The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2896 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

AN EXCITING DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Secession Speech by Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana.

Disgraceful Scene in the Senate Galleries.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The Condition of the Forts and Arsenals to be Inquired Into.

The Recent Changes in the Administration

Postmaster-General Holt Acting as Secretary of War.

The President Notified by Northern Democrats that he Must Enforce the Laws.

What the South Carolina Commissioners are Doing.

Threat of Governor Pickens to Fire on a Government Vessel.

Significant Indications of Northern Sentiment.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The scene in the Senate to-day was the most intensely exciting that was ever witnessed in that chamber. Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, who, it had been reported, would make a conciliatory speech, gave out that he would make a parting secession speech,—an announcement which drew an immense audience. Every corner was crowded. The lobbies were full. Senator BENJAMIN spoke calmly throughout, but the character of his speech at the close opened up to everyone the new era in national affairs. His closing declaration, that the South could never be subjugated, was greeted by the galleries with disgraceful applause, screams and uproar. It was evidently the act of persons who had purposely packed the galleries. For this demonstration the galleries were promptly cleared, but as the people passed ont, remarks were current among the mob such as "That's tha talk"—"Now we will have war"—"BENJAMIN's a brick"—"D——n the Abolitionists"—"ABE LINCOLN will never come here."

Senator BAKER, of Oregon, has the floor for Wednesday morning. He will make a powerful Union speech, and, if to-night's reports of an attack on Fort Sumter are true, a war speech, if necessary, in favor of punishing treason.

The scene in the House was also highly interesting. Mr. BARKSDALE demanded a settlement at once.

Several Republicans and Northern Democrats responded spiritedly, "Let's have it, then!" Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, shook his finger at BARKSDALE and HINDMAN, vocifering loudly, "Come on! come on! now we are ready to meet you, and settle it quickly!" Great confusion prevailed, which finally subsided through the efforts of Mr. HILL, of Georgia, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and others.

I have it upon good authority that the Senate and Department Clerks have been paid, while those of the House have been ignored and will not receive their money until Wednesday or Thursday.

It is generally understood that tha recent change in the Administration is attributable chiefly to Messrs. HOLT and STANTON, who have constantly insisted upon the execution of tha Federal laws since their appointment, and have made it their ultimatum. Many Union men of all parties have arranged to pay their respects to Mr. STANTON in a body, to-morrow, as a compliment for his course.

The Democrats in Congress from New-York and the Northwest called on the President to-day in a body, and notified him that if he did not maintain the dignity and supremacy of the Government, and preserve the public property, he need not rely on their support any longer.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was quite an angry discussion. The President charges that South Carolina has misunderstood and abused his forbearance, granted at the instance of strong Union men from the South. He professed to be much exasperated, and says South Carolina has forced upon him useless and dangerous issues, making the question a military instead of a political one.

Republicans applaud the course of Messrs. HAMILTON, of Texas, and BRIGGS, of New-York, who declared in the House that the Union must and should be preserved. Mr. BRIGGS prevented the House from adjourning to-day, when the Southern men attempted it.

The Commissioners from South Carolina have been communicating by telegraph to-day with GOV. PICKENS, of South Carolina. He telegraphed to them that he was notified of the departure of the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* for Fort Sumter with sealed dispatches from Washington, but that she could not come over the bar, except under the white flag; otherwise *she would be fired upon by the South Carolina troops.* This is true, undoubtedly, although the Commissioners made a great effort to keep it secret from every one.

It is understood that the South Carolina Commissioners received to-day an official reply to their note addressed to the President.

It is stated also that troops have been ordered to South Carolina, but I can get no reliable confirmation of this announcement.

All the letters from the North indicate a rapidly improving feeling there. Several prominent Republicans have dispatches from large New-York merchants, saying at an hour's warning one hundred thousand men would be ready to go to Charleston to collect the revenue. Even Mr. SICKLES has come back somewhat tamed, and he says he never saw such a complete revolution in sentiment as exists in New-York.

The Committee of Thirty-three met to-day, and occupied some time in discussing Mr. MILLSON's proposition, similar to Mr. CRITTENDEN's. Messrs. CORWIN, ADAMS and MORSE made strong speeches against the proposition. It was not voted upon. It is generally understood that the mission of this Committee is ended. It will probably now break up without accomplishing anything.

Gen. DIX writes to the Government here that Maj. ANDERSON's conduct meets the entire approval of even the most extreme secession men in New-York.

There is great excitement in the War Department, caused by the rumor that Mr. HOLT will discharge many of Mr. FLOYD's clerks and get new men who are not committed to his policy.

Col. HUGER, the Postmaster of Charleston, has forwarded an order to the Post-office Department for $440 worth of postage stamps, for tha use of tha Charleston office. The Department postpones filling the order for the present. Only twelve Postmasters have resigned in South Carolina. No contractor for carrying the mails has yet intimated a wish to throw up his contract.

Members from South Carolina state that the Senate holds a contract by which the Government agrees to pay $40,000 bonus for the steam mail service between Charleston and Havana.

Orders were issued to-day detaching officers from the brig *Dolphin*, and discharging the crew at Norfolk. This does not look like putting the Naval establishment on a war footing.

A proposition was sent to RUSSELL to-day to reduce his bail to $100,000, $75,000 of which may be District bail, and $25,000 outside of the District. He repudiates it so far as he is concerned, and says he asks no quarter. It will probably be done, however, upon the responsibility of his friends.

BAILEY's security is increased to $10,000. This gross fraud has been nearly forgotten in the political excitement.

SECRETARY FLOYD'S RESIGNATION.

Following is the correspondence previously alluded to as having passed between Secretary FLOYD and the President on the occasion of the resignation of the former:

SECRETARY FLOYD TO THE PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1860?

SIR: On the morning of the 27th inst. I read the following paper to you in the presence of the Cabinet:

COUNSEL CHAMBER, EXECUTIVE MANSION.

SIR: It is evident now from the action of the Commander of Fort Moultrie, that the solemn pledges of the Government have been violated by Major ANDERSON. In my judgment but one remedy is now left us by which to vindicate our honor and prevent civil war. It is in vain now to hope for confidence on the part of the people of South Caroline in any further pledges as to the action of the military. One remedy is left, and that is to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether. I hope the President will allow me to make that order at once. This order, in my judgment, can alone prevent bloodshed and civil war. (Signed.)

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

I then considered the honor of the Administration pledged to maintain the troops in the position they occupied, for such had been the assurances given to the gentlemen of South Carolina who had a right to speak for her. South Carolina, on the other hand, gave reciprocal pledges that no force should be brought by them against the troops or against the property of the United States. The sole object of both parties in these reciprocal pledges was to prevent a collision and the effusion of blood, in the hope that some means might be found for a peaceful accommodation of the existing troubles, the two Houses of Congress having both raised Committees looking to that object. Thus affairs stood until the action of Maj. ANDERSON, taken unfortunately while the Commissioners were on their way to this Capital on a peaceful mission looking to the avoidance of bloodshed, has complicated matters in the existing manner. Our refusal or even delay to place affairs back as they stood under our agreement, invites a collision and must inevitably inaugurate civil war. I cannot consent to be the agent of such calamity. I deeply regret that I feel myself under the necessity of tendering to you my resignation as Secretary of War, because I can no longer hold it under my convictions of patriotism nor with honor, subjected as I am to a violation of solemn pledges and plighted faith.

With tho highest personal regard,
I am most truly yours,
JOHN B. FLOYD.

To His Excellency the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received and accepted your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, and not wishing to impose upon you the task of performing its mere routine duties, which you have so kindly offered to do, I have authorized Postmaster-General HOLT to administer the affairs of the Department until your successor shall be appointed.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD.

THE STOLEN BONDS—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR ABSTRACTION.

The card published in Saturday's New-York papers by THOMPSON BROS., attracts a great deal of attention here, and seems to afford a new and important clue in connection with the lately exposed abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department. The above-named parties state that they hold ona of the North Carolina Bonds advertised by the Department as stolen, and that this one has been held in your City *for two years past!*

If THOMPSON BROS. are not mistaken in this important statement, it is evident that a portion of the missing Bondawere stolen and sold two years ago, and that it is an error to suppose they were all taken for the mere purpose of hypothecation. Has BAILEY been speculating in them for two years? If it is true, as stated, that the Indian Trust Funds were in United States Stocks originally, and that in 1857 Secretary THOMPSON sold these at a premium of 16 per cent., and reinvested in the State Bonds, it is further evident that tho beginning of their abstraction must have occurred very soon thereafter.

Another important consideration is this: The United States Stocks were payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, while these State bonds are payable "to bearer," so that good lawyers are quite unanimous in opinion, so far as we can learn here, that they are perfectly good in the hands of innocent holders. Thus in substituting for perfectly safe United States securities, the stocks of Slaveholding States which Mr. THOMPSON knew would depreciate under the secession agitation to which he has long been committed, the Secretary was guilty of a double blunder, for the severe consequences of which he is probably personally responsible.

Any number of new theories in regard to the abstraction of the bonds in question have been started in consequence of these new developments. If there is no error in the Thompson card, the original motive for the abstraction could not have been the desire to aid RUSSELL & Co. by lending them the securities for hypothecation; and if the clerk BAILEY can be made responsible for even a single bond which was taken and *sold* two years ago, his testimony as to the motives which induced him to abstract the remainder will be much impaired.

There is a general conviction in the public mind here that Mr. RUSSELL originally had not the slightest suspicion that the bonds placed in his hands by BAILEY were improperly obtained, and that when he did become aware of their ownership, he was already so far compromised as to make it impossible for him to save his own honor and avoid Secretary FLOYD's ruin, except by getting out of his pecuniary embarrassments, and quietly replacing the abstracted bonds.

LUKE LEA, of SUTTER, LEA & Co., *who was formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, was RUSSELL's banker, and in the habit of raising money for him on securities upon which it could be obtained. His business with RUSSELL & Co. was so large that it became very important to him to help the house through its difficulties, not only that he might continue to enjoy the commissions gained from so large a business, but also that he might not be involved in losses by RUSSELL's failure. His testimony undoubtedly will be important; and if he makes a clean breast of it, we shall probably know exactly when and how it was that BAILEY betrayed his trust—for it is not likely that so important a negotiation was kept entirely secret from one so deeply interested in RUSSELL's pecuniary affairs.

The statements of any intimacy between BAILEY and RUSSELL are all erroneous. They were strangers until BAILEY came to RUSSELL one day at the War Department, and asked him if it was true that he was unable to protect some acceptances of FLOYD's which were about to mature. RUSSELL replied that it was. BAILEY asked next if he could get along with temporary relief, and being answered in the affirmative, he said he had control of a large quantity of bonds belonging to a Florida Railroad Company, which he could loan him for the purpose of hypothecation. It was in this way that RUSSELL became possessed of the bonds.

It is plain, however, that there must have been other parties behind the scenes—who *were* they? RUSSELL must have paid somebody a commission for raising him the loan of bonds—who was that party? BAILEY could not have searched out RUSSELL, an entire stranger to him, voluntarily, for the purpose of making this negotiation. There was some one behind him, who knew that he had access to the bonds, and who instigated their abstraction—*Who was it?* In obtaining answers to these questions, the House Committee will, probably, have a solution of the whole matter.

Mr. RUSSELL undoubtedly is possessed of facts enough to make the whole affair clear to his own comprehension now. He paid his commissions, and knows to whom he paid them; but there is no danger that, from motives of false delicacy, he will be silent, allowing the taint of guilt to rest upon himself, rather than aid in the exposure of the truly guilty party or parties, who probably appeal to his sympathies by the plea that they have got into the scrape in endeavoring to aid him. He owes it to himself, his family, and to truth, justice, and public morality, to close his ears to all such suggestions, and vindicate himself if he can. Let us have all the facts, no matter whom they hit,—whether a Cabinet Minister, a broker, or a clerk.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The report which prevailed throughout the city this afternoon that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT had been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, produced a thrilling effect, and occasioned much indignation among the Secessionists, who are fully aware that Gen. SCOTT is in favor of extensive military preparations. The truth is, Postmaster-General HOLT is in temporary charge of the Department, and to-night was attending to the duties there, in company with the Chief Clerk. Gen. SCOTT has not been either at the Department or at the President's house to-day.

Both THOMPSON and THOMAS were at the Cabinet meeting to-day, though rumor had declared otherwise.

Many reports prevail with no truth for their foundation, and which serve only to add to the already intense excitement.

Mr. BINGHAM's bill, further to provide for the collection of duty on imports, introduced in the House to-day, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, looks to the increase of the President's power to enforce the revenue laws.

No decisive action was taken to-day by the Cabinet relative to the Charleston forts.

The President's Special Message will probably be transmitted to Congress on Wednesday. It is understood he will submit such facts as have come to his knowledge for such legislative action as may be concerning the secession movements.

Senator HUNTER intends introducing a resolution, having in view an adjustment of the property and other questions with any seceding State.

Mr. TRESCOTT, the Secretary to the South Carolina Commissioners, will leave Washington to-morrow for Charleston. The Commissioners will remain to await Executive and Legislative action.

Certain parties in New-York have proposed to take the remainder (over $3,000,000) of the late $5,000,000 loan, but the particulars have not yet been received here. It was said, however, at the Treasury to-day that the last named sum would probably be realized in the course of a week, when the requisitions of the various disbursing officers would be met.

The Congressmen are among those whose arrearages have not been settled.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The galleries were crowded. There was a large crowd about the doors. Ladies also were in the lobbies and on the floor.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) offered a resolution that a portion of the gallery be set aside for foreign Ministers and their families and suites.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) objected. He thought there was no reason for it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) also spoke in favor of its passage. Agreed to.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) reported from the Special Committee of Thirteen, that the Committee had not been able to agree upon any general plan of adjustment. He asked that the journal of the Committee be printed.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said that he wished to speak on the subject, but would postpone his remarks until Wednesday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN asked that the Senate would set apart some day for the consideration of the joint resolution offered by him.

The resolution was then made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution of inquiry, that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what disposition had been made of the arms made at the National armories; if any had been sold, and if so, at what price and to whom; what number there were in the arsenals and how they were protected. Objected to and laid over.

The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the amendment to allow the Mexican law abolishing Slavery to continue in force.

Mr. GREEN said that Mr. BROWN's amendment did not change any law, but only proposed to continue an existing law. He was in favor of leaving the people free to choose their own laws.

The special order, the bill providing for the admission of Kansas, was here taken up, and postponed until Monday next.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) rose to address the Senate: He said he had supposed that ere this he would have had official information of the position of affairs in South Caroline, but in the absence of it he should assume that he had such information. The South, he said, had repeatedly warned the North that they were driving them to a point that would result in a separation, and for this they had only been sneered at and maligned. He (BENJAMIN) wished to speak in no spirit of recrimination, but to perform his duty. He would call attention to the speech he made four years ago, predicting this result. Mr. BENJAMIN here quoted from the speech he made in 1856, and in which he said the time would come when the South would throw the sword into the scale with all the rights of the South, because he did not believe there could be peaceable secession. He said that the words he had then uttered had proved to be true to-day. He would to God that the fears of civil war then expressed would prove only fears, but from what he had heard, it almost seemed as if the other side of the Chamber desired to bring about a civil war. South Carolina had declared herself separated from the Union, while other States stand ready to support her, or else to put her down. That is the real issue, and there is no use to disguise it. We are not permitted to ignore the fact that the determination to secede is not confined to South Carolina alone, for next week, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida will separate from the Union; a week after, Georgia will follow them; a little later, Louisiana will secede, and soon after her, Arkansas. Now then, shall we recognize South Carolina as a free and independent State, or shall we coerce by force? He argued that the people of South Carolina had a right to declare themselves free—it was an inherent, inalienable right. South Carolina had by the voice of her people, met in Convention in 1860, and repealed the ordinance made by the people when they met in Convention in 1788. Mr. BENJAMIN here quoted from a speech of DANIEL WEBSTER's in the Rhoda Island case, to show that a Convention of the people duly assembled, had proper authority. He (WEBSTER) had said that a compact was not binding on one party unless the other parties to it lived up to it, and that a compact broken by one could be broken by all. Mr. BENJAMIN here quoted from Mr. MADISON to sustain his position. He (BENJAMIN) said that no one could find any article in the Constitution requiring force to be used to coerce a State. He referred to the old Confederation, and said that nine States seceded from it for the express reason that the compact between them was not kept; and finally all the States seceded, but Rhoda Island and North Carolina, leaving them as foreign States. He claimed this as a precedent in the formation of the present Constitution, to show the right of a State to secede. Who was to be the judge if a compact was broken? If a compact was broken in a pecuniary matter the Constitution provided a way to settle the matter, but if it was broken politically the Constitution provided no way. He read from the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution, to show that the members of that Convention refused to make the Senate the Judge of, or give the President the power to veto, the action of a State; that they refused to give Congress the power to negative State legislation, and that they specially refused to give any power to coerce States. Yet when the State Conventions came to ratify the Constitution, complaints were made that the States were not sufficiently secure. It must be admitted that certain political rights are guaranteed the States, but when these rights are denied, where is the remedy? Suppose that South Carolina should send two Senators here, and the majority should refuse to receive but one, what power can compel that majority to repair the wrong? Suppose that South Carolina should then withdraw from the Union who could say it was a violation of the Constitution? Suppose again, that a wrong is perpetrated which does not appear quite clear to the North, but does appear clear to South Carolina, suppose she is denied access to the the Territories? Is she without any remedy under the Constitution? If there is none, then she must be the judge of the wrong and the mode of redress. He read an extract from an address delivered by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in New-York, in 1836, in which he said nations themselves must be the sole judge whether compacts are broken, and also saying "that when all fraternal feeling was gone between the States, then it was time to separate in peace and return to their original state." He (BENJAMIN) said that a sectional President had been elected, who could, with the aid of a sectional Senate, grant all the benefits to, and appoint from one section, all the officers in the gift of the Government, and thus ruin the South. Suppose that South Carolina is mistaken in believing that wrong has been done her, still that does not alter the issue whether we shall permit her to withdraw or force her back. In reply to the Senator from Wisconsin, (DOOLITTLE,) he (BENJAMIN) claimed that a citizen was bound to obey his State Government. The Republican Senators say that they will not coerce a State, but enforce the laws against individuals. But how can they punish an individual in a State for treason? Where are they to find the Judge and jury to do so, when all the citizens in the State think that he has done right? He (BENJAMIN) said they could not blockade a port without declaring war: they could not embargo one port without closing the other. He claimed that neither Congress nor the President had power to go into a State with a military force without the intervention of the civil power—some civil process must precede the military force. He argued that they could not collect the revenue by force. Such threats were only a pretext to cover up the real question, which is no other than this: "Shall we acknowledge the independence of a seceding State, or reduce her to subjection by war?"

Mr. BENJAMIN here read from VATTEL, to show that the hypocritical keeping of compacts was of no avail and referred to the case of RHADAMISTUS, who promised not to use steel against a captive, yet smothered him. And you, Senators of the Republican Party, you assert, and your people assert, that, under a just and fair interpretation of the Federal Constitution, it is right to deny that our slaves, which, directly or indirectly, involve a value of $1,000,000,000, are property at all, entitled to protection in the Territories under and by the Government. You assert that, by a fair interpretation of that instrument, it is right to encourage, by all possible means, the robbery of this property, and to legislate so as to render its recovery as dangerous and difficult as possible. You say that it is right and proper under the Constitution, to prevent our mere transit across a sister State, to embark with our property on a lawful voyage, without being openly despoiled of it. You assert that it is right and proper to hold us up to the ban of mankind, in speeches and writings, as thieves, robbers, villains and criminals of the blackest dye, because we continue to own property which we owned at the time we all signed the compact. You say it is right that we should be disposed to spend our treasure in the purchase, and our blood in the conquest of foreign territory, and yet have no right to enter it for settlement, without leaving behind our most valuable property, under penalty of its confiscation. Your fathers interpreted this instrument to mean safety and peace to all, and you say it is eminently in accordance with the surety that our welfare and peace is to be preserved, that our sister States should combine to prevent our growth and development, and surround us with a cordon of hostile communities, for the express and avowed purpose of accumulating, in dense masses and within restricted limits, a population which you believe to be dangerous, and thereby forcing us to sacrifice a property nearly sufficient in value to pay the public debt of every nation in Europe. This construction of the instrument which was to preserve our security and promote our welfare, and which we only signed on your assurance, that such was its object, you tell us now is a fair construction. You don't propose to enter our States, you say, to kill and destroy our institutions by force. Oh, No. You initiate the fall of Phadamiscus, and you propose simply to inclose us in an embrace that will suffocate us. You don't propose to fell the tree, you proclaim not to. You merely propose to girdle it, and let it die, and then, when we tell you we don't understand this way, and your acting upon it in this spirit releases us from the obligations which accompany it, and under no circumstances can we consent to live together under the interpretation, and we say we will go, if you will let us go, in peace, we are answered by your leading spokeman, "Oh, no, we cannot do that. We have no objection to it, personally, but we are bound by our oaths. If you attempt it, your people will be hanged for treason. We have examined this instrument thoroughly, and we cannot find any warrant in it for releasing ourselves from the obligation of giving you all these benefits, and our oaths force us to tax you for it. We can dispense with anything else, but we protest, upon our souls, that our consciences will be sorely worried if we do not take your money." [Laughter.] That is the proposition of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. WADE,) in plain language, "We can dispense with anything and everything else, but how to get rid of taking your money, we cannot see." [Laughter.] Now, Senators, this picture is not placed before you with any idea of acting upon any one of you, or that it will change the views or alter the conduct of any of you; all hope of that is gone. Our Committee has reported this morning that no feasible scheme of adjustment can be devised. The day of adjustment has passed. If you propose to make one now, you are too late. And now, Senators, within a very few weeks we part, to meet again as Senators in one common council chamber of the nation, no more forever. We desire, we beseech you, to let this parting be in peace. I conjure you to indulge in no vain delusion, that duty, or conscience, or interest, or honor, impose upon you the necessity of invading our States, and shedding the blood of our people. You have no possible justification for it. I trust it is from no craven spirit, or any sacrifice of the dignity or honor of my own State, that I make this last appeal, but from far higher and holier motives. If, however, it shall prove vain—if you are resolute to pervert the Government, framed by the fathers for the protection of our rights, into an instrument for subjugating and enslaving us, then, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the universe, for the rectitude of our intentions, we must meet the issue you force upon us as best becomes freemen defending all that is dear to man. What may be the fate of this horrible contest none can foretell; but this much I will say, the fortunes of war may be adverse to our arms; you may carry desolation into our peaceful land, and with torch and firebrand may set our cities in flames; you may even emulate the atrocities of those who, in the days of the Revolution, hounded on the bloodthirsty savage; you may give the protection of your advancing armies to the furious fanatics who desire nothing more than to add the horrors of servile insurrection to civil war; you may do all this, and more, but you never can subjugate us; you never can subjugate the free sons of the soil into vassals, paying tribute to your power; you never can degrade them to a servile and inferior race; never, never, never.

As Mr. BENJAMIN concluded his speech he was greeted with uproarious applause. All over the galleries there were shouts and cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and hurrahs, and the greatest confusion and excitement prevailed all over the house.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) as soon as his voice could be heard above the uproar, moved that the galleries be instantly cleared.

This motion was seconded by a number of voices, amid hisses and whistlings in the galleries.

The President, (Mr. BIGLER in the chair,) ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the gallery.

The hisses now again broke out.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn.

Mr. MASON hoped that the Senate would not adjourn until the dignity of the Senate was asserted.

The Ayes and Nays were called on the motion to clear the gallery.

The motion was carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms cleared the gallery.

The motion to adjourn was lost, by, Yeas 13, Nays 32.

Mr. MASON said that he did not intend that the ladies' gallery should be cleared.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) here got the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the late Secretary of War, explaining the reasons why, and justifying his course, in giving certain acceptances to ROSSELL, MAJORS & Co., and inviting investigation into all his official acts.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved the communication be referred to the Select Committee to investigate into the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) opposed this course.

Mr. BOCOCK said Mr. CURTIS could appear as witness before the Committee, and briefly contended that the resolution should take that direction, as the Secretary of War says he has been complicated to some extent as a party to the question before the Committee.

Mr. CURTIS denied that he had offered himself as a witness, and remarked that the Secretary had made the contract with ROSSELL, MAJORS & Co., without authority of law, and to the prejudice of other parties.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) raised the point that the Secretary of War had no authority by law to communicate to the House at will.

Mr. BOCOCK said the question came too late. When a public officer believes himself falsely implicated in an improper transaction, he has a right to come here and ask for an investigation.

The speaker said it did not appear to him that while it is made the duty of the President to transmit communications the heads of Departments could not do so.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) referred to the Act of 1808, to show that it is expressly provided that the Secretary of War shall have the right to make communications in regard to contracts.

Mr. GROW did not consider that the law was applicable to this case.

The communication was referred to the Select Committee on the Abstraction of the Bonds.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked leave, but objection was made, to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House what transfers of cannon or munitions of war have been removed from the arsenals since April, 1860; what sales of arms had been made subsequent to that time; to whom, and whether by private or public sale.

Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer the following: that the several States did not "ordain and establish" this Government; that it was made by the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that for such purpose the people withdrew from their several State Governments certain powers, and vested them in one General Government, whose Constitution, laws, and treaties are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that we are not thirty-three nations, but one nation, made such by the Constitution, and known to the world as the American nation; that any nation has the right of self-preservation, the right to defend itself against enemies from without and traitors within; that we believe this nation has the power to do so, and that it is its duty to exercise it.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution, when Mr. MCKEAN withdrew it.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to further provide for the collection of duty on imports. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOOPER (delegate from Utah) presented a memorial of the people of that Territory praying to be admitted into the Union as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the condition of the forts, arsenals and other property at Charleston; whether any measures have been taken to garrison and put them in condition, since it has become evident that South Carolina intended to secede; what troops were there then and now; whether any orders have been given to reinforce Fort Moultrie since it has been seized by the insurgents, and what orders have been given to the officers; and whether any vessels-of-war have been ordered thither since the seizure of the same by the rebels.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected to the reception of the resolution, as the rules require that such calls on the President for information shall lie over one day.

The Speaker said that Mr. BRANCH's point was well taken.

Mr. STEVENS moved a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker replied that the motion was not now in order; one hour must first elapse.

Mr. PAROL, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the Confederacy, by force, would be impracticable, and destructive to Republican Liberty.

He demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.,)—I move to adjourn. I want to put down this resolution-making business. It distracts the country.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I ask my colleague to withdraw his motion.

Mr. HILL—I cannot.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)—The previous question has already been ordered.

Mr. HILL—I want all resolutions touching the condition of the country to have the same reference.

Mr. STANTON—If the gentleman will permit me to offer a substitute, I will withdraw my motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.)—I hope the issue will be met directly, as certain newspapers and orators have been talking about coercion.

Mr. HILL insisted on his motion to adjourn.

Some words of an exciting character passed between Messrs. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) and MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.) The only words heard amid the confusion were "shirking the question." The breeze was not serious, and soon blew over.

Mr. BARKSDALE exclaimed—We are ready to meet you.

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

The question was taken on the motion to table the resolution.

When the name of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was called, he said, as this involves the direct question of coercion, I vote no.

The resolution was tabled. Yeas, 98; Nays, 55, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Babbit, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Campbell, Carey, Case, Clemens, Colfax, Conkling, Cox, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Dnell, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Fonke, French, Gooch, Grow, Hale, Harris of Maryland, Hatton, Helmick, Hill, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilgore, Larrabee, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, Martin of Ohio, Maynard, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Morse, Noell, Olin, Palmer, Pendleton, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Quarles, Edwin R Reynolds, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Sherman, Spaulding, Stanton, Stevens, Stokes, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Vance, Vandeyer, Verrel, Wade, Walton, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wilson Windom—98.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Anderson of Missouri, Ashley, Avery, Barr sdale, Barrett, Bocock, Branch, Burch, Clark of Missouri, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Craig of Missouri, Crawford, Curry, Curtis, Dejarnette, Dunn, Edmundson, Florence, Garnett, Gartrel Hardeman, Harris of Virginia, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Leach of North Carolina, Logan, Love, Martin of Virginia, McClernand, McRae, Moore of Alabama, Niblack, Peyton, Pryor, Pugh Riggs, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Singleton, Spooner, Thomas, Valladigham, Wells, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson, Wright—55.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution which was adopted, granting the use of the Hall of the Representatives on humiliation and prayer day, under the direction of the chaplains of the two Houses.

Mr. STEVENS called up his resolution above noted.

Mr. STANTON proposed a substitute, that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire and report how, to whom and for what price arms have been distributed since January, 1860, and also into the condition of the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, etc., of the country; whether they are supplied with adequate garrisons; and whether any further measures are required to protect the public property; and that the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and have leave to report at any time.

Mr. STEVENS refused to accept the substitute. He wanted the President to speak for himself.

Mr. STEVENS' question to suspend the rules for the reception of the resolution was disagreed to 91 against 62—not two-thirds.

Mr. STANTON'S substitute was adopted as an independent resolution.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a preamble reciting the secession ordinance of South Carolina, and concluding with a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the same and report at any time what legislation, if any, has become necessary on the part of Congress in consequence of the position South Carolina has thus assumed.

Messrs. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) severally objected.

Mr. DAVIS moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) wished to offer a substitute asserting that the right of a State to withdraw from the Union is not recognized by the Constitution; and that neither the President nor Congress is invested with authority to recognize any State in any character but as a State of the Union; that the General Government is invested with power to collect revenue and protect the public property wherever situated; that the Committee on Judiciary inquire whether such laws are in force as will enable the Government to maintain the property in the several States and elsewhere, and to collect the revenue when an attempt should be made to resist the same; and that the Committee inquire whether in their opinion the laws are insufficient for the accomplishment of these purposes; if so, that they report what measures are necessary by the employment of the army and navy as the exigency of the case may require.

Mr. HILL moved to lay tho subject on the table. Negatived, 42 against 38.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

Strong fortifications have been ordered in and around tho harbor, to resist any reinforcements that may be sent to Major ANDERSON.

Gov. PICKENS is in daily receipt of dispatches from the South, tendering men to defend South Carolina from invasion.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The President stated that the question before the body yesterday, on the closing of the Secret Session, was a resolution relative to the removal of the light-houses and buoys.

Mr. CHESTNUT moved that they go into Secret Session.

The Convention remained in secret session till the adjournment.

CO-OPERATION IN ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Montgomery *Confederation* says the majority in the Alabama Convention in favor of co-operation will be from 10 to 15.

There are three classes of Co-operationists in Alabama.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE AND SECESSION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Jefferson City, states that Mr. COOPER, Commissioner from Alabama, made a strong secession speech last night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. He did not believe, in a commercial or industrial point of view, the Southern States would be the losers in case of a disruption of the Government. He said the South did not desire to reopen the African Slave-trade. His remarks were occasionally applauded.

A meeting was then held in the Senate-Chamber, to consider the suggestions of Mr. COOPER.

On motion of Mr. PARSONS, the late Breckinridge candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN HYER, Senator from Dent, took the Chair. Mr. PARSONS further moved that Col. BALLOW, of Benton, be Secretary. Col. BALLOW declined. He could not approve any measure tending to secession. He would stay in the Union until he was forced out of it. There was yet hope that matters might be amicably adjusted.

A resolution was adopted stating that, during the coming session of the Legislature, they would express their opinions officially upon the questions now distracting the Union, and furnish the Governor of Alabama a copy of the resolutions on the subject, as the General Assembly may adopt.

The Assembly meets to-morrow.

Maj. HARRIS, Gen. PRICE and Col. BALLOW are most prominent as candidates for the Speakership, but it is considered doubtful whether either can be elected.

The *Republican* urges that no Secessionist should be elected Speaker, but urges the passage of an act at an early day of the session, calling a Convention of Commissioners from the Slave States at Baltimore, to state explicitly their grievances and the aggressions of the North.

THE QUESTION OF THE FORTS.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 28.

Throughout the city yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed in relation to the news from Forts Moultrie and Sumter. As early as 8 o'clock in the forenoon the rumors of the destruction of the former of these military posts

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2896 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY, HALF-PAST TWO P. M.

Highly Important from Washington.

Symptoms of Energy at last in the Government.

Two War Vessels Ordered to Charleston

MINUTE MEN ON THE ALERT.

Southern Forts to be Strengthened and Garrisons to be Reinforced.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

We have a Government at last. High authority announces that the policy of the Administration, towards the Secessionists, is entirely changed. Henceforth it will be conciliatory but firm in the execution of the laws.

The steam frigate *Brooklyn* and another vessel at Norfolk were yesterday ordered to be in readiness for immediate departure to Charlesion.

The *Brooklyn's* cruise is up, and her crew are waiting to be paid off and discharged. But the emergency is considered too pressing to admit it.

The secession leaders discovered yesterday the intention to start these vessels.

Notified their sympathizers at Norfolk to have minute-men ready to seize them if they attempted to go to sea. The Administration is on the watch to prevent it.

Secretary-of-War HOLT has appointed Capt. CHARLES STONE, on recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, to be Inspector-General of Militia in the District of Columbia. To him is entrusted the important duty of immediately organizing the District Militia, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and preserve public property.

STONE'S commission will be issued by the President to-day. He is a West Point graduate, and SCOTT has the highest opinion of him.

RUMOR gains credence that all important Southern posts will be immediately reinforced by troops.

Mr. BUCHANAN, having shaken off the traitors, henceforth will be sound. Let him experience immediately then that he has the support of all Union men so long as he upholds the flag of the country.

THE COMPROMISE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The city was in jubilant excitement all day in consequence of a private letter received from WINTER DAVIS, giving positive assurances that the Committee will present an unanimous report, embracing an enabling act for New-Mexico, and that no new State is to be admitted to Union without the consent of all the States, and pledging the repeal of all Personal Liberty bills.

HONOR TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan 2.

Three salutes of thirty-three guns each will be fired in different sections of the city to-day in honor of Major ANDERSON.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Yesterday noon twenty-one guns were fired in honor of Major ANDERSON for the noble stand taken by him.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Defensive Preparations.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Commander PETTIGREW, of Castle Pinckney, has issued orders that no boat shall be allowed to approach the wharf head without permission, under penalty of serious consequences in case of violation.

The city river front is carefully guarded.

Carolina ladies have tendered their services at the forts, and some have prepared bedding for the troops.

There is free postal communication between the forts and the city.

The Vigilant Rifles have gone on a secret service at Sumter Island.

The Zouavee and German Rifles proceeded to the harbor at noon.

The steamship to Fernandina is discontinued for the present.

Six companies drill in the city this evening.

The Palmetto Guards, 100 strong, have charge of the Arsenal under the Palmetto flag, instead of the Federal flag.

Commodore SHUBRICK is the guest of Col. ISAAC W. HAYNE.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Prayer was offered by Mr. DUPREE, in which he said:

"Wilt thou bring confusion and discomfiture upon our enemies; and, wilt thou strengthen the hearts and nerves and arms of our sons to meet this great trial in the name of the God of Israel."

The President received a highly important communication from the Commissioners. It was laid on the table to be reconsidered in secret session.

Immediately fronting the President is a most beautiful bust of JOHN C. CALHOUN on pure white marble. On a piece of paper is the inscription:

"Truth, justice and fraternity. You have written your name in the book of life; fill up the page with deliberation; that written execute quickly. The storm is from the North. The day is far spent, and the night is at hand. Our homes and honor summon the citizens to appear on the parade ground for inspection."

The day has been religiously observed here.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

All the galleries were crowded before 11 o'clock. All the lobbies were full of ladies, and a large crowd was gathered outside the doors.

The question of order rose—the Pacific Railroad bill being the special order—and Mr. BAKER having the floor on unfinished business, the Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. BAKER proceeded to speak of the great responsibility which he felt in speaking in such presence. He complimented the speech of the Senator from Louisiana as being the best he had heard, but still it reminded him of what was once said of a famous book, "It is the best way that could be said what never ought to have been said at all." The argument of the Senator, to prove that the Government is no avail, and that the Union is already dissolved. He hoped his own purpose was higher. He hoped to contribute his poor argument to sustain the Government under which he lived, and under which he hoped to die. He desired to show that this Government was a substantial power, sovereign in its sphere—a Union (and not a compact between sovereign States) which has a right to self-protection. Its Constitution is a permanity, and its power is equally capable of being exercised against domestic treason and a foreign foe.

He would say, first, that the argument of the Senator (BENJAMIN) was based on an assumption that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign States, and thence argue that the compact was broken by one State. That South Carolina may withdraw from the Union was no new argument. It was a recognition of the famous discussion led by CALHOUN. He (BAKER) denied, as WEBSTER, MADISON and JEFFERSON had denied, that the Constitution was simply a compact betwe n sovereign States. He referred to the authorities quoted by the Senator from Louisiana as being detached opinions and extracts, and read copies of extracts from MADISON to show that he was opposed to nullification.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. COBURN, of Maine, chosen in place of Gov. WASHBURN, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. STRATTON presented a memorial from citizens of Newark, N. J., asking Congress to recommend amendments to the Constitution to the several States, in view of the present political condition of the country. He moved that it be referred to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said we have already got a Committee.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. MAYNARD called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE withdrew his motion, that the memorial might be referred to the Committee of thirty-three, which was ordered.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE ineffectually sought to amend the motion to instruct the Committee to report specifically on the subject.

Mr. ARNAIN presented the resolutions on national questions as adopted by the Convention lately held at Trenton, N. J. Similarly referred.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, wished to know whether the Committee were likely to report at an early day or at all. It is important that this should be known?

To this question there was no response, and several gentlemen called Mr. CLARK to order.

The House then passed the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, on Monday, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into and report to this House at any time what legislation, if any, has become necessary on the part of Congress, in consequence of the secession position assumed by South Carolina.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question, 47 against 72.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew the resolution, Mr. HOLMAN having introduced a substitute—resolutions against secession, and looking to the employment of the Army and Navy for the protection of the public property and collection of the revenue.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. SHERMAN severally contended that Mr. DAVIS had no right to withdraw his resolution.

The Speaker decided that Mr. DAVIS had such right.

Mr. SHERMAN claimed the privilege to offer Mr. DAVIS' original resolution as above.

JOHN COCHRANE said such action was plainly out of order.

Mr. BOCOCK took the same view.

Others participated in the debate.

The Speaker decided against Mr. SHERMAN quoting the rules which governed him.

Mr. SHERMAN, appealed from the decision, saying it was due to the country that there should be a vote on the proposition.

Miscellaneous Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

This is a general holiday. All the Departments and Municipal offices are closed. The bright, genial weather serves somewhat to enliven the gloom consequent on the political condition of the country.

The Foreign Ministers in Court costume, and afterwards the Army and Navy Officers in full uniform, paid their respects to the President. At noon the doors were opened to other visitors, who, on passing through the reception-room, severally shook his hand. Several members of the Cabinet were present for a brief period. A few Union and secession cockades were seen in the crowd.

The reception, as compared with those of former years, was cheerless, nor was there the earnestness of greeting that hitherto prevailed. But few members of Congress were in attendance.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

A report that the South Carolina Commissioners were to be treated to a callithumpian serenade, caused a considerable police force to repair to and stay in their neighborhood all night to prevent it, but it was altogether a false alarm.

Mr. RUSSELL will probably be out on bail by Thursday; offers for the amount necessary have been received to-day from the East, but his Missouri friends prefer that it be furnished by them; for the $150,000 now deficient a party here undertook to broker-ize, asking five per cent. on his procuring it, which proposition RUSSELL promptly rejected.

The Deputy Sergeant at-Arms of the House is now in New-York summoning witnesses in the abstraction of Indian Trust Funds case, before the Select Committee.

The Members of Congress who have just returned from visits to their homes in the Border Slave States, express their alarm at the progress of the secession movement, while others from some of the non-Slaveholding States, represent the people as rapidly and earnestly consolidating in the opposite direction.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has been, ever since her return from Chirlqui, at Norfolk, officered and manned for any emergency.

If the message from the President relative to South Carolina affairs, and embodying the propositions of the Commissioners, be sent to the House, it will, according to the present programme, be promptly tabled.

A brief, though earnest address to the people of the United States has been prepared, recommending them to rally to a compromise on the basis of the propositions of the Senators CRITTENDEN and BIGLER; it has already been signed by a number of members of both Houses of Congress.

The most intimate friends of the President say, that it is his present determination not to remand ANDERSON to Fort Moultrie.

Certain Southerners were openly indignant to-day under the belief that troops have been ordered to Charleston Harbor, and it is said that they telegraphed to the South accordingly. If any such order was given, it was revoked.

It is not true, as has been reported, that the Committee of Thirty-three have accepted Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition but some of the members are yet hopeful that they may yet arrive at some general agreement.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Election of Speaker and Speech of the Speaker Elect.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The House was called to order at 11½ o'clock by WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Clerk of the last Assembly, and the members elect appeared and were sworn in by Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

Protests were presented by Messrs. HOPPE and MCCABE against the right of Messrs. KINNEY and ARCULARIUS to their seats. Laid on the table.

On motion of L. CARNAOS, the House proceeded to a *viva voce* vote for Speaker, and DANIEL C. LITTLEJOHN was adopted by the following vote:

For Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Republicans, 90.

For FRANCIS KERNAN, Democrats, 31.

Mr. KERNAN voted for GEO. W. VARIAN, of New-York.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN not voting.

Messrs. KERNAN and ROBINSON conducted the Speaker to his desk, and on taking the Chair Mr. LITTLEJOHN said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I am not unconscious of the arduous duties to which your partiality has called me, but I assume them with a firm purpose to discharge them fairly and impartially. The rules which you may adopt for your government shall be faithfully and firmly administered. The rights of the minority and of the majority shall be equally regarded, and it will be my highest ambition to exercise the power which you have conferred upon me, in such a manner as to command your confidence. We have assembled at a time when our beloved country is environed with fearful perils. A sovereign State, forgetful of her allegiance to the Union, has assumed an attitude of open rebellion to the laws and Government of the Republic. Other States threaten to follow her bad example. In this crisis it becomes us, as the representatives of the people of this great State, to prove our attachment to the Union, and our purpose to preserve its integrity by a prompt and harmonious concurrence in whatever legislation may be deemed necessary, without abandonment of principle, to contribute to this patriotic end. However, we may differ on questions of a mere party character in this high purpose, we should have no divided counsels. While I would, gentlemen, under any circumstances administer the duties of this Chair with the strictest impartiality, I shall be unduly ambitious to any, and do nothing which may disturb the harmony of your deliberations when the condition of the country so imperatively demands the fraternal cooperation of all her sons. Again thanking you for the honor you have done me, I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. SHAW, the House proceeded to vote for the election of a Clerk, and HARRISON A. RISLEY was elected.

Mr. RISLEY was voted for by the Republican members, and E. G. SUTHERLAND, of Westchester, by the Democratic members.

On motion of Mr. FISH, Chas. D. EASTON, of Albany, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. ONSLE moved to substitute the name of JOHN A. RILEY. Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. CATLIN, GEO. C. DENNIS was elected Doorkeeper.

Mr. DARCY moved to substitute the name of MICHAEL KENNEDY, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. RICH, HENRY HENDERSON, of Erie, was elected first assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. DARCAY moved to substitute the name of SILAS M. DIBBLE, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, SANDERS WILSON of St. Lawrence was elected Second Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved to substitute the name of JOSEPH WALLACE, which was lost.

Messrs. PIERCE and KEARNAN were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the House.

Messrs. PENNSOSEAST and VARIAN were appointed a similar Committee to wait upon the Senate.

The rules of the last Assembly were adopted, subject to revision by a Committee.

The clergy of the city were invited to open the daily sessions of the House with prayer.

The Governor informed the House that he would communicate with the Legislature to-morrow by message.

The House took a recess till 4 P. M., then to meet for the purpose of drawing for seats.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Governor's private Secretary presented the Governor's Annual Message, which was read.

Mr. SPINOLA offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Treason, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in one of the States of the Confederacy; and

Whereas, It is the religious, as well as the patriotic, duty of each State, in its sovereign capacity, as well as that of each citizen, to make every necessary sacrifice for the preservation of this Union of States as they were united by WASHINGTON and his associates; and

Whereas, The State of New-York is now, as it ever has been and ever will be, unalterably and uncompromisingly in favor of the Union as it is; therefore,

Resolved, If the Assembly concur that the Governor be, and he hereby is, directed in the name of the people of the State of New York, to tender to the President of the United States the services of the Militia of the State, to be used in such manner, and at such times, as the President may deem best to preserve the Union, and enforce the Constitution and laws of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and are hereby directed to inquire into the condition, efficiency and available strength of the military forces of the State, and to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable day what legislation, if any, is necessary to render that branch of Government fully effective for any exigency that may arise; and, if requisite, that the said Committee report a bill to raise $10,000,000 to properly arm the State.

Mr. SPINOLA, on presenting the above, said he believed the time was approaching when old party divisions must be temporarily laid aside, and all good citizens unite for the preservation of the Union, and put down Northern Abolitionism and Southern fanaticism, both of which are fatal to the preservation of this Confederacy and of the Constitution. The present evils, brought about by the ultraism of both sides, were fatal alike to the prosperity of the laboring man, to the progress of commerce, and to the success of free government. He favored giving to every section of the country its full constitutional rights under the Constitution, and to protect those rights at any hazard; but whoever should attempt to destroy this Union, must do so at his peril.

The resolutions were laid over.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Assembly met at 4 P. M. yesterday to choose seats.

Messrs. BENEDICT, PIERCE, BINGHAM, J. SMITH and VARIAN were, on motion of Mr. BENEDICT, appointed a Committee to report the number of reporters, subordinate officers and clerks to be appointed.

Adjourned.

The House met to-day at 11 A. M., when the Annual Message of the Governor was presented by Mr. DOTY, Private Secretary to the Governor, and was read. [The Message is printed elsewhere.]

PENNSYLVANIA ON SECESSION.

Opening of the Legislature and Address of the Governor.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Governor's Message was delivered to the Legislature at noon to-day.

He declares the doctrine of Secession erroneous; the Constitution is something more than a mere compact; organized resistance to the Federal Government is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of the crime by revolution; if unsuccessful the persons may be executed as traitors. But, while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from allegiance to the Federal Government, nevertheless it is proper that we carefully and candidly examine the reasons alleged, and if they are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed, and reparation made for the past, and security for the future, for a Government, created by the people, should never do injustice to any portion of its citizens. Pennsylvania being included in the States alleged to have refused compliance with the Fugitive Slave law, he unhesitatingly avers that the latter has been almost invariably influenced by a high regard for the rights of her sister States. After examining the present State laws, he says there is nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, leaving to the claimant the right to seek a remedy under the State or National laws. He recommends that the consent of the State be given to the master while sojourning in or passing through Pennsylvania to retain the service of the slave. He suggests the reenactment of the Missouri Compromise, and that the line be extended to California by amendment of the Constitution, recommends the Legislature to instruct our Representatives in Congress to support such an amendment to be submitted to the State Convention for ratification; and if Congress fails to propose it, let it emanate from the people. He closes by declaring that Pennsylvania is devoted to the Union, and will follow the Stars and Stripes through every peril. He adds: "but before assuming the responsibilities that are foreshowed, it is the solemn duty of Pennsylvania to remove every just cause of complaint, so that she can stand before High Heaven without fear and without reproach, and then she was ready to devote her lives and fortunes to the best form of government ever devised by the wisdom of man. Though a dark cloud now rests upon the Union, my hopes and affections still cling to it. My prayer is, that He who orders the destinies of nations, when he shall have punished us for our sins, will again have mercy upon us, and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, so that the Union may remain unbroken through all future time.

In the Senate, Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution and preamble, reciting that South Carolina has passed an Ordinance nullifying the laws of the United States, and declaring their allegiance to the Union is dissolved,—and says that Pennsylvania is willing to pass laws necessary for the redress of real grievances of any sister State, if found to exist, proclaims an ardent desire to cultivate friendly relation with sister States; avows adhesion to the doctrines of JACKSON's proclamation, and willing to contribute men and means for the preservation of the Union; a copy of the resolutions authenticated under the seal of the Commonwealth, to be sent to the President and Governors of the States. It was referred to a Committee of five—Messrs. Smith, Ketchum, Hall, (Reps.) Schudell and Squiers, (Dems). The Committee are in session.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The City Government, at its last meeting, passed, by a large majority, a resolution in favor of preserving the Union, and instructing the representatives of the city in the Legislature to vote for the repeal of the Personal Liberty law;

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

What the Governor says about Disunion and the Political Crisis.

The first part of the Message relates exclusively to State affairs. The following is all it contains concerning

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The year 1860 will occupy an important place in our national history. The events which have distinguished it are not only unusual, but are of a character likely to produce permanent effects upon our commercial and political relations. They have served to show how favorably our policy has impressed even distant Empires: how important a relative position we occupy among the great family of nations; and how strong, and, at the same time, how erroneous are the prejudices which have been engendered in some sections of our common country against other sections. First, in point of time, was the Embassy from the Emperor of Japan; and it is a fact of much interest, that this was the first formal Embassy ever sent to any Western nation. The singularly exclusive policy of the Japanese has hitherto prevented that intercourse which the standing of their nation fairly entitled them to. With a population greater than our own, a country everywhere cultivated, a people among whom education is universal, possessing the most substantial elements of wealth, of industry, of adaptability, of refinement, of intelligence, of probity and virtue, whose laws are administered with rigorous impartiality, and who are hospitable and open-hearted, the empire of Japan, from a jealous disintelligence to open its commerce to the world, has been but little known. From the eagerness with which the Japanese examined our mechanical and other industrial establishments, and the quickness they evinced in appreciating their advantages, the visit will produce some effect upon their own advancement, while from the evident satisfaction and kindly feeling manifested by them, we cannot doubt that some of the barriers to commerce which have so long existed, will be removed, and that our country will be largely benefited by the visit of the Embassy.

The visit of the Prince of Wales was signalized by our neighbors, the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, with every manifestation of loyalty and enthusiasm. His route, from the moment of his entry to his exit, was one prolonged ovation. Representing in those communities the regal authority, he was justly entitled to the attention shown him; but on passing into the Territory of the United States, he dropped this character, and came among us as Lord RENFREW, and without pretension received the voluntary honors of a nation upon whom he had no other claim than belongs, by international courtesy, to every distinguished foreigner who visits our country. The cordiality, as well as the universality of respect shown him, were the manifestations of our regard for the British nation, and an earnest of our appreciation of the courtesy intended by his visit, enhanced, if possible, by our respect for the present sovereign of that Empire, whose womanly virtues have won the esteem of the American people. If there existed anywhere in this country a feeling of unkindness, a relic of the struggles between the two nations this visit has dispelled. The ties of friendship have been strengthened between nations of a common kindred and a common language. The citizens of New-York, identified as are their interests with those of Great Britain and her American possessions by intimate commercial relations and contiguity of Territory, should especially regard the visit with favor.

Discontents must sometimes arise, even in a free Government, and occasional misunderstandings are incident to every Confederacy. The formal proceedings of circles in some of our sister States, with the avowed purpose of dissolving the Federal Union, is nevertheless a subject of painful apprehension, and for a moment has the danger been lost to be, that the business affairs of the country have been deranged, and the public mind greatly perplexed.

The complications which environ the question of a speedy adjustment of existing national difficulties, are not the results of any new and unexpected causes, but are the slow growth of a generation. The events of the past year, among which is the significant destruction of the Charleston Convention in April last, have served to produce a more general conviction that there exists an active and influential class of politicians at the South, deliberately conspiring to destroy the American Union, and to construct from the ruins a Southern Confederacy. While many have believed that the frequent manifestations of discontent among our southern brethren, had their origin in real or fancied wrongs on the part of the North, and have been willing to give a sympathetic ear to those complaints, they are not disposed, now that it is more appreciated that secession has been contemplated for years, to encourage an attempted destruction of the Government upon mere declarations, unsupported by evidence.

But I do not question the sincerity of all who contemplate secession; on the contrary, I accept the declaration of many as those of earnest and determined men; and while I have faith that time will restore, mainly mostly their views, change their purposes and prevent them from rushing madly to fanaticism destruction through the paths of treason and civil war, ordinary prudence dictates that this patriotic Commonwealth should not hold a position of apparent indifference, and that we should deliberately consider our relations to the questions of proposed secession, as well as the duties which such an event may force upon us. Believing that as this Confederacy has its origin and consummation in mutual sacrifices and benefits; that it is based upon a solemn compact to which the whole people of the United States were parties, and by which all are firmly bound, and that this compact provides for a peaceful redress of fancied or real grievances, it is clear that without a disregard of mutual engagements, no State can voluntarily secede from the Union. A separation of one or more of the States though called secession and claimed to be lawful under rights erroneously supposed to have been reserved to the States, can, nevertheless, be practically nothing else than disunion, and if sanctioned, so soon as it shall take its needful form and proportions, must reveal itself in the character of treason, which it will be the high duty of the General Government to arrest and punish. The laws of the United States must be executed; the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed. If the National Government is to exist, its power must be adequate to the enforcement of its laws in any of the States of the Union, and under any circumstances. To permit or to acquiesce in a treasonable conspiracy against the national authorities, is to confess that our Government is an absolute failure. The people of the State of New-York, in my judgment, are not prepared for such an admission; on the contrary, they will give to the Federal authorities, in the adoption of all wise, just and necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws, their earnest, faithful and constant support.

Although strenuously opposed to the establishment of the compromise line of 1820, yet as a settlement of the then existing difficulties, New-York and the North got certain sequestered; and, for the limit of a century, were willing to regard as sacred a compact, having legally to the advantage of the free States save that the ordinance of 1787 had consecrated its free labor the whole of the Northwestern territory, and, in process of time, the rapid stream of emigration had organized it into States. In the meantime Southern society, being less expansive, the North, by natural causes, acquired a preponderating influence in the national councils. The territory west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30' was still unappropriated. Seeking to preserve its political power, and in spite of its plighted faith, the South determined to remove the barrier to the introduction of Slavery to this section and to occupy it.

The facts connected with the abrogation of the Missouri compact are too recent and too well known to require details; but from the hour in which the rights of the North were thus invaded, sectional disagreements have been growing wider and more intense, until the fair fabric of the Union is seriously threatened.

Not desiring the adoption of the Missouri line, in 1820, and opposing, with almost zeal, the weight of her influence to the repeal in 1854, this State does not ask, nor does she desire the restoration of that line. After full and free discussion her people have declared against the extension of Slavery into any of the Territories, and this they regard as a position of that question until revoked by the same authority. Ever ready, nevertheless, as she has proved herself heretofore, New-York will, in all honorable ways, endeavor to reconcile the estrangements now existing in the country.

A magnanimous and loyal State, in such an exigency, may well forego the question whether associated grievances are real or only imaginary; but while her action should be marked by prudence, calmness, conciliation and fraternal affection, there should be no surrender of important rights, nor sacrifice of vital principles. It is equally clear she should not insist on points of pride, or on mere constructions.

Though brought forward under misapprehension, or on such grievance is alleged against this State. In 1840, conformably to the generally received opinion of that day, the Legislature passed a statute granting a trial by jury, in the Courts of this State, to persons claimed as being held to service or labor. Afterwards, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, decided that all State laws, even though subordinate to the Federal enactments, and favorable to the extradition of fugitives, were inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void; and so this statute of our State, when granted a trial by jury, became ineffective. It has been universally held to be obsolete by all our commentators and all our public authorities, although now improperly classed among what are technically called "personal liberty laws," and a case occasion for exciting jealousies and discontents. I therefore recommend its repeal.

In this connection and while disavowing any disposition to interfere with what exclusively pertains to the social institutions of the several States, I would respectfully invite all those States which have upon their statute books any laws of this character, conflicting with the Federal Constitution, to repeal them at the earliest opportunity; not upon condition that a more equitable Fugitive Slave law be passed, nor upon any inducements, but for reasons for the proper modification of this enactment upon the justice and wisdom of the Federal authorities. Let the Free States fulfill all the obligations of the Federal Constitution and laws, then, with propriety, they may exact like obedience from all the other States.

That the President and Vice President elect, though not unconstitutionally chosen, were unacceptable to a portion of the South, was the cause first avowed for secession. This ground, however, proving untenable as soon as reasoned, the agitators felt back upon other alleged grievances and renewed their complaints with a view to exasperate and alarm the people of those States with idle and baseless fears.

Every one knows or may know that the newly elected President and Vice-President not only can have no motive nor desire to do any injury to the complaining States, but that they will have no power to exercise for such a purpose.

The Senate of the United States is now controlled by the same political majority which has controlled it for the two last Presidential terms; the House of Representatives already chosen for half the term for which the President and Vice-President are elected, are of the same majority as the Senate; and the Supreme Court is practically the same as it has been for nearly a quarter of a century, and all the constitutional guaranties are in force now as heretofore, against Executive usurpations or sectional interference.

While the question of Slavery, throughout all history, has been a subject of debate, the record of the past will show that the people of the Free States have remained content with the dispositions of the subject, made by the Constitution and federal laws, and have refrained from any political agitation of it until attempts were persistently made to extend the institution into the national domain, with a view, as we have seen, to increase the number of the Slaveholding States. The alternative was now forced upon the Northern States, either of a ceaseless agitation of the subject of Slavery, with a view to its removal even from the Slaveholding States themselves; or else of resisting its introduction into the public domain through the intervention of the Federal Government. They chose the latter and have on all occasions proclaimed, and in the most solemn manner pledged to slave States, the entire, absolute, and unquestioned control, regulation, management and disposition of Slavery within their own borders. This is the position of the Free States to-day, as it always has been; and the convictions and sentiments of the whole people save those of a mere fraction, are in harmony with it.

Angered by private griefs, or at what they have deemed an unjust fugitive slave act, a few inconsiderate persons of Northern States have made either actual or seeming aggressions upon the rights of the people of the Slaveholding States. This, of course, has been met by the people of the latter in a temper and spirit hostile and retaliatory, as might have been expected. Vindictive laws have been passed by them and peaceable and unoffending citizens, of Northern birth, have been degraded or banished by Southern communities and authorities.

What is specially wanted, both at the North and at the South is not only a cessation of hostile words and acts, but a complete restoration of all those amicable and kindly relations, which formerly existed in every portion of the Confederacy, and without which the Union ceases to confer its highest advantages.

No apprehension, however, need be entertained that the people of this law-abiding State would in any case suffer any outrages or agents in the State or Federal Government to invade or impair any constitutional right or privilege of the Slave States; on the contrary, they stand always as ready to guarantee those rights as to defend their own; and I think it would be well for the Legislature to give such new and solemn utterances to these convictions as shall admit to the people of all the Southern States the assurance that all their rights, under the Constitution and the laws, are recognized, and will, on the part of the people of this State, be respected and maintained inviolate.

I fully believe that if justice and moderation shall mark the conduct of the loyal States, we shall safely pass the present crisis, as we have passed many others, without loss of substantial rights or self-respect; for I am unwilling to admit that there are madmen, either at the North or South, sufficiently formidable in power or in numbers to destroy the Union of the States; a Union which has been productive of inestimable good; a Union in which all sections and parts have contributed, in diverse though harmonious modes, to that common result of strength, stability and happiness manifest to every eye, in every direction, throughout the length and breadth of this extended land.

In view, however of the momentous questions involved, I become the solemn duty of the National Executive to act with promptitude and firmness. The past year, among which is the significant destruction of the Charleston Convention in April last, have served to produce a more general conviction that there exists an active and influential class of politicians at the South, deliberately conspiring to destroy the American Union, and to construct from the ruins a Southern Confederacy. While many have believed that the frequent manifestations of discontent among our southern brethren, had their origin in real or fancied wrongs on the part of the North, and have been willing to give a sympathetic ear to those complaints, they are not disposed, now that it is more appreciated that secession has been contemplated for years, to encourage an attempted destruction of the Government upon mere declarations, unsupported by evidence.

But I do not question the sincerity of all who contemplate secession; on the contrary, I accept the declaration of many as those of earnest and determined men; and while I have faith that time will restore, mainly mostly their views, change their purposes and prevent them from rushing madly to fanaticism destruction through the paths of treason and civil war, ordinary prudence dictates that this patriotic Commonwealth should not hold a position of apparent indifference, and that we should deliberately consider our relations to the questions of proposed secession, as well as the duties which such an event may force upon us. Believing that as this Confederacy has its origin and consummation in mutual sacrifices and benefits; that it is based upon a solemn compact to which the whole people of the United States were parties, and by which all are firmly bound, and that this compact provides for a peaceful redress of fancied or real grievances, it is clear that without a disregard of mutual engagements, no State can voluntarily secede from the Union. A separation of one or more of the States though called secession and claimed to be lawful under rights erroneously supposed to have been reserved to the States, can, nevertheless, be practically nothing else than disunion, and if sanctioned, so soon as it shall take its needful form and proportions, must reveal itself in the character of treason, which it will be the high duty of the General Government to arrest and punish. The laws of the United States must be executed; the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed. If the National Government is to exist, its power must be adequate to the enforcement of its laws in any of the States of the Union, and under any circumstances. To permit or to acquiesce in a treasonable conspiracy against the national authorities, is to confess that our Government is an absolute failure. The people of the State of New-York, in my judgment, are not prepared for such an admission; on the contrary, they will give to the Federal authorities, in the adoption of all wise, just and necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws, their earnest, faithful and constant support.

Although strenuously opposed to the establishment of the compromise line of 1820, yet as a settlement of the then existing difficulties, New-York and the North got certain sequestered; and, for the limit of a century, were willing to regard as sacred a compact, having legally to the advantage of the free States save that the ordinance of 1787 had consecrated its free labor the whole of the Northwestern territory, and, in process of time, the rapid stream of emigration had organized it into States. In the meantime Southern society, being less expansive, the North, by natural causes, acquired a preponderating influence in the national councils. The territory west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30' was still unappropriated. Seeking to preserve its political power, and in spite of its plighted faith, the South determined to remove the barrier to the introduction of Slavery to this section and to occupy it.

The facts connected with the abrogation of the Missouri compact are too recent and too well known to require details; but from the hour in which the rights of the North were thus invaded, sectional disagreements have been growing wider and more intense, until the fair fabric of the Union is seriously threatened.

Not desiring the adoption of the Missouri line, in 1820, and opposing, with almost zeal, the weight of her influence to the repeal in 1854, this State does not ask, nor does she desire the restoration of that line. After full and free discussion her people have declared against the extension of Slavery into any of the Territories, and this they regard as a position of that question until revoked by the same authority. Ever ready, nevertheless, as she has proved herself heretofore, New-York will, in all honorable ways, endeavor to reconcile the estrangements now existing in the country.

A magnanimous and loyal State, in such an exigency, may well forego the question whether associated grievances are real or only imaginary; but while her action should be marked by prudence, calmness, conciliation and fraternal affection, there should be no surrender of important rights, nor sacrifice of vital principles. It is equally clear she should not insist on points of pride, or on mere constructions.

Though brought forward under misapprehension, or on such grievance is alleged against this State. In 1840, conformably to the generally received opinion of that day, the Legislature passed a statute granting a trial by jury, in the Courts of this State, to persons claimed as being held to service or labor. Afterwards, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, decided that all State laws, even though subordinate to the Federal enactments, and favorable to the extradition of fugitives, were inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void; and so this statute of our State, when granted a trial by jury, became ineffective. It has been universally held to be obsolete by all our commentators and all our public authorities, although now improperly classed among what are technically called "personal liberty laws," and a case occasion for exciting jealousies and discontents. I therefore recommend its repeal.

In this connection and while disavowing any disposition to interfere with what exclusively pertains to the social institutions of the several States, I would respectfully invite all those States which have upon their statute books any laws of this character, conflicting with the Federal Constitution, to repeal them at the earliest opportunity; not upon condition that a more equitable Fugitive Slave law be passed, nor upon any inducements, but for reasons for the proper modification of this enactment upon the justice and wisdom of the Federal authorities. Let the Free States fulfill all the obligations of the Federal Constitution and laws, then, with propriety, they may exact like obedience from all the other States.

That the President and Vice President elect, though

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

How it was Observed in Private Circles and in Public Places.

New-Year's Calling, according to old-time fashion in New-Amsterdam, is fast becoming a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. The good burghers in the day of the Dutch domination were wont to make the first day of the year the occasion of family reunions and revivals of old friendships. But we have changed all that. Of late it has come to be thought of rather as an opportunity for forming new acquaintances, and quietly dropping those which may have ceased to be desirable. Further than this it is to very many merely a season for testing their capacity for strong drink; or, for learning and retailing the small scandals of families; or, for squaring the circle of their female society,—determing how many it contains, that is, (its superficial contents, generally) and visiting all in order that they may boast of the achievement afterwards. Then there are others who look upon the 1st of January as the day specially appointed and set apart for the drawing of matrimonial lotteries. They seek to know ladies whom they may or may not have met before, visiting them with an eye to beauty of person or of purse. Led by an introducing friend, they enter new gardens of lovely, budding plants, and flit from flower to flower until they settle upon the sweetest. They regard with suspicion every silken rose leaf's rustle, for to them the lair is decked but to decoy; and, to their way of thinking, the only object of the nodding shrubbery is too woo some green thing,—to entoil a husband. And so they play their part, seeking the Goddess Fortune, even in their New-Year's calls.

A well known English writer on America,—John Bull has given us an occasional toss on his ink-horn,—thus with brief accuracy describes the routine of our peculiar custom: "The ladies of a family remain at home to receive visits; the gentlemen are abroad, actively engaged in paying them. You enter, shake hands, are seated, talk for a minute or two on the topics of the day, then hurry off as fast as you can. Wine and cake are on the table, of which each visitor is invited to partake." It is the story of yesterday. With regard to the number of calls made in the aggregate, who made and who received the most and who the least who met his fate "for better, for worse,"—drawing a match of Lucifar or taxing in his hand a waxen taper, warranted to burn for him to the last,—how many times "the weather" was discussed within doors and anathematized without,—it was a bad day for the leaky booted,—how many overate and over-drank, the number of night-revs that "didn't go home till morning," and "Oh! let's be joyful," led all night long,—on these points we have not prepared statistical tables, fearing that those who participate might be over-pried, and knowing that all the real would be considerably under the tables.

But the gentlemen who called, until they were callous-soled, and the ladies by whom they were received and so often re-seated, were not the only ones who danced in the festival. Childhood had its holiday as well. The nursery was manned with wooden soldiers and woman-sed with doll babies.

All day trumpets were blatant within doors and without. If the youngsters and children of a larger growth would do without blowing them, would they not feel just as well within? Out-doore the boys ran riot, skating and sliding through the frozen streets to the great discomfort of struggling mandlin topers. It was amusing sometimes to observe the efforts of these "lubbers," whose sea legs seemed to desert them when they were "half-seas over," to get from out of the way of "steel-shod juveniles" advancing fleet as deer; when a collision took place sometimes the little dears had a dear reckoning for making them stagger. The ice in the Central Park pond was not strong enough to bear ska

NEW-YEARE DAYE YE'S PASTYMES.

Beyng a legende of ye Graate Citye—likewyse beying a faythful Historie of Fytze Browne, Esquire: bye mayshaps and myschaventures durying ye Day.

BY O. H. WEBB.

Ye Argument.

Mr. Fitz Browne was a nice young man,
Chief of a rather extensive clan,
Sning of in ditties,
Found in the citias;
A clan you may know by their daily walk,
By the slogan and slang of their hourly talk;
For the ons is a gait decidedly "tall,"
And the other is rightfully christened "small."
In their fanciful style
A hat is a tile,—
A nomenclature admitting nf proof,
Since tiles go to cover defects of the roof.
Of papa
They speak in this typical phrase:
"Institution paternal;"
And mama,
Is: "ditto maternal."—
Affection has very queer wnys.

A patrician nir
Lingers them ngar;
Each garment they wanr
Is n marvel of rarest tissues.;
Boots fashioned deftly of patent calf,
"Patent:" for shrewd is the cobbler staff—
Their parents, not so knowing by half,
Neglected to patent *their* issuss.
Silk of the rarest of mulberry lsnves,
Cloth the finest the foreign loom weavss,
And here nnote that is marginal,
Though now they're wearing "bishop sleeves,"
Their virtues are fnr from Cardinal.

Birds of a feather flock alwaya togethsr,
And, the flock that I speak of follow belle-weather,
On any fne day you may sse the whole clan
Platooning Broadway, Fitz Browne in the vnn,—
The street is in this wise denounced in the Bible,
(If St. Matthew lived now he'd be sued for ths libel.)
It is a Broadway
Which leadeth to sin,
And many be they
Whieh walk therein.
Yet, nevertheless, you'll readily guess
That the light of their faces
Grace Church oftsn gracss—
Not to go *there!* why, ridiculous!
And sometimes they prey,
(In an amorous way,)
Round the shrine of their saint—the St. Nicholas.
At the ladies that pass,
It is whispered, alas,
That they squint "through a glass
Darkly;"
But should any old fogy venture to hring
A hint that such conduct is not quite the thing,
And can only from low-born shabbiness spring,
Of their birth they can bring a credential—
They are nobs,
Not snobs,—
The difference you see is essntial.

Apologye.

But, my readsr and friend,
I do not intend,
Nor was it my plan when this sketch I began,
To bore you with lengthy memoirs of the clan;
I simply propose in a cross-the-lot-way,
To follow the fortunes of one for a day.

Ye Bulke of ye Storye.

Fitz Browne erose early on New-Year's morn;
He braced up his nerves with a duplicate horn,
For the "calls" of the day wers manifold;
And then proceeded himself to array
In linen as fine and fresh as the day;
Garments new ns the year, hetter than they
Were not to be hed for any gold.
A dainty hat on his head he wore,
With rim tipped daintily down before,
And a dainty cane in his hand he bore,
As voucher of his gentility;
For it seems a queer fact that since Abel was slain
We incline to regnrd the mark of a cane
As a mark of decided ability.
He called at the mansion of Mrs. Lagay,
Remarked on the weather, and spoke of the day,
Took n "nip" at the wine, kissed his hand and awny.
Like Time in the primer our hero new flew,
Turning his glass with nll whom he knew;
Like a crisr he called the whols strest through,
On the Eustaces, Lords, and—Lord knows who—
Till his talk grew thin and his tongue grew thick,
And the tip of his nose was a-glow like a wick,
Till—plainly to speak—he was tight as a brick.
(There's a dictum you know: *In vino veritas;*
Translatable thus: An ass drunk is nn ass.
A phrase more correct, I humbly opine,
Than its cousin English, "disguised with wins;"
For deep in hsr cups Hypocrisy kicks
Her cloak to the winds, and bricks are bricks,
The fool shows his folly, and the knnve his tricks,
A reason sufficient the phrase be repealed,
And we speak of a man as by wine revealed.)
Well, Fitz-Browne was drunk and slightly oblivious,
As drunk ss a Lord—not Lord Dsliverus—
When it flashed through his hend,
Like the flight of a rocket,
That one call to be made
Yet remained on the docket,
Unexpected;
There was wealthy Miss Gray,
And what would she say,
If neglected?
Fitz-Browne was sghast—
He wss diunk, and he knsw it;
But this call was bis last,
And he must go through it,
For "sins of commission" are absolved by the fair,
But the ONE of omissibn is far beyond prayer.

Shortly thereafter, as novelists say,
A youth might he seen on his winding way,
In the gray of ths evening to call on Miss Gray.
He reached the street-door—he knew the front well,
He mounted the steps and he rung at the bell;
He entered the hall, the parlor was near,
And inquired for Miss Gray, but, gracious, how queer;
A dozen Miss Grays were *galoping* round
And few of them had their fset on the ground;
One lady went "bobbing around" on her head,
In a way which, mildly to speak, was ill-bred;
Yet Browne did not deem it his duty to stop her,
Though he thought ths reversal rather improper.
So he elbowed his way, through the rack and the riot,
To the side of the Gray that seemed the most quiet;
He steadied himself on a chair that stood near,
And wished the young lady a "nappy nsw hear;"
Said "wunnerful wether," "fenny dine vay"
"Stippery slepping," "stood'nt possily stay;"
Placed a chair on his knee and himself on his hat;
Wondered what tricks those ladies were at;
Thought that their jokes were in deuced bad taste,
Like the style of thair dancing, and not over chaste;
Resolved that to punish the fsminine elves,
He'd leave them nsxt New-Year's alone by themselves.

Found himself next in the street outside—
Didn't know how,—couldn't tell if he tried,
Thought he was climbing a very high hill,
Wondered why houses wouldn't stand still;
Concluded nt length he'd sit on the ground,
And wait till his door in its turn came round.

Ye Finale.

The morning found Fitz—
Where gentlemen go;
For taking a Sits
Bath in the snow,
But to baffle their wits
His father, you know,
Declared it was Fits,
And the judge let him go.

Ye Morals.

My tale is done; I'll only say,
Young men beware of falling;
Such calls as these on New-Year's day
Are a disgraceful calling.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

No Passports for Englishmen—A Demand from the American Minister for the same Privilege for Americans—The Example to be Followed—More Freedom for the People, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1860.

The official journal announces that, by order of the Emperor, Englishmen are hereafter to be permitted to enter and circulate within the French Empire without passports. But the official journal forgets to tell us how they are to recognize the said Englishmen without damanding their passports. Since one-half tha travelers who enter France from the English side are not Englishmen, it would have been more comprehensihle if the French Minister had written: "After the 1st of Janunry nll persons entering France from English ports shall be exempted from showing passports." But this is not the only *naivté* in the short notice of tha *Moniteur*. It containe the words, "and by reciprocity," which no doubt means thnt Frsnchmen are to enjoy the sams privilege in landing in England. But Frenchmen have always snjoyed that privilege, for passports are unknown in England. For a decree of five lines it would be difficult to pen a more awkwsrd one.

This is not nll, howsver. If ths decree has imperfections of style, it has also imperfections of mntter. Whils every one is plensed that ths nuisasnce has been abated on one side of ths Empire, people naturally ask why it is abated for ons people alone and not for Frenchmen and for other nations? It is anotner sxnmple of carrying liberty abroad and maintaining despotism at homs; for while Englishmen may circulate in the Empire without a passport, Frsnchmen ars bound to carry ons.

Mr. FAULKNER, the Americnn Minister, yesterday sent to the Foreign Secretary an ensrgetic demand to be placed "on a footing with the most favnred nation,"—in other words, he demanded that Americans should enjoy the same right as Englishmen, end be allowed to land and circulate in France without showing a passport. And although ths French Government gives as a reason for this special favor to the English, the enormously increased intercourse between the two cnuntrias as a consequence of tha late commercial treatles, it can hnrdly be doubted but that the demand of Mr. FAULKNER will be granted. Morenver, his example will be, if it has not already been, followed by the Ministers of other nations, so that at this moment we are consoling ourselves with the pleasant illusion that passports are to he totally abolished in France; nnd since it is known that Belgium, Prussin, Holland, the German Confederation and Italy only await the initiative of Franca in order to adopt the sams measure, we may announce that the traveler's millennium is on the ove of realization.

American nffairs in Germany promlse soon to be in a state of great confusion. On account of the immenss numher of Germans in America, and the business relations they still maintain with their native country, the American Consuls in Germany are charged with the transaction of an infinity of notarial and nther legal business, much of which is complicated in its neture, and only capsble of an arrangement after long examination. It so happens that several of the German Consulates are about to be resigned by tho present incumbents, and it is against a too hasty change in these Consulates that we wish here to say a word. Mr. HUITON, at Hanover, is about to go home, or has gone; Mr. DILLER, of Illinois, Consul at Bremen, is also on the point of going home, while Mr. MILLER, at Hamburg, has been unfortunately attacked with a mental disorder, which has compelled him to take up a residence at Hyeres, in the Mediterranean. So that in all that extensive region there remains but Mr. RICKER, of Louisiana, Consul-Gencral at Frankfort-on-the-Main. If we were permitted, therefore, to make a suggestion to the incoming Administration, it would be that Mr. RICKER, who is a capable and popular officer, and who, by a long residence et a central position, has become thoroughly initiated into the intricacies of consular duties in Germany, and knows the history of the various questions now in litigation, should be maintnined for a while in his place, notwithstnnding the resignation hs will no douht send in.

A streak of light has broken in upon us from Marseilles. In the affair of the municipal elsction the people nre not only openly and seriously opposing the ticket of the Government, but they havs held a public meeting to discuss ths merits of the different candidates. Since the *coup d'état*, in 1851, this is the first meeting of the kind that has been permitted! Are we really returning to parliamentary days and to the blessings of constitutional liberty? People bcgin to hope it, and the indicetions point decidedly that way. All this we owe to M. DE PERSIGNY, and he in turn owes it to the English school of politics, of which he has long heen a close observer. But ell these reforms, tending toward a complete constitutional liberty, will be approached by degrees, for LOUIS NAPOLEON is not ths man to try experiments ngainst himself. Whils loosening the reins he will yet hold them in his own hands. Ths new passport decrec is neither logical nor statesmanlike, but he will brave ridicule rather than go too fast—rather than err on the dangerous side. All his concessions are temptations to good behavior: "I give you this to-day; if you arc good children I will give you more to-morrow."

In sll this advance forward, the Press remains the big affair of the moment. M. DE PERSIGNY, who is immortalizing himself and rendering his future stay in the Ministry a nscessity for the country, is believed to be in favor of a complete emancipation of the Press—that is to say, in favor of placing the Press, like the citizen, under the control of the common law. He is said also to favor nn increase of the Cabinet, by adding to it fifteen high functionaries as consulting members, such as the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, the Commander of the Army of Paris, the under Secretaries of the Ministers, &c. He also favors a modification of the *Moniteur*, or rather a transformation of that very old-fogyish journal, by which, whils it devotes a certsin portion of its space to official snd non-official notices, it will in the future contain, like the other journals, a political hulletin, telegraphic dispatches, and editorials discussing the political qnestions of the day. Insignificant as this may seem, it will yet be an immense and an important change.

The French journals are piqued at the advance of the English journals in obtaining news from China. Thus the English journals havo not only had the first dispatches announcing the entranco of the allied army into Peking, but they have even published their correspondenca from the camp, a week later, while ths French still hnvs absolutely nothing. Ths fnct is, the English journals hnve professional journalists in the camp—the only ones to be relied on in an smergency—whils ths French journals look to officers and amateurs for their correspondence, and thus they are continually behind.

The French journals express indignation at the tone nf the London *Times* nn the subject nf the sacking nf the Imperial Summsr Palnca hy the French troops. But the fscts seem to warrant ths criticisms made by that journal, and the French Press will, perhaps, be hrought to admit their justice.

The new pamphlet on the Venetian question, *Francis Joseph before Europe*, written hy M. PEREIRE, President nf the *Crédit Mobilier*, and approved hy the Emperor, has not created the excitement that was anticipated. The pamphlet simply recommends Austria to sell Venetia, and attempts to show by figures how she will be benefited hy the act; hut if it had terminated with the words: "If you do not sell Venetia you will lose it," then, in view of the fact that NAPOLEON sanctioned the publication, it would have produced n sensation and a fall at tha Bourse. But since M. PEREIRE does not mensce or prophasy, but simply advises, which of the two contracting parties is going to give in its adhesion? For Anstia declares that Venetia is not for sala at any price, and that she intends to preserve it at all hazards, whila Piedmont dasires only to obtain it for nothing—that is to say, by taking it by fnrce How then can a monay speculation be fonnded upon such elements?

Not long ago the Italian journals told us that ths King, FRANCIS II., had hoisted black flags, not only upon the hospitals of Gasta, but also upon the house where the Queen resided, and that His Majesty had sant word to Gen. CIALDINI of the fact, requesting him tn respect as well the Queen's residence as the hospitals, and that CIALDINI had replied that he would respect tha hospitals as was tha custom always, but that he should pay no attenfion to Her Majesty's residence. It now appears thnt so far from this being true, Gen. CIALDINI, seeing black flags only nn the hospitals in Gaetn, sent a messenger to the King requssting him to place a black flag also over the Queen's residenca, in order that it might be spared. This dslicnte attention of ths Piedmontese General was acknowledged by the young King in a letter of thanks.

The President's Messnge has been received, but the journals have not had tima yet to criticise it at length. Tha npparent contradiction, however, in the President's opinion as to the right of a State to secede, and the power of the Fedsral Government to coerce, has not escaped attention. Such an opinion is regarded simply as an effort to conciliate two widely separated pnrties, nnd cannot thersfore be elevated to the rsnk of statesmanshlp.

MALAKOFF.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—ITS STATISTICAL POSITION.

The Plan of a Southern Confederacy—Burr's Idea—Renewal of the Scheme—Its Strength, Growth and Consequences.

TRA BARONS, Ohio, Dec. 1860.

Among *thinking* minds, the idea and plan of a Southern Confederacy is not new, nor ths result of passion, nor nltogethsr so wild as most persons suppose it. No doubt the mass of people in the Southern States, (I mesn ths Cotton States,) are angry at the success of the Repuhlicans, and moved for the moment with passion; hut, not so at all with Messrs. Rhett, Iverson, Toombs, Slidell, Benjamin, and others of that atamp. They are intelligent men, and take advantage of temporary passions to cnrry out and give power to a *carefully planned* and *deliberately thought-of* schams for a Southern Empire. Tha germinal idea I recently stated, in noticing Mr. SAFFORD'S publicntion of tha *Blennerhasset papers*. This idea was first put forth while Louisiana yet belonged to the Spaniards, and Kentucky had been a few years settled. In 1788, GARDOQUI; the Spanish Minister, made propositions, (through BROWN, the Kentucky delegate,) that if Kantucky would declare herself independent, ths free nnvigation of the Mississippi would ba ceded, and ideas of commercial wealth and growing grandeur wera held out. In 1797, Baron CAVONDOLET, Governor-General of Florida and Louisiana, made propositions of the same kind to SEBASTION, a prominent Inwyer of Kentucky. His Catholic Majesty declared his desire to convince the Inhsbitants of the Western country "of the necassity of their withdrnwing and sepsrating themselves from the Federal Union," and favoring an independent Government. The question nenrly divided the Kentucky people, and was only settled by the admission of Kentucky into the Union, with assurancs of the navigation of the Mississippi. Neerly ten years after, in 1805, we have BURR on the Ohio river, in connection with influential people, contriving the separation of the West, and the formation of a Western Empire. Failing in this scheme, he continued his enterprisc, with a view of seizing New-Orleans, and forming a Southern Empire in the Gulf of Mexico. Then we see the germ, end unfolding of the idea of seperating the Southwest, and ultimately founding an Empire on the Mexican Guif. At that time, the Southern colonies had not reached the Mississippi—so that the original idea was that of the West; but, in nll the schemes, you will mark, the *centre was to be the Gulf of Mexico*—and so it is now—the sscession movemsnt not boing intended, or thought of as successful, with South Carolina alone—but as a *Southern Confederacy formed on the Gulf of Mexico*—with its necessary appendeges and consequences—*the annexation of new Spanish-American Territories*. This is no surmise, or specnlation. You have its *avant courier*, in the attempt to nnnex Cuba, to ncquire Central America by fillibustering, and the war with Mexico—the sole object in all these schemes being to pressrve the *equality of the Slave States*, hy making new ones, and the want of the equality is now the *avowed* ground of the secession movement. Its leaders are quite willing to remain in the Union as long as equality of the Slavs States, and the consequent supremacy of slavs influencss, can remain. But, failing in this, hy the superior growth and power of the Free States, they propose to found a Southern Confsdsracy, with what they suppose to be these three great advantages: 1. The unlimited treffic in slaves, by which cheap labor can be snpplied. 2. The annexation of the weak, Spanish towns or provinces, to ths West and South of them. 3. The monopoly of tha Cotton Trade. These nre ths only ideas upon which a Southern Confedcracy can be built up—and the only ones, which sfford the semblance of reason. It accords exactly with what we know to be the historical progrese of all aristocratic communities; the end being *to enrich themselves by the plunder of their neighbors*. I know that no such scheme has been formally placed before the peopls, but I assure you it has been *taught* by all politicnl economists of the South, and refer to *De Bow's Review* (N. O.,) quite an able journal, as evidence. This being tho case, the Southern Confedcracy loonis into a very methodical form of madncss. It proposes, indeed, to lose the advantage of this great Union; but to acquire instead great provinces in the tropical clime—amass wealth hy cotton and negroes—and dream of golden splendor, beyond the visions of the cold snd calculating Northmen. I propose to follow out, in positive facts and necessary sequences (on the hypothesis of perfect success) the carcer of this Southern Empire. I will admit every assertion which any mad Southerner of that school has ever utterod, and will only follow it to its end. Let us suppose, thsn, every State south of Tennessee and North Carolina—which will not go—forms the Confedcracy snd acquires all the territory possible.

1. The territory of the new Confederacy will then extend over the lower portion of Mexico, (about one-third its territory,) the Island of Cuha, and Central Amsrica. It would contain 1,200,000 square miles, with a tolerable soil, fertile in some parts and hsrren in others; and, except on the coasts of ths Gulf, (*terrar ecalientes,*) tolerably healthy; for cotton, sugar, rice and alnve labor it is well adapted. So, also, its coast commerce would be large, there being but short lake-like vnyages to connect Charleston, Mohile, Havana, Yucatan and Guatemala.

2. This nsw Empire would commence with about 3,500,000 slavss, about 3,000,000 of Indians, and 3,600,000 whites, presenting as fine an example nf the mixture of racss as can be found anywhere upon earth, and equal mixture of religions—Protestants, Roman Catholics and Pagans being found in all provinces.

Snch would be nsarly the condition of the Southern Confederacy. If it arrived at less it could not exist, for it would then present merely a branch of the United States, which would soon be reunited with the parent. That suits neither the plans, nor hopes, nor ambition, of the gentlemen who got up the enterprise. Thsy look far beyond, and rejoice in the prospect nf the Anglo-Saxon sitting as ruler over millions of slaves, revelling in the fruits and sunny clime of the tropics, and acquiring wealth beyond tha dreams of svarice, and founding for their posterity a splendid aristocracy like that nf Oriental Empires. This is the picture presented to the imagination—and is this impossible? Supposing that the scheme is undisturbed by the United States, or others, I think it quite possible. When we reflect that bnt a short time has been required to build up tha United States, I think it is quita probable that a considarabla Confederacy might be raised round the Gulf—though one of little innate strength.—still, for a few years tha dream might be realized. The Indian and mixed races (who are now mostly peons) would soon be placed on the lead of the hlacks. The population would be reduced, politically and socially, to two races,—the masters and slaves. Cotton, sugar and rice would be cultivated indefinitely; mines would be opened in Central America; slaves would be comparatively cheap. In fine, the new empire would commence with a large capital, extensive domain, and great resonrces. I give credit, then, to the apparent sagacity of a scheme, in which a few stockholders are to act as the Mncedonian soldiers of ALEXANDER, in reducing other dominions to their possessions, founding new colonies, dividing tha plnnder of nations, and becoming the genarals and satraps of new kingdoms. Alas, for the comparison. It was Greeks with whom ALEXANDER conquered a world. It is with slavas these gentlemsn propose to civilize another. I propose to show, in anothar article, in what way n Southern Confedsracy will terminste. I have given credit to tha utmost which humsn thought, or ambition, or good fnrtune, can accomplish for the Southern Confedaracy. I will endenvor to show to what a fate Providence, deduced from the previous sequsnces of history, must inevitably leed a government founded on such elements and principles. The laws which regulete the movements of nations are not uncertain, end modern statisifce have brought them clearly to light.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Spell of Mild Weather—Meeting of the Territorial Legislature—New Traveling Facilities—Building in Salt Lake City, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondant.]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

If any people, living in ths same latitude, havs been favored with a finer spell of weather than ws have been enjoying lately at Salt Lake, they certainly have cause to rejoice. Previous to yesterday the time was, perhaps, the finest and mildest, for the season, known in this region since white men first molded Salt Lake prairie clay into adobes. A little more than a fortnight will bring Christmas, and we have been having beautiful warm days, and slight hoar frosts at nights. A fine time there has been for getting in root crops, and a much finer stiff for Fall plowing, of which thare has been a very unusual amount done the present season. Yesterday, however, brought clouds, rain, and snow.

The annual session of the Territorial Legislature commences next Monday, and is intended to be held tn tha Court-house of this county, the most convenient building in this city. Secretary WOOTTON is very busy in making preparations for the affair, and appears to be winning golden opinions, from many interested, by the reported liberal steps he is taking to provide for the comfort and convenience nf the honorable members. The brief doings of this body during its late hurried extra session, do not appear to have been over-pleasing to His Excellency the Governor, as very little of his message was then considered for action. Of course he will renew his recommendations on Monday, and probably most of them will be discussed and acted upon. Mr. JOHN C. JAMES, member elect from Carson County, is here for the session, and no doubt will do his best for his Carson constituents. The Deseret *News* thinks, that as the Secretary intends to make the members more comfortable than usual, there will certainly be more business done than usual.

From Carson heve also recently arrived Judge RALSTON, Cols. SMITH and REESE and family, and JOHN K. TRUMBO and family. No difficulty whatever on the road with the Indians. As the Indians now on that route are toterably quiet, it is to be hoped that Superintendent DAVIS' recent visit to them, with the distribution of ths presents he has with him, will consolidate a favorsble peace with the turbulent redskins between here and Carson.

A road has beeu recently cut up the Spanish Fork cañon, connecting Utah and San Pete valleys, and shortening the distance about 35 miles, nearly one-helf. Formerly the inhebitants of Utah and more northern valleys went through Juab Valley and Salt Creek cañon to San Pele. Now tbis circuitous route may be dispensed with. The meking of these cañon roads is attended with considerable expense. The cañon roads are nenrly always narrow and sometimes precipitous in places, which occasions a good deal of "dug-way" work, not unfrequently in the solid rock, in which case blasting has to be resorted to. The road up the Provo, on Timpanogas cañon, including a bridge of about 70 feet span over the stream, cost some $18,000. The distance is ten or twelve miles. It is doubtful wbether all the wood in the cañon would pay for the road. But the making of ths road opened for settlement ths small but fertile Provo Valley, and also secured a nearer cut from Fort Bridger to Camp Floyd.

At the time of the Mormon famine, in 1855, great numbers of the inhabitants of this city, particularly, made great efforts in the building line. Exhortations from the "stand" went to encourage the "brethren," as they had little crops to gather, to go to work and build themselves some "pretty" houses. Houses of considerable pretensions accordingly arose, as if by magic, all over the city, some of which, however, have never been finished, inside and out, to this day. Quite a mania for big buildings seemed to prevail. Perhaps the present year has approached that particular time, in the matter of building, more nearly than any other since. For on looking over the city from an eminence, one can discover quite a respectable number of new huitsings by the clear appearance of the shingle roofs. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards have each built a new house for preaching, praying, dancing, and what not. Several citizens have built dwellings of extensive proportions, and considerable architectural pretensions, some of which dwellings are yet roofless, or nearly so, so straining have been the efforts and so close the calculations, but yet so ardent the desires, to have good and comfortable homes. The west side of our principal street has been nearly rebuilt, that is, ths front of it, the late repeat of ths municipal law which prohibited a building from being raised within twenty feet of the lot front, having conduced greatly to the change and improvement. Quite a number of stores have been advanced toward the street, and improved with showy fronts, white several altogether new buildings for stores have made their appearance on the stage.

BRIGHAM has built for his extensive family a new school-house, with tower and dome, quite as conspicuous a buildtng in its way as his "beehive mansion." He has also put up one to two hundred rods of the favorite cobblestone wall, three feet thick at base, one foot at top, and about ten feet high. The stones were obtained by trenching the gravelly benches on which most of the wall stands. Perhaps if all labor and expenses of building—trenching, hauling, lime and laying of stone—were counted, this kind of fence would cost the Prophet about one hundred dollars per rod—tolerably heavy figures.

HEBER C. KIMBALL has been fitting up his linseed oil mill.

DANIEL H. WELLS, the third character in the Mormon Presidency, has removed his family from their little houses inside the Tithing-office block to the more commodious Benson house, across the street, not, however, until he had remodeled and renovated said house, ornamented its exterior with a verandah and balcony, and half-surrounded the lot with an installment of the inevitable cobble-stone wall. DANIEL has also erected a nail manufactory some three miles out of town, which is now doing an extensive business.

A lattice bridge, of some seventy feet span, is being run over the Jordan, on North Temple-street. The former lumbering and ricketty concern has been removed. This deserves a special vote of thanks, even if no new bridge were put up, as surely no person ever crossed the old bridge without first making his will.

Efforts are being made, and subscriptions raised, for the erection of another bridge across this stream, a couple of miles south of the present.

It would appear, also, that other portions of the Territory have been correspondingly busy and energetic in the way of building. So, if the Mormons ever sell their possessions in Utah, buyers must be prepared for advanced prices.

A Card to the Public.

Myself and my surety have been, on motion nf my counsel, C. S. SPENCER, Esq., discharged from their recognizances, in the matter nf the complaint charging me with complicity with THOMPSON, LAWSON and others in the late land frauds. Conscious of innocence, I have ever been ready and anxious for the investigation. Having inserted the original complaint against ms, please insert this.

HAMILTON W. SHIPMAN.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.—I am authorized to state that the telegram dispatched from this city to several of the New-York papers nf Saturday last stating that a paper signed by many citizens was in circulation, requesting Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS to leave the State, is a wanton and unmitigated falsehood, and a libel on Virginia as well as one of her most distinguished sons. Many of our citizens are highly indignant at such a slander.—*Petersburgh Express.*

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

Peace between the Western Powers and China.

A British Fleet Ordered to Mexico.

The London Press on the President's Message.

Abolition of the Passport System in France.

Negotiations for the Surrender of Gaeta.

The screw steamsr *Kangaroo*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M., on the 19th, and from Queenstown on the 20th December, arrived at this port to-day.

The *Kangaroo* has £11,000 in specie.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool at midnight on the 17th December, having been detained outside the bar several hours by low tide.

The *Prince Albert*, which was to have left Galway for St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 18th, had been withdrawn, and the "Galway Line" is temporarily suspended.

The ship *Georgiana*, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, was burnt at sea on the 20th November. Capt. and crew saved by the *Levi Woodbury*, and landed at Queenstown.

The London *News* says that there is a growing feeling of distrust with respect to the course of affairs in America, and it is feared that the British market will yet be called upon to contribute largely to the relief of this country. The increased firmness which prevails in the English market for the great American staples, corn and cotton, points in the same direction.

The announcement that peace had been concluded between the Western Powers and China is confirmed.

The Hong-Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writin on the 29th October, says: "The United States frigate *Niagara* is here, with the Japanese Ambassadors on board. She proceeds at once to Yeddo to land them, and then returns here to embark His Excellency Mr. WARD, American Minister, for Aden, *en route* to the United States."

Parliament has been further prorogued until the 5th of February, on which day it will assemble for the dispatch of business.

There was a rumor that the British Government had sent out instructions for a naval force to be concentrated in Mexican waters, in consequence of the late gross outrages perpetrated on the property of British citizens.

The detailed reports of the North Atlantic Telegraph Expedition were shortly to be made public. In the meantime the papers publish some preliminary reports, together with a letter from Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK to Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, giving a very favorable opinion respecting the proposed route for the cable.

A seaman, nemed HENRY LAWSON, formerly belonging to the Amartcan ship *Lombagh*, was tried in Liverpool for the murder of CHARLES WALLACE, the boatswain of the said ship. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The distress at Covsntry is such that 40,000 weavers are said to be actually starving.

The *Moniteur* says the Emperor has decided that from January next, and by way of reciprocity, Englishmen visiting France shall be permitted to enter and travel through the country without passports.

A decree is published suppressing the prohibition against the exports from Algeria of barks for tanning purposes.

A pamphlet, bearing the title, "The Emperor Francis Joseph I. and Europe," hnd been issued in Paris, and attracted considerable attention—having, it is said, received the approbation of the Emperor NAPOLEON. It urges in forcible terms the cession of Venetia for a valuable consideration, and contends that such a proceeding will not only bring about a peaceable solution of existing difficulties, but will, in all respects, be a positive advantage to Austria.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by its chief editor, M. GRANDGUILLOT, on the question of Austria and Venetia. M. GRANDGUILLOT states that solutions of that question are everywhere sought after. It is instinctively felt that a decisive crisis is approaching. All Europe seems to have apprehensions for the coming Spring. He is convinced that the wisdom of the Government of the Emperor will know how to prevent a struggle without an object. The situation of Austria, in Venetia, is deplorable. M. GRANDGUILLOT expresses his conviction that Austria, who knows how provinces are gained, will also remember how they are lost. He believes that Baron VON SCHMERLING sees things in a different light from Gen. BENEDEK, and that the Baron has already weighed the chances of a new struggle.

The intelligence from Gaeta as to the progress of the siege is contradictory, but no new movement of importance is chronicled.

FRANCIS II. had issued a proclamation calling upon the garrison to defend ths place to the last.

A Naples dispatch says that France has succeeded in inducing the belligerents to consent to a suspension of hostilities, in order that negotiations for the surrender of Gaeta might be entered upon. VICTOR EMANUEL contests a condition which entitles FRANCIS II. to send a representative to plead his cause at a future Congress.

The French fleet was expected soon to leave Gaeta.

A telegram from Rome of the 15th says the bombardment of Gaeta was to be recommenced in consequence of the non-acceptance by FRANCIS II. of the conditions of surrender.

The Province of Viterbo continued in a state of insurrection, and it was reported that the French were preparing to evacuate the Province.

The Bavarian Minister at Turin having been recalled, the Sardinian Minister at Munich had received orders to vacate his post.

The Paris journals were instructed to deny the evacuation of Viterbo by the French, and to state that the French troops had been even sent beyond that Province.

Rumors were again current that Count RECHBERG was about to retire from the Vienna Cabinet.

The Huggartan Conference at Grau was opened on the 16th. The Electoral law of 1848 was promptly adopted.

A new Spanish tariff is to be submitted to the Cortes in January.

The Russian Government has contracted with the Thames Iron Works Company, London, for an iron-cased frigate of 6,320 tons and great power. Other vessels of the same class are to be furnished from year to year.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Times.

We have had in our time Royal speeches that were sufficiently ambiguous, but the Message of President BUCHANAN certainly surpasses any of them. The danger which, temporarily at least, threatens the Republic, *seems to have deprived the First Magistrate of the determination which belongs to his office and to his individual character.* The Constitution of the United States, as understood by the great body of citizens, intrusts very large powers to the statesman who is chosen President. He is invested with an authority far more extensive than that which belongs to an English Premier, and almost approaching in character to that of a Roman Dictator. He is elected by the delegates of every State to carry on the Federal Executive for four years, in spite, possibly, of an opposing Congress, and in spite, too, of any subsequent change in popular opinion. He may and actually does put his veto on any bill he pleases. In foreign affairs he is almost supreme: for, though the Senate has a coördinate authority to which there is no parallel in our system, yet their action is practically far less continuous and effective than that of the House of Commons. More than this, the President is expected to be a man of self-reliance, to have his own opinions, and to carry them boldly into practice. In the history of the Union the personal character of the Presidents has had the greatest influence on the course of events; the acts of their terms of office are popularly and justly attributed to them, their maxims and dicta are constantly cited, and any one of them who should allow himself to be dictated to by his Cabinet would excite the contempt of every party in the State. We can well conceive, then, that the Message of Mr. BUCHANAN has given dissatisfaction both to the Southerners and their opponents. Of the politicians who have held the office of President since Gen. JACKSON, Mr BUCHANAN is looked upon as possessing the most vigorous mind. He is one of the few eminent men who have, in later times, attained to the highest office in the Republic. He was always outspoken and uncompromising, and before his elevation might have been reckoned an eminent politician. One would expect that such a man would enunciate some clear doctrines, and take some decised course in a crisis like the present. When Gen. JACKSON was President, South Carolina played a simular game to that she seems to be now prosecuting so successfully. JACKSON brought the "Nullifiers" to reason by the threat of using the Federal forces against them. On the present occasion either the South has no cause of discontent, or the North has not acted in the spirit of the Constitution. In either case the President, who is the Chief Magistrate and the sworn guardian of the Union, would seem bound to express his opinion boldly, and use all the means in his power to curb the headstrong and bring the unjust to a sense of their wrongdoing.

But the Message is apparently an evasion of all responsibility. The President knows that his term of office is near its close, and he is determined to take no steps which can embarrass his successor, or give either party the power of saying that he complicated matters, and made reconciliation impossible. Perhaps this course may be the wisest in the end. There are times when the most masterly policy is to do nothing, and Mr. BUCHANAN may be right in pronouncing non-intervention. But, though the policy of the President may move worthy of his reputation, it is impossible to praise the document in which he propounds it. *The Message is not only negatory, but contradictory.* Not only does it announce that the Executive is powerless to control either of the contending parties, and preserve the most cherished possession of the American people, *but it at once charges the Southern States with a political crime, and declares that they may be justified in their conduct.* It is, in fact, plain that this part of the document has been the work, not of a single man, but of the Cabinet. Mr. BUCHANAN, whose opinions are said to be strongly in favor of preserving the Union, and who, may possibly have leant towards the use of vigorous measures, has been forced to adopt a milder tone by the remonstrances of his Southern advisers. It is well known that at least two of the Cabinet are extreme Southerners, and opposed to further secession should the North persist in its Abolitionist legislation. After several long and lively debates, the Message has been brought into its present form, and, as is usually the case, the emendations and corrections have left it weak in purpose and almost unintelligible in argument.

First we have a declaration of opinions in which the Governor of Georgia himself might agree. Why is it, asks Mr. BUCHANAN, that while the country is eminently prosperous in all its material interests, the Union, the source of these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The cause, he answers, is to be found in the long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of Slavery in the South, which has given rise to servile insurrection, and inspired the Slaves with vague notions of freedom. "It is," says the President, "a mistake to suppose that the only grievance of the South consists in the endeevor to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. The peril arises not so much from these causes as from the incendiary and violent agitation of the Slavery question for the last quarter of a century. In the South a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar." "Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning." If this feeling spreads and deepens, disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation will demand the severance of bonds which threaten the destruction of every Southern home. In fact, the Union can be preserved only by one course of conduct, which, however, is to be the only one to follow. All that is necessary, and all for which the Slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their institutions in their own way. They are Sovereign States, and the North has no more right to interfere with them than with Russia or Brazil. On the good sense and patriotic forbearance of the American people the President greatly relies.

Having thus given the opinion of the issue in the general dispute between North and South, Mr. BUCHANAN asks whether the election of Mr. LINCOLN is such a triumph of the Abolitionist policy as justifies secession, and he replies that it is not, since even President is by the Constitution limited in his powers, and by the nature of things becomes conservative in his policy. We are, he argues, not to presume that Mr LINCOLN will disregard his duty. "Let us wait for the overt act." "Let us trust that the State Legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional enactments." Unless this be done without any unnecessary delay it is impossible for any human power to save the Union." Such, then, are the sentiments of Mr. BUCHANAN, and they are those of a sincere, though not violent, partisan of the South. The President, in short, lays it down that there is an express provision of the Constitution requiring that fugitive slaves who escape from service in one State to another shall be "delivered up" to their masters. Independently, therefore, and antecedently to the Fugitive Slave act, Massachusetts is bound to arrest and give up every negro who escapes within her limits.

The South, therefore, is morally in the right, but can it legally and constitutionally secede, even in the face of the greatest provocations? The President holds that it connot—that a secession, though justifiable, must be revolutionary; that is, that the Constitution does not recognize the disruption of the Union, and provides no machinery by which a State can quit the Federation. This, indeed, seems clear enough. No Constitution since the world began ever contemplated its own violation. We in England hold that tyrannical princes may be resisted—that soldiers are not bound to slaughter their fellow-citizens at the bidding of authority, and many more doctrines, without which society would not rise above the level of Oriental servility. Yet there is no recognition of these moral rights in our law, which attributes to the sovereign theoretical perfection and plenary authority. The question accordingly is, what are the duties of the Federal Executive when a State like South Carolina commits a revolut

vent disruption? Mr. BUCHANAN thinks not; but the wish is surely father to the thought. *A constitution devoid of the power de jure of enforcing itself would de facto become extinct the moment it was violated.* This is really a case for broad principles, not searches into precedents; and it must surely be evident to every one that the framers of the Constitution never could have intended to manufacture such a ticklish mosaic as that the removal of one piece would dislocate the whole. And yet it seems to us evident that on Mr. BUCHANAN'S principle the moment South Carolina has positively seceded, the United States loses the power of continuing to be a nation, and will have to be reformed out of the continent elements remaining. On the principles which commonly guide the constitution of great countries no such difficulty would arise. The seceding State would simply be in the position of a revolted province; the nation would still indefeasibly exist with all its rights, possessions and powers; and most assuredly, in the case of the American Union, would be perfectly competent to deal with its regular affairs and its temporary difficulty.

From the City Article of the London News.

Here, *the first hasty assumption that the difficulties in America would suddenly vanish appears to have become a good deal modified during the last few days.* The probable effect upon the exchange of the suspension of the American demand for our goods is discussed with more attention.

From the London News (Editorial.)

Under the name of compromise, it is suggested (it is even asserted on this side of the water) that the Free States must repeal their Personal Liberty laws, South Carolina ranks this proposal on the one hand with that, on the other hand, that England shall, as a condition of her alliance, sanction the reopening of the African slave trade. *We need not show the absurdity of the latter proposal*, and the former is no wiser. If the Free States have obtained those precious laws (necessary conditions of political and social freedom) by strenuous and protracted effort, and at all possible risk, while their party was helplessly overborne by the South, they are hardly likely to surrender them now, when the power is in their hands, and the Republic is to make its final choice whether to abide by or forsake the principles of liberty. It would be as reasonable to expect Great Britain to reopen the sieve-trade for the sake of the alliance of South Carolina as to suppose that New-England and the Northwestern States will turn slave-catchers after all, now that the political battle has been fought and won. While they are the minority they could upon the conviction that each Slave State must take care of its own affairs, like other States, and they insisted on the unconstitutional character of the Fugitive Slave law, which has been found unworkable accordingly. Now the overbearing force of Southern supremacy is overthrown, and the Free States have their turn, it will be practically asserted that each State must take care of its own domestic affairs—its servants among the rest. If the adverse majority in Congress should make this practical assertion a work of time, which is very probable, it will have to be done; for communities which have won a law of personal liberty out of an extreme pressure of difficulty and danger will not surrender it when the game is in their own hands.

The question which needs an answer is, why there should be any talk of "compromise" at all. The Southern citizens have still much more than their share of the representation. *Nobody has wronged them.* They have lost the day in an election, though their three-fifths suffrage gave them a most indefensible advantage in the conflict; and nobody can now help the issue of the election. The losing party is not to be paid for its loss by the winner; and if the loser sulks or fumes, all that the winner has to do is to be calm, and gentle, and firm. There is no call for compromise—no need of it—no use in it—and certainly no promise of benefit to anybody; and the particular act of compromise proposed is precisely what would be most perilous to all parties, if it were not the most impossible.

When passions are excited there is no saying what accidents may happen, and no wise man would therefore stake his credit for sagacity on any particular issue of the present conflict in the United States. But it does not appear that the Free States are in a passion at present, or likely to be so, on any extensive scale. When Mr. SEWARD is quoted as authority for expecting civil war or fatal political commotion, it is through a misunderstanding of the bearing of his celebrated phrase. Mr. SEWARD spoke of an "irrepressible conflict," not between the citizens of the Free and Slave States, but between the principles on which their respective institutions are founded. This ought to be understood and remembered in the hour when the very question is whether the Federal relation can be maintained, and while the "irrepressible conflict" of principles of domestic legislation is being fought out. We see no reason to doubt that it can. It certainly might, if good sense and temper on both sides could be relied on. There lies the doubt; and time only can solve it.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

Mr. BUCHANAN, who commences as the apologist for the discontent of the South, is compelled to admit that the ostensible cause of that discontent is no justification for the violent demeanor of the Cotton States. This is the conclusion to which the advocate of the Southern States is driven. It is clear there is nothing for it but to refer the whole matter to Congress, and if the amendments in the Federal Constitution, referred to in the Message, are carried, it will not be by the strength of the case which the South, whatever their ingenuity, can make out. The fear of separation will no doubt have its effect, and if the demands of the South do not exceed those made on its behalf by Mr. BUCHANAN, they will be conceded, not as a matter of right, but to avert what all good Americans would regard as a national calamity.

But for this unhappy disturbance in the South, the condition of the United States, both at home and in their relations with foreign States, leaves little to be desired. With all the European Powers, Spain excepted, those relations are of the most satisfactory character; and even with Spain, excepting the Cuban question and the complications which may arise out of the state of affairs in Mexico, there is nothing to produce difficulty. With this country, the only political question remaining unadjusted is that relating to San Juan. As negotiations are pending, no further allusions to the subject is made; and for the same reason, doubtless, the Message is silent on the subject of the maritime relations of the States with this country. The complications arising out of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty have been finally adjusted. The Right of Search no longer presents a difficulty which might defy the labors of diplomatists. It has been abandoned mutually, and with it has gone a prolific source of irritation, and the possible elements of a hostile collision. In short, but for the cloud which lowers upon the South, and which, we trust, will not long obscure the horizon, the condition of affairs in the United States affords matter for sincere congratulation. Had Mr. BUCHANAN transfers to his successor no serious responsibility of which Congress may not fairly relieve him.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The rumor of dissensions in the Government of Washington, as to the course which it would be lawful to pursue towards any State which should proceed to a practical repudiation of its Federal obligations, derives some color from the President's manner of treating the subject. His doctrine bears at any rate, a suspicious resemblance to an untenable compromise between conflicting views. As it is represented to us, it is that the Constitution would be outraged by such an attempt, but that it is not the duty of the Executive, in this instance, to vindicate the Constitution. In the first place secession is declared to be revolutionary. This we perfectly understand and approve. Abstractedly it is difficult to understand the proposition that a number of communities, originally independent and coördinate, can have formed themselves into a single State on terms which allow any of the number to withdraw without permission of the rest, because dissatisfied with the policy which gains ascendency through the means specially appointed for the ascertainment of the will of the majority. But in fact the letter of the Federal compact makes it perfectly clear that the assent given by the separate States to the act of Union *was never intended to be revocable at will.* While strongly insisting, however, upon this proposition, and supporting it by arguments derived both from the text of the Constitution and from the light of reason, President BUCHANAN is of opinion that no right of coercing rebellious States is vested either in himself or in Congress. If, therefore, a chain be no stronger than its weakest link, we are already within sight of a point at which the Constitution of the American Republic is worth nothing. Any one or more of thirty three confederated States may set it at nought, incurring thereby no other liability than the condemnation of their own consciences, and of the public opinion of the remainder. Whether these restraints will be found powerful to recall South Carolina to her duty, or prevent other States from following her example, remains to be seen. In the meantime it may safely be predicted that a solution of the pending difficulty will be vainly sought in Mr. BUCHANAN'S project of a new agreement on the subject of Slavery, the substance of which is, that the right of property in slaves shall be permanently guaranteed in all States where the institution does now, or may hereafter exist, as well as in all Territories, until their Constitution as States shall have been effected; and that the Fugitive Slave Law shall be confirmed by fresh sanctions and made of universal application. These are terms in which the North will certainly not concur, and, for the sake of peace, it is to be hoped that they are far in excess of the minimum with which the slaveholding interest will be contented!

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, Dec. 15.

Intelligence has been received at the Foreign Office this afternoon, through St. Petersburg, from Peking up to the 9th of November, stating that Peace was concluded on the 26th of October, and the Ratifications exchanged.

On the 5th of November the Allied forces evacuated Peking, and the Emperor was expected immediately to return to his Capital.

From the Moniteur.

The Emperor's Ambassador at St. Petersburg announces, by a telegraphic dispatch of to-day's date, that the Russian Government has received the news that Baron GROS and Lord ELGIN entered Peking on Oct. 22, and that peace was signed on the 26th. The ratifications were exchanged on the same day. The Emperor of China, who, on leaving for Mantchouria, had conferred on his brother, Prince KONG, the powers necessary for treating, was disposed to re-enter his capital, which the allied troops were beginning to evacuate.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a dispatch from Baron GROS, dated Peking, 7th ult., received *viâ* St. Petersburg, confirming the signature of the treaty of peace. The Shanghai *ultimatum* had been accepted by the Chinese—the ratification of the treaty of Tien-Tsin had been exchanged—60,000,000 francs would be paid to France as an indemnity.

The emigration of coolies had been authorized by the Government.

A *Te Deum* was to be sung in the cathedral of Peking, after the replacing of the cross on the summit.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
CAMP BEFORE PEKING, Oct 13, 1860.

SIR: In continuation of my dispatch of the 9th inst., I have the honor to inform you that on the 10th I made a reconnaissance of the walls of Peking, with Gen. de MONTAUBAN.

Having selected the sites for the breaching batteries, the works were immediately traced and constructed, and the batteries were armed, so as to be ready to open fire at noon to-day, in the event of the gate not being then surrendered to us.

This morning I sent some officers with Mr. PARKES to arrange with the Chinese Deputies for the surrender of the gate of the city, which we had demanded of them. They endeavored to make excuses, and delay, if possible, the surrender on various false pretences; but were told, in reply, that 12 o'clock was the hour that had been fixed, and no extension could be granted.

Accordingly, the easternmost gate on the north side of the city has been this day occupied by the Allied forces without opposition, and a letter having been received from the Prince of Kung, announcing the readiness of the Chinese Government to agree to all our terms, I have every reason to hope to be able shortly to announce that the campaign is at an end, and peace concluded.

Last night a French soldier and eight sowars of Fane's-horse, were surrendered to us, having been brought in from places where they have been confined, about fifty miles off.

These men had all been treated with great severity at first, and they report the deaths of one French officer and one soldier, also of Lieut. ANDERSON, of FANE'S-horse, and Mr. DE NORMAN, First Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation, and of two sowars of Fane's-horse.

The remainder of the prisoners are to be brought back to-night or to-morrow morning, having been confined a great distance off.

The letter will be dispatched by a special steamer to HONG KONG, to overtake the mail, and I trust to be able to add a postscript, giving the names of those who have survived. I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieut.-Gen., Commander of the Forces.

October 14.—The remaining prisoners have not yet been sent in, but the mail can no longer be delayed.

J. H. G.

THE MISSING ENGLISH PRISONERS.

From the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Tuesday Afternoon.

I am glad to be in a position to inform you that a letter was received late yesterday afternoon, from the Secretary of Admiral JOSAS, whose flag flies aboard the *Impérieuse*, dated Oct. 16, *i. e.*, two days later than Lord ELGIN'S latest dispatch, announcing to the effect that news had just been received of the return of the rest of the prisoners, and among them of Mr. BOWLBY, the *Times* correspondent. It is to be hoped that a report, on such authority as this, will prove correct, and that Mr. BOWLBY'S family and friends may yet welcome back that gentleman from his most painful sufferings.

Per contra the following is published:

LONDON FOREIGN OFFICE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The following telegram has been received this afternoon from Sir J. CRAMPTON, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 20, 1 P. M. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has communicated to me the following account from Gen. IGNATIEFF of the European massacre by the Chinese: English—D. E. NORMAN, Mr. ROUSE, attaché ANDERSON, Chief of Lord ELGIN'S escort, and the correspondent of the *Times*. French—Débats Intendent of the French expedition, one of his aid-de-camps, and a Colonel of artillery. These are the only names cited by Gen. IGNATIEFF, but the total number of victims is 19.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

The following is the evidence of JOWALLA SING, who was with Lieut. ANDERSON and Mr. DE NORMAN when they died:

"We arrived at a fort, and were there put in prison, confined in cages, and loaded with chains. At that time we were seven in all. I know nothing of the others. They were taken further on. We were kept in this place three days, so tightly bound with cords that we could not move—the sowars bound with one cord, the others with two. At the first place we got nothing to eat, after that they gave us a little as before. After the first day at the second place, Lieut. ANDERSON became delirious, and remained so, with a few lucid intervals, until his death, which occurred on the ninth day of his imprisonment. Two days before his death his nails and fingers burst from the tightness of the cords, and mortification set in, and the bones of the wrist were exposed. While he was alive worms were generated in his wounds, and ate into and crawled over his body. They left the body there three days, and then took it away. Five days after his death a sowar named RAMDUN died in the same state. His body was taken away immediately. Three days after this Mr. DE NORMAN died. On the evening of the day of Lieut. ANDERSON'S decease the cords were taken off our hands, but our feet were still kept bound, and from that time we were better fed. Our feet were unbound two days after this, and kept so until our release yesterday evening. When Lieut. ANDERSON and our comrades called on us to help him by biting his cords, the Chinaman kicked us away. When we arrived at the joss-house between Tung Chow and Peking, Capt. BRABAZON and a Frenchman went back, and Lieut. ANDERSON told us they were going to the Commander-in-Chief to give information and obtain our release."

The following is the testimony of another Sikh soldier:

"We were then put into tents, six in each; Mr. ANDERSON told off the numbers to each. This was about 2 o'clock in the day. About half an hour after our arrival Mr. DE NORMAN was taken out, under the pretence of having his face and hands washed; he was immediately seized, thrown on the ground, and his hands and feet tied together behind. Mr. ANDERSON was then taken out and tied in the same manner; then Mr. BOWLBY, and then the Frenchman, and then the sowars. After we had all been tied they put water on our bonds, to tighten them. They then lifted us up, and took us into a court-yard, where we remained in the open air for three days, exposed to the sun and cold. Mr. ANDERSON became delirious the second day from the effects of the sun and want of water and food. We had nothing to eat all that time. At last they gave us about two square inches of bread and a little water. In the daytime the place was left open, and hundreds of people came to stare at us. There were many mandarins among the spectators. At night a soldier was placed on guard over each of us. If we spoke a word or asked for water, we were beaten and stamped upon. They kicked us about the head with their boots. If we asked for something to eat, they crammed dirt down our mouths. At the end of the third day irons were put on our necks, wrists, and ankles, and about three o'clock on the fourth day we were taken away in carts. I never saw Mr. ANDERSON again. In our two carts there were eight of us—viz., three Frenchmen, four Sikhs, and myself. One Frenchman died on the road; he was wounded with a sword-cut on the head. We were then taken away towards the hills. That night we stopped at a house to eat and rest, and traveled all the next day. We stopped again at night, and late the next day arrived at a walled town as big as Tien-tsin. There was also a large white fort outside the town, about two miles off. The place was surrounded on three sides by high hills. We were taken into the jail inside the town. A Frenchman died after he had been in the jail about eight or nine days, and Sowar PREM SINGH about three or four days after that. They both died from maggots eating into their flesh, and from which mortification ensued.

The madarin in charge of the jail took off my irons about ten days ago. The Chinese prisoners were very kind to us, cleansed and washed our wounds, and gave us what they had to eat.

CAMP, PEKING, Oct. 13, 1860.

FUTURE BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

From the City Article of the Times.

The commercial letters from China to-day take in some instances an encouraging view of the prospect of our future relations with that country. The submissive character of the non-military population will, it may be believed, go far to avert all difficulties, if we excite and sustain their confidence by the manifestation of unflinching firmness. At the same time, the facilities we may derive from a free use of telegraphic communication, coupled with the excellence of the Armstrong gun, are considered to obviate the possibility of danger from surprise of any kind. It is seen, also, that the occupation of Peking for a few months may produce a revolution in Chinese notions which no formal visit of an embassy, of the true purport of which the great mass of the people might be kept in ignorance, could ever have effected. At Hong-Kong the latest report was that the authorities at Peking were willing to accept any terms offered by the allies; and the advisers of the Emperor may, perhaps, induce him to return rather than that he should run the risk of his power being transferred to another. One writer observes:

"A new treaty, no doubt, will be made and sufficient force kept in China to see it carried out thoroughly. As soon as the present anarchy existing in different parts of the Empire is overcome, trade must expand. This will require time, and shippers ought to exercise caution in their future operations, at least till matters become more stable. In Shanghai there is little heard of the rebels now. But they still hold command of the interior, and their influence prevents that increase in the demand for imports which ought to take place. Trade, however, has slightly improved, and several considerable parcels of manufactured goods have been disposed of—partly in exchange for silk, the transactions in which, especially of the inferior classes, have been very large. Supplies continue to arrive from Japan. Teas have been sold to some extent at Shanghai, and it is said that numerous parcels are on the way to Ningpo. The Chinese holders are very firm in the prices demanded, which are about the same as those at Canton."

Cotton from India.

From the Manchester Guardian

Several samples of Indian cotton have been exhibited on 'Change to-day, received by the Cotton Supply Association from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta. One sample was grown from Bourbon seed, and is of excellent quality, worth 7d. per pound; another is the native Oopum cotton of India, and a third is grown in the neighborhood of Delhi, valued at 6d. The attention of the trade is being called to these products in proof that India can furnish the necessary staple for our manufactures. Under the uncertainty in which the supply of cotton is placed by the state of the relation between the Free and the Slave States of America, it is to be hoped that spinners will encourage importation from all other quarters. In connection with this subject, we point attention to the prospectus of a Cotton Importing Company (limited) which is started under the highest auspices, and of which Mr. THOMAS BAZLEY is Chairman of the Provisional Committee.

A New Article of American Commerce.

From the London Times.

A new article of commerce from America seems likely soon to attract much attention. On the western border of New-York State, at a place called Union Mills, some working men a year or two back observed a quantity of dark oily matter floating on pools abounding in that district. Subsequent experiments led to the discovery that the oil is highly adaptable for illuminating purposes, and that by sinking wells to the depth of from 70 to 500 feet it can readily be obtained throughout a very extensive area. Indeed, it is said already to have been ascertained to be dispersed over 100 square miles. The proportion of oil in the liquid pumped up is about one-third, and the process of separation is very simple. Land in the locality has become exceedingly valuable, and the business is rapidly increasing. About 1,200 to 1,500 barrels, containing 40 gallons each, are now, it is said, being raised daily and sent to New-York, where, when rectified, it sells in any quantity at a price equal to 3s. sterling per gallon. There is a residuum also, which is described as being used for the manufacture of superior candles. Many shipments of the oil have been made to Australia. In addition to its illuminating capacity, it is alleged likewise to be suitable, when mixed with fish-oil, for the processes of lubrication.

The Prince of Wales at Cambridge.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

No intimation has been received by the authorities of the University as to when the Prince of Wales will come into residence, or even at what college his name will be entered; it is currently reported that Magdalene will, for various reasons, be selected, but we think the probabilities are in favor of Trinity. The only sign of the Prince's coming is the fact that Messrs. BELL have been instructed to make various repairs and alterations at Madingley Hall. The principal rooms have been repapered and painted, fresh bedrooms are in course of erection for the Prince and certain members of his suite, and various additions to the stabling and offices are being proceeded with. Messrs. BELL have orders to complete their work by the 1st of January. The Oxford *Herald*, of Saturday, states that His Royal Highness will leave Oxford on Thursday next, and will not return to the University. It was proposed by some of the principal citizens to hold a *conversazione* in the Town Hall as a farewell compliment in the Prince's honor, but although His Royal Highness fully appreciated the compliment, in deference to his own wishes the project has been abandoned.

The Duke of Newcastle and the Garter.

From the Court Journal.

Her Majesty held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, yesterday afternoon, at Windsor Castle, when His Grace the Duke of Newcastle was invested with the usual formalities. The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening in the Waterloo Gallery. The knights and officers of the Order of the Garter had the honor of being invited. The dinner was served on the service of gold plate, and on the plateau and other portions of the table were displayed a selection of the most beautiful and magnificent specimens of art and articles of vertu, in gold plate, to the royal collection, the candelabrum of St. George occupying the centre.

The Duke of Newcastle on his American Visit.

From the London Morning Herald.

We gave on Saturday an account of the installation of the Duke of Newcastle as Provincial Grand Master of Nottingham. The following is the speech of the noble Duke at the banquet over which he presided. He said: After leaving this country he went to another, which, it was true, did not at present own the sceptre of Great Britain, and, therefore, throughout the many thousand miles through which he had traveled, there was not the same loyalty, because there was not the call for it in a country which was not subordinated to the Crown of England, but *there was an amount of respect, of attachment, of veneration and of love for the Queen of this country which far transcended anything that could possibly have been expected.* [Cheers.] It was a tribute on the part of the American people; it was a demonstration of their veneration for female excellence; and it was also a proof of their deep and lasting attachment to the mother country. He had no hesitation in saying that the feeling towards the Queen of Great Britain in the United States of America could not be designated by any other word that he knew of but a passion. [Cheers.] He had the gratification in the Lodge that morning of seeing a brother—he did not know whether he was in the room at that moment or not—who came from America. It was here announced that the brother in question was present. His (the Duke) was delighted to find that he was there, and he should say nothing in his presence which he would not say even more strongly in his absence, when he stated that the impression made upon his mind by that journey was one which time could not efface. He was referring now to the powerful general influence which the excellent Queen of this country exercised over other nations, and more especially over those with whom we had a common origin, and he was certain that they would not be wanting on the present occasion in that feeling towards Her Majesty which had been so generally exhibited elsewhere. Having now referred briefly to his attachment exhibited towards Her Majesty in the Colonies and in the United States of America, he might notice the fact that a not less striking demonstration of affection was recently seen in the anxiety and alarm which he had been told prevailed in this country respecting the safety of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales [Cheers.] From the manner in which that anxiety was displayed Her Majesty might be fully convinced of the sincere attachment of her people. Nor was this less strikingly demonstrated when His Royal Highness reached these shores, for he met with a reception most enthusiastic in its nature at every railway station between Plymouth and Windsor. He would now conclude by asking them to drink, "Health to the Queen and Prosperity to the Craft," and to give the toast all the Masonic honors. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

His Grace, in proposing "The Rest of the Royal Family," said that it had been the lot of the Prince of Wales, at the age of 19, to render to his country a very great and essential service. Many a man born of a royal family had descended into the grave rendering to his fellow-men much less good service than had been rendered by this young prince. Whatever may be the destiny which Providence has reserved for him, it is a proud thing that he can reflect on this voyage across the Atlantic. He believed that nothing so much as that journey could have cemented the good feelings—he said cemented, mind, because he was convinced that they were previously entertained—which exist between the two countries on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. But not only was it desirable that the existence of those good feelings should be known; *it was singularly fortunate that they had already been placed on record and propagated by the Press.* [Cheers.] The feeling between the two countries just now was one of peace and good will, and woe be to us when the day shall come that that peace is broken up. He would not say that that peace was likely to be broken up, but he would say that it was less likely—that the likelihood of such an event had been greatly postponed by that which had taken place. [Cheers.] He could say of this extraordinary visit, that they witnessed in New-York end every other important city in the United States an amount of enthusiasm which was perfectly extraordinary, from the moment at which they entered Detroit till their departure from Portland. [Cheers.] *With one solitary exception*, they met with nothing but enthusiasm, and, in fact, he did believe that this visit of the Prince of Wales to America had done more to cement the good feeling between the two countries than could possibly have been effected by a quarter of a century of diplomacy. The two great peoples on either side of the Atlantic had disclosed those feelings of fraternity which they entertained towards each other. His grace concluded by proposing "The health of the rest of the Royal Family," with which he coupled the name of his Royal Highness the Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm and the usual honors.

Arrival of the North American at Portland.

PORTLAND, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Canadian screw steamship *North American*, from Liverpool 20th, *viâ* Londonderry 21st, arrived at this port at 10:45 this morning.

The steamer *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

The Russian Government had received news of the English and French prisoners. De NORMAN, ANDERSON and BOWLBY and three French officers were massacred by the Chinese.

The negotiation for the evacuation of Gaeta having failed, its bombardment would recommence on the 29th inst.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph had resolved at their own expense to keep the concern afloat, in hopes of operations being renewed in future.

The London *Times'* City Article, of Thursday evening, the 20th inst., says: "The English funds are dull to-day from a variety of causes. They opened at a decline of ¼d., and subsequently experienced a further fall. The news from Bombay of organized resistance on the part of the native tributaries to the income tax, and the unsatisfactory state of the army in that Presidency, constituted the chief reason for the prevailing heaviness. The tendency to depression on the Paris Bourse, coupled with the intimations given to Austria that she must consent to sell Venetia or he prepared for a new war in the Spring, likewise had some effect upon the market, which was influenced by a sudden and considerable increase in the demand for loans on Government securities. The rate for advances on the Stock Exchange this morning was 4 per cent., at which there was an active demand. In the afternoon the requirements increased, and applications were made to the Bank, where the minimum rate of discount is 5 per cent. In the discount market there is also an active demand. About £20,000 in bar gold were taken from the Bank to-day. It is expected that the *Australasian* (Cunard) steamer on Saturday will take out some more gold to New-York. The railway market remains good, but some depression was caused yesterday, partly by sales to close speculative accounts, preparatory to the holidays. Most of the leading stocks left off at ¼ to ¾ per cent. lower. The Grand Trunk Canada Railway Stock experienced a renewed decline of fully 1 per cent. yesterday, on the publication of the report of the Committee of Bondholders. It is now beyond doubt that the projected Turkish Loan is a complete failure here, and its prospects are scarcely better at Paris."

Calcutta papers say that the disbandment of the Fifth Bengal-European regiment was followed by the immediate military execution of a prisoner. He was marched around the square, in the rear of his coffin, and shot dead at the first volley. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and met his death with manly resignation. Scarcely had this terrible scene been enacted, when the Twenty-third Regiment of Foot moved up in the front of the Fifth European Regiment. The Artillery was loaded with grape on either flank. The Fifth Regiment was then commanded to order arms and then to pile their arms. They obeyed, and were at once marched some short distance clear of the piles. No sooner were they quite clear of the piles than two Companies of the Seventh and Third Regiments filed rapidly to the spot intervened between the Fifth Regiment and their arms, so as to prevent the possibility of any rush to recover them. When this was accomplished the Brigadier read an order pronouncing the doom of the regiment. It was struck from the army list. All its commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, and the men were drafted into the five remaining regiments of the Bengal army. Men with medels on their breasts, who had fought England's battles all the world over, many of the old soldiers who had been drafted from the old Bengal and from the Royal regiments, appeared to be utterly heart-broken, and sobbed aloud.

Marquis DALHOUSIE is dead, and, having no male issue, the Scotch Earldom and the estate of DALHOUSIE falls to his cousin, Lord PANMURE.

Arrived at Queenstown, Dec. 21, steamer *Glasgow*, from New-York.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 21.

The sales of COTTON for the week reached 133,000 bales, including 32,000 to speculators and 8,000 to exporters. The late advices from the United States, and the announcement of peace with China, caused an advance of fully ⅛d. on all descriptions, the market closing buoyant and active. The sales on Friday were 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.	Middling Mobiles	7⅛d.
Middling Orleans	7⅛d.	Fair Uplands	7⅝d.
Fair Mobiles	7¾d.	Middling Uolands	7d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 539,000 bales, inclusive of 405,000 of American descriptions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breedstuffs market is firm, with a good demand at extreme prices. Coan has an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday Noon.

Consols closed at 93 for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest Sales Friday were: Illinois Central Railroad, 28c.@29c. discount; Erie, 33⅞c.@34⅜c. New-York Central, 77c.@79c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 31.

$5,800 N. Y. Central-6s	91⅜	400 Reading R.	b60 36⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	88⅜	200 do.	35⅝
20,000 Erie R. Con. Bs.	82 65	200 do.	36
3,000 Illr. 1st Mtg. Bs	94	5550 Mich. Cen. R.	48⅜
2,000 MichCen. 8⅌c. 1st Mt.	Sink'g Fd Con.	50 do.	48⅝
1,000 L. E. & W. 2d Mt. Bs	35	100 do.	s20 48¼
1,000 Del Lac. & W. 2d M	90	20 do.	48⅜
10,000 C. R. & Q. R. 8⅌c. Bs	92	30 Mich So. & N. I. R.	13⅝
$15 Imp. & Trad. Bank	106	270 do.	13⅞
120 Pac. Mail St. Co.	83⅝	100 Harlem R.	14
145 do.	84	250 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	32
50 do.	84⅛	650 do.	s30 31⅜
50 Erie Railroad	37⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	89⅜
50 do.	37⅜	650 do.	s30 63
50 do.	s30 36	350 do.	s30 63⅜
1410 do.	36	400 do.	63⅝
115 Erie R. Asc'd S.	37	14 do.	70⅜
16 New-Jersey R.	126	100 do.	c 71
300 N. Y. Central R.	75	100 do.	c 72
100 do.	s60 74	50 do.	s3 71⅜
200 do.	s12 75	50 Gal. & Chicago R.	65⅜
250 do.	c 75⅛	10 do.	65⅞
100 do.	b60 aft 10 75⅛	100 do.	s45 66
500 do.	s16 75½	200 do.	66
150 do.	s3 75¾	75 do.	66⅛
700 Hudson River R.	s20 43	50 Cl. & Toledo R.	29⅜
130 do.	43⅛	2000 do.	s30 29
100 do.	43⅜	100 do.	b30 29⅛
100 do.	b60 44	600 do.	29⅜
150 Harlem R. Pref.	24	2650 do.	29⅝
50 do.	33⅛	50 Ch. C. & R. I. R.	s10 51
400 do.	s50 33⅜	175 do.	51⅛
100 do.	33⅝	5 do.	52
100 do.	b60 34⅛	50 Ch., B. & Q. R.	64

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Con	89	400 Har. R. Pref.	s60 24
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	78	100 Reading Railroad	36
7,000 Miss. State 6s	69¼	200 do.	36¼
3,000 do.	70	200 do.	36⅜
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	60	300 do.	36⅝
4,000 Erie R. 6th M. B.	77	400 Cleve. & Tol. R.	30⅜
300 Cum. Coal Pref.	8¼	2000 do.	30⅝
100 do.	8¾	500 do.	31
140 Pacific M. S. Co.	85	50 Mich. Central R.	48⅛
50 do.	85¼	150 do.	49
119 N. Y. C. R.	76	50 do.	s10 49
50 do.	s10 75¾	50 do.	49⅜
100 do.	75	100 do.	50
200 do.	s30 75½	200 do.	s10 49¾
100 do.	s30 75¾	50 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	14
50 do.	s1076	100 do.	14¼
200 do.	76½	100 do.	14⅜
10 Erie Railroad	38⅜	200 M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	33
100 do.	38⅝	400 do.	s30 32⅜
100 do.	s20 37⅜	100 Ill. Central R. Scrip	73⅛
300 do.	60 33	100 do.	s30 72⅞
300 do.	39	200 do.	74⅜
100 Erie R. Asc'd S.	38	300 do.	75
50 Hudson Riv. R.	44⅛	350 Gal. & Ch. R.	s10 67
260 do.	s10 44¾	100 do.	67⅜
100 do.	45	100 Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	65
250 Harlem Railroad	14⅜		

MONDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 22:

Decrease in Loans	$836,041
Increase in Specie	2,950,913
Increase in Circulation	3,410
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,711,282

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comperison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 31, 1859.	Dec. 29, 1860.	Dec. 22, 1860.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	125,516,046	131,316,258	132,152,299
Specie	19,029,220	23,275,058	20,326,970
Circulation	6,386,977	8,287,582	8,284,172
Gross Deposits	100,537,399	106,452,516	104,123,509
Exchanged	22,553,945	19,287,022	18,251,633
Undrawn	76,283,454	87,165,594	85,876,875
In Sub-Treas'y.	7,124,151	2,222,157	2,931,301

The Bank return shows a very large addition to the Specie line, the aggregate being over *twenty-three millions*. The line of Loans and Discounts is a receding one, owing to the demand offering of such paper as the Banks are willing to accept from their regular dealers. The Deficit average is largely up. On the next return the chances are that part of the Specie will be temporarily transferred to the Sub-Treasury, and the new Treasury Bills taken by the Banks—of which $3,000,000 additional at 12 ℔ cent. have been awarded to the Bank of Commerce and Associates—added to their Loans and Discounts. The market for Money, both at Bank and outside shapes well for the New Year, and if we could only have a ray of light in the direction of settling our political troubles, the public confidence in trade and financial affairs would soon show extraordinary buoyancy again. The English news to-day is of the most cheering character for the great export staples, and also for continued confidence in American Securities in the face of the lowest prices and darkest market days which we sent from this side, December 5 to December 8, the very worst day being Friday, the 7th. These advices were carried out from Cape Race by the *Africa*, sailing from New-York on Wednesday, the 5th, and calling at Cape Race on Saturday, 8th. The first effect was a partial depression in Illinois Central from 74¼@75 down to 71¼@72½, the latest being quoted 72 ℔ cent.; Erie, 35¼@35; New-York Central, 77@79 ℔ cent. The sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week reached the large total of 133,000 bales, and a rise of a farthing was established at the close. This was on advice of a falling off in American receipts of 200,000 bales, since when the deficit is hard on to half million of bales. The China news had restored much buoyancy to the Cotton trade at Manchester, and the Grain and Flour markets are again reported as advancing on all descriptions.

To-morrow being a close holiday, and the mail for the *Persia* closing at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the business in Exchange for this packet was chiefly done to-day. Early in the forenoon a little more firmness was reported on London, but later in the day we could not find that the actual sales were much if anything higher than for Saturday's mail. The Bank and Bankers' quotations are still called 104@105 ℔ cent. On Paris a fair business at f.5.45@f.5.40.

The Stock Exchange opened with a firmer feeling and acquired strength as the dealings of the day progressed. The fresh advance on Erie and Illinois Central, growing mainly out of the extreme scarcity of the cash stock to fill maturing contracts, is equal to 6 ℔ cent. on the latter and 2@2½ on Erie. The demand also improved for New-York Central, which after opening about 75 ℔ cent., rose before the close of the day to 76@76½ ℔ cent, carrying up also the Western Stocks 1@1½ ℔ cent., and in some instances 2@2½ ℔ cent. Hudson, Harlem and Reading were also higher, and Pacific Mail advanced to 85@85½ ℔ cent. The orders for Railway Bonds were more numerous, and the Erie, Harlems, New-York Centrals, &c., improved on previous sales ¾ to 1½ ℔ cent., and on Erie, unsecured, 2½ ℔ cent. The State securities were dull, and but little done; prices about the same as on Saturday at the early Board, but in the afternoon Missouris and Virginias sympathized with the general market, and a few parcels sold 1@1½ ℔ cent. higher.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Second Board there were some signs of reelizing on the Railway

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ZOUAVES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—MAD ANTHONY WAYNE—VALENTINE AND ORSON—BEN, THE BOATSWAIN—Evening—MAD ANTHONY WAYNE—THE FRISKY COBBLER—THERESE.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway—FARCES, PANTOMIMES, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Performances every hour—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SAM COWELL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND's four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office, either in single copies or by the hundred.

To-day being a holiday, no paper will be issued from the TIMES Office to-morrow morning. An evening edition will be issued on Wednesday at noon, with the latest intelligence up to that hour.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday was the most exciting day experienced in Washington since the opening of the present session of Congress. In view of the recent intelligence of movements at Charleston, the principal interest centred in the Congressional proceedings—it being expected that some allusion would of course be made to events which have transpired during the brief holiday recess. In the Senate galleries a great crowd was gathered—the attraction being a speech by Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, which he intimated in advance would be a secession speech. After some preliminary business, Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, Chairmen of the Special Committee of Thirteen on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and asked that the journal of their proceedings be printed. Mr. DOUGLAS intimated a desire to speak upon the subject, but postponed his remarks until Wednesday. Mr. CRITTENDEN's joint resolution was made the special order for Wednesday. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was objected to and laid over, requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate relative to the condition of the arms in the national armories, &c. The special order—Territorial business—was then postponed, and Mr. BENJAMIN proceeded to make his expected secession speech, which he closed with a declaration that the South could never be subjugated. A scene of indescribable confusion thereupon ensued in the galleries, which were finally cleared by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, obtained the floor for a rejoinder, but yielded to a motion to adjourn. The House also had an exciting session. The Speaker presented the communication from the Secretary of War, published in yesterday's TIMES, and it was referred to the Select Committee on the Abstraction of the Bonds. Several resolutions were offered, having for their object an inquiry into the condition of the forts and arsenals, but being objected to, they were laid over under the rules. Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, offered a resolution declaring that any attempt to preserve the Union by force would be impracticable, and demanded the previous question, which was ordered. After considerable objection to the vote being taken, and a somewhat excited discussion, the resolution was tabled, 98 to 55. The Committee on Military Affairs, on motion of Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, was then instructed to inquire into the manner in which arms had been distributed during the year 1860, the condition of the forts, arsenals, &c., and whether the fortifications are suitably garrisoned—the Committee having power to send for persons and papers. Messrs. DAVIS and HOLMAN, of Indiana, each presented resolutions relative to the recent action of the South Carolina Convention, but the House adjourned before any action on them was taken.

Indications are not wanting that President BUCHANAN may finally be induced to adopt a more decided course towards South Carolina. The Democrats in Congress from New-York and the Northwest called upon him in a body yesterday, and notified him that he must maintain the dignity and supremacy of the Government, or he could no longer rely upon their support. At a Cabinet meeting held subsequently the President is understood to have charged that South Carolina had misunderstood and abused his forbearance, and had forced upon him useless and dangerous issues, making the question a military instead of a political one. It was rumored that the South Carolina Commissioners were busy in telegraphing to Gov. PICKENS, who, having heard that the revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane* is to be sent to Charleston with sealed orders, threaten that unless she comes with a white flag, she shall be fired upon by the State troops. Various other rumors were afloat among them—one to the effect that the Commissioners yesterday received an official answer from the President to their demands, and another that troops had been ordered to Charleston.

The "Sovereign" Convention of South Carolina remained in secret session all day yesterday.

Notwithstanding the reports which have reached us by telegraph, to the effect that the secession feeling was so strong in Alabama as to insure the election to the Convention of delegates almost unanimously in favor of immediate and separate State action, it now appears that the majority in the Convention in favor of cooperation with the other Southern States, will be from ten to fifteen.

Mr. COOPER, Commissioner from Alabama, made a secession speech last Saturday night at Jefferson City, Mo., and at its close a meeting was held at which a resolution in favor of State legislative action, with regard to the question of secession, was adopted.

A telegram from Harrisburgh asserts that Gen. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, has been tendered the position of Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. LINCOLN, and that he will accept.

The Democratic and Republican members of Assembly held their caucuses at Albany last evening. Both met at 7 o'clock. The former nominated FRANCIS KERNAN, of Utica, for Speaker—Mr. ARCULARIUS, of New-York, having declined; EDMUND G. SUTHERLAND, of Westchester, for Clerk, and JOHN J. RILEY, of New-York, for Sergeant-at-Arms. The Republicans had a very exciting session, which finally resulted in the selection of Mr. LITTLEJOHN again as the candidate for Speaker.

By the arrival of the steamship *Kangaroo* at this port and the *North American* at Portland, we are in receipt of London and Paris advices to the 21st inst. A brief summary of the *Kangaroo's* news, which extends to the 20th only, was telegraphed from Cape Race. The announcement that peace had been concluded between the Western Powers and China is confirmed on the strength of official dispatches from the British and French Ambassadors at St. Petersburg. One of the London journals attempts to cast discredit on these dispatches, and urges the impossibility of receiving intelligence from Peking at St. Petersburg only 35 days old; but the most reliable of the London papers, including the *Times*, give credence to the announcement. Through the same source we learn that nineteen of the English and French prisoners in the hands of the Chinese had been massacred. Mr. BOWLBY, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, was among the number. The last message of President BUCHANAN had reached England, and the Press of that country make various comments upon the document. The *Times* says that the message is an evasion of all responsibility, and it contrasts the President's timid policy with the bold course of JACKSON. Among the miscellaneous intelligence received by this arrival, is the announcement that the Emperor of the French had resolved to abolish the passport system in favor of Englishmen. On the same ground—that of reciprocity—we may expect that the system will also be abolished in favor of Americans. A rumor prevailed that the British Government had ordered a fleet to assemble in Mexican waters in consequence of late outrages upon the property of British subjects. From Italy there is nothing specially new. There seems good ground for believing that negotiations are on foot for the sale of Gaeta; but, according to a late proclamation of FRANCIS II., that infatuated personage seems to be determined to defend his fortress to the last.

By the arrival at this port of the *Star of the West*, we receive later intelligence from Havana. There was every prospect of a relief in the monetary pressure. The Government had resolved to issue two millions worth of Treasury Bills, and the Bank, as well as the leading mercantile firms, have agreed to receive the *Bonds* as bank bills or specie. There is no other news of interest from Havana.

The steamship *Matanzas*, with dates to the 22d ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has no special importance.

Our advices from Utah are to the 7th ult., at which time the weather in the valley of the Great Salt Lake City was very pleasant—more so than it had ever been known before in the month of December. The annual session of the Territorial Legislature was about to commence. It was understood that Gov. YOUNG was not much pleased with the doings of that body during the extra session, held a short time ago, as very few of his recommendations were acted upon. He was expected to renew them at the opening of the session. The Utah and the San Pete Valleys had recently been connected by a road, which had been cut at considerable expense, and which shortened the distance materially. The number of new buildings going up in Great Salt Lake City and elsewhere indicated that the Mormons had no intention of leaving Utah immediately.

The Board of Aldermen last evening received a communication from the Mayor, announcing the suspension of the new City Chamberlain, for cause. A resolution, offered by Alderman BOOLE, was passed, declaring the cause frivolous, and sending the Mayor's communication back. The Board rescinded all permission to the Supreme Court to occupy their present quarters. An interesting communication was received from the Street Department. In the Board of Councilmen, the communication of the Mayor, justifying the suspension of the City Chamberlain, was referred to a Select Committee of five.

The twenty-four mutineers of the ship *Staghound*, who arrived by the ship *Hussar*, were yesterday surrendered to the United States authorities, together with the official statement of the particulars of the revolt from the Consul at Batavia. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs, and their examination set down for Thursday next. MORRIS, the principal mutineer, is a native of this City.

In the Surrogate's Court, the will of ELI GOWIN was yesterday admitted to probate. The testator made charitable bequests to different Bible and Missionary Societies, in this City and Philadelphia, amounting to about $3,000.

There was a strong market for Stocks on Monday, with an advance of *six* ₰ cent. on Illinois Central shares, and from 1 to 2½ ₰ cent. on other descriptions. Money without alteration in rates. Exchange 104@105 ₰ cent. The Bank return shows an accession of $2,950,000 to the Specie average.

Business in Breadstuffs was restricted, yet prices were generally quoted higher. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was advancing. Provisions, Groceries, Hay, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Wool and Whisky were quiet. Metals, Hemp, Fish, Oils, Spices and Whalebone were neglected. The Freight engagements were light.

The Prospects at Washington.

Mr. BUCHANAN came very near giving the nation a jubilee yesterday. He had a narrow escape from bringing down upon his head, as a New-Year's greeting, the thanks and applause of millions of American freemen. The telegraph announced in the afternoon that Gen. SCOTT had been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, and that the Cabinet Councils had been purged of their disunion *virus* by the resignations of Messrs. THOMPSON and THOMAS. Wherever the report went, it created universal rejoicing. Men of all parties exulted in the prospect of again having a Government around which the hope and the courage of the nation could rally, and which could be relied upon under all contingencies to maintain unsullied the honor of the American flag. If the news had proved to be true, the President would have been greeted to-day with salvos of cannon from one end of the Union to the other. And this would have happened,—not from any wish, as the groveling partisan of the *Constitution* affects to fear, for the establishment of a military dictatorship, nor from any personal devotion to the fortunes of the veteran Chieftain of our Republic;—but because the nation reposes with unwavering confidence on his single-hearted patriotism, and on the high-toned, wise and unswerving devotion to the Union and the Constitution which he would bring to the duties of that great office.

What the nation wants now more than anything else is courage and firmness at headquarters,—some fixed and stable policy, worthy of the nation, steadily held and steadily pursued against all obstacles and in the face of all foes. It is not disunion,—nor the prospect of war that alarms our people:—it is the utter lack of stability, of courage, and of patriotic purpose in the men who are placed at the head of affairs. It is the failure of the Government, and not the hostility of its enemies, that discourages and alarms the American people. It is the presence of traitors in the camp,—it is the dreadful suspicion that the Commander-in-Chief is himself a traitor, bent on betraying the fortress of the Constitution into the hands of its foes,—that has created the universal panic which prevails throughout the land. If this apprehension could be removed, the whole country would be relieved and would rouse itself with vigor and courageous wisdom to meet the emergencies which are gathering around it.

It is the constant aim of the venal tribe by whom Mr. BUCHANAN is surrounded, to make him believe that it is only his party opponents who distrust his counselors and deplore the fatal infatuation which marks his conduct. He could not possibly make a graver mistake. All party lines are obliterated in the general solicitude for the honor of the country and the stainless glory of its flag. There are none among our people who long more eagerly for his deliverance from the false advisers who are betraying him to his ruin, than the Democrats who have been the most devoted to his personal and political fortunes. All party distinctions are rapidly disappearing in presence of this great issue which the people are required to meet—and apart from his own immediate organ, the *Constitution*, and one or two sheets elsewhere, with whom malignity supplies the place of patriotism, there are none who, in this dread crisis of the nation's fate, degrade themselves to the calculation of party advantage.

Gen. SCOTT has not been appointed Secretary of War—nor is there any prospect that he will be. Our latest authentic advices are that Mr. HOLT, the Postmaster-General, has been charged with the duties of that Department *ad interim*; and this, so far as it goes, is a step in the right direction. Mr. HOLT is a Union man—honest, straightforward and firm. We have hopeful indications, moreover, that the President at last perceives the abyss to which his past tampering with treason is leading him. FLOYD's letter of resignation, which we publish this morning, alleges in explicit terms that *pledges were given to South Carolina* that the Federal troops should not be used against her; and the President accepts the resignation without a word of denial or reproof! But our dispatches state that he complains of having been misled by South Carolina, and that her rash and reckless action has made the issue a military rather than a political one.

Mr. BUCHANAN is now reaping the bitter fruits of the false policy he has pursued from the beginning. He must do now, under very great embarrassment, what he could have done with perfect ease two months ago. He must strengthen the Federal garrisons in Charleston and throughout the South. The step will beyond all doubt create excitement and intensify the hostility already rife in the Southern States. But this, greatly as it must be deprecated, cannot be helped; and if the movement is accompanied by a declaration of motives so clear that it cannot be misunderstood, and so firm and at the same time forbearing, as to challenge respect and confidence, it will excite no resentment which wise prudence and cool reflection will not allay.

Let the Pacific Railroad Bill Pass.

On Wednesday next the Senate is expected to take up for final action, the bill from the House of Representatives, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, the measure having been made a special order for that day. The pending bill extends the aid of the Government to the construction of two roads—one by the central and the other by the Texas route. To an outside observer it would appear certain that the Senate will promptly concur in the action of the House. There are few men who have studied the subject, probably, who have the slightest idea that more than one of these roads will be completed during the next 50 years, if even then; but, paradoxical as it seems, that is the very reason why a bill providing for two roads is the only one that can become a law. Each section is confident that its own route is the best, and, as a consequence, a majority of both Houses cannot be obtained for a single road bill which rejects entirely the claims of the opposite section. So intense has become the pressure of local interests on this subject, that representatives of the people dare not vote for a bill which does not secure their own section an equal chance in competing for the location of a work of such vast magnitude and importance. Hence all single road bills have failed, and *will* fail.

The bill now pending overcomes the objections which destroyed its predecessors. It does not satisfy everybody; that is an impossibility. But it ought to command the cordial support of every true friend of a Pacific Railroad. Admitting the North and the South to be equally honest in their respective claims to ownership of the best route for this great national work, neither can object to submitting the decision of the question to fair competition, after the Government shall have extended to both aid enough to insure the success of the enterprise in the hands of skillful capitalists. If under the operations of this bill the Texas road can be first extended to the Pacific, the country at large will accept that result as the best evidence that the Texas route is entitled to the distinction. If, on the other hand, as we of the North generally believe, the central route deserves favorable consideration by capitalists, whose reward for their enterprise depends upon the construction of the work, where it can be done most cheaply, and where it will be the most profitable after completion, its own merits will secure us the advantage beyond all peradventure. What we need is the passage of *some* bill that will bring on the competition between routes, and force a settlement of the question of superiority. This the pending bill does; and, in our judgment, when it shall have become apparent that either of the roads provided for is to be speedily pushed to completion, the provisions for the other will never be availed of. If we are mistaken in this, and it shall turn out that both roads can be finished, so much the better for the development of the country, and especially for the extension of our empire upon the Pacific Ocean.

But we learn that the measure is not beyond danger in the Senate. Some of the professed friends of a Pacific Railroad object to the details of this particular bill, and are disposed to insist upon its amendment in various particulars. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will forego any such effort at the present time. The bill may not be perfect, but it is good enough to command the support of a large majority of the friends of a Pacific Railroad. Under these circumstances we hope the minority will yield their scruples, and unite in the effort to pass the bill as it is. To send it back to the House of Representatives is its almost certain death, because in the latter body a two-thirds vote will be required to take it up again, and that cannot be had. The enemies of the bill in the Senate understand this full well, and will lend all their forces to the adoption of any and all amendments, no matter what their character, simply because that is the easiest way to defeat altogether a measure so near the hearts of the great mass of the people. Some of the Disunionists will be stimulated to still more active hostility, because they know that the bill is a Union measure, and that its enactment will tend to add to the difficulty of destroying the Government. No wise man from the Free States, surely, will, for light reasons, or for slight objections to the pending bill, contribute ever so unintentionally to the success of the enemies of the Pacific Railroad and of the Union.

There is another practical consideration which should not be lost sight of by Northern men. It is the interest of the Disunionists to prevent the passage of a two road bill for as many years as possible. Despite their assertions, they have serious doubts of their ability to break up the Government at this time; but they will not give up the struggle. Let perfect peace be proclaimed throughout all the land to-morrow, and the conspirators of the South will merely await another opportunity for plunging the Cotton States into revolution. In the event of disunion, the Southern Confederacy would possess an immense advantage by having control of a line of railroad communication with the Pacific—especially if they had the *only* line. They foresee this, and are anxious to secure an advantage which would go so far towards giving them control of the Pacific States and of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean in that anticipated time when the South is to be a commercial nation, as the secession leaders anticipate.

Pass the pending Railroad bill, thus bringing the two sections into competition now, and the superiority of Northern capital and enterprise is likely to secure the first connection with the Pacific by rail *via* the Central route. But how stands the case if the bill is defeated? The Texas Pacific Railroad Company, with the aid of very liberal grants of land from the Legislature of that State, is slowly but surely pushing on its work towards El Paso. Suppress competition with it two or three years more, and they will have extended their work so far that they can defy competition under just such a bill as that now pending in the Senate. It seems to us, therefore, the height of folly, for any Northern man to throw the slightest obstruction in the way of the pending measure. The friends of a Southern Pacific Railroad can well afford to have it defeated, but no friend of a Northern or Central route can contribute, directly or indirectly, to such a result, without incurring serious responsibility.

City Chamberlain—Fresh Complications—A Knot to be Cut.

The office of City Chamberlain is fast becoming a public nuisance: now wrested from a blameless officer by a combination between the Mayor and Board of Aldermen; next seized by the Aldermen alone, as one of their legitimate perquisites; again recaptured, to a certain extent, by the Mayor's suspension of the Aldermanic nominee; and finally abolished altogether, for the time being, so far as duties are concerned, by the order of Comptroller HAWS to the various receiving officers of the City and County, to the effect that, "until further notice," they shall deposit their collections daily in the Chemical Bank, "subject to the joint draft of the depositor and Comptroller." Let us then see to what point the dispute as to this office has led us.

In the first place, an officer was removed who had held the Chamberlaincy for three or four years, giving perfect satisfaction to the public, and who had always been liberal in lending his large private credit to aid the City whenever the funds in the public treasury were exhausted. This gentleman was President of a Bank of unquestionable and unquestioned solvency; he possessed thorough experience and acquaintance with all departments of City business; and no charge had ever been made, nor has any been made to this day, against the perfect integrity and correctness of his official conduct. The reason assigned by Mayor WOOD for his removal was, that he would not pay interest for the City Funds lodged under his care—a reason naturally suggesting that interest on such money would be exacted of his successor.

In the second stage of the imbroglio, the new Chamberlain, appointed by the Mayor with the concurrence of the Board of Aldermen, at once proceeded to deposit the City and County money in a bank of injured credit—a bank utterly rotten and irresponsible, whereof said Chamberlain was President and one of the Mayor's brothers a stockholder. This bank would, doubtless, in time, and as its necessities suggested, have utterly absorbed and made away with the millions of City money deposited in its vaults, had not its affairs become publicly so suspicious that a Special Committee of the Clearing House was appointed to investigate its affairs. This Committee found that "political and corrupt loans" to a large extent, and without security, had been made about the time of the President's appointment to the office of Chamberlain; and on the occasion of a second visit being made by this Committee to discover, amongst other things, the cause of the disappearance of one sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars from the vaults of the bank on the day previous or subsequent to the President's appointment, the bank officers doggedly refused to allow any further examination of their affairs, or to answer any further questions.

In the third stage of this melancholy business we saw the Bank, in which City money to the extent of nearly two millions was deposited, thrown out of the Clearing-House, and the Chamberlain flying from Bank to Bank through the City, in order to find one that would accept a transfer of the City funds, on such securities as the falling Bank and he himself could offer. In these proposals, he was repulsed by at least one of the best and most judiciously managed of our City Banks, on the ground that the securities tendered were not sufficient; but finally he succeeded, though only on condition of giving his personal indorsements for half a million dollars, in securing the acceptance by a Bank in reasonably fair standing, of the responsibilities to the City and county which the bankrupt institution was then under. In other words, it was only by the severest and most exhausting efforts that the public money was transferred to a place of safe-keeping, before the final crash and destruction of that institution wherein the "Chamberlain of political loans" had first placed it.

As the fourth act of this drama, or farce, as it may turn out, we saw a Committee of the Board of Aldermen attempting to wring from this Chamberlain some information with regard to the amount and safety of the City funds lodged in his hands; but the officer in question, doubtless for good and sufficient reasons known only to himself, wholly refused to allay the natural alarm of the public, or to acknowledge the authority of the body which had concurred in his appointment. He would not appear before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, nor did it seem that they had power to compel his attendance. In like manner, when summoned before a committee of the Board of Supervisors, he employed counsel to contest their authority to investigate the condition and make sure of the safety of the County funds—never appearing until threatened with legal process and arrest in case he should continue to refuse; and finally, when thus compelled to appear before them, litigiously seeking not to be made to testify under oath as to the state of the moneys they were inquiring after, and absolutely refusing or being unable to give the bonds required by law for the safe-keeping of the County Funds.

Thus matters stood until a few days ago—no one knowing how much of the public money the failure of the first Bank of deposit had engulfed—no one knowing how much the Bank of second deposit had realized on the securities of the broken institution and the personal acceptances of the Chamberlain—no one knowing why this officer should be so unwilling to relieve public anxiety and file the bonds required by the Board of Supervisors,—when suddenly the absence of the Mayor from the City gave to the President of the Board of Aldermen acting as Mayor, the asserted right to cut the Gordian knot of this tangled and disgraceful business by removing Mr. NATHAN C. PLATT from the office of Chamberlain, and appointing Mr. DANIEL DEVLIN, one of the Directors of the Broadway Bank, in his stead. Here, certainly, should have been an end of the troubles; but, under the developments made yesterday, and reported elsewhere, it will be seen that all these phases of distraction and suspicion have only had issue in a further complication, which threatens to entail heavy loss and endless litigation upon our unfortunate Treasury. The *status quo* of the affair to-day may thus be briefly summed up:

The Aldermen remove PLATT and appoint DEVLIN. When an order is given to the Park Bank to transfer the City account to the Broadway Bank, the former institution has to ask for an *extension of one month*, which may partially explain Mr. PLATT's previous repeated and stubborn refusals to allow any investigation of his official management—the sum now due from him, as appears by the Comptroller's report, being FOUR MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. The Mayor then "suspends" DEVLIN, acknowledging his appointment as Chamberlain by that very act; but yet orders Mr. PLATT to "continue in the discharge of the duties of that office until further notice"—thus giving a pretext, at least, to this latter gentleman for further delay in making good his accounts with the City. But the Mayor cannot have his way in this high-minded measure, Comptroller HAWS now stepping in and practically suspending both PLATT and DEVLIN by an order that all public moneys collected shall be paid into the Chemical Bank, subject to the joint draft of himself and the depositor!

Where, it may well be asked, is this disgraceful and demoralizing contest to end? Are we to have another double set of officials, doing nothing, and yet accumulating monstrous bills against the City, as was the case during the double Street Commissionerships of D. D. CONOVER and CHARLES DEVLIN? Or will not the State Legislature to-day happily in session, step in and settle the dispute, thus avoiding endless costs and litigation, by passing a special act to place the appointing-power of the Chamberlaincy on some more settled and respectable basis? Nominally it is a bureau of the Comptroller's Department, and what good reason is there why it should not be treated like other bureaux for which the Comptroller is responsible?

Judicial Salaries Again.

By reference to the report of yesterday's proceedings in the Board of Supervisors, it will be seen that our remarks on the impropriety of adding $1,000 a year each to the salaries of Judges BARNARD and WHITE and Surrogate WEST, have had the effect of saving the City from these additional burdens, and from the favoritism of paying Messrs. WHITE and BARNARD one-fifth more than is paid to their older and more experienced associates in the Supreme and Superior Courts. In whatever light Mr. Supervisor TWEED may see fit to regard this result, we cannot believe that the general public will sympathize to any severe extent in his condemnation of this particular example of "the power of the Press."

The resolution to increase the salaries of the favored officers in question was introduced last Wednesday, and read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 374 of the laws of 1852, an additional compensation of one thousand dollars to that now allowed, be paid annually to the following justices and officers in this County, *elected at the last November election*, namely, to the Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, to the Justice of the Superior Court, and to the Surrogate of the County of New-York—the additional compensation provided for by this resolution to take effect from and after Jan. 1, 1861."

This was laid over under the rules, on the day of its introduction, to be acted upon and passed yesterday; and doubtless would have been so passed, had not our remarks called the attention of Supervisor PURDY to the unfair and partial character of the proposed legislation. It will be seen from the wording of the resolution that the increase of pay was specially confined to Messrs. BARNARD, WHITE and WEST, the officers "elected at the last November election." It was a personal gift to these gentlemen, and one of a most invidious nature to Judges INGRAHAM, CLERKE, ROBERTSON, LEONARD and their associates in the Courts named. The resolution did not take the broad and, perhaps, tenable ground of increasing the salaries of all Judges in the Supreme and Superior Courts, together with the Common Pleas, who should be elected after the 1st of January, 1861, but made a special limitation of Supervisorial bounty to the officers elected last November.

It is to be observed, also, that while Supervisor STEWART denies any wish to be reelected President of the Board, he does not deny that he was one of the Republicans whose votes would have passed this measure, had Mr. PURDY seen fit to press it. That some Republican member of the Board would have had to vote for it is certain, or it must have been defeated; and it is thoroughly well known that resolutions of this kind are never introduced until after the feasibility of their passage has been reduced to a certainty by caucus or other consultation. On the propriety of a general increase of judicial salaries we said not one word in the article which has called forth the wrath of Messrs. TWEED and STEWART; but we did protest against special legislation in favor of Messrs. BARNARD and WHITE, and the justice of our protest has been triumphantly admitted, even by the very men who condemn us for having made it. The resolution laid over on last Wednesday for action yesterday, was not taken from the table and is therefore dead—Messrs. BARNARD, WHITE and WEST entering upon their new terms of office to-day, and consequently becoming liable to the Constitutional provision which prohibits any increase of salary to judicial officers during their terms of tenure.

1861.

To-day history opens the unwritten volume of the coming year; and the chapter gaily begins with the illuminated initial of "A Happy New-Year!" But who shall cast the horoscope of 1861? In the metropolis, this first day of January is the merriest of all holidays—an era of friendship, sunshine, and good cheer; and as the old god Janus, (after whom the month is named,) has said that omens are attached to the commencement of all things, we augur a favorable year from the universal joy of the day.

The old year has gone out with a record as splendid as any era in the world's history. The enfranchisement of Italy—the strides of liberty in Russia, in Hungary and in France—the great triumph of freedom in our own fair land—and innumerable minor currents all tending to a wider unity—will cause 1860 to glitter forever on the page of the world's destiny. All over Europe the coming year, too, opens bright with hope and progress; and whether it brings to it peace or war, either can but terminate in a larger liberty. In our own beloved country, the new year opens upon us not cheerlessly, but with peace as yet in all our borders—with the great Republic still one and inseparable—and its sons possessed of a sterner spirit of Freedom than they ever had before. The year finds us alive to the terrible responsibilities of freedom; and though the mind of the nation is more somewhat intensive in character, it turns upon the pivot of one great and noble thought.

Is it even conceivable that the final pages of the historic volume of the year which begins to-day shall chronicle the decline and fall of this youthful Empire, or that, when the year sinks into oblivion, our liberties and glory can be buried along with it? Is it even within the range of possibility that the Alleghanies, the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains shall be cleft in twain by the sword of Africa, wielded by South Carolina? Who but blind men and fools can believe that this is the dying year of our national Eagle—the funeral year of our national flag—the rotting year of our national glory—the year of Disunion? "Should that catastrophe ever happen," said WEBSTER, "let it have no history! Let the horrible narrative never be written!"

But the Republic will stand while stand the Alleghanies, and the young giant of Liberty will rule over it forever. The "red elixir" bounds livelier and warmer, and with a more generous throb through our national veins to-day, than it ever did before, and we revel in the very hey-day of existence. Throughout the coming year, the great Republic will grow stronger and greater with the procession of the months, and the close of 1861 will (we trust in God,) find us also freer and better than at its beginning. God save the Republic!

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Legislature.

The Contest for the Speakership—Mr. Littlejohn Renominated by the Republicans—Francis Kernan Nominated by the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 31—11 P. M.

The Republican Caucus to-night was the most exciting and earnest congregation that I have ever witnessed. The attendance was very large, both of prominent politicians and of ex-members of the last Assembly. The final result was received with cheers and shouts. There was a premonitory symptom of a secession when Mr. PIERCE's resolutions were offered, but it was happily checked by the timely interposition and judicious speech of Mr. LITTLEJOHN. The defeat of Mr. RICHARDSON for Clerk was unexpected at the opening of the caucus, but came almost as a matter in course after the selection of LITTLEJOHN, for his choice obviated the necessity for an experienced clerk. While the balloting for Clerk was progressing, the announcement was made that Gen. SCOTT had been appointed Secretary of War. The rumor was received with the loudest demonstrations of applause. Cheers were given even for BUCHANAN. The Governor's message will not be sent in until Wednesday. It received the last amendments early to-night. It is very long, filling seven columns of the State paper. I think you will find it full of recommendations such as Mayor WOOD is so fond of incorporating in his messages; that is, a good deal of buncombe that sounds well on paper, and would really be well if it could be carried out. I have reason to believe that the Governor will adhere to his message of last year, recommending the tolling of railroads. I am afraid that he is going to be sold on the secession issues. I hope not, however. LEO.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Republican members of Assembly held a caucus at the Assembly chamber, at 7 o'clock this evening. It was called to order by H. A. PENDARGAST, of Chautauque, who moved that A. BINGHAM, of Rensselaer, act as Chairman.

Mr. BINGHAM, on taking the Chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: Permit me to thank you for the honor done me in calling me to preside over this meeting. Permit me to say, on no occasion since the adoption of the Federal Constitution has the Legislature been called together when more prudence and wisdom were necessary in conducting its deliberations; and I have no doubt the meeting will be guided by such considerations to-night.

Messrs. FULLERTON, of Orange, and FISH, of Montgomery, were chosen Secretaries.

The roll of the Republican members was called, and 90 members answered to their names.

Mr. MERRITT, of St. Lawrence, moved for a caucus to nominate a candidate for Speaker *viva voce*.

Mr. FINCH, of Essex, moved to amend by voting by ballot.

A warm and spirited debate ensued, Mr. PIERCE, of Ulster, taking strong ground in favor of a *viva voce* vote. Messrs. PENDARGAST, FISH and MORGAN advocated the amendment. The amendment, by ballot, was carried, 57 to 29.

The roll was then called, with the following result:

Robinson, 42; Littlejohn, 38; Pendergast, 4; Bingham, 3.

The second ballot resulted—Robinson, 39; Littlejohn, 36; Pendergast, 5; Bingham, 4; Blake, 4.

Three more ballots having been taken without a choice, Mr. ROBINSON withdrew his name, thanking the Caucus for the honor conferred upon him by the votes already cast. He moved that ANSON BINGHAM, of Rensselaer, be nominated as the candidate for Speaker of the Assembly. [Applause.]

Mr. BINGHAM thanked the gentleman from Chemung for the honor intended, but he (BINGHAM) was compelled by considerations of a personal character to decline the nomination.

Mr. PIERCE again nominated Mr. LUCIUS ROBINSON for Speaker.

Another ballot was taken, which resulted as follows:

Littlejohn	46
Robinson	37
Blank	1

The announcement of the result was received with loud applause from the House and lobbies.

Mr. PIERCE desired to offer a preamble and resolution which, he said, he did in good faith and in the best of spirit, in order to make those gentlemen who had opposed the nomination of the successful candidate to support him as the candidate for Speaker in the House to-morrow. It must be remembered that he and others here had been elected on the direct issue of approval or disapproval of the Governor's vetoes, and had by their approval of the Governor's policy and vetoes alone been elected.

The preamble and resolution are as follows:

Whereas, Certain measures of the last session of the Legislature were vetoed by the Governor, and subsequently passed over his vetoes; and whereas, the people at the last election condemned those measures and sustained the vetoes, therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican members of the Assembly will, in their official capacity, sustain the principles set forth in the veto messages of the Governor, and faithfully carry out the decision of the people as expressed in this election.

This was greeted with applause and hisses.

Mr. BENEDICT regretted that this resolution had been offered, for it would oblige the members to inform themselves in regard to every measure vetoed by the Governor, or confine the voting to those who were members of the last Assembly. He believed that the motives of the Governor were pure, but while he approved of most of his vetoes he could not commit himself unconditionally to his whole policy, as there was one measure which had been vetoed last Winter which he should favor and support this session. [Applause.]

Mr. FISH could see no objection to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN thanked the gentlemen of the caucus for having, by their votes to night, signified their disbelief in the assertions that had been made that he had been influenced by corrupt motives in any vote he had given last Winter. He said here, as he had said elsewhere, that never in his legislative career had any person, directly or indirectly, approached him improperly in regard to any vote he had ever cast on this floor. He could see no reason for opposing the passage of this resolution, for he could not, after the explanations that had been made, consider it as reflecting upon him; nor did he regard it as binding him to the views of the Governor or of any other individual. He hoped that the resolution would be unanimously adopted, in order that the Republicans might unite at this time, when danger threatened the Union, and when their efforts were needed outside the State as well as inside.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Much excitement was occasioned about this time by the announcement that a telegram had been re-

[illegible] Gen. Scott had been appointed Secretary of War.

Enthusiastic cheers were given for Gen. Scott for several minutes.

A voice—Three cheers for Buchanan.

Cries of "No, no, no."

Another voice—"Three cheers for Buchanan for appointing Scott." The cheers were given, followed by some hisses.

A voice—"Oh, cheer him, you haven't had such an opportunity before." [Laughter.]

The ballots then taken for Clerk, with the following result: W. Richardson, 30; H. A. Risley, 27; C. [illegible]rd, 13; balance scattering.

Mr. Frost, of Erie, urged the claims of Risley as a representative of Western New-York.

On the second ballot, H. A. Risley was nominated, receiving 59 votes, to 28 for Richardson.

The result was received with loud applause.

The following nominations were also made:

Sergeant-at-Arms—Chas. D. Easton.

Doorkeeper—Geo. C. Dennis.

Assistant Doorkeeper—Henry Henderson.

Messrs. Saunders, Wilson, Pendargrast, Farnum and Merritt were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses.

The Democratic Assembly Caucus was held in the Senate Chamber, at 7 o'clock. Mr. Darcy, of Kings, called the meeting to order, and nominated Holmes Ogsz, of Westchester, as Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Webster, J. Jervis Jones, of New-York, was appointed Secretary.

On calling the roll, thirty-three members answered to their names.

Mr. Ambuleaus, of New-York, declined the nomination for Speaker, and Francis Kernan, of Utica, was unanimously nominated, amid loud applause.

The Caucus then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Clerk. Edmund G. Sutherland, of West Chester, was chosen, receiving 18 votes, to 15 for Colonel G. Jones.

Thomas C. Reay, of New-York, was nomioated for Sergeant-at-Arms; Michael Kennedy, of Kings, for Doorkeeper, and S. M. Diebler and Joseph Wallace for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Messrs. MaDermer, of Westchester; Kenyon, of Cattaraugus, and Terry, of Queens, were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses.

The caucus then adjourned.

The new Republican paper enterprise in this city, prematurely developed by the publication of Mr. Cassidy's prospectus, is to take form this week in the enlargement of the *Statesman*, under the title of the *Republican Statesman*. The paper promises to stand by the Chicago platform intact, and the Morgan and Campbell State policy.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Rumors in Reference to Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Monday, Dec. 31.

There is strong antagonism to the appointment of Senator Cameron to a position in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Mr. Lincoln telegraphed to Hon. Alexander K. McClure to come to Springfield, and he left for that city to-day.

Mr. McClure is opposed to Mr. Cameron, and the former will meet the latter at Springfield, when, it is supposed a violent rupture will ensue, which it is believed will end in the appointment of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton in place of either of them.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Monday, Dec. 31—11 P. M.

A dispatch received by a citizen to-night announces that Gen. Cameron has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and that he is now in Springfield, and will accept the appointment. The authority for this is deemed reliable.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburgh, Pa., Monday, Dec. 31.

The Democratic Caucus to-day nominated Dr. Hill, of Montgomery County, for Speaker of the House, and Jacob Zeigler for Chief Clerk.

The Republicans, in caucus, nominated Elisha W. Davis for Speaker of the House, and Edward Rauch for Chief Clerk. Robert Palmer was nominated for Speaker of the Senate, and Russell Ewert for Clerk.

The Democrats will reassemble in caucus to-morrow to nominate officers for the Senate.

The Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Monday, Dec. 31.

The House was called to order at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, and J. P. Annan, of Marion, chosen Speaker *pro tem*.

The Senate also assembled this morning. J. B. Brown, of Ray, was chosen President *pro tem*.

Indian Troubles in Texas.

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 31.

Advices from Texas state that Indians to the number of 900 were encamped within 50 miles of Dallas. The settlers were leaving in large numbers, fleeing for their lives. Companies of Rangers were forming to proceed to the scene of danger.

Large Fires in Milwaukee.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.

Milwaukee, Monday, Dec. 31.

On Saturday night a fire broke out in the Lake Michigan Mills, owned by Nichols, Brent & Co., and the building and contents, consisting of 500 bbls flour and 7,000 bushels wheat, were destroyed. Loss, $35,000; insured for $20,000.

The flames communicated with the warehouse occupied by Collins & Annar, destroying the building, valued at $15,000; insurance not ascertained.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, another fire broke out in the building on the corner of Huron and East Water streets, occupied by the city offices. Loss on the building, $50,000; insured. George Dayan & Co.'s saddlery and harness establishment was also consumed. Loss, $40,000; insured for $30,000. All the records and valuable documents deposited in the City Clerk's office were destroyed. We are unable to ascertain the loss to the city until the safes which contain $200,000 worth of chattel mortgages are taken from the ruins.

It has been ascertained that the $200,000 worth of bonds and mortgages were not kept in the safe, and are, consequently, destroyed. Five persons are missing; and it is feared they are buried in the ruins. Exertions are being made to find the bodies, but the heat is so great that not much progress is made.

Fire in South Braintree, Mass.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Orthodox Church at South Braintree was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $7,000; no insurance.

Marine Disaster.

Wilmington, N. C., Monday, Dec. 31.

Ship *Emma*, of Liverpool, 100 days from Bombay for New-York, with flaxseed, wool and senna, in a sinking condition, ran ashore Friday night, 29th inst., three miles northeast of New-Inlet Light. The Captain and crew were saved; vessel hilged.

The weather is heavy; wind from northeast.

The Ship Emperor.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 31.

The schooner *W. B. Darling*, at this port from Baltimore, picked up yesterday at 10 o'clock, a mile off Chatham, the boat's crew, of sixteen men, belonging to the ship *Emperor*.

News Station at Cape Race,

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Dec. 31.

The news station of the New-York Associated Press, at Cape Race, will be closed for the season on the 15th of January, and will reopen about the middle of April. During the ensuing Summer a more comfortable house for the men, and better conveniences for launching the life-boats on both sides of the Cape will be provided, so as to be able to intercept the passing steamers at all seasons of the year.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, S. P. Griffin, Commander, left New-Orleans, Dec. 23, and Havana Dec. 26, and arrived at this port yesterday. The *Star of the West* has experienced strong head winds from Havana to the Cape.

The steamship *De Soto* arrived at Havana on the 26th ult.

The condition of affairs in the United States still affects the commercial affairs of the Island.

Transactions in Sugar were quite limited; No. 12 at 8¾ to 9¼. No Muscovados in market.

Exchange on London, 13@14⅛ premium; exchange on Paris, 1@1¼; exchange on New-York, 3@8 per cent. premium, at 60 days.

The specie by the *Star of the West* is distributed as follows: Carrington & Co., $727; Wells, Fargo & Co., $435; N. A. Frye, 221 doubloons; Simpson & Mayhew, $4,080; Ximeno & Bayley, 1,411 doubloons; Order, 700 doubloons; De Wisser, $2,499.

Still Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 31.

The steamer *De Soto*, from Havana on the 27th inst., has arrived.

The monetary crisis had reached Havana, where it was severely felt. An issue of two million of dollars in Treasury notes was about to be consummated for the relief of the commercial community.

Eight hundred thousand dollars of the new Bonds had been already issued, which merchants at Matanzas had agreed to receive.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Formes' first farewell performance will take place here to-night. The entire opera of "Martha," and an act from "Stradella" will be given with Mme. Johannsen, Mme. Scharpe, Signor Stigelli and Herr Formes.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE CHAMBERLAINCY.

THE COMPTROLLER NOMINALLY ASSUMES THE CHAMBERLAINSHIP.

On receiving the note addressed to him by the Mayor to-day (Monday,) at noon, announcing the suspension of Mr. Devlin, the Comptroller forthwith repaired to the Mayor's office, and held an interview with His Honor, the interview lasting only a brief time. Mr. Haws then returned to his office and issued the following notice to the various City and County receiving officers:

City of New-York: Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 31, 1860.

Sir: A communication, of which the following is a copy, has, this morning, been received by this Department:

Mayor's Office, New-York Dec. 31, 1860.

Dear Sir: Please to take notice that I have this day suspended Daniel Devlin from the office of City Chamberlain and County Treasurer. Very truly,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Hon. R. T. Haws.

In view of this above, it is recommended that, until further notice, the several receiving officers of the City and County Government be hereafter deposit their collections daily in the Chemical Bank, subject to the joint draft of the depositor and the Comptroller.

Respectfully, &c.,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Mr. Haws is, therefore, quasi Chamberlain, which position it is his purpose to maintain until the now knotty question of the Chamberlainship is again fully adjusted.

The Mayor's action, although only taken at noon, by 1 o'clock was rumored about the City Hall, and was made the subject of much comment, particularly by the legal gentlemen about the Courts.

The Mayor's intention in suspending Mr. Devlin he has not made known, but it is inferred that he believes he has the right to suspend Mr. Devlin without assigning any cause for so doing until the Common Council meet—that while the municipal legislature is not in session he holds that power of suspension.

THE MAYOR EXPLAINS TO MR. PLATT.

The Mayor makes known his object in suspending Mr. Devlin and continuing Mr. Platt in office, by writing as follows:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

Sir: There being, to my opinion, grave doubts as to the legality of your removal from the office of City Chamberlain, you will please continue to the discharge of the duties of that office until further notice.

Notice of suspension has been served upon Mr. Devlin, who assumes to have been appointed to the office.

Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

N. C. Platt, Esq.

The present condition of the Chamberlainship will not affect payments in City and County drafts, as (following the orders of the Mayor) Mr. Platt will pay all warrants properly drawn against the Chamberlain, and he has an ample amount of funds for the purpose.

In the case of the former change of the office, the Ex-Chamberlain held the funds remaining in his possession at the time of his removal, and paid them out in liquidation of warrants till the whole was exhausted.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE SQUABBLE FOR COURT-ROOMS—MAYOR WOOD SUSPENDS MR. DEVLIN, BUT THE ALDERMEN RETURN HIS COMMUNICATION—THE HARLEM RAILROAD TUNNEL IN FOURTH-AVENUE—ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY—BUSINESS OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman Genet offered a resolution rescinding the resolution passed in 1854, granting permission to the Supreme Court to occupy the rooms now used by that Court.

Alderman Brady wanted the matter referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Alderman Genet explained that the action was simply necessary to carry out their resolution, already passed, giving the Superior Court possession of the rooms. It was merely to remove all pretext on the part of the Supreme Court for keeping the Superior Court from the possession of rooms assigned the latter by the Common Council.

Alderman Brady said that under those circumstances he would vote for it; and the resolution passed and was sent to the Council Board.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to Friday evening next.

The Chair stated that that was the day appointed by the President for fasting and prayer.

Alderman Boole said, they could not well meet on any other day.

Several members objected, but the motion finally passed.

Alderman Cornell wanted the Board of Councilmen informed as to the action of this Board.

Alderman Boole said the President of the Councilmen had already been informed. [Laughter.]

Alderman Cornell—I am glad you knew it beforehand, so as to tell of it. [Laughter.]

Alderman Boole said the President of the Councilmen was present when the vote was passed.

THE MAYOR SUSPENDS MR. DEVLIN, THE NEW CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, and read to the Board:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: By virtue of the power vested in the Mayor in Section 21 of the Charter of 1857, I have suspended Daniel Devlin, who assumes to be City Chamberlain. The reasons which have induced the step are predicated upon the extraordinary and unprecedented mode of his appointment—involving, as I think, grave doubts as to its legality.

Whilst temporarily absent from the City, Alderman Pack, President of the Board of Aldermen, who, in pursuance of the 17th Section of the Charter of 1857, became the Acting Mayor, arrogated the power to remove N. C. Platt, Esq., the City Chamberlain, an unexceptionable public officer, who had faithfully performed his duties, and to reinstate Daniel Devlin in his place.

In my opinion the law does not contemplate the exercise of any such right by the President of the Board of Aldermen. He is simply *pro tempore* and *ad interim* a substitute for the Mayor, to transact the clerical duties of the office, without possessing all the more important functions, except in extraordinary cases of great public necessity. To admit that the President of the Board of Aldermen is clothed with every prerogative of the Mayor in the absence of the latter, necessarily implies that if the Mayor is absent from his office at all—even for five minutes, an Alderman can take advantage of this absence to derange the organization of the Government and subvert the policy which has been settled and recognized.

In the present instance, the assumption of authority by Mr. Pack is exceedingly unjustifiable, if legal. Before leaving the City he waited upon me for instructions with reference to his duties during my absence, and pledged himself not to approve certain measures, (the Japanese appropriations among others,) and not to interfere with any of the public officers within the power of the Mayor to remove or appoint. Admitting that the Acting Mayor is clothed with the authority claimed under the Charter of 1857, there are doubts as to the right of the Legislature to confer such powers upon the President of the Board of Aldermen. The people elect the Mayor as the chief executive officer, intrusted with the administration of the laws. It could not have been intended that a member of the legislative department should exercise executive functions. To remove the City Chamberlain, who is an executive officer of the highest rank, was an executive act. The 6th section of the Charter of 1857 provides that "the executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the *Mayor and the executive departments*." An Alderman is a legislative officer, and hence cannot legally remove or appoint executive officers.

Again, by section 39 of the Charter it is provided that "every person elected or appointed to any office under the City Government, shall on or before the 1st day of January next succeeding such election, or within five days after notice of such appointment, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation *shall be filed in the Mayor's office*."

Mr. Devlin has not complied with this requirement of the law, and has not filed any oath of office in the Mayor's office, and hence has not legally and properly qualified himself for the office of Chamberlain.

For these reasons, and for others not necessary at this time to communicate, I have suspended Daniel Davlin from the office of City Chamberlain, which he assumes to fill.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman Cornell offered a resolution stating that the reasons set forth in the communication for the suspension of the City Chamberlain were not sufficient, and providing that the document should be returned to His Honor the Mayor.

Alderman Szagoist moved to lay it on the table.

Alderman Ganer said it was well known that His Honor the Mayor was willing to assert things in contradiction to the law and the facts. The power of the Acting Mayor was clearly set forth in the charter to be the same as that of the Mayor during the absence of the Mayor. The very act of Mayor Wood in suspending Mr. Devlin was an admission that Mr. Devlin was the actual City Chamberlain, because upon that presumption only could the Mayor attempt to interfere with him. The City Chamberlain was not the head of a bureau, and holding his office by special act of the Legislature, could not be interfered with by the Mayor in the manner attempted. It was well known that the Mayor had *had in contemplation for months the removal of Mr. Platt*, and had worked in cooperation with the members of the Board to effect such removal. The only difficulty the Mayor had was in getting a man who would subserve his interests, and not the interests of the Board of Aldermen. As the matter stood now, Mr. Devlin was the City Chamberlain, and the City officials were bound to recognize him as such.

Alderman Peck said he was extremely sorry to be obliged to state that the communication from the Mayor was conceived in falsehood, and no man knew that better than the Mayor. The day before the Mayor left he sent for the speaker, and informed him that he (the Mayor) was about to be absent from the City, probably for the rest of the season, and requested his (Mr. Pack's) attendance at the office. He said he would leave everything in my hands, and that it was a great responsibility; and said, "Sir, I leave the City in your hands." That he would ask a favor of me, although he had no right to ask it, and that was, that the Street-Commissioner should not be interfered with during his absence. And he (the Mayor) also wished him to make a promise relative to a resolution that he supposed would pass the Board of Supervisors. The speaker had given the Mayor a promise that his wishes should be respected as to those matters, and asked if there was anything else, and the Mayor said there was not. The idea that he (Pack) was to act as a mere clerk during the Mayor's absence was absurd. He felt that the entire Board had been insulted in this communication from the Mayor. He had felt it his duty as acting Mayor to remove a public officer who had not the confidence of the people; and he had only consented to remove him, and nominate Mr. Devlin, when he felt convinced that the public interests demanded it.

Alderman Brady said that so far as the Japanese matter was concerned, it was not true that the Mayor had contemplated vetoing the Japanese bill, although he had sent his clerk to this Board last session to tell the reporters that he had nothing to do with it, and that Alderman Platt had signed it. Perhaps Mayor Wood was right, and the Board was a lot of scoundrels, or a corrupt damnable Board, as the Press called it; but the Press was right for once in approving the removal of Platt, who refused to give $300,000 bonds when he had $4,000,000 of City funds in his hands, and had deposited the City funds in a bank that burst three weeks afterwards. If he did not know how to control a bank, he was not fit to be Chamberlain. The Mayor had not succeeded in getting the best of this Board, not for one year; and if he *succeeded next year, he would have to be a smarter man than ever Fernando Wood was*. He respected the Mayor as Mayor, and as a *respectable, sociable, high-minded, honorable gentleman*, but he thought the Mayor was as overrated, and would sell for more than he was worth.

A Voice—How much is Woon worth now? [Laughter.]

Mr. Brady—I don't know—they have got to selling it in boxes.

Alderman Boole got the floor, and offered a series of resolutions declaring that the Board had examined the charges of the Mayor against Mr. Devlin, and found them frivolous; that the election of Devlin be reaffirmed, and that the Board could not recognize the equal right of the Mayor to suspend the City Chamberlain.

Alderman Stare took occasion to defend Mr. Platt from the aspersions of Alderman Brady, and affirmed that Mr. Platt was as rich and as honest as Mr. Devlin, and had only refused to give bonds and testify because he thought there was no legal necessity for it. He was not certain that the Board had a right to remove Mr. Platt as they had done; he wanted the Mayor's communication referred to the Corporation Counsel, Judge Bronson, for his opinion.

Voices—Oh! oh! oh! you're joking, and laughter.

Alderman Stare—No, I am not joking, Alderman Brady may laugh. I would of course give way to his opinion; he knows so much about law that Judge Bronson could not teach him anything.

Alderman Boole—Do you remember when you came here and organized the Board of Aldermen at 12 o'clock at night, for the purpose of concurrence with His Honor the Mayor? [Laughter.]

Alderman Stare—Of course I remember that perfectly; and we asked Judge Bronson's opinion of that, too. [Laughter.]

Alderman Owens said he had opposed the removal of both Mr. Stout and Mr. Platt. He believed that Mr. Devlin was fitted for the office; but thought the proposed action was premature. He had been refused an opportunity to investigate the matter. He was told that the matter had been decided upon. One word as to the legality.

Alderman Farley—Are you Bronson?

Alderman Owens—No; but it seems to me perfectly just that the resolution should pass, because the Charter most clearly clothes the Acting Mayor with all the powers of the actual Mayor, during the absence of the latter.

Alderman Cornell withdrew his resolution, and, upon motion, Alderman Boole's resolution was adopted, Messrs. Stare, Darragh and Seagrist voting in the negative.

Alderman Owens stated that he voted in the affirmative only because he believed the Acting Mayor had a right to remove the Chamberlain—not that he approved the action of the Board.

A communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the amount of City funds on hand Dec. 29, 1860, was $4,421,693 29.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD TUNNEL.

Alderman Owens asked that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the consideration of the Harlem Tunnel question. Which was carried.

The recommendation of the Committee was then read. It provided that the Harlem Railroad should reduce the grade of their arch over their tunnel covering at Thirty-fourth-street, so as to bring it to a level with the curbstones.

Alderman Genet said the plan proposed would induce great contention, and perhaps a legal contest with the Harlem Railroad on the subject; and the resolution would get the Street Commissioner into trouble.

ALDERMAN OWENS ON A SPITTOON.

Alderman Owens rose to speak.

Alderman Genet raised the point of order that Alderman Owens should not be allowed to stand on a spittoon when addressing the Board. [Laughter.]

The Chair decided the point well taken. [Laughter.]

Alderman Owens said he was willing to stand on a sheet of paper. [Laughter.]

"Yes," said Alderman Genet, if your boots are clean.

Alderman Owens proceeded to show that the proposed improvement would not interfere with the running of the Company's cars. He lived in the vicinity and asked it as personal favor.

The Chair—The gentleman must know that he cannot vote upon a question in which he is directly interested. [Laughter.]

Alderman Owens—I know that.

A Voice—Oh, he will get over that. [Laughter.]

Alderman Genet raised the point of order that the Board could not pass the resolution this evening, as it would be in the nature of an ordinance, and should go to the Committee on Ordinances.

The Chair ruled that the paper must take that course, and after transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned to Friday evening next.

The following was sent in by the Street Commissioner:

Street Department, Office of the Street Commissioner, New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen—In my report of the 12th ult. I stated, "The two years for which I was appointed Street-Commissioner, on the 11th of November, 1858, having expired, I now, under the Charter, only hold the office until the appointment of my successor." Not having as yet been relieved from the position, it becomes my duty at this time to transmit, for the information of your honorable bodies, a detailed statement of the transactions of this Department for the fourth quarter, together with a summary of the business for the year ending this day.

From the appropriations appertaining to this Department exclusively (amounting to $1,673,071 04,) there have been expended and requisition made upon the Comptroller for payment of $1,323,331 20, leaving a balance of $349,740 30. For statement showing the amount of each appropriation for the Street Department for the year 1860; the amount asked for by the Street Commissioner; the amount of requisitions upon the Comptroller by the Street Commissioner for the three (3) quarters ending Sept. 30—for the quarter ending Dec. 31; also, the total amount of Requisitions for the year 1860, together with the balance of each appropriation, you are respectfully referred to Appendix marked A; and for details as to the amount applied to each object and purpose, and for statements of assessment lists delivered to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, and payments by that officer to the City Chamberlain—and amounts returned to the Clerk of Arrears, to Appendix marked B; and for exhibit of the business of each of the nine Bureaus of the Department to the Reports of the Superintendents and Chiefs thereof, all of which are hereto appended.

I take this occasion to refer again to the valuable and efficient services rendered by many of the principal officers of this Department, and beg leave to call your especial attention, and that of the public, to the highly creditable manner in which the business of the Department was conducted by the Deputy and Acting Street Commissioner, Capt. Mansfield Turell, for a period of several months, during my necessary absence from the County on account of sickness—his duties, at all times important and arduous, were doubly so during that period. I am indebted to him for much valuable assistance.

In this connection I desire to allude to the valuable services, great experience, and good judgment of Mr. Edward Ewen, Superintendent of Street Improvements. I am satisfied that there is no man in this City more competent than he to perform the duties pertaining to this the most important bureau of the Street Department. He has done all that could be accomplished under existing circumstances to establish the business of his bureau upon a proper basis. It would have been fortunate for the City had all his recommendations been favorably acted upon.

The duties devolving upon the chief clerk and the principal book-keeper of a Department organized as this is are important and onerous, of a highly responsible character, and excessive in amount of labor. I am happy to say that no portion of this immense business has been better accomplished than that devolving upon the officers respectively. What is said above is in no wise intended to disparage the claims of the many other deserving and competent officers connected with this Department, or the important service rendered by them. With few, if any exceptions, they are entitled to credit and commendation.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN—THE RESPECTABLE PORTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President, Mr. Jones, in the Chair.

The message of the Mayor, informing the Common Council that he had suspended the City Chamberlain, (see Board of Aldermen,) having been read, Councilman Van Tine moved its reference to a Special Committee of three.

Mr. Lent moved to amend by ordering it printed in the minutes; he could not see what this Board had to do with the matter that should require its reference to a Committee; if the Mayor and Aldermen had got at loggerheads, "let them fight it out among themselves," said he, "and not bother us about it, the respectable portion of the Common Council as we are." [Laughter.]

Mr. Shaw thought they had a good deal to do with it, although they were the respectable portion of the Common Council, and he moved as a further amendment that the message be referred to a Special Committee of five instead of three.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

After considerable routine business of minor importance, the Board adjourned to Friday evening next.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

After the adjournment of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the members held a meeting in the Council Chamber for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the President of the Board, Mr. Morgan Jones, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues. Councilman Shannon was called to the Chair, and Councilman Allen (Alderman elect) the Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare the testimonial, presented a beautiful diamond pin, valued at $650, to Mr. Jones, accompanying the same by an appropriate speech expressive of the sentiments of the members of the Board. Mr. Jones responded in befitting terms, thanking his friends for this unexpected, and as his modesty compelled him to think, undeserved compliment. It is proper to say Mr. Jones has always been regarded by the members of the Board, without distinction of party, as a prompt, efficient and faithful presiding officer.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—BILLS PAID AND THANKS TENDERED.

The last meeting of this Board for 1860 was held yesterday. At the opening of the session, Supervisor Tweed arose to a question of privilege, and proceeded to read an editorial from the New-York Times relative to the increase of judicial salaries. He denied emphatically, and in toto, every statement in said article so far as it related to himself.

Mr. Purdy did not see as there was any occasion for a personal explanation in regard to articles in the public press; the press had a right to comment upon the acts of a public Board like this, and their comments could go for what they were worth. As to the question of increasing the salaries of the Judges, he was in favor of it; the Judiciary of this City would compare favorably with any in the United States, and he regarded it as a great blessing that we had the privilege of electing our own Judges; the system worked well and he was in favor of paying the Judges liberal salaries.

Mr. Tweed said he did not make an explanation for himself, but for the purpose of setting right the other members of the Board, and particularly Mr. Stewart, whose name was mentioned in the article in connection with his. As for himself he had no objection to the public Press commenting upon his acts, so long as they confined themselves to the truth; the comments of a newspaper were only the expression of an individual opinion, and although the power of the Press might be used to give a greater influence to that opinion, yet it was no more likely to be correct, and deserved no more respect than that of any other individual.

Mr. Stewart denied the insinuation in the Times' article that he had made any bargain with reference to the question of increasing salaries, or any other question that ever came before the Board, and wished the reporter of the Times to note his denial. He did not object to comments from the Press upon his official acts, but he desired them to confine their statements to what he actually did, and not to what he was going to do; and he thought the habit of dragging in the names of persons into the public prints was in bad taste, and deserving of censure, particularly when the writer had no other foundation for his statements than rumor.

After some remarks from Supervisor Bluny, the subject was dropped. Mr. Bluny then presented the resignation of Supervisor Waisman.

Mr. Purdy objected to accepting the resignation, and on motion the same was rejected by a tie vote.

A large number of bills for printing, stationery, &c., supplied to various public officers, were ordered to be paid; also, a bill from the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, for board of policemen stationed there during the stay of the Prince of Wales in the City, at the rate of $1 per day each.

The thanks of the Board were tendered to the President, Mr. W. R. Stewart, for the able and impartial manner in which he had performed his duties as presiding officer, and elicited from him a brief response.

Thanks were also tendered to the clerks, sergeant-at-arms and reporters, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 1 P. M.

An Interesting Book.—A neat volume called *Nina, or Life's Caprices*, and recording the vicissitudes of a Hungarian lady who recently died in this vicinity, has recently been published in aid of the "Home of the Aged and Orphan of the Brooklyn Church Charity Foundation." It is a true narrative of an eventful life, and abounds in interest. The institution which is to be benefited by its sale is one of great merit, which does all the good the means at its command will permit. The book is sold by I. A. Nichols, No. 266 Union-street, Brooklyn.

New Restaurant and Lunch Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.—J. H. Baker has just opened his new restaurant and lunch room, in the new building, No. 125 Grand-st., one door East of Broadway, and adjoining Singer's Sewing Machine establishment. Every article in the eating department will be SERVED UP IN THE BEST STYLE, and will be of THE BEST our markets produce. A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY is connected with the above, where at all times can be found CAKES, PIES, FANCY CAKES, &c., &c.; thus combining two distinct departments in one.

J. H. BAKER,

No 125 Grand-st., and No. 34 John-st.

Holiday Present.

A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Barton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gaul's Goldan Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.

G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.

300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. Elegant styles of parlor dusters for New-Year's presents. STEELE & CO.,

No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Scarf Pins, fine Gold and Coral only $1 each gold and silver thimbles, pins, watches, jewelry, &c. Pins, watches, jewelry and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No 305 Hudson-st.

Ladies' Wine for Holidays.—SPEER'S Wine of Elder, four years old, pure, not intoxicating, but a valuable tonic for family use; excellent for females and invalids. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and other druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,

No. 500 Broadway.

Overcoats for the Holidays.

At Mears. GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream; for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Anderson—Hoffman.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Capt. Charles Anderson, of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., to Letitia, daughter of the late Zachariah Hoffman, of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Ladoux—Whittaker.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, John H. Ladoux, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Whittaker, Esq.

Blair—Mitchell.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., Joseph Blair to Ann Mitchell, both of New-York City.

Knapp—Rockafa.—In Greenport, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. H. R. Knapp, of Hastings, Prof. Wm. I. Knapp, of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., to Miss Addie S. Rockafa, of Greenport.

Jenkins—Taylor.—In Bethel, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. J. Leander Townsend, James H. Jenkins, of Danbury, to Miss Kate F., daughter of Alva Taylor, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Ryder.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, Thomas Ryder, of London, England, aged 77 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 216 West 40th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Livermore.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, Arabella F., wife of Charles F. Livermore, and daughter of Wilson G. Hunt.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Wilson G. Hunt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Nagel.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, Catharine Ann Nagel, daughter of Cornelius and Catharine A. Nagel, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 473 Hudson-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock.

Jenkins.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 30, Isabella Hadlay Jenkins, youngest child of J. L. and Hellen M. Jenkins, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral services at the residence of Dr. Chapin, No. 72 2d-av., this (Tuesday) morning, Jan. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

Boesfoed.—In Yorkville, on Monday, Dec. 31, Rev. Eli C. Botsford, aged 31 years.

His funeral will take place from the Yorkville Presbyterian Church (86th-st.,) on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family and congregation are respectfully invited, without further notice. Funeral sermon by Rev. Dr. Krebs.

Doherty.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Letitia Doherty, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Sarah Brass, 118th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation. Funeral services in the Reformed Dutch Church, in that place.

Moran.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Dec. 30, Mrs. Maria Moran, in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Fenn.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 31, suddenly, Miss Ann Fenn, aged 61 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Miss Brower, No. 6 Tompkins-place.

Coles.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday morning, Dec. 31, at the residence of Rev. Merritt H. Wellman, Sarah Ann, wife of Caleb F. Coles, and daughter of Whitehead Field, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thos. L. Coles, No. 77 Orchard-st.

Ketcham.—In Richmond, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 30, Sarah, wife of Philip Ketcham, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Richmond.

Colon.—In Southfield, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 30, of consumption, David M. Colon, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, James Colon. Friends will take the 9 A. M. boat from Whitehall to connect with the Staten Island Railroad for Gifford's Station.

Hackett.—In Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 31, Catharine Amanda Hackett, wife of Halsted Hacker, aged 33 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother, Christopher J. Swan, No. 122 Franklin-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M.

Wolcott.—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 28, of diphtheria, Jennie, infant daughter of Henry H. and Elizabeth F. Wolcott, aged 15 months.

De Grove.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday, Dec. 20, Quincy C. De Grove, aged 69 years.

His remains

ceived, stating that Gen. Scott had been appointed Secretary of War.

Enthusiastic cheers were given for Gen. Scott for several minutes.

A Voice—Three groans for Buchanan.

Cries of "No, no, no."

Another Voice—"Three cheers for Buchanan for appointing Scott." The cheers were given, followed by some hisses.

A Voice—Oh, cheer him, you haven't had such an opportunity before." [Laughter.]

A ballot was then taken for Clerk, with the following result: W. Richardson, 30; H. A. Risley, 27; C. M. Schofield, 13; balance scattering.

Mr. Rise, of Erie, urged the claims of Risley as a candidate of Western New-York.

On the second ballot, H. A. Risley was nominated, receiving 59 votes, to 26 for Richardson.

The result was received with loud applause.

The following nominations were also made:

Sergeant-at-Arms—Chas. D. Easton.

Doorkeeper—Geo. C. Dennis.

Assistant Doorkeeper—Henry Henderson.

Messrs. Saunders, Wilson, Pendergrast, Farnum and Merritt were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses.

The Democratic Assembly Caucus was held in the Senate Chamber, at 7 o'clock. Mr. Darcy, of Kings, called the meeting to order, and nominated Holmes Child, of Westchester as Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Webster, J. Jervis Jones, of New-York, was appointed Secretary.

On calling the roll, thirty-three members answered to their names.

Mr. Angularius, of New-York, declined the nomination for Speaker, and Francis Kernan, of Utica, was unanimously nominated, amid loud applause.

The Caucus then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Clerk. Edmund G. Sutherland, of Westchester, was chosen, receiving 18 votes, to 15 for Charles O. Jones.

Henry J. Riley, of New-York, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms; Michael Kennedy, of Kings, for Doorkeeper, and S. M. Dibblee and Joseph Wallace for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Messrs. McDarmot, of Westchester; Kenyon, of Oneida; and Tabor, of Queens, were appointed a Committee to call future caucusses.

The caucus then adjourned.

The new Republican paper enterprise in this city, prematurely developed by the publication of Mr. Cassidy's prospectus, is to take form this week in the enlargement of the *Statesman*, under the title of the *Republican Statesman*. The paper promises to stand by the Chicago platform intact, and the Morgan and Campbell State policy.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Rumors in Reference to Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Penn., Monday, Dec. 31.

There is strong antagonism to the appointment of Senator Cameron to a position in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Mr. Lincoln telegraphed to Hon. Alexander K. McClure to come to Springfield, and he left for that city to-day.

Mr. McClure is opposed to Mr. Cameron, and the former will meet the latter at Springfield, when, it is supposed a violent rupture will ensue, which it is believed will end in the appointment of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton in place of either of them.

Harrisburg, Penn., Monday, Dec. 31—11 P. M.

A dispatch received by a citizen to-night announces that Gen. Cameron has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and that he is now in Springfield, and will accept the appointment. The authority for this is deemed reliable.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Pa., Monday, Dec. 31.

The Democratic Caucus to-day nominated Dr. Hiss, of Montgomery County, for Speaker of the House, and Jacob Zimolin for Chief Clerk.

The Republicans, in caucus, nominated Elisha W. Davis for Speaker of the House, and Edward Rauch for Chief Clerk. Robert Palmer was nominated for Speaker of the Senate, and Russell Ewatt for Clerk.

The Democrats will reassemble in caucus to-morrow to nominate officers for the Senate.

The Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Monday, Dec. 31.

The House was called to order at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock this morning, and J. P. Annary, of Marion, chosen Speaker *pro tem.*

The Senate also assembled this morning. J. B. Brown, of Ray, was chosen President *pro tem.*

Indian Troubles in Texas.

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 31.

Advices from Texas state that Indians to the number of 900 were encamped within 50 miles of Dallas. The settlers were leaving in large numbers, fearing for their lives. Companies of Rangers were forming to proceed to the scene of danger.

Large Fires in Milwaukee.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.

Milwaukee, Monday, Dec. 31.

On Saturday night a fire broke out in the Lake Michigan Mills, owned by Nichols, Batty & Co., and the building and contents, consisting of 500 bbls. flour and 7,000 bushels wheat, were destroyed. Loss, $35,000; insured for $20,000.

The flames communicated with the warehouse occupied by Collins & Andre, destroying the building, valued at $15,000; insurance not ascertained.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, another fire broke out in the building on the corner of Huron and East Water streets, occupied by the city offices. Loss on the building, $50,000; insured. George Dater & Co.'s saddlery and harness establishment was also consumed. Loss, $40,000; insured for $30,000. All the records and valuable documents deposited in the City Clerk's office were destroyed. We are unable to ascertain the loss to the city until the safes which contain $200,000 worth of chattel mortgages are taken from the ruins.

It has been ascertained that the $200,000 worth of bonds and mortgages were not kept in the safe, and are, consequently, destroyed. Five persons are missing, and it is feared they are buried in the ruins. Excavations are being made to find the bodies, but the heat is so great that not much progress is made.

Fire in South Braintree, Mass.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Orthodox Church at South Braintree was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $7,000; no insurance.

Marine Disaster.

Wilmington, N. C., Monday, Dec. 31.

Ship *Emma*, of Liverpool, 100 days from Bombay for New-York, with flaxseed, wool and senna, in a sinking condition, ran ashore Friday night, 29th inst., three miles northeast of New-Inlet Light. The Captain and crew were saved; vessel bilged.

The weather is heavy; wind from northeast.

The Ship Emperor.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 31.

The schooner *W. B. Darling*, at this port from Baltimore, picked up yesterday at 10 o'clock, a mile off Chatham, the boat's crew, of sixteen men, belonging to the ship *Emperor*.

News Station at Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Dec. 31.

The news station of the New-York Associated Press, at Cape Race, will be closed for the season on the 15th of January, and will reopen about the middle of April. During the ensuing Summer a more comfortable house for the men, and better conveniences for launching the life-boats on both sides of the Cape will be provided, so as to be able to intercept the passing steamers at all seasons of the year.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, S. P. Griffin, Commander, left New-Orleans, Dec. 23, and Havana Dec. 26, and arrived at this port yesterday. The *Star of the West* has experienced strong head winds from Havana to the Cape.

The steamship *De Soto* arrived at Havana on the 20th inst.

The condition of affairs in the United States still affects the commercial affairs of the Island.

Transactions in Sugar were quite limited; No. 12 at 8¾ to 9¾. No Muscovados in market.

Exchange on London, 12@14¾ premium; exchange on Paris, 1@1¼; exchange on New-York, 3@8 per cent. premium, at 60 days.

The specie by the *Star of the West* is distributed as follows: Carrington & Co., $727; Wells, Fargo & Co., $435; N. A. Frye, 221 doubloons; Simpson & Mayhew, $4,080; Ximeno & Bayley, 1,411 doubloons; Cutler, 700 doubloons; De Wheer, $8,400.

Still Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 31.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana on the 27th inst., has reached Havana, where it was expected the issue of two million of dollars in Bonds was about to be consummated for the relief of the community.

Eight hundred thousand dollars of the new Bonds had been already taken by merchants at Matanzas had agreed to take [illegible]

Steamer of Mail [illegible] first fare-paying [illegible] will leave [illegible] night. The [illegible] Martha, [illegible] "Stradella" will be given with [illegible] Mme. Fortuna, Signor Sbriglia and [illegible]

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

AN EXCITING DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Secession Speech by Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana.

Disgraceful Scene in the Senate Galleries.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The Condition of the Forts and Arsenals to be Inquired Into.

The Recent Changes in the Administration

Postmaster-General Holt Acting as Secretary of War.

The President Notified by Northern Democrats that he Must Enforce the Laws.

What the South Carolina Commissioners are Doing.

Threat of Governor Pickens to Fire on a Government Vessel.

Significant Indications of Northern Sentiment.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 31.

The scene in the Senate to-dey was the most intensely exciting that was ever witnessed in that chamber. Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, who, it had been reported, would make a conciliatory speech, gave ont that he would make a parting secession speech,—an announcement which drew an immense audience. Every corner was crowded. The lobbies were full. Senator Benjamin spoke calmly throughout, but the character of his speech at the close opened up to everyone the new era in national affairs. His closing declaration, that the South could never be subjugated, was greeted by the galleries with disgraceful applause, screams and uproar. It was evidently the act of persons who had purposely packed the galleries. For this demonstration the galleries were promptly cleared, but as the people passed out, remarks were current among the mob such as "That's the talk"—"Now we will have war"—"Benjamin's a brick"—"D——n the Abolitionists"—"Abe Lincoln will never come here."

Senator Baker, of Oregon, has the floor for Wednesday morning. He will make a powerful Union speech, and, if to-night's reports of an attack on Fort Sumter are true, a war speech, if necessary, in favor of punishing treason.

The scene in the House was also highly interesting. Mr. Barksdale demanded a settlement at once.

Several Republicans and Northern Democrats responded spiritedly, "Let's have it, then!" Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, shook his finger at Barksdale and Hinoman, vocifering loudly, "Come on! come on! now we are ready to meet you, and settle it quickly!" Great confusion prevailed, which finally subsided through the efforts of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and others.

I have it upon good authority that the Senate and Department Clerks have been paid, while those of the House have been ignored and will not receive their money until Wednesday or Thursday.

It is generally understood that the recent change in the Administration is attributable chiefly to Messrs. Holt and Stanton, who have constantly insisted upon the execution of the Federal laws since their appointment, and have made it their ultimetum. Many Union men of all parties have arranged to pay their respects to Mr. Stanton in a body, to-morrow, as a compliment for his course.

The Democrats in Congress from New-York and the Northwest called on the President to-day in a body, and notified him that if he did not maintain the dignity and supremacy of the Government, and preserve the public property, he need not rely on their support any longer.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was quite an angry discussion. The President charges that South Carolina has misunderstood and abused his forbearance, granted at the instance of strong Union men from the South. He professed to be much exasperated, and says South Carolina has forced upon him useless and dangerous issues, making the question a military instead of a political one.

Republicans applaud the course of Messrs. Hamilton, of Texas, and Briggs, of New-York, who declared in the House that the Union must and should be preserved. Mr. Briggs prevented the House from adjourning to-day, when the Southern men attempted it.

The Commissioners from South Carolina have been communicating by telegraph to-day with Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina. He telegraphed to them that he was notified of the departure of the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* for Fort Sumter with sealed dispatches from Washington, but that she could not come over the bar except under the white flag; otherwise *she would be fired upon by the South Carolina troops.* This is true, undoubtedly, although the Commissioners made a great effort to keep it secret from every one.

It is understood that the South Carolina Commissioners received to-day an official reply to their note addressed to the President.

It is stated also that troops have been ordered to South Carolina, but I can get no reliable confirmation of this announcement.

All the letters from the North indicate a rapidly improving feeling there. Several prominent Republicans have dispatches from large New-York merchants, saying at an hour's warning one hundred thousand men would be ready to go to Charleston to collect the revenue. Even Mr. Sickles has come back somewhat tamed, and he says he never saw such a complete revolution in sentiment as exists in New-York.

The Committee of Thirty-three met to-day, and occupied some time in discussing Mr. Millson's proposition, similar to Mr. Crittenden's. Messrs. Corwin, Adams and Morse made strong speeches against the proposition. It was not voted upon. It is generally understood that the mission of this Committee is ended. It will probably now break up without accomplishing anything.

Gen. Dix writes to the Government here that Maj. Anderson's conduct meets the entire approval of even the most extreme secession men in New-York.

There is great excitement in the War Department, caused by the rumor that Mr. Holt will discharge many of Mr. Floyd's clerks and get new men who are not committed to his policy.

Col. Hunter, the Postmaster of Charleston, has forwarded an order to the Post-office Department for $440 worth of postage stamps, for the use of the Charleston office. The Department postpones filling the order for the present. Only twelve Postmasters have resigned in South Carolina. No contractor for carrying the mails has yet intimated a wish to throw up his contract.

Members from South Carolina state that the Senate holds a contract by which the Government agrees to pay $40,000 bonus for the steam mail service between Charleston and Havana.

Orders were issued to-day detaching officers from the brig *Dolphin*, and discharging the crew at Norfolk. This does not look like putting the Naval establishment on a war footing.

A proposition was sent to Russell to-day to reduce his bail to $100,000, $75,000 of which may be District bail, and $25,000 outside of the District. He repudiates it so far as he is concerned, and says he asks no quarter. It will probably be done, however, upon the responsibility of his friends.

Bailey's security is increased to $10,000. This gross fraud has been nearly forgotten in the political excitement.

SECRETARY FLOYD'S RESIGNATION.

Following is the correspondence previously alluded to as having passed between Secretary Floyd and the President on the occasion of the resignation of the former:

SECRETARY FLOYD TO THE PRESIDENT.

War Department, Dec. 29, 1860.

Sir: On the morning of the 27th inst. I read the following paper to you in the presence of the Cabinet:

Counsel Chamber, Executive Mansion.

Sir: It is evident now from the action of the Commander of Fort Moultrie, that the solemn pledges of the Government have been violated by Major Anderson. In my judgment but one remedy is now left us by which to vindicate our honor and prevent civil war. It is in vain now to hope for confidence on the part of the people of South Carolina in any further pledges as to the action of the military. One remedy is left, and that is to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether. I hope the President will allow me to make that order at once. This order, in my judgment, can alone prevent bloodshed and civil war. (Signed,) JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

I then considered the honor of the Administration pledged to maintain the troops in the position they occupied, for such had been the assurances given to the gentlemen of South Carolina who had a right to speak for her. South Carolina, on the other hand, gave reciprocal pledges that no force should be brought by them against the troops or against the property of the United States. The sole object of both parties in these reciprocal pledges was to prevent a collision and the effusion of blood, in the hope that some means might be found for a peaceful accommodation of the existing troubles, the two Houses of Congress having both raised Committees looking to that object. Thus affairs stood until the action of Maj. Anderson, taken unfortunately while the Commissioners were on their way to this Capital on a peaceful mission looking to the avoidance of bloodshed, has complicated matters in the existing manner. Our refusal or even delay to place affairs back as they stood under our agreement, invites a collision and must inevitably inaugurate civil war. I cannot consent to be the agent of such calamity. I deeply regret that I feel myself under the necessity of tendering to you my resignation as Secretary of War, because I can no longer hold it under my convictions of patriotism nor with honor, subjected as I am to a violation of solemn pledges and plighted faith.

With the highest personal regard,
I am most truly yours,
JOHN B. FLOYD.

To His Excellency the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I have received and accepted your resignation of the office of Secretary of War, and not wishing to impose upon you the task of performing its mere routine duties, which you have so kindly offered to do, I have authorized Postmaster-General Holt to administer the affairs of the Department until your successor shall be appointed.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. John B. Floyd.

THE STOLEN BONDS—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR ABSTRACTION.

The card published in Saturday's New-York papers by Thompson Bros., attracts a great deal of attention here, and seems to afford a new and important clue in connection with the lately exposed abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department. The above-named parties state that they hold one of the North Carolina Bonds advertised by the Department as stolen, and that this one has been held in your City *for two years past!*

If Thompson Bros. are not mistaken in this important statement, it is evident that a portion of the missing Bonds were stolen and sold two years ago, and that it is an error to suppose they were all taken for the mere purpose of hypothecation. Has Bailey been speculating in them for two years? If it is true, as stated, that the Indian Trust Funds were in United States Stocks originally, and that in 1857 Secretary Thompson sold these at a premium of 16 per cent., and reinvested in the State Bonds, it is further evident that the beginning of their abstraction must have occurred very soon thereafter.

Another important consideration is this: The United States Stocks were payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, while these State bonds are payable "to bearer," so that good lawyers are quite unanimous in opinion, so far as we can learn here, that they are perfectly good in the hands of innocent holders. Thus in substituting for perfectly safe United States securities, the stocks of Slaveholding States which Mr. Thompson knew would depreciate under the secession agitation to which he has long been committed, the Secretary was guilty of a double blunder, for the severe consequences of which he is probably personally responsible.

Any number of new theories in regard to the abstraction of the bonds in question have been started in consequence of these new developments. If there is no error in the Thompson card, the original motive for the abstraction could not have been the desire to aid Russell & Co. by lending them the securities for hypothecation; and if the clerk Bailey can be made responsible for even a single bond which was taken and *sold* two years ago, his testimony as to the motives which induced him to abstract the remainder will be much impaired.

There is a general conviction in the public mind here that Mr. Russell originally had not the slightest suspicion that the bonds placed in his hands by Bailey were improperly obtained, and that when he did become aware of their ownership, he was already so far compromised as to make it impossible for him to save his own honor and avoid Secretary Floyd's ruin, except by getting out of his pecuniary embarrassments, and quietly replacing the abstracted bonds.

Luke Lee, of Sutter, Lee & Co., *who was formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, was Russell's banker, and in the habit of raising money for him on securities upon which it could be obtained. His business with Russell & Co. was so large that it became very important to him to help the house through its difficulties, not only that he might continue to enjoy the commissions gained from so large a business, but also that he might not be involved in losses by Russell's failure. His testimony undoubtedly will be important: and if he makes a clean breast of it, we shall probably know exactly when and how it was that Bailey betrayed his trust—for it is not likely that so important a negotiation was kept entirely secret from one so deeply interested in Russell's pecuniary affairs.

The statements of any intimacy between Bailey and Russell are all erroneous. They were strangers until Bailey came to Russell one day at the War Department, and asked him if it was true that he was unable to protect some acceptances of Floyd's which were about to mature. Russell replied that it was. Bailey asked next if he could get along with temporary relief, and being answered in the affirmative, he said he had control of a large quantity of bonds belonging to a Florida Railroad Company, which he could loan him for the purpose of hypothecation. It was in this way that Russell became possessed of the bonds.

It is plain, however, that there must have been other parties behind the scenes—who *were* they? Russell must have paid somebody a commission for raising him the loan of bonds—who was that party? Bailey could not have searched out Russell, an entire stranger to him, voluntarily, for the purpose of making this negotiation. There was some one behind him, who knew that he had access to the bonds, and who instigated their abstraction—*Who was it?* In obtaining answers to these questions, the House Committee will, probably, have a solution of the whole matter.

Mr. Russell undoubtedly is possessed of facts enough to make the whole affair clear to his own comprehension now. He paid his commissions, and knows to whom he paid them; but there is no danger that, from motives of false delicacy, he will be silent, allowing the taint of guilt to rest upon himself, rather than aid in the exposure of the truly guilt) party or parties, who probably appeal to his sympathies by the plea that they have got into the scrape in endeavoring to aid him. He owes it to himself, his family, and to truth, justice, and public morality, to close his ears to all such suggestions, and vindicate himself if he can. Let us have all the facts, no matter whom they hit,—whether a Cabinet Minister, a broker, or a clerk.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 31.

The report which prevailed throughout the city this afternoon that Lieut.-Gen. Scott had been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, produced a thrilling effect, and occasioned much indignation among the Secessionists, who are fully aware that Gen. Scott is in favor of extensive military preparations. The truth is, Postmaster-General Holt is in temporary charge of the Department, and to-night was attending to the duties there, in company with the Chief Clerk. Gen. Scott has not been either at the Department or at the President's house to-day.

Both Thompson and Thomas were at the Cabinet meeting to-day, though rumor had declared otherwise.

Many reports prevail with no truth for their foundation, and which serve only to add to the already intense excitement.

Mr. Bingham's bill, further to provide for the collection of duty on imports, introduced in the House to-day, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, looks to the increase of the President's power to enforce the revenue laws.

No decisive action was taken to-day by the Cabinet relative to the Charleston forts.

The President's Special Message will probably be transmitted to Congress on Wednesday. It is understood he will submit such facts as have come to his knowledge for such legislative action as may be concerning the secession movements.

Senator Hunter intends introducing a resolution, having in view an adjustment of the property and other questions with any seceding State.

Mr. Trescott, the Secretary to the South Carolina Commissioners, will leave Washington to-morrow for Charleston. The Commissioners will remain to await Executive and Legislative action.

Certain parties in New-York have proposed to take the remainder (over $3,000,000) of the late $5,000,000 loan, but the particulars have not yet been received here. It was said, however, at the Treasury to-dey that the last named sum would probably be realized in the course of a week, when the requisitions of the various disbursing officers would be met.

The Congressmen are among those whose arrearages have not been settled.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The galleries were crowded. There was a large crowd about the doors. Ladies also were in the lobbies and on the floor.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Am.,) offered a resolution that a portion of the gallery be set aside for foreign Ministers and their families and suites.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) objected. He thought there was no reason for it.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, (Rep.,) also spoke in favor of its passage. Agreed to.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) reported from the Special Committee of Thirteen, that the Committee had not been able to agree upon any general plan of adjustment. He asked that the journal of the Committee be printed.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said that he wished to speak on the subject, but would postpone his remarks until Wednesday.

Mr. Crittenden asked that the Senate would set apart some hour for the consideration of the joint resolution offered by him.

The resolution was then made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. (Rep.,) offered a resolution of inquiry, that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what disposition had been made of the arms made at the National armories; if any had been sold, and if so, at what price and to whom; what number there were in the arsenals and how they were protected. Objected to and laid over.

The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. Tarnbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the amendment to allow the Mexican law abolishing Slavery to continue in force.

Mr. Green said that Mr. Brown's amendment did not change any law, but only proposed to continue an existing law. He was in favor of leaving the people free to choose their own laws.

The special order, the bill providing for the admission of Kansas, was here taken up, and postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) rose to address the Senate. He said he had supposed that ere this he would have had official information of the position of affairs in South Carolina, but in the absence of it he should assume that he had such information. The South, he said, had repeatedly warned the North that they were driving them to a point that would result in a separation, and for this they had only been sneered at and maligned. He (Benjamin) wished to speak in a spirit of reerimination, but to perform his duty. He would call attention to the speech he made four years ago, predicting this result. Mr. Benjamin here quoted from the speech he made in 1856, and in which he said the time would come when the South would throw the sword into the scale with all the rights of the South, because he did not believe there could be peaceable secession. He said that the words he had then uttered had proved to be true to-day. He would to God that the fears of civil war then expressed would prove only fears, but from what he had heard, it almost seemed as if the other side of the Chamber desired to brag about a civil war. South Carolina had declared herself separated from the Union, while other States stand ready to support her, or else to put her down. That is the real issue, and there is no use to disguise it. We are not permitted to ignore the fact that the determination to secede is not confined to South Carolina alone, for next week Mississippi, Alabama and Florida will separate from the Union; a week after, Georgia will follow them; a little later, Louisiana will secede, and soon after her, Arkansas. Now then, shall we recognize South Carolina as a free and independent State, or shall we coerce by force? He argued that the people of South Carolina had a right to declare themselves free—it was an inherent, inalienable right. South Carolina had by the voice of her people, met in Convention in 1860, and repealed the ordinance made by the people when they met in Convention in 1788. Mr. Benjamin here quoted from a speech of Daniel Webster's in the Rhode Island case, to show that a Convention of the people duly assembled, had proper authority. He (Webster) had said that a compact was not binding on one party unless the other parties to it lived up to it, and that a compact broken by one could be broken by all. Mr. Benjamin here quoted from Mr. Madison to sustain his position. He (Benjamin) said that no one could find any article in the Constitution requiring force to be used to coerce a State. He referred to the old Confederation, and finally all the States seceded, but Rhode Island and North Carolina, leaving them as foreign States. He claimed this as a precedent in the formation of the present Constitution, to show the right of a State to secede. Who was to be the judge if a compact was broken? If a compact was broken in a pecuniary matter the Constitution provided a way to settle the matter, but if it was broken politically the Constitution provided no way. He read from the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution, to show that the members of that Convention refused to make the Senate the Judge of, or give the President the power to veto, the action of a State; that they refused to give Congress the power to negative State legislation, and that they specially refused to give any power to coerce States. Yet when the State Conventions came to ratify the Constitution, complaints were made that the States were not sufficiently secure. It must be admitted that certain political rights are guaranteed the States, but when these rights are denied, where is the remedy? Suppose that South Carolina should send two Senators here, and the majority should refuse to receive but one, what power can compel that majority to repair the wrong? Suppose that South Carolina should then withdrew from the Union who could say it was a violation of the Constitution? Suppose again, that a wrong is perpetrated which does not appear quite clear to the North, but does appear clear to South Carolina, suppose she is denied access to the the Territories? Is she without any remedy under the Constitution? If there is none, then she must be the judge of the wrong and the mode of redress. He read an extract from an address delivered by John Quincy Adams, in New-York, in 1836, in which he said nations themselves must be the sole judge whether compacts are broken, and also saying "that when all fraternal feeling was gone between the States, then it was time to separate in peace and return to their original state." He (Benjamin) said that a sectional President had been elected, who could, with the aid of a sectional Senate, grant all the benefits to, and appoint from one section, all the officers in the gift of the Government, and thus ruin the South. Suppose that South Carolina is mistaken in believing that wrong has been done her, still that does not alter the issue whether we shall permit her to withdraw or force her back. In reply to the Senator from Wisconsin, (Doolittle,) he (Benjamin) claimed that a citizen was bound to obey his State Government. The Republican Senators say that they will not coerce a State, but enforce the laws against individuals. But how can they punish an individual in a State for treason? Where are they to find the Judge and jury to do so, when all the citizens in the State think that he has done right? He (Benjamin) said they could not blockade a port without declaring war; they could not embargo one port without closing the other. He claimed that neither Congress nor the President had power to go into a State with a military force without the intervention of the civil power—some civil process must precede the military force. He argued that they could not collect the revenue by force. Such threats were only a pretext to cover up the real question, which is no other than this: "Shall we acknowledge the independence of a seceding State, or reduce her to subjection by war?"

Mr. Benjamin here read from Vattel, to show that the hypocritical keeping of compacts was of no avail and referred to the case of Rhadamistus, who promised not to use steel against a captive, yet smothered him. And you, Senators of the Republican Party, you assert, and your people assert, that, under a just and fair interpretation of the Federal Constitution, it is right to deny that our slaves, which, directly or indirectly, involve a value of $4,000,000,000, are property at all, entitled to protection in the Territories under and by the Government. You assert that, by a fair interpretation of that instrument, it is right to encourage, by all possible means, the robbery of this property, and to legislate so as to render its recovery as dangerous and difficult as possible. You say that it is right and proper under the Constitution, to prevent our mere transit across a sister State, to embark with our property on a lawful voyage, without being openly despoiled of it. You assert that it is right and proper to hold us up to the ban of mankind, in speeches and writings, as thieves, robbers, villains and criminals of the blackest dye, because we continue to own property which we owned at the time we all signed the compact. You say it is right that we should be disposed to spend our treasure in the purchase, and our blood in the conquest of foreign territory, and yet have no right to enter it for settlement, without leaving behind our most valuable property, under penalty of its confiscation. Your fathers interpreted this instrument to mean safety and peace to all, and you say it is eminently in accordance with the surety that our welfare and peace is to be preserved, that our sister States should combine to prevent our growth and development, and surround us with a cordon of hostile communities, for the express and avowed purpose of accumulating, in dense masses and within restricted limits, a population which you believe to be dangerous, and thereby forcing us to sacrifice a property nearly sufficient in value to pay the public debt of every nation in Europe. This construction of the instrument which was to preserve our security and promote our welfare, and which we only signed on your assurance, that such was its object, you tell us now is a fair construction. You don't propose to enter our States, you say, to aid and destroy our institutions by force. Oh, No. You initiate the faith of Phademiscus, and you propose simply to inclose us in an embrace that will suffocate us. You don't propose to fell the tree, you promised not to. You merely propose to girdle it, and let it die, and then, when we tell you we don't understand this way, and your acting upon it in this spirit releases us from the obligations which accompany it, and under no circumstances can we consent to live together under the interpretation, and we say we will go, if you will let us go, in peace, we are answered by your leading spokeman, "Oh, no, we cannot do that. We have no objection to it, personally, but we are bound by our oaths, if you attempt it, your people will be hanged for treason. We have examined this instrument thoroughly, and we cannot find any warrant in it for releasing ourselves from the obligation of giving you all these benefits, and our oaths force us to tax you for it. We can dispense with anything else, but we protest, upon our souls, that our consciences will be sorely worried if we do not take your money." (Laughter.) That is the proposition of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Wade,) in plain language, "We can dispense with anything and everything else, but how to get rid of taking your money, we cannot see." (Laughter.) Now, Senators, this picture is not placed before you with any idea of acting upon any one of you, or that it will change the view or alter the conduct of any of you; all hope of that is gone. Our Committee has reported this morning that no feasible scheme of adjustment can be devised. The day of adjustment has passed. If you propose to make one now, you are too late. And now, Senators, within a very few weeks we part, to meet again as Senators in one common council chamber of the nation, no more forever. We desire, we beseech you, to let this parting be in peace. I conjure you to indulge in no vain delusion, that duty, or conscience, or interest, or honor, impose upon you the necessity of invading our States, and shedding the blood of our people. You have no possible justification for it. I trust it is from no craven spirit, or any sacrifice of the dignity or honor of my own State, that I make this last appeal, but from far higher and holier motives. If, however, it shall prove vain—if you are resolute to pervert the Government, framed by the fathers for the protection of our rights, into an instrument for subjugating and enslaving us, then, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the universe, for the rectitude of our intentions, we must meet the issue you force upon us as best becomes freemen defending all that is dear to man. What may be the fate of this horrible contest none can foretell; but this much I will say, the fortunes of war may be adverse to our arms; you may carry desolation into our peaceful land, and with torch and firebrand may set our cities in flames; you may even emulate the atrocities of those who, in the days of the Revolution, hounded on the bloodthirsty savage; you may give the protection of your advancing armies to the furious fanatics who desire nothing more than to add the horrors of servile insurrection to civil war; you may do all this, and more, but you never can subjugate us; you never can subjugate the free sons of the oil into vassals, paying tribute to your power; you never can degrade them to a servile and inferior race; never, never, never.

As Mr. Benjamin concluded his speech he was greeted with uproarious applause. All over the galleries there were shouts and cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and hurrahs, and the greatest confusion and excitement prevailed all over the house.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) as soon as his voice could be heard above the uproar, moved that the galleries be instantly cleared.

This motion was seconded by a number of voices, amid hisses and whistlings in the galleries.

The President, (Mr. Bright in the chair,) ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the gallery.

The hisses now again broke out.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn.

Mr. Mason hoped that the Senate would not adjourn until the dignity of the Senate was asserted.

The Ayes and Nays were called on the motion to clear the gallery.

The motion was carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms cleared the gallery.

The motion to adjourn was lost, by Yeas 13, Nays 32.

Mr. Mason said that he did not intend that the ladies' gallery should be cleared.

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, (Rep.,) here got the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the late Secretary of War, explaining the reasons why, and justifying his course, in giving certain acceptances to Russell, Majors & Co., and inviting investigation into all his official acts.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved the communication be referred to the Select Committee to investigate into the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowe, (Rep.,) opposed this course.

Mr. Bocock said Mr. Curtis could appear as witness before the Committee, and briefly contended that the resolution should take that direction, as the Secretary of War says he has been complicated to some extent as a party to the question before the Committee.

Mr. Curtis denied that he had offered himself as a witness, and remarked that the Secretary had made the contract with Russell, Majors & Co., without authority of law, and to the prejudice of other parties.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) raised the point that the Secretary of War had no authority by law to communicate to the House at will.

Mr. Bocock said the question came too late. When a public officer believes himself falsely implicated in an improper transaction, he has a right to come here and ask for an investigation.

The speaker said it did not appear to him that while it is made the duty of the President to transmit communications the heads of Departments could not do so.

Mr. Clemens, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) referred to the Act of 1808, to show that it is expressly provided that the Secretary of War shall have the right to make communications in regard to contracts.

Mr. Grow did not consider that the law was applicable to this case.

The communication was referred to the Select Committee on the Abstraction of the Bonds.

Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked leave, but objection was made, to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House what transfers of cannon or munitions of war have been removed from the arsenals since April, 1860; what sales of arms had been made subsequent to that time; to whom, and whether by private or public sale.

Mr. McKean, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer the following: that the several States did not "ordain and establish" this Government; that it was made by the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that for such purpose the people withdrew from their several State Governments certain powers, and vested them in one General Government, whose Constitution, laws, and treaties are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that we are not thirty-three nations, but one nation, made such by the Constitution, and known to the world as the American nation; that any nation has the right of self-preservation, the right to defend itself against enemies from without and traitors within; that we believe this nation has the power to do so, and that it is its duty to exercise it.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Am.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution, when Mr. McKean withdrew it.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to further provide for the collection of duty on imports. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hooper (delegate from Utah) presented a memorial of the people of that Territory praying to be admitted into the Union as a State. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, requesting the President to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the condition of the forts, arsenals and other property at Charleston; whether any measures have been taken to garrison and put them in condition, since it has become evident that South Carolina intended to secede; what troops were there then and now; whether any orders have been given to reinforce Fort Moutrie since it has been seized by the insurgents, and what orders have been given to the officers; and whether any vessels-of-war have been ordered thither since the seizure of the same by the rebels.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected to the reception of the resolution, as the rules require that such calls on the President for information shall lie over one day.

The Speaker said that Mr. Branch's point was well taken.

Mr. Stevens moved a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker replied that the motion was not now in order; one hour must first elapse.

Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the Confederacy, by force, would be impracticable, and destructive to Republican Liberty.

He demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, (Am.)—I move to adjourn. I want to put down this resolution-making business. It distracts the country.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I ask my colleague to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hill—I cannot.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.)—The previous question has already been ordered.

Mr. Hill—I want all resolutions touching the condition of the country to have the same reference.

Mr. Stanton—If the gentleman will permit me to offer a substitute, I will withdraw my motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.)—I hope the issue will be met directly, as certain newspapers and orators have been talking about coercion.

Mr. Hill insisted on his motion to adjourn.

Some words of an exciting character passed between Messrs. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) and McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.) The only words heard amid the confusion were "shirking the question." The breeze was not serious, and soon blew over.

Mr. Barksdale exclaimed—We are ready to meet you.

The motion to

LAW COURTS.

Another Motion in the McKenzie Case—Attorney's Lien for Fees.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Alexander McKenzie vs. *Jane McKenzie.*—This case has been frequently stated in the TIMES. It will be remembered that the original suit was brought to recover back a valuable real estate on Broadway, which the plaintiff claimed to have conveyed to his wife; the defendant, while in a state of delirium occasioned by excessive use of spirituous liquors. The action was tried twice; on the first occasion resulting in the disagreeing of the jury, and on the second, in a verdict for the plaintiff.

The defendant moved for a new trial, which motion was argued months ago, but no decision is yet rendered.

Meantime, the defendant, it is alleged, has reconveyed the property to her husband the plaintiff, they having settled the controversy between themselves. Defendant's counsel not having obtained his fees, he now moves that the Receiver appointed in the early stage of the case, to collect the rents of the property pending the action, be required to pay the money into Court, where it may be reached, and the lien enforced. An attachment against the Receiver is also moved for, counsel alleging that he has paid the money to the plaintiff in the action. Case referred, to ascertain how much money had been collected by the Receiver, and due the Court.

John McKeon, for plaintiff; Samuel J. Glassey, for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The will of Eli Godwin was now admitted to probate. The testator made the following charitable bequests:

To the American Bible Society, founded in 1816, $1,000; to the American Foreign Mission Society, $500; to the American Home Mission Society, $500; New-York Bible Society, $500; to the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia, $500.

The will of Richard Cose w also admitted, but made no bequests of any interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Hogeboom and Bonney.

Howard, et al. vs *The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company.*—Order affirmed, without prejudice to defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the Matter of Eliza A. Roff, a Lunatic.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Henry Hilton vs. *John Pendleton.*—Memoranda for counsel.

Edward J. Pinkham vs. *John B. Borst.*—Order settled.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

John F. Atherton vs. *Henry Dally.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Superior Court.

ASSIGNMENT OF JUSTICES FOR THE YEAR 1861.

General Terms.—January—Hoffman, Woodruff, Mencrief, J. J. February—Bosworth, Ch. J., Monteef, Robertson, J. J. March—Woodruff, Robertson, White, J. J. April—Bosworth, Ch. J., Hoffman, Woodruff, J. J. May—Bosworth, Ch. J., Moncrief, White, J. J. June—Hoffman, Robertson, White, J. J. October—Woodruff, Moncrief, Robertson, J. J. November—Bosworth, Ch. J., Woodruff, White, J. J. December—Bosworth, Ch. J., Hoffman, Robertson, J. J.

Special Term.—January—Bosworth, Ch. J. February—White. March—Hoffman. April—Moncrief. May—Robertson. June—Woodruff. October—Hoffman. November—Moncrief. December—White.

Trials.—Part I.—January—Robertson. February—Woodruff. March—Bosworth, Ch J. April—White. May—Hoffman. June—Moncrief. October—Bosworth, Ch. J. November—Robertson. December—Woodruff. Part II—January—White. February—Hoffman. March—Moncrief. April—Robertson May—Woodruff. June—Bosworth, Ch. J. October—White. November—Hoffman. December—Moncrief.

GENERAL TERMS IN VACATION.

Friday, Aug. 2—Moncrief and Robertson, Justices. Tuesday, Sept. 3—Hoffman and White, Justices. Saturday, Oct. 5—All the Justices.

CHAMBERS IN VACATION.

Woodruff, from Monday, July 1, to Wednesday, July 17, inclusive. Moncrief, from Thursday, July 18, to Friday, Aug. 2, inclusive. Robertson, from Saturday, Aug. 3, to Saturday, Aug. 17, inclusive. White, from Monday, Aug. 19, to Tuesday, Sept. 3, inclusive. Hoffman, from Wednesday, Sept. 4, to Wednesday, Sept. 18, inclusive. Bosworth, Ch. J., from Thursday, Sept. 19, to Saturday, Oct. 5, inclusive.

POLICE COURTS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH-STREET MURDER—ADDITIONAL ARRESTS.

Capt. Walling and Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, having prosecuted a vigorous search for the murderers of Joseph Sutcliffe, steward of the ship *William and Mary*, who was attacked and robbed on Christmas Eve while passing through Thirty-ninth-street, their labors resulted in the apprehension of five young men, whose bad character, taken in connection with other circumstances, affords ground for the belief that they are guilty of the murder. The names of the prisoners are Jeremiah Flynn, *alias* Blueskin, Michael Gillespie, Hugh Mooney, James Scott and James Blythe, all of whom were yesterday committed to prison by Justice QUACKENBUSH, pending further developments. These men have been in the habit of frequenting a drinking-place kept by Michael Connors, at the corner of Forty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, and it was there that their arrest was effected. Connors stated that a species of bludgeon or sling-shot had recently been stolen from his place, and the wounds of which Sutcliffe died must have been inflicted with an instrument of that description. Mr. John O'Flaherty, the companion of the murdered man, has fully identified Flynn as the ruffian who had an the assault.

BRINGING HIS WARES TO THE WRONG MARKET.

On Sunday night the store of Mr. Cornelius Purdy, at South Yonkers, Westchester County, was broken open and robbed of a quantity of boots and shoes. Yesterday morning Officer Mangle, of the Twelfth Ward, had his attention attracted to Henry Miller, a German shoemaker, who was endeavoring to dispose of about $30 worth of boots and shoes to storekeepers in Manhattanville at a very low price. While being questioned, Miller dropped his bundle and ran, but being wearied by his long tramp from Yonkers, he was overtaken and captured. Subsequently the fact in the case transpired, and the prisoner was sent to Yonkers for trial.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN IN CUSTODY.

Officer McCleary, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday effected the arrest of John Martin, John Healy and Charles Meade, all young men, charged with highway robbery. The complainant, a Mexican gentleman, named Angel Cancia, alleged that a few nights since the prisoners followed him from a saloon in the Fifth Ward, and at the corner of West Broadway and Worth-street, they made an attack upon him. One seized him by the throat and choked him severely, while the others rifled his pockets, obtaining a small sum of money. Justice KELLY held the accused for trial.

A DISHONEST COLLECTOR.

Edward R. Goodrich, a young man who has been employed for nearly a year as a collector for Messrs. Joy, Coe & Co., advertising agents, doing business in the *Tribune* building, was taken into custody yesterday, and committed for examination by Justice KELLY, on a charge of embezzlement. His employers alleged in their complaint that at various times within a few months, the accused had collected about $300 belonging to them, and appropriated it to his own use.

THIEVES ON THE RIVER.

On Saturday night a yawl-boat, two muskets, some clothing, &c., valued in the aggregate at $50, were stolen from the schooner *James H. Smith*, lying at pier No. 35 North River, by a youth named James Hammond, who had a confederate in the robbery. The latter was seen by Officer Christopher Musgrave, reclining at No. 90 Greenwich-street, who gave information to the police, which led to Hammond's arrest,

[illegible]

and yesterday Justice OSBORN held him for trial in $500 bail.

Affairs in Kansas.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. MEDARY.

Gov. MEDARY has resigned the office of Governor of Kansas, and has issued his farewell address. In it he claims that he has aimed to discharge his duties faithfully and honestly, and with a strict regard for the interests of the Territory. He urges the necessity of all men of influence laboring to the best of their ability to secure quiet in the Territory, especially in this crisis, when a disruption of the Union is threatened. In the possibility, he says, of a separation, which it is almost sacrilegious to imagine, Kansas would herself, with such boundaries, be an empire, lying in the geographical centre of the States, and midway between the Atlantic and Pacific, and peaceful herself, would be virtually out of the regions of trouble, and a central highway between the interests of the two oceans. With a large Territory, combining mineral with agricultural treasures, she would soon command a position and influence for the safety of her own citizens that no other State could occupy in times of strife and discord, such as must follow the dissolution of our National Government. Lightly as such reasonings may have been received a year ago, they are to-day of sorrowful importance.

Gov. MEDARY promises to communicate to the people some interesting facts regarding the Territory, through the medium of the newspapers.

GEN. HARNEY'S REPORT—HIS VIEWS OF AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the War Department, that as soon as the civil authorities could procure writs for the apprehension of MONTGOMERY and others of his band I ordered Capt. BARRY's command, two companies of artillery mounted as cavalry, to proceed with the United States Deputy Marshal CAMPBELL to Mound City, where the band was thought to be, to execute the arrests. This was on the 6th of this month. The command from Fort Riley having arrived there before [illegible]

On arriving at the Marshal he proceeded at once to make search for the offenders, but they were no where to be found. Supported by a company of dragoons, under Capt. STEELE, he continued the search until a late hour of the night, but every place visited was found deserted. The next morning he visited the house of MONTGOMERY, and found only four women and a son of MONTGOMERY. This house, known as Montgomery's Fort, is a double house, built of heavy hewn logs, fitting close together, except at about the height of a man's shoulder there is an opening of about two inches all around. The only things of note in the house, except its filth, was two empty Sharp's rifle boxes.

On the 8th, the Marshal having reported to Major WESSELLS that he deemed it of no use, and would discontinue the search, the band having scattered, I directed the artillery to return to Fort Leavenworth, the infantry to remain at Mound City, and the dragoons to take post at Fort Scott. I consider this force necessary for the protection of the citizens, and to assist the civil authorities whenever called upon in arresting the offenders.

I have determined, on account of the expense of maintaining so large a force in that part of the Territory, to reduce it to one company of infantry, and have therefore directed Major WESSELLS to return at once to Fort Riley with his company. Captain LYON is ordered to relieve the squadron of dragoons at Fort Scott as soon as the payments on the Miami Indian Reserve, which he has been ordered to attend with his company, are completed. The dragoons will then return to Fort Riley.

I believe that MONTGOMERY's band is fully as large as represented to be; that they are sworn to protect each other by perjury, assassination, and in every way possible. Their object is, as declared publicly by themselves, to protect fugitive slaves in the Territory, to assist them to run away whenever opportunity offers, "taking them East and receiving sixty dollars per head," and to drive out of the Territory all who oppose them in so doing. A large portion of the population on the border either belong to this organization or sympathize with them, and those who do not dare not oppose them or give information concerning them. I am satisfied that the greater part, if not all of the donations which are sent to sufferers in Kansas goes into the hands of this band, and the greater portion is perverted from the use intended by purchasing arms and munitions of war for carrying out their plans. It would take a large force to thoroughly break up this band.

MONTGOMERY has a regularly organized band of about 60 men, who receive $10 per month, besides a portion of the robberies, &c., and also spies and runners all over the country, who give him timely notice of any movements set on foot against him. The day before the troops reached Mound City, MONTGOMERY's men, to the number of between 400 and 500, assembled and passed resolutions, a copy of which has been published in the Black Republican papers. I think the cheapest and best way to catch MONTGOMERY and his party will be to furnish the Governor with funds, and let him do it his own way.

Believing that I could render no more service by remaining at Fort Scott, I determined to return to my head-quarters in this city. I accordingly left Fort Scott on the morning of the 11th, and arrived here on Saturday evening last, the 15th inst.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. S. HARNEY, Brig.-Gen. comd'g.

A Hardship for Sailors.

CALLAO, Peru, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The officers of the Navy in the Pacific, manifest great dissatisfaction with a contract, made by an agent of the Navy Department, for the supply of funds to the ships of the Squadron on this coast. It appears that Mr. SALENAPP, the agent alluded to, has made contracts for three years at this port, Panama and Valparaiso, by which the drafts on the United States are cashed at rates varying from one to six per cent. premium; to be paid in the currency of the places mentioned, except at Panama, where American money or its equivalent is specified. Now much of this *equivalent* consists in miscellaneous coins, brought from different parts of the world by passengers crossing the Isthmus; and however current they may be at Panama, on other parts of the coast they are scarcely known, and must be expended at whatever sacrifice brokers choose to impose.

But the contract is felt to be still more onerous here, where the drafts on the United States are cashed at a premium of six per cent, and paid in the bogus currency of the country, while they and American gold are worth from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. The intrinsic value of this currency in the United States is only 70 per cent; but its exchange value is what I have stated; hence, by this arrangement, of which the officers and sailors are passive victims, the Government makes six per cent. on the pay drawn by Jack for his expenses, and the contractor from nine to nineteen per cent., according to the rate of exchange—a pretty handsome profit on sight bills on the Treasury of the United States! But the evil of the system is felt still further if the sailor should have a few dollars of this bogus currency left when he sails from Callao to some other port—to Valparaiso, for instance, or Panama, or indeed, any part out of Peru; where he would be obliged to sacrifice thirty per cent. on his depreciated money, which he had received at par. Again, if Jack should wish to send a few dollars home to his family, as frequently happens, and buys a bill of exchange for the purpose, instead of getting it at par, as he could if he was paid in American gold, he is obliged to pay a premium of fifteen to twenty-five per cent in Peruvian currency, which he receives from the Purser as its equivalent.

The injustice of such a contract is too apparent to need argument; and I would ask what right has the Navy Department or its agents to assume that a dollar means the same thing everywhere, and by such a fiction in finance, to deprive poor Jack of 15 to 25 per cent. of his pay? If such a right be admitted, the Secretary might order the Pursers of vessels cruising in the West Indies to draw for funds at St. Domingo, where the dollar of the country is worth only 10 per cent., and away from that Island nothing at all.

It is not the least remarkable feature of this transaction, that Mr. BELKNAPP did not advertise for proposals for his contracts, either at Lima or Callao, which would have laid it open to competition, and increased the profits of the Government at least, though it would have amounted to the same thing to the officers and sailors. Although one of the oldest business houses in South America is located in Lima, the business member of that firm received no notice of the contract, and it was given to the cashier of an English house, at 6 per cent. premium, when it was notorious at the time that bills on the United States were selling at 25 per cent., and are seldom below that figure.

This is really a hard case for the sufferers, and one that should be remedied. In fact, it is tantamount to a reduction of their pay 15 to 25 per cent., and subjects them to the further loss and inconvenience of a mere local currency [which fluctuates in value at every charge of port. There is no currency of greater uniformity of value on this coast than that of the United States, and as it can be obtained at par for bills, there is no reason why it should not be used. There is no reason and still less justice in practicing this exorbitant shave on the pay of poor Jack. If he is entitled to so many dollars per month, let him receive them in his own currency and not in a base coin at 15 to 25 per cent. discount. JUSTICE.

PERSONAL.

—A wedding in high life transpired in Philadelphia on Friday, Dec. 28. Alfred C. Beighmanns, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, was married to Miss Lily L. Macalester, daughter of Mr. Charles Macalester. The bridegroom was accompanied by a numoer of the *attachés* of the Foreign Legation at Washington, and by Consular representatives in other cities. The bride was magnificeotly dressed in white *moiré*, with Brussels veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids wore white *tulle*, trimmed with bows of violet colored silk, wreaths and corsages of violets, with short *tulle* veils fastened gracefully under the plait of the hair, the bouquets exactly corresponding in color with the dresses. The ladies who officiated in this capacity were Miss Harriet Lane, Miss Hopkins, Miss Kissam, Miss Rane, [illegible] Prof. Don Tassara, Baron Grabow, Consul Kortright, Senor Don Villalba, Dr. Pancoast, Count Resac and Richard Corbin, Esq., acted as groomsmen, and the Rev. Mr. Shields performed the ceremony.

—A rogue, who has stolen some money from his employers in Charleston, South Carolina, and left that city, was arrested in Baltimore on Friday last by one of the Charleston detectives. Upon giving up the stolen goods he was discharged from custody; but before he was released he applied to counsel, and a petition was drawn by a lawyer praying for a *habeas corpus* in order to test the question whether a citizen of a foreign State, such as South Carolina has declared herself to be, could legally be detained in durance vile without a treaty being made for the delivery of fugitives from justice in that State.

—Mme. Borchardt, the prima donna of the New-Orleans Opera House, met with an accident, a few days since, which will incapacitate her for some time. While attempting to reach some articles of dress in her room, she fell from a chair and fractured her knee pan.

—The students in Yale College are congratulating themselves on a decision recently rendered by Judge Seymour, of the Superior Court, declaring that they are entitled to vote. This will increase the Republican vote in New-Haven by at least 100.

—A rumor was current in St. Louis on Christmas day, that Senator Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, had been killed in a street fight with Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

—The Baltimore *Patriot* passes into the hands of Messrs. J. F. & J. N. McJilton, on Jan. 1. They declare their intention to sustain the firm, national, and Union tone of the paper.

—The memory of Ralph Farnham, the Bunker Hill hero, was honored in Philadelphia on Dec. 28, by the discharge of 104 guns—the number of years which he had reached at the time of his decease.

—It is said that the papers have killed "Delusion" Smith before his time. The journal which originally announced his death, omitted to say that his decease was only political.

—Mrs. Gaines' great suit, which involves the title to nearly two-thirds of the city of New-Orleans, is soon to come before the Supreme Court in Washington.

—The funeral of the late Hon. Henry M. Fuller was attended in Philadelphia on Dec. 28.

OBITUARY.

—The death of Rev. Dr. Philip C. Hay occurred at Orange, N. J., on Dec. 27. Dr. Hay was a graduate of Princeton College, and for many years a pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in this city, and subsequently of the Presbyterian Church at Geneva, N. Y., since which time he has devoted himself to teaching a select boys' school.

—Mr. John Duer died in Philadelphia on Dec. 26. He was born on the 1st of July, 1773, in Sucks County, Penn. He was elected Cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Philadelphia, in 1810, which office he filled until November, 1840, when, on account of ill health he presented his resignation.

—Mr. Frederick W. Coleman died in Caroline, Virginia, a few days ago. He was a teacher for many years, and gained great distinction during his pedagogical career. Of late years he had devoted himself to other pursuits.

THE YANCEY LETTERS.—HENRY J. RAYMOND has just concluded, in the NEW-YORK TIMES, a series of letters to WM. L. YANCEY, which for careful citation of facts and cogency of argument, strike us as fully equal in ability to any speech or writing the present condition of affairs has produced. They should be put in pamphlet form, and widely circulated. The TIMES in its method of treating political topics, has lately shown an ability and spirit not surpassed by the ablest of its cotemporaries.—*Roxbury (Mass.) Journal.*

The admirable letter of HENRY J. RAYMOND to Mr. YANCEY, published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Wednesday, is attracting more general attention than any production of the same character. It is certainly the most thorough, concise and moderate defence of Republican principles, and the most conclusive refutation of the doctrines opposed to them, that we have ever read. It ought to be placed in the hands of every man in the country, so that all might understand the real objects and aims of our party.—*Newark Mercury, Dec. 28.*

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious a *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 498 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

MESSRS. PAUL E. BROWN'S SONS would inform their friends and customers that their preparations for New Year's consisting of every variety of cake and pastries, have been conducted in the usual liberal manner. Their large show-room is now open. Orders solicited. No. 172 8th-st. corner 3d-av.
EDWARD S. BROWN.
MORTIMER S. BROWN.

ADOPTION.—ANY RESPECTABLE PERSON wishing to adopt a healthy male child of American parentage, two and a half months old, will address A. D. X., Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER.
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New York,
(Established 1854.)
D. W. EVANS & CO.'S GIFT BOOKSTORE we so densely crowded during the two or three days before Christmas that hundreds had to leave with their wants unsatisfied. We beg to say to all who were thus disappointed that by giving us an EARLY CALL they can do better than ever, as we have made very large additions to our stock during the last few days.
HOW TO KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE!
Or in other words,
HOW TO MAKE TWO PRESENTS AT THE PRICE OF ONE!!
This highly desirable object is attained by purchasing your books at
D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
Where you never pay one cent more than the regular retail price for anything
And always get, with your book or books, of the retail value of $1 and upwards,
A GIFT
Consisting of some article that is sure to be acceptable, and is often very valuable
These Gifts range in value from Fifty Cents up to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
And are impartially distributed, according to our regular system.
The Gift is LITERALLY A GIFT, and is not paid for by the purchaser in any way whatever, except in so far as the recipient of it is the means of ADVERTISING us and our business.
GIFTS WORTH $500,
AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
ARE
DISTRIBUTED WITH EVERY $1,000 WORTH OF BOOKS SOLD.
D. W. EVANS & CO. deem it necessary to state that EVERYTHING in the way of Books can be had at their store. All the NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, &c. &c. LITERALLY EVERYTHING—and a FINE STOCK OF EVERYTHING to choose from. We would particularly impress upon our patrons the advisability of making their purchases as early on each day during the Holidays as possible, before our store gets too crowded, and thus enable themselves to
MAKE A GOOD SELECTION.
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PIONEER GIFT-BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

THE CHOICEST BOOKS
FOR
FAMILY LIBRARIES
AND FOR
PRESENTS,
Are sold at economical rates by
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

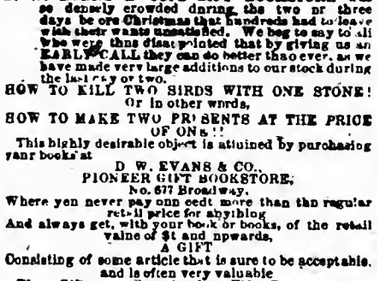

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3.—It polishes best.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial
IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Sold by all respectable dealers. A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in packages containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 930 Market-st. Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st. New-York.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

FINE CATTLE FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERior Durham short horn bull, fine pedigree.
One Alderney Bull, one year passed.
One Blood Cow and Calf.
One Cheshire Cow and Calf.
Also, a three-year old stallion—fine trotting pedigree; prices low. For particulars inquire of
C. V. MAPES,
Agricultural and Seed Warehouse,
No. 132 Nassau-st.

LAMB'S PATENT SKATING CHAIR, made very strong, folds in a small space can be carried conveniently, weighs only seven and a half pounds, for sale by all skate dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 26 Pearl-st. Also, as above, a large assortment of ladies, gents' men's and children's Skates, Skate Straps, Sleigh-bells Straps, &c., &c., all wholesale

VESSELS CHILED FOR GRAIN.—PERSONS wishing to have vessels chiled for grain to suit western forwarders, inspectors and owners please call at the Ship Carpenters' depôt, No. 158 Malden-lane Also on hand, stalls for shipping horses. J. E. JENNINGS.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new note for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

INDISPENSABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Holiday comfort, holiday appearance, and a holiday present, all combined in the possession of a good Steel Skirt. Mme. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS, greatly improved, furnish a very appropriate holiday present for a lady or a Miss. Beautiful shapes, finest quality of steel, improved in every particular, and cheaper than the cheapest. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st. No. 179 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn.
Children's and Dolls' Skirts in great variety.

DAMAGED LINEN DIAPER, TABLE DAMask, Table Cloths, Sheeting, Towels, Napkins, &c.; also, Wool Plaids, Alpacas, Merinos, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 30 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGN- 2221
ed offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Fur Sacques, victorines, muffs and suffs, sleigh robes, gents collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents' youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GROSE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company" and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, coffee dishes, waiters, soup ladles, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 29 John-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL.
BY FRANCIS LOUTREL,
No 45 Maiden-lane
Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN,
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first class accommodations for the Winter can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of apartments, with full board to let, desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; located in convenient to the stage routes. Next exception if reference required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. —A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

A YOUNG MAN OF VERY RESPECTABLE family desires board in a strictly private family, in a pleasant and central locality, where he can have all the comforts of a good home; locality between Bleecker and 14th-sts., an 2d and 8th avs. Boarding house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, G. L. Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—A WELL FURNISHED SECOND STORY parlor to let, with board to one person at $8 per week; to two gentlemen at $10 per week, or to a gentleman and wife at $11 per week including fire, gas, closet and every modern convenience; family small. Apply at No. 164 East 34th-st.

THE OCCUPANT OF A PARTIALLY furnished house with modern improvements, located on 47th-st. near 8th and 9th avs., wishes to rent the same to a small family without children, and will arrange for the rent to be taken in board, &c. Address O. X. R., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE.—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x60, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st. Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st. New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—THE premises occupied by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, No. 246 Broadway, next to the corner of Murray-st. It is 25x84, with a 12x84-foot entrance on Murray-st. These premises are suitable for Banking or Insurance Companies, being fitted with vaults, &c., or for mercantile purposes, having a Broadway and a side street entrance. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

LOW RENT, AND THE BEST BUSINESS NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE CITY TO LEASE.—The house and lot, No. 661 Pearl-st., will be offered to let tenantable; is five stories high, covering the entire lot. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET FOR SUNDAY SERVICES.—THE large lecture-room in Clinton Hall, Astor-place from the 1st of January to May 1, 1861. Inquire of ISAAC H. BROWN, No. 94 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to E. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power and rooms well lighted.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODern house, nearly furnished, in 10th-st., near Mark's church will be rented until May next, or a longer time. Apply at No. 324 Broadway. Rent moderate.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—UNTIL May 1st, 1861, a genteelly furnished house in 41st-st. near Broadway. Rent, $1,200. Inquire of SOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Place-st.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN TWO HUNDRED miles of New-York, with good buildings, well watered and on high ground, in a healthy location—in exchange for a gristmill, storehouse and dwellings, or residence lots in Orange, New-Jersey, part goods or money given, if satisfactory. Address H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn. Said farm contains 87 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J., one mile from a railroad depot. This is a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 455 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New York. A large stock of groceries which I can, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.
These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug, which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 269 Greenwich-st., and No. 80 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STALLS NOS. 42 AND 43 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE SOWery, in going from Chatham-square to Rockin's, a letter full of paper containing four DUE BILLS of $50, $22, $25 and $18 respectively, which can be of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at the *Times* Office.

LOST IN THE MAIL.—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,683 for one hundred shares of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company standing in our name. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, warning having been stopped, and a new certificate applied for. MORSE & WOLFE, No. 60 Wall-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, A MALTESE BROOCH OF Lenox Mosaics. A reward of $2 50 will be paid for it at No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 182 East 10th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as first-class cook; one that thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, at No. 193 East 16th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat tidy girl, with good City reference, a situation as housemaid or general servant; washes and irons well; or as thorough waiter and parlor maid; wages $6 to $7. City or country. Call at or address, No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED person wishes to make engagements in the above capacity; best of references to patients whom she has attended, and to physicians of reputation in the City. Address No 438 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable English woman, 28 years of age, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress in a gentleman's family; has good references. Call or address for two days A. B., care of Mrs. Galliers, No. 122 East 19th-st., 3d-av., basement.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent Englishman, with best City reference as to character, capability, &c., from his present employer. Call at

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
H. S. CHUBB, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 55 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1861:
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Leavenworth City.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Guaranteed by the Bank of London.
Also,
Principal and interest on New-York State Loan, 5½ per cent., issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, And interest on
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued to Tonawanda Railroad.
New-York State 6 per cent. Stock, issued to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the 2d and until 15th day of January, 1861, they will be ready at the Agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., to pay the interest due Jan. 1 1861, on the funded debt of the State payable in New-York City. The interest then due and not called for prior to the 15th day of January, will there after be paid only at the office of the Commissioners, in the City of Columbus, Ohio.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 629 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $621 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $283,193 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $46 52. A mechanic deposited $5, May 16, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $213, without many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. H. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE UNdersigned is authorized by the authorities of the City of Madison to confer with the holders of the Municipal and Railroad Bonds, issued by said city, with reference to an arrangement for their liquidation. Holders will please communicate to me at their earliest convenience the amount and kind of bonds they hold, and where held. Address me at the Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York, where I shall remain some time, and shall be happy to confer personally with any who may find it convenient to call.
JOHN Y. SMITH.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the coupons due 1st Jan, from
Indiana State Bank Bonds.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinatti Railroad Company.
Ross County, Ohio, issued to Railroads.
City of Marietta, Ohio.
Town of Harmar, Ohio.
Indiana Central Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-square, corner New-Bowery.—Open daily from 10 to 3, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 8th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., Dec. 29, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUtion have directed interest to be paid to its depositors (under the rules) entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent on all larger amounts, payable on and after 21st January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. BUSH, Cashier and Secretary.

SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 BOWERY.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., DEC. 26, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
O. ZCLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 663 4TH-ST., NEAR AV. D.—Change of hours—Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits made on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861. By order.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.
J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEORGE BARNET, President.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, on these bonds, will be paid after that day at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.
WM. S. GREGORY,
President Board Water Commissioners.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1860.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of Jan., 1861, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the City Bank of Brooklyn, on and after Jan. 2, 1861.
WM. S. S. BUSSELL, Treasurer.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $600,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds, due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.
M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest, due Jan. 1, 1861, on Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RIGARD, NATHANIEL BAIGGS, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Vice Presidents.
Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK — NO. 3 WILLE CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Deposits are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held Dec. 27, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the first Monday of January next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York, the balance of the earnings of this year being carried to credit of common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed until the 7th prox. It was also ordered that scrip certificates be issued to the holders of common stock for amount standing to their credit on the books of the Company at this date, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st of March next.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER ORERAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE—NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th January, 1861. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th January, inclusive. By order of the Board,
CHARLES A. MACY Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The transfer books will remain closed until such 10th day of January. By order of the Boerd of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROpolitan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec 27 to Jan. 10.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 32 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, will be paid at the office on and after January 15th, next, and the Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th prox., until that day.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and one-half Per Cent. has been this day declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable after Monday, Jan. 7.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 3d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after 2d of January, 1861. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th day of January next. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Well-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861. B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Sec.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January proximo.
E. R. COOPER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec 28, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Jan. 5, proximo. By order of the Board.
D. S. FOX Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next.
GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINTAL BANK: DEC. 31, 1860.—A dividend of three (3) per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after the second Tuesday (8th) of January prox. The transfer books will be closed till Jan. 9.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th day of January next. By order
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 7. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 7.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MILFORD'S AMERICAN HOTEL.—THE third dividend (final) of the estate of the late Edward Milford, of the American Hotel, will be paid on application to the subscriber.
THOMAS DIXON, Assignee, No. 49 William-st.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a dividend of (3½) three and a half per cent., payable on the 21st of January. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York Home Journal.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 638 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PEYTON'S LOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diplome de Bonne de Pharmacie de Paris. Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate or excessive too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases..... $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... 7
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... 27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! Highly important to the sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Canterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 9.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zietung.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st., to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF ruptures, elastic stockings, shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. OLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

SANDS'
WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT.
For COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle; sold by all druggists. Wholesale by H. ERWIN, 215 Grand-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has far thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction, in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAM RAY TELLS CORRECTLY PAST, present and future events of life; gives lucky numbers, causes Marriages; No. 260 7th-av., near 27th-st. She has a valuable female pill, ever certain in its effects. Price, $1 per box.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COGGIN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5,
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $26; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $28 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
The steamer ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. B. SCHENCK, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M.
Agents, } SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
} JOHN R. WILDER & SAVILLE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, at 3 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds, SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY..... Dec. 11
TUESDAY..... Jan. 8
TUESDAY..... Feb. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau..... $45
To Havana..... $90
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERS

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

the body yesterday, on the closing of the Secret Session, was a resolution relative to the removal of the light-houses and buoys.

Mr. CHESNUT moved that they go into Secret Session.

The Convention remained in secret session till the adjournment.

CO-OPERATION IN ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

The Montgomery *Confederation* says the majority in the Alabama Convention in favor of co-operation will be from 10 to 15.

There are three classes of Coöperationists in Alabama.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE AND SECESSION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Jefferson City, states that Mr. COOPER, Commissioner from Alabama, made a strong secession speech last night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. He did not believe, in a commercial or industrial point of view, the Southern States would be the losers in case of a disruption of the Government. He said the South did not desire to reopen the African Slave-trade. His remarks were occasionally applauded.

A meeting was then held in the Senate-Chamber, to consider the suggestions of Mr. COOPER.

On motion of Mr. PARSONS, the late Breckinridge candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN HYAT, Senator from Dent, took the Chair. Mr. PARSONS further moved that Col. BALLOW, of Benton, be Secretary. Col. BALLOW declined. He could not approve any measure tending to secession. He would stay in the Union until he was forced out of it. There was yet hope that matters might be amicably adjusted. A resolution was adopted stating that, during the coming session of the Legislature, they would express their opinions officially upon the questions now distracting the Union, and furnish the Governor of Alabama a copy of the resolutions on the subject, as the General Assembly may adopt.

The Assembly meets to-morrow.

Maj. HARRIS, Gen. PRICE and Col. BALLOW are most prominent as candidates for the Speakership; but it is considered doubtful whether either can be elected.

The *Republican* urges that no Secessionist should be elected Speaker, but urges the passage of an act at an early day of the session, calling a Convention of Commissioners from the Slave States at Baltimore, to state explicitly their grievances and the aggressions of the North.

THE QUESTION OF THE FORTS.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 28.

Throughout the city yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed in relation to the news from Forts Moultrie and Sumter. As early as 8 o'clock in the forenoon the rumors of the destruction of the former of these military posts, and the occupation of the latter by the forces of the United States, was circulated. It was at first currently reported and believed, that Fort Moultrie had been laid in ruins; that the guns were spiked, and the carriages, &c., together with the barracks, burned, and that the post had been entirely abandoned. The reports spread like wildfire, and soon gained currency in every part of the city. Crowds of citizens anxiously inquired of each other the latest intelligence in relation to the affair; squads collected on every corner of the streets, and in front of the public resorts, to canvass the subject.

The newspaper offices were besieged, the hotel halls were thronged, and even the grave and serious gentlemen composing the State Convention seared in the general excitement. On all hands anger and indignation was expressed at the supposed perfidious conduct of the Federal authorities, at whose instance it was at first thought the movement was made. The people were greatly incensed at the idea of a willful *breach of their assurances of non action which had been volunteered by the Government at Washington* and upon which so much reliance and confidence had been placed by the entire population, that every impulse to take the necessary precautions for their own safety had been restrained.

Instinctively men flew to arms. Orders were immediately issued to the following Companies to hold themselves in readiness for service: Washington Light Infantry, Capt C. H. Simonton; Carolina Light Infantry, Capt. B. G. Pinckney; Meagher Guards, Capt. Ed McCready, Jr.; altogether forming a portion of the Regiment of Rifles, commanded by Col. J. J. Pettigrew and Major Ellison Capers; also, to the Marion Artillery, Capt. J. G. King; Lafayette Artillery, Capt. J. J. Pope, Jr; Washington Artillery, Capt. G. H. Walter; German Artillery, Capt. C. Nohrden; all under command of Lieut. W. G. De Saussure; Adjutant, Jas. Simmons, Jr.; Sergeant-Major, E. Prioleau Ravenel; Quartermaster-Sergeant, R. Macbeth; Surveyor, A. Barbot; Surgeons, P. Gervais Robinson and Middleton Michael. Also, the Palmetto Guard, Capt. Thomas Middleton, and Caoet Riflemen, Capt. W. S. Elliott.

All the military forces thus ordered out promptly obeyed the summons, and the streets were soon enlivened by the appearance of individual members of the different organizations in their uniforms.

About noon the excitement in the streets had attained the highest pitch. The Convention was known to be in secret conclave, and it was believed that this was the subject matter of their deliberations. The streets swarmed with people. Additional flags were displayed from the stores and houses on the principal streets. The Custom House, and other buildings formerly in the possession of the United States Government, displayed the binding of the infant Republic of South Carolina. Every one looked upon the "war as actually begun," and all seemed to feel that their brethren were in the field, and themselves began to grow restless at the prospect of inactivity and suspense.

Later in the day, however, the excitement was somewhat abated, when it became known that the movement on the part of the forces of the United States at Fort Moultrie was not at the instance of the Administration at Washington. *But was merely a precautionary measure taken by Commander Anderson, under conviction that his position within the fortress of Sullivan's Island would not be tenable, if attacked in it by well organized and disciplined troops.* The contradiction of the first reports in relation to the damage done the fort by the troops that had evacuated it, also had a tendency to allay the excitement of the occasion.

FORT SUMTER AS OCCUPIED.

In order to ascertain truthful statements of the actual damage done to the Forts, of the causes of the movement, and of the state of affairs generally, reporters were dispatched to the scene during the forenoon. On the way across the harbor, the hoisting of an American flag from the staff of Fort Sumter, at precisely 12 o'clock, gave certain indication that the stronghold was occupied by the troops of the United States. On a nearer approach the fortress was discovered to be occupied, the guns appeared to be mounted, and sentinels were discovered on duty, and the place to give every sign of occupancy and military discipline. The grim fortress frowned defiance on every side. The bugle notes of preparation resounded through its unforbidding recesses, and everything seemed to indicate the utmost alacrity in the work on hand.

FORT MOULTRIE AND ITS CONDITION.

Turning towards Fort Moultrie, a dense cloud of smoke was seen to pour from the end facing the sea. The flagstaff was down, and the whole place had an air of desolation and abandonment quite the reverse of its busy look one week ago, when scores of laborers were engaged in adding to its strength all the works skill and experience could suggest.

In the immediate vicinity of the rear or landside entrance, however, greater activity was noticeable. At the time of our visit, a large force of hands had been summoned to deliver up their implements for transportation to Fort Sumter. Around on every side were the evidences of labor in the fortification of the work. In many places, a portion of the defences were strengthened by every appliance that art could suggest or ingenuity devise; while in others, the uncompleted works gave evidences of the utmost confusion. On all hands the process of removing goods, furniture and munitions, was yet going on. The heavy guns upon the ramparts of the Fort were thrown down from their carriages and spiked. Every ounce of powder and every cartridge had been removed from the magazines; and, in fact, everything like small arms, clothing, provisions, accoutrements and other munitions, was yet being removed off and deposited—nothing but heavy balls and useless cannon remained.

The entire place was, to all appearances, littered up with the odd ends and fragments of war's commotion. Confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. Fragments of gun-carriages, &c., broken to pieces, besprinkled the ramparts. Sand bags, and barrels filled with earth, crowned the walls, and were firmly imbedded in their bomb-proof surface, as an additional safeguard; and, notwithstanding the heterogeneous scattering of materials and implements, the walls of the fort evinced a vague degree of energy in preparing for an attack. A ditch, some fifteen feet wide and about the same in depth, surrounds the entire wall on three sides. On the south side, or front, a glacis has been commenced and prosecuted nearly to completion, with a rampart of sand bags, barrels, &c.

On one side of the fort a palisade of Palmetto logs is extended around the ramparts as a complete defence against an escalading party. New embrasures have been cut in the walls so as to command the faces of the bastions and ditch. These new defences are all incomplete, and are evidences of the haste with which they were erected. Considering the inferior force, in point of numbers, under his command, Maj. ANDERSON had paid particular attention to strengthening only a small part of the fort.

A greater portion of the labor expended was spent upon the citadel or centre of the west point of the position. This he had caused to be strengthened in every way; loop-holes were cut, and everything was in an aspect that, in case a well-concerted attack were made, he might have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blow up the other portions of the fort. For this purpose mines had already been sprung, and trains had been laid, ready for the application of the match. The barrack-rooms and every other part of the fort that was indefensible would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumter, were nine 8-inch Columbiads, mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacuation of the fort was complete, the carriages of these guns were fired, and at the time of visiting the fort yesterday, were nearly consumed, and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament of the fortress, were spiked before it was abandoned. This is the only damage done the fortification, further than cutting down the flag-staff, and the breaking up of ammunition wagons to form ramparts on the walls of the fort.

THE EVACUATION.

The fort was found to be in charge of two officers and four men, who had been left behind merely to act as a watch. The place was sealed to all but the watch, and none but these were allowed to enter.

From the officers in charge it was learned that the evacuation of the fort commenced a little after sundown on Wednesday evening. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, with knapsacks packed, at a moment's notice, but up to the moment of their leaving had no idea of abandoning the post. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners, lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessaries, stores &c., requisite in their evacuation.

Several trips were made during the night, and a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported under cover of night. The brightness of the moon, however, afforded but slight concealment to their movements, and in one of the trips, Lieut DAVIS in command, a schooner full of soldiers and baggage passed directly under the bow of the guard-boat *Nina*. The officer who made the statement expressed himself to be ignorant whether the watch on board the *Nina* discovered the movement or not—at all events he said they did not signify any cognizance of the fact.

REASONS FOR EVACUATION.

From conversations held with the gentlemen in possession of the fort yesterday, it was ascertained that *the first impulse given to the work of strengthening the fort, was after the speeches of Messrs. Magrath, Memminger and others, when fears were aroused that the time would shortly come which would call into exercise the use of forces in protecting the public property.* Upon this, all the energies of the officers and men were called forth to render the position as strong as possible. Attacks were expected only from the land side and to the strengthening of these points all the available force was put. The officers expressed themselves to be able, after preparation, &c., to make a successful resistance against any mob or undisciplined force, but against organized troops the small garrison could make no stand.

Major ANDERSON had been ordered to hold the Fort, to protect the work, and *he intended to do it of every hazard. He denied that either the President or Secretary of War had given any orders for the evacuation of the fort, Major Anderson had done this on his own responsibility*—thinking that by such a step he would make himself secure against attack, protect the lives of his soldiers, and could better guard the public property, for in his position at Fort Sumter he could easily command, and if necessary, silence the batteries of Fort Moultrie.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE BY SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

At twenty minutes to 8 o'clock the troops on board the *Nina* and Gen. *Clinch* landed on the wharf of Sullivan's Island. Rapidly forming, they proceeded under the command of Col DE SAUSSURE towards the walls of Fort Moultrie. A sergeant and ten men held possession of the place. On the approach of Col. DE SAUSSURE'S command the detachment of United States troops retired without offering any resistance.

The gates were not closed even, and forty minutes after the steamer touched the wharf the Palmetto flag, mounted on a hastily prepared staff, (as the original one had been cut away,) was flung to the breeze, amid the huzzas of the occupants. Active preparations were immediately commenced to render the place defensible. The spiked guns, and those dismantled by the bursting of the carriages, will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstration made against the place.

At 12 o'clock last night, when our reporter left the island, all was quiet and orderly. Sentries were pacing the ramparts, and the hail of "All well" resounded at intervals from the sea-coast posts.

At 4 o'clock this morning the same quiet prevailed up to the hour of going to press. The spirited commands in possession are active in their vigilance, and perfectly competent to take care of themselves.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S COURSE DENOUNCED.

In his editorial columns the *Courier* has some further particulars of the evacuation. It says:

"Maj. ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A., has achieved the inevitable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens by an act of gross breach of faith. He has, under colour is of a panic, deserted his post at Fort Moultrie, and, under false pretexts, has transferred his garrison and military stores and supplies to Fort Sumter.

Throughout the day, on Wednesday, preparations of a more unusual sort were going on about Fort Moultrie, and it was currently reported that the women and families of the garrison were to be removed to Fort Johnson, on James' Island.

The work of transportation began on Wednesday evening, and was carried on with such energy that, under the generous confidence reposed by the authorities of South Carolina, it was effected in the course of Wednesday night.

About 8 o'clock Wednesday evening guns were heard from Fort Moultrie, and this was the first intimation to the city that anything unusual was going on.

Instead of proceeding to Fort Johnson, as avowed, the transports, which comprised three schooners and some barges that had been previously engaged ostensibly for completing the defences of Fort Moultrie, were ordered to Fort Sumter, under cover of darkness.

On Thursday morning it was found that Fort Moultrie was dismantled, its guns all spiked, and several guns trailing towards Fort Sumter completely dismounted, and their carriages, &c., tarred and burned. Capt. FOSTER, U. S. Engineers, who had been in charge of the works on Fort Sumter, was left with a small detail in Fort Moultrie.

The excitement which the promulgation of this news created in Charleston cannot be described, and we cannot compose ourselves to attempt the detail. The bulletin boards and all places of public concourse were thronged with eager inquirers, and settled determination was marked on every face.

As soon as the facts were reported, military orders were issued to many companies, who responded promptly.

By command of Gov. PICKENS a steamer was chartered to bear a dispatch to Maj. ANDERSON, at Fort Sumter. The orders of the Governor were committed to Col. PATTIGREW and Maj. CAPERS, of the Ride Regiment, whose return from Fort Sumter was awaited by thousands.

The answer of Maj. ANDERSON has not transpired, but we are informed on the best authority that he acknowledges the act of deserting Fort Moultrie and repairing to Fort Sumter as entirely his own, and as done without specific orders.

We have other information that Major ANDERSON for some time has indulged constant apprehensions of an unauthorized and tumultuous attack on Fort Moultrie. If he has acted under such misapprehensions he has committed the error which officers always commit when they take counsel under panic.

He has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge given by his Chief and accepted by South Carolina: and he had all possible assurance from South Carolina that his honor, and position, and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war. While the enemies of South Carolina have been falsely accusing her of violence and precipitation and have been endeavoring, by exciting rumors, to urge her or her sons to such premature demonstrations, South Carolina took her position honorably and fairly.

Major ANDERSON has clandestinely taken refuge in an unfinished fortress, and has thus violated the solemn pledges that assured us that Fort Sumter would not be garrisoned.

It is not our duty at present to estimate the reasons which have impelled this act, which is without precedent in the records of the United States Army—an army whose honor has ever suffered when in the keeping of South Carolina. Our feelings warn us, however, to defer comments and to await developments, for we could not willingly do injustice to such a foe.

Soon after the steamer which bore the dispatch from Gov. PICKENS had left Fort Sumter to return, the United States flag was displayed from that fortress, and it thus became a stronghold of defiance and insult to the State for whose defence it was commenced and designed.

For other details and incidents connected with or resulting from this outrage, so far as policy has sanctioned publishing, we refer to other places in this issue."

HOW IT WAS MANAGED.

The Washington *Star* of Dec. 29 has this curious paragraph:

"We hear that on Christmas day Maj. ANDERSON dined formally with the secession authorities—chiefs—in Charleston, and was duly carried back to Fort Moultrie by early moonlight, apparently very much overcome by the good things drinkable set before him. Those in charge of the steamer route in the channel to watch his movements in the fort therefore thought it would be safe for them to relax their vigilance, and themselves take a Christmas night frolic, and in the midst of which ANDERSON and his force spiked Moultrie's guns, and landed safely in Fort Sumter. The apparent intoxication of ANDERSON was but a feint to have the very effect it did have."

SURRENDER OF THE REVENUE CUTTER WM. AIKEN.

The *Courier* of the 28th says:

"Capt. N. L. COBB, late of the United States Revenue Service, in command of the cutter *Wm. Aiken*, has given official notice of his resignation, and has discharged his crew.

The crew, on being notified of the position of Capt. COBB, under the late ordinance concerning the Customs, promptly volunteered to remain under his command as an officer of South Carolina under that ordinance."

THE SAILING OF THE HARRIET LANE.

HER ARMAMENT, CREW, &C.

Since the surrender of the United States revenue cutter *Aiken* to the Secessionists by her commander, Lieut. COBB, public expectation has been directed towards the United States revenue steamer *Harriet Lane* as the vessel most likely to be enlisted into service for any purposes for which an armed vessel of the Government might be required at Charleston, and it was yesterday announced by telegraph from Washington that this vessel was to be dispatched to Charleston with sealed orders. In anticipation of some sudden orders, Capt. FAUNCE has had the bunkers of the *Harriet Lane* filled with coal, and everything placed in readiness to move promptly at the order of the Government.

This vessel, however, is a side-wheel steamer and would be comparatively powerless at Charleston without a proper supply of coal. As she can carry only about a ten days' supply, half of which would be exhausted in reaching Charleston, she would soon have no coal, unless a cargo were sent to some convenient point for her use, and, as she could not enter Charleston harbor to recruit, she would be compelled to go to Wilmington or Savannah for that purpose, which would require two or three days, at least. If it is intended that she shall be stationed off the port of Charleston to collect the revenue, or to inspect the papers of any vessels attempting to leave that port, she could only guard the main ship channel, leaving unguarded two other entrances through which vessels of light draft could pass without molestation.

The moral effect of her presence at the mouth of Charleston harbor, however, it is believed, would be very salutary in restraining any imprudent action on the part of the seceders. One thing is certain: Capt. FAUNCE has never been found wanting in any position where he has been placed, and may be firmly relied on to sustain the good name of the Government under whose flag he has so long been enlisted. The present armament of the *Harriet Lane* consists of four 24-pound Dahlgren howitzers, and one 32 pound swivel gun, capable of throwing solid shot or shell. Her armament may be somewhat increased, to render her more formidable in resisting attack.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE HARRIET LANE.

JOHN FAUNCE, Captain; D. C. Constable, First Lieut. and executive officer; D. D. Tompkins, Second Lieutenant; A. R. Abercrombie, Third Lieutenant; J. H. Thatcher, Third Lieutenant; J. R. Dryburgh, Chief Engineer; Walter Scott, Assistant Engineer; C. G. Dale, Assistant Engineer; F. H. Pulsifer, Assistant Engineer. The number on board, all told, is 90 men.

POSITION OF GEN. WOOL.

GEN. WOOL'S LETTER TO A FRIEND IN WASHINGTON.

TROY, Dec. 31, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: South Carolina, after twenty-seven years, Mr. RHETT says thirty years, of constant and increasing efforts, by her leaders to induce her to secede, has declared herself out of the Union; and this, too, without the slightest wrong or injustice done her people on the part of the Government of the United States. Although she may have seized the revenue cutter, and raised her treasonable Palmetto flag over the United States Arsenal, the Custom-house, Post office, Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, she is not out of the Union, nor beyond the pale of the United States. Before she can get out of their jurisdiction or control, a reconstruction of the Constitution must be had or civil war ensue. In the latter case, it would require no prophet to foretell the result.

It is reported that Mr. BUCHANAN has received informally the Commissioners appointed by the rebels of South Carolina to negotiate for the public property in the harbor of Charleston, and for other purposes. It is also reported that the President disapproved of the conduct of Major ANDERSON, who being satisfied that he would not be able to defend Fort Moultrie with the few men under his command, wisely took possession of Fort Sumter, where he could protect himself and the country from the disgrace which might have occurred, if he had remained in Fort Moultrie. Being the commander in the harbor, he had the right to occupy Fort Sumter, an act which the safety of the Union as well as his own honor, demanded. It is likewise stated that apprehensions are entertained that Maj. ANDERSON will be required to abandon Fort Sumter and reoccupy Fort Moultrie. There can be no foundation for such apprehensions, for surely the President would not surrender the citadel of the harbor of Charleston to rebels. Fort Sumter commands the entrance, and to a few hours could demolish Fort Moultrie. So long as the United States keeps possession of this fort, the independence of South Carolina will only be in name, and not in fact. It, however, it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, *the smothered indignation of the free States would be roused beyond control.* It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. *In twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.* Be assured that I do not exaggerate the feelings of the people. They are already sufficiently excited at the attempt to dissolve the Union for no other reason than that they constitutionally exercised the most precious right conferred on them—of voting for the person whom they considered the most worthy and best qualified to fill the office of President. Fort Sumter, therefore, ought not and I presume will not, be delivered over to South Carolina.

I am not, however, pleading for the Free States, for they are not in danger, but for the Union and the preservation of the Cotton States. Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The leaders of South Carolina could not have noticed that we live in an age of progress, and that all Christendom is making rapid strides in the march of civilization and freedom. If they had, they would have discovered that the announcement of every victory, obtained by the Hero of the nineteenth century, GARIBALDI, in favor of the oppressed of Italy, did not fail to electrify every American heart with joy and gladness. Where liberty dwells there is my country," was the declarations of the illustrious Italian. This principle is too strongly implanted in the heart and mind of every man in the Free States to be surrendered because South Carolina desires it in order to extend the area of Slavery. With all Christianized Europe and nearly all the civilized world opposed to Slavery are the Southern States prepared to set aside the barriers which shield and protect their institutions under the United States Government? Would the separation of the South from the North, give greater security to Slavery than it has now under the Constitution of the Union? What security would they have for the return of runaway slaves? I apprehend none, whilst the number of runaways would be greatly augmented, and the difficulties of which slaveholders complain would be increased ten-fold. However much individuals might condemn Slavery, the Free States are prepared to sustain and defend it, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

In conclusion, I would avoid the bloody and desolating example of the Mexican States. I am now, and forever, in favor of the Union, its preservation, and the rigid maintenance of the rights and interests of the States, individually as well as collectively.

Yours, &c., JOHN E. WOOL.

GEN. WOOL TO GEN. CASS.

[Private.]

TROY, Dec. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Old associations and former friendship induce me to venture to address to you a few words on the state of the country. My letter is headed private, because I am not authorized to address you officially.

I have read with pleasure the President's Message. South Carolina says she intends to leave the Union. Her representatives in Congress say she has already left the Union. It would seem that she is neither to be conciliated or contented. I command the Eastern Department, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. You know me well. I have ever been a firm, decided, faithful, and devoted friend of my country. If I can aid the President to preserve the Union, I hope he will command my services. It will never do for him or you to leave Washington without every star in this Union in its place. Therefore no time should be lost in adopting measures to defeat those who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitancy or delay may be no less fatal to the Union, than to the President, or your own high standing as a statesman.

It seems to me that troops should be sent to Charleston from the Forts in that harbor. You have eight companies at Fort Monroe, Va. Three or four of these companies should be sent without a moment's delay to Fort Moultrie. It will save the Union, and the President much trouble. It is said that to send at this time troops to that harbor would produce great excitement among the people. That is nonsense, when the people are as much excited as they can be, and the leaders are determined to execute their long meditated purpose of separating the State from the Union. So long as you command the entrance to the City of Charleston, South Carolina cannot separate herself from the Union. Do not leave the forts in the harbor in a condition to induce an attempt to take possession of them. It might easily be done at this time. If South Carolina should take them it might, as she anticipates, induce other States to join her.

Permit me to entreat you to urge the President to send at once three or four companies of Artillery to Fort Moultrie. The Union can be preserved, but it requires firm, decided, prompt and energetic measures on the part of the President. He has only to exert the power conferred on him by the Constitution and laws of Congress, and all will be safe, and he will prevent a civil war, which never fails to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart. If a separation should take place, you may rest assured, blood would flow in torrents, followed by pestilence, famine and desolation, and Senator SEWARD'S irrepressible conflict will be brought to a conclusion much sooner than he could possibly have anticipated. Let me conjure you to save the Union, and thereby avoid the bloody and desolating example of the States of Mexico. A separation of the States will bring with it the desolation of the Cotton States, which are unprepared for war. Their weakness will be found in the number of their slaves, with but few of the essentials to carry on war, whilst the Free States have all the elements and materials for war, and to a greater extent than any other people on the face of the globe.

Think of these things, my dear General, and save the country, and save the prosperous South from pestilence, famine and desolation. Peaceable secession is not to be thought of. Even if it should take place in three months, we would have a bloody war on our hands.

Very truly your friend, JOHN E. WOOL.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

WHERE THE SOUTH IS DRIFTING.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30, 1860.

The Disunionists having taken possession of the telegraph wires at Charleston, and it being unsafe to send any dispatches from any other Southern station giving an account of the condition of things in that section, I have been enabled to glean from conversation with visitors lately arrived in this city from Charleston or Mobile, New-Orleans, Savannah and Memphis, and from reading certain private letters, the following facts:

The starvation is impending in many parts of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana.

There is little or no money in circulation in the Cotton States, and notwithstanding the suspension of nearly all the Southern banks, their paper has greatly depreciated.

That even Virginia notes are far below par in this city.

That the necessity of raising money to support war establishments in the different Cotton States, intended for the double purpose of resisting the Federal Government and of putting down local trouble, alarms the property-holders, many of whom would retire to the North, but they are forced to pay these taxes in order to prevent suspicion, and are compelled to remain lest a portion of their families might be retained as hostages.

That constant fears are entertained of a rising of the slaves in most of the Southern States. These fears, whether real or imaginary, are producing universal alarm.

Letters received this morning by a Southern lady represent the feeling on this subject as intense.

That bitter divisions are growing up among the politicians in the South—some produced by disputes on the question of secession, some by the horrors of forced taxation, and still more by the fact that South Carolina is in the attitude of enforcing a Reign of Terror, to which all men must submit in order to save reputation and life.

Meanwhile the South Carolina Commissioners, having discharged their duty by presenting to the President their *ultimatum* demanding the withdrawal of ANDERSON and his men from Fort Sumter, are passing their time pleasantly in the exchange of social courtesies with their numerous friends. Carriages are constantly going to and returning from their quarters, in Franklin-avenue, loaded with the desiring and the curious. A number of Northern Democrats of the Pro-Slavery stamp are constant visitors at this delightful rendezvous, and the assurances they give that in case of open hostilities, the people of the North will be divided, and the "coercionists" of the Free States will have their hands full at home, does much to quiet the apprehensions of those who are not so busily engaged in their work of treason that they do not find time to notice the low-muttering thunder of the approaching storm from the North and West. The Commissioners express great anxiety as to the approaching meeting of the Legislatures of the Free States, particularly that of Pennsylvania. Col. CURTIN is regarded as a coercionist, but they hope that Gov. PACKER, being of opposite politics, will antagonize him, and that the forthcoming messages or proclamations of the two Governors will conflict, and the sentiment of the State will thus be divided between acquiescing in and forcibly opposing secession. Gov. PACKER'S friends here declare that he occupies the ground of Judge DOUGLAS, standing ready to make any honorable compromise, but firmly determined to see the Constitution maintained, and the laws executed at all hazards.

One of the Commissioners to-night, when asked whether they did not intend to pay their respects to the President or New-Year's Day, in company with the representatives of other foreign nations, replied, "Oh, yes, in full court costume!"

I hear that Gov. SAWAIN is preparing to deliver a speech in the Senate at an early day, in which he will discuss the new questions which have lately arisen in the imbroglio between South Carolina and the Federal Government.

AN INTERESTING BOOK.—A neat volume called *Nina, or Life's Caprices*, and recording the vicissitudes of a Hungarian lady who recently died in this vicinity, has recently been published in aid of the "Home of the Aged and Orphan of the Brooklyn Church Charity Foundation." It is a true narrative of an eventful life, and abounds in interest. The institution which is to be benefited by its sale is one of great merit, which does all the good the means at its command will permit. The book is sold by I. A. NICOLS, No. 266 Union-street, Brooklyn.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR very firm, at $5 12½@$5 37½ for superfine. WHEAT in fair demand; white at $1 30@$1 55, red $1 30@$1 35. CORN active, and advanced; old yellow at 68c.@70c.; new 58½c. OATS firm, and stock much reduced, at 31½c.@32½c. SUGAR steady. Whisky at 18c.@19c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales at 10½c.@11c. for Middling. Market dull.

Arrivals at this Port for 1860 from Foreign Ports.

To the gentlemanly and obliging boarding officer at the United States Revenue Barge office, at Whitehall, Mr. JOHN C. ROACH, we are again indebted for the following accurate statement of arrivals from foreign ports, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, together with the number of passengers both from California and otherwise:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Steamers	218	265	349
Foreign war-steamers	—	—	2
Coal vessels	—	—	1
Ships	723	713	797
Barks	723	872	978
Brigantines	—	18	20
Brigs	1 085	1,260	1,375
Galliots	—	—	2
Schooners	735	887	972
Yachts	—	—	1
Canal-boats	—	—	24
Total	3,481	4 027	4,151

Nation.	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Barkantines.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	155	699	730	18	728	646	2,951
Austrian	—	4	6	—	6	—	16
British	132	39	113	2	433	412	1,132
Bremen	10	26	46	—	17	1	100
Belgian	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Brazilian	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Dutch	—	1	5	—	16	1	25
English	—	1	1	—	9	1	12
French	—	1	8	—	8	2	20
Hamburg	21	22	8	—	2	1	54
Hanover	—	2	4	—	—	—	6
Italian	—	—	5	—	1	—	6
Mecklenberg	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Mexican	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norwegian	—	6	15	—	7	—	28
Neapolitan	—	—	3	—	5	—	8
Oldenburg	—	—	4	—	3	1	8
Prussian	—	5	11	—	5	—	21
Portuguese	1	1	—	—	4	4	10
Russian	—	6	1	—	—	2	9
Sardinian	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
Spanish	—	2	—	—	4	1	7
Swedish	—	1	5	—	1	1	8
Sicilian	—	—	8	—	6	—	14
Tuscan	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Venetian	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	319	797	978	20	1,335	972	4,421

In addition to these, were 2 war-steamers, (1 French and 1 Spanish,) 1 corvet s. (Brazilian.) 1 yacht, (British,) 2 galliots, (Dutch,) and 24 canal-boats—making the total 4,451 as above.

The number of steamers from domestic ports for the year is as follows:

Where From.	1859.	1860.
New Orleans	158	168
Savannah	101	104
Charleston	106	100
Richmond and Norfolk	17	53
Washington, D. C	135	204
Philadelphia, via Sandy Hook and via Canal	—	667
Portland	62	93
New-Bedford	166	172
Providence	365	410
New London	104	53
Wilmington, N. C	—	15
Total	1465	2,661

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS AND PASSENGERS

Year.	Foreign Arrivals.	Passengers. Foreign.	Passengers from California.
1850	3,467	226,067	—
1851	3,988	299 081	18,207
1852	3 822	310 335	12 158
1853	4,106	299 425	15,519
1854	4 173	331,809	15 927
1855	3,391	154,231	13,400
1856	3,869	158,294	11,925
1857	3,902	203,499	11 265
1858	3 483	97,637	8,830
1859	4.027	101,320	16,249
1860	4,451	266,627	10,710

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—HOFFMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19 by Rev. Dr. DE WITT, Capt. CHARLES ANDERSON, of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., to LETITIA, daughter of the late Zacharias Hoffman of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

LADOUX—WHITTAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, JOHN B. LADOUX, Esq., to MARY, eldest daughter of Henry Whittaker, Esq.

BLAIR—MITCHELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. A. Cleveland, D. D., JOSEPH BLAIR to ANN MITCHELL, both of New-York City.

KNAPP—ROBERTS.—In Greenport, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 25 by Rev. B. R. Knapp, of Hastings, Prof. WM. I. KNAPP, of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., to Miss ANNIE S. ROBERTS of Greenport.

JENKINS—TAYLOR.—In Bethel, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. J. L. Taylor, Townsend, JAMES H. JENKINS, of Danbury, to Miss KATE F., daughter of Alva Taylor, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

RYDER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31, THOMAS RYDER, of Lowood, England, aged 77 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2.6 West 4th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LIVERMORE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 30, ARABELLA F., wife of Charles F. Livermore, and daughter of Wilson G. Hunt.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Wilson G. Hunt are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's church, on his late residence, on Wednesday, Jan 2 at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

NAGEL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 1 CATHARINE ANN NAGEL, daughter of Cornelius and Catharine A. Nagel, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 473 Bridge-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 30, ISABELLA HADLEY JENKINS, youngest child of J. L. and Helen M. Jenkins, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral services at the residence of Dr. Cheever, No. 72 2d av., this (Tuesday) morning, Jan. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

BOSTFORD.—In Yorkville, on Monday, Dec. 31, Rev. ELI C. BOSTFORD, aged 31 years.

His funeral will take place from the Yorkville Presbyterian Church 126th-st.,) on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family and congregation are respectfully invited, without further notice. Funeral services by Rev. Dr. Krebs.

DOUGHTY.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Dec. 29, LETITIA DOUGHTY, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Sarah Busse, 118th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation. Funeral services in the Reformed Dutch Church, in that place.

MORAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Dec. 30, Mrs. MARIA MORAN, in the 56th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

FERN.—In Brooklyn, On Monday morning, Dec. 31, suddenly of heart disease, Mr. FERN, aged 61 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2 at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Miss Brower, No. 6 Tompkins place.

COLES.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday morning, Dec. 31, at the residence of Rev. Merritt H. Wellman, SARAH ANN, wife of Caleb F. Coles, and daughter of Whitehead Field in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thos. L. Coles, No. 77 Orchard-st.

KETCHAM.—In

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the Palmetto Guard, Capt. Thomas Middleton, and Cadet Riflemen, Capt. W. S. Elliott.

All the military forces thus ordered out promptly obeyed the summons, and the streets were soon enlivened by the appearance of individual members of the different organizations in their uniforms.

About noon the excitement in the streets had attained the highest pitch. The Convention was known to be in secret conclave, and it was believed that this was the subject matter of their deliberations. The streets swarmed with people. Additional flags were displayed from the stores and houses on the principal streets. The Custom-House, and other buildings formerly in the possession of the United States Government, displayed the ensign of the infant Republic of South Carolina. Every one looked upon the "war as actually begun," and all seemed to feel that their brethren were in the field, and themselves began to grow restless at the prospect of inactivity and suspense.

Later in the day, however, the excitement was somewhat abated, when it became known that the movement on the part of the forces of the United States at Fort Moultrie was not at the instance of the Administration at Washington, *but was merely a precautionary measure taken by Commander Anderson, under conviction that his position within the fortress on Sullivan's Island would not be tenable, if attacked in it by well organized and disciplined troops.* The contradiction of the first reports in relation to the damage done the fort by the troops that had evacuated it, also had a tendency to allay the excitement of the occasion.

FORT SUMTER AS OCCUPIED.

In order to ascertain truthful statements of the actual damage done to the Forts, of the causes of the movement, and of the state of affairs generally, reporters were dispatched to the scene during the forenoon. On the way across the harbor, the hoisting of an American flag from the staff of Fort Sumter, at precisely 12 o'clock, gave certain indication that the stronghold was occupied by the troops of the United States. On a nearer approach the fortress was discovered to be occupied, the guns appeared to be mounted, and sentinels were discovered on duty, and the place to give every sign of occupancy and military discipline. The grim fortress frowned defiance on every side—the busy notes of preparation resounded through its unforbidding recesses, and everything seemed to indicate the utmost alacrity in the work on hand.

FORT MOULTRIE AND ITS CONDITION.

Turning towards Fort Moultrie, a dense cloud of smoke was seen to pour from the end facing the sea. The flagstaff was down, and the whole place had an air of desolation and abandonment quite the reverse of its busy look one week ago, when scores of laborers were engaged in adding to its strength all the works skill and experience could suggest.

In the immediate vicinity of the rear or landside entrance, however, greater activity was noticeable. At the time of our visit, a large force of bands had been summoned to deliver up their implements for transportation to Fort Sumter. Around on every side were the evidences of labor in the fortification of the work. In many places, a portion of the defences were strengthened by every appliance that art could suggest or ingenuity devise; while, in others, the uncompleted works gave evidences of the utmost confusion. On all hands the process of removing goods, furniture and munitions, was yet going on. The heavy guns upon the ramparts of the Fort were thrown down from their carriages and spiked. Every ounce of powder and every cartridge had been removed from the magazines; and, in fact, everything like small arms, clothing, provisions, accoutrements and other munitions of war, had been removed off and deposited—nothing but heavy balls and useless cannon remained.

The entire place was, to all appearances, littered up with the odd ends and fragments of war's desolation. Confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. Fragments of gun-carriages, &c., broken to pieces, bestrewed the ramparts. Sand bags, and barrels filled with earth, crowned the walls, and were firmly imbedded in their bomb-proof surface, as an additional safeguard; and notwithstanding the heterogeneous scattering of materials and implements, the walls of the fort evinced a vague degree of energy in preparing for an attack. A ditch, some fifteen feet wide and about the same in depth, surrounds the entire wall on three sides. On the south side, or front, a glacis has been commenced and prosecuted nearly to completion, with a rampart of sand bags, barrels, &c.

On one side of the fort a palisade of Palmetto logs is extended around the ramparts as a complete defence against an escalading party. New embrasures have been cut in the walls so as to command the faces of the bastions and ditch. These new defences are all incomplete, and are evidences of the haste with which they were erected. Considering the inferior force, in point of numbers, under his command, Maj. ANDERSON had paid particular attention to strengthening only a small part of the fort.

A greater portion of the labor expended was spent upon the citadel or centre of the west point of the position. This he had caused to be strengthened in every way; loop-holes were cut, and everything was so arranged that, in case a well-concerted attack was made, he would have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blow up the other portions of the fort. For this purpose mines had already been sprung, and trains had been laid, ready for the application of the match. The barrack-rooms and every other part of the fort that was indefensible would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumter, were nine 8-inch Columbiads, mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacuation of the fort was complete, the carriages of these guns were fired, and at the time of visiting the fort yesterday, were nearly consumed, and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament of the fortress, were spiked before it was abandoned. This is the only damage done the fortification, further than cutting down the flag-staff, and the breaking up of ammunition wagons to form ramparts on the walls of the fort.

THE EVACUATION.

The fort was found to be in charge of two officers and four men, who had been left behind merely to act as a watch. The place was sealed to all but the watch, and none but these were allowed to enter.

From the officers in charge it was learned that the evacuation of the fort commenced a little after sundown on Wednesday evening. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, with knapsacks packed, at a moment's notice, but up to the moment of their leaving had no idea of abandoning the post. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners, lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessaries, stores, &c., requisite in their evacuation.

Several trips were made during the night, and a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported under cover of night. The brightness of the moon, however, afforded but slight concealment to their movements, and in one of the trips, Lieut. DAVIS in command, a schooner full of soldiers and baggage passed directly under the bow of the guard-boat *Nina*. The officer who made the statement expressed himself to be ignorant whether the watch on board the *Nina* discovered the movement or not—at all events, he said they did not signify any cognizance of the fact.

REASONS FOR EVACUATION.

From conversations held with the gentlemen in possession of the fort yesterday, it was ascertained that *the first impetus given to the work of strengthening the fort, was after the speeches of Messrs. Magrath, Memminger and others, when fears were aroused that the time would shortly come which would call into exercise the use of force in protecting the public property.* Upon this, all the energies of the officers and men were called forth to rendender the position as strong as possible. Attacks were expected only from the land side, and to the strengthening of these points all the available force was put. The officers expressed themselves to be able, after preparation, &c., to make a successful resistance against any mob or undisciplined force, but against organized troops the small garrison could make no stand.

Major ANDERSON had been ordered to hold the Fort, to protect the work, and *he intended to do it at every hazard. He denied that either the President or Secretary of War had given any orders for the evacuation of the post. Major Anderson had done this on his own responsibility*—thinking that by such a step he would make himself secure against attack, protect the lives of his soldiers, and could better guard the public property, for in his position at Fort Sumter he could easily command, and if necessary, silence the batteries of Fort Moultrie.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE BY SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

At twenty minutes to 8 o'clock the troops on board the *Nina* and *Gen. Clinch* landed on the wharf of Sullivan's Island. Rapidly forming, they proceeded under the command of Col. DA SAUSSURE towards the walls of Fort Moultrie. A sergeant and ten men held possession of the place. On the approach of Col. DE SAUSSURE's command the detachment of United States troops retired without offering any resistance.

The gates were not closed, even, and forty minutes after the steamer touched the wharf the Palmetto flag, mounted on a hastily prepared staff, (as the original one had been cut away,) was flung to the breeze, amid the huzzas of the occupants. Active preparations were immediately commenced to render the place defensible. The spiked guns, and those dismantled by the burning of the carriages, will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstration made against the place.

At 12 o'clock last night, when our reporter left the island, all was quiet and orderly. Sentries were pacing the ramparts, and the hail of "All well" resounded at intervals from the several posts.

At Castle Pinckney the same quiet prevailed up to the hour of going to press. The spirited commands in possession are active in their vigilance, and perfectly competent to take care of themselves.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S COURSE DENOUNCED.

In its editorial columns the *Courier* has some further particulars of the evacuation. It says:

"Maj. ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A., has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens by an act of gross breach of faith. He has, under counsels of a panic, deserted his post at Fort Moultrie, and, under false pretexts, has transferred his garrison and military stores and supplies to Fort Sumter.

Throughout the day, on Wednesday, preparations of some unusual sort were going on about Fort Moultrie, and it was currently reported that the women and families of the garrison were to be removed to Fort Johnson, on James' Island.

The work of transportation began on Wednesday evening, and was carried on with such energy that, under the generous confidence reposed by the authorities of South Carolina, it was effected in the course of Wednesday night.

About 8 o'clock Wednesday evening guns were heard from Fort Moultrie, and this was the first intimation to the city that anything unusual was going on.

Instead of proceeding to Fort Johnson, as avowed, the transports, which comprised three schooners and some barges, that had been previously engaged ostensibly for completing the defences of Fort Moultrie, [illegible] guns ranging towards Fort Sumter, respectively, [illegible] mounted, and the [illegible], &c., turned and mounted, and the [illegible], who had been in charge of the works on Fort Sumter, was left with a small detail in Fort Moultrie.

The excitement which the promulgation of this news created in Charleston cannot be described, and we cannot compose ourselves to attempt the details. The bulletin boards and all places of public concourse were thronged with eager inquirers, and settled determination was marked on every face.

As soon as the facts were reported, military orders were issued to many companies, who responded promptly.

By command of Gov. PICKENS a steamer was chartered to hear a dispatch to Maj. ANDERSON, at Fort Sumter. The orders of the Governor were committed to Col. PATTONEW and Maj. CAPERS, of the Rifle Regiment, whose return from Fort Sumter was awaited by thousands.

The answer of Maj. ANDERSON has not transpired, but we are informed on the best authority that he acknowledges the act of deserting Fort Moultrie and repairing to Fort Sumter as entirely his own, and as done without specific orders.

We have other information that Major ANDERSON for some time has indulged constant apprehensions of an unauthorized and tumultuous attack on Fort Moultrie. If he has acted under such misapprehensions, he has committed the error which officers always commit when they take counsel under panic.

He has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge given by his Chief and accepted by South Carolina; and he had all possible assurance from South Carolina that his honor, and position, and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war. While the enemies of South Carolina have been falsely accusing her of violence and precipitation, and have been endeavoring, by exciting rumors, to urge her or her sons to such premature demonstrations, South Carolina took her position honorably and fairly.

Major ANDERSON has clandestinely taken refuge in an unfinished fortress, and has thus violated the solemn pledges that assured us that Fort Sumter would not be garrisoned.

It is not our duty at present to estimate the reasons which have impelled this act, which is without precedent in the records of the United States Army—an army whose honor has never suffered when in the keeping of South Carolina. Our feelings warn us, however, to defer comments and to await developments, for we could not willingly do injustice to such a foe.

Soon after the steamer which bore the dispatch from Gov. PICKENS had left Fort Sumter to return, the United States flag was displayed from that fortress, and it thus became a stronghold of defiance and insult to the State for whose defence it was commenced and designed.

For other details and incidents connected with or resulting from this outrage, so far as policy has sanctioned publishing, we refer to other places in this issue."

HOW IT WAS MANAGED.

The Washington *Star* of Dec. 29 has this curious paragraph:

"We hear that on Christmas day Maj. ANDERSON dined formally with the secession authorities—chiefs—in Charleston, and was duly carried back to Fort Moultrie by early moonlight, apparently very much overcome by the good things drinkable set before him. Those in charge of the steamer posted in the channel to watch his movements in the fort therefore thought it would be safe for them to relax their vigilance, and themselves take a Christmas night frolic, and in the midst of which ANDERSON and his force spiked Moultrie's guns and landed safely in Fort Sumter. The apparent intoxication of ANDERSON was but a feint to have the very effect it did have."

SURRENDER OF THE REVENUE CUTTER WM. AIKEN.

The *Courier* of the 28th says:

"Capt. N. L. COSTA, late of the United States Revenue Service, in command of the cutter *Wm. Aiken*, has given official notice of his resignation, and has discharged his crew.

The crew, on being notified of the position of Capt. COSTA, under the late ordinance concerning the Customs, promptly volunteered to remain under his command as an officer of South Carolina under that ordinance."

THE SAILING OF THE HARRIET LANE.

HER ARMAMENT, CREW, &C.

Since the surrender of the United States revenue cutter *Aiken* to the Secessionists by her commander, Lieut. COSTA, public expectation has been directed towards the United States revenue steamer *Harriet Lane* as the vessel most likely to be called into service for any purposes for which an armed vessel of the Government might be required at Charleston, and it was yesterday announced by telegraph from Washington that this vessel was to be dispatched to Charleston with sealed orders. In anticipation of some sudden orders, Capt. FAUNCE has had the hunkers of the *Harriet Lane* filled with coal, and everything placed in readiness to move promptly at the order of the Government.

This vessel, however, is a side-wheel steamer, and would be comparatively powerless at Charleston without a proper supply of coal. As she can carry only about a ten days' supply, half of which would be exhausted in reaching Charleston, she would soon have no coal, unless a cargo were sent to some convenient point for her use, and, as she could not enter Charleston harbor to recruit, she would be compelled to go to Wilmington or Savannah for that purpose, which would require two or three days, at least. If it is intended that she shall be stationed off the port of Charleston to collect the revenue, or to inspect the papers of any vessels attempting to leave that port, she could only guard the main ship channel, leaving unguarded two other entrances through which vessels of light draft could pass without molestation.

The moral effect of her presence at the mouth of Charleston harbor, however, it is believed, would be very salutary in restraining any imprudent action on the part of the seceders. One thing is certain: Capt. FAUNCE has never been found wanting in any position where he has been placed, and may be firmly relied on to sustain the good name of the Government under whose flag he has so long been enlisted. The present armament of the *Harriet Lane* consists of four 24-pound Dahlgren howitzers, and one 32 pound swivel gun, capable of throwing solid shot or shell. Her armament may be somewhat increased, to render her more formidable in resisting attack.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE HARRIET LANE.

JOHN FAUNCE, Captain; D. C. Constable, First Lieut. and executive officer; D. D. Tompkins, Second Lieuteuant; A. R. Abercromhie, Third Lieutenant; J. H. Thatcher, Third Lieutenant; J. R. Dryburgh, Chief Engineer; Walter Scott, Assistant Engineer; C. G. Dale, Assistant Engineer; F. H. Fuisifer, Assistant Engineer. The number on board, all told, is 90 men.

POSITION OF GEN. WOOL.

GEN. WOOL'S LETTER TO A FRIEND IN WASHINGTON.

TROY, Sunday, Dec. 31, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: South Carolina, after twenty-seven years, Mr. RHETT says thirty years, of constant and increasing efforts by her leaders to induce her to secede, has declared herself out of the Union; and this, too, without the slightest wrong or injustice done her people on the part of the Government of the United States. Although she may have seized the revenue cutter, and her treasonable Palmetto flag over the United States Arsenal, the Custom-house, Post-office, Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, she is not out of the Union, nor beyond the pale of the United States. Before she can get out of their jurisdiction or control, a reconstruction of the Constitution must be had or civil war ensue. In the latter case, it would require no prophet to foretell the result.

It is reported that Mr. BUCHANAN has received informally the Commissioners appointed by the rebels of South Carolina to negotiate for the public property in the harbor of Charleston, and for other purposes. It is also reported that the President disapproved of the conduct of Major ANDERSON, who being satisfied that he would not be able to defend Fort Moultrie with the few men under his command, wisely took possession of Fort Sumter, where he could protect himself and the country from the disgrace which might have occurred, if he had remained in Fort Moultrie. Being the commander in the harbor, he had the right to occupy Fort Sumter, an act which the safety of the Union, as well as his own honor, demanded. It is likewise stated that apprehensions are entertained that Maj. ANDERSON will be required to abandon Fort Sumter and reoccupy fort Moultrie. There can be no foundation for such apprehensions, for surely the President would not surrender the citadel of the harbor of Charleston to rebels. Fort Sumter commands the entrance, and in a few hours could demolish Fort Moultrie. So long as the United States keeps possession of this fort, the independence of South Carolina will only be in name, and not in fact. If, however, it should be surrendered, as South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, *the smothered indignation of the Free States would be roused beyond control.* It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. *In twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.* Be assured that I do not exaggerate the feelings of the people. They are already sufficiently excited at the attempt to dissolve the Union for no other reason than that they constitutionally exercised the most precious right conferred on them—of voting for the person whom they considered the most worthy and best qualified to fill the office of President. Fort Sumter, therefore, ought not, and I presume will not, be delivered over to South Carolina.

I am not, however, pleading for the Free States, for they are not in danger, but for the Union and the preservation of the Cotton States. Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The leaders of South Carolina could not have noticed that we live in an age of progress, and that all Christendom is making rapid strides in the march of civilization and freedom. If they had, they would have discovered that the announcement of [illegible] slavery declared by the Hero of the nineteenth century, GARIBALDI, in favor of the oppressed of Italy, did not fail to electrify every American heart with joy and gladness. "Where liberty dwells there is my country," was the declaration of the illustrious FRANKLIN. This principle is too strongly implanted in the heart and mind of every man in the Free States to be surrendered because South Carolina desires it in order to extend the area of Slavery. With all Christianized Europe and nearly all the civilized world opposed to Slavery, are the Southern States prepared to set aside the barriers which shield and protect their institutions under the United States Government? Would the separation of the South from the North, give greater security to Slavery than it has now under the Constitution of the Union? What security would they have for the return of runaway slaves? I apprehend none, whilst the number of runaways would be greatly augmented, and the difficulties of which slaveholders complain would be increased ten-fold. However much individuals might condemn Slavery, *the Free States are prepared to sustain and defend it, as guaranteed by the Constitution.*

In conclusion, I would avoid the bloody and desolating example of the Mexican States. I am now, and forever in favor of the Union, its preservation, and the rigid maintenance of the rights and interests of the States, individually as well as collectively.

Yours, &c., JOHN E. WOOL.

GEN. WOOL TO GEN. CASS.

[Private.]

TROY, Dec. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR GENERAL:. Old associations and former friendship induce me to venture to address to you a few words on the state of the country. My letter is headed *private*, because I am not authorized to address you officially.

I have read with pleasure the President's Message. South Carolina says she intends to leave the Union. Her representatives in Congress say she has already left the Union. It would seem that she is neither to be conciliated or comforted. I command the Eastern Department, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alahama, and Mississippi. You know me well. I have ever been a firm, decided, faithful, and devoted friend of my country. If I can aid the President to preserve the Union, I hope he will command my services. It will never do for him or you to leave Washington without every star in this Union is its place. Therefore no time should be lost in adopting measures to defeat those who are conspiring against the Union. Hesitancy or delay may be no less fatal to the Union, than to the President, or your own high standing as a statesman.

It seems to me that troops should be sent to Charleston to man the Forts in that harbor. You have eight companies at Fort Monroe, Va. Three or four of these companies should be sent without a moment's delay to Fort Moultrie. It will save the Union, and the President much trouble. It is said that to send at this time troops to that harbor would produce great excitement among the people. That is nonsense, when the people are as much excited as they can be, and the leaders are determined to execute their long meditated purpose of separating the State from the Union. So long as you command the entrance to the City of Charleston, South Carolina cannot separate herself from the Union. Do not leave the forts in the harbor in a condition to induce an attempt to take possession of them. It might easily be done at this time. If South Carolina should take them it might, as she anticipates, induce other States to join her.

Permit me to entreat you to urge the President to send at once three or four companies of Artillery to Fort Moultrie. The Union can be preserved, but it requires firm, decided, prompt and energetic measures on the part of the President. He has only to exert the power conferred on him by the Constitution and laws of Congress, and all will be safe, and he will prevent a civil war, which never fails to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart. If a separation should take place, you may rest assured, blood would flow in torrents, followed by pestilence, famine and desolation, and Senator SEWARD's irrepressible conflict will be brought to a conclusion much sooner than he could possibly have anticipated. Let me conjure you to save the Union, and thereby avoid the bloody and desolating example of the States of Mexico. A separation of the States will bring with it the desolation of the Cotton States, which are unprepared for war. Their weakness will be found in the number of their slaves, with but few of the essentials to carry on war, whilst the Free States have all the elements and materials for war, and to a greater extent than any other people on the face of the globe.

Think of these things, my dear General, and save the country, and save the prosperous South from pestilence, famine and desolation. Peaceable secession is not to be thought of. Even if it should take place in three months, we would have a bloody war on our hands.

Very truly your friend, JOHN E. WOOL.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

WHERE THE SOUTH IS DRIFTING.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30, 1860.

The Disunionists having taken possession of the telegraph wires at Charleston, and it being unsafe to send any dispatches from any other Southern station giving a true account of the condition of things in that section, I have been enabled to glean from conversation with visitors lately arrived in this city from Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, Savannah and Memphis, and from reading certain private letters, the following facts:

That starvation is impending in many parts of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana.

That there is little or no money in circulation in the Cotton States, and notwithstanding the suspension of pearly all the Southern banks, their paper has greatly depreciated.

That even Virginia notes are far below par in this city.

That the necessity of raising money to support war establishments in the different Cotton States, intended for the double purpose of resisting the Federal Government and of putting down local trouble, alarms the property-holders, many of whom would retire to the North, but they are forced to pay these taxes in order to prevent suspicion, and are compelled to remain lest a portion of their families might be retained as hostages.

That constant fears are entertained of a rising of the slaves in most of the Southern States. These fears, whether real or imaginary, are producing universal alarm.

Letters received this morning by a Southern lady represent the feeling on this subject as intense.

The bitter divisions are growing up among the politicians in the South—some produced by disputes on the question of secession, some by the horrors of forced taxation, and still more by the fact that South Carolina is in the attitude of enforcing a Reign of Terror, to which all men must submit in order to save reputation and life.

Meanwhile the South Carolina Commissioners, having discharged their duty by presenting to the President their *ultimatum* demanding the withdrawal of ANDERSON and his men from Fort Sumter, are passing their time pleasantly in the exchange of social courtesies with their numerous friends. Carriages are constantly going to and returning from their quarters, in Franklin-avenue, loaded with the designing and the curious. A number of Northern Democrats of the Pro-Slavery stamp are constant visitors at this delightful rendezvous, and the assurances they give that in case of open hostilities, the people of the North will be divided, and the "coercionists" of the Free States will have their hands full at home, does much to quiet the apprehensions of those who are not so busily engaged in their work of treason that they do not find time to notice the low-muttering thunder of the approaching storm from the North and West. The Commissioners express great anxiety as to the approaching meeting of the Legislatures of the Free States, particularly that of Pennsylvania. Col. CURTIN is regarded as a coercionist, but they hope that Gov. PACKER, being of opposite politics, will antagonize him, and that the forthcoming messages or proclamations of the two Governors will conflict, and the sentiment of the State will thus be divided between acquiescing in and forcibly opposing secession. Gov. PACKER's friends here declare that he occupies the ground of Judge DOUGLAS, standing ready to make any honorable comprise, but firmly determined to see the Constitution maintained, and the laws executed at all hazards.

One of the Commissioners to-night, when asked whether they did not intend to pay their respects to the President on New-Year's Day, in company with the representatives of other foreign nations, replied, "Oh, yes, in full court costume!"

I hear that Gov. SEWARD is preparing to deliver a speech in the Senate at an early day, in which he will discuss the new questions which have lately arisen in the imbroglio between South Carolina and the Federal Government.

[Advertisement.]

CAUSE OF THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.—The Common Council becoming alarmed for the safety of the City from the deplorable increase of the skating fever, caused a piece of ice to be cut from one of the neighboring skating ponds and submitted it to a committee of our first chemists to see if they could not discover the cause of the fever and devise a remedy. The committee reported on Saturday as follows: "That after a very careful examination of the marks found on the surface of the ice they are of the opinion that they were caused by the skates from the Central Park Skate Emporium of CONOVAR & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway," they also further report "that they have visited the establishment of Messrs. C. & W. and found it perfectly crowded with skates and skate 'fixers,' and altogether a very dangerous place, (two of the committee being seized with the fever while there,) and therefore advise all persons who wish to escape the fever to keep away from it entirely."

[Advertisement.]

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—FOWLER & WELLS, Practical Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, will be happy to receive those who desire their professional services on New Year's Day, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. There can be no better way to commence the new year, than to obtain a written description of your character, which will teach you how to exercise your faculties, and restrain your passions, in the manner best calculated to insure your success and happiness.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT of this City, treats successfully Nervous Debility and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., New-York. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 evening. Consultation en Francais. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Stiff or contracted joints, lubricated with HOLLOWAY's Ointment, speedily recover their flexibility. The shooting pains of gout or rheumatism are quickly allayed, and all affections of the nerves of sensation or motion promptly cured.

[Advertisement.]

The great New-Year's Carnival at BARNUM's Museum will be the chief point of attraction to-day with all seekers of amusement. BARNUM has had his hands extended to every quarter of the Globe in search of novelties, and has gathered under the roof of his Museums, for this Holiday season, such a collection as never before claimed the attention of pleasure-seekers. See his advertisement, in another column, and go and enjoy one of his hourly performances, and see the Native Africans, Aztec Children, What Is It? and thousand and one other novelties which are on exhibition at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 31.

FLOUR very firm, at $5 12½@$5 37½ for superfine. WHEAT in fair demand; white at $1 40@$1 55; red $1 30@$1 35. CORN active, and advanced; old yellow at 68c.@70c.; new 52½c. COFFEE firm, and stock much redneed, at 11½c.@13½c. SUGAR steady. Whisky at 18c.@19c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 4,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling. Market dull.

Arrivals at this Port for 1860 from Foreign Ports.

To the gentlemanly and obliging boarding officer at the United States Revenue Barge office, at Whitehall, Mr. JOHN C. ROACH, we are again indebted for the following accurate statement of arrivals from foreign ports, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, together with the number of passengers both from California and otherwise:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Steamers	218	266	319
Foreign war-steamers	—	—	2
Corvettes	—	—	1
Ships	723	713	797
Barks	723	872	978
Barkentines	18	28	29
Brigs	1 085	1,269	1,335
Galliots	—	—	2
Schooners	735	887	972
Yachts	—	—	1
Canal-boats	—	—	24
Total	3,481	4.027	4,451

Nation.	Steam-ers.	Ships.	Barks.	Bark-antines.	Brigs.	Schoon-ers.	Total.
American	155	680	730	18	798	546	2,951
Austrian	—	4	6	—	6	—	16
British	132	39	113	2	433	412	1,132
Bremen	10	26	46	—	17	1	100
Belgian	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Brazilian	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Dutch	—	1	5	—	16	1	25
Danish	—	1	1	—	9	1	12
French	—	1	8	—	8	2	20
Hamburg	21	22	8	—	2	1	54
Hanover	2	4	—	—	—	—	6
Italian	—	—	5	—	1	—	6
Mecklenberg	—	—	3	—	3	—	6
Mexican	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norwegian	—	6	13	—	7	—	26
Neapolitan	—	—	3	—	5	—	8
Oldenberg	—	—	4	—	3	1	8
Prussian	—	5	11	—	5	—	21
Portuguese	1	1	—	—	4	4	10
Russian	—	6	1	—	—	2	9
Sardinian	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
Spanish	—	2	—	—	4	—	7
Swedish	—	1	5	—	1	1	8
Sicilian	—	—	8	—	6	—	14
Tuscan	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	319	797	978	20	1,335	972	4,421

In addition to these, were 2 war-steamers, (1 French and 1 Spanish,) 1 corvette, (Brazilian,) 1 yacht, (British,) 2 galliots, (Dntch,) and 24 canal-boats—making the total 4,451.

The number of steamers from domestic ports for the year is as follows:

Where From.	1859.	1860.
New-Orleans	—	2
Savannah	159	168
Charleston	101	104
Richmond and Norfolk	106	190
Washington, D. C.	17	53
Baltimore	135	334
Philadelphia, via Sandy Hook and via Canal	—	667
Portland	62	93
New-Bedford	156	172
Providence	365	410
New-London	104	53
Wilmington, N. C	—	15
Total	1485	2261

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS AND PASSENGERS.

Year.	Foreign Arrivals.	Passengers. Foreign.	Passengers from California.
1850	3,487	226,287	
1851	3 888	299,081	18,207
1852	3,822	310,335	12,158
1853	4,105	299,426	15,519
1854	4,173	331,909	15,927
1855	3,391	154,234	13,400
1856	3,569	159,224	11,925
1857	3 902	203,489	11,265
1858	3,483	97,632	8,860
1859	4,027	101,320	16,249
1860	4,451	266,627	10,710

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the *Persia*, will close to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 A. M.

The German Mails by the *Borussia*, will also close to-morrow at 10 A. M.

The Havana Mails by the *Beinville*, will close to-morrow at 11 A. M.

The Mails for California and the South Pacific Coast *via* Panama, by the *North Star*, will close to-day (Tuesday) at 10 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 31.—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—J. Enigie Widrath, J. Wilson, Miss Caroline W. Sweeney, Mr. Legerdon, Mrs. Legerdon and child, Wm. Cundall, Mr. and Mrs. Hyllerted, Rev. J. J. Coppinger, Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, Mrs. Green, J. Boron, Miss E. Boron, Jos. Silleoh, Mrs. Silleoh, Mr. and Mrs. Steinsson, Hy. Dodd, George Thnn, Mr. Lichtenbenm, Mr. Finley, Mr. Petard, Alfred Melze, E. Vincent, W. F. Whiteside, Mrs. Thomas, infant and servant, J. Hernisley, J. A. Andrews, Mrs. and Master Lemonia.

In steamship Star of the West, from New-Orleans and Havana.—A. S. Griffin and lady, S. W. Prince, Jean Barell, J. M. Benoans, Master Dickham, Capt. W. P. Williams, Geo Allen, John Davenport, E. Trowbridge, Robt. Foster, Chas. Brown, B. Stroter, J. B. Hermau, S. P. Mince, E. Lammier, Chas. Lange, T. Shorrer, Mrs. James, Capt. Donaldson, W. Odeoheimer, P. Sulser, W. Pratt, S. Seers, W. Jackson, J. A. Cook, H. O'Malley, G. Peterson, Samil. Breeden, E. L. Lyons, H. Meinke, Alex. Small and two children, Martin Bens, W. Hense, A. Bliering, Geo Bohler, E. Scully, J. Meehan, Capt. Merill, P. C. Sonle, Geo. Emmons, Geo Hawkins, W. Butler, D. Cunzingham, J. P. Smith, W. Evans, Wm. Deesti and servant, John E. Jones, Thos. Purcell, L. Hollingswell, F. White, A. C. Wallet, C. W. Marmon, C. W. Morisson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon rises....10 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 42 | Gov. Island.11 31 | Hell Gate....12 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans. W. Nelson & Sons; Zeuss Comin, Riddle, Aspluwall, Tappan & Starbuck; Quebec, (Br.,) Bernier, Liverpool, Walsh, Carvar & Chase.

Barks Countess of Seafield, (Br.,) Brown, Queenstown, G. F. Bailey; Sophie Elisabeth, (Hol.,) Vanderhoff, Amsterdam, Funke & Meinke.

Brigs Hannah, (Aus.,) Merlato, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; Usrock, (Ant.,) Casselick, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; E. Andreas, (Snnd.,) Cardiff, Funke & Meinke; Samoset, Briggs, Naples, J. R. Dow.

Schooners Margaret Ann, Walker, St. Thomas and a market, J. R. Dow; Passport, Hawkins, Naples, McCready, Mott & Co.; Empire, Ried, Wilmington, R. F. Buck & Co. Kensington, White, Jacksonville, ——; J. McAdam, Pierson, Cienfuegos.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Muirhonse, Liverpool Dec. 19, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Was detained at Queenstown 12 hours, waiting for the Galway steamer with the mails and passengers of steamship Prince Albert, which had broken her shaft.

Steamship Star of the West, Griffin, New-Orleans Dec. 23, and Havana 26th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Has experienced strong head winds from Havana to the Cape. Steamship De Soto arrived at Havana on the 26th.

Steamship Matanzas, Leigang, Matanzas Dec. 22, and Norfolk 25 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co. Experienced heavy northerly gales; put into Norfolk for coal.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Winged Racer, Trundy, Foo Chow Sept. 2, passed Dampier Straits Sept. 29, Angier Oct. 15, Cape Good Hope Nov. 14, crossed the Equator Dec. 4 in lon. 39 W., with teas, &c., to H. W. Hubbell. Dec. 16, came in with beautiful clear weather and moderate breeze from S. E.; middle part, the wind hauled to the southward; 6 A. M., wind S. W., with lightning, took in royals, fore and mizzentopgallant sails; 9:45 A. M., nearly calm, with fine rain and cloudy; 9:50 A. M., a whirlwind passed over the ship, and in less than two minutes carried away jibboom, fore, main and mizzentopmasts short by the cap, and everything belonging to them; stove the rails, bulwarks, and broke down the starboard quarter boat; saved what we could from the wreck, but was compelled cut away a great part in consequence of the wrecked stuff chafing her. Badly the day ended, the wind from N. W., and a high turbulent sea, ship rolling heavily. Was taken in tow Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., between Barnegat and the Woodlands, by steamtug James A. Stevens, Capt. Quinn, and anchored in the Lower Bay last night.

Ship Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool Dec. 2, with mdse. and 275 passengers to David Ogden. Experienced frightful weather from the westward. Dec. 10, blew away the

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2897. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

The Government Showing Some Signs of Life.

WAR-VESSELS ORDERED TO CHARLESTON

A New-Yorker Nominated for Collector of the Port.

Organization of the Militia of the District of Columbia.

Warlike Preparations of South Carolina.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 'SOVEREIGN' CONVENTION

Government Fortifications and Arms Seized in North Carolina and Georgia.

AN INTERESTING DAY IN CONGRESS.

Great Speech of Senator Baker in Reply to Senator Benjamin.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

We have a Government at last. High authority announces that the policy of the Administration, towards the Secessionists, is entirely changed. Henceforth it will be conciliatory but firm in the execution of the laws.

The steam frigate *Brooklyn* and another vessel at Norfolk were yesterday ordered to be in readiness for immediate departure to Charleston.

The *Brooklyn's* cruise is up, and her crew are waiting to be paid off and discharged. But the emergency is considered too pressing to admit it.

The secession leaders discovered yesterday the intention to start these vessels, and notified their sympathizers at Norfolk to have mischief-men ready to seize them if they attempted to go to sea. The Administration is on the watch to prevent it.

Secretary-of-War HOLT has appointed Capt. CHARLES STONE, on recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, to be Inspector-General of Militia in the District of Columbia. To him is intrusted the important duty of immediately organizing the District Militia, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and preserve public property.

STONE'S commission will be issued by the President to-day.

Rumor gains credence that all important Southern posts will be immediately reinforced by troops.

Mr. BUCHANAN, having shaken off the traitors, henceforth will be sound. Let him experience immediately, then, that he has the support of all Union men so long as he upholds the flag of the country.

The evidences of a purpose on the part of the Secessionists to seize upon the public property here, and usurp the Government at its Capital, have become so clear that energetic measures are taking to defeat their plans, and repress the treason. Now that the Administration begins to appreciate the necessity of preserving the Government, and manifests the purpose to repudiate the treasonable influences which have hitherto paralyzed its arm, the people are beginning to report facts exposing the violent plots concocting in the District and its neighborhood.

It is now well known that military companies have been organized and drilled for months past in Maryland and Virginia—some of them under the eye of an officer of the regular army—and that the distinct object of their organization is to aid in the seizure of Washington City in the interest of the Disunionists, or the prevention by force of LINCOLN'S inauguration. Some of the less prudent of their leaders boast in private circles that they have five thousand well-armed and organized men ready to strike the blow instantly upon the concerted signal being given.

In one well-authenticated case, a highly respectable gentleman of this city was called upon, and requested to sign an obligation to join the conspirators, and agree to turn out upon an instant's warning that the hour has come. The gentleman, though a Southerner, and an opponent of the Republican Party, declined to become a traitor to his country; and within the last day or two, he was called upon by two men, who notified him that if he failed to join them, his house would be burned over his head. Gen. SCOTT and his assistants are getting their eyes upon this class of men, and will provide them with safe quarters very speedily if they are discovered taking the first step towards the accomplishment of their designs.

I saw a letter this morning from a high-toned Southern gentleman, long in public life, and always esteemed very conservative. Writing from Alabama, he pities the secession sentiment to be utterly unconfessable; and says that in the event of the firing of a single gun in opposition to disunion. "Mr. LINCOLN'S life will not be worth a week's purchase." I am no alarmist, but the plottings and the schemes of the more ultra of the Disunionists should be known, not only that the country may be prepared for the worst, but that the more moderate sympathizers with secession may be warned in time of the brink towards which their association is carrying them.

The policy of the Administration is indeed changed, as the orders for reinforcements at the South, and the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia clearly shows. While Gen. SCOTT did not think it would be consistent for him to hold his commission as head of the Army and at the same time accept the position of Secretary of War, he manifests the deepest interest in the present state of the country, and is devoting his best efforts towards the maintenance of a firm and vigorous policy. Though born in Virginia, he says that his country extends from Maine to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean; that the Union is his country and he will spill the last drop of his blood in maintaining it intact.

It was, as we have above stated, the veteran hero's recommendations that led to the organization of the militia. It was for the defence of the Seat of Government against its responsible assault. Capt. CHARLES STONE, the new Inspector-General, graduated at West Point at the head of his class, went into the Ordnance Corps, was a lieutenant in command of a battery at the siege of Vera Cruz—was brevetted for gallant conduct at Molino del Rey, and served on the entire line of operations from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, directly under the eye of Gen. SCOTT, who expresses the highest confidence in his genius for command.

After the war, Capt. STONE was for some time in command of the Arsenal at Benicia, California, and is consequently extensively and favorably known to Californians. Subsequently he was offered the superintendency of the Harper's Ferry Armory, but preferred to resign his commission to go into business in California. A year or two ago he took command of the American Surveying party sent out to Sonora to survey that State under contract with an American Company. In this position his coolness, perseverance and sound judgment were made manifest, in the fact, that notwithstanding the violent opposition which he encountered at the hands of the Government of Sonora, he avoided all actual collisions, and succeeded in completing a large portion of the work. As head of the District Militia at this trying juncture, he will be found exactly the right man in the right place.

A most favorable indication is afforded by the fact that scarce a man here from the Free States, and few from the border Slave States, (I refer to men in society,) hesitates now to declare in the most emphatic language, that the Union must and shall be preserved. Even Gen. B. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, one of the most ultra of BRECKINRIDGE'S supporters, and the bitterest of Anti-Republicans, does not hesitate to assure Southern men that the Free States are forgetting all political parties and uniting as one man for the Union. Talking with a South Carolina Commissioner, the latter is reported to have told him that if Massachusetts should send 10 000 men to "preserve the Union" against Southern secession, she would have to fight twice the number of her own citizens at home who would oppose the policy. "By no means," Mr BUTLER replied, "when we come from Massachusetts we will leave not a single traitor behind, unless he is hanging upon a tree."

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of WM. MCINTYRE, of New-York, as Collector at Charleston, S. C., vice COLLOCK. The nominee is present contractor of the bonded warehouses of your City. Republicans endeavored to get the Executive session to confirm the nomination, but were defeated by the Democracy, who don't want the office filled. BUCHANAN reiterated his determination to collect the revenues and the naval forces yesterday ordered to be in readiness are designed to support the Collector of Charleston in the execution of his duties. The steamer *Anacosta* of Paraguay fleet now here is also ordered in readiness for sea. The force bill of fifteen thirty-three pounders for the collection of duties on shipboard in case of emergency is still in force, and Mr. MCINTYRE is expected to make collections under it in the harbor, and not on shore. Instead of an Executive Message to Congress relative to South Carolina affairs, it is now proposed to issue a proclamation exhorting all people to allegiance and the support of the Constitution and the laws.

Senator BAKER'S speech to-day was very able. He thoroughly demolished BENJAMIN on the question of the right of secession.

DOUGLAS intends to-morrow to support CRITTENDEN'S proposition for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. He says he is ready to do anything to take the negro out of Congress.

CRITTENDEN intends to press the Senate to a direct vote on his resolutions. If rejected by the North, Southern men claim that the Slave States will be a unit in Congress for secession.

The House Committee of Thirty-three had a long discussion on NELSON'S proposition, similar to CRITTENDEN'S, but finally voted it down. NELSON'S, (of Tennessee,) proposition prohibiting the abolition of Slavery in the dock yards, on the high seas, etc., was discussed. CORWIN opposed it, arguing that it was highly improper and incompetent. He moved a substitute declaring legislation by Congress in such direction incompetent, which was carried. NELSON'S resolution prohibiting Slavery in the District of Columbia was discussed and is still pending. It will be rejected. No troops have been ordered South yet, but preparations are making to send them if it proves to be necessary.

Members have now received their pay, in consequence of the Bank of Commerce taking the loan. Several are going to visit their constituents immediately. REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi goes Saturday to remain, anticipating speedy secession in his State. Several secession Senators avowedly remain only for the purpose of defeating the Army and Navy appropriations.

I am authorized to state that Mr. LINCOLN has not telegraphed anybody to go to Springfield with reference to Cabinet making. It is true, however, that Gen. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, went to Springfield on invitation by letter. He was offered, and accepted the position of Secretary of the Treasury, although against his wishes, as he preferred to remain in the Senate.

The general desire expressed among Republicans is, that BINGHAM'S (of Ohio,) proposition respecting the enforcement of the Federal laws, which will be reported by the Judiciary Committee next week, shall pass, as it aids the President to execute the laws,—the same as the Jackson statute of 1833.

Five thousand citizens of Baltimore have signed a letter addressed to Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, approving his course in refusing to convene the Legislature of that State. The list is headed by JOHN P. KENNEDY, Mr. FILLMORE'S secretary of the Navy, and comprises the names of nine-tenths of the business men of the city. Calls for public meetings to sustain the Governor are now being issued all over the State.

My attention has been called to an error which crept into my dispatch published on Tuesday. Referring to Mr. RUSSELL, in connection with the Indian Trust Bonds abstraction, I am made to say "there is no danger that from motives of false delicacy he (Mr. R.) may be silent, &c. Omit the word "no," and the dispatch will read as I wrote it. There is danger that Mr. RUSSELL will no tell all he knows—but that he will conceal facts which could only injure others, and which ought to be made public.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

This is a general holiday. All the Departments and Municipal offices are closed. The bright, genial weather serves somewhat to enliven the gloom consequent on the political condition of the country.

The Foreign Ministers in Court costume, and afterwards the Army and Navy Officers, in full uniform, paid their respects to the President. At noon the doors were opened to other visitors, who, on passing through the reception-room, severally shook his hand. Several members of the Cabinet were present for a brief period. A few Union and Secession cockades were seen in the crowd.

The reception, as compared with those of former years, was cheerless, nor was there the earnestness of greeting that hitherto prevailed. But few members of Congress were in attendance.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Post-office Department has canceled its contract with the *Isabel* line for the conveyance of the mails from Charleston to Key West.

Many persons found it impossible to obtain admittance to the Senate galleries to-day, they being crowded so early as 10 o'clock this morning. In addition to the oratorical attraction, it was thought that the President would transmit the contemplated message relative to the affairs of South Carolina. To-be however, has necessarily been delayed, owing to certain pending questions. Instead of the message, however, the President sent in an important nomination for "Collector of Revenue in the neighborhood of Charleston Harbor." The name is believed to be WILLIAM MCINTIRE, of Pennsylvania, although others say he is of New-York. The former is probably the more correct. The Republican Senators desired to go into Executive Session on the subject, but this was resisted by the other side, and an adjournment was carried by the Democrats present, with the exception of Senators BIGLER, LATHAM and POWELL. It is not certain, according to present appearances, that Mr. MCINTIRE will be confirmed. The nomination is considered in the highest degree important, and as foreshadowing the future operations of the Administration.

Private accounts from Charleston state that a thousand negroes are engaged in the erection of fortifications in the harbor, and that the channels leading to Fort Sumter have been obstructed by sunken vessels, and the buoys removed. Also that Governor PICKENS has received the offer of 10,000 volunteers from without the State and who hold themselves in readiness to march at a minute's warning.

It is not true as has been reported, that Senator SEWARD, of New-York, intends either to submit a proposition relative to the present crisis, or to make a speech on the subject.

The Committee appointed on the part of the Border States, in pursuence of the resolution adopted at the recent caucus, consists of the following: Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, Chairman; Messrs. Harris of Maryland, Sherman of Ohio, Nixon of New-Jersey, Saulsbury of Delawarn, Gilmer of North Carolina, Hatton of Tennessee, Petit of Indiana, Harris of Virginia, McClernard of Illinois, Barrett of Missouri, Sebastian of Arkansas, Vandever of Iowa, and Hale of Pennsylvania. The Committee will hold its first meeting to-morrow morning.

It is understood that Judge BLACK, from the first appearance of difficulties at Charleston, strenuously insisted on reinforcing the forts in Charleston harbor with a force strong enough to resist any possible attack, as the best means of preserving the peace of the country. He and Gen. Cass were together on that question, but when Gen. Cass left the Cabinet the intimate relations and devoted friendship of Judge BLACK for the President induced him to remain, in the full belief that he would act decidedly, and in accordance with the policy of his Message, whenever he was convinced that reinforcements were necessary to preserve the peace. No man has been more firm in approving the conduct of Major ANDERSON, or more resolute in the determination to support and sustain him. Such are the representations as to his (Judge BLACK'S) position.

It is understood that ROBERT W. MACRAW, of Maryland, was to-day nominated as Consul at Liverpool.

A private letter, just received from Port Jefferson, Key West, says: "Five Spanish vessels are lying off the harbor. Their purpose is not known, but the supposition there is that they meditate an attack on the Mexican coast. The United States cruising-vessel having been withdrawn, the people there are in a defenceless condition."

A report that the South Carolina Commissioners were to be treated to a faithumpian serenade, caused a considerable police force to repair to and stay in their neighborhood all night to prevent it, but it was altogether a false alarm.

The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is now in New-York summoning witnesses in the abstraction of Indian Trust Funds case, before the Select Committee.

The Members of Congress who have just returned from visits to their homes in the Border Slave States, express their alarm at the progress of the secession movement, while others from some of the non-Slaveholding States, represent the people as rapidly and earnestly consolidating in the opposite direction.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has been, ever since her return from Chiriqui, at Norfolk, officered and manned for any emergency.

A brief, though earnest address to the people of the United States has been prepared, recommending them to rally to a compromise on the basis of the propositions of the Senators CRITTENDEN and BIGLER; it has already been signed by a number of members of both Houses of Congress.

The most intimate friends of the President say, that it is his present determination not to remand ANDERSON to Fort Moultrie.

Certain Southerners were openly indignant to-day under the belief that troops have been ordered to Charleston Harbor, and it is said that they telegraphed to the South accordingly. If any such order was given, it was revoked.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

All the galleries were crowded before 11 o'clock. All the lobbies were full of ladies, and a large crowd was gathered outside the doors.

The question of order rose—the Pacific Railroad bill being the special order—and Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) having the floor on unfinished business, the Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Saturday.

Mr. BAKER proceeded to speak of the great responsibility which he felt in speaking in such presence. He complimented the speech of the Senator from Louisiana as being the best he had heard, but still it reminded him of what was once said of a famous book: "It is the best way that could be said what never ought to have been said at all." The argument of the Senator, was to prove that the Government is of no avail, and that the Union is actually dissolved. He hoped his own purpose was higher. He hoped to contribute his poor argument to sustain the Government under which he lived, and under which he hoped to die. He desired to show that this Government was a substantial power, sovereign in its sphere—a union (and not a compact between sovereign States) which has a right to self-protection. Its Constitution is a perpetuity, and its power is equally capable of being exercised against domestic treason and a foreign foe. He would say, first, that the argument of the Senator (BENJAMIN) was based on an assumption that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign States, and hence that the compact could be broken by one State. That South Carolina may withdraw from the Union was no new argument. It was a repetition of the famous discussion led by CALHOUN. He (BAKER) denied, as WEBSTER, MADISON and JACKSON had denied, that the Constitution was simply a compact between sovereign States. He referred to the authorities quoted by the Senator from Louisiana as being detached opinions and extracts, and read copious extracts from MADISON to show that he was opposed to nullification. Mr. BAKER proceeded to argue that Mr. MADISON expressly declared that the Constitution was not a compact between sovereign States. He read from WEBSTER'S works the opinion that no State had a right to dissolve its relation to the General Government, and there could be no secession without revolution. He then claimed that, according to Mr. WEBSTER, the Government was a Government of the whole people, formed by individuals. He said the argument made against nullification would apply to secession, for secession bears the same relation to nullification as biography bears to history. When somebody said history was biography with the brains knocked out, so nullification was secession with the brains knocked out. He then referred to the extract read by the Senator from an address made by J. Q. ADAMS, and said the Senator unwittingly left out the first part, where he said that nullification was an idea too absurd for argument and too odious for discussion, and the right of a State to secede equally absurd. He then read the close of Mr. ADAMS' address to the effect that the Constitution was the work of one people of the United States, and the United States, though double in numbers, are still one people. He then referred to the former attempts of South Carolina to do what she says she has done now. Was the President of the United States ready to do his whole duty? Whether there was such a President now he would leave for others to determine. He read an extract from the proclamation of JACKSON. He (BAKER) denied the assumption that States were sovereign or the Government sovereign. There was but one sovereign, and that was the people; and said all arguments based on the sovereignty of a State are fallacious. He said the Constitution itself declares it was made by the people of the United States, and not by the States. The Senator from Louisiana had read VATTEL to show that a sovereign State could withdraw from the compact. In answer he would say that South Carolina was not a sovereign State, and thought all arguments made with special reference to European sovereignties not exactly applicable here. Did the Senator mean to argue that there was a right of secession under the Constitution?

Mr. BENJAMIN asked, what if South Caroline sent here two Senators, and one was refused admittance?

Mr. BAKER said he thought South Carolina should first ask cause for such exclusion, but said he supposed the Senator meant that if a representative were fraudulently denied his seat, his State had a right to secede. He said the right of representation was inalienable, and if pertinaciously denied, may be repelled by all the force of the State, but such right is rebellion and revolutionary. He asked again if the right to secede sprang out of the Constitution?

Mr. BENJAMIN referred him to the ninth and tenth amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. BAKER—Does the right to secede spring out of or belong to the Constitution? If so, where is it?

Mr. BENJAMIN—I suppose the Senator will scarcely deny that the States have reserved to themselves, under the Constitution, every right not expressly denied to them by the Constitution, and I say the ninth and tenth amendments to the Constitution recognize the very right which I claim.

Mr. BAKER—I have been endeavoring to show that, so far from its being true that the States had reserved all rights not delegated, they did not reserve anything, and there is no such thing as reservation by the States. The instrument was made by the people, and the reservations, if any, are by the people.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I ask the Senator, whether or not, after the Constitution had been framed, amendments were not proposed by nearly all the States to meet the very construction for which I am now contending, and for maintaining the very proposition against which the gentleman now argues, the amendments stating distinctly that the meaning of the Constitution was not that the Government was framed by the whole people, but it was a delegation of power by the State, and the people of the States reserved to themselves the powers not expressly delegated.

Mr. BAKER—The answer to that is, that in the full light of that amendment, every argument which I have advanced from JACKSON, MADISON, WEBSTER, and ADAMS, all unite in the proposition that this is a Government made by the people of the United States, in their character of people of the States, being one covenant made by them.

Mr. BENJAMIN called attention to the seventh and last article of the Constitution, and asked what was the meaning of the words "between the States?"

Mr. BAKER—The Constitution was made by the people in the first place, and it is to be ratified by them in the second place. But, I ask over again, is the right to secede a right growing out of the Constitution itself? If so, where? What is that provision? I am not now going to hunt for any vagrant and doubtful power. I ask, when a State proposes to secede, break up the Union, declare war, drench these Confederated States in blood, I ask if they claim it as a constitutional right? I ask for the word, the page, the place, and I meet with no reply.

Mr. BENJAMIN—If the right of secession exists at all, revolutionary or not, it is a State right. The question whether it exists under the Constitution can only be determining the powers prohibited to the States, and next, examining whether the powers not prohibited are reserved.

Mr. BAKER said he thought we should not gain much by pursuing this line of questioning.

A message from the President was here received. After its announcement, Mr. BAKER proceeded.

Mr. BAKER said the difficulty seems to arise, then, from a different construction of the Constitution, and chiefly from two things—first, the construction of the clause relating to the rendition of fugitive slaves; and, second, to the manner of governing the Territories, which is to exclude Slavery from the Territories, either by the General Government or the Territorial Legislature. Now, Sir, I think we have clearly the questions that are to be debated between us. Now, what is the construction which we have given to the Fugitive Slave Law, of which the Senator complains? I have already answered that question. We gave a construct on to it, and the question was brought before the Supreme Court. We were overruled, and we have obeyed that decision loyally ever since. And we have never manoeuvred to repeal it, nor have we, as a party, endeavored to defeat its execution. Nay, if we had, that is not within the Senator's court, because, does he not say: "the difficulty arises, not from malexecution, but from differences of construction of the Constitution. Now, to begin, will I quote from Mr. LINCOLN, a man who is about to be inaugurated President of the United States—a man who seems to make his opinions known upon all proper occasions; a man who, for the express purpose, is not to be surpassed in this country; a man whose honesty has already passed into proverb? You will find in the history of the debate, unsurpassed in the country, between the distinguished Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) and Mr. LINCOLN, that he was asked, for obvious purposes, what his opinions known upon all proper occasions; a man who, for the express purpose, is not to be surpassed in this country; a man whose honesty has already passed into proverb? You will find in the history of the debate, unsurpassed in the country, between the distinguished Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) and Mr. LINCOLN, that he was asked, for obvious purposes, what his opinion was upon the Fugitive Slave law, and he replied, "I do not now, nor never did stand in favor of an unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law;" and, Sir, I echo him, not because he is President, but because he is honest, wise and true. I reply with him, as a Senator on this floor, repeating what I believe to be the sentiments of my constituents, without distinction of party, I too—say I have not been and never will be in favor of an unconstitutional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. Again, Sir, since the passage of this law, the Republican Party has sprung into existence; we have had two great political campaigns. In the one, untried and unorganized, without reasonable ground for hope, we astonished ourselves and the country by our strength. In the other, gathering together all the irresistible elements of freedom in the North and West, we have obtained a great political triumph, which we intend to use wisely, and which we intend to guard well. Now, Sir, have we in our platform, or in any resolution, or by any bill, have we evinced a disposition to repeal that Fugitive Slave law? Do we not abide by it on all occasions? Though many believe it is a hard bargain, yet it is so nominated in the bond, and we will endure it. When we make these sentiments known what is the reply? It is said, While your platform does not propose to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, there are States which pass Personal Liberty bills. Will gentlemen listen to our calm, frank, candid reply? The whole North is opposed to nullification in any way, or upon any subject, and we will yield obedience—which is a better word than submission—we will yield obedience to any provision of the Constitution of the United States, as it is construed by the ultimate tribunal, and that has, we understand, declared that law to be constitutional. If, then, the States which have passed laws in violation of it, preventing it, or to hinder or defeat it, in my judgment, and what is of infinitely more consequence, the judgment of the whole North-West, these laws ought to be repealed. Not because South Carolina threatens—not because Louisiana will secede—but because we desire to yield obedience to these high obligations of right and duty. But the honorable gentleman knows very well that there is great debate whether those laws are in any sense unconstitutional. We are told that some of them were made before the Fugitive Slave law was passed. We are told that the provisions of many of them are intended to secure personal liberty, independent of any question as to a Fugitive Slave law; but whether that be so to any extent, or to what extent, if they shall be proved before any competent tribunal, and, most of all, before the Supreme Court of the United States, that these laws do hinder, delay, or defeat the execution of that law, we will say, "Let them be reformed altogether." And, Sir, speaking in my place, with some knowledge of the Republican Party—speaking by no authority of the President elect, but because I have known him from my boyhood—I say that the time arrives, when he shall be inaugurated in this Capitol, and exercise in the chair of the Chief Magistrate, all the high responsibilities and duties of that place; that he will enforce the execution of all the laws of this Government, whether Revenue or Fugitive Slave law, or Territorial or otherwise, with the whole integrity of his character, and the whole power of the Government. Now, I ask my friend if that is a fair and frank reply to any thing he may say about the inferences of construction about the Fugitive Slave law?

Mr. BENJAMIN—If I were in a Court-room, and not in so grave a place as this, I might quote to my friend some lines of HUDIBRAS about those who suffer from the law not having a favorable opinion of it. But I refrain.

Mr. BAKER—But that can hardly be considered one of the objections, because the State of South Carolina, through her only authorized expositor, the Charleston Mercury, declares, and has declared, that she believes the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional. Any how, one of the most distinguished of her sons, Mr. RHETT, repeats, with emphasis, the same remark. And the distinguished Senator from Georgia (Mr. IVERSON) said lately upon this floor that the South does not complain of any construction which the North gives to this law. The law is well made and carefully guarded. Now, can that be the ground upon which South Carolina is going out? Will she burst the bonds which have bound us together for seventy years, because she does not think we give the right interpretation to a law which she herself declares unconstitutional? Now, will Georgia follow the illustrious example of South Carolina, and desert the Republic, when her representative upon this floor declares that the North performs all its obligations? Again, the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN) points out the construction upon the subject of governing the the Territories. First, we persistently refuse to consider, or that we deny that Slaves are property. That in a very serious charge, and is frequently repeated, and I do believe that there are people who are perfectly convinced that it is true. But the honorable Senator ought not to be one of them.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Does the Senator deny that it is so?

Mr. BAKER—I do, Sir.

Mr. BENJAMIN—That is precisely the proposition set forth on that side.

Mr. BAKER proceeded to quote from the speech of Mr. WEBSTER on the bill organizing the Territory of Oregon, into which he introduced to put the Wilmot Proviso, to the effect that property in slaves is purely local and claimed this as the universal opinion of the North.

Mr. BENJAMIN said the South complained because, holding property which was recognized as property at the time of the formation of the Constitution by all the States, the North now undertakes to say, under the Constitution, that slaves are not property when found within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, outside of certain States. They complain that the Federal Government does not recognize slaves as property in the Territories, at the same time it does recognize it on the high seas.

Mr. BAKER—I understand what the Senator now says to be nothing more than a repetition by them of the causes of complaint. There is this difference of opinion; we do believe that Slavery is the creation of the local laws, and does not, of its own force, extend beyond that jurisdiction. We do believe, when Senators claim the contrary, that they interpolate a new reading in the Constitution, and violate the cardinal belief which has been entertained in other and better days by disinterested statesmen of this country, and by their very organization, and beyond that, which is entertained by the whole civilized world. Slavery is the creature of local law. But we do not deny that it is property at all. The whole extent of our offence is found alone in the earnest recognition of the great doctrines of civilization and humanity, and of common law, and of universal law. Mr. BAKER then quoted from a speech of Senator BUTLER, when he said the South did not wish to extend Slavery. He only asked to have bands off. If that was the opinion of South Carolina then, and if it be not truly the opinion of South Carolina now, then he would appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. He quoted further from a speech made by Mr. BUCHANAN in 1845 and also from a speech made by Mr. CLAY in 1850, contending against the right to take slaves in the Territories, and still further, to the testimony overwhelming, he quoted from a speech made by Mr. CASS at Detroit in 1854, taking the ground that if Slavery could go into the Territories, it might go into a State in the same way. This last great leader of the Democracy has shown in the great crisis that he loved the country more than place, power or party. May his memory remain green in American hearts forever and forever.

Mr. BAKER here yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) asked leave to present a preamble and resolution, which was granted. It is as follows:

Whereas, by the second and third articles of the Constitution it is provided that the militia shall be the security of the States, and also indirectly provided that a State may in time of peace keep troops and ships of war; and by the seventeenth clause of the first article, that the jurisdiction of the Federal Government is limited: therefore,

Resolved, That upon the application of a State or her through a Convention or the Legislature, the Federal forces may be withdrawn, and that the President of the United States shall order the withdrawal of the Federal garrison, and take needful security for the safety of the public property remaining.

Resolved, Further, whenever a State in Convention, lawfully assembled shall enact that the safety of the State requires the keeping of troops and ships of war, the President of the United States is hereby directed to recognise the power of the State to do so, and by his proclamation give information to all the parties concerned.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) chosen in place of Gov. WASHBURN, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from citizens of Newark, N. J., asking Congress to recommend amendments to the Constitution to the several States, in view of the present political condition of the country. He moved that it be referred to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said we have already got a Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE withdrew his motion, that the memorial might be referred to the Committee of thirty-three, which was ordered.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) ineffectually sought to amend the motion to instruct the Committee to report specifically on the subject.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Dem.) presented the resolutions on national questions as adopted by the Convention lately held at Trenton, N. J. Similarly referred.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) wished to know whether the Committee were likely to report at an early day or at all. It is important that this should be known.

To this question there was no response, and several gentlemen called Mr. CLARK to order.

The House then passed the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) on Monday, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into and report to this House at any time what legislation, if any, has become necessary on the part of Congress, in consequence of the secession position assumed by South Carolina.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question, 47 against 72.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew the resolution, Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) having introduced as a substitute resolutions against secession, and looking to the employment of the Army and Navy for the protection of the public property and collection of the revenue—

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.) and Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) severally contended that Mr. DAVIS had no right to withdraw his resolution.

The Speaker decided that Mr. DAVIS had such right.

Mr. SHERMAN claimed the privilege to offer Mr. DAVIS' original resolution as above.

JOHN COCHRANE said such action was plainly out of order.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) took the same view.

Others participated in the debate.

The Speaker decided against Mr. SHERMAN, quoting the rules which governed him.

Mr. SHERMAN appealed from the decision, saying it was due to the country that there should be a vote on the proposition.

Mr. ADRIAN moved to lay the appeal on the table, remarking that they would have a vote at a future time.

Mr. ADRIAN'S motion was disagreed to by four majority.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.,) moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Am.,) moved the House adjourn.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said, it seemed action on this subject was calculated to irritate the public mind, and to hasten impending events. He therefore moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the resolution should be allowed to come in he would move to refer it to a Select Committee of five.

Several gentlemen interposed objections.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) suggested that Mr. SHERMAN could introduce the resolution on Monday, should he obtain the floor, without making trouble here now.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he desired to send the resolution to a Select Committee of five, with such instructions as would not probably excite discussion. The Committee of Thirty-three is too large to consider the proposition.

A motion to adjourn was negatived, 57 against 109.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Dem.,) was unwilling to vote on the resolution, as it contained abstract propositions. He desired the whole subject to be referred to a Select Committee of five, with instructions—which were read for information. Such Committee "are required to inquire and report whether any executive officer has been, or now is, treating or holding communication with any person or persons concerning the forts or other public property at Charleston, and whether any demand has been made for their surrender; if so, by whom, and what answer has been given; what orders have been given to ships of war; whether the Custom-house, Post-office and Arsenal at Charleston, and other public buildings have been seized by any person, and, if so, to obtain the particulars; whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made by the head of the Treasury to recapture the same; and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers and take testimony, and report from time to time such facts as may be material to the national welfare.

Mr. SHERMAN said in case the appeal should be sustained, he would not press a vote, but was willing that such a reference should be made without one.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, as for himself, he could make no compromise. To refer with instructions is contrary to the rules of the House.

The question was taken on Mr. HILL'S motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to lay Mr. SHERMAN'S appeal from the decision of the Chair on the table; and it was decided in the affirmative by 3 majority.

The question, therefore, again occurred on laying Mr SHERMAN'S appeal on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN demanded the yeas and nays.

The House again refused to table Mr. SHERMAN'S appeal by 2 majority.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved to adjourn, which was disagreed to by 2 majority.

Mr. MAYNARD moved that when the House adjourn to-morrow it be till Monday.

Mr. BARKSDALE moved a call of the House.

Both were negatived.

Other dilatory motions were made to avoid a vote on the question, "Shall the decision of the Speaker stand as the judgment of the House?" he having ruled Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution out of order.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, proposed as a compromise, that the House agree to take a vote on the whole subject at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The opposite side refused to agree to this.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, understood if the decision of the Chair shall be overruled, then the question will come up on the reference of the resolutions.

It was agreed that the question be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow on the question of the appeal, and the House adjourned.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS—NOTICE FROM THE COLLECTOR, &C.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Commander PETTIGRU, of Castle Pinckney, has issued orders that no boat shall be allowed to approach the wharf-head without permission, under penalty of serious consequences in case of refusal.

The city river front is carefully guarded.

Carolina ladies have tendered their services at the forts, and some have prepared bedding for the troops.

There is free postal communication between the forts and the city.

The Vigilant Rifles have gone on a secret service at Morris Island.

The Zouaves and German Rifles proceeded to the harbor at noon.

The steamship to Fernandina is discontinued for the present.

Six companies drill in the city this evening.

The Palmetto Guards, 100 strong, have charge of the Arsenal under the Palmetto flag, instead of the Federal flag.

Commodore SHUBRICK is the guest of Col. ISAAC W. HAYNE.

A Montgomery telegram of yesterday announced the arrival of J. A. ELMORE, Commissioner to South Carolina.

A correspondent of the *Courier* advises Southern merchants to be careful how they ship merchandize for long voyages, to beware of privateers, and that the preference be given to British and French vessels.

Another correspondent advises compressed cotton breastworks.

Several interior Banks agree to take their respective portion of the State loan of $400,000.

Collector COLLOCK has issued a notice to masters of vessels, that all vessels from and for ports outside of South Carolina must enter and clear at Charleston.

The Columbia Artillery, numbering fifty men, arrived here, at 1 o'clock to-day, and proceeded to the harbor. They will use cannon belonging to Charleston.

Two thousand pounds of powder have been ordered to one of the forts.

To-night two companies are being formed from the State Guard Regiment. The citizens were startled by firing from the forts, but it proves to be only the practicing South Carolinians.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The special correspondent of the *American* at Charleston furnishes the following items:

Military operations are very active, and every point of importance is fully manned.

The news that Secretary FLOYD had not withdrawn his resignation was received with sorrow.

The attitude of the Administration was regarded as warlike. If the worst comes, Carolina will meet it; though the people are cast down they will fight to the bitter end.

There is a censorship exercised over the telegraph. The city is nightly patrolled by the military.

It is said Maj. ANDERSON was alarmed by three rockets let off from the end of Sullivan's Island, which are supposed to be the signal for an attack. This, however, is not generally credited; but that he certainly left in great haste is evidenced by many things. There were left behind in the officer's quarters hats, books, coats, &c. The piano was open, music on the floor, and the stool overturned.

It is proposed to starve out the troops at Fort Sumter, and then attack them on rafts with the aid of batteries already erected. There is a battery of earthworks, logs and sand on the end of Sullivan's Island, and also one on Morris' Island.

The expectation was entertained that the cutter *Harriet Lane* would arrive on the night of the 31st, and the determination was to fire upon and sink her if she attempts to enter.

No clearances for vessels have been made out under the new *régime*. The first vessel that arrives from Liverpool will create a rumpus.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Prayer was offered by Mr. DUPREE, in which he said:

"Wilt thou bring confusion and discomfiture upon our enemies; and wilt thou strengthen the hearts and nerve the arms of our sons to meet this great trial, in the name of the God of Israel."

The President received a highly important communication from the Commissioners. It was laid on the table to be considered in secret session.

Immediately fronting the President is a most beautiful bust of JOHN C. CALHOUN in pure white marble. On a piece of paper is the inscription:

"Truth, justice and fraternity. You have written your name in the book of life; fill up the page with contentment; that writer, execute policy. The storm is from the North. The day is the spent and the night is at hand. Our homes and honor summon the citizens to appear on the parade ground for inspection."

The day has been religiously observed here.

Yesterday in secret session was passed, and has been signed and made public, an ordinance to define and punish treason. It declares that in addition to that already declared treason by the General Assembly, treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the State adhering to its enemies, and giving them aid and comfort. The penalty is death, without the benefit of the clergy.

The ordinance concerning

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly:

You have met under circumstances of more than usual interest, to perform the high and responsible duty of making laws which are to affect the honor, welfare and happiness of millions. High, because no earthly power is superior to that which prescribes rules of action for all; and responsible, because you are acting in a representative capacity, and are therefore charged with sacred trusts. If anything were needed to heighten the importance of your position, you have but to reflect that you represent the sovereignty of the State of New-York, the noblest, the grandest commonwealth that ever had existence; an empire of nearly four millions of people, imperial in all its proportions, with interests the most varied and hopes the most exalted. It has a proud history and a proud name to preserve. Those who fashioned our institutions have passed away, but their works stand, immortal monuments of their wisdom and patriotism, and accepted as fit models by other States. It remains for us to say whether these shall continue to be worthy of emulation, whether we appreciate the legacy committed to our keeping.

Entering upon our grave duties with the first day of the New Year, let us implore the favor and seek the counsel of Him who has warded off the pestilence, who has quickened our energies, rewarded our labors with abundant return, and whose guidance has been apparent in every trying period of our country's history.

Having been chosen by your respective constituencies under circumstances which impose especial obligations upon yourselves, it is for you to determine whether the eighty-fourth legislative session shall be characterized by acts of wisdom and justice, by measures which shall confer honor upon your own names and reflect credit upon the State and country.

Let us each recollect that the people are the source of all political power, that their will is the simple and safe rule of our conduct, and that, however complicated at times may seem the condition of public affairs, by permitting it to give shape and direction to our acts, we shall be representing the governed, and shall thereby secure their approval.

Without pledges of any kind, save those imposed by duty to God, the Constitution and the laws, and anxious only for the passage of the wisest and best measures I promise you my hearty co-operation in perfecting and enacting as will promote the interests of the people and the honor of the State; and it may not be out of place here, in giving a new pledge for the performance of duty in a manner become the new position to express my gratitude for the continued confidence and support of the people.

In submitting for your consideration such general recommendations as I deem expedient, and in making such observations as are most deserving of notice, I shall leave to the very capable heads of the respective departments, to whose prompt consideration the Government I am greatly indebted, the more specific and detailed statements and suggestions, anticipating only so much as will enable me to lay before you a general account of the condition of the State.

And first of all I would, in respectful though decided terms, recommend a session as brief as is consistent with the public interest. The Constitution has practically limited even the most important sessions to one hundred days, and I think it may be fairly inferred that it was not expected that ordinary sessions should be prolonged to that extent. One of the most serious evils of legislation is its excess. Such is the facility under our system for multiplying statutes and making innovations, that we scarcely reflect how serious a matter it is. Amendments are adopted, and laws are passed without any seeming demand for them. Every State in the Confederacy has experienced this and has tried to remedy it. Some have sought a corrective in the policy of biennial sessions. New-York, restrained from following their example in this respect by her organic act, can only rely upon the wisdom of each recurring Legislature for the needed reform.

I earnestly advise you to avoid the practice, by far too prevalent, of local and special legislation. The great evil sought to be remedied by our present Constitution was that of monopolies and of class legislation. If difficulties arise let general laws be amended or passed but let our policy be opposed to special enactments. No rule can be more equitable in its than that of laying down general laws and requiring all alike to regulate their conduct by them. Special laws interfere with the administration of justice, operate unequally upon our citizens, engage the time and energies of the Legislature, and serve to confound rather than to protect the rights of the people.

Our financial condition presents some interesting facts which I expect you will carefully consider. The receipts of the Treasury from all sources, during the fiscal year ending with Sept. 30, 1860, were $10,535,263 09
The balance in Treasury on Oct. 1, 1859, was 1,539 942 24

Total $17 118,205 13

The total payments from the Treasury during the fiscal year, were 14,148,667 61

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on Oct. 1, 1860, of 3,299,537 49

The Funded Debt of the State on Oct. 1, 1860, was, (General Fund Debt 6 575,651 77
Of Canal Debt 22,061,514 45

Making a total of $28,570 238 22

The Stock or Funded Canal Debt outstanding on September 30, was authorized by the Constitution as follows, viz:

Pursuant to	Rate per cent.	Amount.
Art. 7, sec. 1	5	$555,677 60
Art. 7, sec. 9	6	762,000 00
Art. 7, sec. 10	5	19,565 39
Art. 7, sec. 12	2	150,000 00
Total		$27,047,243 39

Which, in any year, the surplus revenues of the Canals do not exceed the sum of $1,000,000 the Comptroller estimates that the interest on the Canal debt, amounting, in the last fiscal year, to $557,077, shall first be paid therefrom, and the balance, which last year was $2,111,931 61, shall go to the Sinking Fund created by Article 7, Sec. 9, to reduce the principal.

The balance of $360,920 22 due for accrued interest on the Canal debt not due, next year, (and by appropriating the income of the direct tax, and will necessarily continue to be paid in the same manner so long as the surplus revenues are not sufficient.

If the surplus revenues of the canals shall enable the Commissioners to set apart annually to this Sinking Fund the whole sum of $1,700,000, it will form a fund sufficient to extinguish the debt of 1826, amounting to $1,721,000, by the first day of January, 1867. This portion of the public debt is to be immediately redeemed by the payment of nearly $1,000,000 thereof, due that year, the money for which is in the Treasury.

The Legislature of last Winter authorized a levy of one and one eighth of a mill-tax to pay the interest on loans, overdrafts and interest on overdrafts, but the money is not needed before the taxes could be collected, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, under authority of chapter 335, of the laws of 1855, anticipate the collection of so much of it by borrowing to the sum of $1,200,000. This sum, which forms in the above table a part of the debt of $13,200,000, will, with the accrued interest, be paid from the proceeds of the tax levied on the last of January next.

There was, on the 30th of September last, if ascertained Canal claims, all, the sum of $550,653 91, consisting of final and certificates of Canal Commissioners and of awards for land damages made by the Canal Appraisers. Of this sum $187,500 have been or will be paid out of the Floating Debt Loan; and the remainder, $398 153 84 from the proceeds of the direct tax raised and to be raised under chapter 213 of the laws of 1860. There are unascertained claims outstanding for the fifteen per cent. withheld on contracts not yet completed. When due, these will also be payable from the taxes as above.

Under provisions of chapter 105, of the laws of 1857, the Contracting Board placed the ordinary repairs of the Canals under contract to the lowest bidder. The aggregate annual cost under these contracts is $259,372. Certain portions of the repairs, such as rebuilding locks and aqueducts and other important structures are excepted and it is not, therefore, expected that the sum will cover the entire cost of the ordinary repairs. Although there are some evils consequent upon this system, yet its advantages are so manifest that, for the present at least, it should be continued.

Assuming the correctness of the estimates of the State Engineer, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, already raised on the credit of the half mill tax, and applicable to that object, will complete, ready for navigation by the first of May next, all the work under contract on the 1st of October last, thus opening the enlarged water channel of seven feet by seventy, throughout the entire line of the Erie, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals.

Although enlarged at too great a cost and the completion quite too long delayed, it is nevertheless a matter of much congratulation that the end approaches, that no more laws imposing taxes for construction will be required, and ere you will have concluded your labors the present canals, New-York will possess, finished and complete, a system of internal works unequaled both for capacity and extent in this or any country.

The Constitution disposes of the revenues derived from the canals, annually, in the following order and for the purposes designated:

1. To pay the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs of the canals, which, during the fiscal year ending with September 30, amounted to $725,976 03.

2. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of the canal debt as it existed on the first of June, 1846, $1,700,000.

3. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay the principal of the General Fund Debt, $350,000.

4. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay in eighteen years, the canal debt of twelve million dollars, contracted to enlarge and complete the canals, viz:

Of Interest	$710,000 00	
Of Sinking Fund	406,212 65	$1,116,212 65

5. For the support of the Government, ... $200 000

6. To pay the interest and provide a Sinking Fund to pay, in eighteen years, the Floating Debt loan of $2,500,000, contracted under authority of Art. 7, Sec. 12 of the Constitution, and Chap. 271, laws of 1859, $268 868 68.

7. The remainder to be expended each year upon the canals until they are completed, and after that as the Legislature may direct.

From this brief statement of the requirements of the Constitution as they affect the direction of the canal revenues, it will be seen that a gross sum of $4,382,107 56 was necessary the past fiscal year to meet all its demands. A reference to this will also show that the principal of the canal debt will be reduced by the extent of $2,266,385 05, after that date.

It will appear from the Auditor's Annual Report of the present year, that on the 30th of September, 1859, there was, in the Treasury and invested, belonging to the Canal Fund, the sum of $1,403,768 31
Received during the past fiscal year 7,947,116 15

Total $9,350,332 49

The payments during the year for all purposes pertaining to the Canal Fund have been 6,975,314 73

Leaving a balance to the credit of the Canal Fund on the 30th of September $2,375,017 76

Of this balance there was on deposit in banks to the credit of the Treasurer on account of the Canal Fund 2,266,385 05

Of investments held in trust by the Auditor:

Bank Fund Stock	$73,079 15	
Canal Stocks	10,150 00	
Of Real Estate Securities:		
Walter Jay's Bank	20,354 06	
Bank of Corning	5,149 50	108,633 71

Total $2,375,017 76

The following summary presents the gratifying information that, as compared with the previous year, the Canal Fund income for the past year has increased $58,708 16 and the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs have decreased $160 963 68, making a total gain of surplus revenues of $167 672 44. Yet to meet all the requirements of the Constitution the further gross sum of $1,905,519 17 is necessary.

The receipts from the Canals for the past fiscal year were as follows, namely:

For tolls on the Erie Canal ...	$2,055,220 22	
Champlain Canal	114 128 11	$2,160 348 33
Oswego Canal		109,840 03
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		23,089 09
Chemung Canal		18,579 46
Genesee Valley Canal		685 31
Oswego Canal		22 214 37
Black River Canal		6 330 71
Delaware Valley Canal		30,891 74
Cross Lake Canal		290 33
Baldwinsville Canal		23 17
Crooked River Improvement		1,015 98
Seneca River Towing Path		144 09
Cayuga Inlet		173 44

Total Canal Tolls $2 379,534 94
From rents of surplus waters 1,767 24
From interest on current Canal revenues, &c. 35,287 11

Total $2,416,588 89

The payments during the same period were as follows:

To Superintendents for repairs	$149,158 22	
To Contractors, for repairs	229,027 67	
To Canal Commissioners, for repairs, &c.	231,753 23	
To Collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, fees of assistant collectors, inspectors and expense of collectors' offices	87,021 37	
To Weigh Masters	9,367 67	
For salary of Auditor and clerk hire in Canal Department, salary and extra clerk hire of State Engineer, refunding tolls, printing and miscellaneous payments	40,018 62—½	746,978 78

Surplus revenues $1,669,671 01

Although largely augmented, yet a deficiency of nearly two million dollars still exists in the income of the Canals to meet its constitutional obligations, and so long as the Railroads are permitted to carry freight free of toll, it will be necessary to levy a direct tax annually to meet any deficit.

In my last annual Message, in view of the depressed condition of our finances, I recommended two measures of relief. The first was a restoration of the tariff of rates of Canal tolls, as they existed prior to the reductions of 1858 and 1859, and for which I gave my reasons at length; and to which, without repeating them, I would respectfully invite your attention. The other, was a reimposition of tolls upon competing Rail roads. The former of these recommendations was subsequently adopted in part by the Canal Board, and the State is now realizing, in greatly enhanced receipts, the benefits of this policy. It is manifestly the duty of the Canal Board, and I believe it is their intention, to revise the rates of toll with a view to secure a further advance the present season. Inspecting the policy of reimposing tolls on Railroad freight, after investing the question at length, in that communication I said in conclusion:

"It, therefore, the constantly increasing amount of freight carried over the railroads has occasioned a corresponding diminution of our Canal revenues until the interest on the Canal debt formerly paid from these revenues, has now to be drawn by direct taxation from the people, is there not an imperative necessity for protective legislation? I cannot doubt either the wisdom or the justice of reimposing, for a few years, a moderate rate of toll per ton, during the season of navigation, upon all freights passing over railroads competing with the canals, or of requiring these roads to pay an aggregate equivalent in money annually, into the treasury. When the Canals shall have been completed the railroads should be relieved from a burden temporarily imposed, so that commerce may have the advantage of the cheapest and cheerest means of transit for merchandise and produce to and from the vast and bountiful west."

The Legislature not having acted upon this recommendation, and in view of the importance of the subject, I felt compelled, in February last, to renew it in a special Message to both Houses, concluding as follows:

"We have now arrived at a point where the public creditor has no positive security that the interest and principal of his debt will be paid when it comes due. He knows that it will not be paid from the fund consecrated to it, for that has been rendered insufficient by legislation. It was the intention of the Constitution in it that there should be a definite fund or revenue on which he could rely, beyond the control or neglect of the Legislature, and subject only to the remote contingency arising from impossible cessation of business.

If we allow the matter to remain as it is, the public creditor will have much cause to complain; but if we reimpose tolls upon railroads that are diverting and diminishing the revenues of the Canals, and suitably increase the Canal tolls, the latter will either receive the Canal revenues pledged to them, or their loss will be made good from other sources. Should their loss still be due to other causes than unprudent legislation. At the same time the tax payers will pay the taxes cheerfully, when they see that the interest fixed to pay interest on the Canal debt, till every effort has been made to provide the required amount from the Canals themselves.

Fully sensible of the large prospective demands upon the Public Treasury, and of the absolute necessity of meeting them, and believing that the tolls on the railroads should be at least temporarily restored, thereby relieving the taxpayers of a portion of their increasing burdens, it was a matter of very great regret to me that the Legislature did not see fit to adopt these recommendations. I am aware that the revenue contemplated by article 7 of the Constitution might not have been fully realized during the past year had this been done. Yet I believe that it would have yielded a handsome sum during the present year, with the addition, thus remedying an occasion for a direct State tax, except for the support of Government and the purpose of education.

Subsequent reflection and observation have fully confirmed the views I expressed in the communication referred to, as to the wisdom and justice of placing tolls upon the railroads during the season of navigation; nor have they served to premise any fear that the competing railroad lines of other States will divert the business which legitimately belongs to the canals and rail-roads of our own State, and I therefore commend the whole subject, with all its important relations, to your dispassionate consideration.

It is urged that the restriction as to rates of passenger fare over the New-York Central Railroad, now limited to two cents per mile, should be removed, if this are reimposed; and as by the General Railroad act, passed in 1850, all Corporations formed under it have power to regulate the amount of compensation to be paid for transporting passengers and their baggage with the simple reservation that such charge is in no case to exceed three cents per mile, it is not easy, perhaps, to assign any reason why the provisions of this act should not be extended alike to all the roads in the State.

As will be seen, there has been no change in the principal of the General Fund Debt during the year. The Comptroller, whose report will be presented to you at an early day, will submit for your consideration the condition of the several specific funds under his charge, together with the important facts connected with their revenue, and a detail of the estimates of the expenditures for the support of Government for the coming year. In this connection I will only add that the General Fund, which, since the 30th of September, 1854, has been largely in arrear, has at last emerged from its embarrassments, showing a credit balance at the close of the past fiscal year of $22,468 50; thus vindicating the present policy of "providing appropriations to the simplest and most economical necessities of Government."

I cannot leave this topic without adverting to the subjects of taxation and retrenchment. The depleted condition of the Treasury induced, it must be admitted, by a mistaken policy of previous years with respect to the Canals, and by pledging the credit of the State for improper objects, compelled the Legislature last Winter to levy a direct State tax of three mills and five-sixths of a mill on each dollar of the taxable property of the State. Notwithstanding the present financial embarrassments, there is every reason for believing that these assessments, though large beyond all precedent, will be promptly met. The people have at all times, cheerfully responded to demands, however onerous, whenever they have felt the positive necessity of doing so, whether to preserve the faith of the State or to carry forward to completion our great work of intercommunication between the Western Lakes and the Ocean. But as we have seen, the latter is now nearly completed, and while the General Fund is in a condition to meet the reasonable claims upon it, we should be admonished, in view of the errors of the past, which have compelled a resort to this excessive taxation, and in view of the present pecuniary difficulties of the country, to adopt that wise and just rule, which requires a rigid scrutiny of every measure seeking appropriations from the Treasury; and after the expensive lessons of former years, you will, I think, hardly need to be reminded of the injustice of committing the State, especially at this time, to measures of doubtful propriety, much less of making appropriations for any purpose in excess of the means provided.

The two fiscal bills of greatest public interest are the General Appropriation bill and the "Supply bill." The former of these specifically provides for the support of the Government for the fiscal year commencing with October next following the session. This measure has sometimes been delayed in order to advance private interests. The "Supply bill," originally intended to provide for the payment of such proper demands as could not be delayed until the General Appropriation bill fell due, has of late years been burthened with many inconsistent and unjust provisions, and passed, as it usually has been, at the last hour of the session, the Executive is left only a choice between depriving honest creditors of their dues or of authorizing the payment of thousands of dollars of demands, totally without foundation. To correct this serious and growing evil, I recommend that you introduce and perfect these two measures during the first month of the session.

The practice of annually applying to the Legislature for extension of time for the payment of taxes may be repealed at the present session. The public interests require at your hands an emphatic denial, should such an application be made to you. There seems to be no good reason why a tax levied in October should not be paid by the first of the following March. Those whose opportunities best qualify them to judge in this respect, as well as my own observations, satisfy me that movements of this character are not made by the tax-payer, for he, with commendable promptness, has paid over his dues; but by or on behalf of Collectors and Treasurers. The moneys are payable at the Treasury within a given period, where they are needed to meet the demands upon the State; whoever, therefore, for his own profit, delays or withholds them, is guilty of serious wrong, and is deserving of public censure. The moneys are frequently made use of by the custodians, and experience has shown that in the end, either the individual or the State is brought to suffer loss thereby. I felt it to be my duty, on the 7th of March last, to return to the Assembly without my sanction the bill entitled "An act extending the time for the collection of taxes in the several Counties in the State." It was strongly urged that the payment of the delinquent taxes could not be enforced unless this bill became a law, but it is well known that the levy was collected without more than the ordinary difficulties. I would suggest that, instead of a revenue per cent., which is now chargeable on all balances due from County Treasurers after the 1st of May, the Comptroller be authorized to charge ten per cent., that being the same as paid by individuals on taxes on non-resident lands. This would produce uniformity, and cause more promptness on the part of those officers.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the law passed by the last Legislature entitled "An act in relation to capital punishment and to provide for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder," is *ex post facto* and void as to capital offences committed before it took effect; and also, that such offences cannot be punished under the old law, because that was expressly repealed. For this reason, and the further one that the present statute abrogates the mode of putting to death by hanging without providing any other, legislation upon the subject appears to be imperatively necessary, and its importance demands your immediate attention.

The exigency can be met by a statute very simple in its provisions. It should repeal the act of the last session and should contain a proviso that such repeal should not affect crimes, or the indictment or punishment therefor, committed after the act of 1860 took effect, and before the one proposed shall become a law. Such an enactment would restore the old law as to capital offences committed before the act of last year was passed, and would preserve that act as to offences committed while it is in force. To restore the preexisting law as to this class of crimes would be unconstitutional, and the same objections might lie, as to these offences, against a new law.

In order to execute the provisions of the law of 1860 the proposed act should contain a section providing that in all cases the punishment of death therein prescribed, shall be inflicted by hanging. In legislating on this subject three classes of cases must be kept in view, to wit: offences committed before the late act took effect; those committed while it is in force; and those which may be committed after the passage of the act now proposed. Such an act as here suggested would restore the old law as to the first and last of these, and would preserve the existing law as to offences committed under it. This, I doubt not, is necessary in accordance with public sentiment, but, if the party of the State respecting the punishment of capital crimes is to be changed in a manner so radical as was attempted in the law of last year, I advise that a new code be prepared for that purpose instead of attempting to engraft on existing laws.

The pardoning power, a prerogative conferred by the Constitution upon the Governor, is a delicate and necessary one, the proper exercise of which involves patient research and the most careful discrimination. Juries are sometimes misled by circumstantial evidence, witnesses occasionally err—sometimes perjure themselves; youth and inexperience, the condition of the mental and physical health, signal and opportune services rendered in cases of outbreaks in prisons, appeal forcibly to the pardoning power, and there are many cases where newly-discovered evidence is presented, which, if produced on the trial, would have changed the result; but where full opportunity was afforded, competent counsel was had, where the Court and jury deliberately pass upon the case and the sentence is manifestly not disproportioned to the offence, judgments of the Courts should not be lightly disturbed. Still the way must ever be kept open for every form of petition, for all are alike entitled, to positive or implied (though always unauthorized) share in the advantages of that merciful provision for modifying the severity of the law's decrees, which a wise people always lodge somewhere; yet even here abuses may creep in. It is a practice by far too common with the judiciary, of sympathizing with the sentence of offenders, promises of Executive interference. It is better that each officer, executive or judicial, should perform his duty in the manner prescribed by the laws, leaving penalties to fall upon those who have merited them; and any unsolicited interference by the Courts, after sentences have been pronounced, is not demanded by justice, and experience proves it to be pernicious to its influences. I believe that for some offences the term of imprisonment now fixed by law is excessive. I have heretofore urged the Legislature to confer larger discretion upon judges in fixing terms of sentence. When this shall be done and the public come to feel that the punishment meted out is a proper measure of the guilt, convictions will be more certain, there will be less occasion for executive interference, and our penal code will operate as a powerful restraint upon the commission of crime.

In 1859 I deemed it due to the importance of the subject that I should visit the several State Prisons, and personally examine as well those convicts who had previously applied for pardon, as those who for want of friends or other sufficient causes were entitled to such consideration, and had made no application. In the administration of the pardoning power there are great advantages to this course, and in my last annual message I referred to this subject to detail. In the month of September last, I visited the Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons, spending two or three days at each and examined about 200 convicts, pursuing essentially the same plan as before.

There were undecided on the 1st of January last one hundred and eighteen applications for pardon and one application for commutation; and there have since been received three hundred and forty-seven applications for pardon and two applications for commutation, and forty-six old cases have been reviewed, making in all five hundred and eight. Of these I have examined and decided three hundred and eighty-two; of which number I have pardoned seventy-eight, have denied two hundred and eighty-eight, have commuted fourteen, denied commutation to two, two have died, two have been discharged by Courts, and the terms of twenty-seven have expired before the applications were acted upon, and forty-five in consequence of the delay to perfect the papers, remain undetermined.

The number of persons pardoned for every description of crime, including misdemeanors, in 1820 was three hundred and fifty-four; in 1821 was three hundred and eleven; in 1822 was two hundred and nine; in 1823 was one hundred; in 1824 was one hundred and eighty; in 1825 was one hundred and seventy-three; in 1826 was two hundred and eighty-five; in 1827 was one hundred and ninety; in 1828 was two hundred and thirty-one; in 1829 was eighty eight; in 1830 was one hundred and thirty-eight; in 1831 was four hundred and fifteen; in 1832 was one hundred and seven; in 1833 was one hundred and sixty; in 1834 was one hundred and forty-nine; in 1835 was one hundred and thirty-one; in 1836 was one hundred and forty-two; in 1837 was one hundred and eight; in 1838 was one hundred and fifty-eight; in 1839 was sixty-four; in 1840 was eighty-five; in 1841 was eighty; in 1842 was one hundred and fifty eight; in 1843 was one hundred and thirty three; in 1844 was one hundred and thirty-two; in 1845 was one hundred and thirty-two; in 1846 was one hundred and eight; in 1847 was one hundred and twenty nine; in 1848 was one hundred and thirty-nine; in 1849 was thirty five; in 1850 was sixty-two; in 1851 was one hundred and sixty; in 1852 was one hundred and eighty-six; in 1853 was two hundred and seven; in 1854 was two hundred and forty-nine; in 1855 was two hundred and fifty-three; in 1856 was two hundred and seventy-seven; in 1857 was one hundred and eighty; in 1858 was two hundred and four; in 1859 was eighty-three; in 1860 was seventy-eight.

In October last complaints were made to me that punishments, unduly severe, had been inflicted in one of our State Prisons. Though the Constitution places the charge and superintendence of the Prisons in other hands than mine, I nevertheless deemed it my duty to call the attention of the Agent and Warden to these statements, and received from him a denial of the allegations. The complaints, however, are persisted in by responsible persons, and I would, therefore, recommend the passage of a law providing for the appointment of a Commission, whose actual expenses alone should be paid by the State, to inquire into the system of our Prison management, with reference alike to discipline and economical administration.

The Board of Inspectors have furnished the following statement of the earnings of the State Prisons during the year ending with Sept. 30, 1860:

Of Sing Sing Prison	$111,640 93
Of Auburn Prison	104,345 72
Of Clinton Prison	26,340 92
Amounting to	$239 627 56

This is a gain, as compared with the previous year, as follows:

For Sing Sing Prison	$14 991 79
For Auburn Prison	27,661 39
For Clinton Prison	5,051 86
Being a total gain during the year of	$47,705 04

The actual receipts into the Treasury for earnings during the year were:

From Sing Sing	$99,993 77
From Auburn	98,286 53
From Clinton	23,273 09
Aggregate receipts	$221,553 39

This sum necessarily differs from the amount stated as earnings, because the contractors are still indebted to the prisons on unfinished contracts.

The amount paid from the Treasury for the support of the prisons during the fiscal year was, for [illegible]:

Sing Sing, including female prison		$128,135 38
Auburn, including female prison		81,317 69
Clinton		63,252 61
Amounting for support to		$272,705 57
There has also been paid to		
Sing Sing, for buildings and repairs.	$24,381 11	
For books	200 00	24,581 11
Auburn, for buildings	19,236 50	
For books	200 00	19,436 50
Clinton, for buildings	18,000 00	
For books	100 00	18,100 00
Salaries of Inspectors		4,800 00
Traveling expenses of Inspectors		2,305 46
Transportation of convicts		20 017 00
Asylum for insane convicts, for support		19,586 33
Total expenditure		$381,631 97

Or a deficiency of $170,073 65 in the revenues of the prisons paid in, to meet the entire cost of the prison system, including the expenditure for buildings and permanent repairs. If we take the difference between the earnings and the total expenditure it will be found to be $152,004 41.

It will be seen that Auburn prison has earned within a fraction of sufficient to pay the whole cost of its support, and also to pay $19,336 50 for buildings; it at burthened with the female prison, Sing Sing prison has earned within $20 494 44 of its support; and Clinton has made a net gain of $12,827 02 during the year.

As will be seen from the following table, the number of convicts is increasing, and it is worthy of consideration, whether persons convicted of the less felonies or offences should not be sentenced to the County Penitentiaries. The Legislature last Winter authorized the expenditure of $20,000 for enlarging Auburn Prison, but that, as well as the other prisons, will soon be insufficient to meet the demands upon them; and it is a question which it will be soon necessary to answer, whether we shall not be obliged to build another prison somewhere in the Southern tier of counties. Discipline and economy would seem to discourage the idea of increasing the number of cells in the present prisons.

	Sing-Sing.	Aub'n.	Cl'n.	Total.
No. convicts Sept. 30, 1859 ...	1,228	811	447	2,486
Received during the year ending Sept 30, 1860	487	283	14	884
Total	1,715	1,094	561	3,370
Discharged by expiration of sentence, pardoned, died and escaped	240	241	139	711
Total	1,475	853	431	2,659
Of the above there were in the Sing-Sing Prison on Sept. 30, 1859, of females				136
Females received during the year				49
Total				185
Discharged, pardoned and died				48
Female convicts in Sing Sing Prison Sept. 30, 1860 ...				137

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that the earnings fall short of the entire support of the convicts only $44 476 01, and but for the two prisons at Sing Sing, the cost of the support of that prison would have been more nearly met. There is reason to fear, however, that owing to the stagnation of business and the consequent disinclination of contractors to engage convict labor at the most remunerative prices, that the current year will be less prosperous than the preceding one. Hence care should be taken in making provision for the future, est estimates predicated upon the statistics now presented may, for the reasons stated, be insufficient. We have every assurance, however, that whatever can be accomplished by economy and regard for the interests of the State, will be done by the prison officers.

The Asylum for insane convicts at Auburn has been enlarged during the past year at an expense of $19,586 33. This sum embraces an expenditure, as stated by the Inspectors, of $3,269 03 for buildings and repairs. The earnings have been $1 821 39. The Asylum was opened in February, 1859. From that date, up to the 30th September last, the whole number of insane convicts received was sixty-nine; fourteen of whom have been discharged; leaving fifty-five in the institution at the latter date. During the past year fourteen patients have been admitted and ten discharged. Of the humanity of an asylum of this character it is needless to speak.

I recommended the last Legislature to provide for reviewing the claims of Jacob D. Kingsland against Clinton State Prison, believing the award of $59,239 61 against the State to be both excessive and invalid. An act was accordingly passed directing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, to whom all matters in difference between the State and Mr. Kingsland should be referred for final adjustment. An agreement was duly executed to abide by the award. The three Commissioners who were then appointed entered upon the discharge of their duties, and after a most thorough and careful examination of the matters and claims submitted under the law, they reversed the determination of the two Commissioners made in 1859 as above, and instead thereof, decreed that the people have a just and legal claim against Jacob D Kingsland of $7,810 56.

Our educational system is justly the pride of the Commonwealth. Granting to all a thorough course of common school instruction, New-York fully recognizes the duty of the State to educate her children. Depending for their stability and popularity, as do our institutions, and the safety of life and property, upon the intelligence and moral worth of the people, it becomes a matter of the first importance to retain, unimpaired, so far as may be, the plan which thus far has been productive of such inestimable benefits. The provisions of our laws as they affect the school system are generally approved, and should not be lightly disturbed. It is bad to commit errors in financial and political policy, but infinitely worse to do so in matters pertaining to the education and future happiness of our children. Although heavily taxed, our people show no disposition to avoid assessment for the support of schools, and it may be remarked as an evidence of their liberality, that more than $1,300,000 are paid out of the public treasury annually for this purpose. The superintendent of Public Instruction, who, in the discharge of his duty, has visited nearly every portion of the State, will submit to you in his annual report many interesting facts and conclusions respecting the workings of the system; and that in the improved style of school-houses, the qualifications of teachers and the general improvement in other respects, we have proof that these educational advantages are appreciated by the people.

The academies of the State, under the supervision of the Regents of the University, are in a condition of advancing prosperity. Their reports for the last year show an increase in the number of pupils over those of the preceding year, and an advance in the course of instruction. They furnish an education well adapted to the practical purposes of life, and provide, especially for the rural districts, a large portion of the teachers of the common schools.

The colleges, in all that contributes to the highest classical and scientific education, have attained a high position, thus relieving our citizens from the necessity of sending their sons to the institutions of other States.

The Secretary of State will submit to you his annual report, embracing the statistics of pauperism, as shown by the returns to his office, of the Superintendents of the Poor of the several counties; and also his annual report on the criminal statistics of the State.

Our present Banking Capital is larger than ever before, it having reached an aggregate of $111 854 237, an increase of $237 307 during the past fiscal year. The increase of Bank-note circulation during the same period was $1,453 524. The details of our Free Banking System having been set forth during more than twenty years, to such an extent as experience has from time to time suggested, it is now in pretty general favor with the community, and, as a system, is indubitably far preferable to any former one.

During the recent financial panic, occasioned by political excitement, the banks of the City of New-York, in view of the important bearing it would have upon the business interests of the country, adopted the enlightened policy of very considerably increasing their discounts. The wisdom of this course was fully vindicated by the marked relief it afforded to the community.

In pursuance to the law of April 15, 1859, establishing the Insurance Department, a superintendent was appointed by the Governor and Senate, who entered upon his duties on Jan. 11, 1860. His general powers are the same as those previously conferred upon the Comptroller in relation to insurance companies. On the 1st of March last the Superintendent submitted to the Legislature his first annual report. From that it will be seen that the New-York stock Fire Insurance Companies were organized under the law of 1853, with an aggregate capital of $1,100,000, and that four old companies added $500,000 to such capital, making a total increase of capital during that year of $1,500,000. During the year 1859, two Five Per Cent. Companies were organized with a total capital of $2,000,000; while three old companies added $250,000, making an aggregate increase during the year of $2,250,000. The Superintendent has either personally or by commission examined seven companies which were deemed unsafe. Six of these, with an aggregate capital of $986,311 50, on examination were found not to possess sufficient assets to justify their continuance in business, and were therefore dissolved on the application of the Attorney-General. The assets of the remaining one, with a new loss capital of $100,000, were found to be insufficient. The motion of the Attorney General before the Supreme Court to dissolve, was denied, and an appeal is now pending. No Marine Insurance Company was incorporated in 1859. Three Life Insurance Companies were organized, with an aggregate capital of $350,000. The Department now holds about $2,400,000 of securities deposited by Life Insurance Companies for the protection of policy holders.

A separate department, devoted to this important interest, has long been required, and under the management of the present superintendent the prosperity of its affairs has been greatly manifest. Some amendments are found to be necessary in reference to the manner of making reports by Marine Insurance Companies doing business under special charters, and also in respect to the power of the Superintendent to examine into the affairs of unsound Companies of this class. It will be remembered that the salaries and expenses of this department, though paid from the public treasury in the first instance, are reimbursed to it by the several Insurance Companies.

You will receive from the State Engineer and Surveyor his annual report on the canals, containing information in relation to his proceedings under the law of 1850, together with such suggestions in that relation as he deems the public interest requires. He will also communicate his annual report on the railroads of the State for the past fiscal year.

The annual report of the Canal Appraisers for 1860 will show that since Jan. 1, 1855, nearly three thousand claims have been filed with that Board for canal damages, amounting in the aggregate to over $5,000,000. Of this number, they have examined about eighteen hundred claims, upon which $3,500,000 were claimed, and have awarded thereon about $1,000,000. It is believed that $500,000 will be sufficient to pay the remaining claims of this class which are not yet passed upon by the Appraisers.

The amount of revenue derived from the Onondaga Salt Springs during the past year was fifty six thousand dollars, or one cent per bushel on an inspection of about five millions six hundred thousand bushels, a reduction from the inspection of the previous year of more than a million of bushels. The improving quality of the article is procuring for it a more extended market, and, if the reasonable expectations of those who are the most conversant with it are not disappointed, the business of the present year will exceed that of any previous one.

In September last, I visited the Reservation and had an opportunity of personally examining the salt works. When fully developed and the whole property of the State at that point brought into use, I cannot but believe that the income from this source will be largely increased. The State now owns about one thousand acres, estimated, together with the appurtenances, to be worth at least two millions of dollars, and the Salines thereabouts are of incalculable value, yet, as will appear from the following statement, they have for a number of years past averaged a net income of only about three-quarters of one per cent on their estimated value. The net receipts for

Five years ending with Sept. 30, 1850, were	$10,449 67
Five years ending with Sept. 30, 1855, were	92,324 15
Five years, ending with Sept. 30, 1860, were	28,229 52
Aggregate net receipts fifteen years	$233 003 34

Average net annual receipts during fifteen years $15,599 64. Legislation has unwisely reduced the duties on this important staple. Were the consumption of salt confined exclusively to our own State, it would be a matter of less importance whether the revenue from duty was larger or smaller, but when it passes our own borders, as five-sixths of it does, the unreasonably low tariff of rates unjustly upon the people of this State. In view of which I recommend that the duty be increased to two cents per bushel.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration will be duly submitted to you. To that I refer you for important statistical information and interesting details connected with the institutions under charge of that Board. During the year 1860 the emigrants arriving at the port of New-York numbered one hundred and four thousand three hundred, being an increase of more than twenty per cent. over the two preceding years. The Commissioners have suitably altered one of the present hospital buildings, for a lunatic asylum, and have it nearly ready for the reception of insane emigrants. The responsible character of the duties of the Commissioners, render it necessary for them to examine personally into the affairs connected with the institutions on Ward's Island and at Castle Garden; and they are, therefore, enabled to speak understandingly respecting these establishments. It is worthy of remark that the Commissioners receive no salary, or other pecuniary consideration for their services.

No provision having been made by the Legislature for obtaining a new Quarantine station, the Commissioners for its removal have been unable to accomplish anything towards a permanent establishment. The reasons of 1859 and 1860 were remarkable for their healthy character; hence no evil resulted from the absence of legislation on this subject. But experience admonishes us that such immunity c

fects, resulting, undoubtedly, from the haste in which it was drawn, and urged through the forms of law. The principle on which it was founded, that the honest, but unfortunate debtor, who gives up to his creditors all his property, should be discharged from all his obligations, is, I believe, both wise and equitable; but a law which shall carry out this principle should be well matured, should contain properly guarded and stringent provisions against fraud, and should except from its operation, trustees, executors, and others acting in a fiduciary capacity. The law of the last session was defective in all these respects.

The Governor is required to certify to the correctness of certain accounts about which he can know little, and yet his certificate serves to shield them from the scrutiny of the financial officer of the State. These should be placed on the same footing as other claims upon the treasury.

The rights of persons accused of crime, are not, it appears to me, now sufficiently protected. To remedy this it has been proposed to create, in the City of New-York at least, an office, the incumbent of which shall be charged with the duty of defending those who are unable to provide themselves with counsel. If it is deemed best not to adopt this remedy, it should at least be required that the counsel assigned by the Court should have sufficient time and inducement to prepare the defence.

We claim that through the ballot-box we obtain the popular verdict on political subjects; that by it we are enabled to make choice of such persons as will most nearly represent the public judgment. To preserve it from fraud or improper influences, is, therefore, the highest duty of a State, and efforts have been made, from time to time, to throw around it such protection as experience has shown to be necessary. Among the safeguards is the Registry law, which has been of signal value in removing one class of evils. Its success only demonstrates the necessity of a still closer examination, to ascertain if other wise and proper measures may not be adopted to save the priceless gift of suffrage to those only who are justly entitled to exercise it.

Permit me to call your attention to the fact, that the expenses of the Legislature have largely increased within a few years, and that they can be essentially curtailed without detriment to the public interests. I do not believe that either the dispatch of business, nor the convenience of members, requires so large a number of employes.

I do not consider it necessary to repeat at length the views presented by me in former messages, in regard to the following subjects, but simply desire to say that reflection and observation have only served to confirm the opinions therein expressed; and I, therefore, renew and would respectfully refer to these several recommendations, to wit: That aliens actually residing in this State be authorized to acquire, hold and convey real estate at their pleasure; that females convicted of crimes, involving imprisonment for brief periods, should be sent to the Penitentiaries instead of the State Prison; that measures be taken to secure from Congress the means for the prompt completion of the defences of the harbor of New-York; that the number of Railroads in the upper part of the City of New-York be increased; that a careful attention be given to the subject of public health, especially in the City of New-York, and particularly to providing the necessary scientific and sanitary supervision; that it be made the special duty of some officer to enforce the law of April 12, 1853, providing for the care and instruction of idle and truant children; that a revision of the laws appliedable to breaches of trust in various forms, and to persons acting in fiduciary capacities, has become necessary; that power should be given to the Governor to suspend for misbehavior, during the recess of the Senate, all officers whera removal or suspension is not otherwise provided for; that village charters are filled with minute details which might be comprehended in a general act applicable to all but exceptional cases; that a law be passed requiring the Courts to put trustees in possession of those railroads which fail to pay the interest on their mortgage debts, and to require railway companies to maintain their road-beds and bridges in such condition as to insure the safe transportation of passengers over them; that by extending the powers of boards of supervisors, the convenience of the people would be promoted, and the time of legislation saved.

Since the adoption by the City of New-York of her present charter, the vast increase of the population, and the multiplied changes which have occurred in the institutions and in the political relations of that City, seem to render it well worthy your consideration, whether a commission should not be appointed, whose duty it shall become to prepare, during the present year, and to present for submission to the electors of that City, at the next general election, a new charter: and, if approved by them, then the officers named in such charter to be chosen at the City election in December following. The act should name the Commissioners; they should all be residents of the City of New-York, and should be selected with especial reference to their fitness for the position, and should be taken from the several political parties.

Our public works, now just reaching their fullest efficiency, constitute but a link in that comprehensive chain which stretches from the eastern sea-board to the western confines of Missouri and Iowa. In view of the expansive nature of our commerce, which now so clearly demands the immense facilities it would afford, we cannot but feel that the time has fully come for completing that system of inter-communication now, in part, so successfully inaugurated; and, to that end, to regard with yet greater favor the question of a speedy construction of a continental railway. Thus, while meeting the demands of a business age, we shall more closely and more indissolubly cement the Atlantic and Pacific States. It is not for the authorities of New-York to prescribe the particular mode nor route by which the General Government may most speedily secure the completion of a work so worthy the genius of our people, and so important to the material interests of the whole country; but so directly are her citizens interested in the enterprise, that we may with propriety express the hope that Congress will take the earliest measures for its accomplishment. If, in providing a line leading from the more northern sections of the Union, Congress shall deem it just to adopt a similar degree of favor toward a more southern line connecting the Pacific with the States adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico, I need hardly express the assurance that the people of New-York will rejoice in the prosperity which the completion of such a line would inevitably secure to that portion of our common country.

As required by the Federal Constitution, the Eighth General Census was taken last year. Its results will form the basis of a new apportionment of representation throughout the Union, and consequently a rearrangement of the Congressional Districts in this State. I am indebted to the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Census Office, at Washington, for the following statistics, derived from this enumeration, which, although incomplete, enables that officer to state that they will prove substantially correct. The population of the State of New-York numbers about 3,827,000; the Federal or representative population of the several States, about 29,439,000. In every case, these estimates will be changed somewhat by the official figures.

The free population of all the States will number about	27,112,000
Slave population	3,878,000
Population of the territories, Kansas included	384,856
Or a total population of about	31 374,856
Population, according to census of 1850	23,191,074
Increase in ten years of about	8,183,782

The increase of population in this State since 1850, is about 730,000; since 1855, is about 361,000.

The population of Kansas, including Pike's Peak, is about 143,600.

In the absence of detailed official statistics, I can only remark, that, from unofficial sources, it appears the increase of population in this State is confined principally to our commercial centres; and that, notwithstanding the pecuniary crisis of 1857, our industrial resources have largely augmented, as shown by a comparison with the State Census of 1855. It is apparent, also, that the agricultural returns indicate a highly prosperous condition.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The year 1860 will occupy an important place in our national history. The events which have distinguished it are not only unusual, but are of a character likely to produce permanent effects upon our commercial and political relations. They have served to show how favorably our policy has impressed even distant Empires; how important a relative position we occupy among the great family of nations; and how strong, and, at the same time, how erroneous are the prejudices which have been engendered in some sections of our common country against other sections. First, in point of time, was the Embassy from the Emperor of Japan; and it is a fact of much interest, that this was the first formal Embassy ever sent to any Western nation. The singularly exclusive policy of the Japanese has hitherto prevented that intercourse which the standing of their nation fairly entitled them to. With a population greater than our own, a country everywhere cultivated, a people among whom education is universal, possessing the most substantial elements of wealth, of industry, of adaptability, of refinement, of intelligence, of probity and virtue, whose laws are administered with rigorous impartiality, and who are hospitable and open-hearted, the empire of Japan, from studious unwillingness to open its commerce to the world, has been but little known. From the eagerness with which the Japanese examined our mechanical and other industrial establishments, and the quickness they evinced in appreciating their advantages, the visit will produce some effect upon their own advancement, while from the evident satisfaction and kindly feeling manifested by them, we cannot doubt that some of the barriers to commerce, which have so long existed, will be removed, and that our country will be largely benefitted by the visit of the Embassy.

The visit of the Prince of Wales was signalized by our neighbors, the subjects of Her Brittanic Majesty, with every indication of loyalty and enthusiasm. His route, from the moment of his entry to his exit, was one prolonged ovation. Representing in those dominions the regal authority, he was justly entitled to the attentions shown him; but on passing into the Territory of the United States, he dropped this character, and came among us as Lord RENFREW, and without pride or ostentation received the voluntary honors of a nation upon whom he had no other claim than belongs, by international courtesy, to every distinguished foreigner who visits our country. The cordiality, as well as the universality of respect shown him, were the manifestations of our regard for the British nation, and an earnest of our appreciation of the courtesy intended by his visit, enhanced, if possible, by our respect for the present sovereign of that Empire, whose womanly virtues have won the esteem of the American people. If there existed anywhere in this country a feeling of unkindness, a relic of the struggles between the two nations, this visit has dispelled it. The ties of friendship have been strengthened between nations of a common kindred and a common language. The citizens of New-York, identified as are their interests with those of Great Britain and her American possessions by intimate commercial relations and contiguity of Territory, should especially regard the visit with favor.

Discontents must sometimes arise, even in a free Government, and occasional misunderstandings are incident to every Confederacy. The formal proceedings of persons in some of our sister States, with the avowed purpose of dissolving the Federal Union is nevertheless, a subject of painful apprehension, and so imminent has the danger been felt to be, that the business affairs of the country have been deranged, and the public mind greatly perplexed.

The complications which environ the question of a speedy adjustment of existing national difficulties, are not the results of any new and unexpected causes, but are the slow growth of a generation. The events of the past year, among which is the significant disruption of the Charleston Convention in April last, have served to produce a more general conviction that there exists an active and influential class of politicians at the South, deliberately conspiring to destroy the American Union, and to construct from the ruins a Southern Confederacy. While many have believed that the frequent manifestations of discontent amongst our Southern brethren, had their origin in real or fancied wrongs on the part of the North, and have been willing to give a sympathetic ear to those complaints, they are not disposed, now that it is more apparent that secession has been contemplated for years, to encourage an attempted destruction of the Government upon mere declarations, unsupported by evidence.

But I do not question the sincerity of all who threaten secession; on the contrary, I accept the declarations of many as those of earnest and determined men; and while I have faith that time will essentially modify their views, change their purposes and prevent them from rushing madly to inevitable destruction through the paths of treason and civil war, ordinary prudence dictates that this patriotic Commonwealth should not hold a position of apparent indifference, and that we should deliberately consider our relations to the questions of proposed secession, as well as the duties which such an event may force upon us. Believing that as this Confederacy had its origin and consummation in mutual sacrifices and benefits; that it is based upon a solemn compact to which the whole people of the United States were parties, and by which all are firmly bound, and that this compact provides for a peaceful redress of fundamental grievances, it is clear, that without a disregard of mutual engagements, no State can voluntarily secede from the Union. A separation of one or more of the States, though called secession and claimed to be lawful under rights erroneously supposed to have been reserved to the States, can, nevertheless, be practically nothing else than disunion, and disunion, so soon as it shall take its needful form and proportions, must reveal itself in the character of treason, which it will be the high duty of the General Government to arrest and punish. The laws of the United States must be executed; the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed. If the National Government is to exist, its power must be adequate to the enforcement of its laws in any of the States of the Union, and under any circumstances. To permit or to acquiesce in a treasonable conspiracy against the national authorities, is to confess that our Government is an absolute failure. The people of the State of New-York, in my judgment, are not prepared for such an admission; on the contrary, they will give to the National authorities, in the adoption of all wise, just and necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws, their earnest, faithful and constant support.

Although strenuously opposed to the establishment of the compromise line of 1820, yet, as a settlement of the then existing difficulties, New-York, and the North generally, acquiesced; and, for the third of a century, were content to regard as sacred a compact, inuring largely to the advantage of the friends of slave labor. The ordinance of 1787 had consecrated to free labor the whole of the Northwestern territory, and, in process of time, the rapid stream of emigration had organized it into States. In the meantime Southern society, being less expansive, the North, by natural causes, acquired a preponderating influence in the national councils. The territory west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30' was still unoccupied. Seeking to preserve its political power, and in spite of its plighted faith, the South determined to remove the barrier to the introduction of Slavery to this section and to occupy it.

The facts connected with the abrogation of the Missouri compact are too recent and too well known to require detail; but from the hour in which the rights of the North were thus invaded, sectional disagreements have been growing wider and more intense, until the fair fabric of the Union is seriously threatened.

Not desiring the adoption of the Missouri line, 1820, and opposing with all the weight of her influence its repeal in 1854, this State does not ask, nor does she desire, the restoration of that line. After full and free discussion her people have declared against the extension of Slavery into any of the Territories, and this they regard as a disposition of that question until revoked by the same authority. Ever ready, nevertheless, as she has proved herself heretofore, New-York will, in all honorable ways, endeavor to reconcile the estrangements now existing in the country.

A magnanimous and loyal State, in such an exigency, may well forego the question whether assumed grievances are real or only imaginary; but while her action should be marked by patience, calmness, conciliation and fraternal affection, there should be no surrender of important rights, nor sacrifice of vital principles. It is equally clear she should not insist on points of pride, or on mere abstractions.

Though brought forward under misapprehension, one such grievance is alleged against this State. In 1840, conformably to the generally received opinion of that day, the Legislature passed a statute granting a trial by jury, in the Courts of this State, to persons charged as being fugitives from service. Afterwards, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, decided that all State laws, even though subordinate to the Federal enactments, and favorable to the extradition of fugitives, were inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void; and so this statute of our State, which granted a trial by jury, became ineffective. It has been universally held to be obsolete by all our commentators and all our public authorities, although now improperly classed among what are technically called "personal liberty laws," and made occasion for exciting jealousies and discontents. I therefore recommend its repeal.

In this connection, and while disavowing any disposition to interfere with what exclusively pertains to the individual States, and in a spirit of fraternal kindness, I would respectfully invite all those States which have upon their statute books any laws of this character, conflicting with the Federal Constitution, to repeal them at the earliest opportunity; not upon condition that a more equitable Fugitive Slave law be passed, nor upon any other conditions, but for relying for the proper modification of this enactment upon the justice and wisdom of the Federal authorities. Let the Free States fulfill all the obligations of the Federal Constitution and laws, then, with propriety, may may exact like obedience from all the other States.

That the President and Vice President elect, though constitutionally chosen, were unacceptable to a portion of the South, was the cause first avowed, for secession. This ground, however, proving untenable as soon as assumed, the agitators fell back upon other alleged grievances and renewed their complaints with a view to exasperate and alarm the people of those States with life and painful fears.

Every one knows or may know that the newly elected President and Vice-President not only can have no motive nor desire to do any injury to the complaining States, but that they will have no power to exercise for such a purpose.

The Senate of the United States is now controlled by the same political majority which has controlled it for the two last Presidential terms; the House of Representatives, already chosen for half the term for which the President and Vice-President are elected, are of the same majority as the Senate; and the Supreme Court is practically the same as it has been for nearly a quarter of a century, and all the constitutional guaranties are in force now as heretofore, against Executive usurpations or sectional interference.

While the question of Slavery, throughout all history has been a subject of debate, the record of the past will show that the people of the Free States have remained content with the disposition of the subject made by the Constitution and federal laws, and have refrained from any political agitation of it until attempts were persistently made to extend the institution into the national domain, with a view, as we have seen, to increase the number of the Slaveholding States. The alternative was now forced upon the Northern States, either of a ceaseless agitation of the subject of Slavery, with a view to its removal even from the Slaveholding States themselves, or else of resisting its introduction into the public domain through the intervention of the Federal Government. They chose the latter, and have on all occasions proclaimed, and in the most solemn manner pledged to Slave States, the entire, absolute, and unquestioned control, regulation, management and disposition of Slavery within their own borders. This is the position of the Free States to-day, as it always has been; and the convictions and sentiments of the whole people, save those of a mere fraction, are in harmony with it.

Angered by private griefs, or fat what they have deemed an unjust Fugitive-Slave act, a few inconsiderate persons of Northern States have made either actual or seeming aggressions upon the rights of the people of the Slaveholding States. This, of course, has been met by the people of the latter in a temper and spirit hostile and retaliatory, as might have been expected. Vindictive laws have been passed by them and peaceable and unoffending citizens, of Northern birth, have been degraded or banished by Southern communities and authorities.

What is especially wanted, both at the North and at the South, is not only a cessation of hostile words and acts, but a complete restoration of all those amicable and fraternal relations which formerly existed in every portion of the Confederacy, and without which the Union ceases to confer its highest advantages.

No apprehension, however, need be entertained that the people of this law-abiding State would in any case suffer their authorities or agents in the State or Federal Government to invade or impair any constitutional right or privilege of the Slave States; on the contrary, they stand always as ready to guarantee those rights as to defend their own; and I think it would be well for the Legislature to give such new and solemn utterances to these convictions as shall afford to the people of all the Southern States the assurance that all their rights, under the Constitution and the laws, are recognized, and will, on the part of the people of this State, be respected and maintained inviolate.

I fully believe that if justice and moderation shall mark the conduct of the loyal States, we shall safely pass the present crisis, as we have passed many others, without loss of substantial rights or self-respect; for I am unwilling to admit that there are madmen, either at the North or South, sufficiently formidable in power or in numbers to destroy the Union of the States; a Union which has been productive of inestimable good; a Union in which all sections and parts have contributed, in diverse though harmonious modes, to that common result of strength, stability and happiness, manifest to every eye, in every direction, throughout the length and breadth of this extended land.

In view, however of the momentous questions involved, it becomes the solemn duty of the National Executive to act with promptitude and firmness; the National Legislature with moderation and conciliation; and the public Press, throughout the country, with that regard to the rights of all sections and interests which its vast influence and responsibilities demand.

Every State can do something, and ought to do all that it can to avert the threatened danger. Let New-York set the example in this respect. Let her oppose no barrier; but, on the contrary, let her representatives in the Federal Legislature give their ready support to any settlement that shall be just and honorable to all; a settlement due alike to the cherished memories of the past, the mighty interests of the present, and the myriads of the future. Let her stand in an attitude of hostility to none; but, extending the hand of fellowship to all, and living up to the strict letter of that great fundamental law, the living and immortal bond of the union of the States, cordially unite with other members of the Confederacy in proclaiming and enforcing the determination that the Constitution shall be honored and the Union of the States shall be preserved.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 2.

$2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '64	104	
3,000	Erie R. 1st Mt. Bs.	101	
4,000	Hnd. Riv. S. F. Bs	56⅜	
6,100	Mud. Riv. 3d Mt Bs	83	
25,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p c. 1st Mt Sub'g Fd Con Bs	95	
2,000	Mich. So. 1st Mt Bs	80	
10,000	LaC. & Mil. G. Bs	15	
5,000	Del. Lk. & W. 2d Mt	90	
14	Shoe & Leather Bk.	99	
150	Pacific Mail S. Co.	86	
40	do	86¾	
10	N. Y. Central R.	76⅞	
25	do	70¾	
850	do	77	
500	do	s10	76⅞
100	do	s15	77⅛
585	Erie Railroad		40
100	do	s8	39⅞
250	do		40¼
185	Hnd. R. Railroad		46
50	do		46⅜
300	do		47
100	do	s15	47¼
50	do	b30	47
550	Har. R. Preferred		36
100	do	s20	36
100	do		36¾
25	do		36⅜
20	Reading Railroad		37⅛
20	do		37⅛
450	do		38
500	do	b30	38⅛
150	Mich. Cen. R.		52⅛
700	do	s10	52
50	do	s20	52⅜
500	do		52⅛
600	Harlem Railroad		15
400	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		15⅜
1060	do		15⅛
200	do		15¾
70	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		35
200	do		35½
20	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.		65½
50	do		66
10	New-Jersey R.		126
50	Panama Railroad		112
10	do		112⅜
20	do		112¾
395	Ill. C. R. Scrip		79
100	do	s3	77
100	do	s5	77
180	do	c	77¾
50	do	s1w'k	76⅜
100	do	s30	75
100	do	s30	75⅜
125	Galena & Chic. R.		69
25	do		69¼
400	do	s10	69¾
950	do	b30	69⅜
100	Cl. & Toledo R.		33
350	do		33⅜
100	do	s5	33⅜
400	do		33⅞
100	do	s10	33⅜
1500	do		34
200	do	b10	34⅜
10	Ch. & Rock I. R.		54⅜
800	do	s30	54⅜
100	do	s30	54¾
1275	do		55
50	do	b15	55⅛
50	do	b15	55¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cnexin		93
1,000	Virg'a 6s, sx in		76
1,000	Miss. State 6s		70
5,000	do. s60 ex int		69
5,000	do		70¾
5,000	do		71
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, ex int		86
1 000	E. R. 1st Mt. Bs.	101¼	
10,000	Mich Cen. 8 p c. 1st Mt Sub'g Fd Con Bs	95	
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	84	
25	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	85	
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	88	
25	do	89	
210	N. Y. Central R.	78⅜	
150	do	s30	78⅜
220	do	s15	78¾
450	do		79
35	Penn. Coal Co.		78
200	Erie Railroad	s5	40¾
11	do		40
150	do		40¾
50	do	b30	40¾
150	do		40¾
170	Hudson Riv. R.		48¾
100	do	s30	48
100	do		48⅝
100	do	b15	49
100	do		49
650	Harlem Railroad		16
300	Harlem R. Pref.		38⅜

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2—P. M.

THE NEW-YEAR opens on the Stock Exchenge end in Wall-street with a rise of *five per cent.* on nearly all Stock securities and speculative shares, and a more hopeful and buoyant feeling in financiel and political affairs generally. In reference to the letter, the dispetches from Washington up to the adjournment of the Stock Exchange had not taken a very definite shape, but the fact that the Administration at Washington have taken a decided stand for the preservation of the Federal revenue laws at Charleston, and the defence of the flag and Constitution of the Government, inspires the most confident belief that the worst of our political trouble has been passed. The very conciliatory temper of the Message of the Governor of New-York on Federal affairs and the present sectional discussion, has also contributed to this feeling. Added to all which, so far as Stocks are concerned, is the circumstance that the market had been heavily oversold on most of the speculative shares, and especially so on several of the Railway stocks, which the London orders have been rapidly absorbing since the crisis was developed in November. We also remark the inauguration of a fresh speculation in several of the cheap or low-priced Western Shares, like Toledo, Michigan Southern and Michigan Central, and in the common and preferred shares of the Harlem Company, incident to a recent settlement of some of the financial difficulties of the concern, on the maturing common bonds and outstanding Albany Extension certificates of the Company. The shares of the Hudson River and Reading Roads participate in the general rise, and, altogether, the business of the Exchange this afternoon resumed the appearance of a strong speculative movement for the rise. The contingency that the main basis of this rise—the settlement of political troubles—may be impaired or overturned for the time by some unexpected violence at Charleston, or serious disagreement at Washington, appears to be lost sight of in the prevailing disposition to assume that the worst has been seen, and that a restoration of sectional harmony, through some action or another at Washington, is ultimately certain. That the imminence of a bloody collision between the Federal and State authorities has been greatly lessened by the turn of affairs in the Cabinet at Washington, and the general sentiment of the country to support the Administration in all measures dictated by honor and self-respect, as well as such as are due to the Constitution and laws of the General Government, while we are to have such a Government, there seems to be little question.

At the early session of the Stock Exchange the prices were 2@3 ₱ cent. higher than on Monday, but the business done was scercely above a fair average, some uncertainty obtaining as to the real purport of the political rumors. At the Second Board the demand from buyers was renewed with increased eagerness, and more than the usual amount of transactions was accomplished, the market after the printed list continuing to show much firmness. Later in the afternoon, the course of prices was not materially changed, the dealings, however, being less excited. The following are about the closing quotations:

Central	76¾	Michigan Central	54⅛
Erie	40	Michigan Southern	16
Illinois Central	78¼	Mich. Guaranteed	37
Missouris	ex div 71	Panama	113⅛
Pacific	89⅛	Galena	70
Hudson	48⅛	Toledo	31¼
Herlem	10	Quincey	66⅛
Harlem Preferred	38¾		

The Banks and private Banking-houses, and also the Sub-Treasury, have been busily employed to-day in the disbursement of the January dividends, the extent of which will, no doubt, be reflected in the morning by the heavily-increased clearances or exchange of checks between the Banks through the Clearing-House. The reinvestment of these dividends will probably be felt in the course of a few days, either on the purchase of dividend Securities at the Stock Exchange or of mercantile paper through the Discount Brokers. The market for Money at Bank is as easy as could be desired at 7 ₱ cent., where the securities offered are unexceptionable, and within reasonable date. The principal material for discount, outside of Bank, is in 60-day acceptances on first-class houses here, drawn from the South, and remitted from the Cotton ports as an Exchange operation. These go at from 10@12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, which is the more readily submitted to, as a much larger difference is secured at the points from which the bills are drawn.

The Exchanges on Europe continue easier and more decidedly in favor of this side than the most sanguine expectations could have relied upon after the receipt of nearly seven millions in Bullion from England. The *Kangaroo*, which was at first reported to have £10,000, delivered on Monday nearly £100,000, or $463,100 in value, and a further considerable sum is looked for by the *Australasian*, due to-night or in the course of to-morrow. On London, first-class bills for the next mail are quoted 104@105 ₱ cent. The Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending Dec. 17:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Total for the week	$699,503	$1,513,182	$2,294,601
Previously reported	60,646,734	66,775,593	104,956,056
Since Jan. 1	$61,350,237	$68,288,775	$103,250,657

COTTON MOVEMENT FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856
Rec. at P'ts	1,619,000	2,143,000	1,781,000	1,961,000	1,498,000
Ex. to G. B.	693,000	821,000	837,000	934,000	813,000
Ex. to France	177,000	194,000	249,000	111,000	141,000
Ex. other F. P.	102,000	91,000	132,000	84,000	98,000
Total Export.	972,000	1,108,000	918,000	930,000	751,000
St'k on hand	806,000	964,000	712,000	822,000	695,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	101,000	129,000	143,000	162,000	143,000
Ex. to G. B.	88,000	93,000	88,000	83,000	80,000
Ex. to France	21,000	10,000	21,000	9,000	14,000
Ex. other F. P.	13,000	9,000	13,000	7,000	11,000
Total Exports	122,000	118,000	99,000	49,000	85,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their circular, remark:

"The deficit reaches 524,000 bales; next week a further 50,000 or so must be added. The action of the Conventions of the various Southern States at their meetings during January will be closely watched. If resolutions of secession pass, which at the moment seem more than probable, the movement of Cotton to the seaboard of each seceding State must be interfered with for a time at least. Planters will not risk their property out of their hands, nor will buyers run the risk of having vessels sail without a clearance from the officers of the Federal Government."

The Governor of New-York, in his Annual Message, to-dey, favors the temporary reimposition of tolls during the season of Cenal navigation, upon the competing railways, but adds the additionel suggestion thet the special restriction to *two cents* ₱ mile, for passenger fares, on the New-York Central, should be so equalized as to bring this line under the more liberal rule of *three cents*, as under the General Railway law of 1850, now applied to ell other lines. The two measures combined will strike the public, no doubt, as simply amounting to a tax upon the people who use the Central line. The State secures something for the Canals, in the shape of Summer tolls on freight on the railroad, and the Central Company find their equivalent in an increased charge upon passengers. There is much justice to the Company in the proposed arrangement, if the original compact is to be changed for the benefit of the Canal fund, but we cannot regard this policy in any other light than as another form of taxetion upon the public, then a direct imposition, to which, as a means for the necessary support to the Canal Debt, the people of this great State have never objected.

The Governor stetes the fact thet in the course of the verious Constitntional amendments adopted in end since the year 1846, the annual charge upon the Canal revennes has grown to the large sum of $4,382,107, including cost of repairs and superintendence, and a contribution to the Sinking Fund which is to extinguish the principal of the several Canal Debts in eighteen years. While the revenues of 1860 show a most liberal *increase* in Canal tolls and a commendable retrenchment in the cost of repairs end superintendence over 1859, the resulting balance against the Canals in meeting the Constitutional requirements is still nearly two millions of dollars. The gross revenues are:

For tolls on the Erie Canal	$2,055,220 22	
Champlain Canal	114,128 11	$2,169,384 33
Oswego Canal		109,640 03
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		20,089 09
Chemung Canal		18,579 46
Crooked Lake Canal		883 34
Chenango Canal		22,214 37
Black River Canal		6,330 71
Genessee Valley Canal		30,801 74
Oneida Lake Canal		290 33
Baldwinville Canal		21 17
Oneida River improvement		1,015 98
Seneca River towing-path		144 06
Cayuga Inlet		103 44
Total from canal tolls		$2,379,534 04
From rent of surplus waters		1,767 24
From interest on current canal revics, &c		35,287 11
Total		$2,416,583 39

The charges upon these revenues are thus arranged in tha Message:

1. To pay the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs of the canals—which, during the fiscal year ending with Sept. 30, amounted to $726,976 03.

2. To pay the interest and provide a sinking fund to pay the principal of the canal debt as it existed on the 1st of June, 1846, $1,700,000.

3. To pay the interest end provide a sinking fund to pay the principal of the general fund debt, $350,000.

4. To pay the interest and provide a sinking fund to pay in eighteen years the canal debt of $12,000,000, contracted to enlarge and complete the canals, viz:

Of interest	$710,000 00
Of Sinking Fund	406,242 65
Total	$1,116,242 65

5. For the support of Government, $200,000.

6. To pay the interest and provide a sinking fund to pay, in eighteen years, the floating debt loan of $2,500,000, contracted under authority of article 7, section 12, of the Constitution, and chapter 274 laws of 1859, $288,888 88.

7. The remainder to be expended each year upon the canals until they are completed, and after that as the Legislature may direct.

The Funded Debt of the State on Oct. 1, 1860, was, of

General Fund Debt	$5,505,054 37
Of Canal Debt	27,064,584 48
Making a total of	$33,570,238 85

The Stock or Funded Canal Debt outstanding on Sept. 30, was authorized by the Constitution as follows, viz:

Pursuant to		Bearing Annual Interest of
Article 7, section 1	$10,721,998 99	$537,677 00
Article 7, section 3	13,200,000 00	782,000 00
Article 7, section 10	642 585 49	34,029 28
Article 7, section 12	2,500,000 00	150,000 00
Total	$27,064,584 48	$1,524,306 28

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following eggregates, as compered with those of the previous week:

	Dec. 21.	Dec. 31.	
Capital Stock	$11,807,545	$11,807,545	
Loans	27,072,905	26,927,097	Dec. 145,808
Specie	3,938,060	3 984,464	Inc. 43,364
Due from other banks	1,626,483	1,580,557	Inc. 54,074
Due to other banks	3,281,098	3,482,991	Inc. 201,893
Deposits	15,216,612	15,133,744	Dec. 82,868
Circulation	2,629,430	2,610,716	Dec. 8,714

The Illinois Central Company's business for December was very active in freights for the South. The earnings for the month were $227,309 99, against $198,285 35; the sales of land, $151,114 12; the cash collected, $80,976 07. For the last quarter of 1859 and 1860, the comparative statement is:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Traffic	$682,919 04	$791,198 52	$108,279 48
Sales of land	77,394 23	632,049 05	$54,654 81
Cash collected	172,027 38	321,279 12	149,251 74
Total	$932,340 60	$1,744,526 69	$812,186 93

We are requested to state that the interest on the Bonds of the Lackswanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad Company, due on the 1st of January, will be paid as usual at the Mercantile Bank.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1860.

Balance to credit "Income Account," after dividend, Jan. 3, 1860, per statement		$950,518 86
Add—Excess of receipts over estimate for portion of December, 1859		10,227 55
Total		$960,746 41
Deduct—Payment for portion of Sterling Bonds, retired in December, 1859, the balance having been paid from the Sinking Fund		442,830 13
Surplus after dividends of 1859		$517,916 28
Receipts—from Dec. 31, 1859, to Dec. 31, 1860:		
For Passengers	$688,378 74	
For Freight, merchandise, (including baggage)	616,578 04	
For Freight, treasure	128,946 38	
For Mail transportation	50,000 00	
For Miscellaneous, wharfage, light money, interest, &c	14,972 66	
For Earnings uncollected, or for which returns have not been received, estimated	50,000 00	$1,558,875 82
Total		$2,068,792 10
Deduct—Interest on Sterling Bonds, (£540,000,) with Exchange and Commission	$166,466 45	
Interest on Convertible Bonds, $24,000, at 7 ₱ ct.	1,680 00	
Running Expenses, including materials, repairs, subsistences, labor, &c.	406,050 55	
Equipment Account—new cars, &c	17,019 32	
Permenent improvements, (paid for out of income account, *Construction* being closed.)		
New wharves	20,072 13	
Water works	15,204 16	
Dredging machines	18,489 96	
Stone breakers and engines	5,000 00	
Total	$75,765 57	
Office Expenses	22,904 73	
New-Granadian Government on account of Proportion mail receipts	10,000 00	$702,899 30
Total		$1,365,982 89
Dividend No. 16, paid July 2, 1860, on $4,976,000, 6 ₱ ct.	$298,560 00	
Dividend No. 17, payable Jan. 2, 1861, on $4,976,000, 6 ₱ cent	298,560 00	
New-Granadian Government, Proportion of do., 3 ₱ ct.	17,973 60	
Paid Trustees Sinking Fund, July, 1860	50,000 00	
Appropriated to Sinking Fund, December, 1860	50,000 00	
Total	$100,000 00	$715,993 60
Surplus after Dividends of 1860		$650,800 20

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Assets.	
Construction Account	$8,000,000 00
Cash in Bank	204,920 82
Loans on demand	127,455 75
Amounts due from agents and others	98,093 52
Cavan Brothers & Co., London	49,557 31
Sinking Fund	50,309 06
Real Estate, on the Isthmus and Islands in the Bay of Panama	60,431 67
Stock North Atlantic Steamship Company	500,000 00
Steamer Guatemala, (cost $155,000) valued at	130,000 00
Steamer Columbus, (cost ($50,500,) valued at	25,000 00
Steam-tugs and Launches in Bay of Panama, (cost $50,560) valued at	25,000 00
Interest in Sailing Vessels, (cost $41,000,) valued at	28,000 00
Total	$9,362,828 13
Liabilities.	
Capital Stock	$4,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Nicholas Nickleby—The Conjugal Lesson—Spectre Bridegroom.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Pauline—Tom Noddy's Secret.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Cataract of the Ganges—Four Lovers—Therese.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Adrienne Lecouvreur.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Monster of St. Michael.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—What is It?—Astec Children—South African Aborigines.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway—Farces, Pantomimes, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Sam Cowell—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning lead to the hope that, with the opening of the new year, a different course of policy towards the Southern agitators has been determined upon by the Administration. The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, which has recently returned with the expedition sent out to survey the proposed route for a railroad across the Isthmus at Chiriqui, together with another war-vessel at Norfolk, has been ordered to be kept in readiness to proceed to Charleston at a moment's warning, and a rumor is current that all the important Southern posts are to be immediately reinforced. Another significant indication is to be found in the fact that the militia of the District of Columbia is to be reorganized, the Secretary of War having, at the recommendation of Gen. Scott, appointed Capt. Charles Stone as Inspector-General for the accomplishment of that object. A still further indication will be recognized in the action of the President yesterday. It was understood that he would send in to Congress a special message in reference to affairs in South Carolina, but this was delayed, and instead, he sent in a nomination for "Collector of Revenue in the neighborhood of Charleston Harbor." The name of the individual nominated to this important position is not known with certainty, though William McIntire, of New-York, is mentioned as probably the person.

The great feature of Congressional proceedings yesterday was the speech of Mr. Baker, the new Republican Senator from Oregon, in response to the secession speech of Senator Benjamin, delivered on Monday. It was a masterly effort, and a triumphant refutation of the arguments of the Senator from Louisiana. He denied the right of secession *in toto*, and conclusively proved, from uncontrovertible authorities, that the Constitution, instead of being a mere compact between sovereign States, is, in fact, a perpetual bond between the people of the whole country. Mr. Baker, without concluding, yielded to a motion to adjourn; but before the adjournment took place, Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, asked and obtained leave to present a preamble and resolution virtually sanctioning the demand of South Carolina that the Federal troops be withdrawn from the fortifications in Charleston harbor, though not expressly saying so in so many words. They were laid, on the table and ordered to be printed. In the House, the day was spent principally in an effort to get a vote on a resolution of inquiry in reference to the late rebellious movements in South Carolina, and of course involving an investigation of the position of the Administration regarding the question of secession. The House adjourned with the understanding that the vote is to be taken to-day. Two documents from New-Jersey, relating to the condition of the Union—one, a memorial from the citizens of Newark, and the other the resolutions passed at the late Union meeting at Trenton—were referred to the Special Committee. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

Telegraphic reports from North Carolina and Georgia assert that the Government fortifications and arsenals have been seized in those States, and that they are in possession of the State troops.

The time of the South Carolina Convention is now mostly spent in secret session, and probably very little that is actually done is permitted to be made public. A communication was on Tuesday received from the Commissioners in Washington, but it was immediately laid on the table, to be considered secretly. An ordinance has been passed which defines and prescribes the punishment for treason. It declares that treason consists in levying war against the State, adhering to its enemies, and giving them aid and comfort—for all which the penalty is "death without the benefit of clergy." Another ordinance provides that all judicial powers shall revert to the State; and another that all powers heretofore vested in Congress shall be vested in the General Assembly of the State.

The Legislature of the State of New-York assembled on Tuesday the 1st inst. In the Assembly, Mr. D. C. Littlejohn was reëlected Speaker *viva voce*, and Mr H. A. Risley Clerk. The proceedings yesterday opened with the reading of the Governor's Message, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Webster gave notice of a bill for a New-York Sunday law; Mr. Benedict of a bill to amend the Bribery laws; Mr. Woodruff of a bill to repeal Sec. 42 of the Metropolitan Police law relating to Sunday traffic. Mr. Robinson submitted a compromise of the Slavery question, in the shape of resolutions providing for the admission of Kansas as a State with her present Constitution, and that the whole remaining territory be divided into two great States, which should be admitted into the Union as soon as they adopt Constitutions Republican in form, whether tolerating Slavery or not. Laid over. A motion of Mr. Barber to appoint a Select Committee of nine on Federal Relations was laid on the table. In the Senate yesterday, after the reading of the Governor's Message, Mr. Spinola, (Dem.,) of Queens County, presented a preamble and resolutions, setting forth that treason exists in one of the States of the Confederacy, and directing the Governor to tender to the President of the United States the services of the militia of this State to aid in enforcing the laws and preserving the Union; also, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the condition of the military force of the State, and, if necessary, to report a bill to raise $10,000,000 to properly arm the State. The resolutions, together with that part of the Governor's Message relating to national affairs, were referred to a Select Committee of five. Mr. Colvin offered resolutions touching the Fugitive Slave law, and Slavery in the Territories, recommending modifications in the former, and pledging the State to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty in the latter. Laid on the table. Mr. Manierre gave notice of a bill to repeal all the New-York City Railroad bills passed last year; Mr. Lawrence of a bill to repeal the "Personal Liberty bill" of 1840; Messrs. Grant and Goss of a bill to repeal the capital punishment law of last year, and Mr. Ramsey of a bill to amend the divorce law.

The Pennsylvania Legislature also met on the 1st instant and organized. The Message of Gov. Packer was read in both Houses yesterday. It takes firm ground against the constitutional right of secession; at the same time it recommends a careful examination of the alleged reasons for the movement, and when found to be valid, that the causes be removed and security given for the future. It recommends the passage of a law permitting a temporary sojourn of slaves with their masters in the State, and that the rights of the master during such sojourn be protected. It suggests the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and its extension to California. On Tuesday Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, introduced into the Senate a preamble and resolutions expressing the willingness of Pennsylvania to pass all necessary laws for the redress of real grievances of any sister State, and a desire to cultivate friendly relations with all; at the same time it avows adhesion to the doctrines of Jackson's proclamation against nullification, and pledges itself to contribute men and means for the preservation of the Union. They were referred to a select Committee of five, who yesterday made a favorable report, which, after some discussion, was laid over. In the House, Mr. Randall offered a series of resolutions, which were laid over under the rule, recommending a repeal of all acts impeding the free execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and declaring it to be the duty of every citizen to aid in the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The Massachusetts Legislature assembled yesterday and organized, though it is understood that Gov. Andrew's message will not be sent in until Saturday. The presiding officers of both Houses made brief allusions to the prevailing excitement. In regard to the Personal Liberty law, the President of the Senate remarked that Massachusetts had been accused of unfaithfulness, but said that she had always been ready to submit to judicial decision.

The mails by the *North American*, whose arrival at Portland has been announced, reached this City yesterday. London journals are of one day's later date than those previously received. Notice is again taken in the *Times* of the agitation in this country, and the *pros* and *cons* of secession are argued at length. The *Times* reduces the doctrine of peaceable secession to an absurdity when it supposes that, under such a theory, any one of the States can destroy the Union while nothing is left to the Union itself but to act as well as it may the part of victim and martyr. From the continent of Europe we hear, on good authority, that negotiations are on foot for the sale of Venetia. Upon one point people seem to be agreed, that either by war or diplomacy, Venetia shall be made Italian during the ensuing Spring.

The steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived below last night, but was unable to come up on account of thick weather. Her advices are one day later than those by the *North American*.

A telegram from Fort Kearney, dated July 1, announces the arrival there on that date of the California Pony Express, with San Francisco news to Dec. 19. The news is unimportant. There had been incessant rains since the last Express, entirely obstructing business, but of great benefit to the farming interest.

There was much excitement, yesterday, on the Stock Exchange, following the advent of the New Year, and the appearance of various political dispatches from Washington, most of which held out the hope of an early settlement of the troubles between the North and South. The average rise of the day was about *five per cent.*

A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour, which advanced 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. Wheat and Corn were in fair request at firmer prices. Cotton was active and buoyant, Middling Uplsnd closing at 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb. Provisions, Groccries, Hay, Hops, Naval Stores, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Scotch Pig Iron, were in limited demand. Hides, Tobacco, Whisky, Lath and Beeswax, were rather more sought after. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Cattle Market at Forty-fourth-street was all thrown into Wednesday this week, on account of the Tuesday holiday. Business was not as lively, however, yesterday, as might have been supposed. The stock of prime beef, mutton, pork and poultry previously laid in is not all consumed, so that butchers' wants were comparatively light, the 2,172 head fully sufficing. Only 2,771 bullocks have been sold during the week at all the City markets. Supposing the supply would be short, holders asked and obtained an advance of ¼c. in the morning, which fell to ¼c. at noon, and disappeared altogether before night, the closing sales being very slow and dull....Prime beeves commanded 9¼c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. net....Milch cows are quite dull this week, and if the distilleries around the City close their operations, as some will probably do, the trade will be even worse....Veal calves sell readily as fast as they arrive, the good ones at 7c. ₩ lb., live weight.....Sheep and lambs are worth about 25c. each more than one week ago. A few prime lots were weighed off at 5c.@5¼c.....Hogs sell as fast as they arrive, at ¼c.@¼c. advance from previously reported prices.

The Resurrection of the Government—The First Step Towards Peace.

Thank God, there are indications that we again have a GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES! Our news from Washington reports that the President has at last repelled the fatal seductions of Disunion, and aroused to a sense of his duties and responsibilities as the Executive,—sworn to uphold the Constitution and the laws of the American Union. It is reported that he has informed the South Carolina Commissioners that they cannot be received or treated in any other capacity than as Commissioners from one of the States of the Union;—that he has decided that Major Anderson shall be reinforced to any extent which his emergencies may require;—and that two vessels of war, lying at Norfolk, have been ordered to be made ready for immediate departure to the port of Charleston.

We hope and pray that this intelligence may not prove to be untrue. It will arouse throughout the land the most heartfelt applause. It will revive the confidence and trust of the nation,—which had begun to droop and falter under the pestiferous presence and influence of Disunionism in the councils of the Administration. The gallant exploit of Major Anderson has touched the American heart as nothing has done before since Gen. Taylor declined to surrender to the overwhelming army of Santa Anna. And if Mr. Buchanan will now sustain, with vigor and a prudent but unshakable determination, that noble officer, in his most difficult and responsible position, he will win for himself the grateful plaudits of the great nation whose power he wields, and whose honor is intrusted to his keeping. We assure him there is no party feeling in this matter in any part of the country. The peril of the hour sweeps away all thought of party rivalry, and silences every whisper of partisan contention. In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. Spinola, one of the boldest and most ultra Democrats in that body, introduced resolutions authorizing the State Government to raise *ten millions of dollars* and a *hundred thousand men*, if needed, to suppress rebellion and maintain the integrity of the American Union. *And both can be had at a week's notice if they are required.* The same spirit has shown itself in the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and from every State of the mighty West, when the occasion calls for it, will come the same demand, backed by millions of men and of money, that the Union must and shall be preserved. Mr. Buchanan cannot take too high or too resolute a tone upon this subject. Let him look to the People for support. It is his duty to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the honor unstained of the American flag. Let him perform that duty, in the high spirit of an American patriot,—and he will win the permanent gratitude and applause of the great body of the people of the United States.

But it must not be supposed that this universal longing for a more vigorous national policy, springs from a desire to have South Carolina *coerced* into remaining in the Union. The action or the fortunes of South Carolina, or of the whole South, weigh less than a feather in the scale. What is demanded now is *evidence that we have a Government*—that we have still at Washington a representation of the power and authority of the Nation—that the Union and the Constitution "still live,"—and that, too, not by sufferance, not by toleration, not at the mercy of any one State or any ten,—but by their own inherent and inextinguishable vitality, by the will of the People, justly represented and vigorously enforced by those whom they have placed at the head of their affairs. We want to know that there is still a Government *that can govern*,—not the mere shell and skeleton of authority,—but a vital, vigorous power that can execute the laws, uphold the honor of the American flag, protect the property of the Government, and make itself respected, whatever fortune may betide. Whether the Union is to be shattered or preserved,—whether States secede or not—whether war or peace follow in the footsteps of a vigorous policy, are matters of secondary consequence. The main,—the indispensable point is that we shall not be disgraced,—that anarchy shall not begin at head-quarters, that the high guardians of the Constitution shall not themselves set fire to the fabric, and lead the hellish work of its destruction. Let Mr. Buchanan give the country assurance of this, and everything else will be attended to in due time. When the anchor has been thrown out, and the great Ship of State is felt to be firm and immovable in the teeth of the howling tempest, the spars, and the rigging, and the cargo can be looked after at leisure.

Under no conceivable circumstances must Major Anderson be abandoned by the Government, or the fortress he holds be surrendered to any power hostile to the Government of the United States. There is no need of war—there need be no call for troops to cross the borders of a single Southern State. But every Federal fort at every menaced point should be made impregnable. There need be no attempt, as yet, to retake Fort Moultrie, or recover possession of the revenue cutter which a perjured officer has betrayed into the hands of South Carolina. It is humiliating, it is true, that Federal property should thus have been abandoned and given over to the enemies of the Union. But the past is past, and it is not wise to incur, in the attempt to remedy its errors, risks out of proportion to the advantages to be gained. Let us look to the present and the future. Let it be understood that the forts and other property now in possession of the Government must and shall remain so; that whatever troops and munitions of war may be needed to render them secure will forthwith be sent to them; and that any attack upon them will be at the peril of those who make it. If this had been done three months ago, we should have been saved from the fearful storm which now rages throughout the South. If it is done now, promptly and effectually, it will save us from infinitely greater perils in the future. We do not believe it would cost one drop of blood,—but if it did, that drop would purchase immunity from a thousand hereafter. In a critical emergency, no policy is so dangerous as that of fear. None is so wise and safe as the resolute policy of doing right, and leaving wrong to recoil on the heads of those who do it.

Let the Government thus anchor itself,—let it once thus place itself in an attitude of authority and power,—the only attitude which becomes a great nation under any emergency of its affairs,—and then we can talk about *Compromises* to some purpose. But until that is done, all talk of adjustments and compromises is idle and useless, because it is premature. Who has authority to offer, or to accept them? Who has a right to say what will "satisfy" the South,—or whether the North deems it essential to satisfy the South at all? We see that there are ten or fifteen discontented States,—but their degrees of discontent are as various as their numbers. No two of them are acting in concert. Not one of them has made any specific and intelligible statement of its grievances,—and we have no reason to believe that even upon this point any three of them could at once agree. There is no harmony of interests, no unity of councils, no concert of action, among them. The attempt to "compromise" with communities in such a state of disintegration, is as idle as the effort to compromise with the individual members of a raging mob.

We pay all due honor to those Northern men, and especially to those Northern Republicans, who have insisted upon the paramount duty of saving the Union, even at the sacrifice of something of party principle, and much more of party feeling. We do not underrate the courage nor the profound regard for the public good which has prompted Mr. Thurlow Weed, in this State, to throw the whole weight of his great political influence into the scale of compromise and conciliation,—nor do we doubt in the least that his efforts will do good. But for any distinct, practical compromise *the time has not arrived*. The elements for such an adjustment as would bring permanent peace to the country, (and neither section wants any other,) do not yet exist. No man and no body of men has any power to pledge the North, nor is there any authority clothed with power to act for the South. It is not for this Congress to say whether the Missouri line shall be restored,—nor has anybody the right to say that if restored, the South would accept it as a final end of the "irrepressible conflict." All these questions,—and all others growing out of this emergency, *belong to the coming Administration*. The people have committed to them the direction and control of their affairs. They will be responsible for the peace of the country,—and for that essential and equal justice to every State and to every section by which alone peace can be secured.

But men say this will be too late. The South will not wait. The Border States will be dragged into the maelstrom of disunion before that time arrives. Those States may as well understand, that they have duties to perform in this matter as well as the North. They have quite as much at stake as we have. Their interest in the Union is as real and as profound as ours. And they must undertake the control of their own conduct, at least to this extent, if they have the slightest desire for the preservation of their rights or the protection of their interests, in or out of the Union. The dissolution of this Union,—the overthrow of this Government, is not a thing to be accomplished in a day or in a month. It is not to be the hot achievement of momentary wrath, nor the instant result of a vote in Conventions or mass meetings. The Southern States may plunge themselves into fearful perils and greatly embarrass their own freedom of action, by the rash measures they may adopt. But that is at least quite as much their affair as ours,—and they have duties to perform in connection with it, quite as imperative as any that devolve upon us.

We are in favor of all just and proper measures of compromise made at the right time, and on the right basis. But we distrust the wisdom of thrusting upon the hot rage of the active Disunionists at the present moment, promises and pledges which we have no right to give, and which they have not the slightest disposition to take. Whatever is to be done on either side, should be done with dignity and a deliberate weighing of consequences. When this controversy is settled, we wish it to be *finally* and *decisively* settled. There never will be a better time for insisting upon such a settlement than now. The country is rich,—the hearts of the people are prepared for it,—and all men of all parties and all sections desire to know, once for all, what are to be the permanent relations of Slavery to the Federal Government. But let us have no patch-work,—no hasty, crude propping of the constitutional fabric. Let us have nothing rushed through in the heat of a panic, to be deplored and execrated by either party when the clouds shall have blown over. Whatever is done must be done with deliberation,—after a full study of the whole case, and with a clear and complete knowledge of the public sentiment in every section of the country.

In our judgment the present public sentiment in nearly all the Southern States is the result of an utter misapprehension of the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. It has been brought about by the most stesdy, relentless and infamous crusade of falsehood that ever disgraced the history of any civilized country. So long as that feeling prevails, no compromise can be made which will be worth the paper on which it is written. That misapprehension must be removed, as a preliminary step to any adjustment which will last a year, or give the slightest satisfaction to either section. It could be removed at once, if the intelligent men of the Southern States had the courage to tell what they know to be the truth about the Republican Party, and the man who has been chosen President of the United States. But as long as they assent in silence to the infamous falsehoods by which both are slandered;—as long as they lend themselves to the schemes of the conspirators by repeating their Shibboleth, and echoing their epithets, and countenancing their bald and shameless perversions of truth;—as long as they join in suppressing the real sentiments, and reiterated declarations of Mr. Lincoln, and permit the most glaring forgeries to be palmed off upon their people as the genuine expression of his opinions;—so long as they allow even their slaves to hear the Republicans spoken of as *blacks*,—and the President Elect as pledged to set them free,—they must not expect, nor do they deserve, that we of the North shall assume all the burden of preserving a Union which is worth far more to them than it is to us,—and which is imperiled only by their flagrant neglect of the most solemn duties that devolve upon citizens of a free Republic.

According to present appearances, there is but one thing which will dissipate these false apprehensions of Republican ascendency,—and that is, *actual experience of a Republican Administration*. Six months of the actual practical administration of affairs under Mr. Lincoln will do more to allay the Southern panic,—to refute the falsehoods which have wrought this wrong, and to restore peace and harmony to the country, than all the compromises that groundless wrath on the one hand can extort from irrational fears on the other.

The Movement in Texas.

Yielding to the irresistible pressure of the people of Texas, Gen. Houston has summoned a meeting of the Legislature for Jan. 21. Indications are not wanting that this act of compliance is far from cordial, and that the old hero sympathizes not at all with the policy and aims of secession. There is a direct bluntness about the call which confirms such belief. The meeting, for instance, instead of being fixed after the popular Convention, which meets Jan. 28, should have excited public feeling to an irreducible heat, is made preliminary to that assembly, thus rendering what conservative influences may still survive in the Legislature available timely to tranquillize the prevalent excitement. Nor is the necessity for the measure argued solely from the state of Federal relations. It is also ascribed to the turbulent condition of the frontier Indians, and to the important circumstance that "the Treasury is without means either to defend the frontier, or to meet ordinary expenses of the Government."

Nothing could more unmistakably demonstrate the ignorance in which this single-minded Governor is plunged in regard to the established tactics of the Disunionists,—or else his resolute hostility to their plot. The plan elsewhere adopted in all cases is to begin the movement by dropping an impenetrable veil over the poverty and peril of the State proposing to secede; to vote money as if the Treasury were exhaustless, and arm men as if there were no enemies to defy but Northern invaders; the insurrectionary tendencies of slaves being perhaps suspended in view of so golden an opportunity for revolt. As the pinch becomes sharper, as in South Carolina, the spirit of braggadocio grows fainter; the deliberations of the leaders are secret; and we only detect the real sufferings their madness inflicts, by the popular outcry at the stringency of direct taxes and forced loans. And it is not to be supposed these States are any nearer solvency than Texas. There is not one of them able to sustain its independence, garnished as it must be with the trappings of war, and the expense of diplomatic intercourse, for the space of a twelvemonth; not one of them but would be presently in the market as a mendicant for loans, which no capitalist can be found to advance to statesmen so rash, and financiers so unskilled and imprudent.

The only difference between Texas and its fellows is, that with its plentiful lack of means, it has not only to arm against the possibility of negro insurrection, but also to repress the excesses of the savages who have desolated the western counties,—to protect a foreign frontier, and to resist any attempt of the National Government to vindicate its authority in the State. These obligations, so much more grave and urgent than are suffered elsewhere among the seceders, will make secession for Texas, with its beggared treasury, a performance of singular difficulty. It is scarcely possible that the inhabitants of the section exposed to Indian outrages, and whose only security lies in the presence of Federal forts and garrisons, will cheerfully consent to have this safeguard removed, upon a speculation that the State may hereafter obtain money and procure soldiers. The proclamation of Gov. Houston will enforce attention to this danger.

An Argument in the Census.—The South has always entertained an aversion to the visit of the Census Marshal. And for obvious reasons. The returns are uniformly unfavorable to the claims set up in behalf of the industrial institution which is the vital element of Southern society; they disclose no advance in the social or material welfare of the population; they exhibit a growing disproportion between the development of the classes which represent capital, and those which represent labor. Perhaps no more striking evidence of this humiliating disparity can be found than in the returns of the current census for Charleston and New-York. The population of the former city in 1850 was 42,985, in 1860 it was 40,194—a decrease of four per cent. New-York is properly composed of an aggregate of towns, whose inhabitants are either the business-men of its mart, or who manufacture wares to be sold in its shops. To restrict the population to the mere Island of Manhattan would be a stretch of literalism which would disregard all economical and statistical laws. The real population of New-York may therefore be counted as in the subjoined table:

	1860.	1850.	Increase per cent.
New-York, (proper)	515,547	614,277	53
Brooklyn	127,618	278,425	114
Newark	38,894	72,655	65
Jersey City	6,856	29,256	327
Total	688,915	1,189,013	

Here is a net increase of *seventy-two per cent.*, against the decline of four per cent. in the future capital of a great Southern Confederation. Where figures bespeak so broad a difference between the result of the industrial systems of the two sections, words may safely be omitted.

Collection of Debts in South Carolina.

The secession of South Carolina from the Union formed by the adoption of the Constitution of 1787, raises very important and serious questions touching the rights of the citizens of all the other States and of all subjects of foreign Governments. By the United States Constitution it is declared that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the "*supreme law of the land*"—that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Congress may establish. This provision, conferring the power upon the General Government to establish tribunals of its own in every State, was to enable the citizens of the other States, and subjects of all foreign Governments, to prosecute their rights in each State under the jurisdiction of the United States. It had for its object a harmonious distribution of justice throughout the *Union*—and to confine the States in their judicial sovereignty to cases between their own citizens—and to prevent an undue exercise of power by any State over the rights of citizens of other States, or over the rights of foreigners, and thus preclude a conflict of laws. These conflicts of power and right necessarily arise after contracts have been entered into.

The Constitution of the United States, therefore, wisely declares that the judicial power vested in the United States Supreme Court shall not only extend to all cases arising under it, or under laws made in pursuance of it, or under treaties made by the United States,—but also to controversies between citizens of *different* States, or between citizens of any State and subjects of foreign Governments. And further, each State is expressly prohibited by the United States Constitution from making anything "but silver and gold coin" a legal tender in payment of debts.

By the *Secession Ordinance* South Carolina has swept away, not only the *Federal Courts* within her bounds, but has declared that the United States Constitution and United States laws have no force within her limits; and the question whether "gold and silver coin" constituted the only legal tender, in payment of debts, was mooted by the *Convention* which had just adopted the Ordinance of Secession. What becomes of the cases in law and in equity, in Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, now pending and undetermined in the United States Circuit and District Courts in the District of South Carolina? When, and how, and under what laws, and by what Judges, are those cases to be finally heard, tried, and disposed of? *What* will South Carolina make a legal tender, in payment of debts? How will *foreigners* residing in other *States*, and subjects of European Powers, be treated by the Courts of South Carolina? What chance will *they* have of even-handed justice in such Courts? These parties have contracted with the citizens of South Carolina under the Constitution and statutes of the United States as the "supreme law of the land." Will this "supreme law" be regarded *now* by the Courts of South Carolina in adjudicating upon rights based upon or growing out of such contracts—especially when the controversy is between her citizens and *foreigners*?

What South Carolina and her citizens have already received from the *North*, or from subjects of foreign Powers, cannot be easily got back. But future contracts and implications with that State, or with her citizens, will be made or incurred only by those who do not *think*, or read and consider. The gulf of *secession* has no bottom. It is a yawning abyss swallowing up all individual rights. Who can predict how soon *ex-post-facto* laws or laws impairing the obligation of contracts, or laws making *cotton bales*, at a fixed valuation, a legal tender in payment of debts, will be passed by the *South Carolina Nation*, now that it is free from the Constitution and laws of the United States. Will the *North*,—will Great Britain, or the subjects of any foreign power, continue to trade and traffic with such a nation? Can such a *nation* borrow money in any of the money markets of the *world*?

The City Chamberlain and the Park Bank.

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication:

The Park Bank, New-York, Jan. 2, 1860.

R. T. Haws, Esq., Comptroller.

Dear Sir: Permit me to call your attention to an article in the Tuesday's issue of The New-York Times, headed "City Chamberlain," &c., in which the following words occur: "When an order is given to the Park Bank to transfer the City account to the Broadway Bank, the former institution has to ask for an extension of one month."

As that statement is calculated to do great injustice to the Park Bank, and is known to you to be wholly untrue, I take the liberty of asking from you as the proper and authoritative source a refutation of that erroneous statement.

Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

REPLY OF THE COMPTROLLER.
Comptroller's Office, Jan. 2, 1861.

Chas. A. Macy, Esq., Cashier, &c.:

Sir: Your letter of this morning in reference to an article in the New-York Times, is received. It is due to you to state that no order has been given by me to transfer the City Funds from the Park Bank;—and further, that in two interviews with the President, he has assured me of the ability and readiness of the Bank to pay over the balance of the funds on deposit within twenty-four hours if required to do so.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

We regret the error which is so fully corrected in the preceding correspondence. The original statement was made on what we regarded as entirely reliable authority. We find on inquiry, however, that the error arose from mistaking a personal request of the Chamberlain for an official request from the officers of the Bank. Our remarks were not intended to intimate any doubt of the entire solvency of the Bank which, stands among the best in the City.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Beginning of the Session—Appearance of the House—What They Look Like—How They Swear.

The Governor's Message—How They Swear Again.

Warlike Manifestations—Efficiency of the Militia—Senator Spinola with his War Paint On—Repeal of the Railroad Bills—Officers of the House—How long the Machine will Run, &c., &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

"By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes."

Surely it must be—it is the Legislature. It comes upon us this time with the new year—making an awkward gap in our time-honored festival. Fortunately for us, and for the army of ladies that would otherwise be martyrs to a huge residuum of sweet cakes and pickled oysters, the session is short. Only, so long, indeed, as to ratify and fix with the oath and the symbol of office the will of the people and the decrees of King Caucus.

Senators hardly so much as said "how-dy-do" to each other, and to the old chairs that had been cooling for them these nine months aback, before they dissolved again, and betook themselves to the more congenial and, perchance, more appropriate avocation of "calling."

The House always has the laboring oar of the early session. It has 128 persons to swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and faithfully to discharge the duties of Members of Assembly. The official records call this taking the oath of office—in times past the irreverent have intimated that it was "subornation of perjury." Looking over the faces today as they sit, like the four-and-twenty fiddlers, all in a row, I wonder how many of all the elect have bethought them of the intact meaning of the swear they took yesterday, as they stood gathered in a ring with the Bible for a common centre, and the Secretary of State reciting the formula. There are one or two, or perhaps a half-dozen, or may be a score, that perchance, I have a suspicion, will give a liberal construction to the administered oath. I shall be agreeably astonished if even more than that do not come out of "the hundred days" with a weakened regard for the forms of law, and an appreciation of the money value of an Assemblyman's position, that is totally unwarranted by the Constitution of the State of New-York that they have so earnestly sworn to regard. But, as Mrs. Partington would say, "let us not expectorate." In good time we shall see of what stuff our legislators of 1861 are made.

I think, I can even now, however, speak confidently of the efficiency of the officers of the House. In all that constitutes a presiding officer, Mr. Littlejohn has no superior. His capacity is unquestioned—it is undoubted. Mr. Risley, the Clerk, is new to the duties of the desk. But a week's experience, with his natural abilities, will bring him out wonderfully. He has intelligence and readiness for a half dozen Clerks, and that urbanity of manners and evenness of temper that will smooth the rugged ways of the session and make the path of legislation smooth and easy.

The session of both Houses this morning was wearily occupied in hearing the Governor's Message read. You will have it in all its length and breadth to-morrow. Pardon the pun, will you, if I express the wish that it had less length and more breadth. As an annual communication, it is an ample review of all things—the Prince of Wales and the Japanese included—but as a Message, to use a most delicate phrase, it is utterly impotent. Each will review it for himself; and, for myself, I want to protest against its entire scope,—as an exaltation of the Executive, an insult to the Judiciary, a patronizing of the State Departments, and a dictation to the Legislature. Sitting around the circle of the Assembly as the Message is being read, I can see many a shrug of the shoulder, and hear almost as many demonstrations of disapproval as there are sentences. I venture the prediction that in no one of the essential points of the Message will the Governor's recommendations be followed. The two leading propositions I know will not be. When the Legislature of this State permits an increase of fare on the Central Railroad, it will be when the legislation is less free from the influences of that Corporation than it is now. When the law of 1840 is repealed, you may look for a differently constituted body to do it than that which confronts the Speaker's desk A. D. 1861. Make a note of that.

From the proceedings of the Senate you will judge that the temper of the upper House is not in harmony with the spirit of concession which breathes through the Message. Senator Spinola's resolutions, looking to the arming of the State, and to the timely appropriation of money, were received with decided approval by the people outside of the chamber, as well as by his colleagues. Senator Manierre will to-morrow introduce a resolution instructing the Military Committee of the Senate to inquire and report upon the military condition of the State, and to report what changes are necessary to render it efficient. He will follow this resolution with a bill to promote and encourage the efficiency of officers in the Militia. The bill proposes to vacate all commissions of regiment and company officers that have run more than seven years, and to direct elections for officers. The officers superceded are to become supernumerary, with all the privileges and exemptions of their commissions, except being in command. It is anticipated that the provisions of this bill would vacate at least three quarters of the commissions, and afford opportunity for the privates to choose active, efficient commandants.

So much of the Governor's Message as refers to our Federal relations, will have reference to a Select Committee in the Senate, and I am much mistaken if we do not have a report that will put the Empire State, on higher ground than that taken in the Message.

The Governor omitted in his message to mention anything of what is civilly called "the objectionable legislation of last Winter." Probably he thought enough capital had come to him already, without asking for more out of that pool. Indeed, I believe that instead of recommending the repeal of the railroad bills of last year, he urges the passage of more, or as he phrases it, "that the number of railroads in the upper part of the City be increased." But, as a reminder of what the Govarnor had omitted, and as intimation of what would be the fate of his recommendation, Mr. Robinson, this morning, gave notice in the Assembly that he should at an early day introduce bills to repeal the several railroad grants made last Winter. There will be some strange figuring when these repealing bills come to be acted on. I shall be strangely mistaken if they pass. I don't think anybody (except the believing ones) wants that done. At least, I don't believe that those who voted for them or he who vetoed them, will particularly desire to encounter them again.

There is much talk of a speedy termination of the session, of pushing the work, and all that sort of thing. Such talk is as familiar as household words. I always hear it through the first weeks of January; I never hear it through the succeeding month; and so the middle of April comes and goes before I can make garden, trim grape-vines, and set my little plantations in order for the Summer's growth and the Autumn vintage. Don't believe, therefore, that the Legislature will die out much before the $3 a day is exhausted.

LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The Clerk, James Terwilleger, Esq., called the roll, and a quorum of the Senate being in attendance, Lieut.-Gov. Campbell addressed the Senators as follows:

"Senators: Permit me to congratulate you upon your return here in health to resume your official duties. The annual session of this body is practically limited to one hundred days; this fact, with the knowledge that the business of legislation in this State is increasing each year, should admonish you of the necessity of giving all important subjects that may be presented for your consideration, early and prompt attention—particularly the bills relating to our public works, and the annual appropriation and supply bills for the support of our State Government. There is a constant effort upon the part of many of the citizens of this State to seek special legislation for the accomplishment of objects that can be obtained under general laws; and you will allow me to say that if the bills to which I have referred receive an early consideration, and you shall adopt some rule to discourage the special legislation to which I have alluded, you will be prepared to unite with the Assembly in an early adjournment of this session. You may rest assured of my best efforts to discharge the duties devolving upon the Chair with fairness and impartiality, and I trust I may rely upon your aid and assistance to give effect to the rules which you shall adopt for my guidance and your government.

Senators Walker and Conkling were appointed a

Committee to inform the Assembly that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

Senators P. P. MURPHY and J McL. MURPHY were appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor.

Adjourned until 11 to-morrow.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Governor's private Secretary presented the Governor's Annual Message, which was read.

Mr. SPINOLA offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Treason, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in one of the States of the Confederacy; and

Whereas, It is the religious, as well as the patriotic, duty of each State, in its sovereign capacity, as well as that of each citizen, to make every necessary sacrifice for the preservation of this Union of States, as they were united by WASHINGTON and his associates; and

Whereas, The State of New-York is now, as it ever has been and ever will be, unalterably and uncompromisingly in favor of the Union as it is; therefore,

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the Governor be, and he hereby is, directed, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to tender to the President of the United States the services of the Militia of the State, to be used in such manner, and at such times, as the President may deem best to preserve the Union, and enforce the Constitution and laws of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and are hereby directed to inquire into the condition, efficiency and available strength of the military forces of the State, and to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable day what legislation, if any, is necessary to render that branch of Government fully effective for any exigency that may arise; and, if requisite, that the said Committee report a bill to raise $10,000,000 to properly arm the State.

Mr. SPINOLA, on presenting the above, said he believed the time was approaching when old party divisions must be temporarily laid aside, and all good citizens unite for the preservation of the Union, and put down Northern Abolitionism and Southern faccitism, both of which are fatal to the preservation of this Confederacy and of the Constitution. The present evils, brought about by the ultraism of both sides, were fatal alike to the prosperity of the laboring man, to the progress of commerce, and to the success of free government. He favored giving to every section of the country its fullest rights under the Constitution, and to protect those rights at any hazard; but whoever should attempt to destroy this Union, must do so at his peril.

The resolutions were laid over.

After some debate, Mr. COLVIN offered a resolution that the fugitive act is unwise, if not unconstitutional, and should be radically amended. When so amended, any refusal to execute the law would be a violation of the Constitution, and would justify Congress in passing laws of protection. The Territories are the common property of the United States, and that as a final settlement of the Slavery question in the Territories, the people of this State consent that the Territorial people may determine for themselves whether Slavery shall exist in their Territories or not; that the Governor transmit these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives.

Mr. SPINOLA's resolutions, with that part of the Governor's Message relating to national affairs, were referred to a Select Committee of five. Mr. COLVIN's resolutions were laid on the table.

Several notices of bills were given; among them, by Mr. MANNIERRE, to limit the term of office in the State Militia, and to repeal all New-York City Railroad bills passed last session: by Mr. LAWRENCE—to repeal the act of 1840 to prevent citizens of the State being kidnapped or reduced to slavery; by Messrs. GRANT and GOWS—to repeal the capital punishment law of the last session; by Mr. RAMSAY—to amend the divorce laws; and by Mr. SPINOLA—to repeal the law of 1660 relating to West Washington Market and other property in New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The House was called to order at 11½ o'clock by WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Clerk of the last Assembly, and the members elect appeared and were sworn in by Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

Protests were presented by Messrs. HOPPS and MCCABE against the right of Messrs. KISSEY and ASCOLANIUS to their seats. Laid on the table.

On motion of L. C. ANDATA, the House proceeded to a viva voce vote for Speaker, and DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN was elected by the following vote:

For Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Republicans, 90.

For FRANCIS KIERNAN, Democrats, 31.

Mr. KIERNAN voted for GEO. W. VARIAN, of New-York, Mr. LITTLEJOHN not voting.

Messrs. KIERNAN and ROBINSON conducted the Speaker to his desk, and on taking the Chair Mr. LITTLEJOHN said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I am not unconscious of the arduous duties to which your partiality has called me, but I assume them with a firm purpose to discharge them fairly and impartially. The rules which you may adopt for your government shall be faithfully and firmly administered. The rights of the minority and of the majority shall be equally regarded, and it shall be my highest ambition to exercise the power which you have conferred upon me in such a manner as to command your confidence. We have assembled at a time when our beloved country is environed with fearful perils. A sovereign State, forgetful of her allegiance to the Union, has assumed an attitude of open rebellion to the laws and Government of the Republic. Other States threaten to follow her bad example. In this crisis it becomes us, as the representatives of the people of this great State to prove our attachment to the Union, and our purpose to preserve its integrity by prompt and harmonious concurrence in whatever legislation may be deemed necessary, without abandonment of principle, to contribute to this patriotic end. However we may differ on questions of a mere party character, in this high purpose we should have no divided counsels. While I would greatmen, under any circumstances, administer the duties of this Chair with the strictest impartiality, I shall be doubly unworthy to say and do nothing which may disturb the harmony of your deliberations when the condition of the country so imperatively demands the fraternal cooperation of all her sons. Again thanking you for the honor you have done me, I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. SHAW, the House proceeded *viva voce* to the election of a Clerk, and HARRISON A. RISLEY was elected.

Mr. RISLEY was voted for by the Republican members, and E. G. SUTHERLAND, of Westchester, by the Democratic members.

On motion of Mr. FISH, CHAS. DEWEASON, of Albany, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. ODELL moved to substitute the name of JOHN N. RILEY, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. CATLIN, GEO. C. DENNIS was elected Doorkeeper.

Mr. DARCY moved to substitute the name of MICHAEL KENNEDY, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. RICE, HENRY HENDERSON, of Erie, was elected first assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. DARCY moved to substitute the name of SILAS M. DIBBLE, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, SANDERS WILSON of St. Lawrence was elected Second Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved to substitute the name of JOSEPH WALLACE, which was lost.

Messrs. PERSON and KIERNAN were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the House.

Messrs. PENDERGAST and VARIAN were appointed a similar Committee to wait upon the Senate.

The rules of the last Assembly were adopted, subject to revision by a Committee.

The clergy of the city were invited to open the daily sessions of the House with prayer.

The Governor informed the House that he would communicate with the Legislature to-morrow by message.

The House took a recess till 4 P. M., then to meet for the purpose of drawing for seats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Assembly met at 4 P. M. yesterday to choose seats.

Messrs. BENEDICT, PIERCE, BINGHAM, J. SMITH and VARIAN were, on motion of Mr. BENEDICT, appointed a Committee to report the number of reporters, subordinate officers and clerks to be appointed.

Adjourned.

The House met to-day at 11 A. M., when the Annual Message of the Governor was presented by Mr. DOTY, Private Secretary to the Governor, and was read. [The Message is printed elsewhere.]

The Governor's Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and a motion to print extra copies was referred under the rule.

Mr. BENEDICT, from the Select Committee, reported in favor of reserving only fifteen seats on the floor for the reporters permanently attached to newspapers, and of appointing five extra door-keepers, making eight in all, and twenty-five pages for each half session. Agreed to.

The annual reports of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and of the Auditor and Commissioners of the Canal Fund, were presented.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice of a bill to repeal all the New-York City Railroad bills passed at the last session.

Mr. WEBSTER gave notice of a bill to amend the act to provide against unsafe buildings in New-York.

Also, of a bill for a New-York Sunday law.

Mr. BENEDICT gave notice of a bill to amend the bribery laws.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to repeal section 42 of the Metropolitan Police law, relating to Sunday traffic.

Mr. ROBINSON offered a preamble and concurrent resolutions.

Whereas, The government of the Territories has long been a disturbing element in our national politics, and has of late given rise to political discussions that appear to admit of no compromise, and to threaten the integrity of the Union—one party insisting that the general Government shall protect Slavery in the Territories, another that it shall prohibit it, and still another that it shall not interfere one way or the other; and

Whereas, All parties loyal to the Constitution and Union agree, that each State has the sole and exclusive power of determining its own domestic institutions, therefore to the end that this impediment to our National harmony be forever removed,

Resolved, (If the Senate concur) that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence, after the admission of Kansas as a State on her present application, to divide all the remaining territory so as to form two States, to be admitted as States of this Union so soon as the inhabitants thereof shall adopt State Constitutions Republican in form.

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That these resolutions, with the vote of this Legislature thereon, be forthwith transmitted to the Governor of this State, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States of this Union.

Laid over.

Mr. ROBINSON, in offering the resolutions, expressed his regret that he had been deprived of the opportunity of showing them in advance to many of the members of the House, so as to have heard some expression of their views in relation to the subject; but he was anxious not to delay their introduction, and he offered them now with the hope that they would meet the unanimous approbation of the House.

The resolutions, being concurrent, were laid over under the rules of the Assembly.

Mr. BAKER moved the appointment of a Select Committee of nine on Federal Relations. Laid on the table.

Mr. PEACE moved to fix Tuesday next for the election of a Canal Commissioner to place of Judge BARNES, deceased. Laid over.

Adjourned until 11 A. M., to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Message of Gov. Packer—Proceedings in Reference to the Secession Movement—Disunion Denounced.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Legislature assembled yesterday, but the Governor's Message was not delivered until noon to-day.

He declares the doctrine of Secession erroneous the Constitution is something more than a mere compact; organized resistance to the Federal Government is rebellion. If successful, it may be purged of the crime by revolution; if unsuccessful the persons may be executed as traitors. But, while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from allegiance to the Federal Government, nevertheless it is proper that we carefully and candidly examine the reasons alleged, and if they are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed, and reparation made for the past, and security for the future, for a Government created by the people should never do injustice to any portion of its citizens. Pennsylvania being included in the States alleged to have refused compliance with the Fugitive Slave law, he unhesitatingly avers that the State has been almost invariably influenced by a high regard for the rights of her sister States. After examining the present State laws, he says there is nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, leaving to the claimant the right to seek a remedy under the State or National laws. He recommends that the consent of the State be given to the master while sojourning in or passing through Pennsylvania to retain the service of the slave. He suggests the reenactment of the Missouri Compromise, and that the line be extended to California by amendment of the Constitution, recommends the Legislature to instruct our Representatives in Congress to support such an amendment; to be submitted to the State Convention for ratification; and if Congress fails to propose it, let it emanate from the people. He closes by declaring that Pennsylvania is devoted to the Union, and will follow the Stars and Stripes through every peril. He adds: "But before assuming the responsibilities that are foreshadowed, it is the solemn duty of Pennsylvania to remove every just cause of complaint, so that she can stand before High Heaven without fear and without reproach, and then she was ready to devote her lives and fortunes to the best form of government ever devised by the wisdom of man. Though a dark cloud now rests upon the Union, my hopes and affections still cling to it. My prayer is, that He who orders the destinies of nations, when he shall have punished us for our sins, will again have mercy upon us, and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, so that the Union may remain unbroken through all future time.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. DAVIS, of Venango, was elected Speaker.

Mr. RANDALL offered a series of joint resolutions, that it is not only the right but the duty of every citizen to aid in the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States; that any act of Assembly which impedes or postpones the exercise of such right, is a painful and direct violation of said Constitution, that the provisions contained in article four, section two of the Constitution of the United States, securing to the owners of fugitives from service or labor the right to deliver up to them said fugitives is a sacred and inviolable pledge, and any legislative infraction of this provision is, therefore, unconstitutional; that it is expedient to repeal the third, fourth, fifth and seventh sections of the act to prevent kidnapping, and to repeal certain slave laws passed March 3 1847, and also the ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth sections of the act to consolidate and amend the penal code, passed March 31, 1860.

Mr. RANDALL also submitted the following:

Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill embracing the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions.

Laid over under the rules.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 2—P. M.

A Democratic caucus of both Houses met this evening relative to Mr RANDALL's resolutions. After some opposition it was agreed to support them unanimously.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Allusions to the Secession Excitement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Massachusetts Legislature assembled today.

The Senate organized by choosing Mr. WM. CLAFLIN, of Newton, for President, and Mr. STEPHEN N. GIFFORD, of Dorchester, for Clerk.

The House elected Mr. JOHN A. GOODWIN, of Lowell, for Speaker, and Mr. WM. STOWE, of Springfield, for Clerk.

Both branches of the Legislature were then escorted by the Cadets to old South Church, where the annual election sermon was preached by Prof. PHELPS, of Andover Seminary.

Gov. BANKS is expected to deliver his valedictory address to-morrow.

Mr. CLAFLIN made a short address in accepting the office of President of the Senate, in which he said:

"While we meet under circumstances suspicious in our own State, a deep agitation pervades other parts of our country, causing every true patriot to feel the greatest anxiety. Disunion is attempted in some States, because, as is alleged, laws have been passed in others contrary to the Constitution of the United States. Massachusetts is accused of unfaithfulness in this matter, in some of her enactments. Although she has always been ready to submit to judicial decision, and is so still, she has ever guarded jealously the liberty of her citizens, and I trust ever will. We cannot falter now without disgrace and dishonor. Whatever action we may take, let us be careful of the rights of others, but faithful to our trusts, that we may return them to our constituents unimpaired."

Speaker PHELPS in his remarks to the House, uttered substantially the same sentiments.

Gov. ANDREWS' message will not probably be delivered till Saturday.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Maine State Legislature organized to-day. JOHN H. GOODNOW was chosen President of the Senate, and JAMES G. BLAIR Speaker of the House. The Senate is entirely Republican, and the House 127 against 26 Democrats.

Gov. WASHBURNE will probable deliver his message to-morrow.

NEBRASKA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The bill to prohibit Slavery was returned to the House yesterday with Gov. BLACK's objections. He takes substantially the same ground as he did last year, and makes a strong appeal against the measure on account of its probable influence in augmenting the excitement existing in the country. The bill passed the House over the veto by more than a two-thirds vote, and will pass the Council to-day by about 10 to 3. No bills of general nature have yet passed either House of the General Assembly.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus last night and fixed, and to-day the House organized by electing the entire Democratic ticket. Hon. JOHN MCAFEE of Shelby County, a Breckinridge man, was elected Speaker, and THOMAS B. MURRAY, of Benton County, a Douglasite, Chief Clerk.

New Restaurant and Lunch Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.—J. H. BAKER has just opened his new restaurant and lunch room in the new building, No. 125 Grand-st., one door East of Broadway, and adjoining Singer's Sewing Machine establishment. Every article in the entire department will be SERVED UP IN THE BEST STYLE, and will be of THE BEST the markets produce. A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY is connected with the above, wherein at all times can be found CAKES PIES, FANCY CAKES, &c., &c; thus combining two distinct departments in one.

J. H. BAKER,
No 125 Grand-st., and No. 31 John-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JAOKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusts to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Elastic thread elastic stocking for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Happy New-Year, 1861.—Ladies, we wish you all a happy New-Year, and return you our sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage extended towards us for the past year, hoping by strict attention to business and selling good articles at moderate prices to merit a continuance of your favors. With respect, J. B MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural Grass or brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 9 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Scarf Pins, fine Gold and Coral only $1 each gold and silver thimbles, pins watches, jewelry, &c Plus, watches jewelled and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No 355 Hudson-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, FREESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Judd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
JUDD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Overcoats for the Holidays.
At Panic prices—from $5 to $25.
At Messrs GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly invented, of extra-fine workmanship, perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Metcavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

HUSTED—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. John Quincy Adams, Mr. FRANK A. HUSTED, of this City, to Miss EMMA F., youngest daughter of Edmund L. Smith, Esq., of Port Chester, N. Y.

WOODRUFF—BISH.—In Hyde Bridge Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at the Congregational Church, by Rev. W. H. Long, CHARLES S. WOODRUFF of Brooklyn to ELLEN D., youngest daughter of Hon. ASA BISH, of Mystic Bridge.

ACOST—HAYS.—In Berne, on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Edward Miller, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Mr. WILLIAM ACOST to Miss SARAH M. HAYS, both of that place.

HARPER—CRAWFORD.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Jan. 1 by Rev. J. M. WILSON, JOHN HARPER, of Fordham, N. Y., to Miss MARGOA CRAWFORD, of the former place.

CHAPMAN—HARMER.—In Minnesota City, Winona County, Minn., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the groom's parents by Rev. H. Evans, of St. Paul's Church, Winona, Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. CHAPMAN to Miss EMMA HARMER, both formerly of London, England.

DIED.

MONEGHAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, MARY ANN MONAGHAN beloved wife of Peter Monaghan, aged 30 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Prince-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LEAK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan 2, ELIZABETH, daughter of Daniel and Phebe Price, of Kent, England, and wife of Alfred Tuck, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the First Baptist Church corner of Oak-st. and Cherry-st. on Friday, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock P. M. on Friday, Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. Members of the Church and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOWARD.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec 31, at No. 118 Waverly place, Mrs. CATHARINE HOWELL, relict of the late Col. H. Howell, formerly of New-Brunswick, Orange County, N. Y., aged 68 years and 9 months.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

MCCORMACK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, THOMAS A. MCCORMACK, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 128 6th av., on Thursday, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock.

MCWHINNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan 1, JOHN MCWHINNEY, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 51 West 13th-st. corner of Waverley place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LEWIS.—In this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, LEWIS, son of Charles H. and Eliza S. Hunting aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents No. 253 West 13th-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

DE LANCEY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 31 JOSEPHINE FLOYD youngest child of Edward F. and Josephine D. De Lancey, aged 2 months and 11 days.

LEWIS.—In this city, on Monday evening, Dec. 31, STELLANIE MARY, daughter of Reuben W. and Melissa A. Lewis, aged 7 months and 7 days.

BININGER.—In the 74th year of his age, JOSEPH H. BININGER.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow morning's papers.

BORLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening Jan. 2, Mrs ELIZABETH A., consort of Robert H. Burnell, in the 45th year of her age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 1, FRANK SIMEON, son of Simeon and Elizabeth Nichols, aged 4 years.

The remains will be taken to Newtown, Coon., for interment.

FREDE.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 31, CHARLES A. FREDE, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 351 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

HENDERSON.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, of congestion of the brain, ARCHIBALD McI. HENDERSON, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 91 Washington-st.

CLARK.—In Woody Crest, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, MARY THERESA, infant daughter of Wm. N. and H. Matilda Clark.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, suddenly, Rev. PHILIP C. HALL, D. D., aged 67 years.

VAN VRANKEN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 1 Rev. SAMUEL ALEXANDER VAN VRANKEN, D. D., Senior Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church in the 65th year of his age.

His friends and the Clergy in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, in New-Brunswick, on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MCCOY.—At Glen Brook, N. J., on Monday evening, Dec. 31, of inflammation of the brain, JOHN ALEXANDER, son of John and Ellen M'Coy.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 21 3d-av.

SIMMONS.—At his residence, Cohoes Falls, Albany County, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Mr. DANIEL SIMMONS, of the firm of D. Simmons & Co. of this City.

GRIFFIN.—In Hartford Conn., on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 29, LILIAN ESTELLE, daughter of C. A. and Delia S. Griffin, aged 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

LOVEJOY.—In Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, Elias Tremain Bussey wife of Robert H. Lovejoy, of Elmira and daughter of the late Levi Curtiss, of Stratford, Conn.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of one Under, for sale,
At the Agency No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

THE WISE FOR HEALTH ON EXERCISE DEPEND.—Begin the new year with a firm resolution to attend WOOD'S GYMNASIUM Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Terms, only $16 per annum.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 5, Jan. 2, 1861.
65, 50, 31, 32, 38, 34, 40, 27, 58, 2, 14, 11.
Class No 54, Jan. 2, 1861.
27, 37, 73, 24, 63, 74, 35, 17, 55, 47, 3, 46, 40, 21.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 2, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

WHO CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY?
The best edition is the Pictorial Unabridged, containing 1,500 Engraved Illustrations, and you can
GET IT FOR NOTHING,
by sending to
THE INDEPENDENT
the names of five new subscribers for one year, or one new subscriber for five years, with Ten Dollars.
NOW IS THE TIME.
A new volume of
THE INDEPENDENT
begins this week, opening with the
FIRST AND SECOND CHAPTERS
OF A
NEW ROMANCE
BY
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND:
A STORY OF
THE COAST OF MAINE.
If you have never seen
THE INDEPENDENT,
order a specimen copy and you will be sure to like it. After reading the first number of Mrs. STOWE'S Story you will want to read every chapter, week by week, until it ends. Remember "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and read
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND.
Send the names of five new subscribers for one year, or one new subscriber for five years, with Ten Dollars, (that is, $2 a year for each subscription,) and receive as gift, a
HANDSOME COPY OF
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY;
The book will be sent to your address by Express, or you may call for it at the office of the INDEPENDENT, where it will be handed you personally.
The INDEPENDENT for the coming year is to be the
BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.
No person who will read four numbers in succession will disagree with this opinion.
Besides its other attractions,
THE INDEPENDENT
Contains Every Week
A SERMON,
By
HENRY WARD BEECHER
reported just as he delivers it, by a skilful short-hand writer. These sermons are delightful and profitable reading, as
SIXTY THOUSAND FAMILIES
can testify.
Take a copy of THE INDEPENDENT, turn to Mr. Beecher's Sermon, and read it aloud in the social circle. There is no more profitable or pleasing way of spending a Winter evening.
THE INDEPENDENT
never misses having one of Mr. Beecher's Sermons
EVERY WEEK.
Subscribe to-day and you will be glad to-morrow. All letters should be addressed to
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

50 YEARS!
TRIAL AND
CRACKERS
J. FOX'S
"TRIUMPHANT"
The best in the world, TRY THEM. Sold by all the principal grocers
WHOLESALE AGENT,
A. A. ROBBINS,
No. 288 Greenwich st., New-York.

WM. H. DENNIS'S
PURE CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
Finer this year than ever, is now being received by the Agent. For sale at reduced prices in cases of one doz. quarts and 2 doz pints, barrels, and half barrels.
MARTIN H. ROBERTS, Sole Agent,
No. 103 Pearl st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.

On and after Monday Dec. 24, 1860, express trains for Albany, connecting with New York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A.M., 10 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

Cars also start from 26th-st Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points

Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.

JOHN BURCHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of a meeting of citizens held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on the 17th inst., for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, would make the following representations: It is now made certain that the dearth of provisions in that Territory is likely to produce the most fatal consequences. The Winter season last Autumn, perished in consequence of the drought. The crops of Spring grain, the Indian corn, the buckwheat, the potatoes and other roots, on which the settlers depended to make up for this loss, in like manner utterly failed. In the pastures and mowing grounds the grass withered and died in early Summer under the heat. Multitudes, in the aggregate, it is computed, of thirty thousand, have left the Territory to seek subsistence in the States; multitudes yet remain who have neither the means of emigrating, nor money to procure food from the region to the north and east of them where the crops have been abundant. It is estimated that thirty thousand people are in this dreadful condition, many of whom, if not soon relieved, must inevitably die of starvation, and many more must perish by the diseases which accompany a famine. The people of the Western States have provided considerable quantities of grain for their relief, but money is wanting to convey these to their destination. There never was, in the judgment of the Committee, a case making a more urgent claim on the liberality of the public. It is to be hoped that every town and city of the State will join in this work of charity, and that collections will be made for the sufferers in all our churches.

Any donations in money intended for the relief of the sufferers may be sent to John E. Williams, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, who has consented to act as our Treasurer, or to any other member of the committee. Any donations of another nature may be sent in the room of the committee of the site of which the public will be duly informed.

New-York, Dec. 14 1860.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT, E. H. MCCURDY,
DANIEL LORD, THADDEUS HYATT,
MORRIS KETCHUM, GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
BETH B. HUNT, DANIEL DREW,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

☞ The Committee beg leave to state that the American Express Company have generously offered to deliver clothing directed to "Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison, K. T." free of charge.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In compliance with the recommendation of the President of the United States that FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, be generally observed as a Fast-day, the Library and Reading Room as also the down-town office of the Mercantile Library Association, will be closed during the whole day and evening.

CHAS. E. KING SHERMAN, President.

TADMANN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE,
A certain cure for Chapped Hands and Lips, and excoriations of the skin. One application only will show its efficacy. With ladies it is an especial favorite, as the frequent use of it renders the skin delicately soft and white.
TADMANN & CO., No. 21 Bleecker-st., and No. 268 4th-av., New-York. By mail, 25 cents.

NOW READY,
IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
(The greatest Story and Sketch Paper of the age),
the first portion of a new story, entitled
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT:
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT:
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT:
Or,
THE SACRIFICE.
A TALE OF COLLINGWOOD.
By America's favorite Authoress,
MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
Author of "Marion Grey; or, The Heiress of Redstone Hall," "Mildred, The Child of Adoption," "Tempest and Sunshine," &c., &c., &c.
The proprietors of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
are fortunate in being able to commence the New Year with so captivating a story as
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT,
which will, unquestionably, be the most attractive
NEW-YEAR'S STORY
ever published.
The political horizon is now obscured by
DARKNESS,
but ere the public shall have read the last of this
TRULY CHARMING STORY,
the clouds which overhang the nation will have passed away, and our people shall rejoice to the blessed
DAYLIGHT
of a bright and enduring prosperity.
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT
is, without the shadow of a doubt, the best story which
MRS. HOLMES
has ever written.
For sale everywhere.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.

A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.

II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.

IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES

For sale at the TIMES office,
Printing House Square.

HARRY—JOHN S. HARRY, WHOSE EUROPEAN success in taming and teaching the horse, is so well known to all Americans, has the honor to announce that he will give a practical exposition of his peculiar Art of Horsemanship on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at Niblo's Garden, which has been especially engaged for this occasion.

Mr. HARRY, on this, his first appearance before the American Public, (his former triumphs have in this country having been of a private nature,) will endeavor to make this Exhibition as entertaining and instructive as it has been his Lectures in Europe.

Referring to the numerous testimonials that have been awarded him by the Crowned Heads, Nobility, and Gentry of the Old World he trusts that his own merit and receive the same favor at the hands of his countrymen.

This Lecture will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL
No. 16. This week. Now ready. Price three cents. Sold by all newsagents.

"ALL SNOWED UP ON NEW-YEAR'S EVE." A story for the New-Year commences in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL No. 16. This week. Now ready.

"THE NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT" OF AN UNHAPPY MAN See the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL No. 16. This week.

"LIFE IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS." Lectured by Bayard Taylor, Esq., specially reported and in full in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"REV. DR. BELLOWS." SEE THE CORNER for Celebrities in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"OUR OWN SWEET THOUGHTS." A new song, with piano forte accompaniment, appears in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"THE SNAIL THAT CAME OF A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY." See the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER." "The New-York Street-Sweeper." See the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"THE CROSSED PATH." A CONTINUATION of Wilkie Collins' admirable story in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

"GAYETIES AND GRAVITIES." BY MOMUS. See the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL THIS WEEK contains the above, as well as an immense quantity of valuable interesting and instructive reading matter, besides poetry, chess, wit and humor, lessons in French and German, &c., &c., &c.

SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.

Publishers, A. RARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William-st. New-York, who will mail sample copies free to any address in the country.

CINC

MARS HILL, Jan. 2, 1860.

DEAR MARY—MY LAST WRITING WAS a whole-souled love-letter to you especially. This a kind of political love-letter for the amusement of yourself and your father; who reading legal judge of his whereabouts and roundabouts thereabout may possibly think me a dangerous correspondent for his precious and aristocratic daughter. I hope he will soon make us his promised visit, and tell me himself what he thinks on the subject.

Since my last letter I have been studying politics (that much-abused science of government) from the Bible, and fine that times and events, liberty and slavery, with their diverse interests and principals, have brought us, as a nation, to the very footstool of liberty. To our long-cherished and revered covenant, the Constitution of the United States, there we gather around our loved and legitimate land-mark of liberty to grasp hands as brothers, or to grasp swords as enemies. Let us not pause for one moment, but let us make haste to grasp hands as brothers, and to pray for its unity, peace and righteousness of the people of these United States. Let us pledge hearts and hands and prayers, that while we live, no one, or many, with our consent, shall add aught to or take aught from the Constitution as it now is. It is, humanly speaking, perfect. It has been tried by fire and by the touchstone of adversity and Slavery in all the States. It forces neither principle upon the people, but leaves them, as it always did, to choose between good and evil, liberty and slavery. It always has and does now protect both institutions effectually and impartially, hence all men should revere it for the greatness of its capacity to serve impartially our existing principals. The devil certainly stood *behind* the good men who wrote it. They were "wise as serpents and harmless as doves," and the devil as certainly stands *before* the bad men who would violate it. I move that in future it be published in all our dailies for one month prior to each Presidential election, so that all men may learn how perfect it is. Now, in our present political chat, I shall assume the responsibility of serving "two masters," and say that Slavery is right, but if right so are "Personal Liberty laws," and that I may be "all things to all men" I decare that the slaveholding men of the South are doing just what Moses said the children of Israel might do. He, Moses, says thus: "Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids." These are words from the Protestant Bible, who can dispute them? The Republicans read them, and hail between two opinions. The Democrats read them, and would gladly add them to the Constitution, and thereby repeal the vital principle of man's redemption. The Douay, which is the Roman Catholic Bible, reads thus: "Let your bondmen and bondwomen be of the nations that are round about you." The above quotation can be found in the 25th chapter of Leviticus, and further I refer to Exod. 21st chapter. The same chapter contains much more spiritual aid and comfort for my Democratic friends, and will of itself furnish them a clear case for the legitimate strength of their valor, I mean their eloquence—I mean that within them that will outlive and out-levy all the murderous implements men keep in forts and arsenals. Corn and potatoes would give more comfort to mankind in general, and would be less questionable storage. But to be serious, which, in truth, is an imposition on my nature, I believe I have selected the very best text on record for a sound and conclusive argument in favor of Slavery.

And now I ask the man who honestly believes in its justice and divinity to put his finger on his proof, that it is right. Let him "search the Scriptures," and point out where and at what era God established it. The man who can do it will gain and deserve more than the Presidency. Quit yourselves like men. Be strong and courageous in peace. Challenge your lawyers and your divines to this labor. Spare them not. It is their duty, and should be their study. Compel them to furnish you with the proof they say exists. Proof that Slavery is a "Divine institution," that God gave a law for its establishment as he did for marriage, and the proof must of right and necessity come from the Bible, nor therein are the "law and the prophets," and therefrom we claim all our liberal guarantees for time and for eternity. To facilitate the search, appoint a Committee of Lawgivers and Divines, to begin with the good old patriarch Noah, and "search the Scriptures" and History until they reach the administration of President Buchanan; and then appoint another Committee of lawyers and divines, and let that Committee see, in with the Administration of President Buchanan, and search History and the "Scriptures" until they stand face to face with Noah and his family, or with Adam if they wish to travel so far, and let the people North and South—in fact the whole people—form one mighty Search Committee, each one at his own hearth-stone, to commence at the birth of our saviour Jesus Christ, and "search the Scriptures" both days, and if either Committee find the place or the time that God established Slavery, or pronounced it a blessing, then all good men should buy slaves, and be called * * * * * * *.

The truth is, Moses did as Mr. Lincoln will be compelled to do. Administer laws, some, at least, not because they are of God, but because they are of men. For example, Moses gave a writing of divorcement, and it, too, is becoming quite national amongst us; although Jesus Christ, when questioned on that point, said: "For the hardness of your hearts Moses gave you this precept, but from the beginning it was not so." The whole Bible speaks the same emphatic language concerning Slavery—"From the beginning it was not so."

Now I must try and say something for the other party wherein alone I have many true friends, who I fear are beginning to feel jealous. Well, then, this same Moses, who brought the children of Israel out of the house of bondage, could not govern them by the righteous laws of the Lord. They would have bondmen and bondmaids, just as Pharaoh's people had, just as we have, and just as the free negroes of the South have also. How strange, how unaccountable, how unnatural, and they would have a writing of divorcement, and like us they did have both, and our social and manners witness thereto, for alas we are about to divorce our Government nod thereby paralyze the hearts of a great and Christian people; and for what? I blush to answer for an unmanned right that never did virtually exist. There cannot be doubt or ignorance on this point. There is treason among the disciples themselves. Somebody means to betray Liberty, and every man should ask himself "*Is it I?*" After all this writing of divorcement is a very precious document amoogst us. Without it I could not have established clear cases of wrong and oppressive governmental law under which Christ virtually says that divorce is wrong in theory and in practice, but to establish right in the present controversy of our country, it speaks. It says that great men may do great violences to humanity, and pass on as saints among men. It is one of the most powerful investments in the Word, and in the custody of faithful lawgivers and Divines will yet yield "an hundred fold." They must admit that the best men on record have made some wicked and cruel laws on their own responsibility, and *Slavery is one of them.* But and if our divines are afraid now to-morrow to speak out on this subject of Slavery, with the four millions mountain of money bags? Then the devil may well fear to lose his crown, for wicked men, by virtue of oppression, and by black proof, will win and wear it, until God, by some unforeseen miracle, turns "the water" of our national wedding feast "into wine." I begin to think that lawgivers and divines need watching as well as the people, for some of them—the lawgivers—will not only pick your pockets, but they will pick your conscience and your moral sentiment, and the Constitution, and the Union, and it to pieces, and then try to make you believe that you are as naked inside as you were outside when you were born; that because they have studied law and we have not, they can make us believe that all they say is truth and eloqoence.

Unharness the Lawyers and let them all go.

For of good things and true things they little know;

They will bitch themselves to the worst things on earth,

And you will kill one with your false love and mirth.

To-morrow the whole case comes before the people in a religious form, and I do hope the divines will so speak as to induce the lawyers to show proof that their African money-bags and the Africans themselves are legitimate property; or, if not, then that they repeal the whole matter back to the old homestead. But I am receding from my subject, and must go back to that bill of "Divorce" and my friends, for I don't say legality simply because I have never studied law, but I do say for righteousness and justice this writing of divorcement don't compare with Liberty Laws. Yet, on the other hand, how real like the following they most certainly be an important part of the original Sinve code. For, after much governmental experience, Moses says: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that has fled to thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of your halls where it liketh him best. Thou shalt not oppress him," Deuteronomy 23d chapter, 15th and 16th verses. The Roman Catholic Bible reads thus: "Thou shalt not deliver to his master the servant that is fled to thee; he shall dwell with thee, in the place that shall please him, and shall rest in one of thy cities. Give him no trouble." This command is from Moses' dying speech—his last behest of the laws and the children of Israel, and these as it may appear, the buying and selling clause is left out entirely. Men-stealers are to be put to death, and bond-servants who will not, for love to their masters, accept their freedom, are to be transfixed to the doorpost, by one of their ears, (a very just punishment for not hearing,) and to be a bond-servant forever; but this law does not touch the children. All this certainly is very comforting to the moral sentiment of our people, and I hope they will redeem themselves as valiantly as Moses did from a cruel custom. Nevertheless, the Constitution is our perfection of law. It has governed good men, and it has the power to govern bad ones; but happily I know none such in particular. Inferring from the past and the present that man may possibly arrive at the summit of his temporal greatness, I ask who is greater than Moses? or who can prove that he ever owned a slave? Who is greater than our father Abraham, and did he follow the footsteps of Hagar, his afflicted hand-maid? Did he give her bread and water and her child, and set her at liberty. "Go thou and do likewise." Now, my friends, who of you having a slave unarmed, unaided and alone, courageous enough to cross the red sea of separation between slavery and Liberty in these United States, would cross that sea of freedom and give him three cheers and a tiger for being a free black man? And if you could not afford to take him home as a free man, should not a few years of faithful labor redeem him? Never let it be said that the ancient men or matrons were our superiors in law or philanthropy. I just wish that I had three or four hundred millions of dollars, or credit to that amount, and was Governor of Virginia. I would, for the sake of keeping her in the Union, (and, I shall have one cry if she secedes,) buy all the slaves in the State. I would tell them that after so many years, if they would study to be good and true men, the best working with us, they should be free. And then! And then we should have live men to add to the number of the same experiment and help defend our own. And then! And then, instead of sending piratical vessels to Africa for slaves, we would send vessels well filled with good Christians, willing to labor in the Lord's vineyard, and their own too. And then? And then, I would transport (does that sound like me?) all the traitorous, vicious and nogovernable; but after a few years understanding there would be few of such. And then? And then, they should never be permitted to vote or make laws for themselves, or ever to own land, if it did in the least interfere with the Caucasian, and it eventually might. They could invest their money in any business, and if necessary be confined to the limits of the State, but they should be free. And then? And then they would make good, working, free men, and should have their money for their labor, and we would have less to fear from their freedom than we do now from their bondage. And then? Why, then, the mighty multitude of the Caucasian people would be, as I am, for the Union and the Constitution, and what I as Governor of a State could not do, the people, with God's grace, could do, and I do believe that to-morrow, as we gather around our country's natural found Liberty with true and loyal hearts for each other as one brotherhood the miracle will be wrought. The chilling "water" of our hearts will be made "wine."

Well, now, what do you think of the "fogitive slave clauses in the Constitution?" I think it right and indispensable to all the States, but I think its force should die the night before the man is twenty-one. The next sun that shines upon the earth should shine also upon a free man; but I think it a little less poetic than the preface to the commandments: "I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." Now, if Slavery is right and a blessing, why did God bring the children of Israel out of the "house of bondage?" And why did he not make a bondman and a bond-maid for Adam and Eve? And why did not a male and female bond-slave enter the Ark with Noah to take care of *him and them cattle?* Simply because God did not recognize the institution. We can quarrel over the commandments just as wisely as we can over the Constitution. God commanded that on the seventh day a man, his son, his daughter, his man servant, his maid servant, his cattle and the stranger shall not work. Hereby the wife is let out, and a loving husband might feel jealous and aggrieved, and say that the Lord did it on purpose; another husband, born a tyrant, might say, because she was left out of this code, she should do the work of the whole firm; and the wife might say, because she was left out, she had a right to do just as she pleased—work or play. Another man might think, because nobody would marry him he had a right to give all his good things to his neighbor's wife, simply because the Lord commanded him not to covet her. Finally every married man could fight his neigubor because his wife was named in the commandments, and every man could fight the Lord because his wife was not named. As a nation we were "sublime;" as a nation we are "ridiculous." God has blessed us annually with four bounteous crops—one of corn, one of Caucasians, one of cotton and one of Africans. If they make war upon each other, the cotton crop will be lost the corn crop will be consumed, and the Caucasian and African crops after a fast of forty days more or less will stand hungry and naked before the Lord and the nations. Think of the consequences, and remain true and loyal children to the old homestead the Constitution, and the union of the United States, and God bless and keep you for Jesus Christ's sake. PAULENE.

P. S.—Dear Mary, you must read the whole of this long letter to your father. To morrow you shall have one for yourself especially. Tell him, your father, if he does not go to church to-morrow to read the whole book of Deuteronomy. During the past day and night (for it is now morning) I have studied it as carefully as the time, and the calls of the season, would permit. And for the love and memory of our past mutually beneficial arguments, I hope he will handle his weapons for one more peaceful combat. PAULENE ....

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

For churches, chapels, schools and drawing rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for its solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping the pecting in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50 $:00 $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

R. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of M-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantees superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE
LICHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $45 to $450
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer. The attention of the public is called to the sale of piano-fortes, (manufactured by the well-known firm of Meisse bros.,) to take place on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 356 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. These pianos are finished in the very best manner, inside and out, and a full guarantee, of entire satisfaction will be given to the purchaser. To those in want of a good and durable piano, this is an excellent opportunity. To be sold positively to the highest bidder. Can be bought at auction prices previous to public sale. No. 356 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $160. Three-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fret work desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly pay ments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skilful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No 356 West 28th-st.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. *N. B.* H. ILSLEY & CO., No. 248 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 338 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 185 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH A fine soprano voice and large experience, desires a situation in a Protestant church in Brooklyn or New-York. Address MUSIC, Box No. 13 Greenpoint.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 427 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A new second-hand PIANO of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Mechanical Pl. on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 46 6th-av., and at the Institute.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 596 BROADway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References, Faculty Rutgers College, N. J., Rev. D. C. Van Norman, L.L.D. Wanted immediately, two French ladies to teach music and French; also, one to teach French and drawing.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$2 50—$2 50—$2 50.—LADIES AND GENtlemen, lads and lasses, may acquire a beautiful and rapid handwriting, in ten lessons of an hour each, for only $2 50. Book-keeping taught day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM—Marble Block, between City Hall and Packer institute.—Rev. LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector. Instruction and culture of mind and body; thorough and systematic. Admission at any time. Terms very favorable.

ADDRESS "ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, New-York City." Next term opens Jan. 9. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway. J. A. FOWLER and W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 16th-st.

TEACHERS.

ANY LADY WISHING FOR A COMPANION, a young lady of attractive manners and possessing a character of great worth, intelligence and modesty; or any one who desires such a person to instruct small children in the rudiments of learning will receive information and recommendation by calling on Judge Pierrepont, at No. 103 5th av., or on W. Stanley, at No. 116 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or on either, at their office, No. 16 Wall-st, or address A. S. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess in a family in Brooklyn, New-York or New-Jersey; she teaches English in all its branches, music and the rudiments of French; would assist in sewing; salary moderate. Address E. F., corner of 46th-st. and 7th-av., over the Confectionary-store.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WANTED FOR two or three hours in the morning for two boys, the eldest 10 years of age; one capable of teaching the English branches thoroughly, with drawing, may apply (bringing references) at No. 28 West 25th st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, and who can give references to the first families in the City, wishes to make an engagement where she can receive board in return for tuition in English, French, music and drawing. Address G. L., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching wishes for some pupils. Her requirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,805 Post office, New-York.

A TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching desires a home where her services would be regarded as a compensation. English and French to beginners. Good references given. Address Miss E. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A LADY ALREADY ENGAGED IN TEACHing in New-York, wishes to obtain another tuition of a few hours daily. Call at, or address TEACHER, No. 30 8th-st., South Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or waiter, or nurse; can do plain sewing; willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wented, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 191 West 25th st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable Protestant woman, as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; their ughly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting, can give the best of references as to character, competency, &c., from her late employers. Call or address M. D., No. 134 Carmine-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a middle-aged woman as cook in a private family; she is a good baker; is clean and frugal; has no objection to the country. Call at the residence of the lady, No. 100 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do general housework; best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 176 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman; is a good cook and good washer and ironer; good baker; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 Houston-st., near Bowery.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of references,) desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, &c. Wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply at No. 358 8th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation either as cook in a boarding-house or family hotel and laundress, by a colored woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate laundress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR chambermaid and laundress, by a neat person who understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic for general housework, or good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer at moderate wages, family or country, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; are highly recommended.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a small family by a respectable girl who is a thorough domestic or would cook. Address 31, A., box No. 102 *Times* office.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN who desires a good situation; has three years' reference; will go in the country; can cook well, bake well, and iron well; can be seen at No. 121 Broadway, upstairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to wash for and wait on a large family that boards; can cook and laundress, when required; highly understands her business; good City reference given. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two doors.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young girl, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to assist with chamberwork and waiting; can furnish unobjectionable testimonials as to integrity, capacity, &c. Call at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the drug-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in the City or country by a neat, steady, competent girl, who has a good family sewer and embroiderer. Has good City reference. Call at No. 20th 9th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by an experienced Protestant French girl in the above capacity, will be found fully competent to mind children from birth; can do an excellent plain sewer, no objection to engage for the whole work of sewing, and make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good comfortable place. Call at No. 35a 8th-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman; can take charge of a baby from birth. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 53 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do kindred needle work; can do kid slippers and operate on a sewing machine. Call or address, for two days, at No. 36 6th-av., second floor, front room, between 15th and 16 h sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do kindred needle work; can do kid slippers and operate on a sewing machine. Call or address, for two days, at No. 36 6th-av., second floor, front room, between 15th and 16 h sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED BY A YOUNG woman a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and to do jet in sewing; no objection to references from her present employers. To be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 38th st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to send to the Institute and Home, [illegible] where efficient domestics in every depa ti be had. The proprietor, A. CARROLL, has many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, will be found strictly honest, sober and industrious, and attentive to his duties in the stable; has good City reference, &c. Address R. S. at the Gallagan's, saddler, No. 5 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or porter; understands either business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 221 Canal-st., and inquire for J. C.

AS COACHMAN &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant man and wife, without family, the man as coachman, or practical gardener, understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, and the raising of all kind of vegetables; the woman as cook, chambermaid or waiting-maid, an excellent laundress and understands the care of milk and butter. The best of reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 2½ East 23d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address D. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a sober, steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom and careful driver; understands the care of a vegetable and flower garden, and grapery; can produce the best of references; will take small wages until Spring. Address J. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a sober, steady man, a situation; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden, hotbeds and grape-vines; has four years' reference. Address M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted as coachman and gardener, by a single man; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN MALE pastry-cook, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, with a long practice under various climes of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees and plants, grape vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, will give a supply during the year; with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting. Has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families. Has good reference. Address N. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long experience in all the various branches; parties having a new place to lay out or improve will find a smart, active man; has long and satisfactory recommendations from the first families in the vicinity of New-York; no objection to a place as manager and farmer. A note addressed to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom or as groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and not afraid to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced salesman, a situation in a first-class retail dry goods store in New-York City. The best of reference given. Address C., West Killingly, Conn.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WILL BE disengaged on Monday next, the 7th inst., wants a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; is 27 years old. Can be seen for three days at his present employer's, or will attend to any notes addressed to R. J. M., No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISET'S, room 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and to-morrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, by a young and competent man, in a private family; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at his employer's residence, No. 13 West 30th-st, this day.

AS WAITER AND COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant man and his wife, in a private family, one as first-class cook the other as butler or waiter; they both understand their business thoroughly, and can give the best City references as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front room; no objections to go separate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can do highly recommended from most respectable families in the City, where he has lived at different times for the last seven years; can be seen for two days at 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter can find them at No. 80 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of apartments, with full board to let; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to all the stage routes, most respectable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on Madison-av., in a first-class house, would let the first or second story, and permit a private table; to a family of respectability; no other boarders would be taken. Call at No. 141 Broadway, or for further particulars.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant room, in a modern house, with the improvements, located at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large front room and board in a small private family; also a smaller room to a single gentleman, if desired. The location is unexceptionable, within convenient walking distance of the ferries, and terms would be moderate for the Winter. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WITHout children, would let two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor to a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen, with board; house has all the modern improvements; location desirable; references required. Apply at No. 229 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE small rooms can be had with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; the house is finely located; has gas, bath &c; dinner at 6 o'clock; terms for two persons, for including dinner and gas, $10 50 and $11 per week, according to the rooms. References exchanged.

NOTICE.—A WELL FURNISHED SECOND STORY parlor to let, with board to one person at $8 per week; to two gentlemen at $10 per week, or to a gentleman and wife at $11 per week including fire, gas, closet and every modern convenience; family small. Apply at No. 154 East 34th-st.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGN- 2221
ed offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as sacques, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents' youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No 49 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS!—RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Furs at greatly reduced prices, at F. H. PHILLIPS', No. 279 Grand-st. We are now offering the entire stock of rich mink sets, Russian and Hudson Bay sable, stone marten, fitch marten, together with an endless variety of well assorted Furs, at 25 per cent below cost, in order to effect a clearance of stock by the 1st of January. The proprietor about retiring from the business is the object of this sacrifice. Also, a large variety of Misses' Furs at half-price, at the Patent Fur Muff Emporium. P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS.
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, easters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c., also heavy handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL.
BY FRANCIS LOUTREL,
No 45 Maiden-lane.
Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN,
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WESTERN LANDS OF GREAT FERTILITY and beauty, for sale, for which desirable staple merchandise would be taken in payment—dry goods, carpets, groceries, hats and caps, straw goods and boots and shoes. These lands are subdivided into small parcels of from forty to sixty and eighty acres; therefore small trades can be made with persons who may wish to reduce stock and secure real estate of growing value in exchange. These lands are contiguous, thereby rendering a sale of a large quantity in one body practicable; in case a large stock of goods should be offered. These lands are well watered, one of the principal rivers of the State

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE

Rosewood parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, of every description; costly China vases, artistic bronzes, elegant solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent rosewood piano-forte, valuable paintings, crown and cermoin chandeliers, pier and mental mirrors, silverware, China, &c.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 3,
At the residence No. 152 21st-st.,
Between 7th and 8th ave.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock precisely.

Housekeepers and parties in want of first-class furniture and beautiful works of art will find in this sale a rare and valuable collection, such as I seldom obtained through the medium. all of which will be positively sold without reserve, to be removed immediately from the house, where full descriptive catalogues can be had. The furniture is all new, been purchased within two months, consisting in

PARLORS, CHAMBERS, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, cost $450; two magnificent full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocatel, fine de lin silk velvet; Turkish lounges, with arm-chairs to match, in velvet and tapestry; reception chairs rosewood music cabiest, rosewood centre, rotating pier tables, large French mantel and pier mirrors; rosewood marble-top etageres, lace and silk curtains, rich vases, broozes, oil-paintings; rich carpets throughout the house; rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, French toilet sets, work-tables, escritoire, easy cottage chairs, French lounges, marble and bronze clocks, large hair mattresses, beds and bedding, landscape and gold shades extension table, silverware rich China, crystal and ruby cut glass; oak dining-chair, portable heater, &c., with a large variety of handsome mahogany and oaken furniture throughout the house, not here enumerated, all of which will be sold strictly without reserve rain or shine, commencing in dining-room at 11 precisely.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 150 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and buildings, and all hereditaments and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate rights and franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines tenders cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

Dunnman 15, 1860.

BROWER & NICHOLS Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 3, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 35 Nassau-st: Assignee's sale of the entire contents of a dwelling; after which a large assortment of elegant household furniture, new and second hand, consisting of parlor and dining-room suites, chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, etageres, bedsteads, &c., &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock, at the warerooms of H. E. Matthews, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn a superior first-class rosewood piano-forte, of the manufacture of Messrs. Haines Bros. A guarantee will accompany each instrument new exhibition. Sale positive.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

AT C. C. LEIGH'S CHINA HALL, NO. 353 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co., the balance of the holiday goods will be sold THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock; dinner and tea sets in China; all kinds of glassware, plated goods, cutlery, kitchen crockery, &c. A rare chance for housekeepers.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

TO CLOSE SALES, THIS MORNING, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Cortlandt st., silver-plated ware, vases of birds, fine jewelry, fancy goods, toys, carpeting, oil-cloths, cutlery, cigars, hardware, dry goods, fine table ware, clocks, fancy soaps, ladies' furs, wool mitts, &c. All must be sold.

J. H. BORLAY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY, WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, stoves, mirrors, curtains, &c. JAMES COULD, Attorney.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' double-sole water-proof boots.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.	
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:30 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P.M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Way Way train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A.M., and 4:55, 5:35 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Express Trains from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:44 P. M., Express Trains, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M., East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 5:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cassadaigua and principal stations. Mail at 9:40 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train makes over night at Rimira Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cassadaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Rimira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat FOREST QUEEN, for New-York. Returning the STEAMER will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank.) Sprout, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Hempstead, 10 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., Fares: $5 to $6 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at Egbert Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug.—Samples can testify. Give me a call, and you will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your entire Stock of

FLOUR,

GROCERIES,

AND PROVISIONS.

Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 288 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,
New-York.

Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
GRAND NOS. 62 AND 64 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE COUNTRY.—A good chance for an enterprising man. The subscriber will sell his bookstore and stationery on advantageous terms. Satisfactory reasons given for selling, and the greater part of the purchase money can remain by giving good security. Address BOOKSTORE, Box No. 126 Times Office.

AGENTS, AGENTS, AGENTS.—Agents wanted to sell SHERMAN & CO.'S Gift Jewelry Envelopes. Steady employment for men, women and boys. Agents can make from $3 to $5 a day. Call or address SHERMAN & CO., No. 69 Nassau-st., third floor.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
[ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND SAME STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JAN. 3, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares		Shares	
20	American Ex Bank	$100	10 Bank Com'wealth. $100
40	Merchants' Ins	50	40 Exchange Ins	30
50	American Ex. Ins	100	10 Continental Ins	100
40	Knickerbocker Ins.	50	35 Mer. mut. Ins	100
2	Brevoort Ins	50	100 Chicago & N. W. R.	100
50	Howard Insurance	50	50 Market Insurance	100
30	Great W. Mar. Ins	100	100 People's Ins	50
30	Metropolitan Ins	100	10 Commerce Ins	100
20	Knickerbocker Ins	100	30 Home Insurance	100
450	Mad Riv. & L. & R.	100	20 Arctic Insurance	50
50	Fireman's Ins	17	5 Commonwealth Ins.	100
20	Cel. Marine Ins	100	20 American Tele'h Co	100
500	S. Pacific of Mo	100	

$3,000 California Central R. 1st m'ge 8 per cent.
$740 Sacramento City R. R. 8 per cent. bonds.
$1,000 New-York & Harlem R. 3d m'ge bonds.
$2,000 North Carolina State 6 per cent. bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 7. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1861:

Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Leavenworth City.
Hartford and St. Joseph Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Guaranteed by the Bank of London.
Also,
Principal and interest on New-York State Loan, 5½ per cent., issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, and interest on
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued to Tonawanda Railroad.
New-York State 6 per cent. Stock, issued to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the 2d and until 15th day of January, 1861, they will be ready at the Agency of the State, No. 25 William-st. to pay the interest due Jan. 1 1861, on the funded debt of the State payable in New-York City. The interest then due and not called for prior to the 15th day of January, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Commissioners, in the City of Columbus, Ohio.

L. W. DAY, CLERK, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust-Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine or any part thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Financo Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $662 13. This Bank has received, in 13½ months, from 4,210 depositors, $200,000.

INSURANCE OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 28. A mechanic deposited $5, May 31, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $125, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 452 Grand-st., corner of Willett, New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILLS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.—NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the coupons due 1st Jan, from

Indiana 5 per cent. Bank Bonds.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad Company.
Ross County, Ohio, issued to Railroads.
City of Marietta, Ohio
Town of Harmer, Ohio.
Indiana Central Railroad Company.
Washington County, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 452 Grand-st., corner of Willett.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and one per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as above from the 1st inst.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

O. ZELLICKOFFER, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1860.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A co-partnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.

J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.

No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.

GEORGE BARNET, President.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, on these bonds, will be paid after that day at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

D. S. GREGORY,
President Board Water Commissioners.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1860.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of Jan., 1861, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the City Bank of Brooklyn on and after Jan. 2, 1861.

W. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,500 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.

DE K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Ala., issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan 1, 1861, will present their Coupons for payment on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their coupons for payment, on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS FROM BONDS Nos. 1 to 166, due 1st January, and
NEW COUNTY AND CITY OF MARYSVILLE Coupons, due 1st January, paid by

WM. HOGE & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest, due Jan. 1, 1861, on Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway.

ATWOOD & CO.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 6 Broad st., (one door from Wall.)

P. M. MYERS, (late of Kittlend & Co.,) B. G. LENNOX. Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.

Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

REFERENCES:

Manhat an Bank, Fairbank, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson, Bank of the Commonwealth, Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all deposits from one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE IN OR BEFORE JAN 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

B. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on Saturday the 29th day of December, 1860.

RESOURCES.

1	Loans and Discounts	$701,534 59
2	Overdraft	647 82
3	Due from Banks	21,5.6 55
4.	Due from bankers of the State	$40,180
5.	Due from Brokers	
6.	Real Estate	30 000 00
7.	Specie	74,096 50
8.	Cash items, viz: Checks and Notes thereof paid by City Bank to keep on deposit the day previous	46,987 59
9.	Stocks	62,250 00
10.	Bonds and Mortgages	
11.	Bills of Solvent banks	
12.	Bills of Suspended Banks	
13.	Loss and Expense Account	9,061 17
	Total	$1,02,100 22

LIABILITIES.

1.	Capital	$300,000 00
2.	Circulation Registered	
	Circulation Not registered	
	Total	$51,000
	Less Notes on hand	6,192—48,187 00
3.	Profits	48,757 39
4.	Due to Banks	7,297 47
5.	Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks	
6.	Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	
7.	Due Depositors on demand	217,656 36
8.	Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividend	61 60
	Total	$102,001 22

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, WARD WILLIS, President, and SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, a Bank duly and legally doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, and the first for himself, and not for the said Bank, do say that the foregoing is a full statement of the condition of the said Bank, for the transaction of its business on the 29th day of December, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars to and upon which it is required to report by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Bank of New-York, and other Banks," passed April 17, 1838, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WARD WILLIS, President.

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and affirmed, by both deponents, this 2d day of January, 1861, before me.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Commissioner of Deeds.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner Broadway and Fleecker-st. Dec. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUtion have directed interest to be paid on deposits (under the rule applied thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all larger amounts, payable on and after the 21st inst. next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and five (5) per cent. on all sums exceeding five hundred dollars, on the amount standing to the credit of depositors on the 31st day of December, 1860, be added to their accounts thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st day of January inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

DAVID DOW, President.
CHARLES L. BENSON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AV. A (Tompkins Market Building).

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest. Deposits of 5 cents and under $500, and five per cent on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SAYMOUR A. DUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

JOHN CHARLES, President.
VANDERBILT D. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK — NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 15th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited for at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held Dec. 31, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the first Monday of January next, at the Treasurer's office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The balance on the earnings of the year being carried to credit of common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th proximo. It is ordered that new certificates be issued to the holders of common stock for amount standing to their credit on the books of the Company at this date, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st of March next.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $400 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been in deposit at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER CHERAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 21 January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 28 to Jan. 4.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 16th January, 1861. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January, inclusive. By order of the Board,

CHARLES A. MAGY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham square, corner New-Bowery—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on or after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after Jan 10. The transfer books will remain closed until such 10th day of January. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROpolitan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec 27 to Jan. 10.

GEO. I. PENEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New York, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed until 5th January, 1861.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24 1860

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and three-quarters (3¾) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

PHŒNIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after 2d of January, 1861. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 46 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th day of January next. CEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861. B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Sec.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of SIX (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860 — DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January proximo.

E. R COOPER, Cashier.

MECHAN

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

accomplishment; that it, was most carefully constructed, by comprehensive views and careful examination of details; that experience has proved it to be a good form of government for those sufficiently virtuous, intelligent and patriotic to cause it to be fairly and honestly construed and impartially carried out; that it is the settled opinion of this State that there has never been an adverse plan of government for the Confederated States, on account of anything in its structure, but dissatisfaction attributable to false glosses dangerous misinterpretation and perversion of sundry of its provisions, even to the extent in one particular of so coveting up the real purposes of certain legislation, (meant to protect domestic manufactures in one section,) as to estop the Supreme Court in its opinion from judicially perceiving the real design; that it presents a complete scheme of confederation, capable of being speedily put in operation. The people of South Carolina cherished and felt safe under it in their own hands, for interpretation and administration, especially as portions of that had been by permission made patent, for mischief and oppression in hands adverse and inimical to their interests have received the settled construction by the South, that a speedy confederation hy the South is desirable in the highest degree, which, it is supposed, must be temporary.

First, (if accomplished as soon as it should be,) and no better basis than the Constitution of the United States is likely to be suggested or adopted for temporary purposes, that the opinions of those to whom it is designed to offer it would be conciliated by the testimony of the very act itself would carry that South Carolina meant to seek no selfish advantage, nor indulge in the least spirit of dictation. That such a form of Government, more or less known in Europe, if adopted, would indicate abroad that the seceding Southern States had forecast and energy to put into operation forthwith a scheme of Government and administration competent to produce a prompt organization for internal necessities, and sufficient for the protection of foreign commerce directed hither, as well as between them as united Powers and foreign commercial nations, and combine without delay, a power, touching the purse and sword, that might bring to a prudent issue the reflections of those who peradventure might be contemplating invasion to an issue disastrous to them should they attempt a design of invasion.

It is contended that some limitation of the power to levy duties, regulate commerce, (and perchance other provisions of the said Constitution) be desirable; in fact, they are so. Modifications of the articles of permanent government will he settled upon; meantime, the Constitution referred will serve the purpose of the temporary Confederation. If the said Constitution was adopted, they proposed that it be subject to specific limitation, expositions of ambiguities, and modifications.

The Committee amend the second section of the resolutions telegraphed Christmas, providing that the said Provisional Government, and the tenures of all officers and appointments arising under it, shall cease in two years from July 1 next, or when the permanent Government shall have been organized.

The third, as amended, reads that the said Commissioners shall be authorized to invite the seceding States to meet in Convention at such time and place to be agreed upon, for the purpose of forming and putting the motion for such Provisional Government, so that the said Provisional Government be organized to go into effect at the earliest period previous to the 4th of March, 1861. The same Convention of seceding States shall proceed forthwith to consider and propose a Constitution and plan of permanent government for such States, which proposed plan shall be referred back to the several State Conventions for adoption or rejection.

Fourth—That the eight deputies elected by ballot in this Convention be authorized to meet the deputies of other Slaveholding seceding States of the Federal Union, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions. It is recommended that each of the said States be entitled to one vote in the said Convention upon all questions, and each State to send so many deputies, equal in number to the Senators and Representatives she is entitled to in the Congress of the United States.

Several printed reports have been circulated, but none sanctioned before last Monday.

The Convention went into secret session.

The following additional Commissioners were appointed: Texas, JOHN MCQUEEN; Georgia, JAMES L. ORR; Missisippi, ARMISTED BURT instead of Mr. BOCHAN.

Mr. SPRATT started this morning for Tallahassee. Others have commissions prepared.

The following is added to the ordinance relative to citizenship:

Every person a citizen of any one of the States now confederated under the name of the United States of America, who within twelve months after the date of the ordinance of secession shall come and reside in the State with the intention of remaining—upon such person taking the oath of allegiance to this State below provided; also, every free white who shall be engaged in actual service in the military or naval force of the State, or shall take an oath of fidelity to continue in such service at least three months, unless sooner discharged honorably; and also on oath of allegiance below prescribed in this case, the oaths to be administered by a commissioned officer of the service, in which the applicant for citizenship is to be engaged, of superior rank to the applicant; thereupon the certificate of citizenship of the applicant, signed by the officer, shall be delivered to the applicant; also, every free white, not a citizen of any of the States above-mentioned, who, at the date of secession, was residing in the State, or who within a year from that date has come to reside in the State with the intention of remaining; upon such persons appearing before the Court of Common Pleas, or any of the districts of the State, and establishing by his or her case the residence or intention here required, and taking the oaths of allegiance and abjuration prescribed below; also every person not a citizen of any of the States above mentioned at the means any one State of the United States at the date aforesaid, who may come to reside in the State with the intention of remaining, may be naturalized according to the Naturalization laws of the State, until altered or repealed]

The naturalization laws of the United States are accommodated to the special condition of this State, and are hereby made the laws of the State, except instead of the oaths required by those laws in the final act, the oaths of allegiance to the State and abjuration below provided shall be taken. In all cases the citizenship of a man shall extend to his wife, present or future, whenever she shall have a residence in South Carolina, and shall extend also to each of his children that, under 18 years of age, may have a residence in South Carolina. In like manner the citizenship of a woman shall extend to each of her children under 18, &c., provided that no case of the citizenship shall extend to any person who is not a free white.

The oath of allegiance is: "I do swear, or affirm, that I will be faithful and true allegiance bear to the State of South Carolina so long as I may continue a citizen thereof."

The oath of abjuration is: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I do renounce and forever abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatsoever, except the State of South Carolina."

The above Ordinance was signed yesterday by President JAMISON.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.

Dispatch to the Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

On Monday the Cabinet assembled at 12 M., to consider the reply to the South Carolina Commissioners, already prepared by the President. Secretary BLACK, Secretary TOUCEY, Attorney-General STANTON and Postmaster-General HOLT sustained the President's views.

On Monday, after three o'clock, the reply was addressed to the Hons. RHETT, ORR and ADAMS, and delivered by the President's Secretary. On its reception great mortification was evinced at the *non-recognition* of the title of COMMISSIONERS, by which they had designated themselves.

The President approved the conduct of Major ANDERSON, on the ground that he had tangible evidence of the intention, on the part of the South Carolinians, to seize and occupy Fort Sumpter. Subsequent disclosures have satisfied those well informed that such was the intention. Once in occupancy of Sumter, Major ANDERSON would have been powerless and at the mercy of the Carolinians. No reinforcement of Fort Moultrie could have been made effectual for the recovery of Fort Sumter. Major ANDERSON, being in command, took a military view, and anticipated the South Carolinians by proceeding to the strongbold they coveted, under the cover of the night. Upon these considerations, the President also refused to interfere for the withdrawal of the United States forces, saying, "This I cannot do, and I will not do."

He also announced his firm determination to collect the revenues, and that the property now in the occupancy of the troops of South Carolina must be restored. The seizure of the United States Arsenal he deems a high-handed outrage.

The Commissioners are *hors du combat* at the non-recognition of their title and office, being addressed as distinguished gentlemen only. They had threatened to leave at once upon non-compliance with their requests, but to-day they are silent, and busily engaged in writing. During last night and this morning crowds of Southern gentlemen have visited their quarters. One of them asserted that the President had gone over to the Republicans and deserted his friends. A consolidated South and a consolidated North is now predicted. Efforts will be made at once in Congress to strengthen the President's hands. High praise showered upon him from all sides. His policy is now developed. Being grossly abused by the ignorant, the malicious, and the depraved politicians of all parties for pursuing a peace policy, he departs from it now only because peace is no longer possible. Until that was demonstrated, he was unwilling to do an act which would directly or indirectly involve the nation in the calamities of war. Upon those who have provoked the employment of force must all the consequences fall. The rigorous counsels of STANTON, BLACK, TOUCEY and HOLT, aided by the powerful representations of prominent gentlemen from your city, have greatly contributed to the strengthening of the President's purposes. Against these the whole force of Southern influence was directed in the hope of obtaining the adoption of an opposite policy.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS' address to his constituents fills over two columns in this afternoon's *Patriot*. Its main feature is a powerful appeal against coavening the Maryland Legislature. He contends that such an act, under the present excitement, would be fraught with imminent danger to the Union, and to any hope of adjusting the existing national difficulties. He denounces the efforts made and making to have our Legislature assembled, as instigated by the extreme revolutionists and secessionists of the South—a plot to forcibly take possession of the Federal Capital and prevent LINCOLN'S inauguration, which would irretrievably dissolve the Union, and plunge the whole nation into civil war.

He also says that Maryland has everything to lose and nothing to gain by joining a Southern Confederacy. A dissolved Union, under any circumstances, destroys her identity, kills her commerce, her railroads, manufactures, everything. Her only safety is in the Union, and her paramount duty is to defend it at every hazard.

He says the Southern Secessionists have been stumping the State, insidiously poisoning the minds of the Maryland people, and endeavoring to get them to urge the convocation of the Legislature by overruling and intimidating Gov. HICKS; that if the Legislature were convened, such appliances would be made to the members as would cause them to take sides with the filibustering revolutionists, and plunge the whole country into irretrievable ruin.

He also opposes any Convention of the Border States, as has been proposed, to assemble in Baltimore—it being unconstitutional. Every project towards adjusting the difficulties must be unconstitutional, except those in the amendments and compromises prescribed by the Constitution. The whole people and States must act together. He believes Slavery secure only by the Union's protection. Nothing but adjustment within the whole Union can avert civil war. He still hopes this settlement within the range of possibility.

A large Northern manufacturer purchased an extensive lot of leather here, yesterday, after consultation with Mr. SEWARD and other prominent Republicans in Washington, on Monday, they assuring him that the difficulties would be amicably settled.

REPORTS OF A COMPROMISE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The city was in jubilant excitement all day in consequence of a private letter received from WINTER DAVIS, giving positive assurances that the Committee will present an unanimous report, embracing no enabling act for New-Mexico, and that no new State is to be admitted into the Union without the consent of all the States, and pledging the repeal of all Personal Liberty bills.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, has dispatched troops to seize upon Fort MACON, at BEAUFORT, the forts at Wilmington, and the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville. This information has been brought here by a gentleman connected with an insurance office in this city, who has just returned from Wilmington. It is deemed reliable.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Returns indicate that Georgia has gone for immediate secession.

The State troops of Georgia now occupy the forts of Pulaski and Jackson's and the United States Arsenal in Savannah.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Hon. Mr. TRESCOTT, Secretary of the South Carolina Commissioners, arrived here from Washington at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately upon the opening of the telegraph office sent a dispatch from the Commissioners to Charleston. The tenor of the message is not positively known, but the belief is that it urged the taking of Fort Sumter.

The object of the movement was to prevent the tenor of the dispatch reaching the ears of the Federal authorities.

A gentleman from Culpepper County, informs me that in a week from this time there will not be a dozen Union men in that county. Whigs, who some days ago were denouncing secession, are now rampant Secessionists. Such seems to be the case in all parts of the State.

ST. LOUIS CURRENCY.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Sight Exchange on New-York declined 1@3 per cent., and is quoted at 5@6 per cent. premium on Missouri Funds. Illinois and Wisconsin currency is scarce, and quoted par with Missouri paper.

The news from Baltimore relative to the adjustment of the difficulties by the House Committee of 33 was read on the Exchange this morning, and greeted with prolonged cheers by merchants.

HONOR TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS IN NEW-YORK IN HONOR OF MAJ. ANDERSON.

Last evening, between the hours of 6 and 7, the people—really the people of all parties and sections—assembled in the Park to do honor to Maj. ANDERSON, and fired one hundred guns for the noble stand he has taken in favor of the Union, by evacuating Fort Moultrie and possessing himself of Fort Sumter. Some very prominent Democrats, we understand, and one leading Democratic member of Congress, were at the "head and front" of the proceeding. But, in fact, everybody was pleased with the tribute to ANDERSON'S great move on the political chess board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Three salutes of thirty-three guns each will be fired in different sections of the city to-day in honor of Major ANDERSON.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Yesterday noon twenty-one guns were fired in honor of Major ANDERSON for the noble stand taken by him.

THE HARRIET LANE NOT YET ORDERED TO CHARLESTON.

The statement telegraphed from Washington that the *Harriet Lane* had been, or would be, ordered to Charleston, has not yet received any confirmation to the shape of orders from head-quarters. Capt. FAUNCE holds himself and vessel in readiness, however, to obey any summons from the Department. The opinion among the officers appears to be that for any purposes of a blockade two sailing vessels, with auxiliary steam, would serve a much better purpose than a single vessel which wholly depends on steam. There are two channels, or principal entrances, to Charleston harbor; one, the north channel, which will admit vessels drawing fourteen feet of water, and the other, the south or main ship channel, the two being over five miles apart. There is also the beach channel to the northward, through which vessels of light draft may pass at half a full tide. Of course, it would be impossible for one vessel to guard all three passages at the same time. The Government appears to have changed its plans, and have decided to employ vessels of a larger class, which, in any contest with the forts, will be found more effective than a small steamer like the *Lane* could be, however well she might be manned.

THE TELEGRAPH IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 4 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1860.

Intimations have appeared in several papers, of late, that the State authorities of South Carolina have placed restrictions upon the Charleston Telegraph Office, and otherwise control the lines.

I wish to correct this impression, and to state that the authorities of South Carolina have not yet found it necessary to interfere in any manner with the business of this Company. J. KENDALL, General Superintendent.

THE FEELING IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan 1.

The City Government, at its last meeting, passed, by a large majority, a resolution in favor of preserving the Union, and instructing the representatives of the city in the Legislature to vote for the repeal of the Personal Liberty law.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE SECESSION QUESTION.

From the London Times, Dec. 20.

To decide every case as much as possible on its own peculiar circumstances, to avoid abstract disquisitions and long or complicated chains of argument, to refer everything to custom rather than to principle, and to avoid above all things general and sweeping propositions, has been the traditionary policy, and has become the inveterate habit of English statesmen. The direct contrary is the practice of American Presidents. Essay writing is a part of their vocation. They assume the office of public instructors as well as administrators, and write annually a long thesis on the principles of government, which is destined rather to increase the bulk than improve the quality of that species of literature. On the present occasion, when events are hurrying on with so much rapidity, when nobody knows accurately what this own position will be, because nobody can as yet determine accurately the position of his antagonists or that of his allies, it might have seemed that President BUCHANAN was dispensed from the duty of compiling an elaborate essay on the legal and moral obligations which knit together the members of the American Union. But custom, pedantry or nervousness has produced a Message *which has much more the appearance of being made to calm his own apprehensions and misgivings than for the purpose of convincing or satisfying anybody else.* In truth, the Message has satisfied nobody. It has lowered the price of stocks in New-York, and given North and South an opportunity of consolidating with very considerable justice, that each has been misrepresented and slandered.

Like a skillful physician, Mr. BUCHANAN begins with his diagnosis of the disorder which now agitates the Union. The present difficulties arise neither from the claim of Congress or Territorial Legislatures to exclude Slavery from the Territories, nor yet from the efforts of different States to defeat the Fugitive Slave Law; but the present peril springs, according to Mr. BUCHANAN, from the incessant and violent agitation against Slavery in the North, which has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. The nations of the South are frightened, and a servile insurrection is considered not impossible. If we translate these communications into plain English, they seem to amount to this,—that, in order to preserve the institution of Slavery, the United States are bound to renounce the freedom of the platform, the assembly, the pulpit, and the newspaper. In the South we all know freedom of discussion on the subject of slavery has long been prohibited under penalties amounting in many instances to death, preceded by torture; and we are now told, on the authority of the President of the United States, that the Union cannot be preserved unless the North not merely abstains from active interference with the domestic institutions of the South, *but imposes upon itself an eternal silence on the subject.* It is a significant symptom of the true nature of Slavery that it draws after it, by the admission of its warmest advocates the proscription of that freedom of tongue and pen which we are in the habit of connecting with popular sovereignty, and seeks to establish in the midst of democracy a censorship on what is written and an espionage on what is spoken, for fear that the very echo of free discussion should generate in the minds of bondsmen "vague notions of freedom." Mr. BUCHANAN has discovered the evil, and has only to propose the remedy. That remedy would have supposed would have been simple enough. The mischief has been done by the liberty of speech and action in the North. This remedy would seem, therefore, to be to prohibit speech and to teeter action. If the matrons of the South can never feel themselves safe so long as the North is allowed to talk and write, to quote the Declaration of Independence, and appeal to the Anti-Slavery opinions of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, the case will be very little amended by the remedies the President proposes. Let us assume that Congress can be prevailed upon to vote by the required majority of two-thirds, and that three fourths of the several States are prepared to ratify, an express recognition of the right of property in slaves, the right of bringing slaves into any Territory, and the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law; *what will all this avail, on Mr. Buchanan's own showing, the North be still allowed the right of free discussion, and nothing be done to check in the bosom of Democracy the propagation of vague notions of freedom?* It is much as if physician should declare his patient to be sick of one disease and administer to him the remedies adapted to another. If these measures be not adopted, which, considering the large majorities required, is very probable, Mr BUCHANAN makes the strange announcement that revolutionary secession will be justified,—a manner in which we should have thought he, as the Chief Magistrate of the Federal Union, to whose care that Union is more especially intrusted, ought to have been the last person to offer an opinion. But, according to Mr. BUCHANAN'S own view, even in the case he supposes, what good will secession do? It will not prevent that discussion which he treats as the root of the evil; it will not assist masters in recovering their fugitive slaves; it will not open the Territories to slave-owners; it will not induce a recognition of the property of man to man, nor clear the heads of the slaves in the South from vague notions of freedom. On the contrary, instead of the present toleration of the system, secession would certainly raise up in the North a *Confederacy more hostile than ever to Slavery*, pledged to ignore the rights of the master, to assist the flight of the slave, and to keep up an active propaganda no longer controlled by political and party considerations. The question is, not whether the South would be justified in plunging itself into such an abyss, *but whether such a step would not show a degree of imprudence almost amounting to insanity.*

Mr. BUCHANAN proves, we think, very clearly, that the Constitution of the Federal Union makes no provision for the case of a State wishing to withdraw from it, and he concludes from this that such an act would be revolutionary. We certainly should have supposed that, so much being admitted, there must be somewhere or other in a body which had the power to resist and put down lawless revolution. A complete withdrawal of a single State from the Union must be followed by the most numerous consequences—by nothing less, in fact, than the dissolution, point of law, of the Union itself. The communities in the Union of all the other States is the consideration for the undertaking of each State to remain in the Union, and if that consideration fails in part it fails altogether. The Union is as effectually dissolved, and the legal powers delegated to Congress are as completely gone, as if each member of the Confederacy had formally proclaimed a separation. Is it not strange that there should be vested in each member of the Confederacy the power of breaking it up, *and that there should not be found within the Confederacy itself a conservative power to arrest the process of destruction?* It was objected to Jackson at once rise against the Democratic Government of one of the States, the existing Government might take up arms in its defence; but that power which belongs to each State does not, it appears, belong to the whole Confederacy: and the Central Government is therefore bound to witness its own destruction without stirring a finger in his defence, because, forsooth, no express power has been delegated to it for the purpose. We confess we should have thought that *in the very idea of a Government was included the right of self-preservation, and that there was no need for defining within the Constitution powers of resistance and self-defence, the exercise of which supposes an attempt to destroy by unconstitutional and revolutionary means the Constitution itself.* If Mr. BUCHANAN'S view be correct, the Government is the most unstable in the world, for there are some thirty-five States, each of which has the power to destroy it, *while-nothing is left to the Union itself but to act as well as it may the part of victim and martyr.*

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Shipping and Commercial News.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The weather here to-day is clear and mild.

The Pony Express arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning with the following summary for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 13—2 P. M.

Arrived, 15th, bark *Comet*, Honolulu.

Sailed 15th, ship *Southern Cross*, Hong Kong.

It has rained here incessantly since the last Express, obstructing business entirely, though benefiting the farming interests.

The only change noticable in the market are greater firmness in Soft Coke, and a decline in Butter *via* the Isthmus, to 25c. The Grain markets are well sustained. Freights are drooping; £2 15s per ton would be accepted to England. The ship *Northwester* has been taken up for a China trip, on private terms.

Nothing of interest has transpired to California since the last Express.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to Dec. 4, with the President's Message, arrived at Carson Valley last evening. The severe storm prevented the wires from working until 3 P. M. to-day, and the Message has but just commenced coming over the wires to the *Bulletin*, *Atlas* and *Union*.

The Pony will not arrive at San Francisco till tomorrow evening.

The clipper ship *Morning Light* brought 100 tons of railroad iron, and advices of the shipment of 50 tons more, for extending the Sacramento Valley Railroad to Marysville.

Sandwich Islands dates to the 24th of November have been received per the bark *Comet*.

The ship *Siam*, lately arrived from Boston, was considerably damaged in her after hold and cabin by fire on the night of the 21st November, while lying at the wharf at Honolulu. A survey was held, but the result was not known.

The whale ship *Paulina*, of New-Bedford, was lost at Lahaina, in a gale, on the 15th November.

Between the 1st and 24th of November, forty whalers arrived at various ports of the island, making the total arrivals of the season 130, bringing altogether 2,116 bbls. sperm, 56,727 bbls. whale oil, 703,700 lbs. whalebone. Forty-seven of these vessels from the Arctic Ocean, brought 50,345 bbls. oil, and 83 from Ochotsk 47,345 bbls.

The whaling fleet was considered nearly all in, and many ships had sailed for home between the seasons and to cruise.

Slack business and dull times were the prevailing complaint at Honolulu.

The Hawaiian Steam Navigation Company had organized.

The American residents had a mock election on the 6th of November, with the following result: LINCOLN 131; DOUGLAS, 110; BRECKINRIDGE, 33; BELL, 13; BRIGHAM YOUNG, 7.

A Committee of citizens, at Honolulu, had given to Capt. PATTY, of the *Francis Palmer*, on the completion of his hundredth voyage between Honolulu and San Francisco, and presented him with a magnificent Commodore's broad pennant of blue silk, with ten stars emblematical of the ten Hawaiian islands, encircling the figures 100. The Committee also presented the worthy Commodore with a splendid gold chronometer, as a sole memento to future generations of the worth of the good old Commodore, and the high appreciation of him by this community.

The intelligence from Hakodadi is to October 16.

Trade between Japan and China was brisk, the vessels leaving and arriving averaging about one per day.

The bark *Tartar* would sail soon for San Francisco, *via* Hong Kong.

The United States frigate *Hartford* would sail in a few days for Hakodadi, *via* Kanajarra, bringing Mr. HARRIS, United States Ambassador at Yeddo.

The Government of Japan still continues to place obstacles in the way of trade. Mexican dollars are now worth $2 25 in Japanese currency.

Three steamers are reported as lost in Yeddo Bay; among which are the Japanese steamer *Candinamaru*, and the English brig of war *Camilla*, which left Hakodadi on the 24th of September for Kanajarra.

The ship *Star King* was loading at Hakodadi for Shanghai.

Mr. Cameron and the Cabinet.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. CAMERON went through town to-day on his way from Springfield to Washington. He has certainly been appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. LINCOLN, and accepted.

The First Congressional District of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The contested election in the First Congressional District is undergoing preliminary examination. The boxes are being opened and the votes recounted. Thus far 122 votes have been discovered in favor of Mr. BUTLER, Republican, including 35 in a single Precinct, thus greatly reducing Mr. LEMAN'S small majority.

The Pennsylvania Senatorial Canvass.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday Jan. 2.

The United States Senatorial canvass is very exciting. Messrs. WILMOT, COWAN, WALKER and REEDER, are all candidates, and are now here. Gov. POLLOCK is expected to-night. Many private caucuses are being held at the members' rooms.

Indian Troubles.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Col. MILES, commanding this post, received the following note, by Pony Express, this morning:

COTTONWOOD SPRINGS, Jan. 1, 1861.

COL. MILES: The Indians threaten an immediate attack; they have, in fact, taken possession of all ranches about here, our mail station included; please give us aid as soon as possible. Very respectfully,

C. A. WHITE, Agent.
C. O. C. and P. P. E.

Immediately on the receipt of this dispatch, Col. MILES ordered Company F, of Second Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieut. BEAN, and 15 dragoons, under Lieut. TYLER to march at daylight tomorrow morning, with 15 days' rations. He would have started them immediately, but the Quartermaster's wagons were all gone for wood. The whole country is said to be alarmed, and without the weapons of defence.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Col. MILES last night received another express from Mr. WHITE, stating that the Indians were more quiet.

Col. MILES has suspended the order to the troops to march for the present.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

How it was Observed in Private Circles and in Public Places.

New-Year's Calling, according to old-time fashion in New-Amsterdam, is fast becoming a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. The good burghers in the day of the Dutch domination were wont to make the first day of the year the occasion of family reunions and revivals of old friendships. But we have changed all that. Of late it has come to be thought of rather as an opportunity for forming new acquaintances, and quietly dropping those which may have ceased to be desirable. Further than this it is to very many merely a season for testing their capacity for strong drink; or, for learning and retailing the small scandals of families; or, for squaring the circle of their female society—determining how many it contains—that is, its superficial contents generally—and visiting all in order that they may boast of the achievement afterwards. Then there are others who look upon the 1st of January as the day specially appointed and set apart for the drawing of matrimonial lotteries. They seek to know ladies whom they may or may not have met before, visiting them with an eye to beauty of person or of purse. Led by an introducing friend, they enter new gardens of lovely, budding plants, and flit from flower to flower until they settle upon the sweetest. They regard with suspicion every silken rose leaf's rustle, for to them the fair are decked out to decoy; and, to their way of thinking, the only object of the scolding shrubbery is too woo some green thing,—to entoil a husband. And so they play their part, seeking the Goddess Fortune, even in their New-Year's calls.

A well known English writer on America,—John Bull has given us as occasional toss on his tak-horn,—thus with brief accuracy describes the routine of our peculiar custom: "The ladies of a family remain at home to receive visits; the gentlemen are abroad, actively engaged in paying them. You enter, shake hands, are seated, talk for a minute or two on the topics of the day, then hurry off as fast as you can. Wine and cake are on the table, of which each visitor is invited to partake." It is the story of yesterday. With regard to the number of calls made in the aggregate, who made and who received the most and who the least, who met his fate "for better, for worse,"—drawing a match of Lucifer or taking in his hand a waxen taper, warranted to burn for him to the last,—how many times "the weather" was discussed within doors and anathematized without,—it was a bad day for the leaky-booted,—how many overate and over-drank, the number of night-keys that "didn't go home till morning," and "Oh! let's be joyful," led all night long,—on these points we have not prepared statistical tables, fearing that those who over-ate might be over-raled, and knowing that all this rest would be considerably under the tables.

But the gentlemen who called until they were callous-soled, and the ladies by whom they were received and so often re-seated, were not the only ones who danced in the festival. Childhood had its holiday as well. The nursery was manned with wooden soldiers and woman-ned with doll babies.

All day trumpets were blatant within doors and without. If the youngsters and children of a larger growth would do without blowing them, would they not feel just as well within? Out-doors the boys ran riot, skating and sliding through the frozen streets to the great discomfort of straggling muslin topers. It was amusing sometimes to observe the efforts of these "lubbers," whose sea-legs seemed to desert them when they were "half-seas over," to totter out of the way of "steel-shod juveniles" advancing fleet as deer; when a collision took place sometimes the little dears had a dear reckoning for making them stagger. The ice in the Central Park Park pond was not strong enough to bear skaters, and there were very few visitors there during the day. At some of the charitable institutions, too, it was a gala day.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

THE QUESTION SETTLED AT LAST.

We published on Monday circular letters from the Comptroller issued to the various heads of Departments, directing them to recognize neither Messrs. DEVLIN or PLATT as Chamberlains of the City, but to deposit all City moneys in the Chemical Bank, subject to his orders. Yesterday, however, a conference was had, in which the Comptroller, Mr. BRONSON, Counsel to the Corporation, and Mr. JNO. E. DEVLIN, who represents DAN. DEVLIN, (the newly-appointed City Chamberlain,) took part. Mr. BRONSON having given an opinion as to the legality of Mr. DEVLIN'S appointment, the consummation was reached by issue of the following order, addressed to all the heads of Departments, and which recognizes Mr. DEVLIN as the City Chamberlain:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Jan. 2, 1861.

SIR: My letter to you of the 31st ult., recommending the deposit of all moneys collected or received by you, either on City or County account, in the Chemical Bank, is hereby withdrawn. You will hereafter make such deposits with the Chamberlain, Daniel Devlin, as usual, Respectfully yours,

R. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The Great Defalcation—Motion for Injunction.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN 2.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Samuel C. Thompson, et al.*—In this case, which was brought to recover certain of the bonds embezzled by Godard Bailey, the motion for an injunction came on this morning, and was argued by Mr. WILCOXON for the United States, and Mr. BURRILL and Mr. CENTER for defendants.

The affidavit of the members of the firm of Thompson Brothers was read, stating that they had none of the bonds in question, unless it was one bond of the State of North Carolina, numbered 926, which they bought *bona fide* on Dec. 29, 1860 and which they do not believe to be one of those spoken of, because the bonds of North Carolina have been issued in different series bearing the same numbers, and this bond, as they understand, has been in the hands of the President of the Merchants' Bank, in this City, for about two years back.

The firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., also furnished their affidavit that they had two bonds of the State of Missouri, which they bought on Dec. 4, 1860, with others, in the market in the usual course of business. They also testified to the universal usage here to deal with such bonds as negotiable instruments, title to which passed simply by delivery.

The questions of law whether a *bona fide* title to such a negotiable instrument could be invalidated by any defect in the title of a previous holder was fully discussed by counsel, and the Court reserved its decision.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WIFE MURDER.—A man named JOHN STANLEY, residing in Columbia, near Harrison-street, was found by the Police, yesterday morning, lying on the floor in a state of beastly intoxication. Near him was his wife, insensible from a severe wound on the head which he had inflicted. He was taken to the Station-house in the Third Precinct, and on the way there expressed regrets that he had not killed his wife. His regrets were useless, for her injuries were supposed to be of a fatal character.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH AT JAMAICA BY FIRE.—Grace Church, (Episcopal,) at Jamaica, was destroyed by fire at about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, caused by a defective flue. The Church was valued at $15,000, and was insured for $5,000 on the building, and $1,000 on the organ, in the Market Fire Insurance Company of New-York. The Church had just been refitted at an expense of $3,500.

FIRES.—There were several alarms of fire yesterday, but the loss in each case was inconsiderable.

MAIL FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard steamship *Jura*, to sail to-day for Liverpool, will take a mail. Letters and papers to go forward by the *Jura* will be received at Mr. CUNARD'S office till 10:30 A. M.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates of all kinds, from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except pond) to suit everybody. Parlor Skates.

We make a specialty of Skates.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Bernuda, Trautman, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Bienville, Bullock, Havana, Livingston Crooker & Co.; Chesapeake, Crowell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Benefactor, Coreling, Hong Kong, A. Low & Bro.; Red Gauntlet, Lucas, Liverpool, Thos. Richardson; Gov. Morton, Dunbar, London, Dunham & Dimon; Saratoga, Mathias, Antwerp, Funch & Meincke; James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbadoes, ——; Amazonia, Mayer, Kingsroad, Delano & Capen; Brothers, Marriner, Charlestown, G. S. Stephenson & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbadoes, Bliss & Bro.

Brigs H. Hallock, King, Barbadoes, Bardett & Everett; Tyre, Bryan, Kelly, Londonderry, ——; J. B. Johnson, McKinnon, Bristol, Thos. James.

Schooner A. C. Reeves, Somers, Newbern, C. B. Dibble & Co.

Arrived.....TUESDAY, Jan. 1.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship Marion, Whitlidge, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Peaguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Romeo, (of Boston,) Edwards, Penang Aug. 30, and St. Helena Nov 19, with mdse. to order. Left na Am vessels at St. Helena. Dec. 26, lat. 36 20, lon. 67, spoke brig Daniel Boone from Portland for Cardenas. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage. The E. is bound to Boston, but lots this port for orders.

Ship Amphitrite, (Swed.) Broberg, Newcastle-on-Tyne 47 ds., with coal to order. Has had heavy W. N. W. gales E. of the Banks; from thence heavy S. E. and N. E. weather.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Hubbard, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse and passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew.

Ship B. Aymar, Sawyer, of and from Sharpsort, 8 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Rickwitter, (Prus.) Nohlesen, Sunderland 66 ds., with coal to A. Wendt & Co.

Bark Nina, (Br.,) Montrose, (Norw. Burne, Sunderland 43 ds., with coal to order. Dec. 23, lat. 44 57, lon. 46 18, passed close by a black clipper ship, totally dismasted and abandoned, and part of starboard bulwark gone; was painted inside a light stone color, and had a pair of small shears rigged forward, with an American flag upon it, under-down; the cabin doors were open and she was drifting fast. Spoke brig Daniel Boone from Portland for Cardenas, 18 days out, all well.

Bark Buenaventura, Rogers, Cienfuegos Dec. 6, with sugar and molasses to Punvert & Co. Been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy gales from W. to N. W.; lost sails and decks load. Oct. 16 at Saltilla River, Ga., Samuel Benjamin, seaman, aged 18 years, was drowned.

Bark Hyperion, Gibson, Port Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 9, in ballast to T. Dwight, Sid. in co with brig A. B. Patterson (of Baltimore,) for St. Domingo. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. weather.

Bark Wilhelmine, Lawrence, Smyrna Oct. 4; passed Gibraltar Oct. 26, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had heavy westerly gales westward of the Banks.

Bark Southerner, Everett, Alicante Oct. 17, and Gibraltar Nov. 4, with sulphur to Draper & Winn. Been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong northerly gales.

Bark B. T. Vennard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Wyman, Sunderland Sept 26, via Hampton Roads 6 ds., coal.

Bark Neride, (Prus.) Freymuth, Shields 45 ds., with coal to A. Wendt & Co.

Brig Fillott, (Br. of Arbroath,) Smith, Sarles 61 ds., with coffee to Geo. Meke & Co. Dec. 10, lat. 21 02, lon.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2898. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The South Carolina Commissioners Sent Home.

Refusal of the President to Hold Further Communication with Them.

The Plot to Prevent the Inauguration of Lincoln.

GEN. SCOTT ON THE ALERT.

BELLIGERENT REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Preparations for Operations Against Major Anderson.

More Seizures of Fortifications Reported.

Indications of Sentiment North and South.

The Views of Senator Douglas on the Position of South Carolina.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The President has returned the last communication of the South Carolina Commissionsrs unopened; and he has declined to receive anything more from them. They left in the morning boat for Charleston.

The Savannah forts were seized by citizens of Georgia, at suggestions telegraphed from this city by the Georgia Delegation in Congress.

The Augusta arsenal has been some days in their possession.

Prominent citizens of North Carolina, on hearing the report that troops were ordered South, called on Gov. ELLIS, and demanded the seizure of the forts at Wilmington. The demand being refused, they determined to act on their individual responsibility, when a dispatch received from Hon. L. O'B BRANCH contradicted the report, and stopped the movement.

North Carolina considers her forts and arsenal within her grasp whenever policy dictates the seizure.

The reports that armed bands were organizing to take possession of the Capital before the votes for President and Vice-President are counted, meet with credence everywhere. Gen. SCOTT is actively engaged in the preparations for putting down this Jacobin mob. Capt. N. STONE, recently appointed Inspector-General of the Militia of the District of Columbia, issued his orders to-day for each volunteer Company to meet at the respective armories this evening for drill, and to carry home their guns with them in order that the seizure of the armories may be averted.

Republican members of the Senate and House have been apprised of a contemplated assassins' attack upon them, but are generally prepared.

The Committee of Thirty-three met this morning and discussed NELSON'S proposition without coming to any definite conclusion. Slavery in the District was the subject under consideration.

The War Department is in receipt of official dispatches confirming the report of the massacre on Fort Walla Walla emigrant route. The tribe of Western Snakes is believed to be guilty. Capt. DENT promises a detailed statement, showing that the most horrible outrages have been committed.

The Indian Office has information of serious disturbances in the Creek Nation. Several parties that are suspected of tampering with slaves have been ordered to leave the country.

It is understood among Democratic Senators that the nomination of MCINTYRE as Collector at Charleston shall not be confirmed, as a Western Senator declares that, if necessary, he will consume every Executive session in debate in order to defeat it.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in his speech to-day, contended that the laws could only be enforced by civil process, or by a force headed by a civil officer, and that when rebellion becomes revolution, and a *de facto* Government is formed, then, and not till then, could war be declared. He would not contemplate war, as war would be disunion final and irrevocable.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Intelligence was received last night that Fort Sumter is now besieged; that all Major ANDERSON'S communications are cut off; that Fort Moultrie has been completely repaired and the guns remounted, and that everything is in readiness to open a fire on Major ANDERSON. New batteries are being erected around him by the Secessionists, and every day his danger and the difficulties of reinforcing him are increased. His frequent applications for reinforcements, and even the tears and prayers of his wife having failed to move the President, he has determined never again to renew his request, but will perish, if be must, in the fort. His men have bound themselves by an oath to stand and perish with him.

It is beyond a doubt that a combination is forming to take forcible possession of the Government at Washington on or before the 4th of March, but the precise time is not yet determined.

The above is from sources which leave no doubt of its reliability.

Gentlemen censure the apparent inactivity of the President, contending that by availing himself of the councils and services of Lieut-Gen. SCOTT, all possibility of danger could be averted.

Mr. BINGHAM'S bill, reported by him from the House Judiciary Committee to-day, provides whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President, to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, it shall be lawful for him to direct the Custom-house for such district to be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of said district, either on land or on board any vessel, and in that case it shall be the duty of the Collector to reside at such place, and there detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the district, until the duties imposed on the cargoes by law shall be paid in cash, anything in the laws of the United States to the contrary, notwithstanding, and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the Customs, unless by a process from some Court of the United States, and in case any attempt shall be made to take such vessel or cargo by any force or combination, or assemblages of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the Customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for the purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces or militia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the Customs in retaining the custody thereof.

It is believed, from what is known here, that in the course of a few days the forts at Pensacola and Key West, Fort Morgan, Alabama, the fort at Ship Island, near the mouth of Lake Borgne, together with the Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Fort Johnson, on the Cape Fear River, will be seized and garrisoned by the troops of the respective States in which they lie.

Senator TOOMBS received a dispatch to-day, saying that the forts in Georgia were seized by order of Gov. BROWN. Private information says that if any attempt be made either to reinforce the Arsenal at Augusta, or remove the arms, it will at once be seized.

The South Carolina Commissioners considered the abrupt termination, by the President, of their business with him, as grossly insulting to themselves and the State. They treat it as a declaration of war, and in this spirit they left this city this morning for South Carolina. It is said the President yesterday returned their note without comment.

It is not true, as reported, that Senator BIGLER has sent dispatches to New-York, saying the national difficulties would be settled by the 10th of this month, nor has he sent any dispatches on the subject. These pretended dispatches were circulated in financial quarters. The use of his name was altogether without authority.

No motion was made to-day in the Senate to go into Executive Session on the nomination of Mr. MCINTYRE, for Collector of the Customs in the neighborhood of Charleston harbor. He is a resident of York County, Penn.

The following resolutions were adopted to-day as expressive of the views and feelings of the Committee of Thirty-three. The resolutions were offered by Mr. BRISTOW, of Kentucky:

Resolved, That we recognize Slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the useges and laws of those States, and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or Slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society.

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution and "all" laws made in pursuance thereof, including those on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source for a dissolution of this Government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same, and finally to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

Representative PUGH, of Alabama, left for home to-day.

Private dispatches to Georgians say the indications are that the straight-out Secessionists have succeeded, and that Senator TOOMBS is elected a delegate to the State Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REVOLUTIONARY DESIGNS UPON THE CAPITAL —PREPARATIONS TO MEET THE DANGER—MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION—THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

For a week or ten days past, serious fears have been entertained that an effort will be made by the Secessionists to seize the Capital, and hold it as the permenent seat of Government of the much-talked-of Southern Confederacy. The date assigned for this *coup d'état* was, first, the 4th of March next; but the rapid succession of revolutionary demonstrations in the South has caused the more sensitive and susceptible to fix, in their imaginations, upon an earlier day for the grand catastrophe. It is now said that on the 15th day of February, when the Presidential vote, in the ordinary course of events, would be counted, is to be made the occasion of the outbreak. Washington is to be filled by that time with the young bloods of the South; the galleries and lobbies of the House are to be occupied, and the issue is to be made upon the question of counting the electoral votes of certain Northern States which have Personal Liberty laws on their statute books. There is already a considerable number of Southern men here. Many of them, but almost invariably such as appear to be under age, wear the blue cockade, which is the fashionable badge of treason. Their number and power was attested by the uproarious applause which greeted the treasonable speech of BENJAMIN on Monday last. Men of this stamp, many of whom still hold office, have no hesitation in threatening the overthrow of the Government; and majors and colonels, who owe their titles to the courtesy of friends or, possibly, in a few exceptional cases, to the command of the corn-stalk militia, would put Hannibal to the blush by their finest discourse upon the art of war.

But let me not underrate the importance of these threats. It is said that revolutions are always precipitated by the daring of a few leaders, backed by a minority of the people; and the history of the world proves that a hundred men, armed and organized for war, are more than a match for thousands of brave citizens who are peaceably going about their business. Weak as are the Secessionists, therefore, in point of numbers when compared with the great mass of law-abiding people, of all parties, it would be a fatal mistake to rest in quiet security, without an effort to counteract their machinations. They are not wanting in courage and audacity, and there are men among them who are not unfamiliar with military science. But their besetting sin is a passion for bluster and gasconade. Their addiction to boasting is irrepressible; and this folly, while it would have frustrated a far more skillfully conceived plot than their leaders are capable of making, may, at the same time, have saved them from the fatal consequences of a temporary success.

But the city and the country have been warned in time against a possible danger, and already we begin to see developed a spirit of patriotism which will sweep away the first symptoms of such a conspiracy against the Government as we have heard whispered about the national capital. Among the evidences of the soundness of public sentiment at this point, a fact already briefly alluded to by the Press, furnishes a striking illustration. It was announced yesterday in the journals of this city, that a strong police force was called out the night previous to prevent a very unmelodious serenade of the South Carolina Commissioners with tin trumpets, tin pans and similar instruments of discord. I learn that this movement originated not with the Republicans, who now number some two thousand or more, but among the Union men of other parties. All over the city the stars and stripes may be seen flying; and badges of Union are worn as off-set to the cockades of the Secessionists. The military companies are all, with an insignificent exception, for the Union.

But the great reaction, or more properly the great movement, of the Northern mind against the impudent outrages of the South Carolinians is, after all, the cause of the increasing confidence in this city, that whatever else may happen, nothing can prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN on the Fourth of March, on the east portico of the Capitol. There is talk of his inauguration at Springfield or elsewhere; but the American people will listen to no such cowardly suggestions. They will demand, as a point of honor, that he be inaugurated as usual, in the usual place, just as if no traitor had ever dared to raise his parricidal hand against his country. Members of Congress from the North are receiving a flood of letters from their constituents, assuring them of the firm and almost unanimous sentiment in favor of preserving the Union, at every cost, as the result of South Carolina's insults to the National flag. The influence of this sentiment is visible in the marked change which has taken place in the President's policy. Strong hopes are now entertained that he will not betray his country, and all parties seem disposed to forgive the past—to regard as the result of timidity, rather than treachery, his omission to reinforce the forts at Charleston—if from henceforth he will discard the counsels of traitors, and act upon the advice of patriots.

Mr. STANTON, the new Attorney-General, is regarded as the back-bone of the Administration. His old Whig and Republican opponents from Ohio say that he is as remarkable for strength of will as for legal talents. He is believed to be at the bottom of the new Administrative policy of enforcing the laws, which is driving out the Secessionists. Mr. HOLT, also, is highly praised for his firm and patriotic course. It is believed that he will act in full sympathy with Gen. SCOTT, in maintaining the national honor. As a Kentuckian he cannot fail to be proud of the gallant ANDERSON, who has so nobly taken the responsibility of preserving the national honor, at the risk of incurring the censure of the War Department.

If it shall turn out to be true, as I learned this evening, that the President, to-day, sent in the nomination of a new Collector for Charleston—a Philadelphian—the patriotic reaction in the counsels of the Administration has reached a point of which the country may well be proud. But "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and I greatly fear that the Old Public Functionary will be bullied into a withdrawal of the nomination. So deep-rooted is the superstitious reverence of Mr. BUCHANAN for Southern bluster, that I fear the dissolution of the Union itself could not cure his nervous susceptibility when assailed by the imperious command of DAVIS, and the sepulchral howl of TOOMBS. Still I shall be glad to find myself mistaken, and to know that his cure has been complete.

Republican Senators are in receipt of letters from the South threatening their lives, unless they immediately leave Washington. Senators SUMNER and WADE received missives of this character a day or two since, which would never have been honored with mention in the Press, but for the fact that the wretch who mensced the latter actually made his appearance yesterday, punctual to his appointment. His first called on the Senator's brother, Mr. EDWARD WADE, of the House; but after a conversation, in which he ascertained that he had mistaken the man, the would be assassin left, and repaired to the lodgings of the Senator WADE. He was invited into the parlor by the servant, and was observed by a member, who testifies to his suspicious appearance and to his singular conduct. He may be a deranged man; but is more probably a brutal fellow, whose heart fails him in the attempt to execute his bloody threats. OBSERVER.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The galleries and lobbies were again crowded.

A message from the House, informing the Senate of the passage of the Indian Appropriation bill, was received.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented memorials numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking the Senate to pass the Crittenden resolutions; also, the proceedings of the people at Harrisburgh. His said meetings had been held in several places in that State, all breathing the spirit of loyal devotion to the whole country, and all expressing a desire to have the Crittenden resolutions passed. If Congress would only give the people an opportunity, they would embrace it, and their friends at the South would discover that the people were prepared to meet their complaints in a spirit of conciliation and kindness.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for Congress to concur by the requisite majority, so as to enable it to take such measures to recommend to the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avoid the danger; and

Whereas, In so great an emergency, the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard. Therefore,

Resolved, That provision be made by law without delay, for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to them the following resolution:

Whereas, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States as to the rights of the common territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirous and proper that the discussions be settled by constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace, therefore,

Resolved, That by the Senate and House of Representatives the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the Conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States.

First—In all the Territories now or hereafter acquired North of latitude 36° 30', Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the Territory South of that latitude Slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance. All the territory North or South of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without Slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.

Second—Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the States permitting Slavery.

Third—Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing slaves there and holding them as such.

Fourth—Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers or sea.

Fifth—Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner who shall apply the full value for a fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest. But such cases the owner shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue was made; and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

Sixth—No further amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with Slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said something must be done. It would be an open sheme to the Government if ruin be allowed to come on this country. The sacrifice to be made was comparatively worthless. The peace and comfort of a great country were never purchased so cheaply. He would appeal with confidence to the people. They have the greatest interest in the Government. He had confidence that this people would give good advice.

The resolutions were read over, and unfinished business of yesterday taken up.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) resumed his remarks. He said he was of the opinion that discussion on all points of difference was useful. He was willing to meet all just cause of complaint in a fair and honorable way. He contended that the attack on the men of the North for action in regard to the Territories was unjust, for men of all classes in the North believed Slavery the creature of local law. He quoted from Gen. CASS's speech at Detroit in 1854, against the so-called doctrine of equality; also from the speech of Senator HUNTER before the Breckinridge Club at Charlottesville, admitting that the opinion of the South in regard to Slavery has changed, and that her opinion was against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and for the extension of the system.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he never admitted that the South thought Congress had the right to restrict Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. BAKER said he understood that gentlemen on the other side, some time in their lives, were in favor of establishing a line between Freedom and Slavery.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) never admitted that Congress had any power to exclude Slavery from any Territory. The South had been in favor of extending the Missouri line as a matter of compact merely.

Mr. BAKER thought we could do nothing as a matter of compact, which would violate the Constitution. He thought if the Senator from Louisiana believed in conscience that Congress had no right to exclude Slavery he must have violated his oath when he voted for such exclusion.

Mr. BENJAMIN said Congress had no such power under the Constitution.

Mr. BAKER said an act of Congress was sacred. The law was made under oath, and if he voted to prohibit Slavery by a certain law, when he actually believed Congress had no right under the Constitution to pass such a law, did he not violate his oath when he rendered such a vote? He said the Senator from Louisiana, in a dreary catalogue, complained that the Government interfered with Slavery in the South.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he did not complain of the Congress, but of the States.

Mr. BAKER was glad to hear the champion of Slavery admit that Congress had not interfered, but that his complaints were of the States. How could Illinois, for instance, interfere with Slavery in Virginia.

Mr. BENJAMIN said she could not by bill, but armed men might go to the State of Virginia and seize United States arms, and murder peaceful men, and try to excite slaves to revolt. A man in Massachusetts was found to say it was right, and Massachusetts elected him Governor, and thus indorsed murder. Massachusetts had sent Senators here to abuse and vilify the South.

Mr. BAKER said that was not a better scope of debate. He admitted that individuals might steal in Slave States. There were bad men everywhere. But this is no cause of separation and war.

Mr. BENJAMIN said that the Republican Party intend to surround the Slave States with Free States, so as to force emancipation.

Mr. BAKER argued that if even that were so it was no cause for dissolution.

Mr. BENJAMIN—I say, decidedly, yes.

Mr. BAKER said no, and proceeded to argue that it was a necessity that Slavery must be surrounded by free States. If Slavery is extended, it must be against the sentiment of the world. He claimed that the North were only allies of the South, and that they were bound to return slaves. France, England or Russia would not do that. If the slaves should revolt, the North would be bound to assist the South and would do it. He argued that the right of free speech could not be controlled in a free country, or a free Press, which was a greater safeguard to a free country. He would not restrict these to avert civil war, or maintain Slavery. The great principle of free government would not be surrendered. Come weal, come woe, Slavery shall never be extended by the powers of the Government of the United States. He would not yield one inch to secession, but there were things which he would yield; among them, the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, should the Supreme Court pronounce them unconstitutional. Mr. CLAY had said, and he would say, yield not one inch or word to secession. He would agree to make all the Territories States now, and let the people decide on Slavery; but he would never agree to protect Slavery in the name of Freedom. Referring to power, he said, didn't it look a little as though, because they had lost the offices, the South had got up this rebellion? He said, after all, he had great confidence in the loyalty of the people of the South. He heard loyal sentiments everywhere, and could see the clouds breaking, and he was not without the hope that with time to allow the feverish heat to subside, the Union would yet remain safe if trusted to the hands of the people. The Senator from Louisiana had said that a State actually had seceded, and we must acknowledge its independence or make war. He said he would not acknowledge its independence, and said he thought it no very strange thing if a great Government had sometimes to enforce law. He quoted the ordinance of Gen. JACKSON in regard to collecting the revenue, when South Carolina once before revolted, as an answer to the Senator from Louisiana, when he asked how we would collect the revenue—"and, above all, let the laws be maintained and the Union preserved." He closed with the words of WEBSTER'S speech in reply to HAYNE.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked that the report of the Committee of Thirteen be taken up. Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to address the Senate. He said no act of his public life ever gave him so much pain as to vote for the resolution. The Committee could not agree. In order to see the real cause of the troubles, we must go back of the late election. We should assume that whenever Congress undertook to act on the question of Slavery, discord and agitation was sure to follow. When Congress let the question alone there was peace. He referred to the excitement at the time the Missouri Compromise was enacted. The fearful agitation of 1820 was settled by the establishment of the Compromise line. So long as that adjustment was carried out there was peace and quiet. TEXAS was admitted quietly under this rule, though there was a great contrariety of opinion. But no one objected, because it extended that line. Again, California and New-Mexico were acquired, and the extension of the line to the Pacific Ocean was demanded. The records show that he reported, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, a resolution to extend the line to the Pacific. This was adopted in the Senate, but when it was sent to the House it was rejected by Northern votes. That opened the flood gates of the agitation of 1848, which only was settled by the Compromise of 1850. When we settle this question in the Territories, then we shall settle it entirely. The Abolitionists could never have brought the Union to the verge of dissolution, but for the question in the Territories. It was a rejection of the extension of that line in 1848 that renewed the agitation. The arguments of 1819 and 1820 were repeated. The position of the North and the South were the same. The purest patriots in the land were alarmed, and Mr. CLAY came back to the Senate to see if he could not bring back peace. He found no trouble with the Southern members, but he could find no support of this line from the North. The Missouri line was abandoned, because its friends said they could not carry it out in good faith. Then they turned to see what was next best. There was a desire to take the question out of Congress, and secure the peace of the country. At last it was decided to leave the question to the people of the Territories themselves. The records show that he supported both compromises, and for the same reasons. Peace followed all over the country. But in 1853-4 it became necessary to organize the territory of Kansas and Nebraska. The Committee, in forming the bill, determined to carry out the compromise measures of 1850, though they had all been in favor of the Missouri Compromise as long as it could be carried out. A hue-and-cry was immediately raised that the Committee were violating a sacred compromise. But the bill did not mention the Missouri compromise, but did give the people the power of settling the question for themselves. The history of the Government might be divided into three parts. Before 1820 the Government admitted many Territories, but all was peace. After the agitation of 1820 was settled, all was peace again till 1850. Since then we have had a continual controversy, and the result of the late election has convinced the South that it is the fixed policy of the dominant party of the North to invade their constitutional rights. We come now to the consideration of that party which has plunged the country into this state of discord. It is folly for any man not to see facts which do exist. The result of the recent election, in connection with all the circumstances with which it is surrounded, have led the people of the South to form the conviction that it is a fixed policy of the dominant party of the North to invade and destroy their constitutional rights, and they are ready to rush, rashly I think, into all the horrors of revolution and disunion, rather than to submit to what they think the impending blow which hangs over them. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) had acknowledged the existence of this conviction in the minds of Southern people, and said he did not so much blame them as he did the Northern Democracy, who had misrepresented and falsified the purposes and policy of the Republican Party; yet he advocates a policy which will not relieve these apprehensions, but threatens them with war and coercion, rather than to give them security. It matters not whether the dangers were real or imaginary, if the Southern people are prepared to take a position which will plunge us into disunion and discord forever. I regret that any one on this floor should have introduced party politics, and endeavored to make party capital out of any question affecting the peace and safety of this country. But, since the Senator has attempted to make the Northern Democracy responsible for the revolution, I am forced to inquire whether the charge be true. There is no man living who would be better pleased to learn that he had misrepresented or misunderstood the policy of that party. I would like to know whether that Senator will now say it is not the policy of that party to confine Slavery within its present limits, by the action of the Federal Government? Whether it is not the policy of that party to exclude Slavery from the Territories we now possess, or any we may hereafter acquire? Whether or not that party are in favor of returning fugitives to their masters from whom they escape? In short, I will give him the opportunity of saying now, whether it is not the policy of that party to exert all the powers of the Federal Government, under the Constitution, according to their interpretation of that instrument, to restrain and cripple the institution of Slavery, with a view to its ultimate extinction in the States, old as well as new, North as well as South?

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.)—All those questions are most pertinently answered in the speech to which he is now professing to make answer. I have nothing to add to it.

Mr. DOUGLAS.—I did not expect an unequivocal answer. I know too well that Senator will not deny that each of these interrogatories does express his individual policy, and the policy of the Republican Party, as he understands it. The harshest thing I have said of the Republican Party was that they intended to use the power of the Government with a view to the ultimate extinction of Slavery not only in the Territories but in the States of the Union. I have said and have believed it, and I would rejoice now to be corrected, that it is the policy of this party to prohibit Slavery in all the Territories of the United States now owned or hereafter acquired, with a view to surrounding the Slave States with a cordon of Abolition States, and thus keep Slavery confined till the number increases beyond the capacity of the soil to feed them, and thus force them to die of starvation, as a means of getting rid of the evil of Slavery in the name of humanity and Christianity. I have said that in Illinois, in the Abolition portions of the State, but never said it in a Slave State. I have always been exceedingly mild in speaking of that party in the Slaveholding States. But inasmuch as I did not get a direct answer from the Senator who makes the charge against the Northern Democracy, I will refer to the sentiments of the President elect, and see what he says on that subject. The Republicans have taken pains to publish reports of the debates between Mr. LINCOLN and myself and I may say they are unfair to me, as Mr. LINCOLN had an opportunity to correct his speeches, and the printer struck out many portions of my replies. [Mr. DOUGLAS then read from Mr. LINCOLN'S speech, where he speaks of the House being divided against itself, and that the evil is must come, and the States must all become one thing or the other. &c., and proceeded.] When the Republican Committee publish an edition of Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches containing sentiments like these, is it surprising that the people of the South think he was in earnest, and intended to carry out the policy which he then announced? I should not revive such revolutionary sentiments, but for the attempt to cast the responsibility upon the Northern Democracy, clearly intimating that Mr. PUGH and myself were the chief authors of these misrepresentations. I would like to find any one man, on that side of the Chamber, to the confidence of the President elect, who would deny that it is policy to carry out the very things to which I have referred. I feel bound, however, and take pleasure in saying, that I don't believe the Southern States are in any danger, or ought to have any apprehension, that Mr. LINCOLN or his party can do any harm, or render insecure their rights to persons or property anywhere in this country. I have some faith, that Mr. LINCOLN, after having emerged from the surroundings of a small country village, and assumed the high responsibilities of administering the law, and protecting the rights of a great nation, will sink the partisan in the patriot, and abandon the extreme doctrines, and step forward and avow his willingness to save the country by repudiating the extreme doctrines of a party. But be that as it may, neither be

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

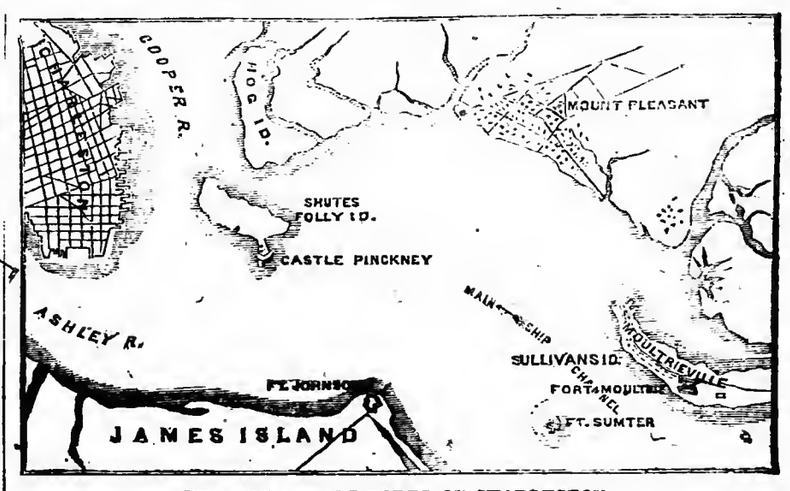

THE HARBOR AND FORTS OF CHARLESTON.

The Map given above presents an accurate view of the Harbor of Charleston, with the relative position of the several forts which were built by the General Government for its protection. It is reduced from the Chart of the Coast Survey. Persons familiar with New-York Bay will have no difficulty in tracing upon the map certain striking resemblances between the two harbors. Approaching Charleston from the ocean, it may be seen lying a few miles distant between the rivers Ashley and Cooper—the latter corresponding to the East, and the former to the North River. The low grounds on the right of the entrance will answer very fairly to Long Island; those on the left to Staten Island—the difference being best expressed by the supposition that the heights of our Northern islands had been flattened down, and as it were ironed out, almost to uniformity with the sea level. Upon these desolate flats, plant here and there a few bare, straggling, stunted trees, stretching at rare intervals like sentinels along the shore; and an adequate idea may be had of the framework in which this tropical picture is inclosed. Proceeding inward, and keeping the map of our finer harbor in view, with due corrections for distances, and the substitution of Moultrie for Hamilton, Sumter for Tompkins, and Castle Pinckney for Castle William, and the similitude will be found sufficiently exact for all practical purposes. Fort Moultrie, on the right, is distant from Sumter at the left, a fraction over a mile; while Castle Pinckney, lying close to the city, is some 3¾ miles from both.

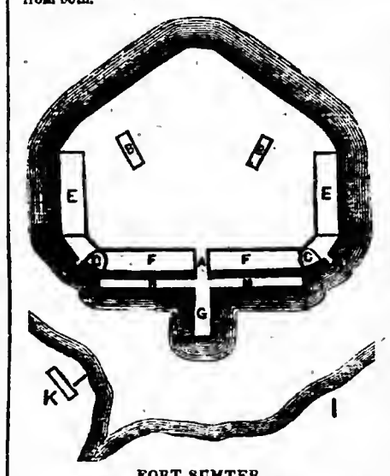

FORT SUMTER.

Fort Sumter, which just now attracts universal attention, is built upon an artificial island at the gate of the harbor, three and a half miles southeast of Charleston. It has been for ten years in course of construction; and only recently was so nearly completed as to admit the introduction of its armament. The fort rests upon a deposit of granite rocks, brought from New-Hampshire and placed there at great expense for the purpose, no point on the mainland adjoining on the South being sufficiently near or firm for the erection of a defence so necessary to aid Fort Moultrie in securing the approaches to the city. The cost of this work has been over $500,000. The fortress is in the form of a demi-octagon; the truncated side being at the South, and the exterior faces presented toward all points of the main ship channel, and overlooking Charleston and Fort Moultrie. The walls are of solid brick masonry, ten feet in thickness, and in height sixty feet from the water-line to the parapet. They are pierced for three tier of guns, numbering in all a hundred and forty pieces, of all sizes. The upper tier, which is designed for mortars and twenty-four pounders, is unsheltered, but at such a height as to be beyond the reach of danger from the balls of a naval attack. The others are beneath bomb-proof casemates, the lowest tier consisting of heavy Paixhans, carrying forty-two-pound shot, and the intermediate of ten-inch Columbiads. It is stated in the Charleston papers that of seventy-five heavy guns now in the fort, only eleven of the Paixhans are fully mounted, nine of them being directed toward Fort Moultrie, and one toward Castle Pinckney. None of the Columbiads are in position. Four of the twenty-four-pounders on the summit of the wall are mounted upon pivots so as to sweep the horizon. They are at present on the side adjacent to Morris' Island. In addition to these weightier preparations for defence, the walls are pierced everywhere for muskets, of which there are endless numbers ready and loaded. The magazine is enormously stocked with grape, canister and shell. It contains seven hundred barrels of gunpowder. In his removal from Moultrie, Major ANDERSON carried with him all his stores and small arms. The place is, therefore, amply provisioned for a siege of six months. Water is furnished by four large cisterns; the only articles of which there appears to be a deficiency are men and fuel. With regard to the offensive abilities of the fort, its guns will sweep every point of the compass. Their range averages three miles; of course, commanding absolutely every approach to Charleston, and rendering the feebler defences of Fort Moultrie, or of any fortified places upon the mainland, wholly untenable. In a defensive point of view, the place is regarded as impregnable. From the mainland the nearest point of attack is 900 yards distant, but on ground so low as to be entirely at the mercy of the guns of the fortress; and besides there is no artillery in the possession of South Carolina which, even if undisturbed, could make anything like a breach in its massive walls. The garrison consists at this moment of sixty-four rank and file, fifteen musicians, and one hundred and seventy laborers. The utmost vigilance is maintained by all parties, sharing as they do to a man the determination to perish in defence of the place. The laborers are busily engaged in mounting the guns, so that each day adds to the number in position for effective service.

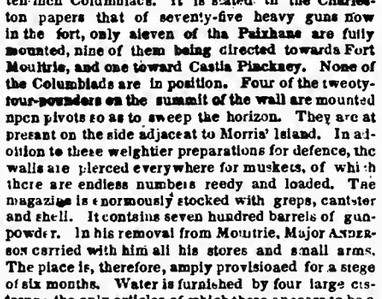

FORT MOULTRIE.

So named from the gallant defender of the city against the fleet of Sir PETER PARKER in earlier revolutionary times, is four miles distant from Charleston. It is nominally upon Sullivan's Island; but is actually separated from the land by a stretch of shallow water, which, at low tide, reveals the muddy bottom. Neglected through the long period of peace, the sand had drifted up against the south wall, so as to render the parapet easily accessible; and, but for the recent labors directed by Major ANDERSON and Capt. FOSTER it would have been quite feasible for a party of militia two hundred strong to have stormed and carried the place against its remnant of garrison. The greatest length of the fort from east to west is 300 feet; its breadth, 240 feet. The configuration is generally rectangular; but at each corner it is strengthened with strong bastionettes, and the sides have salient and re-entering angles. It is well fitted, therefore, at any point to withstand assault or siege. The wall is composed of parallel erections of brick, fifteen feet apart capped with stone, the interval being filled with earth. From the bottom of the ditch to the coping, the wall is twenty feet in height. The ditch is about fifteen feet deep and as many wide. Among the works in progress at the time when Major ANDERSON found it necessary to abandon the post, was a heavy planking, destined to project over the edge of the wall as a defence against a scaling party; a deeper and more perfect excavation of the fosse; and a completion of one of the small bastions. The glacis and counterscarp, designed to reach attacking parties otherwise sheltered from fire by the walls, had been finished; new embrasures, with the same purpose, had been cut in the walls; and also in the citadel, where every arrangement had been made, in case of a successful attack upon the fort, for the garrison to shut itself up and explode the mines which were laid under the remainder of the fortification. The armament, after the departure of the troops, was found by the Charlestonians to consist of 8 or 10 Columbiads, the largest artillery used in the army, with a sufficient number of other heavy guns for the defence of the place, all, however, dismounted and spiked.

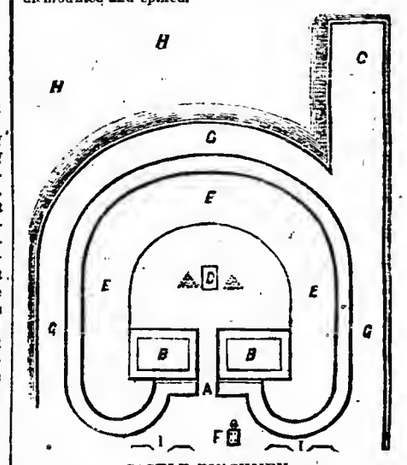

CASTLE PINCKNEY

has always been regarded by military authorities as an exemplification of all that is had in engineering. It is, as we have said, situated relatively to Charleston as Castle William is to New-York. Shute's Folly Island, on which it stands, having the disadvantage, however, of being a mere marsh, rather than a beautiful elevation like Governor's Island. This fort is a half-moon, as the technical phrase is, the crescent being presented toward Fort Sumter. The lower batteries are pronounced worthless; the only available point for defensive operations is the exposed rampart, where there are ten twenty-four pounders mounted. In a lower tier are some fifteen smaller pieces, some of them said to be case-mated. The place is well supplied with munitions and provisions. Previous to recent events, there had been no garrison in the place, charge being left to a brace of watchmen. The day following the removal of Major ANDERSON to Fort Sumter, Castle Pinckney was occupied by a body of militia, two hundred strong, commanded by Colonel PETTIGREW and Major CAPERS, who now do garrison duty and strut in all the dignity and glory of active military service. It may be added that Castle Pinckney is quite beyond the reach of Major ANDERSON'S guns, and that in case it should become necessary to land national troops at Charleston, its capture, which would be an indispensable preliminary, might give serious trouble. Perhaps, however, a broadside from one of our new frigates of weighty armament might suffice for the business.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S GRAND COUP.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM THE MAJOR.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following extract from a private letter received in that city from Maj. ANDERSON:

DECEMBER 24.

When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, that we are in a very indifferent work, the walls of which are only about fourteen feet high, and that we have, within 100 yards of our walls, sand hills which command our work, and which afford admirable sites for our batteries, and the finest covers for sharp-shooters, and that, besides this, there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol-shot, you will at once see that if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarce a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough to enable our friends to come to our succor.

Trusting that God will not desert us in our hour of trial, I am, very sincerely, yours,

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major First Artillery, &c.

The following note of later date is given to the public by the Baltimore *Exchange*:

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

——, *Esq., Baltimore:*

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the trouble you were kind enough to take in correcting some of the rumors about me. You are right in the opinion that I could not and would not say anything contradictory of them. My plan always has been to try to do my duty honestly and fully, and to trust that to the good sense of justice of the people, they would give me credit for good intentions—even if my judgment should turn out to have not been good.

I must confess that I regret that the papers are making so much of my position here. I do not deserve the least credit for what I am doing—nothing more than any one else would do in my position—and, perhaps, not done half so well as many others would do. I receive, nearly by every mail, letters of sympathy, and many of them from strangers.

I hope that it will not be long before something will occur to give me a chance of being relieved from my present position.

Thanking you for your kind remembrance of me, I am, yours truly, ROBERT ANDERSON.

MAJOR ANDERSON AND THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald* says: "After Major ANDERSON removed to Fort Sumter, Gov. PICKENS sent Col. PETTIGREW and Major CAPERS down to him with a dispatch. The *Courier* says his reply had not transpired, but we learn that a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Charleston says that Major ANDERSON received the above-named gentlemen courteously, and stated to them that he had acted upon his own responsibility, and for security—that he deprecated the necessity for it, and hoped no attack would be made upon him; that he should hate to turn his guns upon his countrymen; but, unless commanded by the Government of the United States, he would never surrender the post while he lived; and that if an attack was made upon him, he hoped the first shot fired at the fort would pierce his heart. It is said he has one year's provisions in the fort, and over 200 men."

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

REVOLUTIONARY SUCCESSES IN NEW-GRANADA.

SURRENDER OF SANTA MARTA.

News from the Central and South American States.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday.

Her California advices have been anticipated by overland express.

The news from New-Granada is important. Santa Marta had been besieged by the Rebels for nearly a month, and the Government troops had evacuated the town.

The Government forces had been defeated at a place called Banco, on the Magdalena River.

The Revolutionists have been also successful in Santander; and that State may be considered as completely in their interest.

The Peruvian Congress have granted extraordinary powers to the President, for the purpose of making war on Bolivia and Ecuador.

The Peruvian Minister of Foreign Relations had sent to Congress an expoeition of the quarrel with the United States.

Bolivia is enjoying tranquillity, and professes to be able to defend herself against the threatened invasion of Peru.

There is no news of interest from Chili.

The intelligence from Central America is unimportant.

Severe shocks of earthquake had been felt in Salvador.

We are indebted to the enterprising Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co. for the prompt delivery of our packages.

Following is the Specie List *per Northern Light*:

Wm. Hoge & Co.	$30,000	H. S. Hallett	$15,000
F. R. & J. S. Baton	5,000	J. G. Parker & Son	5,000
M. Cutler	5,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	52,700
Dutcher & Bros.	5,000	J. B. Weir	15,000
Coffin & Rosenstock	3,000	R. Meader	8,000
DeMitt Kitret & Co.	15,000	Amer. Exch. Bank	20,000
E. & C. E. Tilton	30,000	W. R. Garrison	21,000
Strauss Bros. & Co.	43,500	P. Naylor	12 000
Meader & O. Anams	8,000	Howes & Crowell	7,500
Metropolitan Bank	57,409	Jenniogs & Brewster	11,000
Ballin & Sander	20,000	H. Cohen & Co.	33,000
Treadwell & Co.	30,000	W. F Colemso & Co.	16,000
J. Rosenbaum & Co.	15,500	J. Stanwood	7,000
Belmont & Co.	144,000	E. Kelly & Co.	43,500
Nenstadter Bros.	17,000	Frank Baker	10,000
F. Einstein & Bros.	9,000	C. W. Crosby	19 000
Conroy & O'Connor	15,000	R. S. Wade	2,500
Amer. Exch. Bank	55,000	J. H. Coghill	16 000
M. Reid	2,400	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Harbeck & Co.	1 800	S. Lansberg & Bros.	4,371
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	262,911	Nathan Blum	1,500
Wells, Fargo & Co.	273,600	Jos. F. Joy	31,500
Order	17 968		
W. Seligmann & Co.	32,000	Total	$1,455,385

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Fall of Santa Marta—The City Abandoned by the Government Forces—Their Arrival at Panama—The Battle of the Banco—The Government again Defeated—Revolutionary Successes in Santander—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

Those of your readers who feel interest enough in New-Granada to keep the run of its politics, know that we are now and have been for more than a year past cursed with a miserable squabble over the "loaves and fishes," which is dignified by the name of "revolution." They know that, of our eight States, the two Atlantic States of Magdalena and Bolivar have been completely in the hands of the rebels, under Gov. NIETO,—that two of the interior States—Santander and Boyaca, have been in revolt and are partially so now, and that Gens. MOSQUERA and OSPINO, at the head of say 4,000 men, hold the greater portion of the State of Cauca, on the Pacific side—the Government holding without dispute one State, and the richest and most populous, Cundinamarca, while the next richest and most populous, Antioquí, under Gov. PEDRO A. HERRAN, late Minister to Washington, is *supposed* to be neutral. They know also that Gen. JULIO ARBOLEDA, who it is thought will succeed President OSPINA in April next, took possession of the port of Santa Marta, in Magdalena, three or four months since, driving out the Liberals who occupied it—that the Liberals rallied in the Cienega, 7 leagues from the city, where they were attacked a month or more since by one of ARBOLEDA's officers, Col. MADERO, who, on account of his not having been supported by an auxiliary force, as he expected, was defeated, losing most of his 250 men. After this success of the Liberals they besieged Santa Marta, and for twenty-one days, up to the 12th of December, the siege was rather a close one—ARBOLEDA and MADERO occupying a part only of the city, the Cathedral and principal square, while NIETO's force, never consisting of over 450 men, (the balance of 450 being at Gaira and the Cienega,) occupied tha other portions.

On the 16th inst., the telegraph surprised a good many persons here by the announcement that Gen. ARBOLEDA, with a few officers, had arrived at Aspinwall in a small steamer from Santa Marta, and that he was to be followed by two schooners with 250 men of his force. In effect, a vessel reached Aspinwall next morning with 108 of these men, 25 of whom were wounded, and as many more sick. On the 18th, the other vessel came in with 150 men, most of them in good order physically, though all were ragged, dirty, and most of them shoeless, shirtless and hatless. Gen. ARBOLEDA himself was suffering from fever, and had to have medical assistance immediately on his arrival. He came to Panama on the 20th, but was not very communicative, except that it was understood he charged his defeat principally to the inefficiency of his officers. He averred, however, that his forces had not abandoned Santa Marta to the enemy, but still held possession. It was hard to understand how this could be, but on the 21st the matter was somewhat cleared up by the arrival at Aspinwall of the schooner *Joseph Gryce*, of New-York, from Santa Marta, with 250 more men on board, all the officers of Gen. ARBOLEDA, and some families who could not safely remain at Santa Marty. Among these officers is Col. VICCO, second in command under ARBOLEDA, Col. MADERO having been killed in the siege. It appears that some misunderstanding had taken place between ARBOLEDA and VICCO, so that they did not have much communication with each other. VICCO, who is here, says that on the 12th ARBOLEDA ordered him to have everything reedy for a sortie and attack on the Liberals for the next day, which order he diligently carried out. But on the morning of the 13th he was completely surprised by the information that Gen. ARBOLEDA had embarked on board the steamer *Panama* for Aspinwall, which information was quickly followed by another piece of startling news that he had also embarked 250 of his men. When VICCO found this to be true he had no other resource than to follow the example of his chief. The British war-ship *Cadmus* opportunely appearing in port, (*British* ships *always* appear opportunely,) he was enabled, in her boats and under her guns, to embark his men, or those of them who had not joined the enemy, 280 in number, on board the different vessels in the harbor, from which they were transferred to the *Cadmus*, and thence to the *Joseph Gryce*. Capt. HILLYER, of the *Cadmus*, threw all their muskets overboard as they came alongside, and requested all the officers to deliver up their swords. If, as Col. VICCO says, Gen. ARBOLEDA had 800 men, it is hard to understand why he gave up the city, unless, as the latter says, it was because he could not depend upon his officers; for ARBOLEDA himself has always been accounted a brave man, and the point he occupied was one of vast importance to the Government—Santa Marta being a port of entry for foreign dutiable goods for the interior, the warehouses of which are now full to depletion. NIETO, on his side, is known to have able and brave officers from Venezuela, and this may account for his success. VICCO's force left three days after ARBOLEDA did. His officers say that the liberals on entering the city, to the number of 450, plundered the private residences both of their friends and enemies. Even the house of the British Consul was plundered, and his furniture destroyed. They say the goods in the Custom-house are safe, but private deposits have been plundered—that Mr. SHELDON, the United States Consular agent, took refuge on board the *Cadmus*—that a warehouse containing goods from New-York had been robbed, notwithstanding it was under the seal of the United States Consulate.

Capt. HILLYER, the officers say, has given the Liberals notice that he will hold them responsible for British as well as American goods. The Revolutionists found a large number of arms, cannon, provisions, &c., in Santa Marta, belonging to the Government.

The Santa Marta troops are at Panama and Aspinwall in barracks, destitute of everything, although Señor HURTADO, the National Intendente, is straining every nerve to support them. It is said he will expropriate goods from the citizens and foreign merchants for their support. It is to be hoped they will be disbanded as soon as practicable, and the people will pay very unwillingly to keep them together, and any attempt to assess taxes upon the foreigners for that purpose may lead to unfortunate complications. Gen. ARBOLEDA is staying at the house of the Intendente, and, it is said, talks of fitting out an expedition here to attack Carthagena, but I cannot believe it, as that is a walled city and cannot be easily taken with the men and material he could command from here.

Capt. SNOW, of the *Joseph Gryce*, a native of Barnstable, Massachusetts, who brought up the last batch of soldiers, is somewhat of a curiosity in his line, beside being possessed of a very remarkable amount of that keenness and shrewdness so proverbial with his race. He is about the homeliest-looking man I ever saw, his mouth being somawhat of the shape of the scoop of a mud-dredging machine, such as is used in shallow harbors. He took a load of *comestibles* from New-York down to Rio Hacha, among which was 1,600 sacks of corn. He says he found a market for all his traps at Rio Hacha, except the corn, which he couldn't sell because the Indians had stopped coming in from the interior to purchase it. So he "up slick" and went to Santa Marta. There his corn "wasn't worth nothin'"—but it so happened that transportation was wanted to Aspinwall, and the *Joseph Gryce* was in demand. SNOW, to all proposals to go, however, demurred, because he must sell his cargo. "How long," inquired VICCO, "will it take you to get out your corn and get in ballast?" "Well, as to the corn," replied the captain, "*after I have sold it*, it will take me about five days to get it out, and say fifteen days more to put in ballast. But, if you like to buy the corn, it'll do well enough for ballast, and if you'll buy it at $4 a sack, and give me $1,500 for the trip, I'm ready to go right off." When the captain reached Aspinwall, he was told that he could go about discharging the Government corn at once; but he "Could do that," he told the Intendenta, "'Cos all my men are sick, and they won't get well till I get the $1,500."

The schooner *Minerva* arrived at Aspinwall on the 23d, with news that a fight had taken place at what is called the Banco, on the Magdalena River, on Dec. 11, between 1,200 Conservatives and 1,200 Liberals, or at least between advanced parties of these forces. The Liberals, under CANDZAS, claim that the Government party, under BRICENO and GALLUZO, were beaten—tho latter losing 40 men killed, many wounded, 40 prisoners, 100 muskets, &c., while their own loss was four killed and seven wounded.

This is the expedition that had been so long in preparation to descend the Magdalena into the States of Bolivar and Magdalena, to assist ARBOLEDA. The Banco is strongly fortified and easily defended, and it is not generally believed that BRICENO can force it, as there is no other way of going it than by passing down in boats or bungos.

Fifteen Venezuelan officers had arrived at Carthagena to take part with the revolutionists, among whom are Gen. MANUEL M. MENANDEZ.

Gen. POSADA is at Honda. He is just from Cauca, and knows the position of MOSQUERA. The news that MOSQUERA has 6,000 men, and is confident of success against the Government, is attributed to him. It is doubtful, however, if MOSQUERA has more than 4,000 men.

The New-Granadian schooner *Prenda*, chartered by ARBOLEDA to go to Curacoa for provisions for Santa Marta, went into Carthagena, and delivered the whole cargo to NIETO.

From the State of Cauca, direct, we have many rumors and reports, in none of which we can place much reliance. One is that a fight had taken place near Popayan, between Col. CORDOVA, of the Government troops, and Gen. OSANDO, of the Revolutionists, in which the former had been repulsed and had retired. The division of Gen. OBANDO is encamped two miles south of Popayan, and that of Gen. MOSQUERA four miles north of that city. The Government forces of Gen. PARIA have not moved from the vicinity of the Plata, and will not move until it gets reinforcements from the Capital.

Altogether, just now, matters look favorable to the Revolutionists. How they will look ten days hence it is hard to tell.

In naval matters I have not much change to note. We have still the flag-steamer *Lancaster*, corvettes *Saranac* and *Wyoming*, and sloops-of-war *St. Mary's* and *Cyane*. The sloop-of-war *Levant*, Capt. HUNT, has now been out from the oceanic isles, bound direct to Panama, nearly one hundred days, and some apprehensions for her safety are naturally felt. The *Saranac* will sail in a few days for Valparaiso, and the *Wyoming* for the Mexican coast, and both will keep an eye out for the *Levant*, if she does not previously arrive. Indeed, I believe the Flag-officer will order the *Wyoming* to cruise till she finds or hears from the *Levant*. The steam-corvette *Narragansett* has sailed for Southern ports from Callao. The British corvette *Mutine* is in port. The United States steam vessels here are entirely out of coals, and are obliged to purchase at a high rate from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

M. THOUVENEL, French Minister of State, has thanked, in an official note, Capt. MILLER, of H. B. M.'s steam-vessel *Clio*, for the protection he afforded to the French Consulate here during the late disturbances.

The ball given by the officers of the American squadron last Wednesday evening, was a splendid affair, and would have been a credit in the grace and beauty of the ladies, elegance of its appointments, the sumptuousness of its tables, and the dignified bearing of the officers and gentlemen generally, to any city in the world. The hall was honored by the presence of Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, the commander and most of the officers of the British war-ship *Mutine*, Señor J. M. HURTADO, Intendente-General, and all the foreign Consuls except the Consul of France. Dancing did not cease till 6 in the morning, which is pretty good work for this hot climate. On New-Yaar's Eve the young men of Panama will return the compliment.

F. W. R.

LATEST FROM NEW-GRANADA.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR—GEN. HERRAN RETURNS TO THE UNITED STATES—MARCH OF GEN. MOSQUERA UPON BOGOTA—THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRITISH SHIP RACER RELEASES COSTA RICAN PRISONERS.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

I have received a paper from Carthagena, dated Dec. 18, in the revolutionary interest, from which I extract the following news from the interior. This journal says: "Señor CONSTANTINO, British Vice Consul, brings dates from Bogota to the 19th November. In the State of Santander, Col. LEITZ has beaten, for the fourth time, the troops of President OSPINA, and has under his command 1,000 men well armed. In all parts of Santander the people have pronounced against the Dictator CANAL, and there are many guerrilla parties, so that they have not only prevented the transit of the arms (brought by way of Venezuela) of Señor BONITTO for Bogota, but have enabled the revolutionary State Government to resume its functions. From Antioquia we learn that the Third (Government) Division has been disbanded, Gen. ENAO having gone home, and Gen. POSADA has gone to Honda. The sentiment of Antioquia is not only against President OSPINA, but the people have pronounced firmly for the Federation, and are disposed to aid with men and money the other States which are in revolution, and it is even said that 600 men have gone to join Gen. MOSQUERA in Cauca. It is known in Medellin that this General is marching upon the State of Cundinamarca, (of which Bogota is the capital) with 5,000 men, and that the vanguard of this force has occupied the Plata, having forced Gen. PARIS to fall back upon Neiva, with the troops under his command, since the defection of CERRO, who was sent in advance to penetrate into Cauca, and who passed with all his force over to Gen. MOSQUERA."

"Cnuca," adds this article, "is entirely free of Government sway, except the post of Buenaventura, which will soon be taken, as 150 men on the River Calima are threatening it, and other troops will join them. Gen. POSADA (of the Government force) said, in Honda, to various persons, that MOSQUERA has 6,000 men perfectly armed and well disciplined, and with a great part of this force has already invaded Cundinamarca."

"Gen. HERRAN has asked permission of President OSPINA to return to the United States, and his request has been granted."

The British war-steamer *Racer* arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, from San Juan del Norte. She brought Mr. NANNE, Consul of Hanover to San José, and seven others who were condemned to death in Costa Rica, for having been complicated in the late attempt of President MORA to regain power. The sentence of these men had been commuted to banishment to Moin, a dreary spot on the Serapiqui River. They complained to the Captain of the *Racer*, who took a boat and a small force, and went up the San Juan and Serapiqui Rivers, 70 miles, and demanded that the men should be released. The officer in charge at first demurred, but the Captain of the *Racer* was firm, and he at last acceded. Señor NANNE and his companions arrived at Panama last night, and will go to Salvador in the *Columbus*, on her next trip. Señor N. is a man of much property, and had great influence in Costa Rica under the rule of MORA.

A number of distinguished Republicans arrived today from California for New-York and Washington, among which are Messrs. EUGENE L. SULLIVAN, WASHBURNE, (brother of the three Congress WASHBURNE's,) SELLOVAR, SMILEY, and HOWARD.

The British mail steamer from Southampton *via* St. Thomas, with passengers, &c., for the South Pacific, is already overdue four days.

Señor CRISANTO MEDINA, and his two sons, who have been so much persecuted by the new Government of Costa Rica, also go to New-York to-day.

More than 100 of the Santa Marta troops at Aspinwall, have deserted.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

PANAMA, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Capt. RATHBUN, arrived at Panama on the 21st inst., from Central American ports. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 10th, Salvador to the 15th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Costa Rica to the 18th December. The *Columbus* brought 1,264 cerroons indigo for Europe and the United States, hides, skins, coffee, vinegar, balsam, etc. The news is unimportant.

GUATEMALA.

Congress commenced its regular sessions on the 25th of November. The President says the country is tranquil in all its parts and very prosperous. He recommends some reforms in the collection of customs and taxes, and the opening and improvement of public roads.

SALVADOR.

Several smart shocks of earthquake were felt at the capital on the 3d instant, the first of which lasted more than one minute. The shocks were repeated on the 4th. Some little damage to buildings was sustained.

Gen. BARRIOS, the President, keeps up a large military force, and seems very desirous to pick up a quarrel with Nicaragua, Honduras, or some other people. He has many enemies at home, and his large force only saves his place.

NICARAGUA.

The *Official Gaceta* contains some Government decrees, among which is one that American dimes shall pass current in trade; that the garrisons shall be relieved every three months; establishing punishments for contraband dealing in rum, powder, &c.

Don RAMON SAENZ has been appointed Governor of San Juan del Norte and the Musquito Territory.

Don LUIS MOLINA has been appointed Minister to the United States.

COSTA RICA.

This State is at present tranquil. Señor AGUILAR, Minister of State, and who is responsible for the late assassinations of President MORA, Gen. CANAS and others at Punta Arenas, It is said will retire from his post and give place to some one less obnoxious to the humane sentiment of the country. President MONTEALEGRE, it is said, is trying hard to cultivate the friendship of his present enemies, feeling that he is in danger in pursuing the sanguinary and despotic course into which he was led by AGUILAR, CASTRO and VOLIO.

Don CAISANTO MEDINA, who took out papers of American citizenship some time since, and who has been under arrest in San José since MORA's descent upon Punta Arenas, has been liberated, and goes to New-York by this steamar. His son, CAISANTO, who was condemned to death, as the friend of President MORA, has also been liberated, and himself, father and brother, PERFECTO, expelled from the country. President MONTEALEGRE has withdrawn the *exequatur* of four of the European and other Consuls at San José, and requested the United States Government to supercede its Consul, Dr. HINE. The Doctor, I believe, is obnoxious to Mr. DIMITRY, our Minister.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Threatened War between Peru and Bolivia—A Peruvian Secretary on the Rapture with the United States—News from Chili—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

By the arrival of the regular British steamer from the South coast, we have dates from Valparaiso to the 2d, Bolivia to the 7th, and Callao and Lima to the 14th December. From Ecuador we have nothing save that the country is quiet, and the people are preparing for the naming of candidates and the election of a President for the Republic.

PERU.

Several of the persons of a club suspected of having for its principal object the assassination of President CASTILLA, have been arrested, and Señor GALVEZ, charged with being a leading member of it, has been obliged to quit the country. He arrived in Panama in the British steamer, and goes to France. He was President of the Chamber at the time Congress was driven out three years ago by one of CASTILLA's officers at the point of the bayonet. But although a bitter enemy of CASTILLA, it is scarcely possible that toe charge against him that he would abet assassination can be true.

CASTILLA, the moment the new Constitution was adopted, asked Congress to stultify it by granting him extraordinary powers, which, of course, it did. He is now free to make war on Bolivia, Ecuador, and on his political enemies when it may suit his convenience to do so.

The Lima papers are publishing all the correspondence in regard to American claims, and the Minister of Foreign Relations, in his report to Congress speaks thus of the rupture between Peru and the United States, consequent upon the refusal of the Peruvian Government to pay the claims for its seizure and confiscation of the American ships *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*:

"The divers reclamations of the United States so strenuously supported by Mr. CLAY have been discussed on our part with that vigor and judgment which national decorum, and the necessity of preventing the establishment of precedents which one day might prove of incalculable injury to the country, demand.

Although the Government of the United States, after having been vanquished in the argument, have refused to submit the question at issue to the arbitration of Great Britain, it is to be hoped that the advent of a new party to power, more moderate and circumspect, will ultimately lead the Government at Washington to comprehend, that if she does not modify the principles by which her continental relations have been guided, instead of meeting with cordial sympathies and an extensive field for the propagation of her varied interests, *she will conclude by encountering just and energetic resistance.*"

The Minister of Foreign Affairs treats of the quasllions with Bolivia in warlike language, and in regard to Ecuador avers that "documents have lately been discovered in the Province of Moyobamba, which prove in such an incontestable manner that the territories of Quijos and Canelos are the property of Peru, that neither the most astute argumente nor bad faith can suffice with Ecuador to sustain a question which has now resulted so definitely and so satisfactorily to Peru." As Ecuador, by admitting these claims, gives up one-third of her territory, running almost in sight of her capital, Quito, it is not to be supposed she will submit to the grasping spirit of President CASTILLA without a struggle.

The large flour mill at Callao, with several thousand sacks of flour and wheat, have been burned. Loss $150,000—$120,000 insured in England.

In the month of November 35,085 tons of guano were shipped from the Chincha Islands, 21,733 tons of which went to England and 8,225 to the United States. The Government has pretty much given up the idea of raising the steam-frigate *Callao*.

BOLIVIA.

I have received a letter dated Cobija, Dec. 7, which says: "The situation of Bolivia at the present moment is a very happy one. The band of traitors under the lead of Gen. BELZU, has been completely broken up, and they have hid themselves and their shame in the interior of Peru. The threats of war against us by President GAMARRA, of Peru, have united all the people, and the coming conflict inspires them with the greatest enthusiasm. President LINARES has raised a magnificent army, which is provided with all the elements of defence or attack."

At Potosi, the Convent of San Francisco was lately robbed of some silver chalices, images and other valuable church ornaments, but most of them had been recovered. A few pieces having been taken to shops for melting, the people discovered the fact and assembled and burned down the buildings of the owners.

CHILI.

There is no news of interest from Chili. The people are preparing for the Presidential election, but it is presumed President MONTT is strong enough to encompass his reelection.

The Indians on the Araucanian frontier are quiet.

Business in Valparaiso had been rather better than in the preceding fortnight, but still it was dull. The merchants from the interior were buying fewer goods than usual, in consequence of restricted credits adopted by the importers. A scarcity of currency is felt, owing to large exports of gold instead of bills. Flour is sold at $3 19 to $3 44, six months. Barley, parcels of the new crop, have sold at $4 the fanega. In lumber, good assortments from the United States are wanted. Coal unchanged. Copper, in bars, $19 10 cash; Regulus, $2 cash; Ores, $3 37 to $3 45 cash. Freights for England, £2 14s.; to Hamburgh, £3; to the United States, $13 to $15. Bills on London, 60 days, 43¾d.; on the United States, 90 days, 15 per cent. premium.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

A revolution broke out in the Province of San Juan, in which the Governor, VIRASORO, three of his brothers, and six or eight other persons, perished. The Governor's quarters were attacked by forty men, who required VIRASORO to resign, and on his refusal to do so, a discharge of muskets followed upon him. The opposition to him arose from the fact that he did not readily concur in the new order of things, by the reannexation of Buenos Ayres. It is believed no further troubles will take place.

F. W. R.

A Pleasant Place.

The Woman's Library will be found a pleasant place this Winter for those who avail themselves of its privileges. Many beautiful books have lately been added to its former handsoma collection, among which are two splendid editions of *Shakespeare*, and other rare and valuable books, from BUXTON's Library. Of the *Shakespeares*, one is the edition of JOHNSON & STEVENS, of 1778, in twelve large volumes, and the other is HANMER's (Oxford) edition of 1771. There is also BOYDEL's Plates of SHAKESPEARE, the most beautiful engravings illustrating the works of that great man ever executed. Another fascinating book is HOLBEIN's *Court of Henry VIII.* The ladies examining this curious volume, will get some new ideas as to the fashions of headdresses of the greatest beauties of the Court in those days, and will be surprised to find that bewitching creature, ANNE BOLEYN, with her head tied up in a dingy handkerchief, and looking, as Mrs. Crupp would say, "quite ornary." HOLBEIN was the great painter of HENRY VIII.'s Court; and the portraits in this book are perfect copies of those which hang upon the walls of Hampton Court Palace. But perhaps the most acceptable addition to the books of the Woman's Library will be the books of fashion, which will be imported direct from Paris every month, beginning with last December, for the benefit of those women engaged in various branches of millinery and dressmaking, whose means have prevented their access to the highest authorities in fashion, and whose opportunities for improvement in their business has been thereby cramped and delayed. The subscription price to the best magazines of fashion published in Paris is from $10 to $15 a year; and the Woman's Library has ordered nearly a dozen of the best, comprising those containing plates and new patterns for needlework and crotchet, as well as those for dresses, cloaks, mantillas, and millinery. Paper patterns accompany the magazines devoted to the latter, and the subscribers to the Library will be permitted to cut patterns from them. Thus they will have artistic rules to guide them, and may become finished artists in their work themselves. Would not the gift of a year's subscription ticket to the Library be acceptable to most not over-rich young women?

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

MORE SPECIE ON FREIGHT.

The New Treaty between the Western Powers and China.

Negotiations for the Sale of Venetia.

Foreign Views of the Crisis in the United States.

The Royal Mail screw-steamship *Australasian*, Capt. HOCKLEY, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 P. M., on the 22d, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 23d of December, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Australasian* has £170,000 in specie.

The *Glasgow* touched at Queenstown on the evening of the 20th, and reached Liverpool on the evening of the 21st ult.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the evening of Dec. 21.

In consequence of Christmas holidays, the departure of the *Glasgow* from Liverpool, and the *Bremen* from Southampton, had been postponed till Thursday, the 27th ult.

The British Foreign Office on Thursday, Dec. 20, issued the two following notifications to the newspapers:

Sir JOHN CRAMPTON reports yesterday that Lord ELGIN, in a letter of the 6th November, informs him of the ratification and publication of the treaty with China and of the march of the army to Tien-tsin. His Lordship makes no mention of the prisoners, but says that he is indebted to Gen. IGNATIEFF for the manner in which that Minister had promoted the object of his negotiations.

The following from Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, dated at St. Petersburgh, also reached the Foreign Office on the same day.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has communicated to me the following report from Gen. IGNATIEFF, of the European massacres by the Chinese: English, Du NORMAN, (Mr. BRUCE's *attaché*,) ANDERSON, (chief of Lord ELGIN's escort,) and the correspondent of the *Times*. French—DUSAT, (Intendent of the French expedition,) one of his Aides-de-camp, and a Colonel of Artillery. These are the only cases cited by Gen. IGNATIEFF, but the total number of victims is 19.

The London *Times* denounces the rash course of Mr. PARKES, and charges him with having caused the capture of the prisoners. The *Globe* defends Mr. PARKES from the charge, and says the capture resulted from no fault of his.

It is announced that notwithstanding that the Atlantic Telegraph Company have spent all their money, the Directors have determined, at their own expense, to keep the undertaking afloat, in the hope that at some future time the capital required for the renewal of its operations will be provided. They consider the privileges obtained by the Company as too valuable to be lightly thrown away.

The freedom of the City of London was formally presented to Lord CLYDE and Sir JAMES OUTRAM, on the 20th, and a grand banquet was afterwards given at the Mansion House in their honor.

The weather in England was quite cold and wintry, and the country was covered with snow—in some places to a considerable depth.

The funeral of the Earl of ABERDEEN took place on the 21st, at Stanmore. The Bishop of Oxford performed the religious service. The pall-bearers were the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Clarendon, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, and the Earl of Dalkeith.

Two significant articles had appeared in the *Constitutionnel*, from the pen of M. GRANDGUILLOT, relative to Austria and Venetia. In these articles it is covertly intimated that Austria must consent to sell Venetia, or be prepared for a new war in the Spring. It is also asserted that France will never suffer the return to an offensive policy by Austria in Lombardy.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report by Gen. MONTAUBAN, from which it appears there are some inaccuracies in the account of the plundering of the palace of the Emperor of China. The General states that the booty was divided between the Allies.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offences against the laws of the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced.

The Paris *Patrie* states that the negotiation for the evacuation of Gaeta having failed, the bombardment was to recommence on the 19th of December. When the steamer sailed, however, there was no news of such recommencement.

The war party at Vienna is said to have become very violent, and M. SCHMERLING had been obliged to threaten to resign in order to keep them within bounds.

The troops in Hungary were stationed in every part of the country in small detachments, so as to be able to form flying columns in all directions.

Count LADISLAUS ZELEKI, the Hungarian refugee, arrived at Dresden with a false English passport, and was arrested and given up to Austria.

It was reported at Paris that the French Ambassador at Constantinople was on the point of concluding an agreement in virtue of which the French army in Syria would prolong its occupation for six months beyond the time originally agreed upon.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says France certainly will not withdraw her troops from Syria at the end of the six months named in the Convention, and will as certainly keep them there after the proposed extended period.

American Topics.

FAILURE OF MR. LINDSAY'S MISSION.

From the London News.

Considering the absorbing interest felt in America with regard to the late Presidential election, and tha momentous character of the consequences said to be involved in the approaching change of Administration, *we cannot feel surprise that Mr. W. S. Lindsay should have failed to accomplish the chief public object of his visit*, and that he found it impossible to indnce either the merchants of New-York or the ministers at Washington to enter seriously into the negotiation he proposed for the opening of the coasting-trade of the United States to our mercantile marine. A vote of the Chamber of Commerce of the greatest seaboard City of the Union referred the question to a select Committee, who in due course reported civilly, but evasively, that the subject was worthy of future consideration; that the Chamber, in compliance with this semi-transparent suggestion, having agreed to defer all action in the matter *sine die*, cordially thanked Mr. LINDSAY for all the trouble he had taken, and proceeded energetically to approve of some half dozen subordinate recommendations which he had made. Mr. BUCHANAN and Gen. CASS were equally friendly and philosophical in expressing their readiness to recognize one rule of the road at sea, and one rule of law in both countries for the summary punishment of minor offences, and for establishing mutuality of remedies for desertion and so forth. But upon all that touches the vital subject of free trade or reciprocity in shipping privileges, the out-going President and his Foreign Secretary frankly declared that they were inflexible, and meant to finish officially as they had begun. We can't think that any blame is ascribable to the honorable member for Sunderland for not having succeeded in wheedling these venerable birds off the protectionist bushes where they have sat so long. In exchange, or as consideration for the concession, Mr. LINDSAY had substantially nothing to offer; for the remission of light dues on all vessels, native or foreign, sailing in our waters, has long ago been decided on, and is sure to be made by Act of Parliament, whether America relaxes her coasting monopoly or not; and although it is true in theory and fact that the general trade of the United States would be benefited, not injured, by suffering British vessels to take freight from San Francisco to the various Atlantic ports of the Union, our shrewd kinsfolk are just the people likely not to admit that they have been bull dogs all this time, or to pass a law to that effect in compliance with the public admonition of an enterprising ship-owner from Austin Friars.

To some of the articles stated as the subjects of a Convention proposed to be concluded between the two Governments no objection, we apprehend, will be made. They are matters of mercantile police for the most part, and a common understanding with respect to them would probably prove as beneficial to American ship-owners in English ports as to English ship-owners in theirs. Upon some details of criminal procedure we must beg to reserve our opinion until we know more accurately what is contemplated; but in the main, as we have said, we do not anticipate any serious objection being thrown in the way of carrying into effect the project presented to us in an outline by Mr. LINDSAY's address to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. There is one material exception, however, which we cannot forbear to notice; we allude to the Sixth Article, relative to Shipping Offices. It reads as follows: "The Government of Great Britain shall make provision for extending to American shipowners the privilege of shipping crews for their vessels in British ports, on the same conditions as the crews of British ships are now engaged, provided the Government of the United States establish somewhat similar offices at the principal seaports of the Union, and grant to British shipowners similar privileges; and it shall not be lawful for engagements to be entered into with seamen of either country in the ports of the other, unless through the medium of those shipping offices, or through shipping masters duly licensed by the Governments of the respective countries."

We are wholly at a loss to understand how a man of Mr. LINDSAY's sagacity could have fallen into the error of *supposing that the Press of this country or the seafaring people of its numerous ports would acquiesce meekly in a provision so stringent and so obnoxious.* That American shipowners who have had practically no experience of the vexatious and tyrannical working of the offices in question, should have been misled into sanctioning their adoption goes for nothing with us. Neither would it weigh a feather in our judgment if it could be shown that the unaccustomed crews, who are now free to take hiring on what terms they please in transatlantic ports, should fail to take alarm at an invasion of their individual liberty, about which they know and can know nothing until that liberty is gone, and they feel the yoke fitted to their necks. How short a time it will last whenever the experiment should be made, we think we can easily calculate. But that is their affair; our business is more immediately with the maintenance of these precious specimens of departmental Quixotism, and with whatever threatens to perpetuate them. Let any of our readers imagine what would be thought or said if Government proposed to introduce a law preventing any miltowner from hiring any spinner or weaver save through the intervention and upon the certificate of an agent appointed by the Home Office. Yet this is precisely what the Board of Trade is authorized to do by an act passed a few years ago, regarding the shipowners and sailors of the United Kingdom. At first, when the peoantic advice was promulgated, its practical beating was not understood, and little complaint or deprecation was uttered. But we have now had ample experience of its mischievousness; and we hesitate not to express our conviction that a more unpopular institution does not exist among the great body of our mercantile marine. Some of the great ship owners, we know, are said to have found means for making it answer their purpose; but it is to the credit of others who belong to this class that they have not failed on all proper occasions to testify against its pernicious tendency. Among the witnesses examined before the Select Committee on Mercantile Shipping, last session, were Mr. ALLAN GILMORE, of Glasgow; Mr. H. J. ATKINSON, of Hull, and Mr. R. M. HUDSON, of Sunderland, all of well-known character and standing, and how each and all of these, not to mention others was the system of compulsory shipping-offices emphatically condemned. In many ports, indeed, the prevalent antipathy is so strong that we believe neither Mr. LINDSAY nor any other man could obtain a patient hearing as its advocate; and we are satisfied that no one could beguile a public meeting into pronouncing in its favor. What Lord LYONS may think of the matter we neither know nor are we curious to inquire. But if, as English Minister at Washington, he has sent home a draft convention containing such a clause as that above quoted, then all we can say is, that the best think the Foreign Office can do is to begin by striking it out; for most assuredly if this be not done much time will be wasted next session, and many tempers will be ruffled before midsummer day, by persistency in a course which in theory every enlightened principle condemns, and which in practice has become odious to those whom it concerns. It is by raising the condition, morally and socially, of our mercantile seamen, and by treating them as all other classes who live by their labor are treated in this country, that we can hope to preserve our maritime preeminence and power; and the real interests of the shipowner can never in the long run be antagonistic to the welfare and self-respect of the men by whose toil and fidelity he lives and thrives.

EXECUTIVE IMBECILITY.

From the London Post.

The Message of the retiring President may command little attention or respect even in America. In this country, where the sympathies of the people are entirely against Slavery, it will be regarded with well-merited contempt and disfavor. It recommends a course of compromise *which will not bring back South Carolina to the Union, though it outrages and insults the people of the North*, and must place the new President in a position of serious, if not insnperable, embarrassement. We have no desire to see a dissolution of the Union; but if this event should happen, the South, then left to itself, may have occasion bitterly to lament the day *when the head of the Executive Government fomented and patronized treason*, and preached those revolutionary doctrines which now appear destined to produce an abundant harvest of woes and disasters. The fault, however, rests not so much with Mr. BUCHANAN, as with the system of Government. What, we may ask, will Mr. BRIGHT say of that Republic which in his standing exemplar of excellence, when he finds that a President, at the very end of his official career, announces a policy which altogether and willfully ignores and disregards the freedom of the North, in the foolish and vain hope of appeasing the tyranny and selfishness of the Southern States? We admit the difficulties which Mr. LINCOLN has to encounter, but we hope that he will have the courage and the patriotism to avoid the weak and vacillating policy which has marked the official life of his predecessor.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Dec. 20.

The latest advices from New-York state that the payments into the Treasury were trifling when compared with the outgoings. Who can feel surprised at this, when we consider the vast amount of absurd opposition on the part of the Southerners to the election of the new President? Mr. LINCOLN has, we conceive, *taken a dignified course in

to develop the internal resources of the country. Railways, canals, and telegraphs were established, or sought to reform the administration of the civil and legal departments, and extended education and public works. In 1849 he was elevated to the dignity of a Marquis, receiving at the same time the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was a K. T., and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The Marquis returned from his duties in the East, in shattered health, in 1855. Having no sons by his wife, his cousin, Lord PANMURE, is the heir of his Scottish titles.

Commercial and Financial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 21st were dull and Consols further declined ¾ ₱ cent., closing at 92¾@93 for account, ex-dividend. The markets generally were under the influence of the approaching holidays. The Exchange was to be closed from Saturday the 22d till Wednesday the 26th, owing to the intervention of Christmas. The demand for money in the discount market had become extremely heavy, owing to the three days suspension of business and the necessity for providing for bills falling due in that period. No business was done generally below the Bank rate, and the applications at the Bank were quite numerous.

The amount of silver received at the Bank of England from the Bank of France, to the 21st ult., was £1,250,000.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £115 835, the amount held in both departments being £13 331 270.

BARING BROS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 51¾; Dollars, 12¼; Eagles, 76-5, nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the London Times, Dec. 22.

	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. red.....	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	90 @ 93 x.c.	x.c.
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent.....	76 @ 80 x.d.	
Do. 6 ₱ cent.....	75 @ 80	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875..	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ₱ cent..... 1875	86 @ 88	
Do. $100 shares, $50 paid....	29¾ @ 29¾ d	29 @ 30 ¼ d.
Do. do. all paid.....	69 @ 71 x.d.	70 x.d.
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ cent..... 1869	88 @ 90	89
Do. (sinking fd) 8 ₱ ct. 1882	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares.....	45 @ 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana. (sinking fund) 1886.....	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares.....	15 @ 20	
New-York Central ₱ cent (sinking-fund) 1883.....	86 @ 89	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864.....	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	96 @ 97	
Do. 7 ₱ cent on ba. 1876.....	96 @ 97	
Do. $100 shares.....	76 @ 80	77 6¾
New-York & Erie 1st mtge. 8 ₱ c.	98 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱ c., 1883, assent	79 @ 81	80
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱ c., '62, '71, '75, do	62 @ 64	
Do. shares, assented.....	14 @ 35	31½ ¼
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865.....	90 @ 102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872.	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	87 @ 88	x.c.
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster.	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares.....	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading 6 ₱ cent., 1870.....	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares.....	22 @ 26	

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The reiterated advices received from the United States of the certainty of moderate supplies being directed to this country, consequent upon monetary difficulties, together with the intelligence of peace with China, have imparted fresh vigor to the market, which has presented a most animated appearance all the week, resulting in an advance in the current qualities of American descriptions of fully ¼d. ₱ lb." The week's business reaches 133 420 bales, including 31,930 taken by speculators, and 8,040 for export. The market yesterday was rather less animated, the business being 12 000 bales—4,000 on speculation and for export, but it closed firm at the following quotation:

Fair Orleans.....7¾d. Middling Orleans....7¼d.
Fair Mobile.....7¾d. Middling Mobile.....7¼d.
Fair Uplands.....7¾d. Middling Uplands...7d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 539,460 bales, including 405,150 American. The market closes this (Saturday) evening for the Christmas holidays, reopening on Wednesday next, the 26th of December.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Spinners having extended their contracts this week pretty freely are gradually hardening in price, and were very firm yesterday at their advanced quotations. The demand for China enabled manufacturers of shirtings for that market to obtain an advance, and Cloth generally is rather firmer.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the market firm and advancing. Flour on Friday was firm at the full rates of Tuesday, and in some cases 6d. dearer. Quotations 29s.@32s. Wheat again 1o.@2d. ₱ cental dearer, with a fair consumptive sale. Really fine white is scarce, and choice would bring 6d. over the quotations. Red ranges from 11s. 4d.@13s., and white from 13s.@14s. Corn continues in active demand, at an improvement on the week of half-1s. ₱ quarter. Mixed and yellow, 38s. 6d.@38s. 9d.; white, 39s.@41s. per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef in most limited demand, and prices irregular. Pork quiet and unaltered. Bacon slow of sale and nominal; the arrivals of new are poor in quality. Cheese, of really fine quality, 2s.@3s. ₱ cwt. dearer. Lard, with a few arrivals, is dull and lower, being offered at 68s., without buyers. Tallow inactive. Butchers' Association, 58s @58s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—The *Broker's Circular* quotes: Ashes quiet; Pots 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. Pearls, in retail, 29s. 6d. Sugars inactive and partially 6d. cheaper. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rice continues quiet. Quercitron Bark quiet at 8s.@8s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and 6s. 6d. for Baltimore. American Linseed Cakes £10 15s.@£10 17s. 6d. Fish Oils unchanged. Linseed quiet. Resin 4s. 7d.@4s. 9d. for common, and 4s. 10d.@5s. for low medium. Spirits Turpentine opened dull at 32s., but closed, with more doing, at 31s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARRING Bros. & Co. report: WHEAT firm and a large business doing in foreign at improving rates. White American WHEAT, 65s @70s; Red, 60s. @65s. FLOUR, 29s.@31s. Iron dull at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for bars and rails; Scotch Pig, 51s. 6d. SUGARS continue dull and in some instances 6d.@1s lower. TEA inactive; Common Congou nominal at 1s 2d.@1s. 2½d. TALLOW dull at 60s. for Y. C. COPPER quiet. RICE very quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE unchanged, 32s. LINSEED CAKES in more demand; New-York in barrels, £11 15s.; Boston in bags, £11 10. FISH OILS quiet; Sperm, £102; Cod, £37 10s.; Linseed in retail demand at 29s.

THE LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 22—1.15 P. M.

COTTON firm at yesterday's rates. Sales estimated 12,000 bales, 4,000 of which were to speculators and for export.

BREADSTUFFS firm and tendency upward. CORN is a shade dearer; Mixed and Yellow, 39s.

PROVISIONS—No change.

LONDON, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 22.

CONSOLS closed at 92¾@92¾ on account, ex dividend.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived to-day. PARIS, Saturday Evening.

The Bourse is very much depressed. Rentes are all 65f. 30c.

Advices from Constantinople report a Customs reform as contemplated.

The disturbances at Scio have been suppressed.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*For the week ending Dec. 30.*]

COTTON active and firm, at an advance of 2f.; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 98f.; do. *bas* 93f. Sales of the week 20,000 bales; stock in port, 112,000 bales.

ART-GOSSIP.

We have not as a people yet attained that degree of love for the beautiful which prompts us to demand from our Government, national or civic, free public galleries, and yet no people are so well and so liberally supplied with food for thought, for study and improvement through the medium of private enterprise, as ours. We have no public permanent collections—all belong to private individuals, who gather the treasures of the old and new Worlds, either for their personal gratification or their own aggrandisement. At GOUPIL'S the Third Annual Exhibition of French and Flemish Paintings is still open. It was to have been closed on the 1st of January, but so eager and extended has been the curiosity to see the pictures, that the proprietors have wisely concluded to remain with us for some little time. At no one time will our space permit us to give an extended or full review of the many beautiful works there exhibited, but it is with pleasure that from time to time we can call the attention of our readers to individual gems of the collection.

In connection with this Gallery are the celebrated, much bepraised, much-discussed and much-abused paintings by CLAUDE MARIE DUBUFE, of those eminently interesting and rather antique subjects, the "Temptation" and the "Expulsion" of our respected and simple-natured parients, who occupied some coolness since that very comfortable and reputed-to-be-beautiful spot called Paradise. The story runs that Eve, being persuaded by the serpent, tempted Adam, who, yielding, was with her driven from their home by the avenging angel of the Lord. The titles of the pictures indicate the subjects. In the "Temptation" we find Adam, sitting gingerly on a green bank, backed by a jolly lion and staring straight ahead as we have at times seen rustic yeomen glare at a *camera obscura*. We sincerely trust that such as he was not the founder of the human race. A large, undressed, baby-faced, doll-eyed Miss Nancy of a man does not fulfill our ideal of him who walked with God in the garden and there commoned with him.

Eve is better—she is decidedly good. We do not pretend to that delicate sensitiveness which enabled a respectable cotemporary to be shocked at the nude perfection of the late lamented mother of Cain and Abel—on the contrary, we were lost in admiration, and pleased beyond expression with the finely moulded form, the sweet girlish beauty and tempting earnestness of the figure. Herself convinced, she desires her husband's partnership in the promised joy. Anxious and eager, yet bashful and blushing, she presses with modest firmness the forbidden fruit into his hand, looking lovingly into his eyes and feeling sure of eventual consent. With the exception of Adam, whose portraiture we cannot like, the picture is a most admirable and decided success. The natural objects—the rocks, the hills, the mountain, the trees and the flowers were never put in by a tyro's hand—the ripe experience, the careful study and the maturity of long and patient effort, such as are possessed alone by great artists, are plainly evinced in the conception, the execution and the entire rendering of this most welcome work of art.

The male picture, "Expulsion," is the better one in many respects. The anatomy of the female figure is possibly not so perfect as in the other, but there is more power in the painting as a whole. Adam has here more manliness, more dignity and more substantiality. There are more elements for effect in this one. The sea is lashed into fury—the storm is upon them—stout trees are crashing near them, and a hungry lion crouches inconveniently near. The self-denial of each is of no avail—both have sinned and both must suffer. Of the two pictures, we prefer the latter, decidedly. Both are meritorious—each has its adherents and special pleaders. The public, however, should see them and judge for themselves; we serve simply as guides to the founts of enjoyment, leaving those led to fill for themselves. We advise one and all to call at the lower room in GOUPIL'S Gallery, and examine carefully these two famous pictures.

In the upper room is the exhibition proper of contributions of the artists of the French and Flemish schools. There are in all two hundred and six pictures—a collection rarely equaled and never excelled in this City. Many of them are of extravagant pecuniary worth, while others are less enormously valued. Several have been sold, one of which—a "View at Barbicos," by ROSSEAU—was bought by an eminent clergyman of this City for $700. The landscape is a very lovely one, attracting universal attention, and a standing offer of $100 above the price named is opened to the fortunate owner. We have space for allusions to but one or two of the gems of this collection, reserving for our weekly gossip such others as commend themselves to our eye.

One of those which will first attract and fix the attention is a powerful painting by MULLER. This is a reproduction of his celebrated picture in the palace of the Luxembourg—or rather the original sketch of that picture, worked up and finished in his masterly style. It represents a scene in the Conciergerie Prison during the roll call of the last victims of the reign of TERROR. The artist has grouped together here princesses and actresses, bishops and warriors, noble marquises and needy writers; and by his speaking art shows the universal mark of human nature in every face. It is a stirring, and, by so much, a painful picture. The expression of feature and form—of passion and action—and the admirable composition of the whole, is wonderful in the fearful tale it tells. The stolid indifference or fierce brutality of the agents of the Revolutionary Tribune is put into terrible contrast with the intensity of emotion which possesses the unfortunate victims. Wretched suspense, stony despair, repelled supplication, calm pride, weeping sorrow and fearless grief—the very atmosphere of the scene has tragical fascination—"the air is full of farewells to the dying." It is a magnificent work of art, hardly enjoyable and yet most admirable,

"The Christening Festival," by LOUIS KNAUS, is as fine a specimen of *genre* painting as we have seen in America in many a year. Every figure is a complete picture in itself; every group has its own interest, and yet all are made helpful to the central idea. There is most delightful variety without any sacrifice of unity. The venerable pastor holding the unconscious infant is surrounded by the father, the interesting mother, the grandfather, and children of various age, appearance and occupation. The color is fresh and life-like, the elements of the picture are well conceived, and the whole thing is finely executed. It is one of the most interesting pictures in the collection—or in the City.

No. 88, "Harvest Time," by LAMBINET, is a large-sized harvest scene of great beauty and tenderness. The figures, (men and cattle) are not such as ROSA BONHEUR would draw, but they are incidentals; the beauty of the picture consists in the robust strength of the trees, the sweep and grace of the grain, the freshness of the herbage, the length of the perspective, the delicacy of touch, the management of the color, and the exquisite harmony of the landscape, all of which combined present one of the most perfect pictures in the collection.

We have not space to present, but will, mention three pictures by ACHILLE LIGNARE, a brother of ROSA, who will not long, if ever, rest his reputation on his sister's name. His cattle are well drawn and are as perfect as those which have made ROSA so famous, and his sheep actually seem ready to walk from the canvas.

The rooms are desirably situated, well lighted and conveniently arranged. The gentlemen in charge are very courteous and in all respects accommodating to their guests, and as the collection will in a few weeks be taken into the rural district of Hoboken and be hidden in the darkness of the Autumn, we presume a hint is only necessary to induce all who have not seen it to procrastinate no longer, and those who have seen once will surely go again.

Of the Jarves collection of old masters, of whom there must be several still now in the world, we cannot at present write. It certainly speaks well for American gold, and volumes for Yankee shrewdness, if it be a fact, that while England and France are absolutely unable to obtain, even at fabulous prices, any of the genuine "old masters," for a comparatively insignificant sum an humble American amateur has found it possible to secure more than a hundred of them. Rest in America!

The Hudson River seems to have found favor in the eyes of artists during the past Summer. WHITTREDGE has just finished a very faithful portraiture of a view taken at Gardiner's near West Point, which is not only a capital likeness, but has much merit as a painting.

LAW COURTS.

The Law of Contracts—Liability of Indorsers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Sutherland, Allen and Bosworth, Justices.

Lee & Murphy, Survivors, &c., vs. George Selleck et al.—This was an action on a promissory note made by Benjamin Selleck in the City of New-York, payable at Morris, Ill., where it was indorsed by the defendant, (having been forwarded to him for that purpose,) and remitted by him to the payee in this City.

The note was not paid at maturity by the maker, and action was then brought against the indorser for collection.

The defence was that the indorser lived in Illinois, and there indorsed the note; that the contract, so far as he was concerned, was made in that State, and that by the laws of that State, the indorser was not liable until a suit had been unsuccessfully prosecuted against the maker. No such action had been instituted, and hence the defendant was not liable. The Court so ruled on the trial, sustaining the defence, and gave judgment for the defendant.

The plaintiffs appealed to this branch of the Court, from that judgment at Special Term, contending that the rule of law was that the nature and effect of a contract, and the rights of parties to it, were to be determined by the law of the place where the instrument was made.

The cause was argued some time since, and was then stated in the TIMES.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

SUTHERLAND, P. J.—The complaint in this action alleges that the promissory note, on which the action is brought, was made and delivered by Benjamin Selleck, in the City of New-York, and that the defendant, George Selleck, indorsed the note, and caused it to be delivered to the plaintiffs in the City of New-York.

The note on its face purports to have been made in New-York; that is, it is dated at New-York, and is payable at the bank of the indorser, George Selleck, Morris, Ill.

George Selleck, by his answer, admits the execution, indorsement, and delivery and non-payment, and notice of non-payment, of the note, as set forth in the complaint, but alleges that the note was indorsed by him at the town of Mount Morris, in the State of Illinois, and that his contract of indorsement was made with reference to the laws of that State, and was intended to be governed thereby; and he further alleges that it is and was the law of Illinois, at the time he indorsed the note, that the indorser is liable only after an unavailing attempt by judgment against the maker to collect the note; and that no such judgment has been obtained against the maker.

The learned Justice, before whom the action was tried without a jury, found, as facts, that Benjamin Selleck made and George Selleck indorsed the note, and that the same was duly presented for payment, at the defendant George Selleck's Bank, at Morris, in the State of Illinois, and that payment was then and there demanded and refused, whereupon the note was protested for non-payment, and notice thereof given to the defendant, George Selleck.

He further found as facts, that at the time of the making of the note, the maker, Benjamin Selleck, was and has continued to be a resident of Beloit, in the State of Wisconsin, and was at the time of making the note, and ever since has been, solvent; that the note was made by Benjamin Selleck in the City of New-York, and by him forwarded thence to George Selleck, at Morris, Illinois, where he then resided, and has continued to reside, for indorsement; and that George Selleck there wrote his indorsement thereon, and thence returned the same to Benjamin Selleck, at Beloit, Wisconsin, by whom the same was thence inclosed in a letter, and there mailed to the plaintiffs in New-York, where the plaintiffs received it with George Selleck's indorsement thereon.

The learned Justice further finds that the note so made and indorsed was given for goods, sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant, Benjamin Selleck, in the City of New-York, on an agreement by him with them to give said note so indorsed for the goods; and that the note was received by the plaintiffs by mail, as aforesaid; about ten days after the sale and delivery of the goods.

He further finds the law of Illinois to have been, at the date and maturity of the note, as alleged in the answer.

On these facts, the learned Justice finds, as a conclusion of law, that the law of the State of Illinois governs the contract of indorsement and the liability of the indorser; and finding, further, that the residence of the maker in Wisconsin, at the time of the making and indorsement of the note, did not, by the Illinois law, relieve the plaintiffs from the necessity of prosecuting the maker to judgment before resorting to the indorser decided that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover against the defendant, George Selleck, and that he was entitled to judgment against the plaintiffs for his costs—It having been admitted by the plaintiffs on the trial that no suit or other proceedings had been commenced by the plaintiffs against the maker, Benjamin D. Selleck, except this action, and that he had not been served with process in this action.

The plaintiffs duly excepted to the conclusion or finding as matter of law, that the law of Illinois governed the contract of indorsement, and that the liability of George Selleck as indorser was to be determined and enforced according to that law; and the question is whether this conclusion or finding was or was not erroneous. I think it was clearly erroneous.

The general rule or principle is, that the construction, force and effect of a contract, and the rights of the parties to a contract under it as distinguished from their remedies on it, are to be determined by the law of the place of the contract, unless the parties contemplated another place for performance; and if they did, then the law of the place so contemplated as the place of performance is to prevail. (Hyde vs. Goodnow 3 Comstock, 267. Everett vs. Vendryes, 19 N. Y Rep., 436. Aymar vs. Sheldon, 12 Wend., 439. Smith vs. Smith, 2 John, 235. Williams vs. Ware, 1 Metcalf, 82.)

If the contract is in writing, and the place of performance appears from the contract or writing itself, then, of course the contract or writing itself is conclusive as to the law of the place which shall determine its construction, force and effect.—(Thompson vs. Ketcham 8 John, 190.)

The note made by Benjamin Selleck, and the contract created by the indorsement of George Selleck, were independent contracts; the first was to be performed in Illinois—that is, the note was payable at Morris, in that State; but where was the contract of indorsement to be performed? Can there be a doubt on the facts found by the learned Justice, that the parties contemplated that the latter contract was to be performed in New-York? What was the contract created by the indorsement? By indorsing the note, George Selleck undertook that if, when duly presented, it was not paid by the maker, he, the indorser, would, upon being properly notified of the non-payment, pay the same to the indorsers, or other holder. Where? Can there be a doubt that the indorser and indorsees contemplated, if the indorsers retained the note, that in default of payment by the maker, the indorser was to pay to the indorsees in New-York? The maker by the note promised to pay at Morris, Ill., but the indorser by his indorsement promised to pay to the indorsers in New-York, if the maker did not pay at Morris, Ill. The contract of indorsement was not only to be performed in New-York, but on the facts found by the Justice, the note and the contract of indorsement were both made in New-York. Neither had any force or effect until they were delivered; and the note, with George Selleck's name on it, was delivered to the plaintiffs in New-York.

This delivery, and the acceptance by the plaintiffs, made both the note and the contract of indorsement effective instruments or things; and therefore it can be said with propriety and truthfulness of language, that both the note and the indorsement were made in New-York. (Hyde vs. Goodnow, 3 Comstock, 267, above cited.)

It follows that the question of George Selleck's liability as indorser was to be determined by the law of New-York and not by the law of Illinois; and that there should be a new trial of this action, with costs to abide the event.

Peter Y. Cutler, for plaintiffs; Levi S. Chatfield, for defendant.

Action against the Burdell Estate—Application for Injunction against the Heirs and Administrator.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Ethan F. Bishop et al. vs. *William Burdell et al.*—This action arose out of a claim which the plaintiffs allege to have against the estate of Dr. Harvey Burdell, whose tragic death in Bond-street, and the subsequent events, are still fresh in the memory of the readers of the TIMES.

The plaintiffs claim that Harvey Burdell indorsed certain notes to the amount of $2,000, for which he became liable to them, and for which his heirs are now liable. The action is brought against the heirs, and the administrator of the deceased, and the prayer of the complaint is that certain real estate, now in the hands of the heirs, be sold to satisfy said claim, and that an injunction be granted restraining the heirs from conveying or disposing of the property, *pendente lite*.

Upon the complaint the plaintiff obtained an order to show cause why such an injunction should not be granted, and this order was now returnable.

The defendants contend that the facts stated in the complaint do not warrant an interposition in the equity powers of the Court by injunction. That the claim is not yet established by a judgment, and is no lien upon the real estate.

The Court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

Scofield & Hyatt for plaintiffs; Britton & Ely, and Charles Edwards for defendant.

Motion to be Discharged from Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Sutherland.

Im. R. Green vs. L. Norman—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest. It appears from the statement of counsel that the defendant was engaged in business at Memphis, and came on here to purchase goods. It is charged by the plaintiff that the defendant made fraudulent representations to him on the strength of which he sold to him certain bills of goods on credit; that on the goods arriving at Memphis, the defendant took the goods, and disposed of a large part, sold them, and converted the proceeds to his own use.

The defendant severally denies these allegations, and avers that he was a member of a firm which did business in Memphis, that such firm, and not the defendant personally, purchased the goods in question, that the defendant merely, and finally the defendant dissolving his connection with them, and came on East, with no goods save his wearing apparel, and only money sufficient to defray his personal expenses, and of both the brothers, in Williamsburgh, where he was arrested.

The Justice, after hearing counsel, took the papers and reserved his decision.

Sewers and Suiters—Injunction Against the City Inspector.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Jerutia Whiting vs. *Chas. S. Slosson, Daniel R. Delevan et al.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction formerly obtained against the City Inspector and others, three of whom are Health Wardens.

It appears that the plaintiff is the owner of the premises Nos. 19, 21 and 23 Park-avenue, in the City. Slosson was the previous owner, adjoining. A private drain or sewer, on the rear of plaintiff's lots, connects with the sewer in Thirty-fifth-street. There is no sewer in Fourth-avenue. The defendant Slosson, as alleged, made an opening into the plaintiff's private drain, so as to connect his premises with the Thirty-fifth-street sewer. The defendants join in averring that their action was mutual, and for the purpose of abating a nuisance on the plaintiff's premises. The plaintiff replies, denying that any nuisance exists on his premises, and declares that the nuisance, if any where, is on Slosson's premises. Plaintiff also claims that if his private sewer is used by the defendants for such a purpose, he should receive a fair consideration for such use. Slosson claims that his action was pursuant to permission from the former occupant of plaintiff's premises. This allegation was, however, denied by an affidavit of that occupant. After some discussion, the matter was laid over, to give plaintiff opportunity to obtain further papers.

A. R. Dyett, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson, opposed.

United States District Court—JAN. 3.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. The United States.—On motion of the complainant's counsel a Commission was this morning ordered to issue, to take the depositions of Horatio King, First Assistant Postmaster-General; A. M. Zevely, Third Assistant Postmaster-General; Henry St. G. Offutt, Chief Clerk of the Auditor's Office; and Thos. M. Tate, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department.

Mr. Pollio, of Washington, was appointed Commissioner to take the depositions.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Justices QUACKENBUSH, STEERS and OSBORN disposed of a very short calendar as follows: Of ten persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged from non-appearance of witnesses against them, one was fined and five were imprisoned. Of 24 persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged from non-appearance of witnesses, three were allowed postponement, 10 were imprisoned and four were acquitted.

The sentencing of several prisoners to short terms, as one or two days in the City Prison, was a new feature in the transactions of the Court, the three Judges who preside this month having determined not to suspend sentence in any instance, but either to acquit or, if the offence is light, impose small fines or short imprisonment.

The business of the day in Court ended with the jubilation of a girl, who was discharged from confinement, to which she had been committed for disorderly conduct in the street. She was a very intelligent and bright-looking girl, who had fallen into evil ways. As she passed out of the room, she turned round with a gesture to the Bench, and exclaimed, "You won't catch me here again right away, Judge STEERS," and joyfully bounded in the freedom of a new year.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Elizabeth Dingee* vs. *Shadrack S. Dingee.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED SWINDLE—BOGUS GOLD METALS.

Three men named Edward Brodie, Benj. F. Goodman and Wm. Walker, were arrested yesterday, charged with swindling Joseph Jackson, representing himself to be a pawnbroker at No. 111 Grand-street, by inducing him to advance $10 on a medal which was represented to him to be gold, but which proved to have but about $4 worth of gold in it. The medal, it seems, purported to have been presented to Capt. S. Johnson as a token of esteem, by his officers in 1856. It was evidently made with intent to swindle, and it is stated that several pawnbrokers have been taken in by them. The outside was gold, but the inside was of some base metal. Two or three of the same kind of medal, and bearing the same inscription, were offered to the complainant, and this led him to suspect their genuineness. The matter was investigated before Justice STEERS, when it appeared that the complainant was not a licensed pawnbroker, and therefore incompetent to prefer the charge. The case was then dismissed, and the accused discharged.

SHOOTING ON THE WING.

On Wednesday night two or three thieves broke into the cabin of the brig *John Jewett*, at Pier No. 37 East River, and commenced packing up whatever they believed to be valuable. In doing this they awoke John Gordon, the mate, who immediately drew a revolver from beneath his pillow and fired several times. Two of the robbers were wounded, but not so badly that they were unable to escape. After making their way out of the cabin they fastened the companion-way so that the mate was unable to follow them.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 3.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	76	$200 Reading Railroad..	39
2,000 do.. ex int	74½	600 do..	b60 39½
5,000 Virginia St. 6s..	77	700 Michigan Cen. R..	54
1,000 do.. ex int	76½	100 do..	55
1,000 Missouri S. 6s..	72½	500 do..	54¾
9,000 do.. ex lot	72	50 do..	55½
2,000 California st. 7s	87	500 do..	55¾
1,000 B C W L ex int	100	100 do..	b30 55½
1,000 N Y Cen. Bs., '76	103¼	110 M. S. & N. I. R..	18
2 000 h. R. Con Bs. '71	70	20 do..	16¼
4,000 Mich. So. & N. Ins.	73	100 do..	b10 16¾
10 000 Lak. & M. L. G. R.	15¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	s30 36¾
8,000 Hud. & R. J. R. B.	55	100 do..	b10 37
35 Ocean Bank..	80	100 do..	c 37
22 American Ex. Bank	94	100 Panama Railroad..	113½
15 Penn. Coal Co..	77½	117 do..	114
50 do..	77	350 Ill. Cen. R. scrip..	78
50 Pacific M. S Co	b10 90	150 do..	s15 78¼
5 do..	89	100 do..	s30 74½
345 do..	88	200 do..	s4 79
50 do..	87½	100 do..	s5 79
10 Del & Hud. Can. Co	85	250 do..	79¼
86 Cle., Bur & Quin. R.	66½	158 do..	79¾
50 do..	66¾	15 Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	87
185 N. Y Cen. R..	78½	1,425 G. & Cin. R ex div.	65
365 do..	78	100 do..	65¼
197 do..	77¾	100 do..	b30 95¼
12 Erie Railroad..	39	200 Clev. & Tol. R..	b3 35
15 do..	39½	200 do..	34¾
100 do..	s60 37	300 do..	34¾
250 do..	s10 38	300 do..	s30 34¾
200 do..	38¾	100 do..	34¾
150 do..	39¼	100 do..	34¾
150 do..	40	100 do..	b10 34¾
100 do..	40½	100 do..	s10 34¾
100 do..	b30 40	30 do..	34
100 Erie R. Assent.	39	250 do..	s10 34¾
50 Hudson Riv. R....	48½	220 Chi. & Rk. I. R..	b60 56
695 do..	48¾	329 do..	55¾
480 Harlem Railroad..	16	125 do..	56
270 do..	15¾	280 do..	s10 56¾
810 Harlem R. Pref..	28	100 do..	56¾
200 do..	s30 26¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R....	10
100 do..	26¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000 N. Y. St. 7s, '61	104	200 Mich. Central R....	57
14,000 Miss. State 6s..	72	100 do..	56½
1 000 E. R. 1st Mt. Rs.	101½	100 do..	56¾
7,000 Hud. Riv. 1st Mt.	105	100 do..	b30 57
20 Bank of Commerce	96	600 Mich. So. & N. In. R	16
50 Pacific M. S. Co....	88	350 do..	15¾
100 Cnon. Coal Pref....	83¾	250 M. S. & N. In. G. Stk.	37
570 N. Y. Central R....	79¾	150 do..	36¾
140 Erie Railroad....	39	25 do..	b30 37
140 do..	s15 38¾	10 do..	36
150 do..	38¾	50 do..	36½
100 do..	38¾	75 Ill. Central R. Scrip	78½
500 Harlem Railroad..	15¾	50 do..	80
10 Hudson Riv. R....	48½	100 do..	79¾
100 do..	48¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R....	61½
50 do..	49	100 do..	65
60 do..	48¾	100 do..	s10 65¾
100 do..	49¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R..	35
50 do..	49½	500 do..	s10 36
200 do..	s10 49¾	300 do..	s10 34¾
200 Harlem R. Pref....	28	300 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	87
100 Reading R....	38¾	50 do..	s30 87¾
50 do..	39	50 do..	88¼
50 Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	87¾	6 do..	88¾

THURSDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The strong market for Stocks noticed in yesterday's report, continued to-day, although opening with some slight appearances of reaction on New-York Central, Pacific Mail, and one or two other Share Securities. The State Stocks led off with a very decided upward tendency, prices being higher ex-dividend than before the New-Year on nearly all descriptions. Counting the 3 ₱ cent. Coupon paid off yesterday, the extreme advance in Missouris is equal to 7 ₱ cent. in a single week, say from 68½, with the dividend, to 72@72½ without it. The price fell back, late this afternoon, to 71½ ₱ cent. Tennessees and Virginias have also more than recovered the dividend, and Galena and Chicago Stock is higher by 1 ₱ cent. than before the 5 ₱ cent. dividend paid to-day. New-York Central, which closed yesterday at 78¾ ₱ cent., again rose on Monday, reacted early in the day to 77@78, but before the Brokers dispersed at the early Board, a fresh upward turn was taken, and the price went up to 79¾ ₱ cent., and nearly the whole Railway list advanced above yesterday's best prices, though under less apparent excitement. In addition to the general confidence, noticed yesterday, in some early settlement of our political troubles, we have reason to suppose, from the movements on the Exchange to-day, that special assurances have been received by a number of our leading operators of the adoption by all parties at Washington of something like the Crittenden line of settlement, and there is too much strength in the market—in the face of the public dispatches to the contrary—to doubt that these assurances are confided in. The signs of trouble at Charleston, Savannah, Key West, &c., while really appearing of the most threatening nature to-day, connected with the determined stand taken by the Washington Cabinet against such violations of the laws and property of the United States, seem to be qualified by the *undercurrent* referred to; the more so, as the position of Col. ANDERSON in Fort Sumter forbids the idea of immediate attack and bloodshed by the South Carolinians.

In the afternoon an active business was done at the Second Board, and prices manifested much strength and firmness on the printed sales, throughout the list. Hudson River, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Michigan Guaranteed, Galena, Toledo and Rock Island were all in demand at advancing rates, the average additional rise since yesterday being 1¾@2 ₱ cent., and further sales of Central were made at 79¾ ₱ cent. The transactions in Toledo were over 3,000 Shares, mostly at 35 for the cash Stock. New-York and Erie, which had shown marked strength on the Street at 40@41 ₱ cent., fell back to 38½@39 ₱ cent., being the exception to the general buoyancy.

After the adjournment the speculative dealings manifested some feverishness, and the quotations were unsettled, and at 5 o'clock were marked as follows:

Central	78¾	Galena	65¾
Erie	38¾	Toledo	34¾
Illinois Central	88	Panama	115
Michigan Central	59	Reading	39
Mich. Guaranteed	35¾	Harlem Preferred	38
Rock Island	56¾	Pacific	69¾

The Banks and Stock Exchange will be closed, to-morrow, for the observance of the National Fast, and no business will be reported in Stocks for our next paper.

There is a diminished offering of first-class mercantile paper, outside of Bank, and some prime 60-day acceptances would be taken at 8@9 ₱ cent. In the Foreign Exchanges, there is no improvement in the trade demand, while the business between the Bankers is not perceptibly moved by the further receipts of Gold. The quotations on London remain 104@105 ₱ cent. As Friday is made a Fast-day by proclamation of the President and Governor, the remittances for the *Fulton* on Saturday morning were chiefly arranged for to-day.

The market for Money has a further accession of Bullion to-day of nearly *two and a half millions*, by the arrival of the *Australasian* from England, with $850,000, and the *Northern Light*, with the California remittance of Dec. 10, amounting to $1,456,000. The English market news is to the close of the week ending Saturday P. M., Dec. 22, in reply to our accounts of Dec. 8 by the *Arago*. The firmness continues for both Bread and Cotton, and the prices and orders are such as to encourage our planters and farmers beyond any previous arrival since the present crisis. The demand for some of our speculative Railway securities also

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Gladiator.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Nicholas Nickleby—The Conjugal Lesson—Spectre Bridegroom.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Pauline—Tom Noddy's Secret.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Cataract of the Ganges—La Tour de Nesle—Dodging for a Wife.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Adrienne Lecouvreur.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Monster of St. Michael.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Sea of Ice—What is It?—Aztec Children—South African Aborigines.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Sam Cowell—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. Raymond's four Letters to Hon. W. L. Yancey on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the Times Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington, while they indicate that the Government has indeed taken steps to stem the torrent of Disunion, also prove conclusively that these steps have not been taken a moment too soon. The last communication made by the South Carolina Commissioners to the President was returned by him—one account says unopened, and another says without word or comment. This action of the President is considered by the Commissioners as insulting, and tantamount to a declaration of war. They, of course, do not recognize the fact that their State already occupies a position of hostility to the General Government. The plot mentioned in our dispatches yesterday, having for its object the organization of an armed force to take possession of the Capitol, and prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, is more fully revealed every day. Gen. Scott, however, is actively engaged in counter movements, and the plans of the plotters will be circumvented. Capt. Stone, recently appointed to the Inspector-Generalship of the militia of the District, yesterday issued his orders, through which the men under his command will be ready at a moment's warning.

Our reports from Charleston and other points at the South are of a somewhat startling character. Some of these reports, however, do not come direct from the localities to which they relate, and may, consequently, be received with caution. Fort Sumter is represented to be in a state of siege, while all communication with the gallant Maj. Anderson and his command is cut off. The guns of Fort Moultrie have been restored to their original condition by the Secessionists, and now threaten demolition to Fort Sumter, while countless cannon are ready to belch forth their quota of destruction from batteries which have been erected by the willing labor of a thousand blacks. How much truth there is in all this we shall learn in due time. It appears to be pretty certain, however, that the dispatch published by us yesterday morning, announcing that Georgia fortifications had passed into the possession of the State troops, was true, at least in part, though the assertion that a similar movement had been made in North Carolina was premature.

The galleries of the United States Senate were densely crowded again yesterday, with people who desired to hear the conclusion of Senator Baker's speech, and the address of Senator Douglas on the great question of the day. Memorials, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, were presented by Mr. Bigler, asking the Senate to pass the resolutions recently proscribed by Mr. Crittenden, and the latter gentleman followed with a resolution that provision be made by law for taking the sense of the people with reference to them. The matter was laid over for the consideration of unfinished business, and Senator Baker, of Oregon, proceeded to finish his speech, in reply to Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, commenced on Wednesday. He was followed by Mr. Douglas, who took the position that the laws could only be enforced by civil process, or by a force headed by a civil officer, and that when rebellion became revolution, and a *de facto* government was formed, then war could be declared. In the House, the proceedings of a meeting held in Jefferson, Ohio, repudiating the idea of compromise, and indorsing the sentiments of Senator Wade, Hale and others, were referred to the Committee of Thirty-three, after considerable opposition. The vote, which was proposed to be taken yesterday on the appeal of Mr. Sherman from a decision of the Chair, was rendered unnecessary by Mr. Sherman's withdrawal of the appeal. Mr. Bingham reported back from the Judiciary Committee the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, with various amendments. It gives the President power, whenever the laws are likely to be interfered with, to establish a Custom-house in any secure place on the land, or on board a vessel, and the Collector of the Port, when such arrangement is made, must have his residence wherever the Custom-house may be. The matter, by special agreement, will come up under the head of unfinished business next Tuesday. The House, for want of a quorum, adjourned over until Monday.

Notwithstanding the fact that the South Carolina "Sovereign" Convention has resolved the State out of the Union, it still finds the laws of the United States the best that can be devised for the new Government. And a proof that, after all, to be a citizen of the United States, is not such a very bad thing, is to be found in the fact that the Convention is disposed to consider a resolution empowering citizens of the United States not domiciled within South Carolina, to hold and dispose of real estate without hindrance. The Convention spent most of the day yesterday in secret session.

The Florida State Convention met yesterday, and, without effecting a permanent organization, adjourned to Saturday noon.

The Delaware Legislature organized at Dover on Wednesday. Hon. H. Dickenson, the Commissioner from Mississippi, was received yestorday, and made secession addresses to both Houses. He was heard throughout, with mingled cheers and hisses, and subsequently a joint resolution was adopted disapproving of secession as a remedy for existing difficulties and disfavoring the resolutions adopted by the Mississippi Legislature.

Gov. Banks yesterday delivered his Valedictory Address before the Massachusetts Legislature and a large audience of citizens at the State-house in Boston. In view of the exciting events which are now transpiring in the country—events which Massachusetts is charged with having been greatly instrumental in bringing about—the document is a very important one. From it we learn that the assessed value of property in the State is $897,000,000, and that the enrolled militia numbers upwards of 155,000 men. The Governor, after an allusion to the Personal Liberty law, the removal of which from the statute books he recommends, concludes with an argument against the right or possibility of peaceable secession.

One hundred prominent citizens of Philadelphia met yesterday, and considered a number of plans for meeting the present national crisis. The tone of the meeting was evidently in favor of enforcing the laws and putting down secession by force, but no action was taken; and, after referring various propositions to a Committee, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

The proceedings of the New-York Legislature, yesterday, were of a character to foreshadow an important and somewhat exciting session. Among the bills introduced, in the Senate, was one to repeal the act authorizing the sale of the West Washington Market property to the City. Another looks to the repeal of the act passed last session, relative to capital punishment. In the Assembly, the Governor's Message and the Annual Reports first occupied attention; after which the usual preliminary notice was given of several bills to be introduced—among them one to repeal the Personal Liberty law of 1840, and to revise the then existing statutes; and another to reorganize the New-York Fire Department. Mr. Robinson's resolutions, introduced on Wednesday, in favor of a division of all the Territories belonging to the United States into two great States, were ordered to be printed. Both the Senate and the Assembly adjourned over until Monday evening.

The steamship *Australasian*, of the Cunard line, arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, to the 23d ult. About £175,000 sterling in specie have been received in this City by the *Australasian*. The news, which is three days later, is not of an important character. There is confirmation of the establishment of peace between the Western Powers and China. A new treaty had been ratified and published, and the Anglo-French army had commenced its retreat from Peking. In Italian affairs the rumor that negotiations are on foot for the sale of Venetia occupies a considerable share of public attention. An article in the *Constitutionnel*, supposed to be "inspired" by the very highest of French authority, plainly intimates that Austria must consent to sell Venetia or be prepared for a new war in the Spring. The predominance of the war party at Vienna does not indicate at present a peaceful policy, but a bankrupt exchequer will probably tame the most belligerent. Negotiations for the surrender of Gaeta, having failed, the bombardment was to be recommenced on the 19th of December. It is announced that the French occupation of Syria will be continued beyond the term of six months originally stipulated.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday with later intelligence from the Central American and South Pacific States. Her California advices have been anticipated by overland express. The news from New-Granada is important. Some formidable successes have been obtained by the forces in rebellion against the Government. On the 19th of December, Santa Marta, which had been besieged for nearly a month, surrendered, and the federal troops having evacuated the town were forwarded to Panama. The American Consular Agent at Santa Marta took refuge on board a British man-of-war that opportunely appeared in port at the time. It is further reported that the Government troops had suffered a defeat at a place called the Banco, on the Magdalena River. Some 1,500 men on each side were engaged. In the State of Santander the Revolutionists are also reported to have been victorious. A large body of men were marching on the Capital. From Central and South America the news is unimportant. The Peruvian Congress had granted extraordinary powers to the President to make war against Bolivia, but Bolivia declares herself fully capable of defending herself. Several prisoners in Costa Rica, under sentence of banishment for complicity in the late attempted revolution, had been rescued by a British man-of-war and brought to Aspinwall.

The Mayor, yesterday, vetoed the resolution of the Board of Supervisors, increasing the Metropolitan Police force, urging, as a reason, that the Police is entirely in the hands of a partisan Commission who use it for partisan purposes.

At General Term of the Supreme Court an important decision was yesterday rendered touching the law of contracts and the jurisdiction of indorsers,—holding that where the payee of a note resides in this City, the note being made here and payable in Illinois, where it is indorsed by a party residing there, and delivered again to the payee here, the indorser promises to pay in New-York, in the event the maker does not pay in Illinois. At Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice Moncrief, a motion was made to dissolve an injunction against the City Inspector, restraining certain official action concerning an alleged private sewer on the property of the plaintiff in the action in Park-avenue. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Sutherland, another action against the Burdell estate was heard, on a motion for an injunction against the heirs and administrators. Decision was reserved.

There was a further rise of 2@3 ₱ cent. on State, and 1@2 ₱ cent. on Railway Stocks yesterday, making for the week an advance of from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. At the close prices were something weaker, and the general market feverish. New-York Central, 78½ ₱ cent.

A fair business was transacted in Flour, Wheat and Corn; prices of Flour and Wheat again advanced. Cotton was brisker and dearer. Provisions, Hay, Hops, Leather, Oils, Fish, Metals, Spices, Teas and Whalebone were quiet. Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Whisky, Rice, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were inquired for. The Freight engagements were restricted.

Progress of the Rebellion.

Our dispatches this morning add nothing of special importance to the actual movements of the Disunionists in the Southern States. In Georgia some of the Federal arsenals have been seized, and a mob in North Carolina, in defiance of the State authorities, was prepared to follow the example within that State. In Charleston there seems to be a very great eagerness to capture Fort Sumter, but the ways and means of accomplishing that object have not yet been devised. The reported change in the President's purposes towards disunion has created a fresh effervescence throughout the more violent of the Southern States,—but it certainly can lead to nothing more serious than would have taken place without it. The general tone of feeling throughout the country has been immeasurably improved by the intelligence. The people everywhere feel inspired with fresh courage to confront whatever perils the future may have in store, when they have reason to hope that they will not be deserted by the very men to whom they have intrusted the guardianship of their honor and their rights.

At Washington the belief has gained ground that a conspiracy is actually on foot to seize the Capitol. It is stated that a secret organization has been formed, having this for its object,—and that the scheme has active adherents in the adjoining States of Maryland and Virginia. Connected closely with this design is the fierce struggle now going on between the Disunionists and the Union men in Maryland. The object of the former is to coerce Gov. Hicks into calling the Legislature together in extra session, in order that through that body an agitation may be organized which shall throw the State into the hands of the Disunionists. It is resisted with great firmness by Gov. Hicks, who is sustained in his determination by the most influential portion of the community. A letter has been addressed to him by Hon. J. P. Kennedy and other well-known citizens, urging him not to convene the Legislature until he is satisfied that the honor and interests of the State require it. Hon. H. Winter Davis has written a very strong appeal to his constituents, urging them, by every consideration of interest, of safety and of patriotism, to resist the fatal designs of the Disunionists, and to cling to the Union under all circumstances.

The special object which the Disunionists have in view, in thus concentrating their efforts upon the State of Maryland, is set forth in a letter from a gentleman in high position at Washington, who writes thus to Gov. Hicks:

"The motive of their labors is this: If they can succeed in bringing Maryland out of the Union, they will inaugurate the new 'Southern Confederacy' *in the present Capitol of the United States*. If this can be accomplished before the 4th of March next, they will succeed *in divesting the North of the seat of Government*, and by retaining in their possession the public buildings and the public archives they hope at once to extort from foreign Governments a recognition not only of their *de facto* but of their *de jure* pretensions.

Such is the scheme. To compass its accomplishment they hope to shake your present wise determination in respect to the assemblage of the Legislature of your State. I have no fears that you will reconsider your resolution, but that you may not be surprised at any amount or degree of cogency which may be brought to bear upon you during the next five or six weeks, I have thought proper to place you in possession of the programme at present proposed to themselves by the Disunionists."

Any attempt that may be made by the Disunionists to seize the Capital at Washington and possess themselves of the archives of the Government, will be resisted by a million of men in arms, if so many should be needed. Upon the very first indication of any such purpose, hundreds of thousands will rush instantly for Washington with arms in their hands from the Northern and Western States. They will wait for no summons—for no organization—for no orders. They *will go*, and expect all these things when they get there. The organization of the militia of the District, which is now going on under the immediate supervision of Gen. Scott, will form a nucleus for an army of as many men as can stand upon that ten-miles square.

If the Disunionists desire to put a live coal on the very heart of the American people, for the purpose of testing the strength and fierceness of their patriotism, let them make such an attempt to seize the Capital as is set forth in the paragraph quoted above. They will have no occasion to repeat the experiment.

The Starvation Question.

The Southern Disunion Press persists in encouraging the belief among the people, that they have only to hold on a little while in their Disunion movement, and starvation will do its work among the people of the North. They believe that all our manufacturing establishments are entirely dependent on the Southern supply of cotton,—that shipping cotton constitutes the great bulk of the business of our Northern cities, and that as soon as the laboring portion of all our Northern communities feel the pressure of secession in throwing them out of employment, they will rise in mobs and compel submission to the demands of the South.

A writer in the Charleston *Courier* uses this argument to deter the people of that city from attacking the forts or from precipitating the actual collision to which the Disunion movement must eventually give rise. He says:

"The Northern people have an enemy at their own doors *who will do our work for us*, if we are not insane enough to take their myrmidons off their hands. 'The winter of their discontent' is but beginning to dawn. They have a long, dark winter, of cold and hunger, impending over their heads; *before it is over, they will have millions of operatives without work, and without bread.*

In all human probability, before another Summer melts their ice-bound hills, *blood—human blood—will have flowed in their streets.* When cold and hunger begin their work, *this deluded rabble will ask alms at the doors of the rich, with pike and firebrand in their hands.* Our Northern enemies will then find that they have business enough to attend to at their own doors, without troubling themselves about keeping forts on Southern soil. 'They have got the wolf by the ears,' and they have a fair prospect of being bit, unless we are charitable enough to take the beast off their hands. *If the North can furnish bread for its paupers for the next five months, well.* If not, their rulers will answer for it in blood. It was simply the want of bread that brought Louis XVI. to the guillotine; and New-York, as well as Paris, can furnish her Thermidor de Maricourt, who may sing her *carmagnole* up Broadway with Seward's head upon a pike.

Our Northern enemies are locked up with their million of operatives for the Winter, and *how they are to be kept quiet no man can tell.*"

Perhaps we can enlighten this wiseacre of the South a little on this subject. We have at the North institutions called *Savings Banks*, in which our "operatives,"—not being chattels, but compelled to look out for themselves,—are in the habit of laying up their surplus earnings against a rainy day. These Banks pay a low rate of interest on their deposits and only receive them in small sums, so as to render it certain that they will be used exclusively for the surplus earnings of the laboring poor. Now if our Southern friends will glance at the Bank returns of two of the manufacturing States, in which the greater number of these "paupers" who are to besiege the doors of the rich, and parade Mr. Seward's head on a pike in default of bread, are employed, they will learn how they will probably be "kept quiet."

From the report of the Bank Commissioners of Massachusetts they will learn that in the year 1858 and '59 the Savings Banks of that State had on deposit in the various institutions of this sort, safely invested and paying an interest to the depositors of 6 63-100 per cent., $39,424,418, and that this sum was $5,505,447 more than the previous year, or a gain of nearly 17½ per cent. Taking this as a fair increase it would give to the Savings Banks of that State at this time $46,126,579. In a similar report of Connecticut they will find, in 1858 and '59, they had $14,467,270, and adding the Savings Banks and Building Associations together, they have $18,467,273. The same rate of increase would give Connecticut at present $21,596,709. Thus these two States show a net amount on deposit in the Savings Banks of $67,723,288, which will keep the wolf from the door for some time.

Taking these two States as an average of New-England, and it is only a fair one, we shall find they have not less than $135,446,576 laid by as a provision against the fearful contingency upon which our Southern brethren rely for aid and comfort in their scheme of disunion.

We venture to say that the operatives of New-York, New-England and Pennsylvania alone could produce, from their own resources, at ten days' notice, *twice as much money* as all the Southern States, in the event of secession, could raise in a year by taxation, or *borrow* in the markets of the world. And we will furthermore venture the prediction, that if the South persists in its policy of disunion, within one year from this these very "panper operatives" of the North will be contributing money to relieve the distress of the people in the Southern States. We advise our Southern friends not to place the slightest reliance on their aid in helping forward these schemes of secession. They will make a sad mistake if they forego their military preparations for an hour, in consequence of such expectations as the *Courier's* correspondent holds out to them.

The Question of a State Convention in Virginia.—There is one thing to be said in connection with the question of secession, which does not enlist the degree of attention it deserves. Whenever a State Convention assembles, its powers are without restriction. The intent of calling it may have been merely to provide for disunion: but once in session their power is unlimited: they can consider every subject they choose, and take such action as they see fit.

In Virginia the prospect of such a Convention affords to the people of the western part of the State an opportunity for *revising the basis of taxation*, much sooner than they had anticipated. The Stanton *Vindicator*, a Democratic journal of Western Virginia, says:

"We are in favor of a State Convention, as much to arrange the basis of taxation as to designate the position Virginia is to occupy on the canvas of the 'dissolving view' of the Union. We are glad the leading politicians and papers of the State have unhesitatingly and thoroughly committed themselves to the proposition. We are glad, also, that the movement originated in, and has come from, the *eastern portion of the State*. It is an exhibition on their part of a *willingness to have a fair basis of taxation established*; for, we take it, *they could not have been so short-sighted as not to see that the assembling of a State Convention was but another name for rearranging the mode and manner of levying the taxes of the State.*"

A correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette*, writing from the County of Marion, under date of Dec. 22, speaks still more strongly on the same subject, as follows:

"Western Virginia is becoming aroused on the great question of *disunion*. Groaning under a burden of unequal taxation, the people are wide-awake to their interest. The forum of the Legislature at Richmond this winter will present an interesting scene for demanding and conceding rights, long withheld, to the West, and long cherished by our Eastern brethren in their enjoyment. The West is uncompromisingly in favor of the Union, not merely for the sake of the Union, but for the sacred and inestimable rights it guarantees to the people.

If a State Convention is called, the first question to be settled is the *basis of representation*. The West will accept of nothing but the white basis as now represented in the Lower House.

The Convention, when called, must have power to amend the Constitution of the State, at least in that part which *exempts a large portion of the slave property from taxation.*

If delegates are to be appointed to a Southern Convention, those delegates must be appointed by districts, arranged on the basis of the white population of the State.

The obvious justice of these demands must commend them to the approval of all just-thinking men. If our Eastern brethren withhold these rights from the West at *this* juncture, it will take *one hundred thousand bayonets* from a Southern Confederacy to force Western Virginia into a union with the *Cotton States*. We want all these questions settled before we join copartners with South Carolina."

On the other hand, politicians in other portions of the State, foreseeing the certainty of an "irrepressible conflict" on these and other subjects of similar interest and importance, object to the meeting of a Convention. A meeting of the people of Rockbridge County, held at Lexington, Va., Dec. 19, adopted the following:

Resolved, That a State Convention is not demanded by the present condition of affairs, and is especially inexpedient in view of the great importance that unity of sentiment and feeling should prevail throughout the whole State on the great question that is now agitating the nation, *and to the exclusion of local questions that must arise before such a Convention.*

This difference of opinion on local issues is by no means confined to Virginia. In North Carolina the same question of a new basis of taxation has for a long time excited a great deal of controversy;—and even in South Carolina special pains have been taken to caution the people against entertaining any discussion whatever on the Slave-trade, or other topics which would certainly give rise to differences and dissensions. All these questions may be postponed for the moment, but they must come up for decision sooner or later.

The Old and New Police.

Mayor Wood is not pleased with the Metropolitan Police, and makes no effort to conceal his dislike. On the contrary, he is anxious that all the world should know how immeasurably superior he considers his own management of the Old Municipal Police to have been, when contrasted with "the incapacity and mismanagement" of the present Metropolitan system. He thinks the General-Superintendent "sufficiently able and astute" in **one breath, while in another every recommendation made by that officer is condemned as the result either of partisanship or inexperience.**

To sum up Mayor Wood's so-called "reasons" for vetoing the proposed addition of four hundred men to the Police force of this City, would be a difficult task. They are contradictory in every paragraph, and suggest mortification or wounded vanity as the source of this last great mistake in his Honor's policy. Forced to admit the law creating the Metropolitan system to be Constitutional in one line, he denounces it in the next as "a subtle evasion of the fundamental law of the State;" and then, suddenly ascending to the consideration of National affairs, he refuses to sanction the proposed measure, because the present system has for its chief end "to advance the objects of that Party the pernicious errors of which have brought about the deplorable dissensions that now distract and divide our unhappy country!" In other words, the lives and property of the citizens of New-York are to be left without adequate protection, as a punishment to the Republican Party for the crime of having elected the man of their choice to the Presidency.

The Mayor then becomes pathetic over the sorrows of the disbanded municipal policemen, "whose sufferings," he tells us, the present Commissioners have "treated with contemptuous indifference"—quite forgetting to add that the original law creating the Metropolitan District would have retained every worthy member of the old force in employment, had the men not suffered themselves to be misled by Mayor Wood into an attitude of open rebellion and resistance against the law itself, and the new organization which it created. He also forgets to say, that the Commissioners have since that time, made it their settled policy to take back into the service, as vacancies occurred, every competent member of the old municipal police who could show good character and desired to be reappointed. It was not the law of which the Mayor complains, that threw any of these men out of the force:—it was the Mayor's own act in arraying them round himself as a personal bodyguard in public defiance of their duties and legal obligations.

But the most refreshing part of the Mayor's veto is that in which he denounces the present force as a partisan body—"notoriously a mere political engine." Those who remember what our policemen were under Wood's management, must smile at the coolness—to use a mild phrase—of his complaints upon this score. The force, to-day, has in it nearly as many Democrats and Fusionists as it has Republicans; while it might fairly puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to find on the roll-call of the Department as formerly organized, one single man who was not of the "Unterrified" faith and a personal adherent of the Mayor's to boot. Never was witnessed a more thoroughly and desperately partisan organization than that of the Municipal Police of this City at the time of Mayor Wood's attempt to stand a siege in the City Hall.

Having given all these purely political reasons for seeking to keep four hundred worthy families out of employment during this season of general distress, his Honor begs the Supervisors to "permit him to state" that he does not allow "political bias, nor the personal feeling that this commission has always evinced," to operate for a moment on his mind. He finally refuses, therefore, to sanction the additional four hundred men, on the rather illogical ground that, even with this increase, each patrolman would still have a length of one mile and one-sixth of a mile to traverse as his post of duty! If this were assigned as cause for demanding that eight hundred men, instead of four hundred, should be added to the force, it would be intelligible enough; but when the Chief Magistrate of the City refuses to increase the police force, on the ground that the men have already more to do than they can possibly manage, however active or diligent,—the logic of the argument begins to cross the borders of the ludicrous.

Whatever may be Mr. Wood's opinion, we say, without fear of contradiction, that the present management of the Police Department gives high and just satisfaction to all classes and grades of honest citizens, irrespective of party; and that it is becoming more efficient every day, as the habits of strict discipline enforced by General-Superintendent Kennedy are making themselves felt throughout the service. Such Democrats as Supervisors Purdy and Tweed, are not likely to indorse any organization "notoriously a mere political engine" of the Republican Party; nor would they be found praising, or even confessing the general efficiency and integrity of the force, if there were any peg of public objection on which opposition could be rested. Mr. Wood only makes himself contemptible by pouring forth such tirades of personal chagrin and disappointment, as his "reasons" for vetoing a measure only obnoxious to his own vanity and thirst of power.

Criminals at Large.

It has long been the custom of Judges in our criminal Courts to suspend sentence in those cases where the prisoner, though legally convicted, is yet, in view of palliating circumstances, or on some other ground, morally innocent. That the exercise of such a prerogative of the Court, when regulated by the discretion of an upright and intelligent Judge, may sometimes better conduce to the ends of justice than an inflexible adherence to the line of judicial duty as prescribed by the laws creating the Court, may not, perhaps, be successfully denied. There can be no dispute, however, that when Judges, elected as they often are, by the acclaim of bar-room rabbles, are allowed to relieve from the penalty of the law any partisan or friend who happens to be convicted before them, without accountability to any quarter for the motive of their action, there is, to say the least, great danger to the permanence of those barriers by which the genius of our laws seeks to restrain the judicial tribunals from every legislative or executive act.

Judge Balcom, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a few days ago, declared that neither in his own opinion nor in that of several Justices of the same bench, whom he had consulted, was there any legal authority for the exercise of this *quasi* pardoning power by the Court. It exists, if at all, by the force of a custom, which there can be little question, would be oftener "honored in the breach than the observance." It is certainly an anomaly in the constitution of laws, if any mediate department of Government may, by mere refusal to act in particular instances, prevent the possibility of other branches executing their legitimate duties. If the Court may refuse to sentence, why may not the jury secede to find a verdict or not at its option; or the officer use his own discretion in committing to prison, or setting free a prisoner who has been sentenced upon a verdict found?

In the inferior Courts, where the Judges constitute both bench and jury, there may perhaps be some excuse for the exercise of a somewhat liberal discretion in inflicting or withholding punishment for light offences. In the Special Sessions, at which three Justices preside, it sometimes happens that a prisoner is convicted by only a majority of the Court, while the dissenting Judge persists in believing him innocent.—A conviction, under such circumstances, therefore, differing so much from a jury verdict—in rendering which the jurors must be *unanimous*—would seem to have some claim for greater leniency in the enforcement of a penalty, than a conviction had in a different tribunal. Yet, even in that Court, the Justices who preside this month have determined to suspend no sentences; but when the offence of which a prisoner is convicted is very trivial, a light fine or brief imprisonment will be imposed.

In felony cases, no Judge should have the power of suspending sentence under any circumstances. And if in the minor Courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, a different course is desirable, the suspending power should be regulated by a definite statute, in such a manner as to put an end to its irresponsible exercise, for the immunity of offences committed by men of political influence or friends of the Court. Among the changes which will doubtless be made in the criminal laws by the Legislature just assembled, it is to be hoped that a reform of the abuse to which we have referred may find a place.

Disunion and the Slave-Trade.—We have insisted from the beginning that one of the prominent motives for disunion, with the leading conspirators at the South, was a desire to reopen the Slave-trade. This has been vehemently denied by many Southern journals, and is generally discredited by the Northern Democratic Press. But incidents occur now and then which tend to confirm it.

We observe that when the ordinance of secession was presented for signature in the South Carolina Convention, Mr. Spratt was received with great applause when he came forward to sign;—and a Southern journalist says it was on account of his conspicuous and zealous advocacy of the reopening of the Slave-trade. The same paper adds:

"The well-known opinions of this gentleman give a peculiar significance to the applause which greeted his signature of the 'ordinance.' It may possibly indicate a public opinion in favor of the Slave-trade, which will go far to reopen it for the States which secede.

In regard to this matter, however, it is proper to say that the *large planters* throughout this State are *not* in favor of Mr. Spratt's plan. The reason is obvious, as it is plain the importation of slaves will bring down the value of their present property. The class of people who mostly favor the reopening of the trade are the *poor whites*, who could, were negroes cheap, buy land on credit, and open plantations at once."

Precisely!—And it is the "*poor whites*" who are to-day the most clamorous advocates of secession in the Southern States. South Carolina is *under the complete control* of this most ignorant, most degraded, and most reckless portion of her population. Paris, during the French Revolution, was not more completely under the domination of the mob than is the City of Charleston to-day. A great many persons at the North have been made to believe, by the notorious Helper book and similar publications, that the "poor whites" of the South were hostile to Slavery, and would on the first opportunity, take sides against the Slaveholding class. We do not place the slightest faith in this view of the case. It rests on the same misconception of the relations of different classes of Society, which leads Southern men now to look upon the laboring class at the North as ready to rise and plunder the rich. In this country every poor man expects to become rich,—and he is interested, therefore, in maintaining the safeguards of property. In the South every "poor white" hopes at some day to own negroes; this is the ideal of social happiness and prosperity which he forms from observation and experience. He becomes, therefore, one of that most troublesome and unmanageable class of people—an over-zealous, super-serviceable partisan; and he damages the slaveholding interest a great deal more than he helps it.

The planters and substantial property holders of the South are to-day the sport and victims of the "poor white" class. They are yielding to their dictation partly because they are afraid to resist them, and partly because they hope to restrain and guide them. If they fail to do this now, they will never regain the ascendency, but will become utterly helpless in their hands.

The Republican Platform.—Some discussion has arisen in the public Press concerning the meaning and intent of the Republican Chicago platform in regard to the Congressional prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. It arose from the publication in the *Tribune*, some days since, of a paragraph announcing that Mr. Lincoln would adhere strictly to that platform. Upon this the Cincinnati *Commercial* states that the platform was designedly framed so as not to commit the party to the Congressional prohibition of Slavery, but to leave its action open to the principle of absolute non-intervention. The *Commercial* adds:

"Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, knows, of his own certain knowledge, as Mr. Barrett, of the *Gazette* knows, that the Chicago Platform was framed with a view *to recognize the admissibility of the doctrine of absolute non-intervention.* And yet the *Tribune* makes a publication, which is understood by millions to mean that Mr. Lincoln will insist that Congress shall prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Mr. Greeley labored assiduously, in the Committee on Resolutions, to *give the absolute non-intervention idea unequivocal expression.* On behalf of the delegation from Oregon he submitted to the Committee on Resolutions the following, designed to cover the Territorial question.

Resolved, That holding liberty to be the natural birthright of every human being, we maintain that Slavery can only exist where it has been previously established by laws constitutionally enacted; and we are inflexibly opposed to its establishment in the Territories by legislative, executive or judicial intervention.

This, though a little awkward in phraseology, is very artfully constructed. It will be observed that it is not affirmed that the people of a Territory may not *establish* Slavery. Before Mr. Greeley proceeds to talk of squaring principles with the Chicago Platform, it might be well for him to square the platform according to his recollections."

Whatever may have been the necessities of the country ten years, or even four years ago, it is now generally conceded that no Congressional action whatever is required on this subject. While the great body of the Republicans—indeed, the great mass of the people in the Northern States, and a very large portion of the South, believe that Congress has the power to legislate for the Territories upon this as upon all other subjects, very few deem it either necessary or expedient that this power should now be exercised. The condition of all the Territories now belonging to the Union is fixed,—and the general inclination of the public is against disturbing it.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

It seems to be certain that Mr. Lincoln has tendered places in his Cabinet to Edward Bates, of Missouri, and Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and that both these invitations have been accepted.

We have reason to believe that he has also tendered the post of Secretary of State to Senator Seward, and that it is likely to be accepted. Our information upon this point, however, is not positive.

If three places have thus been filled, it may fairly be presumed that three others will be tendered to Union men in the Southern States.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—There is no delusion more common with managers than that which suggests a cheerful entertainment for times of trouble and sore distress. If at the present moment a drama could be constructed in which were depicted the sternest features of ruin, it would undoubtedly meet with a prodigious reception. The coldest Winter is the best time for bringing out the "Sea of Ice;" there is nothing refreshing in the piece when the thermometer ranges above ninety. So with the dismal dish called "Pauline," the right moment is the one when mistrust prevails, and genuine smiles are as scarce as honest Cabinet Ministers. In the matter of fun your public requires to be poked in the ribs in a very circumspect manner, and the chances are about equally balanced at all times whether he will take it as a joke and laugh, or account it an affront and pass on. There is only one thing absolutely certain, and that is that the theory which suggests a light and cheerful piece in dull times is wrong. When affairs are wearing a perplexed look, managers would do well to furbish up their mimic horrors, for the public mind will be ready to receive them. A ghost story is never so delicious as when the surrounding gloom prevents our recognizing the faces of our friends.

The interest of "Pauline" lies mainly in the construction of the piece, and the sort of mystery which surrounds the principal character, who is a criminal of the deepest dye, but booted and mustachioed and "high-toned," as the country papers would say of a defaulting official. In excellent contrast to this noxious, unwholesome and uncongenial gentleman, is the fresh and innocent heroine, *Pauline*, and a domestic group of true Parisian agreeableness. Without being overweighted the piece is sufficiently supplied with characters and moves quickly and well.

It is only at Wallack's Theatre that such a play can be seen to advantage; almost at any other theatre the character of *Horace* would sink to the level of a throat-cutting foot-pad. Mr. Lester makes him a gentleman of leisure, who devotes his spare moments to the elegant recreations of carding, courting and knifing. There is nothing to admire in such an individuality, except its consistency and freedom from exaggeration. These were notable. Mrs. Hoey, as the fair and unhappy *Pauline*, left absolutely nothing to be desired. In her hands even the intolerable tiger narrative of the first act became interesting. The other parts were nicely filled, and the play achieved a success. It will corroborate the theory with which we opened, to state that the attendance was very good, and better than at any other house in the City, with the exception, perhaps, of Niblo's.

Theatre Francais.—If all those who boast of the superiority of the French school of acting over the English, would but lend their aid to Mr. Bertrand's praiseworthy effort to establish a French Theatre, the small theatre at No. 585 Broadway, which was reopened last night would be sadly too diminutive for the multitudinous host. As it is we are glad to perceive that the encouragement to the undertaking has been sufficient to secure for us at least a better company if not a better theatre than we have yet had. This, we believe, is the principal fact to be recorded of the last night's proceedings, for a full blooded five-act piece like "Adrienne Lecouvreur," can scarcely be seen to advantage on a small stage. It is true that it depends almost entirely on two characters—the heroine and *Maurice*—but, however calmly conscious a person may be of this fact, there is a sense of restraint in seeing the field of operations limited to a chamber the proportions of which may be measured in a hop, skip and jump. High comedy, as we presume this is intended to be, demands space, for without it there can be no ocular impression of ease and quiet personal importance. The piece itself was respectably played. Mme. Dussault, who was the heroine, appears to be thoroughly familiar with the business, and—may we add?—the traditions of the stage. She is a good elocutionist of the French school: sings a word where it is better to sing it than to speak it; gives an astonishing amount of importance to sentences that mean nothing, and generally impresses you with a sense of extreme elaborateness. Her appearance is pleasing, and her temperament intellectual, but her acting—as will appear by our remarks—slightly rococo and overwrought. Time, probably, will tone it down. Mr. Huguet, who played the part of *Maurice*, displayed several qualities of a serviceable actor; notably, an easy and unembarrassed bearing. We were, however, unable to detect any importantly salient point in the gentleman's performance. M. Dussault, the *jeune premier*, was evidently overweighted in the part of the *Abbé*, and could not help conveying some of his heaviness to the audience. The old hands, it seems to us, came off best, Messrs. Bertrand and Lorey being excellent. We hope that the laurels may be more equally distributed on some future occasion. In the meantime we have no hesitation in saying that the company, with the additions, is stronger and better this season than it has ever been before.

The next performance will take place on Saturday.

Correction.—We are requested to state that Dr. J. G. Sawail, of No. 234 West Thirtieth-street, is not the Dr. Sawail whose remarks at a meeting of the Sanitary Association were referred to in the Times of Saturday last.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Long Recess—Extension of the Chenango Canal—Abolition of Capital Punishment—Bridge Across the Harlem River—Divorce Made Easy—Female College—Protection of Lessees of Wharves—The Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1860.

It was an "unco' short story" in both Houses to-day. Concluding aforehand that the Legislature should adjourn over until Monday, naturally members were anxious to cut short the session, so as to make ready for the departing trains of to-day.

In the Senate there were admonitions of much work.

Father TAPMAN, the Hessian of the Senate, introduced his famous project for extending the Chenango Canal. He pressed it last year, but without much success. The old fellow is such a bear on all but his own projects, that his colleagues never go with him, except when he is pilloried for some ancient abuse. He can generally knock a claim bill bigger than Gilderoy's kite, but he is never successful when he attempts to push the fingers of his own constituency into the public treasury.

The abolition of capital punishment was attempted last Winter—the Legislature very firmly deciding that, unless upon a special verdict of the jury, there should be no hanging by the neck until you were dead, dead, dead. This was, as you have my opinion, all very well, and the people readily sanctioned the innovation. But the Judges, as a general thing, were against it, and it is a poor Court now-a-days that cannot nullify a statute, or a whole book of enactments for that matter. The Judges very gravely decided that there was to be no hanging, and so made ridiculous the new statute, and null and void the old one. The Governor calls the attention of the Legislature to the existing state of things, and asks to have the Legislature remodel the statutes so as to have the code harmonize. This morning we have an attempt to conform to the Executive wish, being a proposition from Senator GOSS to repeal the law of last Winter, and to reenact the old law.

Senator COLVIN introduced a bill this morning that is very short—only so much as this:

"SEC. 1. In the trial of all prosecutions or indictments for crime, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact."

The bar will probably be able to determine what is the effect of these few lines. I suspect that if the mover were interrogated, and answered, that you would discover the proposed law to bear some reference to a contingency that may arise before the Anti-Rent imbroglio is finally settled.

Senator MURPHY gives notice of a bill to regulate the construction of the bridge over the Harlem River. This refers to the "job" which was exposed in the TIMES a month or two ago. It is one of Mayor WOOD's pets. The plan adopted, it appears, somewhat obstructs the navigation of the Harlem River, and the design of Senator MURPHY's bill is to prevent it.

Senator ROBERTSON gives notice of a bill to authorize the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First District to appoint a score or two of retainers, and body-guards and waiters upon the pleasure of the Court.

Divorce made easy is the proper appellation of a bill introduced by Senator RAMSAY. It provides as a ground for divorce.

1. Willful abandonment for the period of three years.

2. Cruel and inhuman treatment for the term of one year.

Parties supplicating mercy under these beneficent provisions, are to have been at least five years resident in the State. How many do you imagine there are in the State that would think themselves entitled to resume their individual sovereignty under subdivision 2 of the proposed enactments; how many martyred wives would it let loose from brutes of husbands? I tremble to think of the lengthening line of angelic women that might be forced from their bonds through the timely interposition of Senator RAMSEY's statute. What a millenium of blissful enjoyment must follow in the wake of that "second cause of action." With that impending, what husband would dare to deny "loves of bonnets," and "such beautiful silks," to say nothing of silken purses plethoric with fine money? Ought not the milliners and jobbers of Broadway promptly to enlist the sympathies of the lobby in behalf of a bill that, in the hands of the dear creatures, would be so potent to enforce liberal expenditures?

What do you think of a Woman's College? And, why not? After Allopathic and Homœopathic, and Hydropathic, and patent pill colleges and universities, and all that sort of thing, why not let the girls have one? Sure enough, why not? For the life of me, I don't discover any very valid objection. But, objection or no objection, the thing is to be. By a bill introduced this morning, Matthew Vassar, Ira Harris, William Kelly, E. L. Magoon, James Harper, B. J. Bossing, S. F. B. Morse, and a dozen or more other gentlemen among the knowing and the known, are authorized to be the body corporate of a Female College. The said College is to have full power to educate females and to grant them sheep-skins, the same as any other College is authorized and wont to do. By the final provisions of the bill, the new College is authorized to receive and hold such real estate as MATTHEW VASSAR, of Poughkeepsie, may by will donate to it. Mr. VASSAR, you will recognize as the famous beer brewer of Poughkeepsie. He has thrived, and so wants to perpetuate his memory. He will probably endow the Female College with a goodly portion of this world's goods.

Senator FISHER gives notice of a bill to protect those having wharves from the extortions of the Harbor-masters, wharfingers, etc., etc.

Except some little discussion about a small "spoils of office," and about the reference of some ancient and frosty claim bills, the proceedings of the Senate were not of special interest.

Yes, too, I forgot to mention that notice was given of "a bill to annul the Code of Procedure." That monument of legal lore is already so riddled, that I wonder whereon is to be hitched another amendment. Certainly, but little of the great original remains. Perhaps the amendments are now to be amended.

The Assembly initiated a goodly number of new propositions—or, rather gave notice to that effect. You will see among them a few old faces—a few that are striking matters, and a few that are new.

The weather is decidedly wintrish. Snow fell last night to the depth of five or six inches. This gives glorious sleighing, to say nothing of slippery sidewalks, and rare chances for broken legs, and fractured skulls, and humped noses, and all the other ills that follow in the wake of these lolling snow-flakes.

LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly met this morning in caucus. Secretary of State JONES, Judge PARKER and Calvert COMSTOCK, of the *Atlas and Argus*, were present by invitation. Mr. VARIAN, of New-York, presided, and Mr. TOWNSEND, of Kings, acted as Secretary. After a full interchange of views, it was resolved unanimously to support the resolutions introduced by Mr. ROBINSON, embracing the proposition originally suggested by the *Atlas and Argus*, for a settlement of the exciting agitation, by the admission of the whole remaining Territory, after Kansas shall come into the Union, as two great States.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Notices were given by Mr. FIERO of a bill to regulate steamboat piers in the City of New-York; by Mr. LAWRENCE, to repeal the Sunday law.

Bills were introduced by Mr. GOSS to repeal the act of last session relative to Capital Punishment; also, conferring on Boards of Supervisors powers of local legislation; by Mr. COLVIN, a bill declaratory of the rights of a jury in criminal trials, providing that in the trial of all prosecutions or indictments for crime the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts; by Mr. LAWRENCE, repealing the act authorizing the sale of the West Washington Market to the Corporation of the City of New-York; by Mr. TAPMAN, to provide for the completion and extension of the Chenango Canal; by Mr. RAMSEY, to amend the law of divorce, by allowing divorces, where persons resided in the State five years, for three years' willful desertion and for cruel and inhuman treatment for one year.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor's Message was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and progress was reported without debate.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners was presented, the principal features of which are blinded to in the Governor's Message.

The Comptroller sent in his annual report.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. ANDERSON, to divide the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, to repeal the Personel Liberty Law of 1840, and to revise the then existing statutes.

By Mr. CRAFT, to repeal the Usury Laws, so far as they relate to the City of New-York.

By Mr. CRAFT, to reorganize the New-York Fire Department.

By Mr. DAVIS—To divide Steuben County into three Judicial Districts.

Mr. BARKER introduced the first bill of the session—a bill providing for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

Mr. ROBINSON's resolution to divide all the territory belonging to the United States into two great States was called up, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FISH offered concurrent resolutions, so as to insure the more certain punishment of bribery at elections. Laid over.

Both Houses have adjourned till 7½ o'clock on Monday evening.

Indian Troubles in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Advices from Texas state that Gen. HOUSTON is preparing actively for the defence of the frontier of that State against the Indians.

Cincinnati City Bonds.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The city authorities give notice that they propose to redeem $300,000 worth of the City Bonds issued to the Little Miami Railroad, and also the Whitewater Canal and the Water Works Bonds. None of these bonds are due, but this amount having accumulated in the sinking fund and the treasury, the city deemed it wise to redeem its indebtedness.

The Anderson Fugitive Case.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 3.

A large meeting was held last night in relation to the Fugitive Slave case of ANDERSON. Speeches were made justifying ANDERSON's escape, and resolutions were adopted to use every exertion to prevent his rendition.

Sinking of a Western Steamer.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Memphis steamer *A. H. Levier*, sunk Sunday night near Pine Bluff. No lives lost.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE MAYOR VETOES THE BILL INCREASING THE POLICE FORCE.

At the regular meeting of this Board yesterday, the following veto from the Mayor was received and read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution passed by your honorable body, providing for a further increase of 400 in that portion of the Metropolitan Police force attached to this City and paid from its Treasury, is herewith returned, with my objections.

It is but proper to state that I consider the creation of the Commission at the head of the Metropolitan Police force such as to confer no especial claim to favor of the people of this City and county, nor has the conduct of a majority of its members hitherto worn any better title to their respect. Though decided to be not forbidden by the letter of the Constitution, the statute under which the Police organization took effect, was regarded as a subtle evasion of the fundamental law of the State. It is generally considered to be an invasion of this principle of local government, and has been instrued on our citizens without their consent and in defiance of their distinctly expressed wishes.

Its course has been answerable to its beginning. At first it assumed the garb of neutrality, skeatfully changing more and more decidedly in partisanship until now it is notoriously a mere political engine. Its chief end is to advance the objects of that party, the pernicious errors of which have brought about the deplorable dissensions that now distract and divide our unhappy country.

The business of sustaining, at this important point, against an overwhelming popular majority, the interests of its party, has been remorselessly pursued. When the personal animosity had been gratified that led to the reconstruction of the Police Department, I vainly hoped that the Commissioners would have exhibited some generous feeling towards the members of the old Police force, than whom no more worthy and deserving a class can be found in our community. Their sufferings have been treated with contemptuous indifference, and though the Court of Appeals has, in view of the irregularities in the proceedings taken against them, pronounced a judgment that they are still policemen, the Commission is unmoved by considerations either of sympathy or justice. Every act is tinctured by intense political partiality. It was given out originally by the advocates of the change that the Commission was to be politically neutral. Your honorable body can appreciate whether the promises thus extended have been fulfilled.

Permit me, however, to state that I would not allow the political bias, nor the personal feeling that this Commission has always evinced to operate a moment on my mind, if I had the least reason to believe that the proposed increase would remove the acknowledged inefficiency of the force. The protection of the lives and property of my fellow-citizens is to me the paramount consideration.

The Board of Police Commissioners have now a body of men under their command of 1,400, and contess their inability to perform the duty required of them. With feelings of pride I compare this result with the acknowledged efficiency, discipline and economical administration of the previous Police organization. With two-thirds of the present number, and at an expense of about $500,000 for the year, the City was guarded in a manner which elicited general commendation, and the Police of New-York was considered a model of discipline and excellence.

The extravagance of the present management has run up the expense for the present year to $1,281,992; and including the expense of Station-houses and other items thrown on the City, is not far from $1,500,000. The present addition would swell the gross expenditure to near two millions.

Estimating the mileage of streets at 500, if 1,000 can only supply one policeman to patrol 1½ miles, the contemplated increase will only reduce this length to 1 1-4th miles. The inefficiency of the force, I am convinced, depends not on the want of men, but on the inequality and mismanagement of the direction, and the large number of persons attached to the force as the means of compensating them for other services than those belonging to their official duties. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that the Executive head of the Department, though sufficiently able and astute, has had no previous experience in the peculiar and important branch of the public service to which he has been called.

In my judgment the heavy addition to the burdens of taxation involved in the passage of the resolution, will contribute but little to the efficiency of the force from radical defects in its management, and I, therefore, return the same for your consideration.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Mr. BLUNT moved that the message be received, and printed in the minutes.

Mr. PERRY said that he differed with the Mayor in regard to the efficiency of the Police Department; he was opposed to the construction of the Commission, and was sorry that it had been made so partisan in its character, but he was compelled to admit that the present Police was an improvement over the one that it superseded, both in character and efficiency. The present Chief of Police was one of the ablest and most efficient men in the City, and the Chairman of the Police Commission was an honorable and trustworthy man.

Mr. BLUNT did not think that now was the time to discuss this communication; at the proper time he would be prepared to show that it contained nothing but falsehood from beginning to end.

Mr. DAVIS thought that the objections urged by the Mayor did not touch the point at issue so far as this Board was concerned. The reasons which influenced this Board in increasing the police force, were the absolute necessity of such increase to the lives and property of the citizens. These reasons were not controverted by the Mayor; on the contrary, they were virtually admitted, but the veto was based on general objections to the partisan character of the Police Commission.

The motion of Supervisor BLUNT was carried, and the message was also ordered to be printed in two or three minor newspapers as an advertisement.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Friday, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

QUARANTINE LEGISLATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the President, PELETIAH PERIT, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber:

Wm. A. Crocker, Wm. C. Langley, Benjamin F. Manierre, Isaac M. Upton, Robert T. Underwood.

WM. NELSON was elected a member of the Committee on Arbitration, in place of S. D. BABCOCK.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, from the delegation of the Chamber, appointed at the June meeting to attend the National Quarantine Convention at Boston, stated that he alone, of the six delegates appointed, attended the Convention. He regretted this, because the subjects there discussed were of considerable importance to commerce generally. The Convention was composed of delegates from several Atlantic and several Gulf States, and confirmed by its action that of the previous Convention in New-York. The report had been printed in pamphlet form, and he (Mr. WARMOER) would lay a copy of it on the table. It was the intention of the Committee having charge of the matter to furnish copies of the regulations to every city where commercial business was prosecuted, to which they could have access, in the country. These regulations were only national now, but would become international. Another meeting of that Convention would be held in Cincinnati, in the month of May next. He would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Quarantine inquire and report to the Chamber what legislation is necessary in regard to the question of quarantine as presented by the Governor in his annual message to the Legislature.

Those who had read the Governor's Message must have observed the great stress laid upon the mention of quarantine, and he thought the time had come when the Chamber should take ground upon that question. While the State Government enjoyed the privilege of appointing the Quarantine officers, and other emoluments arising from it, they neglected last year to make an appropriation, upon the ground, as has since come to light, that the City of New-York should be compelled to support the Quarantine establishment. This he regarded as a one-sided bargain, and thought that if the City refused to do anything, the Chamber should take the matter in hand.

ROYAL PHELPS seconded the motion, and in a few remarks supported its object.

Mr. WETMORE's resolution was adopted.

MATTHEW MARTY called the attention of the Chamber to the question of a Time and Weather Observatory, saying that as neither the Committee nor the Chamber had acted upon the measure which he had already proposed, he would ask for an appropriation of $200 to aid in the purchase of proper apparatus for testing chronometers, and offered a resolution to that effect, which was opposed by Messrs. MARSHALL, BIDDLE, and others, and was lost.

Ezra R. Goodrich and Charles E. Hill were nominated as members, to be balloted for at the next regular meeting of the Chamber.

The Chamber then adjourned.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The following contracts were awarded Wednesday in the office of the Street Commissioner: Flagging, &c., in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway, nine bids, awarded to John McGrane, at $6,191, time ninety days, sureties Saml. Cochran and Thomas Doyle, in $6,000 each. Regulating and grading Fifty-sixth street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, eight bids, awarded to Jeremiah Crowley, at $4,762, time 104 days, sureties Edmund Connolly and Thomas Callaghan, in $2,000 each. Regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, four bids, awarded to John G. Masterson, at $2 864, time seven months, sureties Terence McGuire and Peter Mastersen, in $1,600 each. Regulating, &c., Forty-ninth-street, from First to Third-avenue, four bids, awarded to John McGrane, at $1,937 75, time thirty days, sureties John Doyle and Saml. Cochran, in $1,500 each. No award made for repairing and regiazing public lamps.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Thursday at a house in One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Third-avenue, upon the body of MARY FISHEGAN, a child one year old, who died from burns received on the 31st ult., when her clothes caught fire from a stove. Verdict, "accidental death." The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of ARTHUR DONNELLY, a native of Ireland, 37 years of age, who was suffocated by a bank of earth which fell upon him while he was at work in Fourth-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street.... Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at No. 132 West Seventeenth-street, upon the body of CATHARINE BRADLEY, a child 5 years old, who died from burns received by her clothes catching fire from a stove while she was alone in the room.... Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at No. 477 Cherry-street, upon the body of PHILIP DILLON, an infant who, on New-Year's night, was accidentally suffocated while in bed with its mother. The same Coroner held an Inquest at No. 130 Broome street, upon the body of BARBARA KEEG, a child six weeks old, who was suffocated by being overlaid by its nurse. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered in each case.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.—The Republican Central Club held a meeting last evening at their rooms, No. 814 Broadway, Dr. HUBBARD in the Chair. Several new members were admitted, and a resolution was finally adopted to admit all the members who belonged to the Campaign Club upon the payment of the usual initiation fee. A resolution was adopted recommending the formation of Assembly District Clubs, each of which should be entitled to be represented by five delegates in the Central Club, to be admitted without fee. Dr. GIRVAN was appointed temporary Treasurer. Mr. GOULD introduced a series of resolutions, applauding the conduct of Maj. ANDERSON; congratulating the country upon the presence at the seat of Government of Gen. SCOTT, and his efficient course for the preservation of the country; and expressing a strong hope that the Republicans in Congress would yield nothing whatever to the impious demands of the Slave power. The resolutions were received with much favor, and referred to a select Committee of five.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE—ORGANIZATION FOR 1861.—The newly-elected members of the Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening, for the purpose of organizing for 1861. J. W. CHANLER, Esq., was chosen temporary Chairman, and Messrs. E. C. MCCONNELL and JOHN HARDY, Secretaries. Contesting Delegations appeared from the First, Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards. The meeting decided to hear one upon each side of the contesting Delegations. It was quite late before the three contesting Delegations from the First Ward had been heard, and then a compromise was decided upon, and an equal number from each Delegation was accepted. It was expected that the remaining Wards would be settled in the same way. There was a large lobby attendance, but no disturbance worthy of mention occurred.

BARNUM AND THE CRISIS—NATIVE AFRICANS.—The Prince of showmen having an eye to the prime cause of our national woes—the Africans—has imported five specimens of the native tribes of South Africa—a Hottentot, Kaffir, Bushman Zulu, and Fingo, who daily exhibit at the Museum their national peculiarities of dress, war songs and dances, festival chaunts, and other grotesque performances. Their identity is established beyond the shadow of a doubt by the highest ethnological authority. Not the least interesting feature of their exhibition is the attendant lectures of their exhibitor, Prof. CALDICOTT—himself born in Kaffraria, of English parents, and a resident of that country for 24 years. The Africans have already picked up a smattering of our tongue, and amuse the youngsters amazingly by their attempts at speaking the languages. They can likewise tell a "Lincoln Man."

RESUSCITATED REVIVAL.—In compliance with a call issued by some of our Irish fellow-citizens, a private meeting was held last night, at which a series of resolutions were adopted, declaratory of the right of Ireland to select her own form of Government and pass her own laws. For the purpose of lending encouragement to this movement, which has been recently inaugurated in Ireland, a Committee of Correspondence was appointed, with instructions to arrange all the preliminaries for a large mass meeting, whose avowed purpose it shall be to promote the cause in question.

FAIR FOR THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION IN MOTT-STREET.—The Church and schools of the Roman Catholic parishioners of the Sixth Ward are being aided by a lady's fair, which is now open at the school-room in the street just named. The social wants of the neighborhood, in whose behalf this fair is held, should elicit a sympathy of every one who recognises the pressure of want or the claims of charity.

The Courtmartial of Col. Corcoran.

THE ANSWER OF JUDGE ADVOCATE MEAD TO THE PLEA IN BAR.

The Court for the purpose of trying Col. CORCORAN, of the 69th Regiment, who is charged with disobedience of orders in refusing to parade at the reception of the Prince of Wales, was to have met at the Arsenal in White-street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour there were present Brigadier-Gen. SPICER, Col. POSTLY, Judge Advocate MEAD, Col. GEO. W. MORELL, the complainant, Col. CORCORAN, the accused, and his counsel, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., besides a room-full of spectators, mainly friends of the accused. Half an hour was lost in waiting for Col. PINCKNEY, the third member of the Court. Col. PINCKNEY at length arrived, and the record of proceedings already taken was read.

The Judge-Advocate, Col. MEAD, then proceeded to read his reply to the argument of the accused on his plea in bar. He denied the position assumed by the accused, that no parades could be ordered by the Commander-in-Chief except for improvement, instruction, discipline and the emergency of the State. He claimed that there was no law prohibiting the Commander-in-Chief calling out the Division at his discretion, and the argument that that power might be abused could not affect its existence. The unwritten law of military custom sanctioned the calling out of the Division for other purposes than those mentioned by the accused. He claimed that the framing of no law of 1858 was such as to favor the idea that the First Division was governed by this military usage, and cited a large number of parades for public receptions and celebrations, aside from the purposes alleged by the accused to be those of the only legal parades. The objection that the power of the Commander-in-Chief might be abused, would apply equally to any office where power is conferred. The exercise of such discretionary power would tend greatly to international courtesy, as was shown in the present case. As to the objection that the Prince of Wales was not known by that title in this country, it was replied that he was recognized by that title by the President of the United States, and public honors were directed to be paid to him in that capacity, while the people in their sovereign capacity alike received him by that title. The Judge-Advocate was of the opinion that the orders of Major General SANDFORD, which Col. CORCORAN is charged with disobeying, were perfectly legal and proper.

The accused, requiring time to consider as to whether any reply would be necessary on his part, the Court adjourned until next Tuesday.

An Abandoned Vessel Saved.

The steam-tug *R. L. Mabey*, when coming up the Lower Bay yesterday morning, saw the schooner *F. J. Brognard*, of New York, ashore on the west bank, and abandoned. The men on the tug saw the captain and crew leave her, and land on Staten Island shore. They went to them, and offered to carry them back, and tow the vessel off the bank. The captain refused to have anything more to do with her. The tug then went to the schoonar, and, after placing two men on board, took her in tow, and docked her at Pier No. 33 North River. She has her counter stove in about the rudder-hole, and is leaking badly. She is supposed to be from Philadelphia, and is loaded with coal.

[Emigration to Hayti.

SAILING OF THE JENET KEDSTONE.

The schooner *Janet Kedstone*, Capt. WM. CLARK left this port on Wednesday for Port-au-Prince, having on board fifty-six emigrants, who go out under the auspices of the Boston Bureau of Emigration, which has recently been organized by Mr. JAMES REMPATH, of Boston. Rev. H. H. GARNET is the agent in this City. The passengers are from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Canada. It is stipulated with the Haytian Government that each emigrant shall have a free passage, and on arrival in the republic, a farm of 16 acres of land. Each party carries out agricultural and household implements, and those who may be too poor to purchase these are supplied by the agent. These emigrants appear to possess intelligence and other qualities which must render them a valuable accession to the Republic, and open for them the road to success. Previous to sailing, after the passengers had assembled on board, they were addressed by Rev. Mr. GARNET and Rev. Mr. LEWIS, who also offered prayer for their safety and future success. The vessel was towed into the stream amid the cheers and expressions of good wishes from their friends. The *Janet Kedstone* is a schoonar of 200 tons register, and is fitted up with comfortable accommodations for the passengers.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Thurlow Weed, of Albany, and A. B. Dickinson, of New-York; Richard Estabrook, of Pennsylvania; E. C. Litchfield, of New-York, and E. P. Williams, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. H. T. Knight, of Massachusetts; D. T. Vail, of Troy; C. Medina and P. Medina, of Costa Rica, and H. Farnham, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. R. Madge and Samuel Payson, of Boston; Dr. L. D. Doar, Dr. E. G. Parker, Dr. H. B. Holbeck, and Dr. J. P. King, of Charleston, S. C., and T. Caclole, and A. P. de Sinechia, from London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. C. A. Phelps, of Boston; C. A. Washburn, of San Francisco; J. H. Goodwin, of Ohio, and T. Barker and J. M. Guthrie, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Zadock Pratt and lady, of Prattsville, and S. McFarlan, of Philadelphia, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Major Scliover, of San Francisco; Dr. Phillips, of London, and C. Parker, of Meridee, are at the Lafarge House.

Antonio Colleja, of Cuba; and Signora Elena and mother, from Brazil, are at the Hotel Diaz.

NATIONAL BALL.—It will be seen by a notice in another column, that the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel propose to celebrate the battle of New-Orleans on the 8th inst., by a grand National Ball, which will be given at their house, under the auspices of a number of well-known citizens. This is a public-spirited and patriotic movement on their part, and should be responded to in a corresponding spirit by the public.

New Restaurant and Lunch Room for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—J. H. BAKER has just opened his new restaurant and lunch room, in the new building, No. 125 Grand-st., one door East of Broadway, and adjoining Singer's Sewing Machine establishment. Every article in the eating department will be SERVED UP IN THE BEST STYLE, and will be of THE BEST our markets produce. A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY is connected with the above, where at all times can be found CAKES, PIES, FANCY CAKES, &c., &c.; thus combining two distinct departments in one.

J. H. BAKER,
No. 125 Grand-st., and No. 34 John-st.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Indie thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.

200 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, parlor dusters, picture dusters, piano dusters, mirror dusters, &c. STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Scarf Pins, fine Gold and Coral only $1 each gold and silver thimbles, pins, watches, jewelry, &c. Pins, watches, jewelry and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No 308 Hudson-st.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Creams for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

COCHRANE—BAINBRIDGE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, by Rev. N. E. Smith, GEORGE A. COCHRANE to ELLA L., daughter of Aaron Brickerhoff, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 3, BERNARD ALLEN, aged 48 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., near 2d-st., on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

BIRINGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, JOSEPH B. BIRINGER, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 West 54th-st.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 3, of consumption, MICHAEL J. HIGGINS.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 Rutgers-st. His remains will be conveyed to St. Peter's Church, where Requiem Mass will be celebrated for his repose.

MOORGHAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, MARY ANN MOORGHAN, beloved wife of Peter Moorghan, aged 30 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Princast., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TURK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan 2, ELIZABETH, daughter of Harlen and Phebe Price, of Kent, England, and wife of Alfred Turk, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the First Baptist Church, Broome-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Jan. 4. Members of the Church, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BERDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH A., consort of Robert H. Berdell, in the 45th year of her age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 3, WILLIAM S. WARD, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPAIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 3, CARRIE MEACER APOLPHINE, only daughter of Herbert and Helen M. Spain, aged 4 years, 4 months and 29 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. M. A. Wood, No. 114 West Warrant., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, this day. (Friday.) Jan. 4.

SECOR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, JOSEPH H. SECOR, son of Isaac R. and Hannah Secor, in the 36th year of his age.

VAN VRANKEN.—In New-Brunswick, N. J. on Tuesday, Jan. 1, Rev. SAMUEL ALEXANDER VAN VRANKEN, D. D., Senior Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church in the 66th year of his age.

His friends, and the Clergy in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, in New-Brunswick, on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

SEYMOUR.—In Delhi, Delaware County, on Monday, Dec. 31, Mrs. MCNAIL SEYMOUR, aged 78.

Future notice will be given of the funeral, to be attended in this City from No. 61 Amity-st.

PHILLIPS.—In Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, JOHN PHILLIPS, M. D., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Bristol, this day, (Friday,) Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—In Waterloo, Breckenridge County, Kansas Territory, Mrs. MARY MOORE, daughter of the late Wordbury Page, of Beverly, Mass.

☞ California and Salem, Mass., papers will please copy.

GOURLAY.—At Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, in October, 1859, WILLIAM JAMES, youngest son of the late Archibald Gourlay, of this City.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 55, Jan. 3, 1861.
48, 3, 55, 70, 5, 69, 45, 49, 18, 20, 68, 14, 29.
Class No. 56, Jan. 3, 1861.
70, 8, 24, 46, 55, 41, 13, 10, 50, 53, 3, 34, 40.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 3, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE
THAN SILVER OR GOLD,
BECAUSE
IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK;
REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS
ORIGINAL PURITY AND VIGOR.
It is
PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of
CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED
FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND
IRREGULARITIES,
THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from miasmatic influences and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

TRAVELLERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month or two before the final trial, the will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety!

There is no mistake about it!!
THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!
MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they, too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will un

FROM HAVANA.

Financial Arrangements—The Issue of Treasury Bills—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

It has been determined that the value of two millions of dollars shall be issued in "Treasury Bills," payable to bearer on demand, and the "Spanish Bank of Havana" has agreed to receive one-half of all payments to be made to it in these bills, and all, or nearly so, of the leading mercantile houses of this city (many of whom had previously been disinclined to receive the *bonos* issued by the bank in payment) have in return agreed to receive the *bonos* as bank bills or specie. The effect of this "compromise," so to speak, was at once manifest; the money market was instantly and considerably relieved, and I doubt not but that within fifteen or twenty days at the outside, financial and commercial affairs in this city will have resumed their normal condition.

The Spanish Bank has been taught a lesson by the Government that will not, I should suppose, be readily forgotten—that the Government, and not the bank, can, whenever it pleases, assume the mastery, and that it too can issue a paper currency which will be more acceptable in commercial and financial circles than the bills of the bank or its *bonos*. Thus, from the recent action of this Government, it will be seen that, "absolute" and "autocratic" as it is, yet, under circumstances of financial pressure, it has means of relief in its power possessed by no other form of Government. Under a Republican Government, or even under that of a limited monarchy, legislative enactments would have been requisite to have done (and these would have occupied a considerable space of time) what the "one man power" achieved in a single day. Let us award praise, when we can do so conscientiously, to an object which we have so "many times and oft" felt it our bounden duty to cast censure upon. My only fear in relation to this matter is, that the authorities in Spain will not concur in the propriety of the steps that have been adopted for the public benefit,—that the putting into circulation, say about one-half of the amount usually kept, useless alike to the Government and the country, honored in the "Royal Treasury" of this Island, will not be approved of in Spain, and that the Intendente of the Island, Don ISIDRO WALL, with whom the measure originated, and his Excellency the Captain-General, who, as the "Superintendent of the Royal Treasury" approved of it, will alike incur censure for an act that has proved so great a benefit to commerce, and has shown how truly they both are the true friends of progress and of the Island of Cuba! However, as far as the public is concerned, the good result aimed at by the measure will have been achieved, and little heed will then be paid in this community, whether the Spanish authorities at Madrid smile or frown upon a step that has achieved so great and lasting a benefit upon our Isle.

Upon the memorial of the leading commercial houses of Matanzas, His Excellency, the Captain-General, has authorized the Bank of San Carlos of that city to issue $800,000 in "Bonos" bearing interest of eight per cent. per annum, and redeemable in four, six and eight months.

It is also anticipated the Bank at Cardenas will be authorized also to issue "Bonos" in sufficient amount to assist that mercantile community, should such a step prove to be requisite.

By "Royal Order," dated Madrid, Nov. 6, an Academy of the Medical, Natural and Physical Sciences is directed to be established in this city.

A young man, book-keeper and cashier in the house of CAMPBELL & Co., of this city, shot himself on the 20th inst. It is said he was indebted between four and five hundred dollars, which so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide. He was highly esteemed for his industrious and honest habits.

Christmas Eve is celebrated here rather than Christmas Day. Even the very poor manage to have a good supper that night, when, perhaps, your correspondent was almost the only man in the city who retired at his usual hour, having partaken of only a soda biscuit and a glass of water.

Having to cross that vacant space of land between the Monserrate Gate and the Tacon Theatre, where so many robberies and assassinations have been committed, I have been debarred from being present at the opera, as of my own knowledge can write you nothing about it. Last night an extraordinary performance was given—the "Traviata"—to a very full house.

COMMERCIAL.

During the one business day of the present week there was literally no transactions in Sugar, Molasses or Exchanges. Freights continue to advance to Europe. The current rate to British Channel per order being 52s. 6d. to 55s. P ton, to load at near outports.

The Extradition Case.

LETTER FROM LORD LYONS.

The Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Association of Canada recently wrote to Lord Lyons and stated that a report was current in Canada that the British Minister at Washington had transmitted a statement of facts in ANDERSON'S case to the British Government, and that a reply had been received "expressing an opinion that the said fugitive should be delivered up to the authorities of Missouri." He then asked his lordship to inform the Society, "if not inconsistent with his duty," whether there is any foundation for such a rumor?" The following is Lord LYONS' reply:

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1860.

SIR: I have this morning received a letter from you, dated the 11th inst. In answer to it, I have to say that I have neither transmitted a statement of the facts in the case of JOHN ANDERSON to Her Majesty's Government, nor written anything whatever to them on the subject.

A demand from the United States Government for the surrender of ANDERSON was forwarded to Her Majesty's Government in my absence, by Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires*, in the month of October last. A similar demand was forwarded last month to the Provincial Government of Canada by me. These demands were in the usual form, and simply stated that ANDERSON was charged with murder.

I know nothing of the facts of the case then. I know nothing of them now, except what I have since read in the newspapers. A demand for the surrender of a fugitive made by the United States Government, in virtue of the IIId article of the treaty of 1842, must be forwarded by this Legation, as a matter of course. The Legation has no authority to investigate the case, nor to give an opinion whether the fugitive ought or ought not to be surrendered. The foreign Legation must, according to the terms of the treaty, be conducted judicially by the judges or other magistrates of the place where the fugitive is found; and it belongs to them to decide whether or no the evidence brought before them is sufficient to warrant the surrender. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS HENNING, ESQ., &c. LYONS.

CHANGES.—Grand-street is changing its character. A new restaurant has just been opened just out of Broadway, next door to SINGER'S sewing-machine establishment, which is designed to be one of the best of its kind in the City. A first-class bakery is connected with it.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING WILL BE held at the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on Fast Day, FRIDAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Several Churches of different denominations in the neighborhood will participate in the exercises. All Christians in that section of the City are invited to be present.

SPIRITUALISTS WILL MEET THIS DAY, (Friday,) at Lamartine Hall, 29th-st. and 8th-av., at 11 o'clock, for prayer and conversation, in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States. The public are invited to attend. Speaking mediums are requested to attend.

FOURTH OF JANUARY—WOOSTER-ST. SYNAGOGUE.—A discourse will be delivered by Rev. J. M. ISAACS, of the Synagogue, Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts., on FRIDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist Society,) corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, THIS MORNING. Services will commence at 11 o'clock.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., near Broadway.—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, TO-DAY, (Fast Day,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. SUBJECT: *Signs of the Times.*

FAST DAY.—BROADWAY TABERNACLE Church, 34th-st., prayer-meeting, at 3 P. M., in the lecture-room. Preaching in the church at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR any information of the carman who carried a large plain deal box, with rope handles, and two iron locks, marked "I. Scherer," to Williamsburg from steamer *Fulton*, Dec. 25, 1860.

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE BOWery, in going from Chatham-square to Rankin's, a little roll of paper containing four DUE BILLS of $50, $22, $25 and $18 respectively, which can be of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at he *Times* Office.

LOST IN THE MAIL—CERTIFICATE NO. 12,089 for one hundred shares of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, standing in our name. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped, and a new certificate applied for. MORSE & WOLFF, No 60 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE COUNTRY.—A good chance for an investment. The subscriber will sell his bookstore and manufactory on advantageous terms. Satisfactory reasons given for selling, and the greater part of the purchase money can remain by giving good security. Address BOOKSTORE, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AGENTS, AGENTS, AGENTS, AGENTS, wanted to sell SHERMAN & CO.'S Gift Jewelry Envelopes. Steady employment for men, women and boys. Agents can make from $3 to $5 a day. Call or address SHERMAN & CO., No. 89 Nassau-st., third floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER.
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 617 Broadway, New York.
(Established 1851.)

D. W. EVANS & CO.'S GIFT BOOKSTORE was so densely crowded during the two or three days before Christmas that hundreds had to leave with their wants unsatisfied. We beg to say to all who were thus disappointed that by giving us an EARLY CALL they can do better than ever, as we have made very large additions to our stock during the last day or two.

HOW TO KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE!
Or in other words,
HOW TO MAKE TWO PRESENTS AT THE PRICE OF ONE!!

This highly desirable object is attained by purchasing your books at

D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PIONEER GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 617 Broadway,

Where you never pay more than the regular retail price for anything,

And always get, with your book or books, of the retail value of $1 and upwards,

A GIFT,

Consisting of some article that is sure to be acceptable and is often very valuable

These Gifts range in value from Fifty Cents up to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!

And are impartially distributed, according to our regular system.

The Gift is LITERALLY A GIFT, and is not paid for by the purchaser in any way whatever, except in so far as the recipient of it is the means of ADVERTISING us and our business.

GIFTS WORTH $500,
AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
AND
DISTRIBUTED WITH EVERY $1,000 WORTH OF BOOKS SOLD.

D. W. EVANS & CO. deem it necessary to state that EVERYTHING in the way of Books can be had at their store. All the NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, &c., &c.—LITERALLY EVERYTHING—and a FINE STOCK OF EVERYTHING to choose from. We would particularly impress upon our patrons the advisability of making their purchases as early on each day during the Holidays as possible, before our store gets too crowded, and thus enable themselves to

MAKE A GOOD SELECTION.

D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PIONEER GIFT-BOOKSTORE,
No. 617 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

No. CXC.—FOR JANUARY, 1861.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE I.—Cotton and the Cotton Trade.
II.—Guiseppe Garibaldi.
III.—Temporal Power of the Church.
IV.—Sir William Hamilton's Metaphysics.
V.—Charles Robert Leslie.
VI.—Illuminating Gas.
VII.—Trübner's Guide to American Literature.
VIII.—Hallam as an Historian.
IX.—The Oxford Clergyman's Attack on Christianity.
X.—Recent French Literature.
XI.—Hunting in the Himalayas.
XII.—Tischendorf's Discoveries in the East.
XIII.—Critical Notices.
XIV.—New Publications.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW has now attained its 180th number, or 92d volume; having been published without intermission for nearly fifty years. It is far the eldest American periodical devoted to general literature and science; and its reputation has been steadily maintained, both in this country and in Europe as the leading journal of the United States within its appropriate department.

Among its editors and contributors are found most of our eminent men of letters, of all parties and sects and from all portions of the country. It has always maintained a distinctive American character; preserving neutrality upon all domestic questions between various religious sects and political parties, but aiming to expound and defend the general doctrines of Christianity, and the general principles of our republican institutions. Its articles are frequently republished and referred to in England, and even translated into the Continental languages, as authoritative expositions of American opinion. Republican yet conservative to their tone, they have, it is believed, contributed essentially towards the formation and guidance of this opinion.

THE REVIEW is published on the first of January, April, July, and October, in numbers of nearly 300 pages each, at $5 a year.

A new volume commences with the present number.

CROSBY, NICHOLS, Lee & Co., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Winter Term opens Jan. 7. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Circulars apply to RUE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 311 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE AND UNIVERSITY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Union square and 5th av. The enlarged accommodations and improvements which have been in progress, for some months past, at the Shoney, are now complete, and after the holidays all the departments of the institution will be transferred from Union-square to the edifice corner of 34th-st. The double corps of teachers thus concentrating their instructions and influence, will render the privileges of the institution greater than ever before.

The exercises will recommence on MONDAY, Jan. 7, JAS. L. DELL. OBADIAH D. ABBOT, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway Bookstores: Burston's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

EVENING INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS.—Circulars may be found at Box No. 195 *Times* Office; at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row; at No. 108 Water-st.; at the office of either of the daily papers in Brooklyn, or by inquiring of the subscriber, at No. 55 Sands-st., Brooklyn. J. A. NASH.

$2 50, $2 50, $2 50.—LADIES OR GENTLEmen, taught small lasses, may acquire a rapid and elegant hand-writing in ten lessons of an hour each, for $2 50. Double Entry Book-keeping day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 563 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

ANY LADY WISHING FOR A COMPANION, a young lady of attractive manners and possessing a character of great worth, intelligence and modesty, or any one who can recommend such a person, will find small children in the rudiments of learning will receive information and recommendation by calling on Judge PIERREPONT, at No. 185 5th-av., or on W. STANLEY, at No. 16 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or on either, at their office, No. 16 Wall-st, or address A. S. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY, to take charge of the French Department in a Boarding School, 26 miles from the City. Communications, stating experience in teaching, salary expected, references, &c., with information where an interview can be obtained, may be addressed until 10 A. M., on Saturday, to Messrs. HOWE & FERRY, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 58 Bowery, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess in a family in Brooklyn, New-York or New-Jersey; she teaches English in all its branches, music and the rudiments of French; would assist in sewing; salary moderate. Address E. F., corner of 46th-st. and 7th-av., over the Confectionary-store.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WANTED FOR three hours in the morning for two boys, the eldest 10 years of age; one capable of teaching the English branches thoroughly, with drawing, may apply (bringing references) at No. 28 West 25th st., between 6 and 12 A. M.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF classics and English branches (College graduate,) whose time is partially occupied by some of the best schools in the City, desires additional employment in a select private family. Best references given. Address BELLES LETTRES, Madison-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, and who can give references to the first families in the City, wishes to make an engagement where she can receive board in return for tuition in English, French, music and drawing. Address G. L., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching, wishes for some pupils. Her requirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,366 Post office, New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED—TO TEACH MUSIC, French, and the English branches, to two girls of ten and fifteen years, in a private family. Address H. B. McILVAINE, Manhasset, L. I.

A LADY ALREADY ENGAGED IN TEACHing in New-York, wishes to obtain another tuition of a few hours daily. Call at, or address TEACHER, No. 20 9th-st., South Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT SELLING OUT.

Horses, ponies, carriages, harness, blankets, liveries, edged clothing and covers. Carriage house No. 68 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE.—A large stock of sleighs, carriages, buggies, grocers' express and business wagons of all kinds, and fifty horses selling off cheap at the manufactory, No. 1st Fulton-av., and stables, No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,

will sell their entire new stocked fashionable LADIES' FANCY FURS, at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day. MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED 2221
2221 offer to the public and their customers in general their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs as capes, victorines, muffs and ruffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BROONNER, No. 222½ Bowery.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or waiter, or nurse; can do plain sewing; willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable English woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or would do plain cooking; she thoroughly understands her business; first class reference. Call at No. 96 5th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 191 West 25th st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant young woman; understands her business in all its branches; pastries and jellies, soups and game; to give entire satisfaction. Call at No. 173 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable Protestant woman, as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of reference as to character, competency, &c., from her late employers. Call or address M. D., No. 132 Christie-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes a situation to do plain cooking, or would do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and can do her own dressmaking; can be seen at No. 27 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a middle-aged woman as cook in a private family; she is a good baker; can wash and iron nicely; has no objection to the country. Call at the residence of the lady, No. 100 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do general housework; best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 178 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman; is a good cook and good washer and ironer, good baker; can wash and iron lace; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 61 Houston-st., near Bowery.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of reference,) desires a situation in the city or country; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, &c. Wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation either as cook laundress, or chambermaid and lady dress, by a colored woman, who is a most excellent cook and a first-rate laundress; good city references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR chambermaid and laundress, by a neat person who understands her business; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic for general housework, or good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer at moderate wages, for city or country, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; are highly recommended.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—A Wanted, by a widow lady, a situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady; can also thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches, and who fully understands all kind of needlework and dressmaking; the highest references given. Address F. G. H., Post-office, Brooklyn, L. I.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family, or make herself useful in any capacity; is willing to learn; a steady home preferred to high wages. Apply at No. 327 East 10th-st., second floor.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN who has the above situation; has three years' reference; will go in the country; can cook well, bake well, and wash and iron well; can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a small family by an Eastern girl who is a thorough domestic, or would cook, wash and iron. Address M. A., box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse, can take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to wash for and wait on a lady that boards; wages, $6; also, a cook and laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; good City reference given. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two flights.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable Protestant young girl, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to assist with chamberwork or waiting; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to integrity, capacity, &c. Call at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the drug-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as both in a private family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 69th 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman; can take charge of a baby from birth. Best of city reference. Apply at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress would wish to engage with a small private family, to go out by the day, at moderate wages, does all kinds of family sewing, cut and baste for a sewing-machine; best City reference. Address No. 91 2d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or No. 24 Sycamore-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, an American, can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days, at No. 208 8th-av., second floor, front room, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts and operate on a sewing machine; would assist in taking care of children or do chamberwork and sewing, or would go out by the day; has good City references. Call at No. 240 East 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as first class waitress in a private family; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 173 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing: unexceptionable references from her present employers. To be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 38th st.

A SOUTHERN LADY, EDUCATED AND refined, desires an engagement as amanuensis or housekeeper. Address OGARITA, Station D, 8th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly honest, sober and industrious, and attentive to his duties in the stable; has good City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Galing's, saddler, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; has had long experience in England and in this country as coachman and groom; can give several years' City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. U. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or porter; understands either business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 321 Canal-st., and inquire for J. C.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address D. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a sober, steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom and careful driver; understands the care of a vegetable and flower garden, and grapery; can produce the best of references; will take small wages until Spring. Address J. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted as coachman and gardener, by a single man; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN MALE pastry-cook, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long experience in all its various branches; parties having a new place to lay out or improve will find a smart active man; has long and satisfactory recommendations from the first families in the vicinity of New-York; no objection to a place as gardener and farmer. A note addressed to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single young man who understands all kinds of gardening, green-house, grapery, the laying out of new places, also the laying out and management of plants and vegetable gardening; has the very best of recommendations for ability and character from last and former employers. Address M. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work. Has good City recommendations. Address L. D., *Times* Office, Box No. 201, will be promptly attended to.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom or as groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and not afraid to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERienced salesman, a situation in a first-class retail dry goods store in New-York City. The best of reference given. Address C., West Killingly, Conn.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City, where he has lived at different times for the last seven years; can be seen for two days at 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WILL BE disengaged on Monday next, the 7th inst., wishes a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; is 21 years old. Can be seen for three days at his present employer's, or will attend to any notes addressed to L. J. M., No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE French human of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISETS, No. 58 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and to-morrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City references. Can be seen, or address G. C., at No. 60 Beaver-st., in the harness store, between 8th and 9th sts. for three days.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter by a young and competent man, in a private family, satisfactory references given. Can be seen at his employer's residence, No. 13 West 30th-st., this day.

AS WAITER.—A PRIVATE WAITER, DISengaged, would be glad of an engagement; has City reference, and is single. Address C. D., No. 104 6th-av.

AS WAITER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, or would go as footman in a private family, by a single young man, from the old country, has lived many years with the highest families in the old country; will be found attentive and obliging. Address M. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER AND COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant man and his wife, in a private family, one as first-class cook the other as butler or waiter; they both understand their business thoroughly, and can give the best city references as to character and capability; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse, can take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to wash for and wait on a lady that boards; wages, $6; also, a cook and laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; good City reference given. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two flights.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable Protestant young girl, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to assist with chamberwork or waiting; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to integrity, capacity, &c. Call at No. 291 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the drug-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as both in a private family. Has good City reference. Call at No. 69th 6th-av., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress would wish to engage with a small private family, to go out by the day, at moderate wages, does all kinds of family sewing, cut and baste for a sewing-machine; best City reference. Address No. 91 2d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or No. 24 Sycamore-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, an American, can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days, at No. 208 8th-av., second floor, front room, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts and operate on a sewing machine; would assist in taking care of children or do chamberwork and sewing, or would go out by the day; has good City references. Call at No. 240 East 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as first class waitress in a private family; best of references given. Can be seen at No. 173 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing: unexceptionable references from her present employers. To be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 38th st.

A SOUTHERN LADY, EDUCATED AND refined, desires an engagement as amanuensis or housekeeper. Address OGARITA, Station D, 8th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly honest, sober and industrious, and attentive to his duties in the stable; has good City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Galing's, saddler, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; has had long experience in England and in this country as coachman and groom; can give several years' City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. U. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or porter; understands either business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 321 Canal-st., and inquire for J. C.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address D. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a sober, steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom and careful driver; understands the care of a vegetable and flower garden, and grapery; can produce the best of references; will take small wages until Spring. Address J. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted as coachman and gardener, by a single man; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN MALE pastry-cook, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long experience in all its various branches; parties having a new place to lay out or improve will find a smart active man; has long and satisfactory recommendations from the first families in the vicinity of New-York; no objection to a place as gardener and farmer. A note addressed to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single young man who understands all kinds of gardening, green-house, grapery, the laying out of new places, also the laying out and management of plants and vegetable gardening; has the very best of recommendations for ability and character from last and former employers. Address M. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work. Has good City recommendations. Address L. D., *Times* Office, Box No. 201, will be promptly attended to.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom or as groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and not afraid to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter can find them at No. 30 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Suite of apartments, with full board to let; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; could accommodate two; excellent table; near to all the large routes. Next to Lamb's Hotel, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND NIECE DESIRE TO have two rooms connected) residing between 6th and Madison sts., 38th and 23d sts. In reply to this please address, stating terms, which should be moderate, Box No. 3,686 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, or for a gentleman and wife; and two single rooms to let with board, at No. 20 West 29th-st. House first-class. Table unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on Madison av., in a first class house would let the first or second story, and permit a private table; to a family of respectability; no other boarders would be taken. Call at No. 141 Broadway for further particulars.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and good board, at No. 79 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. The house has gas, bath, &c. and convenient to cars and stages. References required.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant room, in a modern house, with the improvements, located at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large front room and board in a quiet private family; also a smaller room to a single gentleman, if desired. The location is unexceptionable, within convenient walking distance of the ferries and terms would be moderate for the Winter. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A NICELY furnished bed-room on first floor, suitable for one or two persons. Apply at No. 73 State, between Henry and Clinton sts.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WITHout children, would let two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor to a gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen, with board; house has all the modern improvements, location desirable; references required. Apply at No. 229 West 31st-st., between 8th and

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 187 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the grand station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: all and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned or otherwise all of which personalities were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

Dunwoist 15, 1860.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A COTTAGE AND about two acres of land, situated in the village of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, being the late residence of Charles U. Cushman deceased.

Besides the house, which is in excellent repair there are on the premises a barn and all other necessary outbuildings cistern, never failing spring of water, eighty-year trees of the choicest kind, and a great variety of other fruit trees.

The above will be sold at auction at the Rhinebeck Hotel, in the village of Rhinebeck, on TUESDAY Jan. 8, inst. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. MARY CUSHMAN Executrix.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, fancy goods, toys, &c., to close sales, comprising chairs carpets, sofas, bureaus, parlor suites, mirrors, China ware, dressing bureaus, fancy goods of various kinds, toys, Japan-ware goods, &c.; also, 5¾ cask of 1811 Otard Brandy, 6¼ cask of Hennessy brandy, oiled black-walnut furniture, oil-cloths, matt cases, bedsteads, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS Auctioneers.

POSTPONED FROM JAN. 3, ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.—SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 25 Nassau-st. Assignees' sale of the entire contents of a drug-store; after which a large assortment of elegant household furniture, new and second hand, consisting of parlor and dining-room suites, chamber furniture, carpets, oilcrops, stagares, bedsteads, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—C. G. LEIGH'S CHINA HALL.—$35,000 Elegant and rich stock of China, glass, cut-keery, silver-plated ware, mantel ornaments and fancy goods. The balance of the stock contained in China Hall No. 563 Broadway, will be sold on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Housekeepers will find this sale well worthy their attention, as the stock embraces a general assortment of the above goods

MEYERS Auctioneer.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York Home Journal.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most favorable confidence on all diseases of the urinary organs. Thirty years of successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those too long had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, gleet, secretary and kindred complaints treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above professions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 11 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilis, Mercurial, and all diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit effectually cured. The ill-timed and empty confidence in those who have been misled by quacks, advertisements, and pretenders, to be cured by the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has no parallel in the annals of medicine. Patients in any part of the country can be cured at their own homes, by addressing DR. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—which may be procured by the return of the post, post-paid, on receipt of a description of the disease of which the patient is suffering. Spermatorrhœa, nervous debility, the result of early abuses or excesses and other causes, should not be neglected by persons previous to marriage.—Address, Dr. WATSON, Box 1,750, Philadelphia, Pa. Office No. 31 South 9th-st., above Chestnut, and to be consulted at his private residence, No. 1339 Broadway, second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MACKINDAR, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strongly recommended for the restoration of health and the inducement of fecundity. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 19 Laight-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, Canada, &c., by inclosing and addressing Box No. 1,222 New-York Post-office, or at No. 1 Vesey-st., (88 to 12) and 3 to 5 Broadway.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from the secret infirmity, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SANDS'
WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT,
For COLDS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION.
Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists, wholesale by R. ERWIN, 258 Grand-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER, at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases after regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies: cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence is established with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the quackery of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—City and County of New-York ss.—JOHN H. FOWLER, plaintiff, against JOHN G. HOLBROOK, Hiram Westbrook and Eunice Ann his wife, Silas H. Buttrick and Harriet his wife, John S. Edwards and James Slater, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To HIRAM WESTBROOK and EUNICE ANN his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 129 Fulton-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 29, 1860 JOHN H. FOWLER, Plaintiff's Att'y,
d21-law6w* No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-lawtm*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of examining the bids received for cleaning the streets of the City. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

TERENCE FARLEY, } Committee
GILBERT M. PLATT, } on
JOHN H. HENRY, } Cleaning Streets.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF THE RECOMmendation of the President of the United States, that the 4th of January, instant, shall be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, His Honor the Mayor has directed that this office be closed.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, 3d January, 1861. J. C. BURNHAM.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. ST. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 6 Broad-st., (one door from Wall.)
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co., } R. H. LENNOX.
Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.
Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

REFERENCES:

Manhattan Bank,	Bank of the Commonwealth.
Halsted, Haines & Co.,	Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.,
Lewis B. Brown & Co.,	Cosett, Hill & Talmadge,
Woodruff & Robinson,	O. M. Bugart.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the following Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1861:
Chicago City municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City.
Albany City.
Leavenworth City.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Guaranteed by the Bank of Lonuon.
Also,
Principal and Interest on New-York State Loan, 5½ per cent; issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad.
Also Interest on
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued to Tonawanda Rail road.
New-York State 6 per cent Stock, issued to Schenectady and Troy Railroad.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust-Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Forty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-three, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12th., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 479 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, in lots to $521 13. This Bank is received, in less months, from 4,710 depositors $862,193 87.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 12th day of last June, and has now saved $15 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 14, 1859, rarely weekly or decently, has now in the Bank $104, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will be entitled to interest from Jan 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $600 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.—NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the coupons due 1st Jan, from
Indiana State Bank Bonds,
City of Chillicothe, Ohio issued to the Marietta and Cincinnatti Railroad Company.
Ross County, Ohio, issued to Railroads.
City of Marietta, Ohio.
Town of Harcour, Ohio.
Indiana Central Railroad Company.
Washington County, Ohio, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner Broadway and Fleecker-st. Dec. 29, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed interest to be paid to depositors (under the rules) entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be credited to the credit of depositors as principal
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 16 Warren-st., (the Universal Institution have directed interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums of $2,000, and four (4) per cent. on the amount, to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after 20 NOMAY the 21st of January last. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal
JOHN CHARLES, President.
VANDERBILT L. BENTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, (the second door from 2d-st.)
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed on all sums under $500 and five per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.
All deposits made on or before Jan 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JAMES B. HASKINS, President.
SAMUEL A. LOUNSBURY, Cashier and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-St., south of and near the Park, is open at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest begins on deposits made on or before Jan. 10. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
JOHN CHARLES, President.
VANDERBILT L. BENTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 472 Grand-st., corner of Wilson.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
JAMES B. HASKINS, President.
WILLIAM H. HALLETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 29, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY the 14th day of January next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, 14 Chambers-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th inst., inclusive, at 3 o'clock P. M.
C. L. BEMIS, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of Grand-st. and 4th-av., Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed on sums of $100 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. Dividends made on or before the last day of January, will draw interest from that date.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., to be the second Wednesday of January next.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1860

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 23d-st., open daily from 2 to 5 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. Six per cent interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25c ots received. GEORGE C. COBB, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to carry on a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Bonnell-town, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on Bonds of the Joint and Chicago railroad Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.
GEORGE BARNET, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of Jan., bot. on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the City Bank of Brooklyn, on and after Jan. 2, 1861.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $90,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & OEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The Interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.
DE K. LESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Ala., issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their Coupons for payment on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their coupons for payment, on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS FROM BONDS Coupons, due 1st January, paid by
WM. HOGE & CO., No. 38 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812 will be held at the Mercer House, corner Mercer and Broome-sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance. By order.
I. M. PHIPS, Adjutant. ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been credited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held Dec. 27, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on the Scrip and Two per cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the first Monday of January next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The balance of the earnings of this year being carried to credit of common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed until the 7th prox. It was also ordered that scrip certificates be issued to the holders of common stock for amounts standing to their credit on the books of the Company at this date which will be ready for delivery on the 1st of March next
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New-York, Dec 27, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES ARE authorized that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be credited to the credit of depositors as principal and after Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.
GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 198 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 28, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS METROpolitan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 21 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 1st. The transfer books will remain closed until 10th day of January. By order of the board of Directors. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, or the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 6th January, 1861. W. B. KEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after 21 of January, 1861. By order of the Board
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Buildings). The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1-61.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of January next. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—HAN OVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Sec.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and one half Per Cent. has been this day declared out of the profits of the past six months payable after Monday, Jan. 7.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New York, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC 31 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and one half dollars (3½) per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January next.
E. E. COOPER, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company of Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. out of the net profits of the past six months, payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. W. BUTLER, Secty.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York, Jan 1 1861.—The Board of Directors this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD HAS DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four per cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Jan. 5, proximo. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, Dec 28, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of Three and a half per cent. payable to the Stockholders on the 5th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK DEC. 31, 1860.—A dividend of three (3) per cent. from the earnings of the past six months will be paid the stockholders on and after the second Tuesday (8th) of January prox. The transfer books will be closed till
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th day of January next. Books
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan 2, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent, payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 7. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 9th inst, at No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

MILFORD'S AMERICAN HOTEL.—THE third dividend (final) of the estate of the late Edward Milford, of the American Hotel, will be paid on application to the subscriber.
THOMAS DIXON, Assignee, No. 49 William-st.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS CO., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. P. A. WALTON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 52 Wall-st., New York, Jan 3, 1861.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. By order. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a dividend of (3½) three and a half per cent, payable on the 21st of January. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1 1860, the fine steamer FLUSHING Capt. Wm. R. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1. BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 5 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KITE.

BLANK BOOKS SELLING OFF CHEAP.—The entire stock of the Blank-book Concern, No. 147 Fulton-st., is now offered for sale at wholesale or retail, on lots to suit. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN Capt. E. M. Hockley	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow
ARABIA. Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2
CANADA Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5,
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE.
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
EVERY TEN DAYS.
To sail on S

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

now his party will have powor to invade the rights of any State in this Union. I had hoped, therefore, that the Southern people would have been content to remain in the Union, and vindicate their right in the Union, under the Constitution, instead of rushing into revolution, and preparing themselves to meet whatever consequences may follow. This apprehension has become widespread, and taken possession of the Southern mind, and sunk deep into the Southern heart, and filled them with the conviction that their fire, sides, their family altars, their domestic institutions, are to be rudely assailed through the machinery of the Federal Government. The Senator from Ohio tells us he don't blame you Southern Senators for believing these things, and yet instead of doing those acts which will relieve your apprehensions, and render it impossible that these outrages should be perpetrated, talks about force, war, armies and navies. In the name of the Union, who are the Disunionists? Those who pursue a fine objolicy calculated to destroy the Union and refuse to arrest that policy, or disavow that purpose, whenever they see that revolution has taken place. If such be not your policy, why not say so? If you never intend to do what the South think is your purpose, and which you do not blame them for thinking, what harm is there in making such amendments to the Constitution as will render it impossible for you to do so? But we are told that the Union must be preserved, and the law must be enforced. I agree to that. I am in favor of doing all these things, according to the Constitution and the laws. No man will go further than I to maintain the Union and enforce the laws, to put down rebellion and insurrection, and to use all the power conferred by the Constitution for that purpose. But we must look the facts in the face. We must take notice of those things whose existence cannot be denied. History teacheone that rebellion often becomes successful revolution. And the greatest republics and proudest monarchies have found it necessary to recognise the existence of a Government, *de facto*, in the rebellion of States and provinces. Such was the condition of the American colonies for seven years after the Declaration of independence. At first, it was rebellion, and rebellion was treason. A few months afterward, it was revolution and a Government *de facto* at Philadelphia, Mr. HANCOCK President, and WASHINGTON commander of the armies. Rebellion had ceased, and revolution taken its place. The American Colonies were in revolt, had Governments *de facto*, and Great Britain, proud as she was, was compelled to recognize the existing state of facts. The laws of nations and all the laws of civilization demanded that the Government *de facto* be acknowleged. But the laws must be enforced. In our system of government the laws are to be enforced by civil authority, assisted by the militia and *posse comitatus*, when the Marshal is resisted. If the colonies, or a State, revolt, the revolution is complete. When the Federal authorities are expelled, and no one man left to acknowledge allegiance to the United States, how are you going to enforce the laws then? How are you going to do it in South Carolina? She has passed an ordinance of secession. I deny her right to secede, but she has done it. The revolution is complete. She has no human being in her borders, to acknowledge our authority. This is all wrong, but how are you going to help it? You tell us we must enforce the laws. I am in favor of that. Laws must be enforced according to the Constitution and the laws. Under our Constitution, laws can only be enforced against criminals, and those of us who are in favor of the Constitution and the Union must be careful that we do not perpetrate the very things which we denounce as criminal in these seceding States. And South Carolina does not stand alone. We are told that seven other states will follow her, and we have reason to apprehend that seven more States may follow them. The answer is, we must enforce the laws. My reply is, you cannot enforce the laws in countries not in your possession. I deny that we have the right to make war in order to regain possession, in order to enforce the laws. Are we prepared for war? I do not mean prepared in the sense of having soldiers, arms and munitions; but are we prepared in our hearts for war with our brethren? While I affirm that the Constitution was intended to form a perpetual Union—while I affirm the right to use all lawful means to enforce the laws—yet I will not meditate war, nor tolerate the idea, until after every effort at adjustment has been tried and failed, and all hope of the Union is gone. Then, and not till then, will I deliberate and determine what course my duty will require of me. I am for peace, to save the Union. War is disunion, certain, inevitable, final, and irreparable. Our own very existence forbids war. Mr. DOUGLAS referred to the purchase of Louisiana, and said it was purchased for the benefit of the whole Union, and for the safety of the Upper Mississippi in particular. The possession of that river now is more necessary than it was then. We cannot expect the people of the interior to admit the right of a foreign State taking possession of that river. He also referred to the purchase of Florida, and the amount paid, and asked if she could go out now. The President, in his message, first said we could not coerce a State to remain in the Union, but in a few sentences he advised the acquisition of Cuba—as if we should pay $300,000,000 for Cuba, and then the next day she might secede, and reannex herself to Spain, and Spain sell her again. He had admitted that Texas cost us a war with Mexico and 10,000 lives. In the name of the 7,000 gallant men from Illinois who fought those battles, against the right of that State to secede—

Mr. HAMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) asked if the protection of Texas was the only reason of the war, and if the United States paid anything to Texas for the land, and if we did not acquire California from that war.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the only cause of complaint of Mexico was the annexation of Texas, and we had only paid Texas $10 000,000 for some barren land she did not own. [Laughter.] He said the Constitution was intended to be perpetual, and he denied the right of secession under the Constitution, as against the Constitution, and against justice and good faith. He said there could be no government without coercion, but coercion must be used in the mode prescribed by law. This is not a question of coercion in a State. Where no authority of the Federal Government remains, we are bound to recognize a Government *de facto*, when the State maintains individual sway. The man who loves the Union, who loves to see the laws enforced, will love to see rebellion put down. There is no other way or recourse left, to enforce the law in a seceding State, except to make war and bring the State within your possession first, and then enforce the law afterward. A war between eighteen States on the one side, and fifteen seceding States on the other, is to me a revolting thing. For what purpose is this war to be waged? Certainly not for the purpose of preserving the Union. I have too much respect for gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, collectively and individually, to believe there is one among them who does not know what war is. You cannot expect to exterminate ten millions of people, whose passions are excited with the belief that you mean to invade their homes and light the flames of insurrection in their midst. You must expect to exterminate them, or subjugate them, or else, when you have got tired of war, to make a treaty with them. No matter whether the war lasts one year, or seven years, or thirty years, it must have an end at some time. Sooner or later, both parties will become tired and exhausted, and when rendered incapable of fighting any longer, they will make a treaty of peace, and that treaty will be one of separation. The history of this world does not furnish an example of a war of sections, or between States of the same nation, where the war ended in reconciliation. Such a war always ends in a treaty of peace, and a final, eternal separation. I don't understand, then, how a man can claim to be a friend of the Union, and yet be in favor of war upon ten millions of people in the Union. You cannot cover it up much longer under the pretext of love for the Union. Now, the question must be met, and whatever concessions I am called upon to make, I choose to make voluntarily, before blood is shed, and not afterward. No man has more pride of country than I. It humbles my pride to see the authority of the Government questioned, but we are not the first nation whose pride has thus been humbled. Republics, empires, and kingdoms alike, in all ages, have been subject to the same humiliating fact. But where there is a deep-seated discontent pervading ten millions of people, penetrating every man, woman and child, and involving everything dear to them, it is time for inquiring whether there is not some cause for this feeling. If there be just cause for it, in God's name let us remove it. Are we not criminal, in the sight of Heaven and posterity, if we do not remove the just cause? If there is no cause, and yet they believe there is, so much the greater the necessity for removing the misconception. Are you so elated with the pride of your recent triumph, or pride of opinion, that you cannot remove an unfounded apprehension, when it is rushing ten millions of people into disunion and breaking up the Government of our Fathers, and leaving us, hitherto a proud Republic on earth, to become a by-word among the nations? I still entertain the hope that this question may be adjusted, although the indications are that blood will be shed and war will rage before gentlemen fully appreciate the crisis through which we are passing. I don't think my nerves are any weaker than ordinary, nor do I think there is much courage in shutting the eyes in the face of danger, and the saying you do not see it. Every man must see it, and hear it, and breathe it. The atmosphere is full of it. I have determined that I will do all that is in my power to rescue the country from such a dreadful fate. But I will not consider this question of war till all hope of peaceful adjustment fails. Better, a thousand times better, that all political armies be disbanded and dissolved. Better that every public man now in existence be consigned to retirement and political martyrdom, than this Government should be dissolved, and this country plunged in civil war. I trust we are to have no war for a platform. I can fight for my country, but there never was a political platform that I would go to war for. I fear if this country is to be wrecked, it is to be done by those who prefer party to their country. Party platforms, and pride of opinion, and personal consistency, are the only causes in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of this difficulty. I repeat that, notwithstanding the gloom and the dark clouds which overhang everything, I do not despair of the Republic, and I will not despair till every effort shall be found to be of no avail.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) got the floor, and the Senate adjourned till Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Chaplain, (Mr. STOCKTON,) inviting the members to attend the Union prayer-meeting in the Hall of Representatives to-morrow.

It was agreed that when the House adjourn to-morrow, it be to Monday.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a report of and the resolutions passed by a meeting in Jefferson, Ohio, repudiating the idea of compromise on the part of the North, and indorsing the sentiments of Senators WADE, HALE and others.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved its reference to the Committee of Thirty-three,

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed this, as it appeared the Committee was to be made a receptacle for all resolutions of all kinds.

The subject was so referred.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said these resolutions were conceived in hypocrisy and hatched in disunion.

Mr. HUTCHINS' motion prevailed, 89 against 55.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) by request of his friends, withdrew the appeal he yesterday made from the decision of the Speaker, who had overruled Mr. SHERMAN'S point, that the latter could in the present state of business introduce a resolution referring the Carolina secession question to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back with amendments the bill further to provide for the collection of the duty on imports, giving the President further powers for that purpose. He moved it be printed and recommitted.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished to know in response to what petition or resolution this bill was brought before the House.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that it was not responsive to any petition or resolution, but was the bill he introduced last Monday under the rules, and which was regularly referred to the Committee on Judiciary. He wanted the bill and amendments printed, that every member might see what it is.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) demanded the previous question on the motion to recommit. He did not want the bill kept in a position to be called up at any time, and wanted the question disposed of now.

Mr. HOUSTON said as the bill involved important changes in the laws, it should be discussed in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that it could as well be in the House.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.)—True, if the majority were not disposed to domineer over the minority.

Mr. BINGHAM.—I have already said that I desire the bill to be printed, that every gentleman may see what it is.

Mr. BOCOCK—Will you give us fair notice when you will call up the bill? All we desire is to have an opportunity to lift up our voices in behalf of the Constitution, and have a reasonable opportunity to oppose the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM—I certainly do not desire to thwart such an opportunity. I shall not call up the motion to recommit without giving reasonable notice, and I am sure the gentleman from Virginia would ask for nothing more.

It was generally agreed that the question should be considered as unfinished business on Tuesday next.

The House went into Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Adjourned, for want of a quorum, till Monday.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A dispatch from the Charleston *Courier* this afternoon informs me that returns from Georgia indicate that the State has gone largely for secession.

Forts Pulaski and Jackson have positively been occupied by the Georgia State troops, under the Governor's instructions, and it is said that but for this the fortresses would have been taken by an uprising of the people.

The excitement in Baltimore is intense. There is too much truth in the rumor of a plot to revolutionize Maryland and take possession of the Federal Capitol before the 4th of March.

There is almost universal sympathy for Major ANDERSON.

Some of the filibusters here are endeavoring to form a company in aid of South Carolina, should she be attacked.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A number of slaves and free negroes are engaged on the redoubts on the coast.

BENJAMIN MORDECAI yesterday presented the State with $10,000.

The *Nashville*, yesterday, had difficulty in getting out of the harbor, on account of the fog.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 3

A resolution empowering the citizens of the United States domiciled outside of South Carolina to hold and dispose of real estate, without hindrance or molestation, was introduced, and tabled for the present.

Mr. DUNKIN, from the Committee on Commercial Relations, made a report on the communication from the Governor, in relation to Mr. PRESBY, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

The Convention then went into Secret Session, to consider the adjournment, and appointment of delegates to a General Convention.

THE FLORIDA STATE CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, Jan. 2.

A large number of the delegates to the State Convention have arrived here.

It is probable that Judge McGAAS, of Madison, will be elected President of the Convention.

Resolutions will be adopted declaring the right of Florida to secede, and the Convention will then proceed deliberately to determine the terms of the ordinance of secession.

Judge MCINTOSH has resigned from the Federal Court.

TALLAHASSE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Convention met at noon to-day.

Col. PERIT was chosen temporary chairman.

A prayer was made by Bishop RUTLEDGE.

The several counties in the State were then called, and the delegates enrolled their names.

No permanent organization was effected, nor was any Committee appointed on the subject.

Adjourned till Saturday noon.

THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE.

RECEPTION OF THE SECESSION COMMISSIONER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

WILMINGTON, Dec., Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Legislature of Delaware met at Dover, on Wednesday, and organized by choosing Dr. MARTIN, of Sussex, Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Newcastle, Speaker of the House.

Hon. H. DICKENSON, Commissioner from Mississippi, was received to-day, and addressed both Houses in a strong Southern speech, taking ground in favor of South Carolina and secession, and inviting Delaware to join in a Southern Confederacy. He claimed the right of the Southern States to secede, and said that if they were not allowed to do so, war was inevitable.

The speech of MR. DICKENSON was greeted with applause and hisses.

After the speech the House adopted unanimously the following resolution, in which the Senate concurred by a majority:

Resolved, That having extended to Hon. H. DICKENSON, Commissioner from Mississippi, the courtesy due him as a representative of a sovereign State of the Confederacy, as well as to the State he represents, we deem it proper and due to ourselves and the people of Delaware to express our unqualified disapproval of the remedy for the existing difficulties suggested by the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. STEWART—SECESSION DENOUNCED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Gov. STEWART'S message was read to the Legislature to-day.

After reviewing the progress of the Abolition and Republican Parties, and stating the result of their success, the Governor says that Missouri occupies a position in regard to these troubles that should make her voice potent in the councils of the nation. With scarcely a Disunionist *per se* within her borders, she is still determined to demand and maintain her rights at every hazard.

Missouri loves the Union, and will never submit to wrong. She came into the Union upon a compromise, and is willing to abide by a fair compromise—not such ephemeral contracts as are enacted by Congress to-day and repealed to-morrow, but a compromise assuring all the just rights of the States, and agreed to in solemn convention of all the parties interested.

Missouri has a right to speak on this subject, because she has suffered deeply, having, probably, lost as much in the past few years by abductions of slaves as all the rest of the Southern States put together.

Speaking of secession, the Governor deprecates the action of South Carolina, and says: "Our people would feel more sympathy with the movement, had it originated amongst those who, like ourselves, have suffered several losses and constant annoyances from the interference and depredations of outsiders."

Missouri will hold to the Union so long as it is worth the effort to preserve it. She cannot be frightened by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South. The Governor denies the right of voluntary secession, and says that it would be utterly destructive of every principle on which the national faith is founded; appeals to the great conservative masses of the people to put down selfish end designing politicians, to avert the threatened evils, and closes with a strong recommendation to adopt all proper measures for our rights; condemns the resort to separation; protests against hasty and unwise action, and records his unalterable devotion to the Union, so long as it can be made the protector of equal rights.

The Governor then passes to state matters and shows the finances to be in a prosperous condition; recommends a revision of the military laws; advises arming the militia; proposes protection against invasion; refers to the condition of different railroads, and recommends the Legislature to relieve the banks from the penalties incurred by temporary suspensions of specie payment.

MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

SECESSION AND THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Michigan Legislature met at Lansingburgh yesterday, and organized by the election of DEXTER MUSSEY, of Macomb, Speaker. The retiring Governor delivered his annual Message to both Houses. State affairs are represented to be in a prosperous condition. He takes strong ground against the right of secession; charges the President of the United States with misrepresenting the principles of the Republican Party; and attributes the present sectional excitement to misrepresentation, by the Northern Democratic Press, as to the intentions and designs of that party. In relation to the Personal Liberty laws of the State, he says if they are unconstitutional and in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law, they should be repealed, but says these laws are right, and speak the sentiments of the people, are in strict accordance with the Constitution and ought not to be repealed. Let them stand. This is no time for timid and vacillating counsel while the cry of treason is ringing in our ears.

The Message of the incoming government will be delivered to-day.

THE GEORGIA FORTS OCCUPIED BY STATE TROOPS.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The returns from Georgia indicate that a large majority of the Secession Delegates are elected.

Forts Pulaski and Jackson have been occupied by the Georgia State troops under the instructions of the Governor of the State. But for this action on the part of the Governor, the Savannah papers say, the forts would have been seized by a spontaneous uprising of the people.

ALABAMA IN FAVOR OF SECESSION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A. F. HOPKINS, one of the Commissioners from Alabama to Virginia, has arrived here. Mr. GILMER, the other Commissioner, will be here in a day or two. Mr. HOPKINS received the following dispatch a few minutes ago from the Governor of Alabama:

The State has gone for secession by a considerable majority. Secession is certain. A. B. MOORE.

THE FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 3.

A secession flag, surrounded by fifteen stars, was raised here to-day. The gathering was large and enthusiastic.

There is a large secession meeting at the Theatre to-night. The secession feeling is increasing daily.

THE ARMS AT ALLEGANY ARSENAL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The order for the removal of guns from the Alleghany Arsenal to Southern forts has just been revoked by the War Department, under a decision of the Cabinet.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 3.

News of the rescinding of the order by the War Department for the removal of cannon from the Allegany Arsenal, was received here to-day with the liveliest satisfaction.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA, ON THE CRISIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A meeting of the most prominent citizens was held to-day, to consider what measures should be adopted to aid the constituted authorities of the State, and the General Government, in the enforcement of the laws.

One hundred gentlemen were present.

Two sets of resolutions were offered—one by DANIEL DOUGHERTY, denying the right of secession, and recommending that the military establishments of Pennsylvania be put upon a war footing, by the augmentation of the present requirements, either by an increase of the militia or an appropriation.

Judge LEWIS offered the other series, supporting the South, and while denying the right of secession, declaring it would be right to acknowledge their independence instead of waging an unlawful war.

After an exciting debate on the two sets of resolutions they were referred to a Committee to report on Saturday.

A resolution requesting Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON to call a meeting of the officers of his Division to adopt measures to increase the force and efficiency of the militia was also referred.

Adjourned till Saturday.

HONORS TO MAJOR ANDERSON, AND SECRETARIES HOLT AND STANTON.

SENECA FALLS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Seneca Falls is firing a hundred guns in honor of Major ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter, and Secretaries HOLT and STANTON, for their gallant and patriotic services in the cause of Liberty and the Union.

WAVERLEY, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 3.

One hundred guns were fired here yesterday in honor of Major ANDERSON. A large banner was displayed across the street, with the inscription: "For President in 1864, Major ANDERSON." A company of Minute-men was organized by people, regardless of party.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Gov. BANKS presided at a dinner of Cadets last night, and made an eloquent speech, closing with the following sentiment:

"The gallant Major ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter—may the people give him the honor he deserves, and God give the United States Government courage to back him."

Other speeches and sentiments were given, and the festival was one of universal interest and enthusiasm.

There was quite a snow-storm here this morning.

MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES READY FOR ORDERS.

Now that rumor is so busy with the alleged movements southward of United States troops and naval vessels, it may not be out of place to give a statement of the forces likely to be ordered for hostile service in South Carolina, should unfortunate circumstances render extreme measures necessary. If soldiers be required, Governor's Island, N. Y., Carlisle, Penn., and the Navy-yards will be the first places from which reinforcements may be taken. The 800 troops stationed at Fort Monroe, Fayetteville, N. C., Augusta, Key West, Bananeos and Baton Rouge, would not be removed. The available men, then, for military duty are nearly as follows:

	Men.
Governor's Island	250
Carlisle	200
Brooklyn Navy-yard	40
Philadelphia Navy-yard	30
Boston Navy-yard	40
Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard	20
Total	480

West Point, Fort Hamilton, Fort Adams and Fort Independence could also spare some men, but the above list includes only those who might be sent away at once, without seriously interfering with the routine duty of the Northern stations.

Relative to the navy, very erroneous impressions prevailed as to what vessels would first be called on. The *Brooklyn*, *Macedonian* and *Dolphin*, regular men-of-war, are, to be sure, in commission, and manned, but only the latter, we believe, could enter Charleston, in the harbor of which there are only thirteen feet of water, as the *Brooklyn*, fitted out, cannot float in less than sixteen feet at the least, while the *Macedonian* requires twenty. From this fact it would seem that the announcement of these ships being ordered in readiness was premature. There are, however, sufficient craft at the different yards, of the requisite draft, to form a somewhat formidable fleet. We subjoin a list of them:

Vessels.	Guns.	Officers and Men.	Tons
Brig Dolphin	6	100	250
Harriet Lane	5	90	about 300
Steamer Water Witch	2	60	about 378
Steamer Corwin	2	50	about 240
Steamer Crusader	4	100	about 400
Steamer Wyandotte	4	100	about 380
Total	23	500	1,757

We have included the *Crusader* and *Wyandotte*, of the Home Squadron, because they are now at Pensecola, where they have just undergone an overhauling, and a pretty reliable correspondent informs us that they are not to return to their station immediately. The *Mohawk*, also, is "in and out" at Key West every day or two, and, like her sister gunboats, could be ordered, in an hour by telegraph, to repair to any given place. Naval vessels, drawing over fourteen feet of water, to the number of a dozen, perhaps, are susceptible of speedy equipment; but as already stated, we mention only those actually ready.

Having no official authority for discrediting the intelligence about the *Brooklyn* and *Macedonian*, we append some accounts of them, which may be useful if they are sent South. The *Brooklyn* was built, by contract, by JACOB A. WESTERVELT. Her dimensions are: length on deck, 247 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet; depth of hold, 22½ feet. She measures 2,000 tons. She is sparred and fully rigged and equipped as a sailing vessel, and, in naval parlance, as a sloop-of-war. She has the auxiliary power of two horizontal direct-acting and condensing cross-head engines, of 61-inch cylinder and 33-inch stroke of piston. She is armed with sixteen 9-inch Dahlgren shell-guns, and two 10-inch pivot-guns. Although only rated for sixteen guns, yet she is capable of carrying twenty-six, and has capacity for a corresponding complement of men and stores.

The *Brooklyn* has served her full time (over two years) in commission, attached to the Home fleet, and recently returned to Norfolk. Her officers are: Captain, DAVID FARRAGUT; Lieuts., James A. Doyle, W. N. Jeffers, Albert Smith, Wm. Mitchell, Henry H. Adams; Surgeon, Wm. Minor; Assistant-Surgeon, Jamee Leach; Purser, Thomas H. Looker; First Lieut. Marines, G. R. Graham; Chief Engineer, J. Follinsbee; Assistant Engineers, Deluce, Jordan, Brown, Brooks, White, Snyder.

The *Dolphin*, which returned to Norfolk a few days ago, after a long cruise on the coast of Brazil, is the smallest vessel in the regular navy, being only 224 tons burden, and carrying four guns. She was built in Brooklyn in 1836. Her Commander, CHARLES STEDMAN, is of South Carolina origin. He is known to be a Union man, and no one expects that he will resign. There are about 100 men on board the *Dolphin*. Her officers are as follows: Commander, C. H. STADMAN; Lieuts., L. Paulding, E. P. Williams and C. W. Thepar; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, J. Y. Taylor.

The *Macedonian* is a first-class corvette, 1,341 tons burden, and was built at Norfolk twenty-four years ago. She cruised with the *Wabash* in the Mediterranean, when last on duty, and returned to Portsmouth, N. H., in July last. She has recently been fitted out and commissioned for service on the Home Station; but a report says that the commander is in possession of sealed orders, and that he will soon put to sea. Her present crew was sent from Boston, fifty of them jumping out of the cars in going to her. The following is a correct list of the *Macedonian's* officers: Capt. J. GLYNN; Lieuts., M. C. Martin, Sumerville, Nicholson, S. R. Franklin, W. H. Ward, and J. A. Babcock; Paymaster, John S. Cunaingham; Master, F. M. Bunce; Surgeon, Wm. Grier; Assistant Surgeon, O. S. Izlehart; Lieut. Marines, C. G. McCawley; Paymaster's Clerk, Thomas Q. Leckrin; Boatswain, C. Miller; Gunner, Burgess B. Allen; Carpenter, George Wisner; Sailmaker, John W. North.

UNION VOLUNTEERS ORGANIZING.

A book has been opened at the Head-quarters of the Republican Central Club, in this city, for the enrollment of volunteers to meet any demand which may be made by the Governor of the State for troops to aid in preserving the Union. The Company thus formed is to be known as "Company A, Union Volunteers." The roll has but just been opened and already contains the names of a considerable number of citizens without respect to party.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner, Jan. 2.

We are able to state upon the very best authority that the President elect, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *has tendered to Gen. Cameron a position in his Cabinet, and that he has accepted the same.* Hon. EDWARD BATES of Missouri, and Gen. CAMERON, will both positively be in the Cabinet.

The selection of Gen. CAMERON as a member of his Cabinet reflects the highest credit upon Mr. LINCOLN. It shows that in selecting his official advisers, he is using that discrimination and patriotism which ever marks the able statesman. No man in Pennsylvania is more popular with the mass than Gen. CAMERON. Identified with their material interests and prosperity, he will bring to the support of the incoming national Administration a moral force and power, which will be able to sustain it in any possible contingency.

MASSACHUSETTS AND DISUNION.

Gov. Banks on the Fugitive Slave Law, the Secession Movement, Major Anderson and Slavery.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861.

The two branches of the Legislature, and a very large audience of citizens, assembled at the State House, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, to hear Gov. BANKS' valedictory address. It is an important document, giving a detailed review of the material, educational and military progress of the State during the three years he filled the Executive chair. The assessed value of property of the State is $897,000,000. The enrolled militia numbers 155,380 men.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the address:

No State on the Continent has been more faithful [than Massachusetts] to her constitutional duties as a Government, and especially under the Fugitive Slave Act. Her judicial tribunals and her Legislatures have acquiesced in and confirmed the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case to which I have referred.

Her highest court has enforced the law of Congress passed in pursuance of that decision, unnatural and unjust as some of its provisions seem to be. She has upheld the decisions of her own courts, recognized the decrees of the magistrates of the United States, and the rights of claimants of other States, which deny to our citizens their lawful rights. She has sustained them all by the strong arm of executive power, though the struggle has chilled her warm and generous heart. She has honored, indiscriminately with other citizens, those who at the bar enforced the rights of claimants, or as soldiers protected them in the possession of property to which they had legal rights, but no power to hold. It is true, that she has not thought it expedient that important offices in the State and National Governments should be filled by the same man at the same time, and I cannot but approve her wisdom.

It is because she has been thus faithful that I desire to see her legislation in harmony with her acts. It is because I do not like to see her Representatives in Congress, and her sons everywhere, put upon the defensive, when they have just cause to be proud of her acts; it is because, in the face of her just claims to high honor, I do not love to hear unjust reproaches cast upon her fame, that I say, as I do, in the presence of God, and with a heart filled with the responsibilities that must rest upon every American citizen in these distempered times, *I cannot but regard the maintenance of a statute, whether constitutional or not, which is so unnecessary to the public service, and so detrimental to the public peace, as an inexcusable public wrong.* I hope by common consent it may be removed from the statute book, and such guarantees as constitutional freedom demands, he sought in new legislation.

It is said, I know with some reason, that no change would satisfy men engaged in treason and rebellion. We ought to remember, however, that South Carolina presents this class of laws, in her counterfeited Declaration of Independence, as the first great wrong her people have suffered, and that removal will obviate her first cause of complaint which is made the basis of every other substantive grievance.

It is said, also, that the time is not propitious—that it does not become Massachusetts to act under threats. Every State maintains its own dignity by doing what is right. A State that, under threats of coercion, does what is wrong, does not greatly suffer in comparison with another that, under similar plea, refuses to do what is right; there is a difference in process, but the difference in results is not worth contest. Besides, this is not an accepted American doctrine.

When France refused to pay an indemnity secured to us by treaty, under the pretence that she had been threatened with war by a President of the United States, her excuse was not received as a sufficient explanation. The President threatened her again. Congress supported his declarations by a war appropriation, and England, as arbitrator, compelled France to fulfil her treaty stipulations. In fact, the comity of States furnishes no good reason for not doing what is right; and rulers are penalized less than others, to swerve under the influence of bribes or menaces from the direct and exact line of right.

The topic presents considerations of policy also. The difficulty in government, as in life, is to ascertain what is right. It is easier to follow the line of right, than it is to divine it, as wisdom is a higher quality than courage; and the world is full of proofs that an obstinate adherence to that which is impracticable, indefensible and immaterial, often compels the truest and boldest men to surrender that which is just in itself and vital to their cause. Our experience in this regard will not differ from that of other men.

There are men suddenly lifted from indigence to affluence, who never forget poverty in the presence of plenty. So men long accustomed to rough government do not readily comprehend the policy of rulers, *and reluctantly surrender the imperfect machinery of opposition for the greater powers and higher honors of administration.* There may be equal advantages in the right of opposition or administration according to the preferences of constitutions of men, but it will be difficult for the same person or party to monopolize both. If we claim the right to administer law, le. us abandon the machinery intended to obstruct it.

Conciliation and coercion are twin powers. They grow out of and into each other, and neither is perfect by itself alone. "Who demands equity must do equity"—is a maxim as old as the civil law.—not merely because it is justice, but because it is power also. And yet I *believe that so little difference of opinion*,—not as to men, perhaps, or parties, as to which misrepresentation and excitement may mislead us,—but *as to what is right, upon the individual and honest judgment of the American people, has never before existed.* Certainly never an act, so slight in itself, touched the hearts of so many millions of people, as with fire from Heaven, as the recent simple, soldier-like and patriotic movement of Maj. ANDERSON at Fort Moultrie. It shows that there are chords which still touch the universal heart; and if those who occupy stations that are higher only when filled by greater men, could, either by accident or inspiration, have anticipated or answered the chords so lately touched, with the patriarchal tenderness and the inflexible spirit of JACKSON, thank you any man South or North would have halted in his admiration, however, he might have faltered in instant obedience?

Could it by any power, divine or human, be instilled into every heart in the laws of the land were to be enforced until they were changed, and that protection and security for persons and property which the Constitution and laws guarantee, given to the people in the States where they reside, I am persuaded that this simple inspiration, which every one confesses, would lift the clouds that lower upon us, and the resplendent sun of peace would again beam upon our land. But misrepresentation, falsehood, calumny, make such expectation impossible.

While I would not withhold from the South what belongs to that section, I cannot consent that we should yield what belongs to us. The right to the Territory must be a common right, as to the people of the country, and their *status* must be determined upon the rights of *the people*, and not as to the rights of *property*. To base the fundamental ideas of the Government upon property is to change the purposes of government, and to establish the basis of that property upon the right to hold slaves, is to exclude the people of non-slaveholding States altogether. It has never been conceded as a right, and it ought not now to be established. There is no species of property entitled to such protection as will exclude man from Territories, aside from all considerations of property. Neither do I believe that a geographical line will give peace to the country. It must either by express agreement be restricted to territory now in our possession, and not to be applied to that hereafter obtained, or the establishment of such line in itself would be a signal for the acquisition of foreign territory in the South at the cost of foreign war, and the renewal of contests for its possession and control, when acquired at the expense of domestic peace. That the lapse of time alone will heal all dissensions upon this subject is shown by the efforts made to precipitate a revolution in order to secure advantage that otherwise must fail.

The doctrines that accompany revolutionary demands are as false and fatal as those for the defence of which revolution is organized.

There can be no peaceable secession of States. Whether the Government is a compact between States or a union of the people, it is nevertheless a Government, and cannot be dissolved at the bidding of any disaffected State. It has pledged its faith to the people of every land, and that pledge of faith cannot be broken. It has been sanctified in the sacrifice of the best blood of the people, and that sacrifice has made it a nation indissoluble and eternal. Neither can that portion of the continent now occupied by the American States be portioned out to hostile nations. By war and by purchase every part of the country has acquired indefeasible and perpetual rights in every other part. The interior will never allow the keys of the continent and the ocean and the gulf shores to pass into the hands of an enemy, nor can the maritime cities or States exist independent of the good will and support of the plantation and farming communities of the interior, and though we should assent to an unnatural and treasonable separation, the generations that succeed us would contend for centuries to recover their rights until conquest or annihilation ended the struggle. But no such result can follow as the destruction of the American Government. The contest will be too terrible, the sacrifice too momentous; the difficulties in our path are too slight, the capacity of our people is too manifest, and the future too brilliant to justify forebodings or to excite permanent fears. The life of every man is lengthened by trial, and the strength of every government must be tested by revolution and revolution. I doubt not that the providence of God, that has hitherto protected us, will preserve us now and hereafter.

[Advertisement.]

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS!

OUT WEST!!

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKIE.

$300,000.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

GENTS: I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City Safe. It was in the fifth story and fell a distance of fifty feet, and remained in the fire 42 hours. One of the easies and plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of the safe, if it had been any other but HERRING'S, I should have said the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was manifested by every one to see it opened, and various opinions expressed as to the safety of its contents. One individual offered to bet that if any water had run inside of it, that it had formed ice. Another said, HERRING'S were good, but no Safe could stand that fall and fire. It contained a large amount of orders, notes, bonds, mortgages, assessment rolls, etc., valued at over $300,000. Everything was in just as good order as when put in except a slight discoloration by steam.

Yours truly,

LANSING BONNELL.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, *never fail* to save their contents.

HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

A large assortment of second-hand Safes of a variety of makers, having been taken in part pay for HERRING'S, will be sold cheap.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS IN THE CITY SHOULD NOT FAIL to visit the Phrenological Cabinet and Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—statesmen, orators, philosophers, murderers, thieves, &c., &c. Complete phrenological delineations of character, with full descriptions given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment have been tested in all parts of the world for coughs and colds, and have never failed in curing the very worst cases. A hundred thousand certificates can be shown to prove this.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR firm, and in good demand, at $4 65@$4 70 for superfine. WHISKY, 14c. Hogs in good demand; sales, 6,000, $5 75@$5 95. Receipts to day, large. MESS PORK in good demand, at $15@$15 25. LARD, 9¾c.@9¾c. BULK MEATS, 5¾c.@7¾c. GREEN MEATS firm, at 4¾c. for Shoulders, and 6¾c.@7¾c. for Hams. The demand for Money is quite pressing. Sight Exchange on New-York is at ½ @

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2899. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Our Dispatches and Correspondence from Washington.

Important Caucus of the Republican Members of the House.

Discussion in Congress to be Discouraged.

SPREAD OF THE REBELLION AT THE SOUTH

Seizure of the Government Arsenal at Mobile.

Reported Capture of a Revenue Cutter at Savannah.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

General Scott Ordering Troops from Fort Leavenworth to Fort McHenry.

OBSERVANCE OF THE NATIONAL FAST.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Fast was generally observed to-day and the town was exceedingly dull.

At a Republican caucus, held to-night, ninety members of the House were present. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, was Chairman, and Mr. COLFAX Secretary. A proposition, made by Mr. SHERMAN, that the Republicans should discourage all discussion of the political crisis, and devote their time altogether to the Appropriation bills, and other necessary legislation, as such discussion only tends to exasperate the Opposition and divide Republicans, was adopted. A resolution was adopted pledging each Republican delegation to see to it that their members are regularly present in the House, so as to be ready for any emergency. The remaining time of the caucus was spent in discussing a proposition which is under consideration by a Committee of the caucus of border Slave State members, with a probability that they may propose it as a compromise measure, to wit: The reëstablishment of the Missouri Compromise line, the Territory North to be all, with the exception of Kansas, organized under one Territorial Government excluding Slavery; the Territory South to be free or slave, as the people thereof shall choose, and Kansas to be admitted forthwith. This met much opposition in the caucus, and the present disposition is to reject it altogether, but the caucus adjourned without taking a vote, and meets again to-morrow.

It is said in semi-official circles that if McINTYRE is confirmed as Collector he is to go direct to Charleston, and not to occupy a revenue cutter unless driven out from the city or obstructed in the performance of his duties. The President seems determined to act, in part, at least, on Senator DOUGLAS' views as to the process by which the Government must endeavor to enforce the execution of the laws, and a Marshal will be nominated probably to-morrow to accompany the Collector.

It is stated, on the authority of a member of the Georgia delegation, that the United States vessel *Dolphin* was fired upon and seized, to-day, by the Secessionists at Savannah. Another statement is, that the telegraph offices throughout the State of Georgia have been placed under the surveillance of the Commissioners by order of the Governor.

The discovery that Capt. STONE is about to organize the militia of the District of Columbia, has greatly disconcerted the conspirators for the seizure of the Capital, and may impel them to some precipitate demonstration. They have little idea how far their plans have been exposed, or how many of them will find themselves in durance, helpless victims of their own madness and of violated law, the instant they take a single step in execution of their designs. Already the black-list in the hands of Government officers is uncomfortably definite for those whose names are inscribed thereon.

The conspirators still *talk* of precipitating a collision in the streets of the Capital,—but a single man like Gen. SCOTT, backed by the law and the prestige of a great name, is worth a thousand men who move in the dark in a bad cause, fearing their shadow because they know that they are plotting treason.

Officers of the Government are marking a good many of these conspirators, and only await the first overt act before making them feel how powerful is the grip of a strong Constitutional Republic.

Gen. SCOTT is visited every day by a large number of Union men and personal friends. The old hero greets them all cordially, and warmly denounces the "rebellion" of the South, as he calls it, with an emphasis, and says ANDERSON must be sustained, the Union preserved and laws executed at all hazards. He will exert all his influence and power to that end.

In conversation, this evening, with several of the South Carolina delegation, they inform me that they had been aware, for some time past, that the small squad of Secessionists in that State had been for weeks past concocting schemes to seize the Federal property which, perhaps, might have been consummated without the knowledge of the Union men of the State, whereby the latter might possibly have been drawn into it; but having been advised of that fact, the members of Congress immediately telegraphed to their friends to suppress all such revolutionary schemes, which advice was at once taken, and this movement thus interrupted. Having implicit confidence in the honesty and ability of Gov. ELLIS, they also sent a dispatch to him to quell all such insurrections, and it is believed he will use all his power to prevent an outbreak. They also state that there need be no alarm as to North Carolina taking any such precipitate action. It is recommended by these members that a convention be immediately called to discuss this question, and to present some plan for the adjustment of all these difficulties, and thus save their State from being drawn into this vortex of certain ruin. It is not unlikely that such a convention will be called in the course of a few days.

Messrs. BRANCH, SMITH, LEACH, and VANCE, from this State, are deserving of great credit, for the manner in which they meet these difficulties, and in their devotion to the Union and the Constitution.

I find, in conversation with these gentlemen, that the Union feeling which is so generally entertained by the people of North Carolina may be accounted for in some measure by the fact that the people of this State, are the descendants of a race entirely different in their character from the aristocrats of South Carolina. They are actuated by a strong Democratic sentiment, which, perhaps, is much stronger than is seen in the people of Virginia.

Senator CLINGMAN has recently been quite conspicuous as a panic maker, earnestly advising gentlemen to send away their families, upon the ground that they will not be safe here. One of our hotel keepers took him to task for the matter quite severely.

I have seen dispatches from the West from high authority which assert positively that Mr. LINCOLN has or will tender to CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana, the position of Secretary of the Interior. This, as will be perceived, takes SMITH out of the way of H. S. LANE for an election to the Senate. It also interferes with COLFAX's chances for Postmaster-General. Mr. SMITH is an Old Line Whig and was earnestly pressed for Gen. TAYLOR's Cabinet.

Gentlemen who were in communication with the South Carolina Commissioners now announce them as decidedly opposed to any other than conciliatory measures; and the Ambassadors expressed themselves quite satisfied that the Administration was and would continue to be conciliatory. They seem to have a much better appreciation than at first of the dignity of the President of thirty odd millions of people.

Letters received from four prominent citizens of Missouri report that that State is in a blaze of excitement. All these writers demand protection for Slavery and one advocates immediate secession. Companies are forming to go to Charleston from several sections of the State.

If the South Carolina Postmasters fail to answer satisfactorily Mr. HOLT's circular, inquiring whether they maintain their responsibility to the General Government, under their official oath, he will certainly withhold the mails from that State. One effect of this movement will be to stop all through mails *via* the seaboard line, to points beyond South Carolina.

It is a significant fact that since the Administration began to show that there is a Government of the Union, the friends of those who recently abandoned the service of the Union are anxious to free them from all suspicion of having retired out of sympathy with secession.

I learn from good authority that Capt. MILES, of the Nevy, resigned from private reasons only, and goes to sea, but not in the service of South Carolina, as has been reported.

Major WAYNE, who recently was appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Georgia, accepts the position because he can live cheaper than in the United States Army, and receives a salary of $3,000 per annum during their peace or war.

BAILEY, the Interior Department Clerk who abstracted the Indian Trust Bonds, in reply to the announcement that some of the Bonds advertised by the Government as stolen have been in private hands for a year or two, states that the published list is inaccurate.

RUSSELL's friends complain that the Government has interfered unwarrantably, to embarrass him in obtaining the necessary bail bonds, by suggesting to those who were disposed to go upon the bond that it would be unsafe to do so. Chief of Police GODDARD has been especially conspicuous in this way, undoubtedly at the instigation of the Administration. The delay in filing the necessary bonds is consequent upon the fact that Mr. RUSSELL's monied friends reside at a distance from the city.

RUSSELL's friends advise him not to execute a bail bond for the amount named, as it carries an imputation inconsistent with Secretary THOMPSON's declaration that he believed him entirely innocent. BAILEY now declares that RUSSELL knew nothing of the character of the stolen bonds, and intimates that the guilty parties, high in authority, are yet to be brought to light.

Gov. MORGAN's Message to the New-York Legislature meets with very general approval here, and his recommendations are commended.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The National Fast Day was observed here with more than Sabbath solemnity. There were divine services in the various churches of the city, and the Hall of Representatives was crowded to hear an address by Chaplain STOCKTON, on the present mournful state of the Union.

Numerous Western members of the Virginia Legislature arrived here yesterday and to-day on their way to Richmond. The general feeling expressed by them is that the Legislature should immediately enact a law calling a State Convention, and pass a declaratory resolution against coercing a seceding State. The Virginia United States Senators, and some of the Representatives from that State, are also agreed upon these points.

Representatives CURRY and PUGH, of Alabama, have left for home. Other Representatives of the same State will follow next week, while members of other prospectively seceding States are making preparations to take their departure.

The Republicans held a caucus to-day. Eighty members were present. There was a desultory debate of three hours on national questions. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, was the Chairman, and Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, Secretary. The caucus resolved that their proceedings should be private, and hence the particulars cannot legitimately be procured.

Lieutenants UNDERWOOD, POARCH, and GAMBRILL, of the United States Revenue-cutter *Aiken*, surrendered to South Carolina by Capt. COSTE, have arrived in this city, and reported themselves at the Department.

The bill introduced by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, of the Judiciary Committee, last week, has in it much of significance, as it is intended to do exactly what the law of 1832 did under JACKSON's Administration. It is simply the first clause of the statute of 1832, which was drafted by JACKSON himself, and for that reason probably will find but few opponents. At least, those who do oppose it, will find themselves in opposition to the doctrines of JACKSON, BENTON, SILAS WRIGHT, CLAY, J. QUINCY ADAMS, and other kindred spirits. For this reason, Mr. BINGHAM, who believes in the enforcement of the laws at all hazards, and the preservation of the Union at any cost, introduced the bill, and before the fire-eaters could discover the purpose of it, it was read twice, and referred to Mr. BINGHAM's committee. Should it pass, as it undoubtedly will, it exists simply as a law of force, and will at once put an end to all discussion upon the execution of the law in collection of revenue and imports. It will be better understood by quotation of the bill just as it is:

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combination or assemblage of persons, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President to execute the revenue laws and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way in any collection district, it shall and may be lawful for the President to *direct that the Custom-house for such district be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of such District, either upon land or on board any vessel*; and in that case it shall be the duty of the Collector to reside at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said District until the duties imposed upon said cargoes by law *be paid in cash*; and in such cases it shall be no lawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the Customs, no less by some process from the Courts of the United States; and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo by force or combination or assemblage of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the Customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for the purpose, to employ such part or parts of the naval forces or militia of the United States as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of removing such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the Customs, and retaining the custody thereof.

It should be understood that during the filibustering of Wednesday, Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, voted to sustain the Speaker; not because he did not desire to vote upon the proposition to execute the Federal laws, but because he wished to vote directly in favor of such a proposition, which was reported by Mr. HOLMES, of Indiana.

A prominent member of the House from New-York called on the President, and told him, during social conversation, that, in his opinion, the South Carolina Commissioners should be hung at the nearest tree. The President is said to have laughed heartily at the proposition.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GATHERING OF THE STORM—THE CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—WHO IT IS THAT DESIRES WAR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

The political storm gathers apace, and seems about to break. I think the general impression here is that we shall very speedily know whether our ship of State is to be overwhelmed by the waves of ignorance and passion, or is able, as we believe here, to dash into harmless spray the billows which threaten her progress. The marked change in the policy of the Administration is felt in the very air to-day. The President, let us hope, has thrown off once and forever the pernicious influences which have, for a long time past, controlled his counsels, and made him the passive instrument for the destruction of the Confederacy. It is not for me to apologize for, or to palliate any of his acts; but let me say, in all sincerity, that I believe he has been deceived and betrayed, and no maliciously false to his oath. The strong master wills of such men as SLIDELL, BRIGHT and GWIN overpowered his own judgment, and made him submissive to their schemes. It is only recently that he began to doubt the sincerity of their devotion to his Administration, and to suspect them of desiring to use him for purposes to which he had no idea of lending himself. Despite the quibbling denials of the fact, it is true that early in the present session of Congress Mr. BUCHANAN did begin to suspect their motives, and on one occasion distinctly charged them with having brought the country into its existing embarrassed and dangerous position. The scene that ensued was a violent one, and did not improve the friendly relations formerly existing between the Executive and the Senators.

Mr. BUCHANAN reached the turning-point in his course upon the secession question, when, a day or two ago, as I then telegraphed you, he declared that South Carolina had misunderstood and abused his forbearance. Those members of the secret political league for the destruction of the Union, through whom the President has been used, made him believe that they contemplated nothing more than a demonstration of words, to alarm the North, and force into existence there a political party which should offer new Constitutional guaranties for what are denominated "Southern Rights." When they asked him not to oppose secession, but to let it pass quietly, they did not tell him that they really meditated treason against the Government; on the contrary, they made him suppose that their demonstrations would not go further than the passage of secession resolves: certainly he did not expect they would attempt to repudiate the laws of the Union. Step by step they led him on, with the assistance of that prince of financiers, Mr. COBB, and his worthy coadjutor in the work of depleting the Treasury, Mr. FLOYD. The movement of ANDERSON pricked the bubble, and afforded an occasion for opening the President's eyes. COBB out of the way, and FLOYD resigned, Union councils again predominated in the Cabinet, and the Executive found his true friends at last. That he is doing his best to retrieve the mistakes of the past is evident: let the plaudits of a grateful people sustain his hands, regardless of party considerations, and assure him that the masses are as ready to support as to condemn, when the occasion demands it.

Did you notice, by the way, how mercilessly Mr. BUCHANAN snubbed the late Secretary of War in his letter accepting that functionary's resignation. It seems that Mr. FLOYD had privately indicated to the President a willingness to remain in the War Office temporarily, and discharge its routine duties until his successor could be appointed; but he avoided the proposition in his formal letter of resignation. Mr. BUCHANAN evidently saw that it might be very convenient to the Secessionists to have Mr. FLOYD remain in charge of the Department a little longer, but that the arrangement would hardly be satisfactory to the Government. Mark how bluntly he parts with the Secretary. Not a single expression of regret; not so much as an indignant hint of protest against FLOYD's charge that a breach of honor had been perpetrated to the disadvantage of the Charleston rebels; nothing in short beyond a dignified and formal acceptance of the resignation, coupled with a declination to impose upon the late Secretary "the task of performing" the "mere routine duties" of the Department. There is a world of bitter vexation behind these few lines.

The cooler heads of the South now here are beginning to see, I think, that there are only two parties in the country who are ready and eager for civil war—the Abolitionists proper, and a wing of the Southern agitators, who, though small in numbers, are really controlling the secession movement, by playing upon the reckless and thoughtless passions of the mob. The Abolitionists want a civil war, because that breaks down the ramparts of the Constitution, and enables them to get at and free the slaves by force—a step from which the more conservative Republican Party now restrains them. The Secessionists of the South Carolina school want civil war because they are satisfied that, and that alone, will make a united South—and they really suppose that thorough union of the Slave States would settle the question in their favor, and compel a reconstruction of the Union upon the ultra Southern basis. These men have never for a moment reflected that a united South makes a united North; but some of them begin to learn it at last. They have expected to see riots, and bloodshed, and burnings in the Free States; they looked to see New-York set up for herself as a free City, and the North broken into a dozen fragments as soon as the flag of revolution should be unfurled South of Mason and Dixon's line. On the contrary they find our people slow to anger, firm and united, and unanimous for the Union. Instead of treason in the North—instead of the breaking out of new parties to destroy the Republicans—they see one great Union party, and find our Legislatures ready to vote money by the millions, and an avalanche of armed men to sustain the Government under the Constitution. They were not prepared for this state of facts, and the more they study it, the more will they see the folly of rushing upon civil war to escape from imaginary ills. The reflections thus suggested, aided by a firm though conciliatory course on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN, may be expected to produce good Union fruit before many days. S.

CAPTURE OF THE ARSENAL AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 4.

The United States Arsenal was taken at daylight this morning by the troops of this city. It contained six stand of arms, 1,500 barrels of powder, 300,000 rounds of musket cartridges, and other munitions of war. There was no defence. It is rumored that Fort Morgan was taken last night.

THE SEIZURE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Geo., Thursday, Jan. 3.

Yesterday Fort Pulaski was taken possession of by order of the Governor.

There was a report that the United States revenue cutter *Dolphin* had been taken possession of, but Gov. BROWN, when he heard of it, issued an order for her return to the Government.

It is generally believed that secession has carried the State.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

We learn from a gentleman, arrived this morning from Savannah, that the forts are in possession of Georgia State troops, and occupied by 150 men and an armorer, with 30 men cleaning guns.

FORT SUMTER NOT BESIEGED.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

All is quiet here. Fort Sumter has not been besieged, as reported.

Major ANDERSON was visited to-day by his brother, in company with three gentlemen,—the understanding was that the interview would take place in their presence.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—ORDER OF GEN. SCOTT.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, Jan. 4.

All the available force at Fort Leavenworth has been ordered by Gen. SCOTT to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Fort McHenry at a moment's notice.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MAJOR ANDERSON.

NORFOLK, Friday, Jan. 4.

Yesterday great excitement prevailed here in consequence of the report that four companies of soldiers at Fortress Monroe had been ordered to Charleston.

Lieut. J. H. NORRIS has sent in his resignation.

The *Brooklyn* is coaling and getting ready for a cruise. It is rumored that her destination is Charleston.

SUSTAINING MAJOR ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 4.

A meeting of citizens has been called for to-morrow to consider measures for sustaining Major ANDERSON, and supporting the General Government in efforts to reinforce him.

The meeting will be held in the evening at National Hall.

HONORS TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, Jan. 4.

All the church bells were rung and thirty-three guns fired to-day for the Union and Major ANDERSON.

OMAHA, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Nebraska House of Representatives, on the 1st inst., on motion of Gen. DOWNS, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Nebraska Legislature sends greeting and thanks to Maj. ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter, for his gallant conduct, and wishes him and his a happy New-Year.

THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON AT FORT SUMTER.

The following table, showing the rank and record of the gentlemen now in command at Fort Sumter, will be interesting at this time:

Names.	Regiment or Corps.	Appo'd from.
Major R. Anderson, Com'g Officer	1st Art'y.	Ky.
Ass't Surgeon S. W. Crawford	Med. Staff.	Penn.
Capt. Anna Donbleday, Com'g Co. E	1st Art'y.	N. Y.
Capt. Truman Seymour, Com'g Co. H	1st Art'y.	Vt.
1st Lieut. Theodore Talbot	1st Art'y.	Ky.
1st Lieut. Jeff. C Davis	1st Art'y.	Ind.
2d Lieut. J. N. Hall, Adj't & Quart'r	1st Art'y.	Mich.
Capt. J. G. Foster, in charge of Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney	Engineers.	N. H.
1st Lieut. G. W. Snyder, Assistant to Capt. Foster	Engineers.	N. Y.
2d Lieut. R. K. Mesde, Assistant to Capt. Foster	Engineers.	Va.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Governor has made the following divisione of the Executive Administration:

FIRST—THE STATE FUNCTIONS—Assistance of the Governor with the exercise of his powers as now delegated, and more especially in his intercourse with the States; also arrangements with Foreign Powers, as in the appointment of consuls, negotiation of treaties and formation of regulations for commerce. For this I appoint Hon. A. J. MAGRATH.

SECOND—THE LAW AND WAR OBJECT.—For the supervision of matters relating to the condition of hostilities, the management of the military, the disposition of the troops, to receive the different ordinances of the Convention and acts of the Legislature, and as to the management of the troops in actual service, I appoint General D. F. JAMISON.

THIRD—THE TREASURY JURISDICTION.—The supervision of matters connected with the fiscal relations of the State, practical details in the reissuing of funds provided for by any ordinance of the Convention and acts of the Legislature, not specially transferred to some of the other departments, I appoint Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER.

FOURTH—THE POST-OFFICE FUNCTIONS.—Indicated by name, including therein so much of the collection of the customs as relates to light-houses, buoys, and matters of that nature, I appoint Gen. W. W. HARPER.

FIFTH—INFANTRY.—The direction of local matters within the State, including the militia and coast police, I appoint Gen. A. C. GARLINGTON.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Convention, to-day, appointed Delegates to the General Congress of the seceding States, as follows: Hons. T. J. Withers, L. M. Keitt, W. W. Boyce, James Chesnut, Jr., R. B. Rhett, Jr., R. W. Barnwell and C. G. Memminger.

W. P. MILES was appointed Secretary to receive the report of the Commissioners to Washington.

UNION MEETING IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Friday, Jan. 4.

A large Union meeting of our citizens was held at Citizens' Hall to-night. Owing to a misunderstanding of the object of the meeting great disorder prevailed at first. An attempt was made to hiss down Dr. A. H. GARMSHAW, on the ground that he was a Republican, but he finally obtained a hearing, and made a Union speech. Resolutions were passed indorsing the course of the Legislature, and repudiating the Mississippi Commissioner and secession in any form.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR JACKSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 4.

Governor JACKSON's Inaugural Address is almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of our Federal relations. He says that the destiny of the slaveholding States are identical, and that Missouri will best consult her own interests and the interests of the whole country, by a timely declaration of her determination to stand by her sister slaveholding States, in whose wrongs she participates, and with whose institutions and people she sympathizes. Missouri will remain in the Union so long as there is a hope of maintaining the guarantees of the Constitution, but if the Northern States are determined to put the slaveholding States on a footing of inequality, by preventing the entrance of their slaves in the Territories,—admitting no more Slave States into the Union, and persisting in nullifying and perverting the Constitution in reference to slave property,—then they, themselves, practically abandon the Constitution and cannot expect the South to submit to such a government.

The Governor opposes coercion, and says that the project of maintaining the Government by force may lead to a consolidated despotism, but never to a Union. Our Government is based upon justice and equality. Standing armies and mercenary soldiers, subject to the will of the Executive, cannot redress a violated Constitution and violated laws. The first drop of blood shed in a war of aggression upon sovereign States will result in the overthrow of the entire Federal system.

The Governor has not abandoned all hope for the preservation of the Union, but believes that by prudence and well-directed efforts an adjustment, alike honorable to both sections, may be effected. He opposes Congressional compromises, and says that the South can only rely upon constitutional guarantees. And to effect this end he advises the calling of a Southern Convention to agree upon such amendments to the Constitution as will secure the just rights of the South, and to submit them to the Northern States also for their action.

The Governor advises the calling of a State Convention to ascertain the will of the people on the subject.

Turning to State matters the Governor advises the thorough organization of the militia to repel the invasion of the state, and protect the property of the citizens.

The Governor also recommends the legalization of the suspensions of specie payments by the Banks.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR BLAIR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Jan. 4.

Gov. BLAIR delivered his inaugural address to both Houses of the Legislature, at Lansing, yesterday.

In discussing national affairs, he denies the right of secession, and in alluding to the present condition of South Carolina, says; if it could properly be done, I presume the country generally would be willing to let that restless little nation retire from the Confederacy forever, but that cannot be without admitting the right of secession to exist in all the States, and no Government then remains to us, but only a voluntary association of States, dissolvable at the pleasure of any of them. If South Carolina may of right, then may also New-York and Louisiana, thus cutting off the free right of way of the entire Northwest to the ocean in both directions. The doctrine cannot be admitted. Self-preservation, if no other reason, would compel us to resist. He claims that the Constitution of the United States is not a compact or league between independent sovereign States; on the contrary, that it is a foundation of a Government established by the people of the United States as a whole, perpetual in its character, and possessing all the elements of a sovereign power and nationality. He denies that the Personal Liberty laws have had the effect to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave law in a single instance, but whenever an appeal has been made to the Courts to enforce that law, it has been done in good faith. He invites judicial scrutiny into the legislation of the State, and is willing to abide by the result, but is not willing that the State should be humiliated by compliance with the demand to repeal these laws, accompanied by threats of violence and war. He concludes by recommending that at an early day the Legislature make it manifest to our representatives in Congress and to the country that Michigan is loyal to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and will defend them to the uttermost, and to proffer to the President of the United States the whole military force of the State for that purpose.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

CONTEST FOR U. S. SENATOR—MR. CAMERON AND THE CABINET, &C.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Jan. 4.

Appearances indicate strongly the election of Mr. COWAN as United States Senator; Mr. WILMOT is his strongest opponent.

The Anti-Cameron men await the arrival of Mr. McCLURE from Springfield anxiously.

Messrs. STEWART, KILLINGER and McPHERSON, Pennsylvania Congressmen, are here as a Commission, to persuade the Republican members of the Legislature to pass no appropriation to arm the militia.

Mr. STEWART expresses a doubt whether Gen. CAMERON has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The friends of Gen. CAMERON state that they saw the promise of the appointment under Mr. LINCOLN's signature.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

FAST DAY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, Jan. 4.

The Fast Day is generally observed here to-day. Business is suspended, and a deep and saddening gloom pervades all minds.

FAST DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Fast Day is partially observed here. The Banks and most of the business houses are closed.

FAST DAY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

The National Fast to-day is generally observed in this city. The Banks and many of the stores are closed.

Before Divine services commenced in the churches, a salute of thirty-three guns was fired on the Common, in honor of Major ANDERSON and the Union, by the Boston Light Artillery.

FAST DAY AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 4.

Business was generally suspended to-day, and services were held in nearly all the churches of the city.

FAST DAY IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Government and municipal offices and schools were closed to-day, in observance of the national fast. Divine services were held in most of the churches.

FAST DAY AT PETERSBURGH, VA.

PETERSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 4.

Business in this city, to-day, is universally suspended.

The churches are all thronged with people, and it is decidedly the most solemn day ever witnessed in the history of Petersburgh.

FAST DAY IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 4.

The national day of fasting and prayer is being duly observed here. Business is suspended, and all the churches are open.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 4—P. M.

Many of the discourses delivered at the churches were very eloquent and powerful, and all of them earnestly invoked the interposition of Divine Providence in the present difficulties, but expressed devotion to the South, and in favor of a firm maintenance of the rights of the South, and that, while war was to be deeply deplored, it was necessary to prepare for it, for our own protection.

FAST DAY IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 4.

The day was generally observed, leading business and banking-houses were closed, and services were held in all churches.

OUR ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXPECTED SLAVE INSURRECTION—PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF THE WHITE POPULATION.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Dec. 24, 1860.

This is the night fixed upon for the insurrection among the negroes. The alarming accounts concerning the extent of the plot among the Slaves in this vicinity, brought to light by the investigations at Pine Level, have created a good deal of excitement in the community, together with extraordinary precautions. Although to-night the City is under strong military guard, at the same time, police, patrolmen and mounted rangers are on every side watching the slightest movements on the part of the negroes. During the day all the negro cabins were visited and examined by members of the vigilance committee; still a single unusual cry in the streets to-night would cause many an unconscious dreamer to start trembling from his sleep.

Sitting here in the quiet of night, I have some dim conception of what must be that frenzy of terror which the near prospect of an uprising among the blacks would produce—the mere suspicion that this race, so singularly separated by color, but so fearfully interwoven in the life of every family—these foes at the hearth-stone, have felt out the motives and weapons of war. It is true, this is a calamity not generally feared, and nothing is looked upon as so clearly revealing the ignorance of the Northern press on the whole subject of Slavery, as the occasional suggestion of this contingency. On such opinions, the position of the City to-night is a sufficient comment? The truth is, that wherever there is a strong and watchful body of whites, there is no fear of an uprising among the Slaves; here absolute security stops. In a City there is little danger of an insurrection; but nearly all the insurrections which take place in the country, have their origin in the cities; and should the military companies,—which now embody nearly all the young men, be called away, what would be the securities of the towns? I am unable say. The securities of the country are still less. I have been in sections—and they are numerous—where in an area of six square miles, the death of five men would leave several hundred slaves without a single opponent, and this, too, among a class of slaves restrained by none of the ties of affection which grow up on both sides where the duties, as in cases of house servants, bring them in personal association with the family of the master. The only ground of security, in cases like this, is to cut off all opportunities of congregation and concert, and here lies the burden of the overseer's responsibility—a responsibility that knows no relaxation. There are multitudes of cases on the large plantations, where these men do not take off their clothes to go to bed for months, but sleep dressed, with arms at hand, ready at all hours to visit the cabins, and see that no slave is absent. Under such guardianship, with no prompters, there is little danger. On smaller plantations, where such precautions are impossible, the chief security is the patrol; here it is perfectly well known the slaves pass their nights in the woods or in the cabins of neighboring plantations, being careful only to be back before day-break, and to avoid the whip of the patrol. I dwell on these things because, in the madness of the moment no section speak more loudly for war than those where the withdrawal of a score of men would leave half a township (if we had such divisions) without protectors. It appears from the development of the plot at Pine Level, that the insurrectionists had gone so far as to divide the anticipated booty, and some had already bartered off their right to mules, &c. There was the usual number of cases of misapplied confidences, &c.; thus a widow, living in the vicinity, on being asked if she was not afraid, replied that, in case of danger, she had only to tell her coachman to lie before the door, and she would be safe. The coachman, as you have anticipated, was found to be a ringleader. But enough of insurrections.

I notice that your journals speak of the *stagnation* of business in your City. The word may do very well for you, but we need a noun of more forcible

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE NATIONAL FAST.

THE PECULIARITIES OF ITS OBSERVANCE.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT.

In accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, yesterday was very generally observed in this City, and Brooklyn, and Jersey City, by the closing of business places and attendance at places of worship. Everywhere the day was spent quietly and soberly; and the churches in which services were held were more than usually well filled. Several of the religious denominations united their congregations, and met for prayer in one church. The reformed Dutch Churches assembled at the church in Lafayette-place, at noon, where prayers were offered up by Rev. Drs. DEWITT, HUTTON, HARNENBERGH, BETHUNE and Chancellor FERRIS. In the evening, Dr. BETHUNE preached in his own church, in Twenty-first-street, from the 14th chapter of Jeremiah, contrasting the troubles of the Israelites, at that period, with the dangers with which, as a nation, we were now threatened. In the City of Brooklyn there was also a large Union Prayer Meeting, at the First Presbyterian Church in Henry-street, at which Rev. Drs. STORRS, COX, EARLS, ROBINSON and others, made short addresses. In Jersey City the places of business were mostly closed, and many prayer-meetings were held which were well attended. The following are some of the discourses delivered:

REV. DR. BELLOWS, ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

THE CRISIS OF OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

"These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them: for He is Lord of Lords and King of Kings, and they that are with him are called and chosen and faithful."—Rev. xvii., 14.

These words fitly describe the eternal conflict going on in the world between the false principles, the organized sons, the political errors and mistakes of our common humanity, and the eternal laws of God and his Christ. The truth is always charged with creating the violence that opposes its progress—while, really, it is always the Lamb on whom the Wolf is making war—but who is destined by God to overcome and convert him. At this moment, our institutions, in their legitimate operation, are the Lamb, on whom Error and Wrong and Ignorance are making war, and it remains to be seen whether now, as always before, the Lamb shall overcome them. If our country be Christ's true heritage, in assailing it, He is assailed, and in that case we have nothing to fear—for He is Lord of Lords and King of Kings—and they that are with Him are called and chosen and faithful.

We have come together, Christian brethren, in obedience to the Proclamation of the President of these United States, backed by the proclamation of the Governor of New-York, to fulfill the duties of a day of Special Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, in view of the distracted and perilous condition of our country. A proper respect for the recommendations of our rulers obliges us to join our fellow-citizens in the religious observance of this day. Humiliation before God, and prayer to the Divine Majesty and Fatherhood, are always in season; fasting, as a religious service, never—and particularly not, when all our bodily vigor and endurance may so shortly be required to meet the enemies of our national existence. But it would be gross hypocrisy in me to leave it to be inferred that I share any of the feelings or opinions, political or religious, which are avowed in the call for this special fast.

The proclamation of the President assumes that our present difficulties and perils are the result of some special wickedness on the part of the people at large—of some recent guilt in our conduct as citizens—that we have suddenly fallen under the high displeasure of the Almighty, and that nothing but confession of guilt and implorations for mercy can produce that interposition from His holy hand, without which we are inevitably ruined. I believe, on the contrary, that our present difficulties and perils grow out of the awakening virtue and increasing humanity of the people at large; that a stronger and more efficient desire to keep the Divine commandments—to fulfill the precepts and realize the spirit of the Gospel—is the moving cause of the agitation and conflict which threatens the stability of our Union. I see no evidence of any Divine displeasure in the commotion which rocks our Government; nor do I believe that vague confessions of a guilt we do not feel, and formal prayers for an interposition we do not expect, are likely to produce anything but the ordinary fruits of hypocrisy.

The cause of our present agitation and insecurity, as it has been the cause of all the political trials and griefs of our whole history as a nation, is the anomalous existence in a republican and democratic Government—based on respect for human rights, political equality, universal representation, free speech, public discussion, general enlightenment and progressive reform—of an institution for maintaining and perpetuating the bondage of one vast portion of the human family—an institution upholding and strengthening, in the freest country in the world, the most abject and mercenary system of domestic slavery—exactly contradicting every principle and sentiment in our Declaration of Independence, and reversing in its spirit, operation and tendencies, the theory, objects and working of our Constitution and our national inspiration.

Whatever necessities, accidents or antecedents planted Slavery in the nation—however innocent and pardonable its heirs and present victims may be—its own essential character is not changed, nor its anomalous position and influence altered. It remains what it always was and always must be, an abuse of the natural rights of man, a denial of real and proper humanity to beings in the human form, a state of war upon its subjects which brute force and nearly absolute power can alone render successful—and of irresponsible, corrupting and debilitating influence on the dominant race who uphold it. Slavery is not a new thing in the world; its nature and effects are not open questions. It has proved the ruin of all the ancient and modern States that have yielded to its seducing temptations, until its quality and consequences are stamped by the historic, the political, the social, the religious experience and wisdom of the wide world, with fixed, decisive and unalterable abhorrence.

And here is this instituted outrage upon God and man—upon the spirit of Christianity and the ethics and political instincts of the Nineteenth Century, planted in the capital of American Liberty; become the foundation of fifteen Sovereign States of this Union; wielding the authority of our Senate; the chief solicitude of the head of the Government, and menacing the downfall of our nationality, if the majority of the American people do not disown their disgust, retract their reprobation, and pronounce property in man not a local and legal fiction, but a national fact and the fundamental and permanent article of our political creed!

In a nation founded on the supposed intelligence of the people, the diffusion of intelligence has become under this condition of things the worst injury one part of the country can commit against the other; in a nation where labor was to be honored as nowhere else in the world, as the necessary corrollary of universal equality, it has been degraded into a menial and servile necessity in a land of free speech and free discussion; the safety of our institutions is endangered by the utterance of the veriest commonplaces of political thought, and the first principles of Christianity, and no crime is so great as humanity and justice! The noble system of government which invites into the Free States of this Union almost the whole emigration of Europe, is a high offence against this anomalous system of Slavery in the South! Our growth in numbers, intelligence, equality, our progress and morals, civilization and religion—all, in short, that wins to us the respect and admiration of the rest of the world, only indicates the fear, the antipathy and the jealousy of the Slave-power. Our purest morals are pronounced fanaticism; our most efficacious piety, infidelity; our most civilized and enlightened communities, hot-beds of treason and error. We cannot exercise, develop and enjoy the very principles, ideas, rights and feelings, which this free Government was established to embody and protect, without imperiling the lives and fortunes of our fellow-citizens in that portion of our country wh

community. The most legitimate exercise of our political rights is, as we are now seeing, the highest injury, and most intolerable insult we can offer our South n countrymen!

How idle it is in this state of things to look for any other cause of disaffection, agitation and conflict, than the simple fact that the natural and inevitable progress of civilization on this continent is essentially threatening to the barbarous institution of Slavery, and that the only real issna before the country and the world is this: Shall modern civilization and free institutions decay themselves and lose their nature, or shall Slavery accept its doom as a temporary and decaying institution, under the rightful censure of Christendom, and beneath the crushing feet of human progress? In pronouncing this the real moral issue now open, I am far from saying or allowing that this is the political issue. There is not a handful of Northern citizens who would consent, under any temptations or circumstances, to interfere with the existence of Slavery in the States. It is not party power or direct action of any sort, now or at any future time, which threatens Slavery. It is simply civilizatioo in its necessary progress which is dooming it to ruin, as the steacy rising of the sun drives night awny.

You will ooserve that I am bringing no charges against slaveholders,—pronouncing no sentence on them. They are, for the most part, the innocent and helpless victims of an hereditary system; and their existing opinions the inevitable opinions of men in their circumstances. It is against Slavery itself, considered as a terriole social wrong, and a frigbtful political error, and an essential immorality, that t bring the accusation of being the cause of all our national troubles. So far from blaming the slaveholder as such, I hold him to be the most unfortunate and pitiable of men—the imperiled victim of a system which wrongs equally the bondsmen and their masters. It is the greatest of mistakes to confound hatred of Slavery with hatred for slaveholders. It is tho love of the slaveholder which inspires our hatred for what is ruining him, as it is God's love for sinners which animates his wrath against sin. There is no proper conflict oetween the Northern freeman and the slaveholder. They have identical interests if they did but know it. It is only between our civilization and the barbarous institution of Slavery that an irreconcilable enmity exists. Such dis eonnity is impersonal,—compatible with the most fraternal and the most Christian feelings toward our Southern brethren. I know the credulousness with which such professions are received,—and I do not forget that Jerusalem crucified Him who wept over it, while he condemned its blindness. But I believe that it will one day be known to the South, as it is now known to God end the world, that it is love for man, white aod black—love for man, slaveholding or otherwise—love for man South or North of the Potomac, that creates the ever-growing and ever-blessed hatred of Slavery,—which is the necessary accompaniment, in those not blinded by immediate interest, of the love of libery, of Curist, and of God.

The real issue, then, is an issue between the Christian civilizatton recegnized by all the rest of the civilized world, and a false, pernicious and wicked institution called domestic Slavery, upheld by a minority of our countrymen, in the face of the morat sentiments and political coovictions and Christian scruples of all men besides. As to the final resnit of such an unequal controversy—a controversy of opinion and sentiment merely—not admitting of direct or political interference, oor aiming at any result which is not accomplished by moral suasion and public opioion—but, nevertheless, aimed with tremendous powers of reason, justice, Christian truth and divine will—there can be no difference of opinion, outside of the immediate domain of Slavery—and there was, till very lately, little difference of opinion even there. Of the final result, the destruction of slaveholding—with the glad consent of the slaveholder himself—no student of history, no philosopher, no wise observer of the providence of God, can doubt. The immodiate and practical question for us, is how is this to bo permitted to bring itself about (for I proposa and desire no actioo to precipitate, or even interfere with its self-destroying energies) with the least injury to all concerned—the country, the North, the South—the slaveholder, the slave, in the present providential circumstances and dispositions—to which the Nation is brought.

There are many of our best and wisest men who have come to tha conclusion that the only possible course open to us now, is absolute and final separation between those States of the Union who choose Slavery for their first and highest good and the rest of the Confederacy. They think that the public sentiment of the political majority will inevitably become more and more impatient of the complicity of the Federal Government with Slavery, and that the Southern States are justified in their fears that their position will thus become more and more uncomfortable. What the Slave-power as represented by its most intelligent leaders apprehends, is not the seizure of any unconstitutional power, or the enactment of any illegal measnres by the Free States, but the dangers to them proceeding from the growth of their legal powor and the exercise of their constitutional rights and the embodiment in thoroughly ordeny ways of their honest and conscientious conviction. They fear the effects of the Constitution and the Union in their most legitimate operations. And there cannot be the smallest question, that without the least wish to interfere with Slavery in the States where it is established by law, and without the smallest infringement of the Constitution, and after the most complete and persistent fulfilment of the Fugitive Slave law, and every other constitutional obligation, Slavery is in the greatest peril from the public opinion, from the example, from the contagious sympathy, from the actualland irrepressible moral reprobation of the Free States, and most of all from their prosperity aod their glorious destiny. The steps made necessary at ibe South to defend Slavery from those influences—namely, the exclusion of our newspapers—the greater stringeney of police regulations—a more active jealousy of all private opinions at home—and a tyrannical espionage over all travelers, will only increase this danger by making the contrast between the Slave and the Free States more offensive and intolerable. Sagacious and candid men at the South say what they feel, that the necessary and inevitable progress of civilizatioo in the Free States is the real peril of Slavery, as it is the inexpiable offonce of the North. They say, and say sagaciously, therefore, no more mock compromises; no more impracticable engagements! Slavery cannot live safely, comfortably, permanently with free discussion, free thought, free institutions; cannot live under the same Government, in short, which the North glories in and can alone endure. "Let us peacefully separate. We will form a great Gulf Republic—where your political power and influences cannot touch us further. We will trade with you,—but we cannot any longer live under the same flag and the same Constitution." If I were a Southern man, a slaveholder, and entertained the opinions which seem inevitable in that state of society, I do not doubt that would be the ground f should take. The frightful unanimity of the population of the extreme Southern States—of all the States permanently committed by circumstances to Slavery on the doctrine of secession, shows how clearly they agree with us in perceiving that this Government cannot go on treating Slavery and Liberty as twin children of the Constitution; that either Slavery or Liberty must be nationalized—either slaves must be universally recognized as property in the ordinary sense of that word, with all the rights of property—or an entire check must be put to the extension of Slavery and its ultimate extinction recognized as the policy and hope of the future. That they do not expect the first to be granted and that they are not disposed to submit to the second, is sufficiently proved by the fact that they demand the right of peaceable secession. Their leaders have been plotting it these twenty years as the only refuge from the intolerable pressure of the preponderant national sentiment.

Why not then consent to what they so necessarily demand? We know in our hearts that they are justified in their fears of Northern sentiment—and that if they stay in the Union they are in a Union, whose legitimate and constitutional action henceforth witi be and must be damaging to slave property, and perpetually favorable to emancipation! Why not consent then to pacific, and amicable, and just terms of separation? Are we prepared to hold them to the Union by the exercise of perpetual force; are we prepared to enter into a state of civil war in defence of a Constitution which is hateful to fifteen States of the Confederacy?

I say no! When it is proved that fifteen Statea of this Confederacy prefer Slavery to the Constitution and Union as it is; when it is proved that tboy agree in thinking that they need new securities for their domestic institution, and are not willing that the political majority, necessarily opposed to the least extension of Slavery, should govern and shape the public policy of the Nation; when it is proved that new compromises are required by them to stay in the Union,—they ought to be permitted to go out of it in peace. They should not be bribed to stay by concessions on paper which cannot be carried out. They should not be sednced by political trickery into new complications, destined to increase these difficulties. Anything more than the Constitution as it is cannot honestly be granted or supported. It could not be recreated, were it to be done over in a shape even as favorable as it now is to the Slave-power. But the people, in their reverence for its framers and their respect for its age, can be made, and will be found faithful to its letter and its spirit. Anything beyond it granted to the Slave-power, I fear, would be a fraud on Southern credulity, because a political misrepresentation of the actual and growing sentiment of the North and Northwest.

Standing on the Constitution, unchanged, and, I believe, unchangeable, ready to fulfill all its obligations, painful as they are, for the sake of union and peace; unwilling to yield, however, an fnch of constitutional right in favor of a local institution which we hold to be a curse to its own people, a scandal to civilization, and an eye-sore to Christendom,—determined to concede nothing to the threats or the delusions of slaveholders—I declare unhesitatingly in favor of allowing the Slave States to secede, if they deliberately, formally and unlieely prefer and desire to do so. I admit no right of secession. I acknowledge no theory of State sovereignties as coequal with or superior to the National Sovereignty of the people. It is merely a question of expediency, of the least of two evils—separation, on a long and bloody civil war? If is the numbers, the extent, the power of the fifteen Slave States—if united among themselves—which makes it so frightful an alternative to enter upon a civil war, of indefinite extent and inevitable and unspeakable horrors, in vindication of the Federal Union, or to allow them peaceably to retire. I consider separation the least of the three evils before us. 1. War with the united Slave-power—involving, as I believe it would, ruin to the South—frightful insurrections, terrible slaughter of the people and desolation of their property—with universal emancipation as its only blessing. 2. Further concessions to the principle of Slavery—which I hold to be immoral, fatal to our national honor and character, ruinous to our prospects as a Government, and to our duties as custodians of modern and Christian civilization on this continent. 3. Peaceable separation, a serious blow to our national pride and prosperity, bnt which might end after a shorter or longer experiment, in Reunion on a basis more favorable to Liberty and Right.

But now returns the question of fact. Are the fifteen Slave States unitedly and deliberately in favor of secession? If Slavery cannot receive new guarantees, are they—the obligations of the Constitution being punctilliously fulfilled—desirous of going out of the Union? I have very serious doubts of this. From the best of the information I can obtain, most diligently sought, the present monstrous unanimity even in the Gulf States is artificial and temporary—the result of misrepresentation, ignorance and conspiracy among a few interested and ambitious political leaders, who, for party purposes, have in the recent campaign disseminated falsehoods which have produced a conflagration of popular feeling utterly uncontrollable by those who kindled it; such as that the President elect would, on the 4th of March, proclaim universal emancipation: that the Vice-President elect was a mulatto, and that the victorious party in the election intended to violate the constitutional rights of the Slave States! A reign of terror evidently prevails in South Carolina, where the earlier scenes of the French Revolution are already repeated in forced loans, in the proscription of suspected citizens, and in the threatened confiscation of property, to say nothing of treasonable seizure of the Federal structures and functions. If, as is surmised, a few *doctrinnaires* of the Calbonn school are seizing the occasion of a sectional defeat in a political canvass to further certain long-cherished schemes of local independence; if, playing upon the ignorance and passions of the population, (the so-called mean whites, who, having nothing to lose, are the most intemperate and reckless material in the South,) they are really nullifying the actual wishes and opinions of the larger slaveholders, thought to be conservative of necessity, as property always is, whether in slaves or money—then this alleged and seeming unanimity, even in the Gulf States, is an appearance and a spectre, that will shortly be laid. I suppose it to be a great mistake to imagine the present conflict one between slaveholders, considered as representatives of property, and Northern sentiment. I doubt not the 400,000 slaveholders of the South are really the sincerest lovers of the Union in that whole country, and that it is the ambition and jealousy of those who for fifty years have been using the peculiar institution as an engine of their political schemes, gradually making of the non-slaveholding millions of the South an ignorant, inflamed and misguided constituency, who are represented in Congress by new men like HAMMOND and KEITT, who are at the bottom of this dreadful conspiracy. If, moreover, as is thought by the wise, the border Slave States are favoring the Gulf States, only for the purpose of working sufficiently on the fears and patriotism of the North to secure new and more favorable terms for Slavery, then unflinching firmness in the North will soon develop their ultimatum, and we shall know, whether we have to deal with politicians, factions, schemers, and conspirators, or with a great and united people, convinced of the inexpediency of union with us! To this great and united people—when their wishes for separation are in proper and unmistakable form made known, I see nothing to be said—but, Be it so! and be the consequences on your mistaken and deluded heads. But to the politicians, factions, schemers, conspirators, or to individual States attempting secession, or little coteries of States proposing or enacting it, I see no dignified, safe, Constitutional and Christian method of dealing with them but with all the authority and force of the Federal Government. Great revolutions must, in modern times, be made peaceful revolutions; little revolutions must be instantly quenched. If this Union is to be—I will not say dissolved—but divided, it must be done by mutual consent, after comparison of views, and a formal expression of the will of the people on both sides made known in legal ways. To break it up in caprice, wilfulness and passion, without form of law, and in unconstitutional ways, can never, ought never to be submitted to; for there is something more than union and nationality involved in such proceedings, viz: the very existence of civil society—the sanctity of Government itself. Those who do not much value the Union at the North, value law and order; and they are determined to maintain it. It must not be supposed that it is the enemies of Slavery-extension alone, who have the custody of order and the maintenance of Federal authority on their consciences. Many who are perfectly ready to let the South go where she pleases, when she makes her wishes known in a proper and orderly manner, will not consent, cost what it will, that the Federal authority of the nation shall be trampled upon by any or all the Slave States while the compact is in force. It will not be war for or against Slavery—a war between one party and another party, or one section and another section, which will be precipitated, if the Federal and constitutional authorities of the United States are gravely insulted and despised; but a war in defence of civilization against anarchy—a war of law and order upon piratical and barbarous assailants of the public peace and security—which could not fail to be short, bloody and decisive! Already the indecision of the National Executive has obliterated party lines, and united in a new party of order and civilization the complete North. How vast must be the sympathy secretly felt by all property-holders and patriots in the South with such conservators of all the precious interests of civilization? This party must grow. Its issue must, for the time, supersede every other. Are we a nation? Have we a Government? Is the Constitution to be respected by its own subjects? These are questions, in my judgment, which will be poetively and finally settled, if necessary, with any cost of blood and treasure. Settled affirmatively—before the secondary questions of the Union, or separation of the States, will admit of debate and adjustment.

Let us not make a false issue with our exasperated and unhappy fellow-citizens of the Slave States about the Union. We are not going to war, I trust, to force fifteen States to live under a Government they hate. But we will go to war to save order and civilization, with any faction, conspiracy, rabble, or political party that strives, in illegal and treasonable ways, to break up the Government. We owe it to the intelligence and worth of the South, to believe that they are silenced and tyrannized over by a mob that does not understand nor value their interests and wishes. The sobriety and sense of that region has a right to be heard. They are entitled to the protection of the General Government, and to the evidence that they live under a Constitution and an Executive capable of enforcing the laws of the land. We are not to believe until we have made the experiment that Federal authority would not be obeyed, and that a dignified demonstration of national force would not restore order and peace. Who knows how the hearts of the real patriots and real men, even in South Carolina, may be even now anxiously expecting efficient interference from the General Government? To assume the weakness, the inadequacy, the unpopularity of the Federal power, is to invite contempt, rebellion and secession. I would not harshly judge the Executive of the Union. The vast responsibilities of his position, the varied means of his information, the contrarlant influences brought to bear upon him, entitle him to our utmost charity. We may possibly see in due time that his policy has been wiser and more patriotic than it appears. But there can be no difference of opinion on one point. The National Government must be not merely submitted to, but obeyed, or we are in a state of revolution and anarchy, and in a little while shall be cutting each others' throats, beginning in South Carolina, where anarchy commenced, and ending at Washington, where liberty will be buried in the bloody waters of the Potomac, and lapse away to stalo the sods of WASHINGTON'S grave.

In the providence of God and in the natural course of affairs, we have been brought to this crisis. It could not have been avoided. With such an anomalous element as Slavery in the Constitution, a tremendous trial of its strength and of the strength of the Union and the Government was inevitable, sooner or later. It has not come an hour too soon. If we are not strong enough in our centripetal principles to hold together upon the original compact—if the Federal power is inherently too weak for the State powers—it is better to know it now: better to abandon a Union which will presently, with increased weight, fall upon our children's heads and destroy our successors. But I will believe in no such weakness until it is proved. The Government is strong in the hearts and in the interests of the vast majority of the people. The Constitution is strong enough to outlive its one congenital disease. The Union is strong enough to bear even the tremendous strain now trying its hoops. We want only faith in the Constitution as it is; faith in the right of political majorities to exercise their legitimate power; faith in the original wisdom of our fathers; faith in humanity; faith in Christ and in God, to carry us triumphantly through this glorious but awful hour—when the grandest political structure the providence of God ever allowed to be erected is to be finally tested by earthquake, and to prove, I doubt not, that it rests on the rock of ages, and will endure while time shall last.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S DISCOURSE.

THE NORTH'S RESPONSIBILITY.

On Sunday last Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER informed his congregation that the President of the United States had deemed it wise to recommend a day of National Fasting, and the Governor of the State of New-York had issued a proclamation to the same effect; and that, in conformity with the desires of those eminent authorities, he would have his church opened on Friday, the 4th, and he would improve the occasion by the delivery of a sermon suited to the times and the events which had made it necessary for the netion to mourn, confess and supplicate. As a natural consequence, despite the falling snow, the slippery pathway and the threatened storm, an immense number of people from this City and Brooklyn wended their way to Plymouth Church, and at 10 o'clock, one hour before service was to bogin, the pews and aisles, the windows and doors, the pulpit stairs, and even the platform itself, were crowded to the utmost capacity, and huadreds were compelled to go away disappointed. Rev. Mr. CUYLER was in the pulpit with Mr. BEECHER, and we recognized in the audience the venerable Lyman Beecher, David Dudley Field, Charles L. Brace, Addison Burt, Paymaster Eldredge, of the United States Navy, and Rev. Mr. Ewer, late of San Francisco, and at present Rector of St. Ann's Church in this City.

The opening services were rendered very impressive by Mr. BEECHER, and during the reading of the Scriptures the stillness was unpleasantly noticeable. The vast congregation joined in singing, "Our country—'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee we sing!" and that remarkable passage was read from the 56th and 59th chapters of the Prophet Isaiah, wherein the inspired writer, who was sent to reprove hypocrisy, gave his opinion concerning a counterfeit fast and a true; declared what promises are dne unto godliness and to the keeping of the Sabbath; the damnable nature of sin; that calamities certainly followed transgression, and that salvation is from God alone.

After which Mr. BEECHER proceeded to deliver the following

SERMON,

Of which the text is found in the Gospel of St. Mark, the 4th chapter and the 37th, 38th and 39th verses, inclusive:

And there arose a great storm of wind, and the waves beat into the ship so that it was now full.
And he was in the hinder part of the ship, asleep on a pillow; and they awake him, and say unto him, Master, carest thou not that we perish?

And he arose and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, "Peace, be still." And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm.

At the close of a laborious day, our Saviour entered a ship upon the Lake of Gennesaret to cross to the other side. Wearied by his great tasks of mercy, he fell asleep. Meantime, a sudden and violent wind, to which that lake is even yet suoject, swept down from the hills, and well nigh overwhelmed them. They were not ignorant of navigation, nor unacquainted with that squally sea. Like good men and true, doubtless, they laid about them. They took in sail and put out oars, and, heading to the wind, valiantly bore up against the gale. But the waves overleaped the slender bulwark and filled the little vessel past all bailing. Then, when they had done all that men could do, and not till then, they aroused the sleeping Christ and implored his succor. Not for coming to them did he rebuke them, but for coming with such terror of despair. He outbreathed upon the winds and their strength forsook them, he looked upon the surly waves and they hastened to their caverns. There is no tumult in the Heavens, on the Earth, nor upon the Sea, that Christ's word cannot control. When it pleases God to speak, tempestuous clouds are peaceful as flocks of doves, and angry seas change all their roar to rippling music. Long before the disciples' day, bad the Psalmist gloried in the seas as symbols of Divine Power. "The voice of the Lord is upon the waters, the God of glory thundereth. The Lord sitteth upon the flood; yea, the Lord sitteth king forever!"

THIS NATION

is rolling helplessly in a great tempest. The Chief Magistrate, in despair, calls us to go to the sleeping Saviour and beseech His divine interference. It may be true that the crew have brought the ship into danger by cowardice or treachery; it may be that a firm hand on the wheel would even yet hold her head to the wind and ride out the squall. But what of that? Humiliation and prayer are never out of order. This nation has great sins unrepented of, and whatever may be our judgment of the wisdom of public men in regard to secular affairs, we cannot deny that in this respect they have done well, have hit rarely well. Instead of finding fruit with the almost only wise act of many days, let us rather admire with gratitude the unexpected piety of men in high places. And surely while the venerable Chief Magistrate of the nation, and all the members of his Cabinet, are doubtless this day religiously abstaining from food and humbly confessing their manifold sins, it would ill become us to go unconcerned and negligent of such duties of piety and patriotism. Nor will we be inconveniently frank and critical. What if some shall say that fasting is a poor substitute for courage, and prayer a miserable equivalent for fidelity to duty? What if the national authorities had not only appointed the fast, but afforded sufficient material in their own conduct for keeping it—it is all the more necessary that we should pause and humble ourselves before God, and implore his active interference.

This Government is in danger of subversion. No greater disaster could befall this continent or the world. Such governments fall but once, and there is no resurrection. Since there is no famine in the land, no pestilence, no invasion of foreign foe, no animosity of the industrial classes against each other or against their employers, whence is our danger? From what quarter come those clouds driving with bolts of war and destruction? Over the gulf the storm bangs lurid! From the treacherous Caribbean sea travel the darkness and the sweeping tornadoes! What part of this complicated Government has at last broken down? The Legislative? the Judiciary? the Executive? Has experience shown us that this costly machine, like many another, was more ingenious than practicable? Not another nation in the world, not a contemporaneous Government, during the past seventy-five years, can compare for regularity, for simplicity of execution, and for a wise and facile accomplishment of the ends of Government, with ours. And yet, what is the errand of this day? Why are we observing a sad Sabbath? a day of humiliation, a day of supplication? It is for the strongest reason the world ever heard! It is because the spirit of Liberty has so increased and strengthened among us, that the Government is in danger of overthrow! (Sensation.) Other nations have gone through revolutions to find their liberties. We are on the eve of revolution to put down Liberty. Other people have thrown off their government because too oppressive. But ours is to be destroyed, if at all, because it's too full of Liberty!

But, however monstrous the pretense, the danger is upon us. In not a few States of this Union reason seems to have fled and passion rules. To us who have been bred in cooler latitudes and under more cautious maxims, it seems incredible that men should abandon their callings, break up the industries of the community, and give themselves up to the wildest fanaticism, at the expense of every social and civil interest, and without the slightest reason or cause, in their relations to the country past or future. Communities, like individuals, are liable to aberrations of mind. Panics and general excitements seem to move by laws as definite as control epidemics or the pestilence. Such an insanity now rules in one part of our land. Cities are turned into camps. All men are aping soldiers. For almost a thousand miles there is one wild riot of compliment and boasting! Acts of flagrant wrong are committed against the Federal Government. These things are but the prelude. It is plainly declared that this Government shall be broken up—that the President elect of this great nation shall never come to the place appointed by the people. *Riot and civil war*, with their hideous train of murders, revenges and secret villainies, are gathering their elements, and haog ominous terror over the capital of this nation.

Meanwhile, we have thus far had

NO ONE TO STAND UP

for order. Those who should have spoken in decisive authority have been dumb. Those who should have stood up in these times of peril, and spoken the word of command, have been [with peculiar emphasis] afraid. (Laughter from those who ought to know better than to laugh at a serious remark.) Severer words have been freely used, but it is enough for me to say, only, that when everything demanded courage—when the love of God, the love of honesty, the love of humanity, commanded bravery, nothing was found to respond our fear. The heart almost ceased to beat, the extremities began to grow cold, and this Government is like to die, for want of pulsations at the centre!

While the most humiliating fear paralyzes one part of the Government, the most wicked treachery is found in other parts. Men advanced to the highest places by the power of our Constitution, are employing their whole forces to destroy it. They are using their oath as a covert protection to treason, and soldiers used their shields to protect their heads while they undermine walls, opening every door, and unfastening every protection by which cotiuding traitors may gain easy entrance and fatal success. Gigantic dishonesties meanwhile stalk abroad almost without shame. And this Puritan Land! this Free Ground! these UNITED STATES! like old Rome in her latest imperial days helpless at the Court, divided among her own citizens, overbung by hordes of Goths and Barbarians, seem about to be swept, with the fury of War and Revolution.

If, at such a solemn crisis as this, men refuse to look at things as they are; to confess and forsake their sins; if they shall cover over the great sins of this people, and confess only in a sentimental way, (as one would solace an evening sadness, by playing some sweet and piano melody,) then, we may fear that *God has, indeed, forsaken his people!*

But if we shall honestly confess our real sins, if we propose to cleanse ourselves from them, if we do not make prayer a substitute for action, but an incitement to it; if we rise from our knees this day, more zealous for temperance, for honesty, for real brotherhood, for pure and undefiled religion, for liberty to all men—then will the clouds begin to break, and we shall see the blue shining through, and the sun smiling, driving away the tumultuous clouds and then come back in triumph, like one for a moment cast down, but now lifted up for victory!

1. It is well that everyone of us make this day the beginning of a solamn *review of his own life, and the tendencies of his own character and conduct.* A general repentance of *national* sins should follow a *personal* and private conviction of our own individual transgressions. We are all of us guilty before God, of pride, of selfishness, of vanity, of passion unsubdued, of worldliness and strife. We have been caught in the stream, and swept out into an ocean of thoughts and feelings which cannot bear the laquest of a judgment day. Each man will find his own life full of repentable evil.

2. We should take solemn account of our own guilt in *the great growth of social laxity, and vice and crime in our cities.* We have loved *ease* rather than *duty.* Every American citizen is by birth a sworn officer of State. If bad men have had impunity, if the vile have controlled our municipal affairs, if by our own delinquency and indolence justice has been perverted and our cities are full of great public wickedness, then we cannot put the guilt away from our own consciences. We have a partnership in the conduct of wicked men, unless we have exhausted proper and permissable means of forestalling and preventing it.

3. We may not refuse to consider *the growth of corrupt passions in connection with the increase of commercial prosperity.*

Luxury, extravagance, ostentation and corruption of morals in social life, have given alarming evidence of a premature old age in a young country. The sins of a nation are always the sins of certain central passions. In our age this breaks out in one way, and in another it appears in a different form.

The corrupt passions which, in the Southern States, lead to all the gigantic evils of Slavery, in the Northern cities broke out in other forms, not less guilty before God, because of a less public nature. It is the old *human heart* that sins—North and South—and the nature of pride is universal.

4. There is occasion for alarm, and humiliation before God, in *the spread of avarice among our people.*

The intense eagerness to amass wealth; the growing indifference of men as to methods; the gradual corruption of moral *sense*, so that property and interest supercede moral sense, and legislate and judge in its place; the use of money for bribery—for bribing electors and elected; the terrible imputation which lies against many of our courts, that judges sit upon gold; the use of money in legislation, and the growing rottenness of politics, from the lowest village concern to the matters of national dimension, from Constable to the Chief Magistrate of these United States—is this all to be confessed only in a single smooth sentence?

The planks between us and the ocean are wormeaten and rotting. Our foundations are crumbling. The sills on which we are building are breaking. We need reforms in the very beginnings and elements of society?

Our people are vain and much given to boasting. And because they love flatteries, those who derive from the people honor and trust are too fond of feeding their appetite for praise. And thus it comes to pass that we hear the favorable side of our doings, we have become used to a flattering portrait.

Men grow popular who have flowing phrases of eulogy. Men who speak unpalatable truths are disliked, and if they have power to make the public conscience uncomfortable, they are said to abuse the liberty of free speech! [Laughter.]

What good men like to hear is *tonic.* That is *damnation* which bad men don't like to hear. Free speech is like wind to a malarial district. When it has free scope the pestilence is swept away—but when the wind dies the foulness arises unchecked, and man dies, too!

And yet we are in danger of dying by the sweetness of flattery, and if we are healed it will be by the bitterness of faithful speech.

5. But upon a day of national fasting and confession we are called to consider, not alone our individual and social evils, but those also which are national. And justice requires that we should make mention of the sin of this nation against the

INDIANS.

Like the negroes they are dumb—yet they have none to speak for them. We must remember that we are the only historians of their wrongs—we, who commit them. It is like the old inquisitor's account of the inquisition—who relates the crimes and confessions of his victims, but says nothing about the rack and the torture.

We have heaped up the accounts of their treacheries and cruelties, but we have not narrated the provocations. Every crime in the calendar of wrong, which a strong people can commit against a weak one, has been committed by us. We have wasted their substance, provoked their hostilities, and then chastised them for their wars. We have competed them to peace ignominious, formed treaties only to be broken, filched their possessions, in our presence they have withered and wasted.

A heathen people have experienced, at the side of a Christian nation, every evil which one people can commit against another.

Admit the laws of race, the laws of advancing civilization as fatal to barbarism; the indocility of the savage; the rude edges of violent men, who form the pioneer advance of a great people, and the intrinsic difficulties of managing a people of natures, customs and laws utterly different from our own—and you have only explained how the evil has been done, but have not changed its guilt!

It is a sorry commentary on a Christian people, and, indeed, upon Religion itself, that the freest and most boastfully religious nation on the globe is absolutely fatal to any weaker people at its side.

Nor, is this confined to the Indians. The Mexicans have felt the same rude hand. This nation has employed its gigantic strength with almost no moral restriction.

Our civilization has not begotten humanity, respect for others' rights, nor a spirit of protection to the weak.

We boast of our Anglo-Saxon lineage. And if bone and muscle, nerve and sinew, impunity and power to do what we please is praiseworthy, then, indeed, may we be proud of it. But we have been only respectful to strength and arrogant to weakness.

Ah, we forget the God above. Either moral government over nations is apocryphal, or judgments are yet to be visited upon us for the great wrongs done to the Indian!

6. But I come now to the most alarming and fertile cause of

NATIONAL SIN-SLAVERY.

In one and the same year, 1620, English ships landed the Puritans in New-England and negro slaves in Virginia; two seeds of two systems that were destined to find here a growth and strength unparalleled in history. It would have seemed almost a theatrical arrangement had those oppugnant elements, Puritan Liberty and Roman Servitude,—for whatever ignorant men may say, American Slavery is Roman and not Hebrew slavery; in the Hebrew system, the fundamental idea was that the slave was a man; in the Roman that he was not; in the former that he was to be treated as a friend and a brother, and in the latter as if but a thing or a chattel,—divided the land between them, and inspiring different governments, grown up different nations in contrast, that the world might see this experiment fairly compared and worked out to the end. But the same Government has nourished both elements. Our Constitution has nourished Satan-Africa at her left breast and Anglo-Saxony on its right—and waxing strong, they together stand federated in the same Republic; the latter fair and strong, the former like a wen or wart, vast and large—but the vaster the weaker. So, one side of the body-politic has grown fair, healthy and strong, while the other is struck through with disease. And the nation is like a strong man with one side paralyzed, but nourished and carried along by the health of the other.

We who dwell at the North are not without responsibility for this sin. And our duty to-day is not to find fault with the South or to attack our brethren of that region, but to consider this sin of Slavery only as it concerns ourselves, our responsibility in it, our profit from it—and as a Christian pastor, teaching a Christian church, I feel it my duty to examine our part of this great sin.

1. Its wonderful growth, and the arrogance of its claims, have been in part of our delinquency. Because the South loved money they have augmented the evil: and because the North loved money, and that quiet which befits industry and commerce, she has refused to insist upon her moral convictions, and has yielded to every demand carrying Slavery forward in this nation. You and I are guilty of this sin, unless we have battled bravely against it; if we have counciled quiet, for fear it would imperil real estate, imperil commerce, imperil trade, we are guilty as others. They kept it for the love of money, and we did the same.

2. In another way, too, we are participators. It is for *us* that the slave works. We clothe ourselves in cotton, which he tills. Our social cup is sweetened by his toil. Our looms and factories are largely built upon the slave. We live upon his toil. I confess that I see no way to escape a part of the responsibility, for Slavery. If the relinquishment of the articles which come from slave labor would tend, even remotely, to abridge our end or end the evil, I would cheerfully, and without hesitation, forego them every one. But I do not see that it would do so. I am an unwilling

PARTNER IN THE SLAVE SYSTEM.

I take to myself a part of the sin. I confess it before God. I pray for some way to be opened by which I may be free from that which I *hate.*

But this state of facts makes it eminently proper for us this day to *confess the sins done to the slave.* All the wrongs, the crimes of some, the abuse of others, the neglects, miseries, the ignorances, separations, scourgings—these cannot be rolled up into a cloud to overhang the South alone. Every one of us have something to confess. This whole nation is guilty. There is not a lumberman on the verge of Maine—nor a settler on the far distant Northern points, nor an emigrant on the Pacific—that is not politicely and commercially in alliance with this great evil. If you take poison into your system, before an hour passes it will be felt in every part of the body—not a nerve or muscle but will feel it. And so in the body politic—taint in one part, we suffer in the rest. And while I hold Southern citizens to the full and dreadful measure of their own guilt before God, it is for us, *to-day* and *here*, to consider our own part, and that I shall do.

1. No chapter in the history of the Northern States is more honorable than their treatment of Slavery in their own midst. Originally they were active participators in the great crime; but nothing is more false than to throw aspersion upon their manner of ridding themselves of it. Not only was emancipation without remuneration, but all the citizens were held to its performance. Take New-York, for example. The State decreed liberty at a certain period, and then passed stringent acts to keep all within the pale of the law till the fixed time. If a master went South with his slave, he had to give the security of bonds for the slave's return. No slave was allowed to be sold out of the State, but all were kept in, to be emancipated at the proper time.

2. But we of the North, though we are relieved from the presence of the evil amongst us, are, in part, guilty of the spread of the system. When this Government came into existence, its head and conscience and heart were right on this question. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the whole country, with insignificant exceptions, had but one judgment, one wish, one prophecy—that the whole continent should be dedicated to Liberty. All compromises in regard to Slavery were not in favor of it, but against it—not to help Despotism to live, only to give it time to *die decently.* So that we all started right.

The *brain* of the country—its schools, its colleges, its intelligence—have been in the *North.*

The *moral elements* also are here—the Puritan stock, the churches and all religious powers.

To the *North*, then, was intrusted the molding of the country. And when the wheels of this mighty Confederation were adjusted, when the weights were wound up, and the great pendulum of public affairs began to swing, to the North was given the regulating power. Upon her devolved the keeping of this nation.

At that time the whole public sentiment was in favor of human liberty, for it had been educated in a thorough school; the public institutions were brought to bear in that direction; public men thought alike on this vital point. Yes, to the North was given the stewardship of the estate, and she has fixed the institutions as the South has fixed the policy of the institutions of the country.

Now three-quarters of a century have passed. Should God call the North to judgment, what would be the account of her stewardship? "I gave you a continent to be dedicated to Liberty—Slavery was perishing from it—intelligence and freedom were growing. How have you administered? What have you done with it?"

Now what will the North say—what can be her account? Alas! Liberty is bankrupt—Slavery is rampant.

Do you try to creep out of it by saying "We have done away with it?" What have you done with the artillery God gave you to fight this great evil? Where are your books, your teachers, your ministers, your churches? *Where?* WEBER? I take part of the blame to myself and mourn over the sin and detinquency of the North as over my own sins. I love the North and I love every drop of Puritan blood the world ever saw, because Christ seems to have touched it and baptized it with his love.

Now there are more Slave States than in the early times. Where then were 400,000 slaves there are now 4,000,000. Where then was a traffic repressed, there is war and treason and sedition to re-open the traffic in slaves. No steward since God's sun shone on the earth ever had such an account to render as has the North. We have been very faithless and very wicked, and if the great treason should be consummated, and if two empires shall be established, one devoted to Slavery, our guilt will be very great. Let this temper our wrath and denunciation of the South.

But that is the material side of Slavery extension. There is something more. There has been a *radical change in the political opinions of the country.* Here we have stood in the plenitude of power, and have seen the change and increase of Slavery, and have allowed the doctrines of Liberty to go down—it is struck through and through with leprosy. To-day, if a vote of the people should be taken, I do not believe a fair majority would give any other doctrine of liberty than that *every man should be free for himself.*

How different from the Christian doctrine that *all* men should be free. The true doctrine is, I *must*, and others *shall* have liberty. But I doubt if you could get a popular vote on that side.

I am ashamed that the very pulpit has been so prostituted to teach heathen notions, and if it has, how can the public mind be expected to do differently?

Could GEORGE WASHINGTON, or the signers of the Declaration of Independence, live in Charleston now and say what they used to say?

Their lives would not be worth a day's lease.

Yet, why should we talk hard about the South—shall the schoolmaster blame the pupil who was committed to his care, and whom he himself has corrupted?

Nothing is so disreputable in high places as liberty. So recreant had we become that our venerable President saw fit, when the North, waking like a giant from a long sleep, roused itself and, like most new and zealous converts, pushed headlong into the thickest of the battle and dealt strong blows for freedom, to rebuke us and to say that all the trouble was caused by us and that the onus of all the sin should be borne by us.

So far detinquent have we become that the very centra and hope of expectation for humanity, the very fountain which springs from Christ's heart—Religion—has been polluted and turned aside.

It ill becomes any one to rail at others in his profession, and I have no railing accusations to make. But I forsake for the moment my profession, and stand *as a man among men.* When one professing to be ordained of God stands forth and teaches a religion which sanctions and sanctifies the barbarities of Slavery, then blessed be infidels! When the Bible can be made to teach that man may rightfully be bought and sold; that men, women and children are a legal tender in the market-place; that marriage is an impossibility; that a man is to be forbidden to read, to learn, or do anything but exist, and use the spade and the hoe, then I declare I will do by the Bible what Christ did by the Temple. If I can, I will *drive out* the profaners of its sacredness; if not, I will let it go to the desolating armies of its enemies.

That minister who preaches Slavery out of the Bible, is the *father of all infidels!* (Here, sudden and unexpected as a thunderbolt from a clear sky, burst out a spontaneous and most wonderful roll of applause, showing that Mr. BEECHER'S audience fully understood how to "polot the moral" which he had enunciated. Never did sentiment receive a more natural and hearty indorsement.)

The most intelligent men in Germany are the Infidel Democrats, who hate the Bible because despots stuff it down their mouths to stop their speech. The priests use it to build up tyrannies over them. If men will use the Bible so, it must be purged of them, or it will be whelmed under the storm which such use must raise.

A good hunter scorns a pigeon-roost. There is neither sport nor evidence of skill in firing at one. He prefers to find the reward of his skill and ingenuity in the open field, and would consider it shocking if he should catch a companion at such unsportsman-like work. But bad as this may be, there is something worse and more uncongenial to a man of brains. To seriously answer the sermoos which certain Doctors of Divinity preach, proving the correctness of Sla-very out of the Bible—why it would be buichery to notice them, and I'd as lief fire into a pigeon-roost as at them. [

which we are at present involved. Going, then, at once to the root of the whole matter, we shall find that there are false views very prevalent as to the origin of, and consequently as to the remedy for social evils. Social evils are supposed to result from defective legislation, or from a want of an harmonious adjustment of the relations of society. Very seldom does the statesman stop to reflect that they all have their origin in sin, and in the depravity of the human heart. And as a necessary consequence, he misses the true remedy, which is to be found only in that which saves man from sin, and purifies the heart. I do not mean, of course, that laws may not be defective, and that great good may not be done by their amendment. I do not propose that statesmen should become preachers of the gospel in order to remedy social evils. The true mission of the statesman is to form the best system of laws he can in the existing state of intelligence and virtue among the people. But what I do say is, that the reason why we have social evil s at all is because the heart of man is depraved, and the reason why we do not have less of them is because, instead of recognizing this fact, we rely too much upon what are called social reforms, and too little upon the renovating power of the gospel. The idea of social reform is a very popular one at the present day, and there is no end to the schemes for this purpose which are suggested. Some proceed upon the idea of the innate rectitude of human nature, and that we have only to allow it free development, and the result will be a perfect state of society. The holy name of Liberty is invoked to break off the shackles of restraint, and leave man in every respect perfectly untrammeled and free. Our feelings and sympathies are at first likely to be stirred by such principles as these. We have an innate love of freedom, which gives plausibility to such reasonings, until we find by bitter experience that they proceed upon a false idea of the constitution of the principles of our nature, and that too often man, when most free, is least to be trusted. Most men assent without qualification of the universality of freedom, and wish to assign all institutions [illegible] to conserve that result. But manifestly [illegible] to do wrong and to injure society is not de[illegible] and even this is the one which vast numbers [illegible] of the absence of restraint. The problem of [illegible] statesman is not to remove restraints, but to [illegible] just that amount of freedom from restraint [illegible] which the community may be trusted. For freedom is not, in itself, without qualification, a thing either safe or desirable. It is safe and desirable just so far as it is adapted in its degree to the intelligence and virtue of the people. And see the truth of what I say, when I ask you what would become of domestic ties and the interests of property if such ideas were fully [illegible] out and all the restraints on these points removed to-day! Is it not true, then, that freedom is safe for us only so far as we know what is right and have the disposition to practice it? And what I ask you comparatively to consider is this, that the Gospel of Jesus Christ furnishes the only method by which, through the sanctification of the heart, we can attain to a full knowledge of our duty and a practical desire to perform it. We may dismiss at once all schemes of social reform as false and delusive which are not based either directly or by implication upon the great fundamental facts of the depravity of man and his redemption through Christ.

Would that we might all feel more deeply the unspeakable importance of the Gospel of Christ as the great engine of reform and progress in our land! It is upon this point that God, we may be sure, would have us concentrate our efforts. Leaven the communities throughout the country with the life of the Gospel, and we need have no fear but that salutary reforms will speedily be made. Raise the tone of Christian character, and you may be sure that the votes of men will be right, and their various duties as citizens be faithfully and wisely discharged. With a deeper sense of Christian obligation will come a higher standard of the duties which devolve upon us as citizens; Christians will feel that in a Government like ours they cannot be absolved from the most serious responsibilities and obligations. It is because religion has been too much divorced from social reform, thus leaving it upon a merely human basis, that we have suffered so much from the corruption and maladministration of Government. One of the first duties of a Christian is to his country, and if he fails to discharge that by his acts and his influence as a citizen, he need not wonder if schemes of reform which have no religious basis become the order of the day, and work themselves out to their results. A practical, large-hearted Christian patriotism is emphatically what is needed now, in the settlement of existing difficulties.

But social reforms must not only rest upon a Christian basis, but they must be prosecuted in a Christian spirit. Reforms, it is true, are brought about at the point of the bayonet and by the keen edge of the sword. This is sometimes unavoidable, but I believe that in most cases the most powerful instrument is firmness of principle, united with meekness and a spirit of love. I am competled to admit—for I must be just and true to all concerned—that such spirit has been conspicuously deficient in our method of treating the questions of the day, and particularly that great question upon which we are a nation divided. I do not speak of this as a justification of the course pursued by a portion of the South. It furnishes no such justification. I only speak of it to draw attention to the fact that even a great principle will, as a general thing, be unsuccessfully maintained, if it is maintained in an unchristian spirit. Let me not be understood as saying, however, that the principle of hostility to Slavery has been maintained universally at the North in an unchristian spirit. Too exceptions are most numerous of those who are conscientiously opposed to Slavery, and desire that it should cease whenever and wherever it can safely be brought to an end, who nevertheless gratefully recognize the Christian character of the South; and, while firmly holding and expressing their own views as occasion may require, do it without bitterness, and in a spirit of homility and love. But certainly the most prominent aspect of the controversy has been that of bitterness and hatred, and its fruits are such as might reasonably be expected.

In considering this portion of my subject it may be well, perhaps, to say something in reference to the position of the pulpit in regard to questions of social reform. I consider no subject which relates to the moral welfare of man as inappropriate in the pulpit, and the preacher of the Gospel cannot be indifferent to the progress of great measures of reform. The only question is, how he may best promote the object which he has in view. Moral subjects fall under two heads; those which relate to absolute truth, and those which relate to matters of opinion. In dealing with the first, the preacher speaks with authority. In dealing with the second, he commands only the attention and respect which his skill and power may excite. He attracts present interest but loses in permanent influence. When we reflect, therefore, that by enforcing absolute truth he is all the time entightening conscience and raising the tone of Christian character, and thus preparing men to act more wisely and justly as citizens, it must appear desirable, for the very purpose of promoting great reforms, that he should confine himself to the proclamation of what is revealed in God's word as true; and then, when in some crisis like the present the influence of the pulpit is needed to be brought to bear directly upon the issues at stake, he can speak with something of authority, as one disconnected from the interests of party, and the disturbing influence of partisan strife, and claim that he speaks only in the interest of righteousness and truth. God will finally establish on earth a kingdom in which justice and holiness shall prevail, and there are indications that this nation, if she is true to herself, may be permitted to aid powerfully in accomplishing this result. But there is no such thing, we may be sure, in this respect, as manifest and irresistible destiny. God will make use of us only as we subserve his purposes. He can delay the fulfillment of designs which, but for our wickedness, he might speedily have performed. There is an old Greek proverb, full of truth—"The mills of the gods grind slowly," and St. Augustine beautifully expresses a similar idea when he says: "God is patient, because he is eternal." God is ready to give us a glorious destiny in carrying out a noble system of Christian progress and reform, but if we strive to accomplish it by methods of our own, and in ways of our own devising, He will take it from us and leave us to reap the inevitable effects of our folly and guilt. Yea, though He tenderly loved and guided our fathers and blessed the work of their hand," He will bruise us with a rod of iron, he will dash us in pieces like a potter's vessel."

We have thus considered certain moral hindrances to the fulfillment of our destiny as a nation, and have seen how they have contributed to involve us in the difficulties and dangers by which we are now beset. It is too late to change anything, on either side, which has been done in the past. We may summon ourselves to the performance of duties in the future. It is that we may be led to do God's will, as a nation, hereafter, that we have been called together to-day. We come to confess our sins, to wonder at our ingratitude when we remember the unexampled blessings which God has conferred upon us, and to implore him to avert the judgments which seem about to burst over our heads. This is a time when it will be well for us seriously to examine our hearts, and find out whether the motives by which we are influenced, in this respect, are such as will be pleasing to God, and dispose Him to listen favorably to our supplications. Why is it that we wish this Union to be preserved? Is it that our national pride may be gratified? Is it because it furnishes us with conveniences for amassing wealth? Is it because we fear that, in the hurricane and earthquake of civil war, our possessions will be wrecked? If we have no higher motives than these; or if these are most prominent in our hearts, our prayers, this day, have prevailed little with God. He wishes to see us filled with solicitude for the interests of truth and holiness,—fearing lest wickedness should mightily prevail,—and striving with the whole energy of our being for the building up of Christ's kingdom of peace and righteousness in this ruined world. It is in that spirit alone that we can acceptably pray that our beloved Union may be preserved.

If such is our spirit, it will not be difficult for us to define the position which we, as Christians, should be willing to take in the settlement of these difficulties. For this is no subject with which we have nothing to do. Every citizen should endeavor to have an enlightened view of it, and thus help to make up that public opinion by which the whole question must finally be decided.

If we have a disposition to think fairly and decide justly in this matter, we are bound to endeavor, as far as possible with our Northern prepossessions, to understand and appreciate the view which, in the South, is taken of this subject. Such an endeavor would [illegible], perhaps, to more kindly and charitable feelings on our part, and aid a favorable solution of the difficulty. I see no reason to change the ground taken [illegible] on Thanksgiving Day,—that the exigency demands the fulfillment, on our part, of all our constitutional obligations, as interpreted by the constitutional tribunal, and in a frank and generous spirit towards the South. I say the exigency demands,—I mean, rather, that independently of any exigency, honor and duty demand it. This we are bound to do—no less, [illegible] more. Other concessions, if they are to be made, [illegible] to be made, not because they are due as a right, [illegible] are to be granted as a favor. The South has a claim to the fulfillment of constitutional obligations, and to a kind and fraternal treatment. She has no other claim than this. The South should be ashamed to ask [illegible] unmanly concessions, any sacrifice of principle on the part of the North, any giving up of the inalienable rights of free speech and a free Press, and the North should be ashamed to yield any such concessions if they are required. No pride of consistency should prevent the North from doing what is just and right, even should it force her to retrace her steps. The South should not hesitate to acknowledge that in the heat of passion she had acted indiscreetly, and so return gladly to her duty and allegiance.

There is one favorable feature in this case, which facilitates the settlement of this difficulty, and that is, that the questions to be settled relate to the construction to be put upon our constitutional obligations. This may relieve the case very much in the view of that large class of persons at the North embracing, as it does, many men of the highest intelligence and piety, who regard Slavery in and of itself as a sin. The North is free of all responsibility in reference to Slavery wherever it is permitted by the Constitution; and when that is once settled, the South has no reason to complain, and the conscience of the North remains undisturbed.

But one thing should be distinctly understood by those who wish to involve the entire South in the attitude of rebellion, and that is that it will not do to presume too far upon the peaceful temper and forbearance of the other portions of the Republic. We should pray this day that we may be ready to do everything that God would approve, to avert the miseries of civil war. But there is a point beyond which God, we reverently believe, would not let us go. The cause of peace itself will not permit us to consent to the forcible disruption of this Union. We lose all our power and influence for good when we permit that. There is a clear understanding here of the unspeakable horrors of civil war. We dread it and shrink from it more than it is possible to express. No act which can in honor and justice be done to prevent it, shall be left undone. But we know no fear, and if the issue is forced upon us, by an imperative duty which we cannot resist, we shall meet it in bitter tears for our distracted country, but with a calm and solemn sternness, as of those who unsheath the sword for the defence of their firesides and for the cause of God.

But, oh no! it cannot, cannot be. It is too unnatural to be contemplated for a moment. Are we not one people, inhabiting one vast and glorious territory, the most magnificent heritage of any nation on earth? Does not Nature herself in a thousand tones counsel us to peace? Do not the sweet birds wing their way each year from North to South, and from South to North, and warble in the quiet morning their peaceful notes? Do not our majestic rivers kiss peacefully each sister State as they flow gently by on their calm progress to the sea? Do not the same vast ranges of mountains stand as giant guardians, and bow their hoary heads in benedictions of peace over the whole land? Does not the old ocean himself, which since creation's morning has dashed upon these shores, and who brought here upon its bosom the old colonies of Plymouth and Jamestown, now moan and sigh and shed his briny tears upon the rocks of every State from Florida to Maine? Does not the far distant surge of the Pacific come booming over the mountain and desert, and calm our angry and impassioned hearts? Are we not still brethren? Does not one great Christian heart still throb throughout the land? And shall we now, in the very season when we commemorate the coming of the Prince of peace, at whose advent the conflicts of the world were hushed to rest—shall we take up the sword, brother against brother, and bathe the land which our fathers consecrated to Christ with blood which will, like that of Abel, cry terribly for vengeance from the ground?

It cannot, shall not come, unless God has already cast us off and will not hear our prayer; for we will lift up our supplications to Him—we will confess our sins—we will beg to be delivered from pride and prejudice, and selfishness, and to have our patriotism sanctified by the pure spirit of religion; and thus earnestly desiring that peace and righteousness may here prevail, the blessed kingdom of God will not be taken from us, but will be our heritage and the heritage of our children, and of our children's children, to the latest generation.

REV. DR. CANFIELD'S DISCOURSE.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES.

Rev. Dr. CANFIELD preached a discourse in his Church in Brooklyn, from the following text:

"The nation and the kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish: yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted."—ISAIAH lx., 12.

How strikingly is this solemn declaration verified by the history of the past? The fulfillment of the prediction will be equally true in all coming time. Reason alone forbids the belief that the declaration of the text can ever be falsified. Our nature and the circumstances in which that nature is developed and exercised make it impossible that it should be otherwise. Nations are but the aggregate of the individuals who compose them. What God requires of one in his individual capacity he demands of the whole in their associated character. He requires each accountable being to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God, to look for honor in honoring him, and for prosperity in seeking his blessing. He makes the same requisitions of nations, and in case of disobedience is sure to visit with punishment. The law which governs nations is as inevitable as the law of gravity. This is written in the plainest language all over the history of the world. As nations have no existence as such in another world their retributions must be meted out and suffered in this. The wisdom, the justice and the perfection of God's government are strikingly illustrated in the fact that the great fundamental laws of our humanity and of our social being execute their own penalty when violated, vindicate themselves as certainly as any law of the physical universe. Their constant, because their *natural* tendency, is to punish wrong and reward the right. Up to a certain point we may appear to escape, in some instances, the results of our wrongdoing, but the appearance is always a delusion. Sin against God or man is always the seed of sorrow. The harvest may, in a measure, be gathered at the very time of sowing, or an interval may be allowed, to enable it to mature its results, and present them at once, with awfully accumulated force, and in the most crushing and destructive form. As in the individual human system, so in the great body politic, vices cut its sinews—injustice and impiety dig its grave. Under the just and inevitable operation of these great laws of our nature and of God, we find ourselves to-day involved in commercial disorder and treasonable guilt, excited and inflamed by plans and movements for civil revolt, threatened with fratricidal war, and in one portion of the country panic-struck and appalled by fears of a servile insurrection, whose horrors no imagination could conceive. We look upon all this to-day and see in it all the fulfillment of God's word and truth: "The nation and the kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted."

We have been considering the history and the lessons of the Roman State; let us turn for one moment to our own nation, and see how these lessons may be applied here. As a nation we have all the material elements of greatness and wealth. We have a domain which extends across the Continent from ocean to ocean, and embraces all of its territory that is of great value as a source of national power or wealth. Its boundless prairies, and vast valleys and hill-sides, are fal with the undisturbed deposits of ages, enabling us to feed the world. Its mountains and many of its plains are stuffed with coal, iron, and every variety of mineral substance. Thirty thousand miles of railroads bind it together as with bands of iron, on which are constantly seen cars freighted with life and wealth, flying over our prairies, shooting across our rivers, panting up the sides and piercing through the hearts of the mountains; and a hundred rivers, laden with commerce, whitened with sail, or bearing vessels propelled like living beings by a power within themselves, as it were, fold and clasp all in their long and shining arms. Universal health blesses the more than the thirty millions of people who enjoy these material advantages. The labors of the husbandman are crowned with such an abundance of the fruits of the earth that we have not the room in which to bestow it nor the means of conveying its excess to other lands in want. The world all around us are our debtors. The oppressed in other lands are turning to us with instinctive longings, and the oppressors are regarding our example and our prosperity with instinctive dread. We have no thousand years of history, trailing their glories and their glooms, presenting their associations, their prejudices, and their forms of thought and feeling, to throw such strong lights and shadows upon truths, and practical questions as to bewilder and deceive us. We are placed in an elevated position, as it were, between the old worlds, to profit by their example, and reflect back upon both a highly advanced Christian civilization. A common necessity and allegiance to the Word of God, which declares that he has made of one blood all the nations that dwell on the face of the earth—has made us all equals. We are homogeneous in ancestry, in language, literature, in moral and intellectual training, and in elements of personal character. We are interlaced by ties of kindred and a community of interests, at every point. We are a Christian people, among the foremost in art, education, civilization and commerce. We are proud of our Government and conscious of the greatness of the blessings which as a rich heritage have been transmitted to us from our fathers. There never was a nation of such power and promise cemented by so many bonds. There never was a nation so likely to achieve a glorious and a prolonged history—to human judgment so likely to march majestically and triumphantly forward to its high and commanding destiny, in a spirit of affectionate and fraternal concord. But what in the place of all this is, at this moment, presented to the view? I have no heart to dwell upon the humiliating and disgraceful picture, nor to look forward to the desolating and fiery tides of woe and misery and death which seem almost ready to be poured through all the channels and currents of public, social and domestic intercourse. I do not desire to inflame to any extent the public mind. I would much prefer to aid in calming it, but I am forced, commanded by a voice to which would not be heedless, to call your special attention to these circumstances to-day, and to ask what of all this is the cause? A general answer would be human infirmity, and sin. If I am asked whose sin? my answer is, in various degrees the sins of all classes and sections, sins of our ancestors as well as of their children. Our material prosperity has become our snare. We have grown rich and powerful with unexampled strides, and at the same time we have grown boastful, proud, insolent, selfish, and practically atheistic. I might present an appalling catalogue of vices that stalk unblushingly through the land, unrestrained by law and almost unnoticed by public opinion. Many of our legislative bodies, State and municipal, have long been by-words of venality and corruption. An unprincipled but powerful Press devotes itself to the cherishing of party and sectional animosities, fostering prejudices and feeding its readers seven days of the week on perversions, exaggerations and falsehoods. The General Government partakes of and spreads the contagion. Injustice, lust of power and conquest, piracy and robbery, are exhibited in marauding expeditions into feeble sister States in Central America, Paraguay, and into Cuba, abetted or winked at by our Central Government, or practiced by the Government itself, as in the late unholy war with Mexico. Corruption in all quarters grows apace. Party intrigues and party rancor encourage and use it, and are in turn aggravated by it. The public mind and morals become debauched. The most unscrupulous political jugglers, notorious ruffians, deliberate murderers, men who by common consent are banished from all decent and virtuous society, are exalted to the highest posts of honor and responsibility. The public treasure becomes the great object of attraction. Multitudes live by plundering it under some of the *forms* of law, and many by open robbery. There is surely enough in this imperfect and feeble picture of our national guilt to make us shudder, (in view of the prediction of the text,) but this is not all. These elements of demoralization and death are heightened by circumstances which never should have been associated with our national politics.

The system of African Slavery, fastened upon the country during its Colonial existence, was at first limited in extent and unprofitable at the North, and soon after the Revolution was confined to the other section of the Union. When the Constitution was adopted, it was, in all sections, generally deprecated as an evil, but one so complex in its character and relations, that any immediate practical remedy for it was felt to be beyond the reach of human wisdom to devise. They could only adopt some measures which looked to its final removal, under the Providence of God, and leave the mode of its accomplishment to the future. Contrary to this expectation it has spread. Louisiana, Missouri, Florida, Arkansas, and Texas have been added to its domain. It has proved for the present, in respect to some material interests, profitable. Manufactories and commerce at the North, the slave trade in some of the Middle, and planting in the Southern and Gulf States, have thrived under it. The same Government has fostered two social systems—one characterized by contempt, the other by respect for labor—two civilizations, based upon not only diverse but antagonistic principles. The predominant sentiment of one section is that the peculiar institution, which underlies the social system of the other, and which they latterly claim to be Divine, beneficent and the only perfect social condition, is a political evil, a social wrong, and, in the long run, will prove to be an economical blunder,—a system which makes it a felony to teach a fellow man to read, denies to him the rights of property, ignores the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, and the duties and rights growing out of these relations, is founded in injustice, and works mischief to the oppressor as well as to the oppressed. A system which abstracts from 4,000,000 of human beings, all the attributes of humanity that can be reached and affected by human legislation, they still regard as an evil whose extension, where they are responsible for it, they are bound to resist. They claim no right, they have no purpose or desire to interfere with it where it is already established by law. If the question were this day at their disposal, the overwhelming public sentiment of the North would forbid any interference with it. They are happy to be rid of it—they are desirous of leaving it unmolested where it is—and they only ask not to be made responsible for its extension—its nationalization. It was impossible that the demagogues and unprincipled political adventurers who swarm all over the land—North as well as South—should fail to see in this question an element of immense political power. The Constitution had wisely banished it from national politics. The South were amply protected in their rights, and the North had no control over it. The duty and the interest of all were to leave it where it belonged, and was best understood. But this would sacrifice the very capital on which politicians in both sections trade. No other issue of such magnitude could be raised. None could so readily or so thoroughly inflame and agitate the public mind, and for more than thirty years, by one adroit manœuvre after another, this has been the question that in some form has furnished the hobbies on which men have ridden into place and office. All our filibustering, as it is called, whether on paper and on a large scale as at Ostend, or our inglorious invasions actually undertaken, our Mexican war, our acquisition of Territories by conquest or purchase, for more than thirty years have grown out of the ceaseless agitation of this question. The issues have been presented in various forms to perpetuate party power, or receive party triumphs.

How many times within the memory of many who hear me have we been told that at last the question is dead and buried; but in every instance, in the midst of our congratulations, the hateful form ta again thrust before our eyes in some new shape by some new aspirant, to be wrangled over and settled anew, until at last, in the midst of general political degeneracy, ambition and corruption, a small State, whose entire white population is about equal to that of our city, threatens to plunge the whole country into the horrors of civil revolution because an immense majority holds *opinions* unlike theirs in regard to this question, and have elected to the Presidency a man that represents their views—the views of the Fathers of the Republic both North and South. On an apprehension of what *may* happen, based on a total misapprehension of what any one who will ever be in power will desire to do, the masses follow their ambitious and disappointed leaders. Misrepresentations, systematically made through all the organs of detraction and abuse, have done their work. Section is arrayed against section. Blind passion takes the place of reason. Alienation, estrangement, enmity, are the result in a million cases, where, if views could be calmly compared and hearts fully understood, all would be mutual love and helping. Sin in various forms has been spreading and growing over the nation like a fungus, loosening all its joints, and, as it were, preparing it to fall in pieces. The Government itself seems to be at once the abettor and the victim of treason and robbery. And to-day we stand on the verge, not only of dismemberment and dissolution, but confronting all the horrors of a civil war. Nothing but an Omnipotent arm stretched out with great power to order the unruly wills and passions of sinful men can avert it. An excited multitude are beyond the control of reason. Ambition, interest, revenge, disappointment, rouse up the ever-watchful passions within us. The trumpet sounds to arms, and its notes thrill through all the kindling frame, the surpassing pomp of martial array glitters before us to dazzle the senses and madden the soul; the rapture of the strife burns in our bosom; the false and emulous love of a glory which should be our shame, hurries us forward into the field, where death gathers his great harvest, and havoc lords it over the smoke and clash of battle. Like the race horse without bridle or rider, with streaming ribbons on his head and bells with jagged points over his back, who might stand still, but, the bugles sound, the throng shouts, he moves, the bells jingle in his ears, the points prick his flesh, and he dashes forward in the race for life or death, self-spurred and self-impelled, so we in all the wars that have convulsed the world are the self-immolated victims of our own headlong passions and unreasoning animal instincts, like the rider of this wild excitement and profligate notions of *popular rights* have sprung up and spread, which are false and dangerous. *The people* have a right to do as they please, and whatever they please to do is right. It seems to be forgotten that political *rights* imply political *obligations*. It is God's law and the necessity of man's nature that man should exist in society. This involves a State—that is, a community in which justice and social order are maintained. Government is the powers of the State organized, embodied and put in action, and the *form* of government is the mode in which this is done.

Society has the *natural right* to select their *form* of government, and the people are under an *obligation* to select that form which will best secure the ends of government. This the people of this country have done in defining and distributing the powers of the State in the Constitution. *That*, and not mere popular will, is now the supreme law of the land. To this Constitution at this moment we all owe an allegiance, as loyal and as profound, as was ever claimed for the divine right of kings. No State has any political rights but those that are allowed therein. The *idea* of the State with us is: all the people acting under and according to the Constitution. A pure Democracy, like that of Athens, where all the people acted *without* a Constitution, is a totally different thing. These are the simplest elements of our political science, but in the face of this there is a blind feeling, widely prevalent, that the will of the majority, however expressed, ought to be law—that the voice of the people is the voice of God. The tendency of these practices and theories is to make popular will overbear all moral considerations and constitutional limitations. It is seen in all sections of the country. From the days of PATRICK to the present time, there never was a country which furnished such an unbounded scope for the demagogue as this, and there never has been a land so cursed with the tribe as we have been. From the Presses which they control, the people seldom hear the truth. The blind and bitter spirit of party is continually stimulated by provocatives addressed to the ignorance, the prejudices and violent passions of the people. This tendency to Democratic absolutism, the worst form in which it is known, the most pervading and the least conscientious. The *forms* of the Roman Republic—its Senate, its Tribunes, and its Consuls remained for ages after all the powers of the State had passed into the hands of an absolute executive, supported by pretorian guards. Our only safety lies in the prevalence of sound constitutional opinions, a true spirit of loyalty, a genuine reverence for law and order, and as the basis of all an enlightened pervading public virtue. Free governments have immense power over the morals of the nations. Where violence, licentiousness, falsehood, gross misrepresentation for party purposes, are seen in our elections, in the party Press, and even in our halls of legislation—National, State and Municipal—it must tend to eat out of the heart of the people all loyalty—all reverence for justice, law and public order. Will any one say that the increasing corruption, and bribery, and robbery, and lawless violence that are seen in high places, and the comparative apathy with which they are looked upon and forgotten, ought not to startle us? When political corruption becomes an organized element in the political action of a nation, it cannot fail to corrupt the private morals of the people. I do not say that this is the case here; but we have certainly, within the last few years—especially within the last ten months—had startling developments enough to overwhelm us with shame, and fill us with horror.

There is nothing in the human nature of the Nineteenth Century—there is no charm in the frame of our Government—which can insure us against the fate of other nations. Our true wisdom is to neither despise nor exaggerate our dangers, but to extend and quicken all those influences which can and *will* secure the permanent welfare and the glory of the nation. Our institutions in themselves have no intrinsic power to make us wise, and good and happy. Riches, knowledge, power—all these together cannot do it. Nothing but large and liberal views of public policy, and the general diffusion of that moral integrity and Christian spirit which enables us to see what is duty and faithfully to perform it, can save us. Let us do all in our power to check the overflowing tide of licentiousness and vice which is bearing our most precious blessings to destruction. Let us ask ourselves what we can do towards eradicating this spirit of self-dependence, this forgetfulness of God, this practical Atheism, this root from which all our dangers and evils flow. Let us begin with ourselves. If the people are reformed thoroughly and radically in heart by the grace of God, the autocrat of public opinion will be enlightened, and our institutions, civil and religious, be placed firmly on a basis of permanence, equity and truth. What events the future may reveal, we are not permitted to know. The changes that have taken place in the civilized world within the last few years are doubtless precursors of others still more important. Many of the signs of the times are truly portentous. Our only hope and help is in God, to whom we would flee for succor and for guidance. The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. He can make even the wrath of man praise him, and restrain the remainder. While we mourn over our own sinfulness, and over that of the nation, and implore Almighty God in his mercy not to deal with us after our sins, nor reward us according to our iniquities, but in the midst of wrath to remember mercy, let us remember his promise to his children—that for them all things shall work together for good. Let us discharge faithfully every personal and relative duty, and leave all to Him, and then, even in the greatest extremity, we can say, God is our refuge and strength—a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed and the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. The Lord of Hosts is with us—the God of Jacob is our refuge.

REV. DR. RAPHALL'S DISCOURSE.

HIS OPINION OF SLAVERY AND OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Rev. Dr. RAPHALL delivered a discourse in the Synagogue, in Greene-street, yesterday. His text was the 5th and 6th verses of the 3d Chapter of Jonah. He commenced by saying: We meet here this day under circumstances not unlike those described in my text. Not many weeks ago, on the invitation of the Governor of this State, we joined in thanksgiving for the manifold mercies the Lord had vouchsafed to bestow upon us during the past year. But "coming events cast their shadows before," and our thanks were tinctured by the foreboding of danger impending over our country. The evil we then dreaded has now come home to us. As the cry of the prophet, "Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown," alarmed that people, so the proclamation, "the Union is dissolved," has startled the inhabitants of the United States. The President—the chief Officer, placed at the helm to guide the vessel of the Commonwealth on its course—stands aghast at the signs of the times. He sees the black clouds gathering overhead, he hears the fierce howl of the tornado, and the hoarse roar of the breakers all around him. An aged man, his great experience has taught him that "man's extremity is God's opportunity;" and conscious of his own inability to weather the storm without help from on high, he calls upon every individual "to feel a personal responsibility towards God," even as the King of Nineveh desired all persons "to cry unto God with all their strength"—and if is in compliance with this call of the Chief Magistrate of these United States that we, like the many millions of our fellow-citizens, devote this day to public prayer and humiliation. The President, more polished though less plain spoken than the King of Nineveh, does not in direct terms require every one to turn from his "evil way, and from the violence that is in their hands." But to me these two expressions seem in a most signal manner to describe our difficulty, and to apply to the actual condition of things both North and South. The "violence in their hands" is the great reproach we must address to the sturdy fire-eater who in the hearing of an indignant world proclaims "Cotton is King." King indeed, and a most righteous and merciful one, no doubt, in his own conceit; since he only tars and feathers the wretches who fall in his power, and whom he suspects of not being sufficiently loyal and obedient to his sovereignty. And the "evil of his ways" is the reproach we must address to the sleek rhetorician who in the hearing of a God-fearing world declares "Thought is King." King indeed, and a most mighty and magnanimous one, no doubt, in his own conceit; all-powerful to foment and augment the strife, though powerless to allay. Of all the fallacies coined in the North, the arrogant assertion that "Thought is King" is the very last with which, at this present crisis, the patience of a redeeming people should have been abused. For, in fact, the material greatness of the United States seems to have completely outgrown the grasp of our most gifted minds: so that urgent as is our need, pressing as is the occasion, no man or set of men have yet come forward capable of rising above the narrow horizon of sectional influences and prejudices, and with views enlightened, just and beneficent to embrace the entirety of the Union and to secure its prosperity and preservation. No, my friends, "Cotton" is not King, and "Human thought" is not King. *Adonai Melok.* The Lord alone is King! *Umalkootho bakol mashala*, and His royalty reigneth over all. This very day of humiliation and of prayer,—what is it but the recognition of His supremacy, the confession of His power and of our own weakness, the supplication which our distress addresses to His mercy? But in order that these supplications may be graciously received, that His supreme protection may be vouchsafed unto our County, it is necessary that we should begin as the people of Nineveh did; we must "believe in God." And when I say "we," I do not mean merely us handful of peaceable Union loving Hebrews, but I mean the whole of the people throughout the United States, the President and his Cabinet, the President elect and his advisers, the leaders of public opinion North and South. If they truly and honestly desire to save our country, let them believe in God and in His Holy Word; and then when the authority of the Constitution is to be set aside for a higher Law, they will be able to appeal to the highest Law of all, the revealed Law and Word of God, which affords its supreme sanction to the Constitution. After saying that there could be no doubt that the origin of the present quarrel between the two great sections of the Commonwealth was the difference of opinion respecting slaveholding, he placed the subject of his investigation under the three following heads:

1st. How far back can we trace the existence of slavery?

2d. Is slaveholding condemned as a sin in Sacred Scripture?

3d. What was the condition of the slave in Biblical times, and among the Hebrews; and saying with our Father Jacob "for Thy help, I hope, O, Lord!" I proceed to examine the question, how far back can we trace the existence of slavery?

In relation to the first he said it was evident that Noah's acquaintance with the word "Slave," and the nature of Slavery must date from before the Flood, and existed in his memory only until the crime of Ham called it forth. And he felt justified, when tracing Slavery as far back as it could be traced, in arriving at the conclusion that next to the domestic relations of husband and wife, parents and children, the oldest relation of society with which we are acquainted was that of master and slave. After having considered briefly the Bible history of Slavery, and remarking that Noah, while blessing his other sons, did not bestow any upon Ham, but, instead thereof, a bitter curse against his descendants, which to this day remained a fact which could not be gainsayed—that in his own native home, and generally throughout the world, the negro is, indeed, the meanest of slaves—he passed to a consideration of whether slaveholding is condemned as a sin in sacred Scripture, and said: How this question can at all arise in the mind of any man that has received a religious education, and is acquainted with the history of the Bible, is a phenomenon I cannot explain to myself, and which fifty years ago no man dreamed of. But we live in times when we must not be surprised at anything. Last Sunday an eminent preacher is reported to have declared from the pulpit "that the Old Testament requirements served their purpose during the physical and social development of mankind, and were rendered no longer necessary now when we were to be guided by the superior doctrines of the New in the moral instruction of the race." I had always thought that in the "moral instruction of the race" the requirements of Jewish Scriptures and Christian Scriptures were identically the same; that to abstain from murder, theft, adultery, that "to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God," were "requirements" equally imperative in the one course of instruction as in the other. But it appears I was mistaken. "We have altered all that now," says this eminent divine, after the high example of MOLIERE'S physician, whose new theory removed the heart from the left side of the human body to the right. But when I remember, that the new refers to a period of which you all, though no very aged men, witnessed, the rise; when, moreover, I remember that the "we" the Rev. preacher speaks of, is limited to a few impulsive declaimers, gifted with great zeal but little knowledge; more eloquent than learned; better able to excite our passions than to satisfy our reason; and when, lastly, I remember the scorn with which Sacred Scripture (Dent., xxxii., 18) speaks of "new-fangled notions, lately sprung up which your fathers esteemed not;" when I consider all this, I think you and I had rather continue to take our "requirements for moral instruction" from Moses and the Prophets than from the eloquent preacher of Brooklyn. But as that reverend gentleman takes a lead among those who most loudly and most vehemently denounce slaveholding as a sin, I wished to convince myself whether he had any Scripture warranty for so doing; and whether such denunciation was one of those "requirements for moral instruction" advanced by the New Testament. I have accordingly examined the various books of Christian Scripture, and find that they afford the reverend gentleman and his compeers no authority whatever for his and their declamations. The New Testament no where, directly or indirectly, condemns slaveholding—which indeed is proved by the universal practice of all Christian nations during many centuries. Receiving Slavery as one of the conditions of society, the New Testament nowhere interferes with or contradicts the slave code of Moses; it even preserves a letter written by one of the most eminent Christian teachers to a slave-owner on sending back to him his runaway slave.

The Rev. Dr. then referred to the recognition of Slavery in the ten commandments, and said, I would therefore ask the Rev. gentleman of Brooklyn and his compeers: "How dare you, in the face of the sanction and protection afforded to slave property in the ten commandments—how dare you denounce slaveholding as a sin? When you remember that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Job—the men with whom the Almighty conversed, with whose names He emphatically connects His own most holy name, and to whom He vouchsafed to give the character of 'perfect, upright, fearing God and eschewing evil'—(Job i, 8)—that all these men were slaveholders, does it strike you that you are guilty of something very little short of blasphemy? And if you answer me, 'O, in their time slaveholding was lawful, but now it has become a sin,' I, in my turn, ask you, 'when and by what authority you draw the line?' Tell us the precise time when slaveholding ceased to be permitted, and became sinful?" When we remember the mischief which this inventing a new sin, not known to the Bible, is causing; how it has exasperated the feelings of the South, and alarmed the conscience of the North, to a degree that men who should be brothers are on the point of imbruing their hands in each other's blood, are we not entitled to ask the Rev. preacher of Brooklyn, "What right have you to insult and exasperate thousands of God-fearing, law-abiding citizens, whose moral worth and patriotism, whose purity of conscience and of life, are fully equal to your own? What right have you to place yonder grey-headed philanthropist on a level with a murderer, or yonder virtuous mother of a family on a line with an adulteress, or yonder honorable and honest man in one rank with a thief, and all this solely because they exercise a right which your own fathers and progenitors, during many generations, held and exercised without reproach or compunction. You profess to frame your "moral instruction of the race" according to the "requirements" of the New Testament—but, tell us where and by whom it was said, "Whosoever shall say to his neighbor *Raca* (worthless sinner) shall be in danger of the Council; but whosoever shall say thou fool, shall be in danger of the judgment."

My friends, I find, and I am sorry to find, that I am delivering a Pro-Slavery discourse. I am no friend to Slavery in the abstract, and still less friendly to the practical workings of Slavery. But I stand here as a teacher in Israel; not to place before you my own feelings and opinions, but to propound to you the Word of God, the Bible view of Slavery. With a due sense of my responsibility, I must state to you the truth and nothing but the truth, however unpalatable or unpopular that truth may be. He then considered at some length the condition of the slave in Biblical times and among the Hebrews, and concluded as follows: "The result to which the Bible view of Slavery leads us—first, that Slavery has existed since the earliest time; second, that slaveholding is no sin, and that slave property is expressly placed under the protection of the ten commandments; third, that the slave is a person and has rights not conflicting with the lawful exercise of the rights of his owner. If our Northern fellow-citizens, content with following the word of God, would not insist on being "righteous overmuch," or denouncing "Sin" which the Bible knows not, but which is plainly taught by the precepts of men—they would entertain more equity and less ill-feeling towards their Southern brethren. And if our Southern fellow-citizens would adopt the Bible view of Slavery and discard that heathen slave code, which permits a few bad men to indulge in an abuse of power that throws a stigma and disgrace on the whole body of slaveholders. If both North and South would do what is right, then "God would see their works, and that they turned from the evil of their ways," and in their case as in that of the people of Nineveh, would mercifully avert the impending evil, for with Him alone is the power to do so. Therefore, LET US PRAY."

SERMON OF REV. J. P. THOMPSON.

THE FOLLIES AND SINS OF THE TIMES.

The Fast-day services at the Broadway Tabernacle consisted of a prayer-meeting in the afternoon in the chapel and public services in the church in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 5 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive one extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—RAREY'S LECTURE ON HORSE-TAMING. Evening—THE ZOUAVES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—NICHOLAS NICKLEBY—THE CONJUGAL LESSON—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NOBDY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—CATARACT OF THE GANGES—MAD ANTONY WAYNE—THE FRISKY COBBLER.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SAM COWELL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A TALENTED COMPANY.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

To ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND'S four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Warlike movements are still reported in the Southern States. A telegram from Mobile announces the seizure of the United States Arsenal at that place, in which were stored fifteen hundred barrels of powder, three hundred thousand rounds of musket cartridges, and other munitions of war, but only six stand of arms. It was also rumored that Fort Morgan had been taken possession of. Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, was occupied by the Georgian forces on the 2d inst., by order of the Governor. It appears also that the United States revenue cutter *Dolphin* was seized at that port, but that Gov. BROWN subsequently ordered her restoration to the Government. The dispatch published yesterday, relative to the besieging of Fort Sumter, as was expected, turns out to have been an exaggeration. A telegram from Charleston reports all quiet there. Meantime, another proof that the Administration, whatever may have been its course heretofore, now intends to enforce the Federal laws, is to be found in an order yesterday promulgated at Fort Leavenworth, as coming from Gen. SCOTT, that all the available forces at that post must hold themselves in readiness to move to Fort McHenry at a moment's warning.

The National Fast Day, appointed by the President, and accordingly recommended by the Governor of this State, was yesterday observed in this City by an almost universal cessation of business, and otherwise in the most becoming manner. Nearly all the churches of the various denominations were opened, and were well filled, and in most instances crowded. Reports of some of the discourses preached on this interesting occasion appear elsewhere in our columns. In Brooklyn the day was very generally observed, many of the churches met in the morning for prayer and meditation, and there was also a large Union Prayer-Meeting at the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-street, at which Rev. Drs. STORRS, COX, ELLS, ROBINSON, and others, made short addresses and invoked the Divine interference. We give reports of the sermons delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Rev. Dr. CANFIELD. At Mr. BRECHER'S church an immense congregation was convened, and Rev. Mr. CUYLER participated in the services. In Jersey City the day was also very generally observed. Services were held in several of the churches, and were largely attended.

Matters in Washington yesterday were rather dull—Congress not being in session, and the day being generally observed in accordance with the recommendations of the President. The most important item of news is in reference to the efforts of the Government to obtain and retain a proper respect for the Federal laws and Federal authority at Charleston. It is intimated that should the Senate confirm the nomination of Mr. MCINTYRE to the Collectorship, he will, instead of going on board a man-of-war, proceed direct to Charleston, and endeavor to perform his duty on shore. The President, it is thought, will nominate a Marshal for the District to accompany the Collector. No further developments relative to the plot for the seizure of the Capital have reached us.

The Republican members of the House, to the number of ninety, held an important caucus last night, at which a proposition made by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, that the Republicans should discourage all discussion of the political crisis, and devote themselves altogether to the passage of the appropriation bills and other necessary legislation, was adopted. A resolution was also adopted which pledges each Republican delegation to see that its members are regularly present in the House, to be ready for any emergency. The rest of the time was devoted to a discussion of the Border Slave State proposition, to re-establish the Missouri Compromise line, Kansas to come in as a Free State immediately. No vote was taken.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, in his Inaugural Address, sent to the Legislature of that State yesterday, denies the right of secession, and says that if without yielding this point, it could be done, he presumes that the country generally would be willing to let the restless little State of South Carolina step out. He denies that the Personal Liberty laws have prevented the execution of the Fugitive Slave law in a single instance. He is unwilling that Michigan should comply with a demand to repeal any of her laws when it is accompanied with threats. He recommends that the Legislature speedily assure the country that Michigan will stand by the Union, and to proffer to the President her whole military force in its defence.

The Inaugural Address of Governor JACKSON of Missouri was delivered yesterday. It is devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of the national troubles, and takes the position that Missouri must stand by the other Slaveholding States, whatever course they may pursue—the interests of all being identical. Missouri, however, is in favor of remaining in the Union so long as there is a hope of maintaining the guarantees of the Constitution. The Governor is opposed to coercion in any event, but recommends the calling of a State Convention to ascertain the will of the people.

Gov. PICKENS has appointed Hon. A. G. MCGRATH Secretary of State of South Carolina, Hon. D. F. JAMISON Secretary of War, C. G. MEMMINGER Secretary of the Treasury, W. H. HARLEE to regulate the Postal Department and the light-houses, and A. C. GARLINGTON Secretary of the Interior. It is made the duty of the first-named to regulate the intercourse with foreign Powers, to make treaties, regulate commerce and appoint Consuls.

We have later advices from the Pacific side by the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 22d ult., and passed Fort Kearney on Thursday night. The President's Message was published in San Francisco on the 19th ult., having been telegraphed entire—first from St. Louis to Fort Kearney to overtake the Pony, and then from Sacramento. The Message, and the proceedings of Congress so far as received, had increased the anxiety in the public mind relative to the secession movement in the Southern States. The talk relative to a Republic of the Pacific had been revived, but received very little encouragement—the general sentiment being in favor of remaining in the Union to the last. The steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco on the 22d for Panama, to connect with the steamer at Aspinwall, having on board $1,446,219 for this port.

By the *Cahawba*, arrived at this port yesterday, we have dates from Havana to Dec. 28. The continued receipt of unfavorable news from Europe and the United States had rendered business there exceedingly dull. Nothing of interest had occurred.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed a number of assessments for paving streets. The principal business of public interest was a debate on the preamble and resolutions offered by Alderman BOOLE. These, after reciting the present condition of the country, approve of the action of Maj. ANDERSON, the enforcement of the laws and the continuance of the Union, and recommend the calling of a State Convention to determine upon the duty of the North. The resolutions, after a spirited debate, were carried. After transacting a large amount of routine business, the Board adjourned *sine die*. The Board of Councilmen concurred in the Union Resolutions of Alderman BOOLE, tendered a vote of thanks to the President and Clerks, and also adjourned *sine die*.

The Position of Mr. Douglas.

It used to be supposed that no man could turn his back upon his own face,—but Senator DOUGLAS proves that this is a mistake. He has shown that this, like a great many other things long deemed impossible, can be done. Indeed he has done it himself. His speech in the Senate on Thursday performs the feat.

In that speech Mr. DOUGLAS proves, *first*, that he supported the Missouri Compromise down to 1854, having declared only a year before that date that it had become so canonized in the hearts of the American people that no ruthless hand would ever dare to touch it: *second*, that in 1854 he proposed, urged and carried its *repeal*, on the ground that it was inconsistent with certain previous legislation; and *third*, that he now advocates its *restoration*, as absolutely necessary to save the Union, although in the meantime the Supreme Court has pronounced it unconstitutional. It would not be easy to crowd more glaring political inconsistencies into the same number of years than are here involved.

But Mr. DOUGLAS is not content with refuting and demolishing himself,—with thus cutting his own political acquaintance. He caps the climax by imitating the distinctive feature of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message. Like him he insists upon executing the laws, but like him he does not think it ought to be done. "We are told," says he, "that the Union must be preserved and the laws enforced. *I agree to that.* No man will go further than I to maintain the Union and enforce the laws, to *put down rebellion and insurrection*, and to use all the power conferred by the Constitution for that purpose." This is sound and sensible,—quite as just and firm as the corresponding portion of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message. But having taken this firm and patriotic ground, his next step is to abandon it. We must *not* enforce the laws because we cannot. He denies the right of South Carolina to secede, but she has *done* it; and when a thing has been done there is no help for it. We must recognize the fact, whatever we think of its wisdom or justice. Mr. DOUGLAS finds a parallel in the American Revolution:

"History teaches us that rebellion often becomes successful revolution. And the greatest Republics and proudest Monarchies have found it necessary to recognize the existence of a Government *de facto in the rebellion of States and Provinces*. Such was the condition of the American Colonies for seven years after the Declaration of Independence. At first, it was rebellion, and rebellion was treason. A few months afterward, it was revolution, and a Government *de facto* at Philadelphia, Mr. HANCOCK President, and WASHINGTON commander of the armies. Rebellion had ceased, and revolution taken its place. The American Colonies were in revolt, had Governments *de facto*, and Great Britain, proud as she was, was compelled to recognize the existing state of facts. The laws of nations and all the laws of civilization demanded that the Government *de facto* be acknowledged."

The natural inference from all this is, that the independence of South Carolina must be acknowledged,—or that such concessions must be made to her by the General Government as will induce her to come back into the Union.

This is the sum total of Mr. DOUGLAS'S Unionism. With an opportunity seldom offered to any public man to render his country a distinguished and immortal service, he has capitulated at the very first summons to surrender. Up to the present time he has proclaimed his determination to crush the disunion movement at every hazard. He has had a degree of strength at the South which would have enabled him to offer a most formidable resistance to the consummation of the treason which he has watched and tracked for years, and against which he has steadily declared the most resolute hostility. He now shrinks from the peril of the task, and lends strength and courage to the disunion movement, by proclaiming its triumphant success before it has struck the first real blow in the tremendous work it has undertaken. He could have given no more conclusive proof that he is not the man for any greater emergencies than those which arise in the ordinary partisan conflicts of the day.

That man must have a strange notion of political principles who sees any analogy between our War of Independence and the war which South Carolina is proposing to wage with the General Government. We had abundant cause for resistance—cause which the world and history have recognized as sufficient—yet we fought seven years before we achieved our independence. Even Mr. DOUGLAS is forced to confess that South Carolina has no cause whatever for rebellion, and history and Christendom will pronounce the motive which she alleges, to be worse and more criminal than the rebellion itself. The State or the section that wages war against the Federal Government because it will not use its power to nationalize and perpetuate Slavery, has a fearful account to settle, not only with that Government, but with the public sentiment of the civilized world.

Mr. DOUGLAS has been betrayed into his present false and untenable position by a misapprehension. He evidently supposes that South Carolina has achieved her independence, and is *de facto* a sovereign nation. This is a mistake. Mr. D. has been misinformed. South Carolina is not yet independent, and will not be for some time to come. She cannot send a ship out of her harbor, nor admit one into it against the will of the General Government. Perhaps when he understands the facts of the case better, the Senator will come back to his old position.

Disunion and the Slave-Trade.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange*, writing from Alabama, indulges in the following speculations concerning the African Slave-trade:

"Papers both in Maryland and Virginia, which should be better informed, continually repeat the charge that the secession movement is only a cover for the renewal of the African Slave-trade. We expect such a libel from AMOS KENDALL, the NEW-YORK TIMES, and Hon. H. J. RAYMOND. Coming from *them*, we consider it worthy of its source, and unworthy of our notice. But we cannot be indifferent to the circulation of such a slander among our brethren of the Border States. I tell you that which I know when I declare, that the number of those favoring that trade in Alabama is quite insignificant. So strong is popular feeling in opposition, that *no politician would dare to advocate the traffic*. The subject was fully discussed some years since in all its bearings—moral, economical, social, and political—and upon *all* the counts the verdict of public opinion was overwhelmingly against the trade. *In Alabama the question is considered as settled irreversibly.* I believe it is so less so in the other Gulf States. Since the defeat, by a two-third vote, of Mr. SPRATT'S motion in the South Carolina Legislature, the matter is regarded by all as *finally set at rest*."

We venture to assert that Mr. SPRATT does not think so. The applause which greeted his appearance in the Disunion Convention now in permanent session at Charleston, when he came forward to sign the ordinance of secession, tells quite another story. That applause was attributed by Southern journals to its proper cause—admiration of Mr. SPRATT'S bold and fearless advocacy of the Slave-trade. Gov. ADAMS—who recommended the traffic in his message to the Legislature, and who is now one of the Ministers Plenipotentiary from the Kingdom of South Carolina to Washington—would scarcely assent to this correspondent's opinion. Mr. YANCEY would probably take exception to it. Indeed, we are inclined to believe that all the prominent and influential *leaders* of the disunion movement—who know quite as much of its plans and purposes as the *Exchange's* correspondent—would enter a protest against his summary dismissal of this great missionary movement for the redemption of Africa and the salvation of the South.

Probably this writer has given very little attention to the subject on which he writes with such peremptory emphasis. He evidently does not understand how very little it takes to re-establish this traffic, in the event of Disunion, whether the people of the Southern States desire it or not. Previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, each State was free to import slaves or not, as it might see fit. That permission was continued until 1808, when the traffic was abolished by act of Congress. The moment secession becomes an established fact,—the laws of Congress and the Constitution cease to have any force or effect, and each State reverts to its former condition of sovereignty over its own commerce. And in the absence of any prohibitory State law, any citizen may import *negroes* just as freely as nutmegs,—or, to use Mr. YANCEY'S phrase, "blacks from Africa as freely as mules from Malta."

Secession, therefore, of itself and by its own operation, *actually restores the African Slave-trade*. No law is needed. The restoration is perfect and complete, the moment secession becomes an accomplished fact. And in order to prevent the prosecution of the trade, positive laws must be enacted forbidding it,—by the several States, or by the Southern Confederacy, in which they are to unite. Now, suppose Alabama proposes to prohibit the Slave-trade. On what grounds can such a proposal be supported? Hitherto it has been voted down because the Federal Constitution was against it. That objection will disappear. The rich planters,—the professional men,—citizens of culture and conscience may be opposed to it. But what will all these weigh against that great mass of poor people who want a few slaves, at a cheap rate, in order that they may stand upon the same high level with the aristocracy of their neighborhood? And besides,—suppose that Alabama *should* prohibit the traffic. South Carolina might not;—and one port of entry for them is as good as twenty.

Perhaps this intelligent writer imagines that the new Southern Confederacy that is to be, would forbid the traffic. He forgets, probably, that even in 1787, when Slavery was comparatively a very small affair, South Carolina and Georgia both refused to join the Union if they were required at once to abandon the Slave-trade. Or have they become so much more conservative since that time—so tender on the general subject, so careful of the lives and comfort of negroes, and so deferential to the sentiment of the civilized world, that they would readily assent to a prohibition in the new Constitution, which they consider the most flagrant insult and outrage on their rights in the old one?

Those persons in the Southern slaveholding States who are flattering themselves that the question of reviving the Slave-trade has been "finally set at rest," and who are urging on the disunion movement in that faith, will be aroused from their delusion when it may be too late. If the *leaders* of secession could be assured that the African Slave-trade could never be restored, they would abandon their schemes at once. They know better. They know that the only obstacles to its restoration are those imposed by the Federal Government, and that when these have once been removed, it will be utterly impossible to renew the prohibition.

CHINESE BARBARITIES.—The recent news from Peking proves conclusively how incontestible is the Chinese claim to being considered barbarians. The treatment they bestowed upon the English prisoners was at once childish and brutal—pulling their hair and whiskers, rubbing their heads in the dust before the feet of petty mandarins, forcing them to their knees, and subjecting them to kindred indignities. They evidently supposed they were establishing their own superiority when they forced the faces of their prisoners to the ground. They imagined that by literally making the unfortunate men bite the dust, they were humbling the power of England. This puerile mode of manifesting their rage was, however, aggravated by absolute cruelties. The unlucky Messrs. PARKES and LOCH were not only thus insulted, but were tied with thongs so contrived as to cause them acute agony, were thrown into a cart, and then drawn rapidly for many miles over a rough road, while every jolt of the vehicle increased their sufferings. Meanwhile, the Celestial savages amused themselves by seizing their arms and legs, and pulling them, to see if it would hurt them. They were subsequently loaded with heavy chains, their ears were cuffed, they were thrust into a prison along with the commonest and vilest of even Chinese malefactors, and only brought out occasionally, to be subjected to new and more exquisite cruelties and ignominies.

All this, it will be remembered, was perpetrated upon individuals who went within the Chinese line bearing flags of truce, and for the purpose of exchanging communications with the Chinese authorities. The communications were exchanged,—they had an interview with the authorities, and on their return were intercepted, and subsequently were treated as we have described.

This conduct is aptly set off against the cowardice of the Emperor, who fled at their approach, and the imbecility of the Generals, who offered almost no resistance to the advance of the allied army only five thousand strong, through the heart of a populous empire; while the stories of the splendors discovered in the Imperial palace are equally illustrative of a barbaric nature. The gems that adorned the walls, the halls paved with marble, the throne guarded by golden dragons, the costly oriental silks,—all indicate the taste of a semi-civilized nation. The scene where the prisoners were humbled into the dust before the horses' feet of the Tartar prince, is only a corollary of the gorgeous barbarism that stuck precious gems in palace walls and piled the halls with silks and gold.

The Postal Service in South Carolina.

South Carolina seems about to carry on her postal system on her own hook, and it becomes an interesting matter to study the probability of her success in the enterprise. In order to do this, let us first see what the service in that State costs the Federal Government now, and what are its advantages to the people who propose to cut themselves off from participation in the advantages of the Union. An examination of the figures of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1859, gives us, side by side, detailed accounts of the postal debits and credits in each State of the Confederacy. The Department report shows the following items of cost of the service in South Carolina last year:

Paid for transportation	$275,232 50
Paid for Commissions to Postmasters	31,057 40
Paid for Incidental Expenses	12,778 20
Total	$319,038 10
Income from the sale of Stamps	$87,239 00
Income from Letter Postage	11,887 96
Income from Newspapers	7,711 12
Income from Registered Letters	697 95—107,536 12
Deficit	$211,531 98

To this debit balance must be added the cost of maintaining route agents, local agents and mail messengers, together with other important items paid at the Post-office Department in Washington, which, according to the balance sheet for the fiscal year ending as above, was for the whole country fifteen per cent. additional to the expenditures made within the States. Fifteen per cent. of the above expenditure is $47,860 21; which gives a total of $259,393 19.

To this balance, showing a deficiency of over a quarter of a million of dollars, should fairly be added a portion of the cost of steamer service between Charleston and Savannah, and thence to Florida—which, on the books of the Department, is charged to Georgia and Florida. But the proper portion due and chargeable to South Carolina cannot be estimated; nor can we calculate the much more important item of the proportion of loss on the foreign mail service, and on the several expensive main routes within our own country, which is properly chargeable to South Carolina—certainly something of both should be, though for the purposes of our exhibit the above deficiency is quite large enough.

In this enjoyment of postal facilities at the expense of the General Treasury, South Carolina does not stand alone. Her case is the general rule, to which there are only three exceptions. The only States which pay their own postal expenses and leave a balance over for the benefit of the General Treasury, were, by the report referred to:

New-York, which gave a balance of	$445,793 55
Massachusetts, which gave a balance of	157,622 51
Rhode Island, which gave a balance of	19,490 22

The addition to their expenses of the fifteen per centum for payments made in Washington, but properly chargeable to the States, would reduce these figures somewhat, but their balances would remain largely on the credit side notwithstanding.

Among other singularities attaching to the State of South Carolina, we find she has no counties. The subdivisions which correspond to Counties in other States are with her called Districts, as in Louisiana they are called Parishes. These two States furnish the only exception to the otherwise universal use among us of Counties, as subdivisions of States and Territories. In her thirty districts we find recorded *six hundred and fifty-two Post-offices*.

By dividing her entire income of $107,536 12 equally among the whole number of her Post-offices, we find an average receipt of *one hundred and sixty-five dollars*. For the purpose of a strictly fair statement, we should first deduct the income of the Charleston Post-office; but, unfortunately, the official returns, as published, only show the balance of receipts over expenditures at some of the principal offices, including Charleston, under the head of "Table of emoluments and commissions accruing after deducting the maximum compensation of $2,000 per annum to the Postmaster, and the necessary incidental expenses of the office."

In this table we find Charleston recorded as paying a balance into the Treasury of $380 92.

For the purpose of a comparison we take from the same table the names and balances of some other offices:

Wilmington, Del.	$1,865 64	Augusta, Ga.	680 14
Hartford, Conn.	1,029 57	Richmond, Va.	643 28
Galveston, Texas	864 91	Independence, Mo.	616 07
Rochester, N. Y.	802 95	Montgomery, Ala.	464 03
Savannah, Ga.	734 24	Worcester, Mass.	453 05
Newark, N. J.	704 49	Raleigh, N. C.	329 92

This exhibit from official sources, unless the postal receipts or the expenditures in Charleston were modified by local causes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, is a plain statement of the absence of any important trade or commerce in that city.

By referring to our statement of "Income," it will be perceived that the compensation allowed to Post-masters, added to the item of incidentals, gives the cost for the year of collecting the postal revenue of South Carolina; and these two sums amount to $43,835 60. Now, by dividing the whole number of post-offices (652) into this sum of payments, we shall be able to see at a glance how near the bare cost of collection approaches the entire income. We find the average cost to be for each office $67 per annum—or, in other words, that the Government pays 40 per cent. commission and expenses to the Postmasters of South Carolina for collecting even the limited postal receipts accruing from that State.

By our statement of expenditures it will be seen that the

Total cost of transportation within the State was	$275,232 50
From which deduct paid for railroad and steamer contracts	171,759 75
Balance	$103,472 75

We find that over one hundred thousand dollars was paid that year for the transportation of mails by other conveyance than steamboats and railroads. This fact brings us to consider the important question for the people of a State, "how shall their mails be transported where there are no rivers on which to run steamers, nor any railroad facilities?" If the mails are simply *delivered*, without due regard to the mode of their conveyance, then the people derive only the benefits arising from such delivery and forwarding of the mails; but if they are transported in a coach or hack, suited to the conveyance of passengers, then the community derive a great additional advantage, for by the same conveyance they have the means of travel at a moderate expense, without riding on horseback, or, perchance, experiencing the necessity of going on foot. Hence it will be perceived that the actual avoirdupois of our mails has an important bearing upon the civilization of our people. Free newspaper exchanges, cheap rates for printed matter, or indeed the much-abused franking privilege, confer among other benefits the direct one resulting from keeping our mails so heavy, that in the biddings of would-be contractors by horse conveyance, and in the contracts themselves, the governing principle is that the mail is sure to be heavy enough to require conveyance by coach or hack.

In the case of South Carolina, now under consideration, it is evident that the people at large of that State are indebted to the $100,000 paid to the contractors "by other conveyance than railroads or steamers," for a large portion of the facilities which they now enjoy for communication with one another, other than the resort to horseback or by going on foot.

Mailable matter consists of all letters and all newspapers, all magazines and pamphlets not exceeding eight ounces, franked matter, books and parcels not over two pounds in weight, exchanges to newspapers free. Circulation in the Counties free to newspapers published therein. The editor of the District newspaper can have regularly and frequently brought almost to his very door, and, if need be, from the most remote sections of our country, the newspapers of any editors who are willing to receive his issues as a fair equivalent for theirs; he can then have the use of the same mails to circulate his own local paper, free of cost to him or his subscribers, when sent to places within the county, and for these privileges he pays absolutely nothing. A planting community, from the very nature of their occupations, have few or no towns or villages of any importance, in a business sense, and can never, therefore, support the system of expresses now so much in use at the North. The system is the natural outgrowth of a large city having frequent railroad communications with surrounding towns and villages, and with neighboring cities. The people residing out of the Metropolis desire its advantages and facilities brought as nearly as possible to their very doors. This, together with the facilities offered by the railroads, created the expresses.

It will be perceived, therefore, that the people of an agricultural State, and more particularly a planting one, are greatly dependent upon the facilities afforded them by the United States mails. The privilege of receiving magazines, newspapers, and books, at a very moderate expense, and public documents free of charge, is a blessing to all who read, while the low charge for parcels under two pounds, as well as the privilege of forwarding them at all, induces the use of this particular convenience among a planting population, to an extent quite unknown where the system of expresses prevails. The most remote corner of the Palmetto State can now receive the Charleston *Mercury* for a nominal price for its transportation; they can receive it promptly and regularly; and consequently, through the facilities afforded by the mails, they can read the doings of their own Convention, and learn the effect upon the other States of the movements of South Carolina. The telegraph and the mails open the world to their knowledge, though they never leave their plantation homes. For this long catalogue of postal benefits, resulting from her being a member of this Confederacy, the State of South Carolina pays only one-quarter of the actual cost.

So far, we have only considered the advantages accruing to those of the people of South Carolina who desire a regular, rapid and frequent mail communication for its postal advantages, or as affording a means of conveyance to themselves. But the State has an interest in the continuance of this expenditure of quite another kind: The number of passenger-trains is increased by the mail pay; so is their speed; and a through connecting mail train brings an influx of through passengers. Nearly one-half of the postal expenditure in South Carolina is made for other conveyances than railroads, and is disbursed among the people in a manner most advantageous to their interests. Employes of the mail-contractors, tavern-keepers, farmers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, harness-makers, and numerous others, all get a share of this two hundred thousand dollars. Customers for bacon, hominy and corn, in feeding travelers, employes and animals, are brought to the farmer's very door. In the absence of hay, the otherwise worthless corn fodder is fed to the thousands of mail animals, and stock-breeding is encouraged. In a word, no money is ever so well spent by the Government, in a farming country, as the amount paid to mail-contractors,—no money that can be disbursed passes through so many channels of business, or changes the aspect of a farming country so rapidly.

A Whisper of the Truth.

We find the following letter, said to be "from a large landholder and planter in Mississippi," in the money article of the New-York *Herald*,—and the writer of that article very justly remarks that it "deserves careful perusal:"

—— COUNTY, Miss., Dec. 25, 1860.

I have been through several counties in this State, and some of the northern counties in Alabama, and I have no hesitation in saying that *the men of property in both States are unanimously opposed to the secession movement*. It is got up and engineered by the politicians and the poor whites; *the slaveholders are compelled to fall in with it for fear of having their property confiscated*. The largest slaveowner in this State was warned, the other day, that if he gave vent to his Union sentiment, he would *be lynched and his property confiscated*. He took the hint and left the State. It is so in every county, and also in Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia. The interest of the owners of slaves, and property of every kind, make them friends of the Union; but in the present state of feeling in these States, they cannot declare themselves without running more risk than they care to encounter. The hope of us slaveholders is, that the Government will at last do something to check the present revolutionary tide, *so as to give us a chance to organize a reactionary party without endangering ourselves, our cotton, or our necks. If people here felt certain that the United States Government would fight vigorously, a submissionist party would soon make itself heard.* It is the belief that Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet are on the side of secession, and that no resistance is to be feared, which gives courage to the enemies of the Union. I have very little hope, myself, in the future. We are now paying such prices for corn and provisions that cotton planting is a losing business. If I could sell my slaves I would go North; but I could not sell now without losing sixty per cent. at least on their cost. So I must swim with the tide and bear what fortune brings along."

We commend this letter, which coincides perfectly with similar information from other sources, to the earnest attention of the "peaceable secession" party. We have from the beginning insisted that the disunion movement has no more effective agents than those Northern men and journals which deprecate the idea of *coercing* any State to obey the law against its will. The path of justice and right is the path of wisdom. Let the Southern States, one and all, understand distinctly from the very outset, that *Disunion means War*,—and that it involves a long, earnest and desperate trial of strength—physical, financial and moral—between the two sections, and they will begin to count its cost.

The Army and the Crisis.

Of all the miscalculations upon which the rebellion at the South is founded, none is more erroneous than the estimate placed upon the military spirit and resources of the National Government. It has evidently been anticipated that the sentiment of the North—cowardice, perhaps, might be the plainer term—would shrink from a conflict which the South, with braggart fierceness, might challenge; or, if the challenge were accepted, that the present Executive, by its inertia, would give the start and every ground of vantage to the insurgents; or that, if the present Executive were disposed to act, it would find the Army indisposed to become the instrument of political correction. One after the other these delusions are disappearing. From the reluctance of Northern representatives to concede, under the direst pressure of Southern threats, any but the most just and reasonable grounds of compromise, it is clear that mere apprehension of an armed conflict with the South has no force upon public opinion here—a conviction which has gathered unmistakable authenticity from the reception which the gallant act of Major ANDERSON meets from all classes of our population, without regard to previous partisan proclivities.

The North, it is needless to say, is bound by every argument of self-interest and of fraternal regard to a misguided people, to defer as long as possible a resort to the terrible alternative of war. But it must now be obvious, even to the promoters of secession, that when it becomes clear that a path of escape from threatened lawlessness and a perpetuated anarchy can only be hewn out with the sword, the North will have not only the power, but the will to fulfill its inevitable duty. Through the headstrong folly and bad ambition of these Disunionists the country has been plunged into a state of disorder, incompatible with political well-being or industrial prosperity. The popular will is to make its way forth from this critical position by the shortest way,—even if that way lies through the battle-field. Peace, if not to be had upon cheaper and more rational terms, must be conquered.

Not only has this courageous and resolute tendency of the Northern mind made itself timely apparent, but, by a happy coincidence, the President recovers the fluctuating balance of his judgment, and expresses his determination to see the laws executed. This determination is a second and unspeakable surprise to the insurgents. But there still remains its faith in the Army. Are not dozens of officers resigning, in order to enlist in the insurrectionary cause? Have they not secured army tacticians to drill their rebel ranks? Is not a distinguished soldier of the regular line engaged at this moment in preparing the force which is next month, the President permitting, to seize the capital, and exclude LINCOLN? Happily, however, the feeling of the army is not to be interpreted by these exceptional indications. There are others much broader—which clearly demonstrate that the loyalty of this arm of the public service was never more earnest than at the actual crisis. It has found all manner of utterance. It is a matter of notoriety that the sacrifice with which ANDERSON and his little band were threatened, excited universal indignation in the army, and elicited from officers and privates expressions less than respectful, touching the recreancy of the venerable Commander-in-Chief. Among no class of society, we have the best assurances, was satisfaction more thorough than among military men at the splendid *coup militaire* by which ANDERSON saved his men and his command. Of the real sense of the army, we desire no better test than the decisive and energetic policy demanded by Gen. SCOTT; the prompt alacrity with which Capt. STONE hastens to organize the defence of the Capital; the manly and opportune letters in which the veteran Gen. WOOL pours out his opinions of the crisis and its obligations. With these proofs we need no confirmation of the evident fact, that with the exception of the few officers, who, from a sense of decency, have relinquished their commissions rather than enter upon a warfare against their own families and neighbors, the entire Federal army is faithful to the Union, and may be reckoned on confidently for its defense.

A priori, indeed, this state of feeling was to be anticipated. It is not to be forgotten that the soldier is not governed by political considerations; but that his motives are duty, honor, subordination. The very condition upon which he entered upon a military career was the protection of the Republic. Here, thanks to the traditional policy, which restrains us as a people from wars of conquest or vengeance, the sole business of the soldier is the defense of his country. This is his duty. To its fulfillment, absolutely, the impulse is that thorough subordination which is nowhere so perfect as in his profession. To its fulfillment with credit to himself, and in disregard of danger and reproach, he is prompted by honor and the thirst for glory. All these impulses act in one direction with the American officer. His education, his allegiance, his habits of life and thought, all pledge him to fidelity in that path of duty to which he has devoted himself; and to depart from which would be to reverse in his nature all that has made him valuable as a soldier and leader. So long as such principles rule in the army there need be no fear of treason to the Union and the Constitution: and if reluctantly compelled to take part in a civil conflict, the memories of which must through all the future be draped in mourning, the soldier may care little for the glory earned in such service; but abhor the shame of deserting his standard, and so gaining the infamy of treason.

A COOL PROPOSITION.—The organ of the Disunionists at Washington, misnamed the *Constitution*, is urging upon the Federal Government the duty of withdrawing its forces from the forts in the Southern States. It can have no use for these forts, it argues, after the States shall have ceased to have any connection with the Federal Government. We begin to hope that the *Constitution* may have told

the truth in saying that the President was not responsible for anything in its columns. At all events, we are disposed to give him the benefit of the doubt.

The Designs upon the Capital.

It seems to be well established that an important feature of the secession movement is the seizure of the National Capital. The Conspirators are quite right in supposing that the possession of the seat of Government would give them a prodigious advantage in the consummation of their schemes. Gov. WISE is generally regarded as the author of the project, which was originally devised for the contingency of FREMONT's election in 1856. Since that time the organization has been extended and perfected. Minute-men have been enlisted in Virginia and Maryland, and large bodies of Baltimore roughs and rowdies have been secured for the *coup d'état* when the moment for its execution arrives. The military command of the enterprise is understood to be placed in the hands of the Texan Ranger, Major BEN MCCULLOCH, who has been for some time busy in the enrollment of his forces, the secret drill of such squads who could be drilled without fear of detection, and the survey and examination of the City with reference to judicious points of attack, and of subsequent defence against a northern invasion. The period which has been fixed for the actual enactment of the drama was the 15th of February, when the counting of the Presidential vote was to be interrupted and the constitutional declaration of Mr. LINCOLN's election prevented.

Such are the few facts of the plot which have thus far obtained publicity; facts enough, however, to put all parties on their guard, and probably to defeat the whole scheme. It is from the indiscreet lips of the conspirators themselves that Government has learned the purpose of the plot; and, if it be hafiled, it it will not be the first instance of a capital being saved by the gabble of geese.

But the active military measures taken to baffle all this treason, are not the only impediment in its path. The assent of Maryland to the programme of secession is an indispensable preliminary. As we have already intimated, Maryland holds firmly to the belief that when the District ceases to belong to the Union, it reverts properly to herself. To seize the spot, and attach it to any other dominion, until Maryland shall have signified her disposition to join the same Government, would merely defeat all chance of such adhesion, and place Maryland in the ranks of the enemy; an attitude wholly irreconcilable with the peaceable retention of the conquered city. But there is no present indication that Maryland is to be an actor in the Southern drama. Gov. HICKS has an idea, not entirely obsolete, that the Union still has virtue and value, and that the position of Maryland at its very heart is much warmer and happier than if exposed on the outskirts of a new empire. Governed by this prejudice Gov. Hicks is simply impracticable. To all the instances of these daring conspirators, who realize how entirely their plans depend upon the course of Maryland, Gov. HICKS opposed a positive refusal to convene the Legislature, or to recognize any political crisis requiring extraordinary legislative action. In this course he is fortunately sustained by the better public opinion of his people, a circumstance that will in all probability confirm and fortify his determination to the very last. Should such be the case, we may remain tranquil in the assurance that Washington will remain the capital of the United States, and that the functions of the Federal Government will continue to be performed there.

The Peace in China.

The wisdom of the course that the Western Powers of Europe have pursued in their relations with China remains now to be tested. They have obtained a treaty in which all their demands are conceded; they have humiliated the Mandarin pride that so long and so obstinately resisted their policy; and they have avenged the wrongs, real or imaginary, that they ever suffered at the hands of Chinese authority. It may be thought that the sum paid for these privileges and victories is large and —there being little honor to gain in a war against barbarians—that the material advantages of free trade with China are not sufficiently great to outweigh the deplorable loss of life and great expenditure of money that have marked the campaign. But these drawbacks and disadvantages are merely temporary in their nature, and they would soon be forgotten, if the main object of the war shall be realized, and the fabulous trade of the conquered empire thrown open, in very deed, to the civilized world.

By the last mail from the East we learn that the Allies, having secured the ratification and publication of their treaty, had withdrawn from Peking and had commenced their retreat. Though China is a conquered Empire, it still remains to be seen whether the treaty it has yielded will be faithfully observed after the appliance of force, by which alone it was exacted, has been removed. It is true that the presence of English and French Ambassadors at the Capital will exercise a check upon the action of the Emperor, and perhaps prevent his being a party to overt treachery; but we know from experience how little influence the Emperor exercises over local dignitaries in those distant parts of the empire where the trade with Europeans will be chiefly carried on. In fact, the whole machinery of Chinese Government has to be more thoroughly understood than it is, before any one would risk his reputation for sagacity on the prediction that a policy of force towards the Chinese was wiser than one of peaceful diplomacy, or that the treaty wrenched by the Allies from an unwilling people and Government will be more strictly or more zealously observed than the treaties readily conceded to Russia and America.

The Chinese are not a brave people in the European acceptation of the word, but they show a disregard of death that even Europeans consider reckless even to insanity. The experience of the late campaign has proved that they are not overawed by defeat, for, if it were otherwise, the repulse at Taku, which was strongly fortified, would have warned them against the folly of striving to defend places that were not fortified at all. When the peculiar characteristics of these people—their treacherous disposition, their obstinacy, their exclusiveness, and their apt scholarship in the art of war —are duly considered, it becomes a matter of extreme doubt whether they will observe a treaty opposed in all its stipulations to their instincts and education, and rendered doubly obnoxious by the manner in which it was enforced. Setting aside the morality of the question, we do not see that England and France, by their adventurous and successful expedition to the gates of Peking, have acquired any more favorable position with regard to China than the one already attained by the United States and Russia.

Buchanan-izing in Europe.

While FRANCIS JOSEPH II., youngest and last King of Naples, continues to maintain in the face of universal remonstrance the hopeless defence of Gaeta, the French Emperor persists in puzzling the world by giving him the *quasi* support of a fleet. Why should *he* lend a helping hand to the most unpopular phase of that old-fashioned absolutism which differs so much from, and which has been so inimical, to his own. After suggesting a Murat-Neapolitan rule—a universal referee theory, and other explanations—the journalists of all European nations seem, between the 20th and 22d ultimo, to have resolved that "It's a' n muddle." And, as if to puzzle them still more, we learn that at the last hour dispatches had been received from St. Petersburgh, "begging the French Government to continue to give the protection of its fleet to FRANCIS JOSEPH."

This last bit of news contains, however, a clue to the whole. Within a very short time the fierce feuds and disorders of the Southern Slavonic line have shown Russia that in the event of an Hungarian outbreak, Serb, and Croat and Rouman would be more likely to form at present an independent kingdom than fall under Russian rule. Russia has, therefore, good reason to desire that the siege of Gaeta may be prolonged until "something may turn up," or until Austria may be persuaded to sell Venetia. As now managed, the siege of Gaeta is a very effective tub for the Italian whale, preventing the concentration of the public mind on the threatened Spring campaign in the North. If not *very* effective it is at least the last resource, and what, with the romantic proclamations from the "young and gallant King," and similar nonsense, may serve a purpose for a time.

The peaceable purchase of Venetia is not less desirable to LOUIS NAPOLEON. A general bursting up of the mighty deeps of Hungarian and Polish nationalities, of Red Republicanism in the north and Mazzinism in the south, is as little to his taste as it is in accordance with his policy. He, too, has good reason to wish that the siege of Gaeta may be either prolonged or peaceably settled, without throwing its conclusion as a blazing brand into the already smoking pile of absolutism. In fact the whole Press of Europe is insisting, under diplomatic suggestion, that Austria shall yield to the exigencies of the times. "Austria," says even the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "must either yield Venice or defend it single-handed. It is not the mission of Prussia to spill her blood for Austria."

From all which we may justly infer that Gaeta is at present, under very different auspices, an Italian Charleston, and that the Emperor NAPOLEON is at present following the illustrious example, by which his brother BUCHANAN attempted, for a time, to coerce the North into a bargain.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.—Two of our eminent City delegation to Albany have signalized their entrance on public life by giving notice of bills for the repeal of the laws restraining Sunday theatricals and rum-selling. They will need at least one hundred days to accomplish their object, so that the first day of the session was none too early for a beginning. It may prove a slight obstacle with the Legislature—especially with the members elected by other than dram-shop votes—that the operation of the laws in question has resulted in the suppression of *seventy-five per cent.* of crimes on Sunday, as compared with other days; and with the former *régime* of free Sunday sales and sports. An additional hindrance is quite likely to be found in the fact that, beyond the purlieus of the liquor-shops and lager-bier saloons, our whole City population are more than content with the present comparative peace and order of a decent Sunday, and will join hands with the people and legislators, from all other parts of the State, in the demand to let well enough alone. Even the *Herald* sees that "the antecedents of a majority of the Legislature would seem to make all such efforts (for repeal) unsuccessful."

Mr. Rarey's First Lecture.

In a country addicted to horse-flesh—as every Anglo-Saxon country must be—the feats of the horse-tamer are viewed with something more than favor. Mr. RAREY, the most renowned of this class, and a man who is acknowledged to be without an equal, and so far as we know without a rival, having graduated in Europe, comes back to the land of his birth for the applause which should surely await him. His first "lecture," (for so it is, properly called, inasmuch as its object is not merely amusement but instruction,) takes place to-day, at Niblo's Garden, commencing at 3 o'clock. The event will need, we are sure, no more than this simple mention. But we may add, as a circumstance of decided public interest, that Mr. RAREY has succeeded in securing a horse of due viciousness, and one who is likely to do full justice to his peculiar powers of persuasion. The animal, *Joe Anderson* by name, is known extensively to those who frequent the road, his owner being Mr. LUFF, a hosteler of high fame in the up-town eastern side of the City. *Joe* is descended legitimately from the famous *Messenger*, and is supposed to be the only scion of that distinguished horse now in America. His antecedents are in the highest degree unsatisfactory. Mischievous treatment in early horsehood soured the natural sweetness of his disposition, and from the time when an accidental injury was inflicted on him with a pitchfork, he has never been known to do a kindly thing. For the last four years he has been allowed to have his own way, and has taken advantage of the opportunity to inflict all the injury on his friends that was possible. It is said that among other feats he has killed two boys who were indiscreet enough to come within his reach. During the entire period he has never had a shoe upon his feet. His owner is incredulous of Mr. RAREY's powers, and will be satisfied if the redoubtable *Joe* can be subdued, even with the grim hand of death. He is regarded as incorrigible, as a veritable *Cruiser*, and a blessed malcontent whom the public will relish hugely.

We have introduced Mr. RAREY, and his antagonist, *Joe Anderson*. The public will undoubtedly be present to witness the conflict. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

In the evening the "Zouaves" will give their last performance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—There will be a morning performance at this establishment to-day, for the benefit of schools. The piece is, of course, "The Sever. Sisters;" people want nothing else just now.

New-Jersey.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.—Last night about 7 o'clock a fire occurred in a large two-story brick building on the corner of Greene and Bay streets, Jersey City, occupied as a kerosene oil factory. An alarm was immediately given, but the fire igniting with some oil in the vats, the building in a few moments was enveloped in flames. There were a number of sheds used for storing oil and materials, to which the fire soon communicated, and before the Fire Department were fairly at work, the fire was under full headway. Through their exertions the principal portion of the oil and stock stored under the sheds was saved. The main building, together with the contents, was entirely destroyed. The building is said to have been owned by Messrs. KENNEY & HALIDAY, and occupied by SNIFLAND, BROTHER & Co., and the loss was probably from $6,000 to $8,000. No one could be found to give definite information. Steam engine No. 8, of New-York, was present, and did good service. The origin of the fire was unknown.

SPECIE PER THE AUSTRALASIAN.—The following were not in the specie list of the *Australasian*, already published: One box for J. D. VERMILYE, containing 300,000 francs, and one box for CAMILLE GUIRAND, containing $1,000—both from France.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Treasure on the way to New-York—Reception of the President's Message in San Francisco, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Jan. 4.

The Pony Express passed here last night, from San Francisco on the afternoon of the 22d ult.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of Dec. 4, reached San Francisco on the 20th.

The President's Message entire was telegraphed from St. Louis to Fort Kearney, where it overtook the Pony on the 7th, and thus came through to Sacramento, arriving on the 19th. It was telegraphed to San Francisco by two lines, and immediately published in the *Bulletin* and *Alta*. The reading of the Message, and of the proceedings of Congress up to the 7th, tend to increase the anxiety of the people concerning the critical condition of the Union. The entire Press of the State now takes a serious view of the secession movement, and favors the preservation of the Union, if possible, by mutual concession. All the Republican papers advocate the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills of the Northern States.

There is some talk of organizing a Pacific Republic if the South secedes, but the present sentiment of a vast majority of the people is undoubtedly to strive to preserve the Union as it is, and to stay with all that remains of the Union, if a portion secedes.

The steamer *Sonora* left for Panama, this morning, with 155 passengers, the mails, and $1,467,119 specie, of which $13,060 goes to Panama, $7,900 to England, and $1,446,219 to New-York.

The following is the list of cabin passengers:

J. W. Coffroth, M. S. Whiting, J. Blumoenthal, J. Goodman, S. W. Rosenstock, E. Walter, J. H. Helcht, Alex. Henry, J. S. Bonney, James V. Cox, D. E. Connery, Thos. L. Elliot, E. N. Taylor, Mr. Telong, P. Clark and wife, John O. Callahan, Warren Brown, Capt. J. A. Hamilton, Capt. F. A. Wild, K. H. Smith, H. M. Callender, H. Hiller, C. A. Murray, H. A. M. Huster, Louise Chevalier, Leo Popler, E. Putnam, Wm. Ham, Jacob Rosenfield, J. J. Moers, A. S. Dorsey, G. Haynes, W. H. Frush, B. J. Pengry, A. M. Ellis, Adolpha Palacis, Antonio Molina, T. E. Elliott, Isaac E. Shaw, M. H. Mares, W. H. Watson, J. K. Smith, E. Williams, Charles Heath, Ephraim E. C. Rendington, J. F. Smith, J. S. Rogers, J. Mallers, H. A. Shourds and F. A. Shourds. There were also 100 steerage passengers.

The Treasure list was as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$227,500	J. B. Thomas.....	$30,100
Alsop & Co.....	169,358	Dewitt, Kettell & Co.	30,000
B. Davidson & Co..	144,600	Fritz & Ralston.....	37,000
Harrod & Co.....	86,011	D. Mills & Co....	33,000
Salner & Church....	75,400	W. L. Messer.....	25,000
Levi Strauss.....	81,000	Jacob Cohen & Co..	20,000
J. Seligman & Co...	70,650	Meador, Soler & Co.	18,500
W. T. Coleman & Co	65,000	J. B. Weir & Co....	11,900
Jas. Public & Co ..	58,000	Stevens, Baker & Co.	10,300
M. Heller & Bros....	57,276	Beloc Freres.....	7,900
Abel Guy.....	54,000	Crosby & Hibbiee...	7,035
Eugene Kelly & Co..	43,800	T. R. & J. S. Bacon.	8,000
Flint, Peabody & Co.	2,565	Other shippers.....	22,715
Total.....			$1,467,119

The total contributions to the Washington Monument fund on election day amount to about $1,100.

The steamer *California*, from Oregon, brings dates of the 11th, and of the 8th from British Columbia. On her way down she passed the whaler *Osborg*, of New-Bedford, bound to San Francisco, with a full cargo of oil, bone and seal-skins, the crew nearly all down with scurvy.

Ship *John Marshal* and *Neuvy* are reported wrecked in the Straits of Fuca.

The last steamer from Fraser River had arrived at Victoria with $40,000 in gold.

An attempt had been made to burn Victoria.

Senator NESMITH, and T. J. DAVIS, who casts the vote of Oregon in the Electoral College, came down on the *California*.

The Legislature of Washington Territory was in session. PAUL K. HUBBS had been chosen President of the Council. The Douglas Democrats have a majority in the Council and a plurality in the House.

Another arrival from Honolulu brings Sandwich Island advices of the 1st of December, one week later.

A surveyor on the ship *Siam* estimates that it will cost $11,600 to place her in as good condition as before the fire, but $5,000 will make her seaworthy by the 16th of January.

Honolulu is to be supplied with water by the laying of iron pipes to a valley seven miles distant.

A fancy dress ball, given by R. C. WYLIE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 28th of November, is described by the *Polynesian* as a grand success, and a great event in the fashionable society of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The seventeenth anniversary of the recognition of the Hawaiian Kingdom by France and Great Britain, was observed as a national holiday in Honolulu on the 26th of November. The town and shipping in the port were decked in colors of every hue and nationality, and salutes were fired from Punch-bowl Hill.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 22—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 21st, ship *Mhussard*, Bordeaux; bark *Florence*, New-York; bark *Robert Passenger*, Hong-Kong. Sailed 21st, steamer *Sonora*, Panama, carrying 155 passengers and $1,446,000 in treasure for New-York; ship *Winged Arrow*, Cork, carrying 18,000 sacks wheat, 37,000 barrels flour, 115 sacks silver ore; ship *Indian Queen*, (French,) and bark *Onward*, Shanghai.

Business continues inactive, with not enough doing to afford quotations, or give indications of changes in the market. Coal is firm, with an upward tendency. Raw Sugars are improved nominally by the news from China, but there are no transactions to establish an advance as yet; refined are still slow, at 14¼c. In Breadstuffs, operations are suspended from lack of receipts, and buyers are restrained from forcing the market by the complexion of the advices from New-York and England. Freights are declining. Money in fair supply, but mostly in demand to remit to the Eastward.

Pennsylvania and the Cabinet.

PITTSBOROH, Friday, Jan. 4.

Mr. MCCLURE passed through here from Springfield to-day, where he had been invited by Mr. LINCOLN. He asserts positively that no Cabinet appointment for Pennsylvania had been absolutely determined on. Mr. LINCOLN wishes to reflect the views of his friends in Pennsylvania. He will appoint no one in whom he has not confidence, personally and politically, as he can best judge from the expressions made from the State to him.

Some of the delegates to Chicago and other leading Republicans are said to protest against Gen. CAMERON's appointment.

Massachusetts Items.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 4.

HENRY WEYMOUTH and another burglar robbed the store No. 56, in Milk-street, last night, of $2,000 worth of laces, gloves, embroideries, &c. Both were shortly after arrested, and the goods recovered.

JOSEPH FARLEY committed suicide at Pittsfield last night. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and formerly a wealthy citizen of Lenox.

Wreck—Loss of Seven Lives.

SQUAM, Friday, Jan. 4.

The schooner *Hamecin*, of and from Granville, with a cargo of codfish, Capt. ROBTIN, came ashore ten miles south of Barnegat yesterday morning. The Captain, first mate, two sailors and three boys were drowned. The second mate was the only man saved. The vessel will be a total loss.

Another Steamboat Disaster.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 4.

The steamer *James Montgomery* was snagged and sunk yesterday near Hickman. No particulars have been received.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 4.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 10,000 bales, at 11¾c.; @12¼c. for Middlings. Sales of the week 76,000 bales; receipts do. 60,500 bales, against 68,000 bales the same time last year; receipts less than last year 220,500 bales: receipts at all Southern ports less than last year 543,000 bales; exports 48,000 bales; total exports 717,500 bales; stock in port 854,500 bales. SUGAR steady at 4¾c.@5½c., for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 23c.@24c. FLOUR $5 for superfine. WHEAT $1 62½@1 75. CORN, yellow mixed, 71c.@76c. COFFEE, sales of the week 10,000 bags, at 10c.@12c.; imports, 20,000 bags; stock in port 57,000 bags, against 55,000 bags the same time last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d. Exchange on London 1@2½ ₱ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York ½@2 ₱ cent. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR—Superfine, $5 ¼5. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,600 bush. red at $1 30@$1 35. CORN advanced; sales 2,000 bush. new yellow at 66c.@62c. WHISKY steady at 18c.@18½c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR firm; superfine at $4 65@$4 75. WHISKY dull at 14c. HOGS buoyant and higher; good at $6. Receipts, 6,000. PROVISIONS buoyant. LARD in barrels, 9¼c.@9¾c. LARD in kegs 10c.@10¼c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

COTTON steady; sales to-day, 2,000 bales at 11c. @11¼c. for middling.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. G. B. Loring, of New-York; Paymaster Cunningham, of the United States Navy; Col. C. B. Hall, of Wisconsin; J. T. Ames, of Massachusetts, and G. F. Wilson, of Providence, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston; Dr. Cary, of Buffalo; S. J. Tilton and O. Lathroh, of Baltimore; W. Osborn, of Missouri; J. L. Draper, of Providence, and J. E. Lyon, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

R. M. Welsh, of Washington; F. M. Roth, of New-York, and F. S. Hoppin, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

M. S. Mepham, of St. Louis; T. R. Eldridge, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Maj. Ted Sevier, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. D. Townsend, of Mobile, and Lieut. De Hayven, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. T. Graham, of New-York, and H. C. Kingsley, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FERRERO'S SOIREE DANSANTE.—Mr. FERRERO, the *maitre de danse* of Fourteenth-st., gives his third annual *soirée dansante* at the Academy of Music on the 17th instant. These entertainments of Mons. FERRERO are entirely unique in their character and are largely attended by our most fashionable citizens. From 5 P. M. until 9 the juveniles have exclusive possession of the floor, the sight of whom is something to be remembered. No Eastern picture is more suggestive of fairy land than the swarm of bright-eyed, lithe-limbed, graceful forms that float around the Academy to the sound of inspiring music, while the boxes, filled with beauty and fashion, and the reflected lights from innumerable jets, form a *coup d'œil* which must be seen to be appreciated. After 9 P. M. the scene changes, and the "children of a larger growth" continue the dance until the "wee hours" of morning. The *soirées* are not public, but given to the present and former pupils of Mr. FERRERO and their friends, for whose benefit we call their attention to it that they may secure their tickets of admission ere the stock is exhausted.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA—FATAL RESULT.—On the 11th ult., MARGARET CORBETT, an old woman residing at No. 106 Cliff-street, was bitten on the right arm and left hand by a large mastiff which had become rabid, and was running through the streets of the Fourth Ward. As soon as the mischief had been done the police shot the dog, but their efforts to discover its owner were not successful. A few days after Mrs. CORBETT had been bitten, she became affected with well-marked symptoms of hydrophobia, and her friends placed her in the New-York Hospital, under the care of Dr. B. TURNER, the House-Surgeon. His efforts in her behalf, however, were unavailing, her death having occurred on Thursday. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of death from hydrophobia was rendered.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.—On Thursday afternoon a man named MOSES HART, employed as porter in the store of Messrs. MILLER & CONGER, corner of Clinton and South streets, was shockingly hurt in consequence of two barrels of prunes having fallen through the hatchway from the third story and struck upon his head and shoulders. He was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment, but little hopes of his recovery are entertained.....A woman named JANE HUMMINS, residing at No. 68 Marion-street, was very badly hurt on Thursday evening in consequence of having been knocked down and run over by stage No. 433 of the Knickerbocker line. She was conveyed to her residence by the police, and a physician was sent to attend her.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—BARTLETT FITZSIMMON, a young man residing at No. 400 Third-avenue, was instantly killed last evening by falling into the area of the dwelling-house No. 29 East Thirty-seventh-street. The accident occurred in consequence of the slippery condition of the sidewalk, and the unfortunate man fell with such force against the area steps that his skull was fractured. The remains were removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the Coroner informed.

A LITTLE GIRL DROWNED.—Between 5 and 6 o'lock last evening a number of children were playing on the pier at the foot of East Twenty-eighth-street, when one of them—a girl about ten years of age—fell into the water and was drowned. Her body was not recovered, and the Police have been unable to ascertain her name.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

This building rapidly approaches completion. Certain of our cotemporaries have been pleased to criticise the decorations and tints of the brilliant circle, but as the coats of paint at that time were limited to but one, it is fair to presume that a more accurate impression can be conveyed to the public after it is finished than was possible in its then crude and raw state. It is the intention of the managers to open the building on the 15th of January—giving in the evening a grand concert, and in continuance of the opening, to have on the evening of the 19th a public ball. Too great praise cannot be awarded the conductors of this enterprise, who have from their own purses filled the empty corporate treasury—have given valuable time without charge, and have displayed a public spirit most commendable in the furtherance of the work.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH INCOME.—In announcing the rental of pews for the ensuing twelve months on Sunday, Mr. BEECHER made the following statement concerning the income of the church for the current year:

Total amount from pew rent.....	$11,820 00
Total amount from premiums.....	10,219 75
Total amount from aisle chairs.....	766 50
Rent for lectures and concerts.....	1,500 00
Total.....	$30,206 25

of which all has been paid in with the exception of $15 50.

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.—During the last year, 315 persons were convicted for various offences in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Kings County Court of Sessions.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—BUSINESS DULL.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans, 25th ult., at 8 A. M., and Havana at 10 o'clock on the night of the 28th, arrived here last evening.

On the 27th ult., 30 miles from Havana, the *Cahawba* in a heavy gale of wind broke her starboard main shaft. The wheel was immediately secured, and the vessel proceeded with the remaining one, anchoring in the port of Havana the same night.

During the stay in the port the damaged wheel was further secured so as to continue the voyage to New-York, which has been successfully performed with the port wheel. The *Cahawba* experienced heavy northeast gales and seas; indeed, during the entire passage the weather was very unpleasant.

From Havana, there is nothing of interest. The continued unfavorable reports from Europe and the United States had rendered the Sugar market extremely dull. No. 12 was held at 9 reals *per arrobe*.

Exchange continued dull. No transactions of any moment have taken place.

On London, 60 days, 13@14 premium; on New-York, 60 days, 3@8 premium; on New-Orleans, (short sight,) 10@12 premium.

The *Cahawba* has on freight $131,000 in gold.

A Happy Deliverance.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE COMPROMISED.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 28.

The whole matter at issue in the late Burch divorce case is to be taken from the Courts, and, by competent and candid consideration of the rights and interests of both, adjusted by negotiation and compromise. The arrangement already consummated stays midway the hearing in progress for a day or two past at Joliet, before Judge NORTON, on the *habeas corpus* brought at suit of Mrs. BURCH for the custody of the two children.

This hearing was to have terminated last evening, but we are happy to learn that, in this city, yesterday afternoon, a compromise and partition were agreed upon, by which one of the children—the youngest daughter, HARRIET CORNING BURCH—is given to her mother; the eldest, MARY W. BURCH, remaining in the home of her father.

As we have stated, from this beginning of adjustment, is promised a final and private settlement of the whole affair, without a repetition of the painful notoriety won for the same in a public trial, and yet without prejudice to the rights of those most keenly interested. Our public will be glad to dismiss the melancholy case from the prominence it has occupied, and in the rush of other events allow a veil to fall upon a drama which has scarcely a parallel, if any, in the annals of modern society.

The child, HARRIET, aged two years and a half, was given into its mother's keeping in this city yesterday. The eldest daughter is nearly twelve years old. The intelligence of this very satisfactory consummation and avoidance of further litigation on this branch of the case was telegraphed to Joliet and stayed proceedings there before the final arguments set for this evening.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS IN THE CITY SHOULD NOT FAIL to visit the Phrenological Cabinet and Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—statesmen, orators, philosophers, murderers, thieves, &c., &c. Complete phrenological delineations of character, with full descriptions given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 46 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates, 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOARSENESS AND WHEEZING IN THE CHEST are now very prevalent, and if not cured at once result in consumption and death. HOLLOWAY'S BALSAMIC OINTMENT removes all inflammation and irritation, and effects a complete cure in a few hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Rupture Cured by the Improved Radical Cure Truss, manufactured by JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, Iron Works, 20th-st., 2d-av.; and 38th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. M. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Buckingham's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Meldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

TITUS—PAGE.—In this City, on Fifth Day, 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, after the order of the Society of Friends, WILLIAM W. TITUS to ANNIE L., daughter of Pelatiah P. Page.

JOHNSON—GRANT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 3, at St. John's Church, by Rev. E. M. Johnson, EVAN M. JOHNSON, JR., to AMY, daughter of the late John W. and Catherine Grant, of Manchester, Jamaica, W. I.

TALCOTT—SQUIER.—In Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Bowden, FRANK P. TALCOTT, of this City, to GERTRUDE, daughter of Mr. Socrates Squier, of the former place.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 3, BERNARD ALLEN, aged 48 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, Laurent, Henry A. and Julian Allien, and of his brother-in-law, Louis P. Barre, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, 2d av., near 2d-st., this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

RYAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 3, LILLIE ADALAIDE, only daughter of Ferdinand and Lydia A. Reed, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family, also of L. B. Reed, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 89 East 39th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SWINTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 3, of diphtheria, LOUDON SWINTON, second son of Mr. William Swinton, of this City.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 2, of consumption, MICHAEL J. HIGGINS.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 Rutgers-st. His remains will be conveyed to St. Peter's Church, where Requiem Mass will be celebrated for his repose.

BIRINGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, JOSEPH H. BIRINGER, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 6th inst., at 1 o'lock, from his late residence, No. 16 West 54th-st.

BEATTY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 4, MARCUS CLINTON, youngest child of Serono S. and Frances A. Starrett, aged 1 year, 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 71 Ryerson-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WALLACE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 4, suddenly, Mrs ELLEN WALLACE, in the 55th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 3, Mr. SAMUEL M. W. BROOKS, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residsace, No. 339 Atlantic-st., on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.

BEATTY.—In East New-York, on Friday morning, Jan. 4, ROBERT BEATTY, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Robert Beatty, Jr., also, the members of the New-York Benevolent Association of Bookbinders, are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Broadway and Jersey-av., East New-York.

WHEELER.—At Manet Hill, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 3, at the residence of his son, Edward Wheeler, of dropsy and jaundice, HENRY WHEELER, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

MORTON.—In Hoboken, on Friday morning, Jan. 4, of hemorrhage of the lungs, EDWARD RUTLEDGE, eldest son of Geo. W. Morton, aged 28 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Sunday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

EVANS.—In New Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 3, Mrs. ELIZA M. EVANS.

ROGERS.—In Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 4, of scarlet fever, THEODORE, son of Edward Y. Rogers, in his 11th year.

Funeral will take place at the house of his father, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 P. M.

SILL.—In Middletown, Conn., on Saturday, Dec 22, Mrs. URSULA SILL, late of this City, and relict of Thomas Sill, of the former place, in the 86th year of her age.

MORRISON.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Jan. 3, MARY, daughter of Archibald M. and Margaret C. Morrison, aged 6 years, 1 month and 2 days.

DRAKE.—In New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Jan. 4, Mrs. SUSAN DRAKE, relict of the late Moses Drake, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. Badeau, New-Rochelle, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Fugeral services at St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 2 P. M.

KENT.—At Fishkill Landing, at his residence, on Friday, Jan. 4, WILLIAM KENT, only son of Chancellor Kent, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Fishkill Landing, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M. The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 11 A. M., and Fishkill at 4 P. M.

SEYMOUR.—In Delhi, Delaware County, on Monday, Dec. 31, Mrs. MCNIEL SEYMOUR, aged 76 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hastings, No. 61 Amity-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

PERKINS.—At Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Dec. 31, Mrs. MARY PERKINS, widow of Rev. Mr. Perkins, late of Chicago, and daughter of the late Josiah Bissell, of Pittsfield,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SIXTH CHURCH—BROTHERLY LOVE. Apocalypse, Chap. iii., 7-14, "That evil servant that said in his heart: My Lord is long a coming: (who in 1844 girded me and led me whither I would not, after three years and a half of oppression by him, he had me taken) confined in the City Tombs, New-York, from Nov. 24 to 27, 1860, being three days and three nights,) he has now been separated and his portion appointed with the hypocrites." Mathew, xxiv., 51: "The Kingdom of Heaven is now like to ten virgins who takeo their lampe,(the inspired Word, Psalms, Chap. xix., 105,) go out to meet the bridegroom and the bride." Mathew, Chap. xxv. Douay Bible. N. B.—Daniel Milton, alias Shiloh, the Christ stone. Gen., xlix., 8-13. and Daniel, ii., 34, the focus and expounder of Prophecies and Minister of the Eternal Gospel, Word and Spirit, St. John, iv., 20-24. Examine the Sacred Roll given and printed by Divine authority, and sent by the United Brethren (Shakers) to all Heads of Governments and States after the rise of the Native Americas Party in 1844. "Then he introduceth the first begotten into the world, he saith: And let all the angels of God adore him." Hebrews, i., 6. "Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ (anointed) is born of God. And every one that loveth him that begot loveth him also who was born of him." 1st of St. John, v., 1.

GREENPOINT, Jan. 4, 1861.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER—FOR THE CONversion of the World, will be observed by the churches under the care of the Presbytery of New-York, by holding public meetings each day during the week, at 12 o'clock M. and 7½ P. M., commencing on MONDAY, the 7th of January, in the Brick Church; on TUESDAY, the 8th of January, in the church corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av.; on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of January, in the Scotch Church, 14th-st.; on THURSDAY, the 10th of January, in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av.; on FRIDAY, the 11th of January, in the church on University-place; on SATURDAY, the 12th of January, in the Grand-street Church.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer-meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, prayer-meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE erected by the Madison-av. Baptist Church (corner Madison-av. and 31st-st.) will be opened for Divine service TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Dedication sermon by the Pastor, Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D. Rev. ROLLIN H. NEALE, D. D., of Boston, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Rev. S. A. BAKER, pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A Sabbath School will be organized at 2 o'clock, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered at 3 P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

THE "CHRISTIAN" CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM.—Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE will, by request, repeat his discourse in reply to the Pro-Slavery sermon of Rev. H. J. VANDYKE, of Brooklyn, in the Church of the Puritans, (corner of 15th-st. and Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

PORT SOCIETY.—THE MARINERS' CHURCH, corner Madison and Catharine sts. Preparatory sermon by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, SABBATH MORNING; Communion in the AFTERNOON; Monthly Concert for Seamen in the EVENING; which addresses may be expected. Letters from Seamen will also be read. Seats free.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the chapel on Broadway and 34th-st., (entrance No. 65, 34th-st.,) at 11½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, fifth sermon on the representative men and women of the Bible: *Esther—How she Saved her Nation from Impending Ruin*, a sermon on the National Crisis.

REV. WM. BANNARD, OF THE MADISON-av. Presbyterian Church, will preach in the N. W. Presbyterian Church, 20th-st., near 8th-av., Jan. 6, at 3½ P. M., and Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN at 10½ A. M. The Sunday School is much in want of teachers; it commences at 2 P. M.

REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL LECTURE AT the Church of the Covenanters, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*A Day in the Alps.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. The first lecture of the course noticed in another column.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) morning and evening. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock; evening services at 7½ o'clock. A general invitation is hereby given.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Converneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. J. M. MACDONALD, D. D., may be expected to preach in the EVENING. Sabbath-School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Abbott Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hour. Subject for the morning—*Fortune and Faith.* Subject for the evening—*The Letter and the Spirit.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 8th-av. Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, at the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. VINTON Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist society,) corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the Evening the fourth Lecture on Men of the New Testament. Subject—*Nicodemus.*

WILL THERE BE PEACE?—WILL THOSE Many Prayers be Heard? No, for God is determined speedily to destroy all the nations, and give His people possession of the earth. His messenger will preach on these things TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., at No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

PETER, THE IMPULSIVE MAN, WILL be the subject of the third discourse of the series, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BADGER. Services at 3. New-Year's Sermon in the morning by the pastor.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and at 7 P. M., by Rev. JAMES FLEY, D. D. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered with the morning service. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, formerly worshiping in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Rev. ROSZAT G. DICKSON, Pastor, will hold Divine Service in the basement of their new Church in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

REV. J. LITCH, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach in the Baptist Church, 11th st., between 2d and 4th avs., SABBATH, 6th, at 10½, 3 and 7 o'clock. Subjects, A. M.—*Christ's Victory.* P. M.—*Entire Consecration.* Evening—*Occupy till I Come.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

IS THE POPE PETER'S SUCCESSOR?—Will be the snoject next SABBATH EVENING, the 6th inst., (D. V.) in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 7½ P. M. Friends of truth, Protestants and Romanists, are invited. Rev. T. WALSH will conduct the exercises.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH —Corner of Downing-st. TO-MORROW MORNING Rev. MOSES BALLOU will give a discourse on *The New Year.* In the EVENING, by special request of many, he will repeat the fourth lecture of the series on *The Morning of Life.* Subject—*Amusements.*

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ARIEL SILVER will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on *The symbolic meaning of Horses and the Drama instruction thereby given.* MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

REV. MR. MARSDEN WILL PREACH IN the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 6th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*Death a Blessing.* The public are respectfully invited to attend. Divine service at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next regular meeting will be held in the rooms, TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Essay by ELIAS LEWIS, Jr. Subject—*Self-Culture.*

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—New-Year's Sermon at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. SPAULDING, on *The Civil Government—the duty of Christians, and the Affairs of the Nation.* (Seats free.) Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach in this Church next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, (Rev. S. REMINGTON, Pastor,) will hereafter worship in the large Hall, corner 47th-st. 7th-av., and Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor in said Hall TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF St. George the Martyr, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. ALEX. R. LAWTON, D. D., Rector, is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery every SUNDAY. Subjects on the 6th, at 3 P. M.—*Should any Compromise be made on the subject of Slavery?* At 7 P. M.—*Do Political Revolutions advance the cause of Civilization?* Platform free to all.

DASHAWAY TEMPERANCE CLUB WILL hold a meeting at the Fourth Ward Reading Room, No. 28 New-Bowery, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 5. Dr. SANDERS will address the meeting. Also good singing.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Washington place.—Rev. G. J. GEER, associate pastor of the Church of the Holy Apostles, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

THERE WILL BE THE USUAL EPIPHANY service and sermon in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of Foreign and Domestic Missions.

LIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Light and Varick sts. Rev. A. M. HOPPER will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE Medium, will speak in Dodworth's Hall, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, 6th inst. Subject—*North and South.*

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED ON Foreign Missions by Rev. Mr. MARTIN, Missionary from China, in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., on SABBATH, the 7th inst., at 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., WILL preach in the chapel of the Home of the Friendless, 29th-st., near Madison-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. MR. DILLEN WILL PREACH BEfore the St. Peter's Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square, will be opened for public worship TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—IN RESPONSE TO A circular issued from London, by the Evangelical Alliance, calling upon Christians every where to unite in prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all lands; and in view, also, of the distracted and divided state of our own beloved country, Christians are invited to unite with their brethren in prayer to the Almighty, from whom alone is our expectation, at the following times and places:

Daily for the week, at 8½ A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M.:

MONDAY—At the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in 2d-av. and 10th-st.

TUESDAY—At the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WEDNESDAY—At Stanton st. Baptist Church.

THURSDAY—At Sixteenth-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av.

FRIDAY—At Oliver-st. Baptist Church.

SATURDAY—At Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Salutation of* 1861. And at 7 o'clock P. M. will preach the first of a series on Religion in Social Life. Subject—*The Trial and Triumph of a Woman's Faith.* Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL-IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 80 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL, PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400. 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skilful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residence given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—A First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. H. HALLEY & CO., No. 356 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 339 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Arcon frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 135 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH A fine soprano voice and large experience, desires a situation in a Protestant Church in Brooklyn or New-York. Address MUSIC, Box No. 12 Greenpoint.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADway, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION—PARIS.

A widow lady, residing with her two daughters (aged 18 and 20) in a handsome house situated in the most agreeable part of Paris, wishes to receive into her family a young lady anxious to study under first-rate masters, or be introduced into the higher circles of society, French and English. The lady would, if desired, present her young charge at Court. Terms liberal in proportion to the advantages offered. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply to LUERBETTE, KANE & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Winter Term opens Jan. 7. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Circulars apply to RUFUS LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE AND UNIversity for Young Ladies—Union square and 5th av. The enlarged accommodations and improvements which have been in progress, for some months past, at the 5th-av., are now completed, and after the holidays all the departments of the Institution will be transferred from Union-square to the edifice corner of 5th-st. The double corps of teachers thus concentrating their instructions and influence, will render the privileges of the institution greater than ever before. The exercises will be resumed on MONDAY, Jan. 7.
JAN. 1, 1861. GOSHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

EVENING INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS.—Circulars may be found at Box No. 195 *Times* Office; at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row; at No. 185 Water-st.; at the office of either of the daily papers in Brooklyn, or by inquiring of the subscriber, at No. 63 Sands-st., Brooklyn. J. A. NASH.

$2 50, $2 50, $2 50.—LADIES OR GENTLEmen, lads and lasses, may acquire a rapid and elegant handwriting in ten lessons of an hour each, for $2 50. Double Entry Bookkeeping, day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 923 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

ANY LADY WISHING FOR A COMPANion, a young lady of attractive manners and possessing a character of great worth, intelligence, and modesty; or any one who desires such a person to instruct small children in the rudiments of learning will receive information and recommendation by calling on Judge Pierrepont, at No. 103 5th av., or on W. Stanley, at No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or on either, at their office, No. 16 Wall-st., or address A. S. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY BY a young lady of experience, (with testimonials and reference) Teacher of piano, melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting, and competent as organist, church singer, companion, letter writer, copyist, accountant, contributor or corrector of manuscripts, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post office.

A TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF classics and English branches (College graduate,) whose time is partially occupied in some of the best schools in the City, desires additional employment in a school or family; best references given. Address BELLES LETTRES, Madison-square Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, and who can give references to the first families in the City, wishes to make an engagement where she can receive board in return for tuition in English, French, music and drawing. Address G. L., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of forming an engagement as daily governess, to teach small children English, music and the rudiments of French; or would have no objections to go as resident governess where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Address J. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—TO TEACH MUSIC, French, and the English branches, to two girls of ten and fifteen years, in a private family. Address H. B. McILVAINE, Manhassett, L. I.

A LADY ALREADY ENGAGED IN TEACHing in New-York, wishes to obtain another tuition of a few hours daily. Call at, or address TEACHER, No. 20 9th-st., South Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODerate sized house, neatly furnished, in 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church will be rented until May next, or a longer time. Apply at No. 224 Broadway. Rent moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable English woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or would do plain cooking; she thoroughly understands her business, and has good City references. Can be seen, or address E. C., at No. 50 6th-av., in the harness store, between 8th and 9th sts., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Waited, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 191 West 26th st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant young woman; understands her business in all its branches; pastries and jellies, soaps and game; to give entire satisfaction. Call at No. 173 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable Protestant woman, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soaps; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 139 7th-av., between 18th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of reference as to character, competency, &c., from her late employers. Call or address M. D., No. 132 Christie-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes a situation to do plain cooking, or would do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and neat in her kitchen; has no objection. Can be seen at No. 27 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do general housework; best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 176 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman; is a good cook and good washer and ironer, good baker. City reference from her last place. Call at No. 61 Houston-st., near Bowery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR chambermaid and laundress, by a neat person who understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic for general housework or good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, at moderate wages, for city or country, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; are highly recommended.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—A Wanted, by a widow lady, a situation as housekeeper or companion to a lady; one who thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches, and who fully understands all kind of needlework and dressmaking; the highest references given. Address F. G M., Post-office, Brooklyn, L. I.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family, or make herself useful in any capacity; is willing to learn; a steady home preferred to high wages. Apply at No. 237 East 10th-st., second floor.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes the above situation; has three years' reference; will go in the country; can cook well, bake well, and wash and iron well; can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a small family by an Eastern girl who is a thorough domestic, or would cook, wash and iron. Address M. A., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to wash for and visit on a lady that boards; wages, $6; also, a cook and laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, good reference given. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young girl, a situation in a private family as nursing or housework, or to assist with chamberwork and waiting; can furnish undoubted testimonials as to integrity, capacity, &c. Call at No. 231 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the drug-store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in the City or country, by a neat, steady, competent girl, who is a good family sewer and embroiderer. Has good City reference. Call at No. 69th 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman; can take charge of a baby from birth. Best of city reference. Apply at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress would wish to engage with a small private family, to go out by the day, at moderate wages; does all kinds of family sewing, cut and baste for a sewing-machine; best City reference. Address No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or No. 24 Broome-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED By a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 8th-av., second floor, front room, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts and operate on a sewing machine; would assist in taking care of children or do chamberwork and sewing or would go out by the day; has good City references. Call at No. 240 East 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 32d-st., between 6th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; unexceptionable references from her present employers. To be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 20th st.

A SOUTHERN LADY, EDUCATED AND refined, desires an engagement as amanuensis or housekeeper. Address OCALA, Station D, 5th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly honest, sober and industrious, and attentive to his duties in the stable; has good City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Gallagan's, saddler, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; has had long experience in Europe and in this country as coachman and groom; can give several years' City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C. P., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first-class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 60 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or porter; understands either business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 321 Canal-st., and inquire for J. C

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address D. D., Box No. 263 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a sober, steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom and careful driver; understands the care of a vegetable and flower garden, and grapery; can produce the best of references; will take small wages until Spring. Address J. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted as coachman and gardener, by a single man; good references. Address J. C, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SMART, active and intelligent young man, desires a situation as coachman or groom in a private family, and can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 5 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN MALE pastry-cook, with good reference, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man of long experience in all its various branches; parties having a place to lay out or improve will find a smart, active man; has long and satisfactory recommendations from the first families in the vicinity of New-York; no objection to a place as gardener and farmer. A note addressed to GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single young man who understands all kinds of gardening, green-house, grapery, the laying out of new places, also the laying out and management of plants and vegetable gardening; has the very best of recommendations for ability and character from last and former employers. Address M. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work. Has good City recommendations. Address L. D., *Times* Office, Box No. 201, will be promptly attended to.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom or as groom and coachman, by a young man about time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and not afraid to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced salesman, a situation in a first-class retail dry goods store in New-York City. The best of reference given. Address C., West Killingly, Conn.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City, where he has lived at different times for the last seven years; can be seen for two days at 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WILL BE disengaged on Monday next, the 7th inst., wants a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; is 27 years old. Can be seen for three days at his present employer's, or will attend to any notes addressed to R. J. M., No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISET'S, No. 699 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and to-morrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED. As waiter, by a young and competent man, in a private family; satisfactory references given. Can be seen at his employer's residence, No. 13 West 30th-st., this day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City references. Can be seen, or address B. C., at No. 50 6th-av., in the harness store, between 8th and 9th sts., for three days.

AS WAITER.—A PRIVATE WAITER, DISENgaged, would be glad of an engagement; has City reference, and is single. Address C. D., No. 104 6th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

AS WAITER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter, or would go as footman in a private family, by a single young man, from the old country; has lived many years with the highest families in the old country; will be found attentive and obliging. Address M. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER AND COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant man and his wife, in a private family, one as first-class cook the other as butler or waiter; they both understand their business thoroughly, and can give the best City references as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st., 3d floor, front room; no objections to go separate.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION—Be is capable of taking care of a steam boiler or a stationary engine; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 182 Madison st., front room, on the fourth floor.
JAMES CAVANY.

HELP WANTED.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a girl as laundress and chambermaid; she must understand her business perfectly, and give good City reference. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 233 Madison-av., before 10 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS; ONE who can bring good City references. Call, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 5 East 27th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
IN LIQUIDATION OF THE ESTATE OF
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At No. 581 Broadway,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
The stock consists in part of
Rich, Plain, Figured and ENGLISH SILKS, by the yard and in robes.
POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES.
VELOURS, CLOAKS,
REPS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASK and DAMASK,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.,
SHAKER, SAXONY and WELSH FLANNELS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
200 pieces FRENCH DE LAINZS, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool PLAIDS, at 25c. per yard.
100 pieces all Wool Printed FRENCH MERINOES, at 50c. per yard.
Also,
1,000 dresses 4-4 BRITISH CALICOES, at $1 50 per dress.
10 000 dozen first quality of ladies' KID GLOVES, at 75c. per pair.
Also,
A large lot of SILKS at 50c., 62½c. and 75c. per yard.

The whole must be sold by Feb. 1. next, as the store has been let, and the business must be closed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day,
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2221. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGN- 2221
ed offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of seals', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMIT

AUCTION SALES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock,

Positive unreserved sale of the entire elegant rosewood furniture, valuable paintings, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocatel; superb piano-fortes, bronzes, French vases, and rare and unique curiosities, contained in the residence No. 162 West 21st st., near 7th-av. The circumstances of the sale make it imperative that the whole should be sold strictly without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBERS

contain magnificent full suites in crimson and maroon, brocatel and velvet, marble-top centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, French escritoire, marble pedestals and bronzes, silk and lace curtains, paintings, etruscan ornaments, ormolu chandeliers, tapestry carpets, with elegant rosewood chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, glassware, silver, cains, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 156 to 167 inclusive; and whereas the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, gravel, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad now owned, or hereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALER will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 Nassau-st., the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of letter, cap, bill and note paper, full and half-bound blank books, memorandum, pass, time books and diaries, portfolios, ladies' reticules and work-boxes, books, portable writing-desks, chessmen, dominoes, playing cards, games; also, gold pens and pencil cases; large lot of envelopes, pens, lead pencils, and a large assortment of stationery, law blanks, and paper and fancy goods, together with store fixtures, consisting of counters, shelving, show-cases, desk, seshes, one law-blank case, and iron safe, by order of L. JACOBS, Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JAN. 7, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 149 Mercer-st., the entire handsome household furniture contained in the above residence, viz.: 2 solid rosewood parlor suites covered in plush and brocatel; 2 pier glasses, lace and brocatel window curtains, gas chandeliers, oil paintings and engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China vases and marble ornaments, dinner and tea sets of silver-plated ware, enameled chamber furniture, marble tops, best curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, spring mattresses, toilet sets, kitchen and basement furniture. The whole to absolute sale. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—A COTTAGE AND about two acres of land, situated in the village of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, being the late residence of Charles U. Cruikshank, deceased.

Besides the house, which is in excellent repair, there are on the premises a barn and all other necessary outbuildings, cistern, never-failing spring of water, eighty pear trees of the choicest kind, and a great variety of other fruit trees.

The above will be sold at auction at the Rhinebeck Hotel, in the village of Rhinebeck, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, inst. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. MARY CUSHMAN, Executrix.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, fancy goods, toys, &c., to close sales, comprising chairs, carpets, sofas, bureaus, parlor suites, mirrors, China ware, dressing bureaus, fancy goods of various kinds, toys, Japanese goods, &c.; also, 5½ cask of Old Otard brandy, 5½ cask of Hennessy brandy, oiled black-walnut furniture, oil-cloths, mattresses, bedsteads, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

POSTPONED FROM JAN. 3, ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.—SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 25 Nassau-st. Assignee's sale of the entire contents of a dwelling, after which a large assortment of elegant household furniture, new and second hand, consisting of parlor and dining-room suites, chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, stageres, bedsteads, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—C. C. LEIGH'S CHINA HALL.—$35,000 of a large and rich stock of China, glass, crockery, silver-plated ware, mantel ornaments, and fancy goods. The balance of the stock contained in China Hall No. 563 Broadway, will be sold on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Housekeepers will find this sale well worthy their attention, as the stock embraces a general assortment of the above goods.

MYERS, Auctioneer.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVELY WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.—A. R. THOMPSON will sell THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 7 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway, a large quantity of silver-plated table ware, new styles and best quality. Also, other household articles, &c., to sell, 200 lots.

JOHN H. BURRY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, wardrobes, mirrors, stoves, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, cutlery, curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be conducted, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 619 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn but remains transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed.) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF JOHN C. TUCKER & CO. was dissolved on the 31st day of December last by its own limitation. John C. Tucker is sole liquidator, and he alone has authority to use the name of the late firm in liquidation and settlements.

Dated Jan. 2, 1861. JOHN C. TUCKER,
THOS. SMITH, Jr.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Thomas Smith, Jr., and Charles L. Curtis and Samuel J. W. Barry, who respectively reside in the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, and Enoch C. Roberts, who resides in the City and County of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of SMITH & CURTIS, for the general purpose of buying and selling hardware and such other articles as are usually dealt in by hardware merchants; in which all the partners interested are the said Thomas Smith, Jr., and Charles L. Curtis, who are the General Partners, and the said Samuel J. W. Barry and Enoch C. Roberts, who are the Special Partners; that the said Samuel J. W. Barry and Enoch C. Roberts have each severally contributed the sum of $15,000 as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and terminate on the last day of December, 1864.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1861.

THOMAS SMITH, Jr.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS,
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY,
ENOCH C. ROBERTS.

NOTICE.—THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONducted under the form of J. B. Sheffield & Co., will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO.

NORMAN WHITE,
JOSEPH B. SHEFFIELD,
J. CASTOR BRAUTIGAM,
CHAS. TRUMBULL WHITE.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by limitation. C. ROWALSKI,
LEONARD W. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL,
Administrator.

oct-law6m3*

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free every where. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases..... $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, and shield purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zietung.*

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Five colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN RAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Redgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take Indis Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture. $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. WARD'S GREAT FEMALE BENEFACTOR, the greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safely removing dele'menorrhœa and monthly obstruction. Office, No. 483 Broadway, where the suffering may consult Dr. WARD in confidence. Treatment by letter, and the medicine sent by express.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 9 Carmine-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS, cures certain cases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of this evil effect of early abuse and indulgence, as embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for exhausting every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-st.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 6 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Way train, 10 A. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.
	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:29 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 15:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations. From York-st. depôt, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt.; 11 45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. East Albany, 7 15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M., East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¾ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2¾ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Side, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $15; platina, $20; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

LUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 80 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 6 Broad-st., (one door from Wall.)

P. M. MYERS, (late of Kirtland & Co.,) B. G. LENNOX.

Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.

Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

REFERENCES:

Manhattan Bank,	Bank of the Commonwealth,
Halstead, Haines & Co.,	Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.,
Lewis B. Brown & Co.,	Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge,
Woodruff & Robinson,	O. M. Bogart.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. CUILDS, President.
S. S. CUILDS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DILLERSON, }

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 452 Grand-st., corner of Willet.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan., 26, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th July, 1859, and has now saved $48 52. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. Y. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
THOS. S. MILNE, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY the 21st of January, inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BENTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SETH C. A. DUNCK, Cashier and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

O. ZABRISKIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
Dec. 28, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE SECOND Mortgage Bondholders (Eastern Division) are requested to send their bonds to Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Broadway Bank, on or before the 10th inst., to be used in Court, if necessary, at the hearing of their suit. By order of the Committee. D. E. WHITEHEAD, New-York, Jan. 5, 1861. Chairman

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1860.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily from 2 to 4 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25 cents received. GEORGE T. COBB, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. SULLIGAN, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.

GEORGE BARNET, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of Jan., 1861, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the City Bank of Brooklyn, on and after Jan. 2, 1861. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—This interest warrants on above Bonds, due in New-York Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Ala., issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their Coupons for payment on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their coupons for payment, on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS FROM BONDS Nos. 1 to 100, due 1st January.

YUBA COUNTY AND CITY OF MARYSVILLE Coupons, due 1st January, paid by WM. HOGE & CO., No. 38 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

SUN MUTUAL SCRIP OF 1860, AND ALSO the issues of 1856, '57, '58 and '59, wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAPstone powder of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No. 6 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 9 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, } Vice Presidents.
NATHANIEL BAIGOS, }
SAMUEL W. TAOSLOW, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on

[*Continued from First Page.*]

import. Seek out for us a word which expresses most strongly, not declination, but death, annihilation—a word which tells of laborers without work, (for we have some laborers,) stores without customers, banks without deposits, a whole people living on credit. The time for festivities has come, but there are no festivities. There is no social life. There is no business life. Real estate is falling every hour, plans are withdrawn from the hands of builders, orders for goods countermanded, even poor sewing women find themselves without work, because the ladies say they must try to do for themselves what they cannot do without. Everywhere there is an air of seriousness, if not of gloom. These are not discoveries of mine, made up from rare exceptions, but the common topics of street chats and evening calls. In some parts of the country there promises to be positive suffering.

You ask, will not all these produce a reaction in favor of the Union? I cannot say that it will; at least, not for the present. It does produce a desire for change, but we look forward, not back. In the changes of the future, in the anticipated vigor of a new Republic, in the direct trade with the Old World, in the quickening of home industry and home manufactures, in the boundless development of internal resources, in the establishment of laws which shall regard every interest of every individual, we find the grateful solution of the difficulties of the present. Thus secession, like another soothing syrup, agreeably adapts itself to every palate and every malady. The Central Bank, which during all the Fall has shown the most careful disregard of all the financial wants of the country, the other day, by the permission of the Governor, suspended specie payment. Now, as the last Legislature specially enacted that in case of such suspension, the charter would be forfeited, it is difficult to see by what authority an adverse decision on the part of the Governor was possible.

On politics there are no new lights and no additional excitement. The action of South Carolina, spite of the public demonstrations, excites little remark, and the election of delegates to the Convention, which took place to-day, attracted but passing attention. The growing impression here is that Georgia will not go out of the Union; but this, it is said, will make no difference with Alabama; it will probably not change the vote of the Convention, but I claim no whisperings from Apollo, when I say that such a decision on the part of Georgia will place the action of this State beyond the influence of any Convention. I will remain in the Union.

The last manifestation of the military furore appeared in our streets the other day, in the shape of a band of about fifty children from four to eight years of age, arrayed in full military costume, and marching *haud passibus equis* to the sound of a drum. Companions of these doubtless were the two little fellows seen by a gentleman standing on a corner of the street, last in admiration of a cockade worn by one, who was calmly remarking, as the observer passed, "If it was not for my family, I would go help South Carolina." Tossing such straws as these on its surface, you see the direction of the current. ALABAMA.

OUR MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSERVATIVE SENTIMENT OF THE STATE—THE GOVERNOR'S REASONS FOR REFUSING TO CONVENE THE LEGISLATURE—NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT AT CHARLESTON.

—BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 31, 1860.

Those abstract and brief chronicles, the telegrams, have kept you pretty well posted in regard to the popular movements here. During the last ten days the public mind, by dissensions growing out of Gov. HICKS' course, and the events at Charleston, has been a good deal excited, and feelings and opinions have become more decided in tone and expression. Of domestic questions, that most agitated has been the propriety of assembling the Legislature, which in this State is biennial, and unless specially called, will not be in session this Winter. Party politics is supposed in some degree to color the views on both sides, but in the main, the inquiry is as to its expediency or necessity. A large conservative mass, representing, I think, a majority of our citizens, are opposed to its being convened at this time, from a dread lest it may, by the agitation of questions that must present themselves, give rise to evils within our borders as fearful as those which menace from without. If they do not recollect the anecdote, they act upon the same principle that governed the philosopher who led his son into a legislative body, that he might see with how little wisdom the State was governed. They are for the preservation of the Union, and do not wish to put it in the power of politicians and demagogues to stir up those passions, which, when aroused, might force Maryland from her constitutional orbit. A meeting of such was held in the Law Buildings, in this city, on Thursday night last, composed of the first citizens of this community, in point of wealth, intelligence, and commercial influence.

Let not, however, the sentiment that actuates these great men be misunderstood. They disapprove of the hasty action of South Carolina; Southern in their feelings and opinions upon the Slavery question, but firmly convinced that an appeal to Northern patriotism will be effective, they have no sympathy with reckless secession; they believe that every object of State pride and interest can be preserved, and best promoted, by a continuance of the Union; they realize in this Republic one of the first-rate Powers of the earth, and they are loth to believe that any part of it can be so wild or wicked, as not to exert every constitutional effort to prevent its destruction. This being their feeling, they are equally firm in their opinion that the Slavery question must be finally removed from politics, by a constitutional adjustment upon some such bases as that contained in the proposition of Mr. CRITTENDEN; and they believe that the North will assent to this.

Among those who advocate the convening of the Legislature, some from the first have considered secession inevitable. They recognize no disposition on the part of the North to compromise, and are willing to separate, rather than yield to any adjustment other than that contained in the Dred Scott decision. These are chiefly politicians, known here as belonging to the Breckinridge faction of the Democratic Party. Others again, desirous of preserving the Republic, yet entertaining the same opinion in regard to the unyielding sentiment of the North, and believing the secession feeling at the South to be both resolute and strong, desire that the representatives of the State should take counsel together before a revolution has swept over us, and left Maryland at the rude mercy of events so disastrous. These various opinions upon the policy of the Governor I have alluded to at some length, lest they should not be understood abroad. Those supporting him are not to be construed into a want of sympathy upon the Slavery question with the South. Of one thing be certain, that there is almost a unanimity of sentiment in regard to what the North *should* do. The differences of opinion among the masses arise mainly from their respective belief or incredulity as to the disposition of the North to do that, which all concur in declaring to be right and proper. Nothing is needed to unite them, almost as one man, but a general understanding that the principles set forth by the *Tribune* are to be the policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration.

The State Senators are now in private session at Barnum's Hotel, and may possibly unite in some recommendation looking to the assembling of the Legislature or of a convention. It is more probable, however, that they will recommend the Governor to consult them.

The evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Maj. ANDERSON, and his taking position in the less assailable Fort Sumter, gave general satisfaction to our citizens, among whom there had been much apprehension lest some Fortinhas of South Carolina might bring the people of Charleston and the Government troops into collision. The subsequent occupation of the abandoned post, and possession of Castle Pinckney, the Custom-house and other United States property, has not increased the kindly feeling for South Carolina. The telegraph is said to be controlled by the authorities of that State. A dispatch was received here yesterday that the Baltimorean operatives at the forts had been discharged by the Commandant, without pay, because they refused to take up arms against the Carolinians. Little credit is attached to the report; its supposed object is to excite a sympathy among our people. It was known to army officers here, ten days ago, that discretional orders had been sent from Washington to Major ANDERSON, in regard to his late movement. Such was the secrecy preserved by the latter, however, that a letter written at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday last, by an officer in Fort Moultrie to a friend here, stated they were in momentary expectation of being attacked, and detailed their defensive arrangements; another written at 10 o'clock at night, was dated at Fort Sumter. The absurd recommendation of the Richmond *Inquirer*, that Virginia and Maryland should seize the Capitol, and prevent by force of arms LINCOLN'S inauguration, is treated here with the ridicule it deserves. If Maryland is to take up arms, it will be in defence of the law. As it is, her action in regard to Mr. LINCOLN will no doubt be similar to that of the Spanish Marquis, who, when called upon as Governor of Elvas to declare whether the French army, about to traverse his Province, would be received as friends or foes, replied: "We will not receive you as foes, nor entertain you as friends." I have the honor to be your obedient servant. CECIL.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

——, Ga; Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

Now that South Carolina has "been and done it," all eyes are turned to Georgia, as upon her coming greatly depends. I have, in the course of business, traveled much in the central part of this State, and having conversed freely with the people upon the subject of secession. I find, as a general result, that about one in four of them are for immediate secession, with or without cause. A large part of the remainder are for contingent secession, or for making a statement of their alleged "wrongs," demanding a recognition of their rights by the Northern States, and in the event of their refusal, to leave the Union. Some, though few, are for Union at all hazards. Were two propositions to be submitted to the people by the Convention—first, *immediate* secession; second, *contingent* secession, it is admitted by the most ultra Secessionists that *the latter would carry the vote of the State.* But many of the wealthier planters, bankmen and merchants fear that if the Convention does not determine upon immediate secession, the fiery spirits of this and neighboring States, who have but little to lose, and who are panting for a big excitement, *would attempt a revolution and involve the State in a bloody civil war.* And there is much reason to fear such a result. It is commonly said that there is a secret society called the "Choctaws," numbering 25,000 men, who are sworn to secession or revolution, and that they are commanded by Col. WALKER, who recently resigned his commission in the army. Some of the class of substantial citizens are thus inclined to go with the secessionists, or rather *not to oppose them, in order to avert the destruction of their property.* In conversing with some of the planters I have seen them tremble in every limb at the prospect before them.

The Secessionists of the surrounding States are aware of the importance of including Georgia in their disunion schemes. Their plan is evidently to secede separately and soon, and by leaving Georgia isolated, they expect she will be forced out by her position, whether she likes it or not. But if the people of this State assert their dignity and self-respect, and refuse to be engineered in this or any other manner out of the Union, it will be bad for the seceding States. South Carolina and Florida would be separated from Alabama—a circumstance by no means conducive to the strength of their positions. Rumors of collision between citizens and Federal forces at Charleston come thick upon us, but most of them prove to be without foundation. The removal of the troops to Fort Sumter probably lessens the chance of attack, as the fort is said to be impregnable to any assault which all South Carolina, or even the whole South, could bring against it. But as much of their action arises from a love of excitement, it is quite uncertain what they may attempt in their madness. It is said that were that people allowed by their leaders, who are in fact their masters, a participation in the Presidential or even Gubernatorial elections, their craving for excitement would have a periodical vent. But this is not the policy of the oligarchy which rules that State. It is deliberately to educate only the sons of planters, and keep the common people ignorant and debased, and they have succeeded.

Although all the Cotton States may secede from the Union, *it is by no means certain that South Carolina will belong to the Southern Confederacy.* It is shrewdly thought that there is no guarantee whatever that she will be any more contented in the new Confederacy than in the old, as she certainly will not unless she obtains a controlling influence. It is already felt by the conservative people of this State that South Carolina, by secession, has committed a crime against modern civilization and the advancing spirit of liberty, and that she may yet be hissed back into the Union by the united voice of the civilized world.

I happened to be in Augusta a few days since when a meeting of those citizens who favor the nomination of conservative candidates to the convention was held. The Secessionist Party, however, attended in full force, and endeavored to interrupt the meeting, but they were induced to withdraw and hold a meeting by themselves on the outside steps. The meeting within was composed of substantial and respectable citizens, while those without were the roughs of the city, led on by some "low down" lawyers, seeking notoriety, and two-thirds of this crowd combined, could not, judging by their appearance, purchase a good field negro, and probably never paid a tax in their lives. They were a fair sample of the whole secession party in the South. If these men manage to precipitate the South into a revolution the anarchy which will ensue will be without a parallel, and its dark shadow is already to the fore.

OUR KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE WORKINGMEN AGAIN IN COUNCIL FOR THE UNION.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday Night, Dec. 29, 1860

Thousands of our industrial population reassembled to-night, and reiterated with still more emphasis their Union sentiments and purposes. They are most determined and forward Union men. They go even further now than on the 27th. In their excessive enthusiasm and anxiety for the Union they threaten to interfere with Disunionists' freedom of speech—they warn all secession speakers who come hereafter to Louisville to commit her to disunion, that they will respectfully request them to leave within a given time. They will not aid nor countenance any politician or paper in this city or Commonwealth, whose influence is not freely and fully given in behalf of the American Unioonists' glory, its majesty, its honor, and its advancement. They will listen to no remedies outside of the Union for evils complained of.

Like many of their fellow-citizens in County meetings throughout the interior down to the Tennessee line, they declare they have no patience with contingent patriots, who are for their country only so far as they can have everything their own way; that South Carolina, by her precipitation, her disregard of the feelings and vital interests of the border Slave States, her haughty and dictatorial bearing toward them, and her wild determination to break up the Union, has in a great degree forfeited their sympathy and friendly consideration; that to destroy the Federal Government, because of the unconstitutional enactments of State Legislatures, is to hold one body responsible for the wrongs of another, is the extreme of folly, contrary to all laws and ethics, and the grossest violation of common sense; that they are for the Union now and always, and for the faithful observance of every provision, guarantee and compromise of the Constitution by the General Government, and by every portion of the nation; and that in the Union's dissolution and the Constitution's destruction they can see nothing but inevitable and sweeping ruin, bankruptcy to the rich and starvation to the poor, blood and carnage, civil war and servile insurrections. They urge all of Louisville's mechanics, artisans, manufacturers, working and laboring men, to organize at once into Union Clubs. They invoke Kentucky's Congressmen to be true to themselves, to their constituents, to their State, as an inseperable member of the United States, to their oaths of allegiance to the Constitution and the Union. And they beseech the industrial masses everywhere to speak out, without regard to politicians or parties, for this Union, this whole Union, and nothing but this Union.

Another onburst, this evening, of the Union feeling here was at a concert in aid of our poor—five thousand of whom are now out of employ. When Mme. VARIAN JAMES sang "The Star Spangled Banner," Gen. LESLIE COMBS and most of the immense audience of ladies and gentlemen rose and cheered three times three for "The Flag of our Union."

The *Courier* says all reports to the effect that the "minute men" here have thought of or taken any steps towards interfering in any manner with any citizen of Louisville or elsewhere, because he voted for LINCOLN or holds objectionable or offensive political opinions, are utterly false. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

LETTERS FROM AN OFFICER IN FORT SUMTER AND FROM A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF CHARLESTON.

The Troy *Times* publishes two letters written by an officer in Fort Sumter to his father, who resides in Troy. In the first letter, which was written just before the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, the officer in question says:

"There have been not a few offers of aid from the Northern States. Regiments would come, and in plenty, and it is indeed one of the most cheering passages in our anxious experience that we have evidence of practical sympathy. But *not a man* will be accepted, unless by order of the proper Department at Washington. We will try to sustain the credit of our position with these few. The spirit of the men is noble; they are perfectly up to the sentiment of doing their duty, and perhaps one of the best evidences of their conduct may be found in the fact that not a man has deserted, or been drunk, for nearly three months."

The second letter, written just after the transfer to Fort Sumter, is as follows:

FORT SUMTER, Evening, Dec. 26, 1860.

MY DEAR FATHER: Before this reaches you, you will probably have learned that we have literally "taken the bull by the horns." Soon after sunset this evening, we evacuated Fort Moultrie, and are now established in this impregnable fortress, where we are perfectly unapproachable; while at the same time we command perfectly the harbor and Fort Moultrie itself. Vessels have been sent down every night, and have watched us closely with a view to prevent this very move, but we have weathered them. Hurrah for Major ANDERSON! We have a man that is not afraid of responsibility, and who had more judgment and a better sense of duty than have ordinarily guided public men.

At Fort Moultrie, we could not fail to have succumbed before the large force that was probably on the point of being launched against us. Between batteries, a close file of riflemen and a few columns of assault, we must have been forced to have yielded; although it would not have been without the loss, perhaps of every man there.

Major ANDERSON has been delighted with the temper and spirit of this little command, not a man of which would have flinched from any struggle that might have befallen us. We are not to be touched. It is four times as large as Fort Moultrie, but the walls are sixty feet high, and no landing can be made. There is but one regret; that is, that Fort Moultrie could not have been blown up. To night, however, everything that can be destroyed will be. I am sure a general feeling of relief will be experienced by the country at large at this step, taken solely upon Major ANDERSON'S responsibility.

Not a man at the fort had the slightest intimation of this move, and only one or two officers, until the moment it was executed. Our property and the families are all safe here, with six months' provisions, hospital stores, &c. The guns at Moultrie are spiked and the flagstaff cut down, so that no Palmetto flag can ever float on that stick. There is already a great excitement in the city; signal rockets are fired from the Island, but it is too late; we have decidedly got the bull by the muzzle. The revenue can be collected now, and the Administration can do its duty if it will. We all think we have done the right thing, because we are stronger than ever; and although we left our old home with regret, and disliked much to waste the labor that has been lavished there, we are unquestionably now in our right place and position as soldiers and citizens. We did not leave from fear, but because there our blood would have been needlessly shed. Here, such a thing is impossible, unless these people are determined to butt their heads out against these walls, and I hope they have brains enough left not to attempt that. To-morrow morning the stars and stripes will be hoisted over our new position, although the sight will sting South Carolina to the quick.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

The Philadelphia *Press* has an interesting letter written by a leading citizen of Charleston to a citizen of Philadelphia. We give some extracts:

"You ask me for my candid opinion of our condition, and I will venture to give it to you. I could not publicly utter the sentiments of this letter without risking my life. *The leaders of the Convention, like their prototypes of the French Revolution, are beginning to be terrified at the fruits of the seed they have sown; but, as yet, the time for reaction is not here.* The people have been infuriated through the efforts of the politicians, and now, like a Parisian mob, are pushing their captains and lieutenants into the very midst of the danger. It makes my heart bleed to hear our glorious Union assailed, as I do every moment, and see the Palmetto flag floating from fortresses built by the money of the whole people, shortly, too, it is probable, to be turned against their Government. What may bring these men to their senses is the tax system they have adopted. When a *per capita* sum is levied upon negro slaves, those who began and have driven forward this miscreants business will feel, in their own purses, that which is now afflicting men in my situation. They will be brought to their senses; for it stands to reason that *we can no more maintain a permanent military force without immense and burdensome taxation than we can eat our own cotton, or trade with Europe with Uncle Sam's fleet in our harbor.*

It is impossible for this state of things to continue without a collision—and when that comes, God help our people! The rivalry between Charleston and Savannah has always been great, but that which was merely commercial competition and jealousy before secession is now dread and anger. When our port is closed, Savannah may be kept open—a result that is not unlikely, considering that a large number of moderate men are returned to the Convention which is to assemble in that city.

* * *

I send you a copy of the Charleston *Mercury*, from which you will see that every line ridiculing or abusing the South is transferred to Northern newspapers into its columns. Much as I have read of foolish conduct, I have never seen anything so silly and childish as that of the men who control our Convention. *They are not statesmen; they are lunatics, and seem to have no thought of the morrow.* Their whole design is one of haste and hate, and even you, who have your opinion of our fire-eaters, would be surprised to see how much more indiscreet and inexperienced they are than you have believed them to be. These men appear to forget that, while they may prevent an American man-of-war from crossing our bar and coming into our port, and enforcing the United States laws, they at the same time exclude all commerce from us. The suggestion made a few days ago, that the entrance to the port should be destroyed, is a part of their foolish policy. If, like the Russians at Sebastopol, we fill our harbor with obstacles, we therefore not only defy the Government, but starve ourselves. Our people seem to be on a frolic, and probably when they get sober will also get sane.

The Mississippians, as well as some in this State, Alabama and Georgia, look to successful secession as a way to escape the payment of just debts.

What a shameful position for an honest man, and an American, to take! How can such people obtain credit from civilized Europe, when they refuse to fulfil their just obligations to their own countrymen?

The late stiffening of the President, and his evident determination to support ANDERSON, has created undoubted alarm in the camp of the leaders of the Convention. I want no war, for no man would suffer more, or could afford to suffer less than he who pens these lines, but it is clear that *unless the Federal Government shows its teeth, and tells these men that it will enforce the laws made in pursuance of the Constitution, they will go on until they wrap the whole of the Gulf States in a general conflagration.*

I forbear describing what our condition in South Carolina will then be. How would they get on in Georgia, with a minority inside party in favor of the Union, suspected by the majority, and all their movements watched, not to speak of the other horrible reflections that the negroes themselves may catch the alarm, and that thousands heretofore dependent upon the North for supplies of produce, pork, beef, &c., will be unable to get these necessaries of life? It is my daily prayer, however, that as the storm approaches, and seems to be inevitable, some good man in the Republican Party will rise up in his place in Congress and, at the risk of losing his political position, offer such concessions as will enable us to live on happily and peacefully for years together. I can assure you that if this is done, many who favored secession at the start, but who now see that it is likely to end in a general wreck, will be too glad to escape, and will join with me in thanks to God that we have been rescued from indescribable horrors."

THE FORT SUMTER MECHANICS IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of yesterday, has the following with reference to these men:

"The arrival of the mechanics and laborers lately employed at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, was noticed yesterday. With one or two exceptions they received checks for the amounts respectively due to them on the Sub-Treasurer at this port, and yesterday morning the rotunda of the Post-office was thronged with the parties to present their checks and obtain their money. So far as presented the checks were promptly paid. The workmen state that the alternative was put before them to fight or leave the fort, and they preferred the latter. There was no direct order or request to them from Major ANDERSON, Capt. FOSTER having been the party who made the demand upon them. Some two months ago they stated they were requested to take up arms and drill, so as to be ready to assist in the event of an attack, and they then peremptorily refused. When they left the barracks for Baltimore the garrison was not finished, but all the embrasures of the fort wall were closed. The foreman of the work remarked yesterday that there are left in the fort only about one hundred men, including thirty laborers, and in the event of an attack they will be useless in the defence. Major ANDERSON expressed his determination to resign if he shall be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, and threatens to shell the city of Charleston if his mail facilities are cut off. The workmen state that the people of Charleston will wait as long as possible for the withdrawal of Major ANDERSON from the fort, and after a final refusal on the part of the President of the United States, they will take it at every hazard. Such is the information obtained from those who have just come from the scene of preparations."

HOW THE SECESSIONISTS REGARD THE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Messrs. Editors: It is the duty of every true man of the South who may happen to be in this distracted city at the present time, to give warning to the Southern States of the danger that impends over them. The resignation of Gov. FLOYD has thrown the Department of War into the hands of men who breathe nothing but coercion against the South. *Mr. Holt is the most violent coercionist in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, out-Heroding even Black in this particular,* and fully as clamorous for a grand campaign against the South as Gen. SCOTT himself. There was a talk yesterday that SCOTT had been appointed Secretary of War. Such an appointment would have been received by the country in its true interpretation—as a war appointment—and the South would have known what to do in the premises. *The appointment of Holt is the same thing,* but it is the thing in disguise. For the country does not understand HOLT'S position or feelings. Holding the War Office *ad interim,* SCOTT will be the real Secretary, while he, agreeing with SCOTT, will be his willing agent and sponsor in all his measures of coercion.

I have no earthly doubt that a large part of the Gulf Squadron will be at once ordered home, to cruise off the Southern seaboard with a view to strengthening all the forts, and enforcing the collection of the revenue, and that as many troops as can be collected from other quarters, will at once be ordered to the forts in the Southern States.

The appointment of HOLT, as Secretary of War, proves that Mr. BUCHANAN has surrendered himself to the counsels of SCOTT; and it behooves every Southern State to take immediate steps for their protection against a wild crusade from the North, headed and led by the Government and army of the United States; for SCOTT, in the plan he has submitted, not only proposes to bring all the available forces of the Federal Government to bear against the South, but also to call the volunteer forces of the North into requisition.

I beseech you to sound the alarm, and to call upon the Southern Governors to put their military organizations in an immediate state of efficiency and readiness for action. "1776."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN CHARLESTON.

We find the following paragraphs in the *Mercury*:

"The military movements are progressing rapidly all around us. The brave sons of Carolina, cheered by the encouragement of her equally courageous daughters, are earnestly and silently doing all that men can do towards putting our State in a position to defend herself against the world. For the present, we refrain from giving the particulars of the various works that are progressing. We will only say, for the benefit of anxious friends, that the gallant volunteers stationed at the various posts around us are, one and all, devoting themselves to fill the exigencies of a noble cause, and that they are, and will doubtless continue, in high spirits, and as comfortable as circumstances permit.'

A gang of 203 prime field hands passed through the city yesterday, on their way to the sea-shore. This is the offer of 'help' alluded to in our issue of yesterday, by the correspondence of Col. HATCH and Mr. GAILLARD. We agree with the Colonel entirely, and think that the time for WORK has come. Our young men will do the storming and escalading—our slaves will raise our crops, and make our ditches, glacis and earthworks for our defence."

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A MANIA FOR STREET PAVING—STIRRING DEBATE ON THE NATIONAL CRISIS—WHAT THE ALDERMEN THINK OF IT—A CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION—SPEECH OF ALDERMEN BRADY, &C., &C.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a number of street assessments were confirmed *nem. con.*, being rushed through with the usual rapidity.

Alderman GENET objected to confirming the assessment for paving Duane-street et the new extension from Broadway to Centre-street, on the ground that all these matters were being rushed through too rapidly. He had allowed two or three to pass contrary to his conscience,—and his conscience was not stronger than that of most men. But these things should not be allowed to go through without examination.

Alderman FARLEY hoped the matter would not be laid over, as it would delay the payment of the contractors, who were "hard up."

Alderman TOOMEY said the thing could not go through this evening with railroad speed.

Alderman FARLEY said the paper could pass the Councilmen and receive the signature of the Mayor to-night. There were no objections of property-holders, and he could not see that any of the gentlemen of the Board were interested. He asked the gentleman to withdraw their objections and let it pass.

Alderman GENET said these assessments were of importance to the people along the line, and should go to the Committee to advertise for objections. The motion to refer to the Committee was carried. The subject was subsequently reconsidered, and the assessment was confirmed—Aldermen GENET and RUSSELL only voting in the negative.

Alderman GENET presented the assessment for paving Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, with trap block, which had passed the Committee. It was passed and sent to the other Board—three only voting in the negative.

OPENING OF SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.

Alderman OWENS moved to take from the table the veto message of His Honor the Mayor, on the resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to open Seventy-fourth-street from Eighth avenue to Bloomingdale Road, instead of to the Hudson River.

Alderman GENET moved to pass the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor. There was, he said, no necessity for destroying the Orphan Asylum property by opening the street to the river now, when public necessity did not require the new street to be at present extended to that length. The resolution was adopted, in spite of the objections of the Mayor, only one voting in the negative.

A DEBATE ON THE CRISIS.

Alderman BOOLE offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York have ever cherished the most fraternal and affectionate regard for their fellow-countrymen dwelling in the Southern States, and will at all times sustain them in every constitutional and rightful measure for the redress of their grievances; and

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York properly estimate the immense value of our National Union to our collective and individual happiness, and cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; and

Whereas, It is represented that the local authorities in one or more of the States have seized several of the forts, arsenals and public buildings of the United States, and continue to hold the same in defiance of the authority of the Government; be it therefore

Resolved, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, that we most earnestly appeal to our fellow-countrymen of the Southern States to abstain from all unlawful and violent measures pending the seditious and patriotic efforts that are now being made to adjust the differences between the North and the South, through the action of the established authorities, in the manner provided for in the Federal Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That we approve of the determination of the President of the United States to maintain this just and cherished of the Government in all places; to execute the laws; to assert the respect due to the flag of the Union; and to support and defend the civil and military officers intrusted with the duty of collecting the revenue and holding the fortified places provided for the common defence of all the States; and be it further

Resolved, That we only give expression to the general voice of our citizens when we record their approbation of the conduct of Major Anderson, of the Army of the United States, in his recent measures at Charleston, to avoid conflict with the local population, to secure the Government works committed to his charge, and to provide for the safety of his command; and the announcement that the proceedings of this gallant and faithful officer were sanctioned by his instructions, and will be effectively sustained by the President of United States, is welcomed by the hearty commendations of the people of the City of New-York; and be it further

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed, on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to prepare and transmit a memorial to the Legislature of this State, asking that a Convention of the people thereof be called, at an early day, of delegates chosen in the several counties, in a manner to be provided by law, to take into consideration the present state of the Union, and to adopt such measures as the interests and duty of the people of this state may require to be done; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the Clerk of the Common Council, to the President and Congress of the United States, and to the Governor and the Legislature of this State.

Alderman BRADY—What is the object of that?

Alderman BOOLE—To protect the country, Sir. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—I think, Sir, the country can protect itself. I think that if there are traitors in the country—

Alderman GENET—We have bigger traitors here than in the South.

Alderman BRADY—I suppose it will pass any way. My opinion is, that this Common Council of the City of New-York had better let South Carolina take care of herself, and let this Board take care of the interests of the City of New-York, and take care of the people's interests, and not go to asking the Governor to call a Convention. What do you want a Convention for? Do you want to secede from the State? [Laughter.]

Alderman GENET—That is just what we will do if they don't let us alone.

Alderman BOOLE—You will do great things. You will get your necks stretched. If you are not careful your President will be hung—before the year is out. You have but a short time to live. You might as well go on while you are at it.

Alderman GENET—All right.

Alderman BRADY—It will not get my sanction, or the sanction of the people, or of the Governor. We are not going down upon our knees, and praying.

Alderman GENET—That's what you have been doing all day. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—No. I have not been praying or fasting. I have eaten all the law allows—enough to satisfy my body.

A VOICE—Do you go to church? [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—No. Sir; I do not go under the orders of JAMES BUCHANAN; I do not follow him.

Alderman BOOLE—He is a pretty good fellow. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—Who?

Alderman BOOLE—JAMES. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—Oh yes, but he is played out.

VOICES—The Republicans cheered him last week.

Alderman BRADY—The Republicans will take care of themselves. South Carolina would starve if it were not for the North.

A VOICE—What do you think of Anderson?

Alderman BRADY—I think he is doing his duty. If South Carolina would do its duty as well as Anderson there would be no trouble in the Union. I believe we should all, as citizens irrespective of party, stand by the Constitution of the country. After election is over—after using all your efforts to accomplish your object, to elect your man—then stand by the colors of your country. Stand by that which Washington fought for before we had our liberties. Never allow South Carolina, or no slave, or no nigger of any description, to interfere with our stars—our stars.

Alderman BOOLE—That's right—stars.

Alderman BRADY—Or to divide the Union. I go for my country—irrespective of niggers and South Carolina—they are only fighting for niggers.

Alderman GENET—Fighting for their property as you would fight for yours.

Alderman BRADY—Fighting for niggers is not fighting for property.

Alderman GENET—Just the same as fighting for a horse.

Alderman BRADY—I don't recognize property in niggers.

Alderman GENET—Why, you don't pretend that a nigger is a man, do you? [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—Yes; just as much as anybody else, if he behaves himself.

Alderman BAGLEY—BRADY is a little dark; himself. [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—I think my friend on the left is the last one who should go for enslaving any one. He has fought to liberate his own country from English tyranny.

Alderman GENET—You are an American, ain't you, BAGLEY? [Laughter.]

Alderman BRADY—I go for liberty all over the world. I do not care what the color is. I go for the largest liberty to all men and all women. Let the President of the United States, who is a sworn officer, take care of the United States, and if he don't do it I believe that the people of this country have patriotism enough to see that they carry out the laws and maintain the independence of this country at all hazards, and that can be done without the aid of the Common Council of the City of New-York. If you have not confidence in your man that you elected President of the United States, I would be ashamed to cast my vote for a man like James Buchanan, and then to ask the Common Council to pass a resolution to back the President up. If the President and his party could not do their duty, the people of this country would teach them. He hoped the resolution would not pass.

Alderman DARRAGH said it was not a question of negroes; it was a question of the patriotism of this City. He approved of the resolutions, with the exception of the last.

Alderman GENET—You are afraid of the State—that's all.

Aldermen DARRAGH—It is proper for this Common Council to pass such a resolution. I think it would be proper for the Legislature to call the Convention if it is deemed necessary. I do not believe in Conventions. At this time I think they're having too many of them down South. I move to strike out all the latter part of the resolution that directs the Corporation Counsel to prepare the memorial to the Governor.

Alderman GENET—I hope not.

The motion to strike out was lost.

Alderman BOOLE moved the adoption of the resolutions, and upon that called the previous question. The previous question was ordered, and the resolutions adopted, Messrs. Smith, Brady, Starr, and Darragh voting in the negative.

PAVING GREENWICH-AVENUE.

A long debate took place on a report in favor of paving Greenwich and Seventh avennes with Belgian pavement, and making the property owners pay half. Under the operation of the previous question, the Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen.

ALDERMAN OWENS LOSES HIS BOOT.

Alderman GENET, in the midst of an animated discussion, hoped the gentleman from the Tenth would give way for a case of urgent necessity.

A VOICE—What is it? The Alderman from the Fifteenth?

Alderman GENET—Yes; the Alderman from the Fifteenth has lost his boot. If there are any public plunderers about, I hope they will be arrested. [Laughter.]

Alderman OWENS was at this time engaged in sundry perigrinations in search of his boot. He afterwards informed Alderman BOOLE that he (OWENS) believed that Alderman BOOLE had stolen it.

CONTESTED ELECTION EXPENSES.

The rules were suspended, and the Board concurred with the Councilmen in appropriating $5 000 to defray expenses of contesting seats in the Seventh and Eighth Districts.

Alderman GENET thought some of the Mayor's ambitious and striving friends should move the appointment of a Committee to inform His Honor that the Board was about to adjourn.

Alderman SHAGRIST made the motion, which was carried.

A resolution was passed increasing the salary of the keeper of the City Hall $250; also, a resolution adding the name of another unfortunate blind man to the list of the beneficiaries of the Board.

Alderman DARRAGH, from the Committee appointed to wait on His Honor, the Mayor, reported progress—having found the office closed.

A NEW ENGINE FOR NO. 3.

Alderman CORNELL called up the paper from the Councilmen, appropriating $1,600 for a new engine for No. 3.

Alderman BRADY—Now, you want my vote, don't you, BOOLE?

Alderman BOOLE—Oh! yes—you can't go back on that.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in ordering the Street Commissioner to advertise for the engine.

After a scene of wild confusion, lasting several minutes, and occasioned by the efforts of various members to get certain papers considered, or to force an adjournment, Alderman PECK, the President of the Board, delivered his valedictory address.

The question was taken on the adjournment and lost, Alderman TOOMEY taking pains to say that as Alderman OWENS' official life was about to expire, he wanted to give him a chance to pass the paper. Alderman Owens then called from the table the report in favor of ordering the Comptroller to pay back to the German Episcopal Church in Fortieth street, the sum paid for building sewer (about $150) as a donation. After a protracted effort on the part of a small minority to defeat the matter by motions to adjourn, &c., the report was adopted, and the Board adjourned *sine die*, having passed the customary resolutions of thanks to the President, clerks, reporters, &c., and notifying the Councilmen of the adjournment.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ROOMS FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT—UNION RESOLUTIONS—VOTES OF THANKS.

The last meeting of the present Board of Councilmen was held yesterday afternoon.

A resolution was adopted granting the use of the rear basement room of Tompkins Market to the Seventh Regiment for target practice—the room to be fitted up at the expense of the Regiment.

The resolution passed in 1854 assigning certain rooms in the new City Hall to the Supreme Court was rescinded, thereby leaving the resolution passed a few days since, assigning one of said rooms to the Superior Court, in full force.

The preamble and resolutions of Alderman BOOLE relative to the national troubles (see Board of Aldermen,) having been read, Councilman VAN TINE moved that the Board concur.

Councilman PINCKNEY said he was pleased with the resolutions, coming as they did from a gentleman with whom he differed in politics, but the resolution authorizing the call of a convention he did not think was advisable. The United States authorities had their duties to perform as well as this Board, and he thought that a Convention of the people of this State was uncalled for in the present condition of affairs. He moved that that portion of the resolutions be stricken out. Lost.

The Board then concurred with the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 14 to 9.

After finishing up some routine business, thanks were tendered to the President and clerks, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

CONSANGUINITY IN MARRIAGE—CHANGE OF LOCATION FOR THE MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of this Association was held on Thursday night at its rooms in the Cooper Institute. FREDERICK E. MATHER, Esq., the President, occupied the Chair.

The second annual report, concluding with the year ending December, 1860, was presented and received. The Secretary then read the minutes of the preceding meeting.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. ELISHA HARRIS:

Resolved, That the Council is hereby requested to report to this Association at its next stated meeting the names and membership of the several Committees that were in existence in this body at the close of the year 1860, and also that they recommend the appointment of such Committees as they may now deem expedient. Carried.

Dr. J. P. GARRISH and Mr. J. J. DISTURNELL were nominated and admitted as members of the Association.

Mr. MORRIS, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in reply to a question from the Chairman, stated that he was prepared to read his report on the consequences of "marriages of consanguinity." It was proposed that in view of the thin attendance of members, that the reading should be postponed to a future occasion, but on the motion of Gen. WETMORE, Mr. MORRIS was induced to read a portion of his report. "Such intermarriages," he said, "as was well known, were violations of natural laws. From 10 to 15 per cent. of deaf mutes were the children of cousins. In 22 families where the parents were related, 23 per cent. of the children were deaf and dumb. A physician, of Liverpool, found that every tenth case of

The New-York Times.

VOL. X. NO. 2900. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

THE CRISIS AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

A Compromise Agreed Upon by the Committee of the Border States.

Caucus of the Southern Secession Senators.

Adjournment of the South Carolina Convention.

The Conventions in Georgia and Florida.

Gov. Hicks Still Refuses to Convene the Maryland Legislature.

Great Meeting at Van Buren, Arkansas, Opposing Separate State Action.

Concentration of Troops Near Washington.

Sailing of the Star of the West from New-York with a Party of Marines.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The excitement to-day is somewhat increased. THURLOW WEED, HAMILTON FISH, ERASTUS CORNING, ISAAC BELL, and other influential New-Yorkers have arrived. While they counsel moderation and conservatism, it is understood that they are unanimous for the preservation of the Union at any cost. WEED says he sees little probability that any satisfactory compromise will be arranged.

The Committee appointed by the caucus of the Border Slave and Free States agreed—SHERMAN, of Ohio, alone dissenting—to a proposition substantially the same as CRITTENDEN'S compromise, except in two points. First, It guarantees a jury trial to a fugitive slave in the State from which he may have escaped. Second, in the territorial clause, it provides that Kansas be admitted at once; the remaining territory to be divided by the Missouri Compromise line—all North to be forever free, and all South to be organized into Territory, in which neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall interfere with Slavery, but when any sixty thousand square miles has a hundred thousand population, it is to be admitted as a State, free or slave, as its people choose.

MR. SHERMAN would have accepted this if the Committee had dopted his amendment to the Constitution, providing that no more territory shall be acquired except by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, and that the act of acquisition shall admit immediately as a State, so as to prevent a future dispute over the Slavery question. Mr. SHERMAN also proposed to admit New-Mexico immediately as a State, which was rejected.

MR. CRITTENDEN was ready to substitute this proposition for his own, if the sentiment in the Committee had been unanimous in favor of it. He says he thinks there is streng reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment yet, through the mediation of the Border States.

This is substantially the proposition before the House Republican caucus yesterday, which occupied three hours in an interesting discussion. BINGHAM and SHERMAN of Ohio. IRVINE, STEVENS, HICKMAN, GROW, CASE and DAVIES opposed its adoption, some of them with great earnestness. Several were energetically hostile to all compromise. PETTIT, of Indiana, was more conciliating in his tone, but no one decidedly favored the proposed plan of adjustment except HALL, of Pennsylvania, who, as a member of the Border State Committee, submitted it. The general feeling seemed to be that nothing will satisfy the Secessionists, even if offered, and that the best plan is to test the strength of the Government, now that matters have gone so far without just cause for Southern complaint.

The House Committee of Thirty-three also discussed this proposition, but adjourned without a vote until Monday.

A caucus of Southern Senators was held at the National Hotel last evening, to consult as to the interests of the seceding States. It is understood that they advocated separate and immediate secession—one Senator only voting in the negative. Messrs. Iverson, Fitzpatrick, Clay, Davis, Brown, Benjamin, Slidell, Johnson, Hemphill, Wigfall, Mallory and Yulee were present. Senator FITZPATRICK gave a negative vote.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Alabama and Mississippi members contemplate withdrawing to-morrow.

The Secessionists *per se* have changed their programme. Instead of pursuing any longer their idea of "plunging the Cotton States into revolution," by seducing them into individually following the lead of South Carolina in "separate State action," their present purpose is to *seem* to yield to "coöperation," by sending Commissioners from South Carolina to the other Southern States; trusting to the efforts of these Commissioners, however, to induce Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, to agree to instant action with them. One State, they see, is not strong enough to force the issue upon the South; so now they want to try the experiment by joint action of five of them.

The secession leaders may urge the fact that to postpone the revolution until a Convention of all the Southern States can be called together, is to defeat disunion altogether. Hence South Carolina yields a part of her programme of precipitation in the expectation of getting her sister Cotton States to yield something of their disposition to make haste slowly.

Conversations with prominent secession leaders indicate that—in pursuance of the policy above indicated—they are determined to avoid the firing of a first gun against the General Government. They intend to provoke Mr. BUCHANAN into "coercion of a State;" and they predict, with a good deal of self-gratulation, that within fifteen days from this time, Mr. BUCHANAN will invade Southern soil to put down secession. They admit that so long as the General Government can remain on the defensive, its position is a strong one, and that it will be difficult to unite the South in arms against it; but they do not doubt their ability to provoke attack.

I do not understand that Mr. BUCHANAN proposes anything of the sort. His failure to reinforce forts not already in the hands of the revolutionists shows that he does not intend to rely upon the army to repress secession. If a Collector goes to Charleston and is prevented from fulfilling his duties, the President will clearly have the power to prevent merchant vessels going into that port, because there is, practically, no Custom-House there. The people will demand of him the assumption of this responsibility; and in thus blockading the port by naval force, the Government will still maintain a position in which the attack must come from the Secessionists. Even the firing of a gun from Sumter, to bring a merchant vessel to, or to sink her if she fails to obey the order, will not be a gun against South Carolina; and the leaders say emphatically that they will not fire the first gun. A day or two will probably show whether this declaration is sincere or only a feint.

Capt. STONA has received his commission from the President, and is actively engaged in the work of organizing the militia of the district. Mayor BERRETT, a Virginian, vigorously opposes these steps by the Government for the protection of the Capital, urging that the citizens are fully equal to the preservation of the peace; but the Administration justly considers it the duty of the Government and will persevere. Now that these steps are taking, a strenuous effort is making to create the impression that there never was any danger; but I have it from high secession authority that the seizure of the Capital was contemplated, although it is now abandoned.

Four hundred marines are ordered to Washington from Portsmouth, Boston and Brooklyn. As they arrive they are to be sent to Fort Washington, nine miles below Washington on the Potomac. Seventy-four went down on the steamer *Philadelphia* last night. Fifteen others arrived to-day. The secession sympathisers in Maryland express great indignation at this occupancy of that Fort, professing to consider it an imputation upon their loyalty to the Union. As it cannot be the purpose to garrison a fort with marines, it is suspected that they are sent to that post as a position from which they may be shipped any time Southward without exciting public attention, as there is no telegraphic station south of that point, this side of Richmond.

Forty tons of shot, shells and powder were forwarded from your City yesterday by Adams' Express for New-Orleans—reported to be destined for Mexico, but believed to be for Louisiana.

Several volunteer companies of Washington were on parade yesterday, and being dismissed were directed to carry their guns to their homes with forty rounds of ball cartridges each.

The Select Committe investigating the Indian bonds abstraction went to New-York to-day to examine witnesses. The Grand Jury adjourned until Monday week, to await an opinion from Attorney-General STANTON, which, it is understood, will be to the effect that neither BAILEY nor RUSSELL can be indicted for any offence, as BAILEY'S conduct is a mere breach of trust—the bonds not being money belonging to the Government, and BAILEY not being their custodian by virtue of any law, as would be necessary before the Sub-Treasury law could be made to apply.

The Pacific Railroad bill is in rather a critical condition, but its friends still hope it will be passed.

The bill for the impeachment of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, will be reported by REYNOLDS at the first opportunity, and will pass at once.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

On inquiry at the proper quarter, it has been ascertained that before June last, it being found that the arms at the several arsenals were not proportionately distributed, and that the Southern arsenals were quite deficient in those supplies, a distribution was made for equalization only; and for no other object. They were principally drawn from the Springfield armory, and the arsenals at Watervliet, New-York, and Watertown, Massachusetts. The secession troubles, it is known, had not then commenced. After the distribution was completed, there remained a preponderance of arms at the North.

Lieut. Gen. SCOTT was engaged till 4 o'clock this morning, on business connected with his department.

The arrival of 17 recruits from Philadelphia, for the purpose of being drilled at the Marine Barracks at Washington, has been magnified into undue importance.

The rumor which prevailed that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* had been ordered with United States recruits to Charleston has been pronounced false by official authority.

Mr. HICKS, Postmaster at Charleston, has written to the Postmaster-General that he holds himself responsible to the Federal Government for the revenues accruing to his office. For the present, therefore, the postal arrangements will continue unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The Crittenden compromise seems to be gaining friends, who entertain the opinion that if it were fairly presented to the people, it would be accepted by them as a basis of settlement. The main difficulty, however, in the way, is that some parties are at present indisposed to offer it without assurances that others will receive it in a mutual spirit of accommodation for both North and South.

Officers from the City of New-York are here endeavoring to ferret out the complicity of the Government officers with the theft and sale of the State bonds taken from the Interior Department. The object is to prosecute in behalf of the holders of the bonds, who are threatened with loss in consequence of the attempts to recover them.

The enrollment of the District of Columbia militia will probably commence to-morrow. A plan for its reorganization was matured more than six months ago, but all the officers were not appointed until recently. The movement now is so to concentrate the militia as to be efficient for service should it be necessary at any time to call them out to preserve the peace.

Not more than one company of marines was sent yesterday to garrison Fort Washington, which is on the Potomac River, about 14 miles from Washington. The fort has had no garrison for some years. The object of supplying it with one now is to avoid the possibility of its being occupied by lawless persons as a rallying point for mischief.

The troops ordered from Leavenworth to Fort McHenry are not to be sent South, as wrongly supposed by many gentlemen from that section.

The Alabama and Mississippi delegations held a conference last night, and afterward telegraphed to the Conventions of their respective States, advising them to secede immediately, saying there is no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. They resolved to remain here awaiting the action of their States.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RECENT ACTION OF THE SOUTH—POSITION OF THE NORTH—DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861.

It requires a watchful eye to keep pace with the rapidly changing phases of the great political issues now agitating the country. While statesmen and the Press are engaged in earnest discussion of the question whether force ought to be employed for the maintainance of the Union, the silent march of events is surely advancing the hour when secession must fall to pieces of its own weight. The action of the South, itself, during the last ten days, has entirely changed the aspect of affairs. Within that time, our Southern brethren, speaking through their Senators and Representatives in Congress, have declared in most positive terms, that the hour for compromise is past, and that the Slave States are settled in determination to break up the Union. In pursuance of this policy of defiance, South Carolina has seized upon a vessel of the United States, and taken possession of Federal forts. Georgia, too, without even waiting for her own Legislative act of secession, has followed suit, and seized the United States forts at Savannah. The effect of these movements on the Northern mind has been to wipe out all party considerations, dispose of all propositions for compromise and concession, and bring the people face to face with the single inquiry—"Shall the Union be broken up, or shall we preserve it at every hazard?"

In the presence of this state of facts, it is a waste of time to discuss measures of adjustment by Congress. The people of the Free States understand this, and we find them declaring with remarkable unanimity that the Government *shall* be maintained at no matter what cost: and their Representatives in the State Legislatures are offering millions of money and tens of thousands of men for the vindication of that resolve. Meantime the North has discovered that the evils of the South are in great part imaginary, and the complaints based upon them are chiefly mere pretexts to which they are not disposed to give a willing ear any longer. Certainly they are determined not to admit these pretexts as solid reasons for disunion.

The united front presented by the North, together with the better tone of the Executive during the last few days, has worked another important change in the aspect of the absorbing question. Bear in mind that there are two classes of secession leaders. The first—of whom Senator WIGFALL and JEFFERSON DAVIS are types—are fully prepared to accept all the consequences of "separate State action," including loss of mail service, withdrawal of Federal protection, closing of Federal Courts, and a blockade of their ports, involving the necessity for civil war—initiated by the South against the General Government—and the necessity of making application for European aid to raise such blockade. But by far the larger body of secession leaders have only followed WIGFALL and DAVIS thus far for the purpose of wringing from the reluctant North a recognition of the absolute right of property in slaves, which involves all that the most ultra of them demand, and which would enable them to recover their lost control of the reins of Government. All this they expected to accomplish through the agency of a party to be built up in the Free States upon the ruins of commercial prosperity, and upon the pecuniary distress of laborers thrown out of employ. They expected to destroy utterly the credit of the Government, demoralize the people, and force us to find an escape from impending material ills, by acceding to the demands of Slavery.

In all this they have been sadly disappointed. The consolidation of the North as a unit for the Constitution as it is, which involves protection of the Federal property, and a rigid enforcement of the Revenue laws, will compel this larger class of Secessionists to choose as to their future course, and decide whether or no they will persist in immediate revolution, regardless of consequences. These will soon see that two, three, or five Cotton States cannot hope to make successful struggle against the General Government, and that they *must* have the aid of all the Slave States. In "coöperation," or joint action of the entire South, they may see some chance of ultimate success; but if they cannot expect it there, surely they will not look for it in "separate State action." Per consequence, they must swell the ranks of those who insist upon a convention of all the Slave States as a prelude to practical secession, and that secures the time so much needed to avert the threatened dangers.

I telegraphed you to night that there is a disposition to defeat, by faction, a confirmation of the nomination of McINTYRE, the new Collector of the port of Charleston. It is doubtful whether so impolitic and improper a proceeding can be maintained. If a direct vote can be had, the nomination will be confirmed, but the danger is that it will be talked to death, as there is no previous question in the Senate. It would be difficult to devise any surer means than this of pouring contempt on the entire secession movement, if, indeed, we are not compelled to accept the factious movement as a confession of the insincerity of all the secession garconade. The true policy of the Secessionists, if honest, is to confirm McINTYRE at once, and let him go down to Charleston and see if he can fulfill his duties. If he can,—if the Secessionists are unable to defy a single Collector of Customs, in Heaven's name, how are they to carry on a great revolution?

It turns out that Mr. FLOYD'S retirement from the Cabinet was not a voluntary act. In consequence of the dispute in the Cabinet relative to Major ANDERSON'S movements in Charleston harbor. While it is true that the late Secretary of War was in antagonism with the majority of the Cabinet on that issue, the real cause of FLOYD'S retirement was his course in connection with the ROSSELL & Co acceptances. The President saw very clearly that the Secretary had abused his position under circumstances that were suspicious, to say the least, and that his reputation had been compromised much too far to admit of his remaining any longer in the Executive Council. This Mr. FLOYD was made to understand and his resignation was handed in on Saturday. In short, he was compelled to resign. To cover his fall as far as possible in his letter of resignation, Mr FLOYD presented, as his impelling motive, the fact that Major ANDERSON had gone to Fort Sumter, and that the President refused to remand him back to Moultrie, in accordance with an understanding with the Charleston rebels, that no change should be made in the condition of the public defences in the harbor. This was a mere pretext, and nothing more. The reader will notice that the *Constitution* of Saturday evening last announced that the resignation was tendered on that day, "and accepted by the President." On the Monday following, Mr. BUCHANAN replied to his letter of resignation, but carefully avoids the slightest allusion to the cause assigned by Mr. FLOYD for his retirement, and as carefully avoids the use of any language that would be construed into an admission that he had parted with the Secretary upon a point of difference of opinion. The President does not even express a regret at the rupture, but coolly accepts the resignation, declines Mr. FLOYD'S services even temporarily, and says Mr. HOLT will succeed him. That is the end of Mr. FLOYD'S chapter in connection with the Administration. May it prove an instructive one to whoever, in the future, covets a Cabinet position, and has not the sterling integrity indispensable to the acceptable discharge of its duties. S.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

MR. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented the resolution of a public meeting in New-Jersey in favor of sustaining the Union. Laid on the table.

MR. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution of inquiry, that the Secretary of War give the Senate a copy of any orders issued from the Department to the officers commanding the fortifications in South Carolina since the 1st of November; also, a copy of any plans or recommendations relative to increasing the forces, or otherwise, in the forts and arsenals in Virginia, or any of the States of the South, by the Commander-in-Chief, and if any action or order was issued in pursuance thereof. Laid over.

MR. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a petition of MOSES GALE, of Massachusetts, asking that an amendment to the Constitution be made, that it may recognize the existence of God. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MR. SLIDELL'S resolution to expel the Associate Press reporter from the reporter's gallery, was taken up. After a brief discussion he withdrew it.

MR. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition of the citizens of New-York, asking for the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

On motion of MR. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) the Pacific Railroad bill (House bill) was taken up.

MR. SEWARD said that he should vote for the bill, although he had some objection to it. He preferred the more northerly route, but should vote for this proposition, as it had been the one great object of his life to secure such a grand result. The great evil of our times is sectionalism. Every man calls on every other man for compromise, and to devise some new means to cement together the States, which, it is apprehended, are in danger of falling apart. He had listened to every measure that had been suggested to avert the evil, but here was one for which he was prepared to vote. He wanted it to be known that at every day and hour it was apprehended the Union was falling to pieces; yet that Congress had placed on the statute books, as a recorded fact, an appropriation of ninety six millions of dollars to bind together the North and the South, the East and the West, by a material bond. It is a great measure of conciliation, pacification, compromise and of union. The bill gives exact and equal justice to all. There is one interest and civilization at the North—another interest and civilization at the South. This measure equally provides for the progress and development of the Northern civilization, as well as that of the South. He thought the outlay would be amply repaid. The advance of railroads and the spread of civilization will develop the industry of the North and the South, and give material prosperity and aggrandizement to the United States, surpassing all that would be accomplished by any policy that could ever be pursued by the Government. In thirty years the wealth and population of the United States will be doubled. He referred to the great success of the canal in New-York, connecting the great lakes with tide-water. The Pacific Railroad was no sectional work, but a great national enterprise, which, if completed, would extend American principles over the Pacific coast and to the Asiatic nations.

MR. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) said that, after what he had heard, he could not hope that his amendment would be accepted. He claimed that the great Northwest would not only not be benefited but injured by the route provided in this bill. He had been told that the bill would save the Union. If so, he was willing to vote for it. He was a Union man, and if the South were willing to take money for their principles, he would give it, provided that when they got it they would leave the Union. Mr. RICE then offered an amendment providing for another route from Minnesota to Puget's Sound.

MR. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to amend so as to make the route run from the mouth of the Kansas River.

MR. GWIN hoped that no amendments would be put on the bill unless they were of vital importance. Although he was in favor of the proposed terminus, ye he thought it dangerous to load the bill with amendments.

MR. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that he was in favor of perfecting the bill. It was right that both branches of Congress should deliberate upon and perfect any measure.

MR. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought the amendment of the Senator from Missouri right, and should vote for it. He also thought we ought to perfect the bill and make it as good as possible.

MR. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that he should vote for the substitute of the Senator from Minnesota, and if that failed, he would vote for the House bill. He was and always had been in favor of any road connecting us with the Pacific coast.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. PUGH, LATHAM, FESSENDEN, POLK and others.

MR. POLK'S amendment was agreed to by yeas 35; nays 23.

MR. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that the acts of the corporation be submitted to Congress and approved before the bill takes effect.

MR. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) was opposed to conferring the privileges of the bill on any close corporation. They ought to be given to any citizen of the United States choosing to take advantage of them.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. DAVIS, BAKER and others.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE TROUBLES AT THE SOUTH.

REINFORCEMENTS ON THE WAY TO CHARLESTON.

Rumors have been current for several days that some of the idle steamers now lying up in our harbor would probably soon find employment in the honorable business of reinforcing Southern forts. The first steamer intended for this service—the *Star of the West*—is, without doubt, already on her way to Charleston with an efficient body of troops for the relief of the gallant Major ANDERSON. This steamer, which belongs to M. O. ROBERTS, and has been of late engaged in the trade to Havana and New-Orleans, was chartered a few days since by the Government, and, on Friday, was coaled with unusual dispatch, and got ready for sea. On Saturday she was cleared for Havana and New-Orleans, and late in the afternoon of the same day she proceeded apparently on her voyage.

Simultaneously with the departure of the *Star of the West*, the movement of squads of marines from the Navy-yard toward Governor's Island attracted some attention, and during Saturday night it is believed that some three hundred marines were put on board of a steam-tug from Governor's Island, and were taken down into the lower bay. Here they were undoubtedly received on board of the steamer, which, during the night, proceeded to sea.

The *Star of the West* is commanded by Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, who was formerly connected with the United States revenue service, and who enjoys, deservedly, the reputation of being one of the most energetic, courageous and capable steamship captains out of this port. That he will give a good account of himself, no one who is acquainted with him will for a moment doubt. If the steamer want to sea at midnight of Saturday, she will, if nothing prevents, arrive at Charleston bar at an early hour on Tuesday morning.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, Jan. 5.

The steamer *Philadelphia* has just passed down the river with marines, it is said, to garrison Fort Washington.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Jan. 5.

There will be a meeting this evening to enroll volunteers in the regiment of Chester County, to offer their services to the Government to maintain the Constitution and inforce the laws. The meeting is called by members of all parties.

SEIZURE OF FORT MORGAN, AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 4.

Fort Morgan was taken, this morning, by the Mobile troops. It is now garrisoned by 200 men.

OTHER SEIZURES CONTEMPLATED.

WELDON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 5.

Authentic news has reached here that the forts at Pensacola, Mobile, those below New-Orleans and the military posts in Texas and on the western frontiers of Arkansas, will all be taken by the Southern people before the 4th of March.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The journals to-day publish the correspondence between the Commissioners to Washington and the President of the United States.

Hon. A. B. LONGSTREET, President of the South Carolina College, had issued a four-page pamphlet, entitled "Shall South Carolina Begin the War?" He earnestly desires the Collector on board the *Harriet Lane* to be allowed to land, and says that he should be treated politely, and introduced to Collector COLCOCK, so that the collectors of the two sovereignties could use every means to settle the respective claims in a spirit of courtesy and kindness. If the posts are reinforced it would be an unfair conflict, in which hundreds of our sons would be slain, Fort Moultrie would become deserted, and the wrath of the United States would be brought upon our devoted city. He implores the people to let the first shot come from the enemy.

The President of the Convention received a dispatch to-day from Mayor MONROE, of New-Orleans, which is as follows:

The City of New-Orleans fully sympathizes with the City of Charleston in the perils to which she is exposed, and will not fail to support her when the occasion requires action.

MR. HUTSON offered an ordinance that all power necessary to make postal arrangements and enact postal laws be vested in the General Assembly. Passed.

MR. KETT offered a resolution permitting the officers in any force, regular or volunteer, raised under the order of the Convention, to hold seats in either House of the General Assembly, or any other office. Adopted.

MR. CURTIS offered a resolution that the late Commissioners to Washington be requested to prepare, at their earliest convenience, a written statement of their oral communication to this body, and communicate the result of their recent attempt at negotiations with the President of the United States for the deliverance of the forts and other State property, said document to be deposited with the President of this body, with an injunction of secrecy until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

An order to print five thousand copies of the correspondence between the Commissioners to Washington and President of the United States, was laid on the table.

The chair and the appurtenances used on the night of the signing of the ordinance of secession were ordered to be placed in the State House at Columbia.

The adoption of an ensign was ordered to be left to the Legislature.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the Governor.

CHARACTER OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MACON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

There will be a large secession majority in the Georgia Convention. One hundred and eleven counties, so far, show one hundred and sixty-nine Secessionists, which is a Convention majority of seventeen, and eighty-six coöperationists. The counties stand seventy-three to thirty-eight. It is not believed that the real coöperation minority in the Convention will exceed thirty, as many of those nominated as coöperation men have come out for secession.

THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSEE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Judge MCGEHEE, of Madison, was elected permanent President. The morning session was consumed in perfecting an organization. During the afternoon, resolutions were offered declaring the right of Florida to secede, declaring the cause for its exercise, and the duty of the State to prepare for it. Discussions resulted as to the policy of their immediate passage. The resolutions were finally made the special order for Monday.

Adjourned till Monday.

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

From the sentiment of prominent members it is unquestionable that the Legislature will not act without mature deliberation. There is no excitement here, but all are looking calmly toward future events.

A STATE CONVENTION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 6.

A resolution was unanimously adopted in the Senate, yesterday, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to report a bill calling a State Convention.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Gov. HICKS has issued another message, affirming his previous reasons for refusing to convene the Legislature, and counseling caution.

HUGER, the Postmaster of Charlesion, S. C., is at Barnum's. It is supposed that he purposes negotiating with Adams' Express for carrying the mails.

The Baltimore soldiery are requested to hold themselves in readiness to prevent any fillibustering attempts to take Fort McHenry.

GOV. HICKS WILL NOT CONVENE THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Gov. HICKS has published an address to the citizens of Maryland, giving his reasons for refusing to convene the Legislature. It fills two columns of the *American*, and abounds in the most emphatic Union sentiments. The following are extracts:

I firmly believe that a division of this Government would inevitably produce civil war. The secession leaders in South Carolina, and the fanatical demagogues of the North, have alike proclaimed that such would be the result, and no man of sense, in my opinion, can question it. What could the Legislature do in this crisis, if convened, to remove the present troubles which beset the Union? We are told by the leading spirits of the South Carolina Convention that neither the election of Mr. LINCOLN nor the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, nor both combined, constitute their grievances. They declare that the real cause of their discontent dates as far back as 1833. Maryland and every other State in the Union with a united voice, then declared the cause insufficient to justify the course of South Carolina. Can it be that this people, who then unanimously supported the cause of Gen. JACKSON, will now yield their opinions at the bidding of modern Secessionists? I have been told that the position of Maryland should be defined so that both sections can understand it. Do any really misunderstand her position? Who that wishes to understand it can fail to do so? If the action of the Legislature would be simply to declare that Maryland is with the South in sympathy and feeling; that she demands from the North the repeal of offensive, unconstitutional statutes, and appeals to it for new guarantees; that she will wait a reasonable time for the North to purge her statute-books, as to do justice to her Southern brethren, and if her appeals are vain, will make her common cause with her sister border States in resistance to tyranny if need be, it would only be saying what the whole country well knows, and what may be said much more effectually by her people themselves, in their meetings, than by the Legislature, chosen eighteen months since, when none of these questions were raised before them. That Maryland is a conservative Southern State all know who know anything of her people or her history. The business, and agricultural classes, planters, merchants, mechanics and laboring men; those who have a real stake in the community, who would be forced to pay the taxes and do the fighting, are the persons who should be heard in preference to excited politicians, many of whom, having nothing to lose from the destruction of the Government, may hope to derive some gain from the ruin of the State. Such men will naturally urge you to pull down the pillars of this "accursed Union," which their allies at the North have denominated a "a covenant with hell." The people of Maryland, if left to themselves, would decide, with scarcely an exception, that there is nothing in the present causes of complaint to justify immediate secession, and yet against our judgments and solemn convictions of duty we are to be precipitated into this revolution, because South Carolina thinks differently. Are we not equals? Or shall her opinions control our actions? After we have solemnly declared for ourselves, as every man must do, are we to be forced to yield our opinions to those of another State, and thus in effect obey her mandates? She refuses to wait for our counsels. Are we bound to obey her commands? The men who have embarked in this scheme to convene the Legislature will spare no pains to carry their point. The whole plan of operations, in the event of the assembling of the Legislature, is, as I have been informed, already marked out, the list of ambassadors who are to visit the other States is agreed on, and the resolutions which they hope will be passed by the Legislature, fully committing this State to secession, are said to be already prepared. In the course of nature, I cannot have long to live, and I fervently trust to be allowed to end my days a citizen of this glorious Union. But should I be compelled to witness the downfall of that Government inherited from our fathers, established, as it were, by the special favor of God, I will at least have the consolation that my dying hour that I neither by word or deed assisted in hastening its disruption.

(Signed) THOMAS H. HICKS.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT VAN BUREN, ARK.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Saturday, Jan. 5.

The largest meeting ever held in Crawford County, took place to-day. HENRY WALCOX presided.

Resolutions were adopted nearly unanimously, declaring that the institutions of the Slaveholding States ought to be maintained at every hazard and to the last extremity; that we view the Personal Liberty bill, passed for the purpose of defeating the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, as palpable infractions on the Constitution; that we insist on their speedy repeal, and faithful execution of the said law as the condition to the restoration of fraternal relations; that it is our ardent desire to preserve the Union if it can be preserved consistently with the honor, rights and interests of the Slaveholding States, and favor a Conference of the Slaveholding States at Nashville, and, if need be, a Convention of all the States; that in the event of the failure of the South to obtain such guarantee of their rights in the Union as may be compatible with its honor and interest, that they then insist upon an equitable division of the public property and public debt; and if this cannot be attained, they separate from their Northern confederates; not peaceably, but that they draw their sword and fight for their rights to the bitter end; that we are opposed to separate action, and especially the secession of Arkansas without cooperation; that reasonable time should be given to the Non-Slaveholding States to retrace their steps and depose their unprincipled leaders, and give the South such guarantees as will secure their rights and equality in the Union; that, though deploring the election of Mr. LINCOLN, we unhesitatingly declare it is not, in itself, sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union; that we tender our thanks to Messrs. CRITTENDEN, BIGLER, ROSS and others, for their efforts in Congress to heal the unhappy dissensions which have arisen between the North and South, and to preserve the Federal Union, consistently with the rights and honor of all the States; that we are in favor of a State Convention at an early day, and that we recommend to the Legislature an increase of *advalorem* duties to forty-five cents on the one hundred dollars, which will furnish resources to defray the purchase of arms and munition, of war, with which to protect our lives and our homes from aggression and menace.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Jan. .

Gov. FLOYD and Senator MASON have arrived here.

Senator MASON will speak here on Tuesday night, with a view to urge the policy of prompt secession.

The Legislature will hold a private session at 10 o'clock to-morrow, to mature some plan of action, and avoid any conflict of opinion when they come to act in regular session.

It is generally reported to-night that Gov. LETCHER favors a Central Confederacy in his message.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Almost all the members of the Legislature have arrived. A call for a Convention will certainly be issued the first or second day of the session.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR ANDREW'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Gov. ANDREW was inaugurated shortly after noon to-day, and delivered his Message to the Legislature.

The Governor reviews the financial condition of the State; refers to the late report of the Valuation Committee and to the efficient condition of the militia, but suggests the wisdom of organizing a portion of the dormant militia; agriculture has prospered; caution should be exercised in legislation as to the banks, but the issue of small notes may usefully be restricted; a modification of the usury laws, as well as the laws of divorce, is advised. Defects are suggested in the laws as to insurance. The addition of capital punishment, and a repeal of the two years' amendment restricting the right of suffrage, are recommended, and caution is advised as to changes in the laws lately revised. The Governor submits the entire subject of the Personal Liberty laws to the Legislature, with a clear statement of the grounds on which, by good citizens, they are deemed constitutional; but he does not indicate his course in case of their repeal. Full confidence is expressed in the Judiciary, who will secure to all their constitutional rights, and if any embarrassments exist in raising and reserving questions of law for the appropriate tribunes, the Legislature will repair the error. But we must not repeal provisions of law found necessary to the liberty of white and black alike. The right of secession is rigorously denied, and the Legislature is advised to give expression to the views of Massachusetts. The evil effects of it at the South are lamented. If we can do anything to avert them, we should certainly do it. Massachusetts always has been loyal to the Union. The present troubles are not at her door. She has been shamefully misrepresented by persons whose pretended friendship for the South meant really hatred of their opponents. Whatever rights pertain to any persons under the Constitution, always shall be secure in this State. The same rights must be maintained in every State. There is but one issue before the country now: Shall a Government, organized under Constitutional forms, be subverted? The people will never permit it, and Massachusetts, in the future, as in the past, will be true to the Union.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR WASHBURN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The inaugural message of Gov. WASHBURNE, of Maine, to the Legislature of that State, gives an encouraging view of the material growth and prosperity of the State. He recommends conciliation and forbearance, and tokens of good will towards the South, which no criminations should be allowed to interrupt, and the setting of ourselves right in whatsoever respects we may have been wrong, as the offerings which, as good men and patriots, we should lay upon the altar of our country, and in doing this we need consent to the abatement of not one jot or tittle of the principles affirmed by the people at the recent election. We will stand by the Constitution of our fathers—the Constitution as it is—and make no compromises that would involve us in the guilt of moral treason, and justly render us the scorn of mankind. The Governor devotes a paragraph to the subject of Personal Liberty bills, recommending the repeal of any statutes which may be found to be either unconstitutional or justly regarded as offensive, but quite plainly implying his conviction that Maine is not really a transgressor in this respect.

CITIZENS' MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, to consider the present state of the Union, was held at the Board of Trade rooms at noon to-day.

The Committee to whom the Coercion and Non-coercion resolutions were referred, made no report, and there being an evident determination on the part of many present who did not participate at the last meeting to force the passage of the non-coercive resolutions of Judge LEWIS, which was resisted by prominent Republicans, an exciting scene of disorder occurred, during which District-Attorney MANN showed a willingness to fight on the spot.

On the motion of a Republican the meeting adjourned, but another was immediately called at the same place, and Judge LEWIS placed in the Chair.

Resolutions were then unanimously passed denouncing the Personal Liberty bills, &c., and approving the Crittenden resolutions.

The Republicans refused to participate in the second meeting, and manifest much ill feeling at the conduct of their politic opponents in overriding them.

WORKINGMEN FOR THE UNION IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Workingmen's meeting last night was largely attended. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted, declaring that the Union must be preserved in its integrity by the enforcement of the laws in every part of the Union by whatever means may be necessary; that the remedy for all grievances can be had under the Constitution, and that the only way to safety and peace is the maintenance of it.

MURDER BY SLAVES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WELDON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 5.

A dreadful murder has just been discovered. A man of wealth and standing has been murdered by his slaves. There is great indignation. The name of the gentleman murdered is LUCIUS WOODRUFF, of Northampton County, N. C. He was killed in a barbarous manner, and by inches, accompanied by the most horrible tortures. The negroes have been arrested.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Northampton County, N. C., gives the particulars of a horrible murder last Monday night. LUCIUS WOODRUFF, residing eight miles from Weldon, whilst returning from his field, was approached by four of his slaves—one an old man of 50, and another a female—and murdered in the most brutal manner, with a club and axe. They concealed the body in the woods, where it was discovered on Friday, by one of the party confessing the deed. The principal criminal has escaped. There was great excitement among the residents in the neighborhood, and a determination was expressed to hang the slaves at once.

MAJOR ANDERSON SUSTAINED.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 5.

An immense meeting was held here to-night, in

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

An Irrepressible Conflict in the Emperor's Household—Curious Gossip—Napoleon and Europe—The New French Laws—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1860.

I can tell you the real, or at least one of the real reasons of the Empress' visit to the British Islands. The truth has never yet appeared in print. All the stories about the stats of her health and her excessive grief for her sister's death were mere fictions. Why were all tha French papers ordered to say nothing of her departure, and why did the *Moniteur* take three or four days before it could settle the wording of a paragraph on tha subject? The simpla fact is that thera had been a quarrel between the Emperor and his wife about that very common matter of domestic strife—money. There may have been other causes—I don't wish to allude to them—but tha main *casus belli*, that which resulted in a temporary ruptura, was of a pecuniary character. It is notorious that the personal expenditure of the Emperor and of every one about his Court is most extravagant, and example being contaglous, it is not wonderful that the Empress should have got into debt. These Court debts will some day or other produce a very bad smash; that, all sober-minded people, who sre in the secret, know and feel; but credit is as yet unbounded, and the evil day of reckoning may possibly be far distant. It happened, however, that just after M. FOULD had been overbauling some accounts which caused him to make wry faces, the Empress asked for a snm of money so large that he, as "Minister of the Emperor's Household," positively refused to taka upon himself the responsibility of supplying it. Thereupon, Her Majesty wrote to the Emperor a very angry letter, setting forth a long string of grievances, and declaring that she would never set foot in the Tuileries until M. FOULD was turned out of it. At this time the Court was at St. Cloud, and it was from this residence, at 6 o'clock on a dark November morning, that the Empress, in her tantrums, started for Scotland, leaving the Emperor (who, however, accompanied her to the railway) much embarrassed for a plausible story to account for her absence. When she was gone, the Emperor sent for the faithful FOULD, and showing him the Empress' letter, proposed, with many apologies, that as the Empress had unfortunately taken her difference with M. FOULD so much at heart, he, (M. FOULD,) in order to humor Her Majesty, should give up the Ministry of the Household, retaining his offic as Miuister of State. M. FOULD respectfully declined being a party to splitting into two the office which he had so long held, and at once resigned altogether.

You may rely upon it, that this is, in substance, and as far as it goes, a correct history of the transaction. The Emperor has still the greatest respect lor M. FOULD, and he showed it the other day by calling unexpectedly at his private house, and remaining closeted with him for more than an hour—an unusual step, which gave rise to all sorts of conjectures. I have no doubt that FOULD will very soon be in office agsin. The Emperor—that much must be said for him—is very good to his old servants. Ha has just made a present to M. BILLAULT of a house which cost him 600,000f. Where does all the money come from?

You possibly heard by last mail of the great stir made by a pamphlet, recommending as the only means of avoiding a general war in the Spring, that Austria should sell Venice to VICTOR EMANUEL for the sum of 600,000,000 francs, to be guaranteed by the great European Powers. The vehement assertions of the *Pays* and *Patrie* that there was nothing official about the pamphlet was clear proof to me that it must, in some way or other, be patronized by high authority, and I have now found out exactly how the matter stands. The author is, as publicly stated, M. PEREIRE, the banker, and he did write it of his own head and not at the Emperor's instigation. PEREIRE is a large holder of Austrian paper, and would be glad to see it looking up in the market. So far his motive in undertaking the work is explained. But the Emperor hearing of what PEREIRE was about, expreased a wish to see the pamphlet before it went to press, and when PEREIRE waited upon him with the proof-sheets, and offered to read them, the Emperor begged that they might be left with him, as he should understand the matter better if he read them himself. Now I know for a certainty that His Majesty interlined at least one word, and that a very remarksble one, with his own hand. In a passage wherein M. PEREIRE, after contending that the arrangement he proposed would, if sanctioned by a Congress, remove all causes of European quarrel, had asserted that France would remain contented within her frontiers, tha Emperor, to render the phrase more emphatic and precise, wrote the word "present" (*actuelles*) before the word frontiers, thereby disclaiming any further aggressive projects, but at the same time intimating that Savoy and Nice must be confirmed to him; and in point of fact, I believe, the principal reason why PEREIRE's pamphlet found favor in the Emperor's eyes, is that it advocates a Congress; for the Emperor, who is not easily turned asida from a purpose, sticks with wonderful pertinacity to the idea of a Congress on the affairs of Italy, which his diplomatists have over and over again brought forward in different Courts of Europe with signal unsuccess.

I cannot believe that the Emperor conceives as practicable or desirable the schcme for the guaranteed loan which he must know would be unpopular in France, and violently opposed in England. The feeling in both those countries undoubtedly is, that if the sale of Venetia by Austria is to be effected, Italy not only ought to be, but would be able to find the purchase money herself. From these and other considerations I am disposed to join in the expectation that a pamphlet by M. DE LA GUERROUNIERE will shortly come out embodying the Emperor's viewa on tho qeation between Austria and Italy mora fully than that of M. PEREIRE does. I observe that the *Pays* of to-day criticizea the Pereire pamphlet (till lately amazingly cried up by the Government journals) with a severity betokening that this not the "one that should come," and that we may be still "looking for another."

The latest news from Gaeta is that the truce still continues, the telegram reporting that the bombardment had recommenced being a false one. NAPOLEON'S conduct in protracting the siege so long is utterly inexplicable, and in my mind utterly indefensible. But this much is now, I think, clear, that he no more desires to save young Bomba from destruction than David did Saul. I did at one time think that hie object was to prolong civil war and troubles in Italy with a view to set up MURAT and for other sinister purposes, and if I were left to form my own unassisted judgment upon his actione I might, perhaps, think so still. But I am bound to say on the testimony of his worst enemies, Legitimiste, Orleanists and Republicans, that he is not now supposed to harbor any such deigns. Their belief is that he has fully and sincerely made up his mind to see VICTOR EMANUEL King of all Italy, making an arrangement with the Pope which will still leave the latter a nominal sovereignty in Rome. If this be really so, there is much wisdom, not to say magnanimity, in such a powerful sovereign as NAPOLEON III., resigning himself to the disappointment which he undoubtedly felt when the utter failure of his scheme for a federative Italy became manifest to all the world. There are, I know, some who say that Villafranca was a cross from the beginning, that Austria was from the first intended to be duped, and that NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMANUEL have all along been pulling together. But such politicians speak from random conjecture and not from knowledge.

The great feature of the moment is the general belief that within the last few weeks a change has come over the spirit of NAPOLEON III., and that he does not really and truly desire to cultivate peace abroad and liberty at home. This belief is persistent, notwithstanding activity in the naval dock-yards, new battalions in the army, rumors of a loan, and frequent consultations with the Marshal of the Empire.

And now let me say a word about the impression produced by the decree of Nov. 24, and the way in which it la being carried out. Up to the present time everything goes on as merrily as a marriage bell. The amnesty to the Press from "warnings," has been followed by another applying to existing condemnations and pending prosecutions; the newspapers, though feeling their way cautiously, are already saying bold things, and the prefects are beginning to find out that the permission granted by M. DE PERSIGNY to criticize their administrative acts is likely to be made large use of. More than all, an electoral meeting—a thing unheard of since the *coup d'état*—was publicly convoked at Marseilles by opposition candidates for the Municipality, and allowed to pass off unmolested. But the great trial of the new system will be when the *Corps Legislatif* meets. The Government will then be told by the small but resolute and able opposition headed by Emile Ollivier and Jules Favre that if the announced changee be really and sincerely a step in the path of liberty they will be frankly accepted as an installment, but if they are illusory, and meant only to curry popular favor without substantially giving the representatives of the people any more power than before to regulate the conduct of their own affairs, no pains will be spared to undeceive the public. The Opposition will profess itself "insatiables," and declare that it will make use of every liberty conceded as a stepping-stone towards the attainment of that full measure of freedom to which a nation like France is entitled. Especially a great stand will be made to obtain for the *Corps Legislatif* something like a real control over the Budget. The present system of voting a whole Ministry's Budget in one lump makes the financial debate a disgraceful farce. I must reserve for another letter some remarks about the change in the mode of reporting the debates. The Emperor NAPOLEON, who has of late years been little used to contradiction, must expect to have his temper severely tried if he perseveres in his announced intention to allow free-speaking and writing. He will certainly learn some bitter things, both of himself, his system of government, and his favorites and friends. But it would be according to the best opinions I can collect, more dangerous for him to go back than forward. He has gained golden opinions of late in many ways, and I hear the Republicans confessing among themselves that they think him strong enough to grant liberty without endangering his dynasty.

EMILE OLLIVIER has just put tha Government in rather a disagreeable fix. He has applied for leave to found a journal, and after two letters, and the lapse of a fortnight, has received no answer. My belief is that they will refuse him—but then it will be very difficult, consistently with the professions of PERSIGNY's circular, to present a plausible excuse for refusing the representative of such a city as Paris, the right to discuss public affairs in print.

My letter has run to such a length that I can make but one remark upon the abolition of tha passport system, "with regard to British subjects," which you will see has made an immense sensation in England. Why on earth are American citizens not included, if "reciprocity" is to be the rule? And why, in the name of common sense and practical expediency, is not a system given up altogether which will involve tho absurdity of giving one favored nation a privilege in France over not only all other foreigners, but over French subjects themselves.

FROM JAPAN.

The Damage by the Great Gale—Damages of the Coast—Necessity for a Thorough Survey—No Improvement in Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1860.

On the 9th of September our coast was visited by a gale exceeding any thing in violence which we have experienced since our arrival in Japan near a year ago. Of the fleet of transports from the seat of war on the Pei-ho, which started for this place, two are missing. Tha English brig-of-war *Camilla*, on this station, has been so long due that sha is about given up as lost. A Japanese bark (a present from some foreign Power) went to pieces in the harbor of Shi-moda, and the tender of the flag-ship of the Prussian Embassador was wrecked just outside, with some 30 souls on board—not a man being saved. Counting the two that were wrecked last Winter near the same place, it makes in all, lost and missing, 78 ships within nine months that have been bound to or out of this port. A more appropriate time could hardly be found to bring up the important subject of the great need that exists for a thorough survey of this stormy rock-bound coast and bay, or inland sea, as the bay of Yeddo may almost be called. The currents are strong and almost unknown, and, according to the charts now in use, ships pass over capes several miles inland, while there are many islands that suddenly loom up in the navigator's track that are nowhere to be found on any chart, and others that are found on the chart but do not exist. Dangerous reefs extend far out from tha land in many places, yet no note is made of them in any of our latest works on navigation.

The schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, Capt. BROOKS, U. S. N., Commander, went ashore during a gale in this Bay last Fall, just as the work of a survey of these waters was fairly begun, and nothing has been done in the matter since. Instead of getting the vessel off and going on with the work (as she was not by any means a total wreck,) the Captain was commissioned to escort a portion of tha late Embassy to the Isthmus on their way to Washington, a *far more important* work, doubtlessly, in the *eyes* of all our good countrymen at home. If one-half of the thousands of dollars spent in toting SIMMA-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, TOMMY & Co., all the way to America and back again, had been appropriated to an accurate survey of these now so frequently navigated waters, much of the fearful loss of life and property which has been sustained in the short period above-mentioned, might have been avoided. Here is another example of the folly of the great how-do do made over the late mission, to the exclusion and utter disregard on the part of our Government of many of the more important interests of Americans in the East.

The foreign settlement in Yokohama suffered severely by the gale of the 9th, eleven fire-proof storehouses being blown down and completely destroyed, exposing their valuable contents of silk and teas to the torrents of rain that accompanied it. Tha loss is small, however, compared with what it might have been, had business been more brisk, as some of tha buildings were entirely empty. It is estimated, notwithstanding, at $100,000—no insurance.

There is no improvement in trade since I last wrote you; the ship by which I send this letter goes away in half ballast, the first thing of the kind that has occurred since Japan was opened. It was with difficulty that its consignee could obtain ballast even, say nothing about cargo, as the Japanese said none of tha soil of the country had ever yet been taken away, and they did not wish that it should be now. The Prussian Embassador, with powers to negotiate a treaty, is at Yeddo, with two steam frigates. He seems likely to have some trouole in accomplishing the object of his mission, as the Japanese declare they have quite treaties enough already, and that those they have made have been followed by no good results to themselves, but on the contrary have been a detrimant to them. At any rate they wished to consider tha matter, and from what we can learn, the subject is causing no small stir among tha Domeos, a part of whom are well known to be so hostile to any foreign intercourse whatever. The Embassador told tha Japanese that he was in no hurry, but could wait six months ar a year even, but that he must have a treaty. A very complete scientific case accompanies the mission, and with their Germanic perseverance, much valuable information will doubtless be gained in this new and interesting field of observation, while they are awaiting tha slow movements of the Japanese Government.

A few days ago, considerable commotion was crasted in Yeddo, by the simultaneous assassination, in different quarters of the city, of some half-dozen unoffending citizens. This, I am told, is not of unfrequent occurrence, and is accounted for by those who ought to know, in this manner, as horrid and barbarous as it may appear. A party of under officials get into conversation or dispute as to whose sword has the best quality of steel, and to decide it set out to try them, as it is said, if the edge is not turned by cutting through the bones of a human being, its genuineness is established. Such enormities are not to ba so much wondered at in such a city as Yeddo, where one-third of its population of 2,000,000 are idle officials or soldiers, with their swords always in their belts, and it is to us a strong proof of the successful workings of this Government that frequent and bloody collisions do not occur between the followers of rival princes, considering that 360 of these dignitaries are crowded into one city. We were awakened last night by the creaking of the timbers of our house, and an almost tossing of ourselves in our beds. But these sensations are so often experienced by us in this land of earthquakes, that we hardly consider them worthy of note. Tha shock of last night was one of rather unusual severity.

I, SHI YA.

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

WHAT A SOUTHERN FREEMAN THINKS.

The Cause and Tendency of the Great Disunion Conspiracy.

——, Georgia, Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

HON. H. J. RAYMOND, N. Y.—*My Dear Sir:* You and I are yet countrymen. I believe we shall continue so to be in spite of the efforts of ambitious men to make us aliens to each other. Though I live on the Flint, and you on the Hudson, I feel free to say what I believe to be the true interest of our common country and the interest of each of us as citizens thereof. Allow me, then, to give you a few facts and opinions relative to our political affairs.

The election of delagatea to the Gaorgia Convention is to take place, as you sre already aware, on the 2d of January. It is not easy to foretell what influences may operate by than to shape public opinion. The present temper of our people is clamorous and exacting, but genorally conservative. The course recommended by STEPHENS and B. H. HILL lately in their speeches at tha Stato Capital, is agreeable to the feelings of a large majority of men. To demand of tha Free States—such as hava passed laws against the recapture of runaway "niggers"—a repeal of those laws and a due observance of what is claimed in the "Georgia Platform" of 1850, is the substance of the policy recommended in thesa speeches. Tha Convention is intrusted with this matter and is expected to fix upon a "mode, measure and time" for grievances to be redressed.

Many, however, sra not content with any measure but unconditional secession. These are generally young men, and men who have never taken tha trouble to think for themselves, but have adopted the sentiments of TOOMBS, IVERSON, COBB and YANCEY in the simplicity of faith.

It is difficult for you, who live in the pure atmosphere of reason and common sense, to conceive how this epidemic fury about nothing should have been generated. You cannot see, especially, how the loss of a few niggers by Maryland and Kentucky should exasperate the owners of niggers in Georgia. And it is no less hard to make out how the niggerless citizens of this State should fall into the common rage. Let me enlighten you.

1. *As to the passion of the owners of slaves.*

You are aware that the Democratic Party, years ago, were shrewd enough to yoka slave-owners to the political car, and drive to State and Federal power. The team believed it was serving its *saviors*, and horned and kicked those who dared to say its masters were sophists, tricksters and knaves.

It happened that there were others—outside of Democratic ranks—who were bound powerward,—whose affections, at any rate, were in that direction. They, too, humored tha illusion of the obstinate "critters," and sought to go upon the car. Only a few—the Clays, Bells, and the like—persisted in their ungrateful warnings; and they—what became of them? Dropping the figure I will state simply this:

The "nigger question" was gotten up by the Democrats. The Whigs dared not ignore that question. They could not take tha side of reason, and call it a "humbug." They could not treat it with levity or scorn. They could not take the side of humanity. There was no alternative but to join with their rivals for popular favor in tha clamor against "Northern fanaticism," "Northern aggression," "Northern oppression," "Negrophilism," "Abolitionism," and so on. The unity, however, redounded to the benefit of the Democrats. The leaders of both parties knew it was all delusion; but their knowledge never passed their lips. Their lieutenants and corporals thought the watchwords which had been given them were earnest and holy. The masses heard, trembled, swore and fought as if their all was involved in their fidelity to the behests of their deceivers. In short, it grew to be the fashion for all men to praise Slavery, to prate of "Southern rights," and to curse "Yankees and Abolitionists." Those who were the most vociferous in these patriotic services were sure to be most applauded and favored or patronized. At length it came to be a kind of treason to utter an argument or apology for the North. To do so was political death to a man of position, and tar and feathers or exile to the humble citizen.

2. *As to the apparent rage of the niggerless people.*

Is there any man outside of the Slavery Israel, who thinks that the ballots and words of white laborers here, in favor of Slavery domination in the Federal Government, are the symbols of their judgments and feelings? The truth is, their political action is as much under the control of the large slaveowners and their deputies, as the religious opinions of devout sectaries are under the sway of their clergy. A large portion of them do not read at all. Such as read are not allowed to have access to Northern papers. A non-slaveholder who should take the *Tribune* or TIMES would fall under suspicion of disloyalty to the ruling interest, and would have to be of the rare stuff that heroes and martyrs are made of to pass his life with serenity and comfort. They must be content with the everlasting *pabula* of Southern journals. They thus learn to mumble the liturgy of Slavery and to be the ready ministers to execute the decrees of her inquisition.

They know nothing of the population, and wealth, and civilization, and military discipline of the North. They measure the courage and spirit of the Northern people by what they have seen of the Jew traders and Yankee lickspittles that come here to make money on rags, and clocks, and tin. They have been taught to believe that a single Southerner, with a revolver, could put to flight the entire militia of Rhode Island or the Seventh Regiment of New-York.

As regards the Northern aspect of the "Nigger question," the slaveholders know about as little as their poor neighbors. They are free, to be sure, to read what they please, from the Boston *Liberator* to the Columbus *Corner-Stone*. But believing, as they do, that everything North must die out without Southern patronage, they generally abstain from the luxury of truth, in the hope of starving their enemies. They get nothing but what is doled out to them by Southern Presses, and generously furnished by the Boston *Post* and New-York *Herald* and *Day Book*.

Thus you see how our Southern opinion is formed, molded and influenced. Now comes the engineering which puts this power in motion.

South Carolina, Alabama and the Federal Senate and Cabinet have furnished the patriotism and wisdom necessary for a council of safety for the South. This council has discovered that the American Confederacy is "a failure," and democratic government is no longer practicable. Their organs have announced this doctrine, again and again, through the Press and from the tribune. They urge a speedy change of government. They are too cunning to promulge, at once, the whole policy that is to control the new *régime*. But the incontinent zealots, that are put forward to inaugurate the revolution, now and then let fall a drop so flagrant of despotism as to leave no doubt of the character of the draught prepared for our people. Judge BENNING, a few years ago, when canvassing for Congress, said:

"The new Republic (Southern) cannot be a confederacy of sovereign States. To maintain our peculiar institution we must so organize our government as to secure it against jeopardy from discontented sections. *State lines must be effaced.* A government must be formed upon the basis of protection to Slavery and of security against agitation for its destruction. It must not be in the power of those who have no common interest in slave property to interfere with its enjoyment by those who have such interest."

Mr. BARTOW, of Savannah, said at Milledgeville lately, in a speech he made there, the same in substance.

THOS. R. R. COBB, brother to the fat Secretary, said that our Federal system of Government had proved a failure, and urged the Legislature to dissolve the Union at once. He was opposed to a Convention. Conventions were not proper bodies to judge of the present crisis. He did not want to wait to get counsel of the "grog-shops and cross-roads politicians."

This speech of Mr. COBB'S was made at the capital, and addressed, mainly, to the members of tha Legislature.

Mr. TOOMBS spoke there too. He insisted on a *coup d'état*. He had no faith in popular conventions. They were shoats. The safety of Slavery demanded instant action. To delay for the voice of the people was to wait till the wolf of the North had entered the Southern fold and destroyed our property. The Federal system was a system of fraud upon minorities. He was for being done with it. He wanted a government that could protect our property, and not a base compact that enabled fanatics to control it.

Judge CRAWFORD, the renowned member from the Second District, said, a while ago, it was the policy of the friends of the South in Georgia to give the impetus to the ball of revolution by large and fiery meetings in the "cities and large towns." The people in the country, he said, were disposed to be conservative. They must be roused up by the thunder from Savannah, Macon, Columbus and Atlanta. No quarter should be given to "Submissionists." They must be hustled into the moving mass of Southern indignation.

You are now enabled to get a glimpse of tha programme. The attempt was made promptly to conduct the play accordingly. It has failed. The lesson taught by LOUIS NAPOLEON had been well conned by American emulation, but the critical moment proved that French diplomacy is not the net to catch American republicans. The Federal Officers promptly resigned in South Carolina. The Legislature, presses and orators played their *rôles*. Monster meetings were held in the "cities and large towns" of the Cotton States. Resolutions of sword and flame were passed. Speeches of thunder, rockets and blood ware made in every village and at every cross-roads. Leaders of artillery and earthquakes, were in every newspaper from Columbia to Galveston. Blue cockades were upon half the hats from the Pedee to the Brazos. There was a general panic. The whites were in a frenzy on account of negro property, and the slaves were in a rage for negro freedom. A number of plots were discovered in Georgia. No mischief was done. The leaders were *whipped* only. They were *property*—a thing altogether too sacred for sacrifice to save the lives of white folks. I believe it is settled. Didn't Judge TANEY settle it?—that *negro property* is of paramount concern to white life, white freedom of tongue and pen, white labor and white civilization.

Some negroes in a county near here decided upon "peaceful secession." Tha "hands" upon a large plantation on the announcement of LINCOLN'S election quit their work. The overseer, upon demanding to know the cause of such conduct, was told by them that they were as free as he was; the election of an Abolitionist to the Presidency of the United States had put an end to Slavery: they knew their rights. Had they not heard the big men say so at the meeting in the Grove t'other day? All this declaration of rights did not serve their end any more than the declarations of South Carolina availed against the manhood of Old Hickory years ago. The man of authority drove them back to their duty in quick time.

Men are now getting cool and a little composed. They have just thought to ask, What is all this din about? They are told that some men in Baltimora and Louisville have niggers to go to Wisconsin and Massachusetts sometimes, and these States have laws against retaking them. Are Kentucky and Maryland going to secede for this? they ask. If not, why should Georgia get into a passion about it? She loses no niggers.

I intended to say much more; but I will defer other remarks. I purpose giving you occasional items from time to time, till the farce is ended, or the tragedy begun.

You are at liberty to make any judicious use of these pages you may like. As I have no ambition to remove my mantle of obscurity, you will please, in case of the publication of all or part, omit my name and locality. Yours truly.

OUR KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. PRENTICE OUT FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION—THE FEELING ALONG THE BORDER.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1860.

In view of the crisis, daily growing, as he says, more grave and formidable at Washington and throughout the land, Mr. PRENTICE this morning appeals to the American People to assemble as soon as possible in a National Convention for proposing such amendments to the Constitution as will correct the present deplorable and alarming derangement of our political system.

The fact is, some of our first men, of all parties, now talk less hopefully for the Union. They express apprehensions for the worst, unless the greater portions of both sections before the 4th of March make a decided move towards a definite and permanent understanding. Something must be done speedily, or the country is ruined.

But the personal consequences to themselves of the secession of South Carolina alone already stare them and all substantial citizens in the face, stagger them, make them still more disposed to hesitate and halt and hold back. Despite the increasing disunion talk on our streets, the threats of "minute" filibusters against the 105 voters for LINCOLN in our county, and the secession slang of YANCEY'S sheet, the Louisville *Courier*, this city and State, like Baltimore and Maryland, "although identified with the South, are still devoted to the Union."

However, while many of us entertain no doubt that Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration will be far more national, liberal, and conciliatory to the majority of the South than Mr. BUCHANAN'S has been to the North, and less mischievous to Slavery anywhere, many others appear distrustful of him, because he is a "Republican." But they say they are all anxious to have their doubts removed—they are open to conviction—they don't want to be dragged out of the Union by the Quattlebums of South Carolina, or to be driven out of it by those they call the uncompromising sectional partisans of the North. If Mr. LINCOLN is for "the perpetuation of the Union, on terms of equal justice to all," they are with him and will stand by him.

I believe that the border States, with Tennessee and North Carolina, will stay in, even though the other Slave States go out, (and they may do so, partially and temporarily,) if the Republican leaders or Mr. LINCOLN himself will come out and define the policy of the ensuing Administration, so as to conciliate and satisfy those middle and frontier States. Let the masses of the border Slave States be and feel assured that under Mr. LINCOLN the masses, especially of the border Free States, will be neighborly and unoffending, and there will be no possibility of trouble along the line. I cannot permit myself to doubt that the feeling of mutual dependence and reciprocal friendship will keep all these central States of our Union bound together.

In that case the people of Kentucky will persist in standing where the citizens of her County of Breckinridge stand to-day. They will continue to proclaim to South Carolinians what they proclaim to Northerners, that any and all attempts to resist by force a law of the United States should be treated as treason by those whose duty it is to take care that all the laws of the land be faithfully executed; that it is the duty of all citizens of the United States, everywhere, to sustain the President of the United States in all his constitutional efforts to execute all the laws wherever they apply, and to maintain the Constitution and the Union; that no State has a right, under the Constitution, to destroy the unity of government which has hitherto constituted us one people; and that, while Kentuckians are for the protection in the Union of the constitutional rights of every State, South as well North, South Carolina must know that, in her march over the Constitution, with the avowed object to assault and destroy the Union, Kentucky is against he now and forever. PONTIAC.

SENTIMENT OF LOUISIANA.

Extract of a private letter from a Merchant of New-Orleans to a gentleman in New-York.

"The fire-eaters are in the ascendant still, and nothing but dissolution will do, nor can I see anything to indicate any ray of hope for the maintenance of the Union. The feeling in private is fully as strong as in public, among the class who rule *by noise*, and none others are yet heard. Among the sober, sensible citizens, who feel with the South, yet are not politicians, and yet who believe in Slavery, the feeling is the same, as, witness the immense popularity of Dr. PALMER'S Thanksgiving sermon. Here, as in a large city is always the case, there is a large element of *protestants* against the worship of the god Slavery,—but they are silent—and till the time for reaction comes, must keep silent. Among the Pro-Slavery men themselves, however, there are a few who feel the weight of the barbarism which must grow out of all this excitement; and, as one of them said to me the other day, with a sad voice, 'We have very few patriots among us, and we have not the men for the crisis.' Such men, although quite determined to go with the South wherever she goes, look to the future with anxiety and fear. They feel that the cause is not one to call out the noblest men, and that it never can command the respect or sympathy of the world,—and they are terror-stricken at the outrages to common decency which are daily perpetrated all over the South, in the name of Southern safety.

In Mobile secession is more rampant than here. 'Yankee Doodle' was hissed down at the theatre, and a meeting called to nominate Convention candidates opposed to precipitate action, was broken up by a mob, and those interested called submissionists, and, by implication, Abolitionists. Still the quiet, sensible people see anarchy and oligarchy approaching, and look forward with fear.

Terror reigns and the negroes are more watched than ever; free negroes ordered off by vigilance committees, and in the country men sleep with loaded firearms 'handy!' Little of all this appears on the surface, but men's minds and faces are anxious. Trade languishes, and no amount of secession talk can keep the spirits up. I think it is feared by those who are foremost that a violent reaction may any day set in, and South Carolina is urged on that the excitement may be kept up. I should not wonder if some reckless boys were to assault Fort Moultrie some night just to keep up the excitement. If they do, and get defeated, the South will be in a blaze, but if something of this kind does not soon occur people will get tired waiting, and give up the struggle. Still, I think the Union cannot be say longer kept together."

A UNION VOTE IN FLORIDA.

WARRINGTON, West Florida, Monday, Dec. 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a source of great pleasure to me to say that this County (Escambia,) tha home of Senator MALLORY, has cast her vote for Messrs. NICHOLSON and WRIGHT, tha Union candidates, by a handsome majority, against WM. H. CHASE, the President of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, and A. E. MAURE, Navy Agent—Secessionists. Their popularity, together with all the eloquence of Mr. MALLORY, could not stay the voice of this Union-loving people, for we ask nothing but our rights, and this we can get in the Union. At the Navy-yard precinct, the heads of all the civil departments, except the Naval Constructor, took active parts against the men—the first worked for their offices, the men for their homes and their country. The result was 258 Union, 95 secession.

Would it not be advisable for the honorable Secretary of the Navy to make immediate removal of the active Disunionists, and have their places filled *pro tem.* by the Commandant of this station, with the advice of the Constructor. News has just come that ex-Senators MORTON and SIMPSON (Union) are elected from St. Rosa County, and Walton County will also join us. Yours, truly, R. H. WATTS.

MISUNDERSTANDING OF NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A gentleman who has lived in Alabama, but has now retired from business, said, to-day, to the writer:

"My Southern friends in Virginia and Maryland, as well as in the Cotton States, are making a fearful mistake in supposing they can secede; and theo, under a new arrangement of the Constitution, dictated by themselves, come back at their pleasure; and that, to successfully carry out this scheme, it is only necessary to make the number of seceding States so large, as to prevent an armed interference by the Federal Government, and consequent civil war.

It is a fatal delusion; and they cannot comprehend, what I, myself, would very recently have disbelieved; but of which I am now quite sure, that so far from being persuaded by concessions to return, *they will not even be permitted to do so*, except upon *less* advantageous terms than they now have.

It will, (said he,) be the policy as well as the duty of the Free States to carefully guard every right and interest of such Slave States as remain true to the Union; while those who go, intending to return, will be coldly repulsed, or shorn of their three-fifths slave representation, or some other present right. And it is not the Republicans alone who will take this stand; the Democratic masses of *the interior* will all go the same way, and, in fact, from present indications, rather lead it; and I am, said he, astonished to find how rapidly this feeling is spreading among all classes."

As the opinion and conclusion of one of the most cool, conservative and deep-thinking men in our city, it may not be improper or inexpedient to lay it before your Southern readers for their timely reflection.

X.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The following letter, from Hon. C. M. CLAY, was read at a Republican meeting, held at Indianapolis on tha 22d.

WHITE HALL, Ky., Dec. 19.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your favor of the 16th inst., advising me of a meeting of the people of the Capital of Indiana, to take place on the 22d inst., and asking a word of counsel in reference to the pending issues of the United States Government, which they proposed to consider, is received.

I thank you most sincerely for this mark of your confidence in my judgment and patriotism. I yield to your request in a spirit of humility; but, I trust, with a fidelity and unselfishness which becomes one who knows how much all personal greatness is dwarfed in comparison with the magnitude of the events of our times.

The threatened dissolution of the Government of the United States of America, takes no reflecting man by surprise. The existence of two elements of civilization—of free and slave society—of Freedom and Slavery—of Republicanism and Despotism—of appeal to right and rule of force—in the same Government, was an anomaly in theoretic unity—was a disturbing influence before, and in the formation of the Federal Union. THOMAS JEFFERSON and ROGER SHERMAN, and all the leaders of the true Democracy, looked upon the existence of African Slavery as an alien and destructive element in our Republic, and went down to their graves fearful of the issues which it now forces upon us—which are, in a word, to yield to its unquestioned rule, or suffer a dissolution of the Union.

Before we can apply a remedy to the present ills, we must understand the real causes of the disease.

1. Then, the Personal Liberty Bills of the Free States are not the cause. The very dispassionate editor of the *National Intelligencer*, after a full review of the laws of all the Free States, supposed to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, admits that not four States have passed laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave Law; and one of them, Massachusetts, stands in a doubtful position. The intention of these laws seems to be simply to protect the rights of freemen generally, without reference to the Fugitive Slave Law; and of but few of them, to nullify the unconstitutional provisions of Mason's bill. Every Southern State has similar Personal Liberty Bills, and my own State, in defiance of the Federal Constitution, generalizes Gov. DENNISON'S illegal refusal to return LAGO, into a law.

All the Republican Party ask is to have that law cleared of its unconstitutional and insulting clauses, and it will be carried out in good faith, as our Fathers in the Constitution agreed, and all Personal Liberty bills, conflicting with his legal enforcement, will be repealed.

2. Neither is the refusal of the Republican Party to allow Slavery to go into the Territories a cause.

In this we follow the footsteps of our Fathers, and the footsteps even of the disunion Democracy, running down to a late period in our times.

The South knows very well that under even the local territorial sovereignty of her Cincinnati Platform, by sad experience, she cannot meet free labor by a free ballot and conquer. Her usurpation of political power in the persons of the Supreme Court of the United States, she only knows as her great leader, Senator DOUGLAS admits, cannot avail her, even if acquiesced in by Republicans, against the inevitable "unfriendly legislation" of the free labor settlers of the Territories.

3. Neither is the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Republican President, the cause.

The South knows that Mr. LINCOLN is a Kentuckian by birth, and has a Kentucky-born wife and numerous slaveholding relatives; that he is an old Henry Clay Whig, a conservative by temperament, antecedents and avowals, and that *all the constitutional rights of the South will be by him thoroughly protected.* In fact the leading minds in the secession movement now abandon this ground of offence.

What, then, is the cause of the disunion move? It is simply a desire to rul eor ruin—the old passion in the hearts of our humanity, which we are told is as old as the race, and antecedent to it in the devlis of old.

The "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor has been, by the natural laws of antagonism, fought out, and victory has perched upon the standard of liberty. South Carolina has tested the thing as early as 1832-3. Failing in her designs of a separate existence (by which alone she could compel some of the trade which centres in New-York and the other free cities, into the building up of her own Charleston,) upon the tariff issue, she has steadily abided her time, and now, as ANDREW JACKSON foretold, she takes hold of the Slavery question to effect the same purpose, with the same disregard of the rights of others—even of the border Slave States—but with more hope of final success.

In these aspirations of a separate existence, all the Cotton States sympathize: with the additional desire of cheap slaves imported from Africa, instead of the high-priced slaves which they are now compelled to buy of the Border Slave States.

In view of these facts, in all the speeches which I made in the late canvass, I looked the coming dangar fully in the face, and let all the millions whom I addressed in behalf of the Republican cause, know what they had to expect in their hour of triumph.

Now, what shall Republicans do?

They can have peace in acquiescing in all the demands of the Slave Power, but it is peace at the expense of their equality in the Government, and the loss of their liberty! There may be some, who, like Esop's fat dog, will accept the terms; but I, who, like his wolf, have not only seen the marks of, but felt the collar, will part company here! We can have peace by allowing the Government to go into dissolution. Mr. LINCOLN can say in his inaugural, whether issued from Washington or New-York: "All those States which stand by tha Union, come up and take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America, and tha laws made in pursuance thereof; and those States which choose may peaceably file off to whatever new affinities may attract them." But look at our plains, our mountains, our rivers, our seas, and say how long would such a peace last! And lastly, we can have peace by standing on the Constitution (and the laws of our fathers) as it was, is and shall be, and making others do the same—a peace which will secure us safety at home and respect abroad—a peace which will continue the grandest development of civilization which the world has ever seen; and which, I trust, tha Providance of God designs shall be lengthened out into the far centuries, when tha sword shall be turned into the pruning-hook, and the lion and the lamb shall lie down together forever!

But suppose the time has come when the justice of God shall be no longer withheld, and the madness of Slavery shall seek out its own destruction by a dissolution of the Union—peaceable or forcible—what then? Shall we give up all as lost? Not at all. God rules still. If the Cotton States go, they go to ruin, sooner or later. The grain growing States may stand by us—give up their slaves—double at once their whole property by the advance of real estate, by immigrations and capital from the Free States and foreign nations; or, if they prefer, keep their slaves with the same—or greater security in the future than in the past—subjecting their system to our economical laws, and advancing civilization, till such time as we shall become a homogeneous nation, and all will still be well. But if double madness and folly shall send them off with the Cotton States, still would the Federal Union stand, with twenty millions of free hearts and free hands to defend it at home and abroad safely against a world in arms.

In such case we would seek by friendly negotiation with England, the union of the Canadas, which would more than compensate us for the loss of the South, and in turn we would stand tha ally of England in her contests with foreign despotisms; and the two carry on the progress and civilization of the nations in that union of sympathy, and race, and freedom, which only now Slavery forbids.

I have thus hurriedly, my friend, given you my thoughts as they arise, without fear or concealment. Some have said that I ought to be silent.

Having just recovered partly from a long period of pecuniary embarrassment, brought on by my devotion to politics—with a family which now especially demands all my care—with prospects of place, perhaps, which for a quarter of a century my principles have made impossible—I am inclined to the language of prudence to be silent. Standing in the vanguard of a great and dangerous movement, I am told that leaders of revolutions rarely survive them. I may fall by the hands of violence—may be driven into exile, and suffer poverty and die in obscurity. What shall I say? What shall I do? I listen—I hear the voice of conscience—the voice of God—of tha great dead: "The man dies, but his memory lives." "Give me liberty or give me death!"

Well, then, I think old BEN. WADE'S speech is the Sense is the true ground. Let us stand with and by him to the end. "The Constitution, the Union and the laws—they must be preserved." With old JOHN ADAMS, "living or dying, I stand by the declaration."

Your friend, C. M. CLAY.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN REMONSTRANCE AGAINST SUICIDE.

LETTER FROM HON. B. H. HILL, OF G

Seizure of ... Island.

OUTRAGE UPON PROPERTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

From the Norfolk Argus.

By the schooner *Alice Howe*, from St. Domingo, now in the bay, bound up, bringing dates from that port to Dec. 1, we have the following important advices:

It appears that the Government of St Domingo have seized and taken forcible possession of the island of Alta Vela, lying in the Caribbean sea, a distance of some fifteen or eighteen miles from the coast of St. Domingo. This island has been for nearly a year past in the peaceable possession of American citizens, who were exporting guano therefrom to the United States, having discovered it, and claimed the same by right of discovery, Constitutioually recognized under the act of Congress styled "Guano Act," passed in 1856, guaranteeing protection to citizens of the United States making this discovery.

This outrage is considered the more reprehensible on the part of the St. Domingo authorities, as the parties held uninterrupted possession of the island for nearly twelve months past, said government never having claimed or exercised any jurisdiction over the same, nor being aware that such a deposit there existed prior to the discovery above alluded to. The St. Domingo schooner-of-war *Merced*, by order, arrived at Alta Vela on the 24th October, and demanded of the captain on the island that he and his men should leave it within 24 hours. There being no vessel there loading at the time, and no other alternative left, the captain and his party were forced on board the war schooner and taken as prisoners to St. Domingo. The works and meterials on the island, owned by American citizens, were destoyed, so es to leave no seeming vestige of what they considered forsign oconpancy. The *Merced* was subsequently followed by another St. Domingo war schoonar, with about one hundred and fifty men, to enforce orders given to the commander of the *Merced*, in case his force proved inadequate.

LAW COURTS.

The Superior Court in 1861.

Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, Chief Justice; Hon. Murray Hoffman, Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff, Hon. James Moncrief, Hon. Anthony L. Robertson, Hon. James W. White, Justices. Chief Clerk, Robert D. Livingston; Deputy Clerk, Henry H. Rice; Clark of General Term, N. P. Beeworth; Clerk of Trial Term, William Hnviland; Clerk of Special Term, William P. Brennan; Equity Clerk, Jesse Oakley; Naturalization Clerk, Peter Lemon; Recording Clerk, James G. White; Docket Clerk, George Sadla.

TRIAL TERMS.

The nnmber of causes tried and referred, complaints dismissed, inquests taken, were as follows:

1860.	Tried.	Inquests.	Dismissed.	Referred.	Settled.
January....	91	40	18	30	20
February..	62	62	12	16	7
March.....	63	21	10	19	13
April.....	70	42	17	11	4
May.....	98	38	12	8	6
June.....	116	90	16	19	16
October....	49	32	10	12	4
November.	27	20	12	10	3
Decamber.	26	21	16	16	2
Totals..	602	372	123	135	83

GENERAL TERM.

Same Justices—Clerk, N. P. Bowerth.

The following is the amonnt of husiness transacted in this branch:

1860.	Heard.	Decid.	1860.	Heard.	Decid.
January.....	23	22	June.....	29	28
February.....	24	17	October..	38	34
March.....	23	23	November.....	28	28
April.....	31	29	December	22	12
May.....	35	34			
Total.....				251	227

216 motions ware heard and 209 decided.

SPECIAL TERM..

The nnmber of arguments and motions heard and decided were 2,890.

Number of persons naturalized in this Court and those who have declared their intentions:

Declaration of intension, Great Britain and Ireland.....	736
Germany and other nations.....	1,282
Full papers of all nations.....	4,019
Total.....	6,037

NUMBER OF JUDGMENTS AND THE AMOUNTS THEREON OBTAINED AND FILED IN THIS OOORT DURING YEAR 1860.

	No Judgments.	Amount.
January.....	150	$339,644 53
February..	163	182,411 47
March	181	216,266 06
April.....	160	145,677 18
May.....	130	331,385 39
June.....	120	185,483 86
July.....	129	212,955 56
August.....	162	151,479 52
September.....	109	169,645 83
October	144	246,124 78
November.....	124	213,321 75
Daeember (1 to 29).....	115	219,999 89
Total.....		$2,617,386 52

Plasters and Practice—"All-Healing Ointment" Virtueless to Heal Broken Contracts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sonney.

Demas S. Barnes, et al. vs. *James McAlister.*—This was an action seeking to obtain an injunction against the defendant, who has become quite famous as the manufactnrer of "McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or World's Salve." Plaintiffs allege that the defendant has failed to perform a certain contract, which the following findings of facts and conclusions of law, as rendered by the Court, will fully explain:

BONNEY, J.—This action has been brought on for trial before me, at Special Term without a jury, and having read the pleadings and heard the proofs and allegations of the respective parties, and the arguments of their counsel, and considered the same, I find as matter of fact:

First—That on or about the 16th day of April, 1856, the plaintiffs and defendant made and executed between them and duly delivered the agreement, of which a copy is annexed to the answer, and which is the same agreement in the complaint mentioned or referred to, and upon which this action is brought.

Second—That after the making of the said agreement, and in pursuance of the provisions thereof, and before the commence ment of this action, the defendant manufactured for and delivered to the plaintiffs, and the plaintiffs bought and received of and from the defendant, a large quantity of the said ointment, known as "McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or World's Salve."

Third—That after the making of the said agreement, and before the commencement of this action, the defendant manufactured thirty gross or thereabouts of the said ointment, and at the City of New-York delivered the same to A. D. Sands & Co., druggists, doing business in said City, as a pledge or collateral security for the payment of money leat by said A. D. Sands & Co. to the defendant; and said A. D. Sands & Co. afterwards, but before the commencement of this action, sold said ointment so to them pledged in the City of New-York, and pursuant to the terms on which it was pledged for non-payment by the defendant of the money so to him leut; and the defendant at the City of New-York and within the same time also manufactured other quantidas of from 20 to 40 gross each of said ointment and pledged the same to other persons, as security for money which was not paid by defendant, and such other quantities in pursuance of the terms on which they were pledged were also sold by said other persons in the City of New-York.

Fourth—That after the making of the said agreement, and before the commencement of this action, the plaintiffs did advertise the said ointment in their medical almanac and in one newspaper published in the City of New-York, and in some newspapers published elsewhere, but did not advertise the same extensively in newspapers, nor in every reasonable and prudent manner exert their influence to extend and increase its sale, and the sale there of was largely diminished after the making of said agreement.

Fifth—That in the Spring or Summer of the year 1858, the plaintiffs entered into an agreement with Redding & Co., of Boston, whereby in consideration of the sum of twenty-eight hundrad dollars by them loened to said Redding & Co., and to be repaid, the plaintiffs were appointed, and became, and they now are sole agents for an article called Russian Salve, and have the control of the sale thereof at wholesale. That said Russian Salve is intended and recommended to be used for the same complaints and purposes as the said ointment manufactured by defendant, and since the making of the last mentioned agreement has been so advertised by the plaintiffs in their said almanac and also in newspapers, and is in fact a rival article.

And as conclusions of law therein, I find and decide:

First, That the defendant has violated the said first-mentioned agreement on his part, by manufacturing and pledging quantities of said ointment which has been sold in the City of New-York, by the pledge as above found.

Second, That the plaintiffs have failed to perform the said agreement on their part in this, that they have not exerted their influence to extend and increase the sale of said ointment as required by the terms and according to the spirit and true inteat and meaning of such agreement.

Third, That the plaintiffs have also violated the said agreement on their part, in that they have made the said agreement with Redding & Co., and thereby have become specially interested in the sale of said Russian Salve.

Fourth, That the plaintiffs are not entitled to any relief in this action, but defendant is entitled to judgment herein, that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

E. & E. F. Brown for plaintiffs; Shaffer & Huff for defendant.

Decision in the Burdell Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bishop & Stewart vs. *Burdell*.—The particulars of this case were stated in the TIMES of Jan. 4. It will be remembered that the plaintiffs claim on a promissory note for $2,000, indorsed by the late Dr. Burdell, for the payment of which they seek to enforce a lien on the estate against the heirs and administrator.

An injunction was asked to restrain the disposition of the estate until the claim was paid. The Court now denied the motion, without prejudice to the institution of new proceedings in proper form.

Death of Judge Kent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

At the opening of the Court on Saturday morning Wm. Fullerton, Esq., after a few appropriate remarks upon the life and character of Ex-Judge Kent, who died at Fishkill on Friday, moved that the Court adjourn out of respect for deceased.

Justice SUTHERLAND made a few remarks, seconding the motion, and the Court adjourned until Monday.

A meeting of the Bar is contemplated for this day, (Monday,) to arrange for a general meeting at some early day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge LEONARD will open the present term of this Court, this morning, at 10 o'clock. There are no cases down for trial.

Court of General Sessions.

City Judge McCUNN will open this Court this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonions Assault—David Schwartz, Michael McKenna, George H. Voght.
For Burglary—John Gordon, Edward Lilley.
For Larceny—Peter Mulvey, Jr., John Carroll, Andrew Gustavelli, Leopold Gustavelli.
For Forgery—Abner S. Young.
For Arson—Patrick Welsh.
For Rape—August Stephany.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justice QUACKENBUSH, OSBORN and BRENNAN, disposed of the Calendar as follows: None of the cases having any interest except to the parties concerned. Of thirty one persons charged with assault and battery, fourteen were discharged on account of non-appearance of witnesses, one was allowed postponement, four were remanded, three were fined, seven imprisoned, and two acquitted. Of twenty-one charged with larceny, seven remanded, twelve were imprisoned, and two acquitted.

During one of the trials a forensic passage-et-arms occurred between two counsel and the Court in this wise:

First Lawyer—(to second)—You haven't had enough practice in criminal trials——

The Court—(interrupting)—to have acquired a knowledge of all the tricks of sharp practice executed therein.

First Lawyer—That remark may apply elsewhere; it does not to me. I am not aware that a man may not continue to be honest, and yet have to do with criminal trials, as counsel, quite as well as if he sits upon a criminal bench.

The retort *ad hominem* ended the renoounter and furnished the only modicum of humor that varied the otherwise sleepy monotony of the day's proseedings.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Green* vs. *Schirmer*.—Motion granted.

Mowry vs. *Dubastz*.—Motion granted; $16 costs to abide event.

Bishop & Stewart vs. *Burdell et al.*—Motion denied without prejndice to motion for an order restraining thereferee from distributing the proceeds of the sale among the heirs.

Griffin et al, vs. *Gerarden et al.*—Motion granted, unless the cause is put on Special Circuit Calendar for the second Friday in January, and they pay $10 costs of motion.

Ogle vs. *Job impleaded.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

Sackett vs. *Groff.*—Judgment and order set aside, and plaintiff's motion granted on payment $20 costs.

Velter et al. vs. *Breuning.*—The receiver and injunction should be considered only temporary, and to continne only until a committee shall be duly appointed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 5.

$3,000	N. Y. St 7s, '64	104¼	
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '62	100	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	76	
2,000	Vir. State 6s	76½	
1,000	do	76	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	72d	71
1,000	do	70	
3,000	Cal. State 7s	88	
2,000	N. Y. C. Cn. Bs. '76	103¼	
2,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	97	
3,000	Hud. Riv. 2d Mt. Bs	85	
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. C Bs	80	
17,500	Mich Cen. & Mich. Mt. Sukg. Fd'n Bs.	Scist	95
2,500	Mil. & Sn. S. F. Bs		75
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.		41
5,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.		55
10,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p.c. Bonds... ex int.		88
31	National Bank		93
5	Bk. of State of N. Y.		80
10	Bank of Commerce		85
5	Am Exchange Bk.		96
55	Canton Company		15
20	Fel. & Hud. Can. Co.		85
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.		99
7	do		89¾
67	do		89¾
6	N. Y. Central R		79
426	do		78½
400	do		78½
100	do	s30	78½
200	do	s10	78½
100	do	s30	78½
50	do		78¾
150	do		78¾
894	Erie Railroad		38
9	do		38½
1850	do		38½
50	do		38¾
150	do	s10	38¾
1000	do	s5	38½
240	Hudson River R		48½
95	do		48½
12	do		49

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90	78	
1,000	do	75¼	
5,000	Miss. State 6s	70	
2,000	E. R. 3d Mt. Bs. '83	86	
5,000	Mich. C. 8 p.c. 1st Mtg. R. Y. Bds		85
500	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.		42
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds		95
10	Union Bank		97
25	Am. Exch. Bank		95
75	Pacific M. S. Co		18½
50	N. J. Cen. R		110
50	N. Y. Central R	s10	78½
100	do	s10	78½
200	do		78½
41	do		78½
50	Erie Railroad		38½
150	do		38½
450	Harlem Railroad		15¾
100	do		15¾
150	Chic. Bnrl. & Q. R.		87
100	Reading R		39¼
300	do	opg	39¼
50	Mich. Central R		86¾
150	do		87
100	do	s10	87
300	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R		14¾
500	do		14¾
25	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.		35
100	do		35¼
150	do	s5	35½
50	do		35½
100	Panama R		118
550	Ill. Central R. Scrip		79½
50	do	s5	79½
50	Gal. & Chi. R		66
100	do	b10	66
150	Cleve. & Tol. R		31¾
100	do	b10	31
400	do	s30	33½
100	do		33¾
50	Chic. & Rock Isl'd R		56¾

MONDAY, Jan. 7—A. M.

The trade of the past week was interrupted by the New-Year holiday on Tuesday, and the National Fast on Friday. Business, except in the receipts and payments of the usual half-yearly Dividends, was rather quiet, and the import entries were moderate, and the sales of Foreign Merchandise unusually dull for the first week in the new year. All present signs point to a greatly reduced Winter and Spring trade for the supply of Goods to the interior, although a seasonable settlement of our political troubles might yet restore a fair business in the way of late Spring sales, as the Export trade of the country, South and West, has seldom been more active or remunerative. The English market news continues to be all that could be desired in the most prosperous and hopeful seasons, and these accounts are especially welcome in the day of domestic troubles and distrust. They are accompanied by large remittances of Gold, to adjnst our unequal Exchangea with the Old World, part of which could almost be dispensed with for other evidences of a really prosperous condition of business affairs. Some evidence of a returning confidence in the future, is afforded by the sudden and considerable advance on the Stock Exchange since the opening of the New Year; but as this is based, in a good degree, on the expectation of an early adjustment of the sectional controversy between the North and South at Washington, it is still liable to the contingencies of serious disagreement among the parties in Congress to the pending compromise, and to further rash action and precipitate secession in the Gulf or Cotton States. One of the grounds of confidence, nndoubtedly, is, that the day, if not the hour, has arrived when a settlement *must* be made, if we are to hold the two sections of the Union together.

The Import entries of the week, exclusive of Foreign Specie, amount:

In Foreign Dry Goods.....	$1,982,632
Foreign Ganeral Merchandise.....	1,091,225
Total.....	$3,073,855

Against $3,001,904 the correaponding week last last year. Of the Dry Gooda entries only $348,000 was placed on the market, the remainder passing into Bonded Warehouse. The entries of Foreign Specie were:

By Kangaroo from England.....	$463,000
Australasian from England.....	825,000
Together.....	$1,288,000

And a further sum of $1,456,000 was delivered from California by the steamer of the 10th December. The Export clearancea of Domestic Produce and Miscellancous Goods amounted to $2,294,601 against $1,513,182 sama week last season. The Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports amount to 122,000 bales, equal to an Exchange of $6,100,000, against 118,000 bales same week last season. These movements outward tend to keep down the Exchange on London both here and at the South, in the face of a large income in English gold, and the early prospect of further considerable receipts. The Bankers' rates here remain, as through the previous week, 104@105 ₱ cent., while the rates for Money outside of Bank have fallen to 6 ₱ cent. on demand Loan, and 8@9 ₱ cent. on prime Disconnts. The Sub-Treasury balance is increased by the large deposits made for the new Treasnry Bills, which have exceeded the disbursements from the office for January interest on the Public Debt, &c., by $1,423,270—the present balance standing $3,045,457 against $2,322,187 at the close of the previous week. Notwithstanding this treasfer from the Banks, the latter will no doubt show, on the average to be made up this afternoon, a further considerable increase in their Specie line, while the Loane and Discounts will probably fall short of the previona total on account of 1st and 4th January payments.

Owing to delays at the Custom-house, on acconnt of the holiday interruptions, the Trade tables for December, which are wanting to make up our comparative summary of the commerce at the port of New-York for the calendar year 1860, have not yet been completed. Tha principal delay, we understand to be in the accounts of the Bonded Warehouse, where the business of the month, inward, was unusually heavy.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	92½@93
New-York Central	75@79¼@78¼
New-York and Erie	38¼@41@38¼
Reading	35½@39¼
Rock Island	50¼@57@56½
Michigan Guaranteed	31⅜@37½@35
Michigan Southern	13¾@16@11¼
Michigan Central	48⅜@57
Toledo	29@35@34
Galena	61¼ ex d@67@65¾
Illinois Central	69¼@80@79¼
Panama	112⅜@116¼
Pacific Mail	84@90@83¼
Missouris	65¼ ex d@74¼@69¾
Virginias	73½ ex d@75½
Tennessees	71⅛ ax d@75
Illinois Central Bonds	90@94
Hudson River	43@49¾@47¾
Harlem Preferred	33¾@38@37½
Barlington and Quincy	64@67
Harlem Common	14¼@16¼@15¾

FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1859 AND '60, COMPARED.

	Closing— 1859.	1860.		Closing— 1859.	1860.
United States	107¾	108	Ill. Central	67¾	79¼
Central	74¾	18¾	Panama	121¾	116¾
Erie	8¾	38¾	Pacific	76¾	89¾
Reading	41¾	39¼	Missouris	79¾	69¾
Rock Island	62¾	56½	Virginias	90¾	75½
Mich. Guaran	18¾	35	Tennessees	85¾	76
Mich Common	6¾	14¼	Ill. Cen. Bonds	83¼	94
Mich. Central	37¾	57	Hudson	42¾	47¾
Toledo	30¾	34	Harlem Pref	33¾	37½
Galena	63	65½	Harlem	9	15¾

The recovery in the Stock market the past week is equal to an average advance of 3 ₱ cent. on the closing prices, thongh the rise at one time was equal to an average of nearly or quite 5 ₱ cent. In the case of the Illinois Central the risc is 10 ₱ cent. for the week, and 25 ₱ cent. in less than thirty days. The State securities show a recovery more than equal to the dividend paid on the 1st of January. The revivel began with the morning after New-Year, mainly upon private assurances from Washington that a settlement of political trouble was pending, and likely to be arrived at within the week, or before other Cotton States than South Carolina will meet in Convention to withdraw from the Union. This news was not borne out by the subsequent newspaper dispatches, nor is tho much-desired adjustment yet in public view, but a strong confidence has taken hold of the Stock Exchange, and to some extent in the populer mind generally, that violent collision, at least, is to be avoided, and that time must bring about the more complete restoretion of quiet and ultimate harmony. And upon this conviction, whether premature or ill-founded, the disposition is against further speculation for the fall in Stocks, and rather in favor of buying, in anticipation, for the rise which it is argued must come on the removal of the political distruct referred to. The market at the close on Saturday was partially weakened by the disappointment which followed the first announcemant of good news, and also by the traffic reports for December from the Western roads, which reflect the paralyaie that has fallen upon the general movements of trade and travel, since the middle of November. To qualify these reports of decreased receipts for the month, it is stated that during the last days of December the signs were good for a renewel of Eastern-bound business, because of tho advancing prices of Grain and Flour. The decrease is, on the Rock Island line, $9,000; Michigan Southern, $12,000, and Michigan Central, $4.000. The Galena and Toledo lines run about even with December, 1859, and the Illinois Central shows a partial increese. From the great lines of New York, the Erie and Central, we have no reports, but have reason to believe that neither will fall below the business of last season.

The *Boston Commercial Bulletin* of Saturday, says:

"In a monetary view, everything is as favorable as it well can be. The demand for credit is light, the supply is increasing. The banks are becoming decently strong in specie, with New-York exchange strongly in favor of Boston. The present holding is nearly $1,200,000, an increase of about $800 000, above the *minimum* point of the panic. Very prime paper is scarce and in request at 8 to 10 per cent. There is no trace of any panic among commercial people, and all sorts of merchandise are advancing. It is true that as yet our money market is a limited one, but it is also true that in view of the demands upon it, it is fairly easy, while it is rapidly becoming better. Outside time loans on anything but the best, pay high figures, but confidence has been restored, to a wonderful degree, and the brokers are borrowing at 9 to 12 ₱ cent. on call, and without difficulty, on the various fluctuating stocks. The feeling about stock property in general shows much improvement, and the present prospect is of higher figures for all sorts of securities. It is generally believed that manufacturing shares have passed their lowest points for the present, and that, after all, their chances for fair profits in 1861 are good. As to Bank and Railway Stocks, they are not to be had in quantity at any price. The Railways, by their yearly reports, are proved to be exceedingly staunch. They show profits in the past year ranging from 8 to 11 ₱ cent."

The new 12 ₱ cent Treasury Bills which were taken at the close of the old year by the Bank of Commerce and its associates, in the combination offers to the Government, have improved in market value correspending with the general recovery in Stock securities, and resales are reported at 102½@103 ₱ cent. The New-York State Sevens advanced about the same time, at 101½, have been resold, to some extent, at 104 ₱ cent.

The Michigan Central Company have declared a cash dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable on the 19th inst.

A very large business, partly on speculation, was done in Cotton on Saturday, in this market, at advancing prices, the transactions reaching about *ten thousand bales*, of which two-thirds are in transit from the South to Liverpool—resold here by sample and on the shipping documents.

The State Comptroller of New-York has sent in his annual report on tha Public Debt and Finances of the State to the Legislature. The Governor's Message embraced a Summary of the Puhlic Debt, and this we have already noticed and copied. The valuations or taxables of the State are set forth by the present report, and the total of these for 1860 differs but slightly from the previous four years, heing $1,419,257,000, while the rate and amount of taxation are higher by about 75 ₱ cent. than in 1859, the total levy realizing $4,376,000, (exclusive of a School tax of $1,064,000,) part of which went to the purpose of Canal enlnrgement. The report says that to maintain the Government proper during the last year, required.....$1,576,531 92
To pay interest on the Genera. Fund debt, required..... 379,245 27
Total.....$1,957,777 19

The net revenues of the Canals, as heretofore stated from the Governor's Massage, amounted to $1,669,711, while the interest on the entira Canal Debt is made $1,472,745; so that, exclusive of the aupport of the Sinking Fund and the work of enlargement, the Canals earned more than the annual charge upon their present indebtedness, $27,-107,321. The General Fund Debt of the State is $6,505,654; making the sum total of the Public Debt of the State $33,657,975, of which $20,554,000 is held in the Bnnk Department alona. The following are the estimates of receipts and payments for the current year, viz:

Receipts.....	$4,823,853 90
Payments.....	4,411.906 54

Show a surplus, on the 30th Sept., 1861, of.. $421,947 36

The following summary of the Grain trade at Chicago for the calendar year 1860 is taken from the review of the Chicago *Press*:

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat, bush	16,554,761	9,761,326	8,184,748	14,568,479
Corn, bush	7,409 130	8,260,033	8,410,003	15,487,966
Oats, bush	1,707,235	2,295,322	1,813,048	2,029,906
Rye, bush	87,911	70,031	228,179	295,466
Barley, bush	127,899	411,421	662,187	623,005
Total	19,886,536	20,798,123	16,298,163	33,004,744
Flour into Wheat	1,969,670	2,624,515	3,710,969	3,600,080
Total	21,856,206	23,422,708	20,008,223	36,594,772

TOTAL SHIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS OF GRAIN FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat, bush	9,499,655	5,727,838	7,396,553	12,481,894
Corn, bush	6,314,615	7,493,212	4,127,654	13,943,172
Oats, bush	616,778	1,188,134	1,174,177	1,039,779
Rye, bush		7,669	131,449	129,166
Barley, bush	17,993	127,008	478,162	206,914
Total	16,734,438	17,853,761	13,178,995	27,890,003
Flour to Wheat	1,298,240	2,181,405	3,484,800	3,566,695
Total	18,032,678	20,035,166	16,663,795	31,456,697

The following summary of the value of the Lumber trade of Albany, is taken from the annual review for 1860, of the Albany *Evening Journal*:

Boards and Scantling.	Shingles.	Timber.	Staves.
1850..... $3,251,878	$119,791	$4.325	$677 319
1851..... 4.119.563	121,524	19,010	546,655
1852..... 5.495,960	116.726	52.509	507,418
1853..... 6,299,617	99.585	3.386	560,600
1854..... 4,985,139	86,891	6,046	611,123
1855..... 4,426 589	228 840	4.654	631.149
1856..... 3,573,529	129,147	2,616	461,468
1857..... 2,881,560	242,515	15 218	689,691
1858..... 4,412,265	111,383	26.314	546,047
1859..... 4,887,177	176.646	11,965	458,282
1860..... 5,042,128	144,277	7,971	591,942

The following statement of the Coal business of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, during tha year 1860, gives an exhibit of tha Coal product of the Scranton Coal district of Pennsylvania:

	1860.	1859.
Sent North.....	$252 273 61	$197,354 18
Sent South.....	827,951 09	632,079 16
Total.....	$1,080.227 10	$829,431 14
Increase in 1860.....	250,792 16	

The East River Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Empire City Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The United States Fire Insurance Company e semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Greenwich Savings Bank will pay interest on deposits as usual on the 21st of January, at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of 4 ₱ cent. on largar sums. The Equitable Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable on the 11th inst. The Relief Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, npon the 7 ₱ cent. Bonds of the State of Florida, and upon the 7 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation by MEIGS & SMITH, No. 39 William-street.

The following is the usual summary of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at this port for the past week:

	CONSUMPTION ENTERED. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	214	$141,118	973	$393,126	32	$10,814
Mf. of Cot'n	329	63,875	1,832	468,956	14	2,437
Mf. of Silk	113	103,050	509	482,113	2	1,169
Mf. of Flax	222	30,871	994	210,320	15	2,781
Miscellan's	65	29,248	872	99,244	11	1,912
Total	969	$328,860	5,179	$1,653,772	74	$19,146
		1,653,772				328 860
Total entered		$1,982,632	Total marketed			$348,005

The Exchange on New-York at Chicago has fallen to 103¼@104 ₱ cent. The *Press* of Saturday last remarks:

"The general money market is abundantly supplied. Receipts of grain are large, and of hogs they fully exceed expectations. Hence there is an active demand for currency, but our Banks have still enough for ordinary purposes, and probably to meet any emergency."

The Cleveland *Herald*, of Friday, reports:

"On Wednesday last, the Committees appointed by the Directors of the roads between Cleveland and Buffalo to arrange terms of a consolidation of the roads under one management, met at Erie. The result was a complete failure of the proposed arrangement. The propositions previously made were satisfactory to all parties, but at the Erie meeting the Buffalo Company made demands that could not possibly be acceded to without great injustice to the Cleveland and Erie stockholders. The Committees separated in good feeling, but with a disposition to let each road 'take its own row,' as heretofore."

The public Debt of Massachusetts is thus stated in the messags of Gov. ANDREW.

LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

Western Railroad.....	$3,999,555 56
Eastern Railroad.....	500,000 00
Norwich Railroad.....	460,000 00
Southern Vermont R.....	206 000 00
Troy and Greenfield R..	427,572 00—$5,526,127 56
Funded debt.....	1,289,000 00
Total.....	$6,815,147 00
Tem'ry loans due Jan. 1, 1860.....$246,429 77	
Reduced by issue for Scrip, 1860... 150,000 00—$96,429 77	
Estimated deficit for 1860.... 170.000 00—$266,429 77	
Total.....	$7,081,557 33
Expenditures for 1861, estimate.....	$870,000 00
Revenue, including unpaid tax, 1860	760,000 00
Deficit, 1861.....	$110.000 00
Deficit of previous years.....	267,000 00
To be provided for by tax or otherwise..	$377,000 00

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of December, 23d to 31st:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$12,746 96	$19,391 68	$6,644 70 Inc.
Passengers	9 569 79	9,216 75	3,653 04 Dec.
Mails, &c..	2.663 15	1.000 00	1,665 15 Dec.
Total	$25,481 92	$36,608 43	$1,126 51 Inc.
Whole month			$89,770 00
Same month,	1859		$83,353 61
Increase			$126 45

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad 19¾; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@⅝ premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 80 pkgs. Ashes, 5,996 bbls. Flour, 444 bushels Wheat, 3,700 bushels Corn, 2,620 bushels Malt, 4,105 bushels Oats, 1,113 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,235 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in very brisk request, at buoyant prices, including Middling Upland at 12¾c.@12⅞c., chiefly 12¾c.; do. Gulfs at 13c.@13¼c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. The reported sales add up 10,000 bales, about two thirds of the amount being *in transitu*.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, including Laguayra and Maracaibo at 13¼c.@14¼c., and Rio at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

Imports of Coffee from Rio de Janeiro during each of the past four years.

Ports.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
New-York	278,240	364,459	342,674	320,566
New-Orleans	254,362	337,567	339,756	358,988
Baltimore	181,292	230,984	168,019	203,560
Philadelphia	55,827	124,362	97,710	136,508
Boston	8,000	6,194	—	8,477
Savannah	16,600	13.220	6,620	7,966
Charleston	9,160	6,400	9 966	10,700
Mobile	15,411	19,650	14,905	7,500
Other ports	40,643	43,340	26.534	18,376
Totals	859,481	1,145,576	1,026,400	1,072,541
Stock of Rio Coffee on hand Jan. 1, 1860, in all ports in the United States				100.000
Imported in 1860				859,481
Total				959,481
Stock on hand Dec. 31, 1860				125,000
Sales for consumption in 1860				834,481
Sales for consumption in 1859				1 093,819

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no important change, to-day. The demand for low and medium brands is fair, but not at prices satisfactory to sellers. Shippers offer $5 55@$5 57½ for straight lots of extra State, while holders ask $5 60@$5 65 ₱ bbl. A similar difference exists between the views of buyers and sellers of round-hoop extra Ohio. Hence business is restricted. We have heard of sales of 11,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 30@$5 45; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 70, mainly at $5 60; superfine Western at $5 36@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 66@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

MR. RAYMOND'S four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movemsnt, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Prics 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS—THE SPITFIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BLUEBEARD—FOUR LOVERS—THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WALL—Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington indicate that the difficulty of fixing upon any plan for adjusting the national difficulties has not yet been overcome, though the efforts to that end are continued, and strong hopes are entertained in influential quarters that these efforts will finally be crowned with success. The Committee appointed by the caucus of the Border States, slave and free, agreed on Saturday, with but one dissenting voice, to a proposition very similar in its details to that of Mr. CRITTENDEN. This gentleman has expressed the belief that a satisfactory adjustment will yet be made through the mediation of the Border States, notwithstanding the fact that several of the most ultra Republicans express their opposition to any plan of compromise, believing that now is the time to test the strength of the Government. A caucus of Southern Senators was held on Saturday evening, to take into consideration the subject of secession, and the interests of those States proposing to secede. It is understood to have been the unanimous opinion, with but one exception—Senator FITZPATRICK, of Alabama,—that the States should secede seperately. All fears of any attempt on the part of the Disunionists to seize the capital are now at an end, the promptness of Capt. STONE, the new Inspector-General for the District, having placed their success out of the range of possibility.

Congressional proceedings on Saturday were confined to the Senate, the House having adjourned over until Monday. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of any orders issued to the officers in command of the fortifications in Charleston harbor, and for information relative to any proposed increase of the army forces in the Southern States. Mr. SEWARD presented a petition of citizens of New-York for a Pacific Railroad, and Mr. GWIN having called up the Homec bill, Mr. SEWARD proceeded to make a speech in its favor. He preferred a more northerly route than was provided for in the bill, but he declared his intention to vote for it as the only measure of pacification which had yet been brought forward which was really free from objection. Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, although the great Northwest would not in his opinion be benefited by it, also declared his intention to vote for it. An amendment, proposed by Mr. POLK, of Missouri, providing that the road shall run from the mouth of the Kansas River, was adopted, and the debate was continued until the adjournment. The temper of the discussion indicates that the bill will pass at an early day.

The steamer *Star of the West*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, left this port on Saturday afternoon, the vessel being cleared for Havana and New-Orleans, but it is currently reported that she stopped in the lower bay, and during the night received on board, from a steam-tug, some three hundred marines which are intended for the reinforcement of Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumter.

The South Carolina "Sovereign" Convention having probably become hopelessly involved in the mazes of their new Government, concluded, on Saturday, to turn over all the unfinished business, as well as all the responsibility, to the Legislature, and accordingly adjourned, subject to the call of the Governor. An ordinance was passed providing that all power necessary to make postal arrangements and enact postal laws should be vested in the General Assembly. A resolution was adopted, that the late Commissioners to Washington be requested to prepare a written statement of the results of their mission, to be deposited with the President of the Convention, under an injunction of secrecy. It is stated that the correspondence between the Commissioners and President BUCHANAN has already been published in the Charleston papers in advance of its transmission to Congress.

There seems to be disposition on the part of the Florida Convention to hesitate somewhat before lacking the desperate step of secession. The Convention organized on Saturday. Judge MCGEHEE being chosen President. Resolutions were offered declaring the right of the State to secede, but they were made the special order for to-day, after considerable discussion as to the propriety of passing them immediately.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, has issued another address, in which he persistently refuses to convene the Legislature of that State, for the reasons before given, and for various others in addition. He declines peremptorily to commit any act looking in the remotest degree to a disruption of the Confederacy, believing that such an event would inevitably produce civil war. Gov. HICKS intimates that he is in full possession of all the plans of the Disunionists in the State, and gives them plainly to understand that they can never be carried out with his consent.

The inauguration of the new Governor of Massachusetts took place on Saturday, and he delivered his inangural address to the Legislature. Gov. ANDREW leaves the entire subject of the Personal Liberty law with the Legislature, but does not indicate his course in case of its repeal. He denies vigorously the right of secession, and advises an expression of opinion on the subject by the Legislature. Massachusetts, he contends, is not in any way responsible for the present troubles in the country, and will always be true to the Constitution and the Union. Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, was also inaugurated on Saturday, and delivered his address. He recommends conciliation and forbearance towards the South, but opposes any compromises not warranted by the spirit of the Constitution; and while recommending the repeal of any statute which may be either unconstitutional or justly regarded as offensive, indicates his conviction that Maine is not really a transgressor.

We give this morning an interesting batch of correspondence from Mexico, embracing all of interest which has transpired since the date of our correspondent's previous letters. It will be seen that the accounts which have reached us by telegraph of the surprise and capture of DEGOLLADO and his command at Toluca, are confirmed. Minister MCLANE came passenger from Vera Cruz to New-Orleans in the *Tennessee*.

The probable loss of the United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, at last accounts, had been for some time at Honolulu, from which port she sailed for Panama. Her non-arrival, after the lapse of sufficient time, gives rise to the fear that some disaster may have befallen her, although no definite information has been received relative to her movements.

The steamship *City of Manchester* left this port on Saturday for Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, with 28 cabin, and 96 steerage passengers, and the *Fulton* for Southampton and Havre with 51 passengers.

We have advices from Utah to the 14th ult. The Territorial Legislature was in session, having assembled on Monday, the 9th. The Governor's Message was read on Tuesday, and proved to be the same one which he sent to the Legislature at the extra session held during the previous month. His Excellency was not much pleased with the acts passed at that session, especially those relative to the Judiciary, and consequently never approved them. There was a prospect that a compromise would be affected, and that the Governor would be allowed to have the Judges disposed to his liking.

The schooner *J. L. Bowman*, Capt. WOOD, arrived at this port on Saturday morning from Bonaires, and brings advices to the 14th ult. The stock of salt at that place when the *Bowman* sailed was 45,000 barrels.

Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND, on Saturday morning adjourned until Monday, out of respect for the memory of Ex-Judge KENT, who died at Fishkill on Friday last.

The Stock Market continued strong on Saturday to near the close of the day, when prices partially receded, and the dealings left off dull. New-York Central, 78¼@⅜. Money easy. Exchange steady.

A very brisk demand prevailed for Cotton, about 10,000 bales of which were sold,—two-thirds *in transitu*—at prices indicative of a further important rise—Middling Upland bringing 12⅜c.@12⅝c. ₱ lb. The transactions in Breadstuffs were restricted, partly by the firmness of holders of desirable lots of Flour and Wheat. Groceries, Provisions, Whisky, Hay, Tallow, Hides and new Hops were in moderate request. The movement in other branches of trade were limited. There were 477 vessels of all classes in port.

The New Administration—Mr. Seward's Appointment.

The most important incident of the day is the appointment of Mr. SEWARD to be Secretary of State in the approaching Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. We believe it is quite certain that he has accepted this appointment. We assume it to be equally certain that he would not have done so, unless he had felt satisfied that the policy of the President would be in harmony with his own political opinions, and such as he could adopt without any sacrifice of his political position and his personal consistency.

The first effect of this announcement upon the public mind, especially at the South, will be to increase the excitement and apprehension which already prevails. Mr. SEWARD is already regarded by the great mass of the Southern people as the representative and incarnation of that hatred to their section, and that determination to ruin its interests, which are popularly supposed to characterize the Northern heart. At the outset, therefore, his adoption by Mr. LINCOLN as the foremost member of his Cabinet, will be regarded by the majority of the Southern people as the confirmation of their worst fears. The more intelligent men of the South will come to a different conclusion. Reasoning from the ordinary modes and motives of public conduct, they will be very apt to infer that Mr. SEWARD is not the man to assume the responsibilities of high public office, for the purpose of confirming the calumnies of his foes. They will know that, if he consents to hold a subordinate position in the new Administration, it will be from a conviction of public duty, and in the belief that he can render the country some peculiar and important service. Mr. SEWARD can have no personal motive for taking this step. He has nothing whatever to gain, and he has very much to lose, by assuming responsibilities without the power which alone renders responsibility safe or tolerable. He has achieved all of political distinction which any office short of the highest could give him, and has made a mark upon the political history of his country which will endure, to his honor and renown, so long as its annals shall be read. If, under such circumstances, he accepts this post, it is because he believes he can do something in it which no other man can do so well.

Mr. SEWARD stands before the country as the representative of the Republican party. He has the confidence of that party to a greater degree probably than any other man:—and he can probably go further than any other, in the way of compromising matters of difference with the South, with the confidence of being sustained by the party in so doing. If Mr. LINCOLN should be disposed, therefore, to yield somewhat to the exigencies of the hour and the demands of the South, it is a matter of very great importance to him that he should have the countenance and support of one holding so influential and commanding a position in the North as Mr. SEWARD. On the other hand, if he had resolved on pushing the South rigorously to the wall, and converting the Republican victory over misrule into a sectional triumph over the South, he would have sought support in the quarter where he would have needed it most,—among the conservatives and moderates of his party.

The inference which will be finally drawn from this appointment by reflecting men, therefore, will be, in our judgment, favorable to a pacific adjustment of pending difficulties. Mr. SEWARD at the Astor House proclaimed his confidence in such an issue. His acceptance of this post shows his willingness to undertake the fulfillment of his prediction. On the other hand, the Republican Party have no reason to apprehend at Mr. SEWARD'S hands the surrender of any principle, or of any position essential to the validity and full fruition of the victory they have achieved. Mr. SEWARD is not the man thus to throw away the fruits of his whole public life and labor, nor is he likely to forget the lessons taught by the experience of his illustrious predecessors.

In our judgment this appointment renders it more than ever important that the adjustment of this controversy should be handed over to the incoming Administration, where it properly belongs. The duty of the present Administration is to sustain the Government against all attempts to overthrow it. It has not the power to deal with the sectional difficulties of the day. Those difficulties have grown mainly out of its mismanagement,—and the people have just elected a new Administration, because the old one had proved itself incompetent to secure domestic tranquility upon this subject. Any scheme of compromise that may now be pushed through Congress, will lack that hold on public confidence which is absolutely essential to its stability.

A CHANGE OF TONE.—We find the following in the Charleston *Courier*:

"Much has been said about "precipitate action" in or by South Carolina, but a disinterested historian, writing after a proper lapse of time, will be constrained to state that nothing very precipitate was done, during the memorable December of 1860, *except the retreat of Maj.* ANDERSON. This was the most precipitate retreat which ever was suffered under the American flag."

We are glad to note the change which has come over the Charleston mind in regard to this movement. At the outset, it aroused the most vociferous and demonstrative wrath. It was denounced as an act of aggression,—as an "overt act" on the part of the General Government,—as something which South Carolina could not possibly forgive. Even the Commissioners of that Sovereignty at Washington made it the occasion of a very peremptory demand upon the President, and of a great many inflammatory telegrams to their constituents. We are glad to see that they have reconsidered all this and come to the conclusion, that it was only a *retreat* after all. Perhaps the Commissioners will now come back.

Ability of the South to Sustain a Military Campaign.

It is always a thankless task to expose the weakness of any portion of our common country. But the extraordinary proceedings of South Carolina, and the equally extraordinary threats of other Southern States, render it necessary to examine the foundations on which they rest. The present disunion movement, when closely scrutinized, resolves itself into an *attempted military coercion of the Federal Government* into concessions which reason and argument have failed to command. There are portions of the Southern people ignorant enough, or frenzied enough, to rush upon the execution of this endeavor without counting the cost. But there is, to say the least, a respectable minority in every Southern State who have no disposition to rush blindly over a precipice, and who will not object to an inquiry into their ability to maintain the war which an attempt to dissolve the Union will assuredly involve. And there is a very large class of persons at the North who will be strengthened in their loyalty to the Government by seeing how feeble, in all the essentials of effective hostility, its assailents are.

The South threatens to maintain its independence of the United States by arms. The first requisite of every community, in war as in peace, is *Food*. At no time, and under no circumstances, do the Cotton States raise the food which they require for their own consumption. Almost the only grain they raise is corn,—which fattens the hogs, that feed the negroes who plant it. But they never raise enough for a full supply,—and for the present year, this crop is a failure throughout these States. In extensive sections the amount raised is already on the eve of exhaustion. More than a month since the Governor of Georgia called the special attention of the Legislature to the prevailing dearth, and urged that body to take immediate measures to relieve the distress that must ensue. The State of Alabama is still worse off. In extensive districts, the corn crop almost entirely failed, and the amount harvested is already exhausted. Even in Charleston, it is not denied that only a few days' provisions are on hand, and that purchases have daily to be made at the North and West to keep up even the short supply. The rule is the same throughout all the Southern States. Short crops; no accumulation of stores at any one point, and the whole country virtually living from hand to mouth.

The evil is further aggravated by the entire destruction of Southern credits. Every bushel of corn and wheat, and every pound of bacon now going into these States must first be paid for in *cash* in whatever markets purchased. These are now the Northern States, against which the South is arming with rampant haste. Close the ports of the Southern States, and stop all ingress into them from the Northwest, by way of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and the threatened military demonstrations so greatly vaunted would be starved out in three months, and the people with them. The picture is a horrible one to contemplate, and we trust that in any event humanity will so far prevail as to allow the free importation into the South of food of all kinds. Great difficulties will be experienced, with open markets everywhere, in obtaining a proper supply. The poor people cannot obtain it except by the interposition of the Legislatures. The universal cry from the South is, "No money." The banks have all suspended, and their bills are good for nothing away from home. Gold alone will buy food; but gold they have not, nor can they get it except by the tardy sales of their cotton. This comes forward very slowly for the want of money to move it. When it reaches the seaports there is great difficulty in realizing upon it from the low price of exchange. Gold will gradually work down South to move the crop, but this must be snatched up to be sent North again, to buy food and clothing.

With a people almost famishing for food, how are to be collected the immense stores necessary for a grand military campaign? The thing is impossible. It must be so regarded South, as not the first step in such a direction has been yet taken. There is hardly a barrel of army biscuit in all the Cotton States, nor anything out of which a commissariat could be formed. All this must come from the North. But the South has neither credit nor money. To defray the very first expenses of the rebellion it is notorious that a *forced* loan had to be resorted to. No one, of course, would willingly purchase a worthless bond. But this is one of those financial operations that will not bear repetition. In the present case it was a proceeding almost unheard of in the whole annals of forced loans. These are not the first but the last resorts of needy Governments, all other contrivances being first exhausted. It is only *in extremis*, when irresponsible power seizes the reins, and all patriotism and liberty are crushed out, that forced loans can be resorted to.

In this great enterprise of keeping an army in the field, the South, even before raising a finger, is at the end of its tether. Neither food, nor the means of getting it, exist. Were any considerable body of troops collected, they would have to divide themselves into small squads, or disband, to escape starvation.

How is it with munitions of war? In case of hostilities, money, even, could not supply these in sufficient quantities. A people that has not the means of furnishing from their own arsenals and establishments the most perfect instruments of destruction, and in unlimited quantities, cannot claim even a respectable position among military nations. Success in war at the present day is but another word for mechanical skill. The most skillful is the most successful—other things being equal. Skill has rendered military implements many times more destructive than they were ten years ago. It was in the greater destructiveness of its armaments that the French success in the recent Italian campaign, was mainly due. At the outset the probabilities seemed balanced in the public mind. As the campaign advanced, the superior appointments of the French army became apparent, and decided the contest. The new *rifled* cannon of the French Emperor overmastered anything that could be brought against it by the enemy, and insured success. And even in China, it was the Armstrong gun which gave the English troops their easy march to Peking.

Now the Cotton States have not the means of turning out the rudest implement of war, to say nothing of the most perfect. They have neither powder-mills, nor foundries, nor machine-shops, nor the means of stocking or working either if they had them. They are utterly destitute of mechanical laborers or skill. If the North should turn over to them every military implement we possessed, they would be hardly any better off, as we should soon supply ourselves with something vastly superior to anything we had. More progress has been made during the past few years in perfecting instruments of destruction than in any other branch of mechanical skill. It would be fearful to contemplate the progress in this devilish art, did we not know that the more perfect the instruments of destruction the greater the disposition to preserve peace.

There is another cause which must forever paralyze and render impossible military operations South—the fear of negro insurrections. This is a subject so full of horrors that we can hardly refer to it. For months the whole South are sleeping nightly upon their arms. Fear and suspicion is roused to the highest pitch. At the North we can hardly form an idea of the general terror and alarm which prevails in the country districts. There can be no doubt that the withdrawal of the white males from any given point would be the signal for servile insurrections which none can contemplate without horror, and which must hold the whole South spell-bound in a trance of terror.

Without food, without money, without credit, without munitions of war or the power of constructing them, how supremely idle and contemptible is all this talk and gasconade about the military power of the South! The maintenance of any considerable bodies of men at any one point is an impossibility, so long as men eat or drink. We at the North control this food question, which overrides and controls all others. We could scatter any Southern army that could be collected, by an edict closing Southern ports. Our policy is eminently Themistoclean, which has always won, from the time it was so signally vindicated by that great master, so that it has come to be an axiom in military affairs—"to command the sea is to command the land." This has always been the secret of the success of England in her contests with France. To put an end to all military armaments in the Cotton States, to vindicate the laws, not a Federal soldier need set foot on land, nor perhaps shed one drop of blood. We hold in our hand the very existence of the Southern people. We can, consequently, bear much and wait long, till passion shall have subsided and reason be heard. But we can turn the intermediate time to good account, by carefully consulting the strength of our position, which will teach us the policy to pursue when the moment for action arrives.

Progress of Events in Mexico—Treason at Toluca.

The judgment pronounced on the receipt of the telegram about the disgraceful affair at Toluca needs strengthening. We have now voluminous details of the entire business, tending to convict the officers in command of the Liberal advance-guard of the most shameful corruption; and to implicate our old friend DEGOLLADO, who uniformly turns up when any fact of treason or peculation is a-foot.

For days before MIRAMON set forth upon this expedition it seems his intentions were fully known about the streets of Mexico; it was notorious that certain officers at Toluca were in correspondence with the President; and even the number of men to go, the disguises they were to wear, the clumsy trick by which they were to surprise the enemy, and the very minute fixed for their departure, were matters of common talk. Courier after courier was sent to warn BERRIOZABAL of the coming danger, embodying every particular of the programme. And so entire was the apparent assurance of MIRAMON that money had left nothing for secrecy or prowess to accomplish, that not only was the project thus carelessly bruited, but the troops left the city at midday. Upon their arrival on Sunday the soldiers of the doomed city were at their prayers or their cups; the commander was strolling about town by way of exercise; there was no preparation, and, of course, but the mockery of resistance. The chivalrous DEGOLLADO was found concealed at his lodgings, and captured. Four or five other distinguished leaders were also caught, with a host of subordinate officers. Departing from his established practice, MIRAMON exhibited extreme courtesy to the chiefs; they were carried to Mexico in a barouche, with every mark of respect, and lodged in the Presidential mansion. The entire number of captives, the bulk of whom went to strengthen the garrison, amounted to something more than 1,300.

On the mere face of such a statement as this, it is almost impossible to withhold, upon an indictment for high treason against these leaders of the Liberal army, a verdict of guilty. There are, however, a variety of collateral matters which greatly strengthen the case. We have a definite account of intrigues which had preceded the *coup*. DEGOLLADO, the hero of a precisely similar mishap at Tacubaya three years ago, in regard to which imputations of treachery and corruption were universally credited, happened to drop in at Toluca a few days before the recent affair. He was on his way to Vera Cruz to stand his trial for the robbery of a *conducta*. Although removed from his position in the army, he was, it appears, received by BERRIOZABAL—why not Beelzebub?—as Commander-in-Chief, and permitted himself to accept that character; an assumption which a correspondent properly characterizes as an act "antagoniatic to the Liberal Government." It was unquestionably an overt act of treason. And when we find BERRIOZABAL a party to it; a man famed for his quarrels with prominent Liberal officers, and quite as unpopular among his fellows as that *bête noir* of the constitutional cause, DEGOLLADO himself, we certainly find warrant for suspicion that the sale of Toluca was a transaction in which they were consenting and profiting factors. The episode of MIRAMON'S subordinates, demanding the execution of these men, could hardly have been spared as a demonstration necessary to disguise the treason. As for the late Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Liberals, it is superfluous to remark the higher average degree of comfort in sharing the hospitalities of the Presidential palace, with neck secure, pockets full, and in excellent cheer, than in standing at the bar of justice in an unfriendly community, pleading for life and liberty. It is, of course, quite possible that these presumptions do injustice to those in command at Toluca. If so, their unfortunate antecedents are answerable for it.

The ultimate result of this interlude may not be seriously injurious to the Liberal interest. If the final trial of strength were more distant, the moral effect of so serious a backset would naturally do the utmost possible mischief; but with the entire body of the Constitutionalists within a few days' march of the capital, its influence must be greatly limited. Besides, it is not by any means to be supposed that corruption is the rule among the leaders of the popular party; or that military incompetency is always to be presumed, when the opportunity for victory is presented. There are among its present chiefs gallant, intelligent, and patriotic men, whom MIRAMON has not money enough to buy; and who in field or siege have doubtless the skill to turn the issues of the campaign. The shame has been that such men should so long have been held in the background, while others, so marked for incapacity and rapacity, have wasted the resources of the cause, and done great evil to its reputation in foreign countries. With the cure of this mischievous error, we have everything to hope from the Liberal arms. It is even probable that ere this the City of Mexico has been fully invested, and we may look at any moment for tidings of its capture.

Another Voice from the South.

A merchant in this City, who recently received a letter from a wealthy planter in Alabama, has furnished us the following extract. The writer says:

ALABAMA, Monday, Dec. 24, 1860.

* * * "As to ourselves, Union man, we dare no utter a word,—though I do; and have been repeatedly told that 'nothing but my gray head saves me.' Life is worth nothing, and I can only compare our situation to the reign of terror of the first French Revolution. My wife and children are almost crazy from fright at the hourly prospect of a negro rising, which some of the *executed men* (negroes and white) have confessed would take place about Christmas. If we could get our families to the North we would do it; but even this movement would excite suspicion. And now to our imbecile Government. Speaking as they do of wishing to avoid bloodshed; why, *there is not bread enough here to last sixty days*, and the shortest way to put a stop to all our sufferings would be to *block up the ports and break up the mail communication*, which would stop the supply of bread and salt, and then *the very leaders of this secession movement would be fried in their own fat*."

This confirms the intelligence which we have from every quarter of the South on this subject. We are perfectly satisfied that no one thing does half so much to sustain the secession movement in the South, as the encouragement which has been held out by its leaders, that it would be perfectly peaceful and safe. The moment the people find that *secession means war*, they will begin to count the cost. We copied on Saturday, from the *Herald*, an authority not likely to say anything intentionally to the damage of secession, a letter from a planter in Mississippi, in which he said that "*if the people here* (in Mississippi) *felt certain that the United States Government would fight vigorously, a submissionist party would soon make itself heard.*" There is no doubt of this fact. It is folly to say that there is no Union Party in the South. The intelligence, the wealth, and the patriotism of the South are all on the side of the Union. The Union Party may be in a minority—but it would be neither silent nor powerless in this emergency, if it were prudently and resolutely supported and encouraged by the Government at Washington. The recent change in the President's counsels, and the vigorous action which there is reason to hope he will now take in support of the authorities at Charleston, will do more to develop and strengthen the Union Party in the South than anything which has hitherto been done by the Government.

It is commonly said that any display of force will only exasperate and unite the South, and thus precipitate the crisis. We do not believe a word of it. Unless it is made in a bullying and offensive manner, it will have precisely the opposite effect. It will divide the South by creating a new issue—by compelling the people to inquire into their ability to maintain a war against the Federal Government—and by bringing them to that practical test of all communities—*taxation*, to meet the expense of the resistance they threaten. The moment it shall come to be universally believed and felt throughout the Southern States, that the Federal Government will put forth its whole power to maintain the Constitution and the Union—*that moment the danger will be over*. Three hundred men put into Fort Sumter will do more to preserve the Union than the reënactment of the Missouri Compromise—and will be far more easily effected; and what is still more important, it will make the Union more valuable after it is preserved.

A POLITICAL HINT FROM A HORSE-TAMER.—Mr. RAREY has arrived at an opportune moment. If there is no vacancy at present in the Cabinet, one should speedily be made for him. Our Executive might borrow some very important hints from him in the art of government. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that Mr. RAREY'S success in mastering refractory ponies is obtained by dint of petting and coaxing. He obtained control over *Cruiser* by firmness, quite as much as by kindness. Having seen him deal with a wild Southern horse on Saturday, we speak somewhat authoritatively as to his mode of procedure.

In the first place, he was careful to commit no aggressions and to make no undue concessions. Not for one instant did he swerve, not for a moment did he stand idle, either to have his own brains pawed out, or to allow his subject to break the ropes and scatter terror among the audience. Calm and collected through the crisis, he was doing something constantly. Conscious of his dignity as a man and of the authority with which he was clothed, he preserved it, applied the power with which he was armed courageously, and did not unloose a ligature until it was acknowledged. He brought every object of irritation and terror fairly before his subject's view, and allowed him a candid examination of them; he convinced him that there was no intrinsic harm in a sounding hollow drum, and that the enthusiasts outside of the ring intended no injury by their frequent vociferations.

The consequence was that he obtained a moral victory as well as a physical one. And we have no doubt that had Mr. BUCHANAN adopted a like consistent and courageous course from the first, he might have obtained a moral ascendency over that high-mettled Cruiser, South Carolina, which would have enabled him eventually to subdue her with a handful of crushed violets, while he could have led the less refractory Georgia and bound her to the Union with a chain of rose-leaves. Mr. BUCHANAN should crave early counsel with RAREY; he can give him good advice, even at this late day.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

We have already, in a previous article, stated our belief that the appointment would come to New-England, that Mr. LINCOLN'S well-known sagacity and wisdom would lead to the selection of Hon. GIDEON WELLES, of this city and State, and *it now affords us great pleasure to be able to say that, in all human prob-*

Lincoln, the appointment of Postmaster General, and are satisfied that no better man in all the country could have been selected, as a reliable and judicious adviser of the President, upon whose confidence in ability and great experience in public life he particularly point to him as the man for this place.

Reports from Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.

Gov. CHASE and AMOS TUCK had a protracted interview with the President elect to-day.

Many contradictory reports are in circulation to-day in reference to Gov. CHASE'S visit. His alleged appointment as Secretary of State is strenuously insisted on by some of Mr. LINCOLN'S friends, while others assert that a tender of the same position has been made to Mr. SEWARD.

Mr. CAMERON'S appointment is somewhat unpopular among Western politicians.

The State Legislature meets on Monday next. The members are nearly all in town. They are unanimous in their expressions of the strongest attachment to the Union. Senator TRUMBULL'S reëlection is expected to come off on Tuesday next.

Pennsylvania United States Senatorships.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 5.

A project is discussed to-night inside of political circles to appoint a committee of friends to reconcile the interests of Messrs. COWEN and WILMOT, both candidates for the United States Senatorship. It is recommended that one of the parties take the long Senatorial term, and the other the vacancy occasioned by Gen. CAMERON'S resignation.

Aid for the Kansas Sufferers.

ATCHISON, K. T., Saturday, Jan. 5.

Rev. Mr. MAHEN, Agent of the Methodist Church, reports having received up to the 1st of this month, principally from Illinois, supplies to the amount of 175,637 pounds, which have been distributed through the ministers and stewards of that Church to the destitute throughout the Territory. Considerable money has been received, also, which has been expended in the purchase of supplies here and the payment of freights.

The *Union*, of this city, publishes a statement that there is great suffering among the Pottowatamie Indians, and that two of the tribe have already died of starvation. They have a fine reservation and depend principally upon their crops for subsistence, which totally failed the past season.

Ball for Wm. H. Russell.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The friends of W. H. RUSSELL, residing in Lafayette County, Missouri, have signed bonds amounting to $1,000,000, which will be tendered to the Federal authorities for his release from prison.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The steam-frigate *Mississippi* has been taken from the dry dock at the Navy-yard, thoroughly repaired.

The Michigan Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Michigan Central Railroad declared a dividend to day of three per cent.

Amusements.

The great theatrical event of the week—or rather the great event at the theatres—has been the appearance of Mr. RAREY, the horse-tamer, at Niblo's on Saturday afternoon, before an overflowing audience. A detailed report of the proceedings will be found in another column. Three horses were submitted to treatment, and the renowned *Cruiser* also made his first appearance before an American public. *Joe Anderson*, who was expected to have been the great feature of the lesson, scarcely did justice to his antecedents, and was completely eclipsed by a South American mustang—a brave little brute, who fought like a hero and surrendered like one. *Joe* was not in good spirits; his journey from "up-town" on the previous day having exhausted much of his strength, and rendered him weak on his legs. It was scarcely expected that he would make as good a show as he did. Mr. RAREY will deliver his second lecture to-morrow evening, and expects by that time to be well supplied with vicious horses. He is especially anxious that the worst specimens only shall be brought to him.

In the evening, the "Zouaves" gave their last performance. They have been appreciated by the few, but their engagement can scarcely be recorded as a success. In the Canadas, were they are about to go, they will probably meet with more encouragement; the language is there general, and an excessively pronounced style of performance not unpopular. Perhaps even the flag presented them by the hiccoughey buttermen of Cork will awaken some provincial interest.

The regular French Theatre was opened on Saturday evening for the second performance of the season. Two agreeable pieces were selected for the occasion—a comedy by Mme. DUDEVANT, called "François le Champi," and a trifle, by ALEXANDER DUMAS, called "L'Invitation a la Valse." In the first piece, Messrs. DECHAMPT and ROBIN—two additions to the company—debuted successfully, and gave promise of much excellence. Mme. DUSSAULT also assumed a rôle less exacting in its character than that of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, in which she was so unfortunate as to make her first appearance. The old members of the company were hailed with pleasure by the *habitues*, and contributed not less than the others to the enjoyment of the evening. Mmes. MOUTHEAUX and DUPONT were especially commendable. On Tuesday, the third performance will be given, and M. THERET, *aîné*, make his *rentrée*. SCRIBE'S comedy of "Valerie" and "L'Oiseau de Passage."

The Broadway theatres have been well attended during the past week. Mr. FORREST continues his fine performance of *Spartacus*, and each time tries the capacity of the Garden, so steadily oppressive is the crowd at his tri-weekly representations. On Wednesday Mr. FORREST is to take his first benefit, and a change will be made in the bill—a concession to custom which the public scarcely needs. The tragedy of "Damon and Pythias" is the forthcoming novelty.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S star engagement has not been a very brilliant one so far, and this too in spite of noteworthy exertions on the part of actor and management. "Nicholas Nickelby," (chopped down to the meanest proportions,) and those refreshing novelties, the "Spectre Bridegroom" and "Conjugal Lesson," have been given to moderate houses. To-night, a new burlesque called "Mazeppa"—done from the English—and the farces of "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "The Spitfire." We learn, with much satisfaction, that an original piece is in rehearsal here, and will be produced during Mr. JEFFERSON'S engagement. It is time that some theatre gave us a new work.

There is nothing to be expected from Miss LAURA KEENE whilst the "Seven Sisters" continue to exercise their witchery over a New-York public. The theatre is filled every night, and the piece is simply announced for repetition.

At Wallack's Theatre the drama of "Pauline," and the little comedy called "Tom Noddy's Secret," are the sufficient attractions. Mr. WALLACK'S new theatre in Thirteenth-street is progressing with great rapidity, and will undoubtedly be completed in time for an early Spring season. Rumor already fixes the time for opening as the 1st of March.

The indorsement of Prof. AGASSIZ, of Cambridge, puts at rest all quibbles concerning the native Africans now exhibiting at Barnum's Museum. They are authentic and irrepressible to the last degree. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing them in their national dances, &c. The theatrical performances at the Museum continue as good as ever, and are particularly well attended. The "Sea of Ice" is the present attraction.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—A new extravaganza, called "Ten Minutes at the Academy of Music," will be produced here this evening, in addition to the great "Zouave Drill," and other features of merriment and music.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The new Chrisimas pantomime will be played for six nights more, and then, notwithstanding its popularity, shelved to make way for novelties. The performances commence with a new series of scenes in the circus.

CONCERTS.—Miss MARY E. HAWLEY announces a concert for to-morrow evening at Irving Hall. Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BEALS and Mr. APPY will assist on the occasion.

Our Brooklyn friends will find a pleasant entertainment at the Athenæum to-night, furnished by Miss BELLE P. JAMES, who gives a concert there. Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Signor QUINT and Mr. J. R. THOMAS, will assist on the occasion. The last named gentleman, we perceive, has recently achieved quite a success in Boston. Every one knows Mr. THOMAS as a composer, but few people are acquainted with his merits as a singer. We regard him as one of the best chamber baritones in the City.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—The celebrated performing elephants Antony and Cleopatra will appear to-night in the oriental spectacle of "Bluebeard, or Female Curiosity." In addition to this great attraction, will be given the comic pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and the romantic melodrama of the "Two Highwaymen."

A literary entertainment will be given at Hope Chapel, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the American Woman's Association. Mr. J. B. BROWN, the elocutionist, will read several pieces from the poets.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Effect in Mexico of the Disturbances in the United States—The Church Party taking Courage—Renewal of the Intrigues for European Intervention—Withdrawal of Mr. McLane—Want of Funds and slow Progress of the Liberals—Particulars of Miramon's Sortie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Dec. 3, 1860.

The news of the action of the South on the election of Mr. LINCOLN, has been received here by the Miramon Government, and the whole Church party, with great joy; as they believe it will result in, perhaps, preventing the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, and any way in so great domestic troubles in the United States as to of course prevent the latter from lending any further effective aid to the Constitutional Government of this country.

The information we have so far received as to the agitations in the South, certainly encourages this belief, and the active sympathy heretofore extended to the Liberals by the United States is therefore looked upon as at an end, and the old schemes favoring a European intervention, are, in consequence, again revived.

I hope, however, that the excitement in the South will calm down very soon, and that the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN will not be diverted from the important political interests the United States has in this country.

I hope so the more, because, if from troubles at home, the new Administration should be forced to neglect Mexico, and thus in a measure abandon the policy of active sympathy with the Liberal cause, which has been so ably inaugurated, and so successfully and satisfactorily pursued by Mr. MCLANE, the result would be not only to greatly encourage the Church party, and stimulate them to fresh exertions, but would almost inevitably lead to speedy European intervention of a permanent character.

The late robbery of the English bondholders' money from the British Legation, calls for speedy and effective action on the part of England; and while she might be disinclined to pursue a policy at variance with the interests and desires of the United States, so far as she herself is concerned, still, under all existing circumstances, if France and Spain, either or both, are willing to step forward and assume the English claims, or provide for their prompt settlement by guaranteeing the reestablishment of order under a protectorate, or an active intervention, England would probably be disposed to consent; although it is evident from the tone of her Press and the late action of the Government, in taking the preliminary steps to adopt the policy of the United States, by the recognition of the Constitutional Government, that she prefers that the United States should settle the Mexican question, as it is undoubtedly evident to her that no other Power can do so so easily or so satisfactorily, and with so great probability of the solution being a *permanent* one.

The United States having already placed itself on the side of the popular voice, would only have to continue that policy and use its active influence to have the same course pursued by other Powers, and to have those Powers adopt a friendly policy towards the Liberal Government, to restore order and have the Liberal Government permanently maintained. It need not resort to a protectorate nor even to armed intervention to secure the permanent tranquillity of the country and its consequent ability to pay its foreign debts.

But on the part of any European Power these results can be obtained only at the cost of an armed intervention, likely to be against the will of the Mexican people, and sure to involve future difficulties with the United States.

Hence the only desirable, because the only permanent, solution of the Mexican question is that which would result from the action of the United States. England sees this, and has, therefore, lately adopted an attitude favorable to this policy. But if action on the part of the United States is to be prevented by difficulties at home, the whole programme must be changed, and European intervention will speedily take place by the powers most willing to assume its risks, which are France and Spain.

Their Ministers, in connection with the Church Party, are now moving heaven and earth to bring about this result, and influential agents have already been dispatched to the United States to use every influence by filling the papers with false information as to the power and position of the Church Party, to forestall any action of a hostile character there.

It is confidently reported here that the resignation of Mr. McLANE was sent home because Mr. BUCHANAN, yielding to the intrigues of some of these agents, who painted in glowing colors how much could be accomplished by the joint influence of all the Foreign Ministers, including that of the United States, in procuring the pacification of the country by means of a compromise between all parties, had sent instructions to Mr. McLANE to join with these ministers in endeavoring to effect such end. This was, in fact, abandoning the policy that had, up to that time, been pursued of sustaining only the legitimate Constitutional Government, and Mr. McLANE, who had seen the uselessness and impolicy of all these attempts to sacrifice the cause of the people to the will of the Church, under the guise of so-called compromises, which, in effect, would operate only to continue the struggle and lead to European intervention, at once declined to take any part in such movements, and sent in his resignation.

The Administration at Washington, even yet do not seem to understand that when a people have once experienced the blessings of Liberal institutions, under a constitution of their own adoption, they cannot make terms with a military Dictatorship that attempts to overthrow that constitution and govern them under an irresponsible exercise of force.

But my object in writing is to give you news; not to indulge in reflections on the Administration; you doubtless have enough of those at home just now.

We are still in about the same position as at the date of my letters a fortnight ago.

MIRAMON, with the money of the English bondholders, and the proceeds of the pillage of the churches at Puebla, has now funds with which to pay his troops, and they desert less than before, but he is, nevertheless, well convinced that the end of his reign approaches, and he would with the greatest pleasure enter into any arrengement with the Liberals by which he could secure his life and the quiet enjoyment of his stolen treasure. But I am glad to say that the Liberals have rejected all his overtures in regard to a compromise, and demand an unconditional surrender of his position.

MIRAMON hopes yet that by offering a determined resistance in this city he can save himself, and he is therefore constantly occupied in fortifying the city, and concentrating all the troops he can. He has now about 9,000 men, all within this city, and with these he may be able to resist for some time.

The army of the Liberals advances but very slowly. The cause of this is that their resources having been exhausted in the siege of Guadalajara, they have been obliged to wait to raise funds in the States of Jalisco, Guanajuato and San Louis; besides, the crops of this year in the interior have been so poor that it has been impossible to get the necessary provisions for such a number of men and animals, and it was necessary therefore to divide the army, and have it move forward slowly, and by different routes.

Letters from Guanajuato, dated the 27th ult., advised us that up to that day over 22,000 men had passed through that city, and would proceed by the different lines of communication.

GONSALES ORTEGA was expected there the following day. The chiefs of the Liberal army will hold a meeting in Queretaro to decide finally upon the plan of the attack upon this city, and, according to the letters, we may expect to see the whole army here in some fifteen or twenty days.

We shall then have upwards of 30,000 men, with 150 pieces of artillery, before the gates of this city. The Liberals have been defeated so many times that they are unwilling to open the attack except with an overwhelming force, so as to be sure of a final triumph this time.

In the meantime there is already a great scarcity of provisions in the city, and prices have risen enormously. All who can do so have left the city, and the principal men of the Conservative Party have already commenced selling their furniture and valuables, or to hide them away in the houses of foreigners.

Gold is not to be got. For onnces they offer $17, and American gold is at a premium of ten per cent.

I do not believe that we can have a very long siege, for there will be powerful exertions used by all the inhabitants to prevent its being taken by force, with the natural consequences of disorder and robbery that would then ensue; but for some days, perhaps weeks, we may have sufficiently disagreeable times.

The majority of the diplomatic corps, consisting of the American, English, French and Prussian Ministers are still at Jalapa, where they are probably attempting to plot ont some new plan of pacification, but which will be destined to have the same result as have all the others.

Mr. PACHECO, the Spanish Minister, would have gone down also, but he is sick in bed.

I hope by the next mail I may be able to give you more positive news of the movements of the Liberal forces.

* * *

CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1860.

Since my last we have received papers from the United States up to the 1st inst. I regret to see that the disunion agitation continues, and is increasing. What can the South be dreaming of in their madness? Are Americans to live to see Mexicans point at us with the finger of scorn? We will be even worse than they. Mexico has never yet been established in peace and prosperity; she has been struggling to throw off the oligarchy of the Church, that a constitution securing free institutions might be maintained; we, on the contrary, after unexampled prosperity and happiness, deliberately destroy the Constitution that has secured that happiness, that has made us a Power among the nations, that has given hope to all mankind. And for what? Is there greater safety in secession than in the ballot-box?

Are *pronunciamientos* more just than the law? American history to sink below the level of the Mexican page! I cannot believe it. The *propte* cannot yet have spoken, even in the South. But really it causes my cheeks to tingle with shame to hear the comments, the sneering allusions, the glad predictions of a melancholy future for the proud United States, that reach my ears on every side in this priest-ridden city. Would they could be heard at home; for very shame these Southern leaders would retrace their steps.

Those stars and stripes—that banner of freedom! Is it so soon to be humbled in the dust? Is the glorious radiance of those stars so soon to become dim? No, no, it cannot be; I cannot believe it; I *will not* so long as my foot presses *Mexican* soil. But away from home, only the flag borne aloft to remind us of it, how mournfully these tidings come.

Political matters here advance very slowly. The great want of resources has prevented the Liberal army from advancing as rapidly as they intended, and has forced them to move forward by different routes. MIRAMON, whose only virtue consists in activity, has taken advantage of this circumstance, and last week surprised about 1,300 men, under the command of Gen. BERRIOZABAL, in Toluca, and took them all prisoners. He left this city on the 7th, about midnight, with 4,000 men, with the utmost secrecy, not an individual apparently knowing the destination of the corps, and reached Toluca early on the morning of the 9th. He had, however, as it appears, a previous understanding with some officers inside the city, who had some time ago been taken prisoners by the Liberals and had since entered in their service, and he, besides, dressed the vanguard of his troops in blouses, to make them appear like a Liberal force. The result was that the whole garrison of Toluca was caught without any fighting at all. BERRIOZABAL was, however, wounded slightly, while attempting to escape. Gen. SANTOS DEGOLLADO and Col. BENITO GOMEZ FARIAS, who were in Toluca transiently, on their way to Vera Cruz, were also caught, and all have been brought to this city. What the fate of Gen. DEGOLLADO and the other officers may be, it is hard to say, but I hardly think their lives will be taken. Gen. DEGOLLADO has *always* released the prisoners *he* has taken, and it would be the heigth of barbarity to treat him severely now; besides, he has no longer any connection whatever with the Liberal army, and was merely on his way to Vera Cruz, there to be tried for the seizure of the conducta some time ago.

The effective loss of the Liberals in this little affair by MIRAMON is not great, and I believe that the leaders of the army, as GONZALES ORTEGA, DOBLADO and ZARAGOZA, will be rather glad than otherwise that DEGOLLADO and BERRIOZABAL are thus out of the way.

My last news from Guanajuato is dated the 11th inst. GONZALES ORTEGA arrived there the same day, and his intention was to leave on the 13th for Queretaro, where he will again enter upon the command of the whole army. He is the only Liberal General who has always been successful, and besides the late successful siege of Guadalajara, has beaten MIRAMON twice in the open field.

MIRAMON on his part is now very active. He leaves again to-morrow on another sortie, taking with him some 7,000 men, probably with the intention of surprising some 4,000 to 5,000 men stationed near Tepeje del Rio on the road to Queretaro, hoping to be as successful as in his late *sortie* upon Toluca. But now the Liberals are warned, and will be more careful; they will probably retreat before MIRAMON gets near them, until a sufficient force is concentrated to attack him with the certainty of success, when by interposing a force between him and the capitol his position will become very precarious. A defeat under such circumstances would ruin him, and the capital would at once surrender. Unless the devil or the Pope helps him to some fresh good fortune, I should not be surprised to hear of his pushing off in the direction of San Luis and Tampico, turning his back forever upon this capital, where he has ruled in ruin so long.

Still he is greatly encouraged by the French and Spanish Ministers, now, and he may hold out and perhaps temporarily turn the tables again.

The present belief here is that within the next ten days the whole Liberal army will have arrived in the neighborhood of this city, but we have been disappointed so often, and the scarcity of funds on the Liberal side is so great, that it would not surprise me if another month should pass without anything important occurring. The result, however, may be nearer at hand than appears on the surface of things.

The new French Minister, M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY, arrived in this city on the 12th. Nobody yet knows precisely what course he intends to pursue,—probably he himself is waiting a little to see the course of events; but at a meeting of the foreign Ministers, which took place at Jalapa on his way up, it was resolved that another attempt should be made to persuade the Liberals to enter into a compromise with the Church Party. JUAREZ and his Cabinet, however, refuse openly and persistently to entertain any propositions looking to the abandonment of constitutional right in favor of a rebellion which, notwithstanding it has been sustained by all the power of the Church, is now reduced to the possession of one single city. The Ministers, therefore, are now trying what they can do with GONZALES ORTEGA and the other chiefs of the Liberal army, hoping to get some of them to turn traitors to their cause and to the Constitution.

I heard this morning that Mr. WAGNER, the Prussian Minister, in Company with Mr. LA REINTREE, our Secretary of Legation, and Mr. ELDER, have arrived at San Angel on their way up from Jalapa.

It is uncertain yet if they will enter this City or remain at San Angel or San Augustori which is only three leagues distant from here. The presence in this vicinity of Mr. LE REINTREE, the American Secretary of Legation, now acting probably as *Chargé d'Affaires* since the withdrawal of Mr. MCLANE, seems to confirm the report I alluded to in my last that Mr. BUCHANAN had instructed Mr. MCLANE to act in harmony with the European Ministers, and that such instructions caused his withdrawal.

All the Americans here, and the disinterested foreigners, regret this course extremely, for the prudent, and at the same time firm, conduct of Mr. MCLANE had operated as a powerful check upon the schemes and intrigues of the foreign diplomatic corps, particularly of the English Minister, whose influence will now probably again be fully thrown on the side of the Spanish and French designs. Mr. MCLANE'S course in this country has gained for him the affection and esteem of not only his own countrymen and a majority of most other foreigners, but also of nearly every class of the Mexicans. His influence on the side of the people, and in favor of the Constitution, has been very powerful, and has been appreciated.

In the absence of an able American Minister, I have now more fear of foreign combinations for European intervention than I have for MIRAMON. * * *.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 28.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. FOSAAS, before reported below, from Vera Cruz the 23d inst., reached her wharf at an early hour this morning.

Hon. ROBERT M. MCLANE, U. S. Minister to Mexico, returns home by the *Tennessee*, having formally taken leave of the President on the 22d. The following is the original copy of his parting address:

To the President of the Republic of Mexico:

Mr. PRESIDENT: In presenting this letter of recall from the President of the United States, I beg to assure your Excellency that my retirement from the mission with which I have been honored will not in any degree diminish the interest I have heretofore cherished for the Republic of Mexico; and I have the satisfaction to feel that my successor, by his ability and attachment to the principles which distinguish the Republican Governments of Mexico and the United States from the great Powers of Europe, will faithfully represent his own Government in a spirit that will encourage the most fraternal relations between the two Republics.

My earnest hope is that peace may be speedily restored in Mexico; and that the people of both countries may realize that under Providence the only real security they possess for *life, liberty and happiness* rests in the faithful execution of their respective *Constitutions*, by the terms of which they have regulated *national independence and the individual rights of the citizen.*'

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 22, 1860.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

To this the President replied as follows:

SIR: The receipt of this letter from the President of the United States, recalling your Excellency from the mission you have, in so friendly a manner, and so worthily filled, has created within me sentiments of regret.

I am pleased, however, in entertaining the hope and belief that your Excellency's successor, of whose character and talents you justly speak so highly, entertains the conviction upon which your Excellency, with rare penetration and generous mind, has always acted, that it is for the true interests of the United States and Mexico that their reciprocal relations be those of sister Republics. In this way, also, the political principles which distinguish them from the great Powers of Europe can be best subserved. In any case, however, I will hope that your successor, Mr. WALLER, will be to Mexico the same good friend your Excellency has shown yourself to be.

I take this occasion, also, in reciprocation of your friendly sentiment, to express the hope that peace may continue unbroken as before in the United States, and that, if it be necessary, the Constitution may be remodeled in a legal way, always respecting the dignity of the people and the peace of the world, as only by this can liberty and the rights of man be preserved.

This speech is also from the original Spanish, in which language it was, with the President's usual gracious manner, delivered.

The American Legation was left in the charge of Messrs. LA REINTREE and ELDER, the Secretaries, and the Consulate in charge of CHARLES RISKER, Esq., the Acting Consul in the absence of Col. PICKETT.

The Presidential canvass in Mexico, we understand, proceeds in a very quiet manner. Sr. LERDO DE TEJADA, late Minister of Finance, is said to be by far the most popular candidate, and it is believed he will be elected by a large majority. The election takes place the first week in January, and the next arrival will, doubtless, bring us enough returns to enable us to form an opinion of the result.

The *Tennessee* left at Sacrificios, on the 23d, the following vessels-of-war:

United States frigate *Sabine*, United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, British steam-frigate *Valorous*, British gun boat *Jasper*, French brig *Mercuré*, and Spanish frigate *Blasco de Garay*.

The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*, and the United States steam-sloop *Pocahontas* lay off the castle.

THE CAPTURE OF TOLUCA.

Correspondence of the Vera Cruz Trait D'Union.

MEXICO, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1860.

In recounting to you the events which occurred at Toluca, I beg you to accept my statement with entire confidence, as I receive my information from an eye-witness, in whose veracity you may repose perfect faith.

On Friday, the 7th inst, I learned from a friend that MIRAMON was about to start for Toluca, that very night, with 5,000 men. We instantly dispatched an express to appize BERRIOZABAL of the fact. Others of our party did the same; but upon the reception of these advices BERRIOZABAL merely laughed, remarking, "these fellows in Mexico are too great cowards; and it is incredible that MIRAMON would trust himself at so great a distance;" and he took no measures for defending Totuca, which might indeed have been impossible, or of evacuating the place, which he might readily have done. It is proper to add that the precise moment at which MIRAMON was to march was imparted to BERRIOZABAL. Saturday passed quietly at Toluca. A few persons who credited the intelligence fled. On Sunday, the soldiers, giving better proofs of their devotional temper than the most devout of the clerical party, attended Mass at 10 o'clock; at 10½ they returned to their quarters, where they were taking their ease, as if nothing was apprehended; but at 11½, my dear Sir, the troops of MIRAMON suddenly made their appearance at three different points, pouring a random fire into the streets of the city. BERRIOZABAL, who was strolling quietly and without distrust about town, instantly hastened to San Francisco, got together a handful of infantry and for some minutes fought desperately. He encountered Gen. NAORETS personally; each resorted to his pistols; unhappily the first missed his aim, while the second wounded him slightly in the head. Such was the end of this strange affair, which is clearly due to the too great confidence of BERRIOZABAL. After the firing had ceased, MARQUEZ dismounted from his horse, and began to distribute money among the populace, to induce them to point out the places were the leaders were concealed. He was shown to the quarters of DEGOLLADO, and MARQUEZ directed an Aide-de-Camp to enter and threaten to blow out the brains of the owner unless he delivered up his guest. The direction was observed, and the proprietor of the house had only to see the pistol of the officer to induce him to point to a pile of clothing behind which DEGOLLADO was hidden. The aide bade him follow, and when presented to MARQUEZ he was at once placed under arrest.

While these things were taking place, the crowd loudly clamored for the death of the prisoners, BERRIOZABAL, DEGOLLADO, the son of the latter, BENITO GOMEZ FARIAS, and GOVANTES. MIRAMON with his Staff and several officers of elevated rank were dining at the Post-house; he had decided to have the prisoners shot, when Doctor MISANDA, attached to the Ambulance Department, presented himself, and said: "Sir, when I fell prisoner at Silao, Gen. ORTEGA gave me fifty dollars to distribute among my fellows in captivity; he treated us as gentlemen; and it would not be human for you to tarnish your victory by the effusion of Mexican blood, of which too much has already been spilled."

MIRAMON was obviously affected by these words; MARQUES remarked it, and rising, said DEGOLLADO ought not to be considered in the light of an ordinary prisoner, but as a traitor, for undoubtedly, as a member of the Vera Cruz Cabinet, he had signed the McLane treaty. MIRAMON at once dispatched an officer to DEGOLLADO to inquire as to the fact. The latter replied in the negative. MIRAMON reserved his decision to the ensuing day; a large number of the most respectable families, in the meantime, waiting upon him to beg that the lives of the prisoners might be spared.

On Monday MARQUEZ and NEGRETE urged strongly upon the Commander-in-Chief the execution of the prisoners, declaring that his refusal would compel them to leave the service. He responded by saying his resolution was taken, and that it was on the side of mercy. The two Generals said nothing further. The captured soldiers were distributed among his own ranks, and the principal officers, namely: DEGOLLADO, his son, GOMEZ FARIAS, and BERRIOZABAL, were seated in a private carriage. GEN. GOVANTES was about to take his place beside them, when MIRAMON, remarking that he was not fit for the company of gentlemen, bade him take his place with sixty-seven other prisoners, military or civil.

On arriving, BERRIOZABAL, DEGOLLADO and FARIAS arrived here in their carriage, while the other poor devils were led through the streets on foot.

It is true that our party has received a severe blow; but I can say, as it is reported GOMEZ FARIAS said to MIRAMON: "May this victory you have gained over us prodnce, as a consequence the triumph of our cause!" *You will remember that Berriozabal received Degollado as General-in-Chief, which he has ceased to be; and that Degollado permitted himself to be received as such; a fact which placed him in direct antagonism to the orders of Government; and which could not fail to be productive of discord during the operations of the siege.* I know, on the other hand, through letters from Guanajuato, that Gen. DONLADO was unwilling to accompany the expedition on the ground of a misunderstanding with BARRIOZABAL; you are also aware that the latter is at daggers drawn with HUERTA, who is on bad terms likewise with DEGOLLADO. Who can tell how far those circumstances are connected with this conflict in the vicinity of the capital?

Among the leaders and officers made prisoners, besides those named above, there is none of importance. ANTONIO RAMIASZ has been named Governor of Toluca by ZARACOZA, in the place of BERRIOZABAL; this claims of the Secretary Licentiate, ATOS, who is a highly-intelligent man, and who escaped miraculously, and whose son was mortally wounded, being set aside.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

MEXICO, Sunday, Dec. 16.

For several days previous to the 7th, a rumor was generally current of MIRAMON'S projected expedition. No one was so ignorant as not to know this expedition was directed against Toluca. *It was a matter of notoriety that intrigues had been going on with some officers of Marquez's old command, then in the Liberal service of that city.* Communications were received from under cover to Doña CONCHA MIRAMON, and, I blush to tell it, it was a foreigner who was the medium of this secret correspondence. And everyone knew that MIRAMON had ordered the manufacture of some hundreds of blouses, in order that he might approach the outposts of the enemy without exciting suspicion. The order was, that whenever a body of BARRIOZABAL'S troops were met they were to be hailed with cries of *Viva Libertad* and *la Reforma*, and to be told that the new-comers belonged to AMPUDIA'S division; and after fraternizing with the victims they were to make them prisoners, to throw down the mask and oblige their leaders to send word to BERRIOZABAL that all was right. This clumsy stratagem succeeded perfectly. MIRAMON leaving the capital a little before mid-day, took Toluca by surprise. As soon as the troops approached the place, the old officers of MARQUEZ, *whose connivance was, it is said, purchased for* $6,000, turned like so many Judases upon their companions, and BERRIOZABAL, DEGOLLADO, (surnamed "No Chance,") GOMEZ FARIAS and others, surrendered, after a short but energetic resistance.

When the news of the *coup d'état* reached Mexico, I leave you to conceive the sensation it caused. Many refused to believe it; had there not been courier after courier sent to warn BARRIOZABAL? And BARRIOZABAL having been advised, how can his carelessness be accounted for? Even had he not been, what shall we think of a General who sleeps on his arms, with an enemy almost in sight? Such were the questions asked, and which no one could answer.

THE CAPTIVES AND THE PLUNDER.

The Mexico *Oficial Boletin* publishes an official statement of the affair. It says, 12 canons, 8 eight-pounders and 4 twenty-four-pounders, were taken with their carriages. Among the munitions figure nearly 150,000 cartridges, 1,114 rifles, 726 bayonets, 276 muskets, 220 cavalry sabres, 282 lances, and 919 sets of cavalry equipments, in complete order.

The total number of prisoners is 1,319, including 53 officers of rank and 6 civilians.

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.—No one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable *Alterative*, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad, that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the Impositions from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparillas in market contain little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla or anything else. They are mere slops—inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with Sock, Stillingia, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alterative medicine, have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn, arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX; FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists, everywhere.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Phrenological Examinations,
with charts and
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
given daily by
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 658 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

TUCKER—UNDERHILL.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, by Rev. Dr. JAMESON, GEORGE H. TUCKER to JULIA A. UNDERHILL, all of this City.

DIED.

ANTHON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, New-York, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mark's on Tuesday, at 3½ P. M.

BOYLE.—In this City, on Friday, Jan 4, WILLIAM P. BOYLE, aged 42 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also the members and congregation of the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 77 5th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KNOX.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, suddenly, MARGARET, relict of the late Alex. KNOX, Sr., aged 72 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her son, Alex. Knox, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 38 West 17th-st., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HYATT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 6, Mrs. EFFIE HYATT, relict of Jacob Hyatt formerly of Kingsbridge, aged 42 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Caleb, Thomas P. and Jacob Hyatt, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 389 2d av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GRIEVE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 4, after a short and severe illness, JOHN GRIEVE, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his late brother, Archibald Grieve, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, the Elk Hotel, Broadway, between 52d and 53d sts., on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

LAURENCE.—On Friday, Jan. 4, GEO. H., son of WM. and MARIE LAURENCE, aged 4 years, 1 month and 22 days.

☞ New-Brunswick papers please copy.

FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, CAROLINE LOUISE MILLER wife of Wm. H. Foster, and daughter of the late Abram Miller, of Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.

Particulars of funeral in to morrow morning's papers.

CUSHMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 6, ANNIE, daughter of T. Albert and the late Julia A. Cushman, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of her father, and of her grandfather, T. W. Rennie, are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 83 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 8th inst, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, infant son of Richard and Sarah L. Williams.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday evening, Jan. 5 JAMES PARA, ton of Robert C. Scott, aged 5 years and 17 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 60 South 8th st., Brooklyn E. D.

THOMSON.—In South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 6, WILLIAM HENRY THOMSON, son of Robert B. and Helena Thompson, and grandson of the late Robert Boggs.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residance of his parents, No. 508 Columbia st., South Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GOURLIE.—In Yonkers, on Friday, Jan. 4, of scarlet fever, ROBERT, son of Archibald T. and Sarah E. Gourlie, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The funeral service will take place this day, (Monday,) Jan. 7, at 12½ o'clock.

CONDIT.—In Newark N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, CYRUS P. CONDIT, in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

DISBROW.—In New-Rochelle, on Friday Jan. 4, Mrs MARGARET DISBROW, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her grandson, W. K. Whinster, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12½ o'clock.

EVANS.—In Sunderland, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 3, Mrs. ELIZA M. EVANS, widow of Thomas M. Evans, of Virginia, and only daughter of Gen. Anthony Welton White, aged 66 years.

COOK.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Jan. 6, from an lingering illness, JOHN COOK, formerly of New-York, in the 39th year of his age.

VANDEGRIFT.—In Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan. 5, CATHARINE, wife of Henry W. Vandegrift, and eldest daughter of the late Andrew Parsons, of Paterson, N. J.

RIELY.—In New-Albany, Ind., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, from burns received the evening previous, Mrs. MARIA MAXWELL RIELY, formerly of Lebanon, Conn., wife of Dr. John M. Riely, of New-Albany, in the 50th year of her age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 184
Duane-st.,
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 59, Jan. 5, 1861.
68, 49, 54, 10, 9, 11, 2, 3, 66, 21, 33, 45, 28.
Class No. 60, Jan. 5, 1861.
66, 36, 33, 40, 26, 24, 39, 67, 34, 65, 30, 20.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 5, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

WM. H. DEMING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER,
Finer this year than ever, is now being received by the Agent. For sale at reduced prices in cases of one doz. quarts and 2 doz. pints, barrels, and half barrels.
MARTIN H. ROBERTS, Sole Agent,
No. 183 Pearl-st.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT,
When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers,
And all external pains or aches.
Price, 25 cents.

LOOK AT
Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper, and then do as we have done, go and buy a "whole lot" of China, &c., &c.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.
All the pews in this Church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1861, commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

BOOK POSTING.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS AN accountant, being confined to the house by lameness, wishes to make out bills or accounts, or to post up and settle books, for which he asks but a small remuneration. Address B. T. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WEVER BRYCK, HAVING RETURNED to this City, will be pleased to see his friends at his Studio, in Irving Buildings, No. 594 Broadway.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE
THAN SILVER OR GOLD,
BECAUSE
IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK,
REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS
ORIGINAL PURITY AND VIGOR.
It is
PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR,
Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is this only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted so *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and alley all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED
FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND IRREGULARITIES,
THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.
Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the

DRY GOODS.

READ! READ! READ!

We offer

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces for.....$3 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces, for....28 00
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen, for.. 1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the doz., for. 1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen for..... 90
White French China Covered Dishes..... 75
White French China Tea Cups, the dozen..... 1 50
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for.... 5 90
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 157 pcs., for..46 75
Gold Band and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for..... 8 00
Gold Band and Colored French China Dinner Sets, 157 pieces for..... 50 00

Together with an elegant assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, CHINA VASES, BRONZE FIGURES, &c., &c., All of which we are most desirous to convert into MONEY! MONEY! CASH!

A comparison of prices will convince any one that we MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

Orders from the country, accompanied with the cash, promptly executed.

CUT OUT THIS LIST and bring it with you.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,

Will offer the balance of their POINT LACE GOODS, in all styles, at a very great reduction.

Black Thread Lace Veils.
Black Thread Lace Barbs.
Black Thread Lace Coiffures.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at a great reduction.
Ladies' Plain and Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Gents' Colored Borders at 2s., worth 4s.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,

Are closing out their entire stock of FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, AT GREAT REDUCTION FROM COST OF IMPORTATION.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

Further reduction in Laces and Embroideries, in order to close out the balance of our Laces and Embroideries for stock taking. We will sell 50 per cent. less than we have been selling all the season. Please call and examine our stock.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.

Full size Black BEAVER CLOAKS.....$10
Full size LION SKIN CLOAKS..... 8

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN EMBROIDERIES.

A. T. STEWART & CO will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 7, Embroidered Jaconet Breakfast sets, in colors, Only $1 per set. (formerly sold for $2 50)
Embroidered Muslin sets at $1 50 each, (value $3.)
Estelle Embroidered sets at $3 each, (formerly sold for $5.)
Estelle Embroidered sets at $3 50 each to $5 each.
Brache sets with Buckles, Only $2 the set, (value $4.)
Brache sets with Buckles, only $3, (worth $5.)
$2 50 the set, (value $5.)
300 Handsomely trimmed sets with Ribbon, From $2 to $3 the set.
French Embroidered sets in boxes, handsomely trimmed with Ribbon and Lace, $4 and $5 each, worth $8 and $10.
100 Medallion sets at $5, (value $10.)
150 Needlework Collars with Buckles, $1 50 to $2 each.

POPULAR TRADE IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 7,
1,000 pieces fine Bleached Cotton Shirtings, at 6¼c. ₱ yd.
1,000 pieces fine bleached Cotton Shirtings, at 10c. ₱ yd.
2,000 pieces extra fine Cotton Shirtings, at 12½c. ₱ yard.
1,000 pieces long Cloth, at 12½c., (value 15c.)
1,000 pcs. 8-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings, at 25c., value 30c.
800 pcs. 9-4 Blen'd Cotton Sheetings, at 27c., value 33c.
300 pcs. 10-4 and 12-4 Utica Cotton, at 30c., va ue 37½c.
300 pcs. French Percales and Madapalams, at equally reduced prices.
1,000 pieces 4-4 Heavy Irish Linens at 20 cents ₱ yard.
1,000 pieces 4-4 Heavy Irish Linens, at 25 cents per yard.
2,000 pieces 4-4 Heavy Irish Linens at 30c. and upwards.
150 doz. Damask Napkins, at $1 25 ₱ doz., value, $1 75.
200 doz. Damask Napkins, at $1 50 ₱ doz., value $2.
300 3-4 Damask Table Cloths at $1 37½, (value $2.)
300 10-4 Damask Table Cloths, at $1 50 and $1 75, value $2 25 and $2 50.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
(For thirty days only)

Will offer at retail, at an immense Sacrifice, the balance of their Stock, Consisting of every description of Dress Goods, viz., Silks, Satins, Moire Antique, Moire Française, Flounced Robes, &c., &c., Suitable for Street or Evening, Laces, Embroideries, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, &c., &c.

Their Customers, Friends and the Public will please call and examine them, without fear of being importuned to purchase.

BARGAINS IN LACES.
Honiton Lace Collars.
Honiton Lace sets.
Real Duchess Point Lace.

The balance of stock, which must be closed.
100 Spanish Point sets, $1 to $3 each, (about half their value.)
Brutelle and Capes, in black and colors, handsomely trimmed with Ribbon and Velvet, (about one-third their cost.)
Applique Point Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Thread Lace Veils, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.,
At exceedingly low Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 4TH-AV.,

continues to sell goods at RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS, At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $30 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER

is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the UNION STORE of ALBERT WISE, No. 185 4th-av., First door below 125th-st.

500 HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, From $15 upwards.
The latest and most approved shapes.
A. T. STEWART & Co.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—12½ CENTS, BEST quality. Just received, a large assortment of tinsel-shaded and tiger needle patterns canvass and slippers, Berlin yarns, all colors. N. B.—Shetland wells 16 cents, worth 30c. A great variety of fancy goods, nets and small wares, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to the jeweler's store, east side.

GLOVES, GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY. Also ladies' and misses' drawers, vests and leggins. Childrens' gloves, mittens, merino and knitted shirts. N. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small wares and fancy goods, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side, next to Curtis' jewelry store.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,

will sell their entire new stock of fashionable LADIES' FANCY FURS, at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

2222 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED 2222 would offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 2225 Bowery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED AT LC. C. CORBETT'S Gift Enterprise, No. 498 Canal-st., to dispose of jewelry and stationery-envelopes; also a new article, in great demand. Agents can make from $3 to $8 per day. Orders from country merchants solicited for all kinds of jewelry, or the stationery-envelope, with jewelry. Address C. C. CORBETT, No. 37 Dorrance-st., Providence, R. I., or No. 498 Canal-st., New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, FURNITure and good will of the hotel corner of Jay and Washington sts., in this City; it is near the landing of the Hudson River boats, Hudson River railroad, and within two blocks of the new N. Y. and E. R Ferry. For particulars, apply at the office of ADDISON SANFORD, No. 362 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000 capital, to take the place of a retiring partner in a well es ablished manufacturing business in this City. A favorable opportunity is here offered to engage in a safe and profitable business. Address with real name, Box No. 1,301 Post-office.

BOOK BINDERY FOR SALE—EMBRACING Ruling machines, paging machines, standing presses, fixtures, and every variety of tools and implements required in the manufacture of books. Will be sold exclusively or in lots to suit. Apply at No. 147 Fulton-st.
ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STORES NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT RIVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new ratio for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 86 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons (including fire and gas) $10 40 and $11 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant room in a modern house, with the improvements, located at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with partial board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A NICELY furnished library-room on first floor, suitable for one or two persons. Apply at No. 73 State, between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE private family can accommodate two or three single gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 28 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO very pleasant rooms for single gentlemen in a private family, with bath room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. References required.

LODGING AT NO. 28 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NEAR MADISON-AVENUE.—A widow lady, having taken the above house, will let the front parlor on the second floor, including the exclusive use of the wash-room attached, consisting bath-room, marble wash bowls, water-closets, &c., with another small front room attached, suitable for a single bed, handsomely furnished throughout, for $4 per week, to one and at the same rate for more; will also let the back square room on the same floor for $2 50 to one, or $1 50 each to two; also, a ball bedroom on the same floor for $1 75 per week; also, one front square room on the third floor for $2 per week to one, or $1 25 each to two. All of which are suitably furnished throughout with everything requisite to make it pleasant, agreeable and inviting. Breakfast served in the room if desired at these prices. Prompt payment and unexceptionable references will be required.

A YOUNG MAN OF VERY RESPECTABLE family desires board in a strictly private family, in a pleasant and central locality, where he can have all the comforts of a good home; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts., and 2d and 8th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, G. L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

NO. 2 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO RENT, A FINE suite of rooms on the first floor, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Private table furnished if preferred. Best of references required.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AT NO. 61 WEST 46th-st.—A few desirable accomodations for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen's rooms furnished; reference given and required. Apply as above between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Winter Term opens Jan. 7. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Circulars apply to ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., taught at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. An Ex-Governor of a neighboring State (whose two grandsons are students in Paine's Mercantile College) writes that he has rarely known Col. M. Saxton ten years, on 11 feet gratified in recommending him as being well qualified for his profession. Col. Paine's plan of teaching penmanship is well calculated to instruct and improve all who wish to acquire the art of writing well, embracing as it does the elementary principles of correct penmanship.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students preparing for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges, are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared.
CLARKE & FANNING, Directors.

EVENING INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS.—Circulars may be found at Box No. 195 *Times* Office; at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row; at No. 156 Water-st.; at the office of either of the daily papers in Brooklyn, or by inquiring of the subscriber, at No. 56 Sands-st., Brooklyn. J. A. NASH.

ACCOUNTS—BOOK-KEEPING—WRITING—ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Pupils entering now can take a general or special course on low terms, and be prepared for business in a superior, practical manner.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC AND WRITING.—W. J. RENVILLE, No. 362 Broadway, continues the system of instruction so successfully pursued by him for the past fifteen years. Students are taught separately, and receive earnest, careful attention. For sale, "Renville's System of Book-keeping."

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER is desirous of a re-engagement; her qualifications are English, French (which she speaks fluently) and music; no objection to go south or to Havana; refers to the family with whom she is at present residing as governess. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box 109 *Times* Office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—PRIVATE LESSONS reduced to $10 a quarter. Best City references given. Address L. KIEFFER, Artist, 43 Bleecker-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY BY a young lady of experience, (with testimonials and reference.) Teacher of piano, melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting, and competent as organist, church singer, companion, letter writer, copyist, accountant, contributor or corrector of manuscripts, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 19 Brooklyn Post office.

A GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY OF AMPLE experience, and who is competent to teach and undertake the entire management of young children, would like to enter upon an engagement; would not object to superintend household affairs in addition to her other duties. References of the most unquestionable character given. Address J. C. H., Box No. 198 *Times*.

A GOVERNESS, &c.—A NEW-ENGLAND Lady, of experience in teaching the English branches, Latin, music, painting, French, &c., desires an engagement in a family or school; salary to suit the times. Reference—Hon. Geo. Bancroft, No. 17 West 21st-st. Address J. L. E., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, for four days.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIrous of forming an engagement as daily governess, to teach small children English, music and the rudiments of French; or would have no objections to go as resident governess where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Address J. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, and who can give references to the first families in the City, wishes to make an engagement where she can receive board in return for tuition in English, French, music and drawing. Address G. L., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF education and refinement wishes a position as private tutor. He teaches the English classics, French and music. Testimonials of the highest character. Address EDUCATION, Station D, Bible House. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO INSTRUCT a few pupils in French, or would accept a situation in a private school, in Brooklyn, to instruct in the usual English branches and French. Best references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 293 Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY ALREADY ENGAGED IN TEACHing in New-York, wishes to obtain another tuition of a few hours daily. Call at, or address TEACHER, No. 20 9th-st., South Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT SING SING—A FIRST-CLASS Gothic cottage, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt; fine garden; abundance of choice fruit of all kinds; healthy location; fine view of the Hudson. Will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A NEW brick cottage, with nearly two acres in garden, abundance of choice fruit and shade trees, fine view of the Hudson, a stream of water running through the grounds, and near the depôt. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A NEW AND convenient cottage, with nearly half an acre of ground in garden; abundance of choice fruit; near the depôt and steamboat landing; in a good neighborhood. Price, $3,600. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYtown, with two acres of ground in garden and lawn, and an abundance of choice fruit; fine view; in a good neighborhood; one mile from the depôt. Price to suit the times. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentleman, $1.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at 661 and onwards. Also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARP, No. 377 Canal-st., Near Accommodation Railroad Depot, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a place as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; she has lived for years in the family of the advertiser, who recommends her in the highest terms.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation of chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and do plain sewing; got good references. Call at the upholsterer's shop, corner 16th-st. and 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, situations by two sisters, lately arrived from London; one as chambermaid and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and nurse; good reference given. Call at No. 107 East 31st-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a hotel. Can fulfill all orders in short notice; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has excellent City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook; would assist in washing or go as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer, an excellent laundress; is kind and obliging. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., in the cottage on the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches and all kinds of desserts; also a first-class baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; she truly understands her business, and would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference given; she can be seen for two days at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and a first class baker of bread and pastry; understands all sorts of soups and deserts; no objection to the country; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at 116 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable first-class cook; the best City references can be given. Inquire at No. 298 East 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference given. Call, or address, at No. 2 Washington-square East.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A FIRST class cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 11 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook. Call at No. 108 Eldridge-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a steady, well disposed Protestant young woman, with good City reference for honesty, sobriety and competency; will be found a good cook and excellent laundress; makes nice bread and biscuit. &c. Apply No. 379 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY TIDY, respectable Protestant woman, a situation in the above capacity; she understands pastries and the making of bread; is also a good washer and proper for a private family. Can give the best of reference. No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first class cook fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 36 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, middle-aged, wishes a situation in a small family, as cook and ironer, or do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook and bread baker; good reference. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., rear house, Monday and Tuesday.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, shamhermaid and laundress, laundress only, or to do general housework, by a young woman who is an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer; good references given. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a Protestant woman; is willing to assist with the washing. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 31 Charles-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 204 Union-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a hard-working, capable servant, as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an economical and faithful girl, neat in her duties, and very highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A GERMAN Protestant girl, with the best of references from her last employers, desires a situation in City or country as general housemaid; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and objects to take a place as chambermaid and laundress; is fully competent to fill her station; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, LAUNDRESSES, GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—About twenty first-class servants engage in situations every day at the First-class Female Employment Agency, No. 29½ 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. The best place in this City for respectable employers to get superior servants, and for highly-recommended, nice, tidy and capable girls to get good places—no others need apply. All nations and religions required. Patronized by the best families.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a protestant woman, to do the housework in a small family; good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 450 Hudson-st., between Morton and Barrow-sts.

AS LADIES'-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a first-class family, by a respectable young lady, fully competent and with good reference; also, a seamstress by the day or week, and by a smart young woman as chambermaid and waitress; and two good cooks, washers and ironers. Apply to the variety store, No. 402 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced laundress, family washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference as to character and capability from families she has worked with for the last eight years. Can be seen at 141 East 27th-st., second door from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chamber maid and laundress; understands French fluting, has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY COMPEtent woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would do chamber-work and sewing, and make herself useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman from Connecticut desires a situation as child's nurse in a first-class family. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Cannon-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands embroidery; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A THOROughly competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamber work and sewing; has no objection to make herself useful. Has the best City references from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; is quick at the needle; a competent chambermaid; is a neat shirt-maker; does all styles of family sewing; will travel with a lady, or as lady's maid and seamstress; will wait on a lady who boards. Call at or address, for two days, No. 216 East 23d st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishman. (Protestant.) a situation as thorough groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses; has had many years' experience in the above capacity; has the best of City reference for character and capability from his last employer. Can be seen at the Veterinary, No. 98 East 13th-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., for three days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, of long experience; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly honest, sober and industrious, and attentive to his duties in the stable; has good City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Gallagan's saddler's shop, No. 67 13th st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as coachman and groom; has had long experience in Europe and in this country; can give several years' City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a sober, steady man, a situation; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of vegetable and flower garden, hotbeds and grapevines; has four years' reference. Address M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SMART, active and intelligent young man, desires a situation as coachman or groom in a private family, and can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 5 West 15th st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single man, (English) throughly understands his business in all its branches. Address or call on R. S., care T. Sanders, No. 147 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address B. D., Box 206 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant single Englishman, a situation as coachman and gardener, or farmer; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is also willing to make himself agreeable and useful about a gentleman's place. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing W. W., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH three years' reference, wishes a situation; he understands everything connected with a farm; is also a good driver, and understands the care of stock, &c. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Notes addressed to L. S., left at the desk of the City Market, (Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.,) will receive immediate attention, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; good character and capability; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, in the Cabinet maker's store.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single man, a situation as waiter, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having lived as butler for many years in both England and Ireland; has no objection to wait on an invalid gentleman; has excellent reference both from the old country and this; no objection to the country. Address M. S., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good washer and ironer. Protestant preferred. Call at No. 33 East 21st-st., from 9 A. M to 1 P. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, a neat, tidy girl, to help take care of children and do plain sewing; she must be thoroughly competent to take care of a baby. Apply, this day, Monday, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 287 West 19th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of and in conformity to the statutes of the State of New-York, that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, and formed under the said statutes under the name and firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM, and which by the original certificate of the formation thereof, was to commence on the 1st day of January, 1855, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1857, and which was thereafter renewed and continued pursuant to said statutes, such renewal to commence on the 31st day of December, 1857, and to terminate Dec. 31, 1860, is again renewed and continued for the period hereinafter specified, beyond the period fixed for its duration by said first-mentioned renewal; that the said again renewed limited partnership is to be conducted at the City of New-York under the same name or firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM as heretofore; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said limited partnership during each renewal or continuance last aforesaid, is as heretofore, the Commission and Importing business or buying and selling Dry Goods and Merchandise generally; that the name or general style in which the said firm is to be conducted, and the names of the general partners who are and will continue to be interested therein during such second renewal, are the general partners who are and will continue to be interested therein during such second renewal. That, as heretofore, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, who resides in the said City, County and State of New-York, is and will continue to be the special partner interested therein; that the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR was before, in the original formation of the said limited partnership and its former renewal as aforesaid, contributed to the Common Stock of said partnership the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in cash actually paid in; that no part of said sum has been withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the shape of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, nor has the same been received by the said special partner, directly or indirectly, as payments, dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, but the same is unimpaired and is to remain in the said limited partnership as a contribution to the Common Stock of the same during this second renewal or continuance of said limited partnership; that this said renewed partnership is to commence on the 31st day of December, 1860, and to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1863, and to terminate on the last day of December, 1864.

Dated New-York, Jan 2, 1861.

THOMAS SMITH, Jr.,
CHARLES L. CURTIS.
SAMUEL J. W. BARRY,
ENOCH C. ROBERTS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by limitation.
C. ROWALSKI,
LEONARD W. JEROME.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 344 Broadway,

Having made arrangements for the sale of JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS, And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Warranted $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

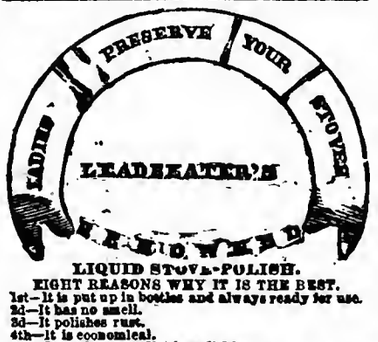

LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☜ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO., (Sole Manufacturers.)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia, or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] TODAY, (Monday,) Jan. 7, at 10½ o'clock.
Positive unreserved sale of the entire elegant rosewood furniture, valuable paintings, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocatel; superb piano-forte, bronzes, Frexch vases, and rare and unique curiosities, contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. The circumstances of the sale make it imperative that the whole should be sold strictly without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBERS contain magnificent inlaid suites in crimson and maroon, brocatel and velvet, marble-top centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, French escritoire, marble pedestals and bronzes, silk and lace curtains, paintings, etruscan ornaments, ormolu chandeliers, tapestry carpets, with elegant rosewood, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, glassware, silver, ashes, &c. Sale positively rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their saleroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant Household Furniture, comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood, marble-top sofas and corner etageres, centre and sofa tables, French plate pier-glasses, gas chandeliers, library, secretary, book-cases; carved and plain rosewood, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture; oak and walnut dining-room and library furniture, carpets, mattresses, &c.

HENRY P. HAVEN, Jr., Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 98 Fulton-st., comprising the entire furniture of a first-class house, rosewood suites in brocatelle, bedsteads, bureaus, étageres, centre and side tables, ottomans, mirrors, beds, bedding, china glass and plated ware, extension table, oil-cloths, hall stands, chandeliers, &c. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEAHS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE OF CHURCH PEWS.

BENJ. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the [illegible] Church, in Madison-av., corner 31st-st., the pews in said church. By order,

WM. JAS. TODD,
WM. H. CHAPMAN, } Committee.

HENRY B. HAAHS Ja., Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CABINET MAKERS' STOCK,

On TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 37 and 39 Elizabeth-st., a large lot of rosewood and mahogany furniture, finished and unfinished; rosewood and maple veneers, lumber, varnish and varnish cans, paints, tools, workbenches, &c. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT

[illegible] been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 156 to 167 inclusive; and whereas, the said Trustee has resigned the appointment of Trustee of said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly [illegible] and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in [illegible]

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned will give notice under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of [illegible] D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of [illegible], Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, [illegible] amount of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest due thereon, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: [illegible] singular, the first division of the Railroad of [illegible], from the City of Sheboygan to the City of [illegible], in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of [illegible] grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, [illegible] station houses and other buildings and the hereditaments appurtenant thereto; also all the hereditaments appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, and by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or [illegible] thereto, whether obtained under the rights [illegible] of their charter, or conveyed to them by [illegible] and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and [illegible] and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, [illegible] kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and [illegible] wood and property connected with the [illegible] ment, working, operating and conducting [illegible] then owned, or thereafter acquired, [illegible] Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company [illegible] appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road. In those then owned, or otherwise, all of [illegible] chattels were declared to be fixtures and [illegible] and were to be used and sold therewith, [illegible] thereafter, and were to be taken as a [illegible]

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTADAL will sell on

TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 Nassau-st., the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of letter, cap, bill and note paper, full and half-bound blank books, memorandum, pass, time-books and diaries, portfolios, wallets, porte-mannaies and pocket-books, portable writing-desks, chessmen, dominoes, playing cards, games; also, gold pens and pencil cases, large lot of envelopes, pens, lead pencils, and a large assortment of stationery, law blanks, and paper for fancy printing; together with store fixtures, consisting of counters and shelving show-cases, desk, sashes one law-blank case, and iron safe, by order of L. JACOBS, Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JAN. 7, AT 10½

o'clock, at No. 149 Mercer-st., the entire handsome household furniture contained in the above residence, viz.: 2 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush and brocatel; 2 pier glasses, lace and brocatel curtains, gas chandeliers, oil paintings and engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China vases and marble ornaments, dinner and tea sets of silver-plated ware, enameled chamber furniture, marble tops, best curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, spring mattresses, toilet sets, kitchen and basement furniture. The whole for absolute sale. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—A COTTAGE AND

about two acres of land, situated in the village of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, being the late residence of Charles U. Cushman, deceased.

Besides the house, which is in excellent repair, there are on the premises a barn and all other necessary outbuildings, cistern, never failing spring of water, eighty pear trees of the choicest kind, and a great variety of other fruit trees.

The above will be sold at auction at the Rhinebeck Hotel, in the village of Rhinebeck, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, inst. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. MARY CUSHMAN, Executrix.

ADRIAN P. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER-ST., NEAR CANAL-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER

will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story brick house and lot, No. 14 Wooster-st., east side, between Canal and Grand sts. Lot 22 ft. front, 21 ft. 9 ins. rear, by 100 ft. 4 ins. on the southerly side, and 100 ft. 8 ins. on the northerly side. House 22 by about 43 ft., with extension. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEAHS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, at Chichester's stores, foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, 14,000 Gunny Bags. Can be seen on the premises before the sale.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:30 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Cream Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above [illegible] from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 9:15 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from [illegible]; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from [illegible] depôt. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and [illegible] stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; [illegible] (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. [illegible] Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and [illegible] East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express [illegible] Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express [illegible] Train, Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all [illegible] of Tremont. White Plains, 6:15, 7:25 and [illegible] 4:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams [illegible] 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all [illegible] 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) [illegible] at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR ALBANY

and Troy, connecting with Trains NORTH and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9 45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie Train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., and 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill Train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing Train, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown Train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

Dunkirk Express at 1 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 3:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Binghamton.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monroe, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:20 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 8:05, 11:35 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. On Sunday morning leaves Suffern at 8, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Monday, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE

Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, [illegible] after Boat. Trains will leave Long Branch [illegible] A. M., connecting with steamboat FANNY [illegible] New-York. Returning, the TAMERLANE will [illegible] Robbinsville, at 2:30 P. M., connecting with [illegible]

DELAWARE RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE

[illegible] Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., (Saturdays only 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Southold, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; stopping at all stations.

FOR DELAWARE RAILROAD.—FOR FERRY

[illegible] SOUTH AND WEST, from foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 6 Broad-st., (one door from Wall.)

P. M. MYERS, (late of Kirtland & Co.,) B. G. LENNOX.

Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.

Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

REFERENCES:

Manhattan Bank,	Bank of the Commonwealth,
Balstead, Haines & Co.,	Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.,
Lewis B. Brown & Co.,	Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge,
Woodruff & Robinsons,	O. M. Bogart.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$306,321 68
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		5,451 92
4. Due from the Directors of the Bk.	$33,561 15	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		75,860 00
7. Specie		3,921 14
8. Cash Items		29,411 38
9. Stocks, $100,000 par value		100,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		5,321
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		4,050 00
Total		$580,940 12

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	94,100	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$94,100	
Less Notes on hand	13,610	80,490 00
3. Profits		33,734 71
4. Due to Banks		
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors on demand		215,307 23
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		44,883 13
Total		$580,940 12

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHAS JENKINS, President, and WM. B. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars therein specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. CHARLES JENKINS, President.

WM. B. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of January, 1861.

WM. H. REILEY, Commissioner of Deeds, 3d-av., corner of 9th st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL Bank on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$2,014,618 25
Overdrafts	1,041 76
Due from Banks	116,076 66
Due from Directors of the Bank	$13,396,22
Real Estate	55,421 69
Specie	1,419,547 01
Cash Items, viz: Checks on other Banks, &c.	64,731 04
Stocks of the State of New-York and the United States	516,050 00
Bills of Solvent Banks	65,511 00
Bonds and Mortgages	33,550 00
Expense account, (including taxes for the year, $12,832 23,)	20,815 50
Total	$4,455,511 40

LIABILITIES:

Capital		$300,000 00
Circulation Registered	$415,350 00	
Less notes on hand	127,124 00	288,226 00
Profits		696 977 67
Due to Banks		182,950-21
Due Depositors on demand		2,990,150 01
Total		$4,458,344 40

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: JOHN Q. JONES, President, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, an association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN Q. JONES, President.

GEO. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn, by both deponents, the 5th day of January, 1861.

H. C. TALLMAN, Notary Public.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE

Board of Trustees have order of Interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

CHANCE TO MAKE $800.—A PARTY HOLDing a first bond and mortgage of $5,500, on a country seat worth $17,000, near Boston, Mass., (two bondsmen worth over $40,000 each,) will pay $500 bonus to any party who will cash it within one week. The Directors of a Savings Bank in the vicinity of the property, offer to cash the mortgage among the first loans they make, but time is what is pressed for money and will pay the above bonus to get it immediately.

PAYTON & JONES, Property Exchange,
No. 51 Nassau-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 102 Grand-st., corner of Willett.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $501 to $5,000. After deposit is made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as above from the first.

HARRISON HALL, President.

JAMES F. CHANT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 56

Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. on all that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY the 21st of January, inst., all interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. GEO. FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per

cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER

of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA R. R. CO'S BONDS.—On and after Jan. 7, 1861, at the office

of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 62 Wall-st., New-York, I will pay the interest due the 1st inst., and about 66⅔ per cent. of the principal, due on the three-year Real Estate Extension Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Co. JAS. H. GOODMAN, Trustee.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE SECOND

Mortgage Bondholders (Eastern Division) are requested to send their bonds to Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Broadway Bank, on or before the 10th inst., to be used in Court, if necessary, at the hearing of their suit. By order of the Committee, D. E. WHEELER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1861. Chairman

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF

the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF

8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily from 2 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25 cents received. GEORGE T. COBB, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A

copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brakerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dannistons, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.

No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—

INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of Jan., 1861, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the City Bank of Brooklyn, on and after Jan. 2, 1861. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON

County, Ala., issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their Coupons for payment on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mort-

gage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF FAIRFIELD

County, Ohio, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their coupons for payment, on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Ocean Bank	20	Gebhard Ins. $100
10	Clinton Insurance 100	23	Excelsior Ins. 50
10	Commerce Ins. 100	43	Market Insurance 100
16	6th av. R. 100	46	Hope Ins. 50
24	Empire City Ins. 100	55	Galena & Chicago R. 100
39	Mercantile Mut. Ins. 100	40	Washington Ins. 50
56	Chicago & N. W. R. 100	40	Knickarbocker Ins. 40
31	Equitable Ins. 35	200	Cairo City Property 100
30	Hamilton Ins. 15	500	St. Pauic R. 100
40	Jarsey City Ins. 50	50	American Ex. Ins. 100
50	American Tel. Co. 100		

$2,000 Keokuk City (Iowa) 60 per cent. bonds.
$3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
$10,000 Racine & Miss. R. W. (b.) 1st m. 8 per cent. bds.
$10,000 Flint & Pere Mar. (Mich.) R. 1st m. b'ds (byph.)

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 10. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.

—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS

Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Variok-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $821 13. This Bank has received, in less months than 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 11th day of last July, and has now saved $16 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many smaller cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all de-

posits made on or before January 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. R. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON

County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway, N. Y.; BRENWITH, No. 107, South 2d-st. Philadelphia.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE

New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. This is the successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enabls him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Stricture, impotency, and all kindred affections created on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET,

may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being fully cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transient, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure. Secret diseases, or those requiring delicate treatment, Dr. WARD'S 15 years' experience and treatment, the most successful in the world, prepares him for a life one spent in the great cities, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the medical science. Price $1. Office No. 493 Broadway, open till 10 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF

certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S "Counsel and Guide" has been pronounced by the reviewers the most popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND

those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 120 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO.

376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

HUNSTEIN, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT SELLING OUT.

Horses, Ponies, Carriages, Harness, Blankets, Liveries, Oiled Clothing and Covers.
Carriage-house, No. 63 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

DIVIDENDS

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, } Vice Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
WILLIAM WALL, President.
SAMUEL W. TAUSLOW, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. P. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

O. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE

hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER CERRAIE, Accountant.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METRO-

politan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proxime. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF

Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 10. The transfer books will remain closed until such 10th day of January. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES BUELL,

[Continued from First Page.]

National Hall, to sustain Major ANDERSON. Five thousand persons were present. D. LEWIS presided, assisted by Com. STEWART, Major-Gen. ROBERT PATTERSON and others.

Resolutions were adopted heartily approving of the conduct of Major ANDERSON; calling on the President to provide him with all the force he requires for the defence of his position; declaring that all persons who wage war against the United States, and all who aid, counsel and sanction them, public enemies, and declaring that the American flag shall be protected to the last extremity.

Speeches were made by J. MURRAY RUSH, Democrat; CHARLES GIBBONS, Republican, and MARK MUNDAY, Union. The enthusiasm was intense.

SALUTES FOR MAJOR ANDERSON.

SCHENECTADY, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment last evening, under Capts. BERSON and VAN INGEN, fired a salute of 33 guns and 33 rockets in honor of Maj. ANDERSON and his brave men. National airs were performed amid cheers for Maj. ANDERSON, and Secretaries HOLT and STANTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

One hundred guns were fired on the Common to-day in honor of Maj. ANDERSON.

The steam-frigate *Mississippi* has been taken from the dry dock at the Navy-yard, thoroughly repaired.

AUBURN, Saturday, Jan. 5.

One hundred guns were fired in this city this evening in honor of Major ANDERSON.

UTICA, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Two salutes of thirty-three guns each were fired here this afternoon for Major ANDERSON and the Union.

It is proposed to honor the memory of Old Hickory in the same way on Tuesday next, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMER MARION.

CAPT. SAM. WHITING AND THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Capt. SAM. WHITING, who, some four months since, took command of the steamer *Marion*, it seems has not yet substituted the Palmetto flag for the American ensign on board of his ship. Soon after his arrival at this Port, on his last trip, he received the following letter:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29, 1860.

CAPT. SAMUEL WHITING—*My Dear Sir*: On your departure from here to-morrow, did you, when abreast of Fort Sumter, hoist or have hoisted at your ship's peak the American ensign or the Palmetto flag? Great excitement exists here that it was the American ensign, and that it was hoisted immediately, and then dipped or lowered. Soon after the Federal flag was hoisted at Fort Sumter, my attention was called while on the wharf, and a flag was seen by several parties, including Mr. PLANE, Mr. UPSON, New-York, pilot of Nashville, and the writer, but of what denomination we were unable to ascertain. Please write me, or telegraph, and let me know if it was the Palmetto or American ensign, and if you took any passengers from that port. Yours truly,

J. M. TUOMEY.

Capt. WHITING's answer was, "that he was born under the Stars and Stripes, had always sailed under them, and, with the blessing of God, would die under them." The *Marion* left New-York on Saturday for Charleston.

THE HORSE-TAMER AT NIBLO'S.

Rarey, and his Appearance before a Metropolitan Audience.

Philanthropists in all ages have been honored amongst their fellows. Merciful men! Those who feel kindly towards man and beast are considered worthy of honorable mention in the beatitudes of our Saviour. Probably there is not a reader of this paper who has not often and often shuddered at witnessing the inhuman, the barbarous and wicked treatment of horses or cattle by fiends in human shape, and who has not burned with smothered indignation or boiled over with rage at some wanton act of cruelty manifested by a driver towards his more noble brute. So prevalent had this system of cruelty to animals become, that States found it necessary to pass stringent laws concerning it, and Societies were formed in many of the larger cities, whose prime object and end were the prevention of cruelty to dumb animals.

We hailed the advent of Mr. RAREY when, years ago, he first announced from the Green Mountains of Vermont his system of kindness, of gentleness and education for the brute creation. We hailed with joy the accounts of his subsequent triumphs in the old country, where, before great and little, Courts and nobles, city and village, he exhibited his skill, taught the lessons of "mercy to the beast," and initiated a process of mild breaking, which was vastly and in marked contrast with the outrageous and villainous plan of "rough-breaking" for which English hostlers are famous. We continue the hailing process, and welcome Mr. RAREY to his native land. He comes well recommended; he promises big things: and we assure him there is a wide field for his humane operations, even in and about this great City.

Mr. RAREY wisely refrains from clap-trap and from theatrical display of any kind. The simple announcement of a

FIRST LECTURE,

induced us on Saturday afternoon to proceed to that time-honored institution, Niblo's Garden, with the intention of closely observing and carefully scrutinizing the man, his horses, and the communication between them. At the doors was a tremendous crowd. The hour of two was the appointed time for the opening, but this was long before. Clergymen, sports, ladies, b'hoys, merchants, fasts, schoolboys and horsemen, were indiscriminately mixed and dreadfully jammed. The doors opened and a thousand impulsive people pushed and scrambled and tore their clothes, till they passed the little entrance, and then ran like mad to secure the best parquette seats, and found —— they were all reserved, as was the entire body of the house. Considering the fact that the day was sandwiched between a Fast-day and a Sabbath, it occurred to us that the profanity of some of the disappointed ones was rather steep—however, one and all raced quickly up the stairways, and in less than fifteen minutes the several tiers of the spacious building were filled to repletion, while below there was not a human being except the various ushers and the half-dozen policemen who are always on hand, in case of an emergency.

An hour soon passed, and when the curtain-bell rang there was an audience of which Mr. RAREY might well be proud, and with whose outlay he was doubtless satisfied.

The curtain was rolled up and a well-arranged

STABLE-YARD,

with boarded sides and rear, a roped front, and a sawdusted ground was disclosed to the view. Upon the saw-dust was heaped hay to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. Into this area Mr. RAREY advanced on a long dog-trot, until he reached the centre, when he stopped and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It will afford me pleasure, in my lecture this afternoon, to explain to you the peculiarities in my system of horse-taming; to recount to you some of my successes, and to exhibit to you my power. I have but recently returned from England; there I met with marked success, until public attention was greatly interested in my exhibitions. Many converts to the system were made and much good was done, when a spirit of cavil was raised by some, and it was publicly stated that what I had done was all very well, but that there was one horse I wouldn't dare to touch. I at once wrote to the owner of the horse, (which was the famous *Cruiser*,) requesting particulars concerning his character and, also that he might be sent to me. The owner, Lord DORCHESTER, answered me courteously and fully—but said I would have to go to the horse, as he was too fierce to be sent to me. Quietly, and as I imagined unknown, I went to see the horse. I found that the half had not been told—he would bite, kick, beat and throw. No one dared approach him. Having kicked to pieces his wooden box, they kept him in a brick one—he was heavily muzzled and strapped and had not been out for three years; he would have been killed, but his owner hated to lose him as he was a very valuable horse, and of a noted blood breed; his sides were bruised and his hips scarified, and I was compelled to wait until he was heated before I could work on him, so I went back to London, but before I got there some one had put it in the papers that "RAREY had been to see *Cruiser*, and was afraid to touch him." Under this imputation I remained three weeks, then brought the horse to London, tamed him, exhibited him, satisfied the cavillers, and again went on successfully. With this brief introduction I will now proceed with the practical part of the entertainment, and present for your consideration,

"CRUISER."

On bounded the far-famed animal—fire in his eye, blood in his nostrils, nerve in his ear, and pride in his port. Not so lithe of limb as we expected to have seen, but a stallion of undoubted blood, a descendant of noble sires, and only degraded in the odious squaring of his long and bushy tail. Curiosity is an undoubted element in *Cruiser's* character—he looked knowingly up and down, to the right and the left—and, as if pleased by the immensity of his audience and the thunderous applause therefrom, neighed most spiritedly, and fondled his master with his head. Mr. RAREY then stated that *Cruiser* had not been on the stage since he left England, had had no rehearsal, and was as fresh to him as to the audience—that, said he, "instead of kicking and pulling, as he used to do, he will fondle me with his head, and give me his foot like a gentleman"—both of which things the docile animal then did. RAREY and the horse then proceeded to exhibit, they walked up and down, they trotted briskly around the stage, they wheeled about and turned about and did every thing that equine or human muscle will permit of, until they wearied. Then the tamer took from his pocket two leather belts or straps and proceeded to operate upon the belts or straps and this operation consists all that he tamed. And as in this operation consists all that he does with the wildest and most vicious horse, and as these straps are all the instrumentalities by which he works, it will be found interesting, doubtless, to the reader to follow them.

Running his hand quietly down the left fore-leg of the horse, Mr. RAREY quickly fastened the strap about his fetlock, and pulling it up suddenly, removed from the horse one-fourth of his motive capacity; after which he led him limping around the stage, the horse being necessarily unable to paw or to strike out with his feet. He then fastened the second strap on the fetlock of the off fore-leg and ran it through the belly-band for a purchase; the horse was then started forward, the strap being pulled stringently at the same time, and in the twinkling of an eye-ball the animal was upon his knees. For awhile he struggled but finally yielded and fell upon his side. While in this position RAREY jumped over him, crept between his legs, stood upon him and gently stroked him; then taking him by the head, he pulled him around the stage, indicating great physical skill on his own part, and Christian forbearance on the part of *Cruiser*. All at once and unexpectedly, after the straps had been loosed, the horse leaped up and dashed wildly at an attendant, who, dressed in black, with arms folded, had been contemplating the performance in the attitude of "NAPOLEON at Fontainbleau," causing him to jump into the air about eight feet and a half or nine feet, and then ran frantically around the area until Mr. RAREY caught him and explained to the audience that his sides were quite sore from chafings received in the stall on shipboard, and consequently he did not like to be dragged about. The audience generously gave several rounds of applause, during which Mr. RAREY retired taking the horse, once so wild and nervous, but now so gentle and calm—a great contrast to what, from the following description of Lord DORCHESTER, he was two years since:

"*Cruiser*, by *Venison*, dam by *Little Red Rover*, was bred by me in 1852, and I consider him to have been vicious from a foal; he was always troublesome to handle, and showed temper on every opportunity. On his road here from Danebury, he went on his knees, and tore the ground up with his teeth. I have seen him lean against the wall of his box and kick and scream for ten minutes together. In 1855 the Rawcliffe Stud Company and myself entered into an agreement respecting him, by which they were enabled to purchase the half of him on reasonable terms, provided they liked his stock; but notwithstanding the latter were much admired I was requested to remove him after the second season, his savage propensities rendering the care of him too dangerous an office for any man in their employ. I was assured by the manager of the Rawcliffe Stud, that for days he would allow no one to enter his box, and on one occasion tore an iron bar, one inch thick, in two with his teeth. If Mr. RAREY can tame him, I feel certain no horse can withstand his art."

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

GESTWELL, April 3, 1858.

Having brushed his coat and his hair, Mr. RAREY announced the second part of the entertainment to be a trial of his skill upon a large white horse, who, though generally tractable, was exceedingly nervous, and, according to the statement of the person who brought him, has so hard a mouth that he invariably

"PULLS HIS OWNER'S ARMS OFF."

The horse was a fine appearing animal, of good action and powerful carriage, and during the remarks of Mr. RAREY stood patiently by his side.

The horse, said Mr. RAREY, has a mind as well as you or I. Every action is premeditated—every start, kick, shrinking, or running, is caused by fear or anger. He is influenced by outward surroundings as we are, and has his loves and his hates. This horse is the most noble of all animals—his nature is that of kindness to every one, and only when he fears hurt or harm will he evince other than a good disposition. You can never tame a horse by brutal treatment—rough breaking does no good but much harm. The first end to be attained by a breaker is a thorough understanding between himself and the horse. Never run *at* a horse. Most people in attempting to catch a horse—grab at him, thus (here suiting the action to the word, Mr. RAREY rushed violently at the horse, who naturally jumped back. RAREY then feinted a grab at his bridle, which he also resisted. Then, catching the bridle, he pulled with all his might, while the horse pulled stiffly in an opposite direction. This was kept up, perhaps, five minutes, till the horse, not knowing who, what or where he was, pranced and kicked, plunged and reared, and shied one way and then another, as if he was distracted. *That*, resumed the lecturer, is the popular way of catching and quieting a horse. How would you like it if, meeting a friend in the street, you should be caught by your nose? (Laughter.) Not much. Well, the horse is just as sensitive about his nose as you are about yours. Treat him kindly, use him gently, and you can handle his head with perfect impunity; and not only that, but he will rest it against you, will smell of you, and put his head in your pocket, if it's big enough. (Here Mr. RAREY smoothed, stroked, caressed and fondled the animal's head, and in a moment his nervous trepidation was gone,—he was gentle, he was kind, and we think you'd rarely find, a nicer horse than that old grey.) The trouble with this horse is, that he pulls dreadfully. His owner says he can't hold him, and that he heads so strong as to pull the driver's arms off. Now there is no need of that. If you only understand the nature of the horse and impress upon him the stern but gentle fact, of your mastery, he will not be fractious. He will obey a gentle pull quicker than a hard one. His mouth is very sensitive—you can't improve it. It is a well-known fact that horses will obey a lady's guiding better than a man's—it's because they don't jerk so hard. Now this horse who pulls so hard, and whose driver is in constant fear of arm-dislocation, I have never seen before, and yet I will, as now I do lead him with a straw. It is the most natural thing in the world for a horse, when he finds you intend to subjugate him, to pit himself against you—to try strength against strength and will against will. Here, and during the latter part of these remarks, RAREY led the horse hither and thither by means of a straw, which he had looped through the bit-ring.) It was like the old song of "Mary had a little lamb, whose fleece was white as snow, and everywhere that Mary went, the lamb was sure to go." Hard puller or not, we cannot say, but one thing is certain he obeyed perfectly, to the entire justification of the tamer and the perfect satisfaction of the audience, who manifested the same by a blistering clapping of hands, a dust-raising stamping of feet, and a throat-scraping torrent of "hi his," such as New-York sports alone can give, and which caused the horse to start as if frightened.) If, continued Mr. RAREY, the audience will kindly suppress any manifestations of applause, I will consider it a favor, and will be able more easily to proceed with my operations.

Perfect silence indicated the willingness to oblige Mr. RAREY, who at once proceeded to illustrate in a manner more pleasing to the audience than the horse.

I have often, said he, been angry with farriers for the haugling and careless way in which they took hold of a hoof, when about to shoe it. There is a right and a wrong way. Don't grab at it, as if it was a roasted apple in a furnace, but begin thus—pat the horse's neck, pat his shoulder, lean yourself familiarly against the upper part of his leg, run your hand gently and soothingly down to his foot, and then easily, steadily (not steady by jerks) take it up—all motive for resistance being absent, the foot will lie peacefully in the hand, the nerves are relaxed, and you can throw it up and up, so, and there will be no trouble. Now I will—although there is no absolute necessity for it in this case—apply the straps, as on *Cruiser*, and you will see the same results. There, now, the strap is on and the horse has learned his first lesson, namely, that though he can walk and, so to speak, trot, he is powerless for evil. This is a very good way to use horses who are new in harness; and by the way, I will here say a few words about the reasons which impel horses to kick when in harness. They kick because they are afraid—looking back, they see the wheels running after them, and they at once think—for think they do—that they ought to run too, and so they try it on; that being the ease, the wheels keep up with the horse, and he finding that he can't get away, becomes still more frightened, begins to kick, and kicking, gets hurt, and being hurt, continues his fear until the wagon is smashed to pieces. Now, if the horse has been shown the wagon, had nosed it, and been aware of its peaceful nature, he would not be afraid. If not, he will do the same every time he is put before a wagon, and if he is not always so bad, he will invariably have fear just as you, who, having been bitten by a neighbor's savage dog, would never go by the house again without dreading a recurrence of the bite, and would keep a sharp lookout. The horse meanwhile had been standing on a tripod, doubtless wondering at the novel position in which he was placed and at the vast audience before him. Mr. RAREY having fastened the second strap as above, endeavored to trip the horse, but he was not inclined to be tripped. Then came a different tug from that to which the horse was used—it was the tug for the mastery; now upon his knees, then upon his hind legs, now upon his haunches, and again upon his knees, snorting, foaming, careening, plunging, and very, very warm. So was RAREY; with all his might he held the strap, with all his might he pushed against the horse; he did'nt succeed, and to the uninitiated it looked rather mixed—bets not far from even could doubtless have been taken and not a few thought RAREY had met his match—but he wiped his face with his handkerchief and said: "Its useless to be in a hurry—the difference between me and this horse is simply a difference of opinion, he thinks I can't get him down, and I think I can. After he has kicked and plunged a little longer—at the very longest fifteen minutes, and has gotten himself and me, too, entirely out of breath, he will be convinced of his helplessness, will cave in and be a happy horse. I, you see, am in no danger; the horse can't kick me nor paw me; I keep close by his shoulder and patiently wait—"

The horse at this point made one final struggle, gave one rousing farewell *coup de* two legs, and rolled over on his side, thus acknowledging the supremacy of his opponent, who immediately went through a series of gymnastic performances such as he did with *Cruiser*, and was in the act of undoing the second strap, when some graceless unbeliever in the second tier cried out: "Say, Pop, tell us how you got that strap on *Cruiser*—that's what we want to know?"—at which about nineteen hundred and ninety-eight people, virtuously indignant, hissed, and two aiders and abettors of the scoffing loquisitor sustained him, saying: "Yes, tell us that—that's a very different thing!" "I'll tell you about that at another time," said RAREY. "And that will cost another dollar, I s'pose," responded the "voice"—who was instantly greeted with a second storm of hisses, after which little episode, and the proposal by some of the bloods to "throw that fellow out," Mr. RAREY went on: "This horse, upon whose back I am now sitting, is conscious that I am his master; he sees that I do not intend to abuse my power, and is just as contented as a subjugated and forgiven child would be, (whereupon the horse keeled over with his hind legs and threw RAREY on the ground;) *that* is because he isn't tamed all over; a horse may be time in his fore feet and wild in his hind feet."

Mr. RAREY then related an interesting anecdote concerning an exhibition made by him before Queen' VICTORIA, Prince ALBERT, the Prince of Wales, and "many others of the royal family." It seems the Prince Consort had a very powerful and nervous animal on whom he was desirous of having the Rareyian system tried, and having sent for him, told RAREY he would walk about the place for half-an-hour and then call. At the expiration of less than fifteen minutes the royal party was sent for, and the horse was brought in calm and serene as a Summer's eve, and docile in the most marked manner, although his spirit was not injured in the least. The Queen thought some drug had been used, so wonderful was the change, and so great was the fame thereof that it spread into all the country round about. Indeed, this drug supposition was the means of making one man's fortune. Having cunningly devised some secret ointment, he advertised it as RAREY'S salve, and sold immense quantities at very high prices.

Inasmuch as the horse was not "tamed all over," he drew him all about the ring, showed him still further his dominion over him, and then handled his hoofs as he would a knife and fork, so that no one could doubt the truth of his assertion, "Now, the horse *is* tamed all over."

Continuing his address he said: There are a great many ways of harnessing and saddling horses. By some of them you can spoil the best-tempered animal in the world—you can scare the life out of him, you can make him nervous, peevish and fretful. In this, as in everything, the basis on which you should work, is, that the horse has common sense. If you put your hand before his eyes, if you go carefully behind him, he says to himself, "That fellow's up to mischief." But if you let him see that all is right, he don't care what you put on him. Now, for instance, I take this saddle, (suiting the action to the words,) and, first of all, show it to the horse. He smells of it, looks at it carefully, and makes up his mind that it won't hurt, bite or injure. I then put it, thus, over his head, down his neck, on to his back. Then I take it and then throw it on him in this way. He has seen it, and don't object.

In mounting a horse, many people go to work with the wrong end first, as indeed they do about everything. It's as simple as possible. You don't want to have all of your weight come on one side of the horse; if you do, the saddle is drawn on one side, and it is not easy for the horse to sustain it, but you should do, so, place your hand on his neck, bearing thereon so that the hand shall balance the foot, then spring lightly in. You can do this as well when the saddle is ungirded as when tightly fastened. In the head the horse has immense power. No man can ever hope to hold in a running horse by pulling evenly upon the bit; he might as well try to lift himself over the fence by pulling at his boot-straps; it can't be did. When a horse's head is turned to one side he is compelled to so arrange his legs that they will properly balance him—he cannot run forward—therefore my advice would be if a horse is running away, or if he refuses to go, to pull tightly as I now do upon the right rein, and force the horse to describe a circle for an indefinite period of time, after which, you may depend upon it, he will not attempt the same trick. They profit by experience—of which fact, they old story of the ass, who was laden with sacks of salt, is an apt illustration. The ass, by lying down in the water, melted the salt and eased his burden, so that he frequently repeated the experiment, until his master, preferring an upright ass to a prone one, loaded him one day with bags of sand, which being wet by the donkey's trick, became so heavy that he could not rise, and never after did his lordship try the experiment. As it is with the saddle or the harness, so it is with all other articles, or even noises. Some horses are frightened by a hand of music, and the noise of a hum sets them crazy. Now look at this horse; I hold this drum before him; he, as you perceive, regards it most intelligently. Now I beat it gently, he pricks up his ears; I beat louder, he don't care. I let him see me place it upon his back, he don't care for that. I beat like thunder, and he don't regard it as worthy of the least notice. So, ladies and gentlemen, you have seen that this horse, like the others, is entirely gentle, and in every way subject to my will, and if you will favor me with your patience, I will presently show you something of a different kind, which I have not seen myself, but which, I am told, promises me some hard work.

Mr. RAREY here retired, and the big horse with him, receiving as they went the most vociferous applause.

Shortly after, Mr. RAREY reappeared, and stated that a wild horse from South America, which he had never yet seen, which had arrived that morning, and which had never been broken except to the halter, would now be introduced. The doors opened, and it was evident from the noises, the kickings and the stampings,

THAT GREAT FUN

was soon to be afforded to the audience. In rushed a little pony, with a long shaggy mane, a plump stubby body, a thick wap-tail, a very rough coat and unshodden hoofs. Glaring at the audience, he planted his two fore feet firmly on the ground, and kicked his hinder legs high in air, while his tail stuck straight out like a broom. Down he came towards the footlights, and rearing upon his hind legs, stood there erect, while he furiously pawed the air with fore legs, and seemed to bid defiance to Mr. RAREY and the delighted audience, and dare them, one and all, to touch one single hair. Cautiously, but firmly, RAREY advanced towards his little friend in brown and attempted to jump upon his back—he did it once, he did it twice, he did it three times, but was unable to get on, and the little chap, neighed out a sneering horse-laugh as he advised him to "do so some more." We all rejoiced in the spunk of the little chap, we all hurrahed inside and hoped he would prove game to the end, but our hopes were dashed and pony's doom was sealed, when, with conscious power, Mr. RAREY disclosed the fatal strap. Having succeeded in arranging both of them, it became simply a question of time, as to the result. Pony didn't exactly understand it at first—up in the air—down on the ground—now on this side—now on that—with eyes flashing, with ears thrown forward and backward with great rapidity, with nostrils distended, with panting belly and whisking tail did he try his power against that of inexorable fate. His will was tremendous. His determination was complete. On the other hand, it was a treat to watch the Tamer. His physical strength must be very great, and his power of endutance far beyond the average. He was entirely self-possessed, very careful, very soothing, very watchful, very firm, very patient and very unrelenting. The perspiration rolled in streams down his cheeks, and we no longer wondered why he had two handkerchiefs, one in his breast pocket, and one in his coat-tail pocket. He needed them both. During the contest he made occasional descriptive remarks, showing the why and wherefore, and explaining the reason of every movement. Of course he conquered—he always does—it's his way. The little nag seeing that there was but one way to happiness, and that way lay through the valley of humiliation, undoubtedly made up his mind that this was a queer country, and that its people are a queer people, with strange ways towards strange animals, and peacefully surrendered. After he was dragged about in the hay and sawdust for awhile, his head unstrapped, his heels were knocked together, the gymnastic experiments were gone through with, Mr. RAREY jumped upon his back and from thence made a few remarks. "Now," said he, "this little nag is happy. He considers me his friend; if he didn't, he'd try to get away; he likes me, and will, as you see, follow me wherever I go. I will now show you my Shetland ponies, after which I will detain you but a short time." [Great and long-continued applause, cheers and hurrahs, during which the combatants retired.]

The exhibition of two well-formed but very diminutive Shetlands was the text for a brief discourse upon the cause of their size. Mr. RAREY believes that they are degenerate sons of the Arab race, who, having for years been stinted in food and enfeebled by inter-crossing, have become stunted in growth, though perfect in form. The lecturer stated that he had been all through Arabia, and he desired to correct a false impression concerning the Arabian horses. To his mind the English blood horses are two hundred years ahead of them, and are infinitely preferable in a variety of ways.

The exhibition of *Cruiser* gratified the curiosity of many; the contest with the South American pony pleased the fancy of many; but the taming of a

VICIOUS, BITING HORSE,

excited the liveliest interest and absorbed the entire attention of the audience in the most wonderful degree. After announcing that he "had received letters from several horses in the country, who had not yet arrived," Mr. RAREY read the following, which was received with tumultuous applause by the fancy, the writer being well known to that fraternity, and his horse enjoying a similar notoriety:

HARLEM LANE.

MR. J. S. RAREY:—Having heard that you want vicious horses, I beg to inform you that I have a fine stallion which cost me $2,700, but he is so vicious I have been able to do nothing with him for four years. He is the most vicious horse I ever saw. He has not been out of the stable, and cannot be shod. He is vicious every way—biting, kicking, striking. I do not believe that you can do anything with him, but if you wish, you can try. Very respectfully,

E. LUFF.

The horse was a stallion of great power and beauty. His carriage was noble, and his air that of the war-horse, "who smelleth the battle from afar, and who snorteth gally at the sound of the trumpets." Over his mouth was a heavy iron muzzle, and he was led in by two stable-boys, who looked as if they were frightened and acted as if they expected to be hurt. It was with great difficulty, and only after a protracted struggle, that Mr. RAREY succeeded in subduing him. The horse was particularly sensitive about his head, and his owner stated that he would allow no one to touch him. When RAREY attempted to place gently his hand upon his face he would snort and plunge in the most disgusted manner. After he was down—after he had been thoroughly subjugated fore and aft—after he had been pulled about the ring, and after he was convinced that he was the weaker vessel—he allowed Mr. RAREY to remove the muzzle and to approach his head. The owner of the horse had cautioned Mr. RAREY about letting him catch hold of him, saying that he would never let go: but to the utter surprise of every one, Mr. RAREY not only ran his arm through the horse's mouth, but allowed his naked hand to remain there for some time. Some bright lad in the upper tier noticed a strap about the horse's mouth, and thinking he had discovered a mare's nest, cried out—"Take that strap off his mouth"—"sh! sh!" said the audience—"Certainly," said RAREY, and off went the strap, as in went the hand. "Now," said he, "I don't fear that any harm will come to me. I have tamed horses, and advertised to do so, since I was twelve years old. I have had every limb and almost every bone of my body broken, but being healthy they have healed, and I stand as firm on my legs as ever. I renew my challenge to the world. I will take any and every horse that can be brought to me, and will tame and conquer him by this method. I propose to give another entertainment on Thursday next. I thank you for your cheering presence and your kind attention, and shall ever be pleased to deserve your approbation."

Mr. RAREY then retired, while the audience testified their admiration of his skill, and their satisfaction with his entertainment, in their usual hearty and characteristic manner.

Again Mr. RAREY appeared—again he bowed, and again he retired, covered with sawdust and glory.

His motto is a good one, and none the worse for its antiquity or its source, and we take pleasure in presenting it in full to our readers. It is this:

"A MERCIFUL MAN IS MERCIFUL TO HIS BEAST."

FEARFUL NAVAL DISASTER.

Probable Loss of a United States Man-of-War, with all on board.

There is reason to fear that the United States sloop-of-war *Levant* has gone down with all hands on board.

For the last four weeks apprehension of her loss has been generally gaining currency in the navy, and the news received by the Department at Washington on Friday, to the effect that the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron had not ordered her to stop at any intermediate ports between Honolulu and Panama, has removed the few hopes of her safety that existed.

She had been cruising for some time around the Sandwich Islands, showing the American flag occasionally at different seaboard cities, and had sailed for the head-quarters of the squadron at Panama to replenish her stores and provisions, when last heard from. For over forty days the naval officers and sailors at the latter place were rather anxious about her, and the California mail, some weeks since, brought intelligence of her probable destination. So many ill-founded rumors, however, relative to the alleged wreck of United States men-of-war, of the *Paunee*, *Seminole*, *Congress*, *Niagara*, &c., have, from time to time, found their way into the newspapers, that we thought best to keep the matter quiet for a while. There is no use, however, in hiding it longer.

The *Levant* is a sailing sloop-of-war of the third class, ranking with the *Vandalia*, *Cyane* and *St. Louis*. She was built at Brooklyn 23 years ago; is 792 tons burden, and carries 20 guns. She served the country well in her time, having cruised actively on the Home, African, East Indies and Pacific squadrons. Side by side with the *San Jacinto*, she, during her last commission, threw in her broadsides to the Barrier Forts on the Canton River, and did much towards capturing them.

After her return from China she was thoroughly overhauled and repaired at Norfolk, from which port she sailed over a year ago for the Pacific Ocean.

The *Levant* was always considered a good, strong ship, but never rated with fast sailers. Her condition up to the date of her departure from the Sandwich Islands was reported to be good. While the *Lancaster* was going out from the Atlantic States, she was temporary flagship of the fleet, Commodore MONTGOMERY and suite being on board.

We append a list of her officers:

Commander—William E. Hunt.
Lieutenants—W. C. B. S. Porter, E. C. Stout, Colville Terrett, R. T. Bowen. Dawson Phoenix attached to the flag.
Purser—A. J. Watson.
Acting Master—J. C. Mosely.
First Lieutenant of Marines—R. L. Browning.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. S. Gilliam.
Assistant Surgeon—D. E. Monigomery.
Captain's Clerk—A. O. Shuff.
Purser's Clerk—C. Woodward.
Acting Boatswain—H. Edmonston.
Acting Gunner—R. S. King.
Carpenter—John Jarvis.
Sailmaker—F. T. Frost.
Master's Mates—William Lewis, P. Morrison, Samuel H. Brown.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT SPEYER'S BREWERY.—On Saturday afternoon, while some masons were at work on one of the upper floors in SPEYER'S lager-bier brewery, at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, a partition wall gave way, and buried JACOB MUSLER and another man named VOGEL. A quantity of grain stored in the adjoining room rushed in through the broken wall, and in a few moments the unfortunate workmen were covered to the depth of at least ten feet. They were extricated as expeditiously as possible, but before MUSLER could be reached he was suffocated. VOGEL'S legs were both broken by the mass of bricks which fell upon him, and he was otherwise so shockingly injured that little hopes of his recovery are entertained. MUSLER'S remains were taken to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest upon them. The accident was caused, it is said, by the immense weight of the grain heaped against the wall.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS AT TAMMANY HALL.—The Tammany Society, or the Ancient and Honorable Order of the Sons of Columbia, will celebrate the forty sixth anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans to-morrow evening, by giving within the Council Chamber of the Old Wigwam a grand love-feast, or banquet of amity, at which the tomahawk will be buried, the pipe of fraternity smoked, the fires replenished with fresh logs, and the waters of the Big Spring set flowing, to an extent that may astonish all persons of weak minds. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance, and letters from some of the most prominent statesmen of the day in all sections will be read. This will, beyond doubt, be one of the most successful celebrations of ANDREW JACKSON'S victory ever given by St. Tammany, the Sachems, Wickinkles, and Scalp Indians having made preparations on a vast scale for an immense demonstration; and the old, time-honored dinner, or solid banquet being restored, in place of the more frivolous ball, which has been the weak innovation of late years.

FIRE IN A LODGING-HOUSE—SERIOUS CASUALTIES.—Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given from MURPHY'S lodging-house and bar-room No 280 Bowery. In consequence of a little child having set fire to the window-curtain of an apartment on the second floor. The room was occupied by a Mrs. MCCANN, who became so frightened at sight of the flames that she jumped out of a rear window upon the roof of a shed. Mrs. O'NEIL, another of the tenants, observing Mrs. MCCANN take the leap, and believing that there was danger of suffocating, followed her example, but the result was that each of them was severely injured. The Fourteenth Ward Police conveyed them to the City Hospital, where it was found that each had broken a leg. The fire was extinguished before much damage had resulted.

CHANGE IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—Street Commissioner SMITH has removed Mr. JOHN H. CRAMMAN from the office of Deputy Collector of Assessments, and appointed Mr. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., formerly Chairman of the Hard-Shell Democratic organization of this City, in his place. The office is a lucrative one, and the appointment of Mr. SAVAGE gives general satisfaction. He is regarded as a strictly honest and upright man, who will administer the duties of his office faithfully. The removal of Mr. CRAMMAN was caused on a desire to distribute the City patronage more evenly—the Fourteenth Ward having another of the Deputy Collectors of Assessments in the person of Mr. DAVID KISSNER.

New City Government.

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen will organize to-day, at noon, by the election of presiding officers, and our new Recorder and City Judge will, for the first time, take their seats upon the Bench of the Court of General Sessions. The Board of Aldermen will doubtless elect HENRY W. GENET to its Presidency, in place of WM. J. PECK, although Alderman THOMAS had many friends in the caucus who would have been glad, had they been able, to secure his elevation. In the Board of Councilmen, MORGAN JONES will doubtless be reelected, his course during the past year having given general satisfaction to those interested, and his fairness in deciding questions of parliamentary law being acknowledged by enemies as well as friends. Of Recorder JOHN T. HOFFMAN and City Judge JOHN H. MCCUNN, we have fully expressed our opinions previous to the November election, and have now only to wait and watch their official action to see in how far their respective departments on the Bench will tally with their professional antecedents and reputations at the Bar. It is thought, and apparently with some good reason, that the Mayor will be utterly powerless over the Aldermen and Councilmen during the balance of his term—Street Commissioner SMITH and City Inspector DELAVAN standing strongly intrenched in public confidence, and no changes in their Departments being contemplated. Register KEYSER has been in harness since the 1st of the month, and such members of the legal profession as have been brought in contact with him, express themselves fully satisfied. On the whole, we make no doubt that the machinery of our City Government in 1861 will be found to work more smoothly and with less offence, fewer sins, and less objectionable legislation than that of the year just closed. Ex-Judge ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL will hereafter devote himself to the same lucrative and large private practice in criminal cases, which he held before his elevation to the Bench.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton, and A. H. Rice, of Boston; C. T. Pond, of Hartford; Rev. J. S. Stone and lady, of Boston; Thomas Figgis, LL.D., of Cork, Ireland; R. Saxton, of the United States Army, and H. Enos, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hons. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton, and A. H. Rice, of Boston; C. T. Pond, of Hartford; Rev. J. S. Stone and lady, of Boston; Thomas Figgis, LL.D., of Cork, Ireland; R. Saxton, of the United States Army, and H. Enos, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. Colton, of San Francisco; Maj. Pike and G. W. Thomas, of St. Louis; Dr. Francis Nio, of Havana, and E. D. Bayhed and A. Piper, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. James Lawless, of Delaware; U. D. Swan, of Boston; T. L. Vail, of New-York, and R. M. Mills, of Augusta, Ga., are at the Astor House.

W. H. Gardiner and family, F. d'Hanteville and Chas. Thorndike, of Boston, and H. T. Davis and E. N. White, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. J. M. Reed, of Albany, and S. O. Chittenden, of New-Haven, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 53, 68, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No calendar. *Part II.*—Nos 5270, 1561, 1004, 1363, 738, 839, 1872.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers.—Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 55, 767, 961, 659, 619, 349, 667, 391. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 686, 696, 684, 688, 690, 18, 751, 522, 562, 56, 412, 438, 493, 162, 844, 488, 504, 990, 810, 878, 496, 382, 870, 672, 144, 142, 740.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. *Part II.*—Nos. 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32.

[Advertisements.]

JOSHUA F. BRINGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRINGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS!
OUT WEST!!
THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 1, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

GENTS: I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City Safe. It was in the fifth story and fell a distance of fifty feet, and remained in the fire 42 hours. One of the castors and plates were melted off, also the

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2901. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

A Vote in the House to Sustain Major Anderson and the President.

Another Blood and Thunder Speech by Senator Toombs.

Dismal Reports of the Condition of Affairs in Charleston.

Correspondence between the South Carolina Commissioners and the President.

The State Conventions in Alabama and Mississippi.

Messages of the Governors of Virginia, Ohio and Illinois.

The Movement of Troops from Governor's Island.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Senate was full to-day. Mr. TOOMBS made a very noisy and ranting secession speech, and at the close was greeted with a storm of hisses and applause, which was continued some time. His language towards the Republicans and Northern men was most insolent, and towards the Federal Government defiant.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S appeal to save the country was well put and in good taste, but created little or no additional favor for his compromise measure.

Mr. WILSON is preparing to make a strong defence of the Republican Party, and especially New-England, which Senators BENJAMIN and TOOMBS have attacked bitterly. He will speak at the earliest opportunity.

The scene in the House was the most interesting of the session. The proposition to commend the action of ANDERSON and the President met with violent opposition. A very lively running debate sprung up. Some were greatly excited, and when the resolution passed, imprecations and curses were heard distinctly. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, were the only Northern men who voted against it; I believe not a Southern man for it; therefore it was denounced at once, and about the City to-night, as sectional, and no expression of the feeling of the country. The Republican House caucus adjourned till Wednesday instead of to-night.

I have good authority for saying that extreme Southern men have been for some days past engaging rooms in every quarter of the city, until after the 4th of March—the object being, of course, to flood the city with opponents of the new Administration, and in case of trouble, to assist in the riotous proceedings. It has become known beyond doubt, as intimated above, that there is a preconcerted movement among the Secession members to remain until the close of the present session, to stave off the Army and Navy Appropriation bills. It was so declared by a prominent Secession member of the House to-day. As a set-off, many Republicans and the President have received assurances from many Northern States that they will appropriate and loan the Federal Government all that is necessary to carry on every department of the Government.

The Committee of Thirty-three held a long session to-day, and considered Mr. NELSON'S proposition to change the Fugitive Slave law, which finally passed, only a few voting against it. Its provisions are to change the present law so that the slave shall be delivered over by the Marshal of the District into which he escapes, to the Marshal of the District from which he escapes, the United States to pay the expenses, and furnish witnesses and competent counsel for the slave—he to have a regular jury trial. It repeals the clause necessitating the people of a Free State to assist in slave-catching, except as a *posse comitatus*. It makes more stringent provisions against assisting or inciting to escape, and virtually removes all cause for the Personal Liberty bills. It was generally supported by the Republicans—only TAPPAN, WASHBURN and MORRILL, Republicans, and PHELPS, of Missouri, and one or two other Democrats voting against it. Only about half a dozen Southern men now attend the meeting of the Committee—all the extensionists having deserted. They adjourned until to-morrow.

The announcement that the *Star of the West* had left New-York with a marine troop, published in the TIMES, created much excitement to-night, as it is understood they are intended for Charleston, and not this district.

A gentleman arrived this evening from Charleston, in company with Com. SHUBRICK. Both say the panic which prevails there is unparalleled. There is a great lack of food; business is prostrated; the people are idle, and patrols are wandering up and down to preserve order. On the day Com. SHUBRICK left there was unusual excitement, and upon inquiry he found that news had been received that the steamer *Macedonian* was on her way with eight hundred troops to bombard the city and reinforce Maj. ANDERSON. He could not convince them to the contrary, and expresses the opinion that they cannot hold out in their present condition long, unless Georgia comes to their relief. No vessel entered or left the harbor while they were there.

The first movement of Mr. HOLT, of the War Department, was to reinstate Col. YOUNG as Inspector of Ordnance—a gentleman of acknowledged ability, removed by FLOYD for political reasons. Others of FLOYD'S set of appointments will be removed for more trusty men.

The million bonds offered by the trustees to find security for RUSSELL will not be accepted. He is still in jail.

The Senate in Executive session confirmed Mr. WALSH as Secretary of Legation to Paris, and a number of unimportant Postmasters. The nomination of WM. MCINTYRE as Collector at Charleston went to the Committee of Finance. No one asked immediate action on it. Whether that Committee will report back, remains to be seen.

The Senators of those States having called Conventions, in the caucus alluded to in my dispatch of last evening, adopted the following resolutions:

First—We recommend to our States immediate secession.

Second—We recommend holding a Convention at Montgomery, Ala., on a day not later than the 15th of February, and establishing a Southern Confederacy.

Another resolution was passed, considered confidential, but understood to pledge the Senators to remain here, and defeat Army and Navy Appropriations and other bills, if proposed.

The arrest of Senators TOOMBS and WIGFALL, on the charges of treason, for sending dispatches to the South recommending the seizure of the forts, was spoken of in the Cabinet, but not seriously. A Cabinet officer mentioned it jocularly, which led to some running comments.

It is understood that a Company of Artillery has been ordered here from Fort Monroe, and the former residence of Surgeon-General LAWSON, near the President's house, is engaged as barracks.

The Delegation from Mississippi called on Secretary THOMPSON yesterday, and desired to know his position in the Cabinet and his views on the subject of enforcement. He promptly pledged himself to resign if a single soldier is ordered South with his knowledge. If done without such knowledge, he will resign, when the fact is ascertained, on two grounds. First, because it would be a violation of good faith; secondly, because of the act itself. This was considered satisfactory.

A dispatch from Jackson, just received by the Mississippi Senators, says: "The friends of secession have held a meeting and have just passed a resolution to raise a Committee to report an ordinance of secession as soon as the Convention is organized. There is great enthusiasm here. The ordinance will pass." Senator BROWN replied immediately: "All hope is dead. Secede at once."

The vote in the Senate to-day to go into executive session was understood to be the test vote on the confirmation of MCINTYRE'S nomination, and Senators Thompson, Bigler, Bright, Fitch, Douglas, Latham, Crittenden, Johnson of Tennessee, and Salisbury, voted with the Republicans. This secures the confirmation whenever the Committee report back the nomination.

While Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, in the caucus of Border State men, opposed the proposed Constitutional amendment restricting Congress from abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, he distinctly declared himself against such abolition until after the State of Maryland shall have become Free. He does not object to a legislative declaration of hostility to any such course by Congress, and would himself vote for it; but he was not willing to sustain any new Constitutional guarantee for Slavery.

Mr. SHERMAN argues that Maryland ceded her portion of the District of Columbia to the General Government for the National Capital, and that it would be in bad faith to her to disturb her domestic institutions, by making the District free so long as Maryland continues to hold slaves.—but he sees no good reason for embodying this view into a constitutional amendment, which was not asked as a condition of the cession.

All the statements that WILLIAM H. RUSSELL'S bail has been reduced are erroneous. It is still, by order of the Administration, maintained at $500,000,—and the same influences are constantly exerted to prevent gentlemen owning property in this city from going upon his bond.

This persecution has excited universal sympathy for Mr. RUSSELL here, indicating as it does other motives than that of securing the ends of justice. The bail is not, as everybody knows, exacted as security for the recovery of the abstracted bonds, but only to insure Mr. RUSSELL'S appearance for trial, as accessory to an act which no sound lawyer recognizes as a felony, and in which transaction Secretary THOMPSON himself has declared it as his opinion that Mr. R. is innocent of any felonious intent.

Half a million of bail, in such a case, and at a time when the whole City of Washington would scarcely sell for that under the hammer, is an outrage which challenges the indignation of every fair man. Let the Administration be assured it cannot thus distract public attention from its responsibility for the great robbery.

The House Investigating Committee on this subject expect to sit four days in your City. Secretary FLOYD has been before them for three days, testifying as to the War Department acceptances and the practices of the Government in regard to such acceptances in aid of large contractors.

According to the Secretary's testimony, the acceptances in favor of RUSSELL & Co., were not secret. I think the Committee will find, nevertheless, on examining Mr. DEIHARD, Chief Clerk of the War Department, that immediately after the discovery of the robbery, he (Mr. DEIHARD) denied all knowledge of many of the acceptances in question, and asseverated that they would never have been signed had he been aware of them.

Mr. FLOYD testifies that Gen. JESSUP, late Quartermaster-General, advised the issue of these acceptances in some cases, and that Mr. RIGGS, the banker, was advised with as to the form in which they should be drawn. The facts were communicated to the Bank of the Republic and other New-York banks with which they were to be deposited, and copies of RUSSELL'S contract were furnished, in order to show the basis on which the acceptances were given, and to prevent any deception.

Per contra, I think it can be shown that in at least one case, where money was obtained from a Bank on one of these acceptances, the latter was accompanied by a letter from Secretary FLOYD, in which he distinctly declared that in order to thoroughly protect whoever should negotiate them, the Department would never issue acceptances in favor of the contractors for more than fifty per cent. of the moneys actually due them. I need not remind you that the acceptances exceed the entire amount due the contractors.

The late Secretary of War further testified that he knew nothing about the Indian Trust Bonds, or their abstraction. BAILEY, on the other hood, positively declares that RUSSELL knew nothing of the character of the bonds he was receiving,—a statement which, for my own part, I believe to be true. But *some* one knew, besides BAILEY,—who was it? Let the Committee get at that point, and the whole affair will be solved.

It is understood that Mr. RUSSELL, after he is released, will bring an action against Secretary THOMPSON for defamation of character and false imprisonment.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Committee of Thirty-Three to-day had under consideration HENRY WINTER DAVIS' amendment to the Fugitive Slave law.

An amendment was offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, guaranteeing the trial by jury in the State where the fugitive was seized, which was defeated.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was then adopted, guaranteeing the trial by jury in the State whence the fugitive escaped.

The Senate, in the Executive session, referred the nomination of Mr. MCINTYRE, Collector of Charleston, to the Committee on Commerce.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The galleries were crowded.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, was in his seat.

Mr. HAMLIN'S resignation was received and read.

Mr. TAN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.) presented a petition of citizens of New-Jersey, requesting Congress to pass an act to authorize the people to elect delegates on the 22d of February to a Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 4th of March next, to consider the welfare of the nation. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented thirty-four memorials, asking that the Crittenden resolutions be submitted to the people of the country.

The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) moved to take up the resolution offered by him a few days since.

The bill for the admission of Kansas was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke in favor of the passage of the resolution to submit the question to the people. It seemed to him necessary. In the distracted state of the public counsels it would be better to submit the question to the people themselves, and he saw nothing improper in it. It does not conflict in any way with the Constitution. He referred to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and argued in favor of their adoption. He contended that the establishment of a line dividing the Territories was not so much a compromise as a fair adjustment of rights. He asked if statesmen and Senators would rather encounter civil war in all its horrors than make a fair compromise, and recognize the existence of slavery in a Territory till it becomes a State. Was it a party dogma that no Slave State should be admitted to the Union, and will Senators sacrifice the country for a mere party dogma? The territory was acquired as the common property of all, and now a few attempt to exclude a portion from their just rights because they have conscientious scruples upon the subject. Were Senators willing to sacrifice the country rather than yield their scruples? But as a matter of right, have Senators any right to exclude any property? The Constitution was formed by men who well knew we had different institutions in different parts of the country, and no section of the country has a right to set up a particular opinion as a rule for all the rest. Suppose the different sections had different religions, would one section try to establish a religion for the other? But the Pulpit has become the minister of the politician, and the politician has become the minister of the gospel. No man has the right to insist that another man's conscience shall be ruled by his. But he was to deal with the present, not the past; he was now to consider the safety of the country, and was here as an advocate of the Union, contending for what he thought would save the country. Was a great party grown up which would introduce the Anti-Slavery principle, and that principle on which it had triumphed? This triumph filled some portion of the Southern States with alarm. Will the party now in the proud triumph of victory plant itself on platforms and dogmas, and not yield an inch, or will they, like generous men, be not only just but liberal? He appealed to them as patriots and countrymen to grant equal rights to all. He did not think he was asking them to make concessions, but only to grant equal rights. He did not believe in the doctrine of secession. It was a new doctrine, and an attempt to secede with the ball in front of it resolution is nothing but lawless violation of the law and the Constitution. But he only wanted to hear his testimony to the Constitution, and to let it be known that the Constitution cannot be broken. If a State wishes to secede, let them proclaim revolution boldly, and not attempt to hide themselves under little subtleties of law, and claim the right of secession. A constitutional right to break the Constitution was a new doctrine. He argued that Mr. WEBSTER always went against any right of secession. On one side was an asked concession, and on the other side was civil war.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator did not know that one State claimed to be out of the Union already? How would concession alter the case?

Mr. CRITTENDEN contended that the adoption of a compromise would put an end to all revolution.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said he should speak principally in relation to the action of the Committee of Thirteen. The success of the Abolitionists and their Allies, under the name of the Republican Party, has produced its logical result already. They have, for long years, been sowing dragon's teeth, and they have finally got a crop of armed men. The Union, sir, is dissolved. That is a fixed fact living in the way of this discussion, and men may as well heed it. One of your confederates has already wisely, bravely, boldly, met the public danger, and confronted it. She is only ahead, and beyond any of her sisters, because of her greater facility of action. The great majority of these sister States, under like circumstances, consider her cause as their cause; and I charge you in their name, here, to-day, "touch not a sprig of rosemary." While my friend from Kentucky, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) while the House of Representatives are debating the constitutionality and the expediency of seceding from the Union, and while the perfidious authors of all this mischief are showering down denunciations upon a large portion of the patriotic men of this country, those brave men are calmly and coolly effecting what you call revolution. Aye, Sir, better than that—an armed defiance. They appealed to the Constitution and to justice—they appealed to fraternity, until the constitutional justice and fraternity was no longer listened to in the legislative halls of the country. And then, Sir, they prepared for the arbitrament of the sword. Now, Sir, you may see the glitter of this bayonet, and hear the tramp of armed men, from your capital to the Rio Grande. And I will assert the honesty and the sincerity of those men. And, inasmuch as I have ye their present persistence, I deem it my duty to state their cause to the Senate, to the country and to the civilized world. My countrymen have demanded no new Government—they have demanded no new Constitution. Look at the records alone. From the beginning of this national strife until its consummation in the disruption of the empire, they have not demanded a single right except what is guaranteed them in the Constitution of the United States. They have only demanded that constitutional rights should be respected, and that justice should be done. They have stood by your Constitution. They have stood by all its requirements. They have performed all its duties, uncalculatingly and unselfishly, until a party sprang up in the country which endangered their social system. A party which they arraigned, and which they charged before the American people, and before the civilized world, to have made a proclamation of outlawry against their property in the Territories of the United States, and having put them under ban of Empire in all the States, with having aided and abetted insurrection from within and invasion from without, with a view of subverting their institutions and demolishing their homes and their firesides. For these causes they have taken up arms. I shall proceed to vindicate their demands, and show the injustice of their adversaries. I shall not spend much time—I shall consume very little time upon the question of the constitutional right to secede from this Union. Perhaps my friend from Kentucky will find out, after a while, that it is a fact accomplished. I believe they have got it in the South both ways. South Carolina has got it regularly, but just below her they have got it irregularly. You can take it either way. You will find that our men are ready, and we will defend both. I stated that the disconnected States of this Union demanded nothing but clear, distinct, unequivocal and well acknowledged constitutional rights, rights older than the Constitution, which are planted upon the immutable principles of natural justice, and which have been so affirmed by the good and wise of all countries and all centuries. The sole fact is, they demand no power to injure any man, or to injure any confederate States. They demand no right to interfere with their institutions, neither by word nor act. We claim no right to disturb their peace, tranquillity or security. We demanded simply and solely that you should give us equality, security, and tranquillity—that is all. Give us that, and peace restores itself; refuse it, and take what you can get. My own position, and my own demands, as I will now give them, are considered the demands of an extreme person, and what you, who talk of constitutional right, consider treason. I believe that is the term. I believe for all the acts which the Republican Party call treason and rebellion, there stands before them as good a traitor and as good a rebel as ever descended from revolutionary loins. What does this rebel demand? That these States have equal rights to go into the common Territories, and remain there with their property, and be protected by the Government till such Territories shall become States. We have fought for this Territory when blood was its price. We have paid for it when money was the price. I demand only that I have leave to go into these Territories upon terms of equality with you, as equal in this great Confederacy, and enjoy my own property, receiving the protection of a common Government until they shall come into the Union as a sovereign State, and choose their own institutions. I demand, second, that property in slaves be entitled to the same protection from Government as all other property, and that the Government shall never interfere with the right of any State to abolish or protect Slavery in its own limits. We demand that a common Government shall use its power to protect our property as well as yours. We pay as much as you do. Our property is subject to taxation. We claim that that Government which recognizes our property for taxation should give it the same protection it does to your property. Shall it not do it? You say, No. You in the Senate say, No; the House says, No; and throughout the length and breadth of your whole conspiracy against the Constitution there is one shout of No! It is the price of my life blazoned before the world. Withhold it, and you don't get my obedience. There is the philosophy of the armed men that have sprung up in this country, and I had rather see the population of my own, my native land, beneath the sod, than that they should support, for one hour, such a Government. Protection is the price of obedience everywhere, in all countries. It is the only thing that makes Government respectable. Deny it, and you cannot have free subjects for citizens. You may have slaves. I demand, third, that persons committing crimes against slave property in one State, shall be delivered up by another State to which they may have fled. That is another of the demands of an extended and a rebel. [Mr. TOOMBS then referred to the Fourth Article of the Constitution, as supporting this demand, and proceeded.] But the Non Slaveholding States, regardless of their oaths and compacts have steadily refused to return the men who have stolen negroes, if those negroes were slaves. This was done long ago in Maine. We remonstrated and appealed for fraternity. But this article of the Constitution has been a dead letter to us from that day to this. The Senator from New-York (Mr. SEWARD) also, when Governor, refused this right to Virginia. He said it was not against the laws of New-York to steal negroes, and he would not deliver up the pair; and these are our confederates—our sister States. There is a bargain and a compact. They swore to it, but you cannot bind them by an oath. They have a higher law. I suppose you will undertake to whip freemen into loving such brethren as that. You will have a good time of it, no doubt. We want that provision of the Constitution carried out. Of course, you look out for pretexts. I never knew so bold a perjurer that would not invent some pretext. The next demand is that fugitive slaves shall be surrendered, according to the act of 1850. The Constitution has provided for this rendition. [He read that article of the Constitution.] But the Northern States have tried always to evade this. First, they got up the fiction that they were entitled to the *habeas corpus* act in the States to which the fugitive had fled. They did not require that for a white man. White men might be delivered up every day, but not slaves. He then referred to the speech of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. COLLAMER) in reply to his own, and read from the act of Vermont, in 1858, declaring slaves free whether coming voluntarily or involuntarily to the State.

Mr. COLLAMER said he did not refer to that act at all.

Mr. TOOMBS said, by a mistake in reference, he was made to refer to a prior act, and the Senator took advantage of that mistake. It was adroitly or ignorantly done I don't know which; and this is another of our sisters, for whom we are to have so great an attachment. There was a clear act, but in the course of the Pilgrim's Progress they came to make this refusal, without any act at all. They can subvert the Constitution now, without passing Personal Liberty bills. I undertake to say here that no Black Republican Legislature will ever say it is their duty to render back fugitive slaves. They don't intend to do it. They intend to get possession of this Government, and to use their power against us. The next demand is, that no State shall pass any law intended to disturb the peace and tranquillity of any other State. When the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) introduced a bill here last Winter to prevent invasion, Mr. LINCOLN, in his speech at New-York, called it a sedition bill. These five provisions we demand, and I will take them up and examine them in detail, and show what they are. These thirteen colonies had no bond of union whatever—no more than Jamaica and Australia have to-day. They were separate and independent of each other. All the union between them that ever was made is in writing. They made two written contracts; one was known as the old Articles of Confederation. They declared it should be perpetual—an argument very much relied upon by the fathers of the Union now. But they saw it did not work. The difficulty was, that after the war there were troublesome about the regulations of Congress; but, above all, there were financial troubles. The Government had no means of getting at the pockets of the people, and but for that one difficulty, the present Government never would have been framed, and yet I am told that the Union is cemented by a bond of the blood of the brave men of the Revolution. Sir, it is false it has never cost a drop. Many of these men voted against it. It was carried in the Convention of Virginia by only five votes. The great mass of the people of Georgia, I know, would rather stay in the Union, but I believe it is a Government that has never done anything for us and had I the opportunity I should have voted with those men who voted against it. Yet I have been content to its maintenance, because, while I did not believe it was a good compact, I was bound by my oath and by honor, and by that common prudence which leads men to hold to what they have, instead of flying to dangers they know not of. And I have given it, and I would have given it, my unqualified support and allegiance. All the obligations, all the chains bear fetter the limbs of my people, are nominated in the bond. They acted upon that conclusion by declaring that the powers not granted to the Government, or forbidden to the States, belonged to the States respectively. Now, the law of nature and of common justice will say that, in a common Government, equal rights should be enjoyed. Even despotic Governments have laid down this principle. There is where we stand. If, in common justice equal rights belong to our States, when did we get them? Every reserved right is a constitutional right. The Northern doctrine was the same many years ago. They denounced MADISON for the Virginia Report of 1799. They denounced many of the fathers because they presumed to impugn the decisions of the Supreme Court. That was the universal judgment and declaration of every Free State of this Union. Very well. Come to the compact. It is not in the bond to exclude us from the common territory. The Supreme Court has decided we have a right to go there and have a right to be protected there. But Mr. LINCOLN says, "I don't care for the Supreme Court—I will turn you out anyhow." Then you must take my construction of the Constitution. You won't take the Supreme Court as the arbiter, or the opinions of MADISON, JEFFERSON, or the fathers. You take nothing but your own judgment. Your States discard the Court and our construction, and say you will drive us out. Come and do it. You will find us ready. Come and do it. If this is the argument, then the sword alone becomes the constitutional arbiter. It may be secession, it may be revolution, but it is a free country in arms and standing for the right. Here is the Court and our fathers for fifty years. But the Black Republican Party says we don't care for your Constitution—we have a progressive policy as well as a progressive religion. The leaders on this floor have said they would change the Court, if they should decide against the power of Congress. You may make Judges, and make a mockery of justice. But I will now proceed with the charges against this organization. They have made a proclamation of outlawry against us. The Constitution gives them no warrant for this thing. Your Chicago Platform and declaration of principles expressly declares very much like the unjust Judge that you neither fear God nor regard man. He read from the Chicago Platform the article denying the legal existence of Slavery in the Territories. Then you declare that the treaty of 1803 was null and void, and no law at all. You declare that the acts by which we organized and protected the Territories of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi are all null and void, and no laws; and you declare that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is null and void, and no law, and that there is no Constitution but the Chicago Platform. You swear to support this Government with this understanding. But my friend from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) says we can't secede—we can't revolutionize. What can we do? Why, you can submit, for, they say, we are the strongest, and we will hang you. I will take that right. I will take the Constitution and I will defend it against the sword or the halter. We are willing to defend that right with the halter around our necks, and to meet these Black Republicans, their myrmidons and allies whenever they choose to come on. We say your principles are a complete subversion of all our rights of property. You say you will overturn the Constitution and the Supreme Court, and say that your will shall be the law of the United States. All these propositions I have given came up in the Committee, and were voted against by the Black Republicans in that Committee. I presume not the extreme men of that party. But every principle received the condemnation of every one of them according to my recollection. A resolution involving the same principles was introduced by a distinguished colleague of mine in the House, but was voted down, I believe, by the unanimous vote of the Black Republican Party. Possibly the men of the Northwest thought the condition might not be perpetual, and they thought it was well to bring the shackles of power to regulate and tighten it. But we understand you. You have got to use your strength and not ours to fetter our chains. It is admitted that you seek to outlaw four billions of property from the Territories of the United States. Is that cause of war? Is it a grievance that four billions of property should be outlawed from the Territories of one's own Government? and that is what you declare you will do. I do not think you will do what you say. I believe, however hostile nations may be, they take the warlike indications of an enemy to be true, and prepare themselves for the issue. This is what we have done. You have outlawed us—you avow it. Mr. LINCOLN declares it. Your platform, your papers, your Legislatures, declare it; and there is but one voice rolling throughout your entire phalanx—that we shall be outlawed in the Territories of the United States. But I say we will not; and I will never compromise that right upon the face of the earth. I won't buy a shameful peace. I prefer war. Georgia is on the war path on a proposition of this kind. My distinguished friend from Mississippi (Mr. DAVIS) proposed simply a recognition that we have a right of our own, that man can have property in man. That met with a unanimous refusal by the votes of the most moderate Union-saving, compromising men of the Republican Party in the Committee. They don't intend to grant it. They are under the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal. That is the doctrine of Abolitionists, but not the law of the United States. Did those men who framed that Declaration—who pledged their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honor to its support—do so in order to cheat humanity and the human race? Did they falsely and fraudulently assert this doctrine, and then hold on to their slaves, and leave them to their descendants forever? That is what WASHINGTON did, and he had nearly a hundred of them—more than I ever had. He kept them as long as he lived, and then left them to his wife. So did nearly all the fathers, whom you so much appeal. JEFFERSON and MADISON—they were base enough to hold on to them, to rob them of their wages, and to plunder them till the day of their deaths. Yet you think well of them. The world will give you credit for it, no doubt. LINCOLN won't. You want to break down all our Constitutional rights. Your people not only steal our slaves, and make them vote against us, but you seek to amalgamate a mongrel race with your own people. The question of Slavery moves the people of Georgia not half so much as does your insult. Every flash of the lightning that is thrown over those mountain tops brings me voices of cheering and encouragement to defend and strike for their liberties. They say, "This is our question;" and the emancipationist of Georgia will meet you with a sword in one hand, and a torch in the other, and he will say, "If I abolish Slavery, I will do it of myself." That is what you will have to meet. Sixty-eight of your party have signed a document in order to excite insurrection against your fellow-citizens. And yet that is the party that says "we are not Abolitionists!" Take away the Abolitionists, and you will have enough to fill your offices. We understand that proposition. All the Abolition Republicans, with the exception of a small class, an honest class, they say, "We will not take the oaths to the Constitution, because we won't break them." You take those oaths and then break them. That is the difference between you and them. I come now to the last point—that of aiding and abetting insurrection. These are offences recognized by the laws of nations, as inimical to society. I assert that you have aided and abetted insurrection. JOHN BROWN invaded Virginia. JOHN BROWN'S sympathizers have done that. Two of the accomplices of JOHN BROWN fled, one to Ohio and the other to Iowa, and the Governors of both States refused to give them up, and your party maintained these decisions—of course, not without pretexts. It was their duty to have delivered them up. Even if the call or the papers were defective, it was the duty of friendly nations to have delivered them up without call. [He then read from VATTEL, to show the necessity of delivering up criminals by friendly States.] But we have this principle also in the Constitution. If we had no Constitution this would be binding on friendly States. But instead of that, they refuse to deliver them up, and if we complain they threaten us. Yet these are our beloved brethren. Then this man had sympathizers, and one of them is elected Governor of Massachusetts. Other officials of that State applaud his heroism, magnify his courage, and, no doubt, lament his ill success. Throughout the whole North, public feeling is against the capture of incendiaries and assassins. Is that cause of war? And when the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) proposes to punish LINCOLN and his party, you come before the world and say, here is a sedition law—a sedition law to carry out the Constitution—to protect us and to prevent invasion. This is a "sedition law," and is treated with contempt. Under that very same clause of the Constitution you have detained our citizens and punished some of them. We protect weak countries under that law alone. We are bound to prevent our people conspiring together to give armies and money to make an assault on a foreign nation. We are in the Union, but have got to go out of it if we would have protection. Now a man may come and put the incendiary's torch to our dwellings, as you did last Summer for miles along the Texas frontier. You will not protect us, and you will not deliver them up. Therefore, we stand defenceless. We must cut loose from the accursed bond of this death, before we get the benefit of the laws of nations. Hence we are armed. Hence we will stay armed until our rights are respected and justice done. We must take up arms to get our rights under the laws of nations which the Constitution gives to us. But if you got hold of those rights you will have to wrench them from the iron grasp of freemen. You claim a right to speak, and form societies, and become a nest of incendiaries, to order to assault your neighbors. You shall not have any such right by your own power. We will have the Section law enacted, and we will not stop till we get you where we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, friends in peace. But you won't do it. You break your oaths and won't give us our rights. These are the reasons for which the South has taken up arms. We have demonstrated that the party now about to come into power have declared outlawed four millions of property from the Territories. They have declared us under the ban of the empire. They have refused to protect us from invasion and from insurrection by the Federal power. And the Constitution denies to us, in the Union, the right to raise armies in our own defense. All these charges I have proved from the record, and I put them before the civilized world that they may receive the judgment of to-day, or to-morrow, of distant ages, and of Heaven itself, upon the justice of these causes. I am content, whatever is my fate, to enlist in so noble, so holy a cause. We have appealed from time to time to you to give us our constitutional rights, and you have refused them. We appeal to you again to restore these rights. Restore them, and receive peace, fraternity and unity to us all. Refuse these, and then you present us as you must, with war. We accept that. We will nail our colors to the mast, inscribed upon them Liberty and Equality, and we will trust to the sword and the God of battles for security, tranquillity and peace.

[Loud applause and hisses broke forth in the galleries at the conclusion of Mr. TOOMBS' speech.]

Mr. BIGLER moved to go into Executive Session.

Agreed to—Yeas, 30; Nays, 20.

After Executive Session, adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CORB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) rose to a personal explanation. He said he was not present at the Conference of the Alabama and Mississippi delegations on Saturday, as reported in the newspapers. He was responsible for his own acts and judgment, but in thus remarking he did not wish to reflect upon others. He represented a people who were competent to speak for themselves.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he understood the conference was on the part of Senators alone from several of the Southern States, and that no members of the House attended it.

Mr. CORB replied he happened not to be there, and sent no telegraph dispatch. God knew his prayers were for harmony in the land, and that in the event of war that the stars and stripes should be carried into the midst of our enemies. He wanted the flag to float as long as all the States can remain in the Union as equal. The majority of his people believe they cannot have that equality, but he was for making another effort for adjustment. Gentlemen with whom he had conversed said the Committee of Thirty-three will do something. He wished he could feel this in his bones. He would call on the Senate as well as the Representatives to come forward and relieve our country from its embarrassed condition, standing on the brink of dissolution. Should he not raise his humble voice, not only to the North, but to the South, to do something to save us from our present troubles? If blood shall be shed, a reconstruction of the Union cannot take place. He again beseeched gentlemen to do something. For himself, he had told his people the Slavery question was not the only one submitted by the Republicans to the people.

Mr. HINAMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order, that Mr. CORB was not confining himself to personal explanation.

Mr. CORB said he asked for no favors but what the House had granted him. He stood on his rights.

Mr. HINAMAN again objected to Mr. CORB'S remarks as not being confined to personal explanation.

Cries from the Republican side, "Go on."

Mr. CORB—I was endeavoring to show that the Republicans can do something.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) inquired whether Mr. CORB obtained permission to make a speech on general politics or only a personal explanation?

The Speaker replied—A personal explanation.

Mr. BARKSDALE—Then the gentleman is abusing the privilege.

Mr. HOUSTON appealed to Mr. CORB to let his explanation be of a personal character.

Mr. CORB was very much obliged to his colleague, but he must be governed by his own judgment.

The Speaker requested Mr. CORB to restrict himself to what was necessary in the way of personal explanation.

Mr. CORB said he would do so as near as possible. He did not regard the question of Slavery as being settled in the Presidential election, and was endeavoring to call on the Republicans to do what they say they cannot do. The tariff, internal improvement, Homestead and Pacific Railroad questions entered into that contest, and he was sorry to say the corruptions of the Administration, though he had defended the Administration. After further remarks he appealed to the gentlemen to bring in the old ship and see whether they could not repair her, and again make her seaworthy, and put her on the bosom of the ocean. If these cannot be done; if the equality of the States North and South cannot be maintained, or secured, then he would say his people would not remain in the nation.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to amend the Patent Office law. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Am.,) asked the indulgence of the House to say a few words.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) wished to know the object of the gentleman.

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied that he had a proposition to submit to the House. He desired it to be printed. He did not ask any action thereon to-day, but would at some future time. His object was to lay it before the members, to be considered by them. The proposition was couched in such language as was plain to the dullest understanding. He asked that the proposition be received in order to be printed.

Mr. ETHERIDGE then introduced his proposition for amending the Constitution; first, that Congress shall have no power to interfere with Slavery in any of the States of the Union; second, that Congress shall have no power to interfere with or abolish Slavery in the navy-yards, dock-yards, arsenals, forts, or other places, ceded to the United States, within the limits of any of the States where Slavery exists; third, that Congress shall have no power to interfere with or abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and without the consent of the inhabitants of the said District, and without making a just compensation therefor; fourth, that Congress shall have no power to prohibit the removal or transportation of slaves from one slave State to another; fifth, that the emigration or importation of persons held to service or labor for life or a term of years, carried to any of the States or Territories belonging to the Union, is perpetually prohibited, and Congress shall pass all laws necessary to make said prohibitions effectual; sixth, in all the Territories of the United States not included within the limits of parallel 36° 30' North, or annexed to the United States, except the same be done by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of both Houses, or the same to be acquired by treaty, by the vote of two-thirds of the Senate; eighth, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution be so amended as to read as follows: Persons charged with any State offense, felony or particular crime against any of the said States who shall escape from justice, and who shall be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State whence he fled, be delivered up to be returned to the State having jurisdiction of the crime with which he is charged.

The following is the vote on suspending the rules to receive the above:

AYES—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Barrett, Bocock, Branch, Briggs, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Davis of Indiana, Dejarnette, Edmundson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Fonke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hale, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Virginia, Hawkins, Hatton, Hill, Howard, Holman, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moorehead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Niblack, Nixon, Pendleton, Peyton, Pryor, Quarles, Rigas, Robinson of Illinois, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Stevenson, Stokes, Taylor, Thayer, Theaker, Vallandigham, Vance, Webster, Wood, Wright—83.

NAYS—Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbit, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Burlingame, Campbell, Carey, C. B. Cochran, Colfax, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hawks, Helmick, Hickman, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilgour, Landrum, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Morse, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Reagan, Edwin R. Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sumner, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Wade, Walton, Wilson, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Wells, Wilson—76.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, (Dem.,) objected to these propositions, which only served to entrap and deceive the South.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, an amendment was adopted, appropriating $20,000, in addition to the proceeds of the sale of the old furniture, for refurnishing the President's house; also, $4,000 for introducing the Potomac water therein. He said four years ago the amount appropriated for the former object was $28,000.

Mr. MAYN

CITY GOVERNMENT FOR 1861.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Permanent Organization—Alderman Genet Chairman—Debut of the New Members—The Mayor's Message.

The Board of Aldermen for 1861 met on Monday noon.

Alderman BOOLE, as the clock struck 12, suggested that the Clerk had better call the roll.

Mr. VALENTINE called the roll, when the following new members answered to their names: Alderman Charles J. Chipp, (Dem.,) in place of Alderman STARR, (Rep.;) Alderman Isaac Dayton, (Rep.,) in place of Darragh, (Rep.;) Alderman Alexander Frear, (Dem.,) in place of Alderman Peck, (Dem.;) Alderman Ira A. Allen, (Rep.,) in place of Seagrist, (Dem.;) Alderman Andre Froment, (Dem.,) in place of Owens, (Rep.) The balance of the Board was the same as last year.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, Alderman FROMENT was called to the Chair temporarily and announced himself ready to receive nominations for permanent Chairman.

Alderman BOOLE nominated Alderman H. W. GENET, which was seconded.

Alderman DAYTON said, as there was no other candidate, and he believed that Mr. GENET would preside over the Board with dignity and impartiality, he would move to dispense with the ballots and make the election unanimous. This was carried, and the Chair appointed Aldermen DAYTON and PLATT to conduct the permanent Chairman to his seat.

Alderman GENET then addressed the Board at some length, thanking them for the honor conferred, making the customary promises, and giving the usual good advice to his fellow-members. He expressed the opinion that the Common Council was too generally charged with extravagance by those who were ignorant of the true facts of the case. He cited a number of statistics of City population and property during the last twenty years, to show that taxation was not exorbitant. He claimed that out of the $6,000,000 of the City taxes, the Common Council was responsible for but $4,000,000. In conclusion he renewed his thanks to the members for their confidence.

THE VETERAN CLERK RE-ELECTED.

Aldermen FARLEY moved that DAVID T. VALENTINE be chosen Clerk of the Board for the ensuing year, which was carried *viva voce*. Mr. VALENTINE has been Deputy and Clerk of this Board since 1835, and has been in public life altogether 35 years.

Alderman HENRY moved that Patrick Gallagher, the efficient Sergeant-at-arms of the Board, be reappointed, which was likewise carried by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. FROMENT, the Chair appointed as a Committee to wait on the Mayor, and inform him that the Board had organized, Messrs. FROMENT, CHIPP and DAYTON.

Messrs. ALLEN, BOOLE and FERAS were appointed a like Committee to wait on the Councilmen. Both Committees soon reported that they had performed their duties, and were discharged.

The Chair announced that he had appointed John N. Boyce as reader of the Board in place of Henry Morford.

THE FIRST DEBATE.

The Chair announced that the annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Board had been presented.

Alderman TOOMEY moved that 3,000 copies be printed.

Alderman FROMENT wanted the question divided. He—

Alderman BOOLE—What is the idea?

Alderman FROMENT—I think 3,000 copies is too much—1,000 would be enough.

Alderman TOOMEY amended his motion so as to print the smaller number, and the motion was then carried.

Mr. Thompson, the Mayor's clerk here entered, and presented the Mayor's Message.

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: We are entering upon the public duties of the year under circumstances as unprecedented as they are gloomy and painful to contemplate. The great trading and producing interests of not only the City of New-York, but of the entire country are prostrated by a monetary crisis; and although similar calamities have before befallen us, it is the first time that they have emanated from causes having no other origin than that which may be traced to political disturbances. Truly may it now be said, "We are in the midst of a revolution *bloodless* as yet." Whether the dreadful alternative implied as probable in the conclusion of this prophetic quotation may be averted "no human ken can divine." It is quite certain that the severity of the storm is unexampled in our history, and if the disintegration of the Federal Government with the consequent destruction of all the material interests of this people shall not follow, it will be owing more to the interposition of Divine Providence, than to the inherent preventive power of our institutions, or the intervention of any other human agency.

It would seem that a dissolution of the Federal Union is inevitable. Having been formed originally upon a basis of general and mutual protection, but separate local independence—each State reserving the entire and absolute control of its own domestic affairs. It is evidently impossible to keep them together longer than they seem themselves fairly treated by each other, or longer than the interests, honor and fraternity of the people of the several States are satisfied. Being a Government created by *compact*, its continuance is dependent upon the continuance of the sentiment which formed it. It cannot be preserved by coercion or held together by force. A resort to this last dreadful alternative would of itself destroy not only the Government, but the lives and property of the people.

If these forebodings shall be realized and a separation of the States shall occur, momentous considerations will be presented to the corporate authorities of this city. We must provide for the new relations which will necessarily grow out of the new condition of public affairs.

It will not only be necessary for us to settle the relations which we shall hold to other cities and States, but to establish, if we can, new ones with a portion of our own State, being the child of the Union—having drawn our sustenance from its bosom and arisen to our present power and strength through the vigor of our mother—when deprived of her maternal advantages, we must rely upon our own resources and assume a position predicated upon the new phase which public affairs will present, and upon the inherent strength which our geographical, commercial, political and financial preeminence imparts to us.

With our aggrieved brethren of the Slave States we have friendly relations and a common sympathy. We have not participated in the warfare upon their constitutional rights or their domestic institutions. While other portions of our State have unfortunately been imbued with the fanatical spirit which actuates a portion of the people of New-England, the City of New-York has unwaveringly preserved the integrity of its principles in adherence to the compromises of the Constitution and the equal rights of the people of all the States. We have respected the local interests of every section, at no time oppressing, but all the while aiding in the development of the resources of the whole country. Our ships have penetrated to every clime, and so have New-York capital, energy and enterprise found their way to every State, and indeed to almost every county and town of the American Union. If we have derived sustenance from the Union, so have we in return disseminated blessings for the common benefit of all. Therefore New-York has a right to expect and should endeavor to preserve a continuance of uninterrupted intercourse with every section.

It is, however, folly to disguise the fact that, judging from the past, New-York may have more cause of apprehension from the aggressive legislation of our own State than from ex ernal dangers. We have already largely suffered from this cause. For the past five years our interest and corporate rights have been repeatedly trampled upon. Being an integral portion of the State it has been assumed and in effect tacitly admitted on our part by non-resistance that all political and governmental power over us rested in the State Legislature. Even the common right of taxing ourselves for our own Government has been yielded, and we are now permitted to do so without this authority.

The enormous expense of the government of this City, its inefficiency for the correction of abuses and the securing of economy, and a state of administration throughout bordering on anarchy and utter confusion, all irresistibly impel to the serious inquiry whether the Legislature had power and authority to effect these mischievous changes in the organization of our municipal affairs. I would be recreant to my duties as a citizen if I forebore protesting against what I am convinced has been a series of usurpations on the part of the State Legislatures, as detrimental to our City as unwarranted by every consideration of common justice. The Legislature could only enlarge the powers of the Corporation for the better government of the City, and the comfort, prosperity and good order of the people, but was not permitted to annul, limit and abridge that municipal independence which New-York had enjoyed for a period long anterior to the Revolutionary struggle. On the change in the political relations which ensued at the successful termination of the memorable war for Independence, it must be conceded that the regulation of commerce passed into the hands of Congress, and the City became, for general political purposes, a portion of the State, but without in the least surrendering that municipal self-government which had been granted in the amplest terms that language could employ. These prerogatives and immunities were to remain inviolable forever, and in all the local concerns of the City, in her domestic polity, in the management and enjoyment of her franchises, and the regulation of internal order she was to be entirely independent.

No candid mind can, after a perusal of the original grants, fail to perceive the extent of the usurpations that have been made on the municipal rights and civil liberties of New-York. Those early charters contemplated the establishment of a municipal corporation that would, in its free and ample privileges, precminences and jurisdictions, vie with the great cities of Europe, and be worthy that commerce which unrivaled natural advantages could not fail to attract to our shores. The liberality and sagacity of royal governors contrast strangely with the short-sighted and inequitable policy of those who have succeeded to the exercise of power under the form of popular institutions. Permit me to call your attention to the language of our early charters, and to inquire whether the grants conferred in them were intended merely as rhetorical flourishes or empty titles, full of sound, but meaning nothing, or whether they were not real and substantial powers, to be exercised for the benefit of the inhabitants and the encouragement of trade and general prosperity? If the examination of these early sources of municipal liberty may not deter the spirit of partisan opposition from further invasions, it will at least call the attention of the citizens to the chief cause of the burdens under which they labor, and the maladministration of public affairs, and will justify them, in the eyes of the country, in demanding a restoration of what has been taken from them, or seeking a separation from political association that has proved so emphatically a yoke as grievous as it is dishonorable.

It has been the settled policy of all civilized countries to encourage the growth and stability of their commerce by giving to the cities which are its seats municipal charters of such character as to secure their dignity and respect in the eyes of the world. Governments the most despotic have tolerated there, as in no other place, liberty, in order to foster trade. The municipal rights of London, and the seaports of England, of Hamburg and the free cities of Germany, have always been regarded as inviolable. The same sanctions were intended to apply to the civic privileges of New-York. She was to contain within herself an organic vitality and a germ of self-government which should develop and expand so as to adapt itself to her future grandeur and importance. The early founders of its commercial supremacy, while they rightly estimated its advantages, have been grievously disappointed in their anticipations of municipal independence. The element of good government and economical administration has failed, through the encroachments and invasions which have been carried on for so many years, and our City occupies the position of a conquered province, entirely dependent on the will of a distant, and, to our wants and wishes, an incompetent and alien Government. Such a vassalage is not our normal condition. Our City possesses as liberty as inalienable as that of the State to which it is linked, and by which it should never have been stripped of its franchises and municipal powers.

In 1652 the Directors of the Dutch West India Company, on the recommendation of the Government, granted to the City of New-Amsterdam a Municipal Government substantially similar to that of the City of Amsterdam. Its magistrates were to be elected by the citizens, and its form was that of the famous city from which it derived the name it then bore. In 1665 Gov. NICHOLS granted an act of Incorporation, and the City was placed under the administration of a Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriff. In 1673 the Dutch regained possession, and for a brief period the old system was restored, but in 1674 the English rule was re-established by treaty.

THOMAS DONGAN, Lieutenant-Governor and Vice-Admiral of New-York and its dependencies, on the 15th of April, 1686 granted to this City a charter conferring extensive grants and confirming and reciting various rights describing it as "an ancient City," and admiring that its citizens "have anciently been body politic and corporate." The tenor of this famous instrument—the Magna Charta of the municipal rights of New-York—shows clearly that it was the intention of the representative of the then sovereign to confer upon this "ancient City" the largest of immunities and raise it to the highest rank, and confirming all that it had enjoyed by prescription or previous concessions since its foundation. The charter of Gov. DONGAN was ratified by Gov. MONTGOMERIE, and additional powers specifically and in great detail and particularity granted on the former grant. In the first article of the new instrument it is ordained that the City of New-York be and from henceforth forever hereafter shall be and remain a *free city of itself*." By this designation of a "free City of itself," I believe that the municipal independence of the City was guaranteed, and that the grant thus made is binding in equity and good faith whatever Government has succeeded to the sovereign power of the English crown, or shall to the latest period. This charter contained provision for amendment and enlargement in case of defect or error, but its abridgment or annulment was forbidden; as the quaint legal phraseology of that period, it was declared that it "in all and everything therein contained from time to time and at all times hereafter, is and shall be firm, valid, good, sufficient and effectual in law." Its provisions were to be expounded benignly and in favor of the Corporation, and in doubtful matters, for their benefit.

So ample a grant of political and corporate powers might naturally have awakened jealousy on the part of the Chief of the province, but in the year 1732 the Colonial Legislature gave its ratification to this charter of Gov. MONTGOMERIE. Thus constituted, I claim for the City the obtainment of a municipal corporation, self-existing and sustained by its own inherent and proper vigor. The people of the State, by the Constitutions of 1772, 1822 and 1846, have recognized the validity of these ancient Charters, and the general provision forbidding their annulment is incorporated in three of these deliberate expressions of sovereign will. The very acts of the Legislature which infringe these charters expressly reserve them from repeal. It must, however, be conceded that the creation of any Board of Commissioners independent of the corporate authorities of the City is an annulment of the Charters to the extent of the public functions and privileges conferred on the new body thus improperly legalized into political existence. Take these charters and feed them with the protecting cleuse of the Constitution of the State, and there can be no doubt that they exist in legal force, unimpaired and undiminished. Through them the City possesses a perfect right to establish and carry out a complete Municipal Government without let or hindrance. What the effect of legislative interference has been is seen in the vast increase of expenditure, the multiplication of offices, the strange complication of the administration of public affairs, and consequent inefficiency. Is there no remedy? Time and the course of events may, aided by the justice of our cause, bring it sooner than could have been anticipated. We should not omit to appeal to the people of the State for redress of our manifold grievances, presuming that their representatives have erred not altogether willfully in these violations of our chartered rights.

It is not alone the inalienable right of self government that has been thus wrested from us, but our taxes have been largely increased, while the protection to life and property has decreased. The more the people are required to pay the less return is received in the way of good government. A brief reference to the simple question of taxation and its abuses will justify this assertion. The present lax system of municipal control, all traceable to the action of the Legislature is too well known to require any elucidation. It is a living, notorious, pregnant fact. But as the additional burdens imposed are not realized by all classes, I propose briefly to refer to them in detail.

The first aggressive action of the State upon the municipal rights of the Corporation was the seizure of the auction duties which were formerly devoted to the support of the City poor, by which the State has taken from us the sum of $6,818,624 up to 1st January, 1860.

The next step in the same direction was in taking from the Corporation the control of the Almshouse Department and giving it to a Board of Ten Governors, who were first appointed by the Legislature for a term of years, and so arranged that neither the people nor the Corporation have any jurisdiction over its proceedings or expenditures. This body, now called by another name, but possessing all the various features of the Ten Governors, expends nearly one million annually with no accountability.

Another aggressive measure was the seizure of the Police Department, divesting the City of any control of this important branch of its government. The only connection the Corporation has with the matter is the one accorded by the highwayman to his victim, "to stand and deliver"—that is, to pay over such sums as an irresponsible Commission may demand. The expenses of this Department were last year over $1,000,000, as against $800,000 when the police was under the Mayor and Municipal control. The current year it will be over $1,500,000, and if the additional 400 men demanded by the Commissioners shall be allowed, the enormous sum of *two millions will be desired* on this account alone, ranking *twelve hundred thousand* increase since the State has taken the police under its charge.

Another, and one that touches the most sacred records of our City, is the appointment by the State of a Commission, equally irresponsible to the people or the Corporation. They are known as the Commissioners of Records, and have power to make contracts that bind the City, without the consent of the Corporation or any other City authorities. They have already used this power to the extent of about $600,000.

The Commissioners of the Central Park is another body appointed by the State. They are also entirely beyond the control of the Corporation, and with whom the City Government has no other communication than to raise the amount required to defray the bills of expenses.

The Harbor Commissioners were another body of independent men which the State sent from its remote parts to prescribe the limits of our wharves, and how far the Corporation should be allowed to extend them.

The Pilot Commissioners, also created by the Legislature, have powers so ample that if ever exercised could deprive the Corporation of all jurisdiction over the piers and wharves. By their action the City of New-York, in its corporate capacity, could be entirely cut off from the harbor. The Commissioners have the power to condemn any system of wharfage we might adopt, and thus compel a reconstruction of all our piers, and in such a mode as they would prescribe.

The taxes required by the State are very unfairly apportioned upon this City through the agency of a Commission, who assess the property of the other counties of the State at a very low amount and put a very high valuation here. By this means our City is compelled to contribute this year $2,108,635 to the State.

The contributions of this City to the State on this account have been as follows:

1855	$471,618	1858	$1,410,709
1856	724,943	1859	1 338,007
1857	896 649	1860	2,108,625

The City not only bears its own School expenses, but, in addition, large sums are paid to the State to be used in other counties. The sum to be raised this year for this purpose will be $1,792,697.

The Corporation are entirely divested of all power over the Common Schools of the City, although compelled by tax to raise whatever the Board of Education may demand. These sums have been as follows in the years indicated:

1855	$956,000	1858	$1 228,613
1856	1,023,354	1859	1,246,000
1857	1,160,410	1860	1 278,781

Nor should the organization of the County as divided from the City Government, thus creating two separate local Legislatures, and vastly increasing the number of offices and the amount of expense, be unforgotten in the list of our grievances. Either the one or the other of these rival sets of magistrates should be abolished. The burden of this double Government—the jealousy and the contests thus engendered—are sufficient reasons to seek deliverance from so absurd a system. All the functions required in a body to perform all the duties imposed on a County Legislature might be discharged, as previously, by the Boards of the Common Council. The motive for creating this County Corporation was no doubt political so that the minority of the electors could be represented to the same extent as the majority, thus subverting the sound republican maxim that the majority should govern.

Even the erection of a new City Hall could not be performed without the intervention of a Board of Commissioners. Two acts for this purpose have been passed, the former so utterly irreconcileable with the State Constitution that it had to be given up, and the latter so inefficacious that a necessity called for imperatively by the wants of the people, and for lack of which the administration of justice cannot be decently carried on, appears to be unattainable.

The supervision of the safety of the buildings and offices of the City should be part of the municipal government and under the control of its authorities. But this department of public regulation has been placed in the hands of a Board headed by a Superintendent, and connected so loosely with the City that it is to be wondered why their salaries are drawn from its Treasury.

The laying out of the beautiful and diversified strip of elevated land forming the northern strip of the Island was called for, and it was felt to be desirable that this ornament of the City should not be disfigured by vandalism and ill-taste. It was intrusted to a Commission, whose appointment, of course, was not intrusted to the City. Untried as yet, the wish will be that no ever objectionable in their creation, they will discharge their task faithfully and satisfactorily.

From 1850 to 1860 the expenditures of the City Government have increased from $3,200,180 47 to $3,758,567 86, and the rate of taxation from 1 13 to 100 to 1.69 81-100, though the property subject to such taxation during the same period has augmented in value from $226 060 676 to $577,230 656. The State Legislature, in the passage of the laws referred to, have seriously enhanced the burdens of taxation without connecting any of the notorious evils and corruptions connected with our existing system of Municipal Government.

The authority of the Legislature has been invoked to secure power, not reform, and special acts are covertly introduced and adopted every session legalizing corrupt violations of the most wholesome provisions of the Charter, and enforcing contracts and obligations that the judicial tribunals have investigated and repudiated.

Admitting all to be true alleged against the Common Council, yet we find persons appealing to the Legislature with the expectation of finding a body of easier virtue.

The power of patronage existing under the City Charter has, from time to time, contrary to sound policy, been concentrated and conferred upon particular officers, and confusion and extravagance naturally ensued. In the Judicial as well as the Executive Departments, abundant examples might be found of such legislation.

The numerous grants of railroad franchises to politicians and speculators, which were traced over the City and through every unappropriated avenue and traveling thoroughfare, complete the hasty review I have taken of the leading features of legislative invasion. Have the chartered rights of this City been respected? Is this the "free City of itself" that Gov. MONTGOMERIE designed should thus remain? Have its franchises, emoluments, privileges, free customs, and pecuniary rights been regarded? Or has not the entire letter and spirit of the Charter, which was not to be annulled, been frittered away in detail, and made void, and of no effect even in the most rigorous and benign interpretation of its provisions?

Thus it will be seen that the political connection between the people of the City and State has been used by the latter to our injury. The Legislature in which the present partisan majority has the power, has become the instrument by which we are plundered to enrich their speculators, lobby agents and Abolition politicians. Laws are passed through their malign influence, by which, under the forms of legal enactment, our burdens have been increased, our substance eaten out and our municipal liberties destroyed. Self-government, though guaranteed by the State Constitution, and left to every other county and city, have been taken from us by this foreign power, whose dependents have been sent among us to destroy our liberties by subverting our political system.

How we shall rid ourselves of this odious and oppressive connection, it is not for me to determine. It is certain that a solution cannot be peaceably accomplished, except by the consent of the Legislature itself. Whether this can be obtained or not, is in my judgment, not doubtful. Deriving as much advantage from the power over this City, it is not probable that a partisan majority will consent to a separation—and the resort to force by violence and revolution is one not to be thought of for an instant. We have been distinguished as an orderly and law-abiding people. Let us do nothing to forfeit this character, or to aid to the present distracted condition of public affairs.

Much, no doubt, can be said in favor of the justice and policy of a separation. It may be said that secession or revolution in any of the United States would be a subversion of all Federal authority, and, so far as the Central Government is concerned, the preserving of the community in to its original elements—that, if part of the States form new combinations and governments, other States may do the same. California and her sisters of the Pacific will no doubt set up an independent Republic, and husband their own rich mineral resources. The Western States, equally rich in cereals and other agricultural products, will probably do the same. Then it may be said, why should not New-York City, instead of supporting by her contributions in revenue two-thirds the expenses of the United States, become so equally independent? As a free City, with but a nominal duty on imports, her local government could be supported without taxation upon her people. Thus we could live free from taxes, and have cheap goods nearly duty free. In this she would have the whole and united support of the Southern States as well as of all other States to whose interests and rights under the Constitution she has always been true.

It is well for individuals or communities to look every danger squarely in the face, and to meet it calmly and bravely. As dreadful as the severing of the bonds that have hitherto united the States has been in contemplation, it is now apparently a stern and inevitable fact. We have now to meet it with all the consequences which that may be. If the Confederacy is broken up the Government is dissolved, and it behooves every distinct community as well as every individual, to take care of themselves.

When disunion has become a fixed and certain fact, why may not New-York disrupt the bands which bind her to a corrupt and venal master—to a people and a party that have plundered her revenues, attempted to ruin her commerce, taken away the power of self-government and destroyed the Confederacy of which she was the proud Empire City? Amid the gloom which the present and prospective condition of things must cast over the country, New-York, as a *Free City*, may shed the only light and hope for a future reconstruction of our once blessed Confederacy.

Yet I am not prepared to recommend the violence implied in these views. In stating this argument in favor of freedom, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," let me not be misunderstood. The redress can be found only in appeals to the magnanimity of the people of the whole State. The events of the past two months have, no doubt, effected a change in the popular sentiment of the State on national politics. This change may bring us the desired relief, and we may be able to obtain a repeal of the laws to which I have referred, and a consequent restoration of our private rights.

FERNANDO WOOD,
Mayor.

January 6, 1861.

The reader then commenced reading the document, when he was interrupted by Alderman BOOLE, who said that as the document appeared long he would move that the reading be suspended, and that the message be printed in document form—say 1,000 copies.

Alderman TOOMEY thought that 5,000 copies would not be too much.

Alderman DAYTON thought it would be proper to have the document read, and then they would know better how many ought to be printed.

Alderman BOOLE thought it unlikely that they would know anything more about it after it was read.

Alderman TOOMEY said that if the message was worth sending to this Board, it was worth printing. It would not be respectful to the Mayor not to print it. He would be satisfied to hear it read.

Alderman DAYTON thought it would not be respectful to suspend the reading. He did not know that such a course was common in any deliberative body of this country. If the document was not read, he should insist on the smaller number of copies. If it was objected that the reading would take time, he replied that it was their business to spend their time in transacting the business of the City. He moved to divide the question, and take the motion on suspending the reading.

This motion was lost, as also an amendment offered by Alderman DAYTON to print only 1,000, and the original motion of Alderman BOOLE was adopted.

The annual report of the Public Administrator was received, and 1,000 copies ordered printed.

Alderman DAYTON intimated that he was opposed to ordering so much printing, at least until he was better informed.

Alderman TOOMEY said it was customary to order the printing of the annual report.

On motion of Alderman BARRY, the Board adjourned until next Thursday, at 5 o'clock.

THE NEW BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD—SEVEN BALLOTS FOR PRESIDENT, RESULTING IN NO CHOICE—THE BOARD ADJOURNS TO THIS EVENING.

The Board of Councilmen for 1861 met at noon yesterday for the purpose of organizing.

The Board was called to order by the Clerk, Mr. CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN, who read the certificates of the members elect, and, on calling the roll, all the members answered to their names.

Councilman LENT then moved that Councilman PINCKNEY be elected Chairman *pra tem.*

Councilman HOGAN moved to amend by inserting the name of Mr. BARNEY in place of Mr. PINCKNEY. Carried, 12 to 11.

The original motion then being put was lost by a tie vote.

Councilman PINCKNEY then nominated HARVEY T. CLEAVELAND for Chairman *pro tem.* A motion to amend by inserting the name of Mr. HOGAN was lost, as was also the original motion.

Councilman ALEX. H. KERCH was then nominated, and an amendment, substituting the name of MICHAEL C. GROSS, was carried. The question recurring on the original motion, Mr. GROSS was elected temporary Chairman, by a vote of 12 to 11,—one member declining to vote.

Councilman GROSS thanked the Board for the compliment paid him, and promised during the brief time he occupied the Chair, to do justice to all.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen here entered the room, and announced the organization of that Board.

Councilman HOGAN then moved to proceed to the election of a permanent Speaker, and nominated for that office Mr. MORGAN JONES, the Speaker of the last Board.

Councilman ORTON, for the Republican side, nominated ABRAHAM LENT.

The Board then proceeded to ballot with the following result: Morgan Jones, 12; Abraham Lent, 11; Blank, 1. The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth ballots resulted the same as the first. The Board then, on motion of Councilman BARNEY, took a recess of ten minutes.

On reassembling, another ballot was had, with the same result as above, when, on motion of Councilman RAFFAE, the Board adjourned to this evening at 5 o'clock.

The result of the balloting for President occasioned a good deal of surprise, as it was supposed that the matter was all arranged beforehand, and that Mr. JONES would be elected on the first ballot. The councilman who failed to come up to the scratch, and who voted blank through all the ballots, was Mr. FREDERICK LEPPER, of the Sixth District. He was elected as a Mozart Democrat, and is said to have pledged himself only ten minutes before the Board was called to order to vote for the Democratic candidate, Mr. JONES.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN IMBROGLIO.

Everybody hoped, when they read the TIMES of Saturday, that this absorbing matter had reached its culmination, and that the City of New-York had at last a Chamberlain. No such good luck, however, is everybody's or anybody's portion. Mr. DAVIES, on Saturday, in compliance with the order of the Comptroller, made a formal demand upon Mr. PLATT for the books appertaining to the office, as well as for the trifle of four and a half millions of dollars, belonging to the City and County, which that gentleman has in his keeping. Both demands were refused, and the result is, or will be, a lawsuit, during the pending of which, Mr. PLATT has sole control of the City and County funds now in his hands. In accordance with the directions from the Comptroller, all the Departments deposited their receipts with Mr. DAVIES, while the Park Bank, as the custodian of the moneys held by Mr. PLATT, pay all warrants which are presented at its counter. The City has thus two Chamberlains—the one holding over four millions of public moneys, the other less than an hundred thousand dollars—and each ready to pay warrants drawn upon them.

THE YEAR'S WORK OF THE CROTON BOARD.

From the annual report presented to the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, it appears that the following were the receipts of the Croton Board:

Water Rents	$756,831 89
Penalties	10,337 73
Sewer Connections	21,391 00
Permits for Vaults	23,241 81
Taps for Pipes	2,477 50
Petty Cash	2,877.78
Total	$820,157 71

The following table shows the expenditures:

	Appropriations—Including Unexpended Balances.	Expenditures. 1860.
Croton Water Rents	$642,108 53	$543 108 53
Aqueduct Repairs and Imp'ts	24,249 41	17 654 21
Water Pipes and Laying	170 109 49	110,932 44
Street Expenses and Repairs	121,844 17	121,180 00
Sewers Reb't. Rep'd & C'd	70,000 00	45,921 05
Wells and Pumps Repaired	4 715 48	3,815 62
Statistical Tables	308 61	—
Salaries	30 000 00	29,566 78
Contingencies	5,000 00	2,771 08
Totals	$1,041,638 70	$973,378 98

CROTON WATER FOR SHIPPING.

Last year the Croton Board entered into a contract with one Mr. Johnson, who agreed to pay $12,000 per year for the privilege of furnishing the shipping in this port with the Croton water. Mr. Johnson has fulfilled his contract so long as it has proved profitable, and the Department relying upon the sureties whom he gave, (Commodore Vanderbilt being one,) have permitted him to go on for some time without payment, but last week his deficiency amounted to $5 000, and as this Department is remarkable for promptness and decisive action, his contract was at once abrogated, and proposals were invited from other sources. There were only two bidders for the remainder of the year—one at $1,575 until the 1st of April, the other from Mr. Bull at $3,100 for the same period, the latter being of course, the successful bidder, and to whom the contract was awarded. Proceedings will be at once taken by the Board to recover from the sureties of Mr Johnson the $5,000 due from him, but as the "Commodore" is one of those against whom suit is to be brought, it is not asserting too much judging from experience in other matters where he is involved as surety to say that it is likely to be some time before the $5,000 will be recovered or paid over.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARIES.

The following is the report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for 1860:

	New York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Health Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.	Grand Totals.
No. of Male Patients	20,232	7,735	18,506	13,931	6 281	59,685
No. of Female Patients	22,344	12,028	16,813	16,561	7,010	73,767
Totals	42,576	19,763	29,919	24,695	11,291	133,452
Treated at Institution	6,997	4,167	5,276	7,705	3,747	28,493
Treated at Dispensaries	35,579	15,596	24,643	20,990	11,555	108,349
Primary Vaccinations	2,193	1,845	5,549	2,145	648	12,419
Re-vaccinations	8	118	1,101	317	26	1,450
Whole No Vaccinated	2,250	1 961	6,651	2,462	714	14,858
Number of Adults	31,819	11,768	14,032	14,719	7,783	79,621
Number of Children	10,957	7,995	12,881	10,276	6,199	55,814
No of Native Patients	18,765	8,020	15,750	14,178	8,581	59,307
No of Foreign Patients	24,031	10,973	14,169	10,520	7,755	77,927
No. sent to Hospital	1,618	292	1 467	346	189	9,912
Number of Deaths	259	104	212	249	104	815
Prescriptions dispensed	97,920	29,867	52,078	49,974	27,715	251,593

During the year 1860, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 135,235 persons.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Assembling of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—An Antiquarian Relic—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

On Monday the Territorial Legislature assembled for its annual session, in the Social Hall, in this City, and adjourned to meet next day at the County Court House.

On Tuesday, to joint session, the Assembly received and heard the Governor's message. The message is the same as was sent in at the brief extra session last month. It appears that his Excellency was not well pleased with the actions of the Legislature at that session, consequently he never approved the act passed disposing of the Judiciary and fixing the times and places of holding courts for Territorial business. It seems that he wished a different assignment of the Judges and earlier periods for the holding of courts; for, in a communication accompanying his message on Tuesday he speaks of the impolicy of delaying the assignment of the Judges, and the time for holding of courts longer than necessary. He also recommends that the Judges be authorized to hold Special Sessions of County Courts in one or more counties in their several districts, to prevent unnecessary expense; that the Judges should be authorized to alternate in the several districts; and that it should be made incumbent on them, the Judges, to hold courts whenever the presiding Judge of a district may, from any cause, be unable to officiate. He thinks the Penal code should be revised so as to obviate the necessity of the transport of prisoners from remote parts to Great Salt Lake County Penitentiary.

His Excellency is evidently down on the exclusive spirit of Mormon legislation, and he accordingly broadly hints that the future of Salt Lake will not be one of isolation, for the telegraph and the railroad will soon remove the mountains and exalt the valleys, and bring the folks of Utah into hourly contact with their fellow-citizens of the Atlantic and Pacific shores. Therefore he advises a "timely preparation" for the change by codification of the laws, and the infusion of a more national spirit into legislation.

Now this codification was attempted last session, on the strength of resolutions of the session preceding. A code, or a portion of a code, was presented by a Committee, after nearly a Summer's work thereon, and Judge ECKELS was ready to throw in his assistance to help through the good work, but all to no purpose, for the code was hardly presented to the Legislature when it, the code, was killed dead, and it has lain on the shelf like an Egyptian mummy ever since. Whether it will be resurrected this session, in pursuance of the Governor's recommendation, or not, the future must disclose. But the Mormons have evidently no taste for a multiplicity of laws, though, as to the matter of that, an ably-prepared code is often a condensation rather than a multiplication of the laws.

Of course it takes some time to get legislative machinery in running order, wheels within wheels fixed and oiled, and gearing straightened out. But as early as Tuesday a little bit of a snag was run against once motion to print the minutes of the Joint Session. For the last few years, from some cause or other, there has always been a quantity of jarring on the subject of paying the expenses of the Legislature, and very little confidence seems to exist on either side towards the other. So before the resolution to print was passed, the Assembly wished the Secretary to be sounded on the question of payment. Very careful way of doing.

His Excellency was opposed to Judge CROSBY going all the way to Carson to find his District, and Judge FLANIKEN coming all the way back from Carson to find his. So the Assembly evinces now a disposition to accommodate His Excellency, and Judge FLANIKEN will be likely to stay at Carson, and CROSBY to go to Provo or Camp Floyd, though not altogether to the latter honorable Judge's liking.

Utah is beginning to contribute to antiquarian science—of course altogether in favor of the Book of Mormon. One of the Utah legislators—GEORGE PEACOCK, of Manti, San Pete Valley—produces an old copper coin, with hieroglyphics, Hebrew characters and Arabic numerals enstamped thereon, said to have been stumbled upon by some hunter or traveler on the far-off Colorado. The precious relic is submitted to the judgment of "Professor PHELPS," one of the wise men of Mormondom, who, never at a loss in such profound matters, returns the following. On one side appears, when translated:

"The King, Hagagadonihah, over tha Kingdom near the sea west, sends to all greeting: one senine."

On the other side:

"In the 95th year of the Kingdom of Christ, 9th year of my reign: Peace and life."

MOTTOES.—"Weapon for weapon,
Life for life."

"The coin is 1765 years old, and is evidently a Nephite Senine, or farthing, as mentioned in the fifth chapter of second Nephi, in the book of Mormon, English edition, page 517. It is about the size of an English farthing. The numerals are plain, Arabic figures."

There, now, that is certainly "come." Won't antiquarians rejoice that friends PEACOCK and PHELPS brought such a curiosity and such information to light! And, particularly, won't the illiterate be thankful for the jawbreaking name of the illustrious, ancient King of California?

During the past week the weather has been not only almost, but altogether, wintry. The sky has been obscured and the snow falling more or less for three days past, though the cold is moderate. Sleighs are running merrily about the streets.

The hurricane in the northern counties has caused people to stick to their remaining hay. Very little is brought into the streets for sale, and that at from sixteen to twenty dollars per ton, an advance of from sixty to one hundred per cent. since harvest.

At a dancing school the other night, in this city, the exercises were considerably varied by whisky, and sundry mysterious evolutions of the arms and fists, in which some of the scholars were evidently not so proficient as others, and consequently lost their equilibrium repeatedly.

FROM CAPE TOWN.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Dacotah—Her Defects—Condition of Affairs—Capture of Another American Slaver.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAPE TOWN, CAPE COLONY, Friday, Oct. 19, 1860.

The arrival of the U. S. ship *Dacotah*, is the principal item of news in this, our unusually dull city. Your gun-boat, though reputed fast, had a long passage from Rio Janeiro. This is attributed to her little coal capacity. Indeed, the *Dacotah* is a failure so far as her man-of-war qualities are concerned. She rolls incessantly, rendering her battery totally useless, and making it next to impossible to lower her fighting bulwarks. By the way, those low bulwarks of her's expose your men to great danger from the enemy's grape and minie. They afford them but little protection. I would rather be behind good, solid oak; doubtless your brave fellows would too. I say, they are eloquent on the subject of gun-boats; but a ridiculous order (?) in your "Navy Register" prevents their expressing their opinion.

I have said our city is dull; well, it is comparatively so. We are fast recovering from the excitement attendant upon the Prince's visit. We feel honored by the Prince's gracious condescension. Some of the most loyal subjects have not yet recovered their equanimity. By the bye, I heard it said, that on the occasion of Prince ALFRED's departure, he was so overcome that he staggered. It became necessary for the Governor, Sir GEORGE GREY, to offer him his arm.

On the 15th ult. Capt. KOEK, Head chief of the Griqua, visited the United States steamer *Dacotah*. The Captain receives an annual stipend of £2,000, (from the Government,) and is under obligation to protect the frontiers of the Colony. The Griquas are located on the banks of the Gariep; they number from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, 1,000 of whom are armed with muskets. They are the result of intercourse between the Dutch and female Hottentots. The Griqua is a bold, warlike, and industrious tribe. The Government is about to remove them (in the Indian style) to better localities. Capt. KOEK was much pleased at his

certainment of duties, or the result of any litigation in relation to the rate or amount of duty legally chargeable and collectable in any case where money is so paid; but whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that in any case of unascertained duties, or duties paid under protest, more money has been paid to the Collector, or to the person acting as such, than the law requires should have been paid, it shall be his duty to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the over-payment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Afterwards, the question as to the construction to be given to that Act came before the Supreme Court of the United States at the January Term in 1815, in the case of Cary vs. Curtis, 3 How Reports, 236. That, too, was an action to recover money paid to Curtis as Collector of the Port of New-York, for duties. A majority of the Court held that the common law right of action against the Collector was, by implication, taken away by that statute, and say,

"That as the Collector, since the statute, had power neither to retain nor refund, there could, as between him and the plaintiff, arise no privity nor implication, on which to found the promise raised by the law, only where an obligation to undertake or promise exists; and that, therefore, the action for money had and received could not, in this case be maintained, but was barred by the Act of Congress of 1839."

A minority of the Courts, Justices STORY and MCLEAN dissented, and were of opinion that the statute of 1839 did not bar the common law right of action against the Collector.

Immediately after this decision was pronounced Congress passed an act, approved the 20th of February, 1845, which says—"that nothing contained in the second section of the act of March, 1839, shall take away, or be construed to take away or impair the rights of any person or persons who have paid or shall hereafter pay money, as and for duties under protest, to any Collector of the Customs or other person acting as such, in order to obtain goods, wares, or merchandise, imported by him or them, or on his or their account, which duties are not authorized or payable in whole or in part by law, to maintain any action at law against such Collector, or other persons acting as such, to ascertain and try the legality and validity of such demand and payment of duties, and to have a right at trial by jury, touching the same, according to the due course of law. "Nor shall anything contained in the second section of the act aforesaid be construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund any duties paid under protest; nor shall any action be maintained against any Collector to recover the amount of duties so paid under protest, unless the said protest was made in writing, and signed by the claimant, at or before the payment of said duties, setting forth distinctly and specifically the grounds of objection to the payment thereof."

What was the purpose and intention of Congress in passing that act? What was the mischief it was intended to remedy? We have seen that the act of 1839 deprived citizens of a common law right, and compelled them, when money had been illegally extorted from them, *colore officii*, to seek redress, by an appeal to the discretion and judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose instructions the money had been exacted—certainly a slow, vague, and very uncertain remedy. This was considered so unjust that a minority of the Court, in the case of Cary *vs.* Curtis held, that if such was the construction to be given to the act of 1839, it was unconstitutional; and it is to be noted, that immediately after the decision of the Court in that case, the act of 1845 was passed through both branches of Congress and approved by the President. It is evident that only a few days could have elapsed between them.

From those circumstances, as well as from the wording of the act itself, the inference would seem to be irresistible, that it was intended to restore the party aggrieved to his common law remedy, of which the act of 1839 had deprived him.

It authorizes an "action at law," "a right to trial by jury," "according to the due course of law." Again it says: "Nor shall any action be maintained against any Collector to recover the amount of duties so paid, * * unless a protest was made in writing." If it had been intended to give the plaintiff the right by suit at law only to ascertain and try the legality and validity of such demand and payment of duties, and when he had succeeded in establishing his claim compel him to seek satisfaction by an appeal to the conscience of the Secretary of the Treasury, certainly some words would have been used to express such intent.

It is argued, however, that inasmuch as the law makes it the duty of the Collector to pay all moneys into the treasury, and he is forbidden to retain any in his own hands, it is hard to make him personally responsible for duties wrongfully exacted. But there is no law compelling a person to accept the office of Collector. If he does it is a voluntary act, and he must take it subject to all the burdens and responsibilities which the law imposes upon it. Besides, it should be borne in mind that the right of a plaintiff to recover in such cases is based solely upon the tortious action of the Collector, in compelling him, under color, but in violation of law, to pay money to obtain possession of his property.

Upon every principle of justice and equity, therefore, if either party must suffer, it should be the wrongdoer.

Another fact is worthy of consideration in determining this question. The Act of 1845 has been in force almost sixteen years, during which time thousands of suits have been brought, and recoveries had, against the Collectors of this and other ports; and it is understood that no question has ever heretofore been raised as to the personal liability of the Collectors for the sums thus recovered.

The contemporaneous construction of that Act, and such long acquiescence therein, ought not now to be overturned, except upon the most clear and satisfactory grounds. The Court have no doubt but that the exceptions in these cases were regularly issued, and the motion to set them aside is overruled.

James I. Roosevelt for motion. A. W. Griswold opposed.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The Judge announced to the Bar yesterday morning that Judge Shipman was to be here on Wednesday to finish the trial of a case already commenced before him, and that therefore no case would be called for trial from that day till Monday next.

PRACTICE.

John Baker vs. *Greene C. Bronson.*—A verdict was had in this case in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant moved for a new trial before Judge Nelson, who, in October last, granted a new trial on condition that the defendant "pay the costs of the trial within twenty days and service of this order." Nothing further was done on either side until a few days ago, when the plaintiff moved for judgment on the ground that the terms of the order had not been complied with. Judge SMALLEY said that this was simply a question of practice, whether the decision of the Judge was to be considered as an order, or whether a regular order should have been entered from the date of the entry of which the twenty days would begin to run.

That as his was informed, the practice here was to enter an order upon a decision of the Court, and as no such order had been entered in this case, the defendant was not yet in fault in not paying the costs, and the plaintiff's true course would have been to enter and serve the order himself.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Judge Roosevelt.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

Orlando B. Potter vs. *William Thorn; The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company* vs. *The same.*—These were motions for attachments against the defendant for contempt of Court, for violating injunctions. The injunctions were issued to prevent the defendant from infringing the sewing machine patents owned by the plaintiffs.

Judge SMALLEY said that the fact of the violation of the injunctions was clearly made out by the affidavits, but that the defendant claimed that the injunctions had not been served upon him; that the complainants' affidavits showed that a messenger was sent to serve the injunctions upon the defendant, and that he delivered them to the defendant, who was very angry, and ordered him out of his shop; that the defendant did not deny that the messenger came to his shop, and that he was excited, but denied that he ordered him out of his shop, and alleged that he never read the papers which the messenger left.

That he considered this to be sufficient service of the injunctions, and he therefore directed the attachments to issue, as moved for.

For the motions, Mr. Gifford; in opposition, Mr. Roosevelt.

Death of Judge Kent—Adjournment of the Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman and Monerief.

In this court the calendar was yesterday called through for the purpose of setting down causes for convenient days.

David Dudley Field, Esq., before any causes were called on for argument, addressed the court, announcing the death of Judge Kent. He said since this court last met death has entered our circle, and has snatched from among us one of the most esteemed and valued of our members. William Kent died on Jan. 4. Inheriting a name greatly distinguished for integrity and learning, it is sufficient praise to say that he did that name no discredit. After some years of brilliant and successful practice, he was called to the beach, and then attained an increase of reputation. From that position he returned again to the bar, and resumed his practice with great success. He deserved and received the confidence and esteem of the whole bar. Latterly we did not so often meet him in court; but he was not the less regarded with esteem by all his associates in the profession; for he had won for himself not only a high professional position, but had always maintained a stainless name. For the past year, ill health had greatly interfered with his attention to business; but for a few months past he had seemed better; and his death, at last, was sudden, and was a great grief and disappointment to us, since we had looked forward to his resuming his accustomed place. I think it is fit that the death of such a man should receive some notice from the Court, and I move that some suitable entry be made upon the minutes, and that the Court, in memory of him, do adjourn.

Justice HOFFMAN said he could recall no man who, through the course of a long practice, had won for himself a higher reputation; no one was maintained a more unblemished character. It was with a personal feeling of deep regret, based on a long and intimate acquaintance and a deep regard, that he (the presiding Justice,) acceded to the motion. The Clerk would be directed to enter the resolution on the minutes, and the Court would adjourn.

The Court was then adjourned to Tuesday at 11 A. M. Justice HOFFMAN announced that in consequence of the continued illness of Chief Justice BOSWORTH, Justice MONCRIEF would hold the January Special Term.

In the trial terms of this Court, similar motions were made and carried.

Before Justice WEITZ, part first, the death of Judge Kent was announced by Hiram Ketchum; in part second, before Justice ROBERTSON, by Ex-Judge Pierrepont, and the motion to adjourn seconded by Levi S. Chatfield.

In the Circuit of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND adjourned the Court, remarking that it was appropriate to thus honor the memory of Judge Kent.

At Special Term, Justice INGRAHAM took the same action.

The Central Park Extension—Enormous Valuation of Property.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Application of Commissioners of Central Park Extension to confirm report of Valuation of Property, &c.—This is an application to confirm the report of the Commissioners of the Central Park Extension, awarding the amount due to parties for land taken for the extension on One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, and between the Fifth and the Eighth avennes.

The confirmation of the report is opposed on the ground that the proceedings have been discontinued by action of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, who claim that they have control of the matter; and also on the ground, that exorbitant prices have been allowed for the land taken; and in making estimates and assessments, the principles applicable to such cases have been disregarded.

The sum of $1,070,613, is assessed against the City, the whole amount awarded by the Commissioners for the twelve lots taken for the extension of the Park is $1,500,000, which it is alleged, is double the actual value of the property.

It is further alleged that it was represented to the Legislature on the application for the act authorizing the extension of the Park, that the entire cost of the land and all the legal proceedings would not exceed $300,000.

The Court adjourned the hearing of the case until Monday next.

C. A. Stewart and Judge Cowles for Commissioners. John E. Burrill for Mayor, Comptroller *et al.*

The Finale of the Moncrief Divorce Suit.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Margaret Moncrief vs. *John Moncrief.*—This case was stated in the TIMES Dec. 15. The action was brought by the wife to procure a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The Court now deny the prayer of the complaint, and dismiss the action without costs to either party.

The "Live and Let Live" Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Erastus Genin vs. *George W. Chadsey and Myron H. Decker.*—In the TIMES of the 27th of December, 1860, it will be remembered we gave a report of the above entitled cause, entitled "Another Trade-mark Case," "Live and Let Live," It was a motion for an injunction restraining the defendants from using the sign "Live and Let Live." From the facts, as they were then given, it appears that the plaintiff was the proprietor of an oyster-saloon at No. 214 Broadway. The defendant occupies the saloon No. 212 Broadway. Plaintiff alleged that for fourteen years his saloon had been known as the "Live and Let Live," and that his saloon has been for a long while known to the public by that sign. Defendant, whose saloon is next door, put up a sign of the same name and in the same style. The plaintiff charged that by the original appropriation of that name he had acquired exclusive right to use it, and that the use of it by the defendants tended to mislead the public and induce them to the belief that plaintiff's saloon was the original saloon known as the "Live and Let Live." The Judge having taken the papers on the argument of this motion, now decides that an injunction must issue restraining the defendants from the use of the sign as above described.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; James W. Culver for defendants.

Speculations in Stocks—The Result.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Alex. Mitchell vs. *John Mackay et al.*—This action was stated in the TIMES Dec. 25. The Court has now rendered a decision declaring the sale of the fifty shares of the Pioneer Iron Company's stock fraudulent—that the plaintiff is entitled to recover $1,250 and interest from Aug. 4, 1857, and $750 with interest from the commencement of the action; that the plaintiff is also entitled to recover $700 on account of the sale of the 400 shares of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad stock; and that as to the other matters the defendants should have judgment, and that neither party is entitled to costs.

Justice Barnard in the Bench.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Justice BARNARD, the newly elected Judge of the Supreme Court, for this District, was yesterday sitting at Chambers, dispatching the difficult and embarassing business of this branch of the Court.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The January Term of this Court was opened yesterday by Judge LEONARD. The jury lists were called, excuses heard, and the Jurors discharged for the day. The District-Attorney then briefly addressed the Court in eulogy of the late Judge Kent, who had once presided over this Court, and moved to adjourn as a mark of respect for his memory. The Court remarked that such a course was eminently proper, and ordered an adjournment at once, to Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

This Court was opened yesterday by City Judge MCCUNN, who was accompanied on the bench, however, by Recorder HOFFMAN. The jury lists were called, and the Grand Jurors dismissed for one week. The Petit Jurors were discharged till Tuesday. Several prisoners were then arraigned and pleas taken, and on motion of Mr. ALLEN, acting Assistant District Attorney, the Court adjourned, as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Judge KENT, to Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—David Swartz, Michael McKeana, George H. Voght.
For Burglary—John Gordon, Edward Lilley.
For Larceny—Peter Mulvey, jr., John Carroll, Andrew Gustavelli, Leopold Gustavelli.
For Forgery—Abner S. Young.
For Arson—Patrick Welsh.
For Rape—August Stephany.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, containing no bequests outside the families of the deceased: Anthony Bleecker Neilson, James McGuire, Samual Westbrook, Sophia Beach.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Lowring* vs. *Gutta Percha and Belting and Packing Company, et al.*—The case may be amended as stated in the opinion, if defendant so elect, in five days. If not, motion denied without costs.

LEONARD, J.—*Trenor et al* vs. *Fachie et al.*—The Sheriff is to have commission in the sum which the defendants pay to the plaintiffs on a compromise.

The People ex rel Brown et al vs. *Kerr et al.*—The motion to continue the injunction till the hearing and decision of the action is granted, with $10 costs to the party finally prevailing.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

LEONARD, J.—*Steinhardt* vs. *Baker et al.*—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Cummings vs. *Corwin et al.*—Will construed according to view expressed in opinion.

People vs. *Mayor, &c.*—Judgment for defendants with costs.

The Stone-Dressing Company vs. *Foster.*—Judgment for plaintiffs.

Pitch et al. vs. *King et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs.

Clark vs. *Peck.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

McManus vs. *Farrell.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Brair vs. *Hanson.*—Will construed according to views expressed in opinion.

Baker, Jr. vs. *Pierson.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Overton vs. *J. C. Cum.*—Judgment for defendant.

Livingston vs. *Luckey et al.*—Judgment to be entered in accordance with views in decision, and reference ordered to Chas. P. Kirkland, Esq., to take accounting.

Rooms vs. *Phillips.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer.

The People ex rel. Patten vs. *Schultz.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Fielden et al,* vs. *Lahors et al.*—In this case an additional allowance of $1,050 is granted to the defendants, F. & E. G. Lahors. The other, ordering costs, are to be adjusted as prescribed by the acts of 1844 and '45.

Latin et al. vs. *Coffin.*—Order of arrest vacated and defendant discharged.

Gurney et al. vs. *Smithson, impl.*—Both sureties rejected on both objections.

POLICE COURTS.

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

On Sunday evening a number of Eleventh Ward policemen made a demonstration against some petty gamblers, who conducted their operations in a lager-bier saloon kept by Jacob Letts, at No. 99 Willett-street. Not anticipating a visit from the officers, the gamblers were found absorbed in the game of bluff, and were easily taken prisoners. Justice BRENNAN yesterday fined the offenders $1 each, and let them go. The proprietor of the place was required to furnish bail in the sum of $500, to answer. One of the prisoners, named John Galway, on his way from Essex Market to the Tombs, escaped from the custody of the police.

BURGLARY BY BOYS.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer Carr, of the Sixth Ward, discovered that the store of Messrs. Moler & Holly, No. 222 Canal-street, had been broken open. Two lads, not more than 14 years of age, named William Gallagher, *alias* Cruiser, and Francis Burke, who had been loitering about the premises, were taken into custody, when it transpired that Gallagher had robbed the money drawer, and had some of the change in his possession. Both the lads were taken before Justice KELLY, who sent them to the Juvenile Asylum. They had a confederate in the burglary, who escaped.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 7.

$2,000 U. S. 5s '74...Con	92	100 Harlem R	15
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	24 Reading Railroad	39
8,000 Vir. State 6s	76¾	244 do	39⅛
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	70	200 do b30	40
1,000 Erie 2d mtg. Bds.	97	240 Mich. Cen. R	56¾
3,000 E. R 2d M. B Ex '64	97	100 do b10	56⅞
2,000 Erie 2d M. Ex. '79	97	50 do	56⅞
2,000 H. & R. 1st M	106	150 Mich So. & N. Ind. R	14½
5,000 Mich. C. 8 P. C. 1st	90	20 do	15
M. S. & C. B. nds	86	150 do	14⅜
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	94	100 Mil. & Miss. R	10
5 000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	41	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	35½
6 000 D. L. & W. 3d M.	91	12 do	35
9,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. bonds...ex Int.	88¾	100 do	35⅛
60 Merchants Bank	100	200 Panama Rail'd	116⅛
20 National Bank	93	25 Ill. Cen. Ful 30's	79
5 Del. & H. Canal Co.	86	875 Ill. Cen. R. Script	79⅛
40 Peon. Coal Co	7⅞	50 do old	79⅛
100 Comb. Coal Pref	8¼	50 do	79⅝
100 do	8¾	50 do	79
45 Pacific Mail S. Co.	89⅝	200 do s30	78
100 do	89	200 do s6	78⅛
100 do b30	89⅜	100 do	78⅜
100 do b30	89⅛	100 do s10	78⅜
50 do b60	90	300 do s30	77⅛
50 do	88⅜	10 Cleve & Pitts. R	9
55 N. Y. Central R	78⅞	310 Galena & Chic. R	65⅜
310 do	78⅝	450 do s7	65⅛
400 do s30	78⅜	450 do	65⅛
200 do	78⅝	2300 Clev. & Tol. R. s30	31½
100 do b60 at 10	78⅜	12'0 do	34
100 do s10	78⅜	520 do	31⅜
676 do	78⅜	200 do	34⅛
50 do	78⅞	170 Chi. & R. I. R	56½
60 Erie Railroad	37⅜	6 do	56¾
100 do	37⅛	50 do b10	56⅞
100 do	37	226 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	67
762 Hudson R. R	48	100 do s15	67
200 do s30	48	100 do	67⅛
180 do b30	48⅜	50 do b10	67⅛
70 Harlem R. Pref.	38		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.	75	100 Reading R	b10 40¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	100 do	b10 40¾
1,000 Vir. State 6s	76¾	50 Mich. Central R	53¾
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s	96¾	60 do	55⅜
9,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73, 107	8	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	14⅜
7,500 Mich. C. 8 P. C. 1st Mtg. S. F. & C. Bds.	95	30 do	14¾
6,000 Han. & St. J. R. 8s	55	50 M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	35
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	50 do	35¾
10 Park Bank	106	50 do	31⅜
5 Pacific M. S. Co	89	40 Panama R	116⅜
30 do	88¾	50 Ill. Central R. Scrip	78⅛
100 do	88¾	150 do	78¾
100 do	88¾	115 Gal. & Chi. R	65
100 N. Y. Central R	s30 78	100 do	64¾
100 Erie Railroad	stwk 35⅛	600 Cleve. & Tol. R	33¾
100 do	stwk 35¾	1000 do	33¾
200 do	35¾	1050 do	34
150 do	s10 35	100 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	55¾
100 do	35	200 do	b60 56¼
300 Hudson River R	48	100 do	55⅝
100 do	47⅝	50 do	55¾
200 Harlem Railroad	16	10 do	54¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	all 38⅜	150 do	55
100 do	b10 39	100 Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	67
100 do	39		

MONDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 29:

Decrease in Loans	$1,690 793
Increase in Specie	1,561,417
Increase in Circulation	410.701
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	711,161

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan 7, 1860.	Jan. 5, 1861.	Dec 29, 1860
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	124,597,563	129,625,465	131,316,258
Specie	17,863,734	24,939,475	23,378 058
Circulation	8,539,063	8,698.283	8,287,582
Gross Deposits	102,030,679	110,453.147	106,452,616
Exchanged	27,221.824	23,998,717	19,387,022
Undrawn	74,808,855	86,454,430	87,165,594
In Sub-Treas'ry.	7,736,965	3,645,437	2,422,167

The Bank return, as anticipated, shows a further considerable gain on the Specie line, notwithstanding the net transfer of $1,423,000 to the Sub-Treasury. The addition to the stock of Specie in Bank and in the Government office, for the week, is $2,989,000. The average of Loans and Discounts is down $1,690,000, and is a declining one for the succeeding return. There is, as usual at New-Year, a temporary addition to the Bank Note circulation, while the Deposits are off $711,000. The statement altogether reflects a strong position at Bank, and without effort to reduce the line of accommodation to the public, as a large sum of indebtedness has been voluntarily paid off without application for renewal. In the open markets for Money there is a further reduction of the rates on 30@60 day acceptances of prime credit, to 7@8 ₱ cent. on all bills having 90 days@4 months to run; double name, 8@10 ₱ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges have advanced ¼ ₱ cent. to-day for the Boston mail steamer, which closes to-morrow afternoon. The range on London for Bank and Bankers' is called 104¼@105¼, with the heaviest sales to-day at 105 ₱ cent., and some considerable settlements of credits at the same rate. On Paris, 5.40f.@5.37½f. The market shows some firmness at the close.

A good share of the last arrivals of Foreign Gold, we understand, was transmitted to the South and to Canada in Sovereigns, without entering into the Bank averages here at all. With Canada the operation is for an exchange of Sovereigns for American Gold Coin, of which the Provincial Banks hold a large amount. Other parcels of the recent importation are in the Assay Office and Mint for recoinage, about which there is said to be more delay than was promised from the Mint at Philadelphia.

The Stock Exchange opened steady and rather firm on State Securities and New-York Central, but, after calling New-York and Erie, the market became quite irregular and subsequently fell off 2@2½ per cent. on this stock and Illinois Central, both of which have been carried up, for the first time since the crisis act in, above the London prices. This circumstance has doubtless induced a good many sales of cash stock for the realization of the handsome profits which the purchases made early in December are now paying. One instance came to our knowledge to-day where 400 shares of Illinois Central, bought at 52 ₱ cent., and held about three weeks, were sold out on Saturday at 79¾@80, the operation paying about $10,000 clear profit. Similar instances are occurring in New-York and Erie shares. The reaction to lower rates on these stocks made a generally dull market in the afternoon; Harlem Preferred and Reading being exceptions to the lower prices. After the printed list of the Second Board, the Railway shares were somewhat firmer on the Street, Erie recovering to 35¾@36. The closing quotations were about as follows:

Central	78⅜	Michigan Central	55¼
Erie	35⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	34⅛
Toledo	34	Michigan Southern	14⅛
Illinois Central	78	Panama	116¼
Galena	65	Pacific	86⅜
Rock Island	54⅝	Missouris	69⅛

The reinvestment of January dividends or else an improved political confidence—perhaps both—is being felt on the demand for nearly all the State securities, New-Yorks leading the way. A parcel of New-York Sixes of 1873 sold to-day at 107½ ₱ cent., and Fives of 1875 at par. There is also a little more inquiry, at private sale, for some of the City securities. The new Federal Treasury Bills, bearing 12 ₱ cent. interest, again sold at 102½.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for Decemher, were:

1859	$132,948 84
1860	129,022 26
Decrease	$3,926 58

Of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the same month:

1859	$82.21
1860	82.589
Increase	$370

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$659,849 22
Total Payments	448.939 68
Total Balance	3,856,348 85

The receipts include $64,000 for Customs.

Of the Illinois Central for Decemher:

1859	$198,285
1860	227,310
Increase	$29,024

This line had the advantage of a liberal trade to the Southern end at Cairo, having carried the equivalent of 500,000 bushels of Grain destined for the Southern markets. The total of Grain and Flour over the line for the calendar year 1860, is the equivalent of 9,856,000 bushels.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad will be sold under foreclosure on the 8th inst., agreeably with the reorganization scheme, which has been assented to by nearly all the parties in interest.

The gross earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the three years past were as follows:

Total receipts for 1858	$772,093 53
Total receipts for 1859	906,711 03
Total receipts for 1860	1,020.037 82
Receipts for 1860	$1,020 617 82
Operating expenses	561 497 14
Net earnings	$456 140 68

The operating expenses were about 55½ ₱ cent of the gross receipts.

Indebtedness reduced in 1858	$165,661 45
Indebtedness reduced in 1859	157 863 33
Indebtedness reduced in 1860	260,700 39

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec 29.	LOANS. Dec. 21	SPECIE. Dec 29.	SPECIE. Dec. 22.
Citizens' Bank	$3,697, 023	$3,644,091	$2,825,919	$2,849,661
Canal Bank	1,519, 403	1,696,368	1,762,825	1,521,116
Louisiana	3,322,678	3,335,958	2 949,020	1,928 678
Louis'a State	3,842,297	4,054 167	2,992,310	2,869,473
Mec. & Trad	1,091,741	1,149,236	669,204	659,660
Bk. of N. O	1,267,145	1,303 269	1,030,077	956 862
Southern Bk	240 862	247,342	762,977	577,225
Union Bank	1,077 615	1,061 303	540,375	472,330
Merchants'	494,372	503 744	293,891	248 411
Crescent City	971,527	987 702	179,408	136,406
Bk. of Amer	619,498	701,180	519,980	461,961
Total	18 144,431	18,684,358	13,656 051	12,641,493
	Increase,	$539,927	Increase	$971 560

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 29.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 22.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 29.	DEPOSITS. Dec 22
Citizens' Bank	$2,158,255	$2,173,868	$3,464,883	$3,130.178
Canal Bank	586,830	601,155	1,278,358	1 049 176
Louisiana	624,889	621,119	4,068,217	3,981,539
Louis'na State	1,286,405	1,329,355	5,022,821	4,855 156
Mec. & Traders	225,925	228,820	708,946	716,012
Bank of N. O	351,385	367,670	863,668	787,075
Southern Bk	121,565	127,220	480,634	406,707
Union Bank	212,120	216,170	714,661	641,813
Merchants' Bk	280,060	283,885	424,894	346,222
Crescent City	195,385	199 660	160,699	166,185
Bk. of America	106,075	108,355	768,277	741,778
Totals	6,158,874	6 247 679	17,944,041	16,913,739
	Decrease	$88,805	Increase	$1,030,302

BANKS.	EXCHANGES. Dec. 29	EXCHANGES. Dec. 22.	DUE ELSEWHERE. Dec. 29	DUE ELSEWHERE. Dec. 22
Citizens' Bank	$1,663 2 7	$1,260,106	$265,153	$221 193
Canal Bank	1,385,772	1,077,884	83,272	69,791
Louisiana	1,394,580	1,347,263	144,849	104 859
Louisiana St	1,209,459	1,206,960	136,262	152.225
Mec. & Traders	181,552	121,692	57,209	43,860
Bank of N. O	191,918	81,463	48,357	50,983
Southern Bank	345 736	455,214		
Union Bank	163 419	112,106	63,437	64 210
Merchants' Bk.	7,351	5,409	42 748	44.110
Crescent City	16,572	31 622	28 042	41 731
Bk. of America	4,494		16,214	8 553
Total	$6,073,413	$5,699,818	$887 173	$803,528
	Increase	$373,595	Increase	$83,645

It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state that Messrs HOLT & Co., flour merchants of this City, who have been represented in a Boston Weekly paper as having failed, have neither failed nor suspended. All their acceptances are promptly and honorably met

Dividends of the United States Insurance Company, the Merchants' Insurance Company, and the Jorsey City Insurance Company, are announced in our advertising columns.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS	LOANS. Jan 5.	LOANS. Dec 29.	SPECIE. Jan. 5	SPECIE. Dec 29.
Bk. of New-York	4,747,564	4,772,872	882,267	731,963
Manhattan Co	6,311,226	6,791,431	1,230,050	1,190,897
Merchants' Bank	5,406,466	5,557,931	1,098,389	1,027,153
Mechanics' Bank	3,853 203	3,854,718	625 115	645 068
Union Bank	3,065 562	3,266,758	637,101	555,472
Bank of America	6,592,699	7,101 362	1,741,585	1,611,939
Phenix Bank	3,523,628	3,831 905	561,528	592,565
City Bank	2,508,821	2,557 040	579,749	544,766
Tradesmen's Bk	1,307,308	1,307 924	195,317	161,551
Fulton Bank	1,389,390	1,412,979	311,619	294,149
Chemical Bank	2,013,015	1,969,512	1,426,026	1,434,706
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,865,529	1,865,529	283 715	259,915
National Bank	2,060,613	2,065,398	309,941	251,534
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,748,204	1,739,206	416 197	325 949
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	844,781	853,043	175 871	167,982
Greenwich Bank	619,709	688,080	116,541	99 577
Leather Man. Bk.	1,944,076	2,038,406	357,951	301 574
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,213,642	1,296 460	177,189	148 815
Bk. St. New-York	4,345,521	4,302 254	949,919	844,939
Am. Exchange Bk	7,730 9 1	7 501 979	1,241,115	1,221,174
Bk. of Commerce	13,166,03	13,347,445	1,670,426	1,718,862
Broadway Bank	2,697,179	2,686,102	545 053	487 372
Ocean Bank	1,706 039	1,717,396	256,805	241,185
Mercantile Bank	2,274,146	2,400,875	464 897	390,868
Pacific Bank	892,396	936,311	196,086	191,603
Bank of Republic	4,154,801	4,188,405	812 893	761,430
Chatham Bank	747 707	780,953	120,576	115,054
People's Bank	633,468	644,226	114,858	99,411
Bank of N. Am	1,585,281	1,705,156	298,372	241,898
Hanover Bank	1,446,811	1,430,178	188,979	160,345
Irving Bank	786 673	788 851	110,589	114,779
Metropolitan Bk.	7,539 876	7,688 874	1,110 097	1,100 837
Citizens' Bank	697,321	692 505	148,768	131,089
Nassau Bank	1,742,048	1,685,658	262,231	240 674
Market Bank	1,410,982	1,484,973	152,719	169,976
St. Nicholas Bk	1,099,351	1,044,831	181 935	169,355
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,124 752	2,186,550	323 265	277,273
Corn Exch. Bank	1,655,133	1,706,939	223,558	221,088
Continental Bank	3,350,200	3,457,985	637,221	490,611
Bk. of Commerce	1,025 885	1,041,434	243,134	191,774
Oriental Bank	507,803	514,589	96,766	83,119
Marine Bank	870 355	863 862	133,718	117 835
Atlantic Bank	518 016	521,465	61,449	58,763
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,264 810	2,414 610	353,527	263,889
Park Bank	7,111,378	7,356,972	2,127,603	2,115,699
Mech. Bk's Ass'n	727,922	738 098	101,094	78,701

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rarey's Lecture on Horse-taming.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Macbeth—Lend Me Five Shillings—The Spitfire.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Pauline—Tom Nod's Secret.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Bluebeard—The Spitfire—Mysteries of Paris.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Monster of St. Michael.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Magic Wall—Evening—Sea of Ice—What is It?—Aztec Children—South African Aborigines.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In our Washington dispatches, this morning, will be found a verification, by an authority which none will be disposed to question, of the reports which have reached us relative to the distressing condition of affairs in Charleston, and elsewhere in South Carolina, growing out of the stoppage of all business through the position of rebellion which that State has seen fit to assume towards the General Government. Com. Shubrick, who has just arrived from Charleston, states that the greatest anxiety and terror prevail there, enhanced by every fresh report of movements at the North. It is believed that a revulsion of feeling against the Disunionists must soon take place, unless Georgia speedily adopts a course to infuse new life into the secession movement, and give the already wavering people a new accession of courage.

Congressional proceedings yesterday related almost exclusively to the great question now agitating the country, and were extremely interesting. In the Senate, Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, presented a petition of citizens of that State, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, requesting Congress to authorize a National Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 4th of March. Thirty-three memorials asking for the submission of the Crittenden resolutions to a vote of the people were presented by Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Crittenden then spoke at some length in favor of his proposition, and was followed by Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, who made a characteristic speech, full of "fire and fury," general dissolution, and the "tramp of armed men"—concluding with a declaration that if the South was denied her rights "she would invoke the God of battles, and trust to him for security and peace." The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Wednesday. In the House, Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, in correcting a statement to the effect that he was present at a conference of the Alabama and Mississippi delegations on Saturday, and had sent home a telegraphic dispatch advising immediate secession, declared that he hoped something would be done to save the Union, and called upon men of all parties to make efforts to do so. Mr. Etheredge, of Tennessee, asked leave to submit a proposition substantially the same as that agreed upon by the Committee of the Border States on Saturday, but he did not succeed in obtaining a suspension of the rules. The General Appropriation bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment was adopted appropriating $135,000 for the purchase of a Government Printing-office. The bill was subsequently passed by the House. Mr Adrain, of New-Jersey, asked leave to offer a resolution approving of the bold and patriotic act of Major Anderson in evacuating Fort Moultrie and occupying Fort Sumter, and pledging the House to sustain the President in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union. After an ineffectual appeal to Mr. Adrain, from Mr. Barrett, of Kentucky, for a withdrawal of the resolution, a vote was ordered on a motion to suspend the rules for its reception, and resulted 134 for and only 53 against suspension. The resolution was then put upon its passage, and received 124 votes, while only 53 were cast against it. The scene in the House during the calling of the roll was a very exciting one—almost every member as he cast his vote, for or against the resolution, giving his reasons for so doing. The House also adjourned over until Wednesday.

The correspondence between the South Carolina Commissioners and President Buchanan appears in the Charleston papers of Saturday last, having been submitted to the Convention in secret session the evening previous. It consists of three letters, the first dated Dec. 29, from the Commissioners to the President, in which they demand, as a preliminary to all negotiations, a disapproval by the President of the act of Maj. Anderson in seizing Fort Sumter; the second, dated Dec. 30, from the President, in which, while admitting that Maj. Anderson acted without express orders, he yet refuses to repudiate the act; and the third, dated Jan. 1, in which the Commissioners attempt to refute the allegations of the President's letter in which he justifies Maj. Anderson's conduct. This last letter the President returned to the Commissioners with the following indorsement on its back: "This paper just presented to the President is of such a character that he declines to receive it."

There is no doubt whatever that the surmise relative to the departure of troops from this port on Saturday night, to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, was correct. Col. Tadmas, the Executive officer of the Army in this City, who went to Washington with Gen. Scott some time since, returned privately a few days ago, and is stated to have again taken his departure. It is believed that he is the bearer of important dispatches, and it is even intimated that he may have gone with the troops which left Governor's Island in the *Star of the West*, to the number of two hundred and fifty artillerists and marines, with ample supplies of provisions and arms.

The Alabama Convention assembled and organized yesterday. The officers chosen were of the secession stamp. The proceedings are reported to have been very quiet. The Mississippi Convention also organized yesterday, and took the preliminary steps towards immediate secession.

The Message of Gov. Letcher, delivered to the Virginia Legislature yesterday, discusses the affairs of the nation at considerable length. He renews his proposition for a State Convention, to decide upon the course of the State in the event of disruption, which he considers inevitable. He condemns in decided terms the course of South Carolina in taking steps to dissolve her connection with her sister States without consultation, and declares that he would not even have made allusion to her bad it not been for uncalled for references to Virginia in the last Messags of Gov. Gist. After rehearsing the terms upon which he believes that the Union might still be preserved, Gov. Letcher closes this portion of his Message with the declaration that he will regard any attempt of the General Government to transport troops across the territory of Virginia, for the purpose of coercing another State, as an act of invasion which must be repelled. The House of Assembly, in accordance with the Governor's recommendation, unanimously adopted a resolution providing for calling a State Convention.

We find it impossible to make room for the very great number of interesting and important letters which are constantly appearing from public men in different sections of the country. We shall publish as many of them as possible, and must content ourselves with very brief notices of the leading points of the others.

Gen. Joe Lane, who was recently a candidate for Vice-President of the United States, has now written a foolish little letter to a female relative in Georgia, in which he says that the "South must act promptly, and go out of the Union at once," or be degraded; that "delay is ruin and death," and that he and "thousands of good Northern men will be by their side" to aid in defending their independence by the bayonet.

Hon. Pierre Soule made a speech at New-Orleans, a few days since, urging Louisiana not to take any hasty action in regard to secession, but to stand prepared to act with her sister slaveholding States. Nothing but such united action, he said, could command for the movement the respect of European nations.

Hon. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, has written a very strong letter, denouncing in the most emphatic terms the whole secession movement,—declaring it to be nothing but rebellion, and proclaiming the duty of the Federal Executive, in case of the capture of any of the forts of the United States, to "*retake them*, without regard to the blood or treasure that may be expended." He enjoins upon the people of Tennessee that their safety lies in clinging to the Union, and in seeking, through the Government, the redress of all evils which have arisen under it. He points out at length, the disasters that must follow disunion, especially to the South. It is a very strong and patriotic letter, and cannot fail to produce a marked effect on public sentiment in that State.

Mr. S. F. Halle, Commissioner from Alabama has recently visited Kentucky to enlist her Governor in measures of resistance to the approaching ascendency of Republicanism. His correspondence with Gov. Magoffin is published in the Louisville *Journal*. In reply to Mr. Halle's letter, the Governor assents to all the views expressed in it, but says that Kentucky is opposed to separate action, and prefers a Convention of all the Slave States to be held—say at Washington—as early as the 5th of February. He thinks that an immediate agreement could be had upon guarantees to be demanded of the Federal Government, and that if these should be refused, the South would be a *unit* for separation.

Commodore Charles Stewart has written a letter urging the importance of conceding everything to the South which they can justly demand,—but saying that "no compromises will ever prove to be a corrective for wrongs done or meditated,"—and that his voice is "Millions for the redress of real grievances but not one cent for imaginary ones."

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Fillmore, has written a letter to a gentlemen in Chicago, recommending that a division line be run along the parallel of 36° 30' to the Pacific—excepting California—that the normal condition of all the territory we now have or may hereafter acquire north of that line shall be free, and all south of it slave, until it shall be admitted into the Union as States, and that then it may be changed at the pleasure of its inhabitants. This, with the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, the amendment and enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and guarantees against interference with the inter-State slave-trade and with Slavery in the District of Columbia, he thinks would restore peace to the country.

Hon. C. M. Conrad, who was another member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, has written a long letter in favor of immediate secession by separate State action, on the ground that the Slave States could not probably agree on any plan of united separation, and also because the action already taken by South Carolina has determined the course of the whole South. Mr. Conrad seems to regard all the rest of the Slave States as merely forming the tail of South Carolina's kite,—and as bound to follow wherever she chooses to lead.

Senator Wigfall writes to a friend in Galveston that the North will not yield an inch, and that the opponents of separate State secession in the South are only endeavoring to get up a discussion which shall divide the South, and pave the way for submission. He denounces Botelер, of Virginia, and Powell, of Kentucky, as "Union-savers of the most unmitigated sort."

Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds, of Missouri, urges a National Convention of all the States, or of as many as will participate in such a movement, to form a more perfect Union. Hon. John M. Sandige, for many years a Democratic member of Congress, from the Fourth District of Louisiana, publishes a forcible address to the citizens of the State, urging the necessity of cooperation, and deprecating party action. Hon. A. R. Boteler, of Virginia, writes to deny a report that he was in receipt of letters warning the people of Virginia against another John Brown raid. The rumor seems to have been started as part of the machinery for increasing the excitement for secession in Virginia.

The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday were unimportant. In the Senate two or three bills were noticed, and in the Assembly Union resolutions were offered by Messrs. McDermott, Benedict, Finch, Morgan and Angel, all taking strong ground against the right of secession, and in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

The rebellious spirit which pervades the country just at this time has found its way to one of our Police Courts, where quite a scene was enacted yesterday, between Justice Brennan and the officers of the Metropolitan Police stationed at the Court—the latter refusing to obey the Judge, and the former adjourning his Court, in consequence, to another locality. The trouble originated in an ill-feeling of long standing between the Police Magistrates and the Police Commissioners, which is fully explained in the report of the difficulty.

The Board of Aldermen for the year 1861 met yesterday noon at the City Hall and organized by choosing Alderman H. W. Genet, as Chairman; the venerable D. T. Valentine, as Clerk, and Patrick Gallagher, as Sergeant-at-Arms John W. Boice was appointed reader in place of Henry Morford. The Board received the Mayor's Message, and the annual reports of the Croton Board and Public Administrator. The new Board of Councilmen also met at noon yesterday for organization. Mr. Michael C. Gross was elected temporary Chairman, and seven ballots were had for President of the Board without effecting a choice, when the Board adjourned to 5 o'clock this evening. The vote on each ballot stood as follows: For Morgan Jones, (President of the last Board,) 12; for Abraham Lent, 11; for Blank, 1.

At the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice Leonard, yesterday, rendered his decision in the Gridiron case, holding that the act of last Winter authorizing certain parties, denominated grantees, to lay rails in the streets of the City, was unconstitutional and void, conferring no authority for such a purpose; also, that the action could not be sustained against the Corporation, inasmuch as the act sought to be restrained was not yet consummated. This latter point is in concurrence with the opinion of Justice Sutherland in the Japanese case. At Chambers of the Court the Central Park controversy was before Justice Barnard on a motion to confirm the report of the Valuation Commissioners. The motion to confirm was opposed, and finally adjourned until Monday next. The "Live and let Live" sign, so long used by Gerin, at No. 214 Broadway, was yesterday protected by injunction from imitation by the next-door neighbor. The injunction was granted by Justice Hoffman, at Special Term of the Superior Court. Justice Barnard, recently elected to a seat on the Supreme Bench, for this District, took his seat at Chambers and began the dispatch of business. The death of Ex-Judge Kent was feelingly announced in most of the Courts, and the Courts adjourned. The Moncrief divorce case, recently stated in the Times, and tried before Justice Leonard, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, terminated in the dismissal of the complaint, without costs to either party.

The Stock Market was generally weaker on the Railway Shares yesterday, but steady on State Securities. New-York Central, at the close, 78½@¾. Money easier on panic paper. Exchange on London advanced to 104½@105¼. The Bank return shows a further addition of $1,564,000 to the specie line and a decrease of $1,690,000 in loans.

Cotton was active and buoyant. Breadstuffs were less sought after, especially by shippers, and prices were generally lower. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions. Hay, Turpentine, Rice, New-Orleans Molasses, Tallow and Clover Seed. Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugar and Whisky were more freely purchased. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The West Washington Market Property.

We understand that an adjustment of the long-standing controversy between the City and the State authorities, concerning the ownership of the West Washington Market property, has been partially made, in conformity with the provisions of the law of last Winter.

It will be remembered that James B. Taylor and O. W. Brennan, as lessees of the State, sued the City for rents due on said property for six years of the time during which the City had held wrongful possession. The verdict was in their favor, and gave them an award of about $650,000. Subsequently this judgment was set aside by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, whereupon the claimants amended their complaint and sued for sixteen years' rent, which would have carried the amount to about $1,500,000. Under these circumstances, with the certain prospect of a long and expensive controversy, and an ultimate defeat, Comptroller Haws, acting in conformity with the advice of Judge Bronson, the Corporation Counsel, has compromised the suit. The precise terms of the arrangement we do not know; but we believe the claimants retain the rents which were collected by themselves while they had possession, together with those in the custody of the Court, and $300,000 in addition,—making in all about $400,000. This action on the part of the City authorities proceeds, of course, on the assumption that the title to the property is in the State,—of which we suppose there can be but little doubt.

We need scarcely add that we regard this as a most fortunate and advantageous settlement of this controversy for the City,—and the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they have brought it about. They have saved the City hundreds of thousands of dollars by the compromise they have effected. We only hope that similar good judgment may be exercised in putting the City in possession of this property, as well as of the immense amount of real estate similarly situated on both sides of the City.

The President and South Carolina.

In another part of this morning's Times will be found the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and the South Carolina Commissioners. We must say that it is not particularly creditable on the whole to either party. But it sets forth, in a very strong and striking light, the magnitude of the perils from which the prompt activity of Major Anderson has saved the country.

If the statements in the parting letter of the Commissioners,—which the President declined to receive,—are true, Mr. Buchanan had indeed involved himself in a net-work of embarrassing and discreditable engagements, from which he ought to be under infinite obligations to Major Anderson for having released him. They marshal with great force the various acts by which the President had committed himself on the subject.—his refusal to send reinforcements to the forts,—his removal of an officer from the command of Fort Moultrie for attempting to increase his supply of ammunition.—his acceptance of the resignation of Gen. Cass,—his compelling an officer at Fort Sumter to return to the arsenal 40 muskets which he had taken to arm his men,—and his repeated declarations of a purpose to act upon the assurances that the forts would not be attacked until attempts at negotiation had failed. They assert in addition that Mr. Buchanan made still more precise and positive promises on this subject to other persons, whose testimony can be had if necessary. Mr. Buchanan, properly enough, declines to receive so flagrant an impeachment of his good faith as this insulting epistle involves. But we cannot avoid seeing that there was quite enough in his public and acknowledged action, to render the other charges of the letter more than probable, and to show that the Commissioners had reason to complain that he had betrayed and misled them.

We must say that the correspondence fully justifies all the denunciations which were launched at Mr. Buchanan by the Times and the country, for paltering with rebellion and giving marked and effective encouragement to the schemes of conspirators against the Government. Nothing could be more flagrant or mischievous than his dereliction of duty down to the moment when he heard of Maj. Anderson's removal to Fort Sumter. That event brought matters to a crisis. The peremptory demand of the Commissioners that he should order Maj. Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter and return to Fort Moultrie, compelled him to decide whether he would actually surrender to the conspiracy or not. The demand was most injudicious on the part of the Commissioners, and proves their utter unfitness for the diplomatic service on which they had been sent. They were there to treat for a surrender of the forts, and had been encouraged to believe that the negotiation would be entertained. So far as the accomplishment of that object was involved, of what consequence was it which of the forts Maj. Anderson occupied? If the negotiation should fail, the change would become important;—but a negotiator has no right to proceed upon the presumption of failure. They might anticipate that the removal would exasperate the people of Charleston, and so precipitate an attack on the Federal property: but it was their duty to prevent this by reporting the President's disavowal of the act, and accepting that as sufficient. There was not the slightest reason for their breaking off the negotiation and sinking their public errand in a petulant question of veracity with the President. The independent kingdom of South Carolina was certainly unfortunate in her first choice of diplomatic agents.

Major Anderson seems to have had instructions after all, quite sufficient to authorize the step he took. It was taken, to be sure, upon his own responsibility,—but his instructions contemplated the exercise of his own judgment and discretion to a very considerable extent. He was in the first place directed to "hold possession of the forts," and "if attacked, to defend himself to the last extremity." Then came these words:

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and *you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper*, to increase its power of resistance. *You are also authorized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act.*"

The only question that remains, therefore, is whether Major Anderson had "tangible evidence" of a design on the part of the troops or people of Charleston to "proceed to a hostile act." It was evidently for him to determine what would be a "hostile act," and also what would be "tangible evidence" of a design to commit it. Upon both these points he was to exercise his own judgment. We have not the slightest doubt that when we shall have his report, it will be found to contain an abundant vindication, not only of the essential justice and propriety of his act, but of his strict conformity to the instructions under which he was acting.

The special complaint of the Commissioners does not turn upon the violation of faith, involved in this act, but upon the fact that it deprived them of the chance of seizing the most important of the forts in the harbor. But they had no right to complain of that. If their mission was one of peace—if no attack was meditated—if they were confident of being able to settle all these matters by negotiation, of what consequence was the change to them? They say that the act "has probably rendered civil war inevitable." A *probably* "inevitable" event may not happen after all; we shall, therefore, continue to indulge the hope that we are not quite so near the verge of civil war as the Commissioners would have Mr. Buchanan suppose. It is not so easy a matter to plunge a great country like this into civil war, as South Carolina seems to imagine. A great many things must happen before that dreadful consummation shall be reached. Reinforcements, we believe, are now on the way to Fort Sumter. They may be attacked, and the attacking force may be blown into atoms by half a dozen shells from the fort. But this will not be civil war, nor will it render such a war even "probably" inevitable. The one thing which, more than any other, will tend to prevent civil war, is confidence in the vigor and courage of the Federal Government. The country desires to feel that there is power and resolution at head-quarters. Major Anderson's act aroused the Government to a sense of its responsibility, and thus averted the greatest of the perils which threatened the country.

The Police and Magistrates at War.—A very curious quarrel, and one which promises to be acrimoniously waged on both sides, if we are to judge from its beginning, has broken out between the Board of Police Magistrates and the Commissioners of Police. The point immediately involved in the first stages of the controversy was one of but trivial importance; but in the phase assumed by the matter yesterday, we see reasons enough to make all good citizens wish for its speedy and harmonious settlement. The facts of the quarrel, so far as they are yet known, read as follows:

Each Police Justice has a sergeant and two or more officers, detailed by the Police Commissioners, for service at his Court; and over these, during all such times as he shall need them, the Justice claims to exercise full control. This authority is denied by the Police Commissioners, who, some three or four weeks ago, issued an order to the Court-officers not to convey, nor even receive any sealed letter or message which the Magistrate might seek to place in their hands for delivery. This order was doubtless given to insure that the detailed officers should only be employed in the line of official duty, and not converted into private messengers to be sent hither or thither on private business, at the beck of the presiding Justice. One of the Justices, however, did not see the matter in this light—the order that policemen should only carry unsealed letters or other documents being possibly viewed by him as an attempt on the part of the Commissioners to establish an odious system of espionage over the correspondence of the Police Bench.

Thus matters stood until one of the Police Magistrates wrote, sealed and addressed a letter to a member of the Board of Supervisors, which he handed to the sergeant detailed for duty at his Court, with orders to convey it or have it conveyed to its destination. The sergeant respectfully refused, and was thereupon suspended by the Magistrate, not through any feeling of personal pique, but in order to make a test case for the final settlement of the point at issue. The Police Commissioners, however, gave orders to the sergeant to pay no heed to the suspension, but to continue acting as chief of the detailed officers in the Court of the suspending Magistrate as if nothing had happened; and it was under this order that the scene of yesterday took place.

The Police Justice, who had been off duty for some weeks, observed, on entering his Court, that the sergeant whom he had suspended, was still performing his usual functions, whereupon, reminding the officer that his suspension had not been canceled, the Magistrate ordered him to retire. The sergeant respectfully but firmly refused, stating that he must persist in the performance of his duties until relieved by orders from headquarters. The Magistrate then ordered the two detailed officers who were present to compel the sergeant's retirement; but the men did not move to obey, and the Judge had finally to adjourn the criminal business of the day to another building, leaving the sergeant and his two men masters of the field. Without commenting further on these facts, we submit to the Board of Police Commissioners that such a spectacle as this must prove very injurious to discipline. Far better to bear the minor evil of allowing some few detailed policemen now and again to be sent with sealed letters, which may or may not be on public business, than to force a Justice to abandon his court and leave it in the hands of contumacious and resisting officers.

Secession Gone to Seed.

To any dyspeptic sufferer, who requires a good laugh to put his blood into more active circulation, we recommend the moderate perusal of Mayor Wood's Message to the Common Council. It will be found a somewhat violent remedy, but if no more than three paragraphs be taken at one sitting, there can be no danger of bursting a blood vessel. Taken, however, in homœopathic doses of one paragraph at a time, the document will prove a mild and perfectly harmless stimulant of smiles. It commences with what it terms a "prophetic quotation," in which there is no prophecy,—and has for its bulk a string of "arguments," in which there is no logic. Every sentence of the fulmination is rife with suggestions in favor of violence, bloodshed and civil war; while in the concluding lines of this strange production, the Mayor announces that he is not "*yet*" prepared "to recommend the violence implied in these views!" The attempt of a demagogue is first made to inflame all the passions of the ignorant and needy to the highest point of exasperation; and then the mischief-maker, to protect himself, protests, with mock meekness, against the natural fruits of the seed he has just been sowing.

The whole drift of the document, so far as it can be said to have any, is an incitation to rebellion on the part of the citizens of New-York against the authorities of the State and of the United States, for the purpose of declaring Manhattan Island an independent sovereignty, subject to no control outside of her own borders, and with liberty to import foreign goods to any extent and in any quantities, "free of duty." The Mayor pictures half the merchant navies of the world crowding eagerly into our harbor, and dumping down unlimited masses of the world's treasures on our piers and wharves. All our warehouses are to be filled from cellar to garret with the silks of France, the velvets of Italy, the linens of Ireland, the prints and hardware of Great Britain, the shawls of Persia and the spices of Ceylon. No grim Collector is to make seizure of the glistening diamonds sent to us; no mousing Surveyor of Port or Custom-house Inspector hereafter shall have the right to overhaul the precious contributions of China, Japan or South America. Verily, if his Honor's description of the good time that is coming could by any stretch of fancy be regarded as a "prophetic quotation," we might believe that the juvenile millennium of streets paved with gold and houses thatched with pancakes was at hand.

But, unhappily, the Mayor having thus brought the elephant to our shores, neglects to tell us in what manner we are either to get rid of him at a profit, or maintain him in our midst without ruin. Admitting all his theories to be successfully and peacefully put in practice—New-York a free City, the authority of the National Government repudiated, and Manhattan Island an independent sovereignty, with Fernando the First as its benign dictator—how, then, would Mr. Wood propose to get rid of the vast treasures with which his heated municipal imagination has filled our swarming stores? Velvets are good in their way, but could not satisfy hunger; silks and shawls are excellent things for ladies, but would he rather tough if boiled and put on table. Besides it is a melancholy fact that foreign merchants, however eager to sell to us while they have a rational prospect of getting paid, would be very likely to decline sending goods on credit to a market cut off from any possibilities of sale. As the Mayor himself expresses it—"New-York capital, energy and enterprise have found their way to every State, and indeed to almost every county and town of the American Union;" and having thus pointed out the one true and obvious source of the commercial greatness and unexampled prosperity of our City, His Honor then very vehemently urges our merchants, manufacturers, and all other classes to renounce these advantages forever, and hereafter confine themselves to trade "with our aggrieved brethren of the Slave States," with whom, he adds, "we have friendly relations and a common sympathy."

This intimation to our friends in the Western, Eastern, Border and Middle States that New-York City has no "friendly relations," no "common sympathy," with any portion of the Union save South Carolina and the balance of the revolutionary Cotton States, can scarcely fail to have a wholesome effect on the Spring business of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is, as the Mayor must himself admit, a good card for this trinity of our petty rivals. But even at the risk of disputing the judgment of his future Majesty, we have to submit grave doubts as to whether New-York merchants, at the present moment, would be willing to trade off their business with the entire balance of the Union, even though secured in a monopoly for five years of all the importations needed by Florida, South Carolina and Alabama. Would they be willing, having cut themselves off from the State, and the United States, to be cut off in turn by prohibitory tolls and duties from the priceless advantages of our canal system, the great railroads leading to the granaries of the West, the mighty traffic of the lakes, and the profit of supplying goods "to almost every county and town in the American Union?" The State and National Governments repudiated—even supposing these impossibilities possible—a cordon of custom-houses would be established on the northern side of Harlem River, and not a yard of calico could be exported to Hoboken without paying prohibitory duties on the Jersey side.

The miserable sophistries and puerilities of the Message, however, are not really deserving argument. With strange inconsistency, the Mayor admits in one portion of his rigmarole, that New-York City is "the child of the Union—we having drawn our sustenance from *its* (the Union's) bosom, and arisen to our present power and strength through the vigor of our mother." This very domestic image of the nursing-process is carried out minutely by a lament that we are about to be "deprived of her (the Union's) *maternal advantages*, and must rely upon our own resources" for the future. It is very true that a child about to be weaned must rely on its "own resources," when cut off from "maternal advantages;" but it is not a common sight in ordinary life to see a child at the mother's breast laying plots to cut itself from the "advantages" of its position by plunging a dagger into the "maternal" heart. The Empire City admits with pride that the Union has been the mother of its greatness; and any attempt to commit such political matricide as the Mayor seems thirsting for, could only have the verdict of "suicide while insane" for its result!

Floyd in Flight.

The telegraph announces that Ex-Governor John B. Floyd, the absconding Secretary of War, has for the present taken up his residence in Richmond, Va., where, doubtless, he can place himself in closer correspondence than heretofore with the seceders and traitors, who already owe so much to his official connivance with their plans. But we have to tell Mr. Floyd that, if his object be to secure safety or oblivion, he must seek it further South, and in some State which has had less cause to understand his character and motives. His shameful prostitution of the public patronage of the Old Dominion, while he was its Governor, to subserve the private interests of his brother-in-law, General Lewis, has not yet been forgotten; nor his complicity in the frauds of certain New England and Virginian [illegible]; nor his infamous collusion with Mr. [illegible] in the affair of erecting a monument to [illegible] Washington in the Capitol square of Richmond; nor the secret motives which made him so anxious that Mr. Rand should leave the State Capital with no pecuniary cause of complaint against the generosity of the Chief Magistrate of Virginia. All these things still live, and are matters of daily reference in the respectable circles of the Old Dominion—a commonwealth so ancient and proud of her honor, not soon being able to forget the first Governor who indulged an ostentatious immorality, and whose official robes were sullied by only too many proofs of collusion with jobbery and organized default.

Before Ex-Governor Floyd can find shelter from public indignation, or safety from public justice, he must place himself in the midst of those traitors who stand indebted to his sympathy for the arms which they now brandish against the Federal Government. That he will be subject to the common doom of treason—the scorn of those who have used him—is of course inevitable; but there must be a certain kind of contemptuous gratitude entertained towards him by the Seceders, which could hardly allow them to refuse him shelter and such protection as they may be able to find for themselves, should he call on them in the fugitive and wretched condition to which complicity with their schemes had reduced him. That treason is selfish we all know, and that obligations are speedily forgotten in days of armed conspiracy and desperate rebellion, is a truth attested by the history of the world. But while one vestige of gratitude or pride is left in the heart of the fire-eaters—until, in fact, they shall have been reduced to that point at which all who gave support to their early prospects, come to be viewed in the light of accessories to their ruin,—John B. Floyd, our late Secretary of War, cannot fail to be treated at their hands with some observances of acknowledgment. We say this, having before us only an imperfect sketch of the vast measures recently adopted by Mr. Floyd to arm the traitors of the Cotton States at the expense of the National Government; but even with such meagre statistics as have yet leaked out, the full extent of his services to secession may be inferred with no great stretch of imagination or memory:

During the year which has just closed, we find that there were sent from the Springfield armory alone,

To South Carolina	15,000 muskets
To Alabama	15,000 muskets
To Georgia	20,000 muskets
To Louisiana	30,000 muskets
To North Carolina	25,000 muskets

And in addition to these weapons, all of them made in the latest and most improved styles, twenty thousand smooth-bore muskets were sent from the same armory to New-York, and from this point sold to Southern purchasers at less than one-fifth of their actual value. We have also the authority of Gen. Wool for stating that 10,000 similar weapons were removed from the Watervliet arsenal in this State, and sold to S. B. Lamar, of Georgia, for $2 50 each, their cash cost being $14; and this, although for an outlay of seventy-five cents on each weapon, the barrels could have been rifled in conformity with the now standard regulations of the National service. It is also to be noticed that the States not regarded as ripe for treason and civil war, were placed on short allowance—so far as there is yet any proof—by the conniving Secessionist of the War Department. Thus, Missouri received but 2,500 muskets from the Springfield armory, while Texas, where Gov. Sam Houston, a staunch friend of the Union, holds sway, was only provided with a beggarly 500!

That these distributions of arms were not made to the several States named in the proportions to which each stood entitled for the use of its own militia may be judged from the fact that Alabama, which was made a present of 15,000 muskets by Gov. Floyd, was only entitled to 150; Louisiana, receiving 30,000, was entitled by law to but 185; while Georgia, which was made a present of 20,000, besides receiving an additional 10,000 at less than one-fifth of their net cost, was only entitled by the laws under which Ex-Gov. Floyd professed to act to 1,221.

To these links in the chain of circumstantial evidence we must add the orders lately issued from the War Department for the total dismantling of the border arsenal at Pittsburgh, Penna., and the removal of its immense stores of ordnance and ammunition to certain unfinished and unoccupied forts at the extreme South, where the Seceders would have nothing to do but enter joyfully on the acceptance of their great patron's gift. To facts so trumpet-tongued as these, it can hardly be needed to add the additional circumstance, that Attorney-General Black had given an official opinion to the effect that such "private sales" of muskets belonging to the National Government as were made to Mr. Lamar and others of the leading secession and Slave-trading conspirators, could not be made in accordance with law—the statutes of the United States providing that all such sales should be made by contract with the highest bidder, after due advertisement had been made of the contemplated disposals.

But why multiply proofs in a case admitting no possibilities of doubt? It is on record that Mr. Floyd gave leave of absence to many officers of the United States, both civil and military, to enable them to devote their time and labors to the secession cause, while still continuing to draw pay from the Treasury of the Union. Is there any department in the organization of treason which does not show on its face incontestible evidence of this great criminal's connivance? Edmund Burke, in his famous peroration against Warren Hastings, the plunderer of India, congratulated the British nation that no such character could ever rise again. "England," he said in effect, "has but one India; and the whole substance of the British Eastern Empire would not suffice to nourish another Hastings!" In like manner, we believe our country entitled to congratulations on the winding up of John B. Floyd's career, with no more serious damage than we have already sustained. No such Secretary of War can ever again arise to curse us, if Edmund Burke had any wisdom in the argument on which he based his faith, that Warren Hastings must stand alone in India's history.

St. Hickory's Day.

The Eighth of January stands as one of the monumental columns in American history, and already its hero looms up in the legends of the Republic. The day and its man figure together in the public mind as the types of American independence and democracy, and their memory is one of the strong links that unite the South, the West and the North in the bonds of fraternal suffering and triumph. Such dates as this, the 4th of July, the 22d of February, the 22d of December, and so forth, are to us what the *Fasti* were to the ancient Romans—they are inscribed on the tablets of the national memory and handed down to posterity to be preserved forever. Their history, thank God! still quickens the national pulse and strengthens its resolves; and as we descend into the struggles of the present hour, these great deeds of our ancestors fire us with emulation to do yet greater deeds which shall also be written on the *Fasti* of America.

Therefore, it is that we are glad that it is intended to commemorate Jackson and New-Orleans in this City and throughout the North more markedly to-day than has been done for many years. Not only are the sachems and braves of Old Tammany to hold their grand 8th of January pow-wow as heretofore, but the great National Ball at the St. Nicholas is gotten up under auspices and on a scale almost worthy of the event itself; and, should circumstances prove favorable, there will probably be other demonstrations of loyalty to the chieftain's memory. Indeed, we could wish that the day were held as a general *fête* by this City and the whole country. A single day devoted by the whole nation to the memory of these great principles of which the 8th of January is the symbol, would do more to revive the spirit of patriotism and Union than a century of compromises, conventions and resolutions. In Hungary, in Switzerland, in Scotland, and wherever the patriotic fires burn with perennial increase, they are kept alive and fresh by the old war songs of the nation, its historic monuments, and the stories of the "olden times," which descend from sire to son. So must it be also in this vast American confederation.

And fortunately for us, there are no lack of memorable events even in our as yet brief history. Every month of the year might have its national red-letter day, as every section of the land has its gallant victories—achieved at an epoch, too, when the nation's heart beat with a steady pulse, when its arm was traced with a youthful strength, and its eye was still clear and vigorous. The pride in these by-gone deeds of renown should become as universal as their significance, and the calendar of patriots be as catholic as that of saints. Time has canonized Old Hickory in the general heart; the local prejudices of his cotemporaries have worn away as he has receded into the distance; and now the impetuous Southron, the unflinching Northron, and the great-souled man of the West, find in him their ideal hero. In many respects he is the counterpart of Washington—in others his supplement—but, like him, he was great in war, in council and in character. The electric shock of that victory at New-Orleans was felt all over the country, and the spirit of independence seemed to come forth to its second birth. And when, long afterwards, at the head of the nation stood that grim old lion of New-Orleans, it was felt that this was no phantom Govern

ment, to be waved into chaos by the wand of the skinny witch Disunion, but that it was then, as it is yet, the strongest Government in all the world. It were well for the nation today if it could feel somewhat the spirit of the old chieftain, and swear again his great oath of fealty to the Union.

New-York and New-Orleans meet upon common and fraternal ground to-day. Their mutual cannon and trumpets belch and bray in honor of a common hero. The proverbially fair women and brave men of the Crescent City, dance in harmony with the equally brave and fair of the Empire City, in commemoration of the same illustrious day. And there is no doubt that the patriotic pulse of both cities and both sections would beat stronger and steadier, would they but devote this day to the wise contemplation of the spirit and character of the stern and Union-loving St. Hickury.

The Imperial Reforms.

When the world was recently astonished by the remarkable permission to publicly discuss his measures, extended by the Emperor of France to popular representatives, a correspondent of the London *Daily News* declared that he had reason to believe that the French Government intended further liberal concessions. The Minister of the Interior, PERSIGNY, had, it was stated, inspired the Emperor with a new domestic and international policy, which would soon be fully exposed. Certain it is, that after this reform there came, in quick succession, the same liberty of the Press, with promise of extension, and permission to Englishmen to travel passport free in France. Those doubting the sincerity or consistency of the Emperor in making these liberal concessions, are referred to that universally prophetic index, his earlier works, where all such measures are warmly advocated.

There is no good reason to doubt that Louis NAPOLEON differs from most of his colleagues in being naturally inclined to advance his subjects. Certain hard conditions, requiring coercion, once conquered—the clay once tempered by harsh breaking—and no ruler seems more willing to turn the plastic material into bold and graceful shape. And we should be the more willing to admit this since it is in full keeping with the very elevated degree of intelligence which has characterized his measures since his advent to the throne. With other autocrats, the art of subduing and of retaining power, simply by means of strength, tempered with deceit, has been the whole art of governing. He has recognized the newer elements of modern life, and has conformed to them. He knows that public opinion is now as strong a power as his uncle once declared lying to be—and the latter really was a power in the old-fashioned school of diplomacy. He understands the difficulty of "letting off steam at the proper time," and knows that instead of being a loss it is really a gain to do so. There is a point in the social and industrial progress of every country when liberal reform is needed, if only to strengthen the Executive power. And there are times when such concessions, if artfully granted, without the reason for the grant being made manifest, produce an immense effect.

But the student of European affairs will see that the liberal grants of the new Ministry *have* a reason, and have not come a day too soon. There is a storm lowering—a storm of war which will require all the aid which all the French people can give their Emperor. Unless the cession of Venetia be peacefully effected, unless Absolutism and Ultramontanism be lulled to sleep, every man in France who can bear arms may soon be wanted. And they will be wanted at any rate. Whether dreams of the Rhenish frontier or Belgian conquest, or an extinguished Church, sweep through that ever-plotting brain, one thing is tolerably certain—that a willing army and an attached and highly taxable people are good things for an Emperor to have in his country.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY gave notice of bills in relation to the Superior Court, Marine Court and Court of Common Pleas in New-York; the number of Judges, their term of office and election.

Mr. KELLY, of a bill to amend the New-York City Charter.

Mr. SPINOLA, of a bill to incorporte the New-York Produne Exchange Company.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of March next at 10 P. M. Laid over.

Mr. GRANT introduced resolutions limiting the officials of the Senate to the number allowed by the statute, disallowing any extra pay for services, or any pay to Clerk of Committee, unless appointed by the Senate.

After considerable debate they were referred to a Committee.

Adjourned till 11 to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock. There was rather a slim attendance. Mr. CHAPMAN, who had been absent from sickness, appeared and took the oath of office.

Among the petitions presented was onn by Messrs. PALMER & KELLOGG, and other prominent citizens of Utica, for the adoption of Mr. ROBINSON'S resolutions in relation to the territory of the United States; also by Mr. W. LEWIS on the same subject.

Mr. NESBIT gave notice of bills to open Grand-street, Brooklyn, and to amend the Bushwick-avenue act.

Mr. MOORE, of bills relative to the collection of taxes and assessments in Brooklyn, amending the Brooklyn sewer act; to allow the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad to extend their track;

Mr. WOODRUFF, of a bill to amend the steam-boiler inspection act;

Mr. FULLERTON, of a bill to erect Highland County. The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BANARICT, to amend the bribery law by disfranchising a person for ten years when convicted of taking a bribe for a vote;

By Mr. ARCOLARINS—To provide for the appointment of three Commissioners for opening streets in New-York—the appointment to be made by the Supervisors, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Superior Court. It requires the application of a majority of the property holders on the line before the street can be opened, except the public interest demand it.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—For amending the Mechanics' Lien Law, so far as it relates to New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. DAVIS—To divide Steuben County into three Jury Districts.

Mr. MCDERMOTT (Dem.,) offered concurrent resolutions deprecating the election of a sectional President, but denying the right of secession, pledging the power of the State to uphold the rights of the South, at the same time maintain the Constitution and laws—declaring it to be the duty of the people to acquiesce in the election of LINCOLN, and calling on the President to take all steps to avert the national disgrace that would attend any act of violence to prevent his inauguration. Laid over.

Mr. BENNETT introduced concurrent resolutions eulogistic of the conduct of Major ANDERSON, and authorizing and requesting the Governor to procure and cause to be presented to him a sword, as a gift of the State of New-York. Laid over.

Various other concurrent resolutions were offered by Mr. FINEL, resolving that the people still are content with the Constitution as it is, and pledging the people of the State to aid in maintaining the Constitution and enforcing the laws.

By Mr. MORGAN, declaring that the Constitution must and shall be maintained against foreign or domestic foes; tendering the militia of the State to the President to maintain the laws, and creating a Special Joint Committee to inquire whether any of the existing laws are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and if so, to recommend their repeal. Laid over.

By Mr. ANGEL—Denying the right of secession, declaring it revolution and rebellion, to be dealt with as such; declaring it the duty of any State to amend hasty or unwise legislation at the request of a sister State; conceding the right of all States to regulate their own domestic affairs, and declaring that the clause of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitives should be complied with in good faith, admitting that the Territories are common property, but to be governed and regulated in accordance with the will of the nation, as expressed in Congress until they become States, then to be admitted with such conditions as they choose, pledging the State to aid in preserving the Union at all hazards, and expressing confidence in our Representatives in Congress, and willingness to abide by any adjustment they may propet. Laid over.

Mr. O'NEIL moved that all members who have not presented Union-saving resolutions be requested to do so at once. Lost.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to refer that portion of the Governor's Message relating to Federal relations to a Select Committee of nine. Adopted.

Mr. MERRITT moved to make such Committee a Joint Committee of the House and Senat. Laid over.

Mr. CROFT moved to require the Sheriff, County Clerk and Register of New-York to report their fees, but Mr. PARKER and others rising to debate the resolution it was laid over.

The House took up the Governor's Message in the Committee of the Whole, but without debate reported progress.

The following appointments were announced by the Speaker; Postmaster, Ithamer Smith, of Allegany; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Miller, Essex; Janitor and Keeper of Assembly Chamber, John P. Richey; Ladies' Gallery, A. H. Stoumburg, New York; Cloak Room, B. Kirk; Delaware; Middle Outer Door, Geo. A. Gifford, Rensellaer; North Outer Door, Wm. B. Cornwell, Wayne; Doorkeeper Gentlemen's Gallery H. N. Davis, Westchester.

The Clerk Mr. RISLEY, has made the following appointments: Assistant Clerk, Charles M. Schofield, Oneida. Journal Clerk, C. S. Underwood, Cayuga. Engrossing Clerk, H. V. Colt, Livingston. Deputy Clerk, Peter D. Luddington, Sullivan. Librarian, M. J. Farrel, Schenectady. Assistant Librarian, R. N. Owen, Oneida. Adjourned.

Conflagrations.

STARCH FACTORY AT FULTON, N. Y.

FULTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Fulton Starch Factory, located near this village, was burned last night. Loss estimated at $110,000 to $150,000; building insured for $40,000, and the stock for $30,000. The building was occupied by lessees.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 7.

The following Companies suffer by the fire at the starch factory:

On the building: Ætna, Hartford, $1,500; Phœnix, Hartford, $500; Goodue, New-York, $500; Massasoit, Massachusetts, $3,000; Merchants', Hartford, $5,000; Humboldt, New-York, $2,500; Firemans' Fund, New-York, $500; Western, Massachusetts, $3,000; Springfield, Massachusetts, $3,000; Pœnix, New-York, $3,000; Park, New-York, $3,000; Hampden, Massachusetts, $2,000; Conway, Mass, $3,000; Atlantic, $2,000; City, New-Haven, $3,000; Atlantic, Providence, $3,000.

The manufactured and unmanufactured goods were insured for $37,500 in the following Companies: North America, Hartford, $5,000; Firemans' Fund, New-York, $2,500; Goodue, $2,500; Unity, New-York $2,500; North American, New-York, $2,500; Security, New-York, $2,500; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; Fulty, London, $5,000; Home, New-York, $2,500; American Exchange, New-York, $2,500; Pœnix, Hartford, $5,000.

LUMBER-YARD IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7.

A fire occurred after midnight in MAUL'S lumber yard, near Schuylkill, doing damage to the extent of $40,000. Incendiary.

Much excitement was occasioned by the firing of alarm-guns by the United States Arsenal, half a mile distant from the fire, which was considered at one time as being in danger.

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES IN WARREN, ILL.

WARREN, Ill., Monday, Jan. 7.

The dry-goods and grocery establishment of W. C. LEWIS was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $15,000; insured.

Pennsylvania Republican Legislative Caucus.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan. 7.

Mr COWAN was nominated for Senator on the sixth ballot. COWAN, 58; WILMOT, 38; WALKER, 2. Necessary to a choice, 50.

The Democrats nominated Mr. FOSTER over WITTE by one vote.

HENRY D. MOORE, of Philadelphia, was nominated by the Republicans for State Treasurer, for both long and short terms, by acclamation.

SLIFER, the present Treasurer, resigns to-morrow.

Loss of the British Ship Rona.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The bark *J. E. Lockart* arrived to-day from Glasgow, reports 13th inst., lat 43°, lon. 43°, fell in with the British ship *Rona*, from Montreal with grain for Liverpool, sinking. Took off the captain and crew, eighteen in number, and brought them here.

The New City Government at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

The new City Government was inaugurated at noon to-day. H. BRADLEY was chosen President of the Council.

Non-Arrival of the Palestine.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Jan. 8—12:30 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *Palestine*, off this point, now fully due. Wind light, S. W. Night cloudy and very dark.

Mr. Gough at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 7.

At Mr. GOUGH'S lecture last night, before a large audience, the expression of strong Union sentiments was received with tremendous applause.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 7.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 20; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@¾ premium.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

The Policemen at Essex Market Refuse to Obey the Magistrate, who Summarily Vacates the Bench—More Trouble Anticipated.

During the past few months there has been a clashing of authorities in this City, the parties to which are the Board of Police Magistrates and the Police Commissioners.

The antagonistic feeling between the officials seems to have originated in the fact that the Commissioners forbade the Captains of the various Wards to permit the Station-houses to be used as Court rooms; thus breaking a habit in which the magistratee had long indulged of saving from a night's confinement in the cells those offenders who had influence enough to command magisterial interference. On their part the magistrates soon afterwards gave offance to the Commissioners by making a rule, which has been strictly enforced, that no drunken man should be brought into the Courts, thus compelling the Police to keep this class of offenders at the Station-houses until they became sober, which has been found a very inconvenient matter, and has caused the patrolmen a world of trouble. The Police authorities also claim exclusive control over the officers detailed for duty at the Courts, but the magistrates do not concede that the claim is valid. Another source of variance is found in the fact that the Police Commissioners have adopted rules for the government of the force in matters of detail, such as making arrests, &c., which rules the magistrates regarded as infringing upon their concerns, and none familiar with police business could have failed to see that a feeling of hostility has existed between the respective officials, which has been long growing in intensity.

On the 12th of last month Superintendent KENNEDY issued an order to the Sergeants in command at the Courts, directing that thereafter the officers were to convey no sealed communications at the bidding of the Magistrates, and, in fact, to perform no act unless it strictly came within the meaning of police business. Sergeant CARMILLE L. DEGE, who has charge of the force at Essex Market Court, immediately made known his instructions to Justice BRENNAN. The next day that Magistrate requested DEGE to carry, or cause to be conveyed within an hour, a sealed communication to Supervisor ROACH. DEGE replied, that he should be very happy to comply, but that he could not without violating his instructions, and, therefore, he respectfully declined.

Justice BRENNAN immediately suspended the Sergeant from duty at the Court, stating at the time that he had no personal feeling in the matter, and merely exercised the right of suspension in order that the point whether the Police authorities or the magistrates were supreme in authority over the officers at the Courts might be brought to issue. DEGE at once represented the condition of the case to the Superintendent of Police, and was told to continue in the performance of his usual duties, which are of such a character that they may be easily performed without coming in conflict with the magistrate. Accordingly, on the morning following the difficulty, DEGE presented himself at Court, overlooked the watch returns, performed his other routine duties, regardless of what the magistrate had said, but without obtrusively thrusting himself before the Court. That day finished Justice BRENNAN'S term, and he left for the West, being absent from the City until last week—his colleague, Justice STRANG, in the interval recognizing DEGE as an officer of his Court. Yesterday morning, however, BRENNAN resumed his magisterial duties, and on entering his Court he observed DEGE standing in his accustomed place, with the watch returns ready to present to the Justice. A conversation to this effect followed:

Judge Brennan—I told you, Sergeant DEGE, before I went away, that I did not recognize you as an officer of my Court. Leave the Court, or take a seat with the spectators.

Dege—I must respectfully decline to obey you, Judge. My superiors in authority have placed me here to perform certain specified duties, and I must carry out their orders.

Judge Brennan (to officers DUCKMAN and LEGGETT) —Remove this man from the Court-room.

Dege—Officers remain at your posts.

The officers did not stir. The magistrate repeated his command, and again it was disregarded. He then told DUCKMAN and LEGGETT that he suspended them for disobedience of orders, and remarked that as he could not enforce order there, he should adjourn his Court to the room of the Special Sessions. There he went, followed by the Ward officers with their prisoners, and transacted the business of "discharging the watch." Subsequently the magistrate returned to his own Court-room, and sat the remainder of the day, other officers having been substituted in the interval for those who had offended. Thus the matter at present remains, and as the Police Commissioners are likely to sustain Sergeant DEGE in carrying out his orders, a similar force will probably be enacted this morning. Should it recur, the magistrate will probably summon to his aid a posse of Deputy Sheriffs, and dispense entirely with the service of the Metropolitan Police. Should Justice BRENNAN do this, his colleagues at the other Courts will probably indorse his action by doing likewise.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held at Tammany Hall last evening. In the absence of the Grand Sachem WM. D. KENNEDY presided. Beyond completing the preliminary arrangements for the grand dinner and festival of the Society, to be enjoyed to-night, at Tammany Hall, in commemoration of the forty-sixth anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, nothing of interest was transacted.

SHOCKING DEATH.—GERD MEYER, a German, 40 years of age, employed in the sugar refinery of Messrs. MOLLER, SAOTWELL & DOSCHER, corner of Washington and Vestry streets, was shockingly mangled, yesterday, in consequence of having been caught by a revolving belt and drawn into the machinery. He died soon after his fellow-workmen had extricated him.

LAST LECTURE—FALSTAFF.—Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON will give the closing lecture of his brilliant course, at the Hope Chapel, this evening—his subject being the second part of "King Henry IV." He will, doubtless, give us an amusing analysis of the character of *Falstaff*.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the Bar will be held in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 P. M., to testify their respect for the memory of the late Judge WM. KENT.

The Indian Bonds Abstraction.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION IN NEW-YORK.

The Select Committee appointed for investigating the recent abstraction of Indian Bonds from the Treasury, arrived in this City yesterday morning and took up their quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. They immediately communicated with the United States District-Attorney, Ex-Judge ROOSEVELT, who was unable to attend their first meeting, at noon, in room No. 236 of that Hotel. At that meeting they passed a resolution to keep all the proceedings private until their termination, when they will issue a Report to be made public by the Press. In the meantime reporters are rigidly excluded, it being the opinion of the Committee that a publication of their proceedings from day to day would tend to embarrass the course of justice and prevent a full investigation of the frauds committed. District-Attorney ROOSEVELT did not reach the Hotel until late in the afternoon, and, as far as we could learn, no witnesses were examined, and the business was only preliminary.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables J. N. Morris, J. Roscoe Conkling, J. Harris and C. Case, from Washington, and Col. J. R. Powell, of Alabama, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. R. T. Thorn, of Alabama, D. Mixer and T. Dunham of South Carolina, F. Grant of Oregon, A. Washtead, of England, D. Stubbefield, of Virginia, and G. A. Mendon, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. G. P. Hale, of New-Hampshire; Judge Rosenbranz, of New-York; Samuel Kent, of St. Louis; R. M. Emerson, of Boston, and F. Macmanus, of Mexico, are at the Astor House.

Capt. W. H. Swift, of Boston; S. Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., and T. A. Neal, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. S. P. Tuckerman, and G. Sanglier, of Boston, and T. Leonard, of Greenfield, Mass., are at the New Irving House.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We are not to be absolutely without opera this Winter, after all. M. MUZIO, who is well remembered and esteemed as an orchestral conductor, has taken a limited lease of the Academy of Music, and will open that beautiful but unfortunate concern on the 21st inst., for a season of four weeks. The company will consist of Mmn. COLSON, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, and the other members of the late starring troupe. To this list may perhaps be added the name of a new prima donna, recently arrived from Brazil, but of whose antecedents we are entirely uninformed. It is said, however, that Mlle. ELANA, the lady in question, possesses a good voice, and if it be true she will need no better introduction. Under any circumstances, we may safely anticipate a series of good Italian representations, with reliable singers, chorus, orchestra and conductor. Let us hope that Mr. MUZIO will be adequately supported by the public.

MR. RAREY'S SECOND LECTURE.

Mr. RAREY will give his second lecture to-night at Niblo's Garden, commencing at 7½ o'clock—not in the afternoon, as on Saturday last. Several new horses have been secured for the illustrations; among others, another South American mustang, a traveling companion of the brave little fellow who gave the audience so much pleasure on the last occasion. *Joe Anderson*, by particular desire of several persons of distinction, will also make his second appearance.

CONCERTS.—Miss MARY E HAWLEY will give a grand opening concert at Irving Hall to-night, assisted by Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. BEALE, Mr. APPY, and each one from the Mendelssohn Union, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN.

The Sloop-of-War Levant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day I notice a report of the probable loss of the United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Capt. HUNT. On the departure of the last mail steamer from the Isthmus of Panama, the *Levant* had been out only 103 days from Hoooolulu, Sandwich Islands, for Panama. During the past ten years there have been several vessels which have been over 100 days between the same two ports; one in particular, in 1852, was 139 days. Considering that fact, and knowing that the months of October, November and December are the three months most calm on that route, I cannot see any just cause for such conclusions as those stated in your paper. The distance from Honolulu to Panama is 3,764 miles, in a direct line. J. H.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

The New-York Central Railroad Company.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of December, 1860, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Year.	Earnings.
1860	$522,918 85
1859	520,396 27
crease	$2,522 58

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Issued this morning, contains, in addition to its Summaries of Foreign and Domestic News of general interest, the continuation of DICKENS' CAPITAL CHRISTMAS STORY,

THE MESSAGE FROM THE SEA;

And of SHIRLEY BROOKS' pleasant tale,

THE SILVER CORD;

With other attractive literary matters.

It also contains some account of

THE GENERAL FAST,

with the sermons preached on that occasion by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Drs. BELLOWS and RAPHALL.

Its particulars of

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT,

Are more ample and reliable than those furnished from other sources; and to render intelligible the march of events at Charleston, a map of that port is given, with diagrams representing the ground plans of the several fortifications in the harbor.

An entertaining report of the first exhibition in America of

RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER,

Will convey a graphic impression of the feats of that famous trainer.

Among other contents, will be found, Leading Articles on Leading Topics, Correspondence, Original Contributions, &c., &c.

Single copies may be had at the counter. Price Four Cents.

[Advertisement.]

Quinsy, or Inflammatory Sore Throat is quickly healed by lubricating the parts with HOLLOWAY'S Balsamic Ointment—after due fomentation with warm water. The soreness is immediately relieved, inflammation reduced, and all putrid tendency prevented.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

DR. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MENTEAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon, of Paris, and of Professors CARMOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY and other diseases of importance to the sexes. 658 Broadway, cor. of Bond-street, New York. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Phrenological Examinations,
with charts and
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
given daily by
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.
300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

SMITH—MORGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, CHARLES H. SMITH to MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Henry R. Morgan.

DIED.

HYATT.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 6, Mrs. EPHIE HYATT relict of Jacob Hyatt formerly of Kingsbridge, aged 82 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Caleb, Thomas F. and Jacob Hyatt, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 349 3d-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 7, DUNCAN MCARTHUR PARKER, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of his father, Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., No. 103 Lexington-av.

BAKER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 6, JOHN FREEMAN, infant son of Stephen B. Baker.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, 8th inst., at 1½ P. M., at No. 97 West 45th-st.

HOLDER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 7, suddenly, SOPHIA, youngest daughter of Charles and Sophia Holder, aged 5 years.

Her funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents, No. 51 4th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SHANNON.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 8, WILLIAM G. SHANNON, aged 60 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 168 9th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

ANTHON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, New-York in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mark's on Tuesday at 3½ P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 5, J. A. SMITH, in the 79th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Henry A. Smith No. 216 West 40th st., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MACDONALD.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 5, Mr. A. M. MACDONALD, in the 41st year of his age.

MULLER.—On Saturday Jan. 6, in the 64th year of his age, JOSEPH MULLER, a native of Germany, father of Dr. Emil Muller.

CUSHMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 6, ANNIE, daughter of T. Albert and the late Julia A. Cushman, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of her father, and of her grandfather, T. W. Rennie, are invited to attend her funeral, at No 83 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 7, suddenly, BRYAN WARD, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

CHRISTIE.—In Ramapo, on Monday, Jan. 7, DAVID J. CHRISTIE.

Funeral Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SPAULDING.—In Riverdale, on Monday, Jan. 7, of scarlet fever, ROSA THOMPSON, daughter of Henry F. Spaulding, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at precisely 83 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from Chambers st. Depôt, at 11 A. M.

CONNIT.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, CRAVE P. CONNIT, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, Academy st., Newark. His remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Cemetery, Milburn, for interment.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 166
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 61, Jan. 7, 1861.
74, 52, 34, 67, 75, 26, 10, 18, 41, 12, 14, 76, 8.
Class No. 62, Jan. 7, 1861.
57, 67, 49, 44, 34, 16, 28, 7, 39, 11, 62, 43, 8.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 7, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days.
At either of our three stores.
NO. 87 BOWERY,
No. 461 PEARL ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

THE TROUBLES AT THE SOUTH.
Read an interesting article touching this subject in the dry goods column of this paper. It is headed "Results of the Panic."

BOOK POSTING.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS AN Accountant, being confined to the house by sickness wishes to make out bills or accounts, or to post up and settle books, for which he asks but a small remuneration. Address B. T. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES'
NEW STORY,
DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT;
OR,
THE SACRIFICE.
A TALE OF COLLINGWOOD,
Is creating an immense excitement, which is just commenced in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AN ORIGINAL SCRIPTURE POEM,
BY N. P. WILLIS,
ENTITLED
THE WIDOW OF ZAREPHATH
And considered by the author, as well as others, the best he has ever written, is published in this week's NEW-YORK LEDGER, NOW READY, and for sale by Booksellers and Newsdealers generally.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING S

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE "BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge, in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of dragging infants, and would sooner lose four night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is inestimable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of the Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

24 MILLIONS SPECIE
IN LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES.

40 SECOND-HAND SAFES	HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES
Of different makers for sale cheap, taken in exchange for LILLIE'S SAFES.	Have five patents; work on balls. Warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Having adopted a valuable suggestion made by C. D. LYAMAN, ESQ., of the NEW-YORK CLEARING-HOUSE, I invite calls and an examination.
FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

VANITY FAIR, NO. 55,
IS OUT TO DAY.
CONTENTS.
THE PRIMPENNY FAMILY. By FITZ HUGH LUDLOW. Illustrated.
ARTEMUS WARD ON TO THE WING. Illustrated.
A SONNET TO HOWELL COBB.
THE THIRD HOUSE. Illustrated.
THE EGGS OF MERRY ENGLAND.
WEBSTER'S STATUE.
A LOVER'S LETTER.
THE ESTHETICS OF BOOTS.
THE ONE PONY EXPRESS.
A MEDAL FOR JAMES BUCHANAN. Illustration.
A MAN KEPT IN THE DARK. Illustration.
A DESIRABLE BOARDER. Illustration.
WHAT A GOOD BOY BOBBY ANDERSON IS. A full page cut.
STUNNING. Illustration.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.
All the pews in this Church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1861, commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

BOARDING.
BEAUTIFUL ROOMS,
JUST VACATED.
In a very delightful location,
At No. 130 Madison-av.

TWO SYSTEMS OF LABOR.—MR. HELPER

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat and competent young woman a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; no objection to assist in the care of children and sewing; is capable of filling either place; has lived several years in her last place, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., near 20th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to mind children: is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 264 10th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBRMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a place as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; she has lived for years in the family of the advertiser, who recommends her in the highest terms.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation of chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and do plain sewing; got good references. Call at the upholsterer's shop, corner 18th-st. and 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a young woman, with good City refereuce. Apply at No. 63 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can speak the English language well; or would be willing to take care of children, can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Chambermaid and nurse.—Wanted, situations by two sisters, lately arrived from London; one as chambermaid and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and nurse; good reference given. Call at No. 107 East 31st st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a highly respectable English girl in the above capacity, with a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is also a good seamstress, and can give three years' recommendations. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; has City refereuce. Can be seen till engaged at No. 42 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a hotel. Can fulfill all orders in short notice; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands all sorts of family cooking in a private family, and is a good bread and biscuit baker and deserts; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has excellent City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands the French, English and American cooking, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, bread and biscuit, and desserts of all kinds, has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 8th-av., over Young's Photograph Gallery, corner of 17th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook; would assist in washing or as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain cook, an excellent laundress; is kind and obliging. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., in the cottage on the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 35th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman as cook in a private family; she is just from Ireland, and can produce the best of references from the families she lived with there. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches and all kinds of desserts; also a first-class baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 372 8th-av., near 30th-st.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; she truly understands her business, and would assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference given; she can be seen for two days at No. 197 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in city or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages $8 to $9. Call or address, for two days, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD cook and a first class baker of bread and pastry; understands all sorts of soups and deserts; no objection to go to the country; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at 116 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and plain good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 36th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to cook and to assist in the washing; best City refereuce. Apply for two days at No. 351 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable first-class cook; the best City references can be given. Inquire at No. 298 East 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference given. Call, or address, at No. 2 Washington-square east.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A FIRST class cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 11 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman the situation of cook in some private family; the best of city references given. Apply to No. 69 University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook. Call at No. 108 Eldridge-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a steady, well disposed Protestant young woman, with good City reference for honesty, sobriety and competency. will be found a good cook and excellent laundress; makes nice bread and biscuit, &c. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first class cook fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, middle-aged, wishes a situation in a small family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook and bread baker; good reference. Call at No. 209 West 17th-st., rear house, Monday and Tuesday.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Apply at No. 125 Stanton-st., up stairs, first story, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as cook; is willing to assist at washing and ironing; can produce good City reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., 3d floor, front, between 20th and 21st sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room. Has good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a Protestant woman; is willing to assist with the washing. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 31 Charles-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 204 Union-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by an English Protestant woman and daughter; the former is a first-class cook and baker; understands milk and butter; the latter as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; is fond of children; is a good sewer; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO girls want situations—one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; both have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear building.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a hard-working, capable servant, as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an economical and faithful girl, neat in her duties, and very highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of references,) desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, &c. Wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, LAUNDRESSES, GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—About twenty first-class servants engage in situations every day at the First-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. The best place in this City for respectable employers to get superior servants, and for highly-recommended, nice, tidy and capable girls to get good places—no others need apply. All nations and religions required. Patronized by the best families.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, ACTIVE PERSON, just arrived from England, a situation in any light capacity; he would be willing to make himself generally useful; is a good accountant; no objection to a month on trial. Apply by letter at Box No. 197 *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment, by a Protestant young person, as dressmaker; would engage by the day or week at reasonable term, or by the month, as seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av. between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—ASSISTANT DRESSmaker, who is accustomed to go out by the day, wishes a few engagements in families; can cut and fit children's dresses, is fully capable of doing all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen all of this week at No. 91 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference. Inquire at No. 21 Jane-st., Room No. 10, 2d floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 68 North Moore-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a protestant woman, to do the housework in a small family; good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 460 Hudson-st., between Morton and Barrow-sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do general housework; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 488 Grand-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LADIES'-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted in a first-class family, by a respectable young lady, fully competent and with good reference; also, a seamstress by the day or week, and by a smart young woman as chambermaid and waitress; and two good cooks, washers and ironers. Apply in the variety-store, No. 402 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERienced laundress family washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and flatting; has the best of city reference as to character and capability from families she has worked with for the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 28th-st., second door from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY COMPEtent woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork and sewing, and make herself useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Has good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 338 4th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman from Connecticut desires situation as child's nurse in a first-class family. Can be seen for two days at at No. 111 Cannon-st.

NURSING.—A YOUNG WIDOW, RECENTLY confined, is desirous of obtaining the position of wet nurse; is young, healthy, and in every way qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 212 East 23d-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS PLAIN SEWER AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain sewer and to take care of children. Apply at No. 28 West 29th-st. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A THOROughly competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to make herself useful. Has the best City reference from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS, WITH A sewing-machine, hemmer and magic ruffler, wants a situation by the month; is used to all kinds of sewing, both in shop and dressmaking; is willing to make herself useful; two machines to hire out. Call, all the week, or address, no. 252 Avenue B; entrance in 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes employment to sew by the day or week; understands dress-making. Please call at No. 61 West 20th st., corner of 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; is quick at the needle; a competent chambermaid; is a neat shirt-maker; does all styles of family sewing; will travel with a lady, or as lady's maid and seamstress; will wait on a lady who boards. Call at or address, for two days, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable Scotch girls—those as seamstress and dressmaker, the other as waitress or chambermaid. Satisfactory reference given. Apply for two days, at A. Reid's store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—AN EXPERienced intelligent person, who is a first-rate seamstress wishes a situation as children's nurse or wait upon an invalid lady; unexceptionable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS EXPERIENCED COOKS, PROTESTANT NURSES, waiter girls and chambermaids.—Ladies in want of superior help, will now find at our establishment a very large selection of the most respectable servants of every capacity which are highly recommended and willing to hire at low wages.
MANNING & CO., No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG English man (Protestant,) a situation as thorough groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses; has had many years' experience in the above capacity; has the best of City reference for character and capability from his last employer. Can be seen at the Veterinary, No. 56 East 13th-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., for three days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, of long experience who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found strictly honest, sober and industrious, and attentive to his duties in the stable; has good City references. Address R. S., at Mr. Gallagan's saddler's shop, No. 57 13th st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a consistent groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best City reference. Address L. W., No. 79 Bleecker-st., which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman and groom; has had long experience in Europe and in this country; can give several years' City reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. C. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 59 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant single Englishman, a situation as coachman and gardener, or farmer; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is also willing to make himself agreeable and useful about a gentleman's place. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing W. W., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address D. D., Box No. 203, *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a sober, steady man, a situation; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden, hotbeds and grapevines; has four years' reference. Address M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED by a sober, steady young man a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the care of a vegetable garden and grapery; can produce the best of city reference. Address J. K., Box, No. 199 *Times* Office for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address C. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a steady, sober young man; is a good groom and careful driver; would assist in the garden; can be recommended by his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single man, (English) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address or call on R. S., care T. Sanders, No. 147 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address B. D., Box 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a young man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Geo. H. Raymond, Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Abrm. Daily.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH three years' reference, wishes a situation; he understands everything connected with a farm; is also a good driver, and understands the care of stock, &c. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—SCOTCH Protestants. The man understands the care of horses, carriage, kitchen, garden, or farm service, &c.; the woman as good cook, can wash and iron, chamberwork and waitress or seamstress, and at moderate wages, in City or country; satisfactory reference as to character, capability, &c. Apply at the office, No 2½ East 23d-st., between Broadway and Madison-square.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can come well recommended. Notes addressed to L. S., left at the desk of the City Market, (Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.,) will receive immediate attention, for two days.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single man, a situation as waiter, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having lived as butler for many years in both England and Ireland; has no objection to wait on an invalid gentleman; has excellent reference both from the old country and this; no objection to the country. Address M. S., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; good character and capability; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, in the Cabinet maker's store.

AS WAITER—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer in a private family; has the best of city references; can be highly recommended from where he has lived four years. Can be seen at Mr. Freeman's, No. 577 Broadway, near 15th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is single, and has lived in some of the first families in this City as head waiter. Address for two days, J. M. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German man in a private family; perfectly understands his business; best of city refereoce given; can be seen for two days at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

HELP WANTED.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.—WANTED, AN AMERican girl who understands fine sewing, and is willing to assist in light housework for two in family. Good reference required. Address L. J. B., Tarrytown, N. Y., for two days.

A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK.—WANTED, A competent Protestant girl for general housework, in a small family; best of reference required. Apply at No. 83 2d-av., for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER WHO UNderstands his business. Apply before 10 A. M., at No. 12 West 32d-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAW-OFFICE.—ONE 13 to 18 years of age, residing with his parents, who can write a fair hand, and who desires to study law, preferred. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating qualifications, &c., A. B., Box 105 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country, in durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULLER IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $45 to $465.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDER ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fret work deck, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

ÆOLEAN PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Three T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolean Pianos at less than wholesale prices. New and second-hand Pianos to rent at low rates; rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. MILLEY & CO., No. 296 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANO Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLER'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Winter Term opens Jan. 7. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Circulars apply to ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Meadow-st., on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students preparing for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges, are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared.
CLARKE & FANNING, Directors.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with circulars of the best schools, (gratuitously.) Wanted, superior Music and French teachers. References—Faculties Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. G. F. Root, et al. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

EVENING INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS.—Circulars may be found at Box No. 195 *Times* Office; at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row; at No. 186 Water-st.; at the office of either of the daily papers in Brooklyn, or by inquiring of the subscriber, at No. 55 Sands-st., Brooklyn. J. A. NASH.

ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, MAY JOIN Goldsmith's Writing Classes this week, at one-third his regular charges, viz.: $2 50 for a course of ten lessons. Book-keeping day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction. Call for circulars.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER is desirous of a reengagement; her qualifications are English, French (which she speaks fluently) and music; no objection to go south or to Havana; refers to the family with whom she is at present residing as governess. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box 199 *Times* Office.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—PRIVATE LESsons reduced to $10 a quarter. Best City references given. Address L. KIEFFER, Artist, 45 Bleecker-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY BY a young lady of experience, (with testimonials and reference,) Teacher of piano, melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting, and competent as organist, church singer, companion, letter writer, copyist, accountant, contributor or corrector of manuscripts, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post-office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A TEACHER FOR two small children, a short distance from the City; one who thoroughly understands the English branches, French and music, and would not object to assist in sewing and make herself as one of the family. Address T. W., Box No. 2,495 Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A NEW-ENGLAND lady, of experience in teaching the English branches, Latin, music, painting, French, &c., desires an engagement in a family or school. Salary to suit the times. Reference—Hon. Geo. Bancroft, No. 17 West 21st-st. Address J. L. E., Box No. 176 *Times* Office, for four days.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of forming an engagement as daily governess, to teach small children English, music and the rudiments of French; or would have no objections to go as resident governess where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Address J. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD much experience in teaching, and who can give references to the first families in the City, wishes to make an engagement where she can receive board in return for tuition in English, French, music and drawing. Address G. L., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF education and refinement wishes a position as private tutor. He teaches the English classics, French and music. Testimonials of the highest character. Address EDUCATION, Station D., Bible House. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO INSTRUCT in a few pupils in French, or would accept a situation in a private school, in Brooklyn, to instruct in the usual English branches and French. Best references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 283 Brooklyn Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway,
Room No. 25, up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, in 17th-st., between 2d and 4th avs., or in 4th-av., between 17th and 19th sts., a GARNET BRACELET. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to No. 11 Whitehall-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
FOR CASH,
IN LIQUIDATION OF THE ESTATE OF
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At No. 581 Broadway,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
The stock consists in part of
Rich, Plain, Figured and ENGLISH SILKS, by the yard and in robes,
POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES,
VELOURS, CLOAKS,
REPS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASK and DAMASK,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.,
SHAKER, SAXONY and WELSH FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
Also,
246 pieces FRENCH DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool PLAIDS, at 25c. per yard.
100 pieces all Wool Printed FRENCH MERINOES, at 50c. per yard.
1,000 dresses 4-4 BRITISH CALICOES, at $1 80 per dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen first quality of ladies' KID GLOVES, at 75c. per pair.
Also,
A large lot of SILKS at 50c., 62½c. and 75c. per yard.

The whole must be sold by Feb. 1, next, as the store has been let, and the business must be closed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer the balance of their POINT LACE GOODS, in all styles, at a very great reduction.
Black Thread Lace Veils.
Black Thread Lace Barbs.
Black Thread Lace Coiffures.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at a great reduction.
Ladies' Plain and Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Gents' Colored Borders at 2s., worth 4s.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Are closing out their entire stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION
FROM COST OF IMPORTATION.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
Further reduction in Laces and Embroideries, in order to close out the balance of our Laces and Embroideries for stock taking. We will sell 50 per cent. less than we have been selling all the season. Please call and examine our stock.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.
Full size Black BEAVER CLOAKS.....$10
Full size LION SKIN CLOAKS.....$
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

RESULTS OF THE PANIC.
Owing to the troublous times into which the country has fallen, we have made a
FURTHER REDUCTION
In our prices in order to convert our goods into cash before the
UNION GOES TO PIECES.
We now offer—
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces for $3 75, worth $6 50.
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces for $28, worth $44.
White French China Dinner Plates, per dozen, $1 50, worth $2 25.
White French China Breakfast Plates, per doz., $1 50, worth $2.
White French China Tea Plates, per dozen 90c., worth $1 25.
White French China Soup Tureens, each $2, worth $3.
White French China Covered Dishes, each 75c., worth $1 25.
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, $5 50, worth $10.
Gold Band and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $8, worth $14 50.
Rich Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $12, worth $25.
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces for $46 75, worth $68 50.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces for $50, worth $85.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces for $70, worth $120.
Cut Glass Gobiets, per dozen $1 75, worth $2 50.
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut glass bottles, for $4 50, worth $6 50.
Silver-plated Table Forks, per dozen $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Table Spoons, per dozen $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Bake Baskets for $4, worth $6.
Silver plated Iron Pitchers for $7, worth $10.
Ivory-handled Table Knives, per dozen $5, worth $7.
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, per dozen $4 50, worth $6 50.
Also,
An elegant assortment of
BRONZE FIGURES, BISQUE FIGURES,
CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, &c., &c.
The public may rely upon it that the reduction in prices
IS REAL!
IS REAL!!
And fully as great as claimed herein.
EVERY ARTICLE
Advertised will be on sale.
The Goods are all
NEW AND FRESH.
Orders from the country,
ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH,
promptly executed; a sufficient sum must also be inclosed to cover the cost of package.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBB,
No. 186 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
REDUCED PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
LACE, TULLE AND TARLATAN,
BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.
EMBROIDERED IN WHITE COLORS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
To CLOSE THE BALANCE OF STOCK.
For the accommodation of our CUSTOMERS, the above will be shown on the middle counter in the Rotunda.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $20 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WEBB, No. 186 6th-av.,
First door below 12th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also ladies' and misses' drawers, vests and leggins. Childrens' gloves, mittens, overlips and knitted shirts. R. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small wares and fancy goods, at BLGER'S sheap store, No. 363 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side, next to Curtis' jewelry store.

WET GOODS.—DAMAGED WHITE AND BROWN Table-Cloths, Table-Damask, Napkins, Doylies, Diaper, Toweling, Linens, Shirting and Sheeting Linen, &c., Crash, Checks, Burlaps, Carpets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., for sale cheap by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 20 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK 7, 1861.
No. 54 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.
The balance of Sable and Mink Goods will be sold now at unusual low prices for cash, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier.
Hudson Bay Wolf Robes at very low prices.

2221 A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGN-2221
2221 ed offer to the public and their own 2221
2221 customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, Sleeves, Victorines, Muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' furs and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDMID & BR

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household Furniture, comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood marble top side and corner etagers, centre and sofa tables, French plate pier etagers, gas chandeliers, library, secretary, bookcases; glasses, gas chandeliers, library, secretary, bookcases; chamber furniture; oak and walnut dining-room and library furniture, carpets, mattresses, &c.

HENRY B. HEATH, Jr., Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85½ Pine-st., comprising the entire furniture of a first-class house—rosewood cabinet brocatelle, hair-cloth sofas, chairs, etagers, centre and side tables, oil-paintings, carpets, beds, bedding, china glass and plated ware, extension table, oil-cloths, hall stands, chandeliers, &c. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LADD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE OF CHURCH PEWS.

HENRY H. LADD & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the New Baptist Church, in Madison-av., corner 31st-st., the pews in said church. By order,

WM. JAS TOD,
WM. H. CHAPMAN. } Committee.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, to the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 190 to 197 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and nine ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan on the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company purchased or hereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and fixtures, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad when owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

Dated June 15, 1860.

BROWNE & SHONNOS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 8,
At 11 o'clock, at the Salesrooms,
FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large assortment of superior
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of Hudson's Bay Sables, Mink, Fitch, &c., in Capes, Victorines, Muffs, &c., manufactured for the City trade of the very best materials, and warranted in every particular.

ALSO,
An assortment of Sleigh, Carriage, Lap and Buffalo Robes
THURSDAY, Jan. 10,
Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.
SATURDAY, Jan. 12,
At Salesrooms,
An assortment of new and second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, &c.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS &c... &c.—A. M. CRISTADAL will sell, THIS DAY Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 Nassau-st., the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of letter, cap, bill and note paper; full and half-bound blank books, memorandum, time and pass books and diaries; portfolios, wallets, portemonnaies and pocket-books; portable writing-desks, work-boxes, &c. &c. &c. playing cards and games; also, gold pens and pencil-cases, large lot of envelopes, pens, pencils, and a large lot of law blanks, stationery, paper and fancy goods, together with store fixtures, consisting of counter, shelving, show-cases desks, sashes, one law-blank case and iron safe. By order of

L. JACOBS, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER-ST., NEAR CANAL-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story brick house and lot, No. 14 Wooster-st., east side, between Canal and Grand sts. Lot 22 ft. front, 21 ft. 9 in. rear, by 100 ft. 4 ins. on the southerly side, and 100 ft. 8 ins. on the northerly side. House 22 by about 41 ft., with extension. 60 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—FOR SALE.—At Public Vendue, No. 57 6th-av, a lot of confectionary goods such as glass jars marble counters, marble tables, oil cloth, Italian chairs, bread trough, benches boxes, and numerous other articles, all belonging to the confectionary and baking business. To be sold THIS DAY, as above, at 11½ o'clock, by JOHN BATES. Jan 8, 1861.

L. H. BOSLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—L. H. BURLEY will sell, THIS DAY Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, at No. 344 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sinks, bookcases, mirrors, stoves, hair seats and other carpets, bedding, leather beds, glass-ware, tin ware, kitchen ware, &c. JAMES O'CONNOR, Attorney.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

375 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING on WEDNESDAY, Jan 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a good assortment of Winter goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DIVIDENDS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, } New-York, Dec. 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $100 and under and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21, interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER GRERAR, Accountant.

THE PARK BANK, New-York, Dec. 28 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th January, 1861. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th January, inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES A. MACY Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham square, corner New-Bowery.—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 6 to 7. A dividend of six per cent on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, } New-York, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROpolitan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 7, proxime. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. RENEY, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 15. The transfer books will remain closed until the 15th day of January. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 3d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 8th January, 1861. W. E. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERcantile Fire Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., New York Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 47a Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable

On and after January 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, } Jersey City, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860 —DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January proximo.

E. R. COOPER, Cashier.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 7.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 62 Wall-st., New York, Jan 3, 1861.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. By order.

JAS. D. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, from the hours of business, at the bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } New-York, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per. cent. payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. HALLIS, Cashier.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANK-ing Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. (4) payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency—(office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st.)—on and after Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., } No. 52 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 7. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS CO., } New-York, Jan. 3 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable losenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Ricord, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases..... $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... 6
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 15 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen night's with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quacks, Specifics, Antidotes, Illustrations, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of Dr. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor at No 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and truthful patients, pamphlets of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain on instant and sound cure without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a life time experience in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. It is fortunate a friend, and other remedies, the installing release, Price $1. Office No. 493 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by C. LENT, No. 413 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUSICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition, sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considered invaluable in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CAPANTINES—A NEW AND USEFUL INVENtion, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendation and the support of the entire Medical Faculty of Paris. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or nauseating effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. Its room contains the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.

N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.

WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 5 Broad-st., (one door from Wall.)

P. M. MYERS, (late of Kirtland & Co.,) B. G. LENNOX.

Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.

Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

REFERENCES:

Manhattan Bank,	Bank of the Commonwealth,
Palsted, Haines & Co.,	Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.,
Lewis B. Brown & Co.,	Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge,
Woodruff & Robinsons,	O. M. Bogart,

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willet.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31 as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

ORANGEWICH SAVINGS BANK, } No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered Interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

WASHINGTON R. VARMILYA. } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $263,103 67.

INSTANCES OF SAVING.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 25. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear Interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENOS Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 16 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. GEO. FOLSOM, President.

SAYMOUR A. BONCA, Cashier and Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., } OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

O. ZOLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., } Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order,

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA R. R. BONDS BOUGHT.—On and after Jan 7, 1861, at the office of WILLIAM LAIDLAW & CO., 52 Wall-st., New-York, I will pay the interest due the 1st inst., and about 66⅔ per cent. of the principal due on the three year Real Estate Extension Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana R. R. Co.

JAS. H. GOODMAN, Trustee.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE SECOND Mortgage Bondholders (Eastern Division) are requested to send their bonds to Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Broadway Bank, on or before the 10th inst., to be used in Court, if necessary, at the hearing of their suit. By order of the Committee,

D. E. WHEELER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1861. Chairman

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 6th-av. and 42d-st., open daily from 2 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25 cents received. GEORGE T. COBB, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.

No. 42 PINE-ST., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Ala., issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their Coupons for payment on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1861, will present their coupons for payment, on and after Jan. 2, 1861, at the Bank of America.

SECOND MORTGAGES WANTED ON Good property in the City of New-York. Apply at No. 54 William-st., from 10 to 2 P. M., Room No. 19.

12 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES FOR sale by S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $6; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; all set, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A Dentist chair, instruments and spittoon. Apply at No 140 Amity-st., near 6th-av., of M. L. OSBORN.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COVEN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang
ANIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

had been entered into between the Representatives of South Carolina and the President, that the forts were not to be disturbed or reinforced. He wished it to be reasserted that the people of South Carolina, in her weakness kept her faith when these forts were necessary for the protection of her homes and firesides. I vote No.

The Republican side called him to order, objecting to further remarks.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) amid shouts of order from the Republican side, and much general excitement, said this resolution was a firebrand cast into the South for the purpose of inciting revolution and insurrection. It was infamous and cowardly. He could not be heard throughout, owing to the great state of confusion. He took his seat remarking that he had said all he wanted to say.

The Speaker repeatedly called him to order.

Mr. BARRETT, of Missouri, (Dem.,) indorsed Major ANDERSON's act, but as no official information had been submitted according to the deemed it an improper subject for consideration at this time.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) approved the conduct of Maj. ANDERSON, but as the House had refused to admit a proposition for adjustment of the difficulties, he could not, in the face of that fact, vote for the resolution.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Amer.,) said the South had held out the olive branch to the North, but to this the North had shown themselves adverse. As for this olive branch, they had offered the sword of war. He voted No.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) considered this resolution as calculated to provoke mischief and to do more harm than good, therefore he voted No.

The resolution was then passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Adams of Ky., Adrain, Ahl, Allen, Alley, Anderson of Ky., Ashley, Babbit, Baker, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Clemens, C. B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Corwin, Cowode, Cox, Curtis, Davis of Md., Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Fouke, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Mich., Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of Ill., Kenyon, Kilgore, Larrabee, Leslie of Mich., Lesan, Lockwood, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maclay, Marston, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McKean, McKeary, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris of Penn., Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, Rice, Ring, Robinson of R. I., Robinson of Ill., Royce, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sickles, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stuart of Penn., Stratton, Topkins, Thayer, Theaker, Tomlinson, Train, Trimble, Vandeveer, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Ill., Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson of Mo., Avery, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Bouligny, Branch, Brown, Bugh, Burnett, Clark of Mo., Clopton, Cobb, Craig of Mo., Crawford, Dejarnette, Florence, Garnett, Garrett, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hammon, Harris of Va., Hatton, Hawkins, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jones, Kunkle, Landraw, Leach of N. C., Love, Mallory, Martin of Va., Maynard, Mcrae, Moore of Ky., Moore of Ala., Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Rust, Scott, Simms, Singleton, Smith of N. C., Stevenson, Stokes, Valliandigham, Vance, Webster, Wright—66.

Mr. HASKIN, of New York, (Dem.,) amid the confusion, said to morrow being the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, in honor of the memory of JACKSON, who said the Union must and shall be preserved, I move that when we adjourn, we adjourn till Wednesday. Agreed to; so the House adjourned till that day.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN

The South Carolina Commissioners and the President of the United States.

President Buchanan Refuses to Receive one of the Communications.

The following official correspondence between the Commissioners and the President of the United States, was laid before the Convention, in secret session, on Friday night:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1860.

SIR: We have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the full powers from the Convention of the people of South Carolina, under which we are authorized and commissioned to treat with the Government of the United States for the delivery of the forts, magazines, light houses, and other real estate, with their appurtenances, in the limits of South Carolina; and also for an apportionment of the public debt, and for a division of all other property held by the Government of the United States as agent of the Confederated States of which South Carolina was recently a member, and generally to negotiate as to all other measures and arrangements proper to be made and adopted in the existing relation of the parties, and for the continuance of peace and amity between this Commonwealth and the Government at Washington."

In the execution of this trust it is our duty to furnish you, as we now do, with an official copy of the Ordinance of Secession, by which the State of South Carolina has resumed the powers she delegated to the Government of the United States, and has declared her perfect sovereignty and independence.

It we also have been our duty to have informed you that we were ready to negotiate with you upon all such questions as are necessarily raised by the adoption of this Ordinance, and that we were prepared to enter upon this negotiation, with the earnest desire to avoid all unnecessary and hostile collision, and so to inaugurate our new relations as to secure mutual respect, general advantage, and a future of good will and harmony, beneficial to all the parties concerned.

But the events of the last twenty four hours render such an assurance impossible. We came here the representatives of an authority which could, at any time within the past sixty days, have taken possession of the forts in Charleston harbor, but which, upon pledges given in a manner that we cannot doubt, determined to trust to your honor rather than to its own power. Since our arrival here an officer of the United States, acting as we are assured, not only without, but against, your orders, has dismantled one fort and occupied another—thus altering to a most important extent the condition of affairs under which we came.

Until these circumstances are explained in a manner which relieves us of all doubt as to the spirit in which these negotiations shall be conducted, we are forced to suspend all discussion as to any arrangements by which our mutual interests may be amicably adjusted.

AND, in conclusion, we would urge upon you the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston. Under present circumstances, they are a standing menace which renders negotiation impossible, and, as our recent experience shows, threatens speedily to bring to a bloody issue questions which ought to be settled with temperance and judgment. We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servts,

R. W. BARNWELL,
J. H. ADAMS,
JAS. L. ORR,
} Commissioners.

To the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your communication of 28th inst., together with a copy of "your full powers from the Convention of the people of South Carolina," authorizing you to treat with the Government of the United States on various important subjects therein mentioned, and also a copy of the Ordinance, bearing date on the 20th inst., declaring that "the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

In answer to this communication, I have to say that my position as President of the United States was clearly defined in the message to Congress on the 3d inst. In that I stated that, "apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations hitherto existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign *de facto* Government—involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings."

Such is my opinion still. I could, therefore, meet you only as private gentlemen of the highest character, and was entirely willing to communicate to Congress any proposition you might have to make to that body upon the subject. Of this you were well aware. It was my earnest desire that such a disposition might be made of the whole subject by Congress, who alone possess the power, as to prevent the inauguration of a civil war between the parties in regard to the possession of the Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston, and I, therefore, deeply regret that, in your opinion, "the events of the last twenty-four hours render this impossible." In conclusion, you urge upon me "the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston," stating that "under present circumstances they are a standing menace, which renders negotiation impossible, and, as our recent experience shows, threatens speedily to bring to a bloody issue questions which ought to be settled with temperance and judgment."

The reason for this change in your position is, that since your arrival in Washington, "an officer of the United States, acting, as we (you) are assured, not only without, but against your (my) orders, has dismantled one fort and occupied another—thus altering to a most important extent the condition of affairs under which we (you) came." You also allege that you came here "the representatives of an authority which could, at any time within the past sixty days, have taken possession of the forts in Charleston harbor, but which, upon pledges given in a manner that we (you) cannot doubt, determined to trust to your (my) honor rather than to its power."

This brings me to a consideration of the nature of these alleged pledges, and in what manner they have been observed. In my Message of the 3d of December last, I stated, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, that it "has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by the consent of the Legislature of the State, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., and over these the authority to exercise exclusive legislation has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if, in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants." This being the condition of the parties, on Saturday, 8th December, four of the Representatives from South Carolina called upon me, and requested an interview. We had an earnest conversation on the subject of these forts, and the best means of preventing a collision between the parties for the purpose of sparing the effusion of blood. I suggested, for prudential reasons, that it would be best to put in writing what they said to me verbally. They did so, accordingly, and on Monday morning, the 10th inst., three of them presented to me a paper signed by all the Representatives from South Carolina, with a single exception, of which the following is a copy:

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:

In compliance with our statement to you yesterday, we now express to you our strong conviction that neither the constituted authorities, nor any body of the people of the State of South Carolina, will attack or molest the United States forts in the harbor of Charleston, previously to the act of the Convention, and we have and believe not until an offer has been made through an accredited representative, to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and the Federal Government, provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into those forts, and their relative military status shall remain as at present.

JOHN McQUEEN,
M. L. BONHAM,
W. W. BOYCE,
LAWRENCE M. KEITT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1860

And here I must, in justice to myself, remark that at the time the paper was presented to me, I objected to the word "provided," as it might be construed into an agreement on my part, which I never would make. They said that nothing was further from their intention—they did not so understand it, and I should not so consider it. It is evident they could enter into no reciprocal agreement with me on the subject. They did not profess to have authority to do this, and were acting in their individual character. I considered it as nothing more, in effect, than the promise of highly honorable gentlemen to exert their influence for the purpose expressed. The event has proven that they have faithfully kept this promise, although I have never since received a line from any one of them, or from any member of the Convention on the subject. It is well known that it was my determination, and this I freely expressed, not to reinforce the forts in the harbor, and thus produce a collision, until they had been actually attacked, or until I had certain evidence that they were about to be attacked. This paper I received most cordially, and considered it as a happy omen that peace might be still preserved, and that time might be thus given for reflection. This is the whole foundation for the alleged pledge.

But I acted in the same manner as I would have done had I entered into a positive and formal agreement with parties capable of contracting, although such an agreement would have been, on my part, from the nature of my official duties, impossible. The world knows that I have never sent any reinforcements to the forts in Charleston harbor, and I have certainly never authorized any change to be made "in their relative military status." Bearing upon this subject, I refer you to an order issued by the Secretary of War, on the 11th inst., to Maj. ANDERSON, but not brought in my notice until the 21st inst. It is as follows:

"MEMORANDUM OF VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS TO MAJOR ANDERSON, FIRST ARTILLERY, COMMANDING FORT MOULTRIE, S. C.

You are aware of the great anxiety of the Secretary of War that a collision of the troops with the people of this State shall be avoided, and of his studied determination to pursue a course with reference to the military force and forts in this harbor, which shall guard against such a collision. He has, therefore, carefully abstained from increasing the force at this point or taking any measures which might add to the present excited state of the public mind, or which would throw any doubt on the confidence he has that South Carolina will not attempt by violence to obtain possession of the public works or interfere with their occupancy.

But as the counsel and acts of rash and impulsive persons may possibly disappoint these expectations of the Government he deems it proper that you should be prepared with instructions to meet so unhappy a contingency. He has, therefore, directed me verbally, to give you such instructions.

You are carefully to avoid every act which would needlessly tend to provoke aggression, and for that reason you are not, without necessity, to take any position which could be construed into the assumption of a hostile attitude; but you *are to hold possession of the forts in this harbor, and if attacked, you are to defend yourself to the last extremity.* The small force of your command will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to insure its power of resistance. *You are also authorized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act.*

D. F. BULLEIT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., Dec. 11 1860.

This is to conform my to my instructions to Maj. BUELL.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

These were the last instructions transmitted to Major ANDERSON before his removal to Fort Sumter, with a single exception, in regard to a particular, which does not in any degree affect the present question. Under these circumstances, it is clear that Major ANDERSON acted upon his own responsibility, and without authority, unless, indeed, he had "tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act" on the part of South Carolina, which has not yet been alleged. Still, he is a brave and honorable officer, and justice requires that he should not be condemned without a fair hearing.

Be this as it may, when I learned that Major ANDERSON had left Fort Moultrie and proceeded to Fort Sumter, my first promptings were to command him to return to his former position, and there to await the contingencies presented in his instructions. This would only have been done with any degree of safety to the command by the concurrence of the South Carolina authorities. But before any step could possibly have been taken in this direction, we received information that the "Palmetto flag floated out to the breeze at Castle Pinckney, and a large military force went over last night (the 27th) to Fort Moultrie." Thus the authorities of South Carolina, without waiting or asking for any explanations, and doubtless believing, as you have expressed it, that he officer had acted not only without, but against my orders, on the very next day after the night when the removal was made, seized by a military force two of the Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston, and have covered them under their own flag instead of that of the United States.

At this gloomy period of our history, startling events succeed each other rapidly. On the very day, the 27th instant, that possession of these two forts was taken, the Palmetto flag was raised over the Federal Custom-House and Post-office in Charleston; and on the same day every officer of the Customs—Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor and Appraiser—resigned their offices. And this, although it was well known from the language of my Message that, as an Executive officer, I felt myself bound to collect the revenue at the port of Charleston, under the existing laws. In the harbor of Charleston we now find three forts confronting each other, over all of which the Federal flag floated only four days ago; but now, over two of them, this flag has been supplanted, and the Palmetto flag has been substituted in its stead. It is under all these circumstances that I am urged immediately to withdraw the troops from the harbor of Charleston, and am informed that without this negotiation is impossible. This I cannot do—this I will not do. Such an idea was never thought of by me in any possible contingency. No such allusion had been made in any communication between myself and any human being. But the inference is that I am bound to withdraw the troops from the only fort remaining in the possession of the United States in the harbor of Charleston, because the officer there in command of all of the forts thought proper, without instructions, to change his position from one of them to another.

At this point of writing, I have received information by telegraph from Capt. HUMPHREYS, in command of the Arsenal at Charleston, that "it has to-day (Sunday, the 30th,) been taken by force of arms." It is estimated that the munitions of war belonging to this arsenal are worth half a million of dollars.

Comment is needless: After this information, I have only to add, that whilst it is my duty to defend Fort Sumter, as a portion of the public property of the United States, against hostile attacks, from whatever quarter they may come, by such means as I possess for this purpose, I do not perceive how such a defence can be construed into a menace against the City of Charleston. With great personal regard, I remain, yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. ROBERT W. BARNWELL, JAMES H. ADAMS, JAMES L. ORR.

SECOND LETTER OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1861.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th December, in reply to a note addressed by us to you, on the 28th of the same month, as Commissioners from South Carolina.

In reference to the declaration with which your letter commences, that your "position as President of the United States was already defined in the Message to Congress of the 3d instant;" that you possess "no power to change the relations heretofore existing between South Carolina and the United States," "much less to acknowledge the independence of that State," and that consequently you could meet us only as private gentlemen of the highest character, with an entire willingness to communicate to Congress any proposition we might have to make—we deem it only necessary to say that the State of South Carolina, having, in the exercise of that great right of self government which underlies all our political organizations, declared herself sovereign and independent, we, as her representatives, felt no special solicitude as to the character in which you might recognize us. Satisfied that the State had simply exercised her unquestionable right, we were prepared, in order to reach substantial good, to waive the formal considerations which your constitutional scruples might have prevented you from extending. We came here therefore expecting to be received as you did receive us, and perfectly content with that entire willingness, of which you assured us, to submit any proposition to Congress which we might have to make upon the subject of the independence of the State. The willingness was ample recognition of the condition of public affairs, which rendered our presence necessary. In this position, however, it is our duty both to the State which we represent and to ourselves, to correct several important misconceptions of our letter, into which you have fallen.

You say: "It was my earnest desire that such a disposition might be made of the whole subject by Congress, who alone possess the power to prevent the inauguration of a civil war between the parties in regard to the possession of the Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston; and I therefore deeply regret that in your opinion the events of the last twenty-four hours render this impossible." We expressed no such opinion; and the language which you quote as ours, is altered in its sense by the omission of a most important part of the sentence. What we did say was, "But the events of the last twenty-four hours render such an assurance impossible." Place that "assurance," as contained in our letter, in the sentence, and we are prepared to repeat it.

AGAIN, professing to quote our language, you say: "Thus the authorities of South Carolina without waiting or asking for any explanation, and doubtless believing, as you have expressed it, that the officer had acted not only without but against my orders," &c. We expressed no such opinion in reference to the belief of the people of South Carolina. The language which you have quoted was applied solely and entirely to our assurances obtained here, and based, as you well know, upon your own declaration—a declaration which, at that time, it was impossible for the authorities of South Carolina to have known. But, without following this letter into all its details, we propose only to meet the chief points of the argument.

Some weeks ago the State of South Carolina declared her intention, in the existing condition of public affairs, to secede from the United States. She called a Convention of her people to put her declaration in force. The Convention met and passed the Ordinance of Secession. All this you anticipated, and your course of action was thoroughly considered in your Annual Message. You declared you had no right, and would not attempt, to coerce a seceding State, but that you were bound by your constitutional oath, and would defend the property of the United States within the borders of South Carolina if an attempt was made to take it by force. Seeing very easily that this question of property was a difficult and delicate one, you manifested a desire to settle it without collision. You did not reinforce the garrison in the harbor of Charleston. You removed a distinguished and veteran officer from the command of Fort Moultrie because he attempted to increase his supply of ammunition. You refused to send additional troops to the same garrison when applied for by the officer appointed to succeed him. You accepted the resignation of the oldest and most eminent member of your Cabinet, rather than allow the garrison to be strengthened. You compelled an officer stationed at Fort Sumter to return immediately to the Arsenal forty muskets which he had taken to arm his men. You expressed not to one, but to many, of the most distinguished of our public characters, whose testimony will be placed upon the record whenever it is necessary, your anxiety for a peaceful termination of this controversy, and your willingness not to disturb the military status of the forts, if Commissioners should be sent to the Government, whose communications you promised to submit to Congress. You received and acted on assurances from the highest official authorities of South Carolina, that no attempt would be made to disturb your possession of the forts and property of the United States, if you would not disturb their existing condition until the Commissioners had been sent, and the attempt to negotiate had failed. You took from the members of the House of Representatives a written memorandum that no such attempt should be made, "provided that no reinforcements should be sent into those forts, and their relative military status shall remain as at present." And although you attach no force to the acceptance of such a paper—although you "considered it as nothing more in effect than the promise of highly honorable gentlemen"—as an obligation on one side, without corresponding obligation on the other—it must be remembered (if we were rightly informed) that you were pledged, if you ever did send reinforcements, to return it to those from whom you had received it, before you executed your resolution. You sent orders to your officers commanding them strictly to follow a line of conduct in conformity with such an understanding. Besides all this, you had received formal and official notice from the Governor of South Carolina that we had been appointed Commissioners, and were on our way to Washington. You knew the implied condition under which we came; our arrival was notified to you, and an hour appointed for an interview. We arrived in Washington on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, and you appointed an interview with us at 1 the next day. Early on that day, (Thursday,) the news was received here of the movement of Major ANDERSON. That news was communicated to you immediately, and you postponed our meeting until 2½ o'clock on Friday, in order that you might consult your Cabinet. On Friday we saw you, and we called upon you then to redeem your pledge. You could not deny it. With the facts we have stated, and in the face of the crowning and conclusive fact that your Secretary of War had resigned his seat in the Cabinet, upon the publicly avowed ground that the action of Major ANDERSON had violated the pledged faith of the Government, and that unless the pledge was instantly redeemed, he was dishonored; denial was impossible; you did not deny it. You do not deny it now, but you seek to escape from its obligation on the grounds, first, that we terminated all negotiation by demanding, as a preliminary, the withdrawal of the United States troops from the harbor of Charleston; and, second, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanation, and giving you the opportunity to vindicate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States, you would observe, 1. That even if this were so, it does not avail you for defence, for the opportunity for decision was afforded you before those facts occurred. We arrived in Washington on Wednesday; the news from Major ANDERSON reached here early on Thursday, and was immediately communicated to you. All that any men of the highest consideration—men who had striven successfully to lift you to your great office—who had been your tried and true friends through the troubles of your Administration, sought you and entreated you to act—to act at once. They told you that every hour complicated your position. They only asked you to give the assurance that if the facts were so—that if the commander had acted without and against your orders, and in violation of your pledges—that you would restore the status you had pledged your honor to maintain. You refused to decide. Your Secretary at War, your immediate and proper adviser in this whole matter, waited anxiously for your decision, until he felt that delay was becoming dishonor. More than twelve hours passed, and two Cabinet meetings had adjourned, before you knew what the authorities of South Carolina had done, and your prompt decision at any moment of that time would have avoided the subsequent complications. But, if you had known the acts of the authorities of South Carolina, should that have prevented your keeping your faith? What was the condition of things? For the last sixty days you have had in Charleston harbor not force enough to hold the forts against an equal enemy. Two of them were empty—one of those two the most important in the harbor. It could have been taken at any time. You ought to know better than any man that it would have been taken, but for the efforts of those who put their trust in your honor. Believing that they were threatened by Fort Sumter especially, the people were with difficulty restrained from securing without blood the possession of this important fortress. After many and reiterated assurances, given on your behalf, which we cannot believe unauthorized, they determined to forbear, and in good faith sent on their Commissioners to negotiate with you. They meant you no harm—wished you no ill. They thought of you kindly, believed you true, and were willing, as far as was consistent with duty, to spare you unnecessary and hostile collision. Scarcely had these Commissioners left than Major ANDERSON waged war. No other words will describe his action. It was not a peaceful change from one fort to another; it was a hostile act in the highest sense, and only justified in the presence of a superior enemy, and in imminent peril. He abandoned his position, spiked his guns, burned his gun-carriages, made preparations for the destruction of his post, and withdrew under cover of the night to a safer position. This was war. No man could have believed (without your assurance) that any officer could have taken such a step, "not only without orders, but against orders." What the State did was in simple self defence; for this act, with all its attending circumstances, was as much war as firing a volley; and war being thus begun, until those commanding it explained their action and disavowed their intention, there was no room for delay; and even at this moment while we are writing, it is more than probable, from the tenor of your letter, that reinforcements are hurrying on to the conflict, so that when the first gun shall be fired, there will have been, on your part, one continuous, consistent series of actions, commencing in a demonstration essentially warlike, supported by regular reinforcements and terminating in defeat or victory. And all this without the slightest provocation; for, among the many things which you have said, there is one thing you cannot say—you have waited anxiously for news from the seat of war, in hopes that delay would furnish some excuse for this precipitation. But this "tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act, on the part of the authorities of South Carolina," which is the only justification of Major ANDERSON, you are forced to admit, "has not yet been alleged." But you have decided you have resolved to hold, by force, what you have obtained through our misplaced confidence and by refusing to disavow the action of Major ANDERSON, have converted his violation of orders into a legitimate act of your Executive authority. Be the issue what it may, of this we are assured that, if Fort Moultrie has been recorded in history as a memorial of Carolina gallantry, Fort Sumter will live upon the succeeding page as an imperishable testimony of Carolina faith.

BY your course, you have probably rendered civil war inevitable. Be it so. If you choose to force this issue upon us, the State of South Carolina will accept it, and, relying upon Him who is the God of Justice as well as the God of Hosts, will endeavor to perform the great duty which lies before her hopefully, bravely and thoroughly.

OUR mission being one for negotiation and peace, and your note leaving us without hope of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter, or of the restoration of the *status quo* existing at the time of our arrival, still intimating, as we think, your determination to reinforce the garrison in the harbor of Charleston, we respectfully inform you that we purpose returning to Charleston to-morrow afternoon.

We have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servants,

R. W. BARNWELL,
J. H. ADAMS,
JAMES L. ORR,
} Commissioners.

To His Excellency the President of the United States.

The following is the indorsement upon the document:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 3½ o'clock, Wednesday.

This paper, just presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it.

THE TROUBLES AT THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENTS.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR FORT SUMTER.

Further investigation respecting the expedition for the relief of Major ANDERSON, has elicited the fact that Colonel THOMAS, the Aid-de-Camp of Lieut.-General SCOTT, came on from Washington and personally superintended the embarkation of the troops which were destined for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter. They consisted of two hundred and fifty artillerists and marines, with ample supplies of provisions and arms, and were put on board of the *Star of the West* in the lower bay on Saturday night, so as not to attract attention.

It is stated that a movement had, last week, obtained the sanction and support of several wealthy merchants of this City for sending relief to the gallant ANDERSON, and that a large amount of money and materials were contributed, and a steamer selected for the purpose. On Saturday the parties who were at the head of the movement were informed that the United States Government had undertaken to send supplies and men to that post, and that consequently their patriotic services would not be required.

It is understood that South Carolina has agents in this City, and at other important points, who promptly notify the Governor of every movement of troops intended for reinforcing the military posts at the South.

We have good reason to know that it is now understood on Governor's Island that an ordnance has been received in this City from the War Department, in obedience to which all the available troops at this station will be mustered and critically inspected at Governor's Island on Thursday next. Lest any man should be absent at roll-call the utmost strictness is exercised in making out the daily liberty lists; and no soldier can leave the Island except by special permission. The order supposed to have authorized the complete equipment and preparation for the road of all the troops in garrison.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 7.

The soldiers which arrived to-day from Carlisle were cavalry, and not infantry, and in number were sixty. They were on their way to Harper's Ferry to protect the arsenal.

MEETING OF THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Convention met at noon. Mr. PHILLIPS, Secessionist, was made temporary Chairman, and Mr. HOSS, temporary Secretary. Delegations from all the Counties were present. Wm. M. BROOKS was elected permanent President over Mr. JAMISON, by 8 majority, and Mr. FOWLER, Secessionist, was elected Secretary. The Convention is very quiet.

REPORTS FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Jan. 7.

Alabama military companies are in possession of the forts at Mobile, under instructions from the Governor of Alabama. Our citizens are expecting hourly news of a collision. The military of the State are well prepared for the conflict.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

JACKSONVILLE, Miss., Monday, Jan. 7.

A majority of the delegates assembled in caucus this morning and adopted a resolution requesting the President to appoint a Committee to draft an ordinance of secession on the part of the State of Mississippi.

The Governor has ordered the Artillery to prepare ball cartridges. The delegates to the Convention are unanimous for secession.

The Convention organized at 12 o'clock this morning. A. J. BARRY, of Lowndes, was made President on the third ballot.

Prayer was offered by Mr. MARSHALL, of Warren, invoking the assistance of Almighty God in the deliberations of the people's servants.

The remarks of the President favor separate secession. A resolution was passed that a Committee of fifteen be appointed by the President, with instructions to prepare and report, as speedily as possible, an ordinance of secession, providing for the immediate withdrawal of Mississippi from the Federal Union, with a view of establishing a new Confederacy, to be composed of the seceding States.

The Committee will be announced to-morrow.

A Committee of three, to wait on the Governor, was appointed.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

SECESSION FEELING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 7.

The secession ticket is triumphant. All the Senatorial delegates, and all but four on the Representative ticket, are elected. The city has been carried by over 500 majority.

GEORGIA FOR SECESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

One hundred and four Counties have been heard from; seventy are for immediate secession, twenty-nine for cooperation, and five divided.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. LETCHER—HE CONDEMNS SOUTH CAROLINA, BUT OPPOSES COERCION.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 7.

GOV. LETCHER'S message, alluding to the condition of the country, says all see, know and feel that danger is imminent, and all true patriots are exerting themselves to save us from impending perils. He renews his proposition in his last message for a Convention of all the States, and says: "It is monstrous to see a Government like ours destroyed merely because men cannot agree about a domestic institution. It becomes our State to be mindful of her own interests. Disruption is inevitable, and if confederations are to be formed, we must have the best guarantees before we can attach Virginia to either." He condemns the hasty action of South Carolina, which has taken her Southern sisters by surprise. He would make no special reference to her course had he not been invited to do so by her late Executive in uncalled for reference to Virginia. The non-slaveholding States are chargeable for the present condition of affairs, and, if the Union is disrupted, upon them rest the solemn responsibility. He alludes at length to their aggressions, and says they have the power to end the strife and restore confidence. Will they do it? He awaits their response, not without apprehension. He says our action should be based on the wrongs done our own people. He opposes a State Convention at this time, and suggests

First—That a Commission of two of the most discreet statesmen visit the Legislatures of the States which have passed Personal Liberty bills, and insist on their unconditional repeal—except the New-England States.

Second—We must have proper and effective guarantees for the protection of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Third—Our equality in the States and Territories must be fully recognized, and the right of person and property adequately protected and secured; that we must be permitted to pass through the Free States and Territories unmolested; and if a slave be abducted the State where it is lost must pay its value.

Fourth—Like guarantees that the transmission of slaves between the slave-holding States, by land or water, shall not be interfered with.

Fifth—The passage and enforcement of right laws for the punishment of such persons in the Free States as organize, or aid and abet in any mode whatsoever in organizing companies with a view to assail the slave-holding States, and to incite the slaves to insurrection.

Sixth—The general Government to be deprived of the power of appointing to local offices in the slave-holding States, persons hostile to their institutions or inimical to their rights.

The Governor further says he will regard the attempt of the Federal troops to pass across Virginia for the purpose of coercing a Southern State, as an act of invasion which must be repelled. He is not without the hope that the present difficulties will find a satisfactory solution. Let New-England and Western New-York be sloughed off, and let them form an alliance with Canada.

The next pertains mainly to local affairs. The message is quite lengthy.

The House, to-day, unanimously adopted a resolution to appoint a Committee, with instructions to report a bill for a State Convention. Anti-coercion resolutions have been introduced in both Houses.

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 7.

The special session of the Legislature commenced to-day. Nearly all the members were present. Nothing of importance was done to day.

The bill to arm the State comes up to-morrow, and will probably pass.

The question of calling a State Convention was made the special order for Wednesday. It will probably pass both Houses.

The excitement here has somewhat subsided, but the purpose to resist all aggression on Southern rights is firm.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. DENNISON—VIEWS OF THE SECESSION QUESTION.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature met at Columbus to-day. Gov. DENNISON's Message is a long document, and is occupied mainly with State affairs. He recommends a more effective organization of the militia, the present organized militia numbering only about 1,200 men, while the unorganized force is estimated at 285,000 men. No special prominence is given to this subject. The Governor argues at some length in defence of his course in refusing the requisitions of the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee for persons accused of aiding in the escape of fugitive slaves. He discusses the secession question, denying the right of any State to secede at pleasure, and affirming that Ohio remains loyal to the Union and the Constitution. He suggests the repeal of the obnoxious features of the Fugitive Slave law, and the repeal of any Personal Liberty bills subversive of the Fugitive law would thus be secured; at the same time the Southern States should repeal their laws in contravention of the constitutional right of citizens of Free States, who cannot be satisfied with less, nad who will insist upon their constitutional rights in every State and Territory in this Confederacy. These they cheerfully accord to citizens of Southern States. Determined to do no wrong, they will not contentedly submit to any wrong, and are unawed by their threats. They demand the employment of all the constitutional powers of the Federal Government to maintain and preserve the Union;—rejects the whole theory of State secession as a palpable violation of the Constitution, and cannot consent to the exercise of any power unless under its sanction. The integrity of this Union—its oneness and indivisibility—must be preserved.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR WOODS—HIS ALLUSION TO THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature met at Springfield, to-day. The House adjourned without effecting an organization. Gov. WOOD'S Message will probably be delivered to-morrow. In it he recommends a complete reconstruction of the present militia plan, by dividing the State into three divisions of battalion, regimental and brigade formation; that the most liberal legislative encouragement be given to the formation of volunteer companies throughout the State. He recommends that the banks of the State be required to secure their circulation exclusively by the United States and Illinois stocks. In regard to the difficulties at present existing South, he says, if grievances to any portion of our Confederation have arisen within the Union, let them be redressed within the Union. If unconstitutional laws touching upon the guaranteed rights of any of our sister States have found place upon our Statute books, let them be removed. If prejudice and alienation toward any of our fellow-countrymen has fastened upon any minds, let it be dismissed and forgotten. Let us be just to ourselves and each other, allowing neither threats to drive us from what we deem to be our duty, nor pride of opinion prevent us from correcting wherein we may have erred. He recommends that if Illinois has passed any laws tending to obstruct the operation of Federal authority, or conflicting with the constitutional rights of others, that they at once be repealed.

Speaking, not merely for himself, but reflecting what he assumed to be the voice of the whole people of Illinois, irrespective of party, as it reaches him from all quarters, he adopts the sentiments of President JACKSON: "The Federal Union—it must be preserved;" to which sentiment he trusts the Legislature will give emphatic expression at an early day. The finances of the State are represented to be in a very prosperous condition.

The first business, after the organization of both Houses, will probably be the election of an United States Senator.

GOV. WISE ON THE DUTY OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 7.

The *Enquirer* has a long letter from Gov. WISE. His leading positions are for an immediate call for a State Convention; a prompt resumption by the Convention of all such powers hitherto delegated to the general Government, as may be necessary for State protection, especially the possession of forts, &c.; that having done so, the State shall not declare herself out of the Union, but suspend all relations with the offending States till they shall accede to such *ultimatum* as the Convention may submit.

HON. ROBT. McCLELLAND ON THIS CRISIS.

DETROIT, Monday, Jan. 7.

HON. ROBT. MCCLELLAND, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, is out with a letter on the present crisis. He reviews the causes that have led to the present state of affairs, reciting the grievances of both the North and the South, and recommends as a solution of the difficulty the withdrawal of the slavery question both from Congress and local governments, until the people of a Territory shall form a State Constitution, and also a modification of the Fugitive Slave law. He thinks disunion will be as destructive of the interests of the North as of the South, and entreats the Northern people to so act as to strengthen the conservative men of the South, who are making constant appeals to our magnanimity and patriotism.

IMMENSE UNION MEETING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 7.

An immense Union meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held at Bryan's Hall last night. The resolutions adopted express love for the Union; regard every attempt to rend it as the basest treason and the most insane folly; regard the Constitution of the United States as forming a union between the people of the several States, and intended to be perpetual, and every attempt by a State to secede or annul the laws of the United States, is not only usurping the powers of the General Government, but aggression upon the equal rights of the other States; that peaceable secession, if possible, must necessarily be a matter of agreement between the States, and until such agreement is made, the existing Government has no choice but to enforce the law and protect the property of the nation; that in view of what is now transpiring in the Southern States of threats to prevent the inauguration of a President constitutionally elected, it is incumbent upon the loyal people of the several States to be prepared to render all their aid, military and otherwise, to the enforcement of the Federal laws; that Major ANDERSON deserves the thanks of the country for the course pursued by him. We declare that there should be an exhaustion of peaceful measures before

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2902. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

ANOTHER TRAITOR OUT OF THE CABINET.

Resignation of Secretary Thompson.

Movements of Troops to the Southern Fortifications.

Extraordinary Reports of Affairs at Charleston.

Retention of Government Money by the South Carolina Authorities.

PROGRESS OF THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Florida, Alabama and Mississippi to Secede Immediately.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

The House Committee of Thirty-three to Take Final Action To-day.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan 8.

Secretary THOMPSON resigned his place in the Cabinet to-dey. His conditional resignation has been tendered more than a week. The President pledged himself—so THOMPSON charges—that no troops should be sent Southward without his knowledge. THOMPSON knew nothing of the sailing of the *Star of the West* until last evening.

It is currently reported that Mr. THOMPSON and the President had high words, in consequence of which the President hinted that he had better resign.

The news of the sailing of the *Star of the West* created intense excitement here, and great diversity of opinion exists as to her destination. The Southern hot-heads are rampant.

The steamer *Capt. Nones* has left Delaware Bay with forty men—destination believed to be Fort Castle. The North Carolina delegation are consequently indignant.

A detachment of sixty-eight dismounted dragoons passed through Baltimore yesterday afternoon from Carlisle (Penn.,) Barracks for Harper's Ferry, as a guard for the Government armory. They are ordered thither on the requisition of Superintendent BARBOUR.

Mr. BOTELER strongly urged upon the War Department that it would not be politic to send them there at this time.

There was considerable excitement this morning, caused by the discovery that a large vessel-of-war was lying close under the shore in the east channel. Reports that troops were on board for this district were current all the morning. It finally proved to be the sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, which was being brought up to receive her machinery at the Navy-yard. It is considered quite significant that the orders are to prepare her as soon as possible.

In the Committee of Thirty-three to-day, there was considerable discussion upon Mr. DUNN'S proposition, submitted some time since. Two or three important propositions underwent criticism from various members, but no postive action was taken. The Committee adjourned until to-morrow, with the understanding that final action shall be then taken for some adjustment, if any can be attained.

A systematic attempt is being made here, at Springfield, Illinois, and elsewhere, to break down the appointment of Mr. CAMERON to the Cabinet. I am informed by a member of the Pennsylvania delegation that Mr. CAMERON will positively withdraw his acceptance of the place tendered him. He says that the programme has been broken by Mr. WILMOT'S defeat. If this be true, Pennsylvania will have no member of the Cabinet.

I have heard several Pennsylvanians, to-day, regretting the defeat of Mr. WILMOT for the Senatorship. His chances for some honorable mission are being freely canvassed.

One of Mr. CHASE'S most intimate friends from Ohio assures me to-night that he knows Mr. CHASE would prefer to remain in the Senate, rather than take any place in the Cabinet except that of Secretary of State, which it is everywhere conceded will be given to Mr. SEWARD.

Several prominent members and Senators, who have been in consultation with Mr. WEED, now say that they have canvassed the entire ground, and see no chance of a compromise which the South will accept, not disgraceful to the Republicans and the Free States.

There has been for some days past unusual activity at the War and Navy Departments, consequent upon the large number of orders recently issued for the defence of the public property in this District.

The day has been very generally observed here, several military companies parading and drilling. Bells were rung and salutes were fired, drawing together large crowds in many instances. One or two disturbances occurred, but none very serious. The Washington Light Infantry voted not to tender their services as escort at Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration. This is said to have created much ill feeling and excitement in the company.

A dispatch from Charleston announces that messages to Fort Sumter cannot be delivered, as there is no communication between the city and the fort.

I learn that Col. CRAIG—not Col. YOUNG—was, at his own request, relieved from duty as the head of the Ordnance Bureau, and ordered to inspect the national arsenals. Having changed his mind, Mr. HOLT reinstated him.

It is understood here that the Sub-Treasurer of Charleston has communicated the fact to the Government, that the South Carolina authorities will not allow him to pay any more drafts, not even to pay ANDERSON'S mess. All the cash in his vaults is to be retained there.

It is now ascertained that all the seceding States have drawn their quota of arms for 1861 in advance. The order from South Carolina was filled only a few days before the passage of the ordinance of secession.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

It is understood that prominent members of the diplomatic corps have addressed this Government in reference to the commercial interests of their respective countries, in view of the present political troubles, and what degree of protection may be expected, or something to this effect. The Government, however, has not yet replied.

Returns are daily received at the proper office from South Carolina Postmasters, showing that business is progressing as heretofore, including the honoring of contractors' orders or pay and purchase of postage stamps.

The report circulated in this city for some days past, and telegraphed to Northern papers, to the effect that forty tons of shot, shell and powder, were recently shipped to New-Orleans by ADAMS & Co.'s Express, proves to be wholly incorrect.

Secretary THOMPSON to-dey resigned to the President his commission as Secretary of the Interior, on the ground that, after the order to reinforce Major ANDERSON was countermanded on the 31st of December, there was a distinct understanding that no troops should be ordered South without the subject being considered and decided on in the Cabinet. At the Cabinet meeting on the 2d of January, the matter was again debated but not determined. Notwithstanding these facts, the Secretary of War, without the knowledge of Secretary THOMPSON, sent 250 troops in the *Star of the West* to reinforce ANDERSON. Not learning of this till this morning, he forthwith resigned.

Rumors of the attack of the *Star of the West* in the neighborhood of Charleston, and of the cannonading of that city by Maj. ANDERSON, are rife everywhere, creating intense excitement, though nobody can give any authority for the report.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican Caucus is subject to the call of the Chairman. The resolutions of the Border State Committee will then again be the subject for discussion.

The report that orders have been issued from the British Government to the Consuls at the ports of the seceding States, to refuse certificates of clearances to English vessels, is denied; and it is added that Mr. BUNCH, British Consul at Charleston, recognises the *de facto* Government, by granting such certificates to the outgoing vessels of that nation.

As to whether the Congressmen from the seceding States will remain here after the declaratory acts are passed, will depend on the action of their several Conventions.

Agents are here from the Southern States, and continue to arrive, for the purchase of arms. The Government has, for the present, refused to sell any to the States or private parties. One from Mississippi, starts for the North to-morrow, although it is said the supplies there are not abundant.

Information, which is considered reliable, has been received to the effect that Senator CAMERON has declined a place in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TREASON OF SECRETARY FLOYD—ARMING THE SOUTH FOR DISUNION, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

Your City cotemporary, the *Journal of Commerce*, a few days ago, contained the following specious apology for one of the numerous acts of treason to the Union by which Secretary FLOYD endeavored to efface from the public mind all recollection of his more despicable, if less noteworthy crimes:

"ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.—The Evening *Post*, under the head of 'A Suspicious Proceeding,' publishes a rumor that 'five hundred cases of muskets, from the Watervliet Arsenal, opposite Troy, have been shipped to this City and put on board the steamer *Florida* for Savannah.'

As the *Post's* paragraph will be copied, with amplifications, into Republican papers throughout the country, it may be well to state the real facts upon which the above ridiculous report is probably based. Several weeks ago, five hundred cases of muskets *were* shipped to Savannah, to supply, it is said, the legal demand of Georgia for her quota of guns from the United States. There was no mystery about the transaction. The arms came down the Hudson River on a barge, and were taken on board the Savannah steamer like any other cargo. If this shipment had occured at any other time, it would have caused no remark. Its occurrence now, is explained by the fact that *Georgia had previously neglected to draw out its quota of arms to which she was entitled, and which the General Government could not legally or equitably deny to her.* Within a week or two, the Aajutant General of this State has drawn all the arms to which New-York was entitled, and no good reason can be given why every other State, as long as it remains in the Union, should not exercise the same right."

It is a little singular that the State of Georgia should be entitled to a quota of ten thousand stand of arms, that being the number contained in five hundred cases, (as I learn from a highly intelligent officer of the service,) when the annual eppropriation for arming the militia is only $200,000 per annum. The muskets are worth about $11 50 each, so that the ten thousand would cost $125,000. Now, if we reflect that the State of Georgia constituted, in 1850, only one thirtieth part of the Union, and that, at the present time, it bears a still smaller proportion to the whole, we shall see how absurd is the pretence that she has only received her proper share of arms. Divide $200,000 by thirty, and we have for her distributive share $6,666; so that the 10,000 muskets would be her quota for *eighteen years* and more. Perhaps the *Journal of Commerce* can reconcile these facts with its smooth and plausible statement.

It is well known that besides the arms thus given to the States, Secretary FLOYD has been putting others in the Southern arsenals during the Summer, in order that the Secessionists may arm themselves whenever they see fit to rebel against the Government. There were not more than twenty thousand stand of arms in the Charleston Arsenal a year ago; there are now seventy thousand, if the Charleston papers can be relied upon. These arms were sent there to be seized by the State authorities, and no one can feel surprised that the present has been accepted. The mob in Savannah has imitated the Government of South Carolina, and among the latest items of news, we learn that the United States Government has been dispossessed of its armory at that place. FLOYD was industriously engaged up to the date of his resignation, in sending arms and munitions of war to all the seceding States. This seems to have been the only public measure in which he took an interest. When not employed in arming the rebel States by disarming the Government which he had sworn to support, his attention seems to have been entirely occupied with various and complicated schemes for depleting the Treasury; and I know of no man who will have stronger claims to the gratitude of the rebellious States than he who did so much to bring dishonor and bankruptcy upon the Government of the Union, while he supplied its enemies with the sinews of war.

The *Journal of Commerce* insists that so long as the Union exists, each State is entitled to its share of the public arms set apart for arming the militia. The plain meaning of this suggestion in this connection is, that the Government of the United States is bound to arm and equip traitors for resistance to the laws and Constitution. Georgia has for months occupied an attitude of defiance to the Union; its authorities have called a Convention, whose members have pledged themselves in advance to secede and to make war upon the General Government, if necessary to consummate its overthrow; and with these facts standing out conspicuously before the world, an ancient journal, which has sung the praises of the Union to two or three generations of men, insists that the Government must put arms in the hands of these rebellious men. Who under the sun ever heard of a Government, until the present, sending cargoes of arms into a disaffected district, not to be used against the rebels, but to arm them? What would have been the fate of the English Government if this policy had been pursued? What if WASHINGTON had pursued this policy towards Pennsylvania during the Whisky Rebellion?

Secretary FLOYD makes a virtue of necessity in pretending to throw up office on a point of honor. There is reason to believe, judging from the curt note of the President, in which the resignation of the Secretary is received without an expression of regret, and his kind offer to serve until a successor should be appointed is declined, that he was almost elbowed, not to say kicked, out of office. But if the resignation was in any respect voluntary, it was dictated by a desire to retrieve a career of dishonor and treachery in the present Union by turning Southern patriot. His treachery to the Union, and his robbery of its Arsenals and Armories to replenish those of the rebels, may make him such friends as ARNOLD had among the English; but he had reason to be conscious that nothing he could do in the Union would ever redeem his character, such as it was when he came into office.

In this connection, I will mention, that the disgraceful exit of FLOYD puts to rest all fear among honest men, that his pet scheme of plunder, the De Groot Claim, will be paid. That claim is of itself, a load of infamy which no man's reputation could bear up under, and I feel assured that his successors in this and the coming administration, will give it a wide birth. Gen. WILSON in the Senate has moved to repeal the joint resolution on which it is based, which was put through the last Congress on false pretenses, not understood, I am willing to believe, by those who voted for it. The lobby, who are interested in it, therefore, may as well hang their harps upon the willow. A legal or Congressional investigation would at any time have expressed its fraudulent nature; but exposure is no longer necessary. The character of FLOYD, which is at length understood, would be fatal to an honest claim for which he had shown so much solicitude.

Those friends of the Union in this city who look at affairs from a Southern standpoint, are bereft of the last hope. They regard war and dissolution as now inevitable. They make the mistake which Mr. BUCHANAN made at first, of supposing that the faintest resistance to the outrages of the puissant Republic of South Carolina will bring inevitable war in its train. But every cool-headed man sees that the humiliations which the Government has submitted to has only served to embolden the spirit of rebellion. These amiable friends of the Union would submit tamely to the seizure of the forts, the arsenals, and the revenue cutters, lest the fire-eaters should get angry and destroy us all. But there is reason to hope that this pusillanimous policy, which was dictated by men whose hearts were with the enemy, is now abandoned forever, and that the public property will be recaptured, at any cost, if not peaceably surrendered on demand. OBSERVER.

THE SURRENDER OF THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER AIKEN.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. UNDERWOOD.

Lieut. JNO. A. UNDERWOOD, late the First-Lieutenant of the United States revenue cutter *William Aiken*, has kindly furnished the following particulars of the disgraceful surrender of that vessel to the Secessionists by Capt. NAPOLEON (!) COSTE.

About two weeks prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession by South Carolina, in conversation Capt. COSTE stated to Lieut. UNDERWOOD that he would not serve under LINCOLN, and in case the State of South Carolina seceeded he would resign and place him in command of the cutter. Lieut. UNDERWOOD then consulted with Lieut. POSTER, second officer of the *Aiken*, as to the proper course to be pursued to protect the rights of the Government in the vessel, and asked his opinion as to whether it would be better to take the vessel to the North, or to place her under the guns of fort Moultrie. The shortness of provisions on board, the reduced complement of men, and the inclement season, were considered greve objections to going to the North, and Lieut. UNDERWOOD decided that he would place the vessel under the protection of the fort, until he could communicate with the Department for instructions. He then asked of Maj. ANDERSON thet, in case Capt. COSTE resigned and placed him in command, he might find protection under the guns of the fort. Maj. ANDERSON promptly, and in the kindest manner acceded to his request.

A few days afterwards the vessel was hauled alongside the southern wharf for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned. While lying there the ordinance of secession was adopted. On the day before Maj. ANDERSON evacuated Fort Moultrie, (Dec. 26,) the cutter was hauled into the stream and anchored. The following day Lieut. UNDERWOOD, at 12 o'clock, went on shore, leaving Lieut. POSTER on board, Capt. COSTE in command, and the Revenue flag flying. In the course of the afternoon Capt. COSTE called on Lieut. UNDERWOOD and stated that he had paid off the officers and crew up to the 26th of December; that he had hauled down the Revenue ensign and stowed it away, and had hoisted the Palmetto flag on the cutter. He also stated that *he was accountable to the authorities of the State for the vessel and all the property on board.*

Finding himself powerless to reclaim the vessel, or to obtain any control over her, Lieut. UNDERWOOD left Charleston and proceeded to Washington, where he reported the facts to the Treasury Department.

The *Aiken* is a fore-and-aft schooner of 80 tons, and is one of the fastest vessels of her class in the service. $1,200 were expended on her in Charleston last Summer for repairs. She originally cost the Government $5,000. Her armament consists of one twelve-pounder brass howitzer, working amidships, and a quantity of Maynard rifles. At last accounts, Capt. COSTE was still in command of the *Aiken*, the other officers having reported themselves to the Department for orders.

RESIGNATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Lieut. CHAPMAN and Master MILLS, of the ship *Brooklyn*, have resigned.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

TROOPS FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH FOR BALTIMORE.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, Jan. 7.

The troops from Fort Leavenworth left this morning for Baltimore via St. Joseph, Chicago and Pittsburg. The force consists of two companies of Light Artillery, comprising 210 men with 130 horses. A force of 20 dragoons remain at Fort Leavenworth.

TROOPS FROM BOSTON FOR TORTUGAS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The steamship *Joseph Whitney*, of the Savannah line, Capt. LOVELAND, has been chartered by the Government to convey troops and munitions of war from this port to Fort Tortugas, near Key West, Florida. She sails on Thursday.

A BROOKLYN REGIMENT TO GARRISON FORT HAMILTON.

The Brooklyn *Star* of last evening makes the following statement:

"We understand that the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH, has received orders from head-quarters to place themselves on a war footing, preparatory to taking charge of Fort Hamilton on the withdrawal of the United States troops from the fort to a point where needed by the Government. The Thirteenth Regiment is composed of the following Companies:

Company C, right flank, Capt. MORGAN. 50 men.
Company G, left flank, Capt. THORNE, 56 men.
Company B, Capt. SPRAGUE, 40 men.
Company A, Capt. SMITH, 40 men.
Company D, Capt. BALDWIN, 40 men.
Company E, Capt. SULLIVAN, 45 men."

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

THE STATE TO SECEDE IMMEDIATELY.

JACKSON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Committee on the Ordinance of Secession is now in caucus. The excitement and anxiety is intense.

The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were invited to seats.

A resolution was adopted to amend the Constitution of the State, authorizing the borrowing of money for the purpose of military defence.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:

On Federal Jurisdiction of Property in Mississippi.
On Postal Affairs.
On a State Constitution.
On Naval and Military Affairs.

On the formation of a Southern Confederacy, to report by ordinance or otherwise.

A resolution of invitation to the Judges of the High and Circuit Courts to seats was passed.

Much of the day was occupied in the discussion of the power of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

A dispatch was received from Georgia announcing the determination of that State to immediately secede. This was greeted with applause.

Adjourned till to-morrow, when the Committee on the Secession Ordinance will report.

The excitement is intense.

The galleries were full of ladies.

The military had a State parade to-day under a flag of 15 stars.

The hotels are thronged with interested citizens from abroad.

The ordinance of immediate State secession, unanimously agreed upon in the Committee of 15, will pass the Convention to-morrow, while it is in secret session.

THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

PRELIMINARY STEPS TOWARDS SECESSION.

TALLAHASSEE, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were introduced to the Convention, and both delivered addresses. The latter also presented the documents from his State.

Judge MCINTOSH introduced a preamble and resolution, which was made a special order, as follows:

Whereas, All hope of preserving the Union upon terms consistent with the safety and honor of the Slaveholding States has been finally dissipated by the recent indications of the strength of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Free States; therefore

Be it Resolved, by the people of Florida, in Convention assembled, That it is undoubtedly the right of the several States of the Union to withdraw from the said Union at such time and for such cause as, in the opinion of the people of each State, acting in their sovereign capacity, may be just and proper; and, in the opinion of this Convention, the existing causes are such as to compel Florida to proceed to exercise that right.

The preamble and resolution were adopted—Ayes, 62; Nays, 5.

The Convention was in secret session most of the afternoon.

It is reported that the forts and other Federal property have been taken possession of by the Governor.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Mr. CALHOUN, Commissioner from South Carolina, addressed the Convention. His speech was well received.

Dispatches to the Governor from Virginia, Florida and Mississippi were read to the Convention, which created enthusiasm.

A Committee of Thirteen was appointed to consider and report the necessity of action by the State.

The Convention determined upon a secret session by a large majority.

The seats of the two secession members from Shelby County were contested.

SECESSION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The majority for immediate secession in this city is 366.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Committee of the House of Delegates having in charge the subject of a call of a Convention have prepared a bill which they will report to-morrow. They have fixed upon the 18th of February for the meeting of the Convention, and the 7th for the election of Delegates.

The question of additional military force for the purpose of defence has been referred to a Committee. A resolution proposing to appropriate $10,000,000 for that purpose has been also referred.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature assembled to-day. The Governor's Message recommends that the question of calling a Convention be left to the people; and says the remedy for the present evils exists only in constitutional amendments, on the refusal whereof Tennessee should maintain her equality in, or independence out of the Union. He recommends the organization of the militia and the purchase of arms. He leaves the bank suspension penalties to the discretion of the Legislature.

It is reported that Hon. S. S. STANTON and JOHN H. SAVAGE have left for Kentucky to fight a duel.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Two Conventions are in session, the Union and Douglas Democratic. They will probably resolve that Kentucky will not be satisfied with anything less than the concurrence of the North with CRITTENDEN'S propositions.

A dispatch from GEORGE SAUNDERS to the President of the Union Convention, announcing the defeat of the Crittenden propositions, has been received. It created great excitement.

GOV. LANE OF INDIANA ON THE CRISIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was celebrated by a fine military parade here to-day. The Governor elect, who welcomed the military, made a short but patriotic speech. He claimed from them devotion to the Union and Constitution, and an enforcement of the laws. Some, he said, wished to live under the protection of a flag of one star, but he knew no other flag than that of his country; under it he would lead them to battle; under it he would live and die. He said, it is time to lay aside all partisan strife and cherish feelings of a common brotherhood.

A national salute was fired in honor of Maj. ANDERSON.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE CONVENTIONS.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Democratic, Republican, and Union State Conventions were held here to-day. The two former were quite fully attended. The Democrats nominated Gen. GEORGE STARK, of Nashua, for Governor. The Republicans nominated Hon. N. S. BERRY, of Hebron, for Governor. The Unionists adjourned without making a nomination.

By order of the Democratic Convention, 233 guns were fired for the Union, Major ANDERSON, and the nominee for Governor. The several Conventions manifested a unanimous spirit for perpetuating the Union.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

An unusual number of prominent men are now in this city from different counties in the State, mostly well-known Democrats. From significant indications I am confident they are scheming and maturing plans to call the Maryland Legislature together, independent of Gov. HICKS. No doubt this is contemplated at an early day, which will certainly create two parties, and disturb the public peace.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.

LETTER FROM GOV. HICKS TO SENATOR CRITTENDEN.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 13, 1860.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden:

DEAR SIR: Without show and without reserve I write to say that in the minds and in the hearts of millions of our agitated and troubled country you occupy at this time no mean position.

The survivor and fit representative of the best and greatest man since the days of WASHINGTON, (HENRY CLAY,) all eyes are being turned to you as the wise, experienced, patriotic statesman, most likely and most competent to strike out some course, or propose some means as a salvo for the trouble and discord now reigning supreme in the land of our fathers—for *indeed* it should not be called ours. We are unworthy inheritors.

I pray God to clothe you with the physical strength, determination and good will to go forward in the good work of saving the Union. It is an up-hill work, I know, but can, must be done, and you, the bosom friend of the immortal CLAY, are the forlorn hope. Many think that although he be dead, his mantle is upon you as survivor. The millions of perturbed spirits now look to *you* and the Committee of Thirty-three.

Great God! can it be that this once great and beautiful country—this Government, the admiration of the world, will or can be broken into fragments? No, oh, no, it cannot be!

Then, Sir, what is to be done in our extremity? Patriots, pure men, must stand up and beat back the powers of darkness.

They must, by prudence and perseverance, head off the fiends now engaged in the effort to overthrow this Government, the admiration of all civilized men.

Will you receive the suggestion herewith sent with the assurance of a modest, well-intended desire to aid you in your trying labors?

Stave off a collision; let the people have two weeks more for reflection, and *they* will take the matter in hand; and then farewell to the efforts of fanatics, for these dry brush piles, North and South, fired with the lava of hell, will be extinguished.

I have hope for the Union, notwithstanding the doleful condition of affairs. I regret the opposition to the formation of the *State's* Committee, and know that much of it is captious. Our State is said to be misrepresented in this Committee. Be it so. Yet Mr. DAVIS is a good man, an honest and bold man, not possessing as much policy, perhaps, as some men. I have not agreed with him in many things, but have confidence in his honesty and his nerve; and the latter is as important at this time as the first-mentioned valuable requisite. No change can be made in Committees, I suppose.

All should be cool for the present, but firm. Let South Carolina go without collision—the shedding of blood, I mean—till the 4th of March, and the extremists will be ashamed of what they are now endeavoring to do.

If it is at all in your power, I shall be much gratified and edified by a response to this crude and hurried scrawl, advising of things generally, as time and your excessive labors may allow.

With great respect, I am your very obedient servant,
THOMAS H. HICKS.

THE EFFECTS OF SECESSION.

The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes as follows:

"Your remedy will never be found in secession. You have the example of South Carolina before you for this. She was to flourish a maritime and commercial State within a month after declaring her independence, and what is the fact? Her port is virtually blockaded. No vessels arrive, because the merchants of other countries and States fear to send them. They fear trouble, danger and loss. They know well enough that the insurance companies do not insure against the hazards of revolution, and therefore the cargoes and vessels remain at home. The practical result of South Carolina secession, for the present, is to drive all trade to the ports of New-York and other cities, where there is no risk and where there is no revolution. Even with freedom from duties, vessels from foreign ports would not prefer Charleston as a market at this time to New-York, for in the latter City they are always sure of a good profit, while in the former a larger one may be attended with all the dangers of revolutionary eras, when no man's property is safe."

MASONIC AID FOR KANSAS.—At the meeting of Lafayette Masonic Lodge No. 64, Monday evening, an application was received from a Masonic lodge, in Kansas, for aid for the people there. The application was handsomely responded to by the Lodge, as a lodge, and also by the members individually.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Celebration of its Forty-sixth Anniversary by the Tammany Society.

ST. TAMMANY ON SECESSION.

Speeches of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Gen. Walbridge, Samuel J. Tilden, &c.

A grand banquet, in honor of the memory of ANDREW JACKSON, in connection with his renowned victory at New-Orleans, forty-six years ago, attracted nearly all the brothers of the Tammany Society, with many of their friends, to Tammany Hall last night. The affair had been gotten up in great haste, Mr. BROWN, the landlord and caterer, having only received his instructions on Sunday night, but, nevertheless, in all respects it was perfect, and the large room presented a magnificent appearance. The decorations were very appropriate, and at the same time less profuse than has been usual, at Tammany, on similar occasions. In front of the balcony, which has usually been the reporters' gallery, but which was last night occupied by the band, was a framed likeness, in oil, of Old Hickory, the hero of the day, surmounted by a Cap of Liberty, and in large letters the name of "WASHINGTON." Beneath the portrait was suspended a framed copy of the "Declaration of Independence," while on either side were the names of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, and WRIGHT. Around the Hall, at regular intervals, were hung the arms of the original thirteen States, with two oil portraits of WASHINGTON, and one each of POLK, CLAY and LAFAYETTE. One of the portraits of WASHINGTON, immediately behind the Grand Sachem's chair, was draped with the American flag. The following, in large letters, on wide spaces of canvas attached to the wall, nearly filled up one end of the room:

"Indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."—*Washington.*

"I shall stand by the Union and by all who stand by it."

"I shall do justice to the whole country, and ask for the good of the whole country in all I do."

"I mean to stand upon the Constitution; I need no other platform."—*Daniel Webster's Speech in the Senate, July 17, 1850.*

Of this latter quotation it is worthy of remark that last night was the first occasion when anything from WEBSTER'S works or speeches has been so used by way of motto, in Tammany Hall.

About 170 persons sat down to partake of an almost inexhaustible supply of "the best the market affords." After an activity and a perseverance, even exceeding those generally used at such prominent festive boards, the Grand Sachem, Mr. W. B. KENNEDY, at the head of whose plate stood a bronze copy of MILLS' statue of JACKSON, in front of the Capitol at Washington, arose to extend a cordial welcome to the Brothers of the Society and all present, and to introduce the regular toasts, and regular speakers of the evening. The first toast, "The Day we Celebrate," after music from the band, was responded to by

MR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

He said that he had just returned from a long and weary journey, and was unprepared for any speech such as the occasion required, because in the present state of the country, it would be an error and a wrong to permit that occasion to pass unnoticed by the Democracy of this City. The anniversary they celebrated was that of a great victory won by arms, by one of the greatest men in the history of the country; and though he (the speaker) stood among Democrats, and was happy to render to that party the meed of admiration which it deserved for its glorious services to the country, and for its unwavering fidelity in all difficulties abroad and at home, still, on that occasion, he spoke not so much as a Democrat as an American citizen. [Loud applause.] For there were occasions, and this was one of them, when everything pertaining to party, yielded to an overwhelming sense of duty towards our common country. He would wrong himself if he spoke in anything but a comprehensive way, in view of the day itself, and of the magnitude of the crisis now impending over the country. Mr. TILDEN proceeded to eulogize Gen. JACKSON, in his military and his political capacities. There is no party, he said, to-day, but a Jacksonian Party. [Loud applause.] It was for us all to ask to-day what would be the conduct of ANDREW JACKSON, were he now present among us? [Immense and repeated applause.] It was he, who in a perilous crisis, said, "Our Federal Union it must and shall be preserved." [Cries of "Bravo."] We respond to that sentiment to-night, (proceeded the speaker,) with our entire hearts. I speak to no man, who is not a Union man, and who would not die in devotion to that Union, but I also speak to men who would only preserve the Union by proper means, and who are opposed to those who, by their fanatical impolicy would breake it up and destroy it. JACKSON had to deal with a much less difficult subject than was before the country to-day, and also with a different state of the public mind. He had two-fifths of the people of South Carolina against three-fifths, and in addition he enjoyed the confidence of all the other States, but as he did then he would do now, he would temper his energy with a spirit of conciliation. He exerted himself to remove every ground of complaint, so as to conciliate those who were dissatisfied. But our modern doctors propose the sword first and the olive branch afterwards. How different was JACKSON'S policy, and I trust that no man who hears me would wish his policy reversed. When I see whole communities united, as our Southern brethren are, with the common sentiment that they are in danger, I would (continued Mr. TILDEN) say, in the language of BURKE, "I know not how to draw a bill of indictment against a whole people;" and when I see such a people—the rich man and the laborer, the wealthy and the poor—making such universal and unanimous complaints, I am compelled to ask if there is not something in them. Whatever others may say, I am the last to advocate the use of the sword against my Southern brethren. I stand in favor of any reasonable compromise to prevent disturbing the Union of our Fathers. I would never unsheath the sword against those who fought with us in the great battles of the Revolution. If it should happen that fifteen, or fourteen, or twelve States should be well nigh unanimous that the policy of the North, or a faction of the North, was fatal to their interests, I should consider long, I should consider well, before I lighted the torch of civil war in this glorious Union.

During Mr. TILDEN'S speech, he was repeatedly interrupted by noisy conduct and loud talking on the part of several persons, who seemed to be getting hilarious over their cups, and the presiding officer had several times to call them to order. We doubt if Mr. TILDEN was heard by one-half of the parties present. He was often inaudible, although he raised his voice to its utmost, even at the reporter's table.

The second toast, "The Union," was announced by the Grand Sachem, and amid repeated hurrahs, the company rising and waving their handkerchiefs, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON rose to respond:

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

As soon as the name of the venerable statesman had been announced, three lusty cheers were given, and then three more, and, to wind up, "three good old Tammany cheers for DANIEL S. DICKINSON."

The Chairman said: If gentlemen will please take their seats, and maintain order, we will hear the Governor.

Mr. DICKINSON then spoke as follows:

I hardly expected to speak on coming here—but, if I had doubted what my duty was before, the very kind reception that I have received at your hands would teach me my duty now—as it is certainly my pleasure to comply with your wishes. In response to this toast, "Union." I may almost say at this time, when it is menaced and endangered—I might almost say with the apostle, "who is sufficient for these things?"—to speak in favor of the Union. The occasion of this celebration is the great and signal victory achieved over a haughty and powerful and foreign foe, who wished to try the experiment of conquering an independent people. But, while we meet to celebrate that great event in our history, and pay respect to the memory of ANDREW JACKSON—[Applause]—let us—[Renewed applause]—let us remember that it was an effort to subject *us* that brought that eminent individual into the field, and that the triumph there recorded handed down his name to posterity, although he had carved his name upon his country's history before, with his sword; yet his name was, from that time forward, handed down, and now rests before the American people—nay, before the world—a patriot, a sage, a hero and a statesman. [Applause, and A VOICE—"That's so."] ANDREW JACKSON was a lover of the Union—a lover of the Constitution—and, while he declared that the Union must and should be preserved, he declared that it must be maintained upon the *principles of the Constitution*—[Applause]—those great principles of equality which, like the dews of Heaven, fall unseen and unfelt except by the richness and fullness they contribute to produce. The American Union—what is it? Look at it geographically. Go out with us upon the East to the St. Johns; go up to the North where Liberty is divided from Monarchy; go down over the South, where it is fanned by the gentle breezes of the tropics; and then scale the crags of the Rocky Mountains, and go out where the ocean rolls upon its golden sands, and then see all over this vast area, peace, plenty and happiness! Government, coming down like God's sunshine, upon all his children alike! Such a spectacle as he has never been witnessed before, and such an one as, when this Union would be destroyed, as I apprehend man would never look upon again, as long as time rolls! [Sensation.] This is the American Union—liberty in its workings; but, since the Christian dispensation, where has Heaven ever before, in the rich plenitude of its mercy, vouchsafed such blessings to fall upon man as the American Union. [Enthusiastic applause.] It is now enjoyed by more than 30,000,000 of free and happy people. [Applause.] And do we not see in anticipation hundreds of millions coming; or, looking back upon the past, we can see its early history, and these humble beginnings—looking upon the great future we can see the cure of its abuses—while defending itself against the whole world in arms. [Applause.] Trace it; trace it through all its history—it was established from the old Confederacy and formed a more perfect union, establish justice, to provide domestic tranquillity, and to extend the blessings of liberty to its founders and to their children—posterity. See it now in the full tide of successful experiment; see this great tree of liberty planted by our beneficent fathers in Freedom's holy land—its roots have sunk deep down in the earth, and its trunk has reached over the Heavens, and its branches spread out to the North, the South, the East, and the West, and not only the children of the Union, but of the whole world, come here and repose under the shade of its branches, and subsist upon its fruits. [Applause.] But, in what blood and tears has that tree of Liberty been nurtured that it might be planted? How many were sent down by violence and butchery to bloody graves? How many by their unfaltering trust? How many little children lifted their hands to Heaven in prayer for that tree that offered them protection? [Applause.] Well may we say, 'Woodman, spare that tree." [Tremendous applause.] This Union, so beneficently founded, can be maintained only upon the great principles of justice and equality. *Can it be maintained by force? Can members of the Confederacy be coerced into fidelity? It is one thing to enforce the Constitution and maintain the laws—it is another thing to coerce a State.* Let men who thus think a State can be coerced, coerce the sun to shine with legal enactments—[applause and cries of "Good"]—coerce the rains of Heaven to fall on the just and the unjust alike—go and coerce the stars, and then coerce the tides to ebb and flow, and then go and coerce a free State into fidelity. [Thunders of applause.] Our Southern brethren possess an institution sensitive as property, sensitive socially, sensitive in every regard whatsoever. It has been warred for—it has been menaced until they have been gored beyond endurance. We are the stronger party numerically; we possess no such institution; and by our mutual compact we must extend to them kindness, fraternity and fellowship, and retrace our own wrong doings and place them upon the great principle of equality where the Constitution places them. [Cries of "Bravo," and applause.] This is the way to maintain the Union, and it can be maintained in no other manner—in no other way. We must show ourselves—not by platitudes, not by figures of speech, not by high sounding rhetoric—but show them in our practical attentions what we intend; whatever may have been our errors, to restore peace, and uphold the Constitution and the Union in these true principles of equality. [Applause and a voice "Forever."] Certainly, so long as time shall move. [A voice, "Good."] Our Republican brethren—for so I will call them, for we are brethren of a common destiny, and our interests are united—have ideas and doctrines—and they enforce them to some extent in their policy—offensive to the South. I do not believe that the ordinary principles ascribed to the Republican Party are the grounded principles of that party. *I believe that it constitutes their active trading capital,* ["Good," applause and laughter,] and has been seized upon as a kind of ready change to help them into power. But I believe there are men of conservatism enough in that party who, when called upon to act, will dispel this darkness in their party as the sun in its rising dispels the gloom of night.

A VOICE—"True as the Holy Ghost," and applause.

They have had their attention directed to the dangers; they have seen themselves standing upon a precipice; they have become convinced that they have done injustice to their sister States that they knew not of, and I believe that they are disposed in the United States and in this State to do justice and extend equality to their sister States all over this country—lay coercion one side—put it out of view; let it not be called by this name or brought into the field to compticate the controversy. May these rights be granted; may our Southern brethren be contented with what they are entitled to—the great principle of equality. [Great applause.] Let us all endeavor to extend this equality to them; let us go on to the discharge of that great duty set before us—the political regeneration of mankind. [Applause.] Shall this Union be jeoparded? Shall these great and beneficent institutions that have been founded by our f

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

PARTICULARS OF THE TREATY OF PEKING.

Renewal of the Bombardment of Gaeta.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON TO FRANCIS II.

The London Press on the American Crisis.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Palestine*, which left Liverpool at about 8 o'clock on Christmas morning, Dec. 25, arrived at this port last evening.

The following is the specie by the *Palestine*:

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Harbeck & Co.	£5,000
Th. Victor & Duckwitz	1,500
Bierwith & Rockoll	3,000

FROM HAVRE.

J. D. Vermilye	£90,000
Harbeck & Co.	2,000
H. Burgy & Co.	15,000
Kunkelman & Strecker	12,600

The *Arabia* reached Liverpool at about noon on Sunday, the 23d ult.

We publish below particulars of the treaty ratified on the 24th of October last, between Great Britain and China.

Various rumors were current in Paris as to the Italian question. According to one report, Russia and France had agreed to support FRANCIS II. in his stronghold at Gaeta until the Spring. Another report is that the Emperor NAPOLEON meditates the formation of a Southern Kingdom in Italy, the Sovereign of which is not to be VICTOR EMANUEL.

A Naples telegram of the 21st of December states upon reliable authority that the French fleet was about to quit its station off Gaeta, and that great demoralization prevailed among the besieged army. The batteries planted on the heights of Tortola replied to the fire of the city.

The Pope delivered an allocution at a consistory held on the 17th instant. His Holiness spoke of the persecution of the Christians in Syria and China, and announced that the Grand Duke of Baden had violated the Pontifical concordat.

Placards had been posted upon the walls of Rome bearing the arms of King VICTOR EMANUEL, and the words, "We desire annexation to Sardinia." Crowds of people surrounded the bills, but the proceeding had led to no arrests.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

THE NEW TREATY.

PEKING, Monday, Oct. 31.

The treaty of Tien-tsin was ratified and the Convention signed here on the 24th Oct. by Lord ELGIN and Prince HUNG. The same formalities were gone through with Baron GROS on the following day.

The indemnity to be paid by the Chinese has been fixed at 8,000,000 taels in all.

The following is a summary of the Convention:

In Article 1, the Emperor regrets the misunderstanding at the Taku forts last year.

Art. 2 stipulates that a British Minister shall reside at Peking.

Art. 3 arranges the payment of the indemnity by instalments.

Art. 4 opens the port of Tien-tsin to trade.

Art. 5 removes the interdict on emigration.

Art. 6 cedes Howtoon to the British Crown.

Art. 7 provides for the immediate operation of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

Art. 8 orders the promulgation of the treaty throughout China.

Art. 9 stipulates for the evacuation of Chusan by the British force.

The Allied armies are to leave Peking on the 8th of November.

It is reported that the First Royals, the Eighty-seventh, the Queen's, the Buffs, and the Marines proceed to England.

Lord ELGIN resides in Peking.

The Emperor is at Zhehal, in Tartary.

Messrs. BOWLBY, DE NORMAN and ANDASSON have been hurried with great solemnity. BRABAZON was beheaded about the 21st September. The Abbé LUC also met with the same fate.

The sum of £100,000 has been exacted for the families of the British officers who have been murdered.

The Summer Palace of the Emperor was burnt by the British on the 18th October.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The insurgents are still levying tribute in various places, and are menacing Ningpo.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1860.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, *via* Trieste, at 7½ P. M., from her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Alexandria, dated Dec. 18:

"Mr. LOCH has arrived with dispatches from China, and leaves this day for Malta. The ratification of the treaty of Tieu-tsin was exchanged and the Convention of Peking signed 24th of October. The English and French Ambassadors took up their residence in the capital, and would remain there till Nov. 9. The French army retired from Peking on the 1st of November. The English would remain till the Ambassadors left. A large force is to remain at Tien-tsin till the treaty conditions be fulfilled. Principal clauses are—Apology from the Emperor for the affair of Peiho last year. Ministers to reside at Peking. The indemnity fixed to be doubled. Tien-tsin to be opened to trade immediately. Emigration allowed. Howloon ceded to the British Crown. The treaty of Tien-tsin and the Convention of Peking to be put into immediate operation, and to be published throughout the Empire. The palaces of Yuen-mia-yuen have been entirely burnt to the ground by the British forces. The bodies of the prisoners who died in the hands of the Chinese were brought in and buried with honors in the Russian cemetery on the 17th of October. Capt. BRABAZON and Abbé LUC were beheaded on or about the 21st of September, after the battle of Pahlichow. Their bodies have not been recovered. Indemnities are expected from the Chinese for the families of the deceased English and French. Ministers have left Shanghai for Tien-tsin. Maj. ANSON has arrived, charged with dispatches from Sir HOPE GRANT for the War Office, and leaves this day.

(Signed) H. RAVEN.

TRIESTE, Dec. 24, 1860.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

ALARMING PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

From the London Times, Dec. 24.

The United States may possibly come to understand the truth of the vulgar proverb, which is just as true of Constitutions as of youth, health, wealth, strength and beauty, that we never thoroughly know the value of a thing until we have lost it. The tendency of the present age lies probably in the direction of underrating the effect of institutions on men, and regarding national success and failure more as the result of race, temperament and climate than of laws and customs. But it is impossible to consider the history of the United States, since they emancipated themselves from the control of this country, without finding at every step reason to admire the extraordinary sagacity with which their Federal Constitution has been framed, and to appreciate the immense benefits which that Constitution has conferred. In the State Constitutions there is but little to attract particular attention. They show us ancient democracy modified by the modern principle of representation, a polity in which the will of the numerical majority rules without check and without effort. In the Federal Government, however, the violence of the Democratic principle is controlled by the operation of the Federal element, and the Senate gives a firmness to the Legislature and a wisdom to the Executive which mere Democracy could never supply. There is no doubt that the States of the Union are far better governed now than they possibly can be under any Constitution which gives greater prominence to the principle of State independence. But this is commonly considered among the least of its advantages. By the Federal Constitution the United States are made one of the principal Powers of the world. By the Federal Constitution they enjoy the advantage of the freest intercourse with each other, without giving up either uniformity of Customs or the most complete power of local taxation. If they would know the value of this advantage, let them study the tariffs of the Australian Colonies, and congratulate themselves on their freedom from the absurdity into which these younger settlements have fallen of long intercolonial Customs' lines stretching through an uninhabited interior. By this Constitution, also, has been realized what appears to us in Europe the utopian dream of an Anglo-Saxonic Council deciding questions between independent nations which older countries must arrange by diplomacy or the sword. Happy America, if she knew her own blessings—happy if she were more disposed to cling to that which is her real strength and glory, and less inclined to vaunt advantages which she receives either as the gift of Nature, or which, like her ultra democratic institutions, are rather evils than benefits!

The last accounts from the United States place the position of things in a much more serious light than before. We believe we should be correct in saying that, as a class, American statesmen, some openly and the rest secretly, are opposed to the dissolution of the Union. It is an institution the advantages of which would be estimated exactly in proportion to the knowledge of the details. A statesman must see in them the solution of innumerable difficulties, the strength, the ornament, and the safety of his country. Were the matter, then, left to the opinion of the statesmen of America, there would be no reason to doubt of the result. But, unhappily, it has passed out of the control of statesmen, and the question of Union or Disunion is managed by vulgar demagogues and furious bar-room politicians. In England a statesman must follow public opinion, but in America public opinion comes from a lower class, acts more speedily and more decidedly, and is less patient, because less accustomed to opposition, than in England. In the South the object of those who are really in favor of the Union, though they cannot venture to say so, has been to interpose a delay for holding a General Convention of the Slave States; but this well-meant overture has been set aside by the violence of an excited multitude, and the attempt to give an opportunity for the voice of reason to be heard has been frustrated. Failing this, the more moderate members from the Southern States have been driven to show their desire for delay a little more openly, by urging that, at any rate, there is no advantage in meeting evils halfway, and that any movement against the integrity of the Union had better be deferred till the accession of Mr. LINCOLN to power on the 3d of March next. But to this it is answered—not. we must admit, without considerable force, from the point of view of those who use the argument—that if a disruption is to take place, it had better happen while a President favorable to the South is in office than when the reins of power have passed into the hands of a man whose election is the very cause, or at least the pretext, of disruption. Armed with this argument, the fiery spirits of the South are driving matters on with headlong speed. No time is given for reflection or calculation, and the object is to commit some at least of the Southern States to immediate action, before the excitement and irritation generated by the recent election have had time to cool. It is the belief of the authors of this reckless policy that, if they can succeed in irretrievably committing one or two States, the cooler and more reasonable States will have no choice but to follow in their wake. The South is at the present moment not a match for the North, and still less will it be so if its numbers be reduced by any amount of defection. It is thus that a single State may possess the power which we often see vested in a small knot of persons in our own party divisions—the power of deciding the issue to which both sides are committed. South Carolina and Georgia, for instance, can by their independent action propose to the other Southern States the dilemma—we must not say of remaining in the Union, for from the moment that a secession has been effected and recognized, the present Union is not so much diminished as dissolved, but—of choosing between two confederacies, the one in which they may play a leading part, and which possesses similar institutions to themselves, the other in which they will be certainly in a minority, and compelled to surrender all those points that are in dispute between the South and the North.

On the other hand, some of the Republican leaders, seeing the critical turn that affairs have suddenly taken, and the very decided and immediate action for which several of the leading States of the South are manifestly preparing themselves, are exhausting their ingenuity in inventing schemes of compromise and concession to the South so ample that should they be adopted, they would amount to a recantation by the North of the policy to which it stands committed, and a complete surrender of the fruits of their victory, in order to prevent a disruption. These overtures, we are told, have signally failed of success with the Republican party. It is sarcastically remarked that such plans may suit very well the views of gentlemen who have been actuated all along only by a wish to obtain the spoils of office, but that the Republican party is not prepared, like the Whigs, to make the Slavery question a means of obtaining power for its leaders, and then to abandon it as soon as power is obtained. The party is too much in earnest for its chiefs, and, while it refuses to make any concession, it is extremely doubtful whether any concession it could make would now conciliate the South. This movement is not made merely on sentimental grounds. The South have in their eye the advantages which they would gain by an exemption from the system of protection by which they have been made to pay tribute to the North (!) They believe that they will attract their own commerce to their own ports, and every State already sees in imagination its own capital the metropolis of a Confederated Union, and divides in anticipation among its principal citizens the lion's share of a new Federal revenue. In this conflict between the parts and the whole, between private interest and public advantage, we cannot doubt for a moment which ought to prevail—but Democracy in America is little used to check or control. What is a great public mischief may be, or may be imagined to be, a considerable advantage to individuals. No time is allowed for reflection, or for an appeal to good sense and public spirit, and it is quite possible that the problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by the overthrow in a few short days of a Constitution which the greatest human wisdom was hardly sufficient to frame, but which an ordinary amount of folly, selfishness, and shortsightedness seems perfectly adequate to destroy.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF STATE INDEPENDENCE.

From the Liverpool Post.

Congress refusing to sanction secession, *all other nations must consider the Southern States part of the Republic.* Their flag will not be recognised, no port duties would be paid, and the law could not be enforced. They would be rebels, not a people. Than what about the runaway slaves? They could not be prevented; they would not be given up; and, unless they were emancipated, the emigration would be wholesale. A servile war could hardly be averted."

THE DRAIN OF GOLD FROM ENGLAND.

From the City Article of the Times, Dec. 24.

The *Australasian*, for New-York, to-day has taken out, as was expected, a large sum in gold, the total being £170,000. These shipments create no uneasiness, since, like those lately made to Paris for the Bank of France, they are in great part exceptional. No crisis in America can affect this country injuriously at a period when she is not largely in debt to us, and when the alarm is from political discord, and not from want of material prosperity. America cannot draw from us more than we owe, or more than we find it convenient to send for the purchase of securities or produce at a low price. If we take an extra quantity of these, owing to the crisis, we shall require or be disposed to import less for the future. Stocks purchased on mere speculation will for the most part go back when a rebound occurs. The idea of a sympathetic panic on this side from anything now taking place in the United States is, therefore, an entire delusion. The rise during the past week in the price of wheat is a serious feature, indicating, as it does, in the face of enormous arrivals, that our crop has proved much worse, both in quantity and quality, than was anticipated; but any outflow of gold from that cause is not to be regarded as having any connection with the American panic. If an extra quantity of grain is found necessary, it must be obtained from some foreign country, and whether we make payment to Russia, Germany, Turkey or America is of very inferior importance, except that America, as soon as her present condition shall have passed away, which may be the case at any instant, will be likely to prove the best customer in return. The confusion prevalent at New-York has caused that market to be selected for the moment as the most advantageous for buyers, but we have yet to see whether the fact, never before witnessed, is now to occur of political panic operating with more power to cause a fall in prices than can be exercised by a steady ready-money demand in raising them.

From the London News, Dec. 24.

Five or six weeks ago, when the contingency of a drain of gold to America was first discussed, rather serious apprehensions were generally entertained with regard to the probable effect upon our money market. On former occasions much stringency has been caused by the mere withholding of the specie remittances which are ordinarily received from America; a good deal of countenance was, therefore, given to the view that the reversal of the ordinary course of trade involved in a flow of gold from this side would greatly inconvenience us. Amid all the uncertainty in which the course of affairs in America is still enshrouded, it is very satisfactory to notice how lightly the burden has fallen upon us. It is now just four weeks since specie shipments commenced to New-York; and now that we are anxiously watching the effect produced in America by the relief which we have sent over, it may be useful to recapitulate below the remittances in the order in which they have occurred. The statement is as follows:

Sailed.	Vessels.	Amount.
Nov. 28	New-York	£10,000
Dec. 1	Europa	106,500
Dec. 5	Atlantic	149,450
Dec. 5	Etna	70,000
Dec. 5	Borussia	3,500
Dec. 8	Persia	620,000
Dec. 11	Jura	2,900
Dec. 12	Fulton	49,490
Dec. 12	City of Manchester	7,631
Dec. 14	Anglo-Saxon	5,000
Dec. 15	Canada	202,000
Dec. 19	Kangaroo	82,000
Dec. 20	North American	1,777
Dec. 22	Australasian	170,000
Total		£1,482,248

It is worthy of notice that the stock of coin and bullion in the Bank of England, which was £13,800,376 when these shipments commenced, is now £13,331,270, so that the dispatch of £1,482,248 to America has been accompanied by a falling off of only £529,106 in the stock in the Bank. So far as the Bank returns go, we appear to have helped America greatly without hurting ourselves. It is a question of interest—how happens it that the metalic reserve in the Bank has not been diminished to the full extent of this drain? The principal cause is, no doubt, that the remittances to America are in the form of sovereigns, considerable amounts of which may occasionally be procured from the private and joint-stock bankers, without it becoming necessary to apply to the Bank of England. This is especially the case at the present period, when many of the revenue payments made to the Bank consist of sovereigns drawn from various provincial depositories. Had it not been for the demand for America, the coin and bullion in the Bank would, no doubt, have increased considerably during the period referred to. It is, of course, not to be contested that the general supply of coin in the Kingdom must have been diminished to the full extent of the shipments to America, and that hereafter some considerable drafts may be made upon the Bank of England for provincial use; but, as the degree of importance attaching to any foreign drain depends principally upon the effect which it produces upon the position of the Bank of England, the ease with which that establishment has hitherto met all the demands on American account forms a legitimate cause for congratulation.

The considerations to which we have alluded become the more worthy of notice in face of the fact that, if we go one week further back, viz., to the 21st November, we find that the coin and bullion in the Bank have *increased* to the extent of only £25,981 during the period of this active drain to America. The total held on the 21st November was £13,357,131; it is now, as already stated, £13,331,270. Within the same period the Bank of England have received from the Bank of France a total of £1,113,767 in silver, in addition to a further amount which does not appear in their returns, having been sold to the Mint or to other buyers. It is understood, however, that as each supply of silver comes over the French Bank receive value for it.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON TO FRANCIS II.

GAETA, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

An enormous quantity of shot and shell was thrown into Gaeta yesterday by the Sardinians. Some fell into the garden of the palace, where the King and Queen were dining with the Ambassador. The bombardment has since slackened. The damage in the town is not considerable. The King has received a letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON, who expresses sympathy for the King, but tells him he has carried on the siege long enough for his honor. The King, in reply, thanked the Emperor, but added that he considered it his duty to persist in the defence.

DIPLOMATIC RUMORS.

The generally uncertain and unsatisfactory tone of the French Press leads me to attribute more importance than I should otherwise have done to the following letter, which the *Courrier du Dimanche* publishes at the head of its leading column:

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1860.

Again a change—and this time a very marked one—in the attitude of the Powers with respect to the young King of Naples. The Emperor NAPOLEON has once more allowed himself to be moved by the misfortunes of FRANCIS II., and Russia and Prussia, escorted by the German Powers, have, within the last three days, interested themselves more warmly than ever in the destinies of the Neapolitan Bourbons. The French fleet remains, and will remain to protect Gaeta, at least until further orders. Russia is most especially active in this diplomatic movement. She hopes not only to protect FRANCIS II. for the moment, but to secure his future restoration to his throne. M. DE BALOW, at London, and no doubt M. DE KISSELEFF at Paris, argue that if, on the one hand, the young king can be kept at Gaeta for a month or two longer; and if, on the other, the hopes of the Italian revolutionists to get up a war in the Spring can be cut from under them, FRANCIS II. will recover his crown. The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh is, therefore, most attentively watching every movement of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

KOSSUTH ON GARIBALDI AND AUSTRIA.

At a *soirée*, held by the Garibaldi Committee in Glasgow, the following letter from M. KOSSUTH was read:

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1860.

Robt. McTear, Esq., Secretary Garibaldi Fund Committee:

DEAR SIR: I beg to thank the Committee of the Garibaldi Fund for inviting me to the *soirée* to be held to-morrow on the occasion of closing the fund. To my sincere regret I am prevented from attending the meeting, but most heartily do I concur in the homage of admiration which I expect the meeting to pay to GARIBALDI, the glorious liberator of Southern Italy. Never surpassed by any one in heroism, rarely equaled in civic virtue and patriotic self-abnegation, his name will shine with imperishable lustre among the noblest, best, and greatest of all ages, while he most assuredly is the great man of our own age. I beg to congratulate both the Committee on the success, so well-deserved by their earnestness of purpose, and the subscribers on the liberal spirit which they displayed in responding to the appeal. This spirit, however, is nothing new to me. I had the good fortune frequently to enjoy the privilege of public and private friendly intercourse with the people of Scotland in general, and with the citizens of Glasgow in particular. I know how true and earnest they are in the sympathies for the cause of liberty. With them these sympathies are not a matter of momentary ebullition, but are a matter of principle, of strong conviction, of correct reasoning, and comprehensive views—a matter of the head not less than of the heart. Neither can I have the slightest doubt that although the proceedings of the Garibaldi Fund Society shall have been closed with this *soiree*, the people of Scotland will not abate in their determination to closely watch the phases and interests of the Italian question, and to bring the weight of their opinions to bear on the policy of the British Government when required. I regret to say they have occasion to be watchful even now. To be sure most wonderful is the progress which the cause of Italian unity and independence has made within the last year. But the end is not yet by-and-bye. Austria still stands in arms on the Mincio. Her impious foot is still planted on the neck of fair Venetia. Unless that foot is removed, unless Austria is thrown out, Italy is not one, and her independence is not worth one year's purchase. I shall say no more: to have the Italian question definitively resolved, it is not enough to have thrown out the Austrian from Italy, she must be thrown out in a manner that will leave her powerless, even to go there again. Europe is sick of those hand-to-mouth diplomatic trickeries of antiquated craft, which solve no problem, decide no question, and only leave to posterity the curse of ever-recurring disputes about aggravated uncertainties. The political problems of the age require solution. Europe wants not armed truces which drain uselessly the life sweat of nations. Europe wants peace, which only the rule of right founded on liberty and contentment can give. Europe wants secure tranquility, which only the satisfaction of legitimate national aspirations can give. In the way of that peace of that tranquility, stands the House of Austria. Her very existence as a first rate Power is a source of eternal discord, trouble, wants, revolutions in Europe. Good for nothing on earth, she forms the great European nuisance, without the removing of which there can be no peace, no tranquility in Europe. The removal of that nuisance is an imperative desideratum and a logical complement of the Italian question. I am not wanted to enlarge on this truth. It is perfectly understood in Scotland, and is inseparably blended with the instincts of the people of Scotland. Lately yet, when the Garibaldi Fund Committee first issued its appeal, the very first contributor who sent in his pound sterling to the fund, sent in another pound for me. That pound was, at my request, added to the Garibaldi fund. I regret not to know from whom it came, as I should like to give him in public my thanks. I allude to this fact as presenting an appropriate evidence how, in the opinions of the people of Scotland, the cause of Italy is inseparable from the cause of Hungary; so much so, that whoever wishes Italy to be independent, must wish Hungary to become independent. Such are the opinions of the people of Scotland. But the opinions of their Government are not in keeping with the opinions of the people. They (the Government) have nothing to gainsay against the Italians doing as they may with the King of Naples that was, and with the Pope, whose temporal power is going, going, gone! And so far so good. But as to Austria and her rule over Venice, that is different in the opinions and aspirations of the British Government. Still nervously clinging to the long exploded antiquated prejudice (which at all times was a prejudice,) but which, to-day, is a prejudice scarcely fit for a nursery tale; still clinging, I say, to the antiquated prejudice that "Austria is necessary to England," the English Government, while advocating the principle of non-interference, actually do in every possible manner intermeddle with the natural logic of the Italian question as far as Venetia is concerned; they use persuasion, menaces, threats, to prevent Italy from emancipating Venice; hostile, most decidedly hostile to the national aspirations of Hungary, they set themselves up as keepers and protectors of the unmolested safety of that great European nuisance, which answers to the name—Austria; they go so far in their fond, one might almost say amorous, solicitude for that old decrepit sinner, as not only to fly into passion on her account, not only to forget that calm, dignified civility in diplomatic intercourse, which gives authority to the strong, but they actually take upon themselves to act the police for Austria, watching the doings of the Hungarian emigration in foreign countries; nay, while a few years ago England did not shrink from a great war rather than allow Russia to invade the Danubian Principalities, at this moment (unless I am strangely misinformed) the English Government approves of the menace of Russia to occupy those Principalities in case there would be reason to believe that some little mischief might possibly come from that quarter against the safety of Austria's usurpatory rule over Hungary. Really, there is urgent occasion not to relax in watchfulness. I have the honor to remain, dear Sir, your most obedient servant, KOSSUTH.

Austrian Reforms.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a circular addressed by Baron VON SCHMERLING to the Governors of the provinces, explaining the leading principles of his policy. The Baron says:

"It is the mission of the Ministers of State to carry out fully and effectively the resolutions and intentions of the Emperor as expressed in the Imperial manifesto of Oct. 20. As regards freedom of religious worship, it is the will of the Emperor that political and civil rights shall in that respect also be preserved against any encroachment, and that the mutual relations of the different confessions shall be established upon an equitable footing, and upon the real love for one's neighbor. Public instruction will be promoted by every possible means. The free development of the nationalities is accorded." With respect to the public Press, every preventive interference is removed. "The development of agriculture, commerce and industry will be pursued with redoubled energy on the path hitherto followed. The communes will hitherto enjoy an independent existence. The administration of justice is to be separated from the governmental administration. Publicity and the oral form of proceeding are to be introduced into the civil and penal courts of law."

As regards the Provincial Statutes, the Minister of State has been authorized to introduce into the fundamental laws the principle of representation of the different interests by means of direct elections and the extension of electoral rights and eligibility, the right of initiative, and the publicity of debates.

On the Council of the Empire, to whose province belongs the general legislation, while the Provincial Diets are only competent to legislate on provincial questions, is therefore conferred the right of originating projects of law and publicity of debates.

The Council of the Empire will be composed of members unconditionally elected by the Provincial Diets, and will, besides, receive additional members.

The Provincial Governments of the minor Crownlands, recently suppressed, are to be reëstablished.

In conclusion, Baron SCHMERLING exhorts the public functionaries to a conscientious discharge of their duties, to the furtherance of the interests of the inhabitants of their provinces, to a strict observance of the laws, and to candor in their official reports on the condition of the country.

Latest Money News.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Yesterday was kept as a holiday as far as possible. The Stock Exchange was entirely closed. The Bank was open, but there were scarcely any applications for discounts, and no bullion operations took place.

The rise in the Corn market yesterday is partly attributed to the improved condition of samples in consequence of the frost.

Accounts from Paris state that trade is rather worse.

The commercial accounts from New-York elicit conflicting opinions.

The *Daily News* says they indicate a continued feeling of discouragement in all commercial circles.

The *Times* presents a more hopeful view, and notices a rally of about 5 per cent. in most of the principal stocks, although no specie from this country had yet come upon the market—the *Europa*, with £106,500, having only just reached Boston as the mail left. The Bank return for the week showed a small increase in the stock of bullion, and, the *Times* adds, there was evidently a better feeling in all quarters.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Millenial Management—An Era of Amicable Suits—Merry Methods of our Sovereign Squatters—Dave Scannell, Chief of the Firemen—Just One Murder—State Messenger Weeks—The End of Deinzen Smith—Where Gwin Gained a Point, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 7, 1860.

"Amicable suits" are all the rage. I wrote you a while ago that there was some prospect of trouble between the incumbents of the municipal offices and the men newly elected to the places. An omission in our Consolidation act left it always in doubt when the terms of office began, and to prevent accidents, the precaution had always been taken to elect every year, scrupulously giving to each man, however, the full term for which the law required that he should be chosen. But the luxury of an unnecessary election was not appreciated by some of the *ins*, and they proposed to test their rights to hold over. But all parties agreed to be good-natured about it. HOSSEFROSA (old) and BOHEN (new) Street Commissioners, agreed upon a case, and went before Judge NORTON, of the Twelfth District Court. The day that the suit was started the Judge rendered a decision. He believed the new man entitled to the office, but if he should so decide, and the Supreme Court should reverse the decision, it would make confusion in the office, where an immense amount of business was daily proceeding. If they mutually consented to have a decision entered for the old occupant, he would permit it. The parties agreed, the appeal was instantly taken to the Supreme Court, and the office by it given to the new man. So the new and the old shook hands, and that peril was ended. District-Attorney BROWN'S was a little different case. Mr. PORTER had been elected to his place. They made up a case, sent it to the Supreme Court, and there the decision was of a different tenor. BROWN was decided to be entitled to the office, and PORTER graciously retired from all pretensions to it.

Auditor HALE is disposed to hold over. Mr. TENNANT got a larger vote as HALE'S successor, than any other man got for any other position at the late election. Though still a different point of law is involved, TENNANT is not much disposed to litigate for his right.

JONATHAN HUNT, Tax Collector, thought he saw in a late decision of the Supreme Court a ruling that covered his case, and voluntarily he surrendered an office, variously estimated to be worth from $10,000 to $50,000 a year, to Mr. WASHBURN, who pledges himself to reserve from its proceeds but $8,000 a year—the rest to turn over to the City Treasury. Are here not intimations that it is a millenial sun that rises on pleasant mornings over Mount Diabolo and sinks nightly behind Russian Hill? Did you get as cheaply, neatly and expeditiously over your Street Commission squabble?

We had another election on Monday—the Fire Department voting for a Chief. I am sorry to say that DAVE SCANNELL, a New-Yorker, whipped out his competitor, BOB CUSHING, by 101 votes. Both were good firemen, but both bad antecedents, and DAVE'S were much the worse of the two. BOB had worked so well for the People at the general election, that the Reform Party in the Department made the mistake of nominating him for Chief. Not being precisely the man to command the Reform strength, he was not well supported, and the Roughs won the day. The man who has been Chief for the last three years is FRANK WHITNEY, the King of the Dashaways, a royal good-fellow, who made honorable the red-shirt and fire-cap. It was a great pity that his sort of men did not insist upon renominating him. The impression is, that SCANNELL will attempt himself the rôle of a reformer, and like FERNANDO WOOD, while he was the "model Mayor," manage matters marvelously well; and yet it is a pity that he was not whipped, for since the City Government is in the hands of honest, non-party men—since the State Administration is in the hands of a fresh, purged Douglas Democracy, and Uncle ABE is expected to swap out the Federal offices, there was no crevice or corner into which a professional loafer could creep with expectation of finding a crumb of patronage. If the honest sort of men had retained the Fire Department they would have starved out this Winter. This is the principal lesson why it was earnestly hoped that SCANNELL would be defeated. Personally he will do well, we have no fears.

We have very few crimes against property here now-a-days,—few mean crimes; the larger portion of the criminal docket records crimes against the person,—assault and battery is quite popular; forcible entry and squatting beside a pistol, upon other people's land, is an every-day entertainment, and once in a while yet we have a murder. Last Saturday night a colored man, JOHN CLARKSON, a waiter on a river steamer, stopped down to arrange a little matter of the heart. He had been engaged to a beautiful light mulatto, CAROLINE F. PARK, who came out from Philadelphia two years ago, and was living with her aunt in the house of F. A. WOODWORTH, a wealthy citizen. CLARKSON was jealous of a lighter colored negro, then himself one of WOODWORTH'S man servants. He told CAROLINE she must not speak to the fellow, or indeed to "any other nigger." The poor girl lost her appetite in presence of such a jealous fellow, and confessed to her aunt that she did not want to marry him. On Saturday night he went to WOODWORTH'S house, ate dinner with the servants, and while still at it jumped up, and throwing his arm lovingly around the lass, cut her throat with a razor, and then gave chase to the negro boys. Before he had done more mischief he was captured and confined.

But our squatter riots are a peculiar feature of our society. They are sometimes equally amusing and bloody. Possession being nine-tenths of the law, it is customary for the claimant to a lot on the sand-hill to bring suit of ejectment in the morning, and then lie in wait about the coveted premises, ready to jump them the moment that the family in possession all happen outside the door. Another bolder policy is to go up to a squatter's cabin and begin to abuse its inmates. If he comes out and proceeds to knock down the disturber of the peace, he has lost his game; for up to Court goes the blackened eye, a warrant of arrest is issued, and while the accused awaits his examination the complainant rushes upon the premises, invests them with a couple of armed men and a big dog, and the old squatter must bring a suit of ejectment against the new one, or risk a fresh charge some morning of rioting. These are the clouds that obscure pretty often the face of our millenial sun.

It used to be said that San Franciscans would not go around the corner to see JULIUS CÆSAR; not that it would not be gratifying to hear anything the old gentleman might have to say, but that they would presume they had already seen greater sights than he. We often speak of the town's being excited, but it is only a figure of speech. I have never seen the town excited. It is very apt to be in earnest, and whatever is the topic of the day, 80,000 people—throwing off the Chinese—talk about it at the same time. Everybody reads the papers. Everybody sees through their humbug whenever they attempt anything of that sort. If a man writes a sensation article for a newspaper he might as well write "gammon" over it as not, for to all manner of sensations the San Francisco eye is peeled. Judging from your columns, and from private letters, I think it probable that there was more excitement and enthusiasm in many a little school district on Long Island than in this city during the late campaign. Our people turned the issues over, came to their conclusions, went to the meetings to enjoy the speaking, and finally voted. Nobody lost a day's work, and would not if the Union were to be split from stem to stern. If any speaker got excited, he seemed to the public to be making "a judy" of himself. But, because we pride ourselves on our equanimity, is no reason why President LINCOLN should not make a clean sweep of the Federal offices. And may he have all the wisdom of all the Antonines in the choice he makes of standard-bearers for his party here. If he does not let starve the great majority of the blowers who have kept the Republican Party in peril here ever since—in prospect of the spoils—they joined themselves to it, he will not win our affections. If he selects his appointees from our quiet, solid men of principle, who have a profession besides politics, the State is henceforth sound for all Republican measures.

The Douglas men are confident that they will select a United States Senator after their own heart this Winter. Though in a minority in the Assembly, they have a majority in the Senate sufficient to enable them, they think, to elect their caucus nominees if they can only get the two Houses into joint Convention. At least they will have but three or four members to convert to be sure of their purpose. GWIN apparently is dead. But once before the cat lay in the meal-tub utterly lifeless, when, by a bargain with BRODERICK, suddenly he revived a Senator for six year's more. It is the remembrance of this fact that keeps the mourners in weeds and tears. They still fear that by some miracle the dead doctor may again revive and go back once more to lord it over us. The only serious contestant for the Senatorship among Breckinridge forces was Gov. WELLER. J. B. sends him off to Mexico, and if he is verdant enough to accept the outfit and start, GWIN'S feeble chances for a reëlection, are already multiplied by two.

No particulars of the death of Ex-Senator DELAZON SMITH were received here until yesterday. If you have not already, you will be glad to publish, the following from the Portland *Times*, of Nov. 24. Note how plously the *Times'* man goes up backward to cover the infirmities of the deceased:

"Mr. SMITH spoke in Portland on the eve preceding the election. He was in the city, and about in his usual health on election day and the day following. He was taken suddenly ill, and gave indications of the presence of *unwholesome fluids upon the stomach.* Some bad thought that he had taken poison, but the most reasonable inference is, that the over-exertions he has made during the canvas, and a neglect to care for his health, produced the condition of the stomach and bowels which induced death. He continued growing worse, with occasional intervals of relaxation of the disease, till Sunday morning last, at 6 o'clock A. M., when he expired, almost without a groan. We learn that everything, which medical skill and kind nursing could effect, was done for him, during his entire illness. His wife and other members of his family attended him during the last days of his illness.

Thus has perished a man who has made his mark in Oregon, both during her Territorial and State existence. His record has been made up for the archives of the State, and all can search and read for themselves. Of his private virtues we have but little knowledge, never having enjoyed but little of his social acquaintance. He is reported to have been a warm friend, but an implacable enemy; as such he had warm personal friends and bitter foes."

The *Oregonian* adds that the Senator's remains were received with great respect at Albany, and that some 800 people turned out at the funeral. Rev. Dr. PEARNE preached the sermon, and the Masons conducted the burial. An Oregonian tells me that the Senator was first conveyed to the hospital, and would have ended his life there, but that a Republican, Mr. HULL, finding him friendless there, removed him to his own house, and nursed like a brother the dying Senator.

Our Presidential Electors have met, and cast the vote of the State for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The messenger selected to convey the Electoral lists to Washington is WILLIAM H. WEEKS, the fat and jolly stump-speaker. This is the same WEEKS who, while making a speech early in the late campaign, on being reminded that somebody had preserved an old speech of his, in which he abused HAMLIN, said:

"Well, I don't know but I did; for when I belonged to the Democratic Party I used to lie like the devil. [Laughter.] I had to do it. I now plead the statute of limitation in regard to that speech. It is four years ago since I made it, and he can't draw it on me now. But to the subject. I have known HAMLIN from my youth up. When but sixteen years old I went out and stumped the State of Maine with him—that is, he made the speeches and I held the horse. [Great laughter and applause.] He was a Democrat then; I myself belonged to the old party when it *was* a party."

GLAUCUS.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Florida Channel Fortifications, Lights, &c.—Shall They be Surrendered?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In case Florida secedes, as from all present indications she seems resolved, what shall be done with the fortifications and other United States establishments which fringe her borders? Shall Fort Taylor at Key West, and Fort Jefferson at Tortugas—the first nearly done and quite capable of defence; the second more than half complete, and easily secured by one or more naval vessels—be passively given over to the State within whose limits they technically stand? Shall the Key West Naval Coal Dépôt and wharf, the Marine Hospital, the Army Barracks, the Admiralty Court and wrecking organization, and the series of Light-houses—Loggerhead, Tortugas, Key West, Sand Key, Sombrero, Carysfort, Cape Florida, Jupiter and Cape Canaveral; shall these, one and all, be submissively abandoned to the State which has least interest in them and least capacity to hold and maintain them? Let Florida have Fort Clinch to guard the approach to Fernandina. Let her even have Pensacola Navy-yard and the triple fortifications there—if so her people will and so the United States will. Let her have. If it be pleasing to all, what only concerns local interests; but the commercial United States should never surrender to uncommercial Florida, or to any mere cotton confederacy, what belongs to, and concerns only the commerce of the nation. Admit that South Carolina has seceded, and is let go, and that the Charleston forts, &c., are given up to her, as chiefly concerning her local defense and commerce. Admit that Georgia has gone out and secured to herself the Savannah River defences. Admit that the Mobile forts have been given over to the Mobilians. The question recurs as to the forts at Key West and Tortugas, and those commanding the entrances of the Mississippi. Shall they, too, be given up? Shall the abounding river of commerce, which rises in Minnesota and the Rocky Mountains, which converges from all the slopes of the great Mississippi basin into the Father of Waters; which flows thence in stately march over the Gulf and through the Straits of Florida, to enrich and bless the whole world; shall the custody of this river and of the return current of needed commodities, which a reciprocal and civilizing commerce sends back for diffusion over all our unequaled basin, be tamely abandoned to toll-gatherers, thorns in the side and robberies on the sea highway? If Louisiana finds it in her heart to secede, as God grant she may not, she must at least leave the great river free, utterly and entirely free! Even then, and at best, she will dominate and control to its detriment this transit commerce, and by the forts on the Mississippi outlets can undu

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Troops at Fort Scott—Capt. Montgomery and his Men—Position of Missouri—The Governor's Resignation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Dec. 24, 1860.

Another week has brought with it but little change in affairs in Southern Kansas. Nothing is surer than that we are nearer the end, but what the end is to be remains the important inquiry. At Fort Scott about 60 dragoons follow their daily employment of doing nothing, and at Mound City 125 infantry are driving the same trade. It is now passing on to mid-Winter, and the cold weather is becoming more tedious, while the troops become more discontented. The snow has now fallen about six inches, and testible is not the most desirable.

At Mound City there are no Marshals, or any other officers to make arrests, and a majority of the marked persons, who went away for a time, have returned again. Last Thursday, Capt. MONTGOMERY and Dr. JAMESON visited Capt. LYONS, of the infantry, and their interview was mutually pleasant and satisfactory. Capt. LYON obtained from them a correct statement of their past and future purposes, and seemed in no way disposed to interfere with them. He certainly has no authority, admitting that he had the disposition, to molest them, in the absence of a civil officer.

Capt. MONTGOMERY and his men seem fully reconciled to the turn that has been given to their matters, while the Democrats and Dark-Intimeraites are most fearfully disturbed. They fully illustrate the doctrine that there is no peace to the wicked. For the last two weeks they have been urging a Convention of the people in the counties interested, to adopt certain principles upon which the troops can be taken away, and the country once more restored to peace. A manuscript letter has been circulated among the settlers to ascertain how far it would obtain their favor. Some of the army officers are understood to favor such a Convention, and certain territorial officials are also known to be conniving secretly for the same object. The letter is dated at Mound City, December 13, and I inclose you a copy. A majority of *the people* will not attend—not because they have material objections to the most of the propositions set forth in their latter, but they have done with these fulsome resolutions. They are especially opposed to all compromises. In a few days we shall know better what they *have done*.

Missouri seems determined to make out in some way that there has been war, or that it is just at hand. Since the return of Gen. PRICE'S brigade to St. Louis, some two hundred volunteers have taken position on the line, and still remain there. Why they are there, no one knows but a Missourian. It is now generally believed that there never was any intention on the part of the people of Kansas of invading Missouri for any purpose, unless first invaded. Still, Gov. STUART was hoodwinked and led into the fatal error of sending a whole brigade out to protect his border, and now they seem inclined to taper it ent by keeping two hundred there a while, instead of acknowledging themselves most woefully hembugged. All that we should not complain of, but could rather enjoy the idea of their staying ant to watch the imaginary line, and bay the moon during these cold nights, did they not seem so anxious to provoke a fight. They seem madly bent upon driving us to an issue. Only last week detachments from them came into the Territory twice, and ordered some of our best citizens to leave the country in a given time. Judge BAIR, who is Probate Judge of Linn County, and Mr. GROSS, were the gentlemen thus visited. This Missouri party is made up of citizens of the border counties, and among them are the murderers of DENTON and other Free State men. A nice set of men to be pieced as sentinels over the people of Kansas! Better learn the whereabouts of Titus, Jones, Clark & Co., and send them all along to join these vigilants, who are so watchful of our interests all at once that they can stand out in the cold whole months long for the sake of the public good, and ours. The case will soon be made out if matters go on thus. Nothing can aggravate our people so quick as such a movement from Missouri, to whom we owe neither love or respect. Gov. MEDARY saw all this forcibly, and gave timely warniag to all concerned, that it would never do to permit Missourians to invade Kansas, and that even their marshalling along the line in large numbers, would greatly endanger our civil relations.

The Governor announced his resignation in a letter to the people of Kansas last week, and cautiously squints at some of the causes for so anexpected a step. The same remarkable characteristics will ere long be found to attend this case, that have so distinguished some of his predecessors. Not less than ten honored gentlemen have now worn the title of Governor or Acting Governor in Kansas. Some of them have been removed because their Free State sentiments gave umbrage to the Administration, and the balance of them have voluntarily resigned, because the Administration offended them. Gov. MEDARY belongs to the latter class; and he is the proper person to give the public the benefit of his experience. This event is well understood to be among the causes of his dissatisfaction. Gen. HARNEY was sent here with positive orders to execute certain instructions of the War Department. The authority of the Governor of the Territory was completely ignored in the case, and MEDARY is said to have quarreled with HARNEY on the subject the whole time they were at Fort Scott.

The people of Kansas are comparatively indifferent to the question of admission, and a majority will be disappointed, if we are not kept out by some dodge on the Southern boundary; or some other question growing out of the Slavery issue. To-day, we were to have another hearing in the Senate, but we are very distrustful of any favors coming from the seat that Senator GREEN occupies.

Winter has now set in, in earnest. Yesterday the snow fell about six inches, and we now have the best of sleighing, but no sleighs. Our fast boys substitute everything that has a crook on the bottom and a stool or basket on top. Then all the fair ladies that have not partaken of the luxury for years, are pressing hard, as if it was leap year indeed.

The river is closed, and will soon support teams on the ice. Cattle have run out till last Saturday, in many cases without feeding—a favorable circumstance, as thousands will be left without shelter or fodder from necessity.

Our Territorial Legislature meets in two weeks, unless we are previously admitted. In that event, the State Legislature will be immediately convened. Then will come the struggle for United States Senators. Of that hereafter.

The secession movement creates no extra excitement here. We are hardened to bold measures, and sometimes hear of harsh and revolutionary ones nearer home. It would not surprise some if more were in store for us. I hope not. Rest for the weary is our first prayer. RANDOLPH.

FROM HAVANA.

Two More Cargoes of Slaves—Later Advices from Venezuela—Commercial News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

There are reports, which I have not *as yet* been able to trace to a good foundation, that two more cargoes of Bozales have been successfully landed, one near Sagua la Chico, the other near Cienfuegos. Before the sailing of the *Quaker City*, on the 5th inst., I shall be able to ascertain if these reports be true.

Capt. SYMES, late of the slaver bark *William*, who was acquitted at Key West, is in this city, looking out, I suppose, for another "job." Of what use is it to capture slavers with Bozales on board, if *juries* will not convict those in command of them? It must be an aversion to the punishment of death, to which those who are found guilty of being in command of slavers are liable, that causes their acquittal, and it would be well that the law should be altered, so as to impose a milder punishment upon those citizens of the United States found guilty of the offence.

By the British mail steamship *Clyde*, which arrived some days since from St. Thomas, the *Diario de la Marina* has dates from Caracas, Venezuela, to the 6th inst. I translate and condense the following from the impression af that paper of 28th ult:

"Since the departure of Señor REMBA (the Spanish Minister to Venezuela) the emigration of Spaniards ceased. Some of those who had left home already returned to Venezuela, admitting how foolish they had been in leaving the country. Others have written from various points asking assistance to return. A telegraphic dispatch had been received at Caracas on the 6th announcing that the *Serea* had arrived at La Guiara with fifty natives of the Canaries, of those who had gone to St. Domingo.

On the 10th November, Señor TUO (the Venezuelan Minister to Spain) had not been officially received at Madrid, because Señor REMBA had not then arrived there; but from several private interviews Señor TUO had had with the Duke of TETUAN he had strong hopes the difficulty between Spain and Venezuela would be amicably arranged. The French Government had expressed hopes that a pacific arrangement would be effected. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had promised the Venezuelan Minister that England would sustain Venezuela against Spain on the question of indemnification. The Spaniards had at length great confidence in the protection afforded them by the Government of Venezuela.

In the valley of the Tay, a fight had taken place between the troops of the Government and the band of TEDESINO VOLSAN, one of the factions that had caused the greatest injuries to the Spaniards. VOLSAN was killed, and his men defeated.

The strongest proof that can be given of the confidence of the people in the Government, is the facility with which the bills issued by it in 1859, and in August last, are received.

The operations against the highwaymen, who destroy and burn the small towns and stop travelers, still continued.

The executive power had issued a decree regulating the law of the National Militia. By it every native of Venezuela owes military service to the State, and the decree is to ameliorate that law.

COMMERCIAL.

Although a decline of full half a real in the lower grades of Sugar has taken place, still the market continues languid. It is generally believed a yet farther decline will soon take place.

The demand for Molasses to go to Europe continues good.

Freights for Europe continue active, but Spanish vessels appear still to have the preference.

Exchanges have declined. I quote Sterling 12@13¾ ℔ cent. premium; New-York 60-day bills 6@8 ℔ cent. premium; New-Orleans short 8@11 ℔ cent. premium. Money is still very tight.

FROM CANADA.

The Establishment of Free Ports at Gaspe and Sault Ste. Marie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

While the United States are quarreling among themselves, Canada is steadily pursuing her peaceful march of progress, and a very important step was taken to-day. Gaspé and Sault Ste. Marie have been made free ports from this date.

The district of Gaspé is the most easterly port of Canada, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. Gaspé basin is one of the finest herbors in the world, and at the end of it is Gaspé village. The free port, to which imports from abread can now be made without paying duty, is limited to three miles around the basin. The district attached to it, to which articles can be exported from it, comprises the whole of the Gulf coasts north and south of the St. Lawrence, Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands. The object of this is evident. Our Government is seeking to make of Gaspé the great fish emporium of the North, to induce American as well as Colonial fishing craft to frequent it for supplies, and to get foreign vessels to resort to it rather than to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Sault Ste. Marie, avery one knows, is at the entrance to Lake Superior. The limits of the free port there are as extensive with those of the town plot, and to that place only can goods be exported free, from Canada or the United States. A very extensive district is, however, attached to it, to which goods can be reshipped without paying duty, and this comprises the whole of the North shores of Lake Huron and Superior, as well as the Manitaulin and all other islands adjacent to those coasts. The object of erecting the Sault into a free port is also manifest. Our Government wish to centre there the mining business of that region, to induce American as well as British subjects to trade there, and to bring about the settlement and development of the resources of the North shores, at least equally with the South.

The secession panic has been very little felt here. Money has been a little "tight," because the banks have withdrawn their means from their usual business, in order to speculate in exchange, by which they have made large profits. Even in that way, however, things are now getting easier again.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 5270, 1561, 738, 539, 1872, 1084, 52, 56, 58, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 76, 78, 80, 82, 86, 92.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Demurrer.*—Nos. 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 767, 961, 659, 810, 349, 687, 391, 1017, 163, 1075, 1077. *Part II.*—Nos. 630, 696, 864, 18, 502, 504, 990, 810, 678, 382, 870, 144, 424, 460.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89. *Part II.*—Nos. 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 106.

The Death of Judge Kent.

MEETING OF THE BAR ADJOURNED.

The General Term Room of the Supreme Court was, at the time appointed by the notice previously given, filled to overflowing by the members of the New-York Bar, come to testify their respect for the memory of the late Judge William Kent.

The Hon. Justice INGRAHAM having been elected Chairman of the meeting, on the motion of Wm. Fullarton, Esq., the Hon. Henry Nicol arose and said, that at the request of some of the friends of the deceased, he would move an adjournment of the meeting until Saturday next, in order to give an opportunity for a number of gentlemen of the profession who were now engaged at the Court of Appeals, to be present.

Hon. John Van Buren then seconded the motion, and in a few appropriate remarks paid a tribute of respect to the high legal attainments, the varied learning, and the social qualities of the deceased. There were many members of the Bar intimately acquainted with the deceased, conversant with his talents, and familiar with his life and virtues, who would greatly regret that this meeting should pass while they were absent, and neable to contribute the weight of their personal character to the object for which this meeting was convened. Some of these gentlemen were now engaged at the Court of Appeals, and others, he regretted to say, were detained by sickness. While there were many present who would undoubtedly be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to speak of the many enviable traits of character in the deceased, still, in view of these facts, he thought all would concur in the propriety of an adjournment.

The meeting then adjourned to Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

The Chamberlain Controversy—Order to Show Cause Granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hilton.

Daniel Devlin vs. *Nathan C. Platt.*—John E. Devlin yesterday obtained an order to show cause on behalf of Mr. Devlin, directed to Mr. Platt, requesting him to show cause on Thursday why he should not be compelled to deliver up the books and papers in his possession as City Chamberlain.

Another Action for Assault Against Alderman McSpedon.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice White.

James Tracy vs. *Thomas McSpedon and William McSpedon.*—The plaintiff in this action was a conductor on one of the Third-avenue Railroad cars. The defendant, Thomas McSpedon, is an Ex-Alderman of this City and Ex-Chairman of the Board of Aldermen. On the evening of the 3d day of January, 1859, it is alleged that the Alderman and his brother, the other defendant in this action, were driving at a very rapid rate through the Third-avenue, and, coming in collision with the car on which the plaintiff was conductor, were thrown from their vehicle into the street. Not being much damaged in body, they both regained their feet, and the passage of the car having been obstructed by the collision, Thomas McSpedon jumped upon the platform and commenced an assault upon both the driver and conductor. This suit being brought by the conducter only, he alleges in his complaint that the assault was an unprovoked one; that he was beaten about the face and head, severely bruised in various parts of his body; that even when they had knocked him down they still continued to kick him in the face, and when he arose to his feet again knocked him down. The evidence in the case, as given by the plaintiff, who was examined as a witness in his own behalf, in the main supports the allegations in the complaint, as stated above. The defendants deny all these allegations. The case is still on.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; R. Busteed for defendants.

It will be remembered that some time last Spring a case was tried in the Common Pleas, in which the driver of this same car, on the same occasion, was plaintiff—the conductor being a witness for his co-laborer. In that case, which was fully stated in the TIMES, the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $400. The conductor now trins his luck before a jury of his "peers."

Plat to Murder Rats—The Slayers in Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Frederick V. Rushton vs. *Joseph Meyer.*—The plaintiff in this action is a well-known druggist in this City, doing business under the Astor House. The defendant, who is now out of the City, claims, it is said, to be the original inventor or discoverer of the secret for the extinction of rats and every species of vermin. The plaintiff alleges that about a year ago a contract was made between him and the defendant, by which he was to manufacture and sell the destructive article on commission. He now avers that the defendant has been guilty of a breach of the contract, and asks to be awarded damages for such bad faith. He also claims that there is due him from the defendant, under said contract, about $4,000, which he seeks to recover by this action. Defendant denies all of plaintiff's allegations.

Case still on.

C. W. Sandford for plaintiff; Weeks and Daforest for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This Court was opened by Judge LEONARD, yesterday, at 10 o'clock, with the following

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Judge LEONARD, in opening his remarks, referred to the importance of the functions pertaining to the Grand Jury. While corruption had crept into other political bodies and branches of government, it was the pride of the Grand Jury system that no charge of such evil had ever been made against them. The jurors had been selected, not for their wealth or standing in society, but because they were men of approved character. The attention of the Jury was called to the fact that the Supreme Court and other tribunals in the City were not properly supplied with rooms for transacting their various business. The duties of these tribunals were of the highest importance, thousands of causes, involving property of the value of millions of dollars were settled therein, and in the Oyer and Terminer, the life and liberties of the citizen were often on trial.

During the past few weeks the Common Council has taken from the Supreme Court one of the very few rooms which had been assigned to it, and given it to another Court. The motive which would prompt a public body to deprive an important Court of its means of transacting business, could not be conjectured. It was for the Jury to investigate whether there was any public motive. The business powers of the Supreme Court were cramped by the refusal of rooms to such an extent as almost to destroy its entire usefulness.

In spite of various measures passed by the State and City Legislatures for remedying this evil, it continued at the present time, and even in a more aggravated form than ever before. The jury should examine whether any officer or officers should be prosecuted for failing to discharge their duty. If the Common Council can take away one room from the Supreme Court, they may take away all, and utterly paralyze and destroy the exercise of the legitimate functions of the Court.

It was the duty of the Court to call the attention of the jury to violations of the election laws, also the laws against the sale of lottery tickets, as well as the provision for the regulation af the sale of intoxicating liquors, and violations of the usury laws. The foreman might administer oaths, and they might appoint one of their number as clerk. The District-Attorney was their legal adviser. No less than sixteen jurors could investigate any cause, and to find a bill twelve must concur. The jurors must keep their own counsel, and present no person against whom a *prima facie* case was not made out.

The jury then retired for the discharge af their duties.

TICKET SWINDLING—TRIAL OF SELOVER.

The first case brought on for trial was that of Isaiah Selover, indicted for violation of the act regulating the sale of passenger tickets. Counsel for defence, Mr. Howe stated to the Court that subpœnas had been served upon three witnesses, Edward Collins, Patrick McNamara and William Reid, the last named being in the employ of the two former as clerk. When the summons was served upon him, he threw it on the floor, and, pnting his feet upon it, declared that he would not attend. Counsel therefore moved that an attachment be issued, and, pending its service, the trial proceeded. Capt. Hartt, who had been chiefly instrumental in the prisoner's apprehension, and Charles Dickinson, Esq., California agent for the suppression of ticket swindling, sitting by the counsel for the people, and rendering whatever assistance was required.

The prisoner had been previously convicted, in 1854, of obtaining money under false pratences, and by fraud on emigrants, and had been sentenced thereon to three years' cannnement in State Prison. The present indictment therefore was for a "second offence."

Mr. Allen, acting assistant District-Attorney, opened for the people by reading the statute for regulation of the sale of passenger tickets. Under that act the prisoner was indicted for a second offence, having, without any proper written authority, sold a ticket to one

Garret Vanderspeek, the first witness, who testified that he lived last in Ohio, but was now stopping in the White-street House of Detention; he came to this City Dec. 15, 1860, with the intention of going to Holland; he saw the sign over the prisoners door in West-street, on which was printed "California Immigrant and European Agency;" he saw Selover and a young man in the office; witness bought of prisoner a ticket, for $18. In a sailing vessel, prisoner saying that the steamer had already departed, and that the *Invincible* would reach Liverpool in eighteen days; after the witness paid for the ticket prisoner gave him some bedding and other utensils for use on the voyage, and also a paper purporting to entitle him to a passage, but which he would have to exchange for another an embarking. Witness here identified the ticket shown him, and said that he paid $18 for it; ten dollars in gold and the rest in silver. Witness kept the ticket until the following Monday, when he gave it to Capt. Hartt, at the City Hall. The ticket was here put in evidence and read to the jury. Witness then stated that he took the ticket twice to the place designated on its face for getting it exchanged, but found the office locked.

At this point the Court adjourned to attend the obsequies of Judge Kent. The cass now on will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Ticket-swindling—Isaiah Selover.
For Murder—Margaret Lawler.

United States Circuit Court.—JAN. 8.

Before Judge Smalley.

STORAGE ON GOODS SEIZED BY THE COLLECTOR.

Wellington Brown et al. vs. Augustus Schell.—This was an action against the defendant as Collector of this Port to recover back certain moneys paid under protest. The plaintiff had imported a quantity of telegraph wire, which was seized by the Collector for an alleged fraudulent under-valuation. This suit went to trial, and resulted in a verdict against the Government in favor of the claimants of the goods. The District-Attorney obtained time to make a case to move for a new trial, but the motion was finally abandoned. The claimants then went to get their goods, which had, in the meantime, been kept in the Government warehouse, but the Collector refused to deliver them unless the claimants paid storage on the goods for the time which had elapsed since their seizure, being about two years. The claimants accordingly paid the storage, amounting to $625, under protest, and brought this action to recover back the amount.

The defendant argued that as a certificate of probable cause was awarded to the Collector, and moreover as the claimants could have bonded their goods if they had chosen, the plaintiffs could not recover. No evidence was offered by the defendant.

Mr. Wilcoxson, for the defendant, read the correspondence between the Collector and the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, and summed up the case briefly.

Judge SMALLEY declined to hear any argument from Mr. Walden, who appeared for the plaintiffs, and charged the jury really as follows:

GENTLEMAN: This is a case which does not admit of discussion. The defendant seized these goods, and a suit was commenced to forfeit them. A trial was had, and the jury found that there was no cause to forfeit them. The Court gave the Collector a certificate of probable cause, which is only given to protect him from damages, to which he was liable previous to the Act of 1807. Now, after these goods were seized, they were libeled, tried and acquitted. By what right could the Collector longer detain them? He took them without right, though he had some cause to suspect otherwise. By detaining them as he did, he, in effect, says: "It is true you are entitled to the goods. The Court has so held. I was in the wrong when I took them, but honestly so. But yet before I give them to you, you must pay me for taking them, or at least for keeping them." The Acts cited by the District-Attorney have no reference to the case. It is true the plaintiffs might have bonded their goods, but the Act does not compel them to do so. In any point of view, I think the exaction of the storage by the Government—for the Collector was but the agent of the Government—was illegal and unauthorized, and a verdict must be rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for the amount of it, with interest from the date of its payment.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. *John Latham, Morgan Fredericks, John Wilson, Hans Olsen and Charles Moore.*—An indictment against the master and mates and a seaman of the bark *Cora* for piracy, in being engaged in the Slave-trade.

The United States vs. *John Voss.*—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit: a sheath-knife, on one Thomas Place, on board the bark *Tahiti*.

The United States vs. *Thomas Flynn alias Knox.*—An indictment for passing a counterfeit half-dollar.

The United States vs. *Abraham Ferdinand.*—An indictment for passing a counterfeit quarter-eagle. Ferdinand was arraigned, and pleaded guilty, and was remanded.

Court of General Sessions.

SEVERAL PRISONERS DISCHARGED—PLEAS TAKEN—A SINGLE TRIAL.

In this Court, yesterday, before City Judge McCUNN, on motion of the District-Attorney, Andrew Gustavelli, indicted for grand larceny, was discharged for lack of evidence to hold him.

Leopold Gustavelli pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Abner S. Young, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit bills, was discharged, the testimony being insufficient to convict or hold him.

Peter Mulvey, Jr., indicted for stealing a silver watch, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and sentence was suspended.

Patrick Welsh, indicted for arson, was discharged on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

Joseph Kelly, and Thomas McMahon, and George Richardson, pleaded guilty to petty larceny and were sent six months to the Penitentiary.

John Carroll, indicted for stealing a pocket-book from the person of Mary Mulligan, pleaded guilty to petty larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

David Schwartz, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar. This was the only case tried before the jury during the day. Witnesses for the prosecution testified that the prisoner struck the complainant on the head with a hatchet. Witnesses for defence denied this, and were believed by the jury, who rendered a verdict of acquittal.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For mayhem—James McConnell.

For felonious assault—George H. Lemen, John Johnson, George H. Voght, John Bradley, Alexander Grant.

For grand larceny—Thomas Thompson, Antonio Cordova.

For burglary—Martin Broderick, Michael Lynch, John Gaffney, Michael Gallagher.

For forgery—Mary Brady, Bridget Toby, Patrick Crook, Charles H. Scott, Henry Brown.

For rape—August Stephany.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Charles Pitt et al. vs. *J. Davison et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

James H. Leeds vs. *The Artisans' Bank.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice Sutherland.

George Bauer vs. *Elizabeth Bauer.*—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Thomas Regney vs. *Samuel W. Talmadge. The Same* vs. *The Same. Lossett* vs. *The Same.*—Motion for a stay denied without costs, and without prejudice to the right of the defendant to renew if an attempt by execution or otherwise shall be made to collect more than the sum or amount directed to be paid by the defendant, by any one of the decrees, besides the costs as adjusted and adjudged in the three several actions.

POLICE REPORTS.

INTERRUPTIONS OF THE POLICE.

John H. Deye, residing at No. 6 City Hall-place, made an affidavit before Justice WELSH, on Monday, charging, in substance, that he had of late been buying experience dearly at the House No. 23 Lispenard-street, kept by one Cooley Keese, and also at No. 436 Broadway, of which Thomas McCann and Charles Williams are the presiding genii. His experience consisted in the fact that he had hazarded his cash on certain games known as faro and roulette, which games the gentleman in question nightly induced himself and other unsophisticated persons to participate in, to the destruction of their morality and peace. Having thus become "played out" himself, he wanted those who had brought him to his present undesirable condition to be placed in the same category. The Magistrate, upon the strength of Deye's representations, issued warrants for the arrest of Keese, George W. Brown, his dealer, McCann and Williams, and the Police of the Fifth and Fourteenth Wards respectively executed them. The visitors at Keese's place, to the number of eleven, were apprehended about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, and several hours later eight of the patrons of the other establishment were also placed in durance. Yesterday all the prisoners were arraigned before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, and examined upon the charge. The hearing resulted, apparently, to the great gratification of a large audience of sporting men, in the discharge of all the accused, excepting the proprietors of the houses, on the ground that they had only been spectators of and not participants in the games. The others furnished bail in $1,000 each for trial. Several hundred dollars worth of ivory checks, cards, cues, and other gambling paraphernalia were seized, and are in custody of the authorities.

A COMPROMISING BURGLAR.

A young fellow, named William Kennedy, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Laurence, of the Twentieth Ward, on suspicion that he had some dishonestly by a quantity of carpenter's tools, which he attempted to pawn at an office in Ninth-avenue. The prisoner was conducted to the Station-house, where information had already been received of a burglary at Mr. Richard Pelton's carpenter's shop in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and the theft of tools belonging to the workmen valued in the aggregate at $28. Kennedy was charged with being the delinquent, and he confessed the truth of the allegation, offering, at the same time, to make restitution of all the property if the police would set him at liberty. His modest offer was not accepted, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE STOREKEEPER.

Very early yesterday morning, Officers Lynn and Pike, of the Seventh Ward, found the grocery and liquor store at the corner of Corlears and Grand streets, wide open. Looking inside, they found the proprietor taking a nap upon the counter, with about six dollars in silver scattered around him. The officers aroused the somnolent and careless individual, whose appearance betokened that he was probably the best customer at his own bar. He was put to bed and his store secured.

FAVORING FREE FERRIAGE.

An enterprising young man named William Wallace was arrested late on Monday night, by Officer Croft, of the Eleventh Ward, for breaking into the office of the Houston street Ferry to Williamsburgh, and stealing a quantity of ferry tickets and small change. The evidence of his guilt was found upon him, and Justice BRENNAN held him for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 8.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Cou	92	100 Michigan Cen R..	54
4,000 Teno. St. 6s. '90.	75	50 do.....b10	53¾
6,000 Vir. St. 6s.....s15	75	100 do.....b10	53⅜
5,000 do.....75⅛		100 do.....b10	53⅜
2,000 Missouri St. 6s..	89	200 do.....s30	53
2,000 do.....b5	88	50 do.....	53
1,000 Brooklyn C.W...100	3/4	200 do.....s30	53⅛
3,000 N. Cen. 6s.....	92¾	250 do b60	53⅛
5,000 Erie R. Bonds '75	65	50 do.....s30	53⅜
1,000 Ll. R. R. 1st M...105		319 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
1,000 Harlem 1st M. R.	98	500 do.....	13⅞
5,000 M. C. S ℔ cent. 1st M. Sink. F. Con. B s.	86	200 Panama Rail'd..s10	114
4,000 M. S. 2d M. R's.	51	33 da.....	114⅛
3,000 1st Cent. R. Bds.	84	50 do.....	114
1,000 C & N. W 2d m	17½	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	33⅛
5,000 H. & St. J. R bds	55	9 do.....	34⅛
3,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. bs	62	200 Ill. Cen. R. S..stwk	75½
4,000 C. & Tol. S. F. bds	70⅜	50 do.....s15	75½
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. bonds.....	88⅜	100 do.....s10	75⅝
250 Merchants Bank..100		50 do.....s30	75
10 Union Bank.....	97	5 do.....	77⅛
22 Bk. of State of N. Y.	90	100 do.....s10	77
10 Bank of Commerce.	84⅜	160 do.....c	78⅜
5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	99⅜	400 do.....b60	78¼
25 Canton Company..	18	100 do.....stwk	76
15 Del. & H. Canal Co..	85	50 do.....s10	75¾
30 Penn. Coal Co.....	77	100 do.....s10	76
5 Pacific Mail S. Co..	89	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	97
25 do.....	88¾	10 do.....	97⅛
16 N. Y. Central R..	78½	100 do.....s60	95
10 do.....	78⅛	100 Gal. & Chic. R....	63¾
850 do.....	78	245 do.....	63⅜
180 do.....	77⅞	100 do.....	63¼
20 Erie Railroad.....	35½	100 do.....s10	63
80 do.....s30	35¾	100 do.....	63¾
100 do.....	36	1500 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	33
190 Hud. Riv. R.R.	47	400 do.....s10	33
108 do.....	46¾	150 do.....s15	33
170 do.....	46½	450 do.....	33¼
50 do.....	46¾	300 do.....s10	33¾
100 do.....s10	46	25 Chi. & R I'd R..b60	54¾
250 do.....	46	250 do.....	54
250 Harlem Railroad...	15¾	250 do.....s30	53
100 do.....b30	15¾	305 do.....	53¾
125 do.....	15¾	100 do.....b30	53⅜
120 Harlem R. Pref....	37½	100 Ch., Burl. & Q. R.s30	66
100 do.....	37	45 do.....	66
500 Reading R.....s10	40	50 do.....s10	66
200 do.....cng	40	50 do.....	66¼
35 Del., L. & West. R.	92	50 do.....	66⅜
50 New-Jersey R.....	110		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Cou	92	100 Erie Railroad.....	36⅛
3,000 N. Y. St. 7s, '64	105	200 do.....	36¼
3,000 Kentucky St. 6s.	97	200 Hudson River R...	46⅜
1,000 Vir. State 6s. ...	75	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s15 76
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	84½	50 do.....stwk	76½
8,000 Mich. C. & C. 1st M'tg. S. F. C. Bds.	95	350 Harlem R. Pref....	38⅜
3,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bs	71	200 Mich. Central R....	54
14 Park Bank ex div.	102	50 do.....s10	54
25 Am. Ex. Bank	96	50 do.....b10	54
50 Pacific M. S. Co ...	88	25 do.....	54⅛
25 do.....	88¾	18 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	97½
150 N. Y. Central R...b4	78	300 Cleve. & Tol. R....	33¾
350 do.....	78	200 do.....	33½
150 do.....s10	78	1000 do.....	33½
50 do.....	78½	62 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	54
100 do.....s30	77⅝	50 do.....s10	53⅜
150 do.....	78¾	11 Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	66

TUESDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The Stock Exchange took a downward turn at the early Board, this morning, of 1@1¼ ℔ cent., and on some of the Western shares 2 ℔ cent; and although there was a partial recovery in the afternoon the market was less strong than at any time since the sudden recovery and rapid advance the day after New-Year. No particular cause is assigned for the dullness to-day, but the official list of sales indicates more eagerness on the part of *short* sellers to put out 10@30-day contracts ahead as a speculation for the fall. In addition to this sign, we may repeat of other Stocks what we said of Erie and Illinois Central yesterday, that the rise of last week has brought out a considerable amount of cash stock, by way of realization of profits. The same parties, however, are said to stand ready to take back their sales on a decline of 2@3 ℔ cent. The position of the market in respect to political affairs, is such as to make speculators of both classes rather cautious in risking either very heavy contracts ahead, or large differences on the rise or fell. Since the New Year the *Bulls* have had the advantage, very decidedly, without pressing their good fortune too far. The present turn against the market must favor the *Bears* so far as they had courage to put out stocks last week. Political matters, to-day, are regarded as quite as uncertain as ever, and the belief in an early settlement is much less confident than a few days ago. Missouri State stock sympathizes with the Railroad speculatives. Virginias and Tennessees and most of the Railway mortgages are steady. The general dealings, late in the afternoon, were apparently for *short* account, encouraged by unfavorable political rumors. The following were about the last quotations:

Central.....	77¾	Rock Island.....	53½
Erie.....	36	Michigan Central....	54
Illinois Central.....	76	Mich. Guaranteed...	14¾
Galena.....	84	Michigan Southern ..	34
Toledo.....	32⅞	Hudson.....	46½
Panama.....	114½	Reading.....	39¾
Pacific.....	88	Missouris.....	68½

The firmness in Foreign Exchange noticed yesterday continued to the close of the Boston steamer mail this afternoon. No additional advance in rate was established. The range of quotations for Bank and Bankers' bills is 104¼@105¼ ℔ cent. There was more done at the outside figure to-day than yesterday, though the bulk of the present mail was made up at 5 ℔ cent. The chief demand appeared to come from parties who had January dividends and other New-Year collections to remit. The Cotton export of the week falls considerably short of the previous week, the total being 75,000 bales, against 122,000 bales last week and 122,000 bales this time last season. On the other hand, the clearances from this port of Grain and other Domestic Prodnce reaches the large value of $2,925,775.

We make no change in our quotations for Money to-day. The market is quiet, and some interest is felt to hear further from England, several steamers being due here and at Portland.

The New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on the Stock registered in this City at the Banking-house of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-street. The Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, has declared a dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on demand, at their office in Brooklyn. The Harmony Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on demand. The New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℔ cent., payable on demand. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst. A quarterly dividend of 2 ℔ cent. has been declared by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-street.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for December, were:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers.....	$17,165 57	$16,066 35
Freight.....	28,929 53	34,309

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

MR. RAYMOND'S four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendsncies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS—THE SPITFIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BLUEBEARD—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME—THE LOTTERY TICKET.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WALL—Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUB' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

President BUCHANAN has got rid of another clog to his Administration, in the person of Secretary THOMPSON, who resigned his position as head of the Interior Departmsnt yesterday. It is understood that his conditional resignation has been held *in terrorem* over the President for upwards of a week—the final step being induced by the fact of reinforcements having been sent to Major ANDERSON on the *Star of the West*. Mr. THOMPSON insists that the President pledged himself that no troops should be sent to the South without his knowledge, and it now appears that yesterday morning he first learned of the fact of the movement of troops to Fort Sumter. Report says that high words passed betwsen the President and the retiring Secretary.

The most extraordinary rumors were current in Washington yesterday relative to affairs in Charleston—some of them bordering on the ridiculous. The steamer *Star of the West*, according to one account, had been attacked near her point of destination, while Major ANDERSON was busy in bombarding the belligerent city. These rumors, of course, cannot be traced to any responsible source, and are not worthy of the slightest credence. It is understood that the House Committee of Thirty-three will close their deliberations to-day, with a final attempt to adopt some plan of adjustment.

Since the Administration has decided upon adopting the only course consistent with honor towards the Disunionists, the movement towards the concentration of troops at points where they can be made available at the shortest notice has been going rapidly forward. The troops at Fort Leavenworth left on Monday morning for Baltimore, in accordance with the orders of Gen. SCOTT, and will very soon reach their destination; and measures have been taken to forward men and munitions of war with dispatch from Boston to Fort Tortugas, near Key West, the steamship *Joseph Whitney* having been chartered for that purpose.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans was celebrated, last night, by the Sachems and members of the Tammany Society, at the hall of that name, by a fine banquet, by the enlivening music of a band, and by speeches by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Gen. WALBRIDGE and others, which were mainly directed to the eulogising of ANDREW JACKSON and the consideration of the troubled state of the country. The speakers' remarks bore strongly on the preservation of the Union, recommending large measures of conciliation towards the South, and denying the right of the Government to coerce a seceding State. The grand ball at the St. Nicholas Hotel was a very splendid affair. There were many distinguished gentlemen of all parties present, and the festivities were continued till morning. The anniversary was observed throughout the country very generally, as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic dispatches. Salutes in honor of General JACKSON and Major ANDERSON were given in numerous places.

Mississippi appears to be hurrying headlong in the footsteps of South Carolina. The State Convention will probably to-day pass an ordinance of secession, the Committee to whom the motion had been referred agreeing upon the terms of one yesterday. A resolution was adopted by the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State so as to authorize the borrowing of money for military defence. Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama occupied seats on the floor.

Florida, although perhaps not so precipitate, seems as fully determined as Mississippi to follow the lead of South Carolina. The Convention yesterday adopted a preamble and resolution asserting the right of secession for cause, and declaring that the cause had arisen in the success of the Republican Party. Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were also present here, and delivered addresses. Most of the afternoon was spent in secret session, and it is surmised that the subject under discussion was the propriety of taking possession of the Government works. In fact, a rumor was current that they had already been seized.

The Alabama Convention, yesterday, resolved, by a large majority that its session should be secret. Previous to this action, however, a Committee was appointed to consider upon and report the action necessary for the State to take. Mr. CALHOUN, the Commissioner from South Carolina, made an address before the Convention, which is stated to have been well received.

In the State Senate yesterday, the President announced the Standing Committees. Petitions were presented for the revision of the Excise law; extension of the Chenango Canal, and to aid the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad. Notices were given of bills to reduce the fare on City Railroads, to amend the Registry law; Senator P. P. MURPHY'S resolution, indorsing the act of Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumter, and providing that a sword, properly inscribed, be presented him by this State, was adopted. On motion of Senator SPINOLA, the proclamation of President JACKSON, on the attempted nullification of South Carolina, in 1832, was read. In the Assembly, notices were given of bills to provide for the appointment of Fire Marshals; to protect gas consumers; to amend the act relative to capital punishment; to amend Woman's Rights' Act. Bills were introduced to authorize the appointment of inspectors of steam boilers in New-York and Brooklyn; to authorize the holding of slaves in the State for nine months. A long debate ensued on the resolutions of Mr. BENEDICT approving of the conduct of Maj. ANDERSON, and directing the Governor to present him with a sword on behalf of the State, and, pending the debate, the Assembly adjourned.

The news which reaches us from Mexico, through a telegram from New-Orleans, is of a highly important character. MIRAMON, having given battle to the Liberal forces on the 22d December, was completely routed by them, and subsequently fled from the Capital alone. On Christmas day the Liberals occupied the city, which was tranquil. Puebla had also capitulated, and the war was considered at an end. President JUAREZ was to leave Vera Cruz for the Capital on the 3d inst.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Palestine*, from Liverpool on Christmas day, arrived at this port yesterday. Her intelligence is two days later. Advices from China, received by the regular mail, confirm the news of the ratification of a treaty between the Western Powers and His Celestial Majesty. It was signed at Pekin on the 24th of October, stipulating, among other things, that an indemnity of eight million taels shall be paid; that a British Minister shall reside at Pekin; that the port of Tien-tsin shall be opened to trade, and that the interdict on immigration shall be removed. From Gaeta, we learn that the bombardment had been renewed. FRANCIS I. obstinately refuses to yield, though he has received a letter from the Emperor of the French, telling him that he has carried on the siege long enough. The London *Times*, in another article on American affairs, thinks that the disunion agitation is increasing in seriousness. It now believes it possible that the problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by the overthrow, in a few short days, of a Constitution "which the greatest human wisdom was hardly sufficient to frame, but which an ordinary amount of folly, selfishness, and shortsightedness seem perfectly adequate to destroy."

The Board of Councilmen met again yesterday to organize, and after balloting twenty-two times for President without effecting a choice, adjourned to this evening at 4 o'clock. The ballot throughout stood: for MORGAN JONES, 12; ABRAHAM LENT, 11; blank, 1.

The Court Martial of Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, continued yesterday. The Court overruled the plea in bar, virtually deciding that the order of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, for the Prince of Wales Reception Parade, was legal. Col. CORCORAN pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and specification, and the taking of evidence commenced.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge LEONARD charged the Grand Jury, calling their attention, among other things, to the insufficiency of accommodations for the Courts. The trial of SELOVER, the ticket swindler, was commenced and is still on. In the General Sessions, several prisoners were discharged on account of insufficiency of evidence to hold them, several pleas were taken in trivial cases, and but one trial, that of DAVID SCHWAATZ, indicted for felonious assault, was had. The prisoner was acquitted. In the Court of Common Pleas, at Special Term, Judge HILTON granted an order requiring Mr. PLATT to show cause why he should not be compelled to surrender to Mr. DEVLIN all books and papers in his possession as Chamberlain. The order will be argued on Thursday, when it is returnable. Another action for assault and battery against Ex-Alderman THOMAS MCSPEDON is now on trial before Justice WHITE, in the Superior Court. The action grows out of the circumstances attending the assault upon a driver of a Third-avenue car, alleged to have been made by the defendant, for which a verdict was recovered against him in the Common Pleas, for $400. This action is brought by the conductor of the car.

The Stock market was dull yesterday and prices generally lower; New-York Central 77¾; Missouri Sixes 68½. Exchange on London closed firm for the Boston steamer at 104½@105½ ₱ cent.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were depressed, and prices favored buyers, decidedly. A lively business was transacted in Cotton, at very full prices. Coffee, Rice, Whisky, Sugars, Pork, Lard, Hay, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil and Tallow were in request. Hides, Hops, Leather, Metals, Seeds, Spices, Fish, Tobacco and Whalebone were quiet. Light freight engagements were reported.

Another Cabinet Resignation.

The good work of purging the Federal Government of traitors makes steady and encouraging progress. We hear this morning that Secretary THOMPSON has resigned. His sympathy with treason and rebellion outweighs his fear of being regarded as a fugitive from justice,—and he quits the Department in which occurred the late enormous robbery of bonds intrusted to his care. At any price the Government is well rid of him. If any Secessionists still linger around the council-board of the Union, we trust they will either resign or be relieved of duties which they are incompetent properly to perform.

The very first necessity of the present crisis is a government devoted solely and exclusively to the Union and the Constitution. Whatever may be the practical measures resolved upon, we want no disunionism in the seat of WASHINGTON and JACKSON. Whatever is done there, must be done in the interest and for the welfare of the Union. We want no men professing fealty to the Constitution, and yet sympathizing at heart with the efforts to overthrow it. The one paramount motive there must be loyalty to the Republic,—a determination to use all its power for its protection,—to exhaust all its resources and put forth the utmost of its strength in maintaining its authority and vindicating its honor in the eyes of the world. Without such a purpose, cherished and evinced at head-quarters and resolutely supported by the people, there can be no such thing as government. We cease to be a nation,—and become simply an aggregate of individuals, without cohesion, without unity, subject to the caprice or passion of its members, incapable of inspiring loyalty in any heart or of commanding respect from any community. The Government of the Union must be a Union Government,—and any elements that may creep into it hostile to the Union, should be expelled as alien to the system and poisonous in their effect.

We do not mean by this that the Government must make war on the Southern States,—that armies must be marched into the South and subjugate, with fire and sword, the inhabitants of that rebellious section. We seek nothing of the kind,—nor do we believe that anything of the kind is necessary. We do not want a government for aggressive purposes,—but purely for defence. We want a government which will maintain its integrity, and make its authority respected, whether it is resisted or not. The forts now in possession of the Government must be defended against all attacks. Reinforcements must be promptly sent to every menaced point,—and the Federal Government must maintain its ground wherever it can do so without seeming to take the offensive. For it should be distinctly borne in mind that this is a war of the South upon the Government and not of the Government upon the South. There has been nothing like coercion, nor is there likely to be. The whole policy of the Government is *defensive*,—the protection of its own property, the maintenance of its own positions, the preservation of its own revenues. No Government could abandon these simple duties without committing suicide. To hesitate about them would be to abdicate everything like national authority.

It is not at all impossible that war may grow out of our present difficulties. But if so it will be because the South insists upon it, and commences it. The Federal Government has no war to wage. Its duties are discharged when it maintains possession of its forts, protects its property, collects its revenue, and enforces its commercial regulations. South Carolina, or the whole South, may maintain their "separate" existence as long as they please, without molestation, if these points are left untouched.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR FORT SUMTER.—The correspondent of a cotemporary gravely denounces the rashness of attempting to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter by the *Star of the West*. The reason, because the vessel and its load would be wholly at the mercy of Fort Moultrie through its entire passage up the tedious ship channel; while it would only come within range of the guns of Fort Sumter during the last three and a half miles of its course. It is argued, therefore, that the ship might be knocked to pieces by the insurgents in the former fortress before it would be near enough to the latter to obtain protection.

It is seldom the part of wisdom to speculate on events that may never occur. The steamer in question may have a very different destination from that rumor assigns it. There are other threatened fortifications to be strengthened and defended, and it is quite possible the War Department may be giving its attention to these. But, assuming Capt. McGOWAN to be bound to Charleston, there is no reason to apprehend any such hostile operation as that referred to. One very cogent reason is that South Carolina is not at all likely to venture the shot that shall inaugurate civil war. That shot the Federal army is quite as unlikely to fire; and in this prudent dead-lock we have a strong pledge of immunity for the *Star of the West*.

But, even should the heedless garrison of Moultrie take the tremendous responsibility of firing into the vessel, it seems to have been overlooked that it will not be important for the defenders of Sumter to have that craft also within range—unless upon the principle of that famous triangular duel, where two hostile parties implicated a third and innocent person, and into him poured their revengeful bullets. It is upon Fort Moultrie the batteries of Sumter would be bent, should there be an act of offensive warfare on the part of those who are occupying the former. At the point of the channel, where the coming steamer would arrive within range of the Moultrie guns, it also comes within sight of Sumter. It is questionable whether the best impromptu gunners in the South Carolina militia can do serious execution beyond a mile or two against an object no larger than the hull of a vessel; and it is needless to say that the first round of Andersonian ball and shell poured among those unaccustomed gunners, their practice would at once become wild, and, upon another broadside, silent. In no event, therefore, assuming Charleston to be the destined port of this steamship, is there any reason to fear damage from insurgent interposition. Capt. McGOWAN will unquestionably land his cargo as safely as he embarked it here.

Impotence of King Cotton.

Suppose the crop of the South, the past year, had been in food—wheat, corn, beef and pork—as in the Northern and Western States, what would have been their position in this present crisis? Why, the foreign demand for it would have been more active than for cotton, while the ample means of support among themselves would have placed them in a position of almost entire independence of the North, and would, consequently, have made them impregnable. Under such circumstances, if we had command of the sea, they would have laughed at us from their well-stocked granaries. With abundance of food, contentment could have been secured at home, while they would have abundant guarantees for the ultimate sale of all the surplus in the primary want of mankind—that of food.

But they produce Cotton alone. This they can neither eat nor drink, nor wear, without sending it abroad to be manufactured. In a period of great financial embarrassment like the present, when economy is the order of the day, cotton becomes a luxury, the use of which can be greatly reduced, and in case of extreme necessity, dispensed with altogether. Purchases are slow to be made even of such quantities as are daily used. There are large stocks on hand, and consumers are in no haste to move the crop, as they know it must come forward in time. Delay suits their convenience. It consequently comes only slowly forward; not fast enough, nor in sufficient quantities, to relieve the money pressure or the general distress. The whole South are in a state of *collapse*. At the very period of all others when everybody there should be flush, and the banks running over with gold, these institutions were driven to the wall without a moment's warning. Payments of all kinds cease, and a cry of universal distress rises from every corner of the Southern States.

Where, then, is their boasted power and wealth? Not in cotton! This, just at this crisis, is the weakest of all staves on which to lean for support. In the present embarrassed state of trade in the Southern States, caused by their political complications, a planter may have a hundred or a thousand bales at his gin-house, and starvation still stare him in the face. He has no money with which to send it to market; nor could he get the money for it, very likely, when sent. He can't eat it. To convert it into articles necessary to his use, it has to take a long circuit, and go through processes requiring months for their performance. The machinery of business, previous to the recent outbreak, was so constructed, that other parties gladly advanced the price of the staple on the spot, and for a small commission, undertook the risk and labor of its distribution to the consumers. All this machinery has been rudely smashed. No persons will trust people acting as madly and dishonestly as do those of South Carolina. They cannot be trusted even so far as to buy their bills drawn against shipments of their produce. Trade, consequently, has been thrown back to its elemental condition, in which the gold must go forward to be directly exchanged for the cotton. The delay and loss consequent upon this all falls upon the planters, as before they get through with their mad freak, it will go far toward eating up one-half the value of their crop.

The present crisis has thus demonstrated that a people who produce only a *raw* material which they cannot convert into forms in which it can be used, are in the most helpless and pitiable condition possible. The simplest process of reasoning would have shown this; but the South had become so besotted with the notion that "Cotton is king," and so arrogant and inflated with the idea of possessing, as they vainly thought, a talisman that would shield them from all harm, and bring all the world supplliant on their knees before them, that nothing but a lesson such as they are now receiving could open their eyes. The people of the North shared in the same delusion. This feeling was that we at the North held the very tenure of our existence by permission of the South. We adjusted our conduct to all their whims. They reigned supreme in the Government, and gave shape and tone to its policy both at home and abroad. The merchant and manufacturer left nothing undone to placate and retain their favor. From them the politician and churchman often drew their inspiration—in fact the South was the paramount figure, power and influence in the whole country.

What a change for two short months to bring about! In the utter abnegation or want of perception of all legal ties, the South at a single blow forever destroyed their moral power. If there be one sentiment more deeply engraved than any other on the Anglo-Saxon mind, it is a respect and reverence for law and order. To see it entirely ignored by persons with whom he has been accustomed to associate, excites his astonishment, and ever after, his distrust. To him respect for law and his own personal safety and that of his property are the same thing. Its violators are offenders against society. The whole moral sense of the North, consequently, has been so shocked at the wanton and reckless conduct of South Carolina, and of other States so far as they sympathise with her, that not a defender of them is left in the Northern States. The whole Pine-street Committee, including even the redoubtable Mr. LATHERS, who received his first military commission from South Carolina, are, we have no doubt, a unit with the North. The South has not left a decent man a plank to stand on. In the North we are not yet sunk quite so low as not to have some sense of what belongs to decency and fair play. We still hold to the good old maxim that majorities must rule, and we intend to enforce its correlative, that minorities must obey—especially when the complaint is no deeper than that they happen to be beaten.

The moral prestige of the South, consequently, is completely gone. They have shown that, to them, Government is no Government unless they can wield it; that in the hands of an opposing party it is fit only to be destroyed. But the defeat of their material prestige is just as thorough and complete. The crisis has shown their nakedness and poverty. It has taught the country where its real strength lies—in the North. The first breeze of the financial storm completely leveled the whole commercial fabric of the South. King Cotton was as helpless as his subjects. They thought they could flout at all commercial as easily as at all legal or social order. But the moment they assumed to cut themselves off from the North they severed the tie upon which their very life depended. So long as they maintained political and commercial faith, the capital of the world was before them, to assist in all their operations. But they plumed themselves like Lucifer and like Lucifer they fell. The delusion is at an end. They lie exposed in their nakedness and imbecility to the world. They command neither the respect, confidence nor sympathy of a soul in Christendom outside of their own number. Their fall has been their own work; so must be that of their recovery.

The Liberal Triumph in Mexico.

That millennium, which prophet and priest of a Liberal turn, have long and wearily predicted for Mexico, seems at last to have dawned. Our news, brief as it reads, is to the utmost exciting and gratifying. The Constitutional Army, whose advance upon the capital has been slow certainly, but, as the result proves, eminently guarded and circumspect, seems to have been anticipated in its approach by a *sortie* of MIRAMON, who on the 22d of December encountered his enemy, and after a contest, of which we lack particulars, sustained a fatal rout, and fled alone to the City. Staying only long enough to pack his portmanteau and portmonnaie, and perhaps to secure the company of his wife, he resumed his flight on the 24th. Christmas witnessed the entry into the capital of the triumphant Liberals, and, in all probability, the close of the war.

The whole of the Republic is thus in the hands of the Constitutional Government. Every State is in the interest of the Liberal cause; and at the very moment we in this country are trembling on the confines of anarchy, peace and unity are restored to our long-vexed neighbor. The contrast is necessarily mortifying; but while we accept the lesson, we need abate in no degree the utterance of our profound satisfaction at the new era opened in that land of exhaustless possibilities.

The immediate effect of this triumph, so far as the internal affairs of Mexico are concerned, will be the prosecution of those measures for reducing the power of a seditious clergy, which have already been promulgated from Vera Cruz. Church property will be generally secularized; popular education provided for; tribute, heretofore poured lavishly into the coffers of the Church, will be diverted into those of the State; foreign trade will be reopened, encouraged and protected; mining grants and property confirmed and secured; manufactures developed; and in fact every temptation offered for the introduction of foreign capital, which the enlightenment of the gentlemen who surround and advise President JUAREZ, has already recognized as the great wants of the State. A few years of peace and progress in the generous policy thus briefly indicated, must carry Mexico forward an age in material prosperity.

In its external relations it will be no less fortunate, if the foreign Powers who have reclamations founded on the recent calamities of the State exhibit that momentary forbearance which its helpless condition of convalescence exacts. England, fortunately for its own intimate relations with Mexico, has just expressed its warm sympathy with the Liberal cause, and indicated in time to be too late, but not too late to be appreciated, its disposition to back the Juarez Administration. Spain, whose demands are known to be merely a pretext for assisting the Ecclesiastical faction, and who is rumored to have a fleet with that object on the way to Vera Cruz, will find its aim nugatory; and the moment, of all others, untimely, for insisting on a pecuniary claim. France has been satisfied. In regard to the United States, the Liberals have as much reason to rejoice as we have to lament that our Government declined to ratify the McLane treaty, and so acquire the prodigious advantages which the present event would have realized. It might have been a powerful weapon in the hands of a partisan opposition, to urge that to win its ascendency the Liberals had sold out to the American Government, and placed the Republic under the yoke of a possible protectorate, with immediate territorial and transit privileges of incalculable value. This charge has been escaped. What has been won has been gained without any other aid from the United States than the timely recognition of the Constitutional Government by Mr. McLANE, and certainly without aid of even that immaterial character from any other Power. There are pecuniary claims to settle, and to cancel them will require but a brief period of intelligent government; but there is no other reasonable abatement of the prize. The Mexico thus liberated is an undivided, unshorn Republic.

From so flattering an estimate of the new order of things, there must unhappily remain as a drawback the inevitable risk of further disorders and revolutions. Such convulsions can never safely be omitted from our prognosis of a Spanish-American community. In the apparent unanimity, however, of the Mexican people at this moment; in the reduced proportions of the Church; in the helplessness of those speculators who have so long dabbled in revolution, as men here dabble in fancy stocks; in the greater wisdom and wider views of the present Administration, we have guarantees of permanence never offered before, and we may perhaps venture the hope that the stormy and chaotic period of the Republic is finally passed. In this hope we can rest in thorough satisfaction.

Small Extortions by Public Officers.

There is but one opinion in our community as to the corruption and wickedness which have existed in our General Government—and our columns this morning give one evidence, at least, that while they have thoroughly fulfilled the "weightier matters" of the law of wrong-doing, they have by no means failed to "tithe the mint, anise and cummin" of petty meannesses and extortions.

It appears by the report of a case in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, that some two years ago and more, Collector SCHELL seized a quantity of telegraph wire imported here, on the allegation that it was fraudulently undervalued. A suit was instituted to forfeit the wire, but the evidence showed a different state of facts, and the jury found a verdict against the Government. The District Court, however, to save the Collector from liability for the damages sustained by the owners of the goods by their being kept out of their property for about two years, gave a certificate of probable cause for the seizure. When the claimants, after the trial, went to the Collector to get their goods, they were met by the modest demand on his part that they should pay for the storage of the goods during the pending of the action, and they were actually compelled by him to pay upwards of $600 for such storage before he would give up the goods, which he had wrongfully kept from them for two years and more.

It would seem that Mr. SCHELL must have left behind, when he took the Collectorship, his knowledge of the plainest principles of law, as well as some other things, or he never could have made such a claim. But such a claim was made and enforced, and perhaps in view of the possibility of some error of the claimants in making their protest, it is not surprising that he made it. But on the matter being represented to the Treasury Department, Mr. COBB, instead of at once directing the Collector to repay the money thus illegally exacted, sustained his decision, and the owners of the goods were compelled to bring their suit against the Collector to recover the amount, for which Judge SMALLEY at once directed the jury to find a verdict in their favor.

We wonder if this doctrine of Messrs. SCHELL and COBB obtains in the other Departments. If so, we shall probably have claims against the Government presented for the "storage" of the bonds taken from the Department of the Interior. Or, possibly, if that million deficiency in the Treasury Department, of which it has been intimated that Mr. COBB could give some information, shall be brought to light, some one may claim to recover of the Government a fair remuneration for the trouble which he has had in keeping the money. We are glad to know that in any event no such claim can be left to the decision of either our Collector or the late Secretary of the Treasury.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPANISH-AMERICAN STATES.—The adjustment of our relations with minor American Powers will form one of the many neglected duties that must devolve upon Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. It is time that the policy of the Nation in this particular should be marked by more dignity and consistency than have hitherto characterized it. With the advent of Mr LINCOLN to power the States of Central America will be able to feel secure against fillibustering encroachments, and the morality of this country will cease to suffer from the imputation that its Government either secretly encouraged, or, at least, neglected to oppose the invasion of peaceful States by bands of mercenary marauders. We shall now be in a position to obtain from these States the treaties which have been hitherto denied us through motives of hatred or fear, though treaties of a similar character were readily conceded to France and England. We shall expect to find the whole moral force of the Government exercised in favor of Mexican liberty; and with Peru and those other States that have refused satisfaction for injuries inflicted, we shall look for a prompt adjustment of all outstanding claims.

During the current year our relations with New-Granada will need more than usual attention. The security of the Isthmus of Panama—the great highway of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific States—is to us of immense importance, and that security is greatly imperiled by the present disturbed condition of New-Granadian affairs. The last Isthmian mail brought intelligence of revolutionary successes that threaten the ultimate overthrow of the existing Government, and as the war, like most of the Spanish-American feuds, is waged for mercenary and unworthy motives, its result, if against legitimate authority, will be most disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the Republic. There is just now a very strong probability that Gen. OSPINA will be driven from the Presidency. As long as the outbreak was confined to Magdalena and Bolivar, it scarcely excited any uneasiness at the Federal capital; but within a very brief period the rebellion has spread to other States of the Confederation, until we learn that, with the exception of Cundinamarca and the chief town, Bogota, the whole of New-Granada is in successful revolt against the General Government.

In anticipation of scenes of anarchy and confusion that will occur in New-Granada, as they have occurred in Mexico from precisely similar causes, it will be necessary to have a formidable fleet stationed at Panama. An outbreak on the Isthmus was only recently suppressed by the landing of a large English and American force; but our interests there are far too valuable to be left to such chance assistance as foreign men-of-war may be able or willing to render.

Disposition of the Navy.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* insists that the Administration has been making systematic and effective preparation for the Disunion movement during this past season. In proof of this he points out the whereabouts of the several vessels of this navy.

He states that the *Brooklyn* steam corvette has been sent to Norfolk in full duty trim—and the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* and the frigate *Sabine* are soon to be recalled from the Gulf of Mexico. The *Powhatan*, which had been manned and commissioned at Philadelphia for the Gulf, was recalled, and will soon be due at one of the Northern ports. The *Macedonian* and the *St. Louis* will soon be in Portsmouth; the *Crusader* and *Wyandotte* are at Pensacola for repairs, and the *Mohawk* has just put into Florida with two slavers.

The same writer adds:

"Nor have the preparations for the worst, made in the navy, stopped here. The facilities afforded by the Panama Railroad and the Aspinwall steamer connection for transporting troops rapidly from the head-quarters of the Pacific squadron, at Panama, to the navy yards in the Atlantic States, suggested the practicability of speedily transferring the crews of every ship in the Pacific fleet to 'ready men-of-war' at home. Accordingly, we find the United States steamers *Saranac*, *Wyoming*, the sloops-of-war *St. Marys*, *Cyane*, *Levant*, the whole squadron, in fact, called up to Panama, where, we believe, they still remain. And lest the different crews, that had nearly served out their time, might complain of hardship in being compelled to forcibly remain on ship-board, when entitled to their discharge, the ship's companies of the vessels that were in commission the specified time, the *Cyane* and *St. Marys*, are replaced by new hands.

The way in which business has been carried on at the several stations in Northern States, also shows a preconceived determination on the part of the Government to act with vigor when necessity required it. As already stated, ships returning from active service have been retained in active service orders. The *Constitution*, the *Plymouth*, the *Germantown*, the *Jamestown*, the *Macedonian*, the *Marion*, the *Merrimack*, the *Mississippi*, the *Minnesota*, the *St. Lawrence* and other craft have been put in such a state that in a few days they could be made fit for any sort of duty. Good men have been discriminatingly picked up at the recruiting offices, while general enlistments were stopped; so that the entire naval forces that could be rendered available are susceptible of almost immediate usefulness. The scattered manner in which an army is stationed prevented so thorough a concentration of it at convenient places, but where soldiers could be easily accumulated they are to be found."

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The management of this establishment supplied its patrons, on Monday night, with a capital evening's fun, and this, too, without the slightest expenditure of novelty—for the burlesque of "Mazeppa," although new here, scarcely comes under that head. Mr. JOE JEFFERSON was the spirit of the occasion, appearing in no fewer than three pieces. The first of these was the respectable, but not at all dull, comedietta, called "Lend Me Five Shillings," in which the comedian's quick style of humor was seen to great advantage. The house was kept in a constant roar of merriment. Then came the burlesque of "Mazeppa," and lastly the screaming farce called the "Spitfire." It is only necessary to add a few words to this enumeration of good things. The burlesque has been freely altered from the London edition, and adapted to this locality by the usual references to Jersey and lager-beer. Quickened with this infusion of American wit, it is now, we suppose, a better work than it ever was before, and certainly sufficiently amusing to merit a long career. The puns with which the dialogue is studded are frequently admirable, and perplex the ear of the intellect to a degree which renders laughter or madness inevitable. The action,—well it is not necessary to analyze the action,—it is sufficient that it moves on the most improved style of rocking-horse. We have seldom seen a piece played with greater spirit. Mr. JEFFERSON was truly excellent, and danced his minuet and performed his daring act in the ring to perfection. The latter, by the way, is a new revelation, and a vast improvement on the old wicker-horse arrangement. It was so good, indeed, that the audience without any regard to the effort required in making it so, persisted in *encoring* it, or rather bringing the appli use to such a point that Mr. JEFFERSON had to beg to be excused from the overtaxing honor. Mrs. CHANFRAU supported Mr. JEFFERSON with great spirit, and achieved in consequence a decided success. Mr. J. H. STODDARD was very good in the burlesque, and also in the comedietta. Some of the minor parts were but indifferently studied; notably in in the case of Mr. DAVIDGE; otherwise they were well distributed.

The pieces were completely successful, and will bear many repetitions.

CONCERT.—A musical entertainment will be given at the Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, in aid of the funds of the St. John's Chapel Industrial Schools. A number of artists and members of the Harmonic Society have volunteered for the occasion, and in addition to a miscellaneous selection of music, the celebrated Ode by FELICIEN DAVID, called the "Desert," will be given.

The Horse-Tamer Again—Mr. Rarey's Second Lecture.

Mr. RAREY'S second lecture took place last evening, at Niblo's Garden, inside and out. So great a gathering as was there assembled is a stronger proof of Mr. RAREY'S powers than the mere subjugation of *Cruiser* or *Joe Anderson*, or any other horse. The many-headed public, however, was by no manner of means "tamed all over" by what they witnessed, and before the end of the lecture grew vicious instead of quietly submitting and trotting home affectionately.

The provocation was certainly sufficient. It lay in the fact that the purchasers of reserved tickets were absolutely unable to get to their seats. Owing to the utter want of any effort to protect the seats which had been reserved, the mass of people who had bought tickets without seats, rushed in and took possession, blocking the aisles completely, and rendering utterly impossible any approach to the seats which others had paid for. It was about as splendid and triumphant a specimen of mismanagement as has ever been exhibited in this City.

There was hardly an excuse for this state of things, for it must have been perfectly well known to the managers of the house that, in view of a crowded attendance, the usual staff of ushers would be worse than useless, and the slightest suggestion of common sense would have dictated the propriety of an increase to the police force. We will not speak of the danger of admitting more people than the house will hold, for the managements are deaf on this subject; but it is a great deal too bad that those who are the holders of reserved seats, should be the victims of the very crowd they have tried to avoid.

Some of these complainings it is to be presumed reached Mr. RAREY, for during the evening he came forward, and expressed his regret at the inconveniences which were experienced, and stated that the holders of reserved seats who chose to get their tickets exchanged for Thursday's performance, or their money returned at the box-office, could do so. The confusion which prevailed in the house rendered this speech inaudible to the parties interested, or there would have been a run upon the treasury sufficient to seriously damage the night's receipts.

The lecture in its spoken part was the same as that delivered on Saturday. Four horses (including *Cruiser*) supplied the necessary illustrations to Mr. RAREY'S system, and went through their strappings with commendable resignation. A grey mare, which was described as not very vicious, supplied Mr. RAREY with his best task, and displayed pluck and obstinacy to the last. She was subdued after a long conflict, but did not appear at all afraid to commence again if Mr. RAREY felt so inclined. Another mare of huge proportions, and a somewhat vulgar disposition, objected to being tickled, but took the rest of the operations stupidly, consoling herself at every possible opportunity with a mouthful of hay. The last animal was also of monumental proportions, and very solid material. Mr. RAREY operated upon him but did not achieve so complete a victory as was anticipated. In all these illustrations it is proper to add that the manipulations of the system were effected with coolness, and that deliberate and easy exercise of great strength, which is Mr. RAREY'S most striking characteristic.

The opinion of horse people (by which we mean people who have horses—not Centaurs), was scarcely so favorable to the present exposition as to that given on Saturday last. The animals selected for taming, however vicious in their private lives, behaved creditably before the public, and negotiated for easy falls rather than struggled for accustomed liberty. They seemed to be suffering from low nervous vices, and the treatment it was objected, while it prostrated their physical ability, did not obviate the real difficulty. Be this as it may, it is certain that there was not so much resistance in all the horses exhibited last night as was developed by the hardy little mustang on Saturday, and in consequence neither the applause nor the satisfaction was so general. Why won't some benevolent person bring forward a horse that is warranted to do all the mischief in its power precisely at 8½ o'clock on any given night.

Mr. RAREY'S third lecture will take place on Thursday evening.

Since writing the above we have received the following from Mr. RAREY:

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 8, 1861.

I greatly regret that by some mismanagement more tickets were sold for my lecture this evening than the capacity of the house would justify, and many reserved seats were taken possession of by those who were not entitled to them.

I wish to inform the public it was done without my knowledge or sanction, and I promise that such an occurrence shall not take place again.

Very respectfully, JOHN S. RAREY.

New-Jersey.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE—THE AUTHORITIES CENSURED.—Coroner JAMES H. O'DONNELL, of Hudson City, held an inquest on Monday evening on the body of John GAYNOR, one of the oldest stage-drivers in Hudson County, who was found lying dead in a barn in Newark-avenue, Hudson City. It appears that deceased, who was of intemperate habits, had been wandering about the streets in a destitute condition, and the authorities were notified of the fact, but neglected to render him any aid. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from intemperance and exposure, and censured the authorities for neglect, in not providing for him—they having been notified of his situation.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Winter term of the Hudson County Court was commenced this (Tuesday) morning, Judges FINK and POPE presiding. Owing to the absence of Judge OGDEN, the Court was adjourned until 3 P. M. There are at present 15 prisoners in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. They are all for minor offences, with the exception of that of Mr. ABSON, charged with poisoning his wife.

MUCH OBLIGED.—We are indebted to JOHN HOEY, of Adams' Express, for a package of papers from numerous points South—New-Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburgh and Nashville—at least a day in advance of the mails. These favors are frequent and acceptable.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Total Defeat of Miramon by the Liberals.

President Juarez on his Way to the Capital.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 7.

The British war steamer *Gladiator*, from Vera Cruz, bound to Pensacola, touched at the Southwest Pass to-day, with dispatches from Capt. ALDHAM, of the British ship-of-war *Valorous*.

MIRAMON was completely routed by the Liberal army on the 22d, and after returning alone to the capital, fled on the 24th. The Liberals occupied the capital on Christmas day.

Puebla had capitulated.

JUAREZ had been sent for, and would leave Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. for the Capital.

The City of Mexico was tranquil, and the war is supposed to be ended.

Private dispatches from Vera Cruz say that the Liberals took the city of Mexico on the 25th. MIRAMON, finding no support, at once resolved to capitulate.

The schooner *Alphonsine* has arrived from Yucatan, 25th. The new Government had proclaimed the Constitution of 1859.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A resolution was introduced to give Maj. ANDERSON a sword, and passed unanimously.

Gen. JACKSON'S Proclamation against nullification was, on motion of Mr. SPINOLA, read by the Clerk.

Mr. RAMSAY gave notice of a bill to reduce the fare on City Railroads.

Bills to enlarge the New-York City Courts were introduced by the same gentleman.

The papers of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad were appropriately referred.

The following were appointed as a Special Committee on Federal Relations: Messrs. Hillhouse, Calvin, Manierre, Goss, J. McMurphy, Spinola, and P. P. Murphy.

A motion was made to appoint a joint Committee to inquire into the alleged abuses in the State Prison.

Mr. COLVIN reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee on the bill allowing jurors on criminal trials to be judges of law and fact.

Mr. GARDNER gave notice of a bill to amend the Registry law.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill to remodel the Court of Common Pleas in New-York. It makes the Court consist of eight Judges, from Jan. 1, 1862, and terminates the terms of the present Judges at the last day of December, 1861. Three Judges may hold the General Term. The Judges are first to be elected to hold office in three classes, for three, six and nine years, after that the terms are to be for twelve years.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill making the New York City Chamberlain to be appointed by the head of the Finance Bureau for four years, removable by the same authority for malfeasance, subject to the subsequent action of the Governor, the first appointment to be made ten days after the passage of the act. The Chamberlain shall have to give bonds to the City and County at $200,000 each with approved sureties.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill to repeal the law relative to the preference in suits in the Court of Appeals.

Mr. J. MOLEON MURPHY introduced the resolutions awarding a sword to Maj. ANDERSON on behalf of the State of New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Governor's Message had progress in Committee of the Whole.

The testimony in the contested seat of AUSTIN MYERS was submitted by the County Judge of Onondaga County.

A number of bills were noticed, among them one by Mr. WALSH, to protect Gas Companies in New-York; by Mr. MCDERMOT, to reduce milk freight on the Harlem Railroad; by Mr. VARIAN, to remodel the Board of Health of New-York; and others relating to the New-York City Government.

Bills were introduced by Mr. WOODRUFF to provide for the inspection of steam boilers and engines in New-York and Brooklyn; by Mr. TOWNSEND to authorize temporary sojourn in the State with slaves (it allows the owner to remain nine months with his slaves, but if he remains longer the slaves are to be free); by Mr. FULLER, to erect the new County of Highland.

The petitions of Messrs. HOPE and MCCALSA for the seats of Messrs. KELLY and ARCOLARIUS, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. ROBINSON moved that no extra compensation be paid to any officer or employe of the House, and that postage sent from the House be confined to twenty cents. Adopted—eyes 116, nays 2.

The election of Canal Commissioner was fixed for Wednesday, Jan. 16, at noon.

Mr. BENEDICT called up the resolution directing the Governor to present a sword to Maj. ANDERSON.

A long debate ensued, Messrs. KERNAN, ELLINGWOOD and COSANE, opposing the action of Maj. ANDERSON, but deprecating the introduction of the resolution at this time when conciliation was necessary.

Messrs. BENEDICT, PIRACA, PERRINGAST and FISH, advocated the passage of the resolutions.

The debate on the resolutions was continued for some time.

Mr. KERNAN opposed the resolutions because he deemed at this time they were calculated to irritate the South. While he was willing to do all honor to a gallant officer, and to all who stood firmly in the line of duty at this crisis, he was not willing to do any act that might even in seeming imply the desire of New-York to coerce South Carolina into the United States. The first drop of blood shed in this trouble would be the final downfall of the Union; and while it was the duty of the General Government to stand firmly up to the line of duty, it was for the sister States to be conciliatory, and to strengthen the hands of the Union men.

Mr. BENEDICT vindicated the resolutions, and declared the belief that more good would be done towards preserving the Union by standing up in the defence of those men who firmly did their duty in this crisis than by any conciliatory tone.

Mr. FISH designated the people of South Carolina as rebels and traitors, and advocated the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. ELLINGWOON understood the desire to be to delay and not to defeat the resolutions. He was ready fully to indorse Major ANDERSON'S conduct, but deemed it a matter of policy and patriotism to lay aside the resolutions for the present.

Mr. PIRACA reminded the House that Congress had passed resolutions of similar import, and expressed the opinion that the only way to win the heart of the South was to boldly resent their insults.

Mr. COSBERG spoke warmly in favor of delay and conciliation, and excused the action of Southern men, who believed their rights invaded and their property assailed.

Mr. PERRINGAST spoke warmly for the resolutions, and wondered why the jaws of hell did not gape and swallow those who stood in rebellion against the Union.

Mr. MERRITT had been at the first favorable to postponing the resolutions; but the debate had occurred, and he believed they ought to be passed at once.

Mr. KERNAN replied at length. He reiterated his approval of ANDERSON'S conduct, and his willingness to stand by all who stand up to the line of duty to the Union, but he thought the presentation of a sword would be held to imply a threat of coercion.

Mr. BENEDICT would be willing to amend the resolutions by providing for the presentation of a medal instead of a sword.

Mr. ROBINSON deemed this more appropriate. The sword had always been the testimonial presented by a State to her brave soldiers for gallant deeds in battle, and the gift of a medal would be more appropriate in this case. In order to give time for reflection, and that the Senate resolutions might also be before the House, he moved to adjourn.

The House then, without taking a vote, adjourned.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Legislature met to-day. The members of the House were all sworn in, after which, adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, without electing officers. The Democrats and Americans have a majority, and had some difficulty in arranging the officers.

Some excitement took place in the Senate. The Republicans had a majority of one, and yet, the Democrats elected all their officers. This was done by the Republican Senator of Burlington voting with the Democrats. One of the reasons alleged, is that a brother-in-law of the Senator was elected Secretary of the Senate. The following are the officers elected:

President of the Senate, EDWARD PARRY, of Hunterdon; Secretary, JOSEPH J. SLEEPER, of Burlington; Assistant-Secretary, B. Q. MCCLURE, of Mercer.

Election of a United States Senator for Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

EDGAR COWAN, Republican, of Westmoreland County, was elected United States Senator in place of Mr. BIGLER, to-day. The following is the vote:

Cowan..... 98 | Foster..... 35

It was strictly a party vote. Mr. COWAN is not a radical Republican. He was formerly a Clay Whig.

Charter Election at Seneca Falls.

SENECA FALLS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

At the Charter Election to-day, the Democrats and Union men swept the town, electing J. M. GUION, Clerk, by 112 majority, and S. W. ARNETT, Treasurer, by nearly 200. The Union gain is over 300 since last year.

Election in Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

J. G. BOWES was to-day elected Mayor of Toronto, *vice* M. C. CAMERON.

The Steamship Frontier City Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The steamship *Frontier City* sunk near Napolean, Ark., on Friday night, and became a total loss. No lives were lost.

Burning of the Ship Birmingham.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 7.

The ship *Birmingham*, Capt. JOHNS, with 800 bales of cotton, was burned yesterday in the bay.

Fire in Woodstock, C. W.

WOODSTOCK, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Canadien Literary Institute and Baptist College was entirely burned this morning. Loss, $25,000; insured for $8,000.

Seizure of a Schooner at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The schr. *Luttrell*, of Staten Island, has been seized for violation of the Virginia Inspection laws.

Missouri Currency.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Sight Exchange on New-York at 4@5 per cent. premium for Missouri paper. Gold sells at 3, and Sliver at 2 per cent. premium.

Expected European News.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Jan. 8—12 P. M.

There are no signs as yet of the steamers *Bremen* or *Glasgow*. Wind North, light. Weather cloudy and very dark.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 8—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Nova Scotian*, now fully due at this port, with Londonderry dates of Dec. 29.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The mails per steamship *Canada* for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at 7 A. M. to morrow, and she will sail at 10 o'clock.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

The Plea in Bar Overruled—The Order of Gen. Sandford for the Prince of Wales Reception Parade Decided to be Legal.

The Court constituted for the trial of Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment—who is charged with disobedience of orders, in refusing to parade at the reception of the Prince of Wales—met yesterday afternoon. All parties, Court, accused and counsel, were promptly in attendance.

After the proceedings of the last meeting had been read by the Judge Advocate, including, at the request of the President of the Court, the reply of the Judge Advocate to the argument of the accused on his plea in bar, Col. COSCORAN proceeded to read his reply.

Col. COSCORAN'S reply was quite lengthy, and reviewed the argument of his plea in bar. It was reasserted that no unwritten law, or law of custom, or statutory enactment, gave the Major-General the power to call out the First Division, except twice per year for exercise. He denied that any custom of ordering parades, other then these, had been shown, claiming that the only parade so ordered at the discretion of the Major-General was that of the Cable Celebration, as to which, he submitted, that it was a question whether it was not an unnecessary, useless and absurd display. [Laughter.] He contended that if the Legislature intended to confer upon the Major-General the power to order parades at his discretion that power would have been conferred in unmistakable language, and not left to be inferred, or dependent upon military custom. He doubted whether much international courtesy was likely to result from displays of this kind, and believed that it was not the best method of displaying our love for our national institutions. The main argument of the reply was directed to two points: That the militia organization was for the purpose of the defence of the country in any exigency, and the maintainance of public order, and second, that the performance of such military exercise as that of the reception of the Prince of Wales was not calculated to forward the purposes of such organization, and was a waste of time and labor.

The accused in the course of his reply also argued that as the First Division could not legally demand pay for such a parade, it could not be legally compelled to make it; that the discretionary power given by the Legislature to the Commander-in-Chief, was given in explicit language, and that if it had been the intention to give the Major-General any such power, that would have been expressed in terms of like force; that all the law that could be presumed to grant the Major-General any discretionary power to order parades, was repealed in the act of April, 1855.

The Judge-Advocate took occasion to say that his claim as to military custom had been partially misrepresented by the accused in his reply. The court-room was cleared to allow the Court time for deliberation on the plea in bar.

The Judge-Advocate, upon the doors being opened, announced that the Court, after deliberation, had decided to overrule the plea in bar. The accused would therefore be required to plead to the charges and specifications.

The charges and specifications were then read, and to both of them the accused plead "Not guilty."

The Judge-Advocate announced, after a brief discussion with the accused, that the witnesses would be required to retire, and Brig.-Gen. SPIEER, President of the Court, so ordered.

The Judge-Advocate said: It seems to be necessary that a statement should be made of the order of the proof. All that I deem it necessary to state is that we shall prove the service of the order and the disobedience of the order, and perhaps I shall offer some evidence as to the custom of ordering Division parades.

Capt. H. S. Van Buren was the first witness called for the prosecution. He was examined by Judge Advocate MEAD, and testified that he was aid-de-camp to Gen. Ewen in October; that he served Brigade orders upon Col. Corcoran, which he believes to be a copy of those attached to the charge and specifications, commanding Col. Corcoran to parade with the Sixty-ninth Regiment on the reception of the Prince of Wales.

The accused objected to all questions as to the disobedience of the order, on the ground that it was not specified what portion of it had been disobeyed.

The witness further stated that the Sixty-ninth Regiment did not parade on the reception of the Prince of Wales, and that the Sixty-ninth Regiment Lancers did not report at Head-quarters.

On cross-examination through the Judge Advocate, the witness stated that he could not positively say that the orders served upon Col. COSCORAN were the same as those shown; he believed the copy was correct; had never compared them; supposed they were all alike; did not recollect of reading them; my place on that parade was at the head of the brigade among the staff officers, except when carrying orders down the line; spoke from hearsay in stating that the Sixty-ninth Regiment did not parade; did not see it at any time.

To the Judge Advocate (for the complainant)—The Sixty-ninth Regiment could not have paraded without my seeing it on that day; was at Head-quarters; did not see the Lancers there.

The Court adjourned to Thursday at 4½ o'clock.

The effect of the decision of the Court is to recognize the legality of Major-Gen. SANDFORD'S order, and to render Col. COSCORAN'S conviction almost a matter of certainty.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ACCIDENT AT SPEYERS' BREWERY—A VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Coroner SCHIRMER on Monday commenced an inquest upon the body of JACOB MUELER, a mason, who was killed on Saturday at Speyers' Lion Brewery in One Hundred and Ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue. MARTIN VOGEL testified that he was at work in the Brewery, which is unfinished, and that about noon on Saturday the masons went to the malt floor, on the second story, to eat their dinner. A few minutes afterwards the foreman called to them from below to "come away." Deceased descended by one of the ladders and witness followed. When witness had got about half way down he heard a crashing noise, the grain from above poured upon him and the ladder was broken by a falling beam. A plank fell on witness, who was knocked down and nearly suffocated by the grain, but Mr. SPEYERS and the workmen rescued him. Deceased was found soon afterwards at the foot of the ladder suffocated and covered by grain to the depth of ten feet. Mr. SPEYERS testified that his Brewery was in process of construction, and that Mr. LOUIS BURGER, the architect, had full power to do everything to insure its stability and safety. Coroner SCHIRMER and the Jury examined the premises, which demonstrated that the immediate cause of the accident was the falling of a partition wall, which formed part of the old building. A number of iron pillars which rested on this wall, as supports to the floor above, were found to have been forced into the brick-work by the weight of the grain. Dr. BOUTON made an examination of the body of deceased, and finding no marks of violence, gave an opinion that death had resulted from suffocation. The Coroner, having been unable to secure the attendance of certain witnesses, adjourned the investigation until yesterday afternoon. At that time the case was again opened, and a large quantity of testimony was given with reference to the construction of the building. The jury, after due deliberation, returned the following verdict: "We find that deceased came to his death from suffocation, by having been covered with barley, in the malt-house of Speyers' Lion Brewery, Jan. 5, 1861, in consequence of the falling of the malt floor, occasioned by the use of a defective wall in the rebuilding of said brewery. Further, we would censure LOUIS BURGAR, the architect and superintendent of said brewery, for culpable carelessness in allowing the use of said wall."

THE POLICE COURT EMEUTE.—Justice BRENNAN, yesterday, dispensed entirely with the services of Sergeant Dana and the Metropolitan policeman at his Court, refusing them permission even to enter the building. The Sergeant received the returns from the various Precincts at the door of the Court-room; but as Justice BRENNAN would not take the papers after they had passed through his hands, the morning's business of the Court was materially retarded. Finding that himself and his command would be compelled to spend the day in the street, Sergeant DEGE communicated with the Police Commissioners, informing them of the new phase which the case had assumed, and at the meeting of the Board in the afternoon the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Superintendent be directed to ascertain from the Justices of the Third District Police Court, if the patrolmen detailed there are unfaithful in the discharge of their duties, or in view of the report of Sergeant Dege whether the services of patrolmen at that Court are unnecessary."

The unpleasant episode will probably be adjusted to-day.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A RESTAURANT KEEPER.—On Monday evening, Mr. J. F. HALL, proprietor of a restaurant and lodging-house at No. 420 Broome-street, was found dead in his bed, bathed in blood, from a wound in his throat made with a razor. Coroner JACKMAN, yesterday, commenced an investigation of the circumstances attending his death, and Mrs. HALL testified that she had lately lived unhappily with her husband, who had threatened to separate from her; he had been very sick all day on Monday, with almost incessant attacks of vomiting and purging. Dr. JOHN BEACH, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased, deposed that he had found poison in the stomach—the nature of which, however, he could not determine; he had also found several wounds on the throat of deceased, in addition to the one which probably had produced death. In order to afford time for a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach, and that additional witnesses might be summoned, the Coroner postponed the investigation.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT HIGGINS' CARPET FACTORY.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the crank of the fly-wheel of the steam engine used for driving the looms at HIGGINS' carpet factory, foot of Forty-third-street, North River, broke, and crushed in the head of its cylinder. The steam rushed out of the aperture with a loud noise, almost instantly filling the building, and a portion of the machinery was forced through the wall. The Engineer escaped a frightful death by leaping through a closed window, but in doing so he received some severe bruises. A young woman, named MARY HUGHES, was not so fortunate. She inhaled the steam, and, in consequence, was shockingly scalded. The engine was made a complete wreck. It was of $500 horse-power and nearly new, having cost $10,000. It is not possible to repair the damage within five weeks, and in the interval from 700 to 800 operatives will be unemployed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education, of 1861, will meet to-night for the first time, for the purpose of electing officers for the year. It is understood that WM. E. COSTIS, Esq., who gave great satisfaction to the members of the Board last year, as its presiding officer, will be re-elected; and it is settled that Mr. THOMAS BOASE, who has earned the good opinion of all, by the manner in which, as Clerk of the Board, its business has been transacted, will be called to continue in the position he now occupies.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE SHIP INDUSTRY.—Capt. WATERS, of this ship, reports that on Oct. 25, when off the Cape of Good Hope, the crew mutinied, and refused duty, leaving but the second and third mates, carpenter, one seaman and the boy to work ship until the 29th, during which time he experienced a heavy gale of wind. On the 29th the crew relented and commenced work. The same day ALEXANDER MONTIATH, chief officer, died of dysentery, having been sick and off duty from the time the ship left Marilia. The mutineers were taken to the Tombs for detention.

A CBILD SCALDED TO DEATB.—EMMA HEILAND, aged 4 years, was fatally scalded about a week ago, at the residence of her parents, No. 58 Ludlow-street, under the following circumstances: She was sitting in a high chair in front of the fire, when her little brother, in playing near her, upset the chair. As deceased fell, her clothes caught the handle of a pot that stood on the stove, and the boiling water was thrown upon her. Her death resulted on Sunday, and Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest on the body.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN BY HANGING.—LOUISA GEYER, a native of Germany, 30 years of age, residing at her brother's house, No. 35 Greene-street, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging herself with a rope, from the bannisters of the stairs. When discovered by her friends, Miss GEYER had been dead more than an hour. She has been deranged for the past four months, and on several occasions since her affliction she has attempted to make way with herself.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. M. Butterfield, of New-York, and S. G. Andrews, of Rochester; Jas. G. Gibbs, of South Carolina; S. R. Van Duzer, of New-York; L. Sturdevant, of New-Orleans; A. B. Cox, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., and H. B. Stevens, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Wm. Kelley, of New-York; H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Rev. M. Doughety, of New-York, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. John B. Frisbie, of New-York; Col. Darlington, of Pennsylvania; G. D. Bayard, of the U. S. A.; G. Adams, of Texas, and S. H. Verplenk, of Geneva, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. McGee, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, from Montreal, and D. Barnard, of Boston, are at the Everett House.

Mayor Cranston, of Newport, R. I.; T. T. Smith and family, of Georgia, and C. Wilson, of Alabama, are at the La Farge House.

The Diseases which Affect Animal and Vegetable Life Have in Brandreth's Pills Their Efficient Remedy.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Destroy parasites. No disease of the skin, or of the bone, or even tumors can resist their continued influence. They purify the blood, cleanse the bowels, cure costiveness, removing and destroying all worms, whether tape, round, or pin. As an ANTI-BILIOUS PILL and LIVER MEDICINE, they have no equal. Nay, it is a fact which has received marked attention, that this medicine, applied in the form of a wash or powder, to trees, destroys all worms, or other parasites—so that apple, peach, and plum trees that are diseased, and even the vines of Madeira and France, may all be restored to health by the timely application of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

May not the health of mankind have more to do with the healthy development of the vegetable kingdom than may be generally supposed? It is now certain that in this case both animal and vegetable life derive power to resist diseased action from the same source, i. e.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st.,
Brandreth House, and
No. 4 Union-square, New-York,
at 25 cents per box, with directions.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

J. U. Shleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Traveling Shirts and heavy knit wool Jackets, the best article made for out-door and skating exercise.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Phrenological Examinations,
with charts and
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
given daily by
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Billiards.—The identical table used by GEORGE WASBINGTON for exercise in Revolutionary times, and ten others, with BASSFORD'S improvements, PLAYING and SALES ROOMS, No. 149 Fulton, and No. 8 Ann-st., up stairs.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 505 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Maldavis Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of exquisite workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

McDOWELL—EAGLE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Dr. Thomson, EDWARD McDOWELL, Esq., of Hill House, Chunnah, County Down, Ireland, and Tymeside, Jamaica, W. I., to MARGARET, only daughter of John Eagle, Esq., of New-York.

CHAPIN—OSGOOD.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 7, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, EDWIN S. CHAPIN to ALICE R. OSGOOD, both of Jersey City.

MIDDLETON—SPROULL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Francis Peck, JOHN D. MIDDLETON, Esq., of New-York, to Miss SARAH E., eldest daughter of the late John T. Sproull, Esq., of Jamaica, L. I.

PEARSALL—VANDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 4, by Rev. B. H. Nadal, Mr. ALEXANDER PEARSALL, of Rockville Centre, L. I., to JANE MARIA VANDENBURGH, of Albany, N. Y.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

ELLSWORTH—MESEROLE.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 16, at the house of the bride's brother, by Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck, JESSE F. ELLSWORTH to FANNY JANE, daughter of Joseph Meserole, all of Astoria.

FREEMAN—BARRY.—In Chicago, Ill., on Monday evening, Dec. 31, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D. D., Rector, LAWRENCE FREEMAN, Jr., formerly of this City, and ELIZABETH WILLARD, daughter of Rev. William Barry, formerly of Massachusetts.

CULVER—BARRY.—At same time and place, by same clergyman, BELDEN F. CULVER and JULIA DALTON, daughter of Rev. William Barry, formerly of Massachusetts.

DIED.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, of consumption, DOUGAS A., wife of A. P. St. John, in the 39th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 272 East Broadway, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DAY.—On Monday, Jan. 7, HENRY A. DAY, aged 35 years.

His remains will be removed to Cairo, Green County, for interment.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan 8, GEORGE HENRY, only son of Joseph S. and Betsy Stevens, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the house of his grandmother, Mrs. Spencer, in Warren-st., near Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn.

FORCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 8, ALBERTA C., daughter of William and Mary S. Force, in the 15th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Madison, N. J., this (Wednesday) morning, for interment.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 7, BRYAN WARD, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 11 Lafayette-av., this day, (Wednesday,) 9th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 7, DUNCAN MCKECHOA PARKER, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of his father, Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., No. 106 Lexington-av.

SPAULDING.—In Riverdale, on Monday, Jan. 7, of scarlet fever, ROSA THOMPSON, daughter of Henry F. Spaulding, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at precisely 8¾ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from Chambers st. Dépôt, at 11 A. M.

CONDIT.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 6, CYRUS P. CONDIT, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, Academy st., Newark. His remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Cemetery, Milburn, for interment.

BECCON.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Monday night, Jan. 7, FRANCES TAYLOR, wife of John Becson, of this City, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, S. Taylor, at Dobbs' Ferry. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. Hudson River cars leave Chambers-st. Dépôt at 7¾ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the dépôt.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 144
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 63, Jan. 8, 1861.
73, 10, 6, 47, 23, 57, 35, 11, 44, 12, 37, 52, 45.
Class No. 64, Jan. 8, 1861.
14, 76, 25, 47, 7, 59, 48, 63, 9, 51, 66, 43, 50.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 8, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
Organized under special legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

TESTIMONIALS REGARDING ITS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED from such men as
Gov. WESTCOTT, *of Florida.*
Rev. N. BANGS, *of the Methodist Church.*
Hon. J. R. BRIGGS, *Supervisor County of New-York,* and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New-York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.
N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is the only reliable cure for these diseases which render the lives of women, from the age of fifteen upward, miserable to an extent only known to themselves. These diseases afflict married and single, and no social position, refinement of living, or condition in life, affords any guarantee against them. Beside the local uterine symptoms, they are often attended with

Deranged Monthly Periods:
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Pain in the Back and
Kidneys—Chills—Cold Hands and Feet—
Bloating—Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—
Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs
—Anxiety—Nervous Twitching—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine
Organs—Numbness and Pain in the Limbs—
Loss of Memory—Pain in the Back.

Dr. BARNES—Dear Sir: I am a Methodist minister, and have to travel much among the country towns, where I see many people in their homes. Knowing the Graefenberg Medicines so well, I always recommend them. The Pills and Uterine Catholicon work absolute miracles. I have seen many a suffering and broken down woman, to whom I have advised the Catholicon, and on seeing her again, she has told me that she has been entirely cured, and that she would advise a woman who was afflicted with any female weakness or irregularity, or uterine difficulty to go short of bread until six dollars were saved to send for the Catholicon. It will always cure, no matter how bad or how long standing the case has been. Even after the best physicians in the country have labored for years in vain, I have known the Graefenberg Catholicon to cure so often that I urge everybody to make any sacrifice to get it. It will never fail, and all sufferers may look upon it, as the greatest blessing ever offered to them.
Rev. W. H. LAWRENCE, Missouri.

THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON is prepared by an educated physician, and may be fully depended upon. All other preparations should be avoided.

Price $1 50 *per bottle* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

Address as above.

☞ All of the Graefenberg medicines are sold at No. 2 BOND-ST., and by all druggists.

☞ *Dr. BRIDGE will visit invalids in any part of New-York or vicinity, and also receive them at his residences in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-ST., New-York,* and he is permitted to refer, among others, to
HORACE GREELEY, *of The New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

An article germain to this question will be found in the dry goods column of this paper, headed "Results of the Panic." Peruse it.

☞ **SPECIAL NOTICE.**—BRADY'S SEVENTH REGIMENT GYMNASIUM.—Persons visiting the Seventh Regiment Armory on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, are notified that the Gymnasium will also be open for inspection. Entrance No. 20 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. ABNER S. BRADY, Proprietor.

TWO SYSTEMS OF LABOR.—MR. HELPER, of North Carolina, author of "The Impending Crisis of the South," will lecture on the above subject, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 9, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS AND STILL
GROWS
MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.
IT IS
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
See what
OTHERS SAY OF IT.
A DISTINGUISHED ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN
WRITES:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.: *Dear Sir*: Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have notic

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 7 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion, by a young American girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat and competent young woman a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; no objection to assist in the care of children and sewing; is capable of filling either place; has lived several years in her last place, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., near 20th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT-uation, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a highly respectable and well-recommended German Protestant girl, in City or country; is a first-class waitress and chambermaid; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT-uation by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, or do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 49 31st-st., west corner of 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITU-ation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 264 10th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT-uation as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a Scotch young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT-uation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a place as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; she has lived for years in the family of the advertiser, who recommends her in the highest terms. Call at No. 80 East 23d-s.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SIT-uation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress, by a young woman; 3 years' reference given. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a young woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 66 West 29th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young German girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can speak the English language well; or would be willing to take care of children; can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, situations by two sisters, lately arrived from London; one as chambermaid and seamstress, and the other as chamber-maid and nurse; good reference given. Call at No. 107 East 31st-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a highly respectable English girl in the above capacity, with a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is also a good seamstress, and can give three years' recommendations. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress only; has City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 42 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a competent young woman, a situation to take care of grown children, or would do chamberwork, or would travel with a lady; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands all sorts of family cooking in a private family, and is a good bread and biscuit baker and desserts; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands the French, English and American cooking, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, bread and biscuit, and desserts of all kinds, has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 8th-av., over Young's Photograph Gallery, corner of 17th st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in City or country; is capable, clean and civil; also, by a young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; is a smart, active and good-mannered girl; both have good reference; wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, a situation as such in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 2d and 4th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman as cook in a private family; she is just from Ireland, and can produce the best of references from the families she lived with there. Call at No. 125 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds of meats, soups, desserts and game; take entire charge of a kitchen. Best of City references. Apply at No. 9 6th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; lived eight years in one family. Has the very best of reference from her last employer. No objection to leave the City. Can be seen at 61 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PRO-fessed cook in a private family, by a respectable young woman; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English woman, one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; one year's unexceptionable reference from her last place. Call at No. 84 Attica-st., one door from Broome, first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages $8 to $9. Call or address, for two days, No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 36th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to cook and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 261 2d-av., between 23d and 23d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent, steady woman, who understands her business in all its branches, and has good City reference. Call at No. 225 16th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a good cook; understands her business well; good references. Call at No. 63 Crosby-st., between Spring and Broome sts., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT wants a situation as cook in a gentleman's private family; good references given. Apply at No. 131 22d-st., front room, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman the situation of cook in some private family; the best of city references given. Apply to No. 63 University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; understands the English and American style of cooking; would assist in washing if required; the highest testimonials as to character and capability given. Can be seen at No. 120 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; or would take a first-class laundress' place. Has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Apply at No. 125 Stanton-st., up stairs, first story, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and laundress, by a colored young woman, who is a most excellent cook and a first-rate chambermaid and laundress; the best of City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 291 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable girl; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Both of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Ninth-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as cook; is willing to assist at washing and ironing; can produce good City reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., 2d floor, front, between 20th and 21st sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room. Has good reference.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUA-tions wanted by an English Protestant woman and daughter; the former is a first-class cook and baker; understands milk and butter; the latter as chamber-maid and waitress, or child's nurse; is fond of children; is a good sewer; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, LAUNDRESSES, GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—Girls who cannot get first-rate recommendations, showing them to be nice, tidy, capable, obliging, sober, honest and industrious, are particularly requested not to apply for situations at the Select Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 23d and 23d sts. This Agency supplies only good families with "help," and none but first class servants with situations. N. B.—To save trouble all others will please stay AWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, or would do general housework in a small respectable family. The best recommendations given. Apply at No. 794 3d-av., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—ANY lady in want of a smart, capable and reliable servant, either as good, thorough plain cook, or general house servant; one who understands her business well, and in whom every confidence can be placed, will apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Any family, either in the city or country, desirous of procuring a really smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, EMPLOY-ment, by a Protestant young person, as dressmaker; would engage by the day or week at reasonable terms, or by the month, as seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av. between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—ASSISTANT DRESS-maker, who is accustomed to go out by the day, wishes a few engagements in families; can cut and fit children's dresses; is fully capable of doing all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen all of this week at No. 91 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation to go out by the day, week, or month, to work and finish ladies' or children's dresses; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COM-petent and trustworthy woman, a situation as housekeeper, or assistant to a lady in the discharge of her household duties; would do chamberwork; understands doing up fine muslins, or would take a cook's place in a small, neat family. City reference given. Can be seen at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Good reference. Inquire at No. 21 1st-st., Room No. 10, 2d floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do housework, by an honest, trustworthy girl; is a neat sewer; has no objection to take care of children. Apply at No. 380 West 35th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 68 North Moore-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do general housework; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 488 Grand-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE AND SEAM-stress.—A French Protestant woman, with the best of reference from her last employers, desires a situation in the City or country in the above capacity; is a first rate seamstress; knows how to dress ladies' hair in the best style; can teach children the French language; salary moderate. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children; and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 89 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place, first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand if required. The best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 244 East 14th st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Has good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 308 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; is so, understands taking the charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 West 13th-st., front basement.

NURSING.—A YOUNG WIDOW, RECENTLY confined, is desirous of obtaining the position of wet nurse; is young, healthy, and in every way qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 212 East 23d-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS PLAIN SEWER AND NURSE.—WANT-ed, by a respectable young women, a situation as plain sewer and to take care of children. Apply at No. 58 West 29th-st. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECT-able young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes, all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A THOR-oughly competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to make herself useful. Has the best City reference from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 18 Valen-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS, WITH A sewing-machine, hemmer and magic ruffler, wants a situation by the month; is used to all kinds of sewing, shirtmaking and dressmaking; is willing to make herself useful; two machines to hire out. Call, all the week, or address, No. 252 Avenue B; entrance in 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing or light chamberwork if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 9th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes employment to sew by the day or week; understands dress-making. Please call at No. 68 West 30th st., corner of 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable Scotch girls—the one as seamstress and dressmaker, the other as waitress or chambermaid. Satisfactory reference given. Apply for two days, at A. Reid's store, No. 307 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—AN EXPE-rienced intelligent person, who is a first-rate seamstress, wishes a situation as children's nurse or wait upon an invalid lady; unexceptionable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are wanted to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 9th av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had eight years' experience in the Banking business, a situation as clerk in a Bank or Banking Institution, or as cashier in a wholesale house; has paid particular attention to the Bank-note business; best of references given. Address CASHIER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a very respectable man; he thoroughly understands his business as first-rate servant, either in-doors or out-doors; he is sober, honest, obliging and industrious, and has most satisfactory reference from some of the most respectable families in this City. Call or address a note to R. P., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; is a respectable, single young man; has had long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first families in this City and can give the best of City references regarding character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 664 Broadway, Mr. Trainor's Saddlery-store, or address a note to COACHMAN, at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a competent groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best City references. Address L. D., No. 70 Bleecker-st. which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant single man as coachman; left on account of his employer moving to the City; will be found willing and obliging in every respect, as his characters will prove. Address J. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address D. D., Box No. 203, *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANT-ED by a sober, steady young man a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the care of a vegetable garden and fine pery; can produce the best of city reference. Address J. K., Box, No. 199 *Times* Office for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address C. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as a situation as coachman and groom by a steady, sober young man; is a good groom and careful driver; would assist in the garden; can be recommended by his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single man, (English) throughly understands his business in all its branches. Address or call on R. S., care T. Sanders, No. 147 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCH FARMER WISHES to make an engagement with a gentleman to take charge of a farm; understands farming in all its branches; understands plain gardening, is also an adept at raising stock, &c.; is not afraid to work; has 9 years' reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address, for three days, D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a young man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Gen. H. Raymond, Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Abrm. Daily.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; good character and capability; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 42 University-place, in the Cabinet maker's store.

AS WAITER—SITUATION WANTED AS WAIT-er in a private family; has the best of city reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived four years. Can be seen at Mr. Freeman's, No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is single, and has lived in some of the first families in this City as head waiter. Address for two days, J. M. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, ACTIVE PERSON, just arrived from England, a situation in any light capacity; he would be willing to make himself generally useful; is a good accountant; no objections to a month on trial. Apply by letter at Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German man in a private family; perfectly understands his business; best of city reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 203 3d-av., between 12th and 19th sts.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
IN LIQUIDATION OF THE ESTATE OF
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At No. 561 Broadway,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
The stock consists in part of
Rich, Plain, Figured and EVENING SILKS, by the yard and in robes.

POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES,
VELOURS, CLOAKS,
REPS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASK and DAMASK,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.,
SHAKER, SAXONY and WELSH FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
200 pieces FRENCH DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
200 pieces all Wool DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
200 pieces all Wool PLAIDS, at 25c. per yard.
100 pieces all Wool Printed FRENCH MERINOES, at 50c. per yard.
1,000 dresses 4-4 BRITISH GALICOES, at $1 50 per dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen first quality of ladies' KID GLOVES, at 75c. per pair.
Also,
A large lot of SILKS at 50c., 62½c. and 75c. per yard.

The whole must be sold by Feb. 1, next, as the store has been let, and the business must be closed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway,
Will offer the balance of their POINT LACE GOODS, in all styles, at a very great reduction.
Black Thread Lace Veils.
Black Thread Lace Barbs.
Black Thread Lace Coiffures.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at a great reduction.
Ladies' Plain and Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Borders at 1c. 6d., worth 2c. 6d.
Gents' Colored Borders at 2c., worth 4c.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Are closing out their entire stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION
FROM COST OF IMPORTATION.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 478 Broadway.
Further reduction in Laces and Embroideries, in order to close out the balance of our Laces and Embroideries for stock taking. We will sell 50 per cent. less than we have been selling all the season. Please call and examine our stock.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.
Full size Black BEAVER CLOAKS.....$10
Full size LION SKIN CLOAKS.....8
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

RESULTS OF THE PANIC.
Owing to the troublous times into which the country has fallen, we have made a
FURTHER REDUCTION
In our prices in order to convert our goods into cash before the
UNION GOES TO PIECES.
We now offer—
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces for $3 75, worth $6 50.
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces for $8, worth $44.
White French China Dinner Plates, per dozen, $1 50, worth $2 25.
White French China Breakfast Plates, per doz., $1 20, worth $2.
White French China Tea Plates, per dozen, 90c., worth $1 25.
White French China Soup Tureens, each $2, worth $3.
White French China Covered Dishes, each 75c., worth $1 25.
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, $6 50, worth $10.
Gold band and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $8, worth $11 50.
Rich Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $12, worth $25.
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 107 pieces for $46 75, worth $66 50.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 107 pieces for $60, worth $85.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 107 pieces for $70, worth $120.
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen $1 75, worth $2 50.
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut glass bottles, for $4 50, worth $6 50.
Silver-plated Table Forks, per dozen $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Table Spoons, per dozen $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Cake Baskets for $4, worth $6.
Silver plated Ice Pitchers for $7, worth $10.
Ivory-handled Table Knives, per dozen $5, worth $7.
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, per dozen $4 50, worth $6 50.
Also,
An elegant assortment of
BRONZE FIGURES, BISQUE FIGURES,
CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, &c., &c.
The public may rely upon it that the reduction in prices
IS REAL!
IS REAL!!
And fully as great as claimed herein.
EVERY ARTICLE
Advertised will be on sale.
The Goods are all
NEW AND FRESH.
Orders from the country,
ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH,
promptly executed; a sufficient sum must also be inclosed to cover the cost of packages.
W. J. F. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
LACE, TULLE AND TARLATAN,
BALL AND EVENING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERED IN WHITE COLORS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
To Close the Balance of Stock.
For the accommodation of our CUSTOMERS, the above will be shown on the middle counter in the Rotunda.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—12½ CENTS; BEST quality. Just received, a large assortment of tinsel-shaded and tiger needle patterns, canvass and slippers, Saxony yarns, all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 15 cents, worth 38c. A great variety of fancy goods, nets and small wares, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 262 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to the jeweler's store, east side.

WET GOODS.—DAMAGED WHITE AND BROWN Table-Cloths, Table-Damask, Napkins, Doylies, Diaper, Toweling, Linens, Shirting and Sheeting Linen, &c., Crash, Checks, Burlaps, Carpets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., for sale cheap by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 64 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 64 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.
The balance of Sable and Mink Goods will be sold now at unusual low prices for cash, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier.
Hudson Bay Wolf Robes at very low prices.

2221. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGN-ed offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 2221 Bowery. 2221

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new suits for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 28 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have a pleasant front room on the second story, handsomely furnished with new furniture, in a small family in Brooklyn, where there are no other boarders. For further particulars address a note with name and references, to A. O., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a handsomely-furnished set of rooms, consisting of the entire second floor, to a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen, with board. Location desirable; house modern improved. Call at No. 231 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th-av. No other boarders in the house.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, a room for a gentlemen, with board for his daughter (8½ years old,) where she would enjoy the advantages of a home; location must be healthy and terms moderate. Address, stating terms, &c., MINOR, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, and board, in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 26th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few unfurnished rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with partial board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with good board and a pleasant room in a fine neighborhood, only eight minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries, in a private family. Terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FUR-nished rooms at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia, near Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO very pleasant rooms for single gentlemen in a private family, with bath room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. References required.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and two children, (aged 6 and 9 years,) a well furnished sitting-room and two bedrooms, having a southerly aspect. Any well regulated family who can offer these accommodations, with good board, in the neighborhood of the Brevoort House, may apply to W. P., Box No. 3,342 Post-office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY IS DESIR-ous of meeting a party of respectable gentlemen, or a family, that would take a house she has in view on Staten Island, and pay the rent in board. A good respectable home is here offered. This would be a good home for an invalid gentleman, as good care would be given. Address H. W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—STRICTLY PRIVATE, with an educated person, capable of teaching the English branches, for lady wishing to improve her mind, who, through misfortune, received but a limited education. Terms must be moderate. Reference exchanged. Address with particulars, M. J., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class English basement house, on 39th-st., near Lexington-av., desire to let one or two large furnished rooms, either without or with partial board. The place would be suitable for a physician's or dentist's office. Good references required. Address per letter, Box No. 1,345 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen that would room together. Also, single rooms to gentlemen. Location No. 106 7th-st., near Broadway. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM EN-gine and fixtures for sale in BROOKLYN.—Building 30x60, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton sts. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Mon. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 109 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY WORKSHOP, WITH A large chimney and furnaces in centre of building, suitable for light smelting purposes, in the rear of No. 184 Laurens-st. For Sale—A pair of jewelers' rolling mills; also, a pencil case or jewelers' patented draw bench. Inquire on the premises.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $2,000. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, with bath-room, gas fixtures, and other conveniences, to a family of adults only. Rent reasonable; no moving in May. Apply at No. 22 Mansfield-place, 51st-st.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT SING SING—A FIRST-CLASS Gothic cottage, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt; fine garden; abundance of choice fruit of all kinds; healthy location; fine view of the Hudson. Will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A NEW brick cottage, with nearly two acres in garden, abundance of choice fruit and shade trees, fine view of the Hudson, a stream of water running through the grounds, and near the depôt. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A NEW AND convenient cottage, with nearly half an acre of ground in garden; abundance of choice fruit; near the depôt and steamboat landing; is a good neighborhood. Price, $3,500. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRY-town, with two acres of ground in garden and lawn, and an abundance of choice fruit; fine view; in a good neighborhood; one mile from the depôt. Price to suit the times. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York, for sale. The fine premises known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER County—Containing 140 acres of choice land, good house and farmer's house, two large barns, cow sheds and carriage house, all in complete order, ¼ a mile from Harlem Railroad depôt, 3½ miles from Tarrytown depôt.
Also,
A farm of 68 acres, 3 miles from Tarrytown.
Also,
A farm of 135 acres, 2½ miles from Tarrytown, and one of 150 acres, 1½ miles from Tarrytown.
Also,
A farm of 75 acres, 1 mile from Tarrytown.
Apply to JOHN A. KENYON,
No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Sparrowbush, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and d

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture contained in the residence No. 202 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold without reserve, for cash—comprising over $9,000 worth of beautiful parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, paintings, bronzes, three superb parlor suites, pianofortes, china, silver ware, cut glass, &c. Catalogues are now ready. Sale rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE OF CHURCH PEWS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the New Baptist Church, in Madison-av., corner 31st-st., the pews in said church. By order,

WM. A. S. TODD, WM. H. CHAPMAN. } Committee.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Amariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 259 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the motive equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad than owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in addition to those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ADRIAN B. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER-ST., NEAR CANAL-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story brick house and lot, No. 14 Wooster-s., east side, between Canal and Grand sts. Lot 21 ft. 2 in. front, 21 ft. 9 ins. rear, by 100 ft. 4 ins. on the southerly side, and 100 ft. 8 ins. on the northerly side. House 22 by about 41 ft., with extension. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE—THIS DAY, AT C. C. LEIGH'S Chinn Hall, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s. The balance of stock, consisting of crockery, glass, china, plated-ware, cutlery, bronzes, &c., &c., will be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock. The sale being peremptory, affords housekeepers, &c., a first-rate opportunity to get goods at their own prices.

ARTHUR B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO purchase bonshold furniture at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, paintings, carpeting, bedding, &c. Also a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

375 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a good assortment of Winter goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's and boys' double-sole water-proof boots, and ladies' double-sole gaiters.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass shades.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. of the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 21 day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January Interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto, per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SAYMOUR A. BENCE, Cashier and Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK — NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months on the first day of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. S. CRAPTS, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway,

JOSEPH STEWART, President.

PETER CRERAR, Accountant.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 3d-av. and 15th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entered thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 21st January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway: Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, } JERSEY CITY, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the net profits of the last six months payable on demand.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January proximo.

E. R. COOPER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. F. J. BROWNE, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 7.

H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 7. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,

Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, } Vice Presidents.
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 168 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROpolitan Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and one-half Per Cent. has been this day declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable after Monday, Jan. 7.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 19th inst.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKing Company have declined a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. (4) payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency—(Office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st.)—on and after Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th day of January next. By order

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE Co., } No. 72 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a dividend of (3½) three and a half per cent., payable on the 21st of January. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous.

WM. S. CARMAN.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. Co., } NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the young. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107, South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st., to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases—strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and disorders of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of long standing or how obstinate. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Victims of misplaced confidence, who have been quacked by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under difficult treatment, do not imprison, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Five colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed,

M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 345 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUBICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

TO THE LOVERS OF THE GOOD, THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE TRUE—The advertiser a gentleman whose health has been unable by excessive study, wishes to travel, but without resources, takes this mode of accomplishing his great object. A few dollars from those who can well spare them will enable him to succeed. He offers in exchange to bring them mementoes from foreign lands, gathered at the tombs of heroes, poets and sages, kings, priests and warriors—relics of the mighty Past, unvalued where they be, but priceless to the gentle votaries of art. The collections of donors will be faithfully preserved. Address, with inclosure, X. Y. Z., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 6 Broad-at., (one door from Wall.)

P. M. MYERS, (late of Kirtland & Co.,) B. G. LENNOX.

Particular attention given to collections in all parts of the country.

Stocks, Bonds, Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

REFERENCES:

Manhattan Bank, Bank of the Commonwealth,
Balstead, Haines & Co., Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., Cossitt, Hill & Talmadge,
Woodruff & Robinson, O. M. Bogart.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK—NEW YORK, JAN. 8, 1861.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. FALLS,
EBENEZER CAULDWELL,
JOSIAH MACY,
SAMUEL J. HUNT,
WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR,
IRAD. HAWLEY,
GEORGE PALIN,
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE,
DANIEL H. BROOKS,
RICHARD A. READING,
SAMUEL MILBANK,
PHILANDER HANFORD,
WILLIAM C. DOUGHERTY,
LIFE SMITH,
JOHN M. DOUBLEDAY,
RICHARD BERRY,
THOMAS W. PEARSALL.

INSPECTORS.

THOMAS TRUSLOW,
SAMUEL N. DODGE,
PETER S. TITUS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD BERRY was unanimously elected President, in place of William H. Falls, Esq., who declined a reelection, in consequence of impaired health.

At the same time Anthony Halsey was unanimously appointed Cashier.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, } No. 73 6th-av., corner of Morris-place. }

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered Interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VEAMILLE. } JOHN S. DICKERSON. } Secretaries.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, 12m., 29, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 12. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $333,103 97.

INSURANCE OR SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $342, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CRAPTS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILLS, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January. Inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Wilett.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as above from the 1st inst.

HARRISON HALL, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT CO., DEC. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 154 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 21th inst. until after the election. By order

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA R. R. CO.'S BONDS.—On and after Jan 7, 1861, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 63 Wall-st., New-York, I will pay the interest due the 1st inst., and about 85¾ per cent of the principal, due on the three-year Real Estate Extension Bonds of the before-mentioned Indiana R. R. Co. JAS. H. GOODMAN, Trustee.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE SECOND Mortgage Bondholders (Eastern Division) are requested to send their bonds to Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Broad Exchange, on or before the 15th inst., to be used in Court, if necessary, at the hearing of their suit. By order of the Committee, D. E. WHEELER,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1861. Chairman.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 85th-av. and 42d-st., open daily from 2 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25 cents received. GEORGE T. COBB, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 31 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9,

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS. MINER & STEVENS

Have removed to their new building, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF WOOD BROTHERS grand hammer-cloth coaches, nearly new, finished in crimson, cost $1,400; will be sold for $600. Carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

SECOND-HAND COUPE FOR SALE.—A second-hand coupé, in excellent order, will be sold on reasonable terms, by applying at

WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY.—THE Eighth Annual Meeting of this institution will be held in the lecture room of the Reformed Dutch Church, on 34th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Report will be presented, and managers elected for the ensuing year. Addresses are also expected from several distinguished gentlemen upon a subject of vital importance to the association, and of great public interest. The patrons and friends of the Dispensary and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, Nos. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. H. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hoosley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINAS, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin,

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from First Page.]

his presance; how sentiments of discord and disunion fled at his approach. How the weak were strengthened, and the timid felt assured, that while he lived no eminence, however exalted, either in public or private life, shielded any man from the just penalty of his treason who should be found inculcating sentiments calculated to weaken the bonds of affection between the citizens of these sovereign American States. [Applause.] Gen. JACKSON was not without the infirmities of our race. But consult History in every age, and you will in vain look for a purer model, a more lofty conrage, and above all a more undeviating patriotism. He never compromised with wrong. He instinctively antagonized with official turpitude, whenever it invaded the halls of legislation, or sought to gain power over the liberties of the people. He was just; he was humane; he was brave; above all he was conscientious, honest and true. [Applause.] That such a man should have encountered violent opposition, when engaged in the discharge of public trusts, is not strange; for in the atmosphere of his official existence, peculation, fraud, and outrage on the rights of the people could not prosper. But no sooner is he transferred to that list which makes up the record of the illustrious dead, when all calumny is hushed, the violent opposition subsides, and he lives in the hearts of his surviving countrymen as a bright exampiar of all that was just and proper in his official career, and all that was pure and spotless in his private life. [Applause.] Let public men learn from his illustrious example, that posterity never fails to fill the just measure of renown to those who, disregarding the temptations of the immediate present, invariebly pursna the right; who ignore equivocal advantages, from an uncompromising sense of duty, and who calmly bida the vindication of their official career from those who shall come after them, bearing their names and partaking of their blood. The early training of Gen. JACKSON was admirably calculated to develop those lofty characteristics which made him so naeful when living, and invested his character with so much that is worthy of imitation since his death. He had in his youth witnessed the struggle of the Revointion; he had mingled in that fierce conflict, and the immense sacrifices by which freedom had been won had become known to him by actual contact in the struggle and on the tent d field. His eerly manhood had been ripened for the solid dnties of his after years, in the new and rising community of Nasbville, in Tennessee. It was a community of solid, intelligent and able men. Individuality was their leading characteristic. Its foremost citizens were men of sterling worth and integrity, and those, moreover, who were already familiar with the multiplied dangers of frontier life. Gen. JACKSON brought to this new home the very elements to command success, great urbanity of manners, a lofty devotion to principle, and a stern, uncompromising reclitude, accompanied with foree of character, and the ability of expression to give power and efficiency to the views he cherished of public questions, or the mora unobtrusive demands of private life. But Gen. JACKSON never demanded from others what he was unwilling to conoede to them, himself, when placed under kindred circumstances. Justice, honor, and impartiality, thns became the commanding traits of his life. To courage the most exalted, he united mercy the most humane, and he never forgot that the truly brave are invarisbly sensible to the kindest emotions, and the most generous sympathies. [Applause.] But the dominant and overshadowing feature of his public career, consisted in his undeviating devotion to tha Federal Constitution. Gen. JACKSON fully understood the extent of the powers confided to the General Government, and of those undelegated powers still retained by the people, or conferred upon the individnal States. He thus realized that whatever might be found to be the defects of our unexampled system of Representative Government, or whatever might be the abuses of authority, or the errors of judgment arising under it, thai nothing should ever be permitted to strike at the existance of the Government itself. Borne in the Presidency by the suffrages of the national Democracy at a period of unnsual political excitement, from that commanding elevation, his judgment was never blinded by prejudice or passion, and he always cherished a profound attachment to every section of the Union. He knew the fearful cost at which it had been purchased; he realized its present value, and be perfectly comprehended its ultimate destiny. Rising above all ioeal considerstions, and all sectional interests, he believed tha Republic would ultimately extend until it embraced the entire Northern section of the Western Hemisphere. But Gen. JACKSON faithfully comprehended that no vastness of territory or numbers,—thet neither our towering mountains, our luxuriant pleins, our fertile valleys, and those immense and magnificent rivers on which floats a world of wealth and commerce, would be able to perpetuate our admirable system of Republican Government, if ever the period shonld arrive when the great body of the people should become indifferent to the proper discharge of their political obligations, or so insensible to the claims which posterity has upon them, that the government mny be so administered that it shall not be transmitted in its original strength and vigor to those who shall come after us, in the same sound and beelthful condition with which we received it from the hands of its immortal founders. Experience has demonstrated thet our present system of independent State Sovereignties, bound together for the common defence and the general welfare in the Federal Union, by a clearly-defined and written Constitution, is the only system of Republican Government capeble of indefinite territorial expansion. It is the greet and leading characteristic of our sucessful experiment. It constitutes the greet advance in free Government over the Athenian and Roman models. [Applause.] The early Republics were incapable, by their structura and organization, from receiving considerable accessions of territory to their original limits, without thereby introducing into their organizations the elements of premature dissolution and decay. By extending with indiscriminate imprudence the civil privileges and immunities of Roman citizens—not upon individnals alone, but often upon whole nations and distant provinces—the Roman Republic incorporated a mass of discordant elements and barbarism into the very body and texture of her constintion. Nor could this policy of incorporating contiguous and foreign States, whenever they seek alliance with us, into our Federal Union, or by the peaceful process of purchase and annexation, be accomplished, if the basis of our entire system did not rest upon the general intelligence of the people, the universal diffusion of knowledge and the enlightened and unceasing agency of a free and untrammeled pnblic Press. The policy of territorial expansion, inaugurated by Mr. JEFFERSON in the purchase of Louisiana, was ardently cherished by Gen. JACKSON, and its incorporation into the Democratic creed ultimately led to our annexation of Texas, and subsequently to our acquisition of New-Mexico and California. Among the many intellectual giants of that day who contended with Gen. JACKSON for the supremacy of the popular heart, and who sought to mould the legislation of the Federal Government in opposition to the sentiments of the National Democracy, there were none who seriously had the hardihood to contemplate the separation of these sovereign States, and the overthrow and dismemberment of the Federal Union. Such treasonable sentiments and such sacrilegious fanaticism ware reserved for our day and generation, that, in presenting their advocates to the just indignation of every patriotic citizens, and in putting down all treasonable attempts to break up this Federal Union, wa might contribnte our just proportion to the cause of Constitutional Government and well-regulated Liberty. The complete establishment of Repnblican Government on this continent was only inaugurated by the success of the Revolntion. Each succeeding age must be the preserver of its own liberties and the guardian of its own freedom, while, at the same time, it is augmenting that immense fund of social and moral power on which rests the mighty fabric of modern civilization. Gen. JACKSON fully comprehended that the people of these sovereign States had indissolubly bound their future together by the bond of the Federal Union, and which could only be severed by the peaceful process of mutual separation, after a full, fraternal and friendly investigation, in which each section should be represented, and a full and thorongh examinnlon of the causes which should render such an unfortunate step necessary, or by a more rash and ill-advised course resulting in the unnumbered calamities of revolution. [Applanse.] Gen. JACKSON never could have believed that any action of the American people, in strict conformity with the text and forms of the Constitution, would be sufficient cause for overthrowing the Government, and he never would have yiaided to any such assumption; bnt if any section, either the North or the South, the East or the West, had sought to violate the Constitution and overthrow the liberties of the people, he would have been found vigorously npholding the Union and that Constitution which he had fought in early life to establish. A Government which is so weak as not to be able to be conducted in accordance with the fundamental law upon which it is based, has already reached a decrepitude demanding its abolition. Bnt again, there are dangers to every political community scarcely less than those which result from its annihilation. Republican government can only prosper where there is a uniformity of sentiment among the great body of the people, upon the organic structure on which that government rests. What would not the true friends of Representative government throughout the world now give, if that stern old hero, whose remains now quietly resting beneath the venerable shades of the Hermitage, could once again rise from his "moldering tabernacle," and infuse his wonted vigor into our pnblic councils. Justice would be reinaugnated, each section would be guaranteed its constitutional rights, and the fearful sea of pnblic and private demoralization now sweeping with snch irresistible sway over the whole face of American politics would be instinctively and instantly arrested, and all the respective States would again revolve around the Federal Union, with the harmony and regularity that marks the movements of the celestial spheres. (Applause.) Let ne not, then, shrink from the full responsibility onr condition impoees. Let us not only be grateful to the illustrions founders of the Republic, who establisbed for ns this inheritance of free enlightened Sovereign States, but let us act as if the full gaze of posterity was already bending over us, and the cause of free government throughout the world, for all time, had been, in part, confided to our sacred keeping.

The regular toast, "Our National Government," was responded to by

HON. ABRAM S. HEWETT.

He said that, with the burning words of the orator, who had just taken his seat, still ringing in his ears, it was with great embarrassment that he attempted to speak. He was a business man, and as such, he was not in favor of adopting measures which were in themselves ruinous. All the principles involved in this question of compromise were settled by men far greater and wiser than we could claim to be, eighty years ago. The principle on which this compromise was made was national unity. He would say to his Republican friends, they had got to compromise. [Cheers.] The Western Territory, into which they said the foes of slaves should not obtrude, was dry and arid, and we do not want it. To the South he would say, "You must not go into any contest and lose, and then back out." The South do not do justice to us nor to themselves; they take the wrong course, but we intand to hold this Union together. If we cannot agree, let us hold a General Convention and separate in peace. That is the only course that will satisfy the working-men of this country.

The sixth regular toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by

MARSHAL RYNDERS,

in the absence of Mr. SCHELL. Three cheers greeted the Marshal. He said it was a delicate matter for him to speak to this toast, holding, as he did, office under the President, but it conld at least be said thet he could now heve no motive to obtain or hold office, as in a few weeks his place would be in the hands of a flat-footed Republican. He believed Mr. BUCHANAN was sincerely devoted to the Union, and that he had done the best he could to prevent a civil war. He (Marshal RYNDERS) loved this Union as much as any man, and he was willing to do his utmost to save it while it was worth seving. The Sage of Binghampton had said the Union must be saved at all hazards. He conld not exactly say so much as that. He would have a little blood shed, if necessary, to save the Union, but he wnuld not have bloodshed, and then the Unioo not be saved after all. The Republican Party could not save this Union—nor the Democratic Party. If this Union was dissolved, it wonld be owing to faltering Democrats of the North. While the Republicans were in a minority of a million, who should say that they could break up this Union? Ha claimed his Southern brethren as his brethren in principle. He had no brethren among Republicans. He did not love a Union which was made the instrument of oppression against a portion of the Union. He was for the Constitution; and the Republicans say they are for the Constitution, too! Very strange, isn't it? They were not for coercing Massachusetts, but were very ready to coeree South Carolina—the Abolitiou horde! Gen. JACKSON was for maintaining the integrity of this Union; but how was this to be done? By violating the rights of the South? No! DANIEL WEBSTER, at a meeting in Virginia, said—"A bargain broken on one side is a bargain broken on the other side." The Abolitionists have broken the covenant.

The Marshal here began to quote Scripture, and cited the conduct of Moses, who became angry at the Israelites for worshiping the golden calf, and broke the tablets of stone. The negro was the golden calf which was worshiped in this country, and the tablet of the law had been broken. He would like to see the Abolitionists attempt to coerce the South! South Carolina had acted independently and alone; and, though he thought they had been in too great a hurry, yet, if called to fight on either side, by all the gods on high and gods below, he would fight on tha side of the South, even if he should bite the dust in so doing. He did not consider the triumoh of the Republicans good cause for secession. The fight was brought on by the Abolition horde of the North. If if came to a figbt between the South and the North, he hoped that the God of battles would blast the ranks of the invading army as he did the bosts of Sannacherib; and that their bones would whiten the soil, and their carcases enrich that State before they got into Charleston. [Cheers.]

MR. O'SULLIVAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN replied to the seventh regnler toast, "The City of New-York." Ha said that he had cherished, during his long shsence abroad, a devout affection, not only for his native country, bnt also for his native City. He carried with him to the country in wbich he had resided so long (Portugal,) a flower vese of earth, that he might always have present to his view a small particle, at least, of the beloved soil from which he sprung. No one could realize, as he now did on returning, after so long an absence from his native land, the grief he experienced to find the Government which he so idolized, ready to fall into fragments, and to see that glorious flag, which he had seen with so much pride flying at the mast-head of our national ships abroad, now trailing in the dust. He proceeded to speak of the surprising growth of this country. A hundred years benee the population of this country must be one hundred millions. Was it possible that such a Union was to be dissolved? No! ten thousand times, No! He hoped that Mr. LINCOLN would be constitutionelly and regularly inaugurated, and he was willing to assist in having it done. Then, if he should afterwards violate any law, there was a tribunal by which he could be tried. He closed with an eloquent apostrophe to the statue of Gen. JACKSON.

COL. BRACKETT'S SPEECH.

Civil and Religious Liberty—The ninth regular toast, wes responded to by Col. BRACKETT. He said that where the flag of his country floated, there was protection to civil and religious liberty, and he rejoiced to say thet he was with those who marched to the music of the Union.

MR. PERKINS' SPEECH.

The Army and Navy of the United States—Was briefly responded to by Mr. PERKINS. He would go in for the Union—not for the army and the navy as such, but for the Union more. He appealed to his Democratic friends to stand by the stars and stripes, and he would say to that chivalric but erring State, Carolina, "Tear down that Palmetto flag, and raise in its place the glorious banner under which MARION and SUMTER fought and fell."

"The Press" and "The Tammany Society" found no one to respond. For "Woman," there was a brief response, and the band played "Ever of Thee."

Mr. JAMES NESBITT then volunteered to sing the "Star Spangled Banner," the remainlog portion of the audience joining in the chorus. Grand Sachem KENNEDY then made a brief parting address, and the company took their final leave at 12½ o'clock, in excellent humor.

GRAND BALL AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Letters from Gov. Morgan and Hon. John M. Botts.

The grand ball given, last evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel by its public-spirited proprietors, under the management of a Committee of one hundred eminent citizens of all parties, was a splendid ovation to the memory of the hero of New-Orleans and of the battle which has made him and the day famous. The west dining-room of the hotel was the dancing hall, and there, at an hour as late as the etiquette of these days prescribes,—an hour at which our progenitors were wont to break up their evening parties,—a gay throng was assembled, and the dancing commeneed. The ball-room was very tastefully decorated with American flags. It was thrown open for the first time as a Terpsichorean *salon*, and seemed to be exceedingly well adopted to the purpose. Unfortunately, the floor had just been waxed, and had an adhesiveness which interfered somewhat with many soles. It may be laid down as an axiom in affairs of the light, fan'astic toe, that beyond a certain point in proportion as a dancing floor has been waxed, pleasure may be said to have waned. It was the only drawback of the evening's festivities, and was a very slight one. The music was by DODWORTH's Band, and was, of course, excellent. The ladies, who, at 10 o'clock, when they began to thread the mazes, were not undnly numarous, an hour later with difficulty navigated—there were so many of them. Tha scena was an exceedingly brilliant one. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, August Belmont, Augustus Schell, Richard Schell, Judge Daly, Judge Braby, Maj.-Gen. Sanford, Gen. Hall; Cols. Bostwick, Pinckney, Butterfield; Division-Engineer Morrell, Commodore Garrison, Recorder Hoffman, John E. Burrill and Udolpho Wolfe. The following lettera were received by the Exeontive Committee:

GOV. MORGAN'S LETTER.

STATE OF NEW-NORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1861.

SIR: I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 31st ultimo, inviting me to join in celebrating tha anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans by a Grand Ball at the St. Nicholas Hotel on tomorrow evening.

While dnties of a pnblic nature will prevent my acceptance of the invitation, you will permit me to express my approval of this or any other proper testimonial of regard for an event so conspicuous in our annals, and so important in its influences, as that which has made memorable the Eighth of January, 1815.

Tha brilliant series of victories culminating in the battle of New-Orleans, won for General JACKSON a distinguished place among the most eminent military chieftains; and while this is generally conceded, we must not forget that it was in the discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate of tha United States that he achieved tha most enviable distinction. ANDREW JACKSON made no compromises with duty, nor did he ever fail to take whatever responsibility the most elevated patriotism imposed upon him. He recognized the Federal Constitution as the chart of his official action, and always and under all circumstances was governed by its requiremenis.

Under his Administration the laws were vigorously and impartially enforced in every portion of the Union, and so thoroughly were the people satisfied of his devotion to the interests of the country, and of his love for its institutions, that they triumphantly sustained him in every step of his public career, proving that while prompt to award praise to the bravery of the soldier, our countrymen are equally ready to honor the public servant who, in the hour of trial, maintains the integrity of their political institutions.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. D. MORGAN.

To R. E. MOUNT, Jr., Esq., Secretary, &c., St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York City.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I regret very much that it will not be in my power to accept the invitation of the Committee to attend the ball to be given by the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel on the anniversary of the battle of New-Orlenns—an event that terminated the second war of Independence and brought its chief actor conspicnously before the country and the world, and finally elevated him to the highest office in the gift of a free people, but whose real value I had never fairly estimated nntil the present crisis has been brought upon the country.

Opposed as I was to *him*, and *to his Administration* from first to last, I take a pride in doing justice to his patriotism, now that he is gone, by offering as a sentiment:

"The memory of ANDREW JACKSON, *who*, when his country was imperiled by domestic foes, *swore* 'by the Eternal the Union *must* and *shall* be preserved,' and *before the Eternal made his promise good.*"

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BOTTS.

J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, AUGUSTUS SCHELL and others.

Letters were also received from Majors BARNARD, LESLIE, SATTERLEE, EATON and HILL, of the United States Army, expressing their regret that they were unable to be present. There were probably 1,000 persons present. There were 600 tickets issued, each of which would admit one gentleman and two ladies. The principal credit of the whole affair, which passed off very pleasantly, is due to the proprietors of the hotel, Messrs. TSSANWALL, WHITCOMBE & Co., and to the members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. Charles Roome, David H. Haight, Richard C. Mount, Jr., Stephen Hyatt, Augustus Schell, J. H. Pinckney, G. W. McLean, Joel Wolfe, Claudius L. Monell, J. De Peyster Ogden, Col. H. Bostwick, and J. VanBuren. There is "a time for dancing and a time for mourning," said the preacher of old. The time for dancing on this occasion was extended until it was nearly time for morning. From and after midnight the supper-room was thrown open. It was beautifully draped for the occasion, and a sumptnous entertainment was provided there.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The day in Brooklyn was noticed by the raising of the National, State and City flags upon the City Hall. The National and State flags ware displayed also from the flagstaffs of a nnmber of pnblic buildings. The shipping at the wharves was also gally decked off with flags and streamers, and a National salute was fired.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

Salntes in Honor of General Jackson and Major Anderson.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Salntes were fired here to-dey in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The citizens of Albeny fired thirty-three guns today for the Union and one hundred in honor of Maj. ANDERSON.

Thirty-three guns were also fired by the Republican Artillery, Capt. FARNANDHALL, in honor of the Union and Maj. ANDERSON.

The Emmet Gnard, Cept. MULHOLLAND, at noon to-dav fired a national salute in honor of the hero of New-Orleans, Maj. ANDESON and the Union.

ELLICOTTVILLE, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

One hundred guns are being fired here in commemorstion of the forty-sixth anniversary of tha Battle of New-Orleans and in honor of Major ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter. A large concourse of people, irrespective of party, are in attendance. A large banner inscribed with the famous Jacksonien sentimeni, "The Union: It must and shall be preserved," has been flung across the street, connecting the Democratic and Republican printing offices. The Union sentiment is universal. Two military companies are in ettendance.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

One hundred guns are now being fired under the stars and stripes in honor of tha Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. Military and fire companies are parading the streets. Speeches will be mada this afternoon and evening by distinguished gentlemen from abroad. A strong union feeling prevails.

CORNING, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Thirty-three guns are being fired in honor of the battle of New-Orleans, and thirty-three for the bravery of Maj. ANDERSON.

PEEKSKILL, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Thirty-three guns were fired here on Friday afternoon in honor of Msj. ANDERSON.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A nstional salute was fired here at noon, in honor of Gen. JACKSON's firmness in resisting nullification in 1832, and Maj. ANDERSON's heroic conduct in resisting it in 1860. It was got up by the citizens, irrespective of party.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

National salutes were fired et sunrise, noon and sunset to-day in honor of the dey.

A salute of one hundred guns was also fired at Fredonia.

At Girard, Penn., an immense meeting was held, where Rev. Mr. FLOWERS, the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church, declered his willingness to take up arms. The Captains of several volunteer military companies aspressed their willingness to march with their companias at any moment to support the Union.

Strong Union resolutions were passed, and a salute of one hundred guns was tired in honor of the dey.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A national salute was fired here to-day in honor of the battle at New-Orleans; and a large meeting was held this evening sustaining Major ANDERSON, placing confidence in Gen. SCOTT, and declaring tha Union inseperable.

BATH, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The citizens of this village, without distinction of party, are now firing thirty-three guns, in memory of JACKSON, and in honor of ANDERSON and the Union.

UTICA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Gen. JACKSON and his policy concerning secession, was honored here to-dey, at the anniversary of his great victory, by a national salnte.

AUGURN, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A saluie of 100 guns was fired in this city today in commemoration of the Battle of New-Orleans.

OLEAN, N. Y., Tuesday, Jen. 8.

One hundred guns were fired here to-night, in honor of the battle of New-Orleans, the Union and Major ANDERSON. An impromptu meeting of citizens convened immediately after et the Town Hall. Gen. JACKSON's proclamation to the nullifiers of South Carolina was read, and strong Union speeches made by distinguished persons. Alh parties participated in these demonstrations, assertiug their loyalty to the Union, the Constitution and the enforeement of the laws under any and all circumstances.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

One hundred guns were fired to-day in commemoration of Gen. JACKSON, and in honor of Major ANDERSON.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Tuesdey, Jen. 8.

Pursuant to a resolution passed at a large and enthusiastic Union meeting, held in this village last evening, one hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the gallant Msj. ANDERSON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Salutes in commemoration of the battle of New-Orleans and in honor of Maj. ANDERSON, were fired to-day in many of the principal towns in Massachusetts, Maine and New-Hampshire. Democrats and Republicans participated in the demonstrations alike.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Three salutes were fired to-day—33 guns each—for Gen. JACKSON, Maj. ANDERSON and the Union.

There was a general display of flags, military parades, &c.

READING, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A salute of thirty-three guns was fired here last night in honor of Maj. ANDERSON, and 200 to-day in honor of Gen. JACKSON and Maj. ANDERSON.

HAMBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of Gen. JACKSON and Major ANDERSON.

ERIE, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here today in honar of the hero of the Battle of New-Orleans, and thirty-three in honor of Maj. ANDERSON. The bells of the city were rung, when tha citizens assembled in the park, and passed resolutions calling on tha Governor and Legislatura to place the State in a position to answer all the demands made upon it by the President, for the maintenance of tha Union, the Constitution, and tha integrity of the American flag.

ST. ALBANS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

One hundred gune are now being fired and the bells rung, in honor of the flag of the Union and the hero of Fort Sumter.

RUTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A national salute of thirty-three gune were fired here at noon, to-day, in commemoration of Gen. JACKSON at New-Orleans, and in honor to the flag of tha Union and Major ANDERSON. The national flag, with thirty-three stars, is raised to the top of a lofty liberty-pole, and all the church and other bells in the place are ringing a joyful peal.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A national salute of thirty-three guns was fired here at noon to-day, in commemoration of Gen. JACKSON at the battle of New-Orleans, and in honor of the flag of our Union and Maj. ANDERSON. The national flag was raised amid the cheers of a large crowd of all parties for the hero of New-Orleans, the Union, and the hero of Fort Sumter.

VERGENNES, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Two hundred guns are now being fired here amidst the ringing of bells, in honor of Gen. JACKSON, the Union and Major ANDERSON.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Morning, noon and evening salutes, in honor of Major ANDERSON and commemorative of Gen. JACKSON's victory were fired here to-day. Flags were displayed at prominent points.

Yesterday, the Germans fired salutes, and held a mass meeting in the evening, at which strong resolutions, in favor of the Union and complimentary to ANDERSON, were passed.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

In accordance with the programme salutee were fired at morning, noon and evening, in honor of the Union, Maj. ANDERSON and Gen. JACKSON. Two bands of music paraded the streets during the day, and there is to be a display of fireworks to-night. Salutes were also fired in a number of the principal towns of the Northwest, in honor of the day.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The Union men of Detroit, irrespective of party, are now firing one hundred guns in honor of Gen. JACKSON, the hero of New-Orleans; the patriotic action of Maj. ANDERSON, the hero of Sumter; for the execution of the laws by the Government and devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

Salntes of one hundred guns were also fired at Kalamazoo and Niles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 8.

A salnte of thirty-three guns was fired for Gen. JACKSON at sunrise, and thirty-three for Major ANDERSON at noon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was handsomely celebrated to-day.

The Clen Will Case.

Ae mnch cnriosity, and, indeed, misapprehension, has prevailed as to the effect of the Surrogate's decision herein, and the apparent incongruity between his decision, and the decree he has granted carrying out that decision, we have taken the trouble to bring it down from legal *stilts* into common parlance.

It appears that the estate involved in the controversy is the Hyde Park place—some 400 acres—about two miles from Poughkeepsie, and some real and personal estate at New Orleans. As the New-Orleans property is to be disposed of by the Courts of Louisiana, the Surrogate here, of course, has no jurisdiction over it, and the only *practical* question related therefore, to the title to the Hyde Park place. Mr. CLEU, the husband of the deceased, claimed it under a will dated 19th December, 1851, bequeathing him all her property. The heirs-at-law (Mrs. TAYLOR, Mrs. DEVLIN and two brothers) claimed that this will of 19th December had been revoked by a subsequent will, called tha Hall will, which, in its turn, being revoked, caused her to die intestate, and so they (the heirs) would take, as heirs, the Hyde Park place. This was the main point of contest. Now, the Surrogate has decided that the first will, giving the property to Mr. CLEU, *was revoked* by the Hall will, so far as the Hyde Park place was concerned; consequently, thei, as to this property, (the Hall will itself being afterwards revoked,) the deceased died intestate. Of course, the heirs take it. But, as CLEN is in possession of it, he can only be ejected by an ejectment suit, which is now pending for that purpose.

But, as the Surrogate holds, that the Hall will did not contain a general revocation clause, (which the heirs assert it did, and claim to have proved,) it left the clause appointing Mr. CLEN as executor, to stand, and, also, so far as any property was concerned, not disposed of by the Hall will—and therefore, admits tha will to probate, and appoints CLEU executor. But that appears to be merely a formality, if, as we learn, there is nothing in this State for him to take, or exercise his functions of executor upon; inasmuch as the will is held revoked as to the *only property here.* But even this formal part of the decision, we understand, the heirs have eppealed from, and thus stayed all proceedings under the decree, until the appeal shall be decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Annual Pew-renting in Plymouth Church.

GREAT DEMAND FOR PEWS—INCREASE OF PREMIUMS.

Tha annnel renting of pews in Plymouth Church took place last evening. There was a larger number of people in attendance than on any previous year, the bidding was more spirited, and from ten to twenty per cent. more was realized in premiums than at any previous sale; and what, perhaps, may be considered as indicating the increasing popularity of tha Pastor more than any other one circumstance, is the fact that before 11 o'clock every pew in the house was sold, and each one at a premium ranging from $1 to $160. At previous sales there has always been a few pews left on hand at the close, and generally a large number have been sold at the valuation placed upon them by the Trustees, without premium.

The proceedings were commenced shortly after 7 o'clock, last evening, by Mr. BEACHER, who, in a few happy remarks, announced the business of the evening, and all neeessary particulars relative to the renting of the pews. Each pew has a fixed valuation, and tha choice of all in the house is offered, without reservation, to the highest bidder—the valuation being the minimum price. A price is fixed upon the seats on one side of each aisle, also designated by the number of the pew to which it is attached. Payment for rent is required for six months in advance, and the Trustees reserve the right to relet any pew or seat on account of the original lessee, if the rant is not paid within thirty days after becoming due. All pews are rented with the understanding that, if not occupied at least ten minutes before the commeneement of the services, they may then be assigned to strangers.

Plans—showing the number of each pew, tha number of persons it will hold, and the valuetion, also the position and valuation of tha fixed seats—were supplied in abundance, so that every person desiring to bid could do so intelligently.

Mr. BEACHER having concluded, the auctioneer took the stend and proceeded to call for bids. The first pew was struck off at $160 premium. A nnmber of the most eligible were taken at prices ranging from $140 to $160 each. At premiums ranging from $100 to $140, nearly all of the most desirable were taken. Other lots went off at from $70 to $100, $45 to $70, $25 to $45, and so on down to $17, at which all but sixteen were disposed of. Tha latter were taken at premiums ranging from $1 to $14 each.

Abt little before 11 o'clock, the auctioneer announced that all the pews had been rented, and he proceeded to sell the aisle seats not taken by the pewholders. Nearly all of them were taken at a premium as fast as the names of applicants and the number of the seat could be entered.

The sale throughout was more than satisfactory to the trustees. They estimate that the amount realized in premiums is from ten to twenty per cent. more than was ever realized before. The valuations placed upon the pews are the same as last year.

THE COURTS.—The City Court was opened on Monday, but transacted no business. Nollees of issue must be filed with the Clerk before the 9th inst. The Court of Oyer and Terminer will meet on Monday next, when a Grand Jury will be impanneled.

ELOPEMENT.—Mrs. JUSTIN ALBIN, wife of SAMUEL ALBIN, eloped from Yapbank on Saturday last with THOMAS ALBIN, a brother of the husband. The faithless wife abandons besides her husband, three young children. She is 25 years old.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS!
OUT WEST!!
THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 1, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

GENTS: I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City Safe. It was in the fifth story and fell a distance of fifty feet, and remained in the fire 42 hours. One of the castors and plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of the safe, if it had been any other but HERRING'S, I should have said the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was manifested by every one to see it opened, and various opinions expressed as to the safety of its contents. One individual offered to bet that if any water had run inside of it, that it had formed ice. Another said, HERRING'S were good, but no Safe could stand that fall and fire. It contained a large amount of orders, notes, bonds, mortgages, assessment rolls, etc., valued at over $300,000. Everything was in just as good order as when put in except a slight discoloration by steam.

Yours truly,
LANSING BONNELL.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested, *never fail* to save their contents.
HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

A large assortment of second-hand Safes of a variety of makers, having been taken in part pay for HERRING'S, will be sold cheap.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody. Parlor Skates. We make a specialty of Skates. CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-streets.

[Advertisement.]

The eaerifice of life at this season ie really frightful, and the variations of temperatnre swell the bills of mortality. Diphtheria, asthma and consumption are on the increase. Use HOLLOWAY's Pills, and yon need feel no alarm.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

COTTON Market dull; eales, to-day, 8,000 bales at 11¾c. for Middling; sales of three days, 20,000 bales; receipts, three days, 29,500 bales against 35,500 in corresponding period last year; decreased receipts to date, at this port, 225,000 bales; do. at all the ports, 481,500 bales. SUGAR steady at 4¼c. @5¾c. for fair to fully fair. CORN, 71c. @80c. LARD, in bbls., 11c. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool, 11-16d. Exchange on London, 1⅛@3⅜ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅜@1¼ discount.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR dnll; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 50; City Mills, $5. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 30@$1 36; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN firm at 62c. @66c. for new, and 68c. @72c. for old White. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork, $17. LARD, 10¼c. COFFEE active at 12¾c. @13c. WHISKY dull at 18c. @19c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR very firm at $5 25@$5 50 for anperfine. WHEAT steady; white $1 45; red $1 30@$1 33. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess PORK at $16 50@$17 50. WHISKY firm at 18½c. @19c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Seles to-day 5,000 bales; market easier, bnt prices nnchanged. SUGAR 4¾c @5¾c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 22c. @24c. FREIGHT—Cotton to Liverpool, 11-16d.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY at 14c. HOGS dull at $6 25@$6 40. Receipts of the week, 57,000; receipts of the season, 357,000. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

COTTON—Sales to-dey 3,000 bales, at 11¼c. for Middling.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Sales to day 3,500 bales, at 11¼c. for Middling.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Capital Stock	$36,231,700
Loans and Discounts	62 025,700
Specie	4,204,500
Due from other Banks	8,371,000
Due to other Banks	7,669,000
Deposits	16,719,000
Circulation	7,032,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

Stocks dnll. Pennsylvania State Fives, 66⅜; Reading Railroad, 20; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@½ ₱ cent. premium.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Leave.	For	
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool Jan. 12
North American	Portland	Liverpool Jan. 12
United States	New-York	Glasgow Jan. 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool Jan 16
Palestine	New-York	Liverpool Jan. 19
Bremen	New-York	Bremen Jan. 19
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool Jan. 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool Jan. 19

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 27
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 27
America	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 29
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 29
Tentonia	Southampton	New-

The New-York Times.

VOL. X... .NO. 2903. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

STARTLING NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Star of the West Fired into from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie.

The First Gun Fired by South Carolina.

The Steamer Gone to Sea Again.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Special Message on the Southern Troubles.

MAJOR ANDERSON SUSTAINED.

Great Fluttering Among the Secessionists.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

Appointment of a Special Committee of Investigation by the House.

The Sloop-of-War Brooklyn Going to Sea with Sealed Orders.

THE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The *Star of the West*, in endeavoring to enter our harbor about daylight this morning, was opened upon by the garrison on Morris Island, and also by Fort Moultrie. The steamer put about, and went to sea.

I have not been able to learn whether the steamer or any person on board was injured. The belief is that no injury was sustained by either the boat or those on board. Fort Sumter did not respond.

Lieut. HALL, of Fort Sumter, came over to the city about 11 o'clock with a flag of truce. He repaired to the quarters of the Governor, followed by a crowd of citizens. He was in secret communication with the Governor and Council for two hours. At 2 o'clock he was sent in a carriage with the Governor's Aids to the wharf, and returned to Fort Sumter. The object of his mission is not known. It is supposed that it relates to the firing on the *Star of the West*.

The people are intensely excited.

There were no demonstrations against Lieut. HALL. There is a great curiosity to know what Lieut. HALL came for.

Our citizens were drawn in crowds to our wharves early this morning, in consequence of the frequent reports of cannon from seaward. Some twelve or fifteen reports were heard; many of them proceeded from the works on Morris Island.

LATER.

Lieut. HALL closed his interview with the Governor and Council about 2 o'clock. The facts have not transpired. We learn from high authority that they are of a most threatening character.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

A dispatch received here from Charleston states that the steamship *Star of the West* attempted to reinforce Fort Sumter this morning, when the batteries on Morris Island opened a fire upon her. Some ten shots were fired at the *Star of the West*, when she retired. Fort Sumter did not fire a gun.

THE BROOKLYN GONE TO SEA.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The *Brooklyn* has put to sea. She passed the Capes at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The object of the departure of the *Brooklyn* for Charleston is supposed to be relating to the *Star of the West*. In case the authorities of South Carolina oppose the ingress of the latter into the harbor the *Brooklyn* will probably bring back the troops to Norfolk.

THE STAR OF THE WEST SPOKEN.

Capt. RAMSAY, of the steamer *Thomas Swann*, which arrived on Tuesday night, reports that he passed the steamer *Star of the West* off Cape Hatteras on Monday, the 7th, bound south. Observing that she was a California steamer, her position attracted his notice, remarking, as he did at the time, that she was out of her track, and he ran for her. As they passed the steamer, soldiers were seen on board, and the passengers inquired of Capt. RAMSAY where they could be going. He replied that he thought they were bound to Charleston. From her position, and the time of day, the *Star of the West* would not have arrived at Charleston Bar before Tuesday noon. There Capt. MCGOWAN would meet with unlooked-for obstacles in crossing the Bar,—all the buoys having been removed, and the ranges by which vessels may safely enter having been destroyed. One of the most important of these is a shield set upon a wooden frame-work, by which the light, at night, is obscured at a given point of the channel, and which serves as a range by which to steer during the day. This would render it very unsafe to attempt the bar until the channel could be sounded out, or until circumstances would permit him to proceed slowly by the lead. He may thus have been detained outside the bar until Wednesday morning. These circumstances probably account for the delay in hearing of the arrival of the steamer in the harbor of Charleston. What may have occurred upon the attempt of Capt. MCGOWAN to reach Fort Sumter must be left to conjecture. A prominent citizen of Charleston yesterday stated that the *Star of the West* would as certainly be fired into as that she came within range of South Carolina guns. The rumors prevailing yesterday to the effect that a collision had already occurred were, of course, premature. Several South Carolinians in town, on hearing that "the war had commenced," hurriedly left for home by the evening train South, and others took passage this morning for Charleston on board of the steamer *Nashville*, which sails at 9 o'clock A. M.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Troops from Fort Leavenworth, numbering 200 men, 28 officers and 27 horses, *en route* for Fort McHenry, arrived here this evening, and leave tonight, *via* Pittsburgh.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

A company of marines, numbering forty muskets, under Lieut. HOWELL, came in a special train from Washington this morning, and took possession of Fort McHenry, and raised the Stars and Stripes.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

In the Senate the reading of the Message created a great flattering on the secession side. The allusion in it to the gallant Major ANDERSON was greeted with hisses and applause. The attempt of Senator DAVIS, of Mississippi, to get the letter of the South Carolina Commissioners to the President placed on the Senate record, was admirably prevented by Senator KING, who denounced their acts as "worse treason than that of ARNOLD and BOER." The failure of Senator DAVIS' proposal to read them, is regarded as an indorsement of the President by the Senate.

The appointment of a Special Committee by the House to investigate the statements in the Message, and consider the whole subject, is regarded as a test on indorsing the Message in that branch. The Chairman, Mr. HOWARD, is a staunch Republican.

The whole message receives almost universal commendation from the Union men, and censure and repudiation from the Secessionists. The letter regard the declaration of the intention to defend and hold the Federal property as a declaration of war and coercion.

Rumor this evening announces that to-morrow's issue of the *Constitution* will make a formal break with the President, the fire eaters who now control the columns of the late Government organ having decided to denounce Mr. BUCHANAN for having entrapped them, by false promises and encouragement, into their present miserable position. They will denounce him editorially as a betreyer of all his friendships, and threaten to give proofs of his former connivance with their plans. The *Constitution* is said to be now mainly supported on funds advanced by Ex-Secretaries COBB, FLOYD, and THOMPSON, who wish to keep it in existence, as an element of mischief and distraction, until after next 4th of March, when its support from these sources—and probably from all others—will be cut off, unless its nominal editor and proprietor should sea fit to become a candidate for the public printing, under Mr. LINCOLN, and prove successful in his endeavors.

I am informed that the *Star of the West*, although positively under orders for Charleston, sailed sooner than was expected, and that subsequent orders changing her course were forwarded, but did not reach her in season. The President is said to have been somewhat disappointed at this.

Prominent gentlemen in Charleston sent advices here to-day to the effect that the *Star of the West*, or any other vessel, attempting to reach Fort Sumter, or enter the harbor under the American flag, would be fired upon by the batteries and troops.

It has been a question in doubt for some days whether the members of seceding States will retain their seats in Congress after their States pass ordinances of secession. Although Florida virtually went out on Saturday, Senator YULEE was in the Senate on Monday and today, voting as usual. No objection will be made, as it would be considered a recognition of actual secession, although many express indignation at their presence even now among the members. It is well known that they remain only for mischief.

I understand the President has determined to purge the Executive departments of every officer who preaches secession. This measure is highly important. It is to be hoped that it will be enforced with prompt rigor.

The Government has advices from Major ANDERSON that he has everything necessary in abundance for a long seige, including fuel, which it had been feared was short.

The Committee of Thirty-three did not meet to-day. It stands adjourned subject to the call of Mr. COBWIN, the Chairman, who is expected in the meantime to make up a report to be submitted when it next meets. Upon this is to come a test as to whether the Republicans will compromise. It is reported here to-night that two other prominent Republican members manifest a disposition to compromise. This is said to be the result of THURLOW WEED's efforts in favor of the modification of ADAMS' proposition. The non-compromising members are laboring with them to-night to prevent their acceptance of that compromise. It is generally understood that the mission of that Committee has already been performed as far as it can be.

The indications to-night are that the Pacific Railroad will be killed in the Senate altogether, or materially modified. Senator WILSON designs to propose a modification, adding a northern route, and giving more lands and less money to the Southern and Central routes than is provided for by the present bill, so that the total increase of money expenditure shall be only fourteen millions more than for the two routes. He thinks this will secure a decided majority in both Houses.

Mr. RUSSELL was released from jail to-day, half a million of dollars bail having been procured—his own jailers going bail sufficient to make up the amount. His release was entirely unexpected by Mr. RUSSELL. He was surrounded by a large number of friends at the time, was warmly congratulated, and went at once with his friends to his rooms.

LATER.—It is stated privately on the authority of a Democratic Senator that the war steamer *Brooklyn* sails from Norfolk to-night under sealed orders. The hour is too late to enable me to verify the statement. If it is true it is probable that she goes to support the *Star of the West*, in relation to which vessel great anxiety is felt here.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

There seems to be a mistake or misapprehension somewhere. It is denied by gentlemen very intimately related to the Administration, that the recruits to Fort Sumter were ordered without the previous sanction of the President; and, further, that the subject was discussed in the Cabinet, and that Acting Secretary of War HOLT, as well as some other members of the Cabinet, clearly understood that it was the wish of the President that the recruits should at once be sent.

The War Department is in possession of information that the Governor of South Caroline has forbidden the United States Sub-Treasurer at Charleston from paying the drafts of the Paymaster in favor of Major ANDERSON and his command, and the Sub-Treasurer has refused accordingly.

Half a million of dollars are daily expected from New-York by the Treasury Department.

Commander HARTSTENE, of South Carolina, has resigned his position in the Navy.

Capt. KEARNEY, of New-Jersey, has written a letter recalling his letter of resignation, but it appears this was never received at the Navy Department.

Senator SAWARD has the floor for Saturday, to speak on the State of the Union.

It appears from an official report, that since April last the Government has sold to various parties 24,000 muskets, altered from flint to percussion locks at a cost of 22 cents a-piece. The amount realized was $60,000. They are almost worthless, and were previously condemned by the ordnance officers.

A telegraphic dispatch from the Navy Department to an officer at Key West was recently intercepted at Mobile by the authorities there.

Energetic measures are being made for the protection of public property in and about the city.

Mr. J. H. RUSSELL was bailed out to-day. His bail was qualified to over $1,000,000, but at the instance of the United States District-Attorney it was reduced to $100,000.

Owing to a typographical error in the list of yeas on the adoption of Mr. ADRAIN's resolution, laudatory of Major ANDERSON, &c., the name of Mr. JENKINS, of Virginia, was printed instead of that of Mr. JUNKIN, of Pennsylvania. The former was not then in the city.

The following has been obtained from an official source.

The excess of Post-office Department expenditures over the income is thus given:

Maine	$32,534 88	Tennessee	161,273 59
Vermont	21 635 61	Missouri	425,714 81
New-Jersey	15,546 51	Illinois	199,390 41
Maryland	109,135 60	Ohio	280,462 87
Virginia	255 339 26	Indiana	147,592 53
North Carolina	128,859 89	Arkansas	289 808 14
South Caroline	140,409 67	Iowa	123 788 25
Georgia	165,744 23	California	774 942 75
Florida	167,218 78	Oregon	24,560 52
Alabama	282,351 44	Minnesota	86,632 82
Mississippi	251,904 80	New-Mexico	15 789 15
Texas	578 103 29	Utah	102 149 40
Kentucky	196,042 29	Nebraska	33 763 33
Michigan	84,515 02	Washington Ter.	37,449 47
Wisconsin	44,240 01	Kansas	44 253 16
Louisiana	357,693 14		
Total			$5,577,845 26

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURES.

New-Hampshire	$1,664 87	New-York	$504,908 78
Massachusetts	182,126 13	Pennsylvania	77.915 23
Rhoda Island	25.113 50	Delaware	14.01 87
Connecticut	3,748 65	District Colum.	11.262 43
Total			$820,759 46

It may be remarked that the largest amount of foreign postage also is collected in these States.

Commander MAURY says that the long passage of the *Levant* does not, in his judgment, justify the supposition of her loss. He gives the reasons for his belief.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

A message from the President was received.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the opening of your present session, I called your attention to the dangers which threatened the existence of the Union. I expressed my opinion freely concerning the original causes of these dangers, and recommended such measures as I believed would have the effect of tranquillizing the country, saving it from the peril in which it had been needlessly and most unfortunately thrown.

Those opinions and recommendations I do not propose now to defend. My own convictions upon the whole subject remain unchanged. The fact that a great calamity was impending over the nation was even at that time acknowledged by every intelligent citizen. It had already made itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The necessary consequences of the alarm thus produced were most deplorable. The imports fell off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war, in the history of our foreign commerce. The Treasury was unexpectedly left without means, which it had reasonably counted upon, to meet its public engagements. Trade was paralyzed, manufactures were stopped, the best public securities suddenly sunk in the market, every species of property depreciated more or less, and thousands of poor men who depended upon their daily labor for their daily bread, were turned out of employment. I deeply regret that I am not able to give you any information upon the state of the Union, which is more satisfactory than what I was then obliged to communicate. On the contrary, matters are still worse at present than they then were. When Congress met a strong hope pervaded the whole public mind that some amicable adjustment of the subject would be speedily made by the representatives of the States, which might restore peace between the conflicting sections of the country. That hope has been diminished by every hour of delay, and as the prospect of a bloodless settlement fades away, the public distress becomes more and more aggravated. As an evidence of this, it is only necessary to say the Treasury notes authorized by the act of the 17th December last, were advertised according to law, and that no responsible bidder offered to take any considerable sum at par at a lower rate of interest than twelve per cent. From these facts it appears that in a Government, organized like ours, domestic strife, or even a well-grounded fear of civil hostilities, is more destructive of our public and private interests than the most formidable foreign war.

In my Annual Message I expressed the conviction, which I have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no State has the right by its own act to secede from the Union, or throw off its Federal obligations at pleasure. I also declare my opinion to be, that even if that right existed, and should be exercised by any State of the Confederacy, the Executive Department of this Government had no authority, under the Constitution, to recognize its validity, by acknowledging the independence of such State. This left me no alternative, as the chief executive officer under the Constitution of the United States, but to collect the public revenues and protect the public property, so far as this might be practicable under existing laws. This is still my purpose. My province is to execute, not to make the laws. It belongs to Congress exclusively to repeal, modify or enlarge their provisions to meet exigencies as they may occur. I possess no dispensing power. I certainly had no right to make aggressive war upon any State, and I am perfectly satisfied that the Constitution has wisely withheld that power, even from Congress.

But the right and the duty to use military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable. But the dangerous and hostile attitude of the States towards each other has already far transcended and cast into the shade the ordinary Executive duties already provided for by law, and has assumed such vast and alarming proportions as to place the subject entirely above and beyond Executive control. The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great revolution. Therefore, I recommend the question to Congress as the only human tribunal under Providence possessing the power to meet the existing emergency. To them, exclusively, belongs the power to declare war or to authorize the employment of military force in all cases contemplated by the Constitution, and they alone possess the power to remove all the grievances which might lead to war, and to secure peace and union to this distracted country. On them, and on them alone, rests the responsibility. The Union is a sacred trust, left by our revolutionary fathers for their descendants, and never did any other people inherit so rich a legacy. It has rendered us prosperous in peace and triumphant in war. The national flag has floated in glory over every sea, and under its shadow American citizens have found protection and respect in all lands beneath the sun. If we descend to considerations of purely material interest, when in the history of all time has a Confederacy been bound together by such strong ties of mutual interest? Each portion of it is dependent upon all, and all upon each portion, for prosperity and domestic security. Free trade throughout the whole supplies the wants of one portion from the productions of another, and scatters wealth everywhere. The great planting and farming States require the aid of the commercial and navigating States to send their productions to domestic and foreign markets, and furnish the naval power to render their transportation secure against all hostile attacks.

Should the Union perish in the midst of the present excitement, we have already had a sad foretaste of the universal suffering which would result from its destruction. The calamity would be severe in every portion of the Union, and would be quite as great, to say the least, in the Southern as in the Northern States.

The greatest aggravation of the evil and that which would place us in the most unfavorable light, both before the world and posterity, is, as I am firmly convinced, that the secession movement has been chiefly based upon misapprehension at the South of the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States. Let the question be answered from the political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people themselves would speedily redress the serious grievances which the South have suffered. But in Heaven's name let the trial be made before we plunge into armed conflict upon the mere assumption that there is no other alternative. Time is a great conservative power. Let us pause at the momentous point, and afford the people, both of the North and South, an opportunity for reflection. Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this truth before her precipitate action. I therefore appeal through you to the people of the country, to declare in their might that the Union must and shall be preserved by all constitutional means. I most earnestly recommend that you devote yourselves to the question how this can be accomplished in peace. All other questions, when compared with this, sink into insignificance. The present is no time for palliatives. Prompt action is required. A delay in Congress to prescribe or recommend a distinct and practical proposition for conciliation, may drive us to a point from which it will be almost impossible to recede. A common ground on which conciliation and harmony may be produced, is surely not unattainable.

The proposition to compromise, by letting the North have exclusive control of the territory above a certain line, and to give Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation. In itself, indeed, it may not be entirely satisfactory, but when the alternative is between reasonable concession on both sides and the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation on the patriotism of Congress to assert that its members will hesitate a moment. Even now the danger is upon us. In several States which have not yet seceded, the forts, arsenals and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles. This public property has long been left without garrisons and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in any State of the Union. Besides, our small army has scarcely been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Indian incursions. The seizure of this property, from all appearances has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance to any attempt to coerce a State or States to remain in the Union. At the beginning of these unhappy troubles, I determined that no act of mine should increase the excitement in either section of the country. If the political conflict were to end in civil war, it was my determined purpose not to commence it, nor to furnish an excuse for it by any act of this Government. My opinion remains unchanged, that justice as well as sound policy requires us still to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and the South. Entertaining this conviction, I refrained even from sending reinforcements to Major ANDERSON, who commanded the forts of Charleston harbor, until an absolute necessity for doing so should make itself apparent, lest it might be regarded as a menace of military coercion, and thus furnish a provocation, or at least a pretext for an outbreak on the part of South Carolina. No necessity for these reinforcements seemed to exist. I was assured by distinguished, upright gentlemen of South Carolina that no attack on Major ANDERSON was intended, but that on the contrary it was the desire of the State authorities as much as it was my own, to avoid the fatal consequences which must eventually follow a military collision. And here I deem it proper to submit for your information copies of a communication dated 28th December, 1860, addressed to me by R. W. BARNWALL, J. H. ADAMS, and JAMES L. ORR, Commissioners of South Carolina, with the accompanying documents and copies of my answer thereto, dated Dec. 31. In further explanation of Major ANDERSON's removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, it is proper to state that after my answer to the South Carolina Commissioners, the War Department received a letter from that gallant officer, dated Dec. 27, 1860, the day after his movement, from which the following is an extract:

"I will add, as my opinion, that many things convinced me that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to an hostile act (evidently referring to the orders dated Dec. 11, of the late Secretary of War.) Under this impression I could not hesitate that it was my solemn duty to move my command from a point which we could not probably have held longer than 48 or 60 hours, to this one, where my power of resistance is increased to a very great degree."

It will be recollected that the concluding part of the orders was in the following words:

"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts, but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of either one of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar defensive steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to an hostile act."

It is said that serious apprehensions are to some extent entained, in which I do not share, that the peace of this District may be disturbed before the 4th of March next. In any event it will be my duty to preserve it, and this duty shall be performed.

In conclusion, it may be permitted to me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though it may be imperfectly, performed, and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my country.

(Signed,) JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 8, 1861.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking the establishment of steam postal service between San Francisco and China. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

Mr. SEWARD also presented a memorial, signed by the most prominent citizens of New-York City, concerning the present state and future happiness of the Union.

Mr. SEWARD got the floor to express his views on the President's Message.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked that the resolutions offered by him be made the special order for Friday. Agreed to.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) presented a bill to adjust the present differences between the States, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) presented a resolution of inquiry—that the President inform the Senate whether JOHN B. FLOYD at present fills the office of Secretary of War? If not, who fills the office? and if the appointment of Acting or Provisional Secretary has been made? and when, and by what authority it was made? and why the fact of such appointment was not communicated to the Senate? Laid over.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) presented the petition of W. C. JEWITT, of Pike's Peak, praying that Congress authorize the election of delegates by the people to a Convention to form a new Constitution, and providing for a new President and Congressmen, the assumption of National and State debts, acknowledging the rights of property of the South, and acknowledging our reliance as a Nation in the Almighty Power for the perpetuity of the Union, and our prosperity, peace and happiness as a people.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) presented a resolution which he said he should offer as an amendment to the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) when it came up:

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union, and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than to be amended; and an extrication from our present difficulties is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve and protect the public property, and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, or compromises or concessions to unreasonable demands.

Resolved, That all attempts to dissolve the Union or overthrow the Constitution, with the exception of constructing it anew, are dangerous and illusory, and in the opinion of the Senate no reconstruction is practicable, and therefore to the maintenance of the existing Union and Constitution should be directed all the energies of the Government.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented sixty-five memorials of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that the Crittenden resolutions be submitted to the people.

Mr. SAWARD called for the reading of the President's Message, and it was read.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) called for the reading of the accompanying papers. [The correspondence with the South Carolina Commissioners, already published.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said: At this time, when the whole country was looking anxiously to South Carolina, and especially to the port of Charleston, the excitement was intensified by the arrival of Commissioners here from South Carolina, with an offer to make peace negotiations, and to adjust the difficulties between South Carolina and the United States. The high character of these Commissioners, which was well known—especially one of them was known to those who have served in this Senate for many years, for his urbanity and Christianity in all relations of life—gave assurances that this negotiation might be peaceable, and gave reason to hope they might be successful. They were, however, suddenly terminated, and the rumor went forth that notwithstanding the high character of these gentlemen, they had violated all the amenities of life, and had insulted the President, and the fact was known everywhere that the Commissioners had retired from Washington, and the negotiations were abruptly terminated. The President, in his Message here, does not even allude to the cause of the failure of these negotiations, and does not even tell us that the Commissioners have gone home. He stops with the letter which he sent to them, and which I must say, with all respect to the high office which he holds, was wanting in fairness, and was a perversion of the arguments which they had presented. They replied to him, and exposed the unfairness of his treatment of the facts which they stated, certainly in a manner most uncomfortable to him, and he returned their letter as one which he could not receive, and in his communication to us he does not even permit us to know that these Commissioners had attempted to reply to the position he had taken. But, with this great misstatement of his paper to them, he sends that paper to the world without even a reference to the fact that he was answered. I have an authentic copy of their answer, and I send it to the desk that it may be read.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the Senator talks of the high character of the Commissioners. BENEDICT ARNOLD and AARON BURR once also had high characters.

Mr. DAVIS, interrupting—The Senator from New-York once occupied a higher position than he does now. I call the Senator to order.

Mr. KING—These men were here with a treasonable purpose.

Mr. DAVIS—I call the Senator to order. I sent a paper to be read, Sir.

Mr. KING—I call the Senator to order. I object to the reading of the paper.

Mr. DAVIS—If the Senator has the meanness to object, let it come back.

Mr. KING said he objected to the reading. He did not want the papers read.

A long discussion ensued on a point of order, and the Yeas and Nays were called on the decision of the Chair that the paper was understood to be part of the Senate papers.

Mr. KING said he objected to the reception of the paper, as he supposed it was supposed to supply a defect in the President's Message.

Mr. DAVIS explained that he sent the paper simply to be read as part of his remarks, consequently he was much surprised to hear the objection; but if the Senate chose to take the paper as a paper of his own, he had no objection. As the Senate had taken charge of it, he wanted them to dispose of it.

Mr. KING said he simply objected to the recention, as he supposed it was intended to supply a defect in the message, and thought it would be a rebuke to the President. He was willing the Senator should read the paper, but he was not willing to disapprove the action of the President in saying nothing of that letter.

The decision of the Chair was sustained. Ayes 31, Nays 19.

The Ayes and Nays were called on reading the paper—Ayes 36, Nays 13.

The last letter of the Commissioners was then read. It has already been published.

Mr. DAVIS—A very long episode has been introduced into the remarks which I proposed to make, and it has changed the conclusions to which I would have arrived. I feel now, even more than before, pity for the Chief Executive of the United States. The proposition was made here to read a paper as a part of my remarks, when the Senator from New-York took upon himself the duty of protecting the Executive. Failing indeed is that Executive, who so lately was borne into the high office which he holds, upon the shoulders of the Democracy of the land, when he comes down to depend upon the Senator from New-York for protection. I well know that new converts are zealous, and to that excess of zeal I am willing to attribute that discourtesy to which I made reply this morning. But I ask, while the peace of the country was at stake, when all men who loved the Government which we inherited from our fathers looked anxiously for peace, why did not this paper, harsh in some of its terms I admit, change the purposes of the President? Why did he not then call upon them for the means by which peace could be restored? Thus he would have initiated a measure which might have led to auspicious results, and might have turned civil war away. Then we should not have stood waiting hourly, as we do to-day, for what the telegraph may bring us to decide whether we are to have peace or war. In the time which I have occupied here to-day, I have verified the proverb that our curses sometimes prove blessings. What I intended to have read and incorporated in my remarks, the Senator has placed in a position it would never have found, and has brought it out to the broad light of the Senate journals.

Mr. DAVIS here yielded to the motion of Mr. BIGLER, that the consideration of the message be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) moved that his resolutions to submit amendments of the Constitution to the people be taken up.

Mr. CLARK said he wished to amend by substituting the resolution he had offered.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to postpone it till to-morrow.

Mr. POOR, of Ohio, (Dem.,) thought it better to decide the question at once.

Mr. BIGLER spoke in favor of voting on the resolution now. He thought they had neglected the question too long. He thought there was political power enough here to save the country. It was never too late to struggle for the Union.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Del., (Dem.,) made an appeal for a vote now, that the country might know if there was patriotism enough here to save the country, by the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were then postponed till to-morrow.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) said he thought it would destroy the bill if it were referred to a Committee.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) entered his protest against any reference of the bill.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) said that it was evident that the friends of the bill intended to pass it without giving the Northwest a fair show. He moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) seconded the motion.

Mr. LATHAM demanded the nyes and noes on the motion.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) thought that this was not the time to pass such a bill. He thought it was better to say to the South that their rights should be protected. He (LANE) did not believe that this railroad would restore peace.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) asked leave to present a memorial of the citizens of Princeton, on the subject of national affairs, containing practical suggestions.

Mr. BONNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) objected.

The Speaker laid before the House the message from the President, given in the Senate's proceedings.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Dem.,) moved that the message be referred to a Special Committee of five, with instructions to inquire whether any executive officers of the United States have been or are now treating or holding communication with any person or persons for the transfer of forts and other property; whether any demand for their surrender has been made, and by whom, and what answer has been given; whether any officer or officers have entered into any pledge not to send reinforcements of troops to the harbor of Charleston, and if so, when, and where, by whom, and on what considerations; whether the Custom-house, Post-office and Arsenal at Charleston have been seized, by whom held in possession; whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made to recover it. The Committee have powers to send for persons and papers, and report from time to time such facts as may be required by the national honor, &c.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) raised the point that such instructions were against the rules.

Mr. HOWARD replied, and moved the previous question.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Ga., (Dem.,) said there was no cause for excitement. They had passed beyond that point.

Voices—There is no excitement—we are calm.

Mr. CRAWFORD continued—Men should be cool and understand the line on which they are going. He ineffectually sought to offer a substitute for the resolution.

Mr. GARNETT, of Va., (Dem.,) desired to have the President's Message considered in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., (Dem.,) remarked that the President informs them they were in the midst of a revolution, inviting the adoption of such measures as may avert civil war. The President appeals to Congress to make an effort to restore the fraternal relations which ought to exist. The recommendation made by the President is entitled to the respect of the American people; but the resolutions pending, instead of proposing a remedy, look to a Special Committee to indict somebody. He would vote against the resolution as it did not meet the emergency.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) believing the resolution productive of no good, opposed it.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said the resolution was not based on a pacific plan to adjust the difficulties.

Mr. MARTIN, of Virginia, (Dem.,) looked on the resolution as a firebrand to be thrown into the country, which was already excited.

The resolution passed; yeas, 133; nays, 62.

YEAS—Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Alcrich, Allen, Alley, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbit Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Buffinton, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Clemens, Colfax, John Cochrane, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Curtis, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Deland, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Fouke, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Larrabee, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maclay, Marston, McClernand, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nelson, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, John H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robtoson of Illinois, Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spaulding, Sumner, Stanton, Stevens, Steward of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Thesker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Wade, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson of Missouri, Avery, Barksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bonligny, Branch, Brown, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Cloptom, Cobb, Crawford, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Gardeman, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Hawkins, Hill, Houston, Hughes, Jones, Kunkel, Landrum, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Love, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McKenty, McRae, Millson, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Rust, Sickles, Simms, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Taylor, Vallandigham, Vance, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wright.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) asked consent to offer a resolution that the minority report might be made from the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) called on the Chairman to state the number of members attending the meetings; whether there was any probability of making a report, and state such particulars as would be calculated to shed some light on the subject.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said he understood from the member from Arkansas that there was no probability of agreeing. A number of the members representing the Slave States had withdrawn from it. Was it therefore politic or wise to continue the Committee, when there was no prospect that they ever would report. He wanted to discharge them.

No action was taken on the resolution.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill.

On motion of Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) the Select Committee on the President's Special Message were instructed to inquire whether any arms have recently been removed from Harper's Ferry to Pittsburgh, and if so, by whose authority, and for what reasons?

The resolution was amended so as to extend the inquiry as to the removal of arms from all the arsenals.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) presented a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, (signed by men of all parties,) in favor of Mr. CRITTENDEN's Compromise. Referred to the Committee of Thirty-three. Adjourned.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

JACKSON, MISS., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Convention has been in secret session nearly all the morning.

LATER.

The ordinance for the immediate secession of the State has passed the Convention by a vote of 84 to 15.

The prominent places in the city are illuminated to-night, guns are being fired, and fireworks let off in honor of the event.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Convention yesterday and to-day has mostly been in secret session.

A Committee of Thirteen, consisting of seven Secessionists and six Cooperationists, were appointed yesterday to draw up the ordinance of secession. The Committee will probably report to-morrow. Nothing of interest was determined to-day.

Five Volunteer companies departed for Pensacola, Florida, to-day. It is understood that they went on request of the Governor of Florida.

On a test vote the secession ordinance will probably be passed by a few majority.

AN ATTACK FROM ALABAMA UPON THE FORTS AT PENSACOLA.

Extract of a private Letter dated

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Jan. 4.

* * * I have no doubt but there is now on *foot*,—indeed I may say I *know* there is,—*a scheme to capture the forts and public works at Pensacola*. The plan has its head-quarters at this place, no doubt, and preparations are now being made here to this end. The details are kept secret of course, but the preparations are going on and our military are to take a hand in it. *It is confidently expected that a considerable force will leave here in a few days.*

Now, you know that I am a loyal citizen of Alabama, and sufficiently opposed to all the schemes of the enemies of the South. But I look upon this movement as madness, just as I look upon the action of South Carolina in regard to the public property there. I consider it absolutely suicidal in every view of the case for the South to do anything to provoke hostilities. I do not despair of a final settlement. The trouble is with those who have got placed in the front rank by the force of circumstances, and are so far committed to extreme measures that they would sooner see their country ruined than yield their position. There are enough, however, in both sections to take care of the country, if they could only be heard.

UNION MILITARY M

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

VIRGINIA AND SECESSION.

Message of Gov. Letcher, of Virginia.

The Message of Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has been briefly sketched by telegraph. After a few introductory remarks by way of impressing upon the legislators the importance of their responsibilities in the present crisis, he addresses him elf to the discussion of our Federal Relations. The country, he says, is torn by dissensions;—the vile spirit of faction shows itself on all sides. Confidence is destroyed; the ties of brotherhood have been severed, and though living under the same Constitution the sections seem to be as hostile, each to the other, as if their citizens belonged to unfriendly Governments. Under such circumstances it is hardly possible for a Government to live; but it is useless to look at the past, for in the present, if it is improved, the ties of affection may be recruited, and the fires of patriotism rekindled, and if this is done a bright and glorious future is still before us. Gov. LETCHER then alludes to our progress as a nation. From an original area of 519,615 square miles our country has expanded until it covers 1,602,000, exclusive of the Mesilla Valley, embracing 78,000, and the Indian Territory, embracing 187,000 square miles. Our power, influence, agricultural and manufacturing wealth have increased beyond all expectation. No people was ever blessed as we have been, and if the judgments of men were consulted the Union would yet be saved from overthrow. Yet all see and feel that the danger is imminent, and if the country is saved at all it must be by wisdom, prudence, and patriotism, aided by Divine Providence.

In his inaugural message, delivered one year ago, Gov. LETCHER says he anticipated the storm which has now burst upon us, and seeing no other hope of averting it, he indorsed the proposition presented by Col. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, and Mr. SPARKS, of Mississippi, for a conference with those States. If action had then been taken, he is assured that the results must have been most happy, as it would have tended to the settlement and satisfactory adjustment of the painful controversy which has so long existed. He therefore renews the recommendations of his inangural, that a Convention of all the States should be summoned to consider the questions in dispute, and if after a full and free conference it shall find that the difference between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States are irreconcilable, let it consider the question of a peaceable separation, and the adjustment of all questions relating to the disposition of the common property between the two sections. If it can reconcile the differences, let the Convention adjust the terms, and give such sanctions as shall render them effective. Should the non-slaveholding States refuse to enter into such a conference, such a course would show a determination on their part to keep up the agitation. This course, Gov. LETCHER thinks, should be taken, under the fifth article of the Constitution. Referring to the fact that the Constitution has thus been thrice amended, he thinks it might be amended again in the same way. The necessity is manifest, and Gov. LETCHER adds: "The duty to adopt all constitutional measures before we resort to the ultimate remedy of secession is imperative." This same course, he says, was recommended by Gov. FLOYD in 1833.

Virginia must, in this crisis, says Gov. LETCHER, be mindful of her own interests. The Gulf States are consulting their good alone, and why should not Virginia follow their example? She has immense interests at stake, and they must be adequately protected. She occupies a position now, as she did in 1833, whence she can mediate between the contending parties, North and South, and see that some fair settlement and arrangement of existing differences shall be agreed upon. "Now that guarantees are the order of the day," he says,

"And each State is earnestly and anxiously inquiring what guarantees are required for her protection. It becomes us to secure such as will protect and preserve the rights of persons and property of our own citizens. A disruption of the Union is inevitable; and if new Confederacies are to be formed, we must have the best guarantees before we can attach our State to either of them."

Gov. LETCHER defends Virginia briefly from the comments made by Ex-Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, upon her course in rejecting the overtures of the latter for a Conference. He does not see why Virginia should have been singled out from all the other Southern States for such comment at the present time. She intended no disrespect to South Carolina in her refusal, and Gov. LETCHER hints that though it may now be too late, South Carolina might with great propriety and advantage to herself, have let her sister States know her determination before she precipitated a dissolution. "As it is," he says, "her movement takes her Southern sisters by surprise." The financial and commercial policy of the Federal Government in past years has, doubtless, in a great degree, determined the action of South Carolina. He adds,

"The only specific allegation in regard to the Slavery question, so far as I have observed, is the conduct of the Northern States in passing Personal Liberty bills, designed to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive slave law. The action of the Northern States in regard to this law, is, beyond all question, a just and proper subject of complaint and even denunciation on the part of all Slaveholding States, and especially the Border States."

The faithful observance of all the provisions of the Constitution will not prove satisfactory to her, and as she believes that she could get nothing more than the Constitution accords her, without even making an effort through a Convention of all the States, her late Executive announces the determination on the part of the State of withdrawing from the Union. His recommendations to this end, particularly with reference to prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Southern Confederacy, from States which refuse to become members of it, Gov. LETCHER is disposed to construe into an attempt to coerce Virginia and the other Border States, to follow the example of South Carolina. "Here," he remarks,

"We have the exhibition of a determined purpose to coerce Virginia and the other Border States to follow her example; and if they fail to *do so*, then they are to be placed in such a position as will drive them into the emancipation of their slaves! This movement, began ostensibly for the *protection* of slave property, for the dissolution and the preservation of the institution of slavery, is to be so managed and directed now, as to force States holding slave property to free themselves from it *by emancipation*. This is the avowed policy of the late Executive of a state, interested in an institution sanctioned by the teachings and precepts of Christianity, and promotive of a higher degree of civilization and refinement—an institution that ought to be diffused and extended, and the permanency and prosperity of which ought to be insured. Can it be possible that such suggestions can exert an influence upon the future action of either of the Border State—that they can be coerced into an union with those who thus manifest a determined purpose to rule or ruin them? They may rest satisfied that such a policy cannot control the action of Virginia. She has the independence and the ability to think for herself, and her action, whatever it may be, will be the result of her convictions of duty. She is equally as jealous of her honor as South Carolina or any other State, and she will guard and protect it, with a purpose as resolute and determined, and a spirit as firm and undaunted, as unyielding and exacting."

Gov. LETCHER contrasts these views of the late Executive of South Carolina with those advanced by Col. MEMMINGER, when on his mission from that State, and eulogizes the expressions of the latter while he censures those of the former as lacking in that spirit of comity which should at all times characterize the intercourse and relations between sister States with a common domestic institution that can be best defended and maintained by united counsels and action. He then refers to the message of the Governor of Mississippi in which he finds expressions somewhat similar in spirit. "These references to the Border States," he says, "are pregnant with meaning, and no one can be at a loss to understand what that meaning is. While disavowing any unkind feeling towards South Carolina and Mississippi, I must still say that I will resist the *coercion of Virginia into the adoption of a line of policy whenever the attempt is made by Northern or Southern States.*"

The present difficulties are entirely chargeable upon the non-Slaveholding States, in the opinion of Gov. LETCHER, and if the Union shall be destroyed they must take the responsibility. By their ceaseless warfare upon Slavery from the pulpit and from the Press, they have irritated the South greatly, and the result of these teachings was seen in the Harper's Ferry raid, which ought to have been universally condemned, but which actually received approval, especially in the New-England States. Massachusetts, Ohio and Iowa have actually filled their executive chairs with men who have exhibited deep sympathy and strong partiality for the heartless malefactors who organized this raid. Gov. LETCHER speaks of the manner in which the North has gained advantage over the South. Since the formation of the Government eleven Free States and nine Slave States have been admitted into the Union; the organized Territories, perhaps, with the exception of New-Mexico, are destined to become Free States, and besides the territory which individual Slave States own is much larger than that embraced in the boundaries of the Northern States. To crown all this, a President, who declares it as his opinion that the Government cannot exist part slave and part free. After this summary of grievances, Gov. LETCHER exclaims:

"The Union is now disrupted; let the North bear the blame. They have brought these sad and deplorable results upon the country, and the candid and honest men of the world will hold them responsible for the destruction of a Government that has challenged the admiration and commanded the respect of the nations of the earth. Before God and the world, they will be held answerable for this calamity."

He thinks the North has the power to end the strife and excitement, but he awaits its response to appeals which have been made it with apprehension. A change for the better or worse must soon come.

If disunion shall come, Gov. LETCHER avows his opinion that we will have four different organizations, viz.: The States and Territories on the Pacific, from the necessity of their location; the New-England States, with New-York, would form the second; the Border Slave States, with Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Missouri and the Northwestern States would form the third; and the Cotton States the fourth. The Ohio River would be a bond uniting some of the States to the third subdivision; the Missouri River is a bond between other States; and as these make up the Mississippi, that great valley will ultimately form a union with those with whom they trade, and whose interests are, therefore, common. Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas might first attach themselves to the Cotton States, but ultimately they would go with the Border and Northwestern States. Should Louisiana remain with the Cotton States, New-Orleans would be brought into competition with Mobile and Charleston for the export and import trade, of which she could at best get only a third. This arrangement would be followed by a struggle for Pensacola, the key of the Gulf, which would be gained by the third organization, at any cost.

Gov. LETCHER thinks it very strange that the Slave States, in enumerating their grievances, should not have said more about the refusal of the Governors of Ohio and Iowa to surrender the fugitives from justice who took part in the Harper's Ferry raid. Virginia has complained as little but yet, but she should take care to have her own grievances redressed before she attempts to right the wrongs of others. The project of calling a State Convention is then alluded to. Gov. LETCHER says pointedly:

"I have my convictions upon this question, and I give expression to them in declaring my opposition, at this time, to the call of a State Convention. I see no necessity for it at this time, nor do I now see any good practical result that can be accomplished by it. I do not consider this a propitious time to moot the question, and I apprehend, from indications that have been exhibited, that serious difficulties and embarrassments will attend the movement. Subsequent events may show the necessity for it."

The Legislature has in previous emergencies shown itself competent to care for the interests of the people, and he thinks it is able to provide for them now. He renews the recommendations of his inaugural, that a Commission, consisting of two of the most intelligent, discreet and experienced statesmen of Virginia, shall be appointed to visit the Legislatures of the States which have passed laws obstructing the operation of the Fugitive Slave law, and "insist, in the name of Virginia, upon their unconditional repeal." He would not have any commissioners appointed to the New-England States, however, for the occurrences of the last two months have satisfied him that "New-England Puritanism has no respect for human constitutions, and so little regard for the Union, that they would not sacrifice their prejudices, or smother their resentments to perpetuate it." It is also recommended that Commissioners be sent to the Legislatures or Conventions of all the slaveholding States, to confer with them, with a view of ascertaining what demands, in the nature of amendments to the Constitution, or otherwise, will be satisfactory in this exigency. The adoption of this plan will in all probability tend to secure harmony and produce unity of action.

In Gov. LETCHER'S opinion, the controversy has reached a point when it *must be settled* on some fair, just and permanent basis. If we are to be reunited, and peace, quiet and order restored to the country. Unless this shall speedily be effected, every species of property must fall to merely nominal prices, and a scene of general and ruinous bankruptcy, far exceeding in extent and severity any that has preceded it, must be the inevitable result.

What then, he asks, is necessary to be done? The Northern States must strike from their statute-books their personal liberty bills, and fulfill their constitutional obligations in regard to fugitive slaves and fugitives from justice. If our slaves escape into non-slaveholding States, they must be delivered up; if abandoned, depraved and desperately wicked men come into Slave States to excite insurrections, or to commit other crimes against our laws, and escape into Free States, they must be given up for trial and punishment, when lawfully demanded by the constituted authorities of those States whose laws have been violated.

Second—We must have proper and effective guarantees for the protection of Slavery in the District of Columbia. We can never consent to the abolition of Slavery in the District until Maryland shall emancipate her slaves; and not then, unless it shall be demanded by the citizens of the District.

Third—Our equality in the States and Territories, must be fully recognized, and our rights of person and property adequately protected and secured. We must have guarantees that slavery shall not be interdicted in any Territory now belonging to, or which may hereafter be acquired by the General Government; either by the Congress of the United States or a Territorial Legislature; that we shall be permitted to pass through the Free States and Territories without molestation; and if a slave shall be abducted, that the State in which he or she shall be lost, shall pay the full value of such slave to the owner.

Fourth—Like guarantees must be given, that the transmission of slaves between the slaveholding States, either by land or water, shall not be interfered with.

Fifth—The passage and enforcement of rigid laws for the punishment of such persons in the Free States as shall organize, or aid and abet in organizing, either by the contribution of money, arms, munitions of war, or in any other mode whatsoever, companies of men, with a view to assail the slaveholding States, and to excite slaves to insurrection.

Sixth—That the General Government shall be deprived of the power of appointing to local offices in the slaveholding States, persons who are hostile to their institutions, or inimical to their rights—the object being to prevent the appointing power from using patronage to sow the seeds of strife and dissension between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding classes in the Southern States.

These guarantees can be given without prejudice to the honor or rights, and without a sacrifice of the interests, of either of the non-slaveholding States. We ask nothing, therefore, which is not clearly right and necessary to our protection. And surely, when so much is at stake, it will be freely, cheerfully and promptly assented to. It is the interest of the North and the South to preserve the Government from destruction; and they should omit the use of no proper or honorable means to avert so great a calamity. The public safety and welfare demand instant action.

In concluding this discussion of Federal relations Gov. LETCHER argues that all citizens in the State have an interest in guarding the integrity of the institution of Slavery. In 1860, 53,874 persons were charged with taxes on slaves and 159,088 with taxes on lands. Most of the former class own lands and some of the latter own no slaves. The number of those, other than owners of lands and slaves who were taxed, was 201,000. But among them all there is a harmony of sentiment. The Governor reiterates his devotion to the doctrine of States Rights as set forth in the resolutions of '98 and the report of '99, and declares that he is not without hope that the present difficulties may be adjusted, though he exclaims, by way of parenthesis, "Let New-England and Western New-York be sloughed off."

"A Confederacy, composed of the remaining States," he says, "can arrange terms under which they can live harmoniously and happily together; and now that the Union is disrupted, we should avail ourselves of this favorable opportunity to commence the work of reconstruction. In commencing and prosecuting this important work, we must look to our security, the protection of our institutions, and our domestic peace. Let the fabric be reared, discarding all rotten and unsound material, and exhibiting an ordinary share of prudence and wisdom in its fabrication, and there is but little reason to doubt that it can be constructed upon fair and satisfactory terms, and the rights and interests, the institutions and honor of all its members, can be satisfactorily secured. We can form such a Confederacy as will draw to it the affections and sympathies of its citizens, thereby securing for it a foundation on which it can rest in safety. Such is my plan for relief from the difficulties, the perplexities and the complications which now environ us, and I present it for the consideration of my countrymen. Every consideration of duty to ourselves and those who are to succeed us, *demands that the controversy shall be settled finally. It can be no longer delayed.*"

The excellence of Norfolk as a harbor is hinted at, and the great advantages which would accrue to Virginia by opening direct trade with Europe are briefly sketched, and then Gov. LETCHER leaves the subject to the Legislature.

LETTER FROM A. BELMONT, ESQ., TO JOHN FORSYTH, OF MOBILE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of 8th inst. reached me a few days ago, but I was prevented by indisposition from replying to it before.

It was very gratifying that you should have deemed my last letter to you of sufficient import to give it a place in your journal, but I regret deeply that so far from advocating the policy or coöperation and deliberate united action by the Southern States, for which I appealed to your support, I find your paper as warmly and uncompromisingly for immediate and unconditional secession as ever YANCEY has been. When we Douglas men of the North stood by our colors against the combined onslaughts of the Black Republicans and the Administration, we were upheld in our struggles by the consciousness that we were fighting the battle of the Union and the Constitution against fanaticism *North*, and sectionalism *South*. We fought to the last and hopefully to the end, because we trusted that our friends at the South would never forsake that glorious cause even in defeat, which our noble banner-bearer so fearlessly defended during the canvass in every Northern and Southern State. DOUGLAS declared repeatedly, in that memorable campaign, that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was not, in his judgment, a justifiable ground for secession. How do those stand now before the country, who, after having been the most prominent instruments of his nomination, adhered to him after those declarations, and now, because he is defeated, forsake the Union-loving principles which were the main hold he had upon the American people?

I know that the Disunionists at the South taunt those who counsel the more *wise, efficient and patriotic* course of seeking redress within the Union, by calling them "Submissionists," but I for one would most certainly rather submit to the Constitutional election of an opponent than to the terrorism conjured up by a faction, whose treasonable designs my best efforts had been exerted to defeat. Both Mr. BELL and Mr. DOUGLAS have, since the election, spoken out warmly and manfully for the Union. Their adherents at the North and in the Middle States are proud and rejoiced at the stand these statesmen have taken; but how can your friends in the Cotton States reconcile their action of to-day with their professions of only a few months back?

I have read with great attention the leader from your paper, which you sent me, but I am sorry to say that I cannot in any way coincide with your views. I do not, and never will believe that LINCOLN'S election is an evidence of the overwhelming Anti-Slavery feeling at the North. The principal battle was fought in our State; had we succeeded here, Mr. LINCOLN could not have been elected.

Now, it is well known that until within one short fortnight of the election we were hopelessly divided, with the whole power of the Administration against us. Disorganized and wholly without means for even the most essential expenses of a campaign, we were forced into a fusion on the very eve of battle. With no earthly possibility of electing either of our three candidates, with a hasty and very incomplete organization, with the baneful influences of the October elections in Pennsylvania, Maine, and Indiana, brought about by the treachery of the Administration against us, with a great want of the necessary pecuniary means (the whole sum raised for the fusion ticket did not amount to $50,000, all told,) with all these difficulties against us, what did we do? Why, we polled 317,000 votes in our State for the fusion ticket, 30,000 more votes than were ever given heretofore by the united Democratic Party, when we gave the State to PIERCE by 23,000 majority. In a vote of 700,000 a change of 26,000 votes, say less than 4 per cent., would have given us the State. More than 4 per cent. by far were made up of men who voted for LINCOLN because they were disgusted with the Administration, while thousands and thousands were led into the mistake of voting with the Republicans, though not holding *one single* principle in common with them, because they knew that LINCOLN was the only candidate who could be elected by the people, and considered that the greatest evil which could befall the country would be an election by the House. Hundreds of men holding sound principles on the constitutional rights of the South were to my certain knowledge led into that fatal mistake. They had been told by a distinguished Senator from one of the Cotton States, as late as last May, in a speech delivered in the halls of Congress, and sent in hundred thousands over the country, that Mr. LINCOLN had proved himself in his controversy with DOUGLAS, in 1858, a very conservative and unobjectionable man to the South as compared with the latter. Why should they not now vote for him and so prevent the terrible excitement and prostration of all material interests which a contested election in Congress, dragged on until next March, would inevitably bring upon the country?

I have had to fight these arguments over and over again before the election, and meet daily with men who confess the error they have been led into, and almost with tears in their eyes wish they could undo what they helped to do.

No, my dear Sir, the evidence is too clear we owe the election of LINCOLN only to the misrule of the present Administration and to the unfortunate dissensions in our own party.

If, as you say, the public mind at the North had become vitiated by the incendiary preaching of the Abolition Press, there can be on the other hand no denying that a healthy reaction is overtaking us with giant steps. Look at the late scenes in Boston, hitherto the *sanctum sanctorum* of Abolitionism; look at their municipal elections. If I only could have you here for a few days I am sure you would be convinced and agree with me, that the surest redress for the South is within the Union.

The ball is in motion, and nothing can stop it except the inconsiderate and hasty action of the South herself. If it has taken the Abolition press and pulpit forty years to poison a portion of the public mind of the North, do we ask you too much by entreating you to give us only three months in order to remedy this evil? Mr. TOOMBS himself proposes now that Georgia should not secede from the Union until the 3d of March, and I certainly think that nobody can be charged with lukewarmness in the South following his advice.

If Georgia and Alabama will leave South Carolina to pursue her own mad career alone, and declare in Convention that they will secede on the 3d of March, unless their right in the Territories are guaranteed to them under the Constitution and the Personal Liberty bills of some of the Northern States are repealed, I have a strong hope that we may save the Union and place Southern rights on a sound and lasting footing.

I know that powerful agencies among the Republican leaders in our State and elsewhere are now at work, which look to that end. WEAN is out boldly and fearlessly for such a policy, and I have every reason to believe that he will ere long be powerfully supported.

Now, one more point which I cannot leave unnoticed in the article which you send me, and then I will not bore you any longer.

You charge the desire for concessions on the part of the North to mercenary motives. I think this is unkind to your friends, and certainly unfair as regards my own State and city. We are actuated by principles of right and justice, but above all soars the warm and undying attachment to the Union, which with me and all those who unite in my efforts for the good cause is unsullied by one mean or sordid motive. If it were otherwise, and if we did only look to our own material interests and those of our City, we should not deplore the dissolution of this Union. New-York in such a catastrophe would cut loose from the puritanical East and her protective tariff, and without linking her fortunes with our very kind but somewhat exacting Southern friends, she would open her magnificent port to the Commerce of the world. What Venice was once, on the sluggish Lagune of the small Adriatic, New-York would ere long be to the two hemispheres, proudly resting on the bosom of the broad Atlantic, and I am afraid sadly interfering with the bridiant but fallacious hopes of the Palmetto and Crescent cities.

I prefer, however, to leave to my children, instead of the gilded prospects of New-York merchant princes, the more enviable title of American citizens; and so long as God spares my life, I shall not falter in my efforts to preserve to them that heritage.

Yours, very truly,

AUGUST BELMONT.

To Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Mobile, Ala.

MORE COURAGE AND COMMON SENSE IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 31, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: By some oversight I did not receive yours of the 24th inst. until this morning. As I am about leaving the city, I have but a moment to reply to it.

At all times reluctant to engage in active politics, I am especially so when differing with valued private and political friends, and I regret exceedingly that those of our citizens who have honored me had not selected some other to represent their views. Upon such an emergency, however, I do not feel at liberty to decline the use of my name for any honorable purpose which a respectable portion of my fellow-citizens think proper to make of it. I therefore accept the nomination, with thanks for the confidence which it seems to imply.

In relation to the policy to be pursued by the Convention, I have time to say but little, and no inclination to say much. Let the Convention settle that policy *after a free interchange of views and calm deliberation.* In the performance of these duties, I shall probably be relieved from any embarrassment, as my secession friends assure me that there is no *danger* of my election.

I don't think the Convention will see anything levitiey in the hasty action of our sister State. Had Carolina postponed the operation of her Ordinence for a time (if pass it *immediately*, she must), she might probably have avoided all that embarrassment and excitement by which she is now beset. But under excitement, she rashly "pulled down the temple of liberty," before providing for any other. A temple without which her own PINCKNEY told her that "Carolina must soon fall." A temple without which, her own RUTLEDGE told her, "the sun of American independence must soon set!" Let Georgia at least act with that dignity which becomes the responsibility of her position. Something, and something *significant and effectual must be done—this all admit.* But what we do should be prepared with calmness and executed with firmness. If we leave the Union, let us at least endeavor to leave it *in peace.* By hostile collision we can gain nothing, and might lose everything. We can gain no *honor*, for in any event, the scorn and contempt of the civilized world would be heaped upon us!

The great difficulty in the way of *an effectual accommodation* is, that many of our leading men *don't wish it.* Our Government is too Republican—too free and too *weak* for them, because they will not obey and submit to it! Their minds filled with visions of strong and splendid Governments, with the woole country glistening with bayonets, and glittering with armor and epaulettes, they wish the people *humbled* by being loaded down with taxes, and the tolling millions reduced to the use of ment once a week. They are right in one position at least. *Such a Government would give us peace.* NAPOLEON, with his six hundred thousand men would execute the Fugitive Slave laws, Neutrality laws, Slave-trade laws, and all other laws, *and without submitting them to juries.* He would also collect *plenty* of taxes, *whether received from the Customs or not.* He would also make short work with some of our noisy Conventions and public meetings, and some of our great men would soon find themselves on the way to *Cayenne.* I have no wish for such a Government myself, but if the people want a *strong* Government, because they will not submit to a *weak one*—if they want an *expensive Government*, because they will not pay for a *cheap one*—if they wish to be governed *by force*, because they will not govern themselves, in the name of peace let the will of the people be done! I am only one of them, and will submit to share their destiny. I am a native of the South. All my ties and interests are here—here I have long lived, and here I expect to die.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN P. KING.

THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston correspondent of the *South Carolinian* writes on the 3d:

"Large bodies of workmen are on the islands near Charleston and in the harbor, throwing up ramparts. Cannons are being transported every day. The various military companies are in active service, and those left behind are grumbling because no work has been given to them. It is true that the buoys have been removed, and the lights in the light-houses extinguished. Pilots have declared to me that it is utterly impossible for any ship to enter the harbor in its present condition, even by the aid of a pilot, if the attempt is made at night; and that during the day-time the attempt would be attended with considerable danger. How, then, can any United States cutter attempt to enter the harbor, especially when, during the most difficult part of their passage, they will be flattered by the reception of a salute of 15 guns from Morris' Island. I am informed, but how true it is, is another matter, that no ship can give the fort on Morris' Island its broadside. This is the result of the nature of the channel. In any attempt on the United States men-of-war by the fort on Morris' Island, no danger will be apprehended from Fort Sumter, as it does not command it. We are preparing earnestly for war. In every house that I visit I see sisters and younger brothers molding bullets and slugs for the *soldier* of the families. From some families all the brothers are buckling on their armor and preparing for the fight. In many, the *support* is taken away, or rather voluntarily offers his service to the State. I am sure that there is much *pure patriotism* in the city and State."

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Jan. 5, makes these treasonable utterances:

"That any vessel or vessels will be sent to enter the Charleston harbor, we think not very probable. We have no assurance that Gen. SCOTT and Mr. BUCHANAN, though old, are entirely in their dotage. Still anything may happen in these days of original diplomacy, ingenuous principles, and profound political wisdom. We are now accordingly prepared here for any such accidents. And should the *Harriet Lane*, in any of those unfortunate freaks of fancy to which the sex are proverbially liable, present herself before us, in all the pride of her power, to storm our imaginations, we shall not be so ungallant as to refuse her the warm welcome she courts and challenges. To our friends in Florida we would respectfully pass a word. There are two powerful strong-holds and most important points of military offence and defence in Florida—Pensacola and Key-West. The States both of Georgia and of Alabama have wisely taken time by the forelock, and put themselves in possession of such fortresses as lie within their borders, simply because they do not choose that their territories should be occupied, their commerce cut off, and the lives of their people put in jeopardy, by Gen. SCOTT'S, or Mr. BUCHANAN'S despotic theory of the powers and duties of the Executive officer of a consolidated, vulgar mobocracy. They have chosen to ward off violence and outrage by a timely precaution. If anything could tend to demonstrate to the Executive at Washington the folly of attempting the blockading of Southern ports, it would be the late action of Georgia and Alabama in regard to their forts. Yet it is impossible to tell to what extremeties folly and desperation may drive men. *In this view, it is important for the people of Florida to reflect that there are, perhaps, no fortresses along our whole Southern coast more important than those of Florida. These forts can command the whole Gulf trade.* And should Mr. BUCHANAN carry out what appears to be his present plan, he certainly must desire to hold possession of these forts. He may thus, with the assistance of war steamers, block up the whole Gulf. *But let Florida hold these forts, and the entire aspect of affairs is changed. Such vessels, in time of war, will have no port of entry, and must be supplied in every way from a very long distance, and that at sea; while the commerce of the North in the Gulf will fall an easy prey to our bold privateers; and California gold will pay all such little expenses on our part.* We leave the matter for the reflection and decision of the people of Florida.

SEIZURE OF THE FORTS AND REVENUE CUTTER BY THE GEORGIANS.

From the Savannah News, Jan. 4.

At 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, the steamer *Sampson* left with detachments for Fort Pulaski. Col. HENRY R. JACKSON, Aid to the Governor, accompanied by Major H. M. DAVENPORT, had preceded the companies, and had demanded of Mr. THOMAS HANNASSAY, keeper of the fort, the keys, which he, having no power to resist, promptly delivered to the authorized agent of the Governor of Georgia. When the boat reached the landing on Cockspur Island, the troops were debarked and marched to the fort, which was taken possession of in pursuance of orders of the Governor of the State, by Col. A. R. LAWTON, commanding officer, Capt. F. S. BARTOW, of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, acting as second in command. On the passage down the *Sumpson* passed the revenue cutter *J. C. Dobbin*, with the United States colors Union down, and the Palmetto flag flying at her peak. Shortly after the arrival of the steamer at Cockspur, a party of gentlemen presented, themselves at the fort and made a tender to Col. LAWTON of the cutter, which they had captured, and which was then aground. Col. LAWTON not recognizing the unlawful capture of the *Dobbin*, authorized Capt. SCHRIVEN, of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, to take possession of her in the name of the State of Georgia, with instructions to turn her over to the Governor, which he did, as the correspondence in another column will show. The occupation of Fort Pulaski, by authority of the Governor of the State was a prudential measure, designed to guard against the commission of any lawless act by ex exasperated people, and at the same time to prevent its occupancy by forces hostile to us, and it will be sustained by our people to any amount of reinforcements necessary to hold it against attack from any quarter.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1861.

SIR: Capt. JOHN SCHRIVEN has this moment handed me a note of this date, in relation to the re-capture of the Revenue-cutter *J. C. Dobbin*, in reply to which, I beg, in the name of the Federal Government, to thank you and further to state, that I received a letter from the Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS, Secretary of the Treasury, some fifteen days ago, requesting me, to direct the Captain of said cutter to sail for Baltimore as soon as convenient, and on his arrival to report the same to him (Secretary of the Treasury) in writing, and await his orders, and that in obedience to said instructions, the cutter was ordered and on Saturday last prepared for sea, but was detained by unfavorable winds until last night, when she was taken possession of by parties unknown to me. Under these circumstances, I must ask the favor of you to direct those in charge to allow her to proceed to sea, in compliance with instructions from this office.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant.

JOHN BOSTON, Collector.

To His Excellency Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN, Pulaski House.

PULASKI HOUSE, Jan. 3, 1861.

John Boston, Esq., Collector of the Port of Savannah:

SIR: The Revenue-cutter *J. C. Dobbin*, which was seized by some unauthorized person or persons unknown to me, has, under the order given to me by Col. LAWTON, now in command of Fort Pulaski, to protect Government property against injury, been recaptured, and is now aground near Fort Pulaski. You will please send a revenue boat and take her into your custody to night, and I will have her hauled off to-morrow morning and delivered to you at such place as you may designate. I much regret the lawless seizure of the vessel, and beg leave to assure you that I shall from time to time give such orders as will protect the Custom-house and other property belonging to the Federal Government, till the action of the State is determined by the Convention of her people.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

John Boston, Collector, &c.:

PULASKI HOUSE, Jan. 3, 1861.

SIR: Your note in reply to my communication of this evening is received, and I have ordered the delivery of the *J. C. Dobbin* to her Captain, with permission to proceed to sea, as you have requested.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

SENTIMENT OF THE NORTH.

From the Journal of Commerce.

There can be no exaggeration in saying that public sentiment at the North will sustain the Government in protecting the property of the United States wherever it may be found, and in enforcing the legal collection of revenues. Thousands of old Democrats, Bell-and-Everett men, and those who voted the Union ticket at the late Presidential election, *will stand by the honor of the Confederation, so far at least as these points are concerned.* It is apperent, also, that while there is a large class of conservative men at the North, who would not *resist* the quiet secession of Southern States, yet they are capable of taking a decided stand should South Caroline persist in a belligerent course. There is now great reason to fear that she will do so—especially as the Convention Commissioners have returned home dissatisfied with their reception by the President.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

The canvass preceding the election for Delegates to the Louisiana State Convention was very animated. Hon. PIERRE SOULE was especially active as a Co-operation candidate. In the course of an address delivered in New-Orleans on the evening of Jan. 3, he said:

"The partisans of immediate secession and separate State action say we are embarrassed when asked to say what we want;—*they* are not embarrassed, they cannot be, their answer is easily given,—'Let us destroy.' Well, we, the Coöperationists, say, 'Before we destroy, let us look for the elements wherewith to reconstruct.' The essay at independence made by South Carolina to-day will cost twenty-six millions, but it is not that which can frighten the Secessionists; on the contrary, they want immediate separate State action, because there are millions to be spent. See what has been the first step—$500,000 to be spent for uniforms and pistols,—a great sum to be spent."

The following dispatch from Messrs. HINDMAN and JOHNSON, to their constituents, is published in the Arkansas papers:

To the President and Speaker of the General Assembly of Arkansas:

It is now manifest that the other Cotton States will secede. North Carolina moves towards the same end. The people of the Border States are taking steps to call Conventions. The spirit of the present Congress forbids a reasonable hope of any adequate remedy. We believe it to be our public duty to state our present conviction, WHICH IS THAT IT IS THE IMPERATIVE INTEREST OF THE STATE TO PASS AN ACT calling together a Convention to enable the people of Arkansas to join the COMMON COUNCILS OF THE SOUTH, FOR HER PROTECTION AND FURTHER SAFETY. R. W. JOHNSON,
T. C. HINDMAN.

Mayor MONROE, of New-Orleans, made the following reply to a message received by telegraph from the President of the Charleston Convention:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1861.

D. F. JAMISON, President South Carolina Convention, Charleston, S. C.:

New-Orleans fully sympathizes with Charleston in the perils to which she is exposed, and will not fail to support her when the occasion demands action.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

The New-Orleane *Delta* quotes the following words from a letter written by the last surviving child of Gen. NAT. GREENE, a venerable lady, now 80 years of age:

"Rather than hear that Fort Moultrie was taken from South Carolina, I would have myself dragged there and sit on the parapet until the last gun was fired."

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has cut loose from the Buchanan Democracy, if any such genus can be said to exist at the present time. In his proclamation, naming Jan. 4 as a day for fasting and prayer, he did not hesitate to designate "those who have charge of our national affairs" as being corrupt, and to urge the necessity of petitioning Heaven that our rulers might be endowed with the firmness and decision necessary to control this crisis. At this Col. A. S. GALLUP, who is one of the Governor's Staff, took offence. The appointment of Postmaster in Providence, which he holds from Mr. BUCHANAN, blinds him to all that official's faults, so he felt compelled to resign the position of Aid to a Governor who could speak so disrespectfully of the man who has Postmaster's commissions at his disposal.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 29 to 38, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 738, 839, 52, 58, 64, 66, 72, 76, 78, 80, 82, 86, 92, 102, 108, 110, 114, 116, 120.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Same as Wednesday. *Part II.*—Same as Wednesday, and No. 672 added.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 78, 107, 106, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 2967, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120. *Part II.*—Nos. 121, 122, 123, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF SELOVER FOR TICKET SWINDLING—VERDICT OF GUILTY.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the testimony in the case of SELOVER, indicted for ticket-swindling, was resumed.

Garret Vanderspeck, recalled, was cross-examined, and stated that it was Sunday when he tried to get the ticket changed at the pier; he afterwards tried to get his money refunded from Selover, and failing, proceeded to

Captain Hartt, who next testified that he sent for the prisoner; prisoner came to witness' office, when Vanderspeck identified him as the person who had sold the ticket; Capt. Hartt asked Selover if he had sold the ticket, and he said he had. The witness explained that he had employed this mode of getting possession of prisoner for fear that he might secede to New-Jersey, as he had done under like circumstances on a former occasion.

Mr. Sparks, Clerk of the General Sessions, was next called to prove a previous conviction of the prisoner in 1854, for obtaining money under false pretences and emigrant fraud. Defence admitted the conviction, and produced a pardon granted a year after the conviction.

The prosecution rested here, and counsel for defence asked the Court to instruct the Jury to acquit, on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove one of the most material averments of the indictments, to wit, that the prisoner was not legally authorized to sell the ticket in question.

The District-Attorney stated that the same point was taken at the last Oyer and Tarminer, and overruled. The prosecution couldn't be held to prove a negative.

The Court, however, decided otherwise, and consequently attachments were issued against Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, who had disregarded a summons to attend as witnesses, and they were subsequently brought into Court. The District-Attorney was unwilling to proceed against them, but remarked that the higher and more respectable position a man might occupy, the more imperative on him it was to regard the mandates of law, and assist in the suppression of crime.

Poul Spofford next testified that he was part owner of the line of ships on which the passage was engaged by Vanderspeck; he never had seen and did not know the prisoner; he was not authorized to sell tickets for their line. No one but witness and his partner was authorized to employ an agent to sell tickets. A ticket sold by any of the other owners would not be recognized as valid.

Thomas Tileston next testified that he was partner of the last witness, and had never appointed the prisoner as an agent to sell tickets. Prisoner was no agent of the firm at all.

Counsel for defence at this point moved to acquit on the same ground as previously, and the motion was now overruled.

Patrick McNamara testified for the defence; that he was a partner in the firm of E. Collins & Co. Mr. Collins had given a written authority to prisoner to sell tickets. Witness wrote the certificate, and Collins signed it. This was some three months before the sale of the ticket in question. Selover was not satisfied with this, but insisted on

for that purpose when the noise made by the burglar in prying open the store door with a jimmy attracted his attention, and he ran down to learn what was the matter. At sight of him the rogue fled, followed, however, by the clerk and a large crowd of people who responded to the cry of "Stop thief." The fugitive, nevertheless, outstripped all his pursuers, and got away, notwithstanding the fact that Quinn drew a pistol and fired at him in hopes of bringing him to a stand-still. Whether the ball hit him did not transpire.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 9.

$2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90.	74	60 Reading Railroad..	39
1,000 Georgia St. 6s...	94	200 Mich. Central R....	52½
1,000 Missouri St. 6s..	68	300 do.....s30	62⅜
4,000 do.....	67	400 do.....	63
200 Cal. St. 7s.....	88	150 do.....s15	63
1,000 Brooklyn C.W.L. 10	6⅛	100 do.....b60	63⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 5s....	91	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14½
2,000 Erie 2d M. Ex. '79	97	400 Mich. So. & N.I.G.S.	33⅜
4,000 Hud. R. 3d M. B.	86½	50 do.....	33¾
4,000 Harlem 1st M. B.	96¼	215 Pansma Railroad..	114
2,000 Harlem 2d M. B.	95⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..s6	75
1,000 Ill. Central R. B.	94¾	100 do....s7	75
2,000 C. & N. W 2d M.	19	200 do.....	75⅜
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st m.h.	62	200 do.....s10	74½
45 Metropolitan Bank.	103	200 do.....s15	74⅜
10 Shoe & L. Bank....	100	10 do.....h10	75¼
5 Pacific M. S. Co....	88	20 do.....	76
10 do.....	87½	50 do.....	75⅝
60 do.....	87	100 Clev. & Pitts. R....	9¾
725 New-Jersey C. R...110		500 Gal. & Chic. R.....	63
250 N. Y. Central R....	77	50 do.....h10	63⅛
425 do.....	75⅜	50 do.....	63¼
100 do.....	76½	50 do.....b10	63⅜
10 do.....	75⅝	350 do.....	63⅜
250 do.....	75½	200 do.....b60	63½
100 do.....s9	75½	1000 Clev. & Tol. R....	32
10 Erie Railroad.....	36	100 do.....	32½
225 do.....	35	950 do.....	32¾
200 do.....s6	34¾	200 do.....s10	32¾
200 do.....s10	34¾	200 do.....s16	32¾
100 do.....s50	33	100 do.....	32½
225 Hudson River R...	45¼	50 do.....	32½
200 do.....	45	200 Chi. & R. I. R.....	53
125 Harlem Railroad...	15	50 do.....s10	53
100 do.....s16	14¾	450 do.....	53¼
100 do.....s16	14½	200 do.....	53½
200 do.....s16	15	50 do.....b60	53¼
200 Harlem R. Pref'd..	37	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	67

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U.S. 6s, '68, Con.	100	50 Hudson River R....	45¼
1,000 Vir. Stats 6s.....	75¾	300 Harlem R.....	s30 15
1,000 do.....	75	100 do.....	15
5,000 Missouri St. 6s..	67	300 do.....	15¾
2 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	76	200 Reading R.....opg	39¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	94	7 N. H. & Hart. R....	135
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds	76	50 M. S. & N.Ia.G. 8tk.	33⅜
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M'tg. Bs	86	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	75
1,000 do.....	85¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.....	63¾
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M'g. Bs	93	150 do.....	63⅞
20 Bank of America..	106½	350 do.....	63¾
10 Bk. of St. of N. Y.	91¼	100 Cleve. & Tol. R..s10	32
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	85	600 do.....	32⅛
20 Pacific M. S. Co....	87¼	100 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	53⅜
300 N.Y. Central R.....	75¾	50 do.....b30	53¼
270 do.....	76⅝	500 do.....	53
30 Erie Railroad.....	35	25 Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	57
100 Mich. Central R....	53⅜	50 do.....s5	57
100 do.....	53¾		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

THE COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK for the calendar year 1860 is now made complete by the Custom-house returns rendered this afternoon, for the last month, and we present the whole in one view, according to our usual custom. So far as the total Import entries of the year campare with 1859, there is not much to remark upon in the resulting difference; but taking the relative amount of Foreign merchandise—exclusive of Bullion—actually marketed during the year, the *decrease* is shown to be $18,460,000. This difference is, of course, made larger than it otherwise would have been by the political and money troubles through November and December, which, by paralyzing the regular course of trade, threw the bulk of the new importations into the Bonded Warehouses, to await a better market. On the other side of the account we have an uninterrupted *increase* in the Exports of Domestic Produce, the total being the largest ever reported from New-York, and $35,539,000 over last year. In this view of the relative Import and Export movement, it is not difficult to understand the *reduced* remittances made to the Old World in Bullion, by $27,524,000, nor the recent addition of $6,174,000 to our receipts of Gold from Europe, direct at New-York, exclusive of $1,475,000 entered at Boston, but for New-York account.

The following are the figures of the annual value of Foreign merchandise actually marketed at New-York for five years. It will be noticed that the amount for 1860 is $15,637,000 less than the sum total entered at this port, the difference passing into Bonded Warehouse:

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE MARKET AT NEW-YORK.

1860.....	$213,771,000	1857.....	$166,656,000
1859.....	232,231,000	1856.....	200,117,000
1858.....	162,468,000		

Before proceeding with our general summary for the year, we present the Custom-house figures of the trade for the month of December. The import entries, exclusive of Specie, were:

In dutiable goods, consumption direct.....	$5,374,246
Dutiable goods, warehoused.....	7,566,147
Free Goods.....	2,138,579
Total entries, Dec., 1860.....	$15,078,972
Same in Dec., 1859.....	18,723,754
Decrease this season.....	$3,644,782

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $6,174,061. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond is $1,246,203, or less by $6,319,944 than went into Bond during the month.

The Exports of the month of December from the port of New-York, were:

In Domestic Produce.....	$10,611,945
Foreign Goods re-exported.....	930,819
Specie.....	202,401
Total decreases December, 1860.....	$11,745,165

Against December, 1859:

In Domestic Produce.....	$6,382,172	
Foreign Goods re-exported.....	723,099	
Specie.....	2,062,129	$9,167,400
Increase in Dec., 1860.....		$2,577,765

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January.....	$21,528,000	$19,377,000
February.....	19,166,000	18,756,000
March.....	23,495,000	20,739,000
April.....	16,922,000	22,153,000
May.....	16,797,000	23,430,000
June.....	19,123,000	23,584,000
July.....	24,817,000	27,111,000
August.....	25,798,000	24,301,000
September.....	16,006,000	16,459,000
October.....	15,703,000	12,987,000
November.....	14,974,000	14,728,000
December.....	15,079,000	18,724,000
Total Foreign Goods.	$219,407,000	$242,349,000
Foreign Specie.....	8,990,000	2,816,000
Together.....	$237,397,000	$245,165,000

IMPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January.....	$5,299,000	$3,762,000
February.....	5,699,000	3,284,000
March.....	6,999,000	5,378,000
April.....	6,639,000	5,961,000
May.....	5,812,000	5,181,000
June.....	8,308,000	4,880,000
July.....	7,525,000	4,938,000
August.....	8,013,000	5,151,000
September.....	9,282,000	4,947,000
October.....	10,067,000	4,753,000
November.....	11,263,000	5,324,000
December.....	10,612,000	6,382,000
Total year 1860.....	$95,468,000	$59,929,000
Foreign re-exported.....	8,023,000	8,051,000
Together.....	$103,553,000	$87,980,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January.....	854,000	2,306,000
February.....	977,000	2,371,000
March.....	2,382,000	3,343,000
April.....	2,996,000	6,259,000
May.....	5,536,000	11,421,000
June.....	8,842,000	7,497,000
July.....	6,564,000	10,051,000
August.....	7,455,000	6,410,000
September.....	3,768,000	8,268,000
October.....	2,106,000	5,344,000
November.....	525,000	4,383,000
December.....	202,000	2,062,000
Total year 1860.....	$42,191,000	$69,715,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—CALENDAR YEAR.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce.....	$95,468,000	$59,929,000
Foreign re-exported.....	8,023,000	8,051,000
Specie.....	42,191,000	69,715,000
Total.....	$145,682,000	$137,695,000
Increase in 1860.....		$8,042,000
Increase in Domestic Produce alone.....		$35,601,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January.....	3,899,166	3,478,471
February.....	3,378,643	3,328,688
March.....	3,477,545	3,164,011
April.....	2,444,267	3,212,060
May.....	2,466,462	3,014,530
June.....	2,724,192	3,314,429
July.....	4,504,066	4,851,246
August.....	4,496,243	4,243,010
September.....	3,038,803	2,908,509
October.....	2,632,078	2,318,750
November.....	1794,748	2,157,154
December.....	1,171,862	2,843,388
Total year 1860.....	$36,029,476	$38,834,242

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860. From Jan. 1.		1859. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 10.....	$1,788,666	Jan. 12.....	$1,384,664
Jan. 24.....	1,760,682	Jan. 26.....	1,210,713
Feb. 10.....	1,476,625	Feb. 12.....	1,319 924
Feb. 26.....	1,393,579	Feb. 27.....	1,287,967
Feb. 29.....	382,503	March 13.....	920,177
March 11.....	1,198,711	March 29.....	1,032,314
March 14.....	147,000	April 13.....	1,404,029
March 25.....	898,730	April 25.....	1,723,352
March 29.....	155,110	May 14.....	1,483,426
April 10.....	1,146,211	May 26.....	1,938,699
April 27.....	1,455,337	June 13.....	1,529,599
May 12.....	1,251,177	June 26.....	2,041,237
May 28.....	1,519,703	July 12.....	1,741,879
June 18.....	1,385,652	July 27.....	2,145,000
June 26.....	1,541,580	Aug. 11.....	1,863,333
July 12.....	1,514,884	Aug. 27.....	2,126,333
July 25.....	673,200	Sept. 12.....	2,046,002
Aug. 2.....	988,678	Sept. 26.....	2,043,363
Aug. 13.....	1,003,381	Oct. 17.....	1,883,670
Aug. 23.....	796,833	Oct. 25.....	1,871,550
Sept. 2.....	934,533	Nov. 10.....	1,568,107
Sept. 12.....	791,661	Nov. 28.....	1,721,343
Sept. 23.....	1,202,657	Dec. 12.....	1,865,429
Oct. 14.....	870,157	Dec. 24.....	1,408,234
Oct. 20.....	992,484	Total.....	$39,660,698
Oct. 23.....	810,225		
Nov. 2.....	1,241,939		
Nov. 14.....	911,620		
Nov. 26.....	1,087,071		
Dec. 3.....	1,022,419		
Dec. 14.....	1,083,213		
Dec. 25.....	1,225,219		
Total.....	$34,464,509		

The very unsettled reports from Washington in the morning papers were conetrned unfavorably by the sellers of Stocks, on speculation, this morning, and an additional average decline of 1@1½ ₱ cent. was made on most of the Railway list, and also on some of the State Securities. The aggregate business done was not large, but there is a more decided infusion of seller's options, 10@15@30 days on the calculation of a further fall. The operators for the rise, some of whom made a good turn by selling out on last week's rise, were buyers to-day to a partial extent, though apparently disposed to let the market take its downward course on the fresh *short* contracts now being put out by the other party. New-York Central dropped to 76¼@⅝ on the first call of the list at the early Board, and soon after rallied to 77@77⅛ ₱ cent., but returning to 76¾ in the afternoon on the telegraphic dispatches in the afternoon papers. Erie, Hudson and the Western shares were also about 1 ₱ cent. lower than yesterday afternoon, and Missouri State Sixes manifested the same weakness, selling at 67, ex-dividend, while Virginias, Tennessees, &c., were comparatively steady. The Railway mortgages also maintain comparative steadiness, and, since the fall of interest on prime paper, some of the private Money lenders are disposed to invest in the leading mortgages of the trunk lines, as well as in some of the State securities. Panama was done at 114, ex-dividend, a fall of 2 ₱ cent., and Pacific Mail fell off to 87½ ₱ cent. The dealings last in the afternoon, were lower on New-York Central than at the Board, the price finally closing 76¼ ₱ cent.; Erie was firmer, 36 ₱ cent.; Toledo lower, 31¾@⅞; other shares about the same as on the last printed sales.

There is nothing doing in Bankers' Exchange on London since the closing of the Boston steamer mail yesterday afternoon. The rates closed firm, 104¼@105½ ₱ cent. In Money, we hear of a few sales of very prime paper, outside of Bank, at Bank rate, and others at 8@9 ₱ cent. The new 12 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills are less firm to-day, at 102½ ₱ cent.

An incident highly creditable, in these embarassed times, to the Book Trade of the country, transpired day before yesterday at the Bank of New-York, where, out of 105 notes, the proceeds of the September Trade Sale of Messrs. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., amounting to $93,000, from all sections of the country, including the extreme South and distant West, the whole amount was promptly paid, and all but two of the notes without aid, extension or assistance from the indorsers.

The Message of Gov. DENNISON thus states the Public Debt of Ohio:

Foreign debt.....	$13,973,023
Domestic debt.....	277,210
Irreducable debt.....	2,677,600
Total debt.....	$16,927,834

The foreign debt is composed of the following items:

6 per cents. due in 1860.....	$6,413,325
6 per cents. due in 1870.....	2,183,531
6 per cents. due in 1875.....	1,600,000
6 per cents. due in 1886.....	2,400 000
6 per cents. due in 1861 (temporary loan)..	350.000
5 per cents. due in 1865.....	1,025,000
Stocks due in 1856, not bearing interest.....	1,166
Total foreign debt.....	$13,973,022

The Governor remarks on this subject:

"The levy for the year 1861 for the payment of the interest and the gradual reduction of the public debt is one and four-tenths of a mill on the dollar. The same levy continued would result in the reduction of the public debt, in January 1871, to the sum of $11,670,392 20. The amount to be raised in the meantime to meet the accruing interest and principal of the debt by taxation—all the other sources of the sinking fund being nearly exhausted—would be $9,760,093 54, making the sums paid to Jan. 1, 1871, and to be paid thereafter on the principal of the debt, $21,430,465 74.

Instead of adhering to this mode of paying the public debt, the Auditor proposes an addition of six-tenths of a mill on the dollar to the present levy, making the entire levy two mills on the dollar, which will provide a sufficient sum to meet the accruing interest, and those portions of the principal of the debt maturing prior to, and on the first day of January, 1871, leaving than only $4,000,000 of the debt unpaid.

Under this plan the amount of principal paid from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1871, would be.....	$9,897,241 20
The interest paid during the same period would be.....	5,675,233 50
Making a total paid on principal and interest.....	$15,573,474 70
Adding to this the principal of the debt remaining unpaid January, 1871.....	4,000,000 00
And the total amount paid to January, 1871, and to be paid thereafter would be.....	$19,573,474 70
This is $1,856,991 94 less than would have to be paid under the present system prior to, and on the 1st of January, 1871."	

The Illinois Central Company's statement for December is as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

11,070.85 acres land sold for.....	$151,168 12
71,287.22 acres land sold during year..	1,137,547 40
1,237,260.55 acres land sold previously...	15,735,637 02
1,308,547.77 Total.....	$16,873,384 42
Construction Bonds canceled in Dec....	$44,500 00
Construction Bonds canceled previously	1.727,000 00
Total Bonds canceled.....	$1,771,500 00
Total cash receipts in December.....	$84,331 30
Total cash and Bonds rec'd during year..	780,097 37
Total cash and Bds. rec. to Dec. 31, 1860.	4,195,398 02

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Traffic for December, 1860.....	$227,858 24
Traffic for December, 1859.....	198,285 35
Increase.....	$29,572 89
Traffic for the year 1860.....	$2,725,939 35
Traffic for the year 1859.....	2,114,448 98
Increase.....	$611,490 37

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of December, 1860, compered with ite earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

	Earnings.
December, 1860.....	$37,520 23
December, 1859.....	45,221 29
Decrease.....	$7,701 06

The traffic of the Illinois Central the first week of January was:

1861.....	$72,750 55
1860.....	43,856 54
Increase.....	$28,894 01

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 8 pkgs. Ashes, 6,517 bbls. Flour, 30,284 bushels Wheat, 10,600 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Rye, 6,800 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 148 pkgs. Provisions, and 534 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $5 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 767 bbls., including 511 bbls. Pots and 256 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request, and 2,800 bags have been reported sold at 11c.@12½c., ₱ lb. Other kinds have been rather quiet, yet steady.

COTTON—Is active and buoyant, including Middling Upland at 12¼c.@13c.; do. Gulfs at 13¼c.@13¾c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. The reported sales amount to 3,000 bales.

FISH—Mackerel are in some request, including large No. 1, at $13 50@$14; and do. No. 2 at $9 50 ₱ bbl. All other kinds are neglected.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, especially by shippers, at a firmer, though not quotably higher, prices. We have heard of sales of 13,850 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50@5 55; superfine Western at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State.....	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western.....	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd..	6 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 90	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee.....	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee.....	5 85	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in fair request at former prices. Sales, since our last, of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 50@$7 25 ₱ bbl.; sales 310 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 30@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, mainly for export, at full prices. Sales have been reported of 96,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 55; Canada Club, in store, at $1 29½; white Western, part at $1 50; red Western, in store and afloat, at $1 36@$1 38; Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 23; and red State at $1 33, ₱ bush. Corn has been more sought after, and it closes buoyantly. The reported sales add up 80,000 bushels, at 68c. @70c., chiefly at 69c.@70c. for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 72c.@73c. for new white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at 75c.@76c., ₱ bushel. Barley rules has not varied. Oats are in demand including Canada at 36c.@36½c.; Western at 36¾c.@36¾c., and State at 36½c.@37c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 halas North River, at 85c.@90c. 30c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are attracting more attention, including prime Buenos Ayres, at 22c.; and Rio Grande, at 20½c.@21c. ₱ lb. Available stock of all kinds, 226,000, against 187,000 same time last year.

HOPS—New continue plenty and heavy, at 24c.@30c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand, for future delivery, at $19 cash, and $21, 6 months' credit, ₱ ton.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in request, chiefly at 34c.@36c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A limited inquiry prevails for Crude Sperm at $1 40; Crude Whale at 48c.@52c.; and Linseed at 48c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds were particularly neglected. The New-Bedford *Whalemen's Shipping List* has published its usual annual statement of the Whale Fishery for the year 1860. It says: "The year commenced with no flattering prospects, nor has its success exceeded the moderate anticipations which were entertained. The whole number of vessels employed in the American whale fishery on the 1st of January, 1861, 514 against 569 on the 1st of January, 1860, showing a diminution of 55 vessels, and an aggregate of 18,803 tons. The imports of Sperm Oil amount to 73,708 bbls.; of Whale Oil, 140,405 bbls., and of Whalebone 1,337,650 lbs. Six ships have been fitted from this port the last year for Davis' Straits—three from New-Bedford and three from Fairhaven, whose success remains to be proved. Of the Northern fleet only two ships have been lost—the *George and Mary*, of New-London, wrecked in Ochotsk Sea, June 7, and the *Paulina*, of this port, lost in a gale of wind off Lahaina, Nov. 15. We cannot now estimate the imports of oil for the current year. But while we think Sperm Oil will come fully up to that of the past year, Whale must fall short. The number of vessels employed in the right whaling business will be considerably diminished this year. Many of the largest will be withdrawn and put into the freighting business, while others, which need heavy repairs, will be sold and broken up. The Imports of 1859 were, Sperm Oil, 91,408 bbls.; Whale Oil, 190,411 bbls., and of Whalebone, 1,923,850 lbs., showing a falling off the past year of 17,700 bbls. Sperm, 50,406 do. Whale Oil, and 536,200 lbs. Bone. The average prices, during the past year, have been: For Sperm Oil, $1 41½; Whale Oil, 49¼c. ₱ gallon. Whalebone—Northern, 80 1-5th cents; and South Sea, 73¾c. ₱ lb. The exports of Oil and Bone, for the year, have been as follows: Sperm Oil, 32,792 bbls.; Whale Oil, 13,007 bbls.; and of Whalebone, 911,226 lbs.; showing a falling off in the export of Sperm, from 1859, 19,415 bbls., and in Whalebone 796,703 lbs., and an excess in Whale Oil of 4,828 bbls. The news from the Northern Whaling Fleet, the last season, is very discouraging. During the season of 1860 about 140 American ships cruised north, including Kodiak, Arctic and Ochotsk Seas. From the information received it does not appear that their average catch will reach 600 bbls., the lowest average since the whaling business was pursued in these seas, according to the number of ships."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to 250 bbls., including New Mess at $16 75, and New Prime at $13 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are heavy and drooping, including Hams at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. A moderate inquiry prevails for dressed Hogs at 6¼c.@7c., chiefly within this range, ₱ lb. Live Hogs are in rather limited request, at 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand at steady rates; sales of 300 tierces and bbls. at 10¼c @10½c. ₱ lb. Beef unchanged. Sales 200 bbls. at $8 50@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₱ tc. Hams $11 50@$14 ₱ bbl. Butter is in slack request at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported since our last of 370 tcs., in lots, part for export, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 500 bbls., in lots, mainly at 20c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, but at irregular rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. @3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 10¾d @11¼d.; Corn, 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d @13-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12¾d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 434 tons, to Liverpool, Flour, at 3s. 6d. and Heavy Goods, 37s. 6d.; Br. bark *Legatus*, to London, Flour, 3s. 6d., and Wheat, 12½d., in bulk; a Pruss. bark, 20,000 bush. Wheat, to London, 12¾d., in bulk; a brig to Bristol, B., Flour, 3s. 6d., and Wheat, 12d., in bulk; a Br. bark, 16,000 bush. Wheat, to Cork and a market, 12¾d., in bulk; a Br. brig, 14,000 bush. Corn, same voyage, 12¾d., in bulk; a Br. brig, same, 13d. for Wheat, and a proportionate price for Corn; a Pruss. bark, 12,000 bush. Corn to Cork for orders to a port in Great Britain, 12½; a Tern. schooner, 339 tons, to Gottenburg, Cotton 1c. and heavy goods $12; a schooner, 150 tons, to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, $2,000; a bark, 446 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $19; one, 399 tons, to Montevideo, privilege of Buenos Ayres, about $5,000; a brig, 258 tons, to Curacoa, thence to Cienfuegos, with Salt, $1,000, thence to New-York, Sugar 55c., vessel paying port charges; a bark, from Wilmington, N. C., to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar 45c. and Molasses $3; one, 150 tons, to Coast of Africa and back; a brig, 250 tons, and a schooner, 150 tons, to south side of Cuba and back; a bark, 250 tons, and a brig, 200 tons, to a Windward Island, on terms not made public.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Jan. 9, 1861, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is more active, and the home demand shows decided improvement, but without any increase in prices; and we believe it must be conceded that any advance on present rates is out of the question. The general inquiry of buyers is for good sound sweet Butter at from 15c. to 17c., and buyers of really fine dairies at 19c. and 20c. are few and far between. This is owing to the almost entire cessation of the Southern trade, which at this season of the year is usually the outlet for most of the best dairies our State can produce, and which has enabled farmers to realize 18c. to 20c. in the country for their Butter, no matter how low the range on medium grades may have been here. Our fancy grocers pick off the fresh ends at 20c. to 22c., leaving the early-made without buyers, except at 16c. to 17c. We have hut little over two and a half months to work off last year's make of Butter, and many months must elapse before Southern trade resumes its natural course, if ever. The advices from England are not such as to stimulate large shipments. The margin is small, and shippers offer lower rates than the home trade. Below we give the exports of a few of the leading articles of Produce, as compiled by the *Journal of Commerce* from the Custom-house returns of the past three years, by which it will be seen that Butter and Cheese have been shipped the past year to a remarkable extent, and far greater than ever known before, and with the usual outlet for Butter open, would have had the effect to advance prices materially. But with no prospect of anything but a local trade, and a moderate amount that will be shipped to England at a low rate of cost, (and which, if left on our market here, would have eventually to be sold for grease,) we would urge upon our farmers to sell their Butter *now*, believing their interests will be best served by so doing. Our quotations fairly cover selling rates, from which we do not believe the market will vary till new Butter comes in.

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wheat, bushels..	3,286,461	297,587	12,538,039
Hops, bales.....	3,055	343	32,641
Butter, lbs.....	1,603,157	2,494,650	10,987,495
Cheese, lbs.....	6,589,100	9,287,498	23,252,712
Lard, lbs.....	12,684,160	11,015,412	1,888,678
Tallow, lbs.....	1,563,292	3,405,535	14,485,969

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb.....	22	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb.....	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins.....	15	@	17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs.....	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs.....	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State.....	16	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State.....	14	@	15
Western Reserve, fine.....	14	@	15
Western Reserve, fair.....	10	@	12
Ohio, common to good.....	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana.....	11	@	13
Canada.....	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ₱ lb.....	10	@	12

CHEESE.

The advices from England are encouraging, and the export demand is more active. Home trade light. English dairy is being shipped experimentally. The demand here is hardly worth noticing.

Fine State, ₱ lb.....	10¾	@	11
Fair State, ₱ lb.....	7	@	9
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb.....	8	@	9¾
Ohio, fair, ₱ lb.....	6	@	8

English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb.....	10	@	12
Pineapple, ₱ lb.....	14	@	—
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb.....	9	@	11

EGGS

Are unchanged.

Lima Eggs, ₱ dozen.....	16	@	17½
State, Jersey and Long Island, ₱ dozen.	20	@	—
Ohio, ₱ dozen.....	20	@	—

BEANS

Of prime quality sell readily at our quotations:

Small Pea, prime, ₱ bushel.....	$1 40	@$1 45	
Medium, ₱ bushel.....	1 30	@ 1 45	
Marrow, ₱ bushel.....	1 50	@ 1 75	
Kidney, ₱ bushel.....	1 75	@ 2 00	
Red, ₱ bushel.....	2 00	@ 2 25	
China, ₱ bushel.....	1 50	@ 2 00	

DRIED FRUITS.

We know of no article of produce more inactive than Dried Apples. A few small sales are made at 4c. @4½c., but no sales of any amount can be made at these figures. Other Dried Fruits are unchanged in prices, but dull.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb.....	4	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb...	2	@	3
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₱ lb.	8	@	13
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₱ lb.	8	@	13
Peaches, unpeeled.....	4	@	—
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₱ lb..	8	@	9
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb.....	—	@	16
Dried Plums, ₱ lb.....	12	@	13
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb.....	—	@	18

GREEN FRUITS.

Apples continue very dull at 135 to $140 ₱ 100 bbls. for mixed lots of Western.

Apples, Fall Pippins, prime, ₱ bbl....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Twenty-ounce, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Gilliflowers, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples, Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 50

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 10 1861.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, in readiness for the mail steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RAREY'S LECTURE ON HORSE-TAMING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MARIFFA—CONJOCAL LESSON—ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA JOIE DE LA MAISON—LE LAIT D'ANESSE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BLUEBEARD—PAUL JONES—WHIRLIGIG HALL.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MANFREDONE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WALL—Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our advices from Charleston are of the most startling character, and indicate most unequivocally the intention of the authorities of South Carolina to precipitate a collision with the Federal Government. The steamship *Star of the West*, which recently left this port with reinforcements for Major ANDERSON, arrived off Charleston Harbor yesterday morning, and, on endeavoring to enter, was fired upon by the South Carolinians on Morris Island, and also from Fort Moultrie. Some twelve or fifteen cannon shots were fired at her—with what effect is not known—when she again put to sea. Subsequently, Lieut. HALL, of Fort Sumter, visited Charleston with a flag of truce, and had an interview with Gov. PICKENS and his Council, which lasted some two hours. The nature of his communication is not known, but it was intimated that it was of the most threatening character. The course to be pursued by the commander of the troops on board the *Star of the West*, is, of course, now a matter of conjecture, but he will probably keep the steamer off the harbor, out of harm's way, until he receives instructions. Meantime a telegram from Norfolk informs us that the *Brooklyn*, which has been in readiness for several days, put to sea last evening with sealed orders, and the supposition is that she has also gone to Charleston. What course will be pursued when she arrives there, remains to be seen.

The Special Message of President BUCHANAN in reference to the present agitated condition of the country, and particularly regarding the recent action of South Carolina, was yesterday sent to Congress. The Message was prepared immediately on the departure of the South Carolina Commissioners from Washington, after their ineffectual endeavor to induce the Administration to surrender the fortifications in Charleston Harbor to the State, and has since been awaiting an opportunity for presentation. The most important feature of the document is in reference to the execution of the Federal laws and the protection of the Federal property. The President says there is no alternative but to collect the revenue at Charleston, and to protect the public property as far as practicable under existing laws. The right and duty to use the military and naval forces against those who illegally assail the Government are clear and indisputable; but he considers the present state of things revolutionary, and beyond Executive control, and throws the whole responsibility of action in the emergency upon Congress, which alone has the power to declare war, or to remove a grievance which might lead to war. He therefore appeals to Congress to take some measures to preserve the Union, and suggests the restoration of the old 36° 30′ Compromise line as calculated to produce a good result. He alleges, as a reason for the delay in sending reinforcements to Major ANDERSON, that such an action would have furnished the pretext, if not the provocation, for aggression on the part of South Carolina, and at the same time admits that had Fort Moultrie been attacked Major ANDERSON could not have held possession more than sixty hours. On the presentation of the Message in the Senate, Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor to express his views in reference to it, which he will probably do to-day. Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, in calling for the reading of the correspondence with the South Carolina Commissioners, animadverted upon the fact that the President had failed to include the last communication of the Commissioners, and had not even announced the fact of their departure from Washington. The communication alluded to was read after considerable objection, by permission of the Senate, and all further discussion of the subject was postponed until to-day. Mr. CRITTENDEN pressed the passage of his compromise resolutions, but the vote was postponed until to-day, as was also consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill. In the House, on motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, the Message was referred to a Special Committee of five, with power to investigate everything pertaining to the present difficulties, and with liberty to send for persons and papers. There was strenuous opposition to the passage of this resolution, but it went through by a vote of 133 against 62. The House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, but rose without definite action, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

The Mississippi Convention yesterday passed the ordinance of secession, though not, as in the case of South Carolina, by a unanimous vote. The ballot stood 84 in favor and 15 against. The secession is to be immediate.

It is now settled beyond controversy that Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, on or before the 4th of March, will resign his seat in the United States Senate, to assume the position of Secretary of State in the incoming Administration. This fact is authoritatively stated by the Albany *Evening Journal*. With regard to Gen. CAMERON there appears to be some doubt yet, though his friends express the fullest confidence that he either has received, or will receive, an appointment, and that he will accept it.

Among the bills introduced in the New-York State Senate, yesterday, was an act to limit the terms of service of officers in the militia, and an act to facilitate the collection of debts against foreign municipal corporations. Mr. HAMMOND gave notice of a bill for arming and equipping the militia. In the Assembly, a message was received from the Governor calling attention to a deficiency in the military stores, and recommending that a suitable appropriation be made to meet any emergency that may arise, to be used under the ordinary restrictions, at the discretion of the Military Department. Mr. ROBINSON gave notice of a bill repealing all the City Railroad bills of last session, and Mr. ARCULARIUS of a bill for the appointment of a Commission to frame a new Charter for this City. Mr. BENEDICT'S resolution, for a sword for Major ANDERSON, was laid on the table. Mr. BENEDICT asked unanimous consent to take up the Senate concurrent resolutions in reference to the same matter, but it was objected to. The Speaker announced the standing committees.

By the arrival of the Pony Express we have later news from the Pacific. Business was suspended in San Francisco on account of the holidays. A destructive ten-days' rain-storm had caused considerable damage in the interior. Our dates from the Sandwich Islands are to Dec. 8.

By the arrival at this port of the *Quaker City* we receive later news from Havana. The *Quaker City* brings about $25,000 in specie. There is little news from Havana. The Slave-trade continues as active as ever, and another capture has been recently effected. Business at Havana still continued paralyzed in consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs in the United States.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing, by the election of a President, but there was no quorum, and the next meeting was ordered for to-day.

The Board of Education last evening organized by the election of WM. E. CURTIS as President. Mr. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, the Republican candidate, received 21 votes, and the Board would have been equally divided had Mr. RICHARD WARREN, the colleague of Mr. BENEDICT, appeared and voted with his party. Mr. CURTIS was President of the Board last year. The efficient Clerk, Mr. THOMAS BOESE, was reëlected without a dissenting vote, and the Board elected the Standing Committees.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that there were 594 arrivals of emigrants to Jan. 9, being a decrease, compared with the same time last year, of 279; $1,880 was received for commutation of passengers, and balance $3,101 42. There are 1,188 inmates in Ward's Island Institution, which is an increase, over same period last year, of 338.

The new Armory of the Seventh Regiment was thrown open for the inspection of the public yesterday. During the day, and especially in the evening, it was thronged with visitors, who expressed their delight with all its appointments in good set terms.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of SELOVER for ticket-swindling was continued, and ended in his conviction. In the General Sessions there were several State Prison sentences, and a large number of assault and battery trials. The City Judge announced his determination to discontinue the custom of suspending sentence. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice LEONARD rendered his decision on the merits of the Gridiron case, as involved in the discussion on the motion to continue the injunction pending the action. This opinion goes at length into the subjects of legislative powers and corporate and private rights, only incidentally touched upon in the opinion on the demurrer, published in the TIMES of Tuesday. An attachment has been granted by the United States Circuit Court against JOSEPH THORN, for selling sewing-machines in violation of an injunction issued against him, on the patents owned by the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company and the Wheeler & Wilson Company. The attachment was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, and THORN was taken to Eldridge-street Jail.

The Stock Market was 1 per cent. lower yesterday on the unsettled nature of the Washington and Charleston advices. Money lower on prime paper. Exchange inactive since the Boston steamer. The annual summary of the Foreign Commerce of the port of New-York for the calendar year 1860, which will be found in our Money column, shows an increased Export of Domestic Produce over 1859 of $35,539,000. The amount of Foreign Imports marketed during the year is $18,460,000 less than in 1859.

The demand for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs was more active, especially from shippers, and prices closed in favor of sellers. Cotton was freely purchased at firmer rates. Provisions were quiet, as were also Fish, Candles, Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Hemp, Seeds, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, and Whalebone. A good inquiry prevailed for Groceries and Whisky. Hides, Leather, and Tallow, attracted more attention. The freight engagements were more extensive. There were 510 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are generally well supplied, hogs being in excess, beeves and milch cows abundant, with rather a short stock of veal and sheep. The total receipts at the various City yards for the week ending yesterday, numbered 4,398 beef cattle; 77 milch cows; 395 veal calves; 5,964 sheep and lambs, and 19,069 live hogs—total, 29,903. At yesterday's general weekly markets, beeves sold at an average decline of ½c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, prices being affected at this season by the abundance of dressed meats brought in. A few of very best bullocks brought 10½c.@11c.; good fair animals 9c.@10c., and the poorest 6½c.@7½c. Owing to the large proportion of poorer grades, the average of all sales scarcely reached 8¼c. Milch cows were in little request, and prices were no better than last week. Veal calves were scarce and sold at an advance, the first grades readily bringing 7c. ℔ lb., live weight, and a few picked animals 7¼c. Sheep and lambs are also scarce and rates higher; they are selling at prices equivalent to 4c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight. Live hogs are in very large supply, and the market is overstocked. Prices are at least ½c. ℔ lb., live weight, lower, and declining. Corn-fed, 5½c.@5⅝c., live weight; still-fed, 4½c.@5c.

Compromises for the Crisis.

It seems to be conceded that the Congressional attempts to compromise our sectional difficulties, have failed. We are not surprised at this,—nor do we regard it as at all conclusive against a friendly adjustment of the pending controversy. These attempts have failed because they have not been made by the proper parties, nor in the proper spirit, nor at the proper time. They have been *contests* rather than compromises,—struggles of the South to secure concessions from the North,—rather than endeavors to detect and acknowledge faults and short-comings on both sides, and to arrive, by frank and friendly inquiry, at some mutual basis of future union and good-will. The South, as represented in these efforts, has assumed throughout, that the North was to shoulder all the blame of the existing condition of affairs,—and that the only open question was how far the North was willing to retreat from the position it has hitherto occupied on this subject. In short, the course taken by the South in these movements for compromise has seemed too much like *a part of the secession movement*,—like one branch of the general scheme of coercing the North,—the diplomatic negotiation by which the fruits of the terror inspired by actual disunion were to be gathered.

Nothing but failure could be expected from efforts marked by such a spirit, or open to such a suspicion. And nothing but disaster could flow from them if they had been successful. We take it for granted that nobody desires any compromise which shall merely salve over the wounds of the body politic,—which shall only postpone the contest, or leave it to be renewed again and again according to the ups and downs of political parties. Yet any compromise that could be made, at the present time and under present auspices, would be certain to entail all these evils. Suppose the Missouri Compromise were to be restored, under whip and spur, by the present Congress, how long would it be before the whole controversy would be reopened by one section or the other? There is no authority on either side to bind its constituents. Nor does our past experience encourage us to hope for any permanent peace from such compromises as these. They have been tried over and over again, and in each and every instance the controversy has been broadened, and sharpened, and made worse instead of better. What reason is there to hope for any better issue, from similar compromises now? The circumstances of the country are not propitious for such an arrangement. A compromise, to be worth a straw, must be the result of calm reflection,—the growth of felt and mutually understood necessities,—the product of the most careful study, under the most favorable circumstances, of the wisest and best men of both sections—seeking, not the triumph of either, but the permanent peace and welfare of both. How is it possible to reach any such result now? With several States in arms, and others on the eve of rushing to arms—their representatives watching every movement of compromise for fuel wherewith to feed the flame,—exaggerating, distorting, concealing or falsifying everything said or done, as may best serve their turn,—the whole Southern mind inflamed to the highest pitch, and each eager to outrun the other in the race of hostility and resentment for imaginary, or, at least, for apprehended wrongs, what chance is there under such circumstances for a wise and beneficent adjustment of sectional differences? If a compromise should now be made, while both parties are thus inflamed, it would be denounced and repudiated by both, as soon as the danger had passed and the fever with it.

In our judgment, *the time has not yet arrived* for presenting the only compromises from which the country can have the slightest hope of peace. Southern leaders can accept nothing but what will satisfy men in a frenzy of rage;—and such men cannot be satisfied with anything which the North can grant, without abandoning every principle they have held upon this subject, and surrendering, under the pressure of fear, what, upon the most careful, candid, and prolonged consideration, they have refused to surrender on grounds of duty and the public good. It is idle to suppose that the North can yield to men with arms in their hands, what they would not yield at the ballot-box,—and what they would repent having yielded the moment their opponents should lay their arms aside.

We do not mean to say that the North will never concede anything on the matter of Slavery. We believe they will concede much; they will concede everything that justice demands and that the public welfare will permit. But such concessions will avail nothing now. Even the border Slave States, which it is desirable to conciliate, which ought to be assured in every possible way of the readiness of the North to give them all just and proper guarantees against the encroachments and the evils they dread, are not prepared *now* to assent to any specific plan, to any distinct measures of adjustment. Even they are in too violent a state of effervescence to act wisely and prudently on so grave and so momentous a subject.

The time for compromise will have arrived when the discontented States *begin to feel the value of the Union* to themselves, their industry, their commerce, their domestic peace, and the safety of their institutions. It is idle to hope to make any adjustment which they will accept, so long as they distrust and detest the Union itself which that adjustment aims to maintain and perpetuate. They are just now besotted with the idea of independence. They resist the Federal Government, not because of any specific wrongs which specific compromises could redress, but because they believe it to be their foe, and not their friend. They have been diligently misled into this belief by the conspirators and traitors who are betraying them to their ruin. They hate the North because they misunderstand it. They detest the Federal Government because its services to them and theirs have been silent and unnoticed, while storms of slander and contumely have raged against it for years. They know and feel that they are steadily falling behind the Northern States, in population, in wealth, in energy, in enterprise and all the elements of political and social power,—and instead of seeking the causes of this inequality in their own laws and institutions, they charge it all upon the Federal Government, and seek relief in its repudiation and overthrow. And so long as they labor under this mistake, will it be idle and useless to proffer compromises or talk of terms which will change their tempers and restore the Union to its integrity. They must first find out their mistake. They must be convinced that *the Union is their friend*, before they will take any steps or accede to any measures, which the North can grant, for its preservation. They must first learn that they will prosper more in the Union than out of it,—that the Constitution is a shield for their protection, and not a weapon to be used against them,—that the Federal power is their ally and their reliance in case of peril, and not their foe,—before they will listen to any just terms of compromise or conciliation.

That the result of their present experiment will bring them to such a conviction we have no doubt; and we confess we see no other way by which they are at all likely to reach it. If the difficulty be healed now, they will always be regretting they had not seceded,—they will never know how thoroughly they would have failed,—and will be renewing their plots of Disunion from year to year. Any adjustment that can now be made will prove to be merely ashes sprinkled over and hiding the burning fires of discontent. It will leave the real conflict precisely where it is,—and will prepare the way for still more fatal outbursts at no distant day. The country cannot afford such an adjustment as this. We want no renewal of these commotions. The business interests of the country demand effectual security against a repetition of disturbances so sudden and so fatal. Whenever the troubles are settled at all, they must be settled *finally*. We must know where we stand and where we are to stand hereafter. And such a settlement cannot be reached until the fever of secession shall have exhausted itself,—until pride and passion shall have given place to judgment and reflection,—until the mob shall have exhausted its rage and left the reflecting and substantial men of the South free to exercise their judgments and direct into wholesome ways the course of public action.

The Southern States are beginning to understand that peaceable secession is impossible,—that whatever may be their wishes, or our wishes, the resistless current of clashing claims and contending interests will inevitably sweep us into the whirlpool of war. They are wisely preparing, therefore, for hostilities. Not one of them is ready for any such contingency. They have neither money, nor credit, nor arms, nor food. Their people will not submit to taxation, because taxation involves their ruin. It is utterly impossible that any or all of the Southern States should pursue their present course of action, without rushing rapidly upon the most serious disasters. And we venture the prediction that within a year from this time, if events go on as they are now tending, the authorities of the seceding States will *call on the General Government* for the suppression of rebellion and domestic insurrection upon their own soil. Within half that time, the leaders of the present movement will perceive the fatal mistake they have made, and will seek for some means of retrieving the ground they have lost and remedying the errors into which they have fallen. *When that time comes, the time for compromises will have arrived.* Each section will have suffered enough to bring both down from their high places of pride and selfish ambition:—each will be more capable of perceiving its own errors and the other's merits, and both will be better prepared to appreciate the Union on which both are so largely dependent for their prosperity. Whatever adjustment may be made *then*, will be permanent,—because it will have made for itself a solid foundation in the necessities of the whole country.

But this is a harsh process:—it brings peace at a fearful cost: it incurs tremendous risks for a contingent good. Time,—but we see no better way. Any other peace will be only a delusion. The disease is serious,—it has taken hold on the very roots and secret springs of the nation's life;—and for such deep-seated maladies, there is no such thing as an easy and a speedy cure. Nations never go through great revolutions without peril and suffering. These are the inevitable concomitants of the struggle for any victory that is worth achieving. We shall not perish,—we may rest assured of that. It is weakness and folly for a vigorous, a youthful, a puissant nation like ours to shrink in pale and paralyzing terror from such a trial of its strength as is now upon us. Individuals may suffer—temporary interests may be engulfed,—but the NATION will live and be all the purer and all the stronger for the fiery trial which tests and purifies its virtue.

Meantime, with wisdom and courage at the helm, we can easily avoid altogether the worst forms of war. Unless the South is absolutely bent on its own destruction, there need be nothing more than chance and scattered collisions among the people,—nothing like any general mustering of legions and devastating marches of troops over the soil of sister States. Whatever of war there is, may easily be made a war at sea,—a war of blockades,—a war having for its sole object the protection of American property and the preservation of American commerce. Let things stand precisely as they stand to-day,—and within six months there would be a readiness on both sides to come to some adjustment of all differences, which should be honorable to both, as well as advantageous for the country, and which neither section would ever care to disturb.

The paramount duty of the present day, therefore, in our judgment, is to SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT,—to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the authority of law,—not necessarily by blind and reckless force, but by such wise coercion as shall restrain the South from positive aggressions, and repress violence, where it cannot be prevented, with the least possible shock to the moral sentiment of the offending communities. If we can do this steadily and calmly, the Compromises we need will come precisely when they are needed most. Either the South will be ready to accept what the North can grant,—or the North will be disposed to grant what the South may require.

Who Rule the South?

In spite of all that has been said and written on the subject of Slavery, there is still a deep-seated, popular delusion in these Northern latitudes as to the condition of the Southern States, which, it seems, will yield to no array of facts and figures which the most ingenious statists can bring to bear. We all admit the particulars, when brought to our attention, but we adhere to our preconceived ideas. The word *South* has immemorially been suggestive of large plantations, stocked with negroes; and, whatever the census returns may say to the contrary, Northern people are prone to believe that every proprietor is a nabob, surrounded by hundreds or thousands of black menials. The public has been told that in 1850 there were 347,525 slaveholders in the country, and immediately the conclusion is arrived at that there are as many wealthy and accomplished gentlemen, who while away their life in elegant hospitality, or diversify its monotony by engaging in politics.

But if we examine the table in which the slaveholders are classified, we at once see how delusive is the rose-colored picture which our imaginations have drawn. Who, for example, that has not consulted the official reports, would believe that there were in 1850 only two men in the South who owned so many as one thousand slaves? Who has not heard of scores of men and women in that favored region who counted their bondsmen by thousands? Yet if we consult the census report we find that only two are thus blessed. They both reside in South Carolina, but their names are not given.

Next in order come those who own 500 but less than 1,000. Popular belief, founded upon the fanciful sketches of Southern society, with which the cheap literature of the day abounds, would warrant the assumption that there must be thousands of this class, if not tens of thousands. But the census report informs us that there were but *nine* individuals of this second grade. Two of them resided in Georgia, four in Louisiana, one in Mississippi, and two in South Carolina.

Next come those who own 300 slaves, but less than 500. There should be at least fifty thousand of this class to warrant the popular idea of "the South;" but the census-takers were able to find but *fifty-six*. One of these resided in Maryland, one in Virginia, three in North Carolina, one in Tennessee, two in Alabama, one in Florida, four in Georgia, six in Louisiana, eight in Mississippi, and twenty-nine in South Carolina. So it seems that a majority of this third class are citizens of the Palmetto State.

The fourth class of slaveholders comprises one hundred and eighty-seven persons, who own 200 but less than 300 slaves. South Carolina contained sixty-nine of this grade, and next came Louisiana with thirty-six, Georgia with twenty-two, Mississippi with eighteen, Alabama with sixteen, and North Carolina with twelve. Five other States contained fourteen of this class, unequally distributed among them, while four others, with the District of Columbia, had none.

The fifth class embraces those who owned 100, but less than 200. All the Slave States except Florida and Missouri are represented in the census by this grade of slaveholders. South Carolina contained more than a fourth of it, and next in order came Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia; but the aggregate is only 1,479 for the whole South. Kentucky contained only five persons who owned one hundred slaves; Maryland had but seven, Tennessee nineteen, Texas nine.

These five classes constitute what are known as the large slaveholders of the South, who are supposed to control its destinies. They are only 1,733 in number, and if collected together, apart from their slaves, they would barely make a respectable village. If we add one more class, the sixth, we include all slaveholders who may with propriety be said to be wealthy. It embraces those who own fifty slaves, but less than one hundred, and is 6,196 in number. The six classes, including all who own as many as fifty slaves, in the whole South, will therefore amount to 7,929 persons. It is evident that this handful of men cannot rule the South. They have great weight; and it may be that their influence is fully equal to their proportion of the slave property; but even on that supposition they would contribute little more than a tithe to the public opinion which governs the slaveholding region of the country.

Indeed, it is confidently stated that these wealthy classes of slave proprietors, which we have shown to be insignificant in numbers, have been losing influence by standing in the way of the *popular aspiration for cheap negroes*. More than half the wealth of these seven or eight thousand men consists in negroes, and they are naturally averse to any policy which should contemplate a reduction of the market value of that species of property. They foresee that the revival of the African Slave-trade would be their pecuniary ruin; and hence the conservative tone they have assumed.

Two other classes of slaveholders, viz.: the seventh and eighth—must, to a considerable extent, sympathize with their more wealthy brethren, in opposition to the reckless and lawless spirit of propagandism, which would override the laws of the land and of nations, by reopening the African Slave-trade. The individuals of the first of these classes own from twenty to fifty slaves each; and are 29,733 in number. The members of the other class—the eighth—own ten to twenty slaves, and are 54,595 in number. They, perhaps, embrace more of energy, intelligence and activity, than any similar number of men in the South; and, consequently, exercise more influence over its destinies. Besides including the rank and file of the planters, they would, perhaps, be found to contain a majority of wealthy and influential professional men, merchants, and politicians. As mere slaveholders, the interests of these classes would incline them to the conservative policy of the nabobs; but, as the men of action, energy and influence, they look not back; they move with the mass, and direct and control opinion.

In another article we will endeavor to point out the part which is played, respectively, by three other classes, viz.: The smaller slaveholders, the non-slaveholding men of activity, intelligence, and property, and the "poor whites."

The City Chamberlaincy—Absolute Need of Legislation.

The public will be gratified to learn that there is at last a prospect of having the office of City Chamberlain placed on a secure and acceptable footing. Senator MANIERRE has introduced a bill making the Chamberlaincy in fact, what it already is in theory, a bureau of the Finance Department, with power in the Comptroller to appoint the Chamberlain and to designate in what bank the City and County funds shall be lodged. The bill also provides that the Chamberlain shall give sureties in the sum of $400,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties; and that, while the Comptroller may suspend him for alleged malfeasance or misfeasance, the Chamberlain shall not be removed except after charges of misconduct against him have been certified to the Governor of the State by the Comptroller—it becoming then the duty of the Governor to call on the Chamberlain for his defence, and to dispose of the case thereupon without delay, by either approving or disapproving the sufficiency of the Comptroller's charges.

This measure seems nicely adjusted to fit the exigencies of the case, giving to the Comptroller, in the first instance, due power in the selection of his subordinate; while at the same time conferring on the subordinate, after he shall have been appointed, sufficient independence of action for all salutary purposes. It certainly would not be wise to permit the head of the Finance Department absolute power over such an officer as the Chamberlain; nor is it safe, as we have already had ample evidence, to allow our City and County funds to rest under such guardianship as has recently been provided for them. Our experience with Chamberlain PLATT is not of a kind to recommend the continuance of the appointing power in the Mayor; and while Mr. DEVLIN, the Aldermanic nominee, might possibly make an excellent Chamberlain if once installed in full possession of the office, the subject must remain one of mere speculation until the Legislature or Courts shall have compelled Mr. PLATT to surrender the balances, amounting to over four millions of the public money, now detained in his hands on the ground that Acting-Mayor PECK had no authority to do as he did in the matter of Mr. DEVLIN'S appointment. Whoever will take the trouble to calculate the daily interest of $4,000,000—and more especially in these times of money pressure and stock speculation—must at once perceive that Mr. PLATT will be abundantly compensated thereby for all the costs and expenses of a protracted and merely factious litigation.

Under such circumstances, it becomes clearly the duty of the Legislature to interfere and rescue our citizens from their present condition of anxiety and doubt. The failure of the Artisans' Bank, and the repeated refusals of Chamberlain PLATT to appear before Committees of the City and County authorities, to explain the amounts and answer as to the safety of the public moneys under his charge, have led to grave suspicions in the minds of the community; and these doubts have been seriously aggravated by his present refusal to pay over the enormous balances now in his hands. Nothing can save us from a long, dubious and most injurious litigation but the prompt interference of the Legislature. This is a demand in which intelligent and honest men of both parties, Democratic as well as Republican, are warmly united; and we only echo the wishes of the whole business and tax-paying community when we express the hope that Senator MANIERRE'S measure of relief may be adopted with all possible dispatch.

ARMS FOR TRAITORS.—Gov. PERRY, of Florida, improved his visit North by purchasing arms. The Savannah papers announce his arrival in that city on his return home with 1,000 Maynard rifles and 5,000 Minié muskets "for the use of the State." It is now about time some steps should be taken in regard to this purchase of arms in the North, for the express purpose of using them for the overthrow of the Government. It is certainly a very singular state of affairs that, while we are doing everything in our power on the one hand to devise some compromise which shall appease the South, we should be furnishing arms on the other to be used against us.

It strikes us that any State which has openly repudiated the authority of the Federal Government becomes an *enemy* of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution:—and the same instrument defines treason to consist in "levying war against the United States, or *in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort*." Our Grand Juries might very well receive some instructions from the proper authorities in regard to the law of treason.

OUR CITY DEMOCRACY FOR THE UNION.—The Tammany Hall celebration of the battle of New-Orleans attracted a gathering of representative Democrats from all parts of our City, such as has not been witnessed within the walls of the "Old Wigwam" for many years. The greatness of the present crisis would seem to have reconsolidated the Democratic forces, many leaders of the Mozart organization cheerfully breaking bread and eating salt with their late bitter enemies of the straight Tammany pattern. It was a reunion for the sake of the Union, and the indications of opinion given by the audience were far more significant and important than anything uttered by the regular orators of the evening selected by WM. D. KENNEDY as "Father of the Council of Sachems."

Looking over the reports published yesterday it will be found that the Union sentiment of the meeting was unanimous, and far in advance of what the cautious politicians who spoke had the boldness to express. Every sentence in favor of maintaining the Constitution in its full integrity was hailed with rapturous cheering, the applause reaching its height when the venerable DANIEL S. DICKINSON declared—"I am for maintaining the Union at all hazards." On this the whole audience leaped to their feet, cheering the "Sage of Binghamton," cheering Tammany Hall, cheering for the Union, and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. The same scene was repeated when the same orator declared that "the destruction of the American Union would be the second fall of man."

Similar demonstrations of sentiment were evoked by the conservative utterances of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, ABRAM S. HEWITT, Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE and Mr. LEMUEL SKYTSON, of Clinton County, one of the Douglas delegates to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions. All these were cheered and applauded just in proportion to the Unionism of their remarks—Mr. TILDEN, in theatrical phrase, fairly bringing down the house when he observed, pointing to a portrait of ANDREW JACKSON suspended at one end of the hall: "Thirty years ago that old hero said, 'The Union must and shall be preserved.'" This was the great hit of the evening, and was evidently the key-note to which, and to which alone, the hearts of the assembled Democrats responded. The one speech in favor of Secession, made by a Federal office-holder, was received in the deadest of all dead silences, the audience only not hissing from a conviction that any demonstration of dislike or contempt would only result in a protraction of their sufferings.

NO MORE TICKET-SWINDLING.—We congratulated the public some time since on the final blow which had been struck by the Court of Oyer and Terminer at the business of ticket-swindling in this City. The reported proceedings of that tribunal yesterday, however, show that our belief in the utter extinction of the business at that time was somewhat too sanguine. Another candidate for penal honors has appeared at the bar on an indictment for a second offence against the law for the protection of emigrants.

The keen vigilance of Capt. HARTT, whose previous activity in the pursuit of this class of culprits, has often received the public praise it merits, had put ISAIAH SELOVER, an old offender, in the hands of the Court, before which that individual was yesterday convicted, and will to-day be sentenced.

The conviction in the Oyer and Terminer of this third offender, of a class which has invariably passed with impunity through the ordeal of trials in other Courts, eminently justifies the wisdom of the District Attorney in removing these cases to a tribunal where the law is likely to be vigorously applied.

In striking contrast with the energy which has characterized the course of Capt. HARTT and the District-Attorney in these prosecutions, is the apparent carelessness of the ship-owners in connection with whose ships the frauds upon emigrants are perpetrated, whether the offenders are brought to justice or not. It will be remembered that at the trial of ENRIGHT last month, Mr. VANDERBILT, who had been summoned to appear as a witness, treated the mandate of the Court with contempt, and was brought in at last upon an attachment. Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON, owners of a Liverpool line of packets, pursued a similar course of contumacy, when summoned to appear at SELOVER'S trial. Although they were brought in on attachment for contempt, the District-Attorney refused to take proceedings against them, contenting himself with simply censuring their course. Unless the prosecuting officer in such cases pursues a more vigorous course, he cannot complain, if, ere long, it shall be deemed a sufficient return to a subpœna for attendance as a witness, to state that the person summoned is a man of wealth. A Court will very soon lose all public respect which allows its mandates to be treated with contempt, and refuses even to censure the offender.

RECRUITS FOR THE CABINET.—The *Evening Post* has the following:

"We are informed that Gen. DIX, the Postmaster of this City, has been invited by the President to Washington; with the view of assigning him a seat in the Cabinet. He left this morning. It is uncertain whether he takes the Interior or War Department, but the choice, we presume, lies between these two."

If this be true Mr. BUCHANAN has made a valuable accession to the number of his constitutional advisers. Gen. DIX is a gentleman of very decided ability, of large experience in public affairs, and thoroughly devoted to the Union and the Constitution.

Notes from the South.

A letter received a day or two since by a gentleman of this City from a lawyer in Charleston, gave a very gloomy statement of the condition of affairs in that City. He said that there were a large number of respectable, wealthy and influential persons there who were, like himself, thoroughly opposed to the whole secession movement, but that they were utterly overborne and silenced by the mass. No man dare avow such a sentiment there, no matter what his standing or position. *He had himself already paid $2,500, which had been exacted as a contribution towards the expenses of the movement*, and there was every prospect that these exactions would grow heavier and more frequent. The condition of affairs, he said, was perfectly awful,—such as he had never expected to see in this country. The mob had complete control, and the conservatives were paralyzed.

Another letter to a prominent public man in this City states that a body of Minnie-Men entered the house of a well-known family in Charleston, *demanded food and drink*, which they received, and *then exacted $10 each* as a condition of leaving. The money was paid.

Another letter to a gentleman in New-Jersey, from the head of a family in the interior of South Carolina states that a company of men stopped there, on their way to Charleston, demanded food

and drink, and *compelled him to give them money enough to procure clothing for the whole.* He adds, in his letter, that he was very glad to get rid of them on those terms.

One of the wealthiest planters in Mississippi writes to a Southern gentleman in this City, that, unless he returns speedily, his property will be seized as that of a disaffected person; that he himself is a Union man, but dare not say so, for fear of mob violence.

The following extract of a letter, written on Christmas-Day, by a wealthy cotton-planter in Mississippi, to his son in this City, has been handed us for publication. The gentleman from whom we receive it says that the writer is a man of influence, and could command some of the most honorable offices in the State. He says:

"I have great dread of the consequences of his secession movement. The 4th of March fills me with apprehension. Surely these things ought not to be. But who is there now to mount the whirlwind and direct the storm? We have no CLAY or WEBSTER, or Gen. JACKSON now. Owls and bats fill the high places once consecrated to eagles. *Mississippi was never in a worse condition than now, for any violent action; she has no spare resources, no credit, and worse nothing to eat.* Much suffering is inevitable. I know many families who have no corn, nor anything to buy it with; and none have enough to carry them through to the next crop. No debts are being paid, and consternation marks the countenance of all thinking men. Our taxes are already high and are obliged to be increased one hundred fold to support the new Government about to be inaugurated."

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Early Adjournment—City Chamberlain—Paying the County Clerk—The Widow of a Senator Dying a Pauper—Military Preparations—Collectors of Assessments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

The Senate resolved this morning to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st day of March. Senator WILLIAMS made the motion, and the Senate concurred; Ayes, 16; Nays, 12. Don't be too quick, however, to congratulate the State, and the hurdened people thereof. The resolve is concurrent—requiring yet the sanction of the House, which will not be likely to determine a question of such importance with too much haste. The House manifests symptoms of a talking propensity. There are two or three members at least that have already talked enough for the entire session—and I can catch the eye of a dozen, at least, who are as loquacious as bees when they have performed the functions of their sex. So that the Legislature is quite as likely to maintain its existence, as long as it pays, as if Senator WILLIAMS had not proposed an early dissolution.

The Committee on Cities and Villages, through Senator MANIERRE, reported a bill this morning that is calculated to make Mr. DAVLIN's new venture unprofitable, if the report be true, that he paid $10,000 for the office of City Chamberlain. By amending the City Charter, it is proposed to make the Chamberlain's office a Bureau in the Finance Department, and to give the appointment of that office to Comptroller HAWS. This would remove the office from out the power of the Mayor, and relieve the Aldermen from the temptation to do wrong, which so valuable a position is certain to hold out.

It is proposed in the Senate to amend the law of 1847 so as to give the Deputy County Clerk a salary of $2,500 a year, from the public Treasury, instead of his being paid by the Clerk, as at present. As the County Clerk's office is not supposed to be worth more than $40,000, it is deemed a hardship that he should be obliged to disburse any portion of that diminutive sum for the services of assistants.

It is also proposed this morning to incorporate a society to accumulate a fund for the support of aged and indigent Artists. The corporation thus created is to be allowed to hold real estate to the value of $300,000—when they can get it, of which I suppose there is little immediate prospect. Speaking of indigent artists, have you noticed in the Syracuse papers the decease of a widow GRAHAM. She was an amateur artist, of some distinction so many years ago that few will recall her name. Looking over the Civil List, you will find the name of her husband among the list of United States Senators, he having represented the State in the Upper House of Congress from 1809 to 1815. He left his widow poor, and for some time she supported herself by painting. In time this resource failed her, and she died at last in the County Poor House, and now fills a pauper's grave. Perhaps this Artists' Association, had it now an existence, might have rescued the old lady from the charity of the public.

Senator P. P. MURPHY has reintroduced the bill which was up last Winter, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy, and defining his powers and duties. Such an officer would have his hands full down in South Carolina about these days.

Mr. HAMMOND gives notice that he will shortly introduce a bill to arm and equip the militia of the State. I understand that the proposed measure will exceed in its purposes the professions of Senator SPINOLA, who suggested a plum of $10,000,000 to commence operations with. Senator HAMMOND intends a complete equipment of all the forces.

The Senate had an Executive session to-day, but there was nothing in it. It was thought, perhaps, the Governor might communicate something about the indicted Harbor-Masters, but I believe the Executive gave them no information. If it is not forthcoming I am told it will be called for.

Senator RAMSAY is to introduce a bill to reduce the rate of fare on your City Railroads to three cents. I am told by a Senator that an amendment will be moved, to retain the fare at the present rates, but to require the companies to contribute one cent on each passenger carried to the construction of the Susquehanna Railroad, and another cent to the extension of the Chenango Canal. By this amendment it is expected to maintain the rate of fare intact, and to blind the old Hessian of the Senate, Mr. TAUMAN, by coming to the right side of his pet scheme. As the principle involved is the same as the proposition to toll railroads, and let them increase their fare, it is deemed that the measure may meet with success. Just think of making a railroad build another railroad, and a canal to boot.

Mr. MANIERRE has unwittingly opened up the old vexed question of dividing the school moneys of the City of New-York. He introduced a bill to give the Fourth Ward Mission School the privilege of participating in the distribution of the School Fund. In the trail of that will probably follow a score or more of similar propositions.

The House was not very attractive this morning. Nothing of great interest transpired. The Governor accompanied the annual report of the Commissary-General with a recommendation that the Legislature appropriate a sufficient sum of money to place the military of the State in a position for active service.

By the way, according to the Commissary's report, we do not present a very formidable array of the arms and munitions of war. Here is a recapitulation that certainly need not much frighten the belligerent sons of Mars, that drink their whisky under the folds of the palmetto.

Our park of artillery consists of 1 nine-pounder, 25 six-pounders, 1 four-pounder, 5 three-pounders, and 1 two-pounder—all of iron. Then we have 9 brass howitzers and 2 brass mortars. For these we have 149 six-pound cartridges, and 435 six-pound balls; 87 twenty-four pound, and 100 twelve-pound cartridges, minus the balls.

Of small arms there are 2,248 percussion muskets, 306 flint ditto, 852 percussion and 10 flint rifles, 70 percussion pistols, 4 sword-bayonets and 13 ordinary bayonet musketoons, together with 33,960 musket-ball and 53,750 blank cartridges; 360 pistol-ball cartridges, 7,175 rifle ditto, and 60,850 percussion caps.

Of side-arms we have 74 sabres, 110 artillery sabres, and 110 artillery swords.

Of the miscellaneous trappings we own 5 marquees, 78 Sibley tents, 87 wall-tents, and 511 common tents. The tented field would not look very large with only so many as these spread over it. We have 1 spring-cart, 1 baggage-wagon, 2 trucks, 2 wheelbarrows, and 1 horse.

And that constitutes (according to the Commissary-General) all our available means of offence and defence. Well may the Governor suggest an augmentation of the "sources of peace."

The resolutions to vote a sword to Major ANDERSON drag in the Assembly. They were tabled to-day by a mistake of tactics, in the hope of coming directly to the resolutions already adopted by the Senate.

Mr. ARCULARIUS will desire to be remembered of all men subject to do military duty. He proposes a law exempting from imprisonment those who do not pay military fines. It will be a hard blow at the sword and epaulette, but it will be hailed with delight by untold thousands.

Mr. SHERWOOD is early with a bill to strip the Mayor of some of his patronage. By amending the City Charter, he takes the collection of assessments from the Street Commissioner and makes it a bureau in the Comptroller's office—thus adding to the Republican column of patronage what it strips from the dying chieftain of Mozart.

Mr. TOWNSEND seeks immortality by giving a second notice of a series of bills to repeal the railroad grants of last Winter. It is deemed a *striking* coincidence that he should do over what Mr. ROBINSON had done on the first day of the session. LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Senate had a brief executive session to-day.

Mr. THOMAS ACTON, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, appointed in the place of Mr. AMOS PILLSBURY, was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. MANNIERRE made a report from the majority of the Committee in favor of a bill in relation to a Department of Finance in the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the act relative to the fees and compensation of certain public officers in the City of New-York.

By Mr. SPINOLA—To facilitate the collection of debts against foreign municipal corporations.

By Mr. GOSS—For the relief of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. P. P. MURPHY—To create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy and Inspector of Almshouses, &c., throughout the State.

By Mr. MANNIERRE—To limit the time of officers in the State Militia.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up his concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 1st of March *sine die.*

Mr. HAMMOND gave notice of a bill for arming and equipping the militia of the State.

Mr. BELL introduced a concurrent resolution to inquire into the number of officers of the Senate and Assembly, and fix their compensation.

Executive session. Adjourned.

BILLS BEFORE THE SENATE.

Mr. GOSS introduced a bill relative to documentary evidence, which amends the act of 1857, so as to provide that the exemplification of the record of any last will and testament proved before the Surrogate of any county, or before the Surrogate or Judge of Probate of any county within any other State within the United States, before the first day of January, 1830, certified under the seal of the officer having the custody of such record, shall be received in evidence with the like effect as if the original will had been produced and proved.

Mr. GOSS also introduced a bill for the relief of the State Inebriate Asylum, which authorizes the Trustees to issue bonds to the amount of $60,000, for ten years, to draw interest at the rate of seven per cent. Any person who shall donate or leave by legacy the sum of $5 000 to the Asylum, shall establish forever a free bed in said Institution; $2,500 shall provide a free bed in the Asylum for six months in each year, and $1,250 shall provide a free bed for three months in each year. The donor or legator shall name the patient who shall occupy said free bed, but in case he shall not do so, then the Trustees shall fill the bed with a poor patient.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to promote and encourage the efficiency of officers in the militia by limiting the tenure of office therein. It provides that the election or appointment of all commissioned officers in the militia under the Constitution and laws of the State, shall be for the term of seven years, except, however, as to the Commissary General, the staff officers of the Commander-in-Chief, and all commissioned staff officers of divisions, brigades and regiments, whose terms of office are now provided by law.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. DOTY, Private Secretary of the Governor, presented the annual report of the Commissary General, with a Message from the Governor calling attention to the fact that there exists a deficiency in the military stores, which the Legislature should take early measures to supply. In addition to this, he recommends that in order to meet any emergency which may arise, the Legislature make a suitable appropriation from the Treasury, to be used under the ordinary restrictions at the discretion of the Military Department.

Among the notices of bills were the following:

By Mr. ROBINSON, concerning the public health of New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of bills repealing all the City Railroad bills of last session.

By Mr. HARDY, to grant the consent of the State to purchase land in the City of New-York by the United States.

By Mr. ARCULARIUS, of a bill to create a Commission of the residents of the City of New-York to frame a City Charter, to be submitted to the people for approval at the general election.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. SHERWOOD—For transferring the collection of assessments of New-York from the Street to Finance Department.

By Mr. DARCY—To authorize Brooklyn to build a new market in the West District.

By Mr. BALL—For the collection of agricultural statistics.

By Mr. ARCULARIUS—To amend the general militia laws.

The question pending at the adjournment yesterday, on Mr. BENEDICT'S resolutions for a sword for Major ANDERSON, came up, and the resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. BENEDICT asked unanimous consent to take up the Senate concurrent resolutions on the same subject, but Mr. DARCY objected.

Mr. KENNY moved for information from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners as to the amount of fines collected, and their disposition. Adopted.

The resolutions to make the fees of witnesses in criminal cases the same as those in civil cases were called up, and opposed by Mr. KERNAN and BINGHAM, and were laid on the table.

The resolution to make the Committee on Federal Relations a joint Committee, so as to insure harmony and unity of action between the two Houses, was, on the motion of Mr. MERRITT, called up and adopted.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, on a question of privilege, justified himself from an attack in the *Herald*, and declared himself conservative in his views and policy.

Mr. PIERCE, on the same question, entered into a long speech in justification of the principles of the Republican Party, and said that it represented the principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON. He then defended himself and his party from the charge of being Garrisonian Abolitionists. He reviewed the career of Mr. DICKINSON in the Senate, to show that he was an advocate of free soil, and had in 1847 declared his opposition to the spread of Slavery over free territory. He also held that the Albany *Argus* was in 1847 in favor of the same principles, and demanded, if he was denounced as an Abolitionist, that those who taught him his creed should not be suffered to escape.

The Speaker amended the Standing Committees as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Robinson, Angel, Ferrey Pierce, Benedict, Kernan, Odell.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Moore, Shaw, Ferris, Mekeel, Johnson.

Canals—Messrs. Watson, Myers, Sanford, Shull, Barber, Fulton, Johnson.

Railroads—Messrs. May, Dutcher, Rice, W. Andrus, Kenyon.

Banks—Messrs. Camp, H. P. Smith, Field, Varian, Lansing.

Insurance Companies—Messrs. Benedict, L. C. Andrus, Craft, Birdsall, Saxe.

Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills—Messrs. Fullerton, Tuthill, Bailey, Townsend, Ellingwood.

Colleges, Academies and Common Schools—Messrs. Rice, Merritt, Wager, Tuthill, Jones.

Grievances—Messrs. Collin, Baldwin, Montague, Buckbee, Bedell.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Finch, Fisher, Saxe, Birdsall, Odell.

Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Morgan, Fullerton, Chapman, Provost, Knapp.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Richardson, Doolittle, Brewster, Darcy, Young.

Claims—Messrs. Fish, Emerick, Lord, J. Smith, Taher.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Dwight, Wells, Catlin, Burr, Walsh.

Medical Societies and Colleges—Messrs. Loughran, Lambrecht, Chapman, McDermott, Kenny.

State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. L. C. Andrus, Burt, Davis, Arcularius, Young.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages—Messrs. Prendergast, Fisher, Ball, Sherwood, Angel, Woodruff, Hardy.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Myres, Ferris, Benton, Sanford, Bergen.

Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Salisbury, Hyland, Burt, Callahan, Arcularius.

State Prisons—Messrs. Farnum, Anthony, McFadden, Cozans, McDermott.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Wright, Hyatt, Markell, S. E. Smith, Long.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. H. Smith, L'Amoreaux, Hyatt, Faxon, Gardner.

Public Lands—Messrs. Chittenden, Norton, Carter, Darcy, Wheeler.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Merritt, Scovell, Lasher, S. E. Lewis, Bergen.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Kinney, Philbrick, Turner, Sherer, Provost.

Agriculture—Messrs. Marshall, Sumner, Ainsworth, Barnes, Gibbons.

Public Printing—Messrs. Shaw, W. Lewis, Roberts, Webster, Nesbitt.

Expenditures in the Executive Department—Messrs. Macomber, Hill, Wiard, Barnes, Long.

Judiciary—Messrs. Bingham, Finch, Corning, Waterbury, Comstock, Kernan, Hutchings.

Joint Library—Messrs. Ball, Randall, Morgan Townsend, Jones.

Mr. J. SMITH introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the enrollment of the militia and the organization of uniform corps and discipline of the military force of this State, passed April 17, 1854. [Amends the law in respect to the commutation and fines.] Adjourned.

BILLS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. ARCULARIUS introduces a bill to amend the Militia laws by repealing so much of the law as authorizes the seizure of goods for fines not subject to execution, and abolishes imprisonment for non-payment of fines.

Mr. DARCY'S bill authorizes the City of Brooklyn to establish a public market in the western district of the city, and for that purpose to purchase lands and erect buildings at an expense of $300,000, and to issue city bonds for the same.

Mr. SHERWOOD introduced a bill to transfer the bureau for the collection of assessments in the City of New-York from the Street Department to the Department of Finance, and to transfer the powers and duties of the Street Commissioner relative to said Bureau to the Comptroller.

Mr. VARIAN introduced a bill to authorize the South Side Railroad of Brooklyn to take all legal proceedings for acquiring real estate for its incorporation, whenever the amount of $100,000 shall have been subscribed to the capital stock, and 25 per cent. thereof paid in.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr MORGAN, of Monroe:

Whereas, Discontents have arisen in certain sections of the United States, and violent resistance is threatened to the authority of the Government thereof, therefore,

Be it Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly:

1. That the authority of the Constitution of the United States, as the supreme law of the land, must and shall be maintained against all enemies, foreign or domestic.

2. That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby authorized to tender to the President of the United States the use of the entire military force of the State of New-York, to aid in maintaining the authority of the Constitution and Government of the United States.

3. That the Committees on Military Affairs in the Senate and in the Assembly be instructed to act as a Joint Committee, and to prepare and report a bill to enroll, equip and hold in readiness to answer any requisition of the President, volunteers for this service, in numbers not to exceed 100,000.

And be it further resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the Constitution of the United States is proved by our past history to be fully adequate to all the exigencies of the Federal Government; that the people of the State of New-York will discharge, with scrupulous fidelity, all the obligations which it devolves upon them; and that they deprecate, as inexpedient and dangerous, at the present time, any attempt to amend or change its provisions.

And be it further Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the remedy for present discontents is to be sought and found in Congressional legislation, and in the enforcement of existing laws by the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

And be it further Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That for all evils growing out of an unwise or wrongful administration of the Government, the people of the United States have recently provided a remedy, in accordance with the Constitution and with precedent, by the election of a new Administration; and that we have full confidence in the ability and disposition of that Administration to secure all rights, to redress all wrongs, and to provide against all dangers to any section or any interest of the Republic.

And be it further resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and of the Assembly be instructed, acting as a joint Committee, to inquire whether there are any laws on the statute-book of this State, which assume or have the effect, directly or indirectly, to defeat, obstruct, or embarrass the execution of any law of Congress made in pursuance of Art. 4, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States concerning the reclamation of persons held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another; and that said joint Committee be further instructed, in case they find that there are any such laws on the statute-book of this State, to report a bill for their repeal.

And be it further resolved (If the Senate concur) That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and also to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the information of the bodies over which they respectively preside.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Hon. W. H. Seward to be Secretary of State.

From the Albany Evening Journal of Yesterday.

In transferring to our own columns, from those of the Utica *Morning Herald*, a warm tribute to the services of a distinguished statesman, we are at liberty to say that on or before the 4th of March Gov. SEWARD will resign his seat in the Senate, preparatory to his entrance upon other public duties.

Early in December, Mr. LINCOLN addressed Mr. SEWARD, at Washington, a letter kindly expressive of his confidence and regard, and cordially offering him the Department of State; to which Mr. SEWARD immediately replied, expressing his grateful sense both of the honor conferred, and of the gratifying manner in which the offer was made, asking such time for reflection as was due to both, and to the importance of the question.

There are many reasons why Mr. SEWARD did not desire the position he is to take, some of which are of a public and some of a personal character. But they were overruled by a sense of duty. He had contributed to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, in whose qualities of head and heart, and in whose fitness for the high office of President, he has full confidence and reliance. He had been largely instrumental in bringing about that condition of public affairs which adds to the responsibilities of the incoming Administration; and he did not feel at liberty to shrink from any post or share of duty or difficulty that the crisis imposes. And after visiting home and consulting those on whose affection and judgment he is accustomed to rely, Mr. SEWARD accepted a trust for which, by his knowledge, ability, industry, and integrity, he is, happily, well qualified—a trust which, however honored and graced by the eminent statesmen who have preceded him, will lose nothing of its lustre under his auspices. And with the remark that, on no former occasion has a President offered, or a Secretary accepted, that Department, in a manner more delicate and respectful to each, or more independent and honorable to both, we dismiss the subject, not, however, without putting on record the prediction that President and Premier will so discharge their duties, amid all the difficulties that surround them, as to preserve the blessings of UNION, and to deserve and receive the homage of their countrymen.

The Question of Mr. Cameron's Acceptance.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

It is said on high authority that Mr. MCCLURE received a letter from Mr. LINCOLN to-day, the exact contents of which have not transpired. Enough, however, is known to warrant the belief that Mr. MCCLURE'S opinions, expressed since his return from Springfield, that Mr. SEWARD'S influence would alone retain Mr. CAMERON in the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, are correct. Mr. MCCLURE has, heretofore, been silent. There is considerable curiosity in public circles to know what action the Anti-Cameronites will take in opposition to Mr. CAMERON'S appointment. Since the receipt of Mr. LINCOLN'S letter Mr. MCCLURE confidently expresses his belief that Mr. CAMERON will decline an appointment. Mr. MCCLURE seems to be well advised. Messrs. SANDERSON and CASEY, leading Cameron men, left this city for Washington last night in great haste, and it is believed their departure has some connection with Mr. CAMERON'S declination. The friends of Mr. CAMERON here are tolerably confident that he will receive an appointment to the Cabinet and accept it.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The House met, and after some confusion elected F. H. TERSE, of Essex, Speaker, and JACOB SHARP, of Warren, Clerk. These persons were not the regular nominees, though both are Democrats. The contest turned between BERCKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS. The Republicans supporting the latter, who succeeded. The Americans and Democrats, who have a majority, were not able to make an agreement. Five Democrats voted with the Republicans and produced this result. After a long struggle for Engrossing Clerk, they adjourned without electing.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan 9—P. M.

After a hard struggle all the day the House completed its organization at 6 o'clock this evening. The Officers elected this afternoon were: Mr. JOHN H. MARKS, of Essex, Engrossing Clerk; Mr. ALEXANDER M. JENNISTON, of Mercer, Assistant Clerk; Mr. THOS. DUNCAN, of Passaic, Doorkeeper. The Officers are all Douglas Democrats, but were voted for by the Republicans, who joined those Democrats who were opposed to the exorbitant demands of the Americans, six in number, who held the balance of power and demanded one-half. By this movement they got nothing. Last night the Republican Senator, whose vote gave all the offices in the Senate to the Democrats, was burned in effigy. His course has created great excitement, and he is strongly denounced by Republican papers.

Gov. OLDEN will deliver his Message to-morrow.

Election of a Senator in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Ex Gov. MORRILL was to-day elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. HAMLIN. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. In the House the vote stood: For Mr. MORRILL, 124; for G. F. SHEPLEY, 23.

Senatorial Election in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL was to-day reëlected United States Senator by a vote of 54 to 46, the Democrats voting for Mr. S. S. MARSHALL.

United States Senatorial Nomination, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The members of the Maine Legislature, in caucus last evening, nominated EX-GOV. MORRILL for the United States Senate.

In the Third District of New-Hampshire the Republicans have nominated T. M. EDWARDS for reëlection to Congress.

Congressional Nomination in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Republicans of the Second District, in Convention at Manchester to-day, nominated Mr. E. H. ROLLINS, of Concord, for Congress.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The extensive tobacco manufactory of JAMES ADAMS & Co., on Washington-street, was almost entirely consumed by fire this morning. Loss on the stock about $30,000, upon which there is an insurance of $18,600 in the following Companies: City of Hartford, $1,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $1,000; North American, of Hartford, $2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $4,500; North American, of New-York, $2,000; Home, of New-York, $5,000; Hampden, of Springfield, $2,000. The building was valued at about $12,000, which is not a total loss. It is insured for $8,000 in the following offices: Buffalo Mutual, $2,000; Hartford, $3,000; Liverpool and London, $2,000; Charter Oak, of Hartford, $1,000.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—A Severe Storm—News from the Sandwich Islands.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The Pony Express passed here about 11 o'clock last night, bringing the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 26—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 23d, whaler *Vesper*, 53 days from Ochotsk Sea with 1,000 bbls. whale oil and 40 bbls. sperm; 24th, steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama with passengers, all well.

Sailed, 22d, bark *Armand Rose*, ANDAS, Callao; 26th, ship *Osborn*, HOMER, McKean's Island; bark *Druid*, for Melbourne; brig *Mepham*, for Sydney.

The ship *Golden Fleece* has cleared with a full assorted cargo, including 16,000 sacks of wheat, 10,000 bushels barley, 369 bales of wool, 9,000 hides, and 200 flasks of quicksilver.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates (telegraphed to Fort Kearney) of the 10th inst., arrived at Sacramento on Sunday, the 23d inst., where it was detained twenty-four hours waiting for the steamer to take it to San Francisco. There being no Sunday boat, the Pony Express is delayed at Sacramento from one to two days whenever it arrives there on Saturday after 2 o'clock P. M. The express time-table ought to be changed, so that the Pony will always arrive at Sacramento between Monday morning and Friday evening.

The State redeemed $18,000 of the 7 per cent. unmatured bonds on the 24th, at 92@92½ cents on the dollar.

It has rained almost incessantly throughout California for the past ten days. The storm has been the most severe known for years, causing considerable damage in the interior districts and covering mountains with an immense accumulation of snow. By great energy on the part of the California Stage Company, the road over the mountains from Placerville to Carson Valley is kept open for the passage of trains, so that stages are only delayed a short time in making trips.

In San Francisco all business has been suspended on account of the holidays and weather. No commercial news is stirring whatever.

The bark *Francis Palmer* arrived on the 23d with Sandwich Island dates of the 8th of December. Business at Honolulu was decidedly dull, and whalers were fast leaving.

The *Polynesian*, of the 8th, says:

"Since our last, two other vessels, the *Benjamin Rush* and *Emily Morgon*, have arrived at our port, making 132, the total arrivals for the season at all the ports of these Islands. Of the remainder of the fleet, which is known to have been north this season, the *Congress*, *Eliza Adams*, *Gen. Williams* and *Massachusetts* have gone to San Francisco; one, the *A. L. Fraser*, was in Winter quarters, in the Ochotsk; one, the *Margaret Scott*, had gone to New-Zealand; one, the *Junior*, had gone south; three, the *Vineyard*, *James Maury* and *John Howland*, were heard of last in the Arctic; one, the *Gen. Pike*, on Kodiak; one, the *George and Mary*, had been wrecked in the Ochotsk, and the *Florida*, *Jeanette Milo*, *Philip First*, *Superior*, *Constantine* and *Vesper* were lo the Ochotsk Sea at last reports; 19 in all, and total of the whole fleet 151.

We understand that a suit is now pending in Court against a shipmaster, in which, it is held, that the Courts in this Kingdom have no jurisdiction. We further learn that the American Commissioner and the United States Consul both protested against this extra judicial power, assumed by the authorities of this Government, and if the facts are as reported, the case is likely to create some trouble before it is ended."

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The New-Mexican Mail, from Pawnee Fork, arrived this evening. She brings no news from the incoming through mail, due here two weeks ago. No Indians were seen on the route. There is no news of any importance.

United States Agricultural Society.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The United States Agricultural Society commenced their annual session at the Smithsonian Institution to-day. Col. WARE, of Virginia, was elected President *pro tempore*. The act of corporation given by Congress was accepted, and various committees were appointed.

Mr. Everett's Lecture on Astronomy.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. EVERETT will not allude to politics in his lecture on Astronomy to-night.

The Expected European News.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Jan. 9—Midnight.

No signs of the steamships *Bremen* or *Glasgow*. It is storming bad. Can't see any distance. Wind blowing a gale from E. S. E.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at 11 o'clock this morning, with nine passengers for Halifax and fifty-nine for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor STIGELLI, one of the unfortunates of the late season—and a singer of such undoubted merit, that his departure for Havana (where he is engaged) will be a loss to our small musical community—takes a benefit on Friday, at the Academy of Music. It is, of course, a private enterprise, and as such will, we trust, receive due support from the public. The programme is very good: the whole of FLOTOW'S "Stradella" and the fourth act of "La Juive," by STIGELLI, FORMES and Mad. JOHANNSEN. In the first work the beneficiary will introduce his world-known song of the "Brightest Eyes," and between the two operas, the American national song, "The Star Spangled Banner," the stanzas of which will be sung by all the principal artists, backed with full orchestra and chorus.

A letter from Mr. ROBERT TYLER appears in the Philadelphia papers. He favors the policy of allowing the States which desire to secede, to withdraw peaceably. One battle-field, he asserts, would make the reconstruction of the Government hopeless, and the idea of one section of the Union, numbering sixteen States, restraining fifteen by the sword, is the witless thought of an idiot. Very naturally Mr. TYLER, in taking this view of affairs, asserts that Republicans are responsible for this crisis, and thinks that all offers of compromise should come from them.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Stairs and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients of their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Phrenological Examinations, with charts and WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Billiards.—The identical table used by General WASHINGTON for exercise in Revolutionary times, and ten others, with BASSFORD'S improvements, PLAYING and SALES ROOMS, No. 149 Fulton, and No. 8 Ann-st., up stairs.

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

New Within Reach of All. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Meldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MERRITT—LANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Edwin R. T. Cook, CHARLES W. MERRITT, of Newburgh, to MARY E. LANE, of this City.

CUMMING—LOGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Paddock, Capt. GEORGE CUMMING to Miss MARY J. LOGAN, daughter of William Logan, of Brooklyn.

MOLLER—FARRINGTON.—In Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Dr. Barnes, Mr. JOHN MOLLER, of New-York, and LOUISE, eldest daughter of John D. Farrington, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

SHAW.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 9, of consumption, Miss MARY ANN SHAW, in the 44th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 634 Hudson-st, at 8 o'clock Friday morning.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

SHIELLS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 8, ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Shiells, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 245 East Broadway.

ATTRIDGE.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, Mrs. MARY JANE ATTRIDGE, relict of James D. Attridge, aged 27 years.

Notice of funeral in Friday's papers.

PRIEST.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, RICHARD PRIEST, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

JENNISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, MARIA ANN JOHNSON, wife of Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., aged 35 years and 9 days.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, MARY AMELIA, daughter of John S. and Sarah Jane Cook, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of her parents, No. 160 Warren-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

BISSOALL.—In Armonck, Westchester County, 1st month, 8th, JESSE H BIRDSALL, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting House, at Chappaqua, on sixth day, 11th inst. Trains leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., at 10:25 A. M.; returning, leave Chappaqua at 3:13 P. M.

BRUSH.—In Scoondoo, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 5, Mrs. HALEN BRUSH, aged 80 years.

BENINGHALL.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 3, GEORGE N. BRIANTNALL, in the 34th year of his age.

LOCKWOOD.—In Braxton County, Virginia, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, TIMOTHY J. LOCKWOOD, late of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 184
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
*Extra Class No. 65,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City refereace from her last place. Can be seen at No. 7 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young American girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a highly respectable and well-recommended German Protestant girl, in City or country; is a first-class waitress and chambermaid; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewer, or do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 49 31st-st., west corner of 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a place as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; she has lived for years in the family of the advertiser, who recommends her in the highest terms. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress, by a young woman; 3 years' reference given. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young German woman, with good reference, wishes a situation as general housewoman, or chambermaid or waitress; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is very fond of children, and is smart and active at waiting. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a competent young woman, a situation to take care of grown children, or would do chamberwork, or would travel with a lady; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation to do the cooking, and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; the best or City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family; thuroughly understands her business; all kinds of meats, soups, deserts and game; take entire charge of a kitchen. Best of City references. Apply at No. 9 6th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; lived eight years in one family. Has the best of reference from her last employer. No objection to leave the City. Can be seen at 61 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PROfessed cook in a private family, by a respectable young woman; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English woman, one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; one year's unexceptionable reference from her last place. Call at No. 34 Allen-st., one door from Broome, first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of pastry; best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 Elm-st., in the alley.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent, steady waman, who understands her business in all its branches, and has good City reference. Call at No. 225 16th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as cook; is a good cook; understands her business well; good references. Call at No. 61 Crosby-st., between Spring and Broome sts., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook; understands all kinds of soups, preserves, confectionery, pastry, &c.; good reference given; call for two days at No. 188 Ludlow-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT wants a situation as cook in a gentleman's private family; good references given. Apply at No. 131 22d-st., front room, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations as cook, washer and ironer, and as chambermaid, waitress and fine washer by two respectable Protestant girls, together or separate; no objection to the country. They are fully competent and have the best of references. Apply at No. 402 4th-av., in the fancy-store, for two days. Also, by a smart experienced young woman, a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; understands the English and American style of cooking; would assist in washing if required; the highest testimonials as to character and capability given. Can be seen at No. 129 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; or would take a first-class laundress' place. Has the best City refereace. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable girl; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 Sheriff-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, or would do general housework in a small respectable family. The best recommendations given. Apply at No. 794 3d-av., top floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of reference,) desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook, and first-class washer and froner; makes excellent bread and pies, &c.; wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—ANY lady in want of a smart, capable and reliable servant, either as good, thoroagh plain cook, or general house servant; can who understands her business well, and in whom every confidence can be placed, will apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a very tidy, respectable German girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; is willing and obligiag, or would do general housework; can give the best of City refereace. Call at No. 406 Broome st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Any family, either in the city or eouatry, desirous of procuring a really smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommendeo, at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, LAUNDRESSES, GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—Girls who cannot get first-rate recommendations, showing them to be nice, tidy, capable, abliging, sober, honest and industrious, are particularly requested not to apply for situations at the Best Female Employmeat Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. This Agency supplies only good families with "help," and none but first class servants with situations. N. B.—To save trouble all others will please stay away.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a sitnation to go out by the day, week, ar month, to work and finish ladies' or children's dresses; has the best of City refereace. Apply at No. 113 West 21st-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent and trustworthy woman, a sitnation as housekeeper, or assistant to a lady in the discharge of her household duties; would do chamberwork: nnderstands doing up fine muslins, or wenld take a cook's place in a small, neat family. City reference given. Can be seen at No. 107 East 13th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—An English lady, highly qualified, desires a sitnatiea in the family of a gentleman as housekeeper and governess; from long experience is capable of taking the entire charge; references of the highest respectability. Address Y. N., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and froner; can come well recommeaded from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do housework, by an honest, trustworthy girl; is a neat sewer; has no objection to take care of children. Apply at No. 389 West 36th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—A French Protestant woman, with the best of reference from her last employers, desires a situation in the City or country in the above capacity; is a first rate seamstress; knows how to dress ladies' hair in the best style; can teach children the French language; salary moderate. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; can do French finting; has lived in the best of families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children; and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 89 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place, first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand if required. The best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 244 East 14th st., first floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire cherge of it from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th st., near 7th-av., second floor, front.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City refereace, a sitnation as nurse and chambermaid; does plain, neat sewing; is quick at the needle; takes charge of a baby from its birth; will wash and iron for a lady who boards; no objection to the country; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a good sitnation for a competent and experienced nurse and seamstress; she is fully capable to bring up a child from its hirth; she can be seen at her present employer's from 9 to 2 o'clock, No. 9 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Has good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 308 4th-av.

NURSING.—A YOUNG WIDOW, RECENTLY confined, is desirous of obtaining the position of wet nurse; is young, healthy, and in every way qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 213 East 23d-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; is an understands taking the charge of a baby; can predace the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A THOroughly competent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to make herself useful. Has the best City refereaces from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing or light chamberwork if reqnired; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation by the week or month as seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing; would not object to assist in other light work. Can be seen at No. 59 West 28th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, in a private family, by a respectable person, who nnderstands cutting and fitting children's clothing, shirt making, &c., or would take a sitaation as chembermaid. Inqnire at No. 116 4th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; nnderstands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress and to wait on children. Has the best of recommendations from present employer. Apply to New-York Hotel, Room No. 2, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are wanted to call or send to the Institnte and Home, No. 69 9th av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, condacted by an American lady, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had eight years' experience in the Baaking business, a sitnation as clerk in a Bank or Banking institution, or as cashier in a wholesale house; has paid particular attention to the Bank-note business; best of references given. Address CASHIER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a very respectable man; he thoroughly understar ds his business as first-rate servant in-doors or ont-doors; he is sober, honest, obliging and industrious, and has most satisfactory refereace from some of the most respectable families in this City. Call or address a note to R. P., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestaat single man as coachman; left on account of his employer moving to the City; will be found willing and obliging in every respect, as his characters will prove. Address J. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office for two days.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCH FARMER WISHES to make an engagement with a gentleman to take charge of a farm; nnderstands farming in all its branches; understands plain gardeniog, is also an adept at raising stock, &c.; is not afraid to work; has 9 years' reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a yaang man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Gen. H. Raymond, Boaaty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Abrm. Daily.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man of pleasing address, and possessing all the qualifications required in the situation. Will give satisfactory City reference to above effect. Call or address a note to J., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness store, between 8th and 9th sts., or address B. C., for three days.

COLORED MALE WAITER AND FEMALE Cook, washer and ironer, also an English woman for housework, want sitnatioas. Inquire at No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway. Good references given.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, English or Scotch, without incumbrance, preferred, to take charge of a place in the country; he must thoroughly understand his business; experienced in vegetables, fruits, grapery, forcing-house, &c.; sober, honest, ladastrious, and not afraid of work. Such a person will find immediate and permaneat employment, and fair wages, by applying at Room No. 171, Everett House, this evening, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS PROTESTANTE desire se placer dans une famille Americaae, pour soigner les enfans et pour coudre. Elle peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements. S'addresser pour deux jours, à 6 Carrol-place, entré Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 26x60, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton sts. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 189 John-st., New-York.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 76 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, with bath-room, gas fixtures, and other conveniences, to a family of adults only. Rent reasonable; no moving in May. Apply at No. 28 Mansfield-place, 61st-st.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Crosby-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—I have for exchange, for any kind of manufacture or merchandise, several houses and lots, farms and farming lands. Call on PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 363 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A DESIRable house in 37th-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet front by 55 deep, finished complete, with rosewood doors and walnut stairs; will be sold low. For terms, inqnire on the premises, No. 48 East 37th-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 TO $1,000.—A RARE CHANCE TO engage in a safe and profitable first-class business is offered by the proprietor of a valuable patent just issued. An active and competent person wanted with above amount, to take exclusive agency of either the New-England or some of the Western States. An arrangement will be made involving no risk to the agent. The article is indispensable, and in great demand. Address J. H. B., Box No. 2,340 General Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED CLOTHING and tailoring business, together with the stock of clothing and piece goods, amounting to about $12,000. The store will be leased for a term of years if required; part can be sold on long time, or exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—Messrs. O. & J. Mowbray's store, No. 269 Grand-st., was robbed some time between the hours of 10 o'clock Monday night, Dec. 31, and Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, 1861, of about 76 pieces Black Silk, supposed value from four to five thousand dollars.

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars is offered for the recovery of the goods, or part in proportion for the amount recovered.

O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., New-York.
Corner of Forsyth.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FARMS.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—A ROOM and bedroom, furnished, for a small family, in the upper part of the City. Address, stating location and terms, A. C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tnas in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $60, $100, $165, $185, $205, $250, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHT & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instrumeats, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front rosad corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Call at

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

$160 FOR A $300 PIANO—LARGE, ROUND corners, iron frame nearly new. $190 for a handsome carved piano, very little used, worth $400; and $210 for a 7⅓ Grand Piano, which cannot be equaled for $700, warranted by the maker for five years. Apply at J. & C. FISCHER'S, 356 Broadway, near 14th-st.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved pateat Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 345 West 36th-st.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY a American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

AOLEAN PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Three T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Aolean Pianos at less than wholesale prices. New and second-hand Pianos to rent at low rates; rent applied if purchased. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. RILEY & CO., No. 296 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all Instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 339 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 427 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE
IN LLEWELLYN PARK,
North Orange, N. J.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence aa the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built of frame, filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees and small fruits. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or an exchange would be made for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to

JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, with or without board of Gortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low. HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, Essex County, N. J., 16 miles from New-York, for sale. The fine premises known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER, ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☜ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 197 Fulton-st., New-York.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt, No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

GIFFARD'S BOILER INJECTOR.
For supplying water to boilers by direct pressure of steam without the interposition of any machinery.
The attention of Engineers and others interested is invited to these newly invented instruments now on exhibition and for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.
It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.
It stands alone in its remedial excellence.
None genuine unless signed,
M. H. BOWYER.
Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 345 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

SLEIGHS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE Sleighs, of every style and size, will be sold low to close out our stock. Also, a number of large three-seat sleighs, of superior style and finish, at STIVERS & SMITH'S, No. 89 Eldridge-st., and No. 656 Broadway.

THE ONLY RELIABLE MEDICINE FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Influenza, is Dr. MORTIMER'S PULMONIC SYRUP. Never known to fail. Try it, and be convinced. Price 25 cts. Dépôt, J. T. BECKWITH, No. 262 Greenwich-st.

THE ARABIAN HORSES PRESENTED TO Hon. Wm. H. Seward have arrived at the Stock Farm of CHAS. W. BATHGATE & CO., Fordham, Westchester County, 10 miles from New-York, where they will remain for the season of 1861.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALISED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache t'is haffernoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man. "Can yon hease me af an 'eadache?" "Does it hanch 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realised I'ad 'ed an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any daviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In the nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders at the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits for assembly of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes prevailing vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill was sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.
Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochoadriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not an infrequent cause of the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and a person should neglect no time to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill was sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.
Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the furred brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them at hand to use on occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—*removing Costiveness*.
For *Literary men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants'

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BOND-ST. PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN M. MULLER will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the three cstery and attic brick house and lot No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 25 5½ rear. 124 feet on one side and 118.11 on the other side. For particulars, apply to the Referee, No. 62 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 187, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of Law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and nine-ty-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount obtained to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the tenements and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as No. 7 Hudson Square, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Laight st., in the City of New York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 100 feet 6 inches, *and also the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts., opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Church-wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture further prescribes, "*that in case of any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thereto resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts., opposite to said Park or Square.*"

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., where the deed will be delivered. PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.

The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 10, AT half-past 10 o'clock, large and attractive sale of made-up [illegible] lap and carriage robes manufactured expressly for the City trade and put up at auction on account of the bad times. The consignment consists of [illegible] Hudson Bay and mink sable capes, muff, cuffs and [illegible] stoles; do. in fitch and squirrel, ermine and [illegible] ermine tails. Also; children's furs in great variety, ric[illegible] muffs and cuffs. Also, gents' caps, mufflers, gloves and fur coats. Also, a splendid line of sleigh, lap and carriage robes in wolf, coon, genet, fox and buffalo. Also, untrimmed buffalo skins. The above goods will be warranted in every respect.

ADRIAN B. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WOOSTER-st., NEAR CANAL-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story brick house and lot, No. 14 Wooster-st., east side, between Canal and Grand sts. Lot 21 ft. front, 21 ft. 9 ins. rear, by 100 ft. 4 ins. on the southerly side, and 100 ft. 8 ins. on the northerly side. House 22 by about 44 ft., with extension. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 10, AT 1 o'clock, at our salerooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.—Wagons, harness, robes, whips, halters, &c.; two no top two-seat dépôt wagons, very handsome; three no-top road wagons; two second-hand top-wagons, in good order, and a variety of second-hand vehicles, in fine order; also, a large assortment of harness, double and single, together with whips, halters, blankets, sleigh-bells, robes, &c.

GAGNON HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE HOLBROOK WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 169 Waverley-place, near Charles-st., a general assortment of furniture, such as Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, bureaus, washstands, feather beds, hair mattresses, oil-cloths, and a general assortment of kitchen utensils.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY, AUCtioneer will sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st.—Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, sewing machines, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, blankets, kitchenware, &c.

JOHN ANTHORN, Attorney.

JOHN F. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

57 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBbers AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Centre-st., including men's and boys' double-sole waterproof boots, and ladies' double-sole gaiters.

MEDICAL.

CAPANTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendations and the support of the Imperial Medical Faculty of Paris. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two Instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address
Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Fluids, with the urine or at stool, impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Canterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. [illegible] "Dr. Larmont has done some good in [illegible] and has got his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Commercial Reform, Sunday Dispatch, States, Sunday.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN DISCOVERY OF FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important cure in females for removing obstructions, &c., and preventing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician [illegible] extensively grown in Japan and not found [illegible] and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since [illegible] has proved its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies are the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 885 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Sent [illegible] Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a stamp and envelope.

HOMEOPATHY OF THE UNFORTUNATE [illegible] years by not calling on Dr. [illegible] Homœopathician Discovery, No. 3 [illegible] City, established in 1834, for the [illegible] of Human Life. Private Consultations.—Dr. [illegible] has for thirty years confined his attention to the [illegible] of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. This great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, in [illegible] diseases when regular treatment and all [illegible] fail; cures without detention or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or lingering effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the [illegible] taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this [illegible] used. It is $1a vial, and cannot be obtained [illegible] anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., [illegible] for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early [illegible] and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and [illegible] disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary [illegible] adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary [illegible], and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for [illegible] every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 26 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. It should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUCHAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hecaley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINAS, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
EVERY TEN DAYS.

To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock.

The entirely new Iron Steamship
WM. G. HEWES,
2,000 tons,
Capt. JAMES LAWLESS,

is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from Pier foot of Murray-st., North River.

Horses taken to Havana; steamer fitted with stalls.

The above steamer has water-tight compartments, and splendid accommodations for freight and passengers.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 68 Murray-st.

The steamship DE SOTO will sail Jan. 21.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WASSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
for
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, 23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Mussar, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $18; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, S. C., $17 50. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHANCK, will leave on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Enfaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

Agents, } SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Dec. 25
TUESDAY.....Jan. 8
TUESDAY.....Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....$60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAMPACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $25. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 97 Broad-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. E. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extending the plate on silver, $8; rubber or rubber, $10; gold, $20; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Lenox Ins.....$25	30	Citizens' Ins.....$20
5	Relief Ins.....50	11	North American Ins..50
58	People's Ins.....50	16	Metallic Car Spring Co.50
40	Col Marine Ins.....100	18	Atlas Ins.....50
40	Brooklyn Central R..50	250	Silver Mining (Hyp'd) 25
6	Merchants' Ins.....50	50	Market Ins.....100
25	Jersey City Ins.....50	15	Howard Ins.....50
28	N. Y. and Erie R.....100	20	Mer. Mutual Ins.....100
50	National Ins.....37 50	50	Beekman Ins.....25
48	Hope Ins.....50	45	Firemen's Ins.....17
20	Metropolitan Bank....100	10	American Ex. Bk'....100
15	Harper Bank.....100		

$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 2d mortgege bonds.
6,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
1 000 Flushing Railroad second mortgege bonds.
10 000 Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad 1st mtg. b'ds.
3,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. bonds.
6,000 San Francisco City 6 per cent. bonds.
2,000 Mount Vernon Railroad 1st mortgage bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 14. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange. If preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

GARRISON SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Wilket.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.

The interest will be plabed to the credit of depositors as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
	GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.

ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS. —Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WOODALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383 103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of Ten Cents on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary. President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $600 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Wilket.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as above from the 1st inst.

HARRISON HALL, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

O. ZOLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1861. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.

No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
DEC. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. RVERITT, Secretary.

LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE SECOND Mortgage Bondholders (Eastern Division) are requested to send their bonds to Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Broadway Bank, on or before the 10th inst., to be used in Court, if necessary, at the hearing of their suit. By order of the Committee, D. S. WHEELER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1861. Chairman

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.

HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily from 2 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid, and deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st. Deposits of 25 cents received. GEORGE T. COBB, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to their election for Directors, on the 8th inst., E. T. RACKHOUSE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. A. S. Crowell, who declined reelection. HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, who have not received circulars, will please send their address, or apply at the office of the Company, room No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

12 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES FOR sale by S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.

BOWERY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPAN

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

has been the worst weather for about one week past that I ever saw South—one continuous rain and fog—very hard weather to play soldier, I am sure, and the City-Clerk Soldiers have their fire-eating properties pretty well wet down. The soldiers are pouring into town from the country, and new volunteer companies are forming here. They have some fifteen thousand new muskets, taken at the Arsenal, with which they are supplying the volunteers. The city is more *military* than anything else just at this time. Many stores are closed, mostly for want of clerks and some for want of customers. There are a good many men at work on fortifications at the entrance of the harbor. One hundred and fifty-three negroes this morning offered their services to the State to work on the fortifications. They have a good many heavy cannon planted on the sand bar at the entrance of the harbor. They have cut off all supplies from Major ANDERSON, and keep a strong guard night and day. *He must eventually surrender if not relieved!* The word got out day before yesterday that *they had passed a law declaring the State under martial law*; all persons who had been in the State for thirty days were declared citizens, and subject to be drafted out to fight at any time, and would not be allowed to leave the State. This news caused considerable of a stir, and a good many left town forthwith. For myself, I could not believe that South Carolina would be so barbarous as all that—to pass a law over my head, and make a citizen of the United States an involuntary citizen of South Carolina, make him stand up and shoot down his own countrymen. Such an idea would be preposterous, and would call down the vengeance of the country. I am a citizen of the United States, and hope ever to remain one. Yours truly.

A SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTER'S VIEWS.

A wealthy planter in South Carolina, writing to a friend in Washington, uses the following language:

"The eyes of our people are directed in every quarter, anxiously looking for some sort of leader who can put the right word in their mouths, comprehend the entanglement of the skein, and suggest the best mode of unraveling it. I think, upon calm consideration, it may be asserted that disunion, instead of affording a remedy for all our woes, will only entail greater injuries upon us. Providence seems, by placing us in a country where there are no marked natural boundaries, where we have a common language, and, by land carriage and water communication, great facilities for enjoying the largest Free-trade in the world, to design the closest intimacy, or, that failing, the fiercest enmity between these States. * * * If civil war should unhappily ensue, I shall transfer the little faith I have in the Bible to the Homeric Poems."

AN INCIDENT AT FORT SUMTER.

The Baltimore *American* has the following story:

"One of the Baltimoreans who recently returned from Fort Sumter, details an impressive incident that took place there on Major ANDERSON taking possession. It is known that the American flag brought away from Fort Moultrie, was raised at Sumter precisely at noon on the 27th ultimo, but the incidents of that 'flag raising' have not been related. It was a scene that will be a memorable reminiscence in the lives of those who witnessed it. A short time before noon, Major ANDERSON assembled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the fort, around the foot of the flag-staff. The national ensign was attached to the cord, and Major ANDERSON, holding the end of the lines in his hands, knelt reverently down. The officers, soldiers and men clustered around, many of them on their knees all deeply impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The chaplain made an earnest prayer—such an appeal for support, encouragement and mercy as one would make who felt that 'Man's extremity is God's opportunity.' As the earnest, solemn words of the speaker ceased, and the men responded Amen with a fervency that perhaps they had never before experienced, Major ANDERSON drew the 'Star Spangled Banner' up to the top of the staff, the band broke out with the national air of 'Hail Columbia,' and loud and exultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers and workmen, 'If,' said the narrator, 'South Carolina had at that moment attacked the fort, there would have been no hesitation upon the part of any man within it about defending that flag.'"

REPUDIATION AS WELL AS SECESSION.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"It is stated here that the South Carolina Commissioners in their haste to return to their homes, aud by way of showing that repudiation is a part of the secession scheme, failed to pay the rent of the house they occupied while here. They hired it of the widow of Commodore SMOOT. DOFF GASSN, acting as her agent in this matter, has written them a racy letter, which ought to published; and it is to be hoped that he will yet be able to recover the sum due, even if they have taken refuge in what they now claim to be a foreign State. Professor WORMLEY, who supplied their cuisine, was also left unpaid, and he has placed his claim, which is quite large, in the hands of a lawyer for collection. This whole affair is a beautiful illustration of the demoralizing influence of the secession movement, and of the tendency of its supporters to emblazon the repudiation principle upon their banners."

THE STEAMSHIP MARION AND THE PALMETO FLAG.

LETTER FROM CAPT. WHITING.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 3, 1861.

I have just received a letter from a Charleston friend, informing me that some excitement was caused by the report that, on leaving Charleston last Saturday morning, the national flag was displayed from the peak of the *Marion*.

Under the existing state of feeling, I had decided not to set any colors on my departure, but on nearing Fort Sumter, the stars and stripes were hoisted of the fort, and I ordered all my colors set—the American ensign at the peak, the private signal at the main, and the Palmetto flag at the fore.

Some delay occurred in getting at our Palmetto flag, and as it was blowing a gale of wind, I had all the colors hauled down.

Belonging to a family which has numbered among its members several slaveholders, *but not one Abolitionist*, I have strong Southern proclivities for a Northerner, and, certainly, have too much respect and affection for the gallant Palmetto State to do or say anything that would wound the finest susceptibilities of her patriotic sons.

But while I sympathize with the South, and heartily regret the position into which it has been forced, I may not repudiate the glorious flag under which I was born, and whose starry folds have cheered your ancestors and mine during our early battles for freedom. Nor would I have been justified, at this juncture, in failing to recognize and salute that banner, when displayed from the fortress of a country to which I owe and properly acknowledge my hearty, patriotic allegiance.

My correspondence with the New-York *Herald* and your own paper should exempt me from any suspicion of Republicanism or Abolition tendencies, and I know that your Palmetto State has no friend who entertains for her and her warm-hearted and chivalrous sons, a higher respect or heartier wishes for her highest prosperity, in the Union if *possible*, or out of it if it *must be*.

Asking the favor of a space for this communication in the columns of the *Courier*, I remain,

Truly yours, SAML. WHITING,
Commander of U. S. M. S. *Marion*.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PULASKI.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

FORT PULASKI, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

You have doubtless heard of our successful occupation of this fortress, and the circumstances connected therewith. Since the first detachments, of fifty men each, from the "Guards" and "Light Infantry," and twenty-five men from the "Artillery," a reinforcement of fifty men each from the two first-named corps have arrived—making a total of two hundred and twenty-five men now under arms. They are all in fine spirits, and, considering that many of them have only the rations dealt out by the State, exhibit a degree of patience under their privations which does credit to their soldier like fortitude. We are under strict military discipline, and the Adjutant read an order, yesterday afternoon, from the Colonel in command (Col. A. R LAWTON,) that *that any sentinel caught asleep on his post should be shot.* This made some of the men draw a long face, but all render a cheerful obedience to every command, and vie with each other in the prompt and accurate discharge of their duties. At daylight the reveille is beaten and the rolls called. At sunrise a gun is fired. At 8½ o'clock the guard is changed, before which the officer of the day examines the quarters, and sees that they are clean. During the day the whole force is engaged in drilling, or putting the ammunition in order, moving cannon balls and powdar, making cartridges, bags, &c. At sunset another gun is fired, and a certain number of men from the infantry corps drill every day in the manual of the artillery, as this service is the chief means of defence. There is a number of mechanics at work on the gun carriages, putting them in good working ordar, and in a few days the fort will be in thorough and complete repair.

SERVILE INSURRECTIONS IN ALABAMA.

A gentleman in Troy has received a private letter dated at Haynesville, Ala., Dec. 25, which says:

"Our people are greatly excited now on two subjects, the certain withdrawal of Alabama from the Union and negro insurrections. About twenty miles from here they have discovered a plot among the negroes, headed by a white man, or perhaps more than one, to rise on the 25th of this month and murder all the white folks they could find. The plot was providentially discovered, the white men arrested, and, after establishing their guilt beyond a doubt, they were hung up, together with five or six negroes. To-day I hear of another plot about thirty miles from here, in another direction. Three white men have been arrested and about thirty negroes—report says they will hang to day. The white men are Northern men."

A letter received by a Southern lady, now in Rochester, from her son, who is at school in Greensboro, Ala., says:

"There was a servile insurrection about sixty miles north of this place last week, when *four whites were killed and sixteen negroes were hung!* in Montgomery, for the same thing, two white men (Abolitionists) and four negroes were hung. I hope all this will soon pass off, but there is great fear that insurrections will rise all over the South."

MESSAGE OF GOV. DENNISON, OF OHIO.

Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, opens that part of his message devoted to Federal Relations, with a defence of his conduct in the famous Lago case, founding his argument for the most part on the opinion given by the State Attorney. He then passes to a discussion of the state of the Republic, attributing our troubles to a great extent to the schemings of ambitious men. Sketching the history of nullification and of the compromises which were made in 1850, and previously, he asserts that it is not the election of a President under the requirements of the Constitution, which has given rise to the movements at the South. "The result," he says, "was anticipated by all, and the occasion is only seized upon as a signal for the explosion of a plot, long maturing in secret counsels, to accomplish Mr. CALHOUN'S new scheme of government for the Slave States—the establishment of a South-ern Confederacy, which, in the language recently pronounced by a distinguished Southern statesman, "Will expand as our growth and civilization shall demand; over Mexico, over the isles of the sea, over the far-off Southern tropics, until we shall establish a great Confederation of Republics, the greatest, freest and most useful the world has seen."

Gov. DENNISON recommends that the representation in Congress should use their efforts to secure a repeal of the obnoxious features of the Fugitive Slave law. He adds:

"The comity shown by the patriotic Legislature and other official representatives of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee to the State of Ohio, by their visit to this Capital last Winter, and the frank, conciliatory and magnanimous temper they displayed, would justify the Legislature of Ohio in invoking the Free States to repeal all laws, if any such there be, contravening the rights which their fellow-citizens of the South justly claim under the Constitution, and rely on a future Congress, if it be not done by the present Congress, for the abrogation of whatever is obnoxious in the Fugitive Slove act, and for such emendments of it as will fully protect the liberties of the citizens of the Free States.

A like conciliatory course would be expected of the Southern States, by the repealing of such of their laws as contravene the constitutional rights of the citizens of the Free States. With less, the citizens of the Free States will not be satisfied. They claim and will insist upon all their constitutional rights in every State and Territory of the Confederacy. These they cheerfully accord to the citizens of the Southern States. Determined to do no wrong they will not contentedly submit to any wrong. Unawed by threats they demand the employment of all the constitutional powers of the Federal Government to maintain and preserve the Union. Rejecting the whole theory of State secession as in palpable violation of the Constitution, they cannot consent to the exercise of any power under its sanction. The integrity of the Union, its oneness and indivisibility must be preserved. In the Union they will be as scrupulously careful to protect the rights of the Sieve as the Free States. Nay, more. Conscious of their power, and regarding the Union—a peaceful and fraternal Union—as the noblest legacy they can bequeath to their posterity, they will cheerfully yield everything to their brethren of the South, that may not disturb the harmony of the Constitution, and that may be consistent with right, justice, humanity and the demands of a Christian civilization. But with treason against the Federal Government they have no terms of compromise to make, none to accept. Against that, they demand the enforcement of the laws."

In conclusion he says:

"As a member of the Confederacy, Ohio has a vital interest in its preservation. With her vast capacities for development—her great extent of territory—her soil of inexhaustible fertility—her salubrious climate—her almost boundless subterranean wealth—her large manufacturing resources, and her numerous facilities for a prosperous commerce, added to the moral qualities of her people, and the purity of her civil institutions, she feels that under the protection and fostering care of the Union her material and moral destiny would secure to her forever an equal rank among the most prosperous and powerful States. Nor is this all. Her citizens coming from all the States of the Confederacy to share her blessings and partake of her fortunes, and bound to each of them by the closest commercial relations, she is attached to the Union by the double ties of consanguinity and interest. Loyal as she has always been to the Constitution, she will maintain her loyalty come whet may.

THE OBJECTS AND NECESSITIES OF COMPROMISE.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

If the chances of any adjustment by means of which the Union men of the border Slave States may be encouraged and fortified, are "dying daily," we have only to express our renewed regrets. Of the disinclination of the Republicans in Congress to entertain propositions of adjustment, there is sufficient evidence in the reports of their proceedings. Lightly however, as "outside appeals" may be regarded, we venture to express the opinion that, instead of standing, as the Republican side of Congress has done for five weeks, parrying propositions, there would have been wisdom in assuming an affirmative attitude. The importance of the questions involved—the magnitude of the interest at stake—the fearfulness of the conflict that approaches—are sufficient, in our judgment, to have justified a forward movement. To illustrate our meaning, Representatives from border Slave States submitted a proposition to the Republican Representatives on which they would stand in defence of the Union. The Republicans, in caucus, postponed the consideration of that proposition indefinitely. That proposition contained much to which there was no objection. Several of its features were entirely acceptable. These, returned in the form of a counter proposition, might, and possibly would, have constituted the basis of an ultimate agreement.

But a large number of the Republican members of Congress are content to stand upon their principles and their arms. They say, truly, that in all the past they have discharged only their duty; that instead of aggressions upon Slavery, they have resisted *its* aggressions; that they have elected a Republican President in a calm, peaceful, constitutional manner; that this constitutes no reason or excuse for secession; that having wronged nobody, they have nothing to redress; that instead of "concessions" or "guarantees" to wrong-doers, they will leave them to the fate they have provoked; and that above all, they will not temporize with Treason, negotiate with Traitors, or parley with men whose cannon are leveled and whose muskets are aimed, at them.

Now in all this we concur heartily. Suggestions of "compromise" refer wholly to another class of citizens—a class truly devoted to the Union and anxious to go with us in the struggle to uphold it. But it is useless to repent the argument. The Republican members of Congress ought, and perhaps do understand the whole matter best. At any rate, the power to *act* is with them, while the right of *thinking* only belongs to their constituents.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED—A WRECK—BUSINESS.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Havana, after a very pleasant voyage. She left Havana last Saturday, the 5th inst., at 1 P. M.

The *Quaker City* brings $243,147 in Spanish Doubloons, as follows:

1 pkg. specie, Charles Mayer; 1 pkg. doubloons, Strout & Brother; 1 pkg. do., C. C. Duncan & Co.; 2 bags do., Schuchard & Gebhard; 1 pkg. do., A. M. Ros; 2 pkgs. do., J. Kobnstaum; 1 bag do., Spofford, Tileston & Co.; 1 bag do., Rivera & Hall; 1 bag do., Duncan, Sherman & Co.; 1 pkg. do., Beebel Brothers; 1 pkg. do., Hnrmony & Herques; 4 boxes do., J. M. & L. de Escoriaza; 3 pkgs. do., L. von Hoffman & Co.; 1 bag do., Antonio Ros; 3 pkgs. do., J. M. Ceballos; 1 pkg. do., C. Marti & Co.; 1 pkg. do., Jonathan Thompson; 1 box do., Brett, Son & Co.; 1 pkg. do., E. Goulard; 1 pkg. do., Pelet & Sazcrac; 1 box do., Reeprles Brothers; 5 pkgs. do., M. Morgan & Sons; 1 bag do., Renauld & François; 1 pkg. do., Carrington & Co.; 1 pkg. do., Wells, Fargo & Co.; 2 pkgs. do., Robert & Williams; 1 box specie, Chas. Mayer.

The health of Havana was good, and the weather extremely favorable to the coming crops.

The ship *Lesbia*, under French colors, (supposed to be the ship *Montauk*, of New-York,) has been taken off the port by a Spanish steamer-of-war and brought into Havana with 900 negroes on board.

The American brig *Cerminar* arrived at Havana, Dec. 31, from Portland, Me., having picked up from the schooner *Surveyor*, of Pittston, off Cape Elizabeth, 14th ultimo, Capt. FOLSOM and three men, who were brought to Havana. The *Surveyor* was an old vessel, loaded with wood and hay, from Bath, bound to Boston. She was left in a sinking condition.

Business in Havana still continues paralyzed, in consequence of the recent Holidays and the commercial difficulties in the United States. Strong hopes are entertained that before the month of January has elapsed, business will resume its former activity and moneyed affairs will become easier.

Jan. 6, 9 A. M., 250 miles from Havana, signalized steamer *Bienville*, hence for Havana. Sugars are quoted in Havana as follows: New crop, No. 12, a few lots at 8¼ rials per arrobe; in Muscovado nothing doing. Stock on hand in Havana and in Matanzas 28,000 boxes, of which 3,500 boxes are new crop.

MOLASSES—80 hhds. have been received, but no exportations.

Exchanges on London, 60 days' sight, are quoted at 13¼@14⅛ premium. Paris, 60 days, ⅛@1 premium. New-York and other Northern cities, 4@8 premium; 3 and 10 days' sight, 10@15. New Orleans 60 days, 5@8 premium: Sight, 10@15.

Prince of Wales Ball.

The following gentlemen have not claimed the $30 65 remaining at their credit with the Treasurer. A check for the amount was inclosed in a letter to each of them, and mailed on the 13th November:

JAS. T. BRADY, No. 111 Broadway.
FERDARICK E. CHURCH, No. 15 Tenth-street.
CHAS. A. CLINTON, Union Club.
JOHN JAY, Katonah, Westchester County.
Hon. WM. KENT, No. 11 Pine-street.
RICHARD L. MORRIS.
S. T. NICOLL, No. 6 West Twenty-first-street.
ROBERT L. PELL, No. 32 Laight-street.
JAS. TUNNETT, No. 46 Wall-street.

It is presumed these checks have miscarried or been lost, and the Treasurer, desirous to close his accounts, requests the parties interested to call at his office, Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place, sign a bond of indemnity to him, and receive the amount.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

New-Jersey.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Some time during Tuesday night, Mr. WM. PAYNE'S shoe-store, in South Bergen, was broken open, and robbed of a large quantity of tools, some stock and fixtures—in all valued at about $50. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, officers JORDON and ROSA took into custody, near the Jersey City ferry, a German having several bundles in his possession, which were subsequently identified as the stolen property. The prisoner gave his name as JACOB RUTH. He was committed by Recorder TILDEN for trial.

RUM-SELLING, SABBATH-BREAKING AND PRIZE-FIGHTING.—Judge OGDEN, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Hudson County, now in session, called their particular attention to the sale of spirituous liquors without license; the prevalence of customs in violation of the State law regulating the observance of the Christian Sabbath; and the abuse of New-Jersey soil by ruffians from adjacent States for the purpose of engaging in prize-fights.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE NEW BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION FOR 1861—THE PRESIDENT AND CLERK RE-ELECTED—THE NEW COMMITTEE, &C., &C.

The Board of Education for 1861 convened at the Hall of the Board, corner of Grand and Elm streets yesterday at 5 P. M. Fourteen new members appeared: Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, (Opp.;) Wm. Buckley, (Opp.;) James Langdon, (Dem.;) James B. Dupignac, (Dem.;) Patrick Wade, (Dem.;) John Galvan, (Dem.;) David Miller, (Dem.;) Thomas Brown, (Opp.;) John H. Collins, (Dem.;) Orlando P. Smith, (Dem.;) Thomas Kennedy, (Dem.;) C. Godfrey Gunther, (Dem.:) Patrick Ford, (Dem.;) Samuel B. H. Vance, (Opp.) With the exception of those names the Board stands as it did last year. The Democrats have six majority this year. Last year the Board was equally divided.

On motion of Commissioner WATERBURY, Mr. TUCKER, of the Eighth Ward, was called to the Chair. The Clerk read the list of members as certified to.

Messrs. STONE and MCGUIRE were appointed tellers, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

W. E. Curtis, (Dem.).....22
Erastus C. Benedict, (Opp.).....21

Mr. CURTIS was declared elected by a majority of the members present. The reason why Mr. CURTIS did not receive the full Democratic vote, is said to be a MOZBIT disaffection similar to that which caused the deed-lock in the Councilmen. If Mr. BANANCE'S colleague, Mr. RICHARD WARREN, had been present, and voted with his party, the Board would have been equally divided.

Messrs. BANXDICT and WATERBURY were appointed to conduct the newly elected President to the Chair. Mr. CURTIS spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT CURTIS.

GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you for this renewed expression of your confidence and regard, and assure you that I will do all in my power to discharge the duties of the position. The Board of 1861 enters upon its duties under favorable auspices. Five thousand more pupils received instruction in the Public Schools of this City throughout the past year than in the preceding year. This great acquisition to the league number already receiving instruction through this Department is gratifying evidence of the public appreciation and esteem. The increase of our population, the number of families constantly removing to the City in order to profit by the Public Schools and Free Academy for the education of their children, is filling our buildings to overflowing. I trust, gentlemen, that our labors during the ensuing year will be crowned with success.

THE CLERK RE-ELECCED.

The Board proceeded to the election of Clerk with the following result: Thomas Boese, (present clerk,) 39; blank, 3.

Mr. Boese was declared elected. The Board then proceeded to the election of Standing Committees, with the following result:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON FREE ACADEMY.

The following gentlemen were elected on this Committee, having received the number of votes set opposite their respective names: Whole number of votes cast, 43; H. G. Crozier, 43; James M. Tuthill, 41; H. G. Stone, 41; James Mackean, 33; Samuel H. Vance, 33; A. V. Stout, 43; Dennis McCarthy, 30.

COMMITTEE ON NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The following gentlemen were elected Committee on Normal schools, receiving the vote set opposite their respective names: Whole number of votes cast, 42. John O'Keefe, 42; John R. Lydecker, 41; James W. Farr, 39; H. H. Gregory, 27; David Miller, 29; Robert S. Gould, 40; James B. Duplgnac, 42.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Finance Committee, having received the vote set opposite their respective names: Timothy Brennan, 42; William Tucker, 41; Daniel Coger, 40; D. H. Gildersleeve, 25; O. P. Smith, 26.

The Board then proceeded to the choice of seats. The Ninth Ward got the first choice, the Fifteenth the second choice, and the Fourth Ward the last.

Much merriment was occasioned as the various seats were taken.

After all business pending before the Board had been referred to appropriate Committees and the rules of order of the last Board adopted, the Board adjourned to next Wednesday evening.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, there was no quorum, and no business was transacted. The weekly statement—the first for the new year—is as follows:

No. of Emigrants arrived to Jan. 9, 1861	594
To same date last year	873
No. inmates in Ward's Island Institutions	1,188
No inmates in Ward's Island same date last year	850
Balance Jan. 1, 1861	$1,221 42
Receipts since to Jan. 9, for commutation of passengers	1,880 00
Balance	$3,101 42

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

This Board met again yesterday evening, Mr. GROSS, the temporary President, in the Chair. After waiting half an hour, the roll was called, and a quorum not being present, the Board adjourned till this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SNOW STORM.—Early yesterday morning there were indications of a storm, the wind blowing moderately from the Northeast. Toward noon snow began to fall, and it continued to fall all day and during the evening. Notwithstanding the storm, the Sound steamers took their departure at the usual hour. The steamer *Star of the South*, for Savannah, departed at the usual hour, but probably anchored below. The steamship *Nashville* was detained. She is to leave at 9 o'clock this morning. The snow storm will probably detain inward bound vessels and steamers.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The new Republican Central Committee met last evening at No. 618 Broadway. EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., was appointed temporary Chairman, and Messrs. EDWARDS and DUNHAM acted as Secretaries. A Committee on contested seats was appointed. There are contestants in the First, Fourth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards. The meeting adjourned, without effecting a permanent organization, to Wednesday next.

BURNING OF A RAILROAD CAR.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning the watchman at the New-Haven Railroad Depot, Fourth-avenue, found one of the large freight cars on fire. The employes of the Company were summoned, and they succeeded in putting the flames out with hose belonging to the depot, but not until the car was nearly destroyed. It is supposed that a spark from a locomotive caused the fire.

RELIEF FOR SYRIA.—The Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria acknowledges the receipt of $1,711 05 more, which, added to the $26,944 14 previously acknowledged, makes a grand total of $28,655 19.

LAUNCH.—One of the fine steamers just completed for the Norwich and Worcester line by SAMUEL SNEDEN & Co., will be launched from their ship-yard at Greenpoint at 9 o'clock this morning.

The "Battery" Industrial School for Girls.

Under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, with Rev. CHARLES LORING BRACE as "Commander-in-Chief," if we may so say, Rev. C. W. DANISON, Missionary-at-Large, as First Lieutenant, merchants and merchants' wives of the First Ward as officers and aids—ladies being, in this service, fully as acceptable, if not more so, than gentlemen—the "Battery" Industrial School for Girls was yesterday opened at No. 15 State-street. The design of the inaugurators of this movement is to gather in from all quarters in the First Ward, and from all nationalities and religions, the wretched, ragged, shoeless, half-clothed and half-fed children who are not admissible to the Ward Public School. The design is very similar to that of the "Ragged Schools" in London and Liverpool. If the present experiment with the girls should prove successful, boys will soon be admitted; at present they are excluded. In the morning such branches of the English language will be taught as the pupils are individually capable of receiving; in the afternoon they will be taught sewing and knitting. A meal of good, nourishing food will be furnished every day at noon, and once a month clothing will be distributed to those who have approved themselves by good conduct. At present from twenty to thirty children only are admitted—the funds of the school being insufficient for a much larger number, and, therefore, great discrimination is used in selecting those who are most deserving. Several ladies, the wives and daughters of prominent merchants of the First Ward, have greatly interested themselves in this most philanthropic purpose, among whom we may mention Mrs. GEORGE WOOD, one of the Executive Committee, whose exertions, notwithstanding her advanced age, have been untiring.

The young ladies, also, were yesterday present in large numbers, active in this good service. It would have cheered many a misanthropic heart to have witnessed the zeal with which they entered into this divine work of saving the bodies and souls of those poor, neglected children, of their own sex, from destruction. The good work is only begun. These young ladies have fathers and other male relatives, or those who hope to become such. Flour will be acceptable, bread will be acceptable; so, also, will be clothing, or meterials for clothing. Let those male relatives open their hearts and storee in the direction of No. 15 State-street, or we will not answer for the consequences. One thing we know: if we were a young lady, we would not marry a man who should decline a barrel of flour, or something equivalent, to help forward so interesting a cause. The house in which the school is held, and which is also devoted to free religious services on Sundays, is one of those former mansions of the "aristocracy" of the City fronting the Bay. Its condition now is one of faded grandeur, but it is cleanly and comfortable, and good coal fires in the grates are one of the inducements for the poor, cold children to covet its shelter. And yesterday they seemed to enjoy themselves as only poor, cold children can, under such conditions. Let us trust that the benefic-nce of our citizens,—to those belonging to the First Ward, it is a duty,—will not permit this benevolent movement to fail in its purpose.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY.

The New Building Thrown Open to the Public.

The Seventh Regiment, long ago, won for itself a name; it has now also a local habitation. Its new Armory was yesterday thrown open for the inspection of the public, and during the day a great many ladies and gentlemen visited it. In the evening, the friends of the regiment, especially the fair, whom none but the brave deserve, flocked thither in throngs, placing themselves at the elemency of the inclement weather that they might examine the much-talked of edifice. They were amply repaid for their trouble. The new Armory is undoubtedly the finest one appropriated to the use of volunteer soldiers in the world. The Regimental band was in attendance, and the hours of the evening floated away upon its delightful music like a period of short-lived ecstacy.

The second annual concert of this band, which, led by C. S. GRAFOLLA, has become as famous as the Seventh Regiment band should be, takes place at the Academy of Music next Saturday evening. Madame COLSON, Mrs. MOZART, Signor STIGELLI and Herr CARL FORMES, will take part in it. It is estimated that more than 10,000 persons visited the Armory during the day and evening. At 9 o'clock there were so many present that it was with difficulty that one could pass from room to room. The Battalion drill-room was full, and the Armorer, Mr. SCOTT, took the opportunity to test the strength of the floor. He found that the depression was less than an eighth of an inch.

The building, of which we have previously from time to time given some account, while it was in process of construction, is an iron three-story edifice, of composite architecture, and occupies the entire block bounded by Third-avenue, Sixth and Seventh streets and Hall place,—a most eligible and central site. If the fluted columns which decorate its front were removed, it would resemble the TIMES Building, elongated; it is of the same color. The design, which is elegantly ornate, and yet not bewilderingly complex, originated with Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, the Commandant of the Regiment. The cost of the edifice was $250,000. The first floor has been occupied as "Tompkins Market" for several months; the second and third stories were placed at the disposal of the Regiment in October, and since then artists and artisans have been busily engaged in fitting up the interior. To this end about $30,000 has been expended, and expended, it would seem, to some purpose. The apartments of the several companies, the engineers, the troop, the Board of Officers and the band and non-commissioned staff, into which the entire second floor on either side of the spacious corridor—186 feet long and 20 feet wide—is divided, have been furnished magnificently. That set apart for the Board of Officers is on the east side of the hall, near the centre of the building, and is twenty-one by thirty-six feet in size. It is carpeted with rich Brussels, is hung around with elegant works of art, and is furnished with black-walnut desk, tables and chairs, with a wealth of carving about the wood-work. Here also is a library of choice works on military science. The upholstery is of green and gold, and the large chandeliers, two in number, with twelve jets each, are adorned with appropriate armorial designs. In this room the meetings of the Board of Officers for the transaction of business will be held. The chairs are arranged in a semi-circle around a table, behind which stand the chairs of the Colonel and the two officers who are his Vice-Presidents in the meetings of the Board. Behind the Colonel's chair hangs REMBRANDT PEALE'S splendid portrait of WASHINGTON. The stand of colors presented to the Regiment by the authorities of Washington City, in a highly ornamented black walnut case, challenge the special attention of the visitor to this apartment.

The decorations of the rooms of the eight companies and the other *corps* which constitute the Regiment, differ from each other more in style than in the degree of elegance. They are variously, but all sumptuously furnished. The beautiful and appropriate painting and decoration of the walls and ceiling of the Eighth Company's room is the work of ORRO FAGNY, the artist. In the main hall, which extends from Sixth to Seventh street, —the entire length of the building,—are the small howitzers, with their caissons, with which the Engineer *corps* drills—a very effective arm for quelling disturbances in the streets of a city. The gas fixtures in the hall and throughout are notable works of art. On the same floor is the company drill-room, whose dimensions are thirty-six by forty-two feet, in which 100 men may drill together. The Battalion drill-room occupies the entire third floor, and is 180 feet long and 120 feet wide. It was brilliantly lighted, last evening, by 700 gas burners. Its numerous large windows on every side give it abundant light by day and plentiful ventilation—an excellent thing in drill-rooms.

The Regimental Gymnasium, established by Mr. ARNIA S. BRADY, a Corporal of the Sixth Company, was also open for inspection last evening, and was thronged with visitors. It is situated on Seventh-street, near the Armory, and extends to St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) where, at No. 28, is its principal entrance. Its furniture and appointments are quite in keeping with those of the Armory, devised in good taste and prepared with lavish outlay. With its sparring rooms, its fencing rooms, its gymnastic apparatus, its closets, drawing-rooms, reading-rooms and efficient Professors, it is complete in itself, and has been voted an honor to the Regiment. The Zouave acquirements, which the officers and men here seek, cannot fail to increase the efficiency of the command vastly. The armory and gymnasium will be open for the inspection of the public all day to-day, and this evening the band will be in attendance again, and doubtless there will be another throng of visitors.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Erastus Corning and G. Corning, of Albany; Capt. Simonson, of Boston; S. F. Vinton, of Washington, and Dr. Mattock, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; D. C. Baker and lady, of New-Orleans; C. Van Benthuysen, of Albany, and J. Parkhurst, of Baltimore, at the Astor House.

Rev. T. D. Huntington, T. F. Cushing and G. A. Gerdner, of Boston; R. Bertrand, of Spain, and J. R. Francke, of Havana, are at the Brevoort House.

Hons. Russell Sage, of Troy, and W. M. Barnes, of Albany, and Capt. Martyn, of the steamship *Palestine*, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Howe, of New-York; J. B. Alexander, U. S. A.; A. B. Fanwood, of England; J. Nashley, of St. Louis; Don J. Basalt, of Cuba, and C. Holt, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

N. P. Willis, of Idlewild, and Prof. A. Woods, of Providence, R. I., are at the Union-place Hotel.

The "Wizard Anderson" is stopping at the Lafarge House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Plymouth Church—The Question of a New Building.

To-night, at the annual meeting of the Plymouth Church Society in Brooklyn, is to be reopened the matter of building a new church for Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. For three years this subject has hung fire—proving the exception to the prompt and business-like action of this Society in all mundane and financial affairs.

There are three projects before the Society—to build a new and very large edifice on the Heights; to enlarge the present building; to be content with what they already have.

Plymouth Church, like all others, has a few very rich men, a great many well-to-do men, and many who are dependent upon the Christian generosity of their fellow-members for support and civil aid. The vote, in all societies organized like this one, of the poorest is equal to that of the richest, and in years gone by it has been found that those who were the readiest to proceed with new enterprises and to assume large corporate liabilities were those who did not expect themselves to furnish the capital, but who did not hesitate to judge with much severity the action of those whose pecuniary position they, of course, knew nothing of, but whom they imagined to be overcrowded with the goods of this world.

The Pastor stated, last Sabbath, that he cared not which way they decided, but he cared very much for the reputation of the Society; and he trusted they would once and for all settle upon a plan for or against, and have no more haggling about it.

It is all very well for men who will give their $5, or $10, to vote for the immediate erection of a building, the cost of which, with the land, will not be far from $200,000; and it is also a very easy matter to rail at rich men because they see fit to give $3,000 instead of $10,000, but it would seem to us to be certainly a business-like way, saying nothing of it in a moral point of view, for the weaker members to keep quiet until those who have got to stand the brunt of the enterprise, and whose names alone are what will enable the project to go on successfully, have expressed their opinion as to the necessity, the probability and the possibility of success. Then let the talkers get up all the enthusiasm they can—but first get the money.

Kings County Republican General Committee for 1861.

The new General Committee for 1861 assembled on Tuesday evening, to organize for the year. Credentials were examined and contested claims were disposed of, when the following resolutions were presented by Mr. R. W. POTTER, and unanimously adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, That we, the General Committee of Kings County, fresh from the ranks of the people, on this first occasion of our assembling together, proclaim our unalterable and *uncompromising* attachment to those hallowed principles on which the Fathers of the Republic stood, and in compliance with which they excluded the curse of human bondage from all territory then under Federal control; and we call upon the Republican Senators and Representatives in the Councils of the Nation to stand fast by the altar of our faith.

Resolved, That having been elevated to power by the people of the United States after a full, fair, and animated canvass, the Republican Party as a right demand a prompt acquiescence in the popular will; and it should never allow conditions or compromises to be forced on it by those who opposed it at the ballot-box, and who are therefore bound by every rule of justice and honor to submit to the result, as they would have required others to submit had they prevailed in the contest.

Resolved, That the Republican Party wages no war upon the rights of the South. It has never intended to disturb the institution of Slavery in any State where it now exists. It does not purpose to abrogate any of the constitutional guarantees now afforded to the owners of slaves. But it does propose, having in view the real interests of the South as well as the North, to inaugurate a policy which shall extend the beneficent influence of free institutions and free labor over all the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That we are prepared to confront the issue now presented to us by rebellious men in the State of South Carolina and elsewhere; and while deprecating civil war as among the direst calamities that can fall upon a people, we are yet ready, and we are assured that the loyal men of all parties will stand by us in this determination, to respond to the call of duty, and determine, by an appeal to the God of battles, whether the Constitution and flag of our country shall be trodden under foot by traitors.

JAS. A. VAN BRUNT, Chairman.

J. N. STEARNS, Secretary.

At the close of the proceedings three rousing cheers were given for Major ANDERSON.

SUICIDE.—A married woman named MCMULLEN, residing at No. 177 Hudson-avenue, died yesterday morning from the effects of laudanum.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

Capt. TAYLOR, one of the officers in command of marines at this station, yesterday received orders from Head-quarters to repair at once to Washington. In compliance with which he immediately left the City.

Funds have been received from the Treasury to pay the hands at the Brooklyn Navy-yard what they earned in the month of November. Usurers have eeten it up long ago.

Army and naval troops are concentrating rapidly at Washington. A detachment of marines arrived there on Sunday morning, and were transferred to quarters at once. Yesterday, 170 soldiers left Fort Monroe for the same place, and have doubtless arrived there by this time.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, 150 army troops left the Barracks at Newport, Ky., on Monday morning, for Jefferson

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2904. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

EXCITING NEWS FROM CHARLESTON

Confirmation of the Reports Relative to the Star of the West.

Correspondence Between Major Anderson and Governor Pickens.

A Messenger from Maj. Anderson on the Way to Washington.

Hostile Preparations for the Sloop-of-War Brooklyn.

DETERMINATION TO FIRE UPON HER.

Expectation of a General Engagement.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Seizure of Fortifications in Louisiana and North Carolina.

Immediate Secession in Alabama and Florida.

THE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

About 11 o'clock this morning a boat from Fort Sumter, bearing Lieut. HALL with a white flag, approached the city. Lieut. HALL had an interview with Gov. PICKENS, and was afterwards escorted to his boat and reëmbarked for Fort Sumter. The communication from Major ANDERSON is as follows:

To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina:

SIR: Two of your batteries fire l this morning on an unarmed vessel, bearing the flag of my Government. As I have not been notified that war has been declared by South Carolina against the United States, I cannol hnl think this a hostile act, committed without your sanction or authority. Undar lhal hope I refrain from opening a fire on yonr batteries. I have the honor, therefora, respectfully to ask whether the above-mentioned act—one which I believe withonl parallel in the history of our country or any other civilized Governmenl—was committed in obedience to your instructione, and notify yon, if it is not disclaimed, thal I regard 11 as an acl of war, and I shall not after reasonable time for lhe return of my messenger, permil any vessel to pass within the range of the guns of my fort. In order to save, as far as it is in my power, the shedding of blood, I beg you will take dne notifieation of my decision for the good of all concerned,—hoping, however, your answer may justify a further continuance of forbearance on my part.

I remain, respectfully,
ROBERT ANDERSON.

GOV. PICKENS' REPLY.

Gov. PICKENS, after stating the position of South Carolina towards the United States, says that any attempt to send United States troops into Charleston harbor, to reinforce the forts, would be regardad as an act of hostility; and, in conclusion, adds that any attempt to reinforce the troops at Fort Sumter, or to retake and resume possession of the forts within the waters of South Carolina, which Major ANDERSON abandoned, after spiking the cannon and doing other damage, cannol bul be regarded by the anthorities of the Stale as indicative of any other purpose than lhe coercion of the State by the armed force of the Governmenl; special agents, therefore, have been off the Bar to warn approaching vessels, armed and unarmed, having troops to reinforce Fort Sumter aboard, not to enter the harbor. Special orders have been given the commanders at the Forts not to fire on sueh vessels until a shot across their bows should warn them of the prohibition nf the State. Under these circnmstances, the *Star of the West*, It is understood, this morning attempted to enter the harbor with troops, after having been notified she could not enter, and consequently she was fired into. This act is perfectly jnstified by me.

In regard to your threat about vessels in the harbor, it is only necessary for me to say you must be the judge of your responsibility. Your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the anthoritiae of the State, and while the act of which you complain is in perfect consistency with the rights and duties of the State, it is not perceived how far the conduct you propose to adopt can find a parallel in the history of any country, or be reconciled with any other purpose than that of your Government imposing on the State the condition of a conquered province.

F. W. PICKENS.

SECOND COMMUNICATION FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

To His Excellency Gov. Pickens.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, and say, thal under the circumstances I have deemed 11 proper to refer the whole matter to my Governmenl and intend deferring the course I indicated in my note this morning until the arrival from Washington of such instructions as I may receive.

I have the honor also to express the hope that no obstructions will be placed in the way, and that you will do me the favor of giving evary facility for the departure and return of the bearer, Lieut. T. TALBOT, who is directed to make the journey.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Gov. PICKENS immediately granted the permission desired, and directed Lient. TALBOT to have every facility and courtesy extended to him as bearer of dispatches to the United States Government, both in going and returning.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Lieut. T. TALBOTT left Charleston late last night with dispatches from Maj. ANDERSON to the President of the United States.

Lieut. TALBOTT goes to Washington for further instructions from the President. A party of gentlemen accompanied him at the Charleston Hotel previous to his departure.

There is no excitement here.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Charleston *Courier*, of to-day, says that about 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the steamer General Clinch discovered the steamship *Star of the West* and signalled the fact of her approach to the sentinels of the battery on Morris Island. As soon as the signals were seen by those on guard there, Morris Island was astir with men at their post before the orders could be given them to prepare for action. They remained in anxious suspense, hnt ready for what they helieved was sure to come, a volley from Fort Sumter. Tha *Star of the West* rounded the point, took the ship channel inside the bar, and proceeded straight forward nntil opposite Morris Island, about three quarters of a mile from the battery. A ball was then fired athwart the bows of the steamer. The *Star of the West* displayed the Stars and Stripes. As soon as the flag was unfurled tha fortification fired a sucession of heavy shots. The vessel continued on har course with increased speed, hut two shots taking effect upon her, she concluded to retire. Fort Monltrie fired a few shots at her, but she was onl of their range. The damage done to the *Star of the West* is trifling, as only two ont of seventeen shots tocok effact upon her. Fort Sumpter made no demonstration except at the port holes, where guns were run out bearing on Morris Island.

FURTHER STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Dispatchea stating that the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is coming here with an armed force creates the most intense excitemant. Great preparations are being made in the harbor lo receiva her.

A large steamer called the *Marion*, of the Charleston and New-York line, has been purchasad by South Carolina and ordered lo be razeed for a man-of-war. Her npper cabin is to be taken off and she is to be supplied with a complete armament.

The baoys in the harbor have been removed.

The *Brooklyn* will be fired into.

Fort Sumter will then open on the South Carolina fortifications, and the fight will become general.

The people are preparing for it and the worst.

The *Brooklyn* cannot come in without a great fight.

Major ANDERSON will protect her. He only pledged himself not to prevenl communication belwaen the South Carolina forts until Lienl. TALBOTT come back.

A steam tug called the *Aid*, left the wharf to-night for the purpose of reconnoitering. She is mounted with one gun, and is under the command of Lieutenant HAMILTON, formerly of the Federal Navy.

Thare is much talk of sending to Savannah for tugboats to take the place of gun-boats.

SEIZURE OF THE MARION.

A dispatch lo SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., agents of the steamship line hetween this City and Charleston, says the steamship *Marion* has been seized by the Government of South Carolina for State's service. Capt. WHITING is on his way to this City by railroad.

THE BROOKLYN SPOKEN.

The steamship *Roanoke*, Capt. COUCH, from Richmond, &c., arrived yesterday evening, reports, Jan. 9, 3 P. M., off Cape Henry, passed U. S. steamfrigate *Brooklyn*, steering South.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* carried off a pilot, named GOY. She would not stop to discharge him.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

There is great excitemenl and anxiety here today, relative to the steamer *Star of the West*. The interest has been intense.

Early this afternoon a dispatch was received by Secretary TOUCEY from MARSHAL O. ROBERTS, announcing the safe anchorage of the steamer in Charleston harbor.

The news speedily flew over the city, causing generally great rejoicing. It was sent to the Capitol, and the Secessionists received it with the keenest disappointment.

Senator WIGFALL declared thal if the news was trne, South Carolinians all deserved slaughter for their pusillanimity.

Towards nighl dispatches came, announcing positively that the steamer on being fired into pnt to sea again and did not return. The Government expects her arrival al Norfolk to-morrow in company with the United States frigate *Brooklyn*, which wenl to her relief.

Reliable anthority says thal the *Star of the West* will be sent again to Charleston, unless the President changes his mind, with ample naval force to engage the several batteries while she runs in and lande her men and cargo.

It is intimated in official circles that the steam revenue-cntter *Harriet Lane* and the frigate *Brooklyn* will both accompany her on her next effort to enter Charleston harbor. As the *Harriet Lane's* machinery is below deck and protected from danger of damage by shol, she can run in much more safely than a commercial steamer. It is presumed that she will transport the passengers and cargo from the *Star of the West* to Sumter, while the *Brooklyn* lays outside the har, but in range of the batteries.

The Navy Department fully expects the *Brooklyn* to fall in with the *Star of the West*, and take her to Norfolk, with a view to start again on this new effort.

A dispatch from KEITT to the Secessionists gives the details of the firing, and says that four balls struck the steamer's hull. A portion of the dispatch was confidential to Southern Senators, but it is understood that it urges them lo remain in their seats to defeat objectionable legislation and the confirmation of MOINTER as Collector of the port of Charleston.

Senator WIGFALL publicly declares to-night that no steemer except under the Palmetto flag will be able to enter Charleston until every gun of Fort Moultrie is dismounted. He admits however that Major ANDERSON from Fort Sumter can demolish Fort Moultrie instanter.

Much surprise is expressed here that Major ANDERSON did not open fire oh Fort Moultrie in retaliation for lhe treatmenl of the *Star of the West*, but the Government *can get no advices from him.*

It is reported here that the purport of Lieut. HALL's message to Gov. PICKENS, was a notification that if the *Star of the West* was fired into again, the women and children in Charleston should be removed to a place of safety, as the guns of Fort Sumter would be turned on the city. It is impossible to ascertain whether this rumor is accurate, as the only information from Charleston is that in the hands of the Secession leaders here.

There is reason to believe thal ANDERSON's instructions do not restrain him from the course above indicated.

Gen. SCOTT received a dispatch late last night from a friend of ANDERSON, at Charleston, but it is quite vague, *in order to escape secession censorship*, and gave no definite information. Gen. SCOTT replied that Maj. ANDERSON was a discreet officer, and needed no further orders.

I learn on high Secessionist authority that a Lieutenant of ANDERSON's command left Charleston this morning for Washington, by permission of the Charleston anthoritiea, to confer with the Government, and obtain fresh instructions. This is the result of Lieut. HALL's interview with Gov. PICKENS yesterday, when the latter avowed the State's responsibility for the firing on the *Star of the West*, Maj. ANDERSON's messenger is expected to-morrow night.

As the story that Major ANDERSON is short of supplies still finds place in the Press, let me state thal it is entirely erroneous. The Government would relieve him al any cost and without delay if 11 ware true. The War Departmenl is fully advised of his condition. He has an abundanca of water, provisions, and munitions of war.

It was feared that he might be short of fuel, but il is fonnd thal there are extensive old buildings at the fort, and sheds and timbers used during the construction of the works, which need to be removed, and which will afford abundant fuel for six months to come.

THE STAR OF THE WEST MATTER AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The newe of the attack npon the *Star of the West* created great feeling in this city. But one opinion is expressed, and that is for immediate action an the part of the Governmenl to maintain the Union at all hazards.

SEIZURE OF THE GOVERNMENT WORKS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

All the troops in New-Orleans were under arms last night, by order of Gov. MOORE.

Five companies embarked this morning al 2 o'clock lo seize the arsenal al Baton Rouge.

The Orleans Battalion Artillery and four companies embarked at 11 for Forts Jackson and St. Philip, forty miles below, on the Mississippi, commanding the approach to New-Orleans.

The wharf was crowded with citizens, who vociferonsly cheered the departure of the steamer.

Three companies left this afternoon on a steamer to seize Fort Pike on Lake Pontchartrain.

New Regiments of troops are being organized.

Rumor prevails lhat the war steamar *Crusader* is coming up the river, and the highest excitemenl prevails.

Texas and Florida will also seize their fortifications.

The troops in Tennessee and Mississippi are arming.

Eight hundred thousand in specie arrived, today, from New-York.

SEIZURE OF NORTH CAROLINA FORTS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Forts Johnson and Caswell were taken poescsion of on the night of the 8th by the Smithville Guard.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The steamer *Joseph Whitney*, after taking on board provisions and munitions of war al the Navy-yard yesterday, proceeded this morning to Fort Independence, where troops were put on board with several officers. She is expected to leave this afternoon. Her destination is supposed to be the coast of Florida.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The steamer *Joseph Whitney* left the harbor al 4 o'clock this afternoon. She took seventy United States soldiers and the following officers: Major ARNOLD, Commanding; Lientenants BLUNT and BENSON, and Surgeon MCLAREN.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

PREPARATION FOR IMMEDIATE SECESSION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Mr. BULGER, of Tallahassee, offered a preamble and resolutions of a coöperaliva and conservative character, as follows:

Resolved, Thal separate State action is unwise and impolitic.

Resolved, Thal Alshama should invite the Southern States to a Convantion to be held as early as practicable, which shall consider and agree upon a statement of grievances, and the manner of obtaining redress, whether in the Union or out of it.

The above were referred to the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. BAKER, of Russell, offered a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the Convention with a statement of the number of arms purchased under the act of the last Legislature, as wall as their character, description and price; also what other arms, &c., are under his control.

Mr. JAMISON moved an amendmenl requesting information as to the number of companies and soldiers that had offered their services to the Governor and been accepted.

The amendment was accepted and the information directed to be communicated to the Convention in secret session.

Mr. YANCEY moved an amendment, asking information in regard to the amount of ordnance and ammunition owned by the State, and the extenl of lhe Federal property in Alabama, and what portion of it was found al Fort Vernon and Fort Morgan.

Mr. JAMISON's resolutions ware so amended and adopted.

Mr. COLEMAN offered the following:

Resolved, By the people of Alab[illegible] that all the powers of this State are hereby [illegible] to resist any attempt by the Federal Governm[illegible] coerce any of the seceding States.

Discussion ensued npon this resolution, pending which the Convention adjourned to Thursday.

Capt. RANDOLPH of the Federal Navy resigned yesterday and immediately tendered his services to the Governor of Alabama.

A number of editors and compositors are in the companies lhat have gone to Pensacola, Florida.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

It is understood lhal the Committee of Thirteen reported an ordinance of secession this morning. It will be debated and perhaps adopted to-day.

It is also understood that a minority report will be presented in favor of coöperation.

The majority report is for prompt secession, and requests a Convention of all Southern States, to be held in Montgomery early in February.

It is believed that the majority report will be adopted hy about twenty majority.

Some of the prominenl Coöperationists will, in the event of secession, take a prominent stand in defence of the position that the State assumes.

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Delegaliona from South Carolina and Alabama were invited to seats in the Convention. They were greeted with applause.

Efforts were made to postpone action, which were voted down.

The 15 delegates who opposed the ordinance will sign it to-morrow, making the vote unanimous.

Fireworks were displayed at the Capital this evening. The excitement is intense.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 10.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession by Mississippi.

FLORIDA SECESSION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 10.

It is reported here, on reliable authority, that Florida will pass the Secession Ordinance to-day.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Union meeting to-night was immense and enthusiastic, and unequaled by any demonstration in Baltimore for many years. Not less than 10,000 were present, and the parties who attempted to disturb the meeting by disunion cries, were hustled out in double-quick time, amid chears for the Union and Major ANDERSON, and immense cheering for Gov. HICKS. A proposition for cheers for YANCEY caused a rush for the proposer that caused the police to protect the party from violence. The Secessionists soon abandoned their purpose of disturbing the meeting, and speeches from Mr. H. COLLINS, REVERDY JOHNSON and A. W. BRADFORD, abounding in Union sentiment, were listened to and applauded to the acho.

The resolutions embodied the sentiment of WASHINGTON's Farewell Address, concluding as follows:

Resolved, That lhe present condition of our country demands of all who lova her a spirit of fairness, candor, conciliation, concession and self-sacrifice, and that we hail with thankful and hopeful haarts the patriotic efforts now being made in Congress for a settlemont, as we trust forever, of tha dangarous questions at issne, on some Constitutional, just and equitable principle, and that such of our statesmen and States, whether of the North or of the South, as may contribute most to this holy end, will challenge tha highest place in tha affectinns of the country; and those who may refuse to lend their aid to this holy purpose may justly expect, as they will be sure to receive, the condemnation and reprobation of the present, as well as future ages.

Resolved, Thal varions Northern States have passed laws usually called "Personal Liberty laws," which we believe to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, of acts of Congress passed pursuant thereto, and of the sacred obligations which those States owe to tha common country; and that we appeal to the constitutional duty, patriotism, honor, justice and the brotherhood of the people of those States respectively to repeal those laws, and by every wey and means in their power to put down the aggressions of their people on the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, as the only way to remove the well-foundad discontent and complaints of their brethren of the Southern states, and which, if not removed, may prove fatal to our Union, as well as to all those vital interests which ought to bind us together as one people.

The meeting at the Law Buildings of the secession affiliators discussed resolutions in favor of putting tha question of calling a State Convention to a vote of the people, togethar with other propositions looking lo the procuremenl of a State Convention regardless of the Governor. But they ware not voted on, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

It is understood thal tha reason why tha affiliating Secessionists' Convention here took no vote nn their proposed resolntions to-day, was because they discovered lhat there was a majority in the Convention who were in favor of sustaining Gov. HICKS.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

NEWS OF THE SECESSION OF MISSISSIPPI—ACTION IN REFERENCE TO THE REBELLION.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 10.

Gov. LETCHER communicated to the Legislature a dispatch from the Mississippi Convention, stating that Mississippi, by the nearly unanimous vote of her State Convention, has seceded unconditionally from the Union, and desires, on the basis of the old Constitution, to form a new Union with the seceding Stetes.

In the Senate, Mr. CUTCHER's joinl resolntion, deprecating the display of military force against the South, was taken up.

Mr. THOMAS offered a substitute recommanding Congress to repeal or suspend all the laws constituting ports of entry, atc., and that the President abstain from the exercisa of all powers calculated to jeopardize tha peace and quiet of the country in its present exeited condition. Laid on tha table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STUART offered a resolution requesting the Governor, in case he shall be satisfied of the purpose of any citizen of Virginia to engage in such lawless enterprises as the seizure of the Federal property and invasion of the District of Columbia, etc., to employ all the power with which he is vested to prevent the same from being carried into effect. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A hill was reported providing for a State Convantion.

The following has passed the House:

Resolved, That in view of the imminent danger of civil war, this Assembly, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, ask respectively on the one hand of the President, and on the other of the authorities of each of the Southern States, to the end, if possible, that peece may be preserved, that they respectively and reciprocally communicate their assurances in response; also that the *status quo* of all the movements tending lo collision and concerning the forts and arsenals of the nation shall on either hand be strictly maintained for the present except to repel actnal aggressive attempts; also, that the Governor communicate, by telagraph, immediately, these resolutions to the President and Governors of the Southern States.

The news from South Carolina was read and received with loud cheering.

One or two arrests were made hy the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Convention bill was debated, but no action has yet been taken on it.

The city is much excited.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. RANDALL—THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Wisconsin Legislalure met and organized to-day. Gov. RANDALL's Message was delivered at noon. It commends the subject of military affairs to the wisdom and discretion of the Legislature, and says the signs of the times indicate that there may arise a contingency in the condition of the Governmenl when it may become necessary to respond to the National Governmenl for men and means to maintain the integrity af the Union and thwart the designs of men engaged in organized treason. On the subject of secession he says this is not a league of States, hnt a government of the people. The General Government cannot change the character of a State Govarnment, or usurp any power over 11 not delegated, nor can any State change the character of the United States Government, restrict or increase its jurisdiction, or impair any of its rights. He argues that the election of Mr. LINCOLN was legal, and is no just cause for complaint from any qnarter. He says the Constitution makes no man a slave. Slavery cannot go into free territory under the Constitution, neither can it exist outside of local law, therefore tha Personal Liberty laws are found, or should be, upon the statute in every State. Every living human being has the right to a legal test, whether he is a free man or a slave. Should the Legislature think the Personal Liberty bill of Wisconsin in conflict with the United States Constitution, then it should be made to conform therewith, but no fear and no hope of a reward should indnce a free people to break down the walls of their prolection. We will make a sacrifice of our feeling to conciliate, hut no sacrifice of our principles. The right of a State to secede can never be admitted. Once in the Union a State must remain until the Union is destroyed.

The Message gives great satisfaction.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor STIGELLI takee his farewell benefit at this honse to-night. He has provided an excellent hill for the occasion, and has fixed the rate of admission al what may be called panic prices. The house we presume will be well filled; if there is any love of opera, or appreciation of good singers, 11 cannot fail to be filled to overflowing. FLOTOW's opera of "Stradella" is the principal item; after that an acl from "La Juive." Mme. JOHANNSEN, Signor STIGELLI, Herr FORMES, and other artists appear in these works, and insure for them an adequate interpretation. A feature which can hardly fail to be as interesting as either of the operas is the introdnction, during the evening, of the national song, the "Star Spangled Banner," which will be sung by all the principal artists, assisted by full orchestra and chorus. We are not wrong in saying that this cheering and patriotic song will receive this evening at the hands of the artists better treatment than it has ever received before in this City.

From Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The western stage passed al 11 o'clock this morning for Omaha City, with six passengers and $600 in dnst.

DENVER CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 8.

The dead bodies of two unknown men were found last week, one two and the other fifteen miles from here. The first evidently committed suicide, and the other was murdered. There is no clne to their names or residences.

RUSSELL GULCH, Saturday, Jan. 5.

HENRY ROLAND was shot by —— DAVIS today. The wound will doubtless prove fatal.

A man named CROMAN, formerly of Michigan, fell into a shaft eighty-five feet deep at Eureka Gulch, on the 4th, and was instantly killed.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Intention of the Secessionists to Impeach the President.

PROBABLE CABINET APPOINTMENTS

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Speech of Senator Davis, of Mississippi.

Declaration of Senator Trumbull that the Laws Must be Enforced.

THE ACTION OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Senator SLIDELL'S resolution of inqnlry relative to HOLT'a acting as Secretary of War, looks to an impeachmenl of tha President for an alleged nsurpation of the rights of tha Senate. This movemeat discloses another point in the Secessionist conspiracy. It seems lhal they have been relying on their power in the Senate to defeal the appointment of lhe new Cabinet officers whenever their sympathizers should resign, and thus to paralyze the Government. Tha appoinlmenl of HOLT as Secretary of War *ad interim*, withonl sending his name to the Senate, disconcerts the plot, hence Senator SLIDELL's attempt to frighten Mr. BUCHANAN by an intimation of his impeachment.

Senator BIGLER to-day ably sustained tha President's course in appointing HOLT. It is nnfortunately true that the President contrives to vacillate instead of rigidly pursuing his policy and maintaining his own position against the Seceders. He wants to save the Union, but his constitutional timidity constantly impairs the efficiency of his administrative policy.

Mr. THOMAS was called to the Treasury Dapartmenl only as a lemporary expedienl, and is expected soon to return to his position as Commissioner of Patents.

The President has three names prominently before him for Cabinet appoinlments—Gen. DIX, J. T. SOUTTER, of New-York, and PASCOL, of TEXAS, all of whom are in th is city.

Mr. DIX al present seems very likely to take either the Treasury or the Interior Deparlmant.

Mr. SOUTTER is earnestly pressed for the Treasury.

All the Virginia delegation in Congress, exeept MILLSON, CLEMANS and one other, hava signed the call for the Convention of Virginia, with a view to immediate secession.

The public await SEWARD's speech of Saturday with great anxiety. Mr. SEWARD has taken unusual pains to prevent any anlicipation of the views he intends to present. I suspect, however, lhal, while he will nol offer to compromise any principle, the distinguished Senator's speech will be conciliatory, patriotic and national; well calculated to soften the asperities of pending egitation, and reassure the thinking men of tha South as to the policy and purposes of the incoming Administration.

Inquiries in the proper quarters satisfy me thal neither English, French nor Spanish Governments have been called upon in any way to recognise the secession Governmenl of South Carolina, nor heve their Represenlatives here received any instructions on the subject.

There need be no doubt of the fact that CAMERON has once formally accepled a place in LINCOLN's Cabinat, and has nol yet yielded to efforts made to induce him to withdraw.

A petition is circulating among the Pennsylvania members in favor of THADDEUS STEVENS for a Cabinet place.

A Republican Caucus is called for Saturday night, when some final course of policy for the party on the great question of the hour is expected to be determined upon.

The House Commillee of Thirty-three meet tomorrow to hear and act upon CORWIN's report.

The President's Message relative to the seizure and confiscation of American vessels hy Pern is ready to be communicated to Congress. It takes most decided ground against thal Governmenl, showing its course to have been utterly and inexcusably violative of well-established principles of international law, and thal the United States cannot fail in exacting redress without gross injnstice to lis citizens and dishonor to lis flag.

I learn that yesterday, after the bail bond for Mr. RUSSELL had been signed, and just as he was leaving the jail, one of the city bondsmen—acting under the influence of some of Secretary THOMPSON's instruments—came up and withdrew his signature.

In this emergency, the keeper of the jail, an appointee of the Administration, evidently disgusted with the persecution to which Mr. RUSSELL has been subjected, came forward and volunteered his own bond for the required balance of bail.

If THOMPSON has influence enongh to effect it, we may expect to see the jailer decapitated for his independent act of kindness.

The following is a list of the parties entering the bail, together with a statement of the sums in which they severally justified:

Residents of the District of Columbia:

Mr. Ratcliff	$20 000	Mr. Duffy	$10,000
Mr. Keelher	20,000	Mr. Hughes	10,000
Total			$60,000

Non-residents:

J. S. Jones, Mo.	$150,000	Dr. Porter, Mo.	$25,000
Ben. Holladay, N.Y.	300,000	Wm. Ewing, St. L.	25,000
Ben. Osborn, Mo.	100,000	Hon. Mr. Akers, Mo.	10,000
Ben. Milburn, Ind.	50,000	Judge Burden, Mo.	15,000
Wm. Gerrish, Mo.	25,000	Mr. Allen, Mo.	10,000
Total			$710,000
Total amount of surety			$770,000

In addition to lhe foregoing, bail was offered by friends of Mr. RUSSELL to the following amounts:

From New-York	$100,000	From Baltimore	$100,000
Midlothian, Va.	40,000	Leavenworth	100,000
Philadelphia	50,000		

Besides the above, an indemnity bond for $500,000 is on the way from citizens of Lafayette Co., Missouri.

These extensive offers of security constitute valuable indications of the confidence reposed in Mr. RUSSELL by those who know him best.

The correspondence between President BUCHANAN and Secretary THOMPSON, on the occasion of the resignation of the latter, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1861.

SIR: It is with extreme regret I have just learned thal additional troops have been ordered to Charleston. This subject has been frequently discussed in Cabinet Councils; and when on Monday nighl, Dec. 31, ult., the orders for reinforcements to Fort Sumpter were countermanded, I distinctly understood from you that no order of the kind would be made without being previously considered and decided in Cabinet. It is true thal on Wednesday, Jan. 2, this snbject waa again discussed in Cabinet, but certainly no conclusion was reached, and the War Departmenl was not justified in ordering reinforcements without something more than was then said. I learn, however, this morning, for the first time, that the steamer *Star of the West* sailed from New-York last Saturday night with 250 men, under Lient. BARTLETT, bound for Fort Sumter. Under these circumstances I feel myself bound to resign my commission, as one of your constitutional advisers, into your hands.

With high respect, your obedient servant,
J. THOMPSON.

His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1861.

SIR: I have received and accepted your resignation, on yesterday, of the office of Secretary of the Interior.

On Monday evening, 31st December, 1860, I suspended the orders which had been issued by the War and Navy Departments, to send the *Brooklyn* with reinforcements to Fort Sumter. Of this I informed you on the same evening. I stated to you my reason for this suspension, which you knew, from its nature, would be speedily removed. In consequence of your request, however, I promised that these orders should not be renewed "without being previously considered and decided in Cabinet." This promise was faithfully observed on my part. In order to carry it into effect, I called a special Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, 2d January, 1861, in which the question of sending reinforcements to Fort Sumter was amply discussed both by yourself and others. The decided majority of opinions was against you. At this moment the answer o the Sonth Carolina "Commissioners" to my communication to them of 31st December was received and read. It produced much indignation among the members of the Cabinet. After a further brief conversation I employed the following language: '*It is now all over, and reinforcements must be sent.*" Judge BLACK said, at the moment of my decision, that after this letter *the Cabinet would be unanimous*, and I heard no dissenting voice. Indeed, the spirit and tone of the letter left no doubt on my mind that Fort Sumter would be immediately attacked, and hence the necessity of sending reinforcements there without delay.

Whilst you admit "that on Wednesday, Jan. 2, this subject was again discussed in Cabinet," you say, "but certainly no conclusion was reached, and the War Department was not justified in ordering reinforcements without something more than was then said." You are certainly mistaken in alleging that "no conclusion was reached." In this your recollection is entirely different from that of your four oldest colleagues in the Cabinet. Indeed, my language was so unmistakable that the Secretaries of War and the Navy proceeded to act upon it without any further intercourse with myself than what you heard, or might have heard me say. You had been so emphatic in opposing these reinforcements that I thought you would resign in consequence of my decision. I deeply regret that you have been disappointed in point of fact, though I firmly believe honestly mistaken. Still it is certain that you have not the less been mistaken.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 16.

It is not true, as stated in some of the newspapers, that Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, assents to the compromise agreed npon by the Committee of the Border States.

The House Select Committee on the President's Special Message consists of Messrs. Howard, of Michigan; Branch, of North Carolina; Dawes, of Massachusetts; John Cochrane, of New-York, and Hickman, of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans are to meet in caucus on Saturday night, when the proposition of the Committee of the Border States will come up for consideration.

The United States Agricultural Society has elected Mr. B. HUBBARD, of Columbus, Ohio, President, and a Vice-President from each State and Territory. B. PERLEY POORE was made Secretary, and B. B. FRENCH, Treasurer.

A report was approved deprecating the holding of exhibitions in different sections; and resolntions were adopted recommending the establishment of a Department of Agriculture. Gentlemen from different sections joined cordially in the proceedings

Gen. DIX had an interview with the President today, and it is understood that he can have the position of Secretary of War if he will accept it.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for the taking of the five million Treasury notes, under the Act of December last. The bids will be opened on the 19th of January.

The President has accepted Secretary THOMPSON's resignation. He, in a letter, says that THOMPSON is certainly, though honestly, mistaken, in alleging that no conclusion was reached in the Cabinet as to sending troops to Fort Sumter without delay.

The only documente transmitted with the Message yesterday were the Commissioners' first letter and his reply, both previously published.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. GURLEY.

After the reading of the journal,

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presenied a memorial of the citizens of New-York City, praying for the adoption of wise, just, equitable measures for the preservation of the Union. Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, now holding at Alleghany City, Penn., asking Congress that provision be made for the express acknowledgment of the being and authority of a God; secondly, for the acknowledgment of the authority of God and Christ; third, for the recognition of the obligation to obey God's law; fourth, that the principles of God's law are clearly averse to Slavary. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) presented a petition praying for the postponement of the Pacific Railroad bill, on the ground that it is injudicious to increase the public debt. Tabled for the present.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) presented a memorial from twelve thousand citizens of Baltimore, praying for means to restore peace and harmony. Tabled for the present.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of his colleague, DANIEL CLARK, as Senator for six years after the 4th of March next. Received and read.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the pensioning of the survivors, and of the children and widows of soldiers of the War of 1812.

Also a memorial of citizens of New-Jersey, praying for the adoption of measures for the States calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. Tabled for the present.

Also, a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the adoption of the resolntion of the Senator from Kentucky, proposing amendments to the Constitution. Tabled for the present.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) called up his resolution of yesterday, relative to the appointment by the President of a Secretary of War.

Mr. SLIDELL said there has been a gross violation of duty. The President of the United States has not acted right in appointing an officer to hold office only twelve or fourteen days without the fact being made known to the Senate, and without its being submitted to their approbation. The power was only intended to be exercised when the Senate was not in session.

Mr. BIGLER said a great many difficulties surrounded the case.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) would vote for the resolution, without censuring anybody.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) called for the ayes and noes, which were taken.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Chestnut, Douglas, Durkee, Gwin, Hamlin, Hammond, Harlan, Johnson of Arkansas, Mason, Pearce, Thomson and Toombs—14.

AYES—Messrs Fessenden, Collamer, Foote, Foster, Dixon, Ten Eyck, Bigler, Fitch, Bright, Rice, Kennedy, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Iverson, Clay, Fitzpatrick, Davis, Mallory, Yulee, Slidell, Benjamin, Hemphill, Wigfall, Sebastian, Powell, Crittenden, Johnson, Nicholson, Green, Polk, Latham, Baker, Lane, Pugh—35.

NOES—Messrs. Anthony Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Grimes, Hall, King, Sanlsbnry, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—17

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said: When I closed yesterday, I intended to have made some argumenl upon the question of constitutional rights which have divided the country; but events, with a current rolling onward as it progresses, have borne me past the point, when now it is needful for me to speak on those questions to-day. Therefore, it is my purpose to deal with events. Abstract arguments have become among the things that are past. We have to deal now with facts. In order that we may meet these facts, and apply them to the present condition, it is well to inquire—What is the state of the country? The Constitution provides that from time to time the President shall communicate information on the state of the country. The Message before us gives us very little beyond that which the world—indeed, less than reading men—before knew it was communicated. What, Senators, to-day, is the condition of the country? From every quarter comes

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

ITS GROWTH AND FATE.

New Relations of Property—New Ideas of Goverment—War of Races and Religion—Final Destruction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE BRECKS, Ohio, Decembar, 1860.

In my last letter I admitted all the premises and conc usions which have heen claimed in the teeming minds of Southern leaders, even to that ultimate result which has heen the object of desire, ambition and enterprise to Southern men since the acquisition of Texas. I mean the annexntion of Cuba, the acquisition of Central America, the conquest of Southern Mexico and the reopening of the African Slave-Trade. That these are the objects of desire and of intended conquest, I refer yon to two documents, which no man will dispute. Tbese are, the *Ostend Manifesto* and *De Bow's Review*. The former was ostensihly the work of the United States Ambassadors; but you *know*, as well as I, that it was really the emanation of the Southern mind. That document contained two principles: 1. That new slave territory must be acquired. 2. That it must he got forcibly, if not peaceably. In other words, it declared the necessity of plundering our neighhors hy highway robbery for the extension of Slavery. We were saved from that catastrophe by the Anti-Slavery agitation, which so many npparently good men denounce, but which I believe to be working out grent and salutary results.

As to the extension of slave territory, the Slave-trade and the aupremacy of cotton, you may refer to *De Bow's Review*, an able journal, which is the intellectual depository of the extreme Southern mind, and points out clearly the objects of Southern political ambition. I take them as they are stated, and cheerfully admit the fullest success of the Southern Confederacy in attaining them. I have stated, on this hypothesis, what will he the statistical position of the new Empire in a short time—say ten years. About 1,200,000 square miles, of moderate fertility, capable of producing unlimited amounts of cotton, sugar and rice, and something like 10,000,000 of people,—nearly equally divided between the white, hlack, and red (or mixed) races. At this point, where we can look fairly over the whole ground, we must commence the socinl history of the new Confederacy on the Gulf of Mexico. We have heard its claims to greatness, and heheld the visions pictured forth hy its imagination. Let us now look at what it will hecome hy laws of nature nnd society, which no man can put aside.

1. We have new *relations of property*. The introduction of the Indian or mixed races, who must soon, if they are not now, he in the conditiou of servitude, nnd the possihility, if not prohahility, of reopening the African Slave-trade, will greatly reduce the vnlue of slave property; for, in the tropical regions, the negro will multiply much faster than he does now. Not only that, hut the process of Africanizing the Indian hy mixture will go on rapidly,—the same principle holding, which does now, that *the least particle of negro blood makes a negro*. To all this add the *withdrawal of all protection from the United States Government*. The tremendous force and magnitude of this fact will never be known, till some of the Slave States separate from the Union; then it will he seen what a vast element in the value aud profits of slave property is the credit and security offered hy the National Government. I say, then, that the value of a slave will not he one-half under the Southern Confederacy which it is now. The same will prove true of lands; for the value of Southern lands has not yet been affected nt all by the competition of the great and fertile domain of the nation in the West; Southern emigrants not moving in that direction. But, with the new acquisition, which ruust he made, if the Sonthern Confederacy is established, it will be different. There will be a rush from the present Cotton States to Cuha, Mexico, nnd Central America, there to open the splendid futures which now glitter before their excited imaginations. This process will at once diminish the value of lands and slaves in the present Cotton States, which will soon realize the picture drawn in 1828, by General HAMILTON,—of desolation covering their fields, and the owl hooting in the mansions of their planters. This is no fancy sketch. We have only to look upon the unfortunnte condition of numerous Portngese and Spanish Colonies, to know by what process rich settlements like those of Yucatan, New-Mexico, and Spanish America, have heen reduced to ruin. The unlimited sway of Slavery, which is now defended and upheld by the National Government; when left alone around the Gulf of Mexico, will, in a few years, accomplish a ruin, which will need no poetic embellishment to make it complete.

2. There will he, in some way, n change in the *principle* of Government. A slave community is naturally aristocratic, and its security depends on a military force. A strong body of meu must he kept in arms in order to secure the new conquests and prevent insurrection. In the language of the *Princeton Review*, I say, it is a miracle of mercy this has not already taken place. It has been prevented only hy that awe of the vast power and supremacy of the National Government, which prevails while the Union lasts. But this Confederacy is to do without the Union,—and the first thing to be done is to levy a military force. Then (you know the history of Rome,) at the alarm of an insnrrection, which, in a negro community, carries terror to all hearts, a dictator must be proclaimed; perhaps he will retire when successful—once or twice more and he will be a millitary despot. There will he the alternative of Rome, nnder a military despotism, or Mexico, torn, distracted and destroyed by military factions. Is the Anglo-Saxon of the South superior to this destiny? Then man has changed, and history mnst hegin anew. It is against this very fate that JEFFERSON warned his Southern brethren if they should leave the Union. His words are already prophetic.

3. But if those acquisitions should be made, what is to be done with contending races, and contending religions? Suppose, if yon please, they are not made, and there remains, as now, two races, running on parallel paths for physical existence and supremacy,—what then? Is there no darker fate than even military despotism? Is there no possihility that opposed races may run in further than their masters, and finally seek in blood what they cannot get by law? I will turn yon to some *facts*, which cannot be controverted, because they have already occurred, and the future will be a mere sequence of the past.

3. I now call your attention to the inevitable *law of growth* in the races. Let me state two or three preliminary facts:

First—Now I say the *tendency* of the black race is towards the tropics, and by a law of nature they will grow blacker and denser as they go South.

Secondly—That for the same reason (*climate*) the white man cannot increase there as fast as the black.

Thirdly—The white race cannot he recruited by immigration of whites, for we see now almost the whole migration of foreign immigrants is to the Northern Free States. A few Yankee lawyers and school teachers, and a few Irish laborers, are all the recruits the South now receives. Out of the Union it will receive none.

Fourthly—For exactly the same reason prudent and religious people, who have acquired some money, will lenve a society which is surrounded by terrors and in which morals constantly degenerate.

The society of the Southern Confederacy will begin with these elements of destruction. Let us see its law of growth. The growth of the two races in the seven Southern States mentioned ewe have in the censuses from 1790 to 1860. The *white* race increased at 33 per cent. decennially, and the *black* race 36 per cent. decennially; hut, looking to the facts above mentioned, the diminution of white *immigration*, and the increase of white *emigration*, we cnnnot count the white increase at more than 25 per cent., which, independent of *foreign* migration, it is now in the United States. On the other hand, the iucrease of the blacks will he even faster. Assuming then 3,000,000 of slnves and 3,500,000 whites in 1860, we shall have the growth of the races thus:

	Whites.	Blacks.
In 1860	3,500,000	3,000,000
In 1870	4,325,000	4,090,000
In 1880	5,406,250	5,576,030
In 1890	6,757,812	7,601,386
In 1900	8,392,262	10,363,211
In 1910	10,490,327	14,128,210
In 1920	13,112,908	19,261,459

Children are now alive who will see 1920. In twenty years the hlacks in the Southern Confederncy will he more numerous than the whites. In sixty yenrs they will have six millions more than the whites. This too, at the very highest rate at which we can put the increase of the whites. I have no faith that whites on the Gulf of Mexico can increase at anything near as fast as I have put them; hut admit it. At what time in this sixty years will you put the final insurrection nnd conquest of the hlacks? At some period it *must* come hy the laws of nature! The Roman Empire, with all its grandeur and strength, went into ruins when half its population were slaves; not, it is true, by insurrection, but by an innate weaknese which rendered it incapahle of resistance to any aggression. It matters little whether the Southern Confederncy shall perish hy the inevitahle horrors of n servile insurrection or hy the conquest of a foreign Power. In either case a disastrous ruin and a terrihle retribution is the sure result of that wild nmbition which, to-dny, proudly and scornfully rejects the help of the American Union. I have drawn this picture of the future on the hypothesis that the Cotton States carry out the schemes of their politicians. Tbat the hypothesis accords with the truth, I hnve referred to the Ostend Manifesto and *De Bow's Review*. I nnke another reference to a pamphlet just issued in the South hy a DE HOLCOMBE, of Louisiana, announcing precisely wbat I have assumed.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

VIRGINIA AND SECESSION.

Some Plain Facts put in a Very Plain Way for the Consideration of the Old Dominion.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

To the Editors of the Alexandria Gazette:

If I am not mistaken you have invited a discussion of the questions involved in the present difficulties under which the country is laboring, through your columns, and especially what part it becomes our own State to take—and I avail myself of the privilege extended, by submitting for reflection the following views:

I bave observed that in several of the county meetings that have been held, resolutions have been edopted declaring that the interest of Virginia and South Carolina are one and the same, and that we must attach our fortunes to hers, no matter what may occur; that there is no power to coerce a seceding State, (and this, I believe, to be your own posit on,) and the Clarke County resolutions declare that the Government has no right to collect revenues in a State that has withdrawn from the Union.

First, then, let me ask, in what respect are the interests of Virginia identified with those of South Carolina? *Politically* they are identified, because both are intensely Democratic, and intensely tyrannical to the minorities in their respective localities; but socially and commercially it seems to me we are as far apart as the poles; there is no more social or commercial latercourse between South Carolina and Virginia, than there is between Canada and Mexico. We buy nothing from her, and she buys nothing from us. We sell her nothing, and she sells nothing to us—for not even those who trada in slaves, deal with South Carolina to any extent, for *their* market is further South, whilst in some respects the purposes and interests of South Carolina, as she concetves them, are essentially opposed to those of Virginia. True, South Carolina is a Slave State, but so is Maryland, and so is Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Missouri—and upon that ground we are far more closely and intimately connected with these conservative border States than wa are with South Carolina, end for all other purposes of commerce, we do not know her. And let me ask is it wise on the part of the slaveholding populations of Virginia, to "hitch on" to South Carolina for the sake of the slave trade, and involve the State in revolutionary rebellion and civil war, and than call upon the vast prepondarance of tha non-slaveholding portion of our people to come forward and *do the fighting* with the General Government, for the exclnsive benefit of the holders or dealers in slaves?

What will be our condition if wa secede? For a single item of the account take the following: The debt and liabilities of the State do not fall far short of $45,000,000—most of which has been expended in the canse of internal improvements; our commerce is now with the North, but our costly lines of improvement are aiming at commercial intercourse with the great West. If we seceda non-intercourse follows, certainly to a very large extent. What then becomes of our imorovements,—tha James River and Kanawha Canal, the Central Railroad, &c.? Trade and travel will all be suspended—the superstructnres of your road all fall into decay—the sills on which the rail is laid will rot, and the rails themselves wear away with rust from disuse, and then comes the payment of the debt—$45,000,000—to be raised by direct taxation, without one other source of revenne; and this not only in addition to our ordinary expenses of government, but with the additional necassary expense of keeping up an army and a navy for the general defence and protection of our people and property. Happy will that man be who has no property with which he can be *troubled* or *taxed*.

But it is said, *we* should resist any attempt to ccerce a seceding State. God forbid there should be a necessity for using force, and I am not one of those who believa it will be necessary to resort to force on the part of the General Goverament, unless it be in self-defence. Are yon prepared to say, that you value so lightly the deeds of our revolutionary sires, that, *if need be*, you would not strike one blow to preserve what they went through a seven-years' war of toil, suffering, privation and sacrifice to establish? May my tongue be blistered, my arm be withered, and my name be obliterated from the record, when I take such ground as this, for no better reason than now exists for dissolving the Union.

How do you propose to resist? If hy remonstranca that is all well enough; bnt if hy force, then you involve yourselves in civil war, and bring all its horrors on your own State, and transfer the scene of war from South Carolina, that *has offended*, to the territory of Virginia, that has *not offended*. We can be engaged in no civil war; unless of our own accord we seek and invite, or rather, I should say, *begin it*. For one, I am willing to fight the battles of Virginia in a just cause, but I am not willing to fight the battles of South Carolina in a bad cause, and if you are, then we have reached the point where we must separate and part company.

In this connection, without offence, let me ask a few plain questions, which I hope you or some of those entertaining your opinions will answer—if they can.

But let me say, in advance, that I am one of those who have heretofore opposed the adoplion of all platforms in Presidential elections as being worthless at best, but, as in the general, calculated and designed to perpetrate a fraud and a cbeat upon the people; nevertheless, I did believe that if one could be adopted which could not be misinterpreted, and respecting which no fraud could be practiced, it was that platform adopted by the Convenlion in Baltimore, that nominated Messrs. BELL and EVERETT, to wit: "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws;" more especially when, at the time of its adoplion, disunion and resistance to the laws was threatened on all sides, if a Republican candidate should be elected; and still more especially when it was known that each of the candidates selected to be put on that platform had voted in 1853 for the force bill, thhs recugnizing the obligation on the part of the Federal Executiva to *enforce* the execution *of all laws*, even in a State that by ordinance in Convention had declared herself out of the Union. Now, then, for the questions I propose:

Question 1.—Did you approve the conduct of Mr. FILLMORE'S Administration, when he sent Federal troops into Boston to enforce the execution of the Fugitive Slave law in the case of ANTHONY BURNS?

Question 2.—Are you now in favor of all tha powers of the Government being exercised for the purpose of enlorcing the provisions of that law?

Question 3.—Are you in favor of the equality of the States?

And if these questions are answered in the affirmative, as I presume they will be, I put as

Question 4.—How, and upon whet principle, do you make the distinction between executing *one law by force* in Massachusetts, and, at the same time, propose to incur the penalty of treason and introduce civil war into our midst, by *resisting* tha sama process for the execution of other laws in South Carolina?

And I will tell you in advance that it will not do for you to put yourself on the ground assumed by some, that there is a difference between using force in a State that has declared herself out of the Union and one that has taken no such ground, because *you* and those of *our party* who profess to concur with you, utterly and wholly deny that any State *has the right* to declare herself out of the Union, except on the ground of revolution; and I suppose none of you will deny the right of *any* and *all Governments* to put down revolution, and that if not successful, that revolution is treason.

Question 5.—Did not you and those whose course you uphold in a contemplated resistance to the authorities of the General Government, if it should find it necessary to resort to force in ordar to execute the laws, adopt the platform of our party, together with the candidates who planted themselves on that platform *in good faith and with an honest* purpose to act in accordance with its professions?

Question 6.—Did not *you* and *they* recommend to the people of this State the support of our candidates, upon the ground of their superior nationality, because they were known to be in favor of the *preservation of the Union*, the *vindication of the Constitution*, and *the enforcement of the laws!*

Question 7.—If you and they were for six months engeged in urging the people of Virginia to the support of this platform and its candidates, will you inform me now, what *Union* it was you were for preserving, what *Constitution* it was you were for vindicating, and *what laws* you were for enforcing?

Question 8.—According to your understanding, and those who concur with you in your present position, was our platform also a delusion and a cheat, or did we not earnestly and honestly pledge ourselves to each other and to the world that we would contend to the last for the perpetuslion of the union of the thirty-three States composing the Confederacy which was formed by our fathers?—was it not the supremacy of the Constitution which authorizes the use of force to *execute the laws, suppress insurrection*, and repel invasion?—and was it not the enforcement of all laws upon the Statute Book?—or was it only certain selected laws in certain selected localities that you were for enforcing?

Question 9.—If it was your intention only to execute such laws in the *Southern* States as Southern interests might demand, do you think it was in accordance with principles of fairness and common honesty that you should have asked our friends at the North to unite with us on the *general Platform* without informing them that you were for using force to execute laws *among them*, but that they should not be allowed to use force to execute the laws *among ourselves?*

Question 10.—After having prevailed on 74,524 voters of Virginia to stand by you in your recommendation to uphold the Union, to protect the Constitution and to enforce the laws—and since by their votes the State has been carried for JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, do you think you are at liberty now to abandon these 74,510 men, a very large majority of whum are not slaveholders, and tell them that the Union which our fathers established is not worth contending for—that the Constitution is a toy and a plaything for the sport of folly, and passion, and resentment; and that the laws must not be enforced upoh any Southern State that may choose to set itself up in defiance of all law and all constitutional authority?

Question 11.—Do you think you have a right now to plunge this State into all the horrors of civil war, and involve the people of Virginia in the crime of treason, by espousing the cause of South Carolina, that is in a state of rebellion against the General Government, and thereby transfer the battle-ground from South Carolina to Virginia, and then call upon the non-slaveholding population of the State to do all the fighting for *slaveholding sympathies only*, when their slave property is not endangered? and do you not think the experiment is a hazardous one to the slaveholding interests of this State?

Question 12.—Don't you think as South Carolina is the only State that has taken steps from which war is likely to result, that *hers* is the soil upon which the war (if any comes) should be conducted, and that our women and children should not be subjected to the horrors that will attend it, hy transferring the scene from the rice and cotton fields of that State to the hearthstones of Virginia?

Question 13.—In this view of the subject, don't you think it would be more becoming and more chivalric on the part of those who think South Carolina is justified in her present position, and who recommend resistance to the General Government if tha President of the United States should feel that the obligations of his oath required him to *execute the laws* and "suppress insurrection," should volunteer their services to South Carolina, go down there, and make that the scene of their heroism and renown, instead of stirring up the worst passions of our nature, and dragging those into the difficulty who do not believe South Carolina is justified in what she has done, and who have no sympatby with the hot haste with which she has acted, and the insulting manner in whicb she has treated Virginia?

Question 14.—As far as South Carolina can make herself so, is she not now as foreign to us as the people of Naples or the people of Rome? and if there are sympathizers here, of the Pope on the one hand, or of VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI on the other, who wish to take a part in the Italian war, ought they not to assume an individual responsibility, and should they not seek the plains of Italy for a display of their valor, and not strive to involve their own country in the contest?

Question 15.—Finally, do yon think you have a right to find fault with and complain of us, who stood by you in the late contest, in favor of "The *Union*, the *Constitution*, and the enforcement of the laws," and still stand feithful to our professions and our principles, because we cannot stultify ourselves as we think we should, by now declaring we will let the *Union* slide, the *Constitution* be trodden down, and the *laws* be violated with impunity?

Mr Editor, it matters not what you think or what I think—it matters not whether it ought, or ought not to be so; the man who thinks this Union can be broken up *in peace*, knows nothing of the nature of our institutions, and nothing of the power with which this Government is clothed, and was intended to be clothed, by the Consiltutien. It matters little where your sympathies may lead you, or mine may lead me; it matters not how much we may deprecate and deplore it, whenever you have a President of the United States who feels the weight of his obligations to the country, South Carolina *will submit* to tha laws of the United States, *or there must be war, because* the Constitution not only authorizes, but *demands* it; *it does not leave it to the discretion of the President*; but *requires him* to take an oath before his God that he will "to tha best of his ability *preserve, protect and defend the Constitution*;" and *that Constitution* declares that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and for that purpose gives him the control of the Army and Navy, and provides for calling forth the militia *to enable him to execute the laws*, and in the name of heaven how can he omit this plain, paramount duty without having the high and infamous crime of *perjury* resting on his soul; and the same Constituiion declares that "treason (which is punishable by death) shall consist in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, or in *giving them aid and comfort*." I beseech the people of Virginia not to be led into error by ignorant demagogues as to the nature of our Government, nor yet to judge of its power by the imbecility of its present rulers.

"One murder makes a villain, millions a hero," says the Poet. This may be true in poetry, but it is not true in law, unless they have the power to overcome all opposition that may be made to them. Don't judge of what will be the condition of the public mind when this question comes to be determined hy the Courts, from tha phrenzied state in which it is now found. Temper, and passion, and prejndice, and ignorance, must all, sooner or later, give way to reason, to reflection, to common sense, and to the supremacy of law, and then the day of reckoning will come; and in the meantime, let those who would give *aid and comfort* to South Carolina in her position of hostility to the United States, let them who are solicitous to connect their fate with that of the unfortunate and misguided State of South Carolina, go down among them and take their responsibilities on their own shoulders, and leave the Constitution-loving, and law-abiding men, women and children of Virginia in tha enjoyment of peace, and in the discharge of their dnties to the *Union*, the *Constitution* and the *enforcement of the laws*.

I concede that no greater calamity can befall any people than that of a war among themselves, and if I could believe it likely that the Union could be broken into fragments without having constant and interminable forays between the Slave and the Free States, I might possibly bring my mind to the conclusion that it would be better to give up the Union, than have war between the General Government and the Southern or Cotton States. But there lies the question. Are we not to have the Union entire, or is there not to be war of some description? It is my belief that one or the other is unavoidable; and if so, which is the better and the wiser course to adopt—to have a war that will be of short duration, or one that is to be perpetual and interminable, until the substance of all parties is wasted away?

But let us estimate, as wise men should and will, all the cost in edvance, and calculate tha probabla result. Suppose the fifteen Slava States should all secede, what are our means and our powers of resistance and defence? Can any State live without commerce? If not, then upon this declaratinn of secession, suppose the Government of the United States, that will *assuredly* be in possession of the Navy, should send a single frigate or war steamer to the Capes of Virginia, will not the commerce of Virginia and Maryland be effectually blocked up? Then one to Charleston bay—another to Savannah—another to Mobile bay, and still another to the mouth of the Mississippi—leaving the Free States on the Ohio and Mississippi with the facilities of railroad, lake and canal communicallon with New-York.

I simply inquire what would be our condition? Where would be our navy to drive them off? What would become of the productions of the South, the cotton, rice, sugar, flour and tobacco? Would not the whole South be checkmated, and conquered without the power to strike a blow? Do the impetuous secessionists of Virginia stop long enough to contemplate the consequences of such a condition of things? or do the sober-minded, reflecting men of Virginia think they are not worthy of consideration?

A word to the wise is sufficient. If it is deemed necessary for our honor or safety to leave tha Union, let us first prepare for what will inevitably follow.

If the Cotton States can establish their independence, let them do it, and first fix upon their form of government, and *then*, if we like it better than our own, we can unite with them, but don't let us be guilty of the folly and madness of breaking down the house in which we live before we are sure of having a better one to move into.

Upon the whole, I am clearly of opinion that the true policy of Virginia is to have nothing to do with the controversy South Carolina has chosen to wage upon the General Government, but let her attend to her own business, and let us attend to ours, and remain in the Union as long as it can be done with honor and safety to the State, and when these can no longer be *retained* in the Union, then let us go out like men, on the broad ground of the right of revolution. Let us all be united, and shrink from no consequences that may follow.

I am, respectfully, your obd't serv't,
JOHN M. BOTTS.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Who Come to California, and who go to Washington—A Republican Paper Collapses—A Dry, Rainy Season—Pioneer Peculiarities—Gov. Weller's Intentions—The Public Schools, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

The last steamer that arrived from Panama brought 32 newly married couple. Most of the males of the party had lived here before, and had gone back to gather up their betrothed. Twenty-three of them, as the story ran, were not 24 hours married when they passed Sandy Hook. There came some single ladies, too, who remained single not six hours after their arrival. There was one venerable gentleman, 96 years old, in the list of passengers, and one Irish family who came because they were written that a John Bell, of San José, could give them plenty of work. The father of the family insisted on staying at the Post-office because he had been told to write to the San José Post-office. When after a long day's waiting, at last the "John Bell" turned up, he proved to be the lost son of the wrinkled old pair, who, for the joke's sake, had preferred to surprise the family out of poverty into the sudden enjoyment of enough and to spare.

But when the same steamer returned to Panama she took a crowd of notable men. Among them was Mr. WEBB, who carries the electoral vote of the State for LINCOLN. It is the fat and jolly Sacramentan whom Senator LATHAM kissed so lovingly when it was discovered between them that both would sustain DOUGLAS till they died in opposition to the President's Lecompton policy. In the Company, too, was Mr. WASHBURN, Editor of the *Times*, now since the *Gazette* has burst up, the solitary Republican organ in the city. Mr. WASHBOAN would be willing to ba Collector of the Port, and he has such a crowd of brothers in Congress that not a few think the chances are with him. His smartest competitor for the place is ISA P. RANKIN, a man who would reflect credit upon any position along our coast in the gift of the President. Still another gentleman, I bear some leading partisans talking of,—Mr. BIRDSEYE, of Nevada,—a brother of Judge BIRDSEYE, of Brooklyn.

Another passenger by the *Uncle Sam* was JOSEPH A. NUNES, of whom it is no scandal to say, that he is a Black Republican or nothing. He told some of the best stories during the late campaign, and had some of the best told at his expense that were got off.

Another was A. A. SELOVER. The statement that he was after the Collectorship and that he carried the alternative indorsement of JOHN C. FREMONT among his recommendations, has been positively denied. Doubtless he goes on private business.

Judge CHURCHMAN, of Nevada, went too, and it has not been whispered in any quarter that he goes to look after the interests of Mr. SARGEANT, of Neveda.

EUGENE L. SULLIVAN, who has been repeatedly pointed into Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, was along too. He is a man of brilliant parts, and famous for a bet that showed the faith of Abraham. He bet, early in the campaign, $25,000 to $5,000 that LINCOLN would be elected oy the people.

Sundry others left by the *Uncle Sam* for Washington, of whose good service in the fight the archives of the State Central Committee, which may be found in Dr. ROBE'S carpet-bag, will testify. More are to go next steamer, and still more by the steamer following. Give them all something if it is possible; make them foreign consuls—anything that will employ them abroad, and till they return we will try to be resigned.

The *Gazette*, which, during the few months of its existence, has been edited by a series of singularly brilliant men, collapsed one day this week. They say Mr. PAYEN, the publisher, lost heavily by his experiment. A list of its editors and reporters should be forwarded to Washington by the State Committee, and favorably considered.

It is said that Gov. WELLER will start on his Mexican mission by the next steamer. But his next friend is not sure this resolution has been taken.

The miners have been sighing for rain; their work was at a stand still for lack of water. The farmers have enjoyed a full month of hearty grumbling because the season was so backward. They wait for the Fall rains to make the fields fit for the plows that last year, before this time, had done all their work, and were housed again. Almost nightly, during the past week, there have been moderate showers, the days being sometimes sunny and bright, sometimes cloudy, and suggestive to wiseacres of umbrellas. Our people make a great and unnecessary fuss about their rainy season. Probably in the pioneer era of the country there was a pretty heavy rain some Winter. The town of tents appreciated—had ead occasion to—every drop of tha abundant fall. There were no ladies to call on, no dry hogsheads to sit on in the stores that did not leak; there was no where to go; as they looked out gloomily on the impassable streets and the brooding clouds, they thought it must be the deluge. One good sousing storm in 1849 would do the job for us. For on every corner of Montgomery-street there has stood ever since some penniless pioneer, ready to stuff the ears of the new comers with the marvels of the rainy season. Honestly, our rainy season in your June, July, September, April—any of your months when, if it should rain, it is not thought necessary to parade the oldest inhabitant and his experience, and when there is no lamentable drought in the land.

Between us, our pioneers are a good deal of a humbug. Nothing can possibly happen that did not occur in the "Fall of '49 or Spring of '50." These '49-ers stick up their noses at the '51-ers, but so very loud are the pretensions of the '49-ers, that all who arrived after 1850, down to those who came by the steamer before the last, make common cause for mutual defence. If a pioneer is a loafer, he claims that he has a right to loaf; he saw the world in its early days; he made one, two, or three fortunes, and let them all slip; he is not going to begin to save now; could you spare him a bit? If he is in business, he will probably tell with unction how the big fire stripped him of everything; how, in six months after he was a Crœsus, and six months later short of a dime. The saving clause in the pioneer's character is his elasticity of spirits. He goes under with a cheer, and comes up again with a smile. The day he is attached he looks as chirk as the day he marries. The pioneers that have not stuffed themselves with whisky are a tough, peculiar people, and all of them are hopeful, cheerful, merry men. The rich ones among them are very scarce.

The public schools are winding up their Fall term this week. We are very proud of these institutions; and if you have any reason to be proud of yonrs, we have, for they are as like as two peas. Most of our teachers came ont of New-York, Boston and Providence schools. The graduates of your Normal Schools are very popular; but the supply is so abundant that the examiners can afford to put the standard high, and require a good deal more of applicants than they could themselves supply if the places of examiners and examined were exchanged. The material for the schools is very fair now, but it was terrible stuff a few years since. A school that I visited to-day—a model in all respects—was, four years ago, they say, a neat of roughs. They used to have around the house a high, tight fence. It was only by locking the doors and pocketing tha keys that the study hours could be protracted to their legitimate conclusion. One day two little runts fought a regular duel; and it was only when the teachers dragged in the principals and spanked them handsomely, that the affair of honor was settled. Bnt that generation has passed into society, and the new one, though rather rapid, is tame. Lots of new school-houses are going up. The bills are carefully scanned, bnt no one finds any item too high, or utters a solitary howl; so the fund must be pretty well managed.

GLAUCUS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of the Alleged Robbers at Bridgeport, Conn.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

FIRST DAY.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

The trial of Lewis Stebbins, William W. Roberts, Andrew L. Roberts and Porter Kellogg, charged with the robbery of Adams' Express on the New-Haven Railroad in April last, commenced here to-day, before the Superior Court, Justice CHAS. J. MCCOARY, presiding. The Court-room was crowded to excess, and among the spectators were the wives of Andrew L. Roberts and Porter Kellogg, the sister of Stebbins, and two or three other ladies, who occupied seats within the railing. The prosecution was represented by J. B. Ferris, the State's Attorney for Fairfield County, A. S. Treat and Sidney Beardsley, of the Bridgeport Bar, Chas. Chapman, the eminent criminal lawyer of Hartford, and C. A. Seward, (nephew of Senator Seward,) of New-York City.

For the defence appeared Ex-Recorder Smith, of New-York, and Jas. C. Loomis, and J. M. Sturgis, of Bridgeport.

The prisoners were brought into Court together, listened to tha reading of the indictment, and all pleaded not guilty. They are as respectable looking a quartette as one would wish to see, in or out of a dock. All of them sport whiskers and moustaches, and their ages range from 28 to 35. Stebbins, who is charged with being the ringleader of the gang, was at the time of the robbery, and had been for six years previous, baggage-master of the night express train between Boston and New-York. He continued to hold this position until the time of his arrest in this town on his way to Boston in November last. Andrew and William Roberts are natives of Alfred, Me., and for tha last five or six years have kept a "saloon" in New-York, part of the time on the corner of Broad way and Leonard-street, part of the time at the corner of White-street and Broadway, and also for a while on the corner of Spring and Mercer streets. They were arrested for this offence in New-York about the same time Stebbins was arrested here. Kellogg was at the time of the robbery, or shortly before, a policeman in Springfield, Mass., but has since retired to Amherst, where he has bought him a farm.

The opening speech of the State's Attorney was very brief, and neither gave a detailed history of the robbery, nor disclosed the theory of the prosecution by which it is to be traced to the accused. I shall be under the necessity, therefore, in order to give a clear understanding of the evidence, to supply both from outside sources.

On the night of the 16th of April last, the express train from Boston to New-York contained two safes, filled with money and other veluables, in charge of Mr. Elijah Woodward, the messenger of Adams & Co.'s Express. The safes were in the rear apartment of the baggage car, said car being divided into three apartments, of which the middle was occupied by the mail agent, and the front by the baggage master. The last seen of the stolen safe was at New-Haven, where the messenger states he saw both safes standing in their proper places. From New-Haven to York the messenger rode in the middle apartment with the mail agent, sleeping most of the time, and not entering his own apartment until the arrival of the train at Forty-second-street. Here the robbery was first discovered, and three days after this the safe was found by an Irishman named McKenna, lying in the field near the railroad track in the town of Westport, with a hole in its side and its contents missing. This missing contents consisted of ten $500 bills on the Atlantic Bank, Boston; four $50 bills on the Shoe and Leather Bank, Boston; bills to the value of $688 on the Brighton Market Bank; $100 worth of bills on the Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York; $755 dollars in small bills on the Ogdensburgh Bank; $2,900 in bills on the Langdon Bank, N. H., several other small sums on various banks, one gold watch, coupons, promissory notes, checks, drafts, &c., &c., altogether valued at $25,000.

This was a pretty good haul for one night, but the fact that the other safe which was left in the car untouched, contained $69,000, suggests the idea that the robbers were not fully up to their calling, otherwise they would have made sure of taking both.

Every particular relating to this robbery, except the bare announcement that it occurred, together with the subsequent arrest of the four persons above named, has been carefully concealed from the public; and the interest that centres about this trial is therefore only not so much to the magnitude of the theft, as to curiosity to ascertain the means through which it was traced to the accused parties. The thing has been worked up with great skill, and rumors are rife that the evidence to-morrow will disclose an amount of ingenuity on the part of a Chicago detective, named Bangs, that will put our New-York "Shadows" a long distance in the shade. The opening remarks of the State's Attorney intimated that the prosecution were in possession of evidende of a positive and overwhelming character—an inllmation which the evidence taken to day does not at all substantiate. The outline of the theory on the part of the prosecution is that the parties accused, headed by the baggage-master, Stebbins, had concocted the scheme together for a long time previous, and that they took advantage of the stormy night of April 16th, to carry it into execution. The short stoppage of the train at the Norwalk bridge and at Westport, enabled the conlederates of Stebbins to get on board, and while one of the party watched the sleeping Woodward, the others threw the safe out of the car, and got off themselves at the next stopping place.

The first clue to the robbery was obtained from the Alfred Bank, Maine, as will be seen from the following *resumé* of the testimony given to-day:

Geo. T. Ward, teller of the Atlantic Bank, Boston, the first witness sworn, testified that on the day of the robbery he paid to the treasurer of the American Watch Company, Boston, ten $500 bills on his Bank: that subsequently eight bills of the same denomination came back to the Bank from the Union Bank. [These bills were proved by another witness to have been sent to the Union Bank from the Alfred Bank, Maine.] That in September last a man came to the Bank at two different times to get small bills for $50's on the Alfred Bank.

Alden Spear, of Boston, testified to the purchase of a watch on the 9th of April from the assignees of "Bailey, Chapman & Co." for $50. A watch was shown to witness which he identified by the number (3,306) as the one bought by him; he also produced the bill of sale; the watch, he said, was sent to Adams' Express Company, consigned to Minnesota.

Jas. T. Fifield testified to selling the watch as above, and *W. S. Greene* swore that he took it to the Express Company.

The Treasurer of the American Watch Company testified to receiving $5,000 in $500 bills from the Atlantic Bank on the 16th of April, and that the bills were sent to Adams' Express, consigned the same day to New-York.

Alvin Adams, one of the proprietors of the Express, and *Mr. Richardson*, one of his clerks, testified to receiving the aforesaid money, and that the same was placen in the stolen safe, inclosed in a pocket-book, which was also inclosed in a pouch; both the pocket-book and pouch being shown to, and identified by the witnesses.

Henry Howard, receiving teller of the Union Bank, Boston, testified to receiving in Sept. last from the Alfred Bank, Maine, $4,700 in bills on the Atlantic Bank, Boston, $4 500 of which was in $500 bills, and the remainder in small notes.

Charles Johnson, of Waltham, testified to receiving two $500 bills on the Atlantic Bank on the 6th of April, from Capt. Jno. Williams, which he carried to Iowa, and there deposited in a bank at Burlington.

Calvin Hale, Cashier of Langdon Bank, Dover, N. H., testified to sending, on the 14th of April, $2,600 in bills on that bank to a house in Boston—all the bills being marked with the letter Z printed on the right upper corner of each bill. On cross-examination, however, he said that $10,000 worth of bills on his bank had been issued with tha same mark.

Henry Laywood, of Dover, N. H., swore that he sent by Adams' Express a note for collection, drawn by "Kimball & Hobbs," and payable to the order of Hanson & Dergy at the Nassau Bank, N. Y.; that he was informed that said note was among the property stolen, and on giving a bond he had received pay for the same. The remains of a torn promissory note were handed to witness, which he identified as part of the note sent to the Express by him.

A. P. Atherton, of Boston, driver for Adams & Co., testified to receiving the stolen safe from the Express office on the 16th of April, taking it to the Worcester depôt, and delivering it to Mr. Woodward, the messenger.

Mr. Woodward swore that the safe was placed in the car, that on arriving at Springfield, he received another safe, called the "Way safe;" that he saw both safes in their places at New-Haven, but did not see either of them again until his arrival at Forty-second-street, when, to his astonishment, he found the "through," or Boston safe, was missing. He exhibited to the jury a model of the car in which the safes were; said it was his custom to spend a good part of the time in the post-office apartment of the car on the night-route from Boston to New-York, and that the night of the 16th of April being cold and stormy, and there being no fire in his apartment, he staid in the post-office all the way from New-Haven to New-York. On cross-examination he said that he had been in the employ of Adams & Co., on that route, about two years; that previous to that he was for a short time in the American House, New-York, that previous to being in the American House he was for four years in the employ of Adams & Co., in California; that still further back he was a clerk in Sacramento, and first of all he was a silversmith in Boston, which last occupation was his trade; he also testified that he had not been on good terms with Stebbins, the baggage-master, for several years, although at the time of the robbery they were on "speaking terms;" that Stebbins had access to his apartment, and that he did not come into the Post-office during the trip; that it was an invariable habit for all hands in that car to sleep more or less on the trip, and that no one was accustomed to watch while the others slept; that when he discovered the robbery at Forty-second-street he thought at first that the other boys had "played a joke" on him by hiding the safe that when he found that it was actually gone, Stebbins asked him what he could do for him. Whether he should not go and inform the Detective Police? and that he told him he "could do what he pleased."

J. M. Whitney, of Springfield, time-keeper for the man employed on the road, testified that Stebbins had a furlough during the past Summer, from July 18 to Aug. 14. On cross-examination, he said that he was accustomed to take a furlough every Sommer, and that there was nothing unusual about it.

Wm. Boehm, mail agent on the night express, corroborated the test

nesses from New-York, whose testimony would exclude the evidence of the witness, on the ground of his religious belief. He cited the Statutes of Connecticut, which, by implication, exclude the evidence of a person who does not believe in the existence of a Supreme Being. The words of the statute are as follows:

"No person who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being shall, on account of his religious opinions, be adjudged an incompetent witness."

Mr. Seward did not think that the incompetency of the witness, on the grounds stated, could be proved by the hearsay testimony of persons from New-York, who may have heard him casually give utterance to his religious opinions.

Mr. Smith replied at length, citing *Hill's Reports* and the *Vermont Reports*, to prove that a person's religious belief might be proved from the declarations of the party, made in conversation.

Mr. Loomis also cited a case occurring in this County, (not in the Reports,) before Chief Justice Williams, in which the evideace of a Mr. Trowbridge, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was excluded on the ground of his not believing in the existence of a God. In that case, however, the witness stated his religious belief on the stand.

Mr. Smith argued that as in that case the evidence was excluded after the witness had been sworn, there can be no doubt that, had the objection been taken before he was sworn, his opinions would have been allowed to be proved by other testimony, and that he would not have been allowed to take the oath.

Judge McCURDY declined to exclude the evidence, because of the delay, without expressing an opinion as to his competency on the grounds stated.

The witness was then sworn, and asked by Mr. Seward whether he believed in the existence of a Supreme Being.

Mr. Smith objected to the question.

The Judge decided that the question might be put, and that the witness might answer or not as he saw fit.

Mr. Smith took exception.

The question was repeated, and the witness answered Yes. He said he resided at Harlem, and at present was a stable-keeper at the corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue; knows the defendant, Andrew Roberts; became acquainted with him five or six years ago; in February, 1860, had a conversation with Roberts, in which he asked me if I wanted to make some money; I asked him in what way; he said he dare not tell then, but would at some other time; in the course of a week I saw him again, when he spoke of the matter again, and, in answer to my inquiries, said he would take a ride with me and show me; he said there was a man on the Philadelphia train who was going to throw off some kegs of gold; wouldn't tell me who he was; said he would see me next day; the next day we rode together to Stamford, Conn., where we stopped all night; had some conversation on the road about the way in which the money was to be made, but he wouldn't tell me the particulars; the next day we went to Westport, and walked back from there to Norwalk on the railroad track; while walking on the track, he stopped and said, "Here is about the place the safe will be thrown off;" I asked him who was to do it; he said "You know Stebbins;" I said "Yes;" "Well, he is the man," said he; we then went back to Norwalk; have known Stebbins several years casually; the contents of the safe he said would be money, but how much he didn't know; said there would be from $150,000 to $175,000; he said Stebbins told him how much the safe contained, and that there were two safes—one a "way safe" and the other a "through safe;" we waited for the express train that night, but no safe was thrown off, as we expected, and the next day we rode back to New-York; don't recollect the conversation on the way back; next saw Roberts at his house in King-stveet, on the following day; saw Stebbins there, who said that he wanted it understood that there was another man who was to have a share of it, over and above what he had already expended in it; he didn't say who the man was; arrangements were then made for us to go up on the road again and wait for Stebbins to throw off the safe; I went up the road again in March, with Roberts; I stopped at Norwalk and Roberts at Stamford; I was to get on the train if the safe was not thrown off, and if it was thrown off he was to get on; it was not thrown off, and I got on the train and rode to New-York; the next time we went up I waited at a place designated by an apple-tree for the safe to be thrown off, but it was not thrown; another time I went up to Bridgeport on a boat and waited for the train, and after it had passed and the safe was not thrown off, we hired a horse and rode to New York that night; we went up on the road, in all, twelve or fifteen times before the 16th, when the safe was thrown off.

The Court here adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. On reassembling, the Court stated that, on reflection, he had concluded to reject the question put to the witness Vinnig, relating to his religious belief, and ordered that the answer be struck out.

Stephen Dawot sworn—Reside in Warren, R. I.; am clerk of steamer *Metropolis*, running from Fall River to New-York. Witness produced the way-bill of the steamer for Sept. 18, 1860, where the name of Robertson is put down to No. 37 for two tickets to Boston; No. 37 is a double room.

Otis H. Culver sworn—Reside in Boston; was clerk at the American House in September, 1860; exhibits the register with the name of A. L. Roberts, entered on the 19th of September.

L. A. Kinney recalled—(Direct examination resumed)—The last time I was at Bridgeport previous to April 16, I called at Mr. Wheeler's house, of the firm of "Wheeler & Wilson," and was taken to the station by Mr. Wheeler's colored man; we missed going upon the road several times, after which Stebbins told me that if we were going to do anything we had better do it; he said he had the car-door greased, so it would not make any noise when it was opened; he urged us to do it before the warm weather came, when people would be sitting round in the car, and it would be unsafe; Stebbins was to give a signal when he had thrown out the safe; at one time he was to throw out cards on the ground, and on those occasions when we were on board he was to come into the smoking car and give a signal; on the night of the 16th of April when the safe was thrown out we got on the car at New-York and went to Bridgeport; when the cars came on from Boston we got into the smoking car and rode in smoking car as far as Southport: Stebbins told me that it was a good night to do it; he said he would hold the mail door while I throwed it out; I told him I wouldn't do it; he said if it was going to be done it must be done quick; I then went into the express portion of the car and opened the door and chucked the safe out; Stebbins meanwhile held the door; Roberts, during this time was in the smoking car; I went in where he was and "hunched" him to let him know it was out; he said it was all right, that he heard it strike; he then got up and went out of the car and I did not see him again that night; soon after this Stebbins came into the car where I was and said: "Its all up, you're got the wrong safe;" I went on to New-York that night, and don't know what occurred afterward; they told me they had tools all ready to break open the safe; I left the train at Forty-second-street and rode down in the Sixth-avenue cars to King-street and then walked home; I stayed around home the next day; on the 18th or 19th of April I next saw Andrew Roberts at his house in King-street; he was in his bedroom, lying on the bed; he said he had a hard time, and liked to have died, that every time he struck the tool with a sledge it made such a noise that he was afraid somebody would hear it; that after it was done he walked all the way home. he said he did'nt think there was much in the safe; that he found three or four packages, which he had buried; I afterwards saw Stebbins, who told me that it was all right, they didn't mistrust us; that the safe had'nt been found yet, and some one had better go up and remove it; he also said we had better go and get the buried money, as it might get wet; Andrew and I went up the next day and got one or two packages, which were found rolled up in oil-cloth and buried; we carried them out to the main road and buried them in a grave-yard, and then went to Norwalk and stayed all night at the Connecticut Hotel; the next morning Andrew went up and got the packages, and we rode in a buggy to New-York: I saw Roberts the next day at his house, where we counted the money, and found that there was between $10,000 and $11,000; [witness here gave a description of the money, which corresponded with the evidence previously given of the contents of the safe.] I took $500 of the money and left; there was another package in the safe that we couldn't find that night; we went up three or four times to find it, and didn't succeed; the next time we met was at Andrew's house, and Mr. Stebbins was there; I told him I wouldn't look for the package any longer; he said he would have another man come down from Massachusetts, who was with him first in connection with this affair; after waiting several days, Stebbins brought the man to my house and introduced him to me as Mr. Kellogg; the next day Kellogg and I went up to hunt for the money, but couldn't find it; Kellogg told me that Stebbins had given him $1,000 on the Langdon Bank, New-Hampshire; about a week after this I again saw Roberts, and he told me Kellogg had been down again, and that he had got his arm poisoned so that he thought he would have to take it off; that it was poisoned while hunting for the money the in fields; afterwards Stebbins agreed to go and look for the money; he went up, but got scared, and afterwards told me he would not go up again, as he was too well-known; three or four days afterwards Roberts and I went up and found the package, which was marked $4,500 and some odd dollars; we divided the money, and after I left him I counted my portion and found $2,030; when I saw Roberts he told his portion contained $2,309; I told him there must be some mistake about it for the package would not be marked higher than it was; I received altogether $3,330; Andrew told me that he gave Stebbins $1,000 and a $500 check, which he got cashed, besides four fifty-dollar bills which Stebbins gave to Kellogg.

The examination was here suspended to permit Mr. Emerson to testify, as he wished to go home by the next train. He testified to having received a package of $2,500 on the Langdon Bank on or about the 16th of April, which he forwarded to New-York by Adams' Express.

Mr. Kinney recalled—Roberts retained the nine $500 on the Atlantic Bank, and often spoke to me about getting rid of them; I told him he had better put them in an envelop and send them to Adams & Company; he said no, he would burn them up first; finally he said he had some bank acquaintances down East, and he would go down there and exchange them for other money; I told him to look out for the bank officers, but he said he had the President "foul," that he was intimate with his brother, and he could easily get rid of his money; at length we went down to Maine together. [Witness here related the occurrences at Alfred substantially as testified to by Mr. McIntyre.] I went by the name of Baker at Alfred, at the request of Andrew Roberts, who also told me not to let the folks there know that I was acquainted with him; he told me to tell the folks that Mose Shackley sent him there, to look for horses; I returned New-York, where I afterwards saw Andrew again, who told me that Stimson had given Mr. Adams a description of me; before going to Alfred I saw Stebbins, who told me to "look out and not get caught;" that we had better offer one bill at one bank and another at another; I never got from Andrew Roberts any portion of the $4,700; he told me he left it in Maine.

At the closing of this report, 4½ P. M., the witness is still on the stand.

His gives his testimony with a sheepish look, and has not raised his eyes from the ground since he took the stand. He is under arrest, and has, of course, turned State's evidence, under a promise that he should not be prosecuted. It is considered a gone case with the prisoners, though there is no knowing what may "turn up" under the cross-examination of Ex-Recorder Smith.

Unemployed Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your extensively circulated paper, to remark that, among our many noble institutions of charity in this City, there is none as yet inaugurated to offer refuge or temporary assistance to a class who, notwithstanding honesty and well-doing, may, by the hardness of the times, be thrown out of employment. It is seriously true that many of our respectable young men, so situated, and lacking friends and money, are reduced to the deplorable *ultimatum* of choosing betwixt starvation and dishonesty. The diminution of crime and decrease in the number of our State Prison convicts loudly call for such an institution, and I would respectfully suggest to our wealthy citizens and merchants that, while tendering their liberal contributions to such charities as Foreign Missions, &c., they would give a primary place in their donation-albume for the good old adage, which says that "charity begins at home." I am, Sir, yours, respectfully, R. M.

Aid for the Sufferers in Kansas.

The last report of the Kansas Relief Committee at Atchison, for the week ending Dec. 26, states that 209,184 pounds of wheat, flour, corn, beans, &c., had been received from various States; also, several boxes of clothing. The total amount distributed during the same week was 587,000 pounds, which has been sent to twenty-one different counties in the Territory, and the benefits of the shipments have begun to be very sensibly realized among the sufferers.

The prolific West continues to send corn; it is for the people of the East to provide money to pay freights, and to provide for other important wants of the suffering thousands of our fellow-citizens.

Contributions in money should be sent to the Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, New-York City.

Donations of clothing may be sent to the room of the Committee, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

The United States and the American Express Companies generously agree to forward all parcels addressed to the room, or to S. C. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas, and marked "Kansas Relief," free of charge. Small parcels sent to the room will be safely and carefully repacked.

Notice of packages sent direct to the Territory by either of the Express Companies named, should be given to the agent of the Committee at the room.

NAVAL NOTICE.—The United States store-ship *Relief* will sail from the Navy-yard, New-York, about the 15th January inst. for the Coast of Africa. Letters and packages for the officers and men of the squadron will be duly forwarded if sent to the Naval Lyceum, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, in due season.

Hon. W. E. SIMMS has issued an address to the people of the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky. He insists that it is the duty of that State to maintain the position of an armed neutral, and to prevent any attempt at coercion on the part of the Federal Government. His argument tends to the conclusion that, in case of a failure to reconstruct the Confederacy after the withdrawal of the Gulf States, Kentucky would be obliged to cast in her lot with them, and form another Government.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39 to 48, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short causes—Nos. 6453, 5728, 3374, 6059, 6478, 6479, 4454, 5214, 5247, 6044, 4868, 5787, 6432, 5912, 6423, 202, 5516, 5520, 4427, 5405, 6443, 2708, 4139, 5802, 6382, 6385, 6346, 6092, 4225, 5406, 64'5, 6456, 5584, 5525, 5217, 6221, 6435, 6160, 2367¾, 3429, 5886, 5217, 5401, 5402, 6391, 5537, 5391, 6432, 6186, 5727, 3944, 6464, 1662, 624, 5218, 994, 995, 996, 997, and several cases not numbered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 767, 961, 639, 619, 349, 687, 391, 1017, 1077. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 696, 881, 18, 502, 504, 990, 810, 678, 382, 870, 144, 424, 460, 672, 268.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 154, 155, 156, 158, 13. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SENTENCE OF SELOVER FOR TICKET-SWINDLING—TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF MARGARET LAWLER ON AN INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the case of Selover, convicted of ticket-swindling, was brought up. Counsel for defence asked a delay for the purpose of preparing affidavits. Mr. Clinton also appeared and asked that the sentence might be delayed, on the ground that Selover was an eye-witness to a homicide in the trial of which Mr. Clinton was counsel.

The Court, however, denied the application, and proceeded to pass sentence. Previous to which, however, the prisoner's wife was allowed to state to the Court that she had two small children, and had not a dollar in the world to prevent her from being thrust into the street.

The Court then remarked that it was to be regretted that a man of the prisoner's apparent respectability, and with a dependent family, should have been so regardless of all ties as to have rendered himself amenable to this law. Whatever sympathy the Court might feel for his family, it was only an agent of the law, and was left no option but to impose a sentence of two years in the State Prison.

Upon the rendering of this decision, the prisoner's wife burst into tears, and was apparently swayed by uncontrollable grief, wringing her hands, and exclaiming "What have I or my innocent little children done, that we should suffer this disgrace." The prisoner himself was also moved to tears as he was conducted from the room.

The next case called on was that of Margaret Lawler, indicted for murder in the first degree, in causing the death of her newly-born infant. As the prisoner was without means to employ counsel, Mr. Edwin Grover was assigned by the Court to conduct the defence.

Mr. Allen, for the People, opened in a brief statement to the Jury of the facts relied upon by the prosecution. He expected to show that the prisoner, on the 25th of November last, gave birth to a living child, which she subsequently killed by strangulation.

The first witness introduced was *Francis Donnovan*, who testified that he lived at No. 43 Whitehall street. On the morning of the 25th of November, he saw on the roof of a privy in his back-yard some bloody clothes, and a newly-born naked child, which had rolled from them; he suspected that a murder had been committed, and that the dead body had been thrown from a window of the next tenement to avoid detection; he called a member of the Harbor Police.

Thomas N. Agnes, next testified that himself, in company with another officer, had repaired to the place, and removed the child to the Station House; at this time the child had not stiffened perceptibly, although the weather was very cold; witness then went into the house No. 45 Whitehall-street, to which his attention had been directed: he asked the woman of the house if there had been any one sick in her house during the night; she said there had, and directed him to the prisoner's room, in the fourth story; witness found the prisoner in bed, and asked her if she knew anything about a child having been born during the night; she stoutly denied all knowledge of the fact; witness then obtained a light, as it was dark in the passage way, and found blood in the washbowl, and traced marks of it from the prisoner's room, across the entry, through another room to the window from which the child was supposed to have been thrown; the officer then called the Coroner, when his own functions in the case ceased.

At the suggestion of the Court the witness went to the premises while the trial proceeded, to measure the distance of the window from the place where the child had been thrown. He subsequently returned and reported that the window was nearly five feet from the floor of the room, and that the child must have been thrown over a high partition-wall about four feet at the left of the window. The child was found five feet beyond this wall, at a distance down from the window of about forty feet. When witness had visited prisoner's room on the morning of the occurrence, she accounted for her sickness by saying that she had caught a severe cold the day before, by taking off her stockings and shoes while she was scrubbing the floor. The witness remarked, on the low temperature of the room when he entered it, and said he shouldn't like to sleep in such a cold place as that. The temperature was very low, indeed.

Caroline Goatt next testified that she was cook in the house No. 45 Whitehall-street; she went there in that capacity three days before the prisoner's arrest; she occupied the same bed with prisoner; on the night before the child was found witness went to the room about ten o'clock, but couldn't get in; she then went and told her mistress, who gave her a key, saying that if Margaret wouldn't let her into the room she might occupy the one next to it; on returning, the witness was admitted to the room by Margaret, who was in such pain, however, and was tossing about so much that witness couldn't keep any clothes on her, and, it being a very cold night, got up and went to bed in the next room; next morning she went into the room again, and, dressing herself, went down stairs about her work; at breakfast time Margaret also came down stairs; the mistress gave her some camomile tea, which she drank and went back to her bed; witness did not hear any unusual noise in Margaret's room, nor did she see any marks of blood when she was in there.

Mrs. Amelia Berger next testified that she kept boarders at No. 45 Whitehall-street; Margaret had been her chambermaid for two years, up to the time of the arrest; on the day before the birth of the child, Margaret had been scrubbing the floor barefooted; in regard to other circumstances, this witness corroborated the statements of the previous one; Margaret, she said, had always been a very industrious and good girl, always minded her own business, and went out very seldom.

Dr. Bouton, connected with the Coroners' office, next testified to the appearance of the woman and of the child. He inferred from his examination that the child had been born alive, and met its death by suffocation; about its mouth and nose was a dark place, bound by an evenly-defined line, which was like what would be made by strangling the child. At one point, during a somewhat lengthy cross-examination by the defence, the Doctor became a little fractious, and hinted a belief that he was being pursued in the matter for the purpose of entrapping him. Counsel for defence, however, disclaimed any intention to pursue the examination unfairly, and the witness gave the rest of his testimony in a very clear and candid manner.

In his charge to the jury Judge LEONARD volunteered the opinion that the cross-examination of this witness was fairly conducted, and with no evident design to entrap.

The prosecution rested here, and as there were no witnesses for the defence, counsel summed up to the jury, asking a verdict of acquittal on the ground that there were at least reasonable doubts whether the child might not have been born dead, or died subsequently to birth, from exposure to cold, suffocation in the discharges, or some other of the numerous causes which the expert on the stand had testified might have caused its death.

Mr. Waterbury closed for the people, declaring that the impunity which infanticide had hitherto enjoyed had made it a crime of very frequent occurrence, and that it was high time some means were taken to check its increase. He thought the facts as stated by witnesses were conclusive of the prisoner's guilt, and he therefore asked a verdict of guilty.

The Court charged this Jury at considerable length, instructing them, among other things, that in order to convict they must find that respiration of the child has occurred after its complete delivery, and entirely separate existence from the mother.

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of an hour, returned at about 6 o'clock with a verdict of *not* guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. A gentleman who was present during the trial, very kindly volunteered to take her to his home, as she had no place to go to, except to her quarters at the Tombs. She gratefully accepted the kindness.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Arson—Frederick Freund, Simon Katz.

Court of General Sessions.

A LIST OF THIEVES—SENTENCES TO STATE PRISON AND PENITENTIARY.

In this Court, yesterday, before City Judge McCUNN, Richard Kelly was tried and found guilty on an indictment for grand larceny, from the premises of Mrs. Eliza Baines, No. 70 Pitts-street.

John Jones, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years and four months.

Caspar Reeker, indicted for an attempt at grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

Mary Crowfoot, a colored girl, indicted for grand, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and as she had restored the stolen property, was sent five days to the City Prison.

John Williams, indicted for grand, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

Michael Colligan, indicted for an attempt to commit burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and, being very young, was sent to the Penitentiary one year.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Chamberlain Controversy—The Functions of Writs of Certiorari—The Powers of Acting Mayors.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hilton.

In the matter of the application of Daniel Devlin.—A motion came on before this Court on the return of an order to show cause, issued under the following circumstances. It will be remembered that in May, 1860, Mayor Wood appointed to the office of Chamberlain of the City Mr. Nathan C. Platt. During the recent absence of the Mayor, from the City, the President of the Board of Aldermen, acting as Mayor, removed him with the concurrence of the Board and appointed in his place Mr. Daniel Devlin. On the 8th of January, 1861, Mr. Devlin obtained an order to show cause requiring Mr. Platt to deliver up all books and papers appertaining to the office, which order was made returnable on the 10th. At the opening of the motion Mr. Whiting, as one of the counsel for Mr. Platt, served upon the Judge a writ of *certiorari*, which he had just obtained from Judge Barnard, removing the hearing of the cause to the Chambers of the Supreme Court. On the service of the order the Judge remarked that he knew of no authority vested in a Judge of the Supreme Court to issue such a writ to him, and unless sufficient authority was shown he should not regard it, but proceed in the cause. Mr. Whiting, appearing for Mr. Platt, argued that the writ of *certiorari* was good and valid, and authorized by law, and operated as a stay of proceedings. He also took objection to the order which had been served on Mr. Platt, on the ground that it did not show upon its face that facts sufficient had been stated to confer jurisdiction; that no affidavit had been served with it, and they were left entirely ignorant of the facts on which the order had been granted, and had nothing to show cause against. The counsel then asked for time to answer the complaint, saying that he had relied upon the writ of *certiorari*, out seeing the disposition of the Judge to disregard it, they should have time to answer.

Judge HILTON referred counsel to a decision in the 8th of Johnson, 340, Stillwell *vs.* Daniels, upon which he held it to be settled, that a judge is jusuned in disregarding a *certiorari*, where it is unauthorized by law, that a *certiorari* is only to issue on an order to show cause. 6 Cowen, 397. Eagan S. Van Winkle, the associate of Judge Whiting, read Mr. Platt's affidavit, in which was set forth that he was only appointed to the Chamberlainey of the City a denial of his removal, his denial of Devlin's appointment, and further stating that Mr. Devlin had been removed by the Mayor. Judge Bronson, on the part of Mr. Devlin, offered in evidence and read a certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council certifying to Mr. Devlin's appointment. This evidence was objected to by Mr. Van Winkle. It was, however, admitted as proper evidence, the Judge quoting the statute by which a certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council is constituted evidence.

The objection taken by Mr. Van Winkle, as stated by that gentleman, was not as to matters of record, but referred to outside matters—that it did not come within the statute. He then cited a decision in the 2d Barb., 513; 5th Hill, 615, from which it was contended that if the claimant's title to office was not certain, and far from reasonable doubt, the Judge had no right to enforce the delivery of the books of the office under the statute.

The question then came before the Court whether they should proceed to try the title to the office, or further argue the question of the jurisdiction of the Court. The question of jurisdiction was proceeded with. Mr. John E. Devlin, opening for Mr. Daniel Devlin, said he did not dispute Mr. Platt's right to raise the question of title. The question is whether there is any serious doubt of Platt's removal and Mr. Devlin's appointment. If there is not, then the Judge has a perfect right to act in the cause without any restriction. He cited Sec. 21 of City Charter laws of 1857, p. 674, showing the right of the Mayor to remove the Chamberlain. Under this section of the Charter it was contended the Mayor had removed Mr. Stout and appointed Mr. Platt in May last, and if the Mayor had removed Mr. Platt on the 24th of December, there would exist no doubt whatever of his being regularly removed. The counsel then read sec. 17 of the Charter, showing that the acting Mayor, in the absence of the Mayor, possessed all the rights and powers of the Mayor. By Sec. 7 it was shown that each Board is to appoint its President. Upon these sections it was contended by counsel that Mr. Peck had the same power in the absence of the Mayor as the Mayor. Mr. Devlin then read Sec. 21 of the Charter, giving power to suspend heads of Departments. The Chamberlain, it was further contended by Mr. Devlin, was not a head of a Department, but the chief of a Bureau. The power is given to appoint and remove the Chamberlain the same as if he was a head of a Department, but not to suspend him. The power to suspend is not implied in the larger power to remove. The Mayor has not the power to remove—he can only do it with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Van Winkle, opening for Mr. Platt, in reply to Mr. Devlin, took the ground that there was a reasonable doubt of the title of Mr. Devlin. Mr. Platt is entitled to a trial. The proceeding under the statute is not intended to be summary where the title of the office is in dispute; when we come to the question of title, whether the one party is removed or the other appointed, then we are entitled to a trial. Judge Bronson followed, arguing that by the statutes passed from time to time, the Court had full power to proceed in this matter; that full jurisdiction was conferred upon it, and that the office of a *certiorari* was simply to review a decision of the Court below; that the *certiorari* issued in this matter conferred original jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court, after this Court had regularly acquired original jurisdiction. The principal questions arising on this argument are.

First—The jurisdiction of Judge Hilton to act in this proceeding under the power of the statute as the first Judge of the County; and whether the power conferred upon the Court of Common Pleas, or the Judges thereof, as a Court, can be exercised by a Judge in a special proceeding out of Court?

Second—The authority of the Supreme Court to issue a *certiorari* to Judge Hilton. And if he has, whether he can go so before the proceeding is adjudicated?

Third—Whether the proceedings of Acting-Mayor Peck, in appointing Devlin, gave such a certain and clear title to Mr. Devlin, and so free from reasonable doubt, that the Judge should assume his right to the office without trying the question of title?

At the conclusion of Mr. BRONSON'S remarks, the Court adjourned.

John E. Devlin and Greene C. Bronson for Mr. Daniel Devlin; Judge Whiting and E. S. Van Winkle for Mr. Platt.

The Market-stall Question—Occupation of the Public Streets.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Archibald M. Allerton et al. vs. *Daniel E. Delevan et al.*—The facts in this case were stated at length in the TIMES of Dec. 15, at which time it was before the Court, on a motion for an injunction to restrain the City Inspector from licensing others than the plaintiffs to occupy Stall No. 402 Washington Market, and for an order compelling the other defendants to restore possession to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs claim to have been forcibly ejected from the stall in June last, by Councilman Costello. It appears that the stall stands upon a portion of one of the public streets.

Justice HOFFMAN now rendered his decision, holding that the City had no power to confer for a moment any legal authority upon an individual to occupy any portion of a public street in the City of New-York, for use as a market stall. Such a permit, given by any officer of the Corporation, the Attorney-General or any party owning lands adjoined to the stall, upon showing special injury, could compel the Corporation to rescind, by compelling the removal of the stall, abating it as a nuisance.

The power to build or repair markets is subservient upon the rights conferred upon the public by the dedication and opening of a public street by the Corporation over its own land. The occupation and obstruction of a street, therefore, for such uses, is manifestly unlawful, and a violation of the implied contract between the public and the City.

The plaintiffs could not for such reasons suffer any special injury by a refusal of the injunction, and it is denied.

Wm. Fullerton for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson for City; H. P. Townsend for defendant, Costello.

Collision—Alleged Carelessness of the Officers of a Vessel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Nathan J. Beebe vs. *Paul N. Spofford.*—This action is brought to recover damages for injuries received by a collision between the bark *Theodosia*, belonging to the defendant, and a floating dock owned by the plaintiff, and at the time moored at a wharf in Jersey City.

The complainant alleges that on the 23d day of November, 1858, the time of the collision, the plaintiff was the owner of a certain sectional floating dock, which be used in raising vessels from the water for the purpose of repairing them, and that he was at that time in daily receipts of large profits made thereby. That on the said 23d day of November the bark *Theodosia*, from the improper and negligent management of those in charge of her, broke loose from her moorings and collided against the said dock of the plaintiff, by which the dock and machinery was injured to the amount of $450. That the plaintiff from the suspension of his business consequent upon such injuries, had suffered damages to the extent of $350, for both of which sums he demended judgment against the defendant.

The answer denies that the accident was the result of negligence on the part of the defendant, and alleges that at the time it occurred there was a violent storm of wind and rain, and that wholly by the force of the winds and the waves the vessel broke from her moorings, where she was properly fastened, and drifted against the defendant's dock.

They further allege that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the plaintiff, inasmuch as the dock was lying at a wharf in Jersey City, without a proper license or legal authority for being here.

The defendant also claims that he is not liable for the injuries which the plaintiff received from or by means of the interruption of his business.

The jury found for the plaintiff for the sum of $125.

A. C. Morris for plaintiff; Springs & Russel for defendant.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The Grend Jury this morning brought in an indictment against the twenty-four men who composed the crew of the ship *Staghound*, for revolt and mutiny on board of her in Angier Roads.

Mr. Ridgway appeared for the defendants, who were arraigned, and separately pleaded not guilty.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Clark* vs. *Gallagher.*—Motion to dismiss the injunction denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

Lowring vs. *United States Vulcanized Gutta Percha Belting and Packing Company.*—Motion to resettle decree, &c., denied, without costs.

BARNARD, J.—*Bingham* vs. *Disbrow et al.*—Motion denied.

New-York Mutual Insurance Company vs. *John Cochran.*—Referred back to same referee, to take proof as to the disposition of the Thirty-fourth street property, or the proceeds thereof.

POLICE REPORTS.

OFFENCES OF THE DARKEST DYE.

Some months ago a gigantic negro, known as John Body, *alias* Johnson, fled from Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., to avoid the legal consequences of having nearly killed a man named James Agner, who in some way had excited his rage. Constables from Greene County had frequently been to the City in search of the fugitive, but he managed to elude them, and not until Wednesday night was his arrest effected. He was found by Officer McCleary, of the Fifth Precinct Police, playing first fiddle at a dance-house in Laurens street, near Canal, and yesterday he was sent to Catskill. Johnson is described as a very bad fellow, and a few years ago he was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Jane Brandon, a young colored damsel to whom he had been paying his addresses. Her body was found in the river near Catskill, but no evidence against the accused could be obtained, and he was set at liberty.

AN ERRATIC PURCHASER.

Wm. J. Smith, a half-crazy individual, apparently about 30 years of age, and representing himself to be a clerk, recently from Baltimore, Md., was taken before Justice KELLY yesterday on a charge of having attempted to shoot Wm. Pitshke, a hardware dealer, at No. 85 Greenwich-street. Mr. Pitshke alleged that the accused came into his store early in the morning and desired to purchase a pair of pincers. An assortment of the articles was shown him, when he selected a pair and turned to leave the place without paying. He was reminded of the fact, at which he became very angry, and drawing a loaded double-barreled pistol from his pocket, he cocked it and threatened to shoot Mr. Pitshke. By a quick movement, however, the latter disarmed him, and held him fast until Officer Spilner, of the Steamboat Police came and conducted him before the magistrate. He was held for trial in $200 bail.

A VICTIM OF HARD TIMES.

John H. Coachman, a young man residing at No. 491 Ninth-avenue, finding himself in needy circumstances, a few days since undertook to supply himself with a few dollars by forging—such is the allegation against him—the names of Messrs. Gilman, Wright & Co., merchants at No. 237 Washington-street, to a check for $15 on the American Exchange Bank, where he obtained the money. He is likewise charged with having made free use of the name of James S. Parmelee, storekeeper at No. 585 Broadway, in a similar way, and thus to have drawn $18 from the Phenix Bank. Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, arrested the accused, who was taken before Justice QUACKENBOSS, and will be debarred, probably for a very long time, from the exercise of his genius in the art of chirography.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 10.

$9,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74	10 Hudson River R...	45⅛
16,600 Vir. St. 6s.....	75	540 do.....	45
2 000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	100½	250 do.....s10	45
2,000 L. R. Con. Bds. '71	93	60 do.....b60	45⅛
1,000 Hnd. R. R. 2d Mtg.	97	50 do.....b30	45
3,000 Har. 1st Mtg Bds	96⅛	150 do.....b10	45
1,000 Harlem 2d Mt. Bs	98½	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	33¼
1,000 Har. 3d Mt Sexin	76	100 do.....s15	33
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	75	100 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	14⅛
3,000 Clev & Tol. S. F. Bs	70	75 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	74⅛
2,000 C. B. & Q. R 8 p. c. B	89	100 do.....s10	74
20 National Bank.....	94	100 do.....s60	73½
10 Bank of Commerce	94½	60 do.....	75
17 do.....	94	460 Galena & Chica. R.	63¼
173 Pacific M. S. Co....	85½	50 do.....	63⅜
30 New-Jersey C. R...	110	100 do.....	62¼
200 N. Y. Central R.	82⅝	100 do.....	63¼
50 do.....	75⅜	50 do b60	63¾
221 do.....	75⅜	400 Clev. & Tol. R.....	37¼
100 do.....s10	76¼	200 do.....s10	37¼
100 do.....s10	75	200 do.....	32½
500 do.....	75¼	300 do.....s10	32½
289 do.....	75⅜	200 do.....	32⅝
250 Erie Railroad.....	34⅜	500 Chi. & R. I. R.....	53
200 do.....s10	34⅜	50 do.....s5	53
50 do.....	35	300 do.....	52¾
200 do.....s10	35	300 do.....s10	52⅜
50 do.....	35¼	300 do.....	52¾
20 Harlem Railroad..	15	91 Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	67
100 Reading Rail'd.opg	28⅜	50 do.....s10	66¾
150 Mich. Cen. R.....	53⅛	50 Mil. & Miss. R.....	11¾
5 do.....	55		

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	250 Mich. Cen. R. ex div	52
3,000 Missouri St. 6s..	68	50 do.....	51¾
3,000 Cal. St. 7s.....	87⅛	200 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	14⅛
5,000 do.....	87	150 M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	33⅜
500 do.....	86⅝	20 Panama R.....	114
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60..	98	5 do.....	113¾
39 Ocean Bank.....	82	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	75⅛
5 Pacific M. S. Co....	87	200 Gal. & Chi. R.....	64⅛
5 do.....	87¾	100 do.....	64¾
165 N. Y. Central R....	77	50 do.....b60	64⅞
50 do.....s10	77	300 Cleve. & Tol. R....	33⅛
200 Erie Railroad...s30	35¾	450 do.....	33⅜
50 Hudson River R.s15	46⅜	100 do.....s10	33¼
150 do.....	47	100 do.....b60	34
100 do.....s10	47	10 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	53¼
50 do.....b60	47⅛	162 do.....	53½
200 Harlem R. Pref....	38	50 do.....b15	53⅜
100 Reading R.....b10	39⅜	5 Sixth-av. R.....	135
50 Mil. & Miss. R.....	12		

THURSDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

We have to report a very excited Stock Exchange to-day, with fluctuations of 2@2½ ₱ cent. on the more prominent speculative Shares. The market opened under the adverse influence of the dispatchee in the morning pepera from Charleston in reference to the *Star of the West*. Sellers of Stocks, both on order and for speculation on the further decline, accepted 1@1½ ₱ cent. decline from yesterdey's last prices, Central being done as low as 75½, and Erie

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 11. 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Jewess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Damon and Pythias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Maseppa—Conjugal Lesson—101 on Parle Francais.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Pauline—Tom Noddy's Secret.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Bluebeard—The School-master—Wasiock of the Glen.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Mandredone.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Magic Wall—Evening—Sea of Ice—What is It?—Astec Children—South African Aborigines.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sisters.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. Raymond's four Letters to Hon. W. L. Yancey on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the Times Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Friday) Morning, in readiness for the mail steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news which we publish this morning fully confirms the accounts telegraphed from Charleston relative to the *Star of the West*, which appeared in the Times of yesterday. The result of the communication between Major Anderson and Gov. Pickens on the subject was, that a messenger was dispatched by the former to Washington, to receive special instructions as to the course to be pursued in the future. The messenger will probably reach Washington to-night. Meantime, however, another cause of excitement has arisen in Charleston. Intelligence yesterday reached there that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* was on the way to aid the *Star of the West* to enter the harbor and land the troops at Fort Sumter. This caused the greatest commotion, and steps were immediately taken to resist her approach. The determination was to fire upon her, when it was understood that Fort Sumter would take part in the proceedings, and the expectation entertained in Charleston was that a general action would be fought. Our telegram from Charleston states that the steamship *Marion* has been purchased for the use of the State of South Carolina; but a dispatch to Spofford, Tileston & Co., of this City, states that she was seized, with no intimation of any design to pay for her. The events transpiring at Charleston created the greatest excitement in Washington to-day.

A telegram from New-Orleans informs us that the authorities of Louisiana are adopting the desperate course of South Carolina and Georgia, in seizing the Government property. Three military expeditions have left that city to take possession of the forts at Jackson and Pike, and the Baton Rouge Arsenal. The same course is also being adopted in North Carolina, though whether by order of the authorities does not yet appear. Forts Johnson and Coswell were taken possession of on the night of the 8th.

In the higher branch of Congress yesterday the proceedings were very interesting, as touching upon the disunion movement in the Southern States, and the recent startling intelligence from Charleston. Various memorials were presented—among them one signed by twelve thousand citizens of Baltimore, praying that some means might be adopted to restore peace and harmony in the land. These memorials were all tabled for the present. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, called up a resolution presented by him on Wednesday, censuring the President for appointing a Secretary of War *ad interim* without informing the Senate of his action. A vote was taken on the passage, and the result was 35 for and 17 against it. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, then proceeded to make a speech on the state of the Union. We give his remarks in full elsewhere. When he had concluded, a colloquial discussion took place between Messrs. Trumbull, of Illinois, Davis, of Mississippi, and Green, of Missouri, relative to the recent action of South Carolina, the firing upon the *Star of the West* and the subsequent action of Major Anderson. Mr. Trumbull was very decided in his declaration that the Federal laws must be obeyed. The debate on the matter was finally postponed until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned at 4½ o'clock P. M. In the House, Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, made a personal explanation in reference to his connection with the Special Committee of Thirty-three, and declared his disappointment with the action of that Committee. He despaired of any good being effected through their deliberations, but assured the House that if another week was allowed to elapse, it would be too late for the introduction of any measure to save the Union. Various memorials and other papers relating to the national troubles were presented and laid on the table for the present, among them the resolutions of the New-York Common Council, approving the conduct of Major Anderson, and the determination of the President to enforce the laws. The House then proceeded to the consideration of District of Columbia business, but adjourned without effecting anything.

The House Special Committee of Thirty-three have closed their deliberations, and will probably soon be ready to report. The two propositions submitted by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana—that laws be passed to protect the States from armed invasion, and to secure the safety of citizens of the several States while traveling or sojourning in other States—were the last ones agreed to. The propositions which had been previously adopted, provided for the admission of New-Mexico; for the amendment of the Fugitive Slave Law, by giving a trial by jury at the place of escape, and requesting Northern States to repeal the Personal Liberty Laws, and for such an amendment of the Constitution as will make it impossible ever hereafter to amend it so as to interfere with Slavery in the States.

The Virginia Legislature yesterday received from Gov. Letcher a dispatch from the Mississippi Convention, stating that Mississippi has seceded unconditionally, and desires to form a new Union on the basis of the old Constitution. The House passed a resolution that the Governor should communicate to the President of the United States, and the Governors of Southern States, the desire of Virginia that peace may be preserved by the maintenance of the *status quo*, and that the Governor should telegraph the resolution to the parties named.

The Wisconsin Legislature organized yesterday, and Gov. Randall delivered his message. It recommends the Legislature to prepare for the possible contingency of the General Government calling for men and means to maintain the integrity of the Union and thwart the designs of traitors. He says that the election of Lincoln is no cause for complaint; that Slavery cannot exist except by local law; that the Personal Liberty bills should be found upon the statute in every State; that if the Personal Liberty bill of Wisconsin is in conflict with the Constitution, it ought to be made to conform therewith, but that no hope of reward should induce them to break down the walls of their protection; that the right of any State to secede can never be admitted, and that once in the Union a State must remain in until the Union is destroyed.

A great Union meeting was held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, last evening, which was attended by nearly ten thousand persons. Parties who undertook to disturb the gathering by disunion cries were ejected amid cheers for the Union and Major Anderson.

The Republican Central Club of this City last evening held a meeting, which was numerously attended, and at which resolutions opposed to Compromise were passed with great unanimity. Gen. Nye also made a lengthy address in the same spirit, which was warmly applauded.

In the State Senate yesterday, the President announced the appointment of Wm. Gamble, Assistant Postmaster; Henry S. Williams, President's Messenger; Charles Van Dealip, Post-office Messenger; Evert Burhans, Sergeant-at-Arms; Joseph Barlinghouse, Janitor; Nathaniel Goodwin, Superintendent Senate Chamber. Bills were introduced to incorporate the Domestic Savings Bank of New-York City; to repeal the nineteenth section of the act to establish regulations for the port of New-York, and for a special Board of Trustees to manage certain funds of John-street Methodist Church. The news of the firing into the *Star of the West* was debated, and the act was generally denounced. In the Assembly there were bills introduced repealing the Gridiron acts; renewing the Health bills, defeated last session; amending the act relative to the New-York Board of Health, and authorizing Richmond County to borrow $30,000.

By the arrival at Portland of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, we are in receipt of European news to the 28th, *via* Londonderry—three days later. The political intelligence is not important. From Gaeta we learn that incessant bombardment is kept up day and night on the devoted city. The besieged are represented to be in a deplorable condition, but capable of holding out for some time longer. There are further reports concerning the progress of negotiations for the sale of Venetia, but few believe that Austria will ever voluntarily consent to quit the Quadrilateral. Some interesting particulars of late events in China have been received. Lord Elgin had entered Peking under a formidable escort, and was received by the Emperor's brother, who is reported to have said that many mistakes had been made in the intercourse of China with foreigners, but that now a new state of things might be expected. The commercial advices by the *Nova Scotian* are important. Cotton is active at advanced rates. Consols have declined.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, laid on the table a series of resolutions offered by Alderman Dayton, declaring that the document sent in by the Mayor at the last meeting of the Board was not such an annual message as, by the Charter, he is required to transmit; expressing confidence in the ability and willingness of the people to sustain the laws and preserve the Union, and sentiments of kindness for the people of the State at large. The Board of Councilmen met again to choose a President, but the fued still continued, and no Republicans presented themselves. Mr. Repper, of the Mozart party, also was absent. The Board being without a quorum, adjourned to this evening at 6 six o'clock.

The Court Martial of Col. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for refusing to order out his command at the Prince of Wales reception, was continued yesterday, and further evidence was taken. Mr. O'Gorman raised the point that the regulations providing that the Court should not recognize counsel were unconstitutional. The Court decided to recognize Mr. O'Gorman as counsel.

The Chamberlain strife was yesterday before Judge Hilton at Special Term of the Common Pleas, on a motion for a *mandamus* compelling Mr. Platt to deliver all the books, papers, &c., in his possession as City Chamberlain, over to Mr. Devlin, who claims to be entitled to the office by recent appointment. The argument was not concluded when the Court adjourned. Justice Hoffman, at Special Term of the Superior Court, rendered his decision in the action brought to recover possession of a stall in Washington Market, Archibald, &c., *vs.* Delavan, &c., holding that no injunction was necessary to protect the rights of the plaintiffs, and that as the stall appeared to be located in a public street, the Corporation, by its City Inspector, or any other officer, possessed no power to authorize, for a moment, the occupation of the street for such a purpose. Injunction denied. In the Oyer and Terminer, Selover, the ticket swindler, was sentenced to two years' confinement in State Prison. Margaret Lawler was tried for the murder of her infant child, and acquitted. In the General Sessions, the day was devoted to disposing of thieves, of whom six were sentenced for various terms to State Prison and the Penitentiary.

The Stock Market was considerably agitated yesterday by the various and conflicting dispatches from Charleston and Washington. New-York Central, as the rule of the Shere List, sold as low as 75¼, and as high as 77¼ ⅌ cent., closing 77 against 76¼ Wednesday afternoon. No change in Bills on London or in Money rates.

A fair demand prevailed for Flour, Wheat and Corn, at firmer prices. Provisions and Cotton were more sought after. Sugars, Rio Coffee, New-Orleans Molasses, were in request. Rice and Whisky, Hay, Spirits Turpentine, Clover Seed and Tallow were moderately dealt in. The Freight engagements were also moderate, at easier rates.

Affairs at Charleston.

We have at last full reports of what took place when the *Star of the West* attempted to enter Charleston Harbor. She was fired upon from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie. Maj. Anderson then demanded from Gov. Pickens permission for her to enter, backing it with a threat to open his guns upon any battery that might fire upon her. Gov. Pickens refused permission, and Maj. Anderson decided to refer the matter to Washington, Lieut. Talbot being dispatched thither as a special messenger.

If Major Anderson was aware that the *Star of the West* brought reinforcements for Fort Sumter, we confess we do not see the necessity of his forbearance. The fact of their being sent was certainly evidence of the desire of the Government that they should be protected in reaching their destination. Maj. Anderson, however, in his communication, makes no allusion to the character of the steamer's mission, and it is quite possible that he did not know it. In that case he may reasonably have doubted his authority to keep the harbor open for merchant vessels.

The Second Seceding State.—Mississippi has the distinguished honor of being the second State to pass an ordinance of secession. The action of her Convention awakened the most intense enthusiasm, as a matter of course, and was saluted with the ringing of bells, the display of fireworks, and the ordinary demonstrations of tumultuous joy.

We should be sorry to think that the people of that State are playing off an immense sham upon themselves, as well as the country. But it is very difficult to believe them serious in their movement. There is not a dollar in the State Treasury;—even the members of the last Legislature have not yet been able to get pay on the warrants for their salaries. The State has no credit in any market of the world,—not so much for lack of resources, as on account of the shameless and disgraceful manner in which she has hitherto repudiated obligations contracted by her agents on her behalf. She has no militia organization,—not half a dozen cannon in the State, and no small arms, unless Secretary Floyd was able to smuggle some into her limits by way of preparation for this emergency. Her people will not submit to taxation for the expenses of such a contest,—for a bill proposing this resort was thrown out of the Legislature at its late session.

Besides this, there is a general lack of food throughout the State, and complaints already come up from every quarter of an absolute or prospective dearth of the bare necessaries of life. How long can any considerable armed force, even if one can be raised, be maintained under such a state of things as this? We trust Col. Jefferson Davis sees his way clearly through the fogs and among the pitfalls of the immediate future. He will probably have a chance to learn, that popularity is a good deal more easily lost than won,—and that the sufferings of a month may undo the political teachings of a life-time. Six months will put an end to his popularity among the people whom he has so steadily and so thoroughly misled.

A Wholesome Surprise.

Col. Jefferson Davis made a speech in the Senate yesterday which throws more light upon the condition of his own mind, than on the state of the country. He seems to have been profoundly astonished to find that this is a Government of *force*, as well as of *consent*,—that we have an army and navy,—ships and forts and guns, and men who dare to use them when the necessity arises. He had reposed on the belief that a Government of consent means a Government,—in which force is unknown,—which each State and each person may obey or disobey at pleasure. Col. Davis evidently supposed that secession was to be a peaceable pastime,—that Southern States could stay in the Union, or go out, and stay out or come back again at their sovereign will and pleasure.

The events of the last few days have disturbed these pleasant dreams. Col. Davis now begins to realize the real nature of the fearful crisis into which his disunion counsels have plunged the Southern States. Where he predicted peace he sees war. The visions of easy and independent sovereignty, with which he solaced his own heart and dazzled the imaginations of his credulous constituents, have vanished into thin air, and in their stead rise horrid shapes of ruin and desolation to the States he has led to the very brink of this fearful precipice. We are glad to perceive, from the solemn and earnest tone of his speech that Col. Davis appreciates the gravity of the crisis. Instead of swaggering and exulting like Toombs, in drunken ecstacy, over movements whose magnitude he is incapable of appreciating, Col. Davis sees distinctly the inevitable fate which impends over the Slave-holding States if they persist in forcing a conflict with the Federal Government, or even with the North, fighting under the American flag, and in defence of the maimed and insulted Union. We welcome his earnest appeals for conciliation,—for terms of compromise,—for the restoration of peace and harmony to our common country. We hail them as the most hopeful signs of this troubled and discordant time. When such a man holds such a tone, we may reasonably hope that judgment is not wholly fled, even from the leaders of disunion,—and that fresh experience will strengthen wholesome convictions which have already taken root in the Southern mind.

We congratulate the country on the discovery of Col. Davis, that we have a Government. The exercise of *force* is of the very essence of all government. The consent on which our system rests is, that force may be used whenever it is necessary to enforce obedience to laws which the people have consented to make. Our rulers are not aliens, or usurpers, armed with a power above the people, which may be wielded against them at the will of the ruler, and for his own personal ends. They are chosen by the people,—to enforce the laws made by the people—peaceful if they can, but forcibly if they must. We have *consented* to this form and mode of government:—and the fact that it rests on that consent makes it the strongest Government in the world. The Executive may be weak—and for a time the power of the Government may be feebly exercised:—but the people will speedily apply the remedy, and then their power becomes the power of the Government itself.

Col. Davis urges a prompt surrender and retreat of the Federal Government as the only means of preserving peace. He once stood in the field in presence of an overwhelming force, and was told the same thing. But he knew then—as he knows now—that peace is not all that is desired. That can always be secured;—but peace with honor must sometimes be fought for before it can be achieved. It was so when Santa Anna summoned Gen. Taylor to surrender,—and it is so now when Col. Davis demands that the Federal Government shall withdraw its troops from the Southern forts.

The President's Message.

In the Message transmitted by the President to the Senate of the United States on last Wednesday, we find in a single phrase the key unlocking many secrets of Mr. Buchanan's later policy—the partial explanation and apology for nearly all his former short-comings with reference to the question of secession. "Time," writes the President, "is a great conservative power"—an axiom one of the clearest in itself, in certain limited aspects, but capable of infinite mischief when perverted by designing advisers into the plea and excuse for passivity, while the treason in which they were participants was being extended and organized. "Do nothing," said Cobb. "Let the evil cure itself. Time is a great conservative power." And the same plea, we may well imagine, was urged by Floyd as an excuse for not sending the necessary reinforcements to Fort Moultrie. "Time is a great conservative power," whispered the President to himself; and, with a conscientious desire to avoid bloodshed, the dulcet sophistry of this phrase was accepted for much more than it is worth.

But now that James Buchanan has been released from the bondage and blindness inflicted on his Administration by corrupt and traitorous advisers; now that he is surrounded, in at least the most important posts of his Cabinet, by honest and patriotic officers, who have the perpetuity of the Union at heart, and who report to him faithfully the actual condition of affairs, as brought to their knowledge from the most authentic sources, we find the President entering boldly on a new and energetic career of duty, rendering it not only quite possible, but quite probable, that he may yet redeem to a great extent all the errors of the past, and survive in history as "one who meant well for his country." An old man at the time of his election, and thoroughly imbued with the routine discipline of the party which had elevated him to power, it is not perhaps so much to be wondered at that he should have surrendered the active control of his Government to the intriguing and daring politicians thrust into his Cabinet by the clamors and importunities of the extreme South, as that he should eventually have found the will and the firmness to free himself from their ruinous and deceitful yoke.

Many of the declarations in his last Message savor strongly and warmly of a patriotic devotion worthy of the best days of the Republic. In the phrase, "Time is a great conservative power," we find the sedative argument so long and successfully used by those Cabinet recreants who were exerting all the powers of their official positions to break up the Government of which they were the perjured and unworthy servants. But the day of awakening has at last arrived, and Mr. Buchanan seems finally to have shaken off the political nightmare which has oppressed him for so many years. He begins to realize that time is not a conservative power, but the very reverse, when the house in which one lives has caught fire; or when a cancer is gnawing away the flesh; or when treason to the Constitution is organizing for armed collision with the supporters of that instrument. Time is the destroyer of things, not the preserver, and it is no less dangerous to temporize with rebellion than to allow a fire to gain headway within the walls of a powder magazine.

Coming late to the President as this knowledge has come, we feel none the less grateful for the frank and firm disposition which he now manifests to retrace his deviations from the path of national duty, and to redeem the unwitting errors of policy into which he was led by false and interested advisers, in whose counsels he so long reposed implicit faith. His declaration of the "clear and undeniable right" and duty of the National Government "to use military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the United States," cannot fail to have a most wholesome effect upon such of the Southern States as still remain amenable to reason. It has much of the old Jacksonian ring in its nervous utterance, and has been welcomed by loyal citizens of all sections, with but little distinction of party. Let Mr. Buchanan persist in this policy for but a few weeks longer, and the services of his closing days of office may yet entitle him to a high pedestal amongst the patriots whom our posterity will delight to honor.

Disunion Agents in New-York.

There are some aspects of the existing Disunion movement which it is especially painful to contemplate—but which must be looked in the face none the less. One of them is the undoubted fact that we have among us here in New-York, agents and emissaries of Disunion,—men who are seeking from our citizens aid and comfort for the movements which are designed to break up the Union, and sap the foundations of our prosperity.

We have already called attention to the constant sale that is going on in this City, of *arms and munitions of war* to States in open rebellion against the Government. There can be no doubt that this is not only illegal, but a highly criminal offence—and it is the duty of the Federal Authorities among us to give the matter prompt and effective attention. The following private letter,—which comes to us from one of the most intelligent, clear-headed and influential of our citizens, reveals another phase of the movement which is also worthy of notice:

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

My Dear Raymond: A gentleman, formerly an officer in a European army, told me that a Virginian called upon him last week and *offered him the command of a body of men in Virginia*, with good pay, and assurances that the service would be a permanent one. He said that he did not like Slavery well enough to accept the proposal.

I anticipate a division and a war. I think it evident that the organization to force secession and carry it through successfully is more perfect and elaborate than has been supposed, and that it will accomplish its first purpose. It is evident there are recruiting agents here, spies in our fortifications and navy-yards, spies in the Departments at Washington, and that *extensive military preparations have been treacherously making for some time past.* These, however, are to prevail war, and they do not yet believe that they will have to come to war. The taunt of the Charleston *Mercury* that the President has not 1,000 men at his command, and the common assertion that we shall have enough to do to fight our own mobs; the *Constitution's* assertion, the other day, that the friends of the South at the North would appeal to arms and cause a bloody civil war within the North at the first attempt at coercion—all show that, although they begin to look upon it as a nearer possibility, they yet do not reckon upon having to actually provide for a serious war. This is just what they cannot do. But from what I see and hear of the popular sentiment, *we shall go to war if they go on*, whether you, or I, or Lincoln, or anybody else likes it or not.

Then, if we are going to war, the sooner this present state of things—a state of siege on one side, and of open doors, and recruiting and supplying the enemy on the other—*is brought to an end, the better.*

A Southern gentleman told me yesterday that he believed that *if the President and the North had stood in their present attitude three weeks sooner, the secession movement would have been checked, and the conservative party, now entirely gone under, would have recovered head, and been able to successfully withstand the tornado of pride and passion which has swept it down.*

In saying that a war is inevitable in case of general secession or division, I don't mean that the determination to maintain the Union by force will in itself cause a war, but that if the terms of separation could be peaceably arranged, and the two nations formed, the provocations to war, growing out of the necessities of Slavery, would be incessant and irresistible—therefore, we may as well at once prepare for it. Secession involves war, and war involves—much that is dreadful at the North, no doubt; but, without any strong will therefor on our part—*absolute ruin* to all the hopes of the South, and this (without their being conquered—subdued as Mr. Benjamin says. Let them come out of it "independent," what else will they be? In what condition to realize the glorious vision of a Southern Slave Nation on military principles, conquering and holding tropical Provinces and all that? They know how it is, and they cannot, they dare not, look a real, serious war in the face—in spite of all their rub-a-dubbing, they don't. Take Benjamin's own case. I have been on his plantation. He has, I judge, fully $300,000 in the sugar business, whereof $200,000 is in the form of slaves, and when I was there *he himself did not dare go out after dark, unarmed, nor did a white man any where in the vicinity.* I don't believe he could sell this estate to-day for one-half what it has cost him. His sugar works, which cost $100,000, would not be worth $1,000, if merely the duty was abolished.

The present folly of the South is just one phase of the necessary dangers of their Slavery policy, and I feel as almost everybody else does whom I see, that we may as well meet this phase of this eternal danger, as wait for another. This is, I think, unmistakably the growing instinct, the *vox Dei*, which will set at nought the good intentions of conservatism and compromise.

If so, the sooner we realize it, and begin hanging spies and traitors, the less will be the final bloodshed.

P. S.—Since writing the above, Capt. R. has told me that a Virginia gentleman called on him yesterday, and offered him a commission to collect a body of men in New-York, "for a Southern regiment," and that he saw the same person conversing with some discharged laborers, and was informed that he offered them bounties for enlisting to go South. *None of them accepted*, but he was told that a good many greenhorns had done so, and that there were several men at work amongst them to induce them to. R. put the man off, giving him no encouragement, but he said he should call again to-morrow, and intimated that he might offer him further inducements. R. believes that a considerable body of men have been already engaged and sent to Virginia. What for?

Yours faithfully.

We think the Federal authorities owe it to the country to ferret out all these attempts to enlist men for the uses of treason, and bring them to an end forthwith. It is worse than useless,—it is fatal to palter with treason and rebellion. Whatever may be our opinions about the causes of our difficulties,—upon one point we certainly ought to have not the slightest difficulty in agreeing. We *must* sustain the Government. We must suppress rebellion and insurrection. We must not permit our own weapons, our own men, our own forces to be arrayed against us. Our Federal Judges in this District owe it to themselves and to the country forthwith to charge the Grand Juries fully and explicitly *on the law of treason*, and thus let the community understand what are their duties and obligations in the present crisis.

We have not the slightest fear for the loyalty and fidelity of the City of New-York. No extremity of distress can make her people faithless to the Union to which she owes her greatness and her prosperity. If she suffers, she knows it is because the Union suffers. She sees the dawning of her day when light breaks upon the whole country; and even the humblest classes of her citizens are not so blinded to the plainest principles of truth, as not to be perfectly aware that their prosperity must be identical with that of the Union. We have no fears of mobs, of riots, of civil commotion here at home, on which portions of the South count so confidently. There is not the slightest danger that any of these things will occur. But agents of secession and of treason may supply themselves among us with means to make their treason effective. They may purchase here what they need to fight us with, and may enlist among us men to fight. And it is against these proceedings that the vigilance of the Government authorities should be directed.

Charleston Steamers.

We learn that Messrs. Spofford & Tileston received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from their agents in Charleston, that the steamer *Marion*, Capt. Whiting, had been seized for the service of the State by order of Governor Pickens, and that Capt. Whiting and the other officers had left for New-York by land.

In consequence of this seizure the *Columbia*, Capt. Berry, which was to leave this port for Charleston to-morrow, will be detained, the owners having no special fancy for having their property thus forcibly pressed into the Disunion service. The authorities of the incipient Kingdom of South Carolina seem to be anxious to secure a Navy of some sort, and not at all scrupulous as to their means of accomplishing it. They had a streak of luck when one of their chivalrous sons, Capt. Coste, succeeded in stealing a revenue-cutter from the Federal Government, by a process precisely like that of a clerk who robs the till of his employer in order to punish him for some fancied injury. One such occurrence,—and the experience of the hissing scorn with which it has been received everywhere,—is quite enough to prevent a repetition. No man in the service,—no matter how strong his love for the South, or how fervid his sympathy with secession, is in the slightest danger of descending to the level of Capt. Coste, by imitating his example. And since that time our Southern brethren have been driven to the necessity of plundering such private shipowners as may chance to have vessels in their harbor. This resource, however, will speedily be exhausted,—and we are somewhat curious to know what will be their next resort.

Dr. Cheever's Church and the British Mission.—There seems to be still further trouble in Dr. Cheever's Church. A rupture has occurred among the parties engaged in the movement to convert the Church of the Puritans into a missionary agency of the British Abolitionists. Miss Johnstone, who, it will be remembered, was originally sent out to England for the purpose of procuring aid for the Church, has published a pamphlet concerning the manner in which the whole affair was conducted. She gives a detailed narrative of the inception of the mission, the motives which led her to undertake it, and the reasons of its comparative failure. It seems to have been from the beginning mainly under the charge of Dr. Hartt, whose conduct during the whole affair is represented by Miss J. as entirely lacking in that frankness and candor essential to the success of the mission. She states, towards the conclusion of the *exposé*, that if she had known as much about the organization and polity of the church at the outset as she learned afterwards, she would have paused before suggesting the expediency of applying to Great Britain, or any other country, for aid towards its support.

Miss J. does not state the entire amount collected through her agency,—but it was evidently very small. The documents with which she was supplied on her departure, as credentials, were exceedingly vague and general in their statement of the condition, character and necessities of the Church, nor could she succeed, by repeated application, in obtaining anything more specific and satisfactory. There was a very general distrust, in both England and Scotland, as to the necessity or policy of supporting, by foreign aid, a Missionary Anti-Slavery Church in the City of New-York,—and in consequence of the painful position in which Miss Johnstone was suffered to be placed by those who had sent her out, there seems to have been in various quarters a half suspicion that the whole affair was an imposition. The pamphlet adds another very curious chapter to the singular history of this ill-starred Church.

A New Grievance.—Secretary Thompson seems to have resigned his post because the President ordered reinforcements to Fort Sumter without letting him know it. Why did he wish to know it? It was not in his Department, nor was it an affair with which he had any official connection. But he had promised his *Southern friends*, it is said, to let them know it,—and the President's conduct deprived him of the ability to redeem his pledge His *honor*, therefore, required him to resign.

This is decidedly the newest code of honor we have heard of. It seems that the Disunionists have a code suited to every emergency. Mr. Thompson resigns because he is no longer trusted with secrets which he was under an engagement to betray! He can no longer fulfil his treasonable obligations. To such a depth of baseness and tyranny has the Federal Government descended, that a gentleman is no longer allowed to betray its secrets, although he may have given his word of honor to its enemies that they should know them. As an honorable man, Mr. Thompson could do nothing less than desert a Government which treats him so badly.

We congratulate Mr. Thompson on his deliverance. We hope he may find some political atmosphere more congenial to his taste,—but we hope it will be a good ways from Washington. We advise him to go to South Carolina. He may find a market for some of his surplus Indian bonds. He may receive a vote of thanks for his past services, and mingle his tears with those of his employers, over the perverse faithlessness of a Federal Government so degraded and despotic as to object to the practice of having spies in its Cabinet.

Naval Affairs—A Bit of Mischievous Gossip.—We are requested to state, in reference to a bit of "gossip" published last week in the New York *Daily News*, and copied into several of the City papers, to the effect that Commodore Gregory and another Commodore had met at the Astor House and had a political conference, in which Gregory was represented as a Northern man with Southern proclivities,—that this gossip, so far as Commodore Gregory is concerned, is utterly without foundation; on the contrary, we have seen a letter from Commodore Gregory to a friend a few days since, in which he says:

"I do not relish the idea very much of my being represented to the world at the present crisis in the light of having skulked from my duty, after fifty-two years' devotion to the service of my country and to the Union. * * * * * * So far from being indifferent or disloyal to the country, I have already advised the Secretary that I am prepared for any service."

South Carolina and the Mails.—South Carolina is becoming sensitive in the matter of contracts. She is very anxious to recognize her share of the obligations contracted with the parties who carry the mails, and therefore she resolves to continue the present postal service. This is refreshingly cool. She has repudiated the Federal Government, and, of course, intends thus to escape paying any share of these very contracts; yet she is quite willing to reserve to herself the full benefit of the mail service. This is a specimen of thrift much more in keeping with her ideas of Yankee 'cuteness than with vaunted Southern chivalry.

Explanatory.—We are requested to state, with reference to a paragraph in yesterday's Times, that the delay of Messrs. Spofford & Tileston in obeying the summons to appear as witnesses in the case of Selover, indicted for emigrant-swindling, did not arise from any unwillingness or reluctance on their part,—and still less from any disposition to treat with disrespect the order of the Court. Owing to their constant and pressing business engagements, they had waited to be informed when their testimony would be required, and the message came too late to enable them to be present in season.

☞ We shall publish in the Times of to-morrow morning a full report of the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Adams on the National Fast Day.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Dull Day in Both Houses—Excepting Women from Taxation—Bleeding the Pawnbrokers—Tilt between Senators Grant and Spinola—Site for a City Post-office—Reducing Fare on the Hudson River Railroad—Voting a Sword to Major Anderson—The State of the West—Tendency of Public Opinion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

It would take a double magnifying opera-glass to discover for what possible purpose the Legislature met to-day.

In the Senate Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to amend the law of last Winter relative to the interests of husband and wife. Its object is to make plain some defects in the last statute, so that the husband and wife will hold the same relation to each other.

After that Senators Spinola and Grant had a sharp debate over the resolves to appropriate men and money for the support of the General Government. Spinola took the most patriotic ground, spurning party trammels, and somewhat sharply denouncing the Democratic caucus that had voted for Mr. Robinson's Compromise resolves. Grant planted himself on the caucus decision, and ridiculed the resolves of Spinola as Buncombe for Brooklyn. Without coming to a question, the Senate passed to the General Orders, in which Senator Colvin explained his bill constituting jurice judges of the law, as well as of the facts. He based his demand for the passage of the bill upon an occurrence in New-York some time since, where, on a trial for arson, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty in the third degree, instead of the second, as the Court had directed.

In the Assembly the roll of counties was called down to Monroe, before there was a single petition presented. I never knew an instance of the kind before.

Mr. Fullerton has undertaken the championship of the unmerried females and disconsolate widows, for whose benefit he proposes to have a law passed exempting them from the paymant of taxes, I suppose upon the ground that taxation should follow representation. Mrs. Lydia . Haesbouck, one of the most modest and withal the truest advocates and defenders of Woman's Rights, is a constituant of Mr. Fullerton's, and doubtless he is moving upon her suggestion. She has had one or two rounds with the tax-collector of her town, about his dues. One once lavled upon her skirts and bloomer pants, and was thereafter so ridiculed by Lydia, in the columns of her *Sybil*, that his successor has returned the taxes upon her real estate as not to be collected, rather than encounter the biting sarcasms that were bestowed upon the unfortunate individual who took her bloomers and short skirts.

One of the New-York members proposes to reduce the rates of interest which the Pawnbrokers may exact. This proposition is a yearly customer. It never fails to bring a bevy of the sons of Judah up to explain the nature of their business. I am told that these Jews never return to the three balls without convincing the member who suggests the bills that it is somewhat expensive to be a pawnbroker. In plain words, it is a regular thing for some of the City delegation in this way to blackmail the pawnbrokers. I have seen it done so often and so openly that I never hear such a bill noticed that I do not conclude that the Jew must again fork over some of his usurious spoils.

Bills were noticed to authorize the General Government to purchase the site of the present Post-office, and to legalize some act of the Common Council, passed last October, creating a new office—a messenger to carry something from one side of the room to the other, or something of that sort.

The House has already taken the measure of the City representation. I judge they have found it wanting, for by a very decisive vote they refused to refer the Health bill to the delegation as a Special Committee. Instead it went to the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. Odell introduced a bill, so to amend the charter of the Hudson River Railroad Company, as to restrict it to a charge not exceeding two cents a mile on way passengers, instead of the two and a half cents it is now permitted to charge. This is the reverse of the policy indicated in the Governor's Message, which was to remove all restrictions. Mr. Odell represents a constituency that would be largely affected by such a change.

Running through the orders of business, the House came down to Mr. Benedict's resolution directing the presentation of a sword to Maj. Anderson. It is more than probable that the compromise resolutions will go dead in the hands of the Committee on Federal Relations, and be born again as a recommendation to coerce the State of South Carolina back to her allegiance, so that if speeches are to be made they must come on Mr. Benedict's resolution. Mr. G. T. Pierce, of Ulster, opened the debate to-day, in an elaborate speech on the issues decided in November. He was firm against any compromise of principles—decided against extending Slavery over one foot of territory now free. He spoke at great length, and generally, I think, to the acceptation of the House. From what I can see, there seems little prospect that the responsible majority of the Legislature will be any less rigid in their adherence to principle than the Press and the people of the State have declared it their purpose to be. If anything like what are called compromise resolutions are passed I shall be very much mistaken.

The news of the arrival of the *Star of the West* at Charleston, and of her reception, has caused an intense feeling here. On every side I hear the one expression, that it is time to treat traitors as they deserve, and to put down rebellion by the strong arm. Not one, but all with whom I have conversed, begin to express sentiments that, widely entertained, would precipitate the abolition of Slavery. At least a dozen of men, hitherto stiff-backed conservatives, have openly declared that the war once opened Slavery must be got rid of before we again have peace. The proceedings at Charleston are fast educating men to believe that the North has stopped short in only declaring against the extension of Slavery. If the present excitement—or the cause for excitement—continues much longer, depend upon it the State of New-York will vote to abolish Slavery sooner than she will vote to extend it by extending the Missouri Compromise We are moving through events with the rapidity of an express train. It will not take us long to arrive at the station I have indicated, unless the South, by

timely submission to the Constitution and the laws, or leave the Northern train on a side track. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Mr. MANIERRE noticed a bill to incorporate the Artists' Fund Society in the City of New-York.

Mr. McLEAN MURPHY noticed a bill to incorporate the Laborers' and Domestics' Savings Bank, New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PATTI—To amend the act concerning the rights and relations of husband and wife.

By Mr. MANIERRE, to repeal the 19th section of the act establishing regulations for the port of New-York.

Mr. MUNROE called up the Assembly resolution to elect a Canal Commissioner on the 16th inst., to fill the place of SAMUEL BARNAS, deceased. Adopted.

Mr. MANIERRE reported favorably the bill relative to the Methodist Episcopal Church in John-street.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to take up the resolution to arm the State and appropriating ten million dollars.

A warm debate ensued upon the resolution.

Mr. GRANT opposed the motion and deprecated [illegible].

Mr. SPINOLA eventually withdrew the motion for the time being.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill allowing the jury, in criminal cases, to be judges of the law as well as the fact.

Mr. COLVIN spoke in favor of the bill.

The bill to allow the jury in criminal cases to be judges of law and fact, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill reorganizing the Department of Finance in New-York City government had progress. Adjourned.

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

The bill introduced by Mr. ROTCH, to amend and explain the act concerning the rights and liabilities of married women, amends the 11th section as follows:

SECTION 11. At the decease of the husband or wife intestate, leaving minor child or children, the survivor shall hold, possess and enjoy, all the real estate of which the husband or wife shall die seized, and all the rents, issues and profits thereof, during the minority of the youngest child; and one-third thereof during his or her natural life. And in case the real estate of which the husband or wife died seized, or any part thereof, shall be sold under or by virtue of any mortgage or mortgages, judgment or judgments, which are or were a lien thereon, at the time of the death of such husband or wife, then the survivor shall be entitled to, and shall hold, possess and enjoy, the interest upon the surplus moneys arising upon the sale or sales of the lands sold, during the same period, in the same manner and to the same extent, to which he or she would under this act be entitled to hold, possess and enjoy the real estate sold, had it been unincumbered; such surplus moneys to be invested under the direction of the Court in which the sale shall be made, or of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 2. This act shall apply to all cases where the right and interest of any husband or wife has become vested since the 11th day of April, 1860.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. KERNAN presented a petition of ELIZUR CLARK, contesting the right of AUSTIN MYERS to a seat in the Assembly.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate to adjourn *sine die* the 1st March was laid on the table.

Among the notices of bills were the following:

By Mr. BINGHAM, of a bill to further secure the people of the State against involuntary servitude.

By Mr. KENNY, to reduce the percentage on pawnbrokers' loans in the City of New-York.

By Mr. WRIGHT, to better punish embezzlement.

By Mr. BARGAS, to repeal the Act for closing the Atlantic-street Railroad Tunnel, Brooklyn, and to prevent the running of steam engines.

By Mr. FINCH—A bill submitting the question to the people, as to the propriety of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—To repeal all that part of the Metropolitan Police law relating to the appointment of Inspectors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ROBINSON, the New-York, Kings and Richmond Co.'s health bills. It makes the Counties named to form the Metropolitan Health District; the Governor to appoint seven Commissioners, three to be practising physicians, who, with the Health Officers, shall form the Board of Health, and gives them all the power of Health officers at the quarantine and for registration; it makes their fees for birth or death registration five cents, and for marriages twenty-five cents.

Mr. WEBSTER moved the reference of the bill to the members from New-York, Kings and Richmond.

Mr. ROBINSON said the bill was of interest to all the people of the State, and moved its reference to the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages. Agreed to.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a bill to repeal all last year's City Railroad bills, including the confirmation of the Ninth-avenue grant.

Mr. CRAFT introduced bills to amend the New-York Firemen's Charter and create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the Fire Department, which were referred to a Select Committee of seven New-York Representatives.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced a bill to amend the capital punishment act retaining the two first sections classifying the crime of murder in the first and second degree, and reviving the old statute making hanging the death penalty.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. HARDY—To authorize the purchase of the present Post-office site of New-York by the United States.

By Mr. ROBINSON—Making an appropriation to redeem the State stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company.

Mr. FISH, Republican, offered concurrent resolutions in favor of repealing the Personal Liberty bills, and amending the Fugitive law, no interference with slavery in the States, or in the dock-yards, or arsenals, or in the District of Columbia; no interference with the Inter-State Slave-trade; a perpetual prohibition of the foreign Slave-trade; the restoration of the Missouri line through all the territory, after the admission of Kansas. Laid over.

Mr. BENEDICT called up the Senate resolutions, awarding a sword to Maj. ANDERSON. A long debate ensued.

Mr. ODELL introduced a bill to limit the passenger fare on the Hudson River Railroad to two cents per mile.

(The name of Mr. BENEDICT should be substituted on the Committee of Ways and Means for that of Mr. WOODRUFF, in the list of Assembly Committees, published yesterday. Also, the name of Mr. RICA should have appeared in place of Mr. VARIAN on the Committee on Railroads.)

On the motion to substitute the Benedict resolutions for that of the Senate in relation to Maj. ANDERSON,

Mr. PIERCE took the floor, and made an extended argument on the position of national affairs, occupying the time of the House till the adjournment.

The House adjourned without taking a vote.

BILLS IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. ODELL'S bill to amend the charter of the Hudson River Railroad, limits the passenger fare on that road to two cents per mile.

Mr. MARSHALL'S bill to protect fruit growers, makes it the crime of larceny, punishable as such, to enter upon an inclosure or the premises of another, without consent, to pick any fruit growing therein.

Mr. VARIAN'S bill relative to the Board of Health in New-York, abolishes the Board of Health and the Board of Commissioners of Health, and provides that the Board of Supervisors shall appoint eight citizens of New-York as the Board of Health, before the 1st of May next. The Board to contain at least one civil engineer, one practical builder, and three doctors of medicine. The appointees to have been citizens of the County of New-York during five years preceding, and to hold office five years. Their salary to be $2 000, and they are to receive no other emolument under penalty of fine or imprisonment. Six members of the Board to constitute a quorum, but five affirmative votes required to pass any official act. The fullest powers in regard to the public health to be exercised by the Board.

State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The State Temperance Society met to-day. The attendance was not very large. Resolutions were adopted to take immediate steps for circulating petitions for the passage of a prohibitory law, and to secure the introduction of a bill making the sale of liquors of every name and description a misdemeanor. The present excise law was denounced. The old officers were reelected.

The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Legislature met at 10 o'clock this morning. The House elected Mr. C. M. ALLEN, Speaker; Mr. J. W. GORDON, Principal Clerk; Mr. A. P. NEWKIRK, Assistant Clerk. The Senate elected Hon. Jno. R. CRAVENS, President; Mr. JAS. LYNES, Principal Clerk.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow.

The Kansas Legislature.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Kansas Territorial Legislature organized on the 7th at Lecompton, electing Republican officers, and on the 8th adjourned to Lawrence.

The Philadelphians and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 10.

A great crowd assembled at Concert Hall this evening, to hear H. W. BEECHER, but he failed to come to-time. No explanation was given. The audience waited till 8½ o'clock. This is the third time he has disappointed the Philadelphians.

Shocking Murder in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Two policemen, named CLAIRBORNE LONG and DANIEL HALLAM, were stabbed last night in a house of ill-fame, on Maine-street, opposite Gano-street, by two men named LOWRY. LONG died this morning, and HALLAM is in a critical condition.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

INTERESTING FROM ITALY.

BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS

Advance and Activity in Cotton.

A Rising Breadstuff Market.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. MCMASTERS, from Liverpool Dec. 27 *via* Londonderry 28, arrived at Portland at 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning.

Her mails reached this City at an early hour this morning.

The steamship *Bremen* was detained at Southampton until the 29th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing of moment had transpired since the departure of the *Palestine*.

The weather continued unusually cold throughout England, the thermometer in some localities sinking below zero.

Prince ALFRED was on a visit to Berlin. He is to embark Jan. 5 in the line-of battle ship *St. George*, which proceeds to the North American and West India stations.

FRANCE.

The connection of Count DA MORNY with financial speculations in mines, and the occurrences which had taken place in connection therewith, were attracting considerable attention in Paris. Cabinet councils had been held upon the subject, and it was thought that legislative inquiry would result.

The price of flour advanced during the week in Paris two francs per sack. Wheat was also dearer.

The Winter throughout France had set in with frost and snow.

Reports were current that GARIBALDI had arrived at Paris, but they were contradicted.

It was hinted that the Emperor's address on New-Year's Day would be eminently pacific.

The Nuncio being absent, the Russian Ambassador will be spokesman for the *Corps Diplomatique*.

The *Journal des Debats* animadverts on the inexplicable policy of France, and earnestly advocates the withdrawal of the French fleet from Gaeta.

The Paris Bourse on the 26th was a shade firmer. Rentes closed at 68f. 35c.

ITALY.

Reports relative to the state of affairs at Gaeta continue contradictory.

A dispatch from Gaeta, 22d, says: The bombardment of the city is continued with vigor. The Spanish Ambassador left his palace on account of its being riddled with bullets. Two officers have been struck while standing near the King. New Sardinian batteries can be seen, and are evidently ready to take part in the bombardment.

A deputation has arrived from Calabria, and promised to raise an insurrection in favor of the King.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that the commencement of hostile operations against Gaeta from the sea-side is thought to be at hand, as orders have been sent to the gun-boats at Ancona to leave immediately for Naples, and the ships-of-war stallioned at Genoa and Spezzia have been sent to the same destination.

The Italian correspondent of the *Times* says that the year 1861 will not perhaps grow very old before French troops are in possession of Gaeta, and possibly Naples itself.

Considerable quantities of provisions were being dispatched from Rome to Gaeta.

A decree, dated Naples, Dec. 20, calls out the classes of the last four years. These classes are to assemble at the end of February.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL had held a reception of the nobility, &c., at Naples 24th, which was numerously attended. An enthusiastic demonstration in favor of His Majesty took place in the evening.

The King would quit Naples on the 27th, after attending the ball of the National Guard.

The garrison at Gaeta has been diminished in number by the dismissal of a portion of the Royal Guard, whose fidelity was doubtful. The remaining defenders were in a deplorable state, but their resistance could be carried on still further for a considerable period.

THE LATEST.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

The *Pays* says the tendency of public opinion presages that the Garibaldian party will obtain a majority at the elections to the Italian Parliament.

Count CAVOUR has the intention of retiring, at least provisionally, from the Sardinian Ministry.

GAETA, Monday, Dec. 24.

The bombardment continues day and night. The firing is replied to by the besieged.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* correspondent, at Vienna, is confident that nothing but brute force can induce the Austrian Government to quit the quadrilateral.

There was a report that England and France had come to an understanding with regard to Venetia, and that a joint Commission would shortly be sent to Vienna, urging the cession of Venetia, without any territorial recompense.

It is stated that Austria had opened negotiations with Rome for the complete abolition of the Concordat.

Accounts from Hungary are very unsatisfactory. No taxes were being paid.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor has sanctioned the resolutions of the Conference of Gran, and resolved upon convoking the Hungarian Diet for February next.

VIENNA, Friday, Dec. 28.

The official Weimar *Zeitung* contains two Imperial decrees. The first orders that, in view of the extraordinary state of things, the forced currency of bank notes in Lombardo-Venetia shall be maintained. The second orders that the payment of the interest on the National Loan shall be effected in bank notes.

CHINA.

The Overland Mail has arrived.

Lord ELGIN expected to leave China early in the year.

The Second Regiment was about to leave, and twelve men-of-war were also coming home.

The fate of the entire party of prisoners taken Sept. 18, has been ascertained.

The death of Capt. BAARAKON occurred on the 1st, and he was saved much suffering, that others underwent. He was beheaded by the order of a Tartar General.

The Abbe DE LUC was beheaded at the same time.

The more indifference Lord ELGIN displayed about signing the Convention, the more alarmed the Chinese Government became, but a great retribution awaited the Emperor and his Government.

It was resolved that the Summer palace of the Emperor should be burned to the ground, as it was the spot where some of the cruelties towards the prisoners had been perpetrated.

Proclamations were posted in Peking informing the people of the measures that were to be taken and the reasons for their adoption.

The gardens, palaces, temples and pagodas occupied a space of six or seven miles in extent. Two days were required effectually to set fire to and destroy all the buildings.

The loss on the property destroyed exceeded £2,000,000, exclusive of the buildings.

The Chinese were brought to terms on other points by proclamations from Sir HOPE GRANT, threatening to sack Peking.

On the day peace was signed, Lord ELGIN and Sir HOPE GRANT entered Peking, accompanied by an escort of 500 men and 100 officers of regiments. Lord ELGIN was carried in his state chair by the Chinese, dressed in scarlet. Sir ROBERT NAPIER'S division lined the streets as Lord ELGIN passed, and followed at intervals, taking up a strategetical position in case of treachery. His Lordship was received by Prince KUNG. Lord ELGIN'S manner was stern and calm. He motioned KUNG to a seat on his right, which is considered the lowest seat. On the return of the Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief the streets were occupied by the troops, so that the capital of the Chinese Empire was in actual possession of the British. Prince KUNG said to Lord ELGIN that many mistakes had been made in their intercourse with foreigners, but he hoped for a new state of things.

INDIA.

Accounts from Calcutta are to Nov. 23. NANA SAHIB was reported at Thibet with several thousand followers. The import and export markets at Calcutta were both quiet. Freights had risen five shillings, and still tended upward; quotations to Liverpool sixty shillings.

Exchange at Shanghai, 6s. 5½d. Good silk was a shade higher; other sorts unchanged. Freights were Tea is quoted rather higher.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Later Cape of Good Hope dates are received.

British Kaffraria was proclaimed a separate colony on the 30th October. The territory between the Rivers of Kuskamona and Great Kei, constitutes the dependency. A league had been formed in the Eastern provinces to procure a separation from the West. Meetings in favor of this movement had taken place in all the principal towns of the East, and large sums had been subscribed for the same object.

The British had captured a slaver with 765 slaves are on board. She was taken into port and condemned.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The *Times'* City Article says: "The demand for discount at the Bank to-day was so heavy that, but for the fact being attributable to the exceptional wants of the close of the year, an advance in rate would probably have been decided upon. The effect upon the Stock market was considerable, and the receipt of lower quotations from Paris, (whence the daily reports augur badly as to the opinions entertained regarding the prospects of any political inflamation that may be intended for the 1st of January,) has likewise contributed to the adverse feeling. The last prices from Paris this evening shows a renewed decline of nearly ⅜ per cent.

There were no bullion operations at the Bank to day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 28.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of COTTON for the four days, 72,000 bales, including 20,000 to speculators, and 6,000 to exporters. All qualities have advanced ½d.@¾d., and the market closes with an active demand both from the trade and for speculation. The sales to-day (Friday) sum up 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅝d.	Middling Mobile	7⅝d.
Middling Orleans	7⅜d.	Fair Uplands	7⅜d.
Fair Mobile	7⅜d.	Middling Uplands	7⅜d.

The stock in port is estimated at 539,000 bales, of which 403,500 are American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is firm, with an advanced tendency, but business is restricted by the holidays.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON—Friday noon.

Consols 92½@92⅝ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares 28¾@28¼ discount; Erie shares, 34@35; New-York Central shares, 77@79.

Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Private letters from Mexico say that MIRAMON left the capital on the night of the 25th ult., and that it was supposed he would endeavor to form a junction with VICARIO and make a stand at Iquala.

Mr. Rarey's Third Lecture.

He who was not satisfied, and more than satisfied with Mr. RAREY'S third exposition of the art and mystery of subduing the Equine race, must be beyond the genial influence of a virtuous usher, a vicious horse and a valiant tamer. For all these first-rate conditions of enjoyment were assuredly furnished last night. Niblo's Garden, although not so crowded as on either of the previous occasions, was filled to the proper capacity, and every one who had a seat found an usher to show him the way to it. There was no crowding and no inconvenience of any kind; there were plenty of vicious horses and Mr. RAREY was admirable.

He commenced, as usual, with the famous *Cruiser*; referred to the animal's early history, and illustrated his present docile and affectionate disposition by putting him through a series of tricks. *Cruiser* appeared to be in better humor than usual, and did all that was required of him with excellent grace, following his master like a huge Newfoundland dog, and even condescending to carry a small parcel between his teeth—those puissant teeth which, in days of yore, were the terror of stable-boys and hope of surgeons.

After *Cruiser* had trotted off, a black mare was introduced, and with her Mr. RAREY explained his system in detail, taking occasion to observe, incidentally, that he did not wish to appear before the public in the character of a gladiator to fight wild beasts merely, but rather as an exponent of a system which he knew to be correct, and which he desired to promulgate for the good it might do.

Later in the evening Mr. RAREY returned to the subject, and stated that whilst he made every effort to secure vicious horses, he could not hold himself responsible for the activity of their vices when before the public. All he claimed was that he tried his hardest to get the worst, and never laid a hand on any animal until it was brought on the stage for exhibition. Mr. RAREY referred to another matter on which much popular error prevails, namely, that he can eradicate all the settled vices of a horse in a single interview of fifteen or twenty minutes. It would, Mr. RAREY remarked, take four or five days to accomplish this. What he *could* do in a single lesson was to show the animal that he had a master who could utterly control his movements and do with him as he liked in spite of every effort at prevention. This was sufficient for a first impression.

And undoubtedly the black mare was of his opinion, for after a vigorous struggle she gave in, and submitted to the tattoo of the drum on her back. *Peacock*, who succeeded to the lady, was not so quickly disposed of. This treasure of a horse is the property of the Hudson River Railroad, and seems to possess every possible variety of vice. The collar which he had round his neck had not been removed for a great length of time. He was a dangerous horse to look at, with a switch tail that seem to bid defiance to the world. Mr. RAREY placed his hands upon him, and the first of the two great excitements of the evening commenced. The contest occupied some time, for *Peacock* possessed pluck as well as endurance, but at length he had to succumb. Mr. RAREY unloosed the straps, and was addressing himself calmly to the audience, when *Peacock* got an idea into his head that it was all a mistake after all, and commenced throwing up his heels, in the firm belief that having been in nuts still to his own master. Mr. RAREY strapped one of his legs, but this did not correct the erroneous impression; he balanced himself on the other, and kicked just as well as though he had had two feet on the ground. Mr. RAREY applied the second strap, and this time *Peacock* awoke to a sense of his condition, and resolved to be a better horse for the future. The entire demonstration was one of the most perfect we have yet seen, and illustrated not only the correctness of Mr. RAREY'S system, but the wonderful adroitness with which that gentleman anticipates every movement that the horse may desire to make. Without any decided physical superiority, it is evident that Mr. RAREY possesses great strength, especially in the muscles most needed for his profession. His activity is wonderful, but at the same time curiously unobtrusive. He is one of those men who never seem to be in the way, but stand always where they should stand, calmly, and ready for action. A more unruffled person could hardly be found in the auditorium, and certainly not another to convey the idea of the hand of iron in the glove of silk more completely.

The lecture concluded with a series of illustrations on a fine bay horse from Brooklyn, who would not permit himself to be saddled or ridden until Mr. RAREY had spoken to him on the subject. The discourse was most successfully conducted, and sent the audience home tingling with delight. If *Peacock* had not proved so valiant, this Brooklyn specimen would certainly have carried off the palm.

Mr. RAREY'S next lecture will take place on Saturday afternoon. He announced that he would have another South American mustang for the occasion.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—DR. S. M. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Billiards.—The identical table used by General WASHINGTON for exercise in Revolutionary times, and ten others, with BASSFORD'S improvements, PLAYING and SALES ROOMS, No. 149 Fulton, and No. 8 Ann-st., up stairs.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.

300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, coraice dusters, pisture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Balls, Parties, Weddings vs. Snow and RAIN.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, for Balls and Parties; India Rubber Boots and Shoes for Snow and Rain.
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete. AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 628 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Phrenological Examinations,
with charts and
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
given daily by
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BARNECOTT—DAYTON.—In Westchester, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James Beattie, J. FRANCIS BARNECOTT, Esq., to Miss SARAH A. DAYTON, both of that place.

DIED.

SEAWARD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 10, at 6 o'clock, FRANK CLAYTON, only son of Wm. H. Seaward, aged 4 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 80 Stanton st.

ATTRIDGE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, Mrs. MARY JANE ATTRIDGE, relict of James G. Attridge aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) from the 23d-st. M. E. Church.

COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Miss SARAH COOPER, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the house of her brother, Peter Cooper, Esq., No. 9 Lexington-av., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

HACKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at his residence after a short and painful illness, Rev. CHARLES W. HACKLEY, D. D., Professor of Astronomy in Columbia College.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the clergy, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHIELDS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 8, ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Shields, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 245 East Broadway.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, MARIA ANN JOHNSON, wife of Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., aged 35 years and 9 days.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MORRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, after a long illness, CYNTHIA L. MORRILL, beloved wife of Dr. H. E. Morrill, in the 33th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Plymouth Church, Henry Ward Beecher's, on Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn on Thursday, Dec. 10, A. H. WASHBURN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 180 Atlantic-st., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLAY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 10, WILLIAM T., youngest child of George and Hannah M. Clay.

STOCKTON.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Rev. B. B. STOCKTON, aged 71 years.

The funeral service will be attended in the South 3d-st. Presbyterian Church, to day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Ministers and friends of the family are invited to be present, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment.

HARRINGTON.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, on Thursday, Jan. 10, LOUISA, eldest daughter of Thomas B. Harrington, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Funeral on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Leaving New-York by the 3d-av. cars, they will find carriages in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 12 o'clock.

SANDS.—In Mount Kisko, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, SARAH SANDS, relict of Caleb O. Sands, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting House, (same place,) at 11 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 12.

GARENA.—In North Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, Jan 2, of consumption, JOSEPH S. GARENA, in the 24th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 67, Jan. 10, 1861.
61, 7, 73, 3, 56, 64, 48, 72, 49, 66, 50, 17, 31.
Class No. 68, Jan. 10, 1861.
45, 62, 29, 12, 10, 67, 75, 47, 72, 3, 5, 13, 33, 35.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 10, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE METHODIST
for this week commences
A NEW VOLUME,
and is
GREATLY ENLARGED IN SIZE,
making it now
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
Weekly of the denomination to which it is attached. In the six months of its publication it has rapidly won its way in favor, and is unquestionably the most
POPULAR METHODIST PAPER
of the day. Its list of contributors shows that its promise to make use of the highest literary talent has been fully met. Among them may be mentioned President
W. H. ALLEN, of Girard College,
Rev. Dr. NATHAN BANGS,
Rev. HEMAN BANGS,
Mrs. BRADLEY,
Rev. PENNELL COOMBE, of Philadelphia,
Rev. JNO. H. DASHIELL, of Baltimore,
Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, of Newark,
Rev. WM. GRAHAM, of Indiana,
Rev. JOHN B. HAGANY,
Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Alabama,
Mrs. ALICE B. HAVEN,
Rev. Dr. A. A. LIPSCOMB,
Prof. CHARLTON T. LEWIS,
Rev. M. MCMULLEN, of Dublin,
Rev. B. H. NADAL, D. D.
CHARLES NORDHOFF,
Rev. Dr. JAMES H. PERRY,
Rev. Dr. ABEL STEVENS,
Rev. HENRY SLICER, D. D., of Baltimore,
Rev. JNO. WESLEY THOMAS, of England.
And others whose names are not permitted to be used.
ITS TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN
Have had an unexampled popularity, judging from the frequency with which they are quoted in other journals. It has given
SERMONS BY
BISHOP SIMPSON,
BY REV. WM. H. MILBURN
BY REV. DR. NADAL,
BY REV. J. T. CRANE, D. D.,
BY REV. FRANCIS HODGSON, D. D.
ITS REPORTS OF IMPORTANT MEETINGS
In all parts of the country, Conventions, Anniversaries &c., &c., prepared expressly for it on the spot, have been full and authentic.
ITS INFORMATION FROM ABROAD
has been abundant and reliable in respect of all occurrences in the civil and religious world, in the regular contributions of its Corresponding Editor, the
REV. DR. MCCLINTOCK,
(In addition to the Editorials from his pen) and in the occasional correspondence of
REV. J. P. NEWMAN,
and its regular correspondents in England and Ireland.
Its Editorial management in the hands of the
REV. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D.,
has been manly, courageous and conservative, without concealment or evasion, and for
THE UNION,
IN CHURCH AS WELL AS STATE,
ITS DEPARTMENT OF INTELLIGENCE,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR,
under the care of
PROF. ALEXANDER J. SCHEM,
has furnished the fullest details that are required by the ordinary reader, to keep him posted in passing events in
ALL DENOMINATIONS,
AND IN THE WORLD AT LARGE.
ITS ARTICLES ON COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
are furnished by a competent editor, and are not simply borrowed from the daily papers, commonplace rehashes of other men's thoughts, but
ORIGINAL AND RELIABLE.
ITS
PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES
are an original feature of this among the Religious Weeklies.
What more is needed than the assurance that its conductors are awake to all improvements, and are resolved that it shall continue to be among
THE BEST
as well as among the
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
of the Weekly Religious Papers.
Terms, $2 per year. Sent by mail or delivered by carriers.
Premiums for obtaining subscribers, such as for five, "Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary;" for seven, "Irving's Life of Washington;" for two, any dollar book in the market, and up to Sewing Machines and Melodeons for larger numbers of subscribers. Specimens free on application. L. BANGS, Publisher,
Office, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS AND STILL
GROWS
MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.
IT IS
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
See what
OTHERS SAY OF IT.

A DISTINGUISHED ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN WRITES:

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald-head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry Co., Penn., June 7, 1860.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburgh paper. Being there at the time, I called at Goss & Kuukle's drug-store, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to recommend it to the universal use, for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasantness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and, by the use of your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am now 50 years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it, as I allow a few gray hairs to remain, in order to save my appearance comport with my age. My head is now of less trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and, although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this or any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you. Yours, &c.,
H. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was almost entirely white and very stiff and unpliant. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following directions as nearly as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles and just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown, or light black hair as any man, or as I had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My head is entirely clear of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely falling off and is as soft and fine, and feels as oily, as though it was just from the hands of a French shampooer. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me, "Butler, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effects of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is

FROM HAVANA.

Failures and Suspensions—The Spanish Bank of Havana—News from Venezuela—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

I was mistaken in my last when I stated there had not been any failures or suspensions among the merchants of this city, during the present commercial crisis. There have been two failures, or rather one failure and one suspension. The first, thet of a Spanish house, Messrs. ANGUENA & MARTINEZ, who had net, I helieve, any business connections in the United States. The suspension has been that of one of our wealthiest houses, Messrs. MORA & ALFONSO, whose indebtedness, I learn, amounts to about $1,000,000, bnt who have given up property valued et $3,000,000, as securiiy for the paymont of their debts in one, two, and three years; and the firm, who, I understand, possess property valued at between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, will go on as usnal. I nm sorry to add there are several other houses reported as "shaky;" but, from the better feeling that now prevails, it is hoped there will not be any more suspensions or failures. Should I hear of any more names of houses suspending or failing, before this letter is closed, yon shall be duly informed thereof. The *Diario de la Marina* attributes the existing state of commercial affairs more to a spirit of distrust than to any of the ether many causes that might possess influence over it.

The new engine for the elaboration of sugar by steam and free air, the invention of Señor SUAREZ, has been erected and put into successful operation on the estate Curmen, at Savanilla, near Matanzas. The cost of the machinery, &c., &c., is only $20,000, but the following beneficial results are stated to be derived from its use: ten hands less than the number usually employed are required in the boiling-house; and in the event of the begasse getting wet, any other fuel can be used.

The Spanish Benk of Hevana, whose usuel weekly statement was not published on Seturdey last, on the 1st instant hed increased its line of discounts—between the 25th and 31st ult., according to the statement published on the 1st inst.—by no less an amount than $712,162 71.

The Spanish transport *Sontalicin* arrived 1st inst. from Cadiz, Puerto Rico and St. Domingo, with 326 sailors for the Spanish navy. When she arrived at Puerto Rico she had on board 500 sailors and a few officers. Whether the latter were left with the 74 sailors at Puerto Rico, or at St. Domingo, where she touched, we are not informed.

By "Royal orders," dated 31st Oct., and 8th Nov., Don PEDRO BULLON is eppointed chief of the section of the superior Government of the Island, Don FEO DE PAULU DIAZ Y MENDOZA official of the "General Foreign Directions," Don JOSE MARIA DE LA CASAS as First Chief of Section in the Secretary's office of this island, and many other promotions have also taken place.

MR. SMITH, the acrobat at CHIARINI's Circus, on New-Year's night, in making the "leap for life," struck his head against a ladder, missed the rope, and fell thirty-four feet, meking several somersaults to the ground, falling *on his feet like a cat unhurt*. It is a rather singular circumstance that a short time previously THOMAS HANLON, as reported in my last letter, in making the same desperate leap, also missed the rope, and fell to the ground, not, however, without sustaining some injury.

The annual opening of the real Audiencia Prelereat (Superior Court) took place on the 2d Inst., with all the usnal solemnity. Don LEON HERQUES, who was appointed Regente (Chief Justice) on the occasion, addressed the assembly with great eloquence. I find nothing in the address except the statistics of crime, &c., (which I may send you hereafter,) to interest the public in the United Steies.

A Meteorological Observatory has been directed by the Queen to be established in this city, and named the learned and accomplished Don ANDRES POEY its Director.

Don CYPRIANO DEL MAYO having been appointed Inspector of Railroads and "anonymous" (joint stock) companies in this Island, has opened an "Office of Inspection," of which Don JOSE ROMERO and REGULADO is appointed an official.

The Cross of Isabel is Catolica has been granted by the Queen of Spain to Don JUSTO GERMAN CANTERO, of Trinidad, in this Island.

On New-Year's morning, when THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq., United States Vice-Consul-General, entered the United States Consulate, he was presented by AUGUSTA WESTERLINO, Esq., in behalf of the gentlemen whose names I give you below, with a magnificent telescope, as a slight proof of the general and well deserved estimation in which he (Mr. SAVAGE) is held. The telescope was purchased by a subscription entered into by the followiog gentlemen: CHAS. J. HELMS, United States Consul-General; W. H. FAIRCHILD, AUGUSTE WESTERLINO, H. C. HALL, C. DEL CASTELLO, F. SCHNABELIUS, Esqs., and Capts. J. B. NICHOLLS, J. SIMPSON, CHASE and TAYLOR, and also R. NERSCU, Esq.

It will be endeavored, I hear, to detain ADALINE PATTI nere to sing at the Tacon Theatre, with the Opera Company, when on her way on board the steamship from New-Orleans to New-York. As, doebtless, very powerful influences will be used to induce her to tarry here, I think it probable she will remain here a week or two.

In addition to the intelligence from Venezuela, extracted from the *Diario de la Morina*, sent you in a recent letter, which that paper of the 30th ult. states was taken from a private letter, and then publishes the following from the newspapers of Venezuela, which I translate and condense:

"The general state of Venezuela is very flourishing. Commerce and agriculture are prosperous. A new line of steamers are spoken of, to be established to run between La Guiara, St. Thomas and the United States.

The town of Calabazo, the capital of the Province of La Guiara, has sent a memorial to the Goverument, asking that the command of the army be taken from Gen. LEON FABRES DE CORDEROS and given to Gen. ANTONIO PAEZ. It was said that the Province of Apurl was to join in a similar memorial, which was already in the hands of the Minister of War."

I have just returned from an hour's gossip with commercial friends, and am sorry to eay the accounts are very doleful. The house of DRUYN & Co., of this city, is said to have failed.

Messrs. PONJAUE & Co., of Matanzas, are also reported to have failed. Their liabilities are understood to be abont $60,000. Señor ALDAMA, the wealthy creole planter, requiring $100,000 from the Spanish Bank of Havana, was asked for security, and gave a lieu upon property valued nt $6,000,000. My very heart is sick at the shocking reports I have heard, and hoping they may prove untrue, will not repeat them.

I have not been able to trace the reports of the landings of the two cargoes of Africans, mentioned in my last, to a good foundation, and therefore anppose them to be untrue. I, however, derive the following account of several landings of cargoes of Africans from a source that may be fully relied upon:

A large cargo—precise number not known—landed from a steamer at Manzanilla—probably from 1,000 to 1,200.

A cargo transhipped into fishing smacks and coasters, brought here from Isla Mugeres, on the coast of Yucatan, consisting of 400, belonging to MARTY & CALVO, of this city.

A cargo of 550 landed 18th December, at "Puerto del Padie," on the North Coast of this Island.

A cargo of 453 Lucaneea landed near Juruco, all of whom sold at $1,200 each.

COMMERCIAL.

The Clayed Sugar Market is very dull, although the new crop is coming forward more freely. Up to last evening there were betwen 7,000 and 8,000 boxes entered. Rates are declining 8 to 8¼ reals ₱ arobe, being the current rate for D. S. No. 12.

MOLASSES—For England continues to enjoy a good demand, at 4 reals for Clayed, and 5 reals for Muscovado, ₱ keg of 5½ gallons.

FREIGHTS—Molasses freights for British Channel, ₱ orders, 55s. to 60s. ₱ ton, and rather active.

EXCHANGES—Very dull; I quote Sterling at 12¾ to 13¾ ₱ cent. premium; New-York 60-day Bills, 4 to 8 ₱ cent. premium; New-Orleans, (short,) 12 ₱ cent. premium.

All business with the United States is suspended *pro tem.*

FROM KENTUCKY.

Address of Louisville's Men of Toil to their Brethren throughout the Land.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

Our workingmen met again in the City Hall this evening, and adopted a whole-souled Union Address to the mechanics, laborers, manufacturers, farmers and merchants of the country. It accords with the spirit of their resolntions passed at previous meetings. They reaffirm that they would sacrifice all partyism, party ties and hobbies, party ultraisms and abstractions, upon the altar of the Union. They once more implore their brethren to come forth and do likewise: to speak and act for themselves, as knowing no section and no party; to combine and pull together for the salvation of the nation, and thereby of themselves. They urge the industrial masses everywhere to select two delegates from each Congressional District for a National Conventiun which shall meet in Philadelphia, the 22d of next month, to consider what can be done to save the country and American labor from the ruthless and reckless sectional politicians.

They rescind their former resolution warning secession missionaries to leave Louisville within a given time, as conflicting with free speech and open discussion. They avow they don't fear the preachings of such; while for a free Press they re-resolve not to support or countenance any secession sheet in this city or State.

A stirrieg Union speech was mede by our fellow-citizen, Mr. A. G. MUNN, the head of one of the first agricultural factories in the Southwest. His platform is the American Union, and the righ's of all sections within thnt Union. If that he now impossible, then a Central Confederacy, comprising all the border States, Slave and Free, from Missouri to Delaware, and from New-Jersey to Iowa. Or, if that prove impracticeble, then the lone, independent, self-poised republic of Kentucky. But Mr. MUNN's whole heart and most earnest desire is for the whole Union, from Maine to Californie and from Oregon to Florida.

All the speeches, as well as the address, of our patriotic sons of toil, (who feel that without the securities and safeguards of this Union, no kind of labor or business can prosper,) indorse over and over again those sentiments of WEBSTER, and CLAY and JACKSON—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable"—"Never, never give up the Union?"—"This Union must and shall be preserved!"

Gov. CRITTENDEN's plen of reconciliation was evidently epproved by the large gatheriog to-night. It eppears to be quite favorehly received in Louisville, and, so far as heard from, in Kentucky.

PONTIAC.

The Police Commissioners and the Police Justices.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your report of the source of a difficulty between the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and the Police Justices of the City, resulting in the rebellion of the Police against Justice BRENNAN's authority in his own Court, on Monday last, needs explanation and correction.

The illegal order of the Police Commissioners, refusing the use of the Station-houses to the Justice when required for the discharge of their duties, was agreeable to their personal convenience, as it excused them from attendance there to perform a service required hy statute. Bnt the terms of the order were regarded as insulting, in denying to the Magistrate his official status in the Station-house in the discharge of his office. The statute that called him there prescribed his duty to be, to examine all persons apprehended and detained by the night-waiches, and to make such order thereon as the circumstances of each case required.

When it is understood that the discharges of the persoes on the wetch returns in the morning average about one-third of the arrests, which is about the same proportion as the discharges here to the arrests in the Metropolitan Police District of Loedon, where a provision is made by law for bailing the prisoners in the Station-houses, which provision does not exist here, but is merely discretionary with the Justices, it will not appear censurable that the Justices complied with the law, notwithstanding the clamor that was raised by the Commissioners and others interested against the exercise of what was a legal, and should be regarded as a salutary relief to persons imprisoned by the wetch on *ex porte* statements; in many cases unjustly, as the proportion of discharges in the morning will evidence. These discharges were comparatively unfrequent—only occurring in the cases of several of the Justices about once a month. Probably not over one per cent. of the whole number errested were so dischnrged, and in those cases the discharges were mede either upon a judicial examination upon the spot, or upon sufficient recognizances for the appearaece of the parties in the morning. But the practice afforded the Commissiooers and others interested occasion to clamor against the action of the Justices whose official duty required them to supervise the police in their prosecutions of the people. After the discouteous order alluded to, the Justices rarely, if ever, examined offenders detained in the station-houses. That duty, once legally performed by the Justices, is now illegally performed by the Superintendent of Police, who, under the patronage of the Commissioners has assumed it; with what discretion will appear from the fact that on Monday night last he discharged, without bail, which he had no power to take, from one of the stetion-houses, five persons arrested in the execution of a warrant issued by Justice WEISH for the breaking up of a gambling den in the Werd where the Superintendent resides. Several other persons who were included in the same arrests, against whom the same facts appeared, were excepted from the Superintendent's favor and remained in custody all night; this report being mede by the arresting officer to the magistrate before whom the prisoners were returned. It is not probable that the Police Captains would make as censotious comment for publication in the newspapers to affect their Superintendent, as they would be likely to had the discharges been made by a Police Justice; but the editors will readily perceive that the Justices were censured as interfering with the Police, and discouraging their endeavors in instences more justifiable than the Superintendent's recent discharges. It is not evident in this instance, as is often the case, that the destruction of power on accouut of alleged abuse of it, leads to real abuse in another quarter, and perheps with the party who found the most fault. If the Police Executive is to arrest end discharge at pleasure without magisterial supervision, it is not difficult to perceive that a cunning and unscrupulous men in the position will be able to wield a most dangerous power.

ONE OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.

Rev. Dr. PALMER's efforts in New-Orleans to demonstrate that it is the divine mission of the South to conserve and perpetuate the institution of domestic Slavery as now existing, do not meet with favor from his brethren in the North. Rev. Dr. RICE, of Chicago, noted for his pro-Slavery proclivities, takes issue with Dr. PALMER in a recent number of the *Presbyterian Expositor*. He has read the sermon, he says, with surprise and grief, and has found it to be a thanksgiving sermon without a word of thanksgiving in it. He adds: "It is the first sermon of the kind we have ever read from a Presbyterian pulpit. We hope it will be the last."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOKS!
A FINE CHANCE TO BUY BOOKS CHEAP!!
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!!!
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

For the purpose of Clearing Out their large Holiday Stock, will offer for sale for one week, commencing TODAY, Jan. 9, the following beautifully bonnd and splendidly illnstrated Books, (all fine, fresh, choice copies,) at one uniform REDUCTION of 25 PER CENT. from the regular retail prices:

Waverley Novels, complete in 6 vols.	Loves and Heroines of the Poets.
Folk Songs.	The Poet's Gallary.
Dresden Gallery.	Gems of British Art.
Berlin Gallery.	Ornaments of Memory.
Munich Gallery.	World Noted Women.
Women of Beauty and Heroism.	Lyra Germanica.
The Republican Court.	Byron Gallery.
Roberts' Holy Land, 6 vols.	Waverley Gallery.
The Madonnas of Raphael.	Court of Napoleon.
Pages and Pictures from the Works of Cooper.	Wyatt's Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century.
The White Vail.	Sacred Allegories.
Darley's "Margaret."	Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition, 5 vols.
Gallery of English and American Female Poets.	Perry's Expedition to Japan
Gallery of Famous Poets.	The Centre table, &c., &c.
Women of the South, &c.	

Also, Fine Editions of the Works of Cooper, Marryat, Dickens, &c., &c., in all the various forms and styles.
☞ IN ADDITION TO THIS REDUCTION
A GIFT,
VARYING IN VALUE FROM 50 CENTS UP TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,
Will be impartially distributed with each book or set of books, at the time of sale, just the same as if there was no reduction. The Gifts consist of a thonsand varieties of articles of jeweiry, &c., always acceptable, and often extremely valuable.
☞ Remember that this splendid opportunity is ONLY FOR ONE WEEK. No such chance will be offered again. Remember! That there is A GIFT WITH EVERY BOOK, notwithstanding the reduction.
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
Pioneer Gift Book Store,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 204 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LEFT IN THE CARS, THIS DAY, Jan. 10, 1861 at the Jersey City Depôt, in the forward car of the 2 o'clock train from Newark, N. J., a valuable package of JEWELRY. The above reward will be paid for the package at the office of FIELD & Keep, No. 175 Broadway.

LOST—BETWEEN THE CORNER OF 4TH-AV. and 19th-st., and the corner of 24th st. and Madison-av., an engraved gold-band BRACELET. A suitable reward will be given on its retnrn to No. 65 East 19th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAIS PROTESTANTE desire ee placer dana une familia Amaricane, ponr soignes les enfana et pour oondre. Elle pent fournis les meilleus renseignements. S'addresser pour deux jours, à 6 Carrol-place, entré Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE JEUNE FILLE DEMANDE une pince pour femme de chambre, qui parle Français, Anglais, Espanol et Allemand. Addreaser No. 96 1st-st., by OPPANHOIM.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $20; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as chambermaid and to sew, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION WANted by a respectable young women to do chamber-work and waiting, or to do housework in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 133 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting, or care children and do sewing, or washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young German woman, with good reference, wishes a situation as general housewerker, or chamber-maid or waitress: is a good cook, washer and ironer: is very fond of children, and is smart and active at waiting. Apply at No. 494 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl, as competent cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, &c.; would assist with a light wash; a good home preferred to high wages in a private family; best reference from the highest families in the City and country. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 18 years' experience in England and this country as cook; can give excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st. No objections to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; lived eight years in one family. Has the very best of reference from her last employer. No objection to leave the City. Can be seen at 81 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of pastry; best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 Elm-st., in the alley.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook; understands all kinds of soups, preserves, confectioeery, pastry, &c.; good reference given; call for two days at No. 188 Lndlow-st, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or general housemaid, by a steady, respectable, Protestent young woman, with the best of reference, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and excellent laundress, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman a situation as good, plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the City or country; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of reference,) desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, &c.; wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a very capable feithful servant girl in either the above capacities; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework. Reference unexceptionable Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a very tidy, respectable German girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; is willing and obliging, or would do general housework; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 406 Broome st., first floor, front room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house, in the above capacity; understands all the various branches of cooking; wages no object. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—An English lady, highly qualified, desires a situation in the family of a gentleman as housekeeper and governess; from long experience is capable of taking the entire charge; references of the highest respectability. Address Y. N., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to do general housework. Inquire at her present place of employment, No. 14 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; can do French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Apply at No 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth, is a good seamstress; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th st., near 7th-av., second floor, rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; does plain, neat sewing; is quick at the needle; takes charge of a baby from its birth; will wash and iron for a lady who boards; no objection to the country; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a good situation for a competent and experienced nurse and seamstress; she is fully capable to bring up a child from its birth; she can be seen at her present employer's from 9 to 2 o'clock, No. 9 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL, lately landed, wishes to get a place as ourse and seamstress or fer doing general housework in a small family. Can be feen for two days, at No. 101 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman to take care of an infant from its birth; no objection to go to Brooklyn or Jersey City; would do light chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 252 East 15th-st., in the rear, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

NURSING.—A YOUNG WIDOW, RECENTLY confined, is desirous of obtaining the position of wet nurse; is young, healthy, and in every way qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 212 East 23d-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the day at moderate wages; does all kinds of family clothing, cut and baste for a sewing-machine; has the best of reference. Address No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th-sts., or J. S., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts; would go out by the day or month, or would do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation by the week or month as seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing; would not object to assist in other light work. Can be seen at No. 89 West 28th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, in a private family, by a respectable person, who understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, shirt making, &c., or would take a situation as chambermaid. Inquire at No. 116 4th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; understands dress making and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress and to wait on children. Has the best of recommendations from present employer. Apply to New-York Hotel, Room No. 2, from 8 to 11 A. M.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week, as dressmaker; no objection to go in the country; reference given. Call at No. 141 Sist-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had eight years' experience in the Banking business, a situation as clerk in a Bank or Banking institution, or as cashier in a wholesale house; has paid particular attention to the Bank-note business; best of references given. Address CASHIER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to any part of the country. Address B. O., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY a smart, active and intelligent young man, a situation as groom or coachman in a private family, and can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 5 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a young man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Gen. H. Raymond, Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Ahrm. Daily.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man of pleasing address, and possessing all the qualifications required in the situation. Will give satisfactory City reference to above effect. Call or address a note to J., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness store, between 8th and 9th sts., or address B. C., for three days.

HELP WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, an assistant book keeper, a young man wishing to make himself generally useful; moderate salary. Address R.F., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 152 Broadway, corner John-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 26th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT front room to let, with board, inclnding fire and gas in a very pleasant location, five minutes' walk from Sonth and Wall-st ferries, furnished or unfurnished; also a bedroom for servant. Inquire at No. 102 State-st., between Court and Clinton.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO very pleasant rooms for single gentlemen in a private family, with bath room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. References required.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY IS DESIRous of meeting a party of responsible gentlemen, or a family, that would take a house she has in view on Staten Island, and pay the rent in board. A good respectable home is here offered. This would be a good home for an invalid gentleman, as good care would be given. Address H. W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN the Hotel St. Germaine, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Just vacated a suite of very desirable epartments, fronting on 5th-av., suitable for a large family; also some small parlors and bedrooms all having baths attached. Board at table d'hote; private tables, or meals a la carte.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family would let to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms on second floor, with full or partial board; house is desirably located, and convenient to cars; terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 Lafayette-av

ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTMENTS, consisting of four fine rooms, with bath, &c., attached, new and elegantly furnished, on 5th-av. and Madison-square, in one of the best hotels in the City, will be rented, at a moderate price, by a gentleman leaving the City. Apply to Box No. 549 Post-office.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen that would room together. Also, single rooms to gentlemen. Location No. 106 9th-st., near Broadway. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH PARTIAL BOARD IF DESIRED, a very desirable front room on the 2d floor, in a small well furnished, containing all the modern improvements, in a small, private family. Location convenient to stages and cars, and near the principal hotels. Address S. S., Station D, Bible House.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits prefarred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Winter Term opens Jan. 7. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Circulars apply to ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 41 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—PRIVATE LESsons reduced to $10 a quarter. Best City references given. Address L. KIEFFER, Artist, 46 Bleecker-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY OF AMPLE experience, and who is competent to teach and undertake the entire management of young children, would like to enter upon an engagement, and would not object to superintend household affairs in addition to her other duties. References of the most unquestionable character given. Address J. C. H., Box No. 198 *Times*.

A NABLE AND EXPERIENCED TEACHER, now engaged in a first-class seminary, is desirous of obtaining private pupils for all the branches of an English classical and mathematical education. He would be willing to assist in a school. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess, to instruct in English, Music and the rudiments of French; or would like to obtain music scholars at $8 per quarter; no objection to the country. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, speaking English finently, wishes to engage either as teacher of French and music in an institute, or tutor in a private family. Address A. B., Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching, wishes for some pupils. Her acquirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,806 Post-office, New-York.

MALE TEACHER WANTED.—A MAN OF experience, with City references, for junior department. Apply by letter to A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 687 Broadway, New-York.

A TEACHER WANTED—ONE CAPABLE OF completing the education of two young ladies. Address Box No. 50 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE
IN LLEWELLYN PARK,
North Orange, N. J.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built of frame, filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees and small fruits. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornemental trees. The view from the piece is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or an exchange would be made for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS a village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York, for sale. The fine premises known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR A YEAR OR board for nine months wanted, commencing 1st of March, on the New-Haven road, not further east than Port Chester and south of the railroad, and within half a mile of the depôt. The house must be a pleasant modern double house, in good order, with piazza, pleasant lawn, good shade and garden, with two to five acres of grounnd; rent not over $500. If board is offered, it must be in a small private family; price not over $120 per month, including a parlor and five bedrooms, for six persons, with stable room for a horse. This advertiser will furnish his own rooms. Apply or address, C. H. SMITH, No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, for two weeks.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING a good furniture, is desirous of meeting a person having an unoccupied house in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn, with a view of letting it furnished, and occupying a part of it. For further particulars, inquire at No. 41 4th-st., New York, of E. A. MUNSON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF WOOD BROTHERS grand hammar-cloth coaches, nearly new, finished in crimson, cost $1,400; will be sold for $600. Carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand express wagons. Apply at STUDLEY EXPRESS, 4th-av. and 27th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SOUTHERN MAN wants a Northern partner, to establish a cotton manufactory; water-power within a half mile of the North-east and Southwest Railroad; a desirable location. Address J. M. STURDIVANT, Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED CLOTHING and tailoring business, together with the stock of clothing and piece goods, amounting to about $12,000. The store will be leased for a term of years if required; part can be sold on long time, or exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—12½ CENTS, BEST quality. Just received, a large assortment of tinsel-shaded and tiger needle patterns, canvass and slippers, Saxony yarns, all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 15 cents, worth 38c. A great variety of fancy goods, nets and small wares, at ELGER'S cheap store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to the jeweler's store, east side.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 64 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WARCUPP, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, BRONZES, MAGNIFICENT
ROSEWOOD SUITES,
Piano-fortes, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Superb Chamber Furniture, &c.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, precisely,
At the private residence, No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av.
Comprising the entire parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture: Fine carpets, valuable paintings, two elegant parlor suites in brocatelle, centre and pier tables, two elegant etageres, Turkish chairs and lounges, silk curtains and shades, with every variety of handsome chamber and other furniture; china, silver ware, cut glass chande lers, mattresses, beds and bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine, without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BOND-ST. PROPERTY.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN M. MULLER will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 25 5½ rear. 124 on one side and 119.11 on the other side. For particulars, apply to the Referee, No. 62 Well-st., or Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due the said mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and held therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

A. W. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
At the elegant residence No. 218 14th-st., west of 8th-av., On FRIDAY, (This Day,) Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock,
The catalogue comprising the
Largest and richest assortment of
Household Furniture and
Works of Art
offered at auction this season.
Superb 7-octave Piano-forte,
Elegant Drawing-room Suites, Artistic Bronzes, Statuary, Oil Paintings by eminent artists,
Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, solid rosewood etageres with plate glass, marble-top side and centre tables, three splendid carved rosewood suites in antique, superb bronze clocks, elegant China vases and Parian mantel ornaments, Turkish easy and reception chairs, together with a fine assortment of dining-room and chamber furniture, in oak, mahogany and rosewood, in suites; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, elegant China tea sets, cut-glass and ruby ware, rich silverware, ivory cutlery, with many other articles not mentioned, including everything to be found in a first-class house.
Sale positive to the highest bidder.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, of Valuable Property on Avenue B, 19th and 20th sts., with water.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Richard S. Emmet, Esq., Referee:
AVENUE B, 19TH AND 20TH STS.—The large and valuable property on Avenue B 19th and 20th sts., commencing 95 feet 6 inches east of Avenue A, and comprising about 78 lots, with water right.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE—THIS DAY, AT C. C. ALEIGH'S China Hall, No. 543 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s. The balance of stock, consisting of crockery, glass, china, plated-ware, cutlery, bronzes, &c., &c., will be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock. The sale being peremptory, affords housekeepers, &c., a first-rate opportunity to get goods at their own prices.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad; for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad, for Saratoga, Ballard, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:45 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st depôt; 11:45 P.M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P.M., Express Train, Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train, Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 8:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with Trains NORTH and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9 45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie Train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., and 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill Train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing Train, 9:30 and 4 30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown Train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandeigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:20 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE Lafayette Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

CAPAUTINES,
A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendation and the support of the entire Medical Faculty of Paris. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address
Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Plain, colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 258 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal.*
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d st., Philadelphia.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important cherm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jedoe from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.
CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st. to No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold by him at office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poison out of the blood in a sure and effectual way, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
EVERY TEN DAYS.
To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock,
The entirely new Iron Steamship
WM. G. HEWES,
2,000 tons,
Capt. JAMES LAWLESS,
is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from Pier foot of Murrey-st., North River.
Horses taken to Havana; steamer fitted with stalls.
The above steamer has water-tight compartments, and splendid accommodations for freight and passengers.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 68 Murray-st.
The steamship DE SOTO will sail Jan. 21

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTICELLO, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, E. V. Gaoss, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, 23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 336 Broadway.
The MONTGOMERY succeeds. MONDAY, Jan. 14, and the R. R. CUYLER on TUESDAY.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15. New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. MEIKLEREID, having arrived from Glasgow in 12 days, 8 hours, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William.
The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL will sail Tuesday, Jan. 29.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAMPACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 87 Broad-st.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP PALESTINE are informed that all goods landed under general order, will be sent by the Customs authorities, to Public Stores Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Bridge-st., New-York.
R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THE PRESIDENT, and a majority of the Trustees, of the Metallic Car-Spring Company of New-York, hereby certify, state and report that the amount of the Capital Stock of said Company is three hundred thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares, of which two thousand nine hundred and eighty shares were issued for the purchase of property necessary for the transaction of its business; that the entire amount of said capital stock has been paid in, part in cash, and part by the issue of said shares for said purchase, and that the amount of the existing debts of said Company is eighty-six thousand dollars, of which five thousand nine hundred and fifteen 23-100 dollars are on account of indorsements by the Company of negotiable paper, received and paid out in the course of its business, but on which it is believed that the liability of the Company is merely nominal.
COURTLANDT PALMER, President.
HOBART FOITH,
E. F. H. GIBSON,
AARON L. REID,
CHAS. D. GIBSON.
} Trustees.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD VOSE, of the City of New-York, do swear that I am the Secretary of the Metallic Car-Spring Company of New-York, that the within report is signed by the President and by a majority of the Trustees of said Company, and that said report, and the statements contained therein, are in all respects true.
Sworn to before me, this 8th day of January, 1861.
JAMES RIDGWAY, Notary Public.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, at five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
} Secretaries.

[OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Jan. 5, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT ROY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN C. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $365 13. This Bank has received in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $363 103 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July and has now saved $44 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPP, Secretary. President.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 31 Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open at the office of the Company, Room No. 6 Trinity Building, New York. Ninety per cent. of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the Directors,
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ultimo, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY 21st inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1861. P. PEIRT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY the 21st of January inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—No. 452 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as above from the 1st inst.
JAMES BARRON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 7 P. M. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
DEC. 26, 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Cost and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.
HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, and Belleville and Illinois-town Railroads, will oblige by forwarding their names, addresses and number of bonds, at their earliest convenience, to JOHN P. RICHARDSON, No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to their election for Directors, on the 8th inst., E. T. BAILEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. A. S. Crowell, who declined reelection.
HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NEMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1. BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all the intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order.
WM. P. LEGGETT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid on the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

the wailing of patriotism, pleading for the preservation of the great inheritance we derived from our fathers. Is there a Senator who does not daily receive letters, appealing to him to use his powers to save the rich inheritance which our fathers gave us? The stern face of man is seen now, with tears trickling down his cheeks. And those who have bled for the flag of our country, and are willing to die for it, are powerless before the plea that a party has laid down a platform, and come what will, though ruin stare us in the face, consistency must be adhered to, and the Government lost.

In this state of the case, then, we turn to ask what is the character of the Administration? What is the Executive Department doing? What assurance have we for the peace of the country? We came back from that inquiry with the mournful conviction that feeble hands now hold the reins of State, that drivelers are taken in as counselors, not provided for by the Constitution, and vacillation is the law. The policy of this great Government is changing with every changing rumor. Nay, more, it is changing with every careless fear. In this state of the case, after complications had been introduced, after we were brought to the verge of civil war, after nothing had been done to preserve the peace of the land, then we are told at this last hour, that the question is thrown to the door of Congress, and with you rests the responsibility. Had the garrison at Charleston been called back thirty, or ten days ago, peace would have spread her pinions over this land, and calm negotiations been the order of the day. Why is it not recalled? No reason has yet been offered, save that the Government is bound to preserve its property. As we look from North to South, from East to West, we find few garrisons where troops are kept, exeept for special purposes. Not for the coercion of a State, not to threaten a State, but merely for the purposes of discipline. I asked in this Senate weeks ago what causes the peril now at Fort Moultrie, Is it the weakness of the garrison? I answered no.' Had an Orderly Sergeant represented the Federal Government then, had there been no troops and no physical force to protect that fort, I would have pledged my life upon the issue that no question would have been made as to the seizure. Now, we find, not only there bnt elsewhere, we find movements of troops still further to complicate this question and hurriedly to precipitate us upon the issue of civil war. Hurried on by this Government, reposing on the consent of the governed—this Government, strong in the affections of the people—this Government is now furtively sending troops to occupy positions, lest a mob should seize them. When was it that the authorities had not the power to quell a mob? But now we find that, under cover of night, troops are detached from one position to occupy another. Fort Washington, standing in lovely grandeur, overlooking the Potomec River, while the ashes of the Father of his Country, reposing near by, to prevent an armed ship coming up to attack this city—Fort Washington is garrisoned by marines sent secretly from the barracks at Washington. Fort McHenry, rendered sacred by our national song, is garrisoned by a detachment of marines sent from this place under cover of night.

Senators, the responsibility is thrown at the door of Congress. Let us take it. It is ours, in this last hour, to seize the pillars of our country, and to uphold them or be crushed in the fall. Then, my friends, what is our duty? Are we to go on drifting into war? Are we to stand idly by and allow an officer of the army to make war? Are we to allow an unconfirmed head of a Department to make war? Are we to allow a General of the army to make war? Are we to allow a President to make war? No, Sir. Our fathers gave the power to Congress, and to Congress alone. And to Congress, even, it geve no power to make war on a State. When, then, we see, and the whole country sees that we are drifting into a war between the United States and a single State, does it become the Senate to sit lastless by, and discuss abstract questions of right, and read patch-work opinions of men long since gone from the earth? Are we not bound to meet events, as they come, and manfully and patriotically to struggle with difficulties that now bear down upon us? But in the Message we are told that this District is in danger. In danger of what? From whom comes the danger? Is there a men here to-day who dreads that the deliberations of this body are to be interrupted by an armed force? Is there a man here who would not prefer to fall, in the dignity of his station, as the representative of a great and peaceful country, rather than to be protected by an armed band? And yet the rumor is—and rumors seem to be so true that we believe them first—that two companies of artillery are to be quartered in this city to preserve peace. Are we invaded? Is there insurrection? Are there two Senators here who would not go forth to put down any resistence that shews itself in this District against the Government of the United States? We, who claim our rights under the Constitution—we, who claim that our rights are reserved to the States—we seek for no force and for no advantage which laws and the Government do not give us. We have never appealed to war. We have never asked for the Army and the Navy to maintain our rights. On the soil of Mississippi not the foot of a soldier has been impressed since 1819, when, flying from the yellow fever, they sought refuge within the limits of our State. On the soil of Mississippi there breathes not a man who asks for any other protection than that which the Constitution gives, or than our own strong arms, and the brave hearts of her sons can yield. Then, Senators, we are rapidly drifting into a position in which this is to become a Government of the Army and Navy—in which the authority of the United States is to be maintained, not by law, and not by constitutional agreements between States, but by physical force. And will you stand still and see this policy confirmed? Will you fold your hands, the degenerate descendants of those men who proclaimed the eternal fact that government rests on the consent of the governed, and that the people have a right to modify and change the policy of the Government when it ceases to answer the ends for which it was established, and permit that Government, imperceptibly, to drift from the moorings where it was originally anchored, and become a military despotism? It was well said by the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD,) that this Government could not be maintained by force—that a Government of force was a despotism. It was a great truth, come from what quarter it may. Such was not the Government instituted by our fathers, and against it, so long as I live, with heart and with hand, I will rebel. This brings me to a passage in the message, where it says: "I have not power to make war on any State; bnt the right to use the military force of the Government, on the high seas, or upon any assault on the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable." Is it so? Where does he get it? Our fathers were so jealous of a standing army that they scarcely would permit any organization at all. Where did he get the undeniable power to use the forces of the United States in the manner he proposes? Mr. DAVIS then referred to the conduct of WASHINGTON in the insurrection in Pennsylvania, and claimed that WASHINGTON used the militia of the adjoining States, and this was done at the request of Gov. MIFFLIN. But I ask again, what power has the President to use the Army and Navy, even with the consent of the Constitution? Are we to have drumhead Courts substituted for those which the Constitution provides? Are we to have a sergeant step over the land instead of the civil magistrate? MOLAY, thought the elder ADAMS. And, in passing, I will pay to him the tribute that he deserves, more than any other man in the history of this Government. He owed it for the military principles which prevailed in his Administration. President ADAMS reverted through long pages of history, back to the empire of Rome, and he drew from that foundation the very articles of war which exist to-day in this Government. He said he admired them because they had borne two nations to the pinnacle of glory.

Now, Sir, once, we are brought to confront passing events. A little garrison in the harbor of Charleston occupy a post which, I am sorry to say, they gained by a breach of obligation between the parties concerned. And here I may do justice to one who has not the power on this floor to right himself—who has not a friend here. And, let me say, this remark does not apply to Major ANDERSON. Though his orders, I may say, empowered him to go to which fort he pleased in the harbor, hut in doing so he committed an act of hostility. When he dismantled Fort Moultrie and spiked the guns, he put South Carolina in the attitude of an enemy to the United States, when he had not any just cause for apprehension. Vague rumors had arisen that parties meant to take Fort Moultrie. Bnt, Sir, a soldier should be confronted by an overpowering force before he spiked his guns and burned the cartridges. A soldier should be confronted by a public enemy, before he destroys the property of the United States, lest it should fall into the hands of such an enemy. Was that fort built for such a purpose, or for the protection of Charleston harbor? Was it armed to make that protection good? If so, what right had any soldier to destroy that armament, lest it should fall into the hands of South Carolina? Some time since, I presented resolutions on this subject, and I invoked the attention of the Senate to that form of the question, whether a garrison should be kept within the limits of a State, against the consent of that State. Clear was I then—I am now—in the opinion that no garrison should be kept within the State during a time of peace, if the State believed the presence of that garrison was either offensive or dangerous. Our army is maintained for the common defence, to which every State contributes, and it is a perversion of purpose for which these forts were built, when a garrison is placed there with a view to threaten, intimidate, or control a State in any respect. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) has said he did not intend to coerce a State, but we had the right to coerce individuals who resist the laws. What is a State? Is it land, or houses, or taxable property? Destroy a people, and yet not make war on a State! It is like making war and desolation in favor of peace. Then it is admitted on every hand, that we have no power to coerce a State. I ask what is the use of a garrison within a State? The State needs no defence. The answer of every candid mind must be no, and the answer of every patriotic Press must be, that peace requires that, under such circumstances, the garrison must be withdrawn. Let the Senate to-day pass these resolutions, and you have taken one long step toward peace, and one long step toward the preservation of the Union of our fathers.

The Message of December had all the characteristics of a diplomatic paper, for diplomacy is said to abhor a certainty as much as nature abhors a vacuum, and it was not in the power of man to reach any conclusion or opinion from that Message. This was not what we had a right to claim from the Chief Magistrate. We had a right to have one policy or the other, and one policy or the other he should have taken. If he had been a Federalist, if he believed this to be a Government of force, if he believed it to be a consolidated Government and not a Confederation of States, he should have said no State has a right to secede, and this Federal Government must empower me with physical force to subdue a State. But if not, if he was a States-rights man, and a Democrat, as for many years it has been my pleasure to acknowledge our venerated Chief Magistrate to be, then the other line of policy would have been right. He should have said that the Cunstitution gave no power to coerce a State. The Constitution gave the army for purposes of common defence, and for purposes of domestic trenquillity, bnt the Constitution never contemplated the using of that army against a State. A State exercising the sovereign function of secession is beyond the reach of the Government, unless we woo her back with words of peace and fraternity. One policy or the other, one solution or the other, one application or the other, he should have brought forward, and to-day our country would have stood better than it does. And what is this present message? Does it benefit the case? Is there any solution offered here? We are not informed as to the propositions offered by South Carolina, or how they terminated. We are left drifting and lost, without a chart or a guide. There is in our receot history an event which might have suggested a policy to be pursued. When a foreign Government, having no citizenship in the United States, declaring war against it and making war upon it—when the inhabitants of a territory, in open rebellion and disgraced by institutions offensive to the common law of every State—when they held this attitude of rebellion—when we had the power to use the troops of the Government—we first sent Commissioners of Peace to woo them back to duty. But when South Carolina, a sovereign State, resumes the grant she has delegated to the Geoeral Government—when South Carolina stands in an attitude which threatens within a short period, to involve the country in civil war, unless the policy of the Federal Government is changed, the suggestion is made to us. This Government might send Commissioners there. No suggestion is made that we should be better informed, or that we should have any policy of peace here, but we are told that the Army and Navy of the United States are in the power of the President.

Then, my friends, shall we stand still and allow events to drift us on fatally? Are we to do nothing to restore peace? Shall we not, in addition to the propositions I have already made, withdraw the forces which complicate the question, and send Commissioners there in order that we may learn what the community desires—what this community will do to put the two nations on friendly relations. I will not weery the Senate by going over the argument of coercion which my friend from Ohio (Mr. PUGH) has so exhausted. But let me say thet, among all the painful reflections which crowd upon me by day and by night, none have weighed more heavily than the recollection that our separation separates the ties which bind us to the Northern people, with whom we are glad to recognize the Senator.

Now let us return one moment to consider what would have been the state of the case. If the garrison at Cherleston had been withdrawn. The forts would have stood there, not dismantled, but under the hands of an orderly sergeant. Commissioners would have come to treat on all questions with the Federal Government, and these forts would have remained to answer the purpose for which they were built, as defences for South Carolina as an independent State. Then she might have held to us such relations as Rhode Island did to the dissolving States of the Confederation. Those forts would have stood there, and if the same feeling which once existed among the people of the States subsisted still, and those forts were attacked, the brave men of every State would have rushed to their rescue, and imperiled their lives in the defence of a State identified with our early history, and still associated with our best recollections. The first act of these men would have been to appeal to every generous motive of this people, met to reconsider how they could live together. There could have been no coercion, and no question of property which that State would not have been ready to meet. Whatever the question presented, it would have relieved this Government from the charge of maintaining a force there, and thrown it upon the State if she resolved to be independent. Thus do we see no evil could beve resulted. We have yet to learn what evil the opposite policy may bring. Mr. DAVIS here paid a high tribute to Mr. CALHOUN, speaking of him as the wisest men he ever knew. I say that, without relying upon telegraphic dispatches, we still have information enough to notify us that we are on the verge of civil war. We are in the hands of men irresponsible, as it seems to us, and their acts are unknown to us. We now have the responsibility thrown upon us, which justifies us in demanding the information and meeting the emergency in which the country is involved. Is there any point of pride that prevents us from withdrawing that garrison? I have heard it said by a gallant gentleman that the greet objection was an unwillingness to lower the flag. To lower the flag under what circumstances? Does any man's courage impel him to stand boldly by fate, and does any man insist on fighting his brother on a point of courage? If so, he is to be called a brute—he is less than a man. There is no such point of pride. These are your brethren, and they have shed as much glory upon that flag as any equal number of men throughout the Union. They are the men of thet locality where the first Union flag was unfurled, and who fought the gallant battle before the Declaration of Independence was made. Not the flag of thirteen States and thirty-three stars, but the flag of KING GEORGE with a red stripe running through it, when those brave men retired to that place, and threw up a temporary battery on the site of the old Fort Moultrie, and when that fort was assailed by the British fleet, clinging with stern tenacity to the enemy, that flag still floated there. Those old logs are gone, the corroding current has even carried away the site on which the old Fort Moultrie stood. The gallant men of old have mingled with the earth, but their memories live in the hearts of a gallant people. Their sons do now live, and they, like their fathers, are ready to bleed and die in the cause for which their fathers lebored. Glorious are the memories clinging around that old fort, which now, for the first time, has been abandened, not even in the presence of a foe, but under the imagination that a foe might come. Her ancient history compares proudly with her present. Are we, then, to stand upon a point of pride, on such sacred soil as this, when the blood of our fathers cries to Heaven against civil war? Can there be a point of pride on that soil where our fathers died? My pride, Senators, is that that flag shall not be set between contending brethren, hat, when it shall no longer be the common flag of our country, that it shall be folded up and laid away like a vesture no longer used, and be kept like a sacred memento of the past, to which all of us can look with sacred interest, and remember the glorious days when we were born. In the letter which was read yesterday, speaking of Fort Sumter when it stood without a garrison, it was said that it was not capable of defence. Did the Carolinians take it? Did they propose to seize it? It stood then safe, as public property. Then it might have stood while negotiations were going on. It was the faith upon which they relied, that the Federal Government would take no position of hostility to them, and they thus lost the advantage which they had of taking it. I think something is due them, as well as to fraternity, increasing the obligations to withdraw that force, to the very manner in which it was taken. It was taken while Carolina remained under the assurance that the *status* would not be violated. Why, I was under the assurance, and a half dozen other Senators felt secure under the pledge, that nothing would be done until negotiations should be terminated, unless it was to withdraw the garrison. Then, we, the Federal Government, broke the faith, and from that first act of unprovoked hostility came all these acts to which reference is made in the message, the seizure of forts elsewhere. Why seized? Because self-preservation is the first law of nature. They no longer had confidence that the Federal Government would not use these forts for attack instead of for protection, and they seized the forts to prevent the enemy taking them, for an enemy they were compelled to believe this Government was. Now what is the remedy? Assure them that you do not intend to use physical force against them; that you intend to consider calmly all the claims which they make to the rights which they possess; that you intend to settle with them upon a basis in accordance with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. When you do that, peace prevails over the land, and force become a thing with which no man can threaten. I have here inserted a question which I will not argue. It is the right of a State to withdraw. The President says we have not the Constitutional right to withdraw, and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) and his ally, the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) say it is no right at all. Mr. DAVIS then argued that the right of secession was among the reserved rights of the States; that the States did not surrender their sovereignty; that the Constitution was ratified by the States, and was a compact between the States. He said that the States which seceded from the old Confederation stood in the very position which is now, by abuse of terms, called treason. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) and asked what he meant by fighting in the Union. He said he did not see how men connected by a bond of union could fight each other.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) explained that he meant to stay in the Union, and his keep place here and contend for all the guarantees of the Constitution. If Senators staid in their places, Mr. LINCOLN'e Administration could do nothing without the consent of the Senate, and no encroachments could be made on their rights.

Mr. DAVIS—I think I understand the Senator. It is a sort of fight of *votes* and *arguments*, and therefore does not justify the President in calling out the military, and converting the Capitol into a military camp. I have to say, once for all, that so long as I am Senator here, I will not use the powers I possess to destroy the Government. I will not attempt to destroy the Administration by refusing any officers to administer its functions. I will vote, as I have done, with the Administration to which I have stood in the nearest relation, against a bad nomination, if I could expect to be here, bnt I never would agree under the forms of the Constitution, with the powers I hold as Senator of the United States, to turn these powers to the destruction of the Government. I leave that to gentlemen who take the oath with a mental reservation. It is my policy, if I must have revolution—if nothing but blood will suffice—I say let it be a revolution such as our fathers waged when denied their rights. So much for that. I hope it will quiet apprehension, that the militia will not be called out, and the female schools will continue to be kept as heretofore. Are we, in this age of civilization, and a political progress which seems to render it possible that the millennium may be seen—are we now to roll back the current of human thought, and again recur to brute force, like that which remains between dogs and beasts of prey, as a means of settling questions between man and man? Is it to be supposed that our fathers fought the battles of the Revolution for these inalienable rights, for the purpose of transmitting the Constitution to posterity as a condition by which they could only gain these rights by force? If so, then the blood of the Revolution was spent in vain, and no great principle was established, for force was in application before the Revolution was fought. I pass from this question to ask why is the right decided? Because we have brought this conflict between two sections, in which one is struggling for domination, and the other for existence. It claims you shall not go, and you shall not remain with your rights; you shall remain as hewers of wood and drawers of water for us. If that is to be made the issue, and we are to be held to that position by force, we accept the wager of battle, and Mississippi, in her brief history, claims to have shown at Pensacola and at Orleans something of the spirit of the freemen who achieved our independence; and it has also been my satisfaction to know that the present generation have not degenerated from the history of those who went before them. On many a bloody field, both in foreign and Indian wars, has ascended many a proud spirit of Mississippi, now enshrined in glory, and looking down upon us to see if we vindicate the glory of our State, and so to see if our hearts beat true.

If this right were admitted, we should have fewer calls to exercise it than we do. There would be less danger from the dominant section. There would be less tendency to use this power to injure others. Why is the right denied? It is a metaphysical question, at the best. Bnt we come to the fact that States have gone ont, and what is the use of arguing the right? The only question that remains is, first, have you the right to coerce them back? and, secondly, have you the power? My friend from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN,) referred to the disastrous scenes which might be imagined by the invasion of the South, bnt he did not offer the other side of the picture. An army with banners would do but little harm in marching through a country covered with plantations. They would find but little subsistance, and sparser settlements. How stands on it the other side? Populous cities and towns. There the torch and the sword would do its work with dreadful hevoc. Starving millions would weep over the cupidity of those who had presented them with the sad result. We do not desire these things. Seek not to disturb your prosperity. We have rejoiced in your prosperity. We have used your ships for the purposes of transportation and communication. We have gloried in the extension of American commerce, and in every achievement, when you have emarried our flag, and if we must leave you, we can leave you still with good will. We prefer your prosperity should continue. If we must part, we can put our relations on that basis which will give you the advantage of a favored trade with us and still make it mutually beneficial to each other. But if you will not, then it is an issue from which we will not shrink, for, between oppression and freedom, between right and power, we will invoke the God of Battles and meet our fate, whatever it be. Mr. DAVIS referred to Mr. JOHNSON'S speech again, contending that the authorities he quoted were, many of them, in favor of the right of secession. But the question which now presents itself to the country, is what shall we do with events, as they stand? Shall we allow this separation to be total? Shall we render it peaceful? or, shall we have it hartial, and will they give each State military power, and revenue power, and still preserve a common agency, yet not separating them so entirely as to create any additional work in reconstruction? I waive the question of quality. There is no quality unless there are two Confederacies, which seems to me consistent with the interests of either or both. It may be that two Confederacies could be so organized, that States agreeing with each other in internal policy, might associate together these two Confederacies, and they might have relations with each other so close as to give them unity of power in time of war against a foreign enemy. These things it devolves upon you, the majority section, to consider. Mr. DAVIS then went on to argue that the Republicans had not acted, and had refused the propositions offered in the Committee, He contended that if the Republic should fall, it would not prove that self-government had failed, and still less will liberty be destroyed. There will be injury to all sections. Time has rolled up past the point when propositions could be made, and he would not say how propositions would be received if they were made. He referred to the rise of the Republic, and spoke of the efforts he had made here to avert the evils. But the only response from the Republicans was stolid indifference. He denied there was anybody at the South in favor of monarchy, but the South were in earnest in this separation. It had given warning, but it was not heeded. He closed as follows: But the time is near at hand when the places that know us as colleagues, laboring together, shall know us in that relation no more. I expect but a few days longer to be one of you. I have labored here to avert the catastrophe which now descends upon the country, unsuccessfully, and I regret it. For the few days while I may remain here, I am willing to labor that the catastrophe shall be as little destructive to the public peace and prosperity as possible. If you will, in these last moments, avert civil war, so be it. It is better so. If you will allow us to separate peacably, since we cannot live peacably together, and to go with the rights we had before, since we cannot enjoy them in the Union, then there are many relations which may still exist between us, which may be beneficial to you as well as to us. But if You will not do this if, in the pride of power, in contempt of reason, and in reliance upon force, you say we shall not go, bnt shall remain as servants to you, then, gentlemen, a war—a war as about to be inaugurated, the like of which was never seen or heard of. Sufficiently numerous on both sides, with many places of contact with friends, who will give their last of money and store, the conflict will be such that masses of the people must bleed, and after years of destruction on both sides, and jugation upon neither, a treaty of peace will be made. Both torn and bleeding, the wails of the widow and the sigh of the orphen will be submitted for the notes of the peace which now prevail over the land. And then you will agree each to pursue a separate course as best he may. This is the end of war. You find through long years of distress you have come to the position you might now have had at first. Is there wisdom, is there patriotism in this land? If so, the solution of this question is easy. If not, then Mississippi's gallant sons will stand like a wall of fire around their own State, and I, though not in hostility to you, but in love and allegiance to her, will take take my place among her sons, for good or for ill. I shall never again attempt the language of warning or argument to you. I leave the case in your hands. Toward you personally, as individuals, as well as to those you represent, I would I had the power now to say there shall be peace between us forever. I would I had the power now to say, the intercourse between these States shall still not be interrupted, and the social relations shall remain undisturbed; that the intercourse between these sections should remain, is my protoundest wish. But you have become exasperated, day by day, and now it is in the power of two bad men, possessed of the telegraph lines between Washington and Charleston, to bring the United States and Carolina into a war. Still, will you do nothing but sit in sublime indifference, till events shape themselves? You cannot throw the responsibility on the Executive. He has thrown it off upon you. He has notified you he can do nothing, therefore he will do nothing. He has told you the responsibility is upon Congress. I commence as I begun, by invoking you to take that responsibility and act upon it. If you will the angel of peace may yet spread her wings, though it be ever divided States, since the revolution will still go on, in friendly intercourse with each other, acting and reacting beneficially upon each other, and the commerce of one may still add to the prosperity of the other. Thus may it be, and thus it is in your power to make it.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. DAVIS, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rose and said that the Senator from Mississippi had assigned the very reasons for maintaining the Constitution and preserving the Union. When the Senetor from Mississippi was secretly informed, as it seems he was long ago, that the public property of the United States at Charleston was not to be protected, he should have advised at that time, as a military man, the President of the United States to put the public property at Charleston in a position to be defended. Secession then would never have progressed so far. But it seems that assurances were given that the United States would not protect itself. It seems that it has been said "Go on, you seceding States, and gather strength—the United States will do nothing to protect itself from your assaults."

Mr. DAVIS—I never heard that.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I understand the Senator to say that a pledge had been given that the fortifications at Charleston should remain as they were.

Mr. DAVIS—Where did you get your information?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I don't know.

Mr. DAVIS—In the newspapers?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I take it back if it is not responsible, but I am just informed by Senators around me that the Senator from Mississippi did say so in fact. I am informed that Maj. ANDERSON will shell Charleston and burn it to the grounnd if another gun is fired at the *Star of the West*. She was permitted to pass through the noble conduct of Maj. ANDERSON. He saved the shedding of blood thereby.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.)—Does the Senator (TRUMBULL) know on what grounds and what cause of just apprehension Maj. ANDERSON had in leaving Fort Moultrie and going to Fort Sumter?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I suppose the whole country knows.

Mr. GREEN—I do not want suppositions. I want facts.

Mr. TRUMBULL—The Senator (GREEN) knows very well that South Carolina pretended to assume sovereignty. It has been publicly talked about that she will be compelled if her sovereignty is denied to assert her jurisdiction.

Mr. GREEN—Does her secession imply her right of jurisdiction over the whole territory?

Mr. TRUMBULL—The secession movement, in my judgment, is nothing. [Laughter.] It is nothing but insurrection. But not only South Carolina, where they have some pretences that secession is justifiable, which really amounts to nothing, bnt Georgia and Alabama were told that the public property could be seized without secession. Yet the Senator from Mississippi says that the best way to avoid civil war is to withdraw the forces, and that the flag under which he has so often marched should be taken down and the Palmetto flag run up in its place. The question is, can constitutional liberty be maintained—has the Government any power to protect itself? In other words, have we a Government at all. The people of Illinois believe we have a government, and that the Government has power to maintain itself—not by making a civil war—not by inaugurating a civil war. No! No! We propose to execute the laws of the Federal Government. They who commence the war on the Federal Government inaugurate the war. When did we ever talk of coercing a State? The Senator from Mississippi refers to the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, where it was argued that the Federal Government could not coerce a State. I agree with him there. Under the old Confederation the Government acted on the States.

Mr. GREEN replied—A State had a right in the Territories, because the Territories belonged to all the States. A State had no right to go to a territory, but a citizen had. I want to know whether all the citizens have equal rights to enjoy their property under the protection of law.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I deny that any State has a right in the Territories any more than a County has. For instance, Missouri and St. Louis are equal there.

The debate that here ensued called up the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the Missouri Compromise did not establish Slavery south of 36° 30', but prohibited it north of it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.)—The non-execution of the law in the non-slaveholding States shows the law to be a subject of no value.

Mr. GREEN here got the floor for next Monday.

Mr. MASON moved to postpone the subject until Saturday. Agreed to.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate adjourn, and at 4¼ P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Postmaster-General, recommending a reduction of the present existing mail contracts. Laid on the table.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) received the unanimous consent of the House to make a personal explanation. He said his attention had been arrested by a paragraph in a paper published in the District, in which he is represented as stating that the motion which he had submitted a few days after the opening of the session, calling for a Committee of one from each State in the Union to take into consideration the perilous condition of the country, was submitted by him at the instance of the Republican Party. Now, he did not choose to have any such misrepresentation go abroad uncontradicted with reference to his action on the matter referred to. He did not choose thet it should go forth to the public, but more especially to the people who had intrusted him with the care of their interests and honor in this House, that he had acted at the instance of members of the Republican Party. His political career was dear to him, and he was not willing, humble as he was, that that career should be tainted, either directly or indirectly, by any insinuations of this kind. He had made that motion entirely on his own individual responsibility as a member from the Commonwealth of Virginia. He had made it after consultation with gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House and with gentlemen belonging to the Southern opposition—the party to which he had the honor to belong. He found that several other gentlemen had similar propositions to submit to the House at that time. The gentleman from North Carolina, a distinguished member from Tennessee, and Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, had prepared similar propositions. He conferred with these gentlemen, and they had concurred with him in the propriety of offering that resolution. He claimed the privilege of making that motion, because he came from the very district—Harper's Ferry—which had suffered most at the hands of those who belonged to the Anti-Slavery aggressive party in the North. He had submitted the motion with the especial purpose of offering to gentlemen on the other side an opportunity to declare to, the House and to the country whether they meant to tender the South the olive-branch of peace or the sword of war. He made the motion, not in any craven spirit to hold out a flag of truce, but that the other side might show whether they were prepared to do justice for the purpose of saving the Union—to bring face to face their representative men on that Committee, and to learn whether they meant to be what they would make the South believe. He confessed, however, that he was disappointed with the action of that Committee. He was disappointed in the men selected to compose that Committee. He was disappointed et the time the Committee had taken to report. It had every opportunity given it for conference, but nothing yet had been done. One month had elapsed, and all this time the country had been anxiously watching and expecting, though in vain, the result of their action. The members composing it had been excused from serving on the floor, and yet, with all these opportunities, and With all these incentives to prompt and harmonious action, they had yet made no sign, nor even promised to bring up a report. He must openly acknowledge that this was trifling with the best interests of the country. He was not one of those who yet despaired of the country. He relied on the heroic mexim which gave to ancient Rome the empire of the world—"never despair." But he must say for the last week the hopes he had entertained of good to arise from that Committee had been dying out, and now he could assure them that unless they did come up with a report at once, and offer some measure of relief to calm the agitation which distracted the country; if another week was allowed to elapse it would be too late for the introduction of any measure of the friends of the country to save the Union.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Select Committee to consider the President's Special Message, to report on that part with reference to submitting to the people the questions which are now threatening the dissolution of the Government, and that the Committee report thereon at an early day, by bill or joint resolution.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, (Dem.,) objected to its introduction.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) presented a memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, signed without distinction of party, suggesting a National Convention in that city on the 22d of February, with the view to adjust the present difficulties, and moved it be printed.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected only for the reason that it was not customary to print papers emanating from private parties.

Mr. JONES also objected to printing. Gentlemen said a good deal about their Constitutional obligations.

Mr. MORRIS knew of no party objecting to do what was just on that subject, but there was a difference of opinion as to what were constitutional rights.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said that the printing of the memorial could do no harm. If a Convention of the States cannot be called to apply the remedy for the difficulties of the country, they may at least secure a peaceful separation of the Union.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that the memorial was signed by gentlemen of all parties, and proposed a National Convention, to meet at Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and the Constitution framed.

Mr. MORRIS withdrew his motion to print.

The memorial lies on the table.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented the resolutions of the Common Council of New-York, expressive of sympathy with the grievances of the South, and approving of Maj. ANDERSON'S conduct, and of the determination of the President to execute the laws, &c. On motion of Mr. SICKLES they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz.: District of Columbia business.

The bill for the construction of a railway through Washington was taken up.

Mr. DEJARNETTE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) commenced a speech on national politics, and read the secession ordinance of South Carolina.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) raised a point of order on the ground that District of Columbia business was specially assigned for to-day.

Mr. DEJARNETTE would convince the gentleman thet his remarks were pertinent. This bill proposed not only to construct a railroad in the District of Columbia but in Virginia, hence the question of State sovereignty arises. Eighteen Northern States deny the existence of the right to secede, while the other fifteen hold to the contrary doctrine.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, (Am.,) inquired whether Mr. DEJARNETTE made the statement that Tennessee holds the right of secession.

Mr. DEJARNETTE replied that he never presumed it.

Mr. STOKES—You said the fifteen Southern States.

Mr. DEJARNETTE wished to asked Mr. STOKES a question.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) objected. If this course was permitted, no District business would be done.

The Speaker *pro tem* (JOHN COCHRANE) decided Mr. DEJARNETTE out of order.

Mr. DEJARNETTE said it was apparent that Southern Representatives were subjected to the cruel operation of the gag law.

Mr. STOKES said he had no disposition to prevent Mr. DEJARNETTE from making a speech, but had only desired to put Tennessee where he believed she stands.

Mr. DEJARNETTE—Then I say fourteen Southern States hold to the right to secede. On the solution of this question may depend the future peace of the country.

Mr. GROW raised another point of order.

Mr. COX suggested that Mr. DEJARNETTE have leave to print the remainder of his remarks.

Mr. GROW had no objection to all gentlemen printing their speeches.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected.

The House resumed the consideration of the Railroad bill, and it was finally recommitted. Adjourned.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

A Constitutional Question Raised—Curious Decision of the Court—Legal Difficulties.

The Conrt met promptly at the appointed honr, all the parties being present.

Previous to the reading of the minntes, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., counsel for Col. CORCORAN, addressed the Court. He read the section of the general regulations appertaining to Courts-martial under which the Court cannot recognise counsel, and is directed to resist any attempt on the part of counsel to address them. He desired to say to the Conrt that so long as by this law his own duty was rendered more laborious he had not complained, but, in this stage of the case, when they had gone into the taking of evidence, it seemed to him that he would not perform his duty to his client, unless he laid before the Court what he believed were his rights as counsel in this case. He then read to the Court the sixth section of the Constitution which provides that "in any trial in any Court whatever, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend, in person and by counsel, as in civil cases." He contended thet under that section he had a right to appeer as counsel, and that the regulations were unconstitutional.

Judge-Advocate MEAD said there was every desire to yield the accused all his rights, but he did not believe that the Constitution meant to cover this case. He thought, upon cursory examination, that the Constitution meant to refer to criminal cases and trials by jury, where indictments were found. It had already been decided that the complainant could speak in explanation, and the same privilege had been accorded to counsel. He suggested that, in order to accommodate the matter without raising a constitutional question, the counsel should be permitted to make objections orally, and to address the Court in giving reasons. The law simply directed how the counsel should act.

Mr. O'GORMAN replied that at present, in the language of the regulations, he was not recognized as counsel, but only "tolerated as a friend of the accused." He said that if his right as counsel was admitted, it would be a matter of consideration how far that right should be exercised.

Judge-Advocate MEAD urged that the regulations simply directed how the counsel should act. There had been no objection to the counsel acting.

Col. POSTLEY, one of the members of the Court, suggested that when the question was raised in the course of the case it would be time enough to decide it.

The Court, after considerable deliberation, decided to recognize counsel—of course within the rules governing civil cases.

The JUDGE-ADVOCATE—I do not understand this as deciding the constitutional question.

The COURT—Oh, no. We don't decide any constitutional question.

The testimony was then taken as follows:

Capt. Bernard Reilly was the first witness sworn. He testified as follows—I am Captain of the Brigade Lancers.

Q.—Did Col. Corcoran order you to parade in October last?

Objected to by counsel for accused, on the ground that it had not been legally proven that the order was served on Col. Corcoran, and that the specification was defective in not charging specific acts of disobedience of orders.

The Court admitted the question.

Testimony resumed—Col. Corcoran did not order me to parade at the Prince of Wales Reception; I do not remember to have received any order in relation to the parade; our company is attached to the Sixty-ninth Regiment; it was attached in October last.

Adjutant McKean was the next witness, he testified as follows: Have been Adjutant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment over three years; orders from the Colonel to company officers are promulgated through the Adjutant; a portion of the orders are filed in the order book. [The Judge-Advocate here questioned the witness and found that he had not brought the Regimental Order Book which he was directed in his suppœna to bring with him.] The witness stated that he had not brought the book because it was not written up.

Under these circumstances the Judge Advocate asked an adjournment. The Court was averse to adjourning and thought the information might be obtained without the book.

Testimony Resumed—Q.—Did Col. Corcoran order the Sixty-ninth Regiment to parade on the 11th of October last?

Mr. O'Gorman objected on the same ground as before, with the addition, that as one act of disobedience was already proven a second could not be proven under the same specification.

The question was admitted and repeated

A.—Not that I know of, Sir; I think if he had ordered the Regiment out I should have known it, as Adjutant of the Regiment; all the orders do not pass through me; all orders for regimental parades are supposed to pass through me, but I think they do not.

The Judge Advocate here renewed his request for an adjournment, on the ground that he could proceed no further without the book.

The Court adjourned to Friday, the 18th inst., at 4½ P. M.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Measles, scarlatina and croup are the great trials to which childhood is subject. HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are a sovereign remedy for these and all other infantile disorders, internal and external, whatever their shape or form.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2905. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

Latest Reports from the Belligerent States.

EVERYTHING QUIET AT CHARLESTON.

Important Movements of Government Forces--Secession of Alabama and Florida.

Highly Important from Washington.

Gen. Dix Appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY THOMAS.

The Cabinet Now a Unit on the Southern Question.

Difficulty Between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, on the Crisis.

LATEST NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

The excitement here has somewhat abated, in consequence of pacific news from Washington. The enlistment of soldiers goes on, but all is quiet. The Legislature did nothing to-day.

The steamship *Marion* will resume her regular trips to New-York.

HENRY W. CONNER, a member of the South Carolina Convention, died at 6 o'clock this evening. He was a banker, doing business at Charleston and New-Orleans.

THE FORTS AT PENSACOLA, FLA.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

A private dispatch to the *Courier* says that the Federal troops have abandoned all the forts in Pensacola Harbor, except Fort Pickens, where they are concentrated, and that three hundred men have left Mobile to surprise Fort Pickens.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 11.

By order of Gen. SCOTT, a detachment of 40 Federal troops, under Lieut. ROBINSON, took possession of the Sub-Treasury, Custom-House and Post-office building this morning. Everything is quiet.

The real object of the appearance of the Federal troops at the Sub-Treasury office this morning is still involved in mystery. Crowds of citizens have surrounded the Custom-house all day, but more curiosity than excitement was manifested. Many rumors prevail, but nothing of a reliable character can be stated. Everything is quiet at present.

REPORTS FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Baton Rouge arsenal was taken possession of by the State troops at 12 o'clock to-day.

All the fortifications are now in possession of the Louisiana troops. The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, in command of Major HASKINS and two companies, refused to surrender this morning. The arsenal was surrounded by six hundred State troops, and a parley was held between Gov. MOORE and Maj. HASKINS, which finally resulted in the surrender of the garrison at 12 o'clock to-day.

There was no opposition in taking the other forts.

The *Crusader* has not entered the Mississippi.

The excitement continues very great.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11.

Reports indicate that the Secessionists have a majority in the Convention.

ANOTHER WARLIKE MOVEMENT.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Jan. 12.

Before daylight, this morning, a steamer went to the Federal magazine wharf, loaded with powder and left. Her destination is unknown.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

ANGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 11.

The following passed the State Convention to-day:

An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact and style of the United States of America.

Whereas, The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States of America by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, following upon the heels of many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States, by many of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security.

Therefore, be it declared and ordained, by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, that the State of Alabama now withdraws from the Union, known as the United States of America, and henceforth ceases to be one of the said United States, and is and of right ought to be a sovereign independent State.

SEC. 2. And be it further declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in Convention assembled, that all powers over the territories of said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, be, and they are hereby, withdrawn from the said Government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama.

And as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slaveholding States of the South who approve of such a purpose, in order to frame a provisional as a permanent Government, upon the principles of the Government of the United States, be it also resolved by the people of Alabama, in convention assembled, that the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, be and they are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their delegates in Convention, on the 4th day of February next in Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consultation with each other as to the most effectual mode of concerted, harmonious action in whatever manner may be deemed most desirable for the common peace and security.

And be it further resolved, That the President of this Convention be and they are hereby instructed to forthwith a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance and resolutions to the Governors of the several States named in the said resolutions.

Done by the people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, at Montgomery, this 11th day of January, 1861.

The preamble, ordinance and resolutions were adopted by Ayes 61, Nays 39.

After the adoption of the ordinance, the hall was opened to visitors.

A splendid flag, presented by the ladies of Alabama, was conveyed to the President's stand and formally presented to the Convention in a handsome and eloquent address.

Mr. SMITH, delegate from Tuscaloosa, followed, in a feeling reference to the "Stars and Stripes," and then invoked the blessings of Heaven on the new flag.

ALPHENS BAKER, of Eufaula, then returned the thanks of the Convention to the ladies in most eloquent terms.

The ordinance of secession will be ratified next Monday, when it is believed that many other delegates will sign it.

An immense mass meeting is now being held in front of the Capitol, and distinguished coöperation delegates are pledging their constituents as a unit to sustain the action of the Convention.

The secession flag presented by the ladies is now waving over the Capitol, amidst the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the cheering of the people.

The most intense enthusiasm prevails.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Jan. 11.

The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night, from the Capitol to the river, while the streets are filled with enthusiastic people.

An immense crowd assembled in Montgomery Hall, and was addressed by Congressman CURRY, Mr. MATHEWS, of Mississippi, and others. All the speakers were loudly cheered.

SECESSION OF FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Jan. 11.

The Florida State Convention passed the ordinance of secession yesterday, by a vote of 62 to 7.

SALUTES FOR SECESSION.

ANGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 11.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here to-day for Florida and one hundred more for Alabama.

SECESSION MEETING IN MISSOURI.

WAVERLY, Mo., Friday, Jan. 11.

An ultra secession meeting was held here last night. Resolutions were passed, strongly denouncing the St. Louis *Democrat* and forbidding its circulation. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was burned in effigy, amid the firing of cannon, cheering, torchlights, music, etc.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Friday, Jan. 11.

Mr. BURT, Commissioner from South Carolina, is speaking, with the Lone Star flag pendant in the hall.

The Convention was occupied this morning in the discussion of unimportant local measures.

The following were the transactions of the Convention in secret session yesterday:

The formal reception of the Commissioners from abroad.

The resignation of Mr. GHOLSON, Judge of the United States Court.

The adoption of a resolution recognizing South Carolina as sovereign and independent.

The adoption of a resolution that the Postmasters, officers and agents continue until otherwise ordered.

The ordinance was signed at 10¾ in the morning.

The ordinance declares that all laws, regulations and contracts of the United States relative to the mail service, shall be continued in full force.

The Governor has ordered the military to be in readiness at a moment's warning. A call has been issued for Saturday night to complete the organization of the military of the State.

The churches are decorated with evergreens, and the lone star is prominent.

The Convention will probably adjourn to Vicksburgh, on account of the Legislature wanting the capitol.

Mr. BURT'S speech was warmly applauded.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Friday, Jan. 11.

Both Houses were engaged yesterday and to-day on the State Convention question, which has become complicated by mixing State Constitutional reform with Federal matters. Amendments for an open and for a restricted Convention were offered, but no vote was taken on any. It is the special order again for Monday. North Carolina is conservative and would respond to a proposition for an equitable adjustment of difficulties, but will have her rights at all hazards. This is the public sentiment here.

THE FEELING IN TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11.

At the Galveston election on the 8th, the candidates favoring a Southern Confederacy obtained a majority.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 11.

A joint resolution from the House relative to the preservation of the *status quo*, was received in the Senate.

A substitute was offered asking of the President an assurance of the preservation of the absolute *status quo* for sixty days, except to repel hostile invasions. This was adopted, and the subject finally referred to a Select Committee.

The House, after a hot debate, adopted an amendment to the Convention bill, authorizing the opening of polls, at the time of the election for delegates, to take the sense of voters whether any action of the Convention relative to the Federal Union shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, by Ayes 77, Noes 62.

MASS CONVENTION OF WORKINGMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Mass Convention of Workingmen, to-night, was an immense gathering. HENRY B. MCCARTY, President of the Trades Assembly, was called to the chair, and W. K. MOODY, of the Typographical Union, made Secretary. Resolutions expressive of fraternal attachment to the Union, calling on the President to execute the laws against all traitors, were adopted with a most hearty good will. A call for a National Convention of workingmen at Philadelphia, on the 22d of February, was indorsed.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Jan. 11.

Gov. HAMMOND'S message relates mainly to the state of affairs. He says the law for the protection of the ballot-box against fraud is defective. He recommends the passage of a law inflicting heavy penalties for illegal voting. He recommends the establishment of a Sub-Treasury system to prevent loss from the depreciated condition of the securities upon which our bank circulation is based.

He says the strength of the Federal Government rests in the affection of the people of the several States, and is one of affection, not of force. An alienation of the affection of the North and South exists, attributable to the agitation of the Slavery question at the North, which agitation has been materially intensified by the zealous efforts of a clan of political teachers belonging to the ministry. This has produced nitraism at the South, resulting in the division of the country into sectional parties. Against these nitraisms of the North and South, it is the duty of the conservative element of the whole country to interpose. This must be done, or disunion is inevitable. The North has as much interest in the South in the welfare and prosperity of the South, as our Southern brethren. The Constitution demands that fugitive slaves be returned; common honesty requires that they should have full and equal rights in all the Territories. The future condition of the Territories, so far as the extension of Slavery is concerned, will be ultimately determined by natural laws, climate, soil, productions, &c. The election of Mr. LINCOLN has caused the South to believe there is no longer any safety for them or their property in the Union, nor the slaveholding States. There can only be permanent peace between the sections when the Free States are ready to stop the discussion of the abstract question of morals connected with this subject, and look upon it only as a political question. What is most needed is the restoration of kindly feeling. Then we may hope an honest and faithful discharge of all the constitutional obligations towards each other will result in healing the present breach. He points with pride to the fact that Indiana as a State hitherto has fully kept the bond of Union with her sister States. Her record is unstained by any act of bad faith.

The House, to-day, passed a resolution to display the American flag from the Capitol dome, and fire a salute of thirty-three guns in honor of the Union while the flag was being hoisted.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Convention of delegates from the various counties of Maryland to consider the crisis, reassembled this afternoon, and passed resolutions requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation for the people of the State to vote, on the last Monday in January, whether they want a State Convention called or not, and if the question is decided in the affirmative, to hold an election for delegates to the Convention, to meet on the first Monday in February. They also unanimously passed a resolution approving of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition, and then adjourned.

It is understood that a meeting is to be held of certain filibusters, to-morrow, to oppose the Government troops entering Fort McHenry.

ANTI-ABOLITION DEMONSTRATION.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 11.

Rev. Mr. MAY, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and others, attempted to hold a meeting here to-night. It was broken up by citizens, and resolutions in favor of the Union were passed, and cheers given for Gen. SCOTT and Maj. ANDERSON. A flag bearing the inscription, "No Compromise with Slavery," was not allowed to be suspended across Buffalo-street. The authorities prevented a general riot.

THE FREEMEN CADETS IN TROY.

TROY, Friday, Jan. 11.

The new Volunteer Company, the Freemen Cadets, Capt. J. W. ARMITAGE, this evening had a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Mansion House. The hotel was crowded to the utmost capacity. This Company are subject to the orders of the Administration, and expect to see active service, for which they are preparing.

THE STEAMER MARION RESTORED.

MESSRS. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO. have received the following dispatch from their Charleston agents:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

There will be no difficulty about the *Columbia*. The *Marion* has been returned by the State. They will pay all damages in full. She leaves for New-York on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock.

HENRY MISSROON & CO.

HIGH PRICE OF COAL AT CHARLESTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The high price obtained for coal at Charleston has induced persons in this City to attempt sending a ship load of it there, but ship-owners refuse to take it, though five dollars a ton freight is offered.

EXPERIENCES OF A CHARLESTON SOLDIER.

IMPRESSMENT—HARD FARE—GAG LAW—TAR AND FEATHERING—SOUTH CAROLINA'S GREATEST ENEMIES—THE NEGROES—GARRISONS OF THE FORTS—EARTHWORKS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

BARNACO WHITE, WILLIAM BERKELEY and BENJAMIN GILCHRIST, of Brooklyn, returned from Charleston last Thursday, in the steamer *Nashville*, and have given our reporter some particulars of their experiences among the Secessionists of the Palmetto State.

The parties mentioned are painters, and have been engaged at their trade in the City of Charleston since August. On the 26th of December they were served with a military notice, of which the following is a copy:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 17, 1860.

Beat No. 1, 16th Regiment, Regimental Parade, Sir: You are hereby summoned to be and appear at the Citadel Square, properly armed and accoutred, according to law, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. An inspection of arms will take place at each parade. If you appear in pantaloons, blue or black coat and black hat, arms and accoutrements in complete order will be furnished you at each parade on the ground; if not, the law compels you to furnish yourself with a musket, bayonet, cartridge box, bayonet-scabbard, with cross-belts, all in good order and fit for service, on $1 fine for each defect.

Every person subject to military duty in this regiment who removed from one beat to another is required to report himself to the captains of the beats from which and to which he has removed, or be fined $5, besides all fines for the non-performance of military duty in both beats.

Court martial held on defaulters at the Military Hall, Wentworth-street, on the third Monday of December, at 12 o'clock M. By order of Captain.

S. VALE MALLINS, Corporal.

The above notice was left at the lodgings of the parties mentioned, and they first saw it when they returned home in the evening. They resolved to obey the order to appear on parade, for they were told that in case of disobedience they would be heavily fined or imprisoned. BERKELEY and WHITE went regularly to parade twice a week during the daytime, and frequently at nights. Sometimes there were as many as three hundred men in their Company; and they estimate the total number of volunteer soldiery in Charleston at about 3,000. Most of the fire companies have soldiers. Messrs. WHITE and BERKELEY assert that they received no payment for being thus forced to leave their business and do military duty, and in this respect there was no distinction made between them and natives of the State. They were eminently dissatisfied at this arbitrary interference with their personal liberty, and their dissatisfaction was converted into alarm when they received notice that they would soon be drafted, with or without their consent, into the regular "army" of the State. One day, while the men were on the usual parade, the Captain asked whether any of them would like to join the regulars. About eighty out of the three hundred present stepped forth, and the Captain, addressing those who had declined the proffered honor, said with vexation, "I'll have you all drafted to-morrow, and I'll treat you worse than United States soldiers are treated!" This hint was not lost upon Messrs. WHITE and BERKELEY, and they resolved immediately to leave so dangerous a neighborhood. When they went to pay their money at the steamboat office for conveyance to New-York, they found they were closely watched, and one person remarked that "it was a pity such good-looking men should be allowed to leave, while soldiers were so much needed." Further than this the men were not interfered with, and were allowed to take their departure.

We have obtained from these parties some valuable information concerning the condition of affairs in Charleston, and, as their testimony is quite unbiased, it may be received as reliable as far as it goes. They all agree in stating that the number of men now under arms in Charleston and its forts reaches 3,000, and that additional troops are constantly pouring into the city. Most of these troops are Northern men, and they are, of course, dissatisfied with the system of forced enlistment and hard fare that has been adopted in the "South Carolina Army." The enthusiasm of natives permits them to subsist upon biscuit and water; but Northern mechanics think that the State has no more right to drag them from their work, to dig entrenchments, than it would have to make RUFFY or MAGRATH perform the same labor. Those who can, come away; but many, who have the means and the will to leave, cannot succeed in effecting their escape, so strict is the espionage upon their movements.

It seems to be very certain that, in the event of hostilities between South Carolina and the Federal Government, the former, in addition to a foe in the field, will find lively sources of trouble in her forced levies of Northern men, as well as in her slaves. The negroes, we are assured, understand perfectly well what is going on, and, if ever war should actually break out, they will seize such opportunities as may offer to befriend the North; for in the North their own wild hopes of liberty have long been centred. One of the party who has given us this information was lately accosted by a Charleston negro with "I'll be as good as you is soon;" and this is the idea that seems to predominate in the minds of the whole colored population.

There is scarcely any business done in Charleston, and those stores which are not already closed will be soon shut up. Nearly all the male citizens capable of bearing arms are doing duty as soldiers. No person, of course, is permitted to express any opinion hostile to secession, on penalty of being tarred and feathered in the market-place of the city. A tyranny that far surpasses anything we have ever read of in Austria or Russia is exercised by the South Carolina authorities. Citizens have been driven from the place simply for writing unpalatable truths to their friends and relatives at the North. Several instances of this kind prove that private letters are opened at the Post office, and that other dishonorable means are used by the Secessionists to interfere with the rights and liberties of American citizens. One instance is mentioned of a dry-goods dealer being arrested for selling "Lincoln Shawls," and similar acts of stupid and vindictive tyranny are of common occurrence.

Major ANDERSON, in Fort Sumter, keeps the strictest watch over the enemy's movements, and will allow no vessel to approach the fortress. On her last trip the *Nashville* was unable to cross the bar, and had to wait some hours for the tide, but she was warned by a couple of blank shots not to anchor near Fort Sumter. Fort Moultrie is garrisoned by the Washington Artillery and Charleston Riflemen. Castle Pinckney is garrisoned by the Meagher Guards and Montgomery Guards. The Charlestonians have been at work on Morris Island for three weeks past throwing up entrenchments, and Gov. AIKEN had sent all his negroes to this island. Some very formidable earthworks have been raised here—sufficiently strong, it is supposed, to prevent a vessel-of-war from entering the harbor.

THE APPROACH TO CHARLESTON HARBOR.

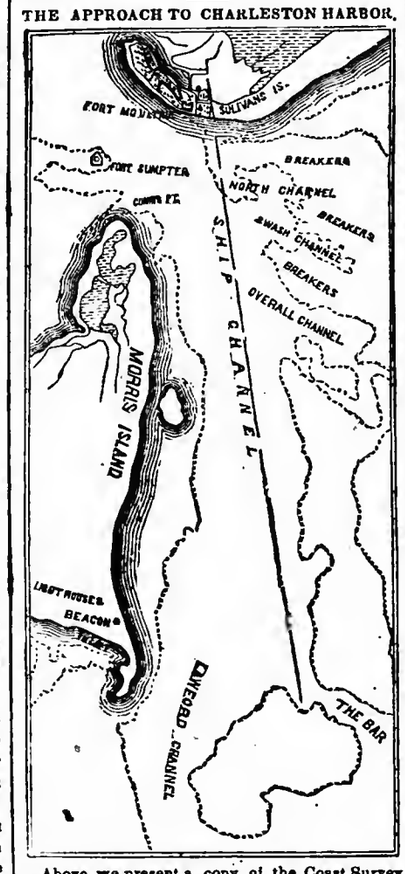

Above, we present a copy of the Coast Survey chart, representing the outer portion of Charleston Harbor, and the relative positions of forts Sumter and Moultrie, with Morris' Island and the main ship channel.

A bell buoy, anchored a mile off shore, formerly indicated to inward-bound vessels the approach to the Bar. The course, by compass, inward, is N. W. by N.

The Light-house and Beacon on Morris' Island were the ranges to steer by in entering at night, the Beacon being kept a little open to the northward. Three buoys formerly marked this position of the channel, and seven others the remaining part to the City of Charleston. In passing inward, a vessel steers directly for the south part of Morris' island; the soundings varying from 13 to 17 feet at high water. On the latter point, at a mile and a half distance from where the channel changes to a course nearly due North, the first sand battery of the Carolinians is erected to dispute the passage. It is called Fort Morris, and it was this redoubt which first opened its guns upon the *Star of the West*. The channel is now perfectly straight, and the distance five miles and a half to the next turn, following which a vessel gradually approaches to within three-quarters of a mile of Morris' Island. Throughout this part of the passage a vessel is exposed, broadside, to the eight sand batteries which line the beach. The depth in mid channel varies from three to seven and a half fathoms, and gradually shoals towards Morris' Island, near which there is from ten to seven and five feet of water. An armed vessel, drawing not over twelve feet, could approach to within three-quarters of a mile of the sand forts on the south part, and to within half that distance to those on the north part of that island.

The body of Morris Island is not higher than the first tier of guns on Fort Sumter, but *the temporary batteries there are protected by sand ridges from the point blank range of the guns of that fort*. The redouts are constructed of heavy planks and logs, the guns being mounted on wooden platforms on their tops.

The destruction of the beacons on Morris' Island and on Sullivan's Island, which served as rangee by day and night, together with the removal of the buoys, which marked the boundaries of the intricate channel, render it difficult for vessels to enter or leave that port without the greatest circumspection, the best pilots being barely able to find the way by daylight, while navigation at night is wholly impossible.

DISTANCES FROM FORT SUMTER.

	Miles.
To the outer bar	6
To Fort Moultrie	1
To the centre of Morris' Island	2½
To the nearest (Cummings' Point) battery (about)	¾
To Fort Johnson	1¾
To Charleston	3¼

MILITARY CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston Mercury.

War is imminent. Gen. SCOTT has control of the United States Government. War is his trade—and war is now his counsel. The sword is his arbiter, and to the sword he now looks. Information has passed throughout the whole country, from New-York to New-Orleans, that two hundred and fifty men are ordered to the Charleston harbor for the purpose of reinforcing the United States command at Fort Sumter.

What is our power to resist this act of war, and what is our danger of failure in the attempt?

Fort Moultrie is directly under the guns of Fort Sumter. We venture little in the assertion that its power to maintain a struggle against Fort Sumter is quite adequate. The attempt will but make her a slaughter-pen of our best citizens. To what point or points, and to what power, are we to look for means of adequate and effectual warfare and defence? Are our redoubts on Morris Island, and on the east end of Sullivan's Island, at this moment adequate for the complete protection of our harbor against all attacks that can now be made upon us? If not, will it be said that Fort Moultrie can sink any vessel or war-steamer that attempts to come under her guns? Granted. But what, if such man-of-war, in attempting to enter our harbor, is brought to by the balls from our redoubts? What hinders her from turning tail, and going again to sea with her reinforcements? Will we not have opened war with the United States? And will not Major ANDERSON be empowered and compelled, as an officer of the United States Government, to open fire on Fort Moultrie? And will he not do it? And can he not entirely dismantle her in forty-eight hours? Having completed his work, what will hinder the said man-of-war from again entering our harbor, and bearing her reinforcements to Fort Sumter? Nothing, surely, but the strength of our redoubts, and their ability to sink her. Are they in a condition to do it, beyond a doubt? We confess to have no accurate military information on the point. It may be so. But if not, is there time for delay? Five, ten thousand negro laborers can, and could have been had. Should there points not be made our chief reliance? Two hundred horses (which can be had) can remove a large body of cannon in a day. Two or five thousand laborers can throw up a large embankment in twenty-four hours. Is not this the time to do it? Why should not at least forty cannon be placed at the east end of Sullivan's Island? It strikes us (not being military men) that this is our point, and not Fort Moultrie. But if this is not sufficient, why cannot all our counsels, except Maffit's Channel, be blocked up for the time being? Is it not worth it, to maintain our power? Will it cost money to remove hereafter these obstructions? To be sure it will. But will it not cost many, many valuable lives if it is not done? Unless, indeed, the redoubts we have spoken of are in a state of sufficient readiness to protect, beyond a doubt, the harbor from all and any attacks by sea. Will it not do more? Will it not, *for the time*, tie our hands, and virtually subject us to the foreign policy and hostile power of the United States Government?

We have said before, we are not military men. We have no accurate knowledge on the subject. We do not intend to interfere with those who have, and whose business it is to direct such matters. But the condition of affairs is urgent. We would simply suggest such ideas as occur to us in the emergency, and leave them to go for what they are worth. In all events, let no cost delay *promptitude and action*.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 11.

Lieut. TALBOTT arrived here this afternoon from Fort Sumter, and held a conference immediately with the President and Gen. SCOTT. I understand that he reports that the condition of Fort Sumter is not so favorable as was believed by the Government. Twenty-seven guns are mounted on the first tier, eight on the third tier, and they are mounting others. The second tier of embrasures is blocked up. The fort, he thinks, can hold out for two months with the present supplies, there being plenty of good water and fuel for cooking. The supply of coal is short. The statements of abundant supplies probably were made by the officers to quiet the apprehensions of their friends. Major ANDERSON'S brother has repeatedly stated that the supplies were abundant.

It is said that the Administration is determined to send supplies at all hazards, and that it repeated today that the *Brooklyn* will go down, and, if necessary, engage the batteries on Morris Island without crossing the Bar, while another steamer escorts the *Star of the West* to Fort Sumter.

Secretary THOMAS resigned to-day, as was predicted in last evening's dispatch, and Gen. DIX was nominated and confirmed his successor. Gen DIX declined the War Department. Mr. HOLT is unwilling to be transferred to the War Department for the brief remainder of his term. It is asserted on apparently reliable authority that Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, goes into the War Department. Gen. BUTLER is regarded by Kentuckians here as a decided Southern man, and public opinion is wavering as to the President's policy.

A serious difficulty occurred a day or two since at a dinner party, between Gen. SCOTT and Senator TOOMBS. What transpired seems to have been kept very quiet hitherto. The conversation turning on the National Crisis, some one expressed the opinion that the *Star of the West* would be sunk. Senator TOOMBS replied if this should prove to be the case, he only wished all who had any hand in ordering her South were on board. Gen. SCOTT made some severe remark, and soon the lie was given, when Gen. SCOTT rose to resent it, but Senator GWIN interfered and parted them. Rumor says hostile notes have passed between them.

The Mississippi delegation had prepared an address to be delivered to the House this morning, when they were to retire, but near the hour of assembling a telegram was received from the South of such a character as to change their programme. The presumption is that the Senators and members from seceding States have determined to remain here in order to thwart legislation and cripple the Federal Government. This is part of the plan of the secession Senators, disclosed in the TIMES of Tuesday last, and published as startling news in this morning's *Intelligencer*.

The occupation of the Baton Rouge Arsenal and Forts Jackson and Pike, in Louisiana, was the result of a Senatorial suggestion telegraphed from this City.

The report is current here that the United States steamer *Fulton* had sailed to-day from New-York. This steamer is now undergoing repairs at Pensacola.

The Government has official information of troops going to Pensacola to take possession of the forts and other public property, but it says it has no means of successful resistance.

Senator HUNTER'S speech to-day was eloquent and impressive. He maintained that the Union is actually gone, and that all we can now do is so to manage as to render an early reconstruction easy. At the conclusion Senator BAKER put him in a tight place by asking whether, in the event Congress would adopt the demanded Constitutional amendments and submit them to the people of the States for ratification, he would pledge himself to urge Virginia to maintain the present Constitution, and enforce the existing laws, until a verdict of the people on the above proposition could be received. HUNTER declined to answer. This is a fitting commentary on HUNTER'S speech, and indicated his fixed purpose of disunion in any event.

There is much discussion to-day relative to JEFFERSON DAVIS' speech of yesterday, from the fact that his appeals for something to avoid civil war—his declarations relative to the safety of the Capital, etc., are entirely at variance with the more violent demonstrations and declarations of TOOMBS, WIGFALL and company. Does DAVIS foresee that the political game of the Secessionists is in danger of being carried too far, and is he about to become a conservative leader of the Southern extremists? These questions are much discussed.

Important results are anticipated from Mr. SEWARD'S speech to-morrow. Every word he utters will be accepted as an utterance from Mr. LINCOLN. If he holds out any olive-branch, it will be eagerly grasped by many Southern men, who are anxious to see some way out of the difficulties into which the madness of the Secessionists has plunged them. The impression is that he will not propose any distinct details of compromise, but will, in general terms, reflect the policy of the incoming Administration, in a conciliatory speech.

In the Committee of Thirty-three, to-day, all propositions heretofore submitted were discussed, in consequence of Mr. COWIN'S report not being fully prepared. Messrs. Kellogg of Illinois, Rusk of Arkansas, Adams of Massachusetts, Tappan of New-Hampshire, Humphreys of New-York, and others spoke. Nothing definite was concluded upon, and they adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday, when Mr. COWIN says he will certainly make a final report. The impression seems to be general to-night that the report will not be accepted. It will be ADAMS' proposition, but so altered that ADAMS will himself probably vote against it. The failure of this report will put an end to the Committee of Thirty-three, which, if it fails, will not meet again.

By adroit management of the Secessionists, they contrived in the Senate to stave off the consideration of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition for a compromise. It was so arranged that they should occupy the floor until Tuesday next, except during the time Mr. SEWARD uses it. Then Senators WILSON and WILKINSON have the floor, by which time they will receive official notice of the secession of Mississippi, Florida and Alabama, when, according to their own statements, they intend to declare the Union dissolved, the Government at an end, and withdraw from both branches. Instructions received from Mississippi to-day, however, may compel them to remain.

Several of Mr. ASHMORE'S (Massachusetts) friends are pressing him for Secretary of the Treasury, here and at Springfield. It is unknown to him, as he is in Toronto, Canada, and it has arisen from the probable fact that Mr. CAMERON will ultimately decline the place which Mr. LINCOLN has offered him. ASHMORE is also being strongly pushed for Collector of Boston among Eastern men. A dispatch from Boston declares that ASHMORE has really gone to Springfield to see "Abe" on the subject, under cover of a trip to Canada.

About one-third of the Ohio delegation assure me that Mr. CHASE will not accept the Treasury Department, while others, who profess to be in his confidence, say he will be offered and will accept it.

A large delegation of office seekers from the extreme West and East have arrived within the past day or two, to drum up members of Congress to sign their petitions.

The detective officers from New-York have recently made discoveries which lead quite directly to the middle party who negotiated the hypothecated bonds of the Interior Department. This party is not now in the city. BAILEY declares that were he disposed, or called upon, he could tell things which would cast this bonds fraud entirely in the shade. He was for some days loud in this kind of vociferation, and the officers believe he knows much which, if he chooses to tell, will expose several gentlemen in high positions.

It is reported that TAYLOR, Clerk, is to succeed Mr. DIX in the New-York Post-office. It is not positively settled upon. I am assured, upon the highest Western authority, that GIDEON WELLES, of Hartford, Ct., has been settled upon for the Cabinet—probably Postmaster-General.

The State Department was officially notified to-day by Senor MOLINA, Nicaraguan Minister, that his Government has voted thanks, a sword and a large grant of lands to Commodore PAULDING, for his services in ridding them of WALKER and his filibusters. Of course he cannot accept them without permission of Congress.

Capt. STONE continues to push the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, and finds it it strong and effective. The arrangements making will, within the next eight days, provide sufficient lawful force here to defy all Virginia and Maryland combined in any attempt at invasion.

I learn upon undoubted authority, that it is the purpose of Mr. BUCHANAN to veto the Pacific Railroad bill, if it is sent to him. His objection is not to the measure itself, but to what he calls "creating a great debt" in the present condition of the country. This objection is thoroughly unsound—for the bill does not create a debt, but simply loans the credit of the Government, in moderate sums, as the proposed work shall progress. If the Government is broken down, and the Union dissolved, as the President seems to fear it may be, of course the roads will not be constructed, and the credit of the Government will not be loaned.

Several prominent capitalists and practical railroad men are here, urging amendments to the bill, and it is quite evident now that it cannot pass the Senate without modification. When opportunity offers, Senator PUGH, of Ohio, will probably offer an amendment providing for the addition of a Northern route, and substituting several capitalists who are ready to put their money into the work, in place of politicians whose names figure in the list of corporators.

Probably amendments changing the names of corporators can be readily carried through both Houses; but any amendments affecting the amount of appropriations made, will carry the bill into the Committee of the Whole in the lower House, whence it can only be resurrected by a two-thirds vote. This should be understood by all in favor of material modifications of the measure.

HORACE F. CLARK and other friends of Commodore VANDERBILT, are endeavoring to smuggle through the House Committee on Post-office and Post-roads, a bill or amendment, making an appropriation to pay VANDERBILT "for carrying the California mails" during the current fiscal year. Common decency requires the recognition of other services in this connection, beside those rendered by VANDERBILT.

The public will remember that when Congress failed to authorize a contract, last year, for carrying the mails by sea, Commodore VANDERBILT, who controlled the steamers between New-York and Aspinwall, positively refused to carry the mails at all, and did actually leave them behind on one trip, and until he had humbled the President of the United States to the point of asking him to take the mails as a personal favor to him.

On the other hand, neither the Panama Railroad Company, nor the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—who perform far the largest and most expensive portion of the California mail service—ever hesitated for an hour to take the mails, but proceeded regularly to give the public the needed accommodation.

Notwithstanding these facts, the Executive at the meeting of Congress gave VANDERBILT *all* the credit for the continuance of the mail service; and now it is proposed to give him, in addition, all the money compensation therefor, leaving the steamer Company in the Pacific and the Panama Railroad Company to get out of the Commodore whatever portion of the amount he in his grace, may see fit to allow them. I am not prepared to believe that either SCHUYLER COLFAX, Chairman of the Committee, or the House itself, can be used for the perpetration of any such outrage. The proper way is either to make a distinct appropriation for each of the Companies performing the service, or to authorize the Postmaster-General to divide among them the compensation allowed, in such manner as shall be deemed equitable and just.

LATER.—A gentlemen in the War Department stated to-night that Mr. HOLT'S name will be sent to the Senate for Secretary of War after all. I give the statement for what it may be worth, but think the chances favor BUTLER.

There is a rumor in town, to-night, that the sending of the *Star of the West* into Charleston was a feint, and that she was really destined for another point. The failure to hear from her causes great anxiety here, as, if she has not gone to some more southern point, she should have reached New-York by this time unless badly damaged.

A new compromise, emanating from Southern gentlemen, is discussing, with a view to caucus upon it, if it meets any encouragement. It is probably the least objectionable proposition yet made, and if acceptable to the South, will be likely to command the support of Congress. It is as follows:

First—It provides for the recovery of fugitive slaves in the Territories or the district, as well as the States; permits trial by Jury to person claimed, where arrested, if demanded,—if rescued, payment to be made to the owner by the city, town or village in which the rescue is effected.

Second, That neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall legislate on the subject of Slavery; that when a Territory has a sufficient population of citizens of the United States, it may, under an enabling act by Congress, organize and adopt a State Constitution, and be admitted as a State—the Constitution to be

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

ITS INNATE IMPOSSIBILITY.

The War of the Borders—The Weakness of the White Race—The Free Navigation of the Mississippi—Impossibility of Increasing Territory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE BEECHES, Ohio, January, 1861.

The first day of the New-Year was, in this valley of the Ohio, one of cloudless splendor. The orb of day never shone brighter; the azure depths of heaven never looked purer; and the earth below never rested in a calmer and quieter peace. I could not forbear saying—Is it on such a day as this that the most glorious nation of the earth is to be rent asunder? Is it in this quiet, prosperous period of universal blessings that an intelligent people choosee the part of war and revolution? If they do, it will be only because they are too prosperous. You recollect that it is said in the Scriptures, "They shall be given over to *strong delusions*." History justifies the prediction. National delusions are as common as those of individuals, and are more unaccountable, because the causes are less apparent. I have seen, and you may have seen it, an entire city thrown into an uproar and its streets filled with mobs, for an absolute delusion. They believed something as a fact, which did not exist. Is not this the precise condition of the Southern mind at present? Can their statements and their acts be accounted for on any other principle? But this delusion may be as fatal as its foundation was real; if so, the Union may really be destroyed and fragments only remain of the noblest civil structure upon earth. Can we contemplate without a shudder, some future Byron, in some splendid day of another new year, sailing by where Charleston and New-Orleans once stood, and exclaiming:

"Still in the sun Meadell's marble glare.
Not, Glory, Freedom fell; but, Nature still is fair."

Yet, such is the precise destiny to which the ruling minds of the South are leading their people. I have shown you, in my last letter, that by laws of population—which are fixed and immutable—in another generation a vast, dense mass of millions of blacks will far outnumber the whites, and present to the latter only the alternative of leaving their country to the negroes, or of encountering the fatal and inevitable results of a servile insurrection. It will probably come long before the period I have supposed. This, you observe, must be the case—on the hypothesis (I assumed,) of perfect and absolute success to the Southern Confederacy; when every golden dream shall be realized—when new Empires are annexed, and the United States shall leave them in uninterrupted peace. Even then, will the fatal result inevitably arise, of a people utterly demoralized, broken up, and destroyed, by servile insurrections.

But, the hypothesis of perfect success to the Southern Confederacy is gratuitous, and not only that, but utterly impossible, under the actual condition of things. Let me state some of the hard facts which stand directly in the way.

1. The TIMES has just called attention to the fact, that Mexico (where freedom is in the normal condition, however interfered with by *peonage*) could, and doubtless would be immediately taken under the Protectorate of the United States, and thus taken entirely out of the possibility of annexation to the South. The extension of the Southern Confederacy in *that* direction is, therefore, impossible. The South has neither ships, seamen, nor army, which can make conquests abroad, unless in countries in the weakest condition. But, an extension of the American authority over Mexico, would put an end to the possibility of Southern annexation.

2. The same is exactly true of Central America. We do not want the country, but we shall certainly prevent its going to any other nation. If the South chooses to make itself *foreign*, it will be treated as cut off from all acquisition of territory which might be made by the United States; and thus the Southern Confederacy will be confined entirely within its original limits.

3. Border war, on account of trade and fugitives, will be a hundred-fold worse than it is now, with the Free States. It is very evident that the *originators* of the Southern Confederacy do not want to admit the Border Slave States within their new Union. The reason is quite obvious. They want to make the Border Slave States a *rampart of defence* between them and the Free States. This is well devised, but will it work? So far from it, that it makes the matter worse. Suppose the boundary, for example, run along the southern line of Tennessee, (which it would do, on the hypothesis of a Southern Confederacy,) then that line is the boundary of a foreign nation, along which there must be Custom-houses and fortresses. Heretofore, you observe, our boundary has been an ocean, and no difficulty whatever could occur except in case of war. Now, it will run between two of the present States speaking the same language and having common interests, exactly as England and Scotland were before the Union. The result is perpetual smuggling, perpetual forays, and perpetual conflict. It will be no better because both are Slave States. More negroes will escape than do now, and no Fugitive Slave law to act upon them even in a Slave State, and no good-will; for the Southern Confederacy will be looked upon as alien and outlawed.

4. It is *impossible* to prevent the free navigation of the Mississippi. Mr. SLIDELL said, in the Senate, that nobody dreamed of interrupting the free navigation of the Mississippi! Mr. SLIDELL is entirely innocent of conclusions if he does not see that that fact is fatal to his Southern Confederacy. How is Louisiana to be *foreign* to Illinois and Kentucky, if there is no different system of laws governing navigation and commerce? How are they to be foreign, if the United States do not collect duties on foreign goods—as Louisiana goods would be if she were out of the Union? The truth is, the separation of Louisiana from the States above her is a physical and moral impossibility. Mr. SLIDELL made the admission he did because he knew there were *ten millions* of strong-armed people above him, who would overwhelm Louisiana and its confederates in an indiscriminate destruction, if such a scheme as that of the secession traitors were carried out. Nothing could exhibit its weakness in a more palpable point of view than to imagine Louisiana a foreign State.

The conclusion of the whole matter, therefore, is that the splendid dream of a Southern Confederacy is, like other dreams—the baseless fabric of a vision. It would be well for the Secessionists if they would treat it as such,—and waking from their dream, scout the delusion of the evil spirit, and tremble upon the precipice to which they have been led. There is below it a deeper gulf than even their imagination have ever conjured up. Golden visions will disappear before the threatening clouds of the tempest. The bright beams of peace will vanish before the lurid flame of war. The songs of a happy people will be silenced by the shrieks of the dying, and the wail of woe be borne upon the midnight air. It is this that I dread for my countrymen. I do not fear for the Union. The Union—all of it that is valuable—will be preserved; and this nation go on, as it has done, in power and glory. But, I fear its second baptism of blood. I fear the desolation which is to flow over that Southern country, if its madness shall continue, and God shall give it over to its strong delusion.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF GEN. QUITMAN.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN A. QUITMAN, Major-General, U. S. A., and Governor of the State of Mississippi. By J. F. H. CLAIBORNE. Two volumes. HARPER & BROTHERS.

Of the recent biographical works which have issued from the press in increasing numbers both in this country and in England, none has equal interest at the present moment, to Americens, with this of Gen. QUITMAN. It is the life of a man of spirit and ability, a brave soldier, and of considerable eminence as a politician. He was a man of the North as well as of the South. He gave to the letter his heart and soul in the maturity of his life; but he belonged to the former by birth and family, and the early years which shape the man were passed in the education and society of the Northern States. His biography touches the extremes of two modes of living, one severe in training and discipline, the other lax and open-handed, facile both for enjoyment and action. Nowhere, within our knowledge, can the distinctive influences of the North and the South be more readily traced than in the career of this gallant soldier.

The hero of Monterey and of Mexico, and the champion of Cuban filibusterism, had an origin which one would not exactly look for in a gentleman of that way of thinking and fighting. He was the son of an exemplary Lutheran clergyman, a men of learning and divinity, bred in the old Protestant schools of Germany and Holland, who was led by his admiration of Gen. WASHINGTON to make America his home. It is one of the thousand noble influences which emanated from that wonderful man that he attracted to the country so many good men of all pursuits in peace as well as war. All had confidence in the rising nation under his auspices. He was to the world, the whole people and lend with all the possibilities of virtue and improvement. When Dr. QUITMAN was introduced to WASHINGTON—the Father of his Country was then in his first Presidency at Philadelphia—and had encountered the ordeal of that august presence, he became possessed, as it were, of the freedom of the land. He had been honored at court, and might thence go where he would, carrying the recollection of that interview into his new sphere of action, and transmitting it, as he did, a rich legacy to his descendants. The good pastor settled down as a Dutch dominie at Rhinebeck on the banks of the Hudson, and there, for the remainder of a long life, he lived, honored and respected, devoted to the duties of his calling. At that humble, earnest home of the man of God, Gen. QUITMAN was born. He was a sincere, active youth, fond of the hardy rural life of the region, but sensitive withal to the influences of the parsonage. He was a good student, became qualified as a teacher, and had his thoughts on the ministry. At eighteen he was earning his living as tutor in Otsego County, whence he was promoted at twenty to a species of professorship at an ambitious Academy at Carmentown, in Pennsylvania. His letters at this period to his father and friends are striking indications of his ingenuous mind, and his sense of duty. He worked hard, and the best sign with any man, bore his work cheerfully. This little taste of the world induced him to cast his eyes further; but it is to an accidental acquaintance formed with that *deus ex machina* who has solved so many problems in the destiny of American youths, that always omnipotent personage, a Member of Congress, that he owed his introduction to the West, and by another incident which grew out of that, his residence at the South. Traveling in a stage-coach to his school he encountered the important Col. PLATT BRUSH, lawyer and representative from the Chilicothe District, Ohio. That new country was the land of promise. BRUSH promised fame and fortune to the youth if he would go thither, and prudently stipulated for a share of the young scholar's acquisitions in the languages, which he was to teach his family, in return for making a lawyer of him. So, gaily, one day, bearing with him the blessing of his father, written out as an amulet for his preservation, QUITMAN, at the age of 21, set out from Philadelphia, on foot, to Pittsburgh, on his way to the promised land. He had some savings, but was too poor to accompany his luggage in the transportation wagon. His resources, moreover, were materially diminished by the unlucky possession of a Connecticut bank-note, which, he records in his journal, "like sundry other wares from that State, turned out a counterfeit." In fact, QUITMAN, from the beginning, was no friend of the Yankees. But youth is worth a hundred bank notes, and can dispense with them on occasion. If the traveler had been transported in a coach and six across the Alleghanies, he could not have enjoyed himself more. He took it leisurely on foot, "and had some pleasant flirtations," he tells us, "with the girls on the way." On the passage, in a keel-boat down the Ohio, he met with a cheerful party, including several gentlemen, and the wife and daughter of Judge GRIFFITH, of New-Jersey. The young lady played on the flageolet, and QUITMAN fancied himself wandering GOLDSMITH, as he accompanied her on the flute. It was a rough but amusing way of traveling. The gentlemen would provide the table with game from the land as they floated down the beautiful river. On reaching the Virginia shore the natives indulged them with a sight of a "break down," exacting as an admission fee a plentiful supply of whisky, and, be sure, the experiment was repeated on reaching "Old Kaintuck." QUITMAN was dropped at Portsmouth, though his new friends, the GRIFFITHS, invited him to proceed to the Mississippi. A correspondence, however, was kept up, and he eventually followed the advice. Meanwhile he is to gain his experiences with Col. BRUSH. He would have walked to that gentleman at Chilicothe, had not some one conveniently intrusted him with a horse to be delivered at that place. On his way, deer were so plentiful that he shot one with his pistol.

Before the month was out he was domiciliated with the Colonel, and was getting into the thick of his profession. "I here," he writes, "joined a society, composed chiefly of young lawyers, here called Gougers, of which EDWARD KING, son of the great RUFUS, of New-York, is President." He was all eye, ear and faculty, at the courts, in the law-office, in his studies, exchanging his pistols for *Cruise's Digest*, which he pronounces "a set of invaluable books." What, a prudent, self-denying young man, no neceits as regards society, but avoiding all dissipations of time and money. The consequence was, money, though in small sums, crept into his pockets as knowledge, in larger measure, entered his head. In a few months he was ready to accompany a brother of the Colonel to an advanced post at Delaware, where the land-office was opened for the new region just rescued from the Indians, stretching to Lake Erie—a little purchase of about eight thousand square miles. There was work enough to do in making out papers for the thronging settlers; but the more the sales were stimulated, the faster of course the money went out of the country toward the seat of the National Government. It was a peaceful conquest, which left the land bankrupt of specie. There was abundance of meat and drink, but nothing for a lawyer to grow rich upon. The Winter of 1820-1 was, if not very severe, certainly not encouraging. Colds, chills and agues were the law of that region. The young lawyer began to reflect, as kind Mrs. GRIFFITH beckoned him to the South. So he resolved to go even to distant Natchez. This was nearly forty years ago. It is curious to read of his adventures on the way, and of his reception at and first impressions of the spot. Here are a few sentences indicative of the time and thing. To his father he writes shortly after his arrival:

"No part of the United States holds out better prospects for a young lawyer. Why did I not come here, instead of stopping in Ohio? Money is as plenty here as it is scarce there. You may have some notion of business here when I inform you that Court has been in session twenty-eight days without disposing of the criminal business; there were 120 indictments. This would indicate a deplorable state of morals; but remember, the river brings here the floating population of the whole West, and the wealth of the country entices adventurers from many lands. Many of these are not novices in crime.

In the city proper, and the surrounding country, there is genteel and well-regulated society. The religious classes are chiefly Presbyterians and Methodists—a few Episcopalians and Catholics. The planters are the prominent feature. They ride fine horses, are followed by well-dressed and very aristocratic servants, but affect great simplicity of costume themselves—straw hats and no neck-cloths in Summer, and in Winter coarse shoes and blanket overcoats. They live profusely; drink costly Port, Madeira and sherry, after the English fashion, and are exceedingly hospitable. Cotton planting is the most lucrative business that can be followed. Some of the planters net $60,000 from a single crop.

I suppose you are yet locked up in the grasp of Winter. I spent New Year's Day at 'the Forest,' the residence of the late Sir WM. DUNBAR, now owned by his son, Dr. DUNBAR. The mansion, the stately oaks, the extensive park, and the vast, undulating sweep of cultivated fields, are really magnificent. On the table we had green peas, lettuce, radishes, artichokes, new potatoes, and spinach, grown in the open air, and roses, jessamines, jonquils, and pinks in profusion. What a delightful climate! I almost think of it as the retreat for your age. The peach and plum are in full bloom, and the birds sing merrily in the honeysuckles around my bedchamber.

Dr. DUNBAR, Mrs. Gen. CLAIBORNE, and Judge TURNER have all invited me to their delightful homes, more as an inmate of their families than as a guest. Cordial hospitality is one of the characteristics of the Southern people. Their very servants catch the feeling of their owners, and anticipate one's wants. Your coffee in the morning before sunrise; little stews and sudorifics at night, and warm foot-baths, if you have a cold; bouquets of fresh flowers and mint-juleps sent to your apartment; a horse and saddle at your disposal; everything free and easy, and cheerful and cordial. It is really fascinating, and I seem to be leading a charmed life compared with my pilgrimage elsewhere."

By the side of this we may place a curious speculation or two from a distant clergyman at Philadelphia, and Col. PLATT BRUSH of the Chilicothe District:

"The Rev. Dr. MAYER, of Philadelphia, wrote: 'I have often heard Natchez described as located on a high bluff, and, of course, likely to be as healthy as any other spot within 1,000 miles of New Orleans. Still, I would advise you to make a frequent use of LEE'S anti-bilious pills, two or three a day, as a preventive against the Fall diseases of that climate. How shall I send you a dozen boxes? A pretty thick set is, I suppose, an indispensable defence against mosquitoes. How do they differ from gallinippers? How do Yankees thrive with you? I have been told that girls of decent appearance and good education are sure to be snatched up as wives in three months after their first exhibition among you. Is this really so? If it be, I should wish to disseminate this information on your warrant among some friends of mine. Rumor has it, that ministers rarely fail to marry rich wives in that country, that they fall off gradually in their devotions, and become the most rigorous task-masters and cotton-makers. This, surely, must be scandal.

Are you permanently fixed, or will you roll on? Is your ambitious eye fixed upon the mines of Mexico, or do you expect to go to the mouth of the Columbia? How does the capital of Mississippi please you as a resting-place? A resting-place only, I fear it will be, unless one of its fair sirens enchant you. Another fog, not a fair one, is to be guarded against. I suppose every body is down with high bilious fevers from July till December. Stick to your pills, and cheat the adversary.'

His old patron, PLATT BRUSH, wrote as follows: 'Give me a minute account of the country, contrasting it with ours; your own opinion as to the salubrity of various parts, and whether you can compare any particular section of it with Ohio; peculiarities of the people, law, religion and politics, wealth and splendor, and the surest and speediest mode of acquiring the same. Mr. PETTIBONE will remove to your county in the Fall, and it is very probable I may accompany him, "to spy out the nakedness of the land." Mention the time of the Fall meeting of your Superior Courts. I should like to take soundings there before I determine upon a move. I can fathom your Bar in three days. Let us hear something of your Judges. Are they deep or shallow, fast or slow? Are they fixtures for life? Much of our success depends on them. Here, you know, they are a sly set of old foxes, and very hard to head. With you, I take it, it is otherwise, and they die, if they don't resign. The practice is so profitable, your ablest men remain at the Bar, and your stupid and pompous fellows go upon the Bench. Is it not so? What about niggers? Are they really branded and cropped, and fed on salted cotton seed? Does every master keep his mulatto concubine, and his harem of darkies? Do men from the land of steady habits fall into these practices? Are your creoles white, or white and Indian, or nigger and white, or all mixed together? And are these recognized conventionally, and allowed in society, or as jurors or witnesses?'"

In answer to these interrogatories of the Colonel, QUITMAN sends this pleasing, pastoral description of negro life on a plantation owned by a lady:

"This excellent lady is not rich, merely independent; but by thrifty housewifery, and a good dairy and garden, she contrives to dispense the most liberal hospitality. Her slaves appear to be, in a manner, free, yet are obedient and polite, and the farm is well worked. With all her gayety of disposition and fondness for the young, she is truly pious, and to her own apartment every night she has family prayer with her slaves, one or more of them being often called on to sing and pray. When a minister visits the house, which happens very frequently, prayers night and morning are always said, and on these occasions the whole household and the guests assemble in the parlor: chairs are provided for the servants. They are married by a clergyman of their own color, and a sumptuous supper is always prepared. On public holidays they have dinners equal to an Ohio barbecue, and Christmas, for a week or ten days, is a protracted festival for the blacks. They are a happy, careless, unreflecting, good-natured race, who, left to themselves, would degenerate into drones or brutes, but, subjected to wholesome restraint, and stimulus, become the best and most contented of laborers. They are strongly attached to 'old massa' and 'old missus,' but their devotions to 'young massa' and 'young missus' amounts to enthusiasm. They have great family pride, and are the most arrant coxcombs and aristocrats in the world. At a wedding I witnessed here last Saturday evening, where some 150 negroes were assembled, many being invited guests, I heard a number of them addressed as governors, generals, judges, and doctors, (the titles of their masters,) and a spruce, tight-set donkey, who waits on me in town, was called 'Major Quitman.' The 'colored ladies' are invariably Miss Joneses, Miss Smiths, or some such title. They are exceedingly pompous and ceremonious, gloved and highly perfumed. The 'gentlemen' sport canes, ruffles, and jewelry, wear boots and spurs, affect crape on their hats, and carry huge cigars. The belles wear gaudy colors, 'tote' their fans with the air of Spanish señoritas, and never stir out, though black as the ace of spades, without their parasols. In short, these 'niggers,' as you call them, are the happiest people I have ever seen, and some of them, in form, features, and movement, are real sultanas. So far from being fed on 'salted cotton-seed,' as we used to believe in Ohio, they are oily, sleek, bountifully fed, well clothed, well taken care of, and one hears them at all times whistling and singing cheerily at their work. They have an extraordinary facility for sleeping. A negro is a great night-walker. He will, after laboring all day in the burning sun, walk ten miles to a frolic, or to see his 'Dinah,' and be at home and at his work by daylight next morning. This would knock up a white man or an Indian. But a negro will sleep during the day—sleep at his work, sleep on the carriage box, sleep standing up; and I have often seen them sitting bareheaded in the sun on a high railfence, sleeping as securely as though lying in bed, never lose their equipoise, and will carry their cotton-baskets or their water-vessels, filled to the brim, poised on their heads, walking carelessly and at a rapid rate, without spilling a drop. The very weight of such burdens would crush a white man's brains into apoplexy. Compared with the ague-smitten and suffering settlers that you and I have seen in Ohio, or the sickly and starved operators we read of in factories and in mines, these Southern slaves are indeed to be envied. They are treated with great humanity and kindness. I have only heard of one or two exceptions. And the only drawback to their happiness is, that their owners, sometimes, from extravagance or other bad management, die insolvent, and then they must be sold to the highest bidder, must leave the old homestead and the old family, and pass into the hands of strangers. I have witnessed one of these scenes, and but one, though they occur often, and I never saw such profound grief as the poor creatures manifested. I am opposed, as you know, to all relief laws, but, I confess, I never hear of the sale of old family servants without wishing that there was some provision by which some of them, at least, might be retained as inalienable. It is a grave question for those interested in Slavery to determine whether same protection of this nature is not a necessary adjunct of Slavery itself."

What wonder that the writer was enamored of the South, thus suddenly dropped from a cold, as yet unproductive wilderness, into a land of warmth, of social ease and festive enjoyment? His fortunes, too, were at once provided for. A son of Mr. GRIFFITH took him into his office, and soon shared with him his productive practice. He was an eminently successful man, greatly beloved and respected; and it is worth pausing to note the qualities by which he gained love and respect. They were simply those which will secure these results in all quarters of the world, in every climate and under every flag. "Mr. GRIFFITH, who has been so kind," writes QUITMAN, "is a man of first-rate talents—a Princeton scholar—a few years older than myself, and has every quality to command respect. In the midst of the temptations which pleasure and dissipation hold out here, and with the means to enjoy them, and the temperament, too, he pursues a steady and undeviating course in the true road to professional eminence. Politics he disdains. Even the florid eloquence that tickles the multitude he holds in contempt. Hard application and severe logic, thorough preparation of his cases, and astonishing energy of will, are his characteristics." There cannot be too many such men North and South. Well will it be for Mississippi if she shall find many of them now. One such being, calm and composed, loving justice, is worth a whole Congress of Fire-eaters. The judgment of even such men, indeed, may be blinded by the idols of the cave, but they will be prompt to recognize the reason and argument of others. We cannot conceive of so rational a being proving insensible or indifferent to the national welfare. Undoubtedly they exist as a class at the South. Let them be heard, then, at the present time. They will certainly rise to the dignity of a great national issue, and, if they have ends of their own to gain, will gain them by noble means. They will not condescend to make the mob their spokesmen, or ask from fear a boon which can be valuable only if conferred with honor. Half-a-dozen high-minded men of the stamp of Judge MARSHALL, HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, or SILAS WRIGHT, might, we are confident, settle in a day, to the general satisfaction of the whole country, all existing difficulties.

To return to QUITMAN. His good fortunes proceeded apace in the new land. He threw all the bar and seconded his good prospects by a timely marriage with a wealthy heiress, the daughter of an emigrant from Kentucky. Wealth brought out his personal testes and a certain aptitude for military life in the State service. Political office followed, almost as a matter of course. He was chosen to the Legislature after stumping the county, meeting in the course of his circuit this amusing adventure:

"In 1827 Capt. QUITMAN became a candidate to represent the City of Natchez and County of Adams in the Legislature, his principal competitor being Col. ADAM L. BINGAMAN, a native of the county, and a man of talents, fortune, controlling family influence, and great personal popularity. It was necessary to canvass with energy against so formidable an opponent, and our young lawyer entered with spirit into the contest. He traversed every section of the county, and just before the election attended a large gathering at HARINO'S store, the extreme precinct, near the Franklin County line. He went in his usual neat dress, but soon threw off his coat, and astonished the crowd by his tests in wrestling, leaping and boxing. A foot-race was got up, a sweepstake for six, a hundred and fifty yards, and he beat the fastest. The heavy weights from HOGGATT'S cotton-gin were on the ground, and he lifted more, at arm's length, than the strongest man present. His strength of arm was remarkable. By this time a fat ox—the prize of the day—was driven up, the target fixed at sixty yards, and the shooting commenced. There were several expert riflemen on the ground, among whom was the noted JOHN HAWKINS, the crack shot of the whole country round. No one would shoot against him and 'Brown Bess' (as he called his favorite rifle) without the odds. To the astonishment of the crowd, QUITMAN refused the odds and took an even chance. The contest was left to them. HAWKINS' pride was aroused, and he shot more deliberately than usual. Three times they tried their skill, and three times the veteran was beaten. He seemed thunder-struck and grief-smitten, angry and churlish. At length, however, admiration at what he considered something almost supernatural, got the better of him, and he stepped up to QUITMAN, and, taking off his hat, said, 'Sir, you have done what no other man has been able to do. Your beef is yours, and JOHN HAWKINS is yours, too.' QUITMAN took his hand, praised his shooting, caressed Brown Bess, presented him the beef, and proposed a general treat. The crowd pitched in with three cheers for QUITMAN, and from that moment the contest was decided. He was chosen by a large majority. He fell altogether independent of politics, and upon his personal popularity, as he always preferred to do. He never was a partisan; he despised the arts of the politician, and had no taste for the intrigues and machinery of party."

Scenes like these are characteristic of a country not yet fully reclaimed to the uses of society. These exercises of strength belong to an early age. They are grand and Homeric, but they are not civilization. We admire them in their way; but they have a certain peril when associated with the government of a nation. The physical force may get into the courts and the legislation, where more intellectual processes are in better keeping. We think of this scene, when we look back from some of QUITMAN'S Cuban schemes. These come after. He is now a young law-maker, looked to on matters relating to his profession, and presently appointed Chancellor of the State, devoted, too, we are told, to the new duties. In 1832 he was chosen a member of the State Convention for the formation of a new Constitution, and it is much to his credit that he then resolutely, though unsuccessfully, opposed the novelty of an elective judiciary, a blessing which Mississippi was the first to inflict upon the Union. His arguments on this head were sound and conservative. The courts, he maintained, were to be looked to for the protection of the rights of the minority, which would be defeated by conferring the power of appointment on the majority.

From these civil pursuits he was withdrawn to lead a company of volunteers into Texas, an illegal proceeding, as that country then belonged to Mexico, and Mexico was at peace with the United States. He conducted the affair gallantly, and when the quasi independence of the country was secured by the battle of San Jacinto returned home. The foray cost him ten thousand dollars, which he willingly paid for the glory of the adventure. Passing over a few intermediate events of his life, including a rapid bond-selling financial tour in Europe, we find him, at the first tap of the drum for volunteers, enlisted as Brigadier-General in the Mexican war. He joined General TAYLOR and rendered him the most important assistance as his aide of the walls of Monterey, when that City was captured. His bravery and energy on that occasion stamped his career as a soldier. It was the foretaste of his exploits in the line of General SCOTT on the approach to Mexico, in the fiery assault of Chapultepec, and his invincible onward movement to the Belen Gate. Worn and begrimed, with his wounded heroes, he was the first to enter the City of Mexico and hoist the American flag—the flag of the Union—remember it, ye seas of Mississippi, the next morning, of the capitulation.

Bravery like this was a thing, according to the custom of the country, to be rewarded with high civil honors. The victorious General was talked of for the Vice-Presidency; he was actually elected Governor of Mississippi. Before his term was completed he was arraigned for trial in a United States Court at New-Orleans, for complicity in an invasion of Cuba by Gen. LOPEZ, and resigned his office to meet the requisition. It was altogether an extraordinary proceeding. A Governor of a State stepping from his high pride of place to answer an alleged violation of the neutrality laws of his country. Yet there is something grand in the spectacle—a voluntary act of obedience to the national authority worthy the highest commendation. There were honor and virtue in that act, and let QUITMAN be credited with it. He was greater in his obedience than he could have been in the most defiant revolt. The acquittal of Gen. HENDERSON, the first to be put on trial, spared him further prosecution. A *nolle prosequi* was entered, and the affair ended. This took place in 1851, shortly after a correspondence with the Governor of South Caroline advocating secession as a cure of the grievance of the passage of the California bill and the compromises of HENRY CLAY. In this correspondence the doctrine of secession is stated most broadly. Then, as now, but little was thought of what the condition of the seceding States would be after the act, nor do any definite grievances appear to be alleged. Submission will constitute the Southern States, writes Gov. SEABROOK, mere dependencies of a great central head. In other words, the Government of the whole country of right belonged to the South, and it was a cause of rebellion that any other portion should rule, however constitutionally, in turn. No harm was alleged, but power was slipping away. The South Carolina Governor is ardent for secession, but would prefer Mississippi to begin the measure. He is particularly anxious that his State should not appear "anxious to occupy a position in the van. Whether true or false," he writes, "the belief here, at Columbia, is, I may say, universal, that the great cause would receive perhaps a fatal blow should this State attempt to take the lead." Gov. QUITMAN convened the Legislature of his State, and urged upon it measures leading to secession. Of Slavery, he said, "if left to the tender mercies of the Federal Government its fate is doomed. *With the prejudices of the age against it, it requires for its kind development a fostering government over it. It could scarcely subsist without such protection.*" This is something more than the oft-repeated "Let us alone" cry. It is very candid and significant. A Mississippi Secessionist Governor asks not for forbearance or inactivity; he is content with nothing less than active partisanship. Is this reasonable? Is it just? It is startling in this correspondence to find the ugly word "secede," so freely bandied about ten years ago. The State of Mississippi was not then, at any rate, ready for the measure, and at an election for Governor shortly after, preferred FOOTE to his rival QUITMAN, on the score of the former's respect for the Union.

It is not necessary here to pursue the bold line of argument and assertion, unhappily grown too familiar to the public, with which Gen. QUITMAN maintained his views as a Secessionist. The apprehended evils of the compromise measures, if they were really apprehended, did not arrive, and secession for the time was laid to reappear, we trust for its final extinction, the present season. Nor will we seek to penetrate the dark cloud which still conceals the plans of Southern fillibusters on the island of Cuba. Mr. CLAIBORNE tells us that the time has not come for the full revelation of the subject. We are content to wait. Sufficient for the day is that history. Let it be postponed for another generation of readers. Practical secession is surely enough for our time. That curiosity may not entirely languish, however, our author furnishes us with this enigmatical note: "Had the war in the Crimea continued, and had Spain sent a contingent to the Allies, as was anticipated, Russia, in all probability, would have furnished means for the invasion of Cuba." The want of money, at a critical juncture, on the part of the friends of Cuba, was the sole obstacle to her liberation." Ah! that fatal "want of money at a critical juncture," the history of how many schemes and secessions laid to rest with their unquiet shetters! Is there not humor, a slight touch of sarcasm, perhaps prophecy, in the fatal admission?

After this, in 1855, QUITMAN was in Congress, and in the following year had the highest number of votes on the first ballot, in the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, for the Vice Presidency. He was again elected to the House of Representatives, but declining health interrupted his labors. He sank into a lethargy, was carried home from Washington, and died at Natchez in July, 1858.

It is, upon the whole, a remarkable life, and hereafter will be recalled as one peculiarly representative of our era. The story is, in the main, well narrated by Mr. CLAIBORNE, a gentleman of Mississippi, of an honored family, who has the best means of being acquainted with his heroes and his various relations, social and political. His style is easy and animated, and the book is eminently readable. It has, however, one very serious blemish:—it is pervaded by a spirit of Pro-Slavery prejudice and partisanship, which has led the author not only to express very strongly and dogmatically his opinions on the subject, which would be quite excusable,—but to fall into some very serious mistakes as to matters of fact. Without going into detail, we will mention one instance. In a political speech some months since, Mr. CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, while assailing some political position of Senator DOUGLAS, gave in a strong paragraph his version of what the Declaration of Independence would become if Mr. DOUGLAS' principles were correct. Some unscrupulous party opponent copied the paragraph without the explanation or connection,—and sent it forth as Mr. SCHURZ'S opinion of the Declaration of Independence. The paltry forgery has been exposed over and over again; yet Mr. CLAIBORNE copies it into his book as a genuine expression of Mr. SCHURZ'S political sentiments, and holds up his hands in holy horror at the utterance of such doctrines!

Mr. CLAIBORNE never mentions the Republican Party without affixing the epithet *Black*. Whatever he may think of this as a trick of partisanship, he ought not to stoop to it in a literary work of so much pretension as this biography.

MILMAN'S HISTORY OF LATIN CHRISTIANITY. In Eight Volumes. SHELDON & Co. Vols. II and III.

The second and third volumes of this great historical epic, embrace a series of events of almost unsurpassed interest. They cover the period extending from the close of the sixth to the close of the eleventh century, a period which witnessed some of the chief internal and outward revolutions in the history of the Papacy—a period which commenced with the Pontificate of GREGORY the Great, (I.,) under whom the Roman See began to exercise a virtual temporal sovereignty, and including that of the Great GREGORY, (VII.,) or HILDEBRAND, under whom it consolidated its spiritual power. The several scenes, as they pass before us, are each of oherbing interest. The rise and spread of Western monasticism, with the life of the founder of that Benedictine order to whose learned labors both sacred and secular literature is so largely indebted—the rise of that gigantic system of fanaticism and imposture which, bursting forth from the Arabian deserts, carried the religion of ISLAM from the banks of the Euphrates to the banks of the Guadalquiver, wresting some of the fairest portions of the earth from the dominion of Christianity—the reconversion of Britain to the faith which had been trampled out by the idolatrous hordes of Saxon invaders—the iconoclastic contests which issued in the final sundering of the Western Church from its connection with the Eastern Empire—the splendid reign of CHARLEMAGNE—the humiliation of the Papacy and its subjugation to the Princes of Germany—and finally, the accession of HILDEBRAND, and the energetic acts by which he broke the yoke of German power, reformed the abuses of the Church, and asserted and made good its supremacy over the mightiest secular Potentates. These are some of the topics which in these volumes are treated with a fullness of knowledge and a breadth, though not always accuracy or elegance of style, characteristic of their eminent author. At the present day, when the foundations of the Papacy seem to be giving way; when questions of vital interest are clustering about the destiny of the See of Rome, the history of its varying fortunes in the past, of the successive steps by which it built up the colossal structure of its power—a survey of the principles on which its wide and enduring sway has rested, must, to every thoughtful mind, be invested with tenfold interest. We commend, therefore, with emphasis to the reading public, this elegant edition of one of the great historical works of our times—a work which unites English soundness of judgment with continental depth of research and fullness of learning, and which under the guidance of a Christian scholar, conducts us through both the political and moral history of Mediæval Europe.

FOLK-SONGS. CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street, New-York.

This work, though published as a gift-book for the holidays, deserves rather to be classed with those costly superb English works that possess a permanent value. Since it has been the fashion to get up illustrated works as gift books, those issued by our best houses can all be described by the stereotyped phraseology, "finely printed, beautifully and expensively illustrated, and superbly bound." All this applies to the *Folk-Songs*—but the work has other merits which entitle it to public favor. In the first place, it is printed on the finest tinted paper, on HOUGHTON'S celebrated Press at Riverside. Besides this rather mechanical recommendation, we can say that the selections of poems has been made with excellent taste, and the illustrations designed and executed in true artistic style. It could hardly be otherwise when such artists as CHURCH lend their pencils to the embellishment of the work. To many the most interesting feature will be the *fac similes* of fifteen different poems, by as many different authors. TENNYSON, LEIGH HUNT, BROWNING, HOGG, LONGFELLOW, BRYANT and others furnish the original manuscripts of which lithographs have been made. Thus we see the "Song of the Shirt," and "Home, Sweet Home," as it were, in their original garb, by which we always imagine we get some insight of the writer himself. The work reflects credit on the enterprise of the house whose imprint it bears, and will undoubtedly be sought for by those who wish both a valuable and beautiful gift book.

GOSSIP ABOUT NEW BOOKS.

Now that the excitement attending holiday-sales and Christmas gift-books is over, the publishing trade shows its sympathy with the disturbed state of politics and the money market by the absence of new announcements and a general tendency to hold back books, already far advanced, until a more favorable time. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that the large enterprises commenced before the prevailing depression—as the fine library editions of *Lord Bacon's Works, Macaulay, Milman's Latin Christianity, Hallam's Works*, APPLETON'S *New American Cyclopædia*, LITTLE & BROWN'S *British Poets, &c., &c.*, are all meeting with fair and liberal support—a fact that proves the general development of a taste for books of a superior class, and that only a glimpse of sunshine is needed to encourage our publishing houses to follow up these with many similar undertakings, of which the plans are now in consideration.

Messrs. TICKNOR & Co., of Boston, form an exception to the general quietude—they publish this week two of the choicest books of the present London season. Mr. HEPWORTH DIXIN'S *Personal History and Character of Lord Bacon*, an able and vigorous plea for the reversal of the poet's well-known epigrammatic verdict against the "great Chancellor of human nature," and *Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle of Inveresk*, a work abounding in novel anecdote respecting the literary and political celebrities of the last century, written with a spirit and vivacity quite extraordinary, considering that it was commenced (in 1860) when the author was in his 81st year. The complete edition of THEODORE PARKER'S works, preparing by the same house, will shortly be commenced by the publication of a posthumous volume on *Historic Americans*. They will also issue, in the Spring, a new work by Mr. HENRY JAMES, the *Crisis in Philosophy*, on which the author has been engaged since his return from Europe.

Messrs. SMITH & ELDER, the London publishers of Mr. EMERSON'S new book, *The Conduct of Life*, have adopted rather a novel plan for its circulation, issuing simultaneously two editions, one at 6s. sterling, "a library edition," the other at 1s. This providing so obviously for a popular demand is a new feature, and one that deserves to be followed—though it is possible it may arise from some doubt as to the validity of the copyright, and so be done to prostrate a piratical reprinter with his own weapons.

Mr. J. A. FROUDE, the eminent historian of HENRY VIII, and his successors, will be the new editor of *Frazer's Magazine*, in place of Mr. J. W. PARKER, Jr., recently deceased. The retention of a merely personal name, like that of this magazine, which has long lost all meaning, since the death of the projector, Mr. FRASER, is a good instance of English *adhesiveness*. Its proprietors and its principles have been repeatedly changed since it was started on the highest old-fashioned tory principles—yet, even now, when in new hands, it has become the organ of the reputed "positivist" school of BUCKLE, J. STUART MILL, FROUDE, G. H. LEWES, &c., it still flourishes in its original drab cover, under the name of the defunct publisher.

Messrs. JACKSON & SIMPSON, the literary auctioneers, have just issued a catalogue of great interest to American book collectors. It comprises books relating to the history and literature of America, the property of the well-known Bibliographer, HENRY STEVENS, Esq., forming the unsold portion of a choice collection described by him in his rare and precious little volumes, which he called *American Nuggets*. The sale commences in London, on Jan. 23. The portion of the catalogue already received in New-York extends to the letter K, including 1,205 lots, or about one-half of the entire

by J. E. WISE, is the title of an elegant little illustrated volume, with 25 drawings of the scenery, &c., around Stratford, by W. J. LINTON, issued by Messrs. SMITH & ELDER. Mr. GEORGE MARKHAM TWADDLE announces *Shakespeare, his Times and Cotemporaries*; and, extraordinary as it seems, there are no less than three expurgated editions of the great Bard now in progress in England. *Bendler's Family Shakespeare* is republishing in various forms by Messrs. LONGMAN and Messrs. R. GRIFFIN & Co., who have actually been quarreling about the right of ownership in this relic of the dark ages, and Messrs. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, (who might be supposed to know better,) announce a *Household Shakespeare*, prepared on the same plan of expurgation, but with more copious illustrations, literary and graphic, than its rivals.

The interest that was excited among learned men by the candidateship of Prof. MAX MULLER, the great Oriental philologist and Sanscrit scholar, for the vacant Sanscrit Professorship at Oxford, has proved insufficient to ensure his success, and the University has again expressed its preference for "safe" men over those of brilliant talents and acquirements, by the election of Prof. MONIER WILLIAMS in his stead. This gentleman is author of a Grammar and other educational works in Sanscrit, and is, no doubt, equal to the post, though deficient in the higher scientific claims of his competitor.

There are very many histories of this world and its progress extant, authentic and valuable, yet hearing the name of no known author. The growth of this great globe, for instance, is written in chapters intelligible to every geologist—each page is properly punctuated, having mountains for exclamation points, curved vallies for interrogatories, lakes and rivers for commas, broad seas for full stops. And for geologic reference, these pages have been gathered into a huge folio volume, with illustrated text, and beautifully bound in emerald and russet, though scarcely of convenient size for library shelves. There are many histories of the world's social progress, however, whose leaves are scattered wide, and both diligence and knowledge are requisite in bringing them together. This is the work of the numismatist. In a complete collection of coins we can read the dawn, the progress and the decadence of the nation which uttered them. Viewing the subject in this light, and the numismatist's labors seem no longer idle. His curiosities become utilities. Chapters in the record of a Kingdom or a Republic are often to be read on the face of a single coin. Ink fades and parchment perishes, but medals are an enduring monument of brass, and of this the ancients were aware when they fashioned stamps and dies. The story of ROMULUS, REMUS and the kindly wolf, might have been lost amid the mists of tradition had it not been preserved by the current coin of Rome. For the benefit of those who wish to skill themselves in numismatical lore, the HARPERS publish *Coins, Medals and Seals*, containing copious illustrations and ample histories of all valuable coins. The book is edited by W. C. PRIME, the well-known author of several interesting volumes of Oriental travel.

We are always very cautious in pronouncing upon poetry. In the first place it is not very easy to tell where poetry ends and insanity begins. The line of demarcation between the two is neither very broadly drawn nor very definitely staked out. The frenzied utterances of many a crazed brain would puzzle an admirer of OSSIAN. Nor is it by any means easy to distinguish at all times between poetry and prose. A book lies before us entitled *Ko mak*, an Icelandic romance of the twelfth century, in six cantos, published by WALKER, WISE & Co. of Boston, and we scarcely know what to call it. Each line begins with capitals, but this may be an indiscretion of the printer rather than of the author. Opening the book our eyes fall upon the statement that some one "Pitched on a spot where he might build his house, and took possession of the lands around, somewhat regardless of the prior claims of those first settlers, who supposed that they had better rights than the last comer had." Now this may be very respectable prose, yet it does not fall on our ear like poetry. Something seems to be wanting. It has been averred that the spirit of BYRON'S poetry was gin, possibly it is in gin that our author's verses are deficient. If so, though under no other provocation would we put the cup to a neighbor's lips, we must, in this instance, beg of him, before another effort, to "take a little" for his reader's sake.

"By the author of *John Halifax*" is a very good advertisement for a book. The quiet, thoughtful Miss MULOCH took possession of the public ear by that production, and never since has she relinquished the key to that citadel. *The Ogilvies* is a "household word" with readers, and all are quite as familiar with *Agatha's Husband* as was Agatha herself. *Studies from Life* is the last reprint from Miss MULOCH'S pen with which the HARPERS favor her many admirers on this side the water. In the volume before us we have bubbles, so to speak, from the authoress's heart; short essays on familiar subjects. A poet of some reputo speaks of finding "sermons in stones, and books in running brooks;" it is now pretty generally conceded that the illustrious bard wrote it, "Sermons in books, and stones in running brooks," but that blundering printers effected a transposition of words. Miss MULOCH, however, seems to think that the received reading of the text is the proper one, inasmuch as in the opening discourse of her present volume she sermonizes upon "Old Stones." A healthy tone pervades these homilies, which is worthy all commendation. Factitious sentiment finds no favor with our authoress. She very justly concludes that there are quite enough real woes in the world to obviate all necessity for fostering imaginary ones. We venture to assert that *Werter* and his sorrows find no sympathizer in her, and that if called to investigate the motives which prompted a suicide she would name indigestion et once, without once thinking of disappointed affection. The common sense element of her character—a good but most uncommon thing in woman—is apparent in every page of the book. So much has been written, and mainly by professed authors, relative to the hard fate and poor pay of struggling genius, that it is really quite refreshing to meet with one of the fraternity who vigorously repudiates any such idea. "Any writer of genius, may, even of available talent," says Miss MULOCH, "will always be able, sooner or later, to earn a livelihood by the pen." And she says truly. Literature is a profession. Its adoption is compulsory upon none. It is at a man's own option to guide the pen or the plow; he can pursue whichever vocation commends itself as most pleasant and profitable. In either event, if he find no market for the produce of his mind or his meadow, it is simply because he has raised nothing worth selling, and not because people are indisposed to buy. If a person on entering the field of literature makes money his guerdon, and is inclined to measure his success by the length of his banker's account, he will find it necessary to somewhat clip the wings of his Pegasus and harness the creature occasionally to a dray, but the degradation is not enforced. He can pasture his Pegasus on Parnassus for a season, and devote himself in the meanwhile to some useful mechanical art. He who fails in making verses may achieve an eminent success in making shoes. Miss **MULOCH'S remarks on the pains, pleasures and penalties of authorship, are** capital. Some benevolent **publisher should** print the essay containing them **in gold, and send** gratuitous copies to every one who ever has or who ever intends to write.

TICKNOR & FIELDS reprint *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, by E. B. RAMSEY, of Edinburgh. Few people share Dr. JOHNSON'S detestation of the Land o' Cakes; aside from the historical interest which invests Scotland, a peculiar interest centres around her as having given birth to some of the most illustrious names that figure in the world's annals. A very readable volume of anecdotal reminiscences the Dean of Edinburgh has given us.

THE NEGRO PLOT IN ALABAMA.

Trial and Execution of Sixteen Negroes by a Committee at Pine Level.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

PINE LEVEL, Ala., Dec. 28, 2860.

The object of this correspondence is to give the public a condensed statement of the facts connected with the contemplated insurrection which appears to have been set for 24th December inst., at night.

There have been various conflicting statements circulating through the county, many of which misrepresent the facts, as to what has been done here, and the character of the parties officiating thereto.

Our investigation commenced on or about the 13th inst., and by the 15th, we had taken up and examined from forty to sixty negroes in this immediate vicinity, and found, beyond question or possibility of doubt, that there was a deep-laid scheme for an insurrection to take place on "Christmas Eve night" and that, by almost universal consultation, they were prepared for a remarkable concert of action. There being a large number of the citizens present, we resolved ourselves into a Committee of the whole, and the meeting was called to order by JAMES B. HOOTEN, Chairman, whereupon it was agreed, that all who were proven to be leaders and rulers in this plot should suffer the penalty of death; those less culpable to be chastised according to the extent of their guilt.

The evidence making it unquestionably clear that a number of parties then in custody were guilty of what had been defined as a capital offense, a vote of the body was taken touching the case of one ANDREW HAGEN, a free person of mixed blood, which resulted in consigning him to the tomb by way of the gentleman's rope. The vote was then taken touching the case of SIMON, a slave, the property of WILLIS BALDUS, deceased, with the same result. The popular vote of this meeting was also called for touching other slaves then in custody, but conflicting opinions and interest caused a division, and further action was postponed until Monday, the 24th inst. On Monday, at an early hour, there were several hundred persons from all portions of the surrounding country present. The meeting was called to order by HALE TALBOT, Chairman, and H. W. CLARK, Acting Secretary. It was agreed to appoint a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Geo. W. Baskins, James Crow, G. W. Hosier, C. R. Barnett, L. Evans, and H. W. Clark, were appointed said Committee. This Committee offered a preamble and resolutions, proposing the names of sixty reliable and conservative citizens, as a General Committee or jury of the county, to take into consideration all cases of charges against either white or black, as being concerned in the contemplated insurrection, and that eighteen of those be selected, viz.:

Hale Talbot, Chairman,	E. P. Johnson,
W. J. Barnett,	Samuel Gillum,
Shepherd Ghice,	Archibald McNeil,
Calvin Stone,	Dr. W. D. Hagood,
Robert Carter,	A. C. McDonald,
D. F. Wrigal,	John L. Bunch,
William B. Blackburn,	William Patton,
Robert J. Brooks,	A. W. Townsend,
E. W. Reylegh,	Luke Nobles.

to sit at this time as a Select Committee or Jury, to investigate the charges and dispose of all cases now in Hale, both whites and blacks; and after investigation and rendition of verdict, we, the people composing this meeting, do agree to execute the same; and any vacancy occasioned by or from any cause whatsoever, shall be filled by the Chairman out of this general Committee of sixty.

Resolved, That all the written testimony which has been taken, be laid before this Committee, and that any further positive testimony deemed important shall be deposited before them.

Resolved, further, That any parties implicated, shall be brought before, and delivered to the Committee upon their requisition, and that twelve of the eighteen shall constitute a quorum for capital punishment.

These resolutions were adopted, and the Committee organized at once for business. ARCHIBALD MCNEILL, A. W. TOWNSEND and JAS. L. BUNCH not being present, these vacancies were supplied by the Chairman appointed as in the case, GEO. Q. MOONEY, A. L. BARNETT and J. F. GOODYEN.

The case of WILLIAM ROLLO being called, there was a recital of the substance of the testimony deposed against him, from which it appeared that he had been in consultation with nine different negroes, (naming them leaders, who have since been executed as such,) whom he had been inciting in a servile insurrection, their testimony showing that his interviews with them were frequent, and that his promises of assistance and various encouraging propositions were freely made. As the testimony of one of the leaders, viz. SIMON, may show, SIMON, a negro man, the property of the estate of WILLIS BALDUS, deceased, testifies that he had talked with WM. ROLLO, in ROLLO'S house, on the subject of the negroes rising—that he had known ROLLO to talk with other negroes on the same subject—says that ROLLO discussed the subject one Sunday, when he (ROLLO) and ALLEN FRASER'S Sandy and John Jones's Lewis, were in the woods gambling, (SIMON looking on,) and that WILLIAM ROLLO promised to get ammunition for them—told him (SIMON) to get all the help he could, and on Christmas Eve night he would give them a signal to commence operations by bursting a pine tree down on Greenbriar. ROLLO'S plan was for them to kill their own masters, at the time the signal was taken, and then to meet him on Greenbriar, and they were then to start in a body, and kill as they advanced. Pine Level was first to be cleared up, when ROLLO said would not be a breakfast. From Pine Level, they were to go to Montgomery, by which time they would have enough negroes to take that place, where they could get plenty of arms. They were to kill as they went from Pine Level to Montgomery, and all the negroes were to join. All that refused to do so were to be slayed. All the money was to be saved, ROLLO was to open a store in Montgomery, and the negroes were to trade with him. The land, mules, and money were to be divided. Some were to be farmers. These were to have no mule, and others to be wagoners with good teams. All were to have $500 a piece.

Eight others, from personal interviews with said ROLLO, corroborate the important facts stated by SIMON.

The Examining Committee state that there have been quite a number negroes examined, who do not say that WM. ROLLO was encouraging them or promises of assistance,—so they had learned from their fellows.

It was known to the Committee that said ROLLO had been detected trading with negroes, (negroes deeply implicated in this insurrection,) and that he was located therefor with proof positively to convict—that he was regarded as a suspicious character by many of his acquaintance—all of which considered, together with the remarkable corroborations of the testimony deposed by nine negroes, all being examined under rule, and without the possibility of knowing what each other were testifying to, it became clear that ROLLO was guilty of inciting the negroes to insurrection—one in which they had pledged themselves to kill all the white people who owned or had anything to do with the management of slaves; also, all white men and negroes who refused to assist them;—also, the old and ugly women, and the children, reserving and preserving *the young and handsome* white women, *for their wives!!* The slain were to be denied even a burial, but be cast out as "food for buzzards."

After a careful examination of all the testimony against WM. ROLLO, the Committee, (several of whom had been present at the examination of the negroes deposed against him,) pronounced him guilty of inciting slaves to insurrection, and condemned him to death by hanging by the neck.

JOHN ROLLO, brother to WILLIAM ROLLO, was also charged with complicity in the plot of insurrection, but his guilt not being so fully established, the Committee determined to release him on condition of his immediately leaving the State. When brought before the Committee, and the result of their deliberations in his case was made known to him, he appeared much relieved—expressed himself grateful to the Committee for their clemency, and repeatedly said, "Gentlemen, I am done keeping bad company—this will make a man of me"—(meaning the caution.)

Four other negroes having been clearly proved to the Committee to be leaders and active instigators in the plot, were also condemned to hang with WM. ROLLO on the following day, 18th inst., and they were executed in accordance with the decision of the Committee.

It may not be amiss to state here, that during the night previous to ROLLO'S execution, he proposed at one time to the guards, who had him in custody, that "if SLY ONE will question me (ROLLO,) I will tell all I know in relation to the whole matter." No questions were propounded, to him, however, till some time after this offer on his part, when Mr. THOMAS OLIVE, leaning up that he had made such a proposition, went in, and requested him to tell all he knew about the matter. ROLLO replied, "What I know, I will die with it in me." ROLLO'S wife also consoled him during the night by saying to him that he "should have a decent burial, but that his murderers, those who were hanging him, would be slain in two or three weeks, and thrown out to the buzzards."

These declarations, although they occurred after the conviction of ROLLO, and were not before the Committee when sitting on his case, increase the evidence of his connection with the terrible plot.

It is much to be regretted that any one should be found sympathizing with and endeavoring to shield from the just vengeance of an enraged people the guilty creature that has evidently plotted—coolly and deliberately plotted—the destruction of a whole community of his own race by the hands of the fiendish negro assassin; and yet such there are, even in our midst.

It will be proper to state, that although this Committee (of 18) was not directed to review the action of the meeting on Saturday previous, the 15th, by which HAGIN and the boy SIMON were sentenced and hanged, yet all the written files of testimony being laid before them, they necessarily reviewed the testimony, and think proper to state that, however much they regret the necessity of action, they see no cause to censure that meeting.

It is but due to Messrs J. B. PARKER and W. J. BOAZ, dealers in liquors at this place, to state that, at he request of the Committee, they closed their doors and suspended business during both days, (17th and 18th,) until the business of each day was disposed of.

In this and adjoining communities, from 150 to 200 negroes have been more or less deeply implicated in this plot.

H. W. CLARK. H. C. HOOTEN,
LUKE NOBLES. J. P. CLARK,
A. C. MCDONALD. Reporting Committee.

☞ City papers please copy.

The New-Jersey State Senator, Mr Norcross, who was elected as a Republican, but gave the organization of the body of which he is a member to the Democrats, finds his position at the present moment rather disagreeable. He has been burned in effigy once or twice at Trenton, and the Republican papers denounce him without restraint.

At a theatre in New-Orleans, a few evenings since, the "Marseillaise" was heartily applauded by the audience, and "Hail Columbia" was drowned in hisses.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of the Alleged Robbers at Bridgeport, Conn.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

THIRD DAY.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The testimony given in this case yesterday by the accomplice Kinnay, one would naturally suppose would tend to bring the trial to a speedy close, but such does not appear to be the present prospect. Conscious of the weakness inherent in the very nature of such evidence, and anticipating from the defence a thorough impeachment and breaking down of the character of the witness, the prosecution are filling evidence upon evidence for the purpose of corroborating his testimony by other witnesses. Is this they have succeeded thus far most admirably, for there is scarcely a point in his whole testimony, except in relation to the details of the robbery on the night of the 16th of April, that is not amply corroborated by one or more witnesses. The result of this mass of evidence, however, will be to prolong the trial in all probability to the middle of next week.

Soon after the close of my report yesterday the Court adjourned, and the cross examination of Kinney was commenced at the opening this morning. There has been no evidence as yet directly connecting Samuel W. Roberts with the robbery, and the general opinion is that he will escape, even if all the others are convicted. The following is the evidence taken up to four o'clock this afternoon, most of which, as will be seen, is corroboratory of that already published:

L. A. Kinney, recalled—Cross-examined by Mr. Smith.—I was arrested about the 1st November at One Hundred and Tenth street and Sixth-avenue, New-York, by a man said to be Mr. Bangs and Capt. Watling; I was taken to the Fifth-avenue Hotel; remained there from one to two weeks; while there I was kept in a room with Mr. Bangs, Mr. Allen, and some man connected the Express Company; Mr. Lewis, Mr. Clark, and others connected with the Express Company called on me while there; was not permitted during that time to have intercourse with any one except in presence of one of my keepers; was taken from there to Kings County jail and kept in a cell; stayed there one day and night, and was then taken back to the Fifth avenue Hotel; remained there about one week; before going to Kings County jail I was assured by Mr. Spooner and others that if I would tell all I knew I should be released from all prosecution; I told them, when first arrested, that I knew nothing about it; they said if I didn't tell I would suffer the same as the rest of them; Mr. Allen said that Stebbins had offered to tell all about it; they gave me to understand that Stebbins wanted to confess and turn State's evidence, but that they preferred to let me off rather than him; I still told them I knew nothing about it; made the confession between the 5th and 20th of November; my confession was written out by Mr. Gates, a man employed in the office of Mr. Seward; it was taken down in short-hand; I did not read it after it was written out; saw no one while I was in custody except my brother-in-law and my wife; before I made my confession I had seen in the papers the arrest of the other parties; when arrested I was keeping a stable; previous to January, 1860, I had been in the employ of the American Express and other Express Companies, for several years; was acquainted with all the Express men; had been out riding with Andrew Roberts twice before going with him to Stamford on the business connected with the robbery; I did not see the safe after it was thrown off the cars; did not see it when I threw it off, but felt it; I know a man named Henry Hankey; have seen him and conversed with him since my arrest; he keeps a saloon in the Bowery; did not tell Hankey in that conversation that I should be compelled to swear against the prisoners in order to save myself; told him there was enough against me to convict me; did not tell him I was going to confess; did not tell him that I had got confess immediately, or they would take the confession of Stebbins; told him that Mrs. Roberts had told Mr. Calvert, at the Metropolitan Hotel, who told my wife, that Stebbins wanted to confess, but they would not let him.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Leward—Mr. Hawkey was a bartender; don't recollect that you (Leward) told me when I was arrested that I had a right to employ counsel; you might have done so; Stebbins once told me he had loaned $500 or $600 to a man in Boston engaged in the flour business; this was about the time I went to Maine.

Cross-examination resumed—Andrew Roberts told me that McIntyre (President of Alfred Bank) dare not swear against him, for "we had him fast;" he also said that McIntyre told him that it would not be safe for him to be seen riding in the car with me.

Geo. H. Bangs, the Chicago Detective, recalled—direct examination, G. M. Seward—I went with Kinney, yourself, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Pinkerton, after Kinney's arrest, to the field where the safe was thrown off, and there found a broken tea cup and fragments of a champagne bottle. [Articles produced and identified by witness. A green box in the form of a safe, and said to have been made to put in the place of the safe after it was thrown off, but which for some reason was not used, was here produced, and identified by the witness as the same box which he found in Rooney's house, No. 41 King-street, after the arrest of the parties. Witness also identifies a tea-cup taken from Roberts' house, which corresponded with the broken one found in the field.]

C. B. McDougal sworn—Am Police Officer in New-York; know the prisoners Roberts; went to their house to serve a search warrant, on the 30th of October last; saw there the box identified by previous witness; it was in a small room, like a bake-room, in the rear part of the house; the box was taken to the police head-quarters.

The prosecution here proposed to prove that certain bank bills in the box (said to be counterfeit) were in the box at the time it was found in Roberts' house.

Mr. Smith objected. The defendants were now on trial for a certain offence, and were not here to answer any other charge, express or implied; as to the bank bills of the box, he would admit it, but objected to its contents being shown to the jury.

Mr. Seward said if they admitted the illegality, he was satisfied, for that was all he wished to prove.

Geo. F. Bailey, of South Norwalk, testified that Andrew Roberts came to his saloon June last, about two P. M.; he said he was looking for board; asked me what I would charge per week; told him $4 50; said that was not enough for the style of board he wanted; that he wanted different dishes each day; finally made bargain with him at $1 per day, and he said he would come; he came again between the 15th and 20th of August, accompanied by Kinney; said he had walked from Westport to see me, and he thought I ought to treat; I treated; nothing was said about board when he came the second time; he left on the next train for New York; he told me while there that he had been planning.

Cross-examined—They stayed in my house all the time they were there; while there no opened some clams he brought with him; there is a clamming ground near my house.

Elijah Woodward the messenger of Adams' Express was recalled and testified that the green box alluded to above, was about the same size as the one thrown out of the car.

Chas. E. Bosworth, of Boston, testified that on the 29th of September last Stebbins loaned him $500 in gold for which he gave a note.

Mr. McIntyre re-called, and stated that it was on the 20th of September last that he saw Baker *alias* Kinney at Alfred, instead of the 19th as he testified yesterday.

Cross-examined—Q. "Did you ever have any transactions of an improper character with Andrew Roberts?" (Objected to and objection sustained.) I was aware of the fact that I could not be compelled to come here as a witness; I came voluntarily.

By consent of counsel Mr. McIntyre was allowed to state that he never had any improper transactions with Roberts and that he had had no conversation with him in relation to this robbery.

Chas. S. Crain, of Bridgeport, testified to seeing Kinney at the York House, in this town, on the 9th of April last; he was introduced to him by Dr. Brown, as a dealer in horses from New-York; in pursuance of an arrangement I met him three times afterwards; the last time, (24th of April,) Andrew Roberts came with him; identified Andrew.)

Cross-examined—I went to the prison with Mr. Spooner to identify Roberts; he did not tell me what cell he was in before I saw him; was introduced to him by Mr. Spooner, after I had designated the cell he was in.

J. C. Kellogg sworn—Know a man named Kinney; first saw him at my place in Norwalk, about the first of July last, in company with that man over there, (Andrew Roberts;) was introduced to both of them; they came there in a light top wagon with two horses—one gray and the other black; they arrived about breakfast time; while there Kinney left his business card, (produced and identified;) afterwards identified Roberts at the prison in Bridgeport.

Alfred Millspaugh was called and corroberated the previous witness as to the presence of Kinney and Roberts at Norwalk in July; their ostensible business was to look after horses; they came again six or eight weeks afterwards; drove two horses—a black and a gray—stayed a few minutes, took a drink, and drove off; after the arrest of Roberts, went to the jail to identify him.

Cross-examined—Mr. Shorner told me before I went to the jail that the man who was at my house was in the jail.

Adjourned to dinner.

On reassembling *Mr. John L. Hubbell* was sworn, and testified that on the 24th of April two men, calling themselves Roberts, came to Bridgeport on the steamboat which he was clerk; their names appeared on the passenger list, but he could not identify either of the prisoners as the men; on the 9th of June two men, giving the name of Kinney, came up on the same boat.

James Sooner sworn: Was a brakeman on the Boston Express train on the 15th of April; was on the train the night the safe was thrown off; I saw a man getting off the train at the Norwalk bridge; he got off either the baggage car or smoking car; can't say who the man was.

Cross-examined—It is a common thing for people to get off there who belong to Norwalk.

David S. Gray sworn: Kept a hotel at Westport on 15th of April last; two men stopped at my hotel in month of June last; first saw them there in the morning; they had with them one gray and one black or brown horse; could not recognize either of the men again with certainty.

Joseph Mills, stage-driver for the last witness, testified that two men came to the hotel on the night of 15th April, about 8 o'clock in the evening; that they went off again and came back about 10 o'clock; was not able to recognize either of the men in Court.

G. B. Bradley, of Westport, testified to having seen a man, who resembled Andrew Roberts, in the field near where the safe was thrown out, apparently looking for something; that on witness going up to him he said he was hunting for a certain kind of hash, which he described, and asked witness if he knew where it could be found; this was in July.

Cross-examined—I only conversed with the man for a moment; don't remember how he was dressed; can't say whether he wore a hat or cap; the affair was not called to mind till this Fall; my attention was called to it through Mr. Spooner; can't swear that the prisoner, Andrew Roberts, is the person I saw.

Wm. Nichols, hotel keeper, of Stamford, recollected two persons coming to his house on Sunday evening in July last, stayed there all night, and left in the morning towards the East; I recognized Kinney in Court yesterday as one of the men; think that the man sitting behind Mr. Smith (Andrew Roberts) is the man who was with Kinney, but can't swear positively.

Frank Sherwood corroborated the testimony of preceding witnesses relative to the appearance of two men in the vicinity of Westport at different times during the Summer, the kind of horses they drove, their troubles about the reins, &c., but could not positively identify either of the prisoners as the men he saw.

John Hayes testified to finding a large wallet, previously proved to have been in the safe, under a bridge in Westport.

James B. Bennett, sworn: Am a policeman in New-York; searched the house of Kinney, in New-York, and there found a gold watch in a bureau drawer, inclosed in a paper box (watch produced and identified by witness); also found some bills—one of which was a $50 bill on the Alfred Bank, Maine.

Policeman McDougall recalled: When I arrested Samuel W. Roberts I took from them some bills, among which was a $50 bill of the Alfred Bank; the whole amount of the bills was about $100.

Frank Pumps, sworn—Was baggage-master on the New-Haven Road on the 16th of April last, on the seven o'clock morning train from New-Haven; noticed on that day that the side-door in the rear part of the baggage-car had been greased.

Cross-examined—It is a common thing to oil the car-doors; I have oiled the door of my car.

Henry R. Parrot, sworn—Am agent of Adams' Express Company in Bridgeport; went down to Westport in September last with four Irishmen, and dug in the fields for articles stolen from the Express; found an axe-handle and a basket.

Cross-examined—Have frequently been to the jail since the prisoners have been there; employed men to take charge of them; have never said that I would convict these prisoners at all hazards; that the interests of the Company required it, and that an example must be made of some one; never said that the Company had already spent $35,000 to convict them, and that it must be accomplished; I have said that if these men were guilty, the interests of the Company demanded that they should be convicted; I never have opened letters sent to the prisoners in jail; I have taken telegraph dispatches directed to them, and have given orders that all such dispatches must be sent to the Company, but have never opened any; I read one dispatch which was sent to our office from the telegraph-office unsealed, and after reading it sent it to the prison; subsequently I received notice from the telegraph company that no more dispatches must be later accepted, but must be sent to the persons to whom they were directed; I never prevented Mr. Samuel Roberts from seeing his wife while in jail.

Counsel for prosecution here stated that it was due to the witness to state that everything done by him had been done with the sanction of the Court.

Gustavus Gray, sworn—Reside in New-York; went there in February last to live with Mr. Kenney; saw Mr. Stebbins at Kenney's stable the fore part of October last; he came there and inquired for Mr. Kenney, and sent me up to the house after him; Mr. Kenney came down, and he and Stebbins went into a hotel together.

H. A. Howe sworn—Reside at Amherst, Mass; know Porter Kellogg; one of the prisoners; have known him ten years; I arrested him on his farm in Amherst on the 15th of November last; when he was arrested he asked me what it was for; I told him I would tell him when I got to this house; on the way to the house we met Mr. Ely, of Chicago, who accompanied us to the house, and we searched him and found a wallet, but there was no money in it; he took off his coat and vest, and I asked him to take off his pants; he objected at first, but finally took them off, and when he did so some bills dropped on the floor, and he put his foot on them; we saw them, and on picking them up found there were $50; among them were four bills, two two's and two one's on the Langdon Bank.

Cross-examined—I arrested him on a warrant from Mr. Howe; I never returned the warrant to the magistrate; we searched him under a warrant in the hands of Mr. Ely; we also took from him $40 in other money on the Hollyoke and Springfield Banks; we left $10 of this money with Kellogg's wife; went to get the remainder to Bridgeport and delivered it to Mr. Spooner. At this point, 4 o'clock, the Court took a recess.

PERSONAL.

—A very pretty domestic comedy was enacted in New-Orleans a few days since. Mr. Ward, of Cincinnati, a well to do grocer, lost his wife, and, after much searching, found her at a boarding-house in New-Orleans, where she was abiding with her paramour, a former clerk in Mr. Ward's store. While Mr. Ward was waiting for his apparently repentant wife to gather together her duds and return home with him, the couple actually succeeded in eloping a second time, calling into requisition the carriage in which the injured husband had come to the boarding-house. Very wisely he concluded to pay her little board bill, for which the clerk strangely enough neglected to provide, and left for Cincinnati a wiser and a little poorer man.

—Swindlers, whether male or female, meet with little favor in St. Louis. The latest victim of the summary punishment which this class receives here was Mme. English. She refused to refund the money out of which some patrons had been swindled at her luxurious show shop, and twenty-five of the soldiers organized an attack on the establishment, clearing it out most thoroughly, and demolishing its ornaments before the police could interfere to prevent them.

An agent of the Hartford Carpet Company was guilty of a piece of carelessness a day or two since, which ought to secure his discharge. While on his way to Thompsonville he left in the cars a package of $6,000 with which he had been entrusted to pay the operatives. By means of a fast horse he reached Springfield ahead of the train, and succeeded in recovering possession of the money, after having received a fright which he will not soon forget.

—The only individuals who seem to have any substantial appreciation of Gen. Jos. Lane's recent speech in the United States Senate are the students of the Shelby, (Tenn.,) Medical College. They have presented him with a gold-headed cane bearing this inscription: "Joseph Lane, the vindicator of States Rights; from the students of Shelby Medical College, Nashville, Tenn."

—Heenan and his compeers, Aaron Jones, Ned Price, &c., were in New-Orleans last week giving exhibitions. Their advent was signalized by the usual number of bar-room brawls.

—On second thought Mr. Clark has concluded not to contest Capt. Austin Myers' seat in the Assembly at Albany.

Ex-Gov. Banks has consented to sit to Mr. Hunt for a portrait, at the request of a number of prominent citizens of Massachusetts.

—The Charleston *Mercury* rejoices in the services of John Mitchel as its Paris correspondent.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 11.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '67	97	100 Harlem Railroad	15¾
8,000 Tenn. 5s, 6s, '90	75	200 do	15⅝
3 000 Virginia 5s, 6s	75¾	100 Reading R	s5 39
22,000 N. Carolina 5s, 6s	78	do	39
6,000 Missouri 6s	68	50 Mich S. & N. I. R. ex div.	51
5,000 do	68¾	150 do	51⅝
3 000 California 7s	87	200 do	s30 52
4,000 City 6s, '67	b4	250 do	opg 51
2,000 Mobile 2d M. Bonds	97	50 M. S & N. I. gtd. Stk	31
1,000 Erie R. C. 8s '71	65	400 do	s30 33⅛
4,000 Erie R. C. 8s, '82	65	8 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	14
1,000 Hudson R. 2d M.	87	do	14¾
1,000 Harlem 1st M. 8s	96¾	450 do	14⅞
4,000 M. C. 8 per ct. 1st	88	158 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	77
M. Sin F. Con. Bds.	95¾	500 do	s30 76
2,000 Mich. S. 1st m. h.	79¾	50 do	77⅝
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. h.	71½	80 do	77⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. b	94	100 do	b30 aft 3 77⅜
8 Amer. Ex. Bank	99	10 do	78
5 Bank of Republic	112	125 Gal. & Chicago R.	65
5 Canton Company	14¾	100 do	s30 64¾
10 Peop. Coal Co	77	100 do	s30 65
25 Cumb. Coal Prfd.	83½	400 do	b30 65½
10 Pacific M. S. Co	87½	125 do	65¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R	76¾	100 do	65¾
300 do	77	725 Cleve. & Tol. R	35
250 do	s5W. 77	do	34¾
100 do	77¾	900 do	34¾
250 do	s10 77¾	100 do	b30 34¾
50 do	s15 77¾	100 do	s10 34¾
650 do	77¾	200 do	34¾
100 do	s5W 77¾	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	s30 53¾
150 do	s10 77¾	100 do	s30 53¾
200 do	77¾	100 do	54
100 do	s10 77¾	100 do	54¼
300 do	b10 77¾	50 do	54¼
400 Erie Railroad	38	100 do	b60 54¾
50 do	s5 38	50 Chi. Bur. & Quincy R.	68¼
210 do	38¼	50 do	s10 68¼
150 do	s30 38	200 do	68¾
50 do	s30 38⅜	250 Mil. & Miss. R.	12
100 Hudson R. R.	s10 47	100 Del. L. & West. R.	80
200 do	47		
14 Erie R. Asa. Stock	37½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Con	92	100 Reading R	s30 39
7 000 Tenn. 5s, 6s, '90	76¾	500 do	b20 39⅜
8,000 do	75	100 Mich. Cen R	s30 52¾
11 000 N. Y. 5s, 6s, '64-105		300 do	52¾
1 000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	100⅜	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14¾
8 Bank of Commerce	84	39 Panama Railroad	115
5 Am Ex. Bank	94	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b30 77
30 Canton Company	15	100 do	77
10 Pacific Mail S. Co	88	210 Gal. & Chic. R	65¾
150 Erie Railroad	37⅜	100 do	b60 65¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R	b15 77¾	100 do	s10 65¾
250 do	b30 77¾	150 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34
50 do	b10 77	200 do	s30 33¾
650 do	77	100 do	b60 34¾
200 do	b15 77	250 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	b30 54¾
100 do	s15 76¾	50 do	b10 54¾
50 Harlem Railroad	15¾	160 Mil. & Miss. R.	12
50 Harlem R. Pref	38		

FRIDAY, JAN. 11—P. M.

The Stock Exchange manifested much strength again this forenoon, in the face of warlike dispatches from the South in the morning papers. There is considerable surprise manifested at this state of confidence by a good many members of the Stock Exchange, as well as by the outside public. The market goes up, when, on the surface of nearly all the newspaper dispatches of a political nature, the reverse would seem to be its legitimate or natural course. This anomaly is accounted for, in part, by the private assurances which a number of the leading speculators on the Exchange—and several of them heretofore inclined to sell *short*, on the calculation of a worse state of things—have received from Washington to the effect that the Border States of the South are putting forth the most powerful efforts for the settlement of the trouble inside the Union, and that they are assured of the sympathy of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, if not of New-York. Our readers will be better able to pass upon the reasonableness of this calculation, after digesting the news which is looked for in to-morrow morning's papers, and the temper of Mr. SEWARD'S speech, which is set down for Saturday. The acceptance by this gentleman of the Premiership of the incoming Administration attaches more than ordinary importance to his course in the Senate on the pending controversy.

The State Stocks and Railway Mortgages exhibit much steadiness of price and demand, and the speculative Share list, at the early Board, was firmer and higher than even on yesterday afternoon, and 2 ₩ cent. better than yesterday's early Board. In the afternoon there was a duller feeling over the general dealings, without much disposition, however, to press sales, and finally on the Street closed steady, about as follows:

Central	77¾	Panama	115
Erie	35¾	Illinois Central	77
Missouris	65¾	Galena	65¼
Pacific	87½	Toledo	34⅝
Hudson	46	Rock Island	54¾
Mich. Central	52¾	Quincy	65¾
Mich. Southern	14¾	Reading	38¾
Mich. Guaranteed	35¾	Harlem	15⅝

The market for Money is shaping for lower rates of interest ontside of Bank. There is a demand for prime short paper at the Bank rate of 7 ₩ cent, and 90 days@4 months lists are done at 8 ₩ cent., where the makers and indorsers are in first-rate credit. On

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1861.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—RAREY. Evening—BLONDIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVAN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—CONJUGAL LESSON—ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE—TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HARRY BLAKE—MAGIC TRUMPET—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—MANFREDONE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WALL—Evening—SEA OF ICE—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Charleston report that everything is quiet, the excitement having been greatly relieved by the peaceful nature of intelligence received there from Washington. What the exact purport of this intelligence may be is left entirely to conjecture.

Lieut. TALBOT, bearer of dispatches from Major ANDERSON, in command at Fort Sumter, to the Government, arrived in Washington yesterday, and had an interview with the proper authorities. What the result of the interview will be, has not transpired; but it is thought extremely probable that the effort to reinforce the garrison at Sumter will be immediately renewed, with such a force as cannot fail to insure success. Among other items of news from Washington will be found a brief account of a difficulty which has occurred between Gen. SCOTT and Senator TOOMBS, relative to recent Government action. The affair occurred at a dinner party, and it is intimated that hostile notes have passed between the parties in reference to it.

The Cabinet may now be considered a unit on the subject of the proper attitude to be maintained toward the South. Secretary THOMAS, it will be seen by reference to our dispatches, has resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury, and has been succeeded by Gen. DIX, who, it is understood, was previously offered the position of Secretary of War, but declined it.

The Alabama Convention yesterday passed the ordinance of secession, declaring her connection with the Federal Union at an end. The immediate cause of this action is declared in the ordinance itself to be the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. An invitation is extended to the other Southern States to meet in Convention in Montgomery on the 4th of February, for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy. The State Convention of Florida also passed an ordinance of secession on Thursday.

The interest in Congressional proceedings, yesterday, centred principally in the speech of Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, on the present condition of affairs in the country—the business before the Senate being the consideration of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions. Mr. HUNTER commenced by asserting that before the end of the month six or seven States will have seceded from the Union, when the duty will arise of forming a new Confederacy, which can be made permanent. He denies the right of coercion, which would undoubtedly be followed by civil war, and counseled the surrender of the fortifications within the boundaries of seceding States. He concluded by asking that the people be given time for consideration, when he had no doubt the North and the South would eventually meet on common ground, and form a Government the like of which the sun has never looked upon. He was followed by Mr. HARLAN, of Ohio, who discussed the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law at considerable length. The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly afterwards adjourned. In the House, Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a resolution recommending the President to confer temporarily upon Gen. SCOTT the power of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, with a charge to see that the Republic receives no detriment. Objection was made, and no action was taken on it. The House, then, after the consideration of private bills, passed the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, and adjourned.

Both branches of the New-York State Legislature, last evening, concurred in adopting a preamble and resolutions presented by Speaker LITTLEJOHN, commending the recent message of President BUCHANAN, tendering to him whatever aid in men and money he may require to enforce the laws, complimenting the Union-loving Representatives and citizens of the Border Slave States upon the patriotism and courage with which they stand by the Union, and requesting the Governor to send copies of the resolutions to the President and the Governors of all the States. In the Senate they were amended by declaring that treason exists in one or more States, and only Mr. GRANT voted against them; in the Assembly there were 117 votes in favor of, and only 2,—Messrs. COZANS and VARIAN,—against them. In both Houses the resolutions of the Common Council of this City in regard to national affairs were received and referred. In the Senate, a bill declaring the right of Justices' juries in criminal cases to determine the law and the fact, was passed. Bills to repeal capital punishment, to submit the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution to the people of the State, and to repeal section 42 of the Metropolitan Police law relating to Sunday liquor-selling, were introduced in the Assembly.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 29th and Queenstown on the 30th ult., has arrived at Halifax. Her advices, which are not of an important character, are two days later. It is asserted that the warlike preparations of France are on a far larger scale than at the same period in 1858; and this, combined with Austria's refusal to admit even the possibility of negotiation for the sale of Venetia, points directly to another great Italian war in the Spring. An article, which we copy from the Paris *Constitutionnel*, a semi-official journal, on secession in the United States, will be read with interest. The *America* has brought over $800,000 in specie. The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., also arrived yesterday.

The Pony Express brings us dates to Dec. 29 from San Francisco. Business was still dull there. The papers were discussing the secession question. The declaration of Senator LATHAM that in the event of disunion California would go with the North and West, was the prevailing sentiment.

A meeting of prominent citizens of Irish birth was held, at the Astor House, last evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling a mass meeting, and giving a public expression of approval of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S declaration, that every people has the right to choose its own form of government. After some discussion the meeting adjourned, without taking any definite action.

The Board of Councilmen met again last night, and made another abortive attempt to procure a quorum, for the election of a President. Not even all the Democrats were present, while the entire body of Republicans, and Mr. REPPER, from Mozart Hall, were among the absent. The Board mean to try again, at six o'clock to-day. The difficulty arises about the appointment of a doorkeeper, but it is expected that in the event of a continued "secession," some "compromise" will be made.

An Irishman named JOHN SHIRLEY was killed last evening, at about 7 o'clock, by a colored man named STEPHEN RICKS, on Canton-street, near Johnson-street, Brooklyn. RICKS passing, with several others, while SHIRLEY was engaged in an altercation with some boys, took the part of the latter, and struck the deceased a heavy blow with his fist, which, it is alleged, caused his death in less than ten minutes.

The Chamberlain controversy was yesterday concluded at the Common Pleas Chambers, by Judge HILTON, who held that the removal of Mr. PLATT was legal, and that Mr. DEVLIN had been duly appointed. The order of the Court was that Mr. PLATT remain in the custody of the Sheriff until he complied with the requirements of the writ. In the Oyer and Terminer, the day was occupied with the trial of FREDERICK FREUND for arson. At a late hour in the evening the jury had not agreed. In the General Sessions there were several sentences of burglars and thieves to Sing Sing, two of them for five years each.

The Stock Market was generally firm on the dealings of the day, though closing rather dull in the afternoon. New-York Central, 77¾@¾. The market for Money easy, and Exchange on London firm at 109½ per cent.

A fair demand prevailed for Cotton, 2,500 bales of which were sold at full prices. Flour and Wheat were active and buoyant. Less extensive transactions were reported in Corn, Sugars, Molasses, Whisky, Provisions, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather and Seeds. Coffee and Rice were in lively request. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Cabinet a Unit!

We have at last a united UNION ADMINISTRATION. Mr. BUCHANAN has finally purged his Cabinet of Secessionists, and has now no man in his Council Chamber whose fidelity to the Constitution he has any reason to distrust. Gen. DIX, of this City, takes the Secretaryship of the Treasury in place of Mr. THOMAS, who succeeded the fugitive Disunionist, Mr. COBB. This is a most excellent appointment. Gen. DIX is one of the purest and most upright of the public men of the country. He has been, and still is, an earnest Democrat, and has gone even beyond the line of his own estimate of justice in concession to the demands of the South. But he has no sympathy with secession, and will never consent to the disgrace or destruction of the Federal Union.

Mr. HOLT will undoubtedly retain the War Department *ad interim*, in spite of the protests of Disunionists in the Senate or out of it. Judge BLACK as Secretary of State, Mr. TOUCEY as Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. STANTON as Attorney-General, are all uncompromising supporters of the Constitution. Two Departments, the Interior and the Post-office, remain vacant. The country may now confidently anticipate a policy which shall preserve the Government from further dishonor, even if it cannot entirely remedy the fearful errors and treacheries of the past.

Southern Free-Trade and Drawback Duties.

One of the chief arguments for secession in the seaboard cities of the South is the expectation of great advantages they are to derive from the inauguration of a Free-Trade policy. Now we respectfully submit that these political economists have lost sight of one highly important element which will do much to upset their calculations—we mean the drawback or remission of duties on bonded goods, when re-exported to foreign States. This simple provision will take effect in South Carolina and other seceding States so soon as their foreign condition is acknowledged, and will retain the trade in foreign goods within its present channels.

There are certain commercial reasons which have been powerful enough to concentrate much the largest portion of the importing trade for all the American States into the City of New-York. These reasons will retain all their force in spite of secession and free ports at the South, simply because nearly all the entire Southern trade in imported articles can, if made foreign, be conducted on samples of goods in bond,—and thus the Charleston merchant can get his imported goods through New-York without payment of duty. A little experience will so systematize this business of selling bonded goods by samples that there will be no substantial departure from present modes, except in the United States duty receipts. Some provision for breaking original packages, parceling and repacking of bonded goods within the Custom-house, may prove necessary; but with such a motive it would easily be obtained. Special departments in certain warehouses might readily be organized for parceling original packages. It is well known that under our drawback laws we import through New-York a very large proportion of English goods consumed in Canada, which can be imported through our merchants much more conveniently, expeditiously, and cheaply than by direct trade. The same rule will apply, and with much greater force, to the "new Southern Confederacy" as soon as it may be formed, for the reason that it has no ships, and never can have any, while the Canadians are eminently a commercial people.

Throughout the world, commerce tends irresistibly to concentration in grand centres, and it is obvious enough that the importations for all North America will continue to converge towards New-York, because they have increasingly done so hitherto. The reasons for this are numerous and well understood by merchants—intelligent men. Not one of these reasons will lose its force by the working of secession. The Southern merchant will be bound by the same considerations of economy as now, to select from the concentrated imports of all the world, massed in New-York, what he wants for his limited local market. It will only be by such a system of bounties as would speedily bankrupt the guaranteeing Governments, or by a discriminating legislation against imports through New-York, that this powerful tendency of foreign trade could be resisted or deflected. Such discriminations would be half hostile in character, and too unfriendly in spirit and costly in practice to be long maintained. Trade having freely found its most advantageous channels, every forced departure therefrom will be at the cost of Southern buyers, who will soon find that they are taxing themselves enormously by every measure restraining the cheapest buying of what they want, and the dearest selling of their surplus products.

The share of Northern manufactures hitherto sold in Southern markets, will, for a time at least, be seriously curtailed by secession and the animosities incident to it; though not nearly so much as Southern people seem to believe. The bare fact that New-York will remain their best market for buying imports, will powerfully favor the simultaneous sales of home manufactures to Southern merchants. A large part of Northern manufactures are quite able now to compete with foreign goods on equal terms, and without duties, as the amount of exported United States manufactures shows. The single fact that Northern products are originally in the great American market without importation and shipment expenses, will give quite protection enough to enable most of them to hold their place in Southern markets, even under free-trade rule. On the whole, secession, if peaceful, will, we opine, work very little permanent change in the course of trade, unless it be by the destruction of Southern credit throughout the world.

Duty of the Border States.

The meeting held at Baltimore on Thursday night seems to have been a genuine *Union* meeting. The thousands who were present attended because they were *for the Union*,—not for Slavery first, and for the Union as a secondary and incidental matter. The speakers, men of national reputation and character, spoke for the country,—for Government, for law and civilization,—for the Union and the Constitution as indispensable to the welfare of Maryland, and not as useful merely for the preservation and extension of Slavery. The tone of the meeting was sound and self-reliant. Its appeal was to *Maryland*,—to her people,—not mainly to the North nor the Federal Government. The State of Maryland is in danger, because the UNION is in danger: and her own people,—those whose welfare is indissolubly bound up with that of the Union,—who see nothing but ruin and devastation if this great fabric of constitutional Government is broken up, were summoned to rally to the rescue and plant themselves like adamant in the path of those who menace it with destruction.

Maryland perceives more clearly than any of her immediate neighbors thus far, the actual position of the Border States, and their true relation to the great controversy which seems so close upon us. Hitherto the Conservatives in most of those States have contented themselves with calling upon the North to come to their rescue. The main argument, indeed the only argument worthy of consideration,—in favor of such compromise measures as have been offered in Congress and out, has been based on the necessity of satisfying the Border States. It was a worthy and an important object. Everything depends on their taking the right side in this matter. They can save the Union—not from disturbance, not from serious schism, perhaps not from open rupture,—but from the heaviest and most serious of the calamities which disunion involves. They, *and they alone*, can save the land from the untold and unimaginable horrors of civil war. They, and they alone, can save Slavery from annihilation,—for just as sure as this great contest passes on to the consummation which rises dark and horrible in the immediate future, just so surely will it never stop until Slavery itself is swept in blood and fire from the face of the Southern States. The South little knows what a gigantic power it will let loose, if it once draws down upon Slavery the concentrated wrath and indignation of the people of the Northern States. It complains now of their censure, their abuse, their words of scorn, their furtive and timid, because unlawful, attempts, to interfere with its security and to disturb the basis on which it rests. Let it once add to the evils of Slavery the crowning, unforgivable sin of attempting the destruction of this Republic,—let it bring home to every Northern conscience the conviction, that Slavery will not tolerate the existence of a free Constitution, but must be paramount in the Government or else effect its overthrow,—and its days are numbered. Men talk of peaceful separation as the necessary final result of whatever war sectional madness may plunge us into. They ignore utterly what will be the most powerful element of such a war,—the deep, inextinguishable hatred of Slavery, which slumbers now, obedient to the coercion of the Constitution, but which, if roused and set free from its bonds, will sweep it away like chaff before the tornado. *The beginning of civil war is the end of Slavery.* And this not because any one man, or any thousand men, desire or will it,—but because the millions of the North will be driven on by an instinct, more powerful than their desires, to this consummation.

When we call upon the Border States, therefore, to support the Union, we ask them only to save themselves. It is their own fate which trembles in the balance. It is their own welfare,—their own salvation which depends on their decision. The great Central States,—Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, can breast and break the wave of secession which sweeps upward from the Gulf, threatening to deluge and destroy them long before it reaches the Free States which provoke its rage. By tampering with treason, and coquetting with civil war, they may become the Belgium, the Lombardy of the Western Continent,—the bloody scene of devastations which will damage them far more than either of the contending sections. It is their duty, therefore, to *stand firm*,—to stand by the Union, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution,—not as they would have it, but as it is,—not on conditions, nor as the price of concessions or of compromises on either side,—but as itself the only condition of any compromise,—the only hope and security for the continued existence of Southern society. They must recognise the absolute necessity of taking this position and of holding it, against all clamor and all hostility at home and abroad. Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, has given every public man in every Border State a splendid example of the firm determination which they should all exhibit in this passing crisis of their affairs. Against the torrent of clamor, the threats of the discontented, the intrigues and machinations of the agents of secession to drag Maryland into their ranks, and compel her to fight their battles, he has opposed the clear convictions of his own judgment,—and in spite of predictions on every side, it is now clear that he will be triumphantly sustained by the people of that noble State. Maryland has thus far shown more courage and a wiser understanding of her own interest and duty in this emergency, than any of the other States.

We would not discourage any wise and proper effort to secure the Border States to the Union cause, by convincing them that the North will do them justice. But we distrust the wisdom and the utility of the efforts on which hitherto reliance has been mainly placed. We fear they beget a false and unsafe feeling among the people of those States,—that the salvation of the Union depends not upon them, but upon the North—that it is not by resolute loyalty on their part, but by concessions and compromises from the Northern States, that this result must be brought about. They act too much as if they wished to be bribed to save the Union. We desire them to understand that the Union is infinitely more important to them than it is to us—that their interest in its preservation is far more direct and immediate than ours—and that they must take their fate into their own hands and decide for themselves, and with paramount regard for their own interests, what course they will pursue. It is they themselves who are threatened with destruction by the rising deluge. They must strike boldly out and breast the angry waves—instead of waiting for the North to throw them planks and rafts, on which perchance they may float ashore.

We believe that to-day the decided majority of the people in every Border State are in favor of the UNION, and hostile to the insane disloyalty of the seceding States. But they lack courageous and determined leaders. They lack the energy, the bold resolution, the indomitable purpose of their opponents. They labor under disadvantages, doubtless,—but this is no reason for inaction. The election of LINCOLN has roused the hostility of the whole South to the highest pitch, and it is no easy matter to face with unwelcome truths, however clear and important they may be, an angry and an impatient community. But it must be done, none the less; and in time it would certainly produce the desired effect. We have faith in the sound sense, the enlightened self-interest, the patriotism of the great body of the Southern people. We believe that all they need is instruction,—better knowledge of themselves and of us,—and greater confidence in the intentions and the honesty of the great body of the American people. They will learn all this in due time,—but the lesson may cost them dear. It is for their trusted leaders to decide what shall be its price.

The Border States must have faith in the Constitution and in the American people. They must stand by the UNION first, in full confidence that under that they can secure every right, indemnity for every wrong, and security against every danger. They must SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT—not conditionally, but frankly and fully—against every attempt to destroy or disgrace it. They must stand firm in their loyalty to the STARS AND STRIPES—no matter whose may be the hand commissioned by the People to carry that glorious flag, the witness and the emblem of our glory and our freedom, in front of the host that will rally for its rescue. They must conquer their fears and their distrust, and recognize existing facts as prescribing limits and law to their public action. Loyalty like this will bring its own reward. It will secure all the concessions essential to its vindication, and will lay a foundation for peace and prosperity far more enduring than any which a conditional support of the Union could possibly secure.

Destitution at the North.

A gentleman recently arrived at Boston, from Charleston, makes the following report of the state of feeling in that city:

"The people have the most exaggerated notions of their own strength and importance, and the most ridiculous ideas of Northern dependence upon their countenance and favor. They acknowledge the business stagnation in their own city, but seem to take a patriotic pride in their pecuniary sufferings, *believing that the distress and destitution at the North is ten-fold greater. It is the universal belief that the danger of bread riots in the large cities of the North is imminent—that the manufactories are all stopped—and that the operatives are starving.* They express a great deal of sympathy for our poor, but say they have nobody to blame but themselves for their abject condition. They laugh to scorn the idea of coercion on the part of the General Government, and say the first blow struck will be *the signal for a civil war at the North, in which the Democratic and Bell-Everett Parties will throttle the Republicans, and insist that the independence of the Slave States shall be acknowledged.*"

This sentiment seems to be by no means confined to Charleston. Hon. ELI S. SHORTER, writing from Alabama to a friend in Missouri, says they deeply sympathize with the conservatives at the North, and would gladly preserve them if possible from the "general bankruptcy which awaits New-York City." And in various quarters at the South we find similar references to the intense and universal suffering which it is supposed disunion will inflict upon the Northern States.

This impression is the direct result of the teaching by which the people of the South have been brought to their present position. The leaders of the movement from the time of CALHOUN have taught them that *they* supported the Union,—that they contributed far more than the Northern States to the support of the Government,—that the industry of the North was entirely dependent upon their staples,—and that if these should be withdrawn universal bankruptcy, beggary and ruin would instantly overtake the people of the North. These are the representations by which the eagerness of the South for independence has been stimulated. They have been made to believe that the North is helpless without them, and that, if fairly confronted with the reality of separation, she must concede whatever they choose to demand.

It seems incredible that great communities should be misled by such shallow and ridiculous misrepresentations. But, in justice to the mass of the Southern people, it must be borne in mind that they have no means of detecting their falsehood or the sophistry of the arguments based upon them. That great agency of Public Education, *freedom of discussion and of speech*, is not within their reach. They are compelled to rely upon what their leaders and self-appointed teachers tell them. And it is not at all strange, therefore, that they should fall into the most perilous errors.

It would be idle for us to expose or even insist upon the folly of such reports as those noticed above. They proceed upon the radical mistake of supposing that the laboring classes at the North are engaged exclusively either in *manufacturing* or in *shipping* the cotton of the Southern States,—and that they save nothing from their earnings, so that the moment employment fails, they become dependent upon public charity. Every branch of this assumption is untrue. The great mass of our laborers are engaged in pursuits which have no more to do with cotton than with the silks of Persia. Our Southern friends forget or underrate the great fact of the *endless diversity* of the labor of the Northern States, and the prodigious strength and stability which this fact gives to Northern society. Cut off any one of its branches,—cotton, iron, or any other,—and you do not destroy it, although you may check and cripple it for a time. But free labor in a great community made up of varied elements, moves as freely as water; if there is a vacuum for the moment, it flows in and fills it. Commotions and changes may throw it out of its accustomed channels,—but it will promptly find or make new ones. While there are varied wants to be supplied, varied labor must supply them. It is only where there is but one channel in which it can possibly flow, that the interruption of its current becomes disastrous. The South must now learn by hard and sad experience, what her leading men should have taught her long ago,—and what they would have taught her if they had not thought more of their own political schemes than of her solid and permanent prosperity.

As to the matter of Northern suffering, we assure those at the South whom our words may reach, that there is but little more of it than usual at this season of the year. In this City we believe *there is decidedly less distress than there was in* 1857. The laboring classes have saved more money and are better prepared to meet hard times. Provisions and necessaries of all kinds, except perhaps fuel, are decidedly cheaper, and there is much more courageous and hopeful feeling in the entire community. We have a great deal of destitution and of suffering among us,—but this is nothing unusual, and our benevolent citizens are quite as ready as they have ever been to meet it. Our Southern friends must not expect to starve us into submission to their mad and mischievous follies.

The Duty of Providing for the Poor.

Amid the various political, commercial and social topics which engross our attention at this time, it behooves us not to forget the claims of the poor. Winter, with its home comforts, its gayeties, its holidays, has ever its shadow creeping stealthily beside it, the gaunt, pinched form of Poverty. And again arises the ever-recurring question, "What shall we do for the poor?" We cannot give indiscriminately to every case that applies to us, else we may be supporting the vicious at the expense of the deserving; we may be adding to the miser's hoard, instead of placing food in the poor man's mouth. These are important considerations to those who give, as well as to those who receive. For the indigent of our great cities consist of two classes—those who *cannot*, and those who *will not labor*. For the former class—those who from sickness or accident are rendered unable to help themselves, and those who by providential causes are rendered so destitute that their labor is insufficient to maintain them, it is a pleasure as well as a privilege to provide. The support of such, irrespective of their personal character, is a moral obligation imposed by by every instinct of reason and sound political economy upon the community where they dwell. As regards the latter class, however, those who have the ability, but not the will to labor, their own indolence or vice is clearly the cause of their suffering, and that "if a man will not work neither shall he eat," is alike the judgment of revelation and common sense. These acknowledged facts present themselves to the minds of all who are called upon to bestow charity, and should never for a moment be lost sight of.

But there are thousands in our City—able and willing to give—anxious indeed to do their share in lightening the burdens of the poor, who are yet deterred from doing so by the uncertainty of the results which attend indiscriminate alms-giving. They have money, but they cannot spare from their business avocations the amount of time and personal attention necessary to insure its most practical and beneficial bestowment. We are not prepared to allow the validity of their excuse, or that any man has the right to ignore the duty or to deny himself the pleasure of a share of *personal labor* among the suffering around him. Waiving the topic, for the present, however, we are induced to call the attention of all such as cannot become their own almoners, to the fact that their charities will be faithfully dispensed by the experienced, systematized and discriminating agency of the *New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.*

For seventeen years this noble charity has been unostentatiously laboring in our metropolis; patiently grappling with the monster evil of pauperism, in all its various forms; steadily accumulating valuable experience, perfecting its plans and giving precision to its operations, until it now stands a great moral power in our midst, blessing alike the benefactor and beneficiary, and secure in the confidence of both. Previous to its establishment, there were in existence between thirty and forty alms-giving associations in full operation. Their plans of relief, however, were radically defective, and they failed to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing pauperism of the City. They also *lacked unity of action*, and being thus ignorant of each other's operations, were of course liable to be simultaneously and generally fleeced by artful mendicants who fattened on their bounty, while many really deserving poor were unrelieved.

At this juncture the New-York Association stepped modestly into the humanitarian ranks, and, with no flourish of trumpets, simply announced its object to be, in the language of its Constitution, "The elevation of the moral and physical condition of the indigent, and, so far as is compatible with these objects, the relief of their necessities." This noble and comprehensive principle has been thoroughly and beautifully developed by the subsequent history of the Association; and the satisfactory results of its labors is attested by the experience of thousands of suffering families, and within the personal knowledge of many who have closely watched their yearly progress. It is proven, also, by facts, which would satisfy the insatiable soul of any Gradgrind—facts so carefully collected from their own records, and cotemporary official statistics, and so conscientiously combined and fairly presented as to command the respect of all investigators. From the report of the Association for 1860, we learn that during the year intervening between Oct. 1, 1859, and Oct. 1, 1860, it had furnished relief to 8,031 families, embracing 35,942 persons, at an expense of $40,565 70, and in connection with 40,886 visits made by voluntary visitors. This is the mere outline of actual work done, as no one can calculate, and none will know, in this world, at least, how many despairing ones have been saved at the critical moment from the sins of desperation, and encouraged to attempt and achieve better things—or how many seeds of self-respect and improvement, of home joy and comfort, have been dropped into good ground, there to spring up, after many years, and find fruition here and hereafter.

But the culminating point of interest in this report is the announcement that, "as respects the relief of this Association, there has been an absolute gain on the indigence of the City in the past seventeen years, compared with the population, of not less than one hundred and forty-two per cent." This assertion is amply fortified by statistics, and clearly illustrated by a diagram, showing at a glance the comparative outlay and relief during the period of the Society's operations.

A more remarkable and encouraging fact it has never been the privilege of any similar institution in this City to record, or in our power, as journalists, to announce. The Society which can point to an achievement so important, may well appeal with confidence to the continued support of a community who are not less indebted to them than those to whom they have been the almoners of mercy. We cordially recommend each one of our readers to procure a copy of this able and instructive report, which is also rich in many unfinished topics of public reform—and we feel confident that they will be gladly furnished by our excellent friend, the Secretary, on application at the rooms of the Association, No. 39 Bible House. More than this, we would have them enrol themselves as members—take and use the Directory and tickets furnished by the Association; and we predict that they will soon find themselves repaid more than four-fold the amount of their subscription, in freedom of annoyance from professional beggars, and in the consciousness that the really deserving poor who apply at their doors are judiciously attended and cared for by the Society.

The Star of the West.

The controversy between South Carolina and the Government is now brought to a direct and decisive issue. The PRESIDENT must now decide whether reinforcements shall go to Maj. ANDERSON at Fort Sumter, or whether the Government shall yield to the prohibition of Gov. PICKENS and relinquish the attempt. The decision is one which involves great responsibility, as it may determine the fate of the country for years to come. It will undoubtedly be given after full consideration of the grave consequences which it involves;—but we can perceive no room for doubt as to its character.

We cannot suppose for a moment that the Government can recognize the right of South Carolina to forbid access to its forts with reinforcements and supplies.—or that the exercise of any such assumed power can possibly be tolerated. Possibly no immediate material injury might result from further forbearance, as Major ANDERSON is probably not in need of additional force or provisions. But the Government would be disgraced, and treason would be encouraged, and these would be the most serious practical injuries which any Government could sustain.

We presume there will be but one opinion on this subject throughout the Union. If we are to maintain a Government at all, it must be maintained with dignity. Upon this point the Albany *Atlas and Argus* holds the following language:

"If the *Star of the West*, in commission of the Government, has been fired upon at the entrance of Charleston Harbor, by order of the authorities of the State of South Carolina, and the communication of the Government with one of its military posts thus forcibly prevented, there is but one course to pursue. *The authority and dignity of the Government must be vindicated at every hazard.* The issue thus having been made, it must be met and sustained, if necessary, *by the whole power of the navy and army.* We take it for granted, that, if the present version of the affair is correct, a vessel of war will be dispatched and will enter the harbor and communicate with Major ANDERSON at any cost. Thus much is necessary to preserve for the Government a decent respect, both at home and abroad."

We presume that Lieut. TALBOT will bear back to Major ANDERSON the orders of the Government, that the *Star of the West* must be protected in entering the harbor and in landing her reinforcements. The course she will pursue may be traced on the map of the entrance to the harbor, which we publish this morning. She will first be exposed to the fire of the batteries erected on Morris Island, on the left of the channel,—and these batteries, we understand, are protected from point-blank range of the guns of Fort Sumter by intervening sand ridges. Whether a sufficient elevation can be had to drop shells upon them we are not aware. It is not improbable, however, that the steamer *Fulton* may be sent to attend to these batteries, while Fort Sumter silences Fort Moultrie. It is not at all likely that any operations will be directed against the City of Charleston. It will probably be two or three days before any decisive action can be taken.

RELIANCE OF THE SOUTH ON FOREIGN POWERS.—A writer in the *Southern Recorder* some weeks since called attention to various considerations which led him to believe the reliance which very many Southern men were inclined to place on the aid of Foreign Powers, to be wholly without foundation. It may do no harm to recall some of his suggestions to public attention.

He reminds them, in the first place, that the Anti-Slavery feeling is far more decided in England and France than it is the Northern States. He adds:

"Now when British and French ships are constantly coming and going in swarms to and from our ports, (as they will be of course if we cut loose from the North,) and their Abolition Captains take off every now and then a few slaves, and touch at Boston or Halifax to leave them, or take them across the sea—*will either of these Great Abolition Powers give us a Fugitive Slave clause in our treaties with them?* And when we find it necessary in all our ports to lock up their negro sailors whilst they are on shore, and also to punish in a very summary way every British and French Abolitionist that we may find among us doing mischief—(and they will be thick enough when we give them the whole custom of the South)—is it possible that we can avoid perpetual irritations and losses, and perhaps ultimately *a collision with them on the very ground upon which it is now proposed to break the Union asunder?* Will their interest make them keep the peace and respect our rights? No doubt they will be held back by the cotton-string for a while. But if interest does not quiet the Abolitionists of the North, will it quiet two great Abolition nations?

Do we forget that nine-tenths of the fugitive slaves we have lost, are at this moment *British subjects* in her Province of Canada, and that she holds them as tightly as the "Personal Freedom laws" of the North do? Do we not see that, in the event of a more extended direct trade with Great Britain, *our own runaway negroes may enter our ports on the decks of British ships, as British sailors?* Have we forgotten the history of our Revolution? In that war, *England was guilty of John Brown raids all over the South.* One of the crimes laid to her charge in the glorious declaration of Independence, is that of "exciting domestic insurrection among us." After the war, she took twelve hundred of our negroes, whom she had been using in hatcheting their masters and mistresses, and as soldiers on the battle-field, and made them the nucleus of her colony of Sierra Leone. England is not behind the Abolitionists of the North in stabbing at Slavery and the South."

One would suppose that these considerations were sufficiently evident to command general assent and silence the absurd talk of the Southern Press on this subject. But we see it gravely stated that a commision is about to go abroad for the purpose of persuading England and France to *go to war* with the United States, for the purpose of establishing a Southern Slave Confederacy.

PROVISIONS IN CHARLESTON.—All intercourse has not yet been cut off between Charleston and the North. The following telegraphic dispatch, received yesterday, shows that the Charlestonians know where to come for something good to eat:

Messrs. A. & E. Robbins, Fulton Market, New-York:
Please send by Saturday steamer:
100 turkeys,
20 pair capons,
20 pair pheasants.
PROPRIETOR CHARLESTON HOTEL.

We hope that Gov. PICKENS will not refuse

permission for this cargo to enter the harbor. Possibly if Maj. ANDERSON would send a flag of truce ashore, he might negotiate for a share of this fresh supply.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax and the Glasgow at this Port.

£235,000 IN SPECIE.

GREAT PREPARATIONS OF FRANCE FOR WAR.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 29th ult., *via* Queenstowe 30th, has arrived at Halifax, and the *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 27th, has arrived at this port.

The *America* arrived at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, and sailed at noon, with 34 Boston passengers and £153,000 in specie.

Passed, Dec. 30, steamship *Great Britain*, off Waterford, bound east.

Following is the Specie list of the steamship *Glasgow*:

Hewkwrath, Schnieder & Co.	£20 000	A Bell's Son	£161
Neiff & Merrill	310	Merrick & Ball	2,000
R. E. French	15,000	De Rham & Co	2,400
F. L. Brauns & Co., Baltimore	2,000	Kuokelmann & Schlieder	9,000
Bunge, Buringe &Co.	5,000	Williams& Gnion	5,000
H. Burrill & Co.	500	Order	20,791
Total			£32,442

The iron-plated ship of-war *Warrior* was successfully launched on the 29th.

The journals generally condemn rether than praise the circular of the Austrian Mfnister. The posts of Minister of Commerce and Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of Vienna remain vacant. Dispassionate politicians see that Count RECHBERG and M. VON SCHMERLING cannot possibly pull well together.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* saye that the warlike preparations of France are on a far larger scale than at the same period in 1858.

The Parle *Patrie* etatee that Austrie is purchasing steamers in France to convert them into men-of-war and transports.

A Berlin letter states that for some weeks past the purchase of horses had been made in Eastern Pruesle for the French and Piedmontees Governments.

The Paris Bourse was depressed. Rentes 67f. 75c.

The Empress EUGENIE is not allowed to attend Cabinet meetings as formerly.

The siege of Gaeta continues day and night. The garrison replied.

It was reported thet the young Queen had left.

A decree constitutes the provinces of Neples, Sicily, the Marches and Umbria as integral parts of the State of Sicily.

The Jeddah claims have been definitely seltled. They are to be paid in full, in Turkish consols, at 53.

The text of the Chinese Treaty ie published. It contains a reference to Mr. WARD's agreement to pay sovereign homage to the Emperor, but the telegraphic summary at Liverpool mekes the sense obscure. The English indemnity is nominally 3,000,000 sterling, which is considered too small.

The following is a synopsis of the Chinese treaty. In the first article the Chinese Emperor apologizes; second, British Ministers shall reside at Peking; third, indemnity hy installments; the fourth opens the fort of Tien-tsin; the fifth authorizes emigration; the sixth cedes Kowloon to Great Britain; seventh, eighth and ninth assert that the treaty shall be immediate, on the British army evacuating Chusan.

The Allies would leave Peking Nov. 8.

The United States steamer *Hartford* and sloop-of-war *John Adams* were at Hong Kong, and the gunboat *Saginaw* at Shanghai.

The *Times* says NANA SAHIB is still alive, with 3,000 or 4,000 followers, in Thibet, and has plenty of money.

Sir HUGH ROSE's prompt mensures had stopped further insubordination in tha army.

Commercial and monetary affairs at the Cape of Good Hope had improved.

Letters have been received from Zanzibar, and from Mr. MOFFATT.

A FRENCH VIEW OF SECESSION.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Mr. BUCHANAN has sougbt out the means of preserving the Union from the catastropbe which threatens it; he has drawn up a plan of reconciliation between the Northern and Southern States. It cannot, however, be said tbat this project is a compromise, inviting the two adverse parties to mutual concessions and equal sacrifices; it is rather a summone addressed to one to yield to the exigencies of the other; it is more like a decision come to with partiality than an equitable arbitration. To the North, which has gained its cause before the people, the President signifies thet it must abandon the benefit of the decision for the profit of the South, which has been the losing party. Under pretext of conciliation, the Message calls on the conqueror to place himself under the feet of the conquered. Such ie the groundwork of Mr. BUCHANAN's propoeitions. * * * * What, then, does Mr. BUCHANAN nsk for? Ile requires the North to accept, as forming part of the Constitution itself, the three following points: 1. An express recognition of the right of property over slaves wherever Slavery exists or mey exist; 2. The duty of protecting that right on all the common Territories, nntil they constitute themselves into States; 3. Tbe recognition of the right of a master to have a fugitive slave delivered up to him by all the States, and a declaration that all the laws of a State, which are in contrsdiction to that right are so meny violations of the Constitution, and must, therefore, be null and of non effect. It is tantamount to saying to the North: "Grant to the South all it claims; it will then be satisfied, and will not separate itself from you" * * * * Will tne North resign itself to a capitulation of its conscience—to a sncrifice of its self-love—and submit, in exchange for the maintenance of tbe Confederation, to all the exigencies of the South? Will it necept the evasion proposed to it under the form of remonstrance and wise advice? According to Mr. BUCHANAN, tbat would be the only meane of saving the Union. Or will the North, irritated in its turn by the reproaches of the President, who throwe on it the whole responsibility of the crisis, persists in its victory, and allow the South, which it has neither threatened nor provoked, to act as it likes? That is what a no distant future will inform us. For our part, our wisbes are at the same time for the safety of the great American Republic and for the gradual diminution of Slavery. We much fear, however, that the North will see in the late Message propositions offensive to it; while the South will find there an encouragement to its projects of rupture. Mr. BUCHANAN would thus have failed in his attempt at pacification, and will have bequeathed to his fellow-countrymen only an incoherent commentary on the Constitution of the Republic. Would it not have been better if he had referred to a famous letter of WASHINGTON, dated in April, 1786, and in which that "Father of his Country" said: "There is not a man living who desires more sincerely than I to see a plan adopted tor the abolition of Slavery; but there is hnt one euitable and effectual mode of accomplishing that object—legislative authority."

THE CANADA FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

From the London Times.

The complications incidental to a Fugitive Slave law are just now most strangely exemplified in a case pending before the law courts of Canada. In the Autumn of last year, Mr. SENECA DIGGS, a cotton planter residing in Howard County, Missouri, observed a strange negro walking across his estate. As a matter of course, he challenged this visitor, cross-questioned him, and not being satisfied with his explanations, proceeded to detain him. The negro, ANDERSON by name, accompanied his captor submissively for a short distance, but, as they approached the planter's house, he seized an opportunity, broke away from his enemy, and ran. Mr. DIGGS started instantly in pursuit of the fugitive; hut, though three of his own negroes joined in the chase, ANDERSON succeeded for more than an honr in eluding their gripe. At length, as the runawny was approaching a fence, the planter overtook him, and, brandishing a stick over his head, called upon him to surrender. In reply ANDERSON drew a large dirk-knife and threatened death to any ona who tonched him. Despising such a menace from the lips of a slave, Mr. DIGGS closed boldly with the fugitive, who immediately made good his words hy stabbing his assailant to the heart. The unhappy planter reeled back into the ditch, and after a brief struggle, "departed," as a New-York paper observes, "for a land where be will inevitably be convinced of certain facts concerning niggers which he was fond of denying in his lifetime." ANDERSON made good his escape, crossed the Canadian frontier, and commenced a quiet and industrious career as a free man upon British soil.

A short time ago, however, he was tracked to his abode by certain emissaries from Missouri, and claimed, not as a fugitive slave, bnt as a murderer, under the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty for the extradition of criminals. By that convention it is enacted that any person or persons against whom offences punishable by American law can be established by Canadian law shall be delivered up to justice, and the question was whether the act committed by ANDERSON could be brought under such definitions. That ANDERSON killed DIGGS, and killed him wilfully, was admitted; but was he justified in doing so? Had DIGGS a right to arrest him? If he had, the killing was murder; if he had not, it was justifiable homicide. According to the State law of Missouri there was no doubt about the case. That law enacts that any negro found more than twenty miles from his master's plantation without a pase may be arrested and taken back; and it further ordaine that the captor shall receive for his service a reward of $5, hesides traveling expenses proportioned to the mileage. Consequently DIGGS was acting legally in apprehending ANDERSON, and ANDERSON illegally in resisting DIGGS. It is perfectly tne that the fugitive was defending his liberty, and perhaps his life; but the law of self-preservation, it wne said, could not be pleaded. A curious case was put by way of parallel. The law of Canada, like that of England, permits imprisonment for debt, whereas certain States of the American Union recognize no such practice. Suppose, therefore, that an inmate of a debtors' prison in Canada should effect his escape by killing his jailer, and seek an asylum in one of the States where incarceration for debt is unknown, would that State be justified in refusing to surrender the fugidve? Would it not rather be compelled to measure the crime hy the usages of the State where it was committed? In the same way, were not the Missouri authorities justified in demanding the surrender of an offender who bad been guilty of what by Missouri law was a murder, however it might be regarded in Canada?

Tbese arguments might perhaps have beee hard to answer, but there was a loophole for escape. The Canadian Courts were bound to respect American law, but were they bound to respect Missouri law also? The law under which DIGGS attempted to arrest ANDERSON was a law enacted for Missouri exclusively. It was not valid in the Union generally, and would not be recognized, for instance, in New-York or Massachusetts. Now, it le held that engagements between nations must be interpreted by national laws. Great Britain contracts, not with a State of the Union, but with the Union itself. The British Empire treats with the United States, not with the State of Missouri. It recognizes Federal, hut not municipal laws; and, as ANDERSON's act was criminal by the latter only, and not by the former, the argument was alleged to fail.

This was the position in which the case was left at the departure of the last mail. The Courts were exceedingly perplexed with the law; and painfully em harrassed, we may well presume, by the dilemma before them. In their hearts and consciences the Canadian authorities must have felt that ANDERSON slew hie enemy in defence of all that man holds dear; they must heve felt thet to surrender him to his pursuers to be hurnt alive—a fate probably reserved for him—would be a most dreadful responsibility, and yet, as judges bound to administer the law nprightly, they may have hardly seen how to evade the conclusion. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that they heve taken refuge in indecision, and remitted the case successively from one Court to another. First the magistretes gave up the attempt, and referred the matter to the Attorney-General; then the Attorney-General, after two months' consideration, alleged his incompetence; and now the Court of Queen's Bench has cognizance of the question, by which tribunal it must finally be decided. Before this time, indeed, judgment bas doubtless been given, though on which side it would be hard to conjecture.

The tone of the correspondence from Canada published in the American journals is very remarkable. The reporters who transmit from Teronto the accounts of the proceedings are evidently under the impression that our colonial authorities will do their duty, whatever pain the act may cost them. They observe, too, that the Canadians, however sensitive they may be to the horrors of the case, will certainly not oppose popular force to the execution of the law. There will be no rescue. If the sentence goes against ANDERSON he will be given up, for the law will be observed by people and judges alike. The correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* records it as a proof of the "strong love of law which pervades the community," that a certain magistrate, presumed to be hostile to the prisoner, has not been tarred and feathered, and he cannot conclude his letter without suggesting that the unfortunate slave, even if delivered over to his pursuers, might be "met" on the borders of the colony by people less accustomed than the Canadians to respect the decisions of Courts. There are only four routes, he observes, practicable et this season of the year, from Canada to the States. *Verbum sap.* The Canadians are full of sympathy. They have supplied the prisoner with necessaries, and with money for his defence. They would probably not refuse information as to the movements of the returning convoy, but they will not break the law. That must be left to people of greater independence.

We suppose there will be hardly a man in England who will not hope for the success even of this forcible rescue, if things come to that extremity. The fate probably in store et this crisis of Southern fanaticism for a slave who not only ran away, but killed the white planter who attempted to arrest him, is too shocking to think of, and yet the Missouri agents may establish their case. The truth is thet sueh complications must forever be contingent upon institutions like that of Slavery. Wherever an institution is at variance in its very essence with the moral instincts of our nature, the antagonism thus created will pervade every question concerning it. All except slaveholders will judge thie case by feelings which they will place above the law. They may not carry their convictions to the length of breaking the law, but in their hearts they will condemn it, and will sympathize with the offender. This is a conflict of laws, which can never be terminated by any political compromise or legal adjustment. It must prevail as long as Slavery prevails, for Slavery cannot prevail without enactments against which humanity rebels. Nature and law are therefore forced into collision, and under such conditions no peace can be reasonably expected.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm.

Tbe advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, and goods suitable for the China market were slightly higher, though business was restricted in consequence of the holidays.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the market quiet, owing to the holidays. FLOUR firm and advancing; quoted 29s. 6d.@32s. 6d. WHEAT advancing and partially slightly higher; Red 11s. 5d.@13s.; White 13s. @14s. CORN quiet but 6d. higher; Mixed and Yellow 39s @39e. 3d.; White 40e.@41s.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR advanced 6d., WHEAT 1d.@2d., and that holdere of CORN demand an advance which is not conceded.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

BREADSTUFFS are steady and firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON dull. LARD dull and quotations nominal. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report a decline of 2s. TALLOW quiet; Butchers' quoted at 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: SUGAR quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. No other articles mentioned.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote a quiet market during the holidays. WHEAT quiet at 1s.@2s. advance; White American, 65s.@70s.; Red, 60s.@65s. IRON dull. SUGAR steady. TEA unchanged. TALLOW, 60s. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d. DOLLARS, 5s. 2¼d. EAGLES, 76s. 7d.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—New-Orleans *fres ordinaire*, 101f.; *bas*, 96f.; sales of the week 16,500 bales; stock, 103,000 bales. The market closed huoyant and advancing.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 27.

BREADSTUFFS advanced. ASHES steady. COFFEE firm. OILS nominal. RICE firm. SUGAR firm, with a slight advence. LARD steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £533,000.

The Money Market was decidedly more stringent, with a pressing demand.

Consols closed on Friday at 92¾@92⅞ for account, ex dividend, and on Saturday at precisely the same rates, but prices were firmer.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING BROTHERS report a limited business, at previous rates, and confined chiefly to First Mortgage Bonds. New-York Central Sixes, 86@88; Erie Sevens, 91@93; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 89@91; Michigan Central Eights, 88@90; United States Fives, 99¾ ex dividend.

Illinois Central shares were quoted, on Saturday, at 28¾ discount; Erie shares at 34½, and New-York Central shares at 76@80.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Money Matters and Secession in California.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The Pony Express passed here et abont 1 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 29—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 26th, ship *Sea Lark*, Boston; 27th, *Chariot of Fame*, Baltimore.

Sailed, 27th, *Golden Fleece* for New-York, and *Ocean Express* for Baker's Island.

The weather has cleared nff, hnt as yet there is no business of consequence doing. A few small lots of goods are changing hands at abont the last quotations, hut no sale can be forced unless at very low rates. Examinations are being made into the stock of goods for the close of the year. From appearances, we have enough Eastern bacon and pork to last throughout 1861. There is no scarcity of any article. Operations in produne are entirely suspended, hnt as nothing comes in the country prices nominally are sustained. Not a vessel has cleared from this port for any quarter for an entire week. Money is improved in demand, hnt the call for it brings into employment a good deal of capital that has been lying idle. Loans are making upon real estate at 1¼ per cent., which the borrowers reland on collateral at 1½@2¼, and business affairs are kept easy thereby.

The steamer of the 1st of January will carry away abont $1,500,000.

The general news for this Express is unimportant. Holiday festivities engage the attention of the people of San Francisco since the rainy weather has interrupted business.

Pony Express dates were received from Washington to the 14th inst. The serious aspect of the secession movement at that time, forms the commonest topic of conversation and newspaper discussione.

The statement made in the United Statee Senate by Mr. LATHAM, that California will remain with the Union of the North and West, no matter what occurs at the South, is generally commended hy the newspapers, and is undoubtedly a correct representation of a vast majority of our people on the disunion question. The most ultra Southern men here have an idea that California will go with the Southern States, or set up for herself if disunion takes place.

The total coinage of the San Francisco Branch Mint during the past year was $11,178,000, of which about $200,000 was eliver. The deposits of Washoe silver ore in 1859, were $150,000.

The Legislature of California will meet on the first Monday of December.

The effort to elect a successor to Senator GWIN, promises to be a prolonged struggle, on account of a reat number of candidates.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Outburst of Patriotism—Indorsement of the President's Message—Men and Money Tendered the National Government—Unanimous Vote in Both Houses—Involuntary Servitude—Law and Facts to be Given to the Jury—The Committee on Federal Relations—Protecting Fugitives—Defining Treason—Reorganization of the Militia—Prohibiting the Sale of Arms—The City Chamberlain—Protecting Insolvents—The Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

We had a genuine outburst of loyalty in both Houses this morning,—such prompt action and emphatic talk as will awaken the traitors of the South to a realization that the North is as devoted to the Union as she was devoted to Liberty, in the days that gave birth to the Confederacy.

On the assembling of the House, hy unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN introduced a preamble reciting the condition of the country, the progress of treason, and the duty of the States that are still loyal to the National Government,—together with a series of resolutions indorsing the late action of the President, and tendering to the Government the resources of the State—her men and munitions of war.

With a very brief debate, these resolutions were adopted by the decisive vote of 118 to 2—the negatives being Messrs VARIAN and COZANS, two of your representatives, and who sympathize with Mayor WOOD's project to secede the City of New-York away from the State.

The action of the House was at once transmitted to the Senate, and in that body unanimous consent was also given to take them up. After a spirited debete, in which true patriotism rose above party views and partisan considerations, the preamble was so amended as to recite that South Carolina was in a state of rebellion, and her citizens engaged in a rebellious war against the National Government. Thus amended, the action of the House was indorsed by the Senate, by a vote of 24 in the affirmetive to 1 in the negative—the negetive being Mr. GRANT, of the Orange and Sullivan District.

The House at once concurred in the amendments made by the Senate, and they were at once transmitted to Gov. MORGAN, who will promptly dispatch copies et once to the President and to the Governors of the several States.

A looker-on at this Legislative scene, would have been convinced of the firmness and unanimity of the representatives of the people. The two best speeches made, came from Senator SPINOLA, of Brooklyn, and Senator COLVIN, of this City. Both are democrats—both devoted to their party, hut to-day they rose above the partisan, and uttered the true eloquence of loyalty.

The Senate passed to a third reading the hill introduced by Senator COLVIN, to constitute jurors judges of the law and the facts, when called to try persons charged with crime. It was widely discussed, on a motion to recommit, but finally passed by a vote unanimous—save Mr. LAWRENCE. This hill, as I have before wrote you, grew out of the extraordinary charge made during a trial for arson last Summer. During the debate, Senator COLVIN stated that his attention was first called to the abuse by an editorial in the TIMES, and by some communications which accompanied it. It was refreshing to hear proper acknowledgment thue made for the labor of the much abused Press. It was still more refreshing to bear the emphatic denunciations of Senators of the usurpations of the Judiciary, and of their determination to check this growing evil.

The bill to amend the City Charter relative to the appointment of Chamberlain, came np for a third reading to-day. It was laid aside by consent. It is said that it is a project to confirm the appointment of DAVLIN—though I supposed it to be a project to give the patronage of the place to a Republican. The wheels within wheels are getting so intermixed between the wire-pullers of City Democracy and City Republicanism, thet I should not he surprised if what is ostensibly a measure of relief to the City should prove to be a confirmation of some peculation or fraud.

Senator J. M. MURPHY gives notice of a bill rendered necessary by the events of the day. It is to prevent the sale of arms by anybody not licensed by the Commissary-General of the State, except in small quantities.

In the House, two or three notices of bills would have sounded oddly enough a year ago—but they seem now to be responsive to the necessities of the times. Mr. PISHON will to-morrow introduce hills to define treason and to provide for the thorough organization of the militia of the State. Both cannot be too soon enacted, if we would prevent treachery and be prepared for an emergency that may test the resources of the State.

Instead of repealing our law securing the rights of fugitives, we have to-day a proposition to enact a law to prevent slaveholding in the State.

Mr. BINGHAM notices a bill to prevent involuntary servitude, which you may fancy has connection with the irrepressible conflict—but it does not. The involuntary servitude which Mr. BINGHAM proposes to abolish is the servitude of tenant to landlord. It is anti-rentism in another form.

Mr. BENEDICT introduces a hill to give discretion to the Judges to sentence to a Penitentiary or the State Prison, as shall seem most fit. At present only those below ten the nges of 16 and 21 can be sent to the Penitentiary.

A bill for the relief of insolvents is again brought in to-day. It will be resisted, probably, and perhaps defeated, as the insolvent bill was last year. But some day there will come a bill sweeping away all laws for the collection of debts—a four-horse insolvent bill that will do what Gen. JACKSON was right in thinking should be done; it will wipe out the credit system, and so do more for the country than all the statutes of ages. It will promote industry, foster integrity, and make economy a necessity.

The Speaker has announced the Committee on Federal Relations—the tomb prepared for all the Union-saving resolves wherewith the House has been flooded. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Messrs. Robinson, Birdsall, Fish, Ball, Angel, Pierce, Kernan, McDermott and Ellingwood. Extremes meet in this Committee room,—but I think the Robinson resolves have (what they will not heve in the two Houses) a majority of votes—if, as report says, Mr. KERNAN was consulted and approved them before they were introduced. The chances of their passage grow smaller and smaller with every telegraph from the South.

The weather is biting cold, and the sleighing unexceptionable. LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 11.

Gov. MORGAN has to-night telegraphed the resolutions adopted by the Senate and Assembly to-day to the President of the United States, in the following message:

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1861.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States, Washington City.

SIR: In obedience to the request of the Legislature of the State, I transmit herewith a copy of the concurrent resolutions of thet body adopted thie day, tendering the aid of the State to the President of the United States to enable him to enforce the laws and to nphold the authority of the Federal Government. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant.

(Signed,) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The President presented a commnnication from the Common Council of the City of New-York, calling npon the South to refrain from violent measures; upholding the course of the President of the United States, and approving of the conduct of Major ANDERSON. Referred.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To increase the powers and duties of Notaries Public.

By Mr. MANIERRE—To incorporate the Preachers' Aid Society in the City of New-York.

Mr. MANIERRE also introduced a hill for incorporating the People's Savings Bank, in New-York City.

Mr. HAMMOND reported favorably the bill relative to the attendance of Petit Jurors in the Courts of this State.

Also to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace in civil and criminal cases.

The hill declaring the right of Justices' juries in criminal cases to determine the law and the fact—an important and radical change in criminal jurisprudence—was passed.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY gave notice of a bill to regulate the sale of fire-arms and munitions of war.

The Assembly concurrent resolutions, introduced by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, were taken np, the rules being suspended for that purpose.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to amend by making the preamble read:

Whereas, treason, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in one or more of the States of tha Union, &c.

Mr. SPINOLA warmly advocated the passage of the resolutions.

Mr GRANT opposed the amendment, which was adopted, and the resolutions then passed, by ayes 28, nays 1. Mr. GRANT alone voting in the negative. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Immediately after reading the Journal this morning, Mr. LITTLEJOHN took the floor, Mr. BINGHAM in the chair.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said:

Mr. SPEAKER—The information we have received over the telegraph wires this morning, points out the period when the partisan should be swallowed up in the patriot. I therefore ask the consent of the House to offer at this time the following preamble and resolutions, which I beg leave to read in my place, and which I hope may be passed without debate:

Whereas, The insurgent State of South Carolina, after seizing the Post-offices, Custom-House, moneys and fortifications of the Federal Government, has, by firing into a vessel ordered by the Government to convey troops and provisions to Fort Sumter, virtually declared war; and,

Whereas, The forts and property of the United States Government in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana have been unlawfully seized, with hostile intententione; and,

Whereas, Their Senators in Congress avow and maintain their treasonable acts; therefore,

Resolved (If the Senate concur,) That the Legislature of New-York is profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired; that it greets with joy tha recent firm, dignified and patriotic Special Message of the President of the United States, and that we tender to him, through the Chief Magistrate of our own State, whatever aid in men and money may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government; and that, in the defence of the Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness upon the American people, renewing the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our fortunes, our lives and our sacred honor.

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the Union-loving citizens and representatives of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, who labor with devoted courage and patriotism to withhold their States from the vortex of secession, are entitled to the gratitude and admiration of the whole people.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Governor be respectfully requested to forward, forthwith, copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the Nation, and the Governors of all the States of the Union.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, and they were adopted by 117 to 2.

Mr. COZANS and Mr. VARIAN asked to be excused from voting, on the ground thet, while approving of the firm stand of the General Government, they did not deem it wise or patriotic for the State of New-York to declare in favor of coercion, or do any act to hasten the unsheething of the sword.

The following Committee on Federal Relations was then announced: Messrs. Robinson, Berdsall, Fish, Ball, Argell, Pierce, Kernan, McDermot and Ellingwood.

Mr. PIERCE gave notice of a hill to emend the law in relation to treason, and to reorganize the militia of the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FINCH—To repeal the capital punishment law.

Also, to submit the question of calling a Convention to emend and revise the Constitution to the people of the State.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—To repeal section 42 of the Metropolitan Police law, relating to the Sunday liquor traffic.

The debate on the Anderson resolutions was resumed by Mr. KERNAN speaking in favor of commending the act of Major ANDERSON, but opposing the gift of a sword. He offered as a substitute the resolution on the same subject adopted by the National House of Representatives.

Messrs. ROBINSON, FISH, CORNING, BARNES, DWIGHT and ELLINGWOOD favored Mr. KERNAN's substitute, and Messrs. BENEDICT, TERRY and PIERCE advocated the gift of the sword.

After a long discussion, Mr. ELLINGWOOD moved to postpone the subject till Monday, which was agreed to under the operation of the previous question, by 62 to 49.

A motion to adjourn over till Monday evening was defeated.

The House egreed to a small amendment to the Littlejohn resolutions, and adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Bienville* is below with Havana dates of the 7th inst.

Sugar was dull at 7¾@8 reals. Stock, 29,000 boxes, against 12,500 boxes last year.

Clayed Molasses was selling at 4 reals, and Muscovado at 4¾ reals.

Freights dull.

Sterling Exchange 12¾@13¾ per cent. per annum. Sight Exchange on New-York, 4@9¾ per cent. premium.

Riot in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 11.

CONSTANCE and ROMAIN LOHRER, who stabbed Policemen LONG and HALLAM, at a house of ill-fame, on Wednesday night, were arrested yesterday, and taken to prison. There was considerable excitement yesterday in regard to the affair, and an attempt was made to take the prisoners from the jail by force. This was prevented by the Guthrie Grays, who were ordered out to protect the jail. HALLAM died yesterday.

The Case of Kentucky Against Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

The case of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, who refused to issue his warrant for the arrest of LAGO, charged with having enticed a slave from Kentucky into Ohio, was sent for to day in the Supreme Court, but the Attorney-General of Ohio having forwarded an affidavit that a professional engagement prevented his attendence, the case was postponed till the 8th of February, Kentucky was ready by counsel.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Jan. 11.

The fugitive slave ANDERSON was returned to Brantford, C. W., yesterday, to await the action of the Court of Appeals, which will probably not take place until Summer.

Iron Work for Buildings—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vanits, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. M. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trnss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Phrenological Examinations, with charts and WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Billiards.—The identical table used by General WASHINGTON for exercise in Revolutionary times, and ten others, with BASSFORD'S improvements, PLAYING and SALES ROOMS, No. 149 Fulton, and No. 8 Ann-st., up stairs.

Stakle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 638 Broadway, New-York, and 154 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

VANDERAVEER—RAPELYE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, JOHN HANBY VANDERAVEER, of Freehold, N. J., to Miss LEMMA RAPELYE, daughter of Jacob Rapelye, Esq.

HARRISON—HAMILTON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John McC. Holmes, Pastor of the Lee-av. Church, EDWIN M. HARRISON, of New-York, to FANNIE, youngest daughter of Silas N. Hamilton, of Brooklyn, E. D.

BARNES—HALE.—In North Dana, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. John Peterson, EDWARD L. BARNES, of New-York, to Miss H. LOUISE, daughter of Warren Hale, of North Dana.

DIED.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 11, Mrs. MARGARET WALLACE, aged 76 years.

Her friends and relatives, also the friends of her son, Albert G. Wallace, and sons-in-law, Isaac Lewis, Wm. J. Lewis and Wm. C. Crawford, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday next, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 164 West 26th-st. The members of Stenton st. Baptist Church are particularly invited to attend.

VARLEY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 11, at the residence of his parents, No. 242 West 22d-st., of scarlet fever, WALTER FRANCIS, youngest child of Dr. C. D. and M. A. Varley, aged 2 years, 1 month and 20 days.

His remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

COOPER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 10, Miss SARAH COOPER, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the house of her brother, Peter Cooper, Esq., No. 9 Lexington-av., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends a the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

MORRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, after a long illness, CYNTHIA L. MORRILL, beloved wife of Mr. H. E. Morrill, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Plymouth Church, (Henry Ward Beecher's,) on Sabbath afternoon, Jan 13, at 2 o'clock.

WARBURG.—In Brooklyn on Thursday, Dec. 10, A. H. WARBURG, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 180 Atlantic st., on Saturday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCDONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, of scarlet fever, HARBERT C., only child of Allen and Cynthia E. McDonald, aged 5 years and 1 month.

Funeral on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 42 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

BOWARS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 11, WILLIAM C. BOWERS, aged 65 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the Monday morning papers.

MITCHILL.—On Friday evening, Jan. 11, HELEN, wife of Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and daughter of U. J. Smith.

DAVIS.—On Friday, Jan. 11, at 5 o'clock, of dropsy, Miss MARIA S. DAVIS.

The funeral service will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Saturday.) The friends of the deceased are invited, without further notice.

CRONK.—In Westfield, Staten Island, on Thursday, Jan. 10, IDA JANE, youngest daughter of S. W. Cronk, aged 6 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, S. W. Cronk, at Westfield, Staten Island, on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock. Boat leaves the Battery at 8 o'clock, to connect with the cars. Carriages will be in waiting at Richmond Valley Station.

ANNIN.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 10, SUSANNA EDWARDS, eldest daughter of Joseph and Sarah E. Annin, in the 18th year of her age.

CARD.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 10, of congestion of the brain, GEORGIANA ADELAIDE CARD, (born Ricks,) aged 7 years, 2 months and 5 days.

HARRINGTON.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, on Thursday, Jan. 10, LOUISA, eldest daughter of Thomas B. Harrington aged 4 years and 7 months.

Funeral on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Leaving New-York by the 3d-av. cars, they will find carriages in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 12 o'clock.

MCDONOUGAL.—In Aiken, S. C., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, ALEXANDER MCDOUGALL, late of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edward G. Burgess, No. 190 South 1st-st., Jersey City.

CHURCH.—In Belvidere, Allegany County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 10, Hon. PHILIP CHURCH, aged 82 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter Of cylinder, for sale, At the Agency, No. 144 Duane-st. SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, O

FROM NICARAGUA.

Condition of Affairs—Action of Mr. Heise—The Transit Question.

LEON, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, of Nov. 6, I perceive several errors from your correspondent, sigued P. W. R., and which cannot, in justice to names mentioned publicly and to the country, pass unnoticed at my hands.

Being in the country, and not on its borders, conversing and being acquainted with the most prominent men of the State, and those that dictate its opinions, and a "looker-on also, and much observing," I am entitled to credence. The first error is "the dissatisfaction expressed at the *immense impost of ninety cents a year*, or *three days' labor* towards the improvement of the roads. There is no dissent nor disinclination to evade this tax, and it meets with the hearty concurrence of all. I have heard, from rumor, of *one* solitary exception—and he was an American, who has been living here many years, and perhaps received more advantages from its benefits than any one other.

The second is that Mr. HEISE, *special agent*, was endeavoring to influence MARTINEZ in reference to the treaty, in connection with the United States Minister, Mr. DIMITRY. This is true in neither respect, as he has never been to Managua, nor seen MARTINEZ, or had relations social or political with him. It is most probable, too, his views on political matters in reference to the treaty and those of the Minister might not be of one accord on all points, which, however, would purport but little, as he has nought to do with "affairs of State," or place himself or opinions before the public, save when demanded. In justice to that gentleman, who came here for the recnperation of his health, and who was not out of his house in Leon a dozen times during his residence in the State, I make this explanation, as he is not here to respond to it, and may not see it.

The third fault—"in regard to the treaty"—I have heard but one opinion respecting it, and that was, they only waited its prolongation to approve it. *Why* they are not willing to convene a Congress a month before its usual time, can easily be explained and justified to the clear judgment and unprejudiced mind. Their two former extra sessions in regard to this treaty, to satisfy the demands of the United States, involved considerable expense, which at that time they could ill afford. When it was proposed by your Minister some weeks since, many of the deputies were in the Army and scattered through the country; it was also the season for the gathering of the crops. As Congress does "not put money in their purse," but lightens it, they "go unwillingly by," and it is often necessary to detail a guard to summon them to the seat of government. The Walker excitement is now over, and I doubt not, their first act on assembling on the 1st of January, would have been to have passed the treaty, if they believed it would have been valid, as they were led to infer it would not, after the 27th of December—the time fixed for its expiration. Again your correspondent is at fault, when he says "the Government is distrustful of the people, and the old feud between Granada and Leon will be revived."

The country was never in a more tranquil condition, since its secession from the "Confederacy," nor has there been peace of so long a duration at any time previous. This fact can easily be solved from the statistics of the revenues which this year amount to nearly $300,000, a very great increase on that of the preceding year. They have somewhat aroused to the true needs for their progression, and are just awakening from their "Van Winkle" sleep of twenty years. They are becoming sensible to the fact that their swords must be turned into plow-shares, and their spears into pruning hooks, if they wish to maintain a place in the history of nations. The few, who control public opinion, are becoming more liberalized in their views, and are now digesting a code of laws suitable to their necessities, embracing the imposition of taxes; a proper survey, and distribution of lands; a fund for the establishment of Schools, &c. It is true, this is in embryo, and will not meet with favor at first, with the majority, who are ignorant of political economy, and many of whom cannot read or write; but in their language, "poco-a-poco," and it will succeed. With BROUGHAM, that distinguished and time-honored statesman, it may be said, "The schoolmaster is abroad," and shedding his beams over these heterogeneous people, who, with all the diplomacy and courtesy of the most polished court, unite the rudest elements of civilization, for it cannot be called *more* than civilization, when they adjourn from the Church to the cock-pit, to which, often *padres* give countenance by attendance, and where the display of fireworks, masquerades and other diversions are the amusements on Sundays, and part of their religious ceremonies.

However, I am entirely digressing from my theme, and "*nous verrons à nos moutons*," by mentioning one other public topic, in connection with your correspondent. This is the much-vexed question of "The Transit." The people, and more particularly Congress, are awakening to the fact that a transit to be of much and of permanent value must traverse the greater part of their State to enable its productions to be more accessible. The propriety and feasibility of a *certain* route has been under discussion, and meets with favor from those most competent to pronounce upon its merits. It assuredly possesses superior advantages over the former transit of twelve miles from "Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur." This proposed plan is from San Juan del Norte, by the San Juan River, to San Carlos; from there to the site of old Leon, where the land route of only 36 miles, through a delightful and level country, will bring you to the port of Realejo. The lakes, Managua and Nicaragua, can be connected through the falls of Tipiapi, by a series of locks comprising a rise of but sixteen feet. Steamers or boats drawing 15 or 16 feet of water, can navigate these waters with ease. This project will bring all the mineral wealth of Chontales, and the agricultural resources of Segonia and Matagalpa, within 50 miles or less of Lake Managua. It is the most economical, as well as most practical, of all yet proposed, or submitted for inquiry. I will, if agreeable to you, and this meet with favor at your hands, detail more at length all pertaining to this subject, besides other interesting matter to insert in your valuable and agreeable journal. There is very much in this country to awaken the enterprise of our people, and much in its customs to afford themes for many letters, which might prove useful to point a moral, and, perhaps, adorn a tale.

A LOOKER-ON IN VIENNA.

LAW COURTS.

THE CHAMBERLAIN CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Platt to Continue in the Custody of the Sheriff until he Complies with the Requirements of the Writ.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hilton.

Matter of the application of Daniel Devlin, City Chamberlain.—After the argument in this case was concluded yesterday, Judge HILTON ended the present proceeding by the following opinion, and an order in pursuance of it:

Hilton, J.—This proceeding has been instituted before me under 1 R. S., 124, §§ 50, 51, 52, 53, an behalf of Daniel Devlin, claiming to have been duly appointed successor of Nathan C. Platt, as Chamberlain of the City of New-York, to procure the delivery of the books and papers appertaining to the office, and which are in his custody.

The sections of the statutes referred to provide: That whenever a person shall be removed from public office, or his term shall expire, he shall, on demand, deliver over to his successor all the books and papers in his custody in any way appertaining to the office, and in case of neglect or refusal so to do, such successor may make application to any Justice of the Supreme Court, or First Judge of the County where the person so refusing shall reside, who, upon being satisfied by proper proofs that any such books or papers are withheld, shall grant an order directing such person to show cause within a short and reasonable time, why he should not be compelled to deliver the same. At the time appointed the officer must proceed to inquire into the circumstances, when, if the person charged shall make oath that he has truly delivered over to his successor all such books and papers, further proceedings shall thenceforth cease. But, if such oath is not made, and it appears that the books and papers are withheld, the Judge before whom the proceedings are had, shall, by warrant, commit the person so withholding, to the jail of the county, there to remain until he delivers over such books and papers or is otherwise discharged according to law.

Having, upon sufficient proof, granted the order to show cause, at the time appointed the parties appeared, and the counsel for Mr. Platt produced a writ of *certiorari* issued by the Supreme Court in this District, granted at a Special Term thereof, held by Mr. Justice BARNARD, and claimed that by virtue of the writ all such powers were suspended and stayed, and this proceeding was removed into the Supreme Court.

My answer to this was, that although entertaining great respect for the tribunal from which the writ emanated, yet I did not consider it as possessing the power to arrest a proceeding thus instituted before me as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, prior to any final determination being made of the matter involved. That if the writ had the effect claimed, its operation would be to remove a statutory proceeding, intended to be summary before a Judge sitting at Chambers, into the Supreme Court at a General Term; a tribunal possessing no power whatever to continue or complete it, or to give any relief to an application thus removed in its incipient state.

On reflection I see no reason to change the views thus expressed. There cannot of course be a doubt as to the power of the Supreme Court to review, by the common law writ of *certiorari* the final adjudications and determinations of all officers vested by the Legislature with power to decide upon the property or rights of any citizen, who act in a summary manner, or in a new course different from that in common law. But as its legitimate office is to review and correct the decisions and determination of inferior officers and tribunals, and not to invest the Court with the right to exercise the powers thus conferred by statute on special officers and tribunals, it necessarily follows that it does not, before trial and final determination, direct the inferior jurisdiction of the right to determine the proceeding instituted before it, nor does it withdraw from it the question to be tried. As said in Lyde *vs.* Noble (20 John., 83:) "When this *certiorari* was granted, there had been no order, assignment or trial; the magistrate had performed a ministerial act only; he had administered an oath and issued a summons. By allowing a *certiorari*, the superior tribunal would be assuming an original jurisdiction instead of a power to review and correct;" and in that case, Woodworth, J., in delivering the opinion of the Court, remarked: "I have not met with any case where, in a civil proceeding before an inferior magistrate who has express jurisdiction by statute, a *certiorari* has been held to lie to remove the issue or question to be tried, by the magistrates to the Supreme Court;" and, indeed, he might have added that, according to the whole current of authorities from the earliest times to the present, the common law writ of *certiorari* never lies before judgment. Thus, it is stated in Bacon's Abr., (title *Certiorari*, 500,) that it is a good objection against granting the writ that issue is joined and venire awarded for trial in the Court below. In Rex *vs.* Nicolls, (Strange, 1,223,) it was held that a *cert.* let could not be removed by *certiorari*, from the sessions, before judgment. (See also Comyns' Dig., title, *Certiorari*.) And in Haloes *vs.* Backus (4 Wend., 213) the late Supreme Court held to this view in a case in jail respects analagous to the present. These proceedings, under the statute relative to forcible entry and detainer, were instituted before a County Judge, who, upon complaint made, had issued a precept to inquire into the matters in question. The parties appeared, but previous to the jury being called a *certiorari* removing the proceeding into the Supreme Court was served upon the Judge, who, thereupon, suspended proceedings and made return to the writ. On motion to quash, the Court, per Savage, C. J., held "that the *certiorari* was clearly premature, until inquisition found there was nothing to remove. The inquisition could not be found by this Court, but could be obtained only in the method prescribed by the statute." (Sec. 2 R. S., 510.)

Many other cases might be cited, but it seems unnecessary. They all tend, however, to recognize the writ as performing the same office to inferior tribunals or jurisdiction, that a writ of error formerly did to inferior courts of record, and that in its office of removing final adjudications for revision it possesses all the characteristics of a writ of error. (Stone *vs.* Mayor of New-York, 25 Wend, 167. Morewood *vs.* Hillistar. Pratt, J., 2 Selden 212. Birdsall *vs.* Phillips 17 Wend, 468 and cases cited.)

But a conclusive answer to the right claimed by the Supreme Court in respect to this proceeding, is to be found in chap 32, Laws 1844, p. 30, which declares that no writ of *habeas corpus*, a *certiorari*, shall be allowed, whereof any cause or proceeding may be removed before a final judgment in such cause, or before a final decision in such proceeding, from the Court of Common Pleas into the Supreme Court, except that transitory actions may be removed where a trial ought to be had elsewhere than in the City of New-York. This statute, however, as I have already shown, was only declaratory of the existing law, but intended evidently to place the question beyond dispute.

On the argument counsel for Mr. Platt insisted that it related only to proceedings in Court, but when it is borne in mind that at the time this law was enacted the Court of Common Pleas existed only as a Court of common law jurisdiction, possessing no equity powers whatever, and therefore no right to entertain any special proceedings as a Court, while on the other hand the Judges were invested with almost innumerable powers in special statutory proceedings, it follows, I think, as an irresistible conclusion, that the law, to have any effect whatever, must have the interpretation that it relates to all such proceedings as by statute were authorized to be instituted before any Judge of the Common Pleas. (See also 2 R. S., 389, secs. 2, 14, 16.)

Believing, for the reasons stated, that the writ thus served upon me, and which, it seems, was procured *exparte*, and upon that ground irregular, (see Monroe *vs.* Walker, 6 Cowen, 397,) and might be treated as a nullity, (Shotwell *vs.* Daniels, 3 John. 340; Grahams Prac., 559,) was not only improvidently issued, but unauthorized by law. I concluded to disregard it, and directed the proceeding before me to continue, whereupon it was further contended on behalf of Mr. Platt, that as I was not the first Judge of Court of Common Pleas, or of the county, I was not possessed of any power or jurisdiction in the premises. This objection, it is proper to say, was not accompanied by a reference to any statutes bearing upon the points; therefore, for the information of the counsel, I will briefly refer to the authorities under which each Judge of the Court is invested with all the powers of the first Judge of this county, and can act as such in any statuary proceeding which may be instituted before such an officer.

I believe it will be conceded that the present Court of Common Pleas may date its origin far beyond that of any judicial tribunal in this State. Beginning under the rule of Gov. Stuyvesant, in 1653, it was known as the Court of Burgomasters and Schepans: (see history of the Court, by Judge Daly, 1 E. D. Smith R., xxiv.,) with several changes, more particularly respecting its jurisdiction; it continued until the Dutch formally surrendered the Colony of New-Netherland to the English; when, in 1647, it was convened as the Mayor's Court, and thus, though not without many alterations it its powers, &c., it remained down to 1821. (See Laws, p. 64;) when it was changed to that of "the Court of Common Pleas, or County Court of the City and County of New-York," and a first Judge was authorized to be appointed to preside in it. In 1834 an associate Judge was added; (see Laws, ch. 119;) and in 1839, (see Laws, ch. 116,) another, each possessing, however, all the powers and jurisdictions of the first Judge, in any suit or proceeding. The Constitution of 1846, (Art. 6,) in reorganizing the judicial power of the State, did not interfere with the Court thus constituted, but on the contrary, by Art. 14, Sec. 12, expressly declared that it should remain with its then powers and jurisdictions, until otherwise directed by the Legislature, and the Judges thereof should continue in office until the expiration of their terms, or until the Legislature should otherwise direct. In 1847, (see laws, p. 279) the Legislature provided for the election of three Judges of the Court who were to elect one of their number to be the first Judge, and declared that the Judges so elected should have and possess the same powers and perform the same duties that the first and assistant Judges then possessed, had and performed. Language so plain as this would not seem to need a judicial interpretation, yet it was construed by the Court of Appeals, in *Renard vs. Hargous*, (3 Kernan, 259,) to continue in the present Judges, not only all the powers and jurisdictions formerly possessed by the Court of Common Pleas or County Court, and by the first and associate Judges thereof, but also the power of Supreme Court Commissioner which the Judges theretofore possessed *virtute officio*.

This would seem, as it doubtless is, sufficient to justify me in entertaining jurisdiction of the present proceeding; but I may go still farther. By the Judiciary act of 1849. (see Laws, p. 330. sec. 36,) the County Courts in the several counties of this State, except in this City, were organized with all the powers of the former Courts of Common Pleas, and the County Judge was invested with all the powers and duties and jurisdiction of the former Judges of such Courts. The code of procedure in 1848, somewhat limited these powers of the County Court, but continued them respecting all statutory proceedings like the present. Then, and as it would seem, to place the powers and jurisdiction of this Court and its Judges beyond a doubt, in 1854, (see Laws, chap. 198,) a law was passed declaring that the present Court of Common Pleas had power and jurisdiction to exercise in this City and County, all the powers and jurisdictions then or thereafter to be conferred upon or vested in the County Courts in their counties; and also the powers and jurisdiction which were invested in the Court of Common Pleas prior to the enactment of the code of procedure in 1848; all this being in addition to the powers conferred upon us by the code (sec. 33) creating us a court of general jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings, whether of law or equity, within the County of New-York.

Having for these reasons determined that I possessed the power conferred by the statute upon the first Judge of the county, in respect to proceedings of this nature, I directed the present controversy to proceed before me. Counsel for Mr. Platt then presented his affidavit denying that he had been legally removed from the office of Chamberlain, or that Mr. Devlin had been legally appointed his successor. In opposition to this, a record of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, upon the removal of Mr. Platt, was produced, duly certified by the Clerk of the Common Council, (Laws of 1832, chap. 188, sec. 3,) showing that during the year 1860 Alderman William J. Peck was President of the Board of Aldermen. That in Dec. 24, the said Peck, being then acting Mayor of the City, removed Mr. Platt from the office of Chamberlain, for certain causes alleged; and asked the Board, to whom he addressed a written communication on the subject, to concur in such removal. It appears that the Board of Aldermen concurred, and therefrom a message was received from the acting Mayor, Mr. Peck, nominating Daniel Devlin to such office, and the Board consented thereto. It was further shown to my satisfaction that on the 21st day of December, 1860, Hon. Fernando Wood, the elected Mayor, left the City and State of New-York, and did not return until the 27th of the month; during all which time Mr. Peck attended at the Mayor's office and acted as the Mayor of the City, and that at the time he so acted, Mr. Wood was not present at the office. Opposed to the appointment thus made, Mr. Platt alleges that the Mayor has suspended Mr. Devlin from the office of Chamberlain.

Assuming that the proof and claim on behalf of Mr. Devlin is sufficiently denied by Mr. Platt, it becomes necessary for me to look into the Charter of the City for the purpose of determining whether the removal and appointment thus made is in conformity with its provisions. (See Laws 1857, 674.) By section 17, it is declared that whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the City, or be prevented by sickness, or any other cause, from attending to the duties of his office, or shall be removed, as in the Charter provided, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor; and shall possess all the rights and power of the Mayor during the continuance of such vacancy, absence or disability.

Section 22 provides for a department to the City Government denominated the Department of Finance, the chief officer of which shall be called the Comptroller of the City of New-York. In this Department there shall be a bureau for the reception and paying out of moneys belonging to the City, the chief officer of which bureau is called the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, who is required to keep certain books of account. This officer, by section 21, is required to be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and may be removed in the same manner with the head of Departments.

The power of removal is, by the same section, given in these words: "The Mayor shall have power to suspend for cause during any recess of the Common Council, and, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of Departments, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation, which suspension and the cause thereof shall be communicated to the Common Council, if in session, and if not, then at the first meeting thereof. The Board of Aldermen shall have power, without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the heads of Departments for cause, other than the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation."

It seems to me that provisions so plain and unambiguous require no comment or explanation. In the absence of the Mayor the President of the Board of Aldermen becomes Mayor in fact for any purpose, and can exercise all his powers. He may with the consent of the Board of Aldermen remove the Chamberlain, and appoint another in his place; but as this officer is only chief of a bureau in a department of which the Comptroller is head, there is no power of suspension connected with him, that power being confined to the Heads of Departments.

The conclusion is thus forced upon my mind, unaccompanied by any doubt whatever, that, under the circumstances disclosed, Mr. Platt has been legally removed from the office of Chamberlain, and Mr. Devlin has been duly appointed his successor, and, as such, is entitled to have delivered to his custody all such, is entitled to have delivered to his custody all such books and papers in the possession of Mr. Platt appertaining to the office. (The People *vs.* Stevens, 5 Hill. 626.) I must, therefore, declare that it has been made to appear to me that such books and papers are withheld by Mr. Platt from Mr. Devlin; and, under the provisions of the statutes respecting proceedings of this nature, (Sec. 53,) I am constrained to issue a warrant committing Mr. Platt to the County Jail, there to remain until he shall deliver up such books and papers, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ARSON—TRIAL OF FRIEDRICH FREUND.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the District Attorney moved on the cause of Friedrich Freund, indicted for arson in the first degree.

Mr. H. W. Allen opened for the people in a brief address to the jury, stating that the prisoner's premises, No. 212 Division-street, were discovered to have been set on fire at 2 or 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th of November last, and that at the time the prisoner and his wife were found at their front door, all dressed, and with all their valuables, jewels, marriage certificate, policy of insurance &c., in their pockets. The house was used as a dwelling and lager-beer saloon, and was insured for $500. The house was found to be fired in four different places.

Mr. Henry Morrison was assigned by the Court to the defence, the prisoner having no means for securing service of counsel.

Policeman Robert W. Gray, the first witness, testified that on the night of the fire his attention was attracted to the premises of prisoner by the cry of fire. He attempted to enter the front basement door, but could not on account of the smoke. At this time the prisoner and his wife stood on the steps leading from the sidewalk to the basement door. They were both fully dressed, the woman having on two dresses. Witness then gained access to the building through a rear door, and hauled himself in extinguishing the fire, which had been kindled in four places, two of them being in beds. The back door of the building was locked, and had to be broken in. Witness then went to the station-house with the prisoner to telegraph the Fire Marshal. On the way, in reply to a question, the prisoner said his house was insured for $400. At the station-house both the prisoner and his wife were searched, and upon them were found some ten dollars in money, a watch, other jewelry, two dresses, new undersleeves, marriage certificate, letters, policy of insurance, &c.

Fire-Marshal Baker next testified in corroboration of the testimony last given. He also produced the articles mentioned by the last witness as having been taken from the prisoner and his wife. Witness here described circumstantially the appearance of the premises after the fire. Upon the request of the counsel for defence, witness was allowed to state that in his opinion the prisoner had set the fire to obliterate all evidence of the value of the property he had therein, in order to get the insurance. Witness could not believe that any man would be so bad as to design to burn down a house containing so many families as there were in this.

Officer Augustus Wood next testified in corroboration of the evidence already given, but brought out no new facts.

Stephen Haff next testified that he made an inventory of all the property on the premises after the fire. A liberal valuation thereof did not exceed $120.

Ferdinand Freedman next testified he lived in the building which was fired in Division-street in November last; he occupied a bedroom over the basement, and slept there on the night of the fire, with his wife and two children.

Edward B. Fellows next testified that he was Secretary of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. He identified the policy of insurance for $120, shown him, and here put in evidence.

Officer Henry Dearborn next testified that he had a conversation with the prisoner before the fire. The witness asked him how he was getting on, and he replied poorly, and that he tried to sell out. The prosecution here rested.

Counsel for defence asked for acquittal on the grounds that the indictment laid the Thirteenth Ward, as the *locus in quo*, while there had been no proof that it was in the Thirteenth Ward, but only at the corner of Hester and Division streets; and that further, the time in the indictment was laid as the night of the 16th, while the testimony of Freedman was that he was in the house on the morning of the 17th. The Court denied the application, on the grounds that as the public laws of New-York defined the boundaries of Wards, the Court was bound to take cognizance of the fact that the corner of Hester and Division streets was in the Thirteenth Ward; and further, the morning of the 17th before light was, to all legal intents, the night of the 16th.

Counsel for defence then opened to the jury, in a brief address, setting forth the prisoner's theory that having been awakened in the night by the clouds of smoke, he awoke his wife and with her escaped from the house. Finding then that he would be able to return and save all the property that he possessed in the world, he entered the house and securing his policy and other valuables, he dressed himself, and in accordance with his very first impulse, rushed to the door of the man who lived above, and knocked loudly at his door and shanted fire.

The first witness for the defence was *Archibald Van Norden*, who testified that there were large openings between in the door which separated the rooms in which the fire was found.

The witness *Freedman* was then recalled, and testified that on the night of the fire he was awakened by the knocking of the prisoner, who was at his door crying fire; witness asked the prisoner where the fire was; prisoner replied that someone had set the back door on fire; there were nineteen families in the house; when witness first saw prisoner, he had on a light-colored jacket.

Wm. Hoffmeyer next testified that on the night of the fire he heard the prisoner shout fire.

Counsel for defence closed with a very able and ingenious argument for the prisoner's acquittal, or at least a reduction of the offence to the third degree.

The District-Attorney then briefly addressed the jury, who took the case under the charge of the Court, and in about an hour returned and reported that they were unable to agree, and asked advice of the Court on certain portions of the testimony. The advice was given, and the jury again retired, and at a late hour last evening had not agreed.

The Court meets this morning at 10 o'clock, when the Grand Jury will bring in certain papers. There will be no trials to-day.

Court of General Sessions.

A BATCH OF THIEVES AND BURGLARS FOR SING SING.

In this Court, before Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, John Gordon, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for five years, the Court remarking, in passing sentence, that a person like the prisoner, with the advantages of health and youth to assist him in gaining an honest livelihood, had no claim for sympathy, and deserved the full penalty of the law.

John Beecraft was next tried on an indictment for larceny from the person. The offence was committed at a Sunday-school celebration. When the prisoner was put to the bar for sentence, he maintained an apparent unconcern for the result of his case; though he hardly seemed to expect the sentence of the Court, which was imprisonment at Sing Sing for five years.

The District-Attorney, before the trial, had desired to accept a plea of petty larceny, in which case only imprisonment to the Penitentiary could have been imposed. But the prisoner was very defiant, and insisted on a trial, which resulted as above.

William Connors, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar for trial, which resulted in his acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

Edward Wellington, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent two years to State Prison.

William Harrison, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

August Stepheny, indicted for rape upon a little girl of tender years, was next put on trial. But the testimony, though clearly proving the attempt, did not place the actual consummation of the deed beyond doubt, and the jury rendered a verdict of simple assault; upon this the prisoner was sent six months to the penitentiary.

Frederick Patzenhart pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent two years to State Prison.

William Cresson pleaded guilty to the same offence in the same degree, and was also sent two years to Sing Sing.

Two men, named respectively Mars and Mackey, one of whom had but one eye, and the other, two diabolical ones, were next put on trial on an indictment for burglary. The prisoners appear to have entered a meat shop on the corner of Lawrence and Grand streets by a window. No property, however, was finally lost from the premises, although a carcass of mutton was found by an officer in the possession of one of the prisoners, who was carrying it away, as he said, for the other, who said it belonged to him. The defence was that the prisoners were returning home late in the night from a raffle, when they found the sheep wrapped up in a butcher's apron. In this behalf they introduced a witness who swore to having met the prisoner as he was going home from a house where he had been watching. The prisoners "got a light" from witness' cigar, and just then crossed the street to look at something white lying there. Witness saw nothing further. The Jury took the case under the charge of the Court, and returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners were thereupon discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock to pass one or two sentences, and listen to motions.

Jurisdiction—Actions of Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Thomas Dugan et al. vs. *Benjamin F. Simpson.*—This case came up on a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest.

The plaintiffs are copartners, doing business at Liverpool, England, and during the year 1860 they shipped on board of the schooner *Carolina A. Simpson*, of which the defendant was master and part owner, then lying at Troon, Scotland, a cargo of coal, under a contract with the defendant, at a certain price per ton for freight, to transport the same from said Troon to Montevideo, and paid to the said master £300 sterling on account of said freight.

It is alleged that the master, contrary to such agreement, and under pretence of being in distress, did not go to the port of Montevideo, as he was required by the said contract, but put into the port of St. Thomas, sold the coal at a great sacrifice, and converted the money so received to his own use.

The defendant alleges that he acted in good faith in putting in to the said port of St. Thomas, being compelled to make the said port from a peril of the sea; that the coal smoked, and there was great danger of its combustion. That, on arriving at St. Thomas, he had a survey made of the said vessel and cargo by a number of competent ship-masters, and in accordance with said survey and the advice of said ship-masters, he sold the cargo for the common benefit.

Defendant further contends that the contract was entered into in a foreign country, and it was to be executed entirely within a foreign country, and without the jurisdiction of the United States, and that therefore the Court had not jurisdiction of the case.

The Court remarked that it was of the opinion that it had not jurisdiction of the case, and that therefore the order of arrest was improperly granted, but reserved its decision.

Hawkins & Cathrau for the motion; Martin & Smith opposed.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

George B. De Forestal et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield. Pedro A. De Aguirre* vs. *The Same.*—These actions were tried and decided together. They were both brought to recover back an alleged excess of duties levied by the defendant, then Collector of this Port, upon goods imported by the plaintiffs in the years 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856, from Porto Rico. Their invoices were made out giving the value of the goods in what is called the Macuquino currency, and, as they claimed, duties should have been levied upon their value, estimating $112½ of that currency at $100 of our currency.

The silver coin of Spanish America was formerly of various shapes, being melted and then flattened and clipped until they were of the requisite weights. They were then stamped to show their values, and the Republic in which they were coined. Not being round nor flat, they were easily lightened by clipping, and in this lightened condition they were long ago introduced into Porto Rico, and known as Macuquino coins. In 1842, by a decree of the Government of the Island, they were made a legal tender, at the rate of 112½ Macuquino dollars to 100 Spanish or American dollars, and from 1853 to 1857 all business on the Island was controlled by that decree. In 1857 this currency was called in by the Government.

After 1853 the United States coined and issued half-dollars, and the smaller fractions of a dollar of less than the weight which had previously been the standard, making the weight of the half-dollar 192 grains, instead of 206½. In 1854 the authorities of Porto Rico made a decree that these new fractional parts of a dollar should be received at the rate of .54 Macuquino currency to .48 of this new currency, and thereupon a treasury circular was issued at Washington, dated May 1, 1854, stating that, by a decree of the authorities of Porto Rico, the silver dollar of the United States, of the coinage of 1853 and after, should be valued at the rate of a hundred and eight cents Macuquino, and directing collectors of the customs to be governed by that in their estimate of values.

Before this date the defendant had levied duties upon the plaintiff's goods, valuing them at the rate of 106½ Macuquino dollars to 100 United States dollars, which the plaintiffs paid under protest, and after this they were valued at the rate of 108 Macuquino dollars to 100 United States dollars, and at that rate the plaintiffs paid the duties under protest, and for the difference of the duties they now brought this suit.

Held by the Court—That under the sixty-first section of the Act of 1799 these values in Macuquino currency were to be estimated as near as might be, according to their *intrinsic value*, compared with the coin of the United States.

That on the evidence the difference between the intrinsic value of the Macuquino currency and the coin of the United States was as claimed by the plaintiffs.

That the Treasury circular of May 1, 1854, plainly originated in a misconception of the decree of Porto Rico, of March, 1854, in supposing that that decree applied to the standard silver dollar of the United States, when it was actually limited to the fractional parts thereof.

That the defendants' claim that the Treasury Circular of May 1, 1854, was conclusive upon the plaintiffs' rights, under the proviso in the 61st section of the Act of 1799, which authorizes the President "to cause to be established fit and proper regulations for estimating duties on goods," * * * "in respect to which the cost shall be exhibited in a depreciated currency issued under a foreign Government," cannot be maintained. That it was never intended to enable the President, through his Secretary of the Treasury or otherwise, to fix an arbitrary value upon any such coin without regard to its intrinsic value. Such an authority would enable him to remodel the revenue laws, not only without consulting, but even in defiance of Congress. No such construction ever has been, or can be, given, to that statute by any judicial tribunal.

That the consular certificates attached to the invoices are not conclusive upon the plaintiffs as to the question of value. It never has been claimed that such certificates were more than *prima facie* evidence of the value either of the currency or of the merchandise.

That the protests are sufficient and in accordance with the law.

Judgment, therefore, for the plaintiffs, for the excess of duties claimed by them.

For plaintiffs, Mr. McCulloh; for defendant, Judge Roosevelt.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with two indictments, one against Capt. LATHAM and eleven others, for voluntarily serving on board the bark *Cora*, while engaged in the Slave-trade, and one against seven of the same parties for forcibly receiving and detaining the negroes on board the *Cora*, with intent to make them slaves.

Before the Grand Jury retired, Judge SMALLEY requested that they would attend in Court on Monday at 12 o'clock.

ARRAIGNMENT.

The seven men indicted in the second indictment were afterwards brought into Court and arraigned. Judge Beebe, who appeared for them, stated to the Court that he desired time to plead, as he should probably desire to move to quash the indictment. Judge SMALLEY, after some discussion, said that the men might be remanded till Tuesday morning, but the grounds of the motion to quash must be filed before Monday, that the motion might be argued on that day, as no unnecessary delay would be allowed in these cases.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Woodhouse* vs. *Webb.*—Motion granted, and complaint dismissed with $10 costs on each motion.

Meckhim et al. vs. *Berry et al.*—Motion to discharge attachment denied with $10 costs.

Bunn et al. vs. *Van Riper et al.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs of motion.

Habeas Corpus of J. Henault.—Motion for discharge denied, and the prisoner remanded.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Meyer et al* vs. *Clark et al.*—Referred to H. W. Robinson.

Mott vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Motion for new trial denied with $7 costs.

Cheeseman vs. *Stienger et al.*—Motion granted.

Lucas vs. *McCoun et al.*—Referred to Murray Hoffman, Jr., Esq.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Bennett et al.* vs. *Phalan et al.*—Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

Kansas Relief—Loans Wanted.

Besides the general dearth, and consequent suffering for food in Kansas, considerable distress and anxiety have overtaken small farmers there on account of the liability of having their little farms taken from them on account of their inability to meet the interest and principal upon mortgages, which were made at times when prospects were good. A gentleman is now in this City, from Kansas, for the purpose of raising three or four thousand dollars in order to relieve a number of persons in that State whose property is liable to be taken from them, thus rendering themselves and families homeless. He brings notes secured by mortgage on real estate largely exceeding the amount in value of the sums required for their release. The securities appear to be undoubted, and affords an opportunity for those who feel disposed, for a *fair* consideration, to confer a lasting benefit upon some sixteen worthy persons, without which timely assistance they must lose the avails of years of labor. Those wishing information on the subject are referred to CHARLES W. ELLIOT, No. 31 Pine-street, New-York.

NAVAL.—The United States frigate *Congress* and gunboat *Seminole* were at Rio Janeiro Nov. 22.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations*, under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute, No. 435 54th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 14, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Report will be presented, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock, and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec'y.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—THE members of the Swiss Benavolent Society of New-York are respectfully invited to attend the annual general meeting, which will take place at the hotel of Mr. C. Delmonico, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., Room No. 2, on SATURDAY next, Jan. 12, at 4 P. M, precisely. By order of the President.

F. STABBEL, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

NOTICE.—AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE New-York Marine Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th of January, 1861, at 6 P. M., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attention is earnestly requested.

JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LEFT IN THE CARS, THIS DAY, Jan. 10, 1861 at the Jersey City Depot, in the forward car of the 2 o'clock train from Newark, N. J., a valuable package of JEWELRY. The above reward will be paid for the package at the office of FIELD & Keep, No. 175 Broadway.

LOST—ON THE 10TH INST., COMING FROM CORner 4th-av., through 22d-st. to 5th-av., a black thread lace VEIL. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Mr. W. P. W., at No. 19 Maiden-lane, or at No. 34 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOKS!
A FINE CHANCE TO BUY BOOKS CHEAP!!
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!!!
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

For the purpose of Clearing Out their large Holiday Stock, will offer for sale for one week, commencing TODAY, Jan. 9, the following beautifully bound and splendidly illustrated Books, (all fine, fresh, choice copies,) at one uniform REDUCTION of 25 PER CENT. from the regular retail prices:

Waverley Novels, complete in 5 vols.
Folk Songs.
Dresden Gallery.
Berlin Gallery.
Munich Gallery.
Women of Beauty and Heroism.
The Republican Court.
Roberts' Holy Land, 6 vols.
The Madonnas of Raphael.
Pages and Pictures from the Works of Cooper.
The White Vail.
Darley's "Margaret."
Gallery of English and American Female Poets.
Gallery of Famous Poets.
Women of the South, &c.
Loves and Heroines of the Poets.
The Poet's Gallery.
Gems of British Art.
Ornaments of Memory.
World Noted Women.
Lyra Germanica.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, &c.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, precisely, the entire elegant furniture contained in the residence, No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av., all of which is first-class and will be sold strictly without reserve, comprising all the parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture: elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Fisher and cost $400; two magnificent solid rosewood parlor suites covered in rich brocatel and silk velvet, both made to order two months ago; two elegant etageres, with plate-doors; centre and pier tables, pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, rich bronzes, valuable paintings, vases, marble pedestals, ormolu clock, Turkish lounges and chairs, rosewood chamber furniture of every description, mattresses, bedding, superb bur ash lounges, secretoires, music cabinet, with a full assortment of oak dining furniture, rich china, silverware, cut glass, &c., all of which is in perfect order. Catalogues at house. No postponement. Sale rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BOND-ST. PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN M. MULLER will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the three story and attic brick house and lot No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 96 5½ rear, 124 on one side and 113.11 on the other side. For particulars, apply to the Referee, No. 68 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Aeriah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the line of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or the after acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 141 Broadway, elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and sofa tables, French plate pier glasses, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, solid oak chamber suites mahogany, oak and walnut buffets, extension tables, dining-room and office chairs, mahogany sofas, rocking, Voltaire and parlor chairs, hall stands and chairs, lounges, gas fixtures, &c. Also, one hundred dozen pairs of skates.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY, THIS DAY, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 2 Cortlandt-st., on floor from the road bed, two original quarter casks of French brandy, ladies' fur, silver-plated ware, jewelry, Havana cigars, new carpeting and oil-cloth, paintings, fancy and household articles, &c. This collection must and will be sold, whatever may be the sacrifice. N. B.—Invoice of skates, boys' sleds, ink, birds, &c.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the northwest corner of 3d-av and 28th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A SOAP FACTORY AT AUCTION.—Consisting of a steam boiler, copper and iron kettles, soap boiler, vats, stamps, molds, frames, wood and paper boxes, carts, wagons, resin, &c.; also, common and fancy soaps, in lots, for grocers and druggists. Will be sold on the premises, No. 151 West 26th-st., on Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, curtains, Brussels and other carpets, comforters, kitchen furniture, bedding, cutlery, &c.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN THE MARBLE-FRONT BUILDING No. 36 Walker-st., the store, basement and second floor. The store is nearly new, and in first-rate order, and will be let low (with or without the fixtures) to a good business. Inquire of A. L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st., or of THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $4,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—in one of the best locations. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
A COUNTRY RESIDENCE
IN LLEWELLYN PARK,
North Orange, N. J.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built of frame, filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees and small fruits. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or an exchange would be made for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to
JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and ville sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low. by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York, for sale. The fine premises known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER County—Containing 140 acres of choice land, good house and farmer's house, two large barns, cow sheds and carriage-house, all in complete order, ¼ a mile from Harlem Railroad depôt, 3½ miles from Tarrytown depôt.
Also,
A farm of 68 acres, 3 miles from Tarrytown.
Also,
A farm of 135 acres, 2½ miles from Tarrytown, and one of 150 acres, 1½ miles from Tarrytown.
Also,
A farm of 75 acres, 1 mile from Tarrytown.
Apply to JOHN A. KENYON,
No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Sparkdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Bonkard & Hutton's stores in Dey-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broad way and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres, with good buildings, in a very healthy location, two miles from Rahway, N. J. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, or apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS for the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black; flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders promptly executed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as chambermaid and to sew, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable young women to do chamber-work and washing, or to do housework for a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 133 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or care children and do sewing, or washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable Protestant girl, as competent cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, &c.; would assist with a light wash; a good home preferred to high wages in a private family; best reference from the highest families in the City and country. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 18 years' experience in England and this country as cook; can give excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st. No objections to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; lived eight years in one family. Has the very best of reference from her last employer. No objection to leave the City. Can be seen at 61 25th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of pastry; best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 Elm-st., in the alley.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook; understands all kinds of soaps, preserves, confectionery, pastry, &c.; good reference given; sell for two days at No. 188 Ludlow-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or general housemaid, by a steady, respectable, Protestant young woman, with the best of reference, in City or country. In the above capacity; will be found a good cook and excellent laundress, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman a situation as good, plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the City or country; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a very capable faithful servant girl in either the above capacities; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework. References unexceptionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, in a private family, hotel, or boarding-house, in the above capacity; understands all the various branches of cooking; wages no object. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—An English lady, highly qualified, desires a situation in the family of a gentleman as housekeeper and governess; from long experience is capable of taking the entire charge; references of the highest respectability. Address Y. N., Box No 136 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to do general housework. Inquire at her present place of employment, No. 14 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; can do French fisting; has lived in the best of families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse, is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor, front.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; does plain, neat sewing; is quick at the needle; takes charge of a baby from its birth; will wash and iron for a lady who boards; no objection to the country; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL, lately landed, wishes to get a place as nurse and seamstress, or for doing general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and is able to take care of young children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 East 17th-st., opposite Union Park.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman to take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to go to Brooklyn or the country. Would do light chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 202 East 15th-st., in the rear, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

NURSING.—A YOUNG WIDOW, RECENTLY confined, is desirous of obtaining the position of wet nurse; is young, healthy, and in every way qualified to take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 212 East 23d-st., second floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the day at moderate wages; does all kinds of family clothing; can and fit dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts; would go out by the day or month, or would do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation by the week or month as seamstress. Can do all kinds of family sewing; would not object to assist in other light work. Can be seen at No. 89 West 28th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, in a private family, by a respectable person, who understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, shirt making, &c., or would take a situation as chambermaid. Inquire at No. 116 4th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS can find the largest and best office in the City at the Institute and Home, where the best of servants are always ready. Also, good situations for good help. No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week, as dressmaker; no objection to go in the country; reference given. Call at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had eight years' experience in the Banking business, a situation as clerk in a Bank or Banking institution, or as cashier in a wholesale house; has paid particular attention to the Bank-note business; best of references given. Address CASHIER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by one that understands his business in all its branches; good satisfactory references from his last place. Inquire at the livery stable, corner 25th-st. and 4th-av., or at Mr. Wright's harness store, 1u 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to any part of the country. Address B. O., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY a smart, active and intelligent young man, a situation as groom or coachman in a private family, and can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 5 West 15th-st., in the rear.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a young man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Gen. H. Raymond, Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Ahrm. Daily.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A STRONG, ACTIVE, SOber, and well-disposed Protestant young man wishes a situation as useful man. Can farm, drive, rear stock, chop wood, &c.; will do anything required of him; is not afraid to work. Wages moderate. Ask for or address WALTER, No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man of pleasing address, and possessing all the qualifications required in the situation. Will give satisfactory City reference to above effect. Call or address a note to J., No. 104 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 56 4th-av., in the harness store, between 8th and 9th sts., or address B. C., for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD STEADY woman, with good reference, to do the general housework for a small family; good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL, TO DO general housework; must be a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at Nos. 262 and 264 Front-st., near Dover, early in the morning.

GARDENER WANTED—FROM AND AFTER March 1; one who thoroughly understands the cultivation of grapes under glass, as well as the proper management of the kitchen garden. No one used apply unless he can furnish good references. Address A. B. Y., Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAIS PROTESTANTE desire se placer dans une famille Americaine, pour soigner les enfans et pour coudre. Elle peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements. S'adresser pour deux jours, a 8 Carrol-place, entré Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE JEUNE FILLE DEMANDE une place pour femme de chambre, qui parle Francais, Anglais, Espanol et Allemand. Addresser No. 95 1st-st., by OPPENHOIM.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 132 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st. House with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT front room to let, with board, including fire and gas in a very pleasant location, five minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries, furnished or unfurnished; also a bedroom on second floor. Inquire at No. 102 State-st., between Court and Clinton.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO very pleasant rooms for single gentlemen in a private family, with bath room, gas, &c. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. References required.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY IS DESIRous of meeting a party of responsible gentlemen, or a family, that would take a house she has in view on Staten Island, and pay the rent in board. A good respectable home is here offered. This would be a good home for an invalid gentleman, as good care would be given. Address H. W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN, ON MODerate terms, a pleasant room, only partly furnished, with closet attached, on the second floor, in a private family where she will be the only boarder, between the 3d and 7th avs. and Waverly-place and 14th-st. The best of references given and required. Address S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family would let to gentleman and their wives or a few single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms on second floor, with full or partial board; house is desirably located, and convenient to cars; terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 Lafayette-av.

ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTMENTS, CONsisting of four fine rooms, with bath, &c., attached, new and elegantly furnished, on 5th-av. and Madison-square, in one of the best hotels in the City, will be rented, at a moderate price, by a gentleman leaving the City. Apply to Box No. 549 Post-office.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen that would room together. Also, single rooms to gentlemen. Location No. 106 9th-st., near Broadway. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH PARTIAL BOARD IF DESIRED, a very desirable front room on the 2d floor, large and well furnished, containing all the modern improvements, in a small, private family. Location convenient to stages and cars, and near the principal hotels. Address S. S., Station D, Bible House.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BEDROOM, on the first floor, with full board, to let; also rooms for single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board, with pleasant rooms newly furnished, and each having a stove, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 108 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

DRY GOODS.

RESULTS OF THE PANIC.

Owing to the troublous times into which the country has fallen, we have made a
FURTHER REDUCTION
In our prices in order to convert our goods into cash before the
UNION GOES TO PIECES.

We now offer—
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces for $3 75, worth $6 50.
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces for $22, worth $44.
White French China Dinner Plates, per dozen, $1 50, worth $2 25.
White French China Breakfast Plates, per doz., $1 30, worth $2.
White French China Tea Plates, per dozen, 90c., worth $1 25.
White French China Soup Tureens, each $4, worth $7.
White French China Covered Dishes, each 75c., worth $1 25.
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, $6 90, worth $10.
Gold Band and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $8, worth $14 50
Rich Gold and Colored French China Tea-sets, 44 pieces for $12, worth $20.
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 136 pieces for $42 75, worth $66 50.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 142 pieces for $45, worth $68.
Gold and Colored French China Dinner-sets, 142 pieces for $70, worth $120.
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen $1 75, worth $2 50.
Cut Glass Decanters, two pair $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut glass bottles, for $1 50, worth $2 50.
Silver-plated Table Forks, per dozen $4, worth $6.
Silver-plated Table Spoons, per dozen $4, worth $5.
Silver-plated Cake Baskets for $4, worth $6.
Silver plated Ice Pitchers for $7, worth $10.
Ivory-handled Table Knives, per dozen $5, worth $7.
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, per dozen $4 50, worth $6 50.

ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
BRONZE FIGURES, BISQUE FIGURES,
CHINA VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, &c., &c.

The public may rely upon it that the reduction in prices

IS REAL!
IS REAL!!

And fully as great as claimed herein.
EVERY ARTICLE
Advertised will be on sale.
The Goods are all
NEW AND FRESH.
Orders from the country,
ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH,
promptly executed; a sufficient sum must also be inclosed to cover the cost of package.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY. Also ladies' and misses' drawers, vests and leggins. Childrens' gloves, mittens, merino and knitted shirts. N. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small wares and fancy goods, at ELGERT'S cheap store, No. 363 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side, next to Curtis' jewelry store.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—12½ CENTS, BEST quality. Just received, a large assortment of tinselshaded and tiger needle patterns easy rugs and slippers, Saxony Yarn all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 15 cents, worth 25c. A great variety of fancy goods, nets and small wares, at ELGERT'S cheap store, No. 363 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to the jeweler's store, east side.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Winter Term opens Jan. 7. Board and Tuition, $250 per year. For Circulars apply to ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, or of C. AIKEN, Principal.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED CLOTHING and tailoring business, together with the stock of clothing and piece goods, amounting to about $12,000. The store will be leased for a term of years if required; part can be sold on long time, or exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SOUTHERN MAN wants a Northern partner, to establish a cotton manufactory; water-power within a half mile of the Northeast and Southwest Railroad; a desirable location. Address J. M. STURDIVANT, Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama.

AGENCY WANTED—FOR THE SALE OF coal or any other articles. Having a good location for the business, the subscriber would be pleased to make engagements. Address or apply at No. 4 Whitehall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house 17½ by 45 feet, three-story and basement; lot 17½ by 90 feet. Also a brown-stone front house, with high stoop, 21 by 60 feet, four-story, between 5th and 6th avs., on 36th-st. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND others.—I have for exchange, for any kind of manufacture or merchandise, several houses and lots, farms and farming lands. Call on PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 353 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A DESIRable house in 37th-st., near 4th-av., 25 feet front by 55 deep, finished complete, with rosewood doors and walnut stairs; will be sold low. For terms, inquire on the premises, No. 48 East 37th-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I WANT TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A substantially well-built brown-stone, full-front house located between 32d and 38th sts., and between Lexington-av. and 5th or 6th avs. A front of less than 21 or 23 feet will not suit. Apply, in person or by letter, to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING a good furniture, is desirous of meeting a person having an unoccupied house in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn, with a view of letting it furnished, and occupying a part of it. For further particulars, inquire at No. 41 6th-st., New-York, of E. A. MUNSON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS,
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF WOOD BROTHERS' grand hammer-cloth coaches, nearly new, finished in crimson, cost $1,400; will be sold for $600. Carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand express wagons. Apply at STUDLEY EXPRESS, 4th-av. and 27th-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., our doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID AND NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 346 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.

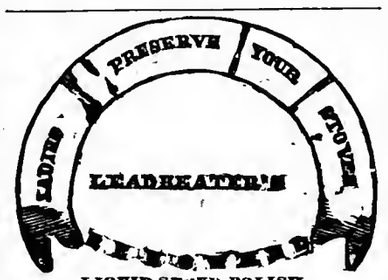

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.

EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stove will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Sold by all respectable dealers. A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 220 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

HAVE YOU GOT A COUGH?
THEN USE THE
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
Sold only at
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.
Price 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, PRESIDENT'S Room, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.—At a special meeting of the Faculty of the College, the death of Prof. Hackley having been notified by the President to the Board, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Charles William Hackley, S. T. D., Professor of Astronomy in this College, we have lost a friend and brother Professor, with whom long associated in the exercise of the Academic duties of Instruction and Government, we have ever found the courtesy of the gentleman, the accomplishments of the scholar, and the gentle sentiments of the Christian.

Resolved, That in the sudden removal of one of our number from the scene of his earthly labors, we read the lesson of a holier wisdom than human science can give—the lesson of daily preparation for the account we must render of time and talents committed to our charge.

Resolved, That in the fact of this being the first removal by death among the acting officers of the College since the death of President Harris in 1819—the long period of thirty-one years—we realize a merciful overruling Providence calling us who remain to a deeper sense of thankfulness for life preserved and a more earnest devotion to the duties to which we are here called, and for which life itself is given.

Resolved, That as a body we attend the funeral and wear the usual mark of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions, together with the expression of the deep sympathy of his brother Professors, be officially remitted to the family of Prof. Hackley.

A true copy from the records of the Board.
CHAS. KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed, M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 346 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

HURRAH FOR THE UNIONS ABOUT TO TAKE PLACE.—A Raffle for Wedding and other elegant ornamental cakes, takes place THIS (Saturday) EVENING, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at HOWE'S Bakery, S. E. corner of Broadway and Howard-st.
J. H. SEARING, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 TO $1,000.—AN OPPORTUNITY worth improving is offered by the proprietor of a valuable patent just issued. A competent person is wanted, with above amount, to act as sole agent for New-England or some of the Western States. The article is in great demand. Indispensable in every family and manufactured by a first-class house in this City. Address J. H. B., Box No. 2,340 General Post-office.

TWO ARTISTS OF DISTINCTION, ONE a pianist, the other a painter, wish to find three furnished rooms in a first-class house, with modern improvements, where their professional services would be taken in partial payment of board, for which they wish to limit themselves to $12 weekly in cash. This is a rare opportunity for a family with rooms to spare and tastes too expensive for the present crisis. Address immediately CRISIS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN WRITING CLASSES.—STUdents at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, receive three months, 78 lessons each, in writing and arithmetic for $10; bookkeeping, double entry, $8 per month, or $10 lessons unlimited. Ladies' writing lessons $1 50 for 20 lessons. New-York College, No. 62 Bowery.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $126; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 21st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Circulars at Carter's

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

silent touching Slavery, that question to be decided by the people afterwards in a State Convention, thus making Slavery a purely local question.

Third—Slavery shall not be abolished in the District of Columbia until Maryland becomes a Free State, and then only with the consent of the people of the District; the relation of servants to members attending Congress remaining unchanged.

Fourth, No Territory shall hereafter be acquired involved in the question of citizenship, without the consent of both Houses of Congress.

Other propoeed amendments provide for the election of President and Vice-President by Election Districts, instead of by States, and by a direct vote of the people, without the intervention of electors.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

At e private dinner-party yesterday, high words passed between Senator TOOMBS end Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. According to relations in Congressional circles, the conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston, when Mr. TOOMBS expressed the hope that the people there would sink the *Star of the West*. The General, with much earnestness, asked whether it was possible that he, as an American, desired such an event.

Mr. TOOMBS reptied affirmatively, and that those who sent the vessel there could be sunk with her. Gen. SCOTT therenpon said he was responsible for what he said, and Mr. TOOMBS remarked, "you have known me for twenty-five years, and are aware that I am responsible. The matter here ended, but the subject, it is said, is now in the hands of friends.

Gen. DIX was, as stated yesterday, tendered the position of Secretary of War, but preferring that of the Treasury, the President to-day sent his nomination to the Senate for this office, Secretary THOMAS having resigned. The rule, requiring a reference of nominations to the appropriate Committees, is always courteously suspended when the nominee is an Ex-Senator, as is Mr. DIX, on the ground that his character and qualifications are sufficiently known without special investigation. The rule on this occasion was unanimously suspended, and Mr. DIX immediately confirmed. The members now in the Cabinet are a unit on the present political questions, all those claiming the right of secession having retired.

It is probable that the Mississippi delegation will formally retire from Congress to-morrow.

Lieut. TALBOT has arrived from Maj. ANDERSON with dispatches to the Government.

Senator HUNTER's speech to-day produced a profound sensation.

The President has made a formal order, directing the heads of the various Departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from the *Constitution* newspaper. The immediate cause of this act is supposed to be the censures of that journal regarding the sending of troops to Charleston.

EX-Secretary THOMPSON has replied to the President's letter of acceptance of his resignation. While adhering to his opinions formerly expressed, implying a breach of Cabinet faith, he speaks in the kindest terms of the President and of his patriotism.

A private letter from Florida, dated Jan. 7, says a number of delegates from West Florida, express themselves to the effect, that if the State should secede without a proper general understanding, they will secede from the other part of the State, and all west of the Apalachicola River will annex themselves to Alabama. The Arsenal at Catahoochie has been seized by order of the Governor, under the pretext that a United States officer was about to remove arms.

Mr. SHERMAN said, to-day in the House, that after the Navy and Army bills shall have been disposed of, the opportunity desired by Southern men for debate will be afforded.

It is said that Mr. TAYLOR, chief clerk of the New-York Post-office, will be appointed Postmaster.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented the memorials of citizens of Lancaster County, Penn., for the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union, and in favor of the proposition from the Senator from Kentucky; also, three memorials of similar import from Philadelphia. Tabled for the present.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented eight memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania, favoring the passage of Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions. All tabled for the present.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, inquiring the expenses for the military establishments and forts

A debate occurred about the order of business.

Mr. BIGLER called for the ayes and nays on taking up the Crittenden resolutions. Ayes 15, noes 31.

YEAS—Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Crittenden, Fitch, Hemphill, Latham, Mallory, Pearce, Rice, Sanisbury, Slidell, Thompson, Wigfall—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Colismer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Iverson, King, Lane, Mason, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—31.

Private bills were considered.

At 12:35 o'clock Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) moved to take up the resolution aforesaid—carried.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment approving the conduct of Maj. ANDERSON in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter; also approving the determination of the President to maintain that officer in his present position, and avowing that we will support the President in all constitutional measures for the enforcement of the laws for the preservation of the Union.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.)—Mr. President, I have not sought to speak hitherto, because I did not believe that any good could be accomplished by speaking. The disease seemed to be so deeply seated that none but the most radical remedies would suffice. I had no hope that the public mind of the North would be in a condition to receive any proposition. I don't know that it is even now prepared, or would be willing to listen to such a measure. Surely none can now doubt the imminence and the extremity of the danger. All must see that the bonds which have hitherto bound together as members of this Confederacy are like rags before the fire, and this great fabric is reeling and tottering in the storm, so that if it were not based upon the solid foundations of State organization, these would be reason to think it must fall entirely. Before the end of this month it is almost certain that six or seven of the States will have left this Union. It is now no more a question of preserving the old Union. We cannot recall the past or restore the dead, but the hope and trust of all those who desire a Union is that we may be able to reconstruct a new Government, and a new Union, which may, perhaps, be more permanent than the old. I know, Sir, there are difficulties in the way; but I put my trust in that good sense which has heretofore characterized the American people. If we would do anything Sir, for good, we must not sit idly discussing public affairs; but in the heroic spirit of the mariner, who is cast away upon a distant shore, seek for materials with which to build another ship, that we may once more take the sea and rejoin our kindred and our friends. But to-day we must face and acknowledge the events of the day. To-day we must deal wisely with the mighty present, that we may be ready for a still more eventful future which may be upon us to-morrow. New ideas, like new forces, have entered into our system, and all demanding an enlargement of power, or are the eatening to rend and destroy the system. There are portions of this Government now where the population is beginning to press upon the means of subsistence. In all States there is a desire, and in some there is a necessity, for further extension. It is this which has led to the warfare between two social systems which have been brought together in our Government, which has been waged with a bitterness and asperity hitherto unknown. This Constitution was designed to unite two social systems upon terms of equality and fairness, different in their character, but not necessarily opposite. Indeed, the very difference of these systems ought to have formed a mutual union, attraction, instead of giving rise to an irrepressible conflict. What one wanted the other could supply, and thus they would seem to have afforded the material for a perfect system of industry, which ought to have been stronger for mutual dependence and assistance. Unfortunately, as those who represented the Non-slaveholding States increased in numbers, they commenced a warfare upon the other system, which had been introduced under the Constitution. It was commenced in 1820, when it was said the social system of the South was founded in sin, and ought to be repressed and suppressed by the Federal Government in all places where it has jurisdiction. The demand was made that, so far as the Territories are concerned, they should be given for the exclusive expansion of one of these systems at the expense of the other. Unhappily, in that contest the weaker system went to the wall, and a law was passed which did put it under the ban of empire, and which excluded the South from a large portion of the fertile domain of the United States. Now sprang up a party which commenced a regular warfare upon the system of the South, upon the social system of the States which tolerated the institution of Slavery. They commenced a system of agitation through the Press, the pulpit, and the halls of legislation, whose object it was to wound the self-respect of the slaveholder, and to make him odious in the eyes of the world. They denied that there could be property in slaves, and consequently maintained that this Government was bound to prevent its extension, and to abolish or suppress it wherever it can jurisdiction. They sought to put an end to the Slave-trade between the States, and in process of time they either evaded or denied the constitutional obligation to return fugitive slaves. And at the last it was proclaimed in these halls that there was a law higher than the Constitution, which nullified its provisions, and practicing upon this preaching, a majority of the Northern States passed Liberty bills, the practical effect of which was to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, which was passed in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States. It is but two years since there was an armed invasion of my State, for the purpose of exciting a servile insurrection, yet not a State—and it is with the States alone that effectual remedies can be applied—not a State took measures to prevent any such invasion in times to come. Instead, we heard it announced that there was an irrepressible conflict between the two social systems, until one or the other must give way. A president has been nominated and elected by a sectional majority, who is known to have avowed and entertained such opinions. A party has now come into power with full possession of the powers of this Government, who have elected a candidate who has made such declarations with regard to the rights of the South.

Is it surprising, then, that the Southern States should think it not safe to remain in a Government which may direct an instrument of hostility against us, and that they should say that it is not safe to remain under a Government of a President who may misuse the power and patronage for the very purpose of creating strife between us and civil war among us? It is known that many members of the Republican Party indorsed and recommended a book which advocated the extinction of Slavery by such means. Is it, then, safe for the South to remain under such a Government unless we can be protected? The Southern States have within themselves all the capacities of empire, and is it to be supposed that, when they are threatened in our Government with an attack on the very system upon which their social existence depends, that they would not withdraw and establish another in which they know they can and will be protected? The social system of a Government is its moral being, and a Government that would dwarf and suppress it is like a parent that would consign its child to vice and infamy. I have known Governments that have survived when their allegiance has been transferred, but I know of none which has survived the sudden and total prostration of its social system. I say, therefore, that the South is bound to take this course unless it can get some guarantee that will protect it in the Union—some Constitutional guarantee that will serve that end.

I now ask, what should be the nature of that guarantee that would effectually protect our social system from such assaults as these? They must be guarantees of a kind that will stop up all the avenues through which they threaten to assail the social system of the South. There must be Constitutional amendments which should provide, first, that Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the States, or the District of Columbia, or the dock-yards, forts and arsenals of the United States.

Second—Congress shall not abolish, tax, or obstruct the Slave-trade between the States.

Third—It shall be the duty of each of the States to suppress combination within its jurisdiction, for the armed invasion of any other State.

Fourth—States shall be admitted with or without Slavery, according to the election of the people.

Fifth—It shall be the duty of the States to restore fugitive slaves, or pay the value of the same.

Sixth—Fugitives from justice shall be deemed to be those who have offended the laws of a State within its jurisdiction, and have escaped therefrom.

Seventh—Congress shall recognize and protect as property what is held to be such by the laws of any State, in the Territories, dock-yards, arsenals, forts, and wherever the United States has exclusive jurisdiction. These are, of course, liable to exceptions. First—Congress may leave Slavery to the people of the Territories, when they shall be ready to pass into the condition of a State, with the usual sanction of a majority of Senators from the non-slaveholding States. This exception is designed to apply to those cases when we annex a country, and they are not quite ready to come in as a State. The next exception is, that Congress may divide the Territories, so that Slavery shall be prohibited in one portion, and shall be recognized and protected in the other; provided the law is sanctioned by a majority of Senators. This exception is intended to apply to cases when unpeopled Territory is annexed and is subject to fair division between sections.

Sunh are the guarantees of principle which it seems to me ought to be established by amendments to the Constitution. But I do not believe that these guarantees alone would protect the social system of the South against an attack to overthrow it by the superior power of the North. I believe, lo addition to these guarantees of principle there ought to be guarantees of power. Otherwise, this social system might find itself in a position when the stronger party might construe these guarantees of principle away, and assert a higher law. To make it secure, then, some power ought to be given to enable us to preserve the system in the Union. And here, if the Senate will bear with me, I will proceed to suggest such remedies as I think ought to be applied. I do not mean, by any means, to say that I suppose I am suggesting the only means upon which a settlement could be made. I know there are others upon which I could agree to settle. But I am suggesting the means upon which I think the best settlement can be made. I do not believe any permanent peace can be secured, unless we provide some guarantees of power as well as of principle.

In the first place, I would resort to a dual Executive, as proposed by Mr. CALHOUN, but in another form. I would provide that each section should elect a President, to be called the First and Second President, the first to serve for four years, and the President next succeeding him to serve for four other years, and afterward be reëligible. During the term of the President, the Second should be President of the Senate, having a casting vote in case of a tie. No treaty should be valid which did not have the signature of both Presidents, and be sanctioned by two-thirds of the Senate. No law should be valid which was not signed by both Presidents, or in the event of a veto, be passed by the sanction of a majority of the Senators from the section from which he came. And no officers should be appointed unless with the sanction of both Presidents, or the sanction of a majority of the Senators from wbeoce they are appointed. And, Sirs, I would change, if I had the power, the mode of electing these Presidents. I would provide that each State should be divided into Presidential electoral districts. Each district should elect one man as Elector, and the Electors should meet in one chamber, and the two men who, after a certain number of ballots, should receive the highest number of votes should be submitted as candidates to the people, and be should be declared President who should have the majority of districts. I would do this to destroy the chances of a combination for purposes of power and patronage. I would substitute this instead of a National Convention. I would diminish the temptations to all such corrupt combinations for spoils and patronage, by the fact that one of the Presidents that would be elected would have four years to serve before he could take the power. Meantime, he would be in training for four years as President of the Senate, and using the veto power.

The fact of such a division of the Executive power would destroy, to a great extent, this miserable system of rotation in office, and make merit the test of place. It would have another good effect. It would save us all those agitations, attending Presidential elections, which now disturb the country. The election would take place in one section at a time, and would take place in each section but once in eight years. In this way we should escape the agitations that are now dividing and distracting us. I do not believe that to this system, the objections could apply which have been urged against a dual Executive. I have have no idea we could get up two parties, getting around a second President, for the second President could not exercise the veto power only at the will of his own section, and the rule would be the rule of justice, and the probability is that whenever there is a dispute it would be aptest to end in adopting that course which either was just or seemed to be just. Neither will it retard the operations of the Government in time of war. The operation would be quick enough. And, in time of peace, delays would only occur where the dispute was between sections, and then the movement ought to be slow, until some means could be found for conciliating and adjusting the differences.

But I go further. I believe the working of our present Executive system would destroy this Government by dissolution, or by turning it into a despotism, in the end, if some amendments are not made. The working of this Executive is such as to bring up a party whose very existence depends upon spoil and plunder. I have heard Mr. CALHOUN say often, that the conflict in every Government would be conflicts between two parties, which he called the tax-paying party and the tax-consuming party—the one dependent entirely upon the spoils of office, and the other, the tax-paying party, which made the contributions to the Government and expected nothing in return except from the general benefits of legislation. He said, and wisely said, in my opinion, that whenever this tax-consuming party got entire possession, disunion would follow, and the Government must cease or take an entirely different form. I say the working of our present system is such as to give rise to such a party in the country, and some change must be made, or else it will eventually end in despotism.

Now, Sir, the check which I propose not only remedies this evil, and gives a sectional check, when a sectional check is necessary, but it would do much to purify the general legislation of the country, and remove the public morals of the land. I do believe that this single change would do more to give us a permanent Government than any other which could be made, but it is not the only check which ought to be introduced, for some of the most important objects of this Constitution are now left simply to the discretion of the States. There is a large class of rights for which there is no remedy, or next to none. Those provisions which are designed to secure free trade and free intercourse between the States,—most of them are left to the States. They can pass laws to tax the commodities of an obnoxious State. I believe, myself, it was intended by the framers of the Constitution that the States should be instrumental in restoring fugitive slaves, and we know it is in their power to obstruct and actually to impede the Government of the United States. Now, Sir, I proposed, in order to secure the proper enforcement of these rights, that the Supreme Court should also be readjusted so as to consist of ten members, five from each section, the Chief Justice to be one of the five; and I would allow any State to bring another State before it, on a charge of having failed to discharge its constitutional obligations; and then, if the Court found the State to be in fault, then, Sir, I would have it if it did not repair the wrong, that any other State might deny all privileges to its citizens, and that all the States might tax its commerce until it ceased to be in fault. Thus I would provide a remedy without bringing the General Government in collision with the States, and I would give the States, in such cases, the right of denying the discharge of any obligation which they may have incurred. In this way I believe these wrongs might be remedied, without producing any collision or jarring. In order to make this complete, it should be provided that the Judges of the Supreme Court in each section should be appointed by the President from that section, and that is the only original appointing power I would give the second President.

I have presented in this scheme one which, in my opinion, would adjust the differences of the social systems so as to be mutually safe. If this were adopted, I, for one, would be willing to renounce this right of secession, which, I think, if not a right expressly given in the Constitution, yet results from the nature of the compact. I would agree that no State shall be allowed to secede, unless by the will of the majority of the States of that section. Whenever a majority of the States in either section said there was cause for secession, she could depart. But if they said the causes did not exist, the moral force of such a decision on the part of her confederates would satisfy the State. I think a system thus adjusted would enable us to establish a permanent Government, a useful and just Government, that would be ranked among the most permanent of all human institutions, and would enable us to rear up an empire that would exceed anything to be found in the pages of history. I know it may be said that such a distribution would not accord with the distribution according to numbers; but this rule does not apply to Confederacies. According to the principle of distribution here, the distribution which now obtains is more unequal. It would not be more unequal than that provision which gives to the six New-England States twelve Senators, and to the State of New-York only two. There would be nothing inconsistent with the federative principle. If the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States were to-day independent Confederacies, and there was a proposition to unite them, would any man be surprised if each Confederacy insisted upon such power and guarantees as would enable it to defend its social system, to secure equality, and to secure full individual development? But I do not mean to say that this is the only scheme upon which I would settle. I would agree on something which would give us only a truce, provided it was a long truce, and then trust to public opinion and to truth to make a permanent settlement. But I would prefer that we should now settle upon a permanent adjustment. I have founded my suggestions on the fact that some of the States have already withdrawn, and that the old Union is actually gone, and that there can be no way of obtaining a Union but by a reconstruction, for I utterly repudiate and deny the system of coercion. If you attempt by coercion to restore the Union, it would not be the old Union, but a very different one. It would be a Union utterly against the American principle—the union of a number of subjugated provinces. I maintain that coercion, if it were possible, is not right, and if it were right it is not possible. I think it can be shown that it is neither right nor possible. An attempt at coercion would destroy all hopes of a reconstruction, and destroy all the hopes of the friends of the Union and the country. It is not, I believe, because I believe in the right of secession in a State. It is not my purpose to trevel over the argument which has been so much better made by my friend from Louisiana, (Mr. BENJAMIN) I would merely say, that to my mind, is lies in a nutshell. If it be true that this Constitution is a compact, and if it be true that there is no common arbiter, and if it be true that a bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides, then it results inevitably that it is for the States to say whether the bargain is broken. I do not say it is laid down in the Constitution, but it results from the nature of the compact. I care not what you call it. Call it revolution, if you choose. If it be revolution, it is organized revolution, conducted by an organized body, so acknowledged by the Constitution. If it be revolution, it is revolution which is managed by a Government which the Constitution acknowleges to be a legitimate Government—I mean the Government of a State. How, then, can this Government use coercion? How does the General Government derive its authority to act in the State of Virginia? From the people of Virginia, and the State of Virginia derives its authority from the same source. This Government rests on the assent of the people of the different States. Then, if it be true that this Constitution has created a Government which cannot be administered without the assent of the people of a State, it would follow that the Constitution has declared, by implication, that the authority of this Government rests upon the people of a State, and when that is withdrawn there is no authority within it. I say that the Federal Government cannot be carried on within the limits, without the assent and sympathy of its people. It depends upon the Legislatures of the different States to elect members to this body, and if a majority of the States should refuse to send Senators here, you would have lost one of the most important arms of the Government, and have no longer a Senate, and, in order to carry on this Government, you must have its judicial functions. How can you carry on the Government to a State without the Federal Courts? Suppose a State repeals the law against murder, and if the State should undertake to obstruct the course of Federal justice in this way, where would the remedy be in the Federal power of this Government? Would you undertake to pass a penal code for the State? Certainly you could not do that, consistently with the Constitution, for you would have the same right to pass penal codes for all the States, and suppose the State refuses its consent, where would you get your Custom houses and your forts? Where would you have the *locus in quo* by which to administer the powers and functions of this Government? Thus it would be constantly in the power of a State to obstruct and prevent the administration of the Federal justice and the Federal powers within the limits of her jurisdiction. The only mode in which you could protect the administration of Federal powers in the State would be to set aside the State Government entirely, and reduce it to territorial condition. What would be the result? You would first deny the right of the State to secede, and then turn around and secede yourselves from it, by reducing it to the position of a Territory. But I say that coercion is impossible, for if you attempt it upon one of the States, all the Slaveholding States will rally around it to its assistance, and the idea that you can reduce seven, ten, yes, fifteen States, is preposterous. I acknowledge you may make war, and bring distress upon both sections; but as to acknowledging that either could subdue the other, so as to place its yoke and laws upon it, I do not entertain the idea for an instant. How is this war to be waged? It would cost you $100,000,000. You would have to sustain it by direct taxation. Is it to be supposed the people would bear such burdens in such a cause as that? I believe they might submit to any just taxation in defence of their homes, but would they submit to such an amount of taxation for the purpose of depriving their people of the right of self-government? And whose would be the commerce to be preyed upon? Not the Southern commerce, for that would go in foreign bottoms. Which section offers the greatest temptation to plunder? Where are the cities and the concentrated wealth of the community? You could not steal our niggers—your people would not allow it. How could you carry on such a war? Where would you find the means? You could not carry it on for six months. I say, therefore, it is not possible, by any such means, to coerce the Southern people to submission. I know there is talk of a blockade of our coast—that is, one which would collect the customs—nothing more. Where would the ships come from which could blockade the whole Southern coast? But you cannot, under the treaty, collect any duty on exports. It would not prevent the people from sending anything in foreign bottoms. We might prevent the people from using anything which was not manufactured among themselves, and thus you would lose your most valuable customers. Would the customs bear half the expense of the blockade? No, Sir. But a blockade, to be effectual, must be a blockade to that which is going out as well as that which is coming in. Is it to be supposed that England would allow this, when the existence of so many of her people depends upon cotton? It is not to be supposed for one moment. And there are other Powers that would prevent such a blockade, in addition to those which can be raised by the section it is thus attempted to coerce. I say it is idle to think of coercion. You may inflict evils by civil war, but will you inflict more than you receive in return? Will you be benefited by the operation? I think not. But suppose you could succeed, and that you had conquered the South, how, then, would you exercise the powers of the Government? Would you apply the doctrine that there can be no property in slaves? In that community of 8,000,000 whites, and 4,000,000 slaves, would they turn them loose by setting the slaves free? Would you repeat the experiment of the British in Jamaica? Would you stand and see cultivated fields return to the bush? Would the great interests of civilization and humanity permit such a result? Would your own interests permit it? It is not to be supposed that such a thing would be permitted. What, then, would be the result? They would have to recognize and maintain this social system, and to recognize property in slaves. If you recognize it as property, you must cause fugitives to be restored. And if you recognize it you must protect it. And if you protect it in all these States, you must protect it wherever the Government has exclusive jurisdiction. What, then, would become of the policy of excision? Would you shut up the negroes and allow all the white men to move away? The result would be the negroes would accumulate, until you gave the negroes the best part of the Continent, and the white man must take the rest. Can this be tolerated? No, Sir, not for a moment. And if this would be the result, after a bloody and harassing war, why not do it without these calamities? Why not do it without the dreadful inconsistency which would be charged upon you? Why, then, create a civil war without any benefit or use to any one? Then, if this be so, why not cede back the forts to those States that claim to have seceded? What do you want with them? What do you want with the forts in the harbor of Charleston? If you do mean to coerce them, they are of no use. And if you do not mean to coerce them, you ought not to have them. If you do attempt to use them for the purposes of coercion, you destroy all chances of reconstruction of another Union, which I still hope and trust may take place, and that it may prove to us a more permanent bond of alliance and fraternity than the old one, which is fast melting away from us. I say you have no right to hold on to these forts. You could not have obtained them without the consent of the Legislature. Upon what consideration was that consideration given? It was given on the consideration that they were to be used for the defence of the State. But you now keep them when they can no longer be used for the defence of the State, but only for offensive purposes. If there were no other obligations, I consider the obligation of policy would require you to do it. In no other way can you prevent civil war. They say they have seceded, and are out of this Government. They could not yield them up without inconsistency, so far as their pretensions are concerned. If they are an independent people, they have a right to those forts, and if an independent people, they have a right to take them, if they believe they are in the possession of a foreign enemy. How is it with you? You don't admit the doctrine of secession, in the form in which that resolution is raised. Does that justify you in holding that doctrine upon the ground of policy? A State which did not intend to secede might apply for the retrocession of these forts, and the retrocession might be granted, without the least violation of the Constitution. There is nothing impolitic in such cession, unless you desire to use them for the purposes of coercion. I think the consideration of policy should induce you to remove that bone of contention immediately. I believe if a drop of blood is once shed, there is no hope of reconstruction. I think you will soon see all the Southern States out of this Union. I think it probable they will form a Government for the sake of the South; and, having done so, I hope and trust they will call a Southern Convention for the purpose of readjustment on proper terms. And if the non-slaveholding States will assemble in Convention to exchange propositions, I hope and trust that some accommodation may be had, and some reconstruction to make this Government more permanent and more valuable to us than ever it has been. Or, if it is impossible to make a Union, it may yet result in the formation of some league which would secure to us some benefits, and leave each free to follow the law of its own genius, and develop itself. I say so far as I can weigh the question, the Union is no more, and the only question of Union is a question of reunion, and to produce reunion it is absolutely essential to allow the State to take possession of that which it is obviously going to take, and thus we can afford all the time and give all the opportunity we can to those who desire a reconstruction of this Union. I am one of those. I believe the South owes it to itself to secure protection. I believe the interests of mankind, and her own interest, and the interest of her confederates, require that we should reconstruct a new Union upon the terms of equality and justice. But will this be possible if we have a civil war? I ask if the Republicans are willing to add civil war to the long catalogue of enormities for which they have to answer hereafter? Is it not enough that they have marched into power over the ruins of the Constitution? Is it not enough that they have seized this Government at the expense of the Union? Will not it satisfy them unless they add civil war? Mr. President, I would ask if they are indeed willing to let loose the dogs of war and rapine through this land? If they are willing that the spirit of the first-born, Cain, should reign over every foot of land, and spread the fratricidal conflict over this once happy land? How will they settle with their own consciences? How will they settle with humanity, for having crushed the highest capacity for usefulness, progress to development, that was ever bestowed on man? Sir, what judgment will posterity pronounce upon them for their unhallowed ambition? Will it not say, "You found peace, and established war; you found an Empire and a Union, and you rent them into fragments?" And more awful still, what account will they render at the bar of Heaven? When from many a burning homestead, and many a bloody battle field, a spectral host shall appear to accuse them—when the last wail of suffering childhood shall arise from the depths of the grave, to make its feeble plaint against them, and the fears of helpless women shall plead against them, for her wounded honor, in her speechless woe and despair—how will they account before God and before Heaven, before earth and before heaven, if they close in blood this great American experiment, which was inaugurated by Providence in the wilderness, to insure peace on earth and good will to men. The experiment which was constructed by our Fathers with blood and pious prayers? How will they hide themselves from the accusation, when one universal voice of misery and despair shall be heard throughout this land? I say to them, it will be no excuse that they have consented to wield a barren sceptre over a desolated land. Why is it these threats are made? Is it for the purpose of preventing Southern States from seceding? If so, it has precipitated that very event. I say for my own State, she is consulting now, but I feel authorized to say that she loves peace; she desires to avoid war, but she will not be deterred from asserting her rights by threats of coercion, or fear of the result. Sir, once in her past history, in the sacred name of honor, and liberty, and equality, she staked her destiny on the wer of the Revolution. For the same sacred considerations, I know she will imperil her all if she believed it her duty to do so, and if the day shall ever arrive when she can neither defend her honor, nor support her rights, she will fall, and it will be better for her name and fame to perish with them. When the Spanish Colonies were struggling for independence, we gave them sympathy and aid. When Greece was fighting her desperate battles, we gave her the same sympathies and assistance. But we now refuse it to our brethren, and pursue them with fire and sword. I believe that an attempt to coerce the people in this regard will only meet with the general detestation of mankind. Such a resistance will be made as has never been seen before in the history of the world, except, perhaps, in the instance of the Dutch who hid behind their dykes and flooded their land with the waves of the sea, preferring death in any and every form, rather than submission to tyranny. But I do not wish to pursue this line of argument, and do not wish to engage in any discussion which so much stirs the blood. I stand here to plead for peace, not because my State has any reasons to fear more than another, but because the interest of all mankind is for peace. In the name of civilization and humanity, in the name of thirty millions, whose lives, honor and happiness, depend upon the events of such a civil war, in the name of the great American experiment which was founded by Providence in the wilderness, and which I insist has not yet failed, I shall appeal to the American people to prevent the effusion of blood. It is said that the very smell of blood stirs the animal passions of men. Give us time for the play of reason. Let us see, after the States have secured in themselves their old organization and their old system—let us see if we cannot bring together once more our scattered divisions, if we cannot close up our broken ranks, and cannot find some plan of conciliation. And when those columns come mustering in from the distant North, and the further South, from the rising to the setting sun, to take their part in that grand review, there will go up a shout that will shake the heavens, and which shall proclaim to the ends of the earth that we are united once more—brothers in war, brothers in peace, ready to take our place in the front of that grand march of human progress, and able and willing to play in that game of nations where the prizes are wealth and empire, and where victory may crown our name with deathless and eternal fame. (There was slight applause in the galleries as Mr. HUNTER closed.)

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon (Rep.)—I should like to ask the Senator one question. If my party in this and the other branch of Congress, by a constitutional majority, shall pass an amendment to be submitted accordlog to the Constitution, for the consent and approbation of the people, and if that be such substantiality as those offered by gentlemen on the other side, will the Senator from Virginia, so far as he can, throw the weight of Virginia, and especially his individual weight, in order to maintain the Constitution as it is, and the laws as they now are, with the power of the Government, until the people of the States shall have decided upon this amendment?

Mr. HUNTER—I cannot answer for Virginia. I can only say this—I voted for the proposition of the Senator for Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN.) Other gentlemen believed that would be satisfactory. But whether the people who are now seceding would wait to ascertain whether the States would accept it or not, I am not authorized to say.

Mr. BAKER—But will the gentleman himself?

Mr. HUNTER—If the Senator is not satisfied, I cannot satisfy him.

Mr. HARLAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) then took the floor, and spoke at length on the Fugitive Slave law. He opposed the argument of the South to control and govern the North; that the North must obey the South; that the majority must submit. The real grievance of the Southern people is explained by admitting the Republican victory on the 6th of November last. They distike to resign the reins of the Government to their opponents.

A message was here received from the President.

Mr. HARLAN concluded by saying that human liberty, liberty of speech, the Press and conscience, were all at stake.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass, (Rep.,) moved to go into Executive Session. Carried.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, for mail facilities, through subsidies to steamer lines, between San Francisco and Shanghai, &c. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer a resolution, that as the judgment of the House, in the present state of the country, it would be wise and patriotic for the President to confer temporarily the power of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy on Lieutenant-General SCOTT, and charge him to see that the Republic receives no detriment.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, (Dem.,) and others objected.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) suggested that the President could delegate no such power.

The Speaker said the resolution was not received, but merely read for information. Besides, objection was made.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) hoped that the resolution would be voted on by yeas and nays.

There were no further proceedings on the subject.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) asked, and was excused, from serving on the Select Committee, to which was referred the President's Message. He said he had a great many reasons for the request, but it was not necessary to repeat them.

Private bills were then considered.

The House considered the Civil and Miscellaneous bills, including the one to support lighthouses, the establishment of marine hospitals, &c.

While voting on the amendment, which was rejected, to increase the appropriation for a Survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast from $100,000 to $250,000,

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said he was anxious to assist the Republicans in bankrupting, as soon as possible, a Government whose purse and standard were soon to be used for subjugating their brethren of the South.

The bill was passed.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from Philadelphia from citizens of all parties, asking Congress to pass the Crittenden compromise.

The Navy Appropriation bill was merely read.

Adjourned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERT.—The second annual Concert given by the Band of the Seventh Regiment, takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. Much military music of the best kind will be performed, under the direction of Signor GRAFULLA, and, in addition to this attraction, the following artists have been engaged: Mme. COLSON, Mrs. MOZART, Signor STEFFELI and CARL FORMES. The entertainment promises to be the best of the season, and will unquestionably be the most brilliantly attended.

[Murder by a Negro in Brooklyn.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER AND ACCOMPLICES.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, several colored men, headed by one named STEPHEN RICKS, made an unprovoked attack upon an Irishman named JOHN SHIRLEY, in Canton, near Johnson-street, killing him almost instantly by a blow on the head.

A friend of the deceased, who says he witnessed the transaction, states that SHIRLEY was eating his supper a few minutes before the occurrence, and was annoyed at the noise made by a party of boys—black and white—who were sliding on the sidewalk in front of his house, No. 41 Canton-street. He went out and ordered them away, and upon their refusing to leave he attempted to coerce them into a compliance with his wishes. At this time a party of colored men on the opposite side of the street, headed by RICKS, crossed over apparently to take up the cause of the boys. RICKS approached SHIRLEY, and uttering an oath, struck him a heavy blow with his fist on the left temple. SHIRLEY fell heavily to the sidewalk, near the door of his own house, and was taken into the house in an insensible condition, where he died in less than ten minutes. The witness of this transaction says as SHIRLEY fell he told RICKS that he had killed him, to which remark the latter replied that he did not care.

Information was sent to the Fourth Precinct Station house, and Sergeant SMITH, who was in charge, at once sent out several officers to find the parties concerned in the transaction. Officer SKIDMORE arrested RICKS in the neighborhood of his residence, and subsequently Officers WALDEN, BIRDSALL and SKINMORE arrested RICHARD T. MOORE, MARTIN EVERSON and CHAS J. MOORE on suspicion of having had something to do with the attack upon the deceased. Several witnesses were also found and detained to testify before the Coroner.

The deceased was about 40 years of age, and worked for THOMAS LEVY, scavenger. He leaves a widow and one child.

STEPHEN RICKS is a single man, and 21 years old. All of the parties arrested are scavengers.

IMPRISONMENT FOR VIOLATION OF INJUNCTIONS IN SELLING SEWING-MACHINES.—Mr JOSEPH THORN has been arrested by the United States Marshal, and lodged in Eldridge-street jail, for violating an injunction by selling sewing-machines. On motion of GEORGE GIFFORD, Esq., an attachment was granted by Judge SMALLEY, in the United States Court, against the defendant, for selling sewing-machines, in violation of an injunction issued against him, on the patents owned by the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, and the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and known as the sewing machine feed patents. Violating the order of Courts is rather a serious matter, as it renders the offender liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hemorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 46 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates 25c. to $25. Everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit everybody. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of SKATES. CENOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

Neglect in nsaisting nature has consigned thousands of females to a premature grave. HOLLOWAY's Pills are the only reliable remedy for the complaints incidental to females, whether at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails, by the *Kangaroo*, will close to-morrow, (Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The Havana mails, by the *W. G. Hewes*, will also close to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 11—*In steamship America, at Halifax from Liverpool*—Mr. Eaton and lady, Mr Newton and lady, Mr. Farrell and lady, Mr. Chadburne and lady, Mrs. May, Mrs. Justin, Messrs. Morrison, Bandin, Salter, Freeborn, Lippard, Warren, Collet, Gilbert, Barff, Park, War

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1861.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

The Duty of Christian Patriots North and South.

An Appeal for Calmness, Reason and Concession.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Adams, Delivered on the National Fast Day.

1 TIM., II., 1, 2.—I exhort, therefore, that first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for Kings and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

Appropriateness is the first law of discourse. My theme, on this occasion, has been chosen for me by the circumstances which have called us together. The President of the United States, and the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, have recommended that this day be observed as one of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in view of the present distracted and perilous condition of the country. Such a recommendation from such a source cannot be disregarded by the Christian ministry.

For one, I confess to a feeling of humiliation already. Less than two months ago I returned from a visit to foreign countries on the other side of the sea. Traveling under despotic governments, where the Press is stifled and speech is guarded, and your personal movements subject to espionage, I had prided myself much on the privileges of an American citizen; and as our noble ship entered the Bay of New-York, on one of the brightest days of our golden Autumn, it was with a swelling heart and a suffused eye that I exclaimed, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel,"—believing that the sun that day did not shine upon a people having more of real prosperity and happiness and peace, than our own. Less than forty days ago we had our annual festival of Thanksgiving, to consider the bounties of Providence towards us as a nation, when I endeavored to guide your thoughts into the channels of gratitude. To-day we are summoned to the altars of religion to humble ourselves, to fast and pray, in view of public calamities. A reversal so sudden, so entire, so unnecessary, so gratuitous, so unreasonable, as we should say, brought upon us by no descent of fire or pestilence from heaven—by no invasion of a foreign foe—but altogether engendered within our own borders—is itself enough to afflict and mortify us. Humiliated we are before the world, by anything which touches the honor or integrity of our nationality, or implies the weakness of our much-boasted form of government. We are assembled also to pray in behalf of our country. But to pray intelligently we should comprehend the import of our prayers. There is need, therefore, of instruction concerning the proper objects of prayer. To give that instruction in the spirit of Christian patriotism is the duty we have undertaken, in coincidence with the appointment of this day.

On the Christian Sabbath we occupy ourselves chiefly and directly with those topics which concern man in his higher and spiritual relations. Not that these are without their influence upon man as a citizen of this present world, for our belief is that the indirect effect of Christianity on human society has more potency than all the direct efforts of mere human politics; that liberty and law, and restraint, and Governments, and civilization—all these and more are included in and spring from the central doctrines of the Gospel. For this very reason, and for others which are infinitely higher and greater, the pertinency of our Sabbath instructions is directly with those spiritual and eternal relations of man, from that point of perspective which constitutes the peculiar characteristic of the Christian ministry. There are other topics concerning which every minister of religion, in common with his fellow-citizens, has his personal opinions. His own self-respect would be wounded if he were not able, in the proper place and in the proper manner, to hold his own independant judgment on all these subordinate subjects. It does not follow from this that he should make use of his official position on the day which Christ has hallowed for a specific purpose, to enforce his private interpretations of irrelevant matters. I hold to the right and duty of preaching politics—as that expression is properly defined—meaning not the squabbles of party, but the application of Christian truth to every relation and duty of life, just as the duty and the relation are presented in the New Testament. But this should be done with appropriateness, with sound judgment, and with proper regard to relevancy and edification, and the due proportion of faith. I have never felt, for example, that it was wisdom or duty for me to discourse, directly and frequently, on the subject of American Slavery,—not that I ever so much as imagined there was any disposition on the part of the pews to restrict the liberty of the pulpit,—not that I have not my own opinions on the subject, as a citizen—nay more, my own opinions as a student of Providence and the Bible,—but because I have never judged that it was for edification to insist upon this subject before those who constitute this pastoral charge. Had it been my lot in life, as a Christian minister, to preach to those who were personally related to Slavery, I should have endeavored to instruct them on the subject, as every other, with pertinence and directness. There is no preaching which is so easy, measured by the time and intellectual effort of preparation, as controversial preaching in regard to matters on which the public mind is already inflamed, and one's manliness and Christian wisdom are often more demonstrated by holding himself in restraint concerning many political topics, rather than falling in with prevalent opinion, and riding along on the wave of popular excitement. While, therefore, pertinency and appropriateness require us, on the Sabbath day, to hold our minds in contact with your own bosom sins, and your personal relations to Christ and eternity, the same law of appropriateness makes it necessary for me, on this occasion, to speak with a direct reference to the circumstances which have led to our convocation.

We are invited by magistrates to pray for our country—to pray for our rulers; and the text before us enjoins it upon us, for a reason annexed, to do the same thing. Perhaps some may think that it would be wiser to do nothing but pray. I am myself reminded of what was once said by the pious and discreet FENELON, in a time of great trouble and turbulence: "*Parlez à Dieu pour la paix de l'Eglise et ne parlez point aux hommes*"—"Speak to God for the peace of the Church, and speak not to men." But we are safe always when we speak in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Scriptures. Our text is, "*Pray* for Kings and for all those in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life." The emphasis given to this matter shows that there were special reasons which led the Apostle to give it the prominent place which it holds in this epistle. Any one informed as to the state of the Christian mind at the time this epistle was written, in regard to the heathen magistracy, under which Christianity was born and developed, and especially the deluded expectations of the Jndaist mind in reference to what was about to ensue, can understand how pertinent this counsel is. Then there is a design in the accumulation of expressions—supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks. All the synonyms of the language in reference to the subject are employed, inculcating prayer in all it forms, looking to the supply of what is needed, the averting of what is evil, and the obtaining of what is good. Not only have we this emphatic form of expression in reference to the end of prayer for the civil magistracy, but the reason is appended why we should thus pray. Not for what will inure to the benefit of the magistrates themselves—not so much for the conversion of the men thus described; but this is the end, the object, of our prayer in behalf of the civil power: That we may lead a quiet, *peaceable* life, in all godliness and honesty. This latter expression, "in *all godliness and propriety of conduct*," denoting the ultimate end, of which a quiet, peaceable life is the condition. We have outlived the old error which was installed in ancient treatises on government, that, because the Holy Scripture refers to *Kings*, requiring men to pray for Kings, and to honor the King, therefore monarchy was the only form of magistracy which had the Divine sanction, for the scriptural injunction making reference to the form of government which then and there existed is not even thus restricted, but includes all forms of authority and magistracy. Such a form of government as our own was not in existence when Holy Scripture was written, but never was there one under which prayer had such scope and pertinency, for the very reason that those who pray are the source of all power and sovereignty.

To give some order to our thoughts on this subject, let me say, in the first place, as explanatory of all the emphasis and prominence given to this subject, that the reason here assigned why we should pray for such as are in authority lays here at once the whole design and office of civil government: "*That we may lead a quiet and peaceable life.*" We present this as the very best definition that can be given of the province and end of the civil power. Writers on political economy have fallen upon manifold mistakes by assigning to the ruling authority prerogatives which do not belong to it at all. A most notable instance of this kind comes to mind in the very clever book written by MR. GLADSTONE, then a member of the British Parliament, some twenty years ago, entitled, *The State in its Relations with the Church*. The object at which he aims is, to prove that one of the principal ends of civil government, as such, is, to propagate religious truth; and that, as a means to this, it is obligatory on every Government to profess and support a religion. Once allow the premises from which he starts, in his logic, and you cannot escape his conclusion. The error lies in the very foundation of his argument. He assumes a major premise which is too large, and includes too much. He begins with affirming that it is the province of government to attend to all which is vital to human interests. This would seem to be very plausible and very good. But it contains the mischief of a tremendous sophistry. We join issue at the very beginning, and deny that such is the province of civil government. Ten thousand things vital to the happiness of individuals and families there are which do not pertain to the civil magistracy at all. The province of Government is not universal, but limited and restricted. We should say that this was the design of government, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, or, to expand the definition somewhat—government is to protect our lives, our persons and property, as inhabitants of this present world. It is to help men to settle their difficulties, not by individual force, but by processes of law and justice; to protect from violence and invasion—in short, to furnish a substratum on which the social system may stand and develop itself. This is not to affirm, as some good people have thought, that the temporal interests of man are of greater consequence than his spiritual. Far from this. But it is the province of government to care for one, but not for the other. Men of all religions and of no religion have an equal interest in this, that life, and person, and rights be protected by the civil powers. Men holding opinions the most antagonistic that can be conceived on many subjects—Gentile and Jew, Papist and Protestant—all agree in this, that they need the protection of a good government. Whether they have any faith in a future world or not—whether they can harmonize on this or that theory of morals or not—here is something which is admitted by all, there must be a ruling power in this world, or we could not live at all. The right conception of what the province of government is is very important, since it has always been true that men are in danger of extending the civil power over and beyond its just limits. We are jealous of such encroachments. We are unwilling that affairs should be thrust into the province of government which do not belong to it. This definition of government, its use and object, has another advantage. It meets the scruples of such as have conscientious objections to being associated in the same government with those whose opinions and practices, on many subjects, they disapprove and detest. The Apostle instructs us on this very point: "I wrote unto you," says he, "in an epistle, not to company with fornicators; yet not altogether with fornicators or idolators *of this world*, for then must we needs go out of the world." But if any man that is called a *brother* be a "fornicator or an idolator," than withdraw from him. Within your own communion of the church you may have laws of fellowship which you cannot apply to the social organization at large. Idolators and Christians, pure and impure, sober and drunken, whatever are men's notions or habits in reference to other matters, in this they have all a common interest and necessity, that they should be protected by the ruling power from rapine, and violence, and carnage. Starting, then, with this object and end of government full in our eye, *that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life*, as the result for which we are to pray, let me remind you that this is an object of vast importance—of indispensable necessity. We have fallen upon the evil habit of speaking slightingly of government. In the too common custom of abusing the men who administer government, many have come to think and speak disparingly of government itself, as though we could do as well or better without it. Without it, not to speak of living quietly and peaceably, we could not live at all. Government is God's ordinance for human protection. The word does not define the form, the mode, in which the governing power shall be administered; but there is in the very nature of things a necessity for some government—the worst is better than none—and in this sense the powers that be are ordained of God. And by government we do not mean a fortuitous assemblage of forces, but an organized form, adequate for the purpose, not an accidental convenience—but a stable power on which society may repose and develop itself safely and happily, and the Church of God may build her nest and lay her young. Government, as an ordinance of God, is a *power*. Designed for this very end to keep impulses and passions under restraint, within legal processes, it must have the means of protecting itself, and enforcing its own enactments. Without this it is a nullity—it is no thing. Therefore says the Scripture, the magistrate beareth the sword, and not in vain, a sword not made of a shingle, but the veritable symbol of a veritable power, able to accomplish the legitimate object for which government was instituted.

Surely here is something worth praying for. That government is the best in kind which, like the great forces of nature, works so smoothly and quietly that we take but little notice of its working. If ours has been, and is a government—which is adapted to secure for us a quiet peaceable life—then it is a government which ought to be preserved; and for this end prayer should invoke Divine aid, and the hearts and hands of all patriots should be combined in one. Greatly mistaken shall I be in the prognostication, if the result of events now in progress in our country, is not to diffuse wider than ever the conviction that government, organized government, is with us—a most benignant thing to be valued for time to come, as it has never been valued before. Men have been trifling, in both extremes, with most sacred interests, till we are in danger at last of being consumed. Without a government, a power worthy of the name, able to protect us, where are we? What becomes of us and our children; if society is to become disintegrated, if theories are to be allowed which carried out to their legitimate consequences in States, and counties, and towns, and families, would destroy the very idea of government, and leave us altogether at the mercy of passion, the power of mobs and the turbulence of physical strength? The right of *revolution*—that word of hope and of terror—remains with every people, as the last resort of necessity; otherwise we should be forced to blush at the bend of illegitimacy and shame in our own coat armorial; but that right can be justified only after all legal methods of redress have been exhausted, and the power which resorts to it must first plead before the bar of reason and the judgment of the civilized world, that it has been compelled to this final and dread necessity in view of a greater good, which thereby, and thereby only, it is sure to accomplish. It is time for this subject to be taken out from the sway of passion into the domain of Christian reason. The time has come for all party and sectional lines to be effaced in the broad claims of patriotism. All subordinate matters, prejudices and antipathies, must give way before this simple question, whether we have, and are to have, a Government beneath which, as the ordained protection of God, we can lead honest, and quiet, and peaceful lives. When all irrelevant matters are brushed away, and that simple question is presented naked and alone in its own merits, the heart of this whole American people will be found to be true, and sound, and loyal. God grant that this question may be settled in his own wise and blessed way—by inclining the hearts of a praying people to consider candidly, seasonably and wisely what is meant by his ordination of civil government as the means of securing for all quiet and peaceable, and honest lives.

With this reason which inspiration has assigned as the result and object of prayer, we come next by a natural order to consider why we should pray, in a special manner, in behalf of our rulers. Such an act of prayer, let me say, promises two results, and is to be justified by two reasons: 1st, the persuasive power of prayer in the way of securing for those in authority as a gift from God, what is needful to the discharge of their duty; 2d, the reactive influence of prayer on the minds of those who offer it, as the best mode of adjusting all perilous and difficult questions of polity. Let us consider these in their order.

All but Atheists believe that God presides over nations and individuals, and that by means and influences beyond our sight he can turn the hearts of men as rivers of water are turned. Now by fears and terrors as he did the heart of Pharaoh, and now by gentler processes as he did the heart of DARIUS and CYRUS. Who that has read history aright can doubt the power of the Almighty higher, stronger, and mightier than that of Kings and Cabinets. It was God who bestowed wisdom on Solomon—a wisdom so singularly displayed in his first judicial act, before he had reached his majority—with no intention of cruelty to a living child, yet proposing its dismemberment, that he might test the instinct of maternity, discovering which of the two claimants would first cry out against the violent division; and God it was who turned the counsel of AHITHOPEL into foolishness. He it was who still instructs us to pray for our rulers as dependent for success in their office upon Him. Let us pray that our officers may be peace, and our exactors righteousness. That those who are invested with authority may be firm and faithful to their trusts: administering government without fear or favor. That they may be inspired with that wisdom which is profitable to direct—that they may fear God and do justly, and hate bribes, and remember their obligations to Him who has said: "Counsel is mine and sound wisdom. I am understanding—I have strength. By me Kings reign, and princes decree justice. By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth." And prayer of this description should go up from unfeigned lips. Never should devotion be subsidized to prejudice, nor partisanship make use of prayer for expressing its own antipathy. These are the prayers which have been prepared for us by the Divine Spirit, and such we should unceasingly offer in public worship, in true loyalty, and Christian patriotism.

Times like these lay bare to our eye the weaknesses and perils of our Government, as storms expose the leaks of a ship. We are wise if we come to see that our rulers are subject to manifold dangers, from which nothing but Divine wisdom can shield them. We boast much before the world of the freedom of our institutions—of the perfect equality of our citizenship, so that no man is debarred from office by the accident of birth and condition. But we must remember that there is another side and aspect to this subject. If there is an advantage of this kind, there are many disadvantages and dangers connected with it. If all offices of trust and power are open to all, then all may seek them, and there will be scrambling and corruption, and most unworthy rivalries. The frequency of our popular elections multiplies the mischief from this source, and society is upturned from its discolored depths. It is not strange in such a state of things, that we are shocked by revelations of fraud and dishonesty and corruption.

Men will intrigue for office for selfish ends, who are not fitted for it by education or character. They will employ methods which ought never to be used. It has come at last—it humbles us before God and man to admit it—to be understood that all is fair in politics. Nothing can be more unscrupulous than the strictly party Press of this country. So strong have become the chains of party, that the last thing to be expected of a political opponent is chivalric fairness and candor and courtesy and truth. An irreparable mischief has been done to the morals of the country by this shameless perversion and falsehood, which waxes worse and worse. The public conscience is debauched. Nor can I see any relief for all this mischief in any quarter but this one:—a deeper sense of religion, such as is implied in this act of prayer to Almighty God. Some put their trust in universal education; but intelligence is not the thing which is wanting in such a crisis; for who is so shrewd as your thorough-bred politician. The more you educate the faculties in the wisdom of this world, without the virtuous restraints of religion, the more you sharpen the edge which will wound and kill us.

> "You Cassius *thinks* too much.
> Such men are dangerous."

Our safety lies in that acknowledgment of divine control, of duty, of obligation and modesty and trust, which finds expression for itself in holy prayer—without "wrath or doubting."

Beyond all this power of prayer, considered as a means of enabling our rulers to act wisely and faithfully, working their deliverance from all selfishness and partisanship and venality, there remains the most important and blessed effect of prayer, as it is reflected upon the hearts of those who offer it. If prayer had no power nor promise of securing a gift of light from the Throne, its influence would be immeasurably good and great upon those who offer it. It calms the passions, clarifies the judgment, enlightens the intellect, composes the spirit, and pervades the conduct with serenity, and charity, and patience, and meekness, and hope.

Does any one doubt that the causes which more than any endanger our institutions proceed from excited passion rather than sober reason? that at this very moment our peril is from exasperated feeling, from threats, and wrath, and bitterness, and menaces, and taunts, and objurgations, and not from the spirit which would refer all matters of difference to legal adjudication, and to the wisdom and guidance which are never withheld from filial prayer?

Not for the purpose of recrimination, of which we have had so much, but for the very opposite—of suppressing it, and fostering a better temper—let me come at once to the very subject, which, more than any other, has occasioned the present embarrassment. I shall trust to your candor to say, when I have finished, whether the statement of the case has been made in truth and fairness.

Anterior to our own time and generation, without personal complicity of our own, by the persistent agency of the mother country, African Slavery was introduced and entailed upon this country. In the original draft of the Declaration of American Independance, by the hand of Mr. JEFFERSON, himself a slaveholder, one of the reasons alleged for the act was that Great Britain, notwithstanding the remonstrances and expostulations of the American Colonies, had persisted in forcing upon them this very system. That time was, and that not so long ago, when, throughout the whole of this country, and especially in the Southern States, which, in the origin and prosecution of measures at emancipation, anticipated others, and outstripped others in the amount of costs and sacrifices looking to that end—the time was, I say, when throughout the whole country there was a remarkable unanimity in reference to Slavery, as a political, social and moral evil. Legislatures of States where it existed, and ecclesiastical bodies more immediately connected with it, scarcely without an exception, took action, looking to its gradual and ultimate removal. I shall not undertake to describe the manner in which a change in regard to the treatment of the subject was effected; enough to know, what cannot be denied, that a change has taken place, and that this has led to extreme views, and acrimony, and active antagonism. Men have driven each other wide apart by contrary opinions, as ivory balls are separated by concussion. On the one hand are those who regard the act of slaveholding as necessarily and unexceptionably sinful. They denounce those who are involved in this relation as the greatest of criminals. Churches in the Northern interior, who never saw either a slaveholder or a slave, and were never in the way of such a probability, took action, denouncing this relation as the most atrocious of all crimes, forbidding any one connected with it to approach their communion. Epithets could not be found too strong by way of expressing detestation of this particular act, and those there are who have publicly avowed their purpose to put the Constitution and the Bible under their feet for a supposed complicity with this one unpardonable sin. In the opposite extreme are those who now assert that this relation is of Divine origin and sanction, and that to "conserve, extend and perpetuate it," after the same manner as the relation between parent and child, to the end of time, is a Christian duty. Moreover, the proposal has been made and publicly advocated, in consistency with this sentiment, to reopen and legalize the African Slave-trade, which the whole civilized world, and none more emphatically than our own country, has stigmatised as piracy. But these, you say, are extreme views. Certainly they are. I describe them as such. But do you not know that these are the very agencies which work the mischief; for that which is ultra—beyond fairness and truth—is the parent of fanaticism; and fanaticism is a fire which, once kindled, burns you know not where or what. I use that word with philosophical accuracy. Enthusiasm is a noble quality. We all admire earnestness and zeal,—the expression of one's own sentiments with an honest heartiness. But fanaticism has this peculiarity, that always it has in it an element of malignity; a spirit that would do harm to its object after some form or method—a spirit which would lift its hands and sharpen its tongue in wrath—which would strike, and bite, and retaliate, and devour. Extremes, to be sure. But does any one question that it is these extreme notions which are now flying through the troubled air; which are repeated backwards and forwards, exasperating a bad temper. Is not this spirit, whenever it has existed, the parent of misapprehension, and prejudice, and hate? If Sir WALTER RALEIGH found it so difficult to arrive at the exact truth of facts, occurring almost under his own eye, in his own castle-yard, what may truth expect when the very air is full of a malign spirit, excited to a most inflammable and explosive pitch? The consequence has been, that while the extremists on either wing have understood each other well, and hated each other heartily, the great body lying between, on both sides, have not known and understood each other at all. When, at length, the subject became involved with political legislation, then a thousand other forces came in to intensify the feeling. Now it was that legislative acts themselves partook of the prevalent sentiment on either side, increasing the exasperation. The real cause which made the Fugitive Slave Law so obnoxious to the Northern mind was, that many interpreted it as containing a crack and a jeer which was intended to humiliate them; while the people of the South, in their turn, put the same interpretation upon every Northern Liberty Bill, its animus, whatever ingenuity may have been in the letter, being understood as one of defiance and insult. And so it is that the great mass of the nation,—innocent of all evil designs, intending no wrong, and doing no wrong, are yet, by the great law of social liabilities, involved in perils engendered by others, which threaten now the whole domain. The question now before us, is whether it is possible for this matter to be lifted up and lifted out from this region of distemper into the court of reason, and before the supremacy of Providential facts? The stars in their courses fought against Sisera—and there is no place for passion, or impatience, or fretfulness, when we put ourselves in contact with the great calm facts of Nature and Providence and Revelation. Our hope is not so much in legislation and discussion, for it has long been our national vice to legislate and talk too much for mere effect on abstract questions, instead of meeting each and every case upon its own merits. In cases of disputed rights, let supreme law be arbiter, and I believe there are many questions of law in connection with this subject which should employ the highest legal talent of the country—and every citizen be prompt to recognize its solemn authority. Though it is the most difficult of all conditions in which to act wisely and freely when put under threats, yet it is a token for good, that, already, in our own Northern community, there is a disposition to repeal whatever may have been judged in its spirit and intention to be contrary to faith and honesty and law. I speak of the spirit and the temper, for this is the whole matter. If by any process—if, by a special answer to special prayer there could be such a return to a reasonable and charitable temper, in which all shall be convinced that nothing is intended, and nothing will be tolerated which is not right, then, indeed, fear would give place to hope and apprehension to peace.

How is this subject presented to us in the New Testament? Perhaps we shall see the better if we look first at the Christian method of treating another subject which is free from all doubt in our minds. I refer to despotic Government, the object of our implacable abhorrence. When Christ and his Apostles were upon the earth, they lived under Roman despotism; and what that was, a superficial acquaintance with history will suffice to show. Did they ever make a *direct assault* upon this tremendous power? Did they excite to insurrection? Did they draw the sword against it? Did they arm the tongue against it? Never. The very opposite. "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's" was the rule of Christ. It was in regard to this old Heathen despotism that Paul counseled his contemporaries to be obedient and loyal, recognizing its authority himself, and appealing to its jurisdiction. Are we, then, to infer that Christianity sanctions despotism? or that it aims to extend and perpetuate it? Never, never! For its own spirit fosters freedom. It looks at the universal diffusion of what is right. Tell us, then, why the New Testament does not contain one direct assault upon those ancient and stubborn tyrannies. Some reason there must have been, and that reason the very best. Do you say that it would have done no good? That it would have reacted upon the heads of those who took part in it, and, therefore, it was deferred till a more auspicious opportunity. Then you admit that there is such a thing as wise expediency, and that this is a Christian virtue, employing the best means and occasion for its own good ends. So we believe. Like the sun in the heaven, Christianity lifts itself up to its central position, and its warmth melts the ice, and its attractions gradually, but certainly, draw all lesser orbs around itself obediently. Would you know what Slavery was in the days of the Cæsars? Read Tacitus, the contemporary of Paul. Yet you do not find in the New Testament one *direct assault* upon it, as a thing to be overthrown by instantaneous violence. The relation is recognized as an existing fact. Masters and slaves—there is no mistaking the word—those that were under the yoke, are instructed in their relative duties; while the hand is not once lifted to sever at a blow the relation itself. What, then? Must we infer that this is a relation which Christianity sanctions and conserves and perpetuates, as one of her own institutions? By no means. Read the epistle of Paul to Philamon; a most extraordinary thing it is that such an epistle from such a man to such a man, on such a subject, should have been handed down to us—and I confess to you that I find it always hard to read that epistle, so full of the very spirit of Christian gentleness and courtesy, without a moistened eye—and you need not wonder long or be in doubt as to the process by which the religion of Christ reforms abuses and removes evils. Men may be impatient, fret and goad themselves and others into madness, but God has his own time and method, and we do well sometimes to think of the slow yet certain processes of his spirit and Providence.

On the one hand, we of the North—I say *we*—since I speak of a prevalent habit—must cease from all vituperation and angry reproaches. We must not speak of our Southern brethren as *oppressors* and barbarians, nor vilify them, nor taunt them, nor goad them, as if they were sinners above all others. We must bear in mind that had we been born in the same circumstances with themselves, in connection with a system which sends its roots through the whole social structure, there is no reason to suppose that we should have been more humane, more kind, more wise than they. We must acknowledge that among them, familiar with this relation, are some of the best specimens of philanthropy and religion the world can furnish—men and women worthy to stand by the side of the man in the New Testament, who held the same relation to a *doulos*, whom Christ healed, of whom Christ said, "I have not seen so great faith—no, not in Israel."

On the other hand, we say to our brethren of the South, while we acknowledge and defend every right guaranteed to you by the Constitution, you must not take new ground which is untenable—you must not force us to join a new issue—nor give resurrection to questions which have long ago been considered as settled by the civilized world, you must not resort to violence if the solemn tramp of the census instructs you as to the certainty of prospective changes—you must meet the fact as an appointment not of man, by which to be irritated, but of God—with acquiescence, with equanimity—and you must not forswear reason, nor put the torch to that edifice which we occupy in common, and in which we and our children and children's children have such incomparable and ineffable advantages.

Surely, then, we find abundant occasion for prayer, full of faith in God, and charity for our fellow men, in the presence of this great embarrassment. If any man pretends to know by what method this great problem of our history is to be solved, without detriment to either race—our own or the African—for as Christians our regard is for all—in Christ, all are our brethren. If any one, I say, pretends to know the future of this history, without aid from divine wisdom, I pity his self-sufficiency and arrogance. No man can look with indifference upon that which in any way affects the prosperity of the country or any part of it. We may have no direct personal relation to this or that system. But here comes in the great law of organic life and social liabilities. We may be innocent and yet suffer the consequences of others' actions. Children may be harmless as doves, but they are involved in the results of their parents' conduct. Our Fathers were immediately related to the introduction and extension of Slavery. If wrath and bitterness and objurgations could produce any good, they would be most inappropriate and unbecoming in us. And then we have a real interest in everything which concerns the welfare of every part of our Confederacy. The whole is our country. There is not a right which belongs to any State which we would not defend. Not a wrong can be inflicted upon one which all the rest do not suffer. Whatever infidels may say on the subject, objecting to the ethics of the New Testament that it omits from its injunctions this virtue of patriotism—we know that there is such a thing as patriotism—a true love for country—a sentiment which may run to excess and folly in the absence of Christianity, but which Christianity cherishes and fosters and moderates, infusing it with her own celestial temper.

It is time for us to make some peculiar expression of our loyalty. Partisanship must be merged in patriotism. Sectionalism must give place to an intense love for the whole nationality. If revolution is actually to occur, let it not be till men have opened to each other their honest hearts of patriotic love, and the conviction is justified to the waiting world that there is some imperative necessity which makes that ultimate resort inevitable. Does that exist? How would you define it? What is the question which forces any to such a necessity? Differences of opinion? But men may live under constitutional law with conscientious sentiments of utmost diversity. Differences of opinion leading to antagonism of claims? Let them be referred to the tribunal which law describes and a loyal people must ever acknowledge. Revolution!—for what? Disappointment, temper, impulse, passion—none of these are to supercede law, and to displace that Constitutional Government which is our protection. Revolution! What memories are associated in our minds by the word? It was only last week that the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill died in the State of Maine, at the age of 104. Surely it cannot be possible that within so short a time from the beginning of the Revolution which resulted in our independence, there should in any quarter even be thought of another revolution, for what good end we cannot imagine, against the very Constitution which our fathers framed. As the later Athenian orators, when their country was in danger of distraction and dismemberment, were wont to shout, "Marathon! Marathon!" recalling the field where patriotism and valor prevailed against desperate odds, so will we repeat the names of the men and the fields whose renown has come down to us as a common heritage, associated with our common ancestry and our earlier struggles. More than all, will we call aloud on the name of our God, beseeching him by the very arguments which he has put upon our lips, not to give us up to reproach. Political zealots may scoff at the inutility of prayer. But I speak to-day to men and women who have faith in its efficiency. Before the spirit of prayer, the false guides of passion and an evil temper disappear and the great lights of charity, and meekness, and hope, come forth to point us in the way. What will the nations say if our experiment of self-government should thus early prove a failure. How should we be ashamed to confess before the world our weakness and imbecility, if the bond of our Confederated States should prove a rope of sand, instead of a chain of gold. We cannot pretend to dictate or mark the way for Divine Providence—but with all the heart we have, we will pray for the peace and prosperity of our country. Let us confess our own sins, most heartily before God. "Think you," said Christ, "that they on whom the tower of Siloam fell were sinners above all others? I tell ye nay. But except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." Sin of every name and form is a leak in the ship, and humbling ourselves before God is our strength and security. For the sake of all the hopes and prospects of mankind—for the sake of rational liberty—for the sake of the Christian Church—with its new domains and auspices—for our brethren and companions' sakes—we will pray for our rulers, and pray to Almighty God for ourselves—that here, beneath the vines and trees which our fathers planted, we may lead a quiet and peaceful life. Should reason be borne down by passion—should it prove that a fire has already been kindled which may not by any human power be quenched, still will we not let go our hold on faith and the guardianship of God. Still will we cling to the altars of religion, and invoke the grace of the Almighty. Still will we pray that we may keep a conscience void of offence before God and man, so that in any extremity we may have the security which springs from confidence in Supreme direction, believing that He, in the day of evil, will say to his own wherever they are, "Come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee, hide thyself, as it were, for a little moment, until this indignation be overpast." But prayer and faith will win a blessing. After the storm behold the bow in the clouds, and brightness covering the whole heavens.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

Suggestions as to the Nature of the Political Crisis, and the Means of Meeting it.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir:* Your able letters to MR. YANCEY have given me great satisfaction, and the patriotic spirit which is shown in them, encourages me to hope that you may not wholly disagree with a somewhat diffarent train of thought which I wish to present to you, and, with your leave, to the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

It is a startling fact to us country folks, that while we are drifting into a civil war, the papers of the great Metropolis devote themselves so exclusively to proving that the South is wholly wrong and that we are wholly right; to stirring the blood and stiffening the neck bone of the North, and say so little of measures of peace. I must say, Sir, that we do not need stimulus here just now. This President of ours is driving us all mad. We are trying to keep cool. We are trying, some of us, to feel as we remember we always used to think that wise men feel,—steady for right, earnest for peace. However absorbing the war spirit may now be, there must come a time when we shall be tired of fighting, and ready to adopt measures of peace. A discussion of the principles on which we can make peace can never be out of season.

I take it for granted that the fifteen Southern States may be considered one nation, armed for resistance to the use of the powers of the Federal Government against domestic Slavery. You have shown that there is ample precedent for such a use of those powers, and you infer that resistance is wrong. But it is no satisfaction to the wise statesman to put a great body of the people ruinously in the wrong; his effort is to keep them right. It is easy to put people in the wrong. We have only to go wrong ourselves against them, and they are sure to spring to the opposite wrong. In such a crisis as this the true question is not what is constitutional or right in the sense of the lawyer or politician—not what is there precedent for; but what are the real dangers of the present; what are the interests and opinions now in conflict; what are the maladies of the body politic; and, then, what guidance in the present circumstances can be drawn from those fundamental principles of our Government which are still unshaken, and have been approved by the hearty assent of the people; what cure is there for our maladies; what would our fathers do in our case.

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT.

The main issue has been well brought out in your letters. The South claims that slaves are guaranteed as *property* by the Constitution. The North claims that they are recognized as "*persons*," and that they are "held in service" only by the local law of the States. The South claims a constitutional right to carry slaves into all the Territories, and have them "protected" by the whole powers of the Government. The North claims that Slavery can be legal anywhere until it is established by local law, and that the Territories are and shall be free. The South claims that the Constitution recognizes Slavery as an institution to be protected and cherished. The North claims that it refuses to recognize chattel Slavery at all, and that the powers of the General Government shall be used against its extension, and to aid in its extinction. As subordinate points may be mentioned the Fugitive Slave law and the Slave-trade. The South also fears the abolition of Slavery in the States by an amendment to the Constitution.

DANGERS.

The first danger, which I shall mention, will sound paradoxical. It is the disposition on both sides to regard the present Constitution as a finality, as covering the whole ground, and as being the very best compromise that can be made. This is a danger, because both North and South insist that their own views are embodied in the present Constitution, that the subject is already disposed of, and that the other party is maintaining unconstitutional and revolutionary views. While such is the belief, there is no hope of measures of peace. Attachment to the old is in ordinary times a sentiment which all influential men among us ought to foster. We need it most, and have it least of any great nation. But when great interests change their aspect, and the opinions of great geographical divisions of our people change, and diverge so as to form two nations, the attempt of each to construe history and the Constitution, solely to support their own views, leads to many evils—this chief one, that both nations claiming to hold a position already formally decided, will not yield or meet. It has been often said that no impartial history of England ever has been or could be written by an English statesman, because it is a vital necessity for him to justify the present by representing the past as full of precedents for his own policy. A similar cause produces similar effects here. Permit me to say, Sir, that your statements do not seem to be wholly free from this fault. You truly state that the Fathers who framed the Constitution were harmonious in viewing Slavery as an evil, and that, as members of Congress after the Constitution was formed, they were agreed to use the powers of the General Government to restrict it and to prepare the way for its extinction; but do you not ignore what is just as plain a fact, that this action, except in relation to the foreign Slave-trade, was not in pursuance of a definite agreement or compromise deliberately discussed and distinctly embodied in the Constitution; but was harmonious action under vague and general powers, if any, and undisputed only because unexamined? In every system of government or philosophy parts which their framers left undecided and unconsidered gradually rise into new prominence, and become vital points in the system. Such are the relations of domestic Slavery to our Government. There was no fundamental difference of opinion about it when the Constitution was formed. But the pecuniary relations of Slavery in the Southern States changed. Slaves became the most valuable property of the South. The action of the South changed. They supported it at first as a necessity. Then political writers arose who put forward new theories of the State and of social ethics, and believe themselves to have demonstrated that Slavery is a fundamental element of every stable social organization; and now the preachers prove it a Divine institution. Truth is great and will prevail some time in the eternal years of God; but meantime no organized interest, having great pecuniary power, ever was or ever will be without able defenders to show how it is legitimately based in admitted first principles.

The North, on the other hand, has day by day grown more clear in its perception of the social, political, moral and religious evils of Slavery, and more and more determined not to be responsible for its existence, and not to take part in any Government which supports chattel Slavery. It also claims that the early action of Congress is good precedent for restricting it. But it cannot fairly be claimed that precedents on points of this kind stand on the same footing as provisions thoroughly discussed and explicitly adopted. They are indeed precedents in times of peace, but they cannot be expected to bind the consciences or honor of men when conflicting interests of vital importance organize revolution. Whatever may have been the fact when you took up your pen, there can be no doubt now that revolution is organized; that the passions of the Southern people are roused; that feeling runs ahead even of the extremest demand for rights, and that the time has come of which HAMILTON speaks:

"As to those mortal feuds, which, in certain conjunctures, spread a conflagration through a whole nation, or through a very large portion of it, proceeding either from weighty causes of discontent given by the Government, or from the contagion of some violent popular paroxysm, they do not fall within any ordinary rules of calculation. When they happen, they commonly amount to revolutions and dismemberments of empire. No form of government can always either avoid or control them."—*Federalist*, No. XVI.

COERCION.

I have the more insisted on this difference, as to binding authority, between incidental precedents and deliberately considered and definitely adopted ordinances, because the difference is so vital in regard to the moral right of coercion. It is of no use to deny the fact that secession is a very different thing from nullification. Nullification is an illegal attempt to resist some action of a government to which the resisting party admits that it owes allegiance. Secession is a total casting off of allegiance; is a revolutionary declaration of independence; an attempt forcibly to destroy a government. Our Constitution recognizes no such action, either as one to be done, or to be remedied or punished. It is an act, however, that can be done and as the Constitution prescribes no course of action in such a case, the whole powers of the nation are to be used with large discretion to preserve itself unharmed. What it is right to do in the view of the public law of civilized nations and the bar of conscience must be very different in different cases. If Cuba, just bought for $200,000,000, with the assent of its inhabitants, were to secede to open the Slave-trade, she might justly be considered to have abdicated her right as a coequal State, and to have reverted to the position of a territory to be governed at all hazards. A similar course, though involving war, would be justifiable to retain the mouth of the Mississippi. If New-Jersey were to secede to open free ports, to pilfer the commerce of New-York and Philadelphia, she might justly be blockaded, and hugged fast in the peaceable embrace of the Union till she should cease to struggle. But if a sovereign State, especially if a whole geographical empire, secedes, because by the unanimous voice of its citizens it will not submit to the exercise of certain powers by the General Government, we could not justify ourselves, in the eyes of the civilized world in enforcing these powers by arms, unless they have been deliberately and explicitly given in the Constitution. The fact that such powers have been exercised before would not justify it. In such a crisis we must adopt new measures of peace, or become two nations; and even if we become two nations, we must still adopt measures of peace—we cannot fight forever. Shall we try to con

and all the evils of despotism, would be the necessary attendants of such a course; while *revolutionary tribunals must permanently displace in the resisting States, the Republican form of government which the Constitution guarantees to every State in the Union*, (Art. 4, Sect. 4.) We cannot do this thing. We cannot conquer a peace in the Union. Peace, after such a war, is always a peace between two nations.

MEASURES OF PEACE.

What, then, become two nations? In that case the North would give up all power over domestic Slavery. Can we not, as a measure of peace, give up all power over it, without becoming two nations? We may declare it, by an amendment of the Constitution, to be a subject reserved to the States, over which Congress has no power whatever. The Northern States will then be relieved of responsibility for its existence, and the Slaveholding States be let alone. Such an amendment would be exactly in the spirit of the Constitution. Our whole system of government is built upon the thought that different interests of the community may be intrusted to different hands; that communities the most unlike have yet some interests in common; and that, whatever may be the *conflict* as to other interests, they can unite in a Government whose powers are limited to the common interests. There are certain very general interests common to the whole nation. These are intrusted to a General Government of the nation, and these alone are intrusted to it. Other less general interests are intrusted to the Government of the States; less general still to the Government of the county, town, the district; and some rights remain to be enforced by the family and even the individual. The Congress of early times seem to have supposed certain relations of Slavery to be among those general interests upon which the whole were agreed. We now find that it is not so. It has grown to be a subject of uncompromising differences.

In the spirit of our Government it is for us to declare it distinctly to be reserved to the States. We believe such an amendment would be adopted by the requisite number of States. All parties have again and again united in declaring that they meant to banish the question utterly from the Halls of Congress. The people have again and again acquiesced in the most distasteful compromises because they were told that now we should have peace and an end of the Slavery question. A large body of Northern people have no moral convictions on the subject of Slavery. The great body of those who have, would be glad to be relieved of responsibility for it; would be glad if they had no more to do with it than they have with Slavery in Africa. They feel it their duty while they have the power, to exercise it everywhere against Slavery, but they would be very glad if the power had never been bequeathed them. Let us have a vote then on the following AMENDMENT:

ARTICLE XIII.—CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING DOMESTIC SLAVERY.

Let us also banish the fugitive-slave clause from the halls of Congress, and leave it to the Courts and the lawyers.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Judicial officers of the United States shall have process to carry the last clause of section second, article fourth of the Constitution, (the fugitive-slave clause,) into effect according to the rules of the Supreme Court of the United States. No person resident one year in any State shall be delivered up on such process without trial by jury. In case of failure to deliver up any person taken on such process, and proved to owe service or labor, judgment of compensation in damages shall be entered, which may be paid by the United States, and be recovered against the county in which a rescue may have taken place.*

THE TERRITORIES.

A final settlement of the Territorial question is a difficult one, chiefly because of the manifest destiny of our Republic to absorb the Continent. And yet this very sentiment of "manifest destiny" assures us that there is a solution of the question, because it indicates that our people are much more settled on annexation than on any exclusive doctrine of free-soil. If Cuba should throw off the yoke of Spain, and ask to-morrow to be annexed to the United States, it can hardly be doubted that an overwhelming majority of our people, both North and South, would vote for her, notwithstanding her Slavery. Can we not agree upon the principle that new Territory shall be divided between the North and South? Can we not regard ourselves as two nations united for the purchase of Territory, which we are to pay for together, and divide between us? Do you say such was not the policy of our fathers, that they devoted all the Territories to freedom? The answer is plain.

The South did not demand her share. It was done by common consent, in execution of the trust of Virginia. That common consent cannot now be obtained. The South demands her share. Do you say Slavery is wrong, and that we cannot compromise with Slave States? That is not the doctrine of the fathers. It is not more certain that they held Slavery to be an evil, than it is that they did *not* hold it to be a sin with which there can be no compromise. Even that "sum of all villainies," the African Slave-trade, was continued and guaranteed by a compromise of the Constitution.

It is worth remembering, also, that while the Union lasts, every citizen has access to the whole territory of the Republic; but should we become two nations, the Southern nation would exclude the Northern laborer by stringent prohibitions. Under the Union, Slavery is but a temporary occupation of the soil, just scratching the surface and leaving it almost as good as new for free labor. We are spreading already faster than refinement and religion can keep pace. Many good ends may be answered by holding territory always ready for the surplus of our population. But if we become two nations, there is little hope that the Mexican territories will ever be opened to free labor without war. A conquering tropical Empire is the dream of the young South, and the philosopher well knows that a peculiar nation of masters with their slaves, though weak against invasion, is strong for conquest.

Now if the principle of division can be adopted, surely it is possible to agree on some mode of division. A line across the Continent has been suggested,—the Missouri line; but that is exposed to many objections. We have repealed it once, and our people never go backward. There is much land South of it on the Continent, fitted only for free labor, and mineral wealth weiding the brain and hand of the Anglo-Saxon craftsman.

We have tried leaving the division to actual settlers; but they fight for it, and neither the States, nor the Executive of the United States, can keep their hands off—and the North takes the lion's share.

Cannot an amendment pass which shall provide for arbitration out of Congress.

ARTICLE XV.—*Whenever any treaty shall be made by which Territory shall be acquired by the United States, a copy of the same shall be sent by the President to the Governor of each State, who shall within —— months thereafter nominate to the President a Commissioner to divide such Territory, the two persons having most nominations shall be commissioned by the President, and shall designate in what portion, if any, of the Territory persons of African descent may be held to involuntary service or labor by the fundamental law of the same; and if they shall be unable to agree, they shall select an umpire whose decision shall be final. And Territories shall be organized by Congress in accordance therewith. Whenever any portion of the Territory of the United States, having a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to a Representative in Congress, shall apply for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be admitted by Congress with or without domestic Slavery, as its inhabitants shall have provided in its Constitution.*

ARTICLE XVI.—*No amendment shall be made to the Constitution (except by assent of all the States) which shall abolish or interfere with the institutions of any State by which persons are held to service or labor therein.*

These amendments are an attempt at a final adjustment of the relations of Slavery to the General Government. They recognize throughout that slaves are persons, and that Slavery is the creature of local law, and yet they give the South every security she ought to ask. I believe they would be accepted by the South if the North would offer them now. After the South shall have organized, in Convention or otherwise, to demand her rights, the *ultimatum* will be different. It is for the dominant party to propose measures of peace. If there is any teaching of history plain, it is that incipient revolution for great interests must be stayed by prompt and cordial concessions, if they can be made without sacrifice of principle. Historians have united to commend ELIZABETH of England for her sagacity of concession. It was the source and the security of her greatness. They contrast her course with that of CHARLES I., who always yielded too late, and of JAMES II., who would not yield at all. The history of our own Colonies comes nearer home to us. We were driven into revolution and independence by the inexorable stupidity of ministers and a monarch who knew not when to yield. Does any one suppose that Slavery will disappear the sooner if we compel the founding of an independent empire of slaveholding States? The contrary seems certain. The progress of free labor southward is the only hope of freedom. It is now going steadily on. Pennsylvania, every year, flows somewhat further down into Virginia. Free soil is worth more than slave territory. It will continue while the Union continues. It will cease when the Union shall be dissolved. Is it suggested that after a slave empire is formed, the slaves will win their own freedom by insurrection, or the masters fall into anarchy? That would be the strongest of reasons for preserving the Union, even against the wishes of the South itself. Can any Christian man bring before his mind the picture of this "insurrection," this "anarchy," and turn coolly upon his heel, or go on rejoicing because "it serves them right?"

THE SEAT OF THE MALADY

We cannot always tell from the pain where the seat of disease is. A man with a diseased liver may feel a pain in his shoulder. So it is with the body politic. I believe the Presidential patronage is the real seat of our malady. Two armies of the ablest and most corrupt men in the country are in a perpetual struggle for the spoils of office. The whole fortunes and character of numbers of them are staked on the Presidential election. It is these desperate men who are leaders for disunion. It is they who hang around the post-office and the tavern in every village and inflame the minds of the weak and passionate. They cut off all sources of correct information, and transform the honest prejudices of political preference into hate and violence. The President, and not the people, is the fountain of power for these men. They care for the people only as popularity may be a source of personal weight in their party cabals. It is no wonder that a disunion sentiment follows our Presidential elections. Our corruption is a perpetual source of danger and disgrace. *An amendment which should give the election of post-masters to the towns in which they serve, and the election of collectors, &c., to the United States District in which they act*, would do more than all other measures to insure our permanent prosperity and peace. The President can insure responsibility and activity in such officers as long as he commissions them, removes them at pleasure, stating his reasons in writing, and fills vacancies. Yours truly,

EASTON, Pa., Jan. 2, 1861. F. A. M.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Comparison of Commercial Enterprise and Facilities—The Ultimate Purchases of South Carolina—Why She will Fail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

South Carolina never did live comfortably in the Union. The Union oppressed her exceedingly; and a not very modest sense of her own magnitude has several times caused her politicians to seek relief in spasmodic attempts to do their own governing. But their plans for carrying this into effect have not been remarkable for clearness or good logic. Indeed, some of them have been of so strange a character, that the conclusion has more than once forced itself upon us that her politicians were resolved to abandon reason, and take to caprice. Instead of voting large sums for arms and munitions of war, which some cunning Yankee was sure to profit by, it has seemed to us a wiser policy that she should devote her surplus revenues to the development of her internal resources.

If, however, South Caroline will not live comfortably in the Union, and has made up her mind to part company with us, the next question for her to consider is the prospect of her living comfortably out of it. Her politicians seem in too much haste to fall in with popular opinion to contemplate this all-important question in all its bearings. It is their misfortune that they fancy danger from without, but look only for protection within the bounds of the State; and even there the means are badly chosen. If we could for a day get these gentlemen to reason on sound principles, to take a broader and more intelligent view of the whole question of our national politics, we might hope to see them make a better use of the strength in their own hands. They would then see that their true friends are in the North—that it will not do to separate from those friends, since to them South Carolina must look for that only protection from without, which can come to her in a tangible form. What Carolina now proposes, is to make enemies of her friends at the North, and engage in a battle where defeat will be certain.

A State needs something more than an excess of patriotism in its people to protect it from the invasion of a powerful enemy, and South Caroline must not seek consolation in the delusion that she is an exception to the rule. The most ordinary observer cannot fail to see that under this plea of protection, so extraordinarily demanded of the Federal Government, there lies a humiliating confession that she is acting on her fears rather than her reason. Nay, more that she has a dangerous enemy within her own borders, and whose uprising she fears even more than she does the advance of an enemy from without. And this is true, as any one must know who has lived in South Carolina, and seen how much of her material energy it required to preserve the proper submission of her domestic institution. If, then, she has enough to do at home, she may, one would think, safely leave the battle with her enemies outside to those who have fought it so manfully during the late campaign. But this would seem to be the very last thing her politicians think of.

Instead of gaining strength by secession, South Carolina would so weaken herself as to be completely at the mercy of her enemies, without and within. But she fetters herself with the vain hope that her sister States would follow her out of the Union, and set up a confederacy of their own. This we regard as the gravest mistake her politicians commit. An intimate acquaintance with the political and social spirit of the people in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, forces us to the opinion that they would be slow to follow the lead of South Carolina. They have shown us by their recent vote how strong is their conservatism, and their love of that Union the people of South Carolina are so impatient to destroy. Happily these States yet have public men who can lay some claim to statesmanship, and who can calmly weigh the dangerous consequences secession would entail. They know that secession could only be effected through revolution, and that such a revolution would prostrate their agricultural and commercial interests, and result in a social and political chaos destructive to the best interests of the whole South. These men know very well that South Carolina would be no more contented in a Southern Confederacy, unless she could rule it, than she was in the Union. Her natural temper is that of dictation, and in a Confederacy founded almost solely on the protection of Slavery, and where questions of political policy would require to be treated in the most generous spirit, nothing could be more disastrous. With South Carolina the question of superiority would always be uppermost, and she would continue to assert her right to control with a pertinacity that would make her a very unsafe member of any family of States.

After all, we are led to the belief that it is a sense of inferiority that sends South Carolina periodically into a state of grief. She cannot blind her eyes to the fact that she has stood still, as it were, while her sister States, under a more enlightened State policy, have made rapid advances on the road of progress. Compared with Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, she holds a third position. But what she lacks in substance, she attempts to make up in pretence. As to the social and political relations existing between South Carolina and her sister States, they are by no means friendly. Her people affect contempt for North Carolina, and look with an air of superiority upon Georgians. They have no very good opinion of Alabamians, except for their trade, and regard Tennessee as a small colony, solely dependent on Charleston as a market for her products. It can, we think, be easily seen what difficulties such feelings would give rise to in a Southern Confederacy. But why, it may be asked, has Georgia gained so vastly over South Carolina in material wealth during the last fifteen years?

The Savannah River marks the boundaries of two political theories, as diverse as can well be conceived. Georgia, on the one side, develops her own resources, encourages Northern enterprise, stimulates manufactures, regards mechanic arts with respect, and, until very recently, welcomed and gave employment to emigrants. The agricultural, mechanical and commercial condition of Georgia, it is well known, is at least half a century in advance of South Carolina. For this she is indebted to her more enlightened political policy. Georgia legislation has encouraged progress. South Carolina legislation has impeded it. For the past thirty years she has obstinately opposed emigration, and she has set her face against developing in her own midst that very Northern enterprise she is forced to call to her aid whenever a secession fever seizes her. It is true that an excess of patriotism in a few of her citizens has found relief in one or two feeble attempts to establish shoe and cotton factories. But they have signally failed for want of moral as well as material support. Of what value then is the political stability of a State that invariably discourages the very arts necessary to the success of the schemes most dear to its ambition? Even now South Carolina cries to be delivered from those very enemies to whom, in her abjectness, she turns, and is compelled to purchase the instruments to redress her imaginary wrongs.

It always looked to us very much as if South Carolina had most to apprehend from those speculative New-England gentlemen, who, having satisfied her with protestations of faith in her peculiar institution, are just now trying to turn a penny by selling her rifles and cockades. These gentlemen are earnest Secessionists, and clever talkers when a bargain is up. There is, indeed, no telling how many uses a clever Yankee can put his patriotism to. Nor is there anything new in his fanning the flame of secession, and getting South Carolina to arm her fears.

It may be asked, what has South Carolina been doing while Georgia has gained those advantages over her? Simply cultivating self-esteem and cotton. And on them she has so exhausted her energies that she is useless for anything else. And now, like the helpless child, she cries loudest for what she sees, but has not the strength to reach. She would be the same restless, disconsolate, and helpless child, striving, without substance, for superiority in council in a Southern Confederacy, that she is in the Union. There is no sharper thorn in the side of South Carolina than the fact that she has only pretensions to found her claims to superiority upon.

There are many persons in the North who accept South Carolina as a true exponent of Southern sentiment. This is a very common error, and one capable of working much mischief. Between Georgians and South Carolinians there is as little harmony of feeling as between Frenchmen and Germans. Politically, socially and commercially, they are distinctive. The restless spirit and ultra views of South Carolina have been more severely rebuked by Georgians than any other people. The people of Georgia regard her as a very unpleasant neighbor, who is continually asking you for favors, and never has one to reciprocate. The only sympathy we could ever discover was between their small aspiring politicians. It is the misfortune of South Carolina to possess a superabundance of these worthies—a sort of cross between a wire-grasser and a country lawyer. These gentlemen are in high favor with the "crackers" of their district, who pay them that homage they demand elsewhere. Between these worthies, no matter in what State, there is a dangerous harmony of sentiment, increased by their ambition for a seat in Congress. It is true, also, that he who can excite the passions of the ignorant most is surest of the election. Hence it is that we see these politicians appealing to the passions instead of reason. These men regard politics as a game, which they study but superficially, and having nothing to lose, play with a reckless disregard of consequences. This is as true of Georgia as South Carolina. But the influence of these men, except in rare instances, is confined chiefly to that political atmosphere which finds its radius among the "uneducated and unthinking rabble." There their power is supreme. Beyond it they have no weight whatever. The conservative portion of the people—the merchants, wealthy planters, and men engaged in manufactures, have no sympathy whatever with these noisy pests, whom they regard as common enemies. It is, indeed, surprising to see how distance lends importance to men who are regarded with indifference at their own homes. It would be well if the people of the North attached less importance to much these men say.

A good deal has of late been said of the respective merits of Charleston and Savannah, as commercial emporiums of this prospective Southern Confederacy. The Northern Press is evidently not well informed on this subject. It is well to bear in mind the fact that there has long existed an active commercial rivalry between the people of Charleston and the people of Savannah. And this rivalry has been conducted in anything but a friendly spirit. South Carolina, in reality, holds but a third position, when compared with her sister States; and draws from them at least two-thirds of the material upon which she builds her commercial importance. In regard to harbor accommodations, she is not so well off as Savannah. Both channels of the Charleston harbor are obstructed by the worst and most dangerous bars along the whole Southern coast, and our underwriters can bear testimony to the amount of shipping destroyed in navigating them. Vessels drawing more than sixteen feet cannot cross the Charleston bar. This, of course, shuts out the larger sized British bottoms, and has been one of the greatest drawbacks to her commerce. In addition to this the authorities of Charleston have shown a love for levying taxes upon commerce, and keeping up a series of useless and annoying regulations, and these have had the effect of driving shipping into more congenial ports. The Savannah bar is much less intricate. Vessels of twenty-three feet draft can cross it without difficulty, and when inside the shelter is perfect. But the city is several miles up a narrow and crooked river, and vessels of eighteen feet draft must lighter cargo before they can cross the Rackets (an impediment in the channel near the city) and reach it. But even with these drawbacks she has an advantage over Charleston in point of port accommodations.

We regret that we have not the statistics of Cotton exports from the two ports before us. They would show, however, that not many years ago Charleston shipped seventy per cent. more cotton than Savannah. Since then a great change has taken place. The exports from Savannah have gradually increased from year to year until they are now nearly equal to those of Charleston. And this, as we shall hereafter show, has been effected through Northern enterprise.

But Charleston gained an immense advantage over Savannah in being first to perfect and carry out an excellent railroad system, the object of which was to secure the trade of Upper Georgia, East Tennessee, and portions of Alabama. In this she was successful. It was claimed for this railroad system that it was a proof of superior enterprise in the people of Charleston over the people of Savannah. But it must not be forgotten that the project originated and was carried out chiefly by Northern men. Having extended this railroad system to the western boundary of South Carolina, she succeeded into getting the people of Georgia to build roads in the upper districts of their State, thus further enabling her to divert the trade into the avenues she had so wisely opened to her own port. In a word, she was cutting Savannah off from the advantages of a trade that was legitimately her own. A further inducement to the planters and merchants of Upper Georgia and the West to trade in Charleston was the more liberal accommodations afforded by her merchants. They were richer than the merchants of Savannah, kept larger stocks, gave longer credits and better terms. Charleston, too, had a much larger banking capital than Savannah, and her credit was better at the North.

Savannah, in time, waked up to a sense of her obligations to the State. Northern enterprise was encouraged, her banking facilities were increased, and an extensive system of railroads was projected and carried out under great difficulties. The object of these roads was to intercept and draw off the trade that had found its way into Charleston—in other words, to secure to Savannah the trade of Upper Georgia, Eastern Tennessee and Northern Alabama. After encountering almost unsurmountable difficulties, the people of Savannah succeeded in their object. Thus, while Charleston finds her interior trade gradually decreasing, that to Savannah has rapidly advanced. This is a sore grievance to the people of the former city, who have sought in vain for some means of remedying the evil. It is but justice here to say that the Georgia roads are managed with consummate skill and economy, and while paying a larger dividend to their stockholders than most other roads in the United States, those of South Carolina have scarcely cleared expenses. So much for the advantages of Georgia over South Caroline. What South Carolina now wants is to seduce Georgia into her scheme of secession, that she may destroy her trade, and reduce her to her own level.

It is South Caroline's disappointments that oppress her most, and she seeks relief for these by trying to drag her sister States into her difficulty. These States know full well the dangers that would arise from South Carolina's ambition to rule, and we have too much faith in their good sense to believe that they will seriously entertain her insane project. But suppose South Caroline goes out of the Union alone, and having set up a Government of her own, what then? Would she, by pursuing such a course, increase the protection she so arrogantly affects to demand of the Federal Government? It seems to us that the most short-sighted observer cannot fail to see that she would not. Standing alone, every weakness of her peculiar institution would be exposed, and the enemies of that institution would be sure to take advantage of them. This would of necessity demand a large increase in her means of defence; and her revenues would be swallowed up in the procuring of these means. At present she has aggressions to fear only from one quarter, and even then indirectly. Without the Federal Government to lean upon, she would have aggressions to meet from every free Power she held relations with, and those aggressions she would have to meet single-handed. For instance, as an independent State, she would not be permitted to imprison British colored seamen and shift the responsibility on the shoulders of the Federal Government. For any such violation of national law she would be held directly accountable, and being in a weak condition, the result, it can easily be imagined, would be humiliating indeed. But to make any show of strength, it would be necessary for her to keep up an exhaustive military organization, the damaging influence of which, on her commerce, any rational men can readily comprehend. We already see what the present excited state of political affairs has done to destroy commercial credit, and depreciate the value of her eleven property. But this is only a speck compared with what would result from actual secession.

There is another and still more important view which South Caroline should take of a question involving such vital interests. It is, that in withdrawing from the Union she forfeits the friendship of that large class of influential voters in the North who have stood valiantly by her in her day of trial. These men are face to face with her real enemies, and can fight the battle distance has rendered her incapable of fighting for herself. Having forfeited the friendship of those who have stood by her at the North, the question naturally recurs as to what new friends she will make in the South? We speak from experience when we say she will make but few. Her sister States are not strangers to the restless and dictatorial spirit of her people, and the evil it would be sure to entail on a Southern Confederacy. Hence it is that they distrust her motives, question the wisdom of her councils, and have invariably shown themselves unwilling to follow her lead.

There is sure never to be much happiness in a family where the most opposite opinions are upheld by mere assertion, and urged with obstinacy. And in a Southern Confederacy South Carolina, with a grievance always on her shoulders, would be the unhappiest member of a very unhappy family. Standing in a corner between such States as Georgia and North Carolina, with a social and political State policy entirely different, prone to affect contempt for both, and to make conflicting laws, South Caroline would soon find herself an object of petty annoyances, dangerous to her peace and stability as a State. Progressive Georgia would be a very unpleasant neighbor of the little unprogressive empire of South Carolina.

It is this quickness to arm her fears that deprives South Caroline of the power to assert and maintain her proper place in the Union. If, instead of getting up grievances and fighting phantoms, she would rely on reason for her best weapon, and act consistently in the use of her political strength, she would be much more likely to exert a proper influence in consolidating the strength of the South, which would be equal to an ascendancy in the Union. But this irrational arming of her fears only tends to afford her enemies the desired opportunity of carrying off the prize she herself neglected to secure. But the popular politician of South Carolina is the most short-sighted being one can well imagine. He now asks us to believe that the State, if resolved into an independent Government, would at once enter into friendly relations, which could not fail to benefit her commerce and agriculture, with England and France. It is also hinted that these Powers would afford her protection. This does not say much for the logic of South Carolina's politicians. England has had no particular reasons for being thankful to South Carolina. However much a certain class of Englishmen may be inclined to maintain commercial relations with any State, the true spirit of England is in deadly hostility with Slavery. France is in the same position, and neither have forgotten the ill-treatment of their colored seamen at the hands of South Carolina, nor the want of courtesy with which their reasonable overtures for the settlement of the question were treated. South Carolina, it is true, has modified her law for the imprisonment of colored seamen, but the spirit under which that law was enforced still exists.

There is one delusion we wish the South could be induced to dispel from her mind at once. It is that she confers a favor on the North by selling her cotton, and that the North is thereby the only gainer. The merchant who has an article to sell does not generally hold that he is conferring a favor on the customer who purchases it, and only the veriest mercantile antiquity would insist on such a rule of observance. The one supplies what the other needs, and the obligations should be mutual. But custom has established the rule, and a correct one it is, that the seller shall consider himself under obligation to the purchaser. Hence, those who are most attentive and civil to their customers are generally the most successful merchants. And the same rule should have force in regulating the exchanges between States as between individuals. It would indeed be asserting a very bad commercial principle to say we would not sell our customers goods unless they acknowledged that the act carried also a favor. The North simply pays the South for what she produces, and supplies her wants, imaginary and real. If the South is not benefited, the fault lies at her own door. But this absurd complaint comes, not from the merchants and business men of the South, but from her young and inexperienced politicians, who affect with clamor what they could not achieve by reason.

But who, let us inquire, are the men now creeting all this excitement in the South? They are men, as the record will show, who have done nothing to develop the resources of their States, who are not qualified for the offices they have been elected to, who keep themselves before the public by advocating extraordinary measures, who have wasted their lives and their wealth in this insane scheme of dissolving a Union they are incapable of appreciating. Like the man who hanged himself because he had threatened to do so, and gave out that he would feel ashamed if he did not, these South Carolina gentlemen have so long threatened secession that they begin to think they must do something to save their honor, and they have done it. The gentleman who, in 1850, set up a shoe manufactory in Charleston, as the best means of getting the State out of the Union, but in a short time found himself ruined in pocket and reputation, is up again, the fiercest for secession. We refer to Mr. JOHN E. CAREW, former proprietor of the *Mercury*. Then there are the same valiant spirits that have so long figured in the paradise of secession: the Rhetts, the Keitts, the Hemiltons, the Gists, the Quattlebums, and the Commenders—men who have labored during their natural lives to keep South Caroline just where she is. She is fast getting to the end of her mad career; but we have too much faith in the good sense of Georgia to believe that she will follow South Carolina into the fire.

A GEORGIAN IN NEW-YORK.

THE SUBJECT OF DISUNION.

A Series of Controversial Questions by Hon. J. L. O'Sullivan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. SEWARD said at the New-England dinner at the Astor House, on Saturday evening, that the Union could not perish, for that "*a debate will ensue which will be kindly in itself; and it will prove very soon either that we are wrong and we shall concede to our offended brethren, or else that we are right and they will acquiesce and come back into fraternal relations with us.*"

Permit me, in the spirit of that sensible and graceful remark, (and I wish the whole of his speech had been in that tone,) to submit the following questions, which you will answer or leave to be answered in the minds of your readers, as you may happen to prefer. If you should answer them, it would be convenient if you would print the answer, in different type, after each question, *seriatim*. I am perfectly willing to answer candidly in return any which you may state on the opposite side. This will help along Mr. SEWARD's "*kindly debate*," (which I understand to mean the general public discussion of the subject, not a congressional debate,) by settling the points of concurrence, and by narrowing down, probably to a few, the points of disagreement. Those few I should then be prond to be admitted to the honor of further discussing with so able and courteous an opponent as the TIMES, under the pledge of brevity due from an outsider to the public journal which may with so much generous candor admit him into its columns. This may not be an ordinary proceeding, but the present is an extraordinary public controversy, and an extraordinary national crisis; and the fine declaration I have quoted from Mr. SEWARD prompts me to it, and leads me to hope for your frank and "kindly" consent.

Without further preamble, and with a view to reaching a clear and definite understanding of what are the points of disagreement, between reasonable and honest minds, on the two sides of this great issue, permit me to ask:

—Do you believe that the rest of the Cotton States will, by the 4th of March, accompany South Carolina, (putting aside the question of the rhyme or reason of her proceeding, and confining ourselves to the *fact* of "secession," which is quite as strong and as final a fact when called revolutionary as when called constitutional,)—or do you believe that it is a mere game of brag on a grand scale that we are witnessing, and that they will not in reality unite in the secession which has been led off by South Carolina?

—Do you believe that the Tobacco States, after they shall have vainly tried to reunite the Union by proposing to the North that concession which so many of your party declare it will never yield, namely, a compromise on the Territorial question, which shall open a fair share of the common national territory to Southern emigrants, accompanied with their slaves, and when they have therefore to make their eventual election between the North and South, will go with the North,—or do you believe they will go with the South?

—Do you believe that coercion could be successfully or beneficially attempted against the South united in secession?—or do you believe that in that case it would be both best and necessary for the remainder of the old Union to treat such combined secession, *on a large scale*, as a revolution accomplished?

—Do you believe that such coercion could be advantageously attempted even against the combined Cotton States alone,—or do you believe that even they alone would already constitute a group of States too considerable to be forced (with any good effect) against their will?

—Do you believe (assuming they *could* be forced, provided they stood alone) that the other Southern States would stand by and allow it to be done, pending the mediation which they may be expected to attempt for reunion on the basis of constitutional amendments,—or do you believe that the attempt at such coercion at such a time would then only aggravate the evil by precipitating those other States into immediate association with the attacked Cotton States?

—Do you believe, when a considerable group of States shall have declared themselves withdrawn from the Union, and recombined in a new Confederation asserting its independence, that their ports could be blockaded, or their imports tariffed on board of frigate custom-houses, (even if a navy half-officered from the South could be relied upon for that work,) without its being regarded by them as war, and provoking attack by them on all the Federal forts, &c., within their limits,—or do you believe they would patiently submit to such blockade, and, as they would consider it, armed plunder, from what they would then regard as a foreign government?

—Do you believe, when such considerable group of our American States, whose principle is that the only rightful foundation of government is the willing consent of the governed, shall have thus manifested their will and determination to separate from their old confederates, that the remaining States could then with decency undertake even the attempt of coercion, in the face of the numerous recent examples of European monarchical provinces being allowed and even called upon to decide by their own popular vote upon their future political condition?

—Do you believe, when the rate of past growth of the slave population at the South has been such as by arithmetical necessity (and this is proved by the records of the Census), to bring it up to nearly fifteen millions of slaves in fifty years, that we can reasonably expect the South to submit to a policy inflicted by us, which must necessarily coop up all that and the succeeding growth within existing limits, and sooner or later compel the white race, overpowered by numbers, to abandon the country to the blacks,—or do you believe that no brave and well-armed people, already nearly nine or ten millions strong, has ever in the course of history accepted the imposition of such a policy upon them by an outside people (as we are to them) without revolution for the establishment of their independence, from a domination exercised on such avowed and proclaimed ground?

—Do you believe it can be called "*non-intervention with Slavery in the States*," to establish a policy which, by cooping up a fast-growing slave population within existing fixed limits, (the white race remaining free to drain off by emigration,) must by this arithmetical necessity lead to overcrowding that space with the black race, and thereby to inevitable insurrections and eventual abandonment of the soil by the overpowered white race,—or do you believe that such a policy, though a slow, must be regarded by those against whom it is maintained as the most sure and deadly, process that could be devised for the ruin of the white race within that section, and for consequences worse than the mere direct abolition of Slavery within those States?

—Do you believe it compatible with the idea of the *equality of the States*, for us to say to fifteen of them which have Slavery interwoven into the texture of all their social life and industrial habits, that though the territories belong to us all in common, though we are all growing so fast as to need room for emigration, and though the Supreme Court has affirmed their right of property over their slaves in the territories, yet they shall not carry their property and institutions and habits into even any portion of that common territory,—or do you believe that that policy on the part of the North (if it should be maintained by you) may be indeed an assertion of a conscientious sentiment and will on the part of the North, on moral grounds, but must be confessed to be somewhat at the expense of the idea of the *equality of the States*?

—Do you believe that the Constitution meant to and did recognise a right of property *in and to the services* of certain classes of persons, including slaves, even though a general impression and hope may have then existed that that institution would sooner or later die out,—or do you believe that because the actual word "slave" was not inserted in that instrument, being replaced by the descriptive paraphrase of "persons held to service or labor," it did not recognise that right of legal property?

—Do you believe the present irritation and alarm of the South, which are seen to be hurrying that section into a revolution for independence, to be wholly unreasonable and unreasoning,—or do you believe that the declarations of some of your greatest party authorities, both in Congress and the Press, to the effect that there existed an "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery, that the latter must perish, and that the ascendency of the Republican policy was to be the beginning of its gradual downfall, not, indeed, by direct interference in the States, but by the indirect influence of the Federal Government, constitute a case which renders it very natural that the slaveholding South should wish to get clear of our majority power, and at the same time in so doing to relieve the North from all connection or pretext of interference with their slavery, by making the two Confederacies foreign nations to each other, just as we are with Brazil?

—Do you believe it wholly unreasonable that the South should refuse to be soothed into compliance with the ascendency of this Republican policy by the more moderate and conservative tones of some of the Republican utterances,—or do you believe that it is natural for them, from their point of view, to see less of safety in those milder soothings than of danger in the progressive character of a moral crusade of this nature; in the power to which it has already grown from a small beginning; in the tendency of parties to be always hurried forward by their more vehement and violent elements and influences; in such symptoms as the endorsement of the Helper Book by a large proportion of your Republican members of Congress, and the election as Governor of Massachusetts, by nearly the same vote as Mr. LINCOLN's, of a gentleman who had recently made the public declaration that "*John Brown was right*;" in the openly hostile and offensive character of some of the Personal Liberty laws; and in the common tone of strong Anti-Slaveryism played, more or less loudly and incessantly, by all or nearly all the organs of opinion and influence in the Republican Party?

—Do you believe that we have a right to be very severe upon the South for its disloyalty to the Union and to the Constitution, interpreted and applied by the party now in apparently overwhelming majority over them,—or do you believe it natural that they should see in our Personal Liberty laws, in our refusal to them of the recognition, even in the common territories, of that "property" which the Supreme Court has strongly recognized as such, and which the Constitution distinctly recognizes in the Fugitive Slave clause, and in our recent conduct of a victorious Presidential canvass on an exclusively sectional basis, and on the express ground of hostility to their equal constitutional rights as they understand them, that they should see, I say, in these things such violations of, at least, the spirit of the Constitution as our side, as to go far to absolve them from the moral obligation of loyalty to it on theirs?

—Do you believe it unjustifiable that, under such circumstances, the South should be inflamed with a violent determination to lose no time in getting out of that Union with us, which now has come to mean subjection to our majority-power over them; a majority-power avowedly hostile to their fundamental institutions,—or do you think that they can fairly be expected to wait until that majority-power, with half-a-dozen territories fast ripening into Free States, shall become still more crushing, and until years shall have generated a habit of submission, and the influences of Federal patronage shall have eaten into their present substantial unanimity for independence, unless they can get for the future the protection of new and adequate constitutional guaranties?

—Do you believe that it is logical or just to charge the Southern States (excluding intemperate individuals) with playing a mere game of humbug and brag to extort concession of a political advantage by the threat of disunion, when they say, as they do in substance, "we will cheerfully stay in the Union if you will give us the new guaranties for our safety and our rights which the new events of the times have brought us to regard as indispensable; but if you refuse them, we think it our duty and our natural right to withdraw from our confederation with you, and accordingly are now proceeding to carry such withdrawal into effect, with the full determination to consummate it and make it absolute and permanent, unless you choose to grant what we hold to be our sacred and necessary rights,"—or do you believe that such would be the natural language and action of States feeling themselves deeply aggrieved and seriously in danger?

—Do you believe that ridicule, abuse, insult and threat are the proper mode of dealing with men and with States, who, right or wrong, really feel and are acting thus,—or do you believe that kindness, conciliation, deference, patient and fraternal consideration of their case as it is viewed by themselves, and concession up to the extreme verge of what can be permitted by self-respect, would constitute a somewhat wiser and juster mode of dealing with such a question, involving as it does the existence of this Union?

—Do you believe it quite the fair thing to claim the supreme authority of the verdict of the popular judgment and will in behalf of your position on the strength of your late electoral victory,—or do you believe that, in view of the vast aggregate popular majority against you, and of the extent to which the result was confessedly influenced by other political elements distinct from Anti-Slaveryism, it would be a little more candid and fair to deal moderately with your victory, in reference to your insistance upon the Anti-Slavery element of the general issue?

—Do you believe, if the "National" theory of the Constitution, as opposed to the Southern State Sovereignty theory, is correct, on the strength of the "We the people of the United States" who ordained the Constitution, that the verdict of "We the people" has really been in favor of the Chicago platform,—or do you believe that the reverse has been in truth the case, and that if "We the people of the United States" gave you in the Constitution the power you now claim the right to exercise, "We the people" have, by about a million majority, declared in effect against the mode in which your party now claims to exercise it, and to exercise it even at the cost of the probable destruction of the Constitution itself, virtually involved in the dissolution of the Union which it created?

—Do you believe it a very wise thing for us of the North, who now do all the manufacturing and mechanical work, as well as the navigation and commerce, for a Southern agricultural population of about thirteen millions, to throw away the unprecedented advantages of such a relation,—or do you believe that it would be a little wiser for us now to make that conciliatory concession which could so easily prevent the disruption?

—Do you believe it a wise thing for the friends of Mr. LINCOLN to wish to inaugurate him in the midst of a divided Union and a deeply agitated North, with sworn duties imposed on him which it will be impossible for him or any President to execute,—or do you believe it would be better for them to settle this whole matter amicably before the 4th of March?

—Do you believe, when it shall be seen that your Republican exclusively Northern policy and Northern Presidential canvass, campaign and success, followed up by persistence in refusing the concession now entreated from you (not by the South, but by us of the North,) has led to the consummated disruption of this Union, that your party will retain its present ascendancy, even at the North,—or do you believe that the public distress, confusion, ruin, grief for the murdered Union, for the lost tomb of WASHINGTON, for the then crape-shrouded monuments of our common revolutionary history, for the vanished hopes of the sublime future just dawning upon this united Union, will not, when coupled with the then embittered resentment of all of us, the defeated parties in the late election, create a tremendous reaction throughout the North itself, which may lead to consequences perhaps even worse, before we get through, than your mere speedy political overthrow?

—Do you not believe that when the consummated dissolution shall have divided the Union, and established an exclusive ultra-slaveholding Confederacy at the South, there is likely soon to develop itself such a state of things there as to lead them at least to tolerate the contraband landing of African slaves along their coast, just as now takes place in Cuba; and do you believe that Anti-Slavery philanthropy will then have much reason to congratulate itself upon the result it will have achieved,—or do you believe that that state of things will demonstrate that the greatest of mistakes had been committed by that said philanthropy, in now refusing a compromise in which a perpetual and effectual constitutional prohibition of that traffic could have a place?

—Do you believe that for the sake of heading off and shutting off the Southern Confederacy from future outgrowth on the Southward, with the increase of its population, we of the North will consent to the occupation of Mexico, whether by conquest or

believe that New-York will not willingly submit to forego that function of commercial emporium and agency for all the agricultural portions of the country, (the South largely included,) on which depend all our wealth and power?

—Do you believe that, after such dissolution, the old Confederation and Constitution being broken up, and its prestige and sanctity deeply impaired if not destroyed, New-York, with her present thirty-three representatives in Congress to twenty-nine of all New-England, will long consent to allow the letter twelve Senators to her two,—or do you believe we shall soon say that the giant of the Empire State will not then consent to federal equality with the Tom Thumb of Rhode Island?

—Do you believe, if we on the one side will not make the concessions which the collective South an theirs shall declare the sole condition of their remaining in the Union, and if consequently the separation (like divorce for incompatibility of temper and interests) must come, that we had better first have a bloody civil war over the controversy,—or do you believe that it will be better then to part in peace, and to replace the defunct constitutional association by the next best thing possible in the way of friendly commercial relations, with as little added restriction upon our old habits of continental free-trade with each other as it may then be possible to agree upon?

—Do you believe it to be necessary that, under our federative system, Northern consciences should distress themselves about Slavery in the South, and about its going with the Southern emigration into a fair share of the common territory,—or do you consider that it is not our business nor our moral responsibility, to the extent of requiring us to say that the South shall not have even a fair chance for any portion of that territory which confessedly belongs as much to her as to us?

—Do you believe, after all, that it is of any very great consequence whether Southern immigrants are allowed to carry their slaves, with their rights of property in and to their services, into the Territories south of a given line, or not, inasmuch as that circumstance can neither ever prevent a great preponderance of Northern States in the Confederacy, nor increase the number of slaves, nor will necessarily devote those Territories permanently to Slavery,—or do you believe that in the mere recognition of slave property in that Southern portion of the Territories merely *during their territorial condition*, there is nothing to be feared by those who have confidence in the superiority of white labor, in the greater mobility of the Northern and foreign immigration over the Southern, and in the self-governing intelligence of the white population of the States to be formed out of them, and that in that competition no small proportion even of those more southerly Territories will eventually be Free States; those only which may be peculiarly adapted to slave labor being likely to retain the character (as it is best that they should) of Slave States?

—Do you believe that when it shall come to the eventual practical point of a choice by the North, between confirmed Dissolution on the one hand and the concession of a constitutionally guaranteed restoration of the Missouri line of climatic partition on the other, the North will then *really prefer dissolution*,—or do you believe that the Northern majorities will prefer reunion on that or some other analogous basis?

—Do you believe that when it comes to that final point of election between the two alternatives, it is quite certain that it will than be possible, however much it may then be desired, to reunite the already divided Union,—or do you believe that there will be some danger that the then seceded South, in the inflamed state of excitement and resentment naturally to be expected on their part, may prefer to go on with their experiment of independence as a Southern Confederacy, just as in our own revolution, when the bond of connection with the mother country was once severed, those who had long hesitated to cut it, cast no thought backward for a reunion then too late?

—Do you believe that men are always bound for consistency's sake to adhere inflexibly to a position once taken, (I mean your Territorial clause in the Chicago platform, against which has been given a virtual majority of a million of votes,) whatever unexpected change of circumstances may have afterwards arisen,—or do you believe that the facts and alternatives of to-day must be judged by the lights of to-day; that between two evils the less should be accepted, rather than the infinitely greater defied, as cargo is sacrificed to save the ship; and that in view of the now real and realized peril of the dissolution of this Confederacy, good men and good patriots and good Republicans, could now gracefully consent, in a spirit of conciliation and fraternity, for the salvation of the Union and of their country, to a modification of anterior positions on the point in controversy, without any sacrifice of dignity or of a true and enlightened consistency?

—Do you believe, if the general course of reasoning implied in this series of inquiries is correct, that there is *any time to be now lost* by those who would wish at once to save the Union, and to inaugurate Mr. LINCOLN on the 4th of March over a reconciled, tranquillized, and reinvigorated Confederacy, which he may then govern exactively in peace and prosperity, and with (I am willing to hope and trust) all the legitimate success that may be deserved by an honest desire to reform all abuses, and to reelevate the now demoralized tone of our politics,—or do you believe it preferable to let things drift on as they are now fast drifting, into the condition in which he will find the Union on the 4th of March, the Cotton States out, and the Tobacco States about to follow,—a chaos of political confusion, with sworn Executive duties on the one hand, and manifest impossibilities on the other—conflicting theories maintained by the antagonists in the field—great danger of civil war—prolonged and universalized commercial and industrial paralysis—and perhaps effectual reconciliation and reunion then become impracticable?

—Do you believe that an adjustment by the present Congress, by means of the submission of the requisite constitutional amendents for ratification by the State Conventions, (which could all meet and act within the course of February,) would be a wise, statesmanlike and patriotic proceeding, since it would immediately go far towards calming the now excited South, while its worst effect would be to submit the question to the State Conventions, of which three-fourths are required for ratification,—or do you think it justifiable on the part of Congress, (that is to say, the Republicans in Congress) to refuse that prompt, easy and probably effectual pacification of the now distracted, and perhaps perishing Union?

—Do you believe—but I am unwilling to go further. For having already occupied so much of your space, my apology lies in the now absorbing interest of the whole subject, the magnitude of the public danger, and the extent of ground required to be covered by any presentation of our side of the question. I recognize gratefully the courtesy, and the honest and manly fairness of your conduct, in thus having admitted it into your columns, and (in compliance with your wish) subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, yours,
J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

We give place to Mr. O'SULLIVAN'S letter, (which hes been in type and awaiting insertion for over a fortnight,) and very willingly submit the questions he propounds to the consideration of the public at large. But we respectfully decline the "debate" to which he invites us, under the form to which he has chosen to realrict it. Mr. O'SULLIVAN is too experienced and skillful a controversialist not to be fully aware of the advantage which one party to a discussion has when he is at liberty to put all the questions in his own form, and require his adversary merely to answer them. We take it for granted, moreover, that he scarcely expected us to fall into the logical trap set for us with so much ingenuity.

We believe we have gone over nearly the whole ground covered by this series of queries, either in our letters to Mr. YANCEY or in the editorial columns of the TIMES. We think we may safely refer our correspondent to those articles as embodying our views on most of the points concerning which he catechises us. Some of his suggestions, however, concerning the probable action of the seceding Southern States, and the practical policy to be pursued towards them by the Federal Government, are worthy of further discussion:—and we may embrace the earliest opportunity of recurring to them.—ED. TIMES.]

The Folly of Conceding Anything to Threats of Secession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Concessions made to justice, to equity, or to constitutional obligations are always in place—always graceful—always honorable. But concessions extorted by a *menace* of sedition or rebellion, what else can they be than the swift precursors of louder menace and more uncontrollable rebellion. A menaced individual may, by a gift, approve for the time any ruffian's offered violence; but your gift will be received as a *fee* for his further violence, offered with stronger and augmented demands on his part, and in confidence of a more timid yielding on yours.

The Missouri Compromise and the Nullification Compromise are both bearing their natural fruits in the present denant attitude and audacious demands of the seceding States. There is one grand and evident truth which ought to fix the attention alike of conservatives who are calling for Compromise, and of Republicans who incline to favor such an issue. Plainly it is this: COMPROMISE *with such a thing as* SECESSION, *by its very conditions, can never have a guarantee for its performance, nor a responsible party, except upon one side.* Even if its stipulations were written and graven in the Federal Constitution, it would be no less practicable—as the seceding States are now emphatically teaching us—to frame logical *figments* by which to overleap constitutional sanction, even though established by solemn oaths, than it was, six years ago, to break the plighted faith that had been originally engraved, in order to assure all men of its perpetuity, *upon the foundations of the State of Missouri.* The State remains, and its foundations are there; but the plighted public faith might as well have been recorded in the shifting sands of the Mississippi.

It was precisely this inevitable futility and *inanity* of any and all compromises with rebellious threats that made the disappointed North to cry out—upon the violation of that "Missouri Compromise," (falsely called its *abolition*, since but one side was abolished,)—"No more compromises," "No more compromise!" And, now, whether shall we laugh or shall we weep to find true-hearted citizens and representatives who were then loud in that cry now searching diligently for some new ground of "Compromise."

Let it be repeated and ever remembered that concessions to right and to the Constitution, do indeed adorn and enrich the body politic that makes them. But to conceds ANYTHING WHATEVER to *rebellious threats* is to conceds EVERYTHING. Notwithstanding their own unconsciousness of the fact, the process which the Border States of Slavery are now attempting upon the Free States, is that of levying a *political black mail*, and would, if successful, eventuate in reducing the latter to a condition aptly typified by the abject state of men in private life, who, having once bought off the threats, under a fear of resisting them, have thereby come under their vassalage ever after. Objection need not be urged against the particular terms of a compromise so long as that fundamental and deeper condemnation lies upon the very proposal of a compromise offered—not to justice nor to the Constitution—but to sedition or secession.

The nation that must, for its own preservation, treat with rebellion, stands thereby confessed before all the earth as the very exemplification and embodiment of governmental weakness. This sentiment is not any more a Republican one than it is truly Democratic and conservative. Our peculiar principles of Union may partially explain to other nations, languages and people the present parleying and indecision, provided the latter do not issue in any imbecile action, tending to affix to our bond of Union the stigma of not having strength to be trusted by either Democrats or Republicans or Conservatives. But if these classes in the Free States, singly or together, cannot clearly comprehend the vast distinction between secession and dissolution—between rebellion and disunion—and combine, in ruling numbers, to maintain the Constitution as it is, our financial, commercial, social and governmental stability will be flooded, throughout the world, with a want of confidence corresponding to, and far transcending all that any legislation and public action shall have manifested and betrayed at home.

What imaginable difference of interest can be specified, at such a time as this, between Democrats, Republicans or Conservatives throughout the loyal States? The diversity of political views may, in certain respects, be wide; but can such diversity extend at all to the question whether it is better to navigate the broad ocean of the future with a Constitution and Government manned by twenty-seven—or even by twenty faithful, united and powerful States, or to venture on it with a distracted and unharmonious crew of thirty-three States, *one class of which is known, the world over, to be too readily concessive, and the other to be of purpose and by policy mutinous.*

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SOUTH.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 5.

There seems to be general rejoicing at the recent current of events which the change of policy in the Administration has brought about. At no time since Mr. BUCHANAN'S inauguration has he had so many really true and sincere friends as during the past week. All the curses which have been heaped upon him have ceased on the part of his opponents, and are transferred to the traitors who have professed to be his warm admirers and supporters until the recent adoption of his new policy. Not that any one believes more strongly in the honesty of the President, nor that they love him more, but love of the Union and respect for its laws are so strong here that the former treachery of Mr. BUCHANAN is forgotten in the general rejoicing at the repentance of the expiring President. They applaud him for listening to the wise counsels of such tried, faithful and patriotic men as STANTON, HOLT, SCOTT, and CASS, and for freeing himself from association and leadership of those who have almost ruined the country, made the Treasury bankrupt, converted the War Department into a tool with which Secessionists might carry out their treasonable designs, and transformed the Presidential Mansion into an asylum and council chamber for traitors. For the first time, Union men and law-abiding citizens begin to feel a hope for the perpetuity and future prosperity of the country. Those from the South who participate in this feeling are most free to announce it and express a belief in the amicable adjustment of all present difficulties. In this belief such men as Senators Crittendan, Johnson and Latham, Messrs. Hill, Houston, Burch, Moore, Bouligny, Hemiton, and others join. These men will be satisfied with the assurance that *all* the Southern States shall have *all* the rights guaranteed them under the Constitution, at the hands of the new administration—the Northern States repealing those measures in regard to the subject of Slavery which are obnoxious to the Southern States, or any other fair compromise or agreement as to the Government of the Territories upon which they can agree. They are opposed to precipitate action on the part of the South in any case and desire to exhaust every other expedient for the settlement of existing difficulties, before revolution as a remedy is even debated or countenanced. This feeling is gaining rapidly among this class of gentlemen, and is the most destructive movement against secession which has yet been developed. The Secessionists know and acknowledge this, as it inevitably divides the South in nearly every State. The failure to excite rebellious feelings and movements in North Carolina and Virginia adds much to the consternation of the Revolutionists. Hope for the Union is revived everywhere within the past few days; and the reported appointment of Messrs. SEWARD, BATES, and CAMERON to Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, gentlemen in whom all classes have confidence, tends greatly to increase this feeling.

Mayor BARRETT and Mr. STONE are cooperating and determined to prevent all disturbances in this city and District. The inhabitants of the District are, for the most part, Union men, and will defend the city against any assaults that may be made upon persons and property. Their own self-interest and protection demands this. If nothing more. Apprehension of serious difficulty from preconcerted or organized movements is dying out, although it is generally agreed that full preparation must be made for any emergency that may arise. A large majority of people have avowed openly that Mr. LINCOLN shall be peaceably inaugurated on the 4th of March, and this vote properly counted at the proper time in February.

OUR MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HERALD CONTRADICTED—OPPOSITION TO SECESSION—VIEWS ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION—EFFECTS OF SOUTHERN VIOLENCE—MR. BUCHANAN, &C.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861.

The reckless and intemperate Richmond *Enquirer* has repeatedly recommended that Maryland and Virginia should seize the National Capital, and by force of arms prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. That a secret organization existed, in the two States mentioned, to effect this purpose, I have also heard mentioned, by idle and irresponsible tongues, in utter regardlessness alike of truth and the seriousness of the matter with which they were dealing. This extravagant and false report would be unworthy of notice, had not the *Herald* of yesterday, in an article headed "Imminence of a national catastrophe," thought fit to give it the indorsement of that considerate and veracious journal. It is just such a rumor as we might expect to find gravely treated of in its columns; and, so far as Maryland is concerned, is as utterly false as any other of its baseless fabrications.

As I have before stated, Maryland, while she will stand by the South in all constitutional demands, is the last State in the Union to form or favor such a mad scheme of disloyalty and treason. Her people, certainly, were not friendly to the election of Mr. LINCOLN; and in the late canvass, the candidate of gentlemen who now represent, as they then represented, secession and disunion, received her chief vote; yet this latter fact resulted from causes other than that of hostility to the Union. Upon the question of fidelity to this Union, the majority of her people are as sound as they were in 1787, when MCHENRY, CARROLL and JENIFER signed the Constitution. She is interested in Slavery,—and though the slaveholders constitute but a small proportion of her population, her policy, whether wise or unwise, has been and still is to sustain the institution. There can be no doubt that a majority of her people, upon this question as an issue between the North and the South, think the right is with the latter; and they are in favor of using all constitutional efforts to secure them in that right.

But they are not willing to see this Government broken up and destroyed in furtherance of delusive schemes of ambition and mad dreams of Southern aggrandizement. No! nor are they willing to allow their name to be used and abused in connection with any alleged organization against law, and treasonable to that Constitution under which she has fattened and grown rich in resources. If not alarmed by demonstrations on the part of Northern citizens, if not driven into an attitude of self-defence by prospects and threats of an armed irruption on the part of secretly organized adherents of the President elect, she would herself rise, and voluntarily send to Washington her best sons to protect his inauguration from any insane attempt such as that alluded to by the *Herald*. But the allusion is without truth to sustain it; no such association dishonors our soil.

Georgia, it seems, is pursuing the lead of South Carolina! Is this a wild game of brag, that the States are all playing? Does the South "see" the North and "go" its millions "better?" If so, the sooner hands are called and shown, the wiser—or the game may go so far as to involve irretrievable bankruptcy and ruin. Or is it a serious fact, a solemn reality, the inevitable result of causes antecedent? The people of Maryland are slow to believe this—in such a result they recognize only trouble and disaster. The continued unconstitutional action of South Carolina, resolute in wrong, while it pains and excites, is certainly alienating from her a very large class here. You hear it said, "while we are opposed to the United States Government coercing South Carolina, we are decidedly opposed to South Carolina coercing the United States Government." If the strength, which now seems returning to the Executive arm, had been earlier manifested; if the false counselors that betrayed the two ready Executive ear, had been discarded ere they were suffered to resign; had ordinary foresight been availed of, and necessary precautions taken; had integrity and vigor administered the Government for the last four years, the present deplorable exhibition of national weakness and dissolution, making our institutions contemptible to the civilized world, would never have been presented. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE might have been a candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. LINCOLN might have defeated him; but if Pennsylvania had not given us a politician filled with the rottenness of fifty years of politics, and if the Democracy had not elected him, the perils which now threaten us would not have been even the storm in the distance—they would not have appeared. They who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind. Maryland thought so in 1856—she thinks so now. CECIL.

OUR ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

DISMAL WEATHER—DEPRECIATION IN THE VALUE OF PROPERTY—MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

For more than a week the good city of Montgomery has been under the clouds, and it has rained without ceasing. The consequence is that our atmosphere, usually damp, has acquired a hydraulic consistency which might prove grateful, perhaps, to Sauria and animals furnished with gills, but is decidedly useless to the "featherless biped they call man," at least in his present stage of development. All nature seems running to solution, foreshadowing to the anxious (who should I mean but your correspondent) the greater dissolution about to be. For your moral take this advice. If you have a consumptive friend who hopes to escape his enemy by passing a Winter in the South, warn him from this State. Florida may do, but the cold grip of this rain-dropping atmosphere taxes all the energies of lungs which are perfectly sound.

The holidays, the time when social life is expected here, if at any time, passed off quietly—to business men, like all other days; to pleasure-seekers, like a preternatural succession of Sundays. There were a few rockets, a few crackers, a good many yellow palms, with the accompanying suggestion, "Christmas gift, masse," and the portals—so high and imposing in childhood as to be seen half a year ahead—the portals of the new year were passed, and we were in 1861. In consequence of the unusual restrictions, the negroes found their holiday week rather dull; they complain that they were permitted but one night for a ball. It is to be hoped, however, that all this was calculated in bring about the healthy frame of mind indicated by a remark made by one of them, (a remark we never weary of repeating to men from your latitude,) on being told by his master that he and his brethren were the cause of all the present troubles: "Why don't dey let us alone, den; dey al'ays make it wos and wos for us poor nigger."

While on the subject, let me say: Monday, being the last day of the year, the annual hiring and sale of negroes took place at the Artesian Basin. The wages as well as prices showed a great falling away from last year. Nothing can more clearly betray the unsettled state of all moneyed interests than the depreciation of this standard of all property value. I saw one couple, "A fine nigger feller and girl," to quote their gentlemanly auctioneer, "warranted sound, and worth last year $1,800 a-piece," knocked down at $1,650 for the two. But examples of this kind, you may be assured, are not numerous, for more than one stamped his foot with vexation at not being able to take advantage of the sacrifice.

The news from Charleston was received with a great deal of excitement. The only topic of conversation on the streets was the war; some more ardent than the rest expressed their determination to start at once to the defence of the "besieged" city. But the excitement of these persons, I have reason to believe, found some relief in listening to the music and watching the evolutions of the soldiers in the relief of guard—a spectacle which every afternoon calls together two or three hundred spectators—for none of them have kept the city yet. It has been the intention of some of the military companies in this city to set out to Mobile and take possession of Fort Morgan; but I now learn that this Fort, together with Fort Stoddard, situated at the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee, have already, by the command of the Governor, been taken possession of by the State. The only large class among us who do not look with entire favor upon these movements, is the ladies. This is not altogether on account of the repugnance naturally felt by the sex for any thing that has to do with bloodshed, for they are by no means deficient in patriotic price, but the terror excited by the recent suspicions of an insurrection among the slaves, has not yet passed away, and they fear the consequences of a removal of any of the military guards. Their fears will be understood when it is remembered that it was part of the plot of the amiable Sepoys at Pine Level to put to the knife the old and ill-favored, while they appropriated to themselves the fair-skinned daughters of their masters who had struck their several fancies. I am inclined to think that should a war occur, they would not be the bravest who march to the seaports, but those who remain at home.

Next week the Convention will meet in this city, and before this reaches you, the telegraph may have already carried you the news of its action. Some of your City papers, I notice, have copied the statements of the *Confederation* of this city in reference to the probable strength of the dividing parties in the Convention, giving the Coöperationists a respectable majority of ten or fifteen. This, even if it were entirely true, you will understand gives no just basis for inference. The term Coöperationists as here used, would include all those who are opposed to a hasty and ill-considered withdrawal, many of whom would be amply satisfied to go out if sure of the company of Georgia and Mississippi; but these are a very different class from those who will oppose all action which does not include the Border States. The strongest efforts will undoubtedly be made to convince them that the Secessionists have the sympathy of these States, and that they only wait for a decided action on the part of the Cotton States to follow in the movement.

Hopes have been entertained that a war would be precipitated at Charleston before the close of this week, which it was thought would be all that was required to bring these conservative laggards in line and at the gun-stock. There is no doubt that a strong external pressure will be exerted in this city, still I look for no such trembling haste as was exhibited on the part of South Carolina; the prospects are, on the contrary, that there will be a lively and lengthy debate.

The news that Florida had withdrawn, said to have been forwarded to Governor Moore, did not excite sufficient remark to have its reliability examined into. The guns are firing in honor of the taking of Fort Morgan. BRECKINRIDGE.

OUR VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS—PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans was, as usual, celebrated to-day by a military parade, the First Regiment being out in nearly full force. A very remarkable feature of the military display, was the entire absence of the *American flag!* Why the flag of our country, honored by every civilized nation, and which has waved in triumph over so many glorious battle fields, was repudiated to-day, while celebrating an event which added to its lustre, I do not pretend to say; but such was the fact, and it may be significant that the band played the "Marseilles," instead of "Hail Columbia" or the "Star Spangled Banner."

The interest in political affairs is greatly on the increase here—discussions are everywhere general, and the people in large numbers crowd around the newspaper bulletins. There is, however, great diversity of opinion, except upon the subject of coercion, the almost universal sentiment being against it.

Both branches of the Legislature yesterday promptly took up the important questions of the day. In the Senate, as soon as the Message was disposed of, Mr. DOUGLAS offered the following resolutions against coercing a seceding State. They were received, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That, in the judgment of this General Assembly, the use of force by the Federal Government, by land or sea, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of maintaining Union among the States of our Confederacy, would of itself be destructive of the true spirit of the federative system, subversive of the ends for which it was constructed, and revolutionary in all its natural and inevitable results.

Resolved, That when any of these States, in the orderly exercise of its sovereign will, shall separate itself from the rest, and resuming the powers heretofore delegated to the Federal Government, at the same time renounces the benefits and obligations of the same, *Virginia will not consent that the State so separating itself shall be coerced into reunion*, either by the exercise of the war power directly against such State, or by the use of military force against the individual citizens thereof.

Resolved, That Virginia ought to, and will, resist all attempts by the Federal Government thus to overthrow and destroy the Union, and will regard any forcible measures taken against any of the constituent members, who shall have dissolved their connection with it, as dangerous to her freedom and security, and demanding the most active preparations for defence.

The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to report a plan for putting the State in the best possible state of defence, and to inquire into the expediency of making additional appropriations for the military defence of the State.

In the House of Delegates, only that part of the Governor's Message relating to our Federal relations was read, when the document was laid upon the table, and a proposition to print an extra number of copies called up an animated debate—the views of the Governor being condemned by several members, who were opposed to circulating it among the people. Mr. ANDERSON regretted that the Governor should throw such a firebrand into the House at a time when the union of the South was so important. Another member thought the times and the people were ripe for secession, and he deplored the course of the Governor in thus prodncing sectional jealousy and enmity between Southern States. In the end, the motion to print prevailed.

A series of resolutions, similar to those in the Senate, was introduced and referred to a Committee, which Committee, in the afternoon session, reported the following:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the Union being formed by the assent of the States respectively, and being consistent only with freedom and the republican institutions guaranteed to each, *cannot, and ought not, to be maintained by force.*

2. That the Government of the Union has no power to declare or make war against any of the States which have been its constituent members.

3. That when any one or more of the States have determined or shall determine, under existing circumstances, to withdraw from the Union, *we are unalterably opposed to any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to coerce the same into reunion or submission, and that we will resist the same by all the means in our power.*

These resolutions were earnestly and ably opposed by Mr. BOREMAN, but they were passed by 112 Ayes to 5 Noes, and to-day they were passed by the Senate, with but one dissenting voice against them, Mr. CALDWELL voting solitary and alone.

A Committee of fifteen was appointed by the House to report a bill providing for a State Convention, which will undoubtedly pass.

The Commissioners appointed by the Cotton States to Virginia, have arrived, and by resolution to-day will be received to-morrow. V. V.

THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A letter received in Washington from a distinguished gentleman now in Charleston states that the condition of affairs there is heart rending. No business whatever is doing, and the merchants anticipate a speedy and general bankruptcy. Those of them who can get away are endeavoring to so arrange their affairs as to get as much of the remains of their property out of South Carolina as they can, as soon as possible, in order *to escape the current and impending extra taxation, exactions under peril on the pretence of voluntary contributions, &c.* Sickness prevails to an alarming extent among the armed bands who control again there on the mob principle. The Convention itself *legislate under terror of those bands*; and beef sells for thirty-five cents per pound there. In view of the fact that *the supply of provisions in the city is almost exhausted.*

The Memphis *Bulletin* of Jan. 5 has this significant paragraph:

"A gentleman passed through this city yesterday, with about sixty negroes, *from South Carolina.* We remember that in 1832 thousands left that distracted State, and sought a home in the more quiet and loyal States of Alabama and Tennessee. We expect to see a similar condition of things now. *There are more in South Carolina who can appreciate the blessings they have enjoyed in the Union*, and have too much good sense to exchange them for an uncertainty."

A SIGNIFICANT DEBATE.

There was a significant debate in the lower House of the South Carolina Legislature on the 5th on a motion to cut down the appropriation for building the State House, from $90,000 to $60,000. Mr. MULLINS urged the retrenchment and let a little light upon the subject in the following fashion: He said that it seemed to him that gentlemen did not realize the condition of the finances of the State. There was a large sum remaining of the appropriation bill of last year unprovided for. The Committee of Ways and Means, starting out, had to meet an appropriation of $100,000, originally appropriated. Last year $612,000 were appropriated for roads. That amount would mostly be necessary for the ordinary service of the year gone by. To that put the $400,000 appropriated for the Ordnance Department, and the appropriation of $500,000 already sanctioned by a resolution of the House, and *it amounted to more than fifteen hundred thousand dollars, which was either to be raised by taxation or the credit of the State. Did gentlemen mean to tell him they were prepared to raise a million and a half of dollars by taxation this year?* Would they tell their constituents that they must increase their burdens in order to continue the construction of the new State House?

Mr. SHANNON thought that the material wealth was as great as ever, and he believed that the purse of the miser would be opened to the State in this emergency. All patriotic private citizens would offer of their abundance to the State, and those who were able would not even accept compensation for their services.

Mr. WILLIAM WHALEY said that these were not ordinary times. The State had been committed to the stormy ocean, with her helm lashed down, and standing on her beam ends. If it were necessary to *throw over a part of the cargo* to save her from being swamped, it it was necessary to make pecuniary sacrifices, he trusted in God that from the mountain to the seaboard men would come up to the relief of the public treasury. While it was praiseworthy of them to spend of their means in support of their State, it would be wrong in the House to appropriate one single dollar if they could avoid it.

It was finally decided by a vote of 39 to 43 that *the State Bank* should be called on to advance $90,000.

THE POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes the following ordinance, which was adopted some days since by the Convention, and which, it says, was the basis of Mr. HUGER'S reply to the Postmaster-General:

Whereas, The State of South Carolina owes it to her own citizens, and to those of the other States, that, as one of the contracting parties, she should not prevent or interrupt the performence of the pending contracts for carrying and delivering of the mails made by the United States while South Carolina was one of said States:

We, the people of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that *the existing postal contracts and arrangements, shall be continued*, and the persons charged with the duties thereof shall continue to discharge said duties until a postal treaty or treaties shall be concluded, or until otherwise ordered by this Convention.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF SECESSION.

MESSAGE OF GOV. PICKENS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jan. 7, 1861.

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Convention has passed resolutions authorizing the Governor to raise two regiments of enlisted men—one regiment for a service of twelve months and the other of six months. Under these resolutions I have commissioned officers from First Lieutenant down to Third Lieutenant, and in one instance I have commissioned a Captain to raise immediately an artillery company. To make it as little expensive as possible to the State, I have for the present confined myself to the appointment of these officers. Perhaps it may not be necessary to enlist for the second regiment.

The Convention also, by resolution, authorizes the Governor to call immediately into service companies, with their officers, somewhat on the principle of volunteers, and to form them into a regiment, by appointing the field officers. I have made a call of this kind for one regiment at present, and appointed Col. MAXEY GREGG, a brave and able officer, to command it. A portion of this company is in actual position on Sullivan's Island, and other companies for it are rapidly arriving. This regiment is for six months. If a regiment of men enlisted for twelve months be raised, it will require about $200,000 to equip and support it.

The regiment for six months, under Col. GREGG, will be at an expense of about $100,000. If the other regiment of enlisted men for six months be found necessary, it will be an additional expense of $100,000.

In I, therefore, most respectfully recommend that some provision be made for the pay and support of these regiments in such a manner as the wisdom of the Legislature may adopt. I recommend also that the bill which is now before the Legislature, entitled "a bill for the establishment of a Coast Police for South Carolina," be passed. This, it is supposed, will involve an expense of $150 000.

The Act passed to provide an armed military force, may involve an expenditure of $50,000, and provision has been made for raising $400,000 more for the purchase of arms and munitions. These several sums amount to $1,400,000. It is hoped that circumstances may arise which will give a pacific settlement to our difficulties, and, if so, every reasonable endeavor shall be made to prevent the expenditure of the whole amount; but the more certain way to produce a pacific turn to events is, to be thoroughly prepared to meet any emergency. F. W. PICKENS.

THE SOUTHERN FORTIFICATIONS.

The following statement of the cost of the United States forts at the South, with the number of guns, and the men necessary to garrison them properly, is from a report made some time since by Col. TOTTEN, of the Engineers:

Where located.	Cost.	Men.	Guns.
Fort McHenry, Baltimore	$146,000	350	74
Fort Carroll, Baltimore	135,000	800	159
Fort Delaware, Del. R, Del	539,000	760	151
Fort Madison, Annapolis, Md	15,000	150	31
Fort Severn, Md	6,000	60	14
Fort Washington, Potomac R	575,000	400	88
Fort Monroe, Old Pt. Comfort, Va	2,400,000	2,450	371
Fort Calhoun, H. Roads, Norfolk, Va	1,664,000	1,120	224
Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C	460,000	300	61
Fort Johnson, Cape Fear, N. C	5,000	60	18
Fort Caswell, Oak Island, N. C	571,000	400	87
Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C	677,000	650	140
Castle Pinckney, Charleston, S. C	45,000	100	25
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C	75,000	300	54
Fort Pulaski Savannah, Ga	923,000	900	150
Fort Jackson, Savannah, Ga	80,000	70	14
Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla	51,000	100	25
Fort Taylor, Key West	—	1,000	185
Fort Jefferson, Tortugas	—	1,500	298
Fort Barancas, Pensacola	315,000	250	49
Redoubt, Pensacola	109,000		26
Fort Pickens, Pensacola	729,000	1,200	212
Fort McRee, Pensacola	384,000	650	150
Fort Morgan, Mobile	1,212 000	700	132
Fort St. Philip, mouth Mississippi R	143,000	800	124
Fort Jackson, mouth Mississippi R	817,000	600	150
Fort Pike, Rigolets, La	472,000	300	49
Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur, La	447,000	300	49
Fort Livingston, Barrataria Bay, La	342 000	300	52

In addition to these are incomplete works at Ship Island, Mississippi River; Georgetown, S. C.; Port Royal Roads, S. C.; Tybee Islands, Savannah; Galveston, Brazoe Santiago and Matagorda Bay, Texas. The guns which were lately stopped at Pittsburgh were designed for Galvaston and Ship Island. Hampton Roads is the great naval station of the Southern coast, and the only good roadstead south of the Delaware. Pensacola is very strong, and the only naval depôt on the Gulf. The fortresses at Key West and Tortugas are among the most powerful in the world, and every vessel that crosses the Gulf passes within sight of both.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

Gov. LETCHER introduced Messrs. ANTUN F. HOPKINS and F. M. GILMER, the Alabama Commissioners, to the Virginia Legislature, in a brief message, dated Jan. 7. He speaks of the importance of the crisis; says that all the South wants is an equal right with the North in the Territories, the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and that a stop should be put to the agitation of the Slavery question. These points he thinks that the North might concede without compromising her dignity. He recommends the Legislature to hear the Commissioners calmly, and weigh dispassionately the views which they represent.

Hon. JOHN A. GILMER writes to a friend in North Carolina, that "if the honest masses North and South can be induced, without passion, and with their cool heads to understand the abstract points of difference involved in the present disputes, they will at once arm themselves, with the fraternal spirit of their revolutionary fathers, infuse the same into their political agents, and force a settlement of all sectional difficulties, and again return to their fields, shops, stores, ships and schools. The Free States ought to know that all the chances are on their side; that they have a surplus population with which to settle the Territories while the South has none, and they should feel satisfied that the laws of climate, soil and production will settle the question of Slavery extension at last in spite of "the theories" about which the politicians of the two sections have each other so much by the ears. Mr. GILMER says, "I would have the people at once pull up their stakes, and come and pitch their tents around Washington and command their representatives to adjust the difficulties which now divide the two great and powerful sections."

Hon. WARREN WINSLOW addresses his constituents, under date of Washington, Dec. 29. He sketches briefly the transactions of the Compromise Committee and their failure, and feels "constrained to say that he thinks there is no hope in Congressional action."

A gentleman in St. Louis has received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.
No adjustment, and none likely.
TRUSTEN POLK.

The Boston *Transcript* of Jan. 9, says:

"The steamer *Joseph Whitney*, which sails to-morrow for the coast of Florida, is undergoing preparations to accommodate the troops she is expected to carry. She will take on board, besides the detachment from one of the forts in the harbor, 750 *barrels of provisions for the subsistence of the troops* Three hundred and fifty tons of coal will be taken into the steamer, to be used during the voyage. There are many rumors in regard to the movements of United States soldiers from other points in this vicinity towards the South. The locality indicated for the concentration of these military bodies is the neighborhood of the Federal Capital. The steamer cleared at the Custom-house at noon to-day, for Norfolk, Va."

Hon. J. W. KILLINGER writes to the Mr. FORNEY, from Washington, under date of Jan. 8, declaring that no terms can be made with traitors who have arms in their hands, and are in the actual commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. "To allow the Federal Government," he says, "to be coerced into humiliating concessions by confederated treason in one or more States, is to admit the weakness of our system of Government to invite anarchy and to plunge into confusion worse confounded." "We must," he says further, "stand by the constitutional authorities of the country, rebuke treason and put down rebellion. And in the spirit of conciliation which prompted the construction of our matchless form of Government, and which alone has upheld it hitherto in the affections and respect of the people, we may then return to the adjustment of difficulties, the assertion of constitutional rights, and the correction of the abuses which formed the subjects of Federal legislation before the storm of treason broke upon us."

The excitement in Texas seems to have passed its crisis. In Austin, where the revolutionists raised the Lone Star flag, the people have at last got tired of the folly. On the 23d ultimo, the largest meeting ever held at the capital assembled; a pole ninety feet high was raised, from which streamed the Stars and Stripes. Men, women and children marched in procession to the capitol, where they were eloquently addressed by Judge E. D. TOWNES, Gen. HOUSTON and Judge JOHN HANCOCK. Since then the Reign of Terror is over, and the Secessionists of Austin have thrown aside their cockades.

Hon. ELI S. SHORTER writes from Eufaula, (Ala.,) to a friend in St. Josephs, (Mo.,) under date of Dec. 26:

"We have here now in my town, a large number of Northern merchants, who are respected by all, because they are well-known to be opposed to LINCOLN and his party. They come and go every day. We deeply sympathize with all the conservatives at the North, and *if we could preserve them from the general bankruptcy which awaits New-York City, we would gladly do so.* But they are powerless at the North to defend us, and we must, therefore, rely upon ourselves. The revolution has already begun, and the gates of hell cannot now prevail against it.

Alabama is prepared to muster 40,000 men in the field when needed. *I

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
E. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6 to 8 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willet.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.

ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1866, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
Boston, 12m., 28, 1860.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be subject to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1st inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 428 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 15½ years, with interest added, amounts to $261 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,168 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. Y. HAUGHWOUT, President.
O. S. CRAPO, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.

ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January, inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—No. 462 Grand-st., corner of Willet.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on all amounts from $500 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest as before the 1st inst.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 28, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. O. ZOLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 19 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 408 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President. HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD.

(Late of Bonnewell, Wood & Co.)

No. 48 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to their election for Directors, on the 9th inst., R. T. HACKHOUSE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. A. S. Crowell, who declined reelection. HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, who have not received circulars, will please send their address, or apply at the office of the Company, room No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years, from May 15 ensuing. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

12 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES FOR sale by S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COOGN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 9 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $3; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cook Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,

D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS. EVERY TEN DAYS.

To sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock. The sailing new iron Steamship WM. G. CREWES, 2,000 tons, Capt. JAMES LAWLESS, is now receiving freight, and will sail as above from Pier foot of Murray-st., North River.

Horses taken to Havana; steamer fitted with stalls.

The above steamer has water-tight compartments, and splendid accommodations for freight and passengers.

LIVINGSTON, CROCKERS & CO., No. 69 Murray-st.

The steamship DE SOTO will sail Jan. 21.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,

At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 32 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTICELLO, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, E. V. GAGER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 15 Broadway.

SAMUEL M. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
Agents, JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KANAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Dec. 11
TUESDAY.....Jan. 8
TUESDAY.....Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....$90

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAMPACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Thirty Guas, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 87 Broad-st.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP PALESTINE are informed that all goods landed under general order, will be sent by the Customs authorities, to Public Stores Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Bridge-st., New-York. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1861.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST. CAPITAL.....$200,000 CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.	
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.	
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.	
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons	
GEORGE O. SATTERLEE....Prest. Washington Ins. Co.	
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.	
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.	
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.	
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.	
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.	
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.	
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.	
G. H. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.	
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.	
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.	
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD....of Wells, Butterfield & Co.	
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.	
JOHN H. TALMAN.....	
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Octhout & Bro.	
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.	

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 6 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 5 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all the intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME RAY TELLS CORRECTLY PAST, present and future events of life, gives lucky numbers, causes marriages. No. 260 7th-av., near 27th st. She has a valuable female pill, ever certain in its effects. Price $1 per box.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TAOSLOW, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. By order.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND. BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1861.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January Interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid a: the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAYMOUR A. BENNON, Cashier and Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed the depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND NINETY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th January, 1861. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th January, inclusive. By order of the Board, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, corner New-Bowery—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Jan. 3, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 46 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1861.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 19th day of January proximo.

E. K. COOPER, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 60 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the nett profits of the last six months payable on demand.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and one-half Per Cent. has been this day declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable after Monday, Jan. 7.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

F. J. BROWNE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. BILLIS, Cashier.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKing Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. (4) payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency—(Office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st.)—on and after Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 62 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 7. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF two per cent. has been declared by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after 15th inst., at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a dividend of (3½) three and a half per cent., payable on the 21st of January. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous.

WM. S. CARMAN.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. By order. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 219 and 221 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.

N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.

WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other effections of peculiar importance to the sexes By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; CODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendation and the support of the entire Medical Faculty of Paris, on account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address

Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D Post-office, New-York.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," drawn from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 26 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable losenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebe. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....	96
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....	27

1 pos receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid mercurial and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Japan from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced his charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2906. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Important Dispatches from Washington.

CALMING EFFECT OF MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The House Special Committee Preparing to Report.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Brooklyn off Charleston Harbor.

THE NATURE OF HER MISSION NOT KNOWN.

Negotiations Between the Authorities of South Carolina and Major Anderson.

MESSENGERS ON THE WAY TO WASHINGTON.

Seizure of Fort Barrances and the Navy Yard at Pensacola.

Return of the Star of the West to New-York.

Her Attempt to Enter Charleston Harbor and the Damage Sustained.

THE TROOPS PUT ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

To-day has been the quietest that we have had here for a month.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech, despite the articles in the *Constitution*, which denounces it in unmeasured phrase, has had a decidedly soothing effect and is doing much good. Mr. CRITTENDEN declares that it is in the right direction, patriotic and statesmanlike.

The Southern extremists insist that it offers nothing, but the more moderate confess that it reassures the South as to the purposes of the incoming Administration, and indicates that there is no insuperable obstacle to the South getting constitutional guarantee against Northern interference with Slavery in the States, and some amicable mode of settling the Territorial question.

The best effect of the speech is to allay irritation and enable all parties to reflect on a future course.

The most troublesome issue now relates to Fort Sumter.

It was announced to-day that no reinforcements will be sent to that point at present, as they are not needed; but I have good reason to believe it to be the settled purpose of the Administration to vindicate the flag of the Union, by sending, as soon as the Department can be properly arranged, the means. The chief difficulty is the scarcity of war vessels suited to this emergency.

It is not considered imperative to retake at present the many forts at other Southern points, which it will burden the States to maintain, but the feeling is strong that Government cannot, with honor, remain driven ont of Charleston harbor since the unsuccessful effort to enter already made.

Some apprehension is felt that the Charlestonians may refuse to let Lieut. TALBOT return to Fort Sumter, unless they are assured first that his instructions are peaceful but, if he fails to return in reasonable time, Maj. ANDERSON will understand why, and be heard from when the American flag is fired on again.

It is reported here that a collector at some minor port in South Carolina maintains his loyalty to the Union, and, refusing fealty to the secession Government, has been arrested for treason. The important question arises *shall the Federal Government interfere for his rescue?*

Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, having a balance of $3,000 due him as late Minister to Russia, sent here for it. The Department adjusted his accounts by sending him a draft on the Charleston Sub-Treasury, the moneys in which has been seized by the State.

The Missouri Senators, POLK and GREEN, addressed a note to Secretary HOLT yesterday, asking why the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis is guarded by United States troops? Mr. HOLT replied that he would explain if they called personally—not otherwise.

It is rumored that Government had positive information of an intended attack on the Treasury there by a mob, whose purpose was robbery under the pretext of revolution. A troop, numbering two hundred and sixty Light Artillery, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, with horses and equipments, by special train. They are quartered at the arsenal fronting on the Potomac, about half a mile from the Capitol.

The Senators and Representatives from the seceding States have again changed their tactics. Having lost the control of the Executive Government, they consulted to abandon the purpose of factiously embarrassing the Legislative Department, and will retire immediately.

Senator TOOMBS and family left to-day. He is anxious to be present at the meeting of the Georgia Convention.

The Mississippi Senators, notwithstanding the telegram requesting them to remain for the purpose of mischief, will withdraw to-morrow, if Mr. DAVIS is well enough to be in the Senate. He is quite ill to-night with a severe affection of the throat.

The Alabama Senators and Members will retire on Tuesday if the ordinance of secession is ratified to-morrow, as is anticipated, unless the act is made to take effect on the 4th of February, when the ordinance recommends the holding of a Southern Convention.

The Florida delegation expect to retire on Tuesday.

The withdrawal of TOOMBS and CLAY leaves Mr. BOCOCK Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and secures the prompt confirmation of the nomination of MCINTIRE as Collector of Charleston.

A telegram from Col. TOWN, in command of Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, says he has plenty of man, guns and ammunition to prevent any hostile force approaching Mobile.

The Administration is ignorant of the purpose of the visit of Col. HAYNE, Attorney-General of the Republic of South Carolina, and Lieut. HALL, of Fort Sumter, who have not yet arrived.

There is no confirmation here of the Charleston rumor that Major ANDERSON proposes to evacuate the Fort.

The Committee of Thirty-three meet to-morrow. Besides a preamble, which will be offered by Mr. CORWIN, the Committee have instructed him to incorporate ADAMS', of Massachusetts, proposition admitting New-Mexico as a State under an enabling act, to take effect on the first of August. Also the recommendation to all the States to repeal Personal Liberty bills as soon as practicable; the modification of the Fugitive Slave law; repealing several obnoxious features and providing greater security against delay in returning fugitive slaves. The preamble will defend the Republican platform indirectly, and indorse the legality of LINCOLN'S election as a necessity for the preservation of the Union, and so forth. Only two voted against authorizing the Chairman to report—Messrs. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, and TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire. They will present to the Committee a minority report, taking strong ground against all compromises or concessions in the present excited state of the country, except where there is a clear case of necessity for it in justice and Constitutional right. They will charge that the cause of the present disturbance rests entirely upon the Secessionists—denying all just cause or provocation. They will characterize the recommendation respecting the personal liberty bills as unwarrantable, and an impertinent interference with sovereign States. They will urge the impracticability of the admission of New-Mexico at present, and offer carefully-collected statistics and facts to sustain their position. They will object to any amendment to the Constitution at this time, as a dangerous precedent, and unnecessary, and will close with CLARK'S (N. H.,) resolution, offered in the Senate, which indorses the Constitution as it stands, insists upon its faithful execution, charges secession as rebellion, and concludes that the only safe guarantee to the Constitution and the Union is the strict enforcement of the Federal laws in every part of the country.

Messrs TAPPAN and WASHBURNE will sign this; perhaps some others will join them.

Great doubt exists among members of the committee as to whether either raport will be adopted.

The voluntary military organization in this city for its protection, are increasing rapidly, and last night numbered several hundred good Union men.

The citizens, patrol works admirably—Mayor BARRETT informs me that night thieves and incendiaries are diminishing rapidly in numbers.

At the Republican caucus on Saturday evening nearly every proposition of settlement was discussed, which has been spoken of heretofore. Nothing conclusive was arrived at. Nearly one-third of those present spoke, expressing a great diversity of opinion, but it seems to be a general agreement that no absolute compromise, involving principle such as is demanded by the South, can be granted.

The general feeling is in favor of conciliation and executing all existing laws. A few straight-out and somewhat bitter remarks were indulged in. The injunction of secrecy is still kept up. The caucus adjourned to meet when the report from the Committee of Thirty-three will be settled upon probably.

I am informed by a member of the Virginia Legislature, who is a strong Union man, that a great change of feeling has taken place there; whereas, six weeks ago, more than two-thirds of the people of the State were for Union, now not three in twenty are for it. Secession seems to be getting control of the State rapidly, and although he denounces it in the most unqualified terms, thinks the State will inevitably secede. The idea is rapidly gaining ground among the people, and cannot be checked. It has become a well-known fact, that the Union men cannot get the floor in the Legislature to offer Union measures.

It is stated that ROBERT E. SCOTT declines, in a strong Southern letter, a place tendered him in LINCOLN'S Cabinet. It hardly seems probable that a place was tendered him, unless it was under assurances that he would be a Republican.

Ohio urges Gov. CHASE for a Cabinet appointment, and several of his friends have gone from here to urge him to accept the Treasury Department.

RUSSELL and BAILEY are both summoned before the Select Committee to-morrow.

An effort will be made to get up the Pacific Railroad and Tariff bills in the Senate this week, in which case no action on the crisis, by way of compromise, can be had. Senator CRITTENDEN is anxious to get up his measure, but cannot under existing circumstances.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

There was a Cabinet meeting last night till a late hour on the dispatches brought by Lieut. TALBOT from Major ANDERSON. There is no reason to believe that anything further will be yielded to South Carolina.

It is believed that the bill introduced in the Legislature of Missouri prohibiting the Mayor or Sheriff of St. Louis from using a military force to suppress riot, looked to the seizure of the public property, and hence troops have been ordered thither.

Secretary of the Treasury DIX will not enter upon his office until early next week, having previously to arrange some business in New-York

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT is still engaged making preparations to guard against a possible breach of the peace in Washington, consequent on the present political agitation.

Effective military forces are to be posted in the several parts of the city. It is not probable that any but regular troops and the militia will be employed for the purpose. Light Artillery Company A, Second Regiment, Capt. BARRY, arrived here this morning, and are quartered at the Arsenal.

Two other companies from Leavenworth have preceded to Fort McHenry.

As a general debate will take place on the Army bill in the House to-morrow, a large number of the members are preparing themselves accordingly. It will involve the present agitating question.

It is said that Major ANDERSON was an Army Lieutenant in the Company commanded by Mr. DIX, now Secretary of the Treasury.

Reports about the public buildings being strongly guarded are highly exaggerated.

The Navy bill, which passed the House yesterday, appropriates nearly $11,000,000. It is of the usual character; no new principle incorporated. All the Navy-yards are provided for, but at reduced amounts.

The following is a correct statement of the amounts qualified to by the gentlemen who became the security for Mr. RUSSELL'S appearance at Court: By residents, $60,000; by non-residents. $700,000; Missouri and Kansas delegations in Congress, $175,000; Virginia, $40,000; Philadelphia, $50,000; Baltimore, $100,000: New-York, $100,000; indemnity bonds forwarded by Mr RUSSELL'S friends in the West, $1,000,000; total, $2,635,000.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 12.

The New-York papers of Saturday evening, containing Mr. SEWARD'S speech, were eagerly sought for. Among conservative men of all parties it is very much commended. A few Republicans declare that the Senator has cowed before his enemies, but the number of such is comparatively small. His speech, it is thought, will hasten the passage of the Robinson resolutions.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Republican meeting here last evening adopted resolutions against any compromise; re-indorsing the Republican platform; in favor of sustaining the Constitution and enforcing the laws; and approving Major ANDERSON'S course.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE AUTHORITIES AND MAJ. ANDERSON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The South Carolina Secretaries of War and State went, yesterday, to Fort Sumter under a flag of truce. There is great excitement, and all sorts of rumors are afloat as to their object, but nothing certain is publicly known. The Secretaries remained two hours at Fort Sumpter. It is believed the visit was not hostile.

Mr. GOURDIN, a member of the South Carolina Convention, went to Fort Sumter this morning and held a private parley with Major ANDERSON.

All kinds of rumors prevail as to the cause of the sending of a flag of truce by South Carolina last night. Some say that disaffection exists among Major ANDERSON'S men, and others that a surrender of the fort is contemplated, and that it will be evacuated.

It is believed the negotiations with Washington are going on for a peaceful surrender of the fort and for the cessation of a warlike attitude.

Col. HAYNE, on the part of South Carolina, and Lieut. HALL, on the part of Major ANDERSON, have left for Washington with proposals, and to obtain further instructions.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Eight working men from Fort Sumter came away last night in a boat. Four are in the city, and four are to go to New-York in the steamer *Marion*. They report the soldiers on short allowance.

The steamer *Clinch*, under a white flag, in command of Commissary-Gen. HATCH, went to Fort Sumter this evening; don't know what for. Nobody knows except the authorities.

Last night was quiet. The excitement of the people has subsided, and there are great hopes that the *ultimatum* of South Carolina sent to Washington by Messrs. HAYNE and HALL will give peace.

THE BROOKLYN OFF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan 12.

The steamboat *Excel* has come into port with the news that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is off the bar. This is certain. CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The last news by the steamer *Nashville* from New-York reports the *Brooklyn* off Cape Romain.

RETURN OF THE STAR OF THE WEST

HER ATTEMPT TO ENTER CHARLESTON HARBOR.

THE DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY HER—LANDING OF THE TROOPS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, ETC.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. MCGOWAN, returned to this port on Saturday morning from Charleston harbor, after an abortive attempt to land 200 troops and four officers at Fort Sumter, who had been sent for the reinforcement of that garrison. These troops were put on board the *Star of the West* at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, January 5th, while the steamer was lying-to above the Narrows. The embarkation was conducted with all the secrecy possible, but the nature of the expedition soon became known,—Southern agents being on the alert, and telegraphing the facts to Charleston early on Sunday.

The troops were in charge of four capable officers, Lieut. WOOD being in command. Their precise destination was not generally known among the troops, about half of whom were recruits; but it is stated that as soon as they knew where they were bound, the large majority manifested an honest pride in having been selected for such service.

It is understood that the expedition was planned by the War Department, under the belief that Maj. ANDERSON was in urgent need of assistance, as well as of supplies, but that after the steamer had put to sea, an effort was made to countermand the order under the influence of later advices from Fort Sumter.

The plans accepted by Capt. McGOWAN would unquestionably have enabled him to land the troops at Fort Sumter, had it not been for the unexpected obstacles he encountered from the removal and displacement of buoys, lights and ranges, which must always be relied on, even by pilots, in entering that harbor, at night. As it was, Capt. McGOWAN succeeded in entering the harbor on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to within two miles of Fort Sumter, when his progress was arrested by a masked battery, which opened its guns upon the steamer from Morris Island.

Seventeen shots in all were discharged at the ship, apparently from an eighteen and a forty-four pounder, and with remarkable precision, two of the shots taking effect in the hull—without, however, doing serious damage—while one passed directly over the pilot-house, another between the walking-beam of the engine and the smoke-stack, and a third grazing the rudder. Being also confronted with two armed vessels in tow of steamtugs, and having no armament with which to defend the ship, he concluded to again put to sea. He escaped from the harbor without further accident, save touching twice on the bar.

During the firing, Quartermaster HANNEGAN stood in the port fore chains, heaving the lead. A *ricochet* shot struck the ship directly beneath him, three feet from the water-line. Beginning to think his position a little unsafe, the Quartermaster intimated to the Captain that he would prefer, if he had no objections, to heave the lead on the *other side* of the ship; but Capt. McGOWAN quietly replied that he might be sure, another shot would not strike in that place; and the officer kept at his post. Previous to the firing, all the troops were below, but the report of the guns so excited them that before three shots had been fired, a considerable portion of them were again on deck, where they fearlessly stood, witnessing the practice of the South Carolinian guerilla artillery. The shot which Capt. McGOWAN says came within an ace of carrying away his rudder, passed within four feet of the stern. The shot which struck the hull made an indentation of the size of a hat-crown, and some three inches deep, but did not fracture the plank. The shot which struck the starboard after bulwarks made an ugly opening in the light wood work, and rebounded over the ship. No one on board was injured by the shots.

The *Star of the West* came to anchor off the foot of Warren-street, where she remained, awaiting orders from the War Department as to the disposition of the troops. Late in the afternoon an order came to return the soldiers to the garrison on Governor's Island, but with directions that *they be kept in a body*. On Sunday morning the steam-tug accordingly went alongside, and conveyed the men to their old quarters. An impression generally prevails among them that they will again be called for at no distant day.

The following are the names of the officers in charge of the expedition:

CHARLES R. WOODS, 1st Lieutenant, 9th Infantry.
WM. A WERN, 1st Lieutenant, 5th Infantry.
CHAS. W. THOMAS, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Infantry.
Assistant-Surgeon, P. G. S. TEN BROECK, Medical Department.

CAPT. McGOWAN'S REPORT.

STEAMSHIP STAR OF THE WEST,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

M. O. ROBERTS, Esq.—SIR: After leaving the wharf on the 5th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., we proceeded down the Bay, where we hove to, and took on board four officers and two hundred soldiers, with their arms, ammunition, &c., and then proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at Sandy Hook at 9 P. M. Nothing unusual took place during the passage, which was a pleasant one for this season of the year.

We arrived at Charleston Bar at 1:30 A. M. on the 9th inst., but could find no guiding marks for the Bar, as the lights were all out. We proceeded with caution, running very slow and sounding, until about 4 A. M., being then in 4½ fathoms water, when we discovered a light through the haze which at that time covered the horizon. Concluding that the lights were on Fort Sumter, after getting the bearings of it, we steered to the S. W. for the main ship-channel, where we hove to, to await daylight, our lights having all been put out since 12 o'clock, to avoid being seen.

As the day began to break, we discovered a steamer just in shore of us, who, as soon as she saw us, burned one blue light and two red lights as signals, and shortly after steamed over the bar and into the ship channel. The soldiers were now all put below, and no one allowed on deck except our own crew. As soon as there was light enough to see, we crossed the bar and proceeded on up the channel, (the outer bar buoy having been taken away,) the steamer ahead of us sending off rockets, and burning lights until after broad daylight, continuing on her course up nearly two miles ahead of us. When we arrived about two miles from Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter being about the same distance, a masked battery on Morris Island, where there was a red Palmetto flag flying, opened fire upon us—distance, about five-eighths of a mile. *We had the American flag flying* at our *flagstaff* at the *time*, and soon after the first shot, *hoisted a large American Ensign at the fore*. We continued on under the fire of the battery for over ten minutes, several of the shots going clear over us. One shot just passed clear of the pilot-house, another passed between the smoke-stack and walking-beams of the engine, another struck the ship just abaft the fore-rigging and stove in the planking, while another came within an ace of carrying away the rudder. At the same time there was a movement of two steamers from near Fort Moultrie, one of them towing a schooner, (I presume an armed schooner,) with the intention of cutting us off. Our position now became rather critical, as we had to approach Fort Moultrie to within three-quarters of a mile before we could keep away for Fort Sumter. A steamer approaching us with an armed schooner in tow, and the battery on the island firing at us all the time, and having no cannon to defend ourselves from the attack of the vessels, we concluded that, to avoid certain capture, or destruction, we would endeavor to get to sea. Consequently we wore round and steered down the channel, the battery firing upon us until the shot fell short. As it was now strong ebb tide, and the water having fallen some three feet, we proceeded with caution, and crossed the bar safely at 8:50 A. M., and continued on our course for this port, where we arrived this morning after a boisterous passage. A steamer from Charleston followed us for about three hours, watching our movements.

In justice to the officers and crews of each department of the ship, I must add that their behavior while under the fire of the battery reflected great credit on them.

Mr. BARNES, the New-York pilot, was of very great assistance to me in helping to pilot the ship over Charleston Bar, and up and down the channel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN MCGOWAN, Captain.

THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER MARION.

HER SUBSEQUENT RELEASE AND RETURN TO THIS CITY.

The particulars of the seizure of the steamer *Marion* at Charleston, and her subsequent return by the State authorities, have been reported to the owners here by Capt. WHITING, in person. The principal facts of these transactions are as follows:

The *Marion*, on her last trip to Charleston, arrived off the bar of that port during the prevalence of a dense fog, which, with the removal of the buoys and ranges, increased the difficulty of entering the harbor in safety. In going up the channel, the *Marion* was met by the steamer *Gen. Clinch*, containing an armed force, with whose officers he held a short conversation, their object evidently being to ascertain if the *Star of the West* was outside. During this delay the steamer struck on the north breakar, where she remained for a whole tide, the *General Clinch* declining to render her any assistance in getting off, probably on account of their hurry to reconnoitre the outer harbor. An hour afterwards the same steamer came alongside, when Capt. WHITING asked the Captain of the steamer why he had not warned him of the dangerous position of the vessel. The only answer was that the State authorities had placed a pilot on board, and it was none of his business.

At 3 o'clock the *Marion* was assisted off by Capt. LOCKWOOD, of the steamer *Gordon*, shortly after which she reached her dock. The authorities then came on board and demanded the possession of the ship, asserting that the Charleston stockholders had given their consent. Gov. PICKENS strongly assured the Captain that the owners should be reimbursed for any loss they might suffer, and giving, as the reason for the demand, that the State was in urgent need of the vessel.

Capt. WHITING had no other alternative but to yield up the vessel to the officials, and prepared to leave for home. The Governor, however, soon after reinstated the Captain in possession of the vessel.

The owners do not regard the matter as a seizure, although the Charleston stockholders, or the Company's agents there, have no legal right to dispose of the *Marion* at any price. When Capt. WHITING left Charleston the steamer was coaling, and she is expected here on Tuesday. Messrs. STOFFORD & TILESTON will send the *Columbia* out on Wednesday, as advertised.

THE EXPEDATION OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

A LETTER FROM LIEUT. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 11, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, you publish the letter of Mr. Secretary THOMPSON—Department of the Interior—to the President of the United States, (8th inst.) resigning his seat in the Cabinet, and to my surprise he tells the President, that I have in part caused it; for after stating that his understanding in the Cabinet was, that no reinforcements were to be sent to Charleston, he says: "I learn, however, this morning, for the first time, that the steamer *Star of the West* sailed from New-York last Saturday night with 250 men, under Lieut. BARTLETT, bound for Fort Sumter."

Now, while I am ready to admit that if it had pleased the President of the United States, or Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, to have given me an order to join that expedition, I should have cheerfully obeyed it, although not now in service; yet, as I cannot think of wearing honors that belong to others, I must deny that I have had anything to do with the *Star of the West*.

It is, however, due to the patriotic and generous merchants of this City to say, that when it seemed probable that nothing was to be done by the Government to relieve the wants of Major ANDERSON and his gallant command, (believed by many to be very pressing,) in consequence of his sudden movement so entirely unprovided for, and the further belief that he was cut off from all his contractors for fresh supplies, the merchants did listen to my *proposals*, and heartily entered into my plans, which were to throw provisions into Fort Sumter, and the enterprise was fairly on foot, when we got an inkling that the Government was moving in the matter; and yet we did not relax our secret preparations until we knew positively that the Government had sent off its expedition.

The private enterprise was kept secret,—and *well kept*, (which was more than the Government could do,)—and it is my opinion now, that if the Government had not taken the matter out of our hands, no one would have known of it until it was executed.

It was intended to be "*eminently peaceful*,"—we did not then know that South Carolina had determined to prevent provisions entering the State,—and once in the harbor we were to push for the Fort at all hazards. We did not intend to hostilize any one, but we did intend to give "aid and comfort."

The late Hon. Secretary of the Interior was as much mistaken when he told the President that I commanded the expedition of the *Star of the West*, as it appears he was in the idea, that under no circumstances would the President and Cabinet relieve Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumter.

Permit me to add, in honor of our merchants, that four years ago I appealed to them for provisions in aid of the starving people on the Cape de Verd Islands. They responded with thousands of barrels of the best—three ship loads. They also responded promptly to aid Major ANDERSON, and intended to have sent him ten to twelve thousand rations of fresh meats and vegetables. And I now say that as we learn by letters and papers from the Southern States, that there are large districts of country which in a few weeks more—yes! even now, are fast entering upon a period of famine and starvation. Only let it be properly authenticated to New-York City, and I promise the people of the South that I will come to them with a ship load of the best in the market, without money and without price.

Respectfully yours,
WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT.

NATIONAL AIRS HISSED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Last evening, during a dramatic performance at the Academy of Music, the national airs, "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c., played by the band, were hissed by a party of men in the galleries, creating intense excitement among the audience. Order was only preserved by the immediate ejection of the offender.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

FLORIDA FORTIFICATIONS SEIZED.

PENSACOLA, Sunday, Jan 13.

Fort Barrancos and the navy yard were taken yesterday by the Alabama and Florida troops.

FLORIDA SECESSION ORDINANCE SIGNED.

TALLAHASSEE, Friday, Jan. 11.

The ordinance of secession was signed to-day in the eastern portico of the Capitol, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers and enthusiasm of the people.

Hon. T. BUTLER KING, of Georgia, made a speech on the occasion, which was loudly cheered.

SECESSION REJOICINGS IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The secession of the State has caused great rejoicing here.

One hundred guns are being fired in honor of the event.

Impromptu speeches are being made in all the prominent buildings.

To-night the city will be illuminated and there will be a military parade.

One hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by the citizens for the defence of Mobile.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH—ANOTHER REFUSAL OF GOV. HICKS TO CALL A CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The Baltimore *American* published yesterday Mr. SEWARD'S speech exclusively, causing an immense sensation and distributing many thousand copies. The speech was generally read, producing a favorable impression withal, though some think it rather inexplicit and not advocating sufficient concessions to satisfy the ultra disunionists. Those who love the Union, of all parties, think it a favorable step towards a final adjustment.

Gov. HICKS is now here, and the Committee appointed by the recent State Convention have had an interview with him, and presented the resolutions asking him to call an election of the people to express public sentiment regarding the calling of a State Convention. The interview was pleasant, but the Governor refuses to respond favorably. He is unyielding in his determination against convening the Legislature or calling a Convention, without greater cause than yet exists.

The Fort Leavenworth troops have arrived, and two companies have repaired to Fort McHenry and one to Washington.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

On Saturday eight pieces of ordnance arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, five of which were from Richmond and the remainder from Watervliet.

The following are the latest resignations in the Army and Navy: Maj. Van Dorn, Second Dragoons; Lieut. Forney, Tenth Infantry; Lieuts. T. P. Peiot, J. H. North, R. T. Chepman, T. B. Mills; Acting-Mid. S. S. Gregory; Lieut. Hubling and Capt. Hartstein, of *Resolute* notoriety.

We have already noticed Capt. TAYLOR'S detachment from our marine barracks here. His new post is at Fort Washington, D. C., where he commands forty-six United States marines. All the reinforcements recently sent to Head-quarters make the Washington garrison's guard amount to 170 men.

The troops that returned in the *Star of the West*, which were put on Governor's Island yesterday at 8 A. M., are not to be attached to regiments for the present. They are to be made ready for marching orders.

A detachment of United States marines, and one of sailors, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday evening, having been lately attached to the corvette *St. Mary's*, of the Pacific Squadron. The sailors were transferred to the *North Carolina*, and the marines to the barracks. Capt. BARNDOAR expects orders to send the latter to Washington.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The troops from Kansas arrived last night. Company H, Second Artillary, Col. BROOKS commanding, 67 men; Company A, Light Artillery, Capt. BARRY, 68 men; Company I, Light Artillery, Lieut. JAMES B. FRY, 84 men. Total, 238 men and 121 horses. Company H, together with the marines who came from Washington in the early part of the week to guard Fort McHenry, proceeded to Washington by special train. The other two Companies proceed to garrison Fort McHenry, where a large number of people were attracted to-day to view the troops.

Active preparations are making by the Government at Annapolis, the cannon from the frigate *Constitution* lying there being placed on board the practice-ship *Preble*, and the revenue-cutter station been placed in strict naval discipline. Nothing is allowed to approach her without being hailed by sentries.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The bill before the Legislature requires that a vote shall be taken at the time of the election of delegates to the Convention, to determine whether the action of the Convention shall be submitted to the people or not. It also provides that the election shall be held on the 4th of February, and the State Convention held on the 18th of the same month.

The House has passed the Convention bill, with the amendment to refer the action of the Convention relative to secession back to the people.

No action has yet been taken on the bill by the Senate.

There is increased excitement at the Capitol to-day.

The banquet to Gov. FLOYD took place last night.

Gov. FLOYD counseled resistance to Federal coercion.

A STATE CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The Senate last night passed the House Convention bill, with an amendment fixing the 13th of February for the assembling of the Convention.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Commissioner from Alabama addressed the Convention to-day.

The Convention will probably be in session two weeks longer.

Nothing of importance was done to-day.

The artillery were ordered to Vickeburgh by the Governor early this morning, to hail and question passing boats.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired last night on the reception of the news from Alabama and Florida. There is great excitement.

STATE COVENTION IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The House to-day unanimously passed the bill calling a State Convention on the 16th of February. Delegates are to be elected on the 9th of February, and if the Convention resolves to withdraw from the Union, then its action is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

The same bill passed a second reading in the Senate, and will undoubtedly pass the third reading on Monday.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Harmony, Conciliation and Compromise for the Sake of the Union.

A Convention to Revise the Constitution after the Secession Movement is over.

A CONSERVATIVE AND PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

Interesting Proceedings in the House.

The Army and Navy Appropriation Bills Opposed by the Secessionists.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The proceedings of the Senate were opened with prayer.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked whether a vote could be taken to allow persons to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) objected.

The President decided that the rule might be dispensed with by unanimous consent.

Further objection being made, a number of ladies and gentlemen retired to the lobby rooms.

The Diplomatic Corps were in attendance.

At least a thousand ladies and twelve hundred gentlemen are in the galleries, and it is impossible for any more to obtain admission.

A motion to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was laid on the table.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate proceed to the special order, the consideration of the President's Message. Agreed to.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) took the floor:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT: Congress adjourned last Summer amid auspices of national abundance, contentment, tranquillity, and heppiness. It was reassembled this Winter in the presence of derangement of business and disturbance of public as well as private credit, and in the face of seditious combinations to overthrow the Union. The alarm is appalling; for union is not more the body than liberty is the soul of the nation. The American citizen has been accustomed to believe the Republic immortal. He shrinks from the sight of convulsions indicative of its sudden death. The report of our condition has gone over the seas, and we who have so long and with much complacency studied the endless agitations of society in the Old World, believing ourselves exempt from such disturbances, now, in our turn, seem to be falling into a momentous and disastrous revolution.

I know how difficult it is to decide, amid so many and so various counsels, what ought to be and even what can be done. Certainly, however, it is time for every Senator to declare himself. I, therefore, following the example of the noble Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) avow my adherence to the Union in its integrity and with all its parts, with my friends, with my party, with my State, with my country, or without either, as they may determine, in every event, whether of peace or of war, with every consequence of honor or dishonor, of life or death. Although I lament the occasion, I hail with cheerfulness the duty of lifting up my voice among distracted debates, for my whole country and its inestimable Union.

Hitherto the exhibitions of spirit and resolution here, as elsewhere, have been chiefly made on the side of disunion. I do not regret this. Disunion is so unexpected and unnatural that it must plainly reveal itself before its presence can be realized. I like best, also, the courage that rises slowly under the pressure of severe provocation. If it be a Christian duty to forgive to the stranger even seventy times seven offenses, it is the highest patriotism to endure without complaint the passionate waywardness of political brethren so long as there be hope that they may come to a better mind.

I think it is easy to pronounce what measures or conduct will not save the Union. I agree with the honorable Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. CLINGMAN,) that mere eulogiume will not save it. Yet I think that as prayer brings us nearer to God, though it cannot move Him toward us, so there is healing and saving virtue in every word of devotion to the Union that is spoken, and in every sigh that its danger draws forth. I know, at least, that, like virtue, it derives strength from every irreverent act that is committed and every blasphemous phrase that is uttered against it.

The Union cannot be saved by mutual criminations concerning our respective share of responsibility for the present evils. He whose conscience acquits him will naturally be slow to accuse others whose cooperation he needs. History only can adjust the great account.

A continuance of the debate on the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the Territories will not save the Union. The opinions of parties and sections on that question have become dogmatical, and it is this circumstance that has produced the existing alienation. A truce, at least during the debate on the Union, is essential to reconciliation.

The Union cannot be saved by proving that secession is illegal or unconstitutional. Persons bent on that fearful step will not stand long enough on forms of law to be dislodged; and loyal men do not need such narrow ground to stand upon.

I fear that little more will be gained from discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce seceding States into obedience. If disunion is to go on, this question will give place to the more practical one, whether many seceding States have a right to coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in a dissolution.

I dread, as in my innermost soul I abhor, civil war. I do not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the use of the sword. Yet, for all this, I do not agree with those who, with a desire to avert that great calamity, advise a conventional or unopposed separation, with a view to what they call a reconstruction. It is enough for me, first, that in this plan, destruction goes before reconstruction; and secondly, that the strength of the vase in which the hopes of the nation are held consists chiefly in its remaining unbroken.

Congressional compromises are not likely to save the Union. I know, indeed, that tradition favors this form of remedy. But it is essential to its success, in any case, that there be found a preponderating mass of citizens, so far neutral on the issue which separates parties, that they can intervene, strike down clashing weapons, and compel an accommodation. Moderate concessions are not customarily asked by a force with its guns in battery; nor are liberal concessions apt to be given by an opposing force not less confident of its own right and its own strength. I think, also, that there is

a prevailing conviction that legislative compromises which sacrifice honestly cherished principles, while they anticipate future exigencies, even if they do not assume extra-constitutional powers, are less sure to avert imminent evils then they are certain to produce ultimately even greater dangers.

Indeed, Mr. President, I think it will be wise to discard two prevalent ideas or prejudices, namely, first, that the Union is to be saved by somebody in particular; and secondly, that it is to be saved by some cunning and insincere compact of pacification. If I remember rightly, I said something like this here es long ago as 1850, and afterwards in 1854.

The present danger discloses itself in this form. Discontented citizens have obtained political power in certain States, and they are using this authority to overthrow the Federal Government. They delude themselves with a belief that the State power they have acquired enables them to discharge themselves of allegiance to the whole Republic. The honorable Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) says we have a right to coerce a State, but we cannot. The President says that no State has a right to secede, but we have no constitutional power to make war against a State. This dilemma results from an assumption that those who, in such a case, act against the Federal Government, act lawfully as a State; although manifestly they have perverted the power of the State to an unconstitutional purpose. A class of politicians in New-England set up this theory and attempted to practice upon it in our war with Great Britain. Mr. JEFFERSON did not hesitate to say that States must be kept within their constitutional sphere by impulsion, if they could not be held there by attraction. Secession was then held to be inadmissible in the face of a public enemy. But if it is untenable in one case, it is necessarily so in all others. I fully admit the originality, the sovereignty, and the independence of the several States within their sphere. But I hold the Federal Government to be equally original, sovereign, and independent within its sphere. And the Government of the State can no more absolve the people residing within its limits from allegiance to the Union, than the Government of the Union can absolve them from allegiance to the State. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuence thereof, are the supreme law of the land, paramount to all legislation of the States, whether made under the Constitution, or by even their organic conventions. The Union can be dissolved, not by secession, with or without armed force, but only by the voluntary consent of the people of the United States, collected in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

Congress, in the present case, ought not to be impassive. It ought, if it can, to redress any real grievances of the offended States, and then it ought to supply the President with all the means necessary to maintain the Union in the full exhibition and discreet exercise of its authority. Beyond this, with the proper activity on the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union belongs to the people, and they are abundantly competent to discharge it.

I propose, therefore, with great deference, to address myself to the country upon the momentous subject, asking a hearing, not less from the people within what are called the seceding, then from those who reside within the adhering States.

Union is an old, fixed, settled habit of the American people, resulting from convictions of its necessity, and therefore not likely to be hastily discarded. The early States, while existing as colonies, were combined, though imperfectly, through a common allegiance to the British Crown. When that allegience ceased, no one was so presumptuous as to suppose politicel existence compatible with disunion; and, therefore, on the same day that they declared themselves independent, they proclaimed themselves sole confederated States. Experience in war and in peace, from 1776 until 1787, only convinced them of the necessity of converting that loose Confederacy into a more perfect and a perpetual Union. They acted with a coolness very different from the intemperate conduct of those who now on one side threaten, and those who on the other rashly defy disunion. They considered the continuance of the Union as a subject comprehending nothing less than the safety and welfare of all the parts of which the country was composed, and the fate of an empire in many respects the most interesting in the world. I enter upon the subject of continuing the Union now, deeply impressed with the same generous and loyal conviction. How could it be otherwise, when, instead of only thirteen, the country is now composed of thirty-three parts; and the empire embraces, instead of only four millions, no less than thirty millions of inhabitants.

The founders of the Constitution, moreover, regarded the Union as no mere national or American interest. On the contrary, they confessed with deep sensibility that it seemed to them to have been reserved for the people of this country to decide whether societies of men are really capable of establishing good government upon reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force. They feared, therefore, that their failure to continue and perfect the Union would be a misfortune to the nations. How much more, Sir, would its overthrow now be a calamity to mankind!

Some form of Government is indispensable here as elsewhere. Whatever form we have, every individual citizen and every State must cede to it some natural rights, to invest the Government with the requisite power. The simple question, therefore, for us now to decide, while laying aside all pique, passion, and prejudice, is; Whether it conduces more to the interests of the people of this country to remain for the general purposes of peace and war, commerce inland and foreign, postal communications at home and abroad, the care and disposition of the public domain, colonization, the organization and admission of new States, and, generally, the enlargement of empire, one nation under our present Constitution, than it would be to divide themselves into separate Confederacies or States.

Our country remains now as it was in 1787—composed not of detached and distant Territories, but of one whole well-connected and fertile region lying within the temperate zone, with climates and soils hardly more various then those of France or of Italy. This slight diversity quickens and amplifies manufacture and commerce. Our rivers and valleys, as improved by art, furnish us a system of highways unequaled in the world. The different forms of labor, if Slavery were not perverted to purposes of political ambition, need not constitute an element of strife in the Confederacy.

Notwithstanding recent vehement expressions and manifestations of intolerance in some quarters, produced by intense partisan excitement, we are, in fact, a homogeneous people, chiefly of one stock, with accessions well assimileted. We have, practically, only one language, one religion, one system of government, and manners and customs common to all. Why, then, shall we not remain henceforth, as hitherto, one people?

The first object of every human society is safety or security, for which, if need be, they will, and they must, sacrifice every other. This security is of two kinds: One, exemption from foreign aggression and influence; the other, exemption from domestic tyranny and sedition.

Foreign ware come from either violations of treaties or domestic violence. The Union has, thus far, proved itself an almost perfect shield against such wars. The United States, continually enlarging their diplomatic acquaintance, have now treaties with France, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Sweden, Prussia, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Mexico, Brazil, Austria, Turkey, Chili, Siam, Muscat, Venezuela, Peru, Greece, Sardinia, Ecuador, Hanover, Portugal, New Granada, Hesse-Cassel, Wurtemburg, China, Bavaria, Saxony, Nassau, Switzerland, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Guatemala, the Hawaiian Islands, San Salvador, Borneo, Costa Rica, Peru, Bremen, the Argentine Confederation, Loo Choo, Japan, Brunswick, Persia, Baden, Belgium, and Paraguay. Nevertheless, the United States, within their entire existence under the Federal Constitution, have had flagrant wars with only four States, two of which were insignificant Powers, on the coast of Barbary, and have had direct hostilities, amounting to reprisals, against only two or three more; and they are now at peace with the whole world. If the Union should be divided into only two confederacies, each of them would need to make as many treaties as we have now; and, of course, would be liable to give as many causes of war as we now do. But we know, from the sad experience of other nations, that disintegration, once begun, inevitably continues until even the greatest empire crumbles into many parts. Each confederation that shall ultimately arise out of the ruin of the Union will have necessity for as many treaties as we now have, and will incur liabilities for war as often as we now do, by breaking them. It is the multiplication of treaties, and the want of confederation, that makes war the normal condition of society in Western Europe and in Spanish America. It is union that, notwithstanding our world-wide intercourse, makes peace the habit of the American people.

I will not descend so low as to ask whether new confederacies would be able or willing to bear the grievious expense of maintaining the diplomatic relations which cannot be dispensed with except by withdrawing from foreign commerce.

Our Federal Government is better able to avoid giving just cause of war than several confederacies, because it can conform the action of all the States to compacts. It can have only one construction, and only one tribunal to pronounce that construction, of every treaty. Local and temporary interests and passions, or personal cupidity and ambition can drive small Confederacies or States more easily than a great Republic into indiscreet violations of treaties.

The United States being a great and formidable Power, can always secure favorable and satisfactory treaties. Indeed, every treaty we have was voluntarily made. Small Confederacies or States must take such treaties as they can get, and give whatever treaties are exacted. A humiliating, or even an unsatisfactory treaty, is a chronic cause of foreign war.

The chapters of wars resulting from unjustifiable causes would, in case of division, multiply itself in proportion to the number of new confederacies and their irritability. Our disputes with Great Britain about Oregon, the boundary of Maine, the patriot insurrection in Canada, and the Island of San Juan; the border strifes between Texas and Mexico, the incursions of the late WILLIAM WALKER into Mexico and Central America; all these were cases in which war was prevented only by the imperturbability of the Federal Government.

This Government not only gives fewer causes of war, whether just or unjust, than smaller confederacies would; but it always has a greater ability to accommodate them by the exercise of more coolness and courage, the use of more various and more liberal means, and the display, if need be, of greater force. Every one knows how placable we ourselves are in controversies with Great Britain, France and Spain; and yet how exacting we have been in our intercourse with New-Granada, Paraguay, and San Juan del Nicaragua.

Mr. President, no one will dispute our forefathers' maxim, that the common safety of all is the safety of each of the States. While they remain united, the Federal Government combines all the materials and all the forces of the several States; organizes their defences on one general principle; harmonizes and assimilates them with one system; watches for them with a single eye, which it turns in all directions, and moves all agents under the control of one Executive head. A nation so constituted is safe against assault or even insult.

War produces always a speedy exhaustion of money and a severe strain upon credit. The treasuries and credits of small confederacies would often prove inadequate. Those of the Union are always ample.

I have thus far kept out of view the relations which must arise between the confederacies themselves. They would be small and inconsiderable nations bordering on each other, and therefore, according to all practical philosophy, natural enemies. In addition to the many treaties which each must make with foreign Powers, and the causes of war which they would give by violating them, each of the confederacies must also maintain treaties with all the others, and so be liable to give them frequent offence. They would necessarily have different interests resulting from their establishment of different policies of revenue, of mining, manufactures, and navigation, of immigration, and perhaps the Slave-trade. Each would stipulate with foreign nations for advantages peculiar to itself and injurious to its rivals.

If, indeed, it were necessary that the Union should be broken up, it would be in the last degree important that the new confederacies to be formed should be as nearly as possible equal in strength and power, that mutual fear and mutual respect might inspire them with caution against mutual offence. But such equality could not long be maintained; one confederacy would rise in the scale of political importance, and the others would view it thenceforward with envy and apprehension. Jealousies would bring on frequent and retaliatory wars, and all these wars, from the peculiar circumstances of the confederacies, would have the nature and character of civil war. Dissolution, therefore, is, for the people of this country, perpetual civil war. To mitigate it, and obtain occasional rest, what else could they accept but the system of adjusting the balance of power which has obtained in Europe, in which the few strong nations dictate the very terms on which all the others shall be content to live. When this hateful system should fail at last, foreign nations would intervene, now in favor of one and then in aid of another; and thus our country, having expelled all European Powers from the Continent, would relapse into an aggregated form of its colonial experience, and, like Italy, Turkey, India, and China, become the theatre of transatlantic intervention and rapacity.

If, however, we grant to the new confederacies an exemption from complications among each other and with foreign States, still there is too much reason to believe that not one of them could long maintain a republican form of government. Universal suffrage, and the absence of a standing army, are essential to the republican system. The world has yet to see a single self-sustaining State of that kind, or even any confederation of such States, except our own. Canada leans on Great Britain not unwillingly, and Switerland is guaranteed by interested monarchical States. Our own experience has thus far been successful; because, by the continual addition of new States, the influence of each of the members of the Union is constantly restrained and reduced. No one, of course, can foretell the way and manner of travel; but history indicates, with unerring certainty, the end which the several confederacies would reach. Licentiousness would render life intolerable, and they would, sooner or later, purchase tranquility and domestic safety by the surrender of liberty, and yield themselves up to the protection of military despotism.

Indulge me, Sir, in one or two details under this head. *First*, it is only sixty days since this disunion movement began; already those who are engaged in it have canvassed with portentous freedom the possible recombinations of the States when dissevered, and the feasible alliances of those recombinations with European nations; alliances as unnatural, and which would prove, ultimately, as pestilential to society here as that of the Tlascalans with the Spaniard, who promised them revenge upon their ancient enemies the Aztece.

Secondly—The disunion movement arises partly out of a dispute over the common domain of the United States. Hitherto the Union has confined this controversy within the bounds of political debate by referring it, with all other national ones, to the arbitrament of the ballot-box. Does any one suppose that disunion would transfer the whole domain to either party, or that any other umpire than war would, after dissolution, be invoked?

Thirdly—This movement arises, in another view, out of the relation of African slavce to the domestic population of the country. Freedom is to them, as to all mankind, the chief object of desire. Hitherto, under the operation of the Union, they have practically remained ignorant of the controversy, especially of its bearing on themselves. Can we hope that flagrant civil war shall rage among ourselves in their very presence, and yet that they will remain stupid and idle spectatators? Does history furnish us any satisfactery instruction upon the horrors of civil war among a people so brave, so skilled in arms, so earnest in conviction, and so intent in purpose, as we are? Is it a mere chimera which suggests an aggravation of those horrors beyond endurance when, on either side, there shall occur the intervention of an uprising ferocious African slave population of four, or six, perhaps twenty millions?

The opinions of mankind change, and with them the policies of nations. One hundred years ago all the commercial European States were engaged in transferring negro slaves from Africa to this hemisphere. To-day all those States are firmly set in hostility to the extension and even to the practice of Slavery. Opposition to it takes two forms: one European, which is simple, direct Abolition, effected, if need be, by compulsion; the other American, which seeks to arrest the African Slave-trade, and resist the entrance of domestic Slavery into Territories where it is yet unknown, while it leaves the disposition of existing Slavery to the considerate action of the States by which it is retained. It is the Union that restricts the opposition to Slavery in this country within these limits. If dissolution prevail, what guarantee shall there be against the full development here of the fearful and uncompromising hostility to Slavery which elsewhere pervades the world, and of which the recent invasion of Virginia was an illustration?

Mr. President, I have designedly dwelt so long on the probable effects of disunion upon the safety of the American people as to leave me little time to consider the other evils which must follow in its train. But practically, the loss of safety involves every other form of public calamity. When confidence the guardian angel has taken flight, everything is lost.

Dissolution would not only arrest, but extinguish the greatness of our country. Even if separate confederacies could exist and endure, they could severally preserve no share of the common *prestige* of the Union. If the constellation is to be broken up, the stars, whether scattered widely apart or grouped in smaller clusters, will thenceforth shed forth feeble glimmering and lurid lights. Nor will great achievements be possible for the new confederacies. Dissolution would signalize its triumph by acts of wantonness which would shock and astound the world. It would provincialize Mount Vernon, and give this Capitol over to desolation at the very moment when the dome is rising over our heads that was to be crowned with the statue of Liberty. After this there would remain for disunion no act of stupendous infamy to be committed. No petty confederacy that shall follow the United States can prolong, or even renew, the majestic drama of national progress. Perhaps it is to be arrested because its sublimity is incapable of continuance. Let it be so, if we have indeed become degenerate. After WASHINGTON, and the inflexible ADAMS, HENRY, and the peerless HAMILTON, JEFFERSON, and the majestic CLAY, WEBSTER, and the acute CALHOUN, JACKSON, the modest TAYLOR, and SCOTT, who rises in greatness under the burden of years, and FRANKLIN, and FULTON, and WHITNEY, and MORSE, have all performed their parts, let the curtain fall!

While listening to these debates, I have sometimes forgotten myself in marking the contrasted effects upon the page who customarily stands on the dais before me, and the venerable Secretary who sits behind him. The youth exhibits intense but pleased emotion in the excitement, while at every irreverent word that is uttered against the Union the eyes of the aged man are suffused with tears. Let him weep no more. Rather rejoice, for yours has been a lot of rare felicity. You have seen and been a part of all the greatness of your country, the towering national greatness of all the world. Weep only you, and weep with all the bitterness of anguish, who are just stepping on the threshold of life; for that greatness perishes prematurely and exists not for you, nor for me, nor for any that shall come after us.

The public prosperity! how could it survive the storm? Its elements are industry in the culture of every fruit; mining of all the metals; commerce at home and on every sea; material improvement that knows no obstacle and has no end; invention that ranges throughout the domain of nature; increase of knowledge as broad as the human mind can explore; perfection of art as high as human genius can reach; and social refinement working for the renovation of the world. How could our successors prosecute these noble objects in the midst of brutalizing civil conflict? What guarantees will capital invested for such purposes have, that will outweigh the premium offered by political and military ambition? What leisure will the citizen find for study, or invention, or art, under the reign of conscription; nay, what interest in them will society feel when fear and hate shall have taken possession of the national mind? Let the miner in California take heed; for its golden wealth will become the prize of the nation that can command the most iron. Let the borderer take care; for the Indian will again lurk around his dwelling. Let the pioneer come back into our desert settlements; for the railroad, the post road, and the telegraph, advance not one furlong further into the wilderness. With standing armies consuming the substance of our people on the land, and our Navy and our postal steamers withdrawn from the ocean, who will protect or respect, or who will even know by name our petty confederacies? The American man-of-war is a noble spectacle. I have seen it enter an ancient port in the Mediterranean. All the world wondered at it, and talked of it. Salvos of artillery, from forts and shipping in the harbor, saluted its flag. Princes and princesses and merchants paid it homage, and all the people blessed it as a harbinger of hope for their own ultimate freedom. I imagine now the same noble vessel again entering the same haven. The flag of thirty-three stars **and thirteen** stripes has been hauled down, and **in its place a signal is run up**, which flaunts the device of a lone star or a palmetto tree. Men ask, **"Who is the stranger that** thus steals into our **waters?" The answer**, contemptuously given, is, "She comes from one of the obscure republics of North America. Let her pass on."

Lastly, public liberty, our own peculiar liberty, must languish for a time, and then cease to live. And such a liberty! free movement everywhere through our own land and throughout the world; free speech, free Press, free suffrage; the freedom of every subject to vote on every law, and for or against every agent who expounds, administers or executes. Unstable and jealous confederacies, constantly apprehending assaults without and treason within, formidable only to each other and contemptible to all beside: how long will it be before, on the plea of public safety, they will surrender all this inestimable and unequaled liberty, and accept the hateful and intolerable espionage of military despotism?

And now, Mr. President, what is the cause for this sudden and eternal sacrifice of so much safety, greatness, happiness and freedom? Have foreign nations combined, and are they coming in rage upon us? No. So far from being enemies, there is not a nation on earth that is not an interested, admiring friend. Even the London *Times*, by no means partial to us, says:

"It is quite possible that the problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by its overthrow in a few days in a spirit of folly, selfishness and short-sightedness."

THE OCCASION FOR DISUNION.

Has the Federal Government become tyrannical or oppressive, or even rigorous or unsound? Has the Constitution lost its spirit, and all at once collapsed into a lifeless letter? No; the Federal Government smiles more benignantly, and works to-day more beneficently than ever. The Constitution is even the chosen model for the organization of the newly rising confederacies.

The occasion is the election of a President of the United States, who is unacceptable to a portion of the people. I state the case accurately. There was no movement of disunion before the ballots which expressed that choice were cast. Disunion began as soon as the result was announced. The justification it assigned was that ABRAHAM LINCOLN had been elected, while the success of either one of three other candidates would have been acquiesced in. Was the election illegal? No; it is unimpeachable. Is the candidate personally offensive? No; he is a man of unblemished virtue and amiable manners. Is an election of President an unfrequent or extraordinary transaction? No; we never had a Chief Magistrate otherwise designated than by such election, and that form of choice is renewed every four years. Does any one even propose to change the mode of appointing the Chief Magistrate? No; election by universal suffrage, as modified by the Constitution, is the one crowning franchise of the American people. To save it they would defy the world. Is it apprehended that the new President will usurp despotic powers? No; while he is of all men the most unambitious, he is, by the partial success of those who opposed his election, subjected to such restraints that he cannot, without their consent, appoint a minister or even a police agent, negotiate a treaty, or procure the passage of a law, and can hardly draw a musket from the public arsenals to defend his own person.

What, then, is the ground of discontent? It is that the Disunionists did not accept as conclusive the arguments which were urged in behalf of the successful candidate in the canvass. This is all. Were their own arguments against him more satisfactory to his supporters? Of course they were not; they could not be. Does the Constitution, in letter or spirit, require or imply that the arguments of one party shall be satisfactory to the other? No, that is impossible. What is the constitutional remedy for this inevitable dissatisfaction? Renewed debate and ultimate rehearing in a subsequent election. Have the now successful majority perverted power to purposes of oppression? No; they have never before held power. Alas! how prone we are to undervalue privileges and blessings. How gladly, how proudly, would the people of any nation in Europe accept, on such terms as we enjoy it, the boon of electing a Chief Magistrate every four years by free, equal, and universal suffrage! How thankfully would they cast aside all their own systems of government, and accept this Republic of ours, with all its shortcomings and its disappointments, maintain it with their arms, and cherish it in their hearts. Is it not the very boon for which they supplicate God without ceasing, and even wage war, with intermissions only resulting from exhaustion? How strange are the times in which we live? The coming Spring season, on one side of the Atlantic, will open on a general conflict, waged to obtain, through whatever indirection, just such a system as ours; and on this side of the Atlantic, within the same parallels of latitude, it will open on fraternal war, waged in a moment of frenzied discontent to overthrow and annihilate the same institutions. Do men, indeed, live only for themselves, to revenge their own wrongs, or to gratify their own ambition? Rather do not men live least of all for themselves, and chiefly for posterity and for their fellow men? Have the American people, then, become all of a sudden unnatural, as well as unpatriotic? and will they disinherit their children of the precious estate held only in trust for them, and deprive the world of the best hopes it has enjoyed since the human race began its slow and painful, yet needful and wisely-appointed progress?

Here I might close my plea for the American Union; but it is necessary, if not to exhaust the argument, at least to exhibit the whole case. The disunionists, consciously unable to stand on their mere disappointment in the recent election, have attempted to enlarge their ground. More than thirty years there has existed a considerable—though not heretofore a formidable—mass of citizens in certain States situate near or around the delta of the Mississippi, who believe that the Union is less conducive to the welfare and greatness of the States than a smaller confederacy, embracing only slave States, would be. This class has availed itself of the discontents resulting from the election to put into operation the machinery of dissolution long ago prepared and waiting only for occasion. In other States there is a soreness because of the want of sympathy in the free States with the efforts of slaveholders for the recapture of fugitives from service. In all the slave States there is a restiveness resulting from the resistance which has been so determinedly made within the last few years, in the free States, to the extension of Slavery in the common Territories of the United States. The Republican Party, which cast its vote for the successful presidential candidate on the ground of that policy, has been allowed, practically, no representation, no utterance by speech or through the Press, in the slave States; while its policy, principles, and sentiments, and even its temper, have been so misrepresented as to excite apprehensions that it denies important constitutional obligations, and aims even at interference with Slavery and its overthrow by State authorities or intervention of the Federal Government. Considerable masses even in the free States, interested in the success of these misrepresentations as a means of partisan strategy, have lent their sympathy to the party claiming to be aggrieved. While the result of the election brings the Republican party necessarily into the foreground in resisting disunion, the prejudices against them which I have described have deprived them of the cooperation of many good and patriotic citizens. On a complex issue between the Republican party and the Disunionists, although it involves the direst national calamities, the result might be doubtful; for the Republican party is weak in a large part of the Union. But on a direct issue, with all who cherish the Union on one side, and all who desire its dissolution by force on the other, the verdict would be prompt and almost unanimous. I desire thus to simplify the issue, and for that purpose to separate from it all collateral questions, and relieve it of all partisan passions and prejudices.

I consider the idea of the withdrawal of the Gulf States, and their permanent reorganization with or without others in a distinct confederacy as a means of advantage to themselves, so certainly unwise and so obviously impossible of execution, when the purpose is understood, that I dismiss it with the discussion I have already incidentally bestowed upon it.

REPUBLICANISM SUBORDINATE TO UNION.

The case is different, however, in regard to the other subjects which I have brought in this connection before the Senate.

Beyond a doubt, Union is vitally important to the Republican citizens of the United States; but it is just as important to the whole people. Republicanism and Union are, therefore, not convertible terms. Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything else is and ought to be—Republicanism, Democracy, every other political name and thing; all are subordinate—and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of Union. So far as I am concerned, it shall be so; it should be so if the question were sure to be tried as it ought only to be determined, by the peaceful ordeal of the ballot. It shall be so all the more since there is on one side preparedness to refer it to the arbitrament of civil war. I have such faith in this republican system of ours, that there is no political good which I desire that I am not content to seek through its peaceful forms of administration without invoking revolutionary action. If others shall invoke that form of action to oppose and overthrow Government, they shall not, so far as it depends on me, have the excuse that I obstinately left myself to be misunderstood. In such a case I can afford to meet prejudice with conciliation, exaction with concession which surrenders no principle, and violence with the right hand of peace. Therefore, Sir, so far as the abstract question whether, by the Constitution of the United States, the bondsman, who is made such by the laws of the State, is still a man or only property, I answer that, within the State, its laws on that subject are supreme; that when he has escaped from that State into another, the Constitution regards him as a bondsman who may not, by any law or regulation of that State, be discharged from his service, but shall be delivered up, on claim, to the party to whom his service is due. While prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress on that subject, so as not to oblige private persons to assist in their execution, and to protect freemen from being, by abuse of the laws, carried into Slavery, I agree that all laws of the States, whether Free States or Slave States, which relate to this class of persons, or any others recently coming from or resident in other States, and which laws contravene the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto, ought to be repealed.

Secondly—Experience in public affairs has confirmed my opinion, that domestic Slavery, existing in any State, is wisely left by the Constitution of the United States exclusively to the care, management, and disposition of that State; and if it were in my power, I would not alter the Constitution in that respect. If misapprehension of my position needs so strong a remedy, I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution, declaring that it shall not, by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with Slavery in any State.

Thirdly—While I think that Congress has exclusive and sovereign authority to legislate on all subjects whatever, in the common Territories of the United States; and while I certainly shall never, directly or indirectly, give my vote to establish or sanction Slavery in such Territories, or anywhere else in the world, yet the question what constitutional laws shall at any time be passed in regard to the Territories, is, like every other question, to be determined on practical grounds. I voted for enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely. So now, I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the remaining Territories would be obtained by similar laws, providing for their organization, if such organization were otherwise practicable. If, therefore, Kansas were admitted as a State, under the Wyandotte Constitution, as I think she ought to be, and if the organic laws of all the other Territories could be repealed, I could vote to authorize the organization and admission of two new States which should include them, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary into several convenient States; but I do not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made. Without them, the ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure. But if the measure were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely: When the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry excitements of the hour shall have subsided, and calmness once more shall have resumed its accustomed away over the public mind, then, and not until then—one, two or three years hence—I should cheerfully advise a Convention of the people, to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any end what amendments of the organic national law ought to be made. A Republican now—as I have heretofore been a member of other parties existing in my day—I nevertheless hold and cherish, as I have always done, the principle that this Government exists in its present form only by the consent of the governed, and that it is as necessary as it is wise, to resort to the people for revisions of the organic law when the troubles and dangers of the State certainly transcend the powers delegated by it to the public authorities. Nor ought the suggestion to excite surprise. Government in any form is a machine; this is the most complex one that the mind of man has ever invented, or the hand of man has ever framed. Perfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will, at least as often as once in a century, require some modification to adapt it to the changes of society and alternations of empire.

Fourthly—I hold myself ready now, as always heretofore, to vote for any properly-guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and abet them.

Fifthly—Notwithstanding the arguments of the gallant Senator from Oregon, (Gen. LANE,) I remain of the opinion that physical bonds, such as highways, railroads, rivers, and canels, are vastly more powerful for holding civil communities together than any mere covenants, though written on parchment or engraved upon iron. I remain, therefore, constant to my purpose to secure, if possible, the construction of two Pacific railways, one of which shall connect the ports around the mouths of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the lakes, with the harbors on our western coast.

If, in the expression of these views, I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they will do me the justice to believe that I am as far from having suggested what in many respects would have been in harmony with cherished convictions of my own. I learned early from JEFFERSON, that in political affairs we cannot always do what seems to us absolutely best. Those with whom we must necessarily act, entertaining different views, have the power and the right of carrying them into practice. We must be content to lead when we can, and to follow when we cannot lead; and if we cannot at any time do for our country all the good that we would wish, we must be satisfied with doing for her all the good that we can.

Having submitted my own opinions on this great crisis, it remains only to say that I shall cheerfully lend to the Government my best support in whatever prudent yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the public peace, and to maintain and preserve the Union; advising, only, that it practice as far as possible the utmost moderation, forbearance and conciliation.

And now, Mr. President, what are the auspices of the country? I know that we are in the midst of alarms, and somewhat exposed to accidental unavoidable in seasons of tempestuous passions. We already have disorder; and violence has begun. I know not to what extent it may go. Still has been allowed, practically, no representation, has my faith in the Constitution and in the Union abides, because my faith in the wisdom and virtue of the American people remains unshaken. Coolness, calmness, and resolution, are elements of their character. They have been temporarily displaced; but they are reappearing. Soon enough, I trust, for safety, it will be seen that sedition and violence are only local and temporary, and that loyalty and affection to the Union are the natural sentiments of the whole country. Whatever dangers there shall be, there will be the determination to meet them; whatever sacrifices, private or public, shall be needful for the Union, they will be made. I feel sure that the hour has not come for this great nation to fall. This people, which has been studying to become wiser and better as it has grown older, is not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful end severe a punishment as dissolution. This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind was manifestly designed by Him who appoints the seasons and prescribes the duties of States and Empires. No, Sir, if it were cast down by faction to-day, it would rise again and reappear in all its majestic proportions to-morrow. It is the only Government that can stand here. Woe! woe! to the man that madly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue end endure; and men, in after times, shall declare that this generation, which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked-for dangers, surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty, justice and humanity.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented memorials from citizens of Philadelphia and the town of York, praying for the adoption of the Compromise measures of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) presented a petition for the postponement of the Pacific Railway subject. Laid on the table.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Rep.,) reported back the House bill to supply deficiences, with amendments, striking out $900,000 in the clause for the suppression of the Slave-trade and inserting $500,000; also that fixing the compensation and mileage of Senators at $13,000, and their miscellaneous expenses at $3,000.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a resolution authorizing Commodore HIRAM PAULDING to accept certain marks of distinction from the Nicaraguan Government, a vote of public thanks, a sword, and twenty cablelliers of national land. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) after reading a telegraphic account that the St. Louis Post-office, Sub-Treasury and Custom House had been taken possession of by United States troops under an order from General SCOTT, explained, lest the account might deceive the country, that all those offices are located in the same building. As to what was the condition of things at St. Louis to justify such an act, he knew not. The people there so far have been quiet and loyal to the Union. The Legislature of Missouri is now in session, and will consider what measures are necessary for the perpetuation of the Union. Missouri makes no threats, while she is determined to take such steps as her honor, interest and safety require, and this she will do in her own way and time.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) and others, on the Republican side, objected.

After further remarks, Mr. CLARK asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to communicate whether the Post-Office, Sub-Treasury, and Custom House situated in St. Louis have been taken possession of by United States troops, and if so by whose orders; and whether there has been any attempt by the State or Municipal authorities to improperly interfere with said buildings, or whether the public property has been threatened.

He said he did not believe the report.

He was again called to order from the Republican side, and objection was made to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. CLARK asked whether he could move a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker replied that that could be done only on Monday.

Mr. CLARK hoped the majority of the House would not continue to object to the resolution, and countenance a military despotism.

The Speaker said objection having been made, the resolution could not be entertained.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Mississippi Delegation, stating that they had received official information that their State had passed an ordinance through a Convention representing the sovereignty of the people, by which the State has withdrawn from the Federal Government all powers heretofore delegated to it, and that they thought it their duty to lay the fact before the House and withdraw themselves from the further deliberations of that body. While they regret the necessity of this action they approbate it, and will return to her bosom to share her fortunes through all their phases.

Mr. JONES of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved that the names of the Representatives of South Carolina and Mississippi be stricken from the roll of the House, and not called by the clerk hereafter.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, (Rep.,) objected.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) demanded the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) assumed that these gentlemen have withdrawn from the House, and that it cannot be assumed that they are now members of the House.

Mr. SPINNER, of New-York, (Rep.)—Do you consider that they have resigned their seats?

Mr. BURNETT—I do, and not only this, but that they are out of the Union by the action of their respective States.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.)—The remarks of the gentleman are out of order.

The Speaker ruled that the motion being objected to, it could not be considered.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Navy Appropriation bill, Mr. COLFAX in the Chair.

Mr. BURNETT wished to know whether it would be in order to make a speech showing that these appropriations should not be made. He believed, from the present movements of the army and navy, that they were to be used against a portion of the States recently belonging to the Confederacy.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said such remarks were not german to the bill.

The Chair decided against general debate, and was sustained by the House.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the appropriation of $4,438,000 for the pay of the officers and men of the navy. Sir, said Mr. PRYOR, so long as the navy was engaged in the laudable and beneficent enterprise of protecting the interests of the country, enlarging the bounds of discovery, and sustaining the honor of our flag against foreign attacks, I should have accorded it a generous support. But now, Sir, since it is to be employed for the humiliating purpose of subjugating Southern States, and imposing the yoke of a military despotism upon the people, who are guilty of no crime beyond that of presenting a gallant defance against oppression, I would sink it in the deepest abyss of the ocean before I would grant it one farthing. As the bulwark of national defence, it invokes a nation's regard; the dread instrument of death and desolation in fratricidal strife, it deserves a nation's execration. Sir, to my mind, the most distressing portent of these unhappy times is the obvious and absolute prevalence of military temper in the councils of the nation. What do we see? An imbecile Executive under the complete ascendancy of an ambitious and enterprising soldier; and the country, in the most critical period of her history, ruled by the Mayor of the Palace: the experience and good sense of the Administration no longer appealed to in the solution of its political difficulties, but the sword cast into the balance of sectional conflict. Instead of measures of conciliation to a malcontent people, the Government dispatches men and munitions of war to control and subject them to an abject obedience to an obnoxious Government. Though no foreign foot treads the soil of America with hostile purpose, troops are distributed and concentrated as if to repel imminent invasion.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped the gentleman would confine his remarks to the merits of the bill before the House.

Mr. PRYOR—If the gentleman would not betray so much impatience, he (Mr. PRYOR) would conclude at once. He would confine himself rigidly to the discussion of the matter before the House. I was going to say that, although no foreign foot treads the soil of America with hostile purpose, yet troops are distributed and concentrated as if to resist an imminent foreign invasion. Forts are garrisoned with the avowed intention of subjugating and overawing sovereign States. Even in this District masses of mercenaries are accumulating to inaugurate a President's election in blood. The republican principle of antique liberty forbade the presence of a Commissioner-General within the walls of Rome, but it was for this country alone, with all its maxims of republican liberty to banish those principles from the councils of a most detestable and wicked Administration. [Ironical laughter from the Republican benches.] Confining myself within the limits of debate, before I conclude I must on this occasion avail myself of the opportunity to give warning to the people of Virginia, that the Government is making every warlike preparation to subject them to the tyranny of Federal oppression by means of compulsion and force. I would implore them, by every consideration of safety and honor, to prepare for the contest that is rapidly approaching. For myself, I will discharge my duties here by opposing every appropriation for an army and navy to be employed in this most nefarious and tyrannous warfare.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that it would be unjust to himself and the people of Virginia to permit the inflammatory remarks of his colleague to pass without reply, standing as he did on terms of equality with him. He appealed to him to know.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) (hastily rising) called on the Chair to enforce the rules of order on the member from Virginia.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—Let's have fair play.

Mr. GARNETT—We will not receive aid from any Black Republican in this House. [Much sensation.]

Mr. PRYOR—If the House will accord the courtesy to my colleague to speak, and allow me to reply to him, I will be content.

Mr. GARNETT—I will agree to withdraw my objection on that condition.

A VOICE—Let that be the understanding.

Mr. SHERMAN would not consent that any such arrangement should be made.

Mr. PRYOR appealed to Mr. GARNETT to withdraw his objection.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) insisted on the objection. If Mr. PRYOR should be permitted to respond, however, he (Mr. HINDMAN) would not insist on his point of order.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) objected to any such understanding. He was actuated by nothing but kind fee

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of the Alleged Robbers at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

THIRD DAY—CONTINUED.

BRIDGEPORT, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1861.

Soon after closing my report on Friday evening, an amusing episode occurred in Court in the shape of testimony given by a witness named John H. Hammond, of Livingston County, New-York, which I shall attempt to transcribe to paper, although in doing so I have little hope of doing justice to the witness, or to the scene in which he was the principal actor. It will be recollected that in the testimony of Bangs the detective, he mentioned having arrested this Mr. Hammond at Mount Morris, N. Y., supposing him to be implicated in the robbery, but that after an interview with him, and an inquiry into his character, he became convinced that he had got on the wrong scent, and having extracted from Hammond a promise to come on here as a witness, incontinently left those parts. True to his promise, Hammond made his appearance in Bridgeport at the commencement of the trial, and by his odd sayings and quaint remarks upon "men and things" in general, has kept the guests of the Sterling House in constant good humor ever since. It was not therefore without an inkling of what was to come that they heard the clerk call out the name of "John H. Hammond." Mr. Hammond, (who by the way it may not be inappropriate just now to state, is a near relative of the distinguished ex-Governor Hammond, of South Carolina,) promptly took the stand and was sworn.

Direct examination by Mr. Seward—I reside at Mount Morris, Livingston County, N. Y; am connected, by marriage, with the prisoner Kellogg; know his hand-writing; [witness was here shown a package of bills which he identified as having been received by him from Kellogg on the 14th of November last; he also identified two letters previously received from Kellogg, in which he promised to send witness money;] eighty dollars of the bills shown me are on the Langdon Bank, New-Hampshire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—Q.—Were you ever arrested in connection with this affair? A.—Well, I consider I was.

Q.—You were. By whom were you arrested? A.—Well, I don't know as I was arrested, I don't think I was; no, I was not arrested; I'll tell you all the circumstances about that affair.

Mr. Smith—Well, go on.

JOHN HAMMOND'S ENCOUNTER WITH A DETECTIVE.

The first time I met this ere Bangs was between Brook Grove and Mount Morris; I was riding in a cutter with my wife and Mr. Belden; Bangs was in a buggy with Noble Dennison, a policeman in our village; Bangs says to me, says he, "I have private business with yan, Sir; I wonid like to go where you have been boarding;" says I to Dennison, "what does this mean? is this thing right?" Dennison says "get in and we'll go there together;" I told Belden to drive on with my wife, and I got into the hnggy and went aloug with "Nobe" and Bangs; we arrived where I'd been boarcing, and I takes the strangsr into the parlor; he then opened a fizade of couversation, and asked me if I knowd anything about money received from the Langdon Bank: says I, "what do you mean? who are you?" says he, "I'm a Policeman, clothed in all the habiliments of my office;" [laughter,] "O, you are," says I; says he, "have you got any money on the Langdon Bank?" says I, "that's an unfair question to ask me, stranger;" says he, "I have been recommended by Mr. Welsner, and a number of your friends, to come here and see you about this Express robbery;" says I, "do you suppose, stranger, that I know anything abont that robbery?" says he, "yes, I have received anonymous letters from Nunda to that effect;" "why, stranger," says I, "I know no more about that robbery than Nicodemus did about a new birth," [roars of laughter] says he, "are you willing to be searched?" "certainly," says I, "whatever I have I will give unto thee;" [renewed laughter]; "but," says I, "stranger who are you? because if you're put on the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in I want to know ye," [loud laughter all over the court-room]; says he, "I'm a Policeman clothed in all the habiliments of my office," [laughter continued.]

Mr. Smith—Those consist of a blue coat and brass buttons.

Witness, turning to the Judge—Am I right, Judge?

Judge—Yes, go ahead.

Witness—reaching over to the Judge's tumbler—"Well, I'll take a drink with ye, Judge, and then go on." [Drinks.] Bangs then commenced searching me; I took off my overcoat, and undercoat, and vest, and necktie, and he searched 'em all through; he then asked me to take off my pantaloons; says I: "Now, look-a-here stranger, that won't do—[loud laughter]—if you're going to search any further we'll call in "Nohe," and see how the thing stands; if "Nobe" says it's all right I'll strip down to the brass;" Nobe came in, and says I, "Nobe, you never knew me to take any thing out of my reacn, did you?"—[laughter]—"No," says he, "I never old, nor tear your coat in reaching"—[renewed laughter]—says I, "Nobe, do you think I would take a not stove?" "No," says he, "hut you and me would wait till it cooled;" says I, "stranger, are you satisfied now?" says he, "I guess so;" says I, "then we'll take some gin, and after that we'll take a look into the other room;" we went into the other room, and I unlocked my trunk and began to explein things as they turned up; there were daguerreotypes in there, and olvers other things too numerous to meatiou; he spied one of them Freach envelops and wanted to know what that was; says I, "that's a letter, stranger; you just put a five-dollar bill in one end;" he put it in; "now," says I. "blow;" he blowed; "there," says I, "now you see it, and now you don't see it; that's the effects of dead wind;" [loud laughter;] he then searched my wife's "drawers" [more laughter] and bandboxes and olvers other things—

Mr. Smith—You kept a sharp eye on him all this time, didn't you?

Witness—Well, I reckon I did; after he had got through searching says I, "are you satisfied that I've got nothin' pertainin' to this robbery?" says he, "I don't think you have;" says I, "am I not as free as a new-born child? and now if you wisn to go to Mr. Weisner for counsel, I'm willing to go to him as any other man, for I consider him a gentleman and a scholar, and a man of the first water, and if he says I must show my hand, I'll do so; if not, the thing's up; you never can see my money;" we went to Mr. Weisner, and he says: "by all means, John, show them your money, and tell them all you know about it; we consider you an honest man here, and we don't want any of our neighbors to go out of here unless he can show a clear hand, and we know you can do that; besides," says he, "if you don't show it, that fellow's clothed with all the habiliments of his office, [bursts of laughter,] and he'll take you to Connecticut and make you a great deal of trouble; when you get down among them Yankees, you don't know what'll become of ye, [renewed laughter;] you know," says he, "they're a mighty rigid orthodox set down there; every man wears 'B. C.'—Before Christ—on his back, and if you once get behind their grated bars, you never'll get away again, [roars of laughter all over the Court-room;] and if you should escape, it'll cost you a great deal to redeem you character again;" I then saye to Mr. Weisner, "you can send Seymour and get my money;" Mr. Seymour went out and got my money—$325—and Bangs took out of it $66 on the Langdon Bank, and after it was counted Mr. Seymour says "now mark your name on the money with some mark whereby you can know it;" I marked "J. H." upon every bill and left it there till 9 o'clock next morning, when Bangs was to identify the money; that evening I went with Bangs to the Eagle Hotel where I introdnced him to Col. Virnum, President of the Genesee River Bank; they went into a private consultation, and after they came out, the Colonel says, "Yank's ahead; says I Yank'a a Yank, and so'a a nigger;" I then introduced him to Bill Thompson, Henry Wells, and divers other men of the first waters, and after taking a drink they invited him to a dance; the next morning at 9 o'clock we went to Mr. Weisner's office, and I called him aside, and says I "Weismer are we not sold? ain't this feller a land shark?" "Oh, no," says he, "he comes well recommended, and is clothed in all the habiliments of his office: [another outburst of laughter;] he comes recommended from Mr. Seward of New-York City;" that gentlemen over there, [pointing towards counsel,] and he's a gentleman, and a man of the first waters;" Mr. Weisner then counts the money in presence of Mr. Bangs and myself, and he gave me a receipt for the same; we then left the office, and Mr. Bangs paid the body; I permitted to come down here as a witness, if they'd pay my expenses, and Mr. Bangs then left me, and went off about his business.

The cross-examination of the witness was here resumed by Mr. Smith, when he testified that he had been in the habit of receiving money from Kellogg for several years; heve lent him large sums of money: he now owes me about $1,500; Kellogg was Superintendent of Canals in New-York in 1856-7; the Langdon money I received from him was brought to me by his son.

Jas. C. Campbell, sworn—Reside in New-York; keep the Hampden House, in Fourth-avenue; Porter Kellogg was at my house, as appears from the register, on June 11, 1860; stayed two or three days; was there again June 21; can't say how long he remained the second time; came again Sept. 5, in company with a man from Springfield, and stayed two days; next time he was there was Oct. 22 and 23.

E. P. Dickinson, sworn—Reside in Amherst; know Mr. Kellogg by sight: saw him on the 26th of October last, at the slaughter-house in South Amherst; he and Mr. Mather were betting on a cow—Kellogg offering to bet that Mather hadn't a cow that would average 5 lbs. of butter per week, the year round; I said they had better not bet so largely, for I didn't believe either of them had so much; Kellogg then took out his pocket-book and showed me the end of a $500 bill. Witness was here shown a $500 Atlantic Bank-bill, of the old issue, (orerious to the robbery,) and said that it did not look like the bill he saw on that occasion.

F. H. Dickinson, of Amherst, Mass., testified to the same facts as the preceding witness; being shown the bills, he could not tdantify either of them, bnt thought the $500 bill looked "something like the one he saw."

E. P. Allen, of Amherst, a near neighbor of Kellogg, testified that two or three weeks before his arrest he told witness that he had a $500 bill, and showed it to him; that on the 18th of June last, Kellogg abowed him his sore wrist, which he said had been poisoned.

Henry Roberts, of Northampton, Teller of the Holyoke Bank, testified that he knew Kellogg by sight; that he changed $200 in $50 bills on the Alfred Bank for Kellogg in the latter part of October; he first offered one bill, stating that he was buying cattle, and wanted small bills; having never before seen bills on the Alfred Bank, I asked him where he got it; he did not answer the question, bnt said it was paid him at a discount of 4 per cent.; I took his name, which I think he gave as Albert W. Kellogg; there was a man in Amherst named Albert Kellogg, bnt he was dead at the time this occurred.

Cross-examined—The deceased Albert Kellogg, was my cousin; when the man gave the name of Albert Kellogg, it did not occur to me that this was the name of my cousin.

Mr. Chapman here stated that the evidence for the prosecution was closed, but they wished to resume the right, if the occasion required, to introduce other witnesses. The Court then adjourned to Saturday morning.

FOURTH DAY.

SAMUEL W. ROBERTS DISCHARGED—THE DEFENCE ATTEMPT TO PROVE AN ALIBI.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

On the assembliug of the Court this morning Judge Smith said that, before opening this case for the defence he would move for the discharge of Samuel W. Roberts, on the ground that no evidense had been offerd leading to implicate him in the robbery.

The Judge said that he agreed with counsel that Samuel Roberts ought not to be held; the only question was whether, by the practice in this State, the State's Attorney should be required to enter a *nolle prosequi* as to that defendant, or whether the Jury should be sent out with directions to find a verdict in his favor. The Court was under the impressiou that the proper course was to direct the prosecution to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

Mr. Chapman, for the prosecution, thought there was sufficient evidence against Samuel Roberts to justify the submitting of his case to the Jury with the rest of the defendants; there was the box resembling the safe which was found in his house; there was the broken teacup found in the field, of precisely the same pattern as those found in his house, and last of all, there was a $50 bill on the Langdon Bank, found among the $400 taken from him when arrested.

Mr. Smith replied at leugth and with considerable wermth; he would state at the outset that he should demand the release of Samuel Roberts, and should use him as a witness for the defence. He proceeded to comment upon the utter absurdity of the claim that the evidence alluded to tended in the slightest degree to convict Samuel Roberts, and the malignancy of the prosecention in continuing to press the case against him.

The Judge, interrupting him, said there was no occasion for further argumeut; that he perfestly agreed with counsel on the point that Samuel Roberts could not be convicted under the evidence; hnt the only doubt in his mind was as to his right to *compel* the prosecution to enter a *nolle*; he had intimated to them that sueh should be their course, and he proceeded to hint pretty strongly that they had better follow his instructions.

The State's Attorney, after consultation with the other counsel, said to the Judge that, in accordance with the intimation of his Honor, they would enter a *nolle prosequi* as against Samuel W. Roberts.

Mr. Loomis then proceeded to open the case for the defence. After alnding to the severe treatment received by his clients since their arrest at the hands of the Express Company, and expressing the conviction that this was more a private than a public prosecution, he seid that the theory on which the defence would be conducted was, that the whole chain of evidence, apparently so formidable, that had been, with so much skill, linked about the accused, was manufactured for the occasion for the purpose of screening the real parties to this crime, and that the entire evidence of Kinney, so skillfully adapted to the other evidence in the case, and intended to corroborate, and he corroborated by it, was utterly and wholly false from beginniug to end, and was given to throw off upon innocent persons a crime committed by himself and his confederates. They would show by abundeant and irrefragible testimony, both oral and documentary—testimony that could not be gainsayed or contradicted—that on the 16th of April last, when Andrew Roberts was said, by Kinney, to have been up the New-Haven Railroad engaged in the commission of this robbery, he was confined to his bed by sickness; that he had been so confined for three days prevtous, and did not leave his bed till three or four days after; in fine, that the whole testimony of Kinney, word for word, and letter for letter—except the bare statement that he himself threw the safe out of the car—was the rankest kind of perjury.

The defence then proceeded with their evidence.

The first witness called was *C. A. Seward*, one of the counsel for the prosecution, who testified that an attachment was issued from his office, soon after the arrest of defendants, against the property of the two Roberts, at the suit of Adams & Co., and that notice was served on the savings' banks in which Andrew Roberts had money, not to pay over any of said money to the depositor. Two bank-books, of the Greenwich and Seaman's Savings Banks, were then produced, and the dates of the deposits shown. All the deposits, with the exception of one of $500, were previous to the date of the robbery. A motion was subsequently made before a New-York Court to discharge the attachment, and denied. On that motion an affidavit of Mr. Spooner, of Adams & Co.'s Express, was read.

Henry Gray, of Springfield, sworn—Am Superintendent of the Western Railroad; Stebbins has been for many years employed on the road as brakeman and baggage-master; his reputation was always good.

The prosecution here offered to admit thet previous to this transsctiou the character of Stebbins was good.

Testimony resumed—Don't know the pecuniary circumstances of Stebbins at the time of the robbery.

J. H. Dovis, of Bostou, testified that prior to the robbery Stebbins offered to loan him money; this was about three years ago.

Francis R. Hoyt, of Sommerville, Mass., swore that he had seen Stebbins have money in considerable sums at various times within the last two years.

D. W. Stebbins, of Jersey City, sworn—Am a locomotive engineer on the Erie Railroad, and brother to the prisoner Stebbins; prior to the robbery, and since, I have let my brother have various sums of money; I contribute to the support of my mother and sister who live with him in Boston, and this money was given to him for that purpose.

Dr. Alexander Hugart sworn—Reside at No. 487 Ninth-avenue; have practiced medicine in New-York six years; before that I practiced in Germany and in Paris; I have known Andrew Roberts six years; have attended him as a physician for a year past; was called to see him at No. 41 King-street on the 13th of April, 1860, in the evening; the man who summoued me was Henry Hankey; I did not visit Andrew until the next morning, 14th of April; found him in bed in the back room, first floor; he was in a feverish state; thought he had inflammation of the lungs; called again on the 15th; I made five visits; I fix the dates from my file of prescriptions; [produces the file from the drug-store No. 489 Ninth-avenue, in which were preecriptions dated the 14th, 16th, 18th and 20th of April last;] I called on him almost every day during that time.

Cross-examined—Am thirty-one years old; have been in this country about seven years; was brougbt up in a drug-store in Germany; have practiced three years in France, two of which were in Paris; I graduated in Bonn; have an interest in the drug-store in New-York; told several persons that Andrew had inflammation of the lungs; have no recollectiou of the dates of my calls upon Roberts, except from the dates of the prescriptions. genclally went to see him in the afternoon; the prescriptions shown, ere all in my handwriting; never was in any other business than keeping a drug store and practicing medicine; once kept a drug store in New-York at the corner of Clinton and Stanton streets; hired it of the agent, Charles Pinckney; previous to that kept drug store on corner of Chester-street and the Bowery; two years ago took a store on corner of Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue; sold that out and a year ago went to my present location No. 489 Ninth-avenue; visited Andrew Roberts on the 14th, 15th and 16th, and several other times; the prescription for the 16th is ten grains of calomel, and five grains of *powder digiter*, divided into two powders; don't recollect the dey of the week or the hour of the day in which the prescription was written; Mr. Hanckey came to the drug store and got the medicine each time; first showed these prescriptions to the counsel for the prisoners this week.

On the redirect examination the witness gave the names of several prominent physicians and merchants in New-York who were acquaintances of his.

At this point, 12½ o'clock, the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

After the discharge of Samuel W. Roberts, he was immediately rearrested by Officer Bennett on a requisition from the Governor of New-York on a charge of counterfeiting.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33, 36, 46, 50, 51, 52.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1363, 130, 134, 140, 142, 144, 146, 152, 154, 156, 158, 164, 166, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 2, 7, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 659, 619, 349, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1095, 1097, 1102, 1105, 1107, 1109. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 864, 18, 502, 810, 870, 144, 424, 460, 672, 268, 754.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday, 28th inst. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Death of Judge Kent.

MEETING OF THE BAR IN RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY.

The meeting of the Bar, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the memery of the late Judge KENT, was convened in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, on Saturday afternoon. At an early hour the room became quite crowded with the members of the profession, both old and young. At the hour appointed for calling the meeting to order, E. L. Fancher, Esq., arose and moved that Hon. D. P. Ingraham be called to the Chair. The motion being seconded, was unantmously carried. The gentleman proposed as Vice-Presidents the names of Hon. Judge Daly, Hon. Murray Hoffman, Hon. Judge Betts, Daniel Lord, Esq., and several others.

His Honor Judge INGRAHAM then arose and said, that we are convened on this occaston to pay a tribute to one who was well known to most of us—one for whom most of us felt a great degree of affection and personal regard. The circumstances of his death are, perhaps, familiar to us all, and we are now called upon to mourn the loss to our profession, who was indeed one of its brightest ornaments. His Honor then went on and gave a short sketch of his life, some of the principal events which characterized it and rendered him distinguished as a man. He further remarked that as a judicial officer his abilities and great learning were universally acknowledged. And in his portion no Judge was more kind and gentle in his treatment and consideration of the younger members of the profession than the late Judge Kent. He, too, was a practical illustration of the Christian gentleman, and had died in that hope which always sustains and comforts the dying Christian. The honorable gentleman having resumed his seet, Mr. Van Buren arose and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the bar of the City of New-York are profoundly sensible of the loss sustained by them in the death of their late associate William Kent. That in contemplating the character of our deceased brother we most naturally and fondly revert to the qualities of his mind and heart which graced his personal demeanor and intercourse—to his ever cheerful temper—his warm affection and genial sympathies—his frank and playful spirit—and to the rare, varied and extensive literary and classical acquirements which he possessed in such richness and held in such ever ready command. That while thus mindful of the personal attractions now lost to us forever, we should not omit to testify our high appreciation of the professional learning—the clear and persuasive method of reasoning—the nice power of discrimination—unvarying industry—strict sense of justice—inflexible integrity, and great practical wisdom, which illustrated and adorned his career as a leading member of the bar and as a distinguished judge of the Circuit, reflecting additional honor upon the great name he inherited and, placing his memory justly by the side of that of his illustrious father.

That we tender the expression of our sincere condolence to the afflicted family of the deceased. and that a copy of this resolution, signed by the officers of this meeting, be transmitted to them, and be also published in the newspapers of this City.

After these resolutions had been read, B. D. Silliman, Esq., arose and moved the adoption of the resolutions. The gentleman remarked that having been intimate with the deceased in his lifetime, he could well speak from his own experience, and bear testimony of the greatness of his character, and those qualities of mind which made him beloved by all who knew him. The gentleman entered somewhat into the detail of biography of Hon. William Kent, and enumerated a few of the principal cases, now reported, in which he had been engaged, and where the greatness of his mind is displayed. At the conclusion of these remarks the meeting was addressed by Samuel A. Foot, Esq., one of Judge Kent's former law partners, ex-Judge Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Lyon of Westchester County, Hugh Maxwell Esq., Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., Wm. Fullerton, Esq. James T. Brady, Esq., and Ex-Recorder Tillon.

The meeting was then, on motion, adjourned.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF FREUND—SENTENCE OF THE PRISONER.

In thia Court, on Saturday, Judge LEONARD sentenced Frederick Freund, in whose case the Jury had brought in, at 10 o'clock on the previous evening, a verdict of "guilty of arson in the first degree," with a recommendation to mercy.

The prisoner was 57 years of nge, and a tailor by trade. He had nothing to say before sentence.

The Court remarked ou the enormity of the offence committed, and the danger that had ensued to nearly a hundred sleeping persons in the house at the time. The Court had no option in the case, but must pronounce the sentence which the law had imposed for the crime; and which was confinement of the prisoner at hard labor during the term of his natural life. The prisoner was moved by his sentence, and wept.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For arson—Simon Katz.
For homicide—Xavier Hochreiter.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCE OF GUSTAVELLI.—BAIL OF VARONA FIXED.

In this Court on Saturday Judge MCCUNN sentenced Leopold Gustavelli, who had pleaded guilty to larceny of a large smount of money from a Pennsylvanian who had come to his barber shop, to Sing Sing for two years.

Joseph Varone, charged with burglary, was brought into Court on a bench warrant, and his bail was fixed at $5,000.

Several motions in other cases were made, but no disposition of any other prisoners resulted.

The Court then adjourned to this morning al eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Buiglary—Mary Ann Baker, John Donnell, James D. Collis.
For Larceny—John Eginton, John McDonald, Joseph King, John Daly, Jr., Antonio Cordova.
For Forgery—Frank Bryant, James Esler, William Wallace.
For Rape—William N. Young.
For Robbery—Valentine Trainor, Henry Coine.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CASES.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justices OSBORNE COCKERCROFT and KELLY disposed of a very brief calendar as follows:

Of fifteen persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged by non-appearance of witnesses against them, two were remanded, one was allowed postpanement, three were fined, two imprisoned and three acquitted. Of five persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged by non-appearance of witnesses, one was allowed postponement, one was remanded, one wes imprisoned, and one acquitted. One man pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house, and paid his fine of $25 in gold, on the spot. Two witnesses who had neglected summonses to appear at the last Court as witnesses, were fined each $5, which they reluctantly paid.

PRISONERS OF EMINENT GRAVITY.

Among the prisoners charged with assault and battery were two ponderous Teutons, Lebrecht Keysel and Charles Klaus, whose combined weight could not have been less than six hundred pounds. In spite of their "eminent gravity," however, the ponderous obesity of one of them drew from the spectators queries of the relationship which might exist between him and the Christmas Saint, of similar but diminished outlines. The complainant, a man of slight build, testified that both the prisoners, and a third person, whom he characterized "as being as big as either of them," set upon and belabored him, to the great fore, detriment, and damnification" of his diminutive "system corporate." Singularly enough, he left a part of his story to be told to the Court by another witness for the prosecution, who stated thet the complainant had gone to the place of business of one of the prisoners "on a dunning expedition," and there becoming exasperated at the ill success that crowned his efforts, took the initiative in the fray by laying his own hands on the unwieldly temple of the prisoner's spirit. This changed the aspect of affairs, and the Court jnoging that the weight of evidence was with the weight of flesh, acquitted, and ordered the prisoners discharged.

SEPTEM CONTRA THEBAS.

Another case, which followed, exhibited with equal clearness the peculiar characteristics of another nationality. William J. Conlan, of the Hibernian "sect," was charged with committing an assault on Mr. O'Hara, also of the Green Isle, from whose shores moreover had come the counsel, both for the prisoner and the complainant. The latter swore positively that the prisoner had "beaten, pounded, and contused him, the said complainant, in, on, about, and upon the body," until it had been reduced, if not to a jelly, at least to a jam. The case of the defence seemed hopeless to unprofessional eyes, until the prisoner's counsel marshaled in solid array, an army of Bridgets, and Michaels and Margarets, who swore jointly and severally, that on the day of the alleged assault, the prisoner was sick in his bed, and did not leave his house at all. Moreover, that he had seven brothers who resembled himself in so remarkable a degree as to render it utterly impossible to tell "tother from which." A statement which was corroborated by the Counsel for defence, who said that the family had grown up beside his own door in the Old Country, (a strange flowar-garden indeed,) and that to this day he could not distinguish Phillip from William, or Michael from Patrick, or Thomas, or James, or Smith, from all. This state of things led the Court to doubt whether the "poundee" had correctly identified the "poundor," though the idea didn't seem to enter anybody's head, that perhaps the man who was sick abed all day, might have been not the prisoner himself, but one of his fraternal verisimilitudes, and the prisoner was acquitted.

Another Application in the Chamberlain Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Application of Daniel Devlin, Chamberlain, &c.—On the 8th instant Justice BARNARD issued a writ of *certiorari*, removing this case from the Common Pleas to the Supreme Conrt. This writ Judge Hilton refnsed to obey, on the ground that the Supreme Court had no power to remove a proceeding pending in the Common Pleas.

An application was now made for another writ of *certiorari* with the same object in view, which was denied.

It is stated that Mr. Platt subsequently surrendered the papers, and abandoned the office.

Decision in the Ninth Avenue Railroad Case. Injunction Continued.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People vs. *George Law, et al.*—Thia case was stated in the TIMES, Dec. 3, 1860, and has been fully stated on previous occasions. It was brought to restrain the defendants from laying down a railroad track on Greenwich street between Vesey and Fulton streets.

The Court have now decided, that the question as to the injunction is not the same as to the people as to the other parties; that the plaintiffs Earl & Bartholomew have title in front of their lots to the middle of the street, and that they have a right of property in the street; that this right entitles them to a compensation, and the defendants are not entitled to run cars in the street without making such compensation.

The motion is granted so far as it seeks to continue the injunction heretofore ordered, and denied so far as it seeks to extend it beyond the limits therein prescribed; costs to abide the event of the action.

Another Branch of the Ninth-avenue Case.

Apollos R. Wetmore et al. vs. *George Law.*—This case, together with the case of The People *vs.* George Law, was argued and submitted at the same time.

The Court now denies the motion to vacate the Judgment, but without prejudice to a renawal thereof after determination of defendants' appeal from the judgment, or after compensation made to such of the plaintiffs as are entitled thereto under the act of April 14, 1860. Costs to abide the event of the action.

The Live and Let Live Injunction.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Genin vs. *Chadsey and Decker.*—This case has been once or twice stated in the TIMES. The plaintiff recently obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from using on their sign the name of his saloon at No. 214 Broadway—"The Live and Let Live." This was an application for a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal to the General Term. The motion was granted upon the defendants stipulating to pay the plaintiff $300 as extra counsel fees in the event the appeal resulted in the plaintiff's favor.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; James W. Culver for defendants.

Verdict in the McSpedon Assault Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

James Tracy vs. *Thomas McSpedon et al.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Jan. 9.

The jury have now rendered a verdict of $400 for the plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Bernard J. Meyer vs. *Zenzin.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Dillaye* vs. *Foster et al.*—Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice to a motion for leave to discontinue action as to Kelly, and to continue the same against the administrator—Foster.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Monerief and Robertson.

Obadiah F. Bayden vs. *Schattuck.*—Judgment affirmwith costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 12.

$4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75⅛	250	Erie Railroad	39
3 000	do	76⅛	300	do	38⅞
5,000	do	76	215	do	38⅝
16,000	Virginia St. 6s..	75⅛	100	do.....snwk	38
3 000	Missouri St 6s...	67⅜	100	do	39⅜
3,000	California St. 7s.	87	100	do.....s15	37⅛
1,000	do	86⅜	400	Hudson River R.	46⅜
2,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	74⅜	50	do.....b30	46⅜
1,000	Brklys City W. L.	100⅜	100	do.....b60	46⅜
1,000	Erie R. Bonds. '75	65	50	Harlem R. pfd....	38
5,000	Erie R. 3d Mt Bs. '83	85	200	do.....b10	38⅜
5,000	Har. 2d Mort. Bs.	95⅜	40	do	39⅜
2,000	H. & St. Jos. R. B.	55	200	do	39⅜
3,500	D., L. & W. 2d M.	91⅛	50	C. B. & Q. R....	68⅛
8 000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 pc Bs	88	150	do.....s3	68⅜
10	Merchants' Bank..	100½	50	Mich. Cen. R....	51⅜
5	Shoe & Leather Bk	100	250	do	53¼
11	Imp. & Traders' Bk	105	150	do	53
10	New-Jersey R. R...	128	100	do.....b60	53⅜
60	Pacific M. S. Co....	88	100	do.....b30	53
5	do	88⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R..	44⅜
50	do.....bkuw	89	25	M. S. & N. I. gtd. Stk.	34
65	do	89	60	Panama Railroad..	116
1,005	N. Y. Csn. R.....	78	50	do	114⅜
200	do	77⅝	200	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip..	77
550	do	77⅝	20	do	77⅜
500	do.....b30	78	100	do.....s10	77
100	do.....b60	77⅝	50	do.....b60	77⅜
50	do.....s5	77⅝	150	do.....c	77¼
100	do.....s30	77⅜	100	Galena & Chi. R....	66
63	do	77⅜	450	do	65⅜
400	do	77⅜	150	do	65⅝
500	do	77⅜	100	do.....b60	65⅜
320	Cleve. & Toledo R.	34	100	do.....b10	65½
50	do	33⅞	450	Chi. & R. Is. R....	63⅜
400	do	33⅜	500	do	63⅜
400	do	33⅜	600	Mil. & Mis. R.....	12

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Con	97	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	14⅝
8,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	108⅜	300	do	14⅜
2 000	Missouri St. 6s...	67	100	do	14⅛
3,000	Erie R. Bs., '52..	66	200	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk	33
20	Ocean Bank	82	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	78⅛
30	Merchants' Bank...	100	150	do	76
15	Bank of Commerce.	92¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R..	65⅝
50	Pacific Mail S. Co..	88⅛	11	do	65
100	Erie Railroad	37⅜	100	do	65⅜
27	do	37⅜	50	do	56¼
130	Hudson River R....	46⅜	150	do	56⅛
50	N. Y. Central R....	77⅜	50	do	65¼
250	do	77⅜	150	do.....b60	65⅜
200	do	77⅜	50	do	65
100	Harlem R.	15⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	33⅜
550	Harlem R. Pref....	38	100	do	33⅜
200	do	37⅜	400	do	33⅛
50	Reading R. R.	38⅜	50	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	53⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R....	53	100	do	53⅞
200	do	52⅜	50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	59
50	do	52¾			

MONDAY, Jan. 14—A. M.

The Import entries of the past week were heavier than usual, of late, and considerably ahead of the corresponding week last season. But a large share was sent into Bond, the demand and sales continuing moderate and the prospect by no means encouraging for a better trade later in the season. The Jobbers from the South and West are late coming to market, and the diminished arrivals at the hotels may be assumed as the sign of an unusually light business from these quarters. As suggested last week, the early settlement of our political troubles might still give promise of a fair Spring trade, but while the hope of such settlement is yet indulged, the chances are diminished by the withdrewal of three other States after the exemple of South Cerolina, and the inconclusive nature of the speech of Mr. SEWARD in the Senate, on Satnrday, in regard to which the expectations of a portion of the businass public now appears to have been more sanguine than was justified by the probable position which, in the present attitude of the queation, he would assume. The diaeppointment in Wall-street, on Saiurday efternoon, was not unlike that which immediately followed the President's Messsge early in December. At the same time the hope of early adjustment is not altogether surrendered, and whether well grounded or not, we remark less disposition to permit the question to override the otherwise favorable condition of the Export markets, North and South, and the consequent active employment of the Railway and Shipping intcresis. Freights continue high and abundant, and the Railway traffic from West to East, shows a liberal improvement thus far in Jauuery over the asme weeks last season. The condition and ease of the Money and Exchange merkets ure also considered aa qualifying, in a measure, the political troubles of the country, though these are scarcely an equivalent for the loss of a considerable share of our usual Import and Domestic Commission-trade with the interior, nor for the partial absence of collections on the sales of last season. The additonal receipts of Bullion during the week are again larger, (including advice of $810,000 by the *America* at Boston,) and while these are liberally divided with New-Orleans and Cenada, our own Banks will probably show a further gain on the Statement to be made up this afternoon, with the prospect of a rapidly rising average for the present week, to appear on the succeeding return. The arrivals are:

By the Palestine from England	$167,000
By the Glasgow from England	410,000
By the America at Boston	810,000
By the Havana Steamers	401,000
By the California Steamer	1,446,000
Together	$3,234,000

The following is the Treasure manifest of the *North Star* from California:

Wm. Hoge & Co....	$20,000	W. T. Colsman & Co.	$65,000
Butcher & Bro.....	12,500	August Belmont.....	144,000
Baker & Morrill.....	10,300	Jennings & Brewster.	9,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.....	10,000	Rosenbaum & Co.....	6,900
F. Naylor.....	12,008	Metropolitan Bank..	86,000
T. S. & J. J. Bacon.	6,860	Kenben Meader.....	5,500
J. B. Melr.....	11,000	Meader & Adams.....	13,000
Delvitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000	Frank Baker.....	8,000
W. Seligmann & Co.	27,150	Jas. Patrick & Co....	58,900
J. Miller & Bro.....	51,150	Taffe, McCahill & Co.	43,607
J. Nicherson & Co...	20,000	Jacob Cohn & Co....	20,000
Commercial Bank..	5,000	Am. Exchange Bk...	70,000
J. H. Cogghill.....	8,500	Eugene Kelly & Co.	71,000
Eppinger & Co.....	17,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 14. 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers or may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND'S four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—AFFAIR OF HONOR—THE SWISS COTTAGE

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA FIAMINA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK—TOODLES—THE DEVIL'S OAK

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WELL—Evening—SMILES AND TEARS—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our latest dispatches from Charleston announce that the *Brooklyn* sloop-of-war had arrived off that port, but that she had made no attempt to enter. She was last seen off Cape Romain by the steamer *Nashville*, which has arrived at Charleston from this City. Major ANDERSON had a visit on Friday from the South Carolina Secretaries of War and State, who went down to Fort Sumter under a flag of truce. Mr. GOURDIN, a member of the Secession Convention, also visited the Fort on Saturday. The exact object of these visits was not known in Charleston, and the most absurd rumors were afloat in reference to them. They resulted, however, in the departure for Washington of Col. HAYNE on the part of the State, and Lieut. HALL on the part of Major ANDERSON,—the former, as was understood, with an *ultimatum* for the Government, and the latter for instructions. No intimation has been received in Washington of the nature of their mission; though, contrary to the spirit of the advices from Charleston, our corrospondent telegraphs that there is no probability that the Government will now readopt the temporizing policy. On the contrary, it is believed that the attempt to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter will soon be renewed, and with such appliances as must render success certain.

A telegram from Pensacola, announces that Fort Barrancos and the Navy-Yard at that place have been taken possession of by the Alabama and Florida troops. It will be recollected that only a few days since, probably in anticipation of this movement, the Government forces at Pensacola were all concentrated at Fort Pickens, the strongest of the three fortifications at that place,—so that in reality the seizure is very much like that of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor, after Major ANDERSON had evacuated them for the stronger position of Fort Sumter.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, with two hundred United States troops and four officers, which had been dispatched hence for the reinforcement of the garrison of Fort Sumter, returned to this port on Saturday morning after a week's absence and an ineffectual effort to land the troops at their place of destination. It was with great difficulty that an entrance was effected into the harbor of Charleston on account of the removal of the coast lights and ranges, and the displacement of buoys; but when the steamer had penetrated to within two miles of the fort, she was fired upon from a masked battery on Morris' Island. Seventeen shots were discharged, apparently from an eighteen and a forty-four pounder, two of which shots struck the vessel, while others passed over her near the heads of the Captain and pilot, and others came near hitting the machinery and disabling her. Capt. MCGOWAN then put about, and escaped from the harbor without sustaining other serious injury, the ship touching twice in recrossing the Bar. The troops have been relanded at their original quarters on Governor's Island.

Capt. SAMUEL WHITING, of the steamer *Marion*, returned to New-York on Saturday, from Charleston, and reported to the owners of that vessel, Messrs SPOFFORD & TILESTON, the facts connected with her seizure by the authorities of South Carolina. The ship was afterwards returned, with a promise to pay all damages, and she is understood to be now on her way to New-York.

The largest crowd that ever collected inside the Senate-house assembled on Saturday to hear the speech of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD on the National Crisis. The full Diplomatic Corps were in attendance, the galleries were crammed almost to suffocation, and numbers went away unable to obtain admission. Mr. SEWARD'S remarks, which we publish in full elsewhere, were listened to with the most profound attention. No business of special importance was done by the Senate. In the House, Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the reported occupation of the Government buildings at St. Louis by United States troops, and moved a suspension of the rules, but objections were made, and the resolution was not entertained. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Mississippi delegation, announcing their withdrawal from Congress. An attempt was made by Southern members to have their names and those of the South Carolina delegation stricken from the roll of the House, but it did not succeed. The Navy Appropriation bill was then taken up, and a long debate followed a motion to strike out all appropriations, on the ground that the Navy was to be used to make war upon the seceding States. The Southern members announced their intention to defeat appropriations for the Army and Navy by the usual parliamentary expedients, until a full debate could be had. A compromise, however, was finally effected, on an agreement that a three-days' debate should take place on the Army Appropriations, and the Navy bill was allowed to pass.

In the State Senate on Saturday bills were introduced making the planting of oysters in any waters of the State, except for natural beds, free to all citizens, and reserving the steamboat piers wholly to the use of steamers. Mr. HAMMOND, Mr. SPINOLA, Mr. COLVIN and others debated the resolution of the Assembly requesting the Senate to appoint a Joint Committee on Federal Relations. The resolution was finally tabled. In the Assembly Mr. WARD B. BURNETT'S venerable petition for reimbursement of expenses incurred in raising a volunteer regiment for the Mexican war, was revived. Bills were noticed to regulate the sale of fruit in New-York, and to repeal the act in relation to the publication of legal notices. Bills were introduced to legalize the act of the New-York Common Council in the contract for grading Eighth-street, and to amend the Charter of the City of New-York by abolishing the Councilmen; electing sixteen Aldermen on the plan of the Supervisors; making the Mayor preside over the Aldermen with a casting vote, and a full vote on all appointments including the Heads of Departments. Messrs. HAWES and BRONSON are left undisturbed, but Mayor WOOD and all others are virtually legislated out of office on the second Tuesday in April next, when the first election is proposed to be held.

By the arrival at this port on Saturday evening of the steamship *North Star*, we receive advices from Panama to the 4th inst. There is no later news from Central or South America. Our correspondent at Panama furnishes the latest particulars concerning the revolutionary movements in New Granada, and expresses the opinion that, within a month, the civil war will be terminated one way or the other. Fears for the safety of the *Levant* were entertained at Panama, but all hope was not abandoned. The *North Star* has brought nearly a million and a half in specie.

The Board of Councilmen failed to organize again on Saturday evening, matters standing exactly as they did before, all the Democrats, with the exception of Mr. REPPER, being present, and all the Republicans absent. The Board will meet to day at 5 P. M., when it is considered probable that the difficulties will be overcome by means of compromise.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. RAREY delivered one of his peculiar "lectures" before a very large audience at Niblo's Garden. Several horses were manipulated, but the star of the day was a little Mexican pony, who tried his skill and strength against RAREY for a long time, with, however, the usual result.

A shocking tragedy occurred in a house on Bergen, near Powers-street, Brooklyn, at about 12 o'clock, last Saturday night. A man named JAMES MARTIN made three cuts in the neck of his infant child, killing it almost instantly. MARTIN is represented to be a sober, industrious man, who has accumulated some property. He is a bookbinder by trade, and has worked for the last twenty years for Messrs. LAMBERT & LANE, of New-York. His friends say that he has been subject to temporary fits of insanity for several years past. After killing the child he walked to the office of the Deputy Inspector of Police, and surrendered himself.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the case of FREUND, the Jury brought in, at 10 o'clock on Friday night, a verdict of "guilty of arson in the first degree," with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. On Saturday morning Judge LEONARD sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for life. The Chamberlain matter was, on Saturday, again before the Supreme Court at Chambers, Justice BARNARD, on another motion for a writ of *certiorari*. The Court denied the motion. At Special Term of the same Court, Justice HOGEBOOM continued the injunction restraining the laying of rails for the Ninth-avenue Railroad. In the action tried in the Superior Court against Ex-Alderman MCSPEDON, for an alleged assault upon a conductor, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $400. A very large meeting of the Bar was held in General Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, in respect for the death of Judge KENT.

The Stock Market opened with increased firmness on Saturday forenoon, Central selling up to 78 ₱ cent. In the afternoon there was a reaction of one ₱ cent, on most of the Railway list, Central closing 77@77½ ₱ cent. Exchange on London firm at 105@106 ₱ cent.

The General Markets were rather quiet. The principal movements were in Breadstuffs, prices of which were advancing. Cotton, Groceries, Rice, Whisky and Spirits Turpentine attracted less attention. Hay, New Hops, Pork, Lard and Tallow were in moderate request. Metals, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Honey, Laths, Resin, Tar, Spices, Tobacco and Whalebone were inactive. A good inquiry prevailed for Clover Seed. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 510 vessels of all classes in port.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

It frequently happens that the wisdom of particular movements can be tested only by their success or failure in accomplishing the object sought. Mr. SEWARD'S speech, in its general tenor, does not require this vindication. Its main object is to set forth the advantages, the necessities of the Union to the people of the United States, and the vast calamities to them and to the world which its destruction would involve. That this is done with consummate ability and power, no one who reads the speech will have any doubts,—or if he has, a second reading will dispel them. It is eminently compact in its style, comprehensive in its scope, and statesmanlike in its tone. Mr. SEWARD takes very little note of those considerations which make the Union of more importance to one section than to another. He presents only those which commend themselves to the general judgment of the whole country. He bases his appeal on the universal sentiments of national ambition, love of liberty, and pride of public character which pervade the whole people and make them loyal, if anything can, to the Constitution which has given them such free and such vigorous development. His speech is addressed to the People of the United States,—showing how they must all suffer if the Union is destroyed,—and not to the North or South as sections having any distinct and separable interest in its preservation.

It is preëminently a speech which *ought* to command universal attention and exert a general and a salutary influence. As an indication of the *spirit* in which the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN will be conducted, it leaves nothing to be desired. It must convince every candid man that its predominant and paramount aim will be to perpetuate the UNION,—that it will consult, with scrupulous care, the interests, the principles, and the sentiments of every section. It leaves no room for the presumption that the conduct of the Administration will be directly, or indirectly, hostile to the institutions of the Southern States—or that it will be deaf or indifferent to complaints from that quarter, of evils suffered or apprehended at the hands of the Federal Government. If men, here or elsewhere—North or South—will read and judge the speech, fairly and candidly, as a declaration of general principles, intended to inform the country as to the basis and general spirit and temper of the incoming Administration, we believe they will find it very difficult to detect in it anything that is justly obnoxious to censure.

In point of fact, however, the speech will not be judged from such a point of view. It was made in the midst of a crisis—after the fever of public feeling had reached an alarming height, while one State was in arms against the Federal Government, and others had formally repudiated its authority. It followed very able and elaborate speeches in support of the disunion movement from Senators who may fairly claim to be its authorized representatives, if they have not been its most efficient authors and agents. The country has been eagerly looking to Mr. SEWARD for more than a month for some plan of relief; and the conviction that he had some such plan, at once comprehensive, definite and effectual, encouraged by the tone of confident hope which pervaded his speech at the New-England dinner, had taken strong hold upon the public mind. His speech, therefore, will be judged from that expectation;—and probably the general opinion will be that it falls short of what the emergency of the case requires. It contains no promise of concessions such as are generally considered essential to the arrest of the disunion movement. It encourages no hope that Slavery can go into any portion of the Territories of the United States, under Congressional protection;—indeed Mr. S. declares explicitly that he "shall never, directly or indirectly, give his vote to establish or *sanction* Slavery in such Territories, or anywhere else in the world." Yet this demand for a Constitutional recognition of slave-property, and a consequent Congressional protection of Slavery in the Federal Territories is, so far as we can perceive, the only clear and distinct concession upon which the Southern States unite. That certainly was the main point of the resolution offered in the Senate by JEFFERSON DAVIS,—and it has been insisted on with more general unanimity, on the part of the South, than any other. Mr. SEWARD'S subsequent declaration in regard to the Territories was very guarded, and by no means perfectly clear. He said:

"I voted for enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely. So now, I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the remaining Territories would be obtained by *similar laws providing for their organization*, if such organization were otherwise practicable. If, therefore, Kansas were admitted as a State, under the Wyandotte Constitution, as I think she ought to be, *and if the organic laws of all the other Territories could be repealed, I could vote to authorize the organization and admission of two new States which should include them*, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary into several convenient States; but I do not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made. Without them, the ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure."

Mr. SEWARD probably refers at the outset to the fact that the enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas contained no clause prohibiting Slavery,—and that, nevertheless, he voted for them as he would do in similar cases that may arise hereafter. He intimates that he would vote for organizing all the remaining territory, Kansas being first admitted under the Wyandotte Constitution, into two States,—*provided* (1,) their organic laws, one of which, that of Nebraska, prohibits Slavery, and the other, that of New Mexico, establishes it,—could be first repealed;—and (2,) that the right of subdividing them hereafter could be reserved. The second branch of the proviso, however, he himself declares, to be unconstitutional;—and the first would doubtless be regarded by the South as converting his promise into a proposition to admit two more free States. His conditional promise, therefore, amounts to very little.

The other concessions which Mr. SEWARD declares his readiness to make are these:

First.—That each Slave State has the right to decide for itself whether the bondsman, made such by its laws, is, within the State, still a man or only property.

Second.—That all laws of the States, Free or Slave, which relate to fugitive slaves, or to "persons recently coming from, or resident in other States, which contravene the Constitution, ought to be repealed." This covers the repeal of Personal Liberty laws, coupled with that of all laws in Slave States which improperly restrain the freedom of citizens from other States.

Third.—That he is willing to vote for an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that it shall never be so altered as to confer on Congress the power to abolish or interfere with Slavery in any State.

Fourth.—That he will vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent invasions of States by citizens of other States, and to punish those who may aid or abet them.

Mr. SEWARD also declares his disposition, after this disunion movement shall have come to an end, to vote for a Convention to revise the Constitution, on the general principle that its excellence depends on its being a true embodiment of the sentiments and wishes of the people, and that amendments naturally become necessary from time to time for this purpose. He says nothing, however, of the particular amendments growing out of the present crisis, which such a Convention might be expected to make. We doubt very much whether the considerate portion of the Southern people would regard a Convention to revise the Constitution as affording them any prospect of securing additional guarantees on the subject of Slavery. They can scarcely hope for any very radical change in the sentiments of the North and West in regard to Slavery,—certainly not in the direction which they desire. In the election of delegates the popular sentiment would be represented,—and the lines would be drawn much more sharply on the general principles involved than they have ever been hitherto. What reason is there, then, to suppose that delegates would be chosen more friendly to Slavery than members of Congress chosen by the same constituencies? And if they should introduce into the Constitution fresh sanctions and supports of Slavery, what ground of confidence have we that they would be ratified by *three-fourths* of the States? We cannot help believing that the probable result of any such Convention would be *against* Slavery rather than in its favor. And if the South understands its real interest, it will cling to the existing Constitution as affording Slavery far more of protection and security, than any new one which the People are likely to frame or accept. Hitherto it has been among their avowed apprehensions that the North and West might make amendments to the Constitution which should authorize Congress to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States. If they can secure an amendment which will put all such fears forever at rest, they will have reason to rest satisfied with the Constitution as it is.

We see little reason to suppose that Mr. SEWARD'S speech, conservative and conciliatory as it is, will produce any marked effect upon the disunion movement in the Southern States. Those that are already committed to secession will see nothing in it to induce them to retrace their steps. It ought to have more influence with Virginia and the other Border States, for it must certainly reassure them as to the dominant spirit and temper of the incoming Administration. But, if Senator HUNTER is to be regarded as to any considerable extent a representative of the public sentiment of Virginia, there is very little ground for any such expectation. His speech of Thursday last placed him far in advance of Mr. CALHOUN in his ideas of the defects of the existing Constitution, and the necessary basis of a new one. It indicated moreover a "foregone conclusion" on his part, that disunion was unavoidable and that he was unwilling to become a party to any measures for its prevention. If his sentiments are the sentiments of Virginia, it is certainly idle to hope for any very decisive effect in that State from the Speech of Mr. SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD closes his speech with a declaration of strong confidence in the perpetuity of the Union,—scarcely in harmony with the tenor of his previous remarks, but welcome and inspiriting from its eloquence, and because it utters the language of hope instead of fear. We sympathize thoroughly with his prediction, and believe with him that its fulfillment depends far more on the working of natural and general causes, than upon specific schemes of compromise or the action of individual men. If the Union is to be preserved in its integrity, it will be because the great body of the people know and feel that they enjoy far more of prosperity, security and happiness with it than they could without it. We have no doubt whatever that, with time and reflection, this conviction will take firm hold on the hearts and minds of the people in every section and in every State: and the main aim of the Government should be, therefore, to secure the time required for the restoration of calmness to the public mind, and wisdom to the counsels which guide the people. The people of the South will feel the need of the Union more and more, under every day's pressure of the difficulties and embarrassments which are now upon them. The time will come when they will yield to this feeling;—and then will be the time for whatever specific measures of concession may be needed to relieve their fears, or guide them into a wiser and a safer course than that which they have hitherto pursued.

Fort Sumter and Captain McGowan.

Having carefully examined the report made by Capt. MCGOWAN, of the steamship *Star of the West*, in relation to his recent unsuccessful attempt to reach Fort Sumter with reinforcements of men and munitions,—we are compelled to regard failure of his mission as mainly attributable to want of firmness and loss of judgment in himself at the critical moment. Had he obeyed the instructions given him by the charterers of the ship—had he not utterly lost his presence of mind under the practically harmless fire of the Cummings Point Battery,—Major ANDERSON would, long ere this, have had two hundred additional men under his command, and all the supplies needed for standing a protracted siege. We speak on information which we regard as perfectly reliable, and propose to direct public attention to some few of the salient errors in Capt. MCGOWAN'S course.

The *Star of the West*, on arriving opposite Cummings' Point, where fire was opened upon her, had cleared all the difficult passages of the channel leading into Charleston harbor. The Captain had orders, if fired upon, to hoist the flag of the United States and also a *Revenue flag*, which latter would have announced to Maj. ANDERSON that the vessel was employed by the Federal Government, and claimed the protection of Fort Sumter. He had also orders, if nothing better could be done, to beach the vessel as near Fort Sumter as possible, launch the boats, allow the soldiers to show themselves, and make a bold push for the fort under such protection as the guns of Maj. ANDERSON were abundantly able to extend, had the officer in command of Sumter known the errand of the vessel and the character of her cargo. That the Captain knew such to be his orders and intended, at the outset, to obey them, is evidenced from the fact of his having had all the munitions, &c., brought on deck, and the boats of the ship cleared away for launching before entering the harbor. But with the first gun fired at his vessel, as it came nearly abreast of Cummings Point, his presence of mind seems to have deserted him, and his previous orders to have been forgotten.

According to his own account, he was but two miles from Fort Sumter, the same distance from Fort Moultrie, and a little over half a mile from the two-gun battery on Cummings Point, when the first shot was fired from the last-named battery across his bow. He is very minute in describing how near each ball came to striking the ship—several of them "passing clear over her;" one of them whistling "between the smoke-stack and walking-beams of the engine;" another striking the ship "just abaft the fore rigging," but doing no damage that a very few dollars would not repair; while another of the harmless missiles, we are told, "came within an ace of carrying away the rudder." Nevertheless, and in spite of all these threatening demonstrations, the *Star of the West*, Capt. MCGOWAN tells us, held on her course for "over ten minutes," which must have brought her to within less than a mile of Fort Sumter; but not even then, did the Commander of the transport vessel think of hoisting the Revenue Flag to announce that his vessel was employed in the service of the Federal Government!

On the contrary, Captain MCGOWAN, took this particular moment for wheeling his vessel round—not that he might obey his orders by running her ashore as near to Fort Sumter as possible,—but that he might steam back past the harmless battery on Cummings Point and get out to sea again as soon as possible! His excuse is that a steamer was approaching him "with an armed schooner in tow"—the stolen Revenue schooner *Aiken* of sixty tons burden, mounting one small swivel cannonade; and also that he would have had to "approach Fort Moultrie to within three-quarters of a mile" before he could "keep away for Fort Sumter" in the regular channel. So Capt. MCGOWAN, in order "to avoid certain capture or destruction," laboriously and slowly wore the vessel round and stood out to sea, having again to run the gauntlet of the two guns mounted amongst the sand hills at Cummings Point.

Without the loss of a man, or the receipt of a single telling shot from any quarter, this steamer, with the American ensign flying at her masthead, and with two hundred American soldiers "stowed away in her coal-bunkers," fled ignominiously out of Charleston harbor without having made any serious attempt to obey the orders given by her charterers—without having displayed the revenue flag to announce her character to Maj. ANDERSON—without having allowed the two hundred soldiers to appear on deck, where they could readily have been seen by the telescopes on the look-out at Fort Sumter—and without any attempt having been made to run the vessel straight for the point of her destination, even at the cost of beaching her, and then trusting to the boats for the transportation of the soldiers and provisions. Never, it appears to us, has a noble design found a more unfit commander; and it is mainly out of charity, and as the only means to avoid other and yet severer suggestions, that we struggle to believe all the errors named to have been the results of mere loss of judgment in the commander of the *Star of the West* when placed under fire and in a novel situation.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—Our Mexican correspondence this morning gives very full and interesting details of the complete victory which has at last crowned the efforts of the Liberal and Constitutional party of that country. They have completely routed the army of MIRAMON and have full possession of the city and the Government. We trust we may now hope for a more rational and stable administration of affairs in Mexico than it has enjoyed hitherto.

We find that we were misled, a few days since, by our Mexican papers, into an erroneous estimate of the affair at Tolnca. Instead of indicating anything like a treasonable betrayal of the cause of the chiefs in command of the Liberal forces, it was simply a military surprise, and involved no consequences of any great importance. The facts also relieve Gen. DEGOLLADO of any suspicion, and completely refute the injurious suppositions under which our remarks were made. Gen. D. is one of the oldest and most devoted chiefs of the Liberal army, and in spite of occasional misfortunes, such as will always happen in every war, has maintained a very high reputation for personal honor, and for a zealous devotion to the cause of the Liberal Government.

Disunion Leading the Way.

The following paragraph from the Charleston *Mercury* shows that the Disunionists in South Carolina neither halt nor hesitate in carrying their doctrines to their legitimate results:

ARREST FOR TREASON.—J. N. MERRIMAN, Collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., was on Monday last arrested by the people of Georgetown on a charge of treason against the State. A letter was found written by him and addressed to Mr. BUCHANAN, stating that he (MERRIMAN) had *just cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so.* The letter calls upon the President to send a boat and men to collect the Federal revenue, and informs him of the progress made in the construction of the works near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to the same. The latter is signed by his initials, J. N. M. When arrested, he acknowledged having written it. LORIS, his deputy, was also arrested. He said he had been in the habit of writing out MERRIMAN'S letters, but had not done so in this case, as he considered it treason. *Both have been committed for trial.*

Officers of the Government of the United States have thus been arrested and committed to prison for obeying the laws of that Government. They are to be tried for treason against South Carolina. If convicted, they will either be executed or owe their lives to the clemency of the sham Government of that State.

It strikes us that the Administration at Washington cannot well avoid meeting the issue thus raised. No Government which has any self-respect, or any desire to preserve the respect of the world, can fail to protect its own officers in such a case.

MR. LINCOLN AND NEGRO EQUALITY.—We copied some days since from the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, an extract of a speech said to have been made by Mr. LINCOLN in 1858, in which he denounced those States which withheld from the negro the right of suffrage. We proved that the extract *must* be a forgery, unless Mr. LINCOLN had directly and distinctly contradicted himself—for we quoted from his speeches the most explicit declarations which language could frame, of hostility to the admission of negroes to the right of suffrage.

The *Atlas and Argus* has investigated the matter, and arrives at the same conclusion. It states that the extract was from the Nashville *Union and American*—and that the language attributed to Mr. LINCOLN was really used by Gov. CHASE. It says:

"The speech referred to was made about Sept. 16, 1856, at a banquet at Chicago, and is reported in the Illinois *Journal* of that date. The paragraph marked (1) belongs to that speech, and *the remainder from* (2) *is the language of Gov. Chase, of Ohio.*

In making the compilation of views, the journal from which we quoted had *'run in' the opinions of Chase into those of Lincoln.*"

The paragraph marked (2), we add by way of explanation, is the one in which these sentiments were contained. And they were uttered, it is now said, by Gov. CHASE. This may or may not be so. One thing, however, we consider certain:—they could not have been uttered by him on the same occasion as the one on which Mr. LINCOLN spoke, because we *know* that Gov. CHASE and Mr. LINCOLN *have never met*,—or had not, up to the date of the last election.

The *Atlas and Argus* proceeds at considerable length to show that the necessary inference from Mr. LINCOLN'S various comments on the Declaration of Independence is, that he is in favor of raising negroes to a political equality with whites. We do not care to enter into this question. We consider Mr. LINCOLN better authority for his own opinions than the logic of the *Atlas and Argus*:—and his explicit and reiterated declarations, which we have already quoted, that he is *not* in favor of any such equality, outweighs all the inferences which the *Atlas and Argus* can possibly draw from his general principles.

We regard this matter of the alleged speech of LINCOLN as one of considerable importance. It was circulated as genuine throughout the South during the late canvas,—and did very much towards laying the foundation for that utter and complete misapprehension of his sentiments, which is the main cause of our present sectional dissensions. Now that it is known to be a forgery, the *Atlas and Argus* owes it to its political friends at the South to proclaim that fact distinctly, instead of striving to convey the impression that Mr. LINCOLN actually holds these opinions, in spite of his own disclaimers.

A WORD TO THE PEOPLE OF CONNECTICUT.—It is generally understood that COLT'S establishment, and all the other manufactories of arms in Connecticut, are incessantly occupied—and have orders which it will take six months to fulfill—in *making arms for the Southern States.* It is perfectly understood, at the same time, that these arms are to be used in waging war against the United States. There is no attempt on any side to conceal this intention.

Now, we submit to the authorities of Connecticut, and to the Federal authorities within that State, whether this thing is to be permitted to go on. Are the people of Connecticut content that the weapons for overthrowing the Government shall thus be furnished by their State? We do not know precisely how far existing laws on the subject of treason will permit interference with the business operations of individuals. But there cannot be a shadow of doubt that the safety of the country demands prompt action on the part either of the executive officers to enforce existing laws, or of the legislative authority to make new ones. There are several of the Southern States who hold the position of open and avowed enemies of the United States,—repudiating their authority in the most formal manner, and waging actual war upon those who attempt to sustain and enforce it. The Constitution declares *treason* to consist either in levying war upon the United States as these States are doing, or in "giving aid and comfort to their enemies," as is done daily, constantly and by contract, by individuals in Connecticut and this City. There can be no question as to the real character of these acts. They are in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and in derogation of that loyalty and devotion to the Government which is the supreme duty of every citizen.

It is too much to expect that individuals should forego any chance of pecuniary profit which the calamities of their country may offer. Experience shows that with very many—perhaps with none more frequently than the rich and avaricious—all considerations of patriotism and the public good vanish in presence of their selfish advantage. There were thousands of Americans during our revolution eager to profit by selling supplies to the enemy. The burdens of sacrifice and the active exertions of patriotic effort generally fall upon the great mass of the people who, if they have least at stake, have also less temptation to swerve from the path of duty and of loyalty to their convictions of right.

The movements of treason are become serious enough to challenge attention in other sections than those in which they have their most active seat. We trust the proper authorities will no longer imitate the tardy and inefficient policy so long pursued at Washington, from which the country is now suffering such serious evils.

OF DOUBTFUL UTILITY.—We observe that Messrs. WATTS SHERMAN, ROYAL PHELPS, and other influential citizens, have preferred a written request to Rev. Dr. RAPHALL that he would repeat his Fast Day Sermon, proving that Slavery was tolerated and approved under the Jewish dispensation,—and encouraging the inference that American Slavery is a divine institution. We have not the slightest disposition to interfere with any intellectual pursuits in which these gentlemen find recreation and delight at this period of civil commotion; but we should like to know what special public service they expect to render the country, by stimulating and sustaining this line of argument. Do they deem this a proper time to undertake the conversion of the great mass of our community to this extreme doctrine on the subject of Slavery? They can scarcely be ignorant of the fact that the pressure of this ultra position by the South has contributed very largely to that extreme exasperation of the public mind, which is now working out its legitimate fruits.

We venture to suggest to them that an attempt to renew a crusade which has hitherto produced nothing but mischief is not likely to restore calmness or confidence to the public mind. We want just now nothing whatever to do with the subject of Slavery. We want neither praises nor denunciations;—the country has had too much of both already. We have other duties, other issues and other interests which demand attention. Besides, it may be well enough to remember that we live under a Christian dispensation, and that the mass of our people are not likely to be converted to the doctrine of the divinity of Slavery, by arguments based on the inspiration of the Old Testament alone,—ignoring or rejecting utterly that of the New.

REFORM OF THE PAWNBROKING SYSTEM.—We notice that a bill has been introduced in the State Assembly to reduce the rate of interest exacted by pawnbrokers—a most excellent measure, but one little likely to pass. It can only have in its favor the very poorest classes of our citizens, and those who understand and sympathize with their sufferings and wrongs,—while against any ameliorative legislation, the powerful and wealthy combination of the three-ball money-lenders stand arrayed, their lobby agents in the field every session, and their unholy profits liberally employed to prevent the poor from receiving any substantial redress.

But what honest or even decently plausible reasons can there be for allowing the money-lenders of the poor, who never make a loan, except on a previous deposit of goods two or three times the value of the amount borrowed, to extort interest of twenty-four per cent. per annum on such loans; while the money-lenders of the rich, who have to advance thousands and tens of thousands on mere slips of paper, not intrinsically worth a cent, should the drawer and indorser prove either dishonest or unfortunate, are restrained by the law against usury from asking more than seven per cent. *per annum?* In this year of privation and general distress amongst the working classes, no more acceptable boon could be extended to them than an entire remodelling of our system on the basis of the French *Monte de Pieté.* Such a bill we have heard is in contemplation, and will be urged by gentlemen inaccessible to the usual arguments of the pawnbroking lobby agents.

THE CHAMBERLAINCY—SENATOR MANIERRE'S BILL.—We trust that our State Legislature will lose no time in giving us a solution of the difficulties we now labor under with regard to the City and County funds. Ex-Chamberlain PLATT, it is said, has in so far acknowledged the decision of the Common Pleas as to surrender the books, papers and accounts of his late office to Mr. DANIEL DEVLIN; but in the more important matter of paying over to his alleged successor in office the balances of City and County moneys now in his hands, and amounting to over four millions of dollars, the late Chamberlain still remains refractory. This is most clearly a case in which the Legislature should step in to relieve the City of its embarrassments, and the bill introduced by Senator MANIERRE contains, in our judgment, all the provisions and clauses required by the important and delicate nature of the office in dispute. It very properly lodges the appointing power of the Chamberlaincy-Bureau in the Head of the Finance Department; while carefully guarding against any undue subsequent control of the actual money-guardian of the City and County, by limiting the power of removal to the Governor after charges of malfeasance or misfeasance shall have been made and proved against the Chamberlain by the Comptroller. This is one of the few cases in which State legislation for the City would be hailed as a boon by the honest and intelligent of all parties.

DEFINITION WANTED.—The *Constitution* says that since the resignation of Hon. P. F. THOMAS there is "no Southern man, *properly so called*, in the Executive Council." What does the President's late organ consider a Southern man, "properly so called?" What are his essential qualifications? Must he be a Disunionist? Must he advocate the surrender of United States forts, arsenals, Custom-houses, Navy-yards, and other property to men who are in arms for the overthrow of the Federal Government? If these things are essential to the definition, we may well congratulate the country and the President on the fact of which the *Constitution* complains.

A SLANDER REFUTED.—The Washington *Constitution* contradicts the report that the South Carolina Commissioners left Washington without paying their rent and other household expenses. As the *Constitution* has become the recognized organ of the Secessionists, it is probably good authority on the mooted point. It has taken the judicious precaution, however, of sustaining its own statements by the additional testimony of JAMES WORMLEY, whom it indorses as a "highly respectable colored man," and who was "engaged by the Commissioners to supply their table."

PERSONAL.—Mrs Lincoln, wife of the President Elect, arrived in this City on Saturday, and took rooms at the Astor House. The lady was accompanied, from Albany, by Mr. Phillip Dorhheimer, Treasurer of the State.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The President Elect and his Visitors.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 13.

JAMES APPLETON, Jr., of Boston, and EDGAR COWAN and J. P. SANDERSON, of Pennsylvania, arrived at a late hour this evening. The visit of the last mentioned two is in reference to the Cameron imbroglio. Mr. SANDERSON, who was here with Mr. CAMERON ten days ago is direct from Washington.

The report that HAMAY WINTER DAVIS is to be in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet was authoritatively denied here to-day.

It is understood that no Southern appointments will be determined upon until after Mr. LINCOLN'S arrival in Washington.

Mr. LINCOLN was presented this forenoon with a gold-headed rosewood cane, valued at $250, by Messrs. JAMES CRUECHMAN and SAMUEL GAMAGE, of San Francisco, in the name of C. W. YOUNG, of Nevada City.

W. JONES, an Indiana farmer, for whom Mr. LINCOLN split rails thirty years ago, is here on a visit to this former hired hand.

Another Interview with Mr. Lincoln.

HIS OPINION OF COMPROMISES.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* gives the following particulars of a visit to Mr. LINCOLN:

"We found Mr. LINCOLN in his parlor surrounded by some six or eight gentlemen, who all proved to be temporary visitors like ourselves. Mr. LINCOLN met us with a frank welcome, shaking hands with us, and at once by his words and his manner, making us feel that our call was no intrusion; and on his invitation, we were soon seated with the circle of gentlemen who occupied his parlor. The suoject of conversation was politics, and Mr. LINCOLN expressed himself upon every topic which was brought up with entire freedom. He said, at one period in the conversation, he hoped gentlemen would bear in mied that he was not speaking as President, or for the President, but only exercising the privilege of talking which belonged to him, in common with private citizens.'

I chose rather to be a listener than a talker, and paid careful attention both to Mr. LINCOLN'S matter and maneer, and although he seemed to talk without regard to the fact of his being the President elect, yet it was discoverable that he chose his words and framed his sentences with deliberation, and with a discretion becoming his high position.

He wee asked, 'Do you think the Missouri Compromise line ought to be restored?' He replied that although the recent Presidential election was a verdict of the people in favor of freedom upon all the Territories, *yet personally he would be willing, for the sake of the Union, to divide the Territory we now own by that line, if in the judgment of the nation it would save the Union and restore harmony.* But whether the acquisition of Territory hereafter would not reopen the question and renew the strife, was a questioe to be thoegbt of and in some way provided against.

He had been inquired ot whether he totsnded to recommend the repeal of the anti-Fugitive Slave laws of the States? He replied that be had nsver read oee of them, but thet if they were of the character ascribed to them by Southern men, *they certainly ought to be repealed.* Whether as Presideet of the United States he ought to interfera with State legislation by Presidential recommendation, required more thought than be had yet given the subject. His had also been asked if be intended to interfsie or recommend ee interference with Slavery or the right of holding slaves in the dock yards and arsenals of the United States? His reply was, 'Indeed, Sir, *the subject has not entered my mind.*' He was inquired of whether he intended to recommend the abolition of Slavery ie the District of Columbia? to which he replied, 'Upon my word *I have not given the subject a thought.*' A gentleman present said to him, 'Well, Mr. LINCOLN, suppose these difficulties should not be settled before you are inaugurated, what will you do?' He replied with a smile, 'Well, I suppose I will have to run the machine as I find it.'

In speaking on the subject of a compromise, he said: 'It was sometimes better for a man to pay a debt he did not owe, or to lose a demand which was a just one, than to go to law about it; but then, in compromising our difficulties, he would regret to see the victors put in the attitnda of the vanquished, and tha vanquished in the place of the victors.' He would not contribute to any such compromise as tbat.

It was discernible in the course of Mr. L.'e conversation that he duly appreciates the difficulties which threaten his in-coming Administration; also, that be regarded himself as grossly misrepresented and misunderstood at the South; nor did he conceal wbat was manifestly an invincible conviction of his honest and intelligent mind, that if the South would only give him a fair trial, they would find their constitutional rights as safe under his Administration as they had ever been under the Administration of any President."

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Mr. HAMMOND reported favorebly to amend the act securing to creditors a just division of the estntes of debtors who assign.

Mr. RAMSAY (for the consideration of the Senate) reported to amend a bill relating to divorce.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. ROBERTSON—Making the planting of oysters in any waters of the Stete, except on natural waterbeds, free to all citizens.

Mr. LAWRENCE objected to the introdnction of the bill yesterday, and it was introduced on previous notice.

By Mr. FIELD, reserving the steamboat piers wholly to the use of steamers, and prohibiting the assignments of berths for vessels thereat.

Mr. RAMSAY presented petitions for the aid of the State to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. COLVIN called from the table the resolution of the Assembly, requesting the Senate to appoint a Joint Committee on Federal Relations, and spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. HAMMOND made a long argument against the resolution, stating that the Senate already had a Committee which would be prepared to report Tuesday next. He proceeded to declare that the Republican Party would never consent to depart from the great fundamental principles which had been sanctioned at the Presidential election, which was opposition to the extension of Slavery and to its right to exist in the Territories. They had considered all the consequences, and were prepared to look disunion fair in the face. The Republican people would hold their representatives up to their platform of principles.

Mr. COLVIN replied, declaring that if this was to be taken as the sentiment and final determination of the Republicans, all hope of compromise or Union was gone, and the Southern States were justified in their apprehensions that they never could obtain their rights under Republican rule. He made an able argument in support of compromise and for the preservation of the Union.

Mr. SPINOLA spoke in favor of the resolutions. If the Republicans were prepared to force a sectional warfare on the country, after Mr. GARRETT'S platform, and in accordance with his wish, they would find enemies enough to fight in the Free States, but if the question was on the maintenance of the authority of the Federal Government against the rebellion and the enforcement of the laws, the Democracy would rally to the support of the Union.

Mr. HALLOWAY replied, declaring he would not consent to unite the Senate Committee with one of the House pledged to indorse Mr. ROBINSON'S Territorial resolutions, which were at war with Republican principles, and would not be accepted by the Republican Party.

After further discussion tha resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSEY reported favorably the bill to amend the law relative to the grant of lands under water, by providing for making the grantees pay the expenses of surveying, &c.

Adjourned till 7½ o'clock on Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Mr. BENEDICT presented the time-honored petition of Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, for reimbursement of the expenses of raising a regiment for the Mexican war.

Among notices of bills were the following:

By Mr. WEBSTER, to regulate the sale of fruit in the City of New-York.

By Mr. WATSON, to establish a Supreme Court Library in the Eighth Judicial District.

By Mr. RICHARDSON, to repeal the act in relation to the publication of legal notices.

By Mr. FINCH, to collect toll on freights on certain railroads.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WEBSTER—To incorporate the New-York Volunteer Burial and Monumental Association.

By Mr. LAUGHRAN—For an appropriation for the Kingston Armory.

By Mr. FULLERTON—For an appropriation for the Newburgh Armory.

By Mr. SHERWOOD—Legalizing the acts of the New-York Common Council in the contract for grading Eighth-street.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—To amend the New-York City Charter. The bill abolishes the Councilmen, and provides for a Board of sirteen Aldermen, elected for four years, half each second year, after the plan of the Supervisors' election; the Mayor to preside over the Board of Aldermen, and have a casting vote, and a full vote on all appointments; the heads of Departments to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen; Messrs. HAWES and BRONSON to remain in office till their term expires, but all others to go out when their successors are appointed; the City election to be held on the second Tuesday in April, and the first election to take place under the law next April, when Mr. WOOD is legislated out of office.

Mr. BIRDSALL stated that he introduced the bill by request, and did not commit himself to its provisions.

Mr. MYERS moved the reference of the bill to a select Committee of five, consisting of members from New-York and Kings.

Mr. WEBSTER did not know why Kings was included, when the county had no leterest in the bill.

Mr. ARCULARIUS moved its reference to the Committee on Cities and Villages. Agreed to.

Mr. PIERSON offered a resolution instructing the Standing Committee to report no bill for local objects or for special corporation that can be obtained under the general laws or under a provision of the Constitution. Laid over.

Adjourned till 7½ P. M. Monday.]

The America at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The *America* arrived at one o'clock this afternoon. She was greatly iced up about the bowsprit. A small boat from the wharf, with a line to aid the *America*, in entering the dock, was upset and one man drowned.

The *America's* mails were forwarded to New-York by the 6:30 P. M. train, where they will be due early to morrow morning.

The Inauguration of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Jan 12.

The Wide-Awakes and military have made arrangements for a civic and military parade on the inauguration of Gov. CURTIN. The military are to have their parade in the morning and the Wide-Awakes their's in the evening.

Railroad Accident.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

A passenger train on the Northern Railway ran off the track at Scanlon's Bridge, last night, and five persons were injured, but none killed.

Great Western Railway Traffic.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Great Western Railwey traffic for the week ending yesterday amounts to $42 000, being an increase of $7,000 over the same week last year.

Death of Bishop Cobb.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The venerable end eminent Bishop COBB, of the Episcopal diocese of Alabama, died yesterday.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

At eunrise the thermometer wes 8° below zero, and at Jamaica Plains 15° below.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sunday, Jan. 13.

At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer was 5° below zero. A man was frozen to death, supposed to be intoxicated.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Last night was the coldest of the season. At 7 o'clock this morneg the mercury stood at 18° below zero; at 9 o'clock this eveeing it stood at 10° below.

Amusements.

The principal event of the present week will be the opening of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, which we have noticed elsewhere. The Academy will open for operatic purposee on Tuesday of next week, and will occupy alternate nights with our Fourteenth-street establishment. Mr. MUZIO announcee MASCAGANTA'e "Gluremeeto" for performence on Monday next, and shortly afterwards a new work by VASOI. There seems to be good reason for anticipating an active campeign under the artists' management.

At the theatrce very little hae been done in the way of novelty. "Mazeppa," at the Winter Garden, remales on the bills, and is successful, but not profitablo. Mr. JEFFERSON'S engagemsnt termieetes with the present week. It has not been remarkable for novolty. Tho bill for to-night is about ae averege one in point of freshness—"Mazeppa." "An Affair of Honor," and "The Swiss Cottage." At Mr. WALLACK'S theatre "Pauline" and that excellent comedi-ettn "Tom Noddy's Secret," after having been played for a fortnight, bas been withdrewn, and "Playing with Fire" will be presented this evening for one night oely. To-morrow, a startling eovelty, in five acts, celled "The Lady of St. Tropez," is to be brought out. At LAURA KEENE'S the "Seven Sisters" are the sufficient attraction. At Niblo's Gerden Mr. FERRIST will appear to-night, on Wednesday and on Friday, in his greet character of *Damon*; on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Mr. RARRY, as usual. At the Bowery Theatre a new equestrian drama, called "The Terror of the Road, or the Chase for Life," will be brought out to-night. At the New-Bowery Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, the original *Mose*, will commence a short star engagement, appearing in the local drama called "A Glance at New-York," and as *Mr. Timothy Toodles* in the laughable comedy of that name. At Barnum's Museum the African Savages remain for one week longer; in the eveanings, the domestic drama called "Smilee and Tears;" and in the afternoon the "Magic Well." At HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S Minstrels several additions will be made to the regular programme.

The Academy of Music was crowded to its greetest capacity on Saturday evening, when the annual Concert of the Seventh Regiment Band took place. Madame COLSON, Herr FORMES, Signor STORELLI, Mrs. MOZART, &c., assisted.

Madame ANNA BISHOP, one of the most widely known, and best approved *cantatrices* of the day, will give a monster Concert at Irving Hall on Friday next. Signora FERRIOLINI, Herr FORMES, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, and a host of minor lights will shine on the occasion.

BLONDIN, the tight rope man, appeared at Niblo's on Saturday evening, and performed his feats of dering to es small an audience as could have been desired by the worst eeemy of such thiegs. He walked up an inclined rope, stretched from the stage to the gallery, carried a man on his back, &c.

Miss EMMA ROWCROFT will give a Concert at Dodworth's on Friday. The lady is a recent graduete of the London Royal Academy of Music, and is said to possess fine qualificetions for the profession she is now about to enter.

THE HORSE-TAMER.

Mr. Rarey's Fourth Exhibition at Niblo's.

We joined the crowd on Saturdey afternoon, and were swept by tho human tide to the door of the temple of the god of the hour. There was a crowd, as usuel, no seats left as usual, grumbling as usual, and a vast preponderance of mee, also as usual. The performances seemed disposed, for awhile, to joie in the naiversal system of usual concurreeco, and it wes not until the inst half hour that there was really anything out of the regular course.

Cruiser being an old stager aod the object of great curiosity, was first brought in. Mr. RAREY did nothing with him, but allowed him quietly to stand, with bis nose over the rope teclosure, while he delivsred a lecture similar to the one given in our last Monday's issue.

The second horse was a very beautiful animal, and excited all the feminine sympathy in the house, when after having been roused up, and put down by the gentleman in black, he became exceedingly and uncomfortably nervous. After a prolonged struggle; of course the animal owned up; then Mr. RAREY mounted him, and from his broad, white back, delivered a brief discourse; after which the drum trial was made, resulting, however, in nothing very particular except that it rather pleased the horse, who stood with his nose in the air, one ear turned backwards catching the music, and the other turned forward that it might receive applause from tha auditorium.

With the third animal, RAREY had "a pretty considerable of a row." He was an immense, black, ugly, kicking out of a fellow, who had no friends, and didn't seem inclined to make any. After the straps were on, and he was apparently subdued, he and Mr. RAREY had four distinct tussels. With bis tail in and bis ears back, he manifested every possible indication of mulishness, and was really a very naughty horse. While he was plunging around the ring, he oansed tha sawdust to fly "consumedly," some of which, visiting the orchestral box, landed in the reportorial I, mneh to its annoyance. However, we were more than ever convinced of Mr. RAREY'S power; his calm and steady eye, his unflinching nerve, his cool self-possession, all stamped him a man of more than ordinary equine-imity. The horse was very frisky, and so was his tail. He got himself into more positions in a brief period of time than any horse we ever saw before, and for several minutes it was a query with those who had not seen Mr. RAREY before, as to who would come out victorious.

After this was over, and the horse so thoroughly subdued that he acknowledged Mr. RAREY'S dominion from ear to tail-tip, and from breast to buttock, several little Shetland horses were introduced, differing from each other only in degrees of littleness and cnning ways. One of them was held in the sable arms of a colored attendant, and it did not require a very active imagination to suppose it resting, as an Ethiopian babe, on the manly breast of its rejoiced papa.

But the entertainment of the afternoon began when Mr. RAREY announced the *entrée* of a

MUSTANG PONY.

There are a great many funny things in this world, and comicalities abound all over the earth, but we doubt if any one can specify a funnier sight than was presented to that delighted audience than the advent of that jolly little nag. He bounded upon the stage in the most theatrical style—RAREY said he was scared, and no wonder—it was enough to scare any horse, to be ushered as he was, before so imposing an audience. A Celtic gentleman had hold of the end of one long rope, which was also attached to the pony's hit, a Tentonio individual held another rope in the same manner, and RAREY waved a broom-stick several feet long, so that the nag, who is accustomed to the freedom of his native hills, was astounded and outraged at the very onset. From between his ears issued a long hairy horn, making him to appear for all the world like that often sung, but never seen belligerent who jaineth continual issue with the British lion for the possession of the crown. His mane was very thick, rough and long, so was his ground-sweeping tail, his eyes glowed like burning coals, his nostrils pink with blood, worked like a bellows; his feet pawed the yard and his spirit was thoroughly alive and apparently equal to the emergency of the occasion. While the attendants stood like a pair of Prodigal Sons afar off, RAREY, stick in hand, attempted to gain a hand-hold upon the bridle—a liberty which the horse at once and without ceremony resented. Standing on one hind leg he wheeled swiftly around, pawing the air with his fore legs, kicking with the remaining hind leg, whisking his tail like a revolving fan, snapping with his mouth and poking with his long hairy horn. This he did several times, greatly to our delight, but much to the dissatisfaction of the attendants, whose possible two dollars *per diem* do not warrant their wanton exposure of life and limb, simply for the amusement of audiences, even the most select. On one occasion, after the successful attempt of the horse to imitate Harlequin in the circus, one of the attendants found himself directly in the horse's rear, and with but a few inches between him and the fence. Instantly he became agile, alert and expeditious in his movemeets toward another part of the stage, and we think it would be difficult to find anywhere a recorded instance of retreat more timely, immediate or precipitate. It was an utter impossibility for RAREY to get hold of the bridle with his hand—and it was only after a long, long time, that he was able, by means of a carefully managed stick, to obtain it. There is no degree in plunging, boxing, fighting or cereenieg to which thet mustang did not attain during the first twenty mieutes of his exhibition. After petient handling, however, RAREY succeeded in getting that fatel strap about the fetlock-joint, and subsequeetly in binding the limb tigbtly in the desired position. It made no diffsrence. Most horses, when so boued, walk around the ring, but this chap fairly ran. It was with difficulty that RAREY kept up with him.

In the course of time, as the ancient poet hath it, the second strap was adjusted, (the figbt, meanwhile, going on,) and subsequently fastened; thus heving both forelegs tightly bound np, compelling him eitbsr to walk on his hind-legs alone, or on his hind-legs and fore-knees. Pony preferred the former. With head up and tail up—with ears back and horn elevated, he ran around on his hind-legs, while he attempted to hammer his to-be-master with his joints. Failing in that, he came down ca-chunk upon the ground, toruet his nose into the strew and dust, snorting and blowing so violently as to send the hay-seed and dust like spray into the air. Then rushing rapidly across the yard, he jammed his head upon the boards of the fence, and apparently pleased with this creation, continued the operation several moments. "Now," said RAREY, "we might as well sit down and quietly smoke a cigar, leeving the horse to tame himself." After the eninal had become fairly latbered with sweat, after he had behaved just as foolishly and as wickedly as it le possible for a wild, untamed, savage to do, and after he hed exhausted his catalogue of kicks, prances and jumps, he allowed RAREY to draw him to the front of the stage, and geetly laid down.

The rest seed not be told. His kicking legs were manipulated with eetire safety, his nervous hoofs were placed upon the tamer's face, his biting mouth and snapping teeth were handled and brused, his horn of hair was untwisted, his beck wes mounted, bis tail, before a sweeping in the wildest circles, was combed and the taegles removed, his haughty neck was patted, and his quick-twitching ears lent themselves cheerfully to the sound of their master's voica.

The universal sentimeut le the tlouse wes that of wonder and amazement. A greeter triumph one cae not desire to witness. On Tuesday night RAREY will try his hand again on *Joe Anderson*, who has been behaving badly again. We can, and do, with pleasure recommend Mr. RAREY and his exhibition to all who admire skill, tact and courage, as well as to those who are fond of conflicts, and dost on mischief.

Skating at Central Park.

Skating is a species of sport combining amusement with exercise, which has legions of lovers ned few maligners. That man we have yet to meet who will not assent to the assertion that boys, girls and grown children, like champagne and congress water, are improved by being placed upon the ice. Ice takes internally is a tonic. Ice spurned by the steel-shod sole is not less so. It gives tone to the entire system. It stiffens the sinews and cammons up the blood. It reoreates the mind unstrung with too much toil, and so far forth, usurps the function of "Nature's sweet restorer." We are made better by it in body and, by that very fact, in mind. The skater, on the frozen field at Central Park, enacts a miniature drama of life in a theatre of his own. Life intensified, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are his inalienable rights. The placards inscribed "Danger," and the Policemen of the pond, guard him sufficiently from difficulties in which, unassisted, he would be pretty sure to involve himself; but within certain bounds he may cut as many capricious capers as suit his fancy. As long as he obeys the power that rules over his little world, reads the Scriptnre, so placed that he who skates may read, and takes heed, all will go well with him—and wo to him that heeds not. Several of the thousands of people who, on Saturday, made the blue ice black and their red noses blue, skaters on the Central Park Pond, suffered from disregardiug what was written for them and preached to them. One malignant male, who would persist in skating on the ladies' pond unaccompanied by ladies, was arrested, and three, who hazarded their lives by placing themselves beyond "Danger," were easily hauled in the tnith tha true dwellers. All day and all the evening, till 10 o'clock, the skaters "skeeted" and the sliders slid. A great many of the softer sex decorated themselves skating, in the cold keen air, upon the sheet of ice specially provided for their accommodation. In the evening the ice was illuminated with calcium lights, and the scene was picturesque and worthy of being painted.

An Unknown Man Murdered in the Bowery.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Considerable excitement wes occasioned in the Seventeenth Ward last evening by the discovery, shortly before 8 o'clock, of the dead body of a murdered man on the sidewalk in the Bowory, between Stanton and Rivington streets. The policeman who first saw the deceased supposed him to be a drunken man, but in attempting to arouse him he found that his shirt, coat and other garments were saturated with blood, and his body quite cold. A litter was at once procured, and the remains were conveyed to the Station-house at the corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, where the Police-Surgeon examined them. Upon the left breast a wide and deep wound was found, evidently made with a dirk-knife, penetrating to the heart, and without doubt producing death, but what interval elepsed between the infliction of the violence and the decease of the victim can only be conjectured, as the freezing weather doubtless dissipated the natural heat of the body soon after the wound had been given.

Capt. TURNBULL promptly detailed experienced officers to search for the assassins and if possible ascertain the identity of deceased. At a late hour their investigations afforded grounds for the supposition that the name of the victim was JOHN SEXTON, carver in a restaurant, residing at the corner of Washington and Canal-streets, but when our reporter left the station-house the supposition had not been verified. The police also learned that an hour or two before the body was found three men—the names of two of whom are JOHN SEXTON and JOSH DOYLE, the third being a player actor from Baltimore—had been drinking freely at a drinking-place kept by one MARTIN, at the corner of the Bowery and First-street, but they left at different times within short periods. This information came from the barkeeper at the saloon, who recognized the deceased as the man who had been called by the name of SEXTON. Subsequeetly DOYLE was arrested, and questioned with regard to his knowledge of the matter. He positively denied, however, having ever seen the deceased before, and said that he did not know the slightest thing in coenection with the occurrence. His examination was conducted by Coroner SCHIRMER, who had been summoned to the station-house, and by whom tha inquest will be held to-day, by which time the police believe thnt they will be anabled to clear up the mystery which surrounds the case. Decensed was respectably dressed, of stout habit, and about 30 years of age.

Attempted Murder by Highwaymen.

Shortly after dark last evening, a young man, named EUGENE TOUCHY, employed as a waiter in a Broadway saloon, while passing through the City Hall Park, on his way to his place of business, was accosted by a half a dozen youths, who clustered around him, and demanded his money. He refused to give them anything, at which they became angry, and commenced to beat him, when he shouted loudly for the Police. Officer NIER, of the Third Ward, heard his cries, and ran to aid him, but the ruffians became aware of his approach and ran away. Before they left, however, one of them drew a dirk-knife, and made a lunge at TOUCHY'S breast, but he warded the blow with his left arm, which was terribly cut, the blade having passed directly through it. The Officer conveyed him to the Station-house, whence, after his wounde were dressed, he was taken to the New-York Hospital.

St. George's Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The St. George's Society, at a regular meeting held at Delmonico's, Thursdey evening, elected the following officers for the ensuing yeer:

President—HAMAY EVES, *vice* Dr. Beales.

First Vice-President—Edward Walker, *vice* Edward F. Ward.

Second Vice-President—Philip Pritchard, *vice* Edward Walker.

Treasurer—Robert Bage, *vice* Robert Bage.

Secretary—T. M. Braine, *vice* Philip Pritchard.

Assistant-Secretary—R. G. Cortis, reelected.

Stewards for Annual Festival—C. W. Frederickson, J. N. B. Middleton, Wm. M. Smith and E. T. Christianson.

Chaplains—Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Mr. Pennell.

Physicians—Dr. Pennell, Dr. Beales, Dr. Rotton, Dr. Cooper.

Charitable Committee—Robert Waller, John T. Walker, Philip Pritchard, T. M. Braine, James Napier, S. S. J. Frith and T. F. Frank.

Committee of Accounts—Charles Clifton, C. B. Ellimau and Arthur Kendall.

Representatives to Board of Delegates of Friendly Societies—Robert Waller and Philip Pritchard.

A vote of thanks was voted to the retiring officers. After the business meeting, the President's annual supper was partaken of, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

Arrivals in the City.

The tragedian Edwin Booth, and lady, from Boston; Lieut. Sayres, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut. McArawn and Lieut. Phelps, of the U. S. Navy; J. N. Cszenovn eed J. N. Dewson and lady, of Havana; B. Gonzales, J. Fenomarquez and M. Lara, of New-Greenada, S. A., aed J. Dayton Ford, of Charleston, S. C., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hoe. J. McKinney, of Michigan; Col. E. G. Gardiner and W. M Bebbett, of Tranton, N. J.; G. W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, Pene., and G. A. Ritchie, of the U. S. Navy, ere at the St Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. D Somes, of Maine; Dr. Tea Broeck, Major Johnson and Capt. Barton, of the U.S.A.; T. Buchanan and R. Fairfax, of the Navy, and G. Law, of Panama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hoe. C. T. Harvey, of Albany; J. Holbrook, of Connecticut; Lieut. T. tl. Smith, of Philadelphia; Dr. W. H Pego, of the U. S. N., and T. DsLong, of California, are at the Astor House.

Prof Davis, of Hartford; M. B. Jenkins, of Providence, R. I.; M. B. Irvine, of Montreal; Arthur Codman and E. G. Hale, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Major G. H. Thomas and D. C. Houston, of the Navy, and W. D. McAlister, of the Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

RETURN OF THE PRIZE-CREW OF THE SLAVER BONITA.—Among the passengers by the steamer *Montgomery* from Savaanah were the United States officers and crew seet home in charge of the slaver-brig *Bonita*, which was captured on the African coest by the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, and recently arrived at Savaneah.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or browe; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for BEAUTIFYING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES, with important improvements, at reduced prices, Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All, GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 536 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

HERSICA—HYATT.—in this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 5, by Rev. J. Millett, ALBERT H. HERSICA to JENNIE V. HYATT, only daughter of Theodore Hyatt, all of this City.

BARLOW—NORRIS.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. H. Tuttle FREDERICA C. BARLOW to JOSEPHINA M., daughter of John S. Norris, Esq.

BRICK—BROWN.—In Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. N. Adams D.D., Mr. RILEY A. BRICK, of New-York, to Miss HANNAH S., daughter of the late Charles H. Brown, of Boston.

DIED.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 11, Mrs. MARGARET WALLACE, aged 76 years.

Her friends and relatives, also the friends of her son, Albert G. Wallace, and sons-in-law, Isaac Lewis, Wm. J. Lewis and Wm. C. Crawford, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday next, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 162 West 49th-st. The members of Stanton st. Baptist Church are particularly invited to attend.

MITCHILL.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 11, HELEN, wife of Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and daughter of C. J. Smith.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 14th-st., corner of University-place, (Union-square,) this day, (Monday,) 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WHIPPLE.—In this City, on Saturday night, Jan. 12, Mrs. CATHARINE LANSING, relict of the late B. Whipple, of Albany, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her son-in-law, Mr. Jeremiah Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 West 45th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. Without further invitation.

☞ Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

BISHOP.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at the residence of his brother, No. 148 West 16th st., ALLEN BISHOP, aged 23 years and 6 months.

His remains will be removed to Guilford, Conn., for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

OSGOOD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, SARAH M. ZABRISKIE, wife of Samuel M. Osgood, in the 36th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the house of her father, No. 87 West 21st st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, and her remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., on the following morning. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at the residence of her parents, No. 189 Spring-st., JANE, only daughter of John S. and Jane Burnham.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

KENNEDY.—In this City on Sunday, Jan. 13, THOMAS TIMON KENNEDY, aged 3 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 44 Vandewater-st.

BOWRAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, ELISABETH ALLEN STUYVESANT, beloved wife of THOMAS BOWRAN, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the relatives and friends of her mother, Mrs. Susan Stuyvesant, and her brothers, Peter J., Charles S., Theodore and George W., are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Theodore Stuyvesant, No. 32 Forsyth st., without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BANTA.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, THOMAS S. BANTA, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 144 Christopher-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

GILLENDER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, SUSAN, wife of Arthur Gillender.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ASHLEY.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, after a short illness, ELIZABETH MASSIE HAZARD, wife of Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D.

The clergy, and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Church, corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av.

BARTAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, suddenly, MARGARET ANN, only daughter of John and Margaret Britian, aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 133 Christopher-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KINNEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, ALFRED PUSEY, son of Edward B. and Emma Kinney, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., No. 277 4th-av., without further invitation.

HANLON.—In Yorkville, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at the residence of her parents, 85th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., EMILIE EUNIS HANLON, aged 18 years, 4 months and 2 days.

TISDALE.—In Astoria, L. I., on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, of diphtheria, LUCRETIA SPROUT, daughter of James and Margaret Ann Tisdale, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, this day, (Monday,) 14th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The steamer *Midland* leaves Fulton Market slip at 1 P. M.

STRONG.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday morning, Jan. 12, MASON ROBERTS STRONG, aged 22 years and 12 days.

The relatives of the family, the friends of the deceased, of his father, Rev. Dr. Strong, and of his brothers, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, J. Paschal Strong and Robert G. Strong, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Flatbush, without further invitation. The Flatbush-st. cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

DE BOW.—In Newark, on Saturday, Jan. 12, CORNELIUS S. DE BOW, aged 41 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John C. Grukin, No. 56 Rivington st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MASONIC—CHARTER OAK LODGE No. 249, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., this day, (Monday,) at 12 M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late worthy Brother, CORNELIUS S. DE BOW. By order.

ROBERT BEATTY, W. M.,
W. B. SHERTON, Secretary.

BROWN.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 12, suddenly, ANNIE ELIZA, beloved wife of Jacob E. Brown, and second daughter of Abner Lawton, of this City, aged 23 years, 3 months and 19 days.

"Let not the lesson of the day
Be vainly given;
But guide our souls upon the way
To her in Heaven."

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Chesnut-st., Newark.

ALDEN.—In Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 10, Mrs. SALOMA, widow of the late Marcus Alden, in the 77th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Seymour Hoyt, near the depot, Stamford.

JACKSON.—In Geneva, N. Y., of diphtheria, EMMA ELLSWORTH, youngest daughter of Rev. A. Jackson, D. D., President of Hobart College, in the 9th year of her age.

WAINWRIGHT.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Jan. 10, MARIA M. WAINWRIGHT, widow of the late Col. R. D. Wainwright, U. S. M.

NOTICE.—ALL LETTERS INTENDED FOR THE mail, ordering RUSHTON'S Pastilles—Troches—for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, must be directed to Broadway, corner of Canal and Barclay sts., and be prepaid with a blue stamp.

MR. HELPER'S LECTURE ON TWO SYSTEMS OF LABOR—Postponed on Wednesday evening last on account of the extraordinary roughness of the weather, will certainly be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 14. Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the door; those for the first evening good for the second.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 2 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 166
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the lowest market prices, a large stock of Family Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Plaid, Plain and Striped Muslins, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tarlatans and Organdies for Evening Dresses. Cotton Sheetings and Shirtiuge, of all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

THE STOCK OF CHARLES STREET, Comprising

FINE CLOTH CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS.

A VARIETY OF FRENCH BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

ALSO,

ALL WOOL PLAIDS AND STELLA SHAWLS, SCARFS, in every variety.

ALSO,

An assortment of FRENCH MERINOS, CLOTHS and other CLOAK MATERIALS.

All of which will be sold at a great sacrifice, to close the concern.

G. B. WHITTLESEY,
No. 475 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, will offer this morning, at lowest cash prices, the following indispensable articles for family use:

8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 linen and muslin Sheetings.
Ballard Vale and other Flannels, from 2s. 6d. upward.
4-4 Shaker Flannels, at 40c. and upwards.
Superior assortment Dornet Flannels, 18c., 25c., and 30c.
Table Damasks, very reasonable.
8-8, 6-8 and 7-8 Damask and Snow-drop Napkins, from $1 dozen upward.
Fine quality 4-4 bleached Shirtings, 11c. per yard.
Wamsutta, Bates, Dwight, White Rock, and other Shirtings.
Shirting Linens, from 18c. per yard to finest quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

EVENING DRESSES

NEW GOODS AT 33⅓ PER CENT. BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
IN ORDER TO CLOSE BY FEB. 1,
At No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 14
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
In Liquidation.

BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will continue to offer fine Bleached Cotton Shirtings, at 6¼c. per yard.
Fine yard-wide Cotton Shirtings, at 10c. per yard.
Extra fine yard-wide Cotton Sairtings, at 12½c. per yard.
Superfine 4-4 English Long Cloths, at 12½c., (value, 16c.)
2-4 Bleached Cottou Sheetinge, at 25c., formerly 30c.
9-4 Bleached Cottou Sheetings, at 27c., formerly 35c.
10-4 Bleached Cottou Sheetings, at 30c., formerly 37½c.
4-4 fine Fam. Linen, for ladies' wear, only 18¾c. per yard.
Extra Fam. Linen, for ladies' wear, only 20c. and 25c. per yard.
4-4 very heavy Fam. Linen, for ladies' wear, only 30c. per yard and upward.
3-8 Damask Napkins, at $1 25 per doxen, (worth $1 75.)
2-3 Damask Napkins, at $1 50 per dozen, (worth $2.)
3-4 Damask Table-cloths, at $1 37½ each, (worth $2.)
10-4 Damask Table-cloths, at $1 50 and $1 75 each, (worth $2 25 and $2 50.)

EMBROIDERIES.

200 Sets LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, with studs.
100 French NEEDLE WORKED SETS, (embroidered in colors.)
only $1 the set.
300 ditto at $1 50 THE SET, (half the cost.)
200 FINE FRENCH NEEDLE WORKED SETS, at $2 the set.
200 FINE FRENCH NEEDLE WORKED SETS, at $2 50 the set.
EMBROIDERED BLACK CRAPE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
From $1. to $3 the set.
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS, BANDS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS &c. &c.
at extremely low prices.
A. T. STEWART & Co.

POPULAR TRADE IN WHITE GOODS, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO. are now offering great inducements in
JACONETS, at 12½c., 15c. and 20c. per yard and upward.
CAMBRICS, do., at the same prices.
PLAID and STRIPED CAMBRICS, equally low,
BRILLIANTS and INDIA TWILLS, at 11c., 12½c., 15c., and 20c. per yard and upward.
ENGLISH PERCALES at 12½ cents. (formerly 16c.)
FRENCH PERCALES and MADAPOLAMS, proportionately low in price.
HEAVY BLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS, ONLY 12½ CENTS PER YARD.

GREAT PANIC SALE

AT KINZEY'S,
CLOSING OUT AN IMPORTER'S STOCK,
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
READY MONDAY, 10 A. M.
20,000 worth COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE and NEEDLE WORK GOODS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

Fine Worked Setts, 25c., 31c.	Velvet Scarfs, 18c.
Fine Worked Setts, 50c., 63c.	Chenille Scarfs, 8c.
Fine French Collars, 12c., 18c.	Chenille Nets, 12½c.
Fine French Collers, 25c., 31c.	Twist Nets, 6c.
Fine French Collars, 37c., 50c.	Head Dresses, 25c.

GREAT CLOSING SALE.

7,000 Gents' large-size Colored Bordered Handk'fs, 5c.	
2,360 Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 15c.	
3,102 Ladies' Fine White Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c.	
3,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12c., 15c., 18c.	
Maltese Lace Collars, 12½c.	Best Pins, 3c. paper.
Maltese Lace Sleeves, 12½c.	Best Needles, 3c. paper.
Wide Colored Tarlan, 10c.	Best Hooks and Eyes, 2c.
Wide Silk Illusion, 3c.	Spool Cotton, 1c.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

4,000 Fine Needlework Collars and Setts, half price.
16,000 Ladies' Fine Muslin Caps, trimmed, 12½c.
5,200 Bands and Flounclngs, 5c., 8c., 10., 12½c.
Clearing out large lot Silk Velvets, 12½c. piece.
Clearing out Fancy Trimming Ribbons, 25c. piece.
Clearing out Dress and Cloak Trimmings, half price.
Clearing out Rich Silk Velvet Trimmings, 6c., 9c., 12c.

Wool Hoods, 12½c.	Buck Mittens, 15c.
Wool Tippets, 6c.	Cloth Gloves, 18c.
Wool Sleeves, 12½c.	Cotton Gloves, 2c.
Wool Boots, 25c.	Kid Gloves, 25c.

GOODS 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Gents' Fleeced Lined Silk Gloves, 15c.	
Ladies' Fine Lined Lisle Gloves, 12c.	
Ladies' Fine Lined Gauntlet Gloves, leather cuffs, 15c.	
Gents' Wool Half-Hose, 6c.	Cotton Hose, 2c.
Gents' Ribbed Half-Hose, 5c.	Woolen Hose, 4c.
Heavy Ribbed Hose, 9c.	Silk Gloves, 8c.
Gents' Merino Half-Hose, 12½c.	Kid Gloves, 6c.

GREAT PANIC SALE.

5,000 Silk Lace Veils, all colors, must be sold at 6c.
1,300 pairs Rich Bonnet Strings, 1¾ yards long, 31c.
Entire Stock Ribbons, closing out, 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c., 8c.
Sash, Trimming and Bonnet Ribbons, half price.
300 boxes French Flowers.
LADIES!—You can buy at your own price! You can buy French Flowers at 3c. per spray.
LADIES!—You can find all the goods advertised, with a great many other goods, all to be cleared out, at equally low prices.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

POPULAR TRADE.

500 Pieces Double-width rich embroidered
VELVET OTTOMANS,
At 75 CENTS PER YARD,
(Formerly sold for $1 25.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!

Just in time for those who wish to study economy during the panic. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will open on MONDAY MORNING, 35 cases more table, damask, toweling, napkins, Irish linens, English long cloths, birds eye diaper, brilliants, &c., only damaged by water, at about half the cost of importation. This offers a rare chance to housekeepers and hotelkeepers.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!

200 dozen large fringed towels, at 75 cents per dozen; 20 cases superior English long cloth, at 12½ cents per yard, worth 20 cents.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED BEST QUALITY

12½ cents. Just received a large assortment tinsel shaded and tiger; also, patterns, needles, canvas, and slippers. Saxony yarn, all colors. N. B.—Shetland wells 18 cents, worth 50 cents; a great variety of fancy goods and small wares. A. ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 338 Broadway, near 19th-st, next to the jeweler's store.

DAMAGED MUSLINS, LINENS, SHEETINGS,

Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, Printr, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Satinets, Black Silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected dissolution of the Union, and presuming that New-York will be a Free City, the

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY

Have received instructions to sell at any sacrifice their stock of made-up

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

which is hereby offered at retail, at an immense reduction from former prices, for a short time only.

Apply at No. 54 Broadway.

MARK J. KING.

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE
CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
HUDSON BAY SABLE DO., DO.
Also, MINK and other FURS.
DECIDED BARGAINS,
To close the Balance of Stock.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED TRUSTworthy woman for plain cook, washer and ironer; also willing to make herself generally useful; wages, $7; unexceptionable reference required. Address L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD STEADY woman, with good reference, to do the general housework for a small family; good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av.

GARDENER WANTED—FROM AND AFTER March 1; one who thoroughly understands the cultivation of grapes under glass, as well as the proper management of the kitchen garden. No one need apply unless he can furnish good references. Address A. B. Y., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single persons, can have board with pleasant rooms, at No. 48 East 16th st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY COULD ACCOMMODATE a few parties with very well-furnished pleasant rooms in suite or single, with or without private table, on very advantageous terms. House first-class. Apply at No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st. House with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT front room to let, with board, including fire and gas in a very pleasant location, five minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries, furnished or unfurnished; also a bedroom on second floor. Inquire at No. 102 State-st., between Court and Clinton.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV., BROADWAY AND 22D-ST.—Just vacated, a suite of very desirable apartments, fronting on 5th-av., with bath, large closets, &c. attached—would suit a large family; also, small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths. Board at table, private tables, or meals a la carte.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN, ON MODerate terms, a pleasant room, only partly furnished, with closet attached, on the second floor, in a private family where she will be the only boarder, between the 3d and 7th avs. and Waverly-place and 14th-st. The best of references given and required. Address S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family would let to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms on second floor, with full or partial board; house is desirably located, and convenient to cars; terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 Lafayette-av.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BEDROOM, on the first floor, with full board, to let; also rooms for single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board, with pleasant rooms newly furnished, and each having a stove, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, BATH, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 12th st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE.—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & HAMLIN Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE EXtensive manufacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., covering both lots; they are well lighted, and near Broadway and Canal-st. Address, by post, MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone front and brick houses; also, two handsome cottages and a number of floors, suitable for small families, all in choice locations and at rents to suit the times. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET.—DOUBLE HOUSE, NO. 100 PRINCE st., west of and near Broadway. Also, No. 28 McDougal-st., three story; immediate possession. Inquire at No. 88 Varick-st.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET in one of the best locations. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I WANT TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A substantially well-built brown-stone, full-front house located between 32d and 38th sts., and between Lexington-av. and 5th or 6th avs. A front of less than 21 or 22 feet will not suit. Apply, in person or by letter, to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, is desirous of meeting a person having an unoccupied house in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn, with a view of letting it furnished, and occupying a part of it. For further particulars, inquire at No. 41 4th-st., New-York, of E. A. MUNSON.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FARM OF about 20 acres, 23¼ miles from Plainfield, N. J., with a large new two-story cottage house, good barn and other out-buildings; good apple-orchard and a variety of other fruit. For particulars, apply to GEO. E. FREW, No. 344 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between 10 A. M. and 9 P. M. No agents need apply.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TWO ARTISTS OF DISTINCTION, ONE a pianist, the other a painter, wish to find three furnished rooms in a first-class house, with modern improvements, where their professional services would be taken in partial payment of board, for which they wish to limit themselves to $12 weekly in cash. This is a rare opportunity for a family with rooms to spare and tastes too expensive for the present crisis. Address immediately CRISIS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AT RENVILLE'S BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic and Writing Rooms, No. 362 Broadway, several thousand students have been admitted within the past fifteen years, who are now successfully proving, in practice, the thoroughness and availability of the instruction imparted to them. Circulars and ample information obtained on application at the rooms.

A CARD.—I WILL RECEIVE PUPILS THIS week day and evening, for instruction in penmenship, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., at one-na f the usual charge, "to suit the times." Ladies' writing classes at 11 A. M. daily. Terms, $2 50 for ten lessons.
GOLDSMITH, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st st.

ACCOUNTS, &c.—MR DOLBEAR, NO. 600 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Applicants this day can commute for a full practical business course in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, and be elegantly prepared for business on low terms. Private lessons $15.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 20, $200 per year; age, $18. Location neat and healthy. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 46 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 586 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE G. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching, wishes for some pupils. Her acquirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,806 Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—WANTed by a lady, who has had eight years' experience in teaching music and English branches, a situation in an Episcopal institution or family, in a city or town. Best of reference sent if desired. Address Miss L., care of Gen. Morris, *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as daily governess in a family; she will teach her own language, French and music, and can give the best of reference. Call upon or address Miss LETSEIZER, No. 166 West 33d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED CLOTHING and tailoring business, together with the stock of clothing and piece goods, amounting to about $12,000. The store will be leased for a term of years if required; part can be sold on long time, or exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SOUTHERN MAN wants a Northern partner, to establish a cotton manufactory; water-power within a half mile of the Northeast and Southwest Railroad; a desirable location. Address J. M. SLURDIVANT, Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, and take care of children; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation, by a very steady and reliable girl to do chamberwork and nursing or plain sewing; is a girl of the most amiable disposition, very neat personal appearance and highly recommended. Any lady wanting a trusty servant, apply at 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as cook, with long experience in England and America; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English woman as cook; is fully competent; best of City reference. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., in the rear, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understands the French and American style of cooking; also, game and poultry, soups and jellies; also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the silver and parlors; can perform and to do fine washing; wages $7. Call at or address No. 246 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, and to assist with the washing; she perfectly understands cooking; she is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at the employment agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, in a private family, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st., first door from 5th-av., first door from second flight of stairs.

AS COOK, &C.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., third floor, front room; best of city reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady respectable woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 67 East 16th st. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, ALSO a chambermaid, and waiter. Situations, wanted in the country together, or seperate, in one neighborhood preferred by two female young women. Also by a smart steady young man as coachman, understands the management of horses, and will be found generally useful; each has the best of references. Apply at the Select Employment Agency, 402 4th-av., near 29th-st. in the fancy store for 2 days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or the general housework of a family of moderate size; has had experience, and always considered a capable and responsible servant. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young women, a situat on as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; she perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE German girl, who understands dress-making thoroughly, as well as all kinds of needle-work, wishes a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; the best of references can be given. Call at No. 85 Thompson-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; good reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and is able to take care of young children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 East 17th-st., opposite Union Park.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an English or American middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; she must be competent and experienced in the care of an infant, and come well recommended; apply at No. 94 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, from 9 to 2 o'clock.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a young and healthy woman, with fresh breast of milk; best of reference given; apply at the "Home for the Friendless" on Monday, Jan. 14, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as children's nurse; has five years' recommendation from last place; can be seen for two days at No. 464 2d-av., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in other work if required; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 308 4th av., in the millinery store.

AS DAY SEAMSTRESS.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker, having some few spare days, wishes to add one or two more customers to her list. Testimonials may be had if required. Call or address FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, a situation as waitress; is capable and obliging, and understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SERVANTS.—FREE—NO CHARGE. AT present (in consequence of the bad times) first class servants can be obtained at the first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 794 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. at reduced wages, and without any office fee being charged. Respectable employers can here select from some 80 nice, tidy, well recommended girls—seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, general servants, &c.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY desirous of procuring a really smart, reliable, capable servant girl that is highly recommended, for either City or country, at moderate wages to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are wanted to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND in great abundance and variety, including German, French, English, Scotch, &c., may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors East of Broadway, formerly Bible House.

MALES.

AS HOTEL CLERK.—TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A young man who has been employed in the office of a hotel for the past seven years, is desirous of obtaining a similar position: salary no object. Address D. D. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by one that understands his business in all its branches; good satisfactory references from his last place. Inquire at the livery stable, corner 25th-st. and 4th-av., or at Mr. Wright's harness store, in 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, respectable Protestant man, who has served four years in the last place; has the highest City reference for capability and good conduct. Address A. H., No. 693 Broadway, at fruit store; or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant young single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or as farmer; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address J. H., at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man capable of taking charge of a country residence for a gentleman; understands his business; can give the highest testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address P. O., Box No 199 *Times* Office, for three days

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family, whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to honesty, capability, &c., wishes a situation as gardener; refers to his late employer, having one of the most respectable and largest gardens in the Union. Apply to J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for P. O. R., till engaged.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a young man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Gen. H. Raymond, Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Abrm. Daily.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Frenchman, as waiter in a private family. He understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Notes addressed to C. A., left at No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-Place, will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years in the City. Apply at Mr. Hegeman's store, corner of Union-square and 4th-av., for 3 days.

AS WAITER OR BUTLER.—WAITER OR butler's situation wanted by a single man—a Protestant—recently disengaged; has pleasing City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 64 Grand-st., fu the store.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A STRONG, ACTIVE, SOber, and well-disposed Protestant young man wishes a situation as useful man. Can farm, drive, rear stock, chop wood, &c.; will do anything required of him: is not afraid to work. Wages moderate. Ask for or address WALTER, No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Warranted, $23.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

NEWTOWN PIPPINS.—300 BUSHELS OF choice apples, selected and put up for shipping or family use, for sale by J. W. REYNOLDS, Poughkeepsie N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—"There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic which is from the Greek, signifying, 'for the head,' is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it ha-hs 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly" says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it eured me so quick that I 'ardly realised I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of trifling consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while in the train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?
Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.
Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.
Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills; and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefit will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. O. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, CHINA, SILVER-WARE, CARPETS, &C., &C., Belonging to the estate of CHAS. H. HILTON, Esq.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell this day, (MONDAY,) Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the above elegant furniture, contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, and beautiful works of art, among which are paintings, superb vases and ornaments, three elegant rosewood parlor suites, upholstered in the latest style, covered in rich brocade and velvet; rosewood piano, elegant mantel and pier mirrors with splendid parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture of every description, silver-ware, china, table-cutlery, crystal and ruby cut glass, iron safe, chandeliers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BOND-ST. PROPERTY.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN M. MULLER will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 25 5½ rear, 124 on one side and 113.11 on the other side. For particulars, apply to the Referee, No. 62 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Ascriah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,-095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage and outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

The road and singular, the said division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then and thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as NUMBER 157 HUDSON STREET, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Laight st., in the City of New-York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 100 feet 6 inches, *and also the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts., opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Church-wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second portion indenture further provides, "*that in case any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, to the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thence resulting in proportion to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess fronting on the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts., opposite to said Park or Square.*"

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., when the deed will be delivered.

PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Tarpee, deceased.

The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustees, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the northwest corner of 3d-av and 28th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!
NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!
GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
BENZENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID AND NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.

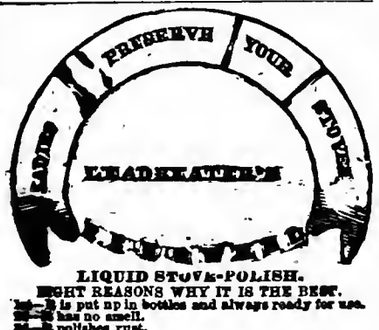

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1. It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2. It has no smell.
3. It polishes rust.
4. It is economical.
5. It produces no dirt in polishing.
6. It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7. It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8. You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER. Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
Stoves stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
For Sale by all respectable dealers. A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers.)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed,
M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 288 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale and retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mahogany and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., one doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Bank Commerce	$100	20 Atlantic Bank $100
10	Market Bank	100	50 Firemen's Fire Ins. 10
10	North American Ins.	50	50 National Ins. 37 50
100	Mad. Ia. & Peru R.	100	31 Fulton Ins. 25
20	Panama Railroad	100	58 Hamilton Ins. 15
50	Stuyvesant Ins.	25	75 Howard Ins. 50
51	Relief Ins.	50	40 Cleve & Toledo R. 100
180	People's Ins.	50	750 S. Pacific B. Co. 100
50	Col. Marine Ins.	100	50 Park Ins. 100
50	Beekman Ins.	25	50 Cbi. & Mo. R. 100
50	Exchange Ins.	30	20 Mer. Mutual Ins. 100
29	Knickerbock Ins.	40	40 Hope Ins. 50
30	American Ex. Ins.	100	25 Jersey City Ins. 50

$3,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
6,000 San Francisco City 6 per cent. bonds.
8,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. bonds.
400 Mad., Indiana and Peru Railroad, div. bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 17. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RY.	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP VAN CORTLAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 26, 1860.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1861.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORSALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10¾ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has proved, in 18¾ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383 103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
C. S. CHAPT, Secretary. President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January. Inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
O. ZCLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 413 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.
HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to their election for Directors, on the 8th inst., E. T. BAURHOUSE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. A. S. Crowell, who declined reelection.
HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

WANTED—KNICKERBOCKER ICE AND CITIzens' Insurance Company's Stock, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid on the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNGE, Cashier and Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 15th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of January proximo.

E. E. COOPER, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the net profits of the last six months payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 8th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF NEW YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 78 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.

ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 19th inst.

JOHN O. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 42 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-auenel Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, Jec. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York, Jen. 8, 1861.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3% per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.

F. J. BROWNE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next.

GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKing Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. (4) payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency—(Office of M. Morgeu & Sons, No. 37 William-st.)—on and after Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 52 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, $150, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Buason Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY, GILBERT, HALLET & DAVIS Grand Square and Upright Pianos for rent, at reduced prices; 7-octave Pianos for $4 per month; one 6¾-octave rosewood Piano, for $100; one 7-octave, for $125. Prince, Carhart & Needham and Mason & Hamlin Melodeons and Harmoniums, with pedals, for rent or for sale low. One Harmonium, six stops, for $135. Piano Stools, new style, $2.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

$160 FOR A $300 PIANO—LARGE, ROUND corners, iron frame nearly new. $190 for a handsome carved piano, very little used, worth $400; and $210 for a 7⅓ Grand Piano, which cannot be equaled for $700, warranted by the maker for five years. Apply at J. & C. FISCHER'S, 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 325 West 26th-st.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 Times Office, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADway, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second-hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all the intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SOUTH AMERICAN mares; good travelers, very handy and strong; sound and well limbed; will be sold low. Inquire at the stable No. 139 Mercer-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ABAGO,
D. LINAS, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 52 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BARAY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $26; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFOR

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Confirmation of the Defeat of Miramon and Occupation of the City of Mexico by the Liberals.

PARTICULARS OF THE FINAL BATTLE.

Flight of Miramon--Triumphal Entry of the Liberal Army--Perfect Order Preserved--Prospects of a Permanent Peace, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

At last I am enabled to give you good and glorious news. The revolution is ended, and the Liberal Party has triumphed by force, and not by compromise. Peace is restored, and this time it will be permanent, for the power of the Romish priesthood in Mexico has forever departed.

The month of December will be a memorable one in the annals of Mexican history. In December, of 1857, COMONFORT pronounced against the Constitution, and was himself shortly overthrown and succeeded by ZULOAGA. In December, 1858, ROBLES pronounced against ZULOAGA, to be immediately ousted by MIRAMON. And in December of this year, the long struggle of priest and military against the popular will, has been brought to an end, and the Constitution of 1857 has triumphed over all who have sought to overthrow it. Supported only by the popular voice, with an impoverished country and a bankrupt treasury, with the active hostility of the representatives of every foreign country, except the United States, the Constitutional authorities, with the Liberal Generals and the popular forces that have come to their support, have kept the even tenor of their way, spared no proper exertion for peace at home, secured respect abroad, and spite of all the wealth of the Church and the hostility of the Regular Army, have maintained the principles of reform, and through a long and tedious struggle have carried the cause of the Constitution, as the only legitimate means of expressing the will of the people and securing the blessings of liberty and stable government to a successful and triumphant end.

All honor to the brave and patriotic men who have thus, through poverty and reproach, sustained the cause of Constitutional liberty against military despotism.

I advised you in my last of the victory gained by MIRAMON over the troops in Toluca, and the capture of DEGOLLADO and BERRIOZABAL as prisoners. This unexpected success has been the cause of MIRAMON'S complete ruin; for it made him so proud, and led him to think so little of the Liberal troops, that he resolved to meet them again in the open field, instead of waiting for their attack behind his barricades and well fortified walls. He left on the 19th, in the morning, with 8,000 men and 40 pieces of artillery, and reached, on the 21st, the hacienda of San Francisco, which is about ten leagues distant from Arroyozarco.

GONZALES ORTEGA, who received due notice from here of MIRAMON'S march, recalled his vanguard, which was at San Francisco, and concentrated all his forces at Arroyozarco. But in the evening of the 21st he left suddenly with his whole force, and on the morning of the 22d occupied the heights of San Miguel Calpulalpan, which are at one league's distance from San Francisco.

MIRAMON immediately formed his line of battle, and commenced the attack on the Liberal forces with great impetuosity, but the Liberals stood firm, and at the proper moment Gen. ORTEGA, with 5,000 of his best troops, took the offensive, and succeeded in completely routing the whole force of MIRAMON. The battle lasted only three hours, but was very bloody. The Liberals made about 4,000 prisoners, and took all the artillery, the trains, and even the private baggage of MIRAMON.

MIRAMON, with some of his Generals, escaped only through the swiftness of their horses, and about midnight on the 23d reached the gates of this city.

The following day was one of complete confusion in this Capital. A part of the remaining army wished to defend themselves to the last, but the majority of the Generals thought all resistance useless, since they had only 2,500 men in the city, and the enemy was close at hand with over 12,000; so they demended that a capitulation should be entered into if the Liberals would grant them their lives. This resolution was adopted, and at the request of MIRAMON the Spanish and French Ministers, with Gen. BERRIOZABAL and Gen. AYESTARAN left in the afternoon to meet Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA and negotiate with him about the delivery of the Capital.

These gentlemen invited also the Prussian Minister and MR. LA REINTREE, the American *Chargé d'Affoires*, who were at San Angel, to accompany them; but I am glad to say, they refused to use their influence to bring about any arrangement, or "pasear," as they call it here, which should give impunity to a handful of rascals who have plundered and ruined the country for the last three years.

The Commissioners reached Tepeje del Rio, where GONZALES ORTEGA was quartered, about midnight. He received them very politely, and assured them that he would do all in his power to prevent any disaster to the Capital of the Republic, but that he neither had the intention nor the necessary facilities to enter into any arrangement with the hostile party, and that he demanded an unconditional surrender, or they must fight it out.

This unexpected and energetic answer brought back by the Commissioners raised the consternation of MIRAMON and his few adherents to its height, and they saw that the end of their reign had come. Then commenced scenes that showed what miserable imprudent robbers this gang of villains, so long sustained by the representatives of European Powers, really are. Among other acts of plunder, the most notable was the disposition of some $150,000 of the English bondholders' funds, which yet remained in the Treasury. This was seized the first thing, and openly divided between MIRAMON and his followers, amid a perfect scramble, each trying to get the largest share. Everything else of value, upon which they could lay their hands, was seized. Trunks were packed, valuable furniture carried off and hidden away, and every preparation made for a hasty departure. These signs showed the population that in a few hours we would be rid of these harpies, and be left alone to ourselves, without military or civil government.

Under these circumstances the foreign Ministers authorized their respective countrymen to arm themselves and protect their property, and prevent any disorders, which on this night (Christmas Eve) were very likely to occur. The foreigners went heartily to work, and by seven o'clock in the evening some 600 to 700 men of all nations were armed, and occupied different positions in the City, and immediately commenced to send patrols through the streets.

They represented in reality the only authority in the city. At nine o'clock in the evening MIRAMON delivered, for form's sake, the Government over to BENEDETTAL, (who is really the constitutional Governor of the State, and was exercising such functions at Toluca until his recent capture by MIRAMON,) and two hours afterwards the so much vaunted chief of the Church Party, with all his Generals, and about 1,000 men, left the city for parts unknown. The foreign guards kept up their patrols during the night, but the most perfect order prevailed, no disturbance of any kind occurring. About five o'clock in the morning the first troops of the Liberals, consisting of the brigade of AUREILLIO, entered the city and occupied immediately all the important points. These troops behaved remarkably well, and completely gave the lie to all the false accusations that the papers of the Church Party had so long kept up—that they were only a band of robbers. Perfect discipline was preserved. During the day more troops arrived, and by seven o'clock in the evening there were already some 10,000 Liberal troops in the city. GONZALES ORTEGA arrived about mid-day, and was carried with the greatest triumph to the palace. Bells were rung all the day, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, but not the least disorder occurred.

Only one man, named VINCENTE SEGURA, former editor of the *Diario de Avisos*, and one of the principal instigators of all the atrocities committed by MARQUEZ and MIRAMON, had to pay the penalty of his life, and that was only through his own rashness and fanaticism. Somebody denounced his hiding place, and an officer with four men was sent to arrest him. He refused to follow them, and believing his life was sure to be forfeited any way, he drew a pistol and shot the officer, crying at the same time "*Viva la religion.*" Of course in an instant he was massacred by the people, and his body was carried to the Convent of San Francisco where it lay exposed the whole day.

The following day, everything was as quiet as usual, commerce commenced, the stores were opened and already considerable activity prevails.

Gen. ORTEGA has published several laws, mostly relating to public security, which have been received with great satisfaction. The first was, that every thief who should be caught in the act would be executed instantly, without consideration of the amount of the theft; and, yesterday, we already had the rare spectacle of two soldiers and three "leperos" hung up in the public squares, where they remain for twenty-four hours as a warning to all evil-doers.

This severe treatment, so unusual in Mexico, produces a very good result, and I am certain that if the system is followed throughout the country for a few months, we shall thenceforward have secure roads and safe traveling everywhere.

It is expected that President JUAREZ and his Cabinet will be here in a very few days. GONZALES ORTEGA has sent express after express to Vera Cruz, desiring that the Government shall come up immediately, so that the military reign may finish as soon as possible.

The decrees of last year, with regard to the confiscation or nationalization of the Church property, will be published here to-morrow, and I am certain that now they will be fully executed, and the clergy's control over this means of evil will be forever and entirely taken away from them, even in this their last stronghold.

The clergy at first showed their opposition to the new *régime* by not opening the churches, but, seeing that nobody cared about it except a few old women, they yesterday sent a deputation to Gen ORTEGA, asking him if he wished the churches opened. He replied very coolly that it was entirely indifferent to him what they did: and intimated that they had better consult their own interests in the matter.

On the 1st of January we are to have a triumphal entry of the whole Federal army, with great festivities during the day, and a general illumination at night.

The Mexican Republic will commence with the New Year a new era, and, I believe, a prosperous one. The leaders of the Liberal party wish the true welfare of the country, and the moral effect of the past three years of hard experience will teach them the necessity of remaining united.

Under such auspices they will be able to recover the country from the severe sufferings it has experienced during this long and violent struggle to throw off the power of the Church, and will place themselves in a position which will command the esteem of all foreign powers.

It is only under liberal auspices and a Constitutional Government that Mexico can be developed, and her obligations to foreign creditors be met. Both England and France should now see how ruinous, not only to their own interests, and to commerce in general, but also to Mexico, has been their past recognition and support of a handful of military adventurers, claiming to be a government, but only existing as such by their recognition, and whose only object has been the maintenance of the power of the Church and the overthrow of the legitimate Constitutional Government of the country, substituting therefor only an unauthorized and irresponsible military despotism.

Had the representatives of the Foreign Powers refused to recognize the rebellion which took place in the City of Mexico in December, 1857, three years ago, the disturbance of public order would have been but temporary, and these three years of strife and of loss to foreign commerce would have been avoided. Still, perhaps, it is better for Mexico that this struggle has taken place. It is in such baptisms of blood that nations are consecrated to a higher destiny, and never was there a higher principle involved than that of the present struggle. The lesson has been severe, but it has been well studied. No people could pass through a contest, with the universal discussion to which it has given rise, through Press, private correspondence and public and private debate, without being elevated thereby and better fitted for self government.

During all this time the acts of the Constitutional Government have been such as to command the respect and approbation of the world. All its foreign obligations have been complied with to the utmost of its ability, and a disposition constantly manifested to protect the right of foreign citizens and commerce, and to fully respect all international obligations.

On the other hand, what have been the acts of the Clerico-military rebellion, so hastily recognized as a Government by the Foreign Powers?

Not one of its obligations fulfilled—the rights in person and property of foreigners constantly violated—the massacre of Tacubaya, and, as a fitting conclusion, the robbery of upwards of a million of dollars from under the very flag of the British Legation.

And yet this is a rebellion that would have been put down long ago, had it not been so powerfully sustained by the moral support and the active intrigues of foreign ministers.

The much abused principle of *de facto* governments needs revision, at least in its application to this Continent.

By our latest dates, which are to the 8th inst., I am sorry to observe that the troubles in the United States have not decreased, but, on the contrary, the determination to adopt the mode which has proved so disastrous in this country, of opposing force to the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, seems to still prevail in the South.

But I hope soon for better news. I cannot believe in a dissolution of the Union, and I hope that the sensible men of all parties, taking a lesson by the misfortunes of this country, will take means to prevent so great a disaster, not only to the United States, but to every country which has attempted to follow her heretofore noble example.

* * *

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

News from New-Granada--The Revolution--The Missing War-Ship Levant--$1,446,000 in Specie.

The steamship *North Star*, Captain JONES, from Aspinwall the 4th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday evening.

The *North Star* brings $1,446,210 in specie.

The United States steamers *Sorsnac* and *Wyoming*, ships *Lancaster*, *Cyane* and *St. Marys*, were at Panama, January 4. The steamers *Saranac* and *Wyoming* were to sail on the 6th in search of the missing ship *Levant*.

The *North Star* brings home the officers and one hundred and ten seamen and the marines of the United States sloop *St. Marys*, at Panama.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWS FROM ECUADOR—THE NEW-GRANADIAN REVOLUTION—A FORCED LOAN—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—THE MISSING WAR VESSEL LEVANT—PROBABILITIES OF HER SAFETY.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861.

Newspaper letters from Panama of the first part of the month must, unless there be something of local interest to transmit, be mere matters of form, for our Central American mail is not generally due until the night of the 4th or the morning of the 5th; the South American mails do not come til the 6th, and the mails from Bogota and the interior till the 7th.

Since my last the British steamer *Anne* has arrived from Guayaquil, with Ecuador dates to Dec. 28, and from Buenaventura, State of Cauca, in this Confederacy, to the 25th. Ecuador was perfectly quiet. Gen. FLORES and all the leading men were at Quito, preparing for the Convention to frame a new Constitution, which body was to meet there on the 8th of January. It was generally believed that Señor GARCIA MORENO, who is now chief of the Provisional Government, will be made President, Gen. FLORES preferring to command the army, as this will also enable him to command the President.

From Buenaventura we get but very little. This port and Tumaco, the only points in Cauca in the possession of the Government, were still held by them, but only partially, as squads of MOSQUERA'S men were close to the town, at the mouth of the river, so that the Government force did not consider it safe to remain on shore during the night, but embarked every evening on board their two little vessels, the *Clio* and *Salamandra*. It is more than probable that MOSQUERA'S forces will soon occupy Buenaventura. From Quito papers we have a confirmation of the report that MOSQUERA'S vanguard had entered the State of Cundinamarca, of which Bogota is the capital, and that he is at the head of from 4,000 to 6,000 men, well armed, well disciplined and in good spirits. Another month must bring us something decisive in regard to this apparently interminable revolution; but it is carefully, and without prejudice, estimating the chances, I should say they are about equal as to which side will triumph.

Señor HURTADO, Intendente-General, has ordered a forced loan in favor of the Federal Government on the native merchants and property holders of the City of Panama, of $9,000. No attempt at regularity in the assessment appears to have been made, as the list is confined to about forty persons, the highest on it being assessed $800, and the lowest $100. The law under which this money is assessed was passed by the National Congress of 1857, assessing a "contribution" of $40,000 on the States and Provinces of the Republic, to be appropriated "exclusively to the defence of the National territory," and was to be assessed *pro rata* on all whose income was $120 per year or over. The design of the law, at the time, was to raise a fund, under apprehension of an attack against the "National territory" by the United States, to redress the outrages against California passengers at Panama, in April, 1856. As this money is not raised for the defence of the national territory, but to extinguish a rebellion, and as it is not apportioned in consonance with the law, those who have refused to pay it, which comprise the majority, seem to have good grounds for their course. The Intendente, it seems, is left by the General Government in a very peculiar position. It has thrown 600 men of those who abandoned Santa Marta upon him for support, and he has either to let them starve or steal, or he must use despotic means to support them. I think if you in the United States, who let the words "secession" and "revolution" slip so smoothly from your tongues, could live awhile in these Spanish countries, and witness the effects of personal ambition, you would be willing to forego the titles of Presidents, Generals, and other civil and military preferments which so many of you are looking after, as the result of the breaking up of your Confederacy.

The United States steamer *Saranac*, Capt. RENCHE, sails to-day for the South Coast. She will cruise between the 5th and 6th degrees of latitude, to see if she can fall in with the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*. The steam-corvette *Wyoming* will also sail in a day or two for the Sandwich Islands to look after the *Levant*. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is also under sailing orders for the Central American coast. The flag steamers *Lancaster* and *St. Marys* will remain here. The latter vessel will soon go to the coast of Mexico. In regard to the *Levant*, hopes are still entertained of her safety. She left the Sandwich Islands, bound direct to Panama, on the 16th of September, and has consequently been out 110 days. A fair passage is 50 days. She may have fallen in with some whaler bound to the Ochotsk Sea, who has given Capt. HUNT such information as would necessitate a change in his voyage—such as some outrage at one of the islands on an American whaler, wreck of vessels, &c.; and in such case, we might not hear from her in a month or two yet. Capt. HUNT has important papers on board, relative to his investigation of consular and hospital riots in the Islands. The officers of the *Levant* are:

Commander—WM. E. HUNT.
Lieutenants—W. C. B. S. Porter, E. C. Stout, Colville Terrett and R. T. Bowen.
Purser—Andrew J. Watson.
Master—James C. Morseley.
First Lieutenant of Marines—R. L. Browning.
Acting Boatswain—Harison Edmonsten.
Acting Gunner—Robert S. King.
Carpenter—John Jarvis.
Sailmaker—Chas. S. Frost.

The officers relieved from the *St. Marys*, and who go home on the *North Star* are:

Lieutenants—Reginald Fairfax, S. L. Phelps and Th. McK. Buchanan.
Lieutenant of Marines—C. T. Sayre.
Surgeon—J. T. Mason.
Assistant Surgeon—J. J. Magee.
Purser—Geo Ritchie.

But two men have died on the *St. Marys* during her cruise, and there were four chronic complaints. At one time, in October last, eighty of her men were sick with bilious fever, occasioned by sleeping on shore in a damp position, and irregularities during the time the crew were aiding in the protection of the city in September, but not one of those died, and they are now all well—which proves that what is called Panama fever is not at all dangerous when skillfully or even properly treated.

F. W. R.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL STREET ENCOUNTER.—On Friday afternoon Coroner SCHIRMER took the ante-mortem deposition of ROGER LOFTUS, a native of Ireland, 20 years of age, who lay at the point of death in the New-York Hospital in consequence of a wound in his arm, received on New-Year's Eve, in an affray at the corner of Worth-street and Broadway. LOFTUS made affidevit to the effect, that on the evening in question, he was standing at the place designated, conversing with CATHARINE CARR, a young woman of his acquaintance, when he accidently came in contact with a man named MICHAEL JOSTEN who was passing by. JOSTEN immediately turned upon him and without listening to an apology stabbed him in the left arm. A Fifth-ward policeman, who had by this time reached the scene of the affray, at once arrested JOSTEN, who was locked up to await the result of the deponent's injuries. The woman CARR was also apprehended and detained as a witness of the affray. On Saturday morning LOFTUS died, and yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, at which evidence was elicited, differing a different complexion upon the case. CATHARINE CARR deposed that about 10 o'clock on New-Year's Eve she was standing with MICHAEL JOSTAN at the corner of Worth-street and Broadway, when the deceased, ROGER LOFTUS, came staggering up along. He jostled against JOSTEN in a violent manner and the latter turned and grappled with him. In the struggle both slipped and fell, and LOFTUS having recovered his feet attempted to kick his antagonist Witness then took a penknife from her pocket and stabbed LOFTUS in the left arm. She had no intention of doing him a serious injury, but merely desired to keep him from kicking JOSTEN. Very soon a Policeman came up and arrested all of them. The Jury upon this testimony rendered a verdict as follows: "That deceased died from exhaustion, produced by a stab-wound at the hands of CATHARINE CARR, given while MICHAEL JOSTAN was engaged in a fracas with deceased." Coroner SCHIRMER examined CATHARINE in the prescribed way, and in reply to his questions she said: "I am a native of Ireland, 19 years of age, residing at No. 67 Sullivan-street. I inflicted the wound, and JOSTEN had no knife in his possession when the stabbing occurred." She was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, and JOSTEN was sent to the House of Detention for witnesses.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.—On Saturday night Mrs. SHAW, living at the tenement house, No. 183 Sullivan-street, having occasion to go from home, locked her three children up until she should return. During her absence the dress of the youngest child, a girl three years of age, took fire at the grate, and an alarm having been given, the neighbors broke open the door of the apartments and extinguished the flames. The child, however, is so seriously burned, that its life is despaired of.... CATHARINE ROGAN, an Irish woman, 40 years of age, was very badly burned on Saturday evening, at No. 42 Mulberry-street, in consequence of her clothes having caught fire from a lighted candle. Officer DAVIS, of the Sixth Ward, had her conveyed to the New-York Hospital.... A man named JOHN BURNS, residing at No. 214 Canal street, was seriously injured on Saturday night in an affray with one of his acquaintances named JOHN EARLY, who struck him on the head with a piece of plank. EARLY immmediately fled, but the police expect to arrest him. BURNS was sent to the New-York Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—ANN HOWARD, an Irish woman of intemperate habits died suddenly yesterday at a rookery in the Five Points, known as No. 7 Cow Bay.... AUGUSTUS BAKER, residing at No. 33 Baxter-street was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. On Saturday night he retired apparently in good health.... An old gentleman supposed to be a native of Germany, dropped dead yesterday morning about 10 o'clock in QUINN'S barber's shop No. 95 Wooster-street. Deceased was respectably dressed and had nearly $50 in cash in his possession. The remains were taken to the 8th Ward Station House, where opportunity was afforded for their identification. Inquests will be held to-day.

REV. MR. HOPPIN'S ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN.—Rev. Mr. HOPPIN, of Auburn, N. Y., delivered an address last night before the young men at the Laight-street Baptist Church. His theme was drawn from Daniel, 10th chapter and 11th verse, from which he discoursed of the prophet Daniel as a model for young men of the present age; first, in his character of firmness and constancy in resisting temptation and adhering to the true God; second, in his habits of temperance. The Court of Babylon was the most wanton and dissolute in the world, but Daniel refused the meat and wine sent to him from the king's table, and, as a consequence, he became the first man, intellectually, in the empire, and was skilled in all learning and wisdom. The intoxicating bowl should be spurned even if presented by a princely hand. Habits of dissipation and indulgence in the gayeties and fashions, as well as in sensual and profligate ways, must be avoided to properly conform to the rule of temperance. The lecturer dwelt upon the generosity, the moral courage and the patriotism of Daniel as worthy of all imitation at the present time.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN—NO ORGANIZATION YET.—On Saturday evening the Board of Councilmen made their sixth attempt to obtain a quorum for their organization, by the election of a President, but as on the previous occasions, there was no success. The Democrats were present, with the exception of Mr. (Mozart) REPPER, but all the Republicans were absent. The Board will meet again this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when it is probable that "compromise" will carry the day. It is even said that lots will be drawn for a President, which is certainly a novel idea.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met on Saturday afternoon, but no business of interest was transacted. JAMES CONNER, patrolman of the First Ward, was dismissed from the Department for unofficer-like conduct. THOMAS WALLACE, also a patrolman, suffered a like fate for absenting himself from duty without leave. Officer BURNS, of the Fifteenth Ward, was transferred to the Twenty-first and Officer WOLF, of the Twenty-first, was sent to the Fifteenth.

A Card from M. O. Roberts, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the telegraphic communication of your Washington correspondent of the 10th inst., is the following paragraph:

"Early this afternoon, a dispatch was received by Secretary TOUCEY from MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, announcing the safe anchorage of the steamer *Star of the West* in Charleston harbor."

Let me assure you that I have sent no dispatch of any kind to the Secretary of the Navy, or to any person, and that the above statement is wholly without foundation. Respectfully, yours,

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1861.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Murder.

A MAN CUTS THE THROAT OF HIS OWN CHILD AND SURRENDERS HIMSELF TO THE AUTHORITIES.

At about 12½ o'clock Saturday night, Officer CASLER, who was on duty in the office of the Deputy Inspector of Police, in the basement of the City Hall, heard a man enter the passage-way leading to the office, and went to the door to see who the visitor was. He there found a man—who gave his name as JAMES MARTIN—in a somewhat excited condition, who was in search of the Police Office. Officer CASLER asked him to walk in, which he did. Upon entering the office he said that he had murdered his child, and he had come to "give himself up to the law." As the men made a respectable appearance, the officer told him that he did not look as though he would do anything of that kind, whereupon MARTIN drew a bloody razor from his pocket and exclaimed, "Yes I have, and that is what I did it with." He grabbed MARTIN'S hand and found that too covered with blood. MARTIN then told him that he resided on Bergen near Powers-street, and that jealousy caused him to commit the deed. He also said that he had had a quarrel with his wife and killed the child out of spite. He subsequently said that he did not know why he killed the child—that he loved it dearly. The officer locked him up and then visited his home. Upon rapping at the door, Mrs. MARTIN opened it. He asked her if the child was injured. At first she denied all knowledge of any injury having been done, but the officer pressing into the room and insisting upon examining for himself, Mrs. MARTIN acknowledged that the child was dead, and took the officer to the bed where it lay. He gave directions not to disturb the body and subsequently notified the Coroner.

Our reporter visited the scene of this shocking occurrence yesterday. The house is a three-story brick building, located on Bergen-street, third house East of Powers'-street. MARTIN owns this building and also another on the rear of the lot. The lower story of the front house is occupied by MARTIN and his family—a wife and four children. The upper stories are occupied by several families. Upon entering the lower apartments, Mrs. MARTIN and her three remaining children, the oldest about ten years of age, were sitting in the front room, which was very neatly and comfortably furnished. From this room a door opens to the corresponding room at the back part of the house, used as a kitchen. On the right, as you enter, is a door leading to a hall bed-room, which the three oldest children occupy. Crossing the kitchen, and to the left is a door which opens into a small bed-room in an extension of the house. This last room was usually occupied by Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN and their youngest child. Going to the bed-side and pulling down the clothing a sickening picture was presented, the murdered child lay there in its gore and in the same position in which it died. An examination disclosed three deep gashes in the child's neck. The first slash made with the razor is about six inches in length, and extends from nearly the right to the left ear, following most of the way the chin bone, but terminating a little lower than that. The next slash with the weapon was commenced two inches below the first and terminated at the same point. The last and fatal pluege was made just above the collar-bone, and, undoubtedly, caused almost instant death. The child was eighteen months old, and was named ALICE MARTIN.

At 12 o'clock, yesterday, Coroner HORTON went to the house with a Jury and held an inquest on the body. The following named persons were sworn as jurors:

GEORGE P. BRADFORD,
W. H. Jones, Wm. Robinson, James Otis Bridges,
Elijah M. Cole, Joseph D. Griffeth, Gatsfield Kubber.

After viewing the body, the following testimony was taken:

Jane Martin, sworn—Resides in Bergen, near Powers-street; have been married to Mr. Martin, the prisoner, about eleven years; I have four children; we resided in Atlantic-street before we moved here; have lived in Brooklyn twenty years; was married here; have lived in this house about ten years; my husband owns this property; have heard my husband say that he fell in Atlantic-street before we were married; he commenced acting strangely one year ago last Christmas; he put his hands on his head and squeezed it, and bathed it in cold water; at the time, he said it felt very bad; he then got out of bed, at about 5 o'clock in the morning; when he was in that way he would not say anything, but I could always tell when he was in that way, because his eyes got large and glassy; at first, he had these spells very seldom, perhaps not more than once a month, and at last two or three times a week; these fits would last him half an hour or more at a time; I would then go off and get out of his way; when he was in these fits he would say that he would kill the children first and kill me afterwards; he has made these threats on several occasions; he was at work yesterday, and came home at about 7 o'clock in the evening; he appeared pleasant when he came in, he only went out after that for a pail of water; that was about 9 o'clock; he lives in a house more than one minute; he commenced acting bad at about 10 o'clock; we were sitting in the front room; everything was pleasant as could be, and all at once he got bad; he was quiet for a few moments before he broke out; the first he did was to shut his fists and called me a ——; on these occasions he always made motions with his fists; I told him I was not what he called me and went out; went out because he had told me always to have him arrested; he did not threaten the children or myself last night; I did not find an officer; saw no one—only went to the outside of the door; when I came back met my husband at the door going out; he did not speak to me and I did not speak to him; when I was outside I heard the child scream and came right in and went to the child; it was dead when I got to it; it was the "peculiar scream of the child which caused me to come in;" I was afraid that he had injured the child because it gave a peculiar scream and stopped so suddenly; I staid with the child, and soon after a man came in (Officer Casler) and asked what my husband had been doing; don't recollect saying to the officer that nothing was the matter; the children were all in bed; went to look at the other children to see if they were all right; he always seemed to think more of the deceased than the other children; he has told me that none of the children were his—never said so only when these turns were upon him.

This witness wept freely during her examination, and seemed to fully realize her situation.

Isaiah Casler sworn—I am a policeman; was on duty at the City Hall last night; at about twelve and a half o'clock I heard the prisoner in the lower passage-way; I went to the door and asked "what he wanted there;" he said he was looking for the Police Office; I told him to come inside; he said that he had murdered his child and wanted to "give himself up to the law;" I laughed, and told him I guessed not—he did not look like a man that would do anything of that kind; he said "Yes, I have, and that is what I have done it with"—drawing a razor from his right hand pocket; I grabbed his hand and said, "in God's name what did you do that for?" his hand was all blood, and the razor was covered with blood; he said jealousy was what made him do it; I asked why he killed the child if he was jealous of his wife; he said he had a quarrel with her and killed the child; think he said "out of spite." He said, "why should I do it, for I loved the child dearly" and added, "for God's sake lock me up, I cannot bear the thought of it." I then locked him up. Half an hour afterwards asked him where he lived; he directed me to this house; told him I would go and see how bad the case was; he said, "do go for God's sake;" came to the house here and rapped; Mrs. Martin came to the door right away; asked her if Mr. Martin lived here, and she said yes; asked her what the difficulty was; she hesitated, and replied, "nothing;" asked if Mr. Martin had cut the child's throat; she said, "oh no, oh no;" I told her there was no use in denying it—that he had given himself up and I had the razor; she said, "oh, I can't—you go and find Mr. Martin's brother and he will tell you all about it;" she said the brother lived in Bergen-street; asked her if he was unkind to her? she said "Oh, no; he was a kind, good husband;" I told her I had no doubt of it, for he did not look like a man that could do anything of that kind; if he did do it he must have been insane; I told her I wanted to see the child, and walked up to the mantel-piece, took the candle, and she remarked, "Oh, for God's sake what shall I do;" she seemed to feel very bad and began to cry, and told me the child was dead; found the child dead in the bed where it lies now; went back to the Hall and saw the prisoner, and told him his child was dead; he appeared to feel very bad and said "My God, why should I kill my child." This morning he told me he had a quarrel with his wife last night; he was jealous of her; that the difficulty between them had lasted for some time; he said that he did not know whether the child was his or not; in answer to a question, he said his head had been affected once; he said he felt bad "but my mind is all right," he was sober when he came to the Hall; he was much excited however.

Wm. Martin, sworn—I reside at No. 44 Hicks-street; am a brother of the prisoner; I am a printer, and work at No. 29 Beekman-street, New-York, in business for myself; my brother was a bookbinder, and worked for Lambert & Lane.

Dr. George C. Ball, Police Surgeon, sworn—This witness testified that the child died from excessive loss of blood, the result of the wounds in the neck.

The case was submitted to the jury, and after a short deliberation, they rendered the following verdict:

"That ALICE MARTIN came to her death at the hands of her father JAMES MARTIN, by having her throat cut in three places, supposed to have been done with a razor on the night of the 12th of January, 1861."

JAMES MARTIN, the prisoner, was born in England, but has lived many years in this country. His wife was born in Ireland. He is a bookbinder by trade, and has worked for Messrs. LAMBART & LANE, New-York, for about twenty years. His appearance is such as to lead one at once to take the more lenient, if not equally unfortunate view of his case, that the act was committed while in an irresponsible condition.

He stands committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Academy of Music.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—THE NEW BUILDING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Music, was held last evening, in the business-room of the Directors, to hear the report of the Trustees, and also to fill vacancies in the Board. Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN was appointed Chairman, and Dr. HULL Secretary. The following figures are taken from the statement read by the Treasurer:

Receipts on Capital Stock	$82,825 00
Paid out for Land, &c.	49,060 90
In Treasury Jan 13	$13,564 10
Amount since received on Capital Stock	$114,125 00
Notes	2,900 00
Interest	1,685 42
Total	$118,710 42
Amount paid on Contracts	$132,274 52
In Bank, on Loan and Interest	117,766 25
Balance	$14,508 27

Additional expenses have been incurred, which make a deficiency of $15,892 63. Deducting estimated receipts at opening performances, a balance will remain, to be met by assessment and increased subscription, of $11,700.

The report was adopted, and the following named gentlemen were chosen to fill the vacancies in the Board of Directors: EDWARD J. LOWBER, WILLIAM M. NEWELL, THEODORE POLHEMUS, Jr., ARTHUR W. BENSON, JOHN W. DEGRAUW.

The stockholders then proceeded to the main audience room, which had been opened and lighted for the occasion. The appearance of the house elicited repeated cheers. The stage, the galleries, the assembly-room, and every part of the establishment was visited, examined and approved. The drop-curtain, which cost $2,000, representing the temple of Apollo, and several scenes were exhibited to the satisfaction of all present. The ornamentation is of a dark color, altogether different from the ordinary white and gold. The dome is finished in arabesque. The opening performance will take place on Tuesday evening next, when a grand concert will be given by Italian artists, under the direction of MAZIO and EISFELD. On the following Thursday there will be a ball and promenade. The house has been rented for several weeks for opera, Mr. RAREY, the horse-tamer, appropriating the off-nights. It has also been engaged for balls by several associations.

Plymouth Church Society Meeting—The New Church Project.

A business meeting of the pew holders in Plymouth Church was held on Thursday evening in the lecture room, for the special purpose of electing three Trustees in place of those whose terms of office expired on the 1st inst., and also to transact such other business as might be legitimately brought before them for consideration. The old Trustees were reelected, with the exception of one, who declined because his business makes it necessary for him to be absent from the City most of the year, and therefore he could not discharge the duties pertaining to the office of a Trustee in a proper manner. On the last ballot for Trustee one vote was cast for Major ANDERSON, the announcement of which by the tellers was received with a round of applause.

A resolution was offered with a view to a *pro rata* reduction of pew rents, for the present year, so as to bring the income of the Church *down* somewhere near to the expenditures. The mover said that the Society received more money for pews than they could legally use, and it was drawing money from the people which should be turned into and was needed, in other channels. The chairman, Mr. BOWEN, declared the resolution out of order.

The subject of building a new Church was introduced by offering a resolution declaring it to be expedient to abandon the enterprise and dispose of the site purchased. In connection with this matter, the Trustees presented a report, in which they state that the total subscriptions amount to $70,000. This, with the $40,000 which can be realized from the present building and site, would make a total of $110,000. As the new building, if erected according to the original plan, would cost about $225,000, they deemed it inexpedient to proceed further upon this basis, until more settled times.

The subject was rediscussed in a general way. All seemed to feel that it was a *Christian duty with them to increase their accommodations*. The whole matter was finally referred to the Trustees, with a request that they recommend a definite plan of action, at a special meeting to be held on the second Thursday in March, to which time the meeting adjourned.

CASE OF STEPHEN HICKS.—In the case of STEPHEN HICKS, the colored man who killed an Irishman named JOHN SHIRLEY by a blow on the temple in Canton street, on Friday night last, Coroner HORTON has impanneled a jury, and will probably bring the investigation to a close to-day. As the blow given does not appear to have been of sufficient force to have caused death, it is supposed that the man must have died of apoplexy.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—A daughter of PETER FARRELL, eight years old, residing at the corner of Powers and Bergen streets, was so badly burned on Saturday by her clothes taking fire, that she is not expected to live. MR. FARRELL, hot a few minutes before the accident, had warned the child of the danger of standing too near the fire.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner HORTON, on the body of THOMAS MINTURN, 60 years of age, at No. 18 Van Brunt-street, Red Hook. From the testimony taken, it appears that the immediate cause of his death was exposure to the weather while intoxicated.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a small stable, owned by CHRISTOPHER BRONSON, in Park, near Kent-avenue. The loss, about $200, is covered by insurance in the Atlantic Insurance Company.

Advertisement.

I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH MY BOY.—I cannot govern him. *Learn* how to *direct* him. You are endeavoring to restrain him. He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him into mischief wants direction and a knowledge of this direction may be obtained by a Phrenological Examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.

BAD LEGS.—When from injury, feeble circulation, foul blood or neglected chill, inflammation, succeeded by ulceration, has attacked the lower limbs, Holloway's Pills and Ointment have proved the only remedies capable of effecting a thorough cure.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR quiet and rates unchanged. WHISKY firm, at 13¾c. Hogs unchanged, and holders firm, at $5 40@$5 50, whilst packers only pay $5 20@$5 40. MESS PORK at $15@$16 25. Money market active. Sight Exchange firm, at ½ per cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 16,000 bales, at 11¾c.@12¼c for Middling. SUGAR steady, at 4¾c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 22c.@24c. CORN, 75c.@85c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, 7-16c.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—J. W. Coffroth, M. S. Whiting, J. Bimmenthal, J. Goodman, S. W. Rosenstock, E. Walter, J. H. Hecht, A. Henry, J. S. Bonny, Jas. V. Cox, D. E. Connery, Thomas L. Elliott, E. N. Naylor, F. D. Long, L. P. Clark and wife, J. O'Callahan, Warren Brown, Capt. Jas. H

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2907. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Arrival in Washington of the Messengers from Charleston.

Uncertainty as to the Reinforcement of Major Anderson.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Bigler's Proposition for Amending the Constitution.

SPEECH OF SENATOR POLK, OF MISSOURI.

The Crittenden Resolutions to be Considered To-morrow.

Report of the House Committee of Thirty-three.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM CHARLESTON.

Important Charge to the Grand Jury by Judge Smalley.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, bnt no one knew the object of the visit nf Messrs. HAYNE and MAIL, who arrived from Charleston at 4 o'clock. Neither has seen the President yet.

I am informed the operations relative to affairs at Charleston are suspended until to-morrow. On the other hand there are ominous whisperings that the President is receding from his recent firmness, and that no morn troops will be sent to Fort Sumter. Another rumor is that the President is disposed to accede to a proposition from Gov. PICKENS for the absolnte suspension of all forcible demonstrations in the Harbor fer sixty days, and for the return of Major ANDERSON to Fort Moultrie as the condition of the retirement of the State troops from all the Charleston fortifications. I give the rumor becausn it is so definite in shape, but confess I have great doubts of its truth. There is great reason, however, to fear that the Administration is weakening again. Personal friends of the President assure me to-night that it is absolntely decided not to reinforce Fort Sumter, because sending more troops there would tend to prodnce irritation, and reinforcements are unnecessary. The South Carolina Commissioners now here are exceedingly conciliatory and indisposed to bluster.

Nobody was agreed upon in the Cabinet to-day for either vacancy in the Departments.

The President was in the State Department until a late hour last night arranging important dispetches, to go ont in the next steamer to our Ministers in Eurnpe, touching the national crisis, and giving instructions to be followed in certain contingencies.

A telegraph was received from Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, by Senators FITZPATRICK and CLAY to-night, saying that the Ordinance ef secession, unconditionally and immediate, was passed. He does not say it has been signed.

Senator KENNEDY assured the Senate to-dey that the vote on Senator CRITTENDEN'S resolution decided the *status* of Maryland; vote them dnwn and Maryland will accept the issue presented. After the Senate adjourned he told Hon. PRESTON KING that Maryland was ready for civil war if Senator CRITTENDEN'S resolutions were defeated by the Republican vote.

The militia field officers for the District of Colnmbia, recently appointed, were commissioned to-day by the President.

Senators from the seceding States will not resign, but will nnly withdraw and claim that the Ordinance of Secession severs their connection with the Government. As the Senate will not recognize secession, it leaves them still members, occupying prominent positions on important Committees. The Republican Senators are now considering what to do in this connection, as ordinarily the absence of members does not justify the filling up of Committees.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad do not yet despair of carrying throngh the Senate the bill to aid in its construction, in a somewhat modified form, notwithstanding the selfish treachery of some nf those who were mnst deeply committed to its support.

Much comment is excited by the fact that a yeer ago Senator JOE LANE bored by the bour his colleague in the House, (MR. STOUT,) to induce him to support the very bill which finally passed that body, and which, as now pending in the Senate, LANE declares to be a "bill of abominations," anneuncing his determined hostility thereto!

The real trouble with LANE is that Oregon has repudiated him as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and has elected a political opponent to succeed him in the Senate. The General is evidently in bad temper, and determinnd to revenge himself upon the people who, having tried his stewardship through one Senatorial term, are indisposed to trust him for another.

The same motive is believed to be infinencing Mr. LANE in secret opposition to the Senate bill, now pending in the Housn, for the paymsnt of the Oregon Indian War Debt. It behooves honest men in thn Republican Party to see to it that they are not unwittingly made his instruments of revenge.

Californians here are a good deal puzzled by sundry movements of Senator GWIN. For several years past it is well known that he has refused to recognize Senators SEWARD and DOUGLAS, affecting to look npon the former even with contempt because of his sentiments. During the present session he seems to have made np with both the gentlemen named, and goes out of his way to manifest his exceeding cordiality.

His conduct has a meaning which ought to be unmasked. Mr. GWIN clings to the hope that he may yet cheat the people of California out of their repudiation of him, and foist himself npon them again as their Senator for another term. The present Legislature of California is overwhelmingly against him, having been chosen at a canvass wherein GWIN'S re-election was the chief issne. If any Senator is chosen this Winter, he knows it cannot be himself; and his game, therefore, is to defeat an election altogether.

If he can succeed in this, he expects next Winter to bring on the election of a successor to Mr. LATHAM, as well as his own, when he hopes to repeat the bargaining and trading operations by which he and Mr. BRODERICK were both niected at one time several years ago. His revived friendship for Messrs. SEWARD and DOUGLAS donbtless grows out of a desire to use them to promote his plans. The partisans of those statesmen in the California Legislature, united, can control it—either to elect or postpone an election. Mr. GWIN would like their aid to effect the latter purpose.

It is to be presumed, the California Senator tells Mr. SEWARD, that by postponing the election until next year, the Republicans can be certain of forming a combination to get one of the Senatorships, while he shall himself take the other; and probably he is equally profuse in assuring Mr. DOUGLAS that a Douglas Democrat can have one of the Senatorships next year, by making a similar combination. I don't believe he can delude either of the gentlemen named into aiding any such arrangement. Dr. GWIN'S day is over in California, and no man of any party, who aids him directly or indirectly in his extraordinary persistance in efforts to grasp and maintain thn power which the people have wrested from his hands, will ever be forgiven by the State so eursed by his misrepresentations.

Col. J. C. FREMONT is expected to arrive here from California within a fortnight, on his way to Europe. It is not probable the Colonel would accept a seat in the Cabinet if tendered him. It is frequently suggested, however, that the Mission to France will probably be offered him by Mr. LINCOLN,—a position which he would probably accept, and fill with great credit.

The Patent Extensionists are preparing for a grand onslaught here just before the expiratinn of the present Administration. Encouraged by the success attending the efforts recently to extend HOWE'S Sewing Machine Patent, some of the Reaping Machine men are quietly at work in the same direction. I am promised some facts and figures on this important snbject, within a few days, that are worth ventilating. In the meantime, if the President does not desire another line added to the black-list of the Administratinn, as disrepntablu as FLOYD'S Degroot claim case, or THOMPSON'S Indian Bonds affair, let him keep an eye en the Patent Bureau.

LATER.—I am just assured that it has been decided to send Mr. HOLT'S name to the Senate for Secretary of War to morrow, and A. B. GREENWOOD'S (of Arkansas, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs) for Secretary of the Interinr. He is a decided Union man. HOLT'S name has only been withheld until the secession Senators withdrew, so that he would be sure nf enntirmation.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REVOLUTION BAFFLED AND BROKEN—ALTERED CHARACTER OF THE CABINET—SECESSION CHANGING ITS TUNE—LOYALTY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY TO THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1861.

The times, politically speaking, ere getting better. Notwithstanding the declared secession of States, the solemn farewells of their Senators and Representatives in Congress, the disunion movement has lost its moral power, and practicelly is to-day, is a baffled and broken revolution. Nor can it be revivified by any power on earth—for revolutions have tifs only so long as they are steadily progressive in moral force, however unfortunate they may be in the Cabinet nr the field. To maintain the proposition that the Secessionists heve lost their moral power we have only to contrast the true condition of affairs a month ago with the condition of to-day; bnt in drawing the contrast we mnst go below the surface of events, and not permit the froth and bubble of potitical gamesters, or the crazy antics of political madmen to distract our attention from the important considerations which tie deeper and control and shape the currents.

A month ago the secession movement included among its leaders and instigators three Cabinet officers, controling directly the finances, the army and the navy of the country. These ruled the Executive with a road of iron, and through him wielded the whole power of the Government in behalf of the traitorous cause in which they had staked honor, reputation, country, and all that men shonld hold secred. Their design was to break down and destroy the Government by weekening and demoralizing it so that the offspring of a revolution, however feeble, might readily supercede it. To this end Coan essayed and succeeded in crippling the finances end destroying the public credit. No man could have effected it more thoroughly. FLOYD, besides aiding largely in depleting the Treasury, withdrew Federal troops as far as possible from Southern fortifications, that they might fell an easy prey into the hands of the conspirators, and distributed Federal arms and munitions of war all through the South with lavish hand, besides almost giving away, at nominal prices, es many more. THOMPSON, though neither able nor willing to steal, and in that way aid his colleagues in impoverishing the Government, threw the weight of his influence with theirs in restraining the President from doing anything whatever which should interfere with the plans of the Disunionists.

What wonder, then, that one short month ago the tone of the secession leaders was boldly confident and defient! The careful reader of the daily Press could not fail to have been struck with the evident extent and thoroughness of their plots, and the consequent peril of the country, when the mechinery of the Government was all in their hends; and there seemed to be no wey of checking them prior to the 4th of March, by which time they had expected to have their work completed, and the Government destroyed. Their plans were well laid, their mines all ready to spring, and at ready command; for our Guy Fawkeses substitute lightning for gunpowder, and apply the torch to inflammable constituencies by means of the telegraph, while they themselves sit safely in the Capitol to await the effect. Thus has civilization modified even treason. A month ago, the secession leaders proclaimed their intent to seize the Federal Capital, and did not dream of any resistance in executing the design. Then, they expected the Army and Navy would disgrace the name of soldier and sailor by treacherously deserting the flag they are sworn to defend. They expected the fifteen Slave States, after seizing the Capital, would prevent the counting of the ballots for President, the passege of Appropriation bills, and the inauguretion of LINCOLN. To all this, they anticipeted no resistance, because they expected to maintain their hold upon the Executive; and, when the country should thus be disorganized they expected to see a divided and distracted North, urning toward the united South, organized as a Southern Confederacy, and begging for admission to fellowship with it nader its Slavery-perpetuating Constitution. The disorganization and distress of the Free States they expected to see manifested in riots among New-England manufacturers, because they could not get cotton to work up, and in the secession of New-York and its establishment as a "Free City." They expected to see Pennsylvania alarmnd at the prospect of being compelled to enter into competition with European production on a free-trade basis, and the great Northwest demanding union with the South, in order that they might continue to maintain a free passage to the Gulf.

Now merk the change in all this which thirty days have prodnced. To-day there is not a single Secessionist in the Cabinet. The Treasury is in the hands ot an honest and patriotic man, and the capitalists of Nnw-York and New-England declare their readiness to furnish the Government the financial aid which they wern bound to withhold while the Executive power was even partially in the hands of those who sought its destruction. The War and Interior Depart ments, too, are purged, and the moral influence of the Federal Government is exerted mildly, but firmly, to maintain the integrity of the Union, the supremacy of the law, and the preservation of the public property. Mr. BUCHANAN is evidently determined to hand over the Capital and its archives to his successor, Mr. LINCOLN. The Army and the Navy, with the single exception of an officer in the Revenue Service, have proved loyal te their colors, and ready either to fight for the preservation of the Union or to resign. A few sacrifice their commissions, and but one Judas has yet been found base enough to retain his place only to violate his oath, betray his trust, and shroud his name in infamy.

Now, too, we see the Capital thoroughly protected against seizure by the conspirators, and Senator DAVIS, in his recent speech—in the teeth of what has fallen constantly from the lips of TOOMBS, WIGFALL & Co.—declared that no troops are needed here for such a purpose. The North is united as one man in favor of the Union, and all efforts of Southern sympathizers to create a diversion there in favor of the secession movement have failed dismally. No factories have been burned; New-York repudiates the sham of the "free city" bait held out to her; the Empire State, by her Legislature, unanimously tenders the President the entire resources of the State to maintain the Government; Pennsylvania manifests the conviction that to be true to herself is to be true to the Union; and the Great Northwest proves as loyal as any other section of the Free States. It only remains to be seen whether the Secessionists can defeat the counting of the electoral vote, or the Annual Appropriation bills; but the indications are that they have abandoned the purpose of even attempting either of these factious proceedings.

The South, on the other hand, instead of being unified, seems greatly in danger of being divided against itself—that is to say, if we are to regard secession as the policy of the body of Slave States. Delaware has already flatly repudiated the disunion propositions of the Ambassador from Mississippi. In Maryland the Union men gain ground hourly. Texas is evidently determined to set up on her own account, as the Lone Star Republic, instead of entering a Confederacy with South Carolina, if she must quit the Union. North Carolina is debating the question of representation, which will seriously embarrass her if she gets a Convention of the people. Kentucky and Tennessee are evidently reluctant to follow the fortunes of the Cotton States. California—a Free State—is unwilling to accept her allotted portion of the secession programme by setting up an independent Republic. Missouri sees that secession with her is repudiation and financial ruin, because the employment of the necessary funds to make secession practical and successful would render her utterly unable to pay the next semi-annual interest on a debt of some thirty-five millions—the mere possibility of which event is already greatly alarming property-holders in that section.

Virginia sees just as clearly that secession is repudiation with her also of a debt of thirty-three millions. Besides, in her State Convention, if called, the question of representation promises to be ea subject second in consequence to only that of disunion itself, and quite as troublesome to the politicians who are struggling to maintain control of the Government. Again, the Legislature now sitting at Richmond, must decide whether they will perfect the sale of the James River and Kanawha Canal to the French company negotiating for it, and by its early completion open up the trade of the West to the waters of Chesapeake Bay. That great improvement is expected to do for Virginia what the Erie Canal has done for New-York, bnt French capitalists will hardly undertake the enterprise if disunion and consequent civil war are to paralyze the country, interrupt its progress and destroy its resources! so the Legislature must decide whether they will have Union, peace and great prosperity, or disunion and inevitable destruction of all their rising hopes of greatness and commercial power.

So, too, the border Slave States, as a whole, are alarmed in view of the startling fact that, from the very nature of the peculiar institution, after secession the African Slave-trade is actually open, and requires positive legislation on the part of the South to suppress it, else it will have a market there, just as it now has in Cuba, notwithstanding the international law making the trade piracy. Then, again, terrible forebodings are growing out of the fact that the controlling masses at the South—the poor whites—are beginning, for the first time, to learn their power and strength, and will at no distant dey inaugurate a desperate struggle with property-holders in slaves upon the question of representation in the new Republic—a danger against which the Constitution now protects them. Add to these considerations an hundred others developed by the closer view of secession which the last month has forced upon us all, and the reflecting man must feel that the Disunionists have suffered a moral defeat at every point. In losing the Executive they lost the key to the arch of their movement, and ever since it has been crumbling in each successive hour. Time is the great conservator, and will eventually establish for secession the sham of its pretence in both cause and cure. S.

POSTAL REVENUE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—THE STATE NOT YET OUT OF THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

I learned to-day at the Post-office Department that only about a dozen South Carolina Postmasters have yet resigned. There are in the State not less than five hundred, and the unanimity with which they hold on to the only branch of the public service which is maintained at a heavy cost to the General Government, solely for the benefit of the people, shows that there is method in their madness. The resigning Postmasters all represent small offices, the gross income of the highest not exceeding $500 per annum. The letters of resignation are for the most part written in respectful language; one fellow, however, takes leave in an insolent and defiant style. The resignations, except the latter, have not been accepted, and it is presumed that they ell continue to act as usuel.

It is said that so far from the postal revenue of South Carolina ceasing to come in, it was never so large as at the presenl time. Charleston, which usually pays in about $500 weekly, now pays a thousand, in consequence of the sitting of the Convention.

Is it not preposterous to talk of South Carolina being ont of the Union, when not more than one-tenth of the Federal officials in the State have ceased to make due returns to the Government? The Senators and Representatives beve retired from the halls of Congress; they could not have done less, for shame, after threatening so much. The Judges, District-Attorneys and Marshals have been compelled to resigu, because they were the instrumentalities through which the merchants and shop-keepers were compelled to pay their debts to Northern merchants. Their Collector and other officers of the Custom-house were forced to resign, because the revenue collected, whenever it exceeded the fees of those officials, went into the common treasury of the Union. But the Postal establishment is a free gift to the State, at a cost of $200,000 per annum to the nation at large; and here the sense ef honor immediately yields to the sense of public utility. No high-minded South Carolinian would condescend to hold any office under the Federal Government by which Carolinians are to be made to pay their debts to the Yankees; or by which Cerolina merchants are compelled to pay duties npon foreign goods, which duties go into the common treasury; but when you come to the "peculiar institution" for sending the mails, which costs $200,000 more than the postages paid by the people of the State, you strike a chord which has no sympathy with the sickly sentiment of honor.

No doubt that Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and the rest of the disaffected States, are destined to go through the same sham process of seceding from the Union which South Carolina has done; while, like her, they will retain all the benefits of remaining in the Union. They cannot expect the Federal Government to treat their ordinances of secession as anything more than caucus resolves while thn great body of the Federal officials among them remain faithful in their allegiance. The General Government has no right to deny them the mail facilities, because it cannot recognize thnir pretended act of secession. And, on the other hand, they must not complain if the Government continues to collect the revenue at their ports. If they don't choose to send Representatives to Washington, nobody has a right to complain; but it is preposterous for them to expect to receive the mails at the expense of the Union, while they pocket the receipts of their Custom houses.

An intelligent gentleman, writing from North Carolina to his friends here, says that the people in the considerable town from which he writes, though not far from the South Carolina line, approved the course of Major ANDERSON, and would be indignant if he were ordered back to Fort Moultrie. If they are compelled to secede, they protest that they will not be hitched onto South Carolina. The trade of Wilmington, N. C., is said to be very brisk. They are very stupid not to understand that it is owing to the cessation of business at Charleston. But I am sorry to learn that that town is all for secession.

A Southern friend writes me that he has it from good authority, that the "K. G. C.," or Knights of the Golden Circle, have elected Ex-Gov. WISE to succeed BUCHANAN as Commander-in-Chief, and that they are pledged to prevent the inauguration of LINCOLN. I regard the "K. G. C." as a humbug; but if they have made the crazy Ex-Governor of Virginia their leader, they are to be plied. He may teach them to face telegraphic dispatches without blinking; but they will be treated to something more solid and tangible, if they venture to come here with a hostile intent on the 4th of March. OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

In my letter of yesterday, I omitted to state that the Government, having been cut off from the use of the United States mails through South Carolina, so that no letter from the War Department to the Commander at Fort Sumter, or from that officer to the Department, is permitted to pass, the Post-office Department have it under advisement whether, nnder the circumstances, the transmission of the mails through that State, at the expense of the Government, shall not cease. Certainly there should be no hesitation on this point. South Carolina is a mendicant, as well as a rebel, and while she sets up an independent Government, in defiance of our laws, she humbly asks us to send her the mails at our expense. This is bad enough; bnt when to this confession of poverty and dependence, in the midst of treason, she adds the indignity of overhauling the mail-bags, and destroying the Government dispatches, the forbearance and patience nf the Executive cease to be virtues.

If it is deemed impracticable to punish the insolence directly it is at least due to the self-respect of the American people to withdraw the Post-office bounty from the ungrateful rebels.

The same course should be promptly taken with any other States or districts which may darn to offer similar insults to the American Government.

If the Government shall promptly withdraw the United States mails from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and nther States, so soon as they presume to stop the passage of official communications to the commanders of forts and arsenals, or to the commanders of ships on the coast, two excellent advantages will be gained at once. In the first place we shall be rid of an expense amounting to about a million per annum, and at the same time the rebels will be made to appreciate the value of the Union they are attempting to destroy. In their present depressed condition it would tax them to their utmost capacity to supply themselves with the mails, to say nothing of their warlike preparations. The glory of military parades may sustain the rebel spirit for a while, but the pinchings of poverty, the destitution of mail facilities, and heavy taxes, cannot fail to prodnce a return of reason.

Among the items from Charleston in the morning papers is the announcement that "a resolution was adopted on Monday (in the Legislature) *requesting* the Bank of South Carolina to advance $150,000 for military contingencies;" and that "the Bank has signified its willingness to comply; no donbt the Bank officers acted wisely in complying promptly. A refusal just at this moment would have been highly unpopular, and might have been attended with serious consequences. There is no use in trying to disguise the fact, South Carolina is now governed by terrorists who are as reckless of personal rights, and of life, as the Robespieres and Bantons were when they commenced their career. They now subsist the State upon forced loans. It will not be long before military executions will be necessary to enforce their decrees. The mob rules for the present, but it will not be long before a Dictator will rule in the name of Order. The French Revolution commenced nnder the auspices of the lovers of universal liberty, and the terrorists only obtained power after anarchy began to reign. Bnt the South Carolina Revolution has been inaugurated by the implacable foes of freedom, whose souls have been imbued with the very spirit of despotic rule, from their very cradles. But their wrath will be impotent against those whom they now regard as enemies, and when a Triumvirate, or a Dictatorship shall be established the victims will be South Carolinians.

The above item of $150,000 is merely for "contingencies." The whole expenditure for military purposes already incurred, amnunt to $1,400,000! This is before a drop of blood has been shed. The people are in a fine way to be brought to their senses.

OBSERVER.

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ANY ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE FORT SUMTER TO BE REGARDED AS A DECLARATION OF WAR.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

Gov. PICKENS sent an Aid to Fort Sumter at four o'clock with dispatches for Major ANDERSON, supposed to be in relation to the matter occupying the attention of the Department at Washington. Nothing has transpired since. The people are quiet, but the work of defence goes on.

A bill was voted down in the Honse of Representatives providing for the punishment of whites or others circulating incendiery pamphlets or other matter.

Resolutions have unanimously passed the Legislature declaring that any attempt by the Federal Government to reinforce Fort Sumter will be regarded as an act of open hostility and a declaration of war; also approving of the act and promptness of the military in firing on the *Star of the West*, and promising to support the Governor in all measures of defence.

A resolution was also offered, but withdrawn, inquiring of the Governor why the work on the causeway between Fort Moultrie and the main land was stopped.

The Legislature also passed a resolution to fire fifteen rounds in honor of each seceding State.

New military companies are pouring in from all parts of the State.

The Governor has sent a message to the House of Representatives detailing plans for guarding the coast and for the purchase of three steam propellers. He prefers small iron screw propellers of light draft, each propeller to be provided with thirty-two seamen; one propeller to be stationed at Charleston, one at Beaufort, and one at Georgetown; also to fortify all the inlets and mouths of the rivers with redonbts and ordnance, and for boats to keep up a constant communication between them as a protection against sudden invasion and lawless bands.

It is believed by many that Major ANDERSON shot two mutineers at Fort Sumter last week, and there are rumors thet several more are now in chains. It is also said that one nf the mutineers escaped to this city and was returned to Fort Sumter by the State authorities. Inquiry, however, shows this to be all fudge. There is no truth in any of it.

FALSE REPORTS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 14.

We had quite an excitement here to-night. Somebody, but who of course is not known, started the story that Fort Sumter had been attacked, and that Major ANDERSON, in return, opened his batteries on Fort Moultrie and Charleston, completely destroying the former and setting the latter on fire by throwing hot shot. The story was industriously circulated and telegraphers and newspaper people have been frequently interrogated as to ths nature of thn news from the South. The report reached the Capitol and created quite a stir among members and ontsiders.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

A STRONG SPEECH IN FAVOR OF COERCION.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. SMITH'S Union resolutions were up as the special order in the Honse this afternoon.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Alleghany made a powerful speech, averring the right of coercion, opposing compromise, advocating a vigorous exercise of the powers of the Government to suppress secession by force, assailing severely the petitions for the repeal of the ninety-fifth section of the penal code, holding all attempts at compromise futile—past compromises having been failures; saying that the Union must be reconstructed ultimately by the readmission nf the conquered provincer, and that the shedding nf a small amount of blood now would save oceans hereafter.

There were vast numbers present, and applause from the galleries was frequent.

Mr. DUFFIELD, of Philadelphia, Democrat, replied briefly.

Great importance is allached lo Mr. WILLIAMS speech, be being the exponent of radical Republicanism, and it being regarded as foreshadowing the action of that portion of the Republicans of this State.

Prominent parties intimate with Gov. CURTIN, say that his inaugural address will contain a recommendation for repealing all laws conflicting with Federal authority, favoring the exhaustion of all means for conciliation and peace before force is resorted to, and pledging all the pecuniary and physical power of the State to preserve the Union unbroken. The message will not refer to the Sunbury and Erie road, nor to the repeal of the tonnage tax. It will leave the legalization of the suspension of specin payments to the Legislature. The Governor believes, from the abundant resources of the State and nation, that all pecuniary difficulties will soon come right unless complicated by a civil war. On the whole, the tone of the message is highly conciliatory and will be well received.

The town is full of strangers.

The hotels are crowded with applicants for office and visitors.

The snow is six inches deep, and a drizzling rain is falling, promising a bad day for the inauguration ceremonies to-morrow.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 14.

The report of the Committee on the Preservation of the Public Peace came np in the Senete.

Mr. DOUGLAS offered an amendment, to the effect that the State shall declare herself out of the Union unless Congress and the Non-Slaveholding States shall give a speedy guarantee of the adoption of measures to more effectually guard the rights of the South. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Jan. 14.

The following is one of a series of resolntions which the Ohio Senate and House passed on Saturday:

Resolved, That we hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patrotic special message of the President of the United States, and that the entire power and resources of Ohio are hereby pledged whenever necessary and demanded for the maintenance under strict subordination to the civil authority of the Constitution and laws of the General Government by whomsoever administered.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY AT UTICA.

UTICA, Monday, Jan. 14.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY and BERIAH GREEN, and associates, came here to-day to hold an Abolition Convention, but were unable to obtain any public hall. There were indications that the Convention would have been stormy had one been held.

THE MACEDONIAN GONE SOUTH.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

The sloop-of-war *Macedonian*, from Portsmouth passed Highland Light this morning, bound South under sealed orders.

THE TROOPS AT FORT COLUMBUS.

The six hundred troops quartered at Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, are daily drilled, and are being prepared for active service should they be called for. A considerable portion of them are raw recruits, but they are fast being broken in and will make efficient soldiers. Yesterday they were congratulating themselves et being in snug quarters during the prevailing severe storm. They appear very observant of every movement which indicates an intention to draft them into active service,—a feeling being prevalent in the garrison that they will, sooner or later, be required to proceed to Southern forts. The two hundred troops who returned on the *Star of the West* are still retained in a separate organization, and drilled together.

SOUTHERN OCEAN STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion* is detained on account of a strong northeast gale and heavy sea on the Bar.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Jen. 13.

The *Star of the South* arrrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. All well.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 14.

The screw steamship *Huntsville* arrived at Tybee at 1 o'clock yesterday.

OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BALTIMORE.

SENTIMENT IN WASHINGTON—GEN. SCOTT AND MR. TOOMBS—UNION DEMONSTRATIONS IN BALTIMORE—RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY THOMAS—MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH, &C.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1861.

I passed a part of last week in Washington, and never, since the days of Jericho, has there been such a blowing of rams' horns as may now be heard in that distracted city. If sound and clamor could overthrow the Constitution, one might well expect to see it go down before the windy suspirations of forced breath that shock and vibrate on all sides. You meet almost everywhere intemperate and alarming disciples of discord and confusion. War, secession and disunion are nn every tip; and no hope of compromise or adjustment is held out by any one. The prevailing sentiment in Washington is with the South. Its immediate citizens are, of course, aware that their prosperity dpends nn the preservation of the Union. Bnt its location is in the midst of Southern institutions, and a particular party, for years the dominant one in the country, has been lavish there of both municipal and Federal favors. Nothing you know makes *soi disant* patriotism so vociferous as that most powerful of modern isms—You-get-out-and-I-get-in-ism. It is the curse of the country; every cross-road and village post-office has its patriot of this stamp; polite dogs, who, conscious of proximate kicks, walk down stairs and bark at each possible aspirant to the rug and crumbs. While in Washington, I heard of the incident from which has arisen the report of a quarrel between Gen. SCOTT and Senator TOOMBS. It occurred at a dinner party on Wednesday last. Allusion was made to the *Star of the West*, when Mr. TOOMBS in very bad taste, said he praised God *there was a possibility of blood being shed that night, and he hoped the first drop might come from the heart of Anderson!* Gen. SCOTT made no reply, nor did any words pass between them. He seemed shocked and surprised, as every decent man at the table must have been. Were Mr. TOOMBS the gentleman his position demands of him to be, he would not retain on his plantation an overseer who had exhibited such a brutal display nf ill-will and passion. Bob Acre oaths, and appeals to the God of Battles, cannot settle the questions now perplexing the nation. I have alluded to this matter simply to characterize the state of social intercourse now existing in the federal capital. It is a relief to breathe the healthier atmosphere of our own disturbed but Union-loving ity.

The town meeting held here on Thursday evening surpassed in magnitude, unanimity and enthusiasm anything ever before witnessed in Baltimnre. The primary importance of the Union to this city and State, as the lawful and most efficient means of securing vested rights and interests, was fully discussed and, I believe, is univnrsally acquiesced in. Maryland has other interests to protect besides that of Slavery, and while she will not sacrifice nor forsake the latter, and is not disposed to abandon her Southern allies in this institution, she will not suffer its advocates to drag her out of a Union to which her more material interests are indissolubly bound, and under which she believes the happiness and prosperity of the whole country, South and North, can best be promoted and preserved. She will not allow herself to be moved by any mere political attraction, towards this section or towards that. Her attraction is to all the States in the Union; and until she is forced to feel that the Union is utterly gone, and that all hope of restoring harmony and order is destroyed, she will remain true to the Constitution. When she does feel this she may perhaps move with Virginia; but this nven is not certain.

The meeting called by gentlemen favoring immediate State action through a Convention, resulted in a series of resolutions expressing approval of the Crittenden Propositions and belief in a Constitutional Compromise, at the same time appointing a Committee to solicit the Governor to invite, by proclamation, the people of the State to assemble on the last Monday of January, at their usual places of voting, and determine by ballot whether they desire or do not desire that a Convention shall be called. It is highly probable that Gov. HICKS will assent to this; he has desired of the Committee a few days to consider it. This meeting was composed of the best citizens from all parts of the State, irrespective of party. From the propositions submitted and voted down, as well as those that were adopted, the impression is, that the voice of the State is against calling a Convention. In the rapid rush of events, however, opinions and circumstances may change before the 28th inst. If a Convention is called the Breckinridge men will make the issue "North or South," and will, as a party, support no man for the Convention who is not pledged to go with Virginia. They will be active and energetic, and though now, I believe, in a minority, may carry the State. They already treat the Union as gone, and urge their scheme chiefly as a question of choice. While their opponents will maintain the quiet of self-complacent conservatism, they will be constant and unceasing in their efforts. The effect of such constant teaching and preaching you at the North will understand. It built up the Republican Party. "Let us," says BURKE, "only suffer any person to tell us his story, morning and evening, but for one twelvemonth, and he will become our master."

The resignation of Mr. Secretary THOMAS has occasioned no surprise here. His sympathies and opinions were well known. On the other hand, quite a reaction in heart and hope was visible here consequent on the Government's late exhibition of vigor. Maryland desires to see the present dissentions appeased by a just compromise, but she does not desire to see the Government abandoned, ner yet to see it fall to pieces by the weakness or senility of its administrators.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech, which was so anxiously and eagerly looked for, has disappointed all those who are looking to the North for compromise and secession. It is considered conciliatory in tone and temper; bnt on the main question, that of the Territories, vague and general. A gentleman from this town, who heard it, afterwards asked a distinguished Republican what he thought of it? He replied that it was "a bombshell in their ranks." Falling in with Mr. BENJAMIN, he asked his opinion: "it is," said he, "a declaration of war!" Meeting Mr. CRITTENDEN in an omnibus, he inquired of him: "It is one step," said Mr. CRITTENDEN, "in the right direction." Combine all these, and you have the opinion of Maryland. CECIL.

FROM MOBILE.

SEIZURE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR MOBILE—THE ALABAMA SECESSION FLAG—SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE, ETC.

MOBILE, Sunday, Jan. 6, 1861.

The agitation of feeling under which this community has been leboring for some time past, has been precipitated into action in a quite unforeseen manner. No sooner was the news of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie received here, than the public mind was turned to the consideration of what might be deemed necessary to do with regard to the fortifications of Mobile Bay, and the Arsenal at Mount Vernon; but the general opinion soon settled down to the conclusion thet it was inexpedient, at least, to interfere with them until the ordinance of secession should be passed, it being taken for granted that thet act would not be long delayed when the Convention should assemble, as it will to-morrow. But on Thursday, a great excitement was occasioned by the intelligence that the United Stales steamer *Crusader* had arrived in the Bay, and it was readily surmised that her visit was connected with some purpose of garrisoning Fort Morgan, to protect it from a *coup de main*. The only occupants of the Fort, heretofore, have been an Ordnance Sergeant and two or three laborers. It was soon reported that the object of the steamer's visit was to cash a draft for prize-money due the crew for the capture of a slaver; but while there is no doubt of the truth of this, yet it was very natural, in the present state of things, to imagine that it was merely a convenient pretext for her presence bere.

The news of the *Crusader's* arrival was telegraphed without delay to Gov. MOORE, who, believing that it involved a necessity for immediate action, dispatched orders to the Colonel of the Volunteer Regiment of the city to take possession of the fort and the arsenal. The order was promptly obeyed, four companies being embarked for the fort at 11 o'clock at night, and three for the arsenal. Both parties arrived at their destination before day, and took possession as directed. The arsenal is situated at Mount Vernon, formerly known as Fort Stoddet, about forty-five miles above the city, on the river. It was occupied by some twenty-five or thirty men, soldiers and laborers, who were no doubt very much surprised at finding themselves prisoners. In the arsenal were found about 20,000 stand of erms, 1,500 barrels of powder, and 300,000 cartridges. Fort Morgan, at Mobile Point, is a regular fotification of five fronts, with two outworks on the side towards the channel. It is capable of mounting upwards of a hundred guns, though only about one-third that number are in position, and the majority of these have been placed by the present garrison, who found in the fort some eighty or ninety pieces, including upwards of fifty long thirty-two pounders, together with a considerable quantity of shot and shells. The fort completely commanded the main entrance of the bay.

The Volunteer regiment, by whom these posts have been occupied, is an organization of several years' standing, though now incorporated into the Alabama Volunteer Corps instituted by the Legislature at its last session, and intended to comprise 8,000 men, apportioned among the several Counties of the State. This Regiment is made up of the *élite* of the city—the active members being chiefly young men, bnt a large proportion of the elder citizens of respectable standing are numbered among the honorary members of the respective companies. There are eight in number: the State Artillery, the Mobile Rifles, the Cadets, the Washington Light Infantry, the German Fusiliers, the Independent Rifles—a German Company, also, the Gardes Lafayette—which is the Company of most recent formation, and the City Troop. Recently two other Companies have been set on foot: the Dragoons—whose organization is complete, but who have not yet been attached to the Regiment, and a Company in the formation of which Mr. FORSYTH has taken the initiation, but which is not completely made up. Another Company is talked of—an off-shoot of the State Artillery, but I do not know what progress has been made in forming it.

Thus much of the recent events, and the instruments by whom they have been conducted, bnt I must not omit to notice their flag. The banner under which the expedition moved is one recently presented to the Young Men's Secession Club of this city. It is white, blue and white, arranged perpendicularly. In the centre is a large golden star, surcharged with a cotton plant proper—to use the heraldic term—with the inscription above the star, "Alabama," and below it, "The time is come." In the upper corner is a cross, composed of fifteen golden stars—not very good heraldry this, being in a field argent. This may be regarded as the flag of Alabama *pro tempore*.

To speak of the feeling of the people of the city in view of the recent occurrences, it would be necessary to revert to the times before the election. Disregarding all the inconsiderate words which were uttered in that, as they always will be in every canvass, it may be said that the speakers of the respective parties generally maintained that the preservation of the Union depended upon the success of their ticket; that their opponents were unconsciously aiding the election of LINCOLN; for it seemed to be a foregone conclusion that the Union could not survive that event. Further than this the Douglas and Bell orators charged the leaders of the Breckinridge party with entertaining purposes of disunion, while these stontly repelled the accusation. Viewing the question by the light of later developments, the most candid judgment would seem to be that while the disunion sentiment was even more widely spread and more deeply seated than was at first supposed, those who desired a reparation feared that the people were not sufficiently prepared for it, and were willing to *stave it off*, while those who deprecated it were yet willing to accept it in the last resort. Yet of these, the opinions were divided—some regarding secession as a revolutionary act, others as a legitimate exercise of the sovereign power of the State. Not that there are no absolute Union men, but conscious that they are in

SECESSION ABROAD.

Sentiments and Purposes of France and England in Regard to Disunion.

From Our Own Corrospondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

An irregular telegraphic dispatch was published here three daye ago ,snnouncing that Louisiana had seceded from the American Union. And what do you suppose was the effect of this improbable political canard? There was a sort of secret satisfaction that in the general crash perhaps France would regain her ascendancy over her former French colony. France and England ere tired of being dependent on a foreign country for their supply of cotton, and any event which gives ever so feeble a perspective of placing the control of the market in their hands, secures at once all their attention, end awakens all their ambition. A diasolution of the Union destroys at one blow the Monroe 'doctrine, and reopens the American Continent to the desires of the powerful nations of Western Europe. Six months will not elapse after the crash before the North American ports from the Isthmus of Panama to New-York—but especially the isthmus and gulf ports—will be filled with the war frigates of France, Spain end England, ready to seize the first occasion for territorial aggrandizement; and where tben is the power that can resist them—where the friendly and powerful neigbbor to lend a helping hand? When one State shall have seceded from the Confederacy, all the charm, all the romence, all the power that surrounded and protected the Union in the eyes of foreigners will have been broken end destroyed, and then those who respected her because she was a great Republic and a model to the world, as well as those who hated her because she was a model and a great and menacing force to the monarchical power, will alike lose their respect, and seek how they may profit by the general break-up. Let not the crazy men who are pushing the country on to destruction imagine that America is the only country in the world, nor forget that there are greedy and powerful vultures ready to pounce upon the broken pieces of the Republic. For if Americans do not respect their own country, how do they expect respect from Englishmen or Frenchmen? If the sacred bond were once broken, England and France, availing themselves of the natnral antagonism of the American character, would go to work intriguing, with the view of dividing the Union up into miserable little Republics, like those of South America, and then the dream of certain Southern men, of garrisoning their towns with French Zouaves would become a reality—only the Zouaves would be likely to bring their flag with them. Spain at present has a large fleet, and an army that burns to repeat its African exploits, and she rises up in the morning and lies down at night with her eyes toward Mexico, her ancient colony. In case of a dissolution of the Union, who will keep this Power out of Mexico, unless it be some stronger European Power, who desires the prey, or a part of it, for herself? Until now the great name of WASHINGTON, revered in Europe, as well as in America, has gone far toward protecting and maintaining the good name of the Union, which was the work of his hands; to have attempted its destruction by any European combination would have been a sacrilege perpetrated on the memory of this great man. But a dissolution of the Union by Americans themselves absolves Europe from every motive of restraint, and we repeat that just so sure as a dissolution takes place, will France, England and Spain spring to the gathering up of the pieces.

It is the habit at home to underrate the power of the European nations to do harm in the Western hemisphere. But what might have been true heretofore, is certainly not true now. The peculiar kind of force required for distant service has doubled within five years, and tripled within ten. The armements of Western Europe were never so formidable or so menacing as they are to-day. France has just added a fourth battalion to all her regiments, which carries her armed force, for war purposes, up to 750,000 men, and the affairs of the Empire are in such a condition that but few of these are required at home. Her navy is equally formidable, and numbers five hundred vessels, of which more than a hundred are first-class *war steamers*. These are all armed with the destructive and long-shooting rifled guns; and although Frenchmen do not take the first rank as sailors, they are splendid artillerymen, whether on land or sea. The navy comprises a large number of gun-boats for the entry of bays and rivers, and which are eminently suited to marine guerilla service. This navy, which the present Emperor has built up within the last few years, embraces so many untried modifications that the Government is longing for an occasion to test them, and they would accept, no doubt, the semblance of an occasion, rather than wait much longer. The fleet that went out to China expected to do something, but has been disappointed, and, judging from the letters received, is complaining most loudly. England, too, is most powerful for any foreign service she may desire to undertake, but the first one of which will be, in case of a diesolution of the Union, the complete occupation of the disputed entrance to Frazer River, and perhaps an attack at the same time upon Mexico. The English Volunteer system, which appears really to be perpetuating and fixing itself as one of the institutions of the country, liberates the standing army for foreign eervice, and gives the country a feeling of security at home and strength abroad which is rapidly reviving in John Bull the old thirst of conquest and universal dominion. The immense power of the English navy of to-day, numbering six hundred veseels, is known to every one. Directed against any other one navy, it is simply invulnerable. Even the Spanish navy is much larger than that of the American Union, and embraces some of the best models afloat.

When the American Union is divided up, there will be such a feeling of animosity between the sections that nothing like an alliance for mutual protection can be hoped for short of a century hence. In the meantime, cotton will become the great bone of contention hetween Europe and America, and before the final ownership of the cotton fields of the South shall he decided they will have been deluged with blood over and over again. The secnrity which the Union enjoys as a whole will be suddenly dissipated, when it is rent asunder. What is probahle now, in its foreign relations, will be no longer probable then.

In France—I need not tell you what it is in England—the universal sentiment of the people is one of ahhorrence of the eyetem of involuntary servitude as it exists to-day in America. If the question were put to vote to-morrow in France whether in case Slavery could be aholished the national treasury should pay an indemnity to the cotton factories of Rouen till the supply could be again obtained upon a free labor basis or from some other source, seven and a half of the eight millions of voters in the Empire would vote in the affirmative. The feeling is indeed deep and thorough on the subject. All the journals, in their comments on the President's Message and on the disunion movement, take strong ground, not against secession, but against Slavery. For them, Slavery in the great, and free and enlightened American Republic, is such a monstrosity as to be beyond their power of comprehension. They admit the question of conetitutional right, bnt not that of duty and humanity. When even Rnssia aboliehes Slavery it is not understood why the great model Republic should prefer annihilation to such a contingency.

It has been a standing reproach to Germany, and until now to Italy as well, that they were their own worst enemies, and while the world wished them well their internal qnarrels kept them always divided, and rendered progress and prosperity impossible. The American Union seems to have entered upon a phase in its history, in which it is to form the third member in this trinity of divided, unhappy and unrespected nations, and now the hopes and fears of patriots and philanthropists will be directed for a time in a new channel; for what man of feeling can look upon such a disaster without the deepest emotion?

Above all, let not the Disunionists imagine there will be the same safety from foreign aggression out of the Union as in it. MALAKOFF.

VERY INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Further Particulars of the Sacking of the Imperial Palace and Reasons Therefor—Formal Entrance of the British Ambassador into Peking—Humiliation of Prince Kung—The Convention—Description of the Imperial City.

The mails by the *America*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City yesterday morning. We obtain from our London files, which extend to the 29th ult. inclusive, some very interesting details of the important events that have lately occurred in China, and publish them below in a connected narrative. The correspondence is dated at Peking on the 26th of October, and is from the London *Times*.

WHY THE EMPEROR'S PALACE WAS SACKED.

When the An-ting Gate was surrendered to the allied Commanders-in-Chief, they were ignorant of the sad particulars attending the deaths of these poor fellows; the details were gradually obtained through the released prisoners; and, as the bodies of our murdered countrymen were brought in, the treatment they endured hurst upon us with appalling distinotness. There was bnt one feeling throughout the army, borror at the treachery and the atrocious cruelties that had been committed, a feeling most fully participated in by Lord ELGIN and Sir HOPE GRANT.

The Prince of Kung, by almost daily letters and messages, wae expressing his readiness and anxiety to come to an early settlement of all difficulties, but a great retribntion awaited the Emperor and the Chinsse Government for their acts, before such a request could he nceeded to.

The punishment inflicted cannot be judged by any standard of our own, but it falls with peculiar force on the Chinese, who attach so much importance to established customs, and feel such veneration for everything belonging to or connected with the Emperor.

To exact a money indemnity, even if it could have been made forthcoming, would have been but an inadequate way of marking the opinion of a great civilized nation on acts that would disgrace the most barbarous, and an indignation that required money to allay it would have been deemed merely affected, and put forward as a pretext for obtaining a larger indemnity than the one named in the Convention. All such exactions, also, fall on the people, and they were not to blame.

To reach the Emperor and the Mandarins was the great object and the great difficulty. It could only be done by adopting some messure that would place beyond the possibility of doubt in the minds of the governing classes of China that we were at Peking as masters, that the arrogance of the Chinese Government could be lessened, and it made to feel the responsibilities that attach to the commission of acts of cupidity and cruelty. The only hope that could he entertained of at last awakening the Emperor to the necessity of accepting the state of things forced upon him by circumstances and the times in which he lived was by attacking his prestige, which had for so long enveloped him like a cloud, and prevented his perceiving the dangers that threatened and surrounded his thrones. By an evidence of powsr that all the sophistry of the most cunning Mandarins could not gainsay was this object alone attainable.

There seemed two ways of arriving at this result; one was by capturing and holding the Imperial City of Peking; the other was by the destruction of Yuea-Ming-Yuen, the favorite Palace of the Emperor, and where the cruelties to the prisoners were first commenced.

At Yuen-Ming-Yuen the tablets of the dynasty were preserved, on the safety of which, in the opinion of the Chinese, the existence of the present reigning family depends. By the people the Palace was held in great veneration from its being the constant residence of the Emperor, and the place where all the great princes and nobles of the Empire assembled; the gardens and buildings were famed for their beauty throughout China, and immense sums were expended yearly on their maintenance. It was the scene of all the intrigues and gaieties of the Court. It was there that the great receptions and *levées* were bold, and there that the Emperor had his concerts, evening parties, and private theatricals, when; I said, he mixed on more familiar terms with those invited than we imagined could exist in the ceremonious Court of Peking, an obeisance to the Emperor, on his entering and leaving the hall of reception being the only ceremony performed.

The high walls and open spaces that surround the Imperial City inside Peking, separating it entirely from the city itself, would, to a certain extent, have protected the people from injury in the event of an attack having been made upon it, but the Allied Commanders-in-Chief felt themselves precluded from adopting this course on account of the conditions they had granted to the Chinese on the surrender of the An-ting Gate. The destruction of Yuen-Ming-Yuen was therefore finally decided on.

Lord ELGIN and the Commander-in-Chief both addressed the Prince of Kung by letter, informing him of their decision, and the reasons that influenced them in arriving at that decision. Lord ELGIN, in terms of great severity, pointed out the treachery that had characterized the conduct of the Government of China from the first moment of their attempting to negotiate at Tien tsin to their last act of perfidy in violating a flag of truce and murdering those captured while under its protection—that, in consequence of this conduct, he had called on the Commander-in-Chief utterly to destroy Yuen-Ming-Yuen, as being the spot where the cruelties to the prisoners first commenced; he further demanded that a sum of 300,000 taels should be paid within 48 hours as an indemnity to the families of the murdered prisoners, and informed the Prince of Kung if there was any delay in so doing, or any hesitation to sign the convention and exchange the Treaty of Tien-tsin, then the Emperor's Palace inside Peking should be burnt to the ground. These letters were accompanied by proclamations, that were placed on the walls of Peking, informing the people of the measures that were to be taken, and the reasons for their adoption.

HOW THE CONVENTION WAS SIGNED.

Prince KUNG was requested to have some private palace at once prepared for Lord ELGIN's reception, and the Prince of Pa was named, as being in a convenient situation. It is a building of vast extent; the outhouses alone could accommodate 3,000 soldiers with ease; but the palace and gardens were in not much better condition than the other buildings visited. Three hundred Chinese workmen were, however, set to work, and it is surprising how much they can do in a few hours towards making a place look habitable and comfortable. But the state of decay of the public buildings as well as private, even when owned by one of the greatest and richest Princes of the Empire, like the Prince of I, gives a melancholy impression for the future of China.

The 24th was the day named for signing the Convention; for some days previous Messrs. WADE and PARKES were busily engaged in discussing the clauses of the Convention, and making arrangements for their coming into immediate operation, together with those of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, as soon as the ratified treaties were exchanged. Among the Chinese Deputies were HANG-KE and WANG. The latter was, I believe, associated with TAN, Governor-General of Chi-li, when they ineffectually attempted to stay Lord ELGIN's advance in 1848.

On the morning of the 24th Lord ELGIN and Sir HOPE GRANT entered the An-ting Gate, accompanied by an escort of 600 men and 100 officers from the regiments at Peking. The Commander-in-Chief, with the Headquarters and his personal Staff, rode a little in front of Lord ELGIN, who was carried in his State chair by 16 Chinese, dressed in scarlet; his horse, saddled, was led behind him, and the members of the Embassy rode on either side.

The Second Division, under Sir ROBERT NAPIER, lined the streets, and as Lord ELGIN passed, followed at intervals, taking up strategical positions along the line of route, in case treachery was intended by the Chinese. Considerable crowds lined the road; they were extremely orderly, merely evincing great curiosity to get a glimpse at the "Great Barbarian" by attempting to peep into his chair as he passed by.

The Board of Ceremonies is about three miles and a half from the An-ting Gate, and it was past 3 o'clock before the procession arrived there. Dense crowds surrounded the entrance and filled the streets and square in front and on every side of it. The guard formed up on either side of the courtyard, where the dais on which the ceremony was to take place opened. The officers ranged themselves on the left of the dais, the place of honor, and on the right were assembled in number of Mandarins. At the back of the dais were two small tables and chairs, that on the left for Lord ELGIN, the ons on the right for Prince KUNG. Close to Lord ELGIN's chair was another for the Commander-in-Chief; on either side, at right angles, were ten small tables and chairs for the high officers of each nation; behind them, again, was another row, for the accommodation of the officers.

HUMILIATION OF PRINCE KUNG.

As Lord ELGIN's chair entered the gate the troops presented arms, and the Bands played "God save the Queen." His chair was carried to the front of the dais, when Prince KUNG advanced to receive him, accompanied by all the Mandarins. A cold how from Lord ELGIN and an anxious, hesitating salutation from Prince KUNG, and Lord ELGIN passed at once to his seat and sat down, motioning KUNG to take the one on his right, which is considered the lowest. A table stood in the middle of the space, in front of which the boxes containing the convention and treaty were placed.

Business was immediately commenced by Lord ELGIN telling Mr. WADE to hand the translation of his full powers to KUNG, with the request to see his in return. Prince KUNG said his were not so full, but equally ample as to powers, and gave Lord ELGIN the Emperor's decree conferring on him full powers to negotiate and conclude a peace, and also to affix the great seal of the Empire as a ratification to the treaty. The Convention was signed, each Plenipotentiary affixing his seal.

The treaties were then exchanged, KUNG sealing it with the great seal of the Empire, certifying under his seal and signature that the ratification of the treaty had been duly effected, and that affixing the great seal of the Empire meant the acceptance by the Emperor of all the conditions and responsibilities contained in the treaty.

A few interchanges of good wishes for the results of the treaty, and hopes that it would be the means of establishing a good understanding between the two Governments, passed between Lord ELGIN and Prince KUNG, the latter remarking that a great many mistakes had been made heretofore in their intercourse with foreigners, and that matters had been very badly managed, but he had now taken it into his own hands, and he hoped a new state of things would commence.

Lord ELGIN then rose; KUNG walked a short distance across the platform and then stopped; Lord ELGIN did so likewise, and it was only after vigorous beckoning of the Mandarins attending on KUNG and Lord ELGIN stopping, that KUNG was induced, after a few hesitating pauses, to accompany him to the edge of the dais.

Prince KUNG is about 28, but looks older; his countenance is not devoid of intelligence, but there was an expression of anxious, nervous care, partly fear struggling with anger, no doubt at finding himself in a position so different from the one he had been accustomed to hold in the presence of the high officials of the Government; yet there was a curious mixture of familiarity and respect in the manner of the officers towards him.

The manner of Lord ELGIN was quiet and dignified, and the Chinese could not fail to be struck by the stern and calm manner in which he performed his part of the ceremony.

The policy he has pursued has been such as to impress on the Chinese the feeling that, in agreeing to exchange the ratifications and sign the convention, he considered he was bestowing on them an immense benefit; but that he had not forgotten, and could not easily forget, the treachery that had characterized their proceedings throughout, and that before such feelings could be erased, the Chinese Government would have to show by their conduct that they were sincere in their professions to fulfil the engagements they had accepted. The serious attention with which the great Princes and Ministers of the Empire watched Lord ELGIN's manner, as if impressed with the dangerous crisis they were tiding over, but alive to the dangers that still threatened and surrounded them, was one of the most interesting scenes in the day's proceedings.

THE CONVENTION.

The following is the Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, signed, in the English and Chinese languages, at Peking, Oct. 24, 1860:

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries; that is to say, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; who, having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in nine articles:

ARTICLE I. A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the garrison of TAKU, which obstructed Her Britannic Majesty's Representative when on his way to Peking for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace concluded at Tien-tsin in the month of June, 1858, His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

ART. 2. It is further expressly declared that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai in the month of October, 1858, between Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, and His Imperial Majesty's Commissioners KWEILIANG and HWASHANA, regarding the residence of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, is hereby canceled; and that, in accordance with Article 3 of the Treety of 1858, Her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally at Peking, as Her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

ART. 4. It is agreed that the Separate Article of the treaty of 1858 is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of 8,000,000 taels in the following proportions or instalments: namely, at Tien-tsin, on or before the 30th day of November, the sum of 500,000 taels; at Canton, and on or before the 1st day of December, 1860, 333,333 taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site at Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fifth of the gross revenue from Customs there collected, the first of the payments being due on the 31st day of December, 1860, for the quarter terminating on that day.

It is further agreed that the moneys shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom Her Britannic Majesty's Representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to discharge this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared that of eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British mercantile community at Canton, for losses sustained by them, and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

ART. 4. It is agreed that on this day on which this Convention is signed, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tien-tsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there under the same conditions as at any other port of China by treaty open to trade.

ART. 5. As soon as the ratifications of the treaty of 1858 shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China will, by decree, command the high authorities in every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions, that Chinese choosing to take service in the British colonies, or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessel at any port of the open ports of China; also, that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with Her Britannic Majesty's representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating, as above, as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

ART. 6. With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbor of Hong Kong, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and to her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependency of Her Majesty's colony of Hong Kong, that portion of the township of Cowloon, in the province of Kwang-Tung, of which lease was granted in perpetuity to HARRY SMITH PARKES, Esq., Companion of the Bath, a member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, by LAN TSUNG KWANG, Governor-General of Two Kwang.

It is further declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled; that the claims of any Chinese to property on the said portion of Cowloon shall be duly investigated by a mixed Commission of British and Chinese officers; and that compensation shall be awarded by the British Government to any Chinese whose claims shall be by the said Commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British Government.

ART. 7. It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of 1858, except in so far as these are modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged.

It is further agreed that no separate ratification of the present Convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of its signature, and be equally binding with the Treaty abovementioned on the high contracting parties.

ART. 8. It is agreed that as soon as the ratification of the Treaty of the year 1858 shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by decree, command the high authorities in the capital and in the provinces to print and publish the aforesaid Treaty and the present Convention, for general information.

ART. 9. It is agreed that as soon as this Convention shall have been signed, the ratifications of the Treaty of the year 1858 shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial decree respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated as provided for by Article 8 of the Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking, shall commence its march towards the city of Tien-tsin, the forts of Taku, the north coast of Shang-tung, and the city of Canton, at each or all of which places it shall be at the option of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to retain a force until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Article 3, shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1860. [L. S.] ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

(Signature of the Chinese Plenipotentiary.)

THE INTERIOR OF PEKING.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PEKING, Nov. 1.

Has any one described Peking for you? The Capital is two cities, known as the Tartar, (north,) and the Chinese, (south); the latter, an oblong, stretching between four and five miles from east to west, while from south to north it is much over a mile wide; the former nearly three and a half miles square, and resting on the centre of the southern city, so as to produce with it a T-shaped figure, with a disproportionately stout perpendicular. North of all is a large earthwork, the north outline of which is exactly parallel to the north wall of the city, and distant from it perhaps a mile. From its extremities fall the east and west faces of the enclosure, aligning themselves with the east and west walls of the city. Thus you have a figure somewhat of the form of three parallelograms, rising above each other, A being the earthwork; B, the north city; and C, the south city. In the centre of B, again, stands an inner city, walled and gated, and in the centre of this the innermost precinct of the Emperor, also walled and gated, and guarded by numerous functionaries and men-at-arms. It is remarkable, by the way, in what apparent security this careful despot dwelt at his country palace. There were barracks for a strong force, and the books of China show a corps of some magnitude as proper to YUEN-MING-YUEN, but the palace or palaces were as accessible to the outsiders as any gentleman's park in England. To return to Peking; as you approach it from the north, the walls, some 60 feet high and in good order, with very high buildings overtopping the gates, are decidedly imposing. You draw nearer, and are moved to laughter at John Chinaman's consistent adherence to his babyish fashions in matters of war. These great gates seem to you, far off, to be provided with five tiers of guns, which you cannot imagine would ever be fired without bringing down the whole tower. Nearer inspection satisfies you that the tower is in no danger from this cause, at least. The embrasures, which are as crowded as in an old line-of-battle ship, are simply apertures closed with a shutter, on which is painted a circle with a bull's eye. On occupying the gate the force did find, right and left of it, some very nice guns, laid as if up to the last moment thoughts had been entertained of resisting this introduction of bayonet-bearing barbarians within the holy of Chinese holies. If we may trust native gossips, the counsels of the authorities were greatly divided. A Chinaman is slow to believe what he has not seen, and although two large armies were thrashed within a few miles of Peking but a fortnight before, it is thought likely enough that there were and are some grand conservative sons of Ham by no means satisfied that the walls never known to be taken were not impregnable. Happily the opposite conviction prevailed, and this vast population was spared the horrors of assault and pillage, and the allied force the demoralization consequent on the latter inseparable accident of its *metier*.

I could enlarge on this last subject considerably, had I space and time. The regulation of pillage has ever been the *opprobrium disciplinæ*. If I may hazard an opinion, the French soldier recovers himself after an *accès* of pillage far more speedily than our men. He pillegee, too, in much better taste, and without the ruthless and unnecessary destruction of his ally, whose mission it appears to be not so much to fill his pockets as to prod plier-glasses, to annihilate lamps, and to cripple tables and chairs past hope of recovery.

The *coup d'œil* from the north walls is indisputably gratifying. Past experience of Chinese cities will have prepared you for an absence of what we call public buildings in the view below you. Still there is the Imperial Palace, protesting in this case against your rule, and, besides the gate-towers, a fair sprinkling of lofty temples, the whole interspersed with much wood. The palace seems to have almost a park of good middle-sized trees about its artificial lakes, and bridges that have been comely, and are still, at a distance, picturesque. On the whole, you feel favorably towards Peking. But decend into the streets—and since the signature of the convention on the 24th everybody has descended—and you become painfully sensible that there is not a more squalid collection of houses in an Arab village or in the old City of Limerick. The streets are wide and have been in some instances paved, but they seem to have been long forgotten by the Macadam of these parts. On a dry day their soft loam sends up a cloud of dust that puts your face and whiskers past the recognition of your most intimate friends. If it rains, you are kneedeep in mud, and a journey along the disjointed stone *chaussée* is a service of real danger to your horse's fetlocks.

A CHINESE INQUISITION.

The statement of Mr. PARKES, who was captured by the Chinese, has been published. The following is his account of a Chinese inquisition:

"Being exhausted with fatigue and want of food, which I had not tasted for upwards of twenty-four hours, I fell asleep, but was soon made sensible of my position by being called up and again carried before the same Board of Inquisitors. It was then about midnight, but the hour did not prevent the collection of a large crowd, composed, however, in this instance of police-runners, jailors, lictors, and the other numerous myrmidons of Chinese law. The mandarins, as I was placed kneeling in my chains before them, warned me that they would force the truth from me if I did not give it willingly, and, in proof of their earnestness, they ordered four torturers to seize me, even before they began to put their questions, by the ears, and the hair of the head and face. They first asked me if I were a Chinese. I told them they had only to look at my face and hair to see that I was not. The next questions related to my age, length of residence in China, how and where I had been employed, &c. They then proceeded as follows:

Inquisitors—State the name of your head man?

Answer—Which one do you mean, the Ambassador, General, or Admiral?

Inquisitors (angrily)—You have no such functionaries. Don't presume to use such titles.

Here the torturers suited their action to the tone of the mandarins, by pulling, simultaneously at my hair, ears, &c.

Inquisitors—Now give the name of your head man.

Answer—Which one?

Inquisitors—The head of your soldiers.

Answer (in English)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT.

Inquisitors—What?

Answer (in English)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT.

Inquisitors—I say something that we can understand.

Answer—I am obliged to use the English terms as you will not let me give you these in Chinese.

They attempted to write down, in Chinese sounds, "Lieut.-Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT," but not succeeding, they asked me the name of another head man.

Answer, in English—Ambassador Extraordinary, the Earl of ELGIN.

Finding it equally impossible to write this down in Chinese, or to get on with the examination, they told me I might revert to Chinese names and titles, and I then gave them those of the Ambassador and the Commanders-in-Chief.

Inquisitors—How many soldiers have you?

Answer—Not less than 20,000 fighting men.

Inquisitors—That is false. [Tortures clutched me as before.] Repeat how many.

Answer—Not less than 20,000 fighting men, in which I do not include followers, &c. I have stated that once to you, and I have no other answer to give.

Here I was again threatened, both by mandarins and torturers, but, deeming it dangerous to swerve from any statement I had once made, I adhered to that which I had already given them, and it was taken down.

Inquisitors—How many soldiers have the French?

Answer—I am less acquainted with their force, but they cannot have less than 10,000 fighting men.

Inquisitors—You are lying again.

The same question was repeated and enforced by the torturers; I returned the same answer, and it was noted down. I then explained that, being myself a civilian, I could not be expected to be familiar with military matters, or to know all the particulars of so large an army as the present combined force.

Inquisitors—So large an army do you call it? What are 30,000 men? They are a mere nothing.

They then proceeded to examine me in the same strain as to the number of our cavalry and artillery, ships, steamers, horses, Chinese coolies, &c., and, in particular, of the range of our field and siege guns, which I gave them at three miles and upwards, together with other particulars of their destructive properties. Hearing that the horses of the force came from India, they questioned me as to the resources of that country, and were much displeased with my statement that it was within twenty days' sail of China, and had an army of upwards of 300,000 men, and a population of more than 100,000,000. They also equally disapproved my estimate of the population of Great Britain, which I stated at about 30,000,000. But the remark which probably gave them most displeasure, and caused me some pain at the hands of the torturers, was the use, on my part, of a term for Her Majesty denoting equality of rank with the Emperor. They had inquired after our 'Prince,' to which I had replied by stating that we had many princes, both in England and India, but that they were all under one Sovereign, as in the case of the Empire of China.

'What do you mean by using such language?' they said; 'you have yourself shown that you have been long in China, that you can speak our language and read our books, and you must know, therefore, that there is but one Emperor, who rules over all lands. It is your duty to communicate your superior knowledge on this subject to your countrymen, instead of encouraging them in their extravagant ideas.'

They then insisted that I had often been in Peking; that I had confederates here, and that they would force me to reveal their names. I denied all this, and told them I knew but three persons in Peking.

Inquisitors—Name them.

Answer—The two Imperial Commissioners—Prince of I and MUH-YEN—and the Assistant-Commissioner HANG-KI.

I made this reply in the hope of disarming their suspicions, which I could see were very strong on this point; and the idea that through our Chinese coolies, or in some other way, we had set treason at work within the walls of the Capital was one which evidently gave them considerable apprehension. They were also particular in demanding interpreters. I complied by giving them the Christian names and surnames of several of these gentlemen in full, knowing, as the event proved, that they would be unable to take down intelligibly the long English words, and they soon relinquished the inquiry. They made pointed inquiries, however, about Mr. LAY, and when I told them that he was now engaged, by the invitation of the Chinese authorities, in managing their foreign revenue, which had nearly doubled since the collection of it had been placed in his hands, they reproved me for using such language, and called out that LAY was nothing else than a native (Chinese) traitor.

Towards the close of the examination, throughout which I was compelled to remain kneeling on the stone floor, I obtained their permission to make a statement on my own account. I then told them why I and the other gentlemen of my party had come to Tung-chow; that we were all employed in the cause of peace, and not of war; but, although acting under a flag of truce, and admitted to interviews with the Imperial Commissioners, we had been seized and were now being treated, not even as prisoners of war, but as common felons, and as offenders against Chinese law. I was urging that this great and, to me, unaccountable mistake, should not be persisted in, when they interrupted me by saying, "That is your account, but we have another story. Besides, if, as you state, you are a civilian, and have nothing to do with soldiers or their movements, why are you always seen with the advance?" To this I answered that we always kept an interpreter in the front to be ready to receive overtures or communications from the Chinese authorities, and to look after the interests of the people. The examination ended, I was ordered back to prison.

THE INDIAN TRUST FUND ROBBERY.—"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*: "A curious fact connected with the Indian Trust Fund robbery, and going to show that Gov. FLOYD long meditated obtaining possession of these bonds, is contained in the *Congressional Globe* of the last session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, from which it appears that an amendment was introduced in the Senate to the Indian Appropriation bill, disconnecting the whole Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, and placing it under the charge of the War Department. I am informed that Gov. FLOYD showed great anxiety to have this amendment adopted by the House of Representatives, and was present in that body during its consideration urging his friends to support it, but, principally through the opposition of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, it was lost. The suspicions of Mr. HASKIN that the Secretary of War desired to have this Indian Bureau placed under his care for no good purpose, are clearly shown in his remarks on the occasion. The Secretary of War, defeated in obtaining control of the bureau, turned his attention to, and succeeded in having his nephew, BAILEY, appointed clerk, in charge of the Trust bonds, under the Interior Department. This accomplished his evidently long-cherished design of possessing the power to use the bonds for his own purposes. The Special Committee which has been appointed to investigate the case, are expected to return from New-York at an early day, and the developments they will make, it is believed, will show that the whole machinery of the Government has been perverted by certain of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, to enable their friends to plunder the Government.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Its Past, Present and Future—Description of the Building.

Brooklyn has an Academy of Music. In it, this evening, will the "harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass" be heard for the first time, and henceforth doubtless distracted managers, fractious singers, "expensive" choruses, and indomitable conductors will thrive and wane, sulk and sing, bow and scrape, and fiddle and dance to their hearts' content, and the delight of the City of Churches.

The building of an Opera House—or, as the popular phrase goes, an Academy of Music—is an affair of no trifling importance. The causes which lead to such an issue are multifarious and varied in character—the means requisite for the successful accomplishment of such a result are in no sense small, and the information, the wisdom, the sagacity, the tact, the caution, the prudence, and, above all, the experience necessary for the desired end, are qualities not found in the persons of all men, be they rich as CROESUS, or of family the most ancient.

The music-loving population of Brooklyn can be numbered by thousands. Years ago the subscription list of the New-York Philharmonic Society contained the names of hundreds who lived in that City, while the regular patrons of EISFELD'S *soirées* and MASON & THOMAS' concerts equaled those from this Metropolis. Gradually a desire for music nearer home began to grow in the minds of the Brooklynites—operatic concerts were always well patronized there—THALBERG and GOTTSCHALK, and all performers and singers of merit, did remarkably well there, and it was deemed seasonable by certain public-spirited and influential citizens to open subscription books for a Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, which should equal in every respect that of this City, whose reputation is most favorably regarded not only in all this country, but in France and Germany, and wherever good music is appreciated and enterprise approved. The first season was a wonderful success—the second was as *Dominie Sampson* would say "prodigious," and the directors found, to their alarmed gratification, that they had entirely outgrown their narrow limits, and that they were compelled to stop the sale of tickets long before their patrons were half supplied. The only two sizable and getable public buildings were the Athenæum and Plymouth Church—the former of which would seat perhaps twelve hundred, and the latter three thousand persons. To accommodate the patrons of the Philharmonics in the Athenæum was simply an impossibility, and the church could not at all times be had—so that it le to the success of the Philharmonic Society that Brooklyn owes the architectural triumph of which we shall presently treat.

The principal men—the originators, the directors, and the life of the Philharmonic, were and are, LUTHER B. WYMAN, Dr. HULL and RODNEY R. RAYMOND. They worked early and late, ingeniously devising, and efficiently executing plans for its success, and when that success was achieved, and better accommodations were demanded by the public, they eagerly embraced the opportunity to enforce upon the enterprising men of the city the propriety, the necessity and policy of erecting at once a building suitable not only for the exigencies of the present emergency, but which would meet the entire want of the amusement-loving public—musical, operatic and terpsichorean. A board, comprising many of Brooklyn's most prominent men, of whom the animus are LUTHER B. WYMAN, A. A. LOW, S. B. CHITTENDEN, A. COOKE HULL, ARTHUR BENSON and Judge GREENWOOD, was organized, and without delay the subject was broached, discussed and settled. The Academy was a fixed fact. The subscription books were placed in the hands of those who knew where the purse-strings would be loosed most generously, and proposals were advertised for. The original amount desired was $150,000, and in less than one week the whole was subscribed. This sum would have been ample had the Directors seen fit to ignore certain improvements subsequently suggested, and had no accident taken place. But in consequence of alteration in the first adopted plan the stock was increased, and, when completed, the cost of the building will be not far from $200,000—all of which is paid in; the house being turned into the hands of the stockholders free of debt or liability of any sort. Hard times were realities, but still the work progressed; trade became stagnant, but the sound of the hammer ceased not; excitements of national sweep agitated the land, but the contractors were granted no holiday; an embarrassing financial crisis swallowed up little men and broke down great ones, but the busy workman started not at the sight, nor heeded the wail; political troubles swept the entire country as a tornado does the forest, but not a brick the less was placed or a nail left out; the elements warred upon the edifice, broke in the roof and maimed its best friends, but the said friends hobbled out as fast as crutches would let them, and rebuilt the roof, which now defies the utmost virulence of elements the most potential. In spite of many and mighty obstacles, the work persistently progressed, and at last, in less than one year from the incipient movement, its builders are enabled, with pride and satisfaction, to say, our work is done, and ANOLIBAMAH.

As a matter of course, the outside of the building first attracts attention; let us look at it a little. The first glance, probably, will not please, for it seems to present a huge mass of red brick, with a multitude of little windows patched over it in chance places, and even the individual windows seem broken and boggled by the insertion of brick into the centre of their arched stone cappings. But as we continue to look, the great pile gradually assumes its true proportions; the quiet hues of the fine brickwork, and the drab Dorebester stone facings softly harmonize; the lines of the grouped Gothic windows array themselves so as to break gracefully the broad expanse of masonry; the vast roof rears its beautiful symmetry to varying heights from the different parts of the building; and the tasteful portico, while its arches, pillars, and stone decorations show solid work, has an air of lightness and grace which makes it a fitting entrance to the very handsome and unique interior.

The officers was see the building, the better we like it. We are very agreeably disappointed, and it is not too much to say that the Brooklyn Academy of Music has the finest exterior of all the public buildings of its kind in America. It has the grandeur which great size imparts, and yet is so judiciously planned, and so well balanced in its proportions, that it has not the awkwardness of bulk which large buildings are too apt to show.

The entrances, of which there are seven, are upon Montague-street. Pass

THE MURDER IN THE BOWERY.

Identification of the Victim—The Murderer Still Unknown.

Proceedings Before the Coroner—Testimony of James Sheridan, Hermann Bruns, Theo. M. Cornwall, Heinrich Marten, John Flynn and Dr. Bouton.

The man who was found murdered shortly after 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, upon the steps of the building No. 305 Bowery, has been identified as JOHN SEXTON, a native of Ireland, 25 years of age, residing at the corner of Washington and Canal streets. Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday afternoon, opened an inquest and took the testimony of several witnesses, in whose company the deceased had been up to a late hour previous to the time when his lifeless body was discovered by the police, but their statements failed to fix suspicion upon any one. It was shown that deceased had been on a drinking bout, commencing at a late hour on Saturday night, and that he was in a semi-intoxicated condition when his acquaintances last saw him alive. He is represented to have been of a violent temper, and quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor. One of the witnesses testified that on Saturday night while intoxicated, deceased made a wanton assault upon himself and his (witness) brother, with whom he was on the best of terms, and the next day, when partially sober, he made a most abject apology for his misconduct. Edward Doyle, a young butcher, employed at Clinton Market, had been drinking with the murdered man on Sunday afternoon, and it was in his company that he was last seen. He is in custody as a witness and his testimony will be given to-day. The evidence furnished statements of deceased having caused unhappiness in the domestic relations of a butcher, named Sheridan, with whom he boarded at the time of his death, but the developments were of a very vague character. The following testimony was given:

THE TESTIMONY.

James Sheridan, deposed: I am about twenty-five years of age, a butcher by occupation, and reside at No. 333 Bowery; I have known deceased for a long time, having gone to school with him in the old country; I afterwards lost sight of him for about twelve years, but our acquaintance was renewed about a year ago; I have frequently seen deceased during the past year, and was on friendly terms with him; I never had the least difficulty with deceased until Saturday night last; about eleven o'clock on that night he came to Clinton Market to see my brother; I work in the market at a stand directly opposite to that where my brother is employed; deceased often came there on Saturday nights to take a drink after we had done work; on Saturday night my brother, deceased, a man named William Delaney and myself went to a drinking-place directly opposite the market, to take a drink; the place is called The Pacific; one of the party proposed that we should play dominoes for the drinks; we consented, playing two games, which Sexton lost; we took two drinks, and I was about to go home, not feeling well, when my brother asked me to take a cigar, and sit by the fire; while my brother and myself sat talking together, Sexton was engaged in playing cards with Delaney and two other butcher boys, whose names I do not know; Sexton lost the game, and tendered the bar-keeper a quarter to pay for the drinks which they had had; immediately after, my brother's wife came in, and commenced to scold him for stopping out so late; seeing me by the fire she spoke to me, and I told her it did not look well for her to come into a saloon to uphraid her husband; I cannot recollect her answer, but she left the place, and then Sexton spoke to my brother, ordering him to go home; I wanted my brother to take a drink first, at which Sexton became quite violent and angry, jumping about the room; he struck my brother, saying at the time that he treated his wife badly by stopping out nights and spending his money; he struck him a very violent blow over the right eye—a treacherous blow; my brother then went to the wash-stand to bathe his face, (his nose had been bleeding;) after doing which he went out without saying a word to anybody; afterwards Sexton appeared to be wild, and was beating everybody in the house, and I went toward him for the purpose of pacifying him; he immediately caught me by the cravat, struck me a blow in the eye and threw me upon the floor; (the eye of witness is bandaged in consequence of the blow;) the deceased then wanted some one to fight with him, and, while he was blustering, I slipped out and went home; I found my brother at home when I got there, and he was quite displeased with Sexton for having struck me; I wanted my brother to sleep with me, but he insisted upon going home with young Delaney; I went to bed and remained there until half-past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon; about twelve o'clock, Sexton came to the store No. 335 Bowery, next door to where I live, and sent a man up stairs to see me, stating that he was very sorry for his conduct of the night before, and wanted to apologize personally: I sent word that I did not want to come down, intending to have the matter made up on Monday; five minutes afterwards Sexton came up himself, and found me still in bed; he sat down by the bedside, and begged me to forgive him, saying he would not have struck me if he had not been intoxicated; he asked me what he could do for me, and said he would go after leaches; I told him no, that was unnecessary, and we became good friends; he subsequently went out and procured some medicine for me, and in about half an hour he left; two hours afterwards he returned, and I heard him conversing with my mother; she did not know it was Sexton with whom she was conversing, otherwise she would have been displeased, as she disliked him in consequence of a family difficulty in which he had taken part; during his interview with me, Sexton cried like a child; he knelt down before me and cried and begged me to forgive him for having struck me; he than wanted me to go to my brother's house that his (brothar's) wife might see that a reconcillation had taken place between us, but mother objected to my going out, and I remained at home; Edward Dnyle and deceased then went out together, and I saw nothing further of Sexton nntil I was sent for to come to the station-house at night; it was probably five o'clock in the afternoon when Doyle and deceased left the house, and they both appeared to be slightly under the influence of liquor,—the deceased evidently being drunk more than Doyle; Doyle returned to the house in a little more than an hour afterwards, and appeared to be rather more under the influence af liquor than before; scarce five minutes elapsed after Doyle returned befnre all of us went to bed; I had no conversation with Doyle as to where he had been with Sexton; I suppose all nf us on Saturday night must have been somewhat intoxicated whsa the disturbance occurred, we had each taken three drinks; no one to my knowledge struck deceased on Saturday evening; he had no bruises on his face on Sunday afternoon; the deceased was engaged to be married to Margaret Cumisky, who is my brother's wife's sister.

Hermann Bruns deposed—I keep a liquor and segar store at No. 315½ Bowery; on Sunday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock deceased, Edward Doyle and another man came to my house and took two or three drinks; they commenced skylarking together, but exhibited no fil-feeling; I saw the deceased tap the strange man two or three times on the head but no offence seemed to be taxsn at it; they did not quarrel at my house, but Doyle took the handkerchief of deceased from his pocket, which he did not seem to like; they had some few words together and afterwards wanted to have another drink, but I refused to give it them; Doyle then begged Sexton's pardon, saying that he did not mean to insult him, and they shook hands together, appearing to be good friends; the stranger had taken the opportunity of leaving some time before, while Sexton and Doyle were engaged in the dispnte; I shonld think it must have been near 4 o'clock when the two men left my house together; I saw nothing more of them.

Thos. M. Cornwell deposed—I live at No. 18 Stanton-street, and am in the coal business; I went to Mr. Bruns' store about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and saw three men there joking and skylarking together: they left tha place about four o'clock—the man whom they said was an actor leaving several minutes before the others; all of them seemed to be under the influence of liquor; before they left the saloon they shook hands, and seemed to be on good terms; I heard one of the men ask the actor to spell his name, and I think he said it was Craig, or Gregg; I would know him again if I saw him; I heard deceased say several times, "My friend here"—alluding to the stranger—"is a play-actor from Baltimore;" this stranger appeared to be a quiet man; I should judge him to be a Scotchman or Irishman; he talked Shakespeare a great deal.

Heinrich Marten deposed: I live at No. 305 Bowery, and keep a grocery and liquor store there; deceased and Edward Doyle came to my store yesterday between five and six o'clock; they were alone; several persons were present at the time in my place; Doyle seemed to be under the influence of liquor, bnt deceased did not appear to be greatly affected; he asked for a glass of beer and invited those present to drink with him; he afterwards requested me to give him two of my business cards, which I did, and he wrote on the back of it; deceased remarked to Doyle that if he had a cousin or sister married and her husband did not nse her well, he was bound to defend her; Doyle said "Oh! that's all right; didn't we go up stairs and settle it all?" they afterwards commenced to talk about business, and deceased said to Doyle that he would give him a job if he wanted it, and advised him to come to the place in Broadway where he (deceased) was engaged; they each took another drink and left together; they had no quarrel while at my house; it was about 6 o'clock when they left.

John Flynn, one of tha persons who was present at the store of the previous witness when deceased and Doyle came there, corroborated Mr. Marten's statement of what transpired there.

Geo. B. Bouton, M. D., deposed—I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, John Sexton; autopsy commenced at 9 o'clock, at the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station house; body that of a large sized, well-developed man, exceedingly well nourished; rigor mortis very strongly marked; there was slight ecchymosis over the right eye, and on the back of the right hand, and on the knuckles of the middle and ring fingers; there was a slight wound of the right nostril, and of the right side of the nose midway its length; there was a slight abrasion of the cuticle over the union of the fifth rib and the sternum, on the right side; over the sternum, at tha edge of the median line, opposite the articulation of the third cartilage of the left side was a stab-wound one and a half inches in length dunwards extending obliqnsly downwards and outwards, the lower margin forming an obtuse angle. This wound extended through the sternum obliquely downwards and inwards through the pericardium, the right auricle near its base, the right ventricle, and endad in the diaphragm, the thoracic fibres of which were incised, but not the abdominal. There were some 16 ounces of coagulated blood and fluid in the cavity of the pericardium, also some slight effusion into the substance of the diaphragmatic muscle. The stomach was somewhat injected, and exhaled a very palpable vinous odor. The other organs of the body were examined, and found to be generally normal. The brain was also examined, and found somewhat more injected than usual, but otherwise normal. The cause of death was the hemorrhage from the stab-wound above-mentioned. I should have mentioned that I found incisions in the deceased's vest and coat, the position of which would lead to the inference that his coat was buttoned about him at the time of the infliction of the wounds.

At this point (7 o'clock P. M.) the Coronor postponed the further examination ustil 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the testimony of the play-actor and Edward Doyle will be given.

OBITUARY.

—Col. J. B. F. Russel died very suddenly in Chicago on Jan. 3. He entered the army as a cadet in 1814, from Boston, Mass., where he was born; was appointed Second-Lisutenant of tha Artillery in 1818; in 1821 was transferred to the Fifth Infantry; was Assistant Quartermaster from 1828 to 1830, and in April, 1830, was promoted to a Captainey. In 1832 he went to Chicago with his command and engaged in tha Black Hawk War, under Gen. Scott. Subsequently he was stationed at Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort Snelling and Fort Crawford; and in 1837 he superintended the removal of the Indian tribes of Wisconsin beyond the Mississippi. By real estate speculations in Chicago, where he took up his residence after resigning his commnnd, he acquired a large property. His wife and one child, who survive him, reside in Brooklyn.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 33, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 92, 162, 186, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 202, 204, 206, 208, 214, 216, 222, 226, 228, 230, 232, 236.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 519, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1095, 1103, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115. *Part II.*—Nos. 630, 884, 18, 502, 810, 870, 144, 424, 460, 672, 268, 754, 522, 740.

ANOTHER ARSON CASE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

PETITION FOR COMMUTATION OF FREUND'S SENTENCE.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, in the case of Freidrich Freund, who was sentenced on Saturday to imprisonment for life, in a conviction of arson, Mr. Morrison, the assigned coussel, yesterday, in accordance with the recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the Court, drew up a petition to the Governor for a commutation of sentence to seven years' imprisonment. This was signed by the Court, and is in the hands of the Clerk for tha signature of the jurors. On the verdict rendered, the Court had no discretion but to sentence for life. But as the prisoner was not a hardened, bad man, and was over 60 years of age, a lenient course on the part of the Governor was deemed by Court and jury as only the part of humanity.

TRIAL OF SIMON KATZ FOR ARSON.

The District-Attorney then moved on the case of Simon Keiz, indicted for arson Mr. H. W. Allen opened for the people in a brief exposition of the facts relied upon for the prosecution. It would be shown the jury that the prisoner, having a small grocery at No. 238 Division-street, and finding that the business was unprofitable, attempted to sell out. Failing in that, he had, on the night of the 29th of November last, fired the premises, for the purpose of getting the insurance, which amounted to $1,260, and was upon the Pacific Fire Insurance Company. He had compelled a little boy, his nephew, to fire the premises, much against his will.

Officer Theobald first testified to the time and piece of the fire, and stated that it originated in the middle of the store; the flame was a very light one, and there was a strong odor of burning fluid or camphene; witness arrested tha prisoner.

Cross-examination was deferred by Mr. Clinton, counsel for defence, until later in the trial.

Louis Kate, a boy about 16 years of age, next testified that he was a sephew of the prisoner, and had been in this country only six or seven months, having been sent for from Germany by his uncle; he worked in the store for the prisoner; a short time before the fire, prisoner had advertised his business for sale in the *Sun;* the effort to sell was not successful, and he had then told the witness that he must now burn the store, and with the insurance so obtained, he would be able to take the witness South; the boy refused to have anything to do with setting the fire, and advised his uncle against such a course; prisoner, however, continued to urge the witness to comply, but was still refused; becoming enraged at this, he said, in an angry manner, "Then if you won't do as I want, you shall clear out of the store;" witness replied, "Well, if you drive me eway you must give me some money;" "Not a d—d cent," replied the affectionate uncle; prisoner, however, continued to make preparation for the burning—preparing a paper ready to be lighted, and telling the witness that all he would have to do would be to hold the candle to the paper; the boy then asked his uncle why he didn't do it himself; prisoner replied that if the fire occurred while he was in the store, he should be suspected; but if it occurred when he was away no one would think strange of it; he told the boy that when he had lighted the paper, as soon tbe flames began to spring up, to go and wake up Jacob David, who slept there, and then for both of them to rush out and shout fire, and alarm the people who lived above; the boy proposed to go up-stairs and get his coat, but the prisoner said he would buy a new one for him; the boy however still persistently refused, and the fire was not set fat that time; renewed efforts on the part of the prisoner, however, at length succeeded, and on the night of the 29th of November, while the prisoner was at the Rothenmänner Lodge, the witness lighted the prepared paper, after closing the store at night; he then undressed himself, as his uncle had directed him to do, and got into bed with Jacob; he sooh heard people knocking on the outside, when Jacob awoke, and both he and the witness rushed out and shouted "Fire," so that those above could hear and escape from the house; a few days before this five gallons of burning fluid had been brought into the store to sell. Witness had often seen persons in the store, whom his uncle had asked to purchase it; the price asked was $1,500, and the customers would say "Oh! that is too much." At one point in the testimnny of the witness, the prisoner rose to his feet and exclaimed, "My God! it is false—he is perjuring himself" In spite of this, however, and of the prisoner's fierce glances during the examination, the boy gave his whole statement with apparent candor and consistency. For several hours he was cross-examined by the defence, and yet exhibited no inconsistency in the substance or manner of his account.

Fire Marshal Baker next testified to the character of the fire, which was extinguished before it had done much damage. He had a conversation with the prisoner after his arrest, and the latter would not tell the amount of his usual sales.

Mr. Baker, brother of the last witness, was called to partly corroborate the statements of the boy, Louis Kaiz. He testified to having seen the advertisement of prisoner's store for sale in the *Sun*, a copy of which was here put in evidence.

Another witness was then called, who testified that seeing the advertisement of the store, he had gone to see if he could purchase it. From his examination at the time, he concluded that the stock was not worth more than $400.

Mr. Young, of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, next testified that the prisoner's store was insured at that office for $1,200.

The prosecution had one or two more witnesses, but as the hour was late, the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when, after finishing the trial now on, the follnwing cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For murder—Xavier Hochrelter, John McGuire.

Court of General Sessions.

INDICTED FOR ROBBERY—ACQUITTED.

In this Court yesterday, before City Judge MCCUNN, Valentine Trainor and Henry Colne, indicted for robbery, were tried and acquitted.

A PETTY THIEF.

Francis Smith, indicted for petty larceny, was next put to the bar, and pleading guilty, was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

FROM THE WITNESS-BOX TO A BAD BOX.

Stephen Leary, John Gillen and John Hancock, jointly indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sentenced each to State Prison for four years and nine months. Leary was a witness on the first trial of the Mortimer Shay case, and at that time his own testimony implicated himself so nearly in the *res gestæ* of that affray, that, as he left the Court, the Judge on the bench advised him to exercise great caution thereafter in his conduct, or he might have to visit a Court of Justice in a less favorable capacity than that in which he then was summoned. The prediction was yesterday verified, and he will now be placed for some time to come beyond the reach of temptation.

A THIEF TO SING SING.

John McDermot, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was thereupon sent to State Prison for the term of two years.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY—ACQUITTED.

William Wallace, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit money, was next put on trial; and the Jury rendering a verdict of not guilty, he was discharged.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE WRONG PLACE.

John Sweeney and John Donnell, jointly indicted for burglary, were next tried. By some unaccountable freak the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal for Donnell, and conviction of Sweeney for grant larceny, directly reversing the expectation of those who heard the trial. Sweeney was sant to State Prison for two years and six months, and Donnell was discharged.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Simon Kinney, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit notes, was next put to the bar. He pleaded guilty in tha fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

A FEMALE BURGLAR ACQUITTED.

Mary Ann Baker was next tried, on two separate indictments, for burglary. The prisoner was a good-looking American woman, 28 years of age, and her husband, a decent-looking man, who owns a little farm in New-Jersey, and has got one or two thousand dollars ahead in the world, was present during the trial; and his ill health and respectable circumstances were made by the prisoner's counsel the means of exciting the sympathy of the jury. On the trial, under the first indictment, it appeared that a gentleman living at No. 48 East Sixteenth-street, on going home late at night on the 11th nf December last, heard a rustling in the hallway, and presently encountered the prisoner in the dark. he asked who is here, and she said, "It is me, it is me." The gentleman then thrust her into the parlor and shut the door upon her, datalsing her until help arrived, and she was secured; she was found in her stocking feet, having left her shoes in the parlor before the gentleman came home, that she might move about the house without being heard. No witnesses were introduced in behalf of the defence. On the preliminary examination, the prisoner had given no other explenation of her actions than that she had been drinking at the time, and didn't koow what she was about. Nothing was lost from this house, though in the prisoner's pocket were found several promissory notes and other articles, which had probably been stolen. The Jury, after a short consultation in the case, rendered a verdict nf not gnilty.

The same prisoner was then tried npon a second indictment for a similar nffence. A gentleman living at No. 21 Irving-place, was lying on a lounge in a room opening ont of the hall-way, with tha gas burning dimly, when the prisoner opened tha door and partly entered. When asked what she wanted, she replied that a tall man with black whiskers had taken her into the house, and she wanted to see him. She was told that there was no such person in the house. She was then apprehended, and upon her person was found, among other things, some candles, partly burned and some boxes of matches. In the hall-way there were found under the sofa several articles of silver-ware, which had been taken from the pantry and tlad up in a napkin. No witnesses were introduced for the defence, and with no other pretended excuse than her own statement that a man had taken her into the house for improper purposes, the Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and she was discharged,

A FORGER FIVE YEARS TO SING SING.

Frank Bryant was the next, and last prisoner tried. He was indicted for forgery in passing two counterfeit notes. The jury were at first unable to agree, but subsequently rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was a young man, of fair appearance, and denied to the end that he was guilty. He was sentenced in the State Prison for five years.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For felonious assault: Cornelius Lynch.
For burglary: Patrick McCarty, John W. Bayne, John Delene. David A Brown.
For lercery: Mary Parmlee, John Cunningham.
For forgery: Joseph Verona, James Eaton.

Practice under the Stillwell Act—Is that Act Superseded by the Code?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Dayton Lumins vs. *Matthew Brown, Jr.*—This was an application to the Court for a writ to arrest the defendant under the "Non-imprisonment act," or "Stillwell act," of 1831.

From the affidavits nsed on the part of the relators in support of the motion, it appeared that the defendant was a resident of the city of Albany, and that two suits had been commenced in the Superior Court against him. Among other matters it was alleged that the defendant had fraudulently concealed or disposed of his property.

The defendant objected to the sufficiency of the allegations made against him, and submitted that the Justice, sitting as an officer, had no jurisdiction of his person in the proceeding. These points were overruled, however, and after the taking of evidence, upon motion of coussel for relators, the Court allowed the writ of commitment, holding that, although such proceedings had been but little resorted to of late years, the writ in this case was justified by the circumstances shown.

It had been intimated that the Code of Procedure had abolished the statute under which these proceedings were taken. The Court observed, in granting the writ that the statute was still in full force, having never been repealed.

Samuel G. Courtney for relators; Wm. H. Forman for defendant.

Conditional Delivery—Alleged Fraudulent Failure.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Charles King et al. vs. *Edward W. Phillips et al.*—This action was brought to recovar the possession, or the value of a certain number of cases of furs, of the value of $1,800, alleged to have been wrongfully taken, and withheld from the plaintiff by the defendants.

The defendants deny that they wrongfully took the goods from the possession of the plaintiffs, and allege that they are the owners of the furs in question.

It appears that the plaintiffs sold the furs to the defendants, and that they came into the defendants' possession in pursuance of such sale.

The plaintiffs, however, contended that the sale and delivery was conditional upon the terms of the sale which were, that the defendants should give good paper security for the amount of the price of the furs, the goods being sold on eight months' credit. That such paper had not been produced or offered to the plaintiffs, and therefore the sale was void.

That shortly after the purchase of the goods the defendants became insolvent and unable to pay their liabilities, and that the purchase in question was made with a view to such failure, and was, therefore, a fraud upon the plaintiffs, and for this reason also the sale was void, and therefore the plaintiffs had a right to take the goods again into their possession.

The Court held that as the plaintiffs had allowed the goods to remain in the defendants' possession for several weeks without calling upon them for the notes, which were to be given as security, wsen, if the goods had been sold to third parties they could not have been retaken by the plaintiffs, they thereby waived that condition in the agreement of sale, and the title to the goods became vested in the defendants. That the fact of the defendants' failure was not in itself, and unaccompanied by other facts, a proof of fraud, sufficient to send the case to the jury.

The Court therefore ordered the jury to find a verdict for the defendants.

Buckham, Smales & Green, for plaintiffs; Burrill, Davison and Burrill, for defendants.

An Order of Arrest Vacated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Thomas Dugan et al. vs. *Benjamin F. Simpson.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest, and the facts out of which the action arose were stated in the TIMES Jan. 12.

The Court have now vacated the order of arrest, and allowed the plaintiffs to renew the motion upon additional affidavits.

Soldiers and Secession—The Babies Afraid of War Going Home.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Hilton.

Matter of the Application of Recruits to be Discharged from the United States Army.—Within the last week something like a half dozen of Uncle Sam's soldiers have suddenly remembered that they were infants of tender years, and, therefore, not responsible for enlistment. Under this pleasant impression, they have applied to the Court for discharge from their mortal obligations, and have been again consigned to their mothers' arms.

One of this sort was relieved yesterday.

It may be that the immediate cause of this stampede is the "war aspect" of things.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Vincent* vs. *Vincent.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Huber vs. *Schiler.*—Motion denied.

Application of Mayor, &c., relative to the extension of Chambers-street, &c.—Referred to Samuel James, Esq., to take proof of the truth related in ths petition.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Woodhouse* vs. *Miner.*—Complaint dismissed and judgment for defendant with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

HILTON, J.—*Schoffer* vs. *Schoffer.*—Divorce granted.

POLICE REPORTS.

WOULD NOT SWEAR LIKE A TROOPER.

Thomas W. Alexander, an individual of soldierly appearance, was tempted to indulge his taste for strong drink on Sunday night, and soon presented anything but a martial and dignified appearance. Indeed he made the mud-gutter his couch, and while seeking "tired Nature's sweet restorer," his reveries were rudely interrupted by one Francis Roberts, an habitual violator of the Eighth Commandment, who seized his gold watch, valued at $50, and ran. The thief's flight was intercepted by officer Zieger, of the Twenty-first Ward, who found the watch in his possession. He was arrested, and taken yesterday morning before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for trial in spite of Alexander's disinclination to prosecute, as he was very anxious to depart immediately for Mexico, where he could indulge his warlike propensities. To secure his attendance as a witness, he was sent to the House of Detention, No. 68 White-street.

A LIGHT-FINGERED VISITOR.

Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday, arrested a reputed thief, named Meyer Goldstein, on the complaint of Margaret Belmont, keeper of a house of prostitution in Mercer-street, charging him with theft. He is alleged to have visited the complainant's house on Sunday evening, and stolen a portemonnaie, containing $48, from a bureau drawer. At the time of his apprehension he had $8 supposed to be a portion of the stolen funds, about him, while the balance he is said to have lost at a gambling-house in Chrystie-street. Justice OSBORN held him, pending en examinatinn.

DESPERATE ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.

Daniel Dority, an oyster-dealer, doing business at No. 56 Beach-street, became greatly enraged on Sunday evening with a man named Joseph Hemilton, growing out of misunderstanding on a trivial matter, and struck him upon the head with a hatchet, inflicting a very bad wound. The assailant was immediately arrested by Officer Stookey, of the Third Ward, and Justice OSBORN yesterday required him to furnish bail in $500 to answer a charge of felonious assault.

AN ILL-STARRED BURGLAR.

On Saturday evening Detective Poole encountered Joseph Roberts, a young man of bad antecedents, walking in Greenwich-avenue, and suspecting that he had been engaged in mischief, he arrested him. On taking him to head-quarters, it was found that he had about $50 worth of cheap jewelry in his various pockets, which were supposed to be the proceeds of a burglary. Subsequently it became known that the jewelry-store of Peter C. Campbell, No. 272 Fourth-avenue, had been broken into on Saturday morning, and robbed of $400 worth of property. Some of that found upon the prisoner was identified by Mr. Campbell as belonging to him, and the offender was committed for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 14.

$5 000 U. S. 5s, '65	91¼	53	Erie Railroad		37½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Con.	93	512	do	s3	38
3,000 Treas. 12 ₱c Notes	101¾	100	do	stwk	37½
2,000 N Carolina St. 6s	74½	400	do	stwk	37¾
500 California St. 7s	87½	50	do		38½
1,000 do	87	50	Hudson Riv. R.		46
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	74¾	100	do		46¼
10,000 Ten. State 6's, '90	74	20	Harlem R. Pref		58
5,000 Mis. State 6's	57	200	do		37½
5,000 Erie R. bds, 1875	64	80	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.		68½
3,000 Hud. R. 3d mtg h.	86¼	308	do	n.	68
1,000 M. C. 8 p.c. 1st mtg sink. F. Ct. bds.	95	100	Reading R.	b30	38½
2,000 M. S. 2d mtg bds.	52	200	do		38
10,000 Han. & St. J. R.	55	100	do		37
2,000 N. J. C. 2d mtg, '63	102	100	do		37¼
2 000 L. S. & W. 1st M. Bs.	81	575	Mich. Cen. R.		52
10,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱c. Bonds	88	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R.		14½
5 Bank of America	106½	25	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.		33
10 Pacific Mail S. Co.	88	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		32½
100 do	88¾	100	do		32¼
210 N. York Cen. R.	77	700	do		32
200 do	s10 76¾	450	do		31½
400 do	76¾	200	do		31¾
500 do	76¾	185	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		53
100 do	b60 78¼	150	do	b30	53½
100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	75½	500	do		52¾
810 Gal. & Chic. R.	65	100	do	b3	52¾
200 do	64¼	100	do	s10	52¾
		180	Milw. & Miss. R.		11¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	84	5	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R		14½
500 Treas. 12 ₱c Notes	102½	150	Gal. & Chic. R.		65½
9,000 Kentucky St. 6s	96½	400	do	s30	65
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	87½	100	do	b60	65¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	67¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk		33½
1,000 do	68	50	do	s30	33
10,000 N. Y. St. 7s, '64, 105		50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		77¾
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st Mt.	102	150	do	s30	76
14,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st Mt	42	50	do	b60	77¾
700 N. Y. Central R.	77½	50	do		78
100 Erie Railroad	38¾	125	Cleve. & Tol. R.		33
50 do stwk	38¾	400	do	s30	33¾
50 do s5	38¾	400	do	shi5	33
125 Hudson River R.	46¾	100	do	s60	32½
100 Herlem R. Pref.	37½	200	do	b60	33½
400 Reading Railroad	39	50	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R		54
125 Mich. Cen R.	52	50	do		54¼
50 do b60	53½	50	do	b30	54½
300 do s30	52¾	100	do		54½

MONDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jen. 5:

Decrease in Loans	$499,950
Increase in Specie	1,621,513
Decrease in Circulation	341,085
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,694,453

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 14, 1860.	Jan. 12, 1861.	Jan. 5, 1861
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	123,582,414	129,125 515	129,625,465
Specie	18,740,866	26,460,988	24,839,475
Circulation	8,090,548	8,357,198	8,698,283
Gross Deposits	99,247,743	108,703,247	110,453,147
Exchanged	23,362,980	20,551,364	23,998,717
Undrawn	75,883,763	88,148,883	86,454,430
In Sub-Treas'ry.	7,749,617	2,584,455	3,645,437

The Bank return shows another large accession to the Specie line, and the present is a rising everage for the succeeding statement. About two millions went into Bank to-day from California and the Cunerd steamer et Boston. The Loans end Discounte are slightly lower, without effort on the part of the Banks at curtailment, a number of which have added a portion of the New Treasury Bills to their line of Loans. The market for Money at Bank is, of course, easy to regular deslers, who ere able to offer prime accurities, within reasoneble rule as to date. Outside of Bank, there are buyers of strictly first-class trade paper, double name, et from 7 to 8 ₱ cent., end fair lists at 9@10 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange is supplied with Money at call at 7 ₱ cent., with excentionel cases, on choice colleteral, et 6 ₱ cent. The Exchanges on Europe for Wednesday's mail open firm, and the leeding drawers on London, quote 105¾@106 ₱ cent.; Paris f.5.35@f.5.32½. The mails by the *America*, delivered this morning, represent the English markets for Grain and Cotton as firm in prices, with a free demand and large sales. In referesce to American political troubles, the opinion still obtains in London that a peeceable solution will be arrived at. There is sufficinct concern felt, however, to create a partial dullness in our State Stocks, while our three prominent Railways dealt in in that market—Erie, Illinois end New-York Central—continue in steady request above the relative New-York prices as latest advised to the English side. The following are the last London quotations:

AMERICAN RAILWAYS, &c.

	Closing Prices.		Bus. done.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. red	93	@ 95	
United States 5 ₱ cent. reg. 1874	93	@ 93¾ x. d.	93½ 9
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent	76	@ 80 x. c.	
Do. 6 ₱ cent	70	@ 75	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent. red. 1875	86	@ 88	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. 1875	86	@ 88	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	29	@ 2xd.	29½ ½ 5½
Do. do. all paid	70	@ 72	
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. 1869	88	@ 90	
Do. (sinking fd) 8 ₱ ct. 1882	88	@ 92	
Do. $100 shares	45	@ 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70	@ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15	@ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	86	@ 88	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	91	@ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	95	@ 97	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c. con. bs. 1876	95	@ 97	
Do. $100 shares	76	@ 80	
New-York & Erie 1st m. 7 ₱c. '67	91	@ 93	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	89	@ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱c., 1883	79	@ 81	
Do. Bonds, ₱ £2,71,75, do.	62	@ 64	
Do. shares, assented	34	@ 35	31½ 6 4½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	100	@102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	99	@101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st ml., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	87	@ 89	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., sler.	90	@ 92	
Do. $50 shares	36	@ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75	@ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22	@ 26	

The Stock Exchange opened this morning under a dull but not very depressed feeling, the sales being generally light through first call of the list, and the variations from Saturday's low prices, on New-York Central, ¼@½ ₱ cent.; Erie, 1 ₱ cent.; Reading, 1 ₱ cent., and the Western Shares ½@¾ ₱ cent. The State Securities were lower on Tennessees, Virginiee and North Carollnas by ½@1 ₱ cent., and duli in Missouris, at 67 ₱ cent. The Railway Morigages steady, and but few percels offered. The whole business of the First Board was below the usual daily everage But eoon after the adjournment, the demand for the speculetive Railway Shares improved, and prices before the close of the Afternoon Board recovered pretty much all they had lost, and in some instances were higher than at the close of Saturday's dealings. The advices from Washington were regarded as less threatening so far as further immedietc collision between the General Government and South Carolina is concerned. Some of the dispetchee to the afternoon journals also intim

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BARRY'S LECTURE ON HORSE-TAMING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH—AFFAIR OF HONOR—THE SWISS COTTAGE

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA FIAMMA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK—A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—SMILES AND TEARS—Evening—MAGIC WELL—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Judge SMALLEY delivered an important charge to the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on the law of high treason. He told them that the seizure of United States property and firing on the United States flag by persons owing allegiance to the United States, constituted high treason by levying war; that no State could absolve citizens from their allegiance to the General Government; and that neither South Carolina nor any other State could legally protect citizens of other States in waging war against their Government. He laid down the legal definition of treason, and declared it to be the duty of all good and true citizens to do everything in their power to suppress rebellion, expose treason and bring traitors to justice.

No new movements of importance have taken place at Charleston. Gov. PICKENS yesterday sent an Aid to Fort Sumter with dispatches for Major ANDERSON, but the nature of their contents did not transpire. The Legislature of South Carolina have unanimously passed resolutions declaring that any attempt by the Federal Government to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter will be regarded as an act of open hostility and a declaration of war." The resolutions also approve the action of the military in firing upon the *Star of the West*.

Messrs. HAYNE and HALL, the former a messenger on behalf of Gov. PICKENS, and the latter for Maj. ANDERSON, arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon, but neither of them at last accounts had seen the President or any member of the Cabinet, and the nature of their mission was not known.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, yesterday presented in the Senate a bill proposing amendments to the Constitution, to be voted on by the people on the 12th of February. This bill, which carries out substantially the ideas of Mr. CRITTENDEN, though with some variation of detail, will be found in full in our report of the proceedings. In the absence of Mr. CRITTENDEN and other Senators, Mr. BIGLER preferred to postpone its consideration and reference. During a brief discussion in relation to it, Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, announced the secession of his State from the Union, and said that although he and his colleague, had not yet received official notice of the State's action, they should decline hereafter to take part in the Senate's proceedings. Mr. GRIMES of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling upon the President for information relative to the alleged intention of certain men or bodies of men to obstruct the free navigation of the Mississippi. Consideration of the Crittenden resolutions was postponed until to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Mr. POLK, of Missouri, then addressed the Senate, the subject under consideration being the resolution offered by Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, calling for information regarding the attempt to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter. He found the Republican Party answerable for all the ills which now afflict the country, and insisted that the only means by which the Union could be saved was through such guarantees from the North to the South as would assure the latter equal rights and facilities in it. In the House, Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee of Thirty-three to report the proposition of Mr. CRITTENDEN for the pacification of the country, but objections were made, when Mr. ENGLISH gave notice that at the proper time he should move a suspension of the rules; and subsequently did so, but without success. Several measures were introduced bearing on the present condition of affairs, which were referred to the Select Committee of five on the President's Message. A resolution was adopted instructing that Committee to consider and report as soon as possible upon that portion of the Message which recommends that a vote of the people be taken upon the great questions at issue between the North and South. Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, made an effort to appoint to-day for the consideration of the bill providing for the organization and discipline of the militia of the District of Columbia, but he failed by one vote. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, and the general debate which was on Saturday agreed to, was commenced by Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, who took strong ground against the right of secession, and closed with an appeal to all conservative men to rally to the support of the Constitution and the Union. He was followed by Mr. COX, of Ohio, who will be succeeded by Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, to-day. Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, presented the majority report of the Committee of Thirty-three; Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, obtained leave to have the minority report printed, and the House adjourned.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill providing for submitting the Crittenden amendment to the people at an early day, and another for a more perfect organization of the militia. In the Assembly, Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill to "further secure the people of the State against involuntary servitude." It is an anti-rent measure, and does not refer to negro Slavery. It provides that holders or owners of estates in fee shall not be liable to involuntary service or to involuntary obligations of any kind to any person as the condition or obligation of such ownership, except when such obligation has been made a lien on the premises by mortgage or otherwise.

By the *America's* mails, which reached this City yesterday morning, we receive interesting details of the important events that have lately occurred in China. The ceremonies observed at the signing of the Convention between Great Britain and China are graphically described by a correspondent of the London *Times*. Lord ELGIN entered Peking with great pomp and military display, and in all his actions endeavored to impress upon the Chinese mind that in agreeing to the establishment of peace, and signing the new Convention, he was conferring an immense benefit upon the people. Prince KUNG, the Emperor's brother, and the Commissioner appointed to negotiate, was treated with very little ceremony by Lord ELGIN, and the policy of attempting to overawe the Chinese, which the British have pursued from the outset, was strictly observed to the most minute particular. We have already given the points of the Convention, and print now the document in full. The land ceded to Great Britain is an insignificant strip of territory opposite Hong Kong—useful only to the British as a healthy locality for the rendezvous and encampment of troops.

The Trustees of Clinton Hall, where Mr. H. R. HELPER was announced to lecture last evening, on "Two Systems of Labor," refused to permit him to hold forth there, on the ground that the excited state of public feeling gave reason for apprehension of trouble. A crowd assembled in Astor-place was disorderly in its expressions of disapprobation of Mr. HELPER and his principles. The Police finally dispersed it, arresting Col. H. H. TITUS, one of its ringleaders, who was locked up in the Fifteenth Ward Station-house.

The Board of Aldermen last evening appointed a Special Committee, to consider and report upon the present manner of publishing the proceedings of the Board—the present system being complained of. A resolution was adopted virtually requesting the Legislature to transfer to the control of the Common Council the $100,000 appropriated for building a new Court-house under the direction of the Supervisors. A Special Committee was appointed to report what amendments are necessary to the City Charter—provided that the Councilmen concur. Various motions for retrenchment, and the appointment of Investigating Committees, offered by Alderman DAYTON, were defeated. The Standing Committees were announced. The debates were unusually interesting. The Board of Councilmen at last organized by the reelection of MORGAN JONES for President, who made an address, in which he declared he would be governed in all his rulings by a strict sense of right and justice; the Board being then considerably exhausted by its efforts, adjourned to Thursday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Coroner's inquest yesterday upon the body of the man, who was found murdered on Sunday evening, opposite No. 205 Bowery, resulted in establishing his identity. His name is JOHN SEXTON, as was at first suspected, from the fact that he had a card in his pocket with that name upon it. Several witnesses were examined, but their testimony developed no facts tending to point out the murderer. It was shown that deceased had been drinking freely for several hours previous to his death, and that he was last seen, scarcely an hour before he was murdered, in the company of a young man named EDWARD DOYLE, who is in custody, and will be called upon to testify to-day. The inquest was held at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, where it will be continued at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, a petition was drawn up for the commutation of FREUND's sentence. The Court and jury signed it. The entire day was consumed by the part trial of SIMON KATZ, indicted for arson in the first degree. The case is still on. In the General Sessions there were quite a number of acquittals, to balance which are reported six sentences to State Prison for an aggregate of twenty-three years and nine months. In the Supreme Court at Chambers, Justice BARNARD held that the Stillwell or non-imprisonment act of 1831 was still in full force and effect, and that it was not affected by the Code of Procedure.

The Stock Market was dull early in the day yesterday, but subsequently recovered and closed rather stronger in the afternoon than on Saturday. New-York Central, 77⅜@77¾ ₩ cent.; Erie, 38½; Illinois Central, 78½. The Bank return shows a further gain on the Specie line of $1,621,000. Exchange on London, 105½@106.

The snow-storm checked business. Breadstuffs were less freely purchased. Prices of Flour and Wheat were somewhat unsettled. Corn was steady. Cotton, Groceries, and Provisions were quiet. A moderate demand prevailed for Hay, New Hops, Rice, Whisky, and Tallow. Clover Seed was in request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Who Rule the South?—Where Lies the Strength of the Disunion Movement?

In the analysis of Southern society, attempted by us in the TIMES of yesterday, we stated the number of slaveholders contained in the eight highest grades, as classified in the census report. It will be remembered that there were only two men in the South, in 1850, who owned so many as one thousand slaves; only nine who owned so many as five hundred, and under one thousand; fifty-six who owned three hundred to five hundred; 187 who owned two hundred to three hundred, and 1,479 who owned one to two hundred—in all 1,733 who owned one hundred slaves or more. This insignificant number of men constitute the real "South" of which we hear so much, with its large plantations, tilled by hundreds of slaves. Their aggregate ownership is less than 300,000, and if we add the next wealthiest class, comprising 6,196 persons who own fifty to one hundred slaves each, the whole number of large proprietors will be 7,929, owning together about one hundred and fifty thousand slaves. This is less than one-fourth of the whole slave population of the South in 1850, which amounted to 3,204,313 souls.

As we have already stated, there were, in 1850, 347,525 slaveholders, and if we deduct the above number of 7,929, which embraces all the large proprietors, there remain 339,596, who may be called the small proprietors, who by their numbers give real strength to the institution. But these are again subdivided into several classes. We have already spoken of the 29,733 who own twenty to fifty slaves, and the 54,595 who own ten and under twenty, as embracing a larger share of intelligence, enterprise and activity than any equal number of men in the South. Next come the 80,765, who own five and under ten slaves; the 105,683, who own between one and five; and the 68,820, who own but one. Their aggregate number is 255,268, or nearly three-fourths of the whole 347,525 slaveholders. While the interest of these small slaveholders in the institution is far less, individually, than that of the classes already considered, their passionate devotion to what is regarded as the cause of the South, and the dictate of patriotism, is fully up to the standard set by the Southern politicians. They at the same time labor under far less of the conservative restraints which operate upon the larger proprietors. From their considerable numbers, compared with the slaves owned by them, they have less apprehension of insurrections; and at the same time they think they have more to hope than to fear, more to gain than to lose, from such reckless measures as the reopening of the Slave-trade, or the dissolution of the Union.

But we have yet to consider the condition of the great body of the Southern people. In 1850 there were 6,222,418 white persons in the Southern States, and of this number about 1,450,000 were males over twenty years of age. The slaveholders reported in the census embrace many females, as well as those who hire slaves; and if these could be deducted, there would remain not more than 250,000, or little more than one-sixth the number of adult white males. Nearly five-sixths of the white people of the South, therefore, own no slaves, directly or contingently. But it is a mistake to set them all down as "poor whites," in the popular acceptation of that phrase. The poor whites are, properly speaking, those who inhabit the sterile pine lands in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, with their numerous progeny in the Southwestern and Western States. They live in extreme penury, from want of regular employment, and subsist upon coarse and meagre fare, which they derive in part from a wretched cultivation of corn patches on poor lands, with fishing, hunting and stealing. They are almost entirely illiterate. The census puts down their number at 494,161 in the Slave States above the age of twenty years. But it appears that about 450,000 non-slaveholding whites had, up to 1850, emigrated to the three Northwestern States—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It is probable that many of them were enterprising citizens; but the fact is notorious that the poor illiterate class constituted the bulk of this Southern emigration to the Northwest. If proof were needed on this point, it is found in the correspondence of numbers between the emigrants from the South and the illiterate in those States. The former we have stated at about 450,000, and the latter exceeds 160,000. In Michigan and Wisconsin, which contained very few natives of the South, there occurs a corresponding absence of the illiterate class among the native population.

But this question is aside from the one we have under consideration, which is the actual condition of the non-slaveholders of the South. We assume that the whole body of the illiterate class is non-slaveholding. This is not strictly true, as hundreds of slaveholders are known to be illiterate. But the assumption is near enough the truth for all practical purposes. As above stated, this class amounts to 494,161 persons of both sexes. These people, by their own confession to the United States Marshals, can neither read nor write; but we have no means of knowing how often the question as to education was omitted—how often a false or evasive answer was given, or how often the literary attainments were of a character to warrant a certificate of proficiency. If these points could be ascertained, there is no doubt that the tabular column of ignorance would foot up at least double the amount actually stated. We may, therefore, assume that of the million and a half of adult white males in the South who own no slaves, not more than a million are capable of reading understandingly, or writing their names. This million of intelligent non-slaveholders is made up from all classes. It comprises a large body of respectable farmers, located for the most part in the Border States, or in the high lands of those further South; together with mechanics and small shop-keepers in the cities and towns, overseers, briefless lawyers, patientless doctors, patriotic politicians and broken-down gentlemen with their sons.

This great class, which may be said to constitute the mass of the Southern people, since it is larger than all others combined, has been thoroughly indoctrinated with the Pro-Slavery creed. It has all the passions and the ambition of the slaveholding classes, while it lies under none of the restraints which the possession of slaves throws around their wealthier neighbors. In the more Northern Slave States the mass of non-slaveholders are beginning to comprehend the advantages of freedom, by comparing their condition with that of the neighboring Free States. Many of them, also, retain an hereditary repugnance to Slavery, which their ancestors derived from the revolutionary era. But further South, with inconsiderable exceptions, the mass of non-slaveholders of the more respectable and intelligent class are thoroughly inoculated with the rabid and reckless spirit of Slavery propagandism. The small slaveholders, who own fewer than ten slaves, and who constitute nearly three-fourths of the whole, are scarcely distinguishable from this mass of respectable non-slaveholders, and the two classes form what may be called the Southern people.

Letters and other private information inform us that the large slaveholders are already sick of their rebellion against the General Government. They are beginning to understand that they have everything to lose, and nothing to gain by success. For the greatest good promised by the politicians to the people—the reopening of the African Slave-trade—would be the ruin of those whose wealth consists in negroes. The effect of that traffic would be to reduce the price of slaves to a merely nominal figure. It is obvious that the large proprietors can have no sympathy with a policy which contemplates the destruction of their property; and we are not surprised to learn that they not only oppose it, but at length begin to see that their safety depends upon the preservation of the Union.

The Powers of the President and his Duty.

In the President's Message, and in some of the speeches in the Senate, the power of the President to coerce obedience to the laws and Constitution of the United States has been denied. It is the fashion, in certain quarters, to consider the Government of the United States a feeble Government, but when it is seen that the President, when necessary, may place himself at the head of the whole land and naval force of the United States, and all the militia of the States, to execute the laws, and to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, his powers and his duty will be found ample for the present emergency.

The Constitution provides as follows:

"The Congress shall have power:

To raise and support armies.

To promote and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

The Army and Navy have been provided by Congress, and the rules and articles of war have been made. The calling forth of the militia, and using the Army and Navy have been provided for by Congress, as follows:

"Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State or of any other State or States as may be necessary to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed."

"In all cases of insurrection, or obstruction to the laws * * * When it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary."

The Constitution also provides as follows:

"The President shall be Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States."

He has thus all the powers of military authority and martial law at his command.

His Constitutional duty is equally plain and comprehensive.

"The President shall *take care that the laws be faithfully executed.*"

"Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, *preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.*"

He has all the powers of a monarch in case of war, insurrection, or opposition or obstruction to the laws of the United States, and it is not left to his discretion whether he will dispense with the law or neglect it, or allow it to be trampled under foot, or nullified or seceded from. His duty is plainly declared and enforced by the solemn sanction of an oath.

The power of the Government begins now to be felt. The people are aroused. The Army is on the alert. The State authorities and the vast army of the militia are getting ready to march. The giant will soon shake himself for action. If necessary (and how soon may it not be necessary) the Federal Capital may be under martial law. Let the citizens of the District and its vicinity, including telegraph men—let the "five hundred"—let Gen. BICKLEY and the Knights of the Golden Circle—let WISE and the minute men—let "rebel and traitor" Senators—let those who declare that South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi are no longer in the Union, yet still occupy their places in Congress to embarrass the Government, and those who have counseled invading and capturing the forts of the Union, read and inwardly digest the following rules and articles of war:

"Article 56. *Whosoever* shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial."

"Article 57. *Whosoever* shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial."

ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER, who were not in the army of the United States, nor even citizens of the United States, were tried by a Court Martial and executed with a short shrift for "aiding, abetting and comforting the enemy."

Our enemies are none the less enemies because they are of our own household. In the whisky insurrection it was decided that, "An insurrection committing acts of violence in arms with a view to render void an act of Congress, or to prevent its execution by force and intimidation, is a levying war against the United States." And in Burr's case, that when a body of men are assembled for the purpose of making war against the Government, and are in a condition to make that war, the *assemblage* is an act levying war. If men be enlisted, and marched and prepared for battle, though they do not arm to action, yet it is an overt act of levying war. So is cruising in a warlike form; and not only the persons who bear arms, but those who assist otherwise are included among those levying war. There is no lack of enemies to be aided, abetted and comforted by spies and traitors.

The Ideas on which Secession is Based.

We copy herewith extracts from an article in DE BOW's *Southern Review*, for January, written by Major W. H. CHASE, of Pensacola, Florida, one of the most respectable and widely-known gentlemen in the Southern country, which present the whole *animus* on which secession is based, and express with entire fidelity and accuracy the Southern view of this movement, its desirableness and commercial advantages, and the complete impunity and protection with which it is to be accomplished. If the public wish thoroughly to understand the position of the Southern mind on this subject, we entreat careful attention to the following from that article:

SOUTHERN SECESSION—ITS STATUS AND ADVANTAGES.

The secession of these States must necessarily be a *peaceful one*, because England, France, the rest of commercial Europe, and the Western and Northwestern States of the Union, require that it should be.

The programme of secession would be inaugurated by proceedings deliberate, dignified and determined.

This great revolution would be duly announced in advance of the overt act, so that England and France especially, and the Western States, should be made acquainted with its nature, and with the great *commercial benefits* that would result to them by its development.

The nature of the revolution would be due to a radical change in the political and commercial relations of the seceding States with the commercial world, at home and abroad; by which a free market would be opened to general commerce; by which the great West would be relieved of duties reaching up to thirty per cent. on foreign articles consumed by its inhabitants; and by which their great staples would flow freely through the rivers and railways to Southern ports and sections; and there, in combination with the cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco of those sections, form the basis of exchanges with the world.

The benefits to be derived to the commercial nations, at home and abroad, would be: First, the products of the great West, as well as of the South, whose chief interests lie in agriculture, would be transported to the home and foreign markets at cheaper rates than many of them now are, because the lines of railways to the Southern ports would transport freight every day in the year, unimpeded by the snow of Winter; and, second, the foreign ships, being placed under free-trade principles, would so powerfully compete with the Northern ships as to reduce freights from its Southern ports to the lowest living rates. England and France, thus stimulated, would especially increase their steam commercial marine; and, in a very short time, relieved of the great burdens now imposed in discriminating duties by the Government of the Union, *they would become the chief carriers of American products and supplies.* Their ships would come loaded with products of every nation, and, delivering them at Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Farnandina, Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans, would be reloaded with the rich products of the South and West. In less than six months from this time, every one of the above ports will have been connected directly by railways with the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri, and with the vast regions lying to the north, the south, the east and the west. Nor are these facilities of intercommunication of the South with the West necessary to be mentioned in order to demonstrate the great political and commercial advantages which would be due to the secession of the Cotton States, and which would be enjoyed by them and all countries trading with them.

Demonstrations already made, so patent to the mind of the statesman, viewing them either in their political and commercial, or in their national and international aspects, will be keenly perceived and vigilantly observed, as their resultants are disclosed. And so important—almost vitally so—will they be to the interests of the observers, that the men of the West and the East *will pause in their threatened hostility to the revolution, while England and France would send powerful fleets to insure its peaceful maintenance.* The men of the West would not only instantly pause in any hostile course to it, *but they would demand that their great section should be united politically*, as it would be commercially, to the new Confederacy. In this movement they would be joined by such of the Slave States as had kept aloof from the first movement of secession. And thus that great movement would have tended directly, and in a brief time, to a more perfect union among *twenty-four States*—leaving the *shipping State* of Maine, and the commercial and manufacturing States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania to work out their salvation in their own way. They would have a clear field to work in, for their present basis of trade, navigation and manufactures, *would have been entirely swept away.* Indeed, all the great and glorious material prosperity they now enjoy, and so much boast of, would become "as the baseless fabric of a vision—leaving not a wreck behind."

The first demonstration of blockade of the Southern ports would be swept away by the *English fleets of observation hovering on the Southern coasts*, to protect English commerce, and especially the free flow of Cotton to English and French factories. The flow of Cotton must not cease for a day: because the enormous sum of £150,000,000 is annually due to the elaboration of raw Cotton; and because 5,000,000 of people derive their daily and immediate support therefrom in England alone, and every interest throughout the kingdom is connected therewith.

Nor must the Cotton States be invaded by land, for it would interrupt the cultivation of the great staple. The great cotton zone of the world must never cease to be cultivated; the plow and the hoe, and the cotton gin must never cease to move; but war and invasion would tend to that result, or at least create dangerous obstruction to cultivation. *Invaders, then, would have to be restrained by force.* And whence would that force be derived? From what has already been briefly considered, the answer is easily framed. *The force would be derived from the West*, whose interests lie in the free ports and free markets of the South. *The force would be derived from England and France*, whose interests are deeply concerned in maintaining an uninterrupted supply of Cotton, in the free trade of the Southern and Western countries, and in the carrying trade of their great products; and the force would be derived from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia—the frontier Slave States through which Northern people would not be permitted to pass; *and if they were, England would check that movement by blockading New-York, Boston, &c.!*

Assuming the revolution an *au fait accompli*—a thing in its fulfillment complete within itself, and its fulfillers actuated by no desire to take one step backwards in the process—the question will be again asked, What will be the *status* of the Slave or Cotton States in their sovereign and independent condition? And it will be again answered, that it will be that which is due to the inherent power of dependance, and the prosperity due to the possession of the *cotton zone* of the world; and it may again be further answered, that this power and prosperity will be, and, indeed, is, *triply fortified and maintained by the entire power of England, France*, and the commercial world, whose interests, almost vitally so, depend upon the production of millions of bales of cotton in the Slave States; while the prosperity of those leading nations would be greatly enhanced by the free markets and free ships which the declaration of free trade would open to them. And while these things were enacted with a celerity due to the advantages to be reaped by these agricultural States, an *exodus*, unexampled in the world's movement, either of traditionary or historical times, *would pour forth from the dark and fanatical regions of the North, into the smiling regions of the South and West.* The migration from Europe, under the influence of free trade, and the increasing demands for American production, would produce a movement in that direction far surpassing any known in the history of European exodus into America. Thus, population, with its attendant wealth and power, would be stimulated and increased; and through such an example, the neighboring States, Provinces and colonies throughout the North American continent, would be urged to assume the same status. The fanatical demagogues of the Northern and Middle States would be deprived of power by an indignant and ruined people; but the States, with energies and intellect awakened by the severe ordeal to which a dissolution of the Union will have subjected them, would either claim to be *admitted into the new Confederacy* of Free Trade States, or, in their independent condition, endeavor to recover their losses in some degree by the adoption of free trade principles. To this political and commercial condition Canada and the British Provinces must come at last; and to this condition Cuba and Mexico would willingly assimilate, either by annexation to the Southern and Western Confederacy, or by the practice of free trade principles as sovereign and independent nations.

Under the movements, and through their attendant wealth and power, the completion of the great lines of communication, and the commencement of new ones, would connect the valleys of the Mississippi, Missouri, Red River, the Rio Grande, and the magnificent valleys of Mexico, with New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Key-West, Fernandina, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk. Under these influences, the values of property would be enhanced, and yet not to a degree so as to discourage any one from efforts to possess it. While the aggregate value of the lands in the South or West would be greatly increased, there would be millions of acres held within our wide domain at prices that any industrious man could give. For, great as the influx of laborers and cultivators would be to our Southern and Western fields, yet the "further land" would still unfold its rich soil to their enterprise and industry.

A Confederacy possessing such elements of wealth, prosperity and power, would possess also the elements of peace at home, and the means, under a wise and just Government, of preserving it with foreign nations; because, producing naturally what those countries wanted, and could not do without, and requiring what they produced in manufactures and by handicraft, they would, as it has already been shown, *remain in sympathy with the new Confederacy.* Hence, no armies or navies would be required to preserve either national or international relations; neither these, nor a host of office-holders due to the collections of revenue of a high tariff, would be necessary to the maintenance of the government of the Confederacy. In short, the annual expenditures for the same need not, for all efficient purposes, *exceed those now due to one of the large States of the Union.*"

Here is a true representation of the state of the public mind South as it was two months ago, and as it is to-day, except among the suffering and thoughtful, and with which we at the North are called upon to deal. How can we meet it or deal with it? How can we occupy their stand point, or they ours? Where is the medium of communication between conditions so entirely antagonistic, and upon what possible basis can our differences be composed?

There is but one solution of this matter. The South have wrapped themselves up in dreams; they are in a state of mental ecstacy from self-glorification. The nonsense can be taken out of them only in one way—*by practical experience of the results of secession*, which, instead of being the state of exaltation they picture, is humiliation, destruction and death. What South Carolina is tasting all must drink to the very lees. Nothing but a feeling of complete immunity and protection could have given Southern people such airs of superiority and insolence as they have displayed, or induce them to rush madly into the vortex of disunion. They unfortunately forgot one element in the calculation—that producing a staple they could neither eat, drink nor wear, and nothing else, it was more important for them to *sell* than for others to *buy*. To them raising and selling was food, clothing and shelter, and the luxuries as well as the necessities of life. That they would continue to produce and sell, the world had the best of all guarantees—the instinct of self-preservation. With fair crops it never troubled itself, well knowing it would sooner or later get what was produced, unless Southern people and Southern institutions were rubbed out. It is only of a dearth or a short crop, or a succession of them, or a civil war, or negro insurrection, that the public have had a dread. The loss of a cotton crop would be a serious thing; but there is not the least danger of losing it after it is produced. When Southern people cease to live, then will they cease to send it to market.

The South, in the frame of mind described, must, at the reception they have encountered from the friends who were to lend them their Armies, and blockade for them the Ports of New-York and Boston, have been overwhelmed with a stupor as excessive as was our own at the outset of their mad career. The English are not such ignoramuses as not to know that any disturbance of the kind reduces the price of cotton and puts money in their own pockets. They are quiet as lambs at the very moment the South supposed they would be rushing to their rescue with ship-loads of gold. They have several months' supply of cotton on hand, and well know that in due time hunger will send forward the new crop. About this they do not borrow a moment's anxiety. They have had to deal with insolent and turbulent fellows themselves, and understand well the difference between passion and necessity. But there is one thing about which they are as excited as ourselves—the monstrous impudence, assumption and lawlessness of the Cotton States, and the revolting doctrines upon which their new Confederacy is to be based. They speak with an indignation and earnestness at which the most rampant Secessionists must quail. Cotton or no cotton, Englishmen are not afraid to call infamous things by their right names, or hurl their execrations at those who outrage humanity and the moral sense of mankind.

If the South could have had the experience it has gained within these two months before committing the acts that led to it, they never would have taken the first step. It is not pleasant to brave the common sense of mankind, or to be an outlaw to the great family of nations. It is still worse, if possible, to be cut off from all commercial relations with it, by which property is destroyed, social order subverted, and distress and squalor take the place of abundance and elegance. This is not the haven to which our Southern brethren set sail. They thought they were clearing for a very different one. Still less will they like the compliment of being saluted as madmen, and of being treated as such by the great family of mankind.

If the South had had an ordinary business training, or even the rudiments of a correct political economy, they would never have been caught in such a scrape. But without reflection or experience they have been content to take on trust the wild visions of a MCDUFFIE or CALHOUN, and seek to realize in life their insane speculations. The result, in part, we have before us. All business is paralyzed. Cotton still remains in first hands; food is well nigh exhausted. The only salvation is in retracting their steps. But this we do not immediately expect to see. The cup of shame and mortification is not yet fully drained. At the North we have hardly anything to do but to let self-inflicted justice have its own way. In time it will bring the offenders to a proper sense of their condition, and to a conviction of what is done to themselves, to the Northern States, and to the world.

Card from Capt. McGowan.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen an article in the columns of the TIMES of this morning, in relation to the late trip of the steamer *Star of the West*, under my command, to Charleston, S. C., I can scarcely believe that had you known the circumstances of the case you would have published it. Your informant has misled you in all the particulars. In the first place, my orders from Mr. ROBERTS, the owner of the ship, were *confidential*, and up to this time *no* person has seen them. The statement that I had orders to beach the ship and land the troops and provisions in small boats is equally untrue. This plan was one of my own, and would have been adopted, with the sanction of the officers commanding the troops, in event of the ship having been disabled by Fort Moultrie, but that plan was defeated by the firing of the battery on Morris Island. We had *no revenue flag* on board, consequently we could hoist none. A large garrison flag, 30 by 40 feet, had been furnished to me, with orders to hoist it in case Fort Moultrie fired upon the vessel—and that being recognized, Major ANDERSON would protect the ship by the guns of Fort Sumter. After the first shot being fired this flag was hoisted at the fore, and could be plainly seen from Fort Sumter.

In regard to "my presence of mind having deserted me," I will leave to the officers and men who were under my command. I did not attempt to wear ship for the purpose of leaving the harbor, until I saw there was no possible hope of reaching Fort Sumter, either in the boats or in the vessel, my position being entirely commanded by the battery on Morris Island on one hand, and Fort Moultrie on the other.

In regard to the wearing the ship under such a "harmless" fire, and in such an intricate channel, with barely water enough to float my vessel over the bar, no buoys in the proper places, the ranges all out down, with the assistance of no person on board who had ever been in Charleston before, I consider, under these circumstances, it required more than ordinary judgment, and some measure of coolness, to manœuvre as I did on that occasion, bringing out over two hundred and fifty people safely.

You must have had a great confidence in the resisting qualities of the *Star of the West*, to suppose she could have withstood the fire from a battery of heavy guns located in Fort Moultrie, which was built to defy the navies of the world.

Your obedient servant, J. McGOWAN.

Having performed what we deemed a duty to the public in calling attention to this matter, we have no disposition to enter upon any controversy in regard to it. We accordingly submit Capt. McGOWAN's statement to the public judgment without special comment.

Capt. McGOWAN states that his instructions were confidential,—and that he could not have been expected to hoist a Revenue flag, inasmuch as he had been furnished with no such flag, either by Mr. ROBERTS, the owner, or Messrs. A. H. SHULTZ & Co., the charterers of the ship. Of course we have no right to question the entire accuracy of this statement; yet, unless we are greatly mistaken, both the parties named have expressed surprise and some degree of censure, since the Captain's return, that he did not hoist that flag. If they neglected to provide him with the means of fulfilling their expectations in this matter, the blame certainly must be transferred from his shoulders to theirs.

We have not the slightest wish to underrate the dangers of the service upon which Capt. McGOWAN had been dispatched, and we freely admit that the utter failure of Fort Sumter to respond to the display of his flag, or to take any measures whatever for his protection, left him in a very awkward predicament. Major ANDERSON certainly acted with somewhat less of decision and energy in this instance than was expected from him by the country. If he knew, or had reason to suppose, that the *Star of the West* was bringing him reinforcements or supplies, or was on a mission from the Government, it was clearly his duty to protect her at all hazards. His first letter to Gov. PICKENS indicated a purpose to do so; but his second letter, written after Gov. P. had informed him of the character and probable errand of the steamer, evinced a very sudden and singular change of intention. He might certainly have stipulated for her safety, and for her remaining in the harbor, until a reply to his message could have been received from Washington.

It is but simple justice to Capt. McGOWAN to add that he has earned, by long and efficient service, a high reputation for seamanship and gallantry. He commanded a vessel in the Government service at Charleston during the Nullification controversy, and has seen active service in other quarters. Whether he evinced all the resolution and energetic determination which the country had reason to expect at his hands in this emergency, is a question to be submitted to the public judgment. Possibly the publication of his instructions, and a statement from the charterers of the ship as to the means which they provided for their execution, might throw light on the subject and exonerate him from all censure.

THE EXPENSES OF SECESSION.—The Columbia *South Carolinian* publishes an ordinance just passed by the City Council "to raise supplies for the year 1861." Besides a tax of 85 cents on every hundred dollars worth of real estate, and innumerable taxes on horses, wagons, places of amusement, &c., &c., it is ordained that

One dollar per head shall be paid on all *slaves* under sixty years of age, not liable to street duty; which said tax upon slaves shall be paid by the owner or person having charge and control thereof; *one dollar* each on every free negro, mulatto or mestizo, under the age of ten years; *two dollars* each on every free negro, mulatto or mestizo, over the age of ten and under sixteen years; *ten dollars* on every male free negro, mulatto or mestizo, over the age of sixteen and under sixty years; *seven dollars* on every female free negro, mulatto or mestizo over the age of sixteen and under fifty-five years, and *twenty-five dollars* on every male free negro, mulatto or mestizo, over the age of twenty-one and under the age of sixty years, exercising any mechanic art or trade within the limits of the said city."

The heaviest part of the expense of secession is thus levied on those free negroes who have by industry and mechanic skill become able to maintain themselves. Besides a very heavy tax on each head of such family, every member of it, down to the child in arms, is subjected to an additional exaction. The result must be the speedy reduction of this class of persons to a condition of abject poverty, and then they will probably be sold into Slavery. The *sale of free negroes* will probably thus come to be the grand resort of the seceding States for money to defray the expenses of their rebellion. What a magnificent basis for a new Confederacy!

THE FEASTING OF FLOYD.—"What must that people be," exclaimed some philosopher, "whose god is a monkey?" What must those Virginians be, we may add, who make a hero of FLOYD? He has been feasted, we see, at Richmond,—honored like a man who has rendered some distinguished service to his country,—by the dignitaries of that ancient State and such private citizens as they could persuade to join in their ovations. The Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney General of Virginia must have exhausted their resources of rhetorical whitewash in vain attempts to cover up and conceal the black spots of dishonesty resting on the character of their

guest. But as to the still blacker and more damning stains of treason, perjury to his official oath, and connivance with traitors there was no whitewash thought necessary. The avowal of these offences, rather, was FLOYD's distinctive claim to recognition, and the honors of the banquet; it was because he had aided the Disunionists in their schemes to overthrow the Union, that his delinquencies and manifold infamies in the pecuniary line deserved to be forgotten. Such is the present standard of public morals in the State that was the birthplace and home of WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill providing for submitting to the people, at an early day, the question of amending the Constitution of the United States, by engrafting the Crittenden amendments; also, for a more perfect organization of the militia of the State.

A bill, incorporating the Vassar Female College of New-York, was passed.

Mr. FRISO offered a resolution, asking the Hudson River Railroad to report the amount received during the year at each way station.

Mr. TRUMAN moved for such report from all the roads in the State. Tabled, 13 to 12.

Mr. COLVIN moved to take from the table the Assembly resolutions for a joint Committee on Federal Relations. Lost, 7 to 18.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Assembly met at 7½ this evening, with a rather slim attendance.

Mr. WOODRUFF presented a petition of the Commissioners of the Croton Department for leave to complete a bridge over Harlem River otherwise than by contract.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in reply to resolutions of the Assembly, submitted a report of the amount of fines received by them and how disposed of, with the information that it had already been furnished in their regular annual report.

Mr. WATERBURY gave notice of a bill empowering the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties to pass a law allowing witnesses in criminal cases the same fees as now received in civil cases.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BENEDICT, to transfer the power of electing inspectors of election, and designating the polls in Albany, from the Common Council to the Board of Police Commissioners.

By Mr. BINGHAM, to further secure the people of the State against involuntary servitude. The bill does not refer to negro servitude, but provides that holders or owners of estates in fee, shall not be held liable to involuntary service, or to involuntary obligation of any kind to any person as the condition or obligation of such ownership, except in cases where such obligation has been made a lien on the premises by mortgage and judgment, &c. It is an Anti-rent bill.

By Mr. WAGER—To amend the law authorizing the incorporation of religious societies. It provides, that no church congregation or religious society shall be deemed dissolved on account of a failure to elect Trustees at the annual election, or because it has changed its name from Congregational to Presbyterian, and further authorizes any Church congregation or religious society, owning real estate to the value of $1,000 or less, to sell the same without an application to the Supreme Court.

By Mr. TOWNSEND—To amend the acts authorizing the construction of Railroads in New-York City. The bill exempts companies from paying license fees, and obliges them to pay to the City one-third of all the dividends payable to stockholders, said dividends to be appropriated to the repair of streets. In organizing a company, books of subscription are to be kept open for thirty days, and a notice of the routes to be published for three weeks previously. All owners of property on the streets through which the roads pass to the amount in value of ten shares, may become stockholders to an amount proportionate to the value of the property they own.

By Mr. BENEDICT—A bill repealing all laws providing for legal proceedings before State authorities in case of fugitives from service, providing that the act shall not be constructed so as to deprive any citizen of the State of his right of trial by jury.

The resolutions, awarding a sword to Major ANDERSON, came up as the special order, and on motion of Mr. BENEDICT, were laid on the table.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Ex-Secretary of State.

Mr. MERRITT moved to recall the resolution asking the Senate to appoint a Joint Committee on Federal Relations. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

Hon. GEO. ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, who presided over the Chicago Convention, and Hon. A. B. JAMES, of Rhode Island, were present in the Assembly Chamber this evening during the session, and were admitted to the floor.

Fires.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 14.

A fire on Saturday night destroyed fifty-nine establishments in Hollis, George and Prince streets, and Cheapside, including the American Coosuiate and Exchange rooms, Fuller's Express, the *Journal*, *Chronicle*, *Gazette*, *Casket*, *Colonist* and *Express* newspaper offices, the Halifax Library, Stewart's saloon, the Irish Volunteer orderly room, the Halifax Fire Insurance office, the Marine Insurance office, the Scotia Marine Insurance office, the Union Marine Insurance office, the Sheriff's office, the Odd Fellows' Hall, stores and lawyers' offices. One man is known to have been killed. Many were injured.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 14

A fire in Cambridge-street this forenoon, destroyed MASON & HAMLIN'S melodeon factory, with a large stock of instruments, fine lumber, varnish, turpentine, &c. Several adjacent buildings were also damaged. The loss is estimated at $35,000, which is partially insured.

Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS' Congregational Church, at Watertown, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was a noble structure, and cost $20,000. Mostly insured.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Jan. 14.

THAYER & STEVENS' large drug store was discovered to be on fire this morning at 3 o'clock. The store and contents were mostly destroyed. Loss about $5,000; insured for $3,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Another Seizure for Violation of the Virginia Inspection Laws.

NORFOLK, Monday, Jan. 14.

The schooner *Leading Breeze*, of Provincetown, has been seized in Hampton Roads by the Inspector for four violations of the Virginia Inspection Laws, and is now in charge of a sergeant.

Trial of Jackalow.

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

The United States Circuit Court meets to-morrow. JACKALOW, the Chinaman, will be tried for murder and piracy. Indictments were found at the last term.

Weather Reports.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Jan. 14.

Yesterday morning at sunrise the thermometer here was 24° below zero. At Middlebury it was 29.

MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 14.

Saturday was the coldest day of the season. The thermometer stood at 24° below zero. To-day it is 14° below. Weather clear.

A CORRECTION.—The telegraph announced some days since that Mr. J. B. MCCHESNEY, of this City, had committed suicide at Watertown, N. Y. We are requested to state that this proves, upon inquiry, to be entirely erroneous. His death was caused by apoplexy, induced by medicines which he had incautiously taken to cure a temporary illness. There is no reason whatever for supposing that he had the remotest intention of taking his own life.

Mr. Helper's Lecture Postponed.

THE REASON: DISORDER AND AN ARREST.

The lecture which Mr. H. R. HELPER, the author of *The Impending Crisis*, was to have delivered on "Two Systems of Labor," at Clinton Hall, last evening, was postponed. The crowd which gathered there early in the evening was confronted by a placard announcing that it was deferred, and by a copy of a letter, posted near the doors, which ran thus:

CLINTON HALL, Jan. 14, 1860.

H. R. Helper, Esq., No. 181 West Twenty-eighth-street

DEAR SIR: Owing to the excited state of the public mind, the Trustees feel it to be their duty to close the Hall this evening.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) EDMUND COFFIN,
Treasurer of the Clinton Hall Association.

The peaceably-disposed read what was written and departed; but a small crowd lingered in Astor-place, evidently bent upon a brawl. They gave three cheers for South Carolina and groans for HELPER, and all who held with him. At length Capt. CAFFERY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who, with 27 policemen, was stationed inside the building, came forth and commanded the loiterers to move on. They seemed "loath for to go," but he soon made them "loather for to stay." One more unruly—a large man, said to be a Southerner—after defying the Captain, was arrested by the latter and conveyed to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house—a large crowd following, cheering for the Union and for Major ANDERSON. The prisoner said his name was H. H. JAMES, and that he was from New-Jersey, that he was 35 years old and was married, and that he had no business in particular. It was afterwards ascertained that his real name is Col. H. H. TRUE, agent, doing business at No. 508 Tenth-avenue—house No. 117 West Fortieth-street. At the Station-house he asked the Captain to let him go, but the Captain said, "You must not get yourself into such business. The laws must be sustained." The Captain asked him whether he had any weapons. He answered that he had not but when the Captain, searching him pulled forth a loaded revolver from his pocket, he said he had no arms except those he always carried. He was consigned to a cell for the night. It was expected that there would be a very serious disturbance if Mr. HELPER lectured. Besides, Col. TRUE, WM. L. WILEY, ex-Captain of the old Police, and Col. VAN ZANDT, were most conspicuous in the crowd. Capt. WILEY, during the evening, was busily engaged in endeavoring to obtain the release of the prisoner. The latter told Capt. CAFFERY that he would give him $1,000 if he would let him go.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

TINKERING THE CHARTER—THE QUESTION OF ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE COURTS—A SHOWER OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES PROPOSED—LIST OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, a resolution was offered by Alderman BOOLE, and adopted, providing, if the Councilmen concur, for a Special Committee of five to investigate the present manner of publishing the proceedings of the Board, at present complained of as not giving sufficient publicity.

Messrs. Boole, Farley and Bredy were appointed on the Committee.

THE NEW COURT BUILDING.

A resolution was offered asking the Legislature to transfer the appropriation of $100,000, for the purpose of building a new Court-house, from the control of the Supervisors to that of the Mayor and Common Council.

Alderman BRADY objected that his proposition to memorialize the Legislature with reference to taking from the Common Council the right of decision on appeals from the Fire Commissioners had been defeated. His proposition had been voted down on the ground that the Board was opposed to memorializing the Legislature on any subject. The fact of it was *there were dollars and cents connected with this matter*, and none with the other. The gentleman could not get out of such a loop-hole.

Alderman BOOLE—You sit down and see if I can't. The tect is the ground belongs to the City and not to the County, and the Supervisors can have no control over it.

Alderman DAYTON thought that the same objections had been applied to Mr. BRADY's resolution.

Alderman BOOLE thought not, because the former required a alteration of the charter, and this did not.

Alderman DAYTON asked how?

Alderman BOOLE said this was simply asking a transfer of funds from one department of the City Government to another.

Alderman FROMENT could not see that there was any contradiction in voting for this, and refusing to vote for Alderman BRADY's. That he contended could be enected without the request of the Common Council.

Alderman BRADY asked whether the Legislature could not make this transfer in like manner.

Alderman FROMENT was willing to vote for Alderman BRADY's resolution, if the result could be reached in no other way—but this, at any rate, he thought was of sufficient importance to be acted on immediately. The resolution was adopted.

TINKERING THE CHARTER.

Aldermen DAYTON offered a resolution providing, if the Councilmen concur, for a Committee to consider and report what amendments were necessary to the present City Charter, and empowering such Committee to take the proper steps to secure the desired reform. Alderman DAYTON supported his resolution in a brief speech, and they were adopted, together with a resolution directing the same Committee to report what amendments are necessary to the act "for ascertaining by proper proof the citizens entitled to the right of suffrage," passed April 15, 1859. Messrs. DAYTON, MCCONNELL and BADLEY, were appointed the Committee.

A resolution was adopted providing that there shall be reported the names of all contractors; the amount of the sums appropriated; the dates of the confirmation, &c.

Mr. DAYTON offered a resolution providing for a Committee to report what difficulties exis: in enforcing the ordinances of the City, and what amendments are advisable, and sustained his resolution by stating that the Corporation Attorney was prepared with suggestions dictated by years of experience in the office.

Alderman CORNELL was of the opinion that the Committee of the Board could best attend to the matter, and was amply capable to draft the ordinances of the City. Upon his motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ordinances of the Board.

THE FEEDERS AT THE PUBLIC CRIB.

Alderman DAYTON offered a resolution providing for a Committee to report the names and compensation and occupation of all the employes of the City Government, and supported his resolution with a speech. He wished to have the Committee discover whether there were people drawing salaries for sinecure offices; whether there were any who did not earn honestly the sums which they draw from the City Treasury; whether the hosts and hosts of loungers about the City Hall and in the employ of the Common Council earned their pay in these times when so many honest men were unable to obtain work; whether there was any extravagance.

Alderman BOOLE said the object of the resolution would be obtained by simply calling upon the Heads of Departments for the names of their employes.

Alderman DAYTON replied that this resolution implied the strictest scrutiny.

ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

The Comptroller sent his report, which was ordered printed in pamphlet form—1,000 copies, 250 of which to be given to the Comptroller.

Alderman DAYTON objected to such wholesale ordering of printing, and wanted the matter sent to a Committee.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Alderman DAYTON offered a series of resolutions, providing for the appointment of a Joint Investigating Committee, to inquire and report whether any member of the Common Council, or Head of Department, or Chief of Bureau, or Deputy thereof, or Clerk or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested in any contract, for work or business, or the sale of any article or expenditure of money, the consideration for which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any Head of Department, or by the Common Council.

Alderman CORNELL objected that the range of inquiry was too broad. He would vote for a Committee if a special charge was made against any one. The City Charter made any such contract void.

Alderman THOMEY thought they had had enough of this. He considered it all buncombe, and moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried—11 to 6.

Alderman BRADY in explaining his vote, said the gentleman (DAYTON) had a long rope, and should be allowed to go fishing with it.

Alderman DAYTON undertook to explain his vote, but was ruled out of order by the Chair, who thought the Alderman was trying to make a speech on the merits of the question.

EXTRA CLERKS.

The laid-over resolution to pay J. T. Smith $100 for services to the Committee on Railroads came up. Alderman FROMENT wanted to know what it was for?

Alderman BRADY said the gentleman did not know as much now as he would after he had been in the Board longer. [Laughter.]

Alderman FROMENT acknowledged that, but announced that he was opposed to the principle of employing extra help. He wanted the regular clerks to do the work, and not leave the Board dependent upon outside help. He did not oppose the present appropriation, which passed.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following Standing Committees were then announced by the Chair:

Alms-House Department—Bagley, Boole and Brady.
Arts and Sciences—Frear, Cornell and Allen.
Assessments—Tuomey, Farley and Brady.
Cleaning Streets—Henry, Platt and Brady.
Ferries—Russell, Henry and Dayton.
Finance—Cornell, Platt and Dayton.
Fire Department—Bagley, Frear and Allen.
Croton Aqueduct Department—Tuomey, Froment and Brady.
Lamps and Gas—Froment, Russell and Smith.
Lands and Places—Russell, Farley and Smith.
Law Department—Froment, Cornell and Dayton.
Markets—Barry, Platt and Smith.
Ordinances—Platt, Boole and Frear.
Police—Chipp, Froment and Dayton.
Public Health—Farley, Chipp and Barry.
Public Buildings—Frear, Froment and Allen.
Repairs and Supplies—Platt, Tuomey and Brady.
Roads—Farley, Russell and Brady.
Salaries and Offices—Cornell, Barry and Smith.
Sewers—Barry, Boole and Brady.
Streets—Boole, Russell and Brady.
Taxes—Henry, Barry and Dayton.
Wharves, Piers and Slips—Bagley, Henry and Boole.
Rail Roads—Boole, Cornell, Russell, Farley and Smith.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE SUPERVISORS.

Alderman DAYTON wished to offer a series of resolutions providing for a Standing Committee of Conference between the Aldermen and the Supervisors, to consider all matters with regard to which there shall be any question as to the action of the different bodies. The resolution was not seconded.

Alderman BRADY wished for the appointment of a Committee of Conference with the Supervisors on the question of affording proper accommodations for the Courts.

Under fear of a debate on this propoeition, the Board adjourned precipitately.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD—ELECTION OF MORGAN JONES FOR PRESIDENT—HIS ADDRESS ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

The spell which has so long prevented the organization of the Board of Councilmen was broken, last evening, and the Board was organized by the election of MORGAN JONES as President.

Messrs. LENT and BARNEY were appointed to conduct the President to the Chair, when he addressed the Board as follows:

MR. JONES' SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN: I accept most gratefully the position you have assigned me, and for this kind mark of confidence on your part, permit me to return my sincere thanks. I feel more sensibly the kind expression on your part, from the fact that I know there are among those who have seen fit to elevate me to the position of presiding officer of this Board, many who are better fitted for the position than myself, yet as you have by your votes placed me here, I shall neither shrink from the duties nor responsibilities attached to the office, but shall endeavor, by a strict sense of justice and impartiality of ruling on all questions, to convince every member that a spirit of fairness shall mark our proceedings. Two-thirds of the members of this Board are called for the first time to participate in the duties of Municipal legislation. Many, in common with no small portion of our fellow-citizens, with the belief that the powers of the Common Council are greater than they actually are, especially in regard to the disposition of the large sums which are annually raised by taxation, nominally for the support of the City Government, while, in fact, the larger part of these revenues are entirely beyond the control of the Common Council. Other bodies, however, have been vested by the Legislature with the power of entirely controlling the larger part of the public funds, while the entire responsibility of increased expenditure and augmented taxation is generally placed upon the Common Council. Gentlemen, to you I must look for support in the discharge of the duties you have imposed on me, and I trust you will be inculpeot should I not, in every particular, meet your expectation. I shall endeavor to be governed in my rulings by a strict sense of right and impartiality, and should I err at times, you will attribute it to an error of judgment, and not a disposition to do wiong.

Mr. HOGAN here moved to adjourn to Thursday next, when Mr. STEVENSON moved to lay the motion on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was lost. On the motion to adjourn to Thursday next at 5 o'clock, Mr STEVENSON also called for the yeas and nays, as he said, to show that the minority of the Board were not responsible, as it had been charged, for obstructing the public business. The motion was carried and the Board adjourned as above.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE CASE.

OBSTRUCTING NAVIGATION.

The Special Committee to investigate the action of the Commissioners for the erection of the new bridge at Harlem, met yesterday and had a protracted session. All of the Committee were present, as were G. W. SMITH, Esq., Street Commissioner, and one of the Commissioners—Messrs. MCLEOD MURPHY and MCALPINE, Civil Engineers, and a large lobby composed principally of assistants or employes on the work. The table of the chamber was strewn with maps, plans, law books, official const surveys, &c., and it was evident that business was intended. Mr. Street-Commissioner SMITH was first called to testify, and he gave evidence as to his connection and meetings with the Commissioners. The original plan submitted by Mr. MCALPINE met his decided objections, as it necessitated a change of grade of the streets on the New-York side of the bridge, which would involve the necessity of a vast expenditure to property owners in the vicinity of the bridge and to the City, and it was subsequently modified to the plan under which the existing contracts were formed.

Mr. SMITH was of opinion that any bridge constructed upon this or a similar plan would obstruct navigation, even of canal-boats, of which hundreds pass through yearly, and in this he was borne out by Mr. MCALPINE, who stated that at high tide there would be only 14 feet of water under the draw, and 8 feet at low tide. He thought that a bridge of this kind and of the materials proposed, could not be constructed for less than the amount of the appropriation, and he thought also that every bridge leading from the City of New-York should be constructed of the most durable and substantial materials.

Mr. ALLEN, the Mayor's Clerk, and Clerk to the Commissioners, was summoned, and appeared with an armful of documents, which proved to be the minutes of the various meetings held by the Commissioners. He stated that, in obedience to directions from the Board, he had issued some fifty circulars to Iron-men and bridge builders invoking proposals for the bridge, but that subsequently, in obedience to orders emanating from the same source, he had caused "proposals" to be advertised in all the daily and weekly papers of New-York, as also those of Westchester County, the bills for which having been paid by the Comptroller, were in the possession of that officer.

Mr. MCALPINE was also called on, and being the Engineer selected by the Board, was closely questioned as to the mode in which the contracts were awarded, and he could only state that he believed the sum asked for to be none too much for the construction of such a bridge as that planned and accepted.

Mr. MORPHY stated that he objected to the plan of the bridge because it must obstruct the navigation of the river, and he opposed the operations of the law, because it gave the Commissioners unlimited power. They might go on and construct a bridge which should cost forty millions of dollars under the law, by virtue of which they were acting, and New-York would be compelled to bear her share of the expense. The Legislature had now under consideration an act to repeal all previous action on this subject, but it was a matter of doubt with members whether they could pass any law impairing the validity of a contract, and in this case contracts had been entered into.

Mr. Mott, a large coal and lumber dealer on the north side of Harlem River, being appealed to, stated that his coal laden boats could pass under an eight-foot draw, but that his lumber boats required from twenty to thirty feet.

In answer to a question from Mr. PURDY Mr. MCALPINE stated that to raise the height of the draw from eight to eighteen feet, would involve an additional expense of $25 000, as it would necessitate a change in the height of all the inner spans.

The Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports the death of 425 persons during the week ending on Saturday, Jan. 12, viz.: 104 men, 86 women, 128 boys and 107 girls—being an increase of 48 on the preceding week, and a decrease of 77 on the deaths during the corresponding week in 1860. Of the number 206 were under 5 years of age. The principal causes were: Angina, 3; apoplexy, 6; bronchitis, 15, catarrh, 2; consumption, 68; congestion of brain, 8; do. lungs, 4; cancer, 6; convulsions, adult, 2; do. infantile, 23; croup, 14; debility, adult, 3, do. infantile, 1; dropsy, 6; do. in head, 8; diarrhœa, 3, diphtheritis, 12; epilepsy, 2; erysipelas, 4, fever, puerperal, 9; do. remittent, 2; do. scarlet, 35; do. typhoid, 5; do. typhus, 5; whooping cough, 4; inflammation of bowels, 7, do. brain, 12; do. lungs, 15; do. throat, 2; do. tonsils, 2; marasmus, adult, 3, do. infantile, 15; measles, 6; palsy, 5; pleurisy, 3; rheumatism, 3; small-pox, 10; asphyxia, 3; burned or scalded, 5; casualties, 5; intemperance, 3; lockjaw, 3; old age, 4. Nativity—United States, 268; Ireland, 103; Germany, 26; England, 11; Scotland, 5; France, 3; Austria, British America, Denmark, Italy, Prussia, Switzerland and Wales, 1 each; unknown, 2.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE—RETIREMENT OF GEN. DIX.—Previous to his departure for Washington, yesterday morning, Gen. JOHN A. DIX, late Postmaster, and recently-appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, called together the clerks present, and after reviewing the unfortunate circumstances which brought himself and them together, and also such as had brought about their separation, bade them an affectionate farewell. In his remarks, which were necessarily brief, he attributed much of his success to the zeal, ability and fidelity of those by whom he was surrounded; and, alluding to the troubled state of the country's affairs, expressed the belief that, with God's help, the bonds of our country would soon be reunited; and that, when he and those around him should again meet, it might be under more agreeable and favorable circumstances. Three hearty cheers were then given for Gen. DIX, in the midst of which he retired. Mr. WM. B. TAYLOR, the present efficient Assistant Postmaster, is now in charge.

THE WEATHER.—The severe temperature of Saturday and Sunday began to moderate yesterday morning, the wind having changed to the eastward. From 3° below zero on Sunday, the thermometer stood yesterday at 10° above. In the morning a fine snow began to fall, which continued without intermission until 7 o'clock, when it turned to a drizzling rain, the wind blowing quite fresh from the North-east. The change in the weather has rendered the streets very uncomfortable to travel. There was considerable floating ice in the North and East Rivers, which retarded the movements of steamers and ferry boats considerably.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Swiss Benevolent Society, held at Delmonico's on Saturday, the Treasurer's report was read, showing that in November last the cash on hand was $3,517 80, and that the sums subsequently received made an aggregate of $6,184 19. The disbursements amounted to $2,637 84, leaving a balance of $3,546 35 in the Treasury. The officers elected for the year were, M. J. PARLLAR, President; L. P. de Luze, Vice-President; S. Harandt, Treasurer, and Messrs. David Magnia, A. Guerber, S. Egg and Schnall, Commissioners.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the wood-cellar of the four-story tenement house No. 77 Henry-street, and attained considerable headway ere it was discovered. The inmates of the place were much terrified, and made a hasty exit to the street, but, fortunately, the firemen were able to extinguish the flames before the first floor was burned through. The loss is estimated at $800.

CARELESSNESS WITH BURNING FLUID—FATAL RESULT.—CATHARINE ARECT, a German woman, 25 years of age, attempted, a few days since, to fill a fluid lamp, the wick of which was lighted. As a consequence it exploded in her hands, burning her so severely that, after lingering in intense pain until yesterday, she died. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body at the late residence of deceased, No. 678 Water-street.

COLLISION BETWEEN A FERRY-BOAT AND SLOOP.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as the Williamsburgh ferry-boat *Marion* was nearing the ferry slip at the foot of Roosevelt-street, she was run into by a sloop, the name of which was not ascertained. The passengers fortunately escaped injury, although a large portion of the ladies' cabin was torn away. The sloop sustained no damage.

SUDDEN DEATH OF E. S. HOWARD, ESQ.—EDWARD S. HOWARD, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., died suddenly at his residence yesterday morning, of apoplexy. The office of the firm will be closed to day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER—THE BULKHEAD AT THE FOOT OF FULTON-STREET.

The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The minutes were read and approved. Under a suspension of the rules, an ordinance was presented to prohibit the scattering of salt upon the railroad tracks or elsewhere in the city. It was laid on the table. A Special Committee of five, on motion of Alderman VAN BRUNT, was appointed, to ascertain what Ward maps are needed, and what the expense of obtaining them will be.

The annual report of the Health Officer was presented, from which we take the following extract:

	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
January	329	291	477	443	920
February	298	260	471	387	858
March	284	295	491	386	879
April	294	245	476	363	839
May	275	246	476	346	821
June	260	211	436	331	767
July	359	295	462	492	954
August	349	373	471	551	722
September	318	291	482	428	607
October	301	272	469	384	573
November	288	278	484	353	576
December	273	274	465	392	547
Totals	3,576	3,337	2,069	4,344	6,913

The report was adopted, and ordered printed.

Alderman DAYTON, of the Law Committee, submitted a report, showing the right of the city to the pier at the foot of Fulton street, and that consequently the bulkhead constructed by the Union Ferry Company at the foot of that street, infringed upon the property rights of the city. The report was ordered printed.

The Gas Committee reported in favor of extending the contract with the Brooklyn Gas Light Company for lighting the streets five years, provided they agree to furnish gas to light the streets all night at the same rate as they now furnish it. The report was laid on the table.

The Common Council adjourned for one week.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The January Term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning by Judge SCHNOOR and Justices STILWELL and HOYT. The first business in order was impannelling a Grand Jury, when the following named persons were sworn in:

JAMES R. DES VECCHIO, Foreman.

Chas. Metzger,	Alex Stilwell,	Jas. W. Elwell,
Geo Spies,	John H. Drake,	Valentine Everett,
A. D. Wheelock,	Jesse M. Polk,	Alex Edwards,
John S. Wilde,	C. D. Willetts,	Jerome Canfield,
Anson Taylor,	Jere. Muncell,	R. S. Wheeler,
John A. Hughes,	R. F. Hibbard,	Thos. R. Everett,
Edward Lodge,	Richard Marsh,	Abraham B. Lain,
Peter DeBaun,	Benj. Edmonds.	

After the usual charge, the jury retired to their labors.

THE CANTON-STREET MURDER.—In the case of STEPHEN RICKS, charged with the killing of JOHN SMISLEY, on Canton-street, last Friday night, the medical testimony before the Coroner yesterday, went to show that death was caused by congestion of the brain, and that the blow given by RICKS was not sufficient to cause death.

CALENDARS—CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY—Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 14, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

[Advertisements.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
The last photograph taken in America of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
For Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.
J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. WILLIAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY, and all other diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH MY BOY.—I cannot govern him. *Learn* how to *direct* him. You are ever trying to restrain him. He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him into mischief wants direction, and a knowledge of this direction may be obtained by a Phrenological Examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Sculpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 43 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

The raw, biting winds make the skin and complexion rough and disagreeable. Ladies will find HOLLOWAY'S Balsamic Ointment an admirable cosmetic—it eradicates pimples and blotches, and preserves the beauty and smoothness of the skin.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 25th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.
300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Buckskin Shirts.
Skating Caps, Mittens, and the balance of our stock of Gloves at retail prices, low.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

LLOYD—BARRITT.—In San Francisco, on Thursday, Dec. 6th inst., in the Unitarian Church, Stockton-st., by Rev. T. STARR KING, SAMUEL H. LLOYD, of San Francisco, to MARGARET A. BARRITT, of New-York.

BROWN—BIRKETT.—In Aigbwith, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Teush Hecker, M. A., Incumbent, STEWART HENRY BROWN, Esq., of Liverpool, eldest son of Stewart Brown, Esq., of New-York, to EMILY FRANCES SARAH, second daughter of James Birkett, Esq., of Aigbwith, near Liverpool.

DIED.

CLASHEN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, DANIEL, only son of Daniel and Annie Maria Clashen, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Spring-st., without further invitation.

Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

CASSEBEER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, MOSSAT, son of Henry A. and Augusta Cassebeer, aged 10 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 57 4th-av., corner of 9th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAWKINS.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, ROBERT HENRY, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hawkins, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 515 2d-av., corner 32d-st.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, CHARLES LOVATT, son of Henry and Margaret L. Allen, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 136 Christopher-st., on Wednesday, afternoon, Jan. 16, at 1½ o'clock.

COX.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, HENRY, only son of Henry and Kate Cox, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 773 3d-av., this day, (Tuesday,) 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WHIPPLE.—In this City, on Saturday night, Jan. 12, MRS. CATHERINE LEWERO, relict of the late B. Whipple, of Albany, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her son-in-law, Mr. Jeremiah Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

BOWMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, ELIZABETH ALLEN STUYVESANT, beloved wife of THOMAS BOWMAN, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the relatives and friends of her mother, Mrs. Susan Stuyvesant, and her brothers, Peter J., Charles S., Theodore and George W., are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Theodore Stuyvesant, No. 33 Forsyth st., without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

GILLENDER.—In this City, on Sunday

Unemployed Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above heading, there appeared in this morning's edition of your valuable paper, a communication signed "R. M.," calling attention to the necessity of an institution, having for its object the temporary assistance of merchants' clerks.

In reply, permit me to inform "R. M.," and the public in general, that such an association exists.

During the crisis of 1857, a few young men desiring, as far as lay in their power, to ameliorate its effects, formed an association entitled the "Clerk's Aid Society." Its appeals to the mercantile community for assistance, I am sorry to add, having met with no response, the original intention to form an association for the assistance of destitute clerks in general, had to be so modified, as to embrace only the mutual aid of its members, leaving but a small appropriation, annually, for non-members.

Information regarding the Society will be cheerfully furnished by its officers.

Not despairing that the noble object of its founders will yet meet with the general support of the mercantile community, and thus an association formed which will be a refuge for all worthy unemployed clerks, I shall be happy to answer any inquiries that may be addressed to me upon the subject, and especially to receive any aid and assistance which the merchants of our City may be inclined to extend to so worthy an object. HENRY KAYSER.

No. 62 Reed-street, New-York, Jan. 11, 1861.

Speculation in Breadstuffs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Speculators, and moneyed men who like excitement, are beginning to be at a loss what to take up next. If we have war, stock speculations are over; real estate looses its value; Cotton is already very high.

Breadstuffs alone, are yet untouched by speculators, and are not high—the stock is fast diminishing, and cannot be resupplied to any extent until navigation opens, four months hence. This then, must be the next grand move on the board of speculation—Capitalists will soon step in (as of old), now well knowing that they have a good field in the race for English gold, that but little would be required to put up Wheat 25 cts. per bushel, and Flour $1 per barrel, and yet leave room for profit in shipments abroad, to say nothing of the home and Southern demand not yet half supplied. SPECULATOR.

Horrible Tragedies.

A FARMER MURDERED BY HIS SLAVES.

From the Baltimore Exchange, Jan. 7.

A gentleman, who reached this city yesterday morning, in the steamer *Adelaide*, from Norfolk, furnishes us the following account of a shocking murder committed in Northampton County, North Carolina, on Monday night last, and which has occasioned intense excitement in that section.

The particulars of the occurrence, as related by our informant, who states that he visited the scene of the murder, and saw the mutilated remains of the unfortunate victim, are: That on Monday evening last, Mr. Lucius T. Woodruff, a farmer, residing about eight miles from Weldon, North Carolina, was intercepted on his return to his house from the field by four of his slaves, the eldest of whom, a man about fifty years of age, struck him a tremendous blow upon the head with a billet of wood, and which at once felled him to the ground. While thus prostrate and stunned he was dealt three heavy blows on the head and forehead by a female slave armed with an ax. Still conscious, he earnestly implored his brutal assailants to desist and to spare his life. The supplications of the bleeding man were received with jeers and taunts by the negroes, who, mockingly, told him they had "got him at last," and laughingly inquired "what he would give to live?" The cries and entreaties of the wounded master, which were carelessly renewed, appeared only to excite his murderers, and they renewed their assaults upon him with vindictive energy, battering in his face and skull, and beating him until life was extinct. They then dragged his corpse to the woods, where they hurriedly concealed it.

On the following day a neighbor of Mr. Woodruff called at the farm of the latter, in fulfillment of a business appointment, and was informed by the servants that Mr. Woodruff had gone away the previous day. Renewing his visit on Wednesday and Thursday, and finding Mr. Woodruff still absent, his suspicions became aroused, and summoning the neighbors, they concluded, after consultation, to secure the slaves and investigate the matter. The four negroes were accordingly pinioned and confined in a room, and search was made for any evidences of foul play. Early on Friday morning, the youngest of the negroes disclosed the horrid deed, informing where the body lay concealed. The slaves were marched to the spot, where a shocking sight presented itself. The body of the murdered man was there found, but so hurribly mutilated and defaced as to defy recognition. The face and head had been crushed into one mass of broken bones, brains and clotted blood, retaining in its appalling condition no semblance to humanity. Returning to the farm, the slaves were at once handed over to the custody of the Sheriff, who lodged them in jail—all except the old negro, by whom the first attack was made, he contriving to effect his escape. Upon the fact of the murder and its attending circumstances being made generally known, the excitement became intense, and a body of about one hundred men at once organized themselves for the avowed purpose of lynching the negroes. Our informant says the train of cars on the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad, which reached Portsmouth Saturday afternoon, was detained in the vicinity of the murder, and that many of the passengers visited the house and saw the body of the murdered gentleman.

TWO BROTHERS KILL EACH OTHER.

The Evansville, Ind., *Journal* of Jan. 8, gives an account of an appalling tragedy which happened in that city the night before. It appears that a feud has long existed between two brothers named John Paul Evans and Robert M. Evans, members of an old and well known family of Evansville. Robert went to a ball Tuesday evening with a lady. About midnight Paul came in intoxicated. He walked up to his brother, and asked him to drink. His brother refused; whereupon Paul drew a knife, seeing which, Robert drew a six-shooter. Paul stepped back, and also drew a six-shooter. Ronxar drew a knife and put it between his teeth, and commenced firing. Paul returned the fire, and each fired six shots, and then closed and used their knives. They were mortally wounded.

Paul started for the front door and went out; was followed and brought back, and died in twenty minutes. He was shot in the upper part of the breast and cut several times in the abdomen. Robert, when Paul left the room, followed him as far as the inside door, where he fell. He was carried to a temporary couch, and lay insensible nearly three hours, when he also died. He was shot through the left loose of the brain and in the right side beneath the ribs.

During the encounter a youngger brother, Perry, shot three balls at Paul, one of which, it is said, hit him. Solomon Gumbarts, a son of Simon Gumbarts, was accidentally shot by one of the random balls in the right thigh. His condition is serious.

Death of Rev. Dr. Anthon.—Dr. Anthon's death removes one of the old land-marks on the list of our City clergy. And he was of those who make their mark as the story of the Church. His ability was of a high order, especially as a writer, and as a leading man in council and in action. His chief trait of character was one in which the clergy as a class do not excel; and that was *nerve*—the impetuous will, and the prompt fearless decision, to carry out to the utmost, regardless of persuasions, or merely human feelings, or public opinion, or consequences of any kind whatever, those uncompromising decisions to which his own conscientious convictions led him. With this eager fearlessness, there was a singular tenacity, which clung to its purpose only the more unflinchingly for all the obstacles that rose in its way, and a firm personal resolution growing only stronger and tougher with advancing years. Besides these qualities, which more than once made him prominent in controversies of great heat, and of singular importance in their bearings upon the Church, he was a genial and faithful friend, with a racy and strong flavor of robust intellect in all his conversation. He was, from the first an attentive and indefatigable parish priest, and was one of the very earliest of the City clergy to establish that most useful element of Church growth—a Parish School. Outside his parish, he held a prominent place in a circle, both of the clergy and the laity, whose convictions and feelings were such as enabled them to work harmoniously together; and their entire confidence he retained to the last,—being himself the ruling spirit, to a great degree, of all their varied activities. He was looked an earnest, strenuous soul, who did with his might all that his hand found to do: and he has left behind him few who would be willing to do and dare as unshrinkingly as he did, for that which he believed, in his conscience, to be *right.—Church Journal.*

While crossing Lane's Pond, about a mile above the copper works, near Norton, Mass., Mr. Newton S. Hodges broke through the ice and was drowned. Two of his neighbors went to his assistance with ropes and rails, but failed in their efforts to rescue him.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 625 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORCESTER'S
SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

AN ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. Boston: Swan, Brewer & Tileston. Pp. 400. Price 75 cents.

A PRIMARY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. Boston: Swan, Brewer & Tileston. Pp. 334. Price 38 cents.

These new School Dictionaries contain very full vocabularies of common English words, with their definitions concisely and accurately given. The Appendices contain many important pronouncing vocabularies and other useful tables. The mechanical execution of these works is of the highest order, and they are believed to be the best School Dictionaries in use.

They will be sent on receipt of the price.

VANDYKE REVIEWED.—Rev. J. R. W. Sloane's Sermon, in reply to the Pro-Slavery sermon of Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, D.D., of Brooklyn, on the *Character and Influence of Abolitionism*, for sale by Wm. Environ, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York. Price, per hundred, $7; single, 10 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 427 next door to the corner of 31st-st., on the 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, and take care of children; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation, by a very steady and reliable girl to do chamberwork and nursing or plain sewing; is a girl of the most amiable disposition, very neat personal appearance, and highly recommended. Any lady wanting a trusty servant, apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or to do plain cooking for a small family. Call at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a young women who has good City references. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; has good City reference. Call at No. 10 Essex-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook, with long experience in England and America; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROtestant woman as cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English woman as cook; is fully competent; best of City reference. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., in the rear, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable Scotch woman as first-class cook; City reference given. Call at No. 153 West 21st-st., next door to the church.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, in a private family, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st., first door from 6th-av., first door from second flight of stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room; best of city reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOKS, &c.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOmen want situations, to cook, wash and iron; can take the charge of milk and butter; have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook and washer and ironer in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 141 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady respectable woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 67 East 16th st. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or the general housework of a family of moderate size; has had experience, and always considered a capable and responsible servant. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young American lady of the highest respectability, amiable, educated, and refined, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess or housekeeper. Address, for three days, Miss ADA HOWARD, Station E.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as housemaid; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages $6. Also, a girl of 18, to mind a baby, a neat sewer and a good nurse; will wash for a lady who boards; wages $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 68 North Moore-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with good reference, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, an excellent baker of bread, pies &c., and a splendid getter up of linens; will go in the country. Apply at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE German girl, who understands dress-making thoroughly, as well as all kinds of needle-work, wishes a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; the best of references can be given. Call at No. 85 Thompson-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; good reference can be given. can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Scotch woman; is a nurse and seamstress, has lived in the best of families in that capacity both in London and Paris, is a first class dressmaker, can teach the rudiments of French and fine work on Grover & Baker's Machine, the best in use for family sewing. The best of City reference can be given by applying at No 265 Broadway, between 16th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED an English or American middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; the child is coming 4 and is experienced in the care of an infant, and can well recommended; apply at No. 24 East 22d-st., Gramercy Park, from 9 to 2 o'clock.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a young and healthy woman, with fresh breast of milk; best of reference given; apply at the "Home for the Friendless" on Monday, Jan. 14, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as child's nurse or lady's maid, by a Protestant English woman, who has been with her present employer a year; can come with her present employer, a clergyman. Apply at Manning & Co's agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as children's nurse; has five years' recommendation from last place; can be seen for two days at No. 104 2d av., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress; one who thoroughly understands the dress-making, and who is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home for the Winter. Inquire at No. 19 Marion-st., in the shoe-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in other work if required; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 508 4th av., in the millinery store.

AS DAY SEAMSTRESS.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker, having some few spare days, wishes to add one or two more customers to her list. Testimonials may be had if required. Call or address FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, a situation as waitress; is capable and obliging, and understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SERVANTS.—FREE—NO CHARGE.—AT present (in consequence of the bad times) Brisettes servants can be obtained at the first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. at reduced wages, and without any office fee being charged. Respectable employers can here select from some 80 nice, tidy, well recommended girls—seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, general servants, &c.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS can find the largest and best office in the City at the institute and Home, where the best of servants are always ready. Also, good situations for good help. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND in great abundance and variety, including German, French, English, Scotch, &c., may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors East of Broadway, formerly Bible House.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bar-tender, in a saloon or grocery-store; country or city reference given. Address R. S. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of long experience in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or address M. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, respectable Protestant man, who has served four years in his last place; has the highest City reference for capability and good conduct. Address A. H., No. 683 Broadway, at fruit store; or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man capable of taking charge of a country residence for a gentleman; understands his business; can give the highest testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address P. O., Box No 199 *Times* Office, for three days

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman and groom; has had long experience in Europe, and in this country; is willing to make himself useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. J. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family, whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to honesty, capability, &c., wishes a situation as gardener; refers to his late employer, having one of the most respectable and largest gardens in the Union. Apply to J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for P. O. R., till engaged.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, A situation by a young Protestant single German man, as gardener and farmer; good references will be given from his last employer. Call at 218 West 37th-st.

AS HOTEL CLERK.—TO HOTEL PROPRIEtors. A young man who has been employed in the office of a hotel for the past seven years, is desirous of obtaining a similar position; salary no object. Address P. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Frenchman, as waiter in a private family. He understands his business thoroughly, and can he well recommended from his last employer. Notes addressed to C. A., left at No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-Place, will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years in the City. Apply at Mr. Hegeman's store, corner of Union-square and 4th-av., for 3 days.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH City reference from his last place, where he lived for some years. Apply, for two days, in Andersoo's China-store, No. 950 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS WAITER OR BUTLER.—WAITER OR butler's situation wanted by a single man—a Protestant—recently disengaged; has pleasing City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 54 Grand-st., in the store.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, about the 1st of February, a Protestant chambermaid and waitress. Any family wishing a situation for such an one will address C. & W., Box No. 1,346 New-York Post office. None need apply without unexceptionable reference.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN WHO IS A good plain cook; one who thoroughly understands baking in all its branches; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, tidy, honest and can come well recommended from her last place. None others need apply. Call at No. 232 West 12d-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD STEADY woman, with good reference, to do the general housework for a small family; good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 184 Lexington-av.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the lowest market prices, a large stock of Family Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Towellings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Plaid, Plain and Striped Muslins, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tarlatans and Organdies for Evening Dresses. Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, of all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

THE STOCK OF CHARLES STREET,
Comprising
FINE CLOTH CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
A VARIETY OF FRENCH BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
ALSO,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS AND STELLA SHAWLS,
SCARFS, in every variety,
ALSO,
An assortment of FRENCH MERINOS, CLOTHS and other CLOAK MATERIALS.

All of which will be sold at a great sacrifice, to close the assignment.

C. B. WHITTLESEY, Assignee,
No. 455 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, Ladies' and Misses Drawers, Vests, and Leggins. Children's Gloves, Mittens, Merino and Knitted Skirts. N. B.—Alexander's celebrated Gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small Wares and Fancy Goods, at FLOYD'S Cheap Store, No. 892 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DAMAGED MUSLINS, LINENS, SHEETings, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Satinets, Black Silk, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes, will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.
Trade and county rights for sale

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It prevents rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers to handle the stove.
7th—It stands the severest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER, ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stove will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Sold by all respectable dealers. A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 220 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!—After burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed,

M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail depot, No. 345 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.

N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.

WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $16.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.

J. M. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 26, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 658 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN A NINTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVenue omnibus, on last Saturday P. M., a red paper-covered MEMORANDUM BOOK, foolscap size, rolled up. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDING SUPPLIES WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest style, at fair prices. A. DELAMATER, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A quiet, comfortable home, can obtain a large, handsome room in a private house, owned by the occupant, having gas, bath and grate; location below 4th-st., West side. Price, with board, (late dinner,) $4 each, per week; references exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single persons, can have board with pleasant rooms, at No. 48 East 16th st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY COULD ACCOMMODATE a few parties with very well-furnished pleasant rooms in suite or single, with or without private table, on very advantageous terms. House first-class. Apply at No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, desiring pleasant rooms in a modern house, with good board, may find the desired accommodation by applying at 184 West 24th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT front room to let, with board, including fire and gas in a very pleasant location, five minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries, furnished or unfurnished; also a bedroom on second floor. Inquire at No. 192 State-st., between Court and Clinton.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family would let to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms on second floor, with full or partial board; house is desirably located, and convenient to cars; terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 Lafayette-av.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BEDroom, on the first floor, with full board, to let; also rooms for single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS EXPERIENCED in dressmaking and all kinds of sewing wishes a home; is willing to sew in exchange for her board; references if required. Address T. A. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN OR New-York, by a young German gentleman, in a social, refined and religious American family. The very best of reference given and required. Address, stating terms and particulars, A. R., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 168 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected dissolution of the Union, and presuming that New-York will be a Free City the

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY

Have received instructions to sell at any sacrifice their stock of made-up

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

which is hereby offered at retail, at an immense reduction from former prices, for a short time only.

Apply at No. 54 Broadway.

MARK J. KING.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BELOW COST.
THE UNION, THE WHOLE UNION.
NOW AND FOREVER.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND MOTHERS.—I have for sale, for any kind of manufacturing or merchandise, several houses and lots, farms and farming lands. Call on PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 262 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class four-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; house in good repair; lot 25x98 feet. For particulars inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TEACHERS

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching, wishes for some pupils. Her acquirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,605 Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—WANTed by a lady, who has had eight years' experience in teaching music and English branches, a situation in an Episcopal institution or family, in a city or town. Best of reference sent if desired. Address Miss L., care of Gen. Morris, *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as daily governess in a family; she will teach her own language, French and music, and can give the best of reference. Call upon or address Miss LETSEIZER, No. 166 West 33d-st.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New-England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS AND PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 13 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK

PRICE, ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Smenna, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Bookley. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Bookley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
B. Lines, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 27 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

R. R. CUYLER, TUESDAY, Jan. 15.
MOUNT VERNON, THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
HUNTSVILLE, SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance,

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant English and Swiss watches, being part of the stock of one of our largest importing houses, consisting in part of hunting and open cases, English patent levers, with all the late improvements, made by Joseph Johnson, Evans, Cooper, and other celebrated makers; hunting and open case patent and detached levers, duplex and chronometer watches, by the best Swiss makers, all in 18 carat gold cases; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' watches in various styles; also, a large stock of silver hunting and open case patent and detached levers. The whole to be peremptorily sold, by order of B. M. JUDSON, Receiver.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
WILDER'S PATENT SAFES, ALLEN'S STEAM GAUGES, ROYT'S WATER GAUGES, &c.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 146 Chambers-st. The above goods, consisting of ten Wilder's Safes, sizes from No. 1 to 7 inclusive, also ten of Allen's Gauges, from No. 1 to 3 inclusive, also a lot of parlor skates, also the fixtures of the store, consisting of two upright double desks, office desks, office table, railing, chairs, stools, stove and fixtures, &c. By order of
A. S. SULLIVAN, Esq., Assignee,
No. 59 William-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of first-class mantle Lazinred Paris—every article made expressely for City trade.—warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Sable ditto, Stone Marten ditto, Real Fitch ditto, Siberian Squirrel ditto, Siberian Squirrel-belly ditto, Imitation Fitch ditto, Chinchilla ditto, large and small sizes Rock Marten ditto, Misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Also, Gents' Caps, Collars and Gloves of various kinds, forming, as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
Several very fine Portland made sleighs, with one and two seats; also, silver-plated and white metal sleigh-bells.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE in Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock; at No. 343 Fulton st., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in green plush and hair-cloth; elegant enameled marble-top chamber suites, 3 plain marble-top do., spring beds, hair mattresses mahogany bureaus, bedsteads and bedsteads, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, pier glasses, bookcase, extension tables, kitchen furniture, &c.
AT 10 O'CLOCK
Sleigh robes, furs, &c., comprising twenty bear and wolf robes, and an assortment of ladies' furs.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, and Rubbers at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16th, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising Men's, Boys' and Youth's Bubber Boots; Men's Hair and Buffalo Over Shoes; also, a general assortment of first-class goods. Sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the northwest corner of 3d-av and 28th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, Wm. Galbraith.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A SOAP FACTORY AT AUCTION—Consisting of a steam boiler, copper and iron kettles, soap boiler, vats, stamps, molds, frames, wood and paper boxes, carts, wagon, rusia, &c.; also, common and fancy soaps, in lots, for grocers and druggists. Will be sold on the premises, No. 151 West 26th-st., on Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. H. BEALEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, brass-rails and other carpets, sewing machines, cutlery, blankets, kitchen furniture, &c.
JAMES BREWSTER, Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES and JOHN O'BRIEN, Plaintiffs, against JOHN McGINLEY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on Contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 6th day of January, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 26, 1860.
L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 133 Nassau street, New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of December, A. D., 1860.
L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
d25-law6wTu* No. 133 Nassau-street, New-York.

ESTATE OF ELIA SALOMON, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Elia Salomon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims against the same to present them to
B. F. SALOMON,
DAVID SALOMON, } Executors,
No. 1,705 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Or to their attorney, JOHN SAMUEL, 238 South 5th-st.
jy1-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD SORENSEN ELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.
HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 88 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December part.—Dated New-York the 26th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindlow-st., and at the trade generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $15; platina, $20; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—ANNUAL MEETING at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 7½ P. M. Officers to be elected for the year, &c. Punctual attendance is requested.
G. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF

THE GREAT WESTERN

(MARINE)

INSURANCE COMPANY,

For the Fiscal Year ending 31st December, 1860.

Premiums on outstanding risks, Dec. 31, 1859		$789,318 17
Premiums from January 1st, 1860, to December 31st, 1860		2,171,291 80
Total Marine Premiums		$2,960,610 97
Premiums marked off as earned, being on risks actually terminated	$2,418,118 84	
Interest received and accrued on investments	70,391 35	
Balance of last year, reserve for suspended debts not used	98,723 13	
	$2,586,825 32	
Less return Premiums and Discount on Premiums	328,173 88	
Leaving Net Earnings of the Company	$2,258,651 44	
Losses adjusted and paid	$1,827,192 49	
Less Reserve of last year. Salvages received, and Reinsurance claims collected	625,177 95	
	$1,202,014 54	
Reinsurance Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	289,363 20	$1,491,377 74
Leaving Net Profits for the year		$767,273 70

DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Interest on Stock, July, 1860	$35 000 00
Interest on stock, January, 1861	35,000 00
Int. due on Scrip, Feb'y, 1861	62,123 00
Reserve for bad debts $73,000 00	
Reserve for depreciation in value of stocks 57,000 00	130,000 00
Available for Distribution as Dividend of Net Profits, say ¾ to Stockholders and ¼ to Policy-holders	$525,149 18

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and with London Bankers	$169,777 18
United States Stocks	331,362 50
United States Treasury Notes	134,948 50
Stocks of Banks in New-York City	366,636 01
Brooklyn City Bonds	88 000 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Bonds	60,000 00
Bonds secured by Mortgage on City Property	136,500 00
Loans on demand, secured by State and other Stocks	406,350 00
Reinsurance Claims due the Company	15,262 44
Bills Receivable and Accounts due the Company	1,620,241 19
Accrued Interest	23,441 97

TO REPRESENT

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund of Scrip	1,430,560 00
Capital and surplus being	$2,430,560 00
Surplus Dividend Fund retained	24,814 27
Reserved for depreciation in value of Stocks and bad debts	130,000 00
Interest to be paid Stock and Scrip Holders	97,133 00
Dividend to be paid Stockholders Jan. 15, 1861	130,000 00
Unpaid Interest on Scrip, &c.	9,632 20
Premiums on Risks not yet expired	542,580 13
The Amount set apart as Scrip Dividend, being ¾ of the Net Profits, is	$393,855 00
Add Undivided Balance of last year	6,442 44
Total	$400,297 52
Scrip Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the $1,925,000 Premiums on Risks, estimated as terminated without loss, is	285,000 00
Leaving an Undivided Balance of	$15,297 52
The Amount set apart as Stock Dividend, being ¼ of the Net Profits, is	$131,286 91
Add Undivided Balance of last year	8,231 83
Total	$139,516 85
Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT. on Capital	130,000 00
Leaving an Undivided Balance of	$9,516 85

To the Board of Directors of the Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company:

The undersigned Committee, appointed by your Board, beg to report that they have examined the above condensed statement of the condition of your Company, and found it correct.

The investments were also found as represented therein, and the loans of the Company are, in their opinion, amply secured.

They would, therefore, recommend a Dividend to Stockholders of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th inst., and Interest of Six Per Cent. on the Scrip Issues of the Company, payable on and after the first Tuesday in February next; and a further Dividend to Policy-holders of TWENTY PER CENT. in scrip, to be issued on and after April 1, 1861.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
N. CHANDLER,
S. B. CALDWELL,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,
Committee.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
Jan. 9, 1861.

On motion, this Report was unanimously accepted and adopted by the Board of Directors.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	WM. H. GUION,
THOMAS RICHARDSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JAMES M. BROWN,	E. L. TRENHOLM,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. L. ASPINWALL,
R. CALDWELL,	JOHN ALLEN,
J. A. MECKE,	J. POTTS BROWN,
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Ja.,	CHARLES STRECKER,
ROBERT SPEDDING,	J. B. JOHNSTON,
GEORGE BLISS,	G. G. SAMPSON,
F. C. GEBHARD,	S. B. CALDWELL,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JOHN R. OAKDNER,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	L. H. BRIGHAM,
N. CHANDLER,	SAMUEL BATES,
WM. M. EVARTS,	JAMES T. SUTTER,
JAMES BENKARD,	J. LEAYCRAFT,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	J. J. CRANE,
GEO. W. BEE.	

RICHARD LATHERS, President,
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, Second Vice President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from this day to the 15th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from this day to the 6th of February, 1861.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 436 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 54 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.
HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to their election for Directors, on the 8th inst., E. T. BACKHOUSE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. S. Crowell, who declined reelection.
HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, who have not received circulars, will please send their address, or apply at the office of the Company, room No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADway Bank on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$2,815,336 80
Overdrafts		141 74
Due from Banks		62,749 29
Due from Directors of the Bank	$194,858 37	
Real Estate		175,000 00
Specie	$505,933 48	
Cash items, viz.: principally Checks on other City Banks	229,422 40	
Bills of Solvent Banks	37,125 00	772,480 88
Stocks		339 500 00
Loss and expense account		21,944 31
Total		$4,178,153 02

LIABILITIES:

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$306,000 00	
Less notes on hand	45,727 00	259 363 00
Profits		476,887 11
Due to Banks		315,796 55
Due Depositors on demand		2,129,096 36
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid dividends		1,010 00
Total		$4,178,153 02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
(Signed) F. A. PALMER, President.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn, by both deponents, the 12th day of January, 1861.
(Signed) MATTS. BANTA, Com. of Deeds.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861. }

THE DEPOSITORS IN THIS BANK ARE NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest according from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. CODDINGTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 432 Grand-st., corner of Willet.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HALSEY, Secretary.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 15. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $363,108 25.
INSTANCE OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary. President.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1861. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARA B. WOARALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENOS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.
J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Denalstonn, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved City property, in sums to suit applicants. Also, a seat place in Brooklyn to exchange for a house worth about $12,000—the difference paid in cash. Apply to S. S. KIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

$120,000 IN ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN—in moderate amounts; also, $50,000 and $60,000 in one or two sums.
ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years, from May 1st ensuing. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 76 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Faulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE....Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
C. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD...of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SOUTH AMERICAN mares; good travelers, very hardy and strong; sound and well limbed; will be sold low. Inquire at the stable No. 139 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF WOOD BROTHERS grand hammer-cloth coaches, nearly new, finished in crimson, cost $1,400; will be sold for $600. Carriage-house, No. 48 West 29th-st., near 5th-av.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—SEATS FOUR PERsons comfortably; was made by one of the best makers; is nearly new, having been used but eight times; is in perfect order, and in every way a handsome affair; cost $165; will be sold cheap. Inquire at 54 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SLEIGH, HOLDING four; also, a light Portland sleigh, light wagon and harness. Inquire at No. 150 Pearl-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DIVIDENDS.

86TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.
BEAVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 70 WALL-ST. }

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1861.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
G. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place. }

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYA, }
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1861.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ITS BY-LAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

RITGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, corner New-Bowery—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York, Jan. 4, 1861.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
F. J. BROWNE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

der his direction, has put the State in precisely that false position, which the immediate Secessionists contended should be avoided. Many, perhaps most, of these admit the correctness of this view, and acknowledge that it is a revolutionary measure, but justify it on the ground that the late occurrences at Charleston indicate a hostile purpose on the part of the Federal Government which the public safety—the supreme law—demanded should be anticipated. But there are also those who deny that the seizure of the military posts is an act of hostility, arguing that the unprotected state of the public property—how unprotected is demonstrated by the success of the *coup de main* at Mount Vernon as well as at the deserted fort—required that it should be taken in charge by those who could hold it safely for the benefit of whom it might concern.

All, however, comfort themselves with the idea that the Ordinance of Secession to be passed in a few days will operate as a healing act, and render the continued possession lawful, however unlawful the original seizure might have been.

It is difficult to tell precisely whether the "Immediates" or the Coöperationists have carried the majority of the Convention, both parties claiming it; but most men are agreed that the march of events since the Convention election has rendered any former difference of opinion in this respect a matter of no import, and that even those who were elected as Coöperationists will see no course now open before them but that of immediate action.

All other affairs which usually make up the bill of particulars of local correspondence, have little interest now except as connected with politics, and yet most of these are in some manner or other connected with that; but the length to which I have spun out the present epistle makes it necessary that I should reserve them for a future occasion. Yours,

ROBINSON.

P. S. The *Crusader* steamed down the bay this evening, but it is not known whether she has gone to sea or not.

HIGH TREASON.

IMPORTANT CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY BY JUDGE SMALLEY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 14.

At 12 o'clock to-day, in accordance with a previous direction of the Court, the Grand Jury were in attendance, and Judge SMALLEY proceeded to deliver to them the following highly important charge on the law of high treason:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The Court requested your attendance this morning in order to call your attention to and give you some instructions in relation to crimes which have long been unknown in our hitherto peaceful and happy country, which, for more than fifty years the Federal Courts have not been called upon to investigate, and which are therefore very imperfectly understood in the community. Yet one of them is the highest crime known to the law in any civilized country. It is that of high treason. Recent painful events make it the duty of the Court to define to you what constitutes the offence, and also what constitutes the lesser crime of misprision of treason, that you may inquire whether either have been committed by any person or persons within the jurisdiction of this Court, and if you are satisfied that either have, that they may be presented to the Courts to be dealt with according to law; and also that those who desire to be good and true citizens may be forewarned, and not ignorantly and unwittingly be led into the commission of any acts in violation of the laws of their country, and which would make them guilty of either of those offences. It is unnecessary at this time to enter into an elaborate disquisition of the law of treason. The Constitution of the United States clearly defines in what it consists. The third section of the third article provides, "that treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Again, the same section provides that "the Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason."

In pursuance of the power thus conferred, Congress passed an act, which was approved April 30, 1790, which provides in section one, "that if any person or persons, owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, within the United States or, elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession in open Court or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death."

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal, and not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some of the Judges thereof, or to the President or Governor of a particular State, or some one of the judges or justices thereof, such person or persons, on conviction shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars."

It is well known that war—civil war—exists in portions of the Union.

That persons owing allegiance to the United States have confederated together, and with arms, by force and intimidation, have prevented the execution of the Constitutional acts of Congress; have forcibly seized upon and hold a custom-house and post-office, forts arsenals, vessels and other property belonging to the United States, and have actually fired upon vessels bearing the United States flag and carrying United States troops. This is a usurpation of the authority of the Federal Government; it is high treason by levying war. Either one of those acts will constitute high treason. There can be no doubt of it.

The fact that any or all engaged in the commission of these outrageous acts, acted under the pretended authority of the Legislature, or a convention of the people of any State, or of the officers appointed thereby, or acting thereunder, does not change nor affect the criminal character of the act. No man or body of men can throw off their allegiance to their Government in that way. Nor can any State, or the people of any State, acting in any capacity whatever, absolve any person therefrom.

Neither South Carolina nor any other State can authorize or legally protect citizens of the other States in waging war against their Government any more than can the Queen of Great Britain or the Emperor of France. If any such power is assumed it is without right, and the deluded individual who acts under it is none the less guilty of treason, and liable to be punished therefor. That the Slaveholding States have just cause of complaint against some of their sister States, is lamentably too true; that the Legislatures of several States have passed acts which are in direct conflict with one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which acts were intended to deprive the Slaveholding States of rights expressly guaranteed to, and important to them, is well known. This is deeply to be regretted; and it is hoped and believed that the sober, second thought of the people of those States will induce them to do justice to themselves as well as to their Southern brethren, and evince their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, by speedily wiping all such acts from their statute books.

But the fact that some of the States have passed unconstitutional acts, can afford no justification for rebellion and civil war, or a breaking up of our Federal Union, which was formed by the patriotism and wisdom, conciliation and compromise of our fathers—in which our prosperity as a people has been unparalleled in the history of nations. Such Legislative acts, however, are not laws. Being in violation of the Constitution of the United States, they are mere nullities, and all who attempt to enforce them are themselves violators of the laws, and can be, and in some instances have been punished as such.

What overt acts, then, constitute treason? A mere conspiracy to subvert by force the Government, however flagitious the crime may be, is not treason. To conspire to levy war, and actually levying war, are distinct offences.

If a body of people conspire and meditate an insurrection to resist or oppose the laws of the United States by force, they are only guilty of a high misdemeanor; but if they proceed to carry such intention into execution by force, they are guilty of treason by levying war.

In the language of Chief Justice Marshal: "It is not the intention of the Court to say that no individual can be guilty of this crime who has not appeared in arms against his country.

On the contrary, if war be actually levied—that *is*, if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting, by force, a treasonable purpose—*all those who perform any part, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action*, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors."

As the Court has already said to you, the combination and assemblage of a body of men with the design of seizing, and the actual seizing of the Forts and other public property in and near Charleston, South Carolina, and in some other States, is a levying of war against the United States. Consequently, any and every person who engages therein is by the law regarded as levying war against the United States; and all *who adhere to them* are to be regarded as enemies. and *all who give them aid and comfort, in South Carolina or New-York*, or in any other portion of the United States, or elsewhere, come within the express provisions of the 1st section of the act of 30th April, 1790, and are guilty of treason.

What amounts to adhering to, and giving aid and comfort to our enemies, it is sometimes difficult in all cases to define; but certain it is that assisting them with [illegible] other means of transportation, or any materials which will aid the traitors in carrying out their traitorous purposes, with a knowledge that they are intended for such purposes, or inciting and encouraging others to engage in or aid the traitors in any way, does come within the provisions of the act. And it is immaterial whether such acts are induced by sympathy with the rebellion, hostility to the Government, or a desire for gain.

Under the second section of the act of 1790, all who have any knowledge of any such acts of treason, and do not, as soon as possible, make it known in the manner therein prescribed, are guilty of misprision of treason, and subject to the punishment therefor.

Your inquiries must be confined to offences committed within the jurisdiction of this Court, that is, within the Southern District of New York, and upon the high seas. Although there may be a question, whether the jurisdiction of the Court, in such cases, is not more extended, you will for the present confine your investigations to the limits prescribed. Within this limit, it is your right and your duty to inquire whether any person or persons, have been, according to the principles of law laid down by the Courts, guilty of treason or misprision of treason. And if you are satisfied that either of these offences have been committed, to faithfully and fearlessly present the offenders, that they may be punished.

It is the *duty*, and it will unquestionably be the desire of all good and true citizens, to do, in their respective spheres, everything in their power to suppress rebellion, expose treason, and bring traitors to justice.

INQUIRIES BY ONE OF THE JURY.

The Judge then proceeded to say that he would take this opportunity to answer some inquiries which had been made of him by one of the Jury, as follows:

1. Whether it is the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into violations of law which may be incidentally brought to our knowledge through us, of which the District-Attorney has no knowledge or has not presented to us.

As to this, he said he had no hesitation in telling the Jury that it was their duty, if they in any legitimate way found reason to believe that any of the Federal laws had been violated, it is their duty to inquire into it.

2. Whether it is expected that the Jury will examine places of detention of felons and witnesses, as to their safety, treatment and comforts, and as to whether any persons are kept an unwarrantable time before trial.

3. Whether it is expected that the Jury will present such defects in the practice at our Custom-house as renders it *easy for sale and clearance* of vessels for the Slave-trade and avoid personal responsibility.

As to this he charged them that the Federal Courts have no common law criminal jurisdiction. It is understood that in many of the States it is made the duty of Grand Juries to examine places of detention. They have this power also in England, and perhaps it is a part of the common law to inquire into such matters. But the Court are not aware of any law or practice which would lead to its being the duty of this Grand Jury to inquire into either of these questions. The Court would not say that they might not do it, but if they did, they were probably acting outside of the limit of their duty, and the Court would have no power to act upon their recommendations.

The Grand Jury then retired.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Judge SMALLEY also rendered his decision this morning on the motion to quash the indictment found against Gordon and others, the officers of the slaver *Erie*. He overruled all the grounds taken by the counsel of the defendants, and denied the motion. He has not as yet filed his written opinion in the matter.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

STATEMENT OF MESSRS. MILES AND KEITT.

From the Charleston Evening News, Jan. 1.

"In compliance with the request of the Convention, we beg leave to make the following statement:

"'On Saturday, the 8th of December, several of the South Carolina delegation, including ourselves, waited upon the President. At this time there was a growing belief that reinforcements were on the eve of being sent to the forts in Charleston harbor. It was known that the subject was frequently and earnestly discussed in the Cabinet. It was rumored that Gen. CASS and Mr. HOLT were urgent that reinforcements should be sent. Upon our being announced, the President, who was then in Cabinet Council, came out to us in the ante-room. We at once entered into a conversation upon the topic which was so closely occupying his thoughts as well as ours.

The President seemed much disturbed and moved. He told us he had a painful interview with the wife of Major ANDERSON, who had come on from New-York to see him. She had manifested great anxiety and distress at the situation of her husband, whom she seemed to consider in momentary danger of an attack from an excited and lawless mob. The President professed a deep responsibility resting upon him to protect the lives of Major ANDERSON and his command. We told him that the news that reinforcements were on their way to Charleston would be the surest means of provoking what Mrs. ANDERSON apprehended, and what he so much deprecated. We said, further, that we did not believe that Major ANDERSON was in danger of such an attack: that the general sentiment of the State was against any such proceeding. That, prior to the action of the State Convention, there was ten days off, we felt satisfied that there would be no attempt to molest the forts in any way. That, after the Convention met,—whilst we could not possibly undertake to say what that body would see fit to do,—we yet hoped and believed that nothing would be done until we had first endeavored, by duly accredited commissioners, to negotiate for a peaceful settlement of all matters, including the delivery of the forts, between South Carolina and the Federal Government. At the same time, we again reiterated our solemn belief that any change in the then existing condition of things in Charleston harbor, would, in the excited state of feeling at home, inevitably precipitate a collision. *The impression made upon us was, that the President was wavering, and had not decided what course he would pursue.* He said he was glad to have had this conversation with us, but would prefer that we should give him a written memorandum of the substance of what we had said. This we did on Monday, the 10th. It was in these words:

To the Executive, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

In compliance with our statement to you yesterday, we now express to you our strong conviction that the constituted authorities, nor any body of the people of the State of South Carolina, will either attack or molest the United States forts in the harbor of Charleston, previously to the action of the Convention, and we hope and believe not until an offer has been made through an accredited representative to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and the Federal Government, provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into those forts, and their relative military status shall remain as at present.

JOHN McQUEEN. WM. PORCHER MILES.
M. L. BONHAM. W. W. BOYCE.
LAWRENCE M. KEITT.

Washington, 8th December, 1860.

The President did not like the word "provided," because it looked as if we were binding him, while avowing that we had no authority to consult the Convention. We told him we did not so understand it. We were expressing our convictions and belief, predicated upon the maintenance of a certain condition of things, which maintenance was absolutely and entirely *in his power*. If he maintained such condition, then we believed that collision would be avoided, until the attempt at a peaceable negotiation had failed. If he did not, then we solemnly assured him that we believed collision must inevitably, and at once, be precipitated. He seemed satisfied, and said it was not his intention to send reinforcements, or make any change. We explained to him what we meant by the words "relative military status," as applied to the forts; mentioned the difference between Major ANDERSON's occupying his then position at Fort Moultrie, and throwing himself into Fort Sumter. We stated that the latter step would be equivalent to reinforcing the garrison, and would, just as certainly as the sending of fresh troops, lead to the result which we both desired to avoid. When we arose to go, the President said in substance: "After all, this is a matter of honor among gentlemen. I do not know that any paper or writing is necessary. We understand each other." One of the delegation, just before leaving the room, remarked: "Mr. President, you have determined to let things remain as they are, and not to send reinforcements: but, suppose that you were hereafter to change your policy for any reason, what then? That would put us, who are willing to use our personal influence to prevent any attack upon the forts before Commissioners are sent on to Washington, in rather an embarrassing position." "Then," said the President, "I would first return you this paper." We do not pretend to give the exact words on either side, but we are sure we give the sense of both.

The above is a full and exact account of what passed between the President and the Delegation. The President, in his letter to our Commissioners, tries to give the impression that our "understanding" or "agreement" was not a "pledge." We confess, we are not sufficiently versed in the wiles of diplomacy to feel the force of this "distinction without a difference." Nor can we understand how, in "a matter of honor among gentlemen," in which "no paper or writing is necessary," the very party who was willing to put it on that high footing can honorably descend to mere verbal criticism, to purge himself of what all gentlemen and men of honor must consider a breach of faith. The very fact that we (the Representatives from South Carolina) were not authorized to commit or "pledge" the State, were not treating with the President as accredited ministers with full powers, but as gentlemen, assuming, to a certain extent, the delicate task of undertaking to foreshadow the course and policy of the State, should have made the President the more ready to strengthen our hands to bring about and carry out the course and policy which he professed to have as much at heart as we had. While we were not authorized to say that the Convention would not order the occupation of the forts immediately after secession, and prior to the sending of Commissioners, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, could most positively say that, so long as South Carolina abstained from attacking and seizing the forts, he would not send reinforcements to them, or allow their relative military *status* to be changed. We were acting in the capacity of gentlemen holding certain prominent positions, and anxious to exert such influences as we might possess to effect a peaceful solution of pending political difficulties, and prevent, if possible, the horrors of war. The President was acting in a double capacity, not only as a gentleman, whose influence in carrying out his share of the understanding, or agreement, was potential, but as the head of the army, and, therefore, having the absolute control of the whole matter of reinforcing or transferring the garrison at Charleston. But we have dwelt long enough upon this point. Suffice it to say, that considering the President as bound in honor, if not by treaty stipulations, *not to make any* change in the forts, or to send reinforcements to them unless they were attacked, we of the delegation who were elected to the Convention felt equally bound in honor to do everything on our part to prevent any premature collision. This Convention can bear us witness as to whether or not we endeavored honorably to carry out our share of the agreement.

The published debate at the very commencement of the session contain the evidence of our good faith. We treated the President. We believed his wishes concurred with his policy, and that both were directed to avoiding any inauguration of hostilities. We were confirmed in our confidence, and reassured in our belief by a significant event which took place subsequent to our interview. He allowed his premier Cabinet officer, an old tried friend, to resign, rather than yield to his solicitations for the reinforcement of the garrison at Charleston. We urged this as a convincing proof of his firmness and sincerity. But now here we been deceived! The news of Maj. ANDERSON'S coup produced a sudden and unexpected change in the President's policy. While declaring that his withdrawal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter was "without orders, and contrary to orders," he yet refused, for twelve hours, to take any action in the matter. For twelve hours, therefore, without any excuse, he refused to redeem his plighted word. No subsequent acts on on the part of our State—no after reasons—can wipe away the stain which he suffered to rest upon his "honor as a gentleman," while these hours, big with portentous events, rolled slowly by. His Secretary of War, impatient of delay, every moment of which he left touched his own honor, resigned. He did so solely on the ground that the faith of the Government—solemnly pledged—was broken, if it failed promptly to undo what had been done contrary to its wishes, against its settled policy, and in violation of its distinct agreement. The President accepted his resignation without comment. He did not attempt to disabuse the mind of his Secretary as to what was the true position of the Government. What a spectacle does the President's vacillating and disingenuous course present! He allows one Secretary to resign rather than abandon a policy which he has agreed upon. Scarcely have a few short weeks elapsed, and he accepts the resignation of another rather than to adhere to that very policy. He makes an agreement with gentlemen which, while he admits that they have faithfully kept it on their part, he himself evades and repudiates. And this he does rather than redress a wrong—correct an error—committed by a subordinate, without his orders, and contrary to his wishes. It was at least due to Mr. FLOYD, who, as one of his Cabinet, had officially and personally stood by his Administration from its very commencement—through good report and through evil report—to have explained to him that he was, in the President's opinion, laboring under a misapprehension. At least to have said to him, "You are mistaken about this matter—do not leave me on a false issue." But no; he coldly, ungraciously, yet promptly, receives the resignation without a syllable of remonstrance, and thus tacitly, but unequivocally, accepts without shame the issue presented. He does not deny that the faith of his Government is pledged, but he deliberately refuses to redeem it.

WM. PORCHER MILES,
LAURENCE M. KEITT.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a bill proposing amendments to the Constitution, to be voted on, for rejection or approval, by the people, on the 12th of February.

Mr. BIGLER's bill is as follows:

Whereas, The Union is in imminent danger of final dissolution, in consequence of protracted strife and agitation about the institution of African Slavery; and,

Whereas, It is believed that legislative remedies are insufficient to meet and remove the cause of the impending disaster; and,

Whereas, Amendments to the Constitution can only be submitted by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and owing to the unhappy divisions existing in these Houses, it is not believed that the assent of two-thirds of the members of either can be had to such amendments to the Constitution as will reconcile the differences between the North and the South; and,

Whereas, It is a cardinal principle of our representative system that the representative shall obey the will of the people, it is deemed proper and necessary to ask the opinion and judgment of the people on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, with a view to their submission by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of Congress, for ratification by the States as provided in the Constitution, thereby restoring to our distracted country its accustomed peace and prosperity;

Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate, House, etc., That the citizens of the several States qualified to vote for members of Congress, are hereby requested to hold an election on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, for the purpose of deciding for or against the annexed proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That those who are for the proposed amendments to the Constitution shall vote a ballot bearing the word, "For the Amendments," and those opposed to the amendments, a ballot bearing the words, "Against the Amendments."

SEC. 3. The said election shall be held at the same places in the same manner and under the same laws as the last election for President and Vice-President of the United States, and be conducted by the same judges, inspectors, and other officers.

SEC. 4. The returned judges of the several election districts in each county shall meet at the county seat on the Thursday following the day of the said election, and count the returns for the said county, setting forth the whole number of votes cast for the amendments, and the whole number of votes cast against the amendments, one copy of which shall be forwarded by mail to the secretary of the Senate of the United States, and another to the Governor of the State, and that sent the Governor shall contain a statement of the actual necessary expenses of holding the said election.

SEC. 5. That the compensation of the officers holding the said election, and the other expenses thereof, shall be the same as the compensation of the expenses of holding the last election for President and Vice-President, and shall be paid out of the United States Treasury in a manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. That the Governors of the several States are hereby respectfully requested to cause to be made out and forwarded to the secretary of the Interior, a tabular statement of the amount of expenses for holding the said election in their respective States, exhibiting the amount due each county, attested under the seal of the State by the proper officers, and the Secretary of the Interior shall draw drafts on the United States Treasury in favor of the Governors of the respective States for the amounts due the several counties, to be paid to the parties in each county entitled to receive the same, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay the amount of said drafts out of any money in the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to cause the said election returns to be opened, counted and filed as fast as received, and cause tabular statements to be made, exhibiting the result in each State, one copy of which shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, for the use of that body, another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the use of that body; and it is hereby made the duty of each and all clerks now in the employment of the Senate in addition to the other duties, to assist the Secretary in the performance of the duties hereby imposed upon him.

SEC. 8. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation to the Governors and all others in civil authority, and to the people of the several States, announcing to them the day fixed for said election, presenting its general objects, and requesting their cordial cooperation in a prompt and faithful execution of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause accurate copies of the same to be printed and forwarded by mail to the Sheriffs of the several counties of each State; and the said Sheriffs are hereby requested to make proclamation in not more than two newspapers in each county of the day of said election, setting forth the proposed amendments to be voted on; and the expenses incurred under the provisions of this section shall be paid as hereinafter provided for the other expenses of the said election; and that the following articles be and they are hereby proposed as amendments to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution when ratified by the Conventions of three-fourths of the States held for that purpose.

ARTICLE 1. That territory held, or that may hereafter be acquired by the United States, shall be divided by a line from east to west on the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude.

ART. 2. That in all the territory north of said line of latitude involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited, and in all territory south of said line involuntary servitude, as it now exists in the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, is hereby recognized and shall be sustained and protected by all the departments of the Territorial Governments, and when any Territory north and south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall then be the duty of Congress to admit such Territory into the Union on terms of equality with the original States.

ART. 3. Congress shall not have power to abolish Slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves; nor shall Congress have power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the States of Maryland and Virginia, or either of them, nor without just compensation being made to the owners of such slaves.

ART. 4. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide that the United States shall pay the owner who shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave, in all cases where the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, shall be prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, the said fugitive shall be rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under said clause in the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof; and in all such cases when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation or rescue was committed, and to recover from it with interest, damage to that amount paid by them for the said fugitive slave, and the said county, after it has paid the said amount to the United States, may for its indemnity sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

ART. 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory in which the slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether the transportation be by land, navigable rivers or sea; but the African Slave-trade shall never be revived except by the unanimous consent of both branches of Congress.

ART. 6. Hereafter the President of the United States shall hold office during the term of six years, and shall not be eligible for reëlection.

ART. 7. The Constitution shall not be hereafter amended so as to destroy the effect of the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the section of the fourth article of the Constitution, nor so as to authorize Congress to interfere with or destroy any domestic institution of the States, without the consent of all the States.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BIGLER objected.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Illinois, (Rep.)—This bill proposes to change the Constitution in an unconstitutional way. So important a bill, changing the fundamental laws of the country, should be referred to the Committee.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,)—I don't understand the bill yet.

Mr. BIGLER was unwilling to have the bill referred in the absence of the Senator from Kentucky. It is not an attempt to interfere with the rights of the people.

Mr. BROWN, Miss., (Dem.)—Mr. President: The record which the Senate is about to make will show the absence of the Senators from Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. I rise to say, in a word, why this is so. These States have taken steps to withdraw from this Union, of which we are not so well informed, officially, as to justify our final notice of withdrawal from the Senate. But we feel that our duty, most clearly so to ourselves, no longer permits to take an active part in this body, either by speaking or voting. My colleague (Mr. DAVIS) is confined to his room; but these remarks are made at his request, and he concurs in what I have said.

Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any information he may have regarding attempts made or contemplated by any large body of men to interfere with the free navigation of the Mississippi, and what efforts have been made to suppress the same. Laid over.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented a memorial for a bill for a railroad in Pennsylvania-avenue to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military and Militia to report whether the appropriation of last session to complete the Washington Aqueduct has been expended according to the plan and estimate of Capt. MAIGS, giving the Committee power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) presented memorials from the representative of the Choctaw Nation and the Chriober of Commerce of New-York.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) obtained leave to retire from the Committee on Claims, for the reason that the duties were too laborious.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) called up the resolution asking the Secretary of War to communicate information of reinforcements at Charleston and other Southern posts.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, substituting "the President of the United States be requested to communicate, if not incompatible, such information to the Senate," &c.

Mr. COLLAMER called for the Yeas and Nays on Mr. PUGH's motion to postpone the House bill for the admission of Kansas, in order to take up Mr. HUNTER's resolutions, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Sanlsbury, Stidell, Wigfall—24

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—27.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the Crittenden resolutions until 12½ o'clock on Thursday. Motion lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sanlsbury, Sebastian, Wigfall—25.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of La., (Dem.,) said the vote was unworthy the Senate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Ky., (Am.,) did not suppose the Senate had committed anything unworthy in the case.

Mr. GREEN, of Mo., (Dem.,) moved to postpone till Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. CLARK moved to substitute 3½ this evening.

The first motion was carried.

Mr. POLK, of Mo., (Dem.,) took the floor on Mr. HUNTER's resolution of withdrawing the forces from the seceding States. He said the Presidential canvass is now over, and anti-slavery fanaticism has triumphed and left astonishment and regret. Now an unnatural animosity exists between the sections, separated by a geographical line, and a universal panic prevails throughout the country. The public and private credit are prostrate. Of the Government loan of five millions only half was taken, and that at usurious rates of interest.

[A Message from the President of the United States was received.]

Mr. POLK continued. Commerce is curtailed; trade is checked; industry is paralyzed; artisans and mechanics are idle; manufactories are stopped, and the operatives discharged. The consequence is want and starvation. The Union is tottering and ready to fall. Four pillars have already gone—one being of the original thirteen. The admission of California disturbed the equilibrium between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. A cause of complaint against the action of certain States and their people—these States being parties to the Union—was that they added to the insult of the passage of Personal Liberty bills, underground railroad operations, not only in the border States, but the entire South. He knew gentlemen having thousands of dollars' worth of negroes, who fear to attempt to recover them. Kentucky loses $200,000 annually in slaves, stolen and enticed away. Mr. LINCOLN is the first man elected to the office of President who announced the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict. This House, built by our forefathers, now becomes a house divided against itself. Political power has passed entirely from the Non-Slaveholding States. We behold a political party whose organization was effected for the abolition of Slavery on every foot of American soil. That party is about to assume power on the 4th of March, and it will then be in a condition to bring all the power of the Departments of the Government to bear upon the institution of Slavery for its destruction. The legislative branch of the Government might attempt the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in the dock-yards and arsenals of the South—everywhere, in fact, in the United States, where it has exclusive jurisdiction, even in the Slaveholding States. There are more than thirteen thousand Post-offices to be filled, and there are Land Officers, Surveyors of Lands and Forts, Revenue Officers, Collectors of Revenue, Judges, United States Marshals, and District-Attorneys to be appointed, and this, and all other possible influence will be brought to bear for the destruction of Slavery. It is high time the Southern States began to be excited and alarmed on the subject. Their very existence is at stake. Their social system is liable to be broken up. Property worth three and a half to four hundred millions of dollars is at stake, and would any people submit to the destruction of such an amount of property without resistance? No people in any age, in any climate, or under any form of government, have submitted to such an imposition as the destruction of a hundredth part of property of that value without resistance and revolution. The result of submission would be a servile insurrection. There must be an adjustment of difficulties by granting sufficient Constitutional guarantees, that shall secure not merely the property but the lives of the wives and children found in that section of country. There ought to be made such provisions in the Constitution as will expressly and unequivocally recognize the right of property in slaves; as will allow slave property to be taken into the common territory and protected there by the Federal Government; as will prevent Congress from abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia so long as the institution is continued in Maryland and Virginia, or either of them; that Slavery shall not be abolished within the District without just compensation or general consent; that Congress shall not prohibit the transportation of slaves from one State to another, nor to and from the District of Columbia, nor to and from the Territories of the United States; that all fugitives shall be delivered up when demanded, or the owner receive compensation for refusal. The Republican Party ought to be ready to grant concessions in order to remedy evils. The people of Missouri do not desire to leave the Union—perhaps it will be forced upon them. This Union is a compact of States with each other, and not a compact with the Federal Government. The Federal Government was no party to the compact, and it can derive no power from a compact to which it was not a party. The President is bound to see the laws faithfully executed. He must do it by the means pointed out by the Constitution, and the Constitution has provided a Judiciary for the purpose. He cannot assume to be judge jury and executioner. He is no autocrat. He is to exercise authority in the mode pointed out. Coercion is utterly impracticable. Coercing all the citizens of a State and the State itself? It is nothing but coercion, though it may be called enforcing the laws. The difference between nullification and secession is, that in the former case the State remains a member of the confederacy, and acknowledges the jurisdiction of the United States, and acknowledges the laws of the United States as binding upon her and her citizens; while in the latter she has refused to remain under the jurisdiction of the United States, puts herself from the Union, and there is no acknowledgment to the laws of the United States within her limits.

Mr. POLK here considered the direful consequences of war, and said: Let us separate in peace. South Carolina is out of the Union, and others have and will follow. I would have preferred she had counseled with her slaveholding sisters before taking the step. Mr. POLK advocated a peaceful dissolution, so that the Union could be reconstructed.

An hour was then consumed in setting a time for the further consideration of CRITTENDEN's resolution. Finally it was set for to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

On motion of Mr. KENNEDY, adjourned at 4 o'clock precisely.

In the proceedings of the 10th, the abbreviated report misrepresents Mr. TRUMBULL.

In reply to Mr. DAVIS, Mr. TRUMBULL said he referred to the Senator from Mississippi as having said, he understood the pledge was given that the fortifications at Charleston were to remain as they were, that that pledge was given some time before the Commissioners came here, and that they were to remain in that condition till after an opportunity to treat.

Mr. DAVIS—Where did you get your information?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I don't know that the Senator stated where he got it.

Mr. DAVIS—It's a pity you did not listen. I think my remark clear in the papers that were here read yesterday.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Then the Senator is not responsible. I am informed by Senators around me, that he did remark, that Senators around him knew of the pledge at the time it is said to have been given.

Mr. DAVIS—Five or six Senators knew of the agreement to maintain the *status* then existing.

Mr. TRUMBULL—That's the point.

Mr. DAVIS—When I spoke of assurances, however, I referred to the papers which were read. If the Senator wants to know whether I understood, before those papers were read at the desk, that the *status* should remain, I tell him yes, emphatically, yes.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I should like to know if he understood it before South Carolina seceded, or passed the ordinance of secession?

Mr. DAVIS—I think not.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I hope not.

Mr. DAVIS—You hope not! Why?

Mr. TRUMBULL—Because I hoped the Senator discountenanced the idea of leaving the Government of the United States defenceless against a people preparing to attack, assail and destroy it.

Mr. DAVIS—Our ideas of honor are different. I should hold that man a scoundrel who did not desire to have a garrison withdrawn, if he believed it would prodnce bloodshed and could do no good.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I believe it could do good and it was the very weakness of the garrison that invided the secession of South Carolina.

[The above is condensed from the Congressional *Globe*.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer the following, which was read for information:

Resolved, That the present alarming condition of the country imperatively demands that Congress should take immediate steps to preserve the peace and maintain the Union, by removing, as far as possible, all causes of sectional irritations and divisions, and to that end patriotism should prompt a cheerful surrender of all partisan prejudices and minor differences of opinion; and this House believing the plan of adjustment proposed by Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN in the Senate, Dec. 18, 1860, would be an equitable and honorable compromise, involving no sacrifice to any party or section, should promptly be made for the sake of the inestimable blessings of peace, and a united country, hereby instruct the Committee of Thirty-three, heretofore appointed by this House, to report without delay, the necessary measures to carry that plan into practical effect.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and other Republicans, objected.

Mr. ENGLISH said at the proper time he would move to suspend the rules.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution to suspend the execution of the Federal laws within certain States. Referred to the Select Committee on the President's Special Message.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to revive the Tariff act of 1846. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to repeal so much of the act as relates to the collection of duty on imports in South Carolina. Referred to the Select Committee of Five.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill making Cincinnati a port of entry. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the proceedings of a public meeting of workingmen and mechanics at Newark, N. J., on the 9th inst., on the present condition of the country. Referred to the Committee of Thirty-three.

He stated that the resolutions breathe a spirit of devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, (Am.,) remarked that gentlemen had often spoken for Buncombe. He now wanted Buncombe to speak for itself in relation to the condition of the country. He presented the proceedings of the people of that county.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked whether the proceedings were in earnest.

Mr. VANCE—The people of Buncombe never speak but when she is in earnest. [Laughter.]

The proceedings were referred to the Committee of Thirty-three

EVERYBODY IS READING MRS. RITCHIE'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and everybody is delighted with it.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2908. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Programme for the Establishment of a Southern Confederacy.

Bad News for the Secessionists from Louisiana and Texas.

Another Proposition for Pacification by Mr. Crittenden.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Before the Senate.

Debate on the Army Appropriation Bill in the House.

Brilliant Assemblage at the President's First Levee.

RETURN OF THE BROOKLYN TO HAMPTON ROADS

The Seizure of the Government Works at Pensacola.

An Offer of New-York Militia to the Government.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Post-office Department is making up the accounts of the Mail contractors in South Carolina for the fourth quarter of 1860. Some seventy thousand dollars of balances will be due contractors, for which it is proposed to *give orders on the Sub-Treasury of Charleston.*

The resolution of the New-York Bankers at their meeting on Saturday to sustain the Government with money, is hailed here as a most encouraging token of confidence in its stability, and chills the movers for the Southern Confederacy, for they foresee that the two Republics cannot borrow in the same market.

Private advices from Texas, just received, indicate the probability that the Disunionists will be badly beaten there.

Letters from Louisiana express the opinion that the Coöperationists will give the immediate Secessionists a close race, if the former, indeed, do not control the Convention.

The secession leaders are much annoyed by the conservatism of the several Southern States which hesitate to plunge into revolution, and are endeavoring to provoke some new issue that shall drive the Conservatives into extremes. This is urged here by friends of the Administration as a good reason for the forbearance relative to the recent affair at Charleston.

Secretary Toucey has received the following dispatch from Flag-officer ARMSTRONG, commanding Pensacola Navy-yard:

"Armed bodies of Florida and Alabama troops appeared before the gate of the Navy-yard and demanded possession. Having no means of resistance, I surrendered and hauled down my flag. They are now in possession."

Capt. FARRAN, Commander in the Yard, has notified the Department of his resignation.

A dispatch to the Florida Senators says:

"We repaired down here and captured Fort Barancos and Navy-Yard, and then paroled the officers, granting them permission to continue to occupy their quarters. We are now in possession. This move was in consequence of the Government garrisoning Fort Pickens, which has before remained unoccupied. You will propose to the administration resuming the *statu quo ante bellum* and we will immediately evacuate."

I am informed at the Department that the Navy-Yard contained a hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars worth of ordnance stores.

I am authorized to say that Senator's CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS, with a number of leading gentlemen from the Border States, are maturing a new plan for settling the difficulties of the country, which will be made public in a few days. WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia, is also engaged in the work.

The report in the dispatch to a cotemporary that Col. HAYNE had addressed a letter to the President asking an interview, I am informed by that gentleman is a sheer fabrication. No communication has passed, nor has any interview yet taken place. Col. HAYNE dines this evening with Commodore SHUBRICK.

Mr. GOURDIN, of South Carolina, is here on private business, alone.

The impression prevails that Col. HAYNE is to demand an unconditional withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter, and that the demand will be refused.

The leading feature in the House proceedings today was the eloquent and patriotic speech of Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey. The speech of Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, shows that the South is not yet free from the delusion that the North is suffering by destitution consequent on the political troubles now agitating the public mind.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a confidential Message, presenting his reason for appointing a Secretary of War *ad interim*, and vindicating the propriety and legality of this course. The nomination of Mr. HOLT is still contemplated, though it is temporarily withheld.

The President's first *levée* to-night was quite a brilliant affair. The Diplomatic Corps were all present, with many strangers, and numerous Republican Senators and Representatives, but not exceeding half-a-dozen Democrats of either House.

For several days past a number of leading Republicans and conservative Southern men have been in close consultation to see if they cannot devise some method of saving the Union. As yet no definite conclusion has been arrived at, but some of them express the earnest hope that they will effect something this week which will result in good, unless such action shall be made unnecessary by the result of the action of the Committee.

Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, is prepared, and will speak soon upon the crisis. His speech will be ultra, full of war and coercion.

Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, declared yesterday that he should take no further active part in the business of the Senate. Only three more absentees are necessary to give the Republicans control of that body, and with the coöperation of Messrs. BIGLER, DOUGLAS, BRIGHT or FITCH, they can now confirm any appointment, and pass all necessary bills of legislation. Thus another plot to break up the Government, by breaking the wheels, is frustrated. There are only seventeen seceding members who do not appear in the House and act, and some of these are in their seats every day busily engaged. South Carolina, thus far, is the only State wholly unrepresented.

Among the measures suggested as a means of bringing the seceding States back to their allegiance, is that of repealing the acts admitting Alabama, Mississippi and Florida into the Union—placing them back in the original condition of unorganized Territories, so far as relates to their relations with the Federal Government.

Another proposition is to repeal all laws making ports of entry along the coast of the seceding States—to call home as speedily as possible all Government vessels, and to station them along the coast to seize all vessels which attempt to enter said ports with dutiable cargoes.

Senator WILSON thinks such treatment would cure secession and treason quicker than more violent measures. If the policy is decided upon, the retirement of secession Senators gives the Union men power to carry through Congress any legislation necessary for the purpose. But prominent Southern gentlemen already begin to realize that secession is eheointely destroying Southern ports of entry without legislation—for few foreign vessels will venture to enter Charleston Harbor, for instance, after recent events there.

Senator TOOMBS, just previous to leaving here, said that "if ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS behaves pretty well, he may be allowed to remain in Georgia; otherwise, the chances are that they will make the State too hot to hold him." He also told an intimate friend that he should be back again, and give one more blast in the Senate.

The partially confirmed report that GIDEON WELLES, of Conoecticut, has been settled upon for Mr. LINCOLN's Postmaster-General, occasioned considerable surprise here to those who have been at work to secure the appointment of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, or Hon. AMOS TUCK, of New-Hampshire. Both are admirably qualified for the position, especially the former of these gentlemen. But I am informed on good authority that the rule was early adopted, that no one should be taken from the House of Representatives, if others equally qualified could be found. Furthermore, the pressure for CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana, for some Cabinet place, aided to defeat COLFAX, while Mr. TUCK was too near Maine, the home of the Vice-President, to be available.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, claims that his proposition to admit New-Mexico at once as a State is no concession, except so far as it disposes of so much of the territorial quarrel. He claims that the act of 1850 is binding still upon the North; that it was a solemn compromise, and cannot be broken or ignored without violation of good faith; and that his proposition only proposes to allow the people to do now what they will have the right to do hereafter—that is, come in with a free or slave constitution just as they shall elect. The same provision of 1850 applies to all territory south of 36° 30'.

Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY is prepared to make a speech as soon as an opportunity offers. It is doubtful whether he will congratulate the country upon the departure of our brethren, or propose to "coerce" them "back to their senses." Probably, however, the latter policy will be recommended by him. He is not noted for soft words upon the subject of Slavery, and on this occasion they will undoubtedly be very much of the consistency of brickbats. Some one asked him what he thought of a certain speech noted somewhat for its conciliatory tone. "We want," said LOVEJOY, "no Melanchthons now; we want Martin Luthers. We want no one to write essays upon the Union and the sin and disasters of secession, but some one to throw the inkstand right at the head of the Devil." The comment excited some merriment among the company who heard it. LOVEJOY is a character, decidedly; but his peculiar party is a small one, and likely to remain so.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15

Dispatches received in South Carolina to-day say that Georgia will recede from the Union by Saturday. On the happening of this event the Delegates from South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Georgia, will repair to Milledgeville, to institute a Provisional Government and elect a President and Vice-President *pro tempore*, besides providing for a Federal army and other defensive measures. Ministers will at once be dispatched to Foreign Powers to negotiate treaties.

The conduct of Capt. ARMSTRONG in surrendering the Pensacola Navy-yard is strongly disapproved of by the Administration. For several months the workmen there have not been paid, and have been subsisting on Government rations.

Messrs. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, and TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, of the Committee of Thirty-three, have signed the following minority report:

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended, and that our extrication from our present difficulties is to be looked for in efforts to preserve and protect the public property and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, or compromises, or concessions to unreasonable demands.

It is not true, as stated, that the sloop-of-war *Macedonian* sailed with sealed orders. She was more than six weeks ago ordered to the Gulf Squadron and is on her way thither.

It is reported that private advices from Baton Rouge are to the effect that the election of Delegates to the Louisiana Convention resulted in a majority against secession.

The speech of Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, in its geographical, commercial, and national significance, is prononcing quite a sensation here. It is rallying the Union feeling.

It is understood that the South Carolina Agents now here demand the unconditional evacuation of Fort Sumter, with a view to avoid the shedding of blood. The Administration has not yet considered the propositions.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

WHAT IS SAID AND THOUGHT OF IT AT WASHINGTON.

[The following letter from our Washington correspondent has been delayed a day or two in consequence, as we learn by a Post-office indorsement, of having been "missent to Boston."—EDS. TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

The telegraph will have informed you of the intense interest manifested by all parties in the speech of Mr. SEWARD. The rush for seats, and the pressure to get in the galleries was unprecedented in the history of Congress. It was certainly a high compliment from friends and foes, when all seemed to agree that the fate of the Union hung upon the lips of your Senator. At one time the pressure at one of the doors was so great that there seemed to be danger of a serious accident. The victims began to cry out for assistance from the Sergeant-at-Arms; and, at the motion of a Senator, the gallery at that point was cleared, and the door closed. Not less than eighteen hundred people were inside the chamber, including those on the floor and in the galleries; and it is said that the immense halls which surround it, were crowded with those who failed to arrive in time to get in, while other hundreds of the disappointed went to the House of Representatives.

After the speech was concluded and the Senate adjourned, Senators of both parties and sections remained to discuss the speech with each other and with their numerous friends. The latter crowded on the floor to learn the impression that it left on the minds of distinguished representatives of the sections, while hundreds of ladies and gentlemen lingered in the galleries to witness the scene below. This involuntary tribute to the weight and influence of Mr. SEWARD was protracted for half an hour in the Senate Chamber, when the discussion was adjourned to the hotels, which have been filled during the afternoon and evening by eager and anxious groups, who have been listening to the speculations of politicians upon the speech and its probable effects upon the country.

On this point there is a diversity of opinions. Many are sanguine in the hope that its wide diffusion through he border Slave States will stay the tide of secession; while others think that the movement has received too great impetus to be averted by any policy which the Republican Party may now avow.

The extreme men from the South are evidently apprehensive of its effects. It was so catholic and national in spirit and purpose, so dignified and impressive in matter and manner, so free from every taint of partisan or sectional bitterness, that they could not be offended or irritated; but they affect to ridicule it as ambunting to nothing definite or practical. It is clear that they deprecate its effects upon the sober-minded people of the Border Slave States, as well as North Carolina and Tennessee. I understand that leading men from these States expressed themselves highly pleased; and the people of this City, who represent the conservative sentiment of the South, are in fine spirits.

Republicans who entertain extreme opinions are dissatisfied, while others refrain from the expression of an opinion until they have more time for a critical examination. But the moderate Republicans are delighted. A peaceful solution of the problem is now deemed practicable, and the gloom which has hung over the City for weeks would seem to be passing away.

Nothing else is now talked of, or thought of, but the speech of Mr. SEWARD, but I will now dismiss it, in order to notice other matters.

The secession military organization in this City known as the "National Volunteers," was organized last summer, for the purpose of promoting the election of BRECKINRIDGE, and in the event of failure, for the prevention of the inauguration of LINCOLN. Its officers, if not the rank and file, are clerks in office now under Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration. Is it not time that these enemies of the Government—not merely of the Administration, but the Government itself—were dismissed from the public service? The Press should call the attention of the new Secretaries to the character of their subordinates. They publicly advertise their meetings, and claim about 500 men. This I believe to be a gross exaggeration, as I have no idea that there are that number of men in Washington who are willing to incur all the consequences of treason against the Government. But they should be dismissed from office without benefit of clergy. Treason has its legal definition, and it is probable that they have not yet gone so far as to incur the penalties annexed to the crime; but their public declarations manifest a treasonable spirit, which should at once deprive them of all aid and comfort from the Government.

There is much talk about the seizure of this city by the Secessionists. No doubt they would like to do so, as the possession of the Seat of Government would give a degree of dignity to the movement which it will otherwise lack. But the opinion is gaining ground among our citizens that Washington would not remain the permanent seat of Government of a Southern Confederacy, even if the Secessionists had the option of choosing without obstruction. If the whole South were out of the Union, it is obvious that the seat of Government would be located as far south as Tennessee, at least; and probably Nashville would be the point. This reflection serves to convince Washingtonians that their only hope is in the Union as it is; and if secession must take place, a large majority will prefer adhering to the North. The same consideration will operate upon the people in the vicinity, for miles around, both in Virginia and Maryland.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is deeply interested in the preservation of the Union. The Washington branch of that Road is highly profitable, and its profits are derived from the travel to the seat of Government. This travel not only passes over the Washington branch, but a large part of it comes over the entire line from Wheeling, while three-fourths of the remainder is made up of travelers whose destination is this city. The travel South from this point is inconsiderable. The road beyond Baltimore to Philadelphia is, for the same reason, deeply interested in preserving the Government intact at this point, as a large portion of the travel over it is destined for Washington. These are strong conservative influences, and will not be without their effects upon public opinion in Maryland.

It is conceded on all hands that the effect of Mr. SEWARD's speech, even if it fails to arrest the secession movement, will be to consolidate Northern sentiment in favor of the incoming Administration and the Union. If the South refuses to acquiesce in the rule of a party which is ready to sacrifice everything but honor and principle for the sake of conciliation, it will become apparent to all Northern men that the secession movement originates in a foregone purpose to break up the Union.

The troops from Leavenworth have arrived in the city, and will serve to dispel apprehension of a sudden attack upon the Government. OBSERVER.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR BROOKLYN IN HAMPTON ROADS.

NORFOLK Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived in Hampton Roads this morning.

FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M. TENDERED FOR SERVICE.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD has tendered the whole of the First Division New-York State Militia to the Commander-in-Chief, to be ready for service in an hour's notice. No orders have yet been issued to the rank and file.

MEETING OF THE STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The State Military Association met here this morning, and was called to order by Gen. DANFORTH, the President, who delivered a patriotic address.

The Council of Administration recommend an increase of the commutation fee to $2, and state that the whole number of muskets received by the State from the United States in 1860 was 1,477.

Major GATES offered a preamble and resolutions on Federal affairs, declaring the opinion of the Association to be, that a surrender of any exclusive rights or prerogatives of the Government to any State, threatens a disruption of the Government, and declaring all acts contemplating a dissolution of the Union as treasonable. Adopted.

Capt. HIRAM ROOSA offered a series of resolutions expressing the admiration and the approval of the Association of Major ANDERSON's course, and making him an honorary member of the Association. They will be discussed to-morrow.

Col. PRATT, from the Special Committee, reported, in part, the following amendments to the Militia law: To provide for a more efficient enrollment to fill up the ranks of the present Sixty-fourth Regiment by volunteers or draft, making ten companies of 100 men, 1,000 men to each Regiment, if necessary, and a second battalion in each Regimental District, commanded by a Major; sixty-four regiments and thirty-two battalions, making a force of 92,000 men; to increase the commutation fee to $10, and uncollected commutations to be reassessed on several towns. Further, to exempt uniformed militia from $2,000 assessment and ten days' highway labor, and requiring militia to parade ten days each year.

The Committee will report additional amendments to-morrow, when the whole subject will be discussed.

THE POSITION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INAUGURATION AND MESSAGE OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The inauguration of Gov. CURTIN occurred this morning. His address is frank and manly. He pledges himself to stand between the Constitution and its encroachments, instigated either by hatred or ambition, fanaticism or folly. He says the election of President has been made a pretext for disturbing the peace of the country, by wresting from the Federal Government the powers the people conferred on it when the Constitution was adopted. There is nothing in the life or acts of Mr. LINCOLN to warrant that his Administration will be unfriendly to State or local institutions. Nothing has occurred justifying the excitement which has blinded the judgment of a part of the people, and which is now precipitating them into revolution. He says if Pennsylvania has any laws infringing the rights of any State, or which contravene any Federal law or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. She never has faltered in the recognition of all the duties imposed by the national compact, and will, by every act consistent with devotion to the interests of her people, promote fraternity and peace between the States. When her trade was prostrated, and her industry paralyzed by legislation of the General Government favoring adverse interests, Pennsylvania waited patiently for another opportunity to declare the public will in a constitutional manner. At the late election, protection to labor was the great principle inscribed on the banners of his party, yet she had no design to interfere with or abridge the rights of other States. Though the State has suffered from adverse legislation, no voice of disloyalty or treason, nor arm has been raised to strike at the sacred fabric of our national Union. It will be our duty to unite with the people of the loyal States in just and honorable measures of conciliation. If they are just and moderate the danger may be averted. Ours is a national Government having all the attributes of sovereignty, and among these is the right of self-preservation. No State, or combination of States can secede, nor absolve themselves from the obligations of the Union. To permit this without the consent of the rest, is to confess the Government a failure. Pennsylvania will never acquiesce in such a conspiracy, nor assent to a doctrine involving the destruction of the Government. If it is to exist, it must have the power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law in every State. It is the first duty of the Federal Government to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania will give it a united, honest, and faithful support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the Union at every hazard. Amendments to the Constitution made in a Constitutional manner our people will consider, and act as deliberately upon them as the importance demands.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

THE QUESTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS—COMMISSIONERS TO OTHER STATES, ETC.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

In the Senate Mr. NEAL offered the following joint preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The sending of reinforcements into the forts and arsenals of Virginia has caused uneasiness, and is a source of disquietude to the citizens of the Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform the Governor of Virginia the object of the Government in sending increased forces into the forts and arsenals of this State, and that whether, in his opinion, the object of the erection of said strongholds, the defence of the property of Virginia, is likely to be realized by doing so. Laid over.

In the House, Mr. PATTERSON offered a joint resolution to appoint Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, John J. Allen, M. C. Rives and George W. Summers, Commissioners to correspond with the Governments of all the States, to ascertain on what terms, if any, the present Union can be preserved, and if it cannot, then upon what terms and with what States a new Confederacy can be formed which will secure the people of Virginia in the full enjoyment of their rights, and report the result to the State Convention. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Commissioners from Alabama addressed the members of the Legislature, and their remarks were well received.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THE QUESTION OF CALLING A STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Senate has been engaged all day on the bill providing for the calling of a State Convention. There was considerable debate on the details. No vote has yet been taken on the bill, and there are no indications as to how it will result.

The House has been considering nearly all day the coercion resolution. There was a split on the details. Many speeches were made, and various amendments offered to the resolution, but no vote was taken on it.

All the members are against coercion, but some are against the right of secession.

There was some excitement in the debates to-day.

MEETING OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Legislature organized this forenoon. It will confine its action, as far as possible during the session, to business arising from the action of the Convention.

The Governor's Message urges the necessity that Alabama at once be placed upon the most efficient war footing, and the appointment of a Military Board by the Legislature.

The Convention was in secret session to-day.

Both bodies have adjourned until to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

PROPOSED AID FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. TYLER, of Boston, introduced a resolution that in view of the great suffering in South Carolina, the immediate consequence of the citizens of that State acting under a mistaken idea of their rights and obligations; and in view of the prosperity and abundance of this Commonwealth, a sum be appropriated from the State Treasury, to be invested in provisions and stores for the relief of our suffering fellow-countrymen in that State.

The Senate Committee on the Militia yesterday presented a bill which was read once, relative to increasing the active militia of the State. Gov. ANDREW sent in a communication, accompanied by a communication from Gov. MORGAN, transmitting the resolves of the New-York Legislature, tendering the aid of that State to the President of the United States.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

THE MILITARY CONDITION OF THE STATE TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A resolution was introduced in the Legislature to-day setting forth the loyalty of Maine, accompanied by an order that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the available strength of the military force of the State, with the view that an exigency may arise for aid to the General Government.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A large number of delegates to the State Convention arrived here to-day.

Messrs. NISBET, of Macon, and HULL, of Athens, are spoken of as candidates for the Presidency of the Convention.

An unusual number of visitors are also here, including a number of the ablest leading men in the State.

Ex-Speaker ORR, Commissioner from South Carolina, has also arrived here.

KENTUCKY AND A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 14.

The *Courier* publishes a letter of Col. BLANTON DUNCAN, Secretary of the late Union Convention, opposing coercion and favoring a Confederacy of the whole Slaveholding States.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Nothing of importance has transpired here to-day.

HOW THE PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD WAS SURRENDERED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PENSACOLA, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

I hasten to inform you that the Pensacola Navy-yard is no longer in possession of Uncle Sam. The Artillery Officer at Fort Barrancos, who had a company under his command, and Commodore ARMSTRONG of the Yard, yesterday received intimation that the Secessionists wanted to drive the United States forces away from here, and this morning the rumor was confirmed. Over *one hundred men*, apparently well drilled and armed, demanded peaceable surrender of the posts, *which, after some consultation, was given.* The marines, of whom we have about 43, were anxious for resistance, and I believe Capt. WATSON was also, but *it seems Commodore Armstrong opposed it.* The Government troops available, had the artillery and the few United States sailors here been concentrated, would have been sufficient to keep the rebels at bay, were such a course desirable. As it is, there was nothing worth fighting for. There are sufficient stores and provisions to last the cpitors for a while, but the storeship *Supply* fortunately took a large cargo away, which might have been seized. Florida may be put down as the first seceding State to seize a man-of war. The United States steamer *Fulton* is in the hands of the Seceders and I wish them joy with her. The *Crusader* had left, and the *Wyandotte* was also, I believe, out of harm's way. It would take more time and cost more money to refit the *Fulton*, whose miraculous escape from destruction off the coast will be remembered by all, than she would be worth. The marines, sailors and artillery soldiers here have telegraphed for instructions. I have reason to knew that they will all go to Washington.

Commodore ARMSTRONG ought to be a Union man. He was born in Kentucky, appointed from Mississippi, and is a citizen of Massachusetts. So the end of this affair is that Pensacola and Barrancos are gone, and that the South has *stolen* the first vessel of its future navy.

SYMPATHY FOR SECESSION.

MEETING AT BROOKES' HALL

SOUTH CAROLINIAN RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches by D. W. Groot, Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, Marshal Rynders, &c.

A meeting, ostensibly of workingmen of the City, opposed to the "Republican Party," who, according to the advertised call for the gathering, are "rushing us into the horrors of civil war, by refusing to give the South her just rights under the Constitution, setting up the Chicago Platform, instead of the ruling of the Supreme Court, as its proper interpretation, thus overthrowing the Constitution and Union at one blow," was held, last night, at Brookes' Hall, No. 361 Broome-street. It was not held in the "Hall" itself,—that was appropriated by the devotees of the dance, and the feet of the Terpsichorean worshippers gave Marshal RYNDERS many occasions to roll the ball, which he probably would not otherwise have thought of. The meeting was held in a room beneath the hall, used as a drill-room by the "Governor's Guard, Sixth Regiment, New-York State Militia," and was somewhat incommodious for a grand demonstration for any political party whatever, but quite large enough for the Working Men's Anti-Republican-in-aid-of-South Carolina-Party, which assembled there last night, which was composed mainly, and indeed almost entirely, of the rough-spun sons of the Celtic Isle.

Previous to the appearance of the Committee, President and Orators, some free speech was allowed in the room, and sentiments such as these were emitted from the centres of small congregated bodies: "Hang the Republicans." "Kill LINCOLN." "A nigger isn't as good as I am," "Oh, LINCOLN will never be inaugurated." "I will be one to kill him," &c., &c., which showed that whatever might be the merit of the speakers' opinions, they were very hearty and honest in the expression of them.

After some little delay, Mr. D. W. GROOT was nominated as Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Addressing the audience, he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met under peculiar circumstances. The free institutions, which were the pride of our ancestors, have received a staggering blow. Our factories are closed, and gloom hangs over our City. Stout men willing to work cannot find anything to do. Starvation stares us in the face, and stands, to-day, at the door of many a family. Why has this state of things come amongst us? Because an Administration is coming into power hostile to the civil and domestic institutions of the Southern States. (Three groans were here given for LINCOLN.) That Administration, that party is a sectional party. They are sectional, and not national. They struck the word "National" from their platform in Chicago, although we had warned them for years that their insane course would produce the crisis which we now see and deplore. And now, to cap the climax of their infatuated madness, they threaten to use the power of the Federal Government to coerce those States which have rightfully seceded. We, who belong to the laboring and manufacturing classes, have a word to say on that subject. We have the powerful incentives of wives and children appealing to us for protection. We are losing to-day from this City $20,000,000 a month in Southern orders. How much shall we lose, through non-intercourse with the Southern States, if this condition of affairs shall last one year? The Southern orders here are at least $63,000,000 a year, while the money spent in the City by Southerners who visit us is over $53,000. This trade and these receipts have almost been entirely driven from the City by the election of LINCOLN, and 10,000 working men and women have been turned out of employment. And what is the next proposition of this party? It is civil war, a state of things, in short, which shall entirely ruin us. These wicked politicians will, of course, "touch" sufficient gold to save them and their families from the otherwise common ruin; but what is to become of the laboring class, whose families are on the brink of starvation? We have met to night to protest against civil war, and to denounce coercion. We demand that the South shall have her rights. (A voice, "Hang old LINCOLN.")

The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Joshua Knapp,	Timothy Donnovan,
Jefferson Brown,	John Halloran,
John A Stemmler,	Wm. June,
Wm. Fonck,	Jules Rnneault,
Chas. Mathews,	Andrew Mills,
And. J. Garvey,	Jas. R. Steers,
James Huston,	S. Cambreleng,
Jas. E. Kerrigan,	G. W. Smith,
F. W. Byrdsall,	Fred. R. Lee,
Lewis A. Sayre,	Henry Smith,
Wm. L. Wiley,	John O'Rourke,
Joseph Gnbert,	Mansfield Lovell,
John Farrall,	M. Gooderson,
John Dimon,	Hon. G. J. Tucker,
Chas. A. Whitney,	C. E. L. Stuart,
W. N. Easterby,	C. A. Saunders,
Thos. Murphy,	R. W. Pulliam,
James Conner,	S. J. Anderson,
J. W. Cochrane,	D. B. Taylor,
Richard Murphy,	John Barnett,
Timothy Callahan,	John Scott,
Jas. P. Williams,	Edward Drake,
Thaddeus Wilson,	Alex. Farris,
R. G. Horton,	John Bradburn,

W. D. Parsons.

SECRETARIES.

J. Warner Bensel,	Chas. A. Winans,
Edward Bonnell,	J. Edwin Halsey,
Geo. T. Atkins.	Charles Herbst.

The following resolutions were next read by Dr. SAYER. Much cheering followed nearly each resolution, and several of them were enthusiastically responded to; especially everything that related to the non-coercion of the Southern States. At the conclusion of the reading, six cheers were given for South Carolina, and three groans for HORACE GREELEY.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States, the recognized interpreter of the Constitution, has decided in the most unequivocal manner, that this is a white man's Government, and that it was formed, as declared in the Preamble thereof, for "themselves (white men) and their posterity," and that negroes were not included in the citizenship as part or parcel of our political society; and *whereas*, Messrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WILLIAM H. SEWARD and SALMON P. CHASE, the announced leaders of the new Administration, have all repeatedly declared that the Declaration of Independence, in its doctrines of equality, includes "all men," negroes as well as white men; and *whereas*, the Supreme Court has decided that the Congress recognizes the property right, in the services of negro "slaves," and that it is the duty of the General Government to protect the rights of the citizens holding such property in the Territories, or wherever its jurisdiction extends; and *whereas* the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, scouts this United States Supreme Court interpretation, and declares it "a dangerous political heresy;" and *whereas*, this interpretation is in exact accordance with the policy of the Government from its commencement, and in strict conformity to the acts and teachings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, &c.; and *whereas*, by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the confessed exponent of the Republican interpretation of the Constitution, a majority of the people in every Northern State, except one, has formally declared, in the most solemn form at the ballot boxes, its unwillingness to abide by the Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court; and *whereas*, the party coming into power stubbornly refuses to repudiate their unconstitutional and outrageous doctrines; and *whereas*, the inauguration of this negro equality policy would be to revolutionize our Government, and to overthrow the glorious Constitution of our venerated ancestors; and *whereas*, the Southern States cannot, with honor to themselves or even with safety to their social existence, consent to allow the North to set aside the authoritative interpretation of the Constitution, depriving them of their equal rights in the Union, and failing to afford them that security to life and property which is the admitted object of all good government; therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the present movement of several of the Southern States in resuming the powers they delegated to the General Government as an effort to preserve our Constitution from being overthrown by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as his party platform requires and demands him to do.

Resolved, That we are for the Union—the Union of our fathers; for the Constitution—the glorious charter of our liberties—as expounded by the recognized authority, upon the basis of equal justice, liberty, and immunities, to all the citizens of all the States.

Resolved, That, believing that the rights of the Southern States are, and have ever been, content to remain in the Union under the Constitution, as originally assigned, we deeply sympathize with them in their unwilling resistance to an incoming Administration, which, by a perverted and unauthorized construction of the Constitution, tends to destroy their peace, welfare and happiness.

Resolved, That we are firmly and unalterably opposed to any and every attempt on the part of the Government or the people of the North to coerce the Southern States, or any one of them, into submission to the will of the majority of the North, when that will has been authoritatively declared by the Supreme Court to be in opposition to the true construction of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

A Little Mistake About a Marriage—French vs. American Ladies—William Mulligan, Esquire—Moist Condition of the Weather—An Arrival of Uncle Sam's Orphans, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 21, 1860.

I am going to turn over a new leaf, not exactly Obadiah Oldbuck fashion, hnt after a hetter ona. I am going to reform. Already hava I shocked tha aensibilitiea of a large circle of lady friends, and got myself into disgrace in various quarters. I am forbidden to quiz ladies' dresses, or say a word against the ahsurdity of wearing furs in a clima:e where not ona man in ten owns an overcoat. I am told that "horse-talk" is ungenteel, that I must drop everything that could hy any possibility shock the delicate and refined notions of the most fastidious. Behold me in a new character, as meek as Moses and as humble as the veritable Uriah Heep, bant on being intensely proper and proportionally stupid. I got myself into a scrape hy announcing that "that love of a tenor, HENRY SQUIRES, was about to marry." It was not my fault either. My informer was one of the re-lishle newspaper Bohemians, who abound in this commnnity. SQUIRES says there is nothing in it, and langhed heartily at the idea of his becoming a Benedict. I have been looking for that aforesaid Bohemian ever since, hut as he don't liva anywhere, has no local habitation or name, I have been unable to do him the serious damage I intended. Under general circumstances I would not have believed him, but in this case I was sold. He swore point blank that he had seen the invitations—the wretch. I am going to have my revenge by publishing his sudden demise, or—marriage; all the same. SQUIRES is not only not married, but looks altogether too happy and free from care to entertain any such idea—and continues to sing divinely, with no other divinity than Madam LUCY ESCOTT, who is also a popular institution. They (the Opera Troupe) sail in a few days in the ship *Achilles* for Australia, and they are dying like swans, with a few terminsting benefits, testimoneyals, &c.

Opera is very popular here, and has received better support than even the "legitimate," or the Martinetti Troupe, who are showing some very ungainly-looking toe-joints and large ankles to not over-crowded houses. Speaking of feet, reminds me that the "lady correspondent" of the *Bulletin*, writing from Paris, boldly announces that the French women have larger feet than American ladies, and that the Frenchman, as a nation, *don't know anything about cooking!* Now, these are two as bold assertions, and as fearlessly expressed, as I ever knew to come from any lady, anywhere, in France or Jericho. You may safely surmise that it kicked up a pretty muss. The newspapers have been overwhelmed with communications from indignant subjects of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Every French restaurant has thrown its doors open and its savory odors to the public nose, and every French woman in the street has taken greater paina to exhibit to the curious gazo of the "bummers" on the corners, and at the crossings, some of the prettiest little French bootees yon ever saw exhibited in any show-window. The damp state of the crossings afford an excellent excuse to the lady pedestrians to show their indifference to critlcism—in fact, one would think they ratber invited attention to their "points." But I am getting adrift—I have forgotten the "new lesf." One Frenchman, in writing to a paper here, ha-ha-ing at the idea that the French are not a nation of cooks, and great ones at that, closes with this query: "If we are not great cooks, what are we?" This he intends as a "sockdolager," and it is. It is pretty much of a puzzling question, and can't be answered essily. "If we are not great cooks, what are we?" *Little* ones, I suppose.

"The Lady Correspondent" is getting herself into business. Paris is but a step from San Francisco, and as the population of our place is about half composed of French, Anglo-Americanized, and the other half Irish, and the balance Yankees, Mexicans, and the colored persuasion, the chances are, that anything like the assertion above mentioned cal's forth a terible burst of indignation, and all the Gaul in their composition is extracted at once from the inhabitants of *la belle* France, who worship Paris, as a Boston man does his Common—and a very common affair it is to make such a fuss about. A word against Paris is to tha Frenchmen what a pin is in the schoolmaster's chair—very penetrating and very conducive to a high state of excited and spasmodic gestulation.

How are you, CHING-FOO? Give us your I 9" I am led to make this overture to an acquaintance for what you tell me in your last, in the Sacramento *Union*, about the prospect of incarceration of that worthy and highly respectable member of society, WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Esq. It is almost too good news to he true, and we can hardly realize here that a Judge has been found in New-York fearless enough, bold enough, and sufficiently independent, to remove from that society, of which he is such a brilliant ornament, the gallant WILLIAM. Lives there a man with soul so dead, (to the bummer vote,) that to himself has said, "WILLIAM, you shall go up?" Get up an ovation; do tha Prince's reception over again. Make him great; give him renown; put him in windows; circnlate him; do him honor, if there's any left in you, and if you don't make him President, it will be because you are afraid the Bummer Club will decide that question aversely. It is the talk of the town; and, although we don't know the man personally, his name is in everybody's mouth as the man that's "doing a power of good." The man that chastised W. Patterson, Esq., would draw a crowd, hut the man that sentenced WILLIAM MULLIGAN, gentleman, would be a greater curiosity in this city than the Siamese Twins, who hava arrived, and are doing a snng little business on joint account, with "no connection with 'tother fellers over the way."

Speaking of CHING-FOO, I forgot to mention, for the benefit of those who don't read the best newspaper in the State, the Sacramento *Union*, that the aforesaid CHING-FOO is "a cbiel amang ya takin' notes," and sending them to the *Union*, and I hope he will feel properly and proportionately honored when I tell him that I read his letters with great gusto and satisfaction; not because they are good, particularly, hut because it's a sort of sympathy with a chap that can hlurt it right out, and say what he pleases, with a spirit of independence and don't care a—cent-ativeness, without fear of shocking any intimate friends and being hauled over the coals for it. He can talk Horse, he can, without fear or hindrance; and ha *does* talk horse, and a great many other nanghty things, which I skip over, for fear of the effect of such an example while I am trying to reform.

It has been raining very industriously and perseveringly for a week or more now, and it is vary wet—over head and under foot; bnt the rain is late this year—should have come along a month earlier, according to usual programme, as the grass was *non est*, and rain was necessary to start it; and now we see the green shoots jumping from the earth, covering the hills around with a refreshing green, to which the eye has been so long a stranger. The cattle will appreciate it, and there's not an old horse that will say neigh to it; bnt it keeps people in-doors, and the dry-goods man look gloomy, while the ladies flatten their nasal organs against the glass, looking out upon the mud and water, which throwa a damper o'er their spirits, and exclaim, "Will it never stop raining," with a spiteful emphasis on the "never." I like it, as it gives one such an excellent chance to sit down and "post up;" and to this state of tha weather is the TIMES indebted for this long epistle. It is too hard, and more than I can stand, to sit in-doors at a desk when all creation is ont sunning themselves, and it is not bad to take a serious and quiet drive on the plank road, with about fifteen of the best ones, making little playful attempts to take your wheel off by trying the experiment how long two wheels locked can stand an accelerating motion beginning with 2:40 for a basis. Speaking of horses, which I care very little about and never speak of, that magnificent print, published by BREWSTER & Co., corner Mott and Broome streets, carriage makers and makers of beautiful "light work" which cannot be excelled, has found its way out here. It is called the "Trotting Gallery," and is tha handsomest affair of the kind ever got up. JONES has it handsomely framed and hung up in his "sample rooms" just fornenst my office, over there across the street, and great crowds go to see it. The noted horses of the day, "Flora," "Princess," "Ethan Allen," "Patchin" and "Lady Suffolk" of the days past, are all there, looking down upon you from the nail where JONES has hung them, so benignly and so like a little family group, that it makes people's eyes water, and they turn round and seek spiritual comfort of JONES at tha counter, where you can get for a dime a sample of the best of every kind of liquid, on convincing JONES that you don't purpose going into the wholesala business, and hide your intentions by covering the glass with your hand. You don't know JONES. You should see his splendid sloop-yscht, the *Mermaid*, modeled and superintended hy himself, and built as finely as a lady's escritoire, at an expense of $4,000. Another yacht, called the *Restless*, well known in your waters as being a fast one, was sent ont here to LEONIDAS HASKELL, by DAN. WILLETS, of your town; and there has been mnch talk of a race, and finally wa *had* a race, hetween the *Restless* and the *Mermaid*, for $500 a side. It was exciting and close, hut the *Mermaid* came in ahead, and did *not* win the race and money, because she violated, it is said, onc of the rules of the race, touchiig the stake-boat. Of course, tha decision of the judges kicked up a great row. The opinion of people generally was, firstly, all thosa who bet on the *Restless* said it was all right, and all who bet on the *Mermaid* said it was all wrong, and that's the way they settled it.

By tho *Sonora*, a few days since, some two hundred of Uncle Sam's orphans arrived, and were distributed around. Some were sent to Fort Alcatras, some to the barracks at tha Presidio, and the remainder were quartered at Benicia barracks preparatory to being assigned to the different companies of the regiments in this Department. They will soon he scattered from Oregon to that most delightful post, Fort Yuma, in Arizona, a placc where it is so hot they have to put rocks on tha roofs to keep the ends of the boards from curling over like little dogs' tails. It is a wretched place to live at, and to he ordered there is anough to make any officer resign, unless a Catholic, and acknowledges the justice of being sent to purgatory. They have a little fun even in that awful place sometimes, and an officer was telling me the other day of how he lost his postage stamps. He had sent up hare for some twenty dollars' worth, and had left tham on his tabla. Now the habits, manners and customs thereabouts are considerably on the free-and-easy style, and the Indians are allowed to roam around the garrison *ad libitum*, if they behave themselves and don't steal. On this occasion a young squaw, who had the run of the quarters, and was very much at home anywheres and everywheres, happened to stray into my friend's room, and seeing tha postage-stamps began to examine them with great curiosity. She discovered they would stick, if wet, and forthwith a happy idea struck her. Now the fashionable dress of the ladies of her class in thal warm climate is of the briefest description. She was ambitious to dress up and excite the envy of the other Pocahontases. So she went in on the postal currency, and much to the astonishment of the garrison, made her appearance presently on the parade-ground entirely covered over with postage-stamps. She was stuck all over with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and the Father of his country was plastered all over her ladyship's glossy skin indiscriminately, regardless of dignity and decency. The "roar" that greeted her from the commanding officer down to the drummer-boys, was loud enough to be heard nearly at headquarters in San Francisco, hut Indian like, she preserved her equanimity and did not seem at all disconcerted, but sailed off with the step and air of a genuine Princess, while my friend rushed into his quarters to discover himself minus his twenty dollars' worth of postage-stamps, and that what was intended for the mail had been appropriated to the female. She might have been put in the overland coach and gone through—she certainly could not have been stopped for want of being pre-paid.

I was going to let New-York into a grand speculation, and show some of your capitalists how to make a million dollars and not be very smart, either—but you are all so scared, that is, those that have money, and those that have none I don't recognize. You see, our Washoe District is becoming so important a section of the country, that it is indispensable that we should have a railroad. The grade is feasible and the route has been laid out; 115 miles of road will connect with the present road from Sacramento to Folsom. It will cost at the outside, one and a half millions of dollars to build and stock the road, and contracts can be made that will insure its completion in eighteen months. There never was such an opening, never such a field as this project offers, since the days of '49. Take your pencil and figure. Firstly, lat ma premise statistics with the fact, that it is bound to be built *any how*, so you need not think we are dependent upon you, and you need not button up your pockets in that manner. There are other people, who *don't* live in Wall-street and shave paper at three per cent. a month, who have money. There are some "blawsted John Bulls, yer know," who have pockets full, and can see a hole through a millstone as easily any body. Well, never mind, the Railroad is tha question. Firstly, the contract for grading will be taken at $2,000 a mile, whera it wants grading, and it can be done, I know, because they ara grading roads through the mountains, up there where the work is heavier, for $1,200 a mile, wide enough for teams to pass. We want it graded and the ties laid; then we want somebody to furnish the iron and take first mortgage bonds. When so far, the balance is easy, for the counties through which the road passes have agreed to subscribe $750,000, and tha State will give $100,000. The balance will coma easy—plenty of people to furnish money *then*. The business of the road will be larger, and its profits greater, than any road in the world of its length and amount invested, the Isthmus of Panama Railroad *not* excepted. First, we calculate the travel at 25 passengers per day, each way, at $30 each; that is $1,500; 50 tons of freight up, at $50 per ton, is $2,500. Now calculate 100 tons of ore down, per day, at $25 per ton, is $2,500; and total, $6,500 per day, one trip up and one down. Multiply 365 daya by $6,500, gives $2,372,500. Money enough to pay for the road and expenses of every kind in twelve months! Now, the estimate of the business of the road is too low, for there are now over 75 persons passing over the road daily, horrible as it is. During the Summer months, thare was an average of 100 tons a day of upward freight; and as for ore to come down, the Ophir, Mexican, Cantral, Gould and Curry mines, can of themselves furnish 250 tons per day of ore, worth $200 per ton; and other mines in the vicinity, now open, can furnish an equal quantity, and the moment facilities are offered for shipment, more ore would offer than the road could bring down. The ore can be landed here for $35 per ton, all expenses included, and it will average from $100 to $500 in value; and the moment it arrives here, the money is ready to pay for it, and 500 tons per day would meet with cash sale for foreign account, as there are several agencies of the ROTHSCHILDS and other wealthy houses on the spot, ready with the money to purchase ore for shipment to England and France.

Let this road be built, and the whota Union may tumble into pi, for what we care. Thare's no knowing where we would stop. Talk about the palmy daya of '49 and '50;—they would not be a circumstance. Money? Whew! "What shall we do with it," would be our greatest trouble. Just think of one hundred thonsand dollars per day coming into San Francisco in addition to present receipts. Why, we should have to fence in the entrance to our harbor to keep ont the rush of sharp gentlemen from Wall-street. We can do you "a power of good" then, but we are willing to be made rich by Eastern capital; are not at all particular,—just as lieve have it as English.

I was reading to day how rich STEWART is. (I have contributed a little to his wealth myself; dry goods! oh, yes, "I *sarves* them"—I've been there.) Well, it struck me he was just the man to build our road, and as I have a finger in tha preliminary dumpling, I hereby offer Mr. STEWART a little chance for a poor man, like him, to make a snug little fortune. Wouldn't our stock be quoted in Wall-street? Panama would not be heard of; 200 per cent. per annum and a large surplus with which to build a double track. If I had not written so long a latter already, I would giva yon some facts in regard to the mining interests at Washoe that would astonish you. You don't know anything about that district yat, nor do people here realize what it is going to be. Then, again, the new mines about ninety miles southeast hid fair to exceed even the far-famed Ophir Mine, at Virginia City. You don't know anything about it yet. Next Summer's devalopments will astound the world; hut more on that head anon.

There's a talk about our becoming a separate Confederacy, or some such nonsense as that, and it might be supposed tha people were in favor of it. If you do you were never so mistaken in your life; and any representativa from our State now in Washington, who would advocate such a thing, would be killed, politically speaking, daader than JULIUS CÆSAR, who must have been *very* dead to have become such an universal reference in all extreme cases. Knock a fallow on the head hard enough to kill him, alter tha usual acceptance of tha term and condition, and ha will be generally found dead enough for all practical purposes; but about Secession and separate Confederacy, &c., that's all gammon. *We* don't want to do anything—we are satisbed. Just let us alone, that's all we ask, and you may do as you please your side. You have put your loot in it, and only discover it when it hits you in the short ribs, *i. e.*, pockets—tho tenderest point; serves you right, and we have no sympathy for you; you have gone to extremes, and now the extremes, instead of meating, seem disposed to separate. I am no politician, but I would like to go out gunning for a lot of the fanatics, tha ultra fellows of all the parties, that are doing the mischief. I would take an extra game-bag, for the chances are, that I should do a pretty fair day's business.

I see some of the Eastern papers attribute the loss of the State to BRECKINRIDGE, in consequance of the course taken by the Administration in the matter of tha Great Almaden Quicksilver mine. But the Almaden case of itself had not the slightest influence: very few of its owners being voters aven. No; it was not *that*. It was another reason—too many people voted the other way.

California, although remote from the scene of present political excitements, feels the effects of momentary pressure in the East, as a large amount of Eastern Capital is being withdrawn, and every dollar that can be got, is remitted in compliance with orders to convert investments into cash, and send it along. The consequence is, money has been very "tight" with us for tha last two or three steamers, and yesterday, was the "tightest" we have known in a year. We will suffer less than any other State, but still we must feel it sensibly. It will check the speculations in real estate, mining stocks, &c., and set us back for a time, but, yet California may be set down aa the safest State, and affords the safest investments at the present time. A friend of mine proposes, as a remedy for the present state of affairs, that the Prince of Wales should marry some pretty Yankee girl, and annex tha United States to Great Britain, which would insure us a respectable and substantial Government, and settle all political differences. We don't charge anything for the suggestion, and if it is adopted we don't even expect to he appointed to office—a most unexampled case of disinterestedness, which will, of course, like all sensible plans and suggestions for the public good, go unrewarded.

What a splendid thing it would be, for Great Britain, or some other Power, to step in at this juncture, and thrash us into decency and a proper appreciation of what we are so determined to raffle off, or stake on the ace of spades.

Wa are trying to be as cool as incipient pickles over this threatening aspect of the political horizon, but it is a difficult thing to look on with indifference, and see such a "muss," but whatever the result, California will neither secede or strike out for a separate Confederacy, and the climate would be made rather too warm for comfort for any party or set of men who would have the fool-hardiness to set up such a war-cry in this community. We have been several yaars trying to be a decent and respectable people, and it feels so good to be so, that we are bound to continue so, if the balance of tha whole universal Yankee nation go to pot. And so mote it be.

PODGERS.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Indications of Public Sentiment, North and South.

THE UNDER-CURRENT OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter written from Mississippi by a distinguished citizen of that State to a friend at the North. The letter is dated

——, MISSISSIPPI, Monday, Jan. 7, 1860.

I fear that judicial blindness has overtaken this people. Whatever the wrongs they may imagine themselves to suffer, it surpasses my penetration to discover a single ground for hoping for anything better in the future which is so eagerly coveted. We are confronted by all the horrors of anarchy, to say nothing of the attendant civil war; and yet, these madmen exult in the prospect, and both talk and act as if they had just obtained deliverance from a Neapolitan tyranny. It is really frightful to a man in his sober senses to contemplate the wildness and the absurdity of the delusion under which this misguided people is tsboring.

But I should be much less troubled at the prospect, immediate or distant, were it not for the spread of the frenzy into conservative States like Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee. While there was a prospect that *they* would display some remnant of common sense, it mattered little what these extreme States might do. The best mode of treating them would have been to let them alone. But with the defection of the Border States I see no possibility of escape from a general civil war, ending in a necessary breaking up of the Union, and a reconstruction in tha form of a shoal of petty Republics, like those of South America.

WHAT ARE REGARDED AS INCENDIARY PAPERS.

We have been requested to publish the following letter from an old and highly respectable mercantile house of Baltimore, as a faithful expression of the high-minded Union men of the South:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29, 1860.

Messrs. James and H. Brooks, New-York Express:

GENTLEMEN: Wa wish to discontinue our subscription to your paper, and the bearer will pay you what we owa you.

After a pleasant companionship of some fifteen or twanty years, wa feel compelled to secede lawfully. We ara strong and decided Union men. *The Union first and Maryland afterwards.*

Wa think your paper has becoma a dangerous one, injurious to the trua interests of the country, both North and Sonth—inducing the South to continna their destructive career—making them believa that the large majority of the North are their enemies; and the slaves to believe that the great party coming into power are their peculiar friends,—in favor of their perfect social and political equality with tha whita population. *Having slaves in our families, we think your paper an incendiary one.*

We have read yonr adltorials with pleasure for many yaars, whan you danounced boldly and faarlessly the frauds and corruption of Damocracy, and exposed the character of men lika WOOD, RYNDERS, BENNETT, &c., and now we regret to find you "cheek-by-jowl," acting in concert with these very men. Day after day, and year after year, the *Herald* was filled with "Booby BROOKS," "Booby BROOKS," and now you qnote that pestilent sheet, as if it was the law and morals of the land, and *traduce the ancestors from whom you sprang*. Your obedient servants,

BENJAMIN CRANE & CO.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF ACTING-GOVERNOR BEEBE.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Mesaage of Acting-Governor BEEBE to the Territorial Legislature is mainly devoted to local affairs. The financial condition of the Territory is discouraging, owing in part to the disastrous effect of the drought. The total number of acres subject to taxation is 3,000,000; the total number of town lots, 135,328, valued at $5,640,000; total amount of taxable property in the Territory, $22,000,000. The total amount of taxes levied in 1859 and 1860 is $81,000, about $23,000 levied prior to 1859 remain unpaid. He recommends township, county and municipal organizations from the mineral regions of Western Kansas. In relation to tha late disturbances in Lina and Bourbon Counties he urges that steps be taken for the enforcement of the laws and the vindication of the Government. He recommends an expression of the gratitude by the Legislature to the charitable who gava relief to the sufferers from the drought. He urges the repeal of the act of the last session, prohibiting Slavery on the ground of its unconstitutionality. In regard to national affairs, he thinks the present distracted State of the country is owing to the aggressiva policy o the Republicans. He urges conciliation and Union; but if dissolution takes place he trusts Kansas will decline identifying herself with aither branch of the Union, but establish a separate and independent Government.

AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

TESTIMONY OF A NORTHERN MECHANIC CONCERNING THINGS IN SAVANNAH.

By a citizen of New-York, recently arrived from Savannah, where he has resided since the middle of November last, we receive additional accounts of the secession faver, and the condition of tha city. Our informant witnessed the capture of Fort Pulaski, together with the preliminary movements. Three hundred and fifty volunteers from the city, able-bodied men, and mostly rather young, were taken down the river by a small steamboat, making two trips for the purpose. Besides muskets, they were armed with three or four six-pound field pieces, besides other smaller pieces—for cannister—making seven in all. Landing upon tha wharf next tha Fort, thay were preceded by an officer who entered, and in place of the stars and stripes, raised a flag bearing as emblems the tona star, the cotton-bals, and the rattlesnake Meanwhile, the garrison abandoned the Fort. It consisted of three persons only,—one man and two women,—an old watchman, his wife, and his danghtar.

Our informant—who had engaged in a mechanical business—was warned ont of the city by one of the Vigilance mob at brief notice. Of thase functionaries there is a lower and a higher order. The latter, or *minute men*, assume to giva tha notices, and, in default of the suspected person's absence, tha former, or *mob proper*, may proceed to tar and feathers; but the higher ordar deal less in extrema violence, and give several days' notice to qutt. Several of thasa Vigilance men visiting our informant, and another in company with him, were filled with ire at finding their own office and province interfered with by an *unauthorized* notice from the manor sort. Ferreting out, therefore, tha particular *limb of the mob* who had ventured to give such notics, and finding him to he a quondam Northern emigrant, they visited his usurpation upon himself by notifying him, also, to depart.

It is this kind of half regulated and systematized mob law which controls society. Property is not secure; but the "Rattlesnake Club" offer to protect holders who will see their members comfortably supplied and provided.

Our informant statas that those slaves who enjoy the better sort of advantages, are more intelligent than the lower class of masters. They dress well in their religious assemblies—tha women often sporting silks, and the men handsome canes and even valuable watches. They are as familiar with current events as the whites themselves, and really expect to be made free by the incoming Administration. It is not a secret to them that the whites are fearful of insurrection. Consequently, they have become impertinent and insubordinate,—so much so that the *flogging-house* is always full, and drives a thriving business. Twenty-five lashes is the penalty for very considerable crimes, such as stealing, carrying weapons, being on horseback without a master's permit, or out after 9 o'clock Sunday evening. About 10 cents a lash is the flogging fee, and the lashes draw blood. Our informant, who witnessed the whipping performances, says that many negroes endure the twenty-five lashes with compression and biting of their lips, but without a murmur. Others beg piteously, and this is apt to moderate the severity. In case of a negro's recovery after flight, the lashes are made sometimes to cut so severely that the flesh must be salted, and the negro laid up for two or three weeks. Desertions have become so common that negro hunting with hounds is a regular and money-making occupation. The negroes, in escaping to the woods, double in their track, and, with greased hands, (to obviate the scent,) throw themselves over fences, and thus put the hounds at fault for a time. For recovering slaves that have been missed for a week, the slave hunters charge from $50 to $100.

The small planters—nicknamed "crackers"—who drive in to the market-place, bring their produce in parcels at specific prices for each. Many of them selling several parcels at a time, are obliged to take pay for each parcel by itself, for want of arithmetical skill to put together the aggregate amount of several parcels. Their dialect is very negro-like. They, as well as more intelligent planters, are persuaded that the object of LINCOLN'S election is to set the slaves free.

In Savannah there is more than one considerable iron foundry and manufactory of cotton gins, smal steam engines, &c. One establishment has a contract to a considerable amount—probably $100,000—with South Carolina for 24-pound cannon. They are making them, however, on principles more safe in practice to the contractor than to artillerymen. The principal of the establishment comes under the description of "poor pay," and owes his workmen from $50 to $300 a-piece. The workmen are good and principally from the North.

What the planters want is not, as they say, "equal rights" in the Union, but "Southern rights." Of the two hundred and fifty or three hundred young men who went to the assistance of Charleston many died of camp service and more were sickened by colds and fevers. The Governor has prohibited the departure of any more, as their services may be required against insurrection or mob violence.

FROM ALABAMA.

PREPARATIONS IN ALABAMA TO TAKE PENSACOLA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

I told you in my last that the Governor had ordered the troops in this city to hold themselves in readiness to be ordered to Mobile to take possession of the United States Fort in that bay. I afterwards added, I think, that this Fort, together with Fort Stoddard, and the Arsenal at Mount Vernon, which latter is said to contain some 17,000 stands of arms, had already been taken. As if not satisfied with these remarkable over-steppings of authority, our good, but rather facile Governor now proposes, it is reported on pretty good authority, to send tha troops of this city to Pensacola in order to taka possession of that fort.

With a view to the carrying out of this programme, many of the soldiers have provided themselves with blankets and the other necessities for their brief campaign. Two vessels of war ara said to be crnising in the gulf, and the possibility of a collision with them is tooked forward to; indeed, it is anticipated that the first breaking out of the war will be there rather than at Charleston. Some thoughtful person has probably already suggested that tha Governor of Alabama has no right to send troops to another State: the soldiars are not obliged to go. These carpers will be satisfied when I say that the services of the sotdiars is entirely voluntary.

The interest of this city in this particular port is explained in part by the fact that a railroad connection with Pensacola has been for a year or two the pet plan of this city. The connection is now nearly completa, so far at least, that the whole trip, by rail and stage, can be performed in a day. The port is one of the finest along tha coast, surpassing that of Mobile, by giving opportunities for loading cotton directly from the wharf, thus saving the extra expense of a dollar per bail for transfar required at the latter port. As you will anticipate, the extraordinary assumption of authority which Gov. MOORE has in the last three months, once and again, taken npon himself, has not passed entirely without remark. One of the city papers devoted a column to that subject a day or two since, taking a view of the matter not calculated to make it a favorite journal with the good old man who rules us. The fact is, the Governor is not a bad man, but he is under the influence of bad advisers. His proceedings do not have the approbation of the conservatives; but as this is a class he has little to do with, it makes little difference with him.

This being tha 8th of Jannary, tha memory of ANDREW JACKSON—the conqaror at New-Orlaans, not tha anti-Secession President—is honored by a military parade. You have been, perhaps, looking for the news from the Convention. The telegraph has already given you, I presume, whatever can claim the name of news. Any one in walking through the streets on Saturday afternoon, would have become conscious that a strange class had suddenly been innoculated in our population. Strange bearded men, who stepped high, drank deep and swore as with authority. On Sunday this class continued to increase, and on Monday noon the curiosity of citizens was gratified by seeing them *en masse*.

Tha proceedings of yesterday are of little importance. A resolution for the secession of Alabama is said to have passed, but has little importance, as the cooperationists would vote for this resolution now. All admit that the body is pretty nearly divided, and a prolonged debate is anticipated. Both sides have able champions, but there will be great efforts to preserve good feeling. Where it will all terminate a few days will show. Meanwhile prophecies are useless, and prophais false guides. BRECKINRIDGE.

The following extracts are from a private letter written by a lady residing in Alabama to a relative in New-York:

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 26, 1860.

MY DEAR——: Christmas Day is now passed, so that I cannot wish you a "merry one," but should it not have passed off more lively with you than with us, it must have been dull indeed. I feel sorry for the darkies; the week has been very different from former years and never have they been kept so close before. This week has always belonged to them, but Abolitionists have taken it from them this year, and most likely for the future. It seems to have been a general plot throughout the country for them to rise and murdar the whites during this time, but fortunately for us it was discovered in time, and many, both black and white, have been hung, after a thorough trial and investigation had proved their guilt. *We do not go to our beds without looking to our pistols and seeing they are ready for immediate use.* Colt's revolvers have brought almost any price that was asked for them. From each Ward, in addition to tha soldiers guarding the capitol, arsenal and magazine, and the regular night watch, are six citizens each night patrolling, making forty-aight citizens out extra. This state of affairs, with political excitement, has made our holidays sad ones at the South, and to the poor deluded darkey tha saddest probably; though many, donbtless, are looking forward to the 4th of March in the belief that they will then all be free. This has been expressed by some of them. * * * Ma is tha greatest Secessionist we have in our house. The girls and myself are dead against it, but *we have to be very careful what we say out doors.* I don't like the idea of disunion at all. Somehow the terms disunion and sacrilege are synonymous in my mind. Yet, the South has been forced to this measure by the North. What a dismal day we have! It has rained now for 24 hours steadily, and there is no prospect of its stopping for another 24. *No service in the churches, no bells rung*, but the Catholic, whose members put the Protestants to shame by their perseverance. I feal too dull to write anything interesting, rather that will prova satisfactory to you. *Secession, negro plots and hard times*, are all we think of, and doubtless your mind is similarly engaged.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

HIS VIEWS OF THE CAUSES WHICH HAVE INFLUENCED SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following letter was written by Gen. WOOL to Hon. A. B. OLIN:

TROY, Dec. 10, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request of the 6th inst., requesting my views on the state of the country, I reply as follows:

South Carolina is again on one of her politico spasmodic convulsions, and, as on a former occasion, is prepared to tasva the Union. Her Representatives in Congress say that she has already left the Union; and this, too, without any wrong or injustice having been done her people by the Government of the United States. Her present course is not unlike that of 1832 and 1833, when she resolved, on account of the tariff, to nullify the laws of Congress, and, if resisted, to separate herself from the Union. In this she was foiled by the energetic measures of the distinguished patriot, ANDREW JACKSON, then President. Although prevented at the time from executing her intentions, her leading spirits have never ceased to proclaim secession, and a determination to leave the Union whenever an opportunity occurred to carry out the scheme engendered, of forming a grand Slave Confederacy to be composed of the seceding States, the Island of Cuba, the States of Mexico and Central America, and to reopen the slave-trade, all which have been referred to in the recent speeches of KEITT, RHETT, Judge MAGRATH and others. In 1850, '51, '52, '53 and '54 efforts were made preparatory to the formation of this Slave Confederacy, and Gen. QUITMAN and Capt. WILLIAM WALKER were to assist in its accomplishment. The first was to revolutionize Cuba, and the latter to conquer four or five of the States of Central America. From want of means and capacity to direct such enterprises, they both failed—consequently the scheme was postponed until a more favorable opportunity might occur for its execution. No opportunity, however, occurred which would justify the attempt until the raid of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry, which furnished the requisite means to prepare the minds of the people to carry into effect their long meditated designs. The Disunionists in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippt, did not fail to avail themselves of an occurrence so favorable to their purposes. Every effort was made to excite the people of the South, with the most urgent appeals for immediate secession from the Union. The universal condemnation, North and South, of BROWN and his nefarious conduct, and the expressed determination to maintain the South in all their just and constitutional rights, stayed the secession movement.

Thus stood the question until the meeting of the Democratic Convention at Charleston in 1860. Apprehensive that Senator DOUGLAS, who was presented by the Northern Democracy, would be the nominee of the Convention for President, the leading spirits of Disunion broke it up, and divided the members and the Democratic party into two factions, each of which named its candidate for President. The Secessionists, with a majority of the Southern members, nominated Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE; and the members of the North, with a few from the South, nominated Senator DOUGLAS. At the same time the Secessionists openly and publicly avowed their preference for LINCOLN for President over Senator DOUGLAS, although the latter had, beyond any other Senator, defended, on all occasions, the rights and interests of the South, and even to the extent of their peculiar views on the subject of Slavery. Under these circumstances, with the Democratic Party divided, no intelligent person could doubt that the Republican candidate would be elected. That such was the design and intention of tha Disunionists when they broke up and divided the Convention, could not be questioned by any one acquainted with their long meditated designs; and for no other purpose than to be used as a means to excite the people of the South, with the expectation of concentrating them in favor of their grand Slave Confederacy. A they preferred Mr. LINCOLN to Senator DOUGLAS, who had always been the advocate of Southern views on the subject of Slavery, what object could they have had in isvoring his election but to use it as the only and "last opportunity" of accomplishing the design previously engendered, of separating the Cotton States from the Free States? Their object was attained. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected to be President by eighteen out of thirty-three States. No State in the Union received the announcement with more joy and satisfaction than South Carolina, and because it would, as proclaimed by her leaders, insure the long-wished-for object—a separation of the State from the Union. For the same reason, in the city of Charleston, meetings were held to celebrate the event, when the citizens manifested their feelings in "loud, long and continuous cheers." The State, in its Legislative capacity, denounced and pronounced Mr. LINCOLN'S election as a sufficient cause for the State to secede from the Union. A greater outrage on the Constitution could not have been committed, nor a greater insult offered to a free people. Treason and rebellion were rife against the Union for no other reason, as manifested, than that eighteen out of thirty-three States exercised their rightful and constitutional prerogative of voting for whom the people deemed most worthy and best fitted to fill the office of President. It was not, however, tha true cause, but a means used under false colors to execute a scheme long before concocted—and with which was connected, perhaps, one of the most prominent among the reasons which first dictated secession—tha reopening of the Slave-trade, in order to obtain slave-labor at greatly reduced prices. To which may now be added tha great and growing powar of tha Free over the Slave States, by which South Carolina might lose her controlling influance in the Councils of the Nation.

The foregoing facts are presented in order to show the motives and causes which hava prompted South Carolina, and her leaders, to proclaim to the world her intention of separating from tha Union, which no circumstances whatever can justify.

To advocate secession is treasonable. Secession is revolution and civil war. If so great a curse should befall our country, it would not fail to call forth all the baser passions of the human heart; blood would flow in torrents, followed by pestilence, famine and dissolution; and all because a majority of the States have elected, constitutionally, a person to be President whom the leading secessionists of South Carolina do not like. Because a majority of the people have exercised the highest and most precious right conferred by the Constitution, in casting their votes for a person whom they considered best calculated to administer the affairs of the nation, tha only free Government on the face of the globe is to be destroyed. This must not and will not be permitted. He cannot allow the only free Government—the last hope of the oppressed of the world—to be sacrificed because South Carolina desires it. "Where liberty dwells there is my country," was the declaration of the illustrious FRANKLIN. This principle is too strongly implanted in the hearts and minds of the people to be surrendered at dictation. Where is the man to be found so lost to the principles which governed the father of his country and his compatriots in arms, that will not say with the distinguished patriot, the hero of New-Orlaans—ANDREW JACKSON—"The Union must and shall be preserved;" "Peaceably if it can, but forcibly if it must!" To prevent civil war, it only requires a faithful and energetic execution of the powers conferred by the Constitution and the laws of Congress. By a judicious application of the Army and Navy, the peace of the country would be preserved. If a sufficient force was placed in the harbor of Charleston to defend the fortifications and other public property, all would be safe, and South Carolina would not make any further attempts at political suicide. Sha says she intends to leave tha Union! That is impossible, without a reconstruction of the Constitution which binds the States together, or by revolution. Until one or tha other occurs, she must remain a territory of the United States. If kept within the limits of her State, being the head and front of the secessionists, it will keep other States from seceding. It will not be necessary to invade the State, or to make war on tha people. Nothing is required but to occupy har forts and harbors with a force sufficient to defend them.

It is suggested that tha Constitution ought to be so amended as to conform to the views and wishes of tha South. The Constitution needs no amendment. All that the South requires can be accomplished through Congress and the Supreme Court. It appears from the Press, that Senators DAVIS and IVERSON ridiculed the idea that the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, or the Liberty bills of certain States, had anything to do with the Secession movement. They both, no doubt, uttered the truth. The movement is not influenced by the one or the other; that is, so far as South Carolina is concerned. Her object, at least her leaders, is to leave the Union and form a grand independent Slave Confederacy.

"Go not to tha sword of Cæsar to find the cause of tha destruction of Roman liberty; seek it not in the camp, hnt go to the forum, thronged with inflammatory orators and aspiring demagogues, with souls dead to their country's honor and spotted with corruption."

In conclusion, I have only to remark, I have no desire to see this model Republic follow the bloody and desolating example of the Mexican States. I am now and forever in favor of the Union, its preservation and the maintenance of the rights and interests of all the States, individually as well as collectively, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

I am, truly, your friend. JOHN E. WOOL.

To Hon. A. B. OLIN, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

On the 9th inst. the following Message was sent to the House of Representatives of South Carolina, them in secret session:

To the Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the resolutions passed in secret session the 3d inst., I transmit the following information:

As to the "Condition of tha Fortifications in Charleston Harbor," I respectfully refer to the reports on file in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, which should not, for obvious reasons, in the existing state of things, be made public, but which may be examined at any time by a Committee of your body.

In answer to the inquiry "as to what

the public moneys, whether belonging to the City or the county.

These provisions of law relate to the payments of money.

The checks provided by law for the receipt and safe keeping of the public money are as follows:

Section 22 of the amended Charter of 1857 provides that the office of Chamberlain shall be a bureau "for the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury of the City, and for the payment of moneys on the warrant drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council," and that "all moneys drawn from the City Treasury shall be on vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor and approved by the Comptroller."

By section 2 of that act all the legislative power of the Corporation is vested in the Common Council.

That power involves all legislation (subordinate to the state legislation) necessary for the proper regulation of the finances of the City, and all persons who obtain possession of the City funds as a depository, hold them subject to such legislation.

Accordingly, the City Ordinances provida (Revised Ordinances of 1859, chap. 3, art. 5) by section 87, that the Chamberlain shall forthwith deposit all moneys which he may from time to time receive in one or more of the banks in the City of New-York: by section 91, that no money received by the Chamberlain, and by him deposited as prescribed by section 87, shall be drawn from the bank except on the warrant of the Comptroller, drawn, signed and countersigned as before mentioned.

The effect of these provisions is to make the deposit bank a check on the Chamberlain, and hence it is that he is obliged to deposit money as soon as it is received, so that a bank and not the Chamberlain is to be the custodian of it, and the bank cannot pay it out on the more simple check of the Chamberlain, but only in the form prescribed by law.

To that effect, also, is the act of 1860, chap. 477, sec. 1—that all moneys belonging to the City or County of New-York shall be deposited by the legal custodian thereof, forthwith, without delay, from time to time, as received by him, in any Bank which he shall, under his official bond, select for that purpose, and they shall not be withdrawn therefrom except as provided specifically by law or ordinance.

Now, it is nowhere provided, by law or ordinance, that the City or County moneys can be drawn from a deposit bank on any such general demand as that now made.

If the deposit is to be regarded as the individual deposit of N. C. Platt, it cannot be paid to Mr. Devlin without Mr. Platt's consent; and he is so far from consenting that he has forbidden the Bank to pay out any money except upon regular warrants, as provided by the ordinances. If it is to be regarded as a deposit of public moneys, subject to the control of public functionaries, it can be paid out only in the mode prescribed by law or ordinance.

In neither aspect would the bank be justifiable in paying on these papers on this demand.

A proper test would be to suppose that the Park Bank should comply with this demand and hand over the whole amount to Mr. Devlin; that the Corporation should afterwards sue the Bank for the amount, and the Bank should set up the payment to Mr. Devlin as a defence,—would that defence be good? I very much doubt it. On the other hand, I think the answer of Corporation to the defence would be complete, namely, that the Bank had received and held the money with knowledge of the ordinance and the statute and in recognition of the obligations thereby imposed on it as the depository, and had paid it out not in conformity with their requirements but in departure from them, and therefore had paid the money in their own wrong.

It is the evident policy of the statutes and the ordinances that, as the Chamberlain gives bond only in the sum of $200,000, yet has at times millions in his hands, so he shall not be intrusted any farther than is absolutely necessary with the personal custody of the public moneys. That custody is limited to the time in each case that may elapse between his receipt of the money from the collectors of it and his "forthwith" deposit of it in bank.

Hence it is in the power of the Head of the Finance Department to know each day whether the moneys are safe and the misappropriation of them by the Chamberlain can be confined to the receipts of one day, thus making the Chamberlain's official bond adequate security.

This important purpose can be attained only by strict fidelity on the part of the deposit bank to the obligations imposed upon it as such, and to that extent such bank is an officer of the City Government, and bound like all others to the strict performance of its official duty.

For the deposit Bank to recognize such control over the public moneys as Mr. Devlin's demand on it now virtually asserts, would be to overthrow these safeguards, and that cannot be done without involving the Bank in the serious responsibility of becoming surety to the City and County that Mr. Devlin will not misappropriate the money.

There is doubtless no danger of that, but the Bank cannot comply with the demand now made without assuming the risk, be it great or small.

The importance of this consideration is manifest from the fact that the amount to be paid over exceeds $2,000,000, while the Chamberlain's bond is only $200,000.

I therefore advise the Park Bank that it would not be safe for it to comply with this present demand of Mr. Devlin, either by delivering to him or depositing in the Broadway Bank to his credit, or the credit of the Chamberlain, all or any of the moneys belonging to the City and County of New-York, now on deposit in the Park Bank. J. W. EDMONDS.

No. 5 Berkman-street, New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.
R. W. Howes, Esq., President of the Park Bank:

Dear Sir: In full concurrence with the accompanying opinion of Judge Edmonds, I have to advise you that the Bank would not be protected from liability in paying out the moneys in its custody belonging respectively to the City and the County of New-York upon the demand which has been made by Mr. Devlin, inasmuch as said demand is not in accordance with any statute of the State or ordinance of the City. Very respectfully,

JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr.

THE MURDER IN THE BOWERY.

The Coroner's Investigation Continued—Testimony of Edward Doyle and James Craig—The Case Still Shrouded in Mystery.

Coroner Schirmer, yesterdey, continned his investigation at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house of the circumstances attending the murder of John Sexton on Sunday night last. The evidence elicited does not shed the slightest light upon the case, but goes far toward relieving Edward Doyle, the young man in whose company the deceased was last seen, from suspicion. James Craig, an actor, who has been mentioned in connection with the case, yesterday called upon Capt. Turnbull and yielded himself into custody. There is no cause watevar of suspicion against him. Following is the testimony:

Edward Doyle, deposed—I am a butcher, living at No. 333 Bowery, and work for Mr. Mansfield; I have known deceased John Sexton about three months, having been introduced to him by Joseph Sheridan, with whom he boarded; I met deceased about half-past one o'clock on Sunday last at James Sheridan's house, No. 333 Bowery; I heard no conversation at that time between him and Sheridan; he asked me to go out and take a drink with him, and I did so; James Sheridan was then in bed, and I did not hear deceased ask him to go and drink; no person on that occasion gave me any money, nor did any other person but deceased tell me to go out and take a drink; we went to Mr. Bruns' and took several drinks; we drank five or six times; there was no other person there at that time but a man named Thomas, employed in a coal yard, and a theatre-actor from Baltimore, whom we met just before entering the porter-house; he was an acquaintance of Sexton's and was invited in by him; no quarrel took place between the actor and deceased, and the former after drinking several times with us, slipped away; he did not remain with us more than fifteen minutes; I had no quarrel with Sexton and he was not angry with me about taking his handkerchief from his pocket; I heard Sexton tell the actor while we were in the porter-house that he had a great mind to whip him, but I don't know why the remark was made; we were both somewhat intoxicated when we left Mr. Brun's, and afterwards we went to Mr. Marten's where we drank several times again; I do not remember much of anything else; there were several other persons at Marten's when we were there, some of whom I knew and so did the deceased: I believe we both left Marten's together, but I don't know what happened next; I was pretty drunk, and I believe I parted from deceased on the corner, and went home; I cannot say what time it was or whether it was dark or not when I parted from Sexton; I think I went straight home and went to bed; I slept in the same bed with James Sheridan; when I got there I was so drunk that I am unable to say whether Sheridan was in bed or not; I have no idea of what time it was; I suppose I must have slept three hours when the police brought me away to the Station-house; I had become sobered by that time; I think when I separated from Sexton, he went down the Bowery on the left side; I had no angry words whatever with Sexton, that day or at any time; I believe that the difficulty between the Sheridans and Sexton was caused because the former staid out from home nights, and he gave both of them black eyes; I did not hear Sexton make an apology to James Sheridan, nor did I see him kneel down and beg his pardon; I heard James say that the difficulty was all settled, and that they had better let the matter drop; I never heard either of the Sheridans make threats against the deceased.

James Craig deposed—I am an actor, residing at No. 41 Bowery; I was coming down the Bowery about a quarter before three, on Monday afternoon, when I heard a man call "Hallo, Craig;" I turned, and saw a stout-built man, with a moustache, and I said to him "You have the advantage of me;" he replied "Don't you remember meeting me at Baltimora, at Mill's restaurant;" I answered that I had some recollection of his face; he then asked me to come and take a drink, and then I noticed another man standing a little back from him; we went into a porterhouse and drank, and chatted about matters at Baltimore, and he told me his name was Sexton; he asked me if I knew where the Penitentiary at Baltimore was; I answered that I had visited it, and been through it, and then I said "Have you?" he appeared to be angry at the question, and took by the coat collar; I pushed his hands away, and the young man, Doyle, came between us, and said "never mind him;" the deceased shoved Doyle away and told him to mind his own business; he then said to me, "I was only trying you, take my hand;" immediately he asked me to drink again, but I at first refused as I saw he was rather intoxicated; we then conversed on theatricals and other matters, and he began reciting something; I proposed to go, as I had an engagement, but he got between me and the door, and said I must wait his pleasure; observing he was drunk, "I said, "Oh! very well;" then he insisted I should treat, and I did so, about this time a gentleman came in, and he and deceased engaged in conversation; soon afterwards Doyle took offense at something which Sexton said about it being his turn to drink, and he left the place; he was not absent over a minute or two, when he returned and called for a drink alone, but the barkeeper refused it and gave him a cigar; Lexton also spoke to a man who was sitting there reading the papers, but I could not hear what he said; shortly afterwards Doyle and Lexton had some words, but I dont know what about, and while they were wrangling I seized the opportunity to leave; as nearly as I could judge it was about ten minutes to four o'clock when I left them together; I went home where I remained until supper-time, (about 5 o'clock,) and immediately after having my supper, (which I did at a restaurant,) I returned home with a friend of mine where I remained all the evening.

Thomas Pearson deposed—I am a policeman of this Precinct; on Sunday night, about ten minutes past seven, as I was walking down the Bowery, a German told me that there was a man freezing to death down on the next block, and that he lay upon the sidewalk; I went there and found deceased lying with his head against the sill of a door opposite No. 227 Bowery; he lay on his back, and several persons were standing around him; I caught his right arm to raise him up, but it fell back again, and I supposed he was drunk; I lighted a match and looked at his face; he gasped once and his eyes rolled, which led to me think that he had a fit; I got a light wagon, which stood close by, and with the help of the bystanders he was placed in it, and conveyed to the Station-house; we then found his shirt saturated with blood, and upon further examination the wound was discovered in his breast; on his person was found a watch, some silver change, two of Marten's business cards, one of which had the name of deceased upon it; the Captain sent me back to where we found deceased to make inquiries, but all of the neighbors stated that they had heard no noise of a fight, and knew nothing about the matter; I could find no blood where the deceased was found, neither was there a trace of it in the wagon; I met a man who had passed the spot ten minutes before the deceased was found, and he says that he was not lying there then.

No other witnesses being at hand, the case was adjourned until Friday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

A Man Shot by a Policeman.

As Detective Wilson was passing through Sullivan-street, about 12 o'clock, on Monday night, he observed two men dodging in an area way, and suspecting that they were thieves, he stopped to watch their actions. One of them happened to see him, and picking up a club from the ground he approached in a threatening manner. Wilson warned the man to keep at a respectable distance or he would shoot him, but his words were disregarded, and fearing that he would get a severe beating, he drew his revolver and fired. The ball took effect, for the man uttered a cry of pain and ran off. Wilson immediately went to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, near which the occurrense happened, and procured assistance, under the impression that the wounded man would be found lying upon the sidewalk. Upon reaching the place, however, the person was not visible, but he was found after a protraced search at his residence No. 226 Sullivan-st. It then transpired that his name was George Taylor, that he was a person of respectable character, until recently employed as a porter at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, and that he had got into the somewhat equivocal position in which he was seen by the Detective through an unfortunate indulgence in intoxicating drink. Dr. Clements was called in to see Taylor, but he was unable to find the ball, which had entered his breast and apparently glanced around the body. It is not thought that the wound will prove fatal. During yesterday afternoon the brother of the wounded man called upon Justice Dukenberg, who is temporarily presiding in Justice Conolly's place at Jefferson Market Police Court, and prayed that a warrant might be issued for Wilson on a charge of felonious assault. The Magistrate, however, refused to issue a warrant, thus leaving the inference that the officer was justified in using his weapon.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar.—This Day.

United States District Court.—Nos. 29, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 56.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 186, 226, 1004, 138, 1363, 240, 244, 246, 250, 252, 3, 5, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37, 49, 51, 53, 55, 61, 63, 65, 67, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79. Notice—30 causes will be called each day, 20 odd and 10 even numbers, until further notice.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 54 to 59, 61, 63 to 72, 75, 76, 77.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1065, 1067, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 684, 18, 502, 810, 870, 424, 460, 672, 268, 754, 740, 162.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

CASE OF KATZ, INDICTED FOR ARSON, CONTINUED—TRIAL NOT CONCLUDED.

The testimony for the people in this case was continued yesterday morning, before Judge Leonard, the first and only witness produced in that behalf being

Mrs. Mary Ann McCabe, who testified simply to the fact of her having occupied the building at the time it was fired.

The prosecution rested here, and Mr. Clinton opened for the defence in a brief address to the Jury, expressing the intention of proving that the boy Louis had been perjuring himself from beginning to end of his testimony on the stand.

The first witness called for this purpose was *Simon Jacobs*, who testified to an enmity existing between the prisoner and his nephew, Louis; and to having heard Louis say, in a threatening manner, that he would serve his uncle a trick that would blast him some time.

The witness was then examined at very great length by the counsel for defence, on matters totally irrelevant to the case, but on which Louis had been cross-examined. In all these matters the witness directly contradicted the statements of the boy, though no attempt was made to contradict Louis on any points material to the case. The present witness knew nothing of the circumstances connected with firing the store. The examination of this witness was not concluded until 12 o'clock, when the next witness,

Abraham Koritowski was called for the same purpose and testified at great length to the same purpose as the last witness. He also testified that the prisoner had always borne a good character, and had been postmaster in two different towns in Mississippi, under President Pierce's Administration. On cross-examination he explained that Pierce was President of Mississippi, but he didn't know whether he was President of any other State.

Morris Hamburger, next introduced, testified to the same import as the last witness, in contradiction to Louis Katz. The witness knew nothing of the circumstances concerning the fire.

Meyer Berrick, next testified to the same statements as the last witness, and recounted certain quarrels which had taken place between Louis and his uncle, one of which resulted in Louis' discharge from employment. When Louis was examined, on the previous day, he had denied this statement.

Witnesses by the names of *Kalinski*, *Kraus* and *Singer* were called, and testified to the same effect as the others.

Frederick Bohde was then called, and testified to having sold the store to the prisoner for $1,500.

It was now late, the entire day having been consumed in minute examinations of witnesses called to impeach Louis Katz, on whom the prosecution chiefly relied. The circumstances on which the examinations were based were merely collateral, having no direct connection with the case, and consequently of no public interest. The defence had not concluded, when the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when, after the concision of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Xavier Hochreitter, John McGuire.

Court of General Sessions.

A BURGLAR CAGED A MONTH.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, David A. Barr, indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking and entering the premises at No. 248 West Thirty-ninth-street, was first put to the bar, and pleaded guilty. He was sent ons month to the Penitentiary.

TRIED TO MAKE MONEY TOO FAST.

James Esler, indicted for forgery of a check for $500 on the Pacific Bank, was then tried. It appeared that the prisoner had presented a check with a forged signature to the Teller, who at once recognised it as spurious, and detained Esler until an officer arrived and made the arrest. There were no witnesses called in defence, except as to previous good character. The only excuse offered by counsel was the prisoner's statement that he did not sign the check, but received it innocently from another party. This was the old story, and the Jury at once found a verdict of guilty, upon which the prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for two years and nine months.

A BURGLAR TO SING SING.

John W. Bayne, indicted for burglary, in breaking and entering an office at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and stealing therefrom property of the value of $50, pleaded guilty of an attempt in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years and three months.

A SHAWL THIEF.

John Cunningham, indicted for grand larceny, having stolen some shawls and other articles of the value of $35, was next put to the bar, and pleaded guilty of an attempt. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and three months.

THE PENALTY OF PUGNACITY.

Cornelius Lynch, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

APPLICATION TO LESSEN SENTENCE.

In the case of Geo. H. Voght, who pleaded guilty, some time ago, to a felonious assault, the District-Attorney addressed the Court, stating that an investigation of the circumstances led him to believe that a plea in a lower degree might have been taken without prejudicing public justice, and now asked the Court to lessen the sentence at that time passed, to a confinement in the Penitentiary.

At this point Ex-Judge Whiting, who happened to be present in another came before, addressed the Court as *amicus curiæ*. He said that if the District-Attorney's statement was correct, the prisoner was not guilty at all, and should have, if possible, a chance to defend himself before a Jury. He did not, however, think this could be done at this stage of the proceedings. After the sentence of the Court was passed nothing could save the prisoner from its effects short of the Governor's pardon. If, however, a trial could be had, he would volunteer to defend. He had never seen the prisoner before, and only appeared as a friend of the Court. He then commented on the hurried manner in which justice was dispensed in this Court, illustrating by reference to three prisoners that morning sentenced on their own pleas, after a mere momentary consultation with assigned counsel.

This allusion called forth a reply from Mr. Anthon, who stated that in those cases the Court and himself had consulted, and had almost strained their consciences, for leniency's sake, in taking from the prisoners a plea for a much lower grade of offence than they would have certainly been convicted of before a jury.

The Court remarked that it doubted its own power to lessen the sentence, and would, therefore, reserve decision of the matter till this morning. Judge McCunn remarked that industry in his profession had placed him above the necessity of occupying the Bench for the emolument it afforded. He was there to do what good he could for this City, which had done so much for him. He should, to the end of his term, administer the law impartially and strictly for the punishment of criminals, and the consequent security of the public. But when an unfortunate man was placed in a wrong position, either by accident or through the neglect of the Court, or of any power over which he had control, he should endeavor to give relief where precedent could be found, or even should make precedent.

CTRANS IN COURT.

The last case called was that of Varona, a Cuban, who is indicted for forgery of papers representing several thousand dollars. The prisoner is highly connected by marriage in this City, and was able to give $5,000 bail for his appearance on trial. His wife sat beside him, and the room was full of moustachioed Cubans, drawn there, no doubt, by patriotic considerations. The jury was impanneled, and the first witness called, when the proceedings came to a sudden termination. The witness was a Cuban, and could not speak a word of English, and as Mr. Kaskaski, the Interpreter of the Court was engaged in the Arson trial in the Oyer and Terminer, where all the witnesses were Germans, it become necessary to find another Interpreter. Several names of gentlemen present were proposed, and others were brought in, but counsel could not agree in the selection, and the case was held over till this morning at eleven o'clock, when it will be the first trial on. The following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Larceny—William H. Larelle, Philip Corvan, John Daly, Jr.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Andrew Shaney.

For Robbery—William Ferguson, Charles Ackerson.

Central Park Extension—Alleged Over Valuation.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Application of Commissioners of Appraisal of Central Park Extension.—This proceeding was stated in the Times, Jan. 8. It is an application on the part of the Commissionars of Appraisal, appointed by the Sopreme Court, at the instance of the Central Park Commissioners on the 13th of July, 1859, to have their report confirmed. This report awards the amount due to parties for lands taken for the extension between the Fifth and Sixth avenues and One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets; and it is alleged that while it was represented to the Legislature at the time of the passage of the act authorizing the extension, that the total expense of the extension would be but $360,000, yet the Appraisers awards the sum of $1,500,000, which is double the value of the property taken. That the Commissioners, while they considered it desirable to extend the Park if the land could be purchased at the cost first estimated, did not consider it desirable to do so at the increased expense made necessary by the award of the Appraisers, and therefore by resolution of the Board, they discontinue these proceedings.

The Appraisers now contend that the Central Park Commissioners had no power to discontinue such proceedings, and that having been appointed by the proper authority, pursuant to the Act of the Legislature authorizing the extension, their report was now properly before the Court for confirmation.

Mr. Seward, on behalf of the Central Park Commissioners, contended that the Act of 1859 did not *proprio vigore* divest or impair the legal title to the lands therein described; nor did the declaration in the Act that the premises should be a "public place," impair the title in the owners. That the Act contemplated further action before the title in the property was divested from its then owners, the Appraisers were to be appointed, and their report of the value of the property and the amount awarded to be confirmed by the Supreme Court before the title to the premises was effected. When the report was confirmed then, and not till then, the title became vested in the City.

That any other construction of the statute would render it unconstitutional and void, for if the title to the property become changed by force of the act alone, it came within the section of the Constitution which prohibited the taking of private property for public uses without compensation.

That had these proceedings been initiated by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, no one could have doubted that the same power could have arrested or suspended these proceedings under the Act of 1859; and that, as the Commissioners are authorized to acquire the premises for and on behalf of the City, they are the Agents of the City for the purposes of these proceedings, and have the same authority as the City has.

That the Act of 1859 was not mandatory, but permissive. That while the power to enlarge the Park was given, it was not intended to be made obligatory upon the Commissioners. That throughout the Act, as well as the prior Acts relating to the same subject, the word "may" was used instead of the word "shall."

That the owners of the property had not been damnified by any of the proceedings of the Commissioners; their rights had not been injured or impaired; they still had the right to occupy, enjoy, sell and convey—and this was all any one could enjoy in their property—and therefore, having no intrest which would be effected by the result of these proceedings, they, the property owners, had no standing in Court.

That the Commissioners having a legal right to discontinue these proceedings, no affidavits should be read upon, or the question considered as to the desirability or the propriety of the proposed extension.

In opposition it was contended that the exercise of the power of discontinuing the proceedings exercised by the Commissioners was a usurpation of the legislative power, alone vested in the Mayor and commonalty of the City of New-York. The argument is still on.

C. C. Seward and Judge Cowles for Commissioners; John E. Burrill, for Mayor, Comptroller, &c.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy—French Effect of the "Concordat."

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Sutherland, Bonney and Allen, Justices.

Petition of Edward Roux, Executor of Claudius Dord.—This case was particularly and fully stated in the Times of Feb. 29 last, at which time it was argued before the General Term on appeal. The court has now rendered decision, not, however, unanimously.

The facts of the case are briefly these: Edward and Auguste Bounoffé reside in France, but were largely engaged in business both in France and the United States. In 1847 they failed for large amounts in both countries.

Proceedings in bankruptcy were had before the Tribunal de Commerce, and subsequently the French creditors and others were notified to present their claims to be proven, which they did, and consented to and entered into a *concordat* with their debtors, which, in France, bars any further claim. That *concordat* was confirmed by the Tribunal de Commerce, whereby the debtors, having surrendered their entire assets at home and abroad, were forever discharged from their liabilities.

It so happened that upon an attempt to surrender their property in the United States, according to the terms of their discharge, attachments were obtained against those assets by creditors here, and the delivery was stopped. Trustees were here appointed by the Court to take charge of the assets and distribute them among the creditors; and when they came to canvass the claims presented, they found among them these same French claims, on the part of creditors who had received dividends of the proceeds of the assets in France. The Trustees held that, as the property here was liable in equity, under the discharge in France, to the claims of such foreign creditors, their claims must be admitted, and they receive their share of the proceeds or dividend to be declared here. The amount received by each in France, however, was charged as so much paid on account of the dividend here.

By this means the creditors have obtained comparatively a small share or per centage of their claims, and being dissatisfied, appealed to the Court at Special Term; Justice Clerke thereupon affirmed the decision of the Taustees, and appeal was taken to the General Term.

Decision is now rendered, Justices Sutherland and Allen affirming the opinion of the Special Tarm, and Justice Bonny dissenting. Justice Bonny holds that the proceedings in bankruptcy in France, and the concordat pursuant thereto, bound all creditors joining in and receiving dividends under it, and was a bar to any further claim, here or elsewhere. In his opinion the judgment should be reversed.

Spier and Nash for appellant; Larocque and Barlow opposed.

Suit to Recover Moneys Alleged to have been Paid under Duress by an Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman and Woodruff.

The American Exchange Fire Insurance Company Dexter B. Britton impleaded.—This is an appeal to the General Term of this Court from a judgment entered at a trial term thereof on the 16th day of October, 1860, held by Justice Bosworth. The facts of the case as they appeared on the trial are as follows: The plaintiffs were constituted a corporation under the general act of 1853, in February, 1859. Upon filing their charter with the Comptroller, that officer, pursuant to the statute, appointed the defendant, John Raymond and Royal Chamberlain, as Commissioners, to examine the assets of the Company, and certify whether the capital named in the charter had been paid in good faith, and was the property of the Company in its own right. The Commissioners having made the requisite examination, certified, under oath, that the capital of the Company had been paid in good faith and was their property, and having made out the necessary papers, gave them to an officer of the Company, who dispatched a messenger with them to the Comptroller to obtain that officer's official certificate necessary to authorize the Company to commence their business. On the next day the Commissioners presented a bill to the Company for services rendered, amounting to $300. The Company objected to the bill as exorbitant, and declined to pay it, but on being told by the defendant that if the bill was not paid he should inform the Comptroller of the nonpayment, the Company paid it under protest, and this action was brought to recover the same. At the trial a judgment for the whole amount was entered for the plaintiffs. The defendant now appeals to the General Term of this Court on the following points:

First—That the act of 1853 makes no provision for the payment of the Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller for performing such services under the act; that compensation, therefore, is left to the agreement of the parties, and in the absence of specific agreement they are entitled to a *quantum meruit*, if they could recover any compensation whatever.

Second—That the protest accompanying the payment amounts to nothing. It did not change the relation of the parties nor make the payment any the less voluntary. Instead of protesting the plaintiffs should have refused payment and defended an action brought to recover the bill charged.

It is further contended that an action cannot be maintained to recover back money paid voluntarily on a claim of right without mistake, fraud or compulsion.

It is contended on the part of the plaintiffs that the defendants are public officers and had no right to exact any fees whatever other than those affixed by statute. That the payment of illegal fees cannot, under any circumstances be considered as voluntary so as to preclude a plaintiff from recovering them back in assumpsit for money had and received. It is further contended that in this case the payment was not voluntary, but was made under threat of injury to the plaintiffs property.

John S. Jenness for plaintiff; Levi S. Chatfield for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Barnard, J.—*Boynton* vs. *Boynton*.—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Daly, J.—*Rice & Stewart* vs. *Whitlock*.—Motion denied upon plaintiffs' filing bond, as proposed, to be approved by a Judge of this Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 15.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	97	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68	91	
1,560	Treas. 12 p c Notes	102	
5,000	do	102⅛	
500	do	102⅛	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	74⅛	
6,000	do	74⅛	
6,000	Virginia St. 6s	75	
500	do	76	
5,000	North Car. St. 6s	74	
15,000	Missouri State 6s	69	
1,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bs.	97	
5,000	Erie R. C. Bs. '82	56	
2,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs	96	
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8 p c. 1st M.S.F. C. B.	95	
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	80	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	94⅜	
2,000	Gal & C. 2d M. Bs.	96	
5,000	C., B. & Q. R. 8 p c. Bonds	89	
15	Bank of America	106½	
7	Bank of Republic	112	
18	Canton Company	14⅛	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	89	
135	do	90	
250	N. Y. Cen. R	78	
663	do	78⅛	
810	do	78⅝	
200	do	b30 78⅛	
100	do	s10 78	
100	do	s20 78	
100	do	s30 77⅝	
50	Erie Railroad	39	
600	do	c 40	
700	do	39⅞	
150	do	s3 39⅜	
500	do	s30 37	
50	do	s15 38	
5	Erie R. As'td. Stk.	39	
10	New-Jersey R	130	
100	Hudson Riv. R.	s30 46⅛	
100	do	47⅛	
345	do	47⅜	
300	Har. R. Pref'd	s30 37	
150	do	37⅜	
1850	Reading Railroad	40	
100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	14⅜	
100	do	14⅜	
150	do	14⅜	
276	Mh S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	34	
100	do	33⅞	
50	do	s30 33⅞	
62	Illinois Cen. R. Scp	79	
300	do	3o0 78	
50	do	s30 78⅛	
100	do	78⅜	
50	do	79⅜	
335	do	80	
100	do	s7 80	
50	do	s10 80	
100	do	80⅜	
200	do	80¾	
80	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	10	
590	Gal. & Chicago R.	66⅜	
300	do	s5 66⅜	
2025	Cleve. & Tol. R.	34	
400	do	b30 34¼	
300	do	b10 34	
100	do	33⅞	
100	Chi. & Rock I. R.	64¾	
200	do	55	
250	do	b60 55⅜	
100	do	55¾	
50	do	s30 55¾	
50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R.	69	
50	do	69⅜	
300	do	s30 68	
100	do	b45 70	
50	Mil. & Miss. R.	12	
100	La C. & Mil. R.	1	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, 71, Con.	93	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	90¾	
7,000	U. S. 5s, '68 Con.	99	
17,800	N. Carolina St. 6s	74	
2,500	Kentucky St. 6s.	96⅜	
3,000	Ten. State 6's. '90	74⅛	
5,000	do	74⅛	
3,000	do	74	
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	69	
1,000	Berkly City W. L.	100¼	
22,000	Chi & N. W. 1st Mt	42	
2,000	Han. & St. J. R.	55	
100	Mechanics' Bank	105	
5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	89¾	
50	do	s30 89¾	
50	N. York Cen. R.	77¾	
100	do	b60 78¾	
100	do	b60 78⅝	
400	do	78	
200	Erie Railroad	38¾	
100	Erie R. Assent. Stk	38¾	
100	Hudson Riv. R.	47⅛	
500	do	47	
310	Harlem Railroad	15¾	
100	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	69⅜	
200	Harlem R. Pref.	37¾	
150	Reading R.	40	
100	do	b30 40¼	
200	do	s10 40	
150	do	s10 40⅛	
150	Mich. Cen. R.	53¾	
600	do	54	
25	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	14¾	
100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	34	
50	Panama R.	stwk. 115	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	89⅜	
100	do	80¾	
100	do	s10 80	
100	do	81	
150	do	s10 78⅜	
100	do	s2 81	
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	66⅜	
75	do	66¾	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	34	
100	do	33¾	
50	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	55¾	
100	do	55¾	
100	do	b30 56	
200	N. J. Cen. R. ex div.	107⅛	
10	N. J. Railroad	130	

TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1861.

There was a strong market for Stocks today, and a good general business done up to the close of the afternoon Board. On the adjournment, the later English news by steamship *Bremen* to January 1 was made public, and the disposition on the Street was to sell the speculative Shares partially down, on account of the advance of the rate for money at the Bank of England to 6 p cent. The American Share quotations, which came rather lower for Erie and Illinois Central, were also referred to. But while lower figures were made on the Street at 4 o'clock for some few of the Railways, there was no very decided pressure to sell manifested. The State Securities, United States Treasury Bills, and most of the Railway Mortgages, improved on yesterday's sales, from ½ to 1½ p cent.; New-York Central, 1 p cent.; Erie, 2 p cent., end Illinois Central, 3 p cent., selling up to 81 p cent. in the afternoon. The other Western Shares, and Reading and Hudson were also higher than on Monday, and a freer demand than usual of late, was shown for Rock Island and Michigan Central. After the foreign news referred to New-York Central fell off to 77⅞ @ 77⅝, after having sold as high as 78¼@⅜ early in the day, and Erie to 39¼, after commanding 40@ 39¾ p cent. The quotation for Illinois Central kept firm for the cash Stock, which is again quite scarce among the Brokers. The latest prices were:

Central	77¼	Toledo	34
Erie	39¼	Michigan Southern	14⅝
Illinois Central	81	Mich. Guaranteed	34
Michigan Central	54	Missouris	69
Rock Island	53¾	Panama	115¼
Galena	66⅝	Pacific	89

The following is the latest report of American Stocks in London by the *Bremen*, copied from the London *Times*, of Jan. 1:

AMERICAN RAILWAYS, &C.

	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
Maryland 5 p cent. red	93 @ 96	
United States 6 p cent. red. 1874	88 @ 90 x d.	
Virginia State, 5 p cent	76 @ 89	
Do. 6 p cent	70 @ 75	
Illinois Cen. 6 p cent., red. 1875	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 p cent 1875	86 @ 88	88 7
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	31 @ 30 d.	30 29½ 30¾
Do. do. all paid	69 @ 71	
Mich. Cen. 8 p cent 1869	88 @ 90	90 86
Do. (sinking f'd) 8 p ct. 1882	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	45 @ 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 p cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 p cent. (sinking fund) 1883	86 @ 88	
Do. do. 7 p cent. 1864	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 p cent. (s. f.) 1878	95 @ 97	
Do. do. 7 p c. con. bs. 1876	95 @ 97	
Do. $100 shares	76 @ 80	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 p c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 p cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 p c., '83, assent.	79 @ 81	
Do. Bonds, 7 p c., '62, '71, '75, do.	62 @ 64	
Do. shares, assented	32 @ 34	33½ 3
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 p cent. 1865	100 @ 102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 p cent. 1872	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 p cent., convert.	87 @ 89	
Do. 2d mort., 6 p cent., ster.	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares	36 @

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain* TWO *Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND'S four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—AFFAIR OF HONOR—THE SWISS COTTAGE

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA—THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR—MANIAC LOVER.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SMILES AND TEARS—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The programme for the establishment of the Southern Confederacy is understood to be already perfected, and some of the details are given in our Washington dispatches. Georgia, it is expected, will have declared herself out of the Union by Saturday next. When this event shall have happened, delegates from South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Georgia will assemble at Milledgeville, in the latter State, to take steps to establish a Provisional Government, and elect a President and Vice-President *pro tempore*, provide for an army, and initiate other defensive measures. It is the intention, also, to dispatch Ministers immediately to Foreign Powers, to negotiate treaties. It is possible that the States mentioned may be left alone in this movement, as indications are not wanting that their precipitate action will not be followed by either Louisiana or Texas, upon both of which States the immediate Secessionists have counted. The latest dispatches received in Washington are to the effect that the Disunionists will be badly beaten in Texas, and that in Louisiana the cooperationists stand decidedly the best chance of success.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were interesting, though nothing of importance was effected. In the Senate, a number of memorials were presented urging the passage of the Crittenden resolutions, and they were taken up as the special order. After a short discussion, however, they were laid over to make way for the Pacific Railroad bill, which had also been appointed as a special order. A motion to postpone its consideration indefinitely was defeated—Ayes, 12; Noes, 39. Subsequently two other motions to postpone it—one of them made by Mr. CRITTENDEN—were defeated, and after considerable debate the Senate adjourned pending a motion by Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, to amend the section relating to grantees. In the House, Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, presented a petition signed by twelve thousand citizens of Baltimore, irrespective of party, praying for the adoption of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S Compromise Resolutions. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army bill, and the general debate on the condition of the country, commenced on Monday, was continued by Messrs. REAGAN of Texas, MCCLERNAND of Illinois, STANTON of Ohio, CRAWFORD, HILL, LYON and HARDEMAN of Georgia, BUST of Arkansas, ADRAIN of New-Jersey, and ANDERSON of Missouri. Mr. GARNETT of Virginia has the floor for to-day.

A telegram from Norfolk announces that the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, lately sent to Charleston, has returned to Hampton Roads. No explanation of the nature of her mission is yet given.

A mass meeting of workingmen was held last evening at Brookes' Hall, No. 261 Broome-street, in pursuance of a call issued by certain leaders of the Democratic Party, having for its object a gathering of all the representatives of the working class opposed to "the horrors of civil war, which Black Republicanism is bringing on the land," and to take part with the South in the present crisis. The meeting was not very largely attended, not more than four hundred being present. Speeches of the thorough-going stamp, suited to the occasion, were made by the President, Mr. GROOT, Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Marshal RYNDERS, Mr. MCMAHON, and others. With the exception of a few interruptions from individuals opposed to the objects of the meeting, and who were summarily ejected, everything passed off smoothly. The resolutions adopted were of quite an ultra character.

The inauguration of Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, took place at Harrisburgh yesterday morning. The gubernatorial message pledges the State Administration to stand by the Constitution and the Union, and says there is nothing in the life or acts of Mr. LINCOLN to warrant the idea that his policy will be inimical to any section; that nothing has occurred to justify the present excitement; that if Pennsylvania has passed laws obstructing the fulfillment of the National compact they ought to be repealed; that when prostrated by the legislation of the General Government adverse to her interests, she has patiently waited for redress; that by her action in the late election she had no design to interfere with the rights of other States; that no State can secede or absolve itself from the obligations of the Union; that it is the first duty of the Federal Government to stay anarchy and enforce the laws, and that amendments to the Constitution, made in a constitutional manner, will be deliberately considered by the people as the importance demands.

In the State Senate yesterday, the joint resolution of the Assembly asking for a Committee on Federal Relations was returned to that body. A bill was introduced regulating City Railroads, limiting the fare to three cents within the city limits, except where sworn testimony is given that the company loses money—passengers not obtaining seats to pay but two cents. In the Assembly, among the bills noticed was one by Mr. SHERWOOD, providing for the proper supervision of tenement houses and for the care and supervision of vagrant children. Bills were introduced to regulate the sale of fruit in New-York; to reduce pawnbrokers' rate of interest, and to regulate the transportation of milk in and beyond the State. Mr. BINGHAM introduced concurrent resolutions reorganizing the Court of Appeals, in the same method as proposed last year, with the exception that back pay is not provided for. The resolution requiring the Sheriff, Registrar and County Clerk of New-York to report the whole amount of money received by them was adopted by a vote of 55 to 39. Resolutions urging the General Government to take possession of all the Government property in the hands of the rebels at any cost, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

By the steamship *Bremen* at this port, from Southampton on the 1st inst., we receive two days later European intelligence. In compliance with the remonstrances of France and England, Count TELEKI, recently arrested, has been released by the Emperor of Austria. Advices from Gaeta state that the bombardment continues day and night, and is conducted with such fury that the shells reach remote parts of the city. Some of the inhabitants had been killed. The French fleet has not yet left, though rumors to the contrary effect have been circulated. On the 1st inst. the Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent. It is supposed that a renewal of pressure at Paris is again taxing the resources of the Bank and has occasioned the movement.

The Coroner's investigation of the circumstances attending the murder of JOHN SEXTON, on Sunday night last, was continued yesterday, at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. EDWARD DOYLE, the young man in whose company the deceased was last seen alive, testified that, after having drank until both were intoxicated on Sunday afternoon, they separated, about dusk, at the corner of First-street and the Bowery. JAMES CRAIG, the young actor whose name has been mentioned in connection with the murder, voluntarily surrendered himself into the custody of Capt. TURNBULL, and fully satisfied everybody, in his subsequent examination before the Coroner, that no cause of suspicion existed against him. The evidence which the Police have thus far obtained affords no clue to the murderer, and the inquest has been adjourned to Friday next, in expectation that something important may be learned in the interval.

The Association of Exempt Firemen last evening met and reelected the officers of last year.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was inaugurated last night by a grand vocal and instrumental concert. There was a very large, fashionable and appreciating audience, and everything passed off as was most desirable.

The Central Park extension controversy was yesterday before Justice BARNARD at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a motion to confirm the report of the Valuation Commissioners. Argument still pending. The General Term of the Supreme Court has decided the case involving the effect of French bankruptcy proceedings upon the claims of French creditors who joined therein, preferred against an estate in the United States which was included in the surrender made by the debtors in the proceedings in France. The Court is not, however, unanimous in its decision. In the Oyer and Terminer, the case of KATZ, indicted for arson, was continued and is still on. In the General Sessions the usual number of burglars and thieves were sent to Sing Sing, and the case of VERONA, indicted for forgery, was commenced, and is now on.

The Stock market was strong yesterday up to the close of the Second Board, when the later financial news from England checked the advances on some of the speculative shares. New-York Central sold 78⅜@77¾, closing 77¾, as on Monday. Illinois Central advanced to 81, and Erie to 40, closing 39¾. No change in Money. The rate for Bills on London closed 105½@106 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were more freely offered at easier prices, yet the demand was not active. Cotton was depressed and declining. Coffee, Sugars, Hay, New Hops, Common Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Clover Seed were in request. Provisions, Rice, Molasses, Oils, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Metals, Spices, Tobacco and Whisky were inactive. The freight engagements were limited.

Charleston and Washington.

The public mind is becoming very impatient at the state of affairs in the South. The repulse of the *Star of the West*, bearing reinforcements to Fort Sumter, and her precipitate retreat from the fire of the Disunionists, have seriously stung the pride of the country:—and the silence and utter inactivity of the Government at Washington over this most direct and flagrant defiance of its authority, create general disgust and indignation. It looks as if vacillation at head-quarters had been succeeded by imbecility,—as if the Government had made up its mind to make no further efforts to stem the tide of rebellion, but leave everything to take care of itself. This does not suit the temper of the American people. It is difficult to perceive its wisdom, and quite impossible to reconcile it with that sense of honor and self-respect which is the life and soul of every nation.

It is useless to deny that the conduct of Major ANDERSON stands in need of some explanation. His first letter to Gov. PICKENS indicate a clear understanding of his duty and a determination to discharge it. He demanded that no further violence should be offered to the *Star of the West*, and declared his intention to protect her;—and this he seems to have done on the presumption that she was simply engaged in the ordinary transactions of commerce. The reply of Gov. PICKENS gave him to understand that she was bringing to Major ANDERSON the very reinforcements for which he had applied to the Government;—and of course it became doubly his duty to protect their landing. But upon reviewing this information, which ought to have been decisive as to his duty, Major ANDERSON yielded to the menaces of Gov. PICKENS and consented to await further instructions from Washington. The result of all this is that the Disunionists have ample leisure to complete their preparations. Fresh batteries are erected on Morris Island,—the approach to the harbor is said to have been still further obstructed by the sinking of a ship in the channel,—vigorous preparations are pushed forward for an attack upon Fort Sumter,—the supplies of the garrison are reduced, the men becoming dispirited, and everything tends to the ultimate surrender of the fortress into the hands of the Disunionists. This is certainly a most unsatisfactory state of things,—and the public is beginning to inquire what it means.

Our advices from Washington report that the Government has decided to send no reinforcements to Fort Sumter,—and to make no further attempt to withstand the armed movements of the Disunionists. This seems incredible. Why was it necessary for FLOYD and his confederates to leave the Cabinet if their policy was still to rule its councils? We have heard a great deal of the new and vigorous policy which was to follow their departure, and for some days there seemed reason to believe that we really should have a course of action more in keeping with the dignity of the country, and the integrity of the Union, than had before prevailed. But we see no fruits of it. Affairs in Charleston have grown worse instead of better. Fort Sumter seems to be completely cut off from all communication with the country at large. South Carolina arrests and imprisons men on charge of *treason*, for adhering to the Government of the United States. Private vessels are seized, and private property confiscated. The Government lighthouses are rendered useless. Fresh and constant preparations are being made to resist the approach of any vessel, and to prevent communications of any kind with the Government officers in Fort Sumter. Commodore ARMSTRONG surrenders Pensacola Navy-yard to *a hundred men*,—yet we hear of no movement to call him to account for so flagrant a dereliction of duty.

What does all this mean? Has Mr. BUCHANAN again decided to surrender *everything* into the hands of the Disunionists? And do the members of his present Cabinet sustain him in this policy? Are we never to have a Government which will reflect the public sentiment sufficiently to maintain the public honor and protect the dignity of the nation from flagrant insult?

The premature return of the *Star of the West* undoubtedly complicated matters very much. If she had put on all steam and made direct for Fort Sumter,—even if she had been disabled and sunk on her way,—she could have sent her men in boats to the Fort, and compelled Major ANDERSON to take whatever steps might have been needed for their protection. The steamer would have been lost,—but, unless we have been misinformed, *this very contingency was anticipated and provided for in* the charter of the vessel. But the object of the expedition would have been accomplished, and the honor of the flag would have been sustained. The retreat of the steamer has seriously damaged the prestige of the Government, encouraged the Disunionists, and created a complication altogether too formidable for the weak nerves and limited intelligence of the Administration. The country is waiting, with a good deal of impatience, to see what will come of it all.

What Constitutes Treason.

In his instructions to the Grand Jury of the United States Court, on the subject of high treason, Judge SMALLEY is at once a sound expositor of Constitutional law and of public opinion. There is no reason whatever to entertain doubt upon either point. It is sufficient to understand that the penalties of treason are the only legal securities against the overthrow of the Federal Government; and that a neglect to enforce them places the whole costly machinery of its administration in the hands of any body of daring conspirators whose knowledge of the impunity assured them may invite to acts of active hostility, to understand the absolute necessity of putting these laws in force, or of admitting our Federal system to be too weak and worthless to deserve preservation. The convictions of a vast majority of the American people are evidently founded upon this impression. It is, of all things, most desirable to avoid such conflict between local interests, and passions, and national obligations, as may bring the highest of political crimes into existence; but the moment such conflict is clearly inevitable, equally inevitable is the stern duty of applying all constitutional and legal agencies to the cure of the popular distemper. The nature of these agencies Judge SMALLEY has very explicitly defined.

Admitting the obvious fact that treason occupies in arms a portion of the country, those who afford it aid and comfort become amenable to its highest penalties. We have had repeated occasions to point out one most discreditable and pernicious form such assistance may assume. The insurgents at the South commenced their warfare upon the Federal Government without any effective supply of arms and munitions to prosecute the contest. To obtain these means of civil conflict, in the absence of all mechanical means of producing them, they were obliged to buy them either in Europe or at the North. To import them, however, was too expensive and tedious a resource to answer the purpose. They came to the North—in other words, they bargained with Northern people for weapons for destroying the people of the North, and with men of pretended loyalty to the Union for the means of extinguishing the Union in fratricidal blood. In the first instance, it is charitable to suppose a disbelief in the sincerity of their purposes, and in the possibility of a domestic war, prompted many Northern manufacturers of arms to meet this demand. But, unfortunately for the credit of these persons, they have not ceased to respond to such orders even since the deeply malignant purposes of the South have been placed beyond all question; and it is well known that several prominent factories of arms are at this moment working under the utmost pressure to furnish Southern traitors with the implements of treasonable warfare. To these active agents in the service of treason the penalties denounced by the charge of Judge SMALLEY immediately attach, and they should be at once inflicted.

Another and passive form of the same crime might perhaps be better described as disaffection. That well-meaning but extremely inconsiderate class of the community who oppose all forcible means of preserving the Union and executing its laws, but who clamor for the submission of the North to the plans of the Disunionists, and avow their preference for an entire dissolution of the Government over any resort to the strong hand in its maintenance, unquestionably sympathize with the worst designs of treason, and lend it the most mischievous sympathy and comfort. The policy of secession is evidently so to paralyze the arm of the National Government as to permit the peaceable realization of its plans. The more widely a public opinion to this effect can be propagated at the North, the less difficulty lies in the way of disunion. That unanimous sense of the value of the Union, which is the only support of the Federal authority, would thus be undermined, and the possibility of vindicating and enforcing laws would be at an end.

And while thus ascertaining the really culpable, it may be well to distinguish others, who, for reasons purely sentimental, are no less unmistakeably supporting a revolted South. In the Legislature of Massachusetts yesterday, a person was found to propose the transmission of food and other necessaries to the insurgents of South Carolina. Such material aid as might at this crisis, for whatever reason, be offered to armed insurgents, would be an important practical help toward strengthening treason, and weakening legitimate authority; and must therefore be regarded as ill-timed, illegal, and mischievous. These people must be permitted to suffer the social consequences of their own acts, even if spared the vengeance which the Constitution and laws have prepared for them. It is the only hope of a future restoration of order.

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?—The good people of Charleston are agitating a question only second in importance to that famous one so long since hurled: Who struck Billy Patterson? They are anxious to discover who fired the first shot at the *Star of the West*. An ovation awaits the gentleman as soon as his name is announced. Many claimants of honor have presented themselves, but the question of to whom it rightfully belongs, seems as yet involved in doubt. It is likely, from present indications, that this act of gunnership will go down to posterity muffled in a mystery like to that which envelops the authorship of Junius.

Ambition is wont to manifest itself under extraordinary phrases, but it here presents itself under the the most extraordinary of all. The precise degree of merit attaching to the author of the "first shot" does not readily manifest itself to the meditative mind. As a hit of target-practice the performance is open to criticism; we cannot conscientiously compliment the gunner upon his gunning. From all accounts the vessel fired upon would have been in comparatively little danger had she lain quietly at anchor, instead of dodging around among the balls. But be that as it may, that any superabundance of heroism was evinced by the man that took the initiative in firing at an unarmed vessel, is not very plainly apparent. It is commonly supposed to require more courage to stand before a gun than behind one; more fortitude to face a cannon than to fire one. The *Star of the West* carried no batteries—had she been a shooting-star the circumstances of the case would have been materially different.

Could the law of the nation be enforced, we apprehend that the number of applicants for the honor referred to would suffer a marked diminution. Those now so anxious to thrust their names forward might, in that event, display still more anxiety to keep them in the background. It is possible that the exaltation which Justice would accord to the successful competitor, might prove much less pleasant than the one which the citizens of Charleston contemplate giving him. With the restoration of peace a recognition of law may come; and in this happy event it is just possible that the gentleman who clutches so eagerly at a hero's wreath may find his head encircled by a halter instead.

The Chamberlaincy Contest.

The question of the City Chamberlaincy is becoming more and more involved with each day that passes. Ex-Chamberlain PLATT, finding that the summary process of the Court of Common Pleas had compelled his surrender of the books, papers and accounts of his late office to his successor, has now very ingeniously shifted the contest to an affair in which the Park Bank is the defendant, and with which the late Chamberlain has no ostensible connection. The Park Bank refuses to transfer the millions of public money now in its custody to the Broadway Bank until authorized and ordered to make the change of deposit by a warrant which shall have attached to it the signatures of the Comptroller, Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council; and in this refusal, there can be no doubt that the Park Bank is, apparently, if not actually, sustained by Section 22 of the amended City Charter.

Of course Comptroller HAWS, having recognized the legality of Mr. DEVLIN'S appointment, would be willing to draw his warrant for the proposed transfer; and Mr. DAVID T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, would also be likely to show no reluctance in countersigning the same. But the countersignature of the Mayor happens unluckily to be necessary, and as this last-named officer has denied the right of Acting-Mayor PECK to remove either Mr. PLATT or to appoint Mr. DEVLIN, it will probably prove not an easy matter to comply with the provisions of the Charter in reference to changing the Bank of deposit. The directors of the Park Bank, we hear, have announced their determination to litigate this matter to the full extent of the law, and thus we are threatened with a prolonged state of uncertainty as to more than two millions of dollars belonging to the City and County; while many thousand poor and needy men, who have either done work or furnished supplies for the City must be unjustly withheld from receiving the amounts that are due to them.

Nothing but legislative action can relieve us, in the shape this contest has now assumed. The Park Bank, whether right or wrong on general principles of commercial fair-dealing, has quite sufficient technical excuses to justify the almost indefinite postponement of any settlement of its accounts with the City and County. It is not legally bound to recognize—in fact it is legally bound to disregard, any warrant or check not "drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council." It must, of course, be perfectly obvious that the Mayor will never consent to countersign in favor of an officer appointed against his wishes; and thus the Park Bank, acting under no direct responsibility to the City, will have to remain the custodian of more than two million dollars belonging to the public, until the Court of Appeals shall have decided against its right to refuse the transfer ordered by Chamberlain DEVLIN.

Under these circumstances, we again urge the passage of the bill introduced by Senator MANIERRE, for the establishment of the Chamberlaincy Bureau on its proper and natural basis in connection with the Finance Department, to which it is at present only nominally attached. The only objection that could be urged against this measure is met by the fact that, while the Comptroller has the power of appointing his subordinate Head of Bureau, the power of removing the Chamberlain is wisely restricted to the Governor, after charges of malfeasance or misfeasance shall have been lodged against the Chamberlain by the Comptroller. This gives to the former officer all requisite independence, while conferring on the latter the original right of selecting some man in whom he reposes confidence. Unless this bill passes, the prospects now are, that the citizens of New-York must make up their minds to a protracted litigation, with the eventual loss of a very large portion, if not all, of the public moneys now detained in the custody of the Park Bank.

AUSTRALIA, RUSSIA AND AMERICA.—The past twenty years have witnessed three instances of industrial progress on so grand and rapid a scale as to be without a parallel in history. These are given in Russia, in our own far West, and in the English settlements in Australia. As regards the latter, it is interesting to know that the population of Victoria alone has, within a quarter of a century, risen from 170 to 530,000 souls. During this time Government has realized nearly eight million pounds sterling by the sale of the colony lands, all of which has been expended in local improvements. On 200,000 acres of settled land there is property valued at nearly seventy millions of pounds. Last year there was raised two million five hundred thousand pounds worth of cereals and vegetables, with an export of wool, tallow, hides and cattle to the value of very nearly four million pounds. The gold export of 1859 was about nine million pounds.

The statistics of Russian increase of capital, so far as we can draw them from TEGOBORSKI and HAXTHAUSEN, indicate as great an advance as this, with the best guarantee that it will continue almost indefinitely under the present excellent Government-system of advancing colonization and encouraging manufactures. Of California and the newly-formed or forming Rocky Mountain settlements, nothing need be said beyond the fact that they all present extreme illustrations of that untiring industry which is building new empires on a new principle and promising to revolutionize the world.

Each of these vast aggregates of capital and of intelligent labor—Russia in its new and *free* provinces not being, by any means, excepted—will become, ere long, mutually dependent through commercial relations, and sympathetic by a similarity of strong industrial development. The ideas which will be promulgated by their leading and active minds will be those of the "labor-liberals" of Europe and the United States—if we may coin a word to indicate those who seek for true progress in the development of industry, and not in Red Republicanism. They will utterly eschew all "mud-sill" theories of society, and will substitute the "mutual interests of capital and labor" for "the mutual duties of master and slave." A mere examination of the statistics of these countries with the inevitable deductions which they furnish, must convince any one that they are entering into new life entirely untrammeled by the Old Customs or radical theories of the old world. Nearly twenty-five years ago LOUIS NAPOLEON, now Emperor, wrote that only Russia and the United States were advancing on the road of legitimate development. Since then Australia has entered the field. They form the coming world to which our older United States are the transition.

In radical and practical opposition to these out-growths, which are theoretically favored by the advanced minds of England, France, Germany, Russia and Scandinavia, we have the "sociology" of our Southern States; or the doctrine of slave-labor never to be modified; the absolutism of Rome, Naples, Austria and Dahomey. Every year sees a new battle and fresh defeats of the old order by the new. It may be that the present year is destined to witness both at home and abroad the last great struggle between the Old Typhoon and the Young Lord of Light. The victory has been prefigured—in every age more clearly than before—for thousands of years. Fate must triumph over Time.

CRUELTY TO FRIENDS.—We have not the pleasure of knowing Messrs. HAYNE, MANIGAULT and PICKENS, of South Carolina, but are sorry to find any three unknown gentlemen reduced so low that Ex-Secretary FLOYD should think it necessary to vouch "for their honesty and integrity." They are "good men," says FLOYD in his late speech at the Richmond banquet; "they are great men;"—and thus are three reputations utterly blasted and withered in root and branch, merely to furnish an ornament, possibly, for the postprandial eloquence of our late Secretary of Civil War! What deadly wrong could the three persons named have committed against Ex-Gov. FLOYD to justify this fell malignity of approbation? Are they not Secessionists as much as he is—one of them the Secession Governor of South Carolina? and should not this fact in itself, have sufficed to shield them from the moral leprosy of his praise? That they should be regarded by all conservative, national and Union-loving men as traitors, was bad enough: but that their ideas of "honesty and integrity" should be loose enough to meet FLOYD'S views, is something we confess ourselves not to have been prepared for.

In the same spirit let us congratulate Gen. SCOTT on having won the distinguished glory of Ex-Gov. FLOYD'S bitter hate and reprobation. It is not the least of the grand old veteran's laurels—a cross of honor on his breast—a patent of nobility, entitling him to stand higher than ever heretofore in the esteem and admiration of the American people. It was much for Gen. SCOTT to have rescued the President from the sway of Cabinet Catalines, and brought him back to a sense of his constitutional obligations and duties to the country; but never could these services have been fully appreciated had not the envenomed sarcasm and abuse of the late Secretary of War called public attention more pointedly to their importance.

AID FOR DISUNION.—We understand that Ex-Councilman KERRIGAN, who has been engaged for some weeks in raising companies of men in this City, for service *against* the Federal Government, has returned within a day or two from South Carolina, which he visited for the purpose of concerting some effective plan of operations with the Disunionists of that State. What plans were matured it is impossible, of course, to say. But we have reason to believe that promises were made, which are to be fulfilled by movements in this City, upon which it will be prudent for the Federal authorities and the Grand Jury to keep an eye.

Incidents of Secession.

Several gentlemen have arrived in this City within a few days who have, for a long time past, been engaged in trade at Charleston. One of these kept a provision and grocery store. A demand was made upon him for an exorbitant sum to sustain the State authorities. He offered them State Stocks, but they would accept only a moderate amount of these securities, and finally they *removed by force about one-half of all the goods from his store.* He did not dare to remonstrate, but he quietly sent his slaves to Richmond, Va., and, between two days, packed up the remainder of his property and left the State. His case, he says, is only a sample of multitudes of others. It is no uncommon thing to notice the closing of stores, when an inspection of the premises reveals the fact that all the merchandise has been removed.

The insecurity of person and property; the difficulty of getting into the harbor on account of the removal of buoys and coast-lights; the danger of having vessels seized by the State when they *do* get in, and the greatly enhanced rates of marine insurance upon vessels bound to Charleston, combine to prevent vessels from going there. Large quantities of goods intended for their current supplies are sent to Savannah, *where business has largely increased*, and they are then sent to Charleston by railroad. Six dollars per ton is paid for freight on coal from Savannah to Charleston. On the whole, the Savannah merchants are highly pleased with the course of events at Charleston, and advise them to *go ahead*. There is no intention at present, however, to put out the lights and remove the buoys in Savannah harbor.

Information from Georgia, which will be found in detail in another part of this morning's TIMES, gives an interesting account of the several classes of the population who are most active in the secession movement. It is also stated that the Governor has prohibited the departure of any more volunteers for Charleston, partly because so many of those who have already gone thither sickened and died, and partly because it is feared they may all be required at home to suppress insurrections.

A gentleman recently from Charleston expressed the opinion in conversation yesterday that *whisky* had a great deal to do with the secession movement in Charleston. The entire population, he said, seemed to be on a perpetual debauch. Barrooms, restaurants, stores, shops, all public places were crowded incessantly with a drunken, blaspheming mob. This is the material which constitutes the principal strength of the secession movement. The orderly and conservative portion of the citizens are completely overawed by them, and carefully avoid taking any steps which might excite their displeasure.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—An interesting company of homeless and orphan children left the City yesterday afternoon with Mr. C. C. TRACY. The Children's Aid Society, notwithstanding the hard times, and the business depression consequent on the national troubles, continue unceasingly their work of saving the poor children of New-York from the distress and wretchedness, the inevitable results of orphanage and the desertion of these little ones. A poor widow, with three fine children of tender age, accompanied the party. The children varied in age from infancy to fourteen years. They were quite a family party, and well fenced by good and warm clothing against the severity of the season.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Mr. Seward's Speech—The Robinson Resolutions—City Railroads—Calls upon the Sheriff, County Clerk and Register—Saving the Union—The City Chamberlainship—Caucuses, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

The speculative reporter of the Associated Press who telegraphed you that Mr. SEWARD'S speech had precipitated the passage of the Robinson resolutions, drew upon a lively imagination for confirmation of a hope.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech has produced no effect upon the Legislature; or, if any, it has tended to confirm and strengthen the purpose to uphold the Union as it was formed, and the Constitution as it was adopted. Mr. SEWARD'S opponents read his speech as a giving up of all hope of a future—of a future for himself. His friends—and I need not say to you that they are not few and far between—his earnest, true friends, construe it, not favorably, but kindly. I asked one of his most devoted adherents how it should be construed—whether as a concession to the storm, or as a reaffirmance of his so often reiterated sentiments. "Read it," he answered, "as the speech of a man passing suddenly from the offensive to the defensive—of one just taking on the mantle of responsibility, and who feels for the first time that he may not utter his own thoughts in his own way, but must weigh every word and every sentiment to see how far it will commit others." And this is the nearest to approval that I have heard any friend approach. The fact is, Mr. SEWARD has disappointed the hopes of his opponents and the fears of his friends. He has not gone as far as the first hoped; he has stopped short of what the last feared. For once he seems to have attained a middle stand-point, which neither his friends could entirely commend, nor his enemies altogether condemn.

As for the Robinson resolutions, I don't think Mr. SEWARD'S speech, or the word of mouth of any other man, can bring them to life. If they hear the trump of the resurrection it will be more, I think, than Mr. ROBINSON himself expects or desires.

The Senate, last evening, was amused with a proposition made by Senator SPINOLA, that the Crittenden amendments be submitted to the people of the State at a special election.

The Senate, by a decisive vote of only 7 affirmatives to 18 negatives, refused to take from the table the resolution to join the Senate Committee with the Committee of the House on Federal Relations. This you may take as an indication of the favor which the Senate has for the Robinson resolutions. You will recollect that the House Committee was made up (according to Parliamentary usage) to be friendly to those resolves. The objection of the Senate to making a Joint Committee was based upon this fact, that it would be lost in the greater number proposed by the House, and thus be forced to recommend a majority report, what was really contrary to the opinions entertained by the Senate Committee.

In the Senate, this morning, there was little or nothing done beyond the introduction by Senator RAMSEY, of his bill to amend the charter of the New-York City railroads.

When do you suppose we shall have done with City railroads and the City Charter? A distinguished Ex-Senator told me to-day that when a Senator, he devoted much time to framing a law for a comprehensive system of City roads. As he was a lawyer, and well versed in the legal necessities of such a bill—as he was a railroad President, and familiar with the operations of railroads—as he was well acquainted with the localities and the wants of the City, he expected his bill to give universal satisfaction. When he had it perfected, he called some of his friends and some of the advocates and opponents of the measure, to hear and determine the merits of his proposed law. He could not find one man to befriend it—not one to approve it. After that he contented himself with voting "no" and "yes," indiscriminately on all bills for that purpose which were submitted to the Senate during the balance of his term. I imagine that all attempts to make the existing grants satisfactory will meet with about the same fate. There is but one true system. The City to own all the tracks and keep them in repair;—railroads to be wherever needed, and the right to operate them, put up at auction every five years, and sold to the party that will carry passengers at the lowest rate of fare.

In the Assembly, Mr. TOWNSEND this morning submitted his amendments to the City Railroad grants. Briefly, it exempts the companies from paying license fees and obliging them to set apart and pay one-third of their dividends to the City. Said dividend to be appropriated to the repair of streets. Requires books to be publicly opened for subscription, and authorizes the owners of property in value equal to ten shares fronting on the streets through which the Railroads pass, to become stockholders to an amount according to the amount of property they own.

I don't suspect that this proposition will find much favor in the opinions of those who engineered the last grants over the Governor's vetoes. In the cant phrase current here, "Mrs. Jones won't like that."

Mr. BENEDICT presented a bill last evening, with a reciting preamble—a thing never before done within the past seven years that I have been jotting transactions for the TIMES. It is a law to repeal so much of our Personal Liberty bill as is a dead letter. It will be recollected that our law to protect fugitives was passed ten years before the enactment of the infamous Fugitive Slave law.

By the way, speaking of the Fugitive Slave law, I see a dozen or two pamphlets in such active circulation, that I am anxious to know "What is it?" Only the official proceedings of the Union-saving meeting held at Castle Garden some ten years ago, and from whence sprung the celebrated "Cotton Committee." Mr. EVARTS, you know, was the counsel to whom, on that occasion, was entrusted the duty of defending the Fugitive Slave law. I have been favored with a perusal of the speech he made on that occasion. I confess I had no idea so much could be said in favor of its terrible provisions. I am certain that Mr. EVARTS must have made the best possible argument of which the case admits.

Mr. CRAFT develops an inquiring turn of mind. He wants to know how much fees, emoluments, etc., are received by the Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk of your City. The resolution he offered calling for this information, passed by a vote of 53 to 39, after a desperate effort to lay it on the table, which was only lost by a tie vote. I would like to be seized and possessed of the sum total which these gentlemen will own up to, if they answer correctly the questions propounded by Mr. CRAFT. I suspect, however, there will be some sharp figuring before we get the footings. I have noticed somehow or other, that such calls never meet with that prompt response which is so desirable. Very rarely is it that more than one or two are favored with the information asked for. I shall look with some interest to see if this is to be an exception to a general rule.

Do you fancy that our National Government is any too forward in taking care of the public property? I have entertained an opinion contrariwise. But I must have been mistaken, else why did Mr. KERNAN, to-day, offer a resolution requesting the President not to be precipitate—not to do anything rash with our rebellious brethren down in Carolina. Just think of the President being precipitate. Mr. KERNAN'S immediate predecessor, McQUADE, was a wag in his way—a wit of the genuine order—but Mr. KERNAN has never enjoyed that reputation. But it must be that he has taken the mantle as well as the seat of McQUADE, and that he is a capital imitator of his predecessor, who never said or done anything half so funny as this strange request which Mr. KERNAN would have the legislature of New-York propose to the President.

Mr. PRENDERGAST to-day took his turn at saving the Union, and showed himself to be the most practical doctor that has yet felt of the public pulse. His preamble instructs the National Government to maintain the life of the Union by punishing rebellion and recapturing the public property. The Committee of nine may, and doubtless will, smother this preamble and its consequent resolves, but the people will adopt them by acclamation, and what is more, will enforce them some day, and with a terrible power.

The City Chamberlainship is giving the public hereabout considerable trouble. It puzzles the lobby and confounds honorable Senators and members. When Senator MANIERRE first introduced his bill, it was supposed to be a movement in the direction of relieving the Mayor and Aldermen from a great temptation. Then it was whispered that it was to fix brother DEVLIN, to tighten his hold on the office, to help him to get possession of the $4,000,000, and so reimburse himself the $40,000 promised to the faithful Aldermen, and the other small douceurs which aspirants for fat places are expected to leave laying around loose. To-day comes a story in the *Tribune* that we are all afloat, and that the Broadway Bank has sent a confidential agent with certified checks, to point out our errors, and to induce us to repent of our manifold sins. Expectation has been on tiptoe all the morning for the early advent of this new born savior of the lobby—for of course the *Tribune* cannot have been mistaken, and would not deceive those whose sympathies are all ready to be enlisted in favor of the Broadway. Under such circumstances—considering the inclemency of the season, the early stage of the session, and this Legislature is to be honest—to deceive the lobby on so vital a subject would be a piece of wanton cruelty, of which it is to be hoped not even the *Tribune* would be guilty.

We are going to caucus to-night for a Canal Commissioner. I'll tell you who is going to be chosen in my next.

LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Republicans held a joint legislative caucus

to-night, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Senator Sessions presided, and Messrs. Fullerton and Shaw, of the Assembly, acted as Secretaries. The first ballot stood, Benjamin F. Bruce, of Madison County, 54; Geo. Geddes, of Onondaga, 20; A. H. Hovey, of Onondaga, 13; E. H. Edwards, of Onondaga, 15 James L. Vorhees, 6; J. J. Foote, 1; E. Blakely, 1. On the second ballot, Mr. Bauce received 74 votes, and was thereupon declared unanimously nominated. The Democrats have already nominated W. W. Wright as their candidate.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Very little of interest has transpired in the Senate.

The concurrent resolution of the Assembly asking for a Joint Committee on Federal Relations was returned to that body.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill regulating City Railroads that limits the fare to three cents for any length of road within the City limits, except where sworn testimony is given that the Company loses money, when not more than five cents may be charged. Also, that passengers who cannot obtain seats shall not pay over two cents; the penalty for overcharge is $50.

The remainder of the session was passed in considering bills in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.

The Committee of the Whole passed to a third reading the bill appropriating $200,000 to redeem the State stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad.

Mr. McDermott moved the reference of the petitions for the reduction of milk freight on the Harlem and New-York and Erie roads, to a Special Committee of Five.

Mr. Varian opposed the motion, and it was lost.

The bill to protect fruit-growers by punishing trespassers as felons, was reported favorably.

Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. Sessions, to provide for the proper supervision of tenement houses in New York, and for the care and supervision of vagrant children.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Wenzel—To regulate the sale of fruit in New-York.

By Mr. Shaw—To amend the Revised Statute relating to security for costs.

By Mr. Moore—To amend the Brooklyn Sewerage act.

By Mr. Kennet—To reduce pawnbrokers interest in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Wright—To secure punishment for embezzlement.

By Mr. McDermott—To limit the freight on milk on the Erie and Harlem Railroads to ¾c. per quart, and regulate the transportation of milk beyond the State.

Mr. Bingham introduced concurrent resolutions reorganizing the Court of Appeals. It makes the Court consist of six Judges from Jan. 1, 1863, four Judges to constitute a quorum, but three necessary for a decision. It gives the Legislature power to increase or diminish the salaries of the Judges every two years.

The resolutions are the same as introduced last year, except that back pay is not provided for.

On motion of Mr. Ellingwood, of Richmond County, the bill to enable the Supervisors of that county to borrow $36,000 was reported complete.

Mr. Craft called up the resolution requiring the the Sheriff, Registrar and County Clerk of New-York to report the whole amount of moneys received by them.

Several motions were made to defeat the resolution by Messrs. Walsh, Cosans and Hutchins, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 55 to 39.

Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Pierce offered resolutions urging the General Government to take possession of all the Government property in the hands of rebels at any cost.

Mr. Keenan thought that enough had been done already in this direction. He offered as a resolution, that while we tender to the Federal Government our support in whatever prudent, energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the Union, we recommend that it practice, as far as possible, the utmost moderation, forbearance, kindness and conciliation in the crisis which now exists. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The resolution of Mr. Pierce, directing the Committees not to report any bill for local objects, or special incorporations, that might be obtained under general laws existing, or that might be enacted, was debated, emasculated and passed, with the addition: But whenever the Committee think justice will be denied by the want of a general law, they will report that fact to the House.

Mr. Woodruff, by consent, introduced bills to repeal section 31 of the Metropolitan Police law, and to allow the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners to finish the bridge at the Aqueduct over the Harlem River, otherwise than by contract, and to authorize them to make necessary repairs at the aqueduct. Adjourned.

BILLS IN ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Kenny's bill, to reduce interest on pawnbrokers' loans in New-York, provides that not more than ten per cent. per annum shall be charged on such loans, and imposes a fine of from $100 to $500, or imprisonment from three to six months, for each violation of the law.

Mr. Woonruff's bill, in relation to the Croton Aqueduct Department, allows the Board to complete the improvements at the Aqueduct Bridge over the Harlem River, otherwise than by contract, and to perform all work necessary at the gate-houses or in the masonry of the aqueduct, for repairs or improvements, whenever in the opinion of said Board the repairs are necessary to secure the daily flow of water into the City.

Mr. Wright's bill, in relation to embezzlement, provides for the punishment of any wrongful application of funds on the part of any public officer as felonious stealing.

Mr. Townsend's bill, in relation to the trial of criminal cases, provides that, in such trials, the counsel for the people must commence, and the defendent or his counsel may conclude the argument to the jury.

Mr. Angel's bill, to amend the Act in relation to capital punishment, provides for the infliction of the death penalty by hanging—and that the provisions of the Act shall not apply to any offences committed anterior to its passage.

The Pike's Peak Express.

Fort Kearney, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express passed here at 2 P. M. for St. Joseph, with the mails and $6,500 in treasure.

The dates from Denver are to the 10th inst.

The dead body which was found on the 1st inst., has been identified as that of Capt. Linus C. Coolidge, a steamboat man, formerly a resident of Lebanon, Ohio. He has been missing since the 5th of September. His murderer is believed to have been a man named Penn.

Four cords of quartz were ground from the Gregory lead, last week, yielding $826 60.

A lead, which has been named the Michigan City Tunnel Lead, was discovered near Gregory's, last week, and proves very rich.

The Trial of Jackalow.

Trenton, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The United States Circuit Court met to-day, and the trial of Jackalow was moved. It was stated that the panel of jurors had been served on the prisoner's counsel this morning, and the statute requires that it should be served two entire days before trial. In consequence of this being the case, it was postponed to Friday morning next. Thirty-four witnesses on the part of the Government were bound over in the sum of five hundred dollars each to appear at that time.

The counsel for the prisoner requested a process to be issued to compel the attendance of Dr. Theodosa R. Vance and Robert J. Dalton, of Jersey City, and Prof. Geo. H. Cook, of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, which was granted.

The counsel for the United States, are Col. G. S. Cannon and Andrew Dutcher, Esq.; and for the prisoner, William Voorhees, Esq., of Jersey City, and Isaac R. Wilson, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.

Fire at Newbern.

Raleigh, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 15.

A fire in Newbern last night burnt the Courthouse and other buildings.

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

Portland, Tuesday, Jan. 15—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Canadian*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 2d inst.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$38,231,780
Loans and Discounts	62,720,900
Specie	4,199,000
Due from other Banks	7,605,700
Due to other Banks	8,803,000
Deposits	18,422,700
Circulation	6,825,000

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Flour firm; Howard-street and Ohio held at $5 62½; City Mills at $5 50. Wheat firm; Red, at $1 30@$1 38; White, at $1 45@$1 65. Corn advanced 3c.; Mixed 67c.; Provisions firm. Coffee steady, at 12½c.@13c. Whisky steady at 19c.

Augusta, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales; market firm.

Charleston, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Cotton firm; sales, to-day, 660 bales.

Chicago, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Exchange on New-York has declined to 6 @ par cent.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

Advance in the Bank of England Rate of Interest.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Saxonia* arrived at Cowes on the 30th.

The *Livingstone*, for Apalachicola, had put back. The *Bridgewater*, from New-York, had grounded off Bramley Moore Dock while docking on the 29th.

The *Fingalton*, of Hartlepool, from Quebec to Liverpool, was abandoned Dec. 10, in lat. 47°, long. 30°. The crew were saved.

The news by the *Bremen* is two days later.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

The formidable iron-cased frigate *Warrior*, the largest man-of war ever built, and more than 1,500 tons larger than the largest vessel in the world, after the *Great Eastern*, was safely launched into the Tamer on the 29th ult. Sir John Packington himself named the ship.

An address, signed by 5,000 inhabitants of Glasgow, complimenting his lordship for his conduct on the Italian question, has been presented to Lord Jno. Russell.

The prize money taken at the Emperor of China's Summer Palace amounts to about £23,000, and is made up of £14,000 of sliver which the French handed over as British share, and £9,000 realized on the sale by auction, of articles taken by British officers. Gen. Montauban is said to have realized £50,000 as his share. The *Daily News* says: "Some idea may be formed of the value of hops in this country, from the fact that the owners of the *Saxonia* paid the expense of sending the Hamburg mails, and a large number of passengers from Cowes and Hamburg in order to convey a cargo of American hops to London. The *Saxonia* proceeded on to London instead of to Hamburg."

Kossuth, in the course of a long letter to the *Times* on political extradition, says:

"I have reason to believe that the Emperor of the French has already caused an earnest remonstrance to be addressed to the Austrian Government on the subject of Count Tzelki's release, and I trust that the English Government, true to its own antecedents, will not be found behindhand in asserting the force of those principles which eleven years ago England was the first to declare, and the foremost to maintain."

A dispatch from Vienna, dated the 31st ult., says that Count Tzelki has been liberated by order of the Emperor.

The *Opinione* confirms the news of the departure of the young Queen of Naples from Gaeta, and says that for some time past Francis II. has gone on board a Spanish vessel every evening, and returned the following morning to Gaeta.

The report of the departure of the French fleet from Gaeta has not been confirmed.

Notwithstanding the rain and snow, the bombardment continues with great fury, some of the shells reaching the most remote parts of the city. Several inhabitants have been killed.

A telegram, dated St. Petersburgh, Dec. 30, has been received from Sir John Crampton, stating that intelligence had been received by the Russian Government from Peking, up to the 18th of November, confirming previous accounts, but giving no new details. The *status quo*, which was considered to be satisfactory, had not been modified up to that date.

ADVANCE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

From the City Article of the London Times.

Monday Evening, Dec. 31.

The Bank of England have raised their rate of discount, to-day, from 5 per cent., to which it was lowered on the 29th of November, to 6 per cent.

The movement created surprise simply because the general quarterly disbursements of the Government and the payment of the dividends may be expected shortly to lessen the existing pressure. It appears, however, that the demand for money, which was mentioned a few days back to have assumed extraordinary proportions, has since continued on a similar scale, and also that reports have been received of a renewal of pressure at Paris, which is again taxing the resources of the Bank of France. The discounts of that establishment amounted to £800,000 on Friday last, and to £1,440,000 on Saturday. Under these circumstances, and looking at the fact that withdrawals of gold are still taking place, the public will be disposed to concur in the prudence of the measure, trade in every part of the country being apparently in a condition too sound to be prejudiced by it.

The alteration in the rate was declared at an early hour, but the applications both for discount and advances were numerous and heavy throughout the day.

The Funds opened with a tendency to recovery, but instantly relapsed on the above announcement. The first bargains in Consols were at 92¾, and after a decline to 92¾, the final quotation was 92¼ to ⅜. Bank Stock closed at 232 to 234; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 92 to ½; Rupee paper, 94¼ and 100½; India Bonds, 9s. to 4s. discount; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. discount to par.

The Joint-stock Banks have raised their rate of interest on deposits only half per cent., the same as on the last occasion, when the Bank rate was moved from 5 to 6 per cent. The London and Westminster allow 4½ on sums of £500 and upwards, and 3½ on smaller amounts; the Commercial, 5 on other deposits, and 4½ on new; and the old Banks a uniform rate of 4½. The Discount-houses have also adopted the same course as previously, their present terms being now 4½ per cent. for money at call, and 5 with seven days' notice, instead of 4 and 4½.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

From the same Article.

At starting we find both Consols and the bank bullion at the lowest points of the last twelve months, and the rate of discount more than twice as high as on the 1st of January, 1860. These, however, are not material considerations. In the face of the decline in the bank bullion the remedy of a fresh advance in the rate of discount is simple, and the mercantile world have at length learnt that, so far from a full rate of interest being injurious to business, it operates, when resulting from natural circumstances, to the benefit of the legitimate trader, by bringing down all the unsound speculators who are playing with the means of other people. But there is apparently no reason to anticipate any prolonged increase of pressure in the money-market. Although rates may remain high for some time, there are three millions at the credit of our account in China, and two millions have been dispatched to America, which are likely to create a remarkable influence on our interchanges with that country during the next few months. There is scarcely a single point to which we have remittances to make for installments of loans, and in India it seems at last to have been discovered that there are limits within which it is expedient, for the preservation of credit, to confine the system of draining the London market. By this time a large part of the grain importations rendered requisite by our own deficiency must have been paid for, and, although the ability of the United States to continue sending us large quantities at prices considerably below those now prevalent is usually underrated, and will probably be found much greater than has yet been supposed, the movement is not, under any circumstances, likely to do more than prevent money from becoming particularly abundant. The Turkish loan having been a failure in London, no outgoing will take place in that respect, while, if the whole should be subscribed in France, a not insignificant part of the proceeds will find their way to this country in liquidation of balances due to us from Constantinople.

The money market, therefore, cannot be considered to present any serious threatenings of disturbance. Thus secure in our home position, we turn to estimate our external prospects. First as regards the United States. The conflict going on there can, after the first confusion shall have subsided, have no injurious influence on commerce. If, as few in this country are disposed to anticipate, a dissolution of the Union should take place in March, *it may be expected to include among its results the opening of the ports of all the Southern States to free trade, a step which the North would infallibly soon find itself compelled to imitate.* On the other hand, if the Union be preserved by a compromise, a lowering of the general tariff is likely to be one of its features, while in any case a pacific settlement would be so thankfully received as to indispose the people of the entire country, for a time at least, to continue wasting in party rancor the energies upon which the progress of the land depends. Descending from the United States to Mexico we have at length the satisfaction of knowing that the doom of the brigands who in the name of the ecclesiastical party style themselves the Government is sealed; that the United States and England are now in a better position for honorable cooperation there than at any former period; and that it will be an indelible disgrace for either country to permit the example of robbery, murder, and an open disregard of every international right to be longer maintained as an authorized formula in a State that ought to be the very centre and highway of the civilized traffic of the East and West.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF SECESSION.

The consequences which have immediately followed the election of a Republican President have probably taken the South as well the North by surprise. Loud threats of secession had been so habitually used that they were generally classed among the exaggerations of American party warfare. There was undoubtedly some affectation both in the sinister forebodings of the Democrats and in the obstinate incredulity of the Republicans; but it was only in South Carolina, and one or two adjacent States, that the disruption of the Union was seriously contemplated. The authors of the movement probably formed a small minority even in Charleston itself, but they have taken advantage of a moment when the Pro-Slavery orators had committed themselves too far to recede. South Carolina has practically thrown off the Federal authority, and the remaining Cotton States seem about to adopt a similar course. The older slaveholding communities are agitated by conflicting uncertainties, wishing at the same time to cling to the Union and to extort impossible concessions from the Northern States. The Republicans are evidently perplexed by their triumph, and their Democratic opponents see in the unexpected fulfillment of their own predictions the imminent ruin of their party, through the secession of their slaveholding allies. *The election of Mr. Lincoln is in itself only an imaginary or symbolic grievance.* The President has no initiative in Federal legislation, nor is it in his power to interfere with local rights of property. The ostensible points in dispute are the right of possessing slaves in the Territories, and the unconstitutional acts by which some Free States have rendered the Fugitive Slave law inoperative. Both questions lie within the competence of the Supreme Court, which has uniformly interpreted the Constitution in accordance with the pretensions of the slaveowners. The President has no means of influencing the decision except by the nomination of partisan Judges to vacancies which may occur on the Federal Bench, but the Southern States resent the discovery that a majority of the entire population is opposed to the extension of Slavery. *A reconciliation seems hopeless if the Union is only to be preserved on the conditions suggested by Mr. Buchanan in his Presidential Message.* The New-England States might, perhaps, repeal the laws which they have passed in defiance of the Constitution; but it is absurd to expect that the Republicans will *turn their victory into a defeat by acknowledging the abstract right of property in slaves, or by legislating in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of Slavery in the Territories.* The prospect of the maintenance or restoration of the Union must de derived from more general considerations, which have hitherto been obscured by party passions. The States which meditate secession have as yet by no means realized the establishment of an inland frontier with strangers, and perhaps enemies, on the other side. The evils of which they complain can only be aggravated by the abdication of the hold over their confederates which they derive from the Constitution and from their alliance with the Democrats of the North. Separation will convert every Free State into a safe asylum for fugitive slaves, and, if a partition of the Territories is effected, the Southern Confederacy will only obtain the portion which must from situation and climate necessarily have fallen to its share. Mr. Buchanan was right in thinking, if not in saying, that it is impossible to coerce a seceding State, because American institutions involve no provision for the government of a conquered province. The pride of belonging to a great nation, the habit of union, and the convenience of unrestricted intercourse, will probably induce the Slave States to devise some attainable compromise, if only time is given to negotiation and reflection. The feelings, and perhaps the interests of England, are on the side of continued Union. *The free commerce which might be opened at Charleston or New-Orleans would fail to produce cordial relations with a Confederacy which would be pledged to promote the indefinite extension of Slavery, even if it were not tempted to revive the Slave-trade.*

ENGLISH OPINION AND THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

From the London Saturday Review, Dec. 29.

Little as Englishmen are aware of it, there is no doubt that England is exercising material influence over the crisis in the United States. It may almost be asserted that, if the commercial affairs of this country were other than they are, there would be no secession from the Union. The States which have seceded, or which meditate secession, have evidently made a very simple calculation. They estimate that the value of England to them, and of their produce to England, would be very largely increased if they formed a separate Southern Confederacy. Cotton, sent directly from New-Orleans or Charleston to Liverpool, and paid for directly in English manufactures, is seen to be a very different thing from cotton which is hindred from being directly exchanged by the protective tariff which is now imposed on tha South by Northern votes. The planters have therefore made up their minds that we are to spin and weave, and to forge iron for them, and they to grow infinite bales of cotton for use; and if any part of the Southern staple is wanted by the Northern States, they must purchase it at a fair price, instead of buying it with flimsy manufactures, artificially forced into value by protective legislation. Up to this point, it must be acknowledged there are few flaws in the reasoning. The politicians of the South have not perhaps sufficiently taken into account the uneasiness which would pervade this country if it were entirely dependent on an exclusively slaveholding community, and the perpetual difficulties in international relations which would probably be its consequence; but they are doubtless right in supposing that their cotton would be taken, and that their independence, once assured, would be respected in all formal transactions.

But darker hopes than these lie behind. The European demand for cotton is practically unlimited, and the seceding States would be able to sell as much of this coveted commodity as they could get land to produce and negroes to cultivate. Land, however, is a drug with them, so that the difficulty of growing cotton is reduced to the difficulty of procuring slaves. *There is no doubt, therefore, that they hope to revive the African Slave-trade.* An attempt to renew it could only be delayed by the central or slave-breading States, if they should ultimately join in the secession. But Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, deprived of the support of the North, would not long make head against the eager cupidity of the cotton-planting interest; and it is likely that, before a twelvemonth had elapsed from the dissolution of the Union, England would be offered the great bribe of cheap cotton in exchange for the withdrawal of her squadrons from the Coast of Africa and the Gulf.

The implicit belief of most Americans, and of nearly all Europeans, that selfishness is the mainspring of English policy—a belief strengthened by the conventional cant of our diplomacy, and seconded, doubtless, by the language which the Manchester correspondents of the planters occasionally hold in private—has naturally begotten an impression of the venality of every sentiment we profess. There seem, however, to be a few men, even in the Southern States, who understand us better than this, though without liking us the more. While one of President Buchanan's Ministers, Mr. Cone, has resigned for the purpose of aiding the secession of Georgia, his native State, another—Mr. Floyd, of Virginia—has published a sort of manifesto against the dissolution of the Union. Mr. Floyd's sole instrument of dissuasion is abuse of England. Fouler vituperation than this gentleman, who is still Secretary of War, has not on paper, never flowed from human pen. It reads as if it might have been indited by Mr. Mitchell in the delirium of yellow fever. But amid all his ravings, which may be taken as merely proving the fervor with which England is for the moment regarded by the Secessionists, Mr. Floyd is constant to the assertion that we are slavers in contradistinction to Slavery. Vile as are our crimes, we are not dishonest in our Abolitionism, which, indeed, properly considered, is a crime worse than all. The wretchedest cockney—"cockney" is this Cabinet Minister's general term for an Englishman—a hundred times more miserable than the fat and well-cared-for negro, is, nevertheless, sincerely anxious that the negro should be free. Mr. Floyd accordingly warns his Southern brethren that they are surrendering themselves to a delusion. England will never consent to the revival of the Slave-trade. The probability, indeed, is that she will assist the Black Republicans of the North in preparing a crusade against the new Southern Confederacy, and fill up the cup of her iniquities by contributing to produce a servile war.

Mr. Floyd *is most unquestionably right in his principal position*, and another distinguished convert has, we observe, declared himself, within the last few weeks, in favor of the same view. M. Thiers, after a life spent in attributing the Anti-Slavery policy of England to the worst motives, has, in his latest volume, admitted that she has always been perfectly sincere. He cannot help insinuating that so long ago as 1815 we had some notion that the suppression of the Slave-trade would be injurious to America—though, in fact, the United States themselves had abolished it six or seven years before; but he allows that England, "excited by preachings," had already condemned Slavery, and he points out that the clever diplomatists at the Congress of Vienna cheated her out of some important advantages by playing on her foolish fanaticism. It is, in truth, absolutely certain that any policy will miscarry which assumes that England can be coaxed or bribed into connivance at the extension of Slavery. The popular feeling of the country may be extravagant in degree, and inopportune in its manifestations, but it is quite settled. The utmost which the seceding States could obtain from us would be the acknowledgment of their flag, and even that concession would not be as easily granted as an American correspondent of the *Times* seems to imagine; for a *friendly Government would always be obliged to take into account the light in which the still cohering United States would regard the recognition of the Seceders.* Indeed, the English Foreign-Office could scarcely fail to see that to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy without conditions would, in effect, be to reëstablish the Slave-trade. It is quite true that, as Mr. Buchanan boasts, England has now admitted the non-existence of the right of search during time of peace, but she has done so in reliance on the treaty which binds the Americans to keep up an African squadron of their own. But with the new Southern Republic there would be no treaty; and even if popular opinion allowed its Government to make one, (which would certainly not be the case,) it would have no ships of its own to station in the African waters. As soon as the secession is accomplished, the whole fleet of slavers will probably hoist Southern colors; and if this flag be once acknowledged, not one of them can be legally touched. *It is evident, in short, that the dissolution of the United States, so far from being hailed as a profitable transaction, will be lamented in this country, both as the premature failure of a great experiment, and as a probable source of grave diplomatic embarrassments.* Our interests, doubtless, will counsel us to confine ourselves to rejoicing over the opening of the cotton market, and there will be some among us who will bid us shut our eyes and see what Mumbo Jumbo will send us. But it has been proved before now that the contemners of national honor are not always prophets even in their own cotton-spinning counties, and *the nation may be trusted to consent to almost any sacrifice rather than that the Slave-trade should exceed its present inevitable limits.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

The *Moniteur* has commenced publishing in its unofficial part a daily political review.

The Emperor of Austria has received Count Telreki and announced that he would grant him a full and complete pardon on condition of conducting himself henceforth as a faithful subject. Count Telreki promised this and left the Imperial Palace a free man.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a decree conferring on Gen. Montalban the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for account. Grand Trunk Canada Railway, 22½@23; Illinois Central Railroad, 31.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Intelligence has just been received here of the loss of the *Golden Star*, Stapleton, from Mobile to Liverpool, with 3,750 bales of Cotton. Ship lost near Feather D., County Wexford, on the 29th ult. Captain, wife and servant girl and sixteen of the crew perished. Mate and six men saved.

The steamer *Great Britain*, from Melbourne, reported off Vaelaaut at 6 P. M.

LATEST LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

There is no Cotton report to-day. The market is closed.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—At this season of the year it is always good managerial policy to prodnce a "seasation" piece—by which we mean a piece wherein the accidental calamities of life, rather than its ordinary characteristics, are attempted to be delineated. Guided by a sound knowledge of the requirements of our public, Mr. Wallack has fallen readily into the proper track, and has given us a sensation piece in "Pauline," and another in the "Lady of St. Tropez." The last-mentioned work was produced yesternight, and may be recorded as a success. It is taken, as its name indicates, from a French melodrama, and has already found several English dresses. At one of the London theaters it is even now in the enjoyment of what is called a "run." The version produced at Mr. Wallack's is said to be by a gentleman of Boston, and we take it, a faithful rendering of the original. In the first and second acts it is somewhat wordy, and abounds in narratives which consume time and retard action; in the latter portions it is spirited and eminently effective. It can hardly be doubted that the experienced pen of the manager will detect much that can be readily excised, and we are sure that liberality in this respect will be well bestowed.

The hero of the drama is a privateer who marries a nobleman's daughter; the latter consenting, out of gratitude for kindness shown to her father, not love. During the progress of the play she confesses to a prior attachment, and this confession falling into the hands of the appropriate and inevitable villain, that Deus proceeds to poison the privateer with the admirable motive of laying the blame on Madame and appropriating her husband's property. The scheme prospers up to the last act, when the machinery is exposed, the heroine justified, and the hero reduced to the last extremity of palaful vitality. The climax is powerfully elaborated, and insures a success which might otherwise be withheld.

In the days of that distressed female, the lorn and lost *Camille*, it was objected that the details of her dissolution were somewhat too minutely described; certain pulmonary particulars of cough and hectic flush were regarded as slightly frightful, and even improper. A reality so sad as that of consumption was not the sort of thing that the people cared to study in their moments of recreation. In the present piece the disease which consumes the hero is artificial. He is the victim of poison, and there is in consequence a certain remoteness in the symptoms which raises them above the immediate contact of our antipathies. But the "hospital" details are none the less repulsive, and in gazing at the fourth and fifth acts, it is almost impossible to forget *Camille*. In the case of the latter patient her prostration came as an avenging fate for a career of infamy. It taught as old lesson with new emphasis, and was pitiable but politic. In the "Lady of St. Tropez," we look in vain for a motive sufficient to justify the death of the hero, and still more vainly for its poetic justice. His agonies appear to have been devised for the simple purpose of display, and of thus exciting sympathy on purely physical grounds.

Mr. Lester Wallack did the fullest justice to the rôle of *Maurice*. In the very trying scenes of the fourth and fifth acts, to which we have referred, he was all that could be desired—even by a medical student. Mrs. Hoey, who has a very ungrateful part, succeeded in bestowing on it an amount of interest which intrinsically it scarcely seemed to merit. Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Young and Mr. Moses were respectively good, and Mr. Norton, who "did" the villain, was bad. The character of *Antoine* is, in many respects, the most important in the play. In Mr. Norton's hands it becomes an obtrusive reminiscence of Seven Dials. No mistake is more intolerable than the one which supposes that all "villains" must of necessity be "heavy."

The piece was received with favor, and will be repeated to-night.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Death of Mr. Heil.—Coroner Jackman yesterday closed the inquest upon the body of J. F. Heil, keeper of a lodging-house and restaurant, at No. 420 Broome-street, who was found dead a few days since upon the floor of his bedroom with his throat cut. From the fact that a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. John Bacon, resulted in showing the presence of mineral poison in large quantities, in the stomach of deceased, the Coroner deferred the investigation, with the object of making a chemical analysis. This having been done, the poison was found to have been arsenic, and evidence was obtained making it probable that deceased had voluntarily taken it, with the view of destroying himself, but as it did not take immediate effect, he cut his throat. Deceased had, for some time previous to his death, lived unhappily with his wife, and that was undoubtedly the cause of his having committed suicide.

Trouble in the Jefferson Market Court.—Capt. Caffay, of the Fifteenth Ward, yesterday morning brought the celebrated fillibuster Col. Titus before Justice Connolly at Jefferson Market, charged with disturbing the peace at the lieiper meeting on Monday night. There has been some trouble brewing between the Captain and Justice Connolly for some time past, and it yesterday reached a focus. Capt. Caffey proceeded to tell his story of the arrest, in a roundabout way, and the Justice interrupted him, saying that he would prefer to arrive at the facts by questioning him. Capt. Caffay declined to answer any questions until he had finished his story, whereupon the Justice discharged the prisoner. The Captain left the Court-room declaring that he would appeal to a higher authority.

Shocking Accident.—Late on Monday afternoon, Charles Hook, a German laborer employed in the large pork establishment of Gaoaoa D. Craoin & Co., No. 383 West Twelfth-street, fell into a vat of boiling-water, and before his associates could rescue him he was scalded in a terrible manner. The vat was used for scalding hogs, and the poor man was in the act of hoisting these dead animals out of it when he lost his balance and fell in. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where it was found that his injuries were of such a character that there was no possibility of his surviving them.

The Marine Society.—The Marine Society of this port has at present on the pension list fifty-nine widows—twenty-seven being of the highest grade, thirteen of the second grade, and nineteen of the lowest grade—receiving respectively $60, $70, $70 and $90 per annum. The funds of the Society, amounting to $38,200, are invested in bonds and mortgages at the rate of seven per cent. The income last year was $13,325 19, all of which was disbursed except a balance of $592 95. Capt. Charles H. Marshall has been reëlected President for 1861.

Assault and Battery in the United States Commissioner's Office.—Jas. G. Wilson was taken before Justice Osborne's Court yesterday, charged with having committed an assault upon B. F. Cressburgous, a witness in the sewing-machine case, now under examination before United States Commissioner Stillwell. The assault was made in the Commissioner's Office while the investigation was progressing. Justice Osborne held Mr. Wilson to bail in the sum of $250 to keep the peace.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Cushing, E. Baldwin, E. O. Tafts, E. Austin and Dr. J. N. Bowditch—all of Boston—are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Hon. Amos Kendall, lady and daughter, from Washington; Hon. A. S. Devine, of Elmira, N. Y.; J. McMurray, and Robert McGilroy, British Mail Agent, from Toronto, C. W.; and C. T. Richmond, of Chicago, are at the Astor House.

James Nicoll, D. Patton, and J. Shayless, of Quebec; O. Camerer, of Toronto; and P. L. Carter of Brantford, C. W.; are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major G. T. Beauregard, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, is at the Everett House.

Gen. D. D. Colton, of California; C. O. Chapin, of Massachusetts, and G. Butler, of Lander's Wagon-road Expedition, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. L. Lippold of Paris, and H. Keller, of Antwerp, are at the Hotel Diaz.

[Advertisement.]

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

I Wish I Knew What to do with my Boy.—I cannot govern him. *Learn* how to *direct* him. You are endeavoring to restrain him. He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him into mischief wants direction, and a knowledge of this direction may be obtained by a Phrenological Examination by Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, consumption, and other diseases of women, are specially attended to.

Dr. Bridge is permitted to refer to:

Horace Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.

The last photograph taken in America of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, For Her Majesty Queen Victoria, will be on exhibition for a few days only at Gurney's Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.

J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

Patrick McAwinney, No. 20 Lnqueer-st., Brooklyn, had a virulent ulcer on the leg, for which he consulted the Surgeons of the Dispensary and those of Long Island College, without receiving benefit—a small pot of Holloway's Ointment effected a thorough cure.

The Diseases which Affect Animal and Vegetable Life have in Brandreth's Pills their efficient remedy.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Destroy parasites. No disease of the skin, or of the bone, or even tumors can resist their continued influence. They purify the blood, cleanse the bowels, cure costiveness, removing and destroying all worms, whether tape, round, or pin. As an ANTI-BILIOUS PILL and LIVER MEDICINE, they have no equal. Nay, it is a fact which has received marked attention, that this medicine, applied in the form of a wash or powder, to trees, destroys all worms, or other parasites—so that apple, peach, and plum trees that are diseased, and even the vines of Madeira and France, may all be restored to health by the timely application of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

May not the health of mankind have more to do with the healthy development of the vegetable kingdom than may be generally supposed? It is now certain that in this case both animal and vegetable life derive power to resist diseased action from the same source, i. e.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st.,
Brandreth House, and
No. 4 Union-square, New-York,
at 25 cents per box, with directions

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well-known house of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Notes, &c., in elegant styles. Also Note Paper, at low prices, colored and plain. See the Ribbon Knot for Wedding Cards and other novelties, at Everdell's old store, No. 302 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, at reduced prices. Office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Sewing Machines,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. Batchelor's newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. Batchelor's Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Andersson—Main.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at Trinity Church, by Rev. W. G. Farrington, John Andersson, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss Margaret Main, late of Elgin, Scotland, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Main, of the Coast Guards.

McAllister—Steinbrenner.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, Jan. 14, at St Andrew's Church, by Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., John A. McAllister to Annette C., daughter of the late F. W. Steinbrenner, of this City.

DIED.

Watson.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 12, Mary Maias, wife of John Watson, Jr., in the 31st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 6 10th-st., near 6th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.

Smith.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, Mr. John M. Smith, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 136 West 46th-st., near 7th-av., this (W

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of the Alleged Robbers at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

FIFTH DAY—CONTINUED.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Jan. 14, 1861.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, Dr. Alexander Hugart was recalled, and the cross-examination continued by Mr. Seward.

Don't know whether I wrote the prescription for Andrew Roberts with a steel pen or not. [Witness was requested to write the same date with a steel pen, which he did.]

John Heyburn sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Smith—Am in the boot and shoe business at No. 301 Hudson-street; know both the Roberts; saw Andrew Roberts in the month of April last, at his house, No. 41 King-street; he was lying in his bed; went there with two pair of gaiters for Mrs. Samuel Roberts; fix the date of my visit by my books: [book produced with the following entry:" April 14, two pairs Congress gaiters, 12s. each."]

Henry Hankey sworn: Keep an oyster saloon at No. 119½ Bowery; in April last tended bar on corner of Spring and Mercer-street; lodged at No. 41 King-street; Andrew Roberts was sick from the 13th of April, and was confined to his bed over a week; I went, at request of Mrs. Samuel Roberts, for Dr. Hugart; think I went for the Doctor four times; Roberts had a severe cold with pain in his side; I have known Mr. Kinney for about four years; have seen him and Andrew Roberts riding out together very often within the last eighteen months, should think twenty or thirty times; have seen that box before the green box resembling the safe before mentioned; saw it first in July; it was not painted when I saw it; the day after the Express robbery I was in Andrew Roberts' room and Mrs. Roberts' was reading an account of the robbery from the *Evening Express*; he had then been sick three or four days; Kinney called on me two or three weeks ago with another man; he called me into the back room, and told me that it was an officer that came in with him; I said to him, "I understand you are going to swear against the Roberts;" he said, "Yes," he was; "Why," says I, "you know they were not there at the time;" he said he didn't care a d——n,—that he was going to save himself, and this was the only way he could do it; have known Andrew Roberts to have large sums of money at different times, ever since I have been acquainted with him, in sums of $2,000 to $3,000 at a time.

Cross-examined—Did not shut the door of the room where I went in with Kinney; I did not tell Kinney on that occasion that the Roberts were afraid he was going to "blow;" don't recollect the dates of the times I went after Dr. Hugart; only recollect from the account of the robbery in the *Evening Express*; the man I tended bar for was Mr. Dailey; the saloon was formerly kept by Saml. W. Roberts; don't know who keeps it now; I slept at No. 41 King-street from last Winter up to the middle of October; saw the box spoken of all the time I was there; I slept with Andrew Roberts; can't swear positively that this is the box I saw; when Andrew was sick I went up stairs to sleep.

To the Judge—Don't know the object of Kinney and the officer coming to the saloon; they took a drink and left.

Henry Sanford sworn—Have conversed three or four times with Kinney since he testified in this case; don't know in whose charge he has been since he has been here as a witness.

Mrs. Samuel Roberts sworn—I am the wife of Samuel Roberts; have resided at No. 41 King-street two years next May; Andrew Roberts is my brother-in-law; he has lived with me six or seven years; Andrew was sick through nearly all the month of April last; had been complaining for a year; I wrote a note to Dr. Hugart to come and see him; sent it by Mr. Hankey, who lodged at our house; the Doctor called on him four or five times; I remember reading an account of the Express robbery in Andrew's room; he had then been sick three or four days; think I read it from the *Evening Express*; Andrew was taken sick on the 13th or 14th of April; had been complaining of severe cold and pains for several weeks before he was taken sick; I remember the shoes being sent to me from Heyburn's on Saturday; I wore them on Sunday; (green box shown to witness;) have seen that box at my house in June or July; it was not painted then; I painted it myself; I did it at the same time I painted my bath-tub; I gave Andrew his medicine while he was sick myself; I have white tea-cups and coffee-cups in my house; originally had seven tea-cups and saucers and six coffee-cups and six saucers; now have six tea-cups and seven saucers, and five coffee cups and six saucers; (shown a basket found in the field;) never had such a basket as that in my house; I was arrested in New-York and taken to the City Hall; they refused to let me see counsel; I was taken to the Prison and searched; a man, said to belong to Adams Express, accompanied me.

Cross-examined—My old family physician was Dr. Geo. Bensal—he is now dead—was never in the habit of getting butter and produce from Porter Kellogg; (shown the inside of the box with a cleat on the lid;) the cleat was on the lid of the box when I saw it; was at No. 41 King street when my house and was arrested; don't recollect saying then that a tin-box found there was Mr. Hackey's; had just been to my husband's father's, in Maine, when I was arrested.

Re-direct—The box was used as a tool-chest, when it was at our house.

E. P. Cooley sworn—Reside in New-York; am manufacturer of corn brooms and brushes; know Andrew Roberts; have seen him have from $50 to $3,000 in his possession previous to the time of the robbery; have seen Kinney and Roberts ride out together several times within two or three years; I knew Mr. Hoyt who testified on Saturday; saw him in New-York in April last; can't fix the day; saw him with Samuel Roberts at a saloon on the corner of Thompson and Fourth streets in the evening.

Samuel W. Roberts sworn—I was one of the defendants on trial in this case at the commencement of the trial; have been in jail in Bridgeport for the last two months; my brother Andrew was sick at my house in April last; had been sick three or four days when I went to order the shoes sent to my wife; Dr. Hugart attended him (shown the box;) have seen that box before; think I first saw it in June or July last; at that time it was not painted.

Cross-examined—I made an affidavit in New-York on a motion to discharge the attachment against my brother's property.

D. H. Wade sworn—Until present month I kept a drinking saloon in Sixth avenue; know Andrew Roberts and Kinney; have seen them riding out together I should think a dozen times within the last Summer; saw Mr. Hoyt on the evening of — April last at my saloon, corner of Fourth and Thompson streets; Samuel Roberts was with him.

Q. Was anything said on that occasion about Andrew Roberts' health? A. There was.

The defence proposed to show what was said, but the Court excluded the evidence.

Was in habit of seeing Andrew Roberts frequently; but did not see him in the middle of April for several days; he didn't call as usual, and I heard the reason spoken of.

Cross-examined—Can't give the dates when I saw Kinney and Roberts riding out together.

Re-direct—Have seen Andrew have sums from $1 to $2,000 at various times before the 15th of April.

Mr. Smith here stated that the defence had got through with the evidence so far as the defendant Andrew Roberts was concerned, and the Court adjourned to dinner.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Loomis, for the defence, stated that it had been admitted by the prosecution that Mr. Kellogg was not in Connecticut on the 16th of April—the date of the robbery.

The State's Attorney denied having made any such admission, but said he had only stated to defendant's counsel that the prosecution did not intend to produce any witnesses to prove his presence here on that date.

Mr. Loomis said they could easily prove that he was not here, but in order to save Mr. Kellogg expense, they had not summoned the witnesses, supposing that the fact was conceded.

Mrs. Roberts recalled—It was eight or ten days from the time Andrew was taken sick before he went out doors.

Silas C. Booth sworn—Am a crockery dealer; [tea-cups shown to witness, together with the broken piece found in the field resembling them]—have imported that kind of ware for about five years; our house has imported in last five years 500 crates of that kind of ware.

Cross-examined—We import that ware into New-York; the house is located in Bridgeport; never sold a crate of this ware to Mrs. Roberts, nor any portion of a crate.

John G. Brown sworn—Soon after the arrest of the Roberts, in conversation with Mr. Treat and Mr. Parrot about this case at the jail in this town, Mr. Parrot said that they would convict them at all hazard; that it was for the interest of the Company to do so.

Mr. Mill sworn—Am the jailor in this town; Mr. Parrot, in conversation, told me that I had no right to admit counsel or any one else to see the prisoners, without a permit from the Company; he said it was "our interest" to convict the prisoners at all hazards; "What," said I, "if they are innocent?" "They are not innocent," said he.

Cross-examined—Once received money from Mr. Roberts to pay my expenses to New-York; I was going on my own business, but he wanted me to do some business for him, and paid my fare.

Re-direct—I received instructions not to let any communications go from the prisoners to any one; after the first ten days, I was instructed to let counsel see the prisoners.

It was here agreed between counsel that a reward of $5,000 was offered for the discovery of the robbers of the safe.

Samuel M. Shaw sworn—Reside at Alfred, Me.; know Andrew Roberts; know of an arrangement for him to be at Alfred in September last to attend to a lawsuit that was pending there; Andrew was in the habit of coming to Maine every Summer; always had large rolls of money with him.

Samuel W. Roberts recalled—Andrew was confined to the house about a week before he went out.

Cross-examined—Should think it was three or four days after the 16th before he went out doors.

Dr. Milton W. Gray sworn—Reside on Staten Island; have an office at No. 649 Broadway; am a practicing physician; have known Porter Kellogg 14 years; saw him in New-York in the middle of June last; he had a very sore hand; I prescribed for it; it was a maturated sore on the back of his hand—had the appearance of having been of long standing; I considered it a form of erysipelas.

Cross-examined.—I know Louis Stebbins; think Kellogg and Stebbins met at my office at the time Kellogg had a sore hand; couldn't tell with certainty from the appearance of the hand how long the sore had been there.

Re-direct—Kellogg was in New-York at the time the Japanese were there; he has been in New-York more or less every year since I have been there, and always called on me; I used to board with him in Springfield, Mass.

Officer John McCord sworn: Am a Detective Police man in New-York; have been connected with the Police Department since 1845; four or five other Detectives are here from New-York; I was summoned here by Mr. Spooner.

The defence here rested their case.

Mr. Hoyt, Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad, was then called for the prosecution, and gave the time-table of the Road on the 15th of April; trains run in the afternoon at 3:15, 3:50, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:36; the express train from Boston arrives at Bridgeport about 9 o'clock.

Dr. Crieff, sworn—Have been practicing physician in New-York 25 years; know the Roberts; the younger Roberts (Andrew) paid me $8 on the 20th of April last; he paid me the money in a saloon corner of Mercer and Spring streets; the bill was for attending a little blind girl.

Cross-examined—It was a case of charity, and Mr. Roberts paid for the attendance as such.

A. L. Kinney, recalled—It was on the 18th or 19th of April that I called at the house of Andrew Roberts, about the middle of the afternoon; when I went to Hankey's saloon with Officer Van Voorhies, Hankey took me one side, and I asked him how the boys were; he said they were afraid of me; I told him they needn't be, for I hadn't sworn to anything.

The testimony was here closed with the exception of one or two witnesses for the prosecution, who had not yet arrived, and whom they reserved the right to call in case they came in time.

It being 4½ P. M., the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the summing up will commence. Counsel on both sides have stipulated to occupy only two and a half hours each, so that the trial will undoubtedly be finished to-morrow.

News from Hayti.

Hayti journals to Dec. 8 have been received.

Le Progres, of Port-au-Prince, date of Nov. 24, announces in most jubilant language the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, calling him the great Abolitionist, the true Republican, the predestined philanthropist, and calls upon the cities and towns, hills and valleys of Hayti to send up a combined shout of joy.

Le Progres advocates the thorough union of Hayti.

M. LAFORESTRIE, Comptroller-General of Customs, had recently died.

The Lamartine subscription was progressing.

Le Progres, of Dec. 1, has quite full details of the American news, and is evidently puzzled what to make of the Southern news.

The production of coffee is strongly urged upon the Haytians.

Le Progres, in view of the prevailing prejudice against color, urges advancement in knowledge, in art, and in commerce upon Haytians, that they may prove by their works their aptitude for civilization.

The Convention between the Pope and President GEFFRARD is published. The Convention relates to the organization and regulation of the Catholic religion in Hayti.

PERSONAL

W. W.—DON'T SEND ANY MORE LETTERS. GEO. W. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

THE KNICKERBOCKER,
FOR FEBRUARY,
Contains:
THE REVELATIONS OF WALL-STREET;
A Thrilling History of Business life in New-York City,
By RICHARD B. KIMBALL, Esq.,
Author of "St. Leger," &c.
FAUNTLEROY VERRIAN'S FATE,
By HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.
An article on
THE OPERA,
By RICHARD GRANT WHITE, Esq.
And Contributions in Prose and Verse by
Miss CATHERINE M. SEDGWICK,
JOHN TREAT IRVING,
FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN,
CHARLES G. LELAND,
THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH,
RICHARD H. STODDARD,
HENRY W. ROCKWELL,
And other eminent writers.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3 PER YEAR.

J. R. GILMORE,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
For Sale by all News-Dealers.

A NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MINISTERING CHILDREN," &c.

ENGLISH YEOMEN,

From the Life in the Nineteenth Century. by MARIA LOUISE CHARLESWORTH, author of "Ministering Children," &c., 12mo., with steel frontispiece and vignette, $1.

Just published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway.

IN A FEW DAYS,

THE GRAPES OF ESHCOL, by Rev. Dr. MACDUFF, author of "The Words of Jesus," "Morning and Night Watches," &c.

THE CITIES OF REFUGE—A Sunday book for little children, by the same.

HELP HEAVENWARD—By Rev. Dr. WINSLOW.

MANNER OF SANDEMAN—By BONAR.

ANNALS OF THE RESCUED—By Mrs. WIGHTMAN.

TRUE MANHOOD—By Rev. W. LANDELLS.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE
THAN SILVER OR GOLD,
BECAUSE
IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK;
REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS
ORIGINAL PURITY AND VIGOR.
It is
PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also ravivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND IRREGULARITIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from miasmatic infineces, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month for two before the final trial, if she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety!

There is no mistake about it!!

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!
MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they, too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

Read what the Press say, after thoroughly testing the matter, and no one can have a doubt.

Prof. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is a genuine medicine of real merit, pleasant to the taste, and invigorating to the system. While it purifies the blood and soothes the nervous irritation, it aids the organs of digestion to perform their functions, and resist the assault of disease. It is a chemical compound so skillfully combined that while it exhilarates it does not provoke the lassitude which usually follows excitement. A tonic, composed exclusively of vegetable matter it is absolutely beneficial, and no ill effects can possibly accompany its use. It is an infallible and speedy remedy for Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Falling of the Womb, and other delicate diseases to which women is subject. For Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Consumption, and a host of evils flesh is heir to, it is a certain cure.—*St. Louis Morning Herald.*

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

☞ At No. 444 Broadway, all the Family and Patent Medicines constantly on hand. Always fresh and genuine.

Sold also at retail by A. B. SANDS & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New-England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS AND PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 13 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK

PRICE, ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

Orders by mail promptly filled,
State and county rights for sale.

MARINE SOCIETY.—THE NINETY-FIRST annual meeting of the Marine Society of New-York was held at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts., on Monday evening, Jan. 14, 1861. Present the President and the officers, with a large number of members; and after transacting the ordinary business of the Society they proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, agreeable to the provisions of the charter, which resulted in the election of the following named gentlemen, viz.:

For President—Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
For Vice-President—Capt. JOHN M. FERRIER.
For Second Vice President—Capt. THOMAS DUNHAM.
For Treasurer—Capt. JAMES COPLAND.
For Secretary—Capt. JOSEPH TINKHAM.
For Attorney—DANIEL LORD, Esq.

The President then nominated the following members to compose the Standing Committee for the ensuing year, who were on motion duly confirmed, viz.:

Capt. John M. Ferrier,	Capt. George Briggs,
Capt. Thomas Dunham,	Capt. A. Froal,
Capt. James Copland,	Capt. William H. Meny,
Capt. Samuel Candler,	Capt. William H. Allen,
Capt. Joseph Tinkham,	Capt. John P. Jones,
Capt. Jeremiah Briggs,	Capt. Olney W. Lovett.
Capt. A. B. Clark,	

Capt. JAMES COPLAND was duly appointed Collector for the ensuing year.

Attest, JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Eighth Ward Republican Association, at Head-quarters, No. 178 Prince-st., on Monday evening, the 14th inst., the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, 1861.

For President,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY.

Vice-Presidents.	*Delegates.*
Wm. Tucker,	John E. Ayres,
Anthony Reisinger,	Daniel Mooney,
J. W. Kellog,	James H. Corwin,
Wm. Mayereseau,	G. M. Cottignon,
Francis Martin,	Bonifase Jarden,
H. Engelmann,	Edward King,
G. H. Smith,	William Pye,
George Klein,	James McCormick.
Owen Lyons,	D. R. Davis,
S. D. Brange,	Charles Koch,
C. B. Thompson,	William Brown,
A. Kehr,	John Forshay,

Secretaries,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS McDOUGAL.
Treasurer,
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed,

M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 345 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

KINDLING WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN ten or more boxes are ordered. Oak and pine by the load, which, if desired, will be sawed or sawed and split, at small costs, at yard foot of East 23d-st. Address C. COLLINS.

SECOND-HAND SAFE WANTED.—LARGE size. Address Room No. 27, International Hotel, giving name of maker, size and price, and where it may be seen.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—$50 CASH WILL BE GIVEN for a Notary's commission for New-York City. Address NOTARY, Box 108 *Times* Office, for eight days.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, Warranted, $16.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waiting, or chamber-maid, and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 427 next door to the corner of 31st-st., on the 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as chamber-maid and seamstress, by a young girl; good references. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid or to do plain cooking for a small family. Call at No. 668 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress by a young woman who has good City references. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress, and to assist with children. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. The best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid or waiter-girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 1st-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; has good City reference. Call at No. 10 Essex-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; or as chamber-maid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 513 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROtestant woman as cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable young woman; is a good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American styls of cooking; wages $10. Also, a thorough experienced parlormaid; wages $7; excellent City reference. Call at No. 215 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of French cooking, all kinds of jellies and creams; also a good baker; good City reference; apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., third floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable Scotch woman as first-class cook; City reference given. Call at No. 153 West 21st-st., next door to the church.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED woman, understanding her business thoroughly, known to me for many years, wishes a situation as cook. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A GERMAN Protestant young girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work and make herself useful; no objection to wages; would rather have a good and steady place; has good reference. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a chambermaid and waitress' place; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOKS, &c.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOmen want situations, to cook, wash and iron; can take the charge of milk and butter; have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook and washer and ironer in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 161 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a steady, respectable Protestant young woman, in City or country; is a good cook and excellent laundress; can do all kinds of housework; is willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—Situation as above wanted by a lady fully qualified to take entire charge of a household; is an experienced teacher of vocal and instrumental music, and English education; wishes to make her talents available in a gentleman's family. References first class. Address Box No. 3,792 Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 Lndlow-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 68 North Moore-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with good reference, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, an excellent baker of bread, pies, &c., and a splendid getter up of linens; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED AS lady's maid, by a young lady who has lived in Paris several years, in the highest families; speaks the English, German and French languages; having received a good education, she is perfectly competent to instruct young children; she is a good hairdresser and dressmaker. Best of City references given. Apply for three days at No. 78 4th-av., at Mrs. O'Brien's.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French finting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as laundress, and understands fluting; or to take charge of a baby, and can assist in doing plain sewing; can come well recommended. Call at No 232 West 39th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable English woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; is capable of taking an infant from the mouth. Good City reference. Address M. C., No. 103 Greenwich-st., near Rector.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference. Apply in the Millinery store, No. 308 4th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIRous of procuring a situation for a reliable and experienced woman as infant's nurse; she is a Protestant, and will ks highly recommended in every particular. Apply at No. 58 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress; one who thoroughly understands the dressmaking, and who is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home for the Winter. Inquire at No. 19 Marion-st., in the shoe-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTed for a first-rate seamstress, a young woman of excellent character. Apply at No. 23 Washington-place, to her present employers, to whom she refers.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress and chamber-maid, for a competent, neat girl, who can be well recommended from her present place, No. 93 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble English woman, 28 years of age, a situation as waitress in a gentleman's family; has good recommendations. Address, or call, A. B., at Mrs. Galfer's, 122 East 19th-st., New-York, for two days, basement.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND in great abundance and variety, including German, French, English, Scotch, &c., may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors East of Broadway, formerly Bible House.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bar-tender, in a saloon or grocery-store; country or city reference given. Address R. S. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of long experience in Europe and America: is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or address M. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant single man wishes a situation as coachman, to take care and drive one or a pair, which he perfectly understands; will be found every way suitable; left on account of the family moving to the City; has references to that effect, and several others of the best quality. Address J. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlary-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a sober, steady man a situation; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden, hot-beds and grapevines; has four years' reference. Address M., Box, No. 202 *Times* Office for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY, respectable German Protestant man, who speaks English well, desires a situat on in City or country, any distance, in the above capacity; is an excellent hand over horses, and a first-class coachman; has the best of references; is willing to be generally useful. Apply or direct to No. 84 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman and groom; has had long experience in Europe, and in this country; is willing to make himself useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. J. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk and make himself generally useful about his employer's place; his character will be found satisfactory. Address M. M., Box 198 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; greenhouse, grapery, hot and cold, flower and vegetable gardening; also, the laying out of new places; has the very best of reference from his last and former employers, for capability and character. Address J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a young Protestant single German man, as gardener and farmer; good references will be given from his last employer. Call at 218 West 37th-st.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom, or groom and coachman by a young man a short time in this country; is a good groom; or would work at anything that he could make a living at. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—COOK, &C.—A SCOTCHMAN and his wife want situations; the man understands farming in all its branches; has been coachman and gardener for two years; his wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do general housework if required; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from their last places. Can be seen for four days at No. 128 19th-st., three doors west from 7th av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; of good character and capability; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th st., in the butcher store.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH City reference from his last place, where he lived for some years. Apply, for two days, in Anderson's China-store, No. 950 Broadway, near 23d-st.

HELP WANTED.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN OR WOMAN, who thoroughly understands the business, and can give good City references. Apply at No. 36 East 14th st., southwest corner University-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the lowest market prices, a large stock of Family Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Plaid, Plain and Striped Muslins, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tarlatans and Organdies for Evening Dresses. Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, of all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH,
In Liquidation of the estate of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At No. 581 Broadway,
Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 7.

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.

The stock consists in part of

Rich Plain, Figured and EVENING SILKS, by the yard and in robes,

POPLINS,	FRENCH MERINOES,
VELOURS,	CLOAKS,
REPS,	SHAW

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BROKER'S SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant English and Swiss watches, being part of the stock of one of our largest importing houses, consisting in part of hunting and open cases, English patent levers, with all the late improvements, made by Joseph Johnson, Evans, Cooper, and other celebrated makers; hunting and open case patent and detached levers, duplex and chronometer watches, by the best Swiss makers, all in 18 carat gold cases; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' watches in various styles; also, a large stock of silver hunting and open case patent and detached levers. The whole to be peremptorily sold, by order of B. M. JUDSON, Receiver.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WILDER'S PATENT SAFES, ALLEN'S STEAM GAUGES, HOYT'S WATER GAUGES, &c.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 146 Chambers-st. The above goods, consisting of ten Wilder's Safes, sizes from No. 1 to 7 inclusive, also ten of Allen's Gauges, from No. 1 to 3 inclusive, also a lot of parlor stoves, also the fixtures of the store, consisting of two upright double desks, office desks, office table, railing, chairs, stools, stove and fixtures, &c. By order of
A. S. SULLIVAN, Esq., Assignee,
No. 59 William-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. A collection of fine ancient and modern oil paintings, comprising landscapes marines cattle pieces, &c., among which will be found a fine specimen by Doughty, from scenes from Dumas' Mosquetaries, by Lecompte, two fine interors by Willems, and other fine paintings by Dillens, Krymo, Oshade, Redig and other well known artists. To be positively sold without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and a regular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditements by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the permanent management, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and held therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of first-class manufactured Furs—every article made expressly for City trade—warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Sable ditto, Stone Marten ditto, Real Fitch ditto, Siberian Squirrel ditto, Siberian Squirrel-belly ditto, Imitation Fitch ditto, Chinchella ditto, large and small sizes Rock Marten ditto, Misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Also, Gents' Caps, Collars, and Gloves of every kind. Altogether forming, as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
Several very fine Portland made sleighs, with one and two seats; also, silver-plated and white metal sleigh-bells.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 16, AT 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., positive sale of two very fine two-seated park phaetons; three City-made road wagons, very stylish; six top-buggies; one large double sleigh, with complete set of harness, bells, blankets, robes, whalebone whips, &c. The above goods are all in good order, and they will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.
ALSO,
A City-built close carriage, built by Wood Brothers, been used but very little, and in first-rate order, built for a family in this City, who have no further use for it; cost $1,500.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large assortment of superior
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of Hudson's Bay Sables, Mink, Fitch, &c., in Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., manufactured for the City trade of the very best materials, and warranted in every particular.
ALSO,
An assortment of Sleigh, Carriage, Lap and Buffalo Robes.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, and Rubbers at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16th, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising Men's, Boys' and Youth's Bunker Boots; Men's Hair and Buffalo Over Shoes; also, a general assortment of first-class goods. Sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the northwest corner of 3d-av and 28th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE—THIS DAY, AT C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s. The balance of stock, consisting of crockery, glass, china, plated-ware, cutlery, oreuzes, &c., &c., will be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock. The sale being peremptory, affords housekeepers, &c., a first-rate opportunity to get goods at their own prices.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' double-sole water-proof boots.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewlett, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Roberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathan B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Stillwell and Clement Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Beckley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Ball, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mather Fallon, Simon Dedrick and B. Seaton Barnard, John B. Borst, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in said State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 14th day of October, 1860.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
oct-law12w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER L. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.
JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
Executors.
O16-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1861.
JOHN N. CHESTER,
W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.
WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja15—law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860.
JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au15-law6m W*

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits
From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 28 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PARK BANK, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts	$7,859,592 45
2. Overdrafts	9,365 59
3. Due from Banks	228,213 81
4. Due fm the Directors of the Bk	243,986 78
5. Due from Brokers	12,400 00
6. Real Estate	135,284 48
7. Specie	2,076,762 29
8. Cash Items, viz. Checks, &c., on Banks for Exchanges	475,576 74
9. Stocks	225,500 00
10. Loss and Expense Account	59,996 64
Total	$11,070,198 03

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital	$2,000,000 00
2. Circulation Registered $200,000	
Less Notes on hand 36,423	163,577 00
3. Profits	294,124 27
4. Due to Banks	2,007,902 86
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks	4,464,701 06
6. Due Depositors on demand	2,139,431 82
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads	751 03
Total	$11,070,198 03

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—REUBEN W. HOWES, President, and CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. (Signed.) R. W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by Reuben W. Howes, and affirmed by Charles A. Macy, the 15th day of January, 1861.
JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., Notary Public.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors entitled on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 16½ years, with interest added, amounts to $411 12. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383 106 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary. President.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.
Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing Bonds, proposals will be received at the office designed at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN C. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1861.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADA B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN K. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.
HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—No. 71 John-st., New-York. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the choice of nine trustees and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Per order.
T. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to the election for Directors, on the 8th inst., E. T. BACKHOUSE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. A. S. Crowell, who declined reelection. HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

$120,000 ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN—in moderate amounts; also, $50,000 and $60,000 in one or two sums.
ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DIVIDENDS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR JAN. 1.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 6th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 82 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock; also an Interest Dividend to date, on Scrip, payable on demand. C. F. BLODGET, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5000 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 6 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. an all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the net profits of the last six months payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1860. W. BITTER, Sec'y.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY F. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,
A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendation and the support of the entire Medical Faculty of Paris. On account of the philosophy of the subject and the instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address
Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jedde from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency have proved its true charms. Price of the Japan Secret, in a package, sent to any address.
CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Stricture, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Five colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A MARRIED MAN.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from the terrible nervous debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female complaints generally. Office No. 488 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering may consult Dr. Ward in confidence, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than 24 hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1860 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:
1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.
3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 812 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 61 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.
4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.
5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.
(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.
Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hocaley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED ST

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

means, oppose, discountenance and prevent the Republican Party from making any aggressive attempt, under the plea of "enforcing the laws" and "preserving the Union," upon the rights of the Southern States, believing as we do, that any such attempt can only result in a protracted and destructive civil war to attain an end which that Party can readily and peaceably accomplish, by abandoning their hostility to the South, and declaring their willingness to abide by the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court and accepted by all conservative men of the country.

Resolved, That we regard the Republican Party, which, to use the language of JEFFERSON, "has wriggled itself into power under the auspices of morality," as embodying the policy that Great Britain has pursued for a quarter of a century, in endeavoring to equalize the races on this continent—to reduce white men to a forbidden level with negroes, and thus overthrow not only the Union, but destroy the glorious free institutions which, seventy-six years ago, our fathers extorted from an unwilling despot; and, if any additional evidence be needed, to show the alliance of the so-called Republican Party with the monarchists of Great Britain, to dissolve this Union, regardless of its fearful consequences, it can be found in the fact that its recognized leaders in Congress have deliberately rejected Senator CRITTENDEN'S Compromise, although it is well known that it does not grant the South her full, just, and equal rights, under the Constitution.

Resolved, That we demand that our representatives and servants, (and not our rulers, as some ignorantly style them,) both in our national and State Legislatures, shall at once initiate movements for a peaceable solution of our difficulties, so that civil war may be avoided, and the wheels of business may again begin to move, and remunerating labor return to thousands now out of employment, and suffering from the stubborn refusal of the Republican Party to grant the South her just rights under the Constitution.

Resolved, That Southern slaveholders, as truly said by THOMAS JEFFERSON, are "the natural allies of Northern laborers," that the votes of Southern slaveholders in Congress have repeatedly saved them from oppression; that the vetoes of the slaveholder JACKSON preserved the Northern masses from a monied oligarchy which threatened to reduce them to that Slavery to capital which tends to make "the rich richer, and the poor pooper;" and we regard the Republican Party, under the guise of freedom for the negro, as aiming at essentially the same objects, and animated by the same spirit of hostility to the people.

Resolved, That we, the workingmen of New-York, hereby pledge ourselves to oppose this British Anti-Slavery Party in every legitimate way; that we feel, with sorrow, that Great Britain has conquered the North with the pen, having Abolitionized the Press and the pulpit, and while the heel of her oppression is upon white men in Ireland, England and Scotland, she tries to divert attention from her sins at home by false philanthropy for negroes in America; and believing our Southern brethren now engaged in the holy cause of American liberty, and trying to roll back this avalanche of Britishism, we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy, and when they shall need it to resist unjust oppression, we believe we shall not be found wanting in more effectual support.

Resolved, That the State Legislature be respectfully requested to convene the people of this State in Convention, for the purpose of securing an expression of public sentiment upon the new and startling issues which a few weeks have so rapidly evolved, and the Chair is directed to appoint a Committee of five gentlemen to present these resolutions and this request to the Legislature.

Just at this time the gas in the room gave symptoms of secession.

Dr. SAYRE called out for somebody to put water in the meleor.

A VOICE—The Black Republicans are around.

The gas was reinvated and blazed up brilliantly.

Dr. SAYRE—Gentlemen, this is an indication of our cause. We will arise just as this gas is now come to us.

Whereupon some of the crowd remarked, in rether an illogical and inconsequential manner, that they were the "power," and the "sovereigns."

Marshal RYNDERS moved that the resolutions be adopted; which they were, with an emphasis.

Dr. SAYRE then offered a resolution of his own, to this effect:

Resolved, That the threat of HORACE GREELEY, in the *Tribune*, of Saturday, Jan. 12, thet "the American Democracy can suppress the rebellious slaveholders and remove all cause or pretext for future rebellions by putting a summary end to Slavery," is treason of the highest stamp, for which he deserves the lasting execration of every true friend of the Constitution and the laws.

The resolution was adopted with vociferous applause.

A VOICE—I move that everything HORACE GREELEY says be laid on the table.

Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD having been introduced by the Chairman, then mounted the platform amid loud cheers. He said:

HON. LEVI S. CHATFIELD'S SPEECH.

Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD said he trusted that this meeting might be but the beginning of numerous gatherings of the people, to be held throughout the length and breadth of the land. The cause that brought them here was the cause of all the people, and it behoved them to reflect on the cause and its history. For a period of seventy years there had never been a time so fraught with danger. There had never been a time when we recognized so fully the wants and dangers of the country. The crisis was patent. He proposed to consider the cause of it and the remedy. Mr. CHATFIELD gave a rapid sketch of the history of the United States. Men coming to this country, fleeing from the oppressor, by individual effort worked their way to the position of a free people. Such a people could not adopt any other than a republican form of government. Then the Union was formed for mutual protection. In the Constitution then adopted all power not delegated to the General Government was reserved to the States. Every State became a member of the Confederacy believing that its rights would be protected in it. The country had prospered under this Constitution for seventy years. He admitted that efforts had been made before by a single State to dissolve the Union; but then there was no Republican party, and guided by ANDREW JACKSON, the country had safely passed through the trial. [Applause.] But a fearful change had come over the country. Abolitionism had grown gradually here. HORACE GREELEY [groans] had innundated the country with his treasonable publications. [A VOICE—He's in for Free Love, too!] Yes, he had supported all sorts of isms. He and Capt. RYNDERS had for years fought the fight against abolitionism. He was not done with that fight yet; she did not believe Cnpt. RYNDERS was.

Capt. RYNDERS—Nary done.

Mr. CHATFIELD continued telling how he and his ancestors always stood on the right side—receiving three cheers in the midst of it. He declared that the Republican was a different party from the Whig Party, which had an existence in Southern States. He charged that the Republicans knew the South would secede when the nominations were made at Chicago. Had not the South a right to secede? ("Yes.") Had it not a right to secede after the election of LINCOLN, who had repeatedly declared the equality of the white and the black man. It was [illegible] comprehended here that they at the [illegible] upon a volcano.

VOICES FROM THE PLATFORM.—"That's not so!"

The North could afford to make concessions to the South.

Mr. SAYRE—They don't ask concessions—they ask justice.

Mr. CHATFIELD was not taking about what the South wanted, but what the North could afford to give. When the South got ready, the slaves would be emancipated—not before. Mr. CHATFIELD, claimed the right of the Soute to the reclamation of slaves—to take slaves into the Territories, and to travel with slaves in the Free States. Dissolution was a patent fact. What should they do? Should they rush madly into civil war, or should they tell their brethren to go in peace, with the best wishes of their Northern brethren? It was a queer way to make friends, to whip them if they could do it. [A VOICE—We can't do it.] But it could not be done. They had 10,000,000 of people to whip, and the slaves would fight for their masters. He told them that the 20,000,000 of people of the North could not whip the people of the South on their own ground. He praised Southern courage, displayed under the Palmetto flag. [Cheers for South Carolina.] Then, who was going to fight this war? Were they? [Cries of "No," and "GREELEY and BEECHER."] He dwelt upon the effects of civil war. Why, many of them, like the old Romans at Carthage, might sit among the ruins of New-York and dream of the times that had been. He declared that the South would not suffer pecuniarily by going out of the Union. [Cries for "RYNDERS."] The effect at the North would be that all the spindles would be stopped in the factories; grass would grow in the streets, and they would have nothing to do but mow it for the Abolition jackasses. [Applause.] He cherished JAMES BUCHANAN more than ever, for his recent policy for the avoidance of bloodshed. [Cheers for BUCHANAN.] He charged that the Republicans were the rebels, not the Southerners. There was one doctrine in the resolutions that he dissented from. He was not in favor of asking the Republican Legislature to call a Convention of the people. Let the Convention commence here, and let them keep on till the people of the State rose up everywhere and demanded a Convention. Where there were wrongs the people had a right to come together and redress them.

Here three cheers were given for Mr. BUCHANAN. Some one proposed three cheers for Gen. SCOTT. The response was mingled cheers and hisses. The latter were the more numerous.

Mr. CHATFIELD concluded by urging the people to an expression of sentiment against coercion.

Mr. CHATFIELD having retired amid salvos of applause, so to speak, Marshal RYNDERS responded to repeated calls, and spoke, in effect, as follows:

SPEECH OF MARSHAL RYNDERS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There is a ball going on above stairs, and the dancers are merry there, and we meet down stairs, here, to-night, to commence a ball which shall soon frighten the Abolitionists up to the snow-white hills of Canada, where they belong. I will not be modest, and say that I did not come here prepared to speak, for I meant to speak whether the Chairman would let me or not. I have been used to speaking in the Fourteenth Ward for many years, and I feel quite at home here. This room is not large, to be sure, but there are thousands outside who will rejoice to hear to-morrow what we have done and said here to-night, and the next time we meet I propose that we take the Cooper Institute for that purpose, and I know that it will be well filled.

Here some person in the crowd moved, and it was seconded by some one on the platform, that the Cooper Institute should be hired for another gathering. It was put to the vote of the meeting, and an unanimous "Aye" was the response.

Marshal RYNDERS continued: The merchants of this City have spoken on this crisis of affairs, the lawyers have spoken, and one lawyer has proved himself an honor to his profession in the way he has spoken,—I mean CHARLES O'CONOR. [Three cheers were given for Mr. O'CONOR, three more for LEVI S. CHATFIELD, and three more for RYNDERS. Don't give too many cheers, or you will put me to the blush, and I think no man ever knew me to do that. Well, as I was saying, the merchants and lawyers have spoken, and so have the politicians and stock-jobbers. And now the laboring man's turn has come. He is to be heard. You, who in the time of war must fight the battles of the country, you have double right to be heard,—you, whose lives, wives, mothers, children, are under your keeping and protection, you are in jeopardy. And who put you in jeopardy? [A VOICE—"The Black Republicans."] Yes, the Black Republicans, the d——d and lying Black Republicans. My friend, (CHATFIELD,) who preceded me, asked if you would fight. You said "No;" but I say, "Yes." You will fight, but not on the Black Republican sioe of the question. It has been said that the North stood in overwhelming forces against the South. Is that true? No. I am an old fashioned Democrat, hammer and tongs; but we have men with us now—aroused by this state of things—who were not Democrats before. If the Democrats of the North are true to their principles, they never will fight against the South. [Loud cheers.] The Union may be dissolved. I say it is dissolved, but we are not going to give it up. We are here to maintain it, and make the Republicans do right. I am here to peril my life for it. I am for Union now and forever, if it can be maintained. [A VOICE—"It shall be."] I was born in the Union, and I say it shall be preserved. [A VOICE—"You can't fight." Another VOICE—"South Carolina is a traitor." Cries of "Put them out."]

RYNDERS—Don't put him out. Bring him up here. Well, if he won't come up, I will tell him what I have read in Scripture, "Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his conceit." I love this Union, the Marshal continued, that our forefathers made, which guarantees rights to the South as well as the North. [Here the same individual proceeded to interrupt the speaker. Cries of "Put him out. RYNDERS—"I would advise him to walk out.") I have no pecuniary interest in the South, nor do I expect to go and live there. I expect to be buried here, where my father and mother are buried; but I would let them be dug from their graves before I would commit oppression against the South. The South asks no concession. She demands justice. How are we to save the Union? How overcome the evils which threaten workingmen with privation and even starvation? We have Black Republican traitors in the pulpit, and Black Republican traitors at the head of the Press, whose only object is to subvert the Union. According to the doctrine of the United States Court, I do not know whether what I am saying is misprision of treason, or treason itself, and I don't care. I take this opportunity to say that it was the Northern States that first committed treason. Who are these men who profess such devotion to the Union? In the war of 1812, the State of Massachusetts—[hisses]—Who hisses? [Voices, "You weren't hissed. Marshal, it was Massachusetts that was hissed."] Well, I say of the political complexion of that State—and I will show it to anybody who will come to my house in Henry-street—that in the seventh volume of *Niles' Weekly Register* you will find it was Massachusetts, who first started the idee of the Hartford Convention, when a Coovention of the six New-England States was called to coovene and proclaim themselves neutral in that war. And these are the men who shout hosannahs for the Union, and wrap themselves up in the American flag, these are the men who lighted blue-lights aloog the coast of Connecticut, inviting Englishmen to come in and tear down that flag. [Three groans for Massachusetts.] Oh, don't groan for her, she is not worth it. Now, look at the attitude of South Carolina at that time, as reported in the same volume. She was fortifying herself against the English, and the women, to their honor be it spoken, with their own hands, helped to raise embankments, cooked food, and made clothing for those who were battling against the English soldiers! [Cheers for the women of South Caroline.] Now let us come to the Mexican war. What did our Black Republican friends do then? Where was their attachment to the Stars and Stripes? Gen. GREELEY—for he is General of the Black Republicans—had a picture at the *Tribune* Office depicting the horrors of war. And what did another man do? When the bill for Appropriation of Supplies to the Army came up in the Senate, THOMAS CORWIN, the Black Republican Seostor, got up and said, "If I were a Mexican, Mr. President, I would welcome the Americans with bloody hands and hospitable greves. This is a man who to-day is in favor of the American flag. At the same time, in the House, Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN voted against the supplies, and now he and HORACE GREELEY, and the devil to the back of them, have the greatest admiration for the American flag. Are they proper men to talk—(A VOICE—"Yes." Cries of "Put him out," RYNDERS. "That fellow is troublesome; I advise that you kick him out." VOICE—"There are policemen here." RYNDERS—"Well, we don't want policemen, we can take care of our own meeting." [The man was ejected, and quiet restored.] Are these the men for you to follow? No, they are like him who stole the livery of Heaveo to serve the devil in. They are trying to cooceal their own treason by attributing treason to the South. True Democrats at the North will never fight against the South. If that is treason let them indict me for it, or if is misprision of treason, let me be doubly indicted. The Democrat who would fight against the South is more than half a Republican. If a Democratic Compnuy volunteers to go South to subjugate the South, I say to them, you are traitors to your country, and I trust that the destroying angel will pass over you in the night-time, like over the host of Sennacherib, and that the rising sun will look upon the upturned faces and fixed and glaring eyes of your corpses.

A VOICE—"You are a political demagogue."

RYNDERS—I won't go on till that man is put out. Are you afraid to put him out, you d——d cowardly set? Man is put out. Three cheers are given for RYNDERS, who proceeds: Who brought this trouble on our land? Not ourselves. We had no hand in dissolving the Union. We did all we could to avoid these troubles. But if war comes, and I have to fight, I will fight to the death for South Carolina. The Marshal proceeded to review Mr. SEWARD'S speech. He had, he said, an opportunity to place himself among his Abolition compeers, as Saul stood in the Israelitish camp, head and shoulders above them all. Did he do it? No. He did not choose to restore peace to this distracted country. He proposed nothing to relieve the country in her hour of peril. He spoke fluently, eloquently, but if he had only spoken boldly, honestly, he would have settled the question. As it was, he dared not be a man and a patriot.

The Republicans denounced DOUGLAS for repealing the Missouri Compromise, and now they denounced CRITTENDAN for seeking to restore it. The Scripture says, "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's" and I, said the Marshal, say, Reoder unto the South the rights which are hers, and I emphatically add, that she *shall* have them.

Marshal RYNDERS was loudly appinnded when he retired. He was followed by Mr. T. W. MCMAHON and other, and the meeting did not break up till a late hour.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. BAYARD, of Del., (Dem.,) presented a memorial from the citizens of Delaware without respect to party, praying for the passage of the Crittendan resolutions. Those resolutions, he said, embody the import of no more than the public sentimeni of the Slaveholding States will demand. I will vote for the resolutions and speak on them next week.

Mr. SEWARD, of N. Y., (Rep.,) presented the memorial of SAM'L F. B. MORSE, the inventor of the magnetic electric telegraph, praying Congress for an extension of one of his patents which constitutes his title to the property in that invention. He asks the extension of the one that expires earliest, in order to protect his property. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. SEWARD also presented memorials of the citizens of New-York concerning the state of the Union.

Mr. SAULSBURY reported that he had this morning presented the President of the United States with the act for the relief of the assignees of Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, deceased.

Mr. BIGLER presented petitions from the citizens of Philadelphia,, praying that pensions be granted to survivors of the war of 1812, and to the widows of those who have died or may hereafter die. Referred to the Committe e on Pensions.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) presented a memorial from the citizens of Frederick County, Maryland, without regard to party, asking the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution changing the name of the steamboat *John C. Fremont*, of Pittsburgh, to *Horizon*. Passed.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented eight memorials praying that the propositions of Mr. CRITTENDEN be submitted as amendments to the Constitution. Tabled for the present.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to take np the resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Louisville, on the 8th of January, containing a resolution favorable to the Crittenden Compromise.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) objected to receiving that as not officially directed to the Senate.

Mr. POWELL—The resolutions express attachment to the Union, and protest against coercion.

Mr. HALE insisted upon his objection, and moved that the document be laid on the table.

The special order (Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions) was taken up.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hamshire, (Rep.,) moved an amendment, striking out the preamble and first resolution, and inserting that the provisions of the Constitution are amply sufficient for the preservation of the Union.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) took the floor. The present Constitution, in its provisions, is good enough for the whole Union. I hold that a State has a right to secede. This is not a Government of a unit. It is a multiplication of units. Each State is a unit, and the whole Union is a multiplication of units. A county cannot secede from a State, because it is not a unit of sovereignty. A State has the right to go out as it came in. There is no power in the Government to punish them; they are sovereign—a unit. I am for immediate secession, if my State is not, unless there be a revolntion of Northern public sentiment.

Further consideration was postponed.

The Pacific Railroad bill, being the special order, was taken up.

A vote was taken on postponing indefinitely the Pacific Railroad bill, re.ulting, yeas, 12; nays, 39.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Clingman, Crittenden, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mason, Pearce, Rice, Saulsbury and Slidell—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hall Harlan, Hemphill, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—38.

The motion was made by Mr. LATHAM.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) objected to the iron being oecessarily American. The price should be only $15,000 per mile from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. There is not a clause in the bill which binds the stockholders in anything whatsver.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) said his constituents were in favor of the hill, and were willing to take anything presented. The Government has the first morigags on the road. Within twelve months after the bill becomes a law, the greatest obstacle will be overcome. We will have a road over the Sierra Nevada to the Washoe Mines.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon. (Dem.,)—This is an objectionable bill. This is not the time to pass a Pacific Railroad bill. Let's take up the Crittendan resolutions, to remove our real difficulties, and restore peace.

Mr. GWIN said he was for a Pacific Railway and the Critteoden resolutions.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) was going to vote for the hill as it is, without alteration.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) would oppose any reference that might be asked. This is as good a time to consider it as any. We have a Goveromeni of the United States of America. He could see nothing that has transpired in any portion of the country that prevents our being the Republic of the United States. He was for this bill. He was willing to have either a Northern or Southern road, or both. He might wish to make some alterations in the bill. The people of the Pacific Coast are more interested than those of the Atlantic in this matter. Most probably the Road will be in charge of the Railway Kings, if such they can be called.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.)—This is a measure of vast importance to mankind. He was in favor of a Pacific Railway, and in favor of Government aid in constructing it; but was not in favor of three roads, as is proposed by the Senate amendment to the House bill. He was not in favor of two roads, as is proposed in the House bill, and was not in favor of a double determination; but he was in favor of one road, beginning somewhere near the point indicated by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri, and which was carried in the Senate, running as nearly on the parallel line as is possible to San Francisco. He would act in the matter as though he were individually disposing of his own funds. If the States in the Valley of the Mississippi and on the Pacific Coast conflict, it is too much to ask millions of the Atlantic States.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem..) advocated a sufficient mortgage to protect the United States. We must refer these men to the Territories of the States respectively for incorporation.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) asked that the further consideration be postponed to take up Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions.

Mr. GWIN said, we will facilitate legislation by finishing one thing at a time.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said, we are providing for future generations. The country is in danger. Save the Union first, [eppiause in the galleries.) and then vote on the Pacific Railway. It is a solemn thing to legislate now, while the nation trembles. We are at the point between life and death. What is a Railway bill compared with resolutions for the peace of our distracted country? What sort of intelligence is this to go out to the country? I will vote no Railway while the country is in the condition it is now. In regard to this Railroad we are to consider that the expenses are to come out of the public Treasury. It is necessary to connect the different portions of this vast empire, bot until my resolutions are disposed of, I shall vote against the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. GWIN—I will vote for them all and at any time with pleasure. I must stand by the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) was in favor of any measure to carry the public business forward in a proper spirit.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—What do I want of a Pacific Railroad when I see the country ready to dwindle down into petty Republics? I feel more like hiding my face than engaging in matters not to save the Union. All are trifles alongside of saving the country. Why leave the Union to totter and eel?

The following is the vote on Mr. CRITTENDEN'S motion to postpone the Pacific railway bill and take up his joint resolution to amend the Constitution:

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson—25.

Mr. SUMNER call for the yeas and nays on this motion.

Mr. GWIN called the ayes and noes on Mr. BRAGG'S motion to amend the end of section first, by adding, "Nor until said acts of incorporation shall have been submitted to and approved by the Congress of the United States."

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Clark, Clingman, Crittenden, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch Green, Grimes, Hunter Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Simmons, Slidell, Ten Eyck and Wilkinson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Harlan, Latham, Seward, Sumner, Wade, Wigfall and Wilson—15.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem..) offered an amendment prohibiting the company from acting in the capacity of bankers, to circulate money as paper.

Mr. BRAGG offered an amendment to limit the time of corporation, but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered as an amendment in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth lines, to strike out "the majority of such grantees admitted as associates" and insert "it shall choose to associate with them and become with them subscribers and corporators as hereinafter provided."

Mr. SEWARD called for the yeas and nays on this motion, pending which, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, at 4 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Among the preliminary business, Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) presented a memorial signed by 12,000 citizens of Baltimore, irrespective of party, praying for the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise. He said if there were a desire to tranquillize the public mind, it could not be done more effectually than by the adoption of that measure. Laid on the table.

The House went into Committee on the Army bill.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) said he came hither with the hope that such measure might be brought forward by those who have the power to control the question, as they would assure the South of future security. The Republicans have held sullenly back, and declared that they have no terms of peace to offer. In view of such facts four States have already gone out of the Union, and others are rapidly seceding. Unless by the 4th of March something is dooe to arrest this movement, we will see but few Southern States in the Union. The irrepressible conflict had culminated too soon for its authors, and behold the result. They mean to effect the humiliation and desolation of the South, or a dissolution of the Union. They have reached that logical end. He proceeded to show that the condition of the negroes in no portion of the world could compare as favorably in blessings as those of our own country. Would the North, if they were freed, accept them as freemen? No. You would fight the South with all your energy and power against such an influx, and yet you demand the South to liberate 4,000,000 of slaves and break up the social order and commercial and political prospects, and retain the negro element among us. You never consider the relative position of the two races, and what is to be the end of your conduct. He spoke of the destruction of manufactures and commerce which would be produced by the abolition of Slavery. The cry of treason hed been raised against certain States, and the blockade of their ports threatened; but if this be attempted, those concerned will, like a famous General, find a fire in front as well as the rear. He knew no Southern State that asked more than its Constitutional rights, and so far as Texas is concerned she is unalterably determined never to submit to less; and if she cannot get her rights in, she will have them out of the Union. The Northern States have done nothing to show the Soothern States thet they shall have securily in the Union; because to give Southerners their constitutional rights would be to disband the Republican Party; but by the violation of the Consitution they are enabled to make war on the South. In reviewing parts of Mr. MCCLERNAND'S speech. Mr. REAGAN said: "One accepts independence with all its consequences rather than base submission and eternal ruin."

Mr. MCCLERNAND replied he belonged to a Union Party, against extremes, and standing by the Constitution.

Mr. REAGAN said he knew the gentleman's position, and asked him to consider what had brought the South to its present condition. If their rights had not been denied, no voice of disunion would have been raised. He referred to the history of Texas and the means by which she won her independence, and spoke of the recent alleged insurrections in thet State.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) felt constrained to vindicate the Methodists from Mr. REAGAN'S charge, and said to attribute to that large and respectable society a widespread organization for the purpose of stirring up insurrection was a libel on that society at large.

Mr. REAGAN exclaimed that he did not wish to be understood that the insurrections were inaugurated by that Society as a body, but by members of it in Texas.

Mr. STANTON, resuming, said, no doubt, a large portion of that Society believes African Slavery unwise, unchristian and immoral, and wherever they may be found will carry that belief with them, but it does not, therefore, follow that they will organize to stir up insurrection and war. The speech of the gentleman from Texas was extraordinary. While asking for measures of conciliation from the Republican side to avoid civil war and disunion, yet he said the party which had just elected the President can only preserve itself by the destruction of the Government. He would inform the gentleman that the principles on which this Goverooment was founded cannot be surrendered under any threat of civil war, and if the principles of the Republican Party are not to be vindicated historically, and as consecrated by the fathers of the Republic, then he should be prepared to abandon and surrender the organization of that party. He was ready here to maintain that the Republican Party has no purpose, principle or policy not sanctioned by the Repuotican fathers. From this position the Republicans could not be driven. He was utterly astounded to hear Mr. REAGAN assume, as a conceded proposition, that the Republican Party was organized on the idea of the utter extinction of Slavery in the South. Now, he knew of no Republican who looks to that organization as designed, directly or indirectly, at present or in the future, to interfere in the remotest degree with Slavery in the States. He laid down the great distinguishing features of the two political organizations. The Republicans hold that African Slavery is a local institution, dependeot on local State laws, and cannot exist beyond the limits of the State, by whose virtue it is established. The Democrats hold that African Slavery is a national institution and exists everywhere by virtue of the Constitution when not prohibited by local State laws. Our difficulties arise out of these differences. If gentlemen desire a peaceful separation of the States and a Southern Confederacy, they ought to know that it cannot be accomplished by the mode adopted. He did not believe the Government can be permanently held together by military force, for one portion would eventually subjugate the other. It was against the genius of the age. But gentlemen must see that secession must inevitably bring civil war. If we have a Government at all, so long as it remains operative, its laws must be executed.

During the proceedings Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said in reply to the remarks of Mr. STANTON, that Georgia seized the forts because they were loteoded for her protection and defence, and takes all the responsibility.

Mr. STANTON understood that Georgia takes on herself the inauguration of civil war, and makes no pretence of a constitutional justification for her act.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.,) said that Georgia has not seized any portion of the public property. It was done by bands of soldiers without authority. He disclaimed the act on the part of Georgia acting as a State.

Cries of "Good," and slight applause on the Republicao side.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that he and Mr. HILL differed as the poles. He thought the seizure of the forts Pulaski and Jackson was justified by the popular vote of 40,000.

Mr. HILL remarked that the seizure of these forts was not authorized by the Legislature or Convention of the people. He stood by that. He had always been hoping for a peaceful solution, and hoped the people of Georgia would find it. He would say once for all, he had thought from the beginning that such speeches as we have recently heard here do oot bring us nearer to e peaceful solution. In this remark he had been strengthened since yesterday.

Mr. LOVE, of Georgia, (Dem.,) thought the positions occupied by both his colleagues (CRAWFORD and HILL) wrong, and remarked that the forts were seized by the orders of the Governor, as a defensive act, there being alarm, and a probability that the Government would send garrisons to the forts. If the Convention of Georgia determines not to secede, the forts will be surrendered to the Government.

Mr. HARDEMAN, of Georgia, (Am.,) made a similar remark, adding, if Georgia should secede, he was determined to sustain the Governor of that State in his act, for weal or woe.

Mr. STANTON resuming said, if we garrisoo the forts, gentlemen of the South say it is coercion. If we leave them weak, persons seize them and turn the guns against the constituted authorities of the country. He spoke of the delusions and misapprehensions existing in the South in regard to the policy of the Republicans. He ventured to say when the Republican Administration comes into power, it will act on the principles of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and perhaps those of POLK. He did not believe the great mass of the South are disloyal. The ravings of GARRISON, PHILLIPS and other men have had e bad effect. Such persoos are uniting their hearts and hands with those at Charleston to overthrow the Government. Those ravings and utterances have been disseminated as expressive of the doctrines of the Repuolican Party, and the Southern people, acting on this idea, resist the exercise of Constitutional power and the laws. He was willing for an amendment to the Constitution in order to remove a delusion, for preventing the Federal Government ever interfering with Slavery in the States, except by a unanimous vote of the Sistes. He was also willing to remove the agitation on the Territorial question by admitting New-Mexico as a State in accordance with the recommeodation of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. RUST, of Ark., (Dem.) as a member of that Committee, protested that no such recommendation had been made by that Committee. He did not understand that anything had been approved by that Committee. On a direct vote he believed they repudiated what purported to be a report.

Mr. STANTON concluded his remarks.

Mr. ADRAIN, of N. J., (Dem.,) in the course of his speech, said he did not believe the whole South were so disaffected to the Federal Union as to drag down and trample under fool American liberty. If the Union was to be dissolved it would not be done without an effort by all patriotic men to prevent it by all constitutional means. The people of the North will defend it to the last, while hoping for its preservation. He urged it was the duty of every one to allay not to excite feeling, and not add fuel to the fire now intensely burning. In glancing at political events, he said if the popular sovereignty candidate had been nominated at the Charleston Convention, and voted for by Democrats North and South, the country would now be united. As to Mr. LINCOLN, he had as much right to regard Slavery as an evil, as Southern men have to think it a blessing, or the highest type of civilizalioo. Mr LINCOLN, he proceeded to show, is a conservative man, from whom the South will have nothing to fear. He made, in conclusion, a patriolic appeal, declaring for concession and compromise, and against secessioo. The doctrine of peaceful secession was fallacious, and was never dreamed of by those who framed the Constitution. He intended to rise above party, and devote himself for his country.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) could assure gentlemen that there is an irreversible determination on the part of the sieveholding States to have Slavery agitation quieted and definitely settled. The South have submitted to Northern aggressions for years. If these were not redressed and removed, the Southern States will absolve themselves from the present Union. Southern warnings have been regarded as idle threats, while assaults have been made on Southern institutions, which the Republicans have avowed their unfaltering determination to destroy. This section of the Union never asked or demanded more than its Constitutional rights, but it demanded an equality of rights and privileges. He favored a Meeting of the Border States at an early day, to take into consideration their future course, and said, that in his opinion, the Gulf States were too precipitate. There should have been concert and union between all the Slave States. All having common interests, common respect demanded that all should have been consulted before any one State ventured on the responsibility of secession. He appealed to Northern men to yield to amendments to the Constitution, so as to prevent anarchy and bloodshed, and to restore peace.

Mr. GARNETT, of Va., (Dem.,) obtained the floor. The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music.

ITS INAUGURATION—INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Academy of Music was first opened to the public. An immense audience was gathered within its walls. We noticed among those present Commodore STRINGHAM, of the United States Navy, Rev. Dr. STORRS, Rev. Dr. CUYLER, and other members of the clerical profession.

The Philharmonic Orchestra furnished the instrumentation, while the voices of Mme. COLSON and Signori BRIGNOLI, FERRI and SUSINI, under the able direction of Signor MUZIO, were most welcome to the ears of their many friends who live in our sister city.

The programme embraced too many good things for the especial mention of all. Among the orchestral pieces the most successful were a *Grand Concert Polonaise*, by Mr. THAO. EISFELD, the deservedly popular conductor of the Philharmonic Societies of New-York and Brooklyn, very spiritedly rendered by the well-known orchestra of those Societies; and ROSSINI'S *Overture to Guillaume Tell*.

After the first overture, loud calls were made for SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN, who has been one of the prime movers and sustainers of the enterprise. He made his appearance, and received several rounds of welcoming applause; after which he made an eloquent and humorous address. He gave a complete review of he history of the Academy.

The only fault in the entertainment was, that it was too long, and the pauses between the pieces were too indefinitely prolonged.

Next week the Associated Artists, under the direction of Signor MUZIO, open a season—beginning with "Traviata"—in which COLSON and BRIGNOLI will sustain the principal *rôles*.

THE LATE JUDGE KENT.—The Circuit Court Monday, on motion of A. J. SPOONER, Esq., adjourned at an early hour out of respect to the memory of the late Judge KENT. Subsequently the members of the bar held a meeting, when a series of appropriate resolutions were adopted.

POLITICAL.—On Monday evening the members elect of the Democratic General Committee for 1861, assembled at the "Capitol," but there were so many contested seats that the Committee adjourned over till February.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a man named MATHEW LAW, residing at the corner of William and Van Brunt streets. A verdict of death from intemperance was rendered.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Three counterfeiters were arrested last night by the Police, while in the act of passing counterfeit money. They were committed to await an examination.

New-Jersey.

THE WIFE-POISONING CASE.—Mr. WM. ABSOM, against whom the Grand Jury of Hudson County have found a bill of indictment for the murder of his wife by poisoning, was arraigned yesterday before Judge OGDEN and plead not guilty to the charge. The trial is set down for the 28th inst.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—At the annual meetiog of the Diligent Hose Company, No. 3, of Jersey City, on Monday night, the following officers were elected: Foreman, Geo. H Farrier; Assistant, G. H. Haight; Secretary, F. Newcomb; Treasurer, Geo. W. Harrison; Recorder, W. A. Fisher; Representative, W. A. Stevens.

FIRE DEPARTMENT LECTURE.—Prof. J. W. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, is to lecture at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey city, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Fire Department fund.

NAVAL.—The storeship *Relief* is expected to sail from New-York for St. Paul de Loando, on or about the 20th inst. Letter bags for the officers and crews of the ships composing the African squadron will be made up and forwarded by her at the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

—A couple recently went all the way from Dover, N. H., to Portland, Me., to find a Unitarian clergyman to unite them in bonds matrimonial. On reaching Portland they inquired for Mr. MOORE, and as they did not state the denomination to which the clergyman of that name whom they desired to find belonged, were introduced to the pastor of a Congregational Church, who performed the ceremony without making any inquiries into the religious belief of the parties concerned. Great was their mortification and perplexity when they ascertained that they had stumbled upon the wrong Mr. MOORE, and

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2909. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of Lieut. Hall with Instructions for Major Anderson.

FORT SUMTER TO BE DEFENDED.

Interview of Colonel Hayne with President Buchanan.

NATURE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA ULTIMATUM.

The Views of the Secessionists Moderated.

Mr. Crittenden's Proposition Tabled in the Senate.

Speech of Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island.

Continuation of the General Debate in the House.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Assembling of the Georgia State Convention.

Important Orders to the Commander of the Gulf Squadron.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Col. HAYNE called on the President last evening, and was politely received. He stated verbally and fully the purpose of his mission, which was to demand the unconditional withdrawal of the garrison of Fort Sumter. The President heard him through patiently and attentively, but without the slightest intimation as to what his own views were.

When Col. HAYNE concluded his statement, the President requested him to submit it in writing, when he would consider it and communicate his reply. This was all that occurred, and Col. HAYNE is perfectly in the dark as to what the reply will be. He has been busily engaged most of to-day in preparing the document, but the urgent solicitations of a large number of Southern Senators, I understand, have induced Col. HAYNE to modify his views, and he has telegraphed this fact to Gov. PICKENS, and asked for further instructions. These Southern Senators insist on South Carolina doing no act which will involve a collision.

Senator DAVIS has dictated and forwarded a letter to Gov. PICKENS, which was written by another Senator, in which he supplicates them to abandon any policy which would involve hostilities, and not only open their markets freely to Major ANDERSON, but to cultivate kindly relations with him. Mr. DAVIS speaks of ANDERSON in the highest terms. He says he knows him well, and that he is as honorable as he is brave, and will never abuse their confidence.

The secession leaders are beginning to fear reaction at home. The highest encomiums yet passed on Major ANDERSON were those by the South Carolina Legislature. This, taken in connection with the sudden change of tone in ANDERSON'S notes to Gov. PICKENS, is causing much talk in official circles here.

The President will positively refuse to withdraw the garrison, as demanded by Col. HAYNE, but if the proposition be modified as insisted on by nearly all the Southern Senators, they think it will be accepted.

I understand that the Cabinet to-day determined against holding any intercourse with any South Carolinians as Ambassadors.

It is rumored, and apparently upon good authority, that Mr. BUCHANAN has assured the South that, while he can never recognize the *de facto* Government of South Carolina, or any other separate State seceding, it would not be inconsistent with his former positions to recognize a Government *de facto* if embracing three or more States combined. If this be true, it may account for the haste to organize the Provisional Government at Montgomery.

The Senators and others maturing the new plan for a settlement are to-day quite sanguine that they will succeed in holding together the Border States, and eventually preserving the Union, if a collision can only be avoided.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was much exasperated to-day at his resolutions being first amended and then tabled, yet he does not despair of the Union, as he thinks the people will come to the rescue.

Messrs. BIGLER, SLIDELL and other extremists have telegraphed the defeat of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition to-night to the South, for the purpose of exacerbating feeling and promoting the revolution.

The Missouri, Virginia and Maryland Union men express great fears that the Senate's action to-day will give the Disunionists control of those States.

IVERSON and some other Cotton State Senators withheld their votes on Mr. CLARK'S proposition, for the very purpose of having CRITTENDEN'S proposition fail, that they might use it to further excite the South.

Mr. MASON'S speech shows that Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions would have had less strength on a direct vote than they had in opposition to CLARK'S.

The Alabama delegation are disappointed in not receiving official notification of the signing of the Ordinance of Secession. They are prepared to leave on receiving this information.

The Senators and Representatives of New-York, without distinction of party, will wait on the President to-morrow, and present the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New-York, tendering men and money for the preservation of the Union.

Lieut. HALL has leave of absence for several days.

The new project alluded to above for settling the question is thus spoken of in a dispatch just received from Richmond:

"The proposition takes splendidly. It was to-day explained before the Committee on Federal Relations, and will certainly pass."

This plan is the one which Messrs. DOUGLAS, CRITTENDEN, RIVES and end others are considering, as stated last night.

Members of Congress from Northern States are constantly receiving letters from home, proposing to send men here to protect Congress and maintain the Government against violence. The members answer that the District is in the hands of Gen. SCOTT for protection, and they are content to take their chances with him.

Mr. RUSSELL has been before the Committee of Investigation relative to the Indian bonds. The statement that he refused to answer is unfounded. Members of the Committee say he made, first, a very full statement of the whole transaction in writing, and then answered unhesitatingly every additional question.

The momentary absence of a single Republican Senator to-day lost the Pacific Railroad bill and the Kansas bill their position as special orders. This is unfortunate.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, in the House to-day, followed out the lines of policy suggested by Senator WADE in his recent speech. The running fire which Mr. GURLEY drew out was interesting, but did not tend to allay the stormy feelings of others. His proposition to make Louisiana a desert, and New-Orleans a fish-pond, unless the Northwestern navigation is left free and unmolested, does not particularly please.

Private dispatches from Mississippi confirm the statement that an attempt to get up illuminations in several large towns on the Mississippi, last night, in honor of secession proved total failures. At Natchez there was a very strong disposition against any demonstration whatever, and the thing was virtually abandoned. I learn from one of the Mississippi delegation that his latest advices indicate strong regrets that the State has been so precipitate in her movement.

In conversation with an intimate friend of Gov. CHASE, to-day, who has come here evidently to prospect for the Governor and ascertain the public sentiment, I learn he has not yet decided what course to pursue, but the probabilities are that he will accept the Treasuryship. The question of doubt arises from his desire to remain in the Senate, which is more in public life and continues six years instead of four, with the further contingent liability of a break-up of the Cabinet, which is liable to occur under all Administrations.

Seventeen thousand nine hundred pounds of powder were placed on board the *Constitution* at Annapolis a few days since,—it is believed to prevent its seizure by the Disunionists in Maryland.

A prominent Republican here suggests as a basis of settlement of the pending issue between the two sections,—first, that Congress shall vote the President fifty millions of money, and power to call out an hundred thousand volunteers, if necessary, to maintain the Government and protect the public property. Having thus put the Government on a war footing, it will be in condition to offer terms to men who demand concessions, with arms in their hands.

This done, he suggests the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise by Constitutional amendment, coupled with a provision that any foreign territory hereafter acquired by the United States shall be held as colonial dependencies and not be admitted as States. This provision would avoid the objection to a prohibition of future acquisitions, which arises from the fact that it may become necessary in the future policy of the country,—while, on the other hand, as such colonial acquisitions would involve no political power, filibusterism and war, for the sake of acquisition, would not be projected and stimulated.

Another item of the proposition is that the Constitution shall not be amended so as to permit Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States, and that the African Slave-trade shall be forever prohibited. The proposition for the reinvestment of the Missouri Compromise would not practically extend Slavery over a foot of territory, although it would recognize the fact that it already exists in New-Mexico. Indeed, the line of 36° 30' would cut off quite a large piece of New-Mexico and devote it to freedom. It is not improbable that the foregoing plan of adjustment may be presented for the consideration of Congress before many days. It would command the support of the Border Slave States beyond doubt, if the Republicans would sustain it.

BEN HILLIARD, of San Francisco, has been nominated and confirmed United States Appraiser at that port, vice PHILIP ROACH, resigned.

A. D. RICHTMYER has been confirmed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of California, vice J. Y. MCDUFFIE, resigned.

It seems that JEFFERSON DAVIS, while declaring the connection of Mississippi with the Federal Government severed, was disposed to remain here and continue to cast his vote, characterizing the Senate as a mere debating society, in which anybody might properly participate. His colleague, Mr. BROWN, refused to concur in this arrangement, but insisted, on the contrary, on retiring entirely from the body if he could not fulfill the duties of a Senator. He would not sham secession and play representative of a sovereign inside the Union.

Advices from Texas show that SAM HOUSTON is making a gallant fight for the Union. If the question of secession is once fairly discussed in Texas, the treason must fall of success before the people. HOUSTON, in his recent proclamation convening the Legislature in special session, gave as one of the reasons therefor the fact that the Indians were invading her borders, and that the Treasury was destitute of the necessary means of repelling their encroachments. He evidently intended the people should infer from this the argument that a State which cannot protect itself from Indian incursions, is not in a condition to make revolution against the Federal Government, which keeps an army of over 2,000 men within the territory of Texas, for the purpose of protecting the frontier from the tomahawk of the savage.

Disunion accomplished, of course these troops would all be withdrawn, to the great relief of the Federal Treasury; but Texas would at once be plunged into an expensive and troublesome Indian war, besides losing the large business accruing from the presence and movements of so large a military force. This and similar considerations will give secession a sturdy fight in Texas.

Quite a host of "patriots" have been here recently from the Pacific Coast, looking after the Federal patronage to be distributed by Mr. LINCOLN. Among the number are some of the least fit men in California to occupy public position; men whose success would nearly, if not quite, extinguish the Republican Party in that State. In no part of the Union is good judgment in the selection of Federal officials more indispensable to the future success of the cause of Republicanism—and it is to be hoped the President elect will avoid all committals in behalf of any applicants until he shall have suitable opportunity to ascertain from true men what appointments are judicious, and what would reflect discredit upon his Administration. California was democratized by the single unfortunate appointment of T. BUTLER KING to the Collectorship of San Francisco, and it behooves the new Administration not to try a similar experiment, and bring upon itself similar disgrace.

[DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Lieut. HALL left to-day with instructions to Maj. ANDERSON. Their character has not transpired, but it is ascertained from a reliable source that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter as demanded by the South Carolina authorities, and that the post will be defended. Such is the present condition of affairs.

Col. HAYNE, Commissioner from South Carolina, has, it is understood, moderated his views since his arrival here. He will remain here several days.

The opinion is almost unanimous in secession circles that all collision for the present should be studiously avoided. Col. HAYNE has been counseling daily with the leaders of the secession movement, who are opposed to precipitating hostilities. It is believed that strong representations have been made within two days past urging the authorities of South Carolina to afford Major ANDERSON every facility for marketing and other domestic supplies.

A plan is now before the Committee on Federal Relations of the House of Delegates at Richmond, which is regarded with much interest in political circles here. The idea originated with Mr. PAYOR, of the Federal House of Representatives, and has received the cordial indorsement of Messrs. CRITTENDEN, BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS, WILLIAM C. RIVES and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and conservative opinion. The plan is a series of resolutions proposing:

First—There must be some definite and conclusive settlement of the Slavery question between the two sections of country, or separation will be inevitable.

Second—Proposing the Crittenden compromise, as amended by Mr. DOUGLAS, as the basis of a few and honorable adjustments, and as the least Virginia feels she can take as a settlement.

Third—The appointment of a Commissioner to each State in the Union to represent the action of Virginia, and to invite response to this measure of conciliation.

Fourth—A strong appeal to the Federal Government to stay its hand and avert all acts which may lead to a collision pending the mediation of Virginia.

Fifth—An appeal to the Seceding States to preserve the existing *status*, and also to abstain from all acts which may precipitate a collision.

A dispatch from a distinguished source in Virginia, received to-day, says that there is little, if any, doubt that the plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature.

Similar movements will at once be made in the Legislatures of Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, arrangements being now in progress for that purpose.

The Crittenden proposition will probably come up in the Senate to-morrow, on the motion to reconsider the action of to-day.

Mr. RUSSELL has appeared before the Special Committee and promptly answered all questions put to him. He has laid before the Committee a written statement of everything he knows relative to the abstracted bonds. The Grand Jury has not yet acted on the subject.

Gen. DIX has entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He attended a Cabinet meeting yesterday. Mr. ROSMAN, Chief Clerk, has been commissioned as Assistant Secretary *ad interim*, in place of CLAYTON retired.

The Senate in Executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of Mr. TAYLOR, Chief Clerk of the New-York Post-office, as Postmaster.

The minority reports have not yet all been made from the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. LOVE, of Georgia, and Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, unite on something like the Crittenden basis. Messrs. NELSON and TERRY have each presented their views.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, withdraws his assent to the majority report, for the reason that the Southern members have generally retired from the Committee, thereby showing an unwillingness to accept anything the North could yield in the way of a compromise. The minority report, signed by the Representatives of the Pacific coast, Messrs. BENCH and STOUT, declares the requisite vote for constitutional amendments by this Congress cannot be had, and since there is such a contrariety of views and opinions among members of the same party, no leave no hope from the action which would meet all demands they are willing to refer the matter of difference between the North and South to the source of Federal power and to the delegates elected with a view direct to their settlement. They concur in many of the measures recommended by the majority and report a resolution additional to theirs. The resolution received 14 votes, while 15 voted against it in the Committee, and proposes to call a National Constitutional Convention.

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society, in his report, read at the annual meeting last night, said the statement that the Africans taken from aboard the *Echo*. had been sold into Slavery on the African coast, was false. They are now in Liberia and well.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES TO THE COMMANDER OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Consul PICKENS went to Vera Cruz this morning, bearing important dispatches from Washington to the Commander of the Gulf Squadron. It is rumored they were for a concentration of the fleets at the mouths of the Mississippi and the harbor of Pensacola.

ASSEMBLING OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Judge BENNING was chosen temporary Chairman. Subsequently, GEO. W. CRAWFORD was elected President by acclamation, and A. R. LAMAR, of Muscogee, was elected Secretary.

A Committee was appointed to wait on Commissioners Orr, of South Carolina, and Sparrow, of Alabama, and request them to communicate with the Convention, also to accept seats.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 14.

Six companies of New-Orleans military arrived this morning from the Arsenal, at Baton Rouge, leaving the barracks garrisoned by State troops.

Major HASKIN, with the United States forces, has left for St. Louis. A regiment of regular State infantry is being rapidly formed to garrison the fortifications.

The reported seizure of the cutter *Washington* at Algiers is incorrect. No seizure is contemplated.

The Fire Department are forming into military companies.

No coercion is anticipated here against seceding States.

Preparations and plans for the organization of a Southern republic are proceeding quietly.

The volunteers here are daily drilling, and reinforcements are surrounding the forts.

FEDERAL DRAFTS DISHONORED BY THE MOBILE COLLECTOR.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Collector has refused to honor Federal drafts until orders are received from the Governor of Alabama.

RESIGNATION OF THE MASTER OF THE BROOKLYN.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

T. B. MILLS, Master of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, again tendered his resignation last night, and will immediately go South.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The House Committee on Federal Relations reported on Mr. SMITH'S resolutions that it is inexpedient for the Federal Government, under existing circumstances, to make any additional military force, inasmuch as it would be liable to misconstruction, and tend to create uneasiness in the public mind; and requesting the Governor to obtain immediate information of the purposes of the General Government with respect to strengthening the military force in the arsenals, &c., in Virginia.

No action was taken on the report of the Committee, granted leave to sit during the session to consider the important information recently received. Their report is understood to be the basis of adjustment drawn up by Mr. PAYOR, and approved by the leading men of both parties at Washington.

The proceedings of the Senate are unimportant.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

There was no vote taken on the Convention bill in either House to-day.

Anti-coercion resolutions were passed to a second reading in the House last night, and will be considered again to-morrow.

The resolutions are strong against coercion, and pledge the whole power of the State to resist any attempt by the Government to coerce a seceding State.

The Convention bill is being debated in the House to-night.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the question of calling a Convention to the people on the 18th of February. If a majority favors a Convention the Governor is to appoint the day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Convention bill passed the Senate last night. The vote was—yeas, 31; nays, 2. The bill leaves it to the voters to decide at the time the Delegates are elected whether the Secession Ordinance, if passed, shall be submitted to the people for ratification. The election of Delegates is to be held Feb. 18, and the Convention on the 28th.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BORDER SLAVE STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Lancaster *Express*, of this evening, contains a communication from NATHANIEL BURT, a Republican, earnestly urging the State Legislature to take immediate steps to conciliate the Border States by sending Commissioners to their Legislatures, with a pledge of Pennsylvania's full performance of her constitutional duties towards every State. He thinks that this should be done to counteract the exertions of the disunion Commissioners in those States. He adds: "Let the Commissioners assure the Legislatures of the Border States that Pennsylvania is ready to grant them every reasonable guarantee against sectional interference, and to secure their equal rights in the Territories."

The *Express* advocates the immediate repeal of all unfriendly legislation, and approves of Mr. BURT'S proposition. It says that the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill, with the appointment of the Commissioners, promptly, with a reasonable show of unanimity, will settle the position of the Border States in favor of maintaining the Union.

PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Several prominent Democrats held a meeting here to-night, and in consultation they were impressed with a sense of the great danger that threatens the Union, and suggest the calling of a Democratic State Convention, to be composed of two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet at Albany,—as a preliminary to a Democratic National Convention, to convene at an early day, to take into consideration the state of the country, and see what remedy for the existing distraction can be suggested. It is said that while conceding the right of the minority to take possession of the General Government under the result of the recent election, the Democracy feel that as a majority of the people of the Union, they have rights, which at this time should be maintained, and that their stake in the preservation of the Union is greater than that of a minority party, although temporarily successful. On a comparison of views, they announce that the feelings of the Democrats of this State seem to be in favor of firmly maintaining the Union and upholding the laws, but of insisting, as a condition, that the olive branch shall go in advance, and no means be left untried to reunite all the States of the Confederacy on the firm basis of securing to each its full Constitutional rights.

A call for a Convention will emanate, probably, from the Representatives in the Legislature, and be issued forthwith.

ANTI-COERCION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

There was an immense gathering at National Hall to-night, in obedience to the call of men of all parties in opposition to the Republicans, favoring the conciliation and not the coercion of the South, and a peaceful separation, if it must be, rather than a civil war.

As the call was apparently directed to the Union and Douglas men, large numbers of these parties were in attendance, as was manifest during the proceedings.

On the resolutions being read, there were evidently some disposition to oppose them by a portion of the audience, and a gentleman on the platform rose to amend them. He was immediately removed.

There being some apprehension of a disturbance, a large police force was in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by VINCENT L. BRADFORD.

CHARLES MACALLESTER presided.

Speeches were made by Hon. Josiah Randall, George M. Wharton, United States District-Attorney, Hon. Wm. R. Reed, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, and others—all Breckinridge Democrats.

During the meeting several attempts were made at disturbance, a crowd frequently cheering for the Union, Gen. SCOTT and Maj. ANDERSON, and groaning for South Carolina and the Palmetto flag. At length the leader of the opposition was thrown out of the window. A scene of great excitement ensued, and many minutes elapsed before order was restored.

The speakers contended that coercion was inexpedient and dangerous, and that the South had good and just cause to complain, and recommended that a Convention of the people be immediately called, to declare to the South that Pennsylvania is for them.

On the question being put by Hon. Wm. B. REED as to where Pennsylvania would go in case of a dismemberment of the Union, hundreds cried "To the South," which sentiment was lustily cheered.

The arguments of the speakers were mainly directed against the Abolitionists. The South was asked to wait until the Pennsylvania Democracy were again in power.

All the speakers united in commending Gov. CURTIN'S inaugural address, for its conciliatory force.

ENW-JERSEY FOR THE UNION.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

A very large meeting was held here this evening to sustain the General Government in its enforcement of the laws, pledging New-Jersey in men and means to put down rebellion. The Legislature was recommended to take action in the matter. Speeches were made by Col. Freese, Dr. Skelton, Mayor Mills, C. W. Jay, and H. N. Congar.

THE FIRST DIVISION FOR THE UNION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SANDFORD AND GOV. MORGAN.

It has already been announced that Gen. SANDFORD has tendered the services of the First Division New-York State Militia to the Governor for service. The following is the correspondence:

His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to you the unanimous passage, by the Division Board of Officers of the First Division New-York State Militia, of a resolution authorizing me to tender to you their services for any duty which the present emergency may require.

I have also the honor to state, in response to the inquiry recently made through the members of your Military Staff, deputed for that purpose, that the organized, uniformed, and disciplined troops of this Division, divided into 16 regiments, now includes upwards of 7,000 men—officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.

The ununiformed Militia of this Division, newly enrolled, amount to upwards of 85,000 men.

Of these a large number are men who have served their seven years in various regiments of this Division, and who are liable to be called into service in case of insurrection and invasion. These men would generally desire to serve in their old regiments, and in case of emergency would flock to our standards, and the uniformed corps could then be increased to 15,000 to 16,000 men.

A large number of the officers and men of this Division are trained as artillerists, and in case the United States Government should find it necessary to withdraw the residue of their troops from the harbor of New-York, for the Southern fortifications, I could detail a sufficient force to supply their places in twenty-four hours, and could replace them from time to time, as long as might be necessary.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in the course of the next week, and will, in the meantime, prepare such additional items of information respecting this Division as may be desired.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1861.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 12th inst., informing me of the unanimous passage of a resolution by the Board of Officers of the First Division of New-York State Militia, tendering, through you, their services for any duty which the present emergency may require.

In accepting as I do, provisionally, the proffered service, I cannot omit to commend the promptness with which officers and men throughout have responded to the call upon their patriotism. The alacrity exhibited by the First Division is but an earnest of the disposition of the people of New-York to rise to the aid of the Federal authorities in this or any crisis, with the same readiness and unanimity that they would rally to the defence of their State and Municipal institutions. I am, very respectfully, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

To Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, New-York City.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The President sent in a message answering the Senate resolution relating to his appointment of JOSEPH HOLT to perform the duties of the office of Secretary of War, made vacant by the resignation of Secretary FLOYD. He fully sets forth the legal reasons for the step.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee of seven by the Senate with instructions to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a general act for the admission of new States and the readjustment of the limits of California, Minnesota and Oregon.

First—New-Mexico shall be bounded on the north by the 37° of latitude east by Texas, south by Texas and the Mexican boundary, and west by the 114° of longitude.

Second—Kansas, including the present territories of Kansas east of longitude 140°, a small portion of New-Mexico, north of latitude 37°, and that portion of Nebraska which lies south of latitude 43°.

Third—An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Minnesota, to embrace the proposed Territory of Dacotah and the portion of Nebraska lying north of latitude 43°.

Fourth—An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Oregon so as to merge and include the Territory of Washington.

Fifth—A readjustment of the State of California so as to include that portion of Utah and New-Mexico lying west of longitude 114°.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to take up Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) opposed Mr. POWELL'S amendment. If the amendment is accepted the Constitution will be so amended that the extension of Slavery will be forever precluded, and we will never get Cuba. He did not want to take any resolution which would again precipitate the question on the American people. If he understood the question thoroughly, if this amendment go before the people they will never consent to it.

The Chairman (Mr. FOOT) here decided that the unfinished business, being the Pacific Railroad bill, takes precedence of the special order, the Kansas bill.

Mr. BIGLER moved to postpone all other business and take up the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. SUMNER moved for a vote on Mr. POWELL'S amendment on art. 1st, line 14, after the word "Territory" to insert "now held or hereafter to be acquired."

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell and Wigfall—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson—24.

Mr. WADE made a motion to vote on Mr. BIGLER'S motion to postpone regular business and continue the consideration of the Crittenden resolutions. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell and Wigfall—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson—26.

Mr. SUMNER took the floor.

Mr. SIMMONS, of R. I., (Rep.,) said—I have lived under every President. I do not want Georgia or any other State to secede. Georgia has the riches of one of Rhode Island's sons who fought at Eutaw Springs. I am a States-right's man as well as a national man. The personal liberty bills of Massachusetts, I believe, passed when both branches of the Legislature of that State and the Governor were Democratic. When the personal liberty bills were passed they did not prevent the operations of the Constitution. The Slavery question belongs to the United States to decide. It is a mere matter of moonshine about its belonging to the States individually. There are depraved questions thrown up by the Democratic here charging the Republican party with breaking up the Government. I do not care what kind of laws you pass in Georgia affecting us.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said—Mr. President, I shall vote for this amendment because I believe it to be abstractly true, and because I would much rather see the existing difficulty settled by a general enforcement of the laws and by a general obedience to them, than to changing the Constitution to make it conform to any sectional or other dissatisfaction. Yet I would by no means have it understood that by this vote I commit myself against all measures, or what, in my judgment, may be any just and reasonable measure intended to compose the present difficulties. It does not follow because dissatisfaction is unreasonable that it should not be appeased. Especially does not this follow when the dissatisfaction is caused by persistent misrepresentation, which we may hope time and reflection will correct. It is always with regret and with distrust of my own judgment that I differ from the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN.) Especially do I regret that I am unable to agree with him in a measure which he brings forward to compose the difficulties which agitate the country. Distinguished not more for the length of service than for the ability and patriotism with which that whole service has been illuminated, I had been taught before I knew him to regard him as the model of a statesman and patriot. During my acquaintance with him he has fully justified the opinion with which I approached him. But, passing over other objections, I think there is a fatal defect in any attempt to settle the territorial question by a constitutional amendment. I do not believe that any amendment that would be at all satisfactory to both sections could secure the assent of three-fourths of the States. Four States are already out of the Union, so far as their own acts can place them without it. Three others are waiting impatiently for the forms of secession which shall sever them from the flag of their country. Seven States would refuse even to consider a proposition for an amendment to the Constitution. To adopt an amendment to the Constitution requires the assent of twenty-five States, and only twenty-six States would vote upon it. It cannot be presumed in the present agitated condition of the country, the passions of men could calm down, and the minds of men could be brought together with such unanimity that all the States but but one would render their assent to any proposition for settling the question that has so long and so utterly divided them. I might refer to other objections, but even if the measure should be passed immediately, and should receive the prompt assent of the South, a very doubtful contingency, there is not time in the Atlantic States before the 4th of March to pass upon it with the deliberation due to so grave a matter; nor in the Pacific States—the assent of one of which would be necessary to its adoption. The vote certainly could not be transmitted here within that time. I think, also, that the provision which makes this applicable to all territory to be hereafter acquired will be regarded all over the North as an invitation to filibustering, and as a provocation to war with Mexico. I know it was not so intended by the Senator who proposed, nor by his colleague who accepted it, but such would be the opinion entertained of its practical effect, and in that apprehension I confess I should largely share. But, regarding the primary objection, which I stated as sufficient to control my vote, I do not care to discuss the others. I believe that if the danger which menaces us is to be avoided at all, it must be by legislation, which is more ready, more certain, and more likely to be satisfactory than a Constitutional amendment. The main difficulty is the Territorial question. The demand of the Senators on the other side of the chamber, and of those whom they represent, is that the Territory south of the line of the Missouri Compromise, should be open to their peculiar institution. All this Territory, except the Indian Reservation, is within the limits of New-Mexico, which, for a part of its northern boundary, runs up two degrees above that line. This is now a Slave Territory—made so by Territorial legislation, and Slavery exists there and is protected now. I am willing, as soon as Kansas has been admitted, to vote for the admission of New-Mexico as a State, with such Constitution as the people may adopt. This disposes of all the territory that is adapted to slave labor, and that is claimed by the South. It ought to settle the whole question. Surely, if we can dispose of all the territory that we have, we ought not to quarrel over that we have not. Let us settle the difficulties that throng us now, and not anticipate those which may never come. Let the public mind have time to cool. Let us forget, in the general property, the mutual dependence and the common glory of our country, that we have ever quarreled over the question that we have put at rest, and, perhaps, when, in the march of events, the Northern provinces of Mexico are brought under our sway they may come in without a ripple on the political sea where tumultuous waves now threaten to engulph us all in one common ruin. In offering to settle this question by the compromise of New-Mexico, we of the North who assent to it, propose a great sacrifice, and offer a large concession. We propose to take in a State that is deficient in population, and that possesses, imperfectly, many of the elements of a member of the Union, and that will require in one form or another, even after admission, the aid of the General Government. But we make the offer in the spirit of compromise and good feeling, which we hope will be reciprocated. And now I appeal to Senators on the other side when we thus offer to bridge over full seven-eighths of the frightful chasm that separates us, will you not build the other eighth? When, with outstretched arms we approach you so near that by reaching out your hand you can clasp ours in the fraternal grasp from which they should never have separated—will you stand with folded arms and closed eyes upon extreme demands which you know we cannot accept, and for which, if we did, we could not carry our constituents? I had not intended to take part in this debate, but since so many have participated in it, I was unwilling that it should close until I had added my voice to the more powerful ones that have been raised on the side of moderate counsels, fidelity to the Constitution, and unalterable attachment to the Union. I wished, also, to express my approbation of the conservative, statesmanlike, and patriotic speech of the Senator from New-York. The Senator from Delaware has said that his State, as it has been the first to adopt the Constitution, so she would be the last to desert it. That claim I shall dispute with him. The State that I have the honor, in part, to represent, was the last of the old thirteen to adopt the Constitution. She will permit no other State to be the last to leave it. She will remain true to the American flag, so long as a shred of it floats. She deliberated long, because she apprehended that in entering into the Union she made great sacrifices, and incurred great risk of loss. She has found that, instead of sacrifice and loss, it has been all glory and gain. The time demands wisdom, moderation, and conciliation. The Constitution is to be preserved in the spirit in which it was framed, by mutual forbearance, by a liberal construction of each other's motives, and by a general confidence of the people of one section in the people of every other section. Whoever attempts to destroy or to impair that confidence points an arrow to the heart of his country. Whoever attempts to strengthen or to restore, invokes upon himself the benediction that was pronounced upon the peacemakers. However we may be estranged by unfortunate, and, I trust, transient causes, we are all brethren of one household. Intermarriage and emigration have given to the families of each section representatives in the other. You cannot trace back your family tree, but some of its limbs will cast their shadows in every State. The blood of your ancesters flowed at Lexington, and reddened the soil of Bunker Hill. The bayonets of ours gleamed at the battle of Cowpens, and the genius of a Rhode Island man, to whom my colleague has so eloquently referred, directed the fight at Eutaw Springs. That day he made good the declaration that he would rescue the Carolinians or perish in the attempt. Together our fathers achieved the independence of their country, together they laid the foundations of its greatness and glory, together they erected this beautiful structure, which it is our privilege to inhabit, which it is our duty to preserve and transmit: together we enjoy that privilege, together we must perform that duty. I will not believe that, in the madness of popular fully and delusion, the most benignant Government that ever blessed humanity is to be broken up. I will not believe that this great power, which is marching with gigantic steps toward the first place among the nations of the earth, is to be turned backward in its mighty track. There are no grievances, fancied or real, that cannot be redressed within the Union, and under the Constitution. There are no differences between us that may not be settled if we will take them up in the spirit of those to whose places we have succeeded, and the fruits of whose labors we have inherited.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) called for a vote on postponing the consideration of the Crittenden resolutions, and to take up and fix a day for the consideration of the Kansas bill.

The vote resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell and Wigfall—30.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved that a vote be taken on Mr. CLARK'S motion to amend Mr. CRITTENDEN'S measure by striking out the preamble and the resolution.

The vote resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury and Sebastian—21.

Messrs. BENJAMIN, SLIDELL and WIGFALL did not vote.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) came in after the vote was determined and asked to record his vote.

A motion was then made to lay the subject on the table, which was carried.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem., had no objection if the Senate would allow the Deficiency bill to be taken up to-morrow.

Mr. GWIN—I have no objection to it.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to take up the Kansas bill.

The Chair stated that the motion to take up the Pacific Railroad bill was before the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to make the Kansas bill the special order for 1 P. M. on Friday.

Mr. BIGLER withdrew his motion.

Mr. GWIN moved that the Pacific Railroad bill be taken up.

The Chair decided that the bill was before the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER moved that the Senate go into Executive Session.

Motion carried.

The Executive Session lasted twenty minutes, when the doors were reopened.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved a reconsideration of the vote laying the Crittenden resolutions on the table, pending which, at 3:10 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2909. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of Lieut. Hall with Instructions for Major Anderson.

FORT SUMTER TO BE DEFENDED.

Interview of Colonel Hayne with President Buchanan.

NATURE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA ULTIMATUM.

The Views of the Secessionists Moderated.

Mr. Crittenden's Proposition Tabled in the Senate.

Speech of Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island.

Continuation of the General Debate in the House.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Assembling of the Georgia State Convention.

Important Orders to the Commander of the Gulf Squadron.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Col. HAYNE called on the President last evening, and was politely received. He stated verbally and fully the purpose of his mission, which was to demand the unconditional withdrawal of the garrison of Fort Sumter. The President heard him through patiently and attentively, but without the slightest intimation as to what his own views were.

When Col. HAYNE concluded his statement, the President requested him to submit it in writing, when he would consider it and communicate his reply. This was all that occurred, and Col. HAYNE is perfectly in the dark as to what the reply will be. He has been busily engaged most of to-day in preparing the document, but the urgent solicitations of a large number of Southern Senators, I understand, have induced Col. HAYNE to modify his views, and he has telegraphed this fact to Gov. PICKENS, and asked for further instructions. These Southern Senators insist on South Carolina doing no act which will involve a collision.

Senator DAVIS has dictated and forwarded a letter to Gov. PICKENS, which was written by another Senator, in which he supplicates them to abandon any policy which would involve hostilities, and not only open their markets freely to Major ANDERSON, but to cultivate kindly relations with him. Mr. DAVIS speaks of ANDERSON in the highest terms. He says he knows him well, and that he is as honorable as he is brave, and will never abuse their confidence.

The secession leaders are beginning to fear reaction at home. The highest ecomiums yet passed on Major ANDERSON were those by the South Carolina Legislature. This, taken in connection with the sudden change of tone in ANDERSON's notes to Gov. PICKENS, is causing much talk in official circles here.

The President will positively refuse to withdraw the garrison, as demanded by Col. HAYNE, but if the proposition be modified as insisted on by nearly all the Southern Senators, they think it will be accepted.

I understand that the Cabinet to-day determined against holding any intercourse with any South Carolinians as Ambassadors.

It is rumored, and apparently upon good authority, that Mr. BUCHANAN has assured the South that, while he can never recognize the *de facto* Government of South Carolina, or any other separate State seceding, it would not be inconsistent with his former positions to recognize a Government *de facto* if embracing three or more States combined. If this be true, it may account for the haste to organize the Provisional Government at Montgomery.

The Senators and others maturing the new plan for a settlement are to-day quite sanguine that they will succeed in holding together the Border States, and eventually preserving the Union, if a collision can only be avoided.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was much exasperated to-day at his resolutions being first amended and then tabled, yet he does not despair of the Union, as he thinks the people will come to the rescue.

Messrs. BRAGG, SLIDELL and other extremists have telegraphed the defeat of Mr. CRITTENDEN's proposition to-night to the South, for the purpose of exacerbating feeling and promoting the revolution.

The Missouri, Virginia and Maryland Union men express great fears that the Senate's action to-day will give the Disunionists control of those States.

IVERSON and some other Cotton State Senators withheld their votes on Mr. CLARK's proposition, for the very purpose of having CRITTENDEN's proposition fail, that they might use it to further excite the South.

Mr. MASON's speech shows that Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions would have had less strength on a direct vote than they had in opposition to CLARK's.

The Alabama delegation are disappointed in not receiving official notification of the signing of the Ordinance of Secession. They are prepared to leave on receiving this information.

The Senators and Representatives of New-York, without distinction of party, will wait on the President to-morrow, and present the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New-York, tendering men and money for the preservation of the Union.

Lieut. HALL has leave of absence for several days.

The new project alluded to above for settling the question is thus spoken of in a dispatch just received from Richmond:

"The propositins takes splendidly. It was to-dey explained before the Committee on Federci Relations, and will certainly pass."

This plan is the one which Messrs. DOUGLAS, CRITTENDEN, RIVES and ond others are considering, as stated last night.

Members of Congress from Northern States are constantly receiving letters from home, proposing to send men here to protect Congress and maintain the Government against violence. The members answer that the District is in the hands of Gen. SCOTT for protection, and they are content to take their chances with him.

Mr. RUSSELL has been before the Committee of Investigation relative to the Indian bonds. The statement that he refused to answer is unfounded. Members of the Committee say he made, first, a very full statement of the whole transaction in writing, and then answered unhesitatingly every additional question.

The momentary absence of a single Republican Senator to-day, lost the Pacific Railroad bill and the Kansas bill their position as special orders. This is unfortunate.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, in the House to-day, followed ont the line of policy suggested by Senator WADA in his recent speech. The running fire which Mr. GURLEY drew ont was interesting, but did not tend to allay the stormy feelings of others. His proposition to make Louisiana a desert, and New-Orleans a fish-pond, unless the Northwestern navigation is left free and unmolested, does not particularly please.

Private dispatches from Mississippi confirm the statement that an attempt to get up illuminations in several large towns on the Mississippi, last night, in honor of secession proved total failures. At Natchez there was a very strong disposition against any demonstration whatever, and the thing was virtually abandoned. I learn from one of the Mississippi delegation that his latest advices indicate strong regrets that the State has been so precipitate in her movement.

In conversation with an intimate friend of Gov. CHASE, to-day, who has come here evidently to prospect for the Governor and ascertain the public sentiment, I learn he has not yet decided what course to pursue, but the probabilities are that he will accept the Treasuryship. The question of doubt arises from his desire to remain in the Senate, which is more in public life and continues six years instead of four, with the further contingent liability of a break-up of the Cabinet, which is liable to occur under all Administrations.

Seventeen thousand nine hundred pounds of powder were placed on board the *Constitution* at Annapolis a few days since,—it is believed to prevent its seizure by the Disunionists in Maryland.

A prominent Republican here suggests as a basis of settlement of the pending issue between the two sections,—first, that Congress shall vote the President fifty millions of money, and power to call out an hundred thousand volunteers, if necessary, to maintain the Government and protect the public property. Having thus put the Government on a war footing, it will be in condition to offer terms to men who demand concessions, with arms in their hands.

This done, he suggests the reëstablishment of the Missouri Compromise by Constitutional amendment, coupled with a provision that any foreign territory hereafter acquired by the United States shall be held as colonial dependencies and not be admitted as States. This provision would avoid the objection to a prohibition of future acquisitions, which arises from the fact that it may become necessary in the future policy of the country,—while, on the other hand, as such colonial acquisitions would involve no political power, fillibusterism and war, for the sake of acquisition, would not be projected and stimulated.

Another item of the proposition is that the Constitution shall not be amended so as to permit Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States, and that the African Slave-trade shall be forever prohibited. The proposition for the reënactment of the Missouri Compromise would not practically extend Slavery over a foot of territory, although it would recognize the fact that it already exists in New-Mexico. Indeed, the line of 36° 30' would cut off quite a large piece of New-Mexico and devote it to freedom. It is not improbable that the foregoing plan of adjustment may be presented for the consideration of Congress before many days. It would command the support of the Border Slave States beyond doubt, if the Republicans would sustain it.

BEN HILLIARD, of San Francisco, has been nominated and confirmed United States Appraiser at that port, *vice* PHILIP ROACH, resigned.

A. D. RICHMIRE has been confirmed as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of California, *vice* J. Y. McDOFFIE, resigned.

It seems that JEFFERSON DAVIS, while declaring the connection of Mississippi with the Federal Government severed, was disposed to remain here and continue to cast his vote, characterizing the Senate as a mere debating society, in which anybody might properly participate. His colleague, Mr. BROWN, refused to concur in this arrangement, but insisted, on the contrary, on retiring entirely from the body if he could not fulfill the duties of a Senator. He would not sham secession and play representative of a sovereign inside the Union.

Advices from Texas show that SAM HOUSTON is making a gallant fight for the Union. If the question of secession is once fairly discussed in Texas, the treason must fail of success before the people. HOUSTON, in his recent proclamation convening the Legislature in special session, gave as one of the reasons therefor the fact that the Indians were invading her borders, and that the Treasury was destitute of the necessary means of repelling their encroachments. He evidently intended the people should infer from this the argument that a State which cannot protect itself from Indian incursions, is not in a condition to make revolution against the Federal Government, which keeps an army of over 2,000 men within the territory of Texas, for the purpose of protecting the frontier from the tomahawk of the savage.

Disunion accomplished, of course these troops would all be withdrawn, to the great relief of the Federal Treasury; put Texas would at once be plunged into an expensive and troublesome Indian war, besides losing the large business accruing from the presence and movements of so large a military force. This and similar considerations will give secession a sturdy fight in Texas.

Quite a host of "patriots" have been here recently from the Pacific Coast, looking after the Federal patronage to be distributed by Mr. LINCOLN. Among the number are some of the least fit men in California to occupy public position; men whose success would nearly, if not quite, extinguish the Republican Party in that State. In no part of the Union is good judgment in the selection of Federal officials more indispensable to the future success of the cause of Republicanism—and it is to be hoped the President elect will avoid all committals in behalf of any applicants until he shall have suitable opportunity to ascertain from true men what appointments are judicious, and what would reflect discredit upon his Administration. California was democratized by the single unfortunate appointment of T. BUTLER KING to the Collectorship of San Francisco, and it behooves the new Administration not to try a similar experiment, and bring upon itself similar disgrace.

[DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Lieut. HALL left to-day with instructions to Maj. ANDERSON. Their character has not transpired, but it is ascertained from a reliable source that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumter as demanded by the South Carolina authorities, and that the post will be defended. Such is the present condition of affairs.

Col. HAYNE, Commissioner from South Carolina, has, it is understood, moderated his views since his arrival here. He will remain here several days.

The opinion is almost unanimous in secession circles that all collision for the present should be studiously avoided. Col. HAYNE has been counseling daily, with the leaders of the secession movement, who are opposed to precipitating hostilities. It is believed that strong representations have been made within two days past urging the authorities of South Carolina to afford Major ANDERSON every facility for marketing and other domestic supplies.

A plan is now before the Committee on Federal Relations of the House of Delegates at Richmond, which is regarded with much interest in political circles here. The idea originated with Mr. PAYOR, of the Federal House of Representatives, and has received the cordial indorsement of Messrs. CRITTENDEN, BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS, WILLIAM C. RIVES and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and conservative opinion. The plan is a series of resolutions proposing:

First—There must be some definite and conclusive settlement of the Slavery question between the two sections of country, or separation will be inevitable.

Second—Proposing the Crittenden compromise, as amended by Mr. DOUGLAS, as the basis of a few and honorable adjustments, and as the least Virginia feels she can take as a settlement.

Third—The appointment of a Commissioner to each State in the Union to represent the action of Virginia, and to invite response to this measure of conciliation.

Fourth—A strong appeal to the Federal Government to stay its hand and avert all acts which may lead to a collision pending the mediation of Virginia.

Fifth—An appeal to the Seceding States to preserve the existing *status*, and also to abstain from all acts which may precipitate a collision.

A dispatch from a distinguished source in Virginia, received to-day, says that there is little, if any, doubt that the plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature.

Similar movements will at once be made in the Legislatures of Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, arrangements being now in progress for that purpose.

The Crittenden proposition will probably come up in the Senate to-morrow, on the motion to reconsider the action of to-day.

Mr. RUSSELL has appeared before the Special Committee and promptly answered all questions put to him. He has laid before the Committee a written statement of everything he knows relative to the abstracted bonds. The Grand Jury has not yet acted on the subject.

Gen. DIX has entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He attended a Cabinet meeting yesterday. Mr. RONMAN, Chief Clerk, has been commissioned as Assistant Secretary *ad interim*, in place of CLAYTON retired.

The Senate in Executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of Mr. TAYLOR, Chief Clerk of the New-York Post-office, as Postmaster.

The minority reports have not yet all been made from the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. LOVE, of Georgia, and Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, unite on something like the Crittenden basis. Messrs. NELSON and TERRY have each presented their views.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, withdraws his assent to the majority report, for the reason that the Southern members have generally retired from the Committee, thereby showing an unwillingness to accept anything the North could yield in the way of a compromise. The minority report, signed by the Representatives of the Pacific coast, Messrs. BISCH and STOUT, declares the requisite vote for constitutional amendments by this Congress cannot be had, and since there is such a contrariety of views and opinions among members of the same party, as leave no hope from the action which would meet all demands they are willing to refer the matter of difference between the North and South to the source of Federal power and to the delegates elected with a view direct to their settlement. They concur in many of the measures recommended by the majority and report a resolution additional to theirs. The resolution received 14 votes, while 15 voted against it in the Committee, and proposes to call a National Constitutional Convention.

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society, in his report, read at the annual meeting last night, said the statement that the Africans taken from aboard the *Echo*, had been sold into Slavery on the African coast, was false. They are now in Liberia and well.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES TO THE COMMANDER OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Consul PICKENS went to Vera Cruz this morning, bearing important dispatches from Washington to the Commander of the Gulf Squadron. It is rumored they were for a concentration of the fleets at the mouths of the Mississippi and the harbor of Pensacola.

ASSEMBLING OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Judge BENNING was chosen temporary Chairman. Subsequently, GEO. W. CRAWFORD was elected President by acclamation, and A. R. LAMAR, of Muscogee, was elected Secretary.

A Committee was appointed to wait on Commissioners OLIN, of South Carolina, and SHORTER, of Alabama, and request them to communicate with the Convention, also to accept seats.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 14.

Six companies of New-Orleans military arrived this morning from the Arsenal of Baton Rouge, leaving the barracks garrisoned by State troops.

Major HASKIN, with the United States forces, has left for St. Louis. A regiment of regular State infantry is being rapidly formed to garrison the fortification.

The reported seizure of the cutter *Washington* at Algiers is incorrect. No seizure is contemplated.

The Fire Department are forming into military companies.

No coercion is anticipated here against seceding States.

Preparations and plans for the organization of a Southern republic are proceeding quietly.

The volunteers here are daily drilling, and reinforcements are surrounding the forts.

FEDERAL DRAFTS DISHONORED BY THE MOBILE COLLECTOR.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Collector has refused to honor Federal drafts until orders are received from the Governor of Alabama.

RESIGNATION OF THE MASTER OF THE BROOKLYN.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

T. B. MILLS, Master of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, again tendered his resignation last night, and will immediately go South.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The House Committee on Federal Relations reported on Mr. SMITH's resolutions that it is inexpedient for the Federal Government, under existing circumstances, to make any additional military force, inasmuch as it would be liable to misconstruction, and tend to create uneasiness in the public mind; and requesting the Governor to obtain immediate information of the purposes of the General Government with respect to strengthening the military force in the arsenals, &c., in Virginia.

No action was taken on the report of the Committee, granted leave to sit during the session to consider the important information recently received. Their report is understood to be the basis of adjustment drawn up by Mr. PAYOR, and approved by the leading men of both parties at Washington.

The proceedings of the Senate are unimportant.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

There was no vote taken on the Convention bill in either House to-day.

Anti-coercion resolutions were passed to a second reading in the House last night, and will be considered again to-morrow.

The resolutions are strong against coercion, and pledge the whole power of the State to resist any attempt by the Government to coerce a seceding State.

The Convention bill is being debated in the House to-night.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the question of calling a Convention to the people on the 18th of February. If a majority favors a Convention the Governor is to appoint the day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Convention bill passed the Senate last night. The vote was—yeas, 31; nays, 2. The bill leaves it to the voters to decide at the time the Delegates are elected whether the Secession Ordinance, if passed, shall be submitted to the people for ratification. The election of Delegates is to be held Feb. 18, and the Convention on the 28th.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BORDER SLAVE STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Lancaster *Express*, of this evening, contains a communication from NATHANIEL BOLT, a Republican, earnestly urging the State Legislature to take immediate steps to conciliate the Border States by sending Commissioners to their Legislatures, with a pledge of Pennsylvania's full performance of her constitutional duties towards every State. He thinks that this should be done to counteract the exertions of the disunion Commissioners in those States. He adds: "Let the Commissioners assure the Legislatures of the Border States that Pennsylvania is ready to grant them every reasonable guarantee against sectional interference, and to secure their equal rights in the Territories."

The *Express* advocates the immediate repeal of all unfriendly legislation, and approves of Mr. BOLT's proposition. It says that the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill, with the appointment of the Commissioners, promptly, with a reasonable show of unanimity, will settle the position of the Border States in favor of maintaining the Union.

PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Several prominent Democrats held a meeting here to-night, and in consultation they were impressed with a sense of the great danger that threatens the Union, and suggest the calling of a Democratic State Convention, to be composed of two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet at Albany,—as a preliminary to a Democratic National Convention, to convene at an early day, to take into consideration the state of the country, and see what remedy for the existing distraction can be suggested. It is said, that while conceding the right of the minority to take possession of the General Government under the result of the recent election, the Democracy feel that as a majority of the people of the Union, they have rights, which at this time should be maintained, and that their stake in the preservation of the Union is greater than that of a minority party, although temporaly successful. On a comparison of views, they announce that the feelings of the Democrats of this State seem to be in favor of firmly maintaining the Union and upholding the laws, but of insisting, as a condidition, that the olive branch shall go in advance, and no means be left untried to reunite all the States of the Confederacy on the firm basis of securing to each its full Constitutional rights.

A call for a Convention will emanate, probably, from the Representatives in the Legislature, and be issued forthwith.

ANTI-COERCION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

There was an immense gathering at National Hall to-night, in obedience to the call on men of all parties in opposition to the Republicans, favoring the conciliation and not the coercion of the South, and a peaceful separation, if it must be, rather than a civil war.

As the call was apparently directed to the Union and Douglas men, large numbers of these parties were in attendance, as was manifest during the proceedings.

On the resolutions being read, there were evidently some disposition to oppose them by a portion of the audience, and a gentleman on the platform rose to amend them. He was immediately removed.

There being some apprehension of a disturbance, a large police force was in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by VINCENT L. BRADFORD.

CHARLES MACALLESTER presided.

Speeches were made by Hon. Josiah Randall, George M. Wharton, United States District Attorney, Hon. Wm. R. Reed, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, and others—all Breckinridge Democrats.

During the meeting several attempts were made at disturbance, a crowd frequently cheering for the Union, Gen. SCOTT and Maj. ANDERSON, and groaning for South Carolina and the Palmetto flag. At length the leader of the opposition was thrown out of the window. A scene of great excitement ensued, and many minutes elapsed before order was restored.

The speakers contended that coercion was inexpedient and dangerous, and that the South had good and just cause to complain, and recommended that a Convention of the people be immediately called, to declare to the South that Pennsylvania is for them.

On the question being put by Hon. WM. B. REED as to where Pennsylvania would go in case of a dismemberment of the Union, hundreds cried "To the South," which sentiment was instily cheered.

The arguments of the speakers were mainly directed against the Abolitionists. The South was asked to wait until the Pennsylvania Democracy were again in power.

All the speakers united in commending Gov. CORTIN's inaugural address, for its conciliatory force,

NEW-JERSEY FOR THE UNION.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

A very large meeting was held here this evening to sustain the General Government in its enforcement of the laws, pledging New-Jersey in men and means to put down rebellion. The Legislature was recommended to take action in the matter. Speeches were made by Col. Freese, Dr. Skelton, Mayor Mills, C. W. Jay, and H. N. Congar.

THE FIRST DIVISION FOR THE UNION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SANDFORD AND GOV. MORGAN.

It has already been announced that Gen. SANDFORD has tendered the services of the First Division New-York State Militia to the Governor for service. The following is the correspondence:

His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to you the unanimous passage, by the Division Board of Officers of the First Division New-York State Militia, of a resolution authorizing me to tender to you their services for any duty which the present emergency may require.

I have also the honor to state, in response to the inquiry recently made through the members of your Military Staff, deputed for that purpose, that the organized, uniformed, and disciplined troops of this Division, divided into 16 regiments, now includes upwards of 7,000 men—officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.

The ununiformed Militia of this Division, now enrolled, amount to upwards of 85,000 men.

Of these a large number are men who have served their seven years in various regiments of this Division, and who are liable to be called into service in case of insurrection and invasion. These men would generally desire to serve in their old regiments, and in case of emergency would flock to our standards, and the uniformed corps could then be increased to 15,000 to 16,000 men.

A large number of the officers and men of this Division are trained as artillerists, and in case the United States Government should find it necessary to withdraw the residue of their troops from the harbor of New-York, for the Southern fortifications, I could detail a sufficient force to supply their places in twenty-four hours, and could replace them from time to time, as long as might be necessary.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in the course of the next week, and will in the meantime, prepare such additional items of information respecting this Division as may be desired.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1861.

SIR: I have received your favor of the 12th inst., informing me of the unanimous passage of a resolution by the Board of Officers of the First Division of New-York State Militia, tendering, through you, their services for any duty which the present emergency may require.

In accepting as I do, provisionally, the proffered service, I cannot omit to commend the promptness with which officers and men throughout have responded to the call upon their patriotism. The alacrity exhibited by the First Division is but an earnest of the disposition of the people of New-York to rise to the aid of the Federal authorities in this or any crisis, with the same readiness and unanimity that they would rally to the defence of their State and Municipal institutions. I am, very respectfully, yours,

E. D. MORGAN.

To Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, New-York City.

INCREASE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA ARMY.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Gov. PICKENS has sent a Message to the Legislature, advising the raising of two more military companies and one more regiment to serve three years. He advises a permanent garrison of the extensive fortifications in South Carolina. "This may be expensive, but considering that we shall soon have a Southern Confederacy, it will be necessary to protect the seacoast, and afterwards transfer the troops to the Southern Government. The fanatical excitement of Northern people shows us that if we expect to preserve peace, we must prepare for war."

The House of Representatives have passed the bill to stay the collection and prosecution of all debts due by South Carolinians to men in the Non Slaveholding States until after December next.

Lieut. MEAD, of Fort Sumter, reached here this afternoon, on a leave of absence to go home, in Virginia, on account of the illness of his sister.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Democratic Convention met at the Statehouse at 10 A. M.—93 of the 102 counties were represented. The Convention was harmonious, and the resolutions adopted almost unanimously declare that it is the prompting of patriotism and the dictate of wisdom to make an earnest effort to save the Union by conciliation and concession; therefore in a spirit of compromise we are willing to accept the amendments to the Constitution proposed in the United States Senate by Senator DOUGLAS, Senator CRITTENDEN, the Border State proposition, or any other whereby harmony may be restored between the people of the different sections of the country; deny the constitutional right of any State to secede from the Union; and we are equally opposed to nullification at the North and secession at the South as revolution; that in the opinion of this Convention the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce the submission of seceding States will inevitably plunge the country in civil war and entirely extinguish all hope of the settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country. We therefore earnestly entreat the Federal Government and seceding States to withhold the arm of the military power; and on no pretext whatever bring on the nation the horrors of a civil war until the people can take such action as the troubles demand. We recognize it to be the duty of the Federal Government, through the civil authorities within the jurisdiction of the States, to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the Union; but we distinctly deny that the Federal Government has the constitutional power to call out the military to execute these laws, except in the aid of the civil authorities. We recommend the repeal of all Personal Liberty bills, and recommend that a Convention be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 25th of February, to take into consideration the present perilous state of the country, and recommend to the people such just concessions and such amendments to the Constitution as will produce harmony and fraternal feeling throughout the Union; the said Convention to consist of one delegate from each Congressional District, and two at large from each of the thirty-three States, and we request that the Legislatures of the several States take steps for a Convention of States for the purpose aforesaid.

AID FOR THE GOVERNMENT FROM MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

A joint resolution passed the State Legislature to-day, unanimously requesting the Governor to tender to the President of the United States all the resources of Maine, both in men and money, for the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The President sent in a message answering the Senate resolution relating to his appointment of JOSEPH HOLT to perform the duties of the office of Secretary of War, made vacant by the resignation of Secretary FLOYD. He fully sets forth the legal reasons for the step.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee of seven by the Senate with instructions to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a general act for the admission of new State and the readjustment of the limits of California, Minnesota and Oregon.

First—New-Mexico shall be bounded on the north by the 37° of latitude east by Texas, south by Texas and the Mexican boundary, and west by the 114° of longitude.

Second—Kansas, including the present territories of Kansas east of longitude 109, a small portion of New-Mexico, north of latitude 37°, and that portion of Nebraska which lies south of latitude 43°.

Third—An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Minnesota, to embrace the proposed Territory of Dacotah and the portion of Nebraska lying north of latitude 43°.

Fourth—An enlargement of the jurisdiction of Oregon so as to merge and include the Territory of Washington.

Fifth—A readjustment of the State of California so as to include that portion of Utah and New-Mexico lying west of longitude 114°.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to take up Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) opposed Mr. POWELL's amendment. If the amendment is accepted the Constitution will be so amended that the extension of Slavery will be forever precluded, and we will never get Cuba. He did not want to take any resolution which would again precipitate the question on the American people. If he understood the question thoroughly, if this amendment go before the people they will never consent to it.

The Chairman (Mr. FOOT) here decided that the unfinished business, being the Pacific Railroad bill, takes precedence of the special order, the Kansas bill.

Mr. BIGLER moved to postpone all other business and take up the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. SUMNER moved for a vote on Mr. POWELL's amendment on art. 1st, line 14, after the word "Territory" to insert "now held or hereafter to be acquired."

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell and Wigfall—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Hale, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson—24.

Mr. WADA made a motion to vote on Mr. BIGLER's motion to postpone regular business and continue the consideration of the Crittenden resolutions. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Brigot, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell and Wigfall—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale Harlan, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson—26.

Mr. SUMNER took the floor.

Mr. SIMMONS, of R. I., (Rep.,) said—I have lived under every President. I do not want Georgia or any other State to secede. Georgia has the ashes of one of Rhode Island's sons who fought at Eutaw Springs. I am a States-right's man as well as a national man. The personal liberty bills of Massachusetts, I believe, passed when both branches of the Legislature of that State and the Governor were Democratic. When the personal liberty bills were passed they did not prevent the operations of the Constitution. The Slavery question belongs to the United States to decide. It is a mere matter of moonshine about its belonging in the States individually. There are depraved questions thrown up by the Democrats here charging the Republican party with breaking up the Government. I do not care what kind of laws you pass in Georgia affecting us.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said—Mr. President, I shall vote for this amendment because I believe it to be abstractly true, and because I would much rather see the existing difficulty settled by a general enforcement of the laws and by a general obedience to them, than to changing the Constitution to make it conform to any sectional or other dissatisfaction. Yet I would by no means have it understood that by this vote I commit myself against all measures, or what, in my judgment, may be any just and reasonable measure intended to compose the present difficulties. It does not follow because dissatisfaction is unreasonable that it should not be appeased. Especially does not this follow when the dissatisfaction is caused by persistent misrepresentation, which we may hope time and reflection will correct. It is always with regret and with distrust of my own judgment that I differ from the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN.) Especially do I regret that I am unable to agree with him in a measure which he brings forward to compose the difficulties which agitate the country. Distinguished not more for the length of service than for the ability and patriotism with which that whole service has been illuminated, I had been taught before I knew him to regard him as the model of a statesman and patriot. During my acquaintance with him he has fully justified the opinion with which I approached him. But, passing over other objections, I think there is a fatal defect in any attempt to settle the territorial question by a constitutional amendment. I do not believe that any amendment that would be at all satisfactory to both sections could secure the assent of three-fourths of the States. Four States are already out of the Union, so far as their own acts can place them without it. Three others are waiting impatiently for the forms of secession which shall sever them from the flag of their country. Seven States would refuse even to consider a proposition for an amendment to the Constitution. To adopt an amendment to the Constitution requires the assent of twenty-five States, and only twenty-six States would vote upon it. It cannot be presumed in the present agitated condition of the country, the passions of men could calm down, and the minds of men could be brought together with such unanimity that all the States but but one would render their assent to any proposition for settling the question that has so long and so utterly divided them. I might refer to other objections, but even if the measure should be passed immediately, and should receive the prompt assent of the South, a very doubtful contingency, there is not time in the Atlantic States before the 4th of March to pass upon it with the deliberation due to so grave a matter; nor in the Pacific States—the assent of one of which would be necessary to its adoption. The vote certainly could not be transmitted here within that time. I think, also, that the provision which makes this applicable to all territory to be hereafter acquired will be regarded all over the North as an invitation to fillibustering, and as a provocation to war with Mexico. I know it was not so intended by the Senator who proposed, nor by his colleague who accepted it, but such would be the opinion entertained of its practical effect, and in that apprehension I confess I should largely share. But, regarding the primary objection, which I stated as sufficient to control my vote, I do not care to discuss the others. I believe that if the danger which menaces us is to be avoided at all, it must be by legislation, which is more ready, more certain, and more likely to be satisfactory than a Constitutional amendment. The main difficulty is the Territorial question. The demand of the Senators on the other side of the chamber, and of those whom they represent, is that the Territory south of the line of the Missouri Compromise, should be open to their peculiar institution. All this Territory, except the Indian Reservation, is within the limits of New-Mexico, which, for a part of its northern boundary, runs up two degrees above that line. This is now a Slave Territory—made so by Territorial legislation, and Slavery exists there and is protected now. I am willing, as soon as Kansas has been admitted, to vote for the admission of New-Mexico as a State, with such Constitution as the people may adopt. This disposes of all the territory that is adapted to slave labor, and that is claimed by the South. It ought to settle the whole question. Surely, if we can dispose of all the territory that we have, we ought not to quarrel over that we have not. Let us settle the difficulties that throng us now, and not anticipate those which may never come. Let the public mind have time to cool. Let us forget, in the general property, the mutual dependence and the common glory of our country, that we have ever quarreled over the question that we have put at rest, and, perhaps, when, in the march of events, the Northern provinces of Mexico are brought under our sway they may come in without a ripple on the political sea where tumultuous wars now threaten to engulph us all in one common ruin. In offering to settle this question by the compromise of New-Mexico, we of the North who assent to it, propose a great sacrifice, and offer a large concession. We propose to take in a State that is deficient in population, and that possesses, imperfectly, many of the elements of a member of the Union, and that will require in one form or another, even after admission, the aid of the General Government. But we make the offer in the spirit of compromise and good feeling, which we hope will be reciprocated. And now I appeal to Senators on the other side when we thus offer to bridge over full seven-eighths of the frightful chasm that separates us, will you not build the other eighth? When, with outstretched arms we approach you so near that by reaching out your hand you can clasp ours in the fraternal grasp from which they should never have separated—will you stand with folded arms and closed eyes upon extreme demands which you know we cannot accept, and for which, if we did, we could not carry our constituents? I had not intended to take part in this debate, but since so many here participated in it, I was unwilling that it should close until I had added my voice to the more powerful ones that have been raised on the side of moderate counsels, fidelity to the Constitution, and unalterable attachment to the Union. I wished, also, to express my approbation of the conservative, statesmanlike, and patriotic speech of the Senator from New-York. The Senator from Delaware has said that his State, as it has been the first to adopt the Constitution, so she would be the last to desert it. That claim I shall dispute with him. The State that I have the honor, in part, to represent, was the last of the old thirteen to adopt the Constitution. She will permit no other State to be the last to leave it. She will remain true to the American flag, so long as a shred of it floats. She deliberated long, because she apprehended that in entering into the Union she made great sacrifices, and incurred great risk of loss. She has found that, instead of sacrifice and loss, it has been all glory and gain. The time demands wisdom, moderation, and conciliation. The Constitution is to be preserved in the spirit in which it was framed, by mutual forbearance, by a liberal construction of each other's motives, and by a general confidence of the people of one section in the people of every other section. Whoever attempts to destroy or to impair that confidence points an arrow to the heart of his country. Whoever attempts to strengthen or to restore, invokes upon himself the benediction that was pronounced upon the peacemakers. However we may be estranged by unfortunate, and, I trust, transient causes, we are all brethren of one household. Intermarriage and emigration have given to the families of each section representatives in the other. You cannot trace back your family tree, but some of its limbs will cast their shadows in every State. The blood of your ancesters flowed at Lexington, and reddened the soil of Bunker Hill. The bayonets of ours gleamed at the battle of Cowpens, and the genius of a Rhode Island man, to whom my colleague has so eloquently referred, directed the fight at Eutaw Springs. That day he made good the declaration that he would rescue the Carolinians or perish in the attempt. Together our fathers achieved the independence of their country, together they laid the foundations of its greatness and glory, together they erected this beautiful structure, which it is our privilege to inhabit, which it is our duty to preserve and transmit; together we enjoy that privilege, together we must perform that duty. I will not believe that, in the madness of popular fully and delusion, the most benignant Government that ever blessed humanity is to be broken up. I will not believe that this great power, which is marching with gigantic steps toward the first place among the nations of the earth, is to be turned backward in its mighty track. There are no grievances, fancied or real, that cannot be redressed within the Union, and under the Constitution. There are no differences between us that may not be settled if we will take them up in the spirit of those to whose places we have succeeded, and the fruits of whose labors we have inherited.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) called for a vote on postponing the consideration of the Crittenden resolutions, and to take up and fix a day for the

CITY SUICIDES IN 1860.

Number of Suicides, Ratio, &c.—Epidemic Suicide—Modes of Suicide—Singular Cases—Causes and Motives of Suicide—Physical Treatment of the Suicidal Disposition.

There are one hundred cases of suicide officially registered in New-York and Brooklyn for the bygone year. This, of couree, cen form but an approximate of the number of persons who heve been really guilty of *felo de se* during that period, as it includes merely those cases in wblch death has resulted, or in which legal proceedings were taken; while of the lsrge number recorded as "found drowned," probably two-thirds at lesst were voluntary auicidea; and e still lerger number, doubtless, are unknown and uaregistered, save by Him from whose luminous glence nothing ie concealed. Indeed, tbe total number of suicides during the year must exceed, no man can say how much, those that are actually known.

But atill, it is appalling enough to know that in this city, during a brief year, one hundred hepless men, women and children, (many of them were not out of their teens,) found tbe sufferings and misfortunea of life so weighty tbat its continuance became unendurable, and, as the ultimate expression of despair, they should have violeatly severed thet slender thread which can be cut but once, and dared to march forwerd, unbidden, to confront the unknown mysterlea. Most of them, too, young men and women in the very heydsy of life, with the red elixir bounding through every vein—to whom sorrow or despair should have had no practical existence. No class, no position is exempt from the mania—the educeted, the refined and the well-to-do figure in the list along with the poor, the unfortunate, tbe drunkard and the maniac. Is thia annual hecatomb of humsn victims an irresistible necessity of civilized society, or is it anbject to the same modifying laws as aro the other phenomene of existence? Ol this bereafter.

The ratio of known suicides to the whole number of deaths in this City during the year is as I to 275; tbe ratio to the whole population as 1 to 10,000. The uniformity of this ratio from year to year (allowance being made, of course, for those perturbative influences wbich modify the general life of society as well as the pulses of the individual soul,) is very noteble; thus, in 1859, the gross nnmber was witbin one or two of what it was in 1860; and as we trace back the yeers, we find that the same well-defined relation is maintained to the general mortality and tbe growth of population. And we may predict, with all the certalaty of atatistics, that tbere will be an equal or greater proportion during the current and comiag years, unless indeed a more intelligent treatment be brought to bear on the terrible malady. The last decede, however, shows an extraordinary increasc of the suicidal mania among ua; indeed, e sort of gladiatorial contempt of deeth is becomiug one of the most alarming features of tbe times. Tbis iacrease may be attributable, in part at leeat, to tbe great German ead Irish emigration of the decade; for of all the peoples of Europe the Germans (according to tbe tebles of FORBES WINSLOW) furnish by far the largest proportion of deaths from this cause—es the Italians do the least; thus while tbo proportion of registered suicides in Naples and Palermo to the whole population is but 1 in 175,000 annually, in Berlin it reaches the terrific ligure of about 1 to 1,000—heing 175 in tbe latter to one in the former—and ten times more numerous even than in New-York. Tbere is doubtless a larger proportion of suicides in this City than throughout other American cities and towna—while among tbe farming popultion the ratio is very much saaller—but in some places, as New-Orleans, San Francisco, &c., the proportion is evcn larger than with us. If, therefore, New-York were taken as an avorage, tbere would foot up the horrible total of 3,000 suicides in the United States per annum; but tbe likelihood is thet one-half of this would be nearer the truth. (Tbe worthlessness of tbe statiatics on this subject in our last Stete census (1855) is evident from the fact that only 114 suicides were reported in the whole State for the year, and it assigns but 10 to this City!)

The *month* in whicb suicide reached the highest figure was Auguat—(the month elso in whicn the general mortality is usually tbe largest)—when no less than 13 cases are registered; in Januery there were 10; in May, 10; in July, 10, (of whom 8 *poisoned* themselves,) end tbe record of the last month of the ycar also reacbes 10; while in Februery there were only 3; in September, 4; and in October again but 3; and there wes not a single month free from the crime. It is curious that many suicides followed one another in rapid succession—thus in January there was 1 on the 24th, 1 on the 25th and 2 on the 26th; there was tben an interval of twalve deys before another occurred. So egain in March, there was 1 on the 5th, another on the 6th, and a third on the 7th—(all three of whom *hung* themselves)—and the se:ne verying phenomena appear at other dates. Indeed it would almost seem as though the malady at times essumed the epidemic or the intermitent typea. The "akyey influences," actiug on the physical organism, doubtless have something to do with these variatioas, though the meteorological tables do not satisfactorily explain them.

Of the *modes* and *agencies* of suicide current in New-Yerk, no lesa than 44, or nearly one-half of the whole number of casee, uscd *poisons* of verlous kinds, (mostly arsenic end laudenum;) 14 used the razor, 10 the rope, 10 pistoled themselves, and 7 drowned themaelves. Besides these, there are some very singular cases—as that of the poor fellow who impaled himself on the iron picket in Dnane-street, and "writhed at leisure rouad tbe bloody stake;" that of the woman who disembowseled herself; the boy, 15 years old, who hung himself in the store in Park-row; a woman who inhaled carbonic acid gas; another woman who used etramonium; a third, oxalic acid; a fourth, Paris green; two men used cyanide of potaasium, and so on.

In regard to *sex*, only about one-fourth of the whole number were women, and tbat, too, thougb by the last censua there is an excess of females over males, both in New-York and Kinga Counties. This is a emaller proportion than in either England or France, (throughout Europe generally, female suicidee appear to average about one-third of the whole)—so that the proverbial unhappineas of American women seems to have a livelier existence in proverbs than in fact. But perhape the greater facility of divorce in this country may lessen the number of self-murders among American women—as a large proportion of female suicides attribnte their act to domestic unhappineas. Beeides, it is a well-known fect that women possess greater courage and patience under misfortune than men, and less readily give way to despair and the vicee conseqnent upon it. Significant, too—only a very amall proportion of these women were *femmes du pavé*.

Of the whole number of suicides, one-quarter were Germans, another quarter Irish, a third quarter were natives of the United States, and the remaining fourth are credited to various European nations. This gives an enormous diaproportion of suicides to the foreign as compared with the native-born population; for while the proporiion of foreigners of all nationa in New-York is only about one-third, the ratio of foreign to native suicides is as three to one.

Of the large number of *frustrated* suicides—all of which, in a philosophic analysis, would require classification in this list—many of the attempts were as desperate as any on record; thus, only last month, a man cut his throat, severed the arteries of both wriats, and then jumped into the Hudson, and yet he was rescued and his life saved.

Of the alleged *causes* prompting these suicides, it is unfortunate that the verdicts and Coroners' records (whence we derive the data for the present study) furnish but little light. Many are ronghly classed under such categoriee as *insanity* or *intemperance*, (often at the request of relatives or friends,) bnt there is no attempt at any scientific analysis of causes, motivee or symptoms. Indeed, it seems to be contingent upon the whim of the jury whether a cause is assigned et all. This is the more to be regretted, as a careful record of the *post-mortem* eppearances would be of the greatest velue in ettempts to investigate the primary cause and proper treetment of the malady. In most cases, moreover, the *assigned* ceuse also might easily be obtained, aa it is rare that any person aets about the crime of self-deatruction without having furnished to some one an explanetion of the motive of the act, which he generally seeks to justify. In regerd to *hereditary* suicides, also, the record leaves us completely in the dark. It would greatly aid the interests of science nnd humsnity were this most interesting and complex department of social phenomena placed in handa capable of investigating and recordiag these and kindred fects.

It may be premised, generslly, however, that tbe assigned causes, as far ae they have appeared ia the newspapers, are mostly of a grave and weighty character. There are but few of our self-murders from those frivolous pretexte so common emong the romantic madmen of Paris, snd as few from tbe metaphysical perversiona wbich are so pregnent a cause of suicide in some other perts of Europe. A conaiderable proportion ia ettributed to domestic unhappiness; many others to tbe general disappointment, despair, and distrust which so often overtake haplees mortals in the struggle for existence; many to drunkenness, hypochondrissis and remorse; some were impelled by want; some sought death aa a relief from incurable disease—some to escape the pengs of despised love; many, ae previously mentioned, are entered as "laboring under temporary insanity;" aad others can only be classed nnder the ominous and unsetisfactory dcsignation of *mysterious* suicides.

Are we helpless in presence of this spalling moral plsgue which annually overtakes so many of our fellow-mortals? Where the social forces, the lew, and even religion, so signally feil, is tbe failure finel and irremediable?

Modern investigation has demonstrated the fact that *suicide, the suicidal disposition, the suicidal mania is*, in fer the msjority of cascs, *the result of bodily disease*, and moreover, is *amenable to the same laws of treatment and cure as ordinary maladies*. The *brain* is, of course, the ultimate seat of the lesion, but tbe suicidal manla, portentous as it is, generally originates—not from higb Byronic hroodings, nor tbe "pale cast of thought," nor from anguish at being thwarted at some *affair du cœur*—not from any such lofty impulses—nor even from the intolerable burdcn of any kiad ol external woe upon tbe broken spirit—but primerily and generally, from simple or chronic derangement of aome of the internal bodily organs—the stomacb, the alimentary canal, liver, or what not. This has now been settled beyond dispute from innumerable *post-mortems* on the bodies of suicides, as well as by tbe permanent cure of the mania, in many instances, from the application of eppropriate physical remedies. Out of 1,333 suicides examined after death, WINSLOW (the first English authority on cerebral disordera,) records no less tban 1,233 as laboring under some functional or organic malady, while of tbe remaining 100, he simply stetes that the disease wes not apparent; of those no less than 300 were the result of simple congestion of the brain; 100 were suffering from diseased lungs; an equal number from diseased stomach; nearly as many from liver disease, and so on.

So intensely, indeed, does the mind end brain sympathize in the various physical functioas, that oftentimea a very trifling corporeal derengement will induce e complete change in the mental conatitution—producing *ennui*, irritability, melancholy, disgust of life and an overpowering impulse to suicide. Hundreds of casea of sulcidal inaanity, also, have recovered after the flow of a certain portion of blood, let out in their own ettempts at self-deatruction; while thousands of impeading suicides, by takiag the wrong medicine, have purged themselves both of the apiritual and physical maladies. Of this the past yeer furnishes some curious instances. It is demonstrable aven tbat most of the dcfences of suicide have been written under tbe unconscious influence of physical disease.

Of course, it is not denied tbat moral causss often also pley e priniery part in this tregedy of death; indeed, here, as elsewhere, moral and physical seem to intersct with mutual force end frequency. But nearly all the suicidal impulses usually considered purely mental era capeble of partial or entire removal by a proper *regimen*. Who does not know, for instance, that *melancholy* and *bile* are synonymous, that dyspepsia produces despair, that the lancet will cure jealousy and pride as well as the headache; and tbat the most tremendous spiritual perturbstions can be calmed down by a judicious application of anti-neurotics?

Suicide, then, has its symptoms end its remedies aa legible as fever or the gout. And those who unhappily suffer from tbe suicidal mania, whether hereditary or self-induced, should neither be aahamed nor afraid to confess it, (at least, to tbeir medical edviser,) and aeek for its legitimate remedy. It is alweys wiss, too, to take the symptoms in their very inception, and resolutely to try Doctor Sengrado before invoking Doctor Death.

NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATA.

New Line of Steamers—Legislature—Railroad Extension—New Custom-house—How to Make Money—Wool Prices—Paraguayan Decision—Relic of the Fleet—Pulaski Still Afloat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

Tbe Atlantic is spenned by another liae of steemers. A French Company has connected this city with Bourdéeux. A fine steemer, the *Saintonge*, has made her second trip, making good time, offering good accommodatioas, and in every way establishing a formidable rivalry for the old English route betweea Buenos Ayres and Southampton. Tha English had long enjoyed the monopoly of thia trade, but thay have not made much money out of it, their losses hava been so great. Tha rival Company is rich, and tt bas alwaya been fortunate in escaping losses at sea. It is a fine thing for ua here, giving us two mails a month. As the United Statea has a line to Havra we hope thers will be no delay in arranging for expedition in pasing the mails from one line to the other.s

The Legislature adjourned, a few days ago, witbout acting on the gract questions of internal improvements wbich were before that body. The Governer has isaued a call for tham to convene immediately and finish their business. Among the projects asking immediate attention are those for the extansion of the Railroad and the erection of a new Custom-house.

The plan of Railroad extension embraces the idea of requiring every man wbose land is touched by it to sell to the Governmeat, and then the Goveramant will resell in small tracts. Some seam to undarstand how gross an outrage this is, bnt it will be done. Thera is no appeal against the Government.

At present the city has been searched in all directions for store-houses to be used for the Custom-honse, and goods are scattered over the whole city. If the Government can afford to pay our high rents and then make money from such Custom-houses, of course it would be an endowment to have the four hundred store-houses which they propose erecting.

Money can always be had for any such enterprise. It is obtained by the banks issuing bank bills to the needed amount, and the Governmeat takes these rags with which to pay its dues. This does not embarrass the bank, for it is national, and does not claim to have a specie basis. Its paper money is only redeemable in similar funds, hence an issue of five to ten millions can be made at any time.

The great staple of this country is wool, and it begins to coma forward rapidly. Thus far most of the purchases have been made for tha United States. Prices range from 90 to 110 pesos per arobe, (25 lbs.,) and tha gold ounce ($16) stands at about 335 pesos, without any material alteration.

The decision of the mixed Commiasion for settling the Rhode Island Company's claim against Paraguay has become generally known hera, and, perhaps, excepting the claimants themselves, it has given universal satisfaction. If the United States Government had investigated first, Lopaz would not have hesitated a moment as to making the treaty, and if better terms had been desired he would have given better; and thus that farce of an expedition would have been saved, as well as the expense.

The Paraguayan fleet is destined to leava a relic of itself in the *débris* of the La Plata, in the shape of the United States war-steamer *Pulaski*. This steamar passed a long and honorable life in the merchant navy at home. She was then bought at an immense price, had her name changed to *Metacomet*, and was sent to these waters to frighten the Paraguayans. Here her boilers gave out, and at great cost boilers were sent here and put in her, and then the Department changed her name again to *Pulaski*. She is now in this harbor, and she can navigate the river without much difficulty or danger, but she cannot go home. She will do to keep men in as long as she floats.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Its Causes and Progress—How the Masses have been Brought into it—Southern Intolerance of Conservatism—The Absurdity of Secession—Necessity for Preserving the Union, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

The cumulative force of the secession movement in the South ie as much e metter of surprise to friends end foes as wae that of the Republican movement in the North. Although both were eggravated by incidental causes, tbey both illustrate the overwhelming power of ideas long cultivated snd at last grown familiar and habitual to tbe public mind. The trlumph of the Republican cause waa attributable to tbe prevalence of the old-fashioned Anti-Slevery sentiment, brought into practicel expression by the general belief that the advocates end promoters of Slavery were bent upon ruling or ruining the Government. It was hastened and intensified, no doubt, by the Kansas difficulties, by the total intolerance sbown to Nortbern men and Nortbern principles at tho South, and by the bullying attitude taken by tbe latter section in general.

On tbe other band, tbe atate of Southern feeling is explsinsble with equal ease. The present generation have been educated in the Pro-Slavery school. Every meene has been freely used of thoroughly imbuing the Southern mind with the belief that Slavery is just, right and useful; and every counteracting influence has been sedulously benished. Pampblets and publications of verious kinde have been industriously circulsted, which claim to exhibit the superior condition of slave-society as to morels, as to general independence, as to security from want, and freedom from criminal vice. The evils of other stetes of society have been cerefully pointed out—the prevalence there of abject poverty, of terrible crime, of internal disorder in aocicty. These ideas have been dwelt upon by e large portion of the Southern community until they are really convinced tbat Slavery is a great blessing. As a netural consequence, they bitterly resent its condemnation as a wrong and as a nationel curse. They demand its recognition, and its perfect liberty. It is men of these ideas that constitute the nucleus of Secession. JEFFERSON DAVIA well represented them when he scouted the idee that profit or loss had anything to do with their movements towards disunion. They desire disunion becsuse the nation will not indorse their ideea of Slavery, and all the consequences thereof. This party have been striving for years to overcome the inertia of the masses. Now they are themselves surprised by the magnitude of tbe present movement which they have succeeded in bringing about. They are like children who have been tugging et some vast mass which they can scercely tilt upon tbe edge of a declivity, aad who view with wonder the tremendous power which its momentum gives it when once in motion. Thus it is remarked here that so much had hitherto been said about this matter of disunion that it waa generally supposed that it would now come to nothing as heretofore. But tbe system of education had done its work. The masses had become familiarized with the idea of secession, though most thoroughly ignorant of its reel meaning. They hed been educated to believe in Slevery. There was the palpable persoaal profit of the Institution to start with es an argument *ad hominem*. Added to self-interest came the confirmatory declerations of Church and State. The country was thoroughly committed to the defence and support of Slevery, to denounce which, or to apeak ill of which, has grown to be a crime only in tbe last generation. In 1845 ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS declared that "he hoped tbe time was not far distant when Slevery sbould nowhere exist; and that if the ennexetion of Texas were designed merely for the extension of Slavery he would not advocate it." Now he says that "the Nortbern people do not understand the first principles of Slavery." No doubt thie sounds very odd to tho Northern people,—to hear Slavery spoken of eshaving "first principles," or eny principles at all. But the bistory of tbe past twenty years should have convinced them, as it evidently has MR. STEVENS, that tbe first if not the only principle of Slavery is this: *Absolute intolerance of opposition*. This is obviously true as applied to the slave. Is it not equally true when applied to any one who sides with the slave, either in practice or theory? This is the stand taken by the managers of the institution in the South, and they force all to come up to it. To yield tbe institution in theory is ultimately to yield it in practice. Working, then, upon this basis of self interest, they have strivea to put the South in motion upon this theory of everything or nothing. No doubt their plaas and plots have reached further back and further forward than innocent people imagine. They used their balance of power in the Democratic Party to extend their territorial area as much as possible, until now it is nearly double that of the Free States. When this game was checkmated, they aaed the last Administration of this party to diserm and bankrupt the Federal Government, to put all they could in the hands of the South, and to arrange everything in the best possible shepe for disunion. But in spite of all this planning they needed e "crisis." "Precipitetion" was the word eud the thing for them. Only get the masses in motion, end tt would go on, past even self-recovery. The idea thet the North was hostile to the South,—unfriendly not oaly to Slavery extension, but also to Southern interesta and the Southern people, wee widely disseminated end believed. The John Brown raid came opportunely to confirm tbe impreasion. Business men at tbe South let the ball roll on, too intent on businesa to attend to "politics," Bualneas men at the North reckeasly let the interests of the country be imperiled by yielding after yielding of time-honored idees, and by unscrupulous defamation of the leeding men of the North. To secure, as they supposed, their private interests, they infatuatedly persisted in playing into the hands of those who now show thet tbey hed in mind and purpose the complete prostration of all intereats, public or private, which interfered in any way with the completion of their treason. Instead of pacifying the massee of the Southern people by aasuring them of tbe reel friendly feeling of ell classes and parties at the North, Fifth-avenne Committees and other partisan organs kept pace with every advance in elanderoue assertion, and juatified the South in every opinion, however erroneous or absurd.

Thie, then, was the time for "precipitation." But it was necessary to proceed cautiously. It bad been tried in 1850 and failed. That failure had made people incredulous of the succesa of the enterprise. So the Democratic Perty was carefully broken to pieces. The Union Party was rendered ineffectual by the same act, for any other purpose then simply to aggravate the general hostility to Republicanism, while it rendered its triumph certain. So far, then, all was in proper train for the Secessionists. The election of LINCOLN "by auch inaulting majorities" was the aignal for action. It waa almost amusing to witnesa their hot haste, their impetience of "delay," their anxiety "to go out immediately if not sooner," (in the worde of T. R. R. COBB, the Beecher of the South,) for fear that "the crisis would pass and nothing be done," that "the ardor of their young men would cool," and that "these old men, these holders of atocka, these busiuess men, who want ao much time for consideration, becanse tbey think from the head and not from the heart," would, upon considseration of the consequences of disunion, revolt from the desperate leap. And, as the burden of his sorrow, (*et hinc illæ lacrymæ*,) Mr. COBB dolorously expressed his belief that "delay" would orgenize a "Lincoln Aid party in the South." Every effort was made, therefore, to bring about committals,—to secure some collision which would arouse the sectional pride, and commit the Southern honor.

In some localitiee the spirit ehown the opposition,—if "coöperation" can be so-called,—waa far from fraternal. A writer in the *Republican* (of this city,) who ventnred to quote the words of WASHINGTON ae descriptive of the broken-down condition of a Southern Confederacy, is pullied by two Secessionists, and his name demanded in a significant manner. The masses, familiar with the name, but unwitting of the consequences of secession, deluded by prejudice, and encouraged by erroneous ideas of the relations existing between the South snd the North, and beated by the passion incident to election times, follow blindly after the most excited leaders, while the thinking, business community are really fearful of taking the stend which they desire and ought to take, in favor of the Union. Theee latter seem to be cowed iuto assent by the threatened "wrath of Achilles," i. e., civil wer et home; or, perhaps, they believe the feelings of the Hotspurs to be so deeply enlisted aa to be incapable of pacification, except by bloodabed; that it is necessary for them to expend their fury somewhere; while it is equally necessary tbat the deluded meases should be enlightened by suffering tbe consequences of their own folly.

Such, then, is the exieting etate of things. Tbe Federal Government muet either resist rebellion or eubmit to the eeverance of the Union. Which shell be done?

As mettera now stand, there sppears to be no choice but to abide by and insist upon the Union. Had the Southern States, singly or unitedly, after giving the question a calm consideration and free discussion among the people, come to the conclusion thet the present Government was burdensome to their interests, or even irksome to their feelings, snd signified their desire, for thet reeson, to be released from the common bonda by general consent, thereby recognizing the national authority the question would have then been open for peeceful solution. But, unfortunately, another course has been pursued—e course of haety, inconsiderate action—involving all parties in loss, and condemning itself by the patent confession that its haste is prompted by the fear of consideration. Secession is sought to be actualized upon the bare assumption of a State's right to secede et pleasure, without provocation by the General Government, without endurence of any loss or oppression, with no excuse or pretext whatever except the mere desire or whim of the State aeceding. To edmit such a principle is evidently to invite utter disorganization at once. It places all the blessinga secured by the Federel Union—peace and prosperity at home, and respect ehroad—at the mercy of the caprice of any portion of the people of the United States who may happen to possess a State organization. It denies the original rigbt of the people to form a National Government over and above their State Governments, aad sovereign in all matters of national concern. It destroys our nationality, and makes us only a collection of petty States, with no effectual provision against domestic feuds. The first President of the Republic—one GEORGE WASHINGTON—did not take this view of the powers and responsibilities of the Federal Government, when he promptly suppressed the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvenie.

Especially is this principle of secession without cause; absurd as applicd to several Stetes now projecting it. Florida wss purchased by the nation for national purposes, and cost the common treasury a considerable sum, besides purchaee money, in quelling end expelling hostile Indians for tbe benefit of its people. Louisiane was also bought by the nation for aational purposes. And so with others. What sort of sense is there in such States as these claiming to have the right to ignore et pleasure these national claims; to strip the Federal Government of all the benefits sought in their purchase nnd protection, without having ever suffered any injury et the hands of that Government to cancel its claims? And on the same principle, Kenses, Iowa, Minnesota, any or all of the Statea that have been created under tbe Federel sanction, are only children, cherished end christened under the national roof, who have the right at any time to sever the family ties, to assert their independence of the national euthority, and to eet up for young Americas themselves, without as much as saying, "By your leave, Uncle Sam." In giving them a State organization, the Federal Government bas given them a right to secede! On this principle the Federal Union is but a suckling mother of States; a nominal Qneen, pregnant with kings, but entirely destitute of authority herself. In a word, we have no longer a National Government; we are no longer e nation. Pull down the banner of the nnited atars snd stripes, and teer it into its component parts—each a separate ster and stripe—and let this ragged but fit emblem of our national existence be hoisted for tbe derision of a world which now envies and respects us. Will it pay for the nation to admit such a principle, with all its attendant consequences, for a moment?

Again, this principle is eminently *a principle of disorganization for the South herself*. Upon it she can never substitute another Union for the one she seeks to disrupt. Let her attempt it, and what will be the result? Any difference, however slight, will justify secession. And the differences sure to arise in a Southern Confederacy will not be slight. Mr. COBB wents it formed on the basis of "no Free States to be admitted or permitted." He "wants no States that intend ever to be Free States." Missouri, Virginie and Meryland—perhaps all the Border States, are shaky upon the "goose question"—he wents nothing to do with them. And there is the question of the Slave-trade, sure to carry the popular majority in some of the States, while resisted in others. Disunion again, and continued division and redivision must be the result. Forcseeing this, Southern men of forecast assert that a monarchy is the ultimate destiny of the South. No other form of Government will hold together the jostling and uneasy members. Many are for volunteer statesmen, who are quite ready to undertake the eolemn work of forming e new Government, and of regulating the multiform interests of the new Confederecy upon a new basis. The difficulty lies, not in the scercity of these ardent patriots, but rether in their exceaaive number and self-aufficiency. To setisfy all these, there must arise somewhere a King Stork, to devour the other would-be kings.

Well, whet saya the Constitution about the duty of the Federal Government "to guarantee to every State a republican form of Government?" And shall this obligetion be fulfilled?

Is it not plain, then, that disaolution of this Confederecy, es now attempted, can never be permitted by the nation consistently with either honor or eafcty? It is claimed on e auicidal principle—one completely destructive of the national existence. It can never, never be allowed.

Moreover, peaceable dissolution hes now become an impossibility, by reason of thia hasty commitment of the South to secession of right and without cause. The nation has to confront rebellion, then, as bare treason, without excuae, and to adopt coercive, that is to say, self-defensive measurea. What will be the result of this?

The "precipitatore" evidently think that "coercion" will effectually unite the South. But in thie it seems not unlikely that *they will find themselves mistaken*. Much of the readiness to join their movement is attributable to the impression that reaistance to it on the part of the National Government would not be offered. The massea were deluded with the idea that the South supported the Government,—the North,—in fact the whole world; thet the North had no ability to sustain the Government by hereelf; and that civil wer and divisions there would prevent any attempt to coerce the South. These ridiculous notions were very prevalent, even among intelligent men. People have been waiting very patiently to hear of the utter ruin and downfall of Northern prosperity, and were quite unprepared to find the medicine work so badly on tbe doctors who administered it. In fact, the disastrous effects of their own work, already experienced by the Southern people, seem to be qnite peet their comprehension. They cannot see why a little revolution, to be effected on paper, should work such singular changes in the proeperity of the community,—should auspend banks, close etorea and manufactoriea, lower wagee of whites aud prices of blacks, depreciate cotton and all Southern products, while it increases the prices of food and all other commodities of Southern consumption, threaten numbers with starvation, both from want of food and want of work, and generally depreaa and vitiate the vitality of the community. A continuance of this will continue to enlighten the understandings of the poorer classes of the South. It will lead them to consider the bleasings of the former time, and whether there had been sufficient cause for casting them away. They are actuated by motives of supposed aalf-interest. They are led to believe that Republican rule will depreciate property, and ruin prosperity et the South. They will have had experience of some other things which act in the same wey. They may poesibly discover thet they jumped into the fire to escepe no frying-pan et all.

As for the Hotspurs, now the back-bone of secession, a short experience of the trials and vicissitudes of an offensive war against their own Government, waged under circumstancea most disadvantageous to themselves, will probebly somewhat cool their ardor, and make them somewhat less contemptuous of consequencea, and of all conaiderationa of gain or loss. The work of breaking up the national existence will loom up before them as something at leset more portentous in its proportions then they expected; if it does not come to appear to them as it does to the rest of the world—a work of monatrous impiety, imperiling the best interests of the whole country for the aske of their own pride and folly. For this is all it is—disunion, because the nation will not assent to their ideaa in regard to Slavery. Let tham have their way, and they will speedily fall to quarrelling with the whole world on the same grounds. Is it right for the nation to allow all interests, local aa well as common, to be aacrificed to the folly of such medcaps? Indeed, peaceful dissolution, if now attainable, would be only a delusion and a sham. No peece would succeed it, but civil war upon questions of doubtful construction. Better now stand by the well-recognized rights of the nation and fight in a good cause, then commit the people to internecine strifes of more uncertain rectitude end of more doubtful duretion end issue.

"Coercion" is an offensive word. It is aptly used, in order to excite the pride and pession of the people, with its suggestions of offensive measuree. But when "coercion" is seen to be strictly defensive in character, there ceases to be in it anything to excite the passious—on the coatrary, it is rather calculated to win the admiration and respect of a spirited people. For tbat people is contemptible, and tbat government is disgraced, tbat will not staad boldly up in the assertion and maintenance of well-established rights. "Coercion" on the part of the National Government is nothing but self-defence; and self-defence is the first law of nature. Lift up the banner of the Stars, then, from the dust where traitors would trail it, and let the nation keep step to the music of Union and Liberty—Liberty and Union,—one end inseparable, now and forever. W.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Complications—Negotiations for the Sale of Venetia—Horrible Sacrilege—An American Place of Worship in Florence.

From Our Own Corrsspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, Dec. 21, 1860.

Until a more firmly established state of thinga succeeds the present turbulent and very precarious politic al condition of the South of the Peninsula the Italians esnnot be at ease, or feel confident that their patriotic work is going on well towards a near and happy end. The Neapolitans, as well as the Sicilians, are distracted with all sorts of wild hopes and aims, and the ambition of party leaders seems by no means disposed to accept the present situation as final, and compose itself into a satisfied tranquillity. Witb matters in such an unsettled state in the South, and a prospective war with Austria in the Spring, the sky is not yet clear of all its clouds. FRANCIS II. is determined to struggle on, however desperately, and prolong, if possible, his resistance through the Winter, or until some new circumstances shall arise to strengthen or revive his forlorn hope. As to Venice, a positive Italian policy is formed, and will be carried into execution. The question of its acquisition is narrowed down into two simple propositions—war or purchase. Five or six hundred millions of francs is the sum talked about as the cash consideration with which Austria is to be tempted to save herself the risks of a new struggle. Tha young Emperor of Austria has a multitude of counselors beyoad the limits of his own dominions—those who are as liberal with their wise words of advice to help him out of the sea of difficulties into which he is sinking, as they all along have been with harsh words of blame for having plunged in. If the new French pamphlet which is exciting so much attention, called *François Joseph et l'Europe*, be indeed, like one or two which have appeared before it, tha work of the Emperor of France, then a European as well as Italian policy, with reference to Venice, is taking shape.

The decree of the Marquis PEPOLI, the King's Commissioner in Umbria, abolishing a large number of convents in that part of tha Pope's late dominions, is exciting a good deal of ecclesiastical rage. It is thought that it may turnish one of the themes for the Allocution of His Holiness, which will soon appear, as a Consistory is to be held on Monday of the coming week. The Pope does nothing but blubbar and complain, and brings nothing to pass. The Holy Father has become very wearisome, and has worn out everybody's patience. He would be voted a bore, even if every man in the nation had the patience of Job.

Large numbers of disbanded soldiers from GARIBALDI'S army are now passing through this part of Italy, returning to their homes. Most of them do not intend to abandon yet their calling, but will hold themselves in readiness to take the field again as soon as the alarm is sounded. Many of them are very young men, full of spirit and physical vigor, although some have severely suffered, and go back to their native towns with health much impaired.

An event has occurred here within a day or two past which has disturbed a little the flow of the usually tranquil current, and given the Florentines something to talk about. Every one who has been in Florence, and has visited the Gellery of the Uffizi Palace, must remember the room containing the collection of rare and beautiful antique gems. The collection certainly will not compare with that contained in the Green Vaults of Dresden for size, bnt it is, or rather state of things, aggravated by the prospect of wer, was made up of objects not less precious and admirable. It makes one feel indignant and almost sad to know that this little treasure-house of the first art has been broken into by thieves and despoiled of its choicest objects. There were rings, and other articles in gold, wrought by the wonderful skill of BENVENUTO CELLINI, whose price could not be reckoned by a money standard. One of these rings was made for COSIMO DE MEDICI, and was ornamented with a topaz of great size, said to be of the value of $50,000. Articles too large to be carried away were ruined by the very vandal process adopted of breaking off the parts eariched with gold or precious stones. Among these was a vase of Oriental onyx, of large size. The value of all the objects carried away is estimated by a newspaper here as high as $200,000. This may be a somewhat exagerated calculation, although, as I have already suggested, it is not easy to measure the value of works of art by by ordinary standards.

No trace of the thieves has yet been obtained, and not much confidence is expressed as to tha probable recovery of the stolan property. Complaint is made about the condition of inefficiency tato which the police of Florence has lately fallen. In the present case a stroke of energy has been exhibited by clapping the poor *custode* of the Gem-room into prison, as he was the first one who discovered the robbery, thus forming the link between the culprits and the agitated public. These people are as much or more scandalized when their works of art are stolen, as we are when some knave of a placeman puts his hand into the public treasury. Pictures, statues, and other works of art of great merit, are to the State, as to private families, like the plate, the jewels, and the ities of honor, and one is as reluctantly parted with as the other. In a lower and merely utilitarian point of view, the former are as good as money in the bank or real estate, all tha time slowly advancing in value. Tha works of art in the Pitti Palace alone would at this moment sell for millions of dollars, while they originally cost but but tens or hundreds of thousands.

When the first information of this robbery got afloat, it was reported thet it was of the fine collection of gold and silver plate in the Pitti Palace, and the regrets expressed for such a loss were greater than those indulged when the real truth was known. Perhaps the reason for the false report was the fact that the thieves got into the Gem-room through the lantern on the roof, by which it is lighted, making their way out by the same opening. This opening can only be reached by walking upon the roof of the bridge which passes over the tops of the houses, connecting the Palazzo Vechio with the Pitti Palace, distant from each other nearly half a mile.

During the present Winter, for the first time in Florence, there has been opened a place for Protestant worship, under the direction of the Americans. The large increase within a few years of our countrymen who pass the Winter, or a portion of it, here, has made it desirable to endeavor to bring them together on Sunday, for those religious exercises to which they are accustomed at home. The experiment has been very successful. There cannot be less than three hundred Americans at present in Florence, and something like one half that number attend the services of tha new church, while before it was opened, probably not more than one-fifth of those usually in Florence found their way to any Protestant place of worship. Rev. Dr. LYMAN, of Pittsburgh, has charge of this enterprise. Dr. LYMAN has been assisted by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, Rev. GARDNER HOWLAND, Rev. Mr. MORRISON, and other clergymen of the Episcopal Church, who are passing the Winter in Italy. It is hoped and expected that a permanent religious society will grow out of the present movement. But as well as to accommodate the Americans, it is quite as much the object to assist the Protestant reform now going on among the Italians themselves. A prayer-book in the Italian language will soon appear, and will be introduced into Italy. The field is well prepared here for new seed, and there is opportunity for those with the right kind of zeal, knowledge and judgment, to make themselves useful. There are three Protestant Italian Societies already formed in Florence. They are not very large yet, but will increase, as well as the schools and other agencies connected with them, as means—in the form of money, contributed principally from abroad—grow more ample. The English, the Scotch and the Swiss have societies, and lecture-rooms or places of worship here, and each has done something to extend Protestant influence. The Scotch Society has perhaps done most, as it has during the past year succeeded in raising the sum of $20,000 for the purpose of establishing a Protestant College in Florence for the education of Italian youth. A considerable portion of this subscription was made in the United States.

A movement has been set on foot and a Committee appointed in Florence, with the object of raising a sum by individual subscription for a national donation to Gen. GARIBALDI! The purpose is most worthy and just, and is embraced with interest if not enthusiasm. GARIBALDI needs not and will not accept barren titles which would belittle him, which his sovereign is ready to bestow. Of love and gratitude towards him in the hearts of his countrymen there is enough, and they do not feel it alone, for he is the object of admiration and honor in all the world. This project of a gift to Gen. GARIBALDI is one to be brought before the National Parliament, and the propriety of doing it has already been discussed. If Governments like France may vote fortunes and annual sums of tens of thousands, to retired Ministers of State, or the people of England subscribe a hundred thousand sterling as a compensation to such a man as Mr. COBDEN for his successful advocacy of a great public measure, what reward in money shall be an adequate recompense to the purest of Italian patriots and the most generous of men? AP.

MEXICO.

Circular of the Goverement of Vera Cruz Announcing the Termination of the Revolution.

[*Translation.*]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. NATIONAL PALACE, VERA CRUZ, Dec. 31, 1860.

The reaction has terminated.

After the defeat suffered by MARQUEZ, and the taking of Guadalajara, the Constitutional Army, under the command of His Excellency D. JESUS GONZALES ORTEGA, directed itself towards the capital of the Republic, where the rebel band, making a final effort, concentrated its greatest possible force, and aven had the good fortune to surprise the brigade which, as part of its vanguard, was stationed in Totuca, under the command of D. FELIPE BERRIOZABEL, who was slightly wounded and made prisoner, with Seroas DOGALLADO and GOMES FARIAS.

The Reactionists were emboldened by this triumph, and their chief determined to rally with a force of 7,000 men and near forty pieces of artillery, to attack the Constitutional army, which was approaching.

On the 21st the two armies came in sight, and on the 22d, in the morning, that of the Reactionists was entirely defeated, leaving int ne power of our victorious forces all its troops, all its trains, and all of its valuables. MIRAMON and MARQUEZ reached Mexico alone; the City contained only a garrison of some two thousand men, making a defence impossible; a "junte" took place, in which it was decided to deliver the command over to Señor DAGOLLADO, and that tha Spanish Ambassador, the French Minister, and General ALVAREZ should proceed, as in effect they did, to a conference with regard to the delivery of the Capital.

Meanwhile it was proposed that with a part of the garrison MIRAMON should proceed to Puebla to await there the result of the Conference; but the numerous Constitutional forces had occupied all the avenues from Mexico, and it resulting from the conferences that the guarantees asked for by the Reactionary chief would not be granted, he, with others of his most infamous accomplices, evacuated the city, taking with them some 1,000 men, who, pursued and disbanding, left in the power of their pursners the little train

were received both by our Postmaster-General, Hon. Horace Smith, and by the United States Postmaster-General, Hon. Mr. Holt, stating that unless matters were settled finally, France would not send by the Canadian route. Of course the accounts had got into a complete tangle, and it was desirable that this should be unraveled. As soon as such a threatening missive was received, Mr. Smith started from Quebec for Washington, laid the matter before Mr. Holt and his deputy, Mr. King, and induced them to come into the French Emperor's desire—a treaty being, of course, more difficult to set aside than a mere regulation.

Another vexed question was at the same time regulated. The French Government had always desired to make Chicago and Detroit exchange offices. The United States Department had refused to consent to this until Mr. Smith's late mission. These cities have been exchange offices since the first of this year.

The cold in Quebec is intense now. The "snap" began yesterday morning, and the thermometer fell to 26° below zero at once. People's noses and ears froze, their breath congealed on their beards and whiskers and eyelashes and comforters, and all this while the wind blew high, and the sky was of a pale blue, perfectly cloudless. It has not thawed here one single day or even hour since Dec. 5.

More of those Acceptances.—The Boston *Transcript* of Tuesday, says: "We hear that a number of the acceptances of Mr. Floyd, (late Secretary of War,) in connection with the recent Indian Bond deficiency, have lately come to light in this city. One of these was payable at a bank in this city to-day, and probably will be protested."

—The residents of Parish, a town in Oswego County, have had a most disagreeable sensation. Mr. Lorenzo Tyler, a prominent citizen of the town, and proprietor of several of the largest stores in the county, disappeared between two days, leaving liabilities amounting to $25,000 unprovided for. His New-York creditors promptly attached his goods, but the country people will have to suffer, as he had not allowed debts amounting to more than $500 to be contracted by them.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar.... This Day.

United States District Court.—Nos. 54, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 56.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 138, 1363, 244, 250, 5, 21, 26, 33, 37, 49, 53, 55, 63, 65, 67, 73, 75, 77, 256, 253, 262, 264, 266, 268, 79, 83, 85, 87, 89.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 91, 94, 97, 98, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1082, 1065, 1067, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 584, 18, 502, 810, 870, 424, 460, 672, 754, 740, 162, 412, 498, 488, 142.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF KATZ FOR ARSON, CONTINUED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge Leonard, the case of Simon Katz, indicted for arson, which had already occupied two days, was proceeded with. Six or eight witnesses were called for the defease, for the purpose of testifying, as those of the day previous had done, on collateral matters not connected with the case, but introduced for the purpose of impeaching the boy Louis Katz, the principal witness relied on by the prosecution. He had been examined on the first day of the trial upon every variety of topic, but chiefly on difficulties which he was alleged to have had with the prisoner. He had denied on the stand ever having had such difficulties with, or made threats against the prisoner. This denial was contradicted by all the witnesses introduced for the defence yesterday, and the day before, though some of them corroborated the boy's story, in some respects, especially in his description of the condition of affairs at the store before the fire. Some of the witnesses swore that the boy had a bad character generally. When the testimony for the defence was closed, the District-Attorney introduced several witnesses by way of rebuttal. The first of these was

Jacob David, the young man who was in the store with Louis on the night of the fire. He had never known the prisoner and Louis to quarrel before the day of the fire, and never knew the prisoner to have discharged Louis. In many other respects he contradicted the statements of the witnesses introduced for defence, and corroborated those of Louis. Other witnesses were introduced who testified to the same general import. The examination, direct and cross, was very lengthy, but brought out no new facts in the case, only corroborating or contradicting testimony concerning collateral matters.

The testimony was not closed until a late hour, when the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock. After the arguments of counsel in the trial now on, the following case will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Murder—Xavier Hechreitter.

Court of General Sessions.

TRIAL OF JOSE VARONA FOR FORGERY.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, the case of José Varona, called on the day before, was proceeded with. The prisoner, who was indicted for forgery, is a Cuban, well connected in this City by marriage. His wife and other friends sat by him, and scores of Cubans occupied, as on the previous days, the seats of spectators.

The first witness examined was the complainant, *José Piedrahita*. He came to this country a short time since from Havana, having with him drafts on New-York houses for an aggregate amount of $10,000; he brought letters of recommendation to the prisoner, and, seeking him out on his first arrival here, put his papers into his hands for deposit, or other safe disposition; subsequently the prisoner forged Piadrehita's indorsement on several thousand dollars worth of the drafts, and obtained the money on them. This was the substance of the complainant's testimony, the delivery of which, under direct and cross-examination being made through the medium of an interpreter, occupied the entire day, so that only one witness besides—*Mr. Harmony*—was called. He swore to having cashed the papers which had been indorsed with Piedrehita's signature. He identified the documents produced, and made some further explanations concerning the manner in which the transaction had been conducted.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when after the conclusion of the trial now on the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For larceny—Phillip Corvan, Wm. H. Lazell.
For receiving stolen goods—Andrew Shaney.
For robbery—Wm. Fargerson, Charles Ackerson.

The McSpedon and Baker Claim—Opinion of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. McSpedon and Baker vs. *Robert T. Haws, Comptroller.*—The proceedings in this case were stated in the Times, Dec. 14, 1860, at the time it was argued.

The relators applied for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to draw his warrant upon the City Treasury for the sum of $80,000, which sum the relators allege to be due to them under their contract with the Commissioners of Records, by which they engaged to transcribe and to compare two copies of the books, records of conveyances, &c., in the County Clerk's and the Register's offices.

It was argued on behalf of the Comptroller that this was not a proper proceeding to judicially determine the question as to what, if anything, was due the relators; and that there was no such body legally existing as the Commissioners of Records, the act under which that body was created being unconstitutional.

The Court now renders its decision, and hold: That the judicial determination mentioned in the 6th section of the act of April 17, 1860, can properly be had, or made in this proceeding for a *mandamus*; but that the Comptroller is not required to pay until a judicial determination is made.

The judicial determination so to be made should be a determination not only of the amount due to the relators as contractors with the Commissioners of Records for work actually done under the contract, but also a judicial determination of the constitutional questions and objections raised and urged in this matter in behalf of the Comptroller, *unless* the *mandamus* must issue, *notwithstanding* a decision of such questions in his favor.

It does not follow, conceding the act of April 13, 1855, appointing or organizing the Commissioners of Records, to be unconstitutional, and the contracts made under it with the Commissioners to be void, as to the Commissioners, or even as to the City of New-York, that the sixth section of the act of 1860 is therefore null and void.

If the Legislature had no constitutional right to appoint the Commissioners, yet as, in fact, the Commissioners of Records were named or appointed by the act of 1855, and did, in fact, organize and make contracts under it, and as it does not appear that either the Attorney-General of the City of New-York, or any other officer, had ever, by any direct proceedings, attempted to remove such Commissioners, or questioned the constitutionality of their appointment, the Legislature could direct the payment of the amount due to the relators for services actually performed under their contracts with the Commissioners.

That it is not therefore, necessary on this application to decide the constitutional questions raised on behalf of the Comptroller, and that, therefore, there should be a reference to ascertain whether the amount claimed is due for services performed under a contract or contracts made with the Commissioners; or to ascertain the sum or amount which is due to the relators for such services, and report the same with the proofs taken by the Referee to the Court. That upon such report the Court must judicially determine the amount due and modify or confirm the report; and that thereupon a *mandamus* must issue to the Comptroller requiring him to pay the amount so judicially determined to be due.

The Court appointed Hon. Benjamin W. Bonney Referee.

Validity of Chattel Mortgages—Action for Alleged Conversion.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman and Woodruff.

Martin W. Brown et al. vs. *George W. Platt et al.*—This action was tried on the 12th of March, 1860, before Justice Bosworth and a jury, at a trial term of this Court. The plaintiffs sued the defendants for the conversion of certain chattels of the plaintiffs, of the value of $1,934 31. The defendants, in their answer, deny the conversion of there goods, and, as a matter of defence, set up an attachment against one Gleason, under which the Sheriff attached the goods of said Gleason then in the plaintiffs' possession. Gleason, it is alleged, having these goods in his possession at Dubuque, in Iowa, made several chattel mortgages upon them to various of his creditors. It is alleged that he recorded these mortgages, but never delivered them to the mortgagees. In July, 1858, it is alleged that Gleason sent the goods on to the plaintiffs, and at the same time sent to the said plaintiffs a letter in the nature of an assignment. It is, however, shown that in December, 1857, Gleason informed the defendants of the mortgages. The defendants, it is alleged, supposing it to be but one mortgage, and that all the creditors fared alike, said that it met their approval. It, however, seems from the evidence, that there were in fact six separate mortgages, the first to the plaintiffs, and there were others made subsequently subject to the first mortgage. The defendants, in July, 1858, commenced a suit by attachment, in this City, and under that attachment the Sheriff took the goods then in plaintiffs' possession, to recover for which this action was brought. A judgment was entered against the defendants, who now appeal to the General Term of this Court.

The principal point taken by defendants' counsel was that the mortgages made by Gleason were fraudulent and void on the face, because they authorized the mortgagor to deal in trade with the stock. Also, that the plaintiffs' mortgage was prior to the defendants'; whereas, Gleason had represented to plaintiffs that all the mortgages were to be alike. Also, that the letter of Gleason which accompanied the goods when he sent them to the plaintiffs, if relied on as an assignment was void because it made it a condition of payment to any creditor that he should release the debtor.

The respondents contend that the mortgage was accepted by the defendants, that they were all alike and that the defendants were estopped from setting up any fraud in them, but that by a proper construction of the mortgages gave no authority to trade with the property, and that he having traded with the property without the authority of the creditors, could not effect their rights under the mortgages. It is further contended that the letter of Gleason was a valid assignment, and that Gleason had a right to impose a condition upon the creditors that unless all released him a particular class of creditors should be preferred to others. They also contend that the attachment under which the goods were taken was void on the grounds that certain affidavits on which it had been granted were not sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the Judge granting it.

Edgar S. Van Winkle for appellants; A. R. Dyett for respondents.

The Central Park Extension.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Central Park Extension.—The argument on this application to confirm the report of the Appraisal Commissioners was yesterday continued, and is still pending

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Abbott* vs. *American Hard Rubber Company et al.*—Order settled.
Dimon, Receiver, vs. *Hazard et al.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Monchar, J.—*Lucas* vs. *McCown.*—Report of referee confirmed and judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

A COUPLE OF ARTFUL DODGERS.

Mr. Henry Livingstone, a middle-aged man of respectable appearance, who plumes himself upon his lineage and family connections, was apprehended on Tuesday evening by Detectives Slowey and Sease, on a warrant charging him with having defrauded Messrs. Warnock & Co., hatters and furriers, No. 519 Broadway, of two wolf-skin robes valued at $40. The fraud was perpetrated about a year ago, the prisoner having selected the property, and directed that it should be left at Mr. Treadwell's boarding-house in Fifty-second-street. Accordingly the robes were dispatched there by an errand-boy, who delivered them to a member of Treadwell's family, by whom he was told that Livingstone was not at home, and he must call again for the money. The youth told his employer what had occurred, and the latter becoming impressed with the idea that they were to be the victims of a confidence game, determined to discover if their suspicions were well founded. A member of the firm, therefore, called at Treadwell's house and asked for the money, but was coolly informed that Livingstone did not live there, and that no package had been left for him. Messrs. Warnock consequently obtained a warrant for the swindler's arrest, but the officers were unable to find him until yesterday. In the interval, seven or eight complaints for transactions of a similar character have been lodged against him at the Police Courts, and among them is one from the proprietors of the drug-store at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, from whom he is said to have obtained $20 worth of medicines. The landlord of Gardner's Hotel, Park-place, also alleges to have lost the price of the prisoner's board and lodging for a few days. The officers yesterday searched the house in Fifty-second-street, and found the two robes which had been procured from Messrs. Warnock, in the possession of the man Treadwell, who was arrested as an accomplice with Living-stone in the theft. Both prisoners are detained at Head quarters pending a hearing before a Police Magistrate.....Another adept in the practice of artful dodging was arrested in the Eighth Ward on Tuesday night. He is a young man named Gilbert Morris, of prepossessing manner, but whose distinguishing characteristic is a gift of gebbling. The complainants against the prisoner are numerous, and yesterday an army of them presented themselves before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to initiate proceedings against him. He operated mainly in silk goods, and his victims are sufferers generally to the extent of $40. There was nothing original in Morris' mode of swindling. His plan was the old one of calling at a store, selecting a piece of goods, and directing that it should be sent to his residence, where he would be in waiting to receive and pay for it. Having obtained the package from the messenger he would tell that individual to wait while he went up stairs for the money, instead of doing which, however, he would leave the premises by another door—a corner building with a side entrance being necessary to make the dodge successful. The house No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston street, was a favorite place of the prisoner's, and there, under the name of Sheffield and various other aliases, he had often played his game. Among the merchants who have received his attentions are Messrs. Uodall, Pierson & Lake; Arnold, Constable & Co.; Jackson & Co.; Strang, Adriance & Co., and Joseph Balter, of Sixth-avenue, while still others are expected to make themselves known.

COMMITTED FOR COUNTERFEITING.

On Tuesday evening counterfeit $3 bills on the North River Bank of this City, were brought out, but the perfect system existing in the Police Department, with reference to checking the circulation of that sort of paper, had the effect as usual of nipping the operations of the counterfeiters in the bud. As soon as the first worthless bill was brought to the attention of the police authorities, an order was sent to every Station-house, by telegraph, directing that storekeepers should be warned against taking the counterfeit, and therefore very little loss resulted. Geo. Cooper was arrested for passing one of the bills in the Eleventh Ward, Henry Wilson and Thomas McConnell for a similar offence in the Ninth, and John McGuire and Frank Wallace were caught in the Eighteenth. All the prisoners were committed, pending an examination before a magistrate.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 16.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '67	97	25	Harlem Railroad	15¾
1,000	U. S. 6s '65	91	200	do	b30 15¾
1,000	Ky. State 6s	86	100	do	15¾
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	74½	20	do	15¾
2,000	do	73¾	300	Reading Railroad	39⅞
5,000	Va. State 5s	74¾	50	do	40
9,000	do	74¾	650	do	40⅛
8,000	N. C. State 6s	74	300	Mich. Central R	53¾
8,000	Cal. State 7s	87½	100	do	s10 53¾
500	do	88	100	do	b10 53¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s	68¾	50	M. So. & N. In. R.	14¾
1,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	96¼	300	do	14¾
5,000	Harlem 3d M. B.	77	200	M. S & N. I. G. S.	34
4,000	L.S. & M.S. G.B.	18	100	do	33¾
5,000	Chi & N.W. 1st M.	42	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	18	13	do	81
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p.c.	89	20	do	81½
4,000	Detroit M. & T. B.	68	50	do	s2 81¾
14	Metropolitan Bank	103	300	do	c 82
8	Sixth-avenue R.	135	150	do	s10 80
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	89	200	do	s30 80
50	do	89¾	200	do	s10 81
50	N. Y. Central R.	71⅞	200	do	s15 81
25	do	71⅞	150	do	82
100	do	b30 71¾	50	Gal. & Chic R.	b10 66½
200	do	71¾	400	do	66½
250	do	s10 71¾	200	do	s30 66¾
300	do	s30 71¾	50	do	b10 66¾
50	do	s5 71¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	34
300	do	s3 71⅞	200	do	33¾
300	do	b30 78	600	do	33¾
250	do	78	200	do	b10 34
300	Erie Railroad	38¾	400	do	b3 34
10	do	38¾	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	55¼
100	do	c 39	300	do	b60 55½
200	Hudson River R.	46¾	260	do	55
50	do	47	100	do	b10 55
50	Chic. Bur. & Qu. B.	69¾	100	do	s10 54½
12	N. J. Central R.	107½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	91	255	Hudson Riv. R.	47⅜
2,000	Treas. 12 ₰ c. N.	102¼	200	do	s30 47
1,000	Tea. State 8's '90	74	100	do	b45 48
1,000	do	74¼	100	Harlem Railroad	16⅛
6,000	do	74¾	600	Reading R.	41
3,000	Va. State 6s	74¾	100	do	41⅜
3 000	Missouri St. 6s	68¾	500	do	41⅜
9,000	do	68¾	140	Harlem R. Pref.	s30 37⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	87⅜	100	do	38
2,000	Chi & N. W. 2d Mt.	17¾	350	do	37¾
2,000	M.C. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.		200	do	s30 37
	S. F. Con. Bs.	95¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	53¾
43	Bank of Commerce	91	50	do	54
25	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	70	150	do	61¾
50	do	b30 70	300	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	14¾
10	Union Bank	96	300	M.S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	34
275	Pacific Mail S. Co.	89¾	10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	84
15	N. York Cen. R.	78	50	do	s3 84½
40	do	78¾	50	do	s10 84
960	do	s30 78	100	do	s15 84
850	do	78¾	50	do	85¾
200	do	s10 78¾	50	do	b60 85½
150	do	78¾	350	Gal. & Chic. R.	87¼
235	Erie Railroad	39⅜	100	do	s10 87¼
100	do	39¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	31¾
400	do	40			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

Although some of the political dispatches in the morning papers were ominous of further serious trouble at Charleston, and the financial news from England was less favorable, the Stock Market this forenoon manifested a Street business totally inconsistent with the character of these advices. The actual dealings were scarcely up to a fair daily average at the first Board, but this fact was owing to the indisposition of sellers to meet the demand at the current bidding. The *bona fide* holders of Stocks stand aloof, and the speculators for the fall are deterred from free operations from the marked scarcity of certificates on the Street for immediate delivery. The whole business of the Exchange in several of the leading Railways is now done on a few thousand Shares of each, (we may mention Erie, New-York Central, Illinois Central and Galena as prominent examples,) and the differences between cash and sellers' options, 10 to 30 days, are too great, and Money too easy, to encourage the speculation for the fall on political troubles, whether real or rumored. The demand for Illinois Central within a day or two, in fulfillment of preexisting contracts, carried the price up to 85½ ₰ cent. this afternoon, as against 80@81 yesterday, and 77@78 on Monday. And yesterday the preference for Erie certificates was also marked, so as to carry the price up to 40 ₰ cent. In New-York Central the disposition to sell on the varying political rumors of the day is much greater than the limited supply of the cash stock renders safe, and the consequence is that the price steadily strengthens, against every outside influence adverse to the general market. The price on Monday was 76¾; yesterday, 78¼, closing 77¾; to-day, opening 77½, and closing 78¾@— ₰ cent. The Western shares other than Illinois Central, already noticed, are firm and advancing, and Reading, Hudson River and Harlem in demand at full rates. The State Stocks, on the other hand, are but moderately well supported, and the Railway mortgages steady, without much speculative demand.

Late in the afternoon there was a further considerable advance in the prominent speculative Shares, based partly on the telegraphic advices of the proceedings in the United States Senate, and in a partial degree on the maturing deliveries of Stocks in the next day or two, on *short* contracts made in December. At 4½ o'clock we learn of sales of Illinois Central at 87¼ ₰ cent.; Galena at 68; New-York Central at 79; Reading up to 42½, and Toledo at 35 ₰ cent. The other quotations are, Pacific Mail, 90; Erie, 39¾; Hudson, 48; Michigan Guaranteed, 34½; Harlem Preferred, 38; Panama, 115½; Rock Island, 56; Burlington, 70; Michigan Central, 54¾, and Illinois Central Bonds 95 ₰ cent.

The advices from England of a change of rate for Money at the Bank of England to 6 ₰ cent., failed to affect our own market for Exchange or Money to-day. The news was not received until after the mail for the Cunarder of this morning was made up, but we do not find that the Bankers are disposed to advance their Bills on London above 106 ₰ cent. for Saturday's steamer. The *Bremen* from Southampton, brought $380,000 in Gold. The Discount rates outside of Bank are nearly down to Bank rate on strictly first-class, double-name paper, 7@8 ₰ cent. being the current quotation, with a demand at 7 ₰ cent. for prime 60-day acceptances. At call, Money is loaned at 6@7 ₰ cent. on approved collateral, with only a moderate demand from the Stock Brokers, among whom most of the speculative Stocks are really scarcer on the Street than the Money needed to carry them. Some further sales of the new 12 ₰ cent. Treasury Bills were made to-day at 102 ₰ cent., and we find that the impression gains ground that at least a good portion of the bids for the $5,000,000 to be awarded on Saturday will be at a lower rate of interest than 12 ₰ cent.

The Domestic Exchanges have further improved this week on Philadelphia and Baltimore, but the rates on other points, South and West, continue unsettled. Philadelphia is near the Specie point again, and as some parcels of Gold have been sent over from here within a few days, the inference is that a full resumption of Specie payments will take place in February. Most of the Banks usually make their half yearly dividends in that month, which they cannot do this season, by law, unless they are paying Specie. The mail advices this morning show the following rates on New-York throughout the country. They are all marked premium, except New-Orleans and Mobile, where sight funds are at the discount quoted. We are indebted to Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad street, for these advices:

Jan. 15.	Philadelphia	⅛@ ¼
Jan. 15.	Baltimore	¼@1
Jan. 15.	Boston	Par.
Jan. 11.	Montgomery, Ala	5 @6
Jan. 12.	St. Louis, Mo	6 @7
Jan. 12.	Louisville, Ky	⅜@1
Jan. 12.	Chicago, Ill	8 @—
Jan. 10.	New-Orleans, La	⅛@—
Jan. 10.	Mobile, Ala	¼@—
Jan. 12.	Savannah, Ga	3 @4
Jan. 12.	Columbia, S. C	3¼@—
Jan. 12.	Columbus, Ga	3 @—
Jan. 14.	Richmond, Va	5 @—
Jan. 12.	Memphis, Tenn	1 @1⅛
Jan. 12.	Petersburgh, Va	3 @—
Jan. 14.	Pittsburgh, Penn	2⅛@3
Jan. 11.	Fort Wayne, Ind	1 @—
Jan. 11.	Griffin, Ga	3 @4
Jan. 11.	Vicksburgh, Miss	⅛@—
Jan. 10.	Kansas City, Kansas	5 @—
Jan. 11.	Selma, Ala	1 @—
Jan. 12.	Newbern, N. C	5 @—
Jan. 14.	Lynchburgh, Va	4¼@—
Jan. 12.	Milwaukee, Wis	8 @9

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	Receipts Past Week.	Receipts Since Sept. 1.	Ex. for Past Week To Gt. B.	Ex. for Past Week To Fr.	Ex. for Past Week Oth. F. P.
1860-61	100,000	1,829,000	56,000	20,000	19,000
1859-60	151,000	2,462,000	74,000	29,000	15,000
1858-9	139,000	2,076,000	24,000	3,000	8,000
1857-8	76,000	1 221,000	23,000	10,000	5,000
1856-7	129,000	1,740,000	21,000	12,000	7,000
1855-6	107,000	1,733,000	58.000	20,000	15,000

	Exports since September 1. To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	805,000	208,000	122,000	1,134,000	617,000
1859-60	937,000	254,000	129,000	1,320,000	1,203,000
1858-9	610,000	267,000	163,000	1,040,000	837,000
1857-8	393,000	141,000	98,000	632,000	591,000
1856-7	383,000	167,000	112,000	642,000	770,000
1855-6	587,000	209,000	148,000	945,000	617,000

The deficiency in the receipts from last season now reaches the large figure of 623,000 bales. Messrs. Neill Brothers say that by "telegraph for the succeeding week the receipts at the Gulf ports show a considerable increase, indicating for next week's tables an excess over the corresponding week in 1858-59, instead of the marked decrease for some time past. That decrease now stands at 241,000 bales, which will probably prove to be its maximum, and by the end of March it will be reduced to small figures. The crop is moving to market more freely since the recent advance in prices. The deliveries at the Gulf ports this week by telegraph are the largest of the season, and at New-Orleans exceed even those of the corresponding week last year. Thus the falling off, which has increased so rapidly of late, will now be checked; and in view of the large quantity which has been held back, and now ready to come forward, it is not improbable that the weekly receipts may for a time equal those of last year."

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for me from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers, No. 2 Wall street:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	⅛@—	Georgia	6 @ 7
New-England	¼@—	Virginia	5 @—
New-Jersey	¼@—	Illinois & Wiscon'n	8 @—
Philadelphia	⅛@—	Michigan	1½@—
Baltimore	1 @—	Tennessee	5½@—
Interior Penn	2½@ 3	Free Indiana	3 @—
Int Maryland	2½@—	Louisiana	1½@—
Ohio, Ind. & Ky	1 @—	Mobile	4 @—
South Carolina	10 @—	Missouri	8 @—
North Carolina	6 @ 7	Canada	1 @ 1¼

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$0 95	$1 05
80 acres	75	85
120 acres	62	72
160 acres	62	72

SPECIE.

Silver.			Gold.		
Mexican Dols	$1 04@—		Old Am. Qr. Dols.	$1 01½@—	
Spanish Dols	1 08@—		Span. Silver ₰ ots.	1 20@—	
Five-fraac pieces	96@—		Sovereigns	4 80@4 82	
French Crowns	1 08@—		Twenty Francs	3 80@3 82	
German Crowns	1 05@—		Ten-thaler pieces	7 82@—	
Prussian Thalers	70@—		Ten-guilder pcs.	3 86@—	
Guilders	39@—		Span. Doubloons	15 40@15 75	
English Silver	4 70@4 80		Patriot Doubl'ns	15 40@15 60	
Spanish Silver	1 06@—		Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.	
Old Am. Sil. Dols	1 03@—				

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, under date Friday evening, Jan 11, notices the money and exchange market of that city thus:

"The foreign exchange market has shown great activity during the week, and a large business has been done at an improvement of 1@1¼ ₰ cent. To-day sterling was in active request, with considerable sales at an extreme range of 103¾@104¾ the bulk of the transactions being at 103¾@104. Drafts with bills of lading have been sold largely at 100@102, but most of the sales were at 101@101¾. French exchange was dealt in heavily this morning at 5f. 48¾@5f. 45, but the extreme range was firm at 5f. 53¾@5f. 42½. There were no transactions in sixty day bills on New-York. A sale of thirty days was made at 2½ ₰ cent. discount. Sight was dealt in at ¾@1 ₰ cent. discount. Bankers are drawing at ⅝@¾ discount, and the Banks' checks over the counter, at ½@⅝ ₰ cent. discount."

The arrivals of specie this week amount to $965,231, of which $804,200 was from New-York, $121,505 from Brazos Santiago, $34,298 from Havana, and $5,288 from Texas. Included in the receipts from New-York are 60,000 sovereigns and $60,000 in French gold. The Bank statement, to-morrow, will show very nearly if not quite fifteen millions of coin, and from present appearances we are not likely to stop short of eighteen to twenty millions, an amount sufficient to cover every direct liability."

The business of the Illinois Central Road, on Monday last, is reported at $15,600 from traffic alone—about the heaviest daily receipts known to the history of the line. A large portion of it is in the direction of the Cairo terminus, owing to the wants of the Southwest in grain and flour.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for the month of December, 1860, were.....$412,722 73
Earnings in December, 1859.....409.131 00
Increase.....$3,591 73

New-York Central and Lake Ontario.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A railroad now in course of construction has been pointed out to us upon the map, which, if it possesses the advantages claimed for it, appears worthy the attention of capitalists. This road terminates at Little Sodus Bay, commanding one of the finest and safest harbors upon Lake Ontario, of ample capacity and depth of water, offering great facilities to shipping and commerce. Grain, from the head of the lake, may be brought here at a rate of freight less, at from ½c. to 2c. ₰ bushel, than to other ports further east and upon the River St. Lawrence. This road intersects the New-York and Erie Canal, and New-York Central Railroad, at Weedsport, passes through the City of Auburn, and connects with the New-York and Erie Railroad and the coal-fields at Scranton. It forms the shortest route to this City, is of easy grades, and passing through one of the most fertile regions of country in the western part of this State, can be constructed at a cost of about $20,000 ₰ mile. In view of the increasing trade upon Lake Ontario, it is claimed that a large amount of freight destined for tide-water may be diverted to this route, which now seeks an outlet further east, at Portland and Boston. That this might materially benefit our great avenues of trade, the State Canal and great trunk railroad lines, it is not unreasonable to suppose. We are given to understand that the Company has already expended a large amount of money in the work, is free from debt, and has as yet issued no Bonds.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89½; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 52½; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½@¾ ₰ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 35 pkgs. Ashes, 2,131 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Corn, 454 pkgs. Provisions, and 355 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 for Pots and $5 12½ for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping, including Mid. Upland at 12½c.; do. Gulfs at 12¾c.@13c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ₰ lb.

Comparative Arrivals, Exports and Stocks of Cotton at New-Orleans for ten years, from Sept. 1, each year, to Jan. 12.

Years.	Arrivals. Bales.	Exports. Bales.	Stocks. Bales.
1860-61	1,073,571	803.690	343,815
1859-60	1,298,051	796,405	527,671
1858-59	1,066.898	862,745	434,383
1857-58	768,207	428 563	346,944
1856-57	969 944	574,397	402,542
1855-56	945,607	650,857	334,175
1854-55	605.219	481,562	147,758
1853-54	587.402	387,291	210,533
1852-53	996,055	693,817	312.196
1851-52	572,521	525,960	151,915

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues depressed, buyers having any existing advantage, yet the demand has been restricted. Sales have been made, since our last, of 11,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 55@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80, chiefly at $5 75 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 25
Interior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 25

Southern Flour rules quiet, at former rates. Sales, since our last, of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 45@$7 25 ₰ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 30@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request at $3 10 for Jersey, $3 20@$3 25 for Western, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand at $2 12½@$2 31¼ ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at essentially unchanged prices for desirable lots of Spring, which are wanted by shippers. The reported sales reach 81,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; white Western, part at $1 50; red Western, chiefly at $1 35@$1 37, in store; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 31@1 31¼; Milwaukee Club at $1 29@$1 31; Northwestern Club at $1 28; Chicago Spring at $1 22@$1 23¼, and red Southern, $1 25 ₰ bush. Corn is less sought after and is lower; sales 56,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for sound mixed Western in store and afloat, ₰ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 73c.@75c. ₰ bushel. Barley is inactive, being held above the views of buyers. Oats are more inquired for, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c.; Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@38c. ₰ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Toledo, Jan. 1 to Jan. 12.

| |

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND'S four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RAREY'S LECTURE ON HORSE-TAMING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAKEPPA—AFFAIR OF HONOR—THE SWISS COTTAGE

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA—THE TOODLES—MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WELL. Evening—SMILES AND TEARS—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dispatches for the Commander of the Gulf Squadron, yesterday, left New-Orleans for Vera Cruz, in charge of Consul PICKENS, of that city. It was rumored thet they embodied orders for the concentration of the vessels composing the Squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi and at the Harbor of Pensacola.

Our Washington dispatches this morning are highly important. Lieut. HALL, the messenger dispatched by Major ANDERSON for instructions from head-quarters, has started on his return to Fort Sumter. The exact nature of the instructions which he carries with him are of course not known, but it is ascertained with sufficient certainty that the Government has no intention of withdrawing the troops from the position which they now occupy, and that Major ANDERSON is instructed peremptorily to defend himself to the best of his ability if attacked. Col. HAYNE, the messenger from Gov. PICKENS, who left Charleston at the same time with Lieut. HALL, still remains in Washington, and it is understood that he has considerably modified his views reletive to his duties during his sojourn there. He has, it is stated, telegraphed to Gov. PICKENS this fact, and has asked for further instructions. Meantime, however, he has called upon President BUCHANAN, and presented verbally the *ultimatum* of South Carolina, which is understood to insist upon the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter. The President requested Mr. HAYNE to put his communication in writing, when it would be considered,—which was all the satisfaction he gave him. It was rumored in Washington last night that the Cabinet had determined unanimously to receive hereafter no communications whatever from any one claiming to be a Commissioner from South Caroline.

Congress's yesterday was absorbed in the consideration of the disunion question, to the exclusion of all regular business. In the Senate, a Message was received from the President explaining the appointment of Mr. HOLT to perform the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*. Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, presented a resolution, which was laid over providing for the appointment of a Special Committee of Seven to inquire as to the propriety of passing a general act for the admission of new States, and readjusting the boundaries of California, Minnesota and Oregon. Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions were then taken up, and on motion of Mr. BIGLER, the Senate voted 27 to 26 to postpone the consideration of all other business until they were disposed of. Mr. POWELL'S amendment, extending the provisions relative to the territories to all territory that "may hereafter be acquired," was adopted 29 to 24. Speeches were made by Messrs. SIMMONS and ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, the Union sentiments of which were earnestly applauded in the galleries. A vote was taken on a motion to postpone consideration of the resolutions, and take up and fix a day for the consideration of the Kansas bill, and it failed by a vote of 25 for and 30 against it. The Senate also refused to amend by striking out the preamble and resolutions, 21 to 20—Messrs. BENJAMIN, SLIDELL and WIGFALL not voting. A motion to lay the resolutions on the table was then carried, and the Senate adjourned pending a motion to reconsider, after a short Executive Session. In the House, the general debate on the condition of the country was continued. Mr. COX, of Ohio, presented a series of resolutions, passed by the Legislature of that State, expressing attachment to the Union and declaring against the right of secession. After considerable discussion they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Messrs. GARNETT of Virginia, GURLEY of Ohio, MAYNARD of Tennessee, HOLMAN of Indiana, and MORRIS of Illinois, addressed the House on the great questions at issue before the country.

The Georgia State Convention assembled at Milledgeville yesterday, and organized by the election of GEORGE W. CRAWFORD as President, and A. R. LAMAR as Secretary. No other business was done. The Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama were invited to make addresses, and the Convention adjourned until to-day.

No clue to the reasons for the erratic movements of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is yet given. It will be remembered that she was ordered to Charleston immediately after the affair of the *Star of the West;* that she actually made her appearance off that port, but made no demonstration which would serve to indicate the nature of the errand on which she was sent; that she was subsequently seen off Cape Romain, below the mouth of the Santee River, by a Savannah steamer, and that on Tuesday she returned to Hampton Roads. It is now announced that the master of the vessel, T. B. MILLS, has tendered his resignation to the Navy Department, and that he will immediately go South.

The Select Committee on Federal Relations yesterday reported to the New-York State Senate—Messrs. SPINOLA and COLVIN dissenting—a series of resolutions declaring that the people of this State cannot recognize the right of secession; that their first duty is to be directed to the preservation of the Union; that the Legislature will sustain the State Executive in tendering the military to the General Government; that New-York is loyal to the Union, and at the same time will see that all the States have their constitutional rights; that Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the several States; that it has the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, but it is inexpedient to exercise it; that it should not inhibit inter-State traffic in Slaves; and that the Fugitive Slave law should be faithfully executed, though it has provisions which should be modified. Nothing of special interest occurred in the Assembly.

A large meeting of those opposed to coercing seceding States was held at National Hall, Philadelphia, last evening. Speeches were made by Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, GEO. M. WHARTON, United States District Attorney, Hon. WM. B. REED, Hon. BENJAMIN A. BREWSTER and others,—all Breckinridge Democrats,—in which they upheld the Southern view of the questions at issue. Resolutions of similar tenor were adopted. A gentleman who rose on the platform to amend them was removed, and one of many in the crowd who cheered the Union Gen. SCOTT and Maj ANDERSON, and gave groans for South Carolina and the Palmetto flag, was thrown out of the window. A scene of great excitement ensued, lasting many minutes, ensued.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, $2,392 was appropriated for warming and ventilating the Primary School in Oliver-street; $4,195 for the new school in Seventy-ninth-street; $6,783 for furnishing Ward School No. 14 in the Twenty-first Ward.

Mr. JOHN S. TUTTLE, of Bergen, N. J., died last Friday under circumstances which led to the belief that he had been poisoned. After taking a prescription by the advice of a New-York physician, for a pulmonary disease with which he was suffering, his became rapidly worse, and his death, which occurred a few days after, is supposed to have been caused by the medicine. An investigation is in progress.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND yesterday rendered his decision on the motion for a *mandamus* compelling the Comptroller to pay McSPEDON & BAKER $80,000 for work done under a contract with the Commissioners of Records. The Court holds that as soon as it is ascertained what sum is actually due, the amount must be paid. The case was referred to Ex-Justice BONNEY, to be heard, with an order that he report what amount is due. Before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of this Court, the argument in the matter of the Central Park Extension was continued. The case is still pending. In the Oyer and Terminer, the Kalz arson case is still on. It will probably be finished to-day, the fourth from the commencement. In the General Sessions, the trial of JOSE VARONA, a Cuban, indicted for forgery, occupied the entire day, and is still on.

The Stock Market showed improved strength yesterday, and at the close of the dealings prices were buoyant. The rise from Tuesday on Illinois Central was 6½ ₱ cent.; Reading, 2½; Galena, 2; New-York Central, 1@1½; the last closing at 79@79½ ₱ cent. No change in Money or Bills on London.

The transactions in Breadstuffs were limited; prices generally favored buyers. Cotton was heavy, and tending downwards. The movements in Groceries, Provisions, Whisky, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Fruit, Tallow and Tobacco were restricted. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops and Clover Seed. Hemp, Fish, Oils, Spices and Whalebone were neglected. The freight engagements were light. There were 479 vessels of all classes in port.

The cattle for this week's market came in very scattering, and produced some derangement in the sales. They should all be here on Tuesday morning at latest, as the first market day is usually the best. Only 2,000 head were here to begin with, the remaining 1,200 coming in at intervals up to nearly noon of Wednesday. Probably the first arrivals sold better on this account. At least the market was quite lively at its opening especially while any good cattle were to be had. Trade was rather dull yesterday, medium and common cattle selling at about $3 per head lower than the day before. Quite a loss was sustained upon lots coming in late, as first-class buyers had supplied themselves. The prevailing rates for good butchers' steers were 9½c.@10c.—a few head of premium animals brought 11c @12c. There was a wide range in prices, the "scallawag" class selling at less than 7c. The general quality of the cattle was not good. All were finally disposed of.... Sheep are plenty and 50c. per head cheaper.... Hogs are selling as fast as they arrive, at an advance of near ½c. per pound.

Disunion and Slavery.

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, has written a letter to some gentlemen in New-Orleans, declaring it to be his settled conviction that the precipitate dissolution of the Union by separate State secession, would be a severer blow to Slavery than all the Abolitionists of the North could inflict in the next twenty years. He can go a good deal further than this, and be perfectly right. The dissolution of the Union,—whether effected by separate secession or by coöperation,—inflicts a death-blow upon Slavery. No future event is more certain than this.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of reflecting men at the North who look with perfect complacency upon the disunion movement because they believe it to be the natural, inevitable, Providential process whereby Slavery is to be swept from the face of this Continent. They have no special desire that it should be so. If it depended upon them, they would do everything of which men are capable to avert the tempestuous and disastrous trial. But they regard the frenzy of the South as a *judicial blindness*. They believe them to be rushing madly upon the fate which their own wrongs have prepared for them. And they see, in the utter refusal of the South to listen to remonstrances or expostulations, in their ferocious hatred of every man who attempts to moderate or avert their wrath, in the blind, headlong fury with which they plunge into the great darkness that lies before them, convincing proof that they are obeying an instinct more powerful than their own wills, and are drawing to the edge of that black gulf in which Slavery is doomed to perish. They may be right, or they may be wrong. But such a feeling pervades a very considerable portion of the people of the Northern States, and has no little influence upon the development of public sentiment.

They believe—as do the great mass of the people—that in the pending controversy the North is entirely in the right,—that it has given the Southern States no just cause of offence or of apprehension,—and that it cannot, therefore, be charged with any portion of the responsibility for whatever course the South may see fit to adopt. This profound settled conviction may explain, what many very excellent men at the South seem unable to comprehend, the indisposition of the North to offer or tolerate any such concessions as are demanded as the price of continued union. The fact of making such demands upon men and States who have done no wrong, is regarded as aggressive and overbearing, and as indicating a determination to rule or ruin. The Southern States must understand distinctly that the people of the North have no extravagant fears of disunion, or of the consequences which it would entail upon themselves. It will not be from any such motive that they will make sacrifices or concessions for its preservation. They know that the Union is, to say the least, quite as important to the South as to the North, and that if it is to be preserved by concessions, and surrenders of principle and of feeling, the people of the slaveholding States must be prepared to make their share.

There is another point firmly fixed in the Northern mind, namely: that the Constitution of the United States is the shield and bulwark of Slavery. It is only because that instrument forbids it that Slavery is left untouched in the Southern States. If that be destroyed, there will be nothing to prevent raids upon the South except force. The maintenance of a Southern Confederacy against foreign invasion and domestic insurrection will require a standing army of at least 50,000 men. The expense of maintaining it will be more than those States can bear, and the style of government which it will involve will provoke incessant revolts and contain the seeds of its own destruction.

There are no men in this country to-day more heartily rejoiced at the prospect of disunion than the Garrison-Abolitionists,—the men who have for years been denouncing the Constitution as a "covenant with death and hell," and who have been aiming at its overthrow as the destruction of the last bulwark of Slavery on this Continent. They are the natural allies of the Secessionists of South Carolina.

Proportion of the Burdens of Government Borne by the South.

In 1859 the value of duty-paying goods imported into the States south of Maryland was $13 014,000, which equaled about five per cent. of the total imports into the country. The duties collected thereon, at the average rate paid by all the imports, was $2,602,800. The population of these States was about 11,000,000; the rate of import per head, consequently, was about $1 20—of duties paid, about 24 cents. The value of importations of duty-paying goods into the Northern States, including Maryland, the same year, was $246,000,000; the duties paid thereon about $47,000,000. The value of imports into these was about $13 per head, assuming the population to have been 19,000,000. The duties were very nearly $2 50 per head. The ratio in value of importations of duty-paying goods into the Northern States per head, and of the revenues paid to the Government, were *ten times* as great as into the Southern States.

This statement, however, does not correctly represent the actual contributions of the two sections to the support of Government, as the South receive a considerable portion of their foreign merchandise through Northern ports. The amount so imported cannot be exactly ascertained, as no record is kept of the coastwise trade of the country. It can be easily shown, however, that the amount of duty-paying goods consumed, per head, in the South, is much less than in the North, and that consequently the contributions to the support of Government by the former are less in proportion. In the first place, to take the Cotton States, from which have sprung the false notions which have led the way to, and ended in secession, and which are the only States that complain of the oppressions of Government, and but for which peace instead of discord would be reigning, one half their population consume no duty-paying goods whatever. The non-slaveholding whites may be placed very nearly in the same category. These compose five-sixths of the white population. We presume this class do not consume one-third as many duty-paying goods as are consumed by an equal number in the Northern States. These figures are assumed, but a slight familiarity with the subject will tell every one that the estimate of the amount of consumption at the South, compared with the North, is above the mark. So far as textile fabrics are concerned, which constitute the great proportion of duty-paying merchandise imported into the South, it is estimated by competent persons, having a thorough experience in this trade, that the Cotton States do not take over *five* per cent. of the total importations.

If we estimate, therefore, that the South import twice as much duty-paying merchandise *indirectly* as they do directly, the total duties paid will be $7,800,000, which is about 70 cents per head, against $2 14 per head by the people of the North. This estimate cannot be very far from the mark.

It is further confirmed by an enumeration of the kinds of merchandise consumed at the South. The North supplies to it a considerable portion of its food, nearly every article entering into domestic economy, household furniture, utensils of all kinds, the implements used in agriculture, all the clothing for the negroes, and the greater part worn by the non-slaveholding whites; all manufactures of iron, (except rails and merchant bar,) glass, nails, paints, tools, shoes, hats, caps, domestics of all kinds, soap, candles, oils, and in fact nearly every article they consume. All these are purchased just as cheaply as if customs were abolished altogether—because in their production the Northern States excel the world.

We are aware that the Southern people take a very different view of this subject. They reason in this manner: The South produces an article that goes far toward paying our importations from foreign countries. If cotton pays the first cost, it pays the duties also. If cotton pay one-half our importations, it pays one-half the revenues. It is taxed, consequently, to an equal degree for the support of Government. If there were no duties the planters imagine they would have returned to them some $30,000,000 now taken from the profits of the crop to sustain a Government that oppresses them, and expends all its revenues in that portion of the country which pays to it little or nothing, compared with themselves. These are the ideas thoroughly ground into Southern minds. They cannot be made to see that our tariff has nothing to do with the value of cotton fabrics in the great marts of consumption; that we do not import any considerable quantities of them, and should not with free trade; that the price is regulated by the simple rule of cost, and of supply and demand, with which our tariff has hardly more to do than a Court regulation of the Emperor NAPOLEON. What has our tariff to do with the price which an Englishman or Frenchman can afford to pay for raw cotton? Nothing, unless upon the assumption,—which entirely gratuitous,—that free trade would increase the consumption and cheapen the cost of manufacture. With free trade, we should consume no more than we do now, nor would it materially increase our importation of its fabrics. We can turn a pound of the raw material into the cloths most used, as cheaply as an Englishman, and in many kinds undersell him in all foreign markets.

The Southern States, consequently, do not pay, per head, one quarter as much, in revenues to the Government, as do the Northern. And what do they get in return? A postal service which costs $3,531,227 more than it yields, and whatever of protection and dignity a Government can confer. When to the cost of the postal service is added that of the collection of the customs revenue, the maintenance of the forts and ship-yards, courts, Federal offices, etc., there can be no doubt that as much money is annually expended in Southern States, as is collected from them, throwing upon the Northern the entire cost of maintaining the Government, the Army and Navy, and Diplomatic corps, national debt, etc.

This is a true picture of the oppressions the Southern States suffer at the hands of the General Government. It returns to them yearly more than they pay, and for the maintenance of what the South could not, and do not, propose for an instant to dispense with. To these burdens, when they go off, they must add others which will cost very probably ten times as much as their present ones,—in other words, they must immediately assume obligations in their new functions which they *cannot* meet.

The richest, in money, of the Southern States—South Carolina—had to resort to a *forced* loan to raise the first instalment to support her newly assumed dignity. In some of the other seceding States, even this resort cannot be had. Mississippi has not a cent in her treasury. She has no banks to pillage. Having no other resort she very pleasantly proposes *to borrow* a few millions to start with. We commend this new loan to certain Bankers who are known to hold a large amount of her repudiated debt.

This idea that the South pay the expenses of Government is on a par with the other wild notions entertained. To assess them with their *pro rata* proportion would break every Southern State outright. The new Confederacy, if ever formed, cannot raise a three months' pabulum. Its members would repudiate its obligations as readily as those notable members of it—Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas—did theirs. More than this, if the movement goes on, half the Southern States will suspend payment before a twelvemonth, on their own liabilities. Many of them are very heavily loaded with debt, and the confusion and disturbance which is sure to follow secession, will dry up all the sources of revenue, so that the people cannot pay if they will. The facility with which Mississippi and Florida resorted to such an alternative, shows what may be expected from others when the pinch comes.

Our Police Department.

The members of the Board of Supervisors—a body composed of Republicans and Democrats in equal numbers—have agreed unanimously in awarding to the Metropolitan Police system an indorsement of the highest and most substantial character. By a full vote of the Board, had yesterday, the Police Commissioners are authorized and directed to add four hundred men to their present force,—the Supervisors thus answering and pushing aside, in a very practical manner, the cloud of misrepresentations and slanders contained in the Mayor's veto of the proposed addition to our Police. It certainly can be straining nothing to assert, that had such earnest Democratic partisans as Supervisors PURDY, TWEED, ELY, BRIGGS, ROCHE and CONNER not felt perfectly satisfied with the management of the Metropolitan Police, they would have "cried aloud and spared not," while denouncing the iniquity of an organization which happens to be controlled by Republican officers, though not directed to Republican ends.

And not only must the Democratic Supervisors have been satisfied in their own minds, but they must also have had a conviction that the sympathies of our citizens as a body are with the Police, and that no political capital could be made, however much might be lost, by opposing, at such a time as this, a measure good and necessary in itself, and conferring the means of subsistence on four hundred honest and respectable families as one of its first results. However much the Mayor may rage at his loss of former patronage—however keenly he may feel the want of the three or four hundred political bullies and shoulder-hitters, whom he had quartered as his personal body-guard on the old Municipal force—the intelligent and decent men of all parties and classes gratefully acknowledge the beneficial workings of the present system, and there are no tax-bills to-day so cheerfully paid as those for the support of the Metropolitan Police. These are facts almost universally admitted, and for the truth of which every citizen has only to appeal to his personal experience and that of his neighbors. Let the system work on as it is for a very brief period longer, and we shall be able to point with pride to our Police as one of the best disciplined and most intelligent bodies of life and property defenders in the world.

We regret, however, to see that a measure is now before the Legislature, having for its avowed object to retrench the expenditures of this Department, but only too certain, should it pass, to greatly increase the eventual cost of the Police, while seriously diminishing their efficiency, and lowering the average standard of their intelligence and fitness for the service. We refer to a bill reducing the pay of our policemen from $800 to $600 or $500 a year each, their present remuneration of $800 being, in our judgment, none too much for such a class of men as we demand to have employed, and of whom we expect intelligence, honesty, and physical capacity; while at the same time we are quite willing to confess that either of the reduced rates not only might be made, but, in all human probability, would be made abundantly adequate by such an inferior grade of officers as this reduction of pay would foist upon the service. As things are now, the position of policeman is a good and respectable office, insuring decent support for many years, and requiring some very large temptation to make its holder run any risk of losing it. But deprive the position of these advantages, and let the inferior class of men, who would be willing to resign their avocations for such remuneration as is now proposed, be employed as guardians of the peace,—and it needs no prophet to predict that this latter class, relieved from any fear of losing their positions, from the fact that the positions themselves are but little desirable, will extort from the public twice, thrice or five times the amounts of their nominal salaries, by devoting themselves steadily to the protection of vice, and the non-arrest of all such criminals as are able and willing to pay for official blindness.

In common with nine-tenths of the community, we are not only satisfied, but thoroughly gratified with the results obtained under the present management of the Police Department. That it is not perfect in all its details we admit; and that it can never become so, if this system of everlasting tinkering and change be kept up, must be obvious to every citizen. But that the Department to-day is better managed than ever heretofore—more prompt in the arrest of criminals, and better organized for the prevention of crime—no intelligent man who reads the morning journals or consults the experience of the public, can for an instant question. The Commissioners have wisely avoided the intrusion of partisan politics into the force under their command, and General Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY has displayed very decided administrative and executive talents in his various measures for bringing the tone of discipline, vigilance and duty up to their present standard. "Hands off!" is our cry to the Legislature, if you would not destroy the vitality of an institution which has already struck deep and wide root in the esteem and appreciation of our people.

THE PARK BANK AND THE CHAMBERLAINCY.—We are glad to learn on authority, which we regard as perfectly reliable, that the Park Bank is in a position to pay over, at a moment's notice, every dollar belonging to the City and County of New-York, provided that its legal adviser shall first be satisfied of the sufficiency of the warrant on which said funds may be called for. In our remarks on this subject, we have not intended at any time to impeach either the ability or the readiness of the Bank to meet all demands that might be made upon it. Indeed, in an article of yesterday we stated that under existing laws the Bank could not do otherwise than refuse payment of the City moneys upon any other warrants than such as may be drawn in strict conformity to law.

But this state of things forcibly illustrates the awkward dilemma in which the City is placed by the contest between the rival Chamberlains, and the necessity of Legislative interference.

Fort Sumter and the Government.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 12th has the following paragraph:

"We understand that certain communications have taken place between the authorities of the State and the Commander of Fort Sumter, which, it is hoped, may save the effusion of blood, and *secure to the State the possession of that fortress*; or which, if unsuccessful in that, are yet the proper preliminaries to a *condition of avowed and open warfare*. The precise character of these communications, or the measures which will be adopted in consequence thereof, of course it will be improper to make public at this moment."

The meaning of this paragraph must be left to conjecture. It is scarcely possible that Major ANDERSON should consent to anything involving the surrender of Fort Sumter, nor has he any authority to declare "open and avowed warfare." Possibly the paragraph means nothing more than that he has been formally summoned to surrender the Fort;—and that his compliance or refusal,—or that of the Government at Washington, to which the matter has been referred, will determine whether we are to have peace or war with South Carolina. We do not see that this can essentially alter the present state of things.

We have reports from Washington that the Government refuses to surrender Fort Sumter, and has sent word to Major ANDERSON to defend himself if attacked. It is not easy to see how the Government can do anything else. The most rabid Disunionist can scarcely expect any other reply. Even if the President were thoroughly in sympathy with the secession movement, common self-respect and regard for public opinion would prevent his betraying the trust confided to his keeping. But we have also rumors from Charleston which indicate that Fort Sumter is far from being the impregnable fortress it is represented. It is said that the guns are all for firing at a distance,—that they cannot be depressed so as to repel a close assault and that the Fort is certain to be taken if vigorously assailed. If this is so, Major ANDERSON must either contemplate an early surrender, or else he can scarcely have informed the Government that he did not need any reinforcements. And if there is any settled purpose to hold the Fort, instead of making merely a sham defence, it would seem to be the duty of the Government to send a naval force which can either convey reinforcements or coöperate directly in its defence.

One thing is clear:—the conduct of the Government towards the seceding States, and especially towards South Carolina, has been marked by a degree of forbearance which goes to the very verge of timidity,—and which ought to satisfy every reasonable man North and South, that the Federal authorities act solely on the defensive and with the fixed determination to avoid a collision to the latest possible moment. In our judgment this policy has been carried too far already, and has done much to stimulate and encourage the disunion movement. But it must certainly have the effect of satisfying the people of the North, of all parties, that no shadow of reproach can justly be urged against the Government, for having acted with rashness or violence.

We are inclined to believe that an attack will be made on Fort Sumter within a few days,—possibly to-morrow or next day. What orders have been given for its defence,—what ability the garrison has to hold it,—or what degree of resistance Major ANDERSON is prepared and disposed to offer, remain to be disclosed by the event. If it should be surrendered, or if no proper resistance should be offered, there will be a general outburst of indignation throughout the country. This war has been commenced by South Carolina;—without offence, without a single ground of complaint that will stand examination, and in the most ruthless and offensive manner, she has seized property belonging to the Federal Government, and assailed her troops while acting solely on the defensive. It is idle to suppose that such action on her part will be permanently tolerated by the Government or the people.

THE STAR OF THE WEST AND HER REINFORCEMENTS.—In view of the probably near assault upon Fort Sumter, the failure of the *Star of the West* to land her reinforcements becomes more and more a subject of general regret. In regard to the responsibility for that failure, we have made still further inquiry into the facts of the case and find them to be substantially as already stated. It is quite true, however, that Capt. McGOWAN had no *revenue flag* on board,—so that his failure to hoist one on approaching the Fort was not his fault. At the same time the charterer of the vessel supposed that one had been sent on board,—as he had ordered it to be procured, and did not learn until the steamer's return that this had not been done.

We regard this, however, as a matter of little consequence,—as there is no reason to suppose that Major ANDERSON would have protected a revenue flag with any more vigor than he evinced towards the American flag, which sufficiently attested the character of the vessel. If there had been a dozen revenue flags on board, and every one of them had been displayed, it is by no means certain that Fort Sumter would have fired a single gun for their protection.

The only question that can arise in regard to the failure of the expedition, so far as Capt. McGOWAN is concerned, is simply whether he acted with proper vigor, good judgment and energy in deciding to turn about, instead of running the gauntlet of Fort Moultrie and making direct for Fort Sumter. Ten or fifteen minutes would probably have brought him immediately under the walls of the Fort,—and it would have required very good firing from Fort Moultrie to have so disabled such a vessel as the *Star of the West*, going at full speed, that she could not float for so long a time. But this was a point which Capt. McGOWAN was required to decide on the instant, and upon his own responsibility. We do not suppose for a moment that his decision was the result of anything like personal timidity, or that it affords the least warrant for impeaching the perfect fidelity of his intentions. But the result certainly was most unfortunate, and no one probably regrets it more than he. And if he or any other officer should be charged with a similar mission hereafter, we presume the error, if any be made, will be on the side of too little prudence, rather than too much. In some emergencies this is decidedly the safest side.

Our Policy towards Mexico.

Events are now transpiring in Mexico which, at any other time than the present would command universal attention, and produce a profound impression.

The Mexican correspondence published in the TIMES of Monday, narrates the complete triumph of the liberal, constitutional army, and its peaceful occupation of the capital of the Republic. GONZALES ORTEGA, general-in-chief of the victorious army—a comparatively new man in the field—appears to have evinced brilliant qualities, both as a general and a statesman. His occupation of the Capital was characterized by decision, energy and mercy, and to use the words contained in the official dispatch from the office of Foreign Affairs in Vera Cruz, now before us, "The revolution was completely and gloriously terminated, without any compromise, and what is more, without disorder, without violence, and without that vengeance common in all revolutions: no crime whatever has occurred to tarnish this splendid triumph."

A nation has been born to Liberty! Yet this great and glorious fact falls dead upon the American people, who are themselves struggling in the very throes of dissolution. But whatever may be our condition, we cannot long remain indifferent to the progress of events in the adjoining Republic. We have an immediate, direct and *vital* interest in Mexico. The moral position that country now occupies must command the respect of the world; and it now becomes a question of the highest moment whether it would not be a greater moral crime for the American people, or any portion thereof, to take any steps calculated to infringe upon or weaken this position, so gloriously won by a neighbor nation.

We thus allude to this matter at the present moment, from the fact that the signs in our political horizon indicate with unmistakable significance that the great contest over Slavery, now raging within our own borders, may be carried beyond our Southern frontier and fought out in Mexican territory, to the great injury of Mexican interests, if not the entire extinction of Mexican nationality. The great mistake made in not ratifying the McLANE treaty, as a bar to any such stupendous act of injustice on the part of the people of the United States, will soon be apparent. That treaty is irretrievably lost; nevertheless, it is of the highest immediate importance that the present, as well as the incoming Administration, should have in view the establishment of such friendly and commercial relations with the neighboring Republic, as will guarantee friendship, peace and prosperity between the two countries.

The North has a peculiar and paramount interest in sustaining this state of affairs. The finest sugar lands in the world are found in the Mexican States of Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Tehuantepec, Tobasco and Chiapas, containing an area three times as large as that of Louisiana, and adapted to the production of the great staples of the latter State. Sugar and cotton are among the principal articles produced by the Mexican States named. Suppose Louisiana secedes, and the present or incoming Administration makes a treaty with Mexico by which Northern ports are opened to the free importation of sugar, cotton, &c., and in this connection, suppose we add Cuba. How would this affect the great interests of Louisiana—lands, slaves and products? The subject affords matter for serious reflection.

Collection of Debts at the South.

The following extract of a letter received by MATTHEWS & Co., Banking and Collection house, from one of their correspondents, an eminent law firm in Georgia, has been handed to us for publication:

"Our Legislature have recently passed a very unnecessary and uncalled for law, staying the collection of debts until the 1st day of December, 1861. No *fi. fa.* can now be levied upon any property in Georgia, nor could property in the hands of the levying officer at the time said act was passed, be sold, except in the happening of certain contingencies, which effectually takes Othello's occupation from him, so far as our Sheriffs are concerned. Suits, however, may be brought in the State Courts, and claims pressed to judgment as before. Collections in the United States Court are about closed, as I think Georgia will be out of the Federal Union before the 4th of March next.

We would say to our Northern friends—and we class Messrs. —— among that honored number—that they need have no fears of the honesty of our people, *if we go out* of the present Union. They will then keep their promises even more religiously than before, and no business man will be disposed to repudiate any debt now existing, or that may be hereafter contracted. They would not be allowed to do so by our laws, if any should be so rascally as to attempt it. Yours, &c."

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS AGAIN.—We noticed a few days since the publication of a pamphlet by Miss JOHNSTONE, the lady sent to England to collect funds for the benefit of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, in which she rehearses what she represents to have been the uncandid and unfair treatment which she received at the hands of Dr. HARTT and others who were mainly instrumental in originating the mission.

We have now received sundry documents from Dr. HARTT, presenting his reply to the statements embodied in the pamphlet. As we have not published the latter, and have no intention of becoming involved in the controversy, we must decline also the publication of this reply. Dr. HARTT states, however, in the form of an affidavit, that his incidental reference to the fact that Miss JOHNSTONE desired to visit her friends in Scotland was made, not for the purpose of questioning the sincerity of her motives, but merely to indicate the reasons why she was intrusted with this mission,—that the terms on which she undertook it were specified in a writing to which she gave her signature and free assent,—that these terms were fully complied with on his part, and that as soon as he found she needed money for her return it was promptly supplied. He denies that there was any lack of frankness or candor in his treatment of the case, and adds that his letters to her and others interested, containing information concerning the condition of the Church and the objects of the mission, were as full and frequent as were necessary. Dr. H. also sends affidavits from several other parties sustaining his own statements.

With this summary of the reply to Miss J.'s pamphlet we submit the whole matter to the judgment of the public.

CONCERT.—The concert announced by Mad. ANNA BISHOP, for to-morrow night, at Irving Hall, promises to be a very ample, varied and agreeable entertainment. The programme is truly of monster proportions, containing no fewer than twenty-one pieces. It will be interpreted by a host of artists, many of them of the first rank. Mr. ANSCHUTZ conducts. The particulars are published elsewhere.

—Rev. Dr. Cahill has been writing to the Emperor Napoleon, warning him most solemnly against the course which he is pursuing toward the Pope. He says, in the course of his letter, "I am read every week by millions of men; and I am read all over the civilized world. This is no silly boast. If I cannot restore the Pope to his ancient patrimony, I can beyond all doubt raise a shout of horror against the robber." A change in the policy of the Emperor may speedily be anticipated.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Our Federal Relations—Sound Doctrines from the Senate Committee—Election of Canal Commissioner—Enlarging the Powers of Notaries—Another Branch of the Gridiron—The City Chamberlainship—A City Hall in Madison-square—The Brooklyn Ferries—After the Gas Companies—The State Lunatic Asylum—A Proposition, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861.

The marked event of to-day's legislative proceedings, was the report of the Senate Select Committee on Federal Relations, made through Mr. HILLHOUSE. The report is at great length, covering probably six or seven columns of the TIMES. It is a careful, and, I judge, precise presentation of the questions at issue, from a Northern stand-point. Each position is carefully fortified by the traditions of the country and from its official records. The right to secede is plainly and fully denied. The Constitution is held to be an ordinance of the people—not a mere arrangement between States. It declares the doctrine of coercion, or rather the enforcement of the laws, and devotes the power of the State to the maintenance of the Confederacy.

The following are the resolutions which conclude the report:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States was ordained by and for the people thereof, and

Whereas, It establishes the permanent authority of the Government, and provides for the perpetuity of the Union; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the people of this State, irrespective of party distinctions, do hereby declare that the rights of the people of a single State or of several States to absolve themselves at will from their solemn obligations to the Federal Union cannot be acknowledged. The principle and the objects which the General Government was framed to secure are repugnant to such authority, and the exercise thereof, wheresoever or howsoever attempted, is treasonable and must be resisted by all the remedies provided in the Constitution. The first duty, therefore, of the citizens of New-York is to be directed to the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Legislature will sustain the Executive of the State in the offer and pledge of the military power and resources of the State, and that they will provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions, whether within or without the State.

Resolved, That New-York is faithful to the Federal Union and will make every needful sacrifice to maintain it in its integrity. At the same time New-York will make equal sacrifices to support the several States in all their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the several States, or in any of them.

Resolved, That although we believe Congress possesses the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, yet it is inexpedient to exercise such power, unless upon the following conditions:

1. That the abolition should be on a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the District of Columbia, and with the consent of the State of Maryland.
2. That it should be gradual.
3. That compensation should be made to unwilling owners.

Resolved, That Congress should not inhibit or impair the interstate traffic in persons held to service or labor under the laws of the several States, or any of them.

Resolved, That while the rendition of fugitives from service or labor is a plain constitutional obligation, it should be faithfully observed; the law of 1850 contains provisions which seriously obstruct, if they do not prevent, its execution. These should be modified.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
J. M. MURPHY,
P. P. MURPHY,
A. J. COLVIN,
EPHRAIM GOSS.

Except the one as to the District of Columbia.

I sign only as regards the resolutions, and in no manner intend to indorse or approve of the report.

F. B. SPINOLA.

These, you will notice, are signed by all of the Committee. The report is not signed by Messrs. COLVIN and SPINOLA, although they concur in the resolutions. Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY indorses both the report and the resolves.

The election of Canal Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. BARNES, came off according to programme at 12 o'clock. The choice was easily effected in caucus, and of course readily confirmed in the two Houses—the vote standing:

	Bruce.	Wright.
In the Senate	22	9
In the Assembly	89	32
Total	111	41

Giving BRUCE the highest vote ever cast for any candidate in Senate or Assembly, and a majority of 74 over his opponent. Gen. BRUCE may well feel flattered by such a compliment. He enters immediately upon the duties of the office to which he has been elected.

In the Senate, there was not much done, except a discussion upon the old time proposition to confer upon Notaries Public the same authority now exercised by Commissioners of Deeds and Justices of the Peace, in taking acknowledgments. After a sharp contest, the bill was ordered to a third reading. It will meet with a concentrated opposition in the lower House, and every man who has ever been a Justice of the Peace will consider it his duty to give it fits. As generally there is a liberal sprinkling of ex-justices in the Assembly, I should not be surprised to see it defeated.

Perhaps you suppose the last Railroad grant for the City of New-York was made last Winter. That may be, so, but there will be efforts enough made for as many more as are now running the gauntlet of the Courts. Mr. FARNUM, in the Assembly, gives notice of a bill to authorize the construction of a track in Spring-street, and I shall be much mistaken if this is not followed by at least a half-dozen others.

The City Chamberlainship bill came up for a third reading to-day. Mr. COLVIN moved to recommit—which looked as though DAVLIN *didn't* want it. Then he withdrew his motion—which looked as though DAVLIN *did* want it. Then, just as we were ready to vote, it was laid aside by unanimous consent—which looked as though nobody wanted it. Why don't that agent of the Broadway Bank come up and explain the matter. The lobby is getting awfully indignant about the doubt that surrounds this measure,—but, nevertheless, the Broadway need not be afraid of "irritating" the animal by sending a reinforcement of one—providing the checks are duly certified and sizable.

Mr. J. M. MURPHY renews his project of last Winter to erect a City Hall in Madison-square. This time he proposes to appoint WILSON G. HUNT, JOHN B. CORLIES and JAMES SALMON—(the Commissioners under the act of 1858, to build a City Hall in the Park)—are to be continued in office until they erect a building in Madison-square. The present project comes up in the shape of amendments to the act providing for the Park City Hall.

Mr. WALSH has an eye to your gas companies. He gives notice of a bill this morning, which will arrest the attention of those gigantic corporations, and bring some of their managers up to the seat of State Government. As these are yearly notices, the gas companies by this time must have become used to the infliction. Perhaps they rather like it, as a little bloodletting in that way saves a greater depletion by some more ravenous cormorants.

Two of the Brooklyn delegation are renewing the project of cheap ferriage between the two cities. The one-cent principle is in favor with both.

The State Lunatic Asylum makes its annual report to-day. During the year, the average daily attendance of patients under treatment was 516—the highest number in one day being 533, the lowest, 427. The expenditures for the year were $116,623 44, or a cost of something over $200 a patient per year. Why would it not be a good idea for the National Government to make one vast lunatic asylum of South Carolina, wall it in, and send Dr. GRAY down to apply the Utica system. It would be a cheap way of ridding the body politic of a great incumbrance, and perhaps be the means of restoring the patient to nitimate usefulness. Think of it. You know the efficiency of the Gray system. It brought order out of the chaos into which GERRIT SMITH'S mind fell. Having proved efficacious on one extreme, why not apply it to the other. Prompt action in this direction might save the Union, and if it failed, there would be no harm done, for you know Dr. GRAY never "irritates" a patient. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. HILLHOUSE presented the majority report from the Select Committee on Federal Relations. Messrs. SPINOLA and COLVIN dissented. A motion to print extra copies was referred.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill to amend the act relative to the City Hall in New-York City.

The bill relative to the Finance Department of New-York City, came up on its third reading, and after a brief debate to the wishes of the citizens of New-York City with regard to it, was laid aside.

Mr. MCGRAW offered a resolution in favor of proceeding to the election of a Senator in place of Senator SEWARD, on Feb. 5. Laid over.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. FARNUM gave notice of a bill to construct a railroad track in Spring-street, New-York.

The Auditor of the Canal Department sent in his annual report of the expenditures on the Canals for 1860.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DARCY—An act in relation to ferries between New-York and Brooklyn. (Same as introduced in the Senate last year by Mr. SPINOLA.)

Also, to widen Main-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. WALSH—In relation to Gas Companies in New-York City.

By Mr. MOORE—To amend mechanics' lien law.

New-York State Military Association.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Military Convention met again this morning. Gens. HALL and SPICER were in attendance.

The recommendation of the Committee to revise the Militia law for the more thorough enrollment was adopted, also a recommendation to increase the force. The Committee recommend that an application be made to the Legislature to pass a bill to pay the Militia from the State Treasury, which was agreed to.

After a long discussion as to how much money should be asked, the subject of framing a bill to be presented to the Legislature was referred to a Special Committee, with power to act as their judgment dictated.

Gen. SCOTT was made an honorary member, the proposition being received with applause.

Capt. ROOSAS' complimentary resolutions to Major ANDERSON were adopted unanimously.

A special law for the First Division and Fifth Brigade will be framed by the Committee.

A Committee of five were appointed to report what arms, in their opinion, it is necessary for the State to purchase without delay.

The Convention is in session at the Capitol this evening, listening to an address from Gen. W. A. JACKSON.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected tomorrow.

Indian Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. HITH, the Army sutler who volunteered his services to Col. MILES to bring in a delegation of Indians to hold a council, has returned, having visited camps of the Brule and Ogalale (SIOUX) Indians at one hundred miles southwest of the Republican Forks. He expects that he has delivered a message, and that the Ogalalas, being the aggrieved party, replied that they could not come, as their horses were too poor to travel. He also said they were starving, and wanted peace, and would come as soon as they were able. Mr. HITH reports their condition as most wretched and pitiable, many dying of the measles. The report greatly relieved the apprehensions of settlers, and all united in returning thanks to Mr. HITH.

The Teutonia off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 1st, passed Cape Race this afternoon *en route* to New-York. She has 123 passengers and a full cargo. All well. Her dates have been anticipated.

Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The boiler of DAVIS' Mills, in the northern part of Ray County, exploded last Wednesday, instantly killing HANAY THOMPSON, JESSE RIGGS, RAMON TANNER, two brothers named MAPES, MRS. DAVIS, a negro man belonging to the latter, and seriously injuring SANFORD GOSHAM.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Schooner *Lucy Amres*, of Rockland, from New-York, is ashore at Tarpaulin Cove, and will discharge.

Missouri Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Sight Exchange on New-York declined 1 per cent., and is quoted at 6 per cent. premium for Missouri paper.

Exchange at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Sight Exchange on New-York declined to 5 per cent. premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR—Sales unimportant and quotations nominal. WHEAT advanced 3c.@5c., with large export inquiry at $1 05@$1 12. WHISKY declined ¼c., but quotations are nominal at 12¾c. HOGS are firmer and in improved demand at $6 10@$6 40; receipts today, 4,500. MESS PORK buoyant at $16 50. LARD advanced to 9¾c. Bulk MEATS buoyant at $6@$6 25 for Shoulders, and $8@$8 25 for Sides. Money market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR dull at $5 50@$5 62½ for superfine. WHEAT quiet; sales 8,000 bushels; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 55. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for White, and 64c.@65c. for Yellow. COFFEE—Rio at 11½c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 19c. @19½c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio are held at $5 62½; City Mills at $5 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 30@$1 38; White, $1 45@$1 65. CORN firm; Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White 70c.@75c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $17 50; Rump $13. LARD, 10c. COFFEE quiet, at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY dull, at 19c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 7,000 bales, at 11¼c. @12c. for middling. SUGAR steady, at 4¼c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES at 22c.@24c. FLOUR firm, at $5 50. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

"Something Rotten in the State of Denmark."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Clerk of Judge BETTS' Court gave the following reply to a gentleman a few days since, who asked when the case of the slaver *Kate* would be decided? "I do not know; there sits Mr. DONOHUE; he probably knows more about it than I do." There was a great deal of truth, no doubt, in the answer.

There are some cases which seem to be lost sight of in the Court named, and in the office of the United States District-Attorney; for instance, the bribery case of RYNDERS and MUNN, for permitting the slaver *Storm King* to escape. The vessel was captured with the sieves on board, and the bribery boasted of to the Naval officers, in addition to the evidence here. The *Storm King* sailed on the 2d of May, and RYNDERS and MUNN were indicted soon *after* by the Grand Jury. Has the case been *settled*, or laid on the shelf? Perhaps THEODORA RYNDERS is still in the Lunatic Asylum.

There are a goodly number of "Augean Stables" to be cleansed. Our public affairs need a Hercules to accomplish the work. BURTON'S old theatre was renovated not long ago, but it needs a great overhauling again. The cases of the slavers always seem to drag; perhaps the fee on the side of right and justice is too small. Twenty dollars seems small remuneration for conducting such a case as that of the *Kate* or *Weather Gage*, or the case of Capt. CARTER of the *Rebecca* and *Josephine*. [The *Josephine* lately landed 700 slaves in Cuba.] A case of ginghams, or a lot of cigars, seized for under-valuation, can be disposed of in an hour, and, of course, pay better than the cases just named. How men do love the American (Golden) Eagle.

The TIMES published a list of slave vessels in June last, which had sailed from the port of New-York. Those vessels can, with few exceptions, all be accounted for.

VESSELS LEAVING NEW-YORK.

Class.	Name.	Master.	
Bark	Orion	Morgan	Captured with slaves.
Bark	E. Morrison	Platt	Landed her cargo.
Bark	Bells	Storm	Landed her cargo.
Brig	Falmouth	Goudy	Captured, condemned and sold; fitted out again, and lately landed another cargo.
Bark	Wildfire	Stanhope	Captured, taken to Key West, captain and crew acquitted by a Florida Court.
Bark	E. Lincoln	Palmer.	
Bark	Iowa	Johnson.	
Bark	W. G. Lewis	Faulkner.	
Bark	Sultana	Bourne	Landed her cargo, vessel burnt or scuttled.
Schr.	W. B. Kibbey	Burns.	
Bark	Emily	Lindsey.	
Bark	Wandering Wave	Crayon	
Schr.	Hanover	Eyres.	
Brig	W. Kelly	Heagan.	
Bark	White Cloud	Hatch.	
Brig	Th. Achorn	Parker.	
Brig	Falmouth	Llenas.	
Ship	Atlantic	Potter.	
Brig	J. Boynton	Hinckley.	
Ship	Montauk	Quayle	
Brig	Storm King	Lockhart.	
Schr.	Josephine	Harker.	
Bark	Cora	Latham.	
Bark	Buckeye	Booth.	
Bark	Mixie 2d	Petard,	
Brig	D. Webster	Bruisson.	
Bark	T. Deming	Brightman.	
Schr.	Mariquita	Barrett.	

W. B. Kibby—Captured with three little darkies on board, on which evidence the Court of this district had to condemn her.

Wandering Wave—Missing; no doubt landed her cargo and was burnt.

Hanover—Landed her cargo lately.

White Cloud—Seized by British cruiser under another name.

The *Thos. Achorn*, *Falmouth*, *Storm King* and *Cora*, were all captured, and are now in the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, in company with the *Weather Gage*, *Kate*, *William* and *W. G. Cogswell*. The *Atlantic*, *Montauk*, *Iowa* and *Brutus*, (from New-Bedford,) have all, no doubt, landed their cargoes, and will of course be numbered with missing vessels. The *Buckeye* has likewise been heard from lately; Capt. BOOTH came a few days since from Havana by steamer. The *Buckeye* did not bring palm oil or ivory, except the ivory teeth of her living cargo. The *Mariquita* arrived here yesterday from the Congo, with the following cargo:

"*Congo River*—Schooner *Mariquita*. Palm oil, 82 pipes; 107 bbls. copper ore, 1 half do., 24 bags; wine, 137 cases; 123 baskets champagne; ivory, 1 tooth; scrivello do. 3 feet, Lima Vienna."

Wine and champagne are new articles of import from the Congo River. Letters from Havana state that this vessel was so closely watched that it was deemed prudent not to attempt the "middle passage."

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

MR. WILLIAM R. STEWART REELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Supervisors met yesterday at 12 o'clock M., when they organized for the year. All the members were present. Mr. SMITH ELY was first called on to preside. A ballot was then taken for permanent President, and resulted for WILLIAM R. STEWART, 11; for blank, 1. The Democrats, it appeared, although entitled to the office, preferred to give it to Mr. STEWART again, who is a Republican.

Having been conducted to the Chair, the President made a brief and well-pointed address, after which the regular business was proceeded with. The monthly report of the Comptroller, as to receipts and disbursements, was received and ordered on file, but as the same statements are published weekly, a repetition is unnecessary. Several bills were ordered paid or referred, and next in order came up the Mayor's veto on the report in favor of increasing the Police force 400 men.

Mr. BLUNT made a long and pertinent speech in favor of the report, in which he assailed the veto, the Mayor, and the arguments advanced in his message, quoting from statutes and ordinances to show that the Mayor alone had attempted to make the Department one of a partisan character.

Mr. PURDY replied to Mr. BLUNT, and with a vehemence which would have led one of the initiated to suppose that he was earnestly seeking for a quarrel, but the result proved that he had no bad feelings in his heart against Mr. BLUNT,—the report overriding the Mayor's veto, being adopted without a single dissenting voice, and this with a full board. No higher compliment than this could be paid to the vigor and efficiency of our present police.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WARMING AND VENTILATION.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, petitions were received for alterations and extensions to Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 35, and referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The Committee on Warming and Ventilation reported in favor of appropriating $2,392 for heating and ventilating the Primary School in Oliver-street, and $4,195 for the same purposes in the new School in Seventy-ninth-street.

Mr. TUCKER objected, that there were no funds in the Treasury, and desired the matter referred to the Finance Committee.

Messrs. MACKEAN, FARR, STOUT and BENEDICT contended that the money would be forthcoming before the work could be completed.

Mr. TUCKER replied that the law, to his opinion, did not authorize any appropriation until the Legislature has confirmed the tax levy. They had no more right to appropriate one thousand dollars than they had to appropriate ten million.

Mr. BENEDICT said the Legislature had nothing to do with it. The law authorizing the raising of school moneys was passed many years ago. The Board appeals directly to the purses of the people.

Mr. TUCKER—I want to ask whether the amount of the appropriation asked has not to be put in the tax levy and passed by the Legislature before we can get the money.

Mr. WATERBURY—Certainly not. There are two or three items—about the Free Academy, &c. Otherwise the school moneys are raised under a general standing law.

Mr. BENEDICT—The school moneys which we have to raise—some $200,000 or $300,000—for the State has to be raised by State taxation.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted, and the money appropriated.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $6,783 for furnishing Ward School No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward.

The Board adjourned after the Chair had announced the appointment of the Standing Committees for 1861:

Executive Committee on Free Academy—Messrs. Crozier, McCarthy, Stout, Tuthill, Mackean, Stone, Vance.

Executive Committee on Normal Schools—Messrs. Farr, O'Keefe, Gould, Lydecker, Miller, Dupignac, Gregory.

On Evening Schools—Messrs. Byrne, Slote, Gildersleeve, Mariner, Timpson.

On Annual Report—Messrs. Waterbury, Fitzpatrick, Shine, Brown, Kennedy.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Tucker, Brennan, Smith, Gildersleeve, Coger.

On New Schools—Messrs. Kennedy, Langdon, Timpson, Fitzpatrick, Vance.

On Sites and School Houses—Messrs. Tuthill, Mariner, Byrne, Lydecker, Shine.

On School Furniture—Messrs. Lydecker, Miller, Rhoads, Kenney, Gildersleeve.

On Warming and Ventilation—Messrs. Crozier, Gregory, Benedict, Gould, McGuire.

On Repairs—Messrs. Coger, Metzgar, McCarthy, Brennan, Brown.

On Supplies—Messrs. Devenport, Mackean, O'Keefe, Warren, Gunther.

Auditing Committee—Messrs. Slote, Warren, Weile, Stone, Timpson.

On By-Laws, Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Waterbury, D. H. Gildersleeve, Benedict, Rhoads, Wade.

On Elections and Qualifications—Messrs. Galvan, Crozier, Gunther, Collins, Buckley.

On Correspondence—Messrs. Buckley, Collins, Gregory, Metzgar, Wade.

On Course of Studies and School Books—Messrs. Stout, Davenport, Slote, Waterbury, Benedict.

On Teachers—Messrs. Gunther, Farr, D. H. Gildersleeve, Galvan, Smith.

On Salaries and Offices—Messrs. Rhoads, C. E. Gildersleeve, Byrne, Marriner, Cavanagh.

On Libraries—Messrs. McGuire, Metzgar, Ford, Langdon, Collins.

On Free Scholarships—Messrs. Cavanagh, Brown, Rhoads, Buckley, Galvan.

On Appeals—Messrs. Stout, Tucker, Brennan, Dupignac, Stone.

On Annual Estimate and Apportionment—Messrs. Benedict, Ford, Cavanagh, Miller, Farr.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that there were 148 arrivals since the last report. Total thus far since Jan. 1, 742; received for commutation, $1,639 18; balance in Bank, $3,490 60.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PUGNACIOUS NEIGHBORS—DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—On the 24 of November last, a quarrel occurred at the tenement house No. 241 First-avenue, between MRS. WESTON, one of the occupants, and two sisters, named HONORAU MCCARTY and CATHARINE MCCLAIN, who had just been married and were also keeping house in the premises in question. The women commenced hostilities in the forenoon, but without coming to a settlement they were separated by their friends. A few hours later the belligerent sisters resumed active demonstrations by knocking furiously at the door of MRS. WESTON'S room. The husband of the latter opened the door to learn what might be the matter, when one of the women, it is said, struck him a blow on the head with a hatchet, which rendered him insensible. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and placed under the care of the House Surgeon, Dr. PAYNE, who at first did not think that his injury was of a fatal character. Lately, however, his symptoms have become unfavorable, and on Tuesday he died. The women were arrested soon after the commission of the assault, and required to give bail to appear and answer. Coroner JAMES yesterday investigated the case and took testimony of a somewhat conflicting character. It was not positively shown that either of the accused inflicted the violence upon the deceased, though the inference that one of them did could not be stronger. Dr. PAYNE testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, finding a large abscess in the brain, quite remote from the wound, and in his opinion death was caused by the abscess, which was the result of the injuries. A verdict was given to the effect that the deceased died from violence at the hands of some unknown person, but the Coroner determined to hold MRS. MCCARTY and MRS. MCCLAIN in bonds of $500 each as witnesses. The deceased was 54 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

SHIPS ASHORE.—We remarked, a few days since, on the practice of vessels being anchored in the North River, during "ice terms," where they were in greater danger than if brought to the piers. We this morning have to record the grounding of ships *Fearless*, of Boston, from Manila, and *Calhoun*, from Liverpool, on the flats between Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands, carried there by the North River ice of Tuesday night. There was a very full tide yesterday, with the wind from northeast, and the above vessels were got off at high water and towed to their berths. The warm rain of Tuesday night and Wednesday morning has somewhat reduced the quantity of drift ice.

VARIOUS FIRES.—About 12½ o'clock yesterday noon, in the stable No. 187 East Eighteenth-street, rear. Damage to the extent of $280 was done.....At 5½ o'clock P. M. an alarm was caused by the burning of a chimney at No. 404 West Twenty-fifth-street.....A stable, owned by J. ODELL, at No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, took fire at 8½ P. M., and damage to the extent of $100 was done.....At 9½ o'clock a fire occurred in the basement of building No. 167 Broadway, occupied by RAYMOND & Co., manufacturers of insect poisons. The total loss amounts to about $1,000. Insured.....The lager-bier brewery Nos. 151 and 153 East; Thirty-eighth street, occupied by ARTHUR HUPFEL, took fire at 10½ o'clock, in consequence of a defect in the chimney, and before the flames were extinguished damage to the stock and building amounting to $500 was done. Fully insured in City companies.....At 10½ o'clock an alarm was given for the Fifth District, in consequence of some shavings having been set on fire in the yard of the building at the northeast corner of Centre and Canal streets.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the brick building No. 68 Laight-street, occupied by several cartmen as a stable. The firemen soon extinguished the flames; the greatest damage having been done to a horse owned by Mr. JOHN HOFF, which was burned about the head. The premises are owned by JOHN SEELEN, who did not have them insured.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—An attempt was made last evening to put in circulation counterfeit $3 bills, purporting to be the issue of the Berkshire Bank, South Adams, Mass. By the intervention of the Police Telegraph the designs of the counterfeiters were frustrated. In the Eighteenth Ward, a man named JOHN REED was arrested for passing one of them, and another person was apprehended in Twenty-third-street, for a similar offence.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the First Ward Republican Association, on Tuesday evening, resolutions heartily endorsing Senator SEWARD'S last speech, and pledging the Association to the principle of carrying out the provisions of the Constitution and enforcing the laws, were unanimously adopted.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. D. S. Dickinson, of Binghamton and R. J. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; C. A. Washburn, of California; Irish H. Crocker, A. McKinney and Guy Carleton, of Boston; Jonas Simmons, Daniel Simmons, T. C. Carter and Walter Whitick, of Cohoes, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. David Seymour and Prof. David M. Green, of Troy; Judge Morey, W. M. Converse and Mayor Caren, of Norwich, Conn., are at the Astor House.

Capt. Blackman, of Dunkirk; M. S. Whitlog, of California; E. Chamberlain and T. Perkins, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. Randall, of the U. S. A.; Dr. P. Jones, of the steamship *Glasgow*, and J. B. Hallason, of New-Orleans, are at the Everett House.

W. C. Perme, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, and R. Buswell, of London, England, are at the New-York Hotel.

N. Carter, of England, and Theo. Hart, of Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE IN BERGEN.

Alleged Malpractice of a New-York Physician.

Justice SPEER, of Bergen, commenced an inquest, yesterday afternoon, at Greenville, on the body of Mr. JOHN S. TUTTLE, of that place, who died on Friday last, under circumstances which led to the impression that his death was caused by poison. Mr. TUTTLE had been treated, for several months, by his family physician for a pulmonary disease, but through the advice of a friend was induced to apply to Dr. L. ELSBERG, of No. 153 West Fifteenth street, New-York. Mr. TUTTLE received a prescription, and applied to a druggist in Greenwich-street to have it put up. The druggist, after looking at the prescription, and consulting one or two others in the store, declined to make it up. The deceased procured the medicine at a store in Jersey City, and on the following day commenced to take it as directed; but instead of improving he grew worse, and on the fourth day was very ill, suffering severe pains in his stomach, bowels, kidneys and entire body. The family physician was called in, but could render no relief, and the patient died on the following day, previous to which he requested that a *post-mortem* be made, and an inquest be held on the body. The following is the evidence:

Mr. Mercein testified that he is a druggist at No. 41 Montgomery-street, Jersey City; on Saturday the 29th of December, a man called at his store with a prescription from Dr. Elsberg, of New-York; it called for eight ounces of chlorate of potash to be put up in twelve packages; he asked if the medicine was dangerous, saying that at a store in New-York, they refused to put it up; witness told him that if one of the powders was put into a quart of water it would not injure him; the powders contained two-thirds of an ounce each, or about three hundred grains; the largest doses prescribed, according to the United States Dispensary, is thirty grains; twelve doses, of three hundred grains each, taken in twelve days, would kill any man as certain as strychnine; witness thought if the deceased took the medicine in as large quantities as it was said he did, for three or four days, it would cause great irritation of the stomach.

Mrs. Eliza A. Tuttle testified—That her husband (deceased) called to see the Doctor in New-York, as recommended by a friend, on Saturday, the 29th; he stated to the Doctor that he had a very bad cough; the Doctor examined him, and said that his left lung was badly effected and the right one slightly; the Doctor gave him a prescription, telling him that the medicine would be in powders, and to put about a pint of water to each; her husband put about three tumblers of water to a powder, and drank it in about five doses during the day; there were twelve powders in all; the Doctor told him those would be about enough for two weeks, and then to call again, and there would be a change; he told him to take a powder each day; he only took a little over four powders, commencing with the first on Sunday; on Thursday he was taken very ill, with vomiting and pains; I do not think he was as well after the first powder; he complained of pains in his limbs, and thought the medicine caused his illness; he said the druggist in Greenwich-street, New-York, who refused to put up the powders, remarked that it was enough to blow a man up; she thought it was the medicine that caused his death; on the day he went to New-York he appeared better than at any time since last Spring; after becoming so ill he said, "I am burning up," and at another time he remarked, "I don't know why that little Jew should give me such medicine."

Dr. Booth testified: I have attended Mr. Taylor and family for the last six years; he has been complaining of pulmonary affections from time to time, particularly for the last year, for which I prescribed; for the last few months I have advised him to take as little medicine as possible, to live well, take plenty of exercise, and not expose himself to bad weather, and if he took any medicine it should be something to keep up his strength; I prescribed cod liver oil; a week ago, last Thursday, I was sent for, and found Mr. Tuttle very sick; he complained of pain and distress in his stomach, bowels, kidneys, and in fact all over; he vomited and could keep nothing on his stomach, which was very sensitive; his eyes were sunken, his countenance looked haggard, and everything indicated that something serious was the matter; they showed me what he had been taking, and I told them I thought that was the cause of his sickness; the deceased said he got the medicine from a physician in New York; that there were twelve powders, and one was to be taken every day in a pint of water; they stated that he had taken four powders, and had commenced on the fifth; I applied different remedies to allay the irritation of the stomach, but to no purpose; he continued to vomit until he died; at first the vomitings were a dark green, and afterwards they became yellow; I concluded from what I saw that the tone of his stomach was destroyed; everything he took, even a teaspoonful of water, distressed him; he said he could not survive, and "that medicine had done it;" he requested that there should be an examination and inquest; I called upon Dr. Olcott, and we made a *post-mortem* examination; we found the external state of the stomach in a state of inflammation; the internal coat was yellow, the same as that he had vomited; it was soft and could be easily scraped off with the handle of the scalpel, leaving the muscular coat entirely bare; the intestines showed marks of serious injury from the effects of the medicine; Dr. Olcott and myself were of the opinion that the medicine was the direct cause of death; I have never known chlorate of potash to be given in so large doses; a dose is from 10 to 30 grains; properly taken it is a harmless medicine; I have seen bad effects from 20 grains given once in three hours; never knew it to be used for consumption; 30 grains once in three hours is a large dose; a perfectly healthy man could never have taken the twelve doses; Mr. Tuttle's stomach was in as good condition and as capable of bearing medicine as ever; from the condition of his lungs, he might have survived six months or perhaps longer.

Dr. Olcott stated that the doses were enough to destroy any man; that he had never given chlorate of potash in more than 10 grain doses.

The case was here given to the jury, and after a short consultation it was decided to hear the statement of Dr. ELSBERG, if he should desire to make one, and for that purpose they adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning some fiend set fire to a tenement-house, occupied by a large number of colored persons, at the corner of Tillary and Canton streets. The fire was discovered in time to prevent much damage. It is supposed that this incendiary attempt grew out of the late killing of SHIELEY by RICKS, a colored man.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—LOUIS SHANFIELD, FRANK ABRAHAMS and SOLOMON NAWMAN were yesterday committed, by Justice COLSHAN, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of arson, in having set the store No. 211 Grand-street on fire, on the morning of the 6th inst.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An attempt was made last night to flood the city with counterfeit $5 bills on the Danbury Bank of Connecticut. The Police received early notice, and warned the storekeepers in time to prevent loss.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Mrs. C. A. SEAMAN, who has been missing from Babylon, L. I., since the 28th ult., was, a few days ago, found in a mill-flume, near the village.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calender for this day: Nos. 35, 47, 50, 55, 57, 58, 59, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 20, 23, 24. City Court—Nos. 27, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 60, 61.

Withdrawal of Mr. P. F. Thomas from the Cabinet.

From the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: It has not been in my power, as you are aware, to agree with you and with a majority of your constitutional advisers in the measures which have been adopted in reference to the present condition of things in South Carolina; nor do I think it at all probable that I shall be able to concur in the views which you entertain, so far as I understand them, touching the authority, under existing laws, to enforce the collection of the customs at the port of Charleston.

Under such circumstances, after mature consideration, I have concluded that I cannot longer continue in your Cabinet without embarrassment to you, and an exposure of myself to the just criticism of those who are acquainted with my opinions upon the subject. I, therefore, deem it proper to tender my resignation of the commission I now hold as Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect when my successor shall be appointed and qualified. In doing so, I avail myself of the occasion to offer you the assurance of the high respect and regard which, personally, I entertain for you, and with which I have the honor to be, your friend and obedient servant,

The PRESIDENT. PHILIP F. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday, resigning the office of Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect when your successor shall be appointed and qualified.

I very much regret the circumstances, in your opinion, have rendered this necessary. Without adverting to these, I am happy to state, in accepting your resignation, that, during the brief period you have held this important office, its duties have been discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to myself. Wishing you health, prosperity and happiness,

I remain, ver, respectfully, your friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS.

A Card from Mr. Cambreling.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning, an account of a meeting headed "Sympathy for Secession," in which my name appears as one of the Vice-Presidents. As I have no sympathy for secession, but on the contrary am anxious for the preservation of the Union, I have to ask you to say that I was not present at any such meeting, and am utterly opposed to anything that favors secession.

Very respectfully yours,
S. CAMBRELING.

—Rev. H. W. Beecher writes a note to a gentleman in Philadelphia, apologizing for his failure to deliver a lecture there on the 10th, on the ground that he had the 24th in his mind as the time appointed, although the former date was in his book. Some of the Philadelphia papers are inclined to feel badly about the matter, however, and refuse to be comforted.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.

The large Oil Portrait just completed, of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
For Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.

J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

Scrofulous disorders resulting in sore eyes, bad legs, dry scurvy, ulcers, &c., originate in foul blood and vitiated secretions. HOLLOWAY'S Pills will thoroughly cleanse the blood, and his Balsamic Ointment heal the external eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS MY BOY CAPABLE OF DOING?—Have his head examined. FOWLER & WELLS can tell you what trade or business he will be most successful in. Call at No. 308 Broadway, and it will save you much trouble and anxiety.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Gir

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of the Alleged Robbers at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

SIXTH DAY.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

At the opening this morning, the Court-room was more crowded than on any preceding day during the trial, and among the spectators were twenty-five or thirty ladies. No more witnesses were sworn by either party, and Sidney Beardsley, Esq., for the prosecution, immediately commenced the summing up, it being arranged that two counsel should be heard on each side, and that each speaker should be allowed two hours. Unlike the practice in New-York, the prisoner's counsel is here allowed the closing argument. Mr. Beardsley gave a chronological sketch of the circumstances attending the robbery, and the subsequent discovery, by the Express Company, of the proofs which connected it with the prisoners at the bar—commencing with the first clue to the robbers, obtained from the Alfred Bank, where they had exchanged a portion of the money; the discovery that the exchange was made by a man calling himself "Baker," who made his appearance at Alfred in company with Andrew Roberts, to whom he pretended to be a stranger; the subsequent discovery of the intimacy existing between Roberts and "Baker," whose real name was ascertained to be Kinney; also, the intimacy of Stebbins, the baggage-master, with both Roberts and Kinney; the final confession of Kinney, after the arrest of the other parties, and the various ways in which that confession was corroborated by the testimony of other witnesses, by the registere of various hotels in Westport and Norwalk, where Kinney said they stopped when they went up to hunt for the buried money, &c., &c. The corroborative evidence as against Stebbins was the fact that the robbery must have been committed with the sanction and connivance of *some one* who was entitled to be on the baggage car on the night it occurred; and Stebbins' intimacy with Roberts and Kinney, together with the fact that the remains of a promissory note, proved to have been in the safe, was found in his house, pointed unerringly to him as the man. With regard to Kellogg, the evidence connecting him with it (independent of the testimony of Kinney) was the fact that a portion of the money, sent by him to Mr. Hammond, was on the "Langdon Bank," which had a large amount of its bills in the stolen safe, together with the fact that he was proved, from the register of the Hampden House, to have been in New-York about the time Kinney said he came down to consult about digging for the money. Mr. Beardsley's speech occupied a little over two hours.

JAMES C. LOOMIS, Esq., made the opening speech for the defence. He commenced by presenting the case to the jury as it stands, without the evidence of the accomplice, Kinney, taking up the case of each defendant separately. As to the defendant Kellogg, he said there was no pretence that he was in the State of Connecticut when the robbery occurred; the only evidence against him was, that a long time thereafter, he was shown to have had in his possession, money on the Langdon Bank. He made the point that, if Kellogg's offence was only that of a receiver of stolen property, which he claimed was all that the testimony even tended to establish, he could not be prosecuted for that offence in the State of Connecticut, but must be tried in Massachusetts, where the money was found in his possession. With regard to Stebbins there was no evidence at all, except the testimony of Kinney; that even admitting that the robbery was connived at by some one on the baggage-car, there was no evidence that that man was Stebbins, for, besides Stebbins, there were two men on the night of the robbery, Mr. Woodward, the messenger of the Express, Mr. Boeham, the mail agent, and two merchants from Boston. He claimed that up to the time of the arrest of the prisoners, although the Express Company had spent six months in tracing out the robbery, and had employed expert detectives brought from a thousand miles hence, yet they had not been able to find a single particle of evidence which would warrant them in holding the defendants for a day; that by threats to Kinney they had induced him to confess, and that the whole chain of evidence had, since that confession, been manufactured by Kinney in order to screen the real parties to the crime, he having been promised immunity for himself as a reward for his confession. He then alluded to the improbabilities and inconsistencies of Kinney's statement, and dwelt at length on the flat contradiction of that statement which had been made by Mrs. Roberts, Dr. Hugart and others, whose testimony, he claimed, proved an *alibi* in the case of Andrew Roberts beyond all question.

After an intermission of one and a half hours for dinner, Mr. Loomis concluded his argument, and was followed by Chas. Chapman, Esq., in a closing argument for the prosecution. Mr. Chapman commenced his argument by an eloquent vindication of the Express Company from the various charges and insinuations that had been thrown out by the defence during the progress of the trial, in reference to this being a private prosecution, and the large amount of money that had been expended by the Company in the effort to convict the defendants. After a somewhat complimentary allusion to Kinney, and to his confession, which he claimed to be an act of penitence, he proceeded to detail his statement to the jury, and to comment upon the perfect naturalness of his story, and the high probability of its literal truth. He then cited authorities to show that a jury had a right to convict a prisoner on the testimony of an accomplice alone, unsupported by corroborative evidence, and still other authorities to show what constitutes corroborative evidence. Following this, he proceeded to state in detail the various points in Kinney's confession which were corroborated by other testimony. He said it was a great mistake on the part of the defence to suppose that the prosecution were not in possession of any proof previous to the confession of Kinney; on the contrary, they had traced out by means of the detectives, and were in possession of nearly every fact in the case before Kinney opened his mouth.

At the close of this report, (4¾ P. M.,) Mr. Chapman is still speaking. He will be followed by Mr. Smith, to-morrow morning, in a closing argument for the defence, when the case will go to the jury, under the charge of Judge McCURDY.

SEVENTH AND LAST DAY.

BRIDGEPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861.

Mr. Smith commenced his closing argument for the defence at the opening of the Court this morning, and spoke upwards of four hours. It was an able effort, and produced a marked sensation upon the large audience, which on one occasion evinced its approbation by slight applause. He reviewed the whole evidence in detail, and argued that the whole testimony of Kinney's was proved to be false, and that with the downfall of his testimony the whole case went to the ground. He closed his argument at 1¾ P. M.

After an intermission of an hour for dinner, Judge McCURDY proceeded to charge the Jury. On the law points he charged that, in order to constitute a principal in the robbery, the party charged must have been present at the commission of the robbery, and that if the party was charged as an accessory only, such must be the allegation in the indictment. With regard to the testimony of an accomplice, he charged that, although by the statute, the Jury had a right to convict on that alone, yet it was the duty of the Court to advise the jury not to convict on such testimony uncorroborated by other evidence. He then proceeded to review the testimony of the accomplice, Kinnay, and presented it to the jury, together with testimony corroborating it, in which counsel for either party claimed that it should be viewed. He intimated very pointedly that the evidence corroborative of Kinney's statement, particularly with regard to Andrew Roberts and Kinney's presence at Alfred, where the latter went under the name of "Baker," could not be reconciled with Robert's innocence. He then applied Kinney's statement to the case of Stebbins and of Kellogg; Kellogg is charged in the indictment as being an accomplice within the jurisdiction of the State; and although, by Kinney's statement, he was not present at the robbery, yet it was for the jury to say whether he aided and abetted the robbery within the State before it was committed. The Judge then took up the testimony of the defence, and pointed out the alleged inconsistencies of Kinney's statement, and the contradictions of the same that had been given by the prisoner's witnesses. In reference to the *alibi* attempted to be proved in the case of Andrew Roberts, he charged that if the jury believed that it had been made out, it put an extinguisher upon the whole case of the prosecution by proving that Kinney's statement was false, and by showing that Andrew Roberts could only have been an accessory at most, and therefore could not be found guilty under an indictment charging him with being a principal. It was for the jury to say whether an *alibi* had been proved, as well as to determine all the facts in the case and to determine the degree of credulity which should be given to various contradictory witnesses.

The Judge concluded his charge at 4¾ o'clock P. M. It is regarded as a fair and impartial charge, and adds to the reputation for candor, ability and fairness which the Judge sustains in this community, and which he has certainly confirmed throughout this protracted trial.

The jury now have the case under consideration.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious a soup, *gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats*, *game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 625 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MINISTERING CHILDREN," &c.

ENGLISH YEOMEN,

From the Life in the Nineteenth Century, by MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH, author of "Ministering Children," &c., 12mo., with select frontispiece and vignette, $1.

Just published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway.

IN A FEW DAYS,

THE GRAPES OF ESHCOL, by Rev. Dr. MACDUFF, author of "The Words of Jesus," "Morning and Night Watches," &c.

THE CITIES OF REFUGE—A Sunday book for little children, by the same.

HELP HEAVENWARD—By Rev. Dr. WINSLOW.

MEMOIR OF RANDEMAN—By ROMAN.

ANNALS OF THE RESCUED—By Mrs. WIGHTMAN.

TRUE MANHOOD—By Rev. W. LANDELLS.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—$50 CASH WILL BE GIVEN for a Notary's commission for New-York City. Address NOTARY, Box 109 Times Office, for eight days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its coadjutors should feel as strictly honor-in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have allnded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of one of the best female physicians the world ever produced; and is just the remedy needed by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and spasmodic action, corrects acidity of the stomach and regulates the bowels. Moreover, we assure every mother it is perfectly safe—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak this confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use of it for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New-York Ladies' Visitor.*

MOTHERS

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of the female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.—*Drawing Room Companion.*

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 346 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

State and county rights for sale.

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.

EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.

1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Sold by all respectable dealers. A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 15 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

GIFFARD'S BOILER INJECTOR,

For supplying water to boilers by direct pressure of steam without the interposition of any machinery.

The attention of Engineers and others interested is invited to these newly invented instruments now on exhibition and for sale by

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed,
M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 348 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED IN ORANGE OR DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Wanted, a farm of about 80 acres, in either of the above counties; must have good house, barns, &c., and not be over two or three miles from depôt. Address FARM, stating price and particulars, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c—A RESPECTABLE girl, late from Scotland, wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer in a respectable family. Best reference given. Apply at No. 242 West 38th-st., near 9th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young girl; good references. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITeation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would take care of children; can do embroidery. Apply at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with children. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 631st-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. The best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or waiter-girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 1st-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; or as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 513 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable young woman; is a good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of French cooking, all kinds of jellies and creams; also a good baker; good City reference; apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., third floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A GERMAN Protestant young girl, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work and make herself useful; no objection to wages; would rather have a good and steady place; has good reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take chambermaid and waitress' place; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a steady, respectable Protestant young woman, in City or country; is a good cook and excellent laundress; can do all kinds of housework; is willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A sober, honest and hard working woman wishes the above situation in City or country; is an excellent baker and good washer and ironer; has good references. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Wages moderate.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker, having some few spare days, wishes to add one or two more customers to her list. Testimonials may be had if required. Call or address FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th av., second floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—Situation as above wanted by a lady fully qualified to take entire charge of a household; is an experienced teacher of vocal and instrumental music, and English education; wishes to make her talents available in a gentleman's family. References first class. Address Box No. 3,782 Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 Ludlow-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED AS lady's maid, by a young lady who has lived in Paris several years, in the highest families; speaks the English, German and French languages; has just received a good education, she is perfectly competent to instruct young children; she is a good hairdresser and dressmaker. Best of City references given. Apply for three days at No. 78 4th-av., at Mrs. O'Brien's.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French flutings; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as laundress, and understands fluting; or to take charge of a baby, and can assist in doing plain sewing; can come well recommended. Call at No 222 West 39th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIRous of procuring a situation for a reliable and experienced woman as infant's nurse; she is a Protestant, and will be highly recommended in every particular, apply at No. 58 West 14th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation as wet nurse for a strong, healthy woman, who has had charge of her infant for six months. Any person in want of an assistant of this description will find this an opportunity rarely met with. Address S. F. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable English woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; is capable of taking an infant from the mouth. Good City reference. Address M. C., No. 103 Greenwich-st., near Rector.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED as situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference. Apply in the Millinery store, No. 308 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTed for a first-rate seamstress, a young woman of excellent character. Apply at No. 23 Washington-place, to her present employers, to whom she refers.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 160 West 23d st., where she has lived four years.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, for a competent, neat girl, who can be well recommended from her present place, No. 93 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable English woman, 28 years of age a situation as waitress in a gentleman's family; has good recommendations. Address, or call, A. B., at Mrs. Gallier's, 122 East 19th-st., New-York, for two days, basement.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS can find the largest and best office in the City at the Institution and Home, where all servants are in waiting ready. Also, good situations for good help. No. 138 13th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant single man wishes a situation as coachman, to take care and drive one or a pair, which he perfectly understands; will be found every way suitable; left on account of the family moving to the City; has references to that effect, and several others of the best quality. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Gambrell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a sober, steady man a situation; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden, hot-beds and grapevines; has four years' reference. Address M., Box, No. 203 *Times* Office for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY, respectable German Protestant man, who speaks English well, desires a situation in City or country, any distance, in the above capacity; is an excellent hand over horses, and a first-class coachman; has the best of references; is willing to be generally useful. Apply or direct to No. 84 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of hard work: has good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady young man; has had long experience in the business; knows the City well; is willing to make himself useful; can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk and make himself generally useful about his employer's place; his character will be found satisfactory. Address M. M., Box 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; greenhouse, grapery, hot and cold, flower and vegetable gardening; also, the laying out of new places; has the very best of reference from his last and former employers, for capability and character. Address J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom, or groom and coachman, by a young man a short time in this country; is a good groom; or would work at anything that he could make a living at. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A PORTION OF the day unoccupied, desires to make an engagement to keep a set of books, or do other writing, after bank hours. Address B., Box No. 740 Brooklyn Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER—COOK, &c.—A SCOTCHMAN and his wife want situations; the man understands farming in all its branches; has been coachman and gardener for two years; his wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do general housework. If required; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from their last places. Can be seen for four days at No. 128 19th-st., three doors west from 7th av.

AS USEFUL MAN.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG man wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good, plain gardener; is also a good ox-driver and caring of horses and harness and stock; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived le some of the most respectable City families, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Call or address J., No 104 6th-av., in the drug-store, between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; of good character and capability; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th st., in the butcher store.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A THOROUGH GOOD cook, washer and ironer, for a small private family; one but those exceedingly clean, economical and willing to do their duty need apply. Best references required. Call at No. 312 Lexington av., between 39th and 40th sts.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AN INDUSTRIOUS, reliable man as waiter. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. 109 *Times* Office, naming references.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS WHO understands her business thoroughly; neat and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., southwest corner University-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY COULD ACCOMMODATE a few parties with very well-furnished pleasant rooms in suite or single, with or without private table, on very advantageous terms. House first-class. Apply at No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and home comforts, at No. 23 West 22d-st. Respectable reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—To let with full board, an elegant suite of rooms, on second story, fronting on Washington-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant large room at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; also, a gentleman with a single room.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home can be had; two rooms, with use of parlor, in a house with all the modern improvements, bounded by 18th and 26th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. A note addressed COMFORT, Box No. 178 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED FOR A gentleman and wife, and daughter, four years old, with nurse. Dinner at eight. Rooms on second floor. Address H. C. B., Box No. 1,495 New-York Post-office, with terms, location, and full particulars. No other communications will be noticed.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family would let to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms on second floor, with full or partial board; house is desirably located, and convenient to cars; terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 Lafayette-av.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife: parlor and bedroom; home comforts; dinner from 1 to 2; good table. Address, stating terms and full particulars, W. L. EATON, Box No 425 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS EXPERIENCED in dressmaking and all lines of sewing wishes a home; is willing to sew in exchange for her board; references if required. Address T. A. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

NO. 2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A fine suite of rooms to rent on the first and third floors, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway, and opposite Madison Park. Private table furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS, BATH, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th-st., near 6th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS with or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

DRY GOODS.

ALL AT WAR PRICES.

White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, tar	$2 75
White China Dinner Plates, per dozen	$1 50
White China Breakfast Plates, per dozen	$1 30
White China Tea Plates, per dozen	90
White China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	$28 00
Gold Band China Tea sets, 44 pieces	$5 80
Gold and Colored China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$8 00
Rich Colored and Gold China Tea-sets, 44 pieces	$12 00
Gold Band China Dinner sets, 167 pieces	$46 75
Gold and Colored China Dinner-sets, 167 pieces	$56 00
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	$1 75
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-Bowls, per dozen	$1 85
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut glass bottles	$4 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, per doz.	$1 60
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, per doz	$4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread patteres, per doz.	$2 00
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, per doz	$4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, per doz	$4 00

Many of these articles are offered at
ABOUT HALF
the usual price, the remainder at a discount of 25 to 30 per cent.

Orders from the country must inclose the cash; with a sufficient sum to pay for package.

W. J. F. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!
ELEGANT WHITE CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S SECESSION, CONSERVATIVE, UNION, DISUNION AND COMPROMISE SENTIMENTS.—Whereas, both North and South, East and West, have universally conceded that Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts have proved the best and cheapest, as they will not slip on the springs or get out of order; and whereas, a disunion compromise of those Skirts for the money, combines and secures the interests of both parties; therefore, mutually resolved, that we fully concur in a secession of Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts from No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No 244 Grand-st., No. 119 8th-av, and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, as fast as they are manufactured.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, Ladies' and Misses Drawers, Vests, and Leggins. Children's Gloves, Mittens, Merino and Knitted Shirts. N. B.—Alexander's celebrated Gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small Wares and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected dissolution of the Union, and presuming that New-York will be a Free City the

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY

Have received instructions to sell at any sacrifice their stock of made-up

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

which is hereby offered at retail, at an immense reduction from former prices, for a short time only.

Apply at No. 54 Broadway.

MARK J. KING.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BELOW COST.
THE UNION. THE WHOLE UNION.
NOW AND FOREVER.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as daily governess in a family; she will teach her own language, French and music, and can give the best of reference. Call upon or address Miss LETSEIZER, No. 186 West 33d-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young American lady of the highest respectability, amiable, educated, and refined, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess or housekeeper. Address, for three days, Miss ADA HOWARD, Station E.

FRENCH OR ENGLISH TAUGHT.—AT pupil's residence, by an educated gentleman; his method is so impressive that any one can speak in a short time: free trial, and references given. Address E O., Station D.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A BOYS' SCHOOL in Connecticut about 5 hours from New-York, to assist in teaching the English and classics. Apply or address A. B., office No. 270 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium. Broadway, corner 18th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—At an extremely low price for cash. The stock and lease of the Millinery Store, No. 131 4th-st., Williamsburgh. The large business connection of this establishment renders it at once a paying investment. Inquire on the premises.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees and another, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 16th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th Inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. A collection of fine ancient and modern oil paintings, comprising landscapes marines cattle pieces, &c., among which will be found a landscape signed by T Doughty, four scenes from Dumas' Mosquetaries, by Lecompte, two fine interors by Willems, and other fine paintings by Dillens, Krymo, Oshade, Redig and other well known artists. To be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
WILDER'S PATENT SAFES, ALLEN'S STEAM GAUGES, HOYT'S WATER GAUGES, &c.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 146 Chambers-st. The above goods, consisting of ten Wilder's Safes, sizes from No. 1 to 7 inclusive, also too of Allen's Gauges, from No. 1 to 3 inclusive, also a lot of parlor skates, also the fixtures of the store, consisting of two upright double desks, office desks, office table, railing, chairs, stools, stove and fixtures, &c. By order of
A. S. SULLIVAN, Esq., Assignee,
No. 59 William st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the entire rich and costly furniture contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st, near 7th-av., embracing every description of elegant rosewood parlor dining-room, chamber, and library furniture, magnificent rosewood piano-forte two beautiful rose wood parlor suites, 14 pieces; etagores, bronzes, valuable paintings, marble groups, rich carpets, elegant mattresses, beds and beddi g, China, silver-ware, out glass &c. The whole will be sold without reserve, rain or shine Men will be present to remove the things for purchasers.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:
Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:
All and e gular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or thereafter, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ABRAHAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as NUMBER 157 HUDSON STREET, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Laight st., in the City of New York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and 100 feet in depth each, also *the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts., opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 23d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture further provides, "*that in case of any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thereof resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts, opposite to said Park or Square.*"
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. & R. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., when the deed will be delivered.
PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.
The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustees, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased.
JOSEPH LAWRANCE, President.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Murray st., removed for convenience of sale, a large and choice assortment of fine diamond jewelry, comprising single stone, cluster and hoop diamond; sapphire, opal and pearl rings, brooches and sets; diamond studs and sleeve buttons; several very fine single stone diamond pins and rings, crosses, &c.; also, gold hunting diamond and enameled ladies' watches; gold hunting double-time independent levers, 18 carat cases and gold cap; magic levers and chronometers; English ¾ plate levers, straight line and horizontal movements; gold hunting, 18 carat; cylinders and levers; also silver hunting cylinders and anchors; silver placqua detached levers, fine movements; also, a large lot of jewelry, consisting of pins, rings, bracelets, earring sets, pencil cases, chains, &c. Also, about 200 gross gilt watch keys. Terms cash; deposits required at option of auctioneer. The above sale is well worthy the attention of the trade and private buyers. Catalogues at sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the northwest corner of 3d-av and 28th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, rosewood piano, oil-paintings, &c., consisting of three parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany bureau, bedstead, mirrors, easy and rocking chairs, louges, rosewood bedstead and bureaus, extension dining tables, ottages, bedsteads, washstands, twelve sleigh robes, one iron safe. Large lot of stoves, at 10½ o'clock.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., beds, mattresses, tables, hnreans, bedsteads, book-cases, mirrors, sofas, sofa-beds, carpets, ril-cloths, wardrobes, and two Singer sewing machines.
JAMES WHITING, Attorney.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBbers AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' double-sole water-proof boots.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.
BERYOOAT INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 76 & WALL-ST. }
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place. }
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, }
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY. }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst.
JOHN O. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock; also an Interest Dividend to date, on Scrip, payable on demand. C. F. BLODGET, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

86TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January Interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCH, Cashier and Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861. }
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. }
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Hoft-st. }
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, corner New-Bowery—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 479 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An Interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 19a Bleecker-st., (four doors from Mooday-st.) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain
Diplome de Ecole de Pharmecié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate abscesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases, 4 times quantity of small.....$2
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 19a Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by E. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

CAPAUTINES,
A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry, and which has received the highest commendation and the support of the entire Medical Faculty of Paris. As account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon receipt of $1, or a circular will be sent upon receipt of a red stamp. Address
Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important and charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.
CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Five colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without stokaning or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female complaints generally. Office No. 488 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering may consult Dr. Ward in confidence, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. ORTLEY, Secretary.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Phenix Bank	50	St. Nicholas Bank...$100
100	Citizens' Bank	25	Excelsior Ins.
20	North River Ins.	50	Howard Ins.
40	Imp. & Traders' Ins.	15	Empire City Ins.
3	Clinton Hall Ass'n.	100	Amer. Telegraph Co.
49	Relief Ins.	20	Jersey City Ins.
17	Etna Ins.	40	Mer'e Fire Ins.
200	S. Pacific R. Co.	100	Brooklyn Cen. R.
50	Bowery Ins.	40	Exchange Ins.
30	Fulton Ins.	50	N. Y. S. S. Refi'g Co.
50	People's Ins.	20	Manhattan Ins.
40	Hope Ins.	100	Cairo City Property
$40	Market Ins.	50	Chi. & North'w. R.
50	American Ex. Ins.	20	Washington Ins.
$1,000	Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 P cent. Bonds.		
5 000	Racine and Mississippi (bynes) 8 P cent. Bonds.		
5 000	Twelve P cent. Treasury Notes.		

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 21. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1861.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. CODDINGTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received in 18 months, from 4,410 depositors, $283 105 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
President.
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH G. HEGEMAN,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
	GEORGE A. JONES,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open, at the office of the Company, Room No. 5 Trinity Building, New York. Ninety per cent. of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the Directors.
G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

CITY OF WHEELING BONDS.—HOLDERS of the above Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Hempfield Railroad Companies, are notified that the new Bonds of that City, under the terms of the proposed arrangement, are now in the hands of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., to be exchanged for the old Bonds; the arrears of interest, under the terms of the agreement, will be paid in money. Holders are requested to give the matter attention.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.
HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—No. 71 John-st., New-York. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the choice of nine trustees and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Per order.
T. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.
J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dannistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years, from May 15 ensuing. WM. EYERDELL'S SONS, No. 194 Fulton-st.

$120.000 ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN—in moderate amounts; also, $50,000 and $60,000 in one or two sums.
ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.
Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE O. SATTERLEE...Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
C. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS O. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD...of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Ootheut & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $5; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $20; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Liddle, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

the Senate would allow the Deficiency bill to be taken up to-morrow.

Mr. GWIN—I have no objection to it.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to take up the Kansas bill.

The Chair stated that the motion to take up the Pacific Railroad bill was before the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. COLLAMER moved to make the Kansas bill the special order for 1 P. M. on Friday.

Mr. BIGLER withdrew his motion.

Mr. GWIN moved that the Pacific Railroad bill be taken up.

The Chair decided that the bill was before the Senate.

Mr. BIGLER moved that the Senate go into Executive Session.

Motion carried.

The Executive Session lasted twenty minutes, when the doors were reopened.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved a reconsideration of the vote laying the Crittenden resolutions on the table, pending which, at 3:10 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of Ohio expressive of attachment to the Union against secession, and declaring that the laws should be maintained against one State intermeddling with the affairs of another, etc. He said Ohio did not unanimously pass these resolutions, but has already begun the work of conciliation, giving a vital stab to the Personal Liberty bill; and he had been assured that the work will go on till every obnoxious act of legislation shall be removed from the statute book. Full justice shall be done to all sections.

Mr. COX said the resolutions held up the hands of the Administration in enforcing the laws and maintaining the Union, and that they were the sentiments of the people of Ohio.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.)—And what are the resolutions?

Mr. COX—Well, Sir, they indorse the speech which I was making at the time they were passing the Senate. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX said that he would take the occasion to notice the perversion of his remarks and those of Mr. MCCLERNAND by gentlemen from Texas; the latter had predicated his attack on a remark made by a colleague (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) as to carving out our way from the West with a sword. Every one knows that my colleague is against coercion; yet his remarks were a basis of a speech as if he (COX) had made unreasonable threats. What he said was that the President was right. He had acted on the defensive and against aggression, and he would be sustained. These resolutions sustain him.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) argued that they should be read, and they were read.

Mr. COX added, that already the Ohio Legislature, in the best feeling of comity, was at work and doing their part in repealing unjust laws, and they have killed the Personal Liberty bill which passed the last Senate.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem., put a question to Mr. COX as to one of the resolutions, and asked in relation to the right of transit with slaves, whether Ohio proposed to give that?

Mr. COX—It is not my province to answer what they will do as to that. The resolution referred to is in the language of the Constitution.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—What will they do as to the returning of fugitives from justice?

Mr. COX said, already a bill is introduced to execute the Constitution in that respect, and to repeal the obnoxious laws—and I hope it will pass.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Am.,) presented memorials, numerously signed, of citizens of New-York, in favor of the propositions of the Border State Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Army bill.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said it was time to consider the alarming condition of the country calmly and dispassionately. At the opening of the session a Committee had been appointed to consider the crisis that was upon the country, but it had been long since apparent that that Committee could do nothing effectual towards the end for which it had been formed. Their deliberations appeared as one of the strangest phenomena of these unsettled times. State after State had seceded, and yet nothing was done. Minute guns continued to proclaim the separation of fresh States. The old ship of State was being broken up into fragments, and yet the Representatives of the people stand idly by as spectators, with folded arms and helpless in the emergency. It was, therefore, time that they should seriously address themselves to the dangers which surround the country, and, rising above the horizon of party prejudices, grapple with the responsibilities which, through Providence, had devolved upon them, and which must effect generations yet unborn. It was in such a spirit he addressed them. Those who would trace their difficulties and the cause of their dangers to the 6th of November last would be shallow thinkers and very superficial observers. That cause was not merely the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Through the machinations of the Republican Party, the interests and rights of one section of the country had been imminently endangered, and that section had been denounced by the other. Between those two sections there were wide differences of feeling and sentiment. They were different in institutions, and in some degree in race, and they were further separated by a geographical line. In times past the Anti-Slavery Party had, after many vicissitudes, broken down; but upon its ruins a new party had arisen, which had burst beyond the last line of defence raised against the approaches of the former party. The new organization, under the name of Republicans, had gained a powerful majority of the electoral votes in every non-slaveholding State, with the exception of the gallant little New-Jersey. Since the organization of the Anti-Slavery Party, every Presidential election had shown on their part a steady growth, until now they have gained possession of all the Northern States, in every department of the State Government, and the control of the House of Representatives, besides a probable majority in the Senate. The life and sustaining principle of this organization was to be found embodied in one idea—hatred to Slavery. Their great party leader, Mr. SEWARD, said that the secret of their success lay in one idea—the equality of all men. Again, LINCOLN declared that the limitation of Slavery was their avowed object, and confining it so that all men might hope for its ultimate extinction. The emphatically declared sentiment of the party was, that Slavery was a social, moral and political evil. This was the doctrine of the men who must ultimately control the whole of the popular feeling in the North. It was impossible to adopt an opinion of this kind without making up the mind to carry what it professes. In other words, it was impossible for the Southern people to join the Republican Party without a great revolution in the policy of that organization; and therefore the Republican must be a sectional party. In proof of this, it was only necessary to show that no portion of the people in the Southern States could join them without committing themselves to a radical change in their whole social, moral and political system. Therefore, being sectional and the stronger party, they will control the Government, to the detriment of the weaker Southern section. While the stronger would engross to themselves all the emoluments of office, and enjoy the patronage of Government, the South would have to pay the taxes, help to fight the battles and extend the boundaries of the Confederacy. Thus, the South would be isolated, and left to gradual decay without hope of redemption. Thus the Federal patronage and power, and all the moral and political influence of the Government would be brought to bear against Southern institutions, to the final overthrow of Slavery. This would follow, even though the moderate men of that party got into power. Supposing, too, that they would not interfere with Slavery in its present limits, nor in the District of Columbia, yet they exclude it from the Territories, which are large enough for twenty States, and upon which they pour a flood of emigrants from all parts of the world. Mr. SEWARD foreshadowed this policy, and their Homestead bill was the first preparatory measure to be brought into effect. They say that they would not interfere with Slavery in the South, that they had no power to do so, but that their consciences commanded them to do so. In like manner their consciences would prompt them to resist it on the formation of new States from the Territories, and thus they would have complete power over the establishment of Slavery. Now would they desist until they had finally taken measures for its utter exclusion. In this way they would give to the whole public domain to the foreigner, to the exclusion of their brethren in the Southern States. The Anti-Slavery doctrine would be pushed even further. Being the dominant party in the country, possessed of all the Federal patronage, and having the control of the law-making power, they would provide fair tariffs, and pass sectional appropriations, and in every oppressive manner build up the North at the expense of the South, until they would render Slavery utterly worthless, and compel them to give way before the increasing numbers and power of the Free States. This would be the natural result of the dominancy of the Republican Party, even supposing their most moderate men were at the head of the Government. Mr. GARNETT then referred to the history of the emancipation of the West India slaves, and went on to show that under the policy pursued by the Republicans the now smiling fields of the South would be deserted and become barren wastes. He would ask any fair-minded man, could the South tamely submit to such oppressive domination and degradation as this? They would not do so. They would take steps in time to avert the evil. They could not hope for a change for the better in a policy of the sectional party, with a corrupt Government in all its branches, Congress reduced to the open shame of expelling members for corruption and reelecting them soon after, not a claim allowed only through the all-potent influence of bribes, and even the election of a President almost as much a subject of traffic and corruption as was the Roman Empire in the first days of its decay. A few years ago, in Wisconsin, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, were so convicted of corruption, and the practice was so universal that there were none left to punish. Even in the State of New-York, in the present day, all the papers unanimously agree that never was there known such corruption as existed in the municipal and State Governments. Therefore it was vain for them to hope for redress, or to look to Congress for any relief. It would not do to depend longer upon chance. It was the interest of both sections to seek a more permanent settlement. The struggle between them could endure no longer. It paralyzed every portion of the Government, and created intense heart burnings and hatred intensified between both sections. The South could no longer afford to hold their slaves at the mercy of the North, and therefore they were compelled to seek safety and honor out of the Union. If they were to remain in the Union, the South must be invested with the power of an absolute veto in every department of the Government. They no longer expected justice from the North. The crisis was now upon them, and each must meet it as best they might. But the people of the North were now anxious to concede something of their former demands. He did not say they did so in any craven spirit; that they yielded to threats; but while he admitted the spirit of conciliation to which they yielded, he would ask them, could they think that nine millions of Southern people would show a craven spirit in tamely submitting to their wrongs. The masses of the Northern people had never seriously considered this important question before. But danger to the Union has awakened them to the question which is pressing upon them. If an appeal was made by the South to the men of the North, no doubt the North would rally to the rescue of the South and hurl from power the men who have usurped the direction of affairs, who have refused all conciliation, and denied the means of adjustment necessary to save the Federal Union. His own State had called a Convention, to meet on the 13th of February. That State and her people had been firmly attached to the Union, and would gladly preserve it, and indeed not long since would have counseled and advised the Southern States to have accepted moderate terms. But while general secession threatens the whole country, while disunion stared them in the face, the Republican Party, who had brought about this state of things, folded their arms and maintained a stolid and insulting silence. While they offered no terms of compromise or conciliation, they threatened military coercion. Their rejection of all the means of compromise showed unmistakeably that the South had nothing to hope from them in peace, and in that conviction Virginia had at last determined to take effective measures to secure her own part and honor. Let no man deceive himself with the idea that secession will stop where it now is. No! It will not stop till the Union is thoroughly disrupted. The Border States will follow and join in a great Southern Confederacy. Virginia considered her material interests as indissolubly bond with the South as she was by ties of blood. If they considered her political position, it would be seen that Virginia was still more closely allied to the South. In a Northern Confederacy Virginia would be a subordinate; in a Southern Confederacy, she would be a leader. The South could not safely await for the slow process of change arising from any attempt to amend the Constitution, therefore several of the Southern States had resorted to the only remedy left to them, of withdrawing from the Union in the same manner and by the same authority by which they entered it. It was of little consequence whether the Republicans believed it or not, but the fact was that the Union was already dissolved. If they resorted to coercion or civil war, that very war in itself puts an end to the Union of the States. Peace meant reconstruction, it meant union in some form or other, but war was inevitable and eternal separation. From the moment that one drop of blood was shed, from that moment all hope of reconstruction or union was at an end, and it would be in vain to hope for conciliation. He trusted that none wished for war. There might be a few fanatic, wicked men, who would revel in the blood of the people, but he hoped those who had brought about the present state of things had acted blindly, and that they deceived themselves. They talk of the enforcement of the laws, and the coercing of a people who are unanimous for secession. This could not be done. The first attempt at coercion would bring on a general civil war. How could the laws be enforced in South Carolina, where there were no Federal Courts or Federal records? The blockade of the ports was a remedy spoken of to meet the emergency. But such a blockade would be an act of war with a State, and was an acknowledgment of the existence of a *de facto* government in that State, a fact they now demand. Suppose they blockaded the Southern ports for a year, they would require a large navy, to be maintained at an immense cost, while they would be no nearer their object—the subjugation of the people. The men of the South were the descendants of men who defeated the power of England. But would the South be abandoned to their fate by the nations of Europe? No, nor by the American people either. The consequences to New-England of a blockade of the South would be quickly felt. Three-fourths of the people of England depend for subsistence on the cotton of the South. France, too, depended upon the Southern products; and neither France nor England would permit a Northern blockade of Southern ports. And if they thought that they could reduce the people by an armed invasion, he would tell them they were greatly mistaken, for their armies would melt before the courage and determination of the people as snow melted in the presence of the Southern sun. Before they undertake such an enterprise let them remember the glory which gilds the rocks of Attica, and the renown which yet rested upon the heroes of Thermopylæ. These men were slaveholders. They were slave owners, who carried the Roman eagle to the farthest ends of the earth, and who bequeathed to the world those Roman laws which still command the respect of all nations. Let them remember it was a nation of slaveholders who overthrew the power of Great Britain. And why should they be invaded? What would be the pretence? Forsooth, because they had insisted on the right of self-government; and for this they sought to make them a conquered province. If they attempted this, he would advise them to hold in crime to baptize their crusade in brothers' blood. Let them do this, and proclaim their victories on the battle fields on which Southern men had shed their blood for the Union in former times. But before they can do this the blood of their men—aye, of their women and children—would incarnadine their mighty rivers and seas, and the country will return to its primeval desolation. Such must be the inevitable results of what they called peace—peace such as they would give, peace such as the tiger gives his prey. Peace such as the old Roman gave to his conquered foe. Peace! Why no sane man could believe in such a peace. But why should they not separate without war? War was not desirable now, nor could it tend to any subsequent harmony. Without war they could be two friendly nations. They looked upon secession as rebellion, and the seceding left them for the defence of their own interests and honor, and in response to threats of coercion. Why should they quarrel about what they do? Let them take facts as they are. Four States had already seceded. In a few days more three others would be out of the Union. In that case more than five millions of people will repudiate our authority, and if they attempted coercion upon any one of these, the remaining eight Southern States would follow. How absurd it was, then, to talk of coercion, and to treat such a movement as merely rebellion. If it be called rebellion, then the necessity arose to treat with them by negotiation. Peace could only be restored and the Constitution reconstructed upon an equality of rights, equality in both sections, and with full protection for their slave property. Whether there could be a reconstruction of a single Federal Government on similar principles as the present, or as a league of a separate and independent Confederacies, he did not know; but at all events they could go on as under the present Constitution, peacefully developing their natural resources and wealth, and in this way they would become more perfect and more permanent organizations. The non-slaveholding portion of the people progressing within their own section, while the Slaveholding States would pursue a like course of prosperity and progress within their own section, both acting on an expansive national policy, a mutual course of policy as regarded the customs and postal arrangements, being merely a defensive league against all the world. They could thus have all the advantages. They should have free national intercourse, and thus they would consolidate their strength against all foreign foes, such as was provided for by the present Constitution. Thus they would secure for each Confederacy internal peace and national independence, and be free from the possibility of any influence or discussion about the interests of Slavery. This would be a much better solution of the present difficulties than engaging in civil war, and would be a nearer advance towards the great American idea of perfect self-government than they had yet attained.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) representing part of Cincinnati, said that its citizens and those opposite in Kentucky lived on terms of the most friendly intercourse, and, come what may, they will maintain that condition of affairs. Those whom he represented were for the Constitution and Union, and the enforcement of the laws at all hazards and at any cost. He spoke of the seizure of forts, magazines, &c., and to crown all, the South Carolina authorities have forced into a vessel in the service of the United States, carrying at her masthead that flag which everywhere is a shield of protection. The South has insulted and treated Northern men as conquered people. Merchants of Cincinnati have been ordered home by Louisiana, for no other reason than upholding a Presidential candidate of their own choice. We should stop this work of traitors and vindicate the laws. They must prevail, and the Government must put down traitors by its strong arm. Forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. He characterized the Southern movement as cold-blooded rebellion. There was no cause for rebellion in a Government where people make and control it. Rebellion is a leap in the dark—a high crime—wild anarchy—and if successful must end in civil war and consequent desolation. He suggested to the Secessionists, Would it be an act of prudence for them to stand against the ten millions of freemen of the West, where there would be gathered a storm if attempts were made to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi? The now peaceful foundations of New-Orleans would become the bed of a lake where fishes would live instead of men.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) asked if such acts as those to which the gentleman alluded were done in the Union, what would be done if the Union was broken up.

Mr. GURLEY replied that if the Union was broken up, there would be war, and the test will be as to who is the strongest. Did Southern gentlemen expect that the people of the Northwest would fold their hands with indifference and see their steamboats fired into and their merchants driven home? How long were the Northwest to continue peaceful under this state of things? If a bill should be passed giving the President authority to sustain the National Government, you could have a hundred thousand men from the West, and then let the worst come. The people of Ohio have, through their Legislature, recently unanimously passed resolutions in favor of maintaining the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) argued against secession. No one would question the right of revolution for intolerable oppression, but this did not exist. Therefore, if the Government was overturned, it would be without justification or excuse. The people whom he represented would not consent that the Union should be destroyed. They would rally around it. He could not, however, despair of the Republic, and trusted that it would continue to endure.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said there is treason against the Constitution, and it has grown to large proportions, and its heavy footstep ere heard all around us. The most hopeful begin to despair of the Republic. The sooner we make up our minds to resist disunion the better. We should move on with steady nerve and unfaltering step in the line of duty. Such is the verdict of every patriot. The last scene in the Lecompton drama has been played out, pronouncing on one hand the overthrow of the Democratic Party, and the other the destruction of the Government. Who would have supposed that Mr. BUCHANAN, on his return from abroad, would have become the instrument of the nation's ruin? NERO fiddled while Rome was burning, and Mr. BUCHANAN, while the whole Republic is falling into ruin, complacently comes forward and says he is not responsible for it. But he (MORRIS) said with the whole country, as Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man." Blackness and darkness will overshadow Mr. BUCHANAN'S memory. If there were needed any other inscription on his tomb, it should be, "God have mercy on him." (A voice from the Republican side, "Amen!") He referred to his former remarks to show that his predictions have been realized respecting the breaking down of the Democratic Party by an odious demonstration. The President had descended from his high position to maliciously operate against Mr. DOUGLAS. It had been said by outsiders that BUCHANAN is the last of the Constitutional Presidents, but it might with more truth be regarded that he is the first of constitutional tyrants and usurpers. The President had virtually surrendered the Government to the Secessionists, who gained his ear. He traveled with them to the verge of dissolution, but refusing to take the leap they turn their keen blades against him, and he now cries for help. While he preaches like a patriot, his acts are like those of a traitor. He would say to him, "Deceitful man, be sure that your sins will find you out." In the course of his remarks he said the Administration lent itself to the Disunionists, who, emboldened by his course, destroyed the Democratic Party. The Union would have been in safety if DOUGLAS had been elected President. The Southern people are alone to blame for the defeat of the Democracy and the election of LINCOLN. The object to be obtained in this was the dismemberment of the Union.

Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) obtained the floor.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

CONDITION OF THE FORTS AT CHARLESTON.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 3, 1861.

SIR: In answer to your letter asking for information on certain points specified in a resolution adopted by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, on the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to state as follows:

According to the latest report of the engineer having charge of the construction of the defences of the harbor of Charleston, everything practicable had been done to place Fort Moultrie in an efficient condition, and, with a proper garrison it was deemed susceptible of an energetic defence. There were then employed at that work one officer and one hundred and twenty workmen, independent of the regular garrison. On the evening of the 26th ultimo, Major ROBERT ANDERSON, First Artillery, in command of the troops in Charleston harbor, apprehensive of the safety of his command from the insecurity of the fort, and having reason to believe that the South Carolinians contemplated or were preparing to proceed to a hostile act against him, and desiring to prevent a collision and the effusion of blood, evacuated Fort Moultrie, after leaving orders for spiking the cannon and disabling some of the carriages, and removed his forces to Fort Sumter, where they now are.

Castle Pinckney, was at the date of the latest report, in good condition as regards preparation, and, with a proper garrison, as defensible as it can be made. One officer and thirty workmen were engaged in the repair of the cisterns, replacing decayed banquettes, and attending to other matters of detail.

Since the dates of the reports referred to, Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney have been taken possession of by troops of the State of South Carolina, acting under the orders of the Governor, and are now held by those troops, with all the armament and other public property therein at the time of their seizure.

I inclose a statement, No. 1, of the number and description of ordnance and arms, at the date of the last returns, at Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, and Charleston arsenal, respectively. That arsenal, with all its contents, was also taken possession of on the 30th ultimo, by an armed body of South Carolina troops, acting under orders of the Governor of the State, as represented in the following report of FREDERICK C. HUMPHREYS, military storekeeper of ordnance in charge, viz:

"This arsenal was taken by force of arms by the militia of South Carolina, by order of Gov. PICKENS. The commanding officer was allowed to salute his flag before lowering it, with one gun for each State now in the Union, (*thirty-two,*) and to take it with him, and the detachment to occupy the quarters until instructions from Washington can be obtained."

At that time the force under his control consisted of nine enlisted soldiers of ordnance, and six hired men.

The other information asked for, in regard to the number and description of arms "distributed since the 1st of January, 1860, and to whom, and at what price," will be found in the accompanying statements, Nos. 2 and 3, from the Ordnance Bureau. It is deemed proper to state, in further explanation of statement No. 2, that where no distribution appears to have been made to a State or Territory, or where the amount of the distribution is small, it is because such State or Territory has not called for all the arms due on its quotas, and remains a creditor for dues not distributed, which can be obtained at any time on requisition therefor. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War, *ad interim.*

Hon. BENJAMIN STANTON, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs House of Representatives.

Quantity and Description of Ordnance and Arms at Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney and Charleston Arsenal:

DESCRIPTION OF ARMS.	Moultrie.	Fort Pinckney.	Castle Pinckney.	Charleston Arsenal.
42-pounder iron guns	—	4	—	—
32-pounder iron guns	14	—	—	—
24-pounder iron guns	16	14	—	—
8-inch iron columbiads	10	—	—	—
8-inch iron sea-coast howitzers	5	4	—	—
24-pounder iron flank howitzers	4	—	—	—
12-pounder brass field howitzers	2	—	—	—
6-pounder brass field guns	4	—	—	—
6-pounder old iron field guns	—	—	—	2
24-pounder old iron field howitzers	—	—	—	5
Flint-lock muskets, calibre 69	—	—	—	502
Flint-lock muskets, altered to percussion	—	—	—	5,720
Percussion muskets, calibre 66	—	—	—	11,693
Percussion rifles, calibre 54	—	—	—	2,808
Same altered, with long range sites	—	—	—	6
Flint lock Hall's rifles, altered	—	—	—	586
Percussion rifled carbines	—	—	—	4
Percussion carbines	—	—	—	9
Flint-lock pistols	—	—	—	815
Percussion pistols	—	—	—	300

Statement of Arms distributed by sale since the 1st of January, 1860, to whom sold, and place whence sold:

To whom sold.	1860. No.	Date of sale.	Arsenals Where sold.
J. W. Zacharie & Co.	4,000	Feb. 3	St. Louis.
James T. Ames	1,000	Mar. 14	New-York.
Capt. G. Barry	80	June 11	St Louis.
W. C. N. Swift	400	Aug. 31	Springfield.
W. C. N. Swift	80	Nov. 13	Springfield.
State of Alabama	1,000	Sept. 27	Baton Rouge.
State of Alabama	2,508	Nov. 14	Baton Rouge.
State of Virginia	5,000	Nov. 8	Washington.
Phillips County, Ark.	50	Nov. 16	St. Louis
G. B. Lamar	10,000	Nov. 24	Watervleit.

The arms were all flint-lock muskets altered to percussion, and were all sold at $2 50 each, except those purchased by Capt. G. BARRY and by the Phillips County Volunteers, for which $2 each were paid.

SEIZURE OF THE FORTS IN LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans papers of Jan. 12, bring in full particulars of the seizure of the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi. Under orders of Gov. MOORE, the military companies of New-Orleans left the city in three divisions about midnight on Thursday, one division going up the river, a second down, and a third to Lake Ponchartrain. Six companies, numbering in all 261 men, took passage by the steamer *National*, for Baton Rouge, with orders to seize the barracks and the United States Arsenal at that place; six companies, numbering 166 men, were ordered to take possession of Forts Philip and Jackson, and three companies, numbering about 80 men, were dispatched to Fort Pike. The annexed orders, which were issued to the officer in charge of the division sent to Forts Jackson and Philip, will serve as a sample of the rest:

To Major Paul E. Theard:

You will proceed with your detachment on board of the steamboat *Yankee*, and go down to Forts St. Philip and Jackson, where you will demand of the persons in charge of the Forts to surrender them; and you will take possession of the same in the name of the State of Louisiana. Haul down the United States flags, if floating there, and hoist the Pelican flag from Fort Jackson. Place Capt. ST. PAUL, with the First Company of Chasseurs-a-Pied, in possession of Fort St. Philip, and take possession of Fort St Jackson with the balance of the detachment. You will hold the Forts, and defend them against any and all attacks to the last. Strict discipline and order must be exacted by you.

By order of His Excellency, THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

M. GRIVOT, Adjutant-General.

The companies ordered to Baton Rouge formed in Boulevard-street, at noon, on Thursday, and on demand of Col. WALTON, the officer in command, the Arsenal and other United States buildings were surrendered without resistance. The State troops then took possession of them and posted guards. The barracks and officers' quarters were informally surrendered, but the Federal soldiers were allowed thirty six hours in which to remove their effects, when they were to go up the river to Fort Washington, under command of Lieut. TOWN.

The warlike manifesto of Major BOSWORTH, which was published in the *True Delta* on Sunday preceding these demonstrations, excited some fears that Fort Pike would offer resistance, but the troops, which reached there about midnight on Friday, were challenged by Major BOSWORTH himself, who surrendered the fort on being notified by Capt. CLARK that his summons was made in the name of the State of Louisiana. Fort Pike is said to be in excellent condition, and has already cost the General Government $650,000.

At Fort St. Philip a dozen negroes were found engaged in repairing the damages caused by the late storms, and Sergeant HENRY DART, the keeper, surrendered at once. Fort JACKSON, which was under the charge of Sergeant H. SMITH, who has been keeper there for fourteen years, was also delivered up without any opposition.

The *Delta* makes the following comments on these movements:

"By the prompt action of Gov. MOORE, Louisiana has secured possession of an arsenal which contains arms and ammunition *sufficient to place this and adjoining States on an efficient war footing, and of three powerful fortifications, with full armaments, which defend all the approaches to our city from the sea.* These forts are occupied by volunteer State troops. Measures, however, are on foot to relieve the gallant young men who have been called from civil life by his service, by regular troops, organized and paid by the State of Louisiana."

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE TEUTONIA OFF CAPE RACE.

Negotiations Between France and Sardinia Relative to Gaeta.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Bremen *vid* Southampton on the 7th inst., has arrived off this point. Her dates are six days later than those per the *Bremen* at New-York.

The *Teutonia* has experienced moderate but thick weather, and has $338,000 in gold.

The steamship *New-York* arrived off Cowes on Sunday night, (5th inst.,) and went to Southampton short of coal.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Negotiations between France and Sardinia have opened concerning Gaeta.

GAETA *vid* MARSEILLES, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Thirty guns only have been used in the bombardment to-day. A mortar battery has been established in a sheltered position.

NAPLES, Friday, Jan. 4—P. M.

A conspiracy of the Bourbon Party has been discovered, but it is without importance. Four Royalist Generals have been arrested, with some of the agents of King FRANCIS II., who had come from Gaeta.

Prince CARIGNAN is expected here on the 15th inst.

NAPLES, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Several Neapolitan officers have been arrested.

The bombardment of Gaeta continues.

TURIN, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The *Opinione* says that Prince CARIGNAN and M. NIGRA will probably leave for Naples on Tuesday next.

AFFAIRS IN HUNGARY.

PESTH, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Yesterday disturbances took place at Keerekrempt, Hungary, which necessitated the intervention of the garrison. The soldiers were compelled to make use of their firearms, and five persons were severely wounded.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 5—3 P. M.

The Bourse has been heavy in consequence of the decline in English funds. The Rentes opened to-day at 67f. 75c., and closed at 67f. 71c.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree modifying the duties on the importation of raw and dry hides, skins of all kinds, horse hair, oleageneous fruits, oleageneous seeds, hemp and other filamentous vegetables; also on copper, pewter, lead, etc.

The *Moniteur* also contains a decree raising the interest on treasury bills to 3, 3½ and 4 per cent. respectively.

The *Moniteur* also announces that on account of the death of the King of Prussia, the ball at the Tuileries will be postponed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The regular market report for the Associated Press has failed to come to hand, and the following is extracted from the London *Morning Herald:*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The Cotton market opened to-day quiet, but more business was done than the demand indicated. The market closed steady, with sales of 8,000 bales, including 100 on speculation and for export.

The Liverpool Corn market is active, but prices are not so dear. Business is impeded on the railways and canals by frost.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 5—Evening.

The funds opened with dullness, owing to the expected Indian loan, and closed without revival. Consols, which closed yesterday at 92¾, are quoted this evening at 92¼@92⅜. For February account, there were transactions at 92⅛@92¾. New Three Per Cents. are at 92⅛@92¼.

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 16—Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canadian*, now fully due at this port.

The North American Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at this port this morning, took on board the Provincial mails, fifty-four cabin passengers, and sailed, at 8 o'clock, for Liverpool.

Facts About the Arsenals.

In looking over the official Army List for 1860, it appears that *nearly all* the public arsenals and armories have been placed in charge of officers from the Southern States:

Thus the Arsenal at St. Louis is commanded by a North Carolinian.

The Arsenal near Albany, by a North Carolinian.

The Arsenal at Pittsburgh, by a Marylander.

The Arsenal at Washington, by a Virginian.

The Arsenal at Fayetteville, by a Tennesseean.

The Arsenal near Baltimore, by a South Carolinian.

The Arsenal at Fort Monroe, Va., by a Virginian.

The Arsenal in Alabama, by a Virginian.

The Arsenal at St. Antonio, by a Marylander,

and the Arsenal near Philadelphia, by an officer from the District of Columbia. The Arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, has been in command of a Georgian until his very recent resignation.

Besides the Arsenals, the National Armory at Harper's Ferry is under the superintendence of a Virginian, and that at Springfield, Mass., was given to a Boston politician, immediately after the Charleston Convention, evidently as a reward for his course in that Convention, so positively opposed to the wishes of the Democracy of his State, as shown in the diminutive Breckinridge vote in Massachusetts.

Quite recently, or within a few months, the second officer in rank in the Ordnance Department has been dispatched to Japan in attendance on the Ambassadors, and the chief officer of that Department has been withdrawn from his proper official duties at Washington, and sent traveling through the country in the performance of the inspecting duties of his subordinate, whilst a *Southern* officer of inferior grade is placed in charge and command of the Department.

By the annual Army List there are eighteen officers from the Free States, and twenty-two from the Slave States and District of Columbia, in the Ordnance Department. Is it not singular then that of the Arsenals only four were commanded by Northern officers? One of the Arsenals thus commanded last January was that at Charleston; but this Northern commander has been withdrawn from his command since the date of the Charleston Convention, and the Arsenal has been delivered *over to the new Republic!!!* It is difficult to believe that these assignments to commands have been accidental, or that the unusual and unmilitary disposition made of the two senior officers, both Northern men, has not been with the view of placing the vast military *material* of the country in the hands of officers from the Southern States.

How great a proportion of the arms and other public property has been sent from the North to the South, under this system of control, may, it is hoped, appear from calls by Congress upon the Executive for information. Unless rumor lies, the opportunity has been created and extensively used for transferring an undue quantity of public property from the Northern Arsenals and Armories to the Arsenals and forts in the South, with the view and for the purpose of meeting the very exigency now occurring! S.

OBITUARY.

—A remarkable woman—Mrs. Mary Ann German—died a few days since in Camillus, N. Y. She was the wife of Gen. German, whom, according to the representations of her own step-daughter, she betrayed into a marriage by her pleasing manners and remarkable conversational powers. Soon after the ceremony had been performed she devised a scheme to rob her husband of his property through the agency of her brother. The two obtained his notes to the amount of $60,000 on various pretexts, and the brother, having obtained the money on them, absconded, leaving his sister entirely in the lurch. Soon after this, Gen. German died very suddenly and mysteriously, and his widow left for the West, where she succeeded in finding her brother, who obstinately refused to listen to her proposals for a division of the property which she had assisted him in acquiring. Her last days were spent in extreme want. Mr. German occupied a seat in the United States Senate in 1812.

—Mr. H. W. Conner, a member of the South Carolina Convention, whose decease has just been announced by telegraph, was born in Mecklenburgh in 1807. Early in life he removed to Charleston, where his energy soon gave him a high stand among business men. Among other positions of trust, he held the Presidency of the Bank of Charleston, and afterwards that of the South Carolina Railroad Company. Recently he has lived in New-Orleans, where he conducted a banking-house. His last public act was affixing his signature to the ordinance of secession.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Mrs. H. L. Lloyd, J. S. Lloyd, Jos. Mills, lady and child, John Redmond, Chas. Callman, Miss Herberlin, P. G. Langley, M. L. Goode, Miss E. G. Fenton, Miss L. J. Stanley, Miss Marquand, J. D. Ford, Miss E. Merriam, Miss E. Marconnet, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Harbeson, J. W. De Forrest, lady and servant, Mrs. Young and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 59 | Moon sets....11 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 18 | Gov. Island.12 07 | Hell Gate.... 1 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, master.

Barks Grifton, Davis, Perth Amboy, master; Reindeer, Lanfair, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Annagance, (Br.,) Holden, Glasgow, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs M. Post, Robinson, Port de Lehna, Moore & Henry; William and Mary, Morton, St. Pierre, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Mary Emma, Hulse, Lavacca, Norcross & Prince; Fanny Keating, Snow, Havana, Maguire & Armstrong; F. H. Abbott, Snath, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Wonder, Hallock, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced heavy gales the entire passage. This morning, 4 A. M., passed bark Jacob Merrill, ashore on Sandy Hook Point.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Curlew, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse to master.

Ship Ellwood Walter, Chadwick, Callao Oct. 3, via Hampton Roads Jan. 12, with guano to Barrill Bros.; vessel to S. B. Hardy. Nov. 3, lat 51 18 S., lon. 83 35 W., passed three large icebergs. Nov. 17, lat. 30 31 S., lon. 21 16 W., exchanged signals with Br. ship St. Helena, bound to Liverpool. Dec. 4, lat. 13 05 S., lon. 32 01 W., exchanged signals with Br. ship Culloden, from Liverpool. Dec. 6, lat. 8 5 30 S., lon. 32 50 W., exchanged signals with Br. bark Factory Girl, from Swansea. Same date, spoke Br. bark Isle of Man, from London for Geelong. Dec. 7, lat. 6 26 S., lon. 33 24 W., spoke whaling ship

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

ens, numerously signed, of citizens of New-York, in favor of the propositions of the Border State Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Army bill.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said it was time to consider the alarming condition of the country calmly and dispassionately. At the opening of the session a Committee had been appointed to consider the crisis that was upon the country, but it had been long since apparent that that Committee could do nothing effectual towards the end for which it had been formed. Their deliberations appeared as one of the strangest phenomena of these unsettled times. State after State had seceded, and yet nothing was done. Minute guns continued to proclaim the separation of fresh States. The old ship of State was being broken up into fragments, and yet the Rrepresentatives of the people stand idly by as spectators, with folded arms and helpless in the emergency. It was, therefore, time that they should seriously address themselves to the dangers which surround the country, and, rising above the horizon of party prejudices, grapple with the responsibilities which, through Providence, had devolved upon them, and which must effect generations yet unborn. It was in such a spirit he addressed them. Those who would trace their difficulties and the cause of their dangers to the 6th of November last would be shallow thinkers and very superficial observers. That cause was not merely the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Through the machinations of the Republican Party, the interests and rights of one section of the country had been imminently endangered, and that section had been denounced by the other. Between those two sections there were wide differences of feeling and sentiment. They were different in institutions, and in some degree in race, and they were further separated by a geographical line. In times past the Anti-Slavery Party had, after many vicissitudes, broken down; but upon its ruins a new party had arisen, which had burst beyond the last line of defence raised against the approaches of the former party. The new organization, under the name of Republicans, had gained a powerful majority of the electoral votes in every non-slaveholding State, with the exception of gallant little New-Jersey. Since the organization of the Anti-Slavery Party, every Presidential election had shown on their part a steady growth, until now they have gained possession of all the Northern States, in every department of the State Government, and the control of the House of Representatives, besides a probable majority in the Senate. The life and sustaining principle of this organization was to be found embodied in one idea—hatred to Slavery. Their great party leader, Mr. SEWARD, said that the secret of their success lay in one idea—the equality of all men. Again, LINCOLN declared that the limitation of Slavery was their avowed object, and confining it so that all men might hope for its ultimate extinction. The emphatically declared sentiment of the party was, that Slavery was a social, moral and political evil. This was the doctrine of the men who must ultimately control the whole of the popular feeling in the North. It was impossible to adopt an opinion of this kind without making up the mind to carry what it professes. In other words, it was impossible for the Southern people to join the Republican Party without a great revolution in the policy of that organization; and therefore the Republican must be a sectional party. In proof of this, it was only necessary to show that no portion of the people in the Southern States could join them without committing themselves to a radical change in their whole social, moral and political system. Therefore, being sectional and the stronger party, they will control the Government, to the detriment of the weaker Southern section. While the stronger would engross to themselves all the emoluments of office, and enjoy the patronage of Government, the South would have to pay the taxes, help to fight the battles and extend the boundaries of the Confederacy. Thus, the South would be isolated, and left to gradual decay without hope of redemption. Thus the Federal patronage and power, and all the moral and political influence of the Government would be brought to bear against Southern institutions, to the final overthrow of Slavery. This would follow, even though the moderate men of that party got into power. Supposing, too, that they would not interfere with Slavery in its present limits, nor in the District of Columbia, yet they exclude it from the Territories, which are large enough for twenty States, and upon which they pour a flood of emigrants from all parts of the world. Mr. SEWARD foreshadowed this policy, and their Homestead bill was the first preparatory measure to bring it into effect. They say that they would not interfere with Slavery in the South, that they had no power to do so, but that their consciences commanded them to do so. In like manner their consciences would prompt them to resist it on the formation of new States from the Territories, and thus they would have complete power over the establishment of Slavery. Nor would they desist until they had finally taken measures for its utter extinction. In this way they would give up the whole public domain to the foreigner, to the exclusion of their brethren in the Southern States. The Anti-Slavery doctrine would be pushed even further. Being the dominant party in the country, possessed of all the Federal patronage, and having the control of the law-making power, they would provide for tariffs, and sectional appropriations, and in every oppressive manner build up the North at the expense of the South, until they would render Slavery utterly worthless, and compel them to give way before the increasing numbers and power of the Free States. This would be the natural result of the dominancy of the Republican Party even supposing their most moderate men were at the head of the Government. Mr. GARNETT then referred to the history of the emancipation of the West India slaves, and went on to show that under the policy pursued by the Republicans the now smiling fields of the South would be deserted and become barren wastes. He would ask any fair-minded man, could the South tamely submit to such oppression, degradation and degradation as this? They would not do so. They would take steps in time to avert the evil. They could not hope for a change for the better in the policy of the sectional party, with a corrupt Government in all its branches, Congress reduced to open shame of expelling members for corruption and reelecting them soon after, not a claim allowed only through the all-potent influence of Union, and even the election of a President almost as much a subject of traffic and corruption as was the Roman Empire in the first days of its decay. A few years ago, in Wisconsin, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, were so convicted of corruption, and the practice was so universal that there were none left to punish. Even in the State of New-York, in the present day, all the papers unanimously agree that never was there known such corruption as existed in the municipal and State Governments. Therefore it was vain for them to hope for redress, or to look to Congress for any relief. It would only do to depend longer upon chance. It was the interest of both sections to seek a more permanent settlement. The struggle between them could endure no longer. It paralyzed every portion of the Government, and created intense heart burnings and hatred intensified between both sections. The South could no longer afford to hold their slaves at the mercy of the North, and therefore they were compelled to seek safety and honor out of the Union. If they were to remain in the Union, the South must be invested with the power of an absolute veto in every department of the Government. They no longer expected justice from the North. The crisis was now upon them, and each must meet it as best they might. But the people of the North were now anxious to concede something of their former demands. He did not say they did so in any craven spirit; that they yielded to threats; but while he admitted the spirit of conciliation to which they yielded, he would ask them, could they think that nine millions of Southern people would show a craven spirit in tamely submitting to their wrongs. The masses of the Northern people had never seriously considered this important question before. But danger to the Union has awakened them to the question which is pressing upon them. If an appeal was made by the South to the men of the North, no doubt the North would rally to the rescue of the South and hurl from power the men who have usurped the direction of affairs, who have refused all conciliation, and denied the means of adjustment necessary to save the Federal Union. His own State had called a Convention, to meet on the 13th of February. That State and her people had been firmly attached to the Union, and would gladly preserve it, and indeed not long since would have counseled and advised the Southern States to have accepted moderate terms. But while general secession threatens the whole country, while disunion stared them in the face, the Republican Party, who had brought about this state of things, folded their arms and maintained a stolid and insulting silence. While they offered no terms of compromise or conciliation, they threatened military coercion. Their rejection of all the means of compromise showed unmistakeably that the South had nothing to hope from them in peace, and in that conviction Virginia had at last determined to take effective measures to secure her own part and honor. Let no man deceive himself with the idea that secession will stop where it now is. No! It will not stop till the Union is thoroughly disrupted. The Border States will follow and join in a great Southern Confederacy. Virginia considered her material interests as indissolubly bound with the South as she was by ties of blood. If they considered her political position, it would be seen that Virginia was still more closely allied to the South. In a Northern Confederacy Virginia would be a subordinate; in a Southern Confederacy, she would be a leader. The South could not safely await for the slow process of change arising from any attempt to amend the Constitution, therefore several of the Southern States had resorted to the only remedy left to them, of withdrawing from the Union in the same manner and by the same authority by which they entered it. It was of little consequence whether the Republicans believed it or not, but the fact was that the Union was already dissolved. If they resorted to coercion or civil war, that very war in itself puts an end to the Union of the States. Peace meant reconstruction, it meant union in some form or other, but war was inevitable and eternal separation. From the moment that one drop of blood was shed, from that moment all hope of reconstruction or union was at an end, and it would be in vain to hope for conciliation. He trusted that none wished for war. There might be a few fanatic, wicked men, who would revel in the blood of the people, but he hoped those who had brought about the present state of things had acted blindly, and that they deceived themselves. They talk of the enforcement of the laws, and the coercing of a people who are unanimous for secession. This could not be done. The first attempt at coercion would bring on a general civil war. How could the laws be enforced in South Carolina, where there were no Federal Courts or Federal records? The blockade of the ports was a remedy spoken of to meet the emergency. But such a blockade would be an act of war with a State, and was an acknowledgment of the existence of a *de facto* government in that State, a fact they now demand. Suppose they blockaded the Southern ports for a year, they would require a large navy, to be maintained at an immense cost, while they would be no nearer their object—the subjugation of the people. The men of the South were the descendants of men who defeated the power of England. But would the South be abandoned to their fate by the nations of Europe? No, nor by the American people either. The consequences to New-England of a blockade of the South would be quickly felt. Three-fourths of the people of England depend for subsistence on the cotton of the South. France, too, depended upon the Southern products; and neither France nor England would permit a Northern blockade of Southern ports. And if they thought that they could reduce the people by an armed invasion, he would tell them they were greatly mistaken, for their armies would melt before the courage and determination of the people as snow melted in the presence of the Southern sun. Before they undertake such an enterprise let them remember the glory which gilds the rocks of Attica, and the renown which yet rested upon the heroes of Thermoplayæ. These men were slaveholders. They were slave owners, who carried the Roman eagle to the farthest ends of the earth, and who bequeathed to the world those Roman laws which still command the respect of all nations. Let them remember it was a nation of slaveholders who overthrow the power of Great Britain. And why should they be invaded? What would be the pretence? Forsooth, because they had insisted on the right of self-government; and for this they sought to make them a conquered province. If they attempted this, he would advise them to yield in crime to baptize their crusade in brothers' blood. Let them do this, and proclaim their victories on the battle fields on which Southern men had shed their blood for the Union in former times. But before they can do this the blood of their men—aye, of their women and children—would innundate their mighty rivers and seas, and the country will return to its primeval desolation. Such must be the inevitable results of what they called peace—peace such as they would give, peace such as the tiger gives his prey, peace such as the old Roman gave to his conquered foe. Peace! Why no sane man could believe in such a peace. But why should they not separate without war? War was not desirable now, nor could it tend to any subsequent harmony. Without war they could be two friendly nations. They looked upon secession as rebellion, but the seceding left them for the defence of their own interests and honor, and in response to threats of coercion. Why should they quarrel about what they do? Let them take facts as they are. Four States had already seceded. In a few days more three others would be out of the Union. In that case more than five millions of people will repudiate our authority, and if they attempted coercion upon any one of these, the remaining eight Southern States would follow. How absurd it was, then, to talk of coercion, and to treat such a movement as merely rebellion. If it be called rebellion, then the necessity arose to treat with them by negotiation. Peace could only be restored and the Constitution reconstructed upon an equality of rights, equality in both sections, and with full protection for their slave property. Whether there could be a reconstruction of a single Federal Government on similar principles as the present, or as a league of a seperate and independent Confederacies, he did not know; but at all events they could go on as under the present Constitution, peacefully developing their natural resources and wealth, and in this way they would become more perfect and more permanent organizations. The non-slaveholding portion of the people progressing within their own section, while the Slaveholding States would pursue a like course of prosperity and progress within their own section, both acting on an expansive national policy, a mutual course of policy as regarded the customs and postal arrangements, being merely a defensive league against all the world. They could thus have all the advantages. They should have free national intercourse, and thus they would consolidate their strength against all foreign foes, such as was provided for by the present Constitution. Thus they would secure for each Confederacy internal peace and national independence, and be free from the possibility of any influence or dissension about the interests of Slavery. This would be a much better solution of the present difficulties than engaging in a civil war, and would be a nearer advance towards the great American idea of perfect self-government than they had yet attained.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) representing part of Cincinnati, said that its citizens and those opposite in Kentucky lived on terms of the most friendly intercourse, and, come what may, they will maintain that condition of affairs. Those whom he represented were for the Constitution and Union, and the enforcement of the laws at all hazards and at any cost. He spoke of the seizure of forts, magazines, &c., and to crown all, the South Carolina authorities have fired into a vessel in the service of the United States, carrying at her mastheads that flag which everywhere is a shield of protection. The South has insulted and treated Northern men as conquered people. Merchants of Cincinnati have been ordered home by Louisiana, for no other reason than upholding a Presidential candidate of their own choice. We should stop this work of traitors and vindicate the laws. They must prevail, and the Government must put down traitors by its strong arm. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. He characterized the Southern movement as cold-blooded, deliberate rebellion. There was no cause for rebellion in a Government where people make and control it. Rebellion is a leap in the dark—a high crime—civil anarchy—and if secession must end in civil war and consequent desolation. He suggested to the Secessionists, would it be an act of patriotism for them to stand against the ten millions of freemen of the West, where some would be gathered a storm if attempts were made to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi? The new treasonable foundation of New-Orleans would become the bed of a lake when fires would fire instead of men.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) asked if such acts as those to which the gentleman alluded were done in the Union, what would be done if the Union was broken up.

Mr. GURLEY replied that if the Union was broken up, there would be war, and the test will be as to who is the strongest. Did Southern gentlemen expect that the people of the Northwest would foil their hands with indifference and see their steamboats fired into and their merchants driven home? How long were the Northwestern people expected peaceful under this state of things? If a bill should be passed giving the President authority to sustain the National Government, you would have a hundred thousand men from the West, and then he, too, would come. The people of this State, through their Legislature, recently unanimously passed resolutions in favor of maintaining the Government.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) argued against secession. No one would question the right of resistance to intolerable oppression, but this did not exist. Therefore, if the Government was overthrown, it would be without justification or excuse. The people whom he represented would not consent that the Union should be destroyed. They would rally around it. He could not, however, despair of the Republic, and trusted that it would continue to endure.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said there is treason against the Constitution, and it has grown to large proportions, and its heavy footsteps are heard all around us. The most hopeful begin to despair of the Republic. The sooner we make up our minds to resist disunion the better. We should move on with steady nerve and unfaltering step in the line of duty. Such is the verdict of every patriot. The last scene in the Lecomptor drama has been played out, producing on one hand the overthrow of the Democratic Party, and the other the destruction of the Government. Who would have supposed that Mr. BUCHANAN, on his return from abroad, would have become the instrument of the nation's ruin? NERO fiddled while Rome was burning, and Mr. BUCHANAN, while the whole Republic is falling into ruin, complacently comes forward and says he is not responsible for it. But he (MORRIS) said with the whole country, as Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man." Blackness and darkness will overshadow Mr. BUCHANAN'S memory. If there were needed any other inscription on his tomb, it should be, "God have mercy on him." [A voice from the Republican side, "Amen!"] He referred to his former remarks to show that his predictions have been realized respecting the breaking down of the Democratic Party by an odious demonstration. The President had descended from his high position to maliciously operate against Mr. DOUGLAS. It had been said by outsiders that BUCHANAN is the last of the Constitutional Presidents, but it might with more truth be regarded that he is the first of constitutional tyrants and usurpers. The President had virtually surrendered the Government to the Secessionists, who gained his ear. He traveled with them to the verge of dissolution, but refusing to take the leap they turn their keen blades against him, and he now cries for help. While he preaches like a patriot, his acts are like those of a traitor. He would say to him, "Deceitful man, be sure that your sins will find you out." In the course of his remarks he said the Administration lent itself to the Disunionists, who, emboldened by his course, destroyed the Democratic Party. The Union would have been in safety if DOUGLAS had been elected President. The Southern people are alone to blame for the defeat of the Democracy and the election of LINCOLN. The object to be obtained in this was the dismemberment of the Union.

Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) obtained the floor.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

In the House on Monday, Jan. 14, Mr. CRAWFORD, Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-three, submitted the following report:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the perilous condition of the country, was instructed to report the bills or resolutions adopted by it, with such comments as the Chairman might deem proper.

The terms of the reference were such as to advise the Committee of the magnitude of the subject referred to them, and were regarded as an earnest appeal to their prompt action. By adverting to that part of the President's Message referred to the Committee, it will be seen that, in his opinion, the cause of the present discontents are found in the history of our public affairs, dating back to the year 1835—comprehending the legislative enactments of several States—the agitation of the public mind on the subject of Slavery—the improper circulation of papers tending to produce apprehension of domestic insurrection in the Slaveholding States, and the forcible opposition to the peaceful execution of the laws of Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves. The matters here alleged as having given rise to the present disturbed condition of the public mind of the South, are of a character which could only be ascertained by the knowledge of the current history of our politics, as exhibited in the newspaper Press, on the grounds assigned by the various political parties, and manifested by the votes of the people in electing State and Federal officers.

Publications emanating from the newspaper and periodical press having a tendency to promote domestic insurrection in any of the States, and circulated with that intent, are in the judgment of the committee highly criminal, and should be so treated by the laws of the several States. The right of free discussion, while it is regarded as absolutely necessary to the maintenance of free government, may be expected in times of great excitement to run into occasional licentiousness. The correction of this evil remains with the State Governments, and the Committee do not doubt that the desired correction will be promptly applied in all cases where the evil shall have assumed a formidable aspect; while the just and rational freedom of speech and of the Press will be carefully preserved.

The enactment of laws by some of the States tending to oppose or embarrass the execution of the acts of Congress for the recovery of fugitives from labor, has been alleged as a prominent complaint on the part of those States of the Union in which Slavery exists. The Committee has been impressed with the belief that this was one of those grievances referred to in the President's Message to which the Southern States attached great importance. The resolves of popular assemblies in Southern States—the addresses of speakers to Southern audiences—the frequent and earnest reference to it by the Press of the South as a great and flagrant violation of the Constitution and the fraternal relation of the Free to the Slave States—the denunciation of those laws by Southern members of Congress in both branches of the National Legislature for the last three or four years—have together given to this subject great and, in the judgment of the Committee, undue importance.

With whatever intent or design such laws may have been enacted in any State, they cannot be regarded as having had any effect in preventing or obstructing the recapture of fugitives from labor. The laws of the United States for the recovery of fugitive slaves are executed exclusively by the United States Courts, and Commissioners appointed by them. As a necessary consequence, it follows, that any State law which offers any obstacle to the full and perfect execution of the laws of the United States, would be void, and of no effect whatever, and would be so declared by the United States Courts and Commissioners. Such laws, if any there be, are, therefore, incompetent to do any mischief whatever to any one concerned in the recapture of a fugitive slave, and at most can be considered only as an opposition to a law which some of the States regard as containing provisions dangerous to the rights of free persons residing within their limits. Whilst, therefore, the Committee have not been able to perceive that the State laws complained of can really affect the rights or interests of the Southern people or States, yet from an anxious desire to conciliate the feelings as well as to protect the interests of our fellow-citizens of the South, the Committee have respectfully requested all non-slaveholding States carefully to revise their legislative acts, and repeal all laws which come in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or with the laws enacted by Congress for the recapture of fugitives from labor, and have submitted a resolution to that effect for the adoption of the House.

We have seen with satisfaction that the Governors of several States, within the last week, have brought it the subject to the notice of their respective Legislatures and recommended action in accordance with the views of the Committee. We entertain no doubt that the feelings as well as the interests of all the Non-slaveholding States will continue to effect the great object so much to be desired—the restoration of mutual respect and confidence between all parts of the Union. The Committee deemed it incumbent on them in connection with the foregoing subject to revise to some extent the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitives from labor. After the most careful investigation they have framed an amendment to the existing laws, which it is believed will much improve them.

The law of 1850 was supposed to contain a provision which positively required any citizen who might be called on for that purpose, to aid the owner of a fugitive or his agent, or the Marshal of the United States, in searching for and capturing such fugitive, whether forcible resistance was apprehended or not. This idea, whether well or ill-founded, has to a very great extent, become the popular belief in many of the States, and in the opinion of the Committee it has had the effect to render the law distasteful and offensive. It is obvious that such belief would operate to cripple the efficiency of the law, and to some extent prevent its prompt and peaceful execution were that belief prevailed. It is reasonable to suppose that this odious provision, believed to be a part of the law, has given rise to much of that opposition to it so much complained of by the South.

The second section of the bill presented by the Committee, it is believed, will relieve the law from all objections of that kind, and tend materially to its easy and speedy execution—thus improving its efficiency as a remedy by making it more acceptable to the people amongst whom it is to be enforced, and by whose aid, in case of forcible resistance, it is to be made effectual.

The provisions of the first section of the bill, it is believed, will secure the fugitive (if he alleges he is free) a fair and impartial trial, more certainly than the law as it now stands. The Committee believe that this uncertainty as to the fate of one arrested as a fugitive, has given rise to the new instances known to us, of forcible resistance to the law. The same objection to the present law has undoubtedly strengthened, in most instances, the excitement of what is called "Personal Liberty bills" in some of the States.

It should be borne in mind that the objections urged by the Northern people are not to the law for the recovery of fugitives who *really* owe labor; but they are founded in the belief that the present law may and does permit the seizure of persons who are free, and subjects them to servitude, contrary to both law and right. The Committee believe it to be unjust to the Free States to assert that any considerable number of persons in those States are opposed to the reclamation of persons who, by the laws of any State, owe labor or service to any other. If any such exist, it is that known as Abolitionists. This class asserts its opposition to the Constitution, because it does not authorize the pursuit and recapture of fugitive slaves. In whatever light the persons composing this class may be regarded, it is certain their numbers are so small that no danger can result to the constitutional rights of any portion of the Union from their peculiar opinions or their modes of recommending them to the general public.

It is certainly true that this class does not act with any of the great political parties of the day, and that its chief leaders and most talented orators, were most strenuously opposed to the Republican Party in the late Presidential contest, and denounced it and its doctrine in bitter and unsparing terms. The great mistake which is now urging on the public mind to the wildest excesses, consists in confounding that class of men, known as Abolitionists, with the great class of the Republican Party of the North and West.

Similar to this and growing mainly out of it, is a belief which seems to have obtained credence very generally in the South, that the people of the Non-slaveholding States, having succeeded in electing a President, entertain a secret design to accumulate political power in both branches of Congress, until through Congressional action it will abolish Slavery in the States where it may then exist. How this purpose would be accomplished we are not informed. This prevalent belief has been poured into the ears of excited multitudes from the mouths of popular orators, and placed before their eyes in the pages of partisan presses, until in the Southern mind it seems to have assumed the form of a plausible fact. This party charged with this purpose, when in full Convention at Chicago to nominate its candidates, declared its doctrines on this point in the following words:

"That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

Notwithstanding the preposterous character of this idea, the Committee have deemed the belief in it, in some portions of the South, sufficiently important to demand a notice at this time.

That nothing possible should be left unattempted by the Committee, in order to efface these false impressions, they have prepared and submit an amendment to the Constitution whereby any power to interfere with Slavery in the States is forever denied to Congress, until every State of the Union, by its individual action, shall consent to its exercise. They entertain a confident belief that this amendment will be approved by the number of States required by the Constitution to secure its adoption. If this shall not secure Slavery in the States against the probability of interference by the Federal power, we are wholly incapable of conceiving any form of constitutional guarantee which will satisfy those who demand further security for their rights.

The Committee are well aware that the frequent agitation of Slavery in political contests has given rise, in the minds of many, to fearful forebodings of disunion. It has undoubtedly contributed much to the present alienation of feeling between the Northern and Western, and Southern and Southwestern States. Investigations into the rightfulness or policy of what is properly called forced labor, when conducted by thoughtful and discreet minds in calm temper—guided by the laws of sound, moral and political philosophy—could scarcely be attended with danger in the peace of society, and might be productive of much good.

It is equally true that the discussion touching the Constitutional powers of the Federal Government, and the power of States over the subject of Slavery, when properly conducted, would have the effect to elicit truth rather than to endanger public tranquility. But when this subject is brought into the arena of party politics, our experience has shown that it too frequently fails to attain the desired end without disturbing to a dangerous extent the harmony and goodwill between the sections of the Republic.

The truth of this remark will be fully shown by a brief reference to our history. In 1821, Missouri was admitted as a Slave State, and Slavery was at the same time prohibited in all the territory lying north of latitude 36° 30'. At that time so great was the agitation, that men not at all prone to regard imaginary in the light of real danger, entertained great fears for the stability of the Government. The public mind, however, became calm, and yielding to the suggestions of true patriotism, harmony was restored and public prosperity advanced with its usual rapid steps.

The next event which brought the subject of Slavery into public consideration, was the annexation of Texas. The Presidential election of 1844 was made to turn almost entirely upon this single question. The great majority of the people of the Free States were much dissatisfied with the result, but with their views of duty as citizens of a free Republic, they submitted, with regret, but with no disposition to make improper opposition to the will of the people, expressed in accordance with all the forms of law. Between this period and that of 1851, the public mind was not agitated, nor the public peace at all endangered by discussion or by Federal Legislation, touching the subject of Slavery.

The late war with Mexico resulted in the acquisition of Territory. From the moment of this acquisition, the question of the occupation of the Territory ceded by the treaty of peace with slave or free labor, again called into action all the conflicting opinions and ideas which have been, and perhaps always will be held on the subject of Slavery, until all men shall be agreed as to the moral and economical principles on which it rests. This struggle was attended with all the angry discussions which had so signally marked the two previous contests. Then, as now, freedom was threatened; public feeling resulted on occasion, and for two years scarcely any other question of interest was known or discussed in Congress. At length in September, 1850, Congress acted finally on the subject, and a peaceful, though in some quarters, sullen acquiescence followed.

The leaders, however, of all parties at that time vowed fidelity to that compromise, and the public mind had reason to hope that our dominion having reached the Pacific Ocean, future acquisition of territory would not be desired, and by consequence this disturbing question could not again arise. In 1854, however, by the repeal of the law of 1821, known as the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to extend Slavery into territory where by that venerable law it had been prohibited, this disturbing question was again opened. Out of the grave to which it had been buried in 1850, this fearful spirit of discord arose. The present deplorable condition of the country bears witness to the mischief it has wrought. We see strong and powerful parties maintaining opposite opinions on this very question.

These hostile opinions are strongly adhered to on each side, leaving little or no hope of agreement without a surrender of convictions honestly entertained. An adjustment founded upon legal principles in which all will agree seems quite impossible. The expediency of withdrawing the subject matter of controversy from the conflict of opinion, and by another mode of settlement giving to the South and the North all that each under existing circumstances could expect or should desire to obtain, seemed to the Committee the best, if not the only mode of peaceful adjustment left to us.

The Committee were impressed with the belief growing out of admissions furnished by our past history, that in a Republic constituted as ours is, in all cases when parties are obstinately divided in opinion upon subjects which touch the interests or wake up the passions of disaffected sections, it is the clear dictate of wisdom to withdraw the subject in every case possible from the strife of parties, and to keep the Federal Government as far removed from any connection with it as duty to the Constitution will permit. The Committee deem the present controversy, involving the right to carry Slavery into territory not yet formed into State governments, one peculiarly fitted for the application of the principle just announced.

It is contended on the one hand, that in all the territory now in possession of the United States, not embraced within the limits of any State, and lying about south of the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude, Slavery shall be recognized and protected by law. The territory thus defined comprehends the new organized Territory of New-Mexico, including Arizona, which last, by law of Congress, has been attached to and made part of New-Mexico. This Territory was organized in 1850. By its organic law the Territorial Legislature was authorized to enact laws and report them to Congress. It was provided in the same act that if Congress should disapprove the laws thus made, they should be null and void.

In the year 1859, the Territorial Legislature of New-Mexico established Slavery in that Territory. This law was disapproved at the last session by a vote of the House, but the Senate have not yet acted on the bill, and so the law of the Territory not having been annulled by both Houses of Congress, remains in full force, and Slavery now exists by law in New-Mexico.

It is further provided by the act of 1850, that New-Mexico, when she is admitted into the Union, shall be admitted with or without Slavery as her Constitution may ordain. The Committee now propose to admit New-Mexico into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

By this course, the faith of the nation pledged in the Act of 1850, will be preserved, and the territory lying south of 36° 30' will be disposed of, and the subject matter of controversy removed from the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Thus all claimed by the South will be obtained, while the Northern portion of our remaining territory will be subject to such law as the Constitution and Congress may furnish for its Government. By this adjustment of the present territory of the Union, including the territory of all the States, it will be found that the area of the Free States and Territories, including all north of the line of 36° 30' contains, 648,779 square miles, and a population of 19,036,779, making a population of about 11 5-10 to the square mile.

The area of the slaveholding States, including New-Mexico, is 1,094,564 square miles, with a Federal population of about 9 7-10 to the square mile. By this arrangement of all the territory now possessed by the United States when New-Mexico is admitted, it is admitted as a Slave State, that possessed by the Slaveholding States will be greater in proportion to federal population than that occupied by the non-slaveholding States and Territories.

The Committee are at a loss to conceive what more than this can be desired or demanded by the South. This settlement commends itself to our acceptance as one which demands from no one any surrender of opinion for or against Slavery, for or against any proposition of constitutional law, and withdraws forever from contest between North and South a territory which the latter has been in possession of, constituting it a State, with a privilege belonging to all States, to adopt such domestic institutions as her own sense of duty and interest shall determine.

If it is objected that the population of the proposed State is too small to justify her admission into the Union at this time, we answer that it now contains a larger white population than either of the States now in the Union, and represented in both branches of Congress. The present population of New-Mexico, including Arizona, is estimated at 105,000. It may also be objected that the present resources of the Territory are not equal to the support of a State Government. If this objection has any foundation in fact, it may easily be removed by liberal donations, such as Congress has heretofore often made to new States on their coming into the Union.

The Committee consider these and other objections to the plan, which might be suggested, as insignificant to weigh for a moment, against the inestimable benefits to all the States and all the people of the States, which, it is hoped, may flow from the adoption of the measure proposed. Other plans and modes of adjustment have been presented and considered by the Committee. All of them, however, involve the surrender of opinions on questions of constitutional law, long held by a large portion of the people, and too firmly grounded in their convictions to justify a demand of their abandonment, especially when the result desired by all can be reached without such sacrifice.

From the beginning of our deliberations it was apparent that the disposition of that portion of our territory lying south of the parallel of 36° 30' was the main subject of difficulty. The settlement of that question was, however, complicated with a provision much insisted on for territory hereafter to be acquired. This did not seem to the Committee properly to belong to the subject. The Committee did not think proper to extend their consideration of the embarrassments arising out of the occupation of territory now within our possession to territory which might or might not hereafter be acquired.

It seemed to them improper, if not absurd, while our Government was threatened with overthrow by an angry controversy touching the dissolution of our present territorial possessions, to employ our time in arranging for a partition amongst ourselves of the territorial dominions of neighboring nations, looking to the future, which, when it shall come, will probably bring with it circumstances and conditions which could not now be foreseen, and which, therefore, should be left to the judgments of those whose duty it may become to consider and act upon them.

The subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in those places in the slaveholding States where the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction, as well as the inter-State Slave-trade have been disposed of by a resolution accompanying this report, and the reason for that disposition briefly given in the resolution itself.

The rendition of fugitives from justice has, at all times, and especially lately, been a source of much irritation between the States, and has recently connected itself, unhappily, with the subject of Slavery. The provisions of the Constitution have been differently construed by the Governors of the different States, leading to controversy unfavorable to the amicable relations which should always subsist between the States.

To remedy this mischief, the Committee have thought it expedient to transfer the duty of acting upon requisitions for such fugitives, from the Governor of the State to the Courts of the United States, so as to secure a judicial construction of the Constitution, and also secure uniformity of action on the subject, and present a bill for that purpose.

The Committee have prepared several resolutions which do not propose action on any specific subject, but which, if adopted and approved by a vote of the House, may serve to announce principles which seem in some quarters to be questioned, while their adoption may tend to correct errors and misrepresentations that have obtained a too general belief in the Southern section of the Union.

The intrinsic difficulties which belong to the subject, must be the apology of the Committee for the time consumed in coming to the conclusion now submitted to the House. If the results we have reached fail to accomplish the so much desired end, the Committee still entertain a confident belief that Congress will speedily adopt some measures which will be accepted by all as a just and fair basis upon which the fraternal relations between all sections of the Union may be restored.

It is proper to state that the Committee were not unanimous on all the propositions reported, but the majority of a quorum was obtained to them all.

Following the report are the resolutions adopted by the Committee, and the bills drawn up to give effect to the proposed measures of adjustment.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, and TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, of the Committee of Thirty-three, have signed the following as a minority report:

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union, and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended; and our extraction from our present difficulties is to be looked for in efforts to preserve and protect public property, and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, or compromises or concessions to unreasonable demands.

Facts About the Arsenals.

In looking over the official Army List for 1860, it appears that *nearly all* the public arsenals and armories have been placed in charge of officers from the Southern States:

Thus the Arsenal at St. Louis is commanded by a North Carolinian.

The Arsenal near Albany, by a North Carolinian.

The Arsenal at Pittsburgh, by a Marylander.

The Arsenal at Washington, by a Virginian.

The Arsenal at Fayetteville, by a Tennesseean.

The Arsenal near Baltimore, by a South Carolinian.

The Arsenal at Fort Monroe, Va., by a Virginian.

The Arsenal in Alabama, by a Virginian.

The Arsenal at St. Antonio, by a Marylander,

and the Arsenal near Philadelphia, by an officer from the District of Columbia. The Arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, has been in command of a Georgian until his very recent resignation.

Besides the Arsenals, the National Armory at Harper's Ferry is under the superintendence of a Virginian, and that at Springfield, Mass., was given to a Boston politician, immediately after the Charleston Convention, evidently as a reward for his course in that Convention, so positively opposed to the wishes of the Democracy of his State, as shown in the diminutive Breckinridge vote in Massachusetts.

Quite recently, or within a few months, the second officer in rank in the Ordnance Department has been dispatched to Japan in attendance on the Ambassadors, and the chief officer of that Department has been withdrawn from his proper official duties at Washington, and sent traveling through the country in the performance of the inspecting duties of his subordinate, whilst a *Southern* officer of inferior grade is placed in charge and command of the Department.

By the annual Army List there are eighteen officers from the Free States, and twenty-two from the Slave States and District of Columbia, in the Ordnance Department. Is it not singular then that of the Arsenals only four were commanded by Northern officers? One of the Arsenals thus commanded last January was that at Charleston; but this Northern commander has been withdrawn from his command since the date of the Charleston Convention, and the Arsenal has been delivered *over to the new Republic!!!* It is difficult to believe that these assignments to commands have been accidental, or that the unusual and unmilitary disposition made of the two senior officers, both Northern men, has not been with the view of placing the vast military *material* of the country in the hands of officers from the Southern States.

How great a proportion of the arms and other public property has been sent from the North to the South, under this system of control, may, it is hoped, appear from calls by Congress upon the Executive for information. Unless rumor lies, the opportunity has been created and extensively used for transferring an undue quantity of public property from the Northern Arsenals and Armories to the Arsenals and forts in the South, with the view and for the purpose of meeting the very exigency now occurring!

S.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—Mrs. H. L. Lloyd, J. S. Lloyd, Jos. Mills, lady and child, John Redmond, Chas. Cullman, Miss Herberlin, P. G. Langley, M. L. Goede, Miss E. G. Fentor, Miss L. J. Studley, Miss Marquand, J. D. Ford, Miss E. Merriam, Miss E. Mirconnet, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Harbeson, J. W. De Forest, lady and servant, Mrs. Young and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 59 | Moon sets....11 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 18 | Gov. Island..12 07 | Hell Gate.... 1 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, master.

Barks Grimon, Davis, Perth Amboy, master; Reindeer, Lander, Barbadoes, M. Pressprich & Sons; Anagance, (Br.,) Holden, Glasgow, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brigs M. Post, Robinson, Port de Iehua, Moore & Henry; William and Mary, Morton, St. Pierre, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Mary Emma, Hulse, Lavacca, Norcross & Prince; Fanny Keating, Snow, Havana, Maguire & Armstrong; E. H. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Wonder, Hallock, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Savannah, with indse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced heavy gales the entire passage. This morning, at A. M., passed bark Jacob Merrill, ashore on Sandy Hook Point.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Curlew, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2910. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War Sent to the Senate.

STORMY EXECUTIVE SESSION.

A CONFIRMATION EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Deficiency Bill Passed and the Pacific Railroad Bill Considered.

Col. Hayne's Communication to the President Prepared.

Altered Tone of the Dispatches from the South.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Some Account of the Cruise of the Brooklyn.

The Grand Jury After Traitors in New-York.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Senate, to-day, after confirming several unimportant Consular nominations in Executive session, took up the nomination of HOLT for Secretary of War, and a motion to refer the nomination to the Military Committee, led to a violent and acrimonious debate, in which Senators BIGLER and DOUGLAS were pitted against MASON and SLIDELL. The language used was severe, and, for a while, there seemed a prospect of a personal collision. Mr. HOLT and the President came in for a large share of abuse at the hands of the Secessionists; the motion to refer was defeated, and the nomination will, donbtless, be confirmed to-morrow.

The street is full of exaggerated reports, including one that Senators BENJAMIN and WADE came to blows. This is, probably, unfounded—certainly it can get no confirmation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning refused to report to the Senate the nomination of MEINTZER for Collector of the port of Charleston, by the following vote: *Ayes*—Messrs. BIGLER and CHANDLER. *Nays*—Messrs. NICHOLSON, SAULSBURY, and CLINGMAN. Col. BAKER, who was absent, would have tied the vote. It is feared that the nomination will now be defeated. The conduct of SAULSBURY, of Delaware, surprises the conservatives.

These factions proceedings to embarrass the Government, in the appointment of a mere Collector, certainly does not indicate any confidence, on the part of the Secessionists, in their power to make a revolution.

It is stated, on the authority of a Democratic Congressman, that the Cabinet had a stormy session to-day, growing out of the fact that the President indicating a disposition to fall back on the inaction policy in opposition to the whole Cabinet.

Col. HAYNE has completed his communication which he expects to present to the President to-morrow.

Much that has been reported from this City concerning the character of Col. HAYNE's mission, is mere fabrication—at least he so pronounces it.

The New-York delegation met at Willard's this morning with addresses prepared to make to the President on presentation of the resolutions of your Legislature relative to the Union. JOHN COCHRANE was to speak for the Democrats; Mr. ELY for the Republicans. The early Cabinet meeting prevented their presentation, but the delegation is to call on Monday for this purpose.

Dispatches continue to be received from Virginia favorable to the passage of the compromise resolutions. They propose that Commissioners shall visit Northern Border States, but without presenting an ultimatum, it being considered better policy to confer together first unembarrassed.

All the signs are deemed more hopeful,—certainly the Southern extremists begin to realize that it is useless to press their ultra demands.

Mr. CRITTENDEN telegraphed to the Southern conservatives last night counteracting the mischievous dispatches of the Secessionists that the latter withheld their votes from his resolution for the purpose of defeating them.

Senator HEMPHILL, of Texas, intends in a few days to deliver a conservative, anti-secession speech. He is a South Carolinian.

Lieut TALBOT took no special orders whatever to Major ANDERSON, but was bearer of a number of letters from Col. HAYNE. Dispatches will be forwarded by Lieut. HALL as soon as the mission of HAYNE is disposed of.

Letters from Ohio, received to-night, speak strongly of JOHN A. BINGHAM, of the present House, for successor to Senator CHASE, if the latter should leave the Senate for the Cabinet.

It is expected that HOWARD'S Committee on the President's Special Message relative to secession will report that the Executive has abundant power to enforce the laws and uphold the Constitution, but they will recommend legislation to increase the means at his disposal for the maintenance of the Government.

Very little consequence seems to be attached in Congress to either of the reports of the Committee of Thirty-three, as the intent of neither will satisfy the House.

DISUNION IN FLORIDA.

Hon. JAMES A. PEDEN, formerly United States Chargé at Buenos Ayres, arrived yesterday from Florida, of which State he has been a citizen ever since it became a State. He is an intelligent gentleman and a thorough Union man. He declares emphatically that immediate secession is not the sentiment of the people, as was clearly confessed by the refusal of the Legislature to submit the ordinance of secession to the people for their ratification. He says the whole move is one of a set of trading politicians, who are using the secession project for their own selfish purposes. Having control of the Legislature they used it as an instrument for their own mischievous ends.

He states further that the Treasury is absolutely empty, and the revenues of the State exceedingly limited. To raise the first thousand dollars for secession purposes in direct tax must be laid. This would speedily effect a reaction and bring the masses to the work of overthrowing the Disunionists; but to avoid such a result the leaders design to levy the tax on negroes and other property, so that its weight shall not fall upon the poor masses, who are relied upon to sustain the secession movement. This, of course, will make the burdens upon the property-holders ruinous, and tends to speedy destruction of every material interest of the State.

There are indications already of an excited canvass and struggle for the Ohio Senatorship in the event that Mr. CHASE consents to take the Treasury Department under Mr. LINCOLN. Hon. JOHN SHERMAN will probably lead in the contest, with Gov. DENNISON as his chief competitor, while Messrs. SCHENCK and CORWIN will press after both of them. The race will doubtless be between SHERMAN and DENNISON, with the chances in favor of the former.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

I have the most reliable assurances of gentlemen recently direct from Springfield, that neither the appointment of GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, or SMITH, of Indiana, have as yet been definitively settled upon for the new Cabinet,—and at present it seems probable that neither SMITH or any other Indianian will be selected for Cabinet positions under Mr. LINCOLN.

While I am assured that Mr. WELLES has not yet been tendered a position, I have reason still to believe that he will be Postmaster-General, unless he declines the place: but the present understanding here is that no Cabinet Ministers are definitively settled yet, except Messrs. SEWARD and BATES.

It is further understood to be Mr. LINCOLN'S policy to keep two Cabinet appointments open until near the 4th of March, for the purpose of awaiting developments in the secession movement.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, is preparing to make the canvass for the Senatorship from that State at the expiration of Mr. DURKEE'S term.

BALTIMORE AND THE INAUGURATION.

Word has been forwarded to Gen. SCOTT from Baltimore that two thousand young men are fully organized and ready to come on from that city at the shortest notice to assist in the defence of the District and the Federal Capital. The Commander himself communicated the proposition of the Company to Gen. SCOTT.

These Baltimoreans are well drilled and so throughly organized, that they can act in almost any military capacity. So much loyalty to the Union manifested by the young men of Maryland, especially that portion where secession is strongest, gives great hope of quiet to those resident here.

There will be but one minority report presented from the Committee of Thirty-three,—the Washburn-Tappan report. There are strong efforts being made to force the majority report through the House, and the road is being cautiously surveyed and prepared to that end. The debate in the House is doing it no good, as the recent debates in the Senate laid the foundation for the destruction of Crittenden's proposition.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Although the Republican Senators yesterday voted against the Crittenden compromise, their chief objection was to that part which proposed to divide the territory which may hereafter be acquired. But a measure of that character, confined to the present territory, meets with some degree of favor by the Republicans in both branches of Congress.

It is known in most reliable Republican circles that, so far, Messrs. SEWARD and BATES are the only gentlemen selected for Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet; and, probably, Mr. WELLES, of Connecticut. The others will not be absolutely determined on till the arrival here of the President elect.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. HOLT as Secretary of War. It was considered in Executive session, and, from all accounts, the preliminary discussion was of an exciting character. An effort was made by its opponents to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, but this was strenuously and successfully resisted, by the motion of reference being defeated by a vote of 34 against 13. The objection to Mr. HOLT by his opponents is, that, in their opinion, he is a Coercionist, and this some of them openly avow. His confirmation is now considered certain. The matter is specially assigned for consideration to-morrow.

The nomination of Mr. McINTIRE as Collector of Customs in the neighborhood of Charleston is still suspended in the Committee of Commerce.

It was incorrectly stated in the Senate report that Mr. LATHAM, of California, removed the indefinite postponement of the Pacific Railroad bill. The motion was made by another Senator.

The Alabama Senators were notified to-day by telegraph from the President of the Convention not to leave their seats until they are further informed. The trouble is in the refusal of the delegates from North Alabama to sign the ordinance, unless the time is postponed for secession until the 4th of March.

In the Deficiency bill the appropriation of $300,000 for carrying the mail from New-York to San Francisco in the name of COSNELIUS NANDERBILT, was struck out, Senator LATHAM insisting upon the recognition of services rendered by the Panama Railroad Company and Pacific Steamship Company.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT TRIP OF THE STEAMER BROOKLYN TO CHARLESTON.

HAMPTON ROADS, U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1861.

It would, undoubtedly, be a "twice told tale" if I should give you all the particulars concerning our late ineffectual cruise from Norfolk to Charleston, and the object thereof. To do this I shall not attempt yet. There are one or two facts in relation to the feeling existing among both the officers and crew of this vessel, because of our very inglorious mission, that I venture to transmit you, hoping they will be acceptable.

On the 10th, a bearer of dispatches from Washington reached us, with orders to proceed to sea immediately, and all communication with the shore being instantly cut off, we were not apprised of our port of destination until we were many miles out at sea, and then the word came "Charleston." Our orders were couched as follows:

"You are to proceed direct to Charleston Harbor, but not to go over the bar, nor come to anchor, but lay under steam outside and ascertain if the *Star of the West* has landed her troops, if not, countermand her orders and order her, with the troops, to Hampton Roads, and also gain any information you can as to the existing state of affairs there, and then return immediately to Hampton Roads."

These words are not exactly those that were used, but they cover the whole ground, and give the sense of the dispatch in question.

On our way thither, we encountered very heavy weather, stove in our bow, and received other damage, in consequence of which we were over two days in reaching Charleston Bar. Although King Neptune, in his very fitful mood, did handle us severely, we reached there the morning of the 13th inst. As we approached the Bar, we observed a small schooner coming out of port, for which we immediately made, and caused her to heave to. In reply to our questions, her Captain gave us the following information: "The name of this schooner is the *Edith*, of Harwich, Mass.; the *Star of the West* attempted to enter the harbor on the 10th, for the purpose of landing her troops, but she was fired into—in all, some nineteen shots. We think some of them struck her near the wheel-house. After this demonstration on the part of the authorities here, she put to sea again, without landing her troops, and we suppose she has sunk at sea, with all on board. Five vessels have been sunk on the bar to obstruct the passage of inbound vessels; pilots are forbidden to go on board armed vessels. all lights are put out, and there are batteries all along the beach. If you are the steamer *Brooklyn*, you had better take care of yourself, for they on shore are ready for you. We expect to be seized for volunteering this information."

Now all the above was deemed perfectly reliable by our very worthy Captain, and so reported to the Secretary of the Navy. Without any further investigation, we instantly "put about," and headed for Hampton Roads, obtaining, first, a peep at Fort Sumter.

This action on the part of our commanding officer was not at all in accordance with our views; on the contrary, it caused the greatest indignation throughout the whole vessel, officers and crew sharing it alike. To be frightened in this manner we did not at all relish, and as there were several vessels at anchor near us, and we could have reached them without any trouble or difficulty, we suggested to our Captain that it would be highly proper to obtain, if possible, a verification of the information received from the so-called *Edith*. In fact, several officers volunteered to go ashore in one of the boats, and communicate with Maj. ANDERSON; but they would not be listened to. The only answer he deigned to give was, that he had covered his instructions from the Department, and that was all that was necessary.

One fact is very essential to the completion of these few very disjointed sentences, and that is that immediately after our conference with the *Edith*, a small steamer came out from the harbor, made for the schooner, took her in tow, and steamed for the city. In view of this, it is the impression of all, or nearly all, on board, that this schooner was in the employ of the Charlestonians, and that the major portion of her story was nothing but a "blind"—statements to prevent the fulfillment of our mission. Every person, with the exceptions above mentioned, consider our trip a "wild goose chase"—in fact, "we have marched up the hill and then marched down again," without accomplishing a single thing worthy of repetition.

This all I wish to communicate; yet I may say that the feeling universally existing among all on board of this steamer is eminently patriotic, and their actions, when an opportunity occurs, will verify this. Some among us think that this last movement of ours is rather a disgrace, and consider the name of the noble ship, which has so faithfully carried us so many thousand miles, through sunshine and storms, tarnished with cowardice, and that it will take many months of valiant conduct to wipe it out.

ANOTHER OFFICER OF THE BROOKLYN RESIGNED.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Lieut. R. J. CHAPMAN, of the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, has again tendered his resignation, and goes South to-morrow.

IMPORTANT NAVAL NEWS.

Recruiting for the Navy is still stopped. No applicants, except those whose honorable discharges *entitle* them to admission, are accepted.

It is now becoming evident to naval people that, whatever course political events may take, the Home Squadron will be called on for an efficient coast guard. The arrival at Vera Cruz of the *Cumberland*, announced on Tuesday, was the signal for the return of the steam-frigate *Powhatan* and the frigate *Sabine*. There is also reason to believe that the sloop *St. Louis* will come home. The *Mohawk*, *Crusader*, *Wyandotte*, *Pocahontas* and *Water Witch* are likely to be detailed as tenders for the *Brooklyn*, *Sabine* and *St. Louis*, if the fleet should be called into requisition on our seaboard. The newly-commissioned corvettes *Macedonian* and *Cumberland* would be sufficient to protect the national interests in the Gulf for a while. Thus the ships available for home duty would carry an aggregate of 1,460 men and 100 guns.

The marine force at this port now consists of more than 80 men, all of whom are stationed at the Brooklyn barracks. They are officered by Capt. BRYOOAR, Capt. DOUGHTY, Lieut. HOLMES and Lieut. (sometimes called Capt.) READ. The detachment that arrived on Monday from the Pacific, has not gone to Washington.

It is said that the Virginians have signified their intention to resist the removal from Norfolk of any United States ship not now in commission, by the Federal authorities. The intelligence comes from a naval officer at that place. Annexed is a list of our men-of-war now at the Gosport yard:

Liner *Pennsylvania*, rated 120 guns, but carrying only a few,—not worth anything outside her present berth.

Liner *Columbus*,—lying up and useless for present duty.

Liner *Delaware*,—lying up and useless for present duty.

Liner *New-York*,—not half built.

Frigate *Columbia*,—needing repairs, in ordinary.

Frigate *Raritan*,—needing repairs, in ordinary.

Corvette *Germantown*,—undergoing repairs in dock.

Steam frigate *Merrimack*,—in ordinary.

Except in regular naval hands, all these ships would be worthless for any service.

GEN. SANDFORD'S OFFER OF TROOPS.

The offer to Gov MORGAN, by Major-Gen. SANDFORD, of the services of the First Division of the New-York State Militia has been variously discussed. It will be seen from the correspondence between the Major-General and Gov. MORGAN, the offer was made in conformity with the unanimous wish of the Division Board of officers, and that the organized, uniformed and disciplined troops of this Division, constituting sixteen regiments, include over seven thousand men, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. The uniformed militia of this division, now enrolled, amount to upwards of 25,000 men. Of these, a large number have served their term in various regiments, and are liable to be called into service in case of insurrection and invasion. It is believed that the uniformed corps could be easily increased to 16,000 men.

A large number of the officers and men of the Division have been trained as artillerists, and would do good service in supplying the places of any force which might be called away to occupy the Southern fortifications. The military feeling has been rapidly increasing since the outrage upon the United States flag in the harbor of Charleston.

MR. KERRIGAN CALLED FOR BY THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

CHARGES OF TREASON TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

On Wednesday last the United States Grand Jury, upon the strength of Judge SMALLEY'S charge respecting the law of treason, applied to the United States District-Attorney, requesting him to issue a subpœna, directed to JAMES E. KERRIGAN, to appear before them to answer touching his knowledge of any movements, military or otherwise, which are now on foot in this City, or elsewhere in this district, or which are in contemplation, for "giving aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Government. Judge ROOSEVELT issued the summons accordingly, and it was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal. Deputy DE ANGELIS, generally esteemed a vigilant and efficient officer, was intrusted by the Marshal with the summons, but up to a late hour yesterday the instrument had not been served. Subpœnas for other parties, who are either charged with treasonable proceedings, as defined by Judge SMALLEY, or who are supposed to be cognizant of such acts, have been issued, and it is understood that there is a settled purpose to make diligent inquiry into the whole subject, with a view to prevent the further manufacture and sale of arms and munitions to the Secessionists, as well as to put on their guard any inconsiderate persons who are in danger of incurring the terrible penalties attached to the crime of treason. The recent visit of Mr. KERRIGAN to South Carolina, with the rumored intention of lending cooperation to the Secessionists, and offering the assistance of a New-York volunteer corps, is understood to be the ground on which the Grand Jury have called him to appear before them.

HOW VESSELS ARE CLEARED AT THE CHARLESTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Some curiosity exists as to the forms at present adopted at the Charleston Custom-House for clearing vessels. We have been shown the clearance papers of a vessel just arrived from Charleston, which throw some light upon this subject. The blank forms supplied by the Treasury Department to the Collectors at all ports of entry are still in use at Charleston, but the words, "in the eighty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America" are struck out with a dash of the Collector's pen, and in their place are interlined with a pen the words "*eighty-fifth year of the sovereignty and independence of the State of South Carolina!*" The clearance papers are signed by W. F. COLCOCK, Collector, and JOHN LAURENS, Naval Officer.

CALL FOR A COMPROMISE CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 17.

This evening's *Chronicle* contains a call for a Grand Mass Convention by members of all parties, to recommend the passage of the Crittenden Compromise, or any other honorable and reasonable compromise which will settle the differences between the North and the South. The call is signed by many of the most prominent business men of this city.

WORKMEN REFUSED A PLACE OF MEETING.

READING, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 17.

A large meeting of workingmen, called at the Court-house, this evening, at an hour which had been appointed, for the purpose of holding an Union meeting. Hundreds had gathered, and blocked up the streets. The City Commissioners refused to open the building. There was some excitement, and threats were made to break open the doors, but the crowd finally adjourned, cheering the Union, the workingmen of Kentucky, and the workingmen of Berks.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. The only interesting business was the speeches of the Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama. Adjourned till to-morrow.

It is reported that a test vote about the ordinance of secession will be taken to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS—PROPOSITIONS FOR A SUBMARINE CABLE.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

In the Senate, to-day, the Military Committee report in favor of raising four companies of artillery; declare that the exigencies of the times demands South Carolina to be on a war footing to meet opposers from any quarter; the State should have a permanent military establishment and fortifications. The Committee further recommend that the troops consist of a regiment of infantry and a battalion of artillery, four companies. It will form a nucleus around which the militia and volunteers can rally, and besides be a peace establishment, or furnish South Carolina's quota in the army of the Southern Confederacy.

The Senate went into secret session on the propositions to lay a submarine telegraph between Charleston and Morris Island, Fort Moultrie, Fort Johnson, and Castle Pinckney.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS—THE NEW-YORK RESOLUTIONS.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 17.

In the Senate, the Committee on Federal Relations reported resolutions that in the opinion of the General Assembly, the propositions embraced in the Crittenden resolutions constitute such a basis of adjustment as would be accepted by the people of this Commonwealth; that Commissioners be appointed to the General Government, also to South Carolina and other seceding States, with instructions respectfully to request the President and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the General Government. It was made the order of the day for to-morrow. Considerable opposition was manifested, and a substitute offered.

The Governor communicated the resolutions of the New-York Legislature with a message expressing the utmost disdain. In closing, he says the threat conveyed can inspire no terror with freemen. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

The House has adopted the resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, contemplating a National Convention at Washington on the 4th of February, with an amendment that the Commissioners appointed shall be subject at all times to the control of the General Assembly, or if in session, to that of the State Convention. This embraces the approval of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

At the extraordinary session of the Kentucky Legislature, in Frankfort, Gov. MAGOFFIN, in his Message, asks the Legislature to express their approbation of CRITTENDEN'S resolution; says that eight States will have seceded before their deliberations close; and that Tennessee has referred the whole subject to her people; Virginia and North Carolina are discussing the propriety of a similar course; Missouri seems likely to adopt a similar policy—it submits to the Legislature the propriety to provide for the election of delegates to a Convention, to assemble at an early day, to determine the future inter-state and Federal relations of Kentucky. Meanwhile, he would leave no experiment untried to restore fraternal relations between the States; he recommends a Convention of the Border Slave States, to meet early in February at Baltimore. The Governor says, the hasty and inconsiderate action of the seceding States does not meet our approval, but Kentuckians will never stand by with folded arms while those States, struggling for their constitutional rights, are being subjugated to an Anti-Slavery Government. He asks the Legislature to declare, by a resolution, the unconditional disapprobation by Kentucky of the employment of force in any form against the seceding States, and asks appropriations for arming and equipping a volunteer militia.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mr. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday which provides that the Governor shall appoint one Commissioner from each Congressional District to a consulting Convention of the States, to be held at Nashville, on the 4th of February, to agree upon a common issue, by way of amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the Slave States, and the result to be laid before the Convention called in the third section. To that Convention the Governor is directed to appoint three Commissioners from this State, to meet three Commissioners from each of the thirty-three States—the latter Convention to be held at Wheeling on the 11th of February, for the purpose of adjusting the present difficulties, to preserve the Union and to avert civil war. The Governor is also required to appoint one Commissioner to proceed to Illinois and request the legislature to second the movement, and use its influence with the other Free States, to have conservative men appointed to the Wheeling Convention. The introduction of this bill gave general satisfaction.

The bill was amended yesterday by the adoption of a provision similar to that contained in the Virginia bill, submitting the action of the Convention to the people, after which the whole subject was tabled, and a substitute, embracing an entirely new proposition, asking Congress to call a Convention for the redress of grievances as provided in the fifth article of the Constitution, was introduced by Mr. STRAVANSON.

A petition praying for the adoption of the Crittenden propositions by Congress, bearing nearly 6,000 names, has been forwarded to our representatives at Washington.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The House to-day unanimously passed resolutions approving of the course of Major ANDERSON and Gov. HICKS, and pledging to Maryland the fellowship and support of Pennsylvania.

THE LOUISIANA FORTIFICATIONS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan 17.

The *Courier* has a dispatch from New-Orleans, 16th, in which it is stated that the city troops, which took Baton Rouge Arsenal, returned and received a grand triumphal reception. The Arsenal and Fort Pike are now occupied by Louisiana's troops. The action of Gov. MOORE in relation to the occupancy of the forts was viewed there as a peaceful measure, and generally sustained as patriotic and timely.

PERILS OF BEING RICH.

From the Washington Star.

Among the items of news from Charleston floating around in secession circles here is a story that Hon. WM AIKEN has been made to "disgorge in aid of the cause much against his will," as follows: He was notified that he was expected to advance $40 000 to that end, and plead his right to advance or not, as he might please, adding that he did not have the money. He was then promptly notified that he had been assessed that amount and must promptly pay it, under penalty of having it raised by the immediate confiscation and sale of his property in Charleston, worth many times as much. To save that from utter destruction, he did raise the amount demanded, and in paying it remarked that his lot would be better if he was a journeyman carpenter at the North, shoving a jack-plane at $2 per day wages, than the South Carolina millionaire he was before it was essayed to reduce the South under a military despotism. He is now "one of the suspected," his course in refusing to seem to be pleased with paying the forced loan having earned him the dangerous reputation of being disaffected to the cause.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. LOT M. MORRILL as United States Senator from Maine, in place of Mr. HAMLIN.

The credentials were read and Mr. MORRILL sworn in.

The Chair presented a communication from the Governor of Ohio, directing him to present the credentials of Hon. S. P. CHASE as United States Senator from Ohio.

The credentials were read.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) called up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) desired to postpone in order to take up another bill, which was very important.

Mr. HUNTER—I can't give way. The amendment is to substitute $450,000 instead of $900,000.

Mr. FESSENDEN—$450,000 will be necessary to pay the expenses of the two slavers already captured.

Mr. HUNTER—$450,000 is the amount necessary to protect the Treasury. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HUNTER offered an amendment on the end of the bill to pay $300,000 on the Chiriqui contract, made with A. W. THOMPSON in May, 1859, which was passed by a vote of Ayes 38, Noes 8. The contract is for a coaling station on the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called for the yeas and nays, which were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Cameron, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kenedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Morrill, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Durkee, Hale, King, Pearce, Saulsbury, Wilkinson.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported an amendment to the Deficiency bill, to enable the Superintendent of Public Printing to carry out the provisions of the resolution creating a Bureau of Public Printing. Agreed to, 37 to 9.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Cameron, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wigfall, Wilson.—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Doolittle, Hall, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Morrill, Powell, Wade and Wilkinson.—9.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to the Deficiency bill to pay Com. VANDERBILT $350,000 per annum for carrying the mails from New-York via Panama to San Francisco.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved to strike out Com. VANDERBILT'S name. Agreed to.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend, so that it should read from the 1st of July, 1860, to the 1st of July, 1861. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported an amendment appropriating $12,857 92 for the Kickapoo Land-office, Kansas. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

At 1½ o'clock the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) took the floor. He said: The Senator from Illinois says the Congress of the United States, having none but delegated powers, can exercise but those delegated powers, whether in the States or Territories. But that depends on what subject. The Constitution has made a distinction so far as the States are concerned. The Constitution provides that the States shall have all powers not expressly delegated to the General Government. Congress has power and exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia. The question has been raised—Has Congress power to legislate for the Territories on that subject? Congress assumed powers. It has brought bills for the Territories for a number of years. It has not only assumed the power, but organized and governed the Territories, and provided how they should be governed. In relation to the government exercised in the Territories, there is no other source of power but Congress. In the States, the government is carried on, on all subjects not expressly delegated to the General Government, by the State Government. By the decision of the Supreme Court, Congress has powers in the Territories far exceeding those exercised in the States. I think the Senator runs a risk by asking a grant of money from the Congress of the United States. The events of the last eighteen months have satisfied me that the people of California possess the amplest means. I have visited California. In 44 hours from the time I left San Francisco I was in the plains of Utah. In six months after the discovery of the silver mines the people had settled the entire road from the steamboat landing on the Sacramento River to the Washoe Mines, crossing two ranges of mountains, and the people formed themselves into voluntary associations, and built the roads over the mountains, and levied a toll on a passenger of a quarter or half-dollar for driving his horse across the mountains. I found one continued great road. Let Congress build this road over the Territories, but let the States build where they have the power. I shall vote for striking out any States where the funds come from the Federal Treasury, no matter whether the road passes through Texas, California, or where. Nothing will damage the morals of the people of this Government more than for Congress to appropriate money to build railroads through States.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said, the gentleman had undertaken to show inconsistency on my part. This is not so. Along with the power of Congress granted by the Constitution, is that of admitting new States. The Supreme Court has decided that acquired territory, having been formed into a Territory, that Congress shall institute a temporary government until it becomes a State. Under that clause I have voted bills to pay the members of Territorial Legislatures, to pay the salaries of Governors and other expenses of such Government, growing out of it. That does not reach the question whether your military power is greater in the Territories than in the States, nor of the commercial power in the Territory than in the State, or the postal power in the Territory than in the State. Where did the Senator get the right to make a military road anywhere than from the war power? If he gets it under the war power, it applies as well to Territories as to States—it applies everywhere in the domain of the United States of America. So far as the delegated powers are concerned in the Constitution, they apply to the Territories as well as to the States. The power to raise revenue, coin money, for States and Territories is everywhere alike. It also establishes rules of naturalization, punishment of counterfeiting, &c. I want the Senator to show me where he gets greater power in the Territory than in a State, and that in reference to making a railroad. Where does he get the power to make a Territory that he admits? Where will he go to? He must go to the war power, or under that of commerce, or under that of the mail, or under some one specific grant of the Constitution. From which one did he obtain power to make a railroad in the Territory? If he will show me the ground to authorize him to make a railroad in a Territory, I will show him the same ground that authorized him to do it in a State. It will apply everywhere throughout America—State and Territory alike. The only thing Congress is authorized to do for a Territory that it is not for a State, is when it applies for admission as a new State to admit or reject her. We must either assume that the right to build a railroad is necessary for the public defence, or the execution of some one of the delegated powers in the Constitution, otherwise we have no right to make it. It is a bill authorizing a contract made for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, navy supplies and the mail. I suppose we have a right to contract for the transportation of the mail in the States as well as the Territories. It often happens that when we make a contract for the Government for transportation that it requires the mode of conveyance specified in the contract. At an early day it was the custom to say whether the mail was to be carried in a four-horse post-coach, with certain guards for protection. Would anybody doubt the right to make a contract to convey the mails from Richmond to Washington, and state whether the contract was to be performed with a four-horse coach, or the contractor to furnish his own horses? So with the contract for the transportation of the mail from Mobile to New-Orleans, or New-York, and Panama, to San Francisco, by steamers built in a particular form and model, or on a particular principle, and for which we pay so much. When we make a contract to Aspinwall, with GEORGE LAW, ROBERTS, or other steamboat men, we are not contracting for the construction of steamers, but the transportation of the mail by steamers of a particular model, the contractor to furnish his own steamers. So for a contract for the transportation of the mail to the western borders of Missouri and Texas to the Pacific coast by railroad, and the contractors to furnish their own mail. This is a mere contract for transportation, and in the contract we propose the transportation shall be done in a particular manner by a particular kind of conveyance. This is no new principle of our Government. There seems to be an impression that there is a specified power in the States but Omnipotent in the Territories. I deny that it is Omnipotent anywhere. I repeat the powers delegated the States and Territories are alike.

This colloquy then became general between Messrs. LATHAM, GREEN, DOUGLAS, BENJAMIN, PUGH, and LANE.

Mr. LANE said the principal object was to get a branch to Portland.

Mr. BENJAMIN—If the United States pays for the building of that portion of the road which would not pay, California, other States have a right to a similar demand.

Mr. GWIN—The building of the Pacific Railroad has been pressed on the Senate as a means of military defence to the country.

Mr. LANE—The Government has no power to build a road through a State.

Mr. GREEN—I will vote for the great main trunk line. I regard it not only convenient, but indispensable.

Mr. LATHAM—The Southern route will just cost $15 000,000.

Mr. GREEN—The Government never paid a quarter of a dollar advance for the payment of the mail, but for having the Navy at command at a moment's notice.

Mr. DOUGLAS—The bill is not a measure to make a road. It is a contract for transportation, not for construction.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mr. POTTLE, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Navy Committee, reported the Senate joint resolution in favor of Com. PAULDING.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) objected to its consideration. He understood that it gave permission to Com. PAULDING to accept a sword and grant of land from Nicaragua, for having acted in the capacity of a constable for Great Britain and Nicaragua.

Mr. POTTLE—The gentleman is entirely mistaken. It was not for acting as a constable, but for distinguished services tendered this country and Nicaragua.

Mr. HINDMAN would not inquire into the matter of distinguished services. He condemned Commodore PAULDING'S conduct then as he did now.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) presented a memorial signed by 28,000 persons in his Congressional District, (the counties of Ohio, Hancock, Brooke, Wetzel and Tyler.) in favor of an adjustment of the Slavery question in the Union.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Am.,) presented a memorial from some of his constituents in favor of the Crittenden plan of adjustment. He believed that the signers of the memorial represented the wishes of the people of all parties in his Congressional District. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Army bill.

Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) took the floor. He referred to the compromising spirit of those who framed the Constitution, in contrast to the morbid sensitiveness on the Slavery question which now pervades the North, and which is in hostility to Southern institutions. He quoted the sentiments uttered by Mr. SEWARD and Mr. LINCOLN, and insisted that the nomination of the latter was made on the sole ground of hostility to slavery, and therefore that he was elected not to govern the North but this South, who had no more to do with his election than they had with that of the Emperor of France. He (LINCOLN) was to the South a foreign ruler. He refuted the charge that the Southerners are Slavery propagandists. They only take the position that they are equals in the Union, and that when territory is acquired they have the right to go there under the Constitution, and no power short of the people of the territory themselves can at any time exclude them from their rights. He believed that the North would not obstruct this constitutional provision if the people of that section had not been grossly misled. He then further discussed the Territorial question in connection with Slavery. The South have not failed in a particle of duty as to the acquisition of territory, whether in cash or blood. Then why deny them their rights, and by homestead bills give lands to strangers, who, in many cases, cannot speak our own language. The South will not take time to enter into a legal argument about secession. They go back to the first and great principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, namely, that when the purposes of a Government are perverted to tyranny and usurped, the people have a right to provide new guards for their safety. If coercion is attempted, every Southern State will and ought to make common cause as a band of brothers, and regard every blow as aimed at their own bosoms. The Southern people cannot be conquered. Attempts at coercion will only add fuel to the flame already existing. If the Government had manifested a more peaceful policy, he (THOMAS) very much questioned whether more than one State, if ever that, would now be out of the Union; and there would have been more time for the settlement of all difficulties.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that it was not too much to remark, that there exists between the different sections of the Confederacy more asperity and alienation of feeling than existed between England and the American Colonies in 1774. In the Revolutionary period, there was in Great Britain a force party, and a party in favor of conciliation. The force party controlled the Parliament, and what the results were history records. It was for us to decide whether we will reject the counsels which experience presents or whether we will imitate the policy of GEORGE THE THIRD and Lord NORTH, which proved so fatal to the ambition of England. The fact was that eight millions of the people of the country were impressed with the conviction of danger at home, of insecurity at their firesides, of assaults made upon their property, and, above all, by a denial of what they considered equal rights now, and a menace upon other rights, not now disturbed, but here

MEDICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Students of the Medical School of Paris—Introduction of American Methods of Practice—The Laryngoscope—Treatment of Drunkenness, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

The number of students inscribed at the Medical School of Paris this year is only 1,196. For several years past, although the number of foreigners has increased in a rapid ratio, the number of French students has as rapidly decreased. The Parisians nearly or remotely connected with the great metropolitan school complain at this state of things, without however being able to apply a remedy. The Government is gradually applying a system of decentralization to this as to other details of administration, and thus the auxiliary schools at Strasburg, Montpellier and Lyons are already making themselves felt on the great central school. Of the inscriptions (matriculations) this year at the school of Paris 1,132 are candidates for the degree of doctor, and 64 for the grade of health officer—a title which corresponds to that of apothecary in England. Of the total number of inscriptions 293 are entered for their first year, and 76 come from the auxiliary schools; so that the whole number of new students this year at Paris is 396. In 1852 the number of inscriptions at Paris was 1,437, of whom 334 were first inscriptions; in 1851 there were 1,300 inscriptions, of whom 313 were new ones. In 1859 the number of inscriptions was 988, of whom 270 were first inscriptions, while in 1854 the total number was down to 964. Since a year no student can enter himself as a medical student in France without being able to show two classical degrees—those of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Sciences. This has contributed in a small degree to the diminution of the number of inscriptions, but the creation of the schools at Lyons and Strasburg have operated most in producing this effect. (Montpellier is an old school.)

The number of inscriptions at Strasburg this year is 402. Of these 163 are candidates for civil service, 231 for the army and navy, and 8 for health officers. The school of Strasburg is now the principal resort of candidates for the army. The number of inscriptions at Lyons and Montpellier combined will not surpass the number at Strasburg, so that for the whole of France the total will be about 2,000. But it must be recollected that the period of study in this country is about seven years—much oftener over than under this period, and that, therefore, something like three-quarters of this number are old students. Moreover one-eighth never arrive at their degree, either from a want of ability to come up to the examinations, or from other causes, so that the total number of graduates turned out each year is very small, perhaps not much over three hundred. So small a number of graduates in an Empire of thirty-six millions of souls, and where no man can practice medicina without being a graduate of a French School, can only be explained by the natural healthiness of the climate and the abject ignorance and poverty of large portions of the rural districts, where people die in masses without ever seeing a doctor.

The method of operating upon vesico-vaginal and recto-vaginal fistulas, invented by Dr. SIMS, modified by Dr. BOZEMAN, of Alabama, and introduced into France by the latter, is gradually working its way into favor here. Although several of the most scientific Paris surgeons were shown this operation by Dr. BOZEMAN, none of them have been able, thus far, to arrive at the dexterity or the perfection in the operation displayed by that surgeon. Nevertheless, its advantages over all other operations are admitted by nearly all the principal surgeons, and it is destined to general adoption. Several *brochures* and *thesis* have been published during the year on the subject, in all of which the operation is entitled "the American operation" for vaginal fistulas. In the report which Dr. BOZEMAN drew up for the French surgeons, during his stay here last year, he acknowledged fully the claims of his predecessors among American surgeons, especially those of Drs. HAYWARD of Boston and SIMS of New-York, and although his own modification is preferred and thus far has been exclusively employed, he indicated himself for the French surgeons the title of the "American operation." The operation in its whole, is an improvement which will form one of the landmarks in the progress of surgery, and is one of the greatest conquests in the interest of humanity this noble art has yet achieved.

Among the remarkable new things in the profession, the *Laryngoscope* has at once jumped into a prominent place. The laryngoscope is an ingenious arrangement of reflectors by which a concentrated light may be thrown into the throat, and the organs of the larynx brought into view. The invention comes to us from Germany, and bears the name of Dr. CZERMAK. All physicians who pay special attention to diseases of the throat and lungs employ this apparatus, and a course of free lectures, with instructions in the use of the instrument, are now going on in one of the dependencies of the school of medicine. Various models of this instrument are in use, and much discussion is going on and will go on before the profession shall have settled down on the best model. Dr. WARD, of New-York, lately brought through this city, on his way home from Berlin, a very complete and very costly laryngoscope of Berlin manufacture, which he will no doubt be glad to show to his *confrères*; but I ought to state here that these first instruments are too complicated and costly—(Dr. WARD'S, I believe, cost $200)—and that already a simpler, cheaper, and quite as effective an instrument has been constructed.

The invention of the laryngoscope has brought with it an increased energy in the study of the pathology and treatment of diseases of the larynx, and now no one longer denies the great merit of Dr. HORACE GREEN in having first discovered the possibility of applying remedies directly to this organ. To-day it is a race as to who shall arrive in the larynx, with the most expedition and the least suffering to the patient, and one can hardly believe his senses when he reflects that as late as two years and a half ago, Prof. TROUSSEAU proclaimed loudly, without contradictors, that a probang never had been passed into the larynx by Dr. GREEN, or any one else, and that he doubted whether it ever would be! Now, however, they are improving so much on Dr. GREEN'S original mode of operating, that soon we may hope that the most awkward manipulators may arrive in the larynx with a stick of nitrate of silver without difficulty. Among other things a laryngian *porte-caustique* has just been presented to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. FOURNIE, which seems to unite all the essential requirements. I cannot describe the instrument further than that it resembles LALLEMAND'S *porte-caustique* for the urethra, only that when the instrument arrives in the larynx the end opens by a slide so as to give the *porte-caustique* room in its revolutions. In view of the rapid improvements that are now being made for the relief of this important class of maladies, it is to be regretted that that the possibility of arriving with medicinal substances in the larynx had not been sooner admitted and acted upon.

Baron LARREY has just laid before the Society of Surgery the case of an American Surgeon who has been sued for mal-practice for having caused an ankylosis of the knee-joint from the extraction of a moving cartilage. The American *confrère* asks M. LARREY'S opinion in the case, and M. LARREY in turn lays the case before the Society of Surgery. But at the same time the learned surgeon declares that, in order to make up his own opinion, his American correspondant has not sufficiently detailed the case, and the Society, therefore, refused to enter upon its discussion. The name of the American surgeon was not pronounced before the Society.

An unusual number of cases of *spina bifida* have lately been presented to the scientific bodies, and this rare and fatal affection is now receiving more than usual attention. The treatment of Dr. BRAINARD, of Chicago, that of iodine injections, still maintains the supremacy, and is generally acknowledged the best. In the cases reported recently several were cured, but no such success has been obtained in France as that obtained by Dr. BRAINARD, in America.

Dr. LECŒUR, in an article on drunkenness, after showing the good effects of ammonia in dissipating the fumes of alcohol, states that white sugar will produce the same effect. When the individual commences to feel the influence of liquor he should eat six, eight or more pieces of sugar, of the sized usually served on the table. Dr. LECŒUR, while giving several hypotheses as to the mode of operating of this remedy, does not, however, fix upon any one as positive in his own opinion.

Dr. DEMEAUX, who, it seems, has had special occasions for making the necessary observations, has lately communicated a most important paper to the Academy on this subject of drunkenness. According to his observations, running over a space of twelve years—and he reports no case in which he has not had the formal and absolute declaration of the parents—children conceived when one or both of the parents are in a state of drunkenness are liable in a much larger proportion than others to epilepsy and idiocy. Of thirty-six epileptic persons, five (a large proportion) were absolutely conceived under this condition, while he reports several cases of idiocy, congenital paralysis, and other forms of cerebral disease, which he traces to the same origin. Dr. DEMEAUX demands of the profession that attention should be turned to this subject, and he promises for a future occasion a more detailed account of his own observations.

On this subject of epilepsy, an interesting question has lately been presented to the profession by a physician who was asked to give an official opinion as to the propriety of the marriage of a beautiful but poor young girl with a certain Count who is rich, but who is epileptic to the point of occasional mental derangement. The question, as applied to simple epilepsy, would be a difficult one, but as applied to epilepsy complicated with a derangement of the mental functions, it would seem impossible that an affirmative answer could be given. Every epileptic is not a maniac; but it is well known that in a large number of individuals afflicted with the malady which CELSUS calls *morbus sacer*, the harmony of the moral sentiments is interrupted, the character of the affections is perverted, and the order of the sensations troubled. Absolute lunacy is to be feared at any moment, in those who have not arrived at this degree of the disorder, and it so happens that marriage is exactly one of the things most conducive to this accident. Many distinguished men, however, have been epileptic—some of them even have made an abuse of life—without, however, arriving at the degree of lunacy. According to PLUTARCH, JULIUS CESAR was epileptic, and had his first attack at Corduene. PETRARCH died suddenly in a fit of epilepsy. NEWTON, who was subject to vertigo, died in senile imbecility. MAHOMET, according to certain French writers on mental disorders, was epileptic; the three sons he had by KHADYDJAH died very young. PETER the Great of Russia had falling fits; his son by CATHARINE was epileptic, and one of his grandsons, PAUL I., had hallucinations. NAPOLEON I. was subject to slight epileptic accidents, especially during venereal indulgences, and MOLIERE also had fits which sometimes were followed by a fortnight of incapacity to work.

But this is the least offensive form of the disease. The more aggravated form holds the individual constantly on the confines of lunacy, and we cannot see how a physician can for a moment hesitate to give an opinion adverse to marriage; for the wife is not only susceptible of bringing epileptic or idiotic children into the world, but she is in constant personal danger from any sudden access of lunacy in her husband.

A grand banquet has just been given to M. RICORD, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital du Midi, (hospital for venereal disorders,) on the occasion of his retirement from hospital service. According to the law all *Agregés* of the Faculty and hospital surgeons, not full Professors, must retire at the age of 60. M. RICORD, although so young a man in appearance, has attained this age. His practice is now the largest in France—perhaps in the world; it is worth 300,000 francs a year, and he wears decorations from every principal monarch in Europe. After M. RICORD, the largest practice is that of M. M. NELATON, surgeon, which reaches beyond 200,000 francs. M. NELATON, who was rich by birth and by marriage, aims to be the richest surgeon in the world. After M. NELATON, come nearly in the same rank, Messrs. TROUSSEAU, RAYER, ANDRAL and VELPEAU.

M. CULLERIER takes M. RICORD'S place at the Hospital du Midi.

The Emperor, during his last Summer's trip in Savoy, conceived an interest in goitre and cretinism, and has instituted a prize for the best paper on the subject.

M. MONNERET has just been elected to the Chair of Internal Pathology at the School of Paris, made vacant by the death of the venerable M. DUMERIL.

The work of Dr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, of New-York, on the Diseases of Women, has been translated into French by Dr. PAUL GENTIL, and published at Paris. MALAKOFF.

A Touching Letter from a South Carolina Lady to the Children's Aid Society.

CLINTON HALL, Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This letter will be read with painful interest by thousands. It is the sweet voice of a woman speaking for brotherhood and humanity, amidst the clangor of hostile arms and the hate and wrath of mad factions.

Yours,
C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

M——, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Another eventful year has rolled its fearful round, and notwithstanding the last dying wail which fell upon our listening ears from the lips of the departing year was the dismal words, "Prepare for War!" yet I cannot forget the wants of your Heaven-born enterprise. I therefore inclose $5, in gold, hoping that it may do something towards wiping the tear from sorrow's eye, or warming back to life the heart of some young immortal, now almost frozen by the bleak winds of adversity. I wish I could do more, for well I know that the disastrous state of the affairs of our country must fall with crushing weight upon the defenceless heads of the poor in the tumultuous City. Although poverty, desolation and ruin seem staring in the face of this proud, impulsive and rebellious State, we have still a home where the sunshine smiles around, and the free winds of heaven can fan our anxious, troubled brow, and mother earth will not refuse to yield a supply for our real necessities. As I have no little ones of my own, I would like to respond to your touching appeal, and open my arms, my heart, and home, to some motherless, homeless babe, but at present the circumstances are too forbidding. Five years ago I left my childhood home, far, far away up among the evergreen hills of the Green Mountain State, to share the home and fortune of one among the few in this section whose views upon the great question which now agitates our whole land were in harmony with my own. Although he deems the course of his native State to be very unwise, yet he will not desert her in this her hour of peril, and I will stand by him still, unless he is forced to leave me, a stranger in a foreign land, to encounter the hardships, the dangers and the miseries of the battle-field, which I hope and pray our kind Heavenly Father may save us from. Truth is immortal, and can never die. The Eternal principles of Liberty, Justice and Right must and will prevail. The God of our fathers will not forsake us, nor our beloved country, unless we or our country first forsake Him.

With my heartfelt wishes and prayers for the richest blessings of Heaven upon your efforts, I am,
Yours truly, for the cause of Humanity, S. M.

State of Affairs at the South.

The following is an extract from a letter of a Pittsburgh gentleman traveling for a Philadelphia dry goods house, in the South, dated

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 6, 1861.

I am sick and tired of this trip. No money, no goods wanted, and nothing talked of but the distracted state of the country. There is a gloom over every thing and every person, and I cannot and do not feel comfortable. This State, with the mass of the people, is conservative, but they say they must be guaranteed in their constitutional rights, or they will be obliged to go out with the other Southern States. The Legislature meets to-morrow, but what their probable action on the Southern issue will be, I have not been able to learn, but Gov. HARRIS is said to be rather inclined to secession.

The northern part of Alabama is also conservative, but the northern part of Mississippi is red-hot for secession, and will go out to-morrow or next day. I was at Oxford, 60 miles from the Tennessee line, and was very glad to get out of the State, and felt quite relieved when I got back to this State. This part of the country has had *no* crop for *two* years, and no good crop for four; and you may well imagine that money is scarce, business prostrated and provisions high. Corn 80 to 90 cents; pork, 7½ to 8 cents, and other things in proportion. There is much distress among the poor of this city, and the end, I fear, is not yet. God help them.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

SECESSION IN THE CABINET.

Revelations of Cabinet Councils by the Late Secretary Floyd.

The following is from JOHN B. FLOYD'S recent speech, at the dinner given him at Richmond:

"By accident beyond my merits—and I assure you, beyond my wishes and aspirations, for God knows I never wanted to go in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN—I happened to be placed in an unfortunate position. I labored there to understand the power of the position and its responsibilities. I soon found that it was full of significance—that it was an armed power for good, and armed with immense power for evil. Whilst your man were aspiring for the Presidency, and whilst I was the subject of vituperation and abuse which I never answered, *I undertook so to dispose of the power in my hands that when the terrific hour come, you, and all of you, and each of you, should say this man has done his duty.* [Loud applause.] Pardon me for the egotism. It is God Almighty's truth, and God knows it. I saw a fissure in the iceberg coming. I knew there was no power between earth and heaven that could divert it. I understood, as I understand this moment, that as it had split everything in its path, it was destined to split the Administration of the United States. I stood firm.

Gentlemen, the Message of the President of the United States seems to be a contradiction. Let me come again to the support in justice of what I believe to be that good old man. [Contemptuous laughter.] Was there, since God made this earth, a man ever placed in so difficult a position as the President of the United States was placed in? Had he not been true to you? Had his Administration not been faithful to the South? Had it not been honest and faithful to the whole Union, because it was distinctly and fearlessly Constitutional? I do not come here to censure gentlemen, but I will say, because it is due to the truth of history, that in that terrific conflict in which he was engaged he was not as well sustained by the South as he deserved to be. *Perhaps it was intended that this present catastrophe should be precipitated upon the country.* If they had taken a different course this would, doubtless, not have come. But it is not in human nature to be as true to another as to the mother that gave you suck. [Laughter.] Mr. BUCHANAN could not come to the position of the South as a son of the South would. There were two policies embodied in that message. There is the policy of peace, and there is the policy of coercion. However much they may be composed—however well they might keep together up and to the meeting of Congress and the formation of committees, there was a time coming when the roads fork. He had said and proclaimed—and it was a great consolation to me—we cannot make war and will not make war. Gentlemen, I was contented then, and will tell you this reason. But, he said, I will execute the laws. That was Mr. Attorney-General BLACK'S doctrine—these lawyers have a reverential respect for laws—a very good thing. I don't know of a better substitute for the law than a lawyer, except in times of great excitement. [Laughter.]

Well, they said we must execute the laws, and I said, agreed, gentlemen. But the President said the question of forts is a question of property. Well, I slapped my hand at that, and said, it is a question of property, and if it is a question of property it can be easily solved. I said, grant that this is a question of property, Mr. President, I am your Secretary of War, and the property and the army are under my charge. I have sworn an oath, which is recorded in Heaven, and I am determined that the responsibility for this property which I hold shall be turned over to my successor, if God gives me power to live and defend it. We agreed about the question of *property*, mark you, in the forts. The military power displayed in the forts, the political significance expressed in the forts, blended into each other so that it was twilight, and you could hardly tell where the light stopped and where the darkness commenced. I said it was a question of property. I am with you to the death. I know these people in South Carolina well. It so happened that I was amongst them. What little I know I learned there. I was at school there for years, and graduated in their college. I knew the men who were the operating men upon the political arena there, and I knew them well. I knew they were no fanatics, PICKENS and many others who are no less prominent in South Carolina politics are men to be relied on. They are good men, they are great men, and I should defend them to the very last drop of my blood. [Loud applause.] I said I will not consent—I cannot consent—I dare not consent that you shall, *under the guise of taking care of your property, introduce into this country a power that will rise up presently and probably aim at emancipation.* For having once gained possession under this guise, there is danger of usurpation of a power which could be used, by and bye, with serious detriment to the Southern people. I will not consent to this occupation. It is not fair, and I will not consent to it.

Thus did the matter terminate then. I had frequent interviews with the President of the United States, and I take pleasure in bearing testimony to you, gentlemen, who do not like him quite as well as you did four years ago, that his whole and entire solicitude was upon the question of property. We made the compact. I believe there has been something in the newspapers about it. All that appears in the newspapers I found out is not true. Some things in them are true. The President said to me—and I thought I never saw him in my life look so much like what comes up to my idea of a President of the United States as he looked that evening—he said: "Mr. FLOYD, are you going to send recruits to Charleston to strengthen the forts?" What about sending reinforcements to Charleston?" I was taken very much by surprise to find the President making this inquiry, indicating, to my mind, a change of policy on his part. I said: "Mr. President, nothing about sending recruits to Charleston." "Don't you," said he, "intend to strengthen the forts at Charleston?" "I do not intend to strengthen the forts at Charleston." [Tremendous applause.] Says he, "Mr. FLOYD, I would rather be in the bottom of the Potomac to-morrow than these forts in Charleston should fall into the hands of those who intend to take them. It will destroy me, Sir." And, said he, "Mr. FLOYD, if that thing occurs it will cover your name—and it is an honorable name, Sir—with an infamy that all time can never efface, because it is in vain that you will attempt to show that you have not some complicity in handing over these forts to those who take them." That is what the President said to me, Gentlemen, if you stood in the presence of the President, and conversed with a man you respected and loved, these words would have brought ponderous significance. What had I to do, and what had I to say? I said, "Mr. President, there is no danger; trust me, Sir, trust me, Sir, there is no danger. I will willingly risk my reputation, whatever that may be—I will trust my life—that the forts of Charleston are safe under the declarations of the gentlemen of Charleston—that they cannot be touched." [Loud applause.] I said and felt it, and as God is my judge, I would have given the blood of my life as soon as a chew of tobacco to a stranger in the wilderness to make that good. [Tremendous applause.] He said to me, "That is all very well; but pardon me for asking you, does that secure the forts?" I said, "No, Sir; but it is a guaranty that I am in earnest in the belief that I expressed to you that the forts are secure." Said he, "I am not satisfied." I said, "I am sorry for it. Now, Sir, it is for you to order; you are the President, and can order. You can say to this man, 'Come, and he cometh; go, and he goeth;' you have a right to order that these forts shall be strengthened. When you make that order, then I will consider your orders; but I would be recreant to you if I did not tell you that this policy of garrisoning the forts will lead to certain conflicts; it is the inauguration of civil war, and the beginning of the effusion of blood. If it is a *question of property*, why not put an ordnance sergeant—a man who goes about with a sort of worsted epaulette upon his shoulder, and stripes down his breeches; he is a representative man; he is a significant personage; he tells with peculiar emphasis: "I am the representative of the 'Stars and Stripes,' of 'Hail, Columbia,' and in the name of all—in the name of that great shibboleth—I stand here the representative of the property of the United States?" [Laughter.] I said that this would be enough to secure the forts. If it is a question of property he represents it, and let us wait until the issue is made by South Carolina. She goes out of the Union, and sends her Commissioners here. She sends them to the Executive. Up to that point the action is insignificant. Action after this demands the attention of the great council of the nation. Let us submit the question to Congress, and let Congress say what shall be the issue upon the act of South Carolina. When she says I shall not continue in the Union any longer, but shall take back the powers I delegated to the General Government—when that period comes, it is not for you, Sir, much less for me, to say how that shall be decided; it is for Congress to deal with the matter.

And when you submit it to Congress, there is another great question which follows as a corollary. Congress must then say, we admit the right of the State to withdraw—we admit the power to resume her sovereign rights, and because she has withdrawn and resumed her sovereign rights everything within her borders belongs to her. This will give a peaceful solution of the difficulty, if it is so decided; if not, Congress will have to say we deny the right of secession and the resumption by you of sovereign power, and in case you do resume such power, we will send down our armies and our fleets to coerce you to obedience. That is the issue. I will stay with you, Sir; I will sustain you, Sir, until that issue comes; and may God Almighty in providence decree that you may be on the side of the States. [Applause.] I stood there, gentlemen, I can't say how—I won't say with what doubts—I will never say with what fears and with what trepidity—with what pain and with what suspense I stood there. I wanted help, and I called for help. I called for help from the blessed old mother that gave me birth. I called for help from that bright Saladdin of the South, JEFF DAVIS, of Mississippi—[applause]—and I said come to my rescue—the battle is a little more than my weak heart can support—come to me, and he came. Then came that old, jovial-looking, noble-hearted representative from Virginia—JAMES M. MASON. [Applause.] Here came that anomaly of modern times, the youthful Nestor—here came HUNTER. [Applause.] From the North, the South, the East and the West, there came up the patriots of the country, the champions of constitutional liberty, and they talked with the President of the United States, and they quieted his fears, and assured him in the line of duty. They said. Let there be no force; and the President said to me, "I am content with your policy"; and then it was that we determined that we would send no more troops to the harbor in Charleston. [Applause.]

So it went on, and, gentlemen, for the first time in three and three quarter years—dreary years, dreary years—I had a real sentiment, an agreeable thrill of happiness. I felt in my heart—I thought the question then capable of a peaceable solution, and I earnestly returned my thanks to God in prayer. It brings me now to a point that I feel unspeakable pain in telling. The Secretary of State, General CASS—allow me, gentlemen, to say, as noble a specimen of God's handiwork as ever yet has been made—an honest man, a true man, a good man, a wise man, a great man, that we all once took delight in honoring—he differed in the policy, and he said this will never do, these forts must be strengthened, and I demand that they shall be strengthened. Gentlemen, it is a Northern sentiment. Let me insist that you remember the remark; there is a significance in it beyond what General CASS said—it is a Northern sentiment. It is the conviction of our brethren at the North. He said there must be force, and there shall be force. The President said to him in reply, with a beautiful countenance and with a heroic decision that I shall never forget, in the council chamber, "I have considered this question—I am sorry to differ from the Secretary of State—I have made up my mind. The interests of the country do not demand a reinforcement of the forces in Charleston. I cannot do it—and I take the responsibility of it upon myself." This is what he said, and the next day, this glorious old Premier sent in his resignation. Then, gentlemen, I clapped my hands again. I was sorry to part from him, God knows, because he has done what has seldom been done: he has inspired during four years a feeling of affection in my heart; but when he left, I could not help cocking my eye and saying, "God speed you, old man, to the North." [Laughter and applause.] Thus stood the controversy. In the meantime another had been called upon the tapis. Another man made his appearance. There was a proposition made to me by the President to send for General SCOTT in this emergency. What could I feel, and what could I say? I said: send for Gen SCOTT. Gladly, gratefully, I accepted the proposition; and as quick as lightning could carry it from the metropolis to the great commercial emporium of the country, a summons was sent for Gen. SCOTT to come on, and in good time the old General was on the spot. The General had ideas upon the great question involved very different from mine. Gen. SCOTT was a soldier. I had not the right of what would be the sentiments of a soldier who had been a soldier winning laurels in the field from the time that I was an infant in my swaddling clothes to the present time. From that period I thought of Gen. SCOTT as the laureled victor of a hundred battles. I thought of him as a cherished and beloved son of Virginia; I thought of him as a man whose name had been engraved and inscribed by Virginia on lasting memorials of esteem; I thought of Gen. SCOTT as a man that Virginia had elevated and delighted to honor, whose brow had been encircled not with a wreath of flowers, but with a mountain of laurels; I thought of one who had the decorations of the State on a Virginia gold medal dangling from his neck, and on a sword broad enough to defend Virginia and Virginia's honor. [Applause.] What could I say but to send for Gen. SCOTT? And he came. Gen. SCOTT is a soldier; he is a General; he has fought our battles everywhere; he is a great General—the Captain of the age, beyond a doubt. Gen. SCOTT had a programme; it was what I might call an Abracadabra; it proposed to allay all spectres of trouble and disagreement, and bring peace to the country. He laid it before me, as the Secretary of War, as his superior. I did not like it.—[Applause and laughter.] I told him I did not like it in very unmistakable language. He went immediately before the President and submitted it to him, and he did not very much like it at that time.

I will tell you what it was, and why I did not like it. Gentlemen, *Fort Sumter was to be taken possession of, also Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie was to be strengthened. The forts in Georgia were to be occupied and held; the forts of Florida were to be taken possession of and manned; the forts in Alabama were to be dealt with in like manner; the forts of Louisiana were to be occupied by the troops of the United States; and, in addition to this, ships-of-war and revenue cutters were to be stationed in the waters of the South.* There was the programme, and there was the plan. I have been nearly four years Secretary of War, and it was not thought necessary to occupy any of these forts. Here, in a line from Chesapeake Bay up to the border line, were numerous forts, much more numerous than those South, and it was not in the programme that any one of these Northern forts was to be occupied. More than that, the troops from the Northern forts were to be removed and sent to Southern forts. Now, what was this to me, whatever it may be in a military point of view. I gave him the credit of looking at it in this view. I, as a Virginian, as a Southern man, could I shut my eyes to the fact that there was this significancy in it? You are maintaining particular principles, and these principles being based upon pure military ideas, are to exclude all pretentions to rights, and I put my foot down and declared while I was Secretary of War it never should be done. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I beg you to consider this thing, because it is of great significance and importance to Virginia and the whole South. Here was the corollary that I deduced from all this. However right it may be in a military point of view, it presupposes a state of facts that I never will consent to. It is, that this Government of the United states shall have the power to step forward and say you shall demean yourself in a particular manner; otherwise, we shall seize the power you put into our hands to curse you. If Gen. SCOTT was as good a politician as he is a soldier, he never would have done this. But that was his plan—that was the Northern plan. There is another plan, and let us see how they come together. There are men who have a policy, and I maintained that policy up to that point. There was the coercive policy, which is Gen. SCOTT'S policy. On the other hand, the North, when Congress assembled, had been for pacification. They acknowledged the proposition of the right of property, and that alone. When Gen. SCOTT came and revealed his plan of coercion, *presto*, change—instantly the whole North rallied upon another and a counter proposition, which was a proposition of force. The plan of agreement in the Administration had been up to the point when the Commissioners from South Carolina should come and fail. Then we would take care of the question of property. Gentlemen, I never supposed that I could stay in the Cabinet after that; but to stay in it up to that point I thought would be well. As soon as this plan was understood, the whole North changed front, Mr. DIXON, of Conn., made a speech full of conciliation. HALE, under the pressure of home influence, took grounds in opposition to conciliation. The New York *Tribune*, soon after the election of LINCOLN, declared more than once that coercion was a fallacy, and the Black Republican Party were rallying under this banner until this proposition of SCOTT'S began to get win1, and then instantly they changed the front to the rear, and they demanded power. They demanded military reinforcements, and thus demanded coercion to break up the Southern movement. Then this unfortunate affair of Major ANDERSON precipitated the decision at once with the Administration. Major ANDERSON is a man of honor, and truth, and courage. I selected him myself, not only for that, but other services that were high and honorable. You have seen published the correspondence between the President and Commissioners, and you have seen there the instructions I gave to Major ANDERSON; and if I had to give them to-night, I would not alter a word, line, or letter.

But there is something from Major ANDERSON after he received these instructions which does not appear in the correspondence. This is very significant. I know that they are attempting to say that the Instructions of the Secretary of War authorized Major ANDERSON to change his position. The President, in his communication to the Commissioners from South Carolina, states that he did not authorize the change of position. But there is a higher authority than the President, and that is Major ANDERSON; for, after receiving these instructions, he wrote to the Secretary of War, "I could not change my position, for I have no authority to do so." And why had he no authority? Because I had said to the men of South Carolina, I pledge to you my honor, and, like some of you, they knew me, gentlemen, they took my honor, and pledged themselves that the *status* in the port of Charleston should not be changed. I am not certain, I will not swear it on the Bible, but I believe the President said the same. They could have gone to Fort Sumter any bright, sunshiny evening, and taken possession of it. It was open, the portals were wide spread, and they had nothing to do but to march the troops into Fort Sumter; when the harbor of Charleston would be impregnable to the world, the flesh and the devil. [Laughter and applause.] But there was a barrier in the way, and what was it? The simple declaration of these gentlemen that they would not do it. [Applause.] But Major ANDERSON from some cause determined one night to swap forts, and he seized Fort Sumter, and thus precipitated this necessity. That brings me to the point which I left. The *status* which we pledged our honor to have maintained had been violated and broken. The condition of the troops has been changed, and these gentlemen said to me, Mr. Secretary of War, with your word that the condition of things there should be preserved, we forebore any action on our part in conformity with our pledge. Contrary to your guarantee, the condition of things in Charleston Harbor has been changed. Well, I said to these gentlemen, you have my pledge, and all I can do to show that I was sincere is to go out of the Cabinet, and I accordingly resigned my position into the hands of the President. [Loud applause.] And here I am.

Now, this brings us to the consideration of the last question, and the only one to which I shall refer. I am sure you have grown weary of this prolix address. [Cries of "No, no"—"Go on."] Now, this fissure which commenced in the iceberg has gone on, splitting in its progress whatever came in contact. It split the church in two, and the next disaster which it threatens is the breaking up of our whole political system. What is the only issue now presented? It is the issue of coercion on the one side, and peace on the other. That is the issue. If my proposition of representing the power of the property of the United States by an ordnance sergeant had been adopted, then how would have stood the matter? We have said the forts throughout the South are within the power of tha South, not the possession of the South; but we rely on their honor that they will not steal them and capture the cannon. Congress must decide the question. The North are called upon to say whether it shall be peace or war. If the forces had been withdrawn no collision need be apprehended; but the troops have not been withdrawn, and this issue comes up, and you must consider it:—shall the pretext of holding the property of the United States be made the grounde upon which the arms and the armaments of the United States are to be introduced into the forts of the South for the purpose of coercing them and making them to submit to an unwilling tyranny? You are unwilling to do that, I think, and a power greater than your power comes up and seizes that point which you are unwilling to seize. You must do it, as coercion is the policy announced; that is the principle avowed. I tell you to-night that that is the plan on foot. You have got to meet it. It is in vain, altogether in vain, that the decided and intensified manifestations of feeling are so extensively made throughout the Commonwealth. It is in vain that a timid man, that a coward, may hug the delusion to his bosom that no coercive policy will be enforced, and that the times will be better. There are no better times; that is the issue you have got to meet now.

Let you men of Virginia and of the South prepare. I know that I will be allowed to indulge a little before a Virginia audience in something of eulogy upon Virginia and of her acts, however distasteful it may be to those beyond our borders. You who have done so much—you who have done so long. There are a few of us here who know how long we have been doing for this Union. You, I say, should be active in the work of maintaining your own rights in this crisis. But do you know that the Virginia forces, the Virginia carcasses, the Virginia blood, were alone the forces, the carcasses, and the blood that was strewn all over this Continent, from Quebec to Utah—to establish our present Government and secure our liberties? But in this age of material considerations, practical appliances, and monetary pursuits, you find still here in the school some wonderful excellences. Since God Almighty, with his own right red hand, marched the children of Israel through the desert, and said to them here is the promised land, which I give you, there has not been another such magnificent tract of territory as has been given by Virginia to free-soil principles that are now turning upon you to destroy and annihilate you; you gave to them Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, a good part of Iowa and the whole of Wisconsin. That you gave to them as a propitiation to this Union, and this power is now turned upon you—this power which says we demand that you shall submit to the laws, the exactions and the fanaticism of the North. We demand this of your hands, or we will coerce you into obedience. Gentlemen, the principle of coercion is no new one, and in God's blessed name are we standing here in Virginia at this hour and this day considering not the right but the possibility of submitting to coercion? Look a little back to the history of the past, I pray you, and then answer me the question, who have we been taught to look upon as the arch enemy of popular rights in the United States? ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Who next? JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. And yet ALEXANDER HAMILTON and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS have declared that the right of coercion was monstrous and untenable, and now we are told that the doctrine of coercion is a doctrine that you shall have to submit to. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was President of the United States, and the proposition was made to him, in a conflict between the Federal authorities and the authorities of the State of Georgia, to exercise coercion against the latter; but he refused, saying, "I cannot undertake to crush a State." It has been promulgated and declared everywhere that there is no such power existing on the face of the earth; and now it is not only proclaimed, but it is carried into actual operation. Are you the sons of the men who put themselves in battle array against King GEORGE, upon the mere assumption of a power on his part to overtax tea? In the State of Virginia they seldom saw a cup of tea. When they sprang to arms in those days to resist the imposition of this trifling tax, how much more readily should the descendants of those men resist the accumulated grievances heaped upon them. PATRICK HENRY stood within the very echoes of this spot proclaiming, "Give me liberty, or give me death." [Applause.] If it was a violated pledge of a law trampled under foot, if it was a constitutional infraction, I would say that there was ground for hesitation and delay; but when you come here, standing for the rights granted by the Constitution of the United States, standing for the rights consecrated under the decision of the Supreme Court, when you ask for that and no more, if you hesitate, I can say, he who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned. [Immense applause.]

THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE.

Minority Report of Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, submitted the following reasons for his disagreement with the action of the Committee:

The subscriber has labored earnestly in the Committee to make himself master of the causes of the present discontents. So far as they were divulged there, they may be comprised under three distinct heads: 1st. The Personal Liberty laws in some of the Free States; 2d, Exclusion from the Territories; 3d. The apprehension of some future danger to the rights of the Slave States, from the adoption of Constitutional amendments interfering with them. Without joining in the belief that there are very serious grounds for this uneasiness, the subscriber is too well convinced of its existence not to be disposed to apply any reasonable remedy to quiet it. He was, therefore, for this reason, induced to give his concurrence, at first, in several of the measures reported by the Committee. He did so under a conviction that they contain the only reasonable as well as practicable adjustment of the differences unhappily existing in the country, without the sacrifice of principle on either side, that has thus far come within his observation. And although not entirely approving of them in tha abstract, he was ready to give his cooperation in adopting them if there was good reason to suppose that they would effect the object aimed at. He endeavored to act in good faith, and with a view to the restoration of the kindly relations between the opposite sections of the country, which seem to be so rudely threatened. That this spirit has been fairly reciprocated by a portion of the Representatives of the aggrieved States he takes great pleasure in acknowledging. Had that portion constituted only a bare majority of the whole number, he would still have pledged all the limited aid in his power to unite with them. But the fact is wholly otherwise. While three States have refused to be represented at all, seven more, making ten out of fifteen, have decided to reject the conclusions arrived at by the Committee.

This fact alone would seem to render all prospect of a general adjustment very dim. And when it appeared on the other hand, that a number of the representatives of the Free States were equally disinclined to accept them, what hope was left of any advantageous result from perseverance?

Another significant incident happened, which put an end to all further doubt in the mind of the subscriber, because it convinced him that *even if all the measures recommended could be adopted, the adjustment anticipated would be as far off as ever*; that the causes of the difference are but superficially touched in the alleged grievances which have engrossed the attention of the Committee; and that the true source of discord lies altogether too deep for the plummet of Congressional legislation.

By reference to the journal of the Committee, it will appear that on Friday, the 11th of January, a resolution was offered by the subscriber in direct response to one portion of the President's Message, specifically referred to the consideration of this Committee. As finally amended, it was in the following words:

Resolved, That peaceful acquiescence in the election of a Chief Magistrate, accomplished in accordance with every legal and constitutional requirement, is a high and imperative duty of every good citizen of the United States.

Great was the surprise of the mover on perceiving that the announciation of this indisputable proposition, in his belief of vital moment to the permanence of any Republic founded on the consent of men, was met by hesitation on the part of several members. The President, in his annual message, had distinctly affirmed the same thing in another form of language. No reason seemed to exist why the Committee should not, by responding unanimously to his sentiment, aid in giving to the country confidence in the belief that the discontents existing in some quarters were merely such as a conciliatory policy might remove. Instead of this, a written paper was presented by seven members, assigning reasons for their refusal to record their votes at all. The substance of that paper is found recorded in the journal. It alleges that voting upon such a declaration would, in the opinion of the signers, do more harm than good. Why it would have that effect it does not explain. If the proposition be true, and if there exists no intention in any quarter to deny its truth, either by word or act, surely it could do neither harm nor good to vote for it. It would fall powerless like any accepted truism of society. It is only in the alternative, when *some portion of a community is determined at all hazards to act in direct contravention of it*, that it can do harm. For it may then, indeed, serve to excite the public attention to the true nature of the issue presented, and to embitter the animosities which radical differences naturally produce. While the subscriber would not venture to intimate a doubt of the sincerity of the members in assigning the re

full of men, they would not attack the city unless first attacked. If we were sure they would, we cannot prevent it: why, then, in the name of God, bring on a war of such fearful consequences? If you mean to hold Fort Moultrie, I implore you to let the first shot come from the enemy. *Burn that precept into your hearts, if you despise all else that I have written.* But I would abandon it now if demanded, putting it just as ANDERSON left it. But so, it must be held, desperate as is the tenure, or we shall be called cowards. Fools may so call you—no wise man will. "It must end in a war," says one, "and we'd as well bring it on at once." If over will end in a war if the South will be prudent, and we must let no Southern State begin it. And if a Southern State is to begin it, let her not begin it on the water.

VIEWS OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER ON THE CRISIS.

Ex-President TYLER presents his views of the crisis, in a long communication to the Richmond *Whig*. Assuming that the Constitution is only a compact, he claims that any State has a right to secede for cause. Were this not so, he says, "the States would occupy the same position, and none other, to the Government of the United States that each county or town occupies to the Government of a State. The uprising of a county against the State would be unqualified rebellion, and all concerned in it would be guilty of high treason. * * No matter what the evil complained of, no redress is left but out-and-out rebellion, and each and all engaged in such rebellion have entered into it with halters around their necks, to be used, unless the rebellion proves successful, by the consolidated Government at its will and pleasure." The remedies which the Constitution provides for redressing wrongs are unavailable against an overwhelming sectional majority, and the Supreme Court, Mr. TYLER thinks, will have its character materially modified by Mr. LINCOLN. But the right to secede which is now resorted to after a long course of forbearance on the part of the South, should be regarded as a means of perpetuating rather than imperiling the existence of the Government, for if acknowledged it must operate to restrain the conduct of majorities and officials. Mr. TYLER then considers the consequences resulting to the seceding States from their exercise of this right. It would be better that a full adjustment of all the responsibilities to which each member of the political partnership is liable, should be made before the act of separation, but as this is not practicable, all that each State which secedes can do is to declare her readiness to assume her portion of the public debt, and her determination to have her share of the public domain and other property. The trade and commerce of each State are under its exclusive control, and revenues collected in its ports are subject to its own orders. In discussing the effect which this withdrawal of one or more States will have on the rest, Mr. TYLER is disposed to regard the Constitutional compact in the light of a mercantile partnership, and to argue that the States which do not secede are absolved from their obligations to one another, and that the best thing they can do is to set about the reconstruction of the Government. As well might North Carolina and Rhoda Island have laid claim to the public property because they refused to abandon the "Perpetual Confederation" when it was merged into the present Union, as those who cling to this compact refuse to give those who repudiate it their share. A reconstructed Confederacy based on ample guarantees, Mr. TYLER asserts, would command public confidence after it was once in motion.

Those who are disposed to set like national men Mr. TYLER claims, by way of parenthesis, should at any rate resolve that the emissaries from Exeter Hall and their *confreres* in the States should be silenced. He then laments the instability of public opinion engaroing the origin and character of our Government. Massachusetts, for instance, regards it as a Federal league when it suits her convenience and then repudiating this idea. It never could have entered the head of any man who signed the Constitution, Mr. TYLER proceeds to say, that one section should attempt to supervise the domestic concerns of another. "Pretty business, truly," he exclaims, "that the men of this day shall esteem themselves more moral than their fathers; that Mr. SAWARD should be set up as a purer and better man than GEORGE WASHINGTON; and that Mr. LINCOLN should be regarded as the only true immaculate President of the United States." Mr. TYLER again deprecates any attempt to maintain the Union by force, asserts that he now denies and always has denied the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and proposes as a way of escape from our present dangers, that the Legislature of Virginia should at once call for a convention of two delegates from the Border States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri on the one hand, and New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa on the other, to arrange a programme of adjustment, to be submitted to the other States as conclusive of the whole matter. Should they agree, Mr. TYLER thinks that their recommendations would be followed by the other States, and incorporated into the Constitution on the footing of an unalterable compact. If they fail to agree, it may be concluded that peace and concord are impossible, and as a *dernier* measure, Mr. TYLER urges the assembling of a Convention of Southern States, which, "after incorporating upon the present Constitution guarantees, going not one jota beyond what strict justice and the security of the South require, shall adopt the Constitution, as it now is, and give a broad invitation to the other States to enter our Union, with the old flag flying over one and all."

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

A CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES OF THE UNION.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1860.

We would salute you, brethren, in the spirit of the apostolic formula, "Grace, Mercy, and Peace." As fellow-heirs of a kinfolk that "endureth forever," we have common interests and relations superior to all political bonds, furnishing the basis of fraternal internal intercourse even in seasons of greatest civil commotion. Faith in God would seem to be the only alternative in a crisis which reveals the impotence and short-sightedness of man. It is with a profound conviction of the imminence of national perils, and with a deep sense of the solemnity and delicacy of this humble attempt to avert them, that we venture a few suggestions to our dear brethren, touching some of the immediate causes of our danger, and the probable consequences to great moral and religious interests of the threatened disruption of our civil ties.

A dispassionate view of public affairs constrains the belief that a system of gross and persistent *misrepresentation* has had much to do with leading the nation to the verge of revolution. The South has been slandered at the North, and the North as grossly misrepresented at the South. The extreme sentiments or unworthy acts of individuals, and the passionate utterances of inconsiderable bodies, political or ecclesiastical, have been heralded through the land as the deliberate expression of opinion of great parties, denominations or sections of country; whereas they merely represented the extravagance of their authors, and should have been consigned to the oblivion they merited. Too much of this fratricidal work has undeniably been done by the Pulpit, but far more by the Press. A distinguished Senator, when recently asserting in his place that "nine-tenths of the complaints" as to a supposed grievance "are unfounded," added this deserved rebuke of an unscrupulous Press: "Where there is sectional strife and excitement, there seems to be a proneness, on the part of the newspaper press, in both sections, to collect and give every fact which would inflame the passions and prejudices of one section against another. In that way, partial and unfair statements are given, which makes each section act under an apprehension of the other."

If this view of the question be accepted, does it not vitally affect our relations, and the duty of good citizens, North and South? Do not truth, justice and self-respect demand extreme deliberation in the adoption of measures for the redress of grievances which, on this hypothesis, may prove to be partly unreal, and at best are greatly exaggerated? Mutual misunderstanding has been often enough the occasion of domestic or national calamity to induce the utmost patience and forbearance before irrevocable action involving the honor and the interests of thirty millions of souls.

In our judgment, dear brethren, the time has come for a more calm, discriminating investigation of the causes of impending perils, and for manly, Christian effort, under God, to avert them. It is not true that intelligent Christian patriotism has succumbed to fanaticism and demagogism. It may be disheartened or stifled, for the time, by the misguided passions of men in one locality or another; but it lives and glows in millions of hearts all over the land, and in them all it is loyal to the Constitution, the Union and the Bible. We should hazard nothing in thus pledging the great body of the people in these Northern States; we do not, will not, distrust the great body of the people in this behalf in the Southern States. Why, then, should we not seek to put an end to the existing spirit of mistrust and alienation, to stay the progress of groundless crimination and recrimination, and join hands, according to the grace and wisdom God may bestow, in the blessed office of peace-makers for our distracted country?

It is our appropriate work. Besides the interests common to all citizens, we have a vital stake in the perpetuation of our Federal Union on other and higher grounds. The honor and prosperity of Protestant Christianity are involved in the issue. A failure in our great experiment of self-government, besides affording sad proof of recreancy on the part of American Christians, would be interpreted in all lands as evidence of the powerlessness of the only system of religion that claims to furnish an adequate basis for self-governing institutions. Disunion, too, would involve the rupture of cherished ecclesiastical ties, and the abandonment of coöperative benevolence at home and abroad. The noble example of American Christian enterprise, and the rising influence of our Christian civilization, must wane and react, as the life-currents of charity dry up, and the night of our brief and brilliant day gathers gloom. And should prevalent apprehensions ripen into fact, so that armed strife should essay the adjustment of difficulties insoluble to reason, patriotism and religion, and thus pave the way for popular infidelity, Sabbath-breaking, licentiousness—all the terrible concomitants of civil war—how justly would the guilty authors and abettors of this misery be visited with the maledictions of Christendom! and how bitter must be the self-reproaches of those who neglected any part of their duty in arresting or averting the dire catastrophe!

We cannot doubt that a spirit of candor and forbearance, such as our religion prompts, and the exigencies of our times demand, would render the speedy adjustment of our difficulties possible, consistently with every constitutional right. Unswerving fealty to the Constitution, justly interpreted, and a prompt return to its spirit and requirements, wherever there may have been divergence from either, would seem to be the first duty of citizens and legislators. It is our firm, and we think intelligent conviction, that only a very inconsiderable fraction of the people of the North will hesitate in the discharge of their constitutional obligations, and that whatever enactments are found to be in conflict therewith will be annulled. And it is our farther belief that an instructed and corrected public sentiment will constrain a stricter regard for truth and for the rights and feelings of men, on the part alike of the Press and the pulpit, in the popular discussion of political and moral questions. Thus will the more immediate causes of alienated feeling be suppressed, and the healing touch of time, the seasonable exertions of patriotic men, the peace-inspiring influence of religion, the spirit of fervent prayer, and the favoring providence and grace of the Triune God, will cement anew the bonds that unite the North and the South, the East and the West, in one thrice blessed American brotherhood.

To this end, dear brethren, and for the sake of those spiritual gifts so imperatively needed by our American Zion, let us unceasingly implore the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the rulers and people of these United States.

Gardiner Spring,	Thos. DeWitt, Sen.,
W. W. Philips,	Geo. W. Bethune,
George Potts,	Isaac Ferris,
J. McElroy,	Thos. H. Skinner,
John M. Krebs,	Joel Parker,
Chas. P. McIlvaine,	N. Murray,
G. T. Bedell,	David Magie,
Francis L. Hawks,	Charles Hodge,
Thos. Honse Taylor,	Alexander T. McGill,
Wm. F. Morgan,	John Maclean,
John Cotten Smith,	Henry A. Boardman,
H. Dyer,	Chas. Wadsworth,
N. Benge,	Chas. W. Shields,
J. P. Durbin,	Wm. P. Breed,
Joseph Holdich,	Robert Watts,
Abel Stevens,	James M. Crowell,
Edward Lathrop,	Joseph H. Jones,
A. D. Gillette.	G. T. Bedell.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. CURTIN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. CURTIN was inaugurated at Harrisburgh on Jan. 15, as the telegraph has already announced. The first portion of his inaugural address is devoted to the discussion of local topics. Then passing to the consideration of national affairs, he says that no one who knows the history of Pennsylvania, and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge her with hostility to other States. On the other hand, she feels the deepest interest in their welfare, and recognizes her constitutional obligations to them in their broadest extent. There is nothing in Mr. LINCOLN'S life or declarations to justify the apprehension that his Administration will be unfriendly to the local institutions of any of the Southern States. Nooe but the feelings of kindness and conciliation have been entertained by the constitutional majority which elected him, and nothing whatever has occurred to justify the excitement which has blinded a part of the people and is precipitating them into revolution. After remarking on the loyalty of Pennsylvania and her sons to the Constitution and laws, Gov. CURTIN said:

"Since my election to the Chief Magistracy of the State, I have taken occasion to say publicly, that if we have any laws upon our statute-books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. We ought not to hesitate to exhibit to other States that may have enacted laws interfering with the rights or obstructive of the remedies which belong constitutionally to all American citizens, an example of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may, even by implication, be liable to reasonable objection, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation."

In the questions which agitate the country, Gov. CURTIN proceeded to say no State had a profounder concern than Pennsylvania, both because of her geographical and political position. One of the reasons why she lent so hearty a support to Mr. LINCOLN was because she believed him to be in favor of protection to labor. Gov. CURTIN adds:

"This is a propitious moment to declare that, while the people of Pennsylvania, not indifferent to other vital issues of the canvass, were demanding justice for themselves in the recent election, they had no design to interfere with or abridge the rights of the people of other States. The growth of our State had been retarded by the abrogation of the principle of protection from the revenue laws of the National Government; bankruptcy had crushed the energies of many of our most enterprising citizens; but no voice of disloyalty or treason was heard, nor was an arm raised to offer violence to the sacred fabric of our National Union. Conscious of their rights and their power, our people looked to the ballot-box alone as the legal remedy for existing evils.

In the present unhappy condition of the country, it will be our duty to unite with the people of the States which remain loyal to the Union, in any just and honorable measures of conciliation and fraternal kindness. Let us invite them to join us in the fulfillment of all our obligations under the Federal Constitution and laws. Then we can cordially unite with them in claiming like obedience from those States which have renounced their allegiance. If the loyal States are just and moderate, without any sacrifice of right or self-respect, the threatened danger may be averted."

Gov. CURTIN proceeds to say that to allow a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union without the consent of the rest, is to admit that the Government is a failure. "No part of the people, no State nor combination of States, can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from their obligation to it," and Pennsylvania can never in any way acquiesce in a conspiracy which involves the destruction of the Government. All the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed; it must have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State, and as it is the first duty of the national authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws; so Pennsylvania with a united people will give them an honest, faithful and active support. "The people," he declares, "mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard." Then, after eulogizing the Constitution of the United States, Gov. CURTIN concluded his address with an invocation for Divine assistance to enable him to discharge faithfully the duties of the office to which he had been called.

LETTERS FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

The following is an extract from a letter from Maj. ANDERSON to a gentleman in this City, dated Fort Moultrie, Dec. 21, 1860, five days before he transferred his command to Fort Sumter:

* * * * "I am striving to make this weak work as defensible as possible. The sand-hills within from 400 to 100 yards of the fort, some of them commanding the work, with the houses all around us, except on the sea-front, render it intrinsically absolutely weak; and I am deficient in the men and in the ordnance, &c., most important for overcoming the difficulty of the position.

Placing myself, though in God's hands, I have no fear of the result, as he will do that which is right.

Yours truly, ROBERT ANDERSON."

Judge LEWIS, of Philadelphia, has received the following note from Major ANDERSON, in reply to a letter which he addressed him, inclosing the proceedings of the Union Meeting held in Philadelphia on the 5th:

FORT SUMTER, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

WM. D. LEWIS, Esq., Philadelphia—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th inst., inclosing a copy of the proceedings of the public meeting held in Philadelphia on the 5th inst.

I will not attempt to express the feelings which such an approval of my poor efforts to do my duty excites, but will now merely thank you personally for the handsome manner in which you have performed your part as presiding officer of the meeting, and for the flattering terms of your letter of transmittal.

Hoping that by the blessing of God the impending political storm may be dispersed without bloodshed, I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT ANDERSON, Major U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

The Springfield *Republican* narrates the experience of Mr. JOHN D. MCKNIGHT, who has just returned from Georgia, where he attempted to collect bills for the clothing-house which he represented. He describes the excitement as intense throughout the State, and had numerous narrow escapes from falling a victim to the suspicions of the Fire-Eaters. He came to this city by the steamer *State of Georgia*, on its last trip from Savannah. Among his fellow-passengers was a Nova Scotian, resident for years in Savannah, who was only a few evenings before waited upon by the "Owls," one of his own employes heading the ruffianly gang. He saved his life by showing pluck and loaded weapons, but he seized the earliest moment to escape. Another was a Northern man, officer in the Savannah Blues, and it would have been his turn next day to go to Fort Pulaski; he fled without settling up his affairs, and, like the first-named, was glad to get off thus well. The passengers now began to relate the horrors they had seen in their several localities. One had seen three unoffending Northern men shot down like dogs; and all agreed that the half had not been told of the frenzy and madness of the Southern people. Mr. MCKNIGHT says he would not go through another such week of terror and espionage for five thousand dollars!

Mr. RHETT told the South Carolina Legislature some pretty plain truths in the course of a debate on Jan. 11. He was opposing an appropriation of $90,000 for building a new State-house, and said among other things:

"Some people have an idea that the Bank is a second Treasury of the State, and that all we have to do is to go there and draw cash from the boxes of gold and silver piled away there. Like NAPOLEON used to pile away money at the Tuileries. They suppose that the tax-gatherers have collected and deposited large sums there. This is not so. *There is only $60,000 in specie in the vaults of the Bank, and not one dollar of this is to the credit of the State. All that we have there are the liberal donations of Mr. Mordecai and of Mr. Lazarus. These are there, but that is all.* Again, he asked, do you suppose the Bank will allow itself to become bankrupt? Do you suppose the officers whom you have put there as directors will allow the institution to be broken? Would they not be acting right and just by closing the door in your face, rather than see the Bank go to ruin? This bill to put up a house has more friends than those to prepare for war and for other patriotic purposes. The bill to provide aid for poor girls, who would instruct youth and take them out of the hands of Yankee teachers, has failed. Only $3,000 was asked for the purpose, yet it failed. I do not say anything of this matter. I let it pass."

The President of the Charleston Savings Institution publishes in the papers of that city a report adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, announcing that the Bank has suspended payment of the demands of depositors. Two million dollars, the report states, are invested in first mortgages of real estate in the city, State and City bonds and stocks, "all of which are now considered as good securities as any investments that could be made in our State, and readily available at almost any time, either for sale or upon which to borrow money; but at present all descriptions of stocks and securities are very much depressed, and could only be sold at a ruinous sacrifice—more than the Trustees feel that they would be justified in submitting to, as such a course would of necessity materially impair the present condition of the institution, and thereby depreciate the interest of many depositors, for the convenience of a small portion. In this connection, it is proper to state that the present credit of profit and loss on the books of the Institution is about one hundred thousand dollars beyond all liabilities." Should any depositors desire to withdraw their funds under any circumstances, the Trustees kindly offer to pay them in bonds, secured by mortgages of real estate, bearing 7 per cent. interest, or in stocks or State or Corporation bonds at their par value, and thus settle their accounts. This official statement of the officers of a Savings' Bank, an institution which should withstand pressure to the last, speaks emphatically of the financial condition of Charleston and South Carolina.

The bark *Modena*, Capt. RYDER, arrived at Boston, from Caarleston, on Jan. 15. Her papers are thus described:

"The manifest is in the form usually given for clearances to a foreign port. The bill of health is in the usual United States form, with the caption, "The United States of America" crossed out with a pen, and the words, "District of the Port of Charleston, State of South Carolina," printed in the margin. After the "eighty-fifth year of the," the words United States of America" are crossed out, and below is written "Sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina." The Secessionists thus claim an independence coexistent with that of the Union from which they have seceded. The clearance paper has undergone the same erasures and interlineations. They were signed by W. F. COLCOCK, Collector, and JOHN LAMBERS, Naval Officer. The Custom-house officers not having been notified that South Carolina was out of the Union, refused to enter the vessel under the bogus papers, and as Capt. RYDER sails under a coastwise license, it was not regarded as necessary that he should have cleared at all from Charleston."

The following resolutions were adopted by the House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina on Jan. 14:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That in view of the imminent danger of civil war, this Assembly, in behalf of the State of North Carolina, ask respectfully on the one hand, of the President of the United States, and on the other, of the authorities of each of the Southern States, to the end that, if possible, peace may yet be preserved, that they will reciprocally communicate assurances in response hereto, to this General Assembly of North Carolina now in session, that the *status quo* of all movements tending to collision, and concerning the forts and arsenals of the nation shall on either hand be strictly maintained for the present, except to repel any actual aggressive attempts.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to communicate these resolutions by telegraph immediately to the President of the United States and to the Governor of each of the Southern States.

The Savannah *News* of Jan. 14, publishes this significant paragraph:

"The following vessels arrived here yesterday from Charleston, having been prevented from going into Charleston harbor by the sinking of three vessels in the ship channel, by the authorities: Ship *Cathadin*, Passing, from Deal. Ship *Albert Gallatin*, STOKER, ——. Bark *Yankee Blade*, BURKE, Ireland. Ship *Augusta & Victor*, OLLIVIERAS, Havre. Ship *Emily St. Pierre*, TESSIER, Liverpool."

The Augusta (Ga.,) *Constitutionalist* publishes the annexed dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

SAWARD'S speech puts an end to all hopes of adjustment. R. TOOMBS.

"Savannah" writes to the *News* of that City that mail communication with Florida has been interrupted for a week past because the mail-boat has been chartered to convey arms and artillery from St. Augustine to Fernandina.

The Students at the University of Virginia burned Gen. SCOTT in effigy on the night of the 12th, amid repeated cheers for Senator TOOMBS and the seceding States, and groans for Major ANDERSON. The effigy had a card attached to it bearing the following inscription: "WINFIELD SCOTT, would-be Dictator and Despot."

The farmers, mechanics and workingmen of Winchester, Frederick County, Va., Senator MASON'S home, had a meeting on the 9th of January, and resolved that innumerable woes would be entailed on the State by dissolution of the Union; that the authority of the Federal Government is "positive, potential and paramount" over every citizen of the nation; that no State, or combination of States, can absolve herself from her duty to her co-States, under the Constitution, except by a revolutionary appeal to the God of Nations on the merits of her cause; that the conduct of South Carolina in precipitating this issue should be deprecated as "ill advised, unjust and disrespectful to her sister States of the South," and that a general Convention of all the States should be immediately summoned, in which the South should demand and obtain her rights.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* writes from Waco, Texas, under date of Jan. 2:

"Gen. HOUSTON addressed the people here, yesterday, in a highly conservative speech. He declared that he felt it to be his solemn duty to warn the people of his State against the extremities into which the politicians of South Carolina and other States would hurry them. He declared emphatically that he would not give his official sanction to the call of a Convention, except upon condition that the people of Texas should afterwards pass judgment upon its action. He was listened to with attention and respect while speaking, but it was perfectly obvious that the crowd was against him in sentiment; and, after the close of his remarks, the voice of bitter denunciation was heard in every private circle. "Old San Jacinto," however, bears the abuse heaped upon him with great equanimity. He says he is right, and that time will convince his present assailants of the wrong they are inflicting upon the country. His old companions in arms, the "early settlers" of Texas, are generally with him on the absorbing issue of the day—at least, such is the case with those I have seen in this quarter."

The following card from the members of the North Carolina Congressional delegation appears in the Raleigh *Register*:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1861.

To the Members of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

In response to inquiries severally made to us, by members of the General Assembly, we would respectfully say to you that, in our opinion, the present condition of the country renders it important that a Convention of the people of North Carolina should be called to take into consideration our existing Federal relations. With the greatest respect,

Thomas Bragg, Thos. L. Clingman, L. O'B. Branch, Burton Craige, Warren Winslow, Thomas Raffin.

Archbishop KENRICK, of St. Louis, has issued the following brief address to the Roman Catholics of that City:

BELOVED BRETHREN: In the present disturbed state of the public mind, we feel it our duty to recommend you to avoid all occasions of public excitement, to obey the laws, to respect the rights of all citizens, and to keep away as much as possible, from all assemblages where the indiscretion of a word, or the impetuosity of a momentary passion, might endanger public tranquility. Obey the injunction of the Apostle, St. Peter: "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man can see God."

The Nashville papers of Jan. 10, publish the address of Hon. T. T. WHARTON, Commissioner from Mississippi to the Legislature of Tennessee. It is an attempt to show that Slavery cannot be safe in the Southern States under Republican rule, and an appeal to Tennessee to stand firmly by her sister States in their movement for an independent Confederacy.

The Seizure of the Marion.

LETTER FROM CAPT. WHITING.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In your reporter's account, in Saturday's *Evening Post*, of my statement of the particulars respecting the grounding and seizing of the steamer *Marion* at Charleston, last week, there are some errors calculated to do me injury both at home and abroad, and I therefore ask your attention to and correction of several mis-statements.

In the first place, I do not reside at New-Brunswick, and the interview with your reporter took place at the hotel and in the bar-room, in presence of Mr. RAIN, one of SPOFFARD & TILESTON'S confidential clerks.

I did *not* state that "I had handed a *written* protest against the seizure of the *Marion* to Gov. PICKENS." I never saw the gentleman, and it was to the agent and Charleston owners that I objected to the movement, in behalf of the New-York owners. I was prefaced the herth of sailing-master, but for *very good reasons* declined. I did *not* say that Charleston was in the hands of a "*mob*," nor did I liken it to a "lunatic asylum." I said that "the outside pressure was so great, that whatever of conservative feeling existed," (and I know there is considerable of that even now,) "was overshadowed completely by the secession masses," and that when I left the people were "*crazy* with excitement." My display of the American ensign before Fort Sumter will probably lead to my removal from command of the *Marion*, but I shall not close my remarks without repelling the charges made against Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., of "collusion with the seceding authorities of South Carolina."

The high standing of these gentlemen is proof to all such attacks, and I know that the steamers of their line have been in commission during the hard times, while they were barely paying expenses, so that the officers and crews should not be thrown out of employment during a hard and trying Winter. I say this without authority, but with pleasure, and I know that there is not a man in their employ but would labor faithfully, and if need be fight manfully, to protect the interests of this generous and liberal firm from harm. I am satisfied that if the matter rested with them alone I should not lose my command, nor would our flag lose one bright star from its galaxy.

Hoping the correction of the errors complained of will meet your hearty approval,

I remain truly yours, &c., SAM. WHITING.
Late Commander U. S. M. S. *Marion.*

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1861.

FROM ARIZONA.

A Transit for American and Foreign Goods through Sonora—Mining—The Slavery Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUCSON, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Government paper, called the *Voz de Sonora*, has published the decree of Gov. PESQUEIRA, opening a transit for American and foreign goods through the port of Guaymas to this Territory.

This liberal and politic measure of the Governor disavows at once the threatened revolution in the northern part of the State, and deprives fillibustering in this Territory of its principal incentive for action. It is, indeed, the great step towards rendering available the resources of this Territory, and Americanizing Sonora on friendly, peaceful and advantageous terms.

This action on the part of PESQUEIRA is entirely independent of the general Government of Mexico, and it remains to be seen what course the Government of that country will pursue in this matter, should a stable Government of any force and power be established in the Mexican Capital. If the Liberals obtain supreme control, which is probable, it is not unlikely that the Executive will confirm this wise, yet rebellious move of the Governor of the State of Sonora.

Already arrangements have been made to take advantage of the transit, and ere long we shall receive supplies via Guaymas, through the State of Sonora. Don MIGUEL ZEPEDA has contracted with an American party to freight one hundred tons of copper ore from the famous Ajo Mine, originally opened and worked by your old correspondent, EDWARD E. DUNBAR, to the port of Lobos, on the Gulf of California. The ore is to be shipped to England, and if this first experiment in freighting proves successful, a large business in this line will be followed up.

The Sonora Mining Company, under the management of Mr. C. D. POSTON, who has recently returned and resumed the superintendency of the concern, is about commencing operations with a small engine which, it is believed, will, by what is called the "barrel process," produce from four to five hundred dollars daily. Owing to Indian depredations, which continue without interruption, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, the several mining companies have heretofore met with no success. But the route from Guaymas now being open, it is the universal opinion that the facilities it affords for emigration and the transit of supplies will inaugurate a prosperous era in this hitherto isolated, misunderstood and much abused region.

We have long since given up any hope of protection from the Federal Government. Facilities for a large emigration is all we rest upon now for the redemption of the territory from savages and outlaws.

The grave discussions in the Eastern States relative to the establishment of Slavery in New-Mexico and Arizona, as though the thing were possible, excites profound astonishment, and I may say disgust, in the mind of every intelligent individual here. The character of all this region is so fixed on the side of freedom that any political contest over the matter can only result mischievously to the people at large, without in the slightest degree changing the system of labor now in existence here, which is free, and must be free for all time to come, in spite of any legislation or physical force that can be brought to bear in opposition.

If the census takers report correctly, their statistics will disclose some important facts which will open the eyes of our grave and sapient legislators. I do not believe they will report more than 1,000 native born and naturalized *white* citizens in all New-Mexico and Arizona; and as for slaves, I do not know of one of this chattel that can be considered in *fixture*. There may be a dozen or two who accompany army officers as body servants. Practically, Slavery, as understood in the United States, does not and never can exist in the Rocky Mountain regions, nor on its eastern or western slopes, and the sooner this fact is beat into the heads of the people of the old States the better it will be for the country at large. H.

FROM KANSAS.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

The Kansas Legislature assembled at Lecompton on Monday last, and the Council organized by electing the same President and Secretary as last year. The House elected JOHN W. SCOTT, of Allen County, Speaker, and ALFRED GRAY, of Quindaro, Chief Clerk. After electing the other minor officers, the question of adjournment to some other place came up. The contest was protracted and exciting, and continued until Tuesday noon, when the vote was carried to adjourn to Lawrence. The other towns contending for it were Atchison and Leavenworth, but the central position of Lawrence, her mail facilities and hotel accommodation, were sufficient to win the members without any undue log-rolling. Lecompton is the last place in Kansas that any staunch Republican would stay an hour longer than necessary.

The State Senatorial issue was felt to some extent in the organization of the House. One of the defeated candidates remarked, as an apology for his hard fate, that he could not stand the pressure of two Governors and six prospective Senators, and therefore permitted himself to collapse. GEN. LANE is reported as having the best of the organization at present. But that is no criterion of what may be looked for in the Senatorial contest. That question is awakening considerable interest, as our admission becomes more probable.

The last two days, the Legislature have been moving into their new halls, that are elegantly prepared to receive them. This afternoon Acting-Governor BARKER delivered his Annual Message to a crowded audience. It was read by S. A. MEDARY, a son of the Ex-Governor.

It states the entire indebtedness of the Territory at $96,143,—and its resources from taxes, due and unpaid, at $104,000; not over $30,000 of this, however, can probably be collected. The whole amount of taxable property in the Territory is about $28,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is personal property. The Governor recommends the repeal of the law prohibiting Slavery, partly because it forms an obstacle to the adjustment of our sectional difficulties. "For years," he says, "have thick growing clouds been darkly gathering round the destiny of our country, until at length, with lurid lightning flashes and deep thunder detonations, the storm, wildly terrific, has burst upon us." He thinks that if the Union is dissolved, Kansas must set up an independent nation.

I am informed that the only bills introduced thus far, are for divorces. This is strictly according to what the pedagogues all teach us: "Begin where you leave off." It will be remembered that the Legislature one year ago obtained great celebrity for their faithfulness to those parties who desire to be "put asunder." RANDOLPH.

The Sufferers in Kansas.

The following communication from Gen. S. C. POMEROY, at Atchison, addressed to Mr. BRYANT, Chairman of the New-York Committee, will be read with interest:

W. C. BRYANT, CHAIRMAN, &c.: To-day has been full of interest to us. Scores of teams from the "Nesosho country" have come to-day—trod their weary way for eight days, and have come through the severest storm of the season. Mr. L. C., from Geneva, Allen County, came with cattle in nine days, through snow and ice—his cattle lame, his own feet, out at both sides and ends of his shoes, had been frozen, and, as he walked, literally left footprints of blood. Said I, "You have had a hard time."

"Yes, but I was the best able of any of us to come."

"You must have a pair of shoes." He looked me earnestly in the face, and said, "It won't do for me to take them; there are others who need them more than I do."

And then he told me tales of sorrow and suffering until I felt obliged to close the scene. I found that this young man came to Kansas from near Rochester, N. Y.; was a member of the Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. NORTHRUP, pastor. He told me his father died when he was a boy. He "longed in boyhood for a farm;" had now got one that just suited him, and "could not give it up for one drought." He told me of whole families who lived on Sorghum-seed bread, and ground it in a coffee-mill by hand.

It was with difficulty I could make him take anything for himself, he was so anxious to take "everything for the poor folks at Geneva." While I am writing this, he is sleeping soundly by my stove in this office, covered only with his traveling blanket. This is the first time he has slept in a house for nine nights, during which time the thermometer has been below zero nearly every night; but the story of the man's hardships are only similar to a hundred others, and not the first man has complained to me a word. If I can give them bread, they seem satisfied and even happy.

My dear friends in New-York, I am convinced that there is no distress like hunger! There is despairing sorrow in a household that are crying for bread that no earthly anguish can equal. To feel that one is dying of hunger is a hell of horrors. But to save this, I am daily sending off into the interior over thirty loads of provisions. Through the generosity of our friends in the States I am daily feeding more men than the whole American Army.

I should feel weak in this work if I did not know that I could rely upon the "Empire State of New-York" for the strength to go forward.

I am assured by Mr. ARMY, now shipping produce in Illinois, that the "freight bills for next twenty days will be over $10,000." What shall I do?

Very earnestly, S. C. POMEROY.

ATCHISON, K. T., Jan. 3, 1861.

Contributions of money may be sent to the Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank, New-York City.

Clothing, &c., may be sent to the room of the Committee, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

A Substantial Compliment.

Our readers will remember that, a few weeks since, Rev. Mr. BESCHER, in replying to certain strictures upon his ministerial course, stated "that, regardless of opinions, threats or scowls, he should apply the doctrines of the Gospel, *hissing hot*, to all affairs." As an agreeable sequence to that we learn that the reverend and fortunate orator received from a friend, on New-Year's day, a superb and exquisite silver goblet, lined with gold, on a massive and appropriately-engraved salver, accompanied by the following poetical tribute:

Tawny as the Roman river,
Ancient Tiber's classic tide;
Tawny as the Afric lion's
Shaggy mane and creeping hide;
Tawny as the dooming color
Of the Southern bondsman's skin,
Be the coffee hot and creamy,
That is poured this cup within.

Long may he who quaffs the coffee
Lion hearted be and strong,
Like the orators and heroes
Honored in old Roman song:
Still may he "apply the Gospel
Hissing hot to all affairs,"
Pleading for the cause of Freedom
In his sermons and his prayers.

NEWBURGH, Jan. 1, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 17.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '65	91¾	400 Mich. Central R	55
1,000 Treas. 12 m c. N	102¾	300 do	s30 55
1,500 do	102⅞	50 do	55⅜
3,000 Ohio State 6s '60	97	600 do	55⅛
1,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	74⅜	50 do	s10 56⅜
1 000 Va. State 6s	74⅜	200 do	b60 55⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s	68¾	100 do	b30 55⅞
5,000 do	68	400 Cleve. & Tol. R	35
7 000 N. C. State 6s	74¼	200 do	b10 35
15,000 City 6s '67	104	400 do	34⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	92¼	100 do	b30 34⅜
1,000 Rnd. R. S. F. B.	97¾	100 do	b10 34⅝
10,000 M. So. S. F. Bs.	74⅜	400 do	34⅜
500 Ill. Cen. R. B	94¾	200 do	b60 34⅝
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	42	650 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	15¼
13 000 do	b7 42	100 do	15⅝
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. sp. c. h.	89⅛	50 do	b30 15⅞
2 000 do	s9	100 M. So. & N. I. R. S.	37⅜
12 Bank of New York	93	100 do	35¼
6 Shoe & Leather Bk.	102	100 do	b60 35½
215 Pac. Mi. S'p Co	90	100 do	s15 35
100 Harlem R. Pref	38½	150 do	35
100 do	38¾	100 do	34¾
350 do	39	400 do	34¾
300 do	39¼	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	88
100 do	39½	50 do	s5 87¾
295 N. Y. Cen. R	78¾	320 do	c 88
100 do	s5 78¾	100 do	at 2 88⅜
200 do	s10 78¾	50 do	88¾
811 do	79	100 do	c 88⅜
50 do	s5 79	50 do	88¾
750 do	s10 79	50 do	s10 87
250 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND'S four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MASEPPA—NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TEOPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LINDA, THE CIOAR GIRL—THE FOUR LOVERS—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WELL. Evening—SMILES AND TEARS—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning are important. The President, it will be seen, yesterday mustered courage to send to the Senate his nomination of Mr. HOLT as Secretary of War, and that body considered it in Executive Session. The debate upon it was understood to be very personal and acrimonious, but although the nomination has not yet been confirmed, there is little doubt that it will be to-day, as a strenuous effort of the Secessionists to have it referred to the Military Committee failed by a sufficiently decisive vote. The nomination of Mr. MCINTYRE as Collector at Charleston still hangs in the Committee on Commerce. Col. HAYNE, the Commissioner from South Carolina, yesterday completed his communication in accordance with the request of the President, and will probably present it to-day. What disposition will be made of it by Mr. BUCHANAN remains to be seen. It is rumored very strongly that he is again getting uncertain in his policy towards the Disunionists, and that in consequence of this fact there was some very plain conversation in Cabinet meeting yesterday. The latest reports from the South received in Washington are deemed of an encouraging nature.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were interesting, and in the Senate important. Mr. HUNTER called up the Deficiency bill, which was passed, after being amended in various particulars. The item for the support of the captured Africans was reduced from $900,000 to $450,000. An item was andited for the payment of $300,000 for the establishment of a coaling station for the Navy at Chiriqui Provision was made for a Bureau of Public Printing. An amendment, offered by Mr. GWIN, providing for the payment of $350,000 to Commodore VANDERBILT for carrying the California mails, was amended, on motion of Mr. LATHAM, by striking out Mr. VANDERBILT'S name, and agreed to. After the Deficiency bill was disposed of the Senate took up the Pacific Railroad bill. Various amendments were proposed and voted upon, and several Senators expressed their views for and against the measure. The proceedings were finally interrupted by a motion to go into Executive session, which prevailed, and the Senate soon afterwards adjourned. In the House, the Senate joint resolution allowing Com. PAULDING to accept rewards from Nicaragua was reported from the Navy Committee, but objection was made to its consideration, and it was laid over. Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, presented a memorial signed by 28,000 persons in his Congressional District, asking for an adjustment of the Slavery question in the Union. The House, in Committee of the Whole on the Army bill, then continued the general discussion of the condition of the country, the speakers being Messrs. THOMAS, of Tennessee; SICKLES, of New-York; ASHLEY, of Ohio, and PERRY, of Maine.

We have at last some account of the late cruise of the sloop-ofwar *Brooklyn*, furnished by a person on board. It seems that her mission was to intercept the *Star of the West*, if possible, and countermand the orders sending her to Fort Sumter. Failing in this, she was to stop outside of Charleston harbor and ascertain what she could ralative to the condition of affairs inside. It will be seen that the commander of the *Brooklyn* did not show much disposition to go behind his orders.

The South Carolina Legislature still continues the consideration of measures for the defence of the State, evidently expecting that the General Government will commence hostilities soon. The Military Committee, yesterday, reported in favor of raising additional troops and placing the State fully upon a war footing. A proposition to connect the City of Charleston with all the fortifications in the harbor in possession of the State troops was considered in secret session.

In the Virginia State Senate yesterday the Committee on Federal Relations reported that the Crittenden resolutions would be an acceptable basis of compromise to the Commonwealth. They also recommended to the General Government and the States to abstain from all acts calculated to produce a collision. The report was made the special order for to-day. The Governor in transmitting the resolutions passed by the New-York Legislature, expresses the utmost disdain, and says the threat conveyed can inspire no terror with freemen. The Assembly also approves of the Crittenden proposition.

The United States Grand Jury have commenced the work of inquiring into the alleged organization of military bodies in this City to aid the Secessionists, and have caused subpœnas to be issued for Mr. JAMES E. KERRIGAN, who, up to noon yesterday, had not been notified. Other summonses have also been issued, but nothing further has been learned as to the proceedings of the Grand Jury.

In the State Senate, yesterday, notice was given of bills to appropriate $500,000 to arm and equip the State, and to reduce the salaries of officers and patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police. A bill was introduced to repeal the Act for the appointment of the Commissioners of Records in New-York City. The bill to confirm the acts of Notaries Public and increase their powers was passed. From the report of Mr. FIRAO it appears that the uniformed militia of the State numbers 19,430 men—11,000 are without arms fit for effective service. There are 150 field pieces in good order. In the Assembly, (as well as in the Senate,) the letter of President BUCHANAN was read, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions passed on the 16th, and frigidly stating that the President will "give them that respectful consideration to which they are entitled." The Secretary of the Regents of the University reports two vacancies, one by the death of Hon. DAVID BUELL, and one by the non-attendance of G. B. CHEEVER, D. D.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d, and the steamship *Canadian*, with telegraphic advices from Liverpool to the 4th inst., arrived yesterday—the former at this port and the latter at Portland. Their news has been almost entirely anticipated by the *Teutonia*, which arrived off Cape Race on the 16th inst., bringing advices to the 7th. The *Edinburgh's* mails are no later than those by the *Bremen*. The *Edinburgh* brings £106,000 in specie, and the *Canadian* £13,000. The ship *Guttenburg*, from New-York for Hamburg, with cotton and passengers, had been lost on the Goodwin Sands, and only seven out of thirty persons on board escaped. The captain is among the missing. The Bank of France had raised the rate of discount from 4½ to 5½ per cent., causing a further depression on the Bourse. Discounts could be had, however, at 5 per cent. Reinforcements of French troops had been sent to Syria. POERIO has been elected President of the Electoral Committee at Naples. Naples and the Provinces were tranquil. It is confirmed that the published version of the Pope's recent allocution is a forgery. The real document is mild and inoffensive. The Railway market continued firm. The Prince Regent of Prussia has assumed the reins of Government as King WILLIAM the Fifth. A Berlin letter says the excitement in all the States of the German Confederation much resembles the agitation of 1848.

By the arrival of the bark *Mendi*, Capt. MCINTYRE, we have advices from Monrovia, Liberia, to Dec. 3. The Legislature was about to convene, and several matters of importance were to be considered, among which were the negotiating of a treaty with Hayti, the recaptured African question, and the relations of the Government with the American Colonization Society, the alteration of the tariff, and the confining of all vessels engaged in foreign trade to ports of entry. There is a demand for several more sugar-mills on the St. Paul's River, on account of the increased amount of cane planted. The crop bids fair to be double that of any previous year. The coming Presidential election excited considerable interest. A strong desire was expressed by many of the friends of Ex-President ROBERTS that he should be renominated. The contest will probably be between him and the present incumbent, Hon. STEPHEN A. BENSON. Preparations were being made for holding the National Fair at Sinoe.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolution was passed expressing disapprobation of the proposed action of the State Legislature to confirm the title of the General Government in the present Post-office site, and declaring that to render that location permanent would produce much inconvenience to the great body of our citizens. The City Inspector's appointments of Assistant Health Wardens were confirmed. Alderman DAYTON made an ineffectual effort to have the Board appoint a Committee to report upon the bill now before the Legislature relative to the office of City Chamberlain. Five thousand copies of the City Inspector's annual report were ordered printed. In the Board of Councilmen, Mr. CHAS. T. MCCLENACHAN was reelected Clerk, and Mr. SLIDELL Sergeant-at-arms for the ensuing year, and Mr. CARLTON Door-Keeper. The Mayor's message was received and read, and after some discussion thereon, 250 copies were ordered printed in document form. At the meeting of the Board of Charities and Correction the Committee of the Whole reported in favor of the plan to build a new prison on Ward's Island, and a Nursery on Blackwell's Island, the number of inmates in the Institutions, Jan. 12, is 8,777.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the trial of KATZ for arson resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to State Prison for life. The trial of XAVIER HOCHREITER for murder was commenced, and is still on. In the General Sessions, the day was occupied with the trial of VASONA, indicted for forgery. This was the third day of the trial, which was not concluded. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD ordered the argument in the matter of the extension of Central Park to be postponed until Wednesday next. The Court intimated that certain preliminary questions would then be determined, and the decision of such questions might dispose of the whole case.

There was a buoyant Stock market yesterday, and prices generally higher than the extreme advance of the day previous. New-York Central closed 79¾@¾; Illinois Central sold up to 88½, closing 87 ₱ cent. No change in money affairs' Foreign Exchange firm, at 106 on London.

The low grades of Flour were in more demand at, however, somewhat irregular prices. All kinds of Grain were quiet; Wheat and Corn were depressed. Cotton was heavy and cheaper. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Provisions, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Resin and Tallow. The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Congressional Compromises.

The Committee of Thirty-three has closed its labors. Mr. CORWIN has submitted the majority report, advising the enactment of certain measures of concession to Slavery, by means of which he thinks the Union may be preserved. Messrs. WASHBURNE and TAPPAN, two of the minority, make a report, the object of which is to prove that all the complaints of the South are utterly groundless, and that the Union is not to be preserved by conceding unjust demands or sacrificing principle,—but only by a conviction, on the part of all sections, that it is essential to their prosperity.

Mr. C. F. ADAMS submits a brief report on his own behalf, which we publish in another column. He states that he entered upon the work of the Committee with a sincere desire to adopt such measures as should allay discontent and with that view at the outset gave his assent to sundry of the propositions which were reported by the Committee. He soon found, however, that the majority of the Slave State representatives were not acting with any real purpose of reaching a satisfactory adjustment. *Three* of the fifteen States refused to be represented at all, and *seven* more,—making ten out of the fifteen, have decided to reject the conclusions of the Committee. Seven, moreover, refused to vote for a resolution declaring that "peaceful acquiescence in the election of a Chief Magistrate, accomplished in accordance with every legal and constitutional requirement, is *a high and imperative duty of every good citizen of the United States*;" and this fact satisfied Mr. ADAMS that there was no chance of an adjustment, through Congressional action, on terms which could be for a moment entertained. He accordingly dissents from the action of the majority in introducing any measures whatever for the consideration of the House.

We believe the action of Mr. ADAMS will generally be regarded as necessary. Under existing circumstances any legislative adjustment of our differences seems to be out of the question. Compromises are possible only between parties wishing to reëstablish amicable relations, interrupted by misunderstanding or conflicting intereats, and to compose which each is willing to abate something of his own pretensions. The Compromise of 1850 was between parties sincerely desirous of remaining together. But how is it now? Has South Carolina, the representative State in this movement, the slightest wish to restore her former relations? None whatever. She execrates the Union of the States, and the Government, and in imitation of the French Revolutionists, has done what she could to efface, by law, their memory and traditions. She has erased our festal days from her calendar; destroyed our flag with its symbols of unity, and is best pleased with the most striking contrasts she can present to whatever is honored and cherished by ourselves.

With such sentiments, what basis is there left for compromise? Only one party presents itself when they are proposed. To offer them under such conditions, is both useless and unmanly. It encourages assumption on one side, and lowers our moral position on the other. Nothing whatever is to be gained by proffering them. Were the love of the Union the paramount sentiment South; were there any general recognition or conviction of its value; we could, then, as the strongest party, afford to take the lead in proposing terms of reconciliation. But the day for this is passed. The seceding States, like the prodigal, with similar recklessness and assurance, have started upon their career and will never return until they have wasted their estate and fed upon husks. The restoration of the era of good feeling can now only come from a contrast of the wretchedness that awaits the seceders with the blessings they enjoyed under the Federal Union. Pride and mortification may prolong their absence, but return they must and will, unless they sink into barbarism, like the States of Mexico, in which all desire for excellence and the faculty to achieve it, are lost together.

We can see no further use in proposing compromises until those who have left us signify at least their willingness to entertain them. What then? Is the Government quietly to sit down and see its property seized, its citizens maltreated and its power defied? By no means. We may do nothing to restrain secession, but we would say, in tones not to be misunderstood, that if our property is touched, or our authority outraged, we will resent such offences with our whole power. We owe so much to ourselves and truth. If things go on as they have been going of late, all ideas upon which government, social order and moral distinctions are based, will be utterly effaced, and our whole fabric fall an inert mass. Have we a Government? Is there any such a thing as law? Should the grossest offences against property and man be punished, or allowed entire impunity? Is all that has been said and written and believed upon these things only a dream? Who does not daily ask himself such questions, debating as to the answer? A moral and intellectual vortigo has struck the people, and some signal act is wanted to restore consciousness.

We would not provoke hostilities, nor strike the first blow, but we would say to South Carolina and all the seceding States, "We have purchased from you, and paid for, certain property. It belongs to us. We will enjoy its possession and free use just as we choose. If interfered with in the least degree, you make full reparation, and restore it to the last penny, just as you took it, otherwise we will punish the offenders as we would a burglar or a person committing arson." With regard to the surrender of the forts and property, there is yet no party with whom the Government can treat, if it chose. It must be a party that respect the rights of property. No such has yet appeared in the South. Till it does, we must protect it from lawless mobs. If they may with impunity seize a fort or magazine belonging to Government, they may seize any merchant vessel entering their ports, and every steamer navigating the Mississippi. No matter how much it would cost. It never costs too much to vindicate order and law, the rights of property, personal safety, and the eternal difference between honesty and theft. We would be as inexorable in this matter as the Roman who signed the death-warrant for his son. We would teach the world that the rights we had were to be respected. "If NAPOLEON," said NELSON, "should say that a pair of tongs should stand with their head *north*, I should stand them with the head *south*." Insolence is to be met with will and resolution. NELSON, single-handed, almost, placed the tongs *his* way, in spite of the Grand Emperor and his millions, and gave his nation an example of manliness and pluck, which became their habit, and rendered them invincible, and, confident of their invincibility, gentle and humane. We want just such an example.

There is in this nothing inconsistent with the forbearance which it is wise to practice. Our Government should do nothing but repel aggression—but it should do that in a way to prevent its repetition and inspire respect. The whole country needs to be convinced that we have a Government. Thus far, we have had little but vacillation and imbecility. If this is to be perpetuated, we may look, not only for a dissolution of the Union, but for a relapse into anarchy and barbarism.

Progress of the Revolution.

The military history of this second American revolution is not likely to invest the national Government with glory. Thus far, the advantages and the credit have all been on the side of the insurgents. To recapitulate the facts chronologically:

1860—DEC. 27—Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney occupied by the rebel forces.

DEC. 30—The Arsenal at Charleston seized.

1861—JAN. 2—Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the Savannah Arsenal captured by the militia of Georgia.

Fort Mason and the Arsenal at Fayetteville seized by order of the Governor of North Carolina.

JAN. 4—Fort Morgan and the Mount Vernon Arsenal near Mobile, captured by troops of Alabama.

JAN. 8—Forts Caswell and Johnson taken by North Carolina militia.

JAN. 9—The insurgent batteries at Charleston fire into the *Star of the West*, drive her out to sea, and prevent the reception of reinforcements at Fort Sumter.

JAN. 10—Fort McRae, at Pensacola, occupied by Florida.

JAN. 11—The National Arsenal at Baton Rouge, with Forts Jackson, Pike, and St. Philip, taken possession of by Louisiana.

JAN. 12—The Navy Yard, with Fort Barrancas, at Pensacola, taken by Florida and Alabama troops.

To these successes must be added, as naval victories, the acquisition of the revenue cutter *Aiken* by South Carolina, through the treachery of Capt. COSTE; the momentary seizure of the *Dolphin* at Savannah, and the capture of the *Fulton* by the Floridians; and we have as many brilliant achievements on the part of these people as can be reasonably demanded in the space of three weeks. The material value of the property thus secured can hardly fall short of seven millions of dollars. The number of guns taken is far greater than the array which the French brought back as trophies of the late war in Lombardy, while the mass of small arms and munitions, thanks to the indefatigable treason of FLOYD, is very large, and probably twice as great, through the labors of that good and faithful servant of his country.

To compensate these triumphs of rebellion, the United States has a sorry set-off. It consists solely of the removal, successfully accomplished, of Major ANDERSON from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, where he is shut up helpless, abandoned by his Government to the mercies of the insurgents, who give him to understand that his tenure of the post is simply by sufferance. It was only the other day Gov. PICKENS apprised him, and apparently without provoking any resentment, that "his presence in the harbor would be tolerated" only on condition that he should remain perfectly tranquil and inoffensive.

Evidently, therefore, the whole sum of prestige and substantial advantage are on the side of revolt. Where the United States Government has not been anticipated by surprise and treachery, it has been beaten by force of arms. Its military and naval officers, either through cowardice or in sympathy with treason, have offered no resistance to the capture of Federal property; at the first summons of an incompetent and undisciplined rabble in uniform, they have hauled down the flag every American soldier is bound in honor to save from dishonor with his life; and have surrendered their trust to treason.

Nor is this negative shame the sorest shame of all. Our Government plainly submits to these enormous acts of spoliation without the slightest design of redeeming its dignity, asserting its authority, or recovering its property. The thieves set down to the task of plunder without fear of disturbance. To preserve one point, where it still holds its own, it refuses to take any of the precautions which the case obviously requires. If it be true, as has been stated, that the Governors of Georgia and North Carolina have restored the fortifications and arsenals seized in those States, we have yet to see the first step taken to strengthen them against a new seizure, which will certainly occur if those States fall into the ranks of disunion. North Carolina, perhaps, may be slow to secede, but certainly not more reluctant than Maryland and Virginia, where posts have just been strongly garrisoned; and as for Georgia, there has been very little reason, from the very first, to place confidence in her conservatism. The Government has, therefore, not only been conquered in the past, but has taken all pains to be still more shamefully beaten in future.

The Union Sentiment in North Carolina.

It is surprising that so little attention is given by the Press to the numerous evidences of a strong Union sentiment in the South. Unfortunately, those who counsel peace and moderation are not heard in revolutionary times, though they may be in a large majority; while every noisy declaration in favor of rebellion is heralded over the country on the wings of lightning. The conservative Press of North Carolina is filled from week to week with resolutions of Union meetings of the people, in which it is declared that no cause exists for a dissolution of the Union. But news of this kind fails to awaken a sensation, and is for that reason rarely dignified by the notice of those having charge of the telegraph wires in the Southern States; and even those further North seem to give the preference to the machinations of traitors over the protests of honest and patriotic citizens.

In the columns of a single North Carolina journal, the Fayetteville *Observer*, we find the resolutions of numerous county meetings, and other indications of popular sentiment, which, of themselves, are sufficient to explain the tardy and cautious movements of the Legislature on the question of calling a State Convention. We propose briefly to give the spirit of these resolves, as an offset to the frothy dispatches which come to us daily from the secession States.

Randolph County is in the central part of North Carolina, above the meridian of Raleigh. It seems that its representatives in the Legislature called a meeting of the people, in order to receive instructions as to the course they should pursue on the subject of calling a State Convention and arming the State. Accordingly, a meeting took place at Asheborough, the county town, on the 28th of December. It is described as an "unusually large crowd of persons, irrespective of party, estimated to number 800 to 1,000 voters."

The first resolve is as follows:

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it would be unwise and suicidal to the best interests of North Carolina to secede from the Union of the United States for any cause *now* existing; and it is greatly to be desired that no cause will ever exist to justify so great a calamity."

This is the genuine spirit of Union, without a conditional demand of "additional guarantees." Another resolution, adopted by the same meeting, declares that if North Carolina shall be forced to leave the present Union, she will join one of the Middle States, and avoid a connection with the extremes. The sixth resolution censures the haste and extravagance of the proposition in the Legislature to appropriate $300,000 for arming the State.

On the 4th of December a Convention of Cumberland County, one of the largest in the State, on the border of South Carolina, took place at Fayetteville. This town is itself, one of the most important in the State. The Convention adopted strong Union resolves. On the 1st inst., a meeting of the Buckfish District, in the same county, was held at that town, in which the Fayetteville Convention resolutions were warmly indorsed.

BEDFORD BROWN, a standing Union man, was recommended for United States Senator; the representative from the county, in the House of Commons, was indorsed for his efforts to "secure Southern rights in the Union;" and the formation of "Southern Rights Clubs" was denounced as the device of "renegade Whigs, disappointed Know-Nothings and disorganizing Democrats."

On the 22d December, a meeting of the people of Wilkes County, without distinction of party, was held at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', in conformity with public notice. Wilkes is a large and populous county in the Western half of the State. The meeting resolved:

"That, however much we deplore the election to the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, of two individuals upon purely sectional issues, and by a strict sectional vote, who are the representatives of opinions and principles inimical to the opinions and principles of fifteen States of this Confederacy; that still, inasmuch as they were chosen according to the forms of the Constitution by a large minority of the freemen of all the States, we do not see in this election alone, sufficient cause for the dismemberment of the best Government vouchsafed by God to man."

The meeting also resolved against the necessity and propriety of calling a State Convention.

A meeting of the people of Kingsburgh District, in Cumberland County, on the 5th inst., indorsed the resolutions of the Fayetteville Convention, with other strong Union-loving sentiments.

A great Union demonstration was held in Robeson County, which, like Cumberland, borders on South Carolina, on Jan. 1. Thirty-three guns were fired for the thirty-three States; Northern Anti-Slavery sentiment was condemned, and Southern rights were demanded, but it was resolved, in reference to the Personal Liberty bills:

"That while there is no excuse for the separate action of such States, which, being unconstitutional, is void, *the General Government of the United States, as such, has never committed an aggression upon our rights*, either as North Carolinians or as Southerners." And, "That no sufficient cause now exists for dissolving our relations with the Government of the United States."

They also resolve

"*That Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney belong to the United States and not to South Carolina, and no action of a mob nor ejection of a flag can divest the title to the same.*"

In another county bordering on South Carolina, Stanley, a large meeting was held at Albemarle in the Court-house, a few days ago, to consider the present political condition of the country. It was resolved,

"That we do not consider the election of President and Vice-President of the United States upon sectional issues, when Constitutionally elected, as LINCOLN and HAMLIN have been, a sufficient cause to dissolve the Union, but that we deplore their election as a great national calamity."

They also resolve that South Carolina, by her hasty action, has forfeited the sympathy of North Carolina, and if the Union is to be dissolved, they prefer a Confederacy of the Border Slave and Free States.

In the two numbers of the Fayetteville *Observer*, in which we find these proceedings, there are various statements showing the prevalence of Union sentiments. The following is an editorial item:

"RICHMOND COUNTY.—A gentleman in the upper end writes us on the 25th ult.: People in this vicinity are very much opposed to secession."

Richmond is another county on the border of South Carolina.

The Salisburg *Watchman*, quoted by the *Observer*, says that if the Governor, Congressmen and State Legislators wish to know the sentiment of Rowan County, one of the most populous in the western part of the State, they are referred to the resolutions of the County meeting. These are not given, but the *Watchman* adds:

"The people of Rowan are determined to maintain their rights in the Union, if it can be done, and will not turn against it until it becomes their natural right to revolutionize the Government; and these expressions of their sentiments should be a warning to their representatives how they exercise doubtful powers, and misrepresent them in their legislative capacities."

In the proceedings of the State Senate on Monday week, it is stated that the "proceedings of meetings in Moore, Forsyth, Wilkes, Content, Caldwell and Orange were presented. All these proceedings contain resolutions opposing disolution for existing causes; most of them in favor of arming the State, and all for resistance to any aggression by a Republican Administration."

Would it not be well for Mr. CRITTENDEN and others, who claim to speak in the name of the conservative portion of the South, to listen to the voice of the people, and to demand no more than they demand? With the best motives in the world, he has, by weakly yielding to the clamor of Democratic demagogues, greatly increased the difficulties in the way of a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

The North and the South.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: *Please read these few lines from a Southern man who goes heartily for the Union.*

In the TIMES of to-day, Major W. H. CHASE, of Pensacola, Fla., is stated to be "one of the most widely-known gentlemen in the Southern country." If this be true, it is certain that, wherever known, he is noted *for extreme and eccentric views on all subjects.* But please turn to page 76 of CULLUM'S *Register of Graduates of the Military Academy*, and you will find this same "Southern gentleman" was born in *Massachusetts*, and appointed to the Army from that State.

Col. DANVILLE LEADBETTER, who led the forces to the capture of the arsenal, &c., in Alabama, as mentioned in your paper, a day or two ago, it appears from page 204 of the work above referred to, is a native of *Maine*, and appointed to the Army from that State.

Turn to page 254 of same work, and you will find mention of ROSWELL S. RIPLEY, born in *New-York*, and appointed from *Ohio* into the Army. This individual, like the two previously mentioned, is no longer in the Army. He is now in command of *Fort Moultrie.*

Mr. WM. L. YANCEY, if not a native of New-York, was at least instructed in that State in his earlier years. Senator SLIDELL is a native of New-York and a secession leader. The famous advocate in South Carolina for African Slave-trade, (a thing abhorred by the South as a people,) Mr. L. W. SPRATT, is generally believed to be a native of *Connecticut*, and is known to be a demagogue. The great majority of Slave-trading vessels of the world sail from New-York and are owned there.

When you speak and write of "Southern treason," please recollect that "traitors" have been born on Northern soil as well. Who sat in the Hartford Convention? "Charity suffereth long and is kind and thinketh no evil." It becomes us when advising our brothers to pull motes out of their eyes, to pull the beams from our own.

Let me ask you a candid question and with no unkind motive. Do you think the contemptuous tone often used in your very able paper when referring to the South and her affairs is calculated to conciliate either section of the country or help the cause of the Union? The effect of such language and tone is certainly inflammatory and tends to bitterness of feeling, as I know from my own experience and observation. As your influence is great, so in proportion is your responsibility. Act put yourself of the latter by using properly the power and you will be a public benefactor.

Yours, &c.

We submit to our correspondent's rebuke with due meekness. He will excuse us for saying, however, that these complaints from Southern men, that their *feelings* are hurt by the language of Northern journals, and that they are afraid of the inflammatory results, are beginning to be a little puerile. We have not always felt bound to use flattering or soothing terms while discussing the public action of Southern politicians,—though we are not conscious of having transcended the proper limits of public discussion. We have endeavored to expose the folly and the wickedness of their conduct by argument, rather than epithets,—and have never dealt in language of mere reproach or denunciation. We certainly cannot pander by soft words to the malignant passions and heated animosities which seem just now to have sway in many of the Southern States. We must characterize such demonstrations precisely as we think they deserve,—not with the intent to injure anybody's feelings, but simply to inform the public mind.

We must correct what is evidently a misapprehension on the part of our correspondent. He cites the fact that many of the leaders in the disunion movement are *Northern* men by birth or education, as evidence of the injustice of our censures of the South. We beg to inform him that we use this word as a *political* designation, and not in its geographical sense. What we denounce is the political South—that party, mainly Southern in the location of its activity, which aims to overthrow the Union because it fears the Government has ceased to be subservient to Slavery. It has recruits from the North and accomplices in the North, and these are men of still baser mold than native Southerners who share the same sentiments.

We submit to our correspondent that he should not be too exacting in regard to the tone and language of Northern journals, without insisting upon some sort of reciprocity. It is not always easy to be courteous and polite in reply to malignant defamation and abuse. The people of the South are not the only people who have feelings to be inflamed and sensibilities to be wounded. In our judgment the forbearance of the North, under the incessant calumnies of the South, is among the most striking features of the pending controversy.

INJURED INNOCENCE.—A most eminent illustration of the indignation of which injured innocence is capable is furnished by the Charleston *Mercury*. Since South Carolina resolved herself out of the Union, letters addressed to our amiable cotemporary have occasionally failed to reach their destination with the regularity of former days, and the only hypothesis which accounts for this state of affairs is, that the Postmasters in this City and Washington systematically plunder the mails. Now, there is an idea gaining ground among those whom the *Mercury* is fond of classing as "foreigners," that South Carolina is entirely indebted to the forbearance of the Federal Government for the enjoyment of her mail facilities, and it would not be at all surprising, in case the State maintains its rebellious attitude, if the time should come when the powers at Washington may think that the luxury of dispatching letters and papers to that part of the country is purchased rather dearly at an average annual expenditure of $150,000.

Leaving this contingency out of consideration, however, the charge of tampering with the mails comes with rather a bad grace from a city whose Postmaster has explicitly acknowledged his guilt in this regard. Not long ago the *Mercury* hinted that the capture of the California steamers, and the seizure of the gold with which they might be freighted, would be a perfectly legitimate method of reimbursing the State the expenses which it has incurred in its first experiment of self-government. The inference is irresistible that the Editor of the *Mercury* has completed the perusal of the *Pirate's Own Book*, and that he is now engaged in studying the character of the "Artful Dodger."

FLOYD AS AN ORATOR.—The metaphors and assertions popular amongst the gentlemen who attended the late banquet given to Ex-Secretary FLOYD at Richmond, furnish, no doubt, a fair illustration of their average intelligence and cultivation. Thus we find that when FLOYD said he would give "the blood of his life" to sustain secession, "as soon as a chew of tobacco to a stranger in the wilderness," there was loud applause. Also, when he asserted that "the Virginia forces, the Virginia carcases, the Virginia blood, were alone the forces, the carcases and the blood that were strewn all over this continent, from Quebec to Utah, to establish our present Government and secure our liberties,"—the applause again burst forth in stormy and vehement peals. Men of ordinary common-school education will hardly know which to more admire—the splendid illustration of DEAN SWIFT'S "Art of Sinking" in the metaphor, or the magnificent disregard of historical facts in the claim put forward by Virginia to have fought the battles of independence and the war of 1812 single-handed?

ONE WAY THERE, ANOTHER WAY HERE.—Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, was recently engaged with other distinguished lawyers in trying a cause arising from the New-Almaden controversy. While in San Francisco, he was called upon for a speech, to which he responded, and in the report of his speech we find the following passage:

"Those who prate of, and strive to dissolve this glorious Confederacy of States, are like those silly savages who let fly their arrows at the sun in the vain hope of piercing it! And still the sun rolls on, unheeding, in its eternal pathway, shedding light and animation upon all the world."

Considering the fact that the Senator is now one of the hottest of the Secessionists, he evidently understands his subject and paints from life.

HENRY CLAY ON A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—It is only ten years ago that HENRY CLAY gave utterance to the following words, in response to a Southern Senator, who threatened a "United South" as a redress for some wrong:

"If this Union shall become separated, (said Mr. CLAY,) new Unions, new Confederacies, will arise; and with respect to this, if there be any—I hope there is no one in the Senate before whose imagination is flitting the idea of a great Southern Confederacy, to take possession of the Belize and the mouth of the Mississippi—I say in my place, never, never, never will we who occupy the broad waters of the Mississippi and its upper tributaries consent that any foreign flag shall float at the Belize or upon the turrets of the Crescent City. Never! Never! Never!"

IN GOOD COMPANY.—We have the honor of being on the list of the *Index Expurgatorius* of an Alabama Postmaster. Here is the bull:

Having authority from the Department at Washington to withhold all newspapers, &c., of an incendiary nature, which may come to my office, I hereby give notice that the New-York *Observer*, New-York TIMES and *African Repository* will not be delivered from my office any longer. T. C. BREWSTER, Postmaster.

CAMDEN, Ala.

As we are sandwiched between a highly conservative religious paper and the organ of the Colonizationists, we regard the prohibition with reasonable complacency.

MAJOR ANDERSON AND THE STAR OF THE WEST.—We are informed on the authority of a private letter from an officer in Fort Sumter, that Major ANDERSON heard that the *Star of the West* had left this City with reinforcements, on the day before her arrival at Charleston,—and that he gave orders not to fire upon the batteries that were attacking her, because he was anxious to avoid a collision. If this is so, he can scarcely need reinforcements, or else he does not expect to be required to hold the Fort.

NEW-YORK AND SECESSION.—The report of Senator HILLHOUSE in our State Senate is published at length in the Albany *Evening Journal*. It is one of the ablest and most comprehensive arguments against the whole disunion movement that has hitherto appeared. It examines all the pretexts urged on its behalf, and vindicates, thoroughly and conclusively, the position of the North.

Obituary.

KING FREDERICK WILLIAM IV.

A telegram from Cape Race announces the death of the King of Prussia. His Majesty King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., son of FREDERICK WILLIAM III., was born on Oct. 15, 1795. The very greatest care was bestowed upon his education, and some of the most distinguished men of the day were his instructors. The late monarch was present at most of the great battles fought in 1813, 1814 and 1815, although he was not intrusted with any command. He was called to the throne in 1840 by the death of his father, and distinguished his accession by repairing several of the injuries which had grown out of his predecessor's system of government. But the liberality that marked the early part of King FREDERICK WILLIAM'S reign was not kept up. The Constitution, promised in 1815, was long delayed, and, after it was granted, the King, on more than one occasion, sought the aid of the Chambers to release him from the provisions that guaranteed representative Government. During the Crimean war, the King, in endeavoring to keep friends with either party, lost the regard of both. He showed himself to be time-serving, vacillating and insincere. With all his faults, however, FREDERICK WILLIAM was a sincere friend of science and the arts. He surrounded his throne with eminent men. His Majesty had been in exceedingly bad health for several years, during which time the Government of the Kingdom was administered by his brother, the late Prince-Regent, but now FREDERICK WILLIAM V. The new King is generally regarded as an absolutist, and opposed to popular representation. It has been predicted that, upon his ascending the throne, Prussia would have a strong Government or undergo a revolution. He is exceedingly ambitious—resolute and determined in his views—and has made FREDERICK the Great a model for all his conduct. His Majesty's eldest son married the Princess Royal of England.

A DENIAL.—We are informed on good authority that the story now going the rounds of the Press, that Mr. BEECHER was insulted, and rotten eggs thrown at his carriage, after lecturing in New-Haven, last week, is utterly untrue. Nothing of the sort occurred, so far as Mr. B. himself is aware. The whole story is a pure fabrication.

—Judge Handy, of Mississippi, it seems, did not come all the way from the South just for the sake of dallivering an inflammatory speech in Baltimore. Since that attempt he has been visiting friends in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Whether he is intriguing for the secession of that State does not appear.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Edinburgh at this Port and the Canadian at Portland.

£119,000 IN SPECIE.

ADVENT OF THE NEW KING OF PRUSSIA.

Interesting Financial and Commercial News.

The screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 2d, and from Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived at this port last night.

The steamship *Canadian*, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 3d, and Londonderry on the 4th, arrived at Portland at 3½ P. M. yesterday.

The R. M. steamship *Asia* from New-York arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

The *Canadian* brings 54 passengers and £13,000 in specie.

The *Edinburgh* brings £106,000 stirling in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship *Guttenberg*, of and for Hemburg, from New-York, with cotton, had struck on the Goodwin Sands, and only seven out of thirty persons on board escaped. The *Guttenberg* had called off Dover to land the crew of a wrecked vessel which she picked up in the Channel. The captain is among the missing.

The steamer *Queen Victoria*, having on board the Rangoon telegreph cable, went ashore in Plymouth Sound, 2d, and at last advices had not heen got off.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France, on the 2d, raised its rate of discount from 4½ to 5½ per cent. This caused a further depression on the Bourse, the Rentes closing at 67f. 25c.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium had satisfactorily terminated. Important reductions are made in favor of Belgium coal and iron.

It was rumored that France mey ask further indemnity from China.

The *Moniteur* says financial events in foreign countries have infinenced the French money market in a manner to be regretted, but declares the report that France is under the necessity of having recourse to a new loan without any foundation.

The detachments of French troops which are under orders for Chine had been sent to reioforce the regiments in Syria.

ITALY.

PORRO had been elected President of the Electoral Committee at Neples.

It was reported that a Serdinian loan of three hundred million francs was about to be negotiated in Paris.

An insignificant attempt at reaction was made at Naples on the 30th, bnt was easily suppressed. Naples and the Provinces were tranquil.

It is confirmed that the puhished version of the Pope's recent allocution is a forgery. The real document is mild and inoffensive, principally dwelling on the trials to which the Church is subjected.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday.

The *Times'* City Article of Thursday evening, says the English funds opened steadily this morning at the slight improvement of yesterday, and subsequently experienced a further recovery.

The announcement hy the French Government that no new loan is intended, produced a good effect at Paris, which was felt on this side.

The demand at the Bank and in the discount market in preparation for the 4th of the month, was very moderate.

In the Stock Exchange, loans are offered at 5½ ₱ cent.; dividend will be paid to the public on Wednesday, the 9th of January. The rete for the best paper in the Discount market at Paris is stated to he 5 ₱ cent., being ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of France.

The latest prices from Paris this evening show only a fractional improvement.

The Railway market continues without much bnsiness, owing to rise in the value of money, but remains firm in character.

PRUSSIA.

The Official Prussian *Gazette* announces that the Prince Regent assumes the reins of Government as King WILLIAM V.

A Berlin letter says the excitement in all the States of the German Confederation greatly resembles the agitation which preceded the events of 1848.

A Frankfort journal asserts that at an early sitting of the Germanic Diet, a proposition will be made to call on the Cabinet of Turin for a categorical explanation relative to the decree of the Governor-General of Ancona, in which Trieste is desired as an Italian Power.

LATEST BY THE EDINBURGH.

The Paris *Moniteur* says Lord COWLEY confined himself on New-Year's Day to presentiog to NAPOLEON the respects and congratulatioos of the Diplomatic Corps, in whose name he spoke. The Emperor replied: "I thank you for the wishes which you have expressed to me. I regard the future with confidence, being convinced that the friendly understanding between the Powers will maintain peace, which is the object of my desires."

The *Morning Chronicle* says: "We have reason to believe that, in spite of the apparent obstacles to a settlement of the questions which are perplexing the diplomatists of Europe, the Great Powers, with, perhaps, the exception of Austria, are determined to prevent a general war."

The Berlin *Journal*, a semi-official organ, states that the internal regeneration of the Austrian Empire is impossible as long as Venetia shall exhaust its resources.

The Austrian Ministry has drawn up a bill relative to the liberty of the Protestant Church in the Hungarian Provinces. Several enactments of it are absolutely contrary to the stipulations of the *Concordat*.

A preliminary meeting of Jews of England, France, Italy and America, has been held at the Mansion House, London, for the purpose of concertiog new efforts for the restoration of the child MORTARA to his parents.

The revenue accounts from India are stated to be so far satisfactory that there is no probability of any aid being required beyond the £3,000,000, which the President of the Indian Council is at present empowered to raise.

BERLIN, Wednesday.

King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. expired at 12:40 A. M. to-day, at Sans Souci.

NAPLES, Monday, Dec. 31—4 P. M.

The Queen of Naples had left Gaeta because she was on the point of being confined.

The London *Daily News* City Article, says the effect of the rise in the Bank rate of discount to 6 per cent, has already subsided, as far as the stock markets are concerned. A better feeling was observable today, and a recovery of ⅛ per cent took place in the funds. There is no doubt that the action of the Bank of England yesterday was intended to a great extent as a measure of defence against the necessities of the Banks of France, which are largely pressed upon for discount, the proceeds of which go to Italy and elsewhere in the shape of gold.

It is believed that the Freneh Bank will shortly be obliged to make fresh contracts in this market for the supply of bullion—the large arrivals announced to-day is, therefore, the more opportune. The discount market continues active, and no business was done below 6 per cent.—6 to 6⅛ per cent. was asked in many quarters. The market is scarcely expected to be any easier until the 4th is past.

At the Bank of England applications were again upon an active scale, though not being so heavy.

TUAIN, Monday, Dec. 30.

A Royal decree has been issued ordering the dissolution of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies. The King arrived here yesterday evening, accompanied by Prince CARIGNAN and the Minister who went to Alessandria to meet him. His Majesty was received by the Municipality. The National Guard was under arms.

Commercial News by the Canadian.

(By Telegraph from Liverpool to Londonderry.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the three days were 23,000 bales, including 1,600 to speculators, and 1,600 to exporters. The market closed dull, owing to the advance in bank rates, and all quotations have receded 1-16d. @ ⅛d. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators, the market closing with a downward tendency at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	7¾d.	6 5-16d.
Mobile	7¾d.	6 3-16d.
Uplands	7¾d.	6 1-16d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 820,000 bales, of which 272,000 bales are of American descriptions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

There has been no regular Corn market since the sailing of the *America*. The Flour market is quoted dull. WHEAT quiet, the severe weather interfering with transportation from the interior. CORN is quiet, with a downward tendency.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report FLOUR quiet, but firm at extreme rates. WHEAT firm at full prices. CORN firm. The Holidays induced quietness in the market.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provisions market was quiet. BEEF heevy. PORK dull. BACON heavy and slightly declined. LARD quiet. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots, 28s. 6d. SUGAR and COFFEE steady. RICE dull. RESIN dull; Common, 4s. 5d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 32s. 6d.@33s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm and edvanced 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter for fine. SUGAR heevy and declined 6d. COFFEE dull and partisly declined 1s.@1s. 6d. TEA very dull, with a slight decline on all descriptions. RICE quiet. TALLOW firm. LINSEED OIL 28s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday—Noon.

Consols closed st 92¼ for accouni.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Shares, 28¼ discount; Erie, 35¼; New-York Central, 77.

(Via Liverpool.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales on Monday and Wednesday were 15,000 bales, includlog 3,000 to speculators and exporters The market closed quiet and steady, but transactions were checked by the advance in the Bank rates on Monday to 6 per cent. The total Stock in port at the end of the year by actual count was 546,000 bales, including 383,200 of American.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

General Orders—Wanted, Something to do—No more Canal Appraisers—New-York Life Insurance Companies—Proposals to Reduce the Pay of the Police—Change of Prison Discipline—Letter from President Buchanan—Half a Million for Arms—All About an Agricultural Society—The Chamberlain's Bill—The Committee on Federal Relations—Executive Appointments—The Weather—Levee at Gov. Morgan's, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17.

General orders were the rule—business the exception, in both Houses to-day.

The Senate has run strangely to doing all sorts of things in all sorts of weys. There is a dearth of business, and a manifest disposition "not to do much of any, no how," as a Senator expressed himself this morning. Up to this present writing there has not been as much work laid out as would keep a Board of Supervisors from going to sleep. There are not to exceed a dozen bills on the docket, and nobody appears to care much about any of those that are to the fore. I am puzzled for once to know what all this indifference portends. Perheps, after all, we are to go about our business on and after the 1st of March, as Senator WILLIAMS has resolved,—and I should not be surprised if, after all, we managed to make a statute-hook quite as plethoric as any of its predeoessors.

The Committee on Canals reported to-day against the hill to increase the number of Canal Appraisers. The Committee say that from the number of cases examined, they feel confident the present Boerd of Appraisers are diligent and active in the discharge of their duties, and that they will soon be able to make all things straight. I believe, owing to a pressure of business, the work of the Department is temporarily behind, but as the number of cleiments is gradually decreasing, the Appraisers will soon be able to clear their docket.

The New-York Life Insurance Company applies for an amendment of its charter, which shall authorize it to loan money on real estate to an emount not exceeding fifty per cent. of its appraised value, and to invest money in United States stocks and the stocks of this and other States.

Senntor GRANT gives notice of n bill this morning that will awaken the universal indignation of the officers and privates of the Metropolitan Police. He proposes to reduce the salary of petrolmen to $600 a yesr, and the officers in a like ratio. If Senator GRANT ever runs for a State office, I think it will be hardly necessary to arouse the "perlice" to oppose him.

Senator FIERO has reiotroduced his bill of last Winter, to change the present system of prison discipline. It is based npon the theory of rewards for good hehavior. If a convict is industrious, he receives an equivalent for his extra work, et the expiration of his sentence. If he behaves himself well, his term of sentence is reduced. It is well worth trying this experiment. We have now no prison system, except such as would alarm the community were it fully understood. It is a system that makes men had—makes them reckless—makes them unmindful of the punishment they are undergoing. Anything must be better than the contract government that now reigns et our penal institutions. If it were any use, the Legislature might be put in the way of working needed reforms, but the Legislature always looks at hut one side of the question. So that the Prisons be not too much a burden on the State, the Legislature is oblivious of their existence. And yet, instead of punishing crime, they educate criminals.

The Governor transmitted to-day the following communication from President BUCHANAN, in response to the resolutions tendering to the National Government, the military power of the State. The original of the President's letter is all in his own handwriting:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 14, 1861.

His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of New-York:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication, covering the resolntions which have passed the Legislature of New-York, on the 11th inst., tendering to the President of the United States, the military force of the State "in snpport of the Constitution and the Union;" and shall give them that respectful consideration to which they are entitled, from the importance of the subject, and the distinguished source from which they emanated.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Senate Committee on the Militia and the Public Defence made the following report this morning:

The Committee on Military and Public Defence, who were by resolution instructed and required to inquire into the condition, efficiency, and available strength of the military forces of the State, respectfully report:

That the military of the State comprises 19,430 men—uniformed and equipped—bnt out of those erms only some 8,600 are reported in good order. Of the 8,000 arms in the hands of the troops, about 2,500 are in the hands of the First Division, leaving some 11,000 of the militia without arms fit for use.

Your Committee further report upon the most reliable information to be had, that, there are in the different regiments about 150 field-pieces, mostly in good order. We would suggest the purchase among other arms, of a few heavy field pieces. It will require at least, eleven or twelve thousand stand of arms to supply the present enlisted force. The State should, at all times have an eatra supply of arms in its arsenals. Should the General Government call upon this State for forces to be on duty—say three or six months—those forces should be raised hy volunteers, as our present enlisted forces would necessarily be required at home for the purpose of self-defeace. Applications are daily made to the Adjutant-General for arms, and it is with regret that your Committee are compelled to report our arsenals destitute.

Your Committee are of opinion thnt $500,000 will be required to arm and fully equip the militia of this State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA FIERO,
ISAIAH BLOOD,
A. B. WILLIAMS.

This is not a very warlike showing—is it? But in the morning Mr. FIERO will introduce a bill, making an appropriation of half a million of dollars, to be eapended in the discretion of the Goverror, in the purchase of arms and munitions of war. Then we shall be prepared to conquer a peace.

The House was absorbed with the General Orders. While I am writing there is an interesting discussion being protracted on the merits of a County Agricultural Society. The mooted point is the value of the real estate it may hold. Probably the minimum sum proposed is far in excess of any amount which the Society may ever hope to acquire—bnt then you know if we did not surmise a thief in every bush, and by vigoroue beating satisfy onrselves that none were there, some of the hig things might slip throngh without—paying toll.

The Chamberlain's bill—"What is it?" Won't somebody tell somebody what it does mean? Here am I importuned and badgered daily, and hourly and minutely, and every other second, by all sorts of men, who are terribly anxious to help along "anything that is right, you know." But who is to tell them what is right? and not knowing "what's what," how can Senators be expected to move? The paternity of the bill is Democratic—its sponsor is Republican; both Republican and Democrat appear to be about equally interested in pushing it forward and holding it back. It didn't progress to-day, because somebody said "it was not all right;" it will not go ahead to-morrow, because the same somebody will say "it is all right." When a great public measure is made such a foothall, do yon wonder that the representatives of the people are suspected of being not what they should be? Whatever were the original objects of the bill, I do not know; hut it has become transparent that it is now being used to bleed past, present and eapectant Chamberlains to an extent that would have disgraced any of the predecessors of the present Legislature.

The House Committee on Federal Relations will make a report, I think, to-morrow morning. For the sake of unanimity, the committee will report a series of resolntions, *for the consideration of the House*. They will declare against the doctrine of peaceable secession, and will insist npon coercive measures. As an antidote for any future ills, they will recommend a hybrid—n cross between the Crittenden Amendment and the Chicago Platform.

Of one thing be assured. Nothing that looks like concession to treason will pass either House—all the reports of all the Committees to the contrary notwithstanding. The pulse of the country beats too much in accord with the tap of the drum and the roll of the fife.

The Governor yesterday transmitted to the Senate for confirmation, the names of Dr. GOSS, for Health Officer, and Dr. JEROME for Physician to the Merine Hospitals. Both ere present incumbents. It is threatened to meke fight on the confirmation of Dr. JEROME, but I don't believe it will be done.

The weather is milo—the streets are all e flood of snow and waier. If it holds this wey for thirty-six hours, our ice-bridge will be gone.

The Governor gave his second levee last evening. It was largely attended. In his bounty of entertainment, Gov MORGAN has had no equal since the days of Gov. FISH. Well is it that the Executive has the means to gratify so generous an impulse. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Bills for the removal of insane convicts from Auburn to Utica; to encourage rural improvements; to make the salary of the Deputy Clerk of New-York $2,500; and making an appropriation for the debt and maintenance of the canals for next year, were reported favorably.

Mr. FRIERO gave notice of a bill to appropriate $500,000 to arm and equip the State.

Mr. GRANT gave notice of e bill to reduce the salaries of the officers and patrolmen of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a hill to repeal the act for the appointment of Commissioners of Record in New-York City.

The bill to confirm the acts of notaries public and increase their powers was passed.

Mr. FAIRAO presented a written report on the condition of the defences of the State and of the uniformed militia of the State. The uniformed militia of the Stete et preeent comprises 19,430 men; 11,000 are without arms fit for active service; there are 150 field-pieces in good order. The report recommends the purchase of some heavy field-pieces and 1,200 small arms.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor transmitted the letter from President BUCHANAN given in our correspondent's letter.

The Governor also transmitted reports of the Trustees of the State Agricultural College, and of the Commissioners of Quarantine. The latter was referred to the Committee on Weys and Means.

The Secretary of the Regeots reported two vacancies in the Board—Hon. DAVIN BUELL, deceased, and G. B. CHEEVER, D. D., by non-attendance.

The House is engaged in the consideration of general orders. No hills of general interest have yet been acted on.

The report of the Commissioners of Quarantine shows thet the receipts for the year amount to $23,300, and the expenditures to $19,277. The Commissioners strongly urge the impolicy and danger of longer omitting to make provision for procuring and building a permanent Quarantine and defraying its current expenses. They declare that if the port of New-York should he visited neat Summer with yellow fever as severe in character as has frequently occurred in past yeers, with the present imperfect and limited arrangements, the result would be most disastrous, and that the providential esemption from Quarentine diseases for the two seasons past should not lull the public mind into a false and fatal security.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT the report was referred to the Committee of Weys and Means.

The Regents of the University geve notice of two vacancies—one hy the death of Hon. DAVIN BUELL, the other by the non-attendance of GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., to the duties of the Board.

Among the hills noticed was one hy Mr. CHAPMAN, to prohibit the use of the shower-hath in State Prisons; and,

By Mr. ELLINGWOOD—To provide for the peyment of the expenses of the Commissioners and their Clerk, under the act relating to the demage at the Quarantine.

The bills to authorize the Supervisors of Richmond County to borrow $36,000 on official bonds of the County, and to incorporate the Vassar Female College, were passed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CRAFT—To incorporate the Eastern Dime Savings' Bank in Brooklyn.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—in relatioo to referees in the first Judicial District in New-York City.

By Mr. DARCY—In relation to the opening of Uolon-avenue in Brooklyn.

The State Military Convention Adjourned.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Military Convention met at 10 o'clock. Gen. BURNSIDE offered complimentary resolutions to Gen. WOOL. The following officers were elected: President, Col. G. W. Pratt; Vice-Presidents, Col. Alfred M. Wood, Col. Joseph C. Pinckney, Maj. James L. Gilbert, Gen. W. S. Fullerton; Treasurer, Col. H. S. Fairchild; Recording Secretary, Col. Geo. W. Morrill; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. Hirem Roose; Chrplain, Rev. Chas. E. Hewes.

Gen. TOWNSEND, from the Special Committee to report what erms were necessary for the State to purchase without delay, recommended the immediate purchase by the State of 25,000 arms, to be increased to 50,000 as soon as practicable, and also 5,000 pairs of cavalry pistols and 5,000 sabres.

The Association then adjourned *sine die*.

The Adams Express Robbery.

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The jury have rendered a verdict of guilty against ANDREW ROGERS, formerly of Boston, LEWIS STRIGGINS, of Springfield, baggage-man on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and POMEROY KELLOGG, of Amherst, Mass., the persons on trial here for the Adams Express safe robbery, committed on the night of the 16th of April, 1860. The trial has been a long one, and the detection of the parties was through PINKERTON'S detectives.

Affairs in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The Governor to-dey nominated, and the Senate confirmed, the following officers:

Chief Justice—E. W. WELPLEY.

Secretary of State—WHITFIELD S. JOHNSTON, of Sussex.

Clerk in Chancery—BARKER GUMMORE, of Mercer.

Judge of Court of Errors and Appeals—J. M. CONNELSON.

The Jackalew case commences tomorrow.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.

NARROWSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Two cars of the night express train, bound West, were thrown off the track near Cochecton Station last night, by a broken rail. A hrakeman was thrown from the platform and killed, and a lady passenger had her ankle sprained. The train was detained about two hours.

Senatorial and Gubernatorial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

HENRY S. LANE was inaugurated Governor on Monday, and was to-day elected United States Senetor hy the Legislature. He has resigned the Governorship. O. P. MORTON, the Lieutenant-Governor, appeared and was sworn in as Governor.

Flood in the Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Floods have occurred in the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, interrupting telegraphic communication south of Nashville. There are no moans of ascertaining the damage done at present, nor how long the interruption will continue.

Violation of the Virginia Inspection Laws.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The schooner *Allen D. Terry*, of New-Haven, and *Pauline*, of Newbern, N. C., were seized, to-day, in violation of the Virginia Inspection Laws, and are in charge of the City Sergeant.

Congressional Nomination.

HANOVER, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Democratic Convention, of the Third District, to-day, nominated WM. BURNS, of Lancaster, for Congress.

Death of Prof. C. B. Haddock.

HANOVER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Prof. C. B. HADDOCK died suddenly at his residence in West Lebanon, last night.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

OPENING BALL—AMUSEMENTS OF THE EVENING.

Last night, in continuation of the inauguration of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a grand ball was given, which, in every way, save one, was a success. The decorations of the hullding, though well designed and erected, did not harmonize with the peculiar tinting of the walls, and very greatly marred the effect of the scene. A huge canopy overspread the stage in the form of a tent, in which were all the stripes, but not one of the stars of our National flag—an omission which reflects greetly upon the patriotic foresight of the decorator. Upon the floor of the house were two floral bowers, upon the tops of which were, respectively, a lyre and a harp, while the interiors were filled with huge baskets and bouquets of the choicest hot-house flowers. NOLL'S ochestral band furnished the music, which was, as it always is, good.

Not until 9½ o'clock did the people assemble in throngs, but then the rush was tremendous. Silks, satins, laces, diemonds, feathers, flounces, bouquets and "jiggements" of all sorts and kinds abounded. Dresses very short at the top and very long at the bottom were in vogue, and toilets the most brilliant were displayed most dazzlingly. The Committee were in high glee. They were deservedly happy, for the affair was a success—and so was the supper, which was served in restaurant style in the concert-room, above the entering vestibule

We noticed Commodore STRINGHAM, U. S. N.; Mayor POWERS, Mr. KINGSLAND, of the New-York Academy, and others of note and distinction. Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and Gov. MORGAN were among the invited guests, but were detained by prior engagements. The oancing commenced about 9½ o'clock, and continued, save with a short intermission, until 3 o'clock this morning at which hour the Committee, thinking the Academy sufficiently inaugurated, deemed it wise to wind up. Everything passed off pleasantly, no accident occurring to mar the occasion or to interfere with the evident festivity of the evening.

Engagements of the house continue to be made. The Philharmonic Society give a concert on Saturday evening. The Opera Troupe open on Tuesday in "Traviata," and RAREY will give a lecture on Wednesdey.

—The Draytons have strayed as far South as Houston, Texas, where they are giving their parlor operatic entertainments.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—DR. S. S. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shonider-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Call and get a pam hlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BURTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed: the hair invigorated 'or life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.

300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, coraice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 638 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices,
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmenship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

KANE—THORN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, at the residence of Mr. Mead, No. 290 West 27th st., by Rev. Mr. Craft, of Monroe, Mr. ELORN FRESIS KANE to SUSIE M., daughter of N. T. Thorn, Esq., of Craigville, Orange County, N. Y.

BUSHEE—BURBANK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. KNOX, Mr. THOMAS BUSHEE to HORIE, daughter of A. H. Burbank, Esq., of Rossville, Staten Island.

COLES—SNIFFIN.—In Greenhnrgh, N. Y., on Monday, Jan 14, by Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. SAMUEL COLES, of Terrytown, to Miss DEBORAH F. SNIFFIN, of Greenburgh.

DIED.

BLEAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, WILLIAM BLEAKLEY, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 274 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to the family burying ground in Scrantonburgh, N. J., for interment.

SHANNON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, CHARLES WILSON, eldest son of Robert H. and Hester A. Shannon, aged 9 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, Samuel W. and Simeon Andrews, and George W. Bolster, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 West 41st-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Boston, Mass., and Dansville, N. Y., papers please copy.

GILROAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, SAMUEL GILROAN, Jr., in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Bond-st., without further invitation.

BUSBEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, of consumption, ALBERT GEORGE, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company C, together with the officers and privates of the Eighth Regiment, (citizen dress,) are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 115 Forsyth-st., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

LEGGETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever, ALLEN, son of Edward W. and Susan P. Leggett, aged 7 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, corner of 35th-st and 5th-av., on Friday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

NEWBOLD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, ANN PLEASANTS, widow of the late George Newbold.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 50 East 21st-st., without further invitation.

BUSH.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, Mr. GEORGE W. BUSH, aged 31 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 39 Goerck-st. His remains will be taken to Evergreens for interment.

GIBSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, JOHN GIBSON, eldest son of William and Jessie Gibson.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

RAUCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, JOHN E. RAUCH, florist aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his fnoeral, from his late residence, 8th st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MAURICA.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 17, suddenly, ANNIS B., beloved wife of Abraham Maurice, aged 24 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, in Franklin-av., near De Kalb, without further notice.

HILLMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, Capt. JONATHAN HILLMAN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of the deceased, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 119 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, HARRIET P. GREENE, daughter of Randall W. Greene and Harriet T. Pitman, aged 9 years and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 176 Henry-st., without further notice.

REMSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 17, after a short illness, FRANCIS JOHNSTON, son of Edward and Matilda Remsen, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 67 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and Flushing avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, of a lingering illness, DAVID STEWART, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 104 Willoughby-st.

CARLE.—On Fourth Day, the 16th inst., of pneumonia, SILAS CARLE, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Westbury Meeting House, on First Day, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. The Long Island Railroad cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock and 15 minutes; returning after the funeral.

BAISLEY.—In Brooklyn, at No. 34 Conrt-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, MARY ELENOR BIRN, wife of John Baisley.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., reaf of the City Hall, Brooklyn. The relatives ano friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HALLETT.—In Astoria, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Miss CHARLOTT M. HALLETT, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, PETER CLARK, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, without further invitation. Train leaves Chambers-st. Depot at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

PECK.—In Greenwich, Conn., at his residence, on Monday, Jan. 14, suddenly, DANIEL PACK, in the 79th year of his age.

NOTICE.—The funeral of the late ROBERT JONES will take place on Monday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M., from No. 178 Hudson-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS CURED IN a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white, by the use of TADMAN & CO.'S Camphor Cake, with Glycerine. Nos. 81 Bleecker-st. and 208 4th-av. By mail, 25 cents. Sold hy Higby & Stearns, Detroit; W. King, Jr., Buffalo; and Buck & Raynor, Chicago.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 79, Jan. 17, 1861.
19, 49, 26, 28, 62, 68, 53, 7, 69, 29, 39, 47.
Class No. 80, Jan. 17, 1861.
33, 4, 75, 38, 68, 5, 9, 12, 46, 65, 49, 42.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 17, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge hy sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW BOOKS.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE NOW READY:
Vol. XI of
THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA,
A Popular
DICTIONARY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE,
Edited by
GEORGE RIPLEY and CHAS. A. DANA,
Aided by a numerous select corps of writers from all parts of the United States.

This work is being published in about 16 large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two-column pages,
VOLS. I. TO XI. NOW READY.

To be followed by a new volume every three months.
PRICE—In cloth, $3; sheep, $3 50; half Morocco, $4; half Russia, $4 50, each.

The Eleventh Volume of the New American Cyclopædie contains, among others, the following articles:
MADISON (James.) By John Esten Cooke.
MAGNA CHARTA. By Prof. Theophilus Parsons, LL. D.
MAGNETISM. By Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D.
MARION (Gen. Francis.) By Wm. Gilmore Simms.
MECHANICS. By Levi Reuben.
MEMPHIS, Tenn. By L. D. Stickney, Memphis.
METALLOGRAPHY. By J. T. Hodge.
METHODISM. By Rev. W. P. Strickland, D. D.
MEXICO (Geography.) By Col Carlos Butterfield, Mex.
MICROSCOPE. Prof. H. L. Smith.
MINT. By George F. Demmirg, U. S. Assay Office.
MOBILE Co. and City.) W. T. Watthall, Spring Hill, Ala.
MONTREAL. James Kirby, Montreel.
MORMONS. By Robert Carter, New-York.
MORTGAGE. By Prof. T. Parsons, LL. D., Cambridge.
MOSQUITO SHOAL. By Hon. E. G. Squier, New-York.
MOSSES. By Rev. J. L. Russell, Salem, Mass.
MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES. A. Arnold, Esq.

Among the living characters of whom biogrsphies are given, are:

McIlvaine, Bishop, Chas. P., D. D.	Mnury, M. S., U. S. N.
McIntosh, Maria J.	Mayer, Brantz
Mackay, Chas., LL. B.	Mayo, Rev. Amory D.
Maclise, Daniel, R. A.	Mayo, William Starbuck
MacMahon, Marshal	Mazzini, Giuseppe
MacNab, Sir Allan N.	Meade, Bishop, Wm., D. D.
Macready, William Charles	Meek, Hon. Alex. B.
Magoon, Rev. Elishe L.	Meigs, James Atkins, M. D.
Malc

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 54, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 56.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short causes. Nos. 5728, 3374, 6659, 6478, 6479, 4454, 6044, 5912, 6423, 5405, 6346, 4225, 5406, 4525, 5217, 6221, 6160, 5858, 6166, 3944, 824, 2576, 995, 6165, 3009, 3178, 1922, 2502, 2770, 6202, 2905, 3127, 3128, 3089, 2918, 1934, 3005, 2605.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1085, 1067, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391. *Part II.*—Nos. 884, 460, 672, 740, 162, 412, 498, 488, 142, 268.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

KATZ CONVICTED AND SENT TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

In this Conrt yesterday, before Jndge LEONARD, the trial of Simon Katz, indicted for arson, was proceeded with, this being the fourth day. The testimony was all closed on the previous day, and Mr. Claston now summed np at great length to the jnry. As the proof of the crime charged against the prisoner depended almost solely on the testimony of Louis Katz, to contradict whom the defence had introduced many witnesses, the counsel confined his remarks principally to a discussion of the testimony impeaching Louis, and he claimed that the statements of a crowd of witnesses should be sufficient, at least, to raise a doubt of the truth of a single boy's story, told to spite the prisoner. If such reasonable doubt were raised, the prisoner should have the benefit of it and be acquitted.

The District-Attorney followed in comments on the same testimony, and the character of those who gave it. During his remarks one of the witnesses, Kraus, becoming uneasy under the fire directed at him, arose, and commenced, with violent gesticulation, the delivery of a speech, which was cut short, however, by his summary ejection at the hands of an officer, acting under the order of the Court.

The Court then charged the jury. The trial had lasted four days, and the testimony had been very lengthy, but this was chiefly upon collateral matters. The real facts of the case were comprised in a very narrow compass. The facts proved left no doubt that all the facts concerred in this case which the statute required to constitute arson, namely, the intentional firing of a house in the night-time, in which there was at the time a living human being. There was no doubt that the boy Lonis had held the match to the paper, and thus lighted the fire. The great question for the Jury to decide was, what connection, if any, the prisoner had with the transaction. The testimony of Louis was then reviewed. His statements were the only ones that implicated the prisoner. If the Jury credited him, they must convict; if not, they must acquit. As to the credibility of Louis, although the Courts usually charge Juries that the statements of an accomplice need corroboration, yet the Jury must draw their own conclusions from the appearance and other circumstances of the case. The Court could not charge that the witness was to be believed or not. That was as much the province of the Jury as any other fact before them. Yet the Jury should be told, as matter of law, thet the contradiction of Louis by other witnesses in *collateral* matters, should not be considered as of any weight. His contradiction in any part of his story, *pertinent to the case*, might be weighed, as affecting his credibility.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of *guilty*. The District Attorney then moved the passing of sentence. Counsel for defence asked for a delay till a bill of exceptions could be made. But the Court remarked that the case could be taken up on a writ of error after sentence, as on a *certiorari* before. The prisoner would lose no right to which he was entitled by passing sentence now.

Prisoner then denied, through his counsel, that he was guilty, and received with composure his sentence, which was imprisonment at Sing Sing for life.

When the jury gave in their verdict, the wife of the prisoner, who was surrounded by her three little children, fell into a fit of uncontrollable grief, and was removed from the room.

TRIAL OF HOCHREITTER FOR MURDER.

The District-Attorney then moved on the case of Xavier Hochreitter, indicted for the murder of Leonard Gander, in Essex-street, on the 2d of December last. The prisoner was a man apparently about 55 years of age, and was defended by Mr. Rankin. The jurors were called and sworn one by one, the impanneling occupying a long time. At this point, before opening the case, as the hour was late, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the trial will proceed. Counsel for defence consented that the jury should separate over night.

Court of General Sessions.

THE TRIAL OF VARONA, THE CUBAN, FOR FORGERY, STILL ON.

In this Conrt, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the trial of José Varona, indicted for forgery, was proceeded with. This was the third day of the trial.

The first witness called was *Isadore C. Carbonell*, whose testimony was, in substance, that the prisoner had asked him to write a letter, dated as from Havana, stating that he had sent on the drafts for collection. If this could be done, the prisoner promised to make a favorable settlement of his own account with the witness, who was then in jail on a civil process, and give him money to go out of the country, and not appear against the prisoner as a witness in the present trial. Witness indignantly refused to compromise himself as accomplice in a forgery, even to get himself out of his then existing embarrassment. The prisoner several times renewed the proposal, and urged its acceptance, but always in vain.

Joseph N. Villerta was next called, and simply testified that the first witness on the trial, Piedrihita, was a man of good character. The witness was called on account of a statement having been made on the stand the day before that the present witness had spoken disparagingly of Piedrihita.

John A. Stevens, Jr., next testified to having cashed a part of the fraudulent papers.

The prosecution introduced no further witnesses, but rested, after putting in evidence several letters; among them one from the prisoner to Carbonel, endeavoring to arrange for swindling the complainant out of his money.

At this point the Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the case now on will be proceeded with. The next cases to be tried are the following:

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—George Williams, *alias* Lee, Abraham Moran, *alias* Rooney, William Hardy, Margaret Spence, Francis Timene.

For Larceny—John Daly.

The Central Park Extension—The Argument Concluded for the Present.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Confirmation of the Report of the Central Park Appraisers.—The argument in this case was now continued, and Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, who has been added to the array of counsel who appear in behalf of the confirmation of the report, addressed the Court in an argument, at the conclusion of which the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Wednesday next, with a view of deciding some of the points already argued, which may dispose of the whole case. Should, however, the decision of these points not dispose of the case, the argument will then be proceeded with.

Action to Recover Damages for an Alleged Destruction of Lager-Bier.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John Schillhaus vs. *John Culver*.—The plaintiff in this action is a manufacturer of lager-bier, and on the 15th of June last, had a quantity stored in his cellar at No. 196 Stanton-street. Plaintiff now alleges that the defendant carelessly erected a vault which he used for the reception of offal, &c., against the wall of his cellar upon the adjoining premises; and upon the said 15th of June, through the improper construction of the vault, the water, filth, &c., came through the wall and destroyed the plaintiff's beer, besides doing other damage to the plaintiff, for which he now asks judgment for $2,200.

The defendant denies that the vault was improperly built, or that the plaintiff has suffered damage through his fault. Verdict for plaintiff for $900.

C. Schaffer and Samuel Hirsch, for plaintiff; D. E. Wheeler, for defendant.

POLICE REPORTS.

Burglary at an Importing Warehouse.

RECOVERY OF A LARGE PART OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY—DETECTIVE SHREWDNESS.

The store of Messrs. Fishers & Co., importers and dealers in lace goods, No. 69 Worth-street, was visited by burglars on the night of the 17th of November last, and robbed of laces valued in the aggregate at $4,000. The thieves forced an entrance to the premises through the scuttle on the roof, but they must have become frightened while conducting their operations and left in a hurry, from the fact that next morning a large quantity of goods were found packed in bundles ready for removal. A careful examination of the store afforded no clue by which the identity of the offenders could be established, and the Detective Police who took the case in hand foresaw that much difficulty would be experienced in tracing out the perpetrators of the burglary. Sergeant Dickson, with Officers Farley and Eustace, however, undertook the task, and after two months' time spent in investigation they have succeeded in accomplishing it. The officers commenced operations by diligently inquiring of persons in the neighborhood of the store whether any suspicious characters had been loitering about the premises on the night of the robbery. Finally they received information which led them to suppose that two well known burglars, named George Smith and John Campbell were the guilty men, as their personal appearance corresponded with a description of two fellows who had been lounging about a grocery near Messrs. Fishers & Co.'s establishment. A few days afterwards the suspected individuals were traced to a boarding-house in Sullivan-street, where Campbell had lately engaged board. Upon inquiry of the landlady. It was ascertained that her newly-arrived guest had brought with him two apparently well-filled trunks, which were pointed out to the officers. The officers felt confident, therefore, that they were on the track of the thieves, but having no authority to open the trunks, they determined to keep quiet until morning, when, after procuring a search-warrant they would return and make an examination. In the morning, however, when the officers went back to the boarding-house they learned that Campbell had been there and taken the trunks away. For a week or two the officers could obtain no information of Campbell or of the property, but notwithstanding the fact of their having been baffled they were not discouraged. An untiring search finally resulted in tracing Campbell to Albany, whither he had taken the laces for the purpose of disposing of them. Farley then learned that a man who has often been arrested for receiving stolen goods, had followed Campbell to thet place, undoubtedly with the object of becoming the purchaser; consequently he also went up to the capital to watch the turn of events. Through some mischance, however, the receiver, to whom the detective is well known, heppened to learn that the latter hed come up to Albany, and, suspecting the cause of bis visit, the bergain was not consummated. Subsequently, the goods were sent down to Yonkers, and the Police again lost sight of them for a time. A few days ago, however, the Officers regained their clue, sod having traced the trunks to a house in Yonkers where they had remained twe days, it was found that thence they had been removed to a respectable boarding-house in Bleecker-street. On Wednesday the officers went to the house in question, and were fortunate enough to recover the long-sought trunks. Upon breaking them open, it was found that they contained about $2,500 worth of laces, all of which have been since identified, by Messrs. Fishers & Co. as belonging to them, the burglars having neglected to remove the trade-marks. It transpired also that the property had been bronght there by Smith, one of the suspected men, who was subsequently arrested. Upon searching him, samples of the goods were found in his possession, and Justice KELLY yesterday committed him, pending an examination. Campbell, the alleged confederate of Smith, was apprehended a few days since, charged with assault and battery, and having been convicted at the Court of Special Sessions, is now serving a term of imprisonment at the Tombs. He will be arrested on the charge of burglary as soon as his sentence shall have expired.

SWINDLING AN ACQUAINTANCE.

Freeman Orme, a respectably-appearing young man, was yesterday taken before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, charged with having fraudulently obtained a watch, valued at $245, from Edwin M. Dunn, of No. 17 John-street. It is alleged that the accused called upon Mr. Dunn on the 7th of June last, and represented that he could find a purchaser for the watch in question. Being anxious to dispose of the time-piece, Dnnn allowed Orme to carry it away, first stipulating that his property or its equivalent in cash must be returned to him in a few moments. Orme failed to fulfill his engagement, and the complainant, after frequently asking him to come to a settlemeot, without having succeeded, instituted legal proceedings. It is further alleged that all the representations made by the prisoner at the time he obtained the watch, were untrue, and that as soon as he got possession of it he pawned it to a man named Rice, in Wall-street. He was committed for examination. While on his way to Court in custody of an officer, Orme attracted a large crowd by his determined efforts to escape from custody.

A BOLD BURGLAR.

Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, yesterday arrested a young man named John King, charged with having entered the house No. 337 West Twenty-sixth-street by means of false keys, and stolen a gold watch, valued at $45, besides other property, belonging to Mrs. Dora Bowman, one of the occupants. Mrs. Bowman had been to market, and returning home found a stranger in her room overhaulling her bureau. She gave an alarm, and the intruder immediately ran against her, knocking her down, after which he sought to leave the apartment, but in passing through the door he jammed one of his hands very severely. As soon as the lady recovered herself, and discovered that she had been robbed, she made the matter known to the Police, and her description of the thief led to King's arrest on suspicion. He was subsequently fully identified by Mrs. Bowman, and Justice KELLY yesterday committed him for trial.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH.

Justice OSBORN yesterday committed a lad named John L. Allen for trial, charged with burglary. On Wednesday night, it is alleged, he concealed himself in the store No. 31 Baxter-street, and, when everything was quiet, he left, carrying awey with him $62, which he found in the money-drawer. He was arrested by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, who found some of the money in his possession. The prisoner is but 19 years of age, and it is said that he has already served two terms in the Penitentiary.

Hon. Gideon Welles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very nujust article appears in the last *Leader* newspaper, of this City, intended to cast ridicule upon the President elect, in connection with the reported selection of Mr. WELLES, to fill the office of Postmaster-General in the new Cabinet.

With those at all acquainted with the history of the gentleman referred to, such miserable attempts at wit, at the expense of one of the ablest and most reliable men in the country, will only excite feelings of pity and disgust.

The only true words contained in the article in question are those which speak of Mr. WELLES as formerly an uncompromising "hard-shell Jacksonian Democrat," and it has been supposed that that designation had long since ceased to be opprobrious or in any degree disreputable.

If Mr. *Leader* is not familiar with the prominent men of New-England, it is no sign that Mr. LINCOLN is not. And if it is true that he has selected GIDEON WELLES for one of the Cabinet Counsel, it shows that he is not only well posted as to the true men, and strong intellects of the East, but that he has the sagacity to appreciate and take some of them into his official association and confidence.

Mr. WELLES has been for upwards of thirty years a very leading politician in Connecticut, and for much of that time has been connected, directly and indirectly, with the public Press, wielding a powerful pen, and always exhibiting evidences of unquestionable sincerity and candor in the advocacy of his opinions, political or otherwise. He for some time held the office of Postmaster of Hartford, under Mr. VAN BUREN'S Administration, and left the office soon after the election of Gen. HARRISON, in 1840. During a part of Mr. POLK'S Administration, he occupied an important position in the Navy Department, and while residing in Washington, a series of very able articles from his pen attracted general attention throughout the country.

Like meny other prominent Northern Democrats Mr. WELLES disagreed with his party on the subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which breach was still further increased by the Kansas policy of the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations. The Territorial question being the chief one at issue, he became identified with the Republican Party soon after its organization, and has since been one of its most popular and influential leaders, taking a prominent part in its Conventions, State and National. He was a delegate from the State at large to the Chicago Convention, and constituted one of the Committee to proceed to Springfield with official notice of Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination. He was also one of the Presidential Electors. Nor was his visit to Springfield the first time he had met that distinguished gentleman. While in Hartford a year or more since, they formed a somewhat intimate acquaintance, which resulted in the warmest mutual friendship and confidence. So that Mr. LINCOLN has, in this selection, no doubt acted as much upon his own personal knowledge and estimation of the man, as upon any solicitation of prominent New-England Republicans.

No individual or party will attempt to deny the entire competency of Mr. WELLES for any position under the Government, nor to question his soundness and integrity in either a public or private capacity.

The Hartford *Courant*, the eldest and among the ablest Lincoln organs in the State, fully indorses the supposed appointment of Mr. WELLES, while the Hartford *Times*, the most prominent Democratic journal in Connecticut, says that the President elect could not have found an abler or better man in his party for Postmaster-General.

United States Revenue Cutter Service.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is considerable hue-and-cry in the papers about there not being any available vessels of light draft, which the President could order to Charleston should he desire to do so. This is unnecessary, as there are no less than eight Revenue cutters, as you will see by the following list, scattered along the coast from Norfolk, Va., to Eastport, Me. These vessels range from 150 to 606 tons, none of them drawing over ten feet, and if manned and equipped as the Revenue act of 1799 allows, would be able to render good service when called upon. The law referred to gives each of these vessels "seventy men, including non-commissioned officers and marines," but at present none of them, except the *Harriet Lane*, which has her war complement on board, has more than fifteen or twenty seamen attached. There would be no difficulty in getting full crews for the whole of them, if Government desired it, as there are at present plenty of seamen unemployed. If these cutters were fully armed and manned, the Government would have at its command eight handy vessels, of light draft, carrying about *twenty-five guns* and *five hundred and sixty men*. This is a force of no ordinary account in these squally times, and there is no reason why the vessels should not be ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard to fit out at once. All the additional armament needed could there be obtained, while any repairs could also be hastily done at the same place. Even if they should not be needed immediately, there would be no harm done to have them armed and manned as the law says they shall be. In 1832, Gen. JACKSON sent a fleet of eight or nine Revenue cutters to Charleston, and employed them against the Nullifiers with good effect. Why should they not be used now, as they were then? Had the cutter *Wm. Aiken*, at Charleston, been armed and manned as the law says, the Lieutenants could have made resistance against her traitorous Captain and the rebels who assisted him, placed her under the protection of Major ANDERSON'S guns at Fort Sumter, and saved the United States the disgrace of having had its "armed cruisers" captured by the revolutionists. The seizure, as the papers say, of the Revenne cutter *J. C. Dobbin, by a few gentlemen of Savannah*, is further reason why all the vessels in the Revenue Cutter service ought to be armed and manned as the law directs. In a few days, it is reasonable to suppose, the United States will be still further humiliated by the seizure of the Revenne cutters at Key West, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston, for they are armed and manned the same as the others. It is a bad economy, to reduce the armament and crews of Government vessels to *seventeen men, including officers*, when the law permits them to have seventy—thereby rendering them defenceless against the attack of a "few gentlemen." No delay should be permitted in putting the Revenue cutters in condition for service, so that the officers would have time to exercise the men at the guns, before being called upon for active duty.

The following is a list of the eight revenne cutters referred to above; they are all schooner-rigged, except the *Harriet Lane*, which is a steamer:

Dunne, Capt. EVANS, stationed at Norfolk, Va.—is a new vessel.

Philip Allen, Capt. SANDS, stationed at Baltimore, Md.,—is almost a new vessel.

Forward, Capt. NORES, stationed at Wilmington, Del.,—carries two guns. The *Forward*, under her gallant Captain, saw active service during the Mexican war—having participated at the bombardment of Tobasco.

Harriet Lane, Capt. FAUNCE, stationed at New-York—is a new ship, propelled by steam, carries four twenty-four-pound Dahlgreen guns in the waist, with a long thirty-two-pound pivot gun forward, in addition to a small howitzer on the forecastle. This cutter, under her present Captain, was one of the most efficient vessels of the late Paraguay expedition.

James Campbell, Capt. CLARKE, stationed at New-London, Conn.,—nearly new, carries one thirty-two-pound pivot-gun, and is pierced for four waist-guns.

Morris, Capt. WHITCOMB, stationed at Boston,—carries two twelve-pound guns; is an old vessel. Upon the call of humanity, a few years since, the *Morris* sailed in search of the ill-fated *San Francisco*, but after reaching Bermuda and not hearing anything of the object of his search, Capt. WHITCOMB returned.

Caleb Cushing, Capt. WALDEN, stationed at Portland, Me.,—hull in good condition; carries only one twelve-pound gun, but is pierced for four waist-guns and could carry a thirty-two-pound pivot-gun. Capt. WALDEN did good service during the Mexican war, in command of the old *Morris*, cruising in the Gulf.

Jackson, Lieutenant-Commanding HUNT, stationed at Eastport, Me.,—carries two twelve-pound guns; has a good hull, and glories in a good name.

A. B. C.

PERSONAL

BELL VANDERBILT WILL FIND A REply to her kind favor of the 18th of September last, at the New-York Post-office, corner of Nassau and Liberty sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANOTHER DOUBLE FASHION PLATE. IN GODEY FOR FEBRUARY. SEE LADY'S BOOK.

Is this not still prettier? We mean the Fashion-plate. Our lady folks all say it is. In despite of the times, we continue these expensive plates, and will continue them. The Press and our subscribers are enthusiastic in their praise. We know that nothing of this kind has ever before been attempted in France, England or America, and it remained for Godey to perfect fashion-plates for the ladies of America. These fashions are at least six times more beautiful than the common two-figure fashions, and ten times more expensive.

For sale by all the dealers.

CORRCION

Is the title of a handsome pamphlet now in press giving details of all attempts at RESISTANCE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, which will be issued early next week. For sale by all News Dealers.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—MESSRS. O. & J. MOWBRAY'S store, No. 269 Grand-st., was robbed some time between the hours of 10 o'clock Monday night, Dec. 31, and Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, 1861, of about 75 PIECES BLACK SILK, supposed value from four to five thousand dollars.

A reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS is offered for the recovery of the goods, or part in proportion for the amount received. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No 269 Grand-st., Corner Forsyth, New-York.

LOST.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, ON Thursday morning, in West 23d-st., between Ralston's Riding School and the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, a small buckskin PORTEMONNAIE, containing about $40 in bills and change. The above reward will be paid on its return to the owner, at No. 15 East 23th-st., or No. 86 Broad-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.

Last day but one! All who desire to join GOLDSMITH'S $2 50 writing classes, must enter their names THIS DAY or TO-MORROW, Academy, No. 933 Broadway. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE THAN SILVER OR GOLD, BECAUSE IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK; REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS ORIGINAL PURITY AND VIGOR. It is PROF. O. J. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR,

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND IRREGULARITIES.

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month for two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety!

There is no mistake about it!!

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!! MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they, too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

Read what the Press say, after thoroughly testing the matter, and no one can have a doubt.

Prof. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is a genuine medicine of real merit, pleasant to the taste, and invigorating to the system. While it purifies the blood and soothes the nervous irritation, it aids the organs of digestion to perform their functions, and resist the assault of disease. It is a chemical compound so skillfully combined that while it exhilarates it does not provoke the lassitude which usually follows excitement. A tonic, composed exclusively of vegetable matter. It is absolutely beneficial, and no ill effects can possibly accompany its use. It is an infallible and speedy remedy for Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Falling of the Womb, and other delicate diseases to which woman is subject. For Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Consumption, and a host of evils flesh is heir to, it is a certainure.—*St. Louis Morning Herald.*

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

☞ At No. 444 Broadway, all the Family and Patent Medicines constantly on hand. Always fresh and genuine.

Sold also at retail by A. B. SANDS & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, or to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 156 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a yenng woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; also to wash and iron; good City reference. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl, late from Scotland, wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer in a respectable family. Best reference given. Apply at No. 242 West 36th-st., near 9th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would take care of children; can do embroidery. Apply at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a respectable young girl, with good references. Can be seen, for two days, between the hours of 9 and 4, at No. 175 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a respectable girl; she thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 58 East 16th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a Protestant, who has had over 18 years' experience in England and this country, a situation as cook; she perfectly understands her business in any branch; has no objection to the country. Call, or address, for two days, No. 357 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family as a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as meat and pastry cook in a private family or in a private boarding-house; understands it in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation in a hotel; would be a good help to do pastry cooking; is not afraid of work. Can be seen at No. 275 Bowery. References given if required.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A sober, honest and hard-working woman wishes the above situation in City or country; is an excellent baker and good washer and ironer; has good references. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Wages moderate.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker, having some few spare days, wishes to add one or two more customers to her list. Testimonials may be had if required. Call or address FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 63 30th-st., one door from 6th av., second floor.

AS DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a seamstress, to do family sewing by the day or week; understands dressmaking, and can operate on a sewing-machine; best of City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post office, for a week.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—A SITUation wanted, by a very respectable Protestant girl, who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of housework; is willing and obliging, and would go for low wages; no objections to go in the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 495 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY desirous of procuring a really smart, reliable, capable servant girl that is highly recommended, for either City or country, at moderate wages, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman with good City references desires a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; her study will be to please her employer. Apply at No. 378 8th-av., first floor, front.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED AS lady's maid, by a young lady who has lived in Paris several years, in the highest families; speaks the English, German and French languages; having received a good education, she is perfectly competent to instruct young children; also is a good hairdresser and dressmaker. Best of City references given. Apply for three days at No. 78 4th-av., at Mrs. O'Brien's.

AS LAUNDRESS—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations together—laundress, and the other as seamstress and chambermaid. The best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 310 6th-av., between 25th and 21st sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation for an honest respectable girl, as nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid; she can sew very neatly. Call at No. 46 East 27th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is an excellent seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; would take charge of an infant from its birth or go general housework, by a Protestant English young woman, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation as wet nurse for a strong, healthy woman, who has had charge of her infant for six months. Any person in want of an assistant of this description will find this an opportunity rarely met with. Address S. F. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant women as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress in a respectable family, to work by the day or week; she understands operating on different sewing machines and is acquainted with all the branches of sewing work. Call at No. 148 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front-room, for one week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; would assist in chamber-work, or the care of grown children. Call at or address No. 258 6th-av., in the store, between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young Englishwoman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would go as lady; understands the care of children from their birth; the best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 149 East 32d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 118 West 24th-st., 2d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL girl, a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits children' dresses; is quick at the needle; makes shirts and does ladies' fine sewing; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 160 West 23d-st., where she has lived four years.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S-MAID.—Situation wanted as seamstress or lady's-maid, by a respectable German girl who understands dress making and all kinds of needle-work perfectly. Call at No. 65 Thompson-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of long experience in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City refereoce. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or address M. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or farmer; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good, careful driver; is willing to make himself useful about a gentlemen's place; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen or heard from by addressing J. R., for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; is not afraid of hard work; has good reference. Address C. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady young man; has had long experience in the business; knows the City well; is willing to make himself useful; can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS MAN OF ALL WORK.—A SMART, ACtive, honest and sober young man wishes a situation to take care of a farm, drive, work in a garden, take care of stock, chop wood, brush boots, &c.; is of a good disposition, and has good reference. Call at, or address WILLIAM, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, a situation as gardener; understands the growling of grapes and greenhouse plants. Apply at Bridgman's seed-store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

AS USEFUL MAN.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG man wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good plain gardener; is also a good ox-driver and caring of horses and harness and stock; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has lived in some of the most respectable City families, to whom he will refer for his qualifications. Call or address J., No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store, between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF A RESPECtable family, having received a good education, and speaking well three languages, desires to accept the position of waiter in a family. He has served six years in his last place, and possesses the best references. He has no objection to travel or to go in the country. Address by letter E. M., No. 92 White st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 750 Broadway, near Astor-place, in the paper-hanger's store, or address E. B., for three days.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A PORTION OF the day unoccupied, desires to make an engagement to keep a set of books, or do other writing, after bank hours. Address B., Box No. 740 Brooklyn Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
BY
WILDER'S PATENT SAFES, ALLEN'S STEAM GAUGES, HOYT'S WATER GAUGES, &c.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 146 Chambers-st. The above goods, consisting of ten Wilder's Safes, sizes from No. 1 to 7 inclusive, also ten of Allen's Gauges, from No. 1 to 3 inclusive, also a lot of parlor skates, also the fixtures of the store, consisting of two upright desks, office desks, office table, railing, chairs, stools, stove and fixtures, &c. By order of

A. S. SULLIVAN, Esq., Assignee,
No. 59 William st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
POSTPONED FROM WEDNESDAY LAST ON ACCOUNT OF THE STORM.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of English and Swiss watches, being part of the stock of one of our largest importing houses, consisting in part of hunting and open faced English patent levers, with all the late improvements, made by Joseph Johnson, Evans, Cooper, Mitney, and other celebrated makers; hunting and open case patent and detached levers, duplex and chronometer watches, by the best Swiss makers, all in 18 carat gold cases; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' watches in various styles. The goods are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold, by order of B. M. JUDSON, Receiver.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents [$238,095 41], the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, the wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the rolling stock, engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper construction, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or the same acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

A. M. CRISTADO, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTADO will sell, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Murray st., removed for convenience of sale, a large and choice assortment of fine diamond jewelry, comprising single stone, cluster and boss diamond; sapphire, opal and pearl rings, tiepins, brooches and studs; diamond studs and sleeve buttons; several very fine single stone diamond pins and rings, crosses, &c.; also, gold hunting diamond and enamelled ladies' watches; gold hunting double-time independent levers, 18 carat cases; gold cap magic levers and chronometers; English ¾ plate levers straight line anchors, Nickle movements; gold hunting, 18 carat; cylinders and levers; also, silver hunting cylinders and anchors; silver plaqua detached levers, fine movements; also, a large lot of jewelry, bracelets, gold chains, earrings, studs, pencil cases, charms, &c. Also, about 200 gross gilt watch keys. Terms cash; deposits required at option of auctioneer. The above sale is well worthy the attention of the trade and private buyers. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st., superb assortment of first-class manufactured furs, every article made expressly for City trade, warranted free from any defect or damage or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay sable capes, muffs and cuffs mink sable do., stone marten do., real fitch do., Siberian squirrel do., Siberian squirrel belly do., imported fitch do., chinchilla do., large and small sizes, rock marten do., misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c. Sleigh robes in great variety, wolf, bear, fancy do., &c. Also, gents' caps, collars and gloves, of various kinds, forming as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 11½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of a large assortment, removed for convenience of sale consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany chairs, rockers and sofas, covered in hair cloth, gilt frame pier glasses, hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, &c., &c. Also, an invoice of French plate gilt frame looking-glasses; a lot of cassimere pants, and a balance of jewelry uncalled for on Receiver's sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7 o'clock,

AUTOGRAPHS AND ENGRAVINGS—Comprising scarce and valuable autograph letters and documents, both American and foreign, and a collection of choice fine line engravings, &c., including some originals by Rembrandt and others.

HOGAN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OIL-PAINTINGS—Belonging to the estate of the late John Spooner, consisting of rich parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, carpets, crockery, vases beds, bedding, &c. Also, about 50 oil-paintings in frames, some very choice. Full particulars in to-morrow's advertisement. The above sale is by order of ROBERT BELL, Administrator.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE—THIS DAY, AT C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Hall, Black & Co.'s. The balance of stock, consisting of crockery, glass, china, plated-ware, cutlery, bronzes, &c., &c., will be sold at auction THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock. The sale being peremptory, affords housekeepers, &c., a first-rate opportunity to get goods at their own prices.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the north west corner of 3d-av and 24th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. E. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 109 John-st., New-York.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $4,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE extensive manufacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., covering both lots; they are well lighted, and near Broadway and Canal-st. Address, by post, MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to

JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites. A great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av, adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st, New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class four-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 36 St. Mark's-place; house in good repair; lot 25x99 feet. For particulars inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 73 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 276 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $6; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $20; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cts. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383 105 37.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July and has now saved $48 36. A mechanic deposited $6, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 26th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 2d, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES V. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN O. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President

ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CITY OF WHEELING BONDS.—HOLDERS of the above Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Hempfield Railroad Companies, are notified that the new Bonds of that City, under the terms of the proposed arrangement, are now in the hands of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., to be exchanged for the old Bonds; the arrears of interest, under the terms of the agreement, will be paid in money. Holders are requested to give the matter attention.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 89 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 488 Broadway, corner of Howard-st, on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.

HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—No. 31 John-st., New-York. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the choice of nine trustees and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Per order.

T. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

TREASURY NOTES FOR DUTIES AT A discount. Also, Treasury Notes for investment, bearing 12 per cent. Interest. For sale by
READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AMBROSE SNOW and JOSEPH S. BURRESS, against THE PROVIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, DANIEL BURNS, HORACE J. MOODY and JACOB R. TELFAIR.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 71 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1860.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The above named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 17, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
jal8-law6w*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York ss.—JOHN H. POWER, plaintiff, against JOHN G. HILDRETH, Hiram Westbrook and Minnie Ann his wife, Silas H. Buttrick and Harriet his wife, John S. Edwards and James Slater, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To HIRAM WESTBROOK and ELIZABETH ANN his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 129 Fulton-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 20, 1860.

JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiff's Att'y.,
d21-law6w* No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st. in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of September, 1860.

FRANCIS T. GARRETT, Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s17-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1859, for the period from the 1st of January, 1860 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

D. S. BARNES,
P. CONKLIN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1860.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE to let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January Interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON E. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 46 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 21 January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., Jan. 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the net profits of the last six months payable on demand.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Div dend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES B. LOTT, Sec.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent upon the Capital Stock; also an Interest Dividend to date, on Scrip, payable on demand. C. F. BLODGET, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1 mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, PATTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SACRET FOR FEMALES' FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicine above was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Yedo (the capital great city in Japan and for hundreds of years has been used by the Empress and her family, as it is a most sure remedy, and has proved its charms. Price of the Japan secret, $3 a package sent to any address.

CAUTION.—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. B. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult a secret interview only required to insure his favor of treatment. Consultation free. Answers will be received in his rooms from 9 to 5 o'clock from other persons.

Dr. A. B. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S worm syrup. The Game Cock Liver Liniment promptly relieves the most popular complaint of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 456 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, as his private residence, No. 49 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without stickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's friend, and other remedies, the infalling reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIAL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female complaints generally. Office No 488 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering may consult Dr. Ward in confidence, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint; the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, or to purchase on easy terms, three small, narrow English-basement houses adjoining, in a good location, suitable for residences for first-class tenants. Houses 12½ feet wide and having but one story above parlors will do. Such as are unfinished, and could be fitted up to suit the advertiser, would be preferred. Address A. M. Z., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating location.

WANTED—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT IN THE upper part of this City or Brooklyn, in a respectable neighborhood, in exchange for a cottage in Williamsburgh, within three blocks of the South 8th-st. Ferry. The premises are supplied with gas and water. The street is sewered. The present occupant would be pleased to remain, at a rent of $350 per year. Apply to JAMES C. GODFREY, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 218 Front-st.

A SMALL, COMPLETELY-FURNISHED house wanted, by a family of three; or would board a gentleman and wife till 1st May, in compensation for rent. Location must be respectable, and terms moderate. Address for ten days, L. T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Cap. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. G. Hocklay.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hocklay, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMships of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

HUNTSVILLE,

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

government, because without the enforcement of the laws the Union could not continue. But that remedy did not meet the existing state of things. They could not, under any provision of the Constitution, enforce the law against a seceding State. The law was applicable to individuals, and to enforce the law against the individual you must have judges and juries, and you must proceed against him, according to the Constitution, in the State where the crime was committed. It was clear, therefore, that they could not enforce the law against an individual in South Carolina, for no jury would bring in a verdict of guilty upon any indictment found at this juncture and under present circumstances. It was true there was a general demand for the enforcement of the laws, but however true as an abstraction, however necessary at all times and imperative it might be on the Government to enforce them, it was now impracticable and impossible, as well as wholly unsuited to the occasion. The question then was, what was the duty of the Administration and of Congress? It was one of pacification and reconstruction; a duty which must undoubtedly be committed to the next Administration, and the country must therefore await an appeal to the people. But what, in the meantime, is to be done? As yet no practical remedy had been devised, and State after State was going out of the Union. All the votes taken in the different committees tended to strengthen the indication that a remedy from these sources is out of the question. The dominant party have shown an indisposition to make those concessions indispensable to a reunion. Their bounden duty, then, was to preserve the *status quo*, and to preserve the existing state of things as nearly as possible—to avoid the employment of coercion. But to do this it was essentially necessary to their policy that a like purpose and spirit should animate their Southern friends. It would not do for the South to protest against coercion, while at the same time they seized the arms, arsenals, fortresses, navy-yards and ships that come within their reach and power. To act thus was not and could never be peaceable secession—that would not be preserving the *status quo*. It was a declaration of war; and when sovereign States make war they could not cry peace, nor call for protection against coercion. The constitutional compact was a compact between equal sovereign States, and when, therefore, a sovereign State did an act, whether by law or treaty, or by grant on parchment, ceding unalterably a piece of territory, large or small, whether for the purpose of erecting on it a fortress, or fort, or Custom-house, or city, or town, that State could not recall that cession nor unmake the grant. That was out of the question. Such a proposition was monstrous in law, in morals and politics, and was utterly untenable and indefensible. He hoped the South, therefore, would not force an issue of war in defence of this indisputable right, and in discharge of the imperative and paramount duty of occupying and keeping those fortified places provided for the common defence of the country. It was on this point alone the whole danger of collision was to be dreaded—on this only civil war can happen, and on this position the first battle may be fought. It cannot be said by the South that the seizure of the forts had been made for the purpose of protection. Remember, the course of events in South Carolina in her Convention, convened for the purpose of taking steps to secede, met with no interference from any quarter—no interference from the Executive or from Congress. That Convention was held—the ordinance of secession was passed, and they met with no interference with the act—none whatever. No army or naval forces were sent for the purpose of coercion. But what had the Legislature of South Carolina done? They organized an army, and yet there was no interference with that hostile act from any quarter. The act of secession, from its inception to its consummation, was rendered as complete and perfect as human agency could make it, and not the slightest interference was asserted or attempted by the Executive or legislative departments. Through all these acts there was no show of coercion. The transfer of sixty men from one fort to another, however, simple as it was, gave rise to unfounded apprehensions, not only in one State, but throughout that whole section of the country. The mere transfer of a handful of men, not under instruction to menace or attack anybody, was assumed to be a warlike measure on the part of the Federal Government. What next? An unarmed vessel approaches the harbor of Charleston, bearing dispatches and provisions and men to a place within the unquestionable jurisdiction of the Federal Government of the United States. From its masthead is displayed the American flag, and as she approaches and is within sight of a fortification of the General Government—the official character of the vessel being well known—the authorities of South Carolina opened a fire from their guns upon her, delenceless as she was, and compelled her to return and abandon the legitimate and peaceful character of her mission. That was an act of war, of unqualified and flagrant war; and had such an act been done by another Government or authority, by any foreign Power whatever, it would have aroused the ire of every man in the nation; and have elicited from every patriot heart a loud and earnest protest, and a demand for an immediate appeal to all the measures necessary to repel the insult and avenge the outrage. It was an act of war. But, eternal thanks to the moderation and noble magnanimity of gallant Major ANDERSON, it was not so regarded by him. He remembered it was an act done by his fellow countrymen, by men excited and misled by the apprehension of farce to be employed against themselves, and aroused to blind zeal by their own anomalous political condition. In retaliation of that act of war, Major ANDERSON might have laid Charleston in ashes, and civilization and history would have approved the act. He emphatically announced his conviction that no man, looking at the responsibility of Major ANDERSON, could honestly lay his hand upon his heart and condemn him for such a vindication of the honor and the rights of a flag which his sword and his life were pledged to maintain. But this was not done, and he thanked heaven for it. If it had been done it would have been impossible to reconstruct the Confederacy, which now seemed the only peaceful escape from their difficulties. In view of mere coercion, he would repeat that they could not recruit a regiment in New-York to march over the frontier to any State for the purpose of coercion against a people in the exercise of their legitimate and holy rights. Never—never! But the men of New-York would march in untold thousands anywhere to protect the honored flag of the Union, and to defend and maintain its glory and renown in any event, or in any emergency where it was necessary to do so. He would call attention once more to the great and grave distinction between an issue where force is employed against a sovereign State to compel its acquiescence of any political act within her legitimate jurisdiction, and an appeal to arms in defence of the indisputable right and jurisdiction of the United States, when that jurisdiction had been ceded by the act of the seceding State. Reference had yesterday been made (by Mr. GARNETT) to the probability of a hostile visit from the armies and navies of France and England for the purpose of interfering with our jurisdiction. This very probability showed it would be worse than madness to surrender the fortified places, which alone could enable them to assert and maintain that jurisdiction. Whatever might be the views of gentlemen as to a peaceable secession, however they might meet the exigencies of the times, they had yet their political position to maintain as a great commercial nation. The elements of that commercial greatness was in the North and West, and not in the South. They had absolute duties to perform for self-defence, and these ports and fortified places are indispensable to the protection of their position as a commercial and maritime nation, and as a means of self-defence against those very eventualities which secession must necessarily bring with them. The possession of these fortified places became more important with secession an accomplished fact than when secession was never dreamed of. There was no possibility of foreign intervention without secession; with secession it was almost inevitable. On all these considerations it was their absolute duty to hold those places; nay more, it was madness on the part of those who sincerely deprecated war to seize and to attempt to hold them. Their statute books were full of precedents to justify their regaining possession of them. In 1811-'12 Congress, by a large majority, into which Southern men entered, determined to take possession of the country west of the Mississippi and of Florida, and of the Territories adjoining, because their possession was essential to our political safety and to our territorial protection; and therefore all the statesmen of the South were committed to the recognition of the right of the Government to hold those fortified places, at all risks and under all circumstances. The history of this, as well as of all great countries, was full of precedents for this course of action. Whatever may be the issue of events—whether happily by conciliation and justice to the South we may find an honorable and fraternal solution of our difficulties, or whether unhappily we blindly drift into alienation, war and irrevocable separation—the great commercial interests of this country require, the destiny of American civilization demands that the political and territorial control of this continent, from the mouth of the Hudson to the mouth of the Mississippi, from the Atlantic to the Pacific seas, shall remain where it now exists—in the hands of the Government of the United States. In all the partisan issues between the South and the Republican Party the people of the City of New-York are with the South, but when the South makes an untenable issue with our country, when the flag of the Union is insulted, when the fortified places provided for the common defence are assaulted and seized, when the South abuodons its Northern allies for English and French cooperation, then the loyal and patriotic population of that imperial City are a unit for the Union.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) maintained that there were no causes for a dissolution of the Union and insurpation to overthrow the Government. The conspirators had cooperated with traitors who were connected with the Government. If the people knew what had been going on for the last four years in every department of the Government, there would have been such an expression at the ballot-box as would have effectually silenced the allies of the South living in the North. The party who had violated the Missouri and other compromises now ask as a condition of their remaining in the Union such amendments to the Constitution as will give a finality to the Slavery question. The Republican Party could to die if they engraft on that instrument the recognition of property in man! That Slavery shall be extended and made perpetual is the test demanded. To meet the secession movements, he would abolish all the ports of entry where the laws are now obstructed, proclaim a blockade in the ports of the rebellious States, and let thoughtless men take the consequences of their own illegal acts. Mr. LINCOLN will be inaugurated in Washington, and this can be found States loyal to the principles on which the Government was founded. If the conspirators succeed, Washington will not be the capital. If the President had acted with firmness, these troubles would not exist. He will retire from his office utterly disgraced.

Mr. PERRY, of Maine, (Rep.,) said now that tyranny and rebellion prevail, and men were turning anxiously and inquiring for some scheme of compromise, New-England was not consulted, but to cast her off from the rest of the confederacy was a favorite idea. But when that experiment shall be tried, the South would find that New-England could live without the South as well as the South could live without her. He discussed the following points: First, the territory and population of New England; second, her social and moral condition, and third, her wealth and industry. In the course of his remarks he spoke of her devotion to the Union. She was always prompt to repel foes from without and to meet traitors at home. She was willing to make any reasonable compromise which could not be construed into an abandonment of principle. So long as the men have arms in their hands, so long as they forcibly resist the common laws of the country, his voice was for war. The Government that negotiates with traitors deserves the contempt of the civilized world. The "Union must and shall be preserved."

The Committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE SITE—PRINTING THE CITY INSPECTOR'S REPORT—APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH-WARDENS.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Street Commissioner to place two gas lamps in front of St. James' Church, in Jane-street.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Aldermen DAYTON stated that he observed by the public papers that a movement was on foot in the Legislature to transfer the site now occupied by the Post office in this City to the General Government, for the purpose of making it a permanent location. He offered a series of resolutions declaring that the present site is inconvenient to the great body of the people of this City, and that any attempt to make it permanent ought to be resisted; also, requesting the representatives of this City in the Legislature to exert their influence against it.

Alderman BOOLE could not see why the Board could not as well state a preference for a new location.

Alderman DAYTON could not say as to that. He thought it not competent for the Board to express a preference for any location; but, that it was proper for the Board to state that the present location was inconvenient.

The resolutions of Alderman DAYTON were adopted with but one dissenting voice.

Messrs. BARNEY and PINCKNEY appeared during the debate, as a Committee from the Board of Councilmen, announcing that that Board was organized and ready to receive any communications.

THE REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

The annual report of the City Inspector was received, and a motion was made to print the usual number—1,000 copies.

Alderman BOOLE moved to amend by printing 2,000 copies.

Alderman DAYTON wanted 3,000 printed. It was an important document; he knew it, because the City Inspector told him so.

Alderman TUOMEY thought that, as the document was so important, they had better print 5,000.

Alderman BRADY called for the reading of the communication, and, on the ground that the information was not of sufficient importance, moved that 1,000 copies be printed, which was not seconded.

The amendment to print 5,000 copies was adopted by a vote of 10 to 6.

In the course of his remarks, Alderman BRADY animadverted upon the inconsistency of the Board in voting for reform in printing one evening, and then tendering themselves liable to be accused of their old tricks of robbery on another evening.

Alderman BAGLEY raised the point that the gentleman was out of order in calling the members of the Board robbers.

Alderman BRADY said he was only supposing a case. [Laughter.]

After the Resolution was adopted, Alderman BRADY asked whether the printing would not have to be done by contract if it cost more than $250?

The Chair thought not, and so decided.

THE ASSISTANT HEALTH-WARDENS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector announcing the appointment of Assistant Health Wardens.

Alderman DAYTON moved that the name suggested for the Sixteenth Ward be stricken out. He did not know the man—never heard of him. [Laughter.]

Alderman FROMENT made a similar motion as to the appointee for the Twenty-first Ward, and Alderman FEVAS for the Twentieth Ward.

After considerable squabbling, and some parliamentary dodging, the list was confirmed by a vote of 13 to 4.

The following is the list of the

NEW ASSISTANT HEALTH-WARDENS.

1. Daniel Connors,	12. John Quin,
2. Charles Fleicher,	13. Thomas J. Coviletou,
3. Francis McCabe,	14. Nicholas Mooney,
4. Eugene Sullivan,	15. John McGalvan.
5. James D. Hall,	16. George Leonard,
6. Daniel Brophy,	17. Patrick Brady,
7. James Lee,	18. Stephen O'Hara,
8. James Armstrong,	19. F. J. McDonough,
9. Bernard Kavanaugh,	20. Patrick Kerrin,
10. John W. Crump,	21. Matthew Patten,
11. James Bearman,	22. Thomas Nowlan.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES—RESIGNATIONS.

At his own request, Alderman HENAY was excused from serving on the Committee on Taxes.

Alderman FROMENT said he observed his name on five Committees. He would like to be excused from serving on any of them.

Alderman DAYTON said he could appreciate the motives of the gentleman, as he himself would like to be excused from serving on the Committees on which he had been placed.

Alderman FROMENT was excused, as he had requested; as was also Alderman BOOLE, from serving on the Committee on the Almshouse Department.

Pending an effort of Alderman DAYTON to procure a Committee to deliberate and report upon the bill before the Legislature to make the City Chamberlain an appointee of the Comptroller, the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ELECTION OF CLERK, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND DOOR-KEEPER—RECEPTION AND TREATMENT OF THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Board met last evening, and on motion of Mr. BARNEY proceeded to ballot for Clerk. The first ballot resulted in the reelection of Mr. CHARLES T. MCCLENACHAN by the following vote: MCCLENACHAN, 13; KEZIAH KENOAIL, 11. This is the tenth year that Mr. MCCLENACHAN has been elected Clerk of this Board.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms, and NICHOLAS M. STIZELL was reelected by the same vote, his opponent being LEWIS JONES.

The ballot for Door-keeper resulted in the choice of THOS. J. CARLTON, in place of R. ENTWISTLE, who held the position last year.

A Committee were appointed to wait on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and inform them of the organization of this Board; and the rules of the Board for 1860 were adopted until otherwise ordered.

The Board then concurred in several papers from the Aldermen, among them the resolution to appoint a Committee to investigate the propriety of a change in the present mode of publishing the proceedings of the Common Council; also, in the resolutions to appoint a Joint Committee of the two Boards to draft amendments to the City Charter, and recommend the same to the attention of the Legislature.

The annual message of the Mayor was here received and the reading of it commenced.

Mr. BARNEY moved that the further reading be dispensed with. Several objections were made. Mr. CLEAVELAND, Mr. STEVENSON and other Republican members, although they had read it in the newspapers, wished to hear it read again.

Mr. BARNAY withdrew his motion, and the message was read.

The reading having been concluded, a motion was made to print it in document form, when

Mr. OSTER (Rep.) objected to the reception and printing of the document, on the ground that the subjects treated of therein did not come within the scope of the Mayor's duties under that clause of the charter which required him to communicate to the Common Council the condition of the City. He was sorry that the Mayor, in his travels about this City, could not discover any more appropriate topics to introduce into his message than those treated of. Much had been said of late about traitors, and the nursery of traitors in this City was the United States Marshal's Office; but a man who picks his neighbor's pocket and, after having been discovered, pleads the statute of limitations, was worse than a traitor—he was a coward and a sneak. Mr. OSTER continued to comment at length upon the topics contained in the message, and concluded by saying that they who talked so flippantly about treason, might yet discover that there was such a thing as treason, and that there were laws to punish it. [Applause from the lobby.]

Mr. LANT objected to the printing of the message in document form, and proceeded to argue against the Mayor's scheme for the secession of the City from the State, claiming that the wealth and prosperity of the City was owing almost entirely to its connection with the State.

Mr. BARNEY was glad that the reading of the message had afforded an opportunity for certain Republican members to get off buncombe speeches. As to the printing of the message he thought it was an act of courtesy due to the Chief Magistrate of the City, however much members might differ, as he himself differed from the views contained therein.

On motion 250 copies were ordered printed in document form, and the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—THE LUNATIC QUESTION—THE INFANTS' HOME—A NEW PRISON AND AN INFANTS' NURSERY.

The Board of Charities and Corrections met yesterday, all the members being present, and the President, SIMEON DRAPER, in the chair. The report of the Committee of the Whole showe that, from the 4th to the 11th of January, 341 persons, viz., 148 males and 193 females, were sent from the City Prison to the Work-house as vagrants and disorderly persons. Of these a large number had been previously committed from one to one hundred times.

A communication from the Board of Police Magistrates was received, inquiring as to what disposition should be made of persons committed to them for examination. They were all alleged to be either insane, needy or disabled, but they were not liable to be committed for vagrancy. They recommend that in all cases the charge of vagrancy be made, with the facts to prove that charge, and that all others be released from the justices' commitment, to be disposed of as the Board of Charities and Corrections think proper. In reply, the Board ask for further light as to the disposition of persons deemed by the Justices proper subjects for care or incarceration—whether, in such cases, they shall be sent to the Almshouse or Workhouse for such time as they think proper.

The Commissioners have sent a list of the lunatics now under their supervision who are justly chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration to the Superintendent of Ward's island, with a request to be informed as to the earliest period when he (the Superintendent) will be prepared to receive them.

A letter from Mrs. DUBOIS states that she had concluded to give up to the Board of Charities and Corrections all power and control over the Infants' Home, which had been given to her by the Common Council. She regrets the necessity which compels her to take this step, and expresses the hope that its management will be such as to maintain for it the reputation it now has as a charitable institution. A letter from Mayor WOOD says that while he is willing to surrender his share in the management of the Home, he does not see how the building can be transferred without violation of law. The subject has been laid before the Common Council.

It has been decided to build a new Prison on Ward's Island, and an Infants' Nursery on Blackwell's Island,—the Prison to be used for the security of those engaged in cultivating the gardens, and the Nursery for the proper care of children formerly put out to nurse in the City.

The newly-adopted plans of the Commissioners to prevent frauds by applicants for out-door relief, and to do justice to the worthy, are meeting with general approbation.

The weekly report shows that there were 8,536 persons remaining in the Institutions Jan. 5; admitted during the week, 1,904—making a total of 10,440. Of this number, 51 have died, 1,232 have been discharged; 373 were sent to Bleckwell's island, and 7 to the State Prison—leaving in the Institutions, Jan. 12, 8,777,—being an increase of 241, as compared with the previous week. Of these, Bellevue Hospital has 1,036; the Almshouse, 2,208; Workhouse, 1,466; Randall's Island, 865; the Island Hospital, from the Workhouse, 307; and the Colored Home, 303.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.—The members of the New-York Typographical Society celebrated, last night, at their rooms, No. 3 Chambers street, the 155th anniversary of the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Mr. MILLER in the Chair. The large room was completely filled, and ladies were among the audience. The proceedings were of a social and varied kind, commencing with a performance on a grand piano, after which songs, glees and other vocal entertainments, were the order of the evening. The principal feature, however, was an able address by Mr. BADAR, descriptive of his travels in Europe a year ago, especially in England, and more particularly in the British metropolis, the portion whereof which was most interesting to his auditors, being his account of the visits he paid to the various printing-offices of London. Mr. BAKER was very felicitous in his remarks, and greatly applauded on resuming his seat. The evening was most pleasantly passed, and if the enthusiastic cheers which followed every Union sentiment in song and speech, are indicative of the feelings of the printers of this City, their Southern brethren may expect little sympathy and less assistance from them.

AN INVITATION FROM CORONER SCHIRMER.—An anonymous letter was received yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, in which the writer professes to have knowledge of certain important facts connected with the murder of JOHN SEXTON, on Monday night last. The ends of justice will be subserved and a great favor be conferred if the author will accord the Coroner a personal interview at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street.

A WORTHY CHARITY.—The performance for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, by the pupils of the Mount Washington Institute, takes place this evening at No. 585 Broadway. A similar performance last year by the students of the same establishment was found so substantial and welcome an aid as to prompt the present effort, which, as a piece of practical benevolence, may well form a part of school education. The programme is an attractive one.

FULL FREIGHT TO SAVANNAH.—The steamship *Mount Vernon*, which left this port last evening for Savannah, had a full freight, which is unusual at this season of the year, consisting of some 700 barrels of potatoes, several crates of cabbage, 200 barrels of sugar, 500 bags of coffee, flour, butter, cheese, lard, oil, and a few dry goods.

BURNED TO DEATH.—MARGARET KRONE, a native of Germany, 19 years of age, died yesterday at her residence, No. 401 Madison street, in consequence of having been severely burned on the 7th inst., by the explosion of a fluid lamp which dropped out of her hand by accident. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on the body.

Republican Central Club.

DENUNCIATION OF DISUNION—INDORSEMENT OF SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH, &c.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Club at No. 814 Broadway, last evening,

J. BOLIS RIVERSAND was elected Secretary *pro tem.*

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the "Republican Central Club of the City of New-York" view the criminal agitation of the dissolution of the Union, which has obtained undue prominence through the premeditated treason of Southern office holders and politicians, who were abetted, abetted and assisted by traitors in JAMES BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, and who are now openly assisted by a hireling Press, the paid enemies of the country, as a renewal of the detestable principles advocated by the Tories in the Revolution; that the treasonable doctrines now advanced by the enemies of a Republican Government, and set forth in the South Carolina Ordinance of rebellion, are to be abhorred and execrated by all men, and against all such crimes and treason, we, in the name of our country, most solemnly protest.

Resolved, That in the late speech of our distinguished Senator, Gov. SEWARD, we recognize that the true position of the country and a correct exposition of the principles of the Republican Party has been set forth, the appeals to the patriotism of all men are justly made, and the spirit of conciliation evinced is worthy of all praise; that we are willing to stand or fall upon the generous and patriotic determination to be true to our country, our Platform, and ourselves.

Resolved, That the prompt tender of the First Division of our State Military of their services to aid, protect and defend our common country in any emergency which may present itself, demands the admiration of every citizen of this State, and meets with our warmest thanks and earnest approval, and we hereby offer to the Commander-in-Chief our individual service and our individual sacrifice to meet every and any call that may be made upon us.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Gov. MORGAN, Senator SEWARD, Senator KING, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Brevet Maj.-Gen. WOOL, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, and to each of the Brigadier Generals of the First Division of the noble military of our State.

A Carnival of Children.

FERRERO'S THIRD ANNUAL SOIREE DANSANTE.

There was a sound of revelry last night, and the Metropolis had gathered there its children, and the chandeliers shone bright o'er dawning women and incipient men. A gentleman of some literary repute a few years since opened a description of a ball with lines somewhat similar to the above, but the appreciative observer will mark the added beauties which present themselves in the present version. The occasion of the revelry was a *soirée dansante* given by Prof. FERRERO, and the scene was in the Academy of Music. The Academy was not built for a ball-room, but it answers a very good purpose, and loses less money when put to this use than in the legitimate operatic line. The *soirée dansante* of last evening was a Prince's ball in miniature. The inevitable Policemen were in attendance; the carriages relied to the doors, debarked their fairy freight, and departed; gossamer visions flitted past the guests whose tickets only entitled them to stand on the steps, and hurled themselves from sight in the vestibules. The attendance was not quite so large as at the Prince's Ball, but this may be attributed to the unpleasantness of the walking, the lower price of the tickets, and the fact that plenty could be obtained. Two other points of dissimilarity were visible: the floor was not so contrived as to break down in the middle of the first dance, and the Master of Ceremonies was different. In other respects the affairs were much the same, if we except the age of the ladies attending. It was a pleasure last evening to see the inchoate powars of society go through the languid luxury of the Lancers, and the whirling witchsies of the waltz. To see the youthful Adolphns lead the budding Carolline through the mazes of a difficult dance with as much *à plomb* as though a state of easy unreat were his normal condition. But greater still was the pleasure of marking the countenances of the parents of the Adolphs and Carolines. Those whose dancing days were haply long time past, sat in a state of swaying satisfaction, and, watching the tripping feet of their children, danced all their dances o'er again. From the hour of 5 to 9, the children held high carnival; after that hour they kindly surrendered the floor to Adolphs and Carolines of more matute age. The last aspirants for Terpsichorean honors came in greater numbers and more elaborate costume, but the first had the best of the dance, so far as apparent enjoyment was concerned. When hearts and feet are both light and bound together in unison, as is mostly the case in childhood, we have a fair illustration of what is meant by the poetry of motion. Hearts wax heavy and joints become stiff as years grow; adults dance from duty, while children dance because they cannot help it. And so we give the palm of last evening to FERRERO'S younger pupils. It is but fair to say that the band throughout the performance discoursed most excellent music.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables R. E. Fenton of Washington, O. B. Matteson of Utica, and G. G. Fogg of Concord, N.H., Jude Gilpin of Rhode Island, Lieut. G. Bacon and Dr. Page of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, M. C.-elect, of Albany, and Wm. Williams of Buffalo, N. Truesdale of Texas, A. J. Auhin of Philadelphia, E. P. Ross of Auburn, and E. Hall of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. A. T. Wareley of South Carolina, D. C. Haskin of California, G. R. Hay of Ohio, J. R. Frisbee of Valejo, Cal., and W. T. Bloom of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. N. P. Banks of Boston, Homer Ramsdell of New-York, J. V. Robbins of Cincinnati, P. E. Redpath and lady of Montreal, E. Crane of Boston, F. H. Little of Albany, and F. C. Arms of Markam, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Armstrong and lady of Canada West, and Mr. O'Sullivan and lady, of the West Indies are at the Union-place Hotel.

New-Jersey.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENT.—The Board of Officers of the Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade, Col. GREGORY Commander, at their last meeting appointed a Committee to devise means to increase the numbers and efficiency of the Brigade. They have addressed a communication to the Board of Officers of the First Regiment, Major BENNERDT acting commandant, to coöperate with them. It is proposed to ask of the present Legislature the passage of such amendments to the Militia law as would be most likely to increase the inducements for joining the organized militia, and to place the Brigade on a better footing—in fact, on a thorough war footing. One of the amendments proposed to be asked for, is a law similar to that in New-York by which a person belonging to the infantry, is exempt from $500 taxation on real estate and a person belonging to the cavalry from $1 000 taxation. It is understood that this proposition will be favorably entertained by the first Regiment and a united effort will be made to carry out the objects above stated in order that the Hudson County Brigade, in peace or war, may stand first in the State.

SUDDEN DEATH—PROBABLE RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.—A man named CHARLES MILLER, 50 years of age, residing at Washington Village, died very suddenly on Wednesday night. It is stated that about a year since, while engaged in an affray, or endeavoring to defend himself from an attack, he received a very severe blow on the head, from which injury he has never recovered, and his mind has become so much impaired that he has been enabled to attend to little or no business. The matter was to have come up before the Grand Jury now in session, and witnesses for that purpose had been summoned to appear before them. An inquest will be held to-day.

A WOMAN CHARGES HERSELF WITH MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon, a woman, somewhat intoxicated, named JANE ANN WARE, appeared at the station-house, in Jersey City, and in an excited and wild manner, desired to deliver herself up, stating that she had murdered her husband. She was accommodated with a cell, and Aid J. L. AYRES, proceeded to her residence, No. 253 Newark-avenue, where he found the husband, not dead, but his face had been badly pummeled. WARE refused to give any satisfaction as to the manner he received the injuries, and declined to make any charge against his wife. She was accordingly held for drunkenness.

PRIZE FIGHTING.—Judge OGDEN, in his recent charge to the Grand Jury of Hudson County, called their particular attention to the invasion of Jersey soil by ruffians from adjoining States for the purpose of engaging in brutal affrays. In accordance with the recommendation of the Judge, the Grand Jury yesterday had a large number of witnesses before them in reference to the prize-fight between KELLY and PRICE. The result, of course, is not known.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a stable adjoining the Morris and Essex Railroad Bridge, where it crosses the turnpike in East Newark, was destroyed by fire. The bridge narrowly escaped destruction.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—This Court has been engaged since Tuesday in the trial between MILLAAN & HARRAVENS. The Stockholders of the late Protective Union Store, in Jersey City, to recover an alleged debt of of about $1,300. The case was not closed.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.—Circuit Court for this day, Nos. 47, 50, 55, 57, 58, 59, 62, 64, 69, 72, 20, 23, 24, 6, 74, 75, 75½, 76, 77, 42

CITY COURT.—Nos. 36, 37, 38, 42, 41, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 61, 17, 62, 63, 64, 65.

FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard screw steamship *Polestine* will sail to-day, at noon, for Liverpool direct. Letters, &c., for all parts of Europe will be received at the office of the Company, No. 4 Bowling-green, till 10½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIGGS is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.

The large Oil Portrait just completed, of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
For Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.

J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS MY BOY CAPABLE OF DOING?—Have his head examined. FOWLER & WELLS can tell you what trade or business he will be most successful in. Call at No. 308 Broadway, and it will save you much trouble and anxiety.

[Advertisement.]

For hoarseness, sore throat, asthme, bronchitis, weak chest, &c., try HOLLOWAY'S famous Balsamic Ointment. It will give immediate relief, and its continued use effect a thorough and permanent cure. 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized Iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR dull at $4 50 for superfine. WHISKY in good demand at 13¼c. Hogs firm and in good demand; sales 3,600 at $6 15@$6 40. Receipts today, 5,000. Mess Pork in good demand at $16 50, but holders ask $16 75; the market closed buoyant. Bulk Meats in good demand, with large sales for future delivery—sales for next month at 8c., on the spot. LARD in good demand; sales 700 tierces at 9½c., but now held higher. GREEN MEATS at 5½c.@7c. for shoulders, and 6¾c.@7c. for sides. HAMS firm. Money market firm. Sight Exchange on New-York at ¾ ₱ cent. premium, with a good demand and light supply.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio superfine held at $5 62, with no buyers. WHEAT steady; red, $1 35@$1 38; white, $1 45@$1 58. CORN firm; mixed, 62c.@63c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $17 50; Rump do., $13. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 12c.@13c. WHISKY lower; City and Ohio, 18½c.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 17.

CORN—sales at 64c.@65½c.; prices advanced. COTTON quiet, at 11¾c.@12¼c. NAVAL STORES dull and in demand. STAVES in demand; R. O. hogshead 30c.; W. O. 58c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR quiet; super, $5 37@$5 62. WHEAT quiet; sales 6 000 bushels at yesterday's rates. CORN dull, at 71c.@72c. for old, and 63c.@65c. for new. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull at 18½c.@19c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89¾; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¾@¾ ₱ cent. premium.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad.5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail...5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 2 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland, *vid* St Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the *Bremen* will close to-morrow, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Palestine	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 19
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 19

FROM EUROPA.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 2
Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 3
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 4
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 5
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 8
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 10

FOR THE WEST INDIES AND CALIFORNIA.

Zulu	New-York	Jamaica	Jan. 20
Mississippi	New-York	Buenos Ayres	Feb. 1
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	Feb. 5

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 17.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—L. C. Hay, O. Smith, D. C. Haskins, E. Piper, M. Clements, E. Hitchcock, Rev Dr. Hitchcock and lady, Mr. Coron, J. V. Snader, Mme De Mentis, Mr Marks, Mrs. Marks and 3 children, Miss Ferris, W. Lake, S. Knox, Mr. Warley, C. F. Herz, and 94 in steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Richmond, &c.—S. Johnson, M. Meaher, Jas. Ottemot, And. Dodge, L. Demotti and son, H. N. Barnes, J. Lonepthall, Mrs. Fleddy, E. Schlosburg, A. D. Willis, Miss Bass, T. A. Kays, J. West, Mr. Adams, T. D. Burley, lady and son, and 13 in steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 5 01 | Moon sets....12 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 50 | Gov. Island.12 48 | Hell Gate.... 2 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Union, Wiley, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett; B. Aymar, Sawyer, Mobile, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Byzantium, Robbins, London, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Hesbora, Webster, Elizabethport, Post & Small.

Brigs L'Espiegle, (Fr.,) Funchon, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken; Mutant, Strout, St. Jago, C. & E. J. Peters; Maria, Morgan, Para, E. L. Corning.

Schooners Oregon, Kruse, Washington

"IF I WERE YOU, I WOULD GET A copy of this week's LEDGER and read the first part of that new story, by MRS. RITCHIE. You can get it at the news-stand." Such is the advice you will hear given by one neighbor to another all over town.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2911. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War.

Significant Declarations of Mr. Crittenden in Secret Session.

HIS RESOLUTIONS UP AGAIN IN THE SENATE.

Animated Debate on the Kansas Bill.

Close of the Debate on the Crisis in the House.

SPEECH OF MR. SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

Passage of the Army Bill in Committee of the Whole.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Declaration of the Georgia Convention in Favor of Secession.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT FORT SUMTER.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

Col. HAYNE is surprised to find by the *Herald* that his communication was sent to the President yesterday, since it was his intention to withhold it until Monday. He still doubts the correctness of the report.

HOLT'S nomination was confirmed in Executive session to day, after another exciting debate, in which Messrs. SLIDELL, BIGLER, DOUGLAS, CRITTENDEN, WIGFALL, MASON, GWIN, and others, participated. The question discussed was whether HOLT was a co-operationist—his friends denying it and maintaining that it has his earnest desire to prevent bloodshed, but to maintain laws by every possible peaceful means. The vote on confirmation was 38 to 13. This result gives great satisfaction to the Union men here who now feel confident that they will control the Senate for the preservation of the Government.

During the debate on the nomination, Mr. CRITTENDEN is said to have taken the ground that as Kentucky is now a Central State, enjoying all the prosperity consequent upon the present Union and form of Government, she would never consent to its breaking up and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, of which she would be a Border State, exposed to all the dangers and losses of such a position.

It is stated that he was much affected during this portion of his remarks, and the manner in which he upbraided the Southern men who defeated his compromise in the Senate was very severe. He took the position that the Union *must be preserved at all hazards, either by peaceable means or by force*, and that force used against the lawless citizens of a Government is not coercion of a State. The speech, being entirely unexpected, created a great sensation among the Senators.

The Senate confirmed several other nominations,—among them that of Dr. MCDOWELL, of St. Louis, as Consul at Lyons.

As an evidence of the present spirit of the Administration, I may state that they have been engaged in the War and Navy Departments for several days in examining into the condition of those branches of the service. It is a notorious fact that neither are on a war footing, nor can they be put so in less than six months.

It is understood that Mr. GREENWOOD, of Arkansas, who has under advisement the appointment of Secretary of the Interior tendered him by the President, declined accepting it unless time is given for consideration. Southern men urge his acceptance, as he is a known strong co-operationist, and opposed to using force. His nomination may be sent to the Senate on Monday.

A petition signed by LOCKWOOD & Co., THOMPSON BROS., W. B. SCOTT & Co., GWYNNE & DAY, and others, subscribers to the loan authorized by the act of the 22d of June, 1860, has been received here, praying Congress for relief—First, because COBB refused to deliver the stock when called on; second, because COBB, while withholding their stock, was preaching disunion, injuring the credit of the Government, and depressing the market value of Government stocks; third, because President BUCHANAN tolerated such conduct; and, fourth, because the money market should be relieved from the pressure thus occasioned, in view of the act authorizing a new issue of ten millions in Treasury Notes.

Secretary HOLT'S first letter to Congress, giving a statement of only ordinary distribution of arms, not being satisfactory, further information was asked for, and he to-day transmitted a statement of Col. CRAIG, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, which shows that early last year, by special direction of Gov. FLOYD, he transferred one hundred and fifteen thousand stand of arms from Springfield and Watervliet, N. Y., to Arsenals in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. The larger number were Springfield muskets, of the latest pattern. The remainder were muskets altered to percussion locks, and rifles. Col. C. adds: "The arms sent to South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana have since been seized by the State authorities."

Private dispatches from Utah say that the Mormons are actively engaged in forwarding the Pacific Telegraph enterprise. BRIGHAM YOUNG has contracted for constructing 400 miles—150 East and 250 West from Salt Lake City.

The Indian Office is in receipt of late intelligence that 5,000 Sioux are collected on a Fork of the Platte, and threaten to take Fort Kearney, wipe out the white settlers, and stop all emigration Westward. Would it not be advisable to transfer some of the companies now rusting in Utah to these emigrants for their protection?

A dispatch from Gov. PICKENS to-day says that "Major ANDERSON has free use of the markets, and the best feeling exists."

Many Senators express the opinion that Kansas will be admitted without much further opposition. There are nearly votes enough already ascertained as certain for her, to pass the ordinance of admission in the Senate.

Mr. LOVEJOY, in the House, will speak on Tuesday, if he can obtain the floor. Great curiosity prevails to hear what an Abolitionist has to say on the crisis. He will, however, stand firm by the Republican Platform.

Two or three gentlemen left for Springfield to-day, to oppose what is reported as probable, the appointment of Mr. JUDD, of Chicago, to the Secretaryship of the Interior. It is stated that he is on the most intimate terms with the President elect, and that it has been decided to give the Western Cabinet place to Illinois, instead of to Indiana; also, that Mr. JUDD is backed by twelve or fifteen United States Senators. The latter statement is doubtful. Mr. JUDD'S friends here profess to be very confident that he will receive the proffer of a place.

TRAITORS IN THE CAMP.

One of the unfortunate incidents of the present condition of public affairs is the destruction of all confidence between men of different sections. Here in the Federal Capital we have so many evidences of being surrounded by traitors and spies, that the true man scarcely knows whom to trust. Scarce a day passes that does not reveal the faithlessness of some one who professes devotion to the Union, when he is in heart a sympathizer with the Disunionists. For instance, there is now here an intimate political friend of Senator DOUGLAS, who has been in Mississippi for some time past, and returned hither since the ordinance of secession passed. This individual loudly denounces the people of Mississippi for their folly and disloyalty; but there is good reason to believe that he has in his pocket a commission from the State to purchase 10,000 rifles for her, and that he is laying his plans for obtaining and shipping them.

If Judge SMALLEY is right, in view of the present attitude of Mississippi towards the General Government, this conduct of the party referred to smacks strongly of treason. He has, too, the less excuse for his conduct because he is a citizen of Illinois and not of Mississippi. I learn that his commission is to be one dollar on each rifle. Several officers of the Government and other gentlemen are posted in regard to his movements, and this mercenary Arnold will be watched. If he attempts to carry out his scheme, summary justice is likely to overtake him. If caught in the overt act while in this city, it certainly will.

SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT.

It is proposed that the several delegations in Congress from the Free States shall successively wait upon the President, tendering him the support of their several States to sustain the Government and the Union,—and then to exert all possible influence in their respective States to put each in condition at once to aid the Federal Government with money and men, to any needed extent, for the purposes indicated.

There are quite a number of Republicans who seem settled in purpose not to support Mr. CORWIN'S majority report from the Committee of Thirty-three. On the other hand, I have heard several Democrats denouncing it bitterly, while others affect to ridicule it. The minority report is not intended to pass, but is simply an explanatory declaration of the Republican policy.

RECONSTRUCTION.

At a recent meeting of Border State men in Congress it was almost unanimously agreed that the most feasible method of checking the secession movement was to open, as soon as possible, in their Legislatures, the issue of reconstruction; each State to present its views, and, finally, its ultimatum; the result to be a Convention of all States by Commissioners to reconstruct the Union upon such basis as they may derive from the propositions of the several States. In a previous meeting of this kind originated the proposals now pending before the Legislature of Virginia. Similar resolutions are expected to be submitted to all Southern Border States.

THE COLLECTOR AT CHARLESTON.

If it shall become settled that Mr. MCINTYRE'S nomination cannot be reported back to the Senate from the Committee on Commerce, in consequence of the petty factiousness of the Secessionists, the President may withdraw the nomination altogether, and send in a new name. This new nomination will be within the control of the Senate, which, by a majority vote, can refuse to refer it to a Committee, but put it on its passage forthwith, after laying over one day, just as in the case of Mr. HOLT'S nomination to be Secretary of War. There is some doubt, however, whether Mr. DOUGLAS would sustain the nomination, as he may be disposed not to aid in forcing the issue of collecting the revenues at Charleston, lest it bring on a collision. It is to be hoped that every Northern Senator will have opportunity to take his position on this question.

Those who press the name of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, as Mr. CHASE'S successor in the Senate, urge that he is the ablest man yet mentioned as a jurist and statesman, and has had great experience in the politics of the country; that the eastern portion of the State where he lives has not had a State, Judicial or Senatorial officer for many years, and that he has never made a mistake in all the legislation which he has originated as a member of the Judiciary Committee. Whether he will yield to the desire of his friends and enter the lists is not known.

THE RUSSELL FRAUDS.

It is quite generally believed that the Grand Jury will fail to find an indictment against Mr. RUSSELL in connection with the Indian Bonds affair. There is nothing yet in all the testimony taken by the House Committee which implicates him in the slightest degree, so far as his honor is concerned. Such testimony is, of course, more accurate and complete than any which the Grand Jury can obtain.

GONARD BAILEY is quite deserted by most of his former friends, and sees few people. He still insists that he knows much which would implicate others in the Administration, but he will not explain.

I understand that a movement is on foot to withhold from Mr. RUSSELL and his associates all moneys due them by the Government until the abstracted bonds are restored. Mr. RUSSELL makes no objection to this, if the Government will only take prompt measures to settle his accounts,—for he has constantly declared his purpose not to let the Interior Department suffer by the loan of bonds to himself, notwithstanding he never suspected, when said bonds were placed in his hands, that they had been improperly obtained. They have been sacrificed, however, in his business, and he is anxious to make them good, and all the more so since it has become clear to whoever chooses to know the facts, that he was in no way implicated in their abstraction. W.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Senate in Executive session to-day, were nearly four hours on the nomination of Mr. HOLT as Secretary of War, and it was confirmed by 38 against 13, after an exciting debate, in which the Secessionists ardently participated.

The bill introduced by Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, last Monday, is to repeal the law making Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, in South Carolina, ports of entry. Even in time of peace it costs much more to collect the revenue at those ports than it amounts to. Mr. MCKEAN'S desire is to stop the foreign trade, and send a sufficient naval force there to blockade the harbors, and in this view he is not alone.

The story about a personal encounter in executive session between Senators WADE and BENJAMIN is a sheer fabrication.

Gen. HARNEY has been challenged by a late officer of the army. They are both in Washington.

Papers in the South and hereabout published the statement that Commodore SHUBRICK of the Navy, recently died at Pendleton, South Carolina, but Mr. SHUBRICK is in Washington to-day and well, attending business. The naval officers at Pensacola Navy-Yard have been formally detached, and are now waiting for orders.

UNION MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

A Union meeting in this city is contemplated in Faneuil Hall, at which Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will be invited to speak; also a memorial to Congress for a pacification and settlement of the existing difficulties, on such compromises as may be deemed expedient.

REDPATH is in Boston. He denies any intention to add to the perplexities of the South by attempting to run off their slaves.

THE CONDITION OF FORT SUMTER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MARION.

WORKMEN FROM FORT SUMTER—CONDITION OF THE GARRISON—SCENES WHEN THE STAR OF THE WEST WAS FIRED ON—THE ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE MARION INTO A WAR STEAMER.

The steamer *Marion*, Capt. ADKINS, *vice* Capt. SAM. WEITINO, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Charleston, S. C., with some 350 tierces of Rice and a quantity of Cotton. The *Marion* came out of Charleston Harbor through Maffit's or Sullivan's Island Channel, the approach to the main ship channel having been obstructed by the sinking of three or four vessels on the bar, to prevent the entrance of vessels.

Among the steerage passengers of the *Marion* were four laborers, who were discharged, with four others, from Fort Sumter, on the 11th inst. The other four remained in Charleston. One of those persons took passage yesterday eastward on one of the Sound boats, while the other three have scattered to parts unknown. From the limited information which can be obtained from these laborers, it appears there are still twenty-five workmen employed at Fort Sumter, and there are about eighty persons, officers and men all told, in Maj. ANDERSON'S present force, exclusive of the laborers.

There appears to be no lack of provisions—at least the workmen always obtained their full rations, but their impression is, that there is but a limited supply of fuel on hand, the rubbish of the fort supplying their present demands for cooking, &c. Owing to the prohibition of all intercourse with Charleston, salt provisions are the only kind which have been dispensed within the fort for about three weeks, but, with few exceptions, both the workmen and soldiers have endured their deprivation of fresh meat without complaint, considering their sufferings as a necessary incident of their position. The entire garrison were in the best of spirits, but a little impatient at the inaction to which they are subjected.

During the approach of the *Star of the West*, and the firing upon her from Morris Island, Maj. ANDERSON ordered the ports fronting Fort Moultrie and Morris Island to be opened, and the guns were unlimbered. As the firing continued, one of the Lieutenants who commanded a heavy gun entreated Maj. ANDERSON to let him "give 'em just one shot." "Be patient," was the only reply from the Commander, who remained in the look-out, with glass in hand, intently watching the approaching steamer.

How long Maj. ANDERSON had determined in his own mind to "be patient," he alone can tell; but just at what appeared the critical juncture, when every instant the order to "fire" was expected, the *Star of the West* was observed to suddenly port her helm, and swinging with her head seaward, doubled upon her track and proceeded out over the bar.

The rumor that there had been mutiny discovered within the fort is wholly denied by the workmen.

The *Marion*, during the twenty-four hours she was in the hands of the South Carolina authorities, was boarded by crowds of persons, who discussed her fitness for war purposes, there being a great variety of opinions as to how well she would stand the broadsides of an enemy's ship. Twelve carpenters were set to work to remove the hurricane deck, the intention being to leave only the midship portion which protected the engine. The starboard side was sawed half across, just abaft the pilot-house, and augur-holes were bored on the opposite side to introduce a saw to finish the work. The iron and brass which protected the forward hatchway were also removed, and the coverings were about being ripped up, preparatory to planking over the hatch to make a flush deck on which to *work the guns*. About half of the stateroom partitions in the after-house were taken down, with a view of removing all the after portion of the deck cabin, when word came to suspend operations.

Two hours later it was announced that the vessel had been returned to her owners, and under the direction of the "Lieutenant" the same mechanics proceeded to repair the mischief they had done. In justice to them it must be said that this work of restoring the vessel to her original state was accomplished in a creditable manner, and she does not appear any the worse for having fallen temporarily into the hands of the Philistines.

The *Marion* is to return to Charleston again on her regular day, though, owing to the great falling-off in the direct freighting business to that port, the expenses of the ship can hardly be paid.

The steamers to Savannah, on the contrary, are now going *full of all kinds of merchandise, much of which is intended for Charleston*. Freights on the railroad are *good*, but prices in Charleston are "excelsior."

VESSELS OF THE HOME SQUADRON.

It is stated that dispatches have been sent to the Commander of the Home Squadron, with the intention of having all those ships concentrated in the Gulf, and at other Southern points menaced by the Secessionists. The following list of these and other vessels of the Navy now in active service, will be interesting:

Brooklyn, first-class steam-sloop, 25 guns, Capt. W. S. WALKER, now at Hampton Roads.

Crusader, third-class screw-steamer, 8 guns, Lieut.-commanding J. N. MAFFIT, at Mobile Bay Jan. 6.

Falmouth, store sailing-ship, Lieut.-commanding CHAS. THOMAS, moored at Aspinwall.

Mohawk, third-class screw-steamer, 5 guns, Lieut.-commanding T. A. M. CRAVEN, cruising off Cuba and Key West.

Macedonian, first-class sailing-sloop, 22 guns, Capt. JAMES GLYNN, sailed from Portsmouth Jan. 13, probably for the Gulf.

Pownee, third-class screw-steamer, 4 guns, Com. S C. ROWAN, at Philadelphia, repairing engines.

Pocahontas, second-class screw-sloop, 5 guns, Com. S. H. HAZZARD, at Vera Cruz Dec. 23.

Powhatan, first-class steam-sloop, (paddles,) 11 guns, Capt. SAMUEL MEACER, Vera Cruz, Dec. 23.

Sabine, sailing frigate, 50 guns, Capt. H. A. ADAMS, at Sacrificios, V. C., Dec. 23.

St. Louis, first-class sailing sloop, 20 guns, Com. CHARLES H. POOR, Sacrificios, V. C., Dec. 23.

Supply, store-ship, 4 guns, Com. HENRY WALKER, sailed from Pensacola Jan. 12, for Vera Cruz.

Wyandotte, third class screw-steamer, Lieut. Commanding O. H. BRADYMAN, off Pensacola Jan. 10.

The other vessels are distributed as follows:

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—The *Iroquois*, *Release*, *Richmond*, and *Susquehanna*.

BRAZIL SQUADRON.—*Congress*, *Pulaski*, and *Seminole*.

AFRICAN SQUADRON.—*Constellation*, *Mahican*, *Mystic*, *Portsmouth*, *Relief*, *San Jacinto*, *Sumter* and *Saratoga*.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.—*Cyane*, *Fredonia*, *Lancaster*, *Levant*, (missing.) *Narragansett*, *St. Marys*, *Saranac*, *Wyoming* and *Warren*.

EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—*Dacotah*, *Hartford*, *John Adams*, *Saginaw* and *Vandalia*.

ON SPECIAL SERVICE.—The *Constitution* at Annapolis, the *Niagara* last at Hong Kong, and *Pensacola* fitting out at Washington Navy Yard.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN NEW-YORK.

A meeting of gentlemen was held at the Mercer House, on Thursday Evening, who, after the election of a temporary Chairman and Secretary, adopted resolutions to organize a company of volunteers to be known as Company C, and to offer their services to the Government for sustaining the laws at all hazards. Their first drill will be held at the Mercer House, on Tuesday the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, and on each Tuesday and Thursday following.

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR NEW-YORK.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Frontier Guards, Capt. E. M. CAMP, of Sacketts Harbor, last evening volunteered their services to Gov. MORGAN.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

AID TENDERED TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

In the State Legislature, to-day, a series of resolutions was passed by a unanimous vote, tendering to the President of the United States such aid in men and money as he may request, to maintain the authority of the General Government. The preamble to the resolutions declares that the State of South Carolina, in seizing the fortifications of the Federal Government, the Post-office, Custom-house, moneys, arms, munitions of war, and by firing upon a vessel in the service of the United States, has committed an act of war.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing the increase of the volunteer military of the State. This bill will doubtless pass the House to-morrow by a large, if not a unanimous vote.

In the House to-day, a bill was introduced, providing for the immediate enrollment and equipment of 20,000 men, to be styled the Massachusetts National Volunteer Militia; the organization to continue one year. The Act further authorizes the Governor to tender the service of the militia to the President.

GEORGIA DECLARES FOR SECESSION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Convention was in secret session all day.

At 4 P. M., it adopted resolutions, first, declaring the right and duty of Georgia to secede, and, second, appointing a Committee of seventeen to report an ordinance of secession, by a vote of Yeas, 165; Nays, 130.

H. V. JOHNSON introduced resolutions as a substitute for those adopted looking to coöperation, inviting the Convention of the South at Atlanta, in February.

Mr. JOHNSON'S resolution was lost.

Mr. STEPHENS, during the debate, said if Georgia determines to secede, the sooner she does so the better.

Cannon are firing, the flag of independence is waving from the Capitol, sky-rockets are flying, and there is music and other demonstrations.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 18.

The programme for Louisiana's secession is already agreed upon by the leading members of the Convention. Arrangements are being perfected among the seceding States for holding a general Convention at Montgomery, on the 20th of February, to devise the plan of the new Confederacy, to adopt the Federal Constitution, claim title, and ask recognition by the European Powers and the United States.

The President's message is strongly animadverted on as his weakest production, deploring the condition of the country without assuming any position.

Forts Jackson and St. Philip are to be largely reinforced for the defence of the mouths of the Mississippi. It is contemplated to fit out privateers should coercion be attempted by the North.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Senate debated the resolutions which passed the House yesterday contemplating a National Convention. Amendments were proposed for the more certain protection of the South, but no action was taken.

The House passed a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the defence of the State, and a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes to that amount bearing six per cent interest.

REPORTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The aspect of the debate on the Federal Relations has not varied to-day. No vote was taken except on one unimportant amendment in the Senate. The times perhaps are a little more squally. Messrs. OUTLAW and MOREHEAD spoke in the Senate for a General Convention. Many strong speeches for secession were made. The House is holding night sessions.

RALEIGH, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Convention bill occupied both Houses again to-day.

There is not so much opposition to the Convention, as to particular details relating to State matters.

The Convention will be called.

There is some disappointment at the Northern opposition to Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition, and this weakens the Union sentiment daily.

DELEGATES TO THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

TALLAHASSEE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Governor has appointed and the Convention has confirmed, Gen. JACKSON MORTON, Col. J. PATTEN ANDERSON and JAMES POWERS, delegates to the Southern Congress, which is to meet in Montgomery.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 18.

In the House yesterday Mr. STEVENSON'S substitute for the Convention bill, asking Congress to call a National Convention, was lost, 101 to 12.

Mr. LACEY'S amendment to the original bill submitting the action of the Convention to the people was then adopted, and the bill passed, 105 to 17, all the Republican delegation from St. Louis except one voting in the negative.

The reported seizure of a large quantity of powder by the authorities of Louisiana at New-Orleans, belonging to a St. Louis merchant, is untrue. The powder has not yet reached that port. It is understood that the Governor of Louisiana has proposed the purchase of the powder on its arrival at New-Orleans.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION IN ARKANSAS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 18.

The Arkansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the Convention question to the people on the 18th of February. In case of a majority favoring it, the Governor is to appoint the day.

HON. WM. DUER ON THE CRISIS.

OSWEGO Friday, Jan. 18.

A letter on the national crisis from Hon. WM. DUER is published in the "Oswego" papers. He declares the laws must be enforced and treason put down. There should be a united North and no concession to unjust demands involving a change in the usual legislation of the country. The secession of the North must be guarded against, for New England is worth more to the Federal Union than South Carolina or Georgia. He recommends: First, the enforcement of the laws; second, justice to the South, and the removal of every reasonable cause of complaint; third, the refusal of extreme demands involving a radical change in the character of our Government, and opposed to the strong and general sentiment of the North; fourth, permission to the Southern States to retire from the Union, if such is their deliberate wish, by means of an amendment to the Constitution, obedience to the laws being strictly exacted until this object is accomplished.

THE TREASON INVESTIGATION.

The United States Grand Jury adjourned yesterday at 2½ P. M. Late on Thursday, Mr. JAMES E. KERRIGAN made his appearance before them, in obedience to the subpœna already referred to, and was questioned as to any knowledge which he possessed touching the organization of any body of men in this City with the avowed intention of aiding the secession movement in South Carolina. From the best information we can gather,—and it is believed to be Mr. KERRIGAN'S own version of the matter, he generally denied all knowledge of any such movement.

After directing the service of subpœnas on several prominent persons, among them some of the express agents and dealers in firearms, the Jury adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday, when the investigations will be resumed.

THE VIEWS OF GEN. SCOTT.

Some allusions having been made to the annexed paper, both in the public prints and in public speeches, and some misapprehension of its character having thereby got abroad, the *National Intelligencer* obtained a copy of it for publication:

Views suggested by the imminent danger (Oct. 29, 1860) of a disruption of the Union by the secession of one or more of the Southern States.

To save time the right of secession may be conceded, and instantly balanced by the correlative right, on the part of the Federal Government, against an *interior* State or States, to re-establish by force, if necessary, its former continuity of territory.—*Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, last chapter.*

But break this glorious Union by whatever line or lines that political madness may contrive, and there would be no hope of reuniting the fragments except by the laceration and despotism of the sword. To effect such a result the lotesine wars of our Mexican neighbors would, in comparison with ours, sink into mere child's play.

A smaller evil would be to allow the fragments of the great Republic to form themselves into new Confederacies, probably four.

All the lines of demarcation between the new Unions cannot be accurately drawn in advance, but many of them approximately may. Thus, looking to natural boundaries and commercial affinities, some of the following frontiers, after many wanderings and conflicts, might perhaps become acknowledged and fixed:

1. The Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay to the Atlantic. 2. From Maryland, along the crest of the Alleghany (perhaps the Blue Ridge) range of mountains, to some point in the coast of Florida. 3. The line from say the head of the Potomac to the west or northwest, which it will be most difficult to settle. 4. The crest of the Rocky Mountains.

The Southeast Confederacy would, in all human probability, in less than five years after the rupture, find itself bounded by the first and second lines indicated above, the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, with its capital at Columbia, South Carolina. The country between the second, third and fourth of those lines, would, beyond a doubt, in about the same time constitute another Confederacy, with its capital at probably Alton or Quincy, Illinois. The boundaries of the Pacific Union are the most definite of all, and the remaining States would constitute the Northeast Confederacy, with its capital at Albany.

It, at the first thought, will be considered strange that seven slaveholding States and parts of Virginia and Florida should be placed (above) in a new Confederacy with Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c. But when the overwhelming weight of the great Northwest is taken in connection with the laws of trade, contiguity of territory, and the comparative indifference to free-soil doctrines on the part of Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, it is evident that but little, if any, coercion, beyond moral force, would be needed to embrace them; and I have omitted the temptation of the unwasted public lands which would fall entire to this Confederacy,—an appanage (well husbanded) sufficient for many generations. As to Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, they would not stand out a month. Louisiana would coalesce without much solicitation, and Alabama, with West Florida, would be conquered the first winter from the absolute need of Pensacola for a naval depôt.

If I might presume to address the South, and particularly dear Virginia—being "native here and to the manner born"—I would affectionately ask, will not your slaves be less secure and their labor less profitable under the new order of things than under the old? Could you employ profitably two hundred slaves in all Nebraska, or five hundred in all New-Mexico? The right, then, to take them thither would be a barren right. And is it not wise to

"Rather bear the ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of?"

The Declaration of Independence proclaims and consecrates the same maxim: "Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes." And PALEY, too, lays down as a fundamental maxim of statesmanship, "never to pursue national *honor* as distinct from national *interest*;" but adds: "This rule acknowledges that it is often necessary to assert the honor of a nation for the sake of its interests."

The excitement that threatens secession is caused by the near prospect of a Republican's election to the Presidency. From a sense of propriety, as a soldier, I have taken no part in the pending canvass, and, as always heretofore, mean to stay away from the polls. My sympathies, however, are with the Bell and Everett ticket. With Mr. LINCOLN I have had no communication whatever, direct or indirect, and have no recollection of ever having seen his person; but cannot believe any unconstitutional violence or breach of law is to be apprehended from his administration of the Federal Government.

From a knowledge of our Southern population it is my solemn conviction that there is some danger of an early act of rashness preliminary to secession, viz., the seizure of some or all of the following posts: Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in the Mississippi, below New-Orleans, both without garrisons; Fort Morgan, below Mobile, without a garrison; Forts Pickens and McRee, Pensacola harbor, with an insufficient garrison for one; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, without a garrison; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, the former with an insufficient garrison, and the latter without any; and Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, without a sufficient garrison. In my opinion all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them, by surprise or *coup de main* ridiculous.

With the army faithful to its allegiance and the navy probably equally so, and with a Federal Executive, for the next twelve months, of firmness and moderation, which the country has a right to expect—*moderation* being an element of power not less than *firmness*—there is good reason to hope that the danger of secession may be made to pass away without one conflict of arms, one execution, or one arrest for treason.

In the meantime it is suggested that exports should remain as free as at present; all duties, however, on imports, collected, (outside of the cities,*) as such receipts would be needed for the national debt, invalid pensions, &c., and only articles contraband of war be refused admittance. But even this refusal would be unnecessary, as the foregoing views eschew the idea of invading a seceded State.

OCTOBER 29, 1860. WINFIELD SCOTT.

*In forts or on board ships-of-war. The great aim and object of this plan was to gain time—say eight or ten months—to await expected measures of conciliation on the part of the North, and the subsidence of angry feelings in the opposite quarter.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

Two communications were received from the War Department. One was referred to the Military Committee and the other to the Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the Navy Department relative to information on various subjects connected with the naval establishment. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

House bills were under consideration.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented joint resolutions expressing an attachment to the Union by Ohio, and her readiness to give support to the General Government. Ordered to be printed.

The following is a synopsis of the resolutions passed Jan. 12, 1861:

First—The people of Ohio believe that the preservation of this Government is essential to the peace, prosperity and safety of the American people.

Second—The General Government cannot recognize the secession of any State without violating the bond and compact of Union.

Third—The power of the National Government must be maintained and the laws of Congress enforced in the States and Territories until their repeal by Congress or they are adjudged to be unconstitutional by the proper tribunal. All attempts by State authority to nullify the Constitution and laws of Congress, or resist their execution, are destructive of the wisest Government in the world.

Fourth—The people of Ohio are opposed to meddling with the internal affairs of other States.

Fifth—The people of Ohio will fulfill in good faith all their obligations under the Constitution of the United States, according to their spirit.

Sixth—Certain offensive laws in some of the States are rendered inefficient by the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, which guarantee to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the several States. The several State Governments should repeal these offensive laws and thus restore confidence between the States.

Seventh—All Union men condemn the secession Ordinances.

Eighth—The power and resources of Ohio are pledged to the maintenance of the civil authority, Constitution and laws of the General Government.

Ninth—Copies of these resolutions shall be furnished to the Senators and Representatives in both Houses of Congress.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to authorize TOM CRAVEN to receive certain marks of distinction from the Spanish Navy. Taken up and passed.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Am.,) presented a memorial of the citizens of Washington County, praying for the adoption of the Crittenden Resolutions.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented fifteen memorials from the citizens of Pennsylvania, for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate a copy of all the recent correspondence between the Department of State and any Minister of a foreign Power at Washington in reference to foreign vessels at the port of Charleston.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the petition of H. J. WOOD, praying for the appointment of delegates to a National Convention to promote the general welfare of the country, to be held at Philadelphia.

Mr. CHANDLER said: I desire to present the memorial of ROBERT W. DAVIS, Collector of the Port of Detroit, and thirty others, mostly Democratic office-holders of that city, asking the passage of the Crittenden Compromise. I move it be laid on the table.

Motion carried.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented the petition of the citizens of Monongahela County, Va., praying for the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

Laid on the table for the present.

The Crittenden resolutions were taken up but were postponed, on motion of Mr. BIGLER, until 1 o'clock on Monday.

Private bills were then taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution declaring that for the purpose of protecting the rights of all the people and all the States, as far as devolves upon the Federal authority, and to maintain the Union in all its purity and excellence, or failing in that, to provide for a peaceable separation, be it here recommended that the several States take immediate steps, by a Convention or otherwise, and make propositions to the several States, each to other, or by a Convention of the States, as will best conduce to the restoration of peace and harmony on principles of justice and equity to all. Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. CRITTENDEN did not like to look at anything that looked like separation.

Mr. GREEN—I will vote for the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, but I want to call the attention of the public more directly to this subject.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called for the yeas and nays on Mr. CAMERON'S motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. CLARK'S amendment to the Crittenden joint resolutions was adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Cling-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANDREW JACKSON.

LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, in Three Vols. By JAMES PARTON. MASON & BROTHERS, New-York.

Mr. PARTON, having achieved a success in his life of AARON BURR, has, in the volumes before us, tried his hand on a widely different character. A biography that embraces the cotemporary history of a nation requires a higher excellence and more varied powers than one which attempts only to delineate individual character and conduct. A man who, like BOSWELL, reverentially jots down every word and act of his hero, gives us (notwithstanding we smile at his simplicity) a perfectly correct idea of JOHNSON. He being placed before us in all his relations of life, both public and private, we see him almost as plainly as though we walked and talked with him ourselves. CARLYLE, on the other hend, is a MICHAEL ANGELO in biography. Thoroughly comprehending his character, he, by a few bold strokes, sculptures him, and sets him before us. Perfect fidelity, or the power of strong characterization, will make a good biographer. But it by no means follows that either will make a good historian. The latter must have not only the qualities of the former but the power of generalization, of holding it as it were e vast emount of material in solution. A collection of all the events and incidents connected with a certain period, is not history. Ae wall might ons collect togethar e parcel of arms, legs and fingers, and call them a man. Even if he arrangas every part, and forms a perfect anatomy, his work is but half accomplished. He must breathe into it the hreath of life. It is one of the wise utterances of stupid writers, when speaking of one who can do this, to aay he is "melo-dramatic." MACAULEY says, "history is poetry and philosophy combined." A historian must have imagination as well as truthfulness, be able to describe vividly as well as accurately. Human life is anything but a table of statistics—a mers census report—and a battle is something more than a collection of numerals or the diagram of an engineer.

We have said this much because Mr. PARTON, though deserving great credit for the thoroughness of his investigation, and fidelity of his narrative, and possessing, withal, the power of strong delineation, lacks that of generalization—does not discriminate between what is essential and what is non-essential—between what is pertinent and directly connected with his subject, and that which is remote, tending to confuse and burden instead of illuminating his narrative.

Thus, we have at the outset fifty pages devoted to Carrickfergus and its customs, and Ireland and its inhabitants, because JACKSON'S ancestors came from there. With the exception of some affidavits and letters respecting his birthplace, there is nothing about ANDREW until we come to the fourth chapter, when we are gravely informed that he had the itch—"the big itch, not the little itch." A single sentence throws more light on the boy's character than all the information put together in the first three chapters.

"He was e swearing lad from his early age, and, indeed, he needed to begin early in order to acquire that wonderful mastery of the art to which he attained in after life, surpassing all known men in the fluency and chain-shot force and complication of his oaths."

But Mr. PARTON, whether from the desire to write e voluminous work, or from the peculiar construction of his mind, making it follow every association, however remote, we know not, manages to drag in matter that no other man would ever have thought of introducing. Hence the stream of his narrative is constantly overflowing its banks, running out into every hollow or side channel until the main current is almost lost sight of—at least loses the strength and vigor of its onward flow. He cannot get his hero over the Alleghanies into his new home in Tennessee without devoting an entire chapter to extracts from the journal of an Englishman, describing the difficulties and mishaps he encountered in traveling through a portion of Tennessee in 1796 and 1797. So, too, finding very little to be said of JACKSON during the short period he was first member of the Senate, he gives us several pages of flaming advertisements, clipped from the Philadelphia papers of that period, describing the wonderful sights to be seen at the theatre, amphitheatre, concerts, saloons, &c. The reader, seeing these flashy advertisements introduced thus *in extenso*, naturally expects to find JACKSON in a new character—as an ardent lover of pleasure—or in some way connected with the gay amusements of the city. But whether he even wished to visit these places of entertainment or not is not known. These valuable documents are inserted solely that Mr. PARTON may say, "From pleasures such as these, and all the other delights of metropolitan life, JACKSON turned away, longing to be employing his time to better advantage in wild Tennessee," &c. On coming to this conclusion of the whole matter one is inclined to look up in innocent wonder and ask what *was* all this preliminary flourish for.

In another place, we have a long chapter on New-York politics, and our author goes so far as to furnish his readers with a "New-York politician's code," composed of nineteen articles. When one sees the variety of topics Mr. PARTON saw fit to embrace in his narrative, he is not surprised at the three large volumes before him, but wonders how he managed to treat of them all in so small a space. To sum up our criticism of this work in a single sentence, we should say the author had collected together a vast amount of material, but lacked the power to make a proper use of it. It is but fair, as an offset to this, to add that he treats every topic, however dry or disconnected it may be with the main subject, in a vigorous, animated way, that shows rare powers as a writer. This excellance makes his personal descriptions life-like, and gives to his narrative, when portraying scenes, dramatic in themselves, a wonderful vividness. Hence in his frontier life as lawyer, judge, sportsman, fighter, the tall slender figure of JACKSON, with his straight, bushy hair and terrible blue eye stands out before us like a living presence. He gives us JACKSON in all his strong individuality. In his tender, devoted attachment to his wife, and the fearful volcanic explosion at the least insinuation against her fair fame—in the relentless hate and immovable determination which enabled him, while a pistol-ball was burning in his heart, to snap, coolly recock his weapon, and remorselessly shoot down his antagonist, DICKINSON; and in the savage fight with BENTON we see the chivalric love, the iron will, and underlying ferocity of this strong, strange heart. Whenever he hears that that any one has coupled his name with a dishonorable action he gives public notice that he will whip him on sight and does it. Whenever the officers of law refuse, through fear, to arrest a criminal, or the forms of law fail to secure justice, his flashing eye and cocked pistol bring instant submission in the one case and swift adjudication in the other. He never moves to the accomplishment of an object by gradual steps, feeling his way and balancing suggestions and probabilities, but in direct lines, reckless of what may intervene. He is "like the lightning's flash or cannon ball, shattering that it may reach, and shattering what it reaches."

During all this period of his life he seems a walking powder-magazine that may explode at any moment and in any direction.

Mr. PARTON, though he neither extenuates his actions nor apologizes for his hero, yet shows, by the complete and thorough details he gives of the events that brought about every personal encounter, that JACKSON was not a man of blood, for he did not delight in wrangling and violence. A hot tempered despot, he never believed himself to be governed by malice or the desire of revenge when in the pursuit of an enemy, but on the contrary by strict justice and love of right. He never could look on a vile action with other people's eyes, or as a tolerant forgiving man, and if by any chance he through his friends obtained such a glimpse, he would start back from it as from a deadly temptation to compromise a wrong. The very inconsistencies and contradictions this peculiarity forced him into only made more palpable his singleness of conception and downright honesty of purpose. This is amusingly illustrated in an account given by parson CARTWRIGHT, of a dinner party at the hermitage of which he was one. A young infidel lawyer was present who attempted to draw him into a religious controversy. Seeing all his indirect efforts frustrated, he at length said, "Mr. CARTWRIGHT, do you really believe there is such a place as hell as a place of torment?" "Yes, I do," he replied; to which the lawyer responded, "Well, I think God I have too much good sense to believe any such thing."

Before CARTWRIGHT could reply, JACKSON broke in, "Well, Sir, *I* thank God that there is such a place of torment as hell."

"Why," said the former, astonished, "what do you want, General, with such a place of torment as hell?"

"To put such d——d rascals as you in," thundered JACKSON, "who vilify the Christian religion." This was a new way of settling a theological dispute—but it was effectual, and the young man soon took his departure.

JACKSON'S public life really begins with his election to the office of Major-General of the Tennessee militia. A military command developed in their full proportion all his good and bad qualities. The energy formerly exhibited in pushing a personal quarrel was employed in raising an army and organizing a campaign; the tender love of his strong, fierce heart, formerly felt only at his own fireside, was generously given to his sick and suffering troops; the reckless daring once shown in a street fight was displayed in quelling a mutinous army, and the lion-like courage known only by his contempt of death, in boldly facing the foes of his country, however great the odds against him. This post—the turning-point of his life—was obtained by a majority of only *one* vote.

The second volume opens with New-Orleans. The events and incidents connected with this battle, as well as those which preceded and followed it, have been gathered with great care, and Mr. PARTON has unquestionably exhausted the subject. Aware that personal incidents and minor details give life and reality to any scene, he has not been sparing of them in his narrative. But he is sadly wanting in generalization, and in the skill requisite to select just the kind and number of these needed to give distinctness of view and oneness of impression. He overloads his story with personal reminiscences, quotations from journals and individual experiences. He should have used all this material, but not by presenting it bodily, unless by way of reference in an appendix. When he shakes himself clear of the confused mass that surrounds him, and in his own vigorous language describes the terrific scene of the last great assault on the 8th of January, he shows what he can do when, after looking at everything through other people's eyes, he makes you see the whole through his own.

But the most labored description cannot give so vivid a conception of that terrible field of slaughter as the single expression of JACKSON. As he stood and looked over his blackened parapets on the plain beyond, he said, "I never before had so grand and awful an idea of the resurrection day. I saw in the distance more than five hundred Britons emerging from the heaps of their dead comrades and rising up." All the facts and documents relating to the hanging of the six militiamen are collected with such care and fidelity, that the reader is able to measure for himself the amount of blame that should be attached to JACKSON in their execution.

The last volume is devoted almost exclusively to the political life of JACKSON, beginning with his first nomination to the Presidency. The coalition between ADAMS and CLAY, by which he was defeated in 1825, receives a large share of our author's attention. The whole case is unquestionably fairly stated. He has an original and certainly novel way, however, of informing us that the fiery, headstrong JACKSON did not take his discomfiture with stoical indifference. Having received the votes of more States than ADAMS and CLAY together, and a larger popular vote, besides being the well-known second choice of at least three other States, he would have been different from most men—certainly different from Gen. JACKSON—if he had not been particularly indignant at the result. Instead of stating this simple fact, however, Mr. PARTON gives a lengthy description of the courtship of a bashful young man, winding up,

"The lover thinks he has fairly won the girl. She gives a bashful, hesitating, half consent—hesitating because some of her relations did not fancy him. But just as they are about to be settled to the satisfaction of everybody—just as papa is about to say yes and brother Tom is coming round, a sly Kentuckian, by secret arts, lures the damsel from her real inclination, and he reads the marriage in the next morning's paper.

He puts a good face on the matter, of course. No one shall *see* him tear his hair. No one shall *hear* his imprecations. No one shall have it to say that he caught him crying. But he is flesh and blood notwithstanding. He had loved the maiden more devoutly than he supposed, and the long chase has enhanced her charms a thousandfold."

Gen. JACKSON then, we must plainly avow, was most indignant at his defeat, &c. A most lucid and striking way of proving that JACKSON could not be expected to take such a beating with Christian resignation. One can imagine with what temper the old hero himself would have read this comparison, "By the Eternal, does the rascal mean me?"

Mr. PARTON gives us his views at length on the two theories of government adopted by the Federalists and Jeffersonians. "The world-is-governed-too-much theory" is the Jeffersonian, and meets with his unqualified approbation. The other, which he terms "paternal government," because it constructs great national works—makes internal improvements, and takes under charge the mails of the country, etc., he says will not do for this enlightened age. In fact, he can see no essential difference "between the opinions of the Emperor of Russia, LOUIS NAPOLEON, THOMAS CARLYLE, the old Federalists and the New-York *Tribune*." In his estimation the science of human government can be reduced to a single maxim, for its sole business and end, he says, should be "to suppress villains, foreign and domestic."

Admitting this to be the correct solution of a difficult problem, one may be allowed to inquire, why that something else which is able to originate and carry on everything necessary to the development and welfare of a great nation, cannot also take care of "villains?"

In a series of antitheses designed to illustrate the difference between the "paternal" and Jeffersonian theory of Government, he says, among other things: "Paternal government pours the people's money in a ceaseless stream into the Erie Canal. Jeffersonian government would sell the canal to the highest bidder, and thus turn a nuisance into a blessing—a source of corruption into a means of civilization." He would have been nearer the truth if he had said "paternal government" built the canal, and thus covered the Hudson with commerce, developed the vast West, and enriched the country a thousand times over the cost of its construction. Jeffersonian government would not have built it at all, and left us a half a century behind our present great and growing prosperity.

Mr. PARTON daguerreotypes with great fidelity the various political men that surrounded JACKSON during his Presidential career, and we get an insight of the motives and machinery that produced and carried on the measures that characterized his administrations. The reader will find this portion of the work full of interest, and furnishing a clearer and more complete record of this period of our political history than he can obtain from any other source.

Some portions of the chapter on nullification read like descriptions of passing events. We hear the noise of warlike preparation in South Caroline—blue cockades with a palmetto button in the centre adorn hats, bonnets and bosoms, medals are struck and only one thing more remains to be done to make the State a great and independent nation—viz.: the election of CALHOUN as President. But the man with the bristling hair and stern blue eye that sits at the head of the Government is a very different person from the one who now occupies that position. Seeing the rebellious State taking steps to leave the Union he says: "If this goes on our country will be like a bag of meal. Pick it up in the middle or endwise and it will run out. I must tie this bag and save the country," and he *did*, giving the string a JACKSON hitch that made CALHOUN feel uncomfortable about the neck. JACKSON was a thorough Union man in feelings and principles. He understood the nature and powers of the Government, and he would put down rebellion with the same determination that he crushed a foreign foe. It is said that he regretted to the day of his death that he did not hang CALHOUN for the benefit of his country in all future time.

There are many things in this work to which we might object, but whatever its defects may be, the author has succeeded in placing JACKSON more clearly, fully and justly before us than any other writer. He is evidently in love with his hero as every good biographer must be, yet he never attempts by sophistry or special pleading to cover up his defects, or palliate his errors. He gives us the man in all his gigantic proportions and marked characteristics, leaving him and his conduct to the judgment of the impartial reader.

One cannot rise from its perusal without feeling that JACKSON, whatever might be his errors of judgment, was a true patriot—that love of country with him was a passion. This should "cover a multitude of sins." Where he erred most, viz.: in temper, we think, he has been most misunderstood. That he was irascible, headstrong, stormy, is true, but much of that bitterness with which he opposed political men and schemes, grew out of the peculiar construction of his mind, joined to his early training. To complete manhood all his difficulties and all his quarrels had been personal. This experience, added to his *natural* intense personality, made it impossible for him, in after life, to discriminate between a man that aimed a blow at his head with a bludgeon, and one who opposed any policy or measure of his own. All controversy passed at once into a personal struggle. Thus he came at last to regard the United States Bank not an institution, but a personal enemy, and fought it as such. Taking such a view of all opposition, a man of his irate nature would exhibit a hostility, nay, almost ferocity, towards those who differed with him, that seemed out of all reason, and could be accounted for only on the ground that he had a diabolical heart.

Mr. PARTON has done JACKSON'S reputation a substantial service, but in nothing more than in the picture he has drawn of him in his last days. The old man before the congregation in the Hermitage, leaning on his staff, and with the tears streaming down his face, taking the vows of God upon him, while sobs and exclamations of joy fill the building—the invalid pale and livid with suffering, yet never uttering a fretful or complaining word—the most irascible and untamable of men enduring years of agony with a meekness that was sublime—the humble Christian spending nearly all his time over the bible, hymn book, and SCOTT'S Commentaries, will disarm much hostility and blot out many a line from the record of his foes.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The author of *Marion Grahame* came very near making a good book. That she failed is owing to no lack of good intentions on her part, nor are we disposed to attribute the failure to a downright incapacity. The opening chapters are good. But as the plot progresses it becomes unnatural, and the clumsiness of the *dénouement* is only equaled by its improbability. The ill-success of the authoress may be attributed to a very common cause. She attempted too much. Not content with building a novel, she essayed to shape and launch a mighty moral engine. This plan is definitely set forth in the sub-title, *Higher than Happiness*. To the development of the moral everything was made subordinate; possibility and probability suffered sadly, to say nothing of the unities. The result is that we have neither a novel to praise nor a sermon to condemn. The book is published by CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & Co.

The Romance of an Irish Girl, published by DERBY & JACKSON, purports to be a genuine autobiography. If it be so indeed, it brilliantly illustrates the proverb which tells us that "Truth is oftimes stranger than fiction." In choosing the medium of a book for making her experience public, the author displayed no inconsiderable sagacity. People are very apt to believe what they see in print. But we would suggest that she never repeat the story orally, nor at a very remote distance from home. Strangers might doubt its truth.

SCRIBNER, whose Press seems indefatigable in the utterance of religious books of an exalted character, publishes two volumes by the late JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D. *Thoughts on Preaching* contain some ideas that should be written in gold, and framed for altar, or, rather, pulpit-pieces. The "homiletical paragraphs" especially, should be bound about the hearts of all young preachers, and of many old ones also. "What is written with weariness," says our author, "is heard with weariness." How many ponderous platitudes would be warded off from the upturned heads of a defenceless congregation by a careful observance of this apophthegm. One can fancy that the reflection was written after having sat for three mortal hours under the elaborate fire of some ambitious young minister. It reminds one of CANNING'S reply to the clergyman: "I hope you did not find my sermon tedious," said the latter, "I endeavored not to be wearisome." "And yet," replied the statesman, in a tone of mild reproach, "and yet—you were." *New Testament Literature and Ecclesiastical History*, the other volume of the twain, will arrest the attention of the scholar as well as enlist the sympathies of the Christian. It is much to be regretted that this work of Dr. ALEXANDER'S comes to us in fragmentary form. The literature of the Bible has long required a faithful interpretation; and of all men he, by the peculiar bent of his intellect, as well as by the careful cultivation to which it had been subjected, was preëminently fitted for the task. The patience of his research, and the substantial debts of knowledge from which he drew, are amply evidenced in his commentaries. Had his life been spared to complete the work shadowed out in the volume before us, the benefit to religious literature would have been immense. But it was not to be, and of all his labors in this direction but the fragments before us remain. Although hundreds of pages of biblical research were left by Dr. ALEXANDER, there is no living hand that can arrange and amplify the brief notes which constitute them.

GOULD & LINCOLN publish MULLER'S *Life of Trust*, edited and condensed by Rev. H. LINCOLN WAYLAND. The name of MULLER will be recognized by our readers as that of a clergyman who has, perhaps, accomplished more positive and active good than any other of his generation. His ministrations to the poor are not confined to spiritual necessities alone; that temporal good receives his attention as well; and the Ashley Down Orphan Houses in Bristol, Eng., which he was instrumental in establishing, will remain an enduring monument to his name, when pedestals and bronzes shall have crumbled. His "Narrative," as originally published in England, was much too extended for reproduction in this country, and the publishers do wisely in bringing it into circulation in its present condensed form.

The fourth volume of the fine edition of *Milman's Latin Christianity*, in course of publication by SHELDON & Co., is before us. Still the history moves on with the stately march of an epic. Commencing with the Crusades, we behold the halo of Romance investing the brow of Religion, and Europe kindling with the wonderful frenzy inspired by the preachings of the Monk of Amiens. The sword is brought to prop the Cross; conrege comes to be regarded as a cardinal Christian virtue; prowess in the field is held in more esteem than prayer in the closet, and the slaughter of a score of Saracens is viewed as a more pious performance than the conversion of twice that number of souls. Anon the thirst of military adventure gives place to an ambitious asceticism and the yearning spirit of devotion manifests itself in self-mortification and humiliation. Tournaments are prohibited, as a vain display of strength and valor, and as leading to bloodshed. Devotees flock around the monastic standard of BERNARD of Clairvaux, as before they had thronged beneath the banner of PETER the Hermit. With ABELARD, a movement of intellectual emancipation dawns, and the sarcedotal authority of the Church receives a blow from which it never fully recovers. Conflicts spring up between Church and State; the tiara of the Pope and the crown of the King nod in mutual defiance. The honors of martyrdom are bestowed upon THOMAS A BECKET, and the ambitious prelate achieves by his death that triumph for which he vainly struggled in life. The volume closes with the contest between INNOCENT III and PHILIP AUGUSTUS of France. The Pope triumphs. AGNES of Meran is resigned, and PHILIP ex spouse his hated Queen INGEBURGER.

The APPLETONS publish the third and fourth volumes of the *Life and Writings of Bishop Doane*, edited by his son. The third volume contains his parochial sermons; the fourth and last volume comprises his educational writings and orations.

CHARLES SCRIBNER reprints, in a very neat and convenient form, the tenth chapter of HORACE BUSHNELL'S well-known treatise, "Nature and the Supernatural." It is entitled the *Character of Jesus*. A better argument for the divinity of Christ, than that which Dr. BUSHNELL builds, could not well be founded, and the publication of this admirable essay, in portable pocket form, will undoubtedly meet the wishes of a large class of readers.

The *Political Manual*, by EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, originally written in 1834 and now republished, with late emendations and additions, by A. S. BARNES & BURR, is a remarkable book. A copy should be placed in the hands of all extremists, that they may distinctly understand what constitutes treason. To our thinking, many violent partisans at the present moment are actively engaged in slipping their heads into nooses. A careful consideration of this little volume may spare them a sad exaltation.

Nina; or, Life's Caprices, is "a story founded on fact," written by Mrs. F. J. BURGE SMITH, and published for the benefit of The Home of the Aged and Orphan of the Brooklyn Church Charity Foundation. The object is a good one, and every one should buy the book without entering into a very critical examination of its literary merits. It is written by a woman, and this fact will fully account for the murderous discharge of a pistol, in the first chapter, which kills several and wounds more. A pistol in a woman's hands generally proves as formidable and destructive as a ten-inch Columbiad.

Haytime to Hopping is the title of a very pleasant tale of rural life in England, lately published by RUDD & CARLETON. The author preserves an "anonymousity," but we "suspicion" it to be the handiwork of Miss MARTINEAU. Descriptions of rural life are apt to be dull, but here we have an exception to the rule. It is a simple, wholesome tale, and an instructive one withal, letting the reader into some of the mysteries of the human heart, as well as of the hay-field and the oast-house. The rakes introduced in the course of the story are of a more pastoral character than those which generally figure in novels.

Equitation is the order of the day. The Central Park is a fixed fact; and a horse is in consequence a necessity rather than a luxury. That every man may become his own horse-doctor as well as his own Boswell, the APPLETONS publish *The Illustrated Horse-Doctor*, written by EDWARD MAYHEW, an eminent authority in England on all matters pertaining to the stable, and author of several veterinary volumes. The book before us contains essays on every disease which equine flesh is heir to; technicalities are strictly avoided, and the many illustrations given of the different phases of disease, will undoubtedly be of service to the amateur or professional doctor.

Capt. MAYNE REID has been considerable of a hunter in his day, and it is quite fair to infer that he is good authority on bears. The result of his personal observations and library research is contained in a book published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, entitled *Bruin; Or, The Great Bear Hunt*. Two young men desire to travel, and their considerate parent grants them permission on condition that they bring home on their return a skin of every known variety of bear, killed in its native haunts and by their own hands. The young gentlemen accept the condition, and travel through every spot where bears "most do congregate."—Wall-street, however, excepted,—and in course of time they return to their fond parent laden with fur, veritable "lions" to their acquaintances. The story of their adventures is well told.

Pictures from the History of Spain, by the author of *Pictures from the History of the Swiss*, are produced from the press of BROWN & TAGGARD. Very pleasant pictures there are of Moorish manners and Castilian customs, and well deserving their frame of blue and gold.

The *American Medical Biography*, published by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, of Philadelphia, contains brief sketches of the lives of the most eminent American Physicians and Surgeons of this century; written by medical men, and edited by S. L. GROSS, himself an M. D.

TICKNOR & FIELDS publish the *Seven Little Sisters*, who live on the Round Ball that floats in the air; a child's book of more than ordinary interest. The HARPERS publish a *bon-bon* from JACOB ABBOTT, called *Up the River*; and BROWN & TAGGARD publish a continuation of the Martin and Nelly Stories, *Nelly and her Boat. The Jail Bird; The Rocket; The Ore Bank*; and *Sketches from the History of Jericho*, all for little readers, are published by the American Tract Society.

—The character of Hon. Mrs. NORTON'S forthcoming work—*A Biography of the Sheridan Family*—is foreshadowed by a letter to her publisher in the last number of *MacMillan's Magazine*. It is written *apropos* to a sketch of R. B. SHERMAN in a flimsy book called *The Wits and Beaux of Society*. After reprehending its tone and describing what a life of SHERIDAN ought to be, she proceeds to say: "Such a history I, SHERIDAN'S grand-daughter, hope to supply; not taken, like these poorly concocted sketches, from sources of doubtful veracity, but from sifted evidence and real matter, from family papers and royal and other letters in the actual possession of the living representative of the SHERIDANS," and a portion of which only were in the hands of TOM MOORE, for his guidance in the unwilling task which he executed with the fear of the Holland-House coterie constantly before his eyes. A book of rare fascination may undoubtedly be expected from this gifted lady.

—The official narrative of the Prince of Wales' "Progress" in this country has been prepared by Mr. WOODS, who accompanied the Royal party, and will shortly be published by Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, of London. In expectation of its commanding a large premium for the purpose of reprinting, the early sheets have been sent out to New-York—but occurrences move too rapidly in America to allow any sustained interest in a by-gone event, and it is doubtful whether the book will be republished at all.

—Owing to some of the mysteries of publication, inexplicable to any but the initiated, the English reading world have been in the enjoyment of Mr. MOTLEY'S new work, *History of the United Netherlands*, some six weeks or more in advance of his countrymen, and copious extracts from it appear in all the English literary journals. The general critical verdict is favorable in the highest degree. Mr. MOTLEY has so identified himself with his subject, that a little severity, in his judgment, of English statesmen and their motives, which are judged entirely from a Dutch point of view, is almost the only subject of complaint. The account of the great Spanish Armada far exceeds in accuracy and copiousness of detail, any previous history, and its non-success is mainly attributed by the writer, to the coöperation of the fleets of Holland and Zealand with the English, which by blockading all the Flemish ports, effectually prevented a junction between the Spanish fleet and the flotilla of transports, gunboats, &c., collected by the Prince of Parma for his invading army, and so determined the issue of the great event.

—The American Ethnological Society has made arrangements to publish a monthly *Bulletin* of its proceedings, commencing with the present year. It is intended to contain an abstract of its transactions, and of papers and communications read at its meetings. The interest now felt in the aboriginal languages and remains of this Continent is so great that such a medium is needed to put on record the discoveries and explorations that every day brings to light. The Ethnological Society is naturally looked to by foreign savans as the channel through which facts of this nature should be presented—the three volumes of its transactions already published, which embody the researches of its first President, ALBERT GALLATIN, on American Ethnology, being constantly in demand for European libraries. The subscription to the *Bulletin* will be $1 per annum. It may be ordered by non-members through the Recording Secretary, THEODORE DWIGHT, Esq., New-York.

—Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH has recently concluded his series of lectures before the Lowell Institute (which were temporarily suspended through his indisposition) on "The Grammatical History of Esrly English Literature." They are now in press, and will be published uniformly with the Columbia College course on "The English Language," issued last Summer by Mr. C. SCRIBNER. The new lectures comprise a complete survey of the sources of information on the subject necessary to be consulted by the student, proving a critical and Bibliographical guide to the early literature of the English language.

—A useful and attractive hand-book of reference for every one, and editors in particular, has been furnished by Messrs. GRIFFIN, of London and Glasgow, in their *Dictionary of Cotemporary Biography*, just published in a small octavo volume. It seems unreasonable to complain of a dearth of great men, in the present age, when we find here chronicled "nearly one thousand eminent living individuals," distinguished either for "rank, worth, or intellect." In addition to a free use of the best accessible materials, the Editors announce that they addressed a communication to every individual whose name is contained in the work, (except a few of the crowned heads,) and on the matter so obtained the book is based.

—Mr. ORVILLE ROORBACH, the veteran American Bibliographer, is preparing a supplement to his previous *Bibliotheca Americona*, brought down to January, 1861. His work will then furnish a complete record of the productions of the American Press for forty eventful years, 1820–61; and as the only catalogue of the kind extant, will in time be invaluable.

—Messrs. PARKER & SON, of Oxford, have just added to their archæological publications a beautifully-executed translation of M. VIOLLET LE DUC'S celebrated *Essay on the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages*, with the original engravings of the French edition. Among the numerous matters connected with mediæval times which are incidentally illustrated in the works, is a new appreciation of the "Lion-hearted King" RICHARD, derived from a scientific survey of his famous castle of Chateau Gaillard, whence M. LE DUC says:

"To the man of his time, RICHARD was a hero, whose valor shone conspicuous in a valiant age; but he was also an able Captain, an *Engineer*, full of resources, experienced, a master in the practice of his art, capable of things in advance of his age, and who never allowed himself to be the slave of routine."

Sir WALTER SCOTT would have been delighted with such a tribute to his favorite hero. A similar volume treating on English Castles, by Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE, is in preparation by the same house, whose publications, the *Glossary of Gothic Architecture*, 3 vols., and *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, 4 vols., will then form a complete course for the study of Mediæval Architecture, ecclesiastical and civil.

—The new *Latin English Dictionary*, which has been for some years in progress, through the labors of Rev. Messrs. J. T. WHITE and J. E. RINDLE, of Oxford, is announced by Messrs. LONGMAN, as on the eve of publication. It will be comprised in one large royal 8vo volume. The authors bring to bear on the work all the resources of modern criticism, and a book superior to any extant of its class may be expected.

—*Carthage and Its Remains* is the title of a handsome octavo, just published by Mr. BENTLEY, which forms a fitting companion for the volumes of Mr. LAYARD, and other records of antiquarian exploration. It is the production of Dr. N. DAVIS—a gentleman who, at the expense of the British Government, (through the enlightened liberality of Lord CLARENDON,) carried on an extensive series of excavations on the site of the ancient Punic Capital. The results prove to be of considerable value for ancient art and philology, several beautiful mosaic pavements, (for which a Phœnician origin is claimed by the discoverer,) and many minor antiquities, illustrating the first, while more than one hundred inedited Phœnician inscriptions, forming a most valuable contribution to the latter science. Some beautiful plates exhibit the most striking of the artistic remains, the originals, whenever they were portable, being destined for the British Museum. The book is written with great *bonhommie*, and in addition to its antiquarian interest, throws much light on the condition and ways of thinking among the Arab population of North Africa.

—The remarkable events of the last year in Italy have found a historian in Capt. C. S. FORBES, R. N., who will shortly publish, through Messrs. BLACKWOOD, *The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies*—a Personal Narrative—With plans and portraits of GARIBALDI and the King of Naples. 1 vol., 8vo.

—An elegant little addition to the Shakespeare Library is offered in Mr. JOHN R. WISE'S *Shakespeare—His Birthplace and its Neighborhood*, a volume beautifully printed, and illustrated from drawings by WM. J. LINTON. The localities familiar to the great dramatist, and their influence on his youthful spirit of observation, are lovingly dwelt on and described, and a chapter on the light that is thrown on many passages of SHAKESPEARE'S text by a study of the provincial dialect of his native Warwickshire, is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subject. Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., of London, are the publishers.

—GEORGE BORROW, author of *The Bible in Spain*, is, (according to the *Dictionary of Cotemporaries*,) a considerable landed proprietor in the County of Suffolk, but spends most, if not all his time, in rambling through foreign countries on foot. He was, from his youth upwards, a determined pedestrian, having, in 1828, walked from London to Norwich, a distance of 112 miles, in about 27 hours. He has written several works which have not yet been committed to the press, amongst others one called *Wild Wales*, said to be in many respects a counterpart of the *Bible in Spain*.

The Slave-trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer in your issue of the 17th inst. severely censures our Courts for their tardiness in bringing to trial the cases of captured slavers, which is probably well deserved, as there is no doubt "something rotten in Denmark." He also gives us a list, previously published in the TIMES, of vessels leaving this port supposed to be slavers, in which we find named the bark *E. Morrison*, PLATT, master, with the not very explicit expression that she had "landed her cargo." As I from personal knowledge know that Capt. PLATT not only landed his cargo, but where that cargo was landed, I will give your correspondant the information he desires. The *Ellen Morrison* is a fast-sailing bark of about 300 tons, admirably adapted for a slaver. She sailed from this port Aug. 21, for Bathurst, with a general cargo suited to the African trade, made a quick passage, discharged, and immediately put aboard her return cargo. She escaped the observation of the English and American cruisers, made the whole passage in eighty days, arrived Nov. 9 at Pier No. 5 North River, and discharged her cargo of *peanuts*, consigned to H. M. ROBERTS, No. 47 West-street, who is part owner. Said peanuts were plump and sweet, and found ready sale. CHAS. CUMMINGS.

HUDSON CITY, N. J., Jan. 18, 1861.

PERSONAL.

—List of Americans registered at the office of Messrs. L'HARDITTE, KANE & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, Oct. 28, 1860:

LOUISVILLE.	NEW-YORK.
William A. Spicer.	Wm. G. Mead,
SAN ANTONIA.	Wm. H. Bidenhumer,
Dr. John C. Jonas.	John W. Kull and lady.
PHILADELPHIA.	RICHMOND.
William L. Suddards.	B. Warwick

Fred. Grantegein, Purser of steamer *Arago*.

—Gov. Henry S. Lane, the newly-elected United States Senator from Indiana, is a native of Kentucky, and a distant relative of Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon. He resides in Crawfordsville, and is widely known as a leading lawyer, and a man of spotless integrity. He was once a member of the House of Representatives, and presided over the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Fremont. In personal appearance he bears some resemblance to President Lincoln; he is long and lank, with a cadaverous face, and when speaking throws his wiry form into extravagant and indescribable contortions. But he is finent, pungent and eloquent, and his matter and manner are characterized by so much intensity, that for stirring the hearts of a popular assembly he has no superior, and perhaps no equal, among the orators of the West. Last Fall he was elected to the Gubernatorial chair, which he has occupied only long enough to deliver his inaugural address. Judge O. P. Morton, who succeeded him, is a very able man, and a thorough Republican. His sudden elevation to the first office in the State may be regarded as a compensation for the defeat he suffered two years ago when a candidate for the same post.

—The Toronto *Globe*, of the 17th, says: "Intelligence received by the last English mail gives some ground for the expectation that Canada may shortly receive a visit from another member of the Royal family. Prince Alfred, her Majesty's fourth child and second son, left England the day after Christmas, for Ostend *en route* to Berlin, where he was to remain for a few days on a visit to the Princess Frederick William. He would return to England about the 5th January, and on the 15th was to embark at Plymouth in her Majesty's ship *St. George*, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, and proceed to the North American and West India naval stations. It is not improbable that he may pay a visit to Canada, and, in that event, the reception that will be given him, if not of so formal a character as that accorded to the Prince of Wales, will, we are assured, be no less loyal and hearty."

—A young lady of Lima, (N. Y.,) has just been swindled of a trunk full of clothing and jewelry, and a week of time, by a scoundrel pretending to be a banker from Lexington, Kentucky, who persuaded her to go South with him to act as governess in his family. The banker availed himself of this brief acquaintance which he had formed with the principal of the school at Lima, where he found the young lady, to secure the negotiation of a draft for one hundred dollars. He got as far as this city with the young lady, and then suddenly disappeared. No trace of him has yet been discovered. One of the scoundrel's dodges was, pretending that he had a wide correspondence with eminent men. A letter to Gov. Banks talking fluently of $100,000 worth of Lexington Railroad bonds was found in the room of the hotel at Lima, where he stopped.

—A duel which recently transpired in Smith County, Tenn., had rather a singular issue. Messrs. McCall and Ballon were rival claimants to the hand and heart of a lady of Carthage, and finally decided that the dispute could only be settled by an appeal to pistols. So they met. At the first fire McCall fell, and Ballow frightened at the mischief which he had done, hastily absconded. Upon examination it was found that McCall was entirely uninjured, and that fright felled him rather than a pistol ball. The lady for whom he had run such risks did not hesitate to favor him with her smiles as soon as she learned the result of the duel.

—In communicating intelligence at the "Monthly Concert" in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, the pastor incidentally noticed a letter which he had just received from the father of "Florence Nightingale," wherein it was stated that this noble woman was still suffering from the effects of her severe experience in the military hospital at Scutari, but was actively engaged in literary efforts. The father remarks that "even to the last, she will be found pen in hand."

—Mrs. Loret, of Louisville, Ky., revenged herself on Mrs. Parrott, a few days since, for enticing her husband away from her, by breaking over her head a bottle of vitriol, destroying one of her eyes completely and terribly burning her face and person. When arrested she acknowledged that revenge alone prompted the deed; that her children had become embittered against her, and that she would rather die than live.

—A slave belonging to Mr. Lucius T. Woodruff of Pleasant Hill, N. C., was hung by a mob on Jan. 15, for having killed his master. His executioners tried to make him confess the crime, by roasting him slowly over a fire; but all they could extort from him was the expression "they say I killed my master."

—Mr. David Philips has just recovered a verdict of six cents from Mr. Michael Martin, a conductor on the Hudson River Railroad, for ejecting him from the cars, in consequence of a refusal to pay his fare. The original sum in controversy was but twenty cents, and already the costs of the suit have reached $1,000. The case is to be appealed by the defendant.

—Miss Adah Isaacs Menken has been giving representations in Portland, Maine. She is said to have made quite a hit in a character known as "the unprotected female."

— Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott) is lecturing to good audiences in Toronto, C. W.

OBITUARY.

—Col. JOSEPH BUTTERFIELD, a prominent citizen of Lowell, Mass., died at that place on Jan. 12. He was born in Tyngsborough, in July, 1784, representing that town in the Legislature in 1831 and 1832; removed to Lowell in 1838; was Brigade Inspector in the Militia, with the rank of Colonel, and has held the post of Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, with an interval of only two years, since 1813. He has also held a number of positions under the City Government of Lowell.

—Rev. CHAUNCEY EDDY died in Beloit, Wis., on Sabbath evening, Jan. 7, while speaking in church at the Monthly Concert of Prayer for Foreign Missions. He was born in Haddam, Ct., in 1796, graduated at Williams College, and has been settled at

FROM MICHIGAN.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—Feeling about Disunion, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LANSING, Mich., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

The Legislature of this State is in session now in this city of the woods. It commenced its session the first Wednesday of this month, but has not accomplished, as yet, very much. By our law the outgoing Governor has to send in a message, and the incoming Governor an inaugural. Both these messages take strong ground against any backing down on the great subjects of the day. There are a good number of the members who are willing to do something for a modification of the Personal Liberty bills, in deference to the Border Slave States, but nothing in deference to the threats of the Cotton States. Many leading Republicans will incline to concessions on account of the Union Party in the Border Slave States, and many believe that such laws were inexpedient, but at present nothing will be done. Our present Governor is Mr. AUSTIN BLAIR, of Jackson. He was formerly identified with the Democratic Party, and then a Free-Soiler till the fusion of the old Whig and Free-Soil parties. He is quite a young man and an able lawyer. Our Lieutenant-Governor is JAMES G. BIRNEY, a son of old JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Abolition memory. He is a man of some ability and experience in legislation, having been in our State Senate two years. Our Legislature is composed of good men, mostly farmers with little experience, (not a half-dozen lawyers in it,) and the Senate is also quite able, though only two of the old Senate were re-elected. The Hon. DAVIDA MUSSY, who has been in the Legislature for the past three terms, is Speaker. He is a fornace man. There are only two Democrats in the Senate from the first and last District in the State. The Houses are discussing the apportionment bill for Congressional Districts. We get six members of Congress, and, as there are several candidates who wish to carve out districts for themselves, the matter is not going to be agreed on so easily. This city is improving considerably, hnt, as the country is new about here, little is raised at present. The new Railroad, (Amboy, Lansing & Traverse Bay Railroad Co.,) is completed to within six miles of this place, and will, in a few weeks, be completed to the city. Our late State Treasurer, MCKINNEY, who is a half crazy spiritualist, has not yet come back to make his annnal report. He is, probably, a defaulter. The present Treasurer is JOHN OWEN, (President of the Michigan Insurance Bank, and one of the very best men in the State.) He is a man of wealth and character. We have had good sleighing for a month past, and wild game is very plentiful.

The Supreme Court of the State has had on hearing before it for the past week a very interesting Indian case, and the argument is not yet closed. Some of the ablest lawyers in the State, and among them Judges CAMPBELL and DONGLASS and Gov. WISNER, are engaged in it. It is the case of DEWEY *vs.* CAMPAU, and it arises upon an old Indian treaty. In September, 1819, Gen. CASS made a treaty with the Chippewas, by which some 6,000,000 acres of Northern Michigan were ceded to the United States. It was called the Treaty of Pe-wan-i-go, (or Flint,) and was made where the City of Flint now stands. A great many reservations were made there by the Indians, and among them a section of land, 640 acres, adjoining the City of Flint, was reserved by the Pewanigo Chief NEOMS in favor of one TAW-CUM-A-GO-QUA. It appears there were two TAW-OUM-E-GO QUAS—one a niece of the Chief NEOMS, then about 6 years old, and the other a half-breed, then about 40 years old. DEWEY bought out the heirs of the younger squaw some thirty years after the treaty, and CAMPAU bought out the heirs of the elder about 1832, and the question was as to whom the land was reserved. All the old Indians and French who were present at the treaty, and now living, were sworn. The treaty was offered in evidence, and the American State papers. One old squaw who was a witness testified she was 200 years old, and OKEMOS, an old Chief, so old no one knew his age, had been a witness. His deposition was taken through an interpreter, and on that account rejected by the Court. OKEMOS has died since the trial, and the case is now on appeal from the Sagenaw Circuit. A great many such suits about other reservations under that treaty have been before the Supreme Court at different times, involving large amounts of property. Gen. CASS testified that as a general thing there were always several Indians of the same name where reservations were made, but that generally they were for half-breeds. Some years since a very important one under the same treaty, about two MO-KITCH-A-NO-QUAS, was tried in our Supreme Court; and the present case has been tried once before, but judgment of the Court below was reversed, on the ground that the deed to the plaintiff was acknowledged by the squaw through an interpreter.

M.

Campaigning in America.

From the London Times.

It will surprise many people to learn that the Army of the United States has not only been maintained upon "an active war footing," but has "been constantly in the field" during the whole of the past year. We do not seem to have heard of any campaigns or combats. The President did, indeed, suggest an expedition to Mexico, but the scheme was not approved, and the only belligerents in the Union appear to be the sleveholders and their adversaries. Nevertheless, the report from which we have quoted expressed only the literal truth. Every battalion of the Federal Army has been engaged upon field service, and the duty has been most arduous. The fact is that the frontiers of the Western States are fringed with a population of Indians, and the duties of the regular Army consist almost exclusively in checking the incursions or repelling the attacks of these hostile tribes. Of late the savages have been more troublesome than usual. Whether the discoveries of the precious metals have excited their cupidity, or whether, as is perhaps more probable, the passage of mining parties through their lands has given them annoyance, we cannot say; but they have certainly been aggressively disposed throughout the year, and the work of the troops has been increased in proportion. A few weeks ago the Secretary of War made his annual report upon this subject, and we advert to it because it possesses a peculiar interest to ourselves. We, like the Americans, are brought incessantly into collision with barbarous tribes on the frontiers of our dependencies, and no inconsiderable portion of the British army is engaged in this kind of service in one colony or another. At the present moment we are in trouble in New-Zealand, where upwards of 3,000 excellent troops, besides seamen and marines, are maintaining a conflict with the savages of the bush, and up to the latest advices, with very indifferent success. Under such circumstances it will be instructive to observe how the Americans conduct their campaigns, and what results they manage to secure.

They do not, on the whole, fare much better than we do, though it should be observed that their difficulties are infinitely greater than ours. Their operations extend over half a continent, and their troops march hundreds of miles in the course of their duties. We, on the other hand, have very little embarrassment on this score. Our enemy's "path" is probably within cannon-shot of our own settlement, and can be reached by an easy morning's march. Still it is remarkable that even the United States troops, though trained to this kind of service, and not encumbered by any political restrictions, can seldom give a good account of their enemies at first or without considerable exertion. The Secretary of War recapitulates the incidents of four principal expeditions which have distinguished the past year. In two of these the operations are admitted to have been quite indecisive; in a third the result is not stated, while in one only does a regular victory appear to have been reported. As a general conclusion, it is recommended that the troops should be armed with weapons of the most approved construction, while it is not obscurely intimated that the military expenses will exceed the estimates by which supplies were provided.

This is one distinct feature in the report. Another is that, though the troops find the work so difficult, they invariably accomplish it, or expect to do so without much delay. In the long run they are more than a match for any Indians, though some of these tribes on the North American Continent are more formidable enemies than either Maoris or Caffres. The American soldiers, it is evident, adapt themselves with alacrity and skill to the peculiar exigencies of the campaigns before them. In one of the rudest districts of the country the commanding officer of a detachment succeeded, by the agency of his troops alone, and without any tools but such as could be extemporized on the spot, in constructing stone barracks of excellent form and convenience. In most instances, too, as in our colonies, volunteers are found ready to join the regulars, and to lend most efficient assistance. In the most successful of the expeditions it appears as if the Federal troops placed themselves unhesitatingly under the command of the volunteer chief, a partisan leader of known audacity and experience, and it is to his signal skill in conducting the assault that the victory is ascribed. The struggles, however, are almost always sanguinary. The savages post themselves strongly and ingeniously, endeavoring, and often with success, to lure their assailants into an ambuscade. If surrounded or driven from their retreat, they disperse, but assemble again at no great distance to renew the war. Which party is responsible for the commencement of hostilities it is of course, rather difficult to ascertain; but the first announcement is generally that of a "massacre" on the part of the savages. The settlers then muster in arms to avenge the death of their friends, set out in pursuit of the foe without waiting for the troops, and either inflict or receive chastisement, as the case may be. Ultimately a detachment of the regular army reaches the scene, and hostilities are prosecuted till peace is restored.

In all these operations we discern the striking fact that the savages, though still poorly armed, and resorting only to barbarous forms of strategy, display little fear of the white man, and contend against him without any great disadvantage. They have learnt the use of the rifle, but that is all they have borrowed from civilization. For the rest, they confine their tactics to choice of ground, construction of simple fieldworks, and judicious defence. Their strength lies in knowledge of the country, scantiness of wants, endurance of fatigue, and freedom from professional restrictions. They never throw away a chance, and never make a sacrifice to ideas of honor or punctilio. They decamp in time when it would be disadvantageous to fight, and fight just when their attack is least expected. They are ill-clad, but their clothing suffices for them; they are fed, it is impossible to say how, but in such a way as to keep them in good order, and they have discipline enough to secure an effectual combination of efforts at the right time. All these may seem very simple qualifications, but they make good soldiers, as we discover to our cost. What appears most extraordinary is, that the faculty of organization, which ought to be the strong point of the civilized combatant, is found to be the weak one. Man for man, the Englishman is more than a match for the savage, but when a body of white men go on an expedition against the savages, the latter generally get the best of the fight, at any rate at first. The less organization there is the better we seem to fare. Left to themselves, the settlers in any country would crush the natives, as they have invariably done, but when the arts of civilized warfare are imported into the contest, the struggle at once becomes more equal.

The moral to be drawn from all this is that we must fight savages with their own weapons. We confidently believe that British soldiers, armed with the Enfield rifle, would beat any savages in any country if trained to the work in a proper manner. What an Indian or a Maori can do a soldier can do better still, provided only that he is put in the right way of going about the business. It is at this point that volunteers are found so excellent, simply because they are single-minded. When they go in pursuit of a savage enemy they regulate their movements by a knowledge of his habits and by the nature of the country into which they are penetrating. By these considerations alone they are guided. They have no general rules to observe, no routine to follow, and, though they occasionally come to harm, that is more from their deliberate imprudence than from want of skill. What the savages have learnt to despise is not civilized warfare, but regular warfare. The soldier's rifle is a better weapon than theirs; the soldier himself is as bold, as patient, and as skillful as any native and his intelligence, if not quite so special, is far more comprehensive. In short, we have all the advantage of material, but this was seldom put to the best use, and the consequence is that we retire in discomfiture before foes whose superiority, although they are savages, actually lies less in numbers than in wisdom. If the Maoris had borrowed our shakoes and pipe-clay, and drawn themselves up in line to receive our attacks, we would laugh at their folly. Unluckily, it is we who show ignorance of the conditions of fighting, and the laugh is on the savages' side.

Fashions for January.

From Le Follet.

The season for grand balls has not yet commenced, but we have already observed some varieties in dinner and evening dresses. The fashion is also nearly fixed for high bodies, and the different kinds of silk for winter wear. The *Gabrielle* form of dresses is distinguishable among the many others. The body and skirt are made in one in front, without a band to mark the waist. There is a decided variation in the cut this Winter, and it is known by the name *Impératrice*. Last year it was the deep *casaque*—very full, without plaits in front or behind—a fashion that was difficult to promote. The improvement renders the *robe Impératrice* more graceful and more easily worn by all figures and in all *toilettes*. In front, it is formed like a long *casaque*, widening considerably at the bottom. At the seam, under the arm, there are wide plaits, like other dresses, and the back is flat and rounded at the waist; the sleeves are with elbows and turned-back cuffs.

Black *taffetas*, with small *bouquets*, are decidedly the fashion this Winter. The plain brilliant *taffetas*, with plain or flounced skirts, and the *moire antique*, are no longer the "*mode*." Dark colors for bonnets, as well as dresses, are more and more in favor for dress visits.

Plush is much used for *paletôts* and *burnous*, and is preferred to velvet on account of its novelty. Dresses are also trimmed with plush, even when made of velvet, if of a sombre color, and for *négligée*. Morning dresses of white plush, lined with blue or gold color, are very elegant and becoming. It has been matter of surprise that plush has not been more adopted for bonnets and their ornaments; but it will not be long before we see this beautiful material employed for these purposes.

Bonnets have not undergone much change in form since last month. The mixture of black and white is still very fashionable, although colors are rather gaining favor.

We must pass from the description of bonnets to some of the newest and most charming *coiffures* for evening dress. And first of these we mention the *coiffure Gabrielle d'Estrées*, of *ponceau* velvet, over which was rolled a thick gold cable chain, forming bows, with a bunch of elegant white feathers at the side. The *coiffure Duchesse d'Etampes*, of violet velvet, forming a kind of glory round the head, with a medallion of gold lace in the middle, fastened with an *agraffe* of diamonds, a long white feather curling at the side. The *coiffure Watteau*—shepherdess style—composed of *rouleaux* and bows of blue ribbon, with a wreath of mosa rose-buds at the side of the head. The *coiffure Récamier*, having two *barbes* of *blonde*, drawn with strips of *mauve* ribbon, falling in a manner to resemble a curtain, and on one side a large rose surrounded with buds and leaves. A flat bow of *mauve* ribbon on the summit of the head. The *coiffure Zémèa*, made with a fulling of *Magenta* velvet, with a branch of white hyacinths on one side, and the foliage, with gold stars, placed in the midst of quilled velvet. This same style of head-dress may be made of black velvet, with white feathers and gold flowers. The *coiffure Castiglione*—a *bandeau* of green velvet, white daisies and ivy leaves advancing over the forehead in a *bouquet*; at the back a drapery of *tulle illusion* crossing over a soft crown. A turbad cap of *tulle drapé*, fastened with gold gauze, forming *agraffes*. On one side, some black lace falling over the *tulle* draperies, and on the other a group of *mauve* anemones, with black anemones with gold centres, and two bunches of green moss. Black and lace *fichus* are both worn of an evening, and frequently are ornamented with bows and *ruches* of ribbon, which enliven them, and render them very charming in appearance. One *fichu*, which is of a novel style, surrounds the shoulders forming *revers*, and terminates in front in two wide ends crossed and falling down nearly to the knees. At the back it has the form of a *canezou*, with a slight point. The most beautiful are made in *guipure*, with the small foundation of the *fichu* lined with a color suitable to the dress worn—the trimming also, of course, being made of *guipure*. This *fichu* may be worn with any dress, and is particularly becoming to the figure, giving a width to the shoulders.

THE MURDER OF JOHN SEXTON.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of John Sexton, who was murdered under mysterious circumstances on Sunday evening last—his dead body having been found on the sidewalk opposite No. 227 Bowery—was resumed yesterday at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. Captain Turnbull has made every effort during the past few days to obtain additional witnesses, and the evidence elicited yesterday affords ground for the belief that deceased received his death-wound while engaged in a fight with certain persons whom he probably encountered in one of the many porter-houses in the Bowery which he is known to have visited on the evening of the murder. Several of the witnesses testified that a man corresponding in appearance with the deceased had been seen between six and seven o'clock on the evening in question, at various points on the east side of the Bowery, from First-street to a short distance below Rivington-street. They all agree that he was very drunk and quarrelsome. Mr. Gilbert McDuff, a cartman, residing at No. 36 Rivington-street, deposed that as he was passing quietly down the Bowery shortly before seven o'clock, he was accosted by a man, (supposed to be Sexton,) and asked if he were one of the fellows who had threatened to whip him, (deceased.) Witness answered in the negative and stepped briskly by, followed by the man, until he reached a cigar-store, near Lindenmuller's beer-garden. Having procured his cigar, witness started for his house, and again saw the same person cross Rivington-street and go up the Bowery, staggering as though he was drunk. From that time no intelligence has been obtained of deceased until after he had received the wound, when another witness, H. L. Schomburg, clerk in a grocery, testified to having seen him in the arms of two young men, who had raised him from the sidewalk. Witness asked them what the matter was, and they said that the man had fallen down and hurt himself; the Coroner received a communication from an anonymous source, stating that two men had been seen just previous to the discovery of the body of deceased, entering, in a hurried manner, a porter-house, kept by Charles Lyng, at the corner of Rivington-street and the Bowery, and immediately rub the frost from the glass in the door, for the purpose of peering into the street. Lyng was subsequently summoned to appear before the Jury, but he positively denied upon being questioned, that such was the fact. He said that a drunken man was the only person who came to his saloon during the evening, and he refused to sell him any liquor. As the night was very cold, and no business doing, he shut up his store at 8 o'clock and went home. Ordinarily, however, he kept his place open all night. There being no further evidence at hand, the Coroner postponed the inquest. It will be resumed on Thursday next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

LAW COURTS.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF XAVIER HOCHREITTER FOR THE MURDER OF LEONARD OONDER—TESTIMONY NOT YET CONCLUDED.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of Xavier Hochreitter for the murder of Leonard Gonder, was proceeded with. At the request of the counsel for defence, Mr. Rankin, the witnesses on both sides were excluded from the Court during the progress of the trial.

Mr. H. W. Allen opened for the people with a brief accounnt of the occurrenee, to which the witnesses would testify. Unless the facts to be shown by the prosecution could be explained away in some manner not yet made known, the jury would be asked to give a verdict of guilty.

Peter Egener, the first witness, stated that on the 2d of December last he lived in No. 148 Essex-street; he was a butcher; he knew Leonard Gonder, and saw him on Suuday evening, Dec. 2, at eight o'clock, at his house; both lived in the same house; Gonder's mother, one little sister, and three brothers were with nim: all of them came together to witness' room, between eight and nine o'clock; Henry Klotz was also present; Klotz and the brothers went out and left witness and Gonder behind; soon Klotz came back, saying to Gonder, "your old foreman, Kirsch, is below;" witness and Gonder then went down, and into a lager-beer saloon, where they found Kirsch and Gonders, brothers; Kirsch shook hands with witness and Gonder as they entered; all hands drank lager-beer, which Kirsch ordered; after talking a few minutes, Gonder said he must go ont for a call of nature; this was about half past nine; witness then said, "Wait a minute, I am going out;" but while he was talking with Kirsch, Gonder went out; witness followed him immediately, not more than a step or two behind Gonder, who went to the side of a baker's wagon standing in front of the saloon; witness stood near a post, at a distance of about twenty feet from the wagon; witness then looked in the direction of Stanton-street, and saw a man whom he thought to be a former fellow-workman, by the name of John; the man was about a quarter of a block off; witness then saw it was not the man he had supposed; he then looked round to Gonder, when he saw some man turn about, and stab him in the side; he did not at the time know the man, but now identified him as the prisoner; he had some sort of an instrument in his hand about a foot in length; witness heard nothing spoken, and saw no blows struck between prisoner and deceased; deceased then jumped toward the door, and cried "Peter," (the name of the witness) The prisoner stepped behind the wagon; witness then went to the door and called out Henry Klotz, who came out of the saloon; the prisoner then went toward Klotz, who seized him by the arms and threw him on the ground. During the scuffle the prisoner tried to stab Klotz; a young man, twenty or twenty-one years old, then rushed up and stabbed Klotz from behind; that young man the witness had since learned to be John Hochreitter; young Hochreitter then rushed toward the witness to stab him. The young man then ran away, and witness went into his own house; he soon came out again, and found a great many people, and the Police, gathered about; he saw at this time, young Hochreitter come from the direction of Stanton-street, and enter a cigar-store near the saloon. Witness then went to Gonder's room, and saw him there, covered with blood, and apporently dead; the night was not very dark, and neither the witness nor deceased were intoxicated. Witness had never known any quarrel to exist between prisoner and deceased.

A long cross-examination of the witness here followed concerning his own whereabouts, and that of the brothers of the deceased on the Saturday before, and on the day of the occurrence itself. This examination was had, to lay foundation for Impeachlng his testimony by subsequent witnesses to be introduced. The only connection it had with the case itself was to tend to show that the witnesses and the brothers of the deceased had some difficulty in the Harmonia Garden; though the prisoner denied having had any difficulty there. Some other persons were quarreling, and one of them struck him, though he had no quarrel with them.

Coroner Schirmer and *Dr. Bouton* next testified to the nature of the wound received by the prisoner. It was between the ninth and tenth rib, near the point of its union to the cartilage. It was clean cut, and about an inch long, externally. Within, it had inclsed the walls of the stomach, wounded the pancreas, and incised the diaphragm On a *post-mort-m* examination, about two quarts of blood was found in the abdominal cavity. The cause of death was bleeding at the wound.

George Kein, next sworn, testified that on the night of the stabbing he was returning from a fire, through Essex-street, when he heard a disturbance, and then saw Hockreitter stab the deceased, Gonder, in the right side; witness did not see Klotz at the time of the stabbing, but did subsequently at the station-house; this was about equarter or half an hour afterwards; Klotz then had on a butcher's shirt.

Henry Klotz next testified—That on the night of the murder he had been at the house of Egener, the first witness, in company with deceased and his family, who lived there; witness then narrated, as the first witness had done, the circumstances of their being called down stairs and going to the lager-bier saloon, and what was done there; Gonder, the deceased, left the saloon first, it being then about nine o'clock; Egener followed immediately after, the prisoner remaining behind in the saloon; in two or three minutes Egener came to the door and called the witness, who then went out; the prisoner then came at him with a knife; he came from the direction of the wagon; deceased was then near the railing at the celler door; witness cried out: "Look out boys; he's got a knife;" he then took the prisoner by the arms and threw him into the street; when he looked around he saw young Hochreitter, who then stabbed the witness and afterward ran after Egener, who got away and crossed the street; Gonder died on the Monday night following the Sunday of the stabbing.

It was now very late and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the trial will be proceeded with. The examination will probably finish its testimony to-day. The examination of most of the witnesses yesterday was very tedious, having to be made through the medium of Mr. Kazinski, the Interpreter of the Court. Once or twice Counsel for defence objected to the Interpreter's manner of puting questions and giving answers. The Court, however, sustained the course of Mr. Kazinski, and expressed itself satisfied with him as an Interpreter. If the defence was dissatisfied another interpreter could be obtained. The Counsel, however, repudiated the suggestion of any desire to deprecate the ability of the regular Interpreter, and the examination proceeded.

At half-past four the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

VARONA'E TRIAL FOR FORGERY CONTINUED.

In this Court, yesterdey, before Judge MCCUNN, the trial of José Varona, for forgery, was proceeded with. This was the fourth day of the trial. The prosecution had closed its testimony on the previous day, and now the defence opened with an address to the jury, setting forth the grounds of the defence. The charge made against the prisoner was that he had forged the indorsement of Piedrehita to the drafts placed in his hand by Piedrehita for deposit or safe-keeping. It would be shown on the contrary, however, that the drafts had been sent to the prisoner from Cuba, by Mr Carbonell, properly indorsed, with the intention of having them collected.

A large number of witnesses were examined to this point, and letters and books were put in evidence, tending also to impeach the character of the complainant, Piedrehita. Some of his own letters were concerning the state of his business, at one time when he was concealing himself in Cuba. One of the witnesses testified to having had in his possession $10,000 worth of Piedrihita's paper, sent to him by Carbonell for collection. The prosecution will put in rebutting testimony. The case had not closed at a late hour yesterday, when it was adjourned over to Monday morning.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, to pass sentences and hear motions.

"Wives be Obedient unto Your Husbands"—Law of Limited Divorce.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Elizabetha Dietz vs. *Frederick Dietz.*—This action was brought to obtain a divorce *a mensa et thoro* on the ground of alleged inhuman treatment. The parties were married at Hoboken on the 12th of July, 1860. The defendant is a lithographer and at the time specified in the pleadings was in the employ of Conrad Fatzer, of this City. The cause of their difficulty appears to be a yellow dog, the property of the defendant. The plaintiff testifies that she and her husband went out for a walk on the 12th of August, 1860, and on returning home found the dog on the bed. The plaintiff then told him that the housekeeper had said they must not keep a dog as it would be apt to frighten the children in the house. The defendant, as alleged, thereupon struck his wife twice on the nose and once on the cheek, which caused her to fall insensible on the floor. On the 20th of August, 1860, while they were alone together, he told her he would strike her so that she could send him to the Tombs. Attempting to put his threat into execution, she opened the door of the room in which they were, when he dropped the stick of wood with which he had attempted to strike her. These two acts are alleged as the cause of action. The plaintiff having closed his testimony, the Court remarked that a general impression seemed to prevail that an action of this kind could be supported by but one or two acts of cruel treatment. It was but justice to the public generally to inform them that it could not. That the uniform character of decisions, both in England and in this country, have held that such an action must be sustained by repeated and continuous acts of cruelty. That the wife should not seek on slight provocation to dissolve that sacred tie which binds her to her husband for life, for better or worse. The Judge then remarked that the present case presenting no feature which would warrant him in granting a separation between the parties, the complaint was dismissed.

Thos. G. Sherman and J. Francis Walton for plaintiff. Thomas Dunphy for defendant.

Alleged Fraud in the Formation of a Company—Action Against the Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Persse & Brooks Paper Works vs. *James C. Willett.*—The plaintiffs in this case are a Connecticut corporation, and they sue the defendant for wrongfully taking about $12,000 worth of paper belonging to them upon several executions issued against the property of Persse & Brooks.

The defendant claims that the corporation was formed merely for the purpose of covering up the property of Persse & Brooks, and not in good faith. The question in the case is as to the *bona fides* of the Corporation.

We are also informed by counsel that a case involving the same question has been recently tried before Ex-Judge Mitchell as referee, and resulted in a judgment sustaining the corporation, and vindicating the action of Persse & Brooks.

The case is still on. D. D. Field for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpool for defendants.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

INDICTMENTS FOR SLAVE-TRADING.

The Grand Jury yeterday morning brought in an indictment against Nathaniel Courier and seventeen others, being the crew of the brig *Bonita*, for being voluntarily engaged on board the brig while engaged in the Slave trade. Also, an indictment against Gordon Lafitte for manufacturing counterfeit coin.

Lafitte was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

PATENT FOR BRAN DUSTER.

Henry A. Burr et al. vs. Wm. M. Willet.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent issued to Frost & Monroe, for a bran-duster. The defendant denied the infringement, and denied the validity of the plaintiffs' patent. The case occnped nearly two weeks in the trial, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. A similar suit brought by the plaintiffs against other defendants had a similar result, some months ago.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Keller & Pennington; for defendant, Mr. Stoughton.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Cramer* vs. *Barth.*—B. W. Floyd must pay over the money to plaintiffs. Motion granted with $10 costs.

The People ex rel. Eliza Fowler vs. Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction.—Motion granted.

POLICE REPORTS.

AN EX-POLICEMAN ARRESTED.—Wm. H. Bennett, formerly a policeman, was arrested yesterday by Officer Cummings, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of perjury preferred against him by Mr. Joseph J. Coffin, of Brooklyn. The alleged crime is said to have been committed while giving testimony before the Police Commissioners in a case in which Sergeant Weed, of the Fourteenth Ward, was defendant. Bennett was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and committed for examination.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE KEEPER ARRESTED.—JAS. EASTON, who keeps a low bar and gambling-house at No. 27 Coenties-slip, was arrested yesterday evening, by Officer Eagan, of the First Ward, charged with having won, by throwing dice, $110 and a silver watch from Michael Dunn, a canal boatman. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and committed for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 18.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74⅜	20
28,000	do.	75	80
8,000	Missouri State 6s,	69⅜	300
8,000	Treas. 12 ₱c Not.	102¾	100
18,000	do.	102⅜	200
150	do.	102¾	200
1,000	Hnd. Riv. R 2d M.	97⅜	250
6,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.	80	100
5,000	M. & C. S. F. Bds.	75	230
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95	150
500	do.	95⅜	350
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	17	100
3,000	Chi & N. W. 2d M.	17⅜	200
2 000	L E & W. 1st M. Bs	66	100
6,000	Clev & T. & F. Bs.	73¾	250
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. Sp. c. Ds	99¾	300
20	Mechanics' Bank	105	500
34	National Bank	98	300
33	Metropontan Bank	104	30
80	N. Y. Cen. R.	80⅝	5
500	do.	80¾	10
1010	do.	80¾	120
350	do.	b60 80⅜	65
300	do.	b60 80⅜	175
50	do.	b30 80⅝	100
600	do.	80⅝	50
200	do.	b3 80⅝	50
50	do.	b15 80⅜	200
50	do.	b15 80⅜	33
100	do.	b10 80¾	195
100	do.	b60 79⅜	50
14	E. R. Assented S.	39	200
28	do.	38¾	100
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	91	100
100	do.	92	100
300	do.	92¾	100
75	do.	92¼	100
365	Erie Railroad	40	50
150	do.	39⅞	300
50	do.	b30 40	30
100	Hudson River R.	42⅜	1700
50	do.	s10 42½	200
625	do.	49	120
50	do.	s30 49	400
200	do.	s30 48¾	100
10	Harlem Railroad	18¾	100
300	do.	b20 18	400
800	do.	18	150
200	Harlem R. Pref.	59¾	650
165	do.	59½	100
500	do.	s30 59	100
250	Reading Railroad	44⅜	100
100	do.	b60 45⅜	100
500	do.	45	500
25	Ch. Bur. & Q'y R.	73½	300
118	do.	74	100
5	do.	76	450
200	do.	74½	

20	Mich. Central R.	56	
80	do.	56¾	
300	do.	57	
100	do.	s10 57	
200	do.	b15 67⅛	
200	do.	b60 57⅝	
250	do.	c 57½	
108	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	15½	
230	do.	15¾	
150	do.	16¾	
350	do.	15¾	
100	do.	b10 16	
200	do.	b3 16	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	36	
250	do.	35¾	
300	do.	b60 36¾	
500	do.	b60 36	
300	do.	35½	
30	New-Jersey C. R.	109	
5	Panama R.	116½	
10	do.	116	
120	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	88	
65	do.	c 87	
50	do.	c 86	
100	do.	s10 85	
50	do.	c 85¾	
50	do.	85¾	
200	do.	s30 82	
33	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	100	
195	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅜	
50	do.	70⅝	
200	do.	s10 70¾	
300	do.	b15 71	
30	Cleve. & Tol. R.	34¾	
1700	do.	35	
200	do.	s10 35	
120	do.	35⅛	
400	do.	s20 35	
100	do.	b30 35¾	
100	do.	b60 35⅝	
400	do.	35¾	
150	Chic. & R. I. R.	58¾	
650	do.	59	
100	do.	s10 58¾	
100	do.	s10 59	
100	do.	b30 59⅛	
500	do.	b10 59½	
300	do.	b3 59⅝	
100	do.	b30 59¾	
450	Milw. & Miss. R.	12	

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. States 6s, '65.	92	500
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	93	200
1,000	Treas. 12 ₱c. N.	102¾	200
10,000	Missouri St. 6s.	69½	100
10 000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	400
1,000	Virginia State 6s	76	250
22	Penn. Coal Co.	78	100
20	Pacific Mail S. Co.	92⅜	50
325	do.	92	113
50	New-York Cen. R.	80¾	500
150	do.	80	100
200	do.	s10 79⅞	600
150	do.	79⅞	100
250	Erie Railroad	39⅜	400
100	Hudson River R.	40¾	20
100	do.	b60 40	100
200	Mich. Cen. R.	57⅜	100
50	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.	69	100
200	do.	b15 69	25
200	do.	b60 69⅛	50
400	do.	68¾	50
100	do.	s10 68¾	

500	Harlem Railroad	16	
200	do.	15⅞	
200	Reading R.	b30 46	
100	M. S. & N. Ind. G. S.	35	
400	do.	34¾	
250	do.	34⅞	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	86	
50	do.	c 85¾	
113	Gal. & Chicago R.	71	
500	do.	71⅛	
100	do.	s10 71	
600	Cleve. & Tol. R.	35⅛	
100	do.	b30 35⅞	
200	do.	b10 35⅝	
20	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	15⅛	
100	do.	15⅝	
100	do.	15¾	
200	do.	b10 16	
100	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	100	
100	do.	b30 99¾	
100	do.	b10 99⅝	
100	do.	b60 99¾	
100	do.	s30 99¾	
100	do.	s30 99⅝	
100	do.	b10 99¾	
100	do.	b30 99⅝	
100	do.	s10 99¾	

FRIDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The buoyancy in the Stock Market, noticed in our last report, continued to day, and on the early dealings, in the forenoon, carried up the Railway shares 1@2 ₱ cent. over yesterday's advance. A large and general business was done at the first session of the Brokers, both for cash and on time, indicating a more decided speculative temper on the future of prices than we have witnessed for several weeks. The Western Roads are coming into increased favor, and something like the enimation of last Summer's movement in Galena, Rock Island, Burlington and the two Michigan lines, begins to show itself. The New-York shares, end Philadelphia and Reading, were also firm in price and active in demand, Central selling as high as 80⅝@¾; Hudson at 40; Erie at 40, and Harlem Preferred at 39½, cash, and 39 seller 30 days. The State Securities were ⅛@1¼ ₱ cent. better on Missouris, and ½@1 ₱ cent, on Virginias, Tennessees and North Carolinas. The market had its support mainly from the quieter state of political affairs South, and the more conservative temper at the seat of Government, but it was also assisted by the foreign news made public this evening, which seems to diminish the prospects of political trouble in Europe and the fear of very extravagant rates for Money in either the French or English Capitols.

At the Second Board, in the afternoon, there was some inclination shown to reection from the extreme advance of the morning. Central, selling to the extent of 1,000@1,500 shares, at 80@79⅝ ₱ cent, and Rock Island losing a portion of the rise at the First Boerd. But after the adjournment, and at the close of business on the Street, the prevailing feeling was again quite firm, and the market left off as follows:

Central	80⅛	Michigan Central	57⅛
Erie	39⅜	Illinois Central	85½
Toledo	35⅛	Pacific	92⅝
Galena	71	Reading	45⅛
Rock Island	58⅛		

The Foreign Exchange market is again firmer to-day. The business for to-morrow's mail is generally done at 106 ₱ cent., with a manifest disposition on the part of the leading Bankers to advance the rate for the succeeding mail. It is probable, indeed, that a few calls were made to-day at a fraction over 106 ₱ cent. The unexpected receipt of $530,000 in gold, by the *Edinburgh* this morning, additional to the overdue remittance

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon: RAREY'S EXHIBITION OF HORSE-TAMING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MARIFFA—NICOLAS NICKLEBY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA FIAMMINA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK—BEN, THE BOATSWAIN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SMILES AND TEARS—WHAT IS IT?—AZTAC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued ON MONDAY MORNING, in readiness for the mail steamship ——— ———, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ MR. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. HOLT was yesterday confirmed as Secretary of War by the Senate, by a vote of 38 to 13, after a stormy secret session of about four hours. During its continuance Mr. CRITTENDEN unexpectedly made a speech, in which he severely upbraided the Southern members who voted against his resolutions on Thursday, and thus defeated them. He declared that Kentucky occupied such a position in the Union that it was of vital importsnce to her that it s hould be preserved, and that it *must* be preserved at all hazards. The speech is represented to have made a decided sensation among the Secessionists. Col. HAYNE, notwithstanding announcements to the contrary, has not yet sent in his communication to the President, and does not intend doing so before Monday. It is asserted that the tone of the document is likely to be quite moderate. Possibly a still longer delay might result in a further access of moderation.

The debates in Congress yesterday were interesting, and the action taken was important. The Senate, during the early part of the session, after the introduction of various memorials asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions, was engaged in the consideration of private bills. Those resolutions were then again brought before the Senate, and again action upon them was postponed until Monday. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Tuesday. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution recommending that the several States take immediate steps, by Convention or otherwise, to make propositions for a compromise of the existing difficulties. It was ordered to a second reading. The bill to authorize a loan, to fix the duty on imports and relative to the outstanding Treasury notes, was made the special order for Wednesday. The Kansas bill then came up as the special order, and the debate on it continued until 2 o'clock, when the Senate went into Executive session to pass upon the nomination of Mr. HOLT as Secretary of War. No more business was done in open session. In the House, the general debate in Committee of the Whole on the Army bill was concluded, and the bill was passed through the Committee, after the failure of a resolution offered by Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, to the effect that no forces authorized by the bill should be used to subject any seceding State. The principal speech made was by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, which will be found in full in our report of the proceedings.

The Georgia Convention spent most of the day yeaterday in secret session. A resolution was adopted in the afternoon similar to the preliminary resolution passed by the Florida Convention, declaring the right and duty of the State to secede, and appointing a special committee to report an ordinance of secession. The vote on this resolution shows a very strong minority against the policy of precipitation—the number declaring against it being 130. When the ordinance is fairly before the Convention, a highly interesting debate may be expected.

The call for a State Convention of the Democracy of New-York, foreshadowed in our telegraphic dispatches from Albany, published on Thursday morning, will be found in our columns to-day. It sets forth the alarming condition of the country, and the causes which, in the opinion of the callers, have led to it, and comes to the conclusion that the only thing which can save the Union is immediate action on the part of the "time-honored party." In this view of the case a Convention is called to meet in Albany on the 31st inst. The call is signed by the members of the State Central Committee, headed by BENJAMIN WOOD.

Among the passengers who reached this City yesterday on board the steamer *Marion* which arrived from Charleston, were four laborers who have recently been paid off and discharged from Fort Sumter, who report some very interesting facts concerning the condition of the garrison, and the conduct of the men during the affair of the *Star of the West*. Although the men are subsisting at the present time principally upon salt food, there is no disposition to find fault, but they accept their fare cheerfully, as all that can be expected under the circumstances. There appears to be no scarcity of anything but fuel.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. FIERO introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for providing arms and equipments for the militia of the State, the same to be expended under the direction of the Governor. Mr. SPINOLA introdnced a bill providing for a special election to take a vote of the people of the State on the Crittenden propositions for amendment of the Constitution; also a bill for the more perfect organization of the military forces of the State. In the Assembly, the Committee on Federal Relations made a report indorsing Mr. ROBINSON'S plan for the settlement of the national difficulties by dividing all the remaining territory, after the admission of Kansas, into two States, which shall be admitted hereafter with or without Slavery, as the people thereof see fit. Laid on the table. Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill, which was referred, making it a felony, punishable by imprisonment from two to ten years, to furnish any arms or munitions of war, to loan money to, or to enlist in the service of any State which may have seceded from the General Government.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, on the 5th inst., arrived below last night, and anchored at Quarantine, being unable to come up to the City on account of the thick weather and the floating ice. Her mails are two days later than those by the *Canadian* at Portland, which reached this City at midnight, though her news is anticipated by the *Teutonia*, which passed Cape Race on Wednesday. We find nothing in our files by the *Canadian* to add to the telegraphic abstract of her news already published. At the hour of going to press this morning our packages by the *Asia* had not reached us.

A telegram from Fort Leavenworth, announces the arrival of the Pony Express there on the 16th. The California news is unimportant. The steamer *Golden Age* sailed from San Francisco on the 1st inst., with $1,265,000. Among her passengers was Ex-Gov. WELLER, who is on his way to Mexico, Col. NESMITH, U. S. Senator from Oregon, and JNO. C. FREMONT.

The ship *Morning Star*, Capt. CAMPBELL, arrived at Hampton Roads from Liverpool, brings news of the burning of the ship *Globus*, Capt. BLANCKE, at sea ON the 12th inst. All of her passengers (149) with the exception of one who jumped overboard, were saved and brought to Hampton Roads in the *Morning Star*. The cargo and baggage were entirely consumed. In our ship-news column will also be found accounts of the loss of the British brig *Quickstep*, of London, with several of her crew, and of the *Golden Star*, of Boston, with eighteen lives.

In the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of HOCHREITTER, for the murder of GOMPER, is still on. In the General Sessions, the continuation of VARONA'S trial for forgery, occupied the entire day, and will be concluded on Monday. At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice MONCRIEF yesterday decided, in an action to obtain s limited divorce, that s decree granting the separation could not be made where the evidence showed but one or two instances of cruelty. The cruelty must be shown to have been frequent and repeated.

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday, and a further average rise of 1@ 1½ ₱ cent. The business done was larger than usual this week, and there was some realizing on the advance at the Second Board, though prices ultimately closed firm. Exchange firm at 106 ₱ cent. No variation in Money rates.

The sales of Flour were to a fair extent, at essentially unchanged prices. Wheat was quite dull and heavy. A moderate business was transacted in Corn and Oats at firmer rates. Cotton, Sugars and Whisky were depressed. The demand for Provisions, Rice and Tobacco was more satisfactory to sellers. Hay and Hops were in good request. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Affairs at Charleston.

The secession movement seems to be at a pause. Our news from Charleston grows less and less belligerent. Whether this indicates exhaustion or preparation, remains to be seen. It is quite possible that the authorities are only waiting the reply to their summons for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and that upon receiving the positive refusal of the Government, they will at once make the attack. If they do, it will be repelled, with whatever of force and vigor may be required.

This will bring the Federal and State authorities into direct collision,—and then, it is quite generally supposed, the whole South will rush instantly to the rescue, and civil war will have been inaugurated. We do not concur in this belief. If there is a collision at all, it will be brought on by the State authorities. The General Government has given abundant and convincing proofs of its forbearance,—of its determinntion, not only to remain rigidly on the defensive, but to submit to everything short of actual, flagrant disgrace before repelling aggression. It has suffered its arsenals and forts to be seized without atriking a blow in their defence. It has permitted its officers to betray their trust without calling them to account. Its unarmed vessels have been fired on under the walls of its fort, and not a gun has spoken for their protection. It withholds reinforcements,—makes no forward movement in any quarter, and offers no active resistance to the aggressive operations of the seceding States.

Under these circumstances it will he utterly impossible to make the country, North or South, believe that the Government is aggressive or exacting. It has carried forbearance to the very verge of timidity. And if South Carolina, without provocation, makes a wanton and deliberate attack upon the handful of men garriaoned in Charleston, she will do it upon her own responsibility and without the sympathy of any considerable number of persons even in the Southern States. Whatever blood may be shed will be upon her own head. She will act against the remonstrances of other Southern States,—in utter contempt of their intereste and wishes, and in a way to alienate their sympathies and forfeit their confidence and support. The feeling is very general already throughout the South, that South Carolina has acted with fatal disregard of her sister States in this matter—that she has sought to force them into secession against their will, and that she is now trying to protect herself against the consequences of her own acts by dragging them into the same responsibility. Movements in several of the Southern States indicate that she has already excited a great deal of distrust and animosity by this course.

We should not be at all surprised to find South Carolina acting with greater caution in this matter than she has shown hitherto. She may abstain from making any attack upon Fort Sumter, and, if so, the crisis of the secession movement is substantially over. If, on the other hand, she is desperate enough to try that last resort, we believe it will fail. Instead of rallying the Southern States to her support, we believe it will sever the hold she has had upon them hitherto.

HELPER AND HIS HELPERS.—The Boston *Post* has the following:

"The celebrated Mr. HELPER, who compiled the book which produced such a political sensation in this country a year ago, and may be fairly pronounced the chief *author* of our present state of national disorganization, is now in New-York, and he has received the reward of his iniquity! At his flourishingly announced lecture, the other evening, the people let him alone so severely that it wounded his soul to the very quick, and not being patronized to an extent that would pay for the gas-light, he suddenly subsided from the popular sight."

This is putting the saddle on the wrong horae. Whatever importance "the celebrated Mr. HELPER" ever had, was derived wholly from the uses to which he and his book were put by the enemies of the Republican Party. When his book was first published it fell stillborn from the press. Nobody read it, or cared a straw for its contents.

In order to give it a larger sale, Mr. HELPER hit upon the idea of making a compilation from it for campaign purposes,—and procured by personal applications the signatnres of a large number of Republicans to a recommendation of his project. Still it made no impression upon the public mind. It was industriously advertised and puffed in the *Tribune* and other journals, but atill it would not sell. It had thus passed almost wholly out of the public knowledge, when the *Herald* hit upon it, in one of its mousing hunts after a sensation. It picked out all the violent denunciation and rampant Abolition which the book contained, and filled colnmn after column of its conservative sheet with these extracts, and the names of the Republicans who had recommended it. The election of Speaker was then pending in the Houee of Representatives,—and the Pro-Slavery Party in that body caught at the astounding revelation as drowning men do at straws.

Forthwith the halls of Congress echoed and reëchoed with denunciations of HELPER and his book,—and of the Repnblicans who had made themselves responsible for its contents. Every anti-Repnblican speech was filled with extracts from it,—with abuse of its anthor, and execration of his doctrines. The Democratic Press, from one end of the land to the other, teemed with articles on HELPER and his Book. Senators fulminated vehement anathemas upon him. Stump politicians made him the text of their wordy and windy harangues. The whole land was swept with an Anti-Helper whirlwind. No book ever printed received such advertising as this. The natural result was that HELPER'S book sold by tens and scores of thonsands,—he pnt money in his purse, and became one of the "celebrated" men of his day and generation.

This was wholly and exclusively the work of the Anti-Repnblican crusaders. If HELPER was the "anthor of our present state of affairs," the Democrats were the author of HELPER. Without their zealous and vigorous aid neither he nor his book would have ever emerged from the hopeless obscurity in which the hard-np demagogues of the day found them. The Republicans "let Mr. HELPER alone" now, just as they did at the beginning. It is to the Democrats that he is indebted for whatever celebrity he has achieved and the profit which has followed it. The *Post* must not rob its party of the laurels it has thus fairly earned.

The Gulf Trade—How it is to be Affected by Secession.

As we are now called on to face the alternative of secession, it becomes important to inquire as to the dangers to which it may expose the trade of the Gulf of Mexico. The preconcerted movement of the States bordering it, undoubtedly connived at by the retiring Secretaries, shows the importance they attach to the command of that great basin, both as a means of protection and defence, and to enable them to carry on with impunity one great object of secession—the *Slave-trade*.

There can be no question that serious complications will arise, which for a time may render the navigation of the Gulf dangerous to all merchant vessels, particularly with Key West in the hands of the Secessionists. In case of hostilities, every vessel would be liable to be seized. There is great danger, that with an embittered state of feeling between the North and South, vessels may be seized by lawless expeditions, either for plunder, or by way of reprisals for fancied injuries. The Gulf has, since the discovery of America, been the favorite haunt of pirates, and nothing is more probable than their reappearance in the present crisis. Indeed the Charleston *Mercury* recommended, in the shape of a suggestion, the seizure of the California steamers plying between New-York and Aspinwall, as a mode of levying contributions on the enemy, and making war support war.

All such suggestions may sound very well at the South, in their present frenzy, but it is notorious that they are much more interested in maintaining the safe navigntion of the Gulf than the Northern States. Nearly the entire products of the South pass out through it. These are paid for chiefly in merchandise, either manufactured North, or imported into their ports, but which reaches the consumer through interior routes, entirely safe from disturbance. The West are annually creditors of the South to a vast sum, for food, manufactures and agricultural implements. The exports of the country exceed in bulk many times the imports, which are fabricated from the raw material we send forth. This enables us to send them to the consumers by the interior routes, through which they are now almost entirely supplied. To imperil the safety of the Gulf is to expose to destruction the products of the States bordering it, and to threaten their very existence, while it leaves the import trade of the country unharmed. The small amount of merchandise now directly imported into the Southern States, which equals only about one-tenth the total importations, can be easily added to the immense volume already passing over the interior routes. It is Southern *exports*, not the *import* trade of the country, that is to be endangered by rendering the Gulf unsafe. Such being the fact, there is no doubt that the South, as soon as it comes to reason, will promptly join the North in clearing the Gulf of all marauders and pirates—the Charleston *Mercury* to the contrary, notwithstanding.

But there is another remedy for the unsafe navigation of the Gulf, which may be as distasteful to the South as agreeable to ourselves. We are now in a position to sweep into our own harbor the trade of almost the whole region bordering upon it—in other words, to make the port of New-York the outlet of all the rivers and lines of public improvement of the interior. Such a result is altogether probable with the continuance of profound peace. New-York is the commercial centre of the United States, and the point to which tends every pound of produce raised. Every new public work swells the volume of its commerce, and it is a remarkable fact that every year is helping to render it the cheapest point of access from every point of the interior. The cost of transportation, per mile, over the Erie Canal and the lakes is considerably *less* than on the Mississippi and its tributaries. We have consequently swept the trade of all the Northwestern States. The increase of tonnage of the Western States, delivered at the port of New-York, has been from 54,000 in 1836 to 2,200,000 in 1860. The effect of the enlargement of this work, which is just on the eve of completion, will be to stimulate, beyond all precedent, the diversion towards New-York of the South-Western trade track. The Railroads will greatly assist to this end. A very large amount of cotton would have come North the present year, had not the abundant crops of the West given an employment to the Railroads fully up to the capacity of their rolling stock. This is a difficulty that a year's time will remove; so that within two or three years, the capabilities of our lines of improvement will be quite equal to the transportation of the whole amount of produce raised in the whole interior. They now take nearly all but cotton. They brought to our City in breadstuffs and animal food, the past year, 2,200,000 tons, while the whole weight of the cotton crop is considerably less than a million tons.

The suggestion of risk in navigating the Gulf has already tended to give a new impulse North to the trade of the South-West. Our Railroads are now bringing immense quantities of *pork*, which has heretofore almost entirely gone down the Mississippi to New-Orleans. We notice a statement of Mr. RICE, Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, that Northern and Western Railroads are growing rich out of their newly acquired trade. That Road comes in for a large share of it, and has just broken a long fast by a three per cent. dividend. All the South have to do to dry up the business of every Southern port, is to render unsafe the navigation of the Gulf. The produce of the lower Mississippi can as well go up as down that river. Mobile is soon to be connected with Cairo, when the cotton grown on a large portion of its line will move North. Every new impediment to the Gulf trade, therefore, instead of endangering, only confirms the commercial supremacy of New-York. To render it complete, the South have only to take the final step of secession, for the complications to which it must lead will cause the Gulf to be avoided, especially when every pound of merchandise raised upon it, east of and including Louisiana, can take other routes to market, very nearly as cheap, and vastly safer and more convenient. There can be no doubt that all Southern cities have struck a fatal blow at their trade. The apprehension that the scenes in Charleston may be repeated in all will deter any merchandise from going into them, that is not already previously paid for. Consignments and sales on credit must cease. Capital is timid to the last degree—it will never expose itself to a lawless mob or to the danger of being seized by a needy State.

The Pope in Sackcloth.

The "Allocution of Pope PIUS IX.," delivered recently to a conclave of his Cardinals, is a very curious and instructive document. Poor old Pope, he sees the world all tumbling into chaos about his head! "Cruel events" fill the heart of him, and of his "venerable brothers," with anguish. It is no longer, he is fain to confess, a question of the temporal sovereignty of the Priest-Prince of Rome; he feels that his spiritual dominion is fast vanishing into thin air.

First, there is the Baden Concordat swept away. Faithless men of Baden! They positively so stood in the light of their own salvation as to refuse to be tormented and fleeced with priests, and to have the education of their children, the management of their homes and the expenditure of their money taken out of their hands! But there are worse sorrows—in France there is a pamphleteer (nobody knows how high) gibing at him:

"A most infamous pamphlet, lately published in Paris, has come to add to our sadness. In that publication there are so many things so completely opposed to truth, so many absurdities and contradictions combined by the author, that it is more fitting to throw aside and despise it, than to refute it. What is, however, intolerable, is the audacity and impiety of this author, who, not having feared to attack the civil and ecclesiastical principality of the Roman Church, has endeavored to contrive a particular species of Church, to be founded in the French Empire, and organized, so that it should be removed from the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff and completely separated from it."

Yes, that's the rub; for they have actually gone the length (such is "the false doctrine of the Protestants") of saying that "the Church is a sort of corporation existing in civil society, enjoying no rights, except those which are granted it by the civil power." Was ever such unheard-of blasphemy? The poor, bewildered Papal head is in a vertigo at the thought, and can only hurl texts from Saint Jerome, Saint Ireneus, etc., at the heretics.

But the Holy Father, in an access of such second-sight as sometimes precedes dissolution, has discovered what lies at the bottom of all these calamities: it is all owing to the "principles of the disastrous Reformation, which have acquired almost the force of public law." In this piece of philosophising—though the Pope evidently puts it only as a hypothetical extremity—he will find himself in the unwonted position of being heartily seconded by the best portion of the civilized world—an embarrassing position for his Holiness. It has indeed become a doctrine of strange prevalence that Liberty and Progress *are*, in some strange way, linked with the "principles" of the disastrous Reformation. And a very bad business it is, no doubt, but those same "principles" do spread, these times, after an alarming fashion. Even in Italy here—in "these provinces unjustly taken from our dominion"—we groan to see these malicious doctrines spreading—toleration, education, the Bible invading our domains: "translations of the sacred books, everywhere scattered to corrupt the faith—the removal from the authority of the Bishops of the education of youth—the erection of Protestant temples and public schools in many cities of Italy!" All of which we hereby "reprove and condemn, and declare null and void."

The Pope, having exhausted his logic, ends his Allocution by an appeal to history. "Has it not been the See of Peter which has civilized barbarous nations? Was it not the Papacy which founded those charitable institutions, &c. Was it not"—meanwhile growing warmer and warmer—"Yes, we repeat it, this See has rendered the greatest services to humanity, and there are in existence numerous monuments of its wisdom." Such is the poor sophism in which the Papal head gets entangled. It is unconscious that times have changed—that what was once a beneficent ministering agency of material, intellectual and spiritual culture has now become a putrid carcass, which men would fain have out of the way. The reminiscence of the Hildebrands, with their feet on the necks of kings, is one thing; quite another the spectacle of this poor old dotard, maundering among his Cardinals, like a conclave of ancient crones chattering over the exploits of their youth while every impulse that gave to that age vigor and vitality has departed.

TOOMBS AS A TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.—The absence of Senator TOOMBS from Washington will be felt more seriously by the newspapers of Georgia than in any other quarter. During his recent stay at the Capital he acted as special telegraphic correspondent for several of the prominent journals in his State, and it must be confessed that he discharged his duties faithfully and most effectually for the accomplishment of his own ends. Finding that the appeale of Mr. STEPHENS were bringing the people to reason, he dispatched a telegram immediately upon his arrival at Washington, stating that the Republican Senators had rejected his own, as well as Mr. CRITTENDEN'S compromise measures, and that there was no hope but in immediate secession. This information lacked one essential characteristic,—truth,—but the feigned acquiescence of Mr. TOOMBS in the plans of the cooperationists gave it plausibility and weight which it would not otherwise have possessed. It was spread through the State on the eve of the election of delegates to the State Convention, and probably helped to change the result in some of the doubtful counties.

But this was not enough. Between the day of election and that fixed for the assembling of the State Convention there was abundant time for the enthusiasm in favor of secesaion to cool; a little precipitation was necessary to keep up the excitement, and "R. TOOMBS" dispatched a telegram to the credulous Governor of Georgia informing him that Fort Pulaski was in danger. Forthwith troops were sent thither, and the State was committed in favor of treason. After having accomplished this result, Mr. TOOMBS stayed in Washington long enough to telegraph "SEWARD'S speech puts an end to all hope of adjustment," and then traveled after his dispatch as fast as steam could carry him, to assume the management of the Georgia Convention.

Now, this series of achievements demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt that Mr. TOOMBS has mistaken his vocation. The epigrammatic terseness of his style, and the slight foundation which his dispatches have in truth, show that natnre designed him to be the special telegraphic correspondent of some journal which depends for its circulation on making continual sensations. When reason resumes its sway in Georgia, as it is sure to do in course of time, the people of that State will realize the mistake which they perpetrated in making Mr. TOOMBS a Senator, and we trust that his successes in the profession which he has so lately adopted will remove all doubt from his mind, as to the field in which his talents may be exercised to the best advantage.

FOREIGN COMMERCE AND THE SECEDING STATES.—It is stated that Lord LYONS and Mr. SCHLEIDEN, the Minister from Bremen, have asked the Secretary of State whether duties on foreign goods can be paid to the revenue officers of a seceding State, and also whether the United States will recognize clearances granted by such State. These inquiries will compel the Government to act upon some of the questions to which the secession movement gives rise. The necessities of commerce, in which Foreign Powers have an interest, will bring about that legal definition of the actual condition of affairs which the Administration seems so unwilling to give.

As a matter of course, there can be but one answer to these inquiries. The duties upon foreign imports are imposed by laws of the Federal Government for its support,—and must be paid to its agents,—who alone have authority to give receipts for its payment. So long as there is a Collector at Charleston, duly appointed and recognized by the Federal Government, he can receive duties on imported goods, and the importers have no concern with the disposition which he may make of the money. If he sees fit to hand it over to the State authorities, that is a matter which he must settle with the government from whom he holds his commission. The same thing is true of clearances. If issued by appointees of the General Government, they are valid,—no matter under what conditions, imposed by the State authorities, they may hold their places.

But the authorities of a separate State,—whether seceding or not, have no authority whatever to interfere with foreign commerce. Nor can the Government of the United States recognize their right to collect duties, or grant clearances, or in any other way assume the regulation of foreign trade. Such a recognition would be a virtual acknowledgment of their independence, for by the Constitution, jurisdiction over foreign commerce is expressly reserved to Congress. Until these States have achieved their independence, and been recognized as sovereign by other Powers, they have no right to a flag or to any other national character than that given them by their connection with the United States.

Foreign traders have a right to proper notification of the course which the Government will pursue in regard to the entrance and exit of vessels at the ports of seceding States. It is usual, we believe, to fix some time in advance, after which the rigorous rule of law will be applied to all such cases. And it will clearly become the duty of our Government to take immediate action upon this matter.

PURITY OF THE ERMINE—A LIBEL SUIT.—Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Member of Assembly from this City, has introduced a bill into the Legislature giving priority in the Courts to a prosecution for libel against JOHN CLANCY, Esq., Editor of the *Leader*, by Judge WHITE, chosen one of the Judges of the Superior Court at the late election. The bill itself is so unusual as to require a statement of the circumstance which have led to its introduction.

Some weeks after the election the *Leader* published an article seriously impeaching the professional integrity of Judge WHITE, for which the latter commenced an action for libel in the Supreme Court, where the crowded state of the Calendar renders a trial impossible for two or three years. The *Leader* persisted in maintaining the truth of its original statements, and demanded that Judge WHITE should either transfer the case to the Common Pleas, where it could be tried within two or three months, or else proceed by indictment, Mr. CLANCY, the Editor, offering to waive all technical objections to the commencement of a criminal suit after a civil suit had been instituted, and also offering to accept, so far as he was concerned, the appearance of the Attorney-General of the State as prosecuting officer in the cause. He was also willing that Judge WHITE, if fearful of any prejudices possibly existing against him in certain quarters of this City, should change the venue to any county in the State; and finally Mr. CLANCY gave notice that if none of these offers were accepted, he would endeavor to have a bill passed by the Legislature taking the cause of "WHITE *vs.* CLANCY" from its present place on the Calendar of the Supreme Court, and setting it down for trial as the first cause in the term next succeeding the passage of the bill.

Under these circumstances, it seems to be desirable, in every point of view, that this case should be brought to a speedy trial. The reputation of a Judge ought to be above suspicion or reproach; and no such attacks upon it as those made and persisted in by the *Leader*, whose editor is County Clerk, and supposed, therefore, to have free access to the documents relating to the subject, should be permitted to pass without prompt and thorough scrutiny. Judge WHITE himself should be foremost in the endeavor to secure a speedy trial of the prosecution which he has commenced for the vindication of his personal and professional character.

THE BATTLE OF MORRIS' ISLAND.—One is really disposed to forget the serious aspect of the affair, in reading the Charlestonian version of the firing into the *Star of the West*. The *Courier* gives a solemn account of what it calls "the engagement," and describes the heroic courage of the men who manned the battery upon Morris' Island, and fired seventeen shots at an unarmed steamer. It is attempted to create the impression that a battle has been fought, and that the South Carolinians have won a signal victory. We may expect to hear soon that medals have been struck for the survivors, and that a monument will be raised to commemorate this great event in the South Carolinian war of independence.

KINDLY BUT NOT SEDUCTIVE.—We received a package of the TIMES last night, with this indorsement:

"Returned from Columbus, Georgia, where the proprietors would be hung were they to show their heads."

We shall not "show," under such circumstances. We would not go half that distance for the promised reward.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont; W. B. Couts, of California; H. R. Stevens, of Newburgh; Dr. D. S. Brock and lady, of Liverpool; A. Paul, of New-Hampshire, and J. E. Whipple, of Lansingburgh, are at the Astor House.

Hon. A. Munroe, of New-York; W. B. Hale, of Cincinnati, and C. O. Chapin, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. S. Callender, H. S. Hallett and J. W. Fletcher, of Boston; J. E. Blythe, of St. Louis; W. E. Furness, of Philadelphia; F. J. Fettyplace, of Mobile, Ala.; C. Richmond, of Detroit, and N. J. Emmons, of Illinois, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dean Richmond and S. Drullard, of Buffalo, and Hollis White, of Niagara Falls, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. S. Brooks, of the steamship *Edinburgh*; Wm. Kelley, of England, and W. Lewison, of Glasgow, are at the Everett House.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—This Board met secretly yesterday and dismissed Sergeant WEED, of the Fourteenth Ward, from the force. Sergeant JEREMIAH PATTY, of the Fourteenth Ward, was created Captain and sent to the Fifth Ward in place of Captain CUREY, also dismissed. Roundsman PERL, of the Third Ward, was made Sergeant, and transferred to the Fourteenth Ward.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Impossibility of Destroying the United States Government,

Disappointment of the Secessionists—A Formidable Reaction in the South—The Cotton Question—Probable Action of Foreign Governments, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The secession leaders have discovered that breaking up the Union and destroying the Government are not synonymous terms. It is not the former of the consummations that they designed, but the latter; and notwithstanding their persistent declarations that the Union is dissolved, they all confess that the Government still stands. Their hopes of forming a successful Southern Confederacy all depend upon success in breaking up the Government, although that was not their way of stating it. If they could destroy the Government of the United States and create a sort of political chaos, they had no doubt that their Southern Confederacy would speedily absorb and attach to it all the Free States except the "fanatical States of New-England." This they expected to accomplish through the medium of a political party in the North sympathizing with them in their views of Slavery,—or rather they expected to strengthen the old Democratic Party as their ally, and give it power enough to hand over the body of Free States to the oligarchy. But they have spoiled their game by their own precipitation. Had they been more prudent, they might possibly have betrayed the Northern Democracy into their service, by deluding them—just as SLIDELL, GWIN & Co. deluded the President—into the idea that they did not mean treason, but only a political brag game, to frighten the Republican Party out of the fruits of their November victory. By trying practical secession, seizing public property, and at last firing upon the flag of the Union, the Secessionists have betrayed themselves instead, have exposed their evil designs, startled the patriotism of the whole North, and in that sentiment have banished partisanism as a controlling force in the public mind.

The Government is to be sustained: that is clear now to every unprejudiced eye, unless the seceding States have strength to make offensive war against the adhering States, and to overpower them. This being so, the policy to be pursued by the Government foreshadowed in this correspondence some weeks ago, will surely be followed. That policy is one which, while maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Government over all the States, at the same time keeps the forces of the Union on the defensive, and compels the seceders either to yield submission to the laws, or come out in bold, open and powerful aggressive movements, to break down said forces of the General Government. The collection of the revenues by revenue-cutters, supported by the Navy if needs be, outside the range of the shore batteries of the Disunionists, is the peaceful solution of the whole question in due time, if no legislative compromise can be agreed upon. As that question has been thoroughly discussed, and the policy has been heretofore presented more fully in detail, I do not propose to examine it further now, but rather to inquire whether the seceding States can find any escape from the consequences of virtual blockade of all their ports by a naval force of the United States.

We have already seen that secession does not command the intelligent support of thinking men in the South, but is the product of passion and prejudice, in which reason has not participated. They will not *stop* in their mad career to think, and all argument to show the groundlessness of their complaints against the North are thrown away. They are bent on destroying the Union, and may not pause to consider the consequences of secession until a blockade of their ports shall have made them understand the strength of the Government they defy, and brought upon them the pressure of their own willful acts. They cannot make aggressive war against the Government, and when they reach the point where they are compelled to recognize that fact, they *must* think, and then the conservative element will against rise uppermost. Already we have abundant evidence that this sort of reaction has begun. The secession leaders in Mississippi and Florida telegraph the conspirators here that a single *faux pas* will turn the tide against them at home. Virginia and Maryland come up to the mad work very slowly; Arkansas hesitates to initiate secession; North Carolina notifies the world that she still thinks the Union worth preserving; and in Texas the Union men have flung their banner boldly to the breeze, and are openly contesting every inch of ground with the Secessionists. Even South Carolina is crippled in her finances by the first tax-levy for secession purposes; and from all the South the indications are that the secession leaders are doing their best to keep the financial burden on the shoulders of property-holders alone, thus confessing that any practical pressure upon the "poor whites," on whom they rely to keep their revolution at the sticking point, will be certain to drive them over to the opposite extreme. Cure them of the delusion that European Governments will come with fleets to open their ports to the export of cotton, and the money pressure upon the masses of the seceding States (in the event of blockade) will speedily defeat the machinations of the political leaders, and bring the people back to loyalty, when, and when alone, terms of definitive settlement of the Slavery question can be arranged. Especially will this prove true, when the seceding States learn, as they must soon, that there is no considerable party at the North sympathizing with them in the work of breaking up the Government, for *any* cause.

Will France make a war with the United States to open our Southern ports? Certainly not,—for, in addition to the many other reasons that might be cited, she has no necessity to adopt so expensive a means of getting cotton. Liverpool is the great cotton mart of the world, and was the source from which the entire Continent obtained all their supply of raw cotton until within a few years. Now as the number of bales required by the Continental States is inconsiderable when compared with the wants of England, the laws of trade will certainly carry the manufacturers of the Continent again to Liverpool for their entire supply, in preference to attempting a direct trade with the South: and of course, if the necessities of England for cotton are not so great as to compel her to go to war to get it, France is much less likely to try the costly experiment. But the South cannot prevent England from getting an abundant supply of the great staple except by ceasing its production. As you have repeatedly shown in the *Times*, the necessity of selling cotton is at least as imperative as that of *buying*; and if cotton is raised, it must find a market,—and I propose to show that it will do so by indirect means, if the course of the South is such as to interrupt those that are cheaper and more direct.

The act of Congress of May 27, 1848, allows "steamers or other vessels to trade coastwise between one port of the United States and one or more other ports, touching, if desired, at foreign ports." The revenue laws also prescribe that "if no Collector or Surveyor is to be found within five miles of where a coasting vessel is discharging, the captain shall deliver his manifest to the Collector or Surveyor of the next port he arrives at." It will be seen from the above that if the Secessionists should succeed in driving out the Collectors from every Southern port, the lines of steamers between New-York, Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans would continue to bring the products of the South to the former of these ports, as heretofore,—and the absence of *foreign* shipping

cause of the obstacles to their fulfillment of the requirements of the revenue laws of the United States, would simply stimulate the coast trade, creating the necessity at once for the establishment of additional lines of coasting vessels between New-York and Mobile and Galveston, also. Thus, the coasting trade would be increased by just so much as the foreign shipments are reducad in consequence of the absence of Custom-houses,—and instead of tha American carrying-trade being destroyed, as the Secessionists propose, it would be increased, as foreign vessels are not permitted to participate at all in such coasting trade. The ultimate result would be this: Our coasting vessels would carry all the cotton to New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, where, after the home demand had been supplied, foreign bottoms would compete with Americans in carrying the remainder to Europe. This roundabout route and the transhipments, would involve additional and heavy expenses to be added to the cost of the transportation—*all* of which would ultimately come out of the pockets of the planter, for the price of cotton is regulated by the demand for tha staple, and not by the cost of its production or transportation. Thus, the whole cost of embarrassing the trade would be charged against the Cotton States, while the very fact that the cotton has to touch a Northern port would secure to Northern manufactuers all their desired supplies; and, of course, Europe would get her supply, and has no occasion to make war for it.

The South could suppress this coasting trade only by one of two ways—by such State action as would prevent their merchants from shipping their products coastwise, or by cutting off the supply. To do the latter is to ruin themselves, and the attempt to accomplish it would be the surest means of counteracting public sentiment in favor of the secession revolution. Let us see, then, what would be the result of non-intercourse by sea. Already the uncertainty attending business in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans has checked the movement of cotton from the interiur toward these and other Gulf ports. As a consequence, we see the inexorable laws of trade are floating the cotton *up* the current of the Mississippi to Cairo, whence, *viâ* the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Grand Trunk Railroad, it finds its way to the Atlantic seaboard in search of a peaceful and safe market, like all other properly fleeing from disturbance, as a man flees from a pestilential city. The effect of this movement—which will greatly increase in volume, if the obstructions to Southern trade continue—is simply to make Montreal a factur for Southern cottun instead of New-Orleans; and eventually, if the Southern ports are closed absolutely to trade, the South must get its supplies from the exterior world by the some route;—the increased expense of transportation in each case coming out of the pockets of the planter and the Southern consumer. Cotton and trade must have an outlet. Dam them up in one place, and they must overflow in another. For practical illustration of a law which every political economist fully underatands, we have only to refer to the increased trade of Wilmiogton, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., during the last fortnight, consequent upon the interruption uf trade at Charleston, its natural outlet, and to the cotton brought over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad only last week—the first shipments of the kind since that magnificent work was completed. The results thus indicated by exceptional cases would becoma the rule, if the Gulf and Southern Atlantic ports were closed. Then Cairo and Cincinnati would become cotton marts; the Cotton would reach New-England, New-York and Montreal, by river, rail, lake and canal. *Vid* Portland and Montreal, Europe would obtain the great body of her supplies; for just as certainly as cotton is raised and cannot be eaten, it must find its way to market by whatever *peaceful* avenue is open, whatever the cost of transportation by it. As the Illinois Central and Grand Trunk Railroads are in English hands, we have another reason why England should not go to war to open the Southern ports. Her selfish interests lie, in fact, in the closing of the ports aforesaid, if she is to be controlled by any such considerations in her action on secession; and thus we shall find Manchester, Exeter Hall and the comercial world of England all waiting in reaping common benefits from the insanity of the Cotton States. These considerations leave our Southern friends only one resource, if they are really determined to bring mighty England at their feet, and to compel her to give up her moral convictions against Slavery, namely, to discontinue the production of cotton altogether. For, I repeat, if they raise it they must sell it, and if they compel it to take a circuitous and unnatural road to market, the largely increased risk, expense and delay are chargable to themselves, and must be paid for out of their staple itself. Can any man doubt that actual experience of these and similar effects of obstinate attempts to break up the Government will in due time cause a reaction in the Southern mind against the political gamblers who lure their followers to ruin? S.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Poisoning Case in Bergen.

A TURN IN AFFAIRS—EVIDENCE OF PROFESSOR GARDNER AND OTHERS.

The inquest on the body of Mr JOHN TUTTLE, who died on Friday week, as was supposed from poison, or, malpractice, was resumed, yesterday afternoon, before Justice SPERA at Greenville.

Prof. GARDNER, of the New York Medical College; Dr. DOUGLAS, Editor of the New-York *Medical Journal*; LEON ABBETT, Counselor, and others from New-York, were present. A large number of spectators were also present.

Dr. L. Elberg was first called upon, and made a statement, the substance of which is as follows: Mr. Tuttle came to my office on the 29th of December ult., and desired to be examined; I did so, and found him suffering from pulmonary disease and a distressing cough; his throat was also ulcerated; the patient said that he was not under any physician's care, but was taking some of Rev. Mr. Williams' medicine; for his throat I prescribed a Belladonna water-swab and a gargle of chlorate of potash; the potash was to be used as a gargle very frequently during the day, and after several days I directed him to take a swallow of it four or five times a day; in order to save expense and the trouble of coming over frequently, I gave a prescription for eight ounces of chlorate of potash, to be made up into twelve packages, and directed him to gargle one powder in a quart of water each day, and after his throat became better, to swallow four or five mouthsful each day; I have been used to prescribe in this manner for consumption and diseased throat; I am not aware that a single person was ever poisoned by *pure* chlorate of potash, and, as far as I know, it is not a poison; those twelve powders, if they were pure chlorate of potash, could not have killed Mr. Tuttle; I graduated, to one of the largest medical colleges in the United States.

Prof. Augustus K. Gardner, of the New-York Medical College, testified—That he had known Dr. Elsberg several years; first as editor of one of the leading medical journals recognized in the United States and Europe; also as a writer in various medical publications; also as a member of the Chirurgical College; and few men of his age were so well and widely known; the Professor then stated that the *chlorate* of potash has been in use many years as a medical agent, but only a few years generally; it is successfully used in diphtheria, both as a gargle and internally; it was first recommended for consumption by Dr. Fountain, of Davenport, Iowa, at the regular meeting of the Medical Convention, held at New-Haven, in June, in 1860; he had used it at the rate of ½ oz. per day for 6 weeks in succession; the Professor said—I think the dose prescribed by Dr. Elsberg an appropriate one, and it could not have resulted injuriously, if the chlorate of potash was pure, and that he had no idea that the patient died from the effects of this medicine.

Dr. J. H. Douglas, editor of the New-York *Medical Journal*, corroborated the above evidence, in respect to the standing of Dr. Elsberg; he had seen the doctor's diploma, which states that he is a graduate from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia; he referred to various cases where the chlorate of potash had been successfully used in various diseases; he also stated that a gentleman told him in the morning that he had used a half ounce daily for a number of weeks, for pulmonary disease, with good effect; he had never known an instance, nor could he, by consulting authorities, find an instance of poisoning, by the use of pura chlorate of potash; he thought the death of Mr. Tuttle could not be attributed to the chlorate of potash ordered by Dr. Elsberg.

Dr. Olcott testified that he assisted Dr. Booth in making a *post-mortem*; they found one of the lungs nearly gone and the other considerably diseased; he might have lived for some time or not; he thought Mr. Tuttle's death was directly caused by some irritating substance in the stomach; at the time thought it was produced by the use of the potash, but since hearing the evidence of the other medical gentlemen, was not prepared to say that was the case; he had been in the habit of prescribing it only in very small doses, and did not know what effect it might produce given in large doses.

Dr. Booth was recalled, and stated that he had repeatedly examined Mr. Tuttle's throat and never saw much disease about the upper part; the tonsils were slightly enlarged and there was some irritation; he was called in on the 3d of January, and the patient died on the 11th; during this time he did not take any of the chlorate of potash, and only mild medicines were prescribed; from the statements of Prof. Gardner and Dr. Douglas, he judged that death was not caused by pure chlorate of potash, but it was something that Mr. Tuttle had taken was the cause of his death.

The Jury then retired, and after consulting some time, adjourned at 7 P. M., for the purpose of having the powders that Mr. Tuttle procured analyzed.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Federal Relations in the House—The Report Made and the Resolutions—Premises and Conclusions too far Apart—A Law to Punish the Sale of Arms and Loaning of Money to Rebels—The Anderson Resolutions—Reorganization of the Militia—The Chamberlains Bill—Adjournment and no Adjournment—Important Meeting, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18, 1861.

The long-anticipated report of the Assembly Committee on Federal Relations came in this morning. I send you a copy for publication.

Mr. ROBINSON, in presenting the report, stated that the Committee had been pushed for time, and had therefore not as precisely determined as they could have wished.

As it was, the entire Committee agreed in the spirit of the report, but without being pledged to its views of even committed to its conclusions. The resolutions were not the views of even a majority of the Committee—hence they were submitted, as I wrote you they would be, for the consideration of the House.

The report, you will observe, after rehearsing the condition of the country, denies the right of secession, and demands that the National Government recapture the public property stolen by the rebels of the seceding States. It admonishes the Legislature of the necessity for a prompt preparation for the emergency that may demand the resources of the State to defend its integrity as a member of this Confederacy.

Having laid down their premises, the report draws thence the conclusions embodied in the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the State of New-York has witnessed, with deep regret and earnest reprobation, the attempt of some of the Slave-holding States to overthrow the National Constitution and laws, and to dissolve the Union, which has conferred inestimable benefits upon all sections—that she denies the right of any State to absolve itself from its allegiance to the Federal Government, and that she will put forth all her power and resources to maintain that Government and to aid in the enforcement of its laws.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the State of New-York sincerely desires to avoid civil war by every means consistent with her honor, and to meet her sister States in a conciliatory spirit, to consider all differences of opinion amicably, to remove all just causes of complaint, and by mutual concessions, to restore peace and harmony to the Union.

And Whereas, The government of the Territories has long been a disturbing element in our national councils, and has of late given rise to political divisions, that appear to admit of no compromise, and to threaten the integrity of the Union,—one party insisting that the National Government shall protect Slavery in the Territories, another that it shall prohibit it, and still another that it shall not interfere one way or the other.

And Whereas, All parties loyal to the Constitution and Union agree that each State has the sole and exclusive power of determining its own domestic institutions. Therefore, to the end that this impedi ment to our national harmony be forever removed,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence, after the admission of Kansas as a State on her present application, *to divide all the remaining Territory so as to form two States*, to be admitted as States of the Union so soon as the inhabitants thereof shall adopt State Constitutions Republican in form, *reserving the right of sub-division, with proper restrictions; or to divide the Territory after the manner of the Missouri Compromise: Provided*, That our said Senators and Representatives shall have assurances satisfactory to them that such disposition of the Territories will be generally assented to and will restore peace and harmony to the Nation.

Resolved (if the Senate concur,) That these resolutions, with the vote of this Legislature thereon, be forthwith transmitted to the Governor of this State, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the Governors of the several States of the Union.

LUCIUS ROBINSON
FROTHINGHAM FISH,
L. CHANDLER BALL,
WILKES ANGEL,
I. KERNAN,
W. J. McDERMOTT.

I have carefully read the report. I have closely studied its reasons as set for the life of me, I cannot conjecture how they can be joined together. It is a worse conformation than BARNUM's mermaid, which was said to be codfish and monkey in equal proportions. The report recites the rebellion of South Carolina, *without cause*, the resolutions recommend the purchase of her return to the Union, by concessions to her insolent demands.

The report totally rout, Mr. KERNAN, of the Committee, expressed his dissent from so much of its spirit as suggested the coercion of the rebellious States. He was convinced that nothing was necessary but to let the insurgents have their own way, and after insulting our flag, return to the benefits which the General Government confers, whenever it may be their sovereign pleasure to do so.

Mr. PIERCE, another member of the Committee, dissented entirely from the spirit and letter of the report, and from the tenor and scope of the resolutions. He was for the Constitution as it is—the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. In place of a minority report, Mr. PIERCE offered a bill to punish as felony selling arms, loaning money, or furnishing supplies to any of the States at war with the National Government.

Now, you will observe, we have before the Legislature two reports, and two series of resolutions, emanating from Committees on Federal Relations of both Houses. They differ very materially. Which will pass—or will any pass? I think there will be nothing done, save and except to stand upon the Constitution and maintain that.

The Anderson resolutions have been quietly laid aside. The spirit that prompted the gift of a sword has been considerably damaged by his inglorious failure to protect the flag of his country, when it was insulted within his sight, and when he had the power to redress the wrong by the punishment of those who were engaged in the disgraceful scene enacted under the frowning but peaceful batteries of Fort Sumter. Until some explanation is given of his strange action when the *Star of the West* was bringing him reinforcements, there could not be a dozen men found to vote the resolutions now on the table.

In the Senate there was introduced the following bill

SECTION 1. Subject to the laws of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief shall organize the militia forces of the State into as many divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, and in such manner, as to his opinion, the good of the service may require.

SEC. 2. All laws and parts of laws, inconsistent or conflicting with this act, are hereby repealed.

This is in substance the recommendation of the Military Convention lately held in this city.

The bill to amend the Charter, so as to give the appointment of Chamberlain to the Comptroller, came up for a third reading. Mr. LAWRENCE moved to lay it on the table. Mr. J. M. MURPHY moved to amend the second section, so that it would read as follows:

"Any Bank holding on deposit funds or moneys belonging to the City of New-York, shall forthwith pay over and deliver the same to the Chamberlain, who may be appointed by the Comptroller under the provisions of this act."

Pending which ensued a discussion which showed a very mixed state of things. The war of the roses was nothing in comparison to the campaign of an hour and a quarter which the belligerents fought over this huge lump of the spoils. One Senator charged another with attempting to "thimble-rig the Senate." Another Senator talked about "if the shoe fits put it on." A third parried an insinuation by "considering the source, &c." When another said he "understood all about the bill," a retort was made that "very likely he did," with one of those peculiar twitches of the head which speak so forcibly.

Mr. MANIERRE urged its passage—reading letters from WM. C. CONNER, WM. M. TWEED, JAMES DAVIS, ORISON BLUNT, and SMITH ELY, Jr., in its favor. These were represented to be Supervisors, but they did not sign in an official capacity, and there were no signs nor tokens of their office, except that Mr. ELY's stationery appears to have come from the Supervisors' stock.

Messrs. LAWRENCE, GRANT, RAMSEY, ROBERTSON and FIERO made such resolute and active opposition to the speedy passage of the bill, and betrayed so much desire to have a better understanding of its provisions, that finally the motion to recommit to the Committee of the Whole prevailed, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next, by a vote of 15 to 11.

The Senate sensibly adjourned over until Monday evening. The House is tinctured with the belief that staying here in session is serving the State, and so refused to go over as the Senate did. By and by they will learn that all good appropriations, and all that come from the highest quarter of humanity.

I think some day it will be ascertained that a most important company of gentlemen were congregated last evening in one of the best parlors of the Delavan House; that among those present were Messrs. DEAN RICHMOND, THURLOW WEED, ex-Governor SEYMOUR, and perhaps a dozen or less of like note and influence. The principal topics discussed were the condition of the country—the probabilities of the future—the policy to be pursued to extricate the seceding States from the effect of their precipitate action, the proposed Pacific Railroad, and the strength of that measure to heal the wounds of the Union, and restore its fractured cuticle to a sound and healthy state. The conclusions arrived at were, it is understood, committed to a special messenger, for communication to the powers that be and are to be, who left to day on his mission.

Speaking of the Pacific Railroad. Has it ever occurred to you that a railroad is a pacificator, a natural bond of union, and that our great oversight is not to have before this united the two oceans by an iron band weighing seventy pounds to the lineal yard? All creation couldn't break that. Take my word for it, that if anything keeps us from going to smash, it will be that project. If we do go to smash, and are ever tied together again, that will be the hymenial cord.

LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FIERO—To provide arms and equipments for the militia of the State.

By Mr. SPINOLA—Submitting certain propositions for amending the Constitution of the United States to the people.

By request of Mr. SPINOLA, it was laid on the table.

The bill provides for a special election for the purpose of taking a vote upon certain propositions for amending the Constitution of the United States, known as the Crittenden amendments.

Mr SPINOLA introduced a bill for the more perfect organization of the military forces of the State. It provides that the Governor of the State shall be subject to the laws of the United States; divides the military into as many divisions, brigades, regiments and companies as, in his opinion, the good of the service may require.

Mr FIERO's bill provides for a special appropriation of $500,000 for providing arms and equipments for the militia of the State, the money to be expended under direction of the Governor.

The bill for reorganizing the Finance Department of the New-York City Government, came up for its third reading.

After a long debate, on motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the bill was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Tuesday.

Adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, the Committee on Federal Relations through their Chairman, Mr. ROBINSON, reported this morning.

The report was laid on the table.

Mr. KERNAN, of Utica, explained that while he approved of much of the report, and willingly accepted the proposed compromise, if acceptable to the South, yet he desired to say that he disapproved and condemned the war spirit prevalent at the North.

Mr. WATERBURY offered the following:

Whereas, It is currently reported that an agent from South Carolina is now in the city of Troy, in this State, negotiating for cannon for said State of South Carolina, now in a state of rebellion against the Government of the United States, and that certain citizens of said city of Troy have treasonably engaged in the manufacture of said cannon to be used against the Government of the United States.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on Public Defence be requested to ascertain the facts in relation to said report, and to communicate them to the House.

Mr. COWANS moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost, by 22 to 79.

Mr. KERNAN desired to debate the question, and the resolution was laid over.

The Speaker decided against a point of order raised by Mr. BENEDICT, that it was a privileged question.

Mr. FULLERTON by consent offered a preamble and resolutions for the gradual compensated emancipation of the slaves in the border States within forty years, and the colonization of blacks in Liberia. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill "to prevent the aiding, abetting and comfortiog of the enemies of the Republic," as follows

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall sell or agree to sell, or in any way or manner negotiate the sale, transfer or delivery of any ship or vessel, or any arms of munitions of war, or any article usually known as contraband of war, to any State, Government, Association or body politic or corporate which has or shall have seceded from the authority or jurisdiction of the United States or America, and be in rebellion or hostility to the authority of the said United States, and every person or persons who shall directly or indirectly buy, have, hold or receive, or bargain or agree for the purchase, pledge, hypothecation or receipt of any bond, bill, note or evidence of debt, issued or purporting to be issued by any such State, State bank, corporation or association after such secession, or shall have in his possession any such bond, bill, note or evidence of debt, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony and be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than two nor more than ten years, and any officer or agent of any corporation taking or holding the same in its behalf, shall be deemed principal therein in the first degree.

SEC. 3. Provides for punishment by five to ten years imprisonment and loss of citizenship for any who shall engage, enlist hire, or procure, or who shall solicit, entice or propose to any other person to engage, enlist, hire or procure any other or engage, enlist or hire himself or themselves to serve in any seceding or rebelling State, or in any State which shall design to act in rebellion or hostility to the United States.

Mr. WATERBURY introduced a bill to empower the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties to provide for paying witnesses in criminal cases the same fees as in civil cases.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to amend the act for facilitating the formation of agricultural societies.

Mr. KERNAN introduced a bill to authorize religious and charitable societies to lease, sell and convey real estate.

Mr. AYRES introduced a bill amendatory of the act for the payment of interest on canal drafts.

Mr. ARCULARIUS introduced a bill to change the name of the Marine Court of New-York to the City Court.

Mr. FARNUM introduced a bill to incorporate the Spring-street Railroad in New-York.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

Mr. DAILY introduced a resolution, calling on the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for a report as to fines, forfeited pay, &c.

Mr. SHAW moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Mr. FULLERTON moved to make the report of the Committee on Federal Relations the special order for Wednesday. Laid on the table. Adjourned.

THE ASIA AT QUARANTINE.

QUARANTINE, Friday, July 18—9 P. M.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., has anchored in Quarantine.

We have been unable to board her, owing to the floating ice.

Rise in the Rate of Discount of the Bank of France.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 3.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—It was announced today, by electric telegraph, that the Bank of France, overcoming their long hesitation in face of the strong action taken by the Bank of England, have raised their rate of discount from 4½ to 5½ per cent. This measure may, perhaps, trouble French trade, but it is the only one possible under the circumstances. It ought apparently to have been adopted some time ago. France has to meet an adverse balance of trade of serious amount; and her first step must be to check the efflux of her capital as far as lies in her power. The Bank of France will, probably, be obliged before long to buy more gold here, and the rise in their rate to 5½ per cent. will render the operation less onerous than would otherwise have been the case. Nevertheless, the step, from its conservative and politic character, must be regarded with approbation both in France and here.

It is of some importance to remember that a considerable pressure will be put upon France, as well as upon ourselves, by the crisis in America. That country is one of the best customers that France possesses. During the last few weeks the American orders for French manufactures and other goods have rapidly slackened. They have now virtually ceased, and many previously given have been countermanded. America is the better able to dispense with any further supply, during her existing embarrassments, because many of the articles which she is in the habit of importing from France are of a luxurious character. The position will therefore be that France must go on importing from America the raw materials of manufacture, as well as breadstuffs, which she cannot do without, whilst America declines for the present to take her goods in return. This is a state of things which deserves the serious attention of the Directors of the Bank of France, as it constitutes an additional elemement of difficulty for them.

The Case of Jackalow.

TRENTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

A Jury was impanneled in the Jackalow case, to-day. The indictment for robbery on the high seas was read, and Col. CANNON opened the case on the part of the Government, setting forth the facts which he intended to prove. The first indictment is for robbery, in support of which the Government has the greatest amount of testimony. If convicted on this, the other indictments will probably not be tried. The case was adjourned to Monday.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Specie on the way to New-York.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Pony Express passed here at 1 P. M. on the 16th, but, in consequence of a heavy snow-storm, which prostrated the telegraph lines, we have not been able to transmit the news till now.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Arrived, 29th ult., bark *Otto*, Hamburg; 31st, ship *Orpheus*, New-York.

Sailed, 1st inst., steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, carrying 215 passengers, and $1,265,000 in treasure. Among the passengers is Gov. WELLER, on his way to Mexico, to take the position of American Minister, and Senator NESMITH, of Oregon.

The following is a complete list of cabin passengers:

Col. John C. Fremont, Col. J. D. Fry, Gov. Weller, Secretary and sons, Col. Nesmith, U. S. Senator, Col. Ellery, Frederick Billings, Geo. Gibbs, D. L. Ross, Alfred Pell, J. R. Woodward, Rev. Mr. Shuck, L. H. Harris, W. Lumis, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Coombs and daughter, Mrs. S. L. Jacobs, Mrs. Ellenwood, Dr. J. L. McLean, G. W. Wright, C. C. Cooper, J. J. Taggart, Dr. E White, E. Nuckle, Master Killels, J. P. Seaue Dr. Darm, Chas. Hopkins, D. W. Cheesemao, E. Wood, Thomas Gray, J. M Eldy, Capt John S. Dennis, Capt. R. J. Speocer, P. B Murdock, Henry Washburne, Sam Crilt, Charles Sturgeon, John Hough, Mrs. Brown, T. W. Center, S. Trian, Wm. Orange, W. E. Parker, Mr. McHenry, T. M. McGregor, L. C. Baller, Mrs R. C. Broxlan, Miss Mira Masseroan, Miss M. A. Ward, Capt. Coal, James Gibson, D P. Baldwin, Charles Newtoo, J. Y. McDuffee, F. Steinhart, J. Goldsmith, N Bachman, A. Altemeyer, E. C. Kohn, J. M. Oddenheimer, Myer Kohn, J. M. Eckfeight, Geo. K. Washington, Wm. Hendrickson, Geo. M. Hansen, J. Galt, Mrs Campell, W. Y. Patch, A Elliwain, L. Y. Cummings, J. D. Cartwright, J. E. Parks, W. Collins, A. Rowsenk, James Evans, Georgs Kappitts, Edward Thompson, John Bayley, Mrs Rousaut, John Wolf, August Graudeu, C. Taylor, Mrs. Dennis, John Caruthers, A. Mayer, Dr. Safsly, C. B. Keeler, B. D. Forsyth.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been no trade worth reporting this week. An unexpected stringency in the money market forms the principal topic of conversation in business circles, and is thus accounted for by the *Evening Bulletin* of to-day.

[TELEGRAPHIC.—Here the line gave out west of Pittsburgh.]

Burning of the Ship Globus at Sea.

CREW AND PASSENGERS ALL RESCUED EXCEPT ONE.

NORFOLK, Friday, Jan. 18.

The ship *Morning Star*, Capt. CAMPBELL, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool with salt and iron, bound to City Point, has arrived in Hampton Roads with 149 passengers and crew from the ship *Globus*, Capt BLANCKE, bound to New-York, burned at sea on the afternoon of the 12th inst. All on board were saved except one, who jumped into the sea. The *Globus* was enveloped in flames in half an hour from the time she took fire, and there was scarcely time to save the passengers. Her general cargo, and the baggage and clothing were lost. There was a heavy sea running. Capt. BLANCKE was the last to leave the burning ship. Owing to the heroic exertions and gallant conduct of the two Captains and crew, all were saved. The Captain of the *Morning Star*, his wife, daughter and crew, paid every possible attention to the destitute passengers, among whom were sixty females and a number of children. The *Morning Star* was short of provisions, but was supplied by the British brig *Boomerang*, Capt. YOUNG, of Newcastle, bound to New-York, herself short of provisions. Every attention has been paid to the passengers here by Col. MYERS, the British Consul. They will be sent to New-York by the first steamer.

Court Martial of Col. Corcoran.

ADMISSIONS BY THE ACCUSED TO SAVE TIME—ABSENT WITNESSES.

The Court met promptly at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. O'GORMAN, for the accused, requested tha Judge Advocate to state specifically what disobedience of orders was to be proven, under the charges and specifications. At the last meeting, evidence had been taken to prove that the accused did not order out his Company of Lancers on the Prince of Wales parade; that he refused to promulgate the order for the regimental parade; and, that the regiment did not parade. He would ask whether it was intended to prove all these, and whether those were all the acts charged?

The Judge Advocate replied that perhaps it would be as well to state that the prosecution intended to prove that the accused did not order out his regiment to parade on the 11th of October.

Mr. O'GORMAN wished to know to simplify the proceedings. The defendant was prepared to admit that he did not issue any order to his regimaot to parade for the reception of the Prince of Wales on the 11th of October.

Gen. SPICER—(President of the Court.)—The Court would inquire whether the accused will admit that the order was served on him?

Mr. O'GORMAN—No, Sir.

Gen. HALL, Gen. MORRIS, and other witnesses were here called for the prosecution, but, as those gentlemen could not be found, the court adjourned until Monday next, at 4½ o'clock, when it is expected the case will be closed so far as this court is concerned.

Mount Washington Institute.

EXHIBITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEWSBOYS.

The students of the Mount Washington (CLARK and FANNING's) Institute gave an exhibition last evening at the French Theatre, No. 585 Broadway, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging House. The exercises consisted of declamations and the performance in costume of "Cato," and "To Paris and back for two pounds." The amateurs all acquitted themselves with credit.

Messrs. Chas. J. Blives, A. G. Vanderpool, W. N. Goudlay, I. H. and J. O. Fowler, Jas. L. Price, John C. Greyer and Chas. T. Oxx, sustained the principal characters. During the evening the proceeds of the exhibition were publicly presented to the representative of the Newsboys' Lodging house, by GEO. VAN WYCK, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Music under the direction of M. VAILLANT, entertained the audience between the acts. The house was quite full.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday next: Nos. 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 10, 47, 66. Ordered, that all orders to show cause returnable to-day, motions noticed or adjourned till to-day for a hearing, are further adjourned to the 26th.

Brandreth's Pills.
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE AND HARMLESS.
ESTABLISHED 1751.
Best and safest purgative known.
NEW STYLE,
Covered with CONCRETE CIDER.
Price 25 cents per box of 25 pills, and 50 cents per box containing 60 pills. Warranted to please.
Office, No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
And No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Traveling Shirts and heavy knit wool Jackets, the best article made for out-door and skating exercise.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

$40. Parker Sewing Machines. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE THREAD, RAPID, NOISELESS AND BEAUTIFUL.
Under Patents of Howe & Co. Agents wanted.
NO. 469 BROADWAY. PARKER SEWING M. CO.

Cromp! Cromp! Cromp!
Dr. E. B. FOOTE'S MAGNETIC CROUP TIPPET, worn about the neck at night, is warranted to prevent Cromp. Price $1. For sale at the drug stores, or the principal office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of the price, postage paid.

All First-class Sewing Machines,
TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
At manufacturers reduced prices, at the
NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,
No. 486 Broadway, corner of Brooms-st.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices,
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies White Satin, Kid, and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, for Balls and Parties. Iodia Rubber Boots and Shoes for Snow and Rain. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Iron for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, Southwest corner 8th-av. and 26th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

POWLES—REVELEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., HENRY POWLES to ANNIS E. REVELEY.

WELCKEN—LAHENKEN—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, by Rev. A. Schmidt, Mr. MICHAEL WOLTOKEN to Miss MAGDALENE T. LAHENKEN, all of above place.

PIKE—SAVAGE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 5, by Rev. E. W. Adams, N. W. PIKE, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE W., daughter of Hon. A. W. SAVAGE, of Rahway, N. J.

NEILSON—BALCH.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. Bolch, assisted by the Bishops of Vermont and Delaware, JOHN NEILSON, of New-York, to AUGUSTA, daughter of Rev. Dr. Balch.

DIED.

GIBSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, JASON, eldest son of William and Jessie Gibson, aged 31 years and 15 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his father's residence, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COGSWELL—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 18, JOHN W. COGSWELL, aged 44 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Spring-st. Church, corner of Spring and Varick sts., on Sunday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, SAMUEL GILFORD, in the 87th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Bond-st., without further invitation.

NEWBOLD—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, ANN PLEASANTS, widow of the late George Newbold.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 60 East 21st-st., without further invitation.

REMSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 17, after a short illness, FRANCIS JOHNSTON, son of Edward and Matilda Remsen in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 67 Kyerson-st., between Myrtle and Flushing avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

CARLE.—On Fourth Day, the 16th inst., of pneumonia, SILAS CARLE, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Westbury Meeting House on First Day, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. The Long Island Railroad cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock and 15 minutes; returning after the funeral.

BAISLEY.—In Brooklyn, at No. 34 Court-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, MARY ELIZABETH BIRD, wife of John Baisley.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., rear of the City Hall, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SIMMONS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 18, CAROLINA, wife of Geo. W. Simmons, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 112 South 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D. at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Saturday,) 19th inst. Her remains will be taken to Spottswood, N. J., for interment.

☞ New-Jersey papers will please copy.

FLEET.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Friday morning, Jan. 18, JOSEPH T. FLEET, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave South Ferry at 10 o'clock A. M.

MOORE.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 17, Dr. CORNELIUS MOORE, formerly of the United States Navy, in the 68th year of his age.

He was a native of this City, but long resided in Philadelphia, where he was generally known, and highly respected.

TREVETT.—In Annapolis, Md., on Monday, Jan. 14, LEWIS B. TITUS TREVETT, youngest child of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mary B. Trevett, in the 2d year of his age.

HAYES.—On board the steamship *Edinburgh*, on her passage from Liverpool to this port, on Satur

ACCIDENT TO AN EMIGRANT AND FREIGHT TRAIN—SEVEN CARS IN THE RIVER.—The Emigrant and Freight train on the Hudson River Road, Thursday morning, about 1½ o'clock, was thrown from the track into the river, by a bad joint, causing the displacement of a rail, near the bridge between Cruger's crossing and the drawbridge. Seven cars were thrown into the river and the bridge was much damaged. No person was injured. The bridge is being repaired with great promptness.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—A letter received in this city, called Kanagasaki, Japan, Oct. 12, 1860, says that a Prussian Embassy was then at Yedo, trying to get a treaty. Two weeks previously a severe typhoon passed over the place, which blew down fourteen stone-houses, and wrecked a ship which the Japanese had purchased from the Dutch.

A great change has come over the populace. When American traders first made their appearance in that country a few years ago every article was cheap, but now as dear as in the United States.

Then it was impossible to sell anything to the Japanese; now there can be sold a great quantity of American manufactured goods. The writer is in hopes, now that the war in China is over, that the French and English fleets will come to Japan to right things in that country.—*Boston Traveller, Jan. 16.*

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the genuine will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 625 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY JAN. 28, 1861,
THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION
IN
ITS NATIONAL ASPECT.
By ELIAS PRIESNER,
Professor in Union College.
1 vol., 12mo. Price 60 cents.
REPLIES TO HINTON ROWAN HELPER,
DISCUSSES THE SLAVERY QUESTION IMPARTIALLY,
AND PROVES THE
UNION MUST BE MAINTAINED.
The work will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of 60 cents, and will be sold by all booksellers.
H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

VANDYKE REVIVED.
Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE'S Sermon in reply to the Pro-Slavery Sermon of Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, D.D., of Brooklyn, on the
CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM.
For sale by WM. ERVING, No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.
Price per hundred, $7; 10 cents, single.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH,
In Liquidation of the estate of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At No. 561 Broadway,
Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 7.

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
The stock consists in part of
Rich Plain, Figured and EVENING SILKS,
by the yard and in robes,
POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES,
VELOURS, CLOAKS,
REPS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASK and DAMASK,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.,
SHAKER, SAXONY and WELSH FLANNELS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
200 pieces FRENCH DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
300 pieces all Wool PLAIDS, at 25c. per yard.
100 pieces all Wool Printed FRENCH MERINOES, at 30c. per yard.
1,000 dresses 4-4 BRITISH CALICOES, at $1 50 per dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen first quality of ladies' KID GLOVES, at 75c. per pair.
Also,
A large lot of SILKS at 50c., 62½c. and 75c. per yard.
The whole must be sold by Feb. 1, next, as the store has been let, and the business must be closed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, Ladies' and Misses Drawers, Vests, and Leggins. Children's Gloves, Mittens. Merino and Knitted Shirts. N. B.—Alexander's celebrated Gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small Wares and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

ZEPHYR WORSTED BEST QUALITY at 13½ cents. Just received a large assortment tinsel, shaded and tiger; also, patterns, needles, canvas, and slippers. Saxony yarn, all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 15 cents, worth 50 cents; a great variety of fancy goods and small wares. A. ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to the jeweler's store.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
In consequence of the expected dissolution of the Union, and presuming that New-York will be a Free City, the
HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY
Have received instructions to sell at any sacrifice their stock of made-up
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
which is hereby offered at retail, at an immense reduction from former prices, for a short time only.
Apply at No. 54 Broadway.
MARK J. KING.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BELOW COST.
THE UNION. THE WHOLE UNION.
NOW AND FOREVER.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—MESSRS. O. & J. MOWBRAY'S store, No. 269 Grand-st., was robbed some time between the hours of 10 o'clock Monday night, Dec. 31, and Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, 1861, of about 75 PIECES BLACK SILK, supposed value from four to five thousand dollars.
A reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS is offered for the recovery of the goods, or part in proportion for the amount received. O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No 269 Grand-st.,
Corner Forsyth, New-York.

LOST.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, ON Thursday morning, in West 23d-st., between Ralston's Riding School and the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, a small hookskin PORTEMONNAIE, containing about $40 in bills and change. The above reward will be paid on its return to the owner, at No. 15 East 25th-st., or No. 86 Broad-st.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, 17TH inst., a small black and tan terrier DOG, ears and tail clipped, and a white streak on his chest; answering to the name of Prince. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving him at No. 19 West 30th st.

LOST.—A DEEP FUR TIPPET, ON THURSDAY Evening, Jan. 17, in going from No. 53 West 35th-st. to 8th-av., down 8th-av. between 33d and 34th sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 53 West 33d-st.

LOST—AT MR. FERRERO'S BALL, A FUR TIPPET. The finder, by returning the same to No. 388 Broadway, up stairs, will receive the thanks of the owner.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Hearndale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, horse, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Pearl-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

SPLENDID FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Within half a mile of a railroad station; containing 150 acres of the best farm land, best of buildings, and fruit in profusion; for situation, health and convenience it has few equals. Call on the owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, New-York.

FARM WANTED IN ORANGE OR DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Wanted, a farm of about 80 acres, in either of the above counties; must have good house, barns, &c., and not be over two or three miles from depôt. Address FARM, stating price and particulars, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

SPLENDID APPLE ORCHARD FOR $8,000, Cash. 65 acres, 1,250 apple trees. Also, 1,100 peach trees and valuable marl pit; very healthy location, in Monmouth County, near Red Bank, N. J. See this week's *Independent*, or apply for printed statement to MARCUS SPRING, No. 77 Park-place, New-York.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best localities in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, or to purchase on easy terms, three small, narrow English-basement houses, adjoining, in a good location, suitable for residences for first-class tenants. Houses 13½ feet wide and having but one story above parlors will do. Such as are unfinished, and could be fitted up to suit the advertiser, would be preferred. Address A. M. Z., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating location.

A SMALL, COMPLETELY-FURNISHED house wanted, by a family of three; or would board a gentleman and wife till 1st May, in compensation for rent. Location must be respectable, and terms moderate. Address for ten days, L. T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FROM $10,000 TO $15,000 IN CASH, and the balance in good Brooklyn property, will be given for a strictly first-class four-story house in an unexceptionable neighborhood. Apply between 11 A. M. and 12 M., to R. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—A superior collection of choice tunes, newly arranged and composed, and a large number of excellent hymns, written expressly for this work, which are well adapted for Sunday Schools, Revival Meetings, Anniversaries, Christmas Festivals, Concerts, Temperance Meetings, Boys' and Girls' Meetings, &c., &c. The great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL, No. 1 (400,000 copies having been issued the first 24 months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2. It contains 40 pages more than BELL No. 1. The music and words in BELL No. 2 are different from BELL No. 1. Orders received for more than 40,000 copies; 50,000 comprise the first edition. Price, in paper covers, 15 cents; $12 per hundred; postage 3 cents. Bound, 25 cents; $18 per hundred. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; $23 per hundred; postage 6 cents. BELLS Nos. 1 and 2, bound together, 40 cents; $30 per hundred; elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents; $40 per hundred; postage 8 cents.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society will be held in the Brick Church, Rev. Dr. Spring's, Murray Hill, corner of 37th-st. and 5th-av., SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 20, 1861, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read by the Corresponding Secretary, and addresses may be expected from Rev. JAMES ELLIS and Rev. H. J. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn. A collection will be made.
JAMES C. BOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church will be held TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church, (corner of 20th-st. and 14th-st.,) at half-past 7 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER and the Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., Pastor of the Church. Singing by children under the direction of Mr. Lucius Hart, including some words and music prepared especially for the occasion.

AN ASTRONOMICAL DISCOURSE ON *The Stability of the Solar System, as a Display of Divine Wisdom*, will be delivered by Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, A. M., in the Church of the Messiah, in Adelphi-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admittance free. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the Floating Church for Seamen, in New-York.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of the Reformed Dutch Church, will hold their Second Anniversary TO-MORROW EVENING, 20th instant. In the Church corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Rev. H. D. GANSE and Rev. PETER STRYKER will make addresses; no collection will be taken. The public are invited to be present.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. A meeting on the subject of *Holiness* at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. WM. HICKS, of East Baltimore Conference, will preach every Evening during next week, at 7½ o'clock, except Saturday. All are invited. Seats free.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BARLL, pastor, worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 7th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. Subject: *Recognition of Friends in Heaven.* Concert of prayer at 3 P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Do the Scriptures teach any deliverance from the present fearful condition of the nations of the earth, short of the coming of Christ? If not, who are prepared for His coming, and what will be the consequences to all?

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 18th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Annual Missionary services. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D.; at 2½ P. M., addresses to the Sabbath School, by Revs. T. CARLTON, D. D., and R. S. MACLAY; at 7 P. M., addresses by Rev. Bishop JANES, and Drs. DURBIN and CARLTON.

MESSIAH'S REIGN IN RIGHTEOUSNESS.—Preaching, TO-MORROW, in the Baptist Chapel, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., by Rev. J. LITCH. Subjects: At 10½ o'clock—*Christ Crucified.* At 3 P. M.—*The Order and Necessity of the Resurrection.* At 7 P. M.—*The Great Salvation.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

REV. T. MARSDEN WILL PREACH IN the Dutch Reformed Church, 5th-st. and Avenue B, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, his concluding sermon on the state of Separate Spirits. Subject—*Heaven, What is It?* Rev. Dr. WIGGINS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HAGENBEAUM. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. ANSON DUBOIS may be expected to preach in the EVENING. Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Exhibit Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next at the usual hour. Subject for the morning—*Serving Two Masters.* Subject for the evening—*Salvation: What is it?*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Seventh Anniversary of this Society will be held TO-MORROW. Anniversary Sermon by Dr. FLOYD, at 10½ o'clock. Addresses by former pastors and others, at 3 o'clock. Sermon at 7, by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALISTER.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of New-York (Union) will hold their monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Free-will Baptist Church, 25th-st., near Broadway. Scholars and friends are invited to attend and take part.

JUDAS, THE COMMERCIAL MAN, WILL be the subject of the fifth discourse of the series at the 20th st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Rev. N. M. GAYLORD, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery every SUNDAY.—Subjects on the 20th, at 3 P. M.—*Should any Compromise be made upon the subject of Slavery?* At 7 P. M.—*Which has the most influence upon Civilization, the diffusion of Wealth or of Knowledge* Platform free to all.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. MOSES BALLOU gives his sixth lecture on *The Morning of Life*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Reasoning and Thinking.* Rev. H. BLANCHARD, of Brooklyn, preaches at 10½ A. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOS. GALLAHER, Rector. Services as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, formerly worshiping in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor, will hold Divine Service in the basement of their new Church in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ADIEL SWEET will deliver the next lecture of his course on the *Divine Language of the Sacred Scriptures*, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, will preach before this Association at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st. and 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 20. Services at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Association.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, commencing at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. Lecture and Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

IS IT PEACE?—"THE PROPHET SNOW," (So called,) will preach on *The Impending Doom of the Nations, and the Second Coming of Christ*, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Strangers in the City are invited.

THE ELEVENTH-STREET U. P. CONGREGATION may expect the Rev. S. F. FARMER to preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the Rev. J. BRASH at 7½ in the evening. No preaching in the morning.

HO, EVERY ONE THAT THIRSTETH—Isaiah, 55 1.—Those who are thirsting after the truth are cordially invited to Room No. 5 Clinton Hall every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., where the Gospel that Jesus and the Apostles preached is set forth.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hart-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER of Waverley-place.—Rev. J. W. DILLER, rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—J. L. BISHOP is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the sanctuary No. 108 1st-st., on the subject of *Israel's Redemption; the Second Coming of Christ; the Millenium*, &c., &c. Seats free.

JUDD PARDEE WILL SPEAK IN WILLIAMSBURGH SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, (the usual hour,) at No. 145 Grand-st. Subject—*The Remedy for the Existing Difficulties in Church and State.*

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. G. OSBORN, of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, and 7 in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF St. George the Martyr, 46th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. The Rev. ALEX S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

MRS. COBA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE Medium, will speak in Dodworth's Hall, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, 20th inst. By particular request, the lecture on *Gen. Andrew Jackson* will be repeated.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECture and circle, from 10 till 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th av., third floor. Admittance free, and collection taken up.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next social meeting will be held in the Rooms TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, (Jan 20,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—*The Resurrection.*

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., will preach in this church next SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Chapel on Broadway and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Deborah, the Savior of her Nation, and how she did it.*

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. J. P. KNOX WILL PREACH IN THE North West Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., SABBATH, Jan. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SIXTH CHURCH.—THE BELOVED City. Apocalypse, Chap. xii., 7—12: And he (Lucifer, that old Serpent, called the Devil and Satan, a traveling preacher, going about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour) shall fix his tabernacle (dwelling) between the seas, (Jew and Gentile,) upon a glorious and holy mountain, (Zion,) and he shall come even to the top thereof, and none shall help him. At that time shall *Michael* rise up.—Daniel xii, 45. Daniel Milton *alias* Peter, having the keys of the kingdom of heaven. GREENPOINT, Jan. 17 1861.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, from a respectable family, lately arrived in this country, wishes to find a situation in an american family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in the French and German languages, matuematics, arithmetic, geography, history, and in the elements of music, in exchange for board. best of City references can be given. Address C. A. W. M., care of Messrs. Welles & Gillstte, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, or one on third floor, to let, with board, suitable for a family or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; neighborhood one of the best in the City; dinner at 6. Terms very reasonable. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR a gentleman and wife, can obtain good board, with fire and gas, in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; terms moderate; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A LADY COULD ACCOMMODATE a few parties with very well-furnished pleasant rooms in suite or single, with or without private table, on very advantageous terms. House first-class. Apply at No. 1,346 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 162 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, containing four furnished rooms, in a first-class private family, adapted for a gentleman and family or single gentlemen. Apply at 25 Abingdon-square, 8th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and home comforts, at No. 23 West 23d-st. Respectable reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 105 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st. Horse with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE. To let with full board, an elegant suite of rooms, on second story, fronting on Washington-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant large room at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; also, a gentleman with a single room.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FURnished rooms at No. 31 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia, and five minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries. Gas, bath, &c., in the house.

BOARD IN FLUSHING.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to make arrangements for board, from 1st of May next, in pleasant location in Flushing, not over twenty minutes' walk from the steamboat dock or depôt, for himself, mother, wife, child and nurse, (rooms furnished or unfurnished,) and where breakfast can be had in time to take the first train or boat for New-York. Address J. G., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A QUIET HOTEL OR private-class boarding-house, for a family consisting of gentleman, lady, servant and two children; two large rooms required, not necessarily together; location between 4th and 6th avs., not above 30th-st; price not to exceed $60 per week. Address Box No. 2,034 New-York Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL SMALL front rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, including fire and gas, $10 50 and $11 per week. References exchanged.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 33d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50 four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 180 John-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 13 NINTH-STREET, BEtween 6th and 6th avs.; two stories, basement, attic, and cellar; bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, and gas; will be let from the present time to the 1st May, or longer. Apply at East River Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall-st., or at No. 319 5th-av., of ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 390 PEARL-STREET, store, rooms, halls, &c., or a farm on Long Island near to Brooklyn, for sale: houses, farms, &c., $500; $5,000 wanted on good security. Apply at Percival's Hotel, No. 21 Bowery, or to J. GASFNEY'S office, No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 9

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE EXtensive manufacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., covering both lots; the are well lighted, and near Broadway and Canal-st. Address, by post, MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 3 Beach st., with modern improvements, possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE to-let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x38, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn, 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to
JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, AT Orange, N. J., within three minutes walk of the Railroad Station, a commodious house, with ornamental grounds of near four acres. No expense has been spared in embellishing the place, and the trees and shrubbery are unsurpassed. The garden affords nearly every kind of fruit and is in fine cultivation. There are also on the premises a roomy stable and carriage-house, and a gas-house, on Woodworth's patent. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, between 9 and 11 A. M., or at his office, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, during the remainder of the day.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS Village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, also an hotel on Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THREE VACANT LOTS, AT THE southwesterly corner of 23d-st. and 1st av. They are, together about 75 feet square, and are mostly excavated ready for building; a drain leads from the front of the lots to the sewer in 23d-st. It is an excellent location for a factory, each of the streets being 100 feet wide. $8,000 may remain on mortgage.
W. SILLIMAN, No. 32 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av. adjoining the corner of Skillman st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st, New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class four-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 86 St. Mark's-place; house in good repair; lot 25x96 feet. For particulars inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

PAPER AT PANIC PRICES.
I will sell for cash my stock, for the present, ten per cent less than any other house in the United States.
A. P. HARD.
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
at the old stand,
No. 44 Beekman-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MONOCHROMATIC DRAWING-BOARDS for sale; $15 and $18 per gross, or $1 50 and $2 per dozen. Ten per cent off on orders of five or more gross. SAGE & LIVINGSTON, Paper Warehouse, No. 28 Beekman-st.

SLOTE AND JONES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion as chambermaid, or to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 154 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; also to wash and iron; good City reference. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and taking care of children; has no objections to the country; two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 55 East 30th-st., corner of 4th-av., third floor, over the hardware-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl, late from Scotland, wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer in a respectable family. Best reference given. Apply at No. 242 West 36th-st., near 9th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would take care of children; can do embroidery. Apply at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a respectable young girl, with good references. Can be seen, for two days, between the hours of 9 and 4, at No. 176 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a respectable girl; she thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a Protestant, who has had over 18 years' experience in England and this country, a situation as cook; she perfectly understands her business in any branch; has no objection to the country. Call, or add ess, for two days, No. 357 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family as a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as meat and pastry cook in a private family or in a private boarding-house; understands it in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a good plain cook; would do the general housework in a small private family; no objection to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 295 west 17th st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation in a hotel; would be glad of help to do pastry cooking; is not afraid of work. Can be seen at No. 275 Bowery. References given if required.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, making of pastry; wages $7, to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, as cook and laundress. Apply at 244 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A well-disposed, active German girl desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and can wash and iron neatly; makes excellent bread and willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room; wages moderate.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A sober, honest and hardworking woman wishes the above situation in City or country; is an excellent baker and good washer and ironer; has good references. Apply at No. 424 Broad

AUCTION SALES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SETS, IN BROCATELLE, VALUABLE PAINTINGS ARTISTIC BRONZES, MARBLE GROUPS, &c.,

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 162 West 21st-st., near 7th-av, embracing every description of elegant rosewood parlor chamber dining-room and library furniture rich china and silver ware; three full suites of magnificent parlor furniture; two elegant etageres; centre and sofa tables. Turkish lounges; marble and pier mirrors; valuable paintings; rich carpets, over six hundred yards beds and beddings; superb mattresses; elegant bronzes; mantel vases; silk and lace curtains, with over four hundred lots of beautiful furniture, made to order; and for positive and peremptory sale—rain or shine. Men will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, POSTPONED FROM WEDNESDAY LAST ON ACCOUNT OF THE STORM.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of English and Swiss watches, being part of the stock of one of our largest importing houses, consisting in part of hunting and open cased English patent levers, with all the late improvements, made by Joseph Johnson, Evans, Cooper, Mathey, and other celebrated makers; hunting and open case patent and detached levers duplex and chronometer watches, by the best Swiss makers, all in 18 carat gold cases; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' watches in various styles. The goods are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold, by order of E. M. JUDSON, Receiver.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, one large sale, entirely new, Wilder's patent, and one of Herring's patent safes; also, one large upright black walnut desk. To be positively sold without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on Page 199 to 207, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the agency and trusteeship under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee as aforesaid under said mortgage, will, on the 3d day of March A. D. 1861, at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, at the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238, 095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, and buildings, and the buildings and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, then sold or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, income, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad thereon used, or the after acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, to subsistation of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DRUMMOND, 15, 1860.

PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, all the contents of the residence No. 220 14th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., consisting of fine velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin, Turkish and terry, rich reception chairs, centre and sofa tables, mirrors, clocks, etageres, lace and brocatelle curtains, dining and tea tables, elegant china ware, cut glass ware, rich silver-ware, ivory and silver cutlery. Together with a large variety of superior bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale commences at 11 o'clock precisely. N. B.—The above elegant residence for sale at a great bargain. Terms easy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY), JAN. 19, AT their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, Administrator's sale of household furniture and oil paintings, belonging to the estate of the late John Spooner, consisting of rich parlor suites in ornamental velvet, satin, damask, &c., dining room and chamber furniture, mirrors, etageres, wardrobes, extension dining tables, carpets, crockery, cutlery, beds, bedding, &c. Also, 50 oil-paintings in frames, some very choice, among which may be found "The Fête Champêtre," by Bouillois; "Le Minuet," by Watteau; "Depart pour le Bal" and the "Retour du Bal," by Nateire; "The Repos dans le Parc," by Watteau; Marines, &c., by celebrated French artists, Fragonard, Cazal, Greuze, Bertrand, and others. The above sale is by order of ROBERT BELL, Administrator.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at warerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of a large assortment, removed for convenience of sale, comprising of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and other chairs, rockers and sofas, tables, Turkish lounges; marble and pier mirrors; valuable paintings; superb mattresses; elegant bronzes; mantel vases; silk and lace curtains, with over four hundred lots of beautiful furniture, made to order; and for positive and peremptory sale—rain or shine. Men will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

J. H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, washstands, curtains, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, blankets, comforters, kitchen ware, cutlery, &c.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, North-west and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York for Albany at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 9 A. M., Express Mail Train from Tryon-row, 10:25 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. dépôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st dépôt: 11:45 P.M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train, Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6.10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars) 9:45 P. M.	10:5 P. M. (Sunday included)
Poughkeepsie train 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M., 6:55 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	
Sing Sing train, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cataraugus and principal stations. Mail at 8:10 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Binghamton. Way at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and Intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 4 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cataraugus and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:25 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday night a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 8 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3; 13 M., Fare $2 50. Through baggage checked from 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all the intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 24-st and 3d-av.
CHARTERED 1854.
THE PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 23 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
E. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1860, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are for such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan to the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment of bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accrued interest on the same up to the date of redemption.

Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEVADA WATER COMPANY.—The amount of the capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars, and has all been paid in.

The Company is entirely clear of debt.

NEW-YORK, January 1, 1860.

A. POTTER, President.
WM. M. EDDY,
N. DENEL,
J. M. LATIMER,
H. C. GARDINER,
Trustees.

City and County of New-York ss.—A. Z. Huggins being duly sworn, says that he is the secretary of the Company named in the above report, and that the facts stated in said report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. Z. HUGGINS, Secretary.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of January, 1861.
W. McDERMOTT, Notary Public.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COCKERILL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of $100 and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $531 13. This Bank has received, in 16½ months from 4,710 depositors, $763 168 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July and has now saved $46 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CRAFT, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 26, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.

ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENOS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CITY OF WHEELING BONDS.—HOLDERS of the above Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Hempfield Railroad Companies, are notified that the new Bonds of that City, under the terms of the proposed arrangement, are now in the hands of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., to be exchanged for the old Bonds; the arrears of interest, under the terms of the agreement, will be paid in money. Holders are requested to give the matter attention.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.

J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND,
No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer at said Company, No. 64 Water-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.

HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—No. 71 John-st., New-York. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the choice of nine trustees and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Per order.

T. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

WANTED—KNICKERBOCKER ICE, CITIZENS' Insurance, Great Western Marine Insurance Stock and Scrip of 1857. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 82 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY F. FREEMAN, Secretary.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years, from May 15 ensuing. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 304 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 66 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.
BEAVOOR INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January Interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and an all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.
CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the correct six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.

W. B. MESEKER, Cashier.

NEWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., Jan. 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE MINING CO.,
No. 65 Wall-street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Two and One-half Dollars per share upon the business of the year 1860, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st January, 1861, By order.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Sec'y.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent upon the Capital Stock; also an Interest Dividend to date, on Scrip, payable on demand. C. F. BLODGET, Sec.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. F. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

By order of the Board. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable at the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. &c.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....90

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (new building.)	

These vessels carry a white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
NIAGARA, Moodie leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE.
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

BUNTSVILLE, SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
MONTICELLO, MONDAY, Jan. 21.
MONTGOMERY, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., to be exchanged for the old Bonds; the arrears of interest, under the terms of the agreement, will be paid in money. Holders are requested to give the matter attention.
E. R. CUYLER, THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
MOUNT VERNON, SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $90 75; Mobile, $85; Montgomery, $85; Memphis, $81 75; Nashville, $87 75; Knoxville, $76 50; Chattanooga, $65; Albany, $23; Columbus, $81; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 46 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, FARE $15.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. PARKER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $90 75; Mobile, $85; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $81; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufania, $24; Chattanooga, $26; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAS. KEARNY, will succeed.

Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WASSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GILPCKE, BRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LD MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Dec. 11
TUESDAY	Jan. 8
TUESDAY	Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	$60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAMPACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage: First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $25. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 87 Broad-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NB.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's awning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

man, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian and Slidell—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Morrill, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wigfall, Wilkinson and Wilson—24.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and made the special order for 1 P. M. on Tuesday.

The bill to authorize a loan, to fix the duty on imports, and relative to the outstanding Treasury notes was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, it was made the special order for 1 P. M. on Wednesday.

The Kansas bill, the special order, was then taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.) said we ought to admit Kansas into the Union, as two-thirds of the new States of the Union had been admitted with a less population than Kansas has now. I will do nothing to procrastinate the passage of the bill.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.)—I have visited Kansas, and found the condition of society and agriculture there far advanced. The people had framed a civil government, against which I did not hear one word of objection in the whole Territory.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,)—The boundaries I propose for Kansas are simple and commodious. It is very extraordinary she should apply for admission as a State at this particular time. Some time ago her people sent in a petition here asking for means of subsistence.

Mr. DOUGLAS—So far as the people of Kansas are concerned there is no inconvenience or impropriety in the boundaries, but there may be in regard to the boundary of the Territory of Nebraska. No inconvenience is felt by the people living within the present limits of the boundaries of Kansas.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,)—Kansas has now a population beyond what is required for her admission. There is now a proposition to dismember Nebraska!

The question on Mr. GREEN'S amendment, changing he boundary was lost by yeas, 23; nays, 31.

Mr. GREEN moved to amend the first section of the Kansas bill by striking out the words "beginning at a point on the western boundary of Missouri where the 37th parallel, North latitude, crosses the same, thence west on said parallel to the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington, thence north of said meridian to the 40th parallel of latitude, thence east of said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning," and in lieu thereof insert the following: "Beginning in the main channel of the north fork of the Platte River, at a point where the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same, thence down and along the main channel of the Platte to the Missouri River, thence south along said river and the western boundary of the State of Missouri to the northern boundary of the Cherokee neutral land, thence west along the said northern boundary and the northern boundary of the Osage lands, and the proclamation of the same to the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington, thence north on said meridian to the place of beginning."

Mr. GREEN called for a vote on the amendment, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Slidell and Wigfall.—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Morrill, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and and Wilson.—31.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) rose to propose an amendment when Mr. BIGLER called the attention of the Senate to the fact of its being 2 o'clock, the hour when the Senate in Executive session agreed to go into Executive session to-day.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) in the Chair, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries and lobbies.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Am.,) rising to a personal explanation, said if Mr. ADAMS'S resolution heretofore adopted, had simply indorsed the conduct of Major ANDERSON, he would have voted for it. But he could not receive the permission of his mind to vote for the remainder of the resolution, and to say by so doing he would indorse every act which the President might regard as his constitutional duty in carrying out the laws, and preserving the Union. While he was for the Union, believing he thus represented the people of Kentucky, he thought duty required na to pause, before we peril the whole Union, and bring on a general conflict and intestine war. He did not believe in the right of a State to secede. He regarded this as the greatest heterodoxy ever advocated by any party. But, while he said this, all must recognize the right of revolution for the resistance of oppression on one side, to secure freedom on the other. He did not believe the time has arrived to resort to this means of redress, and precipitate so dreadful a catastrophe. He did not believe the present was the proper time to send reinforcements to South Carolina and other Southern States. We should hesitate and endeavor to get back by peace what might be considered necessary to secure by force. He would not have made this explanation if it were not for the fact that he had received letters questioning or disapproving his course for voting against Mr. ADAMS'S resolution. He repeated that he fully indorsed Major ANDERSON'S conduct, but was unwilling in advance to indorse the conduct of the Administration.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.) rising to a question of privilege, said that Capt. DARLING, the Assistant Doorkeeper, had ejected from the floor a visiting gentleman, who was admitted on the Democratic side of the House, and requested him to leave, on the ground that it was contrary to the rules. Looking to the Republican side, he (Mr. SCOTT) saw there one who was not a member, yet he was allowed to remain. This showed a disgusting partiality and prejudice, and unless this conduct should be rebuked, he should move for the expulsion of Mr. DARLING, as the Assistant Doorkeeper. He was not worthy the place he held.

The Speaker said the Doorkeeper should enforce the rules without partiality, and so far as the Chair was concerned he should insist upon that.

The House considered private bills.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Army Bill.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said at a former period of the day he ineffectually sought to obtain the floor to present the petition of 10,000 citizens of Cincinnati, praying Congress to pass the CRITTENDEN compromise. He could not have a better introduction and one more grateful to himself than the evidence of a sincere desire and determined purpose of those who honored him with a seat here to settle the pending troubles by conciliation and a compromise of peace. They now had under consideration the Army bill. Pertinent to this was another subject, viz: the bill introduced by Mr. BINGHAM for the collection of the revenue at Charleston harbor. He referred to the provisions of the bill, authorizing the President, in his discretion, to collect the revenue, by establishing the custom-house on shipboard, the collector to seize and detain any vessel until the duties on the cargo are paid, and, in order to execute this duty, the army and navy may be employed, &c. He commented on the extraordinary and dangerous power conferred on a subordinate officer of the customs, it being given without limitation and control. The bill was not universal in its application, but was intended only to apply to South Carolina, in the discretion of the President. It plainly, palpably contravened the Constitution, which provides that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another. He would not debate whether there was legal or sufficient cause for secession. Certain Southern States have committed the act, with a unanimity without parallel in the history of revolution. He said if this bill be passed, not a dollar would be collected at Charleston. If an army could maintain the Union, half a million of men would spring up in a single night. If money would keep it together, the soil would leap with joy to produce its golden harvest. If blood, old and young men would yield it like streams which water their soil. But neither blood nor money will save the Union. Justice, reason and peace may. What force can compel a State to do what is required to be done by legislation? The whole scheme of coercion is impracticable, and contrary to the genius and spirit of the Constitution. The Southern States are prepared to resist, and when armed men come together there is war. The enforcement of the laws against the seceding States is coercion, and coercion is war. If the South say they have grievances, redress them and calm their agitation and irritation. Remember these men who thus come to us are bone of your bone. They are your brethren and fellow-citizens. You may grant what they desire without losing your character and self-respect. He begged them in God's name to do it. Give peace instead of discord. Maintain the Government, and preserve this great confederated empire. His voice to-day was for conciliation and compromise, and in this he echoed the voice of those whom he represents. If you will not grant this, in God's name let the disaffected States depart in peace. If the Southern States cannot be conciliated—if we cannot grant them what they desire—if they must leave the paternal mansion—he would signalize their departure with acts of kindness. If, in the vicissitude of national existence, it should prove necessary for us to again come together, there should be no pride to be humbled, and he would welcome them back to the place they should occupy.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)—I have listened with attention to the eloquent speech by my colleague, and I cordially approve of his appeal for peace, harmony and conciliation. But, in my judgment, he directs his remarks to the wrong side of the House. He begs us not to attempt to coerce a Sovereign State, he de-

[illegible] will be used to conquer a [illegible] represented here, to maintain the Courts and Post-offices within her limits, to burn her cities, or desolate her fields, he may dismiss his fears. No such policy can be adopted by any Administration. Every State is a part of this Union of States, and it is the duty of the Government to protect each State, but it has a higher duty, that is to protect itself. The people of the United States form a Government supreme among the powers delegated to it; it is provided with ample authority to protect itself against foreign or domestic enemies; it has the exclusive right to collect duties on imports; it is the exclusive owner of forts, arsenals, navy-yards, vessels and munitions of war; it has a flag the symbol of its nationality, the emblem of its power and determination to protect, as those who may of right gather under its folds. How then stands the case? Have the United States sacked a city, invaded a State, or assumed the post and majesty of a conqueror towards a subjugated State? Has any community been overawed by military power? Has any man's rights been invaded? Who asserts it? The only people who have been oppressed by military or civil power are those of a distant Territory. Why, then, do you fear a State will be coerced? Let us see: The people of the State of South Carolina have seized the Custom-house in the City of Charleston and closed that port, thus preventing the United States Government from asserting its conceded and exclusive power to collect its revenue from imports. They have taken by force the money in the Treasury of the United States and applied it to their own use. They have seized the arms and munitions of war of the United States, deposited in arsenals within the conceded exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and turned them against the Army of the United States. They have seized a revenue cutter, the property of the United States. They have seized a loyal citizen of the United States while in the discharge of his conceded duty, and have imprisoned him and threatened his life for discharging his plain duty, calling it treason to the State of South Carolina. They take citizens of the different States rightfully and peacefully attending to their business in South Carolina, insult them, inflict the most degrading indignities upon them, and then forcibly expel them. They raise a military force of cavalry and infantry with the avowed purpose of expelling, or, to use their chosen word, "coercing" the United States from the forts, arsenals and other property, still in the possession of the United States. When Major ANDERSON, for the safety of his small force, moved it from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, they seized Fort Moultrie, Fort Pinckney and other property. More recently, they fired upon a vessel in the employ of the United States, conveying reinforcements and provisions to our troops. In this act of war they used the cannon and munitions of war paid for out of our treasury. The forts ceded by the State of South Carolina to the United States were used to expel a vessel of the United States in pursuit of its lawful commerce. When the Star Spangled Banner was hoisted to the mast-head as a sign of nationality, appealing to all the patriotic recollections that cluster around it, your flag, my flag, the flag of Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, the flag of every State and of the whole Union, the rustle of whose folds has so often excited the pride and patriotic ardor of Americans in every part of the habitable globe, that flag invoked for the protection of unarmed vessels was fired upon and dishonored by citizens of the United States, and therefore an act of treason was applauded by the officers and citizens of the State of South Carolina, and perhaps by those of other States. The same lawless violence has broken out in other portions of our country, and forts, arsenals, navy-yards and vessels of war intrusted without defence to the patriotism of the people, have, upon one pretext or another, been seized and are now held by lawless force. Upon the recommendation of Members of Congress Fort Pulaski was seized by troops under an order from the Governor of Georgia. The other day the Secretary of the Navy was notified that the Navy-Yard at Pensacola was taken by an armed force commanded by the Governor of Florida. Here is the dispatch:

"The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Florida, with a Regiment of armed men at the gate, demanded the surrender of this Navy yard, having previously taken possession of one of the magazines. I surrendered the place, and struck my flag at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day.

JAN. 12, 1861."

We are told that cannon are planted on the banks of the Mississippi, and that the commerce of that great river is to be impeded. Sir, I know very well the effect of such a movement upon the citizens of the Northwest. I agree with all my colleagues who have alluded to the subject that the waters of the Mississippi and all that floats upon it, must have a free passage in the sea, and yet our vessels are delayed, and we know not at what moment they may be subject to tribute and seized. Under these circumstances what is to be done? Must this Government submit to defeat and indignity? Must it surrender its property, its flag, its nationality? Do you, gentlemen from Virginia, whose great statesmen have had so large a share in laying its foundation, desire to see it thus dishonored? Are you ready to join excited men, who will not listen to reason; who even spurn your patriotism as timidity; who reject your counsels, and would drag you, as the unwilling victims at the heels of their car of Juggernaut, crushing under its weight all hope of civil liberty, or access for ages yet to come,—are you aroused into madness at a political defeat? Sir, it was but the other day I was told by a distinguished citizen of an absolute monarchy, who mourned the approaching fall of our Republic, that it would at least do one good: it would stop the struggle in Europe for free institutions. It is true, if this Government cannot survive a constitutional election; if it cannot defend its property or protect its flag; if it crumbles before the first sign of disaffection, what hope is there for free institutions in countries where kings, nobles, marshals, military institutions and laws of primogeniture have existed for ages. Sir, when the love of liberty has inspired in modern times the masses of any people to demand the right of self-government, they are pointed to the French Revolution of 1789: they are pointed to South America, whose changing Republics rise and disappear, so that not ten men in this House can now tell me their names; they are pointed to Mexico! God forbid that they shall ever adorn their infernal logic by adding the example of a disrupted Union here! It is said with the license of poetry that

"Freedom shrieked as Kosciusko fell."

She will die with the death of this Republic. I appeal to you, gentlemen of the Border Slave States, to arrest the tide that, but for you will, in a few days, place us in hostile array with each other. If not, I see nothing before us but a fatal civil war. I do not threaten it, for I dread it, not for personal reasons, for you and I are but atoms in the storm, but all history teaches us that no free government can be disrupted or overthrown without that disruption being followed in the end by military despotism. The man may now live who will be the NAPOLEON of this country. If your people will not sustain and support this Government in maintaining its public property in the seceding States, then it must do it in spite of you, or perish in the attempt. Why should you oppose it? Does not your blood boil with indignation when you read daily in the papers of Government property seized, of forts taken, of vessels fired into? Are they not yours as well as mine? Is it not your flag that is dishonored? Has the feeling of sectionalism become stronger than the love to the country? Sir, I do not believe it. For the moment, under the smart of imaginary wrongs, under the disappointment of a political defeat, your people may be hurried into acts of madness; but when the returning reason comes woe be to those who have led them astray. Then a single wave of the Star-Spangled Banner will silence the miserable party cries with which you have misled them. Let us not be misled by words. I repeat, the question is not whether the United States will coerce a State, but whether a State shall coerce the Government; whether the noble fabric devised by our fathers shall fall without a blow. I appeal to the Representatives from Southern States—I appeal to the old spirit which gathered together on the same battle-field, as comrades and friends, the sons of each of the States, whether we shall allow our common flag to be dishonored, our common property to be seized, our country to be disgraced. If that sad period of our history has arrived when this Government is to be broken up, let us at least preserve its property until the hostile sections, and not insignificant mobs, shall decree its overthrow. Let us not dishonor their memories by basely surrendering that for which they fought seven years, and organized after four years of anarchy. I had fondly hoped that, in the midst of our difficulties, the Representatives from every State would demand that at all hazards the property of the United States should be protected from violence, and the flag of the United States saved from dishonor. I was surprised, the other day, that so many voted against the resolution approving the conduct of Major ANDERSON, and refused to support the President in his determination to maintain that fearless officer in his present position, and in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union. I can join heartily with all those who made that pledge, whatever else they may think or believe about the question that divides our people. If we can stand by each other; if our constituents will stand by us in that emphatic declaration, I do believe that the good ship which has borne us thus far on a prosperous voyage will outlive the storm. But, Sir, if we yield too far to the fury of the waves; if we now surrender without resistance the forts, arsenals, dockyards and other property of the Government, we only demonstrate that we are not fit for the duties assigned us; and, if our names survive our lives, they will only be recorded as those of a degenerate race who had not the manhood to preserve that their fathers won. It is, therefore, due to you, Sir, to all our fellow-members, to our countrymen North and South, to say that in voting for the army bill I vote with the expectation that it will be used in protecting the acknowledged property of the United States, in recovering that which has been unlawfully taken, and in maintaining the Union. It may be said that the gravity of the events that surround us, demand a greater force than is provided by this bill. The regular Army is a mere skeleton. The present force will scarcely defend our frontier from Indian incursions. But it forms a nucleus capable of any reinforcement demanded by the exigencies of the times. I do not contemplate in any event hostile invasions of the soil of any State, unless demanded for the defence of the acknowledged property of the United States. It is the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection in a State, but in this event the military power can only be used in strict subordination to civil authority. If the civil authority refuse to call for such aid or suppress the Courts, the military power cannot intervene. If the courts are closed the duties of postmasters cannot be enforced or the mails protected, and therefore the postal service must necessarily be suspended. No doubt this measure will soon be adopted. If the revenue is refused, or cannot be collected, then goods cannot be imported, and ports must be closed. If a State shall, in violation of the Constitution, undertake to regulate commerce, then her commerce must be suspended. No doubt other measures can be devised that will preserve the peace of the country until the people of the States may confer in a constitutional way, unless one or more of the seceding States shall, by military force, shed the blood of their fellow-citizens, or refuse to the proper authorities the acknowledged property of the United States. I know that all the gentlemen around me must deeply deplore a civil war, especially if that war shall involve the fate of this Capital, and the disruption of the Govern-

[illegible] or a threat to [illegible] resume of such a war, without the [illegible] to avert it. It is our duty, as members of this House—it is the duty of Congress—and I am happy to say it is now the acknowledged duty of the President as it is of the incoming Administration, to use forbearance to the extremist point. Let not physical force be arrayed in civil war until the last hope of peace and conciliation has been exhausted. Then let each branch of the Government, acting in concert with each other, perform their respective duties though the heavens fall. What can we do for peace and conciliation? I anticipate your reply. You say, "Let us compromise—yield what we demand of you. Let us compromise, and we will preserve the Union and civil war will be averted." This I know is the earnest appeal of patriotic men in the Southern States, who would gladly give their lives to stop the march of treason in those States. How useless it is to talk about compromise, concession, conciliation, adjustment, when if everything was conceded the integrity of the Government may be broken up by a majority of a single State. If we hold this Union and all the rights it secures to us, and all the hopes we base upon it, upon the whim or will of a single State, then, indeed, it is the weakest Government ever devised by man. If a single State may destroy our nationality, then, indeed, is the wisdom of our fathers the wisdom of babes. We can no longer talk about the weakness of the old Confederacy or the anarchy of Mexico. Sir, we owe it as the most sacred of duties to put down this heresy. If it now fortifies itself by sectional animosities—if it rises from a spirit of rebellion to sectional and civil war—still it must and will be met with determined resistance. Upon this I am glad to say the people of Ohio are united, if the unanimous voice of the Legislature of that State is a true indication. Again I say what is the use of concession and compromise, when, if we yield everything you demand, you cannot say to us, "It will save us from disunion or war!" Are we not in danger of quarreling about terms of conciliation, when traitors are overthrowing the Government we wish to preserve? Are we not dividing ourselves for their benefit? What will satisfy South Carolina and Florida and Mississippi and Alabama? They want disunion, and not compromise or conciliation. The Democratic Party would not agree to their terms, and they seceded from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions. Is it likely that we will yield what our Northern Democratic friends could not yield? We on this side of the House might properly say that we have done nothing to impair any constitutional right, and we propose to do nothing to infringe yours. We have succeeded in a Constitutional way in electing a President of the United States. All that we ask is that he may be inaugurated in peace, and may develop his policy in the usual manner. We can add that this is the demand of all our people, not only of those who voted for Mr. LINCOLN, but of every loyal citizen. You tell us that your people are excited and alarmed, and that they apprehend that an overwhelming Anti-Slavery element is about to be inaugurated in power that will directly or indirectly affect the constitutional rights of your States. Perhaps you will confess what you know to be true, that for political purposes in the struggle, partisans for the ascendancy of both parties in the South have united to fire the Southern minds against the hated Black Republicans of the North. Speeches have been distorted. Single sentences have been torn from the context and made to deceive and mislead. GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, SEWARD, LINCOLN, and, latterly, DOUGLAS, have been mixed in a hated conglomeration, and used to excite your people. A philosophic opinion of Mr. SEWARD has been construed into a statement of a settled purpose to overthrow Slavery in the States, though in the very paragraph itself all idea of interference by the people of the Free States with Slavery in the States is expressly excluded. It is time a year since you inflamed your constituents because some of your fellow members recommended, without reading, a book written by one of your own citizens, containing obnoxious opinions about Slavery. Nearly all of you gave birth, vitality and victory to the Republican Party by adopting the policy you now join in condemning. Some of you broke down the only political organization that could compete with us, and thus gave us an easy victory. You have all contributed more or less in perverting the public mind as to our principles and purposes; but even the bantism of misrepresentation through which the Republican party has thus far advanced does not excuse us from doing all in our power to produce conciliation, harmony, peace, quiet and a fair and honest adjustment of all the difficulties that surround us. Let us see where we stand. Slavery is either the cause or is made the pretext for all our differences. The slavery of the African race is recognized in fifteen of the Southern States. It is prohibited in eighteen Northern States. Congress is the representative of the people of all these States. All States affirm that Congress has no power to abolish Slavery in any of the fifteen States, nor to establish it in either of the eighteen States, and that it has no right to interfere with that subject directly or indirectly in either of the States. So far we are agreed. At an early day of this session, I was surprised at the request of a fellow-member from a Southern State that we should insist as an amendment to the Constitution that Congress shall never interfere with Slavery in the States. Why? Who claims such power? Its denial is in the platform of every political party, and in none more clearly stated than in the Chicago Platform. Every prominent politician has stated it as an axiom of American politics, but I was told there was such an apprehension in the Southern mind to remove which would tend to reconciliation. In other words, a constitutional amendment is wanted to convince the South that what has been so often stated to their people was not truly stated. Very well. Let the Constitution be so amended. Declare, in your own language, in the clearest manner, that each State shall make the change to modify its domestic institution in its own way. As a matter of convenience, I prefer such an amendment, as it will save us forever, I trust, from answering the oft-repeated assertion that we intend to interfere with Slavery in the States. In connection with this subject I can cordially approve the fourth proposition as stated by Mr. SEWARD; it is as follows: "I hold myself ready now as always heretofore, to vote for any properly-guarded laws, which shall be decreed necessary to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and abet them." Fortunately in our history, we have had but two such invasions, both calamities to those who set them on foot. The one was the armed invasion of Kansas by citizens of Missouri; the other was the conspiracy and armed foray of JOHN BROWN on the soil of Virginia. These examples are not likely to encourage similar attempts, but whenever they occur, they should be promptly and severely punished. Our people in the North have the right to express their opinions about Slavery, to write, to speak them, and to preach them. Freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, and freedom of opinion are essential to the preservation of Republican institutions, and they never can be and never will be surrendered. Their convictions that Slavery is a social, moral and political evil are fixed and immutable. They are now shared by the great body of the civilized world. They are not likely to be weakened by time or reason, and surely they will not be weakened by threats of disunion. They have a right to their opinions. You have a right to yours. You can write them, speak them, and preach them. The prosperity of God will in time and in his own way determine this difference of opinion. Opinions may freely be left to test their strength before the Great Arbitrator. We go a step further; we invite you in our robust; you can discuss your peculiar opinions and views in any town or city in the Northern States. It would be far better for you to invite a similar discussion of our citizens, rather than confess your weakness by mob violence, and excite alarm among your citizens and unfounded hopes among your slaves by misrepresentations. Your right to recapture fugitive slaves under the words "persons held to service" is not disputed by any considerable number of persons. By some it is held to be a right to be enforced wholly by State authority, but it is settled by a series of decisions, both in the Federal and State Courts, that it may be enforced by Congressional enactment. We insist that the present law upon that subject is unjust and unconstitutional in some of its provisions; and that it may be used to kidnap freemen as readily as recapture fugitive slaves; and that its practical effect is to excite resistance. It ought to be, and will be, modified, and the laws of the States to prevent abuses under it, will then fail, or be promptly repealed. Recently a complaint has been made that fugitives from justice have not been surrendered, and this grows out of the construction given to the clause of the Constitution providing for such surrender, or to those words, "Treason, felony or other crimes," that they include all prohibited offences by State law, or only crimes recognized by common law. The Governors of Kentucky and Ohio have limited those words to crimes at common law, but no doubt they would follow a legislative construction when given. Let us declare that the surrender shall be made for all offences committed in person within a State, and guard against constructive crimes or a constructive presence. If a citizen of Ohio enters within the jurisdiction of Kentucky, and violates her laws he should not escape from punishment by fleeing to Ohio, nor should a citizen of Kentucky so escape. Good neighborhood and community demand respect even for police regulations. Now, I think I have frankly come to the only real controversy between Northern and Southern States, and that is a territorial question. If I have evaded anything, I cannot mark it. It has been my purpose to meet every question fairly and frankly, whether it shall satisfy my political friends or adversaries, because I have always deemed it my duty as a representative of one hundred thousand freemen to express my convictions, whether I agree with them all or not. The only remaining question, then, is in regard to Slavery in the Territories—and as to Kansas, I trust she may this day be admitted. I understand the bill is now under consideration in the Senate. How can gentlemen without blushing for very shame say to us anything about Slavery in the Territories, when they stand a solid phalanx to prevent the admission of Kansas? When they attempted to admit her under the Lecompton Constitution they stood a solid column in favor of her admission; and now they stand in the Senate of the United States, and refuse her admission. How, I ask you, can you without blushing say anything to us about Slavery in the Territories, when you exclude a Sovereign State with an ample population, with a Constitution approved by the people, a State which has won her liberty by a baptism in blood, if you please to call it so; and there is now scarcely a Democrat, even in the Southern States, who will not admit here, that the course of the Administration, in regard to Kansas has been wrong from the foundation to the turret stone. In regard to the balance of the Territory North of 36°30', I believe that no sane man thinks after the experience we have had in Kansas, that Slavery is going into any Territory north of that line. Now, I believe it is yielded to, that Slavery may be prohibited in that Territory, and I know that Slavery will never be planted there. I care not if Congress; I care not if the Supreme Court should so decide, yet I know from the growth of the population, the census tells the tale, that Slavery cannot by any rule, by any law, or any decision, or by any act, be carried into territory north of 36° 30'; nor ought it. No man now claims that. This contest between Freedom and Slavery was fought in Kansas. We won the victory, and you ought to yield at once and gracefully. Victory was won two years ago and not at the last election. It was won then and

you rebelled. You should have rebelled then, for I tell you the political power of Slavery was settled by that very controversy invoked by you. Now, in my judgment, if peace shall ever be restored, if harmony and quiet shall come to us again, they will be secured in all their constitutional rights. Their political power can never be set up to rule the Government of this country, as in time past.

The declaration of the Chicago platform is that freedom is the natural and normal condition of the Territories. It is now a part of our fundamental law, and, in part, of the Administration of the Government. There is a Territory west of Arkansas covered by treaty stipulations with the Indians. By our treaties with the Indian tribes, this Territory cannot be admitted as a State, nor included within the jurisdiction of a State, without violating our treaties with the Indians. It is, therefore, idle to talk about it. The only Territory, then, which remains, is the Territory bounded on the south by Mexico, on the north by Kansas and Utah, and on the west by California, containing about two hundred and seven thousand square miles—a narrow, thinly populated country. When you analyze all this controversy, the whole results in a contest about a Territory in which a turkey-buzzard would starve. Shall New-Mexico be Free or Slave? This is the question upon which this Government is to be divorced, our flag dishonored, and upon which State after State goes out of the Union. The question is whether New-Mexico, with its Peons, its wild lands, its white half-breeds and Mexicans, and its mixed population, shall be free or slaveholding territory.

Mr. OTERO—Mr. Chairman, [laughter,] surely the gentleman will permit me to interrupt him.

Mr. SHERMAN—I cannot yield. I shall soon be through, and the gentleman will have an opportunity to reply.

Mr. OTERO—The gentleman must yield to a reply against so atrocious and so malicious a libel against the people I represent.

Mr. SHERMAN—The gentleman says I *must*, I say I *won't*. I will, however, say I wish no disrespect to the gentleman from New Mexico. I desired to speak frankly of the character of that population, of its sparseness, of the wildness of the soil, and to state that the quarrel about Slavery in reference to that Territory is a very small matter in my judgement. Now there are three propositions made in reference to that Territory. The first is to leave it alone. By the act organizing New-Mexico the people of that Territory have a right to form themselves into a State and to frame their institutions, if not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and to apply for admission into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may approve. The same organic law provides that their Territorial Legislature may pass laws not inconsistent with the Constitution, but it provides also that the laws may be sent here for our approval, and if we disapprove of them, they shall not be laws. My colleague, Mr. BINGHAM, last session introduced a bill to wipe out some provisions of those laws. The Senate did not agree to the bill, and that Territory still stands, nominally, a slaveholding Territory, though I am told by the census, that there is one negro slave man there and eleven negro slave women, and a large number of Peons and others.

Mr. OTERO—The Peons are the gentidman's peers.

Mr. SHERMAN—The Peons, too, are the gentleman's peers, for they elected him, and they are made citizens of the United State, and are voters and they have sent my friend here. The next proposition is, that we shall admit New-Mexico as a State at once. She has one hundred and six thousand inhabitants, and it is proposed to admit her as a State; and, of course, that would allow her to frame, regulate, change and modify her own Constitution. I must confess it struck me favorably, and I gave my consent to it. There are serious objections to it, not in regard to Slavery, but in regard to other questions which I might mention. I doubt very much whether their people want a State Government, and indeed, I think I may say that it is doubtful whether the people are able to pay the expenses of a State Government; and I can say, from the best information, that they don't desire a State Government, for that reason,—they prefer to remain in a territorial condition. Their population is sparse and their settlements remote from each other, and under these circumstances the question of the admission of New-Mexico does not relate to the Slavery question, but to other questions; yet I am willing to stand by the declaration which I made to my constituents, and I will vote for the introduction of New-Mexico as a State, and thus settle the Slavery question forever, and that is the *ultima thule* to which I will go. We have another proposition, offered by a distinguished Senator from Kentucky—Mr. CRITTENDEN—and it has been variously modified

I cannot vote for that proposition and I will state frankly the reason. In that proposition I find this clause, "in all territory South of said line of latitude, African Slavery is recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the Departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance." This provision protecting Slavery in New-Mexico by Congressional enactment, is now in express terms to be extended to all territory hereafter to be acquired. Why, Sir, on a recent occasion I proposed to amend this section by providing that in future no territory should be acquired except by treaty requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the States and that very act of acquisition should form it into a State. The gentlemen from the South voted against it, and they frankly confess they do not look to the extension of Slavery in New-Mexico, but look to future acquisition. I think we have had experience enough in this matter, and I trust in God that if the country hangs together we will have no more territory and that we may live in peace and quiet—not that I am opposed to the acquisition of territory *per se* but rather than have a family quarrel over a territory. Rather than have this quarrel between the North and South over again I would forego to the end of time the acquisition of a single Territory. I say, then, that I cannot vote for the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, simply because it protects the institution of Slavery in the Territory of New-Mexico. It takes away from Congress all power over the subject. It takes away from the people of the Territory all power over the subject. It makes this Government protect and uphold Slavery in that Territory. I believe that Slavery is a local institution, municipal in character, protected by State laws, having rights exclusively within those States, and having no rights beyond those States except the right to recapture fugitives who escape from service. Believing as I do that is the correct construction of the Constitution, I never will, whatever may be the consequences, vote for a proposition to establish, protect and uphold Slavery anywhere on God's earth, and in doing this I only use the language of the greatest statesman that Kentucky ever produced, and here I might end what I have to say. The proposition of the gentlemen from Tennessee, Mr. ETHERIDGE, modifies, to some extent, the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky; but even that does not meet the difficulty. It still leaves substantially the provisions of the Crittenden amendment, although he has engrafted upon it a provision against the future acquisition of territory. I could not, therefore, vote for it, and I would not, the other day, vote to suspend the rules to admit, for the reason that I will never vote to suspend the rules to admit a resolution, that I am not willing to vote for. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have gone over the whole field. I have given my views, speaking for no other man, frankly and earnestly as I will stand by them now and in the future. I have given you my opinion upon all these points. I tell you that this whole controversy was fought and won by us two years ago, and all you have to do now is to admit Kansas, that is the only act of power now need,—there let it stand. Let us live together like a band of brothers. If we cannot agree with you about Texas, why you do not agree with us! I know there has been a great deal of intemperance of language on this subject, but I ask if it has been upon our side? Has it not been used upon yours? If there have been harsh and bitter words used, I have not uttered them, that I know of. If I have, I beg every man's pardon, because I think that violent language, calculated to stir up excitement and agitation, ought not to be used in a deliberative assembly. I ask you if you have not sins to repent of, if we have? Let us be at peace. Let us go on with the administration of the Government kindly and harmoniously, hopefully trusting in that Providence of Almighty God which has thus far guided and guarded until us this nation has become a marvel to the world. Why, Sir, when I was abroad a year or two ago, every one spoke of our national greatness and harmony. I remember that when I was in the Thames tunnel I heard the "Star Spangled Banner" played by a blind fiddler at the other end of the tunnel. How the blood leaped to my heart. Can we not go on in the same way in which we have gone on in the past. Why not let the Republican Administration be inaugurated in peace and quiet? Try it in the name of God. Are you cowards that you would flee flee from an apprehension? Stand by the old ship of State. Stand by your guns. Give the Republican Administration a fair chance. If it does not do right you will find thousands, aye, millions, in the Northern States who will stand by you. I believe it will do right. Give it a trial. That is all we ask, and which we will demand at all hazards.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.) received permission to make a few remarks explanatory and in vindication of the course of South Carolina, which he maintained, acted in good faith. She could have taken the forts, and had not, like the President, violated his plighted faith. Believing, as they did, that was the purpose of the Government to commence hostile measures against the South, the Governor of Georgia ordered the seizure of the forts at the mouth of the Savannah River as a peace measure. If Georgia does not secede she will return them. The South asks to resume her sovereignty and to part in peace. We will, he added, die in defence of our rights, which we claim we ought to enjoy.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.) noticing the remarks of Mr. SHERMAN expressed the belief that the South is approachable with reason, and earnestly appealed for conciliation. Let the people have time to speak. He would await the result with confidence and hope. If Georgia resolved to secede, it would do so prospectively, in order to give time to save the great structure of Government. He wished it borne in mind that he belonged not to the class of men who would dismember the Confederacy. He would as soon take a glass vessel and crush it to pieces to make a better one as to attempt to make a better Government by crushing the present into atoms. If Georgia shall proceed to the extremity of secession, he would ask her for her own sake to have the madness after the act is done to refuse a reconstruction of the Government, and to stand out as an island alone. There would be dignity, if not safety, in such a step.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—Will you take the Platform of the Constitutional Union Party, which declares for the Union, Constitution and the enforcement of the laws?

Mr. HILL—I understood that platform well. I was one of the Committee to frame it.

Mr. DAWES—I suppose you will hold yourself to it.

Mr. HILL—Do you respect that platform?

Mr. DAWES—I respect, regard, and uphold every obligation of the Constitution, and every law passed under it.

Mr. HILL—I am glad to hear you say so. I hope you will administer a severe rebuke to the new Governor of Massachusetts, for not concurring in your views. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES—No State is more true to the Constitution and Union than that. What Governor?

Mr. HILL—I say the outgoing Governor (BANKS) is a better observer of the Constitution than his successor. In conclusion, he appealed to gentlemen to take Mr. CRITTENDEN'S compromise as a basis of settlement. He had listened with pleasure to Mr. SEWARD'S speech, because it was a modification of his former opinions. Let every man go to work and extinguish the flame now raging in the country.

Mr. HARDEMAN, of Georgia, (Am.,) would take the Union Constitutional Party platform as it is.

A VOICE—to Mr. DAWES—Do you agree to that?

Mr. DAWES—I agree to every part of it. I want no better platform.

Mr. HARDEMAN said that platform recognizes the decision of the Supreme Court, and that the South have the right to carry their slaves into the common Territories. As one of the discharged soldiers, he was willing to take the Polk and Everett platform as a basis of settlement of the difficulty.

After further proceedings, Mr. BUSNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that no forces authorized in the bill shall be used to subject any seceding States. He wanted the country to understand whether it was intended to make war on them or not.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said there could be no war unless the aggression come from the seceding States.

Mr. BUSNETT'S amendment was rejected.

The Committee rose.

The Army bill was passed through the Committee, and the House adjourned.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN NEW-YORK.

The following is the call for a State Convention of the Democracy, alluded to already in our telegraphic dispatches:

The alarming condition of our country, which is endangered at this time by contending factions, demands an effort by the Democratic Party to avert the threatened dest

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2912. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Apprehension of an Attack on Fort Pickens.

Concentration of Volunteers at Pensacola.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

Georgia Declares Herself Out of the Union, but Continues all the Federal Laws in Force.

The Immediate Admission of Kansas Probable.

Reports from South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia and Missouri.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

There is no danger of an attack upon fort Monroe. I learn that it is fully garrisoned with from five to six hundred men. Being where Gen. SCOTT can easily issue orders to them, there is no necessity for apprehension as regards that fortification, as has been suggested in many of the papers.

Another company of United States troops arrived Saturday night and are stationed at an armory on Pennsylvania-avenue, near the National Hotel, where there were several stands of Government arms.

Many gentlemen express the belief that although Gen. SCOTT and Capt. STONE have been doing all in their power to protect this District, that the measures adopted by them are not sufficient to overawe any mob which might make an attack upon the Government property in this city or attempt to seize the archives of the Government, without the use of which for a single day the machinery of the Government would be crippled at once. For this reason Gen. SCOTT has been waited upon and urged to accept the proffered services of enough volunteer militia to resist all mobs or military forces which could be sent against the peace of the District. My impression is that his own judgment is the best, and that he will follow it.

It was proposed by the State troops at Pensacola to attack Fort Pickens, and it is asserted here that they were only prevented by letters and dispatches from this city. I understand that Senator YULEE has still some apprehension that an attack will be made.

Lieut. HALL has returned here, and awaits the termination of Col. HAYNE'S mission befors proceeding southward.

Some gentlemen are very indignant becsuse the proceedings of the Senate executive session of Friday became pnblic. The report of Senators CRITTENDEN'S and JOHNSON'S speeches, in Saturday's TIMES, created a sensation, snd an attempt will probably be made to discover who divulged the secret action of the Senate. Your correspondent is indebted to no member of Congress for his information.

The persistent effort of Senator GREEN to talk down Kansas yesterday was met by an effort on the part of the Repnblicans to "sit it out;" but finally upon the efforts of Senator CAMERON, the Senate adjourned, or there would have been an all night, and, perhaps, a Sunday session. It will come up for a vote to-morrow, hnt Senators GREEN and CLAY say that they did not agree to the arrangement for a vote to-morrow, and shall not be bonnd by it, altbough most of the Senators understand the agreement to be unanimons. A canvass has been taken, and if a vote can be reached, Kansas will be admitted as a State to-morrnw.

The Report of the Crisis Committee of Thirty-three comes up as the special order in the House to-morrow. There is much anxiety to hear Mr. CORWIN on the subject. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, who so excited the wrath of the Democracy by his speech last session, contemplates speaking to the erisis this week.

The Union men of Virginia expressed, to-day, considerable hope in consequence of the fact that they had agreed npon Senator CRITTENDAN'S resolutions to be offered to all the States as her ultimatum and basis of compromise, and upon the acceptance or rejection of which dependx her adherence to the Union; but if I am rightly informed, they have so altered Senator CRITTENDEN'S proposition as to provide even stronger protection to Slavery in the Territories. This will of course preclude its acceptance, and the qnestion of the loyalty of Virginia will go to the people of that State to be decided. They also expect much from the Commissioners whom the State will send out to negotiate with the seceding Cotton States.

Ex-President TYLER is expected to arrive here to-morrow to enter immediately on his dnties as Commissioner from Virginia. His mission is to restrain the Administration from acts likely to lead to a collision. Other Commissioners start to the seceding States for the same purpose. A full delegation will be here on the 4th of February to consult with delegates from all the Border States and arrange a settlement on a basis proposed by Virginia.

The Alabama members have settled their accounts, closed their affairs at this place, and expect to go home to-morrow. Possibly Mr. COBB, of the House, will remain until the close of the present month. Messrs. HOUSTON and COBB express regret at the necessary separation, but also express the belief that it can never be remedied; that Union men in that State must now yield and abide the destinies of the Southern Repnblic; that the Sonth will never, upon the qnestion of reconstruction, take less than protection to Slavery as their ultimatum; and this they rightly jndge the North will never yield.

It is reported here, from Springfield, that qnite a number of leading Republicans have arrived there. It was believed there that the objeot of this mission is to consult with Mr. LINCOLN npon some new plans of settlement for the present national difficulties.

The change in the programme seems to render doubtful Jndge GREENWOOD'S sceptance of a Cabinet nomination, so I have just learned from a reliable source.

The son of WM. L. YANCEY has resigned his cadet ship at the Naval School at Annapolis.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

There were abont 100 bidders for the five million loan to-day, ranging from 9 to 12 per cent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The minority report from the Committee of Thirty-three, signed by Messrs. TAYLOR of Louisiana, PHELPS of Missouri, RUST of Arkansas, WHITELEY of Delaware, and WINSLOW of North Carolina, embraces in substance:

The changes which have taken place in the situation and sentiments of the people of the different States since the formation of the Constitution, have been such that, through misconstructions of some of its provisions and the willful perversion of others, and the introduction of new principles in the formation of parties, which are in direct antagonism to the usages and opinions of the whole American people when the Constitution went into effect, that that instrument has ceased to accomplish some of the most important ends aimed at by its adoption. The differences betwsen the Northern and Southern sections of the Confederacy from this cause, have at last risen to such a height that they have resulted in the formation of a sectional party in the North, on the Slavery question alone, which will practically exclude the Southern people from any voice in the management of the national affairs, in which they have a common interest with their Northern brethren; and that as this fact, notwithstsnding the Repnblican forms of the Constitution are preserved, in truth destroys the spirit of Republicanism in the Government, it is, therefore, impossible that the two sections should any longer go on together as one people, unless the existing state of things is removed.

The report proceeds to say: The present difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the Constitntion, and suggests that the amendments proposed in the Crittenden resolutions, if adopted, would restore tranquility to the country and peace to the Union on such a foundation that it could never again be shaken. These amendments, the report asserts, wnuld not, in reality, change the Constitution. They would duly have the effect of restoring it by the added provisions of what it was, in point of fact, on the day of its sdoption through the operation of the circumstances which then surrounded it, and which elected the barriers sgainst the present sectional contests, as constitutional provisions would now. If a constitutional majority cannot be united in the support of the "Crittenden Resolutions," or the substsnce of them, then a dissolution of the Union is inevitable.

The report recommends that steps be taken for the calling of a Convention of the States, with a view to peaceable separation, by providing for a partition of the common property of the United States, settling the terms on which the social and commercial intercourse between the separated States shall be conducted, and making a permanent arrangement with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi River.

The report gives what the signers of it consider a full account of the rise and progress of the Slavery agitation, which has produced the existing difficulties.

Letters received here from distinguished sources in Georgia, state that though that State considers it to be her duty to secede, she is wiling to reunite with the other States on a satisfactory guarantee as to her political and social safety. She takes the secession step at this time, the writers tender, in obedience to what she considers to her vital interest.

Two nights ago, Fort Pickens, Florida, was in imminent danger of assault, but since that time, a despatch, signed by numerous Secessionists in Congress, has been sent thither to their friends, urging them by all means to avoid a collision with the Federal troops. There seems to be no danger, therefore, of an immediate conflict in that quarter.

Col. HAYNE, the Commissioner from South Carolina, will remain in Washington ten days or two weeks longer. His visit here has been productive of great good in the interests of peace.

It is not apprehended that any attack will at present be made on Fort Sumter.

The Alabama members of Congress await instructions from their State, while those from Georgia will remain here until they receive an official copy of the ordinance of secession adopted by the Convention of that State.

Active measures are in progress to have the course of Virginia, in sending Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February, responded to by similar movements in all the States. Dispatches have been sent to Harrisburgh, Albany, Columbus, and other State Capitals where Legislatures are in sessi n, urging the prompt appointment of good and able men to confer with the Virginia Commissioners.

Ex-President TYLER is expected in Washington in a day or two to urge upon the Government the avoidance of all acts or measures likely to lead to hostilities with the Southern States. Meanwhile, Judge ROBERTSON, of Richmond, will proceed to south Carolina and Florida on a similar errand, as in those States there are points, Forts Sumter and Pickens, where collisions were more likely immediately to occur than elsewhere in the South.

Washington is now more free from excitement than it has been at any time since the commencement of the sessi n of Congress.

Apprehensions of any difficulties attending the inauguration of President LINCOLN exist, but to a limited extent. However, to guard against a possible distorbance, ample measures have been taken to preserve the public peace.

With the probable action of Louisiana this week, the secession movement will be retarded as to other States.

A company of Sappers and Miners from West Point, acting as infantry, arrived here to-day, and are quartered at the Columbian Armory.

Last week a large number of Republican members of Congress from New-England, the Middle States and the West, united in a strong recommendation to Mr. LINCOLN to appoint Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, as Postmaster-General.

BAILEY, connected with the abstraction of the Indian Trust bonds, has been released from prison on bail to the emount of $5,000. He will appear befors a Special Committee to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkaneas (Dem.,) urged immediate action on the Red River Raft bill. He said heavy duties were imposed on all articles which passed over the thirty mile raft.

Mr. TRUMAULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) desired that the bill be postponed to a more convenient hour, so that Senators might come fully prepared to discuss it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) was in favor of the bill. He moved to specially assign it for Thursday next, at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to make it 1 o'clock on Thursday, which was carried.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from Pennsylvania in favor of CRITTENDEN'S propositions.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to take up the bill for the removal of the arsenal at St. Louis, and to sell the grounds.

Mr. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented a memorial of citizens of New-Jersey in favor of CRITTENDEN'S propositions.

Mr. LATHAM presented a petition from residents of California, praying for the establishment of a mail route between Los Angelos and San Diego.

Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Roads.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with an estimate of the expense of the building of a steel or iron gunboat of a capacity and armament of the United States gunboat *Iroquois*.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up his resolution of yesterday in reference to foreign vessels in the port of Charleston, and it was adopted.

Mr. POLK presented the resolutions of the public meeting at St. Louis on the state of the Union and the adjustment of the present difficulties.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) said in 1850 it was decided to receive the proceedings of public meetings when a majority of the Senate agreed, but to reject them when they were in a minority.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the reorganization of the United States Military Academy at West Point. It has been prepared by the West Point Commission instituted at the last session of Congress.

Ordered to a second reading and to be printed, and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) presented the petition of W. C. JEWETT, opposing the Pacific Railroad bill, because he is opposed to a national debt. First, because the Union question is paramount thereto; second, because of the injustice of adding one hundred millions to the national debt in a time of revolution; third, because Pike's Peak, as a middle State, will in time secure a railroad, thereby preserving a state of independent improvement and preventing a national debt; fourth, because in the preservation of the Union, with its rich resources, the country has an ample future for its development.

Mr. MASON introduced a joint resolution in relation to the suspension of certain laws in States separating from the Union, as follows:

Whereas, it appears to Congress, that the State of South Carolina has, by an ordinance of the people of that State in Convention assembled, declared the State separated from the United States and the Government thereof as established under the Constitution; and it further appearing that by reason of such declared separation there are no officers of the United States acting under the authority thereof in the Judiciary Department of this Government, or under the laws for the collection of the revenue of the United States, whereby and in consequence whereof the laws of the United States are in fact suspended within the limits of said State; therefore, to avoid any possible collision that may arise between the authorities of the United States and the State of South Carolina, aforesaid, in any attempt to execute the laws of the United States in the absence of the officers required by law to administer and execute said laws, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that from and after the passage of this joint resolution, all laws of the United States directing the officers in which the army and navy, and other public forces of the United States, shall be used by the President of the United States in aiding the civil authorities in executing the laws and authorizing the same, and all laws for the collection of revenues shall be, and the same are hereby suspended, and made inoperative in the State of South Carolina for the time being; and that should it be made to appear hereafter by the Executive authority of any other State or States that a like ordinance has been passed by the people of any State, declaring such State or States separate from the United States, then it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to announce such separation by proclamation, and all the laws of the United States shall in like manner be suspended and rendered inoperative in such State as aforesaid.

This joint resolution was passed to a second reading and ordered to be printed.

Pending the bill for the sale of the St. Louis arsenal, the chairman announced that the hour for taking up the special order, the Kansas bill, had arrived.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) called up his amendmendment, that from and after the admission of the State of Kansas the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable have the same force within the State as any other States; that State is constituted a judicial district, with an established District Court, with powers of jurisdiction as a District Court of the United States for the district of Minnesota; that the Judges, District Attorney and Marshal of the United States that reside in the district of Kansas shall be entitled to the same compensation as those of the district of Minnesota; that in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon the record of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory, the mandate, the execution or order, if further proceedings are necessary, shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; that each of these Courts shall be the successor of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory as to all such cases with full power to hear and determine the same and award the final process therein; that the Judge of the District Court for the District of Kansas shall hold two regular terms annually at the seat of Government in said State, commencing on the second Monday of April and October of each year.

Mr. FITCH made a motion for a vote on adding his amendment to the bill, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chesnut, Crittenden, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Thomson, Wigfall—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson—27.

After a short debate, Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate reconsider the vote on disagreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. GREEN. The vote resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Chesnut, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Thomas and Wigfall—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Latham, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—25.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved the bill be adjourned.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Chesnut, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Thomas and Wigfall—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Latham, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—25.

Mr. GREEN moved to amend the bill by inserting, "that before this act shall take effect, the people of Kansas shall, by a vote at such times and places as the Legislature by law shall order assent to the provisions of this act, or that until the Convention of delegates has assent, which delegates may be elected by qualified electors as the Territorial Legislature directs, for acting, however, the whole Territory embraced in the limits herein prescribed as the boundaries of the State of Kansas."

Mr. GREEN called for a vote on the amendment, which was rejected—Ayes 21 Nays 32.

After further debate, at 4 o'clock, Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved the Senate adjourn.

Mr. GRIMES called for a vote on the motion, which was lost, by—Yeas 18 Nays 30.

An amendment was made to add to the old bill a provision for the temporary Government of the Territory of Jefferson.

After further debate Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock P. M., moved to adjourn.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called for a vote on the motion.

The motion was lost by yeas 21, nays 28.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) obtained leave to present a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to inform the Senate whether he has accepted, either with or without conditions, any drafts or orders, or requests to pay money to the Chiriqui Improvement Company and A. W. THOMPSON, or either of them, or any one else, for them or either of them, and if so the dates and amounts of such acceptance.

Mr. GREEN said he was ready to inflict a four hour speech.

Mr. CAMERON—Let us pass the bill on Monday, at 12½ P. M., without offering amendment. I received much instruction yesterday by what the learned Senator said, and if I am kept here to night, I am afraid I shall loose the thread of the discourse. Let us adjourn now, and let things be decided on Monday. I again move to adjourn.

After further debate, on motion of Mr. PUGH, the Senate adjourned at 5 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Army bill was passed.

The bill providing for the payment of the California war debt, amounting to $500,000, for snppressing Indian hostilities, was passed.

The House considered private bills.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia praying for the adoption of the Crittenden propositions.

Messrs. HARRIS of Maryland, CLEMENS of Virginia, and HOLMAN of Indiana, presented similar memorials.

Mr. FLORENCE gave notice that he will on Monday offer an amendment to the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, so as to give the House an opportunity of considering the Crittenden compromise.

Adjourned at an early hour.

GEORGIA DECLARED OUT OF THE UNION.

PASSAGE OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE BY THE STATE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The State Convention adopted the secession ordinance at 2 o'clock this afternoon, by Yeas, 208; Nays, 89. It is as follows:

An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinances adopted by the people of the State of Georgia in Convention in 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was assented to, ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

And we do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

A motion to postpone the operation of the Ordinance until the 3d of March was lost by about thirty majority.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON are among those who voted against the Ordinance.

A resolution was adopted to continue the present postal and revenue system until it shall be ordered otherwise; also to continue all the civil Federal officers.

The Ordinance of secession was ordered to be engrossed on parchment and to be signed on Monday at noon.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 19—9 P. M.

The Convention has been in secret session nearly all day.

BEN. HILL introdnced a substitute for the Secession Ordinance, but it was lost. Subsequently he voted for the Ordinance, declaring as he did so that as Georgia had determined for secession he would share her fate for weal or woe.

Judge LINTON STEPHENS said that while he approved of the Ordinance he saw no reason for its adoption now. He therefore would not vote for or sign it.

Unusual demonstrations of approbation are being made here to-night in honor of the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession, including the firing of cannon, the letting off of sky rockets, the burning of torches, and music and speeches.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Msj. CHASE has telegraphed the Mayor of New-Orleans for two thousand men to take Fort Pickens, at Pensacola. The Mayor responded that the men could be raised in two days if Florida would equip them. The Governor telegraphed for them to come to-night, when the Military Board will make provisions for raising and arming the men. Meetings will be called to-morrow.

The highest excitement prevails throughout the city. Three hundred men are on their way to Pensacola from Mississippi. If the President does not order the surrender of Fort Pickens great carnage will ensue.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Pilots at Pensacola are notified not to bring in United States vessels, under the penalty of death.

Washington dispatches intercepted are in the hands of Florida officers of the State forces, which number nearly one thousand.

Lieut. SLEMMER, commanding Fort Pickens, is expected to surrender.

The Florida forces have twenty-five heavy guns mounted, and can take Fort Pickens with a loss of three hundred men.

Preference is now given at New-Orleans to New-York ships over other Northern or foreign vessels.

A dispatch yesterday reports a ship ashore fifteen miles east of Port Pickens. It is supposed to be the United States ship *Supply*.

The ship *Supply* sailed on the 15th from Pensacola for New-York, with the officers of the Navy-Yard.

The steamer of war *Crusader* had arrived at Havana on the 15th.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19—P. M.

The steamer *Atlantic* from Pensacola yesterday evening, reports 2,000 men at the Navy yard. Troops are arriving from all directions. The steamer *Wyandotte*, was lying at the entrance of the harbor, communicating with Fort Pickens, having the families of the officers aboard, and out of coal and supplies, but was not permitted to enter the harbor.

Opinion was divided in regard to fighting.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

MARINES SENT TO WASHINGTON—EQUIPMENT OF VESSELS, ETC.

The United States marines who arrived here from the Pacific fleet a few days since, left the Brooklyn barracks on Saturday for Washington, in compliance with official instructions. It is understood that these are to be retained in service for the present.

The steamer *Water Witch* will be reported ready for sea next week. Her next duty will be performed at home, as she is supposed to be ordered for commission for special purposes.

Preparations are making at Brooklyn to receive the United States storeship *Supply*, having on board the officers of the Pensacola Navy-yard. There is a report that Commodore ARMSTRONG will be tried by general Court-martial for surrendering his command to the Floridians.

Orders are daily expected at the Philadelphia Navy-yard for the equipment of the three men-of war which are ready for active duty there. The *Pawnee* gun-boat, the sailing frigate *St. Lawrence*, which last served as flag-ship on the coast of Brazil, and the first-class corvette *Jamestown*, are all in good condition, and could be put in commission in ten days.

THE CITY MILITARY TO BE IN READINESS FOR SERVICE.

On Saturday last orders were issued to the members of a number of military companies in this City and in Brooklyn, to hold themselves in readiness to repair to their several armories, prepared for service, on hearing the alarm signal from the City Hall bells. The orders state that no immediate call for active service is anticipated, and that it is to be understood as merely precautionary. It is believed that the orders were issued in consequence of the reports of the secret organization here of military companies composed of men who sympathise with the Secessionists at the South, and who might be inclined to disturb lawful meetings of citizens in this City and in Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eleventh Regiment New-York State Militia, held at the Regimental Armory, on Friday evening last, the following resolutions, were, on call of the ayes and nays, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board deem the action of the Division Board in tendering the services of the First Division to the Governor, &c., &c., presumptuous and unauthorized, inasmuch as the members composing the different regiments of the Division have never voted or even been consulted on the subject; and further, that such action was unnecessary and wholly uncalled for, as the laws of the United States and of the State of New-York provides for calling out the Militia when necessary.

Resolved, That this Regiment will ever hold itself in readiness to maintain the laws when *legally* and properly called upon.

By order of the Board.

Col. HOMER BOSTWICK, President.

G. A. RAYMOND, Sec'y.

THE ABOLITIONISTS IN BOSTON.

ADDRESS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS AT MUSIC HALL.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is announced to speak here to-morrow evening. The Anti-Slavery Society asked the protection of Mayor WIGHTMAN, who refused to protect PHILLIPS, but assured the Society that the peace of the city should be maintained.

The Society then sought the protection of Gov. ANDREW, who sent his aids to see what the Mayor proposed to do. The Mayor replied to them that he would maintain the peace of the city; that if a disturbance took place in the hall it would be cleared, and that if there were indications of a row before the hall doors were opened he would have the hall closed. Protection has been asked for the annual Anti Slavery meeting to be held next week, but it was refused.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

WENDELL PHILLIPS addressed the Twenty-eighth Congressional Society in Music Hall this afternoon on the state of the crisis. He declared himself to be a disunion man, and was glad to see South Carolina and other Southern Slave States had practically initiated a disunion movement. He hoped that all the Slave States would leave the Union and not stand upon the order of their going, but go at once. He denounced the compromise spirit manifested by Mr. SEWARD and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS with much severity of language, and there was an occasional stamping of feet and hissing, but no outbreak.

Mr PHILLIPS was escorted home by a few policemen and a great crowd pushing about him. The audience in the Hall was composed mainly of those regularly attending services there.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. TALBOT FROM WASHINGTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Lieut. TALBOT arrived here last night with gloomy tidings.

The Governor and the members of his Cabinet were in consultation the greater part of last night on the intelligence communicated by Lieut. TALBOT.

A white flag came from Fort Sumter this morning. The object of it is said to be to demand that South Carolina cease erecting fortifications.

Lieut. DAVIS and four soldiers from Fort Sumter are in the city. The soldiers are witnesses in a murder case.

Lieut. DAVIS is out on parole. He is being entertained by his friends, and drinks to a peaceable settlement of the present unhappy difficulty.

Fort Sumter is now allowed to obtain fresh provisions in the city of Charleston.

SHIPMENT OF POWDER AND SHELL TO CHARLESTON.

PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Jan. 19.

One thousand kegs of powder and twenty thousand pounds of shot and shell from the Tredegar Works, Richmond, left this morning by special train by the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, destined to Charleston, to the order of Gov. PICKENS.

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

DESTROYING THE COMMERCE OF MOBILE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The House passed to-day a bill to provide against the invasion of the State by sea. It makes pilots liable to fine and imprisonment who bring foreign vessels into the harbor of Mobile, and authorizes the commander of Fort Morgan to destroy the beacon and landmarks at his discretion.

A resolution was also passed to make a contract for the construction of a telegraph line to Point Clear, in order to effect a more rapid communication with Fort Morgan.

It is understood that Mr. HOOPER of the *Mail*, will be a candidate for Clerk of the Southern Congress. He is warmly supported by the Secessionists here.

It is impossible to get any information of the secret proceedings of the Convention.

ACTION OF STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 19.

In the Senate the consideration of the report on Federal relations, contemplating a National Convention, was resumed.

The second resolution in the report was amended by appointing JOHN TYLER, WM. C. RIVES, JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH, GEORGE W. SUMNER and JAMES A. SEDDON, Commissioners to Washington, on the 4th of February, to meet Commissioners from other States.

The fifth resolution was amended by modifying Mr. CRITTENDEN'S propositiou, so as to give additional protection and security to slave property.

The sixth resolution was amended by appointing JOHN TYLER a Commissioner to wait on the President of the United States, and Judge JOHN ROBERTSON a Commissioner to South Carolina and the other seceding States, to request them to abstain from hostile acts during the pendency of proceedings.

The report was then passed by ayes 40, nays 5.

Mr. BRUCE offered the following:

Resolved, That if all efforts to reconcile the differences between the two sections of country shall prove abortive, then every consideration of honor and interest demands that Virginia shall unite her destinies with her sister Slaveholding States.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. STUART offered, as a basis of adjustment, a measure contemplating the withdrawal of the trust in regard to the Territories from the hands of Congress, and providing for an equitable partition of the Territories between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States by an amendment of the Constitution; also, providing that the States created out of the Territory north and south of 36° 30′ shall be admitted "with or without Slavery," as their Constitutions may ordain. Ordered to be printed.

The House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, as above given.

Mr. SENNON then offered the following:

Resolved, That the interests of Virginia are those of her Southern sisters, and no reconstruction of the Union can be permanent which will not secure to each section self-protecting power against any invasion of the Federal Union upon the reserved rights of either.

The resolution was adopted.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Committee on the Confederacy of the Mississippi Legislature has reported resolutions to provide for a Southern Confederacy, and to establish a Provisional Government for it seceding States and States hereafter seceding. The proposed Southern Convention will meet at Montgomery on the 4th of February.

Two-thirds of the elected delegates to the Louisiana Convention are Secessionists.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The House Convention bill was slightly amended by the Senate yesterday, in which the House concurred, and the bill finally passed. The amendment reads thus: "No act, ordinance or resolution shall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the Government of the United States, or any other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same." Mr. RUSSELL, Commissioner from Mississippi, made a strong secession speech before a joint session of the Legislature last night.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Legislature, thus far, has been occupied with miscellaneous matters, having no direct bearing upon National affairs.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The House has accepted the Senate's amendment to elect delegates on the 9th, to assemble in Convention on the 25th of February.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, reported a series of resolutions to the Senate, fully indorsing the Crittenden resolutions, and instructing the Senators of the State in Congress, and requesting the Representatives, to support them. They will be discussed next week, and passed by both Houses, no doubt. The Committee also call upon Congress to order a National Convention in case CRITTENDEN'S or similar measures are not speedily adopted.

UNION MEETING AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Union meeting last night was one of the largest ever held here. It was exceedingly disorderly and unharmonious. A large proportion of the meeting was opposed to the Crittenden or any other compromise. Several sets of resolutions, of diverse tenor, were offered, but amid the confusion it was difficult to decide the real sentiments of the meeting, which broke up in confusion, the lights being extinguished by order of the Mayor.

A LETTER FROM FORT SUMTER.

The following is an extract from a letter received in Albany from an officer of the United States Army on duty at Fort Sumter: JANUARY 12, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR—You know our position here. This goes to you only by an unexpected opportunity, for all communications are cut off. I would like you to know the details of our move from Fort Moultrie. I will write again more at length.

The *Star of the West* was fired on on Thursday morning. She turned almost at once and left the harbor. Yesterday Gov. PICKENS sent his Secretary of War and State to demand a surrender of the Fort. The Major called a counsel of war. They unanimously voted *never!*

A messenger from the Governor goes to Washington this morning. You need have no fears for us. We, individually, are determined to hold out to the last and to stand by our flag; and this you well know.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia and the Teutonia.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

The American Crisis as Viewed Abroad.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, from Liverpool at 12.30 P. M. on the 5th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 6th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

The *Teutonia*, from Bremen and Southampton—the latter port on the 7th—arrived last night. A synopsis of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race.

The *Asia* brings £338,000 in specie.

The specie per *Teutonia* is consigned as follows: From Hamburg, 1 case of $10,000, Von Sehl, Schmitnskey & Co.; 1 barrel, $14,170, L. Von Hoffman & Co. From Southampton, £50,000, R. C. Ferguson; £10,000, Schnchard & Gebhard; £10,000, B. Behrend & Co.

Four steamers were overdue from America when the *Asia* left Liverpool. The continued prevalence of easterly winds caused these protracted passages.

The Cunard screw steamer *Marathon* is advertised to take the place of the *Kedar* from Liverpool for New-York on the 8th of January.

The *City of Washington* takes the place of the Vigo for New-York on the 9th.

The Cork *Examiner* gives currency to a rumor that the Prince of Wales is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The statement obtained but little credence.

Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT, Secretary of War, had issued an address to his constituents, stating that the heavy duties of his department, added to those of the House of Commons, have proved to much for his strength, and compel him to resign his seat in Parliament. Mr. HERBERT would he at once elevated to the House of Lords, but would retain his Secretaryship.

An Antwerp newspaper alleges that the French Government are in the receipt of private information that the allied fleets have experienced a severe hurricane at the mouth of the Pei ho, and that 11 English and 7 French gunboats were lost. The crews are stated to have been saved.

Some little anxiety was felt for the fate of the West India mail steamer *Shannon*. She left St. Thomas on the 6th December for England, in tow of the mail steamer *Trent*. On the 20th the vessels parted company during a heavy storm, and the *Trent* was unable to discover the *Shannon* again. The *Trent* reached Plymouth on the 3rd, but nothing has been heard of the *Shannon*, which vessel has only her sails to rely upon.

Sir PETER FAIRBAIRN, Ex-Mayor of and one of the leading men of Leeds, died on the 4th inst.

In the various Dock-yards no fewer than 43 vessels of war, carrying from 1 to 91 guns each, were in course of construction.

The Emperor's remarks to the Diplomatic Corps on New-Year's Day had produced no impression—favorable or unfavorable—in Paris, no great importance being attached to them.

The *Moniteur* announces the death of Don FERNANDO DE BOURBON, at Vienna.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that such bonds of the Turkish loan as might not be subscribed for on the 5th of January, would be taken by a company of bankers.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Gen. IGNATIEFF, the Prussian Ambassador at Peking, "as an acknowledgment of the willing assistance he never ceased to give to the French Commissioner Extraordinary during the negotiation of the treaty which has just been signed at Peking."

The diplomatic correspondence between France and England on the presence of the French fleet before Gaeta is said to be most unsatisfactory.

The position of affairs at Gaeta was unchanged.

It was reported that negotiations had been opened between the Sardinian Government and FRANCIS the Second for the conclusion of an armistice at Gaeta of longer duration.

The official Prussian *Gazette* announces that the Prince Regent assumes the reins of Government as King William the Fifth.

On the 4th inst. a deputation from the municipality of Berlin presented, in the name of the city, an address of condolence to the King. His Majesty, in reply, expressed his deep grief at the heavy loss which had been sustained by the Royal family, and recalled how the late King, in addition to his high intellectual attainments, always took the most heartfelt interest in the welfare of his people, how the Princes of Hohenzollern had always entertained feelings of affection for their subjects, whose interests they considered as identical with their own. The King continued as follows:

"Perhaps you have already discovered that in this respect I hold the same opinions. Formerly, perhaps, I was misunderstood, but I can assure you that I have always had the same love for my people. I should not be misunderstood. I stated the principles of my Government when I assumed the Regency on the 8th of November, 1858. I shall invariably and inviolably maintain these principles during my future government. I gladly accept the expression of your loyalty. A time may come when I shall remind you of these expressions, for I reckon on the fidelity of my citizens, as the loyalty of my people has extricated us in situations of difficulty. Many changes have taken place in the course of last year, and all that has been done has not always been done rightly. No one shall induce me to abandon the principles which I have pronounced, and I give

deed, as to say that at this most critical point of the struggle the original question is left without notice at all.

Nobody, either on the one side or the other,—neither MR. LINCOLN, the President elect, nor MR. BUCHANAN, the President in office,—has condescended to bestow a single argument on that proposition from which the Freesoilers originally set out. They started from the principle that Slavery was, in its very nature and essence, a disgrace to a Christian people and a civilized land. At that time there were hardly two opinions on the abstract proposition. What was said for the South was not that Slavery was a defensible institution in itself, but that it was an existing one; that it had been inherited from the earliest times of the Commonwealth, and encouraged by a long course of legislation; that the abrupt enfranchisement of millions of slaves was a thing impossible, and that the work of abolition must be most carefully considered, even if it were not remitted, in default of any practicable scheme, to the insensible operation of time itself. Nobody, however, denied that Slavery was an evil, or that certain citizens of the Union might justifiably exert themselves to compass the removal of such an evil from their common country. Foremost among these proposals stood naturally their resolution to prevent the mischief from growing. If they could not, for the present, make Slavery any better, at least they might take care that it grew no worse. They might keep the blot from spreading, and so provide by timely legislation that no new State of the Union should be infected with the disorder which had been inherited by the old ones. That was the original theory of the Abolitionists, and we reproduce it for the sake of showing its moderation and its justice. Considering what Slavery is, and must be—considering the infinite evils which it necessarily engenders, will any one say that the people of New-England had not a right to declare that it ought not to exist within the Territories of the American Union; that the soil of a free people should be a free soil to all, and that an institution which blemished the Union in the sight of the world should be abolished as soon as prudence would permit, and confined to the narrowest limits possible until the time of that consummation should arrive?

Nevertheless, that position of the Northern States *is now utterly overlooked.* The character of Slavery, as a national institution, is left without a word of comment. All the arguments proceed on the assumption that the controversy is one between the North and the South, in which the South holds one opinion and the North another, and each with equal justice. No one thinks of asking whether the principles for which South Carolina is contending are admissible in themselves. Mr. BUCHANAN, especially, addresses himself to the subject as if such a view of it never entered his mind. He argues as if the difference between the Northern and Southern States of the Union was simply a difference of tariff, or a disputed boundary, or a contested jurisdiction. *He never gives a thought to the fact that what the Free States require they are morally justified in requiring, while what the Slave States demand they can demand only at the cost of humanity and right.* He even goes to the length of affirming—so strangely has the contest degenerated—that the New-Englanders have no right to discuss the question of Southern Slavery at all. He says that the usages of the Carolinas are no more to them than the institutions of Russia or Brazil, and that their meddling with such matters partakes of impertinence. If this be so, we can only say that the "Union" of America must be so utterly unsubstantial that it may as well be dissolved at once. If the people of Massachusetts are so absolutely without interest or concern in the affairs of Georgia that they have no title even to discuss the question of Georgian Slavery, the separation of the two States cannot be much widened by a rupture of the Federal Union. If the South really stands to the North in the relation only of Brazil or Russia, matters will not be changed by the dissolution of a nominal confederacy, for the States could not well become more strange to each other than this theory would represent them to be already. But, of course, we dispute the fact. The people of the American Union are in the eyes of the world one people—not only as springing from the same stock, speaking the same language, and owning the same blood, but as acting through the same Government, and sailing under the same flag. Whatever affects one State in the way of national reputation affects all. Europe does not discriminate between provinces, whether for praise or blame. When America's greatness is spoken of, Massachusetts and Mississippi share alike in the respect which is commanded, and when stories of Slavery are circulated it is on the national Stars and Stripes that the discredit falls. To say that one portion of the American people have no title to concern themselves with the acts of another portion touching not only the eternal instincts of morality, but the character of the whole, is to assert what it would be impossible to maintain.

As we have taken up this case for an impartial, though friendly judgment, we must in honesty go one step further, and declare our conviction that even in the political agitation of the question *the Southern States have sinned more than the Northern.* No stretch of fanaticism on the part of the North has been so extravagant as the doctrines now openly avowed by the South. The Slave States have long ceased to be content with sufferance. In their passionate effrontery they have loudly declared that Slavery, so far from being a blemish, is a positive blessing to the country, that it is the only true basis of labor and the best cement of social institutions. They have claimed the right not only of preserving it for the present, but of perpetuating it for all time, and of extending it into every territory annexed to the American Union. One by one they have destroyed or set aside all barriers in the shape of limits or compromises, and have driven their principles by sheer force down the throats of their opponents. As a last resource they are preparing apparently to carry out a menace of long standing, and to destroy the very fabric of the Union rather than recognize the fact that any other views than their own may prevail in the councils of Government. They cannot profess to apprehend any interference with their "property." What they claim is that no man should be President of the United States who does not regard this "property" exactly as they do—that is, who does not acknowledge that a black servant and a black portmanteau are chattels coming under exactly the same category and description.

In this country we cannot so entirely overlook the original question as is done on the other side of the Atlantic. We look at Slavery as unlawful and abominable. We know, and have repeatedly acknowledged, what can be said, if not precisely on its behalf, at any rate, against the views of fanatical Abolitionists. We can understand that it would be hard for an independent and spirited community to hold their institutions under sufferance, and by the tolerance, as it were, of others. We can imagine that the Southern States were led on, step by step, and under the impulse of unexpected successes, to change their ground and raise their terms till the present height of extravagance was reached. All this we can well suppose and admit, and the Americans may confidently assure themselves that *there is no party in this Kingdom which desires anything but the maintenance and prosperity of the Union.* We are more disposed, indeed, to advocate conciliation even at the expense of principle than to stand up for principle in the face of such high political peril. But, for all this, we cannot disguise from ourselves that, apart from all political complications, *there is a right and a wrong in this question, and that the right belongs, with all its advantages, to the States of the North.*

THE SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the London Times, Jan. 7.

The State of South Carolina has seceded from the Union by an unanimous vote of her Legislature, and it now remains to be seen whether any of the other Southern States will follow her example, and what course the Federal authorities will pursue under the circumstances. While we wait for further information on these points, it may be well to consider once again the cause of quarrel which has thus begun to rend asunder the mightiest Confederation which the world has yet beheld. One of the prevalent delusions of the age in which we live is to regard democracy as equivalent to liberty, and the attribution of power to the poorest and worst educated citizens of the State as a certain way to promote the purest liberality of thought and the most beneficial course of action. Let those who hold this opinion examine the quarrel at present raging in the United States, and they will be aware that Democracy, like other forms of Government, may coexist with any course of action or any set of principles Between North and South there is at this moment raging a controversy which goes as deep as any controversy can into the elementary principles of human nature, and the sympathies and antipathies which in so many men supply the place of reason and reflection. The North is for freedom, the South is for Slavery. The North is for freedom of discussion, the South represses freedom of discussion with the tar-brush and the pine fagot. Yet North and South are both Democracies—nay, possess almost exactly similar institutions, with this enormous divergence in theory and practice. It is not Democracy that has made the North the advocate of freedom, or the South the advocate of Slavery. Democracy is a quantity which appears on both sides, and may therefore be rejected, as having no influence over the result. From the sketch of the history of Slavery which was furnished us by our correspondent from New-York last week, we learn that at the time of the American Revolution Slavery existed in every State of the Union, except in Massachusetts; but we also learn that the great men who directed that Revolution—WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, PATRICK HENRY and HAMILTON, were unanimous in execrating the practice of Slavery, and looked forward to the time when it would cease to contaminate the soil of free America. The abolition of the Slave-trade, which subsequently followed, was regarded by its warmest advocates as not only beneficial in itself, but as a long step towards the extinction of Slavery altogether. It was not foreseen that certain free and democratic communities would arise which would apply themselves to the honorable office of breeding slaves, to be consumed on the free and democratic plantations of the South, and of thus replacing the African Slave Trade by an internal traffic in human flesh, carried on under circumstances of almost equal atrocity through the heart of a free and democratic nation. Democracy has verily a strong digestion, and one not to be interfered with by trifles.

But the most melancholy part of the matter is, that during the seventy years for which the American Confederacy has existed, the whole tone of sentiment with regard to Slavery has, in the Southern States at least, undergone a remarkable change. Slavery used to be treated as a thoroughly exceptional institution—as the evil legacy of evil times—as a disgrace to a Constitution founded on the natural freedom and independence of mankind. There was hardly a political leader of any note who had not some plan for its abolition. JEFFERSON himself, the greatest chief of the Democracy, had in the early part of this century, speculated deeply on this subject; but the United States became possessed of Louisiana and Florida, they have conquered Texas, they have made Arkansas and Missouri into States, and these successive acquisitions have altered entirely the view with which Slavery is regarded. Perhaps as much as anything, from the long license enjoyed by the editors of the South of writing what they pleased in favor of Slavery, *with the absolute certainty that no one would be found bold enough to write anything on the other side, and thus make himself a mark for popular vengeance,* the subject has come to be written on in a tone of ferocious and cynical extravagance which is to an European eye absolutely appalling. *The South has become enamored of her shame.* Free labor is denounced as degrading and disgraceful; the honest triumphs of the poor man who works his way to independence are treated with scorn and contempt. It is asserted that what we are in the habit of regarding as the honorable pursuits of industry inexpediate a nation for civilization and refinement, and that no institutions can be really free and democratic which do not rest, like those of Athens and of Rome, on a broad substratum of Slavery. So far from treating Slavery as an exceptional institution, it is regarded by these democratic philosophers as the natural state of a great portion of the human race; and, so far from admitting that America ought to look forward to its extinction, it is contended that the property in human creatures ought to be as universal as the property in land or in tame animals.

Nor have these principles been merely inert or speculative. For the last 10 or 12 years Slavery has altered her tactics, and *from a defensive she has become on aggressive power.* Every compromise which the moderation of former times had erected to stem the course of this monster evil has been swept away, and that not by the encroachments of the North, but by the aggressive ambition of the South. With a majority in Congress and in the Supreme Court of the United States, the advocates of Slavery have entered on a career the object of which would seem to be to make their favorite institution coterminous with the limits of the Republic. They have swept away the Missouri Compromise, which limited Slavery to the tract south of 36 degrees of north latitude. They have forced upon the North—in the Fugitive Slave bill—a measure which compels them to lend their assistance to the South in the recovery of their escaped bondmen. In the case of Kansas they have sought by force of arms to assert the right of bringing slaves into a free Territory, and in the Dred Scott case they obtained an extra-judicial opinion from the Supreme Court which would have placed all the Territories at their disposal. All this while the North has been resisting, feebly and ineffectually, this successive of Southern aggressions. All that was desired was peace, and that peace could not be obtained. While these things were done the South continued violently to upbraid the Abolitionists of the North as the cause of all their troubles, and the ladies of South Carolina showered presents and caresses on the brutal assailant of Mr. SUMNER. In 1856 the North endeavored to elect a President who, though fully recognizing the right of the South to its slave property, was opposed to its extension in the Territories. The North were defeated, and submitted almost without a murmur to the result. On the present occasion the South has submitted to the same ordeal, but not with the same success. They have taken their chance of electing a President of their own views, but they have failed. Mr. LINCOLN, like Col. FREMONT, fully recognizes the right of the South to the institution of Slavery; but, like him, he is opposed to its extension. This cannot be endured. With a majority in both Houses of Congress and in the Supreme Court of the United States, the South cannot submit to a President who is not their devoted servant. Unless every power in the Constitution is to be strained in order to promote the progress of Slavery, they will not remain in the Union; they will not wait to see whether they are injured, but resent the first check to their onward progress as an intolerable injury. This, then, is the result of the history of Slavery. It began as a tolerated, it has ended as an aggressive institution; and, if it now threatens to dissolve the Union, *it is not because it has anything to fear for that which it possesses already, but because it has received a check to its hopes of future acquisition.*

WANTED—A KING!

From the London Globe.

One of the best of the characters, *Joe Gargery*, in DICKENS' new story, says—"The King upon his throne with his crown upon his 'ed, can't sit and write his acts of Parliament in print without having begun, when he were a unpromoted Prince, with the alphabet." There is here a slight confusion of ideas as to the English Constitution and the manners and customs of kings and princes, but the South Carolinians (as represented by the correspondent of a Liverpool paper) who expect QUEEN VICTORIA to give them one of her sons—an "unpromoted Prince"—for King, are just as wide of the mark in their estimate of English laws, political or moral. It may be unkind, but we cannot afford to let South Carolina have one of our Princes—we have no "Black Prince" at present to suit their tastes—and indeed it requires a very strong imagination to contemplate one of the sons of our gracious Queen sitting on a South American throne, with slaves for one-half his subjects, and slave-owners the other half. He should give up the lion of England for the rattle-snake which the new heraldry of the South affects, or more elaborately assume armorial bearings, "*Crest*, a cat (of nine tails) rampant; arms, negroes *couchant*; in a field of cotton, bloom-hounds *regardant*—supporters, slave-drivers armed—motto: Live and lash." The royal hope of this South Carolinian may be placed in curious contrast with the frenzy of the Pro-Slavery writer who proved, the other day, in three columns of *Harper's Weekly*, (a widely circulated paper,) that England had paid £20,000,000 to free the West India blacks, foreseeing the Abolitionist agitation in the States, and the consequent disunion of the glorious Confederacy!

But if England refuses a Prince, why should not South Carolina apply to Spain? Queen ISABELLA might offer to buy South Carolina and her sister States, explaining the "manifest destiny" which ought to give Cuba and the Gulf States to the same dominion, and Mr. BUCHANAN might be puzzled to show cause why he should resist the transfer of a people who detest his rule and seek independence. Or the Pope, who in old times gave Ireland to HENRY II., might be asked to bestow a King upon these Carolinians traveling in search of a sovereign: and if he sanctioned a Spanish Prince he might, with his blessing, give the South that celebrated Black Madonna which in Spain varies the monotony of Mariolatrous devotion. But he might more appropriately effect a grand Christmas transformation, and change for FRANCIS II. gloomy Gaeta into that "realm of dazzling delight" in the South where "nationality" and "revolutions" would be unknown, and where the lazy and fickle lazzaroni would be replaced by docile industrious blacks.

But what if these pictures of the pastoral peacefulness of Slavery were not all quite true, as indeed the letter of a South Carolina lady, printed elsewhere, broadly hints. Old King Coal is a merry old soul, but young King Cotton is rather fanatical and moody, and he is ever muttering sedition or growling at the possibility of insurrection. The "American humor" sometimes imported into our publication, certainly owes nothing to the South; we doubt whether a single story, jest, or witticism, was ever exported from Charleston or Mobile. The Southern gentleman who wishes an English Prince writes in gloomy gravity, unconscious of his own absurdity; but the North has good humor in its offers of a province to the Prince of Wales. The latest comes *apropos* of the New-York *Ledger*—a little penny journal of enormous circulation. About two years ago its owner, a Mr. BONNER—a Barnum in the newspaper line—offered to give £2,500 to the Mount Vernon fund, provided Hon. EDWARD EVERETT wrote him an essay once a week for a year. The essays were not worth the money, but the oddity of so engaging a distinguished statesman for a penny paper brought a fame worth more than ten times the sum. The Yankees improve this precedent by the report that BONNER has offered, if the Prince of Wales will write for him an account of his tour—to pay off the English National Debt: and "the negotiations are still going on." This latest Yankeeism rather throws into the shade the earnest request of the New-York *Herald*, that the Duke of NEWCASTLE, in arranging a Federation of our North American colonies, will, "for Heaven's sake," include the New-England States, whose Anti-Slavery fanaticism endangers the Union, and from whom the rest of the States will be most thankful to separate!

LORD BROUGHAM ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Abolitionists of Boston, it seems, invited Lord BROUGHAM to be present at their Convention held in December last. Lord BROUGHAM answered the invitation as follows:

BROUGHAM, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

SIR: I feel honored by the invitation to attend the Boston Convention, and to give my opinion upon the question "How can American slavery be abolished?" I consider the application made to me as conceiving me to represent the Anti-Slavery body in this country; and I believe that I speak their sentiments as well as my own *in expressing the widest difference of opinion with you upon the merits of those who promoted the Harper's Ferry expedition, and upon the fate of those who suffered for their conduct in it.* No one will doubt my earnest desire to see Slavery extinguished; but that desire can only be gratified by lawful means—a strict regard to the rights of property, *or what the law declares to be property,* and a constant repugnance to the shedding of blood. No man can be considered a martyr unless he not only suffers, but is witness to the truth; and he does not bear this testimony who seeks a lawful object by illegal means. Any other course taken for the abolition of Slavery can only delay the consummation we so devoutly wish, besides exposing the community to the hazard of an insurrection, perhaps less hurtful to the master than the slave. When the British emancipation was finally carried it was accomplished by steps, and five years elapsed between the commencement of the measure in 1833 and its completion in 1838.

The declaration of the law which pronounced a slave free as soon as he touched British ground (erroneously ascribed to the English Courts under Lord MANSFIELD, but really made by the judges in Scotland) may seem to be inconsistent with the principle now laid down. But I am bound to express my doubts if such a decision would have been given had Jamaica touched upon the coasts of this country. It is certain that the judges did not intend to declare that all property in slaves should instantly cease, and yet such would have been the inevitable effect of their judgment in the case supposed, which somewhat resembles that of America.

In the elevation of your new President all friends of America, of its continued union, of the final extinction of Slavery by peaceful means, and of the utter immediate extinction of the execrable Slave-trade—all friends of the human race must heartily rejoice. They will, let us hope, find in him a powerful ally, as his country may expect to find an able, a consistent and an honest ruler. I have the honor to be your faithful servant, BROUGHAM.

JAMES REDPATH, Esq., Boston, United States.

Spain in Mexico.

Correspondence of the London Advertiser.

MADRID, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

The Spanish Government is crowing with ecstatic delight at the robberies perpetrated by MIRAMON and confederates upon the English Embassy at Vera Cruz. Its joy is twofold—first that the English Ambassador has been subjected to this indignity in a country where the representatives of Spain and Spanish merchants have long been plundered with impunity; but more particularly is it delighted at the conviction that England will call for a strict account of all these insults, which she will bitterly avenge. O'DONNELL knows that an English fleet will soon be before Vera Cruz, when ample reparation will be exacted for all these robberies and indignities. O'DONNELL also sent an expedition to Vera Cruz for the same purpose; but no sucking dove could roar more peaceably than the Spanish Admiral and General who commanded the land and sea forces of this expedition. In the humiliation of the Mexican Government Spain will find some gratification; but her Government will be disappointed if it expects to be permitted to cooperate with the English forces in the retribution about to be inflicted.

Legalizing the Exportation of Coolies.

LABOR FOR COTTON LANDS.

From the London Times, Jan. 7.

A correspondent furnishes the following extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 31st of December, which purports to describe the views of the French Government as to the results to be obtained from the clause of the treaty with China legalizing the exportation of labor. It is not known if the writer speaks from authority, and if his extremely sanguine anticipations and inferences are shared in official quarters:

"It will be seen by the late advices from China that this Government, in their treaty with the Chinese, have legalized the exportation of coolies.

"This has been done, no doubt, in reference to obtaining a supply of labor for the cotton lands in Algeria.

"The great immorality of the Chinese adults heretofore imported has caused the subject to receive a careful and earnest attention, and a plan has been proposed to import boys and girls brought out under the care of priests and sisters of charity, who, on receiving them in China, will cleanse and clothe them, and begin immediately a religious and secular education.

"On arrival in Algeria, and being distributed among the planters, they will retain their teachers, and be ready with their little fingers to pick the cotton balls as they ripen. The cultivation of the land is to be effected with steam-ploughs and horse-hoes, as in this way an enormous area can be kept under culture at a small expense. The yield of cotton (as in the United States) being limited only by the number of pickers, cotton may be thus grown at half the cost of the American, owing to the difference in the value of land and slaves.

"In the year 1855, five bales of cotton were brought to Paris from Algeria, of the best quality, but the want of an organized system of labor similar to the slave system of the States, caused the culture to be abandoned for a time. The great improvements in agricultural machinery have now removed this difficulty in part, and the importation of Coolie children will supply all that is required to insure success at the present time.

The children are to be apprenticed for twenty years and to be always under supervision. When the picking season is finished, they are to be employed in raising their own food, and in weaving and making their clothing. At the end of their apprenticeship they can marry and become citizens, with an allotment of land, or return to China, as they please.

Such, briefly, is the scheme, which will no doubt be carried out in British Guiana, and the other cotton lands in her extended colonies. That there is not a scarcity of cotton lands in the world, the application of the steam plow with the Coolie emigration will soon prove. Within five years France and England will raise at least half the cotton they use; prompted not only by the independence that this supply will give them, they will be urged on to the work by the great missionary enterprise which it will inaugurate.

The organized labor of the railroad system has rendered familiar the carrying out of great land operations with facility and rapidity, and 400 children to a single ship will soon people the plantations when ready to receive them. I subjoin an article from the *Moniteur*, just published, which shows the enormous increase in the consumption of cotton in France in the past year, from which you will infer the solicitude of the Government to engraft its cultivation upon the soil of the Empire:

"We published on the 19th inst. the comparative tables drawn up by the Administration of Customs and of indirect taxes, presenting the imports and exports of the principal kinds of merchandise. The first fact that attracts attention is the large increase in the importation of certain raw materials destined for French manufacturers. Cotton, of which the quantities that paid duty were in 1858 715,000 metrical quintals (22⅝ lbs. each,) and in 1859 739,000, attained in 1860 the enormous figure of 1,160,000 quintals. Even when deduction is made of the quantities sent abroad, there remain 1,083,070 quintals—that is to say, 344,000 more than the quantity consumed in the corresponding period of 1859."

Free and Slave Labor in America.

From the London Times.

The American Union owes its territorial aggrandizement to Slavery, and its commercial strength to freedom. The two systems of labor are not unlike their products. The rude, uncultivated animal labor of the South, worked like a machine, without a will of its own, sows, tills, harvests, and packs in huge bales for market an important vegetable production. Even this is not done without the help of free men. A supernatural kind of heaven supplies a rich soil, and sends down the genial sunshine and refreshing rain. Every other aid in the process, except the actual agricultural work, is rendered by freemen. The field tools come from their shops, and the machine which cleans the crop when gathered, and makes it valuable, was invented and is manufactured in the North. At the water's edge it passes beyond the capacities of slave labor. The intelligence of the freeman is required to design and construct the vessel that is to carry it to the port whence it will be transferred to the manufacturer, to invent and operate the railways that carry it to the mills. What a profuseness of ingenious invention and fertile expedient is exhausted in transforming it into the various fabrics for use! Quick, agile, working intellect is demanded at every step. The slave, who can have no home, no wife, no children, no property, no life even that he can call his own, what has he to induce the thought that can alone produce these results? His labor yields only the rough, or, in the strikingly appropriate language of commerce, the *raw* material. When he has exhausted his rude capacities, the hopeful skill of the freeman takes up the work where he left it, and makes of his well-packed bales like muslins for rich ladies and coarse clothing for the negroes themselves, common calicoes and beautiful prints, fine spun threads which a spider might envy, and the stoutest ropes, beautiful fabrics for male attire, and canvas for ships; and when it has served its purpose in these several forms, the same ingenuity takes possession of the tattered remains, and converts them into perhaps the very paper on which we write. Whether systems of labor so unlike each other—the one so dead—the other so full of life—can continue to live side by side, is a problem which the United States are now attempting to solve for themselves.

Commercial and Financial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds on the 4th opened buoyantly at an eighth improvement, but in the afternoon a sudden relapse took place, owing to a report that an Indian Government loan of £3,000,000 sterling would probably be announced in a few days. Consols finally left off at a reduction of ⅛ P cent. from the previous day, closing depressed at 92¾ @ ⅞ for account.

The demand for money on the 4th was not so pressing as of late, although still active. No business was done below the Bank Minimum. The payments due on the 4th were generally satisfactorily met. The rates for Monday on the Continent continued generally much lower than in England.

Messrs. HADOW & SON, in the sugar-trade, had suspended payment.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a further decrease in the bullion of £145,280.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 1¾d. Dollars 5s. 1¾d. Eagles 76s. 7d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says, "The raising of the Bank rate suddenly on Monday has tended to check speculations, and as the Trade had previously been large operators the market has since been quiet, irrespective of its holiday character. Prices of American are reduced 1-16@⅛ P lb. since last Friday. The sales of the week, (i. e. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday only,) foot up 22,890 bales, including 1,640 to speculators, and 1,730 to exporters. The market yesterday was quiet, the business being estimated at 6,000 bales, including 1,000 taken by speculators and exporters. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	7¾	Middling	7 5-16
Fair Mobile	7⅜	Middling	7 3-16
Fair Uplands	7¼	Middling	7 1-16

The stock on hand is 529,470, of which 371,650 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour steady at extreme prices. Quotations range from 29s. @ 32s. 6d. Wheat quiet but steady at the full rates of last week. Business is restricted by the difficulty of removing produce into the interior, owing to the severity of the weather. Red Wheat is quoted 11s. 3d. @ 13s. 3d. White 12s. 6d. @ 14s. P cental. Indian Corn quiet and 6d. easier. Mixed and Yellow 38s. 6d. White 40s. @ 41s. P quarter. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. call Flour 6d. dearer, but slow of sale.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull but unchanged. Pork inactive—rates without alteration. Bacon pressed for sale and rather easier. Lard lower, and salable at 63s. @ 64s., as in quality. Tallow steady at 58s. 6d. @ 59s. for North American. Cheese and Butter both slow of sale.

PRODUCE.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes—Considerable sales of Pots at 28s. 3d. @ 28s. 6d., and Pearls at 28s. 6d. @ 29s. Resin—Common again easier; sales of 8,000 bbs. at 4. 8d. down to 4s. 5d., on the spot, and 4s. 4d., to arrive. Spirits Turpentine in retail demand at 32. 6d. @ 33s., and 32s., to arrive. Sugars quiet but unchanged. Coffee quiet. Rice in more demand for floating cargoes, but no sellers at late rates. Baltimore Bark—Sales of 500 bags at 6s. @ 7s. 3d. Fish Oils in moderate demand; Cod, (to arrive,) £37; Sperm, £104 @ £105. Linseed Oil quiet at 30s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report the Corn market firm; white American 65s. @ 70s.; red 60s. @ 65s. Flour 29s. @ 34s. Iron very dull at £5 5s., both for bars and rails. Scotch pig 49s. 6d. @ 49s. 9d. Sugars very dull and 6d. @ 1s. lower. Tea quiet, and in some cases 2d. lower. Congous without much change; common ½d. Coffee rather dull. Rice firm. Tallow quiet at 60s. 3d. for Y. C. Spirits Turpentine steady at 32s. Fish Oils quiet. Sperm, £103 @ £104. Cod, £38. Linseed Oil declined to 28s. 6d. Linseed Cakes—Ready sales at £11 15s. for New-York in bbls., and £11 10s. for Boston in bags.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week ending Jan. 2, inclusive.)

COTTON—Sales of the week, 6,000 bales; stock, 118,000. The market exhibits a drooping tendency, and New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 100f. and *bas* at 95f. Breadstuffs are very firm, and Wheat is dearer in the Havre market. Ashes quiet but very stiff. Coffee in steady demand. Oils continue flat, sion quiet but steady. Sugar very firm. Tallow and Lard neglected. Whalebone very flat, but prices supported.

The Very Latest by the Asia.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Jan. 5.

It is stated that the English Government has sent a strong note to the Emperor of France, protesting against the extension of the occupation of Syria by the French forces. No reply had yet been received.

Another failure is announced in the sugar trade. The house in question is that of Messrs. HADOW & SON, described as sugar and drug merchants.

Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜ for account.

The latest sales of American stocks were: Erie Railroad, 35@35½; New-York Central, 76@80; Illinois Central, 27¼@28 discount.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady.

The Breadstuffs Market closed steady.

The market for Provisions closed dull.

PARIS, Saturday—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been heavy in consequence of the decline in English funds. Rentes, which opened at 67.75, closed at 67.70, or about same as yesterday.

ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

This being New-Year's Day, the Pope received the French officers.

Gen. GOYON, following orders from his Government, made no political allusions in his speech on the occasion.

His Holiness expressed his approval of the expeditions to Syria and China.

His Holiness also said that in defending Gaeta the French fleet serves a just and holy cause.

The Pope avoided making any other political allusion, and said nothing concerning the Emperor NAPOLEON.

Interesting From South America.

BUENOS AYRES.

Advices from Buenos Ayres by way of England are to the 27th of November.

Gen. MITRE, attended by the Minister of War and a numerous suite, had repaid the visit of Gen. URQUIZA in July last, and was cordially received at San José by all classes of the population. The visit was hoped to result in cementing yet closer the alliance which existed between the leading men of the Republic. An official decree convokes Congress for an extraordinary session on the 1st of April next, and the election of deputies for the Buenos Ayreau province was appointed to take place on the 23d of December.

Señor ALVEAR had resigned, and been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States. At Parana it was reported that a change in the Ministry was probable, Don MARCOS PAZ to take the Portfolio of War. Dr. LUQUE had been named Ambassador Extraordinary to Spain. BUCHENTHAL had contracted for the loan of four millions decreed previous to the dissolution of Congress, and had surrendered his lien upon the Custom-house revenues of Santa Fé. Messrs. E. LUMB & Co. had offered to the Government of Buenos Ayres a contract for the construction of a railway southwards as far as Chascomus, or as much further as might be required, on the same terms as the contract for the San Fernando line was granted—viz., a guarantee of seven per cent. The Government had brought forward a new measure, authorizing them to conclude a contract for the construction of a submarine telegraph from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, guaranteeing six per cent. upon a capital of $150,000 silver for 20 years, for which also the contracting party is to have the monopoly of submarine telegraphy between those points.

BRAZIL.

Our advices from Rio are to the 9th ult. The activity displayed in the coffee-market at the beginning of November, as reported by last mail, continued unabated, further impulse being imparted to business (chiefly for the United States) on the arrival of the French steam-packet *Navarre*, the sales from the departure of the *Tyne* to the 30th having amounted to 215,000 bags, of which 130,500 were for the United States, 35,000 for the Channel and North of Europe, 45,100 for the Mediterranean, and 4,400 for the Cape of Good Hope. The prices for assorted lots had ranged much the same as previously, 5,450 to 5,600 per arroba. Select good first and superior description, continuing to appear but very sparingly at market, advanced 100 reals. The receipts during the month averaged 9,600 bags *per diem*. After the arrival of the *Magdalena* from Southampton, with the mails, business became more calm, intelligence having been received of a depression in the European markets, owing to increased shipments from the Brazils; and although counterbalanced by the news from the United States of prices having been maintained, on account of the extreme smallness of stocks in all those markets, yet it may readily be concluded that heavy arrivals, soon after to follow, could hardly fail to bring about a reaction. It was therefore probable that operations of importance would not be entered upon without a reduction in prices.

ART GOSSIP.

Artists in this City cannot complain of the times. Of all luxuries they are most indulged in at present. Within the past month there have been several sales of collections of paintings, at which the prices obtained, were absolutely refreshing. Private studios are extensively patronized, and public galleries are paying well. Fifteen years since, it was considered an evidence of artistic appreciation if a family preserved the parental portraits, a few colored engravings and, possibly, one or two dingy oil-paintings, besides the crotcheted sampler and the black paper profiles of Revolutionary grandsire and his matronly help-mate. Now there are few families of even moderate wealth who do not own one or more master-pieces, foreign or native: landscapes of familiar scenes; portraitures, varying vastly in tone, color and quality, from those now sent to the garret, and engravings, photographs and pencillings by the portfolio. New-York, Philadelphia and Boston are the prominent patrons of the fine arts—New-York, of course, vastly in the van.

A recent visit to Philadelphia enabled us to visit some of the studios of the prominent artists, all of whom we found industriously and laboriously at work.

HAMILTON, who is one of the ablest, but also one of the most eccentric of them, had just finished a capital sea piece, called a "Wreck off the Coast of Sicily"—a picture which cannot long remain unbought, and which fully sustains his reputation for boldness of design, peculiarity of effect and disregard of detail. It is well known by those familiar with his style, and at all acquainted with his works, that some of his most successful efforts have been the result of apparent mischance. On one occasion he had finished a painting for the Exhibition, and sent it while yet fresh to the rooms. On the way, the porter stupidly brushed against a passer and daubed unmercifully the undried paint. The picture was hung, and HAMILTON coming into the room, was at first thunderstruck, then delighted, and finally vowed the effect was sublime, and would on no account take the painting away or remedy the mishap.

SCHUSELL has on hand two large historical paintings. The first is the "Invention of the Telegraph"—introducing portraits of prominent telegraph men to the number of forty or more. On a table stands the apparatus, to which Prof. MORSE is directing the attention of the President of the Company, while the rest are listening to the explanation of the system. The other is entitled "Gertrude of Wyoming." The scene is taken at the moment when the Indians lead before the frightened GERTRUDE'S eyes her father and brother, who are tightly bound—but who for certain reasons do not wish their captors to know of the relationship between them and GERTRUDE. The attitudes, the expressions, the life, vigor and fire of the pictures are most admirably rendered, while the landscape befits a representation of that charming spot.

The Cosmopolitan Association is doing a very great deal for the fostering of the growing love of art in the community of its adoption. Yearly it employs meritorious artists upon works of magnitude and excellence, paying most liberally for the same. For this Association MORAN is painting a very large picture—the "Rohbers' Cave"—in which are groups of men sporting, drinking, sleeping, shooting at target, &c., forming a composition full of life and character.

ROTHERMEL is working up a historical painting of the "Declaration of Independence," in which are fifty figures, the faces being portraits copied from faithful and undoubted originals. The interest attaching to such a painting, and particularly at such a time as this, cannot be overestimated.

W. T. RICHARDS, well known and distinguished for his pre-Raphaelite successes, has completed a very charming "Autumn in the Woods," in which the grouping of various parasites and epiphytes with flowers and ferns is the prominent and well rendered feature. He has also painted a large one of the same subject, the foreground of which is filled in with Western trees, whose arched limbs form an appropriate medium through which to behold the distant landscape.

E. D. LEWIS has returned from Cuba, with his portfolio crammed with sketches of Cuban life and scenery, from which the galleries of the Keystone State will doubtless refresh themselves.

So much for Philadelphia. Turning again to our own well-stored collections, we find a more than average number of interesting additions.

DU JONCHE, through the accustomed channel of the enterprising GOUPIL, presents three delicious compositions, and most desirable specimens of his inventive pencil. They are "Summer," "Winter," and the "Easel." In the first a young girl sleeps by an open window; between her soft blonde complexion, the light texture of her muslin dress, and the brilliant colors of the freshly-gathered flowers, there is a striking and happily managed contrast, producing a pleasing and enjoyable effect. That her lover should seize so favorable a moment for the grand larceny of a labial salute, we cannot wonder—in fact one feels more than half persuaded to follow his bold example. In the male picture, "Winter," the same figure is represented as sitting, clothed in bonnet, furs and shawl, having just come in from a forenoon tramp, by the glowing blaze of an anthracite fire, from which her outstretched hands are receiving comfort and consolation. The texture of the various fabrics is remarkably well done, while the attitude, the expression and the finish of the whole deserve the utmost praise. These two, with the addition of the third, form a series of great attractiveness. In the easel we find a gracefully posed, tastefully dressed, but imperfectly structured young woman, who with complacent smile, steadfastly regards her portrait, which stands upon the frame before her. In this, as in the others, we were struck with the fidelity with which the artist has painted the fabric of the clothing, and the attention which he has given to the general finish of the picture, while, with the studied carelessness for which he is noted, he disregards the minutiæ of the work.

FICHEL'S "Evening Party," in the time of LOUIS XIV., attracts much attention at the same place, and with the three above mentioned and one of ENGLE'S, compose a very tastefully-arranged group upon a large parlor easel. In this picture there are several groupings, each one of which is a study by itself. Were the name of MEISSONIER to be placed at the corner, without the alteration of a stroke, the picture would easily bring $3,000 or $4,000; and as it is doubtless the price is high enough, but one can have in it just as fine a specimen of the Meissonier school, for a comparatively small sum, as he could by purchasing a Simon pure effort of the recognized exponent of that peculiar style. The exquisite miniature finish and the smoothness of surface, and texture of fabric and flesh, is wonderful. The profile figures of the women are especially graceful and classical, while the polished wooden floor and the decorations in paint and gilt are faithful portrayals of the saloons of that period.

FREBE'S picture is most happy in subject and treatment. An elder sister is teaching a younger her morning lesson. There is a graceful naturalness about the group, which brings the scene home to every looker—the homeliness of the surrounding, the patient care of the teacher, and the simple eagerness of the scholar, afford well-improved opportunities for the judicious use of soft neutral tints and skillful management of light.

WM. HART has a "Sunset on the Coast of Maine," representing a quiet though not lifeless beach and sea view. There is a wonderful harmony in the color, and the most singular atmospheric effect which we have seen in a long while.

CROPSEY has succeeded to the life in presenting a general "Italian view." He gives well the luminosity of Italian air, though the effect is rather too white and brilliant. The combination of general perspective and detail is very fine, though we should object to the idea that minute and detailed effect can ever be noticed through the peculiar haze of the Italian atmosphere. The artist, without doubt, has achieved a decided success in the rendition of his idea—and it is only to the latter that

LORD BACON.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF LORD BACON FROM UNPUBLISHED PAPERS. By Wm. Hepworth Dixon. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1861.

When Dr Quincy put in a plea in favor of Judas Iscariot, he simply pushed to an ultra application a tendency of historical Criticism which has become very marked during the present age. Bizarre in its extreme illustrations, the disposition to enhmit the old verdicts passed on characters and lives to reconsideration under the light of a new dispensation, nevertheless justifies itself as a very genuine and generous prompting. In a certain mood of the mind, indeed, a judgment whereto an age has set its seal assumes somewhat of the character of Fate; and it is wise not to deal lightly with these secular verdicts. But it remains to add that *we* also have onr right of sentence. For many things are not to be judged of except at a certain perspective, and for characters this is sometimes very long. Amplitude of time—that sets everything right. And it is certainly very sublime that each age is, as it were, a Court of Appeal, where the solemn process of rehearing, confirming, reversing, ever goes on—Justice, in the long run, surely bringing round its revenges.

The figure now before this High Court of Appeal is no less than he from whose brain was begotten the Greatest Birth of Time—Francis Bacon. Dying with beclouded fame, he left his justification "to fnture ages after some generations shall be passed."

This charge Mr. Hepworth Dixon, known for other the like good works, takes in hand, having been so fortunate as to discover a large amount of new documentary evidence, which he hrings to bear on the reconsideration of the Personal History of Lord Bacon.

Surely we can do no less than lend a ready ear to any evidence that may end that long-standing, painful antagonism which racks the reason with a character compound of Light and Darkness—an angel's mind, a viper's heart. Show that Bacon was not a false friend, a venal Judge, a dishonest man—we can have nothing but applause for that. We may surely he willing to do for a man whst we think but fair for a picture—give him the advantage of the best light.

The portrait that has long passed current as that of Francis Bacon, is so odd a smudge of black and white, that one might doubt whether it could really have ever found acceptance with thoughtful minds. Sage and trickster, Solomon and scapin, such are the violences of light and shadow which painters have lavished on this figure, from the time when Pope hurled the epigrammatic, venom-charged shaft—"Wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind"—to the latest limning of Macaulay, an elaborately-colored piece of art, hut pushing the antagonism to such extreme as to create a moral parodox which admits of no solution.

As to the counts in the indictment which stands against Bacon, few who repeat the epigram care to inquire into *them*. In current binding they are, mainly, base ingratitude in furthering the ruin of his munificent patron and friend, the Earl of Essex, and corruption in his judicial office, by accepting bribes from suitors.

Into these questions Mr. Dixon throws himself with all the force of his advocacy. His pleading is very warm and, as we may suppose, genuine. It is obviously, however, quite impossible here to follow him throughout his minutious sifting of evidence. Though his extreme warmth may give the argument the air of special pleading, yet the new evidence he has been able to bring forward is of such weight that if it does not finally close the question according to Mr. Dixon's rendering, it must at least very largely modify the current judgment. In respect to the charge of corruption, for instance, he amply vindicates the Chancellor's good name, and conclusively shows that he was guiltless of everything inconsistent with spotless purity of intention.

When, however, under Mr. Dixon's guidance, we have learned that the charges against Bacon were hut calnmnies devised hy a corrupt court-faction, and have done justice to his memory against the slanders that have sullied his sacred fame, we have exhausted all this book has to teach. For a permanent piece of biographic art the book is pitched in quite too high a key. It needs not, because we have made Bacon out *not* a villain, that we should therefore make him out a saint. To those who have penetrated somewhat into the real life and character of Bacon—who know the pliant, dissimulating courtier—there cannot fail to be something highly ludicrous in the "leonine heart" and "chivalrous soul" wherewith Mr. Dixon gifts him.

Neither has the author reached a point of view whence rightly to interpret the character of Bacon as a whole. The main evidence on which an ultimate verdict must rest is not of a documentary, but a metaphysical character. It ie not a question of nicely weighing and balancing evidence, hut of apprehending how his moral elements were blended with each other.

The fact is, that in the nature of Bacon, as in every great character, there was an intrinsic harmony—he was as he must be. The intellectual achievements of a man are never so separable from his life that he can be one person in his worldly career and entirely another in the emanations of his mind. Now it was bound up with Bacon's deepest promptings to direct science to practical ends: he would bring it into new and fruitful relation with worldly life—render it mighty, respected, influential. In like manner he was carried by the total gravitation of his nature into a political career. He sought success—never man with more passionate haste, for his hig brain beat with a victorious consciousness of parts; he hungered as for food to rnle and bless mankind. But, meanwhile to effect his ends, the influence, protection and patronage of others were required, and these he could not secure without courtly pliability. And here, as Kuno Fischer has observed, Bacon entered upon that hazardous and slippery path, which, thongh it brought him to the highest posts of honor, led him also into a multitude of perplexities, and at length caused his precipitate fall. It was a hard and steep road that Bacon had to travel, from the poor barrister to the Keeper of the Seals and Lord Chancellor of England. Nor did he find any difficulty in accommodating himself to the windings of the path, and in sacrificing so much of his moral independence as circumstances allowed. Nature had not formed him of stuhborn material. He was easy and pliant to the highest degree. The *tempori bus servire* corresponded to his temperament and to the tone of his philosophy, of which the fandamental principle was to follow the times hy a mode of thought really conformable to the times. Altogether, Bacon did not regard life with the conviction that it was a problem of eternal import, to be solved according to moral rule, hut rather as a game that conld only be won hy quickly-devised and judicious tactics. That he was vicious by nature, as some of his painters have made out, stands no examination; but he was in the highest degree facile, and therefore frail. His character would undouhtedly have been precisely the same, even had the unworthy sentiments—and, spite of all Mr. Dixon's defences, there are unworthy sentiments in his life—not been so obviously manifest. He could easily have avoided hoth the entanglements into which he was led and their consequences; in which case we could have thought him neither a whit better nor a whit worse. He would have been a more cunning, but not a better man.

The conclusion seems to be that we can by no means accept this verdict as the final one on Bacon. Viewed as one of many tendencies, however, it furnishes no nnimportant contribution to that sum of evidence on which judgment must finally run.

NOTES ON SCREW PROPULSION: ITS RISE AND PROGRESS. By W. M. Walker, Commander U. S. N. New-York: D. Van Nostrand No. 192 Broadway.

STEAM FOR THE MILLION—A Popular Treatise on Steam, and its Application to the Useful Arts, especially Navigation, &c. By J. H. Ward, Commander U. S. N. New-York: D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway.

Were the production of cheap power—the great ally of civilization and wealth in these days—dependent wholly on professional erudition and the perfection of machine tools, there would be no necessity for *popular* books on science. As it is, however, especially in this repnblican country, the progress of engineering is at the mercy of individual capitalists and the officers of moneyed companies; which occurred as follows: The first wants of a new country were railroads and steam vessels—no matter what the quality, so any means of transportation were pushed up the rivers, along the coast and across the prairies, to aid settlements and develop resources. And for these purposes it was not necessary even to equal the old practice, much less to insure cheap working and maintenance by increasing the first cost of the machinery required. Not *cheap* power, but power any way it could be got, by means of the least scientific hulls and propellers, and the rudest railway tracks, so they could be put in service, at a practicable outlay and at short notice, were the first requirements. Thus there appeared, ready for the emergency, a shrewd, persevering, wide-awake body of men—mechanics by nature, though hardly engineers by education—who took right hold of the materials at hand, and pushed our cheap system of land and water transport to the ends of our dominions. So far, nothing could have been better; had we wsited for the slower and more cautious labors of professional engineers—had we referred all questions to scientific investigation, rather than to the ingennity bred by our immediate necessities, our shipping and railways would indeed have been more economically worked, but their *extent*, and the advantages due to it alone, would have been comparatively limited. But now the circumstances are changed—the great work of these hasty contrivances is accomplished; the question now is, nnt how to create means of transportation, but how to carry on the commerce already commenced, at the least cost—how to improve the *quality* and thus decrense the operating expenses of the works themselves. Meanwhile, the same men who inaugurated the system as it is, continue to renew and manage it on the once vital, but now inappropriate principles of cheapening first cost and keeping clear of expensive alterations and experiments, no matter what economy may result in the long run. So that what was once the very soul of progress, has too often degenerated into stolid old fogyism. Hence the twofold necessity of popularizing science—especially the science of locomotion; first, that the public may appreciate the necessity of putting the right men in the right places; and, second, inasmuch as this reform will be limited at best, that the managers of great enterprises may, to a useful degree, familiarize themselves with the elements of successful practice, since they are too husy (if not too old) to become thorough engineers.

We have thus mentioned the necessity of popular books on engineering, as the best method of introducing these to the public; and if any other inducement be necessary to their extensive circulation, we can truly say that the well-told story of the generation and behavior of steam, and of the structure and functions of the engines by which it is utilized rival, as a romance, much of the merely exciting and wholly useless popular literature of the day.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 54, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 56.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 244, 250, 5, 21, 33, 49, 53, 56, 65, 67, 73, 77, 258, 260, 261, 268, 85, 87, 89, 1561, 166, 178, 270, 91, 95, 97, 101, 105, 107.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Demurrer—Nos. 24. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 91, 94, 98, 100, 101, 108, 109, 110, 111, 1, 46, 76.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 10e3. 1085, 1087, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391, 139. *Part II.*—Nos. 819, 881, 424, 460, 672, 740, 412, 498, 488, 142, 168, 522, 18.

Court of Over and Terminer.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF HOCHREITTER FOR MURDER.

In this Court, on Saturday, before Judge Leonard, the trial of Hochreitter proceeded. A delay of half an hour occurred on account of the tardy arrival of a juror. He excused himself to the Court, and the trial went on.

Sigismund Rostock, for the people, first testified that he had known the prisoner since he was twelve years old; he saw the prisoner and his son on the 2d of December, the night of the murder; father and son went out in the evening together; the son came home at between ten and eleven o'clock, and said "Mother, I am stabbed," he then asked if his father was at home, and was told he was not; the wound was then cleansed; it was on the side of his face; witness was in the room with the mother and son until twelve o'clock, when the police came and arrested both the Hochreitters; witness at that time was boarding with the prisoner; he had boarded with him for about seven months; the prisoner came home on the night of the murder only a few minutes after his son came in.

George Senior, a Police Officer, next testified—That on the night of the murder he saw Klotz at the Station-house, at about eleven o'clock; Klotz was in a chair, and said there had been a "stabbing match" in Essex-street; he then fell on the floor; witness, with others, then went in search of Hochreitter, for the purpose of making the arrest; they saw prisoner and his son at Hochreitter's house; the prisoner was sitting by the stove, and drying himself with a towel; Rostock, the last witness, was also there; the Officer then put his hand on the prisoner's shoulder, and asked him where his son was; he said he had no son, and that he himself had not been out that day; the Officer then said that two men had been stabbed, and he wanted the prisoner to go with him for identification; witness and Officer Seymour then took the prisoner out to the sidewalk, and Seymour went back to look for the son, the people on the sidewalk wanted to rescue the prisoner; they were Germans, and witness couldn't understand much that they said; when the prisoner was taken out he was unwilling to go, and resisted; while witness was on the walk he heard Seymour within calling for help; two other officers then came to assist; they and Seymour brought young Hochreitter; Mrs. Hochreitter, the prisoner's wife, had been giving witness trouble in the meantime; the prisoner and his son were then taken to Gonder's house for identification; but the deceased was too far gone to identify anybody; Egener, who was on the stairs there, however, said "There is the man who stabbed Gonder;" subsequently the prisoner and son were taken to the presence of Klotz who said, "He (the prisoner) is one of them; the other (the son) is the one that stabbed me;" witness examined the prisoner and found no wound or blood upon him; the side of his son's face, however, had the appearance of having been struck, a piece of the skin having been taken off.

Police Officer Thomas Seymour next testified to having accompanied the last witness in making the arrest. His account in this respect corresponded to that last given. Witness found young Hochreitter in a rear bedroom, between two beds, and arrested him; he was in his drawers and shirt only; he took considerable time to dress himself, and witness had to hurry him up; the prisoner's wife then came in and said, "what do you want?" the officer told her that her son was suspected of having stabbed a man; she denied the witness authority to take him, saying he was no officer, and had no warrant; witness pointed to his sbield, and said that was sufficient warrant for this case; he then took hold of young Hochreitter, and his mother took hold of witness; Rostock also endeavored to prevent the officer's exit with his prisoner; the mother seized a "draft" lying near, and threatened witness with it; he presented a pistol, however, and she restrained herself; other officers then came to the rescue, and the young man was taken to the station house; on his face there was a slight scratch, but nothing more serious; in the room of the Hochreitters' was found a pail of water, having some blood in it, as if a person might have washed in it.

As the counsel for defence was going on to examine the witness minutely, the Court checked him with the remark that he was consuming the time very uselessly, and must confine himself to material matters. Counsel replied that he had not designed to trifle with the Court, and would refrain from pursuing the examination of the witness further.

Daniel Kirsch next testified that on the evening of the murder he had been in the saloon in Essex-street, with the Gonders and Egener, and had treated them; Egener left first to obey a natural call; Egener followed immediately after; witness soon heard screaming outside, and went out to see what was the matter, but saw nothing of the affair; the screaming seemed to be the voice of the deceased.

Officer Gastlin next testified that on the night of the murder, he was coming home through Essex-street from a fire; he saw two men carrying Klotz, who said he was stabbed; witness afterwards made a search about the scene of the conflict, and found in the gutter, near the sidewalk, a cloth cap frozen stiff.

Herman Gonder, brother of the deceased, said that he saw his brother with a quarter of an hour after he was stabbed; he died the next night at twelve o'clock; witness was present at the Essex Market Court when the cap mentioned by last witness was shown to the prisoner, who said it was his, and put it upon his head.

At this point the prosecution rested, and the Court adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock, when the defence will open, and probably occupy the entire day.

Court of General Sessions.

A SON OF NEPTUNE AND CERES SENT TO PRISON.

In this Court, on Saturday, before City Judge McCunn, Simon Kinney, who had previously pleaded guilty to a low degree of forgery, in passing a counterfeit hill, was called up for sentence. The prisoner, like Cincinnatus, had formerly followed the plow, and subsequently "gone down to the sea in ships, and done business on the great deep." The Court determined that the prisoner should be relieved for a short time from the toils of his earlier and the perils of his later avocation, and committed him to the cherishing care of the Penitentiary Warden for the next nine months.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MERCY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Willism Kennedy, indicted for hurglary, had on Thnrsday pleaded guilty, and at that time had asked the Court to deal with him in mercy, as he had a wife and seven children living at a place which he specified, in Eighth-avenue.

The Court now remarked that the prisoner's Imagination must have been more teeming and prolific of offspring than the Queen of his domestic hearth, for, on search being made at the place described by the prisoner as the abode of his household gods, only a vacant lot had been found, tenanted, if at all, only by the spirits of "the vasty deep." Little leniency would he expected by a culprit who based his plea for mercy on a falsehood. The sentence of the Court would be confinement in State Prison for the term of two years.

APPLICATION FOR REDUCTION OF BAIL REFUSED.

Counsel for Samuel Roberts, in the Adams Express robbery case, asked for a reduction of bail in his case. The Court, however, stated that it had already been reduced; against the wish of the District Attorney, from $10 000 to $8,000, and there appeared to be no valid reason why it should be made any less at present. The application was therefore denied.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the trial now on (that of Varona, for forgery,) will be continued, and occupy the entire day, so that no other cases will be taken up.

Alleged Fraudulent Assessment—May an Assessment, paid without inquiry, be recovered back on Discovery of Fraud?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bonney.

Sarah M. Sanford vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff is the owner of certain lots in Seventy-seventh-street in this City, upon which, in 1858, she was assessed for regulnting that street, in the sum of $2 641 52, with some interest. She handed the matter over to her husband, as her agent, who, supposing the assessment could be collected, paid it, taking a receipt therefor on behalf of his wife, the owner. At that time it was supposed that the proceedings in the regulation of the street were perfectly regular and valid; but subsequently, as alleged, the plaintiff ascertained that the assessment was illegally and fraudulently managed, in that, first, the contract for doing the work was not awarded to the lowest bidder; and, secondly, in that the agreement was altered after the bid was accepted, in such a manner as to give the contractor, for the work done, $46,149 13, instead of $26,406, the amount of his bid, as appeared by the assessment roll and other papers. The plaintiff alleges that certain papers and records of the matter have been abstracted from the Street Department, and for the purpose of concealing fraud.

The action is brought to recover back the assessment so paid. The complaint, however, did not allege that the assessment was obtained by the City by any false or fraudulent representation at the time to induce payment, or that the records of the proceeding did not contain all the facts, so that the full knowledge thereof could not have been obtained by the plaintiff at the time of payment. On the contrary it averred that the assessment roll exhibited the facts now made the basis of the action to recover.

On this ground the Corporation put in a demurrer, averring that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The Court rendered a long opinion, holding that when an assessment is made, confirmed, demanded, and *paid without objection or investigation*, and the party so paying shall afterwards come into possession of the knowledge of fraud in the assessment, he may not recover his money. The objections now urged would have been discovered at the time upon examination. In default thereof, it is now too late.

Judgment was given for defendants on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend, if she desired, upon payment of costs within twenty days. It is not likely, however, that the action will be renewed after the above intimations of the opinion of the Court in regard to the merits of the case.

H. Z. Hayner, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hoffman, Woodruff, Moncrief, Robertson and White, Justices

Price vs. *McClure.*—Judgment rendered with costs, with liberty to defendants to withdraw their demurrer and answer within twenty days upon payment of costs.

Curtiss vs. *Marshall.*—New trial granted on payment of costs.

The Bank of New-Brunswick vs. *Miller et als.*—Order appealed from refused.

Conant vs. *House.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Moncrief, J.—*Boyd et al.* vs. *Hoyd et al.*—Order settled.

Lord vs. *Hooley.*—Order of reference to Hon. B. W. Bonney to hear and determine.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Brady, J.—*Costner* vs. *Oscicke.*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Ginder vs. *Ginder.*—Divorce granted.

POLICE REPORTS.

BURGLARY AT A TAILOR'S STORE.

On Saturday night, the store of John Carleton, tailor, No. 127 Fulton-street, was broken into—the burglars having gained an entrance by breaking the skylight, and lowering themselves down into the store by means of a rope—and robbed of vest-patterns, &c., valued at $350. No clue to the rogues has been obtained.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 19.

$2,000 U. States 6s '57..	97	150	do	b60	46¾
3,000 U. S. 6s '71 comp.	93	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s15	58
3,000 Treas. 12 p c. n.	103¼	100	do		58¼
13,000 do	103	200	do	s30	58
15,000 Tenn State 6s '90	75	200	do		59
3,000 Virginia State 6s	75½	100	do	s5	59⅜
5,000 North C State 6s	78¼	150	do		59⅜
4,000 Missouri State 6s	69	300	do	b60	60
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	85	700	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		15
10 000 Erie R. Bds. '75	68	50	do		15⅝
5,000 Bud. R. 3d M. B.	87	600	do	b60	16¼
2,000 Mich. So. 8 per cent. 1st M.S. Conv't bds.	97	100	do		35¼
4 000 Mich. So 2d M.B.	53	100	do	s7	35
1,000 do	52⅜	100	do		35⅛
1 000 Mich So. S.F. bs.	78	350	Panama R		117⅜
1,000 H. & St J. R.B.	54½	50	do		117⅞
2 000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	45	625	Ill. Cent. R. scrip		87
2,000 L. M. & Tol. Bs.	70	23	do		86¾
5,000 C., B. & Q. R. 8 p c Bonds	90	100	do		86¾
5 Bank of America	105	100	do		86
40 National Bank	97	100	do	s20	84⅜
20 Shoe & Leather Bk.	62	50	do	b10	86¾
362 Pacific M. S. Co	93	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		103¾
150 do	s60	92⅜	100		103¼
150 do	s10	92¾	360 Gal. and Chic. R		73
675 Harlem Railroad	16	100	do	b30	73½
150 do	b30	16	50	do	b60	74
100 Harlem R. Pr'd.	b15	40	200	do	s30	72
520 do	b10	40	50	do	b30	73⅜
600 do	40	100	do	s30	72⅜
768 New-York Cen. R.	81	220	do		73⅝
20 do	81⅛	200	do		74
150 do	b10	81¼	100	Cleve. and Tol. R.	38
1250 do	81¾	200	do		36⅞
150 do	snwk	81	200	do	b15	36⅜
50 do	s50	80¾	500	do	b60	36⅜
50 co	s60	80⅜	600	do	s30	36
100 do	s15	81	1150	do		36¾
50 do	b60	81½	200	do		36⅝
500 do	s30	81	200	do	b30	36¾
525 Erie Railroad		40¾	75	Chic. & R. I. R.		59¾
350 do		40¾	350	do		59¾
100 do	s15	39	1850	do		60
200 do	s5	40	250	do	b15	60
300 do	s60	37	550	do		60⅛
100 do	s11	39	100	do	s60	60⅜
115 do		40	200	do	b30	60⅜
100 do		40¼	50	do	b15	60¾
50 Erie R. Ass. Stock.		39	50	do		60¾
76 do		39½	150	do	b30	60¾
800 Hudson River R.		49	300	do	s30	50
5 do		49¼	35	Chic., Burl. & Q'cy		76¾
150 do		48½	150	do		77
300 do	b10	49	50	do	b15	77
150 do	b30	49	300	do	s30	76
200 Reading Railroad		45¼	35	Del. L. & W. R.		80
550 do		46	50	Cin., Ham. & D. R		70
100 do	s10	48	50	Brook. Cen. & J. R.		75
200 do	b30	46¾	20	Cleve., P. & A. R.		115

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	97	15	Mich. Cen. R.		59¼
20,000 U. S. 5s, '71 con.	93	50	do	b30	59¼
10,000 Tenn. St. '90	75⅜	50	do	b10	60
10 000 Cal'rnia St 7s	88	100	do		60
2,000 Br. City W. L.	100	250	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.		16
1,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	85	100	do	b30	16¼
5,000 Cl. & T. S. F. bs.	75	70	Har. R. Preferred.		40
4,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	18	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		35¼
4,000 L. K. & W. 1st m. s.	65	50	do	b15	35¾
5 Metropolitan Bank.	104	50	do		35⅞
20 Mechanics' Bank.	105	100	do		35
50 Canton Company.	15	80	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.		86⅜
100 Cb. Bur'n & Q. R.	b30	78⅛	400	do	s30	85
100 do		78	10	do		87¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.		93¾	30	do		88
150 do	s30	93	25	Gal. & Chicago R.		73¾
50 do	b10	93½	400	do	b10	74
90 N. Y. Cen. R.		81¾	150	do	b30	74
10 do		81⅜	300	do	b60	74⅜
50 do		81¾	600	Clev. & Tol. R.		37
15 Erie Railroad		40	200	do	b15	37
50 do		40¾	200	do	s30	36¾
225 do		40¾	264	Ch. & R. I. R.		50¾
200 Harlem Railroad		18	50	do		51
100 Reading R.		46¾	122	do		61
200 do		46¾	50	do	b60	51¼
200 do		47	100	do	s5	61
10 Mich Cen. R.		59¾				

MONDAY, Jan. 21—A. M.

The Export Trade of the past week continued active both here and at the principal Cotton ports of the South. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York were $2,033,404 against $1,494,899, same week last year. The clearances of Cotton from the South were 95,000 bales. The Import Trade has slightly improved in the sales of Foreign General Merchandise, and there is also a partial improvement in the Dry Goods line, though the hulk of the new importations is still thrown into bond. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $4,645,345, against $3,472,833 same week last season. The Import movement of Specie continues, and the total for the week, including $338,000 near at hand by the *Tentonia*, is over $3,000,000 for the week, as follows:

By steamship *Bremen*	$380,000
By steamship *Asia*	1,690,000
By Portland steamer	65,000
By steamship *Edinburgh*	600,000
By steamship *Tentonia*	338,000
Total	$3,063,000

The following is the Treasure list, in English money, by the steamship *Asia*, from England, arrived on Saturday:

Thomas Dixon	£30,000	Pickersgill & Co.	£41.000
Ballop & Spence	10,000	C. H. Marshall & Co.	2,000
Fatchin & Co.	4,500	Order	250
Barclay & Livingston	3 360	Hawley & Howe	190
Tucker & Lightbourne	500	H. Burrell & Co	1,000
Hy. Burgg & Co.	588	Dallett & Bliss	485
L. Von Hoffman & Co	2.000	McCrossman & Co	371
Wilbur & Price	250	W. H. Newman & Co.	412
Chamberlain & Co	2,000	Oslrichs & Co	1.005
Ed. Haynes	1,500	Hawley & Howe	400
Capt E. G. Lott	1,000	Marcuse & Baltzer	10,000
Brown Bros. & Co	5.530	Bell & Rae	30,000
Ralle & Co	2,000	Duncan & Co	9,000
Ludlam & Heineken	950	A. Belmont & Co	92,793
Wm Raphael, Phila.	1,500	De Rham & Co	2 400
L. Von Hoffman & Co	4,000	Snow & Burgess	1,000
Hewitt & Co	2 636	Callem & Adams	1,000
H. De Cordova & Co.	3 550	Nesmith & Sons	1,800
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	5,000	L. Von Hoffman & Co	2 500
Minzinger & Petzipio	3,000	Hoffman & Co	1,000
W. H. Sellsrs	2,450	Auffin, Ordt & Co	10,000
Cady & Aldrich	1,950	Ex. Bank, Boston	1,812
Order	20,000	H. Burnell & Co	75
Jas. Hunnewell	300	Wm. Tyson	1,000
P. G. Blanchard	850	H. Gordon	233
E. P. Buck & Co	2,000	Order	1,750
Order	1,700	Le Moyne & Bell	4,040
C. Brewer, Boston	1,500	Order	2,000
Total			£338,013

These receipts of English Bullion, a good portion sent out to Pickersgill & Co. and Belmont, as an exchange operation, together with the ease and abundance of Money here, have advanced the rate and increased the demand for Bills on London, and 60-day Bank signatures are worth 106@106¼ ₱ cent., and Merchant 104¼@105½ ₱ cent., being a rise on the previous week of 1@1½ ₱ cent. The asking rates for sight Bills on the same point have advanced 1¼@2 ₱ cent., owing to the higher price for ready money in London. The Bank of England put up the rate of discount at the close of the old year to 6 ₱ cent., and the weekly return of the establishment, of the 2d of January, received by the *Asia*, is rather indicative of a further advance, owing to the reduced Bank Note reserve, which stands below six millinn sterling. The return gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,247,078	Increase... £52,654
Public deposits	7,245,906	Decrease.. 85,450
Other deposits	13,224,494	Increase..1,252,199
Govern ment securities	9,488,163	Decrease.. 52,105
Other securities	22,636,483	Increase..2,311,111
Notes unemployed	5,899,815	Decrease..1,024 260

The smount of notes in circulation is £20,511,595, heing an incresse of £867,095, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,652,839, showing a decrease of £145,280 when compared with the preceding return. The amount of silver bullion is now £1,644,110. Our impression is that we shall have news in the course of the present week of a rise to 6½@7 ₱ cent., unless the American demand for Gold should suddenly fall off, after the heavy shipment by the *Asia*. In American Securities there was an improved demand, and Mr. Satterthwaite writes that some large parcels of Illinois Central, received by the last American mail, (on the cost or basis of 63@64 ₱ cent. then current in New-York,) were readily sold at 71@72 ₱ cent., the market advancing on the fresh supply. New-York and Erie, 35@35½, on 29@30 in New-York, (as last heard from,) and New-York Central steady. The following are the last London quotations:

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices
Maryland 5 ₱ cent, red	93 @ 95
United States 5 s, red. 1874	x. d. 88 @90
Virginia 6's	75 @ 80
Do. 5's	70 @ 75
Illinois Central 6's, red. 1875	86 @ 88
Do. 7's, red 1875	87 @ 89
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	dis. 20 @ 27
Do. do. all paid	70 @ 72
Michigan Cen. 8's, con. 1869	87 @ 89
Do. (sinking fund) 8's, 1st mortgage, 1882	87 @ 89
Do. $100 shares	45 @ 50
Mich. S. and N. Indiana 7's, s. f., 1885	70 @ 72
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20
New-York Central 8's, sinking fund, 1883	86 @ 88
Do. 7's, 1864	90 @ 92
Do. 7's, sinking fund, 1876	96 @ 98
Do. 7's, convertible bonds, 1876	95 @ 98
Do. $100 shares	78 @ 80
New-York and Erie first mortgage 7's, 1867	91 @ 93
Do. second mortgage, do., 1859	89 @ 91
Do third morigage do., 1883, assented	79 @ 80
Do. bonds, do., 1862, 1871, 1875, do	62 @ 64
Do shares, assented	34½ @ 35½
Panama Railroad, first mortgage, 7's, 1865	100 @102
Do. second mortgage 7's, 1872	93 @ 101
Penn. Central bonds, first mort. con. 6's	87 @ 89
Do second mortgage 6's sterling	90 @ 92
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38
Philadelphia and Reading bonds 6's, 1870	75 @ 80
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26

The rates for Money on prime Merchant paper have improved to 7@8 ₱ cent. outside of Bank, and fair double names are done at 9@10 ₱ cent. There is a decrease at Bank for nearly all the choice 30@60-day acceptances in the market at 7 ₱ cent. Loans on demand are also made readily at 7 ₱ cent., and some of the Stock firms are supplied at 6 ₱ cent. The financial event of the week is the award of $5,000,000 Treasury Bills at Washington on Saturday, at rates of interest which show an improved confidence by 1@2 ₱ cent. over the award at the close of December, and a much larger competition among bidders. The official award is not yet made public, but from the list of bidders we are enabled to compile the following table as being very near the result. The tables embraces all the bids below 11 ₱ cent., and about two-fifths of the amount bid for at 11 ₱ cent.

EIGHT AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTS.

J. T. Van Vleck.....$10,000

NINE PER CENTS.

J. T. Wright.....$10,000 C. A. Hamilton.....$20,000

NINE AND A QUARTER PER CENTS.

S. Sturgis.....$10,000

NINE AND A HALF PER CENTS.

Dry Dock Savings..$100,000 Wash. Marine Co ...$20,000
C. A. Hamilton..... 20,000

NINE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTS.

J. Deanis.....$2,000 Clews & Mason.....$25,000
T. G. Thurston.....10,000 R. L. & A. Stuart.... 20,000
S. Sturgis.....10,000

TEN PER CENTS.

E. Kettletas.....$32,000 C. A. Hamilton.....$10,000
R. Beardsley..... 5,000 Clews & Mason..... 25,000
J. F. Randolph..... 5,000 E. & J. Brown..... 50,000
A. Hawkins..... 5,000 R. Ellis, Phila..... 100,000
Jer. Fitzhugh & Co... 50.000 Joel Ives..... 10,000
Field & McLane..... 150,000 Continental Bank..... 100,000
Mason & Thompson.. 40.000 F. P. James & Co..... 10,000
R. L. & A. Stuart..... 50 000 J. T. Van Vleck..... 15 000
C. E. Ward..... 2.000 ". Hallet & Co..... 50,000
S. K. Green..... 5,000 Taylor Brothers..... 20,000
Sherman & Remaine. 5,000 J. H. Strain..... 5,000
Salem Savings..... 50,000 W. A. Richmond..... 2,000
D. W. Plum..... 5,000 J. Flanders..... 10,000

TEN AND A QUARTER PER CENTS.

Field & McLane..... $50.000 H. F. Vail.....$100,000
R. L. & A. Stuart.... 50,000 E. J. King..... 5,000
S. Sturgis..... 10.000 W. C. Beason..... 50,000

TEN AND A HALF PER CENTS.

Field & McLane.....$50.000 W. L. Maclister..... $3,000
F. P. James & Co....100,000 S. J. Sylvester..... 15 000
R. L. & A. Stuart... 60.000 New-York *Tribune*... 50,000
S. K. Green..... 5,000 E. J. King..... 10,000
Clark, Dodge & Co...200,000 De Forest & Palmer.. 50,000

TEN AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTS.

H. F. Vail.....$100,000 De Forest & Palmer.$50.000
Trevor & Colgate.... 100,000 Ketchum, Son & Co..150,000
H. B. Smith..... 45,000 Grant & Barton.....150,000
S. C. Thompson..... 10,000 Clark, Dodge & Co... 20,000
Whitehouse, Son & Co.170,000 R. L. & A Stuart.. .. 40,000
Read, Drexel & Co...400 000 E. J. King..... 12 000
J. T. Van Vleck..... 18 000 Wm. Ward & Co..... 50,000
Underbill & Hance.... 10,000 M. Trimble..... 50,000

ELEVEN PER CENTS.

Bk of Commerce...$1,530,000 E. H. Arthur..... $33,000
Hartford Ins. Co.... 10,000 W Ritter..... 4 000
S. J. Sylvester..... 4,000 R. Ellis..... 10,000
Clews & Mason..... 10,000 J

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Giuramento.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Gladiator.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Brutus.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of St. Tropes.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Mysteries and Miseries of New-York—Stage-Struck Barber—Hole in the Wall.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Tippo Saib.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and His Brethren—What is It?—South African Aborigines.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on Monday Morning, in readiness for the mail steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Reports from Pensacola, received through dispatches from New-Orleans, indicate that the Governor of Florida has determined to risk a collision with the Federal forces at Fort Pickens, unless that fortification shall be speedily surrendered to the State authorities. He has already assembled a force of two thousand men in the vicinity, and Major Chase, Commander of the State troops, has telegraphed to the Mayor of New-Orleans for two thousand additional men, the avowed purpose being an attack upon the fort. Troops are also constantly arriving from Mississippi and other points. The Pensacola pilots have been notified not to pilot United States vessels into the harbor on pain of death, and the steamer *Wyandotte* is reported as lying at the entrance of the harbor, with the families of the United States officers on board, out of coal and supplies,—she not being permitted to enter. The Florida forces had twenty-five heavy guns mounted at the Navy-yard, and it was believed that Fort Pickens could be taken with a loss of not more than three hundred men. The latest account, however, expresses some doubt as to there being any fighting, the prevalent belief being that the officer in command of the fort would surrender. It is of course impossible to surmise how well this belief may be founded. Our dispatches from Washington assert that efforts are being made there to prevent the catastrophe of a collision, though great apprehensions are entertained that it will occur.

The Georgia State Convention adopted the secession ordinance at 2 P. M. on Saturday—Ayes, 208; Nays, 89. A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance till March 3 was lost. Among those who voted against the ordinance were Hon. Alex. H. Stephens and Hon. Herschel V. Johnson. Resolutions in favor of continuing the present postal and revenue system, and all the civil Federal officers, till otherwise ordered, were adopted. The event was celebrated at Milledgeville and elsewhere in the State with cannon, pyrotechnics and speeches.

The proceedings of Congress on Saturday indicate that Kansas is now very soon to be numbered among the States of the Union. Senator Green, of Missouri, adopted sundry parliamentary expedients to delay the event as long as possible, in which he was aided by other gentlemen from the slaveholding States, but, when the Senate adjourned, it was with the understanding that the final vote should be taken to day. Before the Kansas bill was taken up, the resolution presented by Mr. Sumner on Friday, relative to foreign vessels entering the port of Charleston, was taken up, and passed. It calls for any correspondence which may have taken place between the State Department and any foreign Power. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, presented a resolution which was passed to a second reading, but which will be likely to cause a long and exciting debate when it shall be again taken up. It provides for the suspension of all Federal laws in these States which have already passed ordinances of secession, and which may hereafter adopt a similar course. In the House, the Army Appropriation bill was passed, as was also the bill providing for the payment of the California war debt,—after which private bills were considered.

To-day the report of the majority of the Committee of Thirty-three on the Crisis comes up in the House as the special order. The speech of Mr. Corwin on the occasion is awaited with a great deal of interest.

Wendell Phillips addressed an audience yesterday afternoon in Music Hall, Boston, on the present condition of the country. He placed himself with the South in the disunion movement, which he was glad to see had at last been initiated by South Carolina and other States, and hoped that every State in which Slavery exists would leave the Union at once. He was very bitter on Senator Seward and Charles Francis Adams, for the soirit of compromise exhibited by them. A disturbance was anticipated on the occasion of Mr. Phillips' address, but beyond some stamping and hissing no antagonistic demonstrations were made.

The New-York State Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the Assembly, the reading of a communication, purporting to come from working men, assailing the doctrines of the Republican Party, was suspended—43 to 25. Mr. Pierce introduced a bill to provide for the more complete enrollment and discipline of the militia. It gives the Governor extended powers in regard to employing the forces of the State in case of emergency. After some debate, the resolution appointing a Committee to inquire into the rumors of cannon being cast in Troy for South Carolina, was adopted,—ayes 59, nays 18. In the course of the discussion it was stated that a State military officer had investigated the matter and found the rumor to be well founded.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 5th and Queenstown on the 6th, arrived at this port on Saturday, and the *Teutonia*, from Southampton, on the 7th, arrived yesterday morning. The advices have been anticipated by telegrams from Cape Race, but details of news, published elsewhere, will be found interesting. The London *Times* in another article on the agitation in America expresses, on behalf of the English people, the earnest hope that the Union may be preserved. It urges that the right of the questions at issue, with all its advantages, belongs to the States of the North. The political news from Europe, received by this arrival, is wholly unimportant.

By the Overland Express from San Francisco, we have dates to the 21st ult. Business was still dull there. The President's proclamation, naming a day for humiliation, fasting and prayer, did not reach there till the day appointed for its observance. It was not, therefore, generally acted upon. The public buildings were closed and in the evening there were addresses in one of the churches. The Legislature was about to meet at Sacramento. Gov. Denver seemed to have the most positive support for the Senatorship. The annual commercial statistics of California just published, show remarkable progress. The Governor of Sonora has published a decree conceding the right to transmit American gold from Guyamas on the Gulf to the frontier of Arizona.

By the steamer *Zulu* we have Kingston, Ja., papers to the 5th inst. There is not a word of news in our files.

In our money article, to-day, will be found the particulars of the new award of the $5,000,000 Government treasury notes which was made at the National Capital on Saturday. There were $21,000,000 bid and the entire amount was taken at an average of nearly 11 per cent. New-Yorkers, for the most part, were the bidders.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, the prosecution closed its testimony in the case of Hochreitter, indicted for murder. The trial will proceed to-day. In the General Sessions, one prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for nine months, and a burglar to Sing Sing for two years. A reduction of bail in the case of Roberts, the Adams' Express robber, was applied for and denied. At Special Term of the Supreme Court, an opinion of Justice Bonney is promulgated, deciding matters quite important to parties liable to be assessed for street improvements. The action was brought to recover back assessment paid without knowledge of fraud alleged to have been afterwards discovered.

The Stock Exchange was much excited on Saturday, in the direction of a further rapid rise in prices, and the dealings left off with much buoyancy, particularly on some of the Western shares. Rock Island sold at 62; New-York Central at 82½, and Galena at 74 ⅜ cent. No change in Money or Bills on London—the latter very firm, at 106@106¼ ⅜ cent.

Flour was more active; the demand from shippers has improved. The private advices by the *Asia* were encouraging. Prices of low grades closed higher. Wheat was rather quiet, as the principal holders were reluctant to sell, unless at firmer rates. A large quantity of Wheat was received from California. Corn was freely dealt in, but was heavy. The transactions in Cotton, Provisions, Groceries, Hops, Naval Stores, Seeds, and Tobacco, were restricted. Hay was in good request, as were also Tallow, Beeswax and Whisky. Oils, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Hemp and Whalebone were inactive. The freight engagements were more extensive. There were 515 vessels of all classes in port.

Secession and Reconstruction.

The Secession movement is passing into its second stage. The first flush of feverish excitement is passing off. Even South Carolina no longer considers herself equal to maintaining a separate existence and begins to lean on a future Confederacy of Slave States. Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia are looking in the same direction. Separate State secession is beginning to be regarded as only a preliminary step. The one thing absolutely needful to success in destroying the present Union is the formation of a new one. Until that is done disunion is incomplete. Reconstruction is the indispensable task, which the Southern seceding States have immediately before them.

Now upon what basis shall this proceed? Having thrown off all legal ties, each section will, in the readjustment, form such alliances and connections as may suit its inclinations or fancied interests. Already have the people of West Florida expressed an intention of joining their fortunes to those of Alabama, to which they belong by ties of contiguity, intimacy resulting from constant intercourse, and interest. On the other hand North Alabama has always been desirous of connection with Tennessee, of which it is geographically a part, having no relations or sympathy with its own State. Western Virginia would use the occasion of secession, for settling a difference of long standing with its eastern portion, and either seize the political power of the State, or secede from it, and form a new one.

The precedent once set is of universal application. The present boundaries of the States will be effaced, and with them the traditions and sentiments which constitute their public consciousness, and which, to a State, are what habit and training are to the individual. Whatever progress has been made under the former organizations will, to a certain extent, be lost. No people that have achieved anything worth cherishing, can afford to throw it away, any more than can the individual at mature years recklessly destroy all his acquisitions, and the memory of the processes whereby they were gained. Even the South Carolina Convention is not without a sense of the vast sacrifice they propose to make. "We have," said one of its members, Mr. Calhoun, "pulled the temple down that has been built for three-quarters of a century. We must now clear the rubbish away and reconstruct another. We are now *houseless and homeless*; we must secure ourselves from storms." Said another member, Chancellor Dunkin, "The Union has worked well, the machinery is convenient, and you cannot stop it unless you break it in some way or another." The machinery has been thoroughly broken. South Carolina is now realizing the fearful picture he drew of the effect of *legal* disorganization. "It is well known," he continued, "that if a vessel passes the bar at Charleston without regular papers, signed by the Collector of the Port, it is liable to be taken up in twenty minutes as a vagrant or a *pirate*. No vessel would venture such peril. If for forty-eight hours a casual interruption in the postal service should occur, the perilous consequences which would result can easily be imagined by every thinking mind." Such men would pause if they could. They see the terrible consequences which must follow the obliteration of the past, before any provision is made for the future, but they cannot restrain the mass who are mad to dash in ruins the fair fabric that has sheltered them so long, without the thought or capacity of providing another. Destruction is their rage as much as that of the French Revolutionist, little thinking that if ever the time should come for reconstructing social order, they would gladly restore what they so recklessly destroy.

But this cannot be done. The parts of a ship once dashed to pieces on the breakers can never be replaced. It was growth and development modified and controlled by necessities and influences silently working through a long series of years, not forecast or contrivance, that brought the States into their present relations. As elements in national progress the former infinitely transcend the latter. With secession persisted in, before the Southern States can again come together in harmonious relations, everything will fall into confusion. Anarchy will follow, from which reorganization will be impossible, till a new life appears, clothing itself in new forms.

The unity in the secession movement is simply *negative*. There is a common antipathy, but no common objects. When forced to look to the future, and assume the responsibilities of an independent nation, differences will disclose themselves more numerous and radical than those which parted the North and South. An element will always be at work which sagacious Southerners often speak of, but the effect of which they do not fully estimate—the *infusible* character of the Southern planter. His life is such as to render impossible that thorough combination and subordination necessary to a permanent organization possessing both harmony and power. His isolation and independence of his neighbor, and of the vicissitudes that attend the manufacturer or merchant, destroys his generosity, patriotism and public spirit. For such persons, whose wills on their own domains are the law of their conduct, society can do little. Their sense of obligation is measured by that of the benefits received. When brought together in the new Confederacy they will at once assume antagonistic attitudes; and having, as we have seen, little respect for law, they will be restrained by no considerations which conflict with their interests, their resentments, or passions.

A thorough and harmonious union of the Southern States consequently is an impossible affair. Their Territories are not homogeneous, nor do they mutually depend upon or support each other, begetting common interests and ideas. What possible ties have Virginia and Louisiana? None whatever. They have no trade except in *slaves*, but the first act of Louisiana in the new Confederacy would be to open the African Slave-trade, which Virginia would regard as her ruin. Virginia and Texas are equally isolated from each other. The western boundary of the latter has to be protected and defended by a large military force. Virginia has not one-half the interest to contribute to such an object as New-York or Massachusetts, or even England or France, who consume her products, and supply in turn the articles she consumes. Virginia does neither. The interests of the Gulf and Atlantic States differ radically. They have no relations of trade, and only very few of social intercourse. The burdens to be borne for their mutual protection and support would be the causes of estrangement, so deep and bitter as almost instantly to part them asunder.

In the whole movement of secession, not one trace of genuine nationality has appeared; only hostility to the North. The seceding States flippantly declare their independence and nationality, but their new dignities are those of a farce, rather than expressions of great attributes, commanding admiration and respect. While secession was talked, the act seemed of formidable and almost terrific proportions. When enacted, it only inspires contempt. Look at Florida, with a white population hardly exceeding that of one of our City Wards; with an area of swamps and everglades equaling that of all New-England; with a sea coast of at least one thousand miles to defend; without a dollar in her Treasury, and with a repudiated debt of millions, rendering the borrowing of a penny impossible, parading herself before the world as a *free and independent nation*. In real dignity and importance, her new nationality is just about a match for the King of the Mosquito Shore!

The Southern States seceded, to escape what they term the Anti-Slavery tendencies of the North. But they carry with them precisely the same tendencies, and from which escape is impossible. The contrasts in the physical features and material conditions of portions of most of the Slave States, are as striking as between these and the Free States, and, in many cases, more so. Take Virginia. Here is a standing quarrel, as bitter and well defined as those between Massachusetts and South Carolina. It is the same story. In the Eastern portion the slave predominates; in the Western, freemen. The Slaveholding counties have now the advantage in the Legislature. This gives them control in all matters of taxation, and in a thousand questions of local legislation. The Western portion increases rapidly; the Eastern not at all. The West is healthy, full of minerals, and well adapted to manufactures. The East is wanting in all these. The West is too near the Ohio to trust the negro in it. His place is being taken by white laborers. Here is the irrepressible conflict raging on *Southern* soil. The West complains that the slave is represented in the Legislature without bearing his proportion of tax. The two sections are becoming more and more antagonistic. Their differences are stated with as much acrimony as those between the North and South. How is this element of disunion to be quelled. Virginia can escape from it no more in a Southern Confederacy than in the Union. It will continue till one party or the other goes to the wall. It is not difficult to see on which side victory inclines. In 1864, the question of representation is to be submitted to the popular vote, when the West will have matters her own way. How is such a rebellion to be put down in the new Confederacy? It will not be confined to Virginia, nor to North Carolina, nor to Tennessee. The whole range of the Alleghanies to within 150 miles of the Gulf, is full of *treasonable* elements—iron, coal, lead, copper and zinc—with a fertile soil, and a climate admirably adapted to white labor and the mechanic arts. It will soon be the theatre of industries in which the unlettered slave can never take part. Along this great highway has the column of freemen already commenced its grand march, which the South can never for a moment stay, unless they disemhowel the earth of its treasures, taint the pure air, and smite with sterility the soil.

If the South desire quiet, they must not include one foot of Territory about which it can be debated whether it be better adapted to Slavery or Freedom. If they do, then the only course will be to obliterate State lines altogether, and establish the despotism of perpetual silence. This is the only escape from the discussion of vexed questions. To such a result, if it be successful, secession must come. If the old lines are preserved, the new Ship of State will be manned by a mutinous crew, who will in time use and capture it, or compel a division both of vessel and cargo. Would it not be well for the South to consider these things before the fatal step be taken, and ask herself whether it be not better

"To bear the ills they have,
Than fly to others that they know not of?"

The Charlestonians Reformino.—A startling piece of intelligence comes to us from South Carolina. The highly respectable and orderly citizens of Charleston have hesitated to perpetrate one piece of rascality of which they were perfectly capable. We are assured by the *Mercury* that the United States Sub-Treasury at Charleston has not been pillaged, and we have the additional information that when South Carolina seceded the amount on deposit there was $150,000, which has since been diminished to about $50,000 by disbursements legally made. In view of the fact that the tradesmen of Charleston have sundry claims against the United States Government for provisions furnished the soldiers in Fort Sumter, the *Mercury* is disposed to regard their forbearance as "remarkable," and for once we think that the people of the North will coincide with it in opinion.

Metaphysicians of ordinary acuteness, however, will be somewhat puzzled to account for the erratic virtue of the Charlestonians. Having robbed the General Government of its forts, so far as they were able, pillaged the arsenal of the military stores which it contained, and allowed the California gold to reach this port simply and solely because they had not the means of intercepting it, a most refined casuistry would be needed to discover the principles of morality which have proved the safeguard of the gold in the Charleston Sub-Treasury.

It is, of course, unreasonable to suppose that the official mission which King Pickens must have received just before the publication of this paragraph in the *Mercury*, informing him that his little account of $3,000 for services as Minister to Russia must come out of this fund, had anything to do with this *exposé* of its present condition. Then, is it possible that the forced loan of $40,000 levied upon Ex-Gov. Aiken could have been needed to reimburse any deficiency which may have been caused by the Charlestonians "borrowing" too freely from the monies deposited in the Sub-Treasury?

Floyd's Last Speech and Confession.

The speech recently delivered by Ex-Governor John B. Floyd, at Richmond, Va., is of a character which should not be allowed to pass unscourged into oblivion. It may be regarded as the monumental speech of the treasonable movement for the disruption of the Union. It was spoken by the right man, to the right audience, in perhaps the right place; and to all the revelations of perjury and treachery therein made, those who remain faithful to the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, are entitled, as to so many indisputable proofs against the traitorous advisers who recently had seats in the Cabinet.

What can be thought of an Ex-Secretary of War who announces that, while in power, he labored with but a single object, and that object to aid a nest of conspirators, with whom he was in league, to overthrow, at a preconcerted moment, the Government of which he was a servant, and the Constitution which he had sworn to support? "I undertook so to dispose of the power in my hands, that when the terrific hour came, you (the conspirators,) and all of you, and each of you, should say, 'This man has done his duty.'" This is a phase of moral paralysis—in fact, of moral death, with which no surgeon of the soul can hope to deal. All ideas of duty must have perished, all conceptions of honor died out, before such an avowal as this could have been accomplished. The cautery does not affect the corpse, and the wretch, utterly lost to shame, can smile at the rebuke of a thousand pointing fingers. It is for this reason that we know not how to deal with Floyd—nor with those who were the admiring auditors of his confession.

Perhaps the most significant portion of Floyd's speech is that in which he hints that the seceders themselves were not averse to Mr. Lincoln's election, believing that they could use it as an engine to forward their designs. "Perhaps it was intended," he says, "that this present catastrophe should be precipitated upon the country,"—the conspirators, no doubt, entertaining hopes that the prejudices of the South had been sufficiently inflamed to make this pretext an available one to cover their predetermined scheme of secession and armed rebellion against the Federal compact. In this, however, as in many other similar calculations, they have found themselves fearfully deceived; and with each day that passes, fresh lessons of their error will be taught them. But what, we again ask, can be said or thought of the Cabinet officer, who, cognizant as he avows himself of these plans, "undertook so to dispose of the power in his hands, that "when the terrific hour came" for putting the conspiracy into execution, the forts and arms, and arsenals of the Government he was professing to serve, should be turned against that Government's existence?

The attempt made by Mr. Floyd to ridicule "that good old man, the President,"—received with roars of "contemptuous laughter," as it was, by the Secessionists assembled—is the highest praise that has yet been accorded to Mr. Buchanan. We place a proverbial estimate on "the dog who turns to bite the hand that has fed him;" but there is no proverb to determine, because no such case has ever occurred before, the judgment to be pronounced against the Cabinet officer who only uses his position while in power for the purposes of personal plunder and the patronage of treason, winding up by a scandalous and scurrilous disclosure of the secret conversations and debates in that council-chamber of which he was a member.

It is to be noted that while this Great Criminal was for more than three years and a half avowedly engaged in plans for the destruction of all law, all compacts and all government, he could nevertheless split legal hairs and quibble with the minuteness of a young lawyer pleading his first cause, when there was a possibility of distorting the law into a shield for the designs of treason. He draws nice distinctions between "the right of property" in the United States to its forts, arsenals, navy-yards, barracks and so forth, and the right to *assert* that title by a force sufficient to maintain it. He had no objection to concede that this right of property was vested in the National Government, provided said right should only be upheld in each individual fort or arsenal by "an ordnance sergeant—a man who goes about with a sort of worsted epaulette on his shoulder, and stripes down his breeches." But any greater assertion of title than this, he contended, would destroy "the right of property," by changing the question into one of power to maintain it.

The whole course of Mr. Floyd goes to show that he has not, and apparently never had, any clear ideas or convictions as to what "property" means; but that he should be willing to avow himself so utterly ignorant of the radical distinctions between *meum* and *tuum*, is something we were not prepared for, even after re-reading all the official records of all the rascalities and corruptions in which he has been taking part ever since the day of his unhappy elevation—"by accident beyond his merits," as he himself confesses—to that high seat which he disgraced, and from which he was finally driven by the detection and exposure of his public and private crimes. Contrast his position to-day with that of Gen. Cass, who resigned his seat in the Cabinet from a conviction that some of his associates were traitors! "Cass had inspired during four years," confessed Floyd, "a feeling of affection in my heart. But when he left, I could not help cocking my eye and saying, 'God speed you, old man, to the North!'" The speaker was then steering due South with all sail set; but it will be many years, we believe, before such as he can reach safe haven.

It is said that those who deal in falsehood should have good memories, and Floyd is a case in point. He announces that when Gen. Scott was sent for by the President on the resignation of Gen. Cass, he (Floyd) knew nothing of Scott's views in reference to the crisis; that he regarded him only as a son of the South; as "the laureled victor of a thousand battles;" as "a man that Virginia had delighted to elevate and honor;" and who, consequently, argued Floyd, should have been true to the secession interests and pleased with Floyd's disposition of the troops of the United States, as a part, and the most essential part, of that conspiracy! It is with quite an air of outraged confidence that Floyd professes to have then heard for the first time that "Gen. Scott had a programme to allay all spectres of trouble and disagreement and bring peace to the country," by occupying with sufficient troops to defend them all the coast forts and arsenals of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana—these various works to be still further strengthened by the presence of ships-of-war and vessels, cutters, &c., "in the waters of the South."

Now, it is quite true that such was substantially Gen. Scott's programme; but it is *not* true that Gov. Floyd then heard it for the first time. On the 29th of October last, as appears by his letter, published in our issue of last Saturday, "the great General who has fought our battles everywhere," as even Floyd terms him, wrote to the President a letter containing his "views suggested by the imminent danger of a disruption of the Union;"—and a copy of this letter was forwarded on the next day to John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, and is now in the records of the War Department. With a single extract from this letter, we shall consign the last speech and declaration of Mr. Floyd to that silence which is the only charity that baffled guilt can ask:

"From a knowledge of our Southern population," writes Gen. Scott, first to Mr. Buchanan and next day to Ex Gov. Floyd, "*it is my solemn conviction that there is some danger of an early act of rashness preliminary to secession, viz.: the seizure of some or all of the following posts:* Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in the Mississippi, below New-Orleans, both without garrisons; Fort Morgan, below Mobile, without a garrison; Forts Pickens and McRee, Pensacola Harbor, with an insufficient garrison for one; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, without a garrison; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston Harbor, the former with an unsufficient garrison, and the latter without any; and Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, without a sufficient garrison. *In my opinion all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them, by surprise or coup de main, ridiculous.*

With an army faithful to its allegiance, and the navy probably equally so, and with a Federal Executive, for the next twelve months of firmness and moderation, which the country has a right to expect—moderation being an element of power not less than firmness—*there is good reason to hope that the danger of secession may be made to pass away without one conflict of arms, one execution,* or one arrest for treason."

Had this advice been taken at that time, is it not certain that all the difficulties which now beset us would have been avoided? It is mainly from the curse of Cabinet treason, that the country is now suffering. In the famous invective of Curran against allowing the evidence of Capt. Hamilton, an avowed Atheist, to convict the Brothers John and Henry Sheares, the orator reached his highest point of sublimity as he described the moral recklessness of that wretch, who, "believing in no state of rewards or punishments hereafter, entrenched himself against Omnipotence behind the fancied barrier of the grave." We know not what may be Ex-Gov. Floyd's professed views of religion, but judging him by all of his career that is public, and by the constantly repeated and blasphemous allusions to a Supreme Being in the speech under consideration, it would seem probable that he is an example on a vast scale of the danger we incur as a nation when Infidels, and men who have no God, are placed in positions of national command.

The Suppression of Crime.

Within a week past, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, two culprits have been convicted of the crime of arson, and sentenced to State Prison for life. While the successful issue of the public prosecutor's efforts to bring these criminals, of a most dangerous class, to justice, will increase the public feeling of security, by furnishing dreadful warning to those whose interests or inclination might tempt them to commit the offence, it illustrates, at the same time, the benefits which result to public justice from applying the "division of labor" principle to the duties which public officers have to discharge. To such an extent does the self-governing spirit of the English Common law prevail with us, that the prosecution of criminal offenders against the peace and safety of the public, is left to a great extent, if not entirely, in the hands of private individuals, who may volunteer or not, as they choose, to bring an offender to justice. The District Attorney is only bound to prosecute such cases as are officially brought before him, either by a Magistrate or the Grand Inquest of the county,—neither of whom have authority to go beyond such matters as private individuals may volunteer to bring before them. The punishment of criminals, therefore, like the election of upright rulers, and the enactment of sound laws, depends in a great degree on the honest disposition of the community at large.

Private interests and enterprise have, however, made the crime of arson an exception from the looseness of this general principle. Experience has proved that the most frequent instances of the commission of this crime are those in which the owner of property fires it, with the design of defrauding the company by whom it is insured. It, therefore, became a matter of policy with the insurance companies in this City to employ the services of a competent man who should devote his exclusive attention to investigating the origin of fires that might occur, and, when that was found to be criminal, to lend the public such assistance as he might in bringing the offender to justice. The adoption of this course has proved eminently useful, partly on account of its inherent soundness, and much more no doubt from the efficiency of the man selected to discharge the duties of the office thus created. No one who has followed the progress of the trials to which we have referred above, can doubt for a moment that the conviction of the prisoners resulted quite as much from the efforts of Fire-Marshal Baker, in working up the case, pressing the attendance of witnesses, and seeing that no means were unprovided or not at hand, of which the prosecution might with advantage avail itself, as from the zealous labors of the District-Attorney himself. Well might the latter officer declare to the jury that he and they "lais down to sleep at night with a stronger feeling of security from midnight flames, when they knew that so vigilant a man was on guard."

We might not be willing, perhaps, to admit so great an innovation upon the free spirit of our laws, as to place the investigation of crime in general, and the apprehension of those who commit it, in the charge of an officer endowed with all the inquisitorial powers of a French *Procurateur*. But we submit that the success which has attended the creation of an office like that of Fire-Marshal in this City, would warrant the application of the same principle in respect to other branches of crime than arson. That a man, without public official authority, has been able to battle that crime so successfully, furnishes, certainly, grounds for hope that murders, burglaries and thefts, would flourish with less vigor, if upon each were fixed the watchful eye of a competent man, whose mind was distracted by no diversity of pursuit. Such an official position might be surrounded with every safeguard of protection against the despotic exercise of its duties, and yet remain an efficient means of aiding in the suppression and punishment of crime.

Death at Retail.

There is not a week passes that we do not chronicle more or less deaths in this City by poisoning. Now it is a suicide "laboring under temporary insanity," or something else, who poisons himself—now we hear of poison "given by mistake," or otherwise—now dispensed "by the carelessness of the druggist"—and again administered with murderous intent. There is thus not far short of a hundred deaths in this City, from *poison* alone, inscribed in the Coroner's books for the last year; and six or eight have already occurred in the few passing days of the present year. Does it ever occur to anybody that there is a *joint* responsibility for a large number of these murders, and that sometimes a considerable share of it may rest, in the eye of heaven if not of the law, on the heads of those who, with such fatal facility, furnish the means of destruction to any man, woman or maniac who may have the pence necessary to pay for it? Probably the idea is not new to the public; at all events, it has been emphasized sufficiently in the Times to have started some such train of thought, even if the almost daily record of facts did not suggest it.

And yet how seldom do we hear of the conviction or punishment of any of these aiders or abettors of crime, or, indeed, of any action whatever toward them severer than an occasional meaningless "censure" by some Coroner's jury, which they may, perhaps, glance over, if they take a morning paper, but which, apparently, has no influence whatever in deterring them from again retailing "a sixpence worth of poison," cold or otherwise, to the very next applicant? It were, of course, a waste of ink to argue with these individuals of their moral guilt, or their legal liabilities, or the irreparable injury they inflict upon society; for in whatever direction profit lies, there is, unfortunately, always found plenty of reckless travelers; and the only effective check in this case, as in so many others, is to make the dangers of the way so great that no profits can compensate its risks. In other words, Coroners' juries, as well as grand and criminal juries, have also a responsibility in this matter. They owe it to society to ferret out and bring to punishment every apothecary who engages in this indiscriminate retailing of poisonous drugs.

This subject was elaborately discussed at the Convention of Apothecaries which met in this City a few months ago; but they were unable to agree upon any measure which would be efficient in checking this traffic in death. It would, of course, be hard to decide in a case where so many Doctors failed to agree; but, nevertheless, we may suggest that if the *law* regulating the sale of poisons were only enforced now and then by way of example, we might at least arrive at some opinion of its efficiency, and see what further legislation may be needed in the premises. It is idle to say that law is of no avail—for this very law has already, in several known cases, prevented murder; and even as regards suicides—the class of cases most difficult to deal with legally—it is well known that they are often permanently prevented by a temporary difficulty in the way of procuring the predetermined means of death.

We are quite well aware that the great body of respectable druggists is entirely innocent in this matter—nay, that their judicious inquiries and discretion are very often the means of saving life; but the mortality from this cause has now assumed such fearful proportions as to demonstrate that the guilt also is very extensive. Neither, of course, is it assumed that there is blame on the part of the apothecary in every case of poisoning; and, indeed, as regards some of the articles most frequently used, restriction on the sale is impossible. We would, nevertheless, like to inquire, or have the Coroner's jury to inquire, how often, in the current cases of poisoning, the law requiring that the vendor shall sell only at the written order of a physician, that there be a third party as a witness of the sale, and that the name of the purchaser be inscribed in a book kept for the purpose, is complied with? Will some one of the Coroners' juries who may sit on the other cases of poisoning which will doubtless occur before the current month is up, oblige the public and public justice by instituting rigid inquiries into these matters?

Joking on a Serious Subject.—Hardly a week ago the people of Charleston were disposed to boast of the affair of the *Star of the West* as a brilliant naval engagement; a second battle of Fort Moultrie. Time seems to be throwing a different light upon the transaction. The *Mercury*, for instance, narrates the following pleasant incident, which it styles "Our Joke." It says:

"When the *Star of the West* turned tail, and it became evident that she would approach no closer, the young fellows under orders became clamorous and eager for a "shot anyhow." "Well," says the Major, (Ripley,) jumping upon the parapet, "fire away, boys, but you'll all be in —— in five minutes." The boys did fire; but the Major's prediction was not fulfilled. Major Ripley was twice breveted for gallantry during the Mexican war."

Now we confess our inability to discover the delicate witticism of this paragraph. Perhaps it is in the act of firing at an unarmed steamer when she is out of range, and has turned her stern upon her assailants; or it may be that the joke lies in bestowing the epithets "gallant" and "brave" upon the citizen soldiery who could be guilty of such a valorous act; or perhaps it is involved in Maj. Ripley's remark which the *Mercury* cloaks by an ambiguous dash. If this last conjecture is correct, some might be wicked enough to suggest that inasmuch as the United States' troops still occupy Fort Sumter, and as the prospect of dislodging them does not seem to be materially improving, congratulations that the Major's prediction was not fulfilled are rather premature. There is still another hypothesis; it may be that the joke lies in the fact that Maj. Ripley was twice breveted for gallantry in the Mexican war. If this is it, we say let him be breveted a third time, by all means. Whatever deeds this mighty man of valor may have performed hitherto, we are confident that they are all eclipsed by his last achievement.

"Falling out" Among Themselves.—Intelligence from the fortifications held by the Secessionists have not been of a very exciting character of late. There has been nothing to break the dull delights of peace. The sentries pace the stony ramparts in undisturbed possession, the monotony of their march alone being interrupted by the periodical cry which proclaims that all is well. It seems, however, that the military education of these extemporized heroes does not enable them to perform even this easy duty with either grace.

safety. The Savannah *Republican* tells us that a sentry, to whom the guardianship of Fort Pulaski was intrusted on a stormy night not long since, "lost his balance" while walking the walls, and was precipitated into the yard below. The paragraph further informs us that the gallant fellow sustained no material damage. This latter intelligence is gratifying in the extreme. Soldiers are expected to fall in war, but when they so gallantly exceed their bounden duty as to fall in peace, they merit a brighter wreath than the laurel. In view, however, of the danger attending the pedestrian exercises of the sentry, would it not be well that gentlemen appointed to the performance of this duty, were put through a course of preparatory training. To perambulate the walls during the day and while the mind was at rest, would somewhat accustom the Secessionist sentries to the more difficult duties of the night. Unless some such sage measures as we suggest are adopted, it will not be necessary for the Government to take any violent steps in ousting the soldiers of the new Confederation from poesession of the forts. If let alone, it is likely that they will "tumble out" from simple incapacity to preserve their footing.

A Case for the Spiritualste.

From the Trisune of Saturday.

"ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18.

The senior editor of *The Evening Journal* started for Springfield to-day at 12:40. What's broke?"

From the Herald of Yesterday.

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

THURLOW WEED left Albany last evening, *en route* to Springfield, expecting to be joined at Crestline, Ohio, by LEONARD SWETT, who was bearer of the Illinois Electoral vote to this city, and who left here yesterday morning."

These announcements are very positive. Yet Mr. THURLOW WEED is, or was last night, in the Astor House in this City, where he arrived, we believe, on Saturday. He *may* have the faculty of being in two places, a thousand miles apart, at the same time:—and on the other hand, our neighbors *may* both be mistaken. The latter seems a little more probable than the former. But possibly the spiritualists can explain it.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's New-Year Speech—The Great Struggle to Come in the Spring—Count Teleki—Spain and Diannion—Post-office Matters—The Passport System, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 4, 1860.

In the Emperor's speech to the diplomatic corps on New-Year's Day, he used the word *encore* in connection with his hopes that peace would still be maintained in Europe. The word was caught up at once, and made to mean that, for the present, he had hopes of peace, hut that he was not sure hut that to-morrow there would he no longer grounds for such hopee. The next morning the official journal, in its version of his Mejesty's short speech, left out the word *encore*, hut not in time to atop the orders for sales of stocke and a consequent fall at the Bourse. The dropping of the word hy the official journal is regarded as a manifestation on the part of the Government that they wish the public to understand that peace is the only thought and wish of the Government. The Bourse has so understood it, and a rise in the funds took place yesterday.

Since the famoue speech to the Austrian Minister two years ago, and the general panic that followed it, the Emperor finds it necessary to be more guarded in the language he uses on these official occasions, and such a slip as that of the present New-Year's is only to be the more wondered at, if he really meant that there was a prospect of general peace. Last evening and this morning the ministerial journals, commenting on this speech, sing loudly the praises of peace, hut whether this is a *mot d'ordre* in favor of the Bourse, or a real conviction that peace is to be preserved, it is not yet possible to know. Only one must be permitted this observation, that the more one looke out over the political horizon, the less one sees where the peace is to come from.

If we turn our attention to Italy we find NAPOLEON keeping up the sea-side protection of Gaeta a little while longer, not because he hes any sympathy with the young King or his cause, but in compliance with the desires of Russia and other European Powers, and of the Catholic Church at home. Elsewhere we find the whole country preparing for the great struggle in the Spring. A tourist who has juet pessed through there says: "At Venice there is no commerce, no noise—now and then a gondola gliding through the canal, and that is all! But instead, Anstrian officers, who lounge and smoke their cigars in the Placc St. Marc, and ruined merchats who almost hold out their hands to the paasere-by! A little way from there, at Milan, all is noise and movement. There they are sharpening their swords and cleaning their guns. In all the Cafés the Garibaldians are heard discnssing the coming campaign. At the theatre they sing the Hymn of the great liberator, and in the streels one hears only the "Song of Springtime," which commences thue:

"Garibaldi è nel' Caprera
Sperando la primavera"—

a song which continuea in the following etrain:

"*In the month of April he will mount his horse,—And every one will then be ready for the grand ball,—Our enemecs cannot resist—This man sent by Jesus Christ.*"

In fine, although the optimist writers see in the Emperor's speech a guarantee that the affairs of Italy are arranged peaceably, or are about to he, the majority regard His Majesty's words simply as a wish, but which assures nothing, and which engages neithcr France or Europe to anything.

There are, happily, two versions to the mode of liberation of the Count TELEKI. According to the Anstrian and Saxon versions, the Count pledged his word to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, that he would not attempt to leave the Empire, and that he would conduct himself in the future as a faithful aubject. On the other hand, it is asserted that the Count did not enter into any such engagement, and from what is known of the character of the man, it is probahle that this is true. He is too firm in his political principles to buy his freedom at the price of their aacrifice, and hie loyalty would not permit him to make a promiee whiohhe did not intend to respect. The manner of his arrest was too odious to escape general attention, and while Austria was thus ohliged to go back upon her first intentions, and release the Count, she deairea to let her pride down as easily as possible, hy giving out that the Count yielded and not the Government.

A private letter from Madrid apeaks of the joy that reigns there in political circles at the present embarrassed state of affairs in the United States, and declares that the Government is secretly making preparations for a descent upon Mexico so soon as Mr. LINCOLN is inaugurated, and the threatened dissolution takes place. Spain appears to understand too well the value of Mexico aa a pendant to Cuha to let auch an occaeion slip for the enforcement of her claims upon her ancient colony, and with such a fleet and anch an army as she has now at her command, the contest would not he a long one. England might, perhaps, interfere, hut it would be to gain a share in the spoils. If SAM. HOUSTON haa any pretensions to the conquest of the Halla of the Montezuma, he had hetter commence his march before the Union is dissolved, or he will meet other and more dangerous ohetacles than thoee existing to-day.

It is time that there ehonld be a clear and definitive understanding between the Post-Office Department of the United States and those of England and France in regard to the geographical and political position of California and the laws which govern the transportation of the mails from and to that State. Letters thrown into the box at San Francisco for Paris *unpaid*, arrive here safely and are paid for at the usual rate, viz: 15 cents, or 16 sous. But letters thrown into the London box for San Francisco unpaid, or into the Paris box unpaid *to go through England*, most generally do not arrive at their destination. The question then ariscs, is California one of the States of the American Union or not? Lately Mr. THOMPSON, the gentlemenly American Consul at Southampton, made application to Sir ROWLAND HILL for a bundle of California letters which he feared were detained in the London post-office for want of pre-payment, coupling the demand with a remark of surprise that they should be thus detained, when he was more surprised in receiving a note from the Department in explanation, in which it wae said that the letters were detained "because California was *not exactly* in the United States." Now, however much this magnificent "not exactly" might apply to the new Pecific Republic which the representatives of the auriferous State threaten to establish, the threats had not yet been made, and Sir ROWLAND HILL was yet in ignorance of the disunion projects of the Breckinridge party of California. Once for all, is California one of the States of the American Union or not? and if she is, is there no way of making the postal treety between France, England and the United States reciprocal as regards unpaid letters, or of enlightening Sir ROWLAND HILL upon the political relations of the Pacific States?

The American Minister has thus far received no reply to his energatic demand in favor of nbolishing the passport system for Americans entering France, but there is no doubt but that this demand will he granted. All the surrounding Stetes are moving in the matter, and there is really a prospect that we are going to have a complete abolition in France of this annoying formality.

Mr. FAULKNER has obtained the release of another Americen naturalized citizen from the French army, making the fourth within the six months he hes been at Paris With these precedents, no trouble will be hereafter experienced.

The saloons of the American Minister's residence were the rendezvous, on New Year's day, of all the Americans now here, and among the rest were some of the red shirts of GARIBALDI. It has been a long time since the United States have hed eny Minister at Paris who received end entertained his countrymen with the same liberality and magnificence—lor that is the word—as the present Minister. We are glad too to be ahlo to say that he is a strong Union man, and it is a curious circumstence, but every Southern man we have thus far met here is also strong for the Union. A residence abroad is in fact the hest cure for sectionalism we know of. MALAKOFF.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Spirit of War—Reorganization of the Militia—Telling Railronds—Amendment of the Liquor Law—Relief of Widows and the Unmarried Females—Centi aband Articlea—The Spirit of the State, etc., etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Only the House was in session, and the attendance there so sparse that they might as well have adjourned yesterday and gone home to gather healthy puhlic opinion, and enjoy the luxury of a pure atmosphere.

The arming of the State seems to be the prevailing sentiment—a sentiment that is none the less real and decided, because it is more calm of expression than when the *Star of the West* was facing and flaeing the one large and one small gun at Morris Island.

Mr. PIERCE this morning, introduced a hill, of which tha following is a synopsis:

SECTION 1. Divides the militia into two classes:

1. The volunteer militia, heing that now organized.
2. All the rest.

Directs a thorough enrollment of the militia to be made within thirty days—the work to be done by a Deputy in each Company District appointed by the commandant of companies, to be paid as the Census Marshals of 1855. Makes an appropriation of $20,000 to pay the same.

SEC. 2. Amends the acts of 1854 and 1855, in relation to tbc dutlee of Assessors who are directed to correct tbe rolls above made from year to year, and reassesses the uncollected commutation on the towns that are delinquent.

SEC. 3. Provides penalties for District Attornies and Brigade Inspectors who neglect their duties.

SEC. 4. Revises the system of drafts, so as to make it uniform and equal, and gives the Governor power to fill up the Volunteer Militia to its fullest standard by volunteers or by drafts, in case of emergency, but not otherwise; and further provides that he may call out the whole Militia, if the force be greater than that which the volunteers can furnish; it also empowers the Governor to provide for the transportation of men called into service.

SEC. 5. Abolishes hettalion Courts-Martial, and restores the Court of Appeals.

The Governor's recommendation to impose tolls on railroads takes shape, to-day, in a hill introduced hy Mr. FINCH, of Clinton, except that as introdnced it does not embrace that remarkable feature of the Governor's recommendation, whicb proposed to permit the Central road to increase its rate of passenger fare. The hill introduced to-day differs from the hills of previous years, inasmuch es it discriminates between the roads that follow the line of the canal and those which compete more indirectly for the traffic which is deemed to helong to our State works. It differs also in the fact that it imposas a heavy rate upon the roads that, like the Central and Oswego, compete with the main line or Erie Canal, than it does upon roads that, like the Saratoga, only compete with the Central—like the Champlain. The following hrief of the bill as introduced, will sbow its peculiar features:

SECTION 1. The Canal Board are required to levy upon the New-York Central and the Oswego and Syracuse, from the first day of April to the first day of December, the same rates of tolls upon freight as ara levied upon the Canals; during the same period, two-thirds tolls npon property passing from tide-water upon the New-York and Erie and the Rome and Watertown roads and destined for Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Dunkirk, or Cape Vincent—and upon property passing over the roads to tide water from either of the above placce; upon all property transported on the Northern Railroad, the Saratoga and Whitehall road, and the Rennselser and Saratoga road, and passing over the entire length of said road, one-half tolls. In adjusting tolls, the New-York and Erie are to be measured as of the same length as the Central.

SEC. 2. The roads are to transport freight only subject to the payment of tolls; they are to make monthly statements, of all property carried, to tha Auditor, and shall pay toll in such manner and form as the Commissionere of the Canal Fund shall direct. Failure to make these statements to be enforced by an action at law.

SEC. 3. If either of the roads fail to make payment according to this law, they ehall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollare a day for every day's neglect; it is made the dnty of the Attorney-General to prosecute for the penalty hereby imposed.

A proposition is mada to amend the old Maine Liqnor law in this respect:

Section 32 of chapter 628, of thc laws of 1857, is repealed, and persons against whom judgment shall be rendered or recovered on any bond given under said act, or for any penalty incurred under said act, shall be entitled to the libertics of the jail in the same manner as though said section had never been enacted.

Mr. FULLERTON to-day introduced his bill for the relief of widows and unmarried females. It provides that their real and personal property, to the amount of $2,000, shall be exempt from taxation.

When motions and resolutions were introdnced, Mr. WATERBURY called up his resolution—offered yesterday—directing the Committee on the Militia and Public Defence to inquire if any arms and munitions of war are being manufactured and sold by citizens of this State to the citizens of States now at war with the General Government.

The proceedings that ensued left no room to doubt that the call for a Democratic State Convention wae to be seconded on the floor of the House, by the opposition of the Democratic members to any measure that looked to the protection of the State and the frustration of schemes to break up the Union. Mr. JOHNSON, the member from Seneca, attempted to ridicule Mr. WATERBURY'e resolution, by a substitute directing him to make inquiriee and report tha facts to the United Stales Commissioner Mr. WATERBURY turned the laugh on JOHNSON by accepting the amendment with a proviso that JOHNSON should assist. The House, however, voted it dorm.

Then Mr. KERNAN, another Democrat, moved to lay the whole snhject on the tehle, denouncing the spirit that resisted the rebels of South Carolina as one that was likely to impose some additional taxes on the State. He was particularly anxious that nothing should be done. But, notwithstending the anxiety of Mr. KERNAN, the House took another view of the question and refused to reble the resolutions by the decisive vote, Ayes 20, Noes 57—and then adopting them by the still more decisive vote of Ayes 59, Noes 18—the last being a strictly party vote, every affirmative being a Republican, and every negative a Democrat

Mr. BENEDICT hed the forethought to make the resolve effective by empowering the Committee to send for persons and papers.

I am told that the military officers of the State have already ascertained sufficient to satisfy them that a United States officer, or a person connected with the United States arsenal at Watervliet, has been engaged in supplying cannon, gun carriages, artillery harness and shells to the rebels of South Caroline. The officers are not empowered to examine premises or persons—but the Committee, being clothed with such power, will be able to definitely determine the facts, and provide a remedy. I am satisfied they will make thorough work, not stopping short of the City of New-York, which has had quite as much to do with giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union as any other locality.

As I have before said, the people of the country are just beginning to realize the length and breadth of this secession movement. They are fathoming its objects, and gathering a rational conclusion as to the motives of those who have been the chief conspirators. They are coming to know the danger—its source—and the remedy. They are preparing to rescue the country and the Constitution, and to defend the Union. Every mail brings demands that the representatives of the people here in Albany shall stand true to them, and true to the country. I heard a Senator from one of the most conservetive central counties say, to-day, that if he should vote for the Robinson resolutions he would be burnt in effigy in every town in his district. And he would. If the Secessionists much longer defy the Government, it will be a long while before they will again heve tha peace and tha position they have heretofore enjoyed. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Senate is not in eession.

In the Assembly Mr. COZANS presented a communication from workingmen on national affairs, and called for its reading. The communication assailed the doctrine of the Republican Party.

Mr. FISH moved to suspend the further reading. Carried, 43 to 25.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE, to provide for the more complete enrollment and discipline of the Militia of the State. The hill provides for a complete enrollment of all the militiary by the Colonels of regiments the same as the Census Marshels; that uncollected commutation be reassessed on delinquent towns. The present organization shall he called the Volunteer Militia; the Governor may employ them at the requisition of the President; gives the Governor a large power in the case of an emergency. Long details are given about drafting, hut the bill does not propose to increase the present force. The bill is the one recommended hy the Military Association, and prepared by Col. PEATT.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill to amend the license law by allowing jail limits to persons confined for fines.

Mr. FINCH introduced a bill tolling railroad freights. Raferred to Committee on Canals.

Mr. SHAW introduced a bill to punish frauds in the use of stamps or brands for trade marks.

Mr. FULLERTON introduced a bill to exempt unmarried females and widows from taxation to the amount of $2,000.

Mr. COMSTOCK introduced a bill to provide for the transfer of causes from the Brooklyn City Court to the Supreme Court.

Mr. WATERBURY called up the resolution to inquire into the rumors of cannon being made in Troy for the State of South Carolina.

Mr. KERNAN opposed the resolution on the ground that sensation legislation was injurious; that the laws of the United States punished treason; that the United States officers were the proper parties to investigate the metter, and that the Legislature of this State was not required to investigate into every idle rumor current at this time.

Mr. PIERCE spoke in support of the resolution, stating that a military officer of the State had investigated the matter, and found the rumor to he well founded.

The resolution was adopted by 59 to 18.

All the Democratic members present voted "No." Mr. BURT, Repuhlican, also voted "No."

Mr. BENEDICT moved that the Committee to investigate the subject have power to send for persons and papers.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Business Dull in California—The Day of Humiliation—State Statistics—Important Concession from Sonora.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Pony Express passed here at 5 o'clock this morning, nearly two days late, owing to much snow on nearly the whole route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 5—3.40 P. M.

Arrived, 3d, steamer *Cortez*, from Panama, and ship *Garnet*, from Liverpool: 4th, *Ringleader*, Boston. 5th, ship *Dashing Wave*, Boston. Spoken, Nov. 2, lat. 53° south, long. 76° west, ship *John Mills*, bound north. The *Ringleader* was in company for two days, off Cape Horn, with ship *Flying Childers*, from New-York to San Francisco.

The weather has again become had, and prevents any outdoor business, hut trifling lots of goods are changing hands at former quotations. Candles are a shade firmer, and Coffee easier, but other articles without change, and all dull and heavy. The annual summing up of stocks usually develops a speculation of some kind, hut this year stocks are found so hopelessly heavy as to check any movement of that nature. Any article within a reasonable compass is held heyond their reach. The stocks of Bacon and Park equal this year's consumption at the rate of last year. Lard and Ham equal one year's supply. Butter, ample; Sugars, fair; Coffee, heavy; Rice, large; Candles, moderate; Tea, fair. Trade in domestic products continues suspended. Farmers will hold back their wheet. Ships cannot get cargoes, as huyers are unwilling to pay over $1 70 for Wheat, and cannot fill orders at that figure. The desire to ship treasure and money East, has made the market stringent. The etandard rate is 2 per cent., hut outsiders pay 3 and upwarde.

The proclamation of the President, setting apart yesterday as a day of humillation, fasting and prayer, only reached this City on the day named for publication, consequently but little preparation was made for ite observance. The congregation of Calvary Church assembled in the evening, and listened to addresses from Rev. Drs. COLT, BUALL and WILLIAMS. The Custom-house, Post-office, and other public buildings ware closed, and the Courts refrained from business.

The latest Pony Express dates by telegraph to Fort Kearney are to the 21st ult., the last express arriving in due time, notwithstanding the terrihly stormy weather on the route.

Latest accounts from Sacramento represent the city as crowded with politicians of all grades, in anticipation of the meeting of the Legislature on the 7th. Gov. DENVER seems to have the most positive support for the Senatorship, but it is stated that there are friends of the late Senator BRODERICK among the Douglas members who spare no effort to defeat DENVER.

Mrs. KITTY GEEKIN was murdered at her residence in Sacramento this morning. It is supposed tha deed was committed for her money.

The annual statistics of the resources of the trade and commerce of the State are prepared for publication, and show a remarkable progress dnring the past year. 30,700 passengers arrived at San Francisco, and 14,100 departed—a gain of population hy emigration seaward of 16,000. The estimated overland emigration is 50,000 or 60,000, being small on acconnt of Indian hostilities. The gold export falls off several millions from last yaar, but this deficiency is barely compensated hy greatly increased exports of the State. The amount of treasure received from the mines fully equals that of any other year. The value of the principal State products exported from San Francisco in 1860, is as follows:

Barley	150,000 bush.	Potatoes	$29,000
Bread	$280,000	Quicksilver	350,000
Fish	48,000	Skins	29,000
Flour	649 000	Silver Ore	416,000
Furs	15,000	Tallow	56,000
Gold	42,325,000	Wheat	1,854,000
Hides	600,000	Wine	30,000
Lumber	94,000	Wool	392,000
Oats	120,000		

The total of exports of the State other than gold, are valued at $8,732,000 against $5,523,000 in 1859 and $480,000 in 1858.

A decree has been published by the Governor of Sonora, conceding the right to transmit American gold from Guyamas on the gulf of California through the State of Sonora to the frontier of Arizona, near Fort Buchanan. The route is to pursue a direct line, where it is represented the road is excellent. This concession was procured by the merchants of Guyamas, and is expected to have an important bearing on trade between San Francisco and Guyamas, and upon the development of the new Territory of Arizona.

News from Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Jan. 18.

The weather is mild and it is snowing fast. The Western stage with passengers and the mail, and HINCKLEY & Co.'s messenger, with $6,000, passed at 10½ o'clock last night. Denver City dates are to the 14th instant.

A severe snow storm will delay the movements of many San Juan adventurers who were about leaving for that point.

About thirty quartz mills are still running in the Mountain City neighborhood, and they are doing well.

The water gulches are failing steady; only those can run that have mills.

Several sluices have been started in the Platte diggings, eight miles above this city. They are supplied with water from the Hydraulic Company's ditch, and miners say they can make wages where heretofore work would not pey. A pottery manufactory will commence operations in a short time near this city.

The Central California Overland Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Central California Overland Eprese coach passed here at 1 P. M. for St. Joseph, with five passengers and four thousand dollars in treasure. The telegraphic news published here yesterday created a good deal of excitement.

A Fugitive Slave Case in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 19.

A colored woman claimed as a fugitive slave from Wheeling, Va., was arrested here to-day. She will be examined on Monday. Judge TILDEN has issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, which is returnable on Monday morning. What little excitement there is, is confined entirely to the colored population. The woman admits herself that she belongs to the claimant.

An Arms Manufactory Burnt.

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Massachusette Arms Company's manufactory, at Chicopee Falls, was burnt on Friday night last, and fifty hands are thrown out of employment. Loss, $60,000, and insured for $30,000.

Sale of the Mexican Prize Steamers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Mexican prize steamers *Gen. Miramon* and *Marquez de la Habana*, were sold this morning. The former brought $12,500, and the latter $20,000.

The Great Western Railway.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Great Western Railroad traffic for the week ending yesterday is $43,600—being an increase of $11,500 over the corresponding week last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Academy of Music will open to-night for an experimental season of opera, under the auspices of the Italian artists. MERCADANTE'S famous work, "Il Giuramento," will be produced, with COLSON, ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI and FERRI, in the caste. The music of this opera is as fluently graceful and pleasing as any that belongs to the modern Italian school, and we shall be greatly mistaken if it does not achieve a success. Although this is scarcely the right season to enter upon an expensive and hazardous undertaking, it is, we believe, a fair one for musical purposes. In the way of opera we have never been poorer than now. For many months our energies have been wasted on the experiment of giving Italian music without Italian artists, and it has failed. Latterly, we have even been without this ordinary resource. Our theatres are crowded; there seems to be no scantinass of money for the purposes of amusement, and several successful concerts during the past week have demonstrated the fact that our public wants music. Under these circumstances we are disposed to anticipate a good season for tha associated artists, especially as it is apparent that it will be conducted with energy. We trust for tha sake of our most elegant and refined amusement that the public will lend its aid to the undertaking. A great deal depends on the success of the experiment; it will determine probably whether or not we ara to have a vigorous Spring campaign. At any rate, with new operas, good singers, fine orchestra and an able conductor like Signor MUSIO we ought to be moderately content. There will he a brilliant house to-night.

The new piece at Mr. WALLACK'S has filled the house satisfactorily since its production on Tuesday evening, and will of course maintain its place on the bills for some time to come. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist concerning its literary merits there is no doubt that it affords a fine scope for Mr. LESTER WALLACKS powers in the melodramatic way, especially in the fourth and fifth acts, which are admirably given. The "Lady of St. Tropez" may be recorded as a succese.

Mr. JEFFERSON closed his engagement on Saturday night, playing to the only unprofitable week this theatre has seen since Mr. JACKSON'S management. As we apprehended at the commencement, Mr. JEFFERSON has shown himself, in the language which *Punch* made Queen VICTORIA apply to an equally unsuccessful and ambitious servant, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, "not strong enough for the place." It is one of the misfortunes of our drame that the moment a good stock actor contributes to the success of a piece he assumes entirely to himself all the honors, a portion of which, at least, belong to his surroundings and to the piece in which he plays, and eaten up with a ridiculous self-conceit, sets up at once for "a star." This makes it impossible for a management to secure a good stock company on any terms consistent with a fair regard to self interests. We see, for instance, the stock company at LAURA KEENE'S last Summer, excellent as a stock company, broken into a set of separate and unsuccessful speculators. We have only to hope that out of the evil of Mr. JEFFERSON'S failure may come some good, and that he himself may be so disenchanted as to disenchant others of the gay delusion that because an actor shows himself a good stock actor and plays two or three parts excellently well, he is able to carry alone the weight of attraction of a first-class metropolitan theatre.

There are, in fact, but three or four artists at tha outside, fairly entitled to the position of "stars." Among these stands preëminent Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, who, at his last engagement, made the most legitimate success within our recollection. It is true that all his performances are full of inequalities and faults, hut these, which study and experience can rectify, are covered by the brilliant flashes of genius which light up particular passages and scenes, and dazzle and delight an audience. Mr. BOOTH has a high destiny before him, and his present engagement and future career will be watched with interest by the most cultivated and refined lovers of the drama in this City. He appears to-night as *Brutus*, the character in which he closed his last engagement, and plays on four nights of the week. On Tuesday we are to see once more the young lady, Miss ELLIOTT, who recently appeared as *Juliet* in the character of *Julia* in the "Hunchback," and on Thursday Mr. CHARLES DILLON, who has dropped suddenly among us, appears in tha part of *Belphegor*, in which he come seasons since excited so much sensation at tha Lyceum, London.

It is one of the merits of Miss LAURA KEENE'S burlesque of the "Seven Sisters," that it lends itself readily to alteration. A scene can be cut out or put in without in the slightest degree interfering with the continuity of the story, or disturhing the progress of its action. It might, indeed, be played backwards for a change, and still be gay and amusing. Its receptive capacity will be tested to-night by the ingrafting of three supplemental scenes, the addition of new dielogue, and the introduction of another character—a Yankee character called *Doubtful Towsail*. With these reinforcements the piece will undoubtedly start on a new "run," especially as a new American comedian, Mr. B. G. ROGERS, has been engaged to do full justice to the part of the stranger.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear to-night at Niblo's Garden, in hie great character of *Spartacus*, in Dr. BIRD'S tragedy of the "Gladiator." Criticism has accepted it as the finest of all Mr. FORREST'S impersonations. Mr. RAREY, the horse-tamer, bronght his second course of lectures at this house to a close on Saturday afternoon, and was again greeted by an overflowing attendance. It is many years since such a flattering succession of brilliant gatherings has been witnessed within the walls of a New-York theatre, and the oldest inhabitant will fail to recall an instance where, in the midst of such prosperity, the hero of it quickly withdrew. Mr. RAREY is determined that the subjugation of horsee shall not be "run into the ground" as many another goodly thing has been, and for this reason he announces but one performance during the present week, which will take place on Saturday afternoon. In the meantime our Brooklyn friends will have the opportunity of hearing and seeing New-York's greatest lion to decided advantage in their new Academy of Music. He will give an entertainment there on Wednesday evening.

Prof. ANDERSON, the famous Wizard of the North, announces that he will relinquish his magic sceptre for a short time and appear at Niblo's in his great impersonation of "Rob Roy." The play of that name is consequently in preparation, and Prof. ANDERSON will "tread his native heath" to-morrow evening for the first time in this city. Sir HENRY BISHOP'S music will be given hy several members of the late Cooper English Opera troupe, assisted by a complete chorus. Mr. HARRY PEARSON, a very excellent artist has been engaged expressly for the purpose of playing the part of *Baltie Nichol Jarvie*.

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, a popular artist of a peculiar style which may almost be said to have originated with him, is the present attraction at the New Bowery, and during the past week has drawn very good houses. He is announced to play to night in the famous local drama called the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," when in Mose exulteih, and in the petite comedy called "The Stage Struck Barber." The performances terminate with the farce "A Hole in the Wall."

At the Bowery Theatre, the hippo-dramatic spectacular piece called "Tippoo Saib, or the Fall of Seringapatam" will be produced in magnificent style to-night. The scenery is all new, the dresses gorgeous, and a hundred auxiliaries will assist in the vrrious tableaux.

Miss O'KEEFE, a pupil of Mad. D'AUZRI'S, announces her first concert for Thursday evening at Dodworth's Saloon.

Herr FORMES, the great besso, will give a concert at Irving Hall on Friday evening, assisted by Signor STIEBELI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, and other first-class talent. Herr FORMES is one of the most delightful concert-singers in the country, and will undoubtedly be liberally patronized on this occasion. The "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs, will be sung.

The Scripture historical drama, called "Joseph and his Brethren," which was played at Barnum's Museum some weeks since with decided success, will be repeated there to-night, and every afternoon and evening during the week.

The opera of "La Traviata," announced for performance to-morrow evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, has been withdrawn, owing to conscientious scruples on the subject of its character. MERCADANTE'S "Giuramento" will be played instead.

BLONDIN, the hero of the tight-rope, and the most accomplished of living performers on it, makes his appearance to-night at Canterbury Hall. The other attractions at this establisbment are varied and excellent. Mr. SAM COWELL and Mr. OONES (who is decidedly the best comic singer of Irish songs we have ever had here) sing every night.

The Arion Society, one of the best choral associations in the City, will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Irving Hall, on Thursdey. There will be a full orchestra, under the direction of Messrs. ANCHUTZ and BERGMANN; and the strength and admirable efficiency of the society will be tested in the choruses. The present entertainment is the first of a series of three, and we direct attention to them with pleasure, because they promise to be the most agreeable concerts of the season. The subscription to the series is fixed at the remarkably low price of one dollar and fifty cents, including reserved seats at each performance. For a concert of Philharmonic proportions, this is surely cheap enough.

Two agreeable musical entertainments were given on Thursday of lest week; the one at Dodworth's Saloon, introducing Miss EMMA ROWCROFT; the other et Irving Hall, by Mme. ANNA BISHOP. The night was extremely unfavorable, but we were glad to see a good attendance at both places. Miss ROWCROFT is a young lady recently returned from her studies at the Royal Academy of London, and intending, as we understand, to adopt music as her profession in this City. She has every natural qualification for winning distinction as a singer. Her voice is an excellent soprano, apparently of good compass, and sufficiently powerful for concert purposes. Its quality is thoroughly delicious, and leeves nothing to be desired. As a vocalist, howaver, it is obvious that Miss ROWCROFT has yet much to learn. The capacity to sing scales, and to preserve a fair equality in the various registers of the voice—which she possesses—does not constitute the sole excellence of a singer of the first rank. We look for distinctive merit in the intelligence with which a passage is phrased, and in the just balance of one musical idea with another, without which the best composition becomes dreary and platitudinous. It seemed to us that Miss ROWCROFT was especially defective in this matter of phrasing, and notably in the first recitative and aria, where an unusuel amount of intelligance was demanded, and where a preconcerted plan of taking breath is not absolutely unnecessary. The practice of simply singing through a piece in the way that a solfeggio can be disposed of is sadly too prevalent with our singers, and is one reason why concert-singing has fallen into disrepute. Deliberation and nicety are the two things that are most needed in the interpretation of detached pieces, and no amount of mechanical excellence can compensate for their absence. Miss ROWCROFT was heard to better advantage in the gurgling scale passages of ROSSINI'S duet.

And as we have spoken of phrasing, may we not here refer to Signora FERZZOLINI, the acknowledged Queen of this difficult art, and one to whom all must cheerfully bow. It was Mme. BISHOP'S good fortune to secure the services of this superb concert singer, and it was the better fortune of those who were present on Thursday evening to hear one of the most harmonious expositions of musical art that has ever been afforded to them in this City. There is a discreet limit to praise, hut we find it hard to set hounds to our appreciation of the surpassingly admirable way in which the *scena* from *Otello* was rendered by Mme. FERZZOLINI. ROSSINI himself said that the singing of this famous *cantatrice* constituted the poetry of song, and the justice of the remark was never more apparent than on Thursday, when her voice was in admirable condition, and her use of it a perfect miracle of elegance and high artistic sensibility.

For the rest, both programmes were ably interpreted. Mme. BISUOP was warmly received, and sang like a finished artiste as she is. Her legion of supporters did their share well; almost every piece being encored, and this too in the teeth of a programme containing no fewer than twenty-one items! Miss ROWCROFT was assisted by Messrs. BURKE, HOFFMAN and RIVARD.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, whose movements faom West to East, and North to South, seems to take the world always by surprise, arrived in the *Asia*. She has not played during her European visit.

Mr. JEFFERSON has thrown up his engagement with Mr. DE BAR & W. CANFIELD, and proceeds to California.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to tha surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; ne staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices,
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 638 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moidavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FRASER—OAKLEY.—On Monday, Jan. 7, JOSEPH FRASER to SARAH J. OAKLEY, all of New-York.

HAND—CONDIT.—In Milburn, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. J. C. Pennell, EDWARD S. HAND to CAROLINE A., daughter of J. D. Condit, Esq., all of above place.

DIED.

GIBSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, JOHN, eldest son of William and Jessie Gibson, aged 31 years and 18 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his father's residence, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

VAN PELT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 20, Rev. Dr. P. I. VAN PELT, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, the members of the Historical Society, and those of the Veteren Corps, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 73 Hammond-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

DAYTON.—In this City on Sunday, Jan. 20, Mr. CHARLES W. DAYTON, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, A. C. Dayton, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

PETERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, CHARLES PETERS, aged 61 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 213 West 18th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

POMEROY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, GEORGE A. POMEROY, eldest son of the late George Pomeroy, in the 35th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 172 East 18th-st., without further notice.

BURTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of William W. Burton, and daughter of Patrick Murray, of Dublin, Ireland, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Washington Prospect Temple of Honor No 5, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on

MONDAY, JAN. 21,

At the lowest market prices, a large

Stock of

FAMILY GOODS, consisting of

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS, &c., &c.

Also,

TARLETANS and ORGANDIES, for evening dresses,

COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,

of all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,

FOR CASH,

In liquidation of the estate of

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

At No. 661 Broadway,

Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 7,

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

The stock consists in part of

Rich Plain, Figured and EVENING SILKS,

by the yard and in robes,

POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES,
VELOURS, CLOAKS,
REPS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASK and DAMASK,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.,
SHAKER, SAXONY and WELSH FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

Also,

200 pieces FRENCH DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
200 pieces all Wool DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
200 pieces all Wool PLAIDS, at 25c. per yard.
100 pieces all Wool Printed FRENCH MERINOES, at 25c. per yard.
1,000 dresses 4-4 BRITISH CALICOES, at $1 50 per dress.

Also,

10,000 dozen first quality of ladies' KID GLOVES, at 75c. per pair.

Also,

A large lot of SILKS at 50c., 62½c. and 75c. per yard.

The whole must be sold by Feb. 1, next, as the store has been let, and the business must be closed.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, will offer this morning, at lowest cash prices, the following indispensable articles for family use:

8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 linen and muslin Sheetings.
Ballard Vale and other Flannels, from 2s. 6d. upward.
4-4 Shaker Flannels, at 40c. and upwards.
Superior assortment Dornet Flannels, 18c., 25c., and finer.
Table Damasks, very reasonable.
5-8, 6-8 and 7-8 Damask and Snow-drop Napkins, from $1 dozen upward.
Fine quality 4-4 bleached Shirtings, 11c. per yard.
Wamsutta, Bates, Dwight, White Rock, and other Shirtings.
Shirting Linens, from 18c. per yard to finest quality.

At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

THE GREAT PANIC SALE,

AT KINZEY'S.

ENTIRE STOCK, CLOSING OUT

AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Closing sale commences MONDAY, 10 A. M.

$3,000 worth COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE GOODS, and NEEDLEWORK GOODS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS, SKIRTS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY GOODS, HAIR NETS, &c.

Gents' Wool Half-Hose, 6c. — Cotton Hose, 2c.
Gents' Ribbed Half-Hose, 5c. — Woolen Hose, 4c.
Heavy Ribbed Hose, 9c. — Infants' Boots, 2c.
Fine Merino Half-Hose, 12½c. — Wool Tippets, 3c.

MUST BE SOLD.

Must be sold, 800 Fine Needlework Sets, 25c., 31c., 50c.
Must be sold, 1,700 Fine Needlework Collars, 12c., 18c.
Must be sold, 2,200 Fine Needlework Collars, new shapes, 25c., 31c.
Must be sold, 1,430 Finn Needlework Collars, new shapes, 37c., 50c.
Must be sold, Wide Tarltan, all Colors, 10c.
Must be sold, 2,500 Ladies' Fine Muslin Caps, 12½c.

GREAT PANIC SALE.

Cloth Gloves, 18c. — Best Pins, paper 3c.
Kid Gloves, 6c., 25c. — Best Needles, paper 3c.
Cotton Gloves, 3c. — Hooks and Eyes, 2c.
Silk Gloves, 8c. — Spool Cotton, 1c.
Fine Gauntlets, 15c. — Best Hair-pins, box 2c.
Gents' Silk Gloves, 15c. — Buttons, 12 dozen 4c.
Woolen Sleeves, 12½c. — Fancy Lamp Mats, 10c.
31,000 Skeins Sewing Silk, 12 skeins 9c.
28,000 Large Skeins Silk, 12 skeins, 12c.
2,700 Fine Fast-Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c., 5c.
4,300 Ladies' Fine White Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c.
4,100 Gents' Colored, all Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c.
3,700 Gents' Fine Linen Sosoms, 9c., 12c., 18c.

50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Maltese Lace Collars, 12½c. — Velvet Scarfs, 18c.
Silk Lace Veils, 6c. — Chenille Scarfs, 8c.
Wide Silk Illusion, 2c. — Chenille Nets, 12½c.
Wide Wash Blond Lace, 18c. — Twist Nets, 6c.
Bands and Flouncings clearing out, 5c., 8c., 16.
2,100 Spray's Real French Flowers, closing at 8c.
1,200 Rich Bonnet Strings, 1¾ yds., pair 31c.
21,000 yards Ribbons closing out, 1c. to 18c.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Dress Trimmings, (silk,) Closing out, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Cloak Trimmings closing out, 3c., 5c., 6c.
1,200 Pieces Silk Velvets, price 12½c.
3,500 Yards Silk Velvets, all colors, 2c., 3c., 6c.
A large lot of Laces and Edgings, closing, 1c., 2c., 3c.

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FEATHERS, Flowers, Nets, Head Dresses, Hoop Skirts, Best Kid Gloves, Cords and Tassels, and Fancy Hair-pins.

LADIES!—You can find all the goods advertised, with many others, all closing out at equally low prices.

WM. KINZEY,

No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

R. H. MACY,

NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,

Will open on MONDAY, Jan. 21,

SPECIALTIES:

$3,600 worth CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS.

JOB LOT will be sold from 15c. to 58c.,

Half the cost of importation.

500 Prs. COLORED AND WHITE ORGANDIES and ESMERALDAS.

JOB LOT for 1s., 15c. and 18c. a yard.

Cost 30c. a yard to import.

500 Pr. EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS.

500 Pr. EMBROIDERED CURTAIN LACES.

150 Prs. EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS.

JOB LOTS very much under price

1,000 Doz. LADIES' WHITE-RIBBED LAMBS' WOOL HOSE.

Are to be closed at 2s.—usual price 4s.

2,000 BUCHANAN NIGHT-CAPS,

Closing for 1s.

$1,000 in YANKEE NOTIONS opened this week.

N. B.—

1,000 Doz. of our LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES now opening. All colors. All sizes. 63c. a pair.

We are in constant receipt of orders for them by mail from all parts of the Union. Whatever may be the result of the present political difficulties, the Ladies, from Maine to Texas, are a UNIT so far as our Kid Gloves are concerned, and WILL have them.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,

Corner 14th-st.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF BARGAINS IN

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.

Fine Bleached Cotton Shirtings, only 6¼c. per yard.
Fine 4-4 Bleached Cotton Shirtings, only 10c. per yard.
Extra fine yard-wide Cotton Shirtings, only 12½c. per yard.
Superior quality yard-wide English Long Cloths, 12½c. per yard, (formerly sold 18c.)
Fine 8-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings, only 25c. per yard, (formerly sold 39c.)
Extra fine 9-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings, only 27c. per yard, (formerly sold 33c.)
Superfine 10-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings, only 30c. per yard, (formerly sold 37½c.)
Yard-wide fine Family Linen, suitable for ladies' wear, only 18¾c. per yard.
Yard-wide extra fine Family Linen, suitable for ladies' wear, only 20c. and 25c. per yard.
4-4 very heavy Family Linens, only 30c. per yard and upwards.
5-8 Damask Napkins, only $1 25 per dozen, (value, $1 75.)
6-8 Damask Napkins, only $1 50 per dozen, (value, $2.)
7-8 Damask Table-cloths, only $1 50 each, (value, $2.)
10-4 Damask Table-cloths, only $1 50 and $1 75 each, (value, $2 25 and $2 50.)
Real Welsh Flannels, 25c. per yard and upwards.
Heavy Bleached Canton Flannels, only 12½c. per yard.
Offering unusual inducements to purchasers.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS,

At T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

EXTRA BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Will be opened on MONDAY.

75 pieces Fine Irish Linen, at 25c. per yard; worth 40c.
150 pieces very fine Linen, at 33c. per yard; worth 50c.
6 cases Table Damask, from 25c. per yard up.
100 dozen fine Snow-drop Napkins, at $1 per dozen; worth $1 75.
300 dozen Large Fringed Towels, at 75c. per dozen; worth $1 50.
150 Heavy Linen Huck Towels, at $1 per dozen.
100 pieces Extra Heavy Huck Toweling, only 9c. per yard.
50 pieces fine Bird's-eye Diaper, only 11c. per yard.
100 dozen Large Fringed Linen Towels, at $1 50 per dozen; worth $2 25.

Also, a lot of first quality Kid Gloves, at 50c. per pair.

Now is the time for housekeepers to replenish. Ladies who wish to save themselves the inconvenience of the rush, should make an early call.

WHITE GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will make large additions to their stock of JACONETS, at 12½ cents, 15 cents and 20 cents per yard and upwards.

CAMBRICS do. at the same prices.

Plaid and Striped CAMBRICS equally low.

India TWILLS and BRILLANTES at 11 cents, 12½ cents, 15 cents and 20 cents per yard and upwards.

MADAPOLAMS and French PERCALES proportionately low in price.

Fine CORDED SKIRTS, only 50 cents each, formerly sold at $1 50.

Embroidered and Dotted Swiss MUSLINS, at extremely low prices

---

GREAT BARGAINS IN

PLAIN BLACK SILKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Jan. 21,

20 cases BLACK LYONS TAFFETAS, Rich High Lustre, comprising all widths,

AT 75 CENTS PER YARD AND UPWARDS,

Much below cost of importation.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.

SEVERAL LARGE INVOICES OF DESIRABLE GOODS

RETURNED FROM THE SOUTH,

AT NOS. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND-ST.,

The Goods having all been sent to this store for convenience of sale.

LORD & TAYLOR

would inform their customers and purchasers generally that they have had

LARGE QUANTITIES OF DRY GOODS

returned to them from

VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE SOUTH,

from firms who have been unfortunate, owing to the present

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL PANIC,

and in order to dispose of the entire lot, without delay, the goods will be arranged in the above store, in a LARGE ROOM separate from the other stock, and the

SALE WILL CONTINUE ONE WEEK,

commencing MONDAY, Jan. 21, at prices

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

The goods are very desirable, and consist mostly of

DRESS GOODS, SILKS and DOMESTICS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.

Full size Black BEAVER CLOAKS.....$10
Full size LION SKIN CLOAKS..... 8

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,

No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACES.

500 Point Applique Collars,

From $1 to $5 each.

350 Point Applique Setts, handsomely trimmed, (in Boxes,) from $7 upwards the Sett.

250 Thread and Guipure Lace Collars and Cuffs, $1 50 to $4.

Limerick and Spanish Point Coiffures.

Mohair Lace Points,

From $10 to $30 each. The latest novelty.

2,000 Shetland Veils; Brown, Grey and Black, From 37½ cents to $1 each.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on

MONDAY, Jan. 21,

500 Broche Square Shawls at $3 50 each, worth $5 50.
350 Broche Square Shawls at $5 each, worth $7
500 Broche Long Shawls at $6 50 each, worth $8 50.
400 Broche Long Shawls at $8 each, worth $10 50.

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME, WITH CLASSIC INSTRUCTION.—Foreigners or Americans wishing their children to acquire with purity the English language, can place them under the tuition of a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, he having the entire charge of the education of a gentleman's children (three finishing, and three elementary pupils;) a liberal table, the comforts of a well ordered private home, maternal care, board, instruction, use of books and washing; is offered at $100 per quarter; oil painting and music if desired, with use of fine instruments. Address PRIVATE TUTOR, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—ANY of our applicants competent to teach French and music well, and willing to accept a salary of two hundred dollars and board, in a seminary in this State, will please address us at their earliest convenience.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools,

No. 596 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New York. Applicants this day can commence on low terms for a full practical Course in Double-Entry Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Business Writing. Two $5 seats for writing vacant.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. D. LAGROIX (of the University of France) has removed to No. 141 9th-st., five doors east of Broadway. For terms, (which are moderate,) references and testimonials, apply as above, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP and Book-Keeping, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York, and at No 15 Court-st., Hamilton Building, Brooklyn. Class or private instruction day and evening. Call for circulars.

FRENCH CLASS.—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, $2 per month. Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, diplomé de l'Universite de France, academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools or persons private lessons in the French language, No. 43 West 13th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS

AS GOVERNESS.—AN AMIABLE AND REfined American lady, a graduate of one of the first institutions in the country, seeks a position as governess in a family resident either in the City or country; her acquirements are the English branches, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin, rudiments of Spanish, music, etc; no reward will be demanded for her labors beyond the comforts of a pleasant home; references and testimonials of the most satisfactory character can be produced. Address, for five days, EMILY H. BANCROFT, Box No. 150 *Times* Office,

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY, FULLY qualified, desires to take entire charge of a household; is an experienced teacher of vocal and instrumental music and English education; wishes to make her talents available in a gentleman's family. References first class. Address Box No. 3,798 New-York Post-office.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A Protestant German nursery governess. She must speak English. French is also desired. One who can furnish good references, and understands her business, can obtain a comfortable, permanent home, and a good salary. Address, by letter, R. HAZARD, Peace Dale, R. I.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY competent, is willing to give instruction in the English branches and mathematics, either in a school or to private pupils, at a moderate compensation. Best of references given. Address H. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN FROM a respectable family, lately arrived in this country, wishes to find a situation in an American family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in the French and German languages, mathematics, arithmetic, geography, history, and in the elements of music, in exchange for board; best of City references can be given. Address C. A. W. M., care of Messrs. Wellos & Gillette, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

WANTED—LESSONS IN READING AND ELOcution, by a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Address D. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 44x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x50. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to

JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN ACRES OF land, 12 miles from the City, in Passaic, N. J., on the line of the Erie Railroad, 30 minutes from Jersey City, and 3 minutes' walk from depôt. Location unsurpassed. Commodious dwelling, with all the modern improvements, outbuildings, &c. An abundance and variety of fruits, will be exchanged for a dwelling eligibly located between 14th and 35th sts., in the City. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS brown stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000 with ten to twenty acres land, good buildings, near the depôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No 3,298 New-York Post Office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGE WANTED IN FLUSHING, ON the 1st May next. A small and neat Cottage, pleasantly located, within 20 minutes walk of cars or steamboat, with garden or lawn around the house. Address B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-York, a property worth from $60 to $150,000; will pay in Brooklyn City lots. Houses and lots in New-York, (all well located) and cash if necessary. Property above Canal-st. preferred. Apply to M. BEEMAN, 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av. adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st, New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class four-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; house in good repair; lot 25x88 feet. For particulars inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and taking care of children; has no objections to the country: two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 53 East 30th-st., corner of 4th-av., third floor, over the hardware-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in waiting, or chamberwork and washing, or care of children. Wages not so much an object as a good home; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress. In a small private family; has five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 99 East 11th-st., up one flight of stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG AMERican girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT GENteel woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, French and American style of cooking; wages $10. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid, would take charge of the silver and parlor; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant. Best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No 36th-st., front basement. No objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches, or would take a first class laundress' place; can do fine washing and French flatting; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread and cake, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is a sober, honest and hard-working woman. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and excellent laundress, willing and obliging; has excellent references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a good plain cook; would do the general housework in a small private family; no objection to either herself generally useful. Call at No. 295 West 17th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Apply at No. 75 West 31st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A well-disposed, active German girl desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and car wash and iron neatly; makes excellent bread and willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room; wages moderate.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to go to the country; references given; call at No. 141 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Ring third bell.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country, or would like to travel to Europe or California; can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to the country; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 53 East 30th-st., third floor front. None but private families need apply.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG PROTestant Welsh girl, a situation as nurse, or nurse and chambermaid; she understands the care of a baby. Has good City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl, as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can furnish the best of references as to honesty and capability; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen from 9 o'clock until 4, on Monday, at No. 116 West 27th-st., or Tuesday, if not engaged on Monday.

AS WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Can go well recommended. Call at No. 290 East 19th st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young girl, a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City references. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, EMployment by a middle-aged Protestant woman, by the day; would clean offices or do a day's cooking or washing, or clean a house, and would take in washing to her own residence, No. 467 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants in City and country will please observe they can obtain respectable, experienced and well recommended Protestant and other girls as seamstresses, nurses, waiters, chambermaids, cooks and housework girls at the first-class Female Agency No. 402 4th-av., one door from 29th-st. A lady in attendance. N. B.—Removed from No. 294 4th-av. No further connection with that office.

GOOD SERVANTS.—WHITE OR COLORED, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARRIVed from England, wishes a situation as clerk, either in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store. Address A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman (single); is an experienced man, and thoroughly understands his business and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and lodgings; always attends to his duty in the stable with punctuality and economy; has good City references. Address R. S. McGALLIGAN, saddler, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or a note addressed to L. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City references as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Canobell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country, if required; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden; can produce the best of recommendations. Address a note to C. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, active man, who understands his business perfectly in each department; has taken several prizes in the country for the best grown grapes, flowers, vegetables, &c. Any gentlemen wanting such a man will find the advertiser highly qualified. Can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, care of Andrew Reid, No. 807 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable single man, in a private family, as waiter; he understands the business in all its branches; will be well recommended by families he has lived with in this City; is sober, honest and quiet, and remains long in his situations; call on or address A. C., at Mr. Brennan's store, No. 44 4th-av., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Frenchman, as waiter in a private family. He understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Notes addressed to C. A., left at No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-place, will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, a situation as waiter, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and can offer first-class City reference. Address R. NORTH, *Times* Office, or Station D, Bible House, which will be attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City recommendations for the last 12 years; can be highly recommended from where he has lived for four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS USEFUL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young man, a situation to take care of a horse and wagon, and drive; can milk cows, and assist in the garden; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A GENTLEMAN, HAVING A PORTION OF the day unoccupied, desires to make an engagement to keep a set of books, or do other writing, after bank hours. Address B., Box No. 140 Brooklyn Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper; one having some knowledge of the building business preferred; the applicant must specify where he has been employed, and in what capacity, and the amount of salary expected. Address J. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A RESPECTable Protestant woman to assist in chamberwork, sew and wait on a lady. Apply at No. 155 2d-av., between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

A HOUSEMAID—WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, a Protestant woman who can come well recommended, to do the general housework of a family of four persons. Apply at No. 248 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR a gentleman and wife, can obtain good board, with fire and gas, in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; terms moderate; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, containing four furnished rooms, in a first class private family; adapted for a gentleman and family or single gentlemen. Apply at 25 Abingdon-square, 8th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and home comforts, at No. 23 West 22d-st. Respectable reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st. House with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—To let with full board, an elegant suite of rooms on second story, fronting on Washington-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family, where there are no other boarders. For particulars, apply at No. 113 Willoughby st.

NO. 2 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO RENT, A FINE suite of rooms on the first and third floors at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway and opposite Madison Park; private table furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF four communicating rooms, having large closets and bath attached, now vacant in the Hotel St. Germaine, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Board at table d'hote, private tables, or meals à la carte.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

TO LET.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $1,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further parsiculars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET—LOW, THE LOWER PART OF THE marble front store No. 38 Walker-st., composed of first and second stories and basement, all in complete order. Apply to A. I. ELY, No. 31 Pine st., or to THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE EXtensive manufacturing premises Nos. 21 and 26 Wooster-st., covering both lots; they are well lighted, and near Broadway and Canal-st. Address, by post, MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Brooklyn, to a small family, for the board of the owner—a widow and two children. No one who would require to keep other boarders need apply. For particulars address Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE to-let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID

AND

NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,

No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

State and county rights for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of one of the best female physicians the world ever produced; and is just the remedy needed by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and spasmodic action, corrects acidity of the stomach and regulates the bowels. Moreover, we assure every mother it is perfectly safe—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak thus confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use of it for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New-York Ladies' Visitor.*

MOTHERS

There is an advertisement in this number of our pa

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 26th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D., 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other issues and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the one part, and the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, of the other part, by which the said Railroad Company leased to the said Railroad Company, and along the line of said roads and to the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorises a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceedings, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at a reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860

law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,
A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since its agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 n package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Univeretty, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Sent in Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIRE, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT RENEFACTUR. The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered. Infallible in immediately and safely removing obstructed and irregular menstruation, chlorosis, and other consequent diseases of females. Office No. 483 Broadway, up steirs, where the suffering may consult Dr. WARD, in confidence, day or evening.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptnre, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.—The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, Nos. 4 Ann-st., (Barnum's Musenm.)

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisons taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Dunkirk Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York sed Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorises a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceedings, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at a reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860

law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,
A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since its agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 n package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Univeretty, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Sent in Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIRE, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT RENEFACTUR. The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered. Infallible in immediately and safely removing obstructed and irregular menstruation, chlorosis, and other consequent diseases of females. Office No. 483 Broadway, up steirs, where the suffering may consult Dr. WARD, in confidence, day or evening.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptnre, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.—The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, Nos. 4 Ann-st., (Barnum's Musenm.)

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisons taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from $1 to $1,000.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE THIS DAY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILES, Secretary

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.
U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
15	Bk. of Commerce	$100	20 Market Bank $100
13	Shoe & Leather Bk	100	20 City Ins 70
40	Knickerbocker Ins	40	109 Equitable Ins 35
60	Hanover Ins	50	50 Col. Marine Ins 100
187	S. Pacific R. Co	100	16 Metallic Car Co 100
40	Jersey City Ins	50	5 Commonwealth Ins 100
10	Beekman Ins	25	15 N. Y. Fire & M. Ins 100
2	American Express	50	50 R-liet Ins 50
50	Winsburgh G. L. Co.	5	100 People's Ins 50
40	Hope Ins	50	40 Exchange Ins 30
100	Brooklyn Cen. R.	50	50 Howard Ins 50
44	Chl. & Northw. R.	100	39 Fulton Ins 25
1	Clinton Hall Ass'n	100	40 Imp. & Traders' Ins 50
10	U. S. S. S. Def'g Co.	10	20 Commerce Ins 100
1020	Cal. (C & S) M. Co.	25	20 Stuyvestant Ins 25
10	Metropolitan Bank	100	

$4,000 Trevorton Coal and R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
2,000 Missouri State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
4 000 Virginia State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
10,000 San Francisco City and Co. 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
200 New-Brunswick Freestone Q. Co.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 24. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until 12 o'clock M. of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above lose; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption. Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT A. KISSAM,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 436 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCK HOLDERS OF THE ORLANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.
HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating any note or notes signed by McHale, payable to Edward Vanness, or his order, as the same were given without consideration and will not be paid.
G. L. LAFLIN.
New-York, Jan. 19, 1861.

TREASURY NOTES FOR DUTIES AT A discount. Also, Treasury Notes for investment, bearing 12 per cent. interest. For sale by
READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

COAL EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.
W. R. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., Jan. 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE MINING CO., No. 65 Wall-street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two and One-half Dollars per share upon the business of the year 1860, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st January, 1861, By order. GEO. M. KNEVITT, Sec'y.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock; also an Interest Dividend to date, on Scrip, payable on demand. C. F. BLODGET, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 62 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company. No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the net profits of the last six months payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY F. FREEMAN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and sent through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and

OBITUARY.

Death of Lola Montez.

There are few readers of the newspaper literature of the day who are not familiar with the name of that eccentric, brilliant, impulsive woman, known as LOLA MONTEZ. As a *danseuse*, an actress, a politician, a courtezan, a lecturer, a devotee, she has occupied a large space of the public attention for many years, both in this country and in Europe. Her career, so strangely erratic, so wonderfully checquered, came to its end on Thursday last. After a lengthened period of suffering, during which the knowledge of her approaching end quickened her to renewed preparations to meet it, she breathed her last tranquilly, the victim of a paralytic complaint which defied the medical skill of New-York. Her funeral took place on Saturday, and was attended with no other demonstration than that of affectionate lamentation for one who was known to be kindly in her actions to others, and who, in the latter days of her life, succeeded in winning the esteem and regard of a wide circle of friends.

LOLA MONTEZ was born in the City of Limerick, Ireland, in the year 1818. Her parents were English on the paternal and Spanish on the maternal side. Shortly after her birth, her father, who was a Captain in the army, was ordered with his regiment to India, where LOLA (who had received the names of MARIE DOLORES ELIZA ROSANNA GILBERT) remained for two or three years. It was here that she experienced her first misfortune. Her father was carried off by cholera, and she commenced that wonderful series of migrations which have made her name familiar in all parts of the world. She returned to Europe, and being a young and beautiful child, with a temperament of rare vivacity, was welcomed in her father's family. There was even some jealousy displayed as to who should possess her. A part of her time was passed in Scotland, a part in London, a part in Paris, and finally a part in Bath, where LOLA completed her education, and made preparations to return to India with her mother. It was at this time (she was only 14 years old) that she discovered she was the possessor of a will and a temper of her own. Mamma, with the usual foresight of her kind, had contracted a match for the budding LOLA, and had settled that young lady's destinies in a business-like maternal way. The chosen swain was a very rich and very yellow Nabob, who had expressed a desire to have a young wife shipped to him, and expected her in due course with his next lot of blue pills and bitter beer. LOLA exploded with anger, and mamma refused to be comforted. Conciliation being impossible, LOLA determined to call in the advice of a military friend. That gentleman deliberated on the matter, and the next day eloped with her, as the wisest thing that could be done under the circumstances. They were married and LOLA became Mrs. JAMES—the male hearer of the name being a Captain in the army.

Elopement appears to have been this gentleman's specific for all the ills of life. A few months after his wedding he was ordered to India, and scarcely had he touched that burning shore when his ardent nature provoked him to desert his young wife and elope with another lady. Without any resources, poor LOLA was compelled to return to the roof of her indignant mother, who resided at Calcutta. Her treatment while there was anything but gentle. She was locked up like a prisoner, and released only when her health and spirits had taken flight. It became necessary for her restoration that she should return to Europe, and this she did.

The sensation of helplessness which she had experienced, and the indignities to which it had subjected her, were probably the causes that first directed her attention to the subject of some profession in which she might attain an independence. The stage is the aspiration of all born womanhood, and towards the stage she now bent her best endeavors. As an actress she doubted her own powers, especially her knowledge of the language, and determined therefore to become a dancer. Her studies were prosecuted with vigor, partly in England and partly in Spain. At length she succeeded in making her *début* at one of the London Theatres. It was a success, and LOLA felt that now indeed she had the world before her, and no mamma to persecute her for her misfortunes. That respectable lady, indeed, never more recognized LOLA, and chose to regard her as dead from the moment she stepped on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre.

It is not necessary to follow LOLA's movements as an artist. They came to a temporary end in Paris, where, having made the acquaintance of an editor, DUJARRIER by name, she became indoctrinated with the ultra Republicanism of the day. Thenceforth she devoted her acute intellect to the study of politics and the persuasion of parties. She was betrothed to DUJARRIER, and would have married him, but, a few days before the nuptials, that gentleman was killed in a duel, and she found herself once more overtaken by a calamity. As an artist she was not relished by the Parisians, and, after the death of her principal patron, she determined once more to make a tour. It was on the dancing excursion to which we have arrived that she first visited Munich (1846) and succeeded in winning the attention of King LOUIS—a monarch who was willing to receive political consolation from lips so ruby. It is said that he was governed by LOLA's views, and repudiated more aged advice. The nobility looked on with astonishment, and then with indignation. Their resentment became intense when it was known that LOLA was to be introduced at Court, and had been ennobled with the titles Baroness of Rosenthal and Countess of Landafelt; they were scandalized when they heard that he had been pensioned at the rate of twenty thousand florins a year and supplied with a charming palace in which to reside. But these things were facts. When the Cabinet resigned in disgust, LOLA set herself to the task of forming a new Cabinet, in which the Republican element should be uppermost. She selected people from all ranks and classes, attempted to introduce the Code Napoleon as the law of the land, and carry sweeping measures of reform which needed not only strength of character to propose but great intellectual ability to render palatable to the few she had selected as her fellow laborers in the good cause.

She had her party, and it was strong, but the party against her was more united, and her downfall became inevitable. The deposed Ministers stirred up the people against her, and her appearance in the street was the signal for some petty indignity which a male diplomat would have taken no notice of, but which *she* resented with a vehemence highly destructive to the prospects of peace. Finally, the odium of her acts was visited on her adherents; some members of the University got up a fight, and the King and LOLA, who were passing at the time, barely escaped being dragged from their carriage. The next day a royal decree closed the University, and after that came the revolution. LOLA left Bavaria in the disguise of a peasant girl, and went once more to England.

In a short time she was surrounded by admirers, and amongst the number was a young officer named HERALD. Much to the disgust of his family—that gentleman led the now notorious LOLA to the hymenial altar. Her wedded life was not destined to be smooth. It was discovered that JAMES her former faithless husband was still living. To precipate a divorce the family of HERALD commenced a prosecution for bigamy against LOLA, and that lady with her husband was compelled to seek safety in flight. The death of JAMES in 1850, followed by that of HERALD soon after put an end to the dilemma, and LOLA once more thrown on the world determined to try her fortunes in America. In 1852 she came to the United States making the voyage in the ship that brought us at the same time another illustrious exile—LOUIS KOSSUTH. Her career in this country is too recent and well known to need recapitulation. From New-Orleans she went to California, where it is said she was married to, and divorced from, a man named HULL. In 1855 she went to Australia where she played with success. She afterwards visited and lectured in England, and returned to New-York about two years ago. Her lectures at that time and subsequently were regarded as very brilliant efforts and were well patronised.

The minor events of this remarkable woman's career would supply material for a dozen romances. She used them herself occasionally in the autobiographical dramas which she produced here on her first arrival among us. Her life has been a turbulent one, but its end was peaceful. For some time past she has devoted herself almost exclusively to the subject of religion, and with a singleness of heart which has left nothing to be doubted. She was generous and high-tempered to a fault; irritable, too, as such natures are apt to be, but forgiving and affectionate. Her natural talents were of the highest order: her accomplishments manifold, and in some respects, marvellous. Dr. HAWES was her spiritual adviser, and the funeral services were performed by him. LOLA MONTEZ was interred in Greenwood Cemetery. She died in poverty, but was watched over and supplied with all she needed by friends who loved her and mourn her loss.

A TRIBUTE TO INTEGRITY.—The advantage to the Government in having a Secretary of the Treasury who is believed to be honest, is proved by the proceedings in New-York, after the appointment of Hon. JOHN A. DIX to that post became known. A large meeting of directors of moneyed institutions was held in Wall-street on Saturday, and a resolution was passed, expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the appointment of Mr. DIX, and its belief in his ability, integrity, honor and devotion to the Government, and declaring that the change would inspire new confidence in the Department and in the stability of the Government. It was also resolved to confer with the directors of the various institutions and determine what rate should be offered for the new issue of Treasury Notes.

All parties have concurred in rejoicing at the appointment of Mr. DIX, but we have seen no tribute to his worth more striking than this. A man has lived to some purpose, whose appointment instantly raises the credit of his country, from a simple conviction of his honor and patriotism.—*Boston Paper.*

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

Frightful Infantile Mortality—Swill Milk Worse than Ever, and More Generally used.

The annual report of the City Inspector for 1860, prepared for the Common Council, is a very lengthy document, and contains much that is of importance to the public. The returns show that during the year there were 4,241 marriages, 12,454 births, and 22,710 deaths. With the exception of an epidemic which prevailed during the Summer months, in the form of scarlet fever, the City has been unusually healthy. The number of emigrants arrived during the year was 104,900; the per centage of those remaining in the City after their arrival could not be accurately ascertained, but it is estimated at fifty per cent. In aiming at the average rate of the mortality of the City, the means for a correct estimate were placed within reach, through the census recently completed. These returns show a population of 814,254. The mortality of the past year having been 22,710, shows an apparent increase in the mortality over 1859 of 1,065; but when the increase of the population for that period is taken into account, we have an actual decrease in our death list. The data for comparing the mortality of this City with London, Paris, and other European cities, is very imperfect; but so far as could be estimated, the difference between this City and London and Paris, is not great; and as compared with most of the large cities of Europe, shows a decided superiority. In making comparative tables, there is an important element which operates to the disadvantage of New-York, from which both of the cities named are in a measure exempt; and that is, the large emigration which yearly visits us, and is composed in the main of the poverty and wretchedness of Europe, among which the mortality is very great. The average rate of the mortality of this City between the native born and foreign population is, the City Inspector says, best illustrated by the following statistics, taken from the registration records of his office:

Native born, deaths	15,752
Foreign born, deaths	6,946

By subtracting ten per cent., which he deems a liberal allowance, from the foreign mortality, and adding it to the list of native born, it will still be seen that a balance of 6,254 is confined to that class of foreigners, to the transient and unsettled foreign population of our City. The infantile mortality during the year was 13,197, in stating which, he notes the fact that the mortality of the children of foreign parents shows a great excess over those of native born. He estimates that the deaths of emigrant children arriving at this port, under five years of age, are as two and two-thirds to five living, and those under two years of age as three and a half to five. He states, further, that the number of children who die in this City under five years of age is greater than the whole mortality between five and sixty years of age. Referring to the system of statistical registration, he says it has failed of success for various reasons, among which is the refusal of the Roman Catholic clergy to comply with the provisions of the law. In relation to the cleaning of streets, he says the plan of having them cleaned at night has worked well, and recommends that hereafter all the principal streets be swept after night-fall. The present condition of the public markets, with very few exceptions, he considers a disgrace to the City. As for convenience, whether to the buyer or seller, there is no such thing; and to the visitor they suggest everything but an age of refined civilization. In relation to tenement buildings, he renews his former earnest call for the attention of the Common Council in order that their ventilation, cleanliness, &c., may be greatly improved. Our sewerage compares unfavorably with that of London; we have 107½ miles of sewers, while London has about 2,000 miles. The amount appropriated for building and repairing piers and docks during the past five years, $684,000—for repairs alone $85,000 has been appropriated, and yet, with this great expenditure, there is not a city in the world of any commercial importance that does not, in the matter of piers and docks, present a vast superiority over ours. He recommends stone piers as the cheapest in the end, and better in every particular. Treating of vaccination, he says it is to be regretted that it is only in instances of public alarm that it is generally resorted to. At present small-pox is raging in two or more of our cities, and he fears that he may have to announce, at an early day, its presence here. In view of its well known contagious character, he recommends that a certificate of successful vaccination should be required before a child should be allowed to enter a public school. Speaking of swill-milk, he says, the evil continues without the slightest abatement or any prospect of diminution, unless the adoption of measures of the most stringent character is resorted to. So far from there being any improvement in the quality of the milk, or in the character of the nutriment on which cows are fed, the very reverse would seem to be the case, judging from the number of deaths among the children to whom the poisonous compound is administered. He calls attention to the careless sale of poisons, and to the numerous accidents from the use of explosive burning fluids, and to unsafe buildings, and recommends more stringent laws for the protection of the people. In conclusion, he says the cooperation of the Common Council, in providing for the reforms recommended, would justify a guarantee on the part of his department, of a highly improved condition of the health of the City, and a steady decrease in its bills of mortality.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A reunion of the Alumni and Undergraduate members of the Philolexian Society was held in their rooms on Friday evening, the 18th inst. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. After an introductory address by the President, ABRAHAM SUYDAM, A. B., an oration, in behalf of the Alumni, was read by HERBERT B. TURNER, A. M. Mr. EDWARD MITCHELL followed with an oration in which he spoke upon the past and present state of the Society and its future prospects. A poem was next delivered by Mr. WM. A. RICE, and elicited rounds of applause. The prizes which had been offered for the greatest excellence in elocution and composition were then competed for. Speeches were made by Messrs. C. B. Mitchell, Spencer, Atwill, Hegeman, Turner, Adams and Rice, and a goodly number of essays were submitted to the judges. Mr. J. H. SIMMONS, Professor of Elocution in the College, read some extracts from English authors, after which speeches of encouragement and advice to the members were made by President KING, Prof. NAIRNE, Judge MITCHELL and others, who spoke of the usefulness of the Society, and the advantage which the students had derived from it during the sixty years for which it had been connected with the College. The meeting was prolracted until a late hour, when all retired well pleased with the exercises of the evening.

THE SHOOTING OF MR. GEORGE TAYLOR.—A complaint for felonious assault and battery has been lodged against Detective WILLIAM WILSON for having shot Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR in Sullivan-street on Monday night last. The affidavits of the brother of the injured man and of other persons having been placed before Justice QUACKENBUSH, setting forth the respectability of Mr. TAYLOR and the unjustifiable conduct of the police officer, a warrant for the arrest of the latter was issued. On Saturday Sergeant BANTA, of the Jefferson Market Court, took Mr. WILSON in custody, but as he had previously expressed an earnest desire to have the matter investigated, the magistrate did not deem it necessary to imprison him, and he is now at large—his appearance at the proper time being guaranteed by his friends. Mr. WILSON states that he only used his weapon because he believed his life to be endangered by a person whom he had cause to think was a burglar; and it is certain that he bears a very high character in the Police Department for bravery and discretion. Mr. TAYLOR was placed in the New-York Hospital soon after the unfortunate affair happened, and he is said to be recovering fast. As soon as he shall be able to appear before Justice QUACKENBUSH, the examination of the charge against WILSON will be proceeded with.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The thirty-seventh anniversary of this Society was held at Rev. Dr. SPRING's church in Fifth-avenue, last evening. A large audience was in attendance. After the usual preliminary exercises, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society read his annual report, from which it appears that the receipts during the past fourteen months have been $15,360. The number of volumes distributed during the same time was 62,284, of which 14,886 were Bibles and the remainder Testaments. Comparatively few of these volumes were distributed in the City of New-York. The Marine Committee disposed of 25,437. The agents of the Society visited during the year 41,654 families, of whom 6,408 were found destitute of the Scriptures. The number of these families who refused a gift of the Bible was 1,844, of which 1,400 were Roman Catholics. 4,064 copies of the Bible were distributed among humane and criminal institutions. After the reading of the report the audience were addressed by Rev. Dr. ELLIS and Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE, following which a collection was taken up and the audience dispersed.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—On Friday afternoon, the Police Commissioners received official notice from the Board of Supervisors, authorizing the appointment of 400 additional men to the police force. Accompanying the notification was another document naming the persons whom the Supervisors wished to be placed on the roll of patrolmen. Thirteen of the persons designated were selected by the Commissioners to undergo the usual examinations as to qualifications. Two were found to fall below the standard height—five feet eight inches. Four were rejected by the physicians on account of physical defects, and the others were sworn in. The names of the appointees are: Richard Barber, assigned to the Twenty-second Ward; James Ryan, Second Ward; Conrad Reuss, Ninth Ward; Jacob W. McKeever, Third Ward; James Leary, Third Ward, and Isaac M. Wilson, Sixteenth Ward.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner JACKMAN, on Friday, held an Inquest at No. 276 Tenth-avenue upon the body of JOHN MCADELE, a child two years of age, who was fatally burned on Monday evening last. The testimony showed that deceased received his injuries in consequence of his clothes having taken fire by coming in contact with a lighted candle. He had gone into the cellar with a larger boy for the purpose of getting a scuttle of coal, and while ascending the stairs the accident occurred. The little fellow lingered in terrible suffering until Thursday night, when his death resulted.

ACCIDENT TO THE THOMAS HUNT.—As the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, running between New-York and Port Richmond, was making her last trip from New-York on Friday evening, she got into the ice near Robbin's Reef and broke her crank. She was unable to proceed any further, but was towed to Quarantine Dock by the steamer *Southfield*. The steamer *Flora* took her passengers to Port Richmond.

Death from Intemperance.

SUSPICION OF VIOLENCE—AN INTELLIGENT CORONER'S JURY.

A great deal of excitement was occasioned in the Twentieth Ward, on Saturday forenoon, by the rumor that a woman had been brutally murdered at a shoemaker's shop in the basement of 171 West Twenty-ninth-street. Officer IRVING was dispatched to investigate the circumstances of the case, and he found the deceased—an Irishwoman named MARY ANN LOVE—lying upon the floor, with marks of violence upon her face, and her fingers were mutilated as though they had been gnawed by rats. Two men, named SAMUEL LOVE, brother of the deceased, and PETER BRADLEY, one of his friends, were found in a drunken sleep in the room where the body lay, and suspicion at once pointed to them as being the murderers. Coroner JACKMAN was notified of the matter, and in the afternoon he held an inquest upon the body, conducting the proceedings at the Twentieth Ward Station-house. The testimony showed that BRADLEY and LOVE are shoemakers—the former hiring the shop where the occurrence happened, and the latter having bench-room there, obtaining his work from down-town stores. The deceased, who was an unmarried woman, about 39 years of age, had been, until about four weeks since, at service in the country, but having lost her place, she took up her residence with her brother, and both of them slept in a small, dirty room, partitioned off at the back part of the cobbler's shop. BRADLEY boarded elsewhere. On Friday the deceased and both of the men had been drinking freely, and their carousal was continued until a late hour, much to the annoyance of the neighbors. The shop not having been opened at a late hour on Saturday morning the neighbors suspected something wrong, and on searching the place they found the woman dead and the men in the condition above stated. It was also known that the deceased and the prisoners had been quarreling while in their cups, and the face of each exhibited severe scratches which, doubtless, had been given during the fight. Dr. JOHN BEACH made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and was of opinion that the woman died from intemperance, as he could trace no connection between the marks of violence exhibited by the body, and the cause of death. The case was submitted to the jury, who returned the following verdict: "That the deceased came to her death by intoxication, and that she had been killed by violence." This paradoxical production the Coroner refused to accept, and six wise men were sent back to reconsider it. After a short time spent in deliberation they reappeared with the following: "That deceased came to her death by intemperance, hastened by violence at the hands of PETER BRADLEY." The Coroner thereupon committed the accused to answer any action which may be taken against him by the Grand Jury. He stated in his examination that he was 20 years of age, and a native of Ireland. In reference to the charge, he said that he had no knowledge of having used violence toward the deceased, but that he had saved her once or twice from being abused. SAMUEL LOVE and PATRICK MCCAUGHAN were also held by the Coroner as witnesses in the case.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. W. H. Letcher and family of Missouri; C. G. Myers, Attorney-General, N. Y.; E. E. Upham of Portland; Mrs. H. A. Risly of Albany and B. N. Stone of Salem, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Erastus Corning from Albany: E. L. Winn of Ga; Warren Colburn of Ohio and Simon Stevens of Lancaster, Pa., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Guthrie from Washington; T. Enthuver of London; M. Aylen of Cuba; Franklin Torrey and lady from Lephorn, Italy; C. C. Alger, of Newburgh; and J. Giles, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

E. D. Prett, of England; Lieut Fitzlee and N. Owens, of the U. S. A., and C. Mosier, of Cumberland, Ind., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chevalier Hulsemann, Austrian Minister, from Washington, and D. D. Winter, of London, Eng., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

S. T. Dane and S. Hooper, of Boston; Lieut. Hudson, of the U. S. A., and S. H. Phillips, of Salem, are at the Brevoort House.

The Wizard Anderson and family, from Philadelphia, and Dr. Seammon, of Chicago, are at the Lafarge House.

Hon. J. H. Graham, of New-York, is at the Albemarle House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

SECOND CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The second concert of the fourth season of this popular and most successful society was given on Saturday night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The building was literally jammed, not a seat being left without an occupant. "No reserved seats" was the rule, and in consequence a large crowd gathered at the doors by 7 o'clock, at which hour they were opened, and the people rushed in. The private boxes were not thrown open to the public until about 7¾ o'clock, when a most amusing scramble for places ensued, and apparently the best of feeling did not prevail, particularly amongst those who couldn't crowd in and those who did get in, only to find their dresses torn and their toilettes much disarranged. A complacent boy, half a dozen school girls, and a couple of young dry-goods clerks occupied one box, and the others, with the exception of one reserved for the Directors, were filled with probably the most singular appearing people ever seen in any similar position.

The programme as announced was not entirely followed, there being two substitution for the benefit of Madame COLSON. The orchestral pieces, which were given by the full Philharmonic orchestra, under the lead of Mr. EISFELD, were MENDELSSOHN'S *Third Symphony in A Minor*, LITOLFF'S overture *The Bride of Kynast*, and WEBER'S overture *Eurynnthe*. The *Third Symphony* was necessarily the gem of this part of the entertainment, the instrumentation was rich and harmonious, while the effect of the orchestral combinations upon the audience was complete and satisfactory. Mme. COLSON, who was in her finest voice and mood, sang an Aria from "Robert le Diable," and "Vedrai Carino" from "Don Giovanni," and the duett from "Don Pasquale," "Pronta Sonio" and "Lacidarem la Mano," from "Don Giovanni," with Signor FERRI. She was rapturously applauded, and fairly aroused the generally immovable habitués of the Philharmonics to an operatic enthusiasm. Mr. SCHNITZER gave two solos on the Cornet-e-Piston—one an original composition, and the other HELLER'S "L'Art de Phraser." He was received cordially, as was Signor FERRI who, in addition to the duetts with Mme. COLSON, sang the Serenade from "Don Giovanni," and a "Romanza" from "La Traviata."

The Opera troupe, which opens with a most flattering pre-engaged list on Tuesday, advertised for that night "La Traviata," but one of the Directors of the Academy having become exercised concerning the morality of that performance, made such representations to the troupe that they have, greatly to the regret of many who have admired COLSON in "La Traviata," substituted "Il Giuramento." Brooklyn people are as tickled with their Academy as are children with new toys; the entertainments, thus far, have been very successful, and there is every reason to believe that the operatic season will in every way equal that in New-York City.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ARRESTS.—Two young men, named GEO. K. OSBORNE, of West Thirty-eighth-street, New-York, and FRANK A. OWENS, of Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, while walking on Seventh-avenue, near Degraw-street, in the Eighth Ward, at about 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, were attacked by a party of boys, who tore their clothing and robbed them of $6 in money, a note for $600, and several other articles of value. Detective FROST, upon hearing of the robbery, went in pursuit of the robbers, and succeeded in finding four of the party at a saloon in the vicinity of where the robbery was committed. They were brought to the First Precinct Station-house and committed for examination. They gave their names as JAMES SWEENEY, JOHN SWEENEY, THOMAS SWEENEY and GEO. TAYLOR.

MORTALITY.—There were 138 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 28; women, 24; boys, 53; girls, 33; adults, 52; children, 66; males, 81; females, 57; colored persons, 4. There were 27 deaths by consumption; 20 by fevers—13 of which were by scarlet; 8 by convulsions; 8 small-pox; 6 diphtheria; 8 inflammation of the lungs; 3 intemperance, and 25 by suffocation. 69 were under 5 years of age: 101 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First 1, Second 6, Third 3, Fourth 6, Fifth 15, Sixth 13, Seventh 7, Eighth 3, Ninth 13, Tenth 10, Eleventh 19, Twelfth 11, Thirteenth 4, Fourteenth 8, Fifteenth 6, Sixteenth 8, Eighteenth 3, Nineteenth 2.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A child of JOSEPH KINCAID, residing near the Quaker Cemetery, in the Eighth Ward, died on Saturday, from burns received the day before, by its clothes taking fire. Coroner HOSMAN held an inquest.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—An election for three Assistant Engineers for the Brooklyn Fire Department, on Friday last, resulted in the choice of the following named persons: HENRY VAN BRUNT, DAVID D. ROGERS, WM. MCLAUGHLIN.

Mr. Weed's Proposals for Compromise.

We find the following letter in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, to which it was sent by a gentleman in Utica, as having been "addressed to a distinguished gentleman in Washington." It was written, as will be observed, over a year ago. Its publication now effectually disposes of the pretext that Mr. WEED'S conciliatory language towards the South dates only from the election of a Republican President:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Our brief conversation this morning confirmed an impression long resting on my mind that the sentiments and opinions of Republican editors are greatly misunderstood. This misapprehension results, I suppose, from the circumstance that we are only known to the Southern people through journals politically interested in misrepresenting us. The opinions we express upon existing questions go to the South garbled and perverted.

During the forty years of my editorial life, though ever opposed in sentiment and sympathy to Slavery, I have never cherished a feeling or uttered a sentiment intended to affect injuriously the property, the rights, or the safety of the citizens of the Slaveholding States.

In the lifetime of the Whig Party my affinities and associations were stronger with Southern than with Northern statesmen. Clay, Magnum, Williams, (N. C.) Preston, Clayton, Crittenden, &c., of the early, with Bell, Botts, Stanly, Rayner, Morehead, &c., of the later schools, were the men whom I "delighted to honor." But during all that period I was just as persistently stigmatized as an Abolitionist by the Democratic Press as are Republicans at the present day.

I read Mr. HELPER'S book hastily soon after its appearance. As the work of a Southern man, addressed to Southern people, I thought it calculated to assist in forming public sentiment upon the relative value and effect of free and slave labor. Not finding for several months refutation or denials of its general accuracy, when called upon for aid to publish a large edition of a "Compend," I contributed $160. Had I known, as is now asserted, that this "Compend" would counsel a severance of the business, social and religious relations existing between slaveholding and non-slaveholding citizens, or that the book itself, as is also asserted, invites or countenances servile insurrection, I certainly should have withheld both my approval and my money, for my opposition to Slavery rejects all such teachings.

Evidence too clear and conclusive to admit of doubt or denial satisfies me that the Slavery agitation, which we all deplore, owes its existence to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, followed by a determination to extend Slavery into Kansas. But I would not return aggression for aggression, nor attempt to right a wrong by doing wrong. With Slavery, as it exists in the States, we have no right to interfere. Northern men who invade a Southern State, either to run off slaves or excite insurrection, deserve the punishment they receive. Our common safety depends upon maintaining the "supremacy of the laws." To preserve the Union we must obey the Constitution.

Very truly, yours, THURLOW WEED.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the cure of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Much sin and suffering might be avoided by a correct knowledge of our mental and physical condition. This may be obtained at any time by a phrenological examination at No. 303 Broadway, by FOWLER & WELLS.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat, no matter how severe or long standing, can be quickly and safely cured by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. Thousands in this City are ready to prove the truth of this assertion.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 17,700 bales; receipts of the week, 32,500 bales against 35,910 bales in corresponding period last year; decreased receipts at this port, 161,155 bales; exports of the week, 20,290 bales; stock, 60,705 bales. Freight to Liverpool ¾d. @⅞d.; to Havre, 2c. Sterling Exchange, 2½@5 premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@½ P cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 8,500 bales, at 10¾c.11¼c. for Middling. SUGAR dull at 4½c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. Freight on Cotton to Havre, 1 5-16c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 2,500 bales, at 11¼c. for Middling. SUGAR quiet at 4¾c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 22c.@24c. FLOUR steady at $4 50@$5 25 for superfine. CORN 60c.@70c. PORK firm: mess $18 50@$19. LARD in bbls., 11¼c. WHISKY, 16c.@17c. FREIGHTS o- COTTON to Liverpool, ¾d.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 19

FLOUR active, at a decline of 12c.; large sales of Howard-street and Ohio, at $5 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 45@$1 65. CORN steady, at 65c.@67c. for White and Yellow. PROVISIONS firm; MESS PORK $18. Prime $13. LARD 10¼c. COFFEE steady, at 12c.@13c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan 19.

FLOUR dull at $4 50 for superfine. WHISKY in good demand at 13½c. Hogs in good demand at $6 10 @$6 60. PROVISIONS firm and quiet. Money market quiet. Sight Exchange on New-York ½ P cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 19.

FLOUR unchanged; quoted at $5 37½@$5 87½. WHEAT steady; Red $1 50; White, $1 31@$1 32. CORN firm; New Yellow, 65c.; old, 71c.@72c. WHEAT steady at 18c.@19c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 3,500 bales; Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c. There is a good demand, and the market favors buyers.

Ocean Mails.

The Cuban mails by the *De Soto* will close to-day (Monday) at 11 A. M.

The mails for California and the South Pacific coast, *via* Panama by the *North Star*, will also close to-day at 10 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 19.—*In steamship Bremen, for Bremen*—Jose Garmano de Souza, Lisbon; Henry Helbitz, California; Mrs. Elizabeth Bergstein, Geo. Fritz, Moses Fink, Geo. Zegbaum, Chas. Benjamin, all of New-York; A Hagen, Indianapolis; Desire Chernay, Paris; Joseph Rothschild, Baltimore; Ulysses Tieche, Ohio; Johanne von Freeden and child, Richmond, Va.; Right Rev Leopold Moczygebe Utica, N. Y.; Alvin B. Faber, Norwalk, Conn; J. Wesmer, lady and child, Richmond, Va.; Jas. Collman, Freeport, Ill., and 65 in the steerage. Total 84. $21,956 in silver.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 19.—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Miss Mary Duff, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. C. Wood and maid, Mr. Ayiton and servant, Mrs. Goodwin and infant, G. G. Hobson, lady and 2 daughters, Mrs Foster, A. H. Terry, John Phillips, W. H. Clement, J. Steinberg, J. Binge, Henry Shaw, D. C. Winter, M. Rothschild, J. C. Kempton, B. Blackie, Mr. Stein, J. E. Hall, S. Law, Jas. Hall, E. A. Hall, Mr. Le Messurier, Mr. Drew, B. H. Ward, Mr. Forrest, J. W. Davidson, Hugh Davidson, M. Arnold, Henry Brunner, E. D. Pratt, G. W. Howard, T. Enthoven, Mr. Kendall, Jr., E. Lazard, S. Lazard, Isaac Seligman, R. Dempsey, Thos. Pye, Thos. Burgess, S. G. Simmons, Wm. Ford, Mrs. Jach, Miss J. Taylor, Miss J. Cunningham, Thos. Reits, Mr. Grainaer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 5 04 | Moon sets.... 2 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 33 | Gov. Island. 3 21 | Hell Gate.... 4 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Heineken; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Patapsco, Vale, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Reporter, Howes, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Leontine, Reujes, London. ——; A. Jackson, Johnson, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; E. G. Barney, Barney, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Patrick Henry, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks M. L. Tront, Ames, Port-au Plate, Metcalf & Donovan; Old Dominion, Johnson, Portland, Rogers & Williams; Gertrude, Goodburn, Velparaiso, Fabri & Chauncey.

Brigs Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co; Titania, J. Prunn, Fiesko, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; J. Rhymas, Pendleton, Bristol, Welsh, Carver & Chase; Baltimore, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graves; Renshaw, Pierce, Curacoa, R. P. Buck & Co; Franconia, Wallace, Gienfuegos, Moore & Hicks; J. B. Mansfield, Wallace, Montevideo, Geo. Savery & Co.

Schooners May Smith, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Pearl, Robbins, Newberry, J. Smith & Co.; Frances, O Donnell, Norfolk, master; B. D. Pitts, Corson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hazard; R. W. Brown, ——, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co; Flying Dragon, Taylor, St. Kitts, R. B. Elderidge; A. Cordery, Grace, Wilmington, Van Brunt & Starkt; Carrie Estes, Flinn, Gibraltar, L. Nelderson: Mary Alice, Welsh, Ponce Sturges & Co.; Narcissa, Barnes, St. Martin's, R. B. Eldridge; Maynard, Hazard, Newbern, J. L. Travis; M. Greenwood, Hickman, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Sloops Wm. Tell, Stokes, New-Haven, master; America, Northrup, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Jan. 5, and Queenstown 6th, at 4:15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to W. Curard. Anchored at the S. W. Spit last night on account of thick weather. Has £38,600 in specie. Jan. 8, lat. 51 11, lon. 30 30, fell in with schr. Maude, of Halifax, N. S., from Quebec, for Gloucester, British Channel, 49 ds out, dismasted and leaky; took from her the Captain and crew. Jan. 12, 6 P. M., exchanged night signals with steamship Jura, (supposed.) Jan 13, lat. 47 33, lon. 44 48, was in co. with steamship John Bell, from Glasgow. Jan. 17, 4½ P. M., passed steamship Anglesea-ian, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Zulu (Br.) Goodwin, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 8 with mdse. and passengers to Wakeo & Booth. Passed a berm. brig, from New-York, bound into Kingston; understood her name Adriatic. Jan. 10, lat. 28 30, lon. 70 broke the centre wheel of the engine; made the remainder of the voyage under canvas.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has been detained 6 hours by fog.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Hermann (Brem.) Enhlmann, Rotterdam Nov. 26, with mdse. to Charles Gutting. Dec. 22, lat. 28, lon. 36, passed Br. ship Gs trude off St. John N. B., bound E.

Bark Queen Victoria (Nor.) Nelson, Newcastle 112 ds., with coal to Funch & Meincke. Experienced heavy W. gales most of the passage; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c. Dec. 13 lat. 39 50, lon 68 20 fell in with brig Mary Weir, of and for London, from New-York, in a sinking condition. Took off Capt. Cooper and crew,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2913. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PROGRESS OF REBELLION.

A SPECK OF WAR NEAR HOME.

Rumored Intention to Seize the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The Fifth Brigade Under Arms, and a Large Police Force on Duty.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

No Communication Between the South Carolina Commissioner and the President.

The Post-office at Pensacola Abolished.

Retirement of the Congressional Delegations of Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.

Passage of the Kansas Bill in the Senate.

Important Speeches in Both Houses of Congress.

THE UNION SENTIMENT PREDOMINANT.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

All Brooklyn was thrown into a feverish state of excitement last evening, by a current rumor thet the Navy-yard and appurtenances were to be seized by the sympathizers in this vicinity with the Secessionists. Last night, according to Madam Rumor, was the time at which the descent was to have been made.

Just how much foundation there was for the rumor could not be definitely ascertained; but it appears that Capt. Foota, who is in command of the Yard during the temporary absence of Commander Barasa, at Philadelphia, deemed the information he had sufficiently reliable and of sufficient importance to warrant him in taking prompt measures for the protection of the Government property under his charge.

A consultation with the Mayor was held, which resulted in the issuing of an order by Major-Gen. Duryea to the Fifth Brigade, Gen. Crooke, which caused the prompt assembling of that command, under arms, and ready for immediate action.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Abel Smith, Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. Woon, and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Bennet, assembled at the City Armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets, and the Seventieth Regiment were at the State Arsenal on Portland, near Myrtle-avenue, they having before received orders to meet there last night for drill.

All the available Police-force of Brooklyn—about 180 in number—were ordered to randezvous at the Second Precinct Station House, corner of York and Jay streets, and et a hall on York-street near the Navy-yard gate. Fifty of the River Police were on duty in three boats about the approaches by water to the Navy-yard. In the Yard the sentinels were doubled and an extra guard was placed upon the Receiving-ship *North Carolina*. Captains Dougherty and Reed had under their command about one hundred Marines who were in readiness for duty at a moment's notice and all the necessary arrangements were made for active service.

By these arrangements it will be seen that if an attack had been made the assailants would have met with a warm reception.

The rumors as to the number and exact plan of the attacking party were various, and as passed from one person to another did not lessen in proportions or importance. Some had it that James Karrigan was at the head of the movement, and had under his command not less than 20,000 men, and that the attack was to be made simultaneously by land and water. The party expected by water was to come to the yard in one or more steamboats, and the land forces were to cross the Eastern District ferries in small parties, so as not to attract attention, and force an entrance to the yard on the Flushing-avenue side. A picket guard of policemen was thrown at different points to prevent a surprise from this quarter, and on the whole the Navy-Yard was in a creditable condition for defensive operations. Up to a late hour last night, however, there were no indications of any disturbance whatever.

The following was issued on Saturday and promulgated yesterday.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. M., NATIONAL GUARD,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 19, 1861.

General Orders No. 2.

I. In compliance with Brigade Orders, just received, this Regiment will assemble, in fatigue dress with overcoats, at the Regimental Armory, at the signal from the City Hall of "Ten Strokes of the City Hall Bell continuously and repeated."

II. To avoid any unnecessary comment, it is expressly stated that this Order is issued as a proper Military Signal, and no necessity is known or apprehended for its use.

III. Commandants of Companies will cause a copy of this order to be served upon each member of their command.

By order of
COL. ABEL SMITH.
A. Smith, Jr., Lieutenant and Adjutant, Thirteenth Regiment.

POLICE MOVEMENTS IN THIS CITY.

Information that an attack was anticipated reached the police authorities in this City about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Superintendent Kennedy was out of town, and the duty of disposing the police in the emergency devolved upon Commissioner Bowen and Inspector Carpenter. A plan of operation was promptly decided upon, and through the instrumentality of the telegraph it was almost immediately in process of execution. The Harbor Police boats, fully manned with armed crews, and commanded by Capt. Tonn, were ordered to rendezvous at Wallabout Bay. A force of one hundred patrolmen, from various wards, under the command of Capt. Halma of the Eighth Precinct and Drill Sergeant Walsh, was concentrated at Head-quarters, ready to march at a moment's notice. One of the Catharine Ferry-boats was chartered to transport this force to the Navy-Yard, and at 8 o'clock information was telegraphed from the Fourth Precinct that the boat was in readiness for that purpose. The men were immediately formed in marching order, and were to have taken up their quarters on the boat, where they were to remain until warned by a preconcerted signal from the Yard that their services were necessary.

Just, however, as the force was about to take its departure from Head-quarters, a dispatch was received from President Bowen, who had gone to Brooklyn, countermanding the marching orders and representing that everything was quiet.

Capt. Foota expressed himself as being highly gratified with the measures adopted by the Police authorities to render him assistence, but he is of opinion that the force of marines at his command is amply sufficient to repel any attack which may be made.

The policemen were dismissed at about 9 o'clock and the privacy of Head-quarters, which had been so suddenly and strangely disturbed, was restored.

It is stated upon good authority that some of those to be engaged in the threatened outbreak are a number of workmen who were recently discharged from the Yard, and to whom the Government is in arrears over two months' pay.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER.

There is no truth whetever in the published statements [relative to Col. Hayne's having sent a communication to the President.

Col. Hayne says he has concluded to await the result of personal conferences now being conducted by interested third parties. Thus far he has had no written communication whatever with the President; ner is there any proposition pending which the President could reject. Col. Hayne pronounces the *Herald's* sensation report without the slightest foundation in truth in any of its parts.

STOPPING THE MAILS TO PENSACOLA.

Col. Totten has received a telegram, to-day, announcing that a special messenger from the Engineer Department had been seized at Pennsacola and refused permission to visit Fort Pickens.

The Post-office Department has issued orders consequently discontinuing the Pensacoe Post-office, and all the mail routes leading to that place have been so curtailed as to cut off all mail facilities. The Pensacola Postmaster has been ordered to forward everything connected with his office immediately to Washington, and a circular is to be addressed to the postmasters throughout the country to send to the Dead Leiter Office all letters or packages addressed to Pensacola. Southern men attempt to pronounce this a picayune movement and ridicule it.

The general proposition of Mr. Colfax in the House, to-day, regarding the Post-offices and post routes in seceding States, where Postmasters have resigned or refuse to comply with the law, is intended to strike at the root of the secession movement, and touch the revolutionary States in their most tender point, by cutting off all their postal facilities which the Federal Government is now extending to them and paying for. This is just what they do not desire the Federal Government to do, and these are the only existing relations which they have not proposed to meddle with.

Upon as close an estimate as can be made, the Government is now paying for postal service in seceding States about three thousand dollars per week.

The probability is that all the post-offices and routes will be cut off in those States as soon as there is any resistance or failure to comply with the Federal laws.

PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

It is understood among the Secession leaders here that Gen. Jeff. Davis will be elected President of the Provisional Government to be established at Montgomery on the 4th proximo.

A telegram from Major Chase, commanding the State troops at Pensacola, to Senator Mallory, says that no attack will be made on Fort Pickens—as anticipated yesterday.

THE KANSAS BILL THROUGH THE SENATE.

The Kansas bill passed the Senate to-day, but with an amendment which prevents her becoming a State at once, as it sends the bill back to the House, when the amendment will probably be stricken out after some debate, and this will involve the necessity of another journey to the Senate. How long it will be made to travel between the two branches cannot be told; perhaps long enough, in the short time which remains, to defeat it altogether.

The amendment of the Senate making Pettit. Judge is regarded by Republicans as an unnecessary, unprecedented and monstrous invasion of the rights of the people, who should at least be permitted to express, in some form, their opinion of the man who is to fill so important a place. It cannot possibly pass the House, as the sentiment now runs. The argument on which it is pressed is, that the legislation of Pettit out of office carries to the ground sundry cases now on the way to the Supreme Court, in which a direct decision is expected to be obtained on several points as to the status of Slavery in the Territories, under the Constitution; points which were decided extra-judicially in the Dred Scott case.

THE M'CORMICK REAPER PATENT.

A powerful combination has been formed here to secure the extension of one of McCormick's patents for the reaping machine. I learn to-day that the acting Commissioner of Patents has declined the request of opponents of the scheme for an extension of time in which to put in evidence showing that the monopoly ought not to be renewed. Testimony is ordered to be closed on the 28th inst., and the hearing for the application for the extension of the patent is assigned for the 11th of February. The patentee has made an immense fortune by his patent, and it is considered a gross outrage upon the whole grain-growing interest of the country, to subject farmers to a further taxation for his benefit. There is great danger, however, that this will be slipped through at the heels of this Administration, unless it is watched. Let the farmers write to their Representatives to be on the alert.

THE CABINET AND SENATOR CHASE.

A prominent Ohio politician, just arrived here, says that Gov. Chase has had an interview with Mr. Lincoln upon a matter of the Cabinet, and that they talked of the pressure of Chase's friends to place him in the Treasury Department, the latter expressing his preference for the Senate, to which Mr. Lincoln replied, that he could not be spared from that body. This would seem to settle the question as to Senator Chase and the new Cabinet.

MR. CORWIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Corwin's speech in the House to-day was attentively listened to by an immense audience. In enunciation it was partially a failure, but for ingenuity, force of argument, eloquence and exhibition of much study and thought, it has rarely been surpassed. Some of his political associates will not coincide with certain expressions of views which he is well known to entertain, but the majority of Republicans and Border-State men agree in pronouncing it a masterly effort.

Gen. Millson, of Virginia, in his patriotic Union speech, following Mr. Corwin, drew out the united praise of all parties in the House. He yielded much more and asked for far less than was expected.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, has the floor for to-morrow. He will make a speech in favor of a strict enforcement of the laws.

Ex-President Tyler is reported to have arrived this evening, and been invited to quarters in the Executive mansion.

Two distinguished Virginia politicians are now in this city on an affair of honor, growing out of the Disunion question. There has been no settlement up to a late hour this afternoon, and a hostile meeting is anticipated for to-morrow morning.

More troops are expected here to-morrow, for the defence and protection of the Capitol. Upwards of a thousand have been ordered already.

The letter of the Marshal of Baltimore to Mayor Brasety, assuring him there was no secret organization in that city *within his knowledge*, will tend somewhat to quiet these fears. But that such an organization did exist in the very Capital itself when Capt. Stone was appointed there can be no doubt, and there are strong reasons to believe that it extended elsewhere.

The amendment to the Army bill adopted in the House on Friday last, appropriating $1,500,000 for the organization and equipment of a regiment of Texan Rangers, to protect the frontier, was carried through the influence of Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, a strong Union man. The Republicans in Congress indicate detly a decided disposition to sustain the hands of Southern Union men by all proper legislation asked in their behalf.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Augustus Ahlers, of San Francisco, as United States Consul, at Brunswick.

REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

The recent change of the head of the War Department in consequence of his sympathy with secession, is likely to lead to a valuable and needed reorganization of its several bureaus. I am informed by one who is in good position to know whereof he speaks, that during Floyd's administration there have been employed a much larger force of clerks than were ever needed, and that in many instances the work of each has been curtailed in order to keap up the full number of places to be filled. It is also notorious that in the War and the Treasury Departments, there have been several sinecures, without the slightest shadow of foundation for them. There is reason to believe, furthermore, that in nearly all the Departments, some of the clerks have been in the habit of accepting fees for performing the regular duties of their offices, and for which they were appointed. The subject is worthy of investigation by Congress. In the meantime, Mr. Holt will be apt to commence the work of reform in his own Department.

THE BOND FRAUDS.

Some surprise is expressed that Godard Bailey is not called before the House Investigating Committee in relation to the abstraction of Indian Bonds. If examined judiciously, there is little doubt that he would expose the fact that a Cabinet officer has carried on large speculations in bonds,—that he has abused his trust for purposes of speculation in such manner that he could hardly escape indictment if the facts were to be elicited. Certain it is that Bailey himself negotiated in New-York for a large quantity of nearly worthless Florida bonds, a long while ago; and it is well known that, having no money, he could not operate so lavishly on his own account. Without saying anything to criminate himself, Bailey can make astounding disclosures that ought not to remain covered up. Let him be examined by all means.

A SECESSION AGENT DETECTED.

The party who has undertaken the treasonable job of supplying Mississippi with rifles, spoken of in the Times of Saturday, has been detected in telegraphing to the authorities of that State in regard to the matter. He had nearly, if not quite, completed a bargain with an agent of a Northern rifle manufacturing company, when he was exposed. Whether they have finally consummated their bargain, is not known. The fellow excuses himself on the ground that secession is all a humbug, and that Mississippi does not intend to interfere with any one unless she is attacked. That is, she intends to steal peaceably, if she may, forcibly if she must.

MASSACHUSETTS AID.

Some of the Massachusetts members have received letters from high official sources in that State, assuring them that Massachusetts would soon be ready to answer any call the Federal authorities might make upon her for aid, either in arms, money or men. The recent order of the Executive of that State to the militia to put themselves in complete military discipline, ready to answer the call of the Federal Government, fully corroborates these letters, and meets the hearty approval of all New-England men here.

THE SENTIMENT OF MARYLAND.

There is beyond question a strong and increasing Union sentiment in Maryland. Most of the Representatives and Senators from that State think it will be very difficult to drag her into secession. Senator Kennedy says he shall do all in his power to prevent the inauguration even of any formidable secession movement there. In this he is joined by Davis, Wagstra and Harris of the House. The Baltimore papers recently, you will have noticed, speak out in stronger Union terms than heretofore.

CASTIGATION OF FLOYD.

The speech of Johnson, of Tennessee, in Executive session Friday evening upon the confirmation of Holt, is reported to have been the most scathing and bitter attack upon Secessionists yet administered to them; and that his comments on Floyd partook more of the castigation of a criminal at the bar of Justice than a commentary upon an Ex-Minister of the Cabinet. He has received many letters from Tennessee, from leading men, fully indorsing his late speech in the Senate.

OFFICE-HUNTERS.

Quite a number of Republican members of Congress were together a few evenings since, when it was agreed that all applications for office under Lincoln at present should be firmly discountenanced, and that they would do nothing for office-seekers until Lincoln is inaugurated. This will have the effect to keep a large number of them from the city. Only few applications have been made thus far, as I can learn, which certainly indicates that the people just now care more for the preservation of the Union than office and spoils. There are not a hundred office-seekers in town at present.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The Committee of Ways and Means have determined to find out the exact condition of the United States Treasury. The subject is referred to three members of that Committee, who, with the cooperation of Gen. Dix, are investigating the matter. The Chairman of the Committee thinks that the true condition of the Treasury has never been exposed, and it will not be surprising to find the indebtedness of it much larger than has ever been imagined. The appropriations thus far reported from the Committee of Ways and Means diminish considerably the former ratio under the present Administration, and will make a difference of some millions in favor of the Treasury. Mr. Sherman has kept the estimates rigidly down to the necessities, which accounts for this great economy.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Numerous applications continue to be made by Postmasters in the Seceding States for supplies of postage-stamps. Before the orders are filled an affirmative response is necessary to the question, whether they do now and will continue to hold themselves responsible to the Government in conformity to the existing laws for all the postal revenues received by them. The orders have been filled accordingly, the Postmasters following the example of the Charleston Postmaster. Thus far postal communication with the South continues uninterrupted.

Judge Greenwood still has the tender of the Secretaryship of the Interior under consideration.

The Capital Police force has been doubled by the direction of the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, not because they thought this increase necessary, but in consequence, it is said, to quiet apprehensions in other quarters that an attempt may be made to seize the Capitol. The force altogether is only about twelve men.

Mr. Cobb did not join his colleagues in signing the communication addressed to the Speaker, announcing the secession of Alabama and their withdrawal from further deliberations of the House.

The bill, which passed the House on Saturday for the payment of the California war debt, appropriates $400,000. It was incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities, and the appropriation was made on the principle recognized as to other States for like service.

A special Cabinet meeting was held to-day to consider the object of ex-President Tyler's mission on behalf of Virginia, which looks to an agreement both on the part of the President and the seceded States, to abstain from all acts calculated to produce a collision between those States and the General Government, pending the proceedings initiated by the Virginia General Assembly, having in view an adjustment of the present difficulties.

In anticipation of official information from Georgia, concerning its secession, a majority of its Representatives have already signed the letter to be laid before the House, announcing their withdrawal from further deliberations of that body. Messrs. Hill and Harriman, South Americans, have not yet assented to the communication.

DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE NATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 21.

A special dispatch from Springfield, Ill., to the *Republican* says that Congressman Kellogg arrived there on Saturday night, and is in conference with Mr. Lincoln. His object is supposed to be, in reference to a compromise of the national difficulties. It is believed that the Republicans, with Mr. Lincoln's sanction, will propose holding a National Convention, and the restoration of the old Missouri line to California.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

EFFECT OF THE SECESSION OF GEORGIA—MARYLAND AWAITING THE ACTION OF VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 21.

Georgia's secession has struck a melancholy blow to the hopes of Maryland. We are now at the mercy of Virginia. If she secedes and no speedy compromise is made by Congress similar to Mr. Carrenden's proposition, I have positive knowledge that the people of Maryland are preparing, independent of the Governor, to elect and convene a Sovereign Convention, which will certainly withdraw the State from the Union before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. I speak knowingly.

Marylanders prey for peace, but will not part from Virginia. Intelligent Virginians, fresh from different districts of the State—men anxious for the Union—tell me that nothing but a speedy Congressional concession can prevent that State from seceding. Maryland and Virginia withdrawn before the 4th of March must bring a civil war.

It is now understood that Gov. Hicks will promptly call a Convention if Virginia retires.

RESPONSE OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION TO THE NEW-YORK RESOLUTIONS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Jan. 21.

The Governor of Georgia sent to the State Convention this morning the threatening resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of New-York on the 11th inst.

After the resolutions had been read, Mr. Toombs offered the following:

Resolved, unanimously, As a response to the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New-York, that this Convention highly approves of the energetic and patriotic conduct of the Governor of Georgia in taking possession of Fort Pulaski by the Georgia troops; that this Convention request him to hold possession of said fort until the relations of Georgia with the Federal Government shall be determined, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor of the State of New-York.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Jan. 21.

Explanations were made in the Convention this morning by the leading Cooperationists, which show that the Ordinance of Secession will be signed almost, if not quite, unanimously.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—P. M.

Judge Nesbit introduced in the Convention a preamble and resolution prepared by Hon. A. H. Stephens and Judge Linton Stephens, as follows:

Whereas, The lack of unanimity in the action of this Convention on the passage of the Ordinance of Secession indicates a difference of opinion existing amongst the members of this Convention, which is owing, not so much as to the rights which Georgia claims, or the wrongs of which she complains, as it is to the remedy and its application before resorting to other means of redress,

And whereas, It is desirable to give expression to the intention which really exists among all the members of this Convention to sustain the State in the course of action which she has pronounced proper for the occasion; therefore,

Resolved, That all the members of this Convention, including those who voted against the Ordinance, as well as those who voted for it, will sign the same as a pledge of the unanimous determination of this Convention to sustain and defend the State in her course and remedy with all its responsibilities and consequences, without regard to individual approval or disapproval of the adoption of the Ordinance.

The Ordinance was then signed by all the members of the Convention, except about a dozen, who, it is believed, will sign it to-morrow.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Judge Linton Stephens, and Governor Johnson have signed the ordinance.

A demonstration in honor of the secession of the State, is going on on a grand scale here to-night.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Jan. 21—P. M.

The secession of the State is hailed with great joy here. The city is illuminated to-night, and all the bells are ringing merrily.

The Washington Artillery fired a salute of four hundred guns this afternoon to celebrate the position Georgia has taken.

The military and firemen are out on a grand parade.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Jan. 21.

The Delegates to the State Convention are arriving here rapidly, and the town is filling up with the people.

The secession sentiment prevails.

Various reports are in circulation regarding the arming of troops, from the North.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSEE, Monday, Jan. 21.

The State Convention adjourned to-day, to meet again at the call of the President.

Hon. S. R. Mallory was appointed to-day, by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, Judge of Admiralty at Key West, *vice* Marvin, removed.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 21.

The secession ordinance of Alabama was read in the Senate to-day, and ordered to be printed.

Both Houses have adopted a reply to the Alabama Commissioners, to the effect that the Legislature is unable to make a definite response to Alabama until after the action of the State Convention.

Nothing else of importance was transacted.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Jan. 21.

Saturday was private bill day. Nothing of importance was done in the Legislature.

To-day the bill providing for a State Convention passed a second reading in the House, and comes up again to-morrow for the final reading.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 21.

A battery of sixteen thirty-two pounders is being erected here, and a foundry for the manufacture of cannon and shells is to be established.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

REFUSAL OF MAJOR ANDERSON TO RECEIVE PROVISIONS FROM THE ENEMY.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

The four soldiers from Fort Sumter, as witnesses in a murder case, on Saturday attempted to escape by jumping out of the Grand Jury room window. On leaving for Fort Sumter they were placed in a coach and escorted by a file of State soldiers to the boat.

Gov. Pickens on Sunday sent a lot of fresh provisions to Major Anderson with his compliments. Major Anderson refused to accept them, but returned his thanks for the courtesy, saying at the same time that he would have to decline receiving anything until he knew what the Government at Washington intended to order.

Everything is quiet here this morning.

Five guns have been fired for the seceding States.

The effect of the secession of Georgia upon the people is very happy; but no demonstration has yet been made on account of it.

UNION MEETING AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

A great Union meeting was held to-night at the City Hall, Thomas J. Stryker, Cashier of the Trenton Bank, in the chair.

Philemon Dickinson, Thomas S. Allison and E. J. C. Attaburay were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. Capt. J. A. Yard, during the absence of the Committee, presented and read the memorial to the New-York Legislature, which was received with cheers.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, deploring the state of the country; recommending, as a means of settling differences, the adoption by the people of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other pacific measures, with such modifications as may be deemed expedient; recommending the Legislature of New-Jersey to pass a law to take a vote of the people, yes or no, on the Crittenden resolutions; approving of the course of Virginia in appointing a Commission to go to Washington, and recommending the New-Jersey Legislature to do the same.

Mr. Ballville then offered a series of resolutions reciting the wrongs against the laws and property of the United States by the Southern States in their rebellion against the Federal authority, commending the President and Cabinet in their efforts to put down rebellion, and in support of the Constitution and laws, opposing conciliation while the Federal authority is defied. The Chair very emphatically ruled the resolution out of order, as not coming under the call.

Mr. Ballville then invited all who had voted for Mr. Lincoln, and were not ashamed of it, to follow him, and organize a meeting in front of the Hall. At this point a large number left and organized outside, where speeches were made by Messrs. Devereaux, Osmond, Bellville and others.

The hall was still crowded, and the meeting proceeded quietly to transact its business. The resolutions were adopted.

Speeches were made by Judge Naar, C. W. Jay and others. A resolution of thanks to the chairman, who is a firm Republican, was adopted. He returned thanks, and spoke in terms of conciliation. Six cheers were then given for him, and the meeting adjourned. For a time there was quite an excitement, but the fortunate secession of a part of the meeting prevented a row.

THE TREASON INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

The United States Grand Jury resumed their sittings yesterday forenoon, and continued their investigations with a view to discover legal evidence, if any such exists, of treasonable designs or acts of treason on the part of any persons within its jurisdiction.

Among the persons subpenaed was Capt. Lovell, late of the New-York City Guard. The recent resignation of this gentleman, and the prevalent rumor that he intended to accept a prominent position in command of Southern forces, were understood to be the cause of his being questioned. Several editors and *attachés* of City papers were also subpenaed.

The recent charge of Judge Smalley touching the law of treason, has attracted very general attention among railroad, steamboat and express companies, and great circumspection is now exercised to avoid the consequences of accusations of carrying war materials to the States which are in a hostile attitude to the General Government. The managers of the Hudson River Railroad have directed their freight agents at Albany and Troy not to receive any further shipments of arms except for the use of the Government. In consequence of this prohibition, a large invoice of arms recently purchased for account of some of the seceding States remains unshipped in Albany. Several other transportation and railroad companies are about to adopt similar precautionary measures.

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE UNION.

WATERTOWN, Monday, Jan. 21.

Brig-Gen. S. D. Hungerford, commanding the Sixteenth Brigade, Fourth Division of the New-York State Militia, has signified his willingness to respond with his command, comprising Jefferson and Lewis Counties, whenever required to uphold the Union, enforce the laws, and punish treason.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE CALLED IN NEW-YORK.

Another private meeting of the Union League was held at No. 765 Broadway last night, at which a Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, on some evening of this week, to express the sentiments of the citizens of New-York upon the present crisis. The discussion at the private meeting, last evening, was of a pacificatory character, in favor of conciliation, if possible, but for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws at all hazards. The public meeting will probably be held on Friday evening.

SECESSION IN FLORIDA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in the Times, from which it is evident that remarks of mine in answer to inquiries about the condition of political affairs in Florida, have been misapprehended.

In answer to such inquiries, I have said frequently, that I did not think *immediate* secession the desire or the sentiment of the people of Florida—that a unanimous movement of the Southern States for redress would have obtained a more cordial approbation among them—that the resources of the State were only equal to the expenses, and that a consequent increase of tax on lands and negroes was suggested. I am not aware that there was any motion in the Legislature to submit the ordinance of secession to the people. Such I believe, was the case in the Convention. I have, at various times, in reply to inquiries, given expression to my individual opinions on this subject, but I have never sought or desired occasion to do so, either through the Press or otherwise. I trust you will do me the justice to publish this correction.

JAMES A. PEDEN.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from Committee on Finance reported the Indian Appropriation bill, and asked to be excused from further service on the Finance Committee. He said it was evident that the party in the majority in the Senate would soon be changed, and he thought justice to himself and the Senate required him to be excused. [Mr. Hunter has been Chairman of the Committee of Finance fifteen years.] He was excused.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions asking the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Laid on the table.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) was excused from service on the Territorial Committee.

Mr. Pole, of Missouri, (Dem.) presented a petition of citizens of Missouri, the signatures occupying fifteen quires of foolscap, wrapped in an American flag, inscribed, "Love to the North, South, East, and West;" asking the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. Laid on the table.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.) asked that the Senate take up the message of the President in answer to his resolution in relation to his appointment of acting Secretary of War.

He also offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, the reasons given by the President in his Message for not communicating to the Senate at an earlier day the fact of his having appointed Joseph Holt Acting Secretary of War, are not satisfactory. Also,

Resolved, That the grounds assumed by the President for making such an appointment during the session of the Senate, are at variance with the whole spirit of the Constitution and with the true intent and meaning of the act of 1795.

Laid over under the rule.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, (Dem.,) said in consequence of information authentically communicated, his colleague and himself deemed it proper to announce to the Senate that their connection with this body has come to an end. The State of Florida, in Convention duly assembled, has seen fit to recall the powers delegated to the Union, and to assume the responsibility of separate government. He was sure the people of Florida would never be insensible to the blessings and advantages of the Union when directed to the purpose of establishing justice and domestic tranquility and safety. They would also hold in grateful memory the earlier history of the Union. But they had decided that their civil and social safety were jeopardied by a longer continuance in the Union. Recent events had impressed them with the belief that there is no safety except in withdrawal. They would remember always the large array of noble spirits at the North, and their efforts to uphold the right. With grateful emotions and acknowledgments for the many courtesies he had enjoyed in this body, and with most cordial wishes for their personal welfare, he retired from their midst in cheerful approving loyalty to his own State.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Am.,) regretted acts which caused the separation, but justified the State. He deprecated civil war, but said that the South would never submit to degradation of constrained existence under a violated Constitution. He acknowledged a thousand acts of courtesy from the other side of the chamber, and from the true champions of right on this side.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, (Dem.,) announced that Alabama had passed an ordinance of Secession, and said that this was an act of the whole people, a justified act, and charged the Republican Party as being the authors of the trouble which caused the secession. The Republican platform was regarded as a declaration of war against the lives and institutions of the South. It denied rights of equality to the Southern States, and placed them under the ban of such a Government, and held them up to the scorn of the civilized world. The people of Alabama would not submit, and, as he regarded it, the acts of his State as absolving him from allegiance, he should return to the bosom of his own State, and share with her her fortunes and her fate.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he fully indorsed what had been said by his colleague.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) rose to announce that, as the State of Mississippi had declared her separation from the Union, of course his functions were terminated here. It had been known for many years that he had advocated the right of secession, and that he was opposed to nullification. Nullification and secession have been confounded together. He argued against nullification, but claimed that a State had a right to secede. Mr. Calhoun advocated nullification from his deep love to the Union, because he wanted a State to have some means of obtaining her rights in the Union. Gen. Jackson only favored the execution of the laws in a State which remained in the Union. He (Davis) contended that "equality" in the Declaration of Independence referred to political classes, else why should our fathers have arraigned George the Third for exciting an insurrection. In parting from those around him he could say he felt no hostility to any Senator. There was not one of them but whom, in the presence of God, he could say, "I wish you well." He hoped and he was sure his people hoped that the relations of peace might be continued, though they had to part. He carried away with him no bitterness of feeling for any offence that had been offered to him, and if he had offended any one he was willing now in the hour of parting to offer an apology for doing so, and to make all the reparation in his power.

As the Senators from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi were about to retire from the Senate all the Democratic Senators crowded around them and shook hands with them. Messrs. Hale and Cameron were the only Republican Senators that did so.

On motion of Mr. Seward, of New York, (Rep.,) the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union was taken up.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) withdrew his amendment creating the Territory of Jefferson.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, (Dem.)—The bill being reported to the Senate from the Committee, again offered his amendment in regard to the Judiciary.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.) argued against any amendment.

Mr. Seward said that by all fair and just agreements Kansas ought to be admitted now. It was contrary to custom to introduce a provision like this into a bill providing for the admission of a State.

The amendment of Mr. Fitch was then agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Wigfall—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—28

The bill was then read a third time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Bigler, Bright, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Latham, Morrill, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Clingman, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Sebastian, Slidell and Wigfall—16.

The Crittenden resolutions were then taken up.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) proceeded to speak at length in favor of their passage. He claimed that it was a right of the people to amend the Constitution. He then referred to the rise of the country from thirteen States to its present greatness; to the danger in which it now stands of disruption and ruin, and to the events that have added exasperation to exasperation in both sections, and until the South have come to the belief that their only safety lies in eternal separation. He then referred to the compromise of 1820, which gave peace to the country until 1850, when another compromise was effected. Then the Anti-Slavery party sprang up, and our troubles began. The raid of John Brown upon Virginia, the indorsement of the Helper book, the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," and abuse of the Southern people followed, until at last a President was elected who affirmed and proclaimed these doctrines. Now, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida have seceded from the Union. Such is the distracted condition of the country, and our mission now should be to restore peace. Mr. Bigler then proceeded to argue the necessity and propriety of a Convention of the people to adopt amendments to the Constitution. He urged Senators on the other side to consider the necessity of passing these or similar resolutions. In reply to arguments against these resolutions, he would say that these are extraordinary times, and demand extraordinary measures. He earnestly appealed to the Southern States to pause and consider if they could not obtain their rights in the Union. He claimed that the Territories ought to be opened to all the people of all the States. The country must maintain the Constitution, and accept the meaning of the tribunal who has the right to expound it. It was a fatal day for the country when a sectional party was formed. Disguise it as we may, the Republican Party has for its basis hostility to Slavery. One of the great difficulties is the abuse and insult heaped on the Southern people. They declared war against secession, and yet believed redress for the alleged grievances should be sought at the hands of all the people. He believed the laws should be maintained on this point. He agreed with the Senator from Illinois, (Douglas,) yet how could we coerce a State? It would be war against fifteen States. Coercion was delusion. He referred to the troubles which fall mostly on the Border States, and closed by expressing fidelity to his own State.

Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he should not make a speech, for though his colleague represented a great State and offered an olive branch of peace, yet Senators on the other side would not listen and respond. The people of that great State would do anything to save the Union. He was inclined to vote for the propositions of his colleague, and would do all he could to save the Union.

Mr. Green said the Senators on this side had so much confidence in the patriotism and devotion of the Senator from Pennsylvania that they did not think it necessary to watch him, but the other side did not want to hear words of patriotism and devotion.

Mr. Cameron said he was sorry the Senators who left this morning did not wait till they had heard from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) asked if the Senator approved of his colleague's speech.

Mr. Cameron—Very much; and I say to the Senator if it will save the country, I will vote for the proposition of my colleague.

Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware, (Dem.) said he wished to say that the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cameron) had manifested a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country and to the Union that he thought all might imitate.

Mr. Cameron—I say to the Senator from Georgia,

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

COTTON AND THE COTTON TRADE.

The *North American Review* for the current quarter begins with an article headed as above. The history and statistics of this important staple are given in a brief but clear account, derived mainly from ELLISON'S *Handbook*, the latest authority on the subject. It is, indeed, a wonderful history. No other product of human labor—no other element in the commerce of the world—has played so momentous a part. In less than a half century the manufacture of cotton has quadrupled the wealth and power of Great Britain. In the same short period its culture in the United States has changed the current of events and controlled our national politics. Among the causes which have conspired to bring our country to its present critical condition, cotton stands preëminent. The change which has taken place in Southern opinion and feeling as to the nature and tendencies of Slavery, and the entirely altered tone of Southern language on that theme, began with the rising prospects of cotton, and have kept pace with the progress of that great staple. Such a change very naturally awakened the jealousy and called forth the remonstrances of the North. The purposely irritating assaults of the Abolitionists, and even the milder comments of those who could not but condemn the institution, while they deprecated all interference with it, reacted on the Southern mind, and by a process perfectly natural, drove it still further in the wrong direction.

When our Constitution was adopted, cotton, as an article of field culture and of trade, was unknown to the country. What if the products and exports of the Slave States had continued the same as they were in 1787? Suppose their principal contributions to general commerce were still, as at that time, tobacco, rice, indigo and wax. Who imagines that under such conditions the South would ever have stood where she now stands? Who doubts that long before this the whole Northern tier of her States would have been far on the road to general emancipation and universal freedom? Or, that even the States which lie nearest the tropic would by this time have been looking earnestly and hopefully forward to the day when they, too, should enjoy a like blessed deliverance? Most assuredly, the formidable attitude of the question which now confronts us, is due mainly to cotton. Other causes have had their share, and may have seemed more efficient. Motives of humanity, religious scruples, jealous feeling, personal and partisan ambition, sectional prejudice and sectional injustice, real or supposed, all these have mingled with more or less of influence in the process and have contributed to the combined result—and yet, as efficient causes, have all been interior and subordinate to cotton, the *primum mobile* of the entire system.

Very probably the people of the Southern States have been quite unconscious of the gradual change which this great cotton interest has been effecting in their opinions and feelings in regard to the whole subject of Slavery. Yet none the less demonstrable, as we apprehend the matter, are the change and its cause. The vast importance attached by the cotton-raisers to their great staple has, for years, been a matter of common remark. In their view, it has seemed to surpass and overshadow any other interest, and all other interests of the country. And, at this moment, is it not evident that all their fine air-castles of future sovereignty, trade, wealth and alliances, are built on imaginary cotton bales? Would they venture, or threaten to venture, on an enterprise so perilous, did they not hope and expect that, somehow, their cotton is to carry them through it? The Southern cotton crops have become, they tell us, so essential to the world that, rather than forego the use, slavery-hating England, herself, will eagerly join hands with the great Slave-trading Confederacy.

Should the menaces which now load every breeze from the Sunny South, prove more than empty threats, the cotton question will soon become the great question of the day. Our as yet confident belief is, that the dreadful issues of rebellion and revolution, of devastation and carnage, will be averted. As coming events shall cast their frightful shadow before, let us hope that the conservatism of the South will rise in its might, and that thousands of deluded Secessionists will pause and draw back from the abyss towards which they are now rushing. Heaven, in mercy, grant it! But suppose it is to be otherwise—suppose disruption to ensue, with or without war—is cotton still to rule? That a state of war, so long as it should last, would be all but fatal to the cotton-planters, is very certain. But suppose—impossible though it be—suppose secession peaceably effected, is the monarch's throne perfectly secure?

We have lately had occasion to demonstrate the utter powerlessness of King Cotton in an hour of trial like the present, and the essential weakness of every community, which, like the South, cultivates but one thing, and that a *raw* material, which they cannot convert into useful forms. If they would become truly prosperous and *independent*, our Southern brethren must diversify their agriculture and raise something to *eat* as well as something to wear. But there are other aspects of this great cotton question, destined soon to arrest universal attention, and which must deeply interest both the cotton-growers of the South and the cotton-traders of the North.

How earnestly England has endeavored to free herself from dependence on our cotton planters is well known. Wherever in Asia or in Africa cotton is raised or can be raised, she has lent her aid to increase and improve its culture. True, she has met with many difficulties. The costly experiments made in India, with imported seed, and under the supervision of experienced planters obtained from our Southern States, though not wholly unsuccessful, fell a good way short of their expected results. Both in quantity and quality, American cotton had an advantage, which it seemed likely to keep. This partial failure of British experimentation, has contributed largely to the overweening confidence of Southern planters in the cotton power.

But the English people are not easily diverted from any purpose which they have deliberately formed. If we are to have a Southern Confederacy, based on the cotton-trade, it may be well for its members to know, definitely, what are the *prospects* as well as purposes of their greatest customer in reference to this very important article. As to her purpose, there can be little doubt. If her hate of Slavery makes her even now reluctant to buy of us, would she be less reluctant to purchase of a nation wholly given over to an institution which she abhors? Nay, it is certain, if anything in the future is certain, that she would redouble her efforts to emancipate herself from all dependence on the Southern cotton-fields.

To what extent she has the prospect of such emancipation may be learned, in part, from the following facts. Apart from America, it is evident that India must be her main dependence for those supplies of the raw material which have become absolutely necessary to feed her thirty millions of spindles. In this vast outlying province of the British Empire cotton has always been raised in very great quantities. It may surprise some to be told that its present annual produce exceeds four millions of bales. As the average Indian bale is about 50 pounds less than the American, so much allowance must be made, when comparing the crop of India with our own. In respect of quality, the difference is still greater. The Indian cotton is short in the staple, and is apt to be in bad condition when it reaches the market. To a certain extent, this inferiority may be ascribed to peculiarities of the soil and climate. Irrigation and manuring will do much to improve the quality as well as to increase the product. Col. GRANT states, as the result of his own experience and observation:

"Nothing appears more susceptible of improvement from culture and a regular supply of water than cotton. In fact, the cotton of the common field and that of the irrigated bed cannot be recognized as the same plant. Not only do the shrubs attain to an increased size, and bear more numerous pods, but each pod is much larger, and contains a much greater quantity of fibre."

Old works for irrigation have recently been repaired, and new canals for the same object have been made, producing a wonderful change and rich returns:

"In 1857 a joint stock company was formed in London to construct a canal for navigation and irrigation through Madras, Berar and Mysore, and another from the Malabar to the Coromandel coast, which will open four hundred thousand square miles of cotton-growing land,—a much larger area than is now devoted to cotton in the United States."

Hitherto, difficulty of transportation has seemed to be an insuperable obstacle to the increase and improvement of the East Indian cotton trade. Over many hundreds of miles inland, it is conveyed some eight or ten miles a day on the backs of bullocks to the nearest water, and thence by boats to the place of shipment. Imperfectly cleaned at first, saturated with water on the way, torn and stained, often with sand or stones inserted to conceal waste or depredation, the bales reach the end of their long, slow journey. To meet these evils, as well as to add security to those remote possessions, a system of railways, more than two thousand miles in extent, is now in rapid progress.

Another obstacle to the raising of cotton in India, and probably the greatest of all, has resulted from the tenure of the soil, and an inquitous system under which half or two-thirds of the crop go for rent and taxes. Since the country passed to the Crown, surveys have been ordered, with the design of bringing the land of India under a system of rent which shall be just and fair. When this is accomplished, it will increase immensely the resources and wealth of that populous country. Let it be remembered, now, that the steady energy and boundless wealth of the United Kingdom are pledged to the prosecution of these great improvements—that she is carrying them on at an expenditure of twenty-five millions of dollars a year—that she has a hundred and sixty millions of subjects to do her work—and that she is resolved, if the thing be possible, to raise her own cotton,—and we may see some reason to question the long-continued supremacy of our great Southern king.

Twelve years ago, Europe received, annually, from the East Indies, less than two hundred thousand bales of cotton. In 1857, the supply from that source had reached nearly seven hundred thousand bales. This large ratio of increase will, undoubtedly, be vastly augmented under the stimulus and the facilities soon to be furnished. In the words of the reviewer:

"It is safe to predict that in five years more the produce shipped from India will surprise the world. Were the export of Cotton from the United States to be arrested for two years, by a revolution or by adverse seasons, there is reason to believe that India *might be made to yield from her vast resources, nearly two millions of bales per annum to England.*"

But it is not to Hindostan alone that England looks for those supplies of Cotton which are to make her independent of the American planter. Cotton of superior quality is raised on the banks of the Nile. In 1855, Egypt contributed 251,000 bales to the European market, and this amount may be a good deal increased, when the immense dams now in progress, under scientific engineers, shall add fifteen feet in height to the annual inundation. In 1857, a Company called the Cotton Supply Association was formed in England, and funds were raised to carry out its objects. In less than a year this Society had sent nearly 6,000 bushels of superior cotton-seed to the Coasts of Asia and Africa, and to the shores of the Levant. Many hundreds of cotton-gins have been sent from England to the Western Coast of Africa, whence they find their way into the cotton-raising countries of the interior. In the Yarriba country, which lies between the Niger and the Atlantic, large quantities of cotton are raised for the market, and a superior article is sold for three to four cents per pound, with a handsome profit to the planter. Over the whole of the fertile and well-watered region of Sousan, stretching from the sources of the Niger to those of the Nile, with the Great Desert on the north and the mountains of the Moon below, cotton is known to grow spontaneously, and is formed into cloth by the negro women. And England, we are told, "is using every effort to divert the chiefs of this region from the Slave-trade to the culture of cotton. With the one hand she invites them to produce and sell the raw material, and with the other to receive the fabrics of her varied manufacture."

Nor is this all. Every scientific, every missionary explorer who leaves England to penetrate the African interior must go, like Ceres, with his pockets full of seed. LIVINGSTON, in his steam-launch, pushing up the Zambezi; BURTON and SPEKE in the heart of Ethiopia; and BARKIE on the Niger, take with them the cotton-gin and cotton seed. But enough for the present. We have pointed out a few of the omens which should comfort those who fear that some convulsion at the South is about to stop all the looms and spindles. How those omens should be regarded by Southern augurs is for them to determine.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 18th, you mention the arrest and committal of FREEMAN ORMS on a charge of obtaining a watch from Mr. DUNN on false pretences. Permit me, as Mr O.'s counsel, to state that the pretended arrest was without any due warrant or process,—and that the examination will show the real motive in which it originated and the utter groundlessness of the complaint. Please publish this note as an act of justice to Mr. ORMS, and oblige

Yours, &c., A. R. HADLEY.

OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM ALABAMA.

Peculiarities of Mobile—Its Facilities for Commerce—Want of Energy in the Population, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

Mobile is a city *sui generis*. With a population less than 30,000, it ranks third in the amount of its exports among the ports of the United States. Surrounded by a sterile country, its business is almost exclusively with agricultural products. With extensive pine forests all around it, producing the most valuable lumber, and large quantities of turpentine, its exports of lumber are constantly diminishing, and those of naval stores are insignificant. Sending abroad merchandise to the value of upwards of $35,000,000 in a year, its foreign imports scarcely exceed a million. Employing in its commerce some of the largest merchant-men afloat, few vessels exceeding about ten feet in draught ever come within 30 miles of the town. With the immense amount of business it transacts, three or four months in the year are a period of almost complete inactivity.

These peculiarities are nearly all to be traced to the fact of its being the commercial dépôt of a region, almost the sole export of which is cotton. In close proximity is the great City of New-Orleans, whose dealings being with a larger variety of staples, and with a vastly greater extent of country, its operations are conducted on a larger scale, and characterized by a bolder spirit of speculation. It is this course which draws away from the very doors of Mobile a business in naval stores alone amounting to more than a $1,000,000; no market for these articles which deserves the name existing in this city. It would not be far from the truth to say that the sole business here consists in handling cotton; in receiving it; advancing money upon it; storing it; weighing it; sampling it; compressing it; selling it; shipping it, and charging the planters for each of these operations. Of course, some speculation mingles with all this; but so accustomed are the business men to this routine way of doing things, that they indulge less in hazardous enterprises than any similar body of men through whose hands passes so vast an amount of property. They even have little to do with managing the merchandise which is returned for all that goes out of their port; for the dealers of the interior generally procure Mobile acceptances from their planting neighbors, and with these purchase their goods in Eastern markets, which goods, to a great extent, do not even pass through Mobile on their way to their final destination.

It is not surprising that under all these conditions Mobile should be almost a by-word for its want of energy and enterprise; but on more than one occasion it has had cause to congratulate itself upon this state of things, and on the whole Mobilians are rather proud of their town on the very account of its old fogyism. During the embarrassments of the Fall of 1857 the banks of Mobile (except one, which is not a bank of issue) did not suspend for an hour, and the heavy pay-day of the 4th of November passed without a protest. Equal good fortune has attended the commercial community here during the present—or perhaps some would say the *recent* crisis. But one circumstance has in this instance operated greatly to the advantage of Mobile. A large proportion of its cotton business is generally with the North, but, during the first months of the present season, so inferior was the quality of the cotton received here that Northern buyers found it difficult to make purchases suitable for their market, and went elsewhere; so that while, notwithstanding the short crop, the shipments from the other ports to the North are largely in excess of last year, the Mobile tables alone show a very considerable diminution in the amount of coastwise exports. Thus, though a great stringency was produced by the embarrassed condition of business which followed the Presidential election, the shock was less felt here than anywhere else. Money was hard to obtain, it is true. In other words, people could not run in debt, which is not the most severe of afflictions. The liabilities which were incurred in the month of September were to be provided for; but these were not large, because, owing to the inferiority of the early crop (it afterwards improved considerably) little cotton had been bought, and most of that had been shipped to England. Before pay day—Dec. 1, it came round, most of these liabilities had been provided for; money was coming in from England, and during the month of December the acceptances given in October were arranged with very little trouble. Scarcely anybody, indeed, thought to inquire how the merchants got over the 4th of January. It is past; and nobody has made a bill during the last sixty days of which there was the least doubt that it could be met at maturity.

I have been rather prolix in this *exposé* of the commercial condition of Mobile, because I have wished to set forth as distinctly as possible the circumstances which have fostered such an independence of feeling in an important commercial metropolis; and without such a concurrence of circumstances I do not think it could have existed, for commerce is cowardly to a proverb. And I partially promised in my previous letter to touch upon other matters than politics, but which must be more or less influenced by the condition of political affairs. Just at present quite an anomalous state of things exists in the "cotton-trade." With the commencement of the week it was the general opinion that the secession ordinance would speedily follow the assembling of the Convention, and it was justly apprehended that embarrassments might arise about effecting clearances of ships which were loading in the port. There were about forty of these, or nearly forty thousand tons of shipping, some almost, some partially full, some just laid on, and some not discharged. Monday morning a rush was made to the Custom-house, and during that day and the next nearly every one was cleared; not merely with the cotton they had on board, but with that which they intended, or might find an opportunity to take. Some vessels even which arrived in the meantime, were cleared immediately; the number of bales, weight and value, being all sworn to in due Custom-house form, the whole amounting to about 95,000 bales of cotton, valued at some $5,000,000—the largest cotton business, I will undertake to say, that was ever transacted in two days; the larger proportion of the cotton, nevertheless, being still in the warehouses, some of it, perhaps, in the country; while not a bale of it has left the bay, nor is likely to leave while the present weather continues, for it is now about four days that everything has been enveloped in a fog so dense that the garrison of Fort Morgan could hardly see an enemy if they were already planting their scaling ladders against the ramparts.

The local situation of this city, its climate, and the habits engendered by its periodical alternations, energetic application to business, and total abandonment to repose, all tend to make Mobilians a pleasure-loving people. Yachting, the race-course, the drama, and all other scenes and sources of amusement, are liberally patronized, and it is characteristic of the place that the dull business season of three years ago was, in everything except business, the liveliest Winter ever known here. The present season, however, presents a different picture. The races which came off about a month ago were but indifferently attended, and the amount of money which changed hands was small. The reason for this it is not difficult to assign. At present the theatre is almost the only place of relaxation, the tribe of caterers for the diversion of the public having found that Mobile don't pay. The theatre, by the way, recently uncompleted in the place of that which was burned down last year, has had two star engagements, the second being that of the WALLACKS, which closed Saturday night, and this week the stock Company have occupied the stage with "Marco Bozzaris," a production of A. J. REQUIER, Esq. This piece, partly from its being the work of a gentleman of the city, and partly from its sentiment being considered highly applicable to the present times, drew a pretty good house at its first representation, and it is indeed a good acting play, and of superior merit as a literary composition; but after the first night the interest of the audience flagged. We demand excitement of the drama; and there is more excitement now without the walls of the playhouse than could possibly be produced within them. I doubt, indeed, if DICKENS' showman were to put his idea into practice, and "play Shakespeare" with wooden legs, whether it would draw; and, apropos, I have not seen an organ-grinder, with his monkey, on the streets this Winter.

But to return to "Marco Bozzaris;" in the concluding scene to-night, when the audience were listening for the alarm of the attack upon the Turkish camp, the loud roar of a reel, like cannon burst upon their ears. Another discharge soon followed, and the few who may have known the cause, and the many who guessed at it—though I think most of them guessed wrong—broke forth with a round of applause, which the Turkish Pacha and the Grecian maiden must have regarded as quite uncalled for, as the crisis of the scene was yet in abeyance. Their look of amazement was so very blank and so very ludicrous that the house stopped applauding to smile. Presently the roll of drums and the rattle of stage musketry behind the scenes commenced, and the boom of the cannon mingled with it till it was over. It was a salute in honor of the secession of Mississippi, the news of which had just arrived; but many supposed it must be for the secession of Alabama.

That event, it is supposed, will take place to-morrow, or next day at furthest; at any rate, a Mobile editor telegraphs from Montgomery to his paper that the Secretary of the Convention—which is in secret session—has informed him that it will not be long delayed; and much obliged to him the Secretary must be for telling it. Yours,

ROBINSON.

FROM MARYLAND.

Feeling in the Rural Districts—Maryland and the South—Compromises—Secession Theories—The Fool and the Mortar, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.

Having just returned from a visit to one of the most influential counties in this State, I have had an opportunity of witnessing the feeling existing among our rural and agricultural classes in regard to the "National Crisis." It is the universal topic of conversation; and "where two or three are gathered together," you may be sure it is the subject of discussion. The rules of good breeding, or good nature, are seldom violated, because shades of opinion, as a general fact, but slightly differ. Maryland, like "Desdemona," thinks she has a "divided duty;"—pray don't understand "Othello" to represent Black Republicanism. The citizens of our State are as loyal to the Union as those of any other within its confines; but it cannot be too strongly impressed that there is a sympathy here for the feelings of the extreme Southern States, and an earnest desire to see it appreciated at the North. The opprobrium which has so often been cast upon the "peculiar institution," and on slaveholders, we have shared with our Southern brethren, and all concur in thinking that they are somewhat justifiable in being more susceptible to anger and apprehensions than we are; for the amount of their interest, and the extent of their danger, are infinitely greater than ours. Maryland differs from South Carolina, as a grocer, who may happen to have a keg of powder in his store, differs from the proprietor of a powder-mill—neither would like to have a lucifer match scratched too near his combustibles; but it is easy to understand that while in the one there should be no admittance to visitors, except on condition of their coming in barefoot, or in felt-soled shoes, such a precaution in the other would be, not only unnecessary, but ridiculous. And so it is, that what might with us pass for a fair political or literary criticism, would with them be justly regarded as an incendiary document.

The people of this State, up to the present time, so far from holding those fierce prejudices which have been considered as characteristic of Borderers," are as we would fain believe, a tolerable exponent of the *juste milieu* of extreme opinions. But, be this as it may, there can be no doubt, that if the Crittenden Compromise were carried, it would satisfy every one here. The opinion in Maryland certainly is, that by adopting it, the North would do no more than justice; but that it would be full and entire justice; taking away from all every reasonable pretext for dissatisfaction. I may go further, and say that with very many, the continuance of Maryland in the Union is supposed to depend upon it. Our people have confidence in Mr. CRITTENDEN, and they would take his remedy, with that implicit trust in its efficacy, which, in distempers of the mind, is certain to insure success. This Compromise once accepted by the North, we would soon know whether there are States predetermined to remain implacable; and if so, the people here would desire to part with them in peace: for it must be remembered, that almost every Marylander has some friend or near relative in the far South. Our emigration has naturally held a Southern direction, as the Eastern States have peopled the great West. A servile war—and no thinking man can conceal from himself that a struggle once begun must inevitably assume that character,—to the people of this State, is utterly abhorrent. A recurrence to the late revolt in India will illustrate this. No one, with Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins, stopped to consider who was right or who was wrong, when that conflict of races was begun. As soon would they have paused to consider a comparison between NENA SAHIB and Gen. HAVELOCK! Yet, in that case, the relation was remote; and the sympathy, though sincere, somewhat sentimental; while, between the and the South the closest ties of acquaintanceship and kindred exist. I doubt not but that you feel this, too, at the North—yet not in the same degree. Here it is, with few exceptions, a pervading sentiment, and can with readiness be taken advantage of by the designing. The cry of the ignorant man is assailed in various ways. He is enjoined not to oppose a Convention, because Maryland must move with Virginia, or else she will be taking sides with the North. If he modestly suggests that he wishes her to side with neither, but simply desires that she should remain loyal to the Constitution under which she has prospered, he has presented to him a metaphysical distinction between Government and Union; and is told that the latter being broken, the former is dissolved, and that patriotism demands that he should cling to that section where exists kindred blood and kindred institutions. Thus comes temptation in a very insidious and questionable shape! The answer to it all, you may consider sufficiently easy; but a contest in argument depends much more upon the skill of the disputants than the intrinsic merits of the cause.

That other theory of *destruction for the purposes of reconstruction*, you hear sometimes urged among us by a class professing, too, supereminent conservatism. Our institutions, say they, are a failure; and we had better act on the fact, and try another experiment. Their views are put forth with great gravity—a power of rhetoric, bye-the-bye, not to be despised. They assume authoritatively that the Union is gone; that the Government has failed; and as there is no denying that both exhibit considerable weakness just now, the blow is followed up by "Well, as this Government has failed, another should be formed on a different principle." A Union, constructed on the principles of secession, would, I trow, be rather a difficult piece of political masonry.

In spite of this kind of talk, good, hard, commonsense stands its ground, and without relinquishing its hold on what it feels to be right, looks occasionally with anxious eye to the North. If a decided expression of opinion should come from that quarter—an unmistakable willingness to compromise—all will be well! If not, Heaven only knows what will follow. The madness of some of the Southern people—their blind and unshaped purposes—furnish no grounds for believing that they will be restrained in their course. Wisely was it said (by CROMWELL, I believe) that "Men never go further in revolution than when they are ignorant of what they desire," and a wiser than he has declared, "Though thou bray a fool in a mortar, yet will he not depart from his folly!" Be it remembered by the advocates of coercion, that he nowhere recommends that a pestle should be brought to pound him. CROIL.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

AN IMPORTANT DISCUSSION BROACHED.

THE BASIS AND CHARACTER OF THE NEW SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, Jan. 17.

THE NEW CONFEDERACY.—As it begins now to appear quite probable that we are now to have a new Confederacy—the North and the South being no longer able to live together in peace—it becomes necessary to consider what we are to do, as regards the organization of a new Government. While the internal organization of each seceding State may be all-sufficient for local purposes, it plainly is not sufficient for what may be required of it as a separate, independent State. Therefore, whether each State is to remain separate, or whether the Southern States are to co-operate in organizing a new Government, it is necessary that there be immediately set on foot, by each one, some plan, either for its separate existence, or for the formation of a new Union of homogeneous elements. It is hardly probable that any of the seceding States will choose to maintain its separate independence, for any considerable length of time, but that each will set about forming a new confederation.

We presume that the *form* of Government will not be changed to any material extent. Our present form is dear to the people, and they are not yet prepared to accept a monarchy. What the great mass of the people want is a *good Government*, and the quintessence of good government is that which amply secures to each citizen protection to life, liberty and property, at the least expense. South Carolina has already proposed to her sister States the Constitution of the late United States, and has appointed her delegates to meet with others in a General Convention, for the purpose of organizing a new Government. Alabama has also passed a resolution inviting a Convention to meet at her State Capital on the 4th of February; and we presume that the Georgia Convention, now in session, after it shall have passed the ordinance of secession, will appoint delegates to the Montgomery Convention.

Before our Convention makes the appointment of these delegates, there are a few suggestions we desire to make to that body. When the present Constitution was made, near three-quarters of a century ago, it was supposed by its framers to be as near perfection as possible. Since that time a few amendments have been made, but now it is seen that we require additional amendments, which we might possibly have had forty or fifty years ago, could we have foreseen our present necessities, but which we cannot now get. We know that the men of this day may possibly not legislate wisely for our posterity half a century hence, but we most earnestly desire that the attempt be made to put new guarantees and provisions in the Constitution, to provide for the present, even if the near future holds out no shadow of evil. We hope that before the new Confederacy goes into operation, that we shall have provided additional safeguards against the violence of clashing interests, or supposed interests.

It must be well known now, that the interests of the Slaveholding States are not altogether alike, and a very few years may make them much more dissimilar than they are at present. And, first of *all we desire it distinctly settled at the beginning, nominated in the bond, so that there can never* any controversy arise concerning it, that each *State may rightfully withdraw from the Confederacy*, at her own pleasure, without hindrance, *or even argument from her confederates.* To prevent after-claps we want this right of secession plainly written in the organic law.

The old Constitution contains a provision prohibiting the Congress from passing any law to prohibit the importation of Africans, previous to the year 1807. Some of the States passed prohibitory laws before 1808, but Congress could not. It did, after that time, prohibit this trade, and made it piracy—*which was altogether a misnomer.* But we believe that the *interests of the new Confederacy, and the fraternity between its different members*, which at last must be the great bond of Union, require a provision in the Constitution, *prohibiting forever to Congress, or to the States, the authority to legalize the Slave-trade, except by consent of three-fourths of the States.* When the new Confederacy goes into existence, (in fact, even now among the seceding States,) the old Constitution remaining of force, there is no law to prevent the importation of African savages; and this, therefore, must be a question of the first and greatest importance. Even with a constitutional provision, prohibiting Congress and the States from ever legalizing the traffic, it might still go on, there being no *law* to punish those who might engage in it; and therefore it would well become the first Congress of the new Confederacy to enact a law making the offence punishable with such a fine as would effectually put a stop to it.

Intimately connected with this subject, though at first blush it may not seem so, is the matter of collecting revenue for the support of the new Government. We desire a provision then in the Constitution, directing that all revenue for the support of the General Government shall be collected on goods imported, (and even, perhaps, exported,) and from the sale of public lands, and *prohibiting Congress from collecting them by direct taxation of the citizens*, except in case of actual invasion or insurrection. We know very well that many who assume to be statesmen, are perfectly delighted at the idea of what they call free trade. But, in our judgment, there never was a more Utopian and impracticable theory advanced, so far as regards the great mass of the people of Georgia. The question of taxation is usually the most troublesome, with which politicians have to deal; but one fact stands out above all others in history, and that is, that Government expenditures *never permanently decrease*—they always increase. And the only idea about direct taxation, at all tolerable, is that the tax payer thereby knows exactly what he does pay, and may perhaps be more clamorous on that account for economy in the expenditures—but such economy is entirely a myth, often talked of, but never exercised.

Who, at present, pay the revenues of the Federal Government? The rich, who are willing to spend liberally, and that vast crowd of *proud poor*, who never stint to keep pace in expenditure with the rich. But the great mass of thrifty and well-to-do citizens, especially in the country, pay comparatively little or nothing to the support of Government. Some may say this is unjust and unequal, that all should bear their burdens in proportion to their property. But a sufficient answer to this is, that the people are accustomed to the present mode of collecting revenue, and that they will not, because they cannot, bear the onerous burdens which will fall on them, in case of direct taxation. Resistance to taxation would be their rallying cry, and in five years they would destroy the system—or the Government.

Now let us illustrate a little. Georgia pays comparatively very little per cent. on property, as direct taxes for State, county and poor school purposes—from six and a half to eight cents on the hundred dollars for the State, and not more, perhaps, than eighty per cent. on that for all other purposes, outside of the cities. Still the State raises $400,000 annually in this way. What would she have to raise, as her part, if the new Confederacy determine on free trade and direct taxation? *The total revenue for the General Government would not be less than forty, and might rise to sixty millions of dollars annually, even in a time of profound peace.* For the first few years it might reach eighty millions; and if war ensue, of which there can scarcely be a doubt, the necessities of the Government would exceed one hundred millions. If there be eight States in the new Confederacy, Georgia would be required to raise at least *six millions* of dollars, in addition to which she pays now for the State. The man that now pays, in the country, fifty dollars, will then be required to pay *eight hundred.* If the Confederacy consists of fifteen States, still the Georgia planter will have to pay five, six, or seven hundred dollars, where he now pays fifty. How can he pay it?

The Georgia planter now, owning 50 negroes, 30 of whom are field hands, $8,000 worth of lands, and $8,000 worth of mules, cattle, provisions, &c., makes, on a run of ten years, $3,000 worth of cotton per annum, and pays taxes direct to the amount of, say, $70. Under the new *régime* he will have to pay $500 to $1,100. Every body knows that he could never pay it without selling a negro or two every year. Import more Africans, reduce the price of field hands to $300 and cotton to five cents, make his income $1,800, and he would destroy any government on earth, rather than bear such burdens as these. He could not bear them, and it would be folly to talk to him.

Now, let the Georgia Convention bear all these things in mind, when they *appoint delegates to the Southern Convention at Montgomery.*

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. T. R. WILTSBERGER writes a letter dated Charleston, Jan. 15, which the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* publishes. He says:

"I am inclined to believe that there are at least 3,000 men under arms on the coast, and we have more provisions than can be consumed. The Commissary-General last week requested the planters not to send any more provisions, as they would be wasted. In our markets there is an abundance of edibles. Beef is selling from 10 to 12 cents per pound. Mutton, veal and pork are plenty. In fact, I think provisions are cheaper now than last year. You may judge whether provisions are high or not. To-day I bought a lot of ducks at 25 cents each. We may not have much Pennsylvania coal on hand, and I am glad of it. We have English coal, which is selling at $10 per ton.

Our army is made up of the flower of Carolina, and are all volunteers. We had last week, on one point, five hundred negroes, throwing up fortifications, and, in fact, they are doing all the hard work, at no expense to the State. The planters send them, and they are very glad to come and do it, as they say to keep the 'Yankees out.' This is the labor of that fellow SEWARD, who preached from Maine to Kansas that the Government had to keep the army for the protection of the South. I send you some of our city papers, from which you can gather an idea of our condition.

Last week I was alone in the store, both of my young men having gone to the war. One has returned, the other is still at Fort Johnson, where he has been for the past two weeks. Business has been very good."

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN FLORIDA.

The Pensacola *Gazette*, of Jan. 12, says:

"Fort Pickens is a very strong position, on the point of St. Rosa Island, on the eastern side of the harbor, and is only approachable by land on one side. Owing to the openness of the country, which is but a barren bed of sand, *a party attacking from that quarter would be very much exposed.* This position, five days ago, could have been taken by fifty men without a blow; to-day, we apprehend, the case is very different. We are not able to state the exact force in garrison, but are not aware of any but Company G, of the Artillery, probably amounting to 60 or 70 men. If any reinforcements have been thrown in, the fact has not transpired.

At the Navy-yard everything *seems* to be quiet, and judging from appearances, the work is going on as usual. The smoke from the various engines curls up as quietly and gracefully as if perfect peace and quiet pervaded the country.

We learn that the guns at Fort Barrancas were spiked and the screws for elevating the pieces broken, before the abandonment of the place by the United States troops.

Every preparation is being made to defend both Forts Pickens and McRae to the last extremity. The store-ship *Supply* is anchored between the forts, and the United States steamer *Wyandotte* has steam up all the time, ready for any emergency.

No ammunition has yet been removed from the magazine in Woolsey, or from the shell-house in Warrington.

A fatal mistake was committed in not taking possession of these forts ten days ago, when it could have been done without firing a gun. Fifty men could then have accomplished what a thousand cannot do to-day. We do not pretend to say where this responsibility rests, but it will attach where it belongs. We feel assured, however, that no one here is chargeable with the blame, or responsible for the blood that this blunder may cost."

Elsewhere the same paper remarks:

"The 9 o'clock train last night brought 264 men from Montgomery, commanded by Col. LOMAX, to cooperate with the Florida troops in the capture of the public works at this point. The detachment consists of the Montgomery True Blues, Capt. ANDREWS; Tuskegee Light Infantry, Capt. R. MAYS; Independent Rifles, Capt. FARRIS; Wetumpka Light Infantry, Capt. J. R. LOOMIS; Montgomery Guards, Lieut. WHITSIDE commander. We have never seen a finer looking body of men; they are composed of the flower of Alabama chivalry, and do not look like men whom the smell of gunpowder would make nervous. We understand another detachment is expected to night."

There are four home military companies in the little City of Pensacola, the Silver Grays, the Rifles, the Guards, and a Cavalry Company."

The Quincy (Florida) *Express*, of Jan. 19, gives the following account of the seizure of the United States Arsenal at Chattahoochie:

"On last Saturday evening, Col. W. J. GUNN, of the Seventh Florida Militia, received orders from Gov. PERRY to proceed at once to take the United States Arsenal at Chattahoochee, containing about 5,000 pounds of powder, 10 000 pounds of lead, 120,000 musket cartridges, a six pounder, 57 muskets, cannon balls, cartridge-boxes, &c., &c.

The Young Guard, Capt. JONES, was ordered out on the errand, and had a slight taste of soldiers' life. The spirit manifested by this young corps on the occasion is worthy of commendation. They were called together about 9 o'clock P. M., and commanded to prepare for an immediate march, they knew not where. In a few minutes they were all ready and seemed eager for a fray. On arriving at the Arsenal, and being informed that they had reached the point of destination, and finding no men to resist their attack, they seemed to be not very agreeably disappointed.

Sergeant POWELL, who was in command of the Arsenal, appeared much mortified at having to surrender, but having but two or three men, was unable to make any defence. In a spirited and patriotic address to Capt. JONES and company, he said that, had he their number of men, they would never have satisfied the gates of the Arsenal without their marching over his dead body. He was pained to see other than United States troops occupying it, but, from want of force, was unable to prevent it from falling into their hands. His conduct was very gallant and graceful, and he is without doubt a true and faithful soldier.

The Stars and Stripes were taken down, and the Lone Star flag hoisted in their stead, which had been kindly furnished by the ladies of Chattahoochie.

On Monday the Young Guard were permitted to return home, and the Chattahoochie Rifle Company, Capt. BIRD, were placed in charge of the Arsenal.

THE LEGISLATURES OF NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA.

GOV. LETCHER ON THE NEW-YORK RESOLVES—THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES VOTES TO RETURN THEM TO GOV. MORGAN.

GOV. LETCHER, of Virginia, sent the following message to the Legislature on Jan. 17:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, JAN. 17, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:

I have received a communication from His Excellency, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of New-York, inclosing a preamble and resolutions adopted by that State.

The first resolution declares "that the Legislature of New-York tender to the President of the United States whatever aid, in men and money, he may require to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government."

This I understand to be a declaration of their readiness and willingness to sacrifice the men and money of that State, in the effort to coerce the Slaveholding States into submission to Federal authority.

The Governor and Legislature of New-York ought to know that the sword has never reconciled differences of opinion. Military coercion can never perpetuate the existence of this Union.

When the affections of the people are withdrawn from the Government, an attempt at coercion can have no other effect than to exasperate the people threatened to be coerced. Blood shed in civil strife can only enrich the soil that must speedily produce "a harvest of woe."

I cannot suppose, from what has occurred, that the President of the United States would be inclined to adopt a policy, which he must see and know could not fail to result in bloodshed.

I am satisfied that prudence and patriotism would induce him to reject all counsels and measures which would be calculated to bring about so great a calamity.

I have no idea, therefore, that he will accept the tender which has been so inopportunely and so ostentatiously paraded before the country.

Nothing that has occurred in the progress of this controversy has been worse timed and less excusable. If the Governor and Legislature of New-York desire to preserve the Union, a tender of men and money under the promptings of passion, prejudice and excitement will not produce the result.

At a time like this when the horizon is overcast with clouds, when darkness and gloom are gathering close around us, and when we behold nothing but danger on all sides, some little wisdom, discretion and prudence are expected from the representatives of the people. They ought, at least, to refrain from adding fuel to the flame that burns with the utmost intensity now. It would have been far better that these resolutions had never been adopted.

In 1798 and 1799, the action of Virginia was marked by calmness, dignity and an earnest desire to preserve the Union, without prejudice to the rights of the States. No feeling of resentment towards the other States was manifested by those great men in that day of peril and trial. No effort was made to produce estrangement between the different sections of the country, or to inflame popular prejudice. Their example is worthy of imitation when events are hurrying us on so rapidly into the dangers of civil strife.

Nothing but a sense of duty has induced me to transmit this preamble and resolutions to the two Houses of the General Assembly. The threat which is conveyed in them can inspire no terror with freemen.

JOHN LETCHER.

The message and accompanying documents were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed, after the manifestation of opposition to printing the New-York resolutions.

In the House of Delegates, while Federal Relations were under discussion, the Speaker interposed, saying he held in his hand a communication from Gov. LETCHER, which bore so directly upon the subject then before the House, that he thought it highly proper to lay it before the body. He accordingly submitted a communication from Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, to the Executive of this Commonwealth, containing certain resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of that State.

Mr. ANDERSON did not know how to characterize these resolutions or the insolence of the Governor of New-York in sending them here. They have seen the action of this Legislature to resist any attempt

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.

H. J. RAYMOND, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: Herewith I inclose certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, which would, I think, effect not a compromise, but a fair adjustment of the Slavery question in this Government—not only for the present, but for all future time. In conversation with neighbors and friends of every shade of opinion, from the follower of WENDELL PHILLIPS to the advocate of the reopening of the African Slave-trade, I have expressed the views which these amendments would embody, and they have received a fair degree of approval from all except those two extremes. They have been suggested from time to time in endeavoring to find a remedy for every evil growing out of Slavery, remediable exclusively by national means. So far as I can see, they cover the whole subject. They leave the question of Slavery to the States and keep it there, and take away from Congress all power to disturb it, and along with that power they take away all occasion for such disturbance. They put an end to the question of Slavery in the dock-yards and arsenals. They take that question forever out of territories. They give the South an undoubted Constitutional remedy for the recapture of fugitives from service, and secure to the alleged fugitive a fair and equal trial on all questions of law and fact in his case. They place a reasonable restriction on the desire for territorial aggrandizement.

When I say that these amendments would accomplish all this, I mean only that, so far as I can see, it seems to me that they would. Very likely in this I may be mistaken. But I cannot be mistaken in this: that nine-tenths of all the people of the United States desire most sincerely to place these questions where they will be beyond all legislative disturbance. If you would allow the insertion of them in your paper and permit public attention to be drawn to them by a few short, plain articles, explanatory of their scope and design, and of their necessity and justice, perhaps the public, once set to thinking in the direction of an immediate and final adjustment of the whole matter, might hit upon some lucky thought which would do up the business at once and forever, although the plan here suggested might be unanimously rejected. I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

A. C. B.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 13.—1. Except as hereafter in this article provided, Congress shall make no law respecting involuntary servitude except for crime.

2. Congress shall make all needful rules and regulations effectually to prohibit the introduction of slaves from foreign countries.

3. Congress, in making all needful rules and regulations for the delivery up of persons held to labor or service in any State, by the laws thereof, escaping into another State, shall provide for a just and equal trial of the issues of law and fact involved therein.

4. Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district as has or may hereafter become the seat of Government of the United States, but shall not abolish involuntary servitude while such shall continue to exist in the State or States by which such district was ceded. Nor without due compensation to the persons to whom such involuntary servitude may be due.

5. In all territory now belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the United States lying north of thirty-six degree and thirty minutes north latitude, involuntary servitude, except for crime, is forever prohibited. In all territory now belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the United States lying south of that line, such servitude is not prohibited.

6. In all territory now or hereafter belonging to or under the jurisdiction of the United States, either north or south of that line, whenever there shall be in an area lying in compact form of not exceeding seventy thousand square miles, a population sufficient for one member of Congress, according to the apportionment then existing, and when such population shall present a Constitution, republican in form, desiring admission, as a State, in the Union, Congress shall admit the same as such; but Congress may enlarge or diminish said area, with a view solely to the convenient form of remaining territory for future admission as States in conformity to this article.

7. No territory shall be acquired by the United States except by treaty, nor shall any appropriation of moneys to pay for any territory hereafter to be acquired, be valid, unless voted for by two-thirds of both houses of Congress; and every such treaty shall be provisional on such appropriation.

8. This article is unrepealable except by conventions in all the several States in this Union, assembled for that purpose, on the recommendation of Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses thereof shall deem such repeal necessary.

JAMAICA.

The Legislature—A Recess—Increased Difficulties with the Governor—Breach of Privilege—Judge Ker—Revivals—Steam Communication with Cuba—Trade—Baneful Effects of the Secession Movement on Mercantile Affairs here, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

The Legislature being out of session, on a recess of a few weeks, the political storm, of which I have already given you full accounts, has subsided; but I am afraid the lull is only a silent preparation for fresh disagreements between the Executive and the two Chambers, whenever members again assemble to proceed to business. The proceedings of the House of Assembly, prior to the adjournment, manifested, most clearly, that the Governor will have to encounter many and serious difficulties in getting through the Legislative campaign. One cannot help regretting that whatever evil arises will result from the imprudent acts of His Excellency, and from no other cause. He would not let well alone, and instead of having an easy time of it during the remaining period of his rule—as he assuredly would have had but for the unfortunate course he has pursued—His Excellency finds himself in the unpleasant position of antagonism to the Legislature, having a House of Assembly that shows little or no inclination to work with him, and the country threatened to be left without a revenue.

The Legislature was in session for seven weeks, and adjourned without having done a single thing, if we except the passing of a bill to provide for the taking of a census. The Executive Committee, whose incapacity I referred to in my last, sought to relieve themselves of the pressing obligations of their office during the present session, by introducing bills to continue in force for one year the Revenue acts, which will expire in March next. As several of these acts require amendment, the Assembly appeared very loth to allow them to be continued in force. With a desire, however, to allow the new Committee time to prepare their measures, the House came to a determination to adjourn over the holidays, and accordingly sent a message to the Governor, requesting his sanction thereto. To the surprise of every one, the Governor refused his assent to the adjournment, on the ground that he had a measure of some urgency to submit. As the sanction of the Executive is not necessary to enable the Representatives of the people to enter upon a recess, and is only sought in keeping with an old established courtesy, the House immediately set the Governor at defiance, by passing a resolution that on its rising on a given day, it would adjourn to the 29th day of January, and accordingly, on the day appointed, did adjourn.

The "measure of urgency," which the Governor had to submit, turned out to be a bill to legalize the appointment of the Hon. Justice KER, that learned Judge having been found not to possess the legal qualification under an Island statute. Under other circumstances, the measure would have been passed, but in consequence of the Governor's discourteous conduct, it was immediately rejected. The next imprudent step, was to lay before the House a correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor, in which is shown a determination to exclude natives of the Colony, and persons who had practiced at the Bar here, from Judicial appointments. This correspondence quite exasperated the House, and was declared to be a "breach of privilege." After a warm discussion, the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. C. H. JACKSON, were carried by very large majorities:

1. That having taken into its serious consideration the message sent down to this House by His Excellency the Governor, on the 16th inst., and the copies of dispatches forwarded therewith, the House deems it its duty, in reference to the statements contained in those dispatches, to express its painful alarm at the attempt, by such dispatches threatened, to annul the solemn and deliberate provision of the Legislature of this Island, especially assented to by Her Majesty the Queen, that the members of the bar of this Island shall be eligible for promotion to the judicial bench of the colony.

2. That this House also deems it to be its duty to express its opinion and solemn conviction, that if the members of the bar of this colony are to be excluded from the bench of this colony, the legislative rights and independence of this colony will be violated, and grievous injustice will be inflicted on those colonists who have educated, and may have desire to educate their sons for the bar of their native country.

3. That this House hereby records its deliberate protest against the further carrying into effect of the unconstitutional dictum of the Secretary of State for the colonies, as signified in the dispatches referred to.

4. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, with a request that he will transmit them to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonies.

The revivals are spreading with great rapidity throughout the Island, and I am happy to say that, under the judicious management of those clergymen who are favorable to the movement—for there are many bitterly opposed to it—they have been divested of much of the excitement and extravaganze with which they were accompanied at the outset.

A sum of money has been subscribed here for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to GARIBALDI, in appreciation of his single-minded patriotism in bringing about the liberation of his country.

The Bishop has just returned from a visitation tour, and reports an extraordinary increase in the number of persons presented for confirmation, also in the number of marriages solemnized among the laboring classes. The Dissenting Churches also give like favorable reports. These are given as the happy results of the revivals.

I am happy to say that the enlightened movement of establishing steam communication with the United States, has been followed up by a similar communication with the Island of Cuba. A small steamer now plies semi-monthly between Kingston and Havana. I hope soon to see such intercourse opened up with all the sister islands.

Trade has been very brisk here during the Christmas season, but I am afraid the unsettled state of affairs in the United States will have a baneful effect upon mercantile affairs here. The banks have already "put on the screw."

The new year has opened with very favorable weather, and the public health is exceedingly good.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 62, 69, 70, 71.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 166, 178, 270, 92, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 125, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 147, 155, 159, 167, 169, 171, 181, 183, 272, 274, 278, 280, 284.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 28.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1065, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391, 139, 649, 613, 163. *Part II.*—Nos. 424, 460, 672, 412, 498, 268, 144.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF BOCHREITTER FOR MURDER CONTINUED, AND STILL ON.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of Xavier Hochreitter was proceeded with. The testimony for the People had been closed on Saturday, and now Mr. Rankin, counsel for defence, opened briefly to the jury, saying that the testimony to be introduced he hoped would dispel any doubts which they might entertain concerning the prisoner. He should therefore ask for an acquittal at their hands.

Henry Koerner, the first witness for the defence, testified that on the night of the stabbing he was returning home from a house at which he had spent the evening, when he saw a fight in Essex-street, in which the prisoner and his son were engaged; he had seen them earlier in the evening at a saloon, where they had been so noisy as to call the attention of the proprietor, who had to bid them make less noise; at the time of the quarrel, witness saw no one stabbed, nor any knife used in any way; witness went with the officer to arrest the prisoner and his son; he did not see Mrs. Hochreitter pick up a "drill" or any other instrument to resist the officer with.

Joseph Urtz next testified that on the evening of the murder he had been in the saloon, mentioned by the last witness, where prisoner and his son had been conducting themselves noisily; witness and Koerner had passed away from that saloon seven or eight doors, when they saw the two Hochreitters; with them, near the house, was standing a young man in shirt sleeves; witness passed on a short distance, when hearing a cry, he turned around, and saw the prisoner just getting up from the ground; in a moment witness heard a woman's voice exclaim, "Oh, God, he is stabbed; at that moment, Koerner had young Hochreitter by the arm, and there was a great crowd gathered about; witness saw no one stabbed, nor did he see a knife or other weapon.

Charles Hochreitter, the prisoner's son, next testified that he is twenty years old. On the morning of Dec. 2 he came to his father's house at about nine o'clock. He himself lived at No. 29 Second-street. In the evening his father had said we will go to Wolfenberger's and have a glass of beer. Accordingly they went and drank the beer. They then went to Mr. Abel's, in Essex street, and drank another glass of beer. It was 7 o'clock when they started out in the evening. They had not been out before on that day. They then went to the saloon where the first two witnesses saw them. Mr. Endlein, the proprietor, told the prisoner not to talk so loud, but go outside if he would be so noisy. Soon after both the witness and prisoner went out, and proceeded toward the middle of the block. There the prisoner received a blow from behind; witness turned and saw three men standing near, and the prisoner lying on the ground; one of the men was in shirt-sleeves, and wore a black hat—another was a little smaller, and wore a dark jacket; the third one the witness could not describe, because at that moment he was knocked down from behind; he lay in the street and tried to get up; he was for a time unconscious; he soon felt that blood was running down his face; a great many people came behind him in a crowd; he then went to the street to find his hat, which was handed to him by some one; witness then wished to go home, but was led back by some one, who took his arm, and said, "you are arrested;" afterward, the person let him go; he didn't see his father again until he got home, whither he went as soon as he was released, and told his mother he was stabbed; she arose and washed his wound; then, five or six minutes afterward, the prisoner came home, and asked his son if he knew who had beaten them; after his wounds were washed he went to bed; he was covered with a feather bed, which was commonly used for the purpose of covering; the officers then came and arrested him—his mother resisting them; witness was then taken to Klotz, who accused him of stabbing him—this witness denied; neither the witness nor the prisoner had a knife or sharp instrument, on the day or night of the murder, at all.

John Beirle next testified: That he was on the sidewalk when the prisoner was arrested; he had known the prisoner for three years, during which time he had borne a good character.

Sigismund Rostock was next called, and his cross-examination, which had been deferred at the time of the direct, was proceeded with. He was simply examined as to the circumstances of the arrest, in which he corroborated the accounts already given by witnesses on both sides.

Adolph Kraft was next called to impeach the testimony of Peter Egener, the first witness on the trial. Kraft testified to a conversation with Egener, which contradicted the testimony given by Egener, who swore that he didn't know any one by the name of Kraft.

Fifteen witnesses were then called, who testified, all of them, to the good character which the witness had borne in this country, as well as in Fatherland.

The testimony for the defence had not closed, when the Court adjourned to this morning, when the trial will be concluded. No other cases will be taken up to-day.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the trial of José Varona, indicted for forgery, which occupied the Court during most of last week, was concluded late in the day. Several witnesses were called by the prosecution in rebuttal of the testimony introduced by the defence relative to the character of some of the witnesses for the people, but beyond this the testimony, yesterday, did not go. Judge Whiting, for the defence, summed up at great length, and Mr. Anthon closed for the people. The Court then charged the Jury, who, at a late hour, had not rendered a verdict.

The Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—William Hayland, Thomas Maxwell, Michael Mackin, Chas. Overlander, Margaret Spence, James Christopher, James D. Collis, Henry Howland, Wm. Marsh, Wm. Hardy, Francis Timene.

For Grand Larceny—Robert Barret, Eliza Murphy, George Sherman.

For Forgery—Henry Wilson.

For Robbery—William Ferguson, Charles Ackerson.

For Rape—John Mullary.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

THE SLAVE BARK CORA.

In the case of Capt. Latham and others, the master and mates of the bark *Cora*, indicted for being engaged in the Slave-trade, a motion was made some days since to quash the indictment on two grounds, first, that an examination into the offence was pending before a United States Commissioner when the indictment was found, and second, that separate indictments should have been found.

Judge SMALLEY yesterday morning decided the motion, overruling both grounds of objection.

REVOLT.

Fourteen of the crew of the ship *Industry* were put on trial, charged with a revolt. The evidence showed that while the vessel was in the Indian seas the Captain undertook to punish the cook for some offence, by having water thrown on him from the hose, and that the crew interfered in behalf of the cook, and refused duty for several days.

The case is still on.

Liabilities of Stage Companies—Action to Recover for Personal Injuries.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly and Brady.

Andrew Stevens vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—This is an appeal from a judgment rendered at a trial term of this Court against the defendants. The action was brought to recover damages for alleged negligence on the part of defendants' servants, in upsetting the plaintiff just as he was getting out of one of the defendants' stages. It is alleged that, on that occasion, the driver started forward before the plaintiff had firmly planted his feet upon the pavement, and that in consequence the plaintiff was precipitated from the step, and thrown with violence upon the pavement, of which he suffered seriously. Upon the trial of this cause, there were several propositions presented by defendants' counsel to the Judge, upon which to charge the jury, all of which the Court refused to charge. It appears that, previous to this accident, the plaintiff had been sufferlog from a complication of diseases, among which were epilepsy and softening of the spine. Among the questions presented, was whether the sickness of the plaintiff alleged in the complaint, was caused by the injuries he received by the fall, or by previous existing disease. Decision reserved.

Andrews & Colly for defendants; Dewey & Savage for plaintiff.

The Indian Root Pills Again.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

George W. Comstock vs. *Andrew J. White et al.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants a judgment for the delivery to him of certain property, which he claims to own, and of the possession of which he claims that he is illegally deprived by the defendants, or indefendt thereof, the payment to him of the sum of $0,000, the alleged value of the property, and $5,000 damages for its detention.

It appears that, prior to Jan. 1, 1859, the plaintiff was a member of the firm of J. White & Co., then largely engaged in the manufacture of Morse's Indian Root Pills, and he now alleges that prior to January, 1859, he had purchased of the said firm, and then had in his possession, certain account-books, receipts, bills of account due, &c. which the defendants then wrongfully took from his possession, and continue to withhold from him.

The defendants admit that the plaintiff was a member of the firm of J. White & Co., and that the said firm was engaged in the manufacture of Morse's Indian Root Pills, and was extensively engaged in selling them throughout the United States and Canada, but deny that the plaintiff purchased the books, accounts, &c., as alleged, or that he is rightfully entitled to their possession. The case is still on.

James T. Brady, J. D. and T. D. Sherwood for plaintiffs; J. O. Halstead, A. R. Dyett for defendants.

Important to Lawyers—Costs on Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Justice BARNARD announced to the members of the Bar that hereafter he will grant costs on all motions heard by him; and that the only distinction he will make in cases is to order in certain instances, the payment of the costs to abide the event of the suit.

POLICE REPORTS.

A GAY THOUGH VENERABLE DECEIVER.

For some time past an old gentleman, known as Mr. James Whiting, has been stopping at one of the first-class hotels at Philadelphia, where, by his engaging manners and plausible conversation, he made many influential acquaintances, and invested himself with all the importance of unlimited wealth. Among those who gave him their confidence was Mr. A. H. Little, an extensive dealer in silk goods, at No. 325 Market-street. Mr. Whiting expressed his desire to purchase a valuable estate belonging to Mr. Little, and negotiations were entered upon with that object in view. While these were pending, the old gentleman incidentally remarked that he had determined upon making his wife and daughter each a present of a gold watch and guard-chain, and would like Mr. Little to recommend him to a trustworthy jeweler. That gentleman complied without hesitation, particularly as he had every worthy friend in that branch of trade, who kept an establishment in the upper part of the same building where he (Mr. Little) conducted his own business. The name of the jeweler was Mr. Jas. Watson, and under the influence of a personal introduction from Mr. Little, he let Whiting have two gold watches and three chains, valued in the aggregate at $570, taking in payment a check drawn by the latter upon the Girard Bank, Philadelphia. It was after banking hours when the transaction took place, but early the next morning the check was sent to the bank for payment, when it transpired that there were no funds there credited to Whiting, nor had there been any. Mr. Little was informed of the matter, and, both to believe that the venerable stranger had been doing wrong, he went to his hotel for an explanation. But he could not find him, and, after searching several days, he reluctantly made up his mind that he was the dupe of an imposter. In his mortification, he determined to spare no pains to affect Whiting's apprehension, and came to New-York to look for him. Arriving at Jersey City by the 10½ o'clock train on Sunday night, he took the ferry boat, and was fortunate enough to find on board the very person for whom he searched. Officer Clark, of the Third Ward, was, therefore, notified, and took Whiting prisoner. He will be sent to Philadelphia for trial. Not the least fortunate part of the arrest was the fact that the watches and chains were all found in the prisoner's possession.

A DISGRACE TO HIS CALLING.

It is generally believed that milkmen add to their receipts and increase the quantity of the commodity they dispense by making regular requisitions upon the Croton and town pumps. Such action on their part is tolerated, or looked upon as a venial sin, sanctioned by common custom. When, however, a dispenser of lacteal fluid so far exceeds his prerogatives as to appropriate funds belonging to another, he must expect to find himself entangled in the meshes of the law. Mr. John H. Pray, a driver and collector for Thompson W. Decker, proprietor of the Morrisania Dairy, No. 157 East Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday found himself firmly caught in the meshes aforesaid, and probably a long time will elapse before he is extricated. He is charged with having collected $20 from Mr. Luman R. Allen, due his employer for milk, and using it for his own purposes. He did not pretend to deny the truth of the allegation, and Justice QUACKENBUSH held him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

BURGLARY BY A JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER.

On Sunday night, Mr. Peter Alt, keeper of a shoe store, at No. 64½ Carmine-street, and living in the upper part of the same building, was disturbed in his sleep by a noise proceeding from his shop. Suspecting that burglars were within, he armed himself, and cautiously went down to investigate. His suspicions were verified, and his feelings shocked by discovering that the rogue was a young man named Nicholas Vellinger, who had been working for him some time, and in whom he had placed great confidence. Officer Wilson of the Ninth Ward was called in, and took the young man into custody. Yesterday, failing to provide bail in the sum of $1,000, Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him to the Tombs for trial. The prisoner had entered the premises through a rear window, and several pairs of ladies' gaiters were found in the yard where he had thrown them.

DISCHARGED.

In the case in which a complaint was, some time ago, made by George W. Thompson against a German named Charles Weber for grand larceny, in stealing a large quantity of gas-burners from "The Self-Regulating Gas-burner Manufacturing Company," and in relation to which an item appeared in the TIMES of Nov. 20, 1860, an examination has been going on for several months past before Justice WELSH, and has been concluded, and the case having been submitted to the Justice on the arguments of Mr. F. H. Upton, attorney for the Company, and Mr. R. Gillen, attorney for the accused, the complaint was dismissed and the defendant honorably discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 21.

$4,800 Treas. 12 p. c. N.	102¾	700 Reading R.	48¾
20,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	76	200 do	b30 48¾
1,000 do	75⅞	100 do	48¾
10,000 do	b60 76¾	100 do	s10 48
5 000 Virginia State 6s	77¾	500 do	48
1,000 do	77⅝	2000 do	47¾
9 000 N. Carolina 5s	89	200 do	b30 48
66,000 Missouri State 6s	70	500 do	b10 48
8,000 Erie 2d M. Bonds	99¾	100 do	b60 48¼
9 000 Erie R. Bonds, '75	68	50 Mich. Cen. R.	60¾
4,000 M. & F. 8 p.c. 1st M.		575 do	61
C. F. Con. Bds	99¼	200 do	b10 61
1,500 M. So. 2d M. Bds	53	50 do	61¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	45	200 do	s60 60½
2,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	16½	12 Ill. Central R. S.	86¼
5,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs.	75	25 do	s20 86
5 Bank of New-York	53	225 do	87
68 Mechanics' Bank	104	250 do	s10 87
55 Bank of Commerce	92	120 do	87⅛
10 Amer. Exch. Bank	93½	350 M. S. & N. I. 2d S.	35½
10 Metropolitan Bank	104	50 do	b30 35¼
10 Imp. & Traders' Bk.	104	40 do	35⅜
75 Cumb. Coal. Pref'd.	8½	150 do	35⅞
160 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	94	100 do	b10 36
50 do	b10 93½	200 do	b90 35¼
150 do	b20 93½	100 do	b30 35¾
50 do	93¾	50 do	34
100 Erie Railroad	s10 39½	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	10½
15 do	40¼	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b50 74½
400 do	40	100 do	b60 74¼
210 Hud. Riv. Railroad	49	10 do	74⅜
100 do	b10 49	200 do	74¼
450 do	b30 49	200 do	s10 74
50 do	48¾	100 do	s30 74
200 do	s30 48¾	100 do	74½
207 do	48¾	300 do	b10 74½
10 New-York Cen. R.	82½	150 do	b30 74½
177 do	82¼	333 do	s60 74
100 do	b30 82½	100 do	s60 73½
250 do	b10 82¾	100 do	s60 73½
200 do	s10 82	400 Cleve. & Tol. R.	31¾
50 do	s10 82	100 do	b60 37¾
270 do	82	200 do	37⅝
50 do	b20 82	100 do	s10 37½
100 do	81¾	250 do	37¼
100 do	s5 81¾	200 do	b10 37½
100 do	81¾	300 do	b30 37¾
250 do	81½	100 do	b10 37½
200 do	s9 81¼	200 do	s30 37¾
350 do	81¼	110 do	37¾
50 do	b30 81¾	152 Chic. & R'k I. R.	82
50 do	s30 81	200 do	b10 62
100 do	s30 81¼	100 do	61½
250 do	81¾	100 do	s60 61¾
100 Harlem Railroad	16	200 do	s30 61¾
100 do	b30 15½	100 do	s10 61½
100 do	b10 16¾	50 do	b10 61½
300 do	15¾	50 do	b15 62
125 Harlem R. Pref	41¼	1025 do	61¾
180 do	41½	100 do	b5 61¾
300 do	b30 42	100 do	b60 62¾
100 do	41¾	250 do	b30 62½
100 do	41⅞	450 do	b30 62
250 do	42	65 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	78½
300 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	16¼	200 do	b60 79
100 do	16¾	540 do	78
100 do	b60 16¾	50 do	b30 78½
50 Mil. & Miss. R	14¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. States 6s, '67	97	50 Reading R.	b60 48¼
5 000 Tenn State 6s	76	100 do	b65 48¾
2,000 do	76¾	25 Mich. Cen. R.	61
2,000 Virginia State 6s	77	150 do	61¾
1,000 Missouri State 6s	68½	200 do	s30 60
5,000 E. R. Con Bs., '62	68	50 do	60¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	96	100 do	s60 59¾
4,500 do	96¾	50 do	b30 60¾
4,000 Mich. Cen. 8 per cent. 1st M. S. Convt'ble Bds	99	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16¾
3,000 do	99¾	500 do	16⅝
4 000 Chi & N. W. 1st M.	45	300 do	s10 16⅝
50 Pacific M. S. Co	93	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	35¾
50 Penn. Coal Co.	80	700 do	b15 35¾
50 Erie Railroad	s5 40	40 Panama R.	117
200 do	40	50 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	s5 16½
25 Hudson River R.	48¾	40 Chi. Col. & C. R., ex d.	94
300 Harlem Railroad	16¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	73
200 N. York Cen. R.	s60 81	500 do	73¼
50 do	s15 81¾	500 do	b60 73
275 do	s30 81¾	100 do	s60 72
200 do	81¾	150 Clev. and Tol. R.	37
400 do	81	100 do	37⅝
300 do	s30 80½	200 do	b60 37
50 do	s60 80½	500 do	36¾
150 do	80¾	700 do	36¼
150 do	80⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 61¼
100 do	s60 80	100 do	s60 60
150 do	80¾	600 do	s30 60
100 do	80⅝	50 do	60½
50 Harlem R. Pref.	b30 42	40 do	60
200 do	42	150 do	b30 60¾
		150 do	b15 60⅝
		50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	77

MONDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 12:

Decrease in Loans	$3,090,995
Increase in Specie	3,137,795
Decrease in Circulation	299,628
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,539,813

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 21, 1860.	Jan. 19, 1861.	Jan. 12, 1861.
Capital	$59,433,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	123,645,931	126,034,520	129,125,515
Specie	19,233,444	29,598,783	26,460,988
Circulation	7,880,805	8,067,570	8,367,198
Gross Deposits	99,644,128	109,891,618½	108,702,247
Exchanged	22,813,547	20,203,122	20,551,364
Undrawn	76,830,581	89,688,696	88,148,883
Is Sub-Treas'ry	8,352,845	2,166,242	2,584,455

The Bank return shows the heaviest gain on the specie line of any week since the present import movement of Bullion from England began. As the average was a rising one at the close of the week the Banks probably had considerably over *thirty millions* on the opening of business this morning. To-day the deposite of Bullion in the Sub-Treasury on account of the awards of Saturday on the new Treasury Bills, was quite active, the aggregate exceeding two millions, and further payments are ready for Tuesday. The line of Loans and Discounts on the Bank statement is brought down over three millions. It is understood that the curtailment is mainly from the re-payment of the advances made by the Clearing-House Association under the arrangement of the 21st of November. This movement is a voluntary one on the part of the borrowing Banks, as the arrangement for the redemption of the certificates issued on the pledge of their Bills Receivable extends to the 1st of April. The Deposit line is nearly up to ninety millions, or about thirteen millions higher than this time last year.

The demand for Money to-day is partially improved by the Treasury Bills awarded at the close of last week; these bearing rates of interest which will justify temporary Loans on the pledge of the Bills at 6@7 ₱ cent. It transpires, on a revision of the bids at the Department, that only 29 ₱ cent. of the 11 ₱ cent proposals is required to make up the $5,000,000, and such is the official notification.

The leading Bankers held Exchange firm on London, at 106@106¼ ₱ cent., but thus far only a moderate business has been done for the Boston steamer. There is no great variety of Bills offering, and the standard drawers are not disposed to do business except at the advanced rate, some of them believing in a further rise.

A heavy business was done on the Stock Exchange this forenoon. The large and rapid advance at the close of last week, the extent of which was not fully made public until this morning, brought forward some *bona fide* sellers of cash Stock, in realization of the quick and very handsome profits made on the rise. Other parties were induced to make a turn on Short options, on the calculation of a reaction; while, on the other hand, a good many fresh orders to buy appeared at the Board, and kept the market strong until the close of the early session. In the Street, also, the demand for the leading speculatives was maintained, and the best prices of the day were paid up in the very meeting of the Second Board on New-York Central, Michigan Central and Rock Island. Immediately thereafter came a sudden fall of *one per cent.*, which was first manifested on New-York Central, but soon extended to the Western Shares. The cause was not apparent, though assigned to private dispatches of an unfavorable political tenor from the South. The movement was of course the reverse of the Bank return, which shows unusual strength, but this was scarcely alluded to after the reaction set in against the market. The fall was no doubt accelerated by the prevailing feeling that the rise was pushed too high on Saturday afternoon, and maintained too firmly this morning, considering the temptation it held out for realizations. After the formal adjournment of the Second Board, the market was sold down *one per cent.* lower, making the extreme decline on New-York Central about 3 ₱ cent., and the same on Chicago and Rock Island, and 2 ₱ cent. on Galena, and 1@1½ ₱ cent. on other Share descriptions.

Later in the afternoon the excitement turned in the opposite direction, and the market went up 1@1½ ₱ cent, no special cause being discovered for the previous eagerness to sell. The closing rates were unsettled, but as near as we could get the figures at 4½ o'clock, stood as follows:

Central	81	Mich. Southern	10⅜
Erie	39¾	Mich. Guaranteed	35½
Rock Island	60¾	Toledo	37
Hudson	48	Burlington	77
Harlem	16¾	Illinois Central	86⅜
Harlem Preferred	41¾	Panama	117¾
Reading	47	Pacific	91
Mich. Central	59¾	Missouris	59⅞

The latest mail quotations received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, for Exchange on New-York are as follows:

		Premium.
Jan. 19.	Philadelphia	¼@⅜
Jan. 19.	Baltimore	⅜@1
Jan. 19.	Boston	Par. @⅛
Jan. 17.	Waterford, Pa	1⅜@2
Jan. 19.	Washington, D. C	1¾@1⅜
Jan. 17.	Chicago, Ill	5 @5½
Jan. 17	Milwaukie, Wis	6 @6¼
Jan. 18.	Cleveland, O	1 @1⅜
Jan. 18.	Augusta, Ga	⅜@1
Jan 17.	Cincinnati, Ohio	¾@1
Jan. 16	St. Louis, Mo	0 @7
Jan. 19.	Norfolk, Va	5 @5¼
Jan. 17.	Savannah, Ga	3 @3¼
Jan. 19.	Richmond, Va	5 @5¼
Jan. 17.	Louisville, Ky	1 @1¼
Jan. 16.	Montgomery, Ala	4 @—
Jan. 18.	Columbus, Ga	3¼@4
Jan. 18.	Charleston, S. C	3½@3¾
Jan 18.	Montreal, Canada	⅛@—
Jan. 18.	Kingston, Canada	⅛@—
Jan 18.	Washington, N. C	0 @—
Jan. 10.	Aberdeen, Miss	4 @—
Jan. 17.	Fort Wayne, Ind	6 @—
Jan. 4.	Pekin, Ill	6 @—
Jan. 15.	Kansas City	4 @—
Jan. 15.	Kalamazoo	6 @—
Jan. 19.	Alexandria, Va	5 @—
Jan. 12.	New-Orleans, La	⅛ dis.

The following are THOMPSON & BAOTHERS quotations for Currency and Exchange to-day:

	Discount.
New-York State and E. Jersey	⅛@—
New-England	¼@—
West Jersey	1 @—
Philadelphia	⅛@—
Baltimore	1 @—
Interior Pennsylvania	2⅛@—
Interior Maryland	1⅛@—
South Carolina and Alabama	8 @10
North Caroline and Georgia	6 @—
Virginia and Tennessee	5 @—
Free Indiana	3 @—
Ohio Kentucky and Indiana	1 @—
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	6 @—
Michigan	1¼@—
Louisiana	1⅛@—
Canada	1 @—
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1 @—
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼@—
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	6 @—
Drafts and Check on St. Louis	6 @—
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 @—
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1⅛@—
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 @—

In advance of the publication of the annual report, the Directors of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey submit the following statement of the result of the year's business:

	1860.	1859.	Increase.
Receipts	$1,165 847 66	$971,702 14	$214,145 72 or 22 ₱ c.
Expenses	475,456 46	365,716 08	89,740 38 or 23 ₱ c.
Net earn'gs	$710,396 46	$585,986 06	$124,405 34 or 21 ₱ c.

The following disposition has been made of the net earnings $710 391 40

Interest on $2 000 000 bonds	$140,000 00	
Interest on balance of account	4,203 30	
Interest on above bonds, accrued, not due	47,833 32	
Dividends, 10 ₱ cent	361 460 00	
Taxes for 1860 to State	24.502 07

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 22. 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Giuramento.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Hunchback.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of St. Tropez.

IRVING HALL—Great National Concert.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Linda, the Cigar Girl—The Magic Trumpet—State Secrets.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Tippo Saib.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and His Brethren—What is It?—South African Aborigines.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

GOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Nibio's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard was last evening the scene of unusual excitement, on account of an order issued by Commander Foote to have the entire force put under arms and held in readiness to act immediately. The one hundred marines remaining there were accordingly mustered, under commend of Capteins Reed and Doughty, and with loaded muskets occupied the guard-house at the gate. On board the receiving ship *North Carolina* the guns were placed in position and shotted for immediate use, and every officer was ordered to be on the alert. In the Wallabout, and near the Navy-yard, several boats made their appearance shortly after dark, filled with policemen. Simultaneously with these ominous preparations at the Navy-yard, the military of Brooklyn in strong force were observed to be gathering at the new armory and also at the new arsenal, and crowds of wondering citizens assembled, anxious to know the cause of the sudden military display. During the evening it became known that there were apprehensions of an attack upon the Navy-yard by an organized force, with the intention of holding it in the interest of those favoring the Southern Secessionists. Portions of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, of the Fifth Brigade, numbering over three hundred men, responded to the call of Major-Gen. Duryea, and held themselves in readiness to cooperate with the forces at the Navy-yard for resisting the apprehended attack. The movement was made at the request of Mayor Powell. They remained under arms until a late hour of the night, and were then dismissed for the present. The force at the Navy-yard was kept under arms until all apprehension of an attack had passed. To-day a full battery will be placed on board of the *North Carolina*, and howitzers will be put in position to sweep every approach to the grounds. Strict military orders will be enforced, and every precautionary measure will be adopted to guard against surprise. It is impossible of course, at the present time, to say how much necessity may exist for these precautions.

A course of action has been initiated by the Post-Office Department which will touch more nearly the interests of the seceding States, should it become general, than almost any other which could be adopted. In consequence of the seizure at Pensacola of a special messenger from Col. Totten to the officer in charge at Fort Pickens, orders have been issued to discontinue the Post-office at Pensacola, and to curtail all the mail routes leading in that direction, so that all mail facilities shall be cut off. Everything connected with the office at Pensacola is to be forwarded to Washington, and all Postmasters throughout the country are to be instructed to forward letters directed to that place to the Dead Letter Office. This movement is, of course, bitterly denounced by the Secessionists, as to be deprived of their mail facilities, paid for by the General Government, is what they are not ready for.

Notwithstanding reiterated statements that Col. Hayne, the Commissioner from South Carolina, has sent a communication to the President, our correspondent at Washington telegraphs that he has *not* done so, and does not propose doing so at present. He has concluded to await the result of conferences now being held with the Administration by third parties.

Yesterday was an important day in Congress, and the proceedings will be read with interest. In the Senate, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, after reporting from the Committee on Finance the Indian Appropriation bill, was excused from further service on the Committee, of which he has been Chairman for fifteen years. Several petitions for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions were presented—among them one from Missouri, wrapped in an American flag, the signatures of which filled fifteen quires of foolscap. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, called up the President's Message, in answer to his inquiries relative to the appointment of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War, and offered a resolution censuring the President for his course, which was laid over. Messrs. Yulee, of Florida, Clay, of Alabama, and Davis, of Mississippi, announced the secession of their respective States from the Union, and their consequent withdrawal from the Senate. The bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, and it was finally passed. Yeas 36, nays 16. The Crittenden resolutions then occupied the attention of the Senate until the adjournment, and during the debate upon them the disposition to compromise exhibited on both sides was greater than at any previous time during the session. In the House, Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, asked leave to present a memorial from Methodist clergymen of that State, asking for protection from religious persecution. Mr. Lovejoy explained that a clergyman had been hanged in Texas for his religious opinions. Considerable objection was made to its reception, but it was finally received and laid on the table. Letters from the Alabama and Florida delegations announced their withdrawal. A bill was introduced by Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, and was referred to the Post-office Committee, which provides for the suspension of all the postal laws in those States which have passed ordinances of secession, on the ground that the Federal laws cannot be enforced. Mr. English, of Indiana, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Thirty-three to take the necessary measures to carry into effect the Crittenden proposition. He moved a suspension of the rules in order that the resolution might be acted on immediately, but the motion was lost. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the neutrality laws so as to prevent the transportation of men and arms into a seceding State. Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, asked leave to offer resolutions declaring against the power of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the States, and that any amendment of the Constitution is unnecessary. The Democratic members expressed a desire to vote on the resolutions immediately, but they were withdrawn to make way for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, which Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, the Chairman, accompanied with a speech. He was followed by Mr. Millson, of Virginia, at the conclusion of whose remarks the House adjourned.

Major Anderson has still further commended himself to the confidence of his countrymen, by refusing to accept a tender of supplies from those who have seen fit to place themselves in a position antagonistic to the Federal Government. Gov. Pickens, it appears, on Sunday last sent him a lot of fresh provisions, with his compliments; but, while thanking him for his courtesy, Major Anderson declined to accept them, preferring to live upon "salt junk" until he received instructions from Washington, which would warrant him in receiving "aid and comfort" from those whom he could only regard as enemies. Matters at Charleston are reported as very quiet.

The resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of New-York, pledging the aid of the State to the General Government in opposing rebellious acts on the part of the Southern States, were yesterday sent to the Georgia Convention by the Governor of that Commonwealth. In response, the Convention passed a resolution presented by Mr. Toombs, approving the seizure of Fort Pulaski and requesting the Governor to hold possession until the relations of Georgia with the Federal Government should be determined.

In the State Senate, yesterday, no business of public interest was transacted. In the Assembly Mr. Pierce reported favorably the bill to prevent aiding, and abetting, and comforting enemies to the Republic. The bill was made the special order for to-morrow (Wednesday.) Mr. Pierce also reported favorably the bill to provide for the better enrolment and discipline of the militia of the State. Bills were introduced repealing the act in relation to the publication of legal notices; giving the Supervisors of counties power over the fees of Registrars, Sheriffs and County Clerks; giving the Long Island Railroad Company the exclusive use of piers and slips at Hunter's Point, and those leased to the Company in the East River. The report of the special Committee on Federal Relations was made this special order for Tuesday evening. A special Committee of five was appointed to inquire into the sufferings of the people of Kanaas.

The vessel seen on fire by the ship *Scargo* recently arrived at Boston from Calcutta, and supposed to have been a steamer, it is now feared was the brig *Cuura*, Capt. Pescan, from Gibraltar bound to New-York, she having left the former port Nov. 1.

There were only three Aldermen present in the Chamber of the Board when the hour for meeting arrived yesterday, and that body adjourned, therefore, for want of a quorum. In the Board of Councilmen, a resolution was adopted requiring the heads of Departments to furnish a list of their employes, by whom and at whose suggestion appointed, the amounts of their salaries, &c. A large number of other resolutions were presented and referred to their appropriate Committees, and, after a half hour's session, the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

The Court-martial of Col. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was continued yesterday. The principal evidence was that of Gen. Hall and Major-General Kiersted, as to the custom of ordering out the First Division on occasions of public interest, celebrations, funerals, receptions of public men, and at other times other than for exercise. It appeared from the testimony that Gen. Hall now claims that the parade of his Brigade on the 11th of October, for the reception of the Prince of Wales, should be counted as one of the Brigade parades for exercise, called for by law, although evidence to that effect was not distinctly given, Gen. Hall declining to answer, on the ground that he might criminate himself.

Rev. Dr. Cartwright, the famous pioneer of Methodism in the Far West, delivered a lecture at Clinton Hall last evening which was well attended. Strong Union sentiments, uttered by the venerable lecturer, at the close of his remarks, elicited the most unbounded applause from the audience.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of Hochreitter, for murder, was continued and is still on. In the General Sessions the trial of Varona, for forgery, was continued, and the case given to the jury. At a late hour a verdict had not been rendered. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard has issued a notice that he shall grant costs in all cases to the prevailing party on the argument of a motion. The only question will be whether the costs shall be taxable at once, or be ordered to abide the event.

There was a very heavy business done in the Stock Exchange yesterday forenoon at the advance of Saturday, but later in the day the market tended downward, and considerable excitement was manifested at and after the Second Board, first to sell prices down, and finally to buy the market up again. New-York Central sold through the day at 81@81¼@82¼@79¼@81 ₩ cent., closing about 82 ₩ cent. Some of the Western speculatives moved about in the same proportion. Money was active for payments into the Sub-Treasury on the Treasury Bills awarded on Saturday, but as the Bank return shows an increased Specie line by over three millions, the supply comes easy. Foreign Bills, 106@106¼ on London, firm, but not active.

A reaction occurred in the market for Flour, which was less freely purchased at easier prices. Wheat was quiet and unsettled. Corn was depressed and cheaper. Less activity was discernible in Cotton, which was quoted steady. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Rice, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Provisions. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Natural Allies.

"Devil with devil damned, firm concord holds!" "For ourselves," says the Charleston *Mercury* of Thursday last, "*we look to the Abolitionists for the deliverance of the South.*" When the *Mercury* reads the speech of Wendell Phillips, which we publish this morning, it will see that it has substantial ground for its reliance. There is not a Disunionist in Charleston so eager for the overthrow of the Constitution, and the destruction of the American Union, as this man,—the head and front of Abolitionism in the Northern States. He hails disunion as the signal of deliverance for the four millions of slaves. He welcomes it as the rupture and utter repudiation of the unholy bargain of 1787. He has no words to express his joy at the reckless courage with which South Carolina has set fire to the American Union, utterly heedless of what gives him the keenest delight—the certainty of her own destruction.

There is one aspect of this speech of Mr. Phillips which gives us thorough satisfaction. It relieves and releases the Republican Party from all sympathy with Abolitionism. It villifies and denounces Mr. Seward's profound regard for the Union and the Constitution with a degree of vigor and cordiality which must commend him still more warmly to the confidence and the affections of every American whose patriotism is not held entirely subordinate to his malignity. Mr. Phillips takes pride always in proclaiming that he is not a citizen of the United States. He has never sworn allegiance to its Government;—he never votes or exercises any political right or performs any political duty;—he hates the Constitution, the Government, the history of the country, and lives only to wage open warfare upon the American Union. From such a man political curses are so many title-deeds to confidence and esteem. He is no hypocrite; he affects no love for the country, no wish for its welfare, no thought or aim for anything but the utter overthrow of its Government. He has been working for years to accomplish this object,—and he is now fairly intoxicated with joy at the prospect of success.

It is a curious sight to see the Charleston *Mercury* and Wendell Phillips joining fraternal hands in this work of destruction. Each rejoices in the labor of the other,—each encourages the other to fresh exertions,—each relies upon the other for the aid essential to the consummation of his schemes. Yet they work thus in unison from opposite motives,—the one to perpetuate, and the other to abolish Slavery. Both see, however, that it is the Union alone which stands between these hostile sections and compels them to keep the peace,—and that it is, therefore, only by destroying the Union that they can hope to achieve their cherished wish to get at each other's throats!

Meantime we repose securely on the joint hatred of these fraternal fanatics, as the surest pledge for the value and permanence of the American Union. The great mass of the American people are not zealots nor madmen. We have a firm faith in the patriotism and common sense of the body of the people in every section and in every State. They may be misled by demagogues,—they may be betrayed for a time by selfish and unprincipled political leaders:—but in the end they will vindicate their rights, and protect their own interests. It may take some little time for *the people* to really understand the Disunion game in which they are just now made to play so conspicuous and suicidal a part. But they will eventually get at it, and, sooner or later, they will *vote on it*. It may take one, two or three years to reach a clear and distinct issue,—but whenever they do reach it, we have no apprehensions of the result. All we need is patience and faith in the people. We must not expect everything to be done instantly,—nor must we be alarmed if some things are now and then done wrong.

Meantime, we trust Mr. Phillips will continue his didactic denunciations of the Republican Party. He will aid very essentially in impressing upon the public mind, what is unquestionably the fact, that it is the only conservative party to which the country can look, under present exigencies, for deliverance from the perils by which it is menaced.

The Union and Slavery—Suggestions for a Southern Policy.

The *Tribune*, a day or two since, suggested a compromise of the Slavery controversy quite unique in its character, to say the least. It had the merit of being quite certain to exasperate the South, and to encounter the stern hostility of the North,—and thus was in perfect harmony with the *Tribune's* position, that no compromise on this subject can ever be made. Our neighbor proposes the purchase of the slaves in Delaware and Maryland, together with those of the States west of the Mississippi, including Louisiana, by the Federal Government. It is supposed that these States now contain about 600,000 slaves, and that the owners would do well to sell them for $100,000,000. We think that our cotemporary underrates both the number of the slaves and the price the owners would be willing to take for them. But supposing these points adjusted, why select these particular States as the objects of Federal bounty? Does the *Tribune* contemplate the secession of the remaining States? Nothing could be more abhorrent to them than this policy of surrounding them with a cordon of emancipated slaves. The South cries aloud against being inclosed by States filled with free white men, and the impression which must be made upon them by the proposition to hem them in by emancipated slaves, may be more easily imagined than described.

If Virginia, Kentucky and the States South of them shall follow the example of South Carolina, it may then become a question worthy of consideration, whether the retention of the States north of the Federal capital, and west of the Mississippi, on the terms suggested by the *Tribune*, may not be preferable to embarking in a civil war; but as an original proposition of compromise and conciliation, it strikes us as being admirably calculated to defeat the end proposed.

We do not believe that it is either just or wise to introduce into the discussions of the day any schemes for the abolition of Slavery. It must be distinctly understood that we of the North have nothing to do with that subject,—that we propose no Congressional action upon it,—but that we regard it as exclusively under the jurisdiction and control of the Slaveholding States. We have a right, doubtless, to suggest for their consideration measures which we think would renew their loyalty, promote their interests and secure their safety; but even this should be done in a friendly spirit and without needlessly disturbing their fears or their pride.

In the exercise of this right, we have more than once called attention to the obvious duty and policy of the South in regard to Slavery. We have admitted the impossibility and the folly of the immediate abolition of Slavery, and pointed out the ruin certain to flow from the sudden release of four millions of ignorant slaves from the dependence and control of masters, to whose care they have been accustomed for generations to look for the means of subsistence. We believe that the negro is unexceptible of civilization, and capable of self-support; but time will be necessary to prepare him for these responsibilities. Slavery, by compelling him to labor, has ingrained into him the seeds and roots of civilization; but that arbitrary system, as it has heretofore existed in this country, by denying mental culture, and every other right, is utterly inconsistent with the development of the germ which compulsory labor has thus planted.

The South cannot hold itself guiltless, nor be at peace with the world, nor rest secure in its position, while Slavery remains what it is. *The great need of the South is a modification and amelioration of her system of Slavery.* We believe that there is not a people under the sun, enlightened, civilized, barbarous or savage, except the slaves of the South, among whom matrimony is not a lawful institution. But with a majority of the people of South Carolina and Mississippi, and with a third of the aggregate population of the Northern Slave States, this fundamental basis of all Christian as well as heathen society, has no existence. There is no law for the marriage of slaves. The union of the sexes, whether long or short, may be severed at any time at the will of the master. This state of things is simply monstrous. It would be a compliment to style it barbarous or even savage; since the comparison would imply that it was no worse than what prevails in other parts of the world. Southern men have admitted the enormity of the evil, and that a remedy should be applied; but from year to year the monstrosity is tolerated, and no one proposes a remedy. Families are separated and their members sold on the suction block, without mercy, and without shame.

Here, then, is a great reform needed, which, if adopted, would go far to soften the just indignation of the world against a people who tolerate such a crime against human nature. The marriage of slaves should be put on the same footing with that of white people; and it should be made a high crime to separate husband and wife, or parents and young children. This regulation would not interfere with the leading purpose of Slavery, which is compulsory labor. Neither would it prevent, though it might regulate, the transfer or sale of slaves from one proprietor to another; which would seem to be an essential part of the system.

Slaves should be allowed to learn to read, and for this purpose they should have the whole of Sunday guaranteed to them, and encouraged to go to Sunday Schools, subject to efficient police regulation.

They should be allowed to hold property, and be encouraged to invest their earnings in Savings Banks or otherwise, with the privilege of purchasing their freedom, if proved or judged capable of improving it, at a fair valuation. No State would suffer by tolerating such self-emancipated slaves on its soil, but if prejudices should remain invincible on this subject, emigration to Liberia, or to some tropical colony, might be made a condition of emancipation.

Now we have nothing to propose on this subject. It is one with which the Federal Government has no right to interfere,—nor would we advise or countenance any interference with it except on the application of the States interested, or with the sole intent of aiding them in such steps as they might volunteer to take in this direction. But if the Federal Government is to spend money at all in this matter, it should be done to *ameliorate*, rather than to *abolish*, the Slavery of the Southern States. Suppose the Government were to pay *twenty-five dollars* per slave in stocks of the National Government, to the authorities of each Slaveholding State which should inaugurate a system embodying the reforms to which we have referred,—not for distribution among the slaveholders, but as an Educational and Reform Fund, to be invested in internal improvements, including under that head the drainage of swamp-lands, as well as the construction of railroads and canals. The slaveholders, as the proprietors of the soil, would be enriched by the improvements, while all classes would reap benefits from them and from the unsurpassed educational advantages which so large a fund would secure.

The slave population of the South, by the census of last year, will not exceed four millions; and twenty-five dollars per head would amount to one hundred millions or thereabouts. To this sum might be added ten or twenty millions, by way of facilitating the collection of slaves into families, if that should be thought feasible, as it certainly is desirable. In many cases the husband and wife are owned by different parties, neither of whom would be able to purchase the slave of the other; and where this occurs the Government of the State might interfere with a loan or a small gratuity, by way of effecting a sale from one to another, or from each to a third party. Every Southern man is aware of the multiplicity of these cases, and the evils they entail upon Slavery. Thousands of families are thus separated by distances of three to twenty miles, in all parts of the South. In general, the father sees his family, if not more than seven or ten miles from his master's house, once a week; at greater distances his visits are one or twice a month; and there are cases in which the family union takes place only once or twice a year. Then the removal of either master to another State or district entirely breaks the family tie of the slave. These scattered families might be brought together, when the law should interpose to prevent the formation of others like them. The owners of female slaves are interested in their early marriage, and it should be made a condition that the parties united should have a common owner and a common home.

Slavery thus modified and ameliorated would become a very tolerable system, and would deserve the title of *patriarchal* which its friends claim for it. We think the Government of this great country could well afford to pay one hundred and thirty or forty millions of dollars for the sake of effecting reforms which are as essential to its good name abroad as to the cause of peace, justice and humanity at home.

We repeat that we have no thought of pressing these, or any other measures of interference with Slavery, upon the Federal Government. We make these suggestions merely to show that there are ways out of the Slavery troubles very different from those urged either by Abolitionists or by Pro-Slavery zealots. And if the time should ever come when the great mass of reflecting men in both sections can take up this question as one of practical statesmanship, instead of sectional controversy, there will be very little difficulty in adjusting it upon such a basis as shall command general assent at home and the respect of the world abroad. If the South should at once enter frankly and cordially upon the grand career of amelioration and reform, instead of finding foes at the North, they would find the whole country much more ready to grant encouragement, aid and support than they would be to ask it.

Russia in China.

When Russia came out of the Crimean war, it was, according to the views of the Western World, in a very mangled, tattered, shabby condition; very much out of pocket, very much in debt. She had been thrown, *a la Falstaff*, among all the dirty linen, into the horse-pond of disgrace. But those who knew her well doubted this extreme misery, and examination soon revealed that if she had been ducked, it had been with the luck of the Arab who, when thrown into the Nile, came up with a fish in his mouth! She had availed herself of a war with France and England to quietly and unobservedly acquire on the Amoor a territory worth six times as much as was lost by the expenses of the war and the partial cession of Bessarabia; and whose value, as necessary to her future schemes, was literally incalculable.

The great dream of modern Russia—if we may speak of a policy as modern which really dates from Catherine II.—has been a St. Petersburg on the Pacific, or a metropolis anywhere which would not be ice-bound six months in the year. The first advance on Northern China perfected the connection with the interior of Russia. Six cargoes of sugar brought in American vessels and conveyed to the great annual Tartar fair, were the first result of this advance. But they were still too far north for the open port. Another step must be taken.

The reader may have observed that, of late, Russia has been most industriously occupied in bestowing the most flattering attentions upon England and France. Nothing could be so generous, so energetic, so touching as the aid given by Gen. Ignatieff at Peking. The Russian burying-ground was cheerfully lent to the Allies, and, "not content with passive sympathy, the members of the Russian mission, its priests and servants, followed the remains to the tomb, mingling their tears and regrets," and so forth. "Nobly," says the London *Morning Post*, "did the Russians respond to the British. They evinced their horror at the barbarities perpetrated by the Chinese in burning words of grief and indignation." A score of fascinating courtesies are summed up by late British journals to the credit of Russia. The Muscovite has acted like a gentleman, thanks to—we quote from the same *Morning Post* article—"the humanizing influences of European and Western civilization." Exactly. *Our* noble example!

It would of course be most indelicate and discourteous to interfere with Russia's own little Chinese manœuvres at such a time. And she is hot idle. All the while she has been "settling the frontier question" in a manner highly advantageous to her own interests. The whole sea coast of Mantchouria, down to the 42d degree of latitude, is now, according to the latest advices, fully Russian. We imagine that there are few who after this will not say politeness pays. Three years ago British journals could not sufficiently deprecate the advance of Russia on the Amoor. Now, "we have changed all that."

It is by no means to the disadvantage of American commerce or manufactures that this advance has been made. Long even before the Pacific shall have become the Mediterranean of the future, we may learn by a gain of annual millions the difference between having its eastern shore in the possession of a progressing race and of one which retrogrades.

The Piety of J. B. Floyd.

In our hasty review, published yesterday, of Mr. John B. Floyn's great confessional speech, delivered at the secession shrine of a Richmond dinner, we find that nothing like justice has been done to the severe spirit of pious invocation which marked almost every sentence of the unbosoming harangue. Thus, when the orator of the evening was proclaiming himself a traitor to the National Government from the hour of his having taken the oath of office, down to that of his ejection therefrom,—he interrupts the "loud applause," that follows, by ejaculating:

"This is God Almighty's truth, and God knows it."

Again, after he has been heaping ridicule, and the hate of a servant who has been detected in dishonesty and dismissed, on the head of the President who appointed him to office, and gave him all his opportunities for unholy gain, the sneering traitor lifts his voice above the shouts of "contemptuous laughter" excited by his degrading picture of Mr. Buchanan as "that good old man," to ask:

"Was there ever, since God made this earth, a man placed in so difficult a position as the President was placed in?"

Once more, while boasting of his perjury to the oath taken by him to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and his unswerving fidelity to the scheme of treacherously delivering up to his fellow-conspirators in the Cotton States the forts and arsenals of the South, this wonderful Virginia confessor rolls up the whites of his political eyes and makes this sublime announcement:

"I said it and felt it; and, as God's my judge, I would have given the blood of my life as soon as a chew of tobacco to a stranger in the wilderness, to make that good."

In yet another place, while depicting the inducements and temptations that he had held out to Mr. Buchanan for the purpose of securing the cooperation of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation in the foul plot for the overthrow and plunder of the National Government, the Ex-Secretary of Civil War describes himself as having wound up his appeal by this touching prayer:

"And may God Almighty, Sir, in providence decree that you may be on the side of the States!"

—the whole context making it clear that "on the side of the States," as understood by Floyn, meant on the side of the Cotton States and against the Union. We have, then, a *naïve* confession that when Floyn found, or thought he had found, that the President could be won over to his views in regard to the holiness and piety of "peaceable" treason, perjury and organized rapine, "an agreeable thrill of happiness" passed through his heart, and he, Floyn,

"Earnestly returned thanks to God in prayer!"

He even became so enamored of the President at this point as to describe him to us in terms of personal rapture and admiration as a man "with a beautiful countenance"—this gush of tender affection being apparently called forth by Mr. Buchanan's prompt acceptance of the resignation tendered by Gen. Lewis Cass, of whose quitting the Cabinet the pious J. B. F. thus discourseth:

"I was sorry to part from him, God knows. * * * But when he left, I could not help cocking my eye and saying 'God speed you, old man, to the North!'"

All the foregoing illustrations of the Seceding Confessor's piety and pure reliance on Divine Providence, we have taken from the first column of a speech which is more than two columns in length. But the task is too nauseous to be further pursued. It is fearful to hear

"God's blessed name"

invoked as an incitation to civil war by one who only seeks in public ruin the concealment of those treacheries, robberies and corruptions which made the War Department, while under his sway, the official Gomorrah of our National Government—the Sodom of political virtue.

A Mysterious Disappearance.—We can no longer conceal our anxiety concerning the whereabouts of the Ex-Hon. Howell Cobb. Hardly a month since he left Washington amid a blaze of disunion pyrotechny. His homeward course was marked by scintillations as brilliant as those which a rocket throws off in its flight skyward, and at Augusta,—we believe that was the last place where the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury addressed crowds gaping with wonder at sight of the man who dragged the Government to the verge of bankruptcy,—he went out in a blaze of oratorical blue fire. Since then we have watched faithfully but vainly for his reappearance. Informal lists of delegates elected to the State Convention have reached us, but though Cobb were there the name of Howell was omitted; the official roll of members followed, and our apprehensions became sadder as careful searching failed to discover this emphatic and euphonious name.

It cannot be supposed for one moment that after Mr. Cobb had sacrificed position, reputation and honor for the sake of his constituents, they would immolate him, and we can account for his sudden disappearance on a single hypothesis: The loose phraseology in which political newspapers are wont to express themselves may have given the impression that Mr. Cobb had benefited personally by the depletion of the national Treasury, and that he was traveling homeward with the proceeds of his peculations. Georgia abounds in lonely inns and unfrequented roads, and what would be easier than for some needy individual whose standard of morality was no higher than the Ex-Secretary's to do away with him, in the hope of sharing in his plunder.

Gov. Brown owes it to himself and to the State to clear up these horrible suspicions by prompt and energetic action. Let him at once offer a generous reward for the detection and conviction of the wretches who have been instrumental in disposing of Mr. Coan. If Georgia were not out of the Union it would be useless to look to the General Government in an emergency like this, since Mr. Cobb's operations have so damaged its credit that we doubt whether a loan of $50 could be effected for such an object even at 30 per cent. interest.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mercadante's celebrated opera of "Il Giuramento," was produced here last night, and, being accepted with great favor, inaugurated brilliantly the new season undertaken by the associated Italian artists. And to this season we would direct particular attention. It has been commenced under circumstances generally regarded as unfavorable to its commercial prosperity. The times are admittedly out of joint, and fashionable people, it is said, are more scared—and perhaps more hurt—than any other. But whilst recording these facts we must remember that they have led to the formation of a company thoroughly economical in its *personnel*—so economical indeed that the principal artists are prepared to take nothing if that is the share a liberal public awards to them for much enterprise and effort. In the best of times it is objected that we cannot afford to pay the high salaries demanded by artists; in the worst of times we may, however, be able to pay nothing. So, on the whole, the prospects of the company open to us to be good. If the season is a failure it will only show that New-York cannot support an opera at any price, and that the career of the Academy of Music is ended.

The performance last evening was a satisfactory one. Madame Colson was in excellent voice; Miss Phillips pleasantly clean in her execution, but frequently faulty in intonation. Messrs. Brignoli and Farri gave complete satisfaction to the audience, and the orchestra was all that could be desired. The pressure on our columns to-day limits our opportunity to the bare record of the production of the "Giuramento." We have necessarily much to say which must be deferred to another opportunity.

The opera will be repeated to-night at the Brooklyn Academy.

The Tempest.—We are requested to state that Rev. Mr. Hudson will lecture on "The Tempest" this evening, at Clinton Hall, and not on a "Winter's Tale," as erroneously announced.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 21.

The attendance was light.

The bill to make an appropriation to redeem the State stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad was reported favorably.

Mr. Goss introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on certain canal drafts and awards.

Mr. Spinola introduced a bill allowing the Brooklyn City Hospital to invest money bequeathed to the Hospital in bond and mortgage.

No other business of importance was transacted.

The Clerk of the Senate has appointed George W. Palmer, of Chautauque, a Deputy Clerk, in place of Louis B. Sessions, resigned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House was rather slimly attended.

Mr. Pierce reported favorably, without amendment, the bill to prevent aiding, and abetting, and comforting enemies to the Republic, and moved that it be the special order for Wednesday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Pierce also reported favorably the bill to provide for the better enrollment and discipline of the militia of the State. He stated that both bills had been unanimously approved by the Committee, with the exception of Mr. Webster, who was not present at the meeting.

The Registrar of New-York City, in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, inquiring into the amount of fees received at that office, sent in an account of the receipts, since the 1st of January, seventeen days, that being the time he has held the office, and not having had access to the books of his predecessor.

Hon. John Kelly, Sheriff of New-York, also sent in a communication, stating that the account required from his office would be submitted cheerfully at the earliest moment the clerical work could be completed.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to repeal the act in relation to the publication of legal notices.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill, giving the Supervisors of the several counties of the State power over the fees of Registrars, Sheriffs and County Clerks, and to regulate their fees and salaries.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill amending the law relative to voluntary assignments, known as the two-thirds law, by requiring the consent of one-third of the creditors only, to entitle the debtor to the benefits of the act, and two-thirds when the debtor holds a fiduciary relation.

Mr. Townsend introduced a bill to amend the Long Island Railroad Charter. It gives the corporation the exclusive use and occupancy of the piers and slips at Hunter's Point, and those leased to the Company on the East River.

Mr. Corning introduced a bill, compelling the plaintiffs in actions for assault, slander, and false imprisonment, to give bonds to the amount of $250, at the demand of the defendant, for costs of action if unsuccessful.

Mr. Robinson moved to make a report from the Committee on Federal Relations. It was made the special order in Committee of the Whole in the House on Tuesday evening, and to hold a session for that purpose.

Messrs. Rice, Farry, Benedict and H. Smith endeavored to postpone the consideration of the report. H. Smith moved to lay the subject on the table, which was lost by a vote of 31 to 47, and Mr. Robinson's motion was adopted—49 to 17.

Mr. Townsend moved for the report from the Directors of the receipts, expenditures, &c., for five years, of the Flushing and Newtown Turnpike Company. Agreed to.

Mr. Turner moved for a select Committee of five to inquire into the sufferings of the people of Kansas, and report to the House. Adopted.

Mr. Darby offered resolutions expressing the sympathy of the House in the affliction in the family of Hon. C. B. Woodruff, one of its members, in the loss of a beloved child.

Similar resolutions were passed in reference to a like affliction in the family of J. T. Lamereaux.

The resolution for a joint Committee to revise the law in regard to the number and pay of Legislative officers was adopted.

The Steamer Wm. Jenkins Burnt.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 21.

A private dispatch says that the steamer *Wm. Jenkins*, of the Baltimore and Boston line, sister ship to the *Joseph Whitney*, which was chartered by the Government, has been burnt at Savannah. Particulars are not received, but it is understood that the burning was accidental. The *Wm. Jenkins* went to Savannah from this port.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 21.

The dispatch about the burning of the steamer *Wm. Jenkins*, is confirmed. Her cargo was mostly intended for Charleston. She was not chartered by the Government. Private accounts say the vessel cost $100,000, and that she is not insured by her agents. It is presumed, however, that the stock holders are insured.

The steamer *William Jenkins*, burnt at Savannah, cost $80,000. She was insured, and is a total loss.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 21.

A private dispatch from Savannah states that the steamship *W. Jenkins*, of and from Boston, was burned at Savannah on Saturday night. She had partly discharged her cargo.

Steamer Cora Anderson Sunk.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 21.

The steamer *Cora Anderson* sunk at Eagle Bend, forty miles above Vicksburgh. She had a cargo of 600 hogsheads of Sugar and 800 sacks of coffee, which is a total loss. The boat was valued at $20,000—probably insured.

The Case of Jackalow.

Trenton, N. J., Monday, Jan. 21.

Four witnesses were to-day examined on the part of the Government in the Jackalow case. They proved that the *Spray* was seen on the 15th of March, with Jackalow and the Lears on board. On the 17th and 18th the vessel was seen on her way to New-York, with Jackalow only on board. It was proved that on the 19th of March he went to a grocer in Brooklyn, and purchased one barrel of burning fluid, one tierce of rice, and nine barrels of crackers. When about to pay for these articles, he took off his boot, and took therefrom a roll of bank-notes, one of which was a fifty-dollar bill on the Mechanics' Bank of New-York, and wanted all specie in change.

These are the material points brought out to-day. A process was issued by the Court to Dr. J. W. Wiley, of Pennington, to act as interpreter. On application of Mr. Voorhees, one of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. E. H. Grandin was selected to assist in the defence.

News from Denver City.

Fort Kearney, Monday, Jan. 21.

The California Overland Coach Express for St. Joseph's passed here at 4 P. M. yesterday, with four passengers and mails, with Denver City dates of the 17th. The telegraphs received yesterday created much excitement. Parties who returned yesterday from San Juan pronounce the reported mines in that country a grand humbug. Letters to the same effect will be published to-day. The excitement is said to have been gotten up by traders in New-Mexico.

Edward Everett at Albany.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 21.

Hon. Edward Everett has accepted an invitation to deliver a public lecture before the law students in this city, Wednesday evening. He will be the guest of Hon. Daniel D. Barnard.

The Australasian Outward Bound.

Cape Race, Jan. 20, *via* Sackville, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Australasica*, from New-York, for Liverpool, passed here on Saturday at 10 A. M. The wind was blowing a gale from the westward, and she was not boarded.

Death of Rev. Dr. Lowell, &c.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 21.

Rev. Chas. Lowell, D. D., died yesterday, aged 76 years.

The *Journal* states that six thousand stand of arms have been sent South from Watertown Arsenal.

Fire in Ithaca.

Ithaca, Monday, Jan. 21.

The entire stock of goods belonging to S. D. Atwater was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Insured for $8,000. The store, belonging to Henry Hubbard, was badly damaged; insured for $2,000.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' ADDRESS.

[Concluded from Eighth Page.]

tars and coward and cowards let us proclaim our faith that honest labor can stand alone; its own right hand amply able to earn its bread and defend its rights, (applause,) and, if it were not so, our readiness, at any cost, to welcome disunion, when it comes bringing freedom to four millions of hapless slaves! (Applause.) What a sad comment on free institutions, that they have produced a South of tyrants and a North of cowards; a South, ready to face any peril to save Slavery, and a North unwilling to risk a dollar to serve freedom!

Why do I see so little value on the Union? Because I consider it a failure; certainly, so far as Slavery is concerned, it is a failure. If you doubt me, look at the picture of its effects which Mr. SEWARD painted at Chicago.

Under it 700,000 slaves have increased to four millions. We have paid $800,000 000 directly to the support of Slavery. This secession will cost the Union and business fifty millions more. The loss which this disturbing force has brought on our trade and industry, within sixty years, it would be safe to call $500,000,000. Is the Union a pecuniary success? Under it Slavery has been strong enough to rule the nation for sixty years, and now breaks it to pieces because it can rule it no longer. Under it public morals have been so lowered, that while, at its outset, nine men out of ten were prond to be called Abolitionists, now, nine men out of ten would deem it not only an insult, but a pecuniary injury, to be charged with being so. Ever since it existed its friends have confessed that to save it it was necessary and proper to proper to crush free speech. Witness JOHN ADAMS' sedition laws. Witness mobs of well-dressed merchants in every Northern city now. Witness one-half of the Republican Party lamenting free free speech, this honr, throughout the North.

Mr. SEWARD confessed, at Chicago, that neither free speech nor free suffrage existed in one-half of the States. No Northern man can trade, live or talk there. For twenty years men have been mobbed, robbed, lynched, hung and burned there solely for loving liberty; and while the Federal Government never lifted a finger to prevent or punish it, the very States whose citizens have been outraged have been too indifferent even to remonstrate. Massachusetts, who once remonstrated, saw her own agents mobbed ont of Cyarleston with her full consent.

Before the Union existed, WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON uttered the boldest Anti-Slavery opinions; to-day they would be lynched in their own homes; and their sentiments have been mobbed this very year in every great city of the North. The Fugitive Slave bill could never have been passed nor executed in the days of JAY. Now, no man who hopes for office dares to insist that it is unconstitutional. Slavery has turned our churches of Christ into churchss of commerce.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the child of our earlier civilization, said the Union was worthless weighed against liberty it was meant to secure. Mr. SEWARD, child of the Union, says there are few men, and there ought to be few, who would not prefer saving the Union to securing freedom; and standing to-day at the head of nineteen millions of free men, he confesses he does not deem it prudent to express his "most cherished convictions" on this subject, while every honest man fears, and three-fourths of Mr. SEWARD's followers hope, that the North, in this conflict of right and wrong, will, spite of HORACE GREELEY's warning, "love Liberty less then Profit, dethrone Conscience, and set up Commerce in its stead." You know it. A Union whose despotism is so cruel and searching that one-half our lawyers and one-half our merchants stifle conscience to breed—in the neme of Martin Luther and John Milton, of Algernon Sydney and Henry Vane, of John Jay and Samuel Adams, I declare such e Union e failure.

It is for the chance of seving such a Union that Mr. SEWARD and Mr. ADAMS break in Washington ell the promises of the canvase, and countenance measures which stifle the conscience and confuse the moral sense of the North. Say not that my criticism of them is harsh. I know their philosophy. It is, conciliate, compromise, postpone, practice finesse, make promises, or break them, do anything to gain time and concentrate the North against Slavery. Our fathers tried that policy in 1787. That they miserably failed is proved by a Capitol filled with knaves and traitors, yet able to ewe and ruin honest men. It was tried in 1831, and failed. It was tried in 1850, and failed. Who is audacious enongh to ask another trial? The Republicane say: "Conciliate—use soft language—organize, behind the door, bands of volunteers; and when we have saved Washington, we may dare speak out." That is good policy for midnight conspirators. But if we are a Government, if we are a nation, we should say: "Tell the truth! If coercion is policy, tell the truth. Call for volunteers in every State, and vindicate the honor of the nation in toe light of the sun!" [Applause.]

The Union, then, is a failure. What harm can come from disunion, and what good?

The seceding States will form a Southern Confederacy. We may judge of its future from the history of Mexico. The Gulf States intend to reopen the Slave-trade. If Kentucky and Tennessee, Virginie and Maryland, and North Caroline secede, the opening of that trade will ruin them, and they will gravitate to us, free. Louisiana cannot secede except on peper, the omnipotent West needs her territory as the mouth of its river. She must stay with us as a State or a conquered Province—and may have her choice. [Laughter.] Besides, she stands on sugar, and Free-trade bankrupts her. Consider the rest of the Slave States as one power—how can they harm us? Let us see the ground of Mr. SAWAN's fears. Will it increase our expenses or lessen our receipts? No, every one of those States costs the Union more than it contributes to it. Can it harm us by attacks? States without commerce or manufactures, and with an army of four millions of natural enemies encamped among them, have given bonds to keep the peace. Will they leeve us so small and weak by going that we cannot stand elone? Let us see. There is no reason to suppose that the Free States, except California, will not cling togelner. *Idem velle, idem nolle*—to like and dislike the same things, says the Latin proverb, is friendship. When a great number of persons agree in a great number of things, that insures a union,—that is not the case with the North end South, therefore we separale; that is the case with the whole North, therefore we shall remain united. How etrong shall we be? Our territory will be twice as large as Austria, three times as large as France, four times as large as Spain, six times as large as Italy, and seven times as large as Great Britain. Those nations have proved, for e considerable period, that they had sufficient land to stand on. Our population will be about nineteen millions,—more than the Union had In 1840. I do not think we were much afraid of anybody in 1840. Our blood is largely Yankee, a race that saved Carolina from her own Tories in the Revolution. [Laughter.] Without thet hindrance, we could fight certainly as well as we did then; and then, with three millions men only, we measured swords with the ablest nation of Europe, and conquered. I think, therefore, we heve no reason to be nervously anxious now. Indeed, Mr. SEWARD's picture of the desolation and military weekness of the divided States, If intended for the North, is the emptiest lie in his speech. I said *lie*—I meant it. I will tell you why. Because one WILLIAM H. SAWARD said, last Fall, at Lansing: "We are maintaining a standing army at the heavy cost of one thousand dollars per man, and a standing navy—for what? to protect Michigan or Massachusetts, New-York or Ohio? *No, there is not a nation on the face of the earth which would dare attack these Free States, or ony of them, if they were even disunited.* We are doing it in order that slavee may not escape from Slave States loto the Free, and to secure those States from domestic insurrection; and because, if we provoke a foreign foe, Slavery cries out that it is in danger." Surely, the speaker of those worde has no right to deny that our expenses end danger will be less, and our power to meet both greater, when the Slave Stales are gone.

Indeed, everybody knows this. And this trembling dread of losing the Union, which so frighiens the people that, in view of it, Mr. SAWAAN, as a practical man, dares not now tell, as he says, what he really thinks and wishes, is the child of his and WEBSTER's insincere idolatry of the Union. To serve party and personal ambition, they made a God of the Union; and to-day their inventions return to plague the Inventors. They made the people slaves to a falsehood; and that same deluded people have turned their fetters into gags for Mr. SAWARD's lips. Thank God for the reuribution!

But the Union created commerce; disunion will kill it. The Union the mother of commerce? I doubt it. I question whether the genius and energy of the Yankee race are not the parent of commerce and the fountain of wealth, much more than the Union. That race, in Holland, first created a country, and then, standing on piles, called modern commerce into being. That race, in England, with territory just wide enough to keep its eastern and western harbors apart, monopolized for centuries the trade of the world, and annexed continents only as coffers wherein to garner its wealth. Who shall say that the same blood, with only New-England for its anchorage, could not drag the wealth of the West into its harbors? Who shall say that the fertile lands of Virginia and the Mississippi enrich us because they will to do se, and not because they are compelled? As long as New-England is made of granite and the nerves of her sons of steel, she will be, as she always has been, the brain of North America, united or disunited; and, harnessing the elements, steam and lightning, to her car of conquest, she will double the worth of every prairie acre hy her skill, cover ocean with her canvas, and gather the wealth of the western hemisphere into her harbors.

Despite, then, of SEWARD's foreboding, our Confederacy will be strong, safe and rich. Honest it will be, and therefore happy. Its nobleness will he that, laughing at prophets, and scorning chancee, it has taken the prop from the Slave System, and in one night the whole fabric will tumble to piecee. *Disunion is Abolition! That is all the value disunion has for me. I care nothing for forms of Government.* No foreign State dare touch us, united or disunited. It matters not to me whether Massachusetts is worth one thousand millions, as now, or two thousand, as she might be, if she had no Carolina to feed, protect, and carry the mails for. *The music of disunion to me is, that at its touch the slave breaks into voice, shouting his jubilee.*

What supports Slavery? Northern bayonets, calming the master's fears. Mr. SAWARD's words, which I have just quoted, tell yon what he thinks the sole use of our army and navy. Disunion leave God's naturel laws to work their own good results. God gives every animal means of self-protection. Under God's law, insurrection is the tyrant's check. Let us stand out of the path and allow the divine law to have free course.

Next, Northern opinion is the opiate of Southern conscience. Disunion changes that. Public opinion forms governments, and again governments react to mould opinion. Here is a government just as much permeated hy Slavery as China or Japan is with idolatry.

The Republican Party take possession of this government. How are they to undermine the slave power? That power is composed, 1st, of the inevitable influence of wealth—2,000,000,000 of dollars—the worth of the slaves in the Union—so much capital drawing to it the sympathy of all other capital; 2d, of the artificial aristocracy created by the three-fifths slave basis of the Constitution; 3d, by the potent and beliefnl prejudice of color.

The aristocracy of the Constitution!—where have you seen an aristocracy with half its power? You may take a small town here in New-England, with a busy, active population of 2,500, and three or four such men as Gov. ALLEN, of South Carolina, riding leisurely to the polls, and throwing their visiting cards in for ballots, will blot out the entire influence of that New England town in the Federal Government. That is your Republicanism! Then, when you add to that the element of prejudice, which is concentrated in the epithet which spells negro with two "g's," you make the three-strand cable of the slave power—the prejudice of race, the omnipotence of money, and the almost irresistible power of aristocracy. That is the slave power.

How is Mr. LINCOLN to undermine it, while in the Union? Certainly, by turning every atom of patronage and pecuniary profit in the keeping of the Federal Government to the support of freedom. You know that the policy has been always acted upon ever since WASHINGTON, and it has been openly avowed ever since FILLMORE, that no man was to receive any office who was not sound on the Slavery question. You remember the debate in the Senate, when that was distinctly avowed to be the policy of Mr. FILLMORE. You remember Mr. CLAY letting it drop out accidently, in debate, that the Slaveholders had always closely watched the Cabloet and kept a mejority there in order to preserve the ascendancy of Slavery. This is the policy which, in the course of fifty years, has built up the slave power. Now, how is the Republican party ever to beat that power down? By reversing thet policy in favor of freedom. CASSIUS CLAY said to me, five years ago: "If you will allow me to have the patronage of this government five years, and exercise it remorselessly, down to New-Orleans—never permit any one but an avowed Abolitionist to hold office under the Federel Government—I will revolutionize the Slave States themselves in two administrations." That is a scheme of efficient politice. *But the Republican party has never yet professed any such policy.*

MR. GREELEY, on the cootrary, avowed in the *Tribune* thet he had often voted for a slaveholder willingly, and he never expected the time would come when he should ley down the principle of refusing to vote for a slaveholder to office; and that sentiment has not only been reiterated by others of the Republican Party, but has never been disavowed by any one. But suppose that you could develop politics up to this idee, that the whole patronage of the Government should be turned in favor of Abolition—it would take two or three generations to overturn whet the Slave-power has piled in sixty years, with the power of aristocracy and the strength of prejudice on its side. With the patronage of the Government in its control, the Republican Party must work slowly to regenerate the Government against those elements in opposition, when, with them in its fevor, the Slave power has been some sixty years in bringing about such a result as we see around us. To reverse this, and work only with the patronage of ths Government, it would take you long to effect the cure. In my eoul, I believe that e dissolution of the Union, sure to result speedily in the abolition of Slavery, would be a lesser evil then the slow, faltering, diseased gradually dying out of Slrvery, constantly oisoning us with the fesferiog remains of this corrupt political, social and literary State. I believe a sudden, conclusive, definite disrunion, resulting in the abolition of Slavery, in he disruption of the Northern mind from all coanection with it, all vassalege to it, immsdiately, would be a better, healthier and more wholesome cure, than to let ths Republican Party exort thfs gradual influence through the power of the Government for thirty or sixty years.

We are seeking the best way to get rid of a great natioonl evil. Mr. SEWARD's wey is to put down the Union as a "fixed fect," and tnen educete politics up to a certain level. In that way we bave got to live, like Sinbad, with CUSHING, and HILLIARD, end HALLETT, and O'CONOR, and DOOOLAS, and men like them, on our ehoulders, for the next thirty or forty years—with the Deweys and President Lords, and ell thal class of men—and ell this timid cervility of the Prese—all this lack of virtue and manhood—all this corruption of the pulpit—all this fossil hunkerism—ell this selling of the soul for e mess of poitage—is to linger, working in the body politic for thirty nr forty yeers, and we are gradually to eliminate the disease! Whet an awful future! What e miserable chronic disease! What a wreck of e noble netion the American Republic is to be for fifty years!

And why? Only to save a piece of perchment that ELBRIDGE GERRY had instinct enough to think did not deserve saving, es long es 1789! Mr. SAWAAN would leeve New-York united to New-Orleans, with the hope, (sure to be beuiked.) of getting freer and freer from year to year. I want to place her, et once, in the same relation towards New-Orleans that she bears to Liverpool. You can do it, the moment yon break the political tie. Whet will that do? I will tell you. The New-York pulpit is to-dey one end of magnetic telegreph, of which the New-Orleans cotton market is the othe. The New-York stock market is one end of the magnetic telegraph, and the Charleston *Mercury* is the other. New-York statesmanship! Why, even in the lips of SEWARD, it is sealed, or half sealed, by considerations that take their rise in the cane-breeks and cotton fields of fifteen States. Break up this Union, and the ideas of South Caroline will heve no more influence on SEWARD than those of PALMERSTON. The wishes of New-Orleans would have no more influence on Chief Sustice BIGELOW than the wishes of London. The threets of DAVIS, TOOMOS and KAITT will heve uo more influnce on the *Tribune* than the thnnders of the London *Times* on the hopes of the Charlists. Our BANCROFTS will no longer write history with one eye fixed on Democratic success, nor our Websters invent "lewe of God" to please Mr. Ssnetor DOUGLAS. We shall heve as close connection, as much commerce; we shall still heve e common language, a common faith, and common race, the same common social life; we shall inermerry just the same; we shall have steamers running just as often and as rapidly es now. But whet cares Dr. DEWAY for the opiolon of Liverpool? Nothing! Whet cares he for the opinion of WASHINGTON? Everything! Break the link, and New-York sorings up like the fountain relieved from a mountain load, and assumes her place among decent citins. We mean no special praise of the English courts, Pulpit or Press by these comparisons; our only wish is to show that however close the commercial relations might continue to be between North and South, and in spite of thet common faith and common tongue and common history, which would continue to hold these thirty States together, still, as in the case of this country and England, wedded still by the same ties, the mere sundering of a political Union would leave each half free, as thet of 1776 did, from a very large share of the corrupt influence of the other.

That is whet I mean by disunion. I mean to take Massachusetts, and leave her exactly as she is, commercially. She shall manufacture for the South just as Lancashire does. I know what an influence the South hes on the menufacturers end Clergy of England;—that is inevitable in the nature of things. We have only human nature to work wilh, and we cannot raise it up to the level of angels. We shall never gel beyond the sphere of human selfishness; but we can lift this human nature up to a higher level, if we can but remove the weight of this political relation which now rests upon it. What I would do with Massachusetts is this—I would make her, in relation to South Carolina, just what England is. *I would that I could float her off, and anchor her in mid ocean!*

Severed from us, South Carolina must heve a Government. You see now a reign of terror—threats to raise means. Thet can only last a dey. Some system must give support to a Government. It is an expensive luxury. You must lay taxes to support it. Where will you levy yonr taxes? They must rest on productions. Productions are the result of skilled labor. You must educate your laborer, if yon would have the means for carrying on a Government. Despotisme are cheep; free Governments are e dear luxury—the machinery is complicated and expensive. I sthe South wants e theoretical Republic she must pay for it—she must have a basis for taxation. How will she pay for it? Why, Massachusetts, with a million workmen, men, women and children—the little feet that can just toddle bringing chips from the woodpile,—Massachusetts only pays her own board and lodging, and lays by about four per cent. a year. And South Carolina, with one-half idlers, and the other half slaves, only doing half the work of a free man—only one-quarter of the population actualy et work—how much do yon suppose she lays up? Laya up a loss! By all the laws of political economy, she lays up bankruptcy,—of course she does! Put her out, and let her see how sheltered she has been from the lews of trade by the Union.

The free labor of the North pays her plantation petrol, we pay for her Government, we pay for her postage, and for everything else. Launch her ont and let see if she can make the year's ends meet! And when she tries, she must educate her labor in order to get the basis for taxation. Educate slaves! Make a locomotive with its furnaces of open wire work, fill them with anthracite coal, and when you have raised it to white heat, mount and drive it through a powder magazine, and you are safe, compared with a slave-holding community edncating its slaves. But South Carolina must do it, in order to get the basis for taxation to support an independent Government. The moment she does it, she removed the safeguard of Slavery. What is the contest in Virginia now? Between the men who want to make their slaves mechanics for he enhanced wages it will secure, and the men who oppose, for fear of the ia finence it will have on the general security of slave property and white throats. Just that dispute will go on, if ever the Union is dissolved. Slavery comes to an end by the laws of trade. Hang up your Sharp's rifle, my valorous friend! The slave does not ask the help of your musket. He only says, like old DIOGENES to ALEXANDER, "Stand out of my light!" Just take your awkward proportions, you Yankee Democrat and Republican, out of the light and heat of God's laws of political economy, and they will melt the slave's chain away!

Take your distorted Union, your nightmare monster out of light and range of the laws of trade and competition; then, without any sacrifice on your part, slavery will go to pieces! God made it a law of his universe, that villainy should always be loss; and if you will only not attempt with your puny efforts, to stand betwixt the inevitable laws of God's kingdom, as you are doing to-day, and have done for sixty years, by the vigor that the industry of sixteen States has been able to infuse into the sluggish veins of the South, Slavery will soon drop to pieces by the very influences of the competition of the Nineteenth Century. That is what we mean by disunion!

That is my *coercion*. Northern pulpits cannonading the Soulhern conscience; Northern competition emptying the pockets; educated slavee awakening its fears: Civilization and Christianity beckoning the South into their sisterhood. Soon every breeze that sweeps over Carolina will bring to our ears the music of repentance—and even she will carve on her Pelmetto, "We cold this truth to be self-evident—that all men are created equal."

All hail, then, Disunion! "Beautiful on the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that saith unto Zion, thy God reigneth." The sods of Bunker Hill shall be greener, now that their great purpose is accomplished. Sleep in peace, Martyr of Harper's Ferry! Your life was not given in vain. Rejoice, spirits of FAYETTE and KOSSIUSKO! The only stain on your swords is passing away. Soon, throughout all America, there shal lbe neither power nor wish to hold a slave.

[Advertisement.]

Much sin and suffering might be avoided by a correct knowledge of our mental and physical condition. This may be obtained at any time by a phrenological examination at No. 303 Broadway, by FOWLER & WELLS.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may requre it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are especially attended to.*

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFES IN NORTH CAROLINA.
Great Fire at Louisburgh.
LOUISBURGH, N. C., Jan. 9, 1861.

Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 20th December, 1860, a fire occurred in our town, destroying the whole business portion of the place except two stores. We had one of your "Patent Champion Safes," purchased about one year ago, which contained all the books and papers belonging to the firm; also, the private papers and notes of our Mr. BALLARD.

From the position in which the safe stood during the fire, it was subjected to an immense amount of heat, lasting several hours; and, although it was supposed by many of our citizens that the contents were destroyed, everything came out satisfactory, the binding on the books belog the only part affected. We have ordered another one from your agent.

B. T. BALLARD & Co.

$1.000 reward is still freely offered to any person who can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accideatal fire.

"Herring's Patent Champion Sefe," the most reliable security from fire now known, is manufactured only by HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y., FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia, HERRING & Co., New Orleans, HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.

The large Oil Portrait just completed, of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, For Her Majesty Queen Victoria, will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.

Gallery open till 9 P. M.

J. GURNEY & SON.

N. B.—The exhibition of the ebove picture will positively close on Saturday next, Jan. 26.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Fun, frolic and fashion at the Central Park. If you want to join in it, call et the "Central Park Sketc Emporium," and get eu outfit at eoy price you choose to name.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Weter in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pemphlets sent by mell on application. HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 43 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Bilious attacks of a most dengeroue character are now exceedlogly prevalent—often ending le fntal illness. Persons so predisposed should not delay in using HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. They cleanse ths whole system, and expel every vestige of disease from the blood.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

For Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism and Costiveness.—No remedy is superior to the VEGETABLE PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH. They Purify the Blood, and nip disease in the bnd, and expel it from the body. Sold at 25 CENTS PER BOX, at No. 294 CANAL-St. No. 4 UNION SQUARE, And No. 612 BROADWAY, With full directions. German and English Almanacs now ready.

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.—No one remedy is more needed lo this country than a reliable *Alterative*, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad, that they are disgusted nven with the name. Yet the drng cannot be blamed for the Impositions from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparillas in market contain little of the virtne of Sarsaparilla or anything else. They are mere slops—inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with Dock, Stillingie, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as the many wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alterative medicine, have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this Invelnable medicinn because you heve been imposed upon by somthiog pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYAR's—theo. and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYAR'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn, arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coeted, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX; FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYAR's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, MASS., and sold by all Druggists, everywhere.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—DR. S. B. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Barclay-st. Sold and private rooms applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.
300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dustors, corsice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Lndd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES, with important improvements, at reduced prices, Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Countess of Landsfeldt.—Photographs of LOLA MONTEZ may be obtained by her friends at MEADE BROTHERS, No. 233 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

PARKE—HOTCHKISS.—In Hartford, on Tuesday, Dec 18, at the N. E. Church, by Rev. Thomas H. Burch Jones M., FRANCIS, of the steamer *City of Hartford*, to ELLEN M., daughter of Elisha Hotchkiss, Esq., all of Hartford.

DIED.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Monday, Jan 21, of scarlet fever, JOHN, youngest child of Christian B. and Jane Woodruff, aged 5 years.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his father, 103 North Moore-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

MORRISSEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, MARY E. MORRISSEY, beloved wife of John J. Morrissey, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family, also members of the Neptune Club, active and honorary members of Washington Engine Company No. 20, also members of Sylvian Lodge No. 208, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 Allen st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In this City, ANNE, wife of John Taylor, Esq., aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts.

FALLS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 21, WILLIAM H. FALLS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 7 West 26th-st., without further notice.

GALWEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, SOPHIA T., wife of Thomas Galway, Esq., of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 48 West 20th-st.

VAN PELT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 20, Rev. Dr. P. I. VAN PELT, in the 83d year of his age.

The clergy, his friends, and those of the family, the members of the Historical Society, and those of the Veteran Corps, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 72 Hammond-st., on Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

PETERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, CHARLES PETERS, aged 61 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 213 West 18th st., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

POMEROY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, GEORGE A. POMEROY, eldest son of the late George Pomeroy, in the 35th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 172 East 18th st., without further notice.

ODELL.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, suddenly, WILLIAM F., son of A. F. and MARY OOKERHAUSEN, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 137 Henry-st.

BUSHON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, JANE PERTON, wife of Wm. Burdon, aged 46 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 41 Concord st., Brooklyn.

PARDESSUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 20, of congestion of the lungs, AGNES, widow of the late René A. Pardessus.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral with-ut further invitation, from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, RICHARD WOOD, son of the late Samuel Wood, bookseller, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton, without further notice.

KEMPSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 19, MARY ADELAIDE, beloved wife of John Kempston, and daughter of William B. MacCabe, of London, England, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

MAGOUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at his residence, No. 345 Pacific-st., Mr. HEZEKIAH M. MAGOUS, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of St. Nicholas Lodge No. 321 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Jan. 22, at 2 P. M., from his late residence.

☞ Virginia papers please copy.

BUSSING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 21, JENNIE CASWELL, youngest child of Robert S. and Mary E. BUSSING, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 92 Montague-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GILLMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 21, of typhoid fever, Mrs. MARY O'MAHER GILLMORE, wife of Lieut. Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. Army, and daughter of T. O'Maher, Esq., of West Point, N. Y.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father at West Point, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, NATHANIEL MARSTON BROWN, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CARTER.—In Flushing, at the Hermitage, on Saturday Jan 19 MINNIE E., youngest daughter of Luther C. and Mary L. Carter.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from her father's house, and St. George's Church, Flushing at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

WILSON.—In Newark, N. J., at the residence of her son, William D. Wilson, on Monday, Jan. 21, JANE WILSON, widow of Gen. James J. Wilson, at one time United States Senator from New Jersey.

SMITH.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Sunday, Jan 20, suddenly, MARY F. SMITH, relict of Isaac P. Smith, and daughter of the late George Everson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, Bergen Point, this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The Elizabethport boat, stopping at Bergen Point, leaves Pier No. 2 North River, at 11 A. M., and the Point on her return trip at 2 P. M.

JUNSON.—At Old Mill, Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Miss CAROLINA JUNSON, aged 28 years and 8 months.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 166
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 85, Jan. 21, 1861.
60, 63, 1, 39, 36, 62, 14, 15, 44, 8, 53, 71, 76, 37
Class No. 86, Jan. 21, 1861.
2, 34, 48, 75, 11, 5, 7, 51, 61, 20, 3, 12.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 21, 1861.
GEORGE O. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
FOR MAKING
BREAD, TEA CAKES,
ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Proprietors of Shawmut Obemical Works,
No. 33 INDIA-STREET, Boston.
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN
Is the result of careful chemical research. Bread of all kinds made by using it is light, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer, than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.
See directions in each package for making breakfast end tea-rolls, loaf bread brown bread, buckwheet cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cakn ladies' cake, Webster cake, muffins, apple pudding, Highland cake, Graham bread, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread silver cake, doughnuts, hutter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.
For sale by all the principal druggists and grocers.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Etc.
The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR
FEBRUARY, 1861!

The present number of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY specially commends itself to all readers, by the brilliancy and variety of its contents.

Among the writers in the February issue are Harriet Martineau J. Russell Lowell, E. P. Whipple, J. G. Whittier, Miss Prescott, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Paul Akers.

TERMS:
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM OR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A NUMBER.

Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first, or any subsequent number. The postage of the ATLANTIC is THIRTY-SIX CENTS a year, if prepaid.

The pages of the ATLANTIC are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENTS.
Subscribers to pay their own postage.

Two Copies..... $5.
Five Copies..... 10.
Eleven Copies..... 20.

Booksellers and Newsmen will obtain the terms by the hundred, &c., upon application to the Publishers.

All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

KENT'S COMMENTARIES.
NEW EDITION.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Law and Foreign Booksellers, No. 110 Washington-st., Boston.
KENT'S COMMENTARIES ON AMERICAN LAW,
Tenth Edition. 4 vols. 8vo.
Also,
ANGELL ON THE LIMITATIONS OF ACTION AT LAW,
Fourth Edition, revised and greatly enlarged, by JOHN WILDER MAY. 8vo.
GREENLEAF ON THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.
Sixth edition. Vol. 3.

ROME OF TO-DAY, BY ABOUT.—SEQUEL of his famous "La Question Romaine," and more brilliant. 12mo, 247 pages; paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents. Now ready. JAMES O. NOYES.
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME, WITH CLASSIC INSTRUCTION. Foreigners or Americans wishing their children to acquire with purity the English language, can place the same under the tuition of a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, he having the entire charge of the education of a gentleman's children (three finishing, and three elementary pupils); a liberal table, the comforts of a well ordered private home, maternal care, board, instruction, use of books and washing, is offered at $100 per quarter; oil painting and music if desired, with use of fine instruments. Address PRIVATE TUTOR, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG GERMAN gentleman, from respectable family, lately arrived in this country, wishes to find a situation in an American family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in the French and German languages, mathematics, algebra, geography, history, and in the elements of music, in exchange for board. Best of city references can be given. Address C. M., care of Messrs. Welles & Gillette, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A LADY, TEACHER OF French, forming a class at her own residence, uptown, desires a few young lady pupils; terms, $5 for twenty-four lessons; hours, 1½ P. M., every day, except Saturday; references given. Address "INSTRUCTRESS," Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. D. LACROIX (of the University of France) has removed to No. 141 9th-st., five doors east of Broadway. For terms, (which are moderate) references and testimonials, apply as above, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP and Book Keeping, Nos. 931 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York, and at No. 15 Court-st., Hamilton Building, Brooklyn. Class or private instruction day and evening. Call for circulars.

FRENCH CLASS.—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, $5 per month. Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, diplomé de l'Universite de France, Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools or persons private lessons in the French language. No. 43 West 13th-st.

A FRENCH LADY AND GENTLEMAN wish to give private French lessons reading, writing and conversation, for $10 a quarter; best references if required. Address M. M., Station D, Bible House.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 12th-st.

TEACHERS

AS GOVERNESS.—AN AMIABLE AND REfined American lady, a graduate of one of the first institutions in the country, seeks a position as governess in a family resident either in the City or country; her acquirements are the English branches, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin, rudiments of Spanish, music, etc; no reward will be demanded for her labors beyond the comforts of a pleasant home; references and testimonials of the most satisfactory character can be produced. Address, for five days, EMILY H. BANCROFT, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN FROM a respectable family, lately arrived in this country, wishes to find a situation in an American family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in the French and German languages, mathematics, arithmetic, geography, history, and in the elements of music, in exchange for board; best of City references can be given. Address C. A. W. M., care of Messrs. Welles & Gillette, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by a French lady of superior education, fully competent to give instruction in French, German and Italian, also in drawing and painting, an engagement as governess in an institution or in a private family of respectability. No salary required, only a home. Best references given. Address C. L., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A Protestant German nursery governess. She must speak English. French is also desirable. One who can furnish good references, and understands her business, can obtain a comfortable, permanent home, and a good salary. Address, by letter, R. HAZARD, Peace Dale, R. I.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY competent, is willing to give instruction to the English branches and mathematics, either in a school or to private pupils, at a moderate compensation. Best of references given. Address H. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady, who can offer the highest references desires a reengagement. Her qualifications are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing. Address P. S. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x26, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to
JOHN W. BUBT, No. 27 Park-row.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, AT Orange, N. J., within three minutes walk of the Railroad Station, a commodious house, with ornamental grounds of near four acres. No expense has been spared in embellishing the place, and the trees and shrubbery are unsurpassed. The garden affords nearly every kind of fruit and is in fine cultivation. There are also on the premises a roomy stable and carriage house, and a gas-house, on Woodworth's patent. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, between 9 and 11 A. M., or at his office, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, during the remainder of the day.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT TARRYTOWN, A new 2-story brick cottage, with nearly two acres in garden fruit and shade trees; a stream of water running through the grounds; fine view of the Hudson and near the depôt. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 32 Maiden-st.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 13 NINTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs; two stories, basement, attic, and cellar; bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, and gas; will be let from the present time to the 1st May, or longer. apply at East River Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall-st., or at No. 319 5th-av, of ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 3 Beach-st., with modern improvements; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Brooklyn, to a small family, for the board of the owner—a widow and two children. No one who would require to keep other boarders need apply. For particulars address Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—NO. 396 Pearl-st., together or separate a fine farm 50 to 100 acres, near this city. Land at Far Rockaway, L. I., in Warren and Hamilton counties. Apply to Percival's Hotel No. 21 Bowery, to S. R. B. Norton, at Far Rockaway, L. I., or to J. L. B. Norton No. 136 Remsen-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
SEVERAL LARGE INVOICES OF DESIRABLE GOODS
RETURNED FROM THE SOUTH,
AT NOS. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND-ST.,

The Goods having all been sent to this store for convenience of sale,

LORD & TAYLOR
would inform their customers and purchasers generally that they have had
LARGE QUANTITIES OF DRY GOODS
returned to them from
VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE SOUTH,
from firms who have been unfortunate, owing to the present
POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL PANIC,
and in order to dispose of the entire lot, without delay, the goods will be arranged in the above store, in a LARGE ROOM separate from the other stock, and the
SALE WILL CONTINUE ONE WEEK,
commencing MONDAY, Jan. 21, at prices
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
The goods are very desirable, and consist mostly of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS and DOMESTICS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, JAN. 21,
At the lowest market prices, a large
Stock of
FAMILY GOODS, consisting of
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
TARLETANS and ORGANDIES, for evening dresses,
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
of all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, will offer this morning, at lowest cash prices, the following indispensable articles for family use:
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 linen and muslin Sheetings.
Ballard Vulcan and other Flannels, from 2s. 6d. upward.
4-4 Shaker Flannels, at 40c. and upwards.
Superior assortment Dornet Flannels, 18c., 25c., and finer.
Table Damasks, very reasonable.
5-8, 6-8 and 7-8 Damask and Snow-drop Napkins, from $1 dozen upward.
Fine quality 4-4 bleached Shirtings, 12c. per yard.
Wamsutta, Bates, Dwight, White Rock, and other Shirtings.
Shirting Linens, from 18c. per yard to finest quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW OFFERED.
Full size Black BEAVER CLOAKS.....$10
Full size LION SKIN CLOAKS..... 8
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
Will open on MONDAY, Jan. 21,
SPECIALTIES!
$2,000 worth CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS.
JOB LOT will be sold from 15c. to 5s.,
Half the cost of importation.
500 Prs. COLORED AND WHITE ORGANDIES and EMBRAIDS.
JOB LOT for 18, 15c. and 18c. a yard,
Cost 30c. a yard to import.
500 Prs. EMBROIDERS CURTAIN MUSLINS.
500 Prs. EMBROIDERED CURTAIN LACES.
150 Prs. EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS.
JOB LOTS very much under price
1,000 Doz LADIES' WHITE-RISBED LAMBS' WOOL HOSE.
Are to be closed at 2s.—usual price 4s.
2,000 BUCHANAN NIGHT-CAPS,
Closing, for 1s.
$1,000 in YANKEE NOTIONS opened this week.
N. B.—
1,000 Doz. of our LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES now opening. All colors. All sizes. 63c. a pair.
We are in constant receipt of orders for them by mail from all parts of the Union. Whatever may be the result of the present political difficulties, the Ladies, from Maine to Texas, are a UNIT so far as our Kid Gloves are concerned, and WILL have them.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Corner 14th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A quiet, comfortable home, can obtain a large, handsome room in a private house, owned by the occupant, having gas, bath and grate; location below Bleecker-st., west side. Price, with board, (late dinner,) $4 each, per week; references exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT Rooms can be had at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms—For a gentleman and wife, or two single persons (including fire and gas) $10 50 and $11 per week, according to rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 26th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR families or single persons, at reasonable prices, at No. 67 West 38th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 166 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a few ladies at No. 125 West 21st. House with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE. To let with full board, an elegant suite of rooms on second story, fronting on Washington-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family, where there are no other boarders. For particulars, apply at No. 113 Willoughby-st.

ECONOMY WITH GENTILITY.—TO LET, to an acceptable, quiet gentleman, of unpretentious refinement, a small pleasant furnished front room, with freedom of the family parlor, in a very genteel house in Williamsburgh, ten to fifteen minutes from the ferry, for 70 cents per week; a larger room for $1 10. Address, for two days, C. W. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

NO. 2 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO RENT, A FINE suite of rooms on the first and third floors at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway and opposite Madison Park; private table furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF four communicating rooms, having large closets and bath attached, now vacant in the Hotel St. Germaine, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Board at table d'hote, private tables, or meals à la carte.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 76 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 168 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

ST. LAURENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET, NEW YORK.—Conducted on the European plan. Look at the great reduction in prices; good front single rooms, including gas, $6 per month. Family rooms reduced in proportion. Call and see.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR unincumbered lots in Brooklyn, or good merchandise, three handsome houses; modern improvements; beautifully located in Brooklyn. Also, a splendid house and two lots, unincumbered, to exchange for a genteel house in New-York, worth about $12,000. Apply to H. STREET, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 34.

$600—$5,000—WANTED ON NO. 390 Pearl, and corner of New Bowery, Pearl and Oak sts. Also, to lease, a farm from 50 to 100 acres at Far Rockaway. For sale, from 5 to 90 acres; building lots and country seats. Apply at Percival's Hotel, No. 21 Bowery; or by letter, to S. R. B. NORTON, Far Rockaway, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOODS, City property, stocks, business; or to let—about 100 acres beautiful and valuable land, some choice improvements, 8 miles from New-York, near Newark, on Passaic. Impossible for satisfactory description here. Possession Feb. 1. Address A. B. J., Newark, N. J.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—17 acres of land on the line of the Staten Island railroad near the Stapleton depôt, beautifully located; will be divided into parcels of 3 or 5 acres each, and sold separately or entire as purchasers may desire. Apply to J. DEWITT MONTFORT, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, BEtween Lexington and 4th avs. one four story, brownstone, high stoop house 20x55, lot full size, with all the modern improvements; walnut doors and stairs; will be sold low; inquire on the premises, No. 91.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF LAND IN THE VILlage of High Bridgeville, on High Bridge-av., containing 13 City lots, about three minutes' walk from the McComb's Dam Bridge. Address G. R., Box No. 3,333 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in waiting, or chamberwork and washing, or care of children. Wages not so much an object as a good home; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 125 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and lraindress, in a small private family; has five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 89 East 11th-st., up one flight of stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine washer, in a private family; understands fluting; the best City reference given. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG AMERican girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young girl; is very fond of children, a neat sewer, and has a very good education, and willing to make herself generally useful; wages low. Call at No. 212 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor front, Room No. 11. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 182 Chrystie-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress or as nurse and to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and to take care of grown children. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an English Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, pastries, game; is a good bread baker; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; unpretending in her style; is a Protestant. Best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No 36th-st., front basement. No objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A trustworthy cleanly, active, good-tempered young woman; she is a good plain cook understands washing; altogether would be found a very useful, desirable person; can be seen for three days at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family as a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room; best of City references. Address R. S. McGALLIGAN, saddler, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman, as meat and pastry cook, who understands it in all capacity; will be willing to assist in the coarse washing. Good reference, if required. Call at No. 191 4th-st., in the rear, third floor. B. S.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as cook, in a private family, who understands her business perfectly, and can give the best City reference. Inquire at the basement door of No. 123 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT wants a situation as cook in a respectable private family; best of reference given. Apply at No. 131 West 22d-st., front room, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 856 8th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastry, meats, of all kinds. Good City reference. Apply at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman who understands soups and baking; charge of a kitchen; good reference given if required. Apply at No 191 4th-av. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches, or would take a first class laundress' place; can do fine washing and French fluting; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do general housework; is a thorough cook, washer and ironer; also, three other German girls want places in City or country; good recommendations. Inquire at the Large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread and cake, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is a sober, honest and hard-working woman. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is competent and trustworthy desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and excellent laundress, willing and obliging; has excellent references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Can produce the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or City. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at Miss McCarty's, No. 117 East 28th st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotch woman, as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Please call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Apply at No. 75 West 31st-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations—one is an excellent meat and pastry cook, and has first rate City reference; the other would do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of a baby, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 181 1st-av., over the shoe store, for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a respectable and intelligent girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant, very highly recommended, and will hire for moderate wages (either in the City or country.) Call at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress. Apply at No. 383 10th st, back building.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted; good references given. Apply at 242 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. for two days.

AS COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, SEAMSTRESSES, GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—The Select Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th av., between 22d and 23d sts., is the best place in this City for respectable employers to get first-class servants; and for nice, tidy, sober, honest, industrious capable and obliging girls to get good situations. Only such need apply. Many good ladies and thn best servants in the City apply every day.
D. ELMORE, Proprietor.
N. B.—No connection with A. Wesley.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as dressmaker; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or work by the day or week; superior reference. Apply at No. 133 8th-av., over the dry goods store, between 41st and 42d sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to go to the country; references given; call at No. 141 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring third bell.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, EMployment by a middle-aged Protestant woman, by the day; would clean offices or do a day's cooking or washing, or clean a house, and would take in washing to her own residence, No. 467 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for to day at No. 177 7th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A NICE AMERICAN girl, with first-rate City references, wants a situation; is well experienced in general housework; also at nursing and sewing, and chamberwork and waiting; prefers general work. Apply at No. 294 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class laundress to wash for a family or gentlemen; understands all kinds of fine finting; has the best City reference. Address No. 129 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Can go well recommended. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a very respectable married woman, whose child is one month old. City reference given. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESpectable, steady young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, who is particularly neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in either of the above capacities in City or country; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good chambermaid and nurse and sewer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Is highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—An American girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; has good recommendations; is willing to make herself useful; no objections to the country. Apply at the Servants Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer and embroiders well; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week; has had 15 years' practice at all kinds of family clothing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or at No. 9 5th-st., near the Bowery, in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES to go out by the day to sew; is competent to cut and fit children's dresses, and embroiders. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL IS desirous of a situation; can cut and make children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st. Can give good City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl, to take care of children and sew, or as chambermaid and do fine washing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent girl, with four years' City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; takes care of a lady's wardrobe; wages $7, as lady's maid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

A PROTESTANT LADY IS MOST ANXIOUS to obtain a situation as attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, besides making herself generally useful, or would take the charge of children, instruct them in the rudiments of English and do plain sewing; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; good references. Address, for two days, M., care of Mrs. CAHAHAN, No. 404 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants in City and country will please observe they can obtain respectable, experienced and well recommended Protestant and other girls as seamstresses, nurses, waiters, chambermaids, cooks and housework-girls at the first-class Female Agency No. 402 4th-av., one door from 29th-st. A lady in attendance. N B—Removed from No. 294 4th-av. No further connection with that office.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED, for the City or country, can be procured at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARRIVed from England, wishes a situation as clerk, either in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store. Address A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman (single); is an experienced man, and thoroughly understands his business and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and industry; always attends to his duty in the stable with punctuality and economy; has good City references. Address R. S. McGALLIGAN, saddler, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or note addressed to L. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED single man wishes a situation as coachman; will be found trustworthy and respectful; best reference. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man; can be highly recommended. Address M. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country, if required; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden; can produce the best of recommendations. Address a note to O. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady young man; is a good groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden and grape-vines. The best of City references as to character and capabilities. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, this week, or No. 262 East 14th-st., care of W. Smith.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk if required; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; has no objections to any part of the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address S. S., for three days, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, active man, who understands his business perfectly in each department; has taken several prizes in this country for the best grown grapes, flowers, vegetables, &c. Any gentleman wanting such a man will find the advertiser highly qualified. Can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, care of Andraw Reid, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SKILLFUL GARDENER.—The advertiser is desirous of engaging with some gentleman who wishes a first-class grape grower, having been thoroughly educated in his business, and experienced in the growth of the grape in Europe and America. Refers to C. V. Mapes, Nos. 128 and 128 Nassau-st.; H. Kert, No 56 South-st.; John W. Degraw, President Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family who has filled some of the largest and most respectable situations in the Union, particularly in the grape culture, and left of his own accord, wishes a situation as gardener; he refers to his late employer. Address P. O. R., J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., or at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an respectable man with good reference. Address N. A., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young man, to take care of horses, or go in the country; would make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

AS SALESMAN.—A SITUATION DESIRED IN A jobbing dry goods or cloth house, by a young man who has an extensive acquaintance in Ohio, Indiana and the Western States generally. Refers to McBride Brothers, No. 176 Washington-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable single man, in a private family, as waiter; he understands the business in all its branches; will be well recommended by families he has lived with in this City; is sober, honest and quiet, and remains long in his situations; call on or address A. C., at Mr. Brennan's store, No. 44 4th-av., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION,

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4TH-ST., one door from Broadway.

On TUESDAY, Jan. 22, and following EVENINGS, at 7, for account of former purchasers, a large quantity of valuable
THEATRICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, not cleared from the recent sale of the Library of the late
WM. E. BURTON.
Catalogues ready and Books now on view.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A few very choice Sketches by the late ALBERT VAN BREST.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, peremptory sale of elegant fancy goods, consisting in part of superb marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant bronze groups and figures, Parian groups and figures, elegantly decorated China vases, dinner and tea sets, dressing cases traveling bags and other elegant goods. To be positively sold without reserve. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PRINTING INK.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway: Eight casks, about 112 lbs. nett each, of printing inks, imported expressly for one of the largest illustrated papers. To be peremptorily sold without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 139 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee of said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly elected and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, in said State of Wisconsin, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of said Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, rivulets, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights granted by the charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the repair and management, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 233 West 16th-st. between 7th and 8th avs:

CHESTNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and velvet carpets, oval mirror, mahogany parlor suite in hair cloth satin wood arm chairs, covered with figured satin, silk damask; parlor stove, fine oil paintings and engravings, hall stands oil-cloths, China, glass, &c. Bedroom furniture of mahogany cottage suites, mattresses, beduing, dressing bureaus, cheval glasses, carpets, couches, straw mattresses, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

6,000 PAIR RUBBERS AT AUCTION, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., consisting of men's, boys', ladies' and misses' overshoes and sandals. Also, an assortment of boots, brogans, ladies' gaiters, &c. Sold without reserve, by order of the assignee.

JOHN H. BRADLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, sewing machine, mattresses, Brussels and other carpets, chafing dishes, comforters, feather-beds, kitchen ware, &c. CYRUS NOYES, Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES and JOHN O'BRIEN, Plaintiffs, against JOHN McGINLEY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on Contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 139 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 6th day of January, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct 26, 1860.

L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 133 Nassau street, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of December, A. D., 18-0.

L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 133 Nassau-street, New-York.

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, Broome County, New-York. Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made at Special Term thereof, on the 16th day of January, 1861, in an action wherein WILLIAM TOWNSEND and others are plaintiffs and NELSON SMITH and JONAH J. MILLARD, Administrators, &c., and others are defendants: Notice is hereby given that all the creditors of GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, in the County of Broome, are to come in and prove their debts, and claim their respective proportions of the assets of the said estate, before me, at my office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefits of the said decree.

SAMUEL JONES, Referee.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1861.

ESTATE OF ELLA SALOMON, DECEASED. Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Ella Salomon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims against the same to present them to

B. F. SALOMON,
DAVID SALOMON, } Executors,
No. 1,765 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,

Or to their attorney, JOHN SAMUEL, 204 South 5th-st.
jy1-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860.

ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.
oct-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 94 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.

Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
of Richard Cornelison, deceased.
oct-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 86 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD,
GEO. B. WARD, } Executors.
jy26-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 16, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja16-law6mTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE. For particulars inquire of
H. A. GREENE,
No. 16 Exchange-place,
Jersey City.

WANTED—$1,000 OR $2,000 IN A CASH BUSINESS already established in a neighboring city. An interest in the profits will be given if required. Address W., Box No. 2,867 Post-office. Communications confidential.

$500 CASH AND AN ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, in a light, genteel and very profitable office business, fully established and making money. Will be associated with an unexceptionable party. Address SAFETY, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a neat grocery and liquor store for sale. No agents need apply. Inquire in the milk store, No. 264 East 15th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF respectability and in good circumstances is desirous of getting married, and would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady not over 24 years of age, who is possessed of a kind and affectionate disposition. Address in sincerity—EUGENE CARRINGTON, Broadway Post-office, care B. Lockwood.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—BROTHER [illegible] of the War of 1812, '13 and '14, you are again invited to follow the remains of another of your brothers to their last place. Your worthy Chaplain, Rev. PETER [illegible] WELT, aged 83 years, 1 mo. more. Every veteran in the City and County and adjoining Counties, are invited to attend the funeral, THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Thompson-st., with the usual badge of mourning. Let all be present. We don't know whose turn next.

By order. H. RAYMOND, Brig. Gen.
ABM. DALLY, Col.
ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjt.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for which transferable certificates of State stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before one on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption. Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Jan. 21, 1861.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM W. FOX,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN,	L. M. HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH WALKER,	WM. A. HADDEN,
THOS. C. PEARSALL,	WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
GUY RICHARDS,	JOHN H. ADAM,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
and CORNELIUS L. EVERITT.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WM. W. FOX was unanimously reelected President; JOHN MOWTON, Manager. C. L. EVERITT, Sec'y.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS. —Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
Boston, 12m., 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX ZIEGLDEBY,
WM. E. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.

ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 22d day of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 69 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.

J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Demarest, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.

No. 42 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating any note or notes signed by me, payable to Edward Vanness, for his order, as the same were given without consideration and will not be paid. G. L. LAFLIN.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1861.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years, from May 15 ensuing. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1860 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 513 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is an hardware, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1862.

(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between Gow & Gordon, Dry-goods Merchants, No. 219 8th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS GOW will carry on the business at the old stand, and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

THOMAS GOW,
ALEXANDER GORDON.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WHILST THE COMPANY HAS NO LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSEL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $12; gold, $20; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; guards, bone, silver or tin, 50 cts. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.
BERGOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 WALL-ST.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1861.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 43 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

COAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., Jan. 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE MINING CO., No. 65 Wall-street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Two and One-half Dollars per share upon the issue of the year 1860, payable on and after March 21st, January, 1861, By order. GEO. M. KNEVITT, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fund Insurance Company, No. 64 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York *Medical Almanac and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing in the hearing, in the ears, affecting the sight and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 7 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET for FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important adjunct to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $2 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION.—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical college,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 58 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the ordinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As proof of Dr. C.'s qualification, he would call particular attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the patient. The remedies are safe, and never do injury to the constitution. Dr. WATSON, of New-York: The Cubebs and Copaiba have been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of the forms of certain diseases, certified by five hundred admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate Friend, and valuable remedies, the unfailing reliance. Price $1. Office No. 258 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been imposed on by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.—The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, Nos. 4 Ann-st., (Barnum's Museum.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy yet discovered. Price $1 per box. Office No. 483 Broadway, where the suffering may consult Dr. Ward, in confidence, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Humanitarian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing that treats of the awful effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED—A second-hand small cylinder Press, bed 31x46 or 50, and one second-hand Washington Hand-Press, platen 24x30 or 25x30.

FOR SALE—Tools for a Stereotype Foundry; two small Printing Presses, also Printing Materials of description, at the lowest price for cash or credit, at CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry, No. 29 Spruce st.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—A JOB PRINTING Office, consisting of steam engine, boiler, cylinder and hand presses, steam inkers, types, &c. Can be seen on the premises, No. 72 Malden-lane, N. Y.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS, ENVELOPES, &c., IN elegant styles, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Ribbon Knots for Cards, &c., at J. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 12 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Heckley.	NIAGARA Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

AUSTRALASIAN, Heckley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

NIAGARA, Moodie leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 24,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTICELLO, TUESDAY, Jan. 22
MONTGOMERY, THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
R. R. CUYLER, SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Keoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 96 West, and No. 394 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAMES KERNAN, will leave on Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 34 North River. Through tickets can be had from the following places: New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany,

PROGRESS OF REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

and all gentlemen, that if they will take the propositions of my colleague, I will vote for it, and we will pass it.

Mr. IVERSON asked if he (CAMERON) approved of the sentiments of his colleague, against coercion. That is the point.

Mr. CAMERON—Coercion is the last remedy to which I would resort.

Mr. GREEN—Is it a remedy at all?

Mr. CAMERON—It is a bad remedy. I do not know as I ever would resort to it. Certainly it is the last remedy to which I would resort.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) referred to the fact that the Senator had voted against the Crittenden resolutions, and for the amendments of the Senator from New-Hampshire, (CLARK,) and that the Senator from Ohio (WADE) presented resolutions of his State, one of which was against the Personal Liberty bills, while the House of Representatives of Ohio refused to repeal one such law. He wanted to show to the people of his State and the country the difference between *profession* and *practice* here.

Mr. CAMERON said the Senator from Virginia seemed to be anxious for an excuse to leave the Union. He (CAMERON) had voted as he did because he saw no disposition to compromise on the other side, unless he went on bended knees and asked forgiveness. He should ask no forgiveness, because he had done no wrong, but still he was willing to forgive the backslidings of the South, and do all he could to preserve the Union; but he was not to be dragooned or driven. He was the peer and equal of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. MASON said he was unconscious of having said anything to arouse the wrath of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He (MASON) did not want an excuse for leaving the Union. If he wanted any excuse, it was to know how to remain in the Union. He had been to-day six Senators taking formal leave of the Senate, and he knew the Union was dissolved, absolutely dissolved. Senators may not recognize the dissolution, but that will not alter the fact. States are gone, and the chairs of their Senators are vacant. What is the remedy? Coercion! Would you use the discipline the pedagogue inflicts on an urchin at school? The Constitution was against coercion, and humanity and the civilized world were against it. We cannot make war unless we change the laws, and we cannot change the laws unless we violate the Constitution. But the question of peace or war was in the hands of the majority. The South deplored war because of the consequences, not from fear; and if it were forced on them it would be such a war as the world had never seen. The only excuse he wanted was to remain in the Union, and would to God the Senator from Pennsylvania would give him such excuse.

Mr. CAMERON said he had not heard of any threats of war, but if it must come, Pennsylvania was ready to meet it. The people of his State were ready to do anything honorable to save the Union; were willing to yield their prejudices. The North has committed no aggression, no wrong, and you can't drive them by bullying them. If you want the Union preserved let us know what wrong we have committed, and we will remedy it.

Mr. SAULSBURY looked at the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania as an omen of good. He believed the Senator was sincere, and though four or five States have gone, if this side will meet the Senator in the same spirit the Union will still remain. He invoked the Senators to imitate the spirit of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CRITTENDEN urged action on this important measure, and spoke against any postponement. He expressed the hope that the Union might remain a long time yet and the States be reunited.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to present a memorial from certain Methodist clergymen of Illinois.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—I object. Let them attend to their own business.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—Let us hear what they have to say.

Mr. BURNETT—I think Congress capable of managing the legislation of the country, and with due respect to the clergy, I think they ought to attend to the business within their legitimate sphere apart from politics.

Mr. LOVEJOY—The memorial asks for protection from religious persecution. One Methodist clergyman has been hanged in Texas simply for his religious opinions.

Mr. BURNETT—I have no objection to the memorial being laid on the table.

It was so ordered.

Mr. FLORENCE presented memorials from Philadelphia, signed by citizens of all parties, including some who voted for Mr. LINCOLN, asking for an adjustment of the difficulties on the Crittenden Plan.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation, withdrawing from further participation in the deliberations of the House, in consequence of the secession of that State.

The following is the letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 21, 1861.

Hon. William Pennington, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: Having received information that the State of Alabama, through a Convention representing her sovereignty, has adopted and ratified an ordinance by which she withdraws from the Union of the United States of America, and resumes the powers heretofore delegated to the Federal Government, it is proper that we should communicate this same to you, and through you to the House of Representatives, over which you presidn, and announce our withdrawal from the further deliberations of that body. The causes which in the judgment of our State rendered such action necessary we need not relate. It is sufficient to say that duty requires our obedience to her sovereign will, and that we shall return to our homes, sustain her action, and share the fortunes of our people. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

(Signed,)

GEORGE S. HOUSTON.	JAMES L. PUGH.
SYDENHAM MOORE,	J. L. M. CURRY.
DAVID CLOPTON.	JAS. A. STALLWORTH.

The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution to give the Select Committee on the President's Special Message leave to sit during the sessions of the House, with leave to report from time to time in their discretion.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill in relation to the postal service, as follows:

Whereas, In several of the States of this Union, the Judges, District Attorneys and Marshals commissioned by the United States for said States have resigned their offices, and it appears impracticable in consequence of the revolutionary proceedings therein, to fill the vacancies thus created; and

Whereas, The Government of the United States is thus without any means of collecting or enforcing in such States the payment of the postal revenues from the offices collecting the same, or of punishing violations of the postal laws committed by robberies of the mail or otherwise, or of enforcing the performance of mail contracts; therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That in all States which are or may hereafter be situated as above, the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to discontinue the postal service for such period of time as in his judgment the public interests may require, and shall report his action to Congress.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) suggested that the bill be referred to the Select Committee on the President's Message.

Mr. COLFAX preferred sending it to the Post-office Committee. He did not know what its action would be, but the gentleman from North Carolina would have an opportunity to be heard. We have nothing now to protect the mails, which are liable to be robbed, and no means of enforcing the penalties.

The bill was referred to the Post office Committee.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, setting forth that in the alarming condition of the country mere differences of opinion should be discarded, and all sectional differences removed; and believing the CRITTENDEN plan of adjustment to an acceptable and honorable compromise, involving no sacrifice; therefore,

Resolved, That the Select Committee of Thirty-three be instructed without delay to take the necessary measures to carry it into practical effect.

Mr. ENGLISH moved a suspension of the rules. Lost; 97 to 92.

Mr. ENGLISH wished the country to take notice that the Republican side will not allow a vote thereon.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—The Republican side will vote when they choose.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the Neutrality laws, so as to prevent persons of one State from fitting out military expeditions to aid persons in States which have declared themselves out of the Union, and occupy a position outside of the rightful authority and laws of the United States.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer resolutions, declaring that the Federal Government has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States; that whatever may be the power of the Government relative to Slavery in the Territories, etc., it is no ground for a dissolution of the Union; that it is not expedient to amend the Constitution at this time. A Government without power to maintain itself, is not worthy to be preserved. He however withdrew the resolutions, in view of the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Gentlemen on the Democratic side earnestly asked for a vote on them, Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) saying he was not afraid to vote.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. CORWIN'S report on the crisis.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) Chairman of the Committee of Thirty-three, brought up his report, and proceeding to address the House, he said: It was not his intention to occupy the time of the House at any great length. He was there to discharge the duty which devolved upon him as one of the Committees of Thirty-three, and to present to his colleagues the motives which had induced the Committee to come to the result they had. It was now thirty years since he had taken his seat on that floor. Two years after that time he was called upon, in his representative character, on a subject very nearly akin, if not identical, to that which now unhappily distracted the public mind from one end of this distracted Republic to the other. At that time a portion of the Southern people, led on by the State of South Carolina, had declared, in a Convention of her people, that a certain act of Congress, known as the general law for the collection of the revenue in the shape of imposts on foreign merchandise, was unconstitutional, and upon that the State determined to absolve itself from all her constitutional obligations, and had endeavored to "secede" from the Union. That, he believed, was not the word then employed to characterize the action of a State intending to withdraw. The cause which led impelled the State of South Carolina to withdraw from the Union at that time was sympathised in by some other Southern States, though it was not the same as was now alleged as the cause of the present distraction on our national affairs. South Carolina then determined for herself, as the purport was announced, that the act of levying duties on foreign merchandise was unconstitutional, and in its nature and tendency oppressive to the people. South Carolina announced that, under this belief, she would withdraw herself from the Union, and establish an independent Republic of her own. The doctrine now asserted in several parts of the Union, and as carried out by South Carolina, was, that an unconstitutional act passed by the Legislature of a State was of itself sufficient ground of withdrawal from the Union, if any State should choose to consider that unconstitutional law as a breach of the compact which bound it to the Federal Union. When those unhappy differences, which so much distracted the public mind from 1831 to 1833, were at last settled and composed, he little dreamed that ne'er the termination of his natural life and still nearer approaching the close of his public life, he should be again called upon to act in a matter so closely connected in character to that other act to which he had referred. He believed, however, that history in every age, since the first occupation of the globe by man to this hour, evinced that where a great deal of liberty existed, where the blessings of liberty were most enjoyed, that the social combination was always in danger of being disturbed by the licentious conduct of some party organization. Therefore it might have been easily supposed that at some period of the history of the confederate Republic there would be a tendency to fall off from the centre of attraction, and eventually, if not speedily, there would be an agitation among some of the States of the Union, and from causes connected therewith we might expect some day or other attempted dissolution of the bonds which held us together as a nation. That was the very question that they were now called upon to consider, as well as the nature of the means by which the evils so dreaded were to be diverted. In considering the question whether the Government had any legislative power, as it was supposed it had, to coerce a portion of this great national combination to obey the laws of the Government of the United States, he would, so far as he could, look into the matter as a question of constitutional law. He thought gentlemen on both sides had misunderstood the facts bearing on the question, and the meaning of the word coercion, as applied to the Government. Again, they were mistaken in the supposition that all the laws that might be considered fatal to the existence to the Republic of the United States, as now constituted, might not be enforced without any attempt whatever at coercing any State taking this or that position. If it were true that a State might withdraw itself from all connection with its fellow-States of the Union, it did not follow that if a State did not choose to avail itself of the benefits conferred by the Union and the laws, that each law vital to the existence of the Union may not be enforced without disturbing the peace of that State. That is, if a State ever did withdraw, all the laws might be enforced without disturbing her political relations to the general Union; and if a State should secede, whether it did so under the specious garb of State Sovereignty or not, he was unable to see how it was that any distinct number of men, combined to give force and countenance to the existence of the laws of the United States, could pass laws to make any difference in the measure of the offence, if it be an offence, denominated treason. The facts which had come to his knowledge of the course taken had been fully submitted to the Committee. Now, it was supposed that the causes of the complaint which had led to this strange and eccentric movement of the Southern States either had no foundation in fact, or if they had, these causes of complaint could be removed, and the people might hope that the public tranquility would be restored. That brought him to the consideration of one or two topics which he would briefly present. They were compelled, in matters of this kind, to resort to every species of information, not perhaps always accurate, but the best that they could command. It had been alleged that unconstitutional laws had been passed by several of the States, which laws had a tendency to embarrass the operations of the constituted laws of the United States, and that these acts were, in the judgment of the Southern States, a sufficient cause for dissolving their connection with the Union. These laws had acquired the name of "Personal Liberty bills" in some of the States. And here they would find that they were placed exactly in the predicament and position of a legal judication, as they were in 1833, to determine with reference to the laws of the United States. It was then alleged that unconstitutional laws had been passed by the Government which had a prejudicial tendency, and that such being the case, that was in itself sufficient reason for the State considering herself aggrieved to dissolve her connection with the Union. Now it was asked, If a State passed a law unconstitutional in character, was the proper judicature to determine the character of that law placed in a sovereign State. If that were so, a State would have the right to absolve itself from all allegiance, and absolve its citizens from all allegiance to the Government of the United States. Undeniably, if this were the case—if this was sufficient cause for breaking up this Union—there might have been a thousand reasons seized on with as much propriety for breaking up and dissolving the Union as now. The judicial reports of the courts over all the country were full of decisions which had declared that such and such a law of the United States was unconstitutional, and that such and such a law was null and void. It was for the purpose of having a tribunal for settling forever all disputed points of constitutionality that these questions, as a last appeal, should be decided, that the Supreme Court of the United States was established. It had been established to protect the rights of all the States against encroachments, no matter from what quarter they might come. To this last arbitrament it had been the habit of the peace and liberty-loving people of the country to refer all their disputes and differences, and hitherto the Supreme Court had decided all questions of Constitutional law submitted to it. Now this Supreme Court was the proper arbiter of this very question. This unconstitutional law, to which he had adverted, was a law enacted by some of the States for the purpose of protecting the free people of these States from the possibility of danger arising from the manner in which the laws of Congress touching the recapture of fugitive slaves was executed within their limits. On this point he might say he himself did not approve of these laws, but yet it was not for him to arraign the Legislatures of sovereign States in any attempt they might make to preserve whatever they deemed the just rights of the people within their separate jurisdictions. But it was obvious to any man of the commonest understanding that any such laws, though they might exist in the statute books of a State, yet were totally null and void when they came in conflict with the laws of the United States. He was looking at this allegation as one which, if it could in any way be sustained by fact, could be easily removed; or, rather, he now wished to show that it could not have any effect on the interests or rights of Southern men or Southern States. The law for the recapture and surrender of fugitive slaves was passed in 1850, and was sustained by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States; and the State Courts had no more to do with it than they had with the act of 1790. It must follow, as a legal consequence inevitable, that the Supreme Court of the United States, if it deem the law of 1850, or the law of 1790, as amended by that of 1850, as within the Constitution and province of Congress, it followed that they will execute that law; and therefore every law coming in contact with any portion of the Constitutional law, and interposing to its execution, must be deemed by them totally void and of no effect. When he asserted this he presumed no man, whether a lawyer or a layman, would disagree with him. If, then, any of those laws passed in the North entered into conflict with the laws of the United States, which were declared to be Constitutional by the Courts of the Federal Government, that Constitution under which they still lived and loved, and which was the paramount law of the land, ordained that the Constitution itself, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under it, should be the supreme law of the land, anything in the laws and constitutions of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The Committee, therefore, had been anxious to find out what injury had resulted to citizens or their property from these laws. That brought him to the question of property. He looked upon that as property which, owing a man labor, could be converted into value in goods or money. That he called property. He did not mean to say that man had property in man, but there was a relationship existing between a slave and his owner which was recognized by the Constitution of the United States, in this, to wit—that every State recognizes the right of a master to establish his claim to his runaway slave. That relationship which existed between a man who owed labor and him to whom it is due was called Slavery. He believed that the word "slave" had been strangely perverted from its original meaning. The word "slave" was formerly applied to white men—the blue eyed, fair-haired man—the slaves who raised the great Russian Empire to its present stupendous and brilliant height. In the present day the Emperor of Russia had found it desirable to emancipate the millions of slaves of his vast Empire. Now, in this country, the word "Slavery" had come to be well established. He did not care by what particular name it went. He would call it anything—theology, divinity, Black Republicanism (laughter,) Slavery, or Anti-Slavery—any name they pleased. The thing which they wished to understand was what was known as the relationship existing between certain persons in a state of slavery and the persons to whom they owed service or labor. That is property. To the acceptation of law that relationship was property. As the law for the recapture of slaves was passed upon by the Supreme Judiciary of the United States, and the law thereby being declared constitutional, it consequently followed that the law was paramount either to a law of a State or the Constitution of a State; any law coming in contact with that Constitution, and a law which was instrumental in preventing its execution, was therefore so much blank paper. Under these circumstances he would ask, was it possible for gentlemen of the South, lawyers of the South, for the statesmen of the South, that they could look at the passage of one of these useless laws as a sufficient cause for breaking the bonds of brotherly regard which had so long united them under the Constitution? It had been declared that the Northern newspapers and publications which were circulated in the South had a tendency to excite to domestic insurrection. It was obvious against this it became the duty of every State to guard itself. He held it the first duty of every Free State in the Union to suppress any publications intended to be circulated in the South with intent to create domestic insurrection. It was the bounden duty of every State to suppress such publications, and to punish the authors of them. He was aware that, for the utterance of those sentiments, his brethren of the North would now, as his Southern friends would a few years ago, call him an "old Federalist;" but yet he held that every society had the right to protect its own interests and welfare when those interests became menaced by danger. He wished to say that every man who had anything to do with the conceins of the Government, whether he be a newspaper editor or other individual, who goes abroad, through the States circulating publications with intent to excite domestic insurrections, should be seized and punished; and it was in the power of every State Government to punish that intent according to the constitutional definition of treason. He was the last man in the world who would interfere with the institution of the Press, but the man who went about the country circulating documents with intent of exciting domestic insurrection against the law—any man who would thus raise his suicidal arm against the Southern bosom, and raised his fratricidal hand against his brother's heart—he would have him duly and commensurately punished. If there was one thing more than another which distinguished this country from all others, it was that the free voting people of the country made the laws for all those, and it was therefore the more incumbent upon all to obey them freely. He had said enough to show that if any law of any State had been passed intending to impede Southern men in the recapture of men owing them labor and service, or in the recovery of his property, such law was totally void, and it was a most futile (probably) attempt for any Legislature to lift its puny arm against the strong, gigantic power of this glorious Constitution, which declares that all its laws, made in pursuance of that instrument, must be regarded as paramount to all State laws and State Constitutions. He now came to another question. It had been sedulously and zealously attempted by a certain set of politicians to induce the people of the South to believe that the party calling itself the Republican Party, when it should have attained the command of the Congress of the United States, when it should have the command of the Executive and the Judiciary, that one of its first acts would be, by some means never explained, to seize the power of the Federal Government, and then, interfering with the Slave States, seize and deprive you of your property. The newspapers of the South had zealously fostered this idea, and kept the Southern mind excited upon this bugbear of the predominancy of Black Republicanism—not from anything that the party had ever avowed, not from any principles ever put forth by them but from the ravings of the Abolition Party greatly magnified. The Constitution of the United States gave to the Congress and the President no more power over Slavery in the States where it exists than it gave them power to regulate over the people of England, the affairs of Ireland or Scotland. This they had not the power to do, nor could it be for a moment surposed that they would attempt to overleap all constitutional bounds. If any of the States should continue in their secession from such vain and improbable causes as these, it was plain and obvious that the future historian, looking at the events of these times, would come to the conclusion that the great experiment which this continent was intended to demonstrate, that man was capable of self-government, had entirely failed—that it failed from the insanity of the people, exhibited in this question now before the country. He would ask the Southern men to explain how it was that they could possibly fear that the Republican Party, or any other party, might, if such were possible, entertain so foolish and unconstitutional a design as that they attributed, or how they could suppose such design could be accomplished? They might begin by saying whenever they got a majority of two-thirds in both branches of Congress that they would then propose to the people of the States an alteration of the Constitution, by which Congress would have power over this question of Slavery. But there never could be that change in the political system which would permit of this. He would proceed to show how this plausible, feasible and wicked design could never be accomplished. How would they get fifteen States of the Union to give two-thirds of a majority in both branches to agree to the change? It was plain before this could be done that there must be forty-five States in the Union. But they could not get two-thirds or a majority to agree to this change in the Constitution as long as the fifteen States remained and stood firm in the defence of their rights. There, then, must be thirty-three Free States, all agreeing to change the whole structure of the Constitution. There were now eighteen Free States, and to these they must add twelve more, before they could effect the change. He would appeal, therefore, to every man on the floor if he believes that such a state of things can ever exist in this Republic? Where would they get the additional Free States from? Any of the present Territories? No man believes such a thing possible. And yet the very first step which they said would be certain to take towards the end which was utterly impossible was not within the territorial domains to accomplish. But they also said that other Territories would be acquired for that purpose, and they gravely stated in the halls of legislation that, if only successful, they would take to themselves the Territories and distribute them among themselves. They looked forward to the possession of Mexico, Nicaragua and Brazil. But all this was an idle dream. It was idle to suppose that the Republicans could do what had been charged against them. Their rights in their slave property was safe, and would not be infringed by any interference on the part of the North. Then, what did they want? Would they, upon idle rumor or unfounded suspicion, break up the only great Republic that existed on the earth? This country of Mexico which they intended to carve out had been struggling since 1810 to follow the example of the United States, and having elected their Presidents from time to time, as they had themselves—although since 1824 no President had sat undisturbed—would they attempt to crush out that spirit of freedom which had drawn its inspiration from their example? But let them take a retrospect of the beautiful route over which they had been obliged to travel. He would address himself to sensible men, to men of sane mind. It was said that New-Mexico should be given over to the South. They did not claim the right of occupying with slave labor any portion of the territory of the United States except that lying south of 36° 30'. He said to them, take that beyond—would that satisfy them? They had, after sixty years, come to the conclusion that it was the duty of this Government to protect Slavery. Now, he could assure them that the men of the North would as readily as their own particular friends rush to the protection of the Southern States and Southern brethren to protect them against Slavery insurrection. They would fly with ready vengeance to put down Slavery insurrection. The men of the South knew they would do it. (Cries of "No, no.") Then they were ignorant of the people of the North. But though ready to do all this, the men of the North did not believe it was their duty to protect their slaves. That was the offspring of State legislation, the child of State constitutional arrangements, with which the Federal Government had nothing to do. Again, with regard to New-Mexico, he said, let them have it. They had Slavery there now, and it was the only portion of the States where they desired to have it. With regard to the idea that the Republicans intended to invade the rights of the South, he would submit such terms as would forever put it out of their power to do this thing; but with regard to the spread of Slavery into the Territories, he would ask them what did they want with expansion? They had not slave labor enough at the present moment to develop the resources of their own States. There were three hundred millions of acres in Texas on which cotton could be cultivated, and he was told that one good hand was equal to the production of five bales of cotton. Calculations would show that instead of wanting room for expansion, instead of choking for breathing room, they had as much productive soil within their own States as would give employment to forty-five millions of negroes, and their whole negro population was only four millions. He would repeat that the North had no desire to interfere with Slavery in the States, and any guarantees to further assure them of that fact they were ready to grant. He hoped to see this mighty Republic bound together by closer ties in the future than any that had yet bound them in the past.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) representing the minority of the Committee, next obtained the floor. He could not be silent upon such an occasion, now that events were thronging upon them, and when he believed that a friendly and candid interchange of speeches might tend to discover the means by which they could disentangle the country from its present distractions. The state of the country had called for the formation of a Committee of Thirty-three. The whole Union was in imminent danger of dissolution. The Government is threatened with overthrow. Was it desirable to preserve the Union? Did any man answer no? The very worst sign of the times, perhaps, was the levity with which disunion was regarded by many men, even by gentlemen to whom the people had devolved the responsibility of representing them, and administering their affairs. These men seemed not to comprehend the evils of dissolution. He did not expect statesmen of the present day to attain to the wisdom of the authors of the Constitution, but he did expect that they would at least aspire to the capacity of comprehending the results which must follow from their action at this time. He had been asked, shall Virginia submit to LINCOLN? Submit to LINCOLN? Certainly not. What though the people of Virginia gave their vote against LINCOLN; what though Virginia, through her representatives here, may give her vote against the passage of a law enacted by Congress, it is still Virginia that says the laws shall be obeyed. It is still Virginia that says her will is potential, and that whoever receives a majority of the electoral votes shall be the President. In submitting to LINCOLN I am submitting to the sovereign will of Virginia. He had seen no other cause assigned for secession than the passage of Personal Liberty bills. He stood here a State's rights man of the strictest sect, and regarded the Constitution as a compact between States. He even believed that a violation of the Constitution by some of the parties to it justified the other parties in refusing to comply with its remaining obligations, but he denied that the Legislature of a State was one of the parties to the compact, and if the assumption of unconstitutional power on the part of a Legislature was to be regarded as an infraction of the Constitution, discharging any of the parties from their reciprocal obligations, then the like assumption of unconstitutional power by a President, a Governor, a State or Federal Judge, a Postmaster or a Collector of Customs, should also be so regarded. But when the people, after remonstrance, sanctioned the unconstitutional act of their Legislature, that made it an infraction of the compact, and it was then the privilege, not the duty, of any other State to avail herself of that broken faith. It could not be considered her duty to do so, for then Massachusetts might be compelled to secede because Connecticut passed a Personal Liberty bill. He held that among the most valuable State rights belonging to Virginia were those which belonged to her as a member of the Union. She was not bound to choose the alternative of submitting to Personal Liberty bills or of breaking up the Union. He would refuse to submit to unconstitutional law, and he would not throw away his precious stake in the Union either. He did not see anything in the passage of Personal Liberty bills which justified the dissolution of the Union, particularly as evidence had been given by Northern Legislatures of a purpose to repeal such laws. What, then, should induce them to destroy this Government? It was urged, because of apprehended dangers. They were told that the Territorial question must be settled. It seemed to be strangely overlooked that the Territorial question was already settled—settled by the existing law of the land—settled by the Constitution—settled by the Supreme Court—and settled, too, in favor of the South. He, therefore, saw nothing which would justify them in abandoning their present securities, and rushing hastily into disunion. Neophytes in States rights views addressed him, a veteran States rights man, with the argument that they must vindicate the rights of their States. What were they? It would seem that some gentlemen supposed there were no other rights of a State than those that involved her own destruction—the right to sacrifice her interest, the right to lay heavy burdens on her people, the right to expose herself to extreme peril, the right to throw away all her rights. He would defend all those rights of his State if she chose to exercise them. He would defend her right to commit suicide, if she were tired of prosperity and renown and life itself. But the rights of Virginia which he was most eager to maintain were those connected with her welfare, her safety, her commerce, her industry, her peace, her consideration at home and abroad, the comfort and happiness and lives of her citizens—in short, all those inestimable blessings and benefits which the Constitution secured her, and of which she was now or had lately been in the actual enjoyment. These were the rights of his State which he would have her maintain against all comers. These were the rights which some men wanted her to throw away, only to show her right to do so. Still it was undoubtedly true that there were apprehensions of future aggressions, and he regretted that he could not agree with Mr. CORWIN'S conclusion, that these apprehensions might be allayed by mere Congressional legislation, without constitutional guarantees. He could not conscientiously take these declarations of their political opponents. The gentleman from Ohio had said that the Republican party entertained constitutional views which they could not surrender. But they asked no surrender of constitutional principles. They asked no new construction of existing clauses in the Constitution. They asked that the Constitution interpret itself. There could be no objection to that. They proposed no new guarantees of rights to the Slaveholding States. They required no surrender either of consistency, or power, or advantages, on the part of the Northern States. The Territorial Constitutional law had been settled by the decision of the Supreme Court. Upon that decision they rested, and upon it they relied for the whole settlement of that question. The gentleman said there would be no coercing the Seceding States if the States obeyed the law. But the States referred to had only refused obedience to law when they had thrown off their obligations to the Constitution. He would not stop to inquire whether they had done this properly, or whether they had just cause to do so. He would advert to the single fact that South Carolina and Florida had made the passage of the Personal Liberty bills the ground of their secession. He would not dilate on the fact that South Carolina had withdrawn from the Union, and that the act had been justified here. He would not advert to the manner or mode of secession. He, as a State Rights man, confessed, however, that the course pursued by South Carolina was not the course he would have a seceding State adopt. She had not withdrawn from Congress, for she never had been a member of Congress. She had not dissolved her connection with the Federal Government, for she never was a part of the Federal Government. Instead of her adopting so precipitate a course, and escaping from the Union, he would have her call a Convention of the confederate States, and inform them of her grievances, and make known to them her purpose to withdraw. They had no official information that South Carolina had withdrawn from the Union, but yet they had such accumulated knowledge of the fact, that they must act in the matter as if they knew officially that she had withdrawn. But, having withdrawn, she must not be coerced. While he had no sympathy with the mode adopted by South Carolina for leaving the Union, while he had little sympathy with her with reference to the cause of her seceding from the Union, while he thought he saw that there was a purpose in her so acting that she might compel the other States to give a reluctant acquiescence in her course, yet not only for the sake of South Carolina, not only for the sake of the other States, but his own State, which desired to remain in the Union, he protested against the application of coercion in any form for the purpose of subjecting a State. No: call a Convention of the States, submit the question to them. Let the States meet on equal terms, as when they formed the present Constitution, and let them determine what shall be done in this grave emergency. As to interfering with Slavery, he did not believe the Republican Party would ever have the power to do so. He did not believe that they would ever be able to command the majority of both Houses of Congress for the purpose of prohibiting Slavery in the Territories. He would warn them, nevertheless, in the present critical condition of the country, from any wanton exercise of power. Should such an attempt be made, he did not believe they could succeed. The South had yet the decision of the Supreme Court to fall back upon, over which they could not ride. He did not believe that New-Mexico had the capacity to become a State, and he for one would not admit her as a State merely to abandon the shadowy and unreal danger, while the greater danger remained behind. The Republicans of the present day might be able to answer for themselves, but they could not answer for those who would succeed them, and therefore it was that the South demanded some definite, some satisfactory adjustment of the whole question. Let the controversy be settled, and the agitation would subside. They merely asked for some stipulation—not altering the Constitution, for he maintained that all they asked was already within the Constitution—some stipulation made which would end this controversy forever. As he said before, he did not fear their power. If they did not admit Slavery in the Territories, it was not there and could not be got there. The South had a right to be protected from danger in the future, and to give this protection was the duty of wise and good men. He could not conceive what just grounds of objection there could be to insert in the Constitution such a plain stipulation as would set at rest forever this agitating question. This was a plain duty they owed to all the citizens of all the States. There were other propositions by the Committee of Thirty-three to which he could not give his approval without the same amendment. He could not vote for the bill proposing amendments to the Fugitive Slave law, because its provisions would be found to be exceedingly cumbrous. These different questions would be, he presumed, voted on separately. For some he should vote with a great deal of pleasure. He would vote with pleasure for the recommendation that the Constitution be so amended as to put it beyond the reach of Congress at any time hereafter to interfere with Slavery in the States. He regretted there were no other recommendations of additional constitutional guarantees. The times required them, even if the fifteen Slave States were still a part of the Confederacy. But some had withdrawn, and no man could foresee how many more would return. There would, therefore, naturally be more sensitiveness in the Southern mind, and there was a reasonable expectation that some guarantee would be extended. Beyond the present the Republicans of to day could not answer—they could not answer for their successors—and therefore there should be some definite satisfactory adjustment of the controversy. He did not see that the Constitution should be altered; for he maintained that what was asked now was already in the Constitution; but they wanted some stipulation made to end forever the controversy. They did not ask this as suppliants. There was nothing practical to contend for. If the North did not want Slavery in the Territories, it was not there, and could not be got there. No Southern man would bring his slaves into Territory either South or North of New-Mexico. But no one could tell what would be the temper and spirit of the majority in some future time. They might exercise their power insultingly, for the purpose of trampling on the sensibilities of the Southern people. The South had a right to be protected against that danger. He could not conceive what just ground could be urged against the insertion of such plain stipulations in the Constitution as would forever put to rest this agitated question. He could not penetrate the dismal future. Whether this great Government was to be preserved or destroyed—whether this Union was to be maintained or dissolved—whether peace was again to spread her wings over the nation, or whether it was again to be exposed to all the horrors of a desolating civil war, he could not divine. He knew how strong were the inducements to peace. He knew that the interests of the North as well as of the South demanded peace, continued peace. Even if the Government was to be overthrown, and the Union dissolved, there might be a general Convention of the States, and if they could not live peaceably together, they might determine peaceably to separate. He looked upon the waging of war not only as a violation of the Constitution, but as a crime against humanity. Still there might be war. He feared there would be war. A mortal man rarely died without strong convulsions and paroxysms, and it was not to be supposed that a first-class power of the earth—a Republic of thirty millions—would exhale its breath classically and tranquilly. But though his fears were active, he did not permit himself altogether to despond. The Union might yet be reconstructed and preserved, and the historian, in referring to this crisis in our national history, might date from this point the time when the Republic really began its career of greatness and glories. Adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. L. B. Marsh, from Boston; J. H. Lucking, of England; Major Spigr, of the United States Army; J. Arnot and family, of Elmira; Dr. J. E. Herbert and lady, of Arkansas, and G. Sanderson, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

P. A. Burden, of Troy; J. Tiffin, of Montreal; S. R. Van Dnger, of Newburgh; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, and P. Van Cortland, of Croton Falls, are at the Astor House.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; W. Blake, of Boston, and Dr. W. A. Taylor, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Col. Morris, of the United States Army; J. K. Lee, of Buffalo; J. L. Thorndike, of Salem, and W. A. Ryan, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Foster and family, of Wisconsin; T. M. P. Talcott, of New-York; V. H. Brown, of Boston, and J. A. Potter, of New-Haven, are at the Brevoort House.

Victor Girandy, H Linares, L. M. Linarez, F. Linarez, and T. Linarez, of Havana, are at the La Farge House.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

The Abolitionists Giving the Right Hand of Fellowship to the Disunionists.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON SECESSION.

We copy from the Boston *Atlas and Bee* the following report of an address by WENDELL PHILLIPS, at Music Hall, in Boston, on Sunday morning, on the Political Lessons of the Hour:

The office of the pulpit is to teach men their duty. Wherever men's thoughts have any influence on their laws, it is the duty of the pulpit to preach politics. If it were possible to conceive a community whose opinions had no influence on their government, there the pulpit would have no occasion to talk of government. I never heard or knew of such a community. Though sheltered by Roman despotism, Herod and the chief priests abstained from this and that because they "feared the people." The Sultan dared to murder his Janissaries only when the streets came to hate them as much as he did. The Czar, at the head of a Government whose Constitution knows no check but poison and the dagger, yet feels the pressure of public opinion. Certainly, where pews are full of voters, no question but the sermon should be full of politics.

"The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." "The Covenant with Death is annulled—the Agreement with Hell is broken to pieces." The chain which has held the slave system since 1787 is parted. *Thirty years ago Southern leaders, sixteen years ago Northern Abolitionists, announced their purpose to seek the dissolution of the American Union.* Who dreamed that success would come so soon? South Carolina, bankrupt, alone, with a hundred thousand more slaves than whites, four blacks to three whites within her border, flings her gauntlet at the feet of twenty-five millions of people in defence of an idea. I would New-England could count one State as fearless among her sex. Call it not the madness of an engineer who places himself in front of his cannon at the moment of discharge;—call it rather the forlorn hope of the mariner seizing plank or spar in the fury of the storm. The mistake of South Carolina is, she fancies there is more chance of saving Slavery outside of the Union than inside. Three States have followed her example. Probably the rest of the Slave States, or many of them, will find themselves unable to resist the infection—and then the *whole merciless conspiracy of 1787 is ended, and timid men will dare to hate Slavery without trembling for bread or life.*

Let us look at the country—the North, the South, and the Government. The South divided into three sections—1. Those who hold slaves exactly as they do bank stock or land—and of course love the Union which enables them to treat man as property—timid wealth shrinking from change, but so timid as to stand dumb. 2. Those who have ruled the nation sixty years, monopolizing Presidents' chairs and embassies; defeated, now, these plan, in earnest sincerity, for another nation with Presidencies and embassies all to themselves. 3. A class made up from these two, who cling to the Union in their hearts but brasten loudly, well knowing the loudest threats get the best bargain.

The object of the South is a separate Confederacy—hoping it will stand long enough for the North to ask for annexation on their terms.

Then comes the Government so-called—in reality a conspiracy against justice and honest men—some of its members pilferers and some traitors—the rest pilferers and traitors, too. Like all ontgoing administrations, they have no wish to lessen the troubles of their successors by curing the nation's hurt—rather aggravate it. They have done all the mischief in their power, and long now only to hear the clock strike 12 on the 4th day of March.

Then look at the North, divided into three sections—1. The defeated minority, glad of anything that troubles their conquerors. 2. The class of Republicans led by SEWARD, offering to surrender anything to save the Union. [Applause.] Their gospel is the Constitution, (applause,) and the slave clause is their sermon on the Mount. [Laughter and applause.] They think that at the Judgment Day, the blacker the sins they have committed to save the Union, the clearer will be their title to Heaven. 3. The rest of the Republicans, led by the *Tribune*—all honor to the *Tribune*, faithful and true! who consider their honor pledged to fulfill in office the promises made in the canvass. Their motto is: "The Chicago Platform, every inch of it—not a hair's breadth of the Territories shall be surrendered to Slavery." [Applause.] But they, too, claim the cannon's mouth to protect forts, defend the flag, and save the Union. At the head of this section, we have every reason to believe, stands Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

All these are the actors on the stage. But the foundation on which all stand divides only into two parts—those who like Slavery and mean it shall last, those who hate it and mean it shall die. In the boiling gulf goes on the perpetual conflict of acid and alkali—all these classes are out bubbles on the surface. The upper mill stone is *right*, and the lower *wrong*. Between them Governments and parchments, parties and compromises are being slowly

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO 2914. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Messenger Dispatched to Fort Pickens.

NO COLLISION APPREHENDED.

Amicable Relations Between Major Anderson and the Charlestonians.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Debate in the Senate Relative to the Seceding Senators.

Bold and Forcible Speech of Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, in the House.

Important Proceedings of the Georgia Convention.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Seizure of Arms in New-York Destined for Alabama.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER.

Col. HAYNE is still on his oars. He dines to-day with Mr. SLIDELL, who gives a large dinner party to meeding and other Senators. He received a telegram from Gov PICKENS, to dey, saying that the most amicable relations were existing with Mejor ANDERSON, who obtains fresh supplies daily from Charleston market.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The President dispatched a special messenger to Pensacola, last evening, with instructions t Federal officers to allow a collision nnder no possible circumstances, nnless actually attacked. A telegram was also sent to the same effect.

Secretary HOLT thinks that perfect arrangements now exist to prevent a collision, and the public need apprehend no violation of peace.

The officer previously sent to Fort Pickens as special messenger, returned this efternoon, and gives a gloomy account nf the progress of the revolution and his arrest by State authority and detention until he agreed to return with his dispatches.

STOPPING THE MAILS.

The proposition authorizing the Postmaster-General to suspend the mail service in the seceding States, will pass when brought to voto. The measure is said to have been recommended by acting Postmaster-General HORATIO KING.

CHANCES OF COMPROMISE.

Conservative Southern men express indignation at Senator MASON's taunt at Mr. CAMERON, when the letter declared his willingness to support CRITTENDEN's resolutions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, I learn, says privately that he has had no hope for the Union since Virginia entered the lists; while she presents the issne which will control the Border Slave States, he feers her basis of settlement will be rejected by Northern Border States, and disunion will follow.

DEAN RICHMOND reports that New-York will have delegates here by the 4th of February, to confer with those from Virginia.

THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR FITZPATRICK.

An affecting parting took place to-day between the President and Senator FITZPATRICK. The former said: "Governor, the current of events warns me that we shall never meet again on this side the grave. I have tried to do my duty to both sections, and have displeased both. I feel isolated in the world."

Mr. BUCHANAN had an interview with some old personal friends from Pennsylvania, yesterday, and, in the course of the conversation, assured them that nothing should be done during his term of office towards breeking np or interrupting the Federal Government, which it is in his power to prevent, even if the whole force of the Government has to be brought to bear upon it; nor will he recede from or change his present policy.

Senator DAVIS leaves in the morning for Mississippi.

THE KANSAS BILL.

The impression among Republicans is, that the House had better concur in the Senate amendment to the bill for the admission of Kansas, which will probably be done on Monday next. It is not probable that the President will retain Judge PETIT under its provisions.

THE SECEDING SENATORS.

Much interest is expressed in the Senate discussion to-day in regard to the question whether the Senators from the seceding States who yesterday withdrew, are still members of that body. The chances are that the decision will ultimately be that they resigned by their public announcement of withdrawal. This, however, does not involve the admission that their States are ont of the Union, bnt only that the Senators have abandoned the Senatorial office, which the States may fill again to-morrow, if they choose.

ARMS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Suspicions have been excited in official circlee here relative to the manufacturing at Chicopee, or elsewhere in Massachnsetts, of a battery of James' rifled cannon for South Carolina, and believed to be designed for the reduction of Fort Sumter. Measures will be adopted to verify the facts, and arrest the treasonable work.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

The exposure in the TIMES of the conduct of certain parties in this city who are furnishing arms to seceding States has struck consternation among them, and has smoked one of their number out at last. Col. DYER, of Chicago, has, according to one of your contemporaries, enthorized a denial of the statement that he was selling arms to Mississippi or purchasing for her; but he acknowledges that he is purchasing for himself.

If Col. DYER will investigate, he will find that the TIMES—the only paper which exposed this scheme—never named him as the party who was doing anything of the kind, and yet he appropriates the rebuke all to himself and acknowledges one-half the charge. Undoubtedly he *is* buying arms for himself, bnt he probably will not authorize the statement that he exposts to use ten thousand rifles on his own account, nor that he is not recently from Mississippi himself, and has communicated with persons recently in that State concerning the purchase of arms.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.

All reliable advices from Maryland agree that the loyalty of that State to the Union is now definitely settled. Union men at Baltimore are solicitous that Mr. LINCOLN should halt temporarily in that city on his way to Washington, that they may have an opportunity to redeem the city from the suspicion that he is in danger there. Many of the best citizens pledge their lives that he shall receive every civility and attention.

Advices from Culpepper, Virginia, heretofore considered a strong secession district, indicate that the Union men will carry their delegate to the Convention by a large majority.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. BINGHAM's speech in the House to-day was, as anticipated, a strong Union and coercion speech, and an able judicial argument. He was followed by CLARK, of Virginia, who made a Union speech, which completely overwhelmed and stunned the Secessionists. He, of course, treated the Republicans to a Democrat's opinion of that party, and paid his respects to the Abolitionists in strong terms of denunciation, but when he attacked secession and showed his own section the disasters to them, and the loss consequent upon dissolution and the formation of two separate Confederacies, there was an intense excitement on the Democratic side. In the midst of this, his hour expired, and upon an attempt to extend his time, a boisterous scene ensued, which at one time threatened a row. MARTIN, of Virginia, and ROSS, of Arkansas, attacked CLEMENS bitterly, in violation of the rules and orders of the House. MARTIN said: "Let him go on with his treason; we will teach the traitor when he gets to Virginia." LOGAN, of Illinois, replied: "If his speech is treason, there is no man in Virginia who can answer it." FOULK, of Illinois, insisted upon CLEMENS going on. RUST and HINDMAN, of Arkansas, declared he should not, and upon an attempt being made to give him leave, first the Southern men very discourteously refused it. Their excited behavior showed that he had told the truth and touched them to the quick. WASHBURN, of Illinois, followed in an able speech.

POSITION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

A caucus of the Republican side of the House was taken to-day, and eighty-two members expressed their determined opposition to all compromises under menace, as tending to demoralize the Government and establish the Mexican rule, in the United States, of rebellion against the will of the majority legally expressed. They pronounced, under present circumstances at least, against amendments to the Constitution, or the establishment of more slave territory, or the unsolicited admission of Slave States. In this expression the eighty-two are unanimous. About a dozen Republicans from various States declined to state at present how far they would go.

THE TREASURY.

The amount of money asked for by Gen. DIX to put the Treasury upon a proper basis has surprised no one. It is stated upon good authority that COBB has diminished in some way the Treasury between four and five millions more than his last report demonstrated. It is thought by many that this money has gone to aid the Southern Secessionists in their treasonable schemes.

THE BOND ROBBERY.

The purport of BAILEY's testimony before the Bond Investigating Committee is not known, as the most absolute secrecy is maintained as to the transactions of the Committee; but it is undoubted that he will not reveal the secrets which he has professed to be possessed of concerning still more glaring frauds in the Departments.

HOSPITALITY OF THE CHARLESTONIANS.

There is a good deal of growling among Maryland men about the treatment at Charleston, S. C., of a gentleman who went there last week on legitimate business, involving money transactions, who was compelled to walk the streets all night, because no one would give him shelter, and to leave town the next day, in consequence of a warning received from some "Committee of Safety," who ordered him to do so. The gentleman is the son of one of the wealthiest slave-owners in Maryland, and is, I believe, possessed of some of the "property" himself. The reason of his expulsion from the "independent State of South Carolina" was that he hailed from Philadelphia, where he has law partners, who constitute one of the most respectable firms in that city. This may be regarded as a fair specimen of the freedom and liberty for which South Carolina has seceded from the Union. The facts cannot be successfully controverted.

LOUISIANA AND THE SUGAR DUTY.

If Louisiana follows the lead of her Senators, and declares herself out of the Union, it is probable that Congress will immediately pass an act repealing all duties on imported sugars. These duties, levied for the protection of that State, are very onerous, and their repeal would be hailed with joy by the great body of Free States, and especially by the Northwest.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The number of resignations in every department of Government is very much exaggerated by Secessionists and sensation news-mongers. It is ascertained beyond contravention that the number of resignations in all the Departments thus far only exceed by a trifle the number at the close of each Administration, when its politics and policy were to be reversed. These stories are originated to give strength to secession and increase the "scare."

THE CASE OF CAPT. ARMSTRONG.

Capt. ARMSTRONG, late Commander of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, will probably be deprived of the ceremony of a court-martial, and be summarily stricken from the roll of the Navy without trial, after the manner of Gen. JACKSON in the case of Col. GAZES. This will, of course, be very unsatisfactory to Capt. ARMSTRONG, who will, undoubtedly, seek a trial according to the regulations, where he will attempt to defend himself, and bring out some new incidents of the secession scheme.

DISPENSING OFFICES.

It is understood that an association is in existence in this city in which individuals from several States are concerned, without distinction of party, for the purpose of dispensing offices under the new Administration, for which, of course, they expect to be paid and reap a rich harvest. This amalgamated political broker-shop and black-mailing engine should be exposed at once, and receive the stamp of condemnation from every honorable Republican.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Secretary DIX to-day communicated to the House an important document in reply to a call from Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It gives:

First—The amount of the public debt, and a detailed description of the different kinds of debt.

Second—The amount and details of the floating debt and unpaid balances and claims.

Third—The amount of acceptances and other acknowledgments of debts by the different Departments of the Government.

Fourth—The facts connected with the recent sales of Treasury Notes.

Fifth—The amount required to pay the public dues accruing prior to the 1st of July next, and in this connection the estimated amount of revenue from duties and imports, the public lands, and miscellaneous sources up to that date.

He estimates the amount necessary prior to July 1, next, in addition to the accruing revenue, at $20,000 000. He then suggests measures to raise this money, and, among other means, refers to the surplus revenue deposited with the States in 1836 as a specific fund, which might be pledged or recalled. The communication shows the precise condition of the Treasury at this time.

The Navy Department has received the resignation of Commander FARRAND, who was attached to the Pensacola Navy-yard, and who was among those who, in the name of Florida, demanded its surrender, and also that of Lieut. RENSHAW, who gave the orders to haul down the flag of the Union. These resignations were accepted before it was known to the Department what part they had acted in these proceedings. Lieut. EGGLESTON, attached to the steamer *Wyandotte*, which is in that vicinity, has also forwarded his resignation, which has been accepted.

The story that the President Elect is coming to Washington in the earlier part of February, and that he will be the guest of Senator TRUMBULL, is not well founded.

While a derrick was in use on the dome of the Capital this morning, the main shaft broke, the falling timber materially damaging a portion of the cornice of the iron dome, and injuring several workmen, one of them seriously.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

Secretary FLOYD boasted in his Richmond speech that he had supplied the public arsenals of the South with arms as a precautionary measure; but he failed to state what provision he had made, at the expense of the Government he betrayed, for his own private equipment. The fact has been ascertained that two splendid pieces, imported or manufactured at the expense of the War Department, disappeared simultaneously with the departure of the late Secretary, and it remains to be seen whether that functionary has carried them away by mistake, or whether some subordinate has stolen them. Imputations of the grossest character are freely indulged in by military men here, which I hesitate to repeat. It is rumored that the matter is before the Grand Jury, and if that rumor turns out to be true, it is to be hoped that the purloiner may be brought to justice.

Among the missing pieces are a double-barrel shot-gun of RICHARDS' best, imported from England by order of Secretary FLOYD, at a cost of $215, exclusive of duties, and a double-barrel rifle, which FLOYD had made for himself at Harper's Ferry. One of similar pattern was made at Springfield for his Chief Clerk and Lieut.-Gen. DAINKARD, who probably retains it in his possession in a state of armed neutrality.

By the way the new Secretary of War, Mr. HOLT, owes it to his own reputation to have this accomplice of FLOYD removed. FLOYD's friends here have habitually defended his reputation at the expense of his Chief Clerk, and this fact alone should put an honest successor on his guard.

There is no sort of doubt that the above named public property has disappeared. It is not for me to indorse the sweeping and confident assertions of military men, who charge the retiring Secretary with having appropriated them to his own use. These elegantly mounted and finished pieces were doubtless intended as ornamental rather than useful appurtenances of the War Department, and it is not impossible that FLOYD, who has seceded from the Union, may expect to be called to the administration of the military department of the Southern Confederacy, and, of course, it would be nice to have the Southern War-office set off and embellished with such beautiful specimens of arms. If his ambitious aspirations are gratified, he will, no doubt, decorate the halls and corridors of the department building with the English-made shot-gun, and the American-made rifle, as trophies *stolen* from the enemy. I reject the idee current in military circles, that Mr. FLOYD will carry the trophies to his own home. His magnanimous distribution of United States muskets, by wholesale shipment to the Southern States, forbids the idea that he sets on such narrow and mercenary grounds, as it regards the stealing of arms. His pecuniary drafts upon the public till were on too large a scale to warrant the suspicion that he would descend to *petty* larceny.

The resignation of PHILIP CLAYTON, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was well. It would have been better if he had gone with COBB. He was a roystering Secessionist when COBB only whispered his treasonable intent into the ears of his friends.

There are two other men here who ought not longer to be intrusted with the administration of laws to which their hearts no longer owe allegiance. The Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. HILLYER, is said to be an amiable gentleman, but he is at the same time an avowed enemy of the Government of the United States. He is a thorough-going Secessionist, and it was through him that the schemes of the Disunionists leaked out before the election. He has no hesitation in avowing his cordial sympathy with them, and should therefore either resign or be ejected from office. The law-officer of the exchequer should at all times be loyal and patriotic, as well as honest; and especially is this true at a time like the present, which tries the integrity and fidelity of public men to their utmost tension.

But there remains another functionary in office, whose position calls for the very highest integrity and patriotism, as well as pecuniary ability and responsibility. I allude to Mr. PEACE, of Missouri, who, not withstanding his avowed sympathy with the Disunionists, is permitted to hold the keys of the Treasury. He has for months been an out-spoken Disunionist, and doubtless owes his place at the hands of COBB to his known sympathy with Southern treason. He has avowed his purpose to leave Missouri unless she leaves the Union. Then by all means he should resign or be removed without delay. Why is he retained? Why is the office of Treasurer suffered to remain one hour in the hands of a man who deserts the Government to which he has sworn allegiance and who is devoted heart and soul to the cause of the rebels and traitors who are endeavoring to overthrow it? The Administration cannot plead ignorance of his sentiments. They are notorious. Was there ever such infatuation as this cowardly deference to traitors betrays? Will the President continue to wring his hands and wish himself at the bottom of the Potomac, while he weakly suffers the abettors of treason to feed at the public crib, and to keep its keys?

I understand that Capt. NORTHROP, of the Dragoon Corps, has resided in Charleston and practiced medicine for fifteen years past, though still retaining his position in the United States Army. The oldest inhabitants scarcely know him except as Dr. NORTHROP, and little dream that he is constantly drawing pay as a bold dragoon in the United States service. In the general wreck of Constitutions and crush of laws, he alone is faithful among the faithless; and South Carolina now being out of the Union, as she understands it, who knows but that the inevitable NORTHROP may become Surgeon-General to the Southern Army while drawing pay as a United States Dragoon? At any rate, in that event, he can allege that he is serving his country by drawing the blood of its enemies; and if his skill in surgery be no greater than his skill in dragooning, he will doubtless serve it more effectively than in the exercise of his legitimate functions. The case is a singular one, and illustrates the folly of our military codes.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has gone South. There is no doubt that he has been offered the command of the Southern Army; and it is equally well understood that he is in a state of mind bordering on despair. He seems to be the only rational man among the Secessionists, and clearly comprehends the terrible fate which must befal the South in the event of a conflict with the General Government. He does not disguise his gloomy apprehensions from his friends; and his only remaining hope is that war may be prevented and the Union reconstructed. Mr. DAVIS was a fiery Secessionist ten years ago, but gradually the fires have died out, until his intelligent mind is left free to comprehend the perilous position to which the South, with its institution of Slavery, has been brought by the madness of her sons.

Under the circumstances attending the exit of FLOYD from office, and in view of the recent shameless appeal by Ex-Lieut. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, to Southern naval officers to steal their ships and run into Southern ports, it would be well for Secretary HOLT, who is acting with commendable zeal in the cause of reform, to make a clean sweep in the military bureaus of every officer suspected of having aided and abetted his predecessor in the work of treason and plunder against the Government. Let the entire batch be sent to their stations for leisurely repentance.

Has Col. HARDEE, of the army, who was sent abroad by FLOYD to purchase arms for Georgia to use against the United States, been recalled? Permission to remain longer must be construed into a tacit approval of his mission, and will make the party having power to recall him a *particeps criminis* in the transaction.

I understand that the people of Prince George's County, Maryland, which lies contiguous to this District, and which contains more slaves than whites, are in a state of great alarm about their slaves. Insurrections are apprehended, and great vigilance is exercised, in the middle and lower portions of the county the slaves are twice as numerous as the whites. Their fears are, probably, without foundation, unless, indeed, the attempt should be made to seize this Capital by the Disunionists of Maryland and Virginia. In that event the institution of Slavery will fare badly.

OBSERVER.

RUMORS FROM THE HOME OF MR. LINCOLN.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that Mr. KELLOGG, Member of Congress from the Fourth District in this State, arrived at Springfield yesterday. Rumor assigns to his mission three objects—one, that he has come to urge upon Mr. LINCOLN his immediate departure for Washington; another, that he is commissioned by the Republican Delegation in Congress to present to the Legislature of this State the necessity of indorsing resolutions; another, that he has come to join in an the Border-State effort to prevent Mr. JUNN's appointment in the Cabinet. Mr. HORACE GREELEY, Gov. BANKS, and Mr. GATES, are expected this week.

Gentlemen arrived this morning from Springfield state that there is bnt little doubt that the Legislature will break up to-morrow, by the resignation of the Democratic members.

AID AND COMFORT DENIED.

SEIZURE OF ARMS DESTINED FOR ALABAMA.

ACTIVITY OF THE CITY POLICE.

Pursuent to instructions given last week to the Grand Jury by Justice SMALLEY, of the United States Circuit Court, declaring the existence of civil war in certain of the States, and defining the crime of treason, important action was yesterday taken by the Police authorities in the seizure of thirty-eight cases, containing 950 muskets, consigned per steamer *Monticello*, Capt. GAGER, of H. B. CROMWELL's Savannah line, to the Secessionists of Montgomery, Ala. The particulars of the seizure and its attendant circumstances are as follows:

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer CONLEY, of the First Ward, observed three carts passing through West-street, laden with cases similar to those used for transporting firearms. Surmising that they were filled with muskets, he made his suspicions known to Officer QUIGLEY, of the Harbor Police, and the carts were followed for the purpose of ascertaining what disposition would be made of the property. It was taken to the Savannah steamboat pier and placed opposite the gangway of the *Monticello*, the vessel then being under steam and to depart within a very short time.

Hastening to their respective station-houses, the circumstance was laid by the officers before their superiors. Sergeant DANTON being in command at the First Precinct Station, immediately telegraphed to Head-quarters, inquiring if any action should be taken. An answer was soon returned from Superintendent KENNEDY, directing the seizure of all firearms which the officers might find shipped for either of the States which have seceded.

Upon the strength of this direction Sergeant DENTON hurried to the pier, and undertook the delicate and responsible part of making an investigation as to the contents of the boxes. He first addressed inquiries to the shipping clerk of the line, who was busy et his desk upon the dock, asking him to be kind enough to say what the boxes contained. The clerk was not communicative, and evidently considered the question impertinent. He deigned to reply, however, with the word "merchandise," but no amount of pumping could draw from him an additional word.

Meanlime Sergeant DENTON had satisfied himself by looking through a crack in one of the cases that it was filled with muskets, and he forbade the stevedores, who were in the act of removing the arms to the vessel, to touch any more of them. He also told the clerk that he had been directed by the Superintendent of Police to seize these firearms as contraband of war, and, placing Office CONLEY in charge of them, he went for a force of men to prevent the steamboat people from retaking the property if they should evince a determination to do so.

During his absence, a number of Harbor policemen, under command of Sergeant WILSON, reached the place, and it having leaked out that nineteen cases had already been put on board the steamer, a demand was made upon Capt. GAGER to surrender them. The Captain remonstrated and questioned the power of the officers to make him take out any of his cargo, but in spite of his protestations, and the refractory conduct of the stevedores, who attempted to go on with their work regardless of what had been said by the police, the muskets were hoisted out of the hold and put on the wharf again.

The fact of the seizure soon became known, and of course occasioned considerable excitement. Mr. CROMWELL sent a lawyer down to make inquiries respecting the affair, and he was understood to remark that the arms had been taken possession of without a shadow of authority for the act, and that Capt. GAGER would have been warranted in resisting the police.

A number of longshoremen—probably about fifty—also congregated upon the pier, and, judging from their expressions, doubtless, would have reshipped the firearms had they not been afraid to brave the police.

In justice to Capt. GAGER and the shipping clerk, it is right to say that both denied all knowledge respecting the contents of the cases. The clerk informed our Reporter that about half an hour previous to the seizure, two gentlemen, whom he did not know, came down to the pier with the property, which they designated upon the hill of lading as "hardware," and desired it to be shipped via Savannah, to Montgomery, Alabama, consigned simply "to order." Luckily, there was just room enough in the steamer's hold to stow away that quantity of goods, and the freight was accepted. It was necessary to hurry the stevedores in pinching the "hardware" on board, because the vessel was appointed to sail at 3 o'clock, and it lacked only a few minutes of that hour when the offer to take it on freight was made.

One of the muskets was exhibited by the Police to those curious enough to examine it. If it be like the others, they are probably all of English manufacture, having the stamp "Windsor, 1858." with a British crown and arrow-head on the lock-plate. It was also stamped "A 1" on the barrel. It had a percussion lock and was provided with the new-fashioned elevated sight. The ramrod was sheped for the use of the Minié ball. The weapon was pronounced by persons familiar with such matters to be of the improved kind.

The cases were consigned to two different persons. Twenty-eight were marked thus, D. S., with the letter H between, inclosed in a diamond. The remaining ten were marked L. also in diamond. It is believed that they were brought to this City by way of the Erie Railroad, but the police lost sight of the cartmen who conveyed them to the steamer, and consequently could obtain no definite information on that point.

By order of the Superintendent of Police, Capt. SILVAY had the muskets taken to the New Armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, where they will be kept until the courts decree whether they are confiscated property or are to be restored to whoever shall claim them.

The *Monticello*, in consequence of this seizure did not leave until 7 P. M.

TREASON INVESTIGATIONS BY THE GRAND JURY.

The examination of witnesses was yesterday continued by the United States Grand Jury. Mr. J. C. HILLE, of the *Post*, and two *attachés* of the *Herald*, were examined, without, however eliciting any very satisfactory information. The questioning generally referred to paragraphs in the several papers referring to the rumored organization of hostile bodies of men in this City who proposed to offer their services to the South.

The persons most prominently mentioned in these enterprises now seem inclined to treat the whole affair as a joke, and assert, with confidence, that no considerable force could be raised in this City for any such purpose.

THE UNION PETITION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Union Petition in Boston has received nearly 14,000 signatures. A Special Committee will leave to-morrow with the document for Washington.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee: Hon. Edward Everett, Chairman; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Chief-Justice Lemuel Shaw, Hon. Edward S. Tobey, Hon. Amos. A. Lawrence, and Hon. Charles L. Woodbury.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMODORE—HOW THE MATTER IS REGARDED IN WASHINGTON.

The excitement occasioned by the rumors of yesterday, and the extraordinary steps taken to protect the property of the Government from attack or injury, attracted more than the usual number of persons to the yard yesterday, evidently from the most patriotic motives. A slight inspection was sufficient to assure every one that the Navy-Yard is perfectly safe in present hands. The officers generally appear never to have entertained serious apprehensions that the insane project of seizing this navel station would be attempted; but the course of events in other parts of the country was deemed sufficient cause for being prepared for emergencies.

The nature of the information received by Capt. FOOTE left him, as he thinks, no alternative but to adopt prompt measures of precaution, and these will be continued. Capt. WARD, of the *North Carolina*, assures our reporter that, even at the expense of incurring some ridicule, they should leave no unguarded point. Nine-inch guns, which can throw a peck of musket balls at each discharge, command the cob-dock, another approach from the Williamsburgh shore. Long thirty-twos look out of the bow ports, sweeping every angle of the Wallabont; and there are five twelve-pound howitzers, with a well-trained company of sailors or marines, ready for instant service at any point on shore. The heavy guns of the old *North* can also be brought to bear in any direction where a force could penetrate into the yard. In a word, as the officers remarked, they could give to the enemy as warm a reception, and upon as short notice, as they could reasonably ask for; and could treat them to grape, canister, round-shot or shell in any desired quantity. Two nine-inch shell guns were put on board of the sloop *Savannah*, which lies at the dock dismantled.

Chief Engineer KING, in charge of all the steam and other machinery, has great resources at his command, and proposes an immediate preparation for the repulsion of any number of invaders. He has under his charge twelve large steam-boilers (some of them on wheels) and a number of powerful steam-pumps and fire-engines, to which he has ready for attachment India rubber hose, to lead to any and all parts of the yard, steam being kept on the boilers ready for action at all hours. The pumps could be put into operation at any time, throwing hundreds of tons of boiling hot water into the faces of the invaders, in the same manner that cold water is thrown from steam fire-engines; "of course no number of men could stand one minute under such fearful and terrible havoc. This powerful weapon of defence, not heretofore known in warfare, is proposed by Mr. KING to be applied to all fortifications and steamships of war, so that taking by storm or boarding would be impossible."

During the afternoon, yesterday, there was some practice with a heavy nine-inch gun, upon Capt. WARD's improved carriage, showing by the increased facility of its movement, with a small complement of men, decided advantages over the old-fashioned carriages.

Com. BREESE arrived at the yard in the afternoon, and manifested his approval of what had been done to protect the yard.

A telegraphic dispatch, of which the following is the substance, was received in this city yesterday from a member of Congress in Washington:

"The conduct of Capt. FOOTE, of the Brooklyn Yard, in appealing for aid to local authorities for the protection of Federal property without consulting the Navy Department by telegraph, especially when nearly 1,000 men on Governor's Island are in pay of the Government is so far disapproved by the Administration that there is every likelihood of the Commander being immediately removed and tried by General Court Martial. He acted beyond the responsibility given him by Commodore ISHAM. If real danger were imminent, his proper course would have been to consult with the army officers of the station, and, if time permitted, to telegraph for orders to Washington."

TROOPS FOR FORT HAMILTON.

Company K, Second Regiment, United States Artillery, consisting of 44 rank and file and 4 officers, reached this City last evening via the Hudson River Railroad, *en route* to Fort Hamilton, which for a long time past has been without a garrison. This Company is commanded by Capt. H. A. ALLEN, and comes from Plattsburgh Barracks, Lake Champlain, where it has been stationed during the past 21 months. Capt. ALLEN received marching orders on Saturday afternoon last, and on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Company left quarters and took the railroad for this City. Owing, however, to various unbooked-for detentions upon the road, it did not arrive here until after 6 o'clock. Having partaken of supper at TRACY & EMERY's restaurant, the men embarked on the tug-boat *Pope Catlin* at the barge-office pier, and were transported to Fort Hamilton. They are a fine-looking corps.

THE BROOKLYN MILITARY DISMISSED.

The Brooklyn military were dismissed at 12 o'clock, night before last, by order of their commandant, Gen H. B. DUERYEA. Yesterday they were not under arms, but the men have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness to respond to a sudden call at any time. They obeyed that of Monday night with great alacrity, and notwithstanding the difficulty which necessarily attended the convocation of citizen soldiery on such short notice, the ranks of the several regiments were quite full at an early hour in the evening. There are a little more than 1,500 men under Gen. DUERYEA's command. No orders in contemplation of an outbreak have been issued to the troops in New-York City. Reports to the contrary, which have been published, are erroneous.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governor's Island has been again reinforced by recruits. On Friday night a detachment, consisting of drafts from Buffalo and Rochester, arrived in town, but owing to the stringent rules in force at the barge office, were obliged to lodge in the City till Saturday morning, when they reported themselves to Major HOLMES. There are now 730 men, all told, on the Island, and if many more arrive a considerable number of bands must be detached.

The War Department has received the report of the Board of Officers which convened at Frankfort Arsenal, Pennsylvania, on the 10th inst., for the purpose of examining GALLAHER's breech-loading gun. An unofficial authority says the weapon has not been recommended for adoption.

The business of one of the chief recruiting officers was yesterday temporarily suspended, on order from its director having been received to refuse applicants, as there is no money to pay them. The Chatham-street and branch establishment are doing well. At the office for dragoons, preparations are making to send a draft to Carlisle, Penn., which will leave this week.

The departure of the United States storeship *Relief* for the Coast of Africa is delayed, that some officers and men to fill vacancies for the Squadron, may be accommodated with a passage. She will sail in a few days.

The small-pox exists to a fearful extent on board the corvette *Cumberland* of the home fleet, although she has been only a short time in service. Communication with the ship has been prohibited for the present, by the Flag-officer. She is at Vera Cruz.

The *Water Witch* and *Pawnee* are now out of commission, but it is understood that they are under orders to join the fleet.

As some interest is now attached to the movements of the Home Squadron, we append a correct statement of its strength, including officers, men, &c.

Vessels.	Tons.	Om. & Men.	Guns.
Flag-ship Cumberland	1726	300	24
Steam frigate Powhatan	2415	320	10
Steam corvette Brooklyn	2000	300	14
Steam gunboat Pawnee	1000	150	6
Steam gunboat Mohawk	450	100	4
Steam gunboat Crusader	400	100	5
Steam gunboat Pocahontas	350	90	4
Steam gunboat Wyandotte	420	100	4
Sailing frigate Sabine	1726	300	50
Sailing corvette St. Louis	1700	300	20
Sailing corvette Macedonian	1341	330	24
Steamer Water Witch	378	100	2
Total	13906	2700	187

INDIANA AND THE UNION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The "Stars and Stripes" were hoisted from the dome of the Capitol to-day. The entire military and Fire Department of the city, and a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were present. Cannon were fired, and Union speeches made by prominent men of Indiana. CAROLINE RICHINGS sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and was greeted with rapturous applause.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

A number of resolutions were offered and adopted, including the following:

One appointing a Committee of sixteen, to report on the power of the Convention to reduce the number of members of the Legislature.

Another, that Georgia will demand her share of the public property.

Another pledging the State to pay the carriers for transporting the mails in future.

Another instructing the Committee to report an ordinance authorizing a Council of Safety.

Six Delegates entered their protest against the ordinance of secession, but pledged their lives, their fortunes and their honor in the defence of Georgia against coercion and invasion.

An ordinance was offered declaring all white persons in the State at the time of the adoption of the ordinance of secession, citizens, without regard to their place of nativity or the length of their residence in the State. Referred.

A long letter was presented from the Postmaster of Savannah, detailing the evils of change in the present postal affairs.

An ordinance was adopted providing for the execution of sentences passed by the Federal Courts; for the execution of processes issued by the same Courts, and to preserve the indictments.

An ordinance was offered and made the special order for to-morrow, continuing in force all the Federal laws in reference to the African Slave-trade. It will be unanimously adopted.

Hon. WM. J. VASON was appointed Commissioner to Louisiana.

Gen. SANFORD was appointed Commissioner to Texas.

The proceedings to-day in the Convention were interesting.

The gallery was open to visitors.

THE QUESTION OF A CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The call for a Convention is more doubtful on account of disagreement as to time. One party is for haste, and the other for deliberate action. The Senate agrees on the 21st of February to elect delegates, which date will likely kill it in the third reading. It was debated in the House to-day, but no action was taken.

North Carolina will prove conservative, but not submissive. Everybody is for secession if it becomes a necessity.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Convention has adopted resolutions recalling the Representatives in Congress, and authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to Washington.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RECEPTION OF THE OHIO RESOLUTIONS.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Gov. LETCHER communicated to the Virginia Legislature to-day the coercion resolutions adopted by the State of Ohio, with a message saying that the sending of such resolutions to the slaveholding States can have no other effect than to excite fresh feelings of resentment, inflame existing prejudices, increase the present difficulties and embarrass, if not defeat, all efforts that are now being made to adjust the controversy between the North and the South. He suggests the propriety of sending, as a rebuke to the Governor of Ohio, his refusal to surrender OWEN BROWN and FRANCIS MERRIAM, when demanded by the authorities of this Commonwealth, as fugitives from justice. Laid on the table by a small majority.

The Senate to-day debated the million defence bill, pending which an adjournment was carried.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Republicans of the House favorable to the repeal of the obnoxious provisions in the penal code relative to the rendition of fugitive slaves, held a caucus to-day. Twenty-four were present. It is reported that their vote, combined with that of the Democratic members, will carry the repeal through the House.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, a Republican, made an able and eloquent speech in the House favoring the Crittenden amendments. It produced a very powerful effect, and was the finest effort made this session in either House.

HARRISBURGH—P. M.

The House has passed the Senate resolutions declaring attachment to the Union, and that the Constitution is sufficient power to maintain the integrity of the Union. The resolutions were passed by a strict party vote.

Amendments favorable to compromise were rejected.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The House yesterday, by a vote of 87 against 6, passed resolutions offered by Mr. EWING, of Logan county, declaring that in view of the men and money tendered by several Northern States to the General Government to coerce the Southern States, that the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will resist any invasion of their soil at all hazards and to the last extremity.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

In the Senate a Joint Special Committee has been appointed, to consider the expediency of amending the City Charter, that the police may be appointed by the State authorities.

In the House the Committee on Federal Relations were instructed to inquire whether any munitions of war are being manufactured and sold in this Commonwealth to persons residing in, or to the authorities, or their agents, of States having seceded, or threatening to secede from the Union.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Apportionment bill passed both Houses of the Legislature, to-day, and the bill for a State Convention also passed the Senate, and will probably pass the House to-morrow.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL OF RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Senate has passed the act repealing the Personal Liberty bill, by a vote of 21 to 9. The House, after some discussion, postponed further consideration of the subject until Thursday.

A CANADIAN MAYOR ON THE AMERICAN TROUBLES.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. BOWERS, the newly elected Mayor, in his speech, last night, to the Council, stated that large accessions to our population might soon be expected on account of the troubles in the United States, and recommended that such a policy in regard to taxation, &c., as will especially favor such emigration.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition of E. C. DELAVAN, of Albany, suggesting the appointment of officers in ports of entry to prevent the importation of deleterious liquors; also, a memorial of 745 citizens of New-York on the state of the country; also another memorial signed by 18,000 citizens of New-York. Laid on the table.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delawara, (Dem.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Delaware, directing the Representatives and Senators from that State to use their best efforts for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other means of saving the Union. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions; also the proceedings of a certain meeting in Pennsyl

THE QUESTION OF COMPROMISE.

The Basis of Settlement Urged by the Border States.

A Discussion of its Advantages and its Objections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1861.

The proposition for an adjustment of our present National difficulties, briefly noticed in my dispatch to the TIMES of Thursday, has been a good deal discussed during the last week, and is worthy of careful examination. I refer to the plan agitated in Border State circles for the reënactment of the Missouri Compromise, a division of all the territory we now possess, by the parallel of 36° 30′, and the adoption of the policy of colonial dependencies for all territory that may hereafter be acquired by conquest, purchase, or in any other manner. Leading Republicans have indicated their willingness to divide the present territory, if it were not that such a settlement only puts off the evil day, and leaves the door open for future and perhaps still more serious agitation of the Slavery question. To prevent that, Mr. SHERMAN proposed in the Border State Caucus Committee, a constitutional amendment prohibiting future acquisitions, his purpose being to put an end to fillibustering and conquest stimulated by those who desire acquisitions for the increase of political power. But Mr. SHERMAN'S proposition was rejected, and it is objectionable because it may, and probably will, at some future time, become absolutely necessary to acquire foreign territory as indemnity for wrongs committed against our citizens, or to prevent its falling into other than American hands. To meet the difficulty suggested by Mr. SHERMAN, and to obviate, at the same time, the objection to his counter proposition, a number of men from border Slave States express themselves in favor of engrafting the colonial policy on our American system, to put an end to conquest for political power; at the same time that the United States are left free to acquire territory if it shall be absolutely necessary in the future. Without presuming to recommend this, or other plans, for adoption by Congress, I propose only to inquire why, if conservative Border-State men offer it as a mode of adjustment, Republicans cannot accept it.

Grant that the reëstablishment of the Missouri Compromise is a substantial concession upon the part of the Republican Party, as, by inference at least, it would recognize Slavery in all the Territory south of 36° 30′. That is all the Border Slave States demand,—or, at all events, as much as they feel disposed to insist upon, so far as the territorial question is concerned. Should they demand more, they will place themselves in the same unreasonable and unjustifiable attitude as that now assumed by the Disunionists of the Cotton States, and then there can be no peaceful adjustment. No one now expects to propose or adopt any compromises that can satisfy the rebellious States; but if there be any reasonable concession that can be granted, which will enable the Border Slave States to hold themselves aloof from the wild conspiracies, and open sedition of the Gulf States, is it not the part of patriotism to make it?

Suppose the Republican Party should consent to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, how much would they have conceded?—and what, practically, would the concession involve? They would not, by so doing, consent to the *establishment* of Slavery anywhere, nor extend it, in fact, over a single foot of Territory. Slavery already exists in New-Mexico by law, though, in point of fact, its existence is merely nominal. Such as it is, the Republican Party have no power to eradicate it,—and will not have during the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. By consenting to reëstablish the Missouri line, we should be merely agreeing to *legalize an existing fact*,—would be making that constitutional which is already positive law. The practical effect upon New-Mexico would be just nothing at all. On the other hand, a portion of that territory which is now covered by the local Territorial law of Slavery would be secured to freedom. Such an amendment of the Constitution, too, would be an authoritative revisal, of the *obiter dicta* that accompanied the Dred Scott decision, declaring the constitutionality of Slavery in *all* the Territories, because it would secure the admission of Kansas, Nebraska, and any States formed out of Washington, Dacotah, Pike's Peak and Utah, as Free States.

These would be the results of the adoption of the first proposition: the restoration and extension of the Missouri Compromise. The Republicans, in accepting it, would be replacing the Territories exactly where they were before the Legislature of 1854 disturbed the nation, and gave cause for the birth and rapid growth of the Republican Party. It may be said, and with truth, that the Republicans had no share in the responsibility of destroying that Compromise, and that, as its repeal promises to result—contrary to the expectation of those who forced it—in benefit to Freedom, therefore we will not restore it. But we denounced the repeal as an outrage, and now might assist in restoring it and stand justified, especially if any great good can be accomplished thereby, and the repeal is accompanied by other and counterbalancing concessions at the hands of the Slave States. This brings us to a consideration of the second and by far the most important part of the projected Compromise.

The proposition that all future acquisitions of territory shall be held as colonies is a novel one. It is an innovation upon the American system, and therefore the argument for its adoption should be clear and convincing. The proposal rests, of course, on the assumption that territorial acquisitions *will* be made; at the same time the fact that such acquisitions involve no political power will tend to retard instead of stimulating them,—for private fillibusterism grows out of the desire to extend *political* and not territorial power. But let us assume that there will be occasion for future acquisitions. Except for the trouble with the Slavery question the commercial interests and enterprise of New-York and the New-England States naturally would look for and promote acquisitions in Mexico, Central America and perhaps Cuba,—or at least the establishment of an American Protectorate over so much of those countries as are now disorganized, badly governed, unstable, thriftless and neglectful of internal resources, the development of which would add many millions to the general stock of wealth and prosperity. The Cotton States desire such acquisitions,—but for quite different reasons. The Border Slave States do not desire them, but are powerless to prevent them, and if they are not made losers would acquiesce. Assuming, then, that this question of the disposition of territory to be acquired in the future will have to be adjusted somehow, will this plan of engrafting a colonial policy upon the American system be wise as, or better, than any other?

The arguments in favor of it are four-fold. First, it will at once and forever put an end to fillibustering. The only real fillibusters in the country are those Southern adventurers who seek to seize upon foreign territories for the purpose of establishing the great Southern Slaveholding Confederacy or Empire. The adoption of the Colonial policy would at once cut off all possibility of any such expeditions. Secondly, it would dispose of the Slavery question forever. These Colonies would be governed under the local law in force at the time of their acquisition,—should be left independent of the Central Federal Government in all respects, as far as possible, retaining only so much connection through their Colonial Executive as may be necessary; and, as in the case of Canada, all serious questions, that could not be otherwise settled, should be referred to the Home Government. Slavery would only be found existing in Cuba, of all the acquisitions we shall ever be likely to make; and there the influx of New-England emigration, and the vast increase of commerce, would very soon determine the *status* of Slavery in that Island.

Thirdly, the adoption of the Colonial policy would give a greater impulse to our commerce than would be obtained by any other means. England has grown rich and powerful in consequence of her Colonial policy. Without it she is but a little isolated island, populous, productive and industrious, but comparatively powerless in the family of nations; but with it she is a "mistress of the seas" and the mightiest of them all. Is it certain that the United States cannot adopt a similar policy, modified of course, to better suit our Republican principles and system of Government, with like advantageous results? With these future acquisitions, placed under the Executive Administration of some of our wisest statesmen, with the regulation of all local matters left to a Colonial Legislature, would not our trade with Mexico, Central America and Cuba, in the event of those acquisitions, be not only entirely safe but vastly increased? The coasting trade is almost wholly owned and controlled by the capitalists of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other New-England towns; and with the adoption of this Colonial policy, indorsed first, as it must be, by a vote of the people, we should have the conjunction and cooperation of the Government and the commercial and financial power of the country in support of these measures and to carry them into practical effect.

Fourthly, and finally, this plan will put an end to the struggle for the control of the Federal Government through the representation in Congress. It, after the admission of all the States that may be formed out of the Territories we now possess, it shall be fixed that no more States are to be admitted unless the Constitution be again amended so as to rescind this colonial restriction, then there can be no more controversy between the sections for preponderance in the Senate and the House. This would do more to quiet the country and prevent fresh contests than any other plan which has been devised, and at the same time would be better calculated to soothe the feelings of our Southern friends, and renew the union of good brotherhood at the same time that the union of States is preserved. Let but this be done and the legislative department of this Government is at once established upon a permanent basis, which could not be changed except by subsequent constitutional amendment. If at any future period of our history and experiment these colonial possessions, or any portion of them, should become sufficiently Americanized and homogeneous with ourselves, and their interests and ours become common to a degree that should make it desirable, then it would be no difficult matter to amend the Constitution so as to permit them to come in as States of the Union,—and to this, in that contingency, there could be no reasonable objection,—while, on the other hand, if such admission is not so clearly desirable as to command the nearly unanimous approval of the people, it is not likely that the attempt to effect a constitutional amendment, requiring the approval of three-fourths the States, will ever be made.

The only serious objection that can be made to this plan of adjustment is, that it is a departure from the American system, which guarantees to all governed communities a voice in their own Government. To this there are two answers,—first, that we would grant to such colonial possessions all the powers of local self government consistent with their relations to the central and protecting power—the United States—and would leave them as free as possible under such protectorate, to regulate all their domestic institutions. Secondly, that it is not desirable nor wise to admit to a representation in the American Congress, on an equality, those communities who are not yet, and will not soon be Americanized,—which must necessarily pass through a process of civilization and assimilation before they can fairly claim an equality of representation in the Congress of the Government that assumes and guarantees their protection. We want no more divided and dissimilar civilization than that we now have; but we may, with proper safeguards, open wide the door to fellowship with us for all who seek it. Your correspondent years ago advocated the American Protectorate of Mexico as the preventive or alternative of Mexican acquisition; and this colonial project looks to the same substantial result.

I suppose that in the event of a dissolution of the Union, few Northern men would hesitate as to the policy of immediate steps of some sort, on the part of the Northern, or commercial, manufacturing, and grain and provision exporting States, either by protectorates, or some other means, to prevent the absorption of adjacent or neighboring foreign territory by the Southern Confederacy, and to bind the people of said territory by sympathy and interest with ourselves. Is it not still more desirable, then, to provide for a somewhat similar policy with reference to our foreign neighbors, to be carried out *by* the Union, when that Union itself may be preserved and cemented by means of its adoption? Let the North, and especially the Republican Party, consider that in the event of a dissolution of the present Confederacy, we shall not only have civil war within our own borders, but that we shall soon be involved in a fierce struggle between the Northern and Southern Confederacies for the possession of Mexico, Central America and Cuba. The South must attempt to secure them, for she goes out of the Union, at a terrible cost, only for the purpose of extending the area of Slavery. She cannot help making the effort to develop that policy; and the North then must of necessity contest for the prize. We may not care to have Cuba for ourselves as an independent question; but we cannot consent that, commanding the trade of the Gulf, and being the key to the Mississippi River, as it is, it shall fall into the hands of a Southern Confederacy. Is it not better to anticipate and prevent such a struggle, if possible, by preserving the Union, and thus prevent a direct clashing in this connection between the sections, if we cannot establish an identity of interest?

I have only discussed these two leading points of a programme of settlement. All this, of course, is aside from the present and most urgent demand of the hour, which is that the rebellion shall be suppressed and the dignity and power of the Federal Government vindicated. That, of necessity, must be done at all hazards. But the foregoing suggestions relate rather to a possible permanent adjustment of all the territorial questions, both present and future, as regards Slavery and all other important present issues that affect the welfare of the nation. I have argued the propositions affirmatively, as an advocate, for the sake of convenience; but throw out these ideas really for discussion, desirous only to see them tried before the courts of public sentiment, to ascertain whether or no they find favor in the popular mind. S.

The Magazines.

The present is an age of magazines. A few centuries since and the public taste craved prolixity; now it seems inclined to recognize brevity as the soul of literature. The truth is that amid the hurry and hustle of the day people have very little time to devote to the much-of-one-thing that goes to make a book; they infinitely prefer the little-of-everything to be found in periodicals. We import the magazine mania from England, but it manifests itself with us under a different phase. The rule governing the conduct of periodicals is reversed; there it is the editors of newspapers who are impersonal; here it is of the magazine. The leading luminaries of the literary world, in England, are accustomed to revolve in monthly orbits; each fashions for himself a sphere, and covers it with his prestige. Thus, in taking up the *Cornhill* you grasp THACKERAY by the hand; in *All the Year Round* you walk arm in arm with DICKENS; in our *Harper's*, *Knickerbocker* or *Atlantic*, on the other hand, you are introduced to a roomful of *litterateurs*; they are very pleasant gentlemen to know; you nod cordially to them all, and bow yourself out of their presence, with the consciousness of having spent a pleasant evening, yet half inclined to regret that you had not met some man towering above the others, to give individuality to the group.

In speaking of the magazines we place the *Knickerbocker* first on the list, not exactly on the principle which gives age precedence to beauty, but because it is the Nestor of them all. "Knick" was born in 1832, under the auspices of CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN. TIMOTHY FLINT next undertook to guide the steps of the young "Mага," and to him, in 1834, succeeded the brothers CLARK. By them the magazine was conducted to 1841; in that year the brothers were seperated by Death, and since then the cares and duties have been borne by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK. The *Knickerbocker* has had its "ups and downs" as well as individuals and nations; we have seen its dawn, its progress, and its decadence. Truth to tell, there was a period in its existence, not long since, when the very goal of senility seemed reached, and any change could but prove for the better. Nothing kept it alive but the pleasant "Table" which editor CLARK monthly spread for his patrons. "The body of the hook," as publishers say in pronouncing their fiat, was bad. With the January number, however, a new era seems to have commenced in its history. Extensive and judicious additions have been made to its corps of contributors, the office has been removed from the quaint old quarter of the town where "Knick" had grown Gray, and we predict for our old friend a renewed success. The February number heare out the promise afforded by its predecessor.

Harper's may be fairly set down as one of the most successful enterprises of the kind ever undertaken in this country. Established in 1850, it has now reached an annual circulation of nearly 250,000 copies. This success may be attributed to the fact that it has always aimed to give the largest amount and greatest variety of reading matter at the lowest price. It has been adapted to the taste of the public at large, rather than of any particular class. It has judiciously avoided, too, any share in the political discussions of the day. The fact is, that the political complexion of the day changes too often for any monthly to keep pace with it. In the month which, necessarily intervenes between numbers, the opinions of one half the readers are apt to undergo a radical change; they read an article in July with disgust which would have excited their admiration in June. In original design, Harpers was mainly intended for the republication of selections from foreign periodicals, but the publishers early initiated the policy of paying well for original contributions, and it now contains little that is second-hand. The illustrated articles, descriptive of American scenery, form an excellent feature, and one which is particularly noticeable in the February number.

The *Atlantic* is the most staid and dignified of the monthlies, and more than any of the others preserves fixed opinions of its own. This latter fact, perhaps, has not contributed in a great degree to its popularity, though unquestionably establishing for it many firm friends. The *Atlantic* was not a premature birth; there was space in the literary world for precisely a periodical of its character, and it came to fill it. The first number was a success, and it has since maintained the position it then established. It has paid, we believe, from the beginning. So far from failing PHILLIPS & SAMPSON, if popular report be true, it assisted in keeping them afloat, and TICKNOR & FIELDS have never had cause to regret their investment in purchasing it when the original proprietors were forced from the field. The *Atlantic* is conducted by JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL, and the number before us contains articles by Miss MARTINEAU, Miss PRESCOTT, WHIPPLE, WHITTIER, HOLMES, PAUL AKERS, and others, whose very names are a tower of strength.

Of the *Eclectic* we have not spoken in this connection, because that, from being made up of reprints from foreign magazines, it is scarcely to be classed as American. But the difficult task of selecting from the manifold material before him is performed by the editor, Mr. W. H. BIDWELL, with so much discrimination and judgment, that we feel almost inclined to give him as much credit as though he *made* each article. We have the very kernel of foreign literature in a nutshell, as it were. Of the character of the engravings, which form a prominent feature of the *Eclectic*, we have before spoken. "The Morning of the 1st Brumaire," in the February number, is of great excellence, and the engraving of STEPHENSON, the great engineer, does eminent justice to the noble original.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Italian Question—Conflicting Views of England and France—French Politics—Hopes of Reform.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861.

The Emperor's New-Year's speech to the *Corps Diplomatique*, after having been the one great subject of political speculation throughout Europe for at least a fortnight past, turns out to be a regular "sell." He merely said that he looked to the future with confidence, being persuaded that the friendly understanding of the Great Powers would maintain the peace of Europe—the great object of all his desires. Now a vague assurance of this kind, under present circumstances, means absolutely nothing. It is notorious that upon the two great questions of the day, those of Italy and the East, the Powers instead of being agreed or anything like agreed, are all at sixes and sevens, and that the elements of a Congress for the settlement of either of these affairs do not exist. As to the Eastern question, it may hang over for a good while yet, if it should not be the game of France to bring matters to a speedy issue. But the like cannot be said of the Italian question. That cannot afford to wait. Italy must be "one and united" this year or the Italians will attack Austria and raise Hungary, and it is the universal opinion that such events would provoke a general war. VICTOR EMANUEL stands pledged both by positive promises and the position in which he is placed, to struggle for the union of Italy by all and every means. He reiterated this pledge only a few days ago to M. LANZA, the President of the dissolved Chamber of Deputies. He cannot go back from his word if he would. He is not strong enough to throw over the Garibaldians, who, according to all the latest letters from Italy, will have a very powerful party, if not an absolute majority, in the Chamber now shortly to be elected. England will certainly not attempt to coerce him into the acceptance of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S revived scheme for a Federative Italy—for the Constitution of a Northern and Southern Kingdom with the Pope, guarded by a French army, stuck in between them. In fact there is at this moment a radical divergence between the policy of France and England with regard to Italy, and as it is plain that nothing but their complete accord could afford the least hope of a settlement by a Congress, the Emperor's "confidence" in the agreement of the Powers is altogether ironical.

As to what his own designs may be they are more difficult to conjecture than ever. I am bound to say that I suspect them a good deal more than I did a fortnight ago. I find that even the robust faith of the Italians in the sincerity of his friendship is beginning to give way. People in Turin feel very uneasy, and the Ministerial paper, the *Opinione*, complains of "mysterious diplomatic requisitions" in favor of a Confederation, with a soreness, and at the same time a vigor, not lately displayed. What will they say in Italy when they come to know the news of to-day, that the Emperor has just sent out from Toulon a month's further provisions for his fleet at Gaeta, and that he openly avows his intention to enable young BOMBA to hold out till the Spring? What they think of this in England you may possibly learn by this mail.

One great event of the week has been the production at the Cirque, in the Emperor's presence, of a melodrama called "Les Massacres de Syrie," written by his private Secretary and intimate friend, M. MOQUARA, and of course revised by himself. It is a bombastic piece of no merit, and some of the papers, the *Opinion Nationale* in the van, have made use of their newly acquired liberty to cut it up with a boldness that is quite amazing. But its appearance is considered highly important as an indication of the Emperor's intention to interfere on a large scale in the East. The moral inculcated by the drama is, that the Eastern question can only be settled by the award of NAPOLEON III., and ABDEL KADER, who is made to play the principal character, has a quantity of coarse and fulsome flattery of the Emperor put into his mouth which heartily disgusted the audience.

The French people are now beginning to study the Constitution under which they live, and of which they have hitherto been content to remain in profound ignorance. I have sometimes wanted to refer to the Constitution of 1852, my own copy, owing to long disuse, being not to be found, and have not been able to buy or borrow a copy anywhere. Booksellers told me it was never inquired for; and I have asked questions about it of the greatest lawyers in Paris and found that they knew less on the subject than myself. The reason for this apathy was that the Constitution was looked upon as a sham. It was understood that the Emperor alone possessed real power, and the people thought it waste of time to study the more or less of rights which existed only upon paper, and which nobody thought of using. But the promise of Nov. 24 have completely changed the temper of the public mind. Now the newspapers and reviews teem with articles examining the Constitution clause by clause, both for the purpose of inquiring how much liberty can be claimed under it as it stands, and in what particulars it may be desirable and practicable to call for amendments.

I hear that on New-Year's day the Emperor addressed the Senate in these words, (not reported in the *Moniteur*:) "*Messieurs les Senateurs*: I rely upon your assistance to prepare the reforms which are needed."

There is no doubt that the next session, which opens Feb. 5, will be the most stirring one that has been seen since the *coup d'état*.

You will see by one of the last numbers of the *Moniteur* that the long-vexed question of the site of a new opera-house is decided. Of course, the decision does not please every one, but, for my own part, I think a better spot could hardly have been fixed upon. Considering the gradual extension of Paris westward, it is sufficiently central, and the approaches will be good. There is no doubt that, under the auspices of Count WALEWSKI, the work will be executed on a magnificent scale.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Marathon.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

Advance in the Rate of Discount.

Decline in Consols and in American Securities.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Marathon* from Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 8th inst. arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamers *Europa* and *Vigo* arrived at Queenstown, the *North Briton* at Londonderry, the *Kedar* at Liverpool, and the New-York at Southampton, all on Sunday, the 6th inst.

The West India mail steamer *Shannon*, concerning which some anxiety had been felt, was off Scilly on the 6th, and a steamer had gone to her assistance.

On the 7th inst. (Monday) the Directors of the Bank of England, suddenly and unexpectedly advanced their minimum rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent.

The effect of this advance upon the Funds was severe, causing a fall in Consols of ½@¾ per cent., the closing quotation on the 7th being 91¾ for Account. Railway Stocks, both British and American, were also much prejudiced, the average fall being 1½ per cent.

In the discount market, on the 7th, there was an absence of pressure, and just before the action of the Bank Directors was published good bills were negotiable at a fraction below 6 per cent. Afterwards, however, the range was 7@7½ per cent.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that within the last few days, the English Government had communicated a note to the French Government against any longer occupation of Syria by French troops than is warranted by the treaty with the Porte. The note is said to be couched in strong terms. No answer had yet been given to it.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree modifying the duties on the importation of new hides and skins, of all kinds of horse hair, seeds, hemp, flax, and other filamentous vegetables; also copper, pewter, lead, &c. The *Moniteur* also contains a decree raising the interest on Treasury bills to 3, 3½ and 4 per cent. respectively.

A letter from Toulon says that orders had been given to put upon the stocks three new iron-cased ships, on the model of *La Gloire*.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent speaking of the military preparations, says that by the middle of February, or at furthest at the beginning of March, France will possess an army of 140,000 men, ready to march at a few hours' notice. Besides, the Imperial Guard, representing a *corps d'armée* of 40,000 men, is kept on a war footing. In addition, some 400,000 remain under arms, unbrigaded, in the various garrisons of the Empire.

The Paris Bourse was heavy, and on the 7th Rentes declined to 67.20, nearly ⅛ per cent. lower than on the day preceding.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "Negotiations have been opened at Gaeta for the conclusion of an armistice on new bases."

The bombardment of Gaeta still continued.

The London *News* of the 8th announces that the French Government have offered to withdraw their squadron from Gaeta, provided the Italian army will suspend their fire till the 18th or 19th instant, after which it is understood the Sardinians can open the bombardment from the sea.

The semi-official *Donau Zeitung* publishes a letter from London, asserting that England will no longer propose to Austria the sale of Venetia.

THE RISE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

ITS CAUSE AND PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES—ANTICIPATED RISE IN THE BANK OF FRANCE—DECLINE IN CONSOLS AND AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the City Article of the London Times.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.

The Bank of England this morning, shortly after the commencement of business, advanced their rate of discount from 6 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 31st ult., to 7 per cent. This is higher than any point attained since the panic of 1857.

The step came unexpectedly, and a few minutes previously to its notification money was obtainable in the discount-market at a fraction below the bank terms then current. The reason assigned for it, however, are sufficiently important. Not only did the *Asia* take out a further sum of £300,000 for New-York on Saturday, but the *Teutonia*, from Southampton this morning, has carried £70,000, and it may therefore be inferred that the *City of Washington*, *Arago*, *Vigo*, *North Briton*, *Marathon* and *Niagara*, to sail during the week, will all, or most of them, have additional totals, especially as the accounts to-day are likely to excite the confidence of remitters. At the same time, the advices from Paris are discouraging with regard to the position and prospects of the Bank of France, which, in its approaching monthly statement, is expected to show a further very considerable reduction of bullion, the effect of the American panic having relatively been quite as much felt in France as in England. In addition to these considerations there is also the fact that the last weekly return of our Bank showed a falling off of £1,024,260 in the reserve of notes, and that the accounts from India, although they confirm the statement that no new native loan is contemplated, indicate that, if public improvements are to be continued in that country, on any extensive scale, it must be by funds drawn exclusively from this side. These things seemed to warrant some additional action on the money market, and hence, although the public were unprepared for the movement, it has created no dissatisfaction, especially as there is not the slightest symptom of internal pressure or discredit, and all commercial men are disposed to believe that the progress of business later in the year will fully compensate for the abnormal circumstances now in operation.

The features of the next weekly Bank return will possess more than ordinary interest, since it will include the results of the disbursement of the dividends to the public on Wednesday and the repayment to the Bank of the advances made on bills and securities during the shutting of the transfer books.

The applications for discount at the Bank to-day at the advanced rate were not numerous.

The financial houses connected with Paris expect that the Bank of France will find itself compelled forthwith to follow the upward movement of the Bank of England.

One especially satisfactory feature of the present advices from America is, that they do not report a single failure in the Northern States, and that they express a belief that, although some must occur, there is no apprehensions of any very serious ones. The railroad receipts were good, although they no longer showed the buoyant increase observable before the crisis. Those of the Illinois Central were comparatively more satisfactory than the others, the business for the second week in December presenting an increase of 15 per cent. over the corresponding week in 1860. On the whole, it seems evident that the Southern States have thus far suffered the most.

From the City Article of the London Times,.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1860.

The Bank of England have this day raised their minimum rate of discount from 6 per cent., at which it was fixed on Monday last, to 7.

It had not been generally expected that this step would be adopted so soon. Accordingly it produced considerable sensation. In most departments of business a feeling of discouragement and uneasiness is becoming more plainly observable. Considerable apprehension is felt as to the effect which may be produced, even in the present sound condition of trade, by the severe measures of restriction upon which the Bank of England have now fairly entered. It is seen that there is once more a struggle for bullion between the three greatest money markets in the world—those of England, France and America; and in the face of the exorbitant rates now current in the latter country, and of the undoubted necessities of the Bank of France, it is feared that further strong action will be required here before the end desired can be achieved. People look timidly forward, too, to the prospect of the pressure which usually arises in unsettled times under the stringent operation of the Bank Charter Act.

The news from America is supposed to have had chief influence in the Bank parlor to-day. The apprehended secession of South Carolina is now a fact. Should blood be split the strife may reach a degree of bitterness which may fling all calculations to the winds. This, however is the worst possible view. The immediate financial feature of the American advices is, that the Exchange at New-York, which had risen to 105 under the effect of the receipt of the £620,000 in specie by the *Persia*, had relapsed to 104 at the date of the last accounts. There seems to be no prospect of any slackening of the drain from this side until accounts of a decidedly more favorable character come forward. The force of these adverse considerations is but little mitigated by the circumstance that, owing to the slowness with which the process of recoining goes on at the American Mints, the full effect of the English supply of gold upon the American circulation had not been felt. The prices of stocks and shares at New-York have advanced, but the rise may be rather due to the large English orders to buy than to any real improvement in public opinion. Moreover, the several steamers which have just reached this country have brought a considerable supply of American securities for sale here. This afternoon, in consequence, these securities experienced a fall. It is of no avail for us to decline to recognize the fact that, as long as the value of money at New York remains at 12 per cent., and the exchange decidedly against us—as long, in fact, as America can afford to bid much higher for capital than we can—it will continue to flow out in the form most useful for her to receive, and least convenient for us to part with. The commercial public, therefore, will do well to receive with calmness any action which the Bank of England may consider requisite as a corrective.

The joint stock banks and discount establishments have, one and all, deferred until to-morrow the fixing of their rates of allowance for loans and deposits. It is believed that the banks, whose present rate is 4½, will not allow more than 5 per cent., and that the discount houses will give 5 per cent. at call and 5¼ at notice, being a rise of ¼ per cent in the former and of ¼ in the latter instance. The error of bidding too high for loans does not seem likely to be repeated upon the present occasion.

In the discount market to-day there was an absence of pressure. The rates in the afternoon were 7 to 7½ per cent. for good bills. At the Bank the demand was moderate.

In the Stock Exchange the rate for short loans on English Government securities was 5 to 6 per cent.

The question of the probability of the Bank of France being forced to follow the movement of our Bank, and make a fresh rise in their charge, is debated with a good deal of interest.

The effect produced on the stock markets was rather severe. The funds opened at a reduction of ½ per cent., and subsequently fell ¾, making a total decline of ⅝. British railway stocks were also much prejudiced, the reduction in the principal speculative descriptions amounting to 1 and 1¾ per cent. Fears of sales of stocks held on borrowed money contributed to the fall. It was also urged that the discouragement of trade will affect railway traffic, but it is possible that this view is slowly realised. The downward tendency extended, in a greater or less degree, to most other classes of securities. In nearly every department the final quotations were the worst of the day. There was, however, not the slightest appearance of panic, either in commercial or financial circles.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF SECESSION.

From the London Saturday Review, Jan. 5.

We see that some unscrupulous partisans of the Federal Union are contributing to the American newspapers stories of the joy expressed by Englishmen travelling in the United States, at the prospect of the Constitution collapsing. Not a word of this ought to be believed. The view of all Englishmen, whose opinion is worth taking is almost exactly expressed by Mr. HALE. They know perfectly well that the Americans are applying the political discoveries of the English race under the only forms which are probably suited to their circumstances. None of us are likely to be deluded by the empty compliment implied in a Southern cry for a return to monarchical government. In some of its ideas, particularly those on the subject of slavery, the English people are more advanced than the American; and it is no flattery to be told that a slaveholding community considers a monarchy likely to be more conservative of its institutions than a republic. Besides, every one among us who can observe, will vehemently doubt whether the Southern monarchy would have much that is constitutional about it. When a majority, consisting of men equal among themselves, gets into a violent fright about the supposed designs of a minority, we have European experience to show us to what sort of protection they are apt to fly. If the Southerners ever take a king to reign over them, it is not a constitutional monarchy but a military despotism which they will probably establish. Great as are the political aptitudes of the English race, it has always shown that its love of liberty was in some danger from its love of gain. Cupidity has often made Englishmen and Americans tyrants—who knows but that, if it be followed to get the upper hand, it may yet make them slaves?

From the London News, Jan. 8.

There is not in Europe any form of society so entirely and intensely anti-democratic as that which prevails to the south of 36 degrees of latitude, and this not merely in spirit and temper, but in fact and form. To assert that democracy is a common quantity in the Free and Slave States of America, is to trifle with the most momentous realities of things. It is just because democracy is the prevailing law and abiding rule of the Northern States, that personal bondage is found to be within their precincts impossible; and it is just because the acquisition of a democratic suffrage is sternly interdicted in the Southern States that four millions of human beings are there retained in praedial and domestic Slavery. *One hour of democracy in the South would suffice to settle the question.*

A Man Killed by a Lion.

From the London Times.

Yesterday morning a terrible encounter took place at Astley's Amphitheatre. An under-groom, named SMITH, was literally throttled to death by one of the lions which play so prominent a part in the holiday entertainments at that favorite place of amusement. The lions, three in number, are confined in a cage at the back of the stage. When the night watchman left the theatre yesterday morning a few minutes before 7 he reported "all right." Shortly afterwards SMITH, the deceased, entered the place and found the lions prowling about. They had torn off a heavy iron bar which crossed the front of their cage, and then burst open the door. SMITH was alone, and, not being familiar with the animals, he attempted to escape into an adjoining stable yard. His situation was a frightful one, and most men would have acted precisely as he did under the circumstances; but the probability is that if he had stood his ground boldly his life would have been saved. Unfortunately, one of the lions—that which is known by the name of *Havelock*—caught sight of his retreating figure and instantly sprang upon him. It seized him by the haunches, pulled him to the ground, and then fixed its teeth in his throat. Death must have been almost instantaneous; but, as SMITH was found a good deal cut and bruised at the back of the head, it is supposed that the lion, after burying its fangs in his throat, dragged him about and dashed his head against the ground. It seems, in fact, to have worried him, though the wounds inflicted by the brute are neither so numerous nor so severe as might have been expected. There were no cries for help, but a sort of shuffling noise was heard by a man in the stable yard. He suspected what had occurred, and did not venture to open the door through which SMITH had endeavored to escape; but he gave the alarm, and in a few minutes was joined by several grooms and others connected with the theatre. They were all, however, too much afraid to enter the place, and nothing was done to ascertain the fate of SMITH until the arrival of CROCKETT, the lion conqueror, to whom the animals belong. As soon as he reached the spot he passed through the door alone, none of the others daring to follow. The body of SMITH was lying upwards a few feet from the door, and *Havelock* was cronching over it as a hungry dog hangs over a piece of meat. CROCKETT immediately threw the animal off, and dragged the body into the yard. It was still warm, but life had been extinct for some time. A surgeon was sent for, but of course he could render no assistance. CROCKETT lost no time in securing the lions. They allowed him to capture them easily enough. Even *Havelock* did not offer any resistance, and the other two, which had taken no part in the terrible scene with SMITH, seemed rather afraid than otherwise. In a few minutes all three were back in their cage again, and last night they went through their usual performances before a crowded audience. SMITH was unmarried. There will, of course, be an inquiry into the circumstances which attended the unhappy man's death.

Commercial and Financial.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 8—Noon.

COTTON—The market yesterday (Monday) opened with a brisk inquiry, but it was checked by the further advance in the Bank discount. The sales of the day were about 10,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export at last Friday's rates. This morning the market has been very quiet, and it is computed that the sales will not exceed 3,000 or 4,000 bales.

The report of the Manchester market of this day has not yet come to hand.

BREADSTUFFS—The rise in the Bank rate and the severity of the weather caused a dull feeling in the Corn Exchange this morning. Flour was slow of sale, at a reduction of 6d. ₱ bbl. Wheat sold only in retail at about late rates. Indian Corn dull, and 6d. ₱ quarter cheaper. Mixed offered at 38s., without buyers.

PROVISIONS—Are very quiet, and without change in prices. Tallow firm, and in fair demand, at 58s. 6d. for North American.

PRODUCE—Sugars quiet. Coffee—nothing doing. Rice inactive. Ashes—small sales of Pots, at 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d. Linseed Oil quiet, at 30s. 3d. Resin sells at 4s. 4d.@4s. 5d. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s.@32s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm, and extreme rates realized. SUGARS quiet, but steady. COFFEE in good demand. Nothing of moment doing in TEA. RICE firm, but not much doing. TALLOW firm, at 60s.@60s. 3d. LINSEED OIL, 28s.@28s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the London Times, Jan. 8.

	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. red	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	88 @ 90x.d.	
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent	76 @ 80	
Do. 6 ₱ cent	70 @ 75	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ₱ cent 1875	87½ @ 88¼	88¼ 38 1d
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	33 @ 31d.	85¾@85½22
Do. do. all paid	69 @ 71	70
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con 1869	87 @ 89	
Do. (sink. f'd) 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. 1882	88 @ 89	
Do. $100 shares	45 @ 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	86 @ 88	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	96 @ 98	
Do. do. 7 ₱ con. bs, 1876	96 @ 98	97
Do. $100 shares	75 @ 78	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₱c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱c., '83, assent.	79 @ 81	79½ 80
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱c., '62, '71, '75, do.	62 @ 64	
Do. shares, assented	32 @ 34	35 4 34¾33½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	100 @102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	99 @101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert	87 @ 89	87
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent. ster	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Bienville—Commerce and Finance in Havana—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

The United States steamship *Bienville*, J. D. BULLOCH, commander, from New-Orleans the 15th and Havana the 18th, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

There is nothing of general interest to communicate from Havana.

Mercantile affairs are in a depressed state, and the political condition of the United States excites the deepest interest and concern—indeed this topic absorbs all others.

The United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut.-Com. J. N. MAFFIT, was in port for supplies, to sail in a day or two on a cruise.

At half-past 12 o'clock, P. M

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

CURE FOR OUR POLITICAL EVILS.

LETTER FROM HON. S. SEYMOUR TO HON. JOHN B. HASKIN.

To Hon. John B. Haskin, M. C., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As one of your constituents from the Ninth Congressional District of New-York, I take the liberty of addressing you upon the present extraordinary aspect of our political affairs.

You will admit that we are in the midst of a great political revolution, which is resulting in a dissolution of the Union. I do not propose to discuss the causes which have produced this sad state of things; nor to impute blame to any particular party which may have been more instrumental than any other in bringing it about. The time for all this is past; and it now becomes the imperative duty, not only of every member of Congress, but of every other true patriot, to look the matter square in the face, and see if it is possible to find an adequate and effectual remedy.

The principal and controlling element of dissension between the North and the South, is the question of Slavery in the Territories—and this difference is so radical and uncompromising in its nature, that either party is not only willing to see, but is at this moment actually witnessing the dissolution of the Union, rather than yield to the demands of the other. Although I am glad to see that Senator SEWARD, in his recent great speech for the Union, has gone so far as to admit that "the different forms of labor, if Slavery were not perverted to purposes of political ambition, need not constitute an element of strife in the Confederacy;" and further, that "Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything else is, and ought to be—Republicanism, Democracy,—every other political name and thing; all are subordinate, and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of Union." These are great and patriotic sentiments, and should be responded to and acted upon by men of all parties and all sections.

More than half the present session of Congress has passed without its having taken the first effectual step towards bringing about a reconciliation. State after State is seceding from the Union. The stars and stripes are being desecrated and trampled upon by those whose ancestors fought and bled, side by side with our own, for the protection of one common flag, and the establishment of one united Confederacy. And there seems to be no point in the future upon which our limited vision can rest—from which a ray of light can be seen to penetrate the dark and unfathomable abyss into which we are so rapidly plunging.

The withering effects of this perpetual agitation of the Slavery question, are not only felt upon the material interests of the country, but it is allowed to invade the sanctity of the pulpit; it finds its way into our seminaries of learning, and into our domestic and social circles; in a word, it arrays brother against brother, families against families, communities against communities, States against States, and States against our general Government.

From the deep and earnest feeling manifested upon this subject throughout the whole country, during the campaign of 1856, I became satisfied that unless, before another Presidential election, some solid middle ground could be discovered, upon which the conservative men of both sections could meet and stand as friends, our glorious Union must either be dissolved or rendered practically useless for all the great political and commercial purposes for which it was originally established; and it was this conviction that prevented my acting with the Republican Party, whose doctrines and tendencies I believed were rapidly approximating to abolitionism; and would, if successful, result in a disruption of the Union.

I have long thought that the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories (particularly after a Territory should have acquired a sufficient number of bona fide inhabitants to warrant them in the exercise of self government, by the election of a Legislature, together with executive and judicial officers) was this *solid, middle ground*; and my convictions have gained strength with the occurrence of every subsequent event in our history.

You, in conjunction with a small but gallant band of patriots, once took a bold and decided stand against the extension of Slavery into Territories, in opposition to the clearly-expressed wishes of a large majority of their inhabitants; and in this devotion to principle you were nobly sustained by your constituents. Why, then, will you not now make one last effort to save the integrity of the Union, through the agency of that great principle of *self-government* which you then advocated so successfully, and which lies at the foundation of our institutions?

When a Territory possesses an intelligent population of ten or twenty thousand inhabitants, can it be denied that they are as capable of, and have the same rights to self-government as any larger number who may happen to be located in a State of the Union? Why then not leave this most destructive question of Slavery, like all others, to be decided by the people who are alone interested in its decision?

It may be answered that this proposition has already been submitted to the people, and their verdict recorded against it. But I undertake to say that it has never been fairly and distinctly presented to the American people as an alternative between its adoption and a dissolution of the Union. If it had been, or could now be so presented, I have no doubt that nine-tenths of the suffrages of the whole country would be cast in its favor.

The great issues presented to the people during the last Presidential campaign were, whether Slavery in the Territories should be *protected*, or *prohibited* by the General Government? and the verdict of a plurality only, not a majority, was in favor of prohibition. It is true that the doctrine of non-intervention was nominally indorsed by the Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. DOUGLAS; but during the canvass, and contrary to the wishes of Mr. DOUGLAS and his best friends, it became, through the agency of fusion and *confusion*, so smothered and crushed between the upper and nether mill-stones of Northern and Southern fanaticism, that in no single State was it allowed to join issue, directly and alone, with either protection, prohibition or dissolution. But whenever an allusion was made to this principle, before popular assemblages in our own State, or District, it never failed to be responded to with the wildest enthusiasm. How much more so would it now be, if an issue could be joined, and fairly presented to the people, between Non-intervention and a dissolution of the Union.

It may be answered further, that this proposition has been more recently presented and ably advocated in the Senate, by Judge DOUGLAS; and that it failed to meet even with a respectful consideration. Consequently, a similar result would follow its presentation in the House of Representatives. I should hope not. But even if it should be rejected, you would have the satisfaction of feeling that you had done your duty to your country by proposing a substantial and permanent basis of settlement, upon which both sections could stand without sacrifice of principle, and without danger to each other or to the Union.

If this proposition should fail, I am satisfied that it will be in vain to hope for a final, or even a temporary adjustment of this question by Congress; and, therefore, if the Union is to be preserved, some way must be devised to break through this formidable barrier, and present the case fairly to the people of the whole country, for their deliberation and final decision. I know that a large majority of the people of our District and State, and, I believe, of the whole nation, are prepared to assert, if they can have an opportunity, that the Union is far above and beyond all party or sectional considerations; and it does not seem possible that any member of Congress, who is merely an agent or representative of a certain portion of the people, can refuse to refer a matter of this vital importance back to his principals, after having failed altogether of any approximation towards an adjustment himself. Neither does it seem possible that the people would refuse to take the matter up in a spirit of conciliation, and endeavor to harmonize all conflicting interests, and reëstablish our glorious Union upon the enduring foundations of justice, equality and fraternity.

When God, in His Providence, had determined to destroy Sodom, he was induced by Abraham to spare the city if ten righteous men could be found therein. Can it then be possible that, in this our time of great tribulation, there cannot be found a sufficient number of righteous men and true patriots to avert our threatened destruction. Yours respectfully,

PIERMONT, Jan. 19, 1861. S. SEYMOUR.

COCK-FIGHTING.

Amusements of the Ruling Classes.

The City papers, with remarkable unanimity, announced yesterday morning that the "Main," to which we refer below, did not take place. The following account, which was crowded out on Tuesday morning, will show that the match did go off, and that the "fancy" were in the greatest apparent complacency.

For some weeks past the anticipations of the sporting men in and about this City have been exercised concerning a cock-fight that was to be had in Harlem, under the auspices of two well-known and widely-reputed individuals. It was understood that the cocks were to be of the purest breed, and of training the most unexceptionable. Consequently, when the announcement was made that the match would certainly take place at LUFF'S Retreat, in One Hundred-and-tenth-street, at 2½ P. M. on Monday, great preparations were made, and much raising of money was undertaken. In pursuance of a notification, our reporter went on Monday afternoon to the place designated, and found that a short time previous the Captain of the Precinct had been there with a small force and warned the proprietor of the place that if he permitted a fight to take place upon his premises, he would be guilty of an illegal act. This frightened a great many timid ones, and they started for home. Not believing that the boys would be so easily deprived of the promised fun, our reporter concluded to remain.

Entering what appeared to be a stable, we ascended a flight of stairs which came to an end in a bar-room, in which were half a hundred imbibers and a few players of "Twenty-seven-up." Passing from thence we entered the pit. In the centre was a ring—around which was a board-fence two-and-a-half feet high, and the floor of which was neatly carpeted. Rising tiers of seats surrounded the ring. In the pit were about two hundred men, the majority of whom seemed to be in the best of humor, jolly and happy as possible. There we ascertained that a "Main" or match had been made between Mr. GENET, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, of pugilistic notoriety, and that on it was depending the ownership of $2,000, aside from side and game bets. The "Main" was an imaginary one between the cities of New-York and Troy—GENET being the Gothamic representative, and MORRISSEY the exponent of the Trojan band. There were nineteen matches in all—and the weights of the cocks respectively were as follows:

Match No.	N. YORK. lbs. ozs.	TROY. lbs. ozs.	Match No.	N. YORK. lbs. ozs.	TROY. lbs. ozs.
1	5 00	6 00	11	4 10	4 10
2	4 06	4 06	12	4 09	4 09
3	4 12	4 12	13	5 04	5 03
4	5 02	5 02	14	5 02	5 03
5	4 14	4 14	15	5 01	5 00
6	5 06	5 06	18	4 06	4 07
7	4 07	4 07	17	4 11	4 13
8	4 15	4 15	18	5 14	5 12
9	5 06	5 06	19	5 05	5 07
10	4 06	4 06			

The New-York cocks were mostly Greys, of "the Colonel's" "Starch House" breed, and the belligerents from Troy were Reds, known among the fancy as "Bleeckers."

GENET, in a fur cap, sat at one side of the ring, surrounded and backed by hosts of friends; the umpire, Mr. VANDEWATER, sat just beyond, and MORRISSEY, with a cloud of admirers, occupied a bench not far off. In the audience we recognized Alderman TOOMEY, several Judges, two or three Councilmen, and men of respectable standing in various walks of life.

The first match was between two gray cocks of six pounds weight, who seemed anxious for the fight before they were put upon the marks. When brought in, they crowed most lustily, and, seemingly excited by the blaze of light, looked quickly from side to side. The betting was at this time even. At the word they were put upon the white marks, and in a second were at their bloody work. Up in the air, three feet from the ground—down on the floor, one on top of the other—pick, nick, pick—one of New-York's eyes is out—click goes the long needle spur into his back, and the trainers separate them. At it again—blood spurts upon the white fence around the ring—$20 to $5 on the Trojan—$100 to $40 on the Trojan—New York's on top—pick, pick—he's lost his other eye. Troy flies furiously at him, and with eagerness picks at his neck—now he drives his spur clean into him and they are again separated. At it again. New-York's wing is broken and both eyes are gone—he is pincky and so is his opponent, who following him home, with a triumphant crow, spurs him, and he falls dead upon the ground.

Money passed rapidly from hand to hand. MORRISSEY was calm outwardly, but his eye twinkled, and he was evidently content, while GENET, having paid up, laid himself quietly back upon a friend's knee, and waited for the next fight. During the intermission some one called out, "Come, Mosauer, let's drink." To which he replied, "No, Sir; you don't get me on that, just yet awhile." The cocks were brought in in bags, warmed by the stove in an outer room, and then brought by hand into the pit.

The second match was fought by two brisk little chaps who were keen as briars and thoroughly alive to their work. It seemed but a moment after they were placed upon the marks before the fight was decided. The spurs did the work and New-York won the day, carrying a large pile of cash into the capacious pockets of ISAAC and his friends.

The third and fourth matches were very bloody and terrible affairs. The Trojan cocks won in both instances, and were carried off in triumph, leaving their opponents dead upon the ground. At this time a peculiar and unexpected state of affairs was presented. The arrival of several policemen *outside* being considered a very good reason for suspending the sport and fastening the door. After awhile, word came in that "it was all right, and there would be no trouble," so the fight went on.

The fifth match was a very interesting one, and was kept up for a long time. Finally, when to all appearances the Trojan was coming off victorious, a severe struggle took place, during which the New-Yorker, who had lost both eyes, came on top, and both laid quiet. The trainer of the Troy bird took him up, that he might set him upon the mark, whereupon the New-York trainer claimed that his cock was yet at work, and the referee having decided that it was so, the New York cock was declared victorious. This caused great excitement, much loud talking, and the unexpected shifting of a great deal of money.

The sixth match was a failure. After some show-fighting, considerable crowing, and a few friendly interchangings of spurs, the New-York cock lowered his tail, ran away, and lost the fight.

The seventh match was a very remarkable one, and was productive of a great deal of ill-feeling. The cocks were *New-York White* and *Troy Red*. At the very onset, the White lost both his eyes, of which fact the Red took every advantage. The contest was long and severe; several times it seemed to be decided in favor of the Red, but always some plucky move of the White would place matters in *statu quo*. The betting became very general, vast sums, comparatively, were staked, and the odds were fearfully against the White. Presently a long and well contested battle occurred, and during it, on a question of technicality, the referee decided in favor of the White. The wordy row became instantly uproarious and for a few moments matters looked squally enough. The trainer of the Red felt terribly. Said he, as he petted the bloody head of his panting bird, "Well, there shall be no more fighting with my cocks if that's the way you do." Said MORRISSEY—"We must stop the fighting, we can't afford this sort of thing, you know." GENET bore it, of course, good-humoredly, and pocketed his gains, but the rage of the Trojans was beyond description. The referee felt much annoyed at the criticisms that were freely bandied before his face, but he kept his temper remarkably. Probably more profanity and Anti-Christian sentiment prevailed in that inclosure at that time than could be found in the whole City beside. Finally so mixed did matters become that MORRISSEY and GENET were compelled to settle it personally. They left the pit and went to the hotel where, in a little room up stairs, they cussed and discussed the merits of the case for a long time. At one time they agreed to find some honest man on whom they could rely, and proceed with the matching, but after a fruitless search they declared the "Main" to be broken, and the heavy stakes were drawn.

After this they fought four matches, betting heavily on each. The principals were involved to the extent of $1,000 a side, while the out bets were very heavy. The first was won by MORRISSEY; the second by GENET; the third by MORRISSEY, GENET's cock ruoning away for dear life; and the fourth was won by GENET. Mr. MORRISSEY officiated as referee.

The admission fee was $3, which was paid by probably 250 people in all. The fighting ended about 5½ on Tuesday morning, having lasted twelve consecutive hours, having been broken up by the police three times, and occasioning the transfer of at least $50,000 from the hands of one set to those of another. Cock-fighting is undoubtedly an exciting game—exhilarating, but hardly beneficial in its effects. Nor indeed can it be conducive to the most normal condition of one's system if it is at all times pursued under the same difficulties as attended the little affair of Monday night. The tobacco smoke was as dense as plaster, and as strong as lye, and the atmosphere was like that of the black-hole at Calcutta. Let us hope our City Fathers enjoy themselves. May they live long and useful lives, continuing to be worthy of the title Honorable, so that in years to come our children and their children shall revere their memories and revert with commendable pride to the days when their fathers ruled the City's Councils, and the nights when they contested with profanity and gambling the superiority of the Trojan over the cock of Gotham.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 62, 69, 70, 71.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 166, 178, 270, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 125, 133, 137, 139, 141, 155, 157, 169, 171, 181, 183, 272, 274, 278, 284.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 667, 1017, 1077, 1063, 1085, 1087, 1095, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391, 139, 649, 613, 717. *Part II.*—Nos. 424, 460, 672, 412, 498, 268, 144, 792, 740, 522, 18.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

HOCHREITTER CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, after the arraignment of several persons, the trial of Xavier Hochreitter, for murder, was proceeded with.

Frederick Lynch was first called, and testified to having seen a general fight in Essex-street, though he couldn't tell a single person who was there.

Franz Hackouf testified to the same general statement as the last witness; neither of them saw the stabbing. The testimony for defence rested here.

Mrs. Gonder, mother of the deceased, was next called by the people in rebuttal of testimony introduced by defence. This was only as to circumstances which occurred after the stabbing, and was of no interest except as contradicting witnesses for defence.

Peter Egener was then recalled, also for rebuttal, on collateral points.

Michael Mechlen was also called and testified to the same import.

Nicholas Sattler also testified in the same direction.

Jacob Gonder, brother of the deceased, was also examined on the same points, and testified substantially as the other witnesses had done.

Mrs. Eliza Enzain was next called to rebut the testimony previously given of the prisoner's good character. She had known the prisoner seven years. He has a bad reputation, is quarrelsome, and reputed to be one who carries weapons.

George Dunlein and *Herman Schroeter* also testified to the same effect, and the prosecution rested.

Counsel for defence then summed up at considerable length, and was followed by Mr. Waterbury for the people.

The Court reviewed the testimony at length, and charged the jury that if they believed the statements of the witness, the crime proved was murder in the first degree. As to the credibility of the witnesses the jury must judge for itself, and it was entirely beyond the province of the Court to instruct in that respect.

The jury then retired, and, after an absence of over an hour, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Counsel for prisoner asked that the passage of sentence might be delayed a few days, for the preparation of a bill of exceptions.

To this the District Attorney assented, and the sentence was postponed till Friday.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—John McGuire, William Dunnigan.

Court of General Sessions.

VARONA ACQUITTED.

In this Court the Jury, on Monday evening, brought in a verdict of acquittal in the case of José Varona, charged with forgery; and the prisoner was discharged.

AN ARMY OF BURGLARS AND THIEVES.

Yesterday, before Judge McCONN, Robert Barrett and William Marsh, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and were sent six months each to the Penitentiary.

George Sherman *alias* Lawrence, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent one year to the Penitentiary.

James D. Collins, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

Francis Timsne, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty, and was sent two years to Sing Sing.

James Christopher, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years and three months.

William Hardy indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for two years.

Henry Wilson indicted for forgery in the second degree pleaded guilty in the fourth, and was remanded for sentence.

Margaret Spence, and Eliza Murphy were tried on indictments for grand larceny. But the testimony being of a circumstantial character and not very conclusive at that, the jury acquitted in both cases, and the prisoners were discharged.

Thomas Maxwell, William Hayland, Charles Overlander and Michael Mackie, jointly indicted for burglary, were next tried. The jury after remaining out three or four hours rendered a verdict of acquittal for Overlander, and conviction of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, against the others, recommending them to the mercy of the Court.

Overlander was thereupon discharged, Maxwell was sent to the House of Refuge, and the others were sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. The prisoners were all boys, 17 or 18 years of age, and the Judge promised them that if they behaved themselves in their new quarters, he would interest himself in their earlier discharge from imprisonment.

John Mullary, indicted for rape on the person of Louisa Hogeman, a little girl, nine years of age, was next tried. This was the last trial of the day, and the jury at a late hour rendered a verdict of guilty of an attempt at rape, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for two years and four months.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—George Williams, Abraham Morran, Joseph Robinson, William Preston, Edward Hampson, Patrick McCarty.

For Grand Larceny—Francis Morris, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Peter Woods, Louisa Palmer, Mannel Hernandez.

For Robbery—Michael McCarty.

For Arson—Jacob Miller.

For Rape—William N. Young.

For Felonious Assault—Elam Landaway, Thomas Hill.

City Suits to Recover Wharfage—Improvements on the Piers Set Up as a Counter-Claim.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman and Woodruff.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York, vs. The Parker Vein Steamship Company et al.—At a trial term of this Court, a judgment of $3,350 was rendered against the defendants, under the following circumstances: The defendants, it appears, run a line of steamers between this City and the City of Baltimore. On the 1st of May, 1854, the defendants leased of the plaintiffs the wharf known as No. 13 North River, for the use and occupation of vessels of more than five tons burden, which lease dated from that day, and was to continue in force to the 1st of May, 1855. By a separate lease dated the same as those before set forth, they further leased of the plaintiffs the Pier No. 12 North River, at the foot of Albany-street, at a stipulated rent. Each of these leases, it appears, contained a covenant that, if the rent was behind for the space of ten days after the dates on which payment was to be made, the Comptroller might cause a notice to be served on the defendants declaring the lease null and void, and that the service of such notice should be conclusive evidence that the defendants had failed to perform their agreement, and that the plaintiff should have the immediate right of reëntry upon the said premises as if no such leases were in existance, and that the defendants should be liable for rent to that time. It appears that such notice was served on the 11th of September, 1854. Two of the defendants in this action, Jewett and Mall, thereupon made and executed to the defendants a bond under seal, conditioned for the payment of the rent. They having failed to comply with the condition of their bond, and the rent not being paid, this action was brought against the lessees as well as the obligers. The defendents admit the claim, but set up that after the defendants entered into possession of Pier No. 13 they made temporary erections and fixtures thereon, and that at the termination of the leases the plaintiffs prevented them from removing said fixtures, but converted them to their own use. The defendants therefore claim that the value of these fixtures should be allowed as a counter-claim. The Court below having held that this was not properly the subject of a counter-claim, an appeal was brought upon this ground alone. The principal point taken by the defendants in support of this position are: *First*, That the counter-claim set up is within subd. 1, sec. 150 of the Code, because it arises out of a contract on which the plaintiff sues; the right asserted by that contract, being involved in and implied by that contract. That the counter-claim arises out of the *transaction* set forth in the complaint, viz: the lease, the possession, the incidental erection of fixtures, the interference with the outgoing tenants, and the appropriation of their fixtures.

The plaintiffs, however, contend that this was not a cause of action arising out of contract, nor connected with the subject matter of the action. That the act complained of was not an injury to the right to collect wharfage, which was the only right covered by the lease. That under the lease the defendants had no right under their lease, nor under the law, to erect any fixtures upon the piers, and have no claim upon the plaintiffs therefor. (2d R. L. of 1813, p. 434.) That the fixtures not being been removed during the term, they become a part of the freehold even if the pier was included in the lease. Decision reserved.

H. H. Anderson for plaintiffs; J. M. Van Cott for defendants.

Practice—Substitution of Non-resident Defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

John Lund vs. the Seaman's Bank for Savings.—In this case motion was made on the part of the defendants for the substitution, in their place, of Peter Erik Larsson and others, a business firm in Sweden, on the ground that these foreign parties were the parties in interest.

It appears that one Anders Larsson deposited with the defendants, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, the sum of $2,200, and subsequently assigned to the plaintiff, who was refused the money by the Bank when demanded. He then instituted this action to recover the deposit, for which he held the order of Anders Larsson.

As a defence the defendants aver that Anders Larsson came fraudulently into possession of certain securities belonging to Peter Erik Larsson in Sweden, and that after converting them into money he absconded to this country with the proceeds, and subsequently made a deposit of them in the defendant's bank. They now have notice, as allegad, of the fraud, and refuse to pay over to the assignee or agent of the party making the deposit.

In opposition to the motion to substitute such non-resident defendants, the plaintiff urged that by such a proceeding he would be deprived of a material element of his claim against the Bank. The foreign claimants had not appeared nor exhibited proofs to the Court showing that the plaintiff's rights would not be prejudiced by the substitution; nor had they, as non-residents, given any security for costs in the action in case it should be unsuccessfully defended by them. The plaintiff now had a resident and responsible antagonist. The foreign parties proposed to be substituted were non-residents, without property here, nor, so far as had appeared on the part of the motion, had they any property elsewhere. This motion was addressed to the discretion of the Court. The facts did not warrant the substitution.

The Court concurred in the objections urged in opposition to the motion, and, holding that in no case could the present defendants be discharged without paying the money into Court, denied the motions.

J. C. Smith for plaintiff: M. S. Bidwell for defendants.

Landlord and Tenant—Conflict of Ownership and Possession.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Frances Norsworthy et al. vs. Robert Irwin.—This action is brought by the plaintiffs to recover the sum of $237, alleged to be due to them from the defendant, for rent of premises No. 156 Chatham-street.

The defence is that the plaintiffs were also the owners of the adjoining lots on the southerly side of the premises, and while the defendant was in possession, they commenced to tear down the buildings erected on such adjoining lots, the result of which was to leave the interior of defendant's premises entirely exposed to the weather.

The defendant alleges that by reason of the exposure so caused by the plaintiffs, his goods and property were injured to the extent of $2,500 over and above the claim due from him to plaintiffs for rent, and he, himself, was obliged to remove from the premises.

The plaintiffs deny that by reason of the tearing down of the buildings, the defendant suffered any damage.

The case is still on.

Wakeman & Latting for plaintiffs; Hiram Ketchum for defendants.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate: Louisa W. Holbrook, Moritz Antheim, Michael W. Higgins. Neither of the wills make any public bequests.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Harrington et al. vs. Poppenhausen.*—Motion granted, so far as to strike out the third paragraph in the answer, and $10 costs; and in all other respects motion denied.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Whitehead vs. Erksen et al.*—Decree settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*John V. Butterworth vs. B. Cohn et al.*—Motion for new trial denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Traphagan vs. Williams.*—Motion for leave to renew denied, with costs.

The Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. Recker.—Motion granted, without costs.

Stuart vs. Salbinger.—Issues ordered.

Bennett vs. Deody.—Appraisment of receiver refused.

Morrow vs. Klempner.—Motion denied, with costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

WHITING, THE GAY DECEIVER, AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

James F. Whiting, who was arrested on Sunday evening, on a charge of having defranded a Philadelphia jeweler to the extent of $670, turns out to be an old acquaintance of the Police, noted for his expertness in swindling by means of various "confidential" devices. He was taken to Police Head-quarters, yesterday, for the purpose of having a photograph taken, and Detective Keefe recognized him as an escaped convict from Clinton Prison, who was sentenced in 1856 for a robbery committed at Saratoga Springs. Whiting, who there was known as A. M. Kingsland, had taken board with his family at Congress Hall, and during the time of his residence at that hotel, Gen. Robert Halsey, of Utica, who was also a guest of the establishment, lost $14,000 in cash under circumstances which left no doubt of the prisoner's guilt. He was arrested and tried for the offence, with a confederate named William Henderson, and having been prayed guilty, each was sentenced to Clinton Prison for a term of nine years and six months. In April last, however, Whiting managed to obtain a suit of citizen's clothes, and, disguised as a visitor, he escaped from prison. Detective Keefe told the prisoner that the circumstances of his past life were pretty well know to the police, and after a while he admitted that he was the person whom he was taken for. Since he escaped from prison, Whiting has been successfully engaged in various swindles, and from his own statements he has accumulated about $20,000. He is a very fine-looking man, possessing great conversational powers, and altogether he is a very prepossessing person. His right name is supposed to be Thompson, though his *aliases* are said to have been as numerous as his misdeeds. The Warden of Clinton Prison was notified of the arrest, and to-day the fugitive will be sent to his former quarters.

A BRAVE SERVANT GIRL.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, Bridget Ruddle, a servant girl employed at the house corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Third avenue, was awakened by three burglars who had gained admission to the house by means of false keys, and were engaged in overhauling a bureau in an upper room. After finding out what had occasioned the disturbance, Bridget attempted to secure the thieves by locking the door of the room in which they were. Her design was frustrated, however, and the fellows ran by her into the street but as they passed, she succeeded in striking one of them a severe blow with a skillet. Following the fugitives, she called "Stop thief," and Sergeant Bumstead, of the Nineteenth Ward, having heard the alarm, managed to intercept one of the men, who gave the name of John Benson. The others escaped. Justice BROWNELL committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

EX-RECORDER SMITH ROBBED OF $1,600.

On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, Jr., was robbed of $1,600 while riding down-town in a Fourth-avenue car. He had been for some days at Bridgeport, Conn., engaged in the trial of the New-Haven Bank robbers. Returning to the City by the New-Haven train he got into a small car and rode to the corner of Bond-street. He had not walked more than a dozen steps when he discovered that his pocket had been picked of his wallet containing the sum mentioned. Going back he overtook the car, and just as he got on the rear platform he noticed a man jump off the front and run. A cry of "stop thief" was raised and the Recorder's fellow-passengers started in pursuit, but the thief outran them all and escaped.

TAKING LIBERTIES WITH A ZOUAVE.

Late on Monday night, a number of Zouaves belonging to the French theatrical Company, were passing through Thompson-street, and, when near Fourth-street, Joseph Hews, *alias* Matthew Sears, a notorious thief, stepped up to Adolph Meyer, one of the party, and snatched his gold watch and chain. The thief ran, but the astonished Zouaves followed him and raised an alarm. Officer Bird, of the Fifteenth Ward, saw the fugitive, and tried to bring him to with a shot from his revolver. The ball flew wide, and the man did not stop. He was finally captured, however, and, yesterday, Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM GREENE COUNTY.

Officer Niven, of the Second Ward, yesterday arrested a young man, named John W. Hegeman, by authority of a warrant issued by a magistrate of Greene County, N. Y., whose complaints have been preferred against him for forgery. The amount of money involved is $3,000, which was obtained by forging promissory notes. The prisoner left the City last evening in custody of the Sheriff of Greene Co.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 22.

$1,000 Ohio State 6s, '60,	97⅛	550	Mich. Cen. R. 59
19,000 Treas. 12⅝ c. Not.	102⅛	100	do. b15 59¼
1,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	78	75	do. c30 59⅜
4,000 Virginia State 6s	77	150	Mich. So. & N. I. R. 16
10,000 Missouri State 6s	89¾	400	do. 14¼
6,000 E. R. 3d M. B., '63	86	50	do. b10 16⅜
1000 Hud. Riv. s.f. bds.	98	175	do. 15⅞
500 Mich. So. 2d. mge.	54	250	M. So. & N. I. G. 3k. 35⅜
500 Ill. Cent. R. R. bds.	97	200	do. b30 35⅝
3600 Ill. & N. W. Ins.	45	100	do. c60 35⅝
1000 La Crosse & Mil. L.	19	150	do. 35⅝
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. R.	51¼	100	do. c30 35¾
11,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	75	100	Mil. & Miss. R. 13½
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. sp. c.	92	18	Ills. C. R. scrip. 88
10 Bank of America	106⅜	100	do. 87 85
50 Cumberl'd Coal P.	9	200	do. b30 85⅜
30 do.	9¼	50	do. s10 84⅝
50 Erie Railroad	38⅛	150	do. s10 85
318 do.	39	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R. 10⅜
100 Hud. R. Rail'd. b30	47⅛	240	do. 10⅜
150 do.	47⅜	300	Gal. & Chic. R. b10 72
250 do.	47¼	50	do. 72
150 New-York C. R b10	80⅜	100	do. s20 72
5 do.	80	25	do. 72¼
200 do.	c 80⅛	150	do. 72⅜
100 do.	s7 80⅛	250	do. 72⅜
665 do.	80⅛	150	do. s10 72⅜
50 do.	b30 80⅜	300	do. s10 72⅜
335 do.	s3 80⅜	225	do. 72⅛
100 do.	s30 80	100	do. b10 73
12 Harlem Railroad	18	200	do. b60 73
100 do.	18½	120	Cleve. & Toledo R. 35¾
25 do.	18⅜	100	do. b10 35¾
100 do.	b30 16¾	200	do. 35⅝
110 Har. R. Preferred.	41⅜	150	do. b10 35⅝
320 do.	41	600	do. 35¾
200 do.	41⅛	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R. 59⅜
200 do.	b50 41⅜	100	do. s10 59
200 Reading R.	h10 47	110	do. 59¾
100 do.	b60 47	450	do. 59
600 do.	b30 47⅛	300	do. 59¼
1000 do.	47	100	do. b60 59⅜
100 do.	s30 47	50	Chic. Bur. & Q. R. 75
200 do.	b30 47⅛	50	do. b30 75⅝
45 Panama Railroad	117	50	do. b60 77
65 do.	118	450	do. 75¾
250 Pacific M. St. Co.	92	50	do. b60 76⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$2 000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	76⅛	100	Erie Railroad 37½
1 000 do.	76¼	50	do. s5 37¼
2,000 do.	76	50	do. h10 37
1 000 Virginia State 6s	77	50	do. s8 36⅜
1,000 do.	77½	70	Hud. Riv. Railroad 46¼
20,000 Missouri State 6s	69	350	do. 46
6,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	80¼	100	Herlem Railroad 16⅛
3,000 M. So. 2d M. Bds.	64	420	do. 16¼
1,000 M. C. & P. s. 1st M.	88	200	do. b30 16⅜
2,000 N. F. Con. Bds	93	180	Reading R. 46
10,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs.	75	100	do. 45⅝
10 Ocean Bank	88	100	Indianap's & Cin. R. 36
10 Metropolitan Bank	104	230	Mich. Cen. R. 57
40 Mechanics' Bank	106	200	do. 56⅜
50 Comm. Coal Pref'd.	8½	125	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. 15⅜
15 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92	100	do. 15¼
125 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	90	100	M. S. & N. I. gtd S. 34
122 do.	89¾	550	do. 33⅝
350 do.	89	22	Ill. Central R. S. 83
175 do.	s10 89	350	do. s20 81
50 do.	89¼	50	do. 82
20 New-York Cen. R.	79¾	750	Galena & Chi. R. 70¾
100 do.	79¼	350	do. 70⅝
825 do.	79	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. 34
50 do.	84 79	100	do. s30 34
225 Chic. & R'k I. R.	56⅜	150	do. 34⅜
100 do.	56⅛	100	Chi. Bur. & Q. R. 73
285 do.	57	50	do. s15 72⅝

TUESDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

There was quite as much excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day to sell on the fall as there was yesterday morning to buy on the rise. The market yielded gradually on the first call of the list, especially on State Securities and New-York Central, but before the dealings were through the Western Shares, the disposition to press lower sales was very decided. And soon after the advices from England by the *Marathon*, to the purport of a rise to 7 ⅌ cent. in Money at the Bank of England, and of rather lower markets on that side for Cotton, Grain, and American Stocks, were made public, these were availed of to precipitate the decline; so that at the Second Board in the afternoon there was a further fall on the Railways of 1@2 ⅌ cent., and a considerable business done on the printed list. Later in the afternoon the tendency was to some business again, and a recovery of about 1 ⅌ cent., though still leaving the quotations from ¾ to 5 ⅌ cent. lower on the active speculatives than the highest on Saturday afternoon and early in the day on Monday. The fluctuations of the two days are thus marked on several descriptions:

New-York Central	82⅛@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RAREY'S EXHIBITION OF HORSE-TAMING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GLADIATOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—BRUTUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK—THE TOODLES—CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—TIPPO SAIB

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning are very interesting. The South Carolina Commissioner, Col. HAYNE, still remains inactive, so far as any communication with the Government is concerned, but appears to be spending his time quite agreeably in attending dinner parties. He is stated to have received a telegram from Gov. PICKENS yesterday, which represents the most amicable relations as existing between the Charlestonians and Major ANDERSON. Another special messenger has been dispatched by the President to Pensacola, to communicate with the commander of Fort Pickens. It is understood that the instructions sent are to the effect that a collision must be avoided by all honorable means. There are now no fears of a collision, as, according to declarations made yesterday by the President, such a catastrophe will not be likely to take place during the remainder of his Administration.

Yesterday was another important day in Congress—the proceedings being confined exclusively to the consideration of subjects connected with the National troubles. In the Senate, on a motion to fill the vacancies in the Committees caused by the withdrawal of the members from seceding States, the question of the exact relations between these members and the body from which they profess to have withdrawn, came up. The debate was interesting, and was very generally participated in. The question was not decided—consideration of the matter being postponed, on motion of Mr. SEWARD. The Crittenden resolutions were then taken up, and debated until the adjournment. During the progress of the debate Mr. TRUMBULL took occasion to correct several false impressions with regard to the attitude of Mr. LINCOLN towards the South. In the House, Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, presented memorials from 17,000 citizens of that State, in favor of the passage of the resolutions adopted by the Border State Committee. He also gave notice that he should move these resolutions as an amendment to the propositions reported from the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. COLFAX reported from the Post-Office Committee his bill for the stoppage of postal facilities in the seceding States. Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, suggested a substitute, which Mr. COLFAX declined to accept. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, also proposed a substitute, when further consideration of the bill was postponed, to make way for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, and Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and CLEMENS, of Virginia, addressed the House. The latter completely dumbfounded the Secessionists by the boldness of his declarations against disunion. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, also made a speech, advocating his minority report.

In the Georgia Convention yesterday resolutions were adopted authorizing the State to demand of the General Government her share of the Federal property, and pledging the State to pay the carriers for transporting the mails. Six delegates entered their protest against the ordinance of secession, but pledged themselves to defend the State against coercion. An ordinance was offered and made the special order for to-day, to continue in force all the Federal laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade. The Convention appointed Commissioners to Louisiana and Texas.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, everything remained quiet, but the precautionary measures were still continued. Commodore BREEZE has arrived at the yard, and approves of the steps adopted to guard against the apprehended attack. Fifty United States troops were, yesterday, sent down to Fort Hamilton. They arrived from Plattsburgh Barracks by the afternoon train.

The Grand Jury continued their inquisition, and examined several witnesses touching rumors of armed bodies organizing in New-York to aid the South. They were unable, so far as could be learned, to determine upon a definite charge against any person. Meantime, the instructions of Judge SMALLEY, in reference to the crime of treason, are having their effect in another direction. Thirty-eight cases of muskets,—four hundred and fifty-six in all,—were yesterday seized by order of Superintendent of Police KENNEDY, on board of the steamer *Monticello*, which was just about sailing for Savannah. The arms were consigned to Montgomery, Ala.

In the State Senate yesterday, resolutions, offered by Mr. CONOLLY, of this City, were adopted, approving the action of the Border States on the secession question, and especially commending the conduct of Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, in refusing to call a Convention to promote the cause of the Secessionists. A resolution was adopted fixing the 6th of February for the election of a United States Senator. An amendment to the bill relating to the Finance Department of this City was adopted, retaining Mr. DAVLIN in the office of City Chamberlain, and authorizing him, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to change the deposits from one bank to another, on proper notice to the Comptroller. In the Assembly, Mr. BIRDSALL, from the Committee on Federal Relations, presented a minority report, opposing any compromise, except the faithful observance of constitutional obligations by all the States, and in favor of enforcing the laws at all hazards.

The Republicans in the Legislature held a secret caucus last evening, to consider the action advisable to take on the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. The debate was warm and protracted, and no definite action was taken.

By the Cunard steamship *Marathon*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we receive one day's later European intelligence. The commercial and financial advices are important. The Bank of England, in consequence of the continued flow of gold to America and France, has again raised its rate of discount from six to seven per cent.; and the advance has caused a decline in the English funds of ¼ per cent. American Railway Securities were also much prejudiced. In the political world there is nothing specially new. England is said to be remonstrating with France against a prolonged occupation of Syria. The bombardment of Gaeta continued, but there is no immediate prospect of its reduction. The immense war preparations of France point to a great Italian war in the Spring—rendered more probable by the news, received by this arrival, that all hope of transferring Venetia to Italy by negotiation has been abandoned.

By the arrival of the steamship *Bienville*, we receive later news from Havana. The financial troubles in the United States have exercised a depressing influence over trade in Havana. Several failures have occurred, and business is quite at a stand still. The political and general news received by this arrival is quite unimportant.

The Board of Supervisors had an important and interesting meeting yesterday. The Mayor sent in a veto, referring to the Chamberlain question. The Harlem Bridge case came up, in the shape of a report, which concluded with a resolution to refer the question to the counsel of the Board. But the feature of the meeting was the report upon a bill for nearly $5,000 presented by E. JONES & Co., for printing and stationery furnished to the Court of Common Pleas in 1859. The bill was attested by the signature of NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk of the Court; but on examination by the Committee he stated that he had never signed any such certificate, and that such a quantity of articles could never have been furnished nor used by the Court, and further that the certificate was signed in blank by his deputy, the amounts and figures being filled in afterwards. The Judges also attest that they never required or received such an amount of articles as is claimed, that they had no place to store them, and could not by any possibility have used them. The bill was therefore returned to the Park Bank, which presented it, and who had received it from the Artisans' Bank as one of the collaterals on the strength of which they advanced funds to enable the latter institution to pay over the City funds in its keeping, by authority of Mr. PLATT, then Chamberlain, they having made large advances on it, in full faith that it was a correct bill and would be paid.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of HOCHREITER resulted in his conviction of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. He will be sentenced on Friday. In the General Sessions, an army of burglars and thieves pleaded guilty, and were sent to Sing Sing or the Penitentiary. Two women, tried for larceny, were acquitted, three boys were convicted of burglary, and JOHN MULLARY was convicted of an attempt at rape, and sent to Sing Sing for two years and four months. The case of the Mayor against the Parker Vein Steamship Company, for the recovery of wharfage, was before the General Term of the Common Pleas, on an appeal from a judgment at Trial Term, denying the defendants' counter-claim. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Exchange was again under much excitement yesterday, the turn being downward from the extreme advance of Monday, from 2 to 3 per cent, and in some instances 5 per cent. Illinois Central dropped to 81½@82 per cent. New-York Central, after selling at 79 per cent, closed about 80. The English money news had no immediate effect on Bills on London, which left off 100@100½ per cent. for the Boston steamer mail.

The news by the *Marathon* unfavorably affected the General Markets. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Flour, Wheat and Corn were heavy and lower. Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Clover Seed and Seed Leaf Tobacco attracted more attention. A fair business was transacted in Hay. Sugars, Molasses, Naval Stores, Whisky, Hides, Leather, Hops and Spices were less sought after. Hemp, Fish, Metals, Teas, Fruit, Oils and Candles were quiet. Nothing really new occurred in other branches of trade.

The Cattle Markets have taken an unfavorable turn for the drovers this week, more beeves being on sale than the demand appears to warrant. The yard-books showed about 3,600 head for the first day of sale, and some more are expected to arrive by the Harlem Road. Besides this increase in numbers, the cattle were better and heavier than those on sale last week. Sellers called it a dull market, and hard for owners, many of whom paid more for cattle in the country than they could get for them here yesterday, to say nothing of the expense of freighting them, cost of selling, yardage, &c. As compared with last Tuesday, present prices are fully ½c. ₩ lb. lower, with every prospect of a further reduction to-day. For prime fat butchers' steers, 9c. was the prevailing price; a few at 9½c., and possibly 9¾c., but many very fair killing animals were sold at 8c., and so down as low as 6c @ 7c. for tailings. About half the cattle were sold yesterday.

The Disunion Movement and the Coming Administration.

The elder MATHEWS recorded as a peculiarity of the American people, that they do everything and expect everything to be done, in about *twenty minutes*. We carry this impatience and restless eagerness into public affairs. Any great movement must be consummated at once or we grow weary of it. The *Tribune*, some time since, stated that the Russian project of emancipation,—involving an entire reconstruction of Russian society,—was beginning to be a bore:—it had been on the carpet two years, and was still incomplete. The project of recreating Italy is regarded in very much the same light. Because NAPOLEON did not on the instant, at the close of a sixty days' campaign, instantly decree the existence of a free, united, independent Italian nation, he is suspected of hypocrisy and flagrant treason to the cause of nationalities.

The same feeling prevails in regard to Disunion. We all have an idea that the dissolution of the Union is to be effected at a single blow,—and we have been watching, with eager impatience, to see the deed accomplished for the last two months. During the French Revolution, the first thing every Parisian did on waking up in the morning, was to feel if his head was still on his shoulders. Our people, before they are dressed, send for the morning newspaper to see if the Union has been dissolved over night. Probably we shall never wholly change our habit in this respect. We shall always expect every new reform or revolution to be effected in "about twenty minutes." But each event of the kind will bring its own lessons by which we may profit, so far as that specific event is concerned. Whether our experience is of permanent utility or not, it may be useful for the moment.

We think our people are satisfied now that Disunion—especially by separate State secession—is not to be achieved suddenly, or by a *coup d'état*. If the election of President had gone to the House of Representatives, a state of things would probably have arisen which would have enabled a Conspiracy to seize the supreme power of the Republic, either by fraud on the suffrage or by force at the Capital. The election of a President by the people averted that peril,—the greatest which has ever menaced the country. The process of dissolution can only now go on among the people, and must of necessity be slow. The Central Government is safe and sound. The disease has been expelled from the vital centre of the system, and now lingers only in the extremities. And every one now sees that its progress, in spite of fever, of inflammation, of paroxysme, is slow and by no means sure. The *vis vitæ* fights vigorously against the poison. The Union is found to be, like the principle of animal life,—not restricted to any specific part, but diffused throughout the system. Our great Confederacy is "vital in every part," and "cannot, but by annihilation, die." WENDELL PHILLIPS says that the Constitution was an artificial construction,—not a normal *growth*, and therefore easily to be overthrown. He never was more mistaken. It was the natural result of the national development. It was the inevitable product of the organizing forces and constructive energies of the country,—which had become too strong for the machinery of the old Confederation, and demanded new forms and methods of organic action. Such a Constitution cannot be destroyed in an hour. Its destruction must be a decay. When it ceases to represent the wants and aims and sentiments of the people, it may be superseded by some new development of their political activity. But that time has not yet come.

Up to the present time, the secession movement in the Southern States amounts to nothing more than a vehement struggle for the recovery of departing power,—a struggle which, as every day shows, is certain to end in failure and exhaustion. Nor if it is managed with a judicious mixture of firmness and forbearance, do we see reason to apprehend from it any but *good results*. We do not mean that its immediate consequences may not be disastrous to private business, to local interest, and to the national prestige. But we must avoid the error of supposing that all its results are to be immediate. We must not expect to reap all its fruits in "twenty minutes." It is a great national movement,—a political revolution,—and all such movements require years for their consummation. There is no such thing in this age as social retrogression. The world moves, and its motion is progress. There is a Providence that shapes our ends,—and, we may rely upon it, he will bring out of the confusion and turmoil and dissensions of the hour, higher and better results than mere human wisdom could ever achieve.

The Southern States have taken into their own hands the decision of their fate. We know very well that they know and feel the Union only by the advantages and benefits it has conferred upon them. Florida would have been to this day a swamp, tenanted by alligators and Seminoles, but for the Union. Texas would never have existed but as a Mexican province, but for the Union. Louisiana would have been a French Province to-day, but for the Union. Half the Southern States would be bankrupt, half peopled, the prey of insurrection, but for the power of the Federal Government. Secession is simply a rejection of advantages,—a repudiation of benefits conferred. True, the Southern States just now seem inclined to reject them. They are hot and eager for instant separation. But we must not mistake this for the settled judgment of their people. If it is, why do they take so much pains in Alabama, in Georgia and in Virginia to keep the question from going to the people? But sooner or later it must go there. Unless the seceding States at once abandon all pretence of Republicanism and establish a Despotism, which shall crush out the popular will, all these movements of secession must undergo the scrutiny and revision of the people. And even if they do resort to that desperate expedient, they will only change the form of the reviewal from a peaceful to a revolutionary one.

Now we are not in the least afraid to trust this matter to the decision of the PEOPLE of the Southern States. We only insist that they shall have ample time to canvass the whole question, and full freedom to pronounce their judgment upon it, in the light of the experience which the present movements towards disunion are certain to afford them. And the principal duty of the incoming Federal Administration is *to secure for them this right*,—to hold things in such a position that they shall neither be hurried into acts of flagrant and irrevocable treason on the one hand, nor goaded by invasions of their rights into fresh exasperations and alarms on the other. The leading forts belonging to the Federal Government,—those which command the great channels of commerce, and are essential for the protection of the country against foreign foes,—should be held at all hazards, and to the last extremity. Foreign commerce with the seceding States should be permitted only on the terms prescribed to the other States by the Federal Government. The postal system should only be continued, if continued at all, on such terms as will compel each seceding State to pay the aggregate of the expense incurred on its behalf. Washington City should be held by the Federal Government if it requires a permanent camp of 100,000 men to hold it. With these precautions the secession movement may safely be left to wear itself out. There is no necessity for civil war, unless the Southern States see fit to begin it. Not a gun need be fired, unless they choose to fire it, and even then we can well afford, as we have done hitherto, to meet violence with forbearance, and passion with calm appeals to reason and experience,—until the South makes a conflict unavoidable, and then the consequences must be upon their own heads.

One thing is clear:—The responsibility of carrying the country through this crisis devolves upon the Republican Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. The Executive power of the Government will pass into his hands within a few weeks. The disunion movement has created throughout the country a disposition to encourage and support every just and proper effort that may be made by his Administration, to secure a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the difficulty. He is known, by all who have had the candor to inform themselves of his opinions and character, to be an eminently safe, patriotic and upright statesman. His selection of Gov. SEWARD to be the Premier of his Cabinet has inspired general confidence in his sagacity, and Mr. SEWARD'S recent speech has satisfied just and reasonable men, in every section of the country, that the general tone and temper of the Administration will be, in the highest degree and in the truest sense of the words, conservative and just.

The Administration will deserve and need the support of patriotic and fair-minded citizens of every class and of every party, in its endeavors to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to maintain the authority of the Constitution and the laws. It is easy to foresee that it is destined to encounter the hostility of extremists in both sections, and that some, even, of those who have been most clamorous in its support are quite likely, failing to secure the personal advantages for which they labored, to become the most vehement of its foes. But we have a firm confidence that, in all measures for the general good, in all endeavors to preserve the public peace and promote the general welfare, it will receive the support of the candid and just of all parties. Partisan contentions must be suspended when the safety of the Republic is at stake. With such a support, we have fixed faith in the ability of our institutions to go safely through the ordeal which is upon them, and to vindicate, by the highest of all tests, the wisdom of our fathers, and the excellence of the Constitution which they bequeathed to us.

BE PATIENT.—Frequent complaints are made by the journals of Georgia regarding the unsatisfactory manner in which the mail service is performed. Pouches from Florida, for instance, reach Savannah at very irregular intervals, and but a few days since an attempt was detected to smuggle a number of them through in boxes as freight. Evidently the Georgians have not been out of the Union long enough to learn that a censorship of the Post-office is one of the first necessities of their position. They will fully appreciate this by the time they have sustained their independent sovereignty as long as the Floridians and South Carolinians have done; but assuredly nothing could be more unreasonable than for them to hope for uninterrupted enjoyment of postal facilities, when Gov. PICKENS holds sway north of them to direct a systematic supervision of all mails which may pass through his territories; and while Fort Pickens, with which communication could not safely be allowed, exists just below their southern boundary.

Searching the mails for treasonable matter is tedious and thankless work at best; never before was it so necessary that it should be performed faithfully and thoroughly. If the Georgians will only possess their souls in patience, their independent neighbors will soon become accustomed to their new duties, so as to discharge them with greater dispatch. Of course the Federal authorities will be indulgent and grant these novices abundant time for practice.

Secession of Florida.

As Florida has just seceded and assumed the dignity of an *independent* nation, it may be interesting to refer to two or three points in her history, first as a Territory, then as a State, from which a good idea may be gained of her probable future glorious career.

Not long after its organization as a Territory, its people, smitten with a presage of their future greatness, undertook an elaborate system of internal improvements, connected with and to be sustained by Banks. The money for both, amounting to some $5,000,000, was borrowed on the faith of the Territory. The St. Mark's and Tallahassee Railroad was commenced, and several Banks put in operation. For a time everything went on swimmingly. Money was flush. There being only a few thousand people in the Territory, almost each man came in for a slice. By and by pay-day came round, but with it no pay. The Banks went up; so did the Railroad. The Territory followed suit, leaving unpaid both principal and interest of its loans.

In time the Territory applied for admission into the Confederacy as a State. Leave was granted. In adopting *its own* Constitution, the question of the Territorial debt came up. It was a disagreeable spectre, and to lay it forever, a clause was inserted in the new Constitution forbidding its assumption by the new State. It was a debt contracted before *legal* majority. To this clause the State faithfully adhered, although it has been the recipient of some 17,000,000 acres of land from the General Government. The creditors for a long time tried various ways to recover their money. They applied to the United States and made out, as many thought, a good case. They said, "If Florida was a *minor*, you, by an express act of Congress approved of the Territorial act authorizing the loan, and if the *child* be not bound thereby the *parent* must." But this argument failed to move the parent, and the unlucky creditors long ago abandoned all hope of ever recovering a penny.

A new scene opens. The State, a few years ago, adopted *another* internal improvement scheme, based upon the lands granted to it by Congress. Upon those lands, as a basis, a large issue of bonds was made, and other classes based upon other lands, road-beds, equipments, etc., etc. These bonds were used *North* in exchange for money, iron, materials, etc., etc. The interest on a portion of them is already in default. But as the State has raised herself to new dignity, why not, as on a previous occasion, cast off old liabilities altogether? So much at least is certain—if secession be accomplished, the whole of the debt last contracted will be virtually rubbed out, from the embarrassments that will follow, which will dry up the means from which the internal improvement fund was to be replenished, and render the railroads constructed almost entirely unproductive. Yet, the very men seeking to bring about such a result are the nabobs of the system—Presidents, Directors and Contractors of the railroads—through whose instrumentality the bonds have been placed upon the public. The result will be a repetition of the old story of repudiation, only in a little different form.

Such are the members by whom the new Southern Confederacy is to be inaugurated. Mississippi, after having repudiated one debt, now proposes to borrow a few more millions to support the luxury of fighting. Arkansas will probably follow suit. We have not so much to say about State action, but when we see the leading actors in the Florida Convention to be the very parties who have raised, at the North, the means of constructing their roads, we can't help feeling indignant at such a breach of good faith. A sense of decency, at least, should have kept them in the background, if it could not induce them to act a manly part by doing all in their power to prevent any action threatening the value of the securities negotiated by them, and for which they have received the cash. What is to be the career of a State, whose representative men so coolly turn round and destroy the value of a property they have just put upon the market?

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE ABROAD.—Democracy has some strange results, and one that in European eyes has heretofore been the strangest, is the opportunity it affords to young men of talent and energy, but of obscure origin. But democracy gains ground daily abroad, and some of what have been considered the distinctive features of our Yankee Republic, are developing very rapidly on the other side of the Atlantic. Universal suffrage is recognized in France and Italy. It gave LOUIS NAPOLEON the indorsement, by virtue of which he claims to hold his throne—it settled the fate of Savoy—it was appealed to by VICTOR EMANUEL when he set out to conquer Naples.

But not only is this great prominent feature of popular rule becoming familiar to the European mind; the results long known here are also sprouting up in Italy and France. The present head of the Neapolitan Government is a curious illustration in his own person of the appearance of those results. COSTANTINO NIGRA, only six years ago, was a mere *litterateur*, whose ability attracted the attention of Count CAVOUR, and procured him the post of private secretary to that statesman. He was then extremely young. He belonged to the middle ranks of life; he had no fortune or connections to push him on. But his tact and address, combined with his absolute talent, pushed him better than fortune or family. He soon became a favorite, not only with CAVOUR, but with the Emperor NAPOLEON; he was sent, doubtless in accordance with the wish of the Emperor, to represent Sardinia at the Tuileries, and is now, at the most eventful and important moment in the history of Modern Italy, selected to head the Government established in Naples by the new Sovereign of the Peninsula. It is probable that his unaristocratic origin, his rapid rise and his youth will be alleged against him by his enemies; for no man in such a position as he now fills but must have enemies; yet these would almost be recommendatory here.

These are indications of the revolution, deeper than that which overturns Governments and recreates Empires—the revolution in opinion, in feeling, in prejudice that is now seething in the European mind. When rank and cast bow down in those old monarchies to talent and youth; when self-made rising men, as we are accustomed to call them here, are becoming common there; when the mighty potentates and astute statesmen who carve out destiny, or hope to make the world think they do so—when these recognize this radical revolution—we may be sure that the world is changing fast. NIORA is a representative man.

A Convert from the Cotton Creed.

Certainly the last man in the world who might have been expected to rap the Secessionists over the knuckles was Mr. JOHN MITCHEL; and for this very reason, perhaps, he has felt bound to do it, and has done it with a will. The charm of inconsistency is one which this gentleman appears utterly unable to resist; and having preached in this country for several years the omnipotence of King Cotton, and its ability to subdue all other interests to its royal demands,—we should take it, perhaps, as but natural to find him now preaching, while in France, that cotton is but a very small affair after all; and that the English markets can be supplied with all, and more than all they need, and at cheaper rates than ever heretofore, from "the magnificent alluvial vallies of Central China." Thus Mr. MITCHELL speaks in his last letter from Paris, dated the 15th of December, and addressed to the Charleston *Mercury*:

"Now China, at present, produces *even six times as much cotton as all your Southern States put together*—and of the finest kind, indeed, but of the sort of which nankeen is made, in which about three hundred millions of people are clothed every day. Yet, where that cotton grows, it is calculated that other and better cotton may grow; and the magnificent alluvial valleys of Central China, all around the Hoan-Ho and the Yang-tse Kiang rivers, are certainly as capable of producing the most valuable kinds of that useful plant as are the valleys of the Mississippi and the Alabama. Labor, also, is far more abundant, and costs literally nothing at all. *Once the country is subjected, English cotton-growers may have many millions of laborers, all anxious to work for their bare subsistence,* for what would subsist one negro would be a luxurious supply for five Chinamen. The Chinamen, too, will be apprentices not slaves—the spirit of the age forbids—and so there will be no obligations to care for them, to feed and clothe them, when the work is got out of them. In short, if the cultivation once begins on those two rivers, *you may bid adieu to the Manchester and Liverpool markets; and that's the meaning of the China war.*"

There is so much good sense and commercial wisdom in the foregoing extract, that one finds it difficult to realize that it emanates from the pen of that brilliant, but eccentric and paradoxical journalist, who arrived on our shores with as large a capital of popularity and public respect as was ever before imported by any stranger seeking amongst us a permanent home; but who, nevertheless, contrived, in a space of time almost incredibly short, to leave himself without a friend outside of the social and domestic circles, throughout the entire Northern States. If we examine the matter a little deeper, however, and analyze the motives of the apparent inconsistency, we shall soon arrive at the key-note to all Mr. MITCHEL'S deviations from the harmony of common sense, and have exposed to our view the one weak intellectual point which has jangled all the sweet bells of a more than commonly gifted nature out of tune.

JOHN MITCHEL hates the British Government with, not only the hatred of an Anti-English Irishman, which is some; but of a transported Anti-English Irishman, which is considerably more. On his arrival here he devoted his really superior talents to breeding hatred between the people of the United States and the British Government; and finding the Government of this country entirely in the hands of the slaveholders, it was but natural for him to side with the Pro-Slavery party, and denounce Great Britain as the arrogant and aggressive Abolition power of the world. It was under the sway of this master passion that he wished (in print) to have a plantation in Alabama "well stocked with fat niggers;" and it was for this, too, that he labored earnestly in the South to produce an impression that England, while actively Anti-Slavery to her heart's core, was really dependent on the cotton crop of the South for her very existence as a people.

But things have, since the 6th of November last, changed, and Mr. MITCHEL now either sees, or thinks he sees, that the disruption of the American Union—the failure of this great experiment of popular government—would gladden the souls of the British aristocracy, tighten their grip on the English masses, and fill with hosannahs the hated arches of Exeter Hall. This is enough! He needs no other argument to place him in opposition to all his assumed tenets on the Slavery question, on the Cotton question, on the Secession question. "Whatever would give joy or comfort to Great Britain must be wrong"—is Mr. MITCHEL'S faith; and thus all his inconsistencies are explained—his course having only been eccentric on minor issues, or things that he regarded as such, in order that he might press forward with more energy to the gratification of that political hatred which has so long been the mainspring of his troubled and unsatisfactory life.

COMMON JOBBERY IN THE COMMON PLEAS.—By reference to the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, published elsewhere, it will be seen that City corruption has grown so bold as even to lift up its head under the shadow of the bench of justice. Thanks to a Committee of the Board of Supervisors, this attempted operation has been discovered in time to prevent its consummation; but whether Mr. NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk of the Common Pleas, believes himself justified in allowing one of the subordinates in his office to certify in blank to the correctness of bills which are afterwards to be filled up by a City Contractor,—is a point that we must await some further disclosures before deciding.

It appears that Mr. E. JONES, printer and stationer to the Court of Common Pleas, made out a form of bill for work done and supplies furnished, leaving the amounts blank; and then procured a certificate that this bill had been examined, and that the charges were correct, from one R. J. CLARK, a deputy in the office of Mr. JARVIS. This bill Mr. E. JONES then filled out with an amount of printing and stationery, alleged by the Judges of the Common Pleas to be fabulously exaggerated, making a total of nearly $5,000; and on this bill, so officially certified as correct, Mr. JONES obtained an advance out of the public money in the Artisans' Bank—which latter institution finally transferred the certified bill to the Park Bank as a portion of its assets for the money deposited in its keeping by Ex-Chamberlain PLATT. The Park Bank then presented this bill for payment to the Board of Supervisors, who referred it to a Special Committee, through whose investigations the whole iniquity has been laid bare.

It would be interesting to know how many heads of Departments and Bureaux in our City and County Government are in the habit of allowing the clerks in their offices to sign the names of their employers to documents of this nature? Also how many of such clerks are in the habit of signing and certifying the correctness of such bills in advance, relying with admirable faith, it is to be supposed, upon the honesty of the men who have afterwards to fill up the items and amounts? And finally, it might be a wise thing to inquire, how much of this kind of security was embraced in the assets transferred by the Artisans' Bank on the removal of the City Funds?

Premonitory Symptoms.

We have more than once alluded to the certainty of an "irrepressible conflict" between different sections and rival interests of the Southern States,—as soon as they attempt to organize a Confederacy of their own. We mentioned a day or two since Western Virginia and Northern Alabama as not at all likely to submit to the attempted coercion of the Slave-trade interest which is at the bottom of the Disunion movement.

The following paragraph from the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* shows that in one of those sections this movement of resistance has already been inaugurated:

"We learn that quite an exciting scene occurred in the Alabama Convention after that body had refused, by a decided vote, to submit their action to the people. Hon NICH. DAVIS, of Huntsville, declared his belief that the people of North Alabama would never abide the action of that Convention if denied the right of voting upon it. *Mr. Yancey thereupon denounced the people of North Alabama as tories, traitors and rebels, and said they ought to be coerced into a submission to the decree of the Convention.* Mr. DAVIS replied that they might attempt coercion, but North Alabama would meet them upon the line and decide the issue at the point of the bayonet."

Mr. YANCEY seems to keep a theory of coercion for his own private use. He will probably seek to apply it by and bye to those portions of his Southern Confederacy which object to his pet scheme of restoring the Slave-trade.

Western Virginia made a similar protest yesterday in Congress, through Mr. CLEMENS, whose speech is reported in this morning's TIMES. These sentiments may have but little influence just now upon the secession movement, but they will make themselves felt before the scheme reaches its consummation.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND SECESSION.—The Paris correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* gives the following interesting sketch of a conversation between the Emperor of the French and our Minister, Mr. FAULKNER, on New-Year's day. After the usual greetings, the Emperor said:

"What is the latest intelligence you have received from the United States? Not so alarming, I trust, as the papers represent it?"

"Like most nations, Sire," replied Mr. FAULKNER, "we have our troubles, which have lost none of their coloring, as described in the European Press."

The EMPEROR—"*I hope it is not true that any of the States have separated from the general Confederation.*"

Mr. FAULKNER—"The States still form one common Government, as heretofore. There is excitement in portions of the Confederacy, and there are indications of extreme measures being adopted by one or two States. But we are familiar with the excitement, as we are with the vigor, which belong to the institutions of a free people. We have already more than once passed through commotions which would have shattered into fragments any other Government on earth, and this fact justifies the inference that the strength of the Union will now be found equal to the strain upon it."

The EMPEROR—"*I sincerely hope it may be so;* AND THAT YOU MAY LONG CONTINUE AN UNITED AND PROSPEROUS PEOPLE."

This does not indicate that extreme alacrity to espouse the cause of the Southern Confederacy, for which some of its sanguine advocates have been looking. There is no reason to doubt the entire sincerity of the Emperor's wish.

A SUPERINTENDENT FOR OUR CITY RAILROADS.—The appointment by the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners of MATTHEW D. GREENE, Esq., to the position of Inspector of City Railroads, will be hailed with hope by the great body of those whose necessities compel them to travel on the cars of the various avenues. It is the first indication of a desire on the part of the men in authority to protect the masses of the people against the grasping economy of the monopolists, who are in control of our City Roads. By a proper enforcement of the ordinances already in existence, Mr. GREENE may do much towards making the several Railroad Companies pay at least a decent semblance of respect to the wants and comforts, the health and necessities of those who live upon the various lines of transit; while from his official position, and the knowledge it will give him of the errors and shortcomings of the present system, any suggestions that he may hereafter be led to make, will be very likely to receive attention and attract redress from the proper quarter. It is vain to expect anything from the Companies save the sordid pursuit of their own interests; but Mr. GREENE is an active, public-spirited man; and in his new office, if he exert his power as we expect he will, very much may be done to alleviate the evils and increase the comforts of our present main means of City conveyances.

We have to notice, also, in this connection, an excellent bill introduced by Senator RAMSEY, providing for a reduction of fare in cases where the annual profits exceed a certain liberal amount, and also making provision that no railroad car shall be allowed to carry more passengers than it can furnish with seats; but that each City Railroad Company shall be compelled by law to run cars often enough, and in numbers sufficient, to suit the public convenience. These provisions are so just and necessary that we see not how the Legislature, on a direct vote, can refuse to enact them; while, on the other hand, our past experience of the various adroit processes by which measures of this kind are shelved in Committee, will not permit us to indulge any very sanguine hope of their final passage.

CHARLESTON VESSELS ARRIVED AT SAVANNAH.—The following vessels arrived here yesterday from Charleston, having been prevented from going into Charleston harbor, by the sinking of three vessels in the ship channel, by the authorities:

Ship *Cathadin*, PARKINS, from Deal.
Ship *Albert Gallatin*, STOAKE, ——.
Bark *Yankee Blade*, BURKE, Ireland.
Ship *Augusta and Victor*, OLLIVIER, Havre.
Ship *Emily St. Pierre*, TASSIER, Liverpool.

[*Savannah Republican.*

This is the commencement of Southern Free Trade—closing of harbors and driving every ship to other ports. As soon as the scenes of Charleston are repeated at Savannah, that city will block up its harbor, and the ships consigned to it will seek some other port. So it will go till the commerce of every Southern city is destroyed. To effect such a result the North need not move a vessel or a soldier. Great crimes punish themselves. The commerce of the world will avoid as a pestilence a people so totally given over to madness as those of South Carolina. In her fate the other seceding States can already read their own.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Dull Day in the House—A Homœopathic College—A Divorce Refused—Saving the Union—Dividing the School Moneys—The Ohio Resolutions—The Chamberlain's Bill, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

The House had a short session in General Orders to-day—a session not so short, however, that they did not wade through and through the bill-book, cleaning out entirely all the work on hand, and so coming back to the regular order of things.

In the order of petitions Mr. MORGAN presented one for an appropriation to build a Female Department of the Western House of Refuge. In the present prospect for increased State expenditures, it is hardly probable that there will be much expended this year in the construction of buildings, either for charity, or for the punishment of crime.

In Reports, Mr. BIRDSALL presented a minority report from the Committee on Federal Relations. It was ordered printed. This makes "three reports," two "disclaimers," and one "proviso," that we have already had from a committee that only originally reported half-way compromise resolutions, for the consideration of the House.

Mr. FINCH reported unfavorably on the petition of JAMES CLARK for a divorce from his wife, so that JAMES will have to champ the matrimonial bit. I don't know whether he is to be pitied or not—but, certainly, Mrs. CLARK can have no enviable position.

Mr. SCOVILLE gives notice that he will introduce a bill to repeal "certain laws of 1860." He probably means some very uncertain laws.

Mr. O'DELL gives notice of a bill to incorporate a Homeopathic State College. So one by one the landmarks that surrounded the true practice are being swept away. For all the aid the State can give us, we shall be unable shortly to determine upon what principle we are doctored out of the world. In the good old days when the State held all irregular but he Allopaths, we encountered, no doubt uncertainty, but went quietly to our long repose, serenely certain that we were being duly prescribed into or the world to come. But what with Hydropatbs and Homœopaths, we run a great risk of dying in a very crude way, for, perchance, getting well despite the drugs—especially under the infinitesimal doses which Mr. O'DELL proposes to sanction by a legisintive charter.

And this was about all that our representatives in Assembly were guilty of doing.

In the Senate there was a bill introduced by Senator MANIERRE, the single section of which provides:

SECTION 1. The school established and maintained by the Fourth Ward Mission, in the City of New-York, shall participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund, in the same manner and degree as the Common Schools of the City and County of New-York, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as are now by law imposed on the Common Schools of New-York.

Will not this reopen the old controversy about the distribution of the School Funds between the Protestant and Catholic schools? It looks in that direction, at least.

The Senate has adopted a resolution to go into an election for United States Senator on Tuesday, the 5th day of February. There will be some strong hearts fluttering before the end of that contest. Who is the coming man? It would be a prophet, indeed, who should proclaim his name.

The Senate also ordered a Select Committee to be appointed on the Excise Laws. In what direction it is proposed to amend them has not yet transpired, but it may perhaps be timely for the Liquor Dealers' Association to order up a supply of unadulterated, and to look to the depths of their strong box. I think the movement to-day betokens a depletion of their exchequer.

GOV. MORGAN transmitted to the two Houses, the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Ohio, on the occasion of the reception of the resolves from this State, tendering aid to sustain the General Government, and to enforce the laws.

Mr. RICHARD CONNOLLY tries his hand at saving the Union by offering the following resolutions, to act upon which the rules are suspended:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the conservative action of the Border Slave States, in refusing to sanction the unconstitutional measures of the Secession States, merits the grateful acknowledgments of the people of New-York.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the refusal of Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, to convene the Legislature of that State, to promote the objects of the Secessionists, excites our profoundest admiration. Our country will acknowledge him a patriot of the highest order;—Liberty will own him a benefactor—the human race a friend.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Governor of this State he requested to transmit to Gov. HICKS a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

These are adopted by the following emphatic vots:

YEAS—Messrs. Abell, Bell, Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Fiero, Gardiner, Goss, Grant, Hammond, Hillhouse, Kelly, Ketchum, Lapham, McGraw, Manierre, Montgomery, Munroe, J. M. Murphy, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Sessions, Spinola, Williams—27.

NAYS—Mr. Lawrence—1.

And now comes on the special order of the day, which is the consideration of the bill providing for the appointment of a City Chamberlain. The discussion is opened by Mr. COLVIN, who takes high ground in opposition, basing his objections upon the plea that we ought not to legislate for New-York. Senator HAMMOND follows in favor of the bill, with a very decided intimation that New-York is a huge, overgrown baby, that is incapable of earing for herself.

Then follows Mr. SPINOLA, also in the affirmative, and P. P. MURPHY, and CONNOLLY, and J. M. MURPHY, and MANIERRE. The latter reads a letter from JAMES GALLATIN, J. J. ASTOR, Jr., PETER COOPER, JAMES HARPER, and a half-dozen names that would look pleasant at the lower right-hand corner of a check, or any other evidence of indebtedness, which strongly favors the measure; and Senator LAWRENCE reads another from a namesake who was an ex-Chamberlain, who was decidedly hostile to the bill.

With very much the appearance of that earnestness which characterizes a family quarrel, the disputation went on for an hour and a half, at the end of which time an amendment prevailed by a vote of ayes 15, noes 10, which took the life out of the original bill, as instead of conferring the appointing power upon Comptroller HAWS, it confirms the selection of DAVLIN, and provides for his retention of the office.

Without coming to a final vote, the Committee reported progress, and made the bill the special order for to-morrow, immediately after the Executive session.

During the progress of this discussion, the two leaders of the rival interests were present in the lobby of the Senate, consulting, suggesting and moving "*their men*," as circumstances required. The victory is with the Develin portion to-day—it is said it will be with the expectant appointee to-morrow. Able tacticians are on both sides, so the end may be considered doubtful. That the struggle thus far has been disgraceful, any one will admit who witnessed its progress to-day. I never before witnessed so reckless a disregard of position, such open, shameless collusion with its lobby—so transparent a purpose to go for that which paid best. I'll mark the division-list when this bill comes to its third reading, and, with your permission, "explain" each man's vote. LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Republicans undertook a joint caucus to-night to determine their action on the Robinson resolution. There was a protracted discussion, and a universal sentiment against any propositions being sent out from the State Legislature.

The Caucus agreed to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the resolutions, and to leave members at liberty to vote as they may choose when they come before the House. They will be indefinitely postponed when they come up in the Assembly on Thursday.

I think the bill to reorganize the militia will pass the House to-morrow.

The backbone element decidedly preponderates in the State Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. CONOLLY offered concurrent resolutions, which are given in full above.

The Governor transmitted the resolutions against secession adopted by the Legislature of Ohio.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to amend the act to facilitate the progress of civil actions in which the people of the State are parties.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to enable the School in the Fourth Ward Mission in New-York to participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund.

Mr. CONOLLY introduced a bill to empower the Street Commissioner and Comptroller of New-York to settle old contracts for local improvements, &c.

The resolution to fix the 5th of February for the election of a United States Senator was adopted.

The Governor's Message was made the special order on Friday.

The resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to revise the Excise Law was adopted.

The Senate took up the bill relative to the Finance Department of the City of New-York.

On motion of Mr. SESSIONS, the amendment was adopted, retaining Mr. DEVLIN in the office of Chamberlain, by a vote of 17 to 10.

Mr. ROBERTSON's amendment was also adopted providing that the same Chamberlain may, at any time, and, from time to time, change the bank or banks of deposits for the moneys of the City of New-York, respectively upon notice thereof to the Comptroller of said City, and it shall be the duty of any bank or banks holding such moneys at the time of such notice, to transfer the same forthwith to the bank specified in such notice, and in case of refusal of such bank, it may be compelled by *mandamus* to make such transfer, and shall be liable to pay five per cent. as damages for detention besides interest from the date of the demand. After some debate, progress was reported on the bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker named the following Committee on the Condition and Wants of the People of Kansas: Messrs. Turner, Randall, Wells, Macomber, Sergeant.

Several local bills were passed through the Committee of the Whole.

The resolutions on the subject of secession passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio were presented by the Governor.

Mr. BIRDSALL made a minority report from the Committee on Federal Relations opposing any compromise except the faithful observance of the constitutional obligations by all the States of the Union, and favoring the enforcement of the laws by the General Government at all hazards.

Mr. BEHOEN introduced a bill to repeal the act closing the Atlantic-street Tunnel, in Brooklyn, and prohibiting the use of steam.

Mr. VARIAN introduced a bill to prohibit the Homœopathic College from conferring the Degree of Doctor of Medicine unless the party is twenty one years of age, has been three years with a practicing physician, and attended two courses of lectures in an incorporated Medical College.

Mr. SCOVALL offered the following:

Resolved, That no resolution referring claim papers to a Committee shall be adopted, unless such resolution expressly sets forth the date of such claim; how long it has been on file here; and how many times, if at any, it has been before the Committee on Claims and by them unfavorably reported upon.

Adopted.

Also, That no leave of absence be granted to a member hereafter, except on a request in writing, giving good reason therefor.

Tabled. Adjourned.

The New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 31st of December, arrived this evening, bringing all the back mails.

Business in Santa Fé was dull.

The news from the Plains is unimportant. About 18 days ago, Maj. CHITTENDEN with his command from Fort Union, came across a large band of Kiowa Indians near Lemon Springs, and a battle ensued. Fifty Indians were killed, and among them their notorious Chief, SAUTAUX. They burst up 100 lodges and took all their ponies, provisions, &c. None of CHITTENDEN's command were even wounded.

Weather pleasant to Council Grove; from there the snow is very deep.

The Jackalow Trial.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Eleven witnesses were examined in the Jackalow case, to-day, on the part of the Government. They proved the facts connected with the running into of the schooner *Spray* by the *Lucinda*; the prisoner's refusal to let any on deck, threatening to cut them with a hatchet; the picking up of JACKALOW by Capt. WEBB; the tracing of the prisoner to Newark, where he applied for lodgings, and secreted himself in a cellar; and that he gave two different names when, at Egg Harbor, the prisoner told the same story as to the whereabouts of Capt. LAAT and his brother, and that he bought in Brooklyn one barrel of flour, soap, matches and brooms, and in New-York two coils of rope. The Government has thus far examined 17 witnesses, one-half the number subpœnaed.

Railroad Accident.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

A cattle train on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, consisting of fourteen cars, last night broke through the bridge between Bellows Falls and Chester, Vt. Five cars went through, killing fifty sheep and four cattle. No injury was sustained by the men on the train.

Disaster to the Ship Hartley.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The ship *Hartley*, from New-Orleans for Boston, went ashore, on the 20th ult., on Sandy Cay, and on the 22d ult. were burned. Fifteen hundred bales of cotton was saved.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago and Milwaukee.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago and Milwaukee *en route* for Philadelphia, arrived here to-day. They will leave for that city to-morrow afternoon.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *North Briton*, now due here, with Liverpool dates of the 10th, and Londonderry of the 11th inst.

Amusements.

OPERATIC.—The greatest social event of the Nineteenth Century—according to competent Brooklyn authority—occurred last night, when the Academy of Music was opened for the legitimate purposes of its foundation. The attendance was very good, showing that there is at least a fair degree of sympathy with the undertaking, and, in consequence, a reasonable prospect of its success. By 8 o'clock—the time of commencement—the house presented a very animated appearance, and the curtain rose on some poorly painted scenery, representing the opening scene of "Il Giuramento." It was apparent before the end of the overture that the house was a splendid success in every acoustical point of view, and this, too, in spite of admirable reasons for the contrary. Mr. MUZIO's orchestra gained not only strength, but what is far more desirable, quality of tone in the fine, delicate and rapid resonances of the building. The overture—which, by the way, was an introduction from another opera, "Joana d'Arco"—was excellently rendered and much applauded.

Then came the opera precisely in the way we had it on Monday at our Academy, only better—the singers being in finer voice. The story of "Giurameato," although sanguinary and lustful, may now, we presume, be regarded as strictly moral. It has passed the ordeal of that terrible and implacable creature who demolished Thespis on one day of last week, and pitched into "La Traviata" on the next. "Il Giuramento," although of a decidedly butchery tendency, has the place of honor in the new house, whilst the unfortunate "Camille" remains out in the cold as a punishment for her crimes, poor thing.

In the days of the old Astor-place Opera-house this work of MERCADANTE's enjoyed a considerable degree of popularity. It was regarded as an advanced exposition of the new Italian school, and amateurs of a mild turn of mind easily went into ecstacies about it. *Now*, the music falls on the ear somewhat insipidly; we perceive, without difficulty, that there is a great deal of length without much breadth in it, and that if somebody else had not been writing opera before MERCADANTE, it would probably not be as good as it is. VERDI, the most original and dramatic of modern composers, is the cause of MERCADANTE's recent eclipse—which may be regarded as almost total—this work and the "Bravo" being about the only two that are ever played anywhere out of Italy. "Giuramento" was revived in Paris two or three years ago with success, and comes to us naturally. It has certain excellencies which commend it to the popular relish, such for instance as the *Romanza* of the first act, the contralto aria, the duet for two female voices, and the final duet—the latter being a splendid specimen of dramatic writing. Beyond these the work is more apt to be interesting to musicians than to the general public.

It was very excellently given last night, and received with a good deal of unruffled satisfaction by the audience. The next performance is on Saturday.

To-night at the New-York Academy Miss HINKLEY, a native of Albany, and a lady who has won consideration abroad, makes her *début* as *Lucia*. There will, we trust, be a brilliant attendance.

WINTER GARDEN.—VOLTAIRE, when asked to write a tragedy on the subject of "Brutus," answered, with prudent gaiety: "*Ce ne vant la peine. Il n'y a qu'une scene.*" Where such men feared to tread, Mr. HOWARD PAYNE—the author of the piece now playing here—has ventured, and contrived, at least, to furnish a figure into which such actors as Mr. BOOTH are competent to infuse the breath of life. This gentleman made his reappearance on Monday, and resumed his performance of the Roman hero, which was, our readers will remember, the last he played before them at the end of his previous season. No part in which Mr. BOOTH appears—except, perhaps, *Iago*—shows to greater advantage those great qualities which have won for him his present position in the public regard; in it we obtain frequent glimpses of that "divine fire," without which it is impossible for greatness to be achieved, as, perhaps, its greatest characteristic. Mr. BOOTH possesses that wondrous power of eye which belonged to GARRICK, KEAN, and RACHEL, and fires and enthrals an audience. Art may decorate and beautify genius, and chasten the rude pranks into which it sometimes carries its possessors, but it cannot supply its place. At the same time Mr. BOOTH should, and doubtless does, remember that even with genius the golden apple in this, as in other pursuits, cannot be reached in a bound. The tree even with the highest natural qualifications must be climbed by severe and patient industry. We are happy, therefore, to notice the care and industry which on each succeeding personation, Mr. BOOTH appears to have bestowed on the cultivation of his talents, and this, too, without rude rioting or unnatural feats of *physique*. In the character of *Brutus* there is a constant play of emotion which is admirably reflected in the mobile features and flashing eyes of the tragedian. The piece was eminently successful, and at the end Mr. BOOTH was called out to receive an ovation of plaudits. It will be repeated to-night.

COURT MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

More Legal Technicalities—Was the Sixty-ninth Regiment ordered out on the Prince of Wales Parade?—Evidence as to the Custom of Ordering Division Parades.

The Court opened promptly at the hour appointed. After reading the journal, Mr. O'GORMAN for the accused, renewed his request that the Judge Advocate should state what specific act or omission of the defendant was to be proven in support of the charge.

The Judge-Advocate replied that he considered that the specifications state what act the accused is charged with, and that the Judge-Advocate has no power to alter the specifications. He would advise the Counsel to make the application to the Court.

Mr. O'GORMAN said he was at a loss how to regard his learned friend. According to the military authorities he found him acting in three capacities: First, as the counsel of the prosecutor; again, as the counsel of the accused; and thirdly, as the adviser of the Court. How far the Judge Advocate could perform the protean changes of his position he did not know. He nardly knew whether to regard him as his associate counsel, his opponent, or, the Court.

Judge-Advocate MEAD said he was sorry the gentleman could not comprehend his position, as it was clearly defined. His duty was to see that the prosecution was carried out, and that legal proofs were obtained. The able Counsel for the defence did not need his advice.

Mr. O'GORMAN said the Judge-Advocate might perform a miracle, but he doubted it.

Judge-Advocate MEAD said he had informed the Counsel that the Court was the proper source of information. He maintained that the charge was the violation of orders issued by the accused's superior officer.

Mr. O'GORMAN renewed his complaint that evidence had been taken on three different alleged offences. He had vainly endeavored to obtain an answer from the Judge-Advocate, and he would now ask the Court.

Gen. Spicer—This Court is detailed to try this case on the evidence to be brought before them. The Judge-Advocate is detailed in his official capacity as he would be in the United States Army, to conduct the prosecution. The authorities are broad to the point. The Court is to sit, hear and judge of all the evidence that may be produced before them.

Mr. O'Gorman—I have still been unable to obtain any specification of the acts and omissions charged. I have done my duty.

After some desultory conversation, the Judge-Advocate consented to make the following entry on the minutes:

"The act or omission, and the one act and omission, which is to be given in evidence in this case, is evidence of the charge as to not parading the Regiment on the 11th of October."

The Judge-Advocate stated that there was no intention of offering further evidence on the subject of ordering out the company of Lancers.

Mr. O'Gorman—I asked a simple question, and I deserve a simple answer.

The Judge-Advocate—We will confine the charge to the non-ordering out of the Regiment.

Testimony of Capt. Van Beuren—Recalled—The order that I served on Col. Corcoran I got from Major Taylor's office; The order was for the parade for the reception of the Prince of Wales; never read the order before it was placed in my hands in this Court by the Judge Advocate; I read my own order; the orders were all rolled up; I did not compare any of the other papers with the order that I called my own that I am aware of; I presume my own was printed in the same manner as all the others; I presume the one I served was the same as my own; I do not recollect reading the order as: all; I signed the order that was served upon Col. Corcoran.

Testimony of Major Taylor.—I am Inspector of the Fourth Brigade; I told Captain Van Beuren——

The accused objected, and the question was admitted.

Testimony Continued.—I requested Captain Van Beuren to make a personal service of the order (for the Prince of Wales parade) when he could do so; the printed paper shown is a duplicate of the order.

Testimony of Brigadier-General Holl.—My rank is Brigadier-General in the Third Brigade; I have held a commission over thirty years; I first joined as a private.

Q.—What has been the custom of ordering the uniformed military forces of this City to parade for purposes not expressly for exercise?

The defendant objected to this question on various grounds—mainly that the Court had already decided that the order was legal, and that the proposed evidence was simply to support the justice of a decision already made by the Court.

The Judge-Advocate read a reply, showing that the point at issue had already been decided in his favor in the case of Col. Cocks.

The Court admitted the question, altered so as to read, "Is there a custom," &c.

Answer of Gen. Hall—Yes, Sir, as long as I can recollect there has been.

Q.—Please state what parades, by Division, of the uniformed militia of this City have been ordered to take part in the celebrations of events of general interest, or the reception of distinguished guests?

Objected to as leading, and withdrawn.

Q.—What is the custom? A.—I don't know hardly how to answer that in the way that you have put it; I hold in my hand——; the reason why I cannot answer is, the former Major-General, as well as the present one, have found it necessary to order part of the Division out on several occasions.

Mr. O'Gorman here insisted that the exact words of the witness should be taken down. The Court instructed the witness to confine himself to the question.

Testimony continued—I have the Order Book of the Third Brigade, and have taken a minute of different orders.

Mr. O'Gorman objected to the witness reading from his memoranda, and the Court directed the witness to state from memory.

Gen. Hall continuing—The time that Gen. Lafayette arrived in 1824 there was a Division parade, which I recollect very well; we had a funeral procession for Gen. Lafayette in 1836; the Division was then ordered out; we likewise had one for the reception of General Jackson at the time he was President of the United States; we had one at the canal celebration in 1825; one at the funeral of the elder Adams and Thomas Jefferson, in 1826; another in 1831, for the funeral of Monroe; there was one for Mr. Madison in 1836; in 1840 for Vice-President Johnson; in 1841, General Harrison's funeral; In the Fall of 1842 the Croton celebration; in 1847 the laying of the corner-stone of a monument in Hamilton-square; in 1848 the reception of General Scott and the funeral of John Quincy Adams, and the reception of the New-York Volunteers from Mexico; the funeral of Col. Baxter, I think, in 1848; the funeral of Gen. Worth, I think, the next year. There were four or five extra division parades in 1848; there was one about that time for the reception of Gov. Kossuth, the funeral of Gen. Taylor, and another one after of Mr. Clay; of Mr. Webster; the Cable procession, I think, in 1858; the Division was ordered out at the opening of the Crystal Palace; President Pierce was here; there was the procession of the Japanese, and one for the Prince of Wales; there was a Division order for removing the remains of President Monroe—in July, 1858, I think it was; all the orders I have named prior to 1826 were before my joining the Division—but, I recollect them very well, and those were all independent of the 4th of July and the 25th of November—extra parades, I think, you call them.

The Counsel of the accused—The parade of the 25th of November is a general parade; we let it go by sometimes; all of the parades I have spoken of were not of the whole Division; they were by Division order though; two or three were by detached parts of the division; the funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Baxter I think was not attended by the whole Division; neither was the funeral of Monroe; the Division was divided into two about 1830; Gen. Benedict had one command, and Gen. Morton the other; down to 1846 the Division was called the First Division of Artillery; since that time it has been known as the First Division of the Militia of the State of New-York; the First Brigade then consisted of the Seventh Regiment, Second, Third, Twenty-seventh and Ninth; the First and Sixth Brigades composed the Division, with one Regiment on Long Island; the First Brigade did not go out of the City and County of New-York; the Sixth included the City and County of New-York, Long Island and, I think, Westchester County—perhaps Richmond; all the parades I have enumerated were additional to the two I have named; there might have been two or three years we did not have a parade on the 5th of November; I think the Fourth of July parade of 1832 was countermanded, on account of the cholera breaking out; we never have a Division parade for exercise; should not be able to find ground to work with the whole Division; the Major-General has often mentioned to myself and others that he would like to manœuvre the Division, but could not find room enough; there was a Division order to protect the property of the citizens at the time of the great fire; only one Brigade was out; I mean by a Division order an order issued by the Major-General; the bigger part of the parades I have mentioned were of the whole Division; in '49, I think, there were four, five or six parades of the Division held; that was by Division orders; part of the Division was not ordered out; there must have been something like four parades of the whole First Division in 1848 or 1849; I am not aware that there is any law compelling the Major-General to order parades of the Division for exercise, but there is as to Brigades.

Q.—State the occasions within your remembrance of Division parades in honor of persons not natives of the United States? A.—I do not remember any. Oh, yes, there was that of Lafayette, and the Japanese, and Kossuth too—and this last of the Prince of Wales. Gen. Storms, Gen. Morris and myself were ordered out to receive Gen. Paez; it was by Division orders.

Q.—Did you promulgate to your brigade the order of the Major-General for the reception of the Prince of Wales? A.—Yes, I did. No, Sir. I don't understand the question.

The Judge-Advocate objected to the question as improper.

Mr. O'GORMAN insisted that the answer of the witness should be put down.

Gen. HALL said he wished to throw himself on the protection of the Court. I do not consider the question proper.

The Court admitted the question.

A.—I issued an order for a parade on that day; I cannot answer the question unless I am forced, and then I wish to give an explanation; I possibly may be criminating myself.

Mr O'Gorman—Put that down. He declines to answer, because the answer will criminate himself.

Gen. Hall—Oh no, no, no, put it down as I say, not as you say, I possibly may criminate myself, I am not on trial here.

Q.—Did your Brigade parade at the reception of the Prince of Wales? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—*By the Prosecutor*—When were you first connected with the military of this city? A.—I was ordered out in 1814, when I was 17 or 18 years old. I was in the United States service then; don't recollect when I first became connected with the militia of this city; I suppose I was connected with it in 1824; not with this Division.

By the Accused—Did you not issue an order to your Brigade to parade 11th of October, 1860, and did you not claim *that* to be one of the regular annual Brigade parades?

Objected to by the Judge Advocate, and overruled.

Q.—*By the Accused*—Did you not consider that your Brigade, in parading on the 11th of October, was attending one of the annual parades for exercise?

Objected to by the Judge-Advocate and admitted.

A.—I believe I did not take it into consideration the day of the parade at all.

Q.—Do you not consider that your Brigade on that parade was performing regular Brigade service, and do you not now claim that it was a regular Brigade parade for exercise?

Objected to by the Judge-Advocate, admitted by the Court. The witness declined to answer.

Q.—Were your orders for a Brigade parade on the 11th of October issued to your Brigade, and did not they parade in obedience to such orders?

The Judge-Advocate objected—the question was admitted.

A.—They were so issued, and the Brigade did parade.

Brigadier-General Henry T. Kiersted who has been a commissioned officer in the militia of this City and County since 1818, was examined and testified at some length with a view of corroborating the evidence of Gen. Hall as to the custom of ordering Division parades. He could give no positive information from his own knowledge as he expressed it—"Since the new organization subsequent to 1846 and 1847, we old boys have been ranked among the supernumeraries. He remembered distinctly having paraded on the occasion of the reinterment of Gen. Montgomery in 1818."

The Court adjourned to Wednesday next, having been in session six hours and a half.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGES, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are especially attended to.*

Dr. BRIDGES is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.

The large Oil Portrait just completed, of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
For Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.

Gallery open till 9 P. M.

J. GURNEY & SON.

N. B.—The exhibition of the above picture will positively close on Saturday next, Jan. 26.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CASNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-street, New-York. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Fun, frolic and fashion at the Central Park. If you want to join in it, call at the "Central Park Skate Emporium," and get an outfit at any price you choose to name.

CONOVAN & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Much sin and suffering might be avoided by a correct knowledge of our mental and physical condition. This may be obtained at any time by a phrenological examination at No. 303 Broadway, by FOWLER & WELLS.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

U. Stilleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William-sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers. Half Hose, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Traveling Shirts and heavy knit wool Jackets, the best article made for out-door and skating exercise. Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—Dr. S. A. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st, Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 335 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

LILIENTHAL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at the Fifth av. Hotel, JENNIE ADALE, daughter of C. H. and S. P. Lilienthal, aged 9 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MORRISSEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, MARY E. MORRISSEY, beloved wife of John J. Morrissey, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family, also members of the Neptune Club, active and honorary members of Washington Engine Company No. 20, also members of Sylvan Lodge No. 215, F. A. M., and of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 Allen st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

STIFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, FERDINAND H. STIFF, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 102½ Bowery.

BENSDIOR.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, STEPHEN BENEDICT, aged 75 years.

The friends, and relatives of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 156 Essex st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GALWEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, SOPHIA T., wife of Thomas Galwey, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 48 West 26th-st.

FALLS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 21, WILLIAM H. FALLS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 7 West 24th-st., without further notice.

OCKERSHAUSEN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, suddenly, WILLIAM F., son of A. F. and Mary Ockershausen, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 137 Henry-st.

RYNDERS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, of softening of the brain, THEODOSIA RYNDERS, late United States Deputy Marshal, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of Isaiah Rynders, No. 52 Henry st. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

BRADY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, ROBERT BRADY, only son of Anna E. and the late Robert Brady.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Geo. W. Baldwin, No. 67 Varick-st., near Canal, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WANTS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, of apoplexy, JOHN H. WANDS, of Brooklyn, aged 38 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 President-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WOOD.—On Monday evening, Jan. 21, EBENEZER AKIN, eldest child of Albert H. and Caroline M. Wood, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

BUSSING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 21, JANNIE CASWELL, youngest child of Robert S. and Mary K. Bussing, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 29 Montague-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, of scarlet fever, ELLEN LOUISA, youngest child of Ellen Eliza and Israel A. Barker.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 147 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, HENRY ALFRED, son of Henry S. and Cordelia S. Raymond, aged 16 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, (Rev. H. S. Carpenter's,) corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st.

POND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, MARY CLINTON BASSETT wife of B. F. Pond, in the 34th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Thursday morning, 24th inst., at 9½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, of diphtheria, FRANKLIN MASON, son of Thomas and Eliza Smith, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, corner of Pacific st. and New-York-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

SWIFT.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 19, CHARLES SEYMOUR, son of the late Reuben Swift, Esq., of Waterloo, aged 67 years.

KEMPSTER.—The remains of Mrs. MARY ADELAIDE KEMPSTER wife of John Kempster—an *attache* of the *Herald* for nearly 12 years—were followed to the grave yesterday by a large number of mourning friends. Amiable in life as she was placid in death, respected, regarded and beloved by all who knew her, she went to the tomb mourned by her friends, and sadly lamented by her husband and three little children.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 194
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 87, Jan. 22, 1861.
77, 19, 59, 26, 13, 22, 12, 14, 33, 5, 27, 74, 62.
Class No. 88, Jan. 22, 1861.
6, 10, 36, 27, 25, 9, 34, 74, 69, 61, 28, 24, 31.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 22, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUN

Appeal for the Children's Aid Society.

This Society is dependent for the greater part of its support upon unsolicited contributions, which are sent in, in smaller or larger sums, from this City and from every part of the country. In times of great public excitement, and in the more momentous national troubles, the enterprises of daily charity are naturally overlooked. The business depression, moreover, falls most heavily on those from whom most of the support of benevolent societies come. The consequence is, that in the midst of Winter, with the usual and, perhaps, even a greater number of poor children dependent upon them, the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society are extremely cramped for means to carry on their various and important enterprises for the needy and ignorant children of the City. They fear even that some of these most needful charities to those who suffer most in distressed times—the poor and homeless little ones of the streets—must be given up, unless more liberally aided by the public.

The work which is being done by the Society, for the public benefit, is as follows:

1. They are founding Industrial Schools, and supporting "Visitors," who gather children for these Schools, and the the Public Schools, and otherwise assist and labor for the children of the poor. There are, thus engaged, seven visitors; and connected with the Society, though supported by their own Boards, six Industrial Schools, with about 700 scholars. Besides these, the Italian School and the Cottage-place School, with about 200 pupils, are maintained by the Society.

2. They are supporting and carrying on the News Boys' Lodging House, which shelters now about 100 boys every night, and some 3,000 different lads in the course of the year. These boys are instructed every evening, and many of them provided with places and trades.

3. They are providing with good homes, in the rural districts, from 700 to 800 children each year, and have thus settled about 6,000 poor little ones since the foundation of the Society.

For this purpose, two agents are constantly employed in the West.

For all these various enterprises the Society only expends about $12,000 per annum. The Trustees feel that they have the right, in view of the great general importance of the work, and its economy, to remind the public at this time of their needs; and they are confident that their appeal will—as in times past—be met liberally by all who feel for suffering childhood.

Donations may be sent to the office, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, or to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, Metropolitan Bank, or to any of the undersigned Trustees and officers.

WM. A. BOOTH, President, No. 19 East Fourteenth-street.
ISAAC BELL, No. 26 West Twenty-second-street.
BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND, No. 80 Wall-street.
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.
HOWARD POTTER, No. 71 East Twentieth-street.
JAS. L. PHELPS, M. D., No. 1 Wesley-place.
CYRUS W. FIELD, No. 64 Gramercy Park.
WM. C. RUSSEL, No. 24 Pine-street.
MARLON T. HEWIT, No. 40 Walker-street.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.
JAS. R. SPAULDING, No. 36 Park-row.
ROBT. J. LIVINGSTON, No. 182 Fifth-avenue.
WM. L. KING, No. 99 John-street.
CHAS. L. BRACE, No. 11 Clinton Hall.

Post-Office Accommodations.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are too few and too insufficient accommodations for the sale of stamps and the weighing of foreign letters at our Post-office. It is well known, and a standing nuisance, that on the day of the sailing of a European steamer the place in front of the windows on Nassau-street is crowded to suffocation, and people are compelled to wait from ten to fifteen minutes before they can get rid of their letters. Would it not be well, until a new and more spacious building is erected, on the part of our Postmaster to make arrangements with the book-stores around the Post-Office for the weighing of letters and the sale of the necessary stamps, for a small commission? This would be a great accommodation to our importers and greatly facilitate the mailing of foreign letters.

Knowing you to be always ready to draw the attention of the public to any abuses that may exist, I trust you will not deny this note a little space in your valuable journal, and earn the thanks of an

IMPORTER.

A Methodist Minister Lynched.

LETTER FROM REV. ANTHONY BEWLEY.

The Cleveland *Herald* publishes a letter written by Rev. ANTHONY BEWLEY, the Methodist clergyman, who was murdered by a Pro-Slavery Vigilance Committee in Arkansas, some weeks since. It is dated Fayetteville, (Ark.,) Sept. 6, and is addressed to his wife and children. Much of it is advice to his wife regarding the disposition which she must make of her scanty means in view of his probable decease. Among other things, Mr. BEWLEY writes:

I never took up my pen under such circumstances before. After I left there that day I was hurried on, and the next day about 9 o'clock we got to Fayetteville. I am here yet. They have not put me in jail, but keep me under guard. At night I am chained fast to some person, and in the day I have liberty to walk about with the guard. I have been, in the general, tolerable, although my company in *general* has not been as desirable as some. They are now after Tom WILEY. So soon as they succeed in getting him, I suppose they will set out with us to Texas on the overland stage, and if so, hand us over to the Fort Worth Committee and receive the reward. Then we will, I suppose, be under their supervision, to do with us as seemeth them good. And if that takes place, *dear* and *much beloved wife and loving* children, I shall never, in this life, expect to see you; but I shall look to meet you all, with our little babe that has already gone to that blessed haven of repose. The season why I so speak, in these times of heated political excitement, mole-hills are raised mountain high, and where there is none. It is frequently imagined they see something. That being the case, it is enough to know that we are "North Methodists," as they are called; and from what we learned in Texas about that Fort Worth Committee, they had sworn vengeance against all such folks. I expect when they get to us we will go the trip. But, dear wife and children, who are big enough to know about these things, know that, so far as I am concerned, all these things are false. You have been with me, and you know as well as I do that none of these things have ever been countenanced about our house, but that we have repudiated such to the last. * * * I, with a portion of the Vigilance Committee, will leave Fayetteville to-night some time. The Committee has returned without WILEY, and I have given up hunting him any more.

A. BEWLEY.

List of Americans registered at L'HERBETTE, KANE & Co.'s, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, week ending Jan. 5, 1861:

NEW-YORK.	AUBURN.
Horace F. Draper.	D. R. Alward.
A. A. Samanos.	PHILADELPHIA.
W. H. Bodenhiemer.	J. Harrison and family.
James D. Davis.	E. F. Poulterer.
H. Bachnvach.	Chas. H. Harrison.
H. T. Baker.	W. H. Chandler.
SAN FRANCISCO.	NEWBURGH.
Edw. Gould Buffum.	Charles Alger.
E. W. Eddy.	

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KENT'S COMMENTARIES.

NEW EDITION.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Law and Foreign Booksellers, No. 110 Washington-st., Boston.

KENT'S COMMENTARIES ON AMERICAN LAW, Tenth Edition. 4 vols. 8vo.

Also,
ANGELL ON THE LIMITATIONS OF ACTION AT LAW,
Fourth Edition, revised and greatly enlarged, by JOHN WILDAS MAY. 8vo.

GREENLEAF ON THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. Sixth Edition. Vol. 3.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED — A GOOD COOK.—NONE need apply except they understand their business thoroughly. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 56 East 21st-st.

A HOUSEMAID—WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, a Protestant woman who can come well recommended, to do the general housework of a family of four persons. Apply at No. 246 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

BOY WANTED—IN A PROVISION PACKING house. An honest lad of 15 or 16 years of age, who resides with his parents, and wants a permanent situation, may address, in his own handwriting, M., Box No. 101 Times Office. Salary, first year, $16.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—LOST, ON JAN. 19, GOING from New-Haven depot to Catherine Ferry, a CANVAS TRUNK, marked G. S. H., on end and G. S. Holmes on plate under lock. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to Washington Hotel, No. 238 4th-av.

GOLD WATCH LOST—IN BROOKLYN, either in the Myrtle Avenue cars, or in passing from the cars to No. 82 Montague-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 82 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE-YARD.—MARBLE MANTELS, PLAIN and carved; Marble Monuments and Tombstones. Marble Counters. Marble in slabs. Marble in the rough; some very choice Statuary Veins of Italian, Lisbon, Siena and Egyptian Marble. To which the inspection of the public and dealers is invited. Also, the lease of the premises, buildings and fixtures for sale. G. R. CHOLWELL, Assignee of E. B. Price, corner of 27th-st. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take a laundress' place; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or to assist with children and sewing. No objection to the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 25 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant young girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or to do general housework for a small family. Call at No. 230 Columbia-st., between Joralemon and State sts., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 125 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine worker, in a private family; understands fluting; the best City reference given. Call at No. 118 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young girl; is very fond of children, a neat sewer, and has very good education, and willing to make herself generally useful; wages low. Call at No. 212 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor front, Room No. 11. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' wearables; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 122 Chrystie-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and to take care af grown children. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or to assist with children and sewing. No objection to the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 25 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a Protestant young girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or to do general housework for a small family. Call at No. 230 Columbia-st., between Joralemon and State sts., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 125 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine worker, in a private family; understands fluting; the best City reference given. Call at No. 118 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, back.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young girl; is very fond of children, a neat sewer, and has very good education, and willing to make herself generally useful; wages low. Call at No. 212 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor front, Room No. 11. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' wearables; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 122 Chrystie-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress or as nurse and to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 19 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and to take care af grown children. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 25th st, between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an English Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant woman as cook; she perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can take charge of milk and butter; has good refereence; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style as also jellies, blanc manges, cake, biscuit, pies, &c; can be highly recommended. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, pastries, game; a good bread baker; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 4 Sheridst., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small respectable family; has good City reference from her last employer, where she has lived more than a year. Call, for two days, at No. 170 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family as a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room; best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, immediately in a private house. Apply at No. 256 East 15th st., near Avenue A, third story, Room No. 14, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as ment and pastry cook, who understands it in all capacity; will be willing to assist in the coarse washing. Good reference, if required. Call at No. 191 4th-st., in the rear, third floor. B. S.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, as cook, in a private family, who understands her business perfectly, and can give the best City reference. Inquire at the basement door of No. 123 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook in a respectable family, who is fully competent to fill the situation; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITnation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at 203 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the cottage.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, is a good baker and understands pastry. Good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 82 King-st.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT wants a situation as cook in a respectable private family; best of reference given. Apply at No. 131 West 22d-st., front room, top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastry, ments, of all kinds. Good City reference. Apply at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Can produce the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 194 East 14th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very competent young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two sisters; one as cook and help with washing; the other as chambermaid, or waitress and plain sewing; they have the best of reference. Can be seen all this week at No. 96 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or City. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at Miss McCarty's, No. 117 East 28th st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 Avenue A. Has good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotch woman, as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Please call at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations—one is an excellent meat and pastry cook, and has first rate City reference; the other would do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of a baby, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 181 1st-av., over the shoe store, for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a respectable and intelligent girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant, very highly recommended, and will hire for moderate wages (either in the City or country.) Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wants a situation as cook and laundress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 4th-av. Best of reference given.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress. Apply at No. 243 10th st., back building.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted, good reference given. Apply at 242 10th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. for two days.

AS COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, SEAMSTRESSES, GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—The Select Female Employment Agency, No. 134 6th av., between 2d and 3d sts., is the best place in this City for respectable employers to get first-class servants; and for nice, tidy, sober, honest, industrious capable and obliging girls to get good situations. Only such need apply. Many good ladies and the best servants in the City apply every day.

D. ELMORE, Proprietor.

N. B.—No connection with A. Wesley.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH good reference, wishes a situation as housemaid; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and cake; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is clean in her person and her work. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl in the housework of a small family; or chamberwork and waiting; is a good washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 30 Liberty-st., or, posite the Union hotel. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS ROUSEMAID, &c.—A NICE AMERICAN girl, with first-rate City references, wants a situation; is well experienced in general housework; also at nursing and sewing, and chamberwork and waiting; prefers general work. Apply at No. 294 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for to day at No. 177 7th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a genteel Protestant girl to do the housework of a small private family of not more than three. Good reference. Call at No. 126 Hudson-st., near Beach-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who has lived in some of the most respectable families as laundress, is desirous of making an engagement with some single gentlemen or families for washing by the month or dozen. Call at No. 61 West-29th-st., front basement.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class laundress to wash for a family or gentlemen; understands all kinds of fine fitting; has the best City reference. Address No. 189 West 25th-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; have three years' City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference if required; can be seen at No. 89 26th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT GIRL of 18, a situation as nurse; will mind a baby or do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady who travels; is willing and obliging; a quiet home and $3 a month, in City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—An American girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do plain sewing; has good recommendations; is willing to make herself useful; no objections to the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer and embroiderer well; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 10th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an invalid, or as chambermaid. Inquire at No. 19 West 19th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would like to take care of a baby from the monthly nurse; would be willing to go to Europe or elsewhere; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 383 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTAble young girl wishes a situation in a small private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; also understands taking charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse; is a healthy, steady woman; can do plain sewing, and give satisfactory references; her own baby, six weeks old, can be seen. Call at, or address No. 28 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a very respectable married woman, whose child is one month old. City reference given. Can be seen at No. 67, West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of fancy sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts and hoods; will go as nurse, chambermaid and seamstress; go out by the day or take work home; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 260 East 14th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week; has had 15 years' practice at all kinds of family clothing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., or at No. 9 5th-st., near the Bowery, in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES to go out by the day to sew; is competent to cut and fit children's dresses, and embroiders. Call at No. 256 East 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL IS desirous of a situation; can cut and make children's dresses, and has a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 81 West 17th-st. Can give good City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl, to take care of children and sew, or as chambermaid and do fine washing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker, perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good embroiderer; will assist with chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS SCOTCH FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN with the best of reference wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good driver and trainer of horses; is also a good plain gardener, and understands the care of stock. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A SKILLFUL GARDENER.—The advertiser is desirous of engaging with some gentleman who wishes a first-class grape grower, having been thoroughly educated in his business and experienced in the growth of the grape in Europe and America. References to C. V. Mapes, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st.; H. Kent, No. 56 South-st.; John W. Degraw, President Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family who has filled some of the largest and most respectable situations in the Union, particularly in the grape culture, and left of his own accord, wishes a situation as gardener; he refers to his late employer. Address P. O. B., J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., or at Bridgeman's, No. 576 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; can give the best of references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at or address M., SMITH'S Seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man with good reference. Address N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young man, to take care of horses, or go in the country; would make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 20 East 12th-st., basement.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A Protestant man and wife want situations; the man understands farming and gardening, the care of cattle, the use of oxen, the management of horses and carriage; the wife is a good plain cook, and understands general housework in all its branches; good reference, if required. Has no objection to City or country. Can be seen, for four days, at No 128 19th-st., four doors from 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 33.

AS SCOTCH FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN with the best of reference wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good driver and trainer of horses; is also a good plain gardener, and understands the care of stock. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A SKILLFUL GARDENER.—The advertiser is desirous of engaging with some gentleman who wishes a first-class grape grower, having been thoroughly educated in his business and experienced in the growth of the grape in Europe and America. References to C. V. Mapes, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st.; H. Kent, No. 56 South-st.; John W. Degraw, President Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family who has filled some of the largest and most respectable situations in the Union, particularly in the grape culture, and left of his own accord, wishes a situation as gardener; he refers to his late employer. Address P. O. B., J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., or at Bridgeman's, No. 576 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; can give the best of references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at or address M., SMITH'S Seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man with good reference. Address N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young man, to take care of horses, or go in the country; would make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 20 East 12th-st., basement.

AS PROTESTANT LADY IS MOST ANXIOUS to obtain a situation as attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, besides making herself generally useful, or would take the charge of children, instruct them in the rudiments of English and do plain sewing; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; good references. Address, for two days, M., care of Mrs. CAHALAN, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SERVANTS IN BROOKLYN.—SITUATIONS are wanted for several superior domestics—cooks, children's nurses, waiter girls, and general servants, highly recommended from gentlemen where they have last served; also, for some very smart, capable girls, lately arrived from the old country, who are willing to hire at very moderate wages, and many of which will be found most desirable help. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., fifth door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 66 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED, for the City or country, can be procured at WEBB'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS BAR-KEEPER OR PORTER.—WANted, a situation as bar-keeper or porter, or to a grocery store, by a respectable young man, lately landed from the old country, who writes a good hand; can produce good City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 246 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family; has no objection to the country; has good City reference; wages no object. Address B. D., Box 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED single man wishes a situation as coachman; will be found everything required; best reference. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man; can be highly recommended. Address M. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady young man; is a good groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden and grape-vines. The best of City references as to character and capabilities. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, this week, or No. 262 East 14th-st., care of W. Smith.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk if required; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; no objections to any part of the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address S. S., for three days, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A Protestant man and wife want situations; the man understands farming and gardening, the care of cattle, the use of oxen, the management of horses and carriage; the wife is a good plain cook, and understands general housework in all its branches; good reference, if required. Has no objection to City or country. Can be seen, for four days, at No 128 19th-st., four doors from 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 33.

AS SCOTCH FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN with the best of reference wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good driver and trainer of horses; is also a good plain gardener, and understands the care of stock. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A SKILLFUL GARDENER.—The advertiser is desirous of engaging with some gentleman who wishes a first-class grape grower, having been thoroughly educated in his business and experienced in the growth of the grape in Europe and America. References to C. V. Mapes, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st.; H. Kent, No. 56 South-st.; John W. Degraw, President Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family who has filled some of the largest and most respectable situations in the Union, particularly in the grape culture, and left of his own accord, wishes a situation as gardener; he refers to his late employer. Address P. O. B., J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., or at Bridgeman's, No. 576 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; can give the best of references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at or address M., SMITH'S Seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man with good reference. Address N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young man, to take care of horses, or go in the country; would make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 20 East 12th-st., basement.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A Protestant man and wife want situations; the man understands farming and gardening, the care of cattle, the use of oxen, the management of horses and carriage; the wife is a good plain cook, and understands general housework in all its branches; good reference, if required. Has no objection to City or country. Can be seen, for four days, at No 128 19th-st., four doors from 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 33.

AS SCOTCH FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN with the best of reference wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good driver and trainer of horses; is also a good plain gardener, and understands the care of stock. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A SKILLFUL GARDENER.—The advertiser is desirous of engaging with some gentleman who wishes a first-class grape grower, having been thoroughly educated in his business and experienced in the growth of the grape in Europe and America. References to C. V. Mapes, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st.; H. Kent, No. 56 South-st.; John W. Degraw, President Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family who has filled some of the largest and most respectable situations in the Union, particularly in the grape culture, and left of his own accord, wishes a situation as gardener; he refers to his late employer. Address P. O. B., J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., or at Bridgeman's, No. 576 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; can give the best of references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at or address M., SMITH'S Seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man with good reference. Address N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young man, to take care of horses, or go in the country; would make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 20 East 12th-st., basement.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A Protestant man and wife want situations; the man understands farming and gardening, the care of cattle, the use of oxen, the management of horses and carriage; the wife is a good plain cook, and understands general housework in all its branches; good reference, if required. Has no objection to City or country. Can be seen, for four days, at No 128 19th-st., four doors from 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 33.

AS SCOTCH FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN with the best of reference wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good driver and trainer of horses; is also a good plain gardener, and understands the care of stock. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A SKILLFUL GARDENER.—The advertiser is desirous of engaging with some

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock,
At their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, peremptory sale of elegant fancy goods, consisting in part of superb marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant bronze groups and figures, Parian groups and figures, elegantly decorated China vases, dinner and tea sets, dressing cases, traveling bags and other elegant goods. To be positively sold without reserve. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
47TH-ST., one door from Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, and following EVENINGS, at 7, for account of former purchasers, a large quantity of valuable
THEATRICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
not cleared from the recent sale of the Library of the late
WM. E. BURTON.
Catalogues ready and Books now on view.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A few very choice Sketches by the late ALBERT VAN BEEST.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:
Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:
All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tools, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.
SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 16, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 233 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and velvet carpets, oval mirror, mahogany parlor suite in hair cloth, satin wood arm chairs, covered with figured satin, silk damask; parlor stove, fine oil paintings and engravings, ball stands, oil-cloths, China, glass, &c. Bedroom furniture of mahogany cottage suites, mattresses, beddiog, dressing bureaus, cheval glasses, carpets, couches, straw mattresses, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 24 and 25, at 10 o'clock each day, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., a large collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising works of the English, French, American and Flemish schools. In this collection may be found the works of Gignoux, Van Beest, Notterman, Post, Armfield, Vernet, Van Severdonck, Barnes, T. A. Richards, Kekking, Weigall, Carpendale, Rondel, Ruggles, Forrester, Van Hoeny, Van Kuik, Bloudell, Ropes, Michaud, Williamson, Bourne, Otto, Sommers, Dunand, Boese, Malbranch, Buyham and others, &c.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE AT C. C. LEIGH'S CHINA HALL, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s. The balance of the stock, comprising stoneware, common crockery, china, glass, plated ware, in great variety, cutlery, Parian ware, bronzes, &c., &c., will be offered at public auction TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 10½ A. M., affording an unrivaled opportunity to housekeepers and those contemplating housekeeping to furnish at some 50 per cent. lower than usual charges for these goods.
Ample accommodations for ladies.
Sales continued every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE, FOR ACCOUNT OF former purchasers of 14 lots on 3d-av., 43d and 44th sts.—A. J. BLEECKER, BOSI & CO. will sell at auction, TO-DAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 3D-AV.—3 lots East side, 40 ft. 5 ins. North of 43d-st.
ON 43D-ST.—1 lot South side 80 ft. East of 3d-av.
ON 43D-ST.—6 lots South side, 205 ft. East of 3d-av.
ON 44TH-ST.—4 lots South side, 130 ft. East of 3d-av.
Terms very liberal.
Maps, &c., at No 7 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
6,000 PAIR RUBBERS AT AUCTION, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23d, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., consisting of men's, boys', ladies' and misses' overshoes and sandals. Also, an assortment of boots, brogans, ladies' gaiters, &c. Sold without reserve, by order of the assignee.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' grain and calf water-proof double-sole boots.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—17 acres of land on the line of the Staten Island railroad, near the Stapleville depôt, beautifully located; will be divided into parcels of 3 or 5 acres each, and sold separately or entire, as purchasers may desire. Apply to J. DEWITT MONTFORT, No. 2 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF LAND IN THE VILlage of High Bridgeville, on High Bridge-av., containing 13 City lots, about three minutes' walk from the McComb's Dam Bridge. Address G. R., Box No. 3,333 Post-office.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 37th-st., and 38th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FLOORS OF SIX ROOMS IN THE NEW five-story buildings in 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts; also in the brown-stone front houses in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., and in the full front brick houses in 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts; also several brick and brown stone, first-class houses, furnished and unfurnished, and very many houses, of every size and in every location, for sale. Apply to JOHN RAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $1,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. G., Box No. 168 Times Office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE EXtensive manufacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., covering both lots; they are well lighted, and near Broadway and Canal-st. Address, by post, MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Brooklyn, to a small family, for the board of the owners, a widow and two children. No one who would require to keep other boarders need apply. For particulars address Box No. 4,707 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE to let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hinton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDSY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

THE FIRST GUN FROM THE OLD TWELFTH!—At a regular meeting of the XIIth Ward Republican Association, held on the evening of Jan. 21, 1861, the following Resolution, offered by CHAS. GOLDEN, Esq., was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the Republican members of the Senate and Assembly of this State are most earnestly solicited to elect HORACE GREELEY, the able and trusty advocate of Republican principles to the United States Senate in place of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, who retires on the 4th of March next. WILLIAM DUNNING, President.
WILLIAM E. PABOR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.
The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1846, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5 00. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan to the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest as the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.
The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption.
Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 23, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
JAMES N. COLB, ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES, DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYNIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON, WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES M. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:
C. H. SAND, JOSEPH NOSLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT, C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE, GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAMES ROY, MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL, W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN, DANIEL DEVLIN.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating any note or notes signed by me, payable to Edward Vannest, or his order, as the same were given without consideration and will not be paid. G. L. LAFLIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

TREASURY NOTES FOR DUTIES AT A discount. Also, Treasury Notes for investment, bearing 12 per cent. interest. For sale by
READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

86TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

COAL EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan 19, 1861
15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.
The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., Jan. 9, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD CO.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared payable on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 107 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of February.—Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 22, 1861. C. W. BETTS, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the net profits of the last six months payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 OATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS—RECommended by the Medical Faculty for the cure of Dyspepsia and Constipation.
ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., Sole Manufacturer.
AGENCIES.
ISAAC GERRY, New-York Hotel, and No. 263 Canal-st., New-York.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.
W. H. JACKSON & CO., 5th-av. Hotel, and No. 339 6th-av., New-York.
ACKER, MERRALL & CO., corner Chambers-st. and West Broadway, New-York.
LEWIS & WOODRUFF, No. 442 East Houston-st., corner of Cannon, New-York.
FRANCIS C. WHITE, Bakery No. 373 4th-av.; also, corner of Broadway and East 29th-st., New-York.
H. B. KIRK, No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.
W. S. CORWIN & CO., Nos. 839 and 909 Broadway, New-York.
B. V. R. OORWIN, No. 811 Broadway and No. 628 6th-av., New-York.
J. Z. P. SMITH, Brooklyn Homœopathic Pharmacy, No. 54 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, 36x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 26x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to
JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS villages residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale by the low. by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS, ENVELOPES, &c., IN elegant styles, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, Ribbon Knots for Cards, &c., at J. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes By O. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

THE SMART.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome d'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause of disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESMAR No. 3 purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

CAPAUTINES,
A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address
Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important aharm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jedde from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.
CAUTION—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. B. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. B. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. S.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and in addition from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. R. LENT, No. 416 Broadway, New-York. Sold also by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young man who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who nured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Sedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and consequent disorders. Office, No. 488 Broadway, where the suffering may consult Dr WARD in confidence day or evening.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.—The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, Nos. 4 Ann-st., (Barnum's Museum.)

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without the instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy be used. It is a sure, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local or well hereditary maladies, and points out the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SILAS LUDLAM, Edward Ludlam and William H. Hewitt, Executors of last will and testament of Richard L. Ludlam, deceased, Plaintiffs, against FRANCIS B. STRYKER, Abigail D. Roberts, Mary Roberts, Victoria Auberts, Samuel T. Roberts, Grace Roberts, Mary Ann Wood, Charles Faulkner, Frederick A. Platt, Barsilai Russell, Administrator of Conklin L. Gable, deceased; Crawford C. Smith, Richard J. Todd, Charles W. Bates, Charles Kelsey, Abijah Mann, Junior; John C. Ausman, John Hughes, John Kelly and Hugh Kelly, Jonathon B. Stewart, and Samuel B. Stewart, William T. Van Nostrand, George Suffern and Andrew Warren, Richard C. Underhill, John Beckley, Administrator of John A. Arbuckle, deceased; Benjamin Prince, Henry Thomas, John D. Prince, Amory Houghton, Simeon Fitch and William B. Fitch, Joseph Bell, Alexander J. Bergen, Simeon Smith, Thomas B. Coddington and Benjamin A. Mason, Mathew Fallon, Simon C. Decker and B. Stanton Bernard, John B. Borel, William M. Parks, the Long Island Bank, Charles P. Butler, George W. Bergen and James M. Seabury, County Treasurer of Kings County, Defendants.—Amended summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn and State of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 29, 1860. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action, as amended, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 15th day of October, 1860.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
o31-law12wW* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER L. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and formerly of the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
Executors.
O10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN N. CHESTER,
ja16-law6mW* W. W. CHESTER, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861. WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS. Executors.
ja16—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 69 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
ja15-law6mW*

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins, AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. F

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

journal of the absence of any Senators, and he had no notification of the fact, and the names were still called on the roll. He would like the Senate to instruct, as to whether he should recognize their absence.

Mr. FITCH suggested there were vacancies in the Committees, and the Chairman of the Committees might report the absence so far as the Committees are concerned.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) thought that was the proper way.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said there seemed to be no trouble. We have been notified that certain Senators have retired, and do not intend to be here again this session; hence there are vacancies. Their taking leave has nothing to do with the question whether the States are out of the Union or not.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought his colleague was right. He thought their names should be stricken from the roll, and they be considered Senators no longer.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he did not understand that these Senators had resigned. The Senators from South Carolina had resigned. He could recognise the fact that these Senators were temporarily absent, but considered them members of the Senate yet.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) asked if the Senators should come back, could any power prevent their voting.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) thought it strange that there should be any question as to the fact. It was a fact that the States had seceded. He thought that at least the journal should record the fact that the Senators had declared that their States had seceded, and had withdrawn.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if Senators could remain after their States had seceded?

Mr. BENJAMIN—Clearly not in my opinion.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) said, we would be doing a discourtesy if we put the fact on the record without also putting there the reasons of the Senators. But he was entirely opposed to making any entry of this transaction. He thought the least said the soonest mended. He was for leaving those seats for those Senators or other Senators from their States, to be resumed in their own good time. He hoped the time would not be long before they would be resumed. If the records are only for the instruction of posterity, the failing to record this transaction would be a breach or omission more honored than observance.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he held most decidedly that no State has a right to secede, and consequently these acts of withdrawal affect no constitutional right. But the fact is, they did resign, no matter whether we consider the reasons valid or not.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, did not understand they had resigned, and did not believe a resignation could be made unless in writing. He thought these Senators subject to the call of the Senate and the process of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the only reason he could give for excusing them was because their States had withdrawn. But the Senate could fill the vacancies in the Committees. He thought the question would come up on a question of quorum.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved that the journal be corrected to record the fact that the Senators from Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, have announced that their States have seceded and resumed the powers delegated to the General Government, and withdrawn.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to amend that Messrs. YULEE, MALLORY, and others, have announced that they are no longer members of this body, and withdrawn; and that their names be stricken from the roll.

Mr. HUNTER was opposed to this. He thought striking their names from the roll would be recognizing that their States have seceded.

Mr. SEWARD moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but withdrew the motion temporarily.

Mr. BENJAMIN agreed that as the retiring Senators had stated the fact that their States had seceded, it should be put on the Journal. The announcement was officially made, and the Senators withdrew, two facts which should go on the records. They did not resign formally, but withdrew in consequence of the secession of their States.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the fact was several Senators had withdrawn and given certain reasons. Some of the reasons he thought not true, and it was not proper to put all the reasons on the record. The Senate could recognize the fact of their withdrawal without incurring the reasons.

Mr. HUNTER said nothing was put upon the Journals but what was presented for the action of the Senate. No action had been had on this withdrawal.

Mr. BENJAMIN read from the *Globe* to show that the Senators had stated as the reason, that their States had withdrawn from the Union. That was the only reason given, and he thought the fact should be recorded in the journals.

Mr. SEWARD renewed his motion. He thought the question would come up at a proper time. He had no wish to cut off debate.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 22, Messrs. GWIN, Latham, Saulsbury, Bigler and Johnson of Tennessee voting with the Republicans.

The Chair announced the unfinished business of yesterday—Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) proceeded to speak at length. He alluded to the fact that he had advocated every measure calculated to remove the difficulties, and argued that a division of the Territories, as proposed by his colleague, was just and equitable to all. The Territories were acquired by all the States. By the proposed division the North got nearly four times the quantity of the South, and ten times the value. He thought it eminently proper that the settlement should apply to all future acquisition, so as to take the question forever from the halls of Congress, and contended that it would in no way encourage filibustering, for territory could not be acquired in such a way. He said the objection that it recognized Slavery was not well taken. He claimed that the Constitution did recognize Slavery, and at the time of formation it was recognized everywhere in the civilized world. He claimed also that Congress had on many occasions recognized Slavery in treaties and various ways. He thought there was no need of advocating the duty of protection, as protection was the plain duty of every Government. The South claimed no more than was right, and for the sake of peace and to transmit the institutions of our fathers to posterity, they were willing to yield far more than was right, and yet peace-offering seemed to be spurned. He was in favor of an amendment to the Constitution to suppress the Slave-trade forever, and argued in favor of an amendment requiring States to deliver up fugitives from justice, and also in favor of preventing all invasion of States. If these things were fair, he remarked, why not put them in the Constitution, so as to be beyond the reach of all sectional majorities. He referred, briefly to other proposed amendments, specially to one denying the right of suffrage to colored persons. If the Senators are against negro equality, why should they not be willing to put this amendment in the Constitution? He believed that it was a Government specially for white men. He said that the Senator of Ohio, Mr. WADE, asked what the charges were? He would repeat a few: One was that bands were organized in Free States to steal the property of the South.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked for a proof and said he did not belive a word of it.

Mr. POWELL said, the fact Underground Railroad is well known. He had read a letter of a member of the House from Ohio, Mr. COX, speaking of the great number of slaves carried off. This, if it was a foreign country, would be a cause of war. The Personal Liberty bills were also another cause of complaint; such laws are a clear violation of the Constitution.

Mr. WADE said he wanted some specific charge against Ohio, so that he could answer it. He was tired of hearing general charges.

Mr. POWELL said that the Governor of Ohio had refused to deliver up a fugitive from justice. He had also referred to a letter of a colleague of the Senator. The Republicans elected a candidate on a platform hostile to the South, and had elected a President who declared that he would not vote to admit a Slave State, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that it was directly the reverse from what the Senator had said.

Mr. POWELL said he would examine, and if wrong would strike out the speech. He had no desire to do injustice.

Mr. BIGLER said that Mr. LINCOLN had said he would vote against allowing Slavery in a Territory.

Mr. POWELL said that this amounted to the same thing.

Mr. TRUMBULL read an answer of Mr. LINCOLN to an inquiry, when he said, "I do not now and never did stand pledged against the admission of Slave States into the Union."

Mr. POWELL thought that if he would not let Slavery go into Territories he could have no more Slave States. Mr. POWELL continued, and said that if anything was to be done to save the Union, it must come from the Republican side. He would not discuss the right of secession. We were surrounded by facts with which we must deal and he did not believe that, under the Constitution, the United States had any right to make war on any seceding State. It was madness to attempt to preserve the Union by force. War was dissolution, and he thought that these resolutions were just and satisfactory. But he would not speak for Kentucky. She would meet the crisis, and whatever was her decision, he, as a loyal son, would obey her high behest.

Mr. WADE said that the Senator from Virginia (Mason,) had said that the Legislature of Ohio had refused to repeal an unconstitutional law. He did not believe Ohio had any law which was unconstitutional, and he thought that the Senator was mistaken. The law framed last year gives further security to free colored people, and when it came up this year before the Legislature it was postponed. That was a mistake of the Senator's, as the law was exactly opposite to what he (MASON,) supposed.

Mr. MASON said that the House of Representatives of Ohio had refused to repeal a law under which United States Marshals had been imprisoned.

Mr. WADE said the only law of Ohio on the subject was copied almost entirely from the law of Virginia, and such a law ought not to be repealed. He (Mr. WADE) saw no reason to compromise with anybody. There is no organization in Ohio to interfere with the laws. He did not doubt there were escaped slaves in Ohio, but he denied that there was any organized company to aid them in escaping.

Mr. MASON said that the Governor of Virginia made a demand upon the Governor of Ohio, to surrender a fugitive, who had committed murder and arson in Virginia, and the Governor of Ohio refused to deliver him up. The fugitive was one of JOHN BROWN'S company.

Mr. WADE said such refusal was not peculiar to Ohio. It was a vexed question everywhere. In reference to the case in Kentucky, the Governor of Ohio took precedent from the Governor of Kentucky.

Mr. POWELL said he was not aware there was such a case in Kentucky. The Governor of Kentucky could not have refused on the ground of kidnapping, as that was not an offence in Kentucky. If the Governor did refuse he did wrong.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he had traced some of these cases and found them common to all the States. The first one was in 1791, when the Governor of Virginia refused to deliver up a fugitive to Pennsylvania. The Governor of Pennsylvania sent the parties to Gen. WASHINGTON, who was then President, and he sent them to the Senate. Since then, there had been various cases. He did not think this could form a subject of complaint now.

Mr. MASON said the case in Virginia occurred before there was any law respecting the delivery of fugitives by Congress. But if the Senators think that the continuely, ano injury, and insult besped on the Slaveholding States for the last twenty years is to be appeased by claiming to go back to the first wrong, let them have the benefit of the argument. I will not present a bill of indictment. The history of the country shows the wrongs the Slaveholding States have received, and they will determine for themselves whether their interest and safety will permit them to remain in the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he simply wished to show, owing to the construction of the law referred to, there was not a clear case of its violation by the Northern States.

Mr. WADE said that all the complaints against Ohio came back to one thing. They say all the attempts to save the Union must come from us. You who seek to overthrow the Constitution, and who say you are about to rebel and wage war, should give some specification wherein we have offended.

Mr. MASON explained that the case in Virginia occurred before any law of the United States on the subject, and the Attorney-General of Virginia based his decision on the fact that there was no law authorizing the arrest. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr. WHITELY, of Deleware, (Dem.,) presented resolutions from the State of Deinware urging the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) gave notice that he would move the resolutions of the Border State Committee as an amendment to the propositions reported from the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. HARRIS then presented memoriels from seventeen thousand citizens of Maryland, representing every District and county in the State, in favor of the adoption of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to suspend the mail service in the seceding States, &c. Mr. COLFAX said that he would not have introduced the bill if the Federal Courts had remained intact. But now persons may open the mails and rifle them, and there is no means by which they may be brought to justice. If the Postmaster refuses to pay the drafts given to the contractors, the latter can hold Congress responsible. Therefore, it became the imperative duty of the Government to discontinue the postal service where there is no means of protecting it.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) wished to offer a substitute covering more ground than was proposed by the bill before the House. The President has communicated to Congress, that owing to the existing condition of affairs the laws cannot be enforced in South Carolina. That message is now before the Select Committee.

Mr. BRANCH'S substitute was then read, namely: "To the end of removing all causes for using force and to prevent the breaking out of civil war, pending the deliberations of Congress in the existing crisis of public affairs, all laws of the United States be, and they are hereby, suspended until the 1st of January, 1862, in and over those States which have heretofore, or may previous to said time, adopt ordinances of secession."

Mr. COLFAX could not accept the substitute.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., (Rep.,) inquired whether it was his (COLFAX'S) intention to move the passage of the bill under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. COLFAX replied in the affirmative.

Mr. DAWES thought that the bill was of too much importance to be thus forced through the House.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) raised the question, as to whether the laws could thus be constitutionally suspended. This was a grave inquiry. Was this, as Mr. COLFAX stated, a measure of peace or the piece of a measure? (Laughter.)

Mr. COLFAX repeated that in view of the existing revolution the Postal laws could not be executed. No coercion was proposed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) proposed a substitute

Authorizing and empowering the President, when he shall deem it necessary to suspend all laws and parts of laws establishing ports of entry and collection districts in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, or any other State that has now or may hereafter secede, or be in rebellion against the United States, and continue such suspension until such States shall return to their loyalty to the United States. The President shall give notice of such suspension by proclamation, and such suspension shall commence ten days thereafter. During the suspension it shall not be lawful for any vessel except such as belong to the United States to enter or leave any such ports of the United States for foreign ports or coastwise. If any vessel shall be found violating the provisions of the act, such vessel or cargo shall be forfeited,—one-half to the captors, and the other half to the United States; and those on board such captured vessel shall be tried before any Admiralty Court having jurisdiction.

The President shall also have power to suspend all laws establishing Post-offices and post routes in any of the seceding States, and the mails shall be carried only to the lines of such States except where it is necessary to pass through them to reach a loyal State. The mails shall not be opened in a rebellious State. And it is further provided that the President have power to use the army and navy for the execution of the laws.

The consideration of the bill was then postponed until Thursday week.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) would not withhold his support from any just legislation which looks to the supremacy of the laws, but it would be in vain to endeavor to save the Constitution by the sacrifice of the principles which underlie and constitute its vitality. He, with millions, stood by the Constitution as it is, with its blessed enjoyment of the present and the cherished hopes of the future. With uplifted hand he stood here to deny that any State can, by any appliance, rightfully separate one section of the country from the rest, or sever the various ties which bind together the Republic. We have one Constitution, and he denied that any State can strike down the unity of the Government, which constitutes us one people. He denied, in the name of the American people, that any State can let loose the demon of discord to breathe discord and death, and pollute our hearths and homes with fratricidal blood. In view of the seizures of the forts and arsenals, and other lawless measures, it is the duty of Congress to strengthen the Executive arm, to enable him to summon the people to the vindication of the outraged Constitution and laws. Mr. BINGHAM refuted the idea of the Constitutional right of secession or revolution, and scoffed at the assertion of disunion as a peaceful remedy, the exercise of which destroys the rights of thirty-one millions of people. It could not be peaceable when it blots a great nation from the mass of nations. They might as well talk to him of a peaceable earthquake which envelopes cities in a common ruin. They might as well talk of a peaceful storm which fills the heavens with darkness, desolation and death. He concluded by arguing that the States had no right to secede. They possess no inherent rights at all. The people have no cause of grievance which justifies revolution, and over throws the Constitution and supreme law of the land. Our duty is not to amend, but to maintain and uphold the Constitution, and on this basis he would stand. He opposed the measures recommended by a majority of the Committee. He would not vote for the admission into the Union of New-Mexico, until she repeals the unjust slave code which would bring a blush to the cheek of Caligula. He would not aid in making this a Slave Government. He wished to punish treason and recapture the forts and other public property. He appealed to the people to uphold the Constitution.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) next addressed the House. He thanked God that he was permitted, after a long sickness, to take his stand upon that floor in renovated health, at a time when his services might prove most valuable to his constituents. He would not now speak in passion. It would not befit the solemn and portentous issues of the hour. They were in the midst of great events. It might be that they were in the dying days of the Republic, and he would not therefore utter, even in a whisper, one word which might tend to bring down the impending avalanche upon the quiet homes of the people. He would at the same time speak as a Southern man, identified with all the interests of the South. He would speak as a Western Virginian, and as the custodian of those who were not old enough to know the perils to which they were exposed, by those who were now riding on the crest of the popular wave, but who were, nevertheless, destined to sink into the very trough of the sea to a depth so unfathomable that not a bubble would ever rise to mark the spot where they went so ignominiously down. Well might those who had inaugurated the revolution which was now stalking over the land cry out with uplifted hands for peace, and deprecate the effusion of blood. It was the inventor of the guillotine who was its first victim, and the day was not far off when they would find among their own people those who would have to rely upon the magnanimity of that population whom they had most cruelly outraged and deceived. He had not the heart to enter into a detail of the arguments, or to express the indignant emotions, which rose to his lips for utterance. But before God, and in his inmost conscience he believed that Slavery would be crucified should this unhappy controversy end in a dismemberment of the Union. If not crucified, it would carry the death-rattle in its throat. It remained to be seen whether treason could be carried out with the same facility with which it has been plotted. There was a holy courage among the minority of every State that might be for the time overwhelmed. Lazarus was not dead, but slept; and ere long the stone would be rolled away from the mouth of the tomb, and they would witness all the glories of a resurrection. It would not be forgotten that among the clans of Scotland beacon fires used to be lit by concerted signals from crag to crag, in living volumes of flame, yet expiring even in its own fierceness, and sinking into ashes as the faggots which fed them were consumed. To such a picture as that might be likened a rebellion such as political leaders sometimes exalte for a brief hour; but the fires of rebellion burnt out with the faggots, and all was cold and dark again. There was a striking contrast between such a movement, between such a rebellion as he alluded to, and the uprising of the masses of the people in vindication of violated rights. As great a difference as there was between Snug, the joiner, and Bottom, the weaver, who "could roar you as fierce as a lion, or coo you as gently as a sucking-dove." One was the stage-trick of a political harlequin, the other was a living reality—the one was a livid and fitful flame, the other was a prairie on fire, finding in every step of its progress food for its all-ravening maw. In the present emergency, before this political conspiracy, it might be that he would stand alone with his colleague (Mr. WILSON.) Let it be so. He sought no office. If a political race was very nearly voluntarily run. History would record the proceeding of this turbulent period, and time—the gentle but infallible arbiter of all things earthly—would decide the truth. Upon that he would take his stand. They lived in an age of political paradoxes. Broad, expansive love of country, had become a diseased sentimentality. Patriotism had become a starveling birdling, clinging with unfledged wings around the nest of twigs where it was born. A statesman must now not only narrow his mind and give up to party what was meant for mankind, but he must recede as submissively as a blind horse in a bark mill to every perverted opinion which sits, whip in hand, on the revolving shaft, at the end of which he is harnessed. To be a diamond of the first water he must stand in the Senate House of his country, and in the face of a forbearing, cupid, glory in being a traitor and a rebel. He must solemnly proclaim the death of the nation to which he had sworn allegiance, and with the grave stolidity of an undertaker, invite its citizens to their own funeral. He must dwarf and provincialize his patriotism to the State on whose local passions he thrives, to the country where he practices court, or to the city where he flaunts in all the meretricious dignity of a Doge of Venice. He can take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but he can enter with honor into a conspiracy to overthrow it. He can, under the sanctity of the same oath, advise the seizure of forts and arsenals, dockyards and ships, and money belonging to the Union, whose officer he is, and find a most loyal and convenient retreat in State authority and State allegiance. He was ready to laugh in their faces if they only told him that before the time when he was "mulling and puking in his nurse's arms" there lived a very obscure person named GEORGE WASHINGTON, who, before he died, become eminent by perpetrating the immortal joke of advising the people of the United States that it was of infinite moment that they should properly estimate the immense value of their national Union—that they should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it—that they should watch its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenance whatever might suggest a suspicion that it could in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frown down the first dawning attempt to alienate any portion of the country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which linked together its various parts. WASHINGTON saw into the future, and discovered that disastrous period in our history against which he warned his countrymen when he told them to "beware of geographical parties." These extreme parties North and South had at last met. Their differences had been created and carried on by systematic perversions of each others aims and objects. In the North it had been represented that the South desired and intended to monopolise with slave territory all the public lands, and to drive therefrom free labor, to convert every free State into common ground for the recapture of colored persons as slaves who were free, and to put the Federal Government in all its departments under the control of a Slave oligarchy. These and all other stratagems that could be resorted to arouse antagonistic feelings, which were welded with turbulent passions. As they planted so they reaped. Now that victory had been won by the Republican Party, and the Government must be administered upon national policy; the fissures in the ground occupied by them became apparent, and hence there would necessarily be a large defection in its ranks among the more ultra of its adherents, who were, as a general thing, liberal, speculative and not practical men. Out of actual power a party was apt to be radical. Vest it with power, and it became conservative. This was the ordeal through which the Republican, like all other parties, was now passing, and he hoped for the peace of the country, and the triumph of practical, rather than ideal policy and measures. Herein consisted the almost insuperable difficulty of coming to any feasible adjustment upon the existing discontents. The bulk of politicians, North and South, were bound by a past record and past professions. They were, in fact, thinking all the while "what Mrs. Grundy would say." The people themselves understood the cause of the difficulty, and if they but once interfered, the country would be saved. What was the difficulty now? He appealed whether it was not that in the hands of ultras, North and South, the steelholder had been used as a shuttlecock, who, for purposes utterly dissimilar, had been banded from South Carolina to Massachusetts, and from Massachusetts back again to South Carolina, until now the last point of endurance had been reached. Every violent word uttered North had been sent South, and the South had responded in the spirit. The Abolitionist himself had been granted an audience in every Southern city, at every Southern political meeting, and the most violent, insulting, agrarian speeches, repeated even in the hearing of the slaves themselves. Was it not humiliating to confess that the very people who would burn in effigy, if not at the stake, a Postmaster who would dare to distribute a copy of abolition speeches, honor as among their chief defenders the candidates who could quote the most obnoxious passages from all who had made Southern politics a vast hot-bed for the propagation of abolition sentiments. The two great sections of the nation stood at that moment towards each other like two encamped armies, waiting the orders to engage. The patriot planned, deplored, and appealed, but found little succor in the only quarter whence succor could come. The Abolitionist reveled in the madness of the hour. He saw the cracks in the iceberg at last. To him the desert and the battle field were alike welcome. He had knelt down in the desert with the camels, for a speck in the far distance showed that the simoon was coming. He looked into the future as into a dark cloud in the morning, when nothing but the early lark was on the wing. But soon history, like the light of the Eastern horizon, would curtain back that cloud, and paint in blood's ruddiest tints field and forest, hamlet and city, the very mountains to their pine-crowned tops, and the great ocean itself, as an ensanguined flood where brother contending with brother should find a nameless sepulchre. No anaconda, with his filthy folds around the banyan tree, threw out the venomous tongue and yearned, with fiercer passion for the crushed bone and the pulpy flesh than he, the Abolitionist, now expectant of his prey, yearned for this long proposed repast. Well might he cry that the day of jubilee had come. Well might he marshal his hosts to the last great war of sections and of races. Defeated, stigmatized, insulted, scoffed at, ostracised and gibbeted by his countrymen, he now gloated over the most fearful of all retributions. His deadliest foes in the South had now struck hands in a solemn league of kindred designs, end with exultant tramp, stolidly marched, adorned, like a Roman ox, with the garlands of sacrifice, to their eternal doom. At this moment, when a sudden frenzy had struck blind the Southern people, this picture could not even be realized in all its horrors. When he looked at his country, and its present distracted and desolate condition, and its possible fate, he felt almost ready to close the quick accents of speech, and allow the heart to sink down voiceless in its despair. He would refer them to the words of LLOYD GARRISON, and demand what answer would be given to them. Mr. CLEMENS then referred to an article in the *Liberator*, which appeared a few days after the secession of South Carolina, in which GARRISON said that "the last covenant with death was annulled, and the agreement with hell broken, by the action of South Carolina herself;" closing with an appeal to Massachusetts, ending with the words: "How stands Massachusetts at this hour in reference to the Union—in an attitude of hostility." Mr. CLEMENS then quoted from a speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS, delivered in the Music Hall, at Boston, a few days ago, in which PHILLIPS declared, "We are Disunionists, not for any love of separate confederacies," &c., ending with a reference to South Carolina, "and Egypt will rejoice that she has departed." The people had, therefore, arrayed against them these knights of a new crusade. The Constitution of the United States was the sanctified Jerusalem against which their deluded cohorts battled. They contended that the only mode to overthrow Slavery was to overthrow the Constitution. These men claimed that their allegiance was only due to the States wherein they lived. They claimed to be States rights men of the strictest sect, and they would wield the legislative power of the State for the extinction of Slavery, as South Carolina professed to wield it for the perpetuation of Slavery. In this crisis it was meet that Massachusetts, so largely partaking of the common glory in the past—Massachusetts, where the first blood for American liberty had been shed—should rise superior to the convulsions of the hour, and give an earnest at least that the spirit of conciliation, of interstate comity, of fraternal affection, was not yet wholly lost. As the worn traveler in the midst of the snows of the Alps lingered with delighted gaze upon the friendly light which peered from the windows of the convent where from the desolation of the storm around him he might at last find repose, so did he hail the little gleam of hope in the future. Mr. CLEMENS gave statistics of population and Slavery in the Border States and in the Gulf States for the purpose of showing, as he said, that there was an irreversible law of population governing the question, and that the South wanted population and capital rather than territory. If secession were allowed to be carried out he would show them a Southern Confederacy from which every man would turn back affrighted and pale, because it would be on the bloody hand that his rights of property would have to depend. Slavery cannot expand rapidly, either within the Union or without the Union, so long as slaves remained at their present high prices. The only mode by which slavery could ever expand was to reduce the price, and have a new source of supply. That was, in fact, the real design of the coast States. Mr. CLEMENS, in proof of this, referred to all the Southern Conventions of late years, and cited the admissions of Messrs. MILES, BONHAM, MCRAE, and CRAWFORD, in the House, to show that the object was the reopening of the Slave-trade. Suppose, said he, that they do not get, out of the Union, this equality which they now claim? That is a little problem in the Rule of Three which will be ciphered out if these events are much longer pending. The Border Slave States might as well be prepared first as last for the realization of the truth. But where was Slavery to expand? If the South left the Union she would never get as much of the present territory as he could grasp in his hand. A war of thirty years would never get it back, nor could there ever be extorted from the North a treaty giving the same guarantees to Slavery that it now had. Where was Slavery to expand? Not to Central America, for England exercised sovereignty over one-half her domain. Not to Mexico, for England had caused the abolition of Slavery there also. Their retiring confederates ought not to forget the events of 1834, when GEORGE THOMPSON, the English Abolitionist, was sent to enlighten the dead consciences of the American people. In this connection he cited a letter from THOMPSON to MURRELL, of Tennessee, in which was this sentence: "The dissolution of the Union is the object to be kept steadily in view." In the event of a Southern Confederacy there will be, besides the African Slave-trade, other elements of discord and agitation. Slavery was the great ruling interest of the extreme States, while the other States had other great interests which could not be lightly abandoned. It would be for the interest of the coast States to have free trade in manufactured goods; but how would that operate on the mechanical and manufacturing industry of Missouri, Kentucy, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware? There would he, therefore, in the proposed Union, an antagonism quite as great as there ever has been in this. But if manufactories were to be protected and encouraged in the Border Slave States, their white population would increase so fast that they would be a nominally Slave States, and would finally become Free States. He appealed to the North to guarantee by constitutional enactments the principle secured by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. Let us feel, he said, that we have a country to save instead of a geographical section to represent. Let us act as men, and not as partisans, and the old Constitution, now in the trough of the sea, with battered masts and sails, will weather the storm.

Mr. LOGAN, (Dem.,) of Illinois, made some retort to this, and there were appearances of some angry feeling, which, however, did not eventuate in anything serious.

Several gentlemen moved that Mr. CLEMENS have leave to continue his remarks beyond the one hour allowed for debate.

Mr. MARTIN, (Dem.,) of Virginia, excitedly expressed the hope that the member would not be allowed to continue his traitorous remarks.

Calls for order were loudly made, and there was much confusion, but it soon subsided.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) of the minority of the Committee of Thirty three, advocated the report made by himself, that the Constitution is ample for the preservation of the Union, and the preservation of all the material interests of the country; and that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended. He gave the reasons why. He opposed the recommendations of the majority, not being disposed to subject the people of the North to further contempt. He said the plain question was, and it would have to be met, whether they shall give a Slavery guarantee in the Constitution. He was opposed to the admission of New-Mexico. He would not consent to bring two more Slave-State Senators into Congress. He would not vote for the admission of a Slave State. If New-Mexico even were to present herself with a Free-State Constitution, still he would be against it. She has not the necessary population, and not the ability to sustain a Government. In conclusion, he said, whatever may come of present events, he had an abiding faith that Providence would overrule it for the good and welfare of ourselves and mankind everywhere.

But one thing he desired to impress on the minds of all, and that was if the Union was once dissolved they might look in vain for its reconstruction on any such basis as it now stands upon. If reconstructed, the North will fix the terms of the reconstruction, and will insist that those who now secede shall come into a new Union, if they come at all, on terms of equality with us. But, said he, if disunion comes, whether it comes by peaceable secession or through fire and blood, and civil war, we shall have this consolation, that when the conflict is over those who survive it will be what they never have been—namely, inhabitants of a free country.

Adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

VETO FROM THE MAYOR ON THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN QUESTION—THE HARLEM BRIDGE CASE—A NICE BILL AND ANOTHER NUT FOR LAWYERS TO CRACK.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, after the reception of petitions, bills and resolutions, which were appropriately referred, the following veto from the Mayor was received and ordered printed in the regular papers:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN—I return herewith to your honorable body, without my approval, a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant on Nathan C. Platt for the total amount of money in his hands belonging to the County, to collect and receive the same, and when collected to deposit the amount to the credit of the County.

In the resolution in question the words "to the credit of the County" are interlined in pencil, in piece of "according to law, with Daniel Devlin, the County Treasurer of the County of New York"—which are stricken out by a pencil line. I assume that although the indorsement does not disclose that any amendment was made, that the resolution was changed after being engrossed in ink. To that original form I would have less objection that to the present. The money is now deposited to the credit of the County—but the resolution in its present form would leave it uncertain whether the deposit should be made with either of the claimants to the office of County Treasurer, or be subject in this respect to the discretion of the Corporation.

The law relating to the financial affairs both of the City and County, while giving the amplest powers of supervision to the Comptroller, jealously excludes that officer from the actual custody of the public moneys. The Chamberlain, who is *ex officio* County Treasurer, is the sole custodian and recipient of this money, and in his hands alone it must be lodged.

I am convinced that your honorable body will, on a review, concur with me and so modify the resolution that it may not create a precedent which might under other circumstances, endanger the safety of the County money. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Committee, to whom was referred the bill of E. Jones, for printing and stationery done and furnished to the Court of Common Pleas for the year 1859, amounting to nearly $5,000, reported adverse to paying the bill as it was, no county charge having been contracted without due authority, and the evidence before the Committee disclosed the fact that no such indebtedness could have been properly incurred. [This bill was one of the collaterals transferred by the Artisans' Bank to the Park Bank, on the strength of which that institution advanced to the Artisans' Bank the funds to make good the City and county deposits.] The Committee directed the return of the bill to the Park Bank, but an examination of the report discloses some facts which would seem to demand a fuller investigation.

Mr. Jarvis, Clerk of the Court, whose signature is appended to the bill certifying its correctness, states that it was not his signature at all, but that the certificate was signed in blank by R. J. Clark, a deputy in his office, the amounts and figures being filled in afterwards; and that no such amount of articles was ever furnished. The Judges of the Court also assert that no such amount of articles could have been furnished or used by the Court; that they did not require them—had no place to stow them—never authorized their purchase, and had no knowledge of them whatever; and further the Committee assert that the bill for this Court alone amounted to half the sum appropriated to all the courts in the City for that year.

The report and all action was postponed until the next meeting, on motion of Mr. TWEED, and the probability is that a law suit between the Artisans' and Park Banks may grow out of the transaction, the former institution having made advances on the bill, and having afterwards transferred it to the Park Bank as collateral.

The report on the Harlem Bridge case was presented, but as the evidence has already been fully published as given before the Committee, a recapitulation is unnecessary, but the Committee reach the conclusion that it would be the safest mode of procedure to refer the report, together with the evidence taken, to the legal adviser of the Board for his opinion, as to whether any contract entered into by the Commissioners was legal and binding upon the county, provided the cost exceeded the amount appropriated, viz.: $25,000. The report was advocated by various members of the Board who were severe upon the action of the commission in entering into such a contract without authority of law, and condemned in unmeasured terms the extravagant expenditure which their action would entail upon the City of New-York, while Westchester County was comparatively exempt. The resolution to refer to the Counsel of the Board was finally adopted, and after ordering the payment of some unimportant bills long delayed, the Board adjourned.

The following Standing Committees were announced by the Chair:

Annual Taxes.—Messrs. Dutcher, Purdy, Davis, Roach.

Civil Courts—Messrs. Conner, Dutcher, Ely, Blunt.

Printing and Stationery.—Messrs. Blunt, Purdy, Weismann.

County Offices.—Messrs. Tweed, Little, Briggs, Weismann.

Criminal Courts, &c.—Messrs. Little, Ely, Davis, Roach.

Public Charities.—Messrs. Davis, Conner, Little, Tweed.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF ESTIMATES FOR 1861.

The annual report of the Comptroller, heretofore presented officially, and ordered printed with the budget for 1861, conveys the intelligence that during the year 1861 there will be required the sum of *eleven million and fifty-two thousand dollars* over and above the income from all sources. This is nearly *two millions* of dollars larger than the amount raised for 1860, which was nine millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The recapitulation of items exhibits the following totals for each Department:

The Legislative Department	$293,550 00
The Mayoralty	48,000 00
The Executive Departments, viz.:	
The Department of Finance	$602,248
The Street Department	1,320,787
The Croton Aqueduct Departm't	702,260
The Department of Public Charities and Correction	669,375
The Law Department	48,000
The City Inspector's Department	449,563
The Board of Metropolitan Police	10,500
The Board of Education	1,300,000
The Board of Health	37,000
The Commissioners of Health	4,250
The Fire Department	37,000
The officers created by the action relation to unsafe buildings	13,400
The Board of Assessors	7,000
The Board of Commissioners of Central Park	114,000
The Board of Commissioners for Laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street	20,000—5,395,683 00
The City Courts	113,334 00
Interest on City debt	$897,180 00
Redemption of City debt	71,657 36

Making a total for the support of the City government, $6,819,404 36. There is to be added to this the sum of $2,108,635 32 for State taxes, and $2,268,787 for the support of the County government, including the Police, and the grand total of $11,196,-826 68 is presented as the amount required to be raised by taxation for the support of the City and County for the year 1861. From this, however, is to be deducted the sum of $403,100 estimated receipts, and the balance is $10,730,726 68; but to this the Comptroller wisely suggests the addition of three per cent. to provide for deficiencies, and the grand total to be raised is $11,052,648 48. The valuation of the real and personal property liable to taxation has not yet been completed, and will not be until July, when the rate will be fixed.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Matters remain in *statu quo* so far as the City and County funds are concerned. The Park Bank recognizes Mr. DEVLIN as City Chamberlain, so far as the books and papers and vouchers are concerned, and pays promptly all warrants drawn upon the Chamberlain for ordinary disbursements, and the balance in the custody of the Bank is being rapidly diminished. The warrant "properly" drawn for the transfer of the general balance, has not yet been presented.

THE CITY PARKS—PREPARING FOR SPRING.

In anticipation of the speedy advent of Spring, Mr. Byrnes, Superintendent of Lands and Places, with the aid of his Assistant, Joseph Murphy, is putting the City parks in condition to greet its advent properly. In every park workmen are engaged daily trimming the trees and shrubbery, and arranging the grounds, so far as the weather will permit.

Rev. Peter Cartwright's Lecture.

Drawn out by the announcement that this most original and eccentric of all Evangelists would relate a portion of his life experiences at Clinton Hall on Monday evening, a multitude went thither. They saw much the manner of man that one skilled in drawing mental portraitures would have limned from Dr. CARTWRIGHT'S reputation,—a sturdy, square-built, square-shouldered man, looking as though he had both the mind and the muscle, when occasion required the exertion, to hold a sinner down, and force him to hear the Gospel whether or no. His face is rugged and bronzed by exposure to seventy-five winters, the features strongly marked with the square chin and firmly arched mouth that always go to indicate determination. A humorous twinkle about the deep-set eyes, a bushy head of hair, arranged apparently more with a view to celerity than to elegance, and you have an idea of the famous PETER CARTWRIGHT. He looks very much like an honest, straightforward going old farmer; an old farmer to whom you'd give half the road, if you met him going to mill, without a moment's hesitation, and yield the whole if he insisted very strenuously upon having it; a farmer, withal with whom you'd never think of getting the upper hand in making a bargain.

The lecture was amusing in the extreme, and rich in anecdotal reminiscence. Seventy years of Dr. CARTWRIGHT'S life have been spent in the far West, and eight years were passed in the then wilderness before he heard a sermon. His education commenced from a Southern gentleman, who made his appearance in the settlement with a race-horse, a fiddle and a pack of cards. The Southerner gave him lessons in

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO 2915. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

The Commander of the Pensacola Navy-Yard and Secretary Toucey.

COL. HAYNE STILL IN WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Tariff and the Pacific Railroad Considered in the Senate.

Speech of Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, Against Disunion.

A Boat from Fort Sumter Fired Into at Charleston.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

Important Action the Georgia State Convention.

Another Seizure of Arms in New-York.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan 23.

THE LATE COMMANDER AT PENSACOLA.

Capt. ARMSTRONG, late Commandant at the Pensacola Navy-yard, had a personal interview with Secretary TOUCEY to-day, and detailed the circumstances attending his surrender. Official judgment is suspended till a written report shall be made. He says he only had twenty-three instead of sixty men, to oppose five hundred and fifty assailants; so resistance was useless. Not more than one-twentieth of those employed in the yard remained true to the Government. The rumor that Capt. FARRAN was one of the attacking party is untrue. He was the Commander of the yard, and when the assailants demanded to see Capt. ARMSTRONG, Capt. FARRAN escorted their officers to Capt. ARMSTRONG's quarters. This I have from an officer who was present. Lieut. RENSHAW's resignation had been accepted prior to the transaction.

THE GEORGIA SECESSION ORDINANCE.

The Georgia delegation has been the first to get an ordinance of secession spread upon the Journals of Congress. Mr. HILL, of Georgia, would not sign the letter sent into the House by the other members, announcing officially the secession of that State and their own withdrawal, but sent in a private letter resigning his seat, in consequence of the signification of his State that she no longer desired a representation upon the floor of Congress.

Senator IVERSON expects a letter from Mr. TOOMBS to-night, which he, too, will sign and present to the Senate to-morrow, and withdraw. This letter is also to embody the ordinance passed by Georgia.

The Civil Appropriation bill will be considered in the Senate Finance Committee on Friday, and the Naval Appropriation bill early next week.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER.

Col. HAYNE is still here, and expects to remain some days longer. He appears to be in no hurry to close his mission, as it is understood that peace is to prevail as long as negotiations are pending.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. ETHERIDGE drew together a large audience in the House to-day. He followed out the arguments of Messrs. MILLSON and CLEMENS for the Union, and was frequently greeted with loud bursts of applause from the floor and galleries. He was followed by Mr. LOVEJOY, who made a force speech, but indulged in very little of his well known Abolition doctrines. He announced that Mr. LINCOLN was not for compromise nor concession with traitors, robbers and rebels, which, coming from an Illinois representative, created some sensation.

Mr. TAPPAN intends to speak in favor of his minority report soon.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

If the bill for the admission of Kansas becomes a law next week, as is expected, it is supposed by her friends here that the Legislature will be immediately convened for the election of United States Senators, who can probably be on hand to take their seats in the Special Session on the 4th of March. The names of MARCUS J. PARROTT, present Delegate from Kansas, and FREDERICK P. STANTON, formerly Governor of the Territory, are most frequently mentioned in connection with the Senatorship. MARTIN F. CONWAY, Representative in Congress, having been already elected, is on hand, ready to take his seat at once, on the act of admission being signed.

I notice an effort making to find fault with Senator LATHAM, of California, for having voted in favor of the amendment to the bill for the admission of Kansas, which passed the Senate. This amendment provides for a judicial system of the State, and was considered by Mr. L. proper, just and important. At the same time he was not willing to risk the ultimate success of the bill by any amendment; and when he found that the one in question was carried by his own vote, he offered to move a reconsideration, but was advised by Republican colleagues to let it pass, and that it would be readily concurred in by the other House. He has been a constant and consistent supporter of the admission of Kansas, and I am satisfied would be the last man to do anything which he believed would endanger the passage of the bill for that purpose.

The Republicans are the more ready to accept the pending amendment to this bill, because, if the President nominates PETTIT, or any other objectionable man to the Judgeship under it, they have the power to reject it when his name comes before the Senate for confirmation. But I learn that the Indiana delegation do not propose to press PETTIT for the place.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The statement is erroneous that Judge KELLOGG, of Illinois, went to Springfield to lay before Mr. LINCOLN a programme of compromise to be sustained by the Republicans. He went home on his own business, and probably did discuss some of the pending propositions with the President elect, but he does not assume to lead the Republican Party on any such matter.

A UNION INAUGURATION BALL.

Preparations are progressing for a grand Union Inauguration Ball, to come off in this city on the night of the 4th of March. It is designed to be in no sense a partisan affair, but one in which Union men of all shades and parties may join. Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT will head the list of Managers, assisted by the veteran Commodore STEWART. Gen. WOOL, and other prominent officers of the Army and Navy, Messrs. CRITTENDEN, SEWARD, DOUGLAS and other Senators, and distinguished citizens of each State of the thirty-four, are expected to participate in the management.

A spacious building will be erected specially for the purposes of the ball, upon Judiciary-square, adjoining the City Hall. It is designed to put the tickets at five dollars each; and, for the greater convenience of the public, they will be for sale in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, New-Orleans, and various other large cities of the Union, representatives from all of which will probably be present. No effort will be spared to make the occasion a brilliant success in all respects.

MR. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY.

Some time ago Mr. LINCOLN designed to journey to the Capital over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as that is the most direct route hither, from Springfield, *viâ* Columbus, Bellaire, &c., but in consequence of the political excitement, many friends have advised him to come *viâ* Pittsburgh, as his journey through a portion of Virginia might be looked upon, in the present state of the public mind, as a sort of bravado, inviting disturbance. Some regret is expressed here in regard to this change of route, because the Union demonstrations all along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad make it quite evident that secession has no foothold in Northern Virginia or Western Maryland.

THE CHARLESTON LIGHT-HOUSES.

It is well-known in secession circles that the Senators and Representatives from Florida, and even South Carolina, profoundly deprecate the putting out of the lights, and destroying the beacon ranges at the entrance of Charleston harbor, and they have written to their constituents condemning the act in the strongest terms. They say this proceeding has alienated a great many of their best friends, who do not wish to incur the odium of an act which the civilized world will condemn; and the consequences of which may be the wreck of property and loss of life to an incalculable extent. So cautious are the Government in relation to the light houses on the coast, that not the slightest change is ever made, or a new light house lit up, without first giving six months' notice to the Marine Departments of all the Governments of Europe, by whom the changes are noted and officially published. When the light-house on Sombrero Key, on the Florida coast, was lighted up, several vessels were wrecked, and then gave as the reason that sufficient notice had not been made of the new light, which was mistaken for another Nothing is more common than for vessels to run for the coast in order to verify their position by observing some light. The removal of Charleston light has greatly increased the risks of navigation on that coast.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The following paper, prepared by Representative MONTGOMERY, was to-day circulated in the House, and among others, has been signed by Messrs. BOCOCK, MARTIN, Va., SICKLES, FLORENCE, MONTGOMERY and CLEMENS.

We, the undersigned members of the Thirty-fourth Congress, convinced by the various votes taken on the several propositions presented for our consideration from time to time, that there is no hope that any measure which will reconcile the existing differences between the sections of our country can receive a vote of a constitutional majority, and as none of the present members were elected in view of the existing troubles, and believing that in a time of so great peril it is proper to refer this question to the people of our several districts, propose that the members of this Congress shall resign, to take effect on the 21st February next, and that we immediately provide for the election of our successors by the people, who shall assemble here on the 22d day of February next, and to these Representatives, bearing the instructions of the people, the various propositions of compromise now pending and hereafter to be proposed shall be referred; the election not to interfere with the officers and employes of this House.

The House Committee on Elections to-day agreed upon an unanimous report confirming Mr. SICKLES in the retention of his seat.

The friends of the Virginia peace proposition assign as a reason for pressing it on the attention of other Border Slave States, that it will have the effect of preventing them from joining the Cotton States, and, if adopted by them, will afford an opportunity for the latter to return to the Union.

Capt. ARMSTRONG, late in command of the Pensacola Navy-yard, arrived here to-day. He presents to the Navy Department that of the sixty officers and men who were at that place with him, about three-fourths were Secessionists, who would have revolted had he attempted resistance to the over 400 under Major CHASE, who demanded the surrender. Therefore, opposition by him would have been useless. The secession feeling was so rife as to silence the Union men. This was illustrated by the case of one who, the day before thus avowing himself, was stabbed. Shortly before the surrender the Secessionists were by no means dominant in Pensacola, but Major CHASE, through a public meeting, at which secession resolutions were passed, inflamed the minds of the people, and drew them generally into the movement. When, under the order of Lieut. RANSHAW, the American flag was lowering, it suddenly fell into the dust, when a loud shout went up from the exultant multitude, led by an officer attached to the steamer *Wyandotte*, which will soon proceed to Philadelphia. Lieut. SANDERS, who was the bearer of dispatches to Capt. ARMSTRONG, had them demanded of him at his quarters by secession officers, but he refused to comply with their request. He was then informed that they would be taken from him. He replied that that would be an act of war against the United States. He was afterwards conducted into the Navy-yard, and in the presence of Capt. ARMSTRONG, who had already surrendered. Perceiving the condition of affairs, further refusal to surrender his dispatches, was unavailing.

At Fort Pickens there are about 80 men only to 240 arms. Lieut. SLEMMAR, commanding the post, has his family with him. After he had abandoned Fort McRae, his wife went thither to procure some of his wearing apparel, and it being denied her, she indignantly left, saying she herself, on her return to Fort Pickens, would man one of the guns.

Senators MALLORY and ZOLLAR, and Representative HAWKINS, have been appointed Commissioners from Florida, whose duty it is to negotiate with the authorities at Washington for the surrender to the State of all the Navy-yards, forts, arsenals, magazines, and all other public property within its limits.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Railroad Convention of the five Eastern and Western trunk lines, has adjourned to meet in New-York on the 20th of February next.

A schedule of rates for freight between all Eastern and Western points was adopted. This restores the figures of the St. Nicholas Hotel and Saratoga meetings with a slight variation in regard to passengers. The first and second sections of the agreement then entered into, making the fares uniform and dispensing with runners, were reaffirmed.

The fact was developed in the course of the deliberations that the freight from the South and Southwest, with the exception of cotton, had greatly decreased, while the movements of produce from the Northwest and the central West, north of the Ohio River, was unusually large. All the roads report increased receipts over those of January, 1860, some of them very heavy; and as an instance, it was mentioned that the Baltimore and Ohio Road—the most southern of the great five lines, and the increase of which is less than the others—shows an enlargement of revenue on eastward freight of $25,000 for the first twenty-two days of the present month over the similar period of last year.

A general falling off was reported in passenger receipts and westward-bound freights.

Much of the produce movement is for Europe. All the five lines are deriving increased business from the diversion of the Cotton of the Southwestern States from the Southern Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The Convention included the leading Railroad minds of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. An excellent feeling prevailed, and the prospects of eastward business were regarded as encouraging.

All parties seemed earnestly anxious for the settlement of the national difficulty, and the Crittenden plan or its equivalent, met with general approval.

The members of the Convention have exerted their best efforts with their respective members of Congress and others to secure conciliation and peace.

FEDERAL RIGHTS VIOLATED.

SEIZURE OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS IN FLORIDA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

LIST OF VESSELS IN THAT SERVICE—THEIR POSITION AND COMMANDERS.

A private letter from a reliable source, dated at St. Augustine, Florida, January 15, states that the Coast Survey schooner *Dana*, in charge of F. W. DORR, had been seized by the "authorities" while that officer was absent on an expedition in connection with his duties. The vessel had been temporarily left in the custody of a citizen of that place. It has already been mentioned that the steam-tender *Firefly*, belonging to Lieut. FONTLEROY's surveying party, together with the schooner *Petrel*, under the direction of Assistant C. O. BOUTWELL, which have been doing the triangulation on the Coast of South Carolina for two or three years, have been seized at Charleston.

The steamers and vessels employed in hydrographic duty are officered, manned and provisioned by the Navy Department. The steamers carry on an average seventy five or eighty men, and the schooners from thirty-five to forty men each, and they are commanded by officers of the Navy. The other vessels employed in triangulation and topography are in charge of civil assistants—the entire expense of the vessels being paid out of the Coast Survey appropriation, and they do not average more than ten or twelve men each, all told. These latter vessels are small centre-board schooners, fore-and-aft rigged, and built entirely for a light draft, with a view of going up into the various creeks and lagoons for the prosecution of their work. Very often, from the exigencies of the case, through being unable to reach the scene of their operations with the vessels, they are compelled to leave them, temporarily, in charge of one or two men, and remain absent for weeks encamped in the swamps while prosecuting their investigations, the vessel being relied on merely as a dépôt for stores and supplies.

The great importance attached to the surveys of the Coast is best understood by consulting nautical commanders, who are accustomed to traverse the Southern Coast, who tell us that they are now enabled to verify their position, at any hour of the day, by some of the numerous beacons and landmarks which have been set up on every important reef, rock or shoal, for the whole length of the Florida Coast. A great number of harbors of refuge, hitherto unknown, have been explored and mapped out, into which they are able to shelter themselves in a storm. The greatly reduced rates of marine insurance, within a few years, also attest the value of these Government surveys. It is a well-recognized principle among all civilized nations, that expeditions of a purely scientific character, their vessels and men, whose labors are devoted to the benefit of mankind, are always exempt from annoyance or capture. The *Novarra*, an Austrian frigate, employed in an exploring expedition around the world, was fallen in with by a French squadron in the Pacific, after the declaration of war with Austria, and was allowed to proceed unmolested, in consideration of the scientific character of her mission. No such considerations, however, appear to influence the seceders of South Carolina and Florida.

The following is a list of the vessels of the Coast Survey, with their commanders, and their positions when last heard from:

AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Vixen.....Lieut. PHELPS
Corwin.....Lieut. WILKINSON
Bibb.....Lieut. PEGRAM

Schooner *Varina*, Lieut. FONTLEROY, *Arago*, *Bowditch*, and *Meredith*, laid up in charge of Capt. BOUTWELL.

It is understood that the above vessels have for some time been ready to proceed South on their usual Winter cruise, but partly from the financial embarrassments of the Government, and partly from a prudent regard to the *safety* of the vessels, they have been detained here.

AT NORFOLK.

Schooner *Crawford*, Lieut. BANKHEAD; and in the Chesapeake Bay, steamer *Hetzel*, in poor condition, and schooners *Mason* and *Bancroft*, not at work.

AT CHARLESTON.

Steam tender *Firefly* and schooner *Petrel*—*seized*.

On the Coast of Georgia, schooner *Hazler*, doing topography, in command of sub-Assistant WEBBER.

On the Florida Coast, (East,) at St. Augustine, schooner *Dana*, in charge of F. W. DORR, reported *seized*.

At Indian River, schooner *B. Pierce*, sub-Assistant FOSGUSON, and *Caswell*, FAIRFIELD, surveying on the reef of the South Coast.

Between Cedar Keys and Tampa, on the West Coast, schooners *Agassiz*, JARDALLA; *Bailey*, TERRILL, (Lieutenant in the United States Army,) and *Joseph Henry*, BARWELL.

At Apalachicola, schooner *Torrey*, McCORKLE.

About the Mouth of the Mississippi and Atchafaleya Bay, schooners *Gerdes*, OTTMANS; *Hall*, GEROGS; and *Twilight*.

On the West Pacific Coast, steamer *Active*, Lieut. PORTER; schooner *Humboldt*, and brig *Footleroy*, in charge of Messrs. GREENWELL, LAWSON, DAVINSON, ROGERS and JOHNSON.

The commanders and officers of these vessels, from the Superintendent down, on account of their peculiar avocations, are unfamiliar with politics, never taking any active part in such affairs, and are believed to be loyal to the Union. If therefore, any of their vessels should chance to fall into the hands of the seceders, it will not be by consent or connivance of the officers, but solely from their exposed and defenceless situation.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF MUSKETS BY THE NEW-YORK POLICE.

Capt. HUTCHINS, of the Second Precinct, yesterday afternoon received information that the schooner *Caspian*, of Rockland, Maine, Capt. RAYMOND PORTER, lying at Pier No. 23 East River, had on board a quantity of muskets bound to a Southern port. He communicated the fact to Superintendent KENNEDY, from whom he received directions to seize the muskets as contraband goods. Procuring a gang of stevedores he went to the vessel, and finding only the mate on board, who made no opposition to a search, he removed the hatches and overhauled the cargo. In the hold, stowed away forward beneath an assortment of other merchandize, were found twenty-five cases of muskets marked "E. B." On inquiry of the mate, Capt. HUTCHINS was informed that the schooner was bound to Carthagena, but a close investigation of the cargo did not verify the statement, as some of the goods were marked "Savannah, Ga." The muskets were immediately removed from the schooner and placed on the dock, whence they will be taken to the arsenal to-day.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

INQUEST ON THE MUSKETS SEIZED ON BOARD THE MONTICELLO.

Every day adds interest to the proceedings of the Grand Jury. The United States District Attorney and Superintendent KENNEDY were yesterday in consultation as to the disposition of the arms which were found on board of the steamer *Monticello*. It was finally determined that the Secretary of War should be consulted, and meantime to await his instructions.

Mr. KENNEDY was called before the Grand Jury and gave an account of the seizure, but could not enlighten them as to the ownership of the arms, no one having appeared to claim them. It is rumored that the claimants are waiting to see who assumes the custody of the property, when legal steps will be taken to recover possession; while the fear of incurring the penalties foreshadowed in Judge SMALLEY's charge is alleged by others as the explanation of the reluctance of parties to call for the guns. Mr. CAMMWALL, the agent of the steamer, was subpœnaed, and will probably be questioned to-day.

CAPT. LOVELL AND THE GRAND JURY.

As much misrepresentation has gone abroad relative to the appearance before the United States Grand Jury, on last Monday, of Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL, formerly of the United States Army, and more recently in command of the City Guards, it will but be doing justice to that gentleman to state that he entirely and most emphatically disclaimed any connection with, or knowledge of, the movements said to have been set on foot in this City by Mr. JAMES E. KERRIGAN, Congressman elect, and other parties, for the purpose of raising men and means to aid the seceding States of the South in any efforts they might wish to make for a violent disruption of the Federal Union. Capt. LOVELL not only had no personal knowledge of any such movements in the City of New-York, but even went so far, we understand, as to express wonder that any body of men so sensible and intelligent as the gentlemen who had summoned him could be induced to believe that any such conspiracy existed. For his own part, he had never heard any rumor on the subject that had even the appearance of authenticity; nor did he know, directly or indirectly, save what he may have heard through the public journals, of any shipments or purchases of arms or ammunition for the seceding States. Not believing in the doctrine of "coercion," as enunciated in Gen. SANDFORD's offer of aid to Gov. MORGAN, he had felt called upon to resign his command of the City Guard. But between non-agreement with this theory of "coercion," and the enrollment of men in the City of New-York, for the purpose of enabling the seceding States to make war on the General Government, there was a wide and broad gulf over which he had no inclination to let himself be carried. Capt. LOVELL's evidence was regarded as satisfactory by the Grand Jury. District Attorney ROOSEVELT also confessing that he had been very seriously misinformed as to the Captain's position and alleged participancy in the treasonable schemes in question.

DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

A BOAT FROM FORT SUMTER FIRED INTO FROM SULLIVAN'S ISLAND—ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan 23.

The men at the battery on the beach at Sullivan's Island fired into a boat from Fort Sumter on Monday night. Three men were in it, and as they approached the beach with muffled oars, the sentry hailed them and warned them off, but failing to obey the warning, the sentry fired their muskets into the boat, when it turned around and went away. Soon after a noise was heard like the hauling up of a boat at Fort Sumter. One man, it is said, was wounded badly. It is supposed by some that the object of the three men in the boat was desertion, but others think it was a desperate effort to run the gauntlet of the sentries and spike the guns of the batteries.

Yesterday the Senate refused to make an appropriation for laying a submarine telegraph in the harbor to connect the military posts, as the War Department of South Carolina would do it when it was necessary.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS was expected here late last night. He has a great many friends here, and is highly spoken of for President of the Southern Confederacy. If war comes he will be the President.

The Legislature will not adjourn before Friday or Saturday. They cannot do it. The Sovereign Convention will then be called again into session.

The Senate has passed a Tax bill which provides for an increased tax of 20 cent. over the year 1859, to meet the demand of $1,500,000 necessary for all South Carolina's purposes. Treasury notes were issued for $700,000, and bills receivable of State for $350,000 for military contingencies.

Gov. PICKENS is in the receipt of many insulting anonymous letters.

A young man from the North has offered his services to the Governor, and wishes to be placed in the South Carolina Navy. He will be accepted and recommended to a place, if his credentials should prove to be good.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

PREPARING THE WAY FOR REOPENING THE SLAVE-TRADE—UNITED STATES LAWS CONTINUED IN FORCE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Convention has determined to elect to-morrow noon ten delegates to meet at Montgomery on the 4th of February; the members to be instructed, and all Southern States invited to send delegates.

The ordinance about the African Slave-trade was amended, declaring it not piracy, but substituting for violations of the former Federal laws imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It was passed unanimously.

Mr. HILL, of Troupe, offered an ordinance, which was referred, providing for a continuance of the postal revenue, and other laws, the observance of treaties with non-residents, and saying we should soon have another Government established on the basis of the old one.

Judge BANNING offered an ordinance continuing the operation of the laws about the inter-State Slave-trade. Also, a resolution appointing Commissioners from all the Slaveholding States.

Mr. COBB reported an ordinance, revoking Federal jurisdiction over all lands ceded and authorizing payment for fortifications, arsenals and all improvements and stores. Laid over.

Many rumors are afloat about the Representatives to Montgomery. It is generally conceded that Messrs. TOOMBS and HOWELL COBB will go from the State at large. There is much perplexity about the delegates.

No regard will be paid to the present Congressmen. General satisfaction is expressed at the unanimous passage of the anti-slave ordinance.

It has been raining the entire day and night.

THE QUESTION OF A CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA NOT SETTLED.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Convention bill was considered. A discussion on fixing the day occurred. A resolution was offered to send Commissioners to Washington in accordance with the plan of Virginia. Made the special order for to-morrow.

The passage of the Convention bill is still doubtful.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

UNCOMPROMISING MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

BATON ROUGE, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

In the Legislature to-day the Governor's Message was read.

He says our enemies will find that throughout Louisiana we are one people, one in heart, one in mind, and are not to be cajoled into an abandonment of our rights, and not to be subdued. All hopes are at an end that the dissensions between the North and South can be healed. All the propositions of moderate men have been contemptuously rejected, and the cry of the North is for coercion. There is no longer a doubt of the wisdom of the policy which demands that the conflict shall come and be settled now.

The tone of the Message is uncompromising.

REPORTS FROM PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Monday, Jan. 21.

A salute of thirteen guns has been fired from Fort Barrancas in honor of the Lone Star flag of Florida.

Two columbiads have been mounted at Fort Pickens.

Fort McRae is being occupied and the guns manned by the allied forces of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

PETITIONS AGAINST AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

A call appeared in the evening papers for an Anti-Slavery Convention in this city early in February, against which petitions have been prepared, and will be immediately circulated, urging the Mayor to take steps to prevent the holding of the Convention, as the petitioners fear, in the present excited state of public feeling, a breach of the public peace would be inevitable, and might lead to serious results.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Senate Committee on Federal Relations reported that a law to prevent search for runaway slaves would be in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The same Committee reported that the militia laws of the Commonwealth were in conformity with the Federal law.

Gov. ANDREW sent in a message to the House, inclosing a communication from Col. JONES of the Sixth Regiment, tendering the services of the Regiment to the Government; also a similar offer from Major-General SUTTON and Staff. The Light Artillery, National Lancers, and numerous other efficient military corps of the city and State, have voted nearly unanimously to respond to a call for active service.

The Committee on Federal Relations have voted to report leave to withdraw on the several petitions for a law against slave-hunting in Massachusetts.

An order was introduced in the House, looking to the enactment of laws for the protection of our citizens traveling in the States, which was referred.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented memorials asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to regulate the collection of imports.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution that A. O. GREENWOOD, RAVERDY JOHNSON and MONTGOMERY BLAIR be appointed Commissioners to make a full and equitable settlement of all claims between the United States and W. H. ROSELL. Laid over.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Mr. TRUMBULL's reëlection.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from, citizens of Michigan remonstrating against any change of the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from citizens of Illinois, expressing the opinion that the division of the Territories by the line of 36° 30' would be a satisfactory settlement of the present difficulties.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition for the preservation of the Union; also, one remonstrating against any change in the Pilot Laws.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) asked that the Senate take up the resolution he offered in regard to the President's Message, and moved that the message and resolution be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Agreed to.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) asked to be excused from further service in the Committee on Claims. He said as some question had been raised about the retired Senators, in regard to filling their places on the Committees, he would ask to be excused while yet a member of the Senate. He was excused.

The bill in relation to the sale of lands and removal of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, and the construction of a new arsenal at Jefferson Barracks, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) next Friday was set apart for the consideration of private bills.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pa., (Rep.,) moved to postpone prior orders, and take up the Tariff bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Me., (Rep.,) said the bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, with a recommendation to postpone till the 4th of March.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Ky., (Am.,) opposed any postponement of his resolutions.

Mr. HALE, of N. H., (Rep.,) asked if the bill received detail examination in the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it had not.

Mr. HALE said he believed there were some things in the bill detrimental to the interests of his section, that would govern his vote, party or no party.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that if the recommendation of the Committee was not agreed to, the bill ought to be sent back to the Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he wished to correct the impression that the Republicans had the power in the Senate, as it was not so. There was a majority of six against them even now, and he thought the responsibility of action or inaction could not yet be laid on the Republican Party.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) urged the necessity of immediate action. It was a very important measure to the country, and should be acted on in some way.

After some further discussion the Tariff bill was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. SIMMONS, referred to a Special Committee of five, with instructions to report back the bill on Wednesday of next week.

Mr. BIGLER moved to take up the Crittenden resolutions.

Motion disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson and Wigfall—24.

NAYS—Messrs Anthony Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Durkee Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—27.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

The pending amendment of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. LANE) in regard to a branch to Portland, Oregon, was agreed to.

Mr. GWIN offered an amendment, adding several names to the list of corporators.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said that in adding the names from Illinois they had put on three Republicans and one Democrat. JOHN WENTWORTH and others protested against any partisan feeling in the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was no partisan character in adding names. He thought there must be some party feeling or there would have been no complaint. He did not know as Mr. WENTWORTH was specially a party man.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he was astounded to hear that Mr. WENTWORTH was not a party man. He was the very soul of the Republican Party in Illinois. He regarded him as the most dangerous and powerful adversary he or the Democratic Party ever had in Illinois. He wanted the bill stripped of all party politics.

Mr. WILSON said he was sorry to see any feeling of this kind. He did not care what party men belonged to; he wanted men of influence and money to take hold and finish the road. He would never stop to ask the question of party.

Mr. TRUMBULL said his colleague was the only man who had brought politics in, and that the whole burden of his speech demanded that man for man be appointed as partisans.

After further discussion by Messrs. DOUGLAS and TRUMBULL,

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said the bill should be so amended that anybody could come in. He did not see what difference it made what names were offered. It would be proper to have a Committee to investigate the subject, as there seemed to be so much difference between Senators, and as there was something that did not appear plain to the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS said there were, perhaps, other things that the Committee might investigate, but he scorned the imputation that there were other things, and he would scorn himself if he were so base as to make such an imputation.

Mr. BENJAMIN said: The Senator must be mistaken, or else be using unwarrantable language. He (BENJAMIN) had not asserted that there was anything behind this.

Mr. DOUGLAS explained that he was under a misapprehension, and therefore he would withdraw what he had said. He moved to strike out the names of JOHN WENTWORTH and N. B. JUDD. He said there was evidently an attempt to make a party machine of the Pacific Railroad.

Further discussion ensued, when the motion was lost by yeas 20, nays 25.

Discussion continued, when Mr. DOUGLAS moved to strike out the name of WENTWORTH and insert that of HICKEY.

Mr. HALE said that this was about the smallest fight that he had ever seen in the Senate. It was rather a small business for the United States Senate to single out one man and kick him out.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) asked if it was a small business to single a man out, how small it was to have singled him in?

Mr. DOUGLAS' motion was then agreed to.

A large number of names were then added by the various Senators.

Mr GREEN said he wished to suggest the names of two eminent Railroad men. They were JOHN BARNES, jr., and WENDELL PHILLIPS, of the Underground Railroad. [Loud laughter.] Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the Post Route bill which passed the House last session, and was returned from the Senate with amendments which were now considered and nearly all agreed to, including provision for procuring and furnishing one cent stamped wrappers and envelopes; requiring letters which have been advertised to be returned to the dead letter office within two months; letters for the seaboard to be retained for a longer period under the Post-office regulations; unclaimed money from the dead letter office to be applied to promote the efficiency of that bureau. Mr. COLFAX said the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads recommended non-concurrence in the Senate amendment, proposing to limit the compensation of railroads carrying the mails to $200 per mile per annum for first-class: $80 for second-class, and $40 for third-class speed,—the speed not to be greater than twenty, seventeen and twelve miles respectively for each class. This would save the Treasury $355,000 per annum but the Committee think that such reduction would now have the effect of endangering the present system.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave his reasons why he hoped the amendment would be adopted, having a view to economy.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) opposed it. The compensation was now inadequate The reduction would induce the contractors to refuse the contract. There was no power here to control the speed of cars.

After further debate the amendment was rejected.

The Senate amendment giving new-paper and periodical dealers the privilege of receiving their supplies at *pro rata* rates, to be paid by the regular subscribers, was considered.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment thereto, authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a daily or semi-daily delivery of letters by carriers through a circuit of nine miles from the New-York City Hall, under the supervision of the City Postmaster, whenever the revenues are sufficient to pay the expenses thereof.

The Senate's amendment, thus amended, was adopted.

Also amendments for making lithographic maps on rollers, &c., and for charging at the rate of one cent. per ounce, all matter to any part of the country, were adopted.

Further proceedings on the other amendments were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Va., (Dem.,) rising to a personal explanation said he perceived from the official report that his colleague (Mr. MARTIN) is reported to have expressed a wish that he (CLEMENS) should go on with his traitorous remarks. He understood that his colleague made some other observation which did not reach his ear. It was now for him to say at first as well as at last the spirit in he conceived it his duty to take in this national emergency, was taken deliberately, and with the expectation that he would be subject to personal depravity. If his colleague's remark was intended to give offence he pardoned him for the reason he was now laboring under a physical infirmity, with a rankling wound received in a personal rencontre. If his colleague had a like fracture in his thigh-bone, and had been crippled for two and a half years, he would find a bullet not a comfortable sensation. [Laughter.] He did not desire to be put in a condition in *Punch* or *Vanity Fair*, as leaning on a cane with one hand, and holding a pistol in the other. [Laughter.]

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) reminded the gentleman that his colleague (Mr. MARTIN) was not present.

Mr. CLEMENS was not aware of that. But if any one was desirous to cast imputations on him, he could indulge in them for the reason stated. He could conceive of men who would be unknown either in this or any other Congress, had it not been through the interposition of Providence they had been elevated to the position they now hold.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said that, in a contest like this which now agitates the country, he must not be found taking sides against his country. But, unfortunately, for all, it mattered not upon what side a man arrayed himself, the crime of treason was sure to be charged against him. He would declare, nevertheless, in advance, that in whatever he might say he would avoid no responsibility of that sort. He would speak openly and frankly, seeking neither to avoid censure, or to elicit commendation. In whatever he said he would be guided, he hoped, by a strict regard to truth, and only utter such sentiments as were sanctioned by his own judgement and approved by his own heart; and as far as he alluded to facts, would advance nothing but what was strengthened by truth. If a jury of twelve honest men, sworn to well and truly try the issues joined between the two sections—a jury which belonged to no political party, having no motives to subserve but the interests of the country—if such a jury was found to try the pending issues, he would submit the whole case to them without one word of argument, and he would have, he felt convinced, a prompt and unanimous verdict on all the questions. But, unfortunately, they would not get a disinterested jury in that house; and, more unfortunately, the people themselves were silly enough to trust their cause, and to appeal to the justice of this tribunal for the settlement of this question of the gravest importance to themselves and to posterity hoping that they would give repose to a distracted people. For the last six weeks the eyes of every man woman and child in the country had been riveting upon this body, in hopes that something must be done. But if the people could only see them as they were—if they could mark their deliberations as they had been, and what little hope there was of redress or settlement at their hands—the knowledge thus acquired would have at once been used to arrest the tide of revolution, and would have been successfully directed to the salvation of the country. The interests of thirty millions of people were involved in this quarrel; and here they had two hundred and thirty-six members, some of whom had reached their places on this floor by accident, but amongst whom there was not a man who did not represent an equal if not a superior body of statesmen amongst his constituents, and yet they were told, in this precipitate age, that they could not or would not interfere to stay this tide of revolution, and that therefore there was no hope for this free people. Had it come to this, that these gentlemen whom he saw around him could not meet the question in a spirit of patriotism? If their constituents could see them, before they had thrown off their gown of a morning, fresh from the inspirations drawn from a perusal of the New-York *Herald* and the *Tribune*, and see them afterwards come into that hall, with a stiffening of the backbone, ready to compromise nothing or conciliate nothing—could they be seen with all their hopes and fears—could their constituents see them then, they would scorn the hazard of entrusting in such hands their glorious and priceless treasures of liberty and peace. They were told that they, forsooth, held the destinies of the country in their hands. As well might three hundred hackmen of New-York City, in convention assembled, say that they held the destinies of the country in their hands. They were sworn to support the

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

Mortality among Monarchs—The New-Year Holidays—A Carnival for Skaters—The New Saltatory Sensation—Young Dumas—Faganini, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1861.

The frequent deaths of sovereigns the past year have kept the Court of Paris almost continually in mourning; the death of the King of Prussia has just added another three weeks to the protracted period of weeds. The Empress, it is said, does not regret the longer respite from the forced gayeties of the Court, for this official mourning for others enables her to protect and prolong the real mourning she wears in her heart for her deceased sister. Her Majesty returned from England cured of her own imaginary ailments, but not of her regrets at the loss she had sustained. She saw approach the epoch for the commencement of the Winter *fêtes* at the palace with distress, and determined to avoid as many of them as possible. She only remained during a part of the official receptions of New-Year's Day, and refused altogether the usual reception of the ladies of the high functionaries and of the diplomatic corps on the 2d of January, much to the displeasure, it may be added, of the ladies. The first grand ball at the palace, which was announced for to-morrow evening, has been postponed ten days, on account of the death of the King of Prussia; it is probable, however, that the Empress will not appear at this ball. A considerable number of Americans will then be presented to the Emperor, and among them, several ladies who have attracted a great deal of attention lately at the opera and elsewhere by their great personal beauty and elegance.

As usual, the Boulevards were given up this year during the New-Year holidays to the small merchants for the sale of toys and other gifts of a cheap kind, and so numerous and compact were the booths for the sale of this kind of merchandise that the whole city had the appearance of a fair. On Saturday evening, while it was raining, misty and muddy, the Emperor and Empress made a long promenade on the Boulevards, under the protection of a large umbrella, elbowing their way as best they could through the crowd, stopping frequently at the booths to ask the price of toys and buying many. The Empress thus filled her pockets and those of the Emperor with small objects worth two, five or ten sous each, while the Emperor bought many things which he paid for but left, saying that he would return and take them. Most of the merchants recognized their Majesties, but had the good taste not to show it, and treated them exactly as they their other customers. The Empress took her toys home and distributed them to the ladies of her household, and was so delighted with what she saw and learned on this *incognito* voyage along the Boulevards, that she promised to renew it when the weather should be better. LOUIS PHILLIPE and his family were in the habit of frequently promenading through the city, but the present Emperor or Empress have never before, that we recollect, ventured so far from the Tuileries on foot.

The weather has suddenly changed to snow and ice, the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne are frozen over, and the carnival of the skaters is at its height. The masked balls are crowded to their utmost capacity, and in the world of the *Chicards* and the *Mercans* RIGOLBOCHE reigns more queen than ever. And not alone among the noisy people of the carnival; she is the idols of the *lorgnettes* of every rank of society. Even the toy people on the Boulevards cry in one's ears at every step, in showing you a manikin that performs wonderful gymnastics with its legs, "Here's Rigolbuche, only 29 sous!" When rallied on this invention of the toy people, the lioness of the day exclaimed, "Wall, that only proves that I am the celebrity of the epoch!" The memoirs of this girl, known when she made her *debût* two years ago at the public balls as Marguerite, *la Huguenote*, has reached the eighth edition and a sale, perhaps, of fifty thousand copies, and yet the book is a mere fiction, written by M. ERNEST BLUM, one of the editors of *Charivari* and of the *Independance Belge*. The name of this popular goddess of the public balls suffices, with the title-page portrait, to sell the book. Such is her popularity that she has ceased to appear on the stage of the *Delassements Comiques* theatre, where she drew crowds nightly to see her throw her feet once or twice in the air in a quadrille, and she now favors the public but with one dance in the course of the evening at the masked ball. But what a crowd, what pushing and shoving, what an excitement to see this one dance! The boxes are taken weeks in advance by ladies and gentlemen of the highest society, to witness this one dance. For this dance STRAUSS reserves his most diabolic quadrille, and when the rollicking girl gets to the "*cavalier seul*," the excited audience is treated to a specimen of graceful "ground and lofty tumbling" that will mark an epoch in the history of the *can-can*. On these triumphal occasions RIGOLBOCHE is dressed in *gamin de Paris*—striped satin trowsers reaching just below the knee, flesh-colored silk stockings, red cashmere shirt, curled and powdered wig, and crushed hat on the side of the head. She has a good-looking face, an intelligent, frank and open countenance, and a manner full of good nature and *bon hommie*. Two years ago this girl was a poor seamstress at the *barrière*—she now drives more than one equipage of her own, has her servants mounted in livery, a handsome house, and gives *soirees* that bring together the noblemen of the four quarters of the globe. A few weeks ago she permitted herself the luxury of making a certain well-known movement with the thumb on the nose to the Princess MATHILDA, while driving in the Bois de Boulogne. The cause of this movement was no other than that of the two, RIGOLBOCHE drove the best team. For this offence she was obliged to stop at the prison of St. Lazare a fortnight.

Young DUMAS, who has been growing hypochondriac for the last few years, has left for Italy to spend the Winter, where he hopes to restore his broken health. His condition is not without a certain degree of gravity, for no writer of modern times worke more assiduously than DUMAS, Jr., and he has managed, by some means or other, to throw his nerves into a dangerous state of irritation. A secretary of his father accompanies him, and the latter will come from Naples to meet him at Genoa, and will then go to fix him in a palace on the borders of the Adriatic. The fact is, that author of the *Dame aux Camelias* is not of the same mettle as his father; already, at thirty-four years, he has an indigestion of life; he needs calm and repose, and for his only emotion a fishing line suspended in a river where fish are few and far between.

MR. FAGNANI has just painted a bust likeness of Lord BYRON, which is destined to make a sensation. It is copied from a miniature of the great poet in the possession of the Marchioness De Boissy, (Countess GUICCIOLO,) and which is said by all BYRON'S friends to be the best likness extant. This likeness the Countess GUICCIOLO would never show or allow to be copied, since it was given to her by BYRON himself, until the death of Lady BYRON should release her from all delicacy in the matter. The copy put upon canvas by Mr. FAGNANI certainly resembles the other pictures of that poet, but only so far as the type of head is peculiar; the new picture has a manliness, and, at the same time, a softness and beauty of expression we have not before seen. Altogether it unites more beauties in one face than it seems possible for any one human face to contain. We recommend this picture to future publishers of the poet's works.

MR. FAGNANI has also been to Naples to paint GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL for the City of Naples. The latter could not give a sitting this season, and the artist is to return later on; but he succeeded in obtaining several sittings from GARIBALDI, and then brought the canvas home with him to finish. The picture is pronounced a good resemblance by those who have seen the original, and certainly unites the traits generally attributed to the great liberator. It is a very strongly marked countenance, and, to use the words of the artist, unites in its expression the lion and the lamb—all firmness in war, all kindness in peace. MR. FAGNANI has also just finished a large picture of Mr. COBDEN, which his friend JOHN BRIGHT went to see three weeks ago, and pronounced more like COBDEN than COBDEN himself. In the studio are also pictures of Mrs. LEWIS, the poetess, of Miss LILLIE GREENOUGH, of Cambridge, and of Mrs. THOMPSON, of New-York. He has also the portrait of a certain successful Wall-street broker, which makes one involuntarily place his hands on his pockets while looking at it.

Col. HOE, of New-York, is now here, trying to renew the French patent for his great cylinder presses; but thus far there seems to be little disposition to grant the renewal. The Colonel hopes, however, to succeed finally, and in that case will, undoubtedly, obtain orders for his unrivaled machines.

MALAKOFF.

FROM FLORENCE.

Present Condition of Affairs at Rome—Symptoms of Dissolution—The French Occupation—Matters at Gaeta—The Arrest and Discharge of Teleki, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

There are many who must remember a very good caricature, during Gen. JACKSON'S Administration, with the title: "Rats Deserting a Falling House." Is it not a sign that Papacy and Nepotism are on their last legs, when we read, in the last news from Rome, that Count ERCOLE MASTAI, nephew of the Pope, and late Captain in the Pontifical army, has requested to be allowed to serve in the Italian army, and that the Royal decree has been signed confirming him in his former rank? All accounts represent affairs in Rome as in a state little better than dissolution. What the finances can be, with no revenue coming in from the lost provinces, and an army of idle employes to be supported, can be imagined. With no means of recruiting the life-blood issuing from every vein, but an occasional contribution from the faithful in the shape of Peter's-pence, the surviving of the august patient cannot be an affair of more than months. The only activity shown by the Police is in hounding down some real or imaginary political delinquent. The last act is the raid upon the Café Nuovo, the largest and most frequented in Rome. The leader of the band went into a small side room and pulled from a hole in the wall a tricolor flag and a bundle of cockades. The Police are charged with having put them there in order to earn their Christmas-box from Government. This is a constant habit with the Italians, to attribute the most Machievellian schemes to parties in power. However it may be, the keeper of the café was carried off, hand-cuffed and cast into jail, the café shut up, and some sixty people thrown out of employment.

The wits of Rome are making themselves merry with what they call the taking prisoners of a battalion of Piedmontese, being a few boxes of tin soldiers which, among those of all other nations, got into a toyman's last invoice from Nuremberg. At the Philharmonic Society exceptions were taken to PACINI'S *Arabi nolle Gallie*, and the libretto was not allowed to be printed, "allusions being found to GARIBALDI, VICTOR EMANUEL and the revolution." It was written thirty years ago, and it is said the author probably did not know that, beside being a poet, he was also a prophet.

Whilst displaying this remarkable activity in things relating to the strengthening of the present Government, what is the Police doing in what we should call the weightier matters of the law? The free Press here shows what they are doing, or rather not doing, and must be a thorn in their sides. One correspondent, taking for a text a passage from Monsignore NARDI'S letter to Lord JOHN RUSSELL assuring him that "the police attends to robbers only, and lets honest men alone," gives a dozen acts of robbery, either in the streets or in houses, that have happened within a short time, with all the particulars—the names of the victims, the amount and quality of the goods, the place, day and hour of the robbery, mode of attack, &c. The last mentioned was not in Rome itself, but a robbery of the Malleposte between Rome and Sienna, near Monte Fiasconc. This has been confirmed by the passengers, a gentleman and his wife, recently arrived in Florence. They say that the carriage was stopped by two men armed with guns, one at either window, while a third kept watch. The courier threw them his purse and began to pray. He was made to get out and lie on his stomach in the classical manner, while the robbers attended to the passengers' effects. It is a curious fact that one of them, after this ceremony was over, called out to the postillion in excellent French, "*file vite!*" This looks as if some of the French Emperor's subjects were doing a little business on their own account—imitating, on a small scale, what he has been doing *en grand* for the last eleven years. For are not all the ill deeds of the Papal Government to be traced to his French auxiliary? *Qui facit per alium, facit per se.*

This state of things must add not a little to the general disgust at the French occupation, and make all more impatient for the time when the Italians can take their affairs into their own hands. Not that, even then, brigandage can be expected to depart from the face of the earth. Here, too, things are related which, if there were "a child among them takin' notes," might not redound to the honor of the Florence police. I have no positive evidence of street robberies, though I have heard of such; and certainly, about dusk, a very decided hurrying to and fro of middle-aged gentlemen in cocked-hats with enormous brass cockades, enveloped in cloaks, gives the idea of a good deal of business expected, and which perhaps they would prefer to prevent by their ubiquity than mingle in it after any overt act committed. It is probable, however, that this display of activity is intended more for the political evil-doers than others. There is avidently something in the wind. All kinds of stories and reports are afloat. One person stops you and asks you if you have heard the news that Count CAVOUR has been poniarded. Another tells you the night-patrols all have orders to load with ball. In another quarter you hear that everything is ready, with red shirts, flags, &c., to make a grand Republican demonstration. Mural literature, of which we used formerly to have so much, but which has been rather neglected since those two English ladies tried to write up the Grand Duke, is again visible, so that he runs (or walks) may read on the dead walls allusions to GARIBALDI, or GALIBARDI, as he is called by the masses. From Pisa we have a report that there has been a fight between the students of the University and the Garibaldini: but it is impossible to find out if there was any political meaning to it, or if, indeed, it took place at all. *Sic vos non vobis* may be said of our Press, in these matters which, seeing the Roman beam so distinctly, thinks it best not to draw attention to the Tuscan mote. And they are wise. It requires careful handling to get the ship of State up through the rocks and shoals that threaten it on all sides.

If the continued occupation by the French of Rome hurts the Italian cause, the protracted stay of their fleet at Gaeta is also a great vexation. This extraordinary game of fast and loose that NAPOLEON has been playing so long with Italy, ever puzzles those to explain who see naught but wisdom and goodness in all his acts. It has been said, in excuse, that he wishes to give the Italian people a fair chance of declaring their views. But if so, why stay longer? The explanation is doubtless to be found in the remains of a timid, temporizing policy, which wishes to keep on good terms with the despots.

Quousque tandem? may CAVOUR and VICTOR EMANUEL well say to this modern CATALINE. This Gaeta is all but the ruin of the Italian cause in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. What with the reactionists, the republicans, the refuse of GARIBALDI'S army, and the *mauvais sujets* generally, both Naples and the country are in a deplorable state. Sedition is openly preached and sung under the cloak of GARIBALDI'S name; and the agitators put the Government between two horns—either of allowing treason to the King, or of incurring the charge of ingratitude to the man who has done everything for Italy and for Piedmont. The latter horn seems to have been chosen, as LIBERTINI, a noted Mazzinian, has been arrested as ringleader of the riot at the San Carlo Theatre. But they do not know what to do with him, as no one will bear witness against him, and, after all, he may have to be released, which would be a signal triumph for his party.

In the Neapolitan provinces it is still worse. The reactionists are everywhere active. Joining with the priests and the former employes they go about sowing tares in soil all too well adapted to receive them. The National Guard do their best, but cannot be omnipresent. All business is at a standstill. There is no demand for labor, and no end of crime. The disbanded soldiers of the Bourbon army spread terror throughout the southern provinces. It is said that a vast conspiracy has been discovered by the police. A certain CANTALUPI has been arrested, and large sums of money found with him, as well as papers investing him with official authority in case of success. The Sardinian army, sitting down before Gaeta, is all that is wanted to keep order. But for the French fleet it might have been free, long ago, to act. *Pazienza!* is all that patriots can say.

Cardinal GAUDE is just dead at Rome, formerly a Dominican friar, and head of the Seminario Pio. He is known as the subject of PIO NONO'S classic *bon mot*. GAUDE was created Cardinal in '55, on the occasion of a visit from his Holiness to the Seminary. He was suffering from an infirmity that would not allow him to remain standing; but as it is only permitted to Cardinals to sit in the presence of the Pope, he did his best. PIUS told him to be seated,—but GAUDE persisting, the Pope thus addressed him: *Sede et guade, O Gaude, quia Cardinalis es.*" But all Papal *mots* pale before that attributed, I think, to JULIUS II. Offering his snuff-box to a Cardinal at his elbow, not distinguished for what, by a singular misnomer, are called the cardinal virtues, the latter refused, adding: "*Non ho quel vizio.*" (I have not that vice.) "*Se fosse vizio,*" retorted the Pope, "*avrebbe'auche quello.*" (Were it a vice, you would have that, too.") This has been appropriated by Sir EDWARD LYTTON, in his "Lady of Lyons."

The arrest of Count TELEKI, and the delivery of him by the Saxon Government to the tender mercies of Austria, have called forth a universal expression of disgust in all countries where freedom of speech and pen is allowed. Even the French papers cry loudly against so treacherous a use of power. KOSSUTH contrasts it with the chivalrous refusal of the Sultan to deliver up himself and associates in 1849. The London *Times* thunders out a leading column, which, if it ever reach the Saxon authorities, will throw a new light on the subject. The term "stupid Saxons," though not courteous, is true enough, as I know by experience; and this quality of obtuseness may furnish a key to their late act. The Dresden official paper says, TELEKI was surrendered to Austria according to a treaty as to the extradition of *criminals*: and I have known Germans, passing for tolerably intelligent, to whom the idea seemed quite a novel one, that there was any difference between political refugees and criminals! The appeal of the *Times* to FRANCIS JOSEPH'S feeling of honor as a gentleman, as well as the suggestion of the evil his execution or ill-treatment would cause to Austria in Hungary, may possibly be successful in freeing the prisoner. As to the *argumentum ad exscera*, who but a French pamphleteer could conceive of it?

NAPOLEON'S late sagacious move in passports has been followed by an immediate echo here. The Turin Government claims the merit of not being behind other nations in the race of civilization, in spite of the distracted state of the country. So now, it is said, an Englishman or Frenchman (of course an American) is free to go from London to Brindisi, or Paris to Palermo, without let or hindrance.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1861.

The first of a series of four public balls was given last night at the Palazzo Vecchio to inaugurate the New-Year. The invitations were sent in the name of Baron RICASOLI, and ran as follows:

"Il Governatore Generale della Provincia della Toscana pregs il Signore —— a volere intervenire alla festa da Ballo che avra luogo il primo Gennaio, 1861, a ore 9 pom. nel Palazzo della Signoria."

This ball was promised to be the most eclectic of the season, the guests to consist of the nobility, professors, and foreigners—in fact, the Upper Two. Two thousand guests could hardly have been present, and few of the nobility were to be seen. This was probably in part owing to the sinister reports of late industriously spread about, and the memory of the bombs of last year. It was said that, in anticipation of a disturbance, the Government had sent to Leghorn for reinforcements of National Guards, and anonymous letters were believed to have been sent to many, warning them not to go. This I can believe, as I know two foreigners who received them, though without heeding them.

The apartments of the old palace, where the ball was given, had not been opened for three centuries, and were newly furnished in the most costly and elegant manner. The memories alone of the old walls would have been enough to create interest in the scene; but when, added to these, were the frescoes, the tapestries, the luxurious fittings of modern times, the beautiful light of thousands of wax candles, the flowers, the music, the elegantly dressed multitude thronging the two dancing halls, or passing and repassing through the other numerous rooms—all offered food for the senses and imagination such as no modern ball-rooms can give an idea of.

RICASOLI, the man of iron nerve and will, was present during many hours; and whether doing the honors courteously to those desirous of being presented, or acting the mere spectator of the gay scene, he was always the object of interest. He is very different in appearance from the Italian type, and, in his spare form and face, not un-American. Indeed, there is a good deal in his look and manner, his nervous temperament, his restless eye, that reminds me of one I have not seen for many years—the distinguished Astor Librarian. Among other celebrities present were Dr. BOWRING, just from Hong Kong, the cousin of the CZAR, the daughter of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, and the original of the *Dame aux Perles*, now a resident in Florence.

The telegraph to-day brings the news of TELEKI'S pardon, having first given his "promise to be a faithful subject for the future." It is said that this is due to the intercession of NAPOLEON. FRANCIS JOSEPH would have done better in taking his inspiration from the *Times*, which appealed to the code of honor among gentlemen. According to this the Count should have been released unconditionally. In this code, as well as in that of the common law, no one can take advantage of his own wrong.

X.

The California Overland Coach and Pike's Peak Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The coach of the Californie Overland Coach and Pike's Peak Express passed for St. Joseph at 3:30 P. M., with four passengers.

DENVER, Saturday, Jan. 19.

A quartz mill has been commenced on Clear Creek to run 100 stamps by water power. HUELDAY & Co.'s six stamp mill, at Gold Dirt Diggings, took out in a few days over two months $11,526 94. One sluice on the same lead, in 17 days, took out $2,236. The times are said to be improving in the mines. People are daily starting for San Juan, and as many, or more, returning.

It was very cold here yesterday, the mercury standing 14 degrees below zero, with about five inches of snow.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., has made his appearance at Windsor, Canada, where he is endeavoring to persuade the fugitive slaves to migrate to Hayti.

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

Correspondence and Newspaper Extracts.

OUR ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PASSAGE OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE—APPROVING DEMONSTRATIONS AT MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY—THE PROJECTED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS AT PENSACOLA, ETC.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

The big day has come and passed, and the State of Alabama is no longer a member of the Union. While the act of secession was delayed, a good deal of impatience was manifested here, and almost everybody expressed an anxiety that the Convention would pass the act and be done with it. Here and there one was to be found, originally opposed to secession, who felicitated himself upon the idea that action might be delayed until something should turn up to lead to its indefinite postponement, but what that something could possibly be, it was impossible to guess. Dispatches from Montgomery, of Thursday, led to the hope that the final action would be taken the next day; but when Friday came, and early in the afternoon the report of cannon was heard, mingled with shouts of "Hurrah for Florida!" not a little vexation was exhibited that not only Mississippi, but even a third State should be out before Alabama. Hardly, however, had the fifteenth gun been counted, when the long expected news was published on the streets, and soon the voice of congratulation went up to the skies from one hundred guns.

After the firing of the salute, a large crowd collected in front of the Custom-house, and were harangued by a number of the citizens of the speaking class. While this was going on without, Judge JONES, within, was writing his resignation of his office, and directed Marshal GONSOLD to adjourn the Court, which was then in session. The Marshal appeared on the balcony, stilled the crowd by his thrice repeated "Oyez," and proclaimed that the United States Court for the Fifth Circuit was adjourned forever!—an announcement which was received with a tumult of cheers. The enthusiasm of the people found vent during the remainder of the day in many acts of extravagance, but without disorder. At night, all the public buildings, including the Custom-house in its uppermost story, which had been appropriated to the use of the United States Courts, nearly every private residence on the principal streets, and many in the more remote parts of the town, were brilliantly illuminated. The weather was propitious, and ladies, as well as gentlemen, thronged the streets to look at the display, leaving ADELINA PATTI to sing to a half-filled house.

Among the proceedings of the day was the appointment of a committee to obtain a loan to the State of $100,000 for the purpose of improving the defences of Mobile Bay. This measure was undertaken at the suggestion of Gov. MOORE. The call was at once responded to, to a considerable amount, quite a number of citizens and business firms subscribing $1,000 and $500 each, but I think the subscription has rather lagged—at least I do not learn that anything like the amount required has yet been raised. There is no reason, however, to doubt that it can and will be obtained.

Since Friday news has been received of the withdrawal of the United States forces at Pensacola Bay into Fort Pickens, and of the Navy-yard and Fort Barrancas being occupied by the troops of Florida and a battalion of the Second Alabama Volunteer Regiment. About half a dozen companies from Mississippi, and as many from the interior of Alabama, have arrived here, a portion of whom have been sent to Fort Morgan, and others embarked last night for Pensacola, with the intention, as it is understood here, of reducing Fort Pickens. Several new companies have been formed or are forming in the city, the different fire companies and the city police adopting a military organization. A call having been made by the Quartermaster-General for proposals for furnishing ten thousand sand-bags, a number of ladies have volunteered to make them, and a large number have already been forwarded to Fort Morgan.

The work of putting the fort into a thoroughly defensible condition is steadily progressing. The post is under the immediate command of Col. TODD, of the First Volunteer Regiment, under whom the Department of Engineering is administered by Capt. LEADBETTER, late of the United States Army, and that of Ordnance by Capt. MAURY, of fillibustering celebrity. At the Mount Vernon Arsenal, now held by Capt. WOODRUFF, with his fine company, the Mobile Rifles, they are employed in making cartridges and other like operations, and it is no holiday time at either post.

It was understood, but upon what authority I know not, that Mr. SANFORD, the Collector of the Port, would retain his office until he was officially notified of the secession of the State, and that the Governor would withhold such a notification for a while, in order to prevent embarassment to the commerce of the State. Whether that were so or not, the Collector forwarded his resignation yesterday; but that has not quite put a stop to Custom-house operations, a clearance having been taken out to-day; but how this was effected, does not appear. Some inconvenience is evidently apprehended, the best sign of which is the dullness of the cotton market, which has been in a declining condition for the last two days.

People appear to be generally well satisfied with the action of the Convention; the fast men, because the Secession Ordinance has been passed, and the slow men because it was not passed in a hurry; and if any one desires that the work which has been done should be undone, and that Alabama should go back into the Union, none expect it. Here and there a relic of a past generation is to be found who is quite bewildered with the present condition of affairs, and does not know, and confesses he cannot see what is to come of it. The talk of such men reminds one of what the language of the milder class of Tories may be supposed to have been during the early stages of the Revolution. The fountain of wisdom to them, for a generation or more, having been the Press of their party, whatever it may have been at Washington, they have no idea of a State Government except as a small piece of political machinery, and it would be difficult if not impossible to make them understand that Alabama is in any other condition than one of anarchy. Such has been narcotic effect upon their intellect, produced by party politics, that they seem to have been suddenly aroused from a Rip Van Winkle sleep. When the present excitement has subsided, and matters political fall into their normal arrangement, these good souls will probably drop asleep again and slumber on the remainder of their terrestrial existence, and when interrogated at the celestial gate be quite unable to tell what country they have come from.

Yours, ROBINSON.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

It is said that after the passage of the ordinance the other afternoon, when the flag of the State was seen moving up to occupy the place so long held by the Stars and Stripes, there was scarcely a dry eye on Capitol Hill; even our urgent Governor is thought to have rendered this passing tribute to this beloved symbol of the falling Confederacy. If any one should infer from this, however, that the act of the Convention is not popular, he could not be more mistaken. For several weeks the feeling has been gaining strength that the surest and quickest way to peace is by immediate secession. Even those, who, under all the discouragements of the months past, have hoped that compromises and a love for the Union would finally prevail, had ceased to hope, and were ready for the ordinance when it came. It is now with something of a sense of relief that man make up their minds to follow the fortune of the State, and long for the new Confederacy and something settled. On Monday, the Legislature convened at the Capital, to be prepared to second the actions of the Convention and Governor. Nothing was done yesterday, as even the swearing in of new members was postponed, until a new oath could be prepared by the Convention. The ordinance, although passed, has not yet been signed. It is hoped that if it is delayed a little, delegates will have an opportunity to consult their constituents, and the names of nearly all may be obtained. An effort, unsuccessful to be sure, was made in the Convention to refer the matter back to the people.

During the whole pending of the question, messages of the most exciting and improbable character were constantly received from Charleston, designed, probably, to give an impulse to the action of the Convention. It was telegraphed that Charleston was bombarded by a United States fleet, and was in flames, &c., &c. I told you four days ago that it appeared probable that the troops which left here for Pensacola would, in as many days return, by order of the Governor, bearing no other marks of their bloodless campaign than the dust of their journey. Within this interval, however, demands have come for more men. It is now proposed to take Fort Pickens by storm. In order that you may have some idea of the position of things there, let me share with you my little stock of information. The importance of Pensecola as a port has been so far regarded as to place there a navy-yard, an arsenal and several forts. Fort Pickens, the strongest of these, and the real tower of reliance in case of war, is situated near the entrance of the harbor, at the extremity of Santa Rosa Island, which curves back toward the city. As the indications of an attack appeared, the commandant of these works (his name I do not know) selected the arrow of Major ANDERSON, spiked the guns at the Navy-yard and land-forts, and withdrew to Fort Pickens, which holds in command all the military works of the port. All the land fortifications have been taken possession of by the State troops. It is now proposed to land on the hither extremity of Santa Rosa Island, and take by storm Fort Pickens, and thus hold the key of the port. This plan, it is thought, can be carried out at the cost of four or five hundred lives. Alabama proposes to supply a thousand additional men, and Florida a similar number. Two companies are now in the city, *en route* for the field of war. Among a host of traveling rumors I select these as having the highest authority and greatest probability. To protect those who remain at home, a company is being formed, calling itself the "Home Guard." The troops who have gone for the defence "of their country" and the "new Republic," were made subjects of prayer in our churches on Sunday. JOHN RANDOLPH used to say, "I'd go a mile any day to kick a sheep," but that short-sighted politician evidently did not foresee the present crisis. Nothing is more marked and curious than the *furore* among a certain class for "home-spun." This home-spun, or jeans, as it is sometimes called, is a kind of cloth laboriously spun with hand and shuttle, composed of wool and cotton, and generally of a yellow or butternut color. Before the railroads had brought the news and fabrics of strange arts into the country, it was the work of the women and old negroes to manufacture this kind of cloth; being thus peculiarly a home manufacture, it is thought now that it should be encouraged. Accordingly coats, pants and even vests are made up for men who appear to think that, by thus encouraging a past and time-wasting art, they are adding to the material independence and prosperity of the State. Some of the members of the Convention are having complete suits made of this material, to wear in signing the ordinance. Some of your City journals have given the vote of our Convention as 61 for immediate secession, to 11 for coöperation; change it to 61 against 41 for coöperation, if you have shared in the error, and you will be nearer the truth.

BRECKINRIDGE.

SECESSION AT PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Surprise has been expressed that the Commandant of the Pensacola Navy-yard surrendered the Government property at the demand of a military mob, without offering any resistance. It was announced several weeks ago that the Chaplain of that Yard informed the people assembled for worship on Sunday that he should not pray for the President of the United States. Now, if Capt. ARMSTRONG had been a Union man he would have suspended that Chaplain on the spot, and reported the insult offered to the President. What renders the insult of the Chaplain more outrageous is the fact that he is not an Episcopalian, and his omission to pray for the President might have been charitably attributed to a slip in the memory; but no, he put it in the most offensive form.

The inference we draw from this state of the case is that the Georgia chaplain, (a foreigner by birth,) knew the sentiment of his commanding officer on the question of secession and, rightly presuming, as the issue shows, that he would be protected, he insulted the President of the United States.

As the Pensacola station is now broken up, perhaps the Secretary of the Navy will give the ardent Secession chaplain a furlough with permission to travel in foreign parts; at any rate, it is a case which Mr. TOUCEY should attend to if he has any respect for the Chief Magistrate.

It is a mortifying fact that the only place of refuge and refreshment for our Gulf Squadron is now in the hands of the rebels. We hope Capt. ARMSTRONG will be able to exculpate himself, for as the matter now stands it looks very equally.

U. S. N.

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN FLORIDA.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER OF THE PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD—CONDITION OF FORT PICKENS.

The Pensacola *Observer* brings us the particulars of the surrender of the United States Navy-yard at Warrentown, near that city, to the Florida and Alabama troops, numbering seven companies, with nearly 500 men, rank and file. The surrender took place on the 12th inst., and the circumstances attending it are narrated as fellows:

The troops arrived at the east entrance of the Warrenton Navy-yard, about 11 o'clock, A. M., and there halted. Col. LOMAX, accompanied by Maj. MARKS and Adjutant BURROWS, of the Alabama regiment, and Col. R. L. CAMPBELL, Aid-de-Camp to Col. CHASE, and Capt RANDOLPH, late of the United States Army, as also Capt. FARRAND, of the yard, proceeded immediately to the office of Commodore ARMSTRONG, commanding, for an interview, which was promptly accepted by the venerable chief officer of the yard, when an event immediately transpired as affecting as it was important. After the introduction of the distinguished parties, Col. LOMAX read the order from the Governor of Florida, by authority of which he demanded immediate possession of the yard, and its paraphernalia of every description.

Com. ARMSTRONG responded substantially, for we cannot give the precise language, that he had devoted nearly the whole of his long life to the public service of his country; that he had loved and protected its flag in sunshine and in storm; that his heart was then bleeding over the contemplation of the distracted condition of the American Union; that he was a native of Kentucky, which had no navy, and, therefore, knew not where he should go to make a livelihood in his declining years; that he had no adequate force to make resistance, and that *if he had, notwithstanding the foregoing considerations, he would prefer the loss of his own life to the destruction of the lives of his fellow-countrymen.* His voice trembled with emotion as he closed his brief and affecting remarks, by the announcement that he relinquished his authority to the representative of the sovereignty of Florida.

The order was immediately given by Capt. RENSHAW, flag-officer, to haul down the flag of the Union, which was done; and, in lieu thereof, is another flag with thirteen alternate stripes of red and white, and blue field, with a large white star, announcing the changed political condition of our State. Everything was conducted in the most orderly and respectful manner, attended with a degree of solemn interest which was manifested upon the countenances of the hundreds of citizens and soldiers present.

Capt. RANDOLPH was placed in command of the yard, and Col. LOMAX took possession of Fort Barancas and quarters, where he remains stationed immediately opposite and in full view of Fort Pickens, occupied by United States troops, with the old flag of the Union flying in the breeze upon its frowning walls. The spiked guns, fifteen in number, at Barancas, have been replaced, by drilling, for effective use.

We omitted to mention that the magazine, containing a large amount of ammunition, was taken by a detachment of troops as soon as the command arrived at the yard.

Lieut. SLEMMER, in command at Fort Pickens, is a native of one of the New England States, and has the reputation of being a brave officer. In reply to the commissioner who waited on him to know if he would surrender the Fort, *he said he had instructions from Washington to keep it, and he should not violate them.* He will, doubtless, resist as long as he can. He must ultimately yield, however, to the superiority of numbers.

Lieut. BERRYMAN, commanding the *Wyandotte*, kept his war-steamer incessantly moving at various points, opposite the yard, and signalizing to the commander at Fort Pickens the movements of the troops.

FORT PICKENS.

This fort, near Pensacola, and now in possession of the United States troops, to the number of between 200 and 300, was designed to mount 212 guns, and is an immensely strong position, and commands the entire harbor. The Pensacola *Observer* says:

"If we are to have war, the seizure of this stronghold is, of course, of the first importance, for unless it is occupied by us it will secure to the enemy a base of operations along our whole Gulf coast, and keep open a road right into the heart of the South, which cannot be obstructed by any fixed fortifications. Once within the gates of the harbor, and an army could be disembarked at any point on the wide bay which it might select. It could run up beyond the Escambia River, and land many hours ahead of any opposing force which might be at Pensacola, beside placing a wide river between it and the latter—or even two rivers, the Escambia and Blackwater—by going far enough up. Hence, with a start of at least forty-eight hours, it could march into interior Alabama. An enemy holding Fort Pickens could rendezvous an unnaval force there and keep up a blockade of all the ports of the Gulf, unless we could meet it on the sea.'

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes several letters from a Charleston correspondent. Writing on the 19th, he says:

"I have been with some members of the Calhoun Guard, to witness the large floating battery now in course of construction on the river, in the upper part of the city.

This work has been carried on quietly, but with considerable energy. Its height will be sixty feet—considerably higher than Fort Sumter, which it is intended to attack. It is formed of cotton bales, and will be bound with iron. When complete it will be very formidable, and will enable the Palmettos to make the attack with comparatively little danger to themselves. Several large guns are lying ready to be placed in it, and the enthusiasm which is displayed in preparing a position for them shows pretty conclusively that equal ardor will be manifested in using them against the enemy.

I can assure you, most positively, *not* from what I have gained by listening to bar-room gossip, (for this I have studiously avoided,) but from information derived almost directly from the very High Priests of Treason, that, *in the course of a week or two, a well-organized attack will be made upon Fort Sumter, on all sides simultaneously.* The people are fully aware that, should Major ANDERSON resist, considerable loss of life must ensue; but so persuaded are they of the importance of obtaining entire control of the harbor before the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, that I do not think they will hesitate for a single day, after their *coup d'état* is thoroughly arranged, to make the attempt. There are a large number of citizens here who believe that when the attack is made, Major ANDERSON will immediately evacuate, and spare the shedding of blood; and though I place a far higher estimate on the gallant Major's devotion to his country, and to the honor of her flag, he could not be very severely censured if he terminated the difficulty in that way. He has been left in a garrison which, well manned, would be almost impregnable, with scarcely a corporal's guard to support him. The "chivalry" know that he has only sufficient men to work *eight* of his guns, and that while considerable loss must ensue to them on the one side, on the other they would have a reasonable chance of success.

I have yet another conspiracy to mention, which, though by no means a new rumor, I have not, until to-day, had any good reason to believe was well-founded or reliable. I am, however, *certain that negotiations are pending with Secessionists in the States of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, to seize the Capitol, and prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, by force.* This part of the rebellion has been intrusted to those three States. The matter is kept exceedingly secret, and, were I not myself a member of a Vigilance Committee, I should have been in the dark upon the subject. I trust to be able to give you information in a day or two, in detail, as to the extent and ramifications of this plot, which I *know* is intended to be carried out, unless great precautions are taken to render it impossible.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE TO GEN. DIX.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19, 1860.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX—*My Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 17th inst., inclosing the proceedings of a "Union meeting," held on Saturday evening, in New-York, did not reach me until yesterday afternoon.

I have read the whole proceedings with great interest, and I cannot feel otherwise than flattered that the distinguished and patriotic men composing that meeting thought me worthy to compose one of a delegation of three "to proceed to the South, with a view to make such explanations to our Southern brethren, in regard to the subjects embraced in the address and resolutions, (adopted by the meeting,) as they may deem necessary, and to give such further assurances as may be needed to manifest our determination to maintain their rights."

This is certainly an honorable and a patriotic mission, and did I believe it could do any good, I should not hesitate a moment to undertake it. But you will pardon me for saying frankly that, in my opinion, our Southern brethren require no assurance beyond that of the meeting, and the address and resolutions, to convince them that the members of that meeting and those they represented, *now are, and at all times have been, willing to do them justice,* and have done their utmost to maintain their constitutional rights, and to go there and inform them merely of this fact, which is all we can do, is, in my opinion, a work of supererogation.

What they want, and what I want, *is some assurance* from the Republican Party, now dominant at the North, that they, or at least the conservative portion of them, are ready and willing to come forward and repeal all unconstitutional State laws, live up to the compromises of the Constitution, execute the laws of Congress honestly and faithfully, and treat our Southern brethren as friends. When I can have any such *reliable assurance* as this to give, I will go most cheerfully and urge our Southern brethren to follow our example, and restore harmony and fratern

the old terms—six months' credit. Last week a prominent dealer received orders for shoes from a Charleston firm, who, like his brother merchants in Georgia, said not a word about secession, the dissolution of the Union, and civil war. The manufacturer very naturally returned an answer to the effect that if the cash, or its equivalent in a responsible draft was sent, the goods would be shipped, and not without.

The ladies of Charleston have sent a Carolina flag to head-quarters, with the following note attached:

"*From the Ladies of Charleston to the Minister of War, Hon. D. F. Jamison:* This flag was made expressly by them to be opened for the first time on Fort Sumter."

Gen. CALEB CUSHING writes a long letter to the Boston *Post* to demonstrate that he honestly and energetically opposed the passage of the Personel Liberty bill, now in force in Massachusetts, and that he did not acquiesce in the measure because he thought nothing would "corse the Repuhlicans and help the Democrats so much."

Hon. W. L. YANCEY writes to the Louisville *Courier*, denying most emphatically the statement that he belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle. He has twice been solicted to join the organization, but has never done so.

LAW COURTS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the District Attorney moved on the trial of John McGuire, and that of William Dunnigan, both indicted for murder. But the counsel for the prisoners being absent, and there being no other case ready for trial, the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following calendar will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Murder—John McGuire.

Court of General Sessions.

BURGLARS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

In this Court yesterday, before City Judge McCUNN, Patrick McCarty, *alias* Burns, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Joseph Robinson, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years; the prisoner in this case, as in the previous one, being less than twenty years of age.

BURGLARS SENT TO SING SING.

George Williams, *alias* Lee, and Abraham Moran, *alias* Rooney, jointly indicted for burglary, were next put to the bar. Counsel for defence moved for an acquittal on the ground of defect in the indictment. The motion was denied. The prisoners then pleaded to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. Moran had previously spent two years in the State Prison, but it was Williams' first offence. The sentence of the Court, therefore, was that Moran be confined in State Prison for two years and three months, and that Williams be sent to the same retreat for the term of two years. The Court assuring the young men that at the expiration of their terms, it they would apply to him, he would interest himself in their behalf, and endeavor to procure for them some honest means of living.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF RAPE.

William N. Young, aged 21 years, a native and resident of Baton Rouge, La., but at present a student of law in this City, was next put to the bar, on an indictment for committing rape upon Hannah Ten Broeck, aged 9 years.

The child was the first witness called, hut Recorder Smith, the counsel for defence, objected to her testimony, alleging with emphasis thet there "was not an instance to be found in the books anywhere of admitting the testimony of a child so young." Mr. Anthon, for the people, therenpon sent for a huge stock of books, which were submitted to the Ex-Recorder's inspection—the prisoner assisting in the search for authorities. After a recess of five minutes, granted for the purpose of allowing the hunting up of the disputed point, Mr. Smith read to the Court authorities which declared that the finally settled rule was, that the age of the witness was not to be regarded at all, as a criterion of competence, but the degree of intelligence evinced on a preliminary examination by the Court. Mr. Smith therefore stated that he had been mistaken in his views expressed before the recess, and now withdrew the objection.

The little girl having been examined by the Court, was pronounced competent to tesuify; but at the suggestion of Mr. Spencer, associate counsel for the defence, her written testimony, taken before the magistrate on the preliminary examination, was read, and thus the troublesome necessity of examining her in the Court was avoided. The testimony was then read, charging the prisoner with the act.

Hannah Doyle testified that she was a servant in the house of Mrs. Stevens; the prisoner had lodgings there; the little girl Hannah had told the witness of the prisoner's conduct toward her, substantially as she had sworn to it before the magistrate.

Margaret Rowen next testified that she also was a domestic in Mrs. Stevens' house; the child had also related to this witness the circumstances of the occurrence; witness had also made a personal examination of the child, and found marks of violence.

Medical testimony was then introduced, showing the child had received injuries, but not definitely establishing the character thereof.

On the part of the defence, an *alibi* was attempted to be proved, on one of the dates fixed upon by the little girl as the time of the occurrence. Good character of the prisoner was also proved.

Counsel for defence then summed up, and was followed by Mr. Anthon.

The Court instructed the jury thet according to the medical testimony they could not convict of rape, but might of an attempt or of a simple assault.

The jury, without leaving their seats, acquitted, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Wm. Grovin.
For Burglary—Charles Johnson.
For Forgery—Warren Banning.
For Mayhem—James McConnell.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Andrew Shaney, Andrew Ryan.
For Larceny—John Eginton, John McDonald, Jas. Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Henry Montiel, Wm. H. Lasalle, Richard Kelly, Peter Wood, Louisa Palmer, Arthur Graham, Phillip Corvan.

The Central Park Commissioners Sustained in Arresting the Proceedings for the Extension of the Park.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the application to confirm the Report of the Central Park Appraisers.—This case was reported in full in the TIMES of Jan. 16.

The Conrt now holds that the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park had power to discontinne the proceedings of the Appraisers, and therefore denies the confirmation of the report, sought for hy the persons whose property has been taken for the purposes of the extension. The Conrt, however, withholds the final decision of the motion, being in donht as to the propriety of imposing costs on the Board of Commissioners, as a condition of their exercising the power of discontinnance, and on this point His Honor stated that he might require counsel to go into the case upon the merits, with a view to ascertaining whether the Commissioners had a just cause for discontinuing the proceedings instituted for the extension of the Park.

Robbery of an Ex-Recorder—Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of George Lees et al.—Thie was an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of five parties supposed to be concerned in the robbery of Ex-Recorder Smith of $1,600, while he was in the cars, Tuesday night last.

The writ was granted and made returnable immediately before Recorder HOFFMAN.

Wm. F. Howe for petitioners.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

REVOLT.

The trial of fourteen of the crew of the ship *Industry* charged with revolt on board, in the Indian Ocean, resulted in a verdict of guilty against them, which the Jury, however, coupled with a recommendation of them to the mercy of the Court.

The twenty-four of the crew of the ship *Stagkound*, who were indicted for a similar offence committed in the Straits of Angier, moved by the result in the case of the *Industry*, or some other cause, withdrew their plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty of an endeavor to make a revolt, which was accepted.

POLICE REPORTS.

BOLD ROBBERY IN A DRINKING SALOON.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Austin A. Turner, lithographer at No. 553 Broadway, was introduced to Patrick Burns and Robert Kehoe, whom he encountered in the bar-room of the Carleton House. The toast to "a better acquaintance" was repeatedly honored, and, after a time, the three went over to Parmelee's, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they took several additional drinks. While standing at the bar, Kehoe, it is alleged, suddenly snatched a diamond pin, valued at $200, from Turner's scarf, at the same time striking him a violent blow in the face. The assault was continued by Burns, and while Turner was receiving a beating from him, Kehoe left the place. As quickly as he could, the victim of bar-room acquaintances made the matter known to Officer Sickles, of the Eighth Ward, who arrested the alleged robber and his confederate, but the jewelry was not recovered. Each of the prisoners were required by Justice QUACKENBUSH to furnish bail in $1,000 for trial.

CRYING OVER SPILT MILK.

Job S. Manchester, residing at Providence, R. I., yesterday went to the Jefferson Market Court and lodged a charge against John O'Brien, whom he declared to he keeper of a gambling-house at the northeast corner of Bleecker and Greene streets. The complainant statse that he came to this City a few days since, and, unfortunately, was indnced to visit O'Brien's establishment, where on different occasions he lost money at cards amounting in the aggregate to $78. Repenting of his immorality, and the excitement of betting having become "played out," he now invoked the aid of the law to have his cash restored and the alleged gaming-house broken up. O'Brien was arrested and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, but he unequivocally denied the allegations of the complainant. The case will be further investigated.

ACCIDENTAL RECOVERY OF STOLEN THERMOMETERS.

On Tuesday night, Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, went to the house No. 64 Catharine-street, occupied hy Harris Asher, on husiness connected with the Police Department, and while there noticed a number of thermometers corresponding in description with e lot that had been carried off hy burglars on Tuesday night from the store of Mr. Joseph T. Large, No. 117 John street. Inquiry was made of Asher as to the manner in which the property had come into his possession, but he failed to give a satisfactory statement, and the officer arrested him as a receiver of stolen goods. Mr. Large identified the thermometers as belonging to him, and Justice KELLY committed Asher for examioatioo.

FORGERY OF A CHECK.

Officer Wark yesterday arrested Charles Strumfels, a commission merchant doing husiness in Broedway, charged with having forged the name of Mr. Henry Claosen to a check on the Chatham Bank for $100, and efterwards to have passed the worthless docnment npon Mr. Charles Mandewith, of No. 27 Frankfort-street. The accused, it is alleged, called upon Mr. Mandewith and induced him to advance a small sum upon the check by representing that it was good, hut that, it being after banking hours, he could not realize the cash upon it. In a spirit of eccommodation, compleinant consented, and afterwards learned that the check was a forgery. Strumfels was committed for trial hy Justice KELLY.

THE ROBBERY OF EX-RECORDER SMITH.

Several notorious thieves heve been arrested on suspicion of being the parties who picked the pocket of Ex-Recorder Smith, on Monday night, of $1,600; among them Geo. Leese, the keeper of a house in Grand-street, who was identified hy Mr. Smith as one of the persons who were in the car at the time he was robbed. The repnted wife of Leese is also in prison on another charge of robbery committed a few days ago at her den. None of the mooey stolen from Mr. Smith has yet been found, hnt there is a fair prospect that it will ultimately be recovered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 23.

$4,000 Treas. 12 ₩ c. N..	102⅛	100 heading R.....	s60 46⅜
12,500 do.....	102⅛	100 do.....	b3 46⅜
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '86..	106	100 do.....	46⅜
23,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	76	400 do.....	b30 46½
2,000 Virginia State 6s	76½	50 Michigan Centrel R	57⅜
2,000 N. C. State 6s....	82	250 do.....	57
1,000 Missoori state 6s	63⅜	50 M.S. & N.I.G.R..	s10 33
1,500 Califor'a State 7s	87½	200 do.....	33⅝
4,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	84	10 Ill. Cen. R Scrip..	82
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs	82	100 do.....	s15 81
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs..	83	200 do.....	b30 81½
10,000 Mich. S. & N. I. Bs...	76	50 do.....	81⅝
2,000 Ind. & St. J. R. Bs.	84½	50 do.....	81¼
1,000 C. B & Q. R. 8s. bs	91⅜	200 do.....	s3 81
7 000 do.....	91	600 Gale. & Chic. R..	s60 70
10 Ocean Bank.....	90	100 do.....	s60 70⅛
10 Nassau Bank.....	96	200 do.....	s30 70⅛
18 Shoe & Leet'r Bk.	104	300 do.....	b60 71⅜
30 Im. & Trad. Bk...	104	100 do.....	s30 70⅝
275 Pacific M. S. Co....	89	500 do.....	71
10 do.....	89⅛	150 do.....	70⅞
10 do.....	89⅜	150 do.....	70⅞
10 Penn. Coal Co....	80	100 do.....	70⅝
550 New-York Cen. R.	79¼	100 do.....	s30 70⅞
300 do.....	s10 79	200 do.....	s30 70⅝
300 do.....	s7 79	100 do.....	s30 71
600 do.....	79	500 do.....	b60 71
200 do.....	s15 79	750 Clev. & Toledo R..	31⅞
200 do.....	b60 79¾	100 do.....	34⅜
100 do.....	b60 79⅝	100 do.....	b10 34⅜
100 do.....	b15 79⅜	100 do.....	b30 35
500 do.....	s30 79	100 do.....	34⅞
50 Hudson Riv. R.	b30 46	20 Ch. & R. I. R..	57⅜
50 do.....	b10 45⅞	500 do.....	s3 57
100 do.....	b30 45⅞	100 do.....	s10 57
250 do.....	45⅝	300 do.....	b30 57⅛
150 do.....	45⅞	300 do.....	s30 57
10 do.....	45	100 do.....	b10 57⅛
50 do.....	s30 45	170 do.....	b3 57⅜
100 Harlem Railroad	16	150 C. B. & Quin. R.	b30 74⅜
300 do.....	16⅜	150 do.....	s30 74
300 Herlem R. Pref..	39	60 do.....	74
100 do.....	b10 39	50 do.....	b10 74½
50 Clev. & Pittsb. R...	104¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Con.	93⅛	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	15⅛
8,000 do.....	93	30 do.....	15⅜
15,000 Treas. 12 ₩ c. Not.	102⅛	100 M. So. & N. I. G. Sk.	15⅜
1,000 do. s.....	102⅛	100 do.....	33⅛
8,000 N. Cer. State 6s..	62	100 Ills. C. R. scrip....	81⅜
2,000 California St. 7s..	88	100 do.....	82
5,000 Missouri State 6s.	68⅛	150 do.....	s10 81⅜
5 000 Harlem 1st M. B	98	200 Gal. & Chic. R.....	72
21,000 Han. & St. J R. B	55	100 do.....	72⅛
3,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	45	50 do.....	72⅜
6 Imp. & Trad. Bank..	104	200 do.....	s10 72⅜
44 Mechanics' Bank...	105⅛	100 do.....	s30 72
50 Pacific M. S. Co....	90	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 35⅛
25 Penn. Coal Co.....	79	500 do.....	35⅛
160 Erie Railroad.....	36⅛	200 do.....	s30 35⅜
50 do.....	s60 35⅝	600 Chic. & R Isl. R ..	68
50 Hud. R. Rail'd..	b10 46	200 do.....	b10 58
150 do.....	46	200 do.....	b30 58⅛
200 Reading R.....	46⅜	50 Chi. Bur. & Q R.	s30 74
100 do.....	s60 46⅛	50 do.....	74⅛
150 Mich. Cen. R.....	58		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The market for Stocks continued feverish to-day, but under less excitement than on Monday or Tuesday. The opening prices were weaker than the last quotetions of yesterday, but the dealings soon assumed a fair appearance of steadiness, and subsequently in the afternoon the market was called firm, on the recovery of ⅛@1 ₩ cent. from the early Board. The business done was scarcely up to a fair daily everage. The most active was on Galena and Rock Island shares. On the New-York roads the sales were comparatively moderate, and the prices for Central, Erie and Hudson, quite sensitive to any turn in the cash demand. Short seller's options are made with some freedom in Central and also in several of the Western stocks. On State Securities there is a rise of 7 ₩ cent. in a week in Nortb Carolinas, mainly on account of the good conduct of the State in refusing to recognize the right of the Indian Bureau to stop payment on the principal or coupons said to have been stolen from the Deperiment, to the prejudice of honest holders. There is a demand to-day at 82 ₩ cent. The Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Mortgage sold at 76 ₩ cent., and the 12 ₩ cent. Federal Tressury Bills at 102⅜ ₩ cent. No transactione are yet made at the Stock Exchange on the lower denominations. Lete in the afternoon the speculatives were weaker agaia, end the business quite tame. New-York Central, which had recovered to 79⅜@⅞, fell back to 79⅛@79½ ₩ cent. The last prices were:

Central.....	79½	Galena.....	71⅞
Erie.....	36⅛	Rock Island.....	57⅜
Toledo.....	35⅜	Burlington.....	74⅜
Hudson.....	45⅜	Illinois Central.....	81⅛
Harlem.....	16⅛	Michigan Central...	57⅜
Reading.....	46⅜	Mich. Guaranteed...	33⅜
Pacific.....	90⅜	Michigan Southern ..	15⅞

A good demand, at private sale, shows itself for the 6@7 ₩ cent. Bonds of the Northwestern cities. Detroit Sevens, 103¼ and interest; Cleveland Sevens, 103½ and interest; Cincinnati Sixes, Water Loan, 96 and interest; and Chicago Sevens, 95 and interest.

The day's later news from Europe and the private letters by the *Arago* are, upon the whole, more quieting inireference to the English Money market, hut scarcely so favorable for the French, where the rate is advanced to 7 ₩ cent., and the position of the Bank of Paris supposed to be considerably weakened in hullion on the forthcoming Jsnuary monthly return. The decrease since the December return is rumored to be $14,000,000, though still leaving $70,000,000 in Benk. The probability of a further rise in Money at the Bank of England is not so immediate as the first effect of the late advance to 7 ₩ cent. indicated. In Americen Stocks there were good buyers of Erie and Illinois Central at the reduced figures, and the market in London was absorbing all the fresh receipts of stock from this side. After selling as low as 30½@31, Erie closed 32@33 ₩ cent., and Illinois Central at 68@69, after selling down to 66 ₩ cent. Of course, our market hoe gone ahead of the London quotationa since the date of the present news on both stocks. The London Merket for Money and the price of the Funde were somewhat favorably influenced hy the mail from this side of the 24th of December, some of the letters expressing the belief that Exchange at New-York would go up to 106 ₩ cent. immediately after the New Year. Temporary disappointment will follow on this point, ae it was near the middle of the month before 106 ₩ cent. was fairly established. The steamer that leaves Boston to-day, however, will take out, hy telegraph, if not through the New-York lettere, a firm market at 106½ ₩ cent., ench being the tone to-day after the arrival of the *Arago* with $382,000 in Gold, and advice that the *City of Washington* left Liverpool the same day with $535,000. A letter from London to the *Commercial* says:

"This morning the Bank of France followed the movement, (of the Englisb Bank) and with a degree of vigor unprecedenied in money affairs in that country. The existing rate was 5½ ₩ cent., and they have now adopted 7 ₩ cent.—the same as that of the Bank of England.

"Of course, these movements will check in some degree the further efflux of gold to New-York, hnt it is still believed that the packets this week will take some considerable amounts. It appears, however, that a firm which took 30,000 sovereigns from the Bank this morning, intending to ship them hy the *Arago*, changed their mind in the afternoon, and carried the whole back again."

The market for Discounts to-day is quiet, and the rates 7 ₩ cent. for very choice short dates, and 8@9 ₩ cent. for good double-name bills. At call, the stir caused hy the payments into the Sub-Treasury for the new Treasury Bills is pretty much over, and the Stock Brokere again qnote an essy supply, at 7 ₩ cent. The Sub-Treasnry hea now received $3,900,000 on account of the Treasnry Loan of Seturdey lest.

The quarterly Bank return of the State and City of New-York, as on the 29th December, compares es follows with the previous quarter.

	Sept. 29.	Dec. 29.
Loans and discounts.....	$200,113,834	$202,241,003
†Overdrafts.....	424,022	430,411
Due from banks.....	17,167,040	13,962,096
*Due from oiber i rs.....	7.650 361	9,530 488
*Due from brokers.....	4 536,995	178 116
†Real estate.....	8 875 800	8,827.331
Specie.....	21.710,828	26 427,334
Cash items.....	12,913 841	16,044 322
Stocks and promis'y notes.	29,048.933	29,6e5,318
Bonds and mortgages.....	6,560,854	7,480,797
Bills of solvent banks.....	2,506,987	2,267.843
†Bills of suspended banks.	942	2,022
Less and expense account.	930,479	1,757 862
Ado for cents.....	913	841
Total.....	$311 245.555	$309 056.528
Capital.....	$111,834,347	$111,821,957
Circulation.....	31.759.127	28,239,950
Profits.....	13 310,468	15,083,257
Due Banks.....	29,706,606	29,492,678
Due individuels and Corporations other than Banks..	2,252,961	5,600,519
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York.....	3,569 907	4,180,794
Due Deposits on demand	116,190,466	110,664,578
And due not included under either the above heads...	2,615,159	3,972,267
Add for cents.....	514	528
Total liabilities.....	$311,245,555	$309,056,528

* The whole of this item and portions of those marked † form no part of the aggregate.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received hy Mr. J. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
Jan. 22..	Philadelphia.....	⅛@ 1–5
Jan. 22..	Baltimore.....	⅜@ ⅞
Jan. 22..	Boston.....	Par.@⅛
Jan. 21..	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2⅜@ 3
Jan. 19..	St. Louis, Mo.....	4½@ 5
Jan. 22..	Washington, D. C.....	1¾@ 1¾
Jan. 16..	Memphis, Tenn.....	1½@ 1¾
Jan. 19..	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	⅜@ ⅜
Jan. 19..	Chicago, Ill.....	5 @ 5½
Jan. 19..	Milwaukee Wis.....	5 @ 6
Jan. 21..	Richmond, Va.....	5 @ 5½
Jan. 19..	Savannah, Ga.....	2½@ 3
Jan. 21..	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1 @ 1¼
Jan. 19..	Louisville, Ky.....	¾@ 1
Jan. 18..	Freeport, Ill.....	6 @ 6½
Jan. 19..	Raleigh, N. C.....	7 @ 7½
Jan. 18..	Dixon, Ill.....	6 @ 6½
Jan. 17..	Pomeroy, Ohio.....	1 @ 1½
Jan. 19..	Joliet, Ill.....	5 @ 6
Jan. 19..	Rockford, Ill.....	5 @ 6
Jan. 18..	Selma, Ala.....	1 @ 2
Jan 19..	Washington, N. C.....	6 @ 7
Jan. 18..	Evansville, Ind.....	1 @ 1½
Jan. 21..	Lynchburgh, Va.....	5 @ 5½
Jan. 19..	Newberry, S. C.....	3½@ 5
Jan. 20..	Charleston, S. C.....	3½@ 3¾
Jan. 14..	New-Orleans, La.....	⅜ dis.
Jan. 14..	Mobile, Ala.....	⅜ dis.

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts.....	$645 790 28
Total Payments.....	175,367 89
Total Balance.....	5,925,580 04

The receipts include $62 000 for Customs.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the second week in January were, in

	1860.	1861.	
Freight.....	$16 516 00	$22.713 00	Inc..$6,197 00
Passengers...	6.778 24	6.335 24	Dec.. 442 60
Total...	$23,294 24	$29,048 24	Inc..$5,754 40

The Manngers of the Ontario Steamboat Company for the ensuing year ere, SAMUEL FARWELL, President; O. T. Bart, Vice-President; Geo. Barnes, H. N. Throop, J. Adams Smith, J. B. Penfield, Joel Thayer and O. R. Brown, all gentlemen able and enterprising, of Western New-York.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvenia State Fives 89⅝; Reading Railroad, 23; Morris Canal, 54; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York par to ⅛ ₩ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 5,746 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls Corn Meal, 2,456 bush. Wheat, 7,995 bush. Corn, 368 bush. Barley, 1,173 bush. Oats, 37,648 bush. Malt, 1,385 pkgs. Provisions, and 767 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, including Pots at $5, and Pearls at $5 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 505 bbls., including 249 bbls. Pots and 256 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Has been depressed and unsettled today. Middling Uplands have been quoted as low as 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. The demand from shippers as well as spinners is quite limited.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate demand, mainly at 32c @33c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Adamsntine have been in limited request, at 17½c @18½c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

COPPER—Refined ingot has been lightly dealt in, chiefly at 18¾c.@19c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have attracted more attention, at prices varying from $3@$3 50 ₩ cwt. Meckerel and Salmon have been quiet. Smoked Herring have been in demand, at 22c @23c. for scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, to-day, and pricee have declined a shade. The demand has been meioly for Extra State, at $5 35, and round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75, both for shipment. Of Extra State, over 5 000 bbls. were purchased for export, at $5 35 ₩ hol. The total sales of State and Western reach 14,250 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 25, ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 55, chiefly at $5 35; Superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60, round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State.....	5 35	@ 5 55
Superfine Western.....	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	5 50	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd..	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 80	@ 7 25
Fancy Geoesee.....	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee.....	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 80	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in less demand, at easier rates. Sales since our last, of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues in request including inferior to very choice extra at $5 45@$7 25 ₩ bbl., sales 3200 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Buckwbeat flour is quoted at $2 12½@$2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, and prices somewhat nominal

FRUIT—Raisins have been in more demend, including Layer, at $2 05@$2 10, and Bunch at $1 70@$1 72½ ₩ box. The transactions in other kinds have been quite limited.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and lower. The demand is limited, as buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices. The firmness in freights and the unfavorable news from England tend to check the export inquiry. We have heard of sales of only 36,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 55@$1 60; amber Western at $1 34; Red Western, part at $1 32½; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 28; Northwestern do., on private terms; and Chicago Spring, at $1 20 ₩ bushel. Corn is plenty and depressed. Sales have been made of 17,500 bnehels, at 68c.@69c. for Sound mixed Western, in store and afloat; 66c.@67c. for new do. do.; 75c.@77c. for White Southern; 66c.@70c., according to quality, for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at 72c.@75c. ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. Sales 600 bushels State at 66c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canede at 36½c.@37½c.; Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@38c. ₩ bushel. Other articles remain as last noticed.

HAY—We have heerd of sales of 800 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—All descriptions are inactive, and prices are nominal. The week's sales have been confined to 200 bales Manila, at 5¾c. ₩ lb., 8 months' credit; and 800 bales Jute, on private terms.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate demand, having been quite stiffly held.

HONEY—Continues very quiet, the week's sales embracing only 12 bbls. Cnba, at 78c., cash, ₩ gallon, and 8 bbls. St. Domingo, on terms not disclosed.

HOPS—The demend continues moderate, mainly for new at 25c.@32c. ₩ lb.

IRON—A limited loquiry prevails for Scotch Pig, at $19 50@$20 cash, and $20 75@$21 25, usual credit, ₩ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LEAD—Has been quite sparingly purchased, at previous prices.

LEATHER—All kinds heve been quiet, at uniform quotations.

OILS—Linseed has been moderately inquired for, at 49c @51c. ₩ gallon. The transactions in other descriptions here have been unimportant. In New-Bedford, during the week endiog Jan. 21, sales were made of 375 bbls. Crude Whale, on private terms, 860 bbls. Crude Sperm, in parcels, landed from the *Azor*, at $1 40, 40 bbls. from shed, at $1 40, and 245 bbls. also from shed, at a price not transpired. In Nantucket sales 500 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 40 ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, 1860.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bels. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Jan. 1, to Jan. 21, 1861..	2,444	2,290	6,500
Same time last year...	1 00	—	500

PROVISONS—Pork has been less active; sales having been reported of 450 barrels, including New Mess at $18; and New Prime at $13 25@$13 50 ₩ barrel. Hogs are in less request at 7¼c.@7⅜c. for Dressed, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Live, ₩ lb. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 8½c.@8⅝c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. Bacon is in fair demand, at from 9c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is salable and steady. Sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef has not varied. Sales 180 bbls. at $8 25@$9 75 for re-leaked Western Mess; $10@$10 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₩ tc. Hams $13@$15 ₩ bcl. Butter continues in demand at 14c.@19c. for State and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive at 8¾c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, since eur last, of 285 tcs., in lots, at $4 00@$4 50, chiefly within the range ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand has been moderate, mainly for Liverpool Fine, at $1 25@$1 60, the latter rate for Ashton's. ₩ sack.

SEEDS—Clover is actively sought after et from 8c. @9c., according to quality and coodition, chiefly at 8½c @8¾c ₩ lb. Rough Flax is inactive at from $1 40@$1 55 ₩ hoshel. Calcutta Linseed has been mure inquired for at $1 47½@$1 53 ₩ bushel. Other kinds have been dull and nominal.

SKINS—Deer are salable and steady, while Goat are inactive and nominal.

SOAP—Sales have been made during the week of 200 boxes Castile on private terms; and 100 boxes Leghorn at 9½c., ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been in limited request, including Nutmegs at 35c.@40c.; Cassia at 17c.; Pepper at 7¾c., @7¾c; and Pimento et 4¾c.@5c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Transactions have been restricted, sales having been reported of only 530 hhds., chiefly Cnba, at 5¾c.@5¾c.; with 180 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at 4c.@6¼c. ₩ lb.

Total Exports of Sugars from Havana and Matanzas during each of the last four years, ending Dec. 31.

Where to.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
United States, ...	311,766	359,099	364,176	518,168
Gt. Brit. & Cowes.	329 034	471,032	515,876	448,635
France.....	100 694	75,554	149 187	111,621
Spain.....	225,864	216,262	213,063	183,896
Belgium.....	37,792	27,392	17,234	7,065
Hollsod.....	8,690	13,264	7,123	3 197
Hamburg & Brem.	26,164	35 036	25,659	26,760
Baltic.....	47,557	12 920	12,468	27,674
Leghorn & Genoa.	4,157	8,928	8,468	2,919
Trieste & Venice.	22,413	47,248		
Other ports.....	17 852	15,086	26,231	29,674
Total hoxes.....	1,131.003	1,271,861	1,339,475	1,358,828

Stock of sugar at Havana, Jan. 17, 1861, about 40,000 boxes, of which 20.000 boxes new crop against 17,000 in 1859, 45 000 in 1858, 42,000 in 1857, 21,000 in 1856, and 25,000 in 1855, same periods. Exported from Havana, Jan. 1 to Jan. 17, 1861, 4,299 boxes to Great Britain, 875 Buenos Ayres, 751 United States, 618 Spain, and 50 to Hamburg and Bremen; total 6,593 boxes.

TEAS—Low and medium grades are attracting more attention at steady prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., at 17¾c. @18c., chiefly at 18c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet, to-day, at unchanged rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d @12d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d.@13-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain 12¾c.@13¾c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, accordlog to the *Shipping List*, have been a British herk to Cork and a market, Corn, at 13d. in bulk; a Prussian bark, same voyage, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 13⅜d. in bulk; a Bremen brig, 13,000 Wheat to Plymouth, England, 12d., in shipper's bags; a British brig, 14,000 Corn, to Dublin, 12d. in hulk; a bark, 4,500 bbls. Flour to Glasguw, 3s. 9d.; e British brig, 2 500 bhls. Flour, same voyage, 3s. 6d

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 24 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROB ROY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—BALPHEGOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

IRVING HALL—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA—BEN, THE BOATSWAIN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—TIPPO SAIB.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our reports from Charleston are interesting. The South Carolina Legislature will adjourn probably on Friday or Saturday, when the Sovereign Convention will assemble again. The Senate yesterday passed a tax bill, which increases the rate of taxation throughout the State twenty per cent. A boat manned by three men, approaching the battery on the beach at Sullivan's Island, coming with muffled oars from the direction of Fort Sumter, was hailed by the sentries, and no response being given, was fired upon. The boat returned with one man, it is said, badly wounded. Some think the object of the men in the boat was to desert; others that they hoped to be able to pass the sentries unobserved and spike the guns of the battery.

A personal interview took place yesterday between the Secretary of War and Capt. ARMSTRONG, late Commandant at the Pensacola Navy-yard, the result of which is the suspension of judgment in reference to his surrender of the yard to the Secessionists, until a written report can be made. He detailed the circumstances attending the transaction, and alleged that as he had only twenty-three reliable men under his command, it was useless for him to undertake to contend against five hundred and fifty assailants. Washington is still blessed with the presence of Col. HAYNE, the South Carolina Commissioner, and is likely to be so for the present.

The deliberations of Congress, yesterday, were again almost exclusively confined to the question of disunion. In the Senate, after the presentation of a number of memorials, principally in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, made a motion, which was agreed to, that his resolution censuring the President for appointing Mr. HOLT as Secretary of War without consultation with the Senate, be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, was excused from further service on the Committee on Claims. After considerable discussion, the Tariff bill was taken up, and referred to a Special Committee of Five, to be reported back to the Senate on Wednesday of next week. A motion to take up Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolutions was then defeated, 27 to 24, and the Pacific Railroad bill was considered until the adjournment. In the House, the Post route bill of last session, which then passed the House and was returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up, and nearly all the amendments agreed to. A new one, offered by Mr. SICKLES, authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a daily or semi-daily delivery of letters throughout a circuit of nine miles from the New-York City Hall, was agreed to. Consideration of the bill was postponed. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three being in order. Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, made a personal explanation relative to certain remarks made by his colleague, Mr. MARTIN, at the close of his speech on Tuesday. Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, then proceeded to make a speech, in which he handled Disunionism and its friends in a manner not calculated to give them special pleasure. A communication from all the Georgia Representatives, excepting Mr. HILL, was laid before the House by the Speaker, announcing their withdrawal in consequence of the secession of their State. Mr. HILL instified the House in writing that he had resigned his seat. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, then proceeded to make his expected speech, in which he counseled firmness on the part of the Republicans. Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, followed with a proposition that all the members of the present House should resign, in order that a new House could be assembled before the 4th of March, so that the exact sense of the people could be ascertained. No action was taken on the proposition, though several members showed a disposition to agree to it.

Another seizure of arms bound Southward was made by the Police in this City yesterday. Capt. HUTCHINS, of the Second Precinct, took possession of twenty-five cases of muskets found on board the schooner *Caspian*, of Rockland, Me., Capt. RAYMOND PORTER, lying at Pier No. 23, East River. There were indications that their destination was Savannah, Ga.

The United States Grand Jury were yesterday occupied in the examination of Superintendent KENNEDY and others of the Police concerning the seizure of muskets, on Tuesday, on board of the steamer *Monticello*. No one has yet appeared to claim the muskets, which remain at the new arsenal in Thirty-fifth-street. The Secretary of War has been written to on the subject.

The Senate Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts Legislature reported yesterday that a law to prevent search for runaway slaves in that State would be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the Militia laws of the Commonwealth were in conformity with the Federal law. The same Committee has resolved to report in favor of permitting the withdrawal of the several petitions for a law against slave-hunting.

Mr. MANIERRE, yesterday, in the New-York State Senate, introduced bills to reorganize the Marina and Superior Courts of this City. That in relation to the former enlarges its jurisdiction and gives it eight Judges. Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the Susquehanna Railroad by tax. The bill relative to the Finance Department of this City was amended so as to deprive the Mayor and Aldermen of the power of removing the Chamberlain, and ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, a report against increasing the fees of witnesses, jurors and Constables in Justices' Courts was adopted. Bills to incorporate the New-York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and to prohibit the charge of the rent of meters by Gas Companies were introduced. A resolution approving the repeal of the Rhoda Island Personal Liberty bill was tabled—Ayes, 85; Nays, 34. A resolution offered by Mr. FISH requesting the Judiciary Committee speedily to report a bill to repeal all acts in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law was laid over. The bills "to prevent the aiding, abetting and comforting of the enemies of the Republic," and to provide for the complete enrollment and discipline of the militia, were made the Special Order for to-day.

The *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are one day later than those brought by the *Marathon*. The *City of Washington* also arrived last night at this port, and the *North Briton* at Portland—the latter with advices two days' later than those by the *Arago*. Following the example of the Bank of England, the Bank of France has raised its rate of discount from 5½ to 7 per cent. The movement caused a decline in the English funds, but there was a partial recovery afterwards. In a political point of view the news is not important. The Sardinians, it is said, have suspended hostilities before Gaeta, with the object of negotiating for a surrender of the place. A report, and an improbable one, is current, that Sardinia has offered guarantees for securing Venice against GARIBALDI, on the condition that the Great Powers place no obstacles to her action before Gaeta. The London *Times*, in another article on the secession of South Carolina, says that the United States can never, for many years, be to the world what they have been. In a speech delivered at Southampton on the 8th inst., Lord PALMERSTON referred to the troubled condition of affairs in the United States, and expressed the hope that the world might be spared "the afflicting spectacle of a hostile conflict between brothers and brothers."

The Central Park Extension case was yesterday decided at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice BARNARD, who held that the Commissioners were authorized in arresting the proceedings. Their action was sustained. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer there were no trials, counsel not being prepared. In the General Sessions, several slight pleas were taken, and one trial for rape was had. The prisoner, a Louisiana Jew student, was acquitted.

The Stock Market was less excited yesterday than on Tuesday, but without material recovery in prices. At the close in the afternoon the feeling was quite tame; New-York Central, 79¼. No change in Money affairs. Bills on London firmer, at 106¼@106½ on further arrivals of English Gold.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were cheaper, yet not active. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Provisions and Groceries were less freely purchased. Hay, Hops, Clover Seed, Rice and Tallow were in demand. Candles, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Skins, Whalebone, Laths, Lime and Lumber were quiet. Dry Codfish, Smoked Herring, Spices and Teas attracted rather more attention. The freight engagements were restricted by the firmness of shipowners. There were 493 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Market closed yesterday even worse than the day previous, leaving some 200 head unsold. There was a further decline, the closing rates being near 1c. per lb. lower than last week. The 3,710 bullocks at Forty-fourth-street, together with 1,000 sold elsewhere, proved more than were wanted, even at this decline. Prime cattle sold for 9c.@9¼c., and fair grades at 8c. per lb., net weight. Sheep were rather scarce, and an advance of 25c. per head is noticed. Hogs, too, are scarce, and ¼c. per lb. higher, with an active demand.

Progress of Secession—What has Already Been Gained—South and North.

It is already clear that, with the progress of events, the Federal Government and the Northern States are gaining rapidly in confidence and strength, while the secession movement is daily growing weaker and weaker in everything that gives permanence and dignity to great political revolutions. The Government of the United States is not, as the seceders fondly hoped and expected, to be dissolved by the refractory conduct of one, two or three, or even fifteen of its members; nor has one of its attributes or functions thus far been weakened or effaced. It retains all the *prestige* of legitimacy, upon which loyalty is based, and which is its warrant for prompt and efficient action. It is the Government, or the direct representation of that, under which all our great deeds have been achieved, and which have consecrated the fields of Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. Under its fostering care the most marvelous progress the world has yet seen, in population, wealth, social comfort, mechanical invention, political science, and in the charities and humanities of life, has been made. Beyond all question, some of the Northern States present examples of the most perfect commonwealths ever yet wrought out, testifying to the value of free institutions, and the capacity of man for self-government.

Our Government, therefore, is quick with the consciousness of the past, which is full of precedents for the future. Its onward path is clear, because it has only to repeat its own experience, with such gradual changes and modifications as these suggest. Its relations are well defined. Foreign nations promptly accord to it its pretensions and claims. The seceding States, while they remained in the Union, added nothing to its power—rather to its burdens. It is the arbiter of affairs on this continent, and would be in position to act with even greater vigor and force by the absence of those members who, while they remain, are an element of discord and weakness. With traitorous members in the Cabinet, by whom secession was fostered and concealed, it well nigh made wreck. The conspirators detected and expelled, the ship of State is now gallantly dashing on before the breeze with every sail set; without a flaw in timber, mast or rigging, only wanting a few additions to her equipment, to make up for the spoliations of those whose duty it was to protect, but who availed themselves of their position to plunder and disarm.

How is it with the seceding States? To succeed they must, by some signal advantage, vindicate the course they have taken. To secede, conspire against, and attempt to overthrow the Government, can only be justified on the ground of oppression too grievous longer to be tolerated. The Southern States secede to escape the oppressions of the North. If they thereby increase their burdens tenfold, what kind of success is achieved? The General Government never resorted to forced loans. The first act of South Carolina was to enforce an excessive one. Secession was to be an era in commercial freedom. All the world was to pay homage to the South. But secession, as soon as enacted, closes the ports of every seceding State. Neither England nor France will send a cargo of merchandise to Charleston, nor will they to Savannah or New-Orleans, when the States in which these are situated have followed the example of South Carolina. Commerce does not spring from, or abide in such soils. People who do not respect law are outside the pale of commercial nations. Capital only seeks stable, loyal, and well-ordered communities. The South wonder at all this. They are learning for the first time the lesson that they can destroy themselves, without the North lifting a finger to aid the work. We need not send a ship nor a soldier South to render her ports deserted; all that is necessary is to proclaim to the world the illegality of her course. The question has just been asked by Foreign Ministers whether the Government still claims jurisdiction over the port of Charleston. The affirmative answer is enough. Their ships have gone to other ports to unload. The South forgot that the laws which the world enacts enforce themselves,—that for a State to defy them is annihilation.

The first step of secession is destruction of material interests, and an entire loss of moral position. The battle is lost without the firing of a gun. All that is to come is a disastrous retreat, not a triumphal march, as was expected. Every additional step only tends to expose and weaken the seceders. Reconstruction among themselves is impossible. They are utterly without the means of organizing or maintaining a Government. Their leading motive has already the execration of mankind. Every succeeding step adds to the embarrassment of their position, as each one only tends to prove the utter impossibility of realizing a single premise on which they set out. Leave secession to itself, it will work out its own curse in a manner that will forever prevent its repetition, and bring back the offending members as the only alternative to self-destruction.

What is the contrast presented by the Northern States? While at the South everything is rapidly going from bad to worse, at the North everything is recovering its normal tone and condition. The earnings of our railroads are greater than at any previous corresponding period, indicating a most active internal trade. At the South this is almost entirely paralyzed. The utmost activity pervades all our great routes of trade. The foreign exports of the Northern States are unexampled in amount. Money is abundant. Capitalists eagerly proffer millions to the support of Government. At the present day, power is measured by the amount of money a State can command. The seceding States cannot borrow either at home or abroad, and not one of them has a dollar accumulated in its treasury. In the whole of them, money is so stringent that property has fallen excessively in value—that in slaves from 30 to 50 per cent. In the meantime, neither Government nor the North have lifted a finger. What a commentary this upon the advantages of secession!

In the Northern States, on the other hand, money is accumulating beyond all precedent. The Share market, the great thermometer of the public feeling, is most buoyant. Prices are rapidly approaching the high figures reached before the Presidential Election. All these things indicate a confidence of security and strength, and that the worst has passed. The exhibition North will tell with great effect at the South, where it was believed that secession would completely break us down, part the States, divide our people into hostile parties, and excite mobs of needy workingmen to rise and sack our cities. The progress of time discloses more and more clearly the strength and stability of the North and the weakness of the South.

It is a most valuable lesson—one which secession alone could have taught us, and is unquestionably worth all it has cost. It has shown that Government is order, personal safety, the protection of property, and the conservation and maintenance of material interests; that secession is anarchy, destructive alike of persons and property, and if persisted in, annihilation to both. An insane impulse, excessive conceit, or great political crimes can often be expiated in no other way. Where these are to be atoned for, the sooner the remedies follow the more perfect will be the recovery, the less the loss and sacrifice sustained.

Troubles of Our City and State Democracy.

The long and manifold troubles of our State Democracy in reference to the rival Democratic organizations of this City, again threaten to be revived in aggravated form by the call for a Democratic State Convention, to consider the position of the country and the duty of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York in this crisis of our national history. There are not a few amongst the "Unterrified" who charge all the blame of the present political distractions upon the very gentlemen of the State Central Committee who have been most active in issuing the call for this Convention,—their averment being that, had it not been for the bitter personal hostility of Messrs. PETER CAGGER, SANDFORD E. CHURCH, and others of a like stripe, the claims of Ex-Governor HORATIO SEYMOUR would have been cheerfully acknowledged by the Democratic representatives of the South; and the nomination of such a man as SEYMOUR—his friends contend—would have been equivalent to an election.

But the radical contest between the rival General Committees of Tammany Hall and Mozart, will be found, we rather imagine, the first and greatest difficulty to be encountered and overcome by the Democratic State managers in organizing the Convention which has been summoned to meet at Albany on the 31st inst.—probably in Twaddle Hall, which some irreverent people pronounce "Twaddle." The Tammany men, strong in the recognition of their regularity by the Charleston Convention of last April—strong in their success last November, and stronger than all in the weakness of the Regency through the demoralizing coalition made by that body with the Native American Party last August, are determined to have a final decision as to whether it is to be peace or war between the "Old Wigwam" and the Central Railroad managers through all future time. They will insist that the regular Democrats of the county of New-York, like those of all other counties in the State, shall be permitted to select their own representatives, and that no others shall be foisted on them by the action of the Albany Cabal. They must either be admitted in a body as the regular and only representatives of New-York City and county, or they will retire as a unit and appeal to their constituencies and the Democratic masses of the State against the disastrous domination of those who may deny them justice.

It is understood that the order to send four delegates from each Assembly District was especially designed to meet this case,—the State managers having it, possibly, in contemplation to admit two of the regular Tammany Hall delegates, and two Mozart representatives from each district. But if this be their plan, it will be found, so far as we can judge from the statements made to us by prominent Democrats, to prove a very decided and bad failure in execution. Nothing can be more vital to a political organization than the question of regularity; and it is on this question, pure and simple, divested of all considerations of shuffling expediency or compromise, that the Democracy of the Empire City now demand a verdict. It is said, on the Tammany Hall side, that a County Convention will be at once elected to choose delegates to the State Convention, and that these delegates will be officially instructed at the time of receiving their credentials, not to submit to any compromise postponing the definitive settlement of the regularity issue. If not admitted in a body, and with the full rights and immunities guaranteed to the Democracy of other counties, the regular delegates are to retire *en masse* and throw themselves on their constituencies for support against provincial oppression. Thus matters stand to-day in the camp of "the harmonious Democracy,"—the Mozart men, as a general thing, appearing quite satisfied with the half recognition procured for them at the last State Convention, and not claiming anything more than a repetition of the same treatment in the Convention meeting on the last day of this month.

PATRIOTISM AND PARTY.—The Syracuse *Journal* has the following paragraph:

"We understand that Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, during his recent visit to this city, in conversation with friends, expressed his approbation of the general tenor of Mr. SEWARD'S speech in the strongest terms; and further, he intimated, without reserve, that, should Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration be governed by such sentiments as those enunciated by Mr. SEWARD, *he was prepared to give it the aid of his voice and influence to secure for it a fair trial, and to sustain it with the people.*"

Mr. DICKINSON'S example will be followed by thousands and tens of thousands of his own party, who, like him, will never seek a party triumph in the downfall and ruin of their country. The Disunion movement has identified the success of the incoming Administration with the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. Whatever prejudices men may have against the Republican Party, they will hold them all subordinate to their love of the country,—their reverence for the Constitution, and their determination to uphold the Government.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech, moreover, proclaiming the spirit and temper which will govern and guide the coming Administration, leaves no candid man any room or excuse for cavil. It renders it certain that party considerations of all kinds will be kept rigidly subordinate to the great purpose of preserving the Union and promoting the peace and prosperity of all its parts. We have no fears for the success of that Administration. So long as it is carried forward in the spirit of Mr. SEWARD'S speech, it will receive the cordial support of the great body of the American people.

No Charge for Gas-Meters.

Our readers have probably observed that a bill was a few days ago introduced into the Legislature to prevent Gas Companies from making any charge for gas-meters, and we understand the New-York, Harlem, and Manhattan Companies, in anticipation of this measure, have announced their intention to discontinue these obnoxious exactions on the 1st of February next. After that date, therefore, we presume all meter-rents in this City will be abolished, and the Companies will furnish these instruments free to consumers. This is the plan adopted by the Gas Companies in several populous cities in England, and the change, though tardy, is just. In the present state of public feeling here, the concession could not be withheld. It is imperatively demanded, and will be hailed with satisfaction by every consumer.

But it is not enough that we should have our gas-meters free; they must also be reliable. Although these complicated machines can be made to register with the minutest accuracy, it is impossible to conceal the fact that very few persons can be found who regard them with much confidence. Almost everybody complains and is dissatisfied. Rightly or wrongly, the great majority of the consumers of gas believe that they are overcharged, and are convinced that the meter statement is often no criterion whatever of the quantity of gas they use. Now, it is highly improbable that all these parties should be equally mistaken, and it is certain that they sincerely believe themselves wronged. And as they have an evident right to redress in this matter, and claim to be protected from injustice and exaction, it is proper that a more easy and practically efficient test should be prescribed by law, and incorporated in the new bill, so that at any time the meters may be tested, and their accuracy established on an undoubted basis.

Still, in justice to the gas companies, it must be admitted that, owing to causes well known to practical men, a large proportion of gas passes unconsumed through the burners of ordinary construction. Of this there can be no doubt. But this element of excess in our gas-bills is not beyond control. The public have an easy remedy in their own hands. By the use of gas-regulators and other fit means the difficulty may be met, and the poisonous waste of gas prevented. Let a satisfactory meter-inspection be appointed, and the consumers will do the rest.

The price of gas will not, we trust, be overlooked in the new legislation on this subject. Without a reduction, the public will not be satisfied. In Boston and Philadelphia the rate is considerably lower than in New-York; although from the superior advantages enjoyed in this City, the first cost to our gas companies must be much less than anywhere else in the United States. In past years our gas companies have found their interests promoted by every reduction in price. They have usually met the public demand for cheap gas in the right spirit. The time has come for a further concession. We trust these rich corporations will not oppose the inevitable reduction.

HOW THE SECESSIONISTS ARE MET ON THEIR OWN SOIL.—At the very instant of our demonstration comes the proof that secession is to be confronted—in time defeated, *on its own soil*. The onset from Virginia was made by Mr. CLEMENS, in a speech in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday. In handling the Secessionists, PHILLIPS himself could not have equaled the fierceness of his invective:

"I speak," said Mr. CLEMENS, "as a *Southern* man, identified with all the interests of the South; as a *Western* Virginian: as the custodian of those who were not old enough to know the perils to which they were exposed by those who were now riding on the crest of the popular wave, but who were, nevertheless, *destined to sink into the very trough of the sea to a depth so unfathomable that not a bubble would ever rise to mark the spot where they went so ignominiously down.* Well might those who had inaugurated the revolution which was now stalking over the land cry out with uplifted hands for peace, and deprecate the effusion of blood. *It was the inventor of the guillotine who was its first victim*, and the day was not far off when they would find among their own people those who would have to rely upon the magnanimity of that population whom they had most cruelly outraged and deceived. He had not the heart to entar into a detail of the arguments, or to express the indignant emotions, which rose to his lips for utterance. But before God, and in his inmost conscience, he believed *that Slavery would be crucified should this unhappy controversy end in a dismemberment of the Union.* If not crucified, it would carry the death-rattle in its throat. It remained to be seen whether treason could be carried out with its same facility with which it had been plotted. *There was a holy courage among the minority of every State that might for the time be overwhelmed. Lazarus was not dead, but slept; and ere long the stone would be rolled away from the mouth of the tomb, and they would witness all the glories of a resurrection.*"

In speaking of the Toombses and Davises of the Senate, he says:

"To be a diamond of the first water, a man must stand in the Senate House of his country, and in the face of a forbearing people, glory in being a traitor and a rebel. He must solemnly proclaim the death of the nation to which he had sworn allegiance, and with the grave stolidity of an undertaker, invite its citizens to their own funeral. *He can take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but he can enter with honor into a conspiracy to overthrow it. He can, under the sanctity of the same oath, advise the seizure of forts and arsenals, dockyards and ships and money belonging to the Union, whose officer he is, and find a most loyal and convenient retreat in State authority and State allegiance.*"

In depicting what secession is to be, he goes on to say:

"If secession were allowed to be carried out, he would show them a Southern Confederacy *from which every man would turn back affrighted and pale, because it would be on the bloody hand that his rights of property would have to depend.* Slavery cannot expand rapidly, either within the Union or without the Union, so long as slaves remained at their present high prices. The only mode by which Slavery could ever expand was to reduce the price, and have a new source of supply. That was, in fact, the real design of the coast States. Mr CLEMENS, in proof of this, referred to all the Southern Conventions of late years, and cited the admissions of Messrs. MILES, BONHAM, MCRAE and CRAWFORD, in the House, to show that the object was the reopening of the Slave-trade. Suppose, said he, that they do not get, out of the Union, this equality which they now claim? That is a little problem in the Rule of Three which will be ciphered out if these events are much longer pending. The Border Slave States might as well be prepared first as last for the realization of the truth. But where was Slavery to expand? *If the South left the Union she would never get as much of the present territory as he could grasp in his hand. A war of thirty years would never get it back, nor could there ever be extorted from the North a treaty giving the same guarantees to Slavery that it now had.*"

He then describes the irreconcilable material difference existing at the South:

"Slavery was the great ruling interest of the extreme States, while the other States had other great interests which could not be lightly abandoned. It would be for the interest of the coast States to have free trade in manufactured goods; but how would that operate on the mechanical and manufacturing industry of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware? *There would be, therefore, in the proposed Union, an antagonism quite as great as there ever has been in this. But if manufactories were to be protected and encouraged in the Border Slave States, their white population would increase so fast that they would be but nominally Slave States, and would finally become Free States.*"

Here is secession as painted by a *Virginian*, a Southerner, in language that will find a response from a large body of the Southern people, who, though they now bend before the blast, will soon have a *glorious resurrection*. Such language from a Southerner has not been heard for twenty-five years, and in Congress never. It will be echoed by millions of voices. Secession carries the controversy concerning Slavery directly into the Slave States. But for it Mr. CLEMENS would have been dumb—with it he, and thousands with him, become, without intending it, perhaps, the apostles of Freedom. The first consequence of secession is to carry the Anti-Slavery discussion five hundred miles south—from Western New-York and Massachusetts, where it was comparatively harmless—to the Slave States, where it deals directly with the institution. It transfers the controversy directly to the States where it belongs.

SOUTH CAROLINA PREPARING TO FOOT THE BILL.—Revolutions are always more or less expensive,—and the first thing to be done whenever one is to be started is to prepare to meet the cost. A bill has accordingly been introduced into the South Carolina Legislature to raise money for the expenses of the current year.

From the Report accompanying the bill we learn that there was a deficiency in the supplies for the last fiscal year of $118,456,—and that the ordinary wants for the present year are estimated at $615,000,—making the aggregate to be raised for the ordinary expenses of the Government, $733,456. But for military purposes there will be required $914,000 more, so that the aggregate amount to be raised this year by the State is $1,647,496—or nearly three times as much as was raised last year. The report states that the Committee rely upon a deduction of about $250,000 from the original estimates for military supplies:—as "important acquisitions of arms and munitions of war have recently come into possession of the State,"—or in other words, as they have *seized* property belonging to the Federal Government to that amount, which they do not expect to pay for.

The bill reported provides a very elaborate schedule of special direct taxation, not only on the lands and other property of the State, but on incomes of every kind. The following table gives some of the leading items of this bill:

Land, per $100	$2 00
Slaves, per head	1 00
Free negroes, each	3 25
City lots and buildings, per $100	27
Professional incomes, per $100	1 00
Commissions of merchants, &c., per $100	1 00
Bank stocks, per $100	$8
Bank capital of other States, per $100	75
Gas-light Companies, per $100	45
Insurance premiums	1½ per cent.
Merchandise sold, per $100	28 cents
Goods of non-residents, per $100	$1 00
Circus exhibitions, per day	100 00
Theatres and shows, per day	20 00
Interest on stocks, notes, &c., per $100	1 50
Private carriages, each	2 50
Gold watches used each	1 00
Silver watches, each	50
Shipping capital, per $100	35
Railway stock, per $100	35
Manufacturing capital, per $100	20
Salaries, (except clergymen,) over $500, per $100	75

This list shows the manner in which the expense of commencing a revolution falls upon the private property and business of the State.

PURSUIT OF PLEASURE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—As an index of the popular idea of pleasure in Charleston just now, the following paragraph, which we clip from the *Mercury* of that city, will be found suggestive:

"A PLEASANT PARTY.—Yesterday afternoon a party of gentlemen took seats in the WOODWARDS' fine spring wagon, which had been fitted up impromptu for the occasion, and proceeded to the Schutzenplatz, where some hours were spent in testing the relative merits of the Warner revolving rifle, the Maynard self-priming rifle, the incomparable Lindsay pistols, and other arms of late model."

The only wonderful thing about the performance is, that no ladies swelled the number of the "pleasant party" which went out to the "Schutzenplatz," to test the relative merits of revolving-rifles, self-primers, and incomparable pistols. If the Charlestonians pursue pleasure in this peculiar vein with the same ardor that characterizes them in the development of more serious pastimes, we predict for them a perfect harvest of fun. Friends will proffer each other a pinch of gunpowder instead of snuff, and cartridges will be passed around instead of cigars. Acquaintances will shoot their salutations at each other across the street, and hall-practice in the parlor will take the place of battle-door, whist, and the other stereotyped evening amusements. Quadrilles will be superseded by movements of rank and file, and pistols will be presented instead of partners. Such a party as that which the *Mercury* makes the subject of a paragraph, may be "pleasant" enough from a tropical point of view, but we trust it will be long before such pic-nics come into vogue among gentle Northerners.

THE JAPANESE BILLS—SERIOUS REDUCTIONS.—The Japanese bills having reached the Comptroller, whose duty it became to audit them, have received the close attention of that officer since their presentation, and the result has been a reduction which will seriously decrease the profits of some of the parties who expected to be concerned. The bill of Messrs. LELANDS, as presented at first, amounted to over ninety thousand dollars—which included a great many items besides those properly belonging to the hotel. The Common Council, shamed into an appearance of honesty by the voice of the Press and public opinion, reduced this to $69,064, and this having undergone the scrutiny of the Comptroller, the items being furnished in detail, has been still further reduced to the sum of $57,500, which Messrs. LELANDS have accepted in full, thus saving on one item the sum of $11,569. The bills for carriage hire, three in number, the amounts of which have been previously published, have been subjected to the same scrutiny, and settlements have been effected at a reduction of ten per cent., thus effecting a total saving of over twelve thousand dollars. The other bills will probably be paid without reduction, as no special fault has been found with them; but this large deduction from this original bill ($105,000) must seriously affect the anticipated profits of —somebody.

A PARALLEL.—Antwerp had 200,000 inhabitants, and was the most commercial and prosperous city in the world—2,500 merchant vessels arriving there in a year, bringing merchandise of the value of 133 millions. When the Northern provinces revolted they took possession of the mouth of the Scheldt, built forts on the sides and sunk obstructions in the channel, to prevent free navigation, in consequence of which Antwerp was ruined, and grass grew before the warehouses of those who had been the greatest merchants in the world, and her population was reduced to 60,000. The obstructions were removed, and, after centuries, her commerce began to revive. NAPOLEON spent fifty millions of francs in improving her harbor, and she has now, perhaps, ninety thousand people.

Charleston has revolted, and with sunken vessels has obstructed *her* channel. When the shifting sands of her delta shall have covered those sunken vessels, and she shall have lost two-thirds of her population and all her commerce, who will provide the millions necessary to restore her trade? Will she be able to raise it by selling her stolen forts and arsenal to the Southern Confederacy, subject to her *secessory* right to steal them again?

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—It is said that every cloud has its silver lining; that thorns must abound where roses are in greatest profusion; and that to every bitter in the world there is a compensating sweet. In this spirit, let all tea and coffee dispensers, who have been complaining for years of the high price of sugar, take heart of comfort whenever it shall be announced that the purchased State of Lonisiana has seceded and repudiated the General Government. We shall then have a repeal of the heavy sugar duties now levied for the sole protection of the Pelican State, and every penny stick of candy in the North will grow to twice its present length and increase its thickness in due proportion. We shall no longer hear allusions in popular menageries to the "Pelican of the wilderness,"—though, in all human probability, should the constituents of Senators SLIDELL and BENJAMIN attempt the obstruction of the Mississippi River, there may be a wilderness in the Pelican State such as would "starve a wild turkey to fly over."

MYSTERIOUS BUT SIGNIFICANT.—The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the following curious paragraph:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 21, 1861.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt, by mail, of seventy dollars, 'belonging to the Government,' from some person unknown. The amount has been placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on the books at this office."

Is it not possible that this brief announcement may furnish a clue to the missing Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. HOWELL COBB? What is more probable than the supposition that, overwhelmed by the ingratitude of his constituents in refusing to send him to the State Convention, and thus brought to reflect upon his conduct, he has attained a realizing sense of his abandoned condition, and determined to atone for past perfidy by setting about the work of reformation at once? Certainly we should not despise the day of small things if this installment of $70 is to be regarded as an earnest of such an intention.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY may congratulate herself on having achieved one of the most successful *débuts* ever won in this City. For one may safely say that in the large audience assembled last evening there was not one who failed to recognize in her initial effort all the prominent indications of a great future. Miss HINKLEY, of whom we have already distantly spoken in these columns, re-echoing the applause that greeted her in Brussels, is a native of Albany; she has studied in Europe; appeared there successfully, and now returns to the land of her birth to reap the rewards of industry and triumph. Her voice is a soprano of the best class, unusually full, large and dramatic, for the kind called *legere*, and especially brilliant and exquisite in the upper register. Her manner of producing tone is defective, leading frequently to a peculiar style of mouthing, which is known as churchey, and which in a small room is effective, but in a large theatre intolerable. It is, however, a minor defect in comparison with her positive merits. And foremost amongst the latter we would direct attention to the really remarkable clearness with which all her passages are conceived and executed. A scale is of course a scale, whoever may sing it. Your mechanic will run through it like a column of figures, but your true artist presents it as a chain of pearls, each link giving to its fellow a borrowed light. It is not our purpose to overrate Miss HINKLEY in this comparison, but simply to hint that she possesses the true art temperament;—the sensitiveness which instinctively rejects every thing mechanical, and soars effectively or otherwise on its own pinions. This, he it remembered, is the rarest of all gifts, and covers a greater multitude of musical sins than can be laid to the charge of the present *débutante*. In the agreeable but slightly hackneyed rôle of *Lucia*, Miss HINKLEY has a fair scope for the exercise of her powers, and especially for the display of certain niceties of execution in which she is perfect. But whilst cheerfully awarding her a very emphatic success, and hailing her as the best gifted of the many American *débutantes* we have had of late, we are sure that we shall yet see her to greater advantage. Her *physique* and her voice alike point to a higher range of feeling than that elicited by the love-lorn heroine of DONIZETTI'S work. The applause last evening was vehement. Miss HINKLEY may consider that her name has been honorably inscribed on the rôle of popular favorites.

Signor STEFANI—an admirable tenor, who "turns up" every now and then in a phenominal sort of way—was the *Edgardo*, and sang the music with rare power and effect. Much of the evening's success was due to this gentleman. The entire performance was excellent.

"Il Giuramento" will be repeated on Friday, for the last time.

IRVING HALL.—The first subscription concert of the "Arion Society" will take place to-night. BEETHOVEN'S Fourth Symphony, and LISZT'S Preludes, are the principal instrumental pieces; in the vocal way we are to have several fine *morceaux*, executed by the members of the Arion Society. We repeat, what we have before stated, that this, and two succeeding concerts announced by the Society, are by far the best and cheapest entertainments that have ever been given here. They deserve the support of every lover of good music.

RATHER KEEN.—On the Registry of the St. Nicholas Hotel, a person from the repudiating State of yore, places himself as follows: "H. T. SACKETT, Republic of Miss."—seeing which, some truthful wag has placed the few but significant words, "*free for a cent.*" Comment is unnecessary.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A very admirable likeness of the Prince of Wales, in oil from a photograph, has been prepared by Mr. GURNAY, and may be seen at his photographic rooms for a few days previous to its removal. It is intended as a present for the Queen.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRINTER.—Mr. SAMUEL T. DAMON, a well-known journeyman printer of this city, died suddenly at his residence, in Vine-street, Monday afternoon. He was 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. He was a steady and respected member of the profession, to which he has closely applied himself, on a daily paper, for about sixteen years.—*Boston Atlas.*

Mr. DAMON was formerly employed on the TIMES and will be favorably remembered by all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arago and City of Washington at this Port, and the North Briton at Portland.

Renewal of Negotiations for the Surrender of Gaeta.

Advance in the French Rate of Discount.

Lord Palmerston on American Disunion.

The United States mail steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Arago* brings $382,000 in specie. Her advices are one day later than those received by the *Marathon*.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. JEFFERY, which sailed from Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 9th, and from Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived here late last night. Her advices are superseded.

Following is the specie list of the *City of Washington*:

B. Bell, Jackson & Co.	£30,000	Cashier of Bank of	
Von Heffman & Co..	20,000	America.....	£1 240
Bank of Commerce.	15,000	R. Bruiage & Co.....	2,200
E. Boread.....	15,000	Walsh, Carver & Chase.....	750
Eberhard & Gebhardt.....	10,000	Hewitt & Co.....	519
Geo. Opdyke & Co...	6 100	Raphael, Jas White & Co.....	1,000
Benson Graves.....	2 000		
G. J. Dale.....	2,000	Total.....	£107,409
D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.....	1,700		

The steamship *North Briton* arrived at Portland yesterday, with advices three days later than those by the *Arago*.

Among the *Arago's* passengers are Capt. D. N. INGRAHAM, U. S. N.; Mr. JAMES LESLEY, Jr., Bearer of Dispatches; Gen. ROBERT HALSEY, and Mr. J. F. BUTTERWORTH and family.

The Prince of Wales has been entered on the Boards of Trinity College, Cambridge.

It is asserted that the Sardinian Government, deferring to the wishes of the Emperor NAPOLEON, has suspended hostilities before Gaeta until the 19th January, with the object of negotiating for the surrender of the place.

It is said that the French fleet will leave immediately, one vessel only remaining off Gaeta till the 19th inst. to guarantee the execution of the armistice. If the endeavors for avoiding a further effusion of blood should fail, the operations of Gen. CIALDINI are to be vigoronsly supported by the Italian fleet.

There is a report that Sardinia has offered guarantees for securing Venice against GARIBALDI on the condition that the Great Powers place no obstacles to her action before Gaeta.

A letter from Rome states that when Gen. DE GOYON on New Year's day solicited the Pope's blessing for the French army, his Holiness volunteered to comprise the French navy, which was "defending the holiest of causes." Seeing the Pope thus traveling out of the programme, Gen. DE GOYON asked him whether he had not a blessing for the Emperor, who had done so much for religion in China and Syria. The Pope, apparently taken quite aback by this appeal, said hurriedly, "Oh, yes, for what he has done, is doing, and may do—I hope so."

Lord Palmerston on Italy and the United States.

At a *fête* given in Southampton on the 8th inst., in honor of Lord PALMERSTON'S visit, his Lordship made a speech, in the course of which he said:

You have been pleased to advert to the events which are now passing in Italy, and you have said truly that the moral influence of England has not been without its effect on those events—[cheers]—and my noble friend, Lord J. RUSSELL, who has been the faithful exponent of the generous feeling of the country—[renewed cheering]—and the able organ of the Government of which he is so distinguished a member—my noble friend has taken good care that it should be known in every part of England what are the wishes and intentions of the British Government, and what are the sympathies and feelings of the British people. [Loud and long continued cheering.] That which has taken place in Italy is one of the most remarkable and I think will be in its consequences one of the most important events recorded in modern history. [Hear, hear.] We see a people who for a long course of centuries have been split up and divided into different small communities, many of which have for a long course of years been the victims of miserable, blind, and unenlightened Governments—[hear, hear]—we see them rising with one common sentiment, determined henceforth to unite; and I trust that whatever the temporary difficulties they may experience it will in no long interval of time be converted into an accomplished fact. [Cheers.] When we know the great natural resources of that peninsula—when we see the extent of its seaboard—the number of its excellent harbors—the natural productions of the soil—and, above all, when we remember the intelligence of the people, who, notwithstanding the crushing despotism under which many of them have so long labored, but who have, notwithstanding, produced a great number of men distinguished in every branch of intellectual improvement—I say, when we look to these things, when we advert to what the Italians have been in former periods of their history, when Rome was the mistress of the world, and became the cradle of reviving intelligence, I say we are justified in hoping and believing that Italy is yet destined to play a great part in the affairs of the world. [Cheers.] Not a conquering and aggressive nation—because its circumstances preclude its falling into these vicious ways—but as a centre of enlightenment, and as a place where mind may be cultivated to the utmost possibility of human intellect. [Hear, hear.] The Italians are obtaining that which I believe to be the best possible form of political government—I mean a constitutional monarchy. Now, the third event, although not already accomplished, I fear is too far advanced, which is taking place in another quarter of the globe—I mean in America. We have too much reason to fear that that Union which has now existed not much less than a century—which has conduced to the happiness and prosperity of our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic, *is likely to be broken and disrupted.* It is not our business to express in regard to that event any other feeling than this: that we would wish from the bottom of our hearts that those disputes, whatever they may be, may be settled by an amicable understanding, and that whether that Union is destined to remain unimpaired or whether the States are determined to separate into different communities, our fervent prayer is, that the result may be brought about by amicable means—be it for maintaining the Union, or be it for dissolving the Union—[cheers]—and that the world may be spared the afflicting spectacle of a hostile conflict between brothers and brothers. [Continued cheers.]

The Disunion Movement.

From the London Times, Jan. 9.

Never for many years can the United States be to the world what they have been. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message has been a greater blow to the American people than all the rants of the Georgian Governor or the "ordinances" of the Charleston Convention. The President has dissipated the idea that the States which elected him constitute one people. We had thought that the Federation was of the nature of a nationality; we find it is nothing more than a partnership. If any State may, on grounds satisfactory to a local Convention, dissolve the union between itself and its fellows; if discontent with the election of a President or the passing of an obnoxious law by another State, or, it may be, a restrictive tariff, gives a State the "right of revolution," and permits it to withdraw itself from the community, *then the position of the American people with respect to foreign Powers is completely altered.* It is strange that a race whose patriotic callousness when in the society of Europeans is so remarkable should be so ready to divide and to give up the ties of fellow-citizenship for a cause which strangers are unable to appreciate. Still stranger is it that a Chief Magistrate, who would have plunged the world in war rather than a suspicious craft should be boarded by English officers after it had displayed the Stars and Stripes, or would have done battle against despots for any naturalized refugee from Continental Europe, should, without scruple and against the advice of his own Secretary of State, declare the Federal Union dissolved whenever a refractory State chooses to secede.

It may well be imagined that the American people have been taken by surprise both by the suddenness and violence of the outcry for secession, and by the ready concessions of the President. From the day the Message appeared it was evident that South Carolina no longer formed part of the Union. The State had by every organ which it possessed, by its Senators, its Representatives, by the voice of the Press, of the great slaveowners, and of the multitude, declared its resolution to secede. Only courage like that of Gen. JACKSON could have quelled the "Gamecock State," as we perceive some of its admirers call it. But there was a middle path between civil war and such an instant recognition as Mr. BUCHANAN thought advisable. As one charged with the duty of upholding the Federal power, he might have easily used the authority vested in him to delay the movement, and give the Union and South Carolina itself time for reflection. Mr. CASS would, probably, deprecate holding a State by force, but he still declined to remain in the Cabinet of the statesman who would not reinforce Fort Moultrie, and assert, during the short remainder of his term of office, the supremacy of the Constitution. But as things went the action of South Carolina was predetermined. On the 19th of December that State seceded from the Union by an unanimous vote, and by this time has probably gained possession of all the Federal property within its borders, and established a Post-office and a Custom-house of its own. The instruments which the Carolinians drew up on this occasion are singular and almost amusing. The philosophy and parseology of the Declaration of Independence of 1776 are imitated. Whole paragraphs are copied from that famous document. The thoughts and style of JEFFERSON were evidently influenced by the great writers of his age, and we may trace MONTESQUIEU and ROUSSEAU in every line of his composition. It is rather interesting to see his language, which denounced King GEORGE'S violation of the social compact, used by a conclave of frantic negro-drivers to stigmatize the conduct of those who will not allow a Southern gentleman to bring his "body servant" into their territory. South Carolina, however, has shown wisdom in thus taking high ground. People are generally taken at the value which they set on themselves, and Carolina does right to play the part of outraged patience and indignant virtue. She has declared, in the language of the Fathers of the Republic, that the Federal Union no longer answers the ends of its foundation by insuring the happiness and prosperity of South Carolina, and that the conduct of several States having been a violation of the compact made by all, South Carolina resumes her rights as a sovereign community, and will make war or peace, conclude treaties, or establish commerce independently of the Government at Washington.

This bold course has its natural effect on the excitable slaveowners. The secession of South Carolina has been received everywhere with enthusiasm. It may, perhaps, be said that the other States have feigned an approbation which they do not feel, in order to bring the North to terms by the menace of a Southern Republic. But, whether from feeling or policy, the secession cry was just at its loudest at the close of the year. It was looked upon as certain that six or seven States would separate from the Union in the first days of 1861. Georgia leads the van. The ordinance of secession was looked upon as already passed. The North Carolina Legislature had read a second time the bill for arming the State. Alabama had voted, by a large majority, in favor of secession. In Virginia, the oldest, the most conservative, and the most cautious of the Slave States, we are told that the secession feeling was gaining ground. State Conventions are to meet in Florida on the 3d of January, in Alabama on the 7th, in Mississippi on the 7th, in Texas on the 8th, in Georgia on the 9th, and in Louisiana on the 23d; and our correspondent believes that "there will be a majority in each of them in favor of immediate and separate secession." Hence in a few days the United States of America, as the world has hitherto known them, will cease to exist.

But now comes the most singular part of this history. Till within a few weeks hardly anybody in this country believed in the dissolution of the Union. People thought that instincts of patriotism and private interest would prevail, and that the Yankees and the Southerners would quarrel harmoniously for many years to come. The event seems to be against these anticipations, and Englishmen are content to look on in silence and wonder. Not so the Americans. While every mail is bringing news of fiery speeches and the planting of palmetto trees, the almost universal tone of private letters is that there is nothing to it all. South Carolina cannot secede, or if she does she must come back again. The other States only want to make terms and to come back into the Union after having extorted new concessions as the price of reconciliation. The wish may be father to the thought, but that such is the thought is to be learnt from the most cursory glance at the American newspapers. The course of proceedings is to be as follows: South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, perhaps Louisiana, are to separate, from a federation of their own, and then treat on equal terms with those who remain faithful to Mr. LINCOLN. The Northern Slave States, with Virginia and North Carolina at their head, are to act as mediators, and enforce concessions by the threat of joining the Southern league, which would then number fifteen Slave States with a vast territory, and the prospect of conquering all the riches of Mexico. The President, it is whispered, is in favor of compromise; GOV. SEWARD is in favor of compromise; in short, now that the loss of Southern wealth threatens them, great numbers of the staunchest Anti-Slavery men are in favor of compromise. What the terms of the compromise shall be of course remains in doubt. The hope of the Democratic Party in the North is that the slaveholders will not be too exacting, or insist on the repeal of the Personal Liberty acts, by which some of the Abolitionist States have nullified the Fugitive Slave act. Many of the Republicans are anxious to revive the Missouri Compromise, by which Slavery will be prohibited in any part of the United States Territory north of 36° 30'. But as the abolition of this Compromise and the assertion of the slaveowners' right to carry negroes into any part of the Territory is a recent and very great victory, it is hardly likely that the South will concede this. No one in this country can pretend to judge of the event; but this we may conclude from the tone of American discussion, that the North will not be too rigid, and that the slaveowners will receive what all but the most rabid of them will consider satisfaction. GOV. SEWARD, who first spoke of the "irrepressible conflict" which was impending, now prophesies peace and harmony at no distant day, while many of his most intimate friends have given their adhesion to the scheme of compromise brought forward by Mr. CRITTENDEN. But whatever may be the final result, we may expect to hear shortly that other States have followed the example set by South Carolina.

Prussia.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW KING.

A proclamation of King WILLIAM I., dated Berlin, Jan. 1, has been published. It is headed, "To my People." The proclamation commences by recalling the severe sufferings of the late King, and the profound grief at his death, and how, with free and royal munificence, he granted institutions the development of which was to realize the hopes of the country. The proclamation continues as follows:

"To the King, who knew how to lay the foundation of such great things, and whose never-to-be-forgotten words— I and my house will serve the Lord"—have filled my soul, a prominent place is due in the glorious ranks of those monarchs to whom Prussia owes that greatness which made her the true representative of the German mind. I will faithfully guard that solemn bequest of my ancestors, which they have founded and augmented with increasing care, with their best energies and at the risk of their lives. With pride I see myself surrounded by such a brave and faithful people, and by so glorious an army. My hand shall protect the welfare and the right of all in every class of the population. It shall be extended to protect and support the precious life of the nation. It is the destiny of Prussia not to devote her life to the enjoyment of acquired good. The conditions of her power are founded in the exertion of her spiritual and moral forces, in the seriousness and the truthfulness of her religious feelings, in the combination of obedience with freedom, and in the strengthening of her military force. In this manner alone can she take her rank among the States of Europe. I remain faithful to the tradition of my house in proposing to myself the mission of elevating and of strengthening the patriotic spirit of my people. I will consolidate and build up the rights of the State on their historical basis, and I will maintain the institutions which King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. has brought into life. Faithful to the oath I took on assuming the Regency, I shall protect the Constitution and the laws of the Kingdom. May I, by the merciful aid of God, succeed in leading Prussia to new honors. My duties towards Prussia coincide with my duties towards Germany. As a German Prince, I am bound to strengthen Prussia in that position which, according to her glorious history and the development of her military organization, she must, for the good of all Germany, occupy among the German States. Confidence in the peace of Europe is shaken, but I shall endeavor to preserve the blessings of peace. Dangers may nevertheless arise for Prussia and Germany. May the courage which trusts in God, and which has animated Prussia in her great periods, then manifest itself in me and in my people, and may the latter then stand firm by my side, and follow me with faithfulness, obedience and perseverance. May the blessings of God rest on the mission which His highest will has entrusted to me.

Important Financial News.

RISE IN THE FRENCH RATE OF DISCOUNT.

From the City Article of the London News.

The Bank of France have this day adopted a measure which is without parallel in the history of the institution. They have raised the rate of discount 1½ per cent. in one day. Their charge, which was advanced from 4½@5½ ₱ cent. on the 2d inst., is now raised to 7, or the same as that of the Bank of England. This decision implies that the Council are determined at present to follow a correct principle. The course pursued will be far more efficacious than the poor palliative involved in making foreign purchases of gold at an artificial price. It is only by a sound policy that the contingency of a suspension of specie payments can be avoided. Upon these grounds the news has been received here with satisfaction, notwithstanding the prospect of competition against our Bank for gold which it develops. The fact that both Banks are now carrying out a conservative action must tend to promote confidence. There is room to fear, however, that unfavorable effect will be produced on French trade.

The funds opened this morning at a fresh fall of ¼ per cent., and subsequently sustained a further decline of like amount, upon the news of the movement by the Bank of France. In the afternoon, however, a good effect was produced by the spectacle of the calmness with which the important financial changes of the last few days have been received by the public, and a rally occurred. The final quotations were ¼ to ⅜ per cent. below those of yesterday. Nearly all other classes of securities were prejudiced to a greater or less extent, but in scarcely any instance was the reduction important, and the closing quotations generally showed a recovery from the lowest point of the day.

In the discount market 7 ₱ cent. was the rate generally asked for good bills, but the demand was only moderate. At the Bank of England the applications were to a fair extent.

In the Stock Exchange there was a good supply of money at 5@5½ ₱ cent. on Government Securities.

It is expected that the value of money in the other Continental markets will rise.

Further advices from the United States are awaited with anxiety, the immediate drain being to that quarter. The improvement in the Continental Exchanges diminishes the fear of any efflux of gold thither, unless the Bank of France be again pressed upon.

From the City Article of the Times, Jan. 9.

The English funds opened this morning at a decline of an eighth from the low prices of yesterday and subsequently experienced a further fall on the intelligence of the Bank of France having made a movement of 1½ ₱ cent. in their rate of discount and placed it at the same point as that of the Bank of England. Ultimately, however, it was seen that this is the true course for that establishment, and the only one likely to prevent the existing difficulty from assuming proportions that might lead to serious results, which could not fail to produce inconvenience on this side, and a feeling of greater confidence became apparent. Consols for money were first quoted at 91⅛ to ⅝. From this they receded to 91¼. There was then a rebound to 91½ to ⅝, and the final price was 91⅝ to ⅝. For the 7th of February the largest bargains were at 91⅝ to ⅝.

The next monthly return of the Bank of France, to be published at the end of the week, is looked for with much interest. According to some reports, which require verification, the bullion has declined from £17,309,000 to about £14,000,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

From the London News, Jan. 9.

It is of some importance to notice that the marked difference lately observed between the prices of American Securities here and those current in New-York has now been effaced. Recently New-York and Erie Railway Shares were quoted here at 36, and at New-York at 24. Now, the price comes from New-York at 35¾, (or equal to 34¼ here,) whilst the London quotation is 32. The American market is now, therefore, the higher. Illinois Central Shares com last quoted from the other side 69, or equal to 33 discount in London; here to-day's price was 33 to 32 discount. There is, consequently, less prospect now of large supplies of Shares being sent over from America. These considerations are calculated to encourage holders.

	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. red.....	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	88 @ 90x.d.	
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent.....	76 @ 80	
Do. 6 ₱ cent.....	70 @ 75	
Illinois Cse. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875..	86	
Do. 7 ₱ cent..... 1875	87⅜ @ 88⅛	[⅛ 4 3d.
Do. $100 shares, $60 paid....	33 @ 32d.	32¾ 2 3⅛
Do. do. all paid.....	68 @ 70	
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con.....1869	87 @ 89	
Do. (sink. f'd) 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. 1862	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares.....	45 @ 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares.....	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1883.....	87 @ 89	88
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864.....	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	96 @ 98	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c con. bs. 1876....	96 @ 98	
Do. $100 shares.....	75 @ 78	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₱c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859,	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱c., '83, assent.	77 @ 79	
Do. 4th mort.....		79
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱c., '62, '71, '75, do.	60 @ 62	[⅛ 30¼ 2
Do. shares, assented.....	31 @ 33	31¾ 2½ 1
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865.....	100 @102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872...	99 @101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 5 ₱ cent., convert..	87 @ 89	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster.	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares.....	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870.....	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares.....	22 @ 24	

Latest by the City of Washington.

[VIA QUEENSTOWN.]

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 10.

The *Morning Post* contains the following dispatch:

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1861.

At Naples the agitation approaches very closely to disorder in the streets, and calls for the immediate action of a strong and expressive authority.

A dispatch announces that the people there were already aware of the early departure of the French Squadron from Gaeta.

From the Times City Article.

The Stock market remains free from excitement or distrust and the general tendency to-day has been favorable. The discount demand at the Bank of England to-day was not exiremely heavy, although greater than the average when the dividends are in course of disbursement. In the open market, the belief that the existing condition will not be of long duration is shown by a readiness to negotiate four months' bills at 6½ per cent. The chief portion of the advances made by the Bank of England on bills and securities during the shutting of the transfer books was repaid this morning, without any symptoms of difficulty. There were no operations at the Bank today.

From the Daily News City Article.

The funds to-day experienced a recovery of ⅛ per cent. The upward movement would have been more decided but for the rumor of a fresh advance in the Bank rate of discount to-morrow (Thursday.) In the other department of the Stock Exchange more steadiness was observable. At the Bank the demand for money was rather brisk but not pressing. In the general market there was a moderate degree of activity. The rate for the best bills was equal to that of the Bank.

The *Times* says it is believed that the report of the Bank of France having parted with between three and four millions of bullion since the date of the last monthly return, will prove correct.

The *Daily News* says that, although the supply of silver by the Bank of France to the Bank of England will at no one time exceed two millions, the supply will be continuous. Our bank appears to be acting really as agent for the Bank of France for the sale of silver.

Several cargoes of grain are now on their way from California to this country, which have been shipped at prices, according to our present rates, which will give a large profit.

The *Times* in its City Article says that the movement of 7 ₱ cent. has occasioned at Manchester a much more decided suspension of all but indispensable business in yarns and goods than was observable after the rise from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. last week. It is added, however, that there is no alarm felt and no pressure to sell among spinners and manufacturers.

The news from America is causing great apprehensions at Havre and Lyons.

The demand for coal is at present extraordinarily active, and as all the canals are frozen up the traffic will be turned over to the railways.

CHINA NEWS.

SHANGHAI, Filray, Nov. 21.

The intelligence from the North is unimportant. The treaty has been posted on the walls of Peking.

The Allied Army reached Buntsin Keolsin on Nov. 17, where Hon. Mr. BALCH will remain until the Sprieg.

Troops are leaving daily and proceeding up the river.

The Russian Ambassador is at Pekin.

Mr. ATKINS is preparing for the reception of Mr. Banca.

All the important Chinese ports are open to trade.

The rebels are again threatening Shanghai and Ningpo, and the greatest alarm prevails.

CANTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

Permission has been granted to the foreign nations to trade in the inland waters.

THE NEWS BY THE NORTH BRITON.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 10th, *via* Londonderry on the 11th inst., arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening. Her dates are two days later than those per the *Arago*, at New-York.

The mails per the *North Briton* were dispatched from this city to Boston by the evening train, from whence they will be forwarded over the New-Haven Road to New-York by the early train to-morrow (Thursday) morning, which is due in that City between 5 and 6 o'clock the same evening.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, reached Londonderry on the morning of the 9th inst.

The steamship *Ætna*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 9th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Lord PALMERSTON, in a speech at Southampton, had referred to the situation of affairs in America. He said that there was too much reason to fear that the Union, which had conduced to so much prosperity and happiness, was in danger of disruption. He expressed a fervent hope that whether the Union was maintained or dissolved it would be accomplished by amicable means, so that the world might be spared the afflicting spectacle of a hostile conflict between brothers.

Quite a panic prevailed in some parts of Liverpool on the 9th inst. Rumors were afloat that a mob had entered the bakers' shops and helped themselves, owing to the advance in the prices of bread and the suspension of labor in consequence of the severity of the weather, and that a regular riot had broken out. A large number of shops were forthwith closed, and a feeling of alarm prevailed in the city. The reports, however, all proved groundless, when confidence was quickly restored.

There had been no break in the severity of the weather, and navigation was getting more and more difficult.

Many parts of the Thames were choked up with floating ice, and the entrances to the docks had to be kept open by steam tugs.

FRANCE.

The retirement of M. THOUVENEL from the Foreign Office had again been rumored.

The Paris Bourse on the 9th inst. was inanimate, but rather firmer. The Rentes closed at 67f. 10c.

The *Constitutionnel* says that in the event of the French fleet leaving Gaeta it is believed it will cruise for a time in the Adriatic.

ITALY.

Advices from Gaeta, prior to the present armistice, state that the Piedmontese were constructing new batteries only five hundred yards from the fortress.

It was said that the Cabinet at Turin had resolved to tolerate the intervention of no other Power than France, and to resist by force any attempt of the kind.

It is not true that the French fleet at Gaeta will be replaced by a Russian fleet.

The Wurtemburg *Moniteur* says that Sardinia will shortly give notice to the German Diet of the different annexations to and formation of the Italian Kingdom, and that thereupon the Diet will refuse to recognise any representative of that kingdom. The same journal boasts of the readiness of the Prussian and German Federal army to meet any enemy.

AUSTRIA.

An autograph letter from the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, date the 7th inst., proclaims a very comprehensive amnesty for Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia and Sclavonia, on account of such penalties as have merely aimed at a change in the system of the Government as established before October last. The Ministers are ordered to put this ordinance into immediate execution.

A Pesth telegram says that the Government is resolved to adopt a Provisional Electoral law for Hungary on the basis of the fifth article of the law of 1848.

The Hungarian Diet will assemble on the 21 of April.

TURKEY.

The dismissal of SAFFET PASHA had been rescinded.

The news from Servia reports increasing disquiet there.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia had issued a proclamation, in which, after paying a warm tribute to the late King, he declares himself faithful to the traditions of his house, and desirous of protecting the Constitution, elevating and strengthening his people, and advancing their position among the German States. He says: "Confidence in peace is shaken, but I will endeavor to preserve it," and concludes by asking for the courage and confidence of his people.

LATEST *VIA* LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 11.

Mails from Calcutta, China, and Australia arrived at Marseilles on the 10th inst., and are due to London in time for the steamship *Niagara*, which sails for Boston *via* Halifax on the 12th inst.

All the Chinese ports are now open, and foreign steamers are permitted to trade on the inland waters.

A Chinese Ambassador is to reside in England.

Exchange at Hong Kong was ¼ ₱ cent., which is less favorable for England.

At Shanghae the rate of Exchange was unchanged.

Trade at Melbourne had greatly improved. One hundred and sixteen thousand ounces of gold had been shipped to England.

In New-Zealand the native rebellionists have been completely defeated.

The *Times* city article of Thursday evening says: "This has been settling day in the English funds, but the market generally was steady. The demand for discount at the Bank of England was moderate, and on the Stock Exchange 5@5¼ ₱ cent. was paid for short loans, and 6 ₱ cent. for long periods.

About eighty thousand sovereigns were taken from the Bank to-day, of which fifty thousand is for Canada and the balance for New-York.

In the Paris discount market money is being freely offered at terms below those of the Bank of France.

The *Nord* says that on the 2d of November the Russian Ambassador at Peking ratified a convention with China, conferring privileges on Russia in regard to the Amoor River, and extending to her commercial advantages.

Commercial News by the Arago.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, NOON, Jan. 9.

A quiet but steady market; sales about 7,000 bales.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

Market quiet—the advices from America having a tendency to make buyers and holders cautious. Sales to-day 9,000 bales—speculation and export 1,000.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, NOON, JAN. 9.—GILES, SON and BARSE'S report—Continued severe frost has put a stop to business; scarcely anything doing in any article except a few trifling sales ex-granary.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.—From KINGSFORD & LAY'S Circular—Arrivals of all grain, English and foreign, this week, are moderate. Attendance smallest for many months, and navigation of river being interrupted by ice, business all but suspended; prices of all corn and flour may be considered nominally the same as on Monday.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

SUGAR—Scarcely any business; willing sellers at previous terms; refined demand not better; 50 taken for low lumps.

COFFEE—Good demand; prices fully sustained.

TEA—Bought cautiously; supply large.

RICE in fair request at former terms.

SALTPETRE—Sales trifling, at previous rates.

TALLOW firm, but not active.

Commercial News per North Briton.

(By Telegraph from Liverpool to Londonderry.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 11th.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Sales of the week, 57,000 bales, including 8,500 to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters. The market opened with an upward tendency, but became dull in consequence of the advance in Bank rates. The arrival of the *Etna* with favorable advices from America caused a reaction, and the market closed at last week's full prices with an advancing tendency. The sales on Friday reached 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing active at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....	7⅜d. Middling Orleans.... 6⅞d.
Fair Mobile.....	7⅜d. Middling Mobile. 6 3-16d.
Fair Uplands.....	7 d. Middling Uplands. 6 1-16d.

The total stock in port was 540,000 bales, including 373,400 American.

JAMES HEWITT & Co. quote middling and good middling as advanced ¼d., other qualities unchanged; they also quote sales on Friday at 20,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs dull. Flour had a declining tendency. Wheat downward, and holders were pressing on the market; a decline is quoted of 3d. ₱ cental. Corn dull and quotations nominal.

The LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET was dull for most articles.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Friday Noon.—Consols closed at 91⅞@91⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were Illinois Central, 31½ dis.; Erie, 31¾; New-York Central, 75.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The schooner *Fannie* has arrived at Galveston from Vera Cruz 10th inst.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that some MIRAMON'S principal officers, including his Minister of Foreign Relations, had been captured by Indians; also that MIRAMON himself had been taken, but subsequently escaped, after killing three Indians.

President JUAREZ departed from Vera Cruz on the 5th for the capital, to establish a Liberal Government.

The Jackalow Trial.

TAUNTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Six witnesses were examined to-day in the Jackalow case on the part of the Government. The evidence to-day was mainly as to the prisoner trying to buy a boat, and offering to pay $60 for it, for the purpose of going after blue fish. Two witnesses testified to having gone in pursuit of the prisoner, after seeing him account of the collision published, with the homicide and the supposed tragedy on board. They found him on the plank road bridge across the Hackenack. The prisoner told them that he was an East Indiaman, and gave his name as SAM PATCH; and after they got him to Jersey City they found two bags tied around his body, next to the skin—one containing gold and the other silver.

The excitement continues unabated, and every part in and near the Court room was crowded during the trial.

Several ladies were present at the trial to-day.

Reception of Chicago Visitors at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan 23.

The Board of Trade are making extensive arrangements for the entertainment of the Chicago and Milwaukie guests, who arrive here to-morrow morning.

They will attend the Operatic entertainment at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, and sumptuously banquet at the Continental Hotel on Friday evening.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

GENEVA, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Democracy of the First Assembly District of Ontario County have delegated Hon. EZRA PIERCE, Hon. W. WARNER, W. W. WRIGHT and S. S. CONE, Esqs., to the Democratic State Convention.

Election of United States Senator.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

TIMOTHY O. HOWE, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature to-day.

A Notorious Swindler Arrested.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

A Jew, named A. SCHUSTER, *alias* Mayer, *alias* Schmidt, &c., the notorious swindler and horse burner, was yesterday, recognized and arrested at this place. Officer SHARMAN, of Rochester, and officers from Boston, arrived to-day, but as SCHUSTER was arrested for Rochester offences, Officer SHERMAN claimed precedence, and left with him for Watertown this morning. SCHUSTER burned his residence at this place Sunday evening, where he had resided about three weeks.

Fugitive Slave Case.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

In the case of the fugitive slave girl LUCY, the defence was withdrawn to-day, and she will be returned to Virginia to-morrow morning.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for mayneal deformities. A lady in attendance.

For Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism and Costiveness.

No remedy is
Superior to the
VEGETABLE PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH.
They Purify the Blood, and nip disease in the bud, and expel it from the body.
Sold at 25 CENTS PER BOX,
at No. 294 CANAL-St.,
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE,
And No. 612 BROADWAY,
With full directions, German and English. Almanacs now ready.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices,
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BASTIEZ—HARRINGTON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Father McCLOSKY, Dr. A. BASTIEZ, of Cuba, and Miss ISABELLA HARRINGTON, of this City.

CUSHING—ALTSAUSEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, Mr. WILLIAM T. COSHING to Miss RUDRIE ALTHAUSE, all of this City.

HORNFAGER—EVERETT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Paddock, WM. S. HORNFAGER to ROSINE, second daughter of the late C. G. Everitt, all of Brooklyn.

☞ Saratoga and Columbia County papers please copy.

GOODSELL—UNDERHILL.—In New Rochelle, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. John S. Inskip, Rev. GEO. H. GOODSELL, of Westchester, N. Y., to EMILY E., youngest daughter of Isaac Underhill, of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

STADBOCK—WARES.—In Newcastle, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Hon. Judge Robertson, Mr. G. FRED. STADBUCK, of New-York, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of L. K. Weeks, Esq., of Newcastle.

ARMSTRONG—BUTLER.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. Butler, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG to SARAH P., daughter of S. P. Franklin, Esq.

DIED.

STIFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, FREDERIC H. STIFF, aged 53 years.

The friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from No. 102½ Bowery.

WANDS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, of apoplexy, JOHN H. WANDS, of Brooklyn, aged 38 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 69 President-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HERRICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a lingering illness, JONATHAN K. HERRICK, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, and those

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or would take a laundress' place; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or to assist with children and sewing. No objection to the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 25 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work and plain sewing. Has the best of references, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 142 West 16th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or to do general housework for a small family. Call at No. 230 Columbia-st., between Joralemon and State sts., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is a good seamstress, and understands taking care of children; good references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her former employer, No. 96 St. Mark's-place, (4th-st.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' wearables; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 13 Union-court, University Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER, &c.—A neat English girl, 19 years old, who has lived out at service in England for eight years, would like a situation as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of work. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 25th st, between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, a situation in a private family; understands the French and American styles of cooking pastry, soups and jellies; wages $20. Also, a competent waitress and parlormaid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small respectable family; has good City reference from her last employer, where she has lived more than a year. Call, for two days, at No. 170 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands jellies, soups and game; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., 3d floor, back room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A NICE, TIDY AND PERFECTLY temperate woman wants a situation in a good family; she is a first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches, and has excellent references from the best families in this City. Apply at 294 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, immediately in a private house. Apply at No. 256 East 15th st., near Avenue A, third story, Room No. 14, front.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook in a respectable family, who is fully competent to fill the situation; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at 203 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the cottage.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, is a first-class cook, no objection to the country. First class City reference. Apply at No. 357 2d-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and understands pastry. Best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 82 Kiog-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very competent young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl in a private family as a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful at the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 102 Mulberry-st., one door from Canal.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two sisters; one as cook and help with washing; the other as chambermaid, or waitress and plain sewing; they have the best of reference. Can be seen all this week at No. 96 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 Avenue A. Has good reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable, Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or go as laundress. Can be seen at No. 301 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wants a situation as cook and laundress. Can be seen, for two days, at No 66 4th-av. Best of reference given.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as dressmaker; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or work by the day or week; superior reference. Apply at No. 563 4th-av., over the dry goods store, between 41st and 42d sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—A NEAT, sober, honest, capable and obliging girl, with first-rate City references, wants a situation in City or country, at moderate wages; is a good cook and laundress, and understands all kinds of housework well. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH good reference, wishes a situation as housemaid; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and cake; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is clean in her person and her work. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do the housework of a small family; or chamberwork and waiting; is a good washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 30 Liberty-st., opposite the Union hotel. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 30 Liberty-st., opposite the Union Hotel, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, to do general housework; has good City reference. Apply at No. 406 2d-avenue, between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a genteel Protestant girl to do the housework of a small private family of not more than three. Good reference. Call at No. 128 Hudson-st., near Beach-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who has lived in some of the most respectable families as laundress, is desirous of making an engagement with some single gentlemen or families for washing by the month or dozen. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., front basement.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has three years' City reference from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl, as first class laundress, in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth; is a good seamstress; can be spared if required; can be seen at No. 99 26th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Scotch woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT GIRL of 18, a situation as nurse; will mind a baby or do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady who travels; is willing and obliging; a quiet home and $5 a month, in City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

AS NURSE, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A VERY respectable woman with three and a half years' reference from a highly respectable family, (her last place), wishes a situation as nurse, or could take a chambermaid and waiter's or a laundress' place; understands floating. Call at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged English woman as nurse and seamstress, or wait on a sick lady. Good reference from her present situation, at No. 102 East Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an invalid, or as chambermaid. Inquire at No. 19 West 19th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would like to take care of a baby from the monthly nurse; would be willing to go to Europe or elsewhere; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 382 5th-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTAble young girl wishes a situation in a small private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; also understands taking charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse; is a sober, steady woman; can do plain sewing, and give satisfactory references; her own baby, six weeks old, can be seen. Call at, or address No. 36 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can make shirts and hoods; will go as nurse, chambermaid and seamstress; go out by the day or take work home; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 206 East 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable English girl, as waitress or seamstress in a private family. No objection to going a short distance in the country. Is a good operator on a sewing machine. Good City reference. Please call or address, for two days, at No. 21 Hester-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS BAR-KEEPER OR PORTER.—WANTed, a situation as bar-keeper or porter, or in a grocery store, by a respectable young man lately landed from the old country, who writes a good hand; can produce good City references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is a Scotchman; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 654 Broadway; or a note addressed D. M., Box No. 264 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Camobell's saddlery-store, No. 30 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family; has no objection to the country; has good City references; wages no object. Address B. D., Box 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady young man; is a good groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden and grape-vines. The best of City references as to character and capabilities. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, this week, or No. 262 East 14th-st., cars of W. Smith.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 East 21st-st, Room No. 3.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A Protestant man and wife want situations; the man understands farming and gardening, the care of cattle, the use of oxen, the management of horses and carriage; the wife is a good plain cook, and understands general housework in all its branches; good reference, if required. Has no objection to City or country. Can be seen, for four days, at No 128 19th-st., four doors from 7th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS SCOTCH FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN with the best of reference wishes a situation; understands farming in all its branches; is a good driver and trainer of horses; is also a good plain gardener, and understands the care of stock. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; can give the best of references as to character, capability, &c. Apply at or address M., SMITH'S Seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS HOSTLER.—WANTED, BY A STOUT, ACtive boy, a situation; understands the care of horses, and would be useful to his employer. Address J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an active and capable man, who perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address B. C., for two days.

TO GENTLEMEN OF WEALTH AND TRUSTEES.—The advertiser, upwards of 30 years of age, having had a finished collegiate and legal education, and eight years of active business experience in this City, wishes the agency of a large estate in this City or Brooklyn. References of highest respectability. Address AGENT, Post-office, Box No. 718, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN HONEST LAWYER, IN NEW-York City, to attend to administration and other business. The firm is of the highest respectability in Arkansas. Address KELSO & WALLACE, Attorneys and Solicitors in Chancery, Magnolia Arkansas.

INSTRUCTION.

ACADEMIES OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING—Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York, and at Nos. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Open day and evening for class or private instruction. Call or send for circulars.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A LADY, TEACHER OF French, forming a class at her own residence, uptown, desires a few young lady pupils; terms, $5 for twenty-four lessons; hours, 1½ P. M., every day, except Saturday; references given. Address "INSTRUCTRESS," Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 15th-st.

TEACHERS

AS MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady, who can offer the highest references desires a reengagement. Her qualifications are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing. Address P. S. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A LADY, HAVING SOME HOURS OF THE day disengaged, wishes to give lessons in music, or the usual branches of English education, with French. Address J. S. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

THE STRONGEST BOND OF UNION

EVER YET INVENTED.

NOT ONLY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH,

BUT ALSO

BETWEEN YOUTH AND OLD AGE.

READ FOR YOURSELVES.

St. Louis, July 10, 1860.

O. J. Woon, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some naw article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a douht.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisemaut, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald-head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,820, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,

JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used, and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of those few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy.*

ENOW. WOON'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in nine cases of ten they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well-known contributor, Finley Johnson, Esq., has experienced the benefit of its application, and joins with us in speaking of its virtues. Let all try it, and bald heads will be as rare as snow in Summer.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors.

No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and fancy goods dealers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 183 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 156 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st.; house with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR families or single persons, at reasonable prices, at No. 6 West 38th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of four adult persons, would let a large front room to two gentlemen, or a smaller back room to one gentleman. The location is unexceptionable, and terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders. For particulars apply at No. 112 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant large room at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; also, a gentleman with a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent a parlor and two bedrooms, with or without meals; rooms contain hot and cold water House new and near Broadway; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 22 Stuyvesant-st., first new house East of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board with pleasant, newly-furnished rooms, each having a stove, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-street, between North Moore and Beach sts.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, a large back parlor; house with all the modern improvements; location, No. 106 9th-st., near Broadway. Dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

21 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, 8TH-ST., TWO large furnished rooms on the second floor to let, with board suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply as above.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO BROTHERS, IN A private family or small boarding-house; location between 8th and 14th sts.; east side preferred; terms must be moderate. Address R. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for gentlemen and their families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

ST. LAURENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET, NEW YORK.—Conducted on the European plan. Look at the great reduction in prices; good front single rooms, including gas, $6 per month. Family rooms reduced in proportion. Call and see.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 40x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to
JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Fourteen miles from New-York. The subscriber offers for sale the fine property known as Ashland Hall, lying near, and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depot. The premises contain eight acres. The mansion and cottage ample for the accommodation of two large families, out-buildings, vine arbors, lawn, gardens shade, fruit trees and shrubbery are so grouped as to present one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain ten years. Apply on the premises to DAVID A. FRAME, or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, AT Orange, N. J., within three minutes walk of the Railroad Station, a commodious house, with ornamental grounds of near four acres. No expense has been spared in embellishing the place, and the trees and shrubbery are unsurpassed. The garden affords nearly every kind of fruit and is in fine order. There are also on the premises a roomy stable and carriage-house, and a gas-house, on Woodworth's patent. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, between 9 and 11 A. M., or at his office, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, during the remainder of the day.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, with an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT TARRYTOWN, A new 2-story brick cottage, with nearly two acres in garden fruit and shade trees; a stream of water running through the grounds; fine view of the Hudson and near the depot. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM OF 100 Acres at Madison, on Morris and Essex road, one mile from depot; will be exchanged for a house in New-York worth $10,000 or $12,000, in a good neighborhood, on fair terms. Apply to PIERCE & WADSWORTH, 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FLOORS OF SIX ROOMS IN THE NEW five-story buildings in 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts; also in the brown-stone front houses in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., and in the full front brick houses in 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts; also several brick and brown stone, first-class houses, furnished and unfurnished, and very many houses, of every size and in every location, for sale. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—OFFICE AND LOFT NO. 36 CHURCH-st., between Barclay-st. and Park-place. An excellent office on the first loft. Also the entire of the upper loft, measuring about 25x60 feet—to be let together or separately, at very low rents. If applied for by responsible parties immediately. J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, No. 34 Reade-st., East of Broadway.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned at his office, No. 6 Wall-st., on or before Feb. 1 next, for leasing for a term of years the premises No. 77 Franklin-st. The lessee will be required to erect a building thereon, costing not less than $15,000. For further information, inquire of T. J. GLOVER.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 13 NINTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.; two stories, basement, attic, and cellar; bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, and gas; will be let from the present time to the 1st May, or larger. Apply at East River Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall-st., or at No. 319 5th-av., of ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY building No. 69 Water-st., Brooklyn, 25x60, half way between Catherine and Fulton Ferries; suitable for storage or for manufacturing purposes; water in three floors and in cellar; rent moderate; possession immediately. Apply to S. S. STAFFORD, No. 34 Cedar-st., New-York.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2,500. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 3 Beach st., with modern improvements; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE OF A family going abroad, situated in a desirable neighborhood, No. 260 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house is of medium size, three story, with basement and sub-cellar; is supplied with furnace and other modern conveniences, and newly fitted up with furniture of the best description by the owner for his own use; will be let to a private family only of undoubted respectability. Apply as above, or address Box No. 3,841 Post-office.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Brooklyn, to a small family, for the board of the owner—a widow and two children. No one who would require to keep other boarders need apply. For particulars address Box No. 4,767 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE to-let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 21 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE.—A WIDOW lady would like to meet with a gentleman having a furnished house which he would like to let, where the rent would be taken in board, and the privilege of a select number of respectable boarders; none but parties of respectability need answer; best of references given and required. Address J. E. P., Washington Heights, N. Y.

WANTED—AN OFFICE OR DESK-ROOM WITHin one block of the Custom-house; also, a small amount of office furniture in a real estate office preferred. Address OFFICE, Box No 173 *Times* Office, and you will receive attention.

ROOMS WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR PARTLY furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable part of Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife. Address J. O., No. 31 Park-row.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HENNEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Heckley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTICELLO, TUESDAY, Jan. 22
MONTGOMERY, THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
R. R. CUYLER, SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 96 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS REL.—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt M. S. WOODBULL, will leave on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed.

Agents, } SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York
} JOHN E. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Dec. 11
TUESDAY.....Jan. 8
TUESDAY.....Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....$50

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAMPACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GODWIN will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier No. 37 North River. Passage, first Cabin, $60, Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Ratland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Keese's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row near City Hall; 7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 1½ A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train; 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; East Albany, 10 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BUROHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars). 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included)
Fonghkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.,
Peekskill train 6:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 8:30 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:35 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaig

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah O. Flagg, in the City of New-York, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 156 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the said mortgage has been duly foreclosed and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in the said mortgage.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238, 095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, buildings, station-houses and other buildings, and all the tracks and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then and thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deeds, and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits of said corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the motive equipment, working, operating and conducting of said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in addition of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as NUMBER 157 HUDSON STREET, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Laight-st., in the City of New York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 100 feet 8 inches, *and also the right and privilege of entering and receiving water from the Croton reservoir, and to St. John's Park*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Church wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture further provides, *"that in case of any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Pork or Square, the said parties of the first port, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thence resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts., opposite to said Park or Square."*

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., when the deed will be delivered.

PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.

The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustees, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased.
JOSIAH LAWRENCE, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL this auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 24 and 25, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., a large collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising works of the English, French, American and Flemish schools. In this collection may be found the works of Gignoux, Van Beest, Nottermen, Post, Attfield, Vernet, Van Sevordonck, Barnes, T. A. Richards, Kikling, Weigell, Carmendale, Ruggles, Forester, Van Hoen, Van Knik, Biondell, Ropes, Michael, Williamson, Bonrne, Otto, Sommers, Dunand, Beale, Malbranch, Boyham and others, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, of valuable property on Avenue S, 19th and 20th sts., with water right.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Richard S. Emmet, Esq., Referee in the

Avenue S, 19th and 20th sts.—The large and valuable property on Avenue S, 19th and 20th sts., commencing 95 feet 6 inches east of Avenue A, and comprising about 70 lots, with water right. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Courtland-st., including men's, boys' and youths' grain and calf water-proof double-sole boots.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which temporary certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as he may deem to be advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption.

Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
	GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.

ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 23, 1860.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books for the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open, at the office of the Company, Room No. 5 Trinity Building, New-York. Ninety per cent. of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the Directors.

G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } Office Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New York, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1861.—Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 22d day of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A Copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.

J. WALTER WOOD,
(Lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 68 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years from May 15 ensuing. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 304 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

S. DRAPER, No. 28 Pine-st., INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated. Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE, FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY) JAN. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
60	Market Bank	$106	40 Imp & Traders' Ins.. 50
13	Home Ins	100	170 S. Pacific M. Co	100
10	Commerce Ins	100	40 Sut. & Drov. Bk	25
1200	N. B. Free Stooe Quarry Co	10	30 Excelsior Ins	50
			14 Lamar Ins	100
50	Lafayette Ins	50	20 Brevoort Ins	50
3	Hamilton Ins	50	40 Jersey City Ins	50
50	Equitable Ins	25	50 Brooklyn Gen. R	50
16	Metcalfe Car Co	100	10 Security Ins	50
60	Hope Ins	50	70 U. S. S. S Refg Co.	90
20	Washington Ins	50	16 N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100
75	Gt. West. Marine Ins	100	25 North River Ins	25
25	Fulton Ins	25	44 Obi & Northw. R	100
20	Washington City Ins.	5	50 People's Ins	50
38	Metropolitan Ins	100	37 Exchange Ins	37
$200	Gt. W. M. Ins. Scrip of 1859.		
430	Gt. W. M. Ins. Scrip of 1860.		
1,020	Cal. (C. & S.) M. Co	$25	
4,000	U. S. 12 P cent. Treasury Notes.		
10,000	Mississippi and Missouri Railroad 7 P cent. Bds.		
2,000	N. Caroline State 6 P cent. Bonds.		
7,000	San Francisco City and Co. 6 P cent. Bonds.		
1,000	Keokuk City (Iowa) 8 P cent. Bonds.		
600	Hoboken & Weehawken Horse R. 1 mtg. Bonds.		

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Jan. 28. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

$20.000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Beekman-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESMAR.

Protected by Patent Official of Great Britain, Diplome d'Ecole de Pharmecie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause of disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESMAR No. 2 has entirely supersedes the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESMAR No. 3 purifies the most inveterate humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A SARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex passionately, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that of every 10 males is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or russing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, thus the many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing a touch patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is made free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OF FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal Colleges of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S "New-York" The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without slokening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance. Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, as the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.—The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, Nos. 4 Ann-st., (Barnum's Museum.)

DR. WOOD'S FEMALE BENEFACTOR, the greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and consequent disorders. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering can consult Dr. Wood in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Were disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and incongence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

GUNS.—EIGHTEEN CASES OF GUNS MANUFACtured by Tipping & Lawden of Birmingham just received and for sale by W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. O. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging to or appertaining to the same. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1853, between the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and rights to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tools, and all its rights and properties to charge, demand, collect and receive said or for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same indenture, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder of the term to come, of the several respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including the terminus and station at and in Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and rights to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tools, and all its rights and properties to charge, demand, collect and receive said or for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same indenture, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder of the term to come, of the several respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including the terminus and station at and in Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

charges constituted all the allegations in the bill of indictment which they had filed. As to the first, he confessed that Personal Liberty bills did exist, without extenuation and without excess. But it was due to truth to say that these obnoxious bills would soon be swept off all the statute-books of the Free States. That was the only charge that could be sustained. The balance of the allegations they made out were all with reference to things which never happened, and which never could have happened had the seceding States remained in the Union, and had their Representatives not stayed at home. And now, as to the Personal Liberty bills, the only charge on which they had to rely. He was assured that the Personal Liberty bills had been struck from the statute books of all the border Free States—from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. To be sure, they were still retained in Vermont, where, he was assured, a fugitive slave had not been seen for forty years, and which was as inaccessible to a slave as was the kingdom of South Carolina to him at that moment. Now, he lived within a days' ride of three Free States, and he had never known of a slave to have been stolen from his district and retained. He had known of one escaping and passing through the district represented by his friend from Kentucky, who made his way into Illinois, where he was arrested by the people and returned to his owner. But, had the South ever appealed to the North to repeal their Personal Liberty bills? They had done no such thing. But they said that the North would not execute the Fugitive Slave bill. But what was the fact? The present Executive, in his late message, used this language—"That the Fugitive Slave law had been executed in every contested case that had arisen." They knew it was so. Every attempted rescue had become a matter of public notoriety, but it was not so sedulously made known that fugitive slaves were arrested every day in the Free States and carried back to their masters. But the Harper's Ferry riot, and accounts of rescues of slaves, was the food which revolution riots in and grows fat upon. But if it was even all true, would they be an excuse for dissolving the Union? Would they have law and order, would they respect the Constitution, and live in feeling of brotherhood with their fellow countrymen? They would do nothing of the kind. Tennessee and Kentucky were Border States, and they would have to bear the burthen of the battle and the heat of the day to protect the States all down to the Gulf, from whance a slave in escaping would have to travel over six hundred miles of slave territory before he could find a sanctuary in the Free States. Precipitate us, will you? No; he would prefer any other kind of "precipitate" to that. Then there was no fault to be found with the Fugitive Slave Law. A United States Commissioner, appointed to carry out that law, a resident of the present Kingdom of South Carolina, had assured him that the law was as stringent as human ingenuity could make it. And would you dissolve the Union for that cause? He knew that the Northern people were opposed to the Slave-trade. They always had been, and always would be. The Northern men, born and educated in the Free States, knew nothing whatever of Slavery, except what they heard of it from GARRISON and others. But the strongest Pro-Slavery men South was the Yankee who went down there and married a widow with a plantation well stocked with negroes. But they could no more hope to make the Northern people Pro-Slavery than they could hope to make a hungry politician run away from a fat office. [Laughter.] These precipitators say that the Northern people, in some time to come, intend to abolish Slavery in the States. He did not believe one word of it; and standing there in his place, before that crowded audience, he avowed that there was not a man in the House who desired to abolish Slavery in the States, or who imagines they have the right to attempt it. [Cries from Republican benches, "Not one, not one."] If there was such a man he desired to see him. Such a man would deserve the execration of his colleagues, and the execration of every man who respected the Constitution; and yet the declaration to abolish Slavery was made by those precipitators in the teeth of the most solemn assurances that could be given by a political party. He asserted that no political party that had ever risen in the country had given such strong and solemn guarantees to respect Slavery within the States. But this fact was suppressed by the politicians and newspapers of the country, and the opposite doctrine zealously inculcated into the public mind. What more had the Republican Party done? That what no other party in the country had formally done—they had denounced in the severest and strongest terms, that such raids as that of John Brown into Virginia were the gravest of all crimes. They would not take the word of that party, and to appease them the Republicans express their readiness to vote for an amendment to the Constitution which would bind them never to interfere with Slavery in the States. It would, in fact, be no amendment, but would merely declare what the Constitution now does; and no man believed for a moment their power to interfere with Slavery under the Constitution as it was. They declared that the people in the respective sections were not homogeneous, and that they hated one another. That might be, but that would pass away as they became better known. But he asserted that they did not hate each other more than they had seen the old Whig and Democratic parties hate each other after each succeeding political contest. But would they love one another more after they were seperated? That was the question. They were going to separate, were they? And where would be the boundaries? The river Ohio, which it was said was dry one half of the year and frozen over the other half, was the only barrier that would separate these hostile sections. If they hated each other now, would they be found in fraternal embrace when they had separated into rival Confederacies? They hate each other! Not a bit of it. If their constituents could see how the Free Sollers of the North and the radicals of the South lived here together, they would not believe a word of it. They hate each other? No, only when the "ins" had to give way to the "outs." [Laughter.] Yes, when the army of officeholders were seen clearing out, bag and baggage, and making way for their triumphant successors. For his own part it any sacrifice he could make would save the country he would be glad to make it. But separation—if they did separate—would breed that hate which would lead to feuds and contests as bloody and protracted as was the war between the Houses of York and Lancaster. Separate, break up the Government, and let the Central States be precipitated into this revolution against the will of the people, and ten years would not go by until the two sections would be harassed by rivalries, leading to hostilities, and finally to the subversion of the weaker party. If this would not prove so, then all history and its teachings was a falsehood. With regard to the fear excited in the Southern mind with regard to a determination on the part of the North to give equality in every respect to the negro, he proceeded to show how unfounded the charge was, and noticed that in the State of New-York, at the last election, that issue had been submitted to the people, who refused, by a majority of twenty to one, to extend universal suffrage to the negro, and continued: It was charged against the North that it was from their midst that the John Brown raid came; but he would ask his seceding friends, that in case of disunion, would South Carolina be better able to protect herself against raids then than she had been in the past. Now, when every man was true to the Constitution, when every man was a judge and executioner of the law, and every convenient tree was a gallows, upon which to hang every man who violated the Constitution in the manner JOHN BROWN and his followers had, who should teach every man that they had a code for the punishment of traitors as stringent as it could be made. It was a matter of history that it was the men of Pennsylvania who were the first to vindicate the outraged laws, and to offer support and succor to Virginia against the attack of JOHN BROWN; and when the followers of that man had escaped from Virginia, it ought to be remembered that they were arrested in Pennsylvania, brought back to Virginia by their captors, and handed over to the authorities, by whom they were tried, and being adjudged guilty, paid the penalty of their invasion by their own death. The people of either section had been estranged and provoked by misrepresentations and calumnies, and thus perversions and falsehoods had done their work. He would accept their charges in the most aggrieved form, and yet he would tell them that they were all false. He had said that he would make any sacrifice to save the country. He would even accept JAMES BUCHANAN for another term, and allow the "old public functionary" to administer the Government for four years more. He hoped this was giving a sufficient evidence of his fidelity to the Constitution. He was ready to lend his sanction to do anything that would heal these difficulties. Various propositions had been offered, let them accept the rest. He would go for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three rather than go out of the Union; but, failing in all, he would go home and would there meet disunion with a torch in one hand and a sword in the other, and so help him God, so long as the stars and stripes floated over him and his State, he would never yield to disunion. [General applause from the densely crowded galleries.] He asserted, what was matter of history, that every solitary act of the Constitution was ordained after public discussion, and was voted for by statesmen of the South, and either passed by them or received the sanction and approval of their States; and the very policy under which LINCOLN should be inaugurated was the very policy of the Democratic Party of the South, and which they gave to the country and demanded and received their approval. The House knew that when the Government was ordained, when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, that our Western boundary was the Mississippi River, and he asserted that from that very day, at the instance of the South, at the instance of slaveholders, the area of the Government had been enlarged and expended. Every foot of soil that had been acquired at the instance of the South, the North, with its numerical power and strength overshadowing the South, has willingly yielded. Florida and Louisiana had been thus purchased at the instance of the South. Florida had been purchased at a cost of five millions, and at a cost of fifty millions more to remove the savages, millions more to build fortifications and towns along the Gulf to guard Southern commerce. And after all this little Florida, with less than half the population he represented, goes out of the Union, with the fortifications, with the public lands, with untold millions, and, worse than all, carries with her the prestige of the nalty of these States. Little Florida secedes, which could not at this moment protect herself from the alligators without the aid of the Federal troops—[laughter]—this very Florida, purchased at the instance of the South, with Northern money and Northern blood. He then noticed the annexation of Texas, also at the instance of the South, and paid a eulogy to Gov. HOUSTON of that State. In 1850 the South demanded a Fugitive Slave law. They had got that. They first demanded the Missouri Compromise. They got it. They then demanded its repeal. They got that. They then demanded nothing which they had not got. But now they demand that Slavery should be protected in every inch of the Territories of the United States. But that question was decided against them, in a most unmistakable manner, at the ballot-box, and even the Southern States themselves had pronounced against that demand. The Government had been in operation nearly eighty years, and up to this hour no member of Congress had even so much as introduced a bill to protect Slavery in the Territories. But now they proposed to dissolve the Union because a vast majority of the people had replied to their demand for protection of slaves in the Territories, that all they should ever have was nonintervention. And that was all they ever would obtain. One Disunionist said that he wanted protection for Slavery, for the purpose of expansion; that Slavery was increasing, and that in fifty years they would have twenty millions of negroes, and consequently they must have room to expand. But the truth was that they needed no expansion, and if they did even they could not get it. But, as he said before, Congress should adjourn the quarrel to the people, and if they failed to do so, in less than eighteen months it will adjourn itself. He, for one, was not afraid to trust the people, and that appeal must be made. In answer to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, he said that so persistent had been the misrepresentations and misapprehensions of men throughout the Union with regard to Northern men and the principles of the Republican Party, that the people of the South were willing to believe a lie and be damned. It was a matter of history that a few weeks ago a gentleman (Col. MEMMINGER) proclaimed from the steps of the Capitol at Milledgeville to gentlemen, lawyers, doctors, short-boys and everybody that stood around, that HANNIBAL HAMLIN, or, as he is called there, "Canalbal" HAMLIN, was a mulatto—that the North had elected an Abolitionist to be President, and a mulatto to be Vice-President.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked whether Mr. ETHERIDGE was speaking on the side of the North, or the side of the South?

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I am speaking on that side which has few representatives on the floor; I am speaking on the side of my country. [Applause.] Already in the South bold men, educated men, chivalrous men, were drilling and disciplining the military forces. Men were excited with all the pomp and circumstances of war. Men believed that LINCOLN and his cohorts were going to the South to apply the torch to towns, and hamlets, and dwellings, and these things arose from Southern misapprehensions of Northern men. To allay this, to stop the tide of revolution, he would vote for the Crittenden propositions. He would vote for the proposition he had submitted himself, he would vote for the report of the gentleman from Ohio, he would vote for anything that was of any value, and had any principle, and that would relieve the public mind from the painful apprehensions which beset it. He hoped Congress would effect something to stay the tide of revolution, but if nothing could be done, as he said before, he would go before the people, and throw himself into the "deadly imminent breach," and would resist the wave of disunion to the last. And if the worst came to the worst—if his State should be dragged to the brink of the fearful precipice, and be made an unwilling victim, it would be only at the last moment of his country's ruin. And now, in advance, he washed his hands clear of the shame and of the crime that will attach to those who would overthrow public liberty, and raise a despotism on its ruins. Wherever the flag of his country floated, there would he go, and he would cling to it in this, the dark hour of her peril, with all the sacred trust and confidence of an enthusiast clinging to his God. [Applause.]

The Speaker laid before the House a communication signed by all the Georgia Representatives—Mr. HILL excepted—announcing the secession of that State; and adding, "that having dissolved her political connection with the Federal Government, and having thereby repealed the Ordinance of 1778, by which the Constitution was ratified, and having resumed the powers heretofore delegated to her, we hereby announce that we are no longer members of the House of Representatives."

A communication was read from Mr. HILL, of Georgia, in which he says: "Satisfied as I am, that a majority of the people of Georgia, in Convention now in session, desire that State no longer to be represented on this floor, I, in obedience to their wishes, do hereby resign the seat I now hold as a member of the House of Representatives from that State."

They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) felt solemnly impressed with the question before him, and prayed for wisdom from on High, which was first pure, then peaceable, to direct his thoughts that he might clothe them in such language as befited the occasion and the presence of this audience. He then argued the theory of our Government as is laid down briefly and with philosophical precision in the Declaration of Independence our Fathers made, and in the Constitution. He said the wildest dogma was that of secession, which was treason, and rebellion, and crime, against God and man. If the Government could not be maintained, it was a mere copartnership to be dissolved by a single member of the firm. South Carolina could not dissolve the Union she did not make, except in conjunction with the other States, and it was miserable, derisive mockery for her to attempt to absolve her people from allegiance to the Government. He alluded to the seizure of forts, arsenals, &c., and in this connection was speaking of coercion, when

Mr. DE JARNETTE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order, that Mr. LOVEJOY was not speaking from his seat, as required by the rules of the House.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I admire the magnanimity and chivalry of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—That is the gentleman's seat.

Mr. LOVEJOY—Does the gentleman from Virginia mean that I shall stand in my chair. [Laughter.]

Mr. DE JARNETTE—At the request of my friends I withdraw my question of order.

Mr. LOVEJOY, resuming, said that he would not conciliate with rebels which attempted to set the Government at defiance. Whatever he might do under other circumstances, never, as God lives, would he vote for one particle of compromise until the insult to our flag should be apologized to or avenged. He wanted to see this disunion farce or tragedy played out. It was said, in compromising, the extremes of the Republican Party must be cut off. He wished they would have a merry time of it. They would be acting Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. He appealed to his Republican friends to stand firm and decided and not part with the golden opportunity they now possess to carry out their principles. Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. [Laughter.] Some of them were looking to Mr. LINCOLN for a compromise, but from his soul he did not believe Mr. LINCOLN was so disposed, but would stand by the principles enunciated in the Chicago Platform. If he or an angel from Heaven proclaimed any other doctrine, let him be *anathema maranatha*. Let him be accursed and the people curse him. [Laughter.] As to himself, he would not vote for the bill, if one were introduced, to abolish Slavery in the States where it exists; not that he would not have all mankind free, but they had no consitutional power thus to act. He would not, however, sacrifice the right of freedom to Slavery.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) had a proposition to make. An adjustment of difficulties was impossible with the present members, owing to their various views. From opinions expressed it was apparent that some were not disposed to yield. He therefore proposed that every member of the House resign his place, and let the people have another election before the 4th of March.

Cries of "Agreed."

Mr. GROW asked his colleague whether his successor has not been elected.

Mr. MONTGOMERY replied—I mean an election for the present, and not the next Congress.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) remarked that it had been said care in the midst of a revolution, but he thought we were in the presence of conspiracy. The blow comes from those who admit that long ago they laid the plan, and carefully prepared the means for its accomplishment. In alluding to the history of events in this connection, he said one thing was certain. The Union was not to be destroyed, for the people would maintain it.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.) was assigned the floor, which Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said belonged to himself. The decision of the Speaker was in favor of the former. Mr. NELSON appealed from the decision, and with much earnestness asserted his claim. Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) came in as a mediator.

The number of members had dwindled down to about a dozen.

Adjourned.

Our Commercial Relations.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FAILURES DURING 1857 AND 1860, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.

Compiled by McKillop & Co.

	No. of Firms on our Books, in 1857.	Failed in 1857.	Per Centage.	No. of Firms on our Books, in 1860.	Failed in 1860.	Per Centage.
Alabama	2,504	22	⅘	2,337	44	1⅘
Arkansas	1,190	18	1⅘	1,627	27	1⅘
Connecticut	5,123	86	1⅘	5,281	79	1⅘
Del. and D.C.	3,513	25	⅘	3,367	43	1⅘
Florida	792	7	⅘	905	16	1⅘
Georgia	5,518	56	1	6,572	118	2⅘
Illinois	12 957	362	2 4-5	12.270	344	2 13-16
Iowa	4,554	262	5⅘	5,444	161	3
Indiana	7,614	191	2⅘	8 997	126	1⅘
Kentucky	8,540	96	1⅘	7,555	91	1⅘
Louisiana	3,813	74	2	4 235	109	2⅘
Maine	7,196	92	1⅘	7,023	43	⅘
Maryland	5,632	111	2	6,132	96	1 9-16
Massachn'ts.	19,518	524	2 11-16	20,140	378	1⅘
Michigan	4,429	168	3⅘	4,930	154	3 1-7
Mississippi	2,412	14	⅘	2,472	47	1⅘
Missouri	6,727	92	1⅘	7,401	256	3⅘
New-Hamp.	3,256	64	2	3,114	31	1
N. Jersey	4,398	108	2⅘	6,275	52	1 1-5
New-York	33,128	1,639	4 15-16	41,527	935	2⅘
N. Carolina	3,122	65	2	3,395	40	1⅘
Ohio	18,392	457	2⅘	20,410	325	1⅘
Pennsylv'a	22,405	633	2 13-16	24,950	338	1⅘
R. Island	2,213	41	1⅘	2,600	32	1⅘
S. Carolina	3,413	65	1⅘	3,447	66	2
Tennessee	4,294	59	1⅘	4,739	118	2⅘
Texas	2,616	13	⅘	2 704	81	3
Vermont	2,805	64	2⅘	2,913	46	1 9-16
Virginia	9,284	123	1⅘	11,087	144	1⅘
Wisconsin	4,628	209	4⅘	4,519	149	3⅘
Min. & Ter	2,727	70	2 9-16	3,041	117	3⅘
Totals	216,936	6,820	Av. 2 11-16	240,116	4,615	Av. 1 15-16
Brit. Prov	10,112	197	1 15-16	11,214	237	2⅘

We have not given any estimate of the probable amount of loss, because we know it could be only an estimate. The last three months have recorded nearly 900 failures, not one in ten of which has yet been settled up in any way, and no one can tell what will be the amount ultimately realized.

The figures show the number of commercial failures only, temporary suspensions, railroads and banks being omitted.

A reference to the table will show that during 1857 we registered 6,017 failures, being 2.60 per cent. of all the traders on our books, while in 1860 we report only 4,852 failures, or about three-fourths of one per cent. less than in 1857.

Our list of failures will show as follows for the several months of the past year:

January	648	July	421
February	739	August	481
March	462	September	319
April	311	October	237
May	206	November	243
June	253	December	410

Thus it will be seen that during the first six months we had more failures reported than during the last six months. This is accounted for by the fact that during the Spring of 1860 about the last of the difficulties originating in 1857 were settled, largely by compromise. Many believing themselves good and able to pay, took extensions; some were able to carry out their contract, but others found it impossible, and after having struggled hard under embarrassment, were forced to fail.

This will also serve to explain to some extent the fact shown by the table that in some of the States the percentage of failures has been greater in 1860 than in 1857. In further explanation it ought to be remembered that the panic of 1857 struck the great centres of trade first, and they of course were the first to recover from its effects. In more remote districts the pressure had not been felt at all when our statement for 1857 was prepared. Since that time those districts have also suffered, and had not recovered prior to the Spring of last year.

The character of the failures during 1860 has been about the usual average, some paying very fair dividends, and some but small. We do not believe that any section of the country has been distinguished for a greater proportion of dishonest failures than another. An insinuation of this kind has been made, but our records contradict it, showing that white fraudulent failures occur everywhere, the large cities give a greater ratio than any other portion of the country, North or South.

Probably the rate per cent. of failures in each State will be as interesting to our subscribers as any part of the statement. The average being under two per cent., it will be seen that the following States fall below it: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware and District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New-Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia; while the following are above it: Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Territories.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Joint-Caucus of the Republicans—Action on the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations to be Indefinitely Postponed—Proceedings of the Assembly—Armlog the State—The Susquehanna Railroad Bill—The Courts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1860.

The joint caucus of the Republican members of the Senate and the Assembly, held last evening, was the most harmonious gathering of a similar kind that has ever been held.

The object of the meeting was to consider the report of the House Committee on Federal Relations, and to determine what line of action should be had when they should come before the House, as the special order to-morrow.

After a discussion which lasted through until about 11 o'clock, it was finally determined to indefinitely postpone action on the resolves, and to permit them to mold away on the table. The vote on this proposition was: Ayes, 24; Noes, 4—the negatives being Messrs. ROBINSON, FULLERTON, ANGEL and SANDFORD. I do not understand that any who voted against postponing were in favor of the resolves, except, perhaps, Mr. ROBINSON, and he can have for them only that kind of paternal love which a parent feels obligated to entertain for a very bad child.

You will perceive that the caucus was not full. Had every member been present, the vote would have stood 112 to 4. Many staid away who were opposed to the resolutions, because their opposition was so determined that they felt indisposed to become tied by a caucus.

The House proceedings, to day, were not very important—not the slightest thing being done of public interest, except a brief consideration in Committee of the Whole of the two bills to prevent the sale of arms and to provide for the reorganization of the State Militia. By request of Mr. PIERCE, the bills were read through for the purpose of bringing their different provisions to a knowledge of members, and then their further consideration was postponed, and they were made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

In the Senate, the Military Committee reported favorably the bill appropriating a half million of dollars to the purchase of arms and munitions. It authorizes purchases to be made and the arms distributed under the direction of the Governor, acting as the Commander in-Chief.

The Select Committee on the Susquehanna Railroad bill reported favorably. It appropriates $250,000 when thirty miles of the road shall be in operation, and $450,000 more when an additional forty miles shall be completed. This is only an appropriation of half a million, which is to be raised by tax in two years. It is said that if the bill passes the two Houses this Winter the Governor will not again interpose his veto, but will let it become a law, perhaps by omitting to sign, and forgetting to return it with his objections within the ten days' given time by the Constitution.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced the following bill this morning:

SEC. 1. The Supreme Court, after Jan. 1, 1862, to consist of eight Justices.

SEC. 2. At the next general election, the eight Justices are to be elected, in classes of two each. Class one to hold office for three years, class two for six years, class three for nine years, class four for twelve years. One is to be voted for and two chosen.

Mr. MANIERRE also introduced the following bill, or rather a bill of which the following is a synopsis:

SECTION 1. Marine Court shall consist of eight Justices—the term of the present Justices to expire Dec. 31, 1861. Three Justices of the Court may hold a General Term.

SEC. 2. At the general election in 1861, eight Justices are to be elected. Each candidate shall be a Counselor-at law. The eight are to be divided into four classes—one class to hold for three years; class two for six years; class three for nine years, and class four for twelve years.

SEC. 3. The Marine Court, in addition to its present powers, shall possess all the powers now possessed by the Superior Court, and all statutes relating to costs, summonses, appeals, executions, orders, warrants, &c., and for all special proceedings, shall apply to the Marine Court the same as to the Superior Court.

SEC. 4. The Court of Common Pleas is made the appellate Court. The jurisdiction of the Marine Court is extended to $5,000.

SEC. 5. The eight Justices are to designate one of their number as a Chief Justice.

SEC. 6. The Judges are to be elected—two at a time—one to be voted for and two chosen.

Why should this last bill pass, is a question that I should like to have answered. The Marine Court was established originally to afford speedy justice to needy people. The jurisdiction was limited to $400, and the proceedings were summary—the short notice and quick judgment which poor claimants have a right to demand. For years it was a very useful instrument of torturing unwilling debtors. If the law was not of the first quality, it was cheap, and the justice quite as genuine as that which came from the upper stories of the City Hall. If a man had wherewith to pay, he had to come to a settlement.

Of late years the Court has been trying to get above its business. First, a clerk was provided at a round salary. Then the jurisdiction was increased, I believe, to $500. Then, and as a matter of course, the salaries of the Justices were increased—and so on, and so on.

Now the Judges were to have their jurisdiction increased, and their number increased, and their power increased, and their importance increased, and their office increased, and their salaries increased—and generally such other increasements as would make them mighty men of the law. Of the eight, one wants to be called a Chief Justice, and to be something more than a Marine Court Judge. Will not the lawyers of New-York, who understand how entirely have been perverted the objects sought to be obtained by the establishment of this Court, tell the Legislature what an outrage this new change will prove to be, and avert it, as they should?

Lieut. Gov. CAMPBELL has appointed Senators FERRO, MANIERRE and GARDNER the Select Committee on the Excise laws. Walk up, gentlemen.

Senator MUNSON gives notice of a bill to authorize the purchase of more land for the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, and another for the better regulation of that institution. Perhaps the better regulation is wanted quite as much as the additional land.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to incorporate the National Exchange Savings Bank. It gives universal banking powers, unlimited trust powers, besides a manufacturing charter and a pawnbroker's establishment. The corporators are about equally Jew and Gentile, as will appear by the following names: Simeon Draper, Geo. H. Ely, Benjamin M. Whitlock Philip Joachimssen, H. Morrie Hermans, J. C. Hobson, Russell W. Conger, Charles D. Mynderse, E. R. Phelps, Edward Baker, Maysenck Cohen, Wm. A. Godfrey, Leopold Lithoneer, and A. J. Deming.

The Chamberlain bill came up as a special order again to day. A motion was made by the Anti-Devlin side to strike out the enacting clause, but it failed—only 14 Ayes to 15 Noes. The motion would have succeeded, had not one Senator mistaken his cue. He was really opposed to the bill, but misunderstood the effect of his vote. Had he become posted in time to change his vote, the motion would have prevailed, and the bill would now be dead. I think it will go dead to-morrow, any way, as it must have 17 votes to pass it.

In Executive session to day, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Auditor GUSTON, Health-Officer GREENE, and Canal-Appraiser PARMELEE. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to reorganize the Marine Court of New-York, to consist of eight Judges, the term of the present Justices to terminate on the last day of December, 1861; those Judges first elected at the next General Election to hold for three, six, nine and twelve years, to be decided according to the number of votes cast for each; thereafter two Judges to be elected every third year for a twelve years' term. This bill enlarges the power of the Court. He introduced also a similar bill in relation to the Superior Court.

Mr. FERRO made a report favorably to the bill appropriating $500,000 for arming and equiping the Militia.

Mr. MANIERRE—To provide for the better government of the Common Schools in the City of New-York.

Mr. WILLIAM—For incorporating the Marine Savings' Bank of New-York.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to provide for the completion of the Susquehanna Railroad by tax the present year and next year of three-sixteenths of a mill; each year one-half of the proceeds to be paid to the Company on completion of thirty-five miles of road, and the other half on completion of seventy miles. The tax will realize $500,000.

The special order—the bill relative to the Finance Department in the City of New-York—was taken up, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRO in the Chair.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to reconsider the affirmative vote on the amendment legislating Mr. DEVLIN in office. Lost.

Mr. GRANT moved to amend the Charter of the City so as to take the power of removing the Chamberlain from the Board of Aldermen and Mayor. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Lost.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. HAMMOND renewed his amendment, to strike out the amendment to the second section, as before moved in Committee. Lost.

Mr. HAMMOND renewed his motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Lost—14 to 15.

The report of the Committee was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. FINCH reported against all petitions and bills increasing the fees of witnesses, jurors and constables in Justices' Courts. The report was agreed to.

The bill to open St. Felix-street, Brooklyn, was reported favorably.

Several bills of a local character were passed.

The Speaker appointed SAMUEL HANNA, of Troy, Assistant Postmaster of the Assembly.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ODELL—To incorporate the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New-York.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT—To prohibit the charge of the rent of metres by Gas Companies.

By Mr. ELLINGWOOD—To appropriate money for the payment of the services of the Commissioners and Clerk under the bill in relation to damages at Quarantine.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced a resolution approving of the act of Rhode Island in repealing her Personal Liberty bill.

Mr. FINCH moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was agreed to by Yeas 85, Nays 34. All the Democratic members voted in the negative.

Mr. FISH then offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report at an early day a bill to repeal all acts in conflict with the act of the United States for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Laid over.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. L. C. ANDRUS in the Chair, on the special order, "An act to prevent the aiding, abetting and comforting of the enemies of this Republic," and on the bill to provide for the complete enrollment and discipline of the militia. The Committee reported progress.

Both bills were made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Adjourned.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

Evidence of Col. Lefferts and Col. Vosburgh—What are Legal Annual Parades of the First Division?

The Court convened promptly at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Col. Marshal Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment, was the first witness sworn. He testified as follows: I am Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; I have been an officer in the Division twelve or thirteen years; I think the parade of Commodore Perry's funeral was in 1858; we paraded for that; in 1860 we paraded at the Japanese reception; there was other parades; I cannot recollect the years; there was the Worth parade, the Crystal Palace parade; the Seventh acted as escort to the Japanese upon their official visit to the Mayor of the City, from their quarters at the Metropolitan to the City Hall; that was by Division orders; it was subsequent to their arrival—not on the same day; my regiment paraded on the 4th of July, 1858; do not recollect whether we paraded on the 22d of November.

Q.—*By the Accused*—I think I can say there are two parades of the First Division for exercise each year, allowed by law; I do not know whether the Japanese parade was understood to be one of the parades for exercise; of course, I can't say how it was understood by the Division; I considered it as a Division parade; I am not prepared to pass upon the question whether that was one of the two distinct annual parades.

Q.—Was any Division order to parade your Regiment on the 11th of October, 1860, ever served upon you, or was the order served merely as an Brigade order?

The Judge-Advocate objected to the question, and the Court admitted it.

A.—I am not certain; but my impressions are that I did not receive the Division order; a few days prior to the order that I suppose is referred to, I did receive a Division order, which had reference to various details connected with the reception; I beg to withdraw that: I think I have confounded the Prince of Wales parade with the Japanese; not having documents to refer to I would withdraw what I have said in the latter part of my answer; my Regiment is in the Third Brigade; I do not know whether the officers of the First Division were consulted by the Major-General at any time as to the propriety of the parades I have mention ed; the escort to the Japanese that I have mentioned was composed only of my Regiment; the Prince of Wales parade, and reception of the Japanese, were both parades of the First Division; also that of the 4th of July, and at the funeral of Gen. WOOLA, were Division parades; also, the opening of the Crystal Palace.

Questioned by the Prosecutor—My regiment did parade on Oct 11, with the Division.

TESTIMONY OF COL. VOSBURGH.

Questioned by the Prosecutor—I am Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment; about 12 or 13 years in the service; in 1858 my regiment paraded at the Monroe funeral, July 2; July 4; the Cable Celebration, Sept. 1; in 1860 we paraded on June 15, at the Japanese parade; between the 1st and 14th of July, to escort the Japanese when they left; also on the 4th of July; and on Oct. 11; the 4th of June, 4th of July, and 11th of October parades in 1860 were by Division; the 2d of July, 4th of July, and all others of 1858 were Division parades, except the Monroe funeral.

Questioned by the Accused—I have not conceived that there was any regular time for the Division parades except 4th of July, and since the law of 1845 I never have recognized the fact that there could be more than two legal parades annually by Division, according to the construction that is placed upon the law, and therefore am unable to say which parade should be in lieu of another.

Q. Was the parade for the reception of the Japanese not regarded by the militia of the First Division as one of their regular annual parades for exercise, and allowed to the Division as such? A. I do not know how the militia regarded it, as it was a Division order; I looked upon it as one of the regular Division parades.

The Judge-Advocate objected to the question and latter part of the answer, as irrelevant. The Court admitted both, and after some sparring between counsel, the witness repeated his last answer.

Q.—Were not the first and second orders for Division parades of the First Division, in each year, always regarded as for the regular annual parades authorized by law, and were not the orders issued after consultation with the Division Board? A.—I can't say as to the opinion of other members of the Militia, but I have so regarded the first two orders for Division parades. The Division Board has been consulted on two or three occasions, since I have been a member of the Board, as to the propriety of the Division parading.

The Court adjourned to Monday next at 4½ P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON THE SHIP PAMPERO.—The report given by us yesterday, in relation to the alleged murder of a sailor on board the ship *Pampero*, while coming out of port from San Francisco, appears to have been an just toward Capt. WM. LESTER, the commander of that vessel. He certified to the death of the sailor, GOLDSMITH, precisely as it was reported to him at the time by the second mate—that he fell from the topgallant forecastle. This statement was corroborated by three witnesses, then on the vessel, who took the body ashore to the Coroner in San Francisco. It was not until he reached this port that Capt. LESTER knew anything about the charge of murder against his third mate, or that he was in any way implicated in GOLDSMITH's death. The information was brought to him by the Harbor Police themselves, after the third officer and most of the crew had left the ship. Had he known that such a charge was to be preferred against the mate he would most assuredly have detained him. Instead of the *Pampero* having just arrived, as reported by the Harbor Police, she has been two weeks in port.

SINGULAR AND SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—JOHN JOLLEY, of No. 158 Cherry-street, while in a quarrel with his wife yesterday morning, caught up a shoe and threw it at her, but, missing the woman, the missile hit an infant named ALEXANDER M. MCLEAN, in the arms of its nurse, ELISABETH JOHNSON, causing almost instant death. Officer PIERCE, of the Fourth Ward, was called in and arrested JOLLEY. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, at which it transpired that the blow had fractured the child's skull. A verdict implicating JOLLEY was returned, and he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CAPT. WHITING'S POLAR LECTURE.—Capt. SAM. WHITING, late commander of the Charleston steamship *Marion*, delivered, by invitation, at Clinton Hall, last evening, a lecture upon the Arctic Expedition in search of Dr. KANE, of which he was an officer. He gave a detailed and graphic account of the Expedition from the time it started from New-York until the discover of Dr. KANE and his party, interspersed with poetic and glowing descriptions of Arctic scenes, and the perils and hardships incident to polar exploration. At the close of the lecture he gave, by request, a brief account of the seizure of the *Marion* at Charleston, and concluded by an eloquent eulogium upon the American flag, under whose protection he had sailed over the earth for twenty-five years, and in whose defence he was willing, if need be, to shed his life's blood. He was greeted throughout his lecture by repeated applause from a large audience, which, at the conclusion of his remarks, rose *en masse* and gave him three cheers and a tiger.

Rev. Mr. HUDSON will deliver his critical lecture on the play of "A Winter's Tale" this evening, at Clinton Hall.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Edward Everett, R. C. Winthrop, A. A. Lawreace and C. L. Woodbury, E. S. Tobey and A. Lyan, of Boston; Horace Randal, U. S. A.; C. S. Garfield and F. Vine, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

Hons. Wm. Kelley and O. V. Brainerd, of New-York; Gen. Halsum, of Paris; and Dr. Taylor, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Gridley and H. McKay, of Utica; J. S. Gilbert and family, of London, Eng; and C. Levering, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2916. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

EFFORTS FOR COMPROMISE AT WASHINGTON

Important Movements Among the Republicans.

Further Debate on the Pacific Railroad Bill in the Senate.

The Report of the Committee of Thirty-Three Before the House.

Personal Difficulty Between Messrs. Dunn, of Indiana, and Rust, of Arkansas.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Seizure of the Arsenal at Augusta by the Georgia Troops.

MEETING OF THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Disunion Address from Virginia Congressmen.

Attempted Seizure of Another Lot of Arms in New-York.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' COMPROMISE.

Many Northwestern Republicans are disposed to accept the greater portion of Senator DOUGLAS' last new Compromise. They will even swallow his refined and somewhat modified Popular Sovereignty. The proposition to extend the Presidential term to six years, making the President ineligible to re-election, and electing him by a direct popular vote, meets much favor. Mr. DOUGLAS will press his resolutions to a consideration by the Senate at the earliest moment, but it is exceedingly doubtful if they can be passed before the 4th of March.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION PROPOSED.

Another new project among Northern and Border State men is that of a Coogress of three Commissioners from each State, to assemble at Washington in February, to devise a basis of settlement of all questions of doubtful construction respecting the rights of different sections. This to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection in the several States.

BELLIGERENT CONGRESSMEN.

The scene in the House to-day between Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, and Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, was interesting and somewhat exciting. Mr. RUST made certain charges against the Republican Party, known to be without foundation. Mr. DUNN asked him if he did not know that such charges were "an infamous libel upon the Republican Party?" Mr. RUST asked if Mr. DUNN was "responsible for his language?" and received a cool affirmative. Mr. DUNN subsequently explained, but Mr. RUST was not satisfied. Mr. DUNN replied that his explanation was not to him but to the House. A duel is anticipated between them among friends of both parties. Mr. RUST is a duelist, and Mr. DUNN is a Southern man by birth and education, and in fighting parlance quite as "game" as Mr. RUST. It is hoped that the affair will be settled. In the present excited condition of the country, a hostile meeting of gentlemen of different parties might provoke most disastrous results. Mr. RUST sent a challenge this afternoon to Mr. DUNN through his colleague HINDMAN, but the most reliable information is that there will be no hostile meeting, as mutual friends have interfered to settle matters amicably. Both parties are known to be in town yet.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND DEFICIENCY BILLS.

The Senate made several additional amendments to the Pacific Railroad Bill to-day, which, it is feared, will render the chances of its ultimate passage exceedingly doubtful. There will be an attempt made to take up the Deficiency bill to-morrow or Saturday, and upon the Senate amendments, one or two gentlemen propose to make a fight. Should they succeed, the bill must go back to the Senate, thus doing great injury to many parties who are entitled to pay for services rendered to the Government.

KENTUCKY FOR THE UNION.

Dispatches to the Kentucky delegation to-day, say that their State Legislature refuses to secede or call a State Convention to consider the policy of such a step.

Both Houses of the North Carolina Legislature have passed a bill calling a Convention, but with marked conservative clauses.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, who is here, comes on for the purpose of securing a compromise from the Republicans as a basis upon which the Union men in the Border States can stand to resist secession. He is well known not be a compromiser, but as Kentucky has refused to call a Convention, and CLAY has great strength among Republicans, it is believed that if he makes this demand of them they may concede it.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Judge KELLOGG returned to-night from Springfield. Mr. LINCOLN probably will not come to Washington before the 20th of February. He will not interfere himself at present in the settlement of questions at issue, but is conciliatory and disposed to deal kindly but justly with the South.

THE NEW CABINET.

The question of the new Cabinet is as much in the fog as ever. No additional members have been fixed upon.

Senator SIMMONS has been designated as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Tariff. No better appointment could have been made.

VISIT OF THE BOSTON UNION COMMITTEE.

Messrs. EVERETT, WINTHROP, LAWRENCE, WOODBURY and TOREY, of the Boston Union-Saving Committee, arrived this afternoon. They assert that a large majority of the people of Massachusetts are in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Soon after their arriving, some verbal sparring occurred between Mr. LAWRENCE and Senator SUMNER. The latter disapproved of the object of the Committee's visit, and said it was all wind. Mr. LAWRENCE tartly replied that the object of his Committee was to prick a bag of wind and produce a collapse for their country's good.

Senator WILSON also took occasion to express his entire disapprobation of the mission.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Railroad Convention here to-day, after passing resolutions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, telegraphed to the Presidents of all the railroads in the Northern, Middle and Western States not already represented, asking their views. Telegrams are pouring in, indorsing the Convention's action. The President of the Northern Central Road of Pennsylvania says:

"Everybody on our line favors the Crittenden resolutions. Sign my name." WM. A. BOOTH.

The President of the Union meeting at New-York has engaged rooms here for himself and twenty others, who will arrive here on Tuesday, to urge upon Congress the adoption of some compromise measure.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. HOLT to-day formally took leave of the gentlemen connected with the Post-office Department. The First Assistant, Mr. KING, introduced Maj. TROTT, who, he said, had been selected by them to give expression to the friendly feelings they entertained for him, both as a private citizen and a public functionary. Mr. HOLT eloquently responded to the latter's address, alluding to the national gloom and to an event of the morning, viz.: the death, after a protracted illness, of Mr. DUNDAS, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, of whom he spoke as a pure and efficient officer. The gentlemen present, as well as Mr. HOLT, were solemnly impressed with these proceedings.

The Boston Committee, composed of EDWARD EVERETT and others, bearing the mammoth Union petition, have arrived.

Ex-President TYLER, on a peace mission to the President from Virginia, has reached here.

Mr. CASE, of Indiana, of the Committee on Territories, will report a bill appropriating $60,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas.

THADDEUS HYATT has proceeded thither with a view of exerting an influence in the Senatorial election. The principal candidates are Messrs. AVERY, POMEROY and GRAHAM.

Mr. RUST has, through a friend, sent a note to Mr. DUNN, owing to what was said in their colloquy in the House to-day. It is of the character usual in such cases.

Ex-President TYLER had a long, satisfactory and friendly interview with the President to-day. The latter expressed his belief that there will be no collision between the Federal and State forces during the remainder of his administration, and that he should certainly make every effort to prevent it and to preserve peace. Mr. TYLER will probably remain here till Feb. 4, to meet the Commissioners from States other than Virginia.

LARET ANDERSON, brother of Major ANDERSON, will leave here to-morrow for home (Cincinnati.) His efforts both in Washington and Charleston were instrumental in producing the better understanding between Major ANDERSON and the South Carolina authorities.

A large number of leading Republicans, from all parts of the country, have been here for several days. There has been a great deal of consultation among the Republicans, the results of which may soon be developed.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed a number of comparatively unimportant nominations, thus clearing the calendar. Among the confirmations was that of Capt. SLACK, of New-Jersey, as Quartermaster of the Marine Corps.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, returned from Springfield to-day, and the fact that he expresses the opinion that the Border State Committee resolutions come nearer than any other plans to what the public exigences require, is deemed significant in connection with his recent visit to the President elect.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

INDORSEMENT OF THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Railroad Convention held a meeting in this city to-day, to take into consideration the condition of our national affairs, and appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of their sentiments:

Mr. MARSH, President of the Erie Railroad, Mr. CORNING, President of the New-York Central Railroad, Mr. THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Mr. L'HOMMEDIEU, President of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

The Committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

That the plan embodied in the Crittendeu Resolutions for the adjustment of the difficulties now threatening the existence of the Union, meets our approbation.

That with very full opportunities of ascertaining the sentiments of the people in the extensive districts traversed by the roads here represented, we do not hesitate to express our conviction that such an adjustment would meet with the decided approval of a very large majority of them.

That from our observations we believe that the people of the North desire and would be satisfied with such a settlement of the Slavery controversy as will forever banish the Slavery question from the halls of Congress and the arena of Federal politics.

The Convention, consisting of about fifty gentlemen, paid a visit of respect to the President of the United States and to Gen. SCOTT. They were introduced to the former by Mr. FELTON, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, when the President made a patriotic address, and expressed his gratification in meeting so useful, respectable and enterprising class of his fellow-citizens, to whom was intrusted in part the control of nearly four hundred millions of dollars of invested capital. He also cordially approved of their action in behalf of the country.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.

It is gratifying to learn that the present Secretary of War has already pronounced the contracts made by his treacherous and corrupt predecessor for patent arms, in violation of a law of the last session of Congress, null and void; and thus one door of the Treasury, left open by the great profligate, is hermetically sealed. The late FLOYD was so generous and miscellaneous in the distribution of the patronage of his office; his contracts have been so invariably against the Government, and in favor of the plunderers, that it is respectfully suggested to Mr. Secretary HOLT to revoke at once every contract or order now unexecuted, that was entered into or given by his predecessor. There is no doubt that the Treasury will be greatly benefited thereby, without damage to the military service, though the cormorants of FLOYD may be unhappily exercised in the process.

I learn that the wives of two Army officers, whose husbands are stationed at Fort Sumter, narrowly escaped expulsion by the mob as they passed through Charleston, on their way to this city. They were warned to leave without delay, and the gallant King PICKENS, who boasts that he was "born insensible to fear," felt called upon by a regard to the public safety, to hurry their departure. The poor old Chaplain, who received a permit from Major ANDERSON to leave in company with the ladies, was met at the wharf by the "Chivalry," who ordered him in peremptory and insulting language, to proceed without delay on his journey. He stated to the gallant foes who assailed him, that he was a non-combatant, a minister of religion, a Marylander by birth, and a slaveholder, but with all these qualifications, his adherence to the cause of the Union was a firebrand which the Chivalry could not tolerate on the sacred soil of the flowery land of the Palmetto. The venerable Chaplain was compelled to dispose of his furniture at about one tenth of its cost, in order to raise the means of getting into a civilized part of the world.

Acts of brutality and cowardice such as these, which are but ordinary incidents in the seceding States, cannot fail to inspire the disgust and contempt of all men of honor and manliness on both sides of the Atlantic. They betray all the worst features of the despotism of the Terrorists in France, or of King BOMBA in Italy, accompanied by a ferocity and blackguardism peculiar to the negro drivers and traders of the South. The "Chivalry" of South Carolina has long been at a discount in the markets of the world; and the events of the present revolution, together with the deeds of glory by which its approach was heralded, such as the cowardly assault by a representative of the State upon Mr. SUMNER, are calculated to give to that knightly appellation an ironical significance the world over. The term *faith* implies whatever is true and holy among men; but "Punic faith" is a by-word for treachery and falsehood which has not grown stale in two thousand years of constant use. So the phase, "South Carolina Chivalry," is in a fair way to acquire an immortality of infamy, and to go down to the ages as a pithy expression for whatever is at once brutal, boastful, cruel and cowardly.

The resolution offered by Mr. COLFAX to withdraw the mail facilities from the seceding States, is the best, and almost the only practical move which has yet been made for checkmating King Cotton in his treacherous policy. It is not only the right thing to be done, but it is placed on its proper footing. The United States cannot and will not recognize the right of secession, and therefore it would not be legitimate to withdraw the mails, simply on the ground that a State Convention has passed a resolution or ordinance declaring it to be no longer in the Union. But the resignation of all judicial officers, and the impossibility of filling their places with others who could and would undertake to act, deprives the Government of all power to punish delinquent Postmasters and Contractors; and this fact would seem to furnish ample justification for the proposed measure.

The establishment of postal routes in any particular part of the country, is a question of expediency; and it is no new thing to withhold such accommodations, or to increase or withdraw, or curtail them, according to circumstances. Indeed, there is no subject which more frequently comes before the Postmaster-General for decision, than this one of extending or curtailing the benefits of the American Post-office.

The people of the territories and the new States have always to make a struggle before they succeed in getting a weekly or monthly mail. The Department in Washington first determines what it will cost, and whether it will pay; also, whether it is practicable at any cost to send a post-boy or a mail coach through a wilderness in which the lawless savages outnumber the civilized men. In like manner, if the citizens of any portion of the country become so rebellious and lawless as to endanger the safe transportation of the mails, or if in consequence of their rebellion and the disorganization of society which must follow, the mails become a burthen to the Government, with no power to enforce obedience to the regulations of the Department upon those who act under it, the right of the Government to give up such mail routes is clear. It is to be hoped that Mr. COLFAX's resolution will pass without delay, and that it will be promptly acted upon by the Post-office Department. Indeed, I can see no reason why the Administration may not, for the reasons stated, act without advisement on the part of Congress. If States choose to place themselves in the attitude of hostility to the General Government, they must not expect that the mails, which convey important letters and large sums of money, should be subjected to search and to robbery, at the hands of traitors, who have endeavored to throw off their allegiance. Much of the mail matter intended for the citizens of States which have not seceded, now passes through the hands of the traitors in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. This is a folly which should not be allowed for a single day. The Government is called upon by every consideration of honor, duty and policy to desist from a course which, by giving "aid and comfort" to traitors, is of itself treacherous and suicidal.

Col. CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, is in Washington. It is understood that he favors a moderate and conciliatory policy; and would be willing to support such measures as have been recommended by Messrs. SEWARD and ADAMS. He has visited the Legislatures of Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, as I am informed, and it is said that the two former are not disinclined to receive and support moderate terms of adjustment. Such is the rumor. I have not seen him.

OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

THE ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA SURRENDERED TO GOV. BROWN.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 24.

Seven hundred State troops assembled here this morning for a demonstration on the Arsenal. Gov. BROWN demanded the surrender of the Arsenal, which demand was complied with at 12½ o'clock. Negotiations were carried on yesterday and this morning. The Federal troops saluted the American flag. They will go hence to New-York.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Convention has elected ROBERT TOOMBS and HOWELL COBB as delegates from the State at large to the Montgomery Convention. Also the following District delegates:

1st—Francis Barton.	5th—Augustus R. Wright.
2d—Martin Crawford.	6th—Thomas R. Cobb.
3d—Judge Nisbett.	7th—Augustus Kenan.
4th—Ben. Hill.	8th—A. H. Stephens.

The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

DISUNION ADDRESS FROM VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 24.

Ten Virginia Congressmen have sent an address to the people of Virginia, giving a review of the proceedings and probable action of Congress in regard to the present state of affairs. They say it is vain to hope for any measure of conciliation or adjustment from Congress, which the people can accept. They also say that they are satisfied that the Republican Party designs by a civil war alone to coerce the Southern States, under the pretext of "enforcement of the laws," unless it shall become speedily apparent that the seceding States are so numerous, determined and united, as to make such an attempt hopeless. The address concludes by expressing the solemn conviction that prompt and decided action by the people of Virginia in Convention, will afford the surest means, under the providence of God, in averting the impending civil war, and of preserving a hope of reconstructing a Union already dissolved.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 24.

An address, signed by all the members of Congress from this State, with the exception of Messrs. BOTELER, CLEMENS, MILLSON, HARRIS and SMITH, has been issued to the people of Virginia, expressing despair of any settlement of existing difficulties by Congress. Mr. SMITH is absent from Washington on account of illness. He would have signed it if present. Mr. CLEMENS is classed here among the Black Republicans.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 24.

In the Senate to-day, the question of adjournment was postponed until the 18th of February.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Toronto *Leader*, the Government paper, this morning says it is in a position to announce in the most positive terms that it is the intention of the English Government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy as soon as it is formed.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dragoon Corps at West Point, which was ordered a few days ago to repair to the National Capital, is on its way thither by this time. They take six pieces of cannon, of which four are formidable field piecee, and two are howitzers, and seventy-eight splendid horses.

It has been ascertained that the brig *Dolphin* and the corvette *Germantown*, now at Norfolk, could be fitted out for commission in three weeks. Orders are expected to get them ready for sea.

Two or three self-authorized Navy officers have been investigating by debate, the probable feelings of of the soldiers of the Army and the sailors of the Navy, about the crisis, with the following result: Of about 17,000 Army soldiers, 8,000 have no feelings whatever on the matter; five thousand, chiefly Irish, would desert if they could do so conveniently, sooner than go South on a hostile errand, and two thousand straight Yankees "go in for fighting." In the Navy, five thousand blue-jackets at least are "Union-men at any price," while the service would be better off just now without the remainder. The marines obey all orders without comment. The *morale* of the Army is superior to that of the Navy.

The United States corvette *Savannah* has been removed from the dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as she was considered to be in an unsafe position. She now lies below the revenue cutter's berth in the stream.

The Annapolis Midshipmen have been denied their usual vacation this year, as circumstances might necessitate their speedy transfer to men-of-war. Young YANCEY, Wm. L.'s son, left school on Saturday last. He was much regretted.

Lieut. J. M. B. CLITZ, Second Lieutenant of the Brooklyn Yard, was detached yesterday and ordered to take passage on the 2d proximo for Spezzia, Italy, via Havre, to join the United States ship *Iroquois*, as executive officer, Lieut. HUGER, of South Carolina, the late executive officer, having resigned in consequence of the secession of his State.

The United States Government will soon be called upon to thank the new King of Italy for favors. The facilities of the Piedmontese docks at Genoa were cheerfully placed at the disposal of the officers attached to our disabled gun-boat *Iroquois*.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE TO THE BANKING AND POSTAL SYSTEMS.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The House of Representatives have appointed a Committee to inquire what changes in the banking system and currency of South Carolina are necessary in consequence of the change in political relations.

A resolution was passed to inquire of the Postal Committee what provisions can be made for the contingency of stopping the mails by the Federal Government.

The Legislature has appropriated $50,000 for carrying on the postal arrangement in case the Federal Government should stop the present system.

The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

The Catawba Indians, of this State, have offered themselves to Gov. PICKENS to serve in a military capacity. The offer has been accepted.

Gen. DAVIS is in town.

Lieut. MEAD has gone back to Fort Sumter.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Fall River *News* publishes a letter dated Charleston, Jan. 16, and written by the Captain of a vessel now in Charleston harbor. He says:

"It is currently reported around the city that if Fort Sumter is not given up by to-morrow, they will storm it; and they can probably take it in a short time, for they have got five thousand men for the purpose, and they say they will sacrifice three thousand of them, but what they will have it. ANDERSON has got but few men, and it will not take long to tire them out.

We have been out once since I wrote you last. We left the city about sunrise and crossed the bar about 1 A. M., and there were three schooners and two or three brigs placed in the channel to sink, so as to prevent the *Brooklyn* from coming in. If she comes in she will have a warm time of it, for they are to blow her to b——, as the papers state it.

We picked up a nice single patent block while coming in. Another smack picked up some $40 worth of stuff. They took the vessels just as they stood ready for sea, without taking off anything; but we did not take anything, for we were afraid they might take a notion to run us down, though I expected they would pick up the floating tackle themselves.

I see by a letter in the *Post* that we are suffering for provisions out here. The statement is false. Meat is cheaper than it was last Winter. We get good beefsteak for 8 cents a pound. The only thing scarce here is Northern produce, such as apples, potatoes and cabbages, but there is plenty of rice, flour and sweet potatoes. Flour is $7 50 per bbl. Best of Cuba molasses 35 cents.

They have stopped up the ship channel with old wrecks and three schooners, but we can pick our way out as yet. It seemed hard to see three good vessels sunk to intercept navigation, but they will sacrifice everything rather than submit, and I think they are right, for there is no gleam of hope from the North."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of Jan. 23

"I have already informed you that Mr. HOLT wrote Gov. PICKENS some days since, saying that unless Major ANDERSON's mail matter to and fro was allowed to have regular and prompt dispatch, that the mail for Charleston will be stopped. I hear that an answer was received last night from Gov. PICKENS, and the understanding seems to be that His Excellency is quite defiant. In other words, I suspect that he states that he shall do as *he* pleases in respect to forwarding mail matter to Major ANDERSON, and that the Government may close mail communication if it pleases. A thing of this sort will test the nerve of Mr. BUCHANAN; and should he determine not to stand by Mr. HOLT in the position he has taken, the latter will scarcely remain in the Cabinet.

It is stated that negotiations are on foot between this Government and Col. HAYNE, the Commissioner of South Carolina, and it is believed by some persons who have excellent means of observation and knowledge, that said negotiations will so result as materially to damage the position of the General Government in so far as the future is concerned."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

A festival is to be given by the Masonic fraternity on the 30th inst., in Albany. The following is an extract from a letter of Major ANDERSON, written by him in reply to an invitation to be present on the occasion:

FORT SUMTER, Jan. 15, 1861.

Permit me to express the gratification your Union-loving sentiments have given me. The time is at hand when all who love the glorious Union, under whose flag the country has won the admiration of the civilized world, shall show themselves good and true men. Our fellow-countrymen in this region have decided to raise another flag. I trust in God that wisdom and forbearance may be given by Him to our rulers, and that this severance may not be "*cemented in blood.*"

Regretting that it will not be permitted me to be with you on the 30th. I am sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major United States Army.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Wednesday, Jan 23.

Volunteers are engaged mounting and arranging cannon. Carpenters are making scaling ladders, and the utmost bustle prevails.

The *Wyandotte* has anchored to the westward of Fort Pickens, under the guns of the Fort. It is supposed she is to assist Lieut. SLEMMER.

Pilots have been notified that they may bring United States war vessels inside the Harbor if they carry a flag of truce.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Crittenden resolutions were taken up in the Senate to-day on the final passage. Speeches were made by Democratic Senators in favor, and by Republican Senators against them. They passed 11 to 6—ten Democrats and one National Union man in favor.

The Governor has nominated GEORGE H. BROWN, of Somerset, for Judge of the Supreme Court. It was referred.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Convention was occupied principally, to-day, in discussing the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Committee.

ABOLITION MEETING AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Susan B. Anthony-Garrisonian meeting came off here this afternoon, in Doolittle Hall. There was no disturbance whatever.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has commenced its two days' session in Tremont Temple. FRANCIS JACKSON presides.

By 10 o'clock, the hour of meeting, the body of the hall was filled by the friends of the cause, including many ladies.

Soon after the passages and doorways to the hall were filled by a disorderly crowd.

Remarks from the President and JAMES FREEMAN CLARK were listened to respectfully, but the appearance of WENDELL PHILLIPS called forth a storm of yells and hisses from the extreme part of the hall.

The rioters are not in strong force, but manage continually to interrupt Mr. PHILLIPS in his remarks.

Mr. PHILLIPS keeps cool, and declares that as he has two days before him, he will finish his speech.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 24—2. P. M.

As yet there are no indications of a serious riot.

Previous to attempting to speak, Mr. PHILLIPS read a series of resolutions, quoting from DANIEL WEBSTER, WM. ELLERY, CHANNING and HENRY CLAY, and others.

The resolutions were comparatively reasonable, and were listened to in silence. Therefore, the speaker stated that hereafter an additional series might be expected.

At 1 o'clock comparative quiet was restored, when Mr. PHILLIPS was allowed to finish his speech, and the Convention adjourned for dinner.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Louisiana State Convention met to-day.

A flag with fifteen stars upon it floats over the Capitol.

After a fervent prayer had been offered up, the Convention organized by electing Ex-Gov. MOUTON President, by a *viva voce* vote of 61 to 41.

Mr. MOUTON was conducted to the Chair, and made a speech, thanking the Convention for the distinction conferred upon him, and advising the utmost calmness and firmness in all their deliberations.

Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a Committee of Fifteen, to report articles of secession of Louisiana from the Federal Union.

Several plans were here offered.

A resolution was adopted to invite the Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina to seats on the floor.

The Chairman then named the Committee of Fifteen to report the Ordinance of Secession. The Committee will make their report to-morrow.

The Committee on Rules, etc., reported the following officers as necessary, in addition to the President: A Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Doorkeeper, a Warrant Clerk, and a suitable number of enrolling and translating clerks.

A Secretary was elected on the fourth ballot.

A Committee of three was then appointed to wait on the Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina.

The Convention has adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The State Legislature has adjourned until the 4th of February.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Committee of Fifteen reported, to-day, an ordinance of secession, and resolutions regarding the navigation of the Mississippi River. Both were ordered to be printed.

The Committee then asked for a postponement of discussion until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Several substitutes to the report were offered as a settlement for the present difficulties, which were also ordered to be printed to-morrow.

The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were then welcomed to the Convention.

An invitation from the Mayor of New-Orleans for the Convention to meet in that city, was laid over.

A resolution of thanks to the Governor for his prompt action in seizing the forts of Louisiana, and declaring that "we will defend them, here and elsewhere, with all the means in our power," was offered.

Mr. ROSELEANS said he would like to be informed, before voting, upon what authority the Governor acted. As the highest conservator of the peace, the action of the Governor might have been necessary, but until he was informed that the action was necessary, he was not prepared to thank or censure the Governor.

A warm discussion ensued, when a message was received from the Governor, giving the particulars in reference to the seizing of the forts, etc.

After further discussion for and against the resolution, it was passed by a vote of 118 to 5.

Much confusion prevailed during the proceedings which the President felt called upon to rebuke.

MORE AID AND COMFORT.

WHOLESALE SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO THE SOUTH.

Efforts of the Police to Seize Them—They Narrowly Escape Being Carried off Themselves.

Determined Resistance of the Captain and Owners of the Steamer.

Investigations of the United States Grand Jury.

In spite of the efforts of the Police authorities to prevent the shipment of arms and other war munitions to the South, not a steamer has left this port, since public attention was called to the subject, without carrying more or less of these materials.

The instructions recently issued to the police require them to keep a watchful eye on all vessels about sailing for Southern ports, and to notify the Superintendent whenever any arms, cartridges, or other articles contraband of war are discovered going on board. In order to evade this espionage of the police, these shipments are always deferred until almost the last moment of the vessel's hour of departure. The goods are then hurried down to the pier, the shipper gives a wink to the Purser, and perhaps a quarter each to the stevedores, when the boxes of "Hardware" are speedily hoisted on board, the fasts are let go, *or cut!* and the guns have—*gone off.* Meantime the police, who have observed the movements, have been occupied in transmitting intelligence to the Superintendent of Police, and receiving the necessary orders to act.

In this manner a large quantity of arms were yesterday supposed to have been shipped to Savannah by the steamer *Montgomery*, Capt. BAKER, one of H. B. CROMWELL & Co.'s steamers. About 2½ o'clock P. M., half an hour previous to the time of departure of the above steamer, one of the officers attached to the steamboat squad saw a cart containing six boxes, resembling those used for transporting muskets, go upon the pier (No. 12) and unload opposite the *Montgomery's* gangway. Hastening to the Station-house in Broad-street, near the Custom-house, he telegraphed to the Superintendent of Police, informing him of the circumstance, and asking if any action should be taken. It was some ten minutes before the answer was received; which, however, was sufficiently explicit, and was as follows:

ORDER.

"Seize all fire-arms that may be found going on board of the Savannah steamer at Pier No. 12 North River."

With these instructions the officer proceeded to notify others of the Police, and in a few moments a dozen officers were on their way to the pier. Their movements, which were not particularly slow, or graduated strictly by military rules, attracted attention, and the inquiry ran through the street, "What's up?" On went the Police, "skelping it" through slush and snow, while a train of curious persons followed them, anxious to know the cause of the excitement.

On arriving at the dock, the shrill whistling of the steam as it escaped from the well-charged boiler of the *Montgomery*, and the movements upon her deck, indicated that she was just ready to depart. Some of the Police stationed themselves at the posts which held the fasts of the steamer, while others, to the number of some half a dozen, mounted the sides of the vessel, and immediately began reconnoitering the hold, if possible to discover the contraband muskets.

By this time the Captain discovered the presence of the police examining among his freight, when he called out to know what they were doing down there? Sergeant WEMISS, of the First Precinct, answered that they were in search of "those muskets." Capt. BERRY directed them to go ashore, and instantly gave orders to the men on the deck "to let go the fasts."

At this juncture one of the party suggested they should arrest the engineer, but that officer, probably hearing the word passed, put himself beyond reach. At the same instant the Captain repeated the order to "cast off the hawser." "I can't do it," shouted the sailor on the dock; "the policeman won't let me." "Bring here the ax," shouted the Captain to the second mate, "and cut away these fasts!" No quicker said than done, the officer cut the forward fast, and then came running aft with the ax in his hand, and only awaited a repetition of the order.—"Cut away the hawser, I tell you," when two or three quick, but careful, blows of the implement severed the fasts. The Captain, whose hand was on the engine signal, rang the bell, and the propeller began immediately to turn.

"All ashore, Police!" shouted the officers on the dock to their companions in the steamer's hold, who, taking the hint, now scrambled quickly on deck and jumped ashore, as the vessel moved off. At this the spectators on the pier set up a decisive shout of laughter, and the officers, satisfied with having exerted themselves to the utmost to carry out their instructions, prepared to return to their respective posts of duty.

Capt. BERRY appeared considerably excited at the irruption of the Police upon his vessel, and interlarded his orders and conversation with numerous naughty-cal phrases. He threatened, with a terrible oath, that he would carry the policemen to Savannah—a trip which would, no doubt, have been agreeable, though their reception there might not have been so hospitable.

WHAT MR. CROMWELL SAID.

Mr. H. B. CROMWELL, who was on the pier and witnessed the proceedings, met the policemen going away, and addressed them nearly as follows:

"I understand Mr. KENNEDY seized those muskets on the *Monticello*, in order to precipitate a crisis; I will tell him that if he don't stop interfering with our vessels he will precipitate the crisis sooner than he expects it; he will be precipitated out of office."

POLICEMAN—We are obeying orders, Mr. CROMWELL, and it does not become you to address us in that way. You should talk to the Superintendent.

Mr. CROMWELL—You'll find that obeying orders in this case may break owners; you've heard of that, perhaps, and I wish you would tell your master so.

Here the conversation dropped, and the parties separated.

It may not be amiss to remind the authorities that, in the event of another such occurrence as this of the *Montgomery*, there is a telegraph from No. 21 Wall-street to Fort Hamilton, and also to Staten Island, which can be made use of for stopping vessels which defy the legal authorities.

THE ARMS SEIZED ON THE CASPIAN.

The five hundred muskets which were seized on board of the schooner *Caspian* on Tuesday have been restored. The Captain of that vessel appearing before Superintendent KENNEDY and satisfied him, by an exhibition of his manifest and other papers, that he was bound to Carthagena, and not to Savannah. The packages on board supposed to be marked for the latter place were marked "Savan" for Savanilla, a port not far from Carthagena. The Superintendent accordingly ordered the redelivery of the muskets, and paid the expense of their reshipment.

THE ARMS SEIZED ON THE MONTICELLO.

With respect to the muskets taken from on board of the *Monticello* on Tuesday, it has become known that they were on consignment to the Adjutant-General of the State of Georgia. They were a lot manufactured at Windsor, Vt., in 1858, for the British Government, whose agents rejected them. The owners then attempted to dispose of them in Vera Cruz, but the Mexicans, for some reason, refused to receive them. Recently they were brought to this City, where one of the City Banks bought them cheap on speculation, and afterwards the directors of the institution found a cash purchaser in the person of the Georgia Adjutant. Mr. KENNADY says he is waiting for the Georgians to make a claim upon him for the seized articles.

The following dispatch has been received by H. B. CROMWELL & Co., owners of the steamship *Monticello*, from their Savannah agents:

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The seizure of arms from the *Monticello* causes excitement here. Can you get them back? We fear retaliation.

The police who witnessed the shipment of arms by the steamer *Marion* assert that truck No. 5,323 was employed in carting what appeared to be muskets, cartridges, and small arms from Adams' Express Company, No. 59 Broadway, to that steamer, just previous to her sailing. While the officer was making inquiries the steamer sailed, and left a truck-load of boxes, supposed to contain Minie muskets and balls, a specimen of which (the latter) was obtained. The same Express Company also shipped a lot by the steamer *Transport* to Philadelphia. They were believed to have come from New-Haven.

THE GRAND JURY.

ALLEGED SECRET EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH.

The United States Grand Jury yesterday examined Rev. H. H. GARNETT, Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. JOHN MOLFORD, touching the alleged shipment of arms on board of a schooner which was recently said to have sailed for Port au Prince, Hayti. Neither of the witnesses saw any arms go on board, and none were shipped to their knowledge. The vessel contained peaceful emigrants, who were destined for Hayti, where they are to find a home by invitation of President GEFFRARD and the Government of that Republic. This rumor appears to have been started by some mischievous persons, with a view of needlessly alarming the South, and the connection of JOHN BROWN, Jr., with the enterprise, as one of the agents, has been used to give plausibility to the story of a Southern invasion for purposes of insurrection.

RYNDERS ON THE STUMP.

HIS VIEWS ON SECESSION, KERRIGAN, PHILLIPS, BEECHER, YANCEY AND COCK-FIGHTING.

The establishment of CROOK & DUFF is not unknown to fame. There, daily, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., congregate the politicians, great and small, and the *literati* of all sorts, ages and kinds, that they may eat, drink, be merry, and talk. Frequently fat contracts are apportioned there; often vast schemes are initiated there, and not a day passes that occurrences, worthy of note, do not transpire between its hospitable walls.

On Thursday, at that hour when bibulous men are prone to indulge in the flowing bowl, we were permitted to observe one of the most significant of gatherings, and privileged in hearing certain very explicit and singular sentences. The affair, in brief, was as follows: Mr. HALL, an inspector of hats, an old and estimable citizen, was quietly partaking of some bivalves, when Marshal RYNDERS, a prominent office-holder, and one of the best abused man in the country, entered. Some common-place conversation took place, during which quite a crowd gathered around them, and the following dialogue, spoken in tones not the most quiet, ensued

Rynders—Fight! Who in thunder's a-going to fight? I hear a great blowing everywhere about fighting and licking and all that, but I notice d——h few of you go down to tackle them fellows.

Hall—Well, Marshal, we don't want to fight. You're the man for that business—at least so the public believe. How is it?

Rynders—I don't care a tinker's d—n for what the public believes—why should I? I do my best. I understand public sentiment as well as any man in this City, but I don't *care* anything about it. I know my principles are right. I know men in this City, high in office, high in public esteem, and approved by everybody, who are d——d scoundrels. But what of it? Public opinion don't make them any better nor me any worse. There's too much public opinion. These scoundrelly scribblers of the papers say a great deal too much, and then call it "freedom of the Press." I think it's too much freedom.

Hall—Oh, Captain! You're the last man to give up free speech.

Spectacled bystander—How about Beecher, Captain?

Rynders—I think Beecher's a hypocrite. He pretends to be a man of God, and to be the disseminator of God's Holy Word, don't he? Well, I know he isn't, and he knows he isn't, and I call that hypocrisy. But to recur to South Carolina—I believe she has a perfect right to secede. I

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR DIFFICULTY WITH PERU.

Vindication of our Claims—The Principles of Law and International Usage.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1861.

Our controversy with the Peruvian Government deserves more attention than it has received at the hands of the public. The question involved in the seizure and confiscation of the American ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* lies within a nutshell. It is simply this: Were the captains of these vessels justified in entering into charter parties for the carriage of the guano, for receiving which their ships were seized? As simple hailees for hire, were they criminally liable for receiving on board their vessels this common article of commerce? What are the facts? They went to the port of Iquique, in the pursuit of lawful commerce, and they found all that part of Peru—including the guano deposits, Pabellon de Pica and Punta de Lobos—in the hands of the revolutionists, who were exercising all the functions of a regular Government, entering and clearing vessels at the Custom-House, &c. They had no alternative but submission to the *de facto* Government which they found there. After discharging their cargoes, they sought freights for their vessels, and obtained charters—not from the revolutionary party or its agents, but from two respectable and responsible residents of the city and port of Iquique; and the charter parties were entered into to take guano at Pabellon de Pica and Punta de Lobos, delivered alongside of their vessels by the charterers, without inquiring how or from whom it was obtained. As common carriers and hailees they were not bound to ask these questions. If any offence was committed the charterers were the offenders, and not the bailees, who had no interest in the guano; but the charterers have never been called upon by Peru to answer for their part in the transaction.

The learned counselors and zealous writers in the interest of Peru cannot controvert the principles of law and international usage which have heretofore governed in such cases as this, viz.: That civil war confers upon the *de facto* Government tha right to govern such portions of the country as it may be able to reduce to its possessions; that the conqueering party has the right to declare the law of the place as long as its occupation of it continues, and all the rights of the previous sovereign are suspended until his actual possession is resumed; that those who remain, and neutrals who resort there during such occupancy, must accept the law from the conquering party, as the rulers *de facto*, and not from the government *de jure*, which has been expelled; and such neutrals have a right to be exempted from all vexatious interruptions when the ascendency of the parties is temporarily changed by the progressing events of the contest. *That is the law.* At the time of the seizure of these vessels the jurisdiction of the revolutionary party, under VIVANCO, was perfect, and, as the conquering party, he had the right to suspend the hitherto prohibitory decrees in relation to the trade in guano from Pabellon de Pica and Punta de Lobos. It was under this suspension that the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* went there to load under their charter parties. In doing this, as common carriers and bailees, did the American captains so violate the laws of Peru as to forfeit their vessels? Certainly not; and Peru, in holding them to such penalties, is clearly and wholly in the wrong.

But Peru tells us, through the public Press, that France and Chili have given decisions adverse to our claims. This statement is without the shadow of foundation. Mr. FURANT asked the French Government to enforce his contracts, made with the Revolutionary Party, against the Peruvian Government, *after* the termination of the Revolution, and they very properly refused. This is the only question that has been presented and decided by the French Government touching this matter. Our own Government has decided a similar question in precisely the same way. The Chilian Minister at Lima has announced the determination of his Government to demand of Peru an indemnification for the seizure and confiscation of the Chilian vessels under the same circumstances. So much for this groundless assertion of Peru, and the American claim stands undisputed by a single adverse precedent.

One or two things must be true: either Peru is a martyr, the constant victim of injustice and wrong, suffering at the hands of all nations, or the conclusion is irresistible that she is a very hard subject to deal with: for it is a notorious fact that Gen. CASTILLA, the present Executive of Peru, is always at variance with almost every nation with whom he has commercial relations. Besides his difficulty with us, he has, at present, a serious question with Great Britain—has recently been forced by the guns of France to yield to her demands—is at issue with Spain for the detention of one of her vessels: always has a bone picking with Chili—has declared war against Bolivia—is virtually at war with Ecuador—is hostile to the Constitutional Government of New-Grenada, and has just been detected in furnishing arms to the revolutionary party there. The public will judge, in view of these facts, whether Peru is a victim or a malignant. She does not respect the rights of any people, further than suits her own interests; and the United States Government will cover itself with disgrace if it fails to exact reparation for the wrongs of our citizens at her hands. S.

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Important Statement of Hon. John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan 18, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant, asking my attention to your letter of the 2d instant to my predecessor, and beg leave to answer its several points of inquiry in their order:

1. "What were the amount and description of bonds and Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1861, and under what authority were they issued?"

In reply I herewith inclose the official statement of the Register of the Treasury, dated the 5th instant, showing the details of the public debt of the United States on the 1st instant, marked A.

2. "What amount of bills, acceptances and other evidences of debt has been issued by the head of any Department within one year, and whether outstanding or not?"

In answer to this inquiry, I have the honor to state that it appears from the correspondence here that on the receipt of your letter, letters were addressed to the heads of the several departments, requesting them to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with the means of responding to this inquiry in regard to their respective departments.

I beg leave to submit herewith the answer of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Interior, of the Secretary of War, and of the Acting Postmaster-General, and of the Secretary of the Navy.

I understand that the Treasury Department never issues bills, acceptances, or other evidences of debt, except such as appear upon the books of the Register's office, whose statement has been before referred to.

3. "What amount of accounts, debts or claims against the Government has been allowed and passed by the proper accounting officers which remains unpaid?"

In reply to this inquiry I beg leave to state that, excepting sundry small claims presented and settled through the Department of the Interior, amounting to $33,152 94, and certain claims presented and allowed through this Department, amounting to $82,163 54, all claims duly allowed and passed by the proper accounting officers, have been satisfied by warrants on the Treasurer, and that officer has remitted his drafts on the various depositories to pay the same.

Within the last few days, the amount of overdue Treasury notes presented for redemption has exceeded the power of the Treasurer to place drafts in payment on the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, where the holders desired the remittances to be made, and an accumulation of warrants to the amount of about $360,000 has occurred on this account in the Treasurer's hands, which he has been unable to pay.

4. "What amount of salaries, compensation, and other dues not embraced in the foregoing, which is due and payable on or before the first of January, 1861?"

In reply to this inquiry I beg leave to state that for all the salaries paid directly from the Treasury, warrants have been drawn on the Treasury and drafts remitted accordingly. But it is proper to suggest that officers and soldiers of the army, officers, seamen and marines in the navy, and a large portion of the persons employed in the civil offices of the United States, are not paid directly from the Treasury, but through disbursing offices, to whom money is advanced, from time to time, for that purpose, as well as for other authorized changes, upon the requisition of the proper Department.

Requisitions from the Secretary of War in favor of disbursing officers of that Department, amounting to $912,905 90, from the Secretary of the Navy in favor of disbursing officers of that Department, amounting to $615,487 21; from the Secretary of the Interior, in favor of disbursing officers of that Department, amounting to $124,866 87; and from the proper authorities of the Treasury Department, in favor of disbursing officers and contractors, amounting to $255,435 07; making an aggregate of $1,908,695 05, for which warrants have not been issued.

The periods when the sums thus called for were actally due and payable can only be ascertained by special investigation into the several cases; but it is supposed that the whole, or nearly the whole, amount was due on or before the 1st of January instant. Besides these requisitions received by this Department, it is understood that the War and Navy Departments have calls for large amounts, for which their requisitions have been delayed on account of the exhausted condition of the Treasury.

Besides these claims, the bounties payable by law to vessels employed in the codfisheries, during the last season, were due and payable on the 31st ultimo. Detailed estimates of these bounties, as far as proofs have been presented to the collectors of the respective districts, have been received, showing the amount due and payable on that day to be $447,201 83. This Department has been unable to make any provision for paying these bounties, for want of sufficient money in the Treasury. Adding this sum to the foregoing, the aggregate of sums due and payable on or before the 1st inst. may be taken to be $2,355,896 94.

5. "The facts connected with the negotiation of the recent sale of Treasury notes, and how the proceeds thereof were applied?"

In answer to this inquiry I have the honor to state that under the notice issued on the 18th ult., inviting proposals for the exchange of $5,000 000 for Treasury notes, offers at 12 per cent. or less were made only to the amount $1,831,000. Offers to exchange $465,000 for notes bearing interest at rates ranging from 15 per cent. to 36 per cent. were also received. The offers at 12 per cent. and less were accepted: those above that rate were declined.

Previous to the issue of the notice, the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York was informed that the exchange of $5,000,000 was the smallest amount which would enable the Department to protect the public credit by the redemption of Treasury notes falling due, and paying interest on the 1st of January in the stocks of the United States.

From the preliminary deposits of one per cent., made with him under the terms of the notice, that officer became aware that not one-half of the sum required had been offered in New-York, and he probably endeavored to induce the banks and capitalists of that city to exchange the balance of the sum called for at 12 per cent. interest, which was the rate at which the bulk of the offers had been made. Immediately after the decision of the Department on these offers had been made, he advised the Department that certain parties would take the balance, through the Bank of Commerce, at 12 per cent. This proposition was accepted, on condition that the amount required to make up the $5,000,000 be deposited without delay. The whole amount has been applied to the payment of overdue Treasury notes and other pressing demands on the Treasury.

Presuming that you only desired the material facts of this negotiation, I have not sent the correspondence in regard to the offers for Treasury notes, or an exhibit in detail of the receipts and payments by the Assistant Treasurer at New-York from the 28th ult., when the proposals for the Treasury notes were awarded. Should these particulars be desired, they will be cheerfully furnished.

Your letter further asks:

"1st. The amount of money in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st day of January, 1861, and where deposited?"

In reply I beg leave to inclose a copy of the Treasurer's statement of that date, marked C, which contains the information requested.

"2d. Whether any defalcation of either of the present depositories of the public money is known to the Department?"

In answer to this inquiry I have the honor to state that, so far as is known to this Department, the depositories have promptly paid the Treasurer's drafts on them; and no defalcation or refusal of the present depositories has been reported.

"3d. The receipts of the Government from all sources, from the date of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury up to the 1st of January, 1861, so far as known to the Department."

I beg leave to suggest that the date up to which the receipts into the Treasury are given in the last annual report of this Department was the 30th of September last, being the close of the first quarter of the current fiscal year. The aggregate receipts from all sources during the quarter from Oct 1 to Dec 31, 1860, appear so far as reports have been received, by the Treasurer's exhibit of current receipts, to have been $17 181,783 93.

"4th. What amount of means, in addition to the Treasury notes authorized by law and the current revenue, will be required to pay outstanding, current and accruing dues before the close of the present fiscal year?"

The first element for an answer to this inquiry is the amount required to be paid for carrying on the public service during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

To ascertain this amount, we must refer to the estimated expenditure of the various branches of the public service during the three quarters of the fiscal year from October 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, as stated in the last annual report of this Department. They will be found on page 3, and are $46,935,232 58. From this sum deduct the amount expended during the quarter ending December 31, 1860, which, by the Register's statement, is $12,069,107 95, exclusive of redemption of Treasury notes, leaves the sum of $34,866,124 63 to be provided for, besides the Treasury notes maturing on and before June 30, 1861. These, on the 1st of January, 1861, amounted to $11,795,600, making the amount required to be paid from January 1 to June 30, 1861, $46,661,724 63. Of these outstanding Treasury notes there have been redeemed, between the 1st and 14th of January instant, $2,534,200, reducing the current liabilities of the Treasury to that extent.

The amount required, therefore, to meet the outstanding current and accruing dues before the close of the current fiscal year, beside any additional charges on the Treasury created by legislation during the present session of Congress, is $44,077,524 63.

The existing means for meeting this amount are:

1. The balance of the loan of 21,000,000 authorized by an act of June 22, 1860, for redeeming treasury notes. Of this loan, $7,022,000 only has been negotiated and paid into the treasury, leaving $13 978,000 to be realized from that source. Should the present disturbed condition of the country continue, some modification of the terms prescribed by the act may be necessary to make the loan available.

It may not be improper to add that when the estimates before referred to were submitted, no difficulty was apprehended in meeting the outstanding Treasury notes as fast as they fell due, by the proceeds of this loan. As this resource has failed, to the extent of the above-stated balance of $13,978,000, to preserve the credit of the United States, it has become indispensable to pay these notes out of the revenue from other sources. During the last quarter, about eight millions of Treasury notes were redeemed, which, with the two and one-half millions redeemed since the 1st of January, 1861, make ten and a half millions. The amount received from the loan, being a small fraction above seven millions, threw upwards of three and a half millions of these notes on the other resources of the Treasury for redemption. This is one of the principal causes of the delay and difficulty which have recently existed in providing for other demands of the public service.

2. Receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue.

The annual report from this Department estimated the receipts from customs, during the three quarters of the current fiscal year, from Oct. 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, at $40,000,000. Probably, in view of the great abundance of exportable products, had the affairs of the country continued in their usual condition, this estimate would have been realized. In October last, the prospect justified very liberal estimates of the consumption of dutiable merchandise. Since that time so sudden and great a change has occurred in the financial, commercial and political relations of the several States, as to render any well-grounded estimate of the amount of dutiable merchandise which will be entered for consumption before the 30th of June next, entirely impracticable. Although the amount of merchandise entered for consumption will, for long periods of time, be governed by permanent causes, it may, for short periods, depend almost entirely on public confidence, which fluctuates with every disturbance of the ordinary political or commercial condition of the country. This has been strikingly exemplified in the revenue from customs during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1860. Instead of amounting to fifteen millions as was reasonably and confidently expected in October, the returns, so far as received, indicate that it fell below eight millions. At the port of New-York alone, more than six millions of the merchandise imported during the single month of December, instead of being entered for consumption, were placed in warehouse, and nothing was realized upon them for the Treasury.

So greatly is the amount of our customs revenue dependent upon political and monetary changes—on which, at the present time, no reliable calculation can be made—that the receipts from this source during the remainder of the fiscal year, must be, so far as regards this Department, the subject of conjecture. At present, from all the light I am able to obtain, it would seem that sixteen millions would be a liberal estimate for the revenue from customs between Jan. 1 to June 30, 1861. This, with the amount received from that source during the quarter ending on Dec. 31, 1860, will make more than one-half the aggregate estimated in the annual report.

The receipts from the public lands for the three quarters from Oct. 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, were estimated in the annual report at $2,250,000. So far as returns have been received for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1860, the amount realized from that source appears to have been about $250,000. Should no change be made during the present session of Congress in the existing laws, in regard to acquiring public lands by individuals, the amount which may be expected from that source may reach a million of dollars between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1861. This is one-half of the amount estimated in the annual report, and at this time will probably be regarded as a large sum from that source, which will be realized only under favorable circumstances.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources for the quarter from Oct. 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, were estimated in the annual report at $750.000. For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1860, these receipts fell short $200,000, and cannot be expected to realize more than $400.000 during the remainder of the current fiscal year to June 30, 1861.

Under the views herein set forth, the aggregate receipts from ordinary sources of revenue, during the half year from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1861, may be thus stated:

From Customs	$16 000.000 00
From Public Lands	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	400,000 00
Total	$17,400,000 00
3. Add to these the balance of the Treasury notes, authorized by act of Dec. 17, 1860	5,000,000 00
Make the amount of means for half year.	22,400,000 00
The estimated demands on the Treasury, under existing laws, during the half year as above stated, including the redemption of $9,211,400 of Treasury notes, is	41 077.524 63
The amount required in addition to the $5,000.000 of Treasury notes, and the current revenue to pay outstanding, current, and accruing dues before the close of the present fiscal year is, therefore	21.677.524 63

This amount may be reduced $7.689,524 63, if the balance of the loan authorized by the Act of June 22, 1860, (being $13,978,000) be made available to the Treasury.

Allow me to state that the materials of this letter were mainly prepared under the direction of my predecessor; and the presentation of them to you in their present form is among my first official acts.

Before closing this communication, I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are deposited with twenty-six of the States, for safe-keeping, over $28,060,000 belonging to the United States, for the repayment of which the faith of these States is pledged by written instruments, on file in this Department.

The annual statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1860, represents this amount as a part of the "balance in Treasury" on that day.

It was subject, when deposited, to the draft of the Secretary of the Treasury whenever required "for the purpose of defraying any want of the public treasury," as will be seen by the 13th section of the act of June 23, 1836, entitled "an act to regulate the deposits of the public money;" but by the act of October 2, 1837, chap 1, the deposit remains with the States "until otherwise directed by Congress." I refer to this financial resource as an available one, should the public exigencies demand it. It is not doubted that the greater portion of the amount so deposited would be promptly and cheerfully repaid, should an exigency arise involving the public honor or safety. If, instead of calling for these deposits, it should be deemed advisable to pledge them for the repayment of any money the Government might find it necessary to borrow a loan contracted on such a basis of security, engrafting to the plighted faith of the Federal Government that of the individual States, could hardly fail to be acceptable to capitalists.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

A.

Statement showing the amount of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1861.

Loan of 1842 per act of April 15 1842	$2,893 364 11
Loan of 1846 per act of July 22, 1846	1,000 00
Loan of 1847, per act of Jan 28, 1847	9,415 259 00
Loan of 1848, per act of March 15, 1848	8,998 341 89
Loan of 1858, per act of June 14, 1858	20,000,000 00
Loan of 1860, per act of June 22 1860	6 812,010 00
Texan Indemnity, per act of Sept 9 1850	3 461,000 00
Texas 5 per cent, per act of Sept. 9, 1850	182 785 51
Old funded and unfunded debt	114,118 54
Treasury notes issued under acts prior to 1857	104,861 64
Treasury notes issued under act of Dec. 23 1857	11 795 600 00
Total	$63,709.321 63

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, Jan 5, 1861.

*This amount will be increased $180,000 in a few days, making the total issue $7,0.2,600.

European Prospects—German Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
HANOVER, Monday, Dec 31, 1860.

All the different Governments of the North of Europe appear to be fully convinced that war between France and the German Confederation will be altogether unavoidable in the Spring of next year. Under this moral certitude, the armaments are going on in Germany to a most formidable extent, and it is expected that in two months time all the ten corps, forming the Federal army, will be provided with rifled artillery according to the newest system.

Prussia, which, of all the German States, has most occasion to fear an invasion of her Rhenish Provinces, is employing a most prodigious activity in her military armaments and new organization of her troops, which will soon be raised to 700,000—infantry, cavalry and artillery. Such a number of soldiers at the command of a single State may appear extraordinary, but it must be remembered that in Prussia every man is liable to military services.

At the present moment negotiations are going on between Austria and Prussia relative to the nomination of a commander-in-chief of the Federal army. As these two Powers have not yet succeeded in coming to an understanding on this question, a commission of Austrian and Prussian officers has been appointed, to meet on the 2d of January, at Berlin, for the purpose of discussing this matter, and deliberating whether it would not be more expedient, and afford a more efficient protection to the German States, if the Federal army were divided into three distinct and independent divisions—the first to be commanded by an Austrian general, the second by a Prussian, and the third by a Bavarian officer, of corresponding rank. By this means, it is hoped, the different interests of the Federacy will be reconciled.

It has also been decided that in the event, which appears very probable, of a second war between Austria and Sardinia next Spring, for the possession of the Venetia territory, that the armies of Bavaria and Wurtemburg, at present completely organized, are to occupy the Grand Duchy of Tyrol, as far as the Italian borders. By this means the Austrian army, in case of defeat, will be safe from pursuit on its own territory—or, at any rate, a serious obstacle will have to be encountered by the enemy in attempting to enter German dominions. It is feared that the conflict will assume tremendous dimensions, as it appears that the Emperor NAPOLEON meditates giving active assistance to the King of Sardinia.

Russia, fearing a revolution in Poland, is also making great military preparations, to the great prejudice of her finances, which were already very much crippled by the war with France and England in the Crimea. The fifth corps of the Russian army has been placed on a war footing, and numerous troops are marching into Poland, to the Prussian frontiers, as well as to the borders of Gallicia, where insurrectionary movements, which might easily spread to the Russian possessions in Poland, are expected—and for the suppression of which these military forces are being concentrated as above stated.

Altogether, very serious troubles are looked forward to in Europe, and a general uneasiness prevails, particularly in commercial circles.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle*, minister of Inveresk, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, is about as interesting a book of the kind as has met our observation for some time. Notwithstanding the many pondarous platitudes which are annually palmed off upon the public, we have an especial fondness for autobiographies. When wearied with set speeches and squared stories, there is a pleasant relief in throwing one's self at the feet of an intelligent old gentleman, and gathering the narratives which tremble on the lips of garrulous age. The same feeling of relief is experienced when we turn from the stately march of history to the easy flow of personal reminiscences. To get at the real characters and habits of the celebrities of any period, you must consult with one of their cotemporaries. The premeditated *Lives*, prepared by judicious friends, are very uncertain guides. You meet the object of your curiosity dressed for dinner, as it were; or in the formal attitude which people generally assume when intending to have their portraits taken. They have their company-look on. And you turn disappointedly away, wishing that you could meet them in their every-day guise, hob-a-nob with them in their familiar haunts, and know what manner of men they actually are. We would give more for an autobiography of BEN JONSON than for all the elaborate lives of him and his cotemporaries that could be written.

The life of Dr. CARLYLE extended over one of the most interesting periods in Scottish annals. He witnessed the landing of the Chevelier Prince CHARLES, and the rebellion, that for a season shook the columns of peace. He was in Edinburgh during the famous Portious Mob, and had work enough to do in dodging the slugs of the soldiery at the scaffold, when WILSON was hung. With HOME, HUME, BLAIR, WILKES, FERGUSON, ROBERTSON, and other of the great lights of Scottish literature, he was familiarly acquainted, and many and entertaining are the anecdotes and chatty stories that he tells us of his companions. Rare old times they had, over their claret at their clubs, discussing questions of Religion and State, and solving knotty points in metaphysics. It would have been pleasant to drop in upon these convivial old souls at such moments, when they unbent from the severer labors of life and sported in their strength. The men and the days are gone, but their memory remains.

The *Correspondence of Fraulien Gunderode and Bettine Von Arnim*, published by BUNNHAM, of Boston, represents a peculiar phase of literature. BETTINE VON ARNIM will be recognized as the name of a lady of Berlin, who indulged a Platonic affection for GOETHE, conceived when the Poet had reached the somewhat mature age of three-score, and evinced in a series of letters with which she bombarded his head and heart. KAROLINE VON GUNDERODE was a German poetess of considerable reputation, for some time canoness of a chapter in Frankfort-on-the-Main. She was possessed of a passion for an eminent philologist; it resulted unhappily, and she stabbed herself to the heart—a terrible ending to a common romance. Between BETTINE and GUNNERODE a strong attachment existed, their correspondence was constant, and it is a translation of this which makes the book before us. It called upon to give a candid opinion of the merits of this correspondence, at the risk of mortally offending a legion of sentimental young ladies, and disgusting the great army of transcendentalists we should, unhesitatingly, pronounce the bulk of it trash—the unhealthy growth of two idle and unoccupied minds.

It is precisely the correspondence that might spring up between two sentimental girls neither of whom had any rational enjoyment or fixed purpose in life. The only end attained by the cultivation of this unnatural refinement and morbid sensitiveness, is the somewhat questionable felicity of being enabled to "die of a rose in aromatic pain." The first feeling that crosses the reader's mind is one of regret that intellectual ability so marked had not been turned in a proper channel. The conviction forces itself upon his mind that it would have been a blessed thing for the ladies to have had a hard trotting pony, or the care of a baby. A little wholesome employment would have prevented Madame VON ARNIM from the perpetration of an incalculable amount of nonsense; FRAULIEN GUNNERODE from abetting, and finally hanging her harp on the moldering portals of the suicide's grave.

PETERSON & Co. of Philadelphia, publish a seasonable book by Miss BREMER, entitled *Life in the Old World, or Two Years in Switzerland and Italy*. If called upon to select a woman to travel for us, and compelled to read the result, we should certainly appoint Miss FREDRIKA BREMER. In the main, women are more observant than men; their minds receive impressions with the facility of daguerreotype-plates, but though the image is faithfully there, these it must remain—as a general rule they cannot intelligibly convey their impressions to others. If a woman sits down to tell you about the dome of St. Paul's she invariably talks about something else. If she commences to describe the scenery of a mountain, she loses herself in a dear little gossipping description of the curds and whey they ate at the half-way house, or of an interesting looking stranger whom they met on the top. Miss BREMER is wholly free from this vice of her sex. When in Switzerland she is in Switzerland, while at Rome she is at Rome. And she possesses in a remarkable degree the power of carrying and keeping her reader there, too. She looks at things with her own eyes, and not through the spectacles that accommodating guides generally furnish to travelers. With al, our authoress is sensible. She is never betrayed into vague speculation, nor sentimental mysticism. Not for a moment does she allow herself to toy with transcendentalisms. Content with the earth she never essays to walk the clouds. And the result is that we have read her book with interest, and closed it with an additional esteem for the writer.

PUTNAM adds to his beautiful edition of *Irving* the second volume of *Columbus*. We rejoice to see this musical, prose-poem in a dress befitting its merit.

In *What We Eat*, a book published by BURNHAM, of Boston, Dr. THOMAS HOSKINS, seriously discusses the question propounded in the title. The result is alarming to one of weak nerves and delicate stomach. Many who contemplated resignedly enough the eating of their allotted peck of dirt, will turn with disgust and horror from the hushels and cheldrons which now loom upon their view. Arsenic, prussic acid, sawdust, gravel, brick-dust and other like pleasant condiments appear to be the more innocuous substances which we are called upon to digest. If the present adulterations of food go on, it seems likely that every one will have to grow his own wheat and become his own baker, in order to insure even bread free from a deleterious admixture. The terror that hung over Damocles was a trifle compared to that which threatens our lives when we seat ourselves at table. TENNYSON, in *Maud*, delicately intimates that the character of our meat and drink is not exactly above suspicion:

"——the vitriol madness flushes up in the ruffian's head,
Till the filthy by-lane rings with the yell of the trampled wife,
While chalk, and alum, and plaster are sold to the poor for bread,
And the spirit of murder works in the very means of life!"

But rhymes which have to do with the real wrongs of life are very seldom either heeded or quoted. It remains to be seen whether prose will succeed where poetry fails.

GILHAM'S *Manual of Instruction for the Volunteers and Militia of the United States!* Here is a book for the times, indeed! The "piping times of peace" have given place to the stirring preparations of war. The talk in parlors is more of muskets than of music, and even BARRY breaks his horses to the sound of the drum. By present indications gunnery will soon supersede geography as a necessary branch in common schools, and children will be taught how to shoot instead of how to spell. The book before us seems admirably adapted to instruct in the art of war. Engravings of guns, bayonets and bullets are scattered as plentifully through its pages as commas. It is written by Major WILLIAM GILHAM, an Instructor of Tactics and Commandant of Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, and published by CHARLES DESILVER, of Philadelphia.

The path to the acquisition of languages is becoming so well paved of late that we venture to predict the ultimate discovery of a "royal road to learning." MASON & BROS. publish a very compendious French Grammar, by NORMAN PINNEY and EMILE ARNOULT, in which OLLENNORFF'S method has been adopted, with what the authors call additions and improvements. Want of space prevents our speaking of the merits of the book at length, but it seems a potent fact that the cautious publishers would not have brought it out just now unless pretty well convinced that it was wanted.

To all who desire to keep pace with the progress of scientific events in this country and in Europe, the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, published at New-Haven under the supervision of Profs. SILLIMAN (*père et fils*) and Prof. DANA, is indispensable. The number for January, which has just made its appearance, contains the interesting paper of Prof. LECONTE on the optical phenomena presented by the Silver Spring in Florida, which was read last August before the Am. Ass. Sci, as it delights to call itself. There is also a very curious article by W. FERREL, assistant in the Nautical Almanac office, on the motions of fluids and solids relative to the earth's surface. The tastes of those who delight to wander through perplexing mathematical and chemical formula are abundantly cared for, and the summary of scientific intelligence which was necessarily rather abridged in the last two numbers of the *Journal*, occupies nearly fifty pages of the present issue.

THE DIARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, from 1759 to 1791, and his tours through New-England, Long Island, and the Southern States, together with his Journal of a Tour to the Onio, in 1753; edited by BENSON J. LOSSING. New-York: CHAS. B RICHARDSON & Co.

Hero-worshippers are ever exacting. It is not enough that we approach our idol on his pedestal of state; we must cling to his knees as he walks his garden, peer at him through the chinks in his library door, become familiar with the mysteries of his wardrobe, and fairly unravel the thread of his every-day life. The general result of these industrious researches is unmitigated disappointment. We scarcely expect to hear CÆSAR ask for salt in the same tone as ordinary men. It pains us to learn that Hannibal was ever under pecuniary obligations to his tailor: it does not add to our respect for the mother of the Gracchi to become familiar with her nursery troubles; there is little pleasure in learning that the Stagyrite occupied many of his leisure moments in solving the problem of dinner. It would be a rash lover, indeed, who should enter the boudoir of his mistress while her hair was yet in curl-papers. Man are not intentionally iconoclasts. The Winking Picture of Naples would have been a wonder to all time if devotees had only kept their distance. It is the ardent admirers of the stage and its effects who generally insist on getting behind the scenes. CASSIUS was probably impelled by friendly motives when he entered the sick chamber of CÆSAR. Yet, his contempt for the Conqueror, and the foundation of that assassination which spattered the base of Pompey's statue with blood, may be found in the fact that he heard him cry piteously for drink, as any other men would when parched with fever. The bovine enthusiast that strolled behind the counter of the china-shop meant no harm; his steps were only guided by curiosity; yet he became a terrible breaker of images for all that. This prevalent passion for near approach is decidedly unphilosophical; few men are heroes to their valets, none, probably, are heroes to their wives.

Granting that the spirit of curiosity alluded to is natural and justifiable, in diaries, as exponents of character, we have little or no faith. A man is accustomed only to write down those details which he wishes to have seen. The thousand and one things which go to make up the warp and woof of his inner life he inscribes on a tablet to which neither his wife nor his children have access. Every man is provided with a locked library to whose shelves no human hand can reach—it is a wise provision for the peace of families. There is little added to literature, or to the halo which invests the head of our hero, by the publication of the present volume. The "Father of his Country" has hitherto appeared before us solely as an equestrian, mounted eternally on that famous white horse. We had come to regard him and his horse as "one and inseparable"—the same factitious opinion that WEBSTER entertained in regard to "Liberty and Union." We are glad to learn from the record before us that our Hero indulged in equitation only in the morning,—of evenings he generally exercised on foot. It also pleases us to find frequent mention of carriage drives *en famille*, with "MRS. WASHINGTON and the children." But it gives us poignant pain to stumble over an entry like the following:

"MONDAY, 16th.—Still indisposed, with an aching tooth and swelled and inflamed gum."

Fancy the Father of his Country suffering from the tooth-ache and with his face bound in flannel! This incident in his life throws a new light upon that celebrated statue in the City Hall Park. No longer can it be regarded as a caricature: the anguish of that memorable Monday is stamped on its every feature; the sculptor was an historiographer, and has given us the record of a day.

We gather that our hero was not accustomed to move or travel without taking ample counsel in the premises. When he contemplated "making a tour through the Eastern States during the recess of Congress, to acquire knowledge of the face of the country, the growth and agriculture thereof—and the temper and disposition of the inhabitants towards the new Government," he discussed the propriety of the step with Col. HAMILTON, Gen. KNOX, Mr. MADISON, and other gentlemen of good judgment. Before setting out on the journey, he called upon all his friends, bidding them a solemn farewell. There was no impropriety in all this. Some one has written that in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom, and it is probable that if Mr. LINCOLN, after his inauguration, is seized with a fancy to travel through the Southern States, "to acquire knowledge of the face of the country, the growth and agriculture thereof—and the temper and disposition of the inhabitants towards the new Government," he will also take the same preliminary steps—especially the solemn farewell of his friends. We also infer from our diary that Congressmen in those days were held in much the same repute as now. Thus, the entry frequently occurs: "The calls upon Mrs. WASHINGTON this evening were few, but respectable," or: "The visiters this evening to Mrs. WASHINGTON were numerous and respectable." At intervals, however, a list of callers, members of the House of Representatives, is given, and, in such instances, nothing is said about respectability. In the record of a "Tour to the Ohio," made by the General when he was a Major—pardon the apparent Hibernianism—we find a passage which requires light. The Major tells us that he first pulled off his clothes and tied himself up in a watch-coat: then, with gun in hand and pack on back, in which were papers and provisions, he set out, with Mr. GIST, fitted in like manner. Such extraordinary preparations for pedestrianism puzzle us. The fun of a "sack-race" pales in comparison. Will some kindly medium not bring light to us from the ghostly fountain head? Or, perhaps, the statue in the Park can explain.

J. H. VAN EVRIE, M. D., has written *Negroes and Negro Slavery; the First an Inferior Race; the Latter its Normal Condition*; and VAN EVRIE, HORTON & Co., have published the book. When several eminent Doctors of Divinity have attempted to prove the divinity of the "peculiar institution," it is easy to pardon a Doctor of Medicine for seconding their efforts. Of course he pronounces less positively on the question, and bolsters up his opinions with anatomical researches, rather than with biblical. After a careful analysis of bone, brain and muscle, he discovers that the negro is a distinct race, and assumes their inferiority to the Caucasian. It does not occur to our Doctor that the inferiority may simply spring from comparison; be the result of relative position alone. Yet we think it probable that a white man thrown upon the deserts of Africa, would appear to quite as much disadvantage as an uncultivated African in Broadway, and more at a loss for procuring the necessary means of subsistence. His complexion might there be regarded as a monstrosity, and the peculiarity of his hair made the subject of contemptous criticism, nor is it likely that his features would at all approach to the African idea of beauty. The simple accident of birth might have made Dr. VAN EVRIE, himself, prime minister to the King of Dahomey,—he might now be practicing as "medicine man" of some tribe up the Congo River, instead of flourishing his lancet and pen for the benefit of the white race at large. In the latter event, we apprehend that the Congo chirurgeon, after a careful examination of the merits and deserts of the antagonistic races, would have arrived at a conclusion diametrically opposite to the one which our white doctor achieves. It is amusing, in the volume before us, to mark the complacency with which the sin of amalgamation is laid at the door of opponents of the "peculiar institution." A man accustomed to sift his convictions would be very apt to conclude, on the contrary, that amalgamation is the direct result of Slavery,—certain it is that no negrophobist would cross the ocean to indulge in the dusky amours which occasionally break the monotony of the planter's home life. To enter into an elaborate recapitulation of the fallacies and sophistries with which the book abounds would cramp these columns sadly, nor are they worth the trouble. The man who deliberately sits down to prove that the negro is a mitigated brute, can only succeed in proving himself to be an unmitigated fool. There is one argument in favor of Slavery which is unanswerable, and to which its advocates should wholly confine themselves. This is an appeal to the pocket. Let them frankly declare—we hold slaves because it is profitable, not because we deem it right.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

HABITS OF COUNT CAVOUR.—This distinguished statesman has been dangerously ill, and at one time the rumor gained currency that he was dead. His complaint, for which he was twice bled, was not of an apoplectic nature, as was at first feared, but an inflammation of the digestive organs. Great fears, however, are entertained that his health will give way before his intense and incessant occupation, strong appetite, luxurious living, plethoric habits, and want of bodily exercise. He is always up and at work at 5 o'clock in the morning. From 9 till 6½ in the afternoon he directs all the business of his own department, and takes a general survey of those of his more helpless colleagues. Then follows dinner, his only meal in the 24 hours, and none of the lightest. He uses no carriage, but a walk from his private residence in the Via Cavour to the Ministerial offices in the Piazza Castello is but poor relaxation. The activity of the man's mind is immeasurable. He neglects nothing, forgets nothing; no scheme of policy or diplomacy is too high, no mean detail or particular is too commonplace for him. He has an eye for everything; he trusts few men, and these generally obscure but able individuals of his own choice and creation. He writes most of his letters with his own hand. He writes a plain and distinct round French hand, with lines wide apart—a hand of which strength and decision would act, on a first inspection, seem to be the most obvious characteristics. A whole volume might be written about the expression lurking beneath every line of the half good humoredly, half sarcastically smiling mouth. It is the smile of a man who has early found out "how little wisdom it takes to govern the world," and whose noble heart has prompted him to rule over it for its own greatest advantage.

THE RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT.—This distinguished English statesmen is about to be summoned from the House of Commons to that of the Lords by the name and title of Lord HERBERT of Lea. The London *Times* places the abilities of the retiring commoner among those of the very highest order. In an address to his constituents Mr. HERBERT says, that "the incessant attendance and late hours unavoidable to a member of Parliament seeking thoroughly to discharge his duty, and aggravated by the labor of representing a heavy department, have proved too much for his strength, and he has at last most reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that he must not risk the result of another year of so much fatigue." Mr. HERBERT was born in 1810, entered Parliament in 1832, was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty in 1841, and

greatest astonishment was evinced when it was known that he had ridden all the way through the heart of Mongolia in less than fifteen days.

WHAT THE PRINCE IS DOING.—The name of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, says the London *Post*, has been entered on the boards of Trinity College, Cambridge, and he will come into residence *in statu pupillari* on the 18th (January.) The Prince has had extensive buildings prepared for his reception, and was expected at Cambridge on the 15th inst. It is also stated that the youthful scion of British royalty has been initiated in the mysteries of Freemasonry.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—The health of this estimable lady, which was some weeks ago so bad as to excite the worst apprehensions of her friends, has improved during her quiet retreat in one of the suburban districts of London. Although still a great invalid, Miss NIGHTINGALE is able to hear carriage exercise even at this inclement season of the year.

GAS ON BOARD MEN-OF-WAR.—The British are now using gas as a means of lighting vessels of the Royal Navy. The plan consists in the construction of a small gasometer in the engine-room of a steam vessel, from which the gas, which can be manufactured from more portable material than coal, is carried by means of pipes to the cabins and other compartments.

LIBERALITY OF THE "TIMES."—The proprietors of the London *Times* have settled a handsome pension on Mrs. BOWLBY, the widow of their late special correspondent in China. Mr. BOWLBY, it will be remembered, was captured by the Chinese, and, though taken under a flag of truce, was brutally tortured and murdered.

RECOGNITION OF LITERARY MERIT.—Mr. OLIPHANT, author of that exceedingly interesting work, *A History of Lord Elgin's Mission to China*, and of other tales of travel in almost every part of the world, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the British Embassy in Japan.

FROM KANSAS.

The Kansas Legislature on Major Anderson—The Drought, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1861.

For the last two days the Legislative Assembly has been discussing a complimentary resolution proposed in favor of Major ANDERSON. The debate in the House, to-day, has been of a higher order than is usually witnessed in such a body. Mr. BAILEY, the Republican member from Leavenworth, made a telling speech, in favor of indorsing Major ANDERSON, that would have done infinite honor to a higher forum.

Mr. MILLER, of Lykins County, took opposite ground. He was opposed to all the Republican side had said, to the effect, that the days of compromise were over. He was for peaceful measures; for repudiating force; for cultivating a friendly intercourse between the North and the South.

Just as the House had got the ball well opened and every member seemed ready for a turn at the bellows, the balloon came down on a move for the previous question. Had it not been for this summary termination of the debate, it is not possible to predict the time this controversy would have occupied. The following is the resolution adopted, with an accompanying order that the officers of the two Houses sign a copy of the same, and forward it to Major ANDERSON.

Resolved, By the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, that we fully indorse the movements of Major ANDERSON at Charleston, South Carolina, as eminently wise and patriotic; and his timely actions, on his own responsibility, demonstrate to the world that he is a man equal to the crisis, and possessed of the highest order of military skill and ability.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. SMADDY, of Linn County, and lay over under the rules till to-morrow:

Whereas, The Territory of Kansas has just been visited by an unprecedented drouth, that has resulted in more general and severe destitution than has ever before witnessed in any portion of the Union; and

Whereas, Our friends abroad have nobly contributed to our wants, and afforded to the needy among us timely relief; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Council concurring therein: That in behalf of our constituents we do most heartily express our gratitude to our friends throughout the Union for their numerous gifts, so early and freely bestowed, and their generous and benevolent labors in our behalf shall ever be acknowledged with thankful and appreciative hearts as the means of saving many in our midst from the perils of famine.

Resolved, That the late official report of Gen. HARNEY to the Secretary of War, in relation to the "border difficulties"—so called—in Southern Kansas, is a medley of statements, irrelevant, scandalous and unfounded, that no Federal officer can stoop to perpetrate without being actuated by feelings wholly derogatory to his position and official character, and the charge therein made that "the greater portion, if not all, of the donations which are sent to sufferers in Kansas goes into the hands of this band, (referring to an alleged organization in Linn and Bourbon Counties,) and the greater portion of it is prevented from the use intended by purchasing arms and munitions of war for carrying out their plans, is a base libel upon those who have the "relief goods" in charge, as well as upon the moral character of our whole people, for which the perpetrator deserves the execration of all honorable men.

They will unquestionably pass by a large majority, as they express the universal sentiment among all classes in Kansas, save one very small class.

A large number of bills were introduced this afternoon, including the usual number of divorces. None have yet become laws, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of refusing all applications for divorce at this session. If this should be carried out, some of our migratory population would suddenly *vamose*.

The weather continues mild, the river is breaking up, roads muddy, and the ground unfrozen.

RANDOLPH.

Unqualified Druggists.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on the indiscriminate sale of poisons, in this morning's issue, is eminently just, and should meet the support of all druggists who have the interest of their profession at heart. But there is another point to which the attention of the public and our law-makers should be directed, viz.: The fact that many of the drug-stores in our State are owned by parties who have not a proper knowledge of the medicines they dispense—who do not know their effect on the human system, the proper doses, nor yet the proper method of compounding them, to say nothing of their ignorance of the process of their manufacture and preparation.

I could name many in your City and in this county who never had any knowledge of the business previous to the opening of their stores, and others again who had been employed as porters in some reputable establishment, and on the strength of the smattering of Latin phrases they may have picked up, open a drug-store, and advertise themselves as "formerly with —— & ——." These are the parties who sell poisons indiscriminately to all comers. I venture to assert that there is not a single educated apothecary in New-York who will sell a poison (independent of prescription) without making sufficient inquiry to satisfy him that it is intended for innocent purposes. On the other hand, persons who, having an idea that the druggists' profits are large, and who desire to share them, and withal not caring how much the public suffer from their ignorance, open a drug-store and sell what and to whom they choose. Physicians are liable to make mistakes in writing prescriptions, and no druggist of any experience but can tell of cases in which he has had to hunt up the physician and have the mistake rectified. Suppose such a prescription is brought to an ignorant druggist, he "puts it up" without knowing the harm it will do, and we have a case of *accidental poisoning*.

Why should a physician be compelled to go through a course of study, and receive a diploma from some recognized institution, before he is allowed to practice, while the business of an apothecary, which to say the least, requires as much skill and judgment, is left open to any and all who choose to enter into it *without preparation*.

A law should be passed, requiring any person intending to become an apothecary to serve a regular apprenticeship to the business, to attend a regular course of lectures on chemistry, &c., and to pass an examination by competent persons, who should be authorized to grant him a diploma, giving him the right to dispense medicines. A law of such a nature would be enforced, because interest would be on the side of the law.

No druggist should object to a law regulating the sale of poisons, and making him responsible; providing he were protected from ignorant and unscrupulous competition. But all druggists who have a reputation to lose do object to being classed with those who having no professional reputation, can have no consequences to fear.

APOTHECARY.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY: A series of Letters to W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama, by HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

A pamphlet of thirty-six pages, with the above title, is before us. The letters, four in number, first appeared in the New-York TIMES, of which Mr. RAYMOND is editor, and their very great ability called for their publication in a form adapted to consecutive reading and presentation.

It would be well if this pamphlet were in the hands of every citizen of the country, for it is a calm historical and yet vigorous and patriotic statement of the true position of the North, and, indeed, of the freemen of the United States, in the fearful crisis which the slaveocrats have forced upon us.

We hope measures will be taken to circulate this valuable and timely publication extensively, and yet we do not certainly know of any means of obtaining it other than inclosing six cents in postage stamps to the office of the NEW-YORK TIMES, with the address of any one wishing to receive it. Young men, especially, should seek to understand the subject involving so much of weal or woe to our country, by reading systematic expositions of its moral, historical, economical, and constitutional bearings.—*North Western Christian Advocate.*

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

A letter received in Boston, dated at St. Augustine, Jan. 14, says that the secession flag was hoisted at that place on the 12th inst., saluted by the firing of great guns, small arms and crackers. Four cannon have been taken from the fort, and placed in position on the banks of the river, ready to bid defiance to an invading force. The United States schooner *Dana* was in port, commanded by a Mr. DORR. He had been ordered to surrender her, but declined, stating, however, that she should not be taken to sea.

The Charleston *Mercury* continues the publication of anonymous incendiary appeals intended to stir up the people to an attack on Fort Sumter. One, headed "Fort Sumter, the Bastion of the Federal Union," concludes with these words:

"No longer hoping for concessions, let us be ready for war, and when we have driven every foreign soldier from our shores, then let us take our place in the glorious Republic the future promises us. Border Southern States will never join us until we have indisputed our power to free ourselves—until we have proven that a garrison of seventy men cannot hold the portal of our commerce. The fate of the Southern Confederacy hangs by the ensign halliards of Fort Sumter."

Hon. O. S. FERRY, of Connecticut, has written to his constituents detailing the various attempts at compromise which have thus far been made, and the causes of successive failure. He says, in conclusion: "I have conceded to the verge of principle, and there I must stop. Every concession has been answered with the booming of cannon from Fort Moultrie upon the flag of my country, with the marching of hostile forces upon the forts of the Gulf, and with the planting of hostile batteries upon the banks of the Mississippi. If we have a Government, it seems to me that the time has come to ascertain its strength."

Hon. J. W. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, writes to the Chicago *Tribune*, explaining the provisions of the Pacific Railroad bill. He says the bill is not quite prepared to go for it, even to have Texas to stay in the Union. "For," he remarks, "if that would hire her to remain, I am quite sure that she would go and leave us again as soon as the road should be built and the money paid."

The Charleston *Mercury* makes the very gratifying announcement that, in consequence of the recent charge of Judge SMALLEY, the agent of Colt's revolvers in this City has refused to fill any orders for those weapons.

Gov. DOWNEY, of California, writes to the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Association, transmitting a draft for $1,000, which the Legislature has just appropriated. In his letter he says:

"Our people, although far removed from the influence of "home associations," and deprived of many of the benefits resulting from a closer contact with the Federal Government, are devotedly attached to the Union, and I assure you there is but one sentiment, and that is of regret to witness the present condition of the affairs which so imminently threaten the dissolution of the Union, if not arrested by the counsel of patriotic and good men. California will make any sacrifice to preserve this Union and restore harmony among her sister States."

Gen. D. E. TWIGGS, according to the Augusta (Ga.) *Evening Dispatch*, is soon to tender his resignation.

The act recently passed by the Legislature of Tennessee in special session, provides for an election, by the people, of delegates to the Convention on the 9th of February, and that any citizen 21 years of age may be eligible to a seat in said Convention. The time fixed for the assembling of the Convention is on the 25th of February. The bill further provides that voters shall have written or printed upon their tickets the words "Convention," or "No Convention," and if a greater number of votes be cast for the Convention than are cast against it, then the Convention shall be held. It also provides that no action of the Convention with regard to changing the relation or position of Tennessee to the National Union, or her Southern sister States, shall be of any binding force or effect, *until it is submitted to, and ratified, and adopted by a majority of the qualified voters of the State*, taking as a basis the vote of the last Gubernatorial election.

The act passed by the Legislature of Arkansas provides for an expression on the "Convention" or "No Convention" question, but does not call for a ratification of the action of that body by the people.

"The State Central Southern Rights Anti-Coercion Committee of Tennessee" has issued an inflammatory address to the people of that State, urging them to secession, and insisting that it will be safer for them to trust to a reorganization of the Confederacy than to compromises in the Union.

Hon. WM. BALLARD PRESTON, of Virginia, has consented to become a candidate for the Convention. In a letter, replying to several gentlemen who invited him to consent to let his name be used, he says:

"I am free to say that, in my deliberate judgment, the time has arrived when every consideration of honor, of duty to ourselves, of public and private security, demands an adjustment of the dangerous questions that divide and imperil the country, an adjustment on the basis of equality of the States, and that will forever protect and secure us against further aggression. And while my humble efforts will be honestly directed to the preservation and restoration of the *Union of the States*, I shall look to the rights, the honor, the safety, the peace and happiness of the people of Virginia as the primary obligation of *interest and of duty.*"

Capt. ALFRED CUMMING, late Governor of Utah, a graduate of West Point, and for sixteen years connected with the United States Army, was elected Lieut.-Colonel of the Augusta (Ga.) Independent Volunteer Battalion, on Saturday. Col. CUMMING will immediately resign his captaincy in the Federal Army.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Enquirer* states, on the authority of Col. TILLMAN, of that City, and Ex-Gov. MANNING, of South Carolina, that Gov. AIKEN has received no unusual notice of pecuniary liabilities; there is no dearth of the customary and abundant supplies with which that State has generally been favored, and there has been no unusual activity of emigration; on the contrary, there has been a much greater running in than out of her citizens and native born sons.

WM. B. WHITING, Lieutenant of the United States Navy, writes to the *National Intelligencer*, in reply to the recent treasonable appeal of Ex-Lieut. HAMILTON, which he asserts will not only be ineffectual, but will prove an offence to those whom it is designed to influence. The great mass of the officers of the Navy are true to the Union and will remain so. Though not born in a Southern State, Lieut. WHITING found his wife in Virginia and says that his sympathies are with the South.

Ex-Gov. W. B. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, recently made a vigorous Union speech in Smith County, showing that the present secession movement was parallel with the revolutions which have distracted Mexico for so many years. He charged that any man in the South who opposed the Crittenden amendment did so for the simple object of destroying the Union.

Hon. JERE. CLEMENS and NICH. DAVIS, delegates from North Alabama to the State Convention, publish a card in the Huntsville *Advocate*, announcing the passage of the secession ordinance, urging the people to keep cool in the crisis, to abandon all hope of a peaceful solution of the present difficulties, and to go with the rest of the State to avoid creating civil disturbances of the most dreadful character at home.

Mr. CLEMENS writes in a private letter:

"We are out; we have bid adieu to the stars and stripes, and abandoned the high privilege of calling ourselves American citizens—I am not ashamed to confess that I could not restrain my tears when the old banner which I have followed through so many dangers was torn down, and the flag of Alabama was raised in its place—I cannot restrain them now when I am writing, but the deed is done, a new era has dawned, and all that I can promise is that no effort shall be spared on my part to prevent it from becoming an era of disgrace. If we are not already involved in a war, we soon will be. There is no hope of peace, and he is but little better than a madman who dreams of a long exemption from invasion. I shall meet it when it comes as a soldier should, and fight through it as long as a hope remains; when everything is lost, as I fear it may be, unless wiser counsels should prevail than those which have heretofore directed us, I shall drag my body to the nearest battlefield, and lay down a life which has lost its value."

Mr. LYMAN A. DICKEY, formerly a resident of Manchester, N. H., has just been expelled from a retired town about sixty miles from Charleston. A short time since he was taken ill, and wrote to his mother in Boston for money, sending his letter to the Post-office by a free negro. Shortly after he received the following letter:

Mr. LYMAN A. DICKEY—*Sir*: Having found in the possession of a free negro a letter directed to Boston, the Vigilant Committee ordered it opened, which having been done, it was sealed again and sent to its destination. This is to notify you that you are hereby ordered to leave the State of South Carolina as soon as your health will permit you to do so.

Per Order,
SAMUEL SOLOMONS, Secretary.

Mr. DICKEY thought it advisable to leave by the first opportunity.

Hon. JOHN G. DAVIS writes to a friend in Terre Haute, Indiana, that he sees no escape from civil war. By the 4th of March every Gulf State will be out of the Union, and soon every Slave State will follow. Mr. DAVIS says that he is willing to support anything within reason "to forever settle this infernal question which has been fraught with no good, but serious and alarming trouble." He prefers the Border-State to the Crittenden plan.

Hon. SOLON BORLAND made a speech in Nashville, Tenn., on the night of Jan. 17. In the course of his remarks he said that the "Constitutional Union Party" and its acknowledged champion, JOHN BELL, had held the doctrine that the election of LINCOLN would be a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. Mr. BELL, who was in the audience, rose and denied the charge. Upon this, says the *National Democrat*, the cheers "rang again and again through that vast hall, satisfying us of the predominant Union feeling in that assemblage, notwithstanding the disunion element mustered its strength." Mr. BELL, before he sat down, expressed the hope and conviction that all would yet be well with the Union, and this declaration was received with a shout of applause.

The St. Louis *Evening News* denounces Col. RUSSELL, the Commissioner from Mississippi, in the most emphatic terms. In visiting Missouri to endeavor to persuade her people to renounce her allegiance to the Union, it says that he has committed the greatest of crimes, in the sight of international law. "If the secession of Mississippi means what it was intended to mean, the mission of Col. RUSSELL to Missouri is a clear, flagrant act of outlawry, and should be treated as such."

The Richmond *Examiner*, which is happily issued only semi weekly, contains this treasonable suggestion in its last number:

"The possession of the forts and arsenals in the State by the Federal Government furnish cause of apprehension to the people of Virginia. An attempt to reinforce them would produce war, or would certainly defeat all negotiations for adjustment. They ought to be now in the possession of this State. In little more than a month's time their possession and use by the General Government would be the means of introducing a bloody war in the very heart of this Commonwealth. They should never pass into the possession of LINCOLN. Their seizure by this State, before the 4th of March next, will be a matter not less of necessity than of justice and wisdom."

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* notices the visit of the Pennsylvania Commissioners to Gov. HICKS. It says:

"The secession question in all its phases was fully discussed. Gov. HICKS is confident that if time can be gained for the public mind in the Border States to reflect upon the madness of separation, the secession spirit will be completely and overwhelmingly arrested. He is perfectly confident of his own power to maintain his present position. The report of their mission to Gov. CURTIN is said to have been highly gratifying to him. This commission had no authority to act, and none to treat. It was simply one of peace and good will. The idea is said to have not originated with Mr. CURTIN himself, but to have been suggested by Mr. LINCOLN.

A Recent Case of Secession.

MY DEAR EDITOR: I hope you have not forgotten a letter written you by JERUSHA ANN BROWN—*she that was a Gonsobre.* She asked your advice about seceding from her Lord and Master. Well, she has *actually been and done it!* I never heard anything so ridiculous in all my born days. We are all so scandalized, *I tell you!* And then the brazen example she has set the women-folks about here is a shame and a sin. She was a church member, too, and in good standing, as far as we knew. Why, that woman has not only seceded from her husband—a good, vigorous, noble man, handsome, too, with no fault towards her, except a blind eye to her carryings on, and a gentle rein over her, made, as you may say, of silken cobweb; but she has taken away the children as lawless as you please—but that ain't all, dear RAYMOND, she actually insisted upon his yielding her her full income, just as if she was living with him—and she got so enraged *at nothing*, that one day in her mad pranks she *cut holes* in his trowsers, and spoilt one of his best suits—a suit that he wore on general training day, and looked mighty handsome in, too! And, I do say, thet was the unkindest cut of all. I always knew she was awful proud—why, the pride and vanity of that *one little woman* was a sin to behold! She was so lazy that she kept as many as four helps to wait upon her alone! She never pretended to pay her bills, and when her old man let her have money for the house, she appropriated it all to herself! The main folly of all is, that she actually plumes herself thet she is now sitting upon a pinnacle of greatness, and that we women-folks are going to recognize her as doing something lawful and proper—to say nothing of the glorification she thinks men folks are going to grant her; it is so ridiculous that I am near about down sick about it.

And what is ten times worse, she is persuading several others to secede in like manner, and I did hear tell that they had done so, or was threatening to, poor fools! "Oh, my stars and garters," what will become of all the poor husbands? Instead of women folks staying at home, mending the old man's clothes, rocking the young ones, getting out the morning gown, and warming his slippers, and handing him the paper after the toil and wear men folks have every day of their born life, she goes gadding about, with trailing silks and flounting feathers, noddling and simpering, as blind as a bat, that every one is laughing at her fully. *It makes me sick!* I did think her husband ought to have given her *a little whipping*, and locked her in, on bread and water for a time—that would have brought her to terms at once. But my indignation is the greatest against her old father, a man I did think had some common sense. Why, you know him—old Gonsobre, of *Vanity Fair*." Don't you remember—he used to make a great noise in the green-sersee business, and was thought to be wonderful wise. That was all moonshine after all, for that man has been going by the board for many years, his energy is nowhere, and he has kept his whole family in fidgets—he gives an order to one young one, then down he comes and gives another, and they never know what he was driving at, or what on earth he wanted. Now if he had *set his foot down* and made Jerusha Ann understand that she should have no trifling with matrimony, there would have been the end of it, although old and imbecile himself, still, by being firm—bless me, her husband would have been firm, too, and she wouldn't have made a fool of herself. What on earth is that woman going to do? Can you tell? I thought I would write you out an account of this, for I always knew you felt a pride in that family.

Mercy! here comes my old man, and he hates to see a woman hold her pen. Never mind, I'll fix it—here is the blessed TIMES just come in—I will warm it nicely, open for him the *inner sheet*, and set that man down *to you*, and I vow he never will see what is going on under his nose—and oh, dear, there's that blessed baby screaming and *seceding* from the old family cradle! Good bye, dear R——. Yours, truly,

JEMIMA WINSLOW.

Collection of Debts in the Southern States.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COLLECTING AGENCY,
No. 240 Broadway, New-York City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are constantly receiving inquiries from the City and country in reference to the disposition of Southerners in regard to the payment of their indebtedness to the North.

From a very extensive correspondence in every part of the South we are able to assure the public that while the present troubles will greatly embarrass the payment of debts, and in most instances postpone the same, yet whatever may be the ultimate result of present difficulties there will be no disposition on the part of the business men of the South to repudiate,—on the contrary, every consideration of public and private faith and credit are pledged to the faithful fulfillment of all their obligations.

Nevertheless, Northern creditors must not expect that their Southern debtors will pay now, except the wealthy and long established houses.

It is simply impossible. Nor will it be possible to force collections, for the reason stated in a letter just received from one of our Georgia correspondents, which is a sample of many others received.

The letter is dated Jan. 15, 1861, from which we make the following extracts:

"The 'Stay Law,' passed by the last Legislature on the 30th Nov., 1860, enacts that no *fieri facias* shall be levied, nor *capias ad satis faciendum* executed until December, 1861, except in cases where the defendant is removing, or is about to remove in person or his property beyond the limits of this State or any county, and giving the right even in these cases of staying the proceedings by the defendant's entering into a bond and security for the debt, or his appearance at the first Court after December, 1861.

This statute also provides for the suspension of specie payments by all banks of the State, till the same time, and limiting them to one per centum for domestic, and a fair market price for foreign Exchange.

This act adds greatly to the difficulty experienced in collection before it passed. It is impossible for us to make forced collection under process, and we have to rely upon making such arrangements as is afforded by acceptances, drafts, &c., &c., to realize anything upon the large amount of solvent paper in our hands. Our mercantile friends may collect a large proportion of what is due them from wealthy No. 1 houses, who owe but little and have extraordinary facilities; but as a general thing it is impossible for our merchants (though sound and willing) to pay their indebtedness. Our friends should allow them all the leniency possible, and ultimately we believe their debts will be paid. When they are failing or doubtful houses, it would answer as well as ever to sue and obtain judgment, (so as to get their money when the act expires,) in default of security being given by some satisfactory arrangement."

We can add our own experience, which is that our correspondents are constantly *securing* claims for us, but are for the most part unable to realize any money. Our advise to Northern creditors is to have their Southern claims adjusted in some satisfactory form immediately, and secured, where they can be, before our national troubles assume a more complicated form.

Respectfully yours,
H. HUNTINGTON, LEE & CO.

—Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., who has been since 1806 the pastor of the West Congregational Church in Boston, died in Cambridge on the morning of Jan. 20. He was the son of Judge John Lowell, to whom Massachusetts is indebted for the clause in her Constitution which abolished Slavery, and was born in Boston Aug. 15, 1782. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1800, studied afterward at Edinburgh University, and traveled extensively in the old world. In 1855 he published two volumes of sermons. He was remarkable for kindness, integrity, directness and simplicity of character, and a most zealous and consistent opponent of Slavery. Among his surviving children are Prof. Lowell, the poet, Rev. Robert Lowell, author of *The New Priest in Conception Bay*, a novel of Newfoundland life, and Mrs. Putnam, the well-known writer on Hungarian history.

Police Commissioners.

THE NEW ADDITIONS TO THE POLICE FORCE—TRICKS OF THE CANDIDATES.

The work of examining the qualifications of the candidates for the Police force is going on daily at the office of the Police Commissioners. About one hundred have thus far been found duly qualified and sworn into office, and as many more have been rejected as not coming up to the required standard. A large majority of the new appointees bear Irish names, which, in the absence of other explanation, would seem to indicate superior mental and physical qualifications on the part of Hibernia's sons. The examination is very rigid, and many are the dodges resorted to by the candidates to pass the ordeal. They are required to read and write, and to stand five feet eight in their stocking feet. The test of the first qualification was, for awhile, decided by their ability to read a sign on the opposite side of the street to the Commissioners' office, but this had to be abandoned after a short trial, as it was found that the candidates had got wind of the fact, and those who were not able to spell out the sign had sought the aid of their more gifted friends, and committed it to memory. Those who can read, and yet lack the required stature, sometimes resort to other dodges not less artful. One candidate, after taking off his boots and being measured, was found to reach the exact height required, but on a closer inspection he was discovered to have concealed under the soles of his feet, inside his stockings, two folded newspapers, thereby adding to his height, and at the same time confirming his literary claims. Notwithstanding his ingenuity, however, the man was rejected.

Police Station-Houses.

WHAT THEY ARE USED FOR AND BY WHOM.

Police Station-houses are of multifarious use. The prime intent of their erection is, as their name implies, the furnishing of a dépôt for the temporary holding of the Municipal Police. But while this is the prime object of their erection, there has gradually arisen a custom which bids fair in time to more than equal in importance the original design. We refer to the nightly lodging of destitute and homeless persons.

There are three distinct classes of lodgers. The habitual bummer—the unprovided emigrant, and the laborers who farm it during the Summer and who run it during the Winter. The first class is by far the most numerous. It is made up of those poor devils who hang about the wharves, loaf around low barroom doors, wander listlessly through dirty lanes, and beg pennies at the corners. The men are collarless, shirtless, with their ragged, unbuttoned coats, shiney, half-fastened, torn and muddy pants, slip-shod feet and uncombed hair; the women have disheveled hair, blood-shot eyes, red faces, foul breaths, dirty, unclean clothing and skins, bloated with liquor. Their days are spent in the filthy streets, on the muddy wharves, or on the sunny side of some unfrequented spot. As night draws on they turn their attention to creature comforts. On many of the piers are left barrels of wines, brandy and other stimulants, and into them, a friendly gimlet having first made way, they thrust the useful straw, through which they drink themselves happy. This feat accomplished they seek the ever-open station-house, where, stenchful, loathsome, unsavory and disgusting, they spend the night. If the night is not very cold, and the ecpleiant for shelter is one whose countenance is too familiar, the Sergeant in charge occasionally starts him on toward the next station, and from thence he is sent reeling to the one beyond. This, however, is only done in extreme cases, and never when the weather is terribly inclement.

The friendless emigrant, turned necessarily away from Castle Garden, with no money, no sufficient clothing, and no prospect for work, is a pitiable sight indeed. Such are rarely left to spend the night in the street, but being met by some friendly policeman are taken to the hospitable Station, where a lodging is provided until the next day. The remaining class is composed of country laborers, who, having spent their little all in riotous living, are compelled to seek shelter in the tender mercies of the City bowels. The average number of all kinds thus lodged is about 500 each night, though on some very cold nights they number 1,200 to 1,500. Their dirt, their filth—the vermin, the nastiness, the trouble, the sickness brought by these poor wretches to the shelters thus kindly afforded, cannot be described, cannot be estimated. This Winter, they throng the doors and besiege the rooms. More accommodation is needed, and it is to be hoped that the powers that be will, for the sake of humanity, make some arrangement by which these unfortunates can be aided, and their troubles alleviated.

There is a large untenanted building in the lower part of the City, at the disposal of the Police Commissioners, capable of accommodating over 1,000 persons, which might be thrown open for this purpose at a very trifling expense, and we suggest that unless there is some absolute need for the building, it is the duty and should be the pleasure of the Commissioners to act in the matter promptly, and while the Winter is upon us.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 24.

$500 U. States 6s, '67..	97	25 Harlem R. Pref'd..	39
5,000 U. States 6s, '68..	98	200 do.....	34⅜
2,000 Treas. 12 P c. N..	102⅜	300 do.....	38⅜
7,000 do.....	102⅜	100 Reading Railroad.	45⅝
11,000 do.....	102⅝	200 Mich. Cen. R.....	58
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	72	200 do.....	58⅛
3,000 do.....	75⅛	50 do.....	b3 58
5,000 Virginia State 6s	76⅜	50 do.....	b3 56
7,000 do.....	77	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R. S.	33
20,000 Missouri State 6s	68⅜	100 do.....	s10 32⅝
2,000 Erie R. 1st M. B	105	150 M. S. & N. I. R.....	15
3,000 Chic. & N. W. 2M.	19	25 Panama Railroad.	116
2,000 C. B & Q. R. 1st..	91⅛	200 Ill. C. R. Scrip..	s30 80
3,000 do.....	91⅜	200 do.....	80⅜
30 Merchants' Bank..	99	50 do.....	s15 80
40 Amer. Exch. Bank	93⅛	32 do.....	60
15 Metropolitan Bk..	104	50 do.....	s10 80
50 Canton Company..	14⅜	200 do.....	s6 80
135 Pac. Mail SS. Co..	90	100 do.....	b60 80¼
15 N. Y. Cen. R.....	79⅛	100 do.....	b60 80⅜
45 do.....	79	50 do.....	s10 81
300 do.....	b60 79	200 Gal. & Chicago R..	71
200 do.....	b60 79⅛	100 do.....	71⅛
200 do.....	s3 78⅜	100 do.....	b10 71⅜
100 do.....	s5 78⅞	200 do.....	71⅜
50 do.....	s30 78⅞	420 Cle. & Toledo R....	34
100 do.....	78⅞	400 do.....	34⅛
50 Erie Railroad.....	36⅛	50 do.....	s30 34
60 do.....	36	600 do.....	34⅛
50 do.....	s10 35⅜	200 do.....	s30 34⅜
100 Chi. & R. I. R..	b30 67⅛	500 do.....	b10 34½
125 do.....	b10 57	150 do.....	34⅜
100 do.....	s10 56⅜	580 Hudson River R....	45
475 do.....	57	50 do.....	b30 45
50 do.....	b60 57⅜	50 do.....	44⅜
400 Harlem Railroad..	16⅛	200 do.....	44

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Treas. 12 P c. N..	102⅜	200 Reading R.....	45
11,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	75	50 Michigan Central R.	56¼
4,000 Virginia State 6s	76⅜	150 Hudson River R....	44
5,000 Missouri S. 6s.	68	50 do.....	s30 44
15,000 do.....	68	100 do.....	44⅜
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101	200 do.....	b60 44⅜
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	105	150 Gale. & Chic. R..	s30 71⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref....	38⅜	150 do.....	72
100 do.....	s30 38⅛	50 do.....	s10 72
40 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	8	50 Chi. & R. I. R...	b15 57½
100 N. York Cen. R.	b60 79	100 do.....	57
50 do.....	79⅛	50 do.....	56⅞
500 do.....	78⅜	250 do.....	b10 57
100 Erie Railroad.....	35	50 do.....	b30 57¾
100 Clev. & Toledo R..	34⅜	50 C. B. & Quin. R.	s10 74
200 do.....	b30 34⅜		

THURSDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the speculation was mainly for the decline. Several parties who were buyers last week, after realizing their profits on the rise, are bearing the market to-day, assisted by others who were less fortunate on the recent upward turn. The business of the day is not only a moderate one in amount, and the changes in the quotations from the last sales of Wednesday not especially marked. On some descriptions the closing bids this afternoon show a partial improvement; Galena and Chicago, as one instance, because of the continued gain reported in the January traffic of the road compared with the same month last year. The gain on the third week in January is reported $7,900. A large gain is also informally reported on the Illinois Central line, where the Southward bound freights continue extraordinarily heavy. The State Stocks were lower on Tennessees and Missouris. Both States would find the credit of their Bonds greatly promoted by a formal decision and notice from their legal and financial officers in regard to the payment and recognition of principal and coupon, *to bearer*, without respect to the recent advertisement of the Interior Department. The good old State of North Carolina took this matter in hand promptly, and her official decision, published less than a week ago on the Stock Exchange, has already advanced her credit 6@7 P cent., and the effect is not yet half told, as the safety and good faith in dealing in her securities, payable to bearer and transferable by simple delivery, will continue to influence the preference of buyers in selecting State securities for investment. In railway mortgages no business of moment was done at the Board. In most of the City Bank shares, end in Pacific Mail, there is a steadier feeling. The speculative Railway shares were governed, as usual, mainly by the price of New-York Central, which was weak during most of the dealings at the Board, while the demand was sufficiently decided to prevent much decline. The lowest sales were at 78⅜ P cent., as against 79⅛ at the close of business yesterday, while the latest, this afternoon, were at 79⅜ P cent. The lowest sales on Galena were at 71 P cent., from which the price rallied, in the afternoon, to 72⅛@73 P cent. Illinois Central was done as low as 80 P cent., then at 81⅛, and finally closed about 81 P cent. Toledo fell to 34, but the demand soon carried the price up to 34⅛@⅜ P cent.

Late in the afternoon, the general market manifested some degree of steadiness, and prices were firmer than at any time during the day. The cause of this was attributed by some of the Commission Brokers, who have been disinterested lookers-on at the speculation since Monday, to the fact that the sales of several if not more of the Railways are again out of proportion to the supply of cash Stock on the Street. The closing bids were about as follows:

Central.....	79⅛	Michigan Southern..	15⅛
Erie.....	35⅜	Hudson.....	44⅛
Toledo.....	34⅞	Harlem.....	16⅛
Illinois Central.....	81	Pacific.....	90
Galena.....	73	Panama.....	115
Michigan Central....	57	Rock Island.....	57⅛

In the early part of the day, Exchange on London was fairly steady at 106¼ P cent., and several considerable lines were taken at that rate. At the close of the day the announcement of a further sum of £1,080,000 in bullion by the *Niagara*, telegraphed from Halifax, caused the market to close very firm at this rate, with several of the standard bankers inclined to a further advance of ¼@½ P cent. The next direct mail goes on Saturday. The Portland steamer's mail should go from here to-morrow afternoon.

There is an improved employment for money at call, to-day, at 7 P cent. The Trust Companies as well as some of the large Banks, report a good inquiry at this rate, arising mainly from the preparations for the New Treasury Bills. In Discounts outside of Bank, we hear of no changes from our last report. There is no pressure of first-class paper, and the terme range 7@8 P cent. for double nemes.

The sales of the new 12 P cent. Treasury Bills to-day at the Stock Exchange are on the basis of 9⅛@9½ P cent. interest P annum. We hear of no important private transactions. Some of the new Bills bearing 10@11 P cent. interest, under the award of Saturday last, will be in hand to-morrow. The belief obtains that so much of the five millions as may be offered for resale will soon be absorbed by the public, and the slightest appearance of a substantial settlement of our political troubles, even so far as to meet the views of the border States of the South and the great middle States of Pennsylvania and New-York, would probably advance the market value of the Bills to the basis of 7 P cent. interest. The temporary secession of Louisiana, which seems probable and immediate to-day, has neither influenced the market nor impaired financial confidence, as the action of that State however hasty and unwise in respect to the Sugar interest of her own planters and the commerce of New-Orleans, is deemed a far gone conclusion and part and parcel of the Gulf programme.

The promptness and courtesy which the new Secretary of the Treasury and the Assistant-Treasurer in this City have manifested in the business connected with the new issue of Treasury Bills, are worthy of all commendation. The official notices of the awards, made late on Saturday at the seat of Government, were all received by the New-York bidders early on Monday morning. And to-day, the Secretary telegraphs that a portion of the new Bills have been filled up and forwarded by mail in response to the deposits of Gold made here on Monday and Tuesday. There is much good in a practical business man in the Department at Washington, hailing from the Commercial Metropolis of the country, and even more in the presence in the New-York office of a Sub-Treasurer who understands and thoroughly appreciates the value of time and promptitude to the Government creditors.

We learn from Mr. WILSON, the Treasurer of the New-York Central Company, that the Attorney-General of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Ten Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of avery Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NAW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL GIURAMENTO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RAREY'S EXHIBITION OF HORSE-TAMING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

IRVING HALL—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES—A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK—WALLACE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—TIPPO SAIB.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

DOOLEY'S & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Governor of Georgia is determined, it seems, that there shall be no doubt about his treasonable intentions towards the Federal Government. Yesterday, at the head of seven hundred State troops, he demanded the surrender of the Arsenal at Augusta, which demand—opposition on the part of the few United States troops stationed there being out of the question—was complied with.

The Louisiana State Convention assembled at Baton Rouge, on Wednesday, and effected an organization. The only business done was to determine upon a Committee of Fifteen to prepare an ordinance of Secession, which was duly appointed by the President. The Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina, who were present, were invited to seats in the Convention. A secession flag floats over the building in which the meetings are held.

Our Washington dispatches this morning indicate that the most strenuous efforts are being made on behalf of the Union. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who is now at the Capital, is understood to have for the object of his visit the securing of some compromise from the Republicans upon which the Border States can unite. The Kentucky Legislature, according to dispatches received by the members of Congress from that State, refuses to countenance secession, or to authorize the assembling of a State Convention. The Boston Committee arrived in Washington yesterday, in charge of the Union memorial. They assert that a large majority of the people of Massachusetts are in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. The Railroad Convention yesterday indorsed these resolutions, and made inquiries by telegraph as to the views of Railroad men throughout the Northern, Western and Middle States. This answers all approved of the action of the Convention.

Congress spent the day yesterday principally in debate—on the Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate, and on the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three in the House. No definite action was taken on either. The Red River Raft bill was passed in the Senate. It gives the assent of Congress to acts passed by the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, providing for the removal of the Raft and the collection of tolls to defray the expense. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, after some objection from Mr. CRITTENDEN, who preferred that his resolutions should be discussed. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to deny that he had advocated coercion in secret session, a few days since, as reported. What he did say was that he believed Congress had the power of coercion, and that there might be cases in which it would be proper to use that power. The debate on the Pacific Railroad bill was interrupted by a motion to go into Executive session. In the House, consideration of the Post-route bill was resumed. An amendment was offered by Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, and accepted, to extend the existing contracts for Texas so as to connect with the Butterfield route. The morning hour having expired, the report of the Committee of Thirty-three came up, and was discussed by Messrs. RUST and HINDMAN of Arkansas, DUNN of Indiana, GOOCH of Massachusetts, FERAY of Connecticut, and others. During the debate a personal misunderstanding arose between Messrs. RUST and DUNN, which may possibly lead to a hostile collision, though it is hoped that this may be averted through the intervention of mutual friends, notwithstanding the fact that a challenge has passed from Mr. RUST to Mr. DUNN.

The Virginia Congressional Delegation, with the exception of Messrs. Boteler, Clemens, Millson, Harrison and Smith, have issued an address to their constituents expressing their despair of an amicable settlement of our national troubles by Congress, and recommending a State Convention. One dispatch says that Mr. CLEMENS is classed among the Black Republicans.

The recognized Government organ of Canada West, the Toronto *Leader*, asserts in a positive manner that the English Government will recognize a Southern Confederacy, should one be established. The authority for this assertion does not clearly appear.

An unsuccessful effort was made by the police authorities yesterday afternoon to seize a quantity of fire-arms which were known to be shipped on board the steamer *Montgomery*. While the officers were searching on board for the arms, the Captain ordered the vessel's fasts to be cut, and she steamed away from the pier, scarcely giving the policemen time to jump ashore. The five hundred muskets found on board the schooner *Caspian*, were returned to the Captain, the authorities being satisfied that the vessel was bound to Carthagena. The Grand Jury questioned several witnesses touching the alleged shipment of arms and colored passengers on board a schooner three weeks since, with a view of invading the South. It turned out that they were peaceable emigrants bound to Hayti under an invitation from that Government.

The Republican Central Club, last evening, adopted a series of resolutions declaring that a Common law bill of human rights, such as forms a part of the Constitution of all the Free, and most of the Slave States, is a Personal Liberty bill of the highest dignity; that it is a legal axiom that in no state which has a Common law bill of rights and a Court of Equity, can Slavery be sustained, and that when it is proved that any part of the Personal Liberty bill of this State conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, it should be repealed.

Gov. MORGAN, in transmitting to the New-York State Legislature, yesterday, the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, took occasion to signify his approval of the suggestion, (contained in the resolutions) that Commissioners shall be appointed by the several States to meet in Convention. In the State Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced to abolish the office of Physician of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine. The bill relative to the Department of Finance of the City of New-York was amended so as to make the term of the City Chamberlain two years, and then lost by a vote of 13 to 17. The Governor's Message was discussed, and, upon motion of Mr. HAMMOND, was referred to a Joint Select Committee of three of the Senate and five of the Assembly. The Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the bill "to prevent the aiding, abetting or comforting the enemies of the Republic." Mr. BINGHAM'S amendment was adopted, requiring that "the person selling arms or munitions to the enemies of the Republic should know or have reason to believe (in order to render such sale a crime) that the same are intended for the use or to be sent to such seceding State Government association or body politic or corporation." Mr. DWIGHT'S amendment, striking out the admission of the right of secession by making the bill read, "any Government," &c., "which shall *claim* to have seceded," was also adopted, with Mr. CORNING'S amendment prohibiting sale to "any persons residing or belonging to or doing business in any State which shall claim to have seceded," and Mr. MORGAN'S amendment preventing sale to those "who have adopted an ordinance of secession." The Committee reported progress and the bill was referred to the Committees on Judiciary, Militia and Public Defence jointly. There were several motions made with reference to the Governor's Message, but none adopted in the morning session. In the evening the Assembly discussed the report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax yesterday, with advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th inst. She has on board over 8 million dollars in specie. The weather in England had moderated considerably, and a general thaw had set in. According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, the Governments of Italy, Spain, Greece and Turkey contemplate the establishment of a reformed Tariff, in accordance with that recently negotiated between France and England. Information relative to the condition of affairs at Gaeta is contradictory. It was believed, however, that the negotiations for an armistice continued without result. It was officially announced that the French fleet would leave on the 19th. Chinese news to Nov. 29 had reached England. The Allied Army had retired from Peking to Tien-tsin, leaving a force of only 1,500 men. The treaty had been posted conspicuously by consent of the Chinese Emperor, and all the important Chinese ports were opened to trade. The rebels were again threatening Shanghai. Spain, for the reason that the Moors had failed to fulfill their treaty obligations, was about to occupy again the principal forts in Morocco.

A resolution was offered at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, in favor of appointing a Joint Committee to prepare for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday. A resolution was presented by Alderman DAYTON, providing for the better accommodation of the Superior and other Courts; it was referred. A resolution by the same Alderman, proposing an inquiry into alleged arrangements between the Mayor and Aldermen in relation to the appointment of Assistant Health Wardens, and calling for information with regard to the nature of the duties of these officers, was tabled. Resolutions from the Councilmen, proposing an investigation of charges of official malfeasance against members of the Common Council and others, were disposed of in the same way. In the Board of Councilmen the President announced the Standing Committees for the year.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of JOHN MCGUIRE for murder was commenced, and is still on. The Grand Jury in this Court were discharged, after having presented the Common Council as worthy of censure, for its failure to remedy the evils which the Courts suffer from want of accommodations. In the General Sessions three cases only were disposed of. The prisoners were indicted for larceny. Two of them pleaded guilty, and the other was convicted on trial. City Judge MCCUNN delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, calling their attention to many public evils needing reform. We give the charge in full in our legal columns. The Cheever Church controversy was again before Justice BARNARD at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a motion for a commission to issue to Aberdeen, Scotland, for the examination of Dr. CHEEVER. At General Term of the Common Pleas, the claim of Ex-Corporation Attorney TOMLINSON, for extra services while in office, was argued on appeal from the Referees' report allowing the claim. Decision was reserved. The Twelfth Ward School case was also argued and decision reserved. The Plymouth Church assault was set down for trial in the Marine Court to-day.

The Stock Market continued depressed through the dealings of yesterday, until near the close, when the bidding on the speculative list was firmer: New-York Central, 79½; Galena, 73. No change in Money rates; a good demand at 7 per cent. Exchange firm, at 106½ on London.

The snow-storm checked business. The transactions in Breadstuffs were limited, prices favored buyers. Provisions, Hay, Rice, Whisky, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Sugars, Molasses, Oils, and Tallow, were quiet. Coffee was in fair demand. Cotton was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were light.

The Union Not Dissolved.

The London *Times* greatly overrates the importance of the President's Message. It thinks the United States cannot "for many years" overcome the effect of that document. We think they have survived it already. Indeed, the President himself has almost entirely recovered from its effects. Before the Message crossed the Atlantic, the *Times* thought that the Federation was "of the nature of a nationality,"—clothed with all the attributes of a permanent and responsible Government. Now, it finds that it is only a partnership, from which any State may withdraw at pleasure. Let the *Times* console itself, and fall back upon its first impressions. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message has not turned the current of history, nor changed the nature of logic or of constitutional law. We have still a Government,—capable of making contracts, and able to keep them. We have still a Union,—consisting of just as many States as it ever had,—and while in the course of a few days it will have one more, the *Times* may rest reasonably confident it will never have any less.

South Carolina has made a great many mistakes in the course of her life;—but she never made a greater one than in supposing that she is out of the Union. She thinks she is, undoubtedly;—and so do a great many persons who ought to know better. But if she were attacked by a foreign Power to-morrow, the whole strength of the Union would rush to her defence. Her *quasi* secession has not sundered any of the bonds that bind her to the Confederacy. She has repudiated her obligations and repelled the jurisdiction of our laws,—and so far as words go, has done everything in her power to sever her connection with the Union. Unquestionably, moreover, she stands ready to go a great deal further, and to hold by force the position she has taken on paper. So also do several other Southern States; and we are not surprised that foreign observers should regard these movements as conclusive, and pronounce the Union a mere rope of sand,—dependent upon the whim or caprice of each of its States, and, in its Federal capacity, transitory and irresponsible.

We think, however, the event will show that they are mistaken. Similar rebellions have taken place in nearly every great nation of Europe and yet the nation itself survives. But they have been suppressed by force,—while ours is a Government of public opinion, it may be urged. True,—but that only adds another element of power to our system. We have full faith yet in the public opinion of the Southern States. We do not believe they will permanently leave the Union, because we know—what they will sooner or later discover,—that Disunion is for them utter and irretrievable ruin. We cannot convince them of this by argument,—but they will speedily convince themselves of it by experience. Uneasy and restless spirits among them have been filling their minds for years with the idea that their road to greatness lay through independence. They have at last made them believe it,—and all that now remains is to let them undeceive themselves. That they will do so, no one, who knows anything of their real character and prospects, can for a moment doubt. How long it will take them to learn the lesson, depends upon circumstances. If they are permitted to secede peaceably, (as it is styled)—that is, if their independence is recognized, treaties made with them, commercial relations established, and their designs of expansion and aggression aided and encouraged, it may take them ten or twenty years to test the experiment. And in the progress of it they will be quite likely to involve themselves and us in war with half the civilized nations of the world.

The Federal Government has nothing to do in all this matter but to *stand still*, and take only such action as the aggressive violence of the seceding States may compel it to take. The position of those States towards the Union and the Constitution remains unchanged. They are still members of the Union, and subject to the Constitution, and will so remain, in spite of all the ordinances they may adopt, until they shall have been released and their independence acknowledged in the only way in which that is possible,—namely, *by an amendment of the Constitution*. Until they shall have been thus released, every movement of secession is a movement of revolution;—every step in resistance to Federal law is a step in rebellion; every hostile act against the authority of the United States is an act of treason. Nothing can be said or done, by them or by anybody else, which will change the legal character of these proceedings. They may or may not be punished for them. That is a matter which rests in the discretion of the Government. It may be thought wiser, as in fact it often is, to permit temporary impunity for many crimes than to enforce the rigor of the law. We have had some lessons on this subject by which we are quite likely to profit. The Fugitive Slave law has been enforced in Boston by the army and navy; but the result neither strengthened the Government nor vindicated the law. It would have been far wiser for all concerned to waive the law and trust to time and public sentiment to apply the remedy. It may be so in the present case. But that will not in the least change the character of the acts. They will be treason and rebellion none the less.

The Seceders understand the effect of such a policy, as is shown by their efforts to change it. Mr. SLIDELL proposes in the Senate to *suspend* the operation of the Federal laws over the seceding States. Why should this be done, if secession has any validity? Those laws, according to the secession creed, have been annulled by the Ordinance of Secession:—why, then, should they be suspended? Nothing of this sort should be done. The laws should be left in full force and vigor. They should stand as a perpetual assertion of the sovereignty of the Federal Government, even if that sovereignty, as an actual force, be temporarily in abeyance. Nor should the Government do anything, directly or indirectly, to acknowledge the independence or alienation of any seceding State. Indeed, the Government has no power to do anything more in this matter than to refer the whole question to the several States by way of amendment to the Constitution.

The whole duty of the Federal Government will have been discharged when it shall have provided for its own defence—and for the preservation of its own control over the great national and commercial interests which have grown up under its care. *It must hold the Capital at Washington*, at whatever cost of money and of men, against whatever force may be brought against it, and without the slightest regard to contingencies or conditions of any kind. It must hold all its *Forts* which command the great channels of commerce, and *especially those which control the Gulf of Mexico*,—not less for protection against the secession movement, than as the only means of preserving peace with foreign Powers. It must enforce its revenue laws, and all its laws for the regulation of commerce, against seceding States, just as it does against all others:—and there must be no foreign commerce within the limits or jurisdiction of the Union, except in conformity with those regulations.

When all this has been secured, the Government may stand still, and await the operation of time and experience upon public sentiment in the Southern States. Let the fever subside. Let reason and reflection resume their sway. Passion is in its very nature short-lived:—it is only when it is met by corresponding passion that it becomes dangerous. *Vincit qui patitur*. The most patient adversary is sure to be victor. Let the people of the Southern States have time to compare, by results, the wisdom of secession with that of Union. Let them have an opportunity of canvassing the merits of their leaders, and pronouncing judgment upon them. There will soon spring up a Union Party in every Southern State;—and *that* is the only party to which concessions or compromises can ever be proposed.

Supplying Arms to Traitors.

Our City Police are acting with commendable vigor in preventing the shipping of arms to the rebellious States. As a matter of course, they sometimes make mistakes, as when they seized muskets on Wednesday destined for South America. But the owners promptly made their appearance and claimed their property, and highly commended the vigilance of the authorities, although it had subjected them to some temporary inconvenience. But where the arms seized were really intended for hostile purposes, the owners do not call for them. They are in no hurry to bring themselves needlessly within the penalties of the law of treason.

We have already mentioned that the Hudson River Railroad Company have promptly refused to transport munitions of war destined for States that are waging war against the Federal Government. This course is highly honorable to the Company, and contrasts very strongly with the conduct of some of our shipping merchants who protest vehemently against being prevented from profiting by the war upon the Government under which they live. This was the case yesterday with the owners of a vessel which cut her hawsers in order to escape the scrutiny of the Police. What possible excuse men can have, which they are not ashamed to urge, for such a flagrant disregard of the obligation of good citizens, we find it difficult to imagine.

We invite the attention of our Legislature, as well as that of Connecticut, to the necessity of additional legislation upon this subject. We understand that some of the largest manufacturing establishments in Connecticut continue to supply the orders of seceding States for arms, and that there is no law of the State under which they can be stopped. We see it also announced that large foundries on the Hudson River are actively engaged in manufacturing cannon and other arms for States which are waging war upon the General Government. We trust the Attorney-General of this State will give this matter his prompt attention; and we have no doubt that the Legislature will very promptly supply any deficiencies that may be found to exist in the legislation applicable to such cases. Thus far our Legislature has shown the utmost readiness to do everything required for the emergency. The resolutions it has adopted express, with perfect truth, the loyalty of this State to the Constitution and the patriotic determination of the people to maintain and defend the Union against all its enemies. A bill is already pending in the Legislature applicable to the present case. We hope it will be pressed to decisive action at the earliest moment. If the Disunionists are determined to fight the Government, it is important that they should not draw upon us for their supplies of weapons.

Treason Against the United States.

By Section 110 of Article III. of the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason."

In 1790, the Congress of the United States enacted that:

"If any person or persons, *owing allegiance* to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States, or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted on confession in open Court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, *and* SHALL SUFFER DEATH; and that if any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal, and not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some one of the Judges thereof, or to the President or Governor of a particular State, or some one of the Judges or Justices thereof, such person or persons, on conviction, shall be adjudged guilty of *misprison of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.*"

JAMES MADISON in the 43d number of the *Federalist* says:

"As treason may be committed against the United States the authority of the United States ought to be enabled to punish it: but as new-fangled and artificial treasons have been the great engines by which violent factions, the natural offspring of free governments, have usually wreaked their alternate malignity on each other, the Convention has with great judgment opposed a barrier to this peculiar danger by inserting a *Constitutional definition* of the crime."

The Constitution confines the crime of treason to two species; *First*, the levying of war against the United States; and *Secondly*, adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. In so doing the very words of the Statute of Treason of EDWARD the THIRD were adopted; and thus the framers of the Constitution recognized the well settled interpretation of *these phrases* in the administration of criminal law which has prevailed for centuries in England.

Treason, according to Lord COKE, is derived from *trahir*, signifying to betray; and *trahison*, by contraction, treason, is the *betraying itself*.

In England, high treason can only be committed against the KING, for the oath of allegiance is to the KING alone, as the only supreme Governor—he has no partners in the supremacy.

Hitherto, but few cases have occurred in the United States in which it has been necessary for the Federal Courts to act upon this important subject. In 1807 ERICK BALLMAN and SAMUEL SWARTWOUT were committed to prison in the District of Columbia, on a charge of high treason against the United States. The prisoners were brought by a writ of *habeas corpus* before the *Supreme Court* of the United States. In delivering the opinion of the Court, Chief-Justice MARSHALL said:

"To constitute that specific crime for which the prisoners now before the Court have been committed, war must be actually levied against the United States. However flagitious may be the crime of conspiring to subvert by force the Government of our country, such *conspiracy* is not treason. To conspire to levy war, and actually to levy war, are distinct offences. The first must be brought into operation by an assemblage of men for a purpose, treasonable in itself, or the fact of levying war cannot have been committed." * * * * * * * "It is not the intention of the Court to say that no individual can be guilty of this crime who has not appeared *in arms* against his country. On the contrary, if war be actually levied, that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable purpose, all those who perform *any part*, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, *are to be considered as traitors.* But there must be an actual assemblage of men for a treasonable purpose to constitute levying of war. Crimes, so atrocious as those which have for their object the subversion by violence of those laws and those institutions which have been ordained in order to secure the peace and happiness of society, are not to escape punishment because they have not *ripened into treason.* The wisdom of the Legislature is competent to provide for the case."

In the case of The United States *vs.* FAIES, Mr. Justice CHASE said on the trial, and stated the opinion of the Court to be,

"That if a body of people conspire and meditate an insurrection to resist or oppose the execution of *any statute* of the United States by force, they are only guilty of a high misdemeanor; but if they proceed to carry such intention *into execution by force*, that they are guilty of the treason of levying war; and the *quantum* of the force employed neither lessens or increases the crime—whether by one hundred or one thousand persons is wholly immaterial;" * * * "and that it is altogether immaterial whether the force used is sufficient to effectuate the object; *any force* connected with the intention will constitute the crime of levying war."

In the case of the United States *vs.* AARON BURR, Chief-Justice MARSHALL said:

"There is no difficulty in affirming that there must be a war, or the crime of levying it cannot exist; but there would often be considerable difficulty in affirming that a particular act did or did not involve the person committing it in the guilt and in the fact of levying war. If, for example, an army should be actually raised for the avowed purpose of carrying on open war against the *United States* and subverting their *Government*, the point must be weighed very deliberately before a Judge would venture to decide that an *overt act* of levying war *had not* been committed by a Commissary of purchases who never saw the army, but who, knowing its object, and leaguing himself with the rebels, supplied that army with provisions; or by a Recruiting-officer, holding a commission in the rebel service, who, though never in camp, *executed* the particular duty assigned to him."

This able jurist, in the same case, states that the term "levying war," as used in the Constitution of the United States, was unquestionably employed in the same sense in which it was understood in England and in this country, to have been used in the Statute of EDWARD III., from which it was borrowed, and refers to principles laid down by COKE, HALE, FOSTER, BLACKSTONE and HAWKINS.

FOSTER says:

"Attacking the King's forces, in opposition to his authority, upon a march or in quarters, is levying war."

And also that

"Holding a castle or fort against the King or his forces, if actual force be used in order to keep possession, *is levying war.*"—*Sec. 4 Cranch Reps. 75, 137, Appendix 470—507.*

FOSTER further states, in his valuable Treatise on Treason, that all insurrection, to effect certain innovations of a public and general concern, by an armed force, to be, in construction of law, high treason within the clause of levying war. He further says:

"An assembly armed and arrayed in a warlike manner for a treasonable purpose is *bellum levatum*, though not *bellum percussum*; resting and marching are sufficient overt acts, without coming to a battle or action. So cruising on the King's subjects, under a French Commission, France being then at war with us, was held to be adhering to the King's enemies, though no other act of hostility be proved."—*See 4 Cranch*, pp. 476, 479.

Lord COKE says: "If many conspire to levy war, and some of them do levy the same, according to the conspiracy this is high treason in all." Why? Because all were legally present when the war was levied? No. "For in treason," continues Lord COKE, "all be principals and war is levied." This doctrine of Lord COKE has been adopted by all subsequent writers; and it is generally laid down in the English books that whatever will make a man an *accessory* in felony will make him a *principal* in treason:

"It is well known," says FOSTER, "that in the language of the law there are no *accessories* in high treason—*all are principals.* Every instance of incitement, aid, or protection, which in case of felony will render a man an accessory before or after the fact, in the case of high treason, whether it be treason or common law or by statute, will make him a principal in treason."

"The propriety of investing the National Government," says Mr. Justice STORY, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, "with authority to punish the crime of treason against the United States, could never become a question with any persons who deemed the *National* Government worthy of creation or preservation. If the power had not been expressly granted, it must have been implied, unless all the powers of the National Government might be put at defiance and prostrated with impunity. Two motives probably concurred in introducing it as an express power. One was, not to leave it open to implication whether it was to be exclusively punished with death, according to the known rule of the common law, and with the barbarous accompaniments pointed out by it—but to confide the punishment to the discretion of Congress. The other was, to impose some limitation upon the nature and extent of the punishment, so that it should not work corruption of blood or forfeiture beyond the life of the offender."

Treason has ever been deemed the highest crime which can be committed in civil society; since its aim is an overthrow of the Government and a public resistance by force of its just powers, its tendency is to create universal danger and alarm, and on this account it has often been visited with the deepest public resentment. Hence, by the common law, the the punishment of high treason was accompanied by all the refinements in cruelty which were oftentimes literally and studiously executed. But under the Constitution of the United States the power of punishing the crime of treason against the United States is exclusive in Congress; and tha trial of the offence belongs exclusively to the Federal tribunals. A State cannot take cognizance or punish the offence, whatever it may do in relation to the offence of treason committed exclusively against itself.

Southern Union Men.

The speech of Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, is one of the noblest and boldest proclamations of devotion to the Union ever pronounced in Congress. It stirs the blood in every American heart to hear a man from the South thus declare his determination to stand by the flag of his country in spite of the rebels and traitors who are striving to drag it into the dust. Mr. ETHERIDGE, like Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, is a Southern man, representing a Slave State, sympathizing to some extent with the complaints and apprehensions of the Slave interest. He has never been a Republican, nor has he any sympathy with the distinctive principles and purposes of the Republican Party. But he is more of a patriot than a partizan, and he loves his country better than any section or fraction of it.

If the North is ever induced to yield anything further on the subject of Slavery, it will be at the instance of such men as these,—rather than upon the demand of men in arms against the Government. Such men indeed deserve to be sustained in their unequal contest, by whatever of aid and support the North can give them. They are men of true courage, and of true wisdom;—and it is a shame that they should be left to be overrun and overwhelmed by the Pro-Slavery fanaticism of the section with whose fortunes their own must be identified.

Nothing can show more clearly the spirit which separates them from the ultraists of their section than the taunts with which they were interrupted during their speeches. While Mr. ETHERIDGE was exposing the absurd falsehoods by which the public mind in the South had been misled, Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, demanded to know whether he was speaking for the *North* or the *South*. It had apparently never entered Mr. LEAKE'S head that any man on that floor could be anything but a fanatic on one side or the other. Mr. ETHERIDGE'S reply was as pertinent as it was just. "I am speaking," said he, "for that cause which seems to have but few champions here,—I am speaking *for my country.*" So, on the day before, while Mr. CLEMENS was declaring his fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, Mr. MARTIN protested against his being allowed to continue his *traitorous* remarks!

Mr. MARTIN'S ideas on the subject of treason must be slightly confused. He considers it patriotic to rob the public Treasury,—to betray the public forts and arsenals,—to seek by arms to overthrow the Government and destroy the Union. All this is laudable,—probably Mr. MARTIN considers it constitutional. *Treason* consists in adhering to the Government you have sworn to support,—in defending the Union you stand pledged to uphold. We trust he may live long enough to correct his impressions on these points. Unless we are greatly mistaken the events of the next few years will enlighten his darkened understanding in regard to them.

RUMORED INVASIONS OF THE SOUTH.—The *Day Book*, an evening paper which is seldom seen here, but has some circulation at the South, has a report that the Grand Jury has discovered evidence of another intended John Brown *raid* upon the South;—it says:

"REDPATH, of Boston, and JOHN BROWN, Jr., are believed to be the principal managers of it. The affair has been skillfully disguised under a proposed plan of emigration to Hayti, in which REDPATH professes to be engaged. Not long since, a vessel sailed from this port, ostensibly for Hayti, with some sixty of those conspirators on board. It is said she was well supplied with arms and munitions of war, and *it is believed was destined for an attack upon some Southern State.*

The whole matter has been laid before the Grand Jury, and a number of parties in this city are believed to be implicated in the treasonable conspiracy. *It now looks as if the Republicans were going to get more investigation than they bargained for, before they get through with the Grand Jury.*"

We attach very little credit or consequence to these pretended revelations. We copy them merely to express the hope that, if there is any truth in them, the Grand Jury will push the investigation with relentless vigor. If anybody in the Northern States,—in Boston or New-York,—Abolitionists, Republicans or men of any other party, are engaged in preparations to invade any Southern State, for the purpose of exciting insurrection or promoting emancipation of its slaves, we hope they will be detected and punished with the utmost rigor of the law. We have never held but one language, and we have but one feeling on this subject.

The Republican Convention at Chicago denounced all such invasions as "among the gravest of crimes." If there is the slightest reason to suspect that any such new crusades against the peace of the South are on foot, we trust that no pains will be spared to drag them to the light, and mete out full and unsparing punishment to all who are in any way connected with them.

The Poetry of Treason.

A Bard, who is possibly the original possessor of the harp with a thousand strings, publishes in the Washington *Constitution* of Tuesday morning a lyrical address to "Southerners," to copy which in full we are compelled by our admiration of poetical patriotism. We will not say that nothing finer—but certainly nothing like it—has ever been produced in these regions. Addressing the men of the South, their laureate thus commences:

"Oh, my countrymen, brave and strong,
Rise in your strength and your noble might,
Fling your fears to the breeze away—
Fight for your homesteads and your right."

How men who are "strong," could rise any other way but in their "strength," does not at once appear; nor is it obvious to the common mind why men who are "brave," should be required in verse to "fling their fears to the breeze away." Moreover, asking them to fight for their "homesteads and their rights," is not an appeal to their highest impulse. They should be summoned to "fight for their niggers and their rights"—an appeal to which every fire-eating heart might be expected to respond. The chorus of this verse is cheerful, when compared with those that follow; but in its request that the "brave and true" shall come with their "sword and shield and fight," there would seem to us a lamentable ignoring of the valuable efforts made by Ex-Secretary FLOYD to provide them with muskets and bayonets. Thus the chorus reads:

"Come, my brothers, ye brave and true;
Up for your homes and country fight.
Come! come!
At the call of the drum—
On with your sword and shield and fight."

The next verse, it will be seen, asks them to say whether they are "freemen" or "slaves;" again makes reference to "the sword and shield," without a word of gratitude to FLOYD for those gifts of percussion muskets, rifles, revolvers and Columbiad guns, to endow them with which he took the sins of perjury and treason on his soul—the chorus winding up by a not cheerful request that all "the true and brave" should "die;" and "die like men;" and "leave their skeletons on the field;" and again "dare to die," rather than submit to "foes" who are somewhat inconsistently styled "cowards." This is the complete stanza:

"Say, are ye freemen, or are ye slaves?
Come, oh, come, with your sword and shield;
Die, if you must, but die like men;
Die, but never, oh, never yield.
Rather than bow to your coward foes
Leave your skeletons on the field.
Come! come!
At the call of the drum—
Dare to die, but dare not yield."

The third stanza is still more involved in the feudal metaphor than either of the former, the hard evidently believing that we still live in the days of HENRY the Eighth, and consequently imploring his fellow-warriors of the South to "buckle their armor on." This last word "on," by the way, is somewhat strained as a rhyme to "born;" but as the word "born" was requisite to a proper lyrical denunciation of all men who are not in favor of armed treason as "coward-born," we suppose it is a poetical license which must be all right according to the purged prosodies in general use south of Mason and Dixon's line. Thus the third stanza reads:

"Sisters and mothers, the fond and true,
Would rather buckle your armor on,
Than see you bow like servile slaves
To the low and base, the coward born.
Rise, my countrymen—rise and shine—
Shine like the light of the sun at morn.
Come! come!
At the call of the drum—
Die ere ye yield to the coward born."

In the fourth verse of this new Southern song of nationality,—and it may be parenthetically remarked that the verses become more and more dismal as the poet more closely contemplates his subject,—in the fourth stanza, we say, the minstrel dolefully finds his Muse forced to confess that none of "the brave and true" who are seekers for "treasure," or "gold," or "riches," or "fame," or "glory's laurel wreath," should by any means allow themselves and their fortunes to be involved in this despairing fight. Those who are fond of "tranquil rest," he says, are those who should seize the shield and sword and ask their sisters and mothers to buckle their armor on! This somewhat paradoxical idea of "tranquil rest," is only explainable on one hypothesis, to wit, that it refers to the utter and undisturbed oblivion to which all these fire-eating heroes will at some not distant day be consigned by the returning common sense, patriotism and political necessities of the Southern people. The enigmatic stanza thus promulgates these views:

"Not for treasures and gold you ask,
Not for riches and not for fame;
Not for glory's laurel wreath,
To twine in splendor around your name;
Tranquil rest and *equal rights*
Is all, aye all, that you come to claim.
Come! oh, come!
At the call of the drum—
Give not your heritage up to shame."

Doleful and more doleful yet as have gradually grown the former verses, we find in the concluding utterance a perfect dirge—a sort of Irish *caoine*, or howl of lamentation for perished humanity,—the thousand strings of the original harp vibrating in every tear-moistened wire to the lamentably unhappy pictures which have arisen naturally and become intensified in horrible coloring, as the Bard has continued, from line to line and from hour to hour, contemplating "with eyes in a fine frenzy rolling" the certain doom of "the brave and true," whom he has called on to neglect the weapons provided for fire-eating use by the furtive and felonious generosity of FLOYD, and to fight "with sword and shield" for the violent disruption of the American Union! He now only extends to them an invitation to "fall;" to "fall like men;" to "die;" to "perish;" to "die" with that same everlasting "sword and shield" on; to "fall nobly;" to "fall at their posts;" to "fall on the battle-field;" and finally he beseeches them, after they shall have already done this tremendous amount of dying, to "dare to die, but dare not yield." With this feeble and insufficient commentary, the last stanza of this astonishing production is now laid before our readers:

"If you must fall, oh! fall like men;
Die, but never, oh! never yield!
Perish the man that would basely fly!
Die with your sword on and your shield.
Fall, if you must, but nobly fall;
Fall at your post, on the battle field.
Come! come!
Southerners come;
Dare to die, but dare not yield!"

Who the author, signing himself "South Carolina," may be, we have, of course, no means of knowing; but he certainly stands entitled to rank as the "Dismal Jemmy" of modern song. His calling on his countrymen to "rise and shine," in the third stanza—to "shine like the light of the sun at morn,"—

reminds us not a little of a few lines from an old convivial song, once popular in College circles:

"The jolly old sun! where goes he o' night,
Or what does he do when he's out of sight,
Insinuations scorning?
We don't mean to say that he tipples apace;
We only know he has a very red face
When he gets up of a morning,
When he shines forth of a morning!

Now should this prove the true intent of the invitation extended by "South Carolina" to "the brave and true" to "rise and shine"—to "shine like the light of the sun at morn,"—we must interpret it as merely a common and very needless invitation to the patriots of the Seceding States to get out of their beds at some time or other every day, and to "make their faces shine with wine," (which is scriptural,) or more likely "with whisky," which some admiring Bard of the same stamp as "South Carolina" has somewhere lyrically dubbed as "The native drink of freemen, boys!" So much for the seceding muse.

The New City Judge.

We publish, in full this morning the charge of the new City Judge to the Grand Jury, delivered in the General Sessions yesterday. Many of the suggestions which it contains might, under other circumstances, be deemed simply a formal announcement of intentions never honestly entertained. Experience has taught the public hitherto, in many instances, to regard the semblance of law and justice which the criminal Bench has afforded, as only a cloak for concealing the violation of every principle of justice which interest of self or party might demand.

That Judge McCUNN, however, honestly intends to act in accordance with the spirit of this, his opening manifesto, his actions during his short occupancy of the Bench, afford reasonable ground to believe. Among the very first acts of his judicial tenure was the abrogation of a custom—doubtful in expediency, if not in legality, yet long established and often sadly abused,—of suspending sentence after verdict rendered. He publicly declared that in no case while he was on the Bench should he suspend sentence except at the intercession of the prosecuting officer. It will hardly be believed that in the face of such an announcement, voluntarily made, Judge McCUNN will be found imitating any of his predecessors in office, by saving a personal or political friend, convicted of crime, from the legally enacted penalty, by an arbitrary suspension of sentence.

Another species of malpractice, less definite perhaps, but of a far more baneful character, is animadverted upon in Judge McCUNN'S charge, and has thus far certainly been avoided in his judicial acts. We refer to the indiscriminate vigor in the infliction of punishment, left within the discretion of the Court, upon prisoners convicted of different grades of crime. It has often been the disgrace of our criminal Courts, that while poor, ragged culprits, convicted of stealing the necessaries of life, have been sentenced to even cruelly long incarceration, political "aristocrats of the knife" have been discharged and politely bowed from Court, with a simple reprimand. It is not in his "charge" alone that Judge McCUNN comments on such flagrant injustice. He has visited with unsparing severity the penalty of the law on every prisoner convicted before him of using the knife; while his exercise of discretion in disposing of those whom strong temptation or dire necessity has led astray, has merited and received the approval of those who have witnessed it.

In numerous other respects than those to which we have alluded, has the new Judge given promise of a very favorable change from the recently existing mode of administering law in his Court. Indeed, his whole "Charge" is but an embodiment of the spirit which his judicial acts, thus far, seem to warrant us in believing will govern his course on the Bench.

We are led thus early to speak in praise of a newly chosen official, whose election we opposed, by our desire to treat with political impartiality men who occupy public positions, and to countenance and encourage every apparently honest effort by those in office to cause "that the wrongs which a desperate few have heaped upon our citizens shall be amply and speedily repaired."

THE FRENCH IN SYRIA.—The natural jealousy that subsists between France and England has prompted the latter to protest against any longer occupation of Syria by French troops than the stipulated period of six months. It is not improbable, however, that the Emperor NAPOLEON will turn a deaf ear to the British remonstrance. The preparations of the French Syrian Expedition indicated, from the very outset, an occupation of six years rather than six months; and those who sympathize with the persecuted Christians in the Holy Land have no disposition to complain of a protectorate that has insured safety to life and property, or to scan too closely the motives for which it was established.

The thousands in this country who contributed to the relief of Syrian sufferers have recognized with satisfaction the action of France, and they would regret to see the withdrawal of French troops from a locality where their presence is the fulfillment of a high Christian duty. Late advices from that misgoverned dependency of the Turkish Empire—and those, especially, from American Missionaries, which may be presumed to be unbiassed,—agree in stating that as soon as the French army leaves, a renewal of the atrocities of 1860 may be apprehended. FUAD PASHA, it is true, exhibited a great deal of energy in punishing the parties implicated in the massacre, but he would never have inspired half the awe that he did if he had not been backed by a French army and the indignation of all Europe. It is a notorious fact that Beyrout itself was only saved by the threatening presence of a large Anglo-French fleet. Under these circumstances, all who take a disinterested view of Syrian affairs will continue to hope that the French occupation of a country in which all Christendom is so deeply concerned will be prolonged, and that the Christian subjects of a decayed and imbecile Government will not be sacrificed to the jealousies and imbroglios of European Powers.

GOV. MORGAN'S MESSAGE—COMMISSIONERS TO A NATIONAL CONVENTION.—GOV. MORGAN transmitted, yesterday, to our State Legislature a message covering the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia on the 19th inst.,—the Governor recommending that four Commissioners should be appointed by the joint action of our Senate and Assembly to meet and confer at Washington, on the 4th proximo, with the Commissioners of Virginia and all other States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, who have been invited by the General Assembly of the Old Dominion to join in a final effort to avert so dire a calamity as the permanent dissolution of the American Union. We trust that the suggestions of Gov. MORGAN may be adopted, and that four true representatives of the sentiments of the State of New-York may be selected, who will faithfully and conscientiously discharge the important and delicate duties of such a mission. The Virginia resolutions appear couched in a spirit of fairness, patriotism, courtesy and justice, eminently requiring that they should be met in a corresponding temper.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS FROM GAETA.

Retirement of the Allied Army from Peking.

Interesting Financial and Commercial News.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. of the 12th, and Queenstown evening of the 13th inst., arrived at noon to-day.

She has 51 passengers for Boston, and $1,060,000 in specie.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 5 A. M. of the 12th.

The *Niagara* spoke the *Canada* and a steamer supposed the *City of Manchester*, outward bound.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the report of the American Secretary of the Navy, affects the greatest surprise that while an increase of the navy is recommended, no allusion whatever is made to the introduction of iron-cased ships. The *Times* treats this as a most extraordinary omission, and is forced to imagine that Americans don't believe in the invention.

The *Gazette* officially announces the elevation of Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT to the Peerage, under the title of Baron HERBERT.

The weather had moderated, and a thaw had become almost general throughout England.

The *Times* understands that Mr. BARING will succeed Lord DE GREY as Under-Secretary of the War Department, and that Lord DE GREY will take Mr. BARING'S place in the India Office.

The *Herald* mentions Sir JOHN RAMSDEN as the probable successor of Lord DE GREY in the War Department.

The Bee Hive Mills, at Manchester, owned by Mr. LAMB, were destroyed by fire on the 11th. Loss over £25,000 sterling.

FRANCE.

Returns from the Bank of France for November, exhibit, as anticipated, the large decrease in cash of over 62,000,000 francs. There is an increase in bills discounted of 69 000,000 francs, and in bank notes of nearly 32,000,000 francs.

It was stated that a negotiation was pending between France and all other Continental States for the abolition of passports.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says the Governments of Italy, Spain, Greece and Turkey are contemplating a reformed tariff in accordance with that lately contracted between England and France.

It was reported that a project of law for transferring the Bourse property to the State will be submitted to the Legislature.

The Bourse on the 11th was quiet, but firmer. Rentes closed at 67f. 20c.

ITALY.

The intelligence from Gaeta was contradictory. One dispatch asserts that an armistice for ten days had been signed; another says the Piedmontese had redoubled their vigilance and activity before Gaeta, and the Paris *Moniteur* says the negotiations for an armistice remained without result.

A pacific popular demonstration at Palermo determined LA FARINA to resign the new Lieutenancy.

The Council for Sicily includes EMERICO AMARI for the Interior Department, TORREARSA for the Finance Department, ORLANDO, Justice, &c., &c.

A Naples telegram of the 10th says the Lieutenancy of the Council there was expected to resign.

The National Bank, at Turin, on the 11th, raised the rate of discount to 7 per cent.

The correspondent of the *Times* had been ordered to quit Rome.

PRUSSIA.

A general amnesty for political offences was expected in Prussia.

It was officially announced that the new King had assumed the title of WILLIAM V.

He conferred on the Prince MURAT, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Eagle.

CHINA.

The Hong-Kong mail of November 29, reached Marseilles on the 10th and would doubtless arrive in London in season for the American portion to be forwarded in the *Niagara*.

The following is from a Government telegram:

The whole army had left Peking, excepting 1,500 men remaining at Hosicon, and reached Tien tsin on the 17th.

The treaty, with the Emperor's consent, was posted over the walls of Peking.

Lord ELGIN was arranging for the residence there of Mr. Bruce, the English Minister. Mr. Bruce, in the meantime, winters at Tien-tsin.

A Chinese representative is to reside in England.

All important Chinese ports are open to trade, and permission is granted for foreign steamers to trade in inland waters.

The Rebels were again threatending Shanghai and Ningpo, causing the greatest alarm.

Civil disturbances were also expected at Foo-Chow-Foo.

No mention is made of any hurricane or disasters in Chinese waters, so that the report of the loss of gunboats is unfounded.

Exchange at Hong-Kong was ¾ P cent. less favorable for England, but unchanged at Shanghai.

Shirtings and yarns were active at firmer prices.

The Russian Ambassador had ratified a convention at Peking, confirming the privileges of Russia on the Amoor River, and extending her commercial advantages.

No Indian news had been telegraphed.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne dates are to Nov. 24. Trade had greatly improved. Exchange and freights unaltered.

The gold shipments since last advices amounted to 116,000 ounces.

NEW-ZEALAND.

A desperate engagement was fought on the 6th of November, in which the natives were completely defeated, and the head chief killed.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The *Times'* City Article says the demand for money was moderate on Friday. Sixty-day paper was readily taken at 6¾ per cent. The applications at the Bank were, however, rather numerous. Between £40,000 and £50,000 in gold were withdrawn from the Bank on Friday. The steamer for Bombay on the 12th would take £381,000 in specie—nearly all silver. The monetary accounts from New-York by the *Etna* were construed as decidedly less unfavorable.

VIENNA, Saturday—Noon.

The French Ambassador announces that the French fleet will leave Gaeta on the 19th inst.

MADRID, Friday, Jan. 11.

The Moors not having fulfilled the treaty, it is said that Spain is about to occupy the principal forts in Morocco.

A solution of the difficulty between Spain and Venezuela is shortly expected.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Rentes, 67f. 15c.

Commercial Intelligence Per Niagara.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market were 59,500 bales, instead of 57,000, as published in the *North Briton's* accounts.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. There was an improved tone, but business continued limited.

CORRECTION.—In the Liverpool Cotton Market report per *North Briton*, the prices of Middling were inadvertently stated at 6d. and a traction, instead of 7d. and a fraction.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

New-Orleans *tres ordinaires* was quoted 160f.; do. *bas* 95f.; the market was unchanged. Sales of the week, 5,500 bales; stock, 116,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The stock market, on the 11th, was inanimate, but steady. In the discount market the supply continued large, owing to the payment of dividends, but few transactions took place below the Bank minimum.

Consols closed on Friday at 91¾@91¾ for Money, and 91¾@92 for Account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £477,000.

The decrease in the bullion in the Bank of France for December was 62,000 000f.

The Money market was unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIOLAND, ATRYA & Co., and others, report FLOUR dull, and declined 6d. since Tuesday; American, 29s. @32s. WHEAT dull, and declined 2d; buyers demanded a further reduction, and there were some forced sales at 10d.@6d.; Red American, 11s. 3d.@13s.; White, 12s @14s. 6d. CORN dull and 6d. lower; Mixed offered at 37s. 6d. without buyers; White, 39s.@40s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The same authority reports BEEF heavy, and slightly lower. PORK dull. BACON dull, and 1s. lower. LARD dull, and slightly declined; quoted 59s.@60s TALLOW steady, at 57s.@58s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports POT ASHES steady, at 26s. 6d @29s. 6d.; PEARLS steady, at 29s. 6d.@30s. SUGAR heavy, and 1s. lower. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull. Philadelphia BARK 9s.@9s. 6d. American LINSEED Cakes, £11@£11 5s. FISH OILS quiet, but steady; Sperm Oil, £104@£106; Linseed Oil in little inquiry and prices weak. RESIN dull at 4s. 5d.@4s. 4d for common on the spot, and 4s. 2d. to arrive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 32s.@32s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BASING'S Circular reports BREADSTUFFS firm; the inclement weather stops business. IRON dull, at £5 5s. @£5 10s. for both laile and bars. PIG IRON dull, at 49s. SODA heavy, and 6d.@1s lower, with an increased demand at the close. TALLOW dull at 59s. 9d. TEA heavy, and ½d.@1d. lower; common Congou, 1s 1½d.@1s 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 31s. 6d. COFFEE quiet, and 6d.@1s. lower. LINSEED CAKES firmer; New-York, £12; Boston, £11 15s. RICE firm. FISH OILS quiet. LINSEED OIL. 29s. SALTPETRE declined 2s. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d; Dollars, 5s. 1½d; Eagles nominal, at 76s. 7d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(Week ending 9th inst.) FLOUR dull. ASHES firm. COFFEE quiet. OILS very dull. RICE firm. SUGAR firm. LARD firm; supplies short.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report no sales of importance in State securities and a quiet market for Railroad shares and bonds. New-York Central shares, 75; New-York Central Sixes, 88; Erie Railroad shares, 32; Erie Railroad First Mortgage bonds, 92; Illinois Central shares, 33 dis.

BELL & SON report a quiet market and quotations nominal.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

By Telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 13.

COTTON—Sales yesterday 20,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The *Persia's* advices caused a slight advance, and the market closed with a still upward tendency. JAMES HEWETT & Co. report an advance of ½d. over the official quotations of the Board of Brokers. They quote Middling Orleans 7⅜d., and Middling Uplands 7⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS dull. LONDON, Saturday Evening. CONSOLS 91½@91¾ for money, and 91⅞ for account. Illinois Central shares, 32¼ dis.; Erie shares, 32¼; New-York Central shares, 73@75.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The *Niagara* sailed at 3 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Friday night.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Virginia Resolutions—Toll Bill—Abolishing the Physician to the Marine Hospital—Finishing up the Brooklyn Arsenal—The Chamberlain's Bill Knocked—The Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

The marked event of to-day's proceedings was the transmission of a message from Gov. MORGAN, covering the Virginia resolutions, inviting the several States to send Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February, to consider propositions "*which will guarantee the rights of the South.*"

Gov. MORGAN, much to the surprise of a large majority of the Republican members of the Legislature, recommends that the State of New-York shall concur with the State of Virginia in this extraordinary proceeding, and appoint the Commissioners she asks to be accredited to Washington.

Notwithstanding the surprise of receiving such a communication from the Executive, without so much as an intimation of its coming, I am happy to say the Republican Senators promptly entered upon the debate which such a proposition was well calculated to elicit. Senator HAMMOND, on making a motion to refer the message and the accompanying resolves to a Select Committee, took occasion to say most explicitly that if Virginia expected New-York to join her in such a labor as was proposed, she must first retrace her own steps, and not send an *ultimatum* so offensive as she had, as preliminary to a consultation. He reiterated what has been said a thousand times, that the people of the State of New-York would not consent to any recognition of Slavery beyond what is now embodied in the Constitution—that, under no circumstances, could it be anticipated that the proposed extension of the Missouri Compromise line would be acceded to.

Mr. COLVIN, on the Democratic side, made a demand that the Republicans should abandon the Chicago platform—asserting that if they failed to do so, the Democratic party would hold them responsible for the dissolution of the Union.

The motion of Mr. HAMMOND, to refer to a Select Committee prevailed—with the understanding that Senator HILLHOUSE, the Chairman of the last Select Committee on Federal Relations, should be the Chairman of the new Committee.

The Canal Committee of the Senate reported the following bill levying tolls upon railroads:

SECTION 1. The Canal Board are hereby authorized and required to impose and collect the same rates of toll per mile on all property transported hereafter upon the New-York Central Railroad, from the first day of April to the first day of December in each year, as they do upon like property when transported upon the Erie Canal; and during the same time the said Board is authorized and required to impose and collect tolls upon all property transported from tide water over the New-York and Erie Railroad, destined to the city of Buffalo or the Suspension Bridge, or to any point beyond those places, or beyond Dunkirk out of the State, and upon all property transported upon said road, produced in, or coming from other States or Canada, and destined to the City of New-York or to tide water. But no tolls shall be charged upon live stock transported upon any railroad. Adjusting the rates of toll the maximum charge for any distance shall not exceed the toll on the same kind of property when transported the whole length of the New-York Central Railroad.

SEC. 2. The New-York Central Railroad Company, and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, shall respectfully, to the extent of their ability, receive and transport all property that shall be hereafter tendered to them usual to be transported heretofore upon their said Railroads, and the same shall be subject to tolls as prescribed in the first section of this act; and the said Companies shall respectively make monthly statements of all property transported by them (subject to toll) to the Auditor of the Canal Department, in such form as he shall prescribe, and they shall pay the tolls thereon monthly, where and as the Commissioners of the Canal Fund require; and the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to prescribe the manner of said payment, and enforce the collection of the same by an action at law.

SEC. 3. If either the New-York Central Railroad Company or the New-York and Erie Railway Company shall refuse or neglect to make the statement or pay the tolls when and as required by the provisions of this act, the Company so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit to the people of this State, for every day of such neglect or refusal, the sum of $1,000; and in every case of such forfeiture or neglect, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to sue for and collect the same by an action at law, in the name of the people of the State of New-York.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

This only imposes tolls upon the two direct roads—omitting entirely the roads that incidentally compete with the Canals—differing in this respect from the bill now before the Canal Committee of the House.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to abolish the office of Physician to the Marine Hospital.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to appropriate $12,000 for the completion of the State Arsenal at Brooklyn. It is now, I believe, considered unsafe.

The bill to regulate the safe-keeping of the public money of the City of New-York—known as the Chamberlain's bill—came up for a third reading. It was recommitted for an amendment changing the term of office from four to two years, and in that shape put upon its final passage. On a call of the roll, it was lost. Ayes, 13; Noes, 17; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Blood, Fiero, Grant, Kelly, Lapham, Lawrence, J. M. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Roth, Sessions.—13.

NAYS—Abell, Bell, Colvin, Connolly, Gow, Hammond, Hillhouse, Ketcham, McGraw, Mannierre, Montgomery, Monroe, P. P. Murphy, Spinola, Truman, Warner, Williams.—17.

Evidently the combination which was made up to put this bill through broke down at the last moment. I think the fight for the championship being now concluded, the bill will come up in a new form, and be passed upon its merits, and for its avowed object of providing for the safe keeping of the public money.

The House proceedings had no importance. The motion to refer the Governor's Virginia Message was laid on the table under the rules.

The bill to punish the sale of arms was considered in Committee of the Whole, and referred to the Judiciary and Military Committees for a final dressing up.

To-night a special session of the Assembly is to be held for the purpose of considering the condition of our Federal Relations.

We are having one of the most severe snowstorms that I have ever witnessed. The snow is now eight or ten inches deep, and falling rapidly. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. PROSSER reported a bill to levy tolls on the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroads.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to amend the act relative to assessment for local improvements in Brooklyn, also relative to State Arsenals and lands in Brooklyn.

The bill relative to the Department of Finance in New-York came up for a third reading, and was lost

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Mr. ARCULARIUS presented a petition from CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, confined in New-York for murder, showing that he has been confined since the 4th of July, asking for a speedy trial. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LANGINO presented a petition from the Mayor, Recorder, County Clerk, Sheriff, and other prominent citizens of Albany, asking for the submission of CRITTENDEN'S compromise proposition to the people at an early day, in order to heal dissensions, allay animosity hitherto prevailing between the North and South, and to restore peace and prosperity to the country.

Mr. WAGNER moved to lay the petition on the table. The ayes and nays were ordered, and the motion lost by 66 to 25.

The House took up the special order, being the bill to prevent aiding and abetting enemies of the Republic.

Messrs. COZANE and KERNAN made arguments against the bill to prevent the aiding and abetting the enemies of the Republic, showing that the bill in defining and punishing treason against the United States, usurped the powers of the General Government, and that if the theory of the bill was adopted in practice, all the States of the Union would be at liberty to judge or declare that any acts were treasonable, and on that to found hostile legislation against other States.

Progress was reported on the bill.

The Governor submitted the resolutions of Virginia, inviting all the States friendly to Union to meet through Commissioners on the 4th of February, at Washington, to see whether any adjustment for the existing difficulties can be agreed upon. The Governor accompanied the resolutions with the following Message:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1861.

I have received from the Governor of Virginia a copy of a preamble and resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of that State, on the 19th day of January instant, a copy of which I herewith submit to your consideration.

As will be seen, an invitation has been extended "to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies, in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the Slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the City of Washington, similar Commissioners appointed by Virginia to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment."

It will also be seen that with a view to give practical effect to its resolutions, the General Assembly of Virginia has appointed four eminent citizens of that State, as Commissioners on her part.

The great mass of the people of this State, and of the entire North, are actuated by an earnest desire that no honorable effort should be left untried to maintain, by peaceful means, the American Union as it has existed for almost a century; and especially to encourage every exertion made towards an adjustment of existing differences by the loyal States.

Holding sentiments in full harmony, as I do, with these purposes, and with a view to the consideration of such measures as may eventuate in securing to the citizens of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, such mutual guarantees as will fully protect the rights of each, I recommend the appointment of a corresponding number of citizens of this State, in whose character and patriotism the people shall have full confidence, with a view of meeting, in the same spirit which prompted these resolutions of the Representatives of Virginia, and of such other States as may be there present, for the consideration of the objects indicated in the resolutions herewith submitted.

And it may not be improper, in the present threatening attitude of National affairs, to respectfully call your attention to the importance of every step taken in connection with our Federal relations. Acting both as trustees of the past and guardians of the interests of the future, we should remember that history, holding us to our responsibilities, will record our acts, not with the hand of prejudice or of favor, but with calm impartiality. Let us, therefore, consider with care our duty in the present emergency, and be ready to perform, fearlessly and conscientiously, the duties which our respective positions have imposed upon us. E. D. MORGAN.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock this evening, to consider the Robieson resolutions, for the settlement of the present troubles of the nation, by the admission of two large States out of the Territories of the United States, or extend the Missouri Compromise line through all the Territories.

Mr. ROBINSON spoke in support of the resolutions. He had seen it stated in the papers, and not contradicted, that a party caucus had resolved that these resolutions should not be debated or passed. He denounced in severe terms this action of the majority, and declared it was a sacrifice of patriotism and duty to supposed party interests. The war cry had gone forth in the House, and men declared in favor of no compromise; but he called attention to the fact that Mr. SEWARD favored a compromise, and he, as the chosen premier of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration may fairly be supposed to speak the sentiments of the President elect. Mr. CAMERON, also named as a member of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, was in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, and he is a sagacious, far-seeing statesman. Mr. SHERMAN, the chosen leader of Congress, favors concession and conciliation, and approves the resolutions now before the House. The leading Republican organ of the State, whose veteran editor had only to wave his wand over the House to make all knees bend, favored the compromise. Let those remember these facts who now denounce compromise as a departure from the Chicago Platform and treason to Republican principles. He defended the resolutions at length from the charge that they compromised any principles of the Republican Party.

Mr. CHAPMAN spoke against any compromise with the curse of slavery, and declared that the Republicans would remain firm until it was blotted out of the American Republic. If any such compromise as that proposed should be adopted, he warned the Republicans it would lead to a revival of the Democratic Party, which uniting with the South would crush the Republican party out of power.

Mr. BIRDSALL spoke against the resolutions.

Mr. ELLINGWOOD spoke in favor of compromise, declaring that the Government could not have been formed, and could not be maintained without concession and compromise.

Mr. KERNAN spoke warmly against the action of the majority in determining in advance the command of a party caucus to defeat these resolutions, and made an appeal to the majority not to sit in a sullen, dogged spirit, opposed to all concession, only waking up at the war cry, or when called on to arm the State and punish treason; but to endeavor to avert the horrors of civil war, and preserve the Union.

After a debate by Mr. FISH, who favored the resolutions, and Messrs. S E. SMITH, BINGHAM, WRIGHT and PRENDERGAST, who opposed them, they were made the special order again for Tuesday evening, and at 10:30 the House adjourned.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The steamship *Wm. G. Hewes*, from Havana, on the 20th inst., has arrived here. She encountered a rough passage.

Sugar was dull and nominal. The new crop was coming in.

The drouth continued throughout the island.

The stock of sugar at Havana was 17,500 boxes.

The Case of Jackalow.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 24.

Thirteen witnesses were examined in the Jackalow case to-day. They proved the amount of money found on the prisoner was $393. One testified to having heard the cry of murder on the Sound on the night of the 15th of March. Two others testified that blood was found on the *Spray* when she was brought to Jersey City. These are about all the material points brought out to-day.

Mrs. LEET and daughters will be examined to-morrow; also the doctor who made an analysis of the blood. The Government will close to-morrow. Thirty witnesses have been examined thus far. A process has been issued for BAYARD TAYLOR on the part of the defence. Dr. WILEY, subpenaed to act as interpreter, was able to understand but a few words. JACKALOW'S language is not pure Chinese. It was proved to day that he could read the Bible and the advertisements in a newspaper. He was seen reading the report of his trial,

The Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago and Milwaukee arrived here this morning, and are stopping at the Continental Hotel. They will visit all points of interest in and about the city, and attend the operatic performance this evening by invitation of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

The Leroy Poisoning Case.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 24.

The following is the verdict of the jury in the Leroy poisoning case: "We find that she came to her death from some unexplained cause, but having the characteristics of death resulting from poison; and the jury also find that the treatment from the husband was cruel in the extreme and unusual."

Flannel Mill Burnt.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 24,

J. STOTT & SONS flannel mill, at Stottville, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $40,000; insured for $15,500. One man was badly injured.

The Storm.

A snow-storm of the ancient type set in yesterday morning at 5¾ o'clock, the wind blowing fresh from E. N. E. Throughout the day the snow continued, and at 2 o'clock there was a fall of some six inches, giving good promise of sleighing. At 4 o'clock the temperature grew milder, and the snow turned to rain, dashing all hopes of sleigh rides, and rendering travel more uncomfortable, for both man and beast, than it has been known since last Winter. Considerable delay in the arrivals of trains was caused by the storm. There have been but few arrivals from sea. Pilots who have come in report the wind outside the hook from E. N. E., and blowing a gale. The ship *Liverpool*, Capt. KEARNEY, from London, is near the Middle, in the Lower Bay, with both anchors down, and 75 fathoms of chain out to each. There is another ship in the Bay, outward bound. The British brig *Boomerang*, of Dundee, 92 days from Newcastle, short of provisions, was towed up to the City from the Lower Bay.

The tide last night was very full, and we may expect to hear of some damage to merchandise on the piers, and in cellars fronting on the rivers.

The easterly wind has driven the drift ice in on Staten Island shore, and some difficulty was experienced by the ferry-boats in getting from the landing.

The following steamers are due: The *John Bell*, from Glasgow; *Ariel*, from Aspinwall; *Roanoke*, from Norfolk, with the wrecked passengers of the Bremen ship *Globus*; and *George's Creek*, from Charleston.

THE WEATHER ON THE HUDSON—CONDITION OF THE RIVER.

Snow, to the depth of from six to eight inches, fell along the Hudson River yesterday. The weather during the last few days has been very cold. The river, from this City to Manhattanville, is frozen over on each side, leaving the channel free. From Manhattanville to Yonkers the river is full of floating ice, which blocks up the channel, though in many places the river is open some distance. From Yonkers to Sing Sing the river is frozen over to the channel, which is filled with broken ice floating down. There is no traveling on the ice from New-York to Sing Sing, as it is attended with danger. From Sing Sing to Peekskill the river is frozen over, with occasional openings in the channel, and from Peekskill to Albany the ice is continuous, if we except a few air holes.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM ON CENTRAL, HARLEM AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.

Owing to the large quantity of snow which fell yesterday, the trains on the above roads were more or less detained.

On the Central no train had arrived at Albany from the west, in the afternoon, up to 5 o'clock. At Schenectady one was reported to have left that city one hour and twenty minutes behind time, and the one due at 4:15 had not been heard from. As stated above, neither were in Albany at 5 P. M.

On the Harlem Road no train from this City had arrived at Albany at that hour, and no report by telegraph as to its delay or whereabouts had been received.

On the Hudson River Railroad but little detention occurred, the delay being principally caused between Chambers and Thirty-first streets, making the Express trains but half an hour late each way, except one or two which arrived on time.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 24.

A heavy snow storm extensively prevailed last night and to-day. Trains on the different railways were mostly blocked up in snow drifts. This afternoon the storm is subsiding.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 24.

A heavy storm of sleet has prevailed here for the past 24 hours, accompanied with some wind. Between Dunkirk and Erie, on the Lake Shore Railroad, the wind blew a hurricane, prostrating trees and completely wrecking the telegraph lines for a distance of 40 miles. Telegraphic communication with the West is kept up through Canada. The Lake Shore Railroad was not obstructed.

DISPATCH.—By Adams Express we receive New-Orleans papers to the 16th, four days later than have come to hand by mail.

It is said that Mr. John Morrissey has purchased a fine block of brown-stone-front five-story houses, in West Thirty-fourth-street, for the round sum of $100,000.

Concentrated Leaven.

FULLY ESTABLISHED.—It is established beyond doubt that "Concentrated Leaven" is just the very nicest ingredient required to make bread, cakes, rolls and pies eat short, and be of good quality. Secure that prepared by E. Chamberlain & Co., Boston, Mass.

For sale by all the principal Druggists and Grocers.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed: the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.

300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 505 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices,
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

TABOR—KILLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. C. B. Smith, Assistant Pastor of the Church of the Ascension, JAMES D. TABOR, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss ANNA B. KILLIN, eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Killin, of Baltimore.

BABYNE—HANINGTON.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Father McClosky, Dr. A. BAERIDE, of Cuba, and Miss ISABELLA HANINGTON, of this City.

COUDAZ—GUION.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. H. Hobart, D. D., CHARLES COUDAZ, Jr., to MARGARET ELIZABETH, daughter of Clement Gulon, of this City.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at his residence, No. 7 Mangin-st., Capt. WILLIAM A. CRAWFORD, aged 45 years and 9 months.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MCFADDON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 24, Mrs. JANE MCFADDON, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Thomas' Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HARRICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a lingering illness, JONATHAN K. HERRICK, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 40 East 22d-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

FORBES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a short and severe illness, SARAH, widow of the late Gerrit Forbes, aged 72 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Wm. Barnes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 126 Bank-st.

STEVENS.—In this City on Thursday, Jan. 24 THEODORE F. STEVENS, son of John and Frances Stevens, aged 21 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 12 6th-av., on Saturday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

SLOAN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 24, CLARA LOUISE, infant daughter of Wm. David and Joanna Sloan, aged 7 months and 7 days.

HOATON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24, SILAS A. HOATON, aged 21 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Franklin-av., near

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar.—This Day.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 53, 20, 21, 22, 25, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 3374. 6 59, 6479, 6012, 6423, 5405, 4225, 5406, 6221 6160, 5888, 6186, 624, 6165, 3099, 3178, 3170, 1922, 2602, 6202, 2905, 3159, 2918, 1934, 6435, 6160, 6464, 3429, 5401, 5402, 2932, 6191, 6156, 3107, 2107, 3185, 2756, 2744, 2495, 3017, 3095, 3054, 3002, 2306, 2948, 3150, 1511, 2687, 2845, 1954.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1063, 1085. 1067. 1095. 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 391, 189, 649, 613, 717, 1001. *Part II.*—Nos. 424, 460, 740, 412, 498, 468, 268, 144, 792, 522, 18.

IMPORTANT CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Court of General Sessions.

THREE THRIFTLESS THIEVES DISPOSED OF.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCunn, only three cases were disposed of, counsel of others being employed in other Courts.

Henry Monliel, indicted for grand larceny, was first put on trial, which resulted in a verdict of guilty and prisoner was sent to the State Prison for two years and three months.

Charles Johnson, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John H. Pray, indicted for embezzlement and petty larceny, pleaded guilty of the latter offence, and was remanded for sentence.

JUDGE MCCUNN'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury for this Court came in yesterday morning, and Judge McCunn delivered the following charge, which we give in full, as containing many suggestions worthy of public notice, and indicative, it is to be presumed, of the spirit in which the new City Judge will administer the law:

Gentlemen: The Grand Jury is one of the earliest institutions of the land, and is deemed, and righteously so, one of the most important of criminal bodies; and while I do not think it necessary to detain you in delivering a lengthy charge, yet I consider it part of my duty to call your attention to the great importance of your body, and to the power it has for doing good and creating reforms in this community.

The Grand Inquest was not designed originally, nor is its aim now, the punishment of crime alone. Its duty, also, is to protect the innocent, the weak and the helpless from persecution and oppression. Your body is invested with all the attributes of mercy and justice, having for its aim and object the security of the citizens against unfounded and malicious accusations. Its members have always been and are now selected from the first men of the land, to the end that they might be better be prepared to perform the important duties devolving upon them.

The statute directs, and makes it part of my duty, that I should call your attention to certain laws:

First, to the laws relating to usury, although I do not remember that any good results have arisen from calling the attention of the Grand Jury to these laws.

The statute against usury declares the taking of more than 7 per cent. for the use or loan of money to be a misdemeanor.

The statute makes it a misdemeanor on the part of public officers, to take or receive any other or greater fees than those allowed by law; or to demand or receive any fee or compensation for official services, unless actually rendered.

The Election Law, which provides, that any person who shall, by bribery or other corrupt means, attempt to influence an elector in giving his vote, or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Also, to an Act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors: I will specially call your attention to that part of this act which directs you to inquire into complaints against persons charged with adulterating intoxicating liquors with poisonous or other deleterious drugs, which acts are also declared to be misdemeanors; and,

Also, to an Act to prevent fraud in the sale of tickets upon steamships and other vessels. This law, gentlemen, was designed to protect the emigrant and stranger, passing through our City, from the impositions and frauds of a desperate class of men. The City of New-York is the centre of trade on it is Continent, and is the great western depôt of the world. It is from this City all take leave of our people; it is the half-way house for the way-faring and wearied emigrant journeying from his forsake.. home in the Old World, seeking for a happier and a better in the far West of the New. Such laws as this, when properly administered, give character to our City, increase its greatness, inspire confidence in those trading and doing business with us; and our Courts and juries should visit with the severest punishment those found guilty of violating the same.

Lastly, to the Statutes against Lotteries: I do not believe that there is a more demoralizing practice carried on in our City, nor one that is attended with more ruinous consequences than this same petty practice, and if the efforts of your body can by any means check or stop the ruin which this branch of crime is entailing upon the poorer portion of our citizens, you certainly will be entitled to the thanks of all well-meaning men.

In any one of these cases, if the proper parties come before you in the proper form, your imperative duty will be to give them a fair investigation, and if, in your estimation, they are guilty of violating any of these laws, you will say so by finding a true bill against the parties so charged.

In the discharge of your important duties as Grand Jurors, you should industriously keep in view the welfare and good government of our growing people; and in doing so, I trust this Court will be enabled, so far as in its power lies, to assist you in the performance of those duties, and in seeing that the people of this City are protected in their rights and privileges. We have a good and efficient police system, and with proper attention to the carrying out of our laws, and in the fair and impartial administration of justice, I see no reason whatever, why the citizens of this City should not be properly protected.

In investigating matters which come before you, gentlemen, you will, I trust, use the proper discrimination, and with stern and scrutinizing intellects, suited to the serious and important business in which you are engaged, give the different cases your careful attention. Some very learned and eminent men have doubted the propriety, and in some cases the power of Grand Juries originating complaints in the first instance. On this point, gentlemen, I have no doubt whatever; I am of opinion that they possess the power; at the same time I deem it my duty to suggest to you, and I believe our present able and efficient District-Attorney also deems it advisable, "that complaints against individuals shall not come before you in the first instance; and should any come before you in that form, your duty clearly is, to send the same at once before a magistrate, and there allow the parties charged with crime to have an opportunity of proving their innocence." There are exceptions to this rule—such as when the complaint is against a corporation, or to abate a nuisance; or when the party charged with crime resides out of the State; but even in those instances, you should consult with the learned District-Attorney, as to what course you should pursue. At all events, gentlemen, the tribunal of the magistrate is the proper place for complaints first to originate; magistrates have been created for that purpose, so that innocent parties charged with crime may be protected.

At the same time that I make these remarks, I will also add, that in all clear cases which come before you, you will, without any regard to the position of parties, perform your duties fearlessly.

As our City grows, crime will doubtlessly grow with it: therefore it becomes the imperative duty of our Judges and Grand Inquests to see that our laws are carried out to the letter; to see that those who go, in a peaceable community like this, armed to the teeth, with Bowie-knife and Derringer, be dealt with as outlaws, and suffer accordingly. At the same time, I think our laws in the administration thereof should be tempered with mercy, and a just discrimination observed as to the nature of the crime committed. Our criminal laws have two objects in view: One, and the main one, is to protect our citizens in the full enjoyment of their rights, and to administer the proper punishment to those who are found guilty of violating those laws. They also have in view, I think, the reformation of the criminal, so that when he is permitted again to go at large those good principles which have been inculcated during the time of his punishment, may admonish him from again violating those laws; and to that end it is your duty and prerogative to inspect our prisons and our penitentiaries and other institutions connected with our City, so that their wants may be made known through you to the community, and abuses, if any have crept in, be properly presented by your body.

You have, no doubt, gentlemen, with many others interested in the welfare of our City, observed with regret the very large increase of taxation from year to year, and which has grown burdensome. Perhaps, however, we do not look fairly upon the other side of the picture, to wit: the increase of our property, and the rents and profits thereof, and which, I think, in a very great measure compensates us for this great taxation. But, in addition to this, if those in authority would see that our laws were carried out and properly administerd, and the officials of the different Departments of our City Government be compelled to do their duty honestly, I am sure that the benefits which would result from such a state of things would amply compensate our citizens; and that they would, notwithstanding such heavy taxation, rest entirely satisfied, knowing that all the taxes imposed would again return to them in the shape of a good and healthy system of government for our City. I say this to you in all sincerity, and will add, in addition thereto, that the Grand Jury of this County can do more towards the compelling officials to perform their duty, than any other branch of our judicial system. In your hands rests a preventive or cure for nearly all the crime which may be practiced or contemplated on the institutions and laws of our City; and you are called upon by all that is righteous and just to apply the remedy. It is for you, in a great measure, gentlemen, to say whether official delinquencies shall taint and contaminate the entire stream of our Municipal Government; whether our Sabbaths and our holidays shall be a delight or a disgrace to us; whether riot and profanity shall fill our streets—poverty our dwellings—convicts our jails, and violence our land; or whether industry, temperance and frugality, together with a wholesome administration of our municipal affairs, shall be the rule and guide of our times.

With you, therefore, rests no mean responsibility; and permit me to say, as I have said before, that in the performance of these several duties, you will give all interested a fair and impartial hearing, so that the innocent in no event may suffer: and to the end that condign punishment may speedily overtake the guilty.

Before closing my remarks, gentlemen, perhaps I should call your attention to another branch of crime, which seems to me to be on the increase in this City—I mean the obtaining of goods by false and fraudulent representations from our merchants. We can guard against the house-breaker and burglar by bolting and barring our doors; and when we see the hand of the pickpocket approaching us, we can divine its object and protect ourselves; but against the cunning of this class of thieves, who enter your store in the guise of gentlemen, as your friends and customers, with falsehoods on their lips, and with the criminal intent of getting possession of your goods, it is hard indeed to guard. The petty thief, who, from hunger steals a loaf of bread, or, from some motive, which might mitigate his crime, commits a minor offence, and is sent without ceremony to prison, sinks into utter insignificance standing beside this class of polished felons. You gentlemen, have it in your power, in a great measure, to put a stop to this species of crime; at the same time, you should not allow our citizens to use your body as an engine of oppression for the collection of their debts.

You are required, gentlemen, to hold your sessions during the sittings of this Court, which sitting I am to prolong, in order that the calendar of crime in this City may be reduced, or finally disposed of.

Your inquiries must be limited to this county; exceptions, however, to this rule have been created by Statute: such as offences committed on board of any vessel navigating the waters of any river, lake, or canal of our State, an indictment may be found in any county through which such vessel shall be navigated in the course of the same voyage. Also, where an offence is committed on the boundary of two or more counties, an indictment can be found in either of those counties. There are other exceptions to this rule, which the learned District Attorney will point out and explain.

Not more than twenty-three, nor less than sixteen persons can be sworn upon the Grand Jury; no indictment can be found without the concurrence of twelve of your body, and when found, your foreman shall certify in writing the fact; no indictment found against persons for felony, who are not in actual custody, shall be open to the inspection of any person except the learned District Attorney, until the defendants shall have been arrested. It is a misdemeanor for a Grand Juror, Constable, District Attorney, Clerk or Judge of any Court to disclose the fact of such an indictment having been found until the defendant in such indictment shall have been arrested.

You shall appoint one of your number to act as Clerk, to preserve the minutes of your proceedings, which minutes shall be delivered to the learned District Attorney, when so directed.

Your Foreman has the power to swear or affirm all witnesses appearing before you; and also power to excuse any of you from attendance.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to say that the least considerable man amongst us has an interest in the laws equal to the highest official, and the richest in the land, and is equally called upon to make generous contributions of his time in support of these institutions, whether it be in the Grand Jury room, or in other branches of our voluntary system of government. It is a common cause, in which we are all interested—in which we should all be engaged; and he who shuns such duty is no friend to the interests of our City. Let us, therefore, in our appropriate spheres, act in concert with each other, and in the performance of our seoarate duties unite in one common aim, to wit: "A good Government for our City, and the wholesome administration of her laws," and rest assured the wrongs that a desperate few have heaped upon our citizens shall be amply and speedily repaired.

With these remarks, gentlemen, you will please retire.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Charles Neal, John Nolan, Charles Tracey, William Grovier.
For Mayhem—James McConnell.
For False Pretences—Patrick Duffy.
For Forgery—Charles F. Hoffman.
For Robbery—William Fergerson, Charles Aokerson.
For Burglary—George Abrams, *alias* Gonion.
For Grand Larceny—Thomas Fleming, William H. Lazelle, John Daly, Jr., Louis Prager, Francis Morris, Manuel Hermandez.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF JOHN MCGUIRE FOR MURDER, STILL ON.

In this Court yesterday, before Justice Leonard, the District Attorney moved on the trial of John McGuire, a young man about 21 years of age, for the murder of William P. Green, on the 21th of October last. Hon. Theodore R. Westbrook and Mr. Spencer conducted the defence.

Mr. H. W. Allen opened for the people in a brief statement of the facts to be proved, and called the first witness,

Mary White, who testified that on the 21th of October last, she was barmaid at the premises No. 275 Water-street. At about 9¼ o'clock in the evening, the prisoner came to the bar with a friend; Mr. John Green was the proprietor of the bar; the prisoner, after having been in the place a short time, attempted to go behind the bar, and was ordered out by the witness, and also by a male attendant, John Fogherty, whom she called; prisoner refused, but was put on the other side of the bar by Fogherty; he then began to meddle with the mirror and other articles in the room, and refused to let them alone, when ordered.

[At this point the Grand Jury came in with a batch of indictments, and were discharged, as they reported that there was no further business before them. The Court thanked the jurors for the punctuality of their attendance, and the industry with which they had attended to the business brought before them.]

Witness then proceeded: Fogherty came in and told the prisoner to leave the mirror; as he refused, Fogherty took hold of his collar, and told him he had better go out, whereupon he walked out, and then on the sidewalk, commenced cursing and swearing, and generally abusing Fogherty; he then attempted to enter the saloon again, but was prevented by Fogherty, who knocked his hat off, burning at the same time his own hand against prisoner's cigar; prisoner then went a little way from the door and drew a knife; he then went to the middle of the street and commenced brandishing the weapon, cursing and swearing all the time; witness then went into the saloon, and told the deceased, William P. Green, that the prisoner had a knife in his hand; Green then walked out, and going down the street as far as where the prisoner was, came back, followed by the prisoner, who stood opposite the door, in the middle of the street, when Green entered; the prisoner continued cursing and threatening, and Green went out and told him if he didn't go away or keep quiet, he would hit him; the two were only a step or two apart at this time; prisoner then thrust the knife into the left side of the deceased, and ran away; Green came into the house and said he was stabbed. When Fogherty had put the prisoner out, no blows were struck, and no violence used. Green had taken no part in this fray, and, indeed, had done nothing at all on the occasion, but go out into the street to see if the prisoner had a knife.

On cross-examination witness stated that there was a dwelling connected with the saloon, and that several girls lived there. There was a dance in the house every evening, which closed after twelve o'clock. The District Attorney at this point admitted that the other girls in the house were prostitutes, but not the witness herself, and also that the house was a house of prostitution. Counsel for defence here remarked of the witness, "she is a chaste being;" for which he was reprimanded by the Court, who remarked that its duty was to protect witnesses from any such abuse. Witness then denied that she ever received mate company, or gained her living by any other means than that of tending bar.

Dr. Bouton, connected with the Coroner's office, next testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination of deceased; the wound was about two inches long externally; it severed the intestines, and reached the spinal column; bleeding at the wound was the cause of death.

John McAllister next testified that on the night of the murder he saw the prisoner and another man come out of Green's saloon; Mrs. Green and another woman came out, and said McGuire wasn't half so drunk as he pretended; Fogherty then had a scuffle with prisoner, whose hat fell off; Fogherty said it was better for him to go home; prisoner's comrade also called him to go home; prisoner then drew a knife about seven or eight inches in length; brandishing this, he went into the middle of the street, and shouted that he could "rip right through any son of a —— that would come out of Green's"; deceased then came out with his hands in his pockets, and having on no coat or vest, told the prisoner to go away, and make no more noise about the place; whereupon, McGuire thrust his knife into the side of Green, who shouted murder, and the prisoner then ran away; deceased held his hand to his side, and crawled into the door; it was a bright, moonlight night, and about a quarter past nine o'clock; subsequently to the affray, the witness saw blood on the prisoner's face at the station-house; the blood came from the cuts which the prisoner's knife had made on his own hand; at the station-house the prisoner said he had been struck in the face.

John Grey next testified that he kept a porter-house two doors from Green's saloon; on the night of the murder he saw the prisoner in the street, with a knife in his hand, shouting, "Come out, Green"—brandishing the knife, and exclaiming, "See how it shines; you daren't come out; you are as green as a cabbage; if you come out, I'll put the whole length of this into you," pointing at his knife; the deceased was standing by the witness' door; he then walked up to the saloon of his brother, on the sidewalk, followed by the prisoner, in the middle of the street, still brandishing the knife and uttering threats; Green then came out and ordered McGuire to go away; McGuire, however, did not obey, but walked toward deceased and stabbed him; Green then fell forward, and put his hands on his side, and, walked with difficulty into his brother's saloon; prisoner then turned and ran away, and thrust his knife at two or three persons who tried to stop him; when Green was stabbed no blows were struck; Green had nothing in his hand.

James Donnelly next testified that he was at the saloon of the last witness on the night of the murder. He described the fray precisely as the previous witness had done.

John Fogherty, next called, corroborated the testimony given by the first witness, Mary White, in all essential particulars.

Officer George L. Simonson next testified that he had arrested the prisoner and taken the knife from him. Prisoner was taken first to the Station-house, and then to the presence of the deceased, who identified him as the person who had stabbed him; when the prisoner was taken to the Station house he was in a disorderly condition, and made great disturbance.

The prosecution rested here, first producing, however, the knife, which was identified by the officer as the one taken from the prisoner, who admitted in Court that it was his.

Mr. Spencer then opened for the defence in a brief statement to the Jury. He hoped to be able to prove that the prisoner had been assailed, and in danger of his life, and that he had killed Green in self-defence, or at any rate while smarting under recent wrongs.

Several witnesses were then called, but testified to nothing concerning the affray itself. They stated that the prisoner was wounded as if by a blow from a club on the head, and also spoke disparagingly of the character of Grey, one of the witnesses for the people, and of the house which he kept. Certificate of the prisoner's good character was also put in evidence.

The hour was now late, and further hearing of the case was postponed till this morning, when counsel on both sides will sum up.

PRESENTMENT OF THE COMMON COUNCIL BY THE GRAND JURY.

At the opening of the present term Judge Leonard, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called their attention to the inadequacy of accommodations provided for transacting the business of the Courts in this City, and directed them to make investigations, and determine, if possible, on whom the responsibility for this state of things rested. In accordance with that direction the Jury, before being discharged, presented the following communication to the Court:

The Grand Jury would state that they have carefully considered that portion of your charge relating to the Court rooms. That they have tried to obtain all the information they could, and they would most respectfully report that in their opinion the Common Council have been most hasty in authorizing the recent changes of the occupancy of the Court rooms, and have acted without a proper consideration of the wants of the community. That in the opinion of this Grand Jury, that order should be immediately rescinded, and the Courts reinstated in their former position. They would also state, however, that the said evil cannot be entirely removed, from the utter inadequacy of the present building to accommodate the growing business of the Courts, and that great censure should be cast upon those members of the Common Council who withhold from the Board of Supervisors the property on the north side of the Park, which would be ample, and which, in fact, seems to be the only immediately available site.

Both the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors seem to be perfectly satisfied of the great necessity for further Court accommodation, and yet owing to the want of unanimity that exists between the two Boards nothing is done.

They would recommend the immediate passage by the Common Council of a resolution granting the aforesaid property to the Board of Supervisors for the purposes above specified, and that the Board of Supervisors be requested to proceed as soon as practicable with the work, under the act of the Legislature, authorizing the same, and for which $100,000 was appropriated.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when after concluding the trial now on, the following case will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Murder—Alfred Buchanan.

The Church of the Puritans and its Trustees—Motion for a Commission to Scotland to Examine Dr. Cheever.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. C. R. Harvey et al. vs. *Henry A. Hartt et al.*—This is another proceeding in this familiar case, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, brought by the anti-Cheever party, to test the right of the disciples of the pastor to the office of Trustees of the Church.

The matter now came up on an application on behalf of the Cheever party for a commission to Aberdeen, Scotland, for the purpose of examining Dr. Cheever concerning the matters in controversy. A Commissioner was also asked to the State of Illinois, for the examination of one George P. Edgar in relation to the same matter, and a stay of proceedings applied for in the meantime. The claimants opposed the motion for a commission on the ground, first, that as both the parties proposed to be examined were residents of this State the Court had no power to issue a commission, except to non-residents. This was a technical objection. Secondly, this was an extraordinary case, and one which the laws of the State require to be summarily determined. The term of the office was fast expiring, and it would be unjust to grant a stay of proceedings. Besides, the application had not set forth any particular fact it was expected would be proven by the testimony of the absentees.

The Court reserved decision.

Edward Gilbert for motion. Elial F. Hall opposed.

The Tomlinson Claim—Argument of the Case on Appeal.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Brady, Daly and Hilton.

Theodore E. Tomlinson vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This case now comes up on appeal from the report of George W. Stevens and James S. Sluyter, to whom the case was referred.

The action was brought by the plaintiff, who was formerly Corporation Attorney, for legal services rendered to the Almshouse Department, in prosecuting certain suits for the benefit of said Department, for which services the plaintiff alleges that there is justly due to him the sum of $32,000.

The Referees reported that the plaintiff was entitled to the sum of $30,979 42.

It is now argued, on behalf of the City, that the services for which the plaintiff seeks compensation were part of the duties imposed on the plaintiff by the ordinances prescribing his duties at the time of his original appointment.

If the services claimed for, were neither part of the duties incumbent upon the plaintiff, as the Corporation's law-officer, prior to May 8, 1848, nor of the duties imposed by ordinance of the latter date, the plaintiff, in order to recover, (at least so far as relates to the cases in which the City is not a party,) should have shown a state of facts which would bring the act of those who employed the plaintiff within the scope of their authority, as agents of the City, to subject the City to the expense of the prosecutions.

The Court reserved its decision. The case has formerly been fully stated in the Times.

Wm. M. Evarts, Tomlinson and Brigham for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson and Moses Ely for the defendants.

The Twelfth Ward School Case—Tribulations of a Schoolmistress.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Laura H. Gudebrecht vs. *The Board of Education.*—The plaintiff in this case, as will be remembered from the frequent statements of her action, brought suit to recover an alleged balance of salary for services rendered as Principal of the Primary Department of Ward School No 37, located in Yorkville.

On the 30th of August, 1858, the Ward Trustees dismissed the plaintiff from her position, but she refusing to recognize their authority, persisted in her attendance from day to day until the November following. At that time, John Vance, Esq., one of the editors of the New-York *Sun*, and one of the Trustees of the Ward, instituted proceedings, to eject the plaintiff as a trespasser.

This action was then brought for salary thus earned and was referred to Livingston Livingston, Esq., to hear and determine the facts in the case. The Referee dismissed the complaint, and the plaintiff appealed from the order confirming his report, to the General term of the Court, where it was now argued. The Court reserved decision, but remarked that it was doubtful whether the plaintiff had a cause of action against the Board of Education.

The plaintiff also brought an action of libel against Mr. Vance for statements and publications in the *Sun*, in respect to her removal. That action resulted in favor of the defendant.

C. M. Northrup, for plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

Result of the Indian Root Pill Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

George W. Comstock vs. *Andrew J. White et al.*—The particulars of this case were given in the Times of Jan. 22. The evidence on the part of the plaintiff having been closed, the counsel for the defendants moved for a non-suit, on the grounds:

First—That the sale claimed by the plaintiff to have been made to him of the assets of A. J. White & Co., was voidby the statute of frauds, because it was conceded that there was no memorandum in writing, nor any fact of the purchase money having been paid, and there was no proof of any delivery of any part of the property to satisfy the statute.

Second—That Moore was, in fact, a partner, and did not join in the sale.

Third—That the plaintiff had not proved the identity of any of the property he claimed, so that the jury could render a verdict for its return, this being an action for replevin. The motion was argued at some length by the counsel of the respective parties, after which, the Court granted the motion of non-suit upon the first point presented, but gave plaintiff thirty days in which to make a case and exceptions.

J. D. and T. D. Sherwood, W. H. L. Barnes and J. T. Brady, for plaintiffs; Anthony R. Dyett for defendants.

The Plymouth Church Assault.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarty.

Stevens vs. *Bowen.*—The plaintiff was ejected from Henry Ward Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, and brings this action to recover damages for injuries sustained thereby. The case was set down for trial today. The defendant is a prominent member of this church.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Barnard, J.—*Terry et al.* vs. *O'Conor.*—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq., to hear and determine.

Terry et al. vs. *Thame.*—A like reference.

Bunn et al. vs. *Munn et all.*—Referred to Saml. Jones, Esq., to hear and determine.

Duffy et al. vs. *Geffney et al.*—An affidavit must be furnished that there have been no exceptions fixed to the report.

Cotton vs. *Cotton.*—Not sufficient proof that first husband was living at the time of the second marriage. Decree denied.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

Towne vs. *Benres.*—Case resettled.

Police Reports.

VISITING ONCE TOO OFTEN.

On the 20th of December last, in the night time, the house of Mr. Philip Sink, No. 440 Third-avenue, was broken into, and the burglars carried away $23 worth of clothing, belonging to Paulina Behli, the servant girl. While the burglars were ransacking the building Paulina discovered them and attempted to secure their apprehension, but they turned upon her and stabbed her in the head with a cold chisel, after which they escaped. On Wednesday night the same rogues made another attempt to break into the premises. Officers Rooney and Clark, of the Twenty-first Ward, found one of them upon the roof of a stable adjoining Mr. Sink's house, and the other was in the yard below. At sight of the officers they tried to escape, but were not successful, and a quantity of burglar's tools were found upon them. The prisoners names are Charles Wentworth and James Robinson, and both were identified by Paulina Behli as the individuals who had assaulted her and stolen her clothes. Justice Connolly committed the burglars for trial.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work and plain sewing. Has the best of references, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 142 West 10th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is a good seamstress, and understands taking care of children; good references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her former employer, No. 96 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A White, by a respectable young woman, Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; can do fine sewing; wages not so much an object as a good steady place; good reference given. Inquire, or address a note to Mrs. SHEPHERD, No. 19 Carroll-st., between Hamilton-av. and Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A neat English girl, 19 years old, who has lived out at service in England for eight years, would like a situation as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of work. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, a situation in a private family; understands the French and American styles of cooking pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10. Also, a competent waitress and parlormaid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 2 doys.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands jellies, soups and gems; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., 3d floor, back room, between Bewery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A NICE, TIDY AND PERFECTLY temperate woman wants a situation in a good family; she is a first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches, and has excellent references from the best families in this City. Apply at 294 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; no objection to the country. First class City reference. Apply at No. 357 2d-av., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; can make good bread and biscuit; understands milk and butter. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 139 Madison-st., third floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl in a private family as a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful in the best City references can be given. Call at No. 102 Mulberry-st., one door from Canal.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable, Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or go as laundress. Can be seen at No. 301 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—A NEAT, sober, honest, capable and obliging girl, with first-rate City references, wants a situation in City or country, at moderate wages; is a good cook and laundress, and understands all kinds of housework well. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 30 Liberty-st., opposite the Union Hotel, Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, to do general housework; has good City reference. Apply at No. 406 3d-avenue, between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable girl, as first class laundress, in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A VERY tidy, respectable woman with three and a half years' reference from a highly respectable family, (her last place), wishes a situation as nurse, or could take a chamber-maid and waiter's or a laundress' place: understands fluting. Call at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged English woman as nurse and seamstress, or wait on a sick lady. Good reference from her present situation, at No. 102 East Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a situation as wet nurse, or is willing to take a child home to her own residence. Good reference given. Inquire for Mrs. GAYNOR, No. 318 Rivington-st., second floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant married young woman; has a fresh breast of milk; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No 144 West 30th-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable English girl, as waitress or seamstress in a private family. No objection to going a short distance in the country. Is a good operator on a sewing machine. Good City reference. Please call or address, for two days, at No. 22 Hester-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is a Scotchman; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 654 Broadway; or a note addressed D. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady young man; is a good groom, and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden and grape-vines. The best of City references as to character and capabilities. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, this week, or P. O. 262 East 14th-st., care of W. Smith.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st, Room No. 3.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Address, for two days, D. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL COLORED MAN.—A COLORED young man wishes a situation in City or country; is an excellent waiter, a good driver and an excellent manager of horses; will make himself useful and agreeable about the house; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an active and capable man, who perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address B. C., for two days.

AS HEAD WAITER OR BUTLER.—PERmanent situation wanted by a steady man, with 14 years' experience, (o a hotel, first-class boarding-house, or private family; is a good carver, &c; has excellent City recommendations. Address B. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO GENTLEMEN OF WEALTH AND TRUSTEES.—The advertiser, upwards of 30 years of age, having had a finished collegiate and legal education, and eight years of active business experience in this City, wishes the agency of a large estate in this City or Brooklyn. References of highest respectability. Address AGENT, Post-office, Box No. 718, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a few single persons, can have very pleasant rooms and board in a first-class house, pleasantly and conveniently located. Good references required. Apply at No. 145 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 26th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 185 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 126 West 21st-st.; house with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR families or single persons, at reasonable prices, at No. 67 West 38th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders. For particulars apply at No. 113 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE private family can accommodate one or two single gentleman with board. Apply at No. 28 Livingston-s

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st.

ECONOMY WITH GENTILITY.—TO LET, to an acceptable, quiet gentleman, of unpretentious refinement, a small, pleasant, furnished front room, with freedom of the family parlor, in a very genteel house in Williamsburgh, ten to fifteen minutes from the ferry, for 70 cents per week; a larger room for $1 10. Address, for two days, C. W. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent a parlor and two bedrooms, with or without meals; rooms contain hot and cold water House new and near Broadway; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house East of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes partial board in a private family, where a good table and the comforts of a home may be found; satisfactory references. Address, with particulars, O. Z., Box No. 798 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c.; at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO BROTHERS, IN A private family or small boarding-house; location between 8th and 14th sts.; east side preferred; terms must be moderate. Address R. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

ROOMS CAN BE HAD AT A MODERATE price, with or without board, at No. 38 University-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we w

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF A FURNITURE DEALER.

By E. & F. H SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 141 Broadway, the entire balance of the stock of furniture of a dealer, removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood, walnut, and mahogany parlor suites, dining-room furniture of various kinds, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, centre-tables, sideboards, sideboards, corner-stands, sofas, easy-chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, bookcases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of very superior quality, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of J. B. TEFFT, Assignee.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in this place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861 at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, buildings, station-houses and other buildings, and all the tenements and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the repair equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in distinction of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS STORES AND Lots on 3d and 8th ave., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The first-class 4-story brown-stone front store and lots, southwest corner 6th-av. and 44th-st., 25 5x75 feet—store covers entire lot.

Also six first-class 4-story brown-stone front stores and lots, fronting on 6th-av. and adjoining the above—buildings, each 25x65 feet; lots, each 25x75 feet. The above are just finishing in the best manner by day's work and have all the modern improvements.

THIRD-AVENUE.—First-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner of 3d-av. and 46th-st.; lot, 25 6x75; building, 25.5x60.

Also, first-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, east side of 3d av., 25 feet 5 inches south of 47th st.; lot, 25x95; building, 25x60.

Also, first-class 5-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner 3d av. and 39th-st.; lot, 21.8½x100; building, 24.8½x60.

Also, the two-story building and lot, east side 3d-av 25 feet south of 39th-st.; let, 40x75 feet; building, 40x55 feet.

The above are built in the best manner by day's work, with all the modern improvements.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

The premises can be viewed at any time.

Maps, terms, &c., at the Auctioneer's office.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 24 and 25, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., a large collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising works of the English, French, American and Flemish schools. In this collection may be found the works of Gignoux, Van Beest, Netterman, Post, Arnfield, Vernet, Van Severdonck, Barnet, T. A. Richards, Kekking, Weigall, Carpendale, Rondel, Ruggles, Forrester, Van Hoen, Van Kuik, Blondell, Ropes, Hickmond, Williamson, Bourne, Lobb, Summers, Durand, Beese, Malbranch, Bny ham and others, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUC-tion on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A pair of horses, bay and gray, 15¾ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, gentle and kind, and believed to be perfectly sound, with the exception of a spot on one eye of the grey; can trot a mile in about three minutes together. Also, a Dusenbury & Vau Duser wagon, shifting top, nearly new, with pole and shafts, and a double set of harness, made by Dunscombe, in first-rate order. Also, a splendid pair of road blankets and a Portland sleigh, in complete order, with pole and shafts. Sold on account of the owner having no further use for them.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY WITH WATER RIGHT.—Attention is called to the sale of a large tract of property on Avenue B, 19th and 20th sts., with water rights, to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. S. Emmet, Esq., Referee. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, beds, bedding, &c., also, a large lot of second hand plated ware, best English plate on German silver; also, a number of oil-paintings, prints, engravings, &c. Particulars in to-morrow's advertisement.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW, TWO AND THREE story and sub-cellar brick houses, on 76th-st., west of 3d av., have most of the modern improvements, gas, range, bath, &c., at prices from $4 000 to $5,000; a very desirable opportunity for families to procure a house of their own, as they will be sold on accommodating terms to suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN TURNER, 86th-st., one door west of 3d-av.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS brown stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000 with ten to twenty acres land, good buildings, near the dépôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-Office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st, and 36th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington ave. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in he Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL, GENTEEL COTTAGE, OR a two-story house, within easy access of any of the Brooklyn ferries. State full particulars, to save time; rent payable in advance. Address Box No. 1,553 Post-office, New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 44x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. Will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, with or an hour at Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large, commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

TO LET.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—PARlor, dining-room, bedroom, kitchen and washroom, on first floor; three bedrooms on second floor; gas and Ridgewood water in the house. Apply on the premises, corner Hamilton-st. and Gates-av., between Washington and Clinton avs., or of J. KIRSY, next house.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 34th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

CENTERL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Brooklyn, to a small family, for the board of the owner—a widow and two children. No one who would require to keep other boarders need apply. For particulars address Box No. 4,767 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE to let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

FARMS.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE. FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

By TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMP-TROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 218, Laws of 1846, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, redeemable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption.

Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-tors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY.
ROBERT RAY,	FOX INGOLDSBY.
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN.
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING.
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON.
ANSON LIVINGSTON.	WM. S. HERRIMAN.
GEORGE A. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.

ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, 12m., 26, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COM-PANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretory.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Jan 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPA-ny for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-TORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

WANTED—$10,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property of double that value, in Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey. A liberal commission will be allowed. Address, with name and address, Box No. 420 Post-office.

$1,500 WANTED—FOR EIGHT MONTHS, ON stock. If required, a mortgage given as additional security. Address A. P., Box 107 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIREC-tors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a second dividend, amounting to twelve (12) per cent. will be paid by the undersigned, Receiver of Bowery Bank, at his office, No. 150 Canal-st., to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, upon presentation of their certificates.

JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSU-RANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Brannah Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 60 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the net profits of the last six months payable on demand.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES E. LOTT, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNER-SHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860 and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1860 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES, THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name, style and firm of MASON, MENSING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Messrs CHARLES J. & WILLIAM MASONS are alone authorized to receive and settle all the outstanding debts of the heretofore existing firm of MASON, MENSING & CO., in the United States.

And JOHN D. A. MENSING is alone authorized to settle and receive all the outstanding debts in Europe.

WILLIAM MASON,
J. D. A. MENSING,
CHARLES J. MASON.

Dated New-York, this 23d day of January, 1861.

Witness, JAMES SCHIEB, ROBERT CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SCOW or old vessel of about 60 tons capacity; also an engine and boiler of about 5 horse power. Apply to L. HAYDEN, No. 128 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 821 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Dr F. L. BECKWITH, Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important pharm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has proved its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $4 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call especial attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Plain colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. R. LLOYD, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S UNPARALLELED INFAL-LIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a life-time experience in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 128 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c.—The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, Nos. 4 Ann-st., (Barnum's Museum.)

DR. WARD'S FEMALE BENEFACTOR, the greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and consequent disorders. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering can consult Dr. Ward in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a viol, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary medical dogs for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AMBROSE SNOW and JOSEPH S. BURGESS against THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, DANIEL BURNS, HORACE J. MOODY and JACOB R. TELFAIR.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st. city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1860.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 17, 1861. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

ja18-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York.—JOHN H. POWER, plaintiff, against JOHN G. HOLBROOK, Hiram Westbrook and Eunice Ann his wife, Silas H. Buttrick and Harriet his wife, John S. Edwards and James Slater, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To HIRAM WESTBROOK and EUNICE ANN his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 129 Fulton-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 20, 1860. JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiff's Att'y,

d21-law6wF* No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, Broome County, New-York. Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, on the 16th day of January, 1861, in an action wherein WILLIAM TOWNSEND and others are plaintiffs and NELSON SMITH and JONAH J. MILLARD, Administrators, &c., and others are defendants; Notice is hereby given that all the creditors of GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, in the County of Broome, are to come in and prove their debts, and claim their respective proportion of the assets of the said estate, before me, at my office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefits of the said decree. SAMUEL JONES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,

Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to purchase, at a low price, for his own use, a thoroughly-built, four-story, high-stoop house, with handsome brown-stone front, not less than 22 feet wide, and with the modern improvements. Location between 34th and 42d sts., Sixth and Park avennes. Wishes to take possession either May 1, or Oct. 1. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office, giving full description and price.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD like to lease a first-class house for three or five years from February or May next. Must be high-stoop, three rooms deep. Location on or near Madison-av. Address, stating amount of rent and full particulars, Box No. 3,473 Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—Must be modern built, and with from two to five acres of improved grounds within an hour's ride of this City. Address B. H., Box No. 1,317 New-York Post-office, stating price and full particulars.

ROOMS WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR PARTLY furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a respectable part of Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife. Address J. O., No. 31 Park-row.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, THE PIO-neer preacher of the West, will deliver his last lecture in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock. This is the last opportunity of hearing this celebrated backwoods preacher lecture previous to his departure West.

REV. WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Boston, will preach a sermon before the St. Luke's Hospital Association of the Church of the Ascension, in that Church corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 16 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 27 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel steamship Line. The magnificent steamship ASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis $31 75

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

[Continued from First Page.]

rist, and then with shaking head, wrinkled face and clenched fist and voice of thunder said:

Rynders—Sir! I don't know you. But if you'll just come with me and ask KERRIGAN that same question, in the same tone and manner, I'll give you $10.

Spectator—I'll go with pleasure.

Rynders—(Replacing the $10 in his pocket.) No, on the whole I won't go—I'm a friend of KERRIGAN, and if you want to insult him, just try it on me—I'll meet you, morally, mentally or physically. Go on—ask your questions.

Spectator—Well, I will ask one question—are you in favor of secession?

Rynders—Yes, I am.

Spectator—That's all. (walked off.)

RYNDERS—(to the crowd)—Now that man's a superficial person. He don't want to know any more. He puts me in mind of a story they tell about St. Paul. It seems St. Paul was preaching to some church or other, and he said, in a very loud voice: "I can do all things." "I'll bet you $5 you can't," said some fellow in the audience. "Now don't you be so fast," replied Paul; "I can do all things, the grace of God assisting me." So I believe in secession, but I have reasons for it, though men like that one don't care for reasons; all they desire is facts. I don't know anything about KERRIGAN'S movements. He's a friend of mine, and I am of him. He's a plucky chap, and will stand right up to anything he says he will. He's got a guard, but what he's going to do with it I don't know. I don't believe he intends to fight anybody—but if he says he will, he won't be stopped. The day for compromise has passed. The difficulty cannot be hesled. The North can't whip the South, and in my opinion won't try to do it. Talk about GREELEY, why what can he do? Nobody cares a d—n for him. PHILLIPS, as I said before, is crazy—he's no orator. Why, YANCEY is as smart as a hundred of him.

Good-looking youth in a fur cap—Why, Captain, PHILLIPS says more in six words than YANCEY does in as many sentences.

Rynders—How old are you?

Youth—Twenty.

Rynders—I should think so. That accounts for your opinion. When you've got years on your head you won't talk so nonsensical as that. The latter-day is upon us,—we are hopelessly divided,—there is no chance of a renewal of friendly relations, and there is certainly in store for us trouble of soul and vexation of spirit. [Here some one asked, "How about that cock-fight, Captain?"] I don't know. I only wish I had been there. Cock-fighting is a deuced good sport, and I should enjoy a little of it very much. Now I'll go. And he went.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Vice-President announced the names to fill the vacancies of the Committees.

Messrs. Simmons, Hunter, Bigler, Fessenden and Gwin were appointed the Committee on the Tariff.

Messrs. CRITTENDEN and BIGLER presented petitions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden Resolutions.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) the bill in relation to Red River Raft was taken up.

The bill gives the assent of Congress to the acts passed by the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, in regard to the removal of this raft, and allowing tolls to be collected to defray the expenses.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) spoke against the passage of the bill. He thought it unconstitutional and improper to give the assent of Congress in advance.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) thought the bill proper, and the only way to effect an improvement, and argued at considerable length in favor of the bill.

After a long discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked and was excused from service on the Special Committee, as his health would not permit additional labor.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Amer.,) moved to postpone it, and take up his resolutions. He thought them of much more importance to the country than any railroad. He said he had heard something had been reported in the papers as having been said by him in secret session. He had never authorized such publication at all. He had heard he had been charged with advocating the doctrine of coercion. He did no such thing, but he did say that in his judgment the Congress of the United States had the power, and there might be cases where such power was applicable and ought to be exercised. If the District of Columbia should attempt to secede, nobody doubts the President would have the power to employ force if necessary, but he did also say that the present is no occasion for the application of the doctrine of coercion.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S motion was disagreed to, and the Pacific Railroad bill taken up. Yeas 20; Nays 26, Messrs. GWIN and LATHAM voting with the Republicans against the postponement of the Railroad bill.

Several more names were added to the corporators.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the name of WM. HAGADINO, and insert the name of WM. REED.

A discussion ensued between Mr. LANE and Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) in regard to the merits of Mr. HARDING. Mr. LANE charging that he was dishonest, and Mr. BAKER contending that he was as honest as himself, or his colleague.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) moved to insert after the provision that the rails and iron work be of American manufacture, the words, "provided they can be obtained as cheaply as imported rails, and of as good quality." Rejected.

More names were added to the corporators.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that no bonds and mortgages be issued except to the United States. Adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that thirty per cent. of the bonds of the United States to be advanced shall be retained in the Treasury till the road is completed, and in case the road is not completed, the bonds shall be forfeited. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Messrs. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) MOORE, of Kentucky, (Am.,) STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) and HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) presented the proceedings of public meetings in their respective States relative to the National crisis, and suggesting remedies.

The House resumed the consideration of the Post Route bill, and adopted the Senate's amendment making the postage on letters, to and from San Francisco, a uniform rate of ten cents, whether carried by steamer or overland.

The House considered the Senate's amendment, as Mr. COLFAX proposed to modify it, authorizing proposals to be received till the first Monday in April, for the daily transportation of the entire Overland Mail service, to commence on the 1st July, for four years, from St. Louis or some other point connected with Eastern railways to San Francisco; the letter mail to be carried in twenty days, and documents, papers, &c., in thirty five; the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder: Salt Lake and Denver City to be supplied semi-weekly, without extra expense; the entire amount for the service not to exceed $600,000 per annum.

Mr. COLFAX showed the advantages and economy of the plan proposed, remarking that if we desired the Pacific States to be faithful, Union-loving members of the Confederacy, we could not do better than give them what they have a right to demand, namely, a daily communication with the Atlantic coast. This would be more valuable than bands of iron or gold.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, (Dem.,) desired to offer an amendment.

Mr. COLFAX, before accepting it, wished to know whether Texas was going to remain in the Union.

Mr. HAMILTON could only say as one of its own citizens he trusted she would. If Congress would trent her fairly as a member of the Confederacy, it would have the effect of keeping her in; and such treatment as was recently accorded by voting for the support of the mounted regimenis, etc., would make it to her advantage to remain in the Union. If she withdraws she would have no right to the mail facilities at the expense of the Government. He offered an amendment, which Mr. COLFAX accepted, to extend the existing contracts for TEXAS, so as to connect with the Butterfield route, provided it can be done for $80,000, and a semi-weekly connection with New-Orleans.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment directing the Postmaster-General to reexamine the causes of the discontinuance of certain inland routes since 1859, and restore such as can be restored with due regard to the public interest, &c.

During the debate, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment, saying he has to now borrow money at twelve per centum, and drafts to the amount of two or three millions are lying on the Secretary of the Treasury's table unpaid, for want of funds. The House has already passed a deficiency bill appropriating two millions, and, together with deficiencies additionally existing, the Treasury will require a provision of twenty-three millions by the 1st of July. After that time thirty millions more will have to be borrowed, even if our political troubles should pass away; and if war should come, he did not know how much. It was therefore idle, if not criminal, to increase our postal arrangements at present, when provision already exists for mail transportation to and from the Pacific.

Messrs. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) advocated the establishment of a daily overland mail to the Pacific, etc.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposed it on similar grounds to those taken by Mr. SHERMAN.

No definite action was had.

The morning hour having expired, the House resumed the consideration of the raport of the Committee of Thirty three.

Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) as a member of that Committee, said he had entered on the duty with a desire to do whatever he could to give peace, and regretted that his efforts met with no proper response. The Committee were engaged five weeks, and at last produced a miserable abortion, which can claim no paternity. From the first day they sat to the last, the proceedings were a sham, and a mockery to the Southern men on the Committee. As it was constituted, none but the most sanguine could have hoped anything from it. If civil war should result, let the responsibility rest on the heads of those who refused to compromise. Arkansas is as conservative as any other State, but she will maintain her equality in the Union, or enjoy it out of the Union. As an evidence af the feeling in that State, he read a letter from a member of the Legislature, an intelligent and influential citizen, to show that a great reaction has taken place in Arkansas, and that the most conservative men have abandoned all hope. In answer to every appeal all the conservative Southern members on the Committee could get was, "Nothing inconsistent with the Chicago Platform." It appeared that JOHN BROWN was the martyr and hero of the Republican Party.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said the Chicago Platform expressly condemned JOHN BROWN'S raid. As a member of that Committee, he had discharged his duty without reference to the Chicago Platform. As to the Republican Party sympathizing with that raid, everybody North and South knew it was an infamous libel on the Republican Party, and he was surprised that any gentleman, in this time of the country's peril, could give circulation to it. [Sensation.]

Mr. RUST would not appeal to Mr. DUNN, but to another member of the Committee, Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, to say whether he was willing to vote for any measure not in accordance with the Chicago Platform?

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) asked whether Mr. DUNN, as a member of that Committee, said he did not intend to give any vote which would amount to a repudiation of the Chicago Platform, or any portion of it?

Mr. DUNN—I did not.

Mr. RUST—With reference to the charge of "infamous libel" made use of the gentleman from Indiana, I hope is responsible for it. As this is a time of war, we must wage war, and I desire to know whether the gentleman announced to the House and the country that he was responsible for what he said. I want to know that. If he is for war, I am willing to accommodate him with war.

Mr. DUNN—This is a free country, and the gentleman can take any measure or mode of redress he pleases.

Mr. RUST—(with emphasis), I have the answer I want.

Mr. COLFAX—Of Indiana, (Rep.) rose to a question of order.

Mr. HINDMAN wished to know why the speaker did not enforce the rule when the gentleman from Indiana charged his colleague with an infamous libel.

The Speaker *pro tem.*, Mr. KELLOGG, of Ill., (Rep.,) said he was not in the chair when the language was used, but now, as far as possible, he would endeavor to restrain the debate within proper limits.

Mr. RUST, resuming, remarked: If the Republican members on the Committee represent the Northern sentiment, then all hope of compromise is lost, and he would prefer that all the Southern States should be blood-stained rather than submit to such a party. But he did not believe they represented the people of the country. If the Union should be dissolved, he hoped it would be in such a way as would give an opportunity for its reconstruction. He said a more disingenuous report than that of the Committee of Thirty-three never before emanated from a political partisan, and he expressed it as his deliberate opinion that it was the purpose of the Republican Party to abolish Slavery wherever they could. He believed and could show that Mr. LINCOLN repudiated the Constitution of the United States. Under that instrument the Southern States have rights in the Union, but unless there were effectual guarantees given that it should be carried out in the spirit it was framed, he should beg and implore them to secede. In the course of his remarks, he said that the Legislature of Massachusetts had passed resolutions declaring that State out of the Union because of the annexation of Texas.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that no such resolutions had ever been passed. He would like them to be produced.

Mr. RUST—To put the gentleman in the way of being enlightened he called on Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, to read the resolution that he (ADAMS) prepared and introduced in the Legislature of Massachusetts in opposition to the annexation of Texas on constitutional grounds. In these resolutions it was declared that Massachusetts was determined, as it doubted not other States were, to submit do undelegated power in any body of men on earth, and further, that unless the annexation of Texas was resisted it might lead to drive the States into a dissolution of the Union, and furnish new calumnies against Republican government, &c.

Mr. HINDMAN made a few remarks in support of his colleague's (RUST) remarks relative to Massachusetts.

Mr. DUNN desired always to be right in whatever he uttered in response to the gentleman from Arkansas. What he intended to say was this, namely: that the declaration that the Republican Party sympathized with JOHN BROWN was a libel on that party. He did not intend to use offensive language to the gentleman, but made the remark believing the charge to be libelous on the Republican Platform and Party.

Mr. RUST—The gentleman from Indiana says that he did not intend to make offensive remarks in an offensive sense. I have a right to demand an unqualified retraction of the remarks.

Mr. DUNN—I have made the explanation I felt it my duty to make.

Mr. RUST—Very good.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) alluded to the bold retreat of traitors who were seeking cover for their treason. The avowed reasons for rebellion were utterly fallacious. Treason had not only lurked in the Capitol, but it was found in the Executive Department, shaking hands with grand and petty larceny for the accomplishment of unholy purposes. The dissolution of the Union was of thirty years growth. The Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States destroyed the confidence of the people in that Court, and the Lecompton policy destroyed their confidence in the Executive Administration. Republicans were strangled out of the Southern States, and the same fate must be meted out to the Union portion of the Democracy. Hence the breaking up of the Convention in Charleston, that hotbed of treason. The Union is a delusion and the Constitution a sham if the disunion doctrine be true. He was opposed to all amendments to the Constitution, and would maintain it as it is. He would never recognize property in man, nor yield protection to Slavery where it can be profitably employed. To consent to this would be a monstrous inequity, abhorred of God, and deserving of the execration of the civilized world. He was opposed to the admission of New-Mexico, and dissented from the other measures recommended in the report under consideration. He feared to compromise lest he should dishonor the Government. He appealed to the Republicans to stand by their principles. So long as there was open rebellion on the one hand, and threatened rebellion on the other, it was due to the nation's dignity to make an exhibition of its strength for the vindication of the Constitution and the laws. Others might do as they pleased, but he could not compound with treason of such unnatural guilt.

Adjourned.

CITY POLITICS.

Republican Central Club.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.

At a regular meeting of the Republican Central Club, at No. 814 Broadway, last evening, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, the President in the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. F. C. TREADWELL, were adopted:

Whereas, The advocates of slavery, in the Slave States and in Congress, have made war upon Personal Liberty bills, and are perpetually clamoring for the abolition of those in the Free States; therefore,

Resolved, That a common law bill of human rights, such as forms a part of the Constitution of all the Free States, and most of the Slave States, is a Personal Liberty bill of the highest dignity, and, until justice and equity shall be utterly banished from our State and National tribunals, can never be repealed.

Resolved, That the proposition that Slavery cannot be sustained in a State which has in its Constitution a common law, bill of rights, and a Court of Equity, is a legal axiom which no State, not sunk back into barbarism, can either disregard or control.

Mr. JOHN OWENS offered the following resolution, which was appended to the others, and with them adopted:

Resolved, That when it is proved that the Personal Liberty bill of this State conflicts in any part or portion with the Constitution of the United States, it is the sense of this meeting that such portions shall be immediately repealed.

The address which Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEPHERD was to have delivered at this meeting was postponed till the next, on account of the small number present, and the meeting adjourned.

Republican Central Committee—Declaration of Principles.

The Republican Central Committee for 1861 organized Wednesday evening by the election of Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH as President. EDGAR KETCHUM presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The Central Republican Committee of New-York for 1861, takes the earliest occasion to resolve and declare as follows:

1. That the people of the United States, after hearing the fullest discussion of principles, have, in a constitutional manner, confided the administration of the Government to the candidate of the Republican Party.

2. That the great trust thus imposed cannot be rejected by those who have been chosen to execute it, without the condemnation of the world; and cannot be fulfilled without a faithful adherence to those principles and purposes proclaimed by them, and accepted and adopted by the country.

3. That the deliberate abandonment of those principles by the Administration thus created would be either a confession that they were wrong, or else would be an unpardonable breach of faith toward a confiding country.

4. That the authority of the Government of the United States cannot be resisted by any portion of the inhabitants without the guilt of treason, the crime always held by Americans in the utmost abhorrence.

5. That nothing in the life of JACKSON more endeared him to his countrymen, or more consecrates his memory, than the energy with which he put down rebellion. He did not palley with the traitors, or beg their acceptance of concessions, but sternly proclaimed that the Government should be maintained, and so it was.

6. That the heart of the nation now cries out, not for compromises, but for the man to assert the powers that be and with unconquerable will defend the country against rebellion and compromise. Him will the people delight to honor and future generations praise; and him do we behold in that earnest man who here among us said, "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it." Speed the day when that man shall take the chair of WASHINGTON.

The Tammany General Committee.

A SLIGHT MUSS.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall, the principal business being to fill vacancies in Primary Committees for the election of delegates to attend the Convention to assemble in Albany on the 31st of January. The contested seats from the Eighth and Sixteenth Wards occupied the great part of the evening. The rival partisans of DALEVAN and of COBB, of the Eighth, and of MACKIETTES of the Sixteenth Ward, were present in strong force, and as discussion grew warmer, the opposing parties began to interfere with each other's physiognomies, and organs nasal and visual were slightly damaged on both sides. District-Attorney WATSBURY dispatched a note to the Second Ward Station-house, which brought up Sergeant KELLY and a posse of police, who surveyed the scene and restored quiet. Afterwards Superintendent KENNADY made his appearance to assure himself that all was right. An equal portion of delegates in favor of EMANUEL HART and of the Mckintyre ticket were admitted from the Sixteenth Ward as a compromise. In the Eighth Ward the Delevan ticket entire was admitted, and the Second Ward dispute was decided by the admission of the Union ticket.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—COURT ACCOMMODATIONS—THE MAYOR AND THE ASSISTANT HEALTH WARDENS—OFFICIAL MALFEASANCE.

The Aldermen, last evening, laid over a resolution, offered by Alderman BOOLE, directing the Street Commissioner to cause the bulkhead and pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, North River, to be repaired, and the ground behind to be graded, the work to be performed without contract, at an expense of not more than $1,000.

A resolution, offered by Alderman ALLEN, in favor of appointing a joint Committee of three from each Board to prepare for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, took the same course.

Alderman DAYTON gave notice of an amendment requiring the Committee to report to the Board all arrangements involving an expenditure of money before the appropriation is made.

Alderman LAYTON offered a resolution directing that the brown stone building in the Park, now occupied by the Supreme Court, Court of Sessions and Marine Court, be occupied by the Supreme and Superior Courts; that the Marine Court be accommodated in the rooms now occupied by the Superior Court, and that the Court of General Sessions be provided with suitable accommodations elsewhere.

Alderman DAYTON dwelt upon the inconveniences resulting from the present locations of the Superior Court and the Court of General Sessions. One of the Judges of the former was now ill in consequence of the unhealthy atmosphere of their Court-rooms. The conveyance of prisoners from the Tombs to the Court of General Sessions had cost $10,000 the past year.

The resolution was referred to the President and Alderman DAYTON.

Alderman DAYTON moved that his resolutions with regard to the Mayor's Secession Message be taken from the table, and made the special order for Monday. The motion was laid on the table.

Alderman DAYTON endeavored unsuccessfully to call up his resolution inquiring the names and emoluments of all employes holding offices under the control of the Common Council.

Alderman DAYTON attempted to read a resolution requesting the City Inspector to report whether the services of an assistant Health Warden in every Ward in the City are necessary—why they are necessary—how much of their time is occupied in public duty—and providing for the appointment of a Committee to inquire whether the Mayor entered into arrangement with members of the Board for the appointment of Assistant Health Wardens—and if so, what arrangement, and whether the Mayor named any of the Assistant Health Wardens, and how many—and how many and which were named by Aldermen.

On motion of Alderman TUOMEY the resolution was laid on the table, after an unsuccessful effort to prevent Alderman DAYTON from reading it at all.

The resolutions from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of appointing a Joint Committee to inquire into alleged malfeasance of members of the Common Council, and others of the City Government, were read.

Alderman BOOLE said that those who had charges against members of the City Government, could investigate them by inquiry among the different Departments of the City Government. He moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Alderman DAYTON rose to speak, but was ruled out of order. He protested against the advantage given to the statement of one side of the question while the other side was stifled.

The resolutions were laid on the table—ayes 9, nays 8—and the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

At a meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution was adopted calling upon the City Inspector to report to the Board the number of removals of Health Wardens made by him since the 1st inst., and the authority by which such removals were made.

A communication was received from the Grand Jury of the County, complaining of the action of the Common Council in transferring Court-rooms from the Supreme to the Superior Court, adverting to the insufficiency of Court accommodations in the City, and censuring such members of the Common Council as refuse to grant land on the north end of the Park to the Board of Supervisors for the building of a new Court-house.

Mr. BARRY considered the communication an insult to the Board, and moved that it be laid on the table.

After some discussion, the paper was referred to a Special Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The President announced the following Standing Committees of the Board:

Finance—Barney, Gross, Lent.
Alms-house—Kernan, Repper, Pinckney.
Arts and Sciences—Barney, Brandon, Hall.
Assessments—Shannon, Bickford, Trotter.
Cleaning Streets—Ryan, Hogan, Astor.
Aqueduct Department—Gross, Smith, Hogan.
Fire Department—Miller, Brice, Keech.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Brandon, Long, Cleaveland.
Law Department—Gross, Miller, Lent.
Lamps and Gas—Long, Brannon, Cleaveland.
Lands and Places—Guro, Shannon, Pinckney.
Markets—Repper, Miller, Stevenson.
Police—Bickford, Kernan, Stevenson.
Public Health—Kernan, Ryan, Pinckney.
Railroads—Brice, Bickford, Shannon, Hazleton, Onernell.
Repairs and Supplies—Hogan, Barney, Lent, Orton, Brice.
Roads—Ryan, Long, Trotter.
Salaries and Offices—Shannon, Bickford, Keech.
Streets—Bickford, Hogan, Hall.
Taxes—Kernan, Brandon, Otternell.
Wharves, Piers and Slips—Repper, Barney, Hazleton. Adjourned to Monday evening next.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—INCREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

The weekly statement of this Board shows that the number remaining at the Institutions, Jan. 19, was 6,913, being an increase of 136. They are distributed as follows:

Bellevue Hospital, 1,001; Lunatic Asylum, 747; Almshouse, 2,327; Penitentiary, 770; Workhouse, 1,500; Small-pox Hospital 50; Randall's Island, 877; Randall's Hospital, 277; City Prison, 324; Second District Prison, 23; Third District Prison, 19; Island Hospital, from Workhouse, 323; Island Hospital, from Almshouse, 147; Colored Home, 303; Colored Orphan Asylum, 150; Children's Nursery, 24; and City Cemetery 21.

The explanation, or reason for the increase of numbers in the Department, is in the fact that the new system of dispensing coal and other aid to parties in the City has been cut off from those applicants who are of a profligate and immoral character, that class have been refused assistance in the City, and sent to labor for their living on the island.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEMILT DISPENSARY.—At the annual meeting of the Managers of the Demilt Dispensary, held on the 21st inst., the Managers were elected for 1861. The annual report, besides an appeal for additional support, gave the following facts in relation to the usefulness of the institution: "The whole number of new patients healed by this Dispensary, during the year 1860, was 27,378. The number vaccinated was 2,662. The number of prescriptions dispensed was 50,076. The receipts of the Treasure were—from donations, $1,493; from New-York City, $600; from rents, 1,808 52; other sources, $11 25, Total, $3,612 77. The expenses of the Dispensary were $4,166 45, showing a deficiency of $383 63. The Dispensary owes, in addition, the sum of over $700 for salaries, medicines and supplies. The Managers assure the subscribers and the public that the affairs of the Dispensary are managed with care and fidelity upon the part of the medical staff and apothecary, and that the most rigid economy consistent with the efficient working of the Dispensary is practiced by the Board of Managers."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On the 6th inst. the window-curtain in a room of the house No. 290 Bowery was accidentally set on fire, creating an alarm and terrifying the occupants to such an extent that two of them, Mrs. MURPHY and Mrs. MARGARET O'NEIL, jumped from the second story window into the rear yard. The result was, that both were very much injured, and they were placed in the New-York Hospital. Soon afterwards it became necessary to amputate Mrs. O'NEIL'S right leg, as her thigh-bone was found to be dreadfully shattered, but from the effects of the operation she died yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—JAMES MAHONEY, a child 4 years of age, died at No. 15 Roosevelt street, yesterday, in consequence of having been scalded on the 8th inst. by the upsetting of a cup of tea.... MARY JANE FINN, a girl 2 years of age, died yesterday from scalds received five weeks ago by the overturning of a kettle of boiling water. The accident occurred at No. 102 West Nineteenth-street.... On Wednesday night, MARY ANN CHAMBERS, a child 3 years of age, was burned to death at No. 135 East Nineteenth-street, in consequence of her clothes having taken fire at a stove. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest in each case.

LIGHT WEIGHT IN COAL—CORRECTION.—Under this head, the TIMES published, a few days since, a complaint made by a Mr. LAWSON against a coal-dealer in Cherry-street, (Mr. BALL) who charged the vender with having defrauded him out of some 400 lbs. on the half ton purchased. Yesterday, Mr. BALL presented affidavits to Col. BURNHAM, the Mayor's Marshal, proving his entire innocence of any intentional or apparent fraud, which was, it is due to Mr. BALL to say, never fully proven. The statement published by the Reporter was derived from the Mayor's office, and from the same source we publish the exoneration of Mr. BALL from any imputation of fraud.

EXONERATED AND DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.—PATRICK TRAINOR, a young Irishman, who was arrested on Tuesday night by the Twentieth Ward Police, under the supposition that he had beaten his wife to death, was yesterday discharged from custody by Coroner O'KEEFE. The inquest in the case, held at the late residence of deceased, showed that she had died of pleurisy.

A CHILD ACCIDENTALLY SUFFOCATED.—Coroner JACKMAN Wednesday held an inquest at No. 98 Pitt-street, on the body of AUGUSTUS HEULINA, a boy three years of age, who died on Tuesday afternoon. It was shown that deceased was suffocated, in consequence of a piece of apple-paring having lodged in his throat.

FIRE IN A LAGER-BIER SALOON.—A fire occurred about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning in the basement of the two-story brick building No. 114 Canal-street, kept by JOHN WENZEL as a lager-bier saloon. The basement and first floor were damaged to the extent of $500. Covered by insurance in the Rutgers Insurance Company. How the fire originated has not transpired.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the second floor of the tenement-house in process of erection at No. 150 Forsyth-street. It was caused through the carelessness of the workmen who made a fire in the fireplace. The premises belong to Mr. JOHN MAY, whose loss does not exceed $50.

Associated Houses on the European System.

It cannot be denied that New-York has always been and is still lamentably deficient in dwelling-houses for people of moderate incomes. For the man of wealth there is abundant accommodation; for the poorest class some attempts—wretched and often disgraceful, it is true, but still some attempts—have been made; but the existence of any medium between these two extremes of poverty and wealth seems to have been entirely ignored by our building speculators. Thousands of families of the highest respectability in New-York are, therefore, driven to all the annoyances and discomforts of boarding-house life, or banished to the remotest outskirts of the City, inconveniently far from their daily business, because no one has yet understood the necessity of supplying their demand in some central and convenient locality.

Our attention has recently been drawn to a scheme of associated houses, prepared expressly to meet this great public desideratum. It is a design by Mr. HAMILTON, the architect of Mr. DARBY'S new Fine Art Institute, between Houston and Bleecker-streets. Although the idea cannot claim to be original—the custom of families occupying different stories, or "flats," under the same roof being quite common among the gentry in all the large capitals of Europe—Mr. HAMILTON'S is certainly a most skillful adaptation of such a system to our purposes and modes of living; and he has managed to condense into an ordinary double lot of 50 feet by 100 feet a larger amount of accommodation, isolation, convenience and privacy than we have ever before seen effected in the same space. Although his structure provides ample accommodation for eight distinct families, our readers must not confound it with what is usually understood as a "Tenement House," for the families are all as distinctly separated from each other as if each had a separate entrance to their residence from the public side walk, and there is nothing in the appearance of the exterior to distinguish it from any private, first-class residence.

Without entering into any minute description of the plan, it may be well to state that it provides each family with eight or nine rooms, well lighted and ventilated, complete kitchen arrangements, and facilities for obtaining fuel, &c., without the necessity of ascending or descending any stairs, and all the "modern improvements" that belong to any first-class residence. Mr. HAMILTON proposes to locate the building in some central and convenient situation; and, at rentals varying from $600 to $300, (according to the floor,) he is able to show a clear profit of from 8 to 10 per cent. upon the entire cost of lot and building, after deducting insurance, collection, and other incidental expenses. We consider this scheme well worthy of the attention of those who invest money in building, and there never was a better time than the present, when labor and materials can be commanded at unusually low rates. Of the necessity for such a class of buildings, there can be no doubt, if people only think of the shifts to which men of moderate means are driven in their attempts to locate their families comfortably; and if only one such building were properly erected, we feel persuaded that whole streets of them would soon be found necessary to supply the demand.

P. T. Barnum Sold at Last.

IT MUST BE NEEDLESS TO SAY THAT THE OFFENDER IS AN IRISHMAN.

A public joke at P. T. BARNUM'S expense is not an every-day luxury, P. T. B. for many years having had the length on the other side. But at length the Prince of Showmen has been shown a trick that he did not know before, and the hero of the occasion has been, as is very usual on such occasions, a son of the Emerald Isle. It seems that BARNUM, a few days ago, was in a great hurry to be shaved, and entered his ordinary place of tonsorial resort under the Park Hotel; but all the operatives were engaged, and one other customer—a great brawny Irishman, just handed, and with a beard and head requiring very extensive attention—stood between the exhibitor of the "What-is-it?" and his turn as "next." "I am in a hurry, my good man!" said PHINEAS T., addressing Pat; "and if you give me your turn I will pay for what you want done here." "All right," responded the delighted Irishman; and the showman was soon shaved and on his way to keep his engagement, merely saying as he left the door to the proprietor of the saloon, "Do whet this man wants," pointing to the exile of Erin, "and charge it to me." No sooner was he gone than PATRICK took off his "trusty," and a thick cotton neck-tie, at the same time asking the barber, "Now tell me all you do?" "Why, Sir," responded the tonsorial operative, "we shave, cut and curl hair, shampoo and bathe." "All right, then," said PAT; "Do all them things to me. Sorra wan of me knows what they mane, but as he said he'd pay for them, just do them all, an' God bless you!" The barber saw the joke and old as requested, putting the big Irishman through all the processes, and bringing him out so pleasantly altered that he scarely knew himself. We leave our readers to imagine BARNUM'S face next morning, when the proprietor of the saloon handed him a bill—"For shaving Irishman 10 cents, cutting his hair 25 cents, curling it 25 cents, shampooing it 25 cents, and bathing Irishman 25 cents—total for Irish man $1 10." BARNUM at once acknowledged the corn—gave a receipt for the maize; but he is after the Irish exile, and swears, if he catches him, that he will place him cheek-by-jowl between the "What is it?" and the Aztec children.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. H. W. Hilliard and W. P. Hilliard, of Alabama, and W. Cramp, of Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

J. S. Amory, of Boston; M. Loring, of New-Jersey; S. S. Price, of Philadelphia, and T. Vose, of New-York, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. A. S. Diven, of Elmira; T. K. Young, of Illinois; Capt. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; J. Gibbs, of Quebec, and H. Campbell, of Montreal, are at the Astor House.

Judge McGowan, of Arizona; A. T. Jenkins, of North Carolina; Henry Baldwin, of Washington; G. K. Warren, and A. Piper, U. S. A.; A. Craig, of Kentucky, and A. H. Angell, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Samuel Downer, of Boston; G. Zowski, of Toronto, Canada; Warren Colburn, of Ohio, and G. E. Gray, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday night last a barge took fire at the dock foot of Gold-street, and the vessel was sunk in the slip. At the time it went down it careened, and carried down with it Mr. SIMPSON, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, and Mr. MONTROSS, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No 1. The night was one of the coldest of the season, and Messrs. SIMPSON and MONTROSS were rescued with the greatest difficulty. When taken out they were covered with ice, and were more dead than alive, but after administering proper restoratives they recovered sufficiently to walk home.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—The body of a young man was yesterday found concealed in a box of guano on board of the ship *Harry Hastings*, lying at the dock foot of Congress street. As the crew had been discharged, and no person on board knew anything about the case, Coronor HOATON, who was notified to hold an inquest, adjourned the investigation over till to-day.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—FRANCIS ROGERS and GEORGE MASON were arrested on Wednesday night, by officers LYON & LEECH, of the Ninth Ward Police, on a charge of attempting to commit a burglary at the house of Mr. HUGHES, on Nostrand-avenue. The accused were yesterday committed by Justice CORNWELL for examination.

DEATH AT A PRAYER MEETING.—An elderly man, named FERGUSON, residing at No. 173 Bridge-street, died suddenly yesterday morning, while attending a prayer meeting at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson streets. He died from a disease of the heart.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 72, 6, 74, 75, 78, 82, 83, 86, 87, 94, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 107. City Court: Nos 48, 52, 63, 19, 47, 11, 29, 39, 40, 54, 59, 5, 15, 17, 51, 58, 68, 69, 70, 71.

PERSONAL.

—A curious contest is troubling the Board of Supervisors of the city of Rochester. A native chemist had the stomach of a man supposed to have been poisoned committed to him for analysis, a short time since, and having completed his work sent in a quite moderate bill. The Supervisors did not see it in that light, and refused to allow it. Another individual has been poisoned in the vicinity, and the Coroner called upon the same chemist for an analysis, which he refused to make. The Coroner then threatened to bring the stomach to this City for examination, but the Supervisors have an idea that the chemists here demand pretty good compensation for work which they perform, and say they will not allow such a course to be taken. The matter remains in abeyance.

A gentlemen in Buffalo was cheated out of $15, a few days since, by an adroit swindler hailing from this City, who feigned great intimacy with a lady friend of his victim residing here. The scoundrel made his drafts on Edmund Johnson & Co., and as fast as he got them cashed traveled westward. Where he is now nobody seems to know, and only those whom he has swindled care.

—Miss Julia Ann Stull committed suicide at South Bend (Ind.) on January 13th by hanging. She tied two towels together, and fastening one end of this improvised rope to the ceiling just over the cellar stairs, swung herself off the top step. Her friends have not the poor satisfaction of knowing what prompted her to the deed.

—Hon. Erastus Corning, President of the Central Railroad, has directed that a special car shall be in readiness to convey Hon. Abraham Lincoln from Buffalo to Albany, when he goes to Washington. The people along the line of the Central Road have been kept on the *qui vive* for the last day or two anticipating the advent of the President elect but it is now announced that he will not leave home until February 9.

—The rumor regarding the personal difficulty between Senator Toombs and Gen. Scott grew into a statement that the latter had been killed by the former in a duel by the time that it reached Rockland, Maine. The bells were tolled and the streets were filled with a crowd of excited people, who could not be pacified until contradictory dispatches were received.

—Caroline Bishop, a romantic and highly-susceptible young lady living in Richmond, Va., was disappointed in an affair of the heart, and a few days since made a desperate attempt to put an end to her troubles by taking a dose of laudanum. A physician was speedily summoned and succeeded in restoring her to her normal physical condition.

—Col. David Page, a member of the Maine Legislature, from the Aroostock region, on his way from his home to the Capitol, walked fifteen miles on foot and ten miles on snow shoes, the snow being two and a half feet deep, and unbroken. He certainly deserves an extra allowance for

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO 2917. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Explanation of the Mission of Ex-President Tyler.

The Virginia Proposition for a National Convention.

Ex-Secretary Floyd Presented by the Grand Jury for Malfeasance in Office.

More Southern Union Speeches in Congress.

The Sloop-of-War Brooklyn Gone to Sea Again with Sealed Orders.

HER DESTINATION FORT PICKENS..

A Special Government Agent Gone South.

Proceedings of the Georgia and Louisiana Conventions.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

THE MISSION OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

Ex-President TYLER communicated to the President to day the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature relative to a settlement of the national difficulties. Mr. TYLER intimates that Virginia could easily be satisfied, if speaking only for herself, but that her destiny is with the Cotton States, and she can only assent to such a basis of settlement as will be satisfactory to the latter. Is this really the sentiment of Virginia? Is it her mission to take care of the Southern extremists, rather than ascertain what is right and ask that? For we are entitled to suppose that Virginia would not be satisfied with less than what she considers "right." If she gets this, is she prepared to go ont of the Union because the Cotton States can't have a recognition of the absolute right of property in man? The earnest hope is expressed by Mr. TYLER that all the Northern States may immediately indicate a purpose to send delegates to Washington, as it will strengthen the hands of the Union-men in Virginia at her election on the 4th of February. He has telegraphed to Richmond advising a postponement of the day of holding the Convention, so as to enable every Border and Northern State to be represented.

A member of the Virginia Legislature, now here, expresses his belief that that body will, by a two-thirds vote, declare fidelity to the Union.

PROSPECTS OF A CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

The dispatches from Kentucky, yesterday, it appears, were only designed to express the opinion that no Convention would be called. To-night we have a rumor that a Convention is ordered. Others deny it, and dispatchee received in town are positive in the prediction that none will be called in any contingency. It is evident that Gov. MAGOFFIN has grossly misrepresented the sentiment of the State on the subject of Secession.

A GOVERNMENT AGENT GOING SOUTH.

W. H. WEST, recently attached to LANDERS' Wagon Road Expedition, left last evening for Charleston, to proceed thence to all the Gulf States on business for the Federal Government. Mr. GOURDIN left at the same time for Charleston, to report to Gov. PICKENS the true condition of things here. Until further instructions are received, Col. HAYNE will continue to observe the policy of masterly inactivity. He has taken private quarters with Commodore SHUBRICK.

THE GRAND JURY PRESENT EX-SECRETARY FLOYD AND OTHERS.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia to-day presented JOHN B. FLOYD for malfeasance in office. I understand the juries here do not indict, but make presentment, whereupon it becomes the duty of the District Attorney to prepare indictment, if he thinks the facts warrant a prosecution. It rests therefore with ROBERT OLIN, the District-Attorney, an old political and personal friend of FLOYD, to determine whether he shall be prosecuted. The Grand Jury also presented FLOYD, RUSSELL and GODARD BAILEY, jointly, in connection with the matter of the abstraction of bonds from the Indian Trust funds. The precise charge on which the presentment was founded has not transpired. There is good reason for the belief that RUSSELL is in no ultimate danger from this prosecution.

J. B. FLOYD AFTER DINNER.

The Ex-Hon. J. B. FLOYD, in rehashing in other parts of Virginia his Richmond "after-dinner speech," adds new opprobium to the general stock of its attaching to such efforts. Pouring in the wine floats out the bile of disappointed and baffled treason.

FERRETING OUT TREASON.

The authorities at Washington are using every means in their power to ferret out all treasonable operations at the North, by which certain mercenary operators and speculators would enrich themselves by supplying Southern traitors with the means to carry on their schemes of treachery against the Federal Government. The exposure of certain of these plots in the TIMES has served to awaken this precautionary movement.

Attorney-General STANTON is understood to agree mainly with Judge SMALLEY in his recent opinions concerning these matters, and will recommend the Government to prosecute vigorously all parties so detected. The seizure of the arms at New-York, the report forwarded to Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, concerning the guns at Chicopee, the exposure of DYER'S Sharp rifle speculation for Mississippi, and the Pittsburgh affair, are not at all flattering to the financial prospects of those Northern Judases.

A DODGE TO EVADE PUNISHMENT FOR TREASON.

These fellows now propose to adopt a new method to secure the shipping of their arms. They will send them to some of the border Slave States, thus evading the decision of Judge SMALLEY, and from thence they can be easily transmitted to their destination in the seceding States. A prominent gentleman connected with the Administration says that such transactions in the South would result in the summary punishment of the offender, without Judge or Jury; and he believes nothing will prevent it at the North except the rigorous enforcement of the law, by proper officers, and the most speedy and severe punishment, under the laws of treason, in every case where the parties are detected. DYER says that they are buying arms as a company on private speculation. If this even be true, he means either to betray the North by selling to the South, or by keeping the arms in the event of civil war, to speculate upon the necessities of the North, which is equally as bad.

THE INDIAN FUND INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The investigation relative to the abstraction of the Indian Trust Fund is likely to result unsatisfactorily to the late Secretary of the Interior, who asked an inquiry for the purpose of clearing his own skirts. The evidence elicited shows that JACOB THOMPSON purchased a large quantity of Florida bonds to deposit as Indian Trust funds, paying their par value in gold for them when they would not at the time bring fifty cents on a dollar in the New-York market. Also, that the bonds were not issued according to law, and consequently were worthless. Rumor asserts that many of these bonds were purchased of the late Senator YULEE, and that GODARD BAILEY, as confidential agent of THOMPSON, was sent to New-York to negotiate the transaction with the Senator. Look ont for an earthquake when the Committee reports.

THE ANTICIPATED DUEL.

Nothing further has transpired relative to the difficulty between DUNN and RUST. DUNN was in the House all day. RUST and his colleague, HINDMAN, were absent most of the day. HINDMAN is said to have declared that DUNN gave no good cause for a challenge. Probably nothing serious will grow oot of it.

THE LATE SPEECH OF MR. CLEMENS.

Ten thonsand copies of CLEMENS' patriotic speech have been taken for circulation in Maryland. Seventy-five thonsand in the South, and fifteen thousand in the Northern States. More than one hundred thousand copies have been subscribed for already.

ANOTHER STRONG UNION SPEECH.

In the House, NELSON, of Tennessee, made a strong Union speech, carrying out the policy of CLEMENS, MILLSON, ETHERIDGE, and CASSIUS M. CLAY. The speech is loudly applauded by compromising men of all sections of the country. He complimented ADAMS and CORWIN, in glowing terms, and appealed to Northern men to give the Union men of the South ground to stand upon with which basis they could resist the tide of secession.

Capt. IRA GOODENOW, of New-York, has been appointed Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, *vice* Capt. DARLING, of New-York, removed, in consequence of maltreatment and oppression of the Pages.

ACTION RELATIVE TO SECESSION.

The failure of Congress to even attempt any measures of legislation with reference to the rebellion of seceding States, is beginning to excite much remark. Mr. BUCHANAN, who is sworn to see that the laws are executed, has declared that he is without power to fulfill his duty. In this way the President has thrown the responsibility upon Congress, which the latter body ought to return to his shoulders by immediately placing at his disposal abundant financial means, and authority to call out the militia force to sustain the Union. It is to be hoped that Mr. HOWARD'S Committee on the President's special Message will report decided and positive measures in this connection.

MILITARY AND POLICE PREPARATIONS.

The militia of the District are actively drilling—frequently under the direction of officers of the regular army. Occasionally we hear ominous intimations that the present quiet is only the usual "calm before the tempest," and forebodings that an attempt to seize the capital will be made between this and the 4th of March. Gen. SCOTT, unquestionably, has more information on this subject than is in the possession of any unofficial parties,—and the fact that he continues to augment the military forces at this point, indicates the conviction on his part, that the treasonable scheme has not been altogether abandoned. Public confidence is much improved here of late, as is evident in the greater business activity.

With a view to prompt suppression of possible riotous proceedings in and about the Capitol building, the police guard there has recently been doubled by direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate. The appointments were made by Dr. BLAKE, Commissioner of Public Buildings, who must have been grossly deceived by other parties if he had not the distinct purpose of contributing his mite towards the project of placing the Federal City at the mercy of the Secessionists, for several of his appointments are highly exceptionable. One member of the new guard, a man known as "LUM COOPER," or "Edelin,"—who holds another position as lamp-lighter at $600 per annum, a third as "Eastern Canal Commissioner, a fourth under the Mayor of Washington at a salary of $300 per annum, in addition to his police appointment, at the rate of $1,060 per annum—*ought* to be a good Union man, when it pays so well. Nevertheless, he floats over his residence an American flag, from which a portion of the stars have been stricken to make room for the "Palmetto." Another of the new guard was quite prominent, some months ago, in one of the riotous clubs which then infested the City. The Executive would do well to call the attention of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to the facts, and see that the cause of dissatisfaction is speedily removed.

It is ascertained that one of the clerks in the Departments, who is drawing a full salary of nearly two thousand dollars per annum, is now absent, on leave, and attending College. This has been carried on for a long time.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Several leading Republicans in the House yesterday objected to the establishment of a Daily Overland Mail to California, *via* the Central route, alleging as a reason the probability of a trifling increase of cost beyond the aggregate now paid for a tri-monthly mail by sea and a semi-weekly overland. Republicans should not forget the pledges contained in the sixteenth section of the Chicago platform, in favor of a daily overland mail, upon which proposition the campaign was distinctly made by the Republicans in California and Oregon. Upon reflection, they will assuredly forego extreme notions of economy in this connection, for the country was as fully pledged to the daily mail, by the late election, as it was to any other plank of the Republican platform. Let the hands of their friends on the Pacific be sustained, if they desire the Republican Party to have any future life in that interesting and important portion of the Republic.

MAKING THE OFFICE OF POSTMASTER ELECTIVE.

The proposition to make the office of Postmaster elective is being agitated somewhat here. The present is a good time to pass a law providing for it. If this should be done, and the seceding States thereafter fail to elect Postmasters who will swear fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, of course they would have no claims to mail facilities—which would settle that question definitely.

POST-OFFICE REFORMS.

The several important reforms in the management of the Post-office Department, requiring Congressional action, which passed the Senate at the last session, are being earnestly pressed upon the attention of the House by Mr. COLFAX, the experienced and energetic Chairman of the Post-office Committee. They will save a large amount of money annually, and ought to be adopted without cavil. If Mr. COLFAX should be called to the head of the Department under the new Administration—a position for which he is better qualified than most of those named in that connection—his knowledge of the entire mail system, with all its intricacies, will enable him to carry the proposed reforms more thoroughly into effect, and to provide many others equally valuable.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The great body of Union men in Congress express their deep regrets that the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill is jeopardized by an avalanche of Senate amendments. Its passage would not only tend to bind remote sections of the country more closely together, would give an immense impetus to now dormant iron mines in Maryland, Virginia and Missouri, as the road is to be laid with American iron. It would also save Missouri from repudiation, as her State debt is based upon her system of railroads, and her interest (except by means of direct taxation) can only be paid through the earnings of these roads. Everything used in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad would, in finding its cheapest transit, pay tribute to Missouri, and benefit her humblest property.

THE MASSACHUSETTS UNION-SAVERS.

The arrival here of the Boston Committee of Union-savers does not seem likely to be productive of much good. Certainly their efforts fall of soothing effect upon the South. In conversation with a Southern member last evening he said to me, "Well, I see that Massachusetts has sent on an old ladies' Commission to settle our national difficulties. They might as well send gentlemen from the Feejee Islands as those coming here. One would represent New-England sentiment as well as the other." It is a well-known fact at the South as well as in New-England, that the political influence of these Committee-men is confined to the small class of Boston gentlemen who worship at the shrine of cotton, and see no other good in the Union than that which deposits regular percentages in their pockets.

MR. LINCOLN'S ARRIVAL AT WASHINOTON.

The project for getting Mr. LINCOLN here the first of the next month, is not likely to succeed. The object of the gentlemen who have been urging it is that he may become more familiar with the real condition of the country than he can possibly be at so distant and retired a place as Springfield, Ill. It is not likely that it is a scheme of office-seekers, as he will be far less accessible in Washington than at home. But the fact that he is not yet prepared to come on, and that it is somewhat unusual, and might be misconstrued, will probably prevent him from coming until within a few days previous to his inauguration.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. COLFAX'S amendment to the Post Route bill, for a daily Overland Mail proposes it shall start from a point on the western frontier of Missouri, accessible by railroad from the East, and go through to Placerville, instead of from St. Louis to San Francisco. Letters and newspapers are to go through in twenty days, and magazines and documents in thirty-five days, but these may be sent by the contractor by steamer at his own expense. He showed in his remarks it would involve only $200,000 per annum over the present system, being the cheapest daily plan as yet proposed. This amendment is still pending.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Glenville Wilcox, United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, *vice* Wilson, resigned; Charles E. Jordan, ditto Eastern District, *vice* Harrall, resigned; James M. Brown, Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas, *vice* Jacoway, removed; William J. Newkirk, Postmaster at New-Albany, Ind.; Lieut. James M. Watson, to be placed on the Received List of the Navy; Romaine Dillon, of New-York, Secretary of Legation at Turin; R. B. Bradford, of New-York, Consul-General to Sinoda, Japan; J. J. Springer, of Pennsylvania, Consul to Venice; John A. Parker, of Virginia, Consul at Honolulu; Andrew G. Carothers, of the District of Columbia, Consul to Turk's Island; Wm. C. Burchard, of New-York, Consul to Camayagua and Tegucigalpa; William Carroll, of St. Helena, Consul to that place; Egmond Rohss, of Guttenberg, Consul to that place; David Porter Heap, of the District of Columbia, Consul-General to Constantinople; James McDowell, of Missouri, Consul to Lyons; Charles Precht, of California, Consul to Cologne; D. P. Henderson, of Kentucky, Consul to Carrara, South America.

The matter between Representatives RUST and DUNN is in the hands of friends. It is not expected that a hostile meeting will grow out of it.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have prepared a bill for the benefit of the soldiers at Fort Sumter. It appropriates $1.150 to indemnify them for losses of musical instruments, clothing and furniture in their precipitate leaving Fort Moultrie, and such remuneration is recommended by all the officers of the former post.

It is said the Grand Jury have presented GODARD BAILEY for larceny of the Indian Trust Bonds, RUSSELL as accessory, and these parties, together with Ex-Secretary FLOYD, of conspiring to defraud the Government.

The destination of the steamer *Brooklyn* is Fort Pickens.

Ex-President TYLER had another long interview with the President to-day.

PIERRE BROCCHUS, of Missouri, was confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico, *vice* DAVIDSON, resigned.

ELEAZAR WAKELEY has been reappointed and confirmed Associate Judge for Nebraska.

Representative BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, declares that he was elected as a Union man by Union men, to represent them in the Union—that he has not changed, if they have—that they cannot take him with them into secession, and he will continue to occupy his seat unless he is called home by that State.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri (Dem.,) presented petitions of the same character, signed by several thousand persons.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of private bills. After which, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The House considered private bills.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) stood here to plead for his country. He did not wish to say anything which would be construed into favoring the secession movement on the one hand, or the Republican Party on the other. Notwithstanding the gloomy and disastrous condition of the Union, Congress has done nothing in the way of arresting the evil, and relieving us from the dangers and difficulties by which we are surrounded. Gentlemen here discuss these questions as if they were of fleeting and transitory importance, and without considering the momentous consequences involved. The two causes which lie at the foundation of the differences which characterize them, are first, the pride of opinion, and second, party spirit. To adhere to these in the present crisis is unworthy the representatives of freemen. If instead of disseminating with lightning speed intelligence that nothing will be done, and hope is destroyed, they would give evidence of an earnest disposition to perform their duty, there would be more probability of agreeing upon some plan of adjustment. He advocated the Crittenden plan, which was rallying support everywhere. He had hoped, and when in Committee he offered the restoration in principle of the Missouri Compromise line, that it would be accepted by both parties. He had thought the Republicans would support it, because the repeal of that compromise was the origin of their party. He believed that if both Houses would adopt the Crittenden plan, peace would be restored to the country, and that a majority in the Southern States would acquiesce in it. The South have suffered grievances from Personal Liberty bills, obstructions to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and attempts to kindle the flame of insurrection. While he advocated the restoration of the Missouri line and the Crittenden plan, he would not insist upon this as an ultimatum, but as the basis of a settlement. He differed in opinion with Mr. RUST, who, yesterday, said the Committee of Thirty-three was a most miserable abortion, and amounted to nothing as to quieting the minds of the people. But the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ADAMS,) offered in the Committee a proposition in the highest degree creditable to him, viz., a proposition by constitutional amendment never to abolish Slavery in the States where it exists, except with the assent of all the States. This, if adopted, would go far to remove, and entirely remove, every just source of apprehension on this subject from the Republican Party. Mr. NELSON adverted to the recommendation of the Committee as to the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, the Fugitive Slave law, &c., and said that he saw in this a disposition for reconciliation and accommodation. Why not, then, give to the South in a Constitutional form what is announced in the resolutions of the Committee, and the territorial question could be settled by restoring the Missouri line?

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) asked Mr. NELSON whether he would be satisfied with that line extended to the Pacific.

Mr. NELSON replied—If amended to suit the changed condition of the country.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Amer.,) asked Mr. STRATTON whether he would give that line by constitutional amendment.

Mr. STRATTON replied that he was willing to give the Missouri line in its original language. [Cries of "Good."]

Mr. NELSON remarked that he would be willing to receive almost anything rather than to see brother arrayed against brother, and friend against friend, in dreadful strife, and this would be the result if something was not speedily done to quiet the disunion feeling now prevailing.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that Mr. NELSON had read a paragraph from the message of the Governor of Tennessee, in which it was charged that the Republican Party intend to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Slave-trade between the States, but Mr. MORSE said, that never since the organization of the Republican Party, has any man North or South ever heard a Republican take any such ground. It was never seen in any Republican Platform or speech, and the Republican Party do not want to do any such thing.

Mr. NELSON was glad that the gentleman had thus expressed himself. In the same message of the Governor of Tennessee, it was gravely charged that the Republicans exalted murder, insurrections, arson, and heroized the perpetrators of such crimes as saints and martyrs; but, notwithstanding this, Mr. NELSON said—if you judge of a party by its Platforms, it distinctly denounces raids and interference with Slavery in the States. He made this remark for the sake of truth, and for the benefit of the people of Tennessee—"Let justice be done though the heavens fall." [Applause.] The Governor of Tennessee, also says that Mr. LINCOLN advocated equality between the white and black race, but it is known that Mr. LINCOLN, in his discussion with Mr. DOUGLAS, disavowed any such doctrine. He (NELSON) made this statement here because secession is sweeping over Tennessee from such influences as this, and it was impossible to arrest it, save by compromise. He then read an extract from a letter he had received from a friend in Tennessee, who was as much a friend to the Union as any man in it. The writer says he is sorry to say that the cause of secession is gathering strength there, because the Republicans refuse to do anything in the way of conciliation. If nothing in the way of compromise is done by the 4th of March, they will go out of the Union.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) in order that justice may be done the Republican Party, alluded to a resolution introduced by Mr. BLAKE at the last session of Congress, and which received sixty Republican votes, declaratory against Slavery, and instructing the Committee of Judiciary to inquire into the expediency, and report by bill, as to giving freedom to every human being, and interdicting Slavery everywhere.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pa., (Rep.,) remarked that on the same day an inquiry was proposed on the other side of the House, why mechanics and working men of New-England, should not be subject to slavery.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that he offered the resolution to which allusion had been made, but he never entertained an idea for a moment to assert a control over or an interference with slavery in the States. It went to no such extent as asserted on the other side.

Mr. BURNETT said that no such resolution as referred to by Mr. MCKNIGHT, was ever passed. The resolution which Mr. BURNETT read instructed the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to emancipate the New-England laboring men and mechanics engaged in shoe-making, from the tyranny of capitalists, by repealing all duties on boots, shoes and other articles imported for the business.

Mr. MCKNIGHT—Did not the resolution recognize the workingmen as slaves?

Mr. BURNETT—The resolution is to emancipate them from tyranny.

Mr. BLAKE—There is no intention on the part of the North to interfere with Slavery in the States.

Mr. NELSON alluded to a remark in the Message of Ex-Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, in which the latter recommended to the Legislature of that State to pass a law to prevent the introduction therein of slaves from the Border States, the design of which was to drive those States into the disunion movement. South Carolina was the first to put herself in an attitude of rebellion, and the Cotton States followed her lead. Was it right to drag the Border States into secession, whether they are willing or not? As a Tennesseean he raised his voice against tyranny everywhere. He would raise it against tyranny from the North, and all attempts to exercise it from the South.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) reminded Mr. NELSON that other Southern States had passed laws forbidding the introduction of slaves, and said that shortly after the John Brown raid, South Carolina sent Commissioners to Virginia, proposing a consultation among all the Southern States. But Virginia refused.

Mr. NELSON resumed, saying that he considered Ex-Gov. GIST'S movement an insult to the Border Slave States. If he understood the people of Tennessee they were not to be coerced. They would not submit to dictation from any quarter under heaven. [Applause.] I say that they should resist this attempt to coerce them, and they should resist it if needs be with arms and to the death. The disunion movement does not recommend itself to the people of Tennessee, either in argument or in the manner it was gotten up. The people of South Carolina are already groaning under taxation and heavy burdens, and if Tennessee should fall into the movement the tax gatherers will soon be at every door. If war comes, it will not be fought by those who want to be masters, but by the farmers and laboring men. He would ask them, are you willing to submit to this to build up a pampered aristocracy in the South, or a military despotism. [Applause in the galleries.] Men in the South are afraid to speak their sentiments. Let the South beware of a military despotism. He could not recognize the claims of South Carolina to seceede; for he remembered something of her past glory, and he would vote to receive her once more into this Confederacy—wrong as she and other States have acted. Let them retrace their steps, and let us all do just and right towards one another; and if we do this, the present difficulties will soon pass away.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) in the course of his speech, remarked that the Republicans could not say that they had not had warning upon warning, from grave statesmen, for years; but the premonitions were unheeded. They were told to beware of danger, which if not guarded against, would ultimately result in the state of things which is now presented. You have wrecked the ship, and you are entitled to salvage. Mr. LEAKE proceeded to state the grounds on which he had come to this conclusion. The source of the evil was in the dominant Republican Party. The whole controversy regarding Slavery was not well understood in either sections of the country. After dwelling some time thereon he remarked that the election of a President, under the forms of the Constitution, never could be a justifiable cause for a disolntion of the Confederacy. He would say, however, at the same time, while the constitutional form was observed, the North have given the South the ribs of death. It was for the Republicans to inquire whether they have given the South a soul. This underlies the present difficulties. The North had sanctified crime and canonized murder, and made it a high crime and misdemeanor to obey the laws passed under the Constitution. He referred to the remarks of the leader of the Republican Party, and said the Governor of Ohio refused to surrender a fugitive from the John Brown raid.

This gave rise to a running debate between Messrs. LEAKE, SHERMAN and COX.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) made some explanations of the conduct of Iowa, as to fugitives.

In conclusion, Mr. LEAKE argued that the North had broken the unity of the States; it had refused a compliance with constitutional obligations, and offered a premium on perjury.

Mr. PORTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) in reviewing the events in the South, said the latter should seek redress of grievances in a constitutional manner. He vindicated the principles of the Republican Party, which did not deny to any State the control of her own domestic institutions and rights under the Constitution. In the present attitude of the South, the Republicans will not modify their views relative to Slavery. No compromise which does not look to the protection of the rights of the citizens of all the States, under the Constitution, could receive his sanction. The North are for the enforcement of the laws, and will vindicate the flag from insult. They have but one motto: "The Union—it shall be preserved."

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Select Committee of five to inquire whether any sect or organization exists in the District of Columbia for seizing the Federal buildings, and whether any officers of the City or Federal Government are members thereof.

Adjourned.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Union resolutions, embodying the Crittenden proposition, or recommending some other conciliatory measure, and appointing Charles S. Olden, Peter D. Vroom, Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Williamson, Joseph F. Randolph, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Rodman M. Price, Thomas J. Stryker and Wm. C. Alexander Commissioners to go to Washington, and join Virginia and other State Commissioners in bringing about a reconciliation, in order to preserve the Union, came up in the House to-day, and after a whole day's session, without adjournment, they were passed, 31 to 11. The Republicans offered amendments, but they were voted down.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, of Hudson, made a manly and eloquent appeal for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and in favor of these resolutions. He was followed by Mr. HAIGHT, of Monmouth, and Mr. GRAHAM, of Camden, on the same side. Mr. DOBBINS, of Burlington, and Mr. TUTTLE, of Passaic, spoke against the resolutions, and gave their reasons at length.

On Monday a bill will be offered in the Senate to take a vote of the people of the State for or against a compromise, similar to the Crittenden resolutions, or some other conciliatory measure.

THE BROOKLYN GONE TO SEA AGAIN WITH SEALED ORDERS.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Jan. 25.

The *Brooklyn* sailed yesterday for the South with sealed orders. She takes two companies from Fort Monroe.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

NO STATE TO BE ADMITTED TO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY UNLESS A SLAVEHOLDING ONE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Jan. 25.

The credentials of the Commissioners from Mississippi were presented to the Convention to-day.

A report was offered that no State be admitted into the Southern Union unless it be slaveholding, and if subsequently abolishing Slavery such State shall be excluded from the Union. The report was tabled for the present.

Resolutions were introduced relative to direct Southern trade; also proposing that Commissioners be sent to all the Slaveholding States. Objections were made to sending a Commissioner to Delaware. Referred.

The following ordinances were offered, and all made the special order for to-morrow: To abolish the Federal Courts and reëstablish the authority of the State Courts; continuing in force certain Federal laws, under the control of the State; declaring what shall constitute treason; concerning citizenship.

An ordinance was adopted relative to the oaths of lawyers.

The Secretary of the Convention was authorized to have the Secession Ordinance, with the names of its signers, lithographed.

An ordinance was passed resuming State authority over territory which had been ceded to the United States.

A large portion of the day was spent in secret session.

The Convention will probably take a recess after Tuesday.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION EXPECTED TO BE PASSED.

BATON ROUGE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The following is the ordinance reported to the Convention by the Committee of Fifteen, which will probably pass to-morrow:

"An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Louisiana and the other States united with her, under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America:

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained that the ordinance passed by the State of 22d of November, 1807, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America, and the Amendments of said Constitution were accepted, and all the laws and ordinances by which Louisiana became a member of the Federal Union, be, and the same are hereby repealed and abrogated, and the Union now subsisting between Louisiana and the other States, under the name of the United States of America is hereby dissolved.

We further declare and ordain, that the State of Louisiana hereby resumes the rights and powers heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, and its citizens are absolved from allegiance to the said Government, and she is in full possession of all the rights and sovereignty that appertain to a free and independent State.

We further declare and ordain, that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States, or any act of Congress, or treaty, or under laws of this State not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force, and have the same effect as though this ordinance had not passed."

A resolution was reported to the Convention that the following be added to the ordinance:

"We, the people of Louisiana, recognize the right of free navigation of the Mississippi River and tributaries by all friendly States bordering thereon; we also recognize the right of the ingress and egress of the mouths of the Mississippi by all friendly States and Powers, and hereby declare our willingness to enter into stipulations to guarantee the exercise of those rights."

BATON ROUGE, Friday, Jan. 25.

The prospects this morning are decidedly in favor of adjourning the Convention to New-Orleans.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

DELEGATES TO THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION—MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 25.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Jackson, Miss., 23d, says the Convention has elected seven delegates to the Southern Convention to meet at Montgomery. The Convention also passed an ordinance to raise eight regiments of troops, and JEFFERSON DAVIS was elected Major-General.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Friday, Jan. 25.

The House are now discussing resolutions to send Commissioners to Washington; also to send Commissioners to Montgomery, Ala. The last is being strongly opposed. The same were debated in the Senate. No action yet.

Senator BEARD spoke here this afternoon, making a conservative Southern rights speech.

Matters move on slowly.

THE MARYLAND COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 25.

Gov. HICKS has appointed Hons. REVERDY JOHNSON, AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, WILLIAM S. GOLDSBOROUGH, JOHN W. CRESFIELD and J. DIXON ROMAN, all devoted Union men, as Commissioners to meet the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Virginia in Washington on the 4th of February. These gentlemen represent all sections of the State, Baltimore City, Eastern and Western Shores, and Western Maryland.

REPEAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 25.

The House of Repreaentatives have concurred with the Senate in repealing the Personal Liberty bill. The vote stood 49 to 18. Five members were absent.

DEMOCRATIC STATE DELEGATES.

TROY, Friday, Jan. 25.

The following were elected Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, this evening, from the First Assembly District of Rensselaer County: John S. Willard, J. C. Hewitt, J. A. Griswold, D. Allen.

TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

A Company of 50 men, (United States troops,) from Governor's Island, were landed yesterday on Pier No. 1 East River, destined for Washington city.

UNITED STATES ARMS SENT TO FLORIDA.

The following item we find in the Charlest n *Mercury*, of Wednesday:

"We learn that 4 000 stand of arms will go South by the Savannah train this morning. They are from the arsenal in this city, and are intended for the State of Florida.

THE GRAND JURY.

THE POLICE AND THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO THE SOUTH.

The United States Grand Jury met yesterday, and after a brief consultation, adjourned without examining any witnesses. They meet again on Monday, when it is understood they will have before them certain parties prominently engaged in the purchase of arms, and in their shipment to Southern ports. The Police have their eyes on steamboats and Railroad cars by which arms are shipped from manufactories in Connecticut and elsewhere, and they have orders not to relax their efforts for the seizure of all war munitions found on their way South. Threats of retaliation from the South, Mr. KENNEDY says, will not influence him in the discharge of his duty. While acting with caution, he intends to permit no surreptitious shipment of arms or munitions through this District which he has reason to believe are destined for the States now in open rebellion against this Government. Orders have been issued to have the seizure made without delay, so that there is not likely to be another escape like that of the steamer *Montgomery*.

THE SEIZURE OF THE GEORGIA MUSKETS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SENATOR TOOMBS AND MAYOR WOOD.

The following dispatches have passed between Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, and His Honor Mayor WOOD, relative to the seizure of arms by the Police on last Tuesday:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 24, 1861.

To His Honor Mayor Wood:

Is it true that any arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by public authorities in New-York? Your answer is important to us and to New-York. Answer at once.

R. TOOMBS.

To which the Mayor returned the following answer:

Hon. Robert Toombs, Milledgeville, Ga.:

In reply to your dispatch, I regret to say that arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by the Police of this State, but that the City of New-York should in no way be made responsible for the outrage.

As Mayor, I have no authority over the Police. If I had the power I should summarily punish the authors of this illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property. FERNANDO WOOD.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TREMONT TEMPLE CLOSED—THREATENING DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE MOB.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25.

After Tremont Temple was closed last night by Mayor WIGHTMAN at the request of the Trustees, at least 5,000 people gathered in the vicinity, the majority believing that the closing of the place was merely a ruse to get rid of the mob.

After waiting two hours in a pelting snow-storm for the reopening of the hall, the crowd broke up into separate parties and gradually dispersed.

About two hundred of the crowd visited the residence of Mr. PHILLIPS, in Essex-street, and threatened to "clean him out," but Deputy Chief of Police HAM, with a squad of policeman, prevented the outrage and made several arrests.

The colored population became greatly alarmed, as threats were made by a few of the mob to visit their houses. No such demonstrations, however, were made.

The police force called out to preserve the peace numbered one hundred and fifty men.

It is said that Mayor WIGHTMAN was informed that an organized attack by a strong force would be made on the Temple.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Anti-slavery Society are holding a session at the Society's rooms, Washington street, to-day. The police are protecting them from outsiders.

The meeting adopted a serice of resolves that the Society has proposed nothing and done nothing but in strict accordance with love to God and all mankind; that their constitutional rights have been trampled upon by the mob and the Mayor of Boston; that the entire responsibility rested upon the Mayor; and, appealing with confidence from his mal-administration of the law to the country, the civilized world and to God Almighty.

It was then voted to apply to the Legislature for the use of the Representatives Hall to-night.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SOCIETY—REFUSAL OF THE LEGISLATURE TO ALLOW THE USE OF REPRESENTATIVES HALL.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 25—P. M.

The Anti-Slavery Society reëlected the old Board of Officers this afternoon, referring JACKSON'S declination of the Presidency to a Committee. EDMUND QUINCY explained the proceedings of last night, exonerating the Trustees of Tremont Temple from blame. He pronounced Mayor WIGHTMAN of no consequence, remarking that it was doubtful if there was any Mayor of Boston. Some conversation followed, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

In the afternoon an order was introduced in the House to grant the use of Representatives Hall for a public meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society this evening. After a warm debate the order was refused passage, by Yeas, 69; Nays, 136. The House was densely crowded during the debate.

A bill was also introduced in the House, giving the Governor power, on the application of twelve citizens, to use the military force under orders of the Sheriff of any county, to suppress riot and protect free speech. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The remonstrance against the repeal of the Personal Liberty law, had a hearing to-day, before the Special Committee. Rev. J. STELLA MARTIN, (colored,) WENDELL PHILLIPS, T. W. HIGGINSON, and other Abolitionists, spoke against repealing the bill, when the Committee rose.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH ON THURSDAY.

The following are the remarks made by Mr. PHILLIPS during the first day's proceedings, with the interpolations of the audience:

WENDELL PHILLIPS was then introduced as the next speaker. He was received with loud and repeated cheers by the crowd inside, and by loud cheers for BELL and EVERETT outside. These were repeated for about twenty or thirty times, and the crowd then began to cheer for less distinguished members of the party, also for the Union. The noise became almost intolerable.

Mr. PHILLIPS—The devil always goes out of a man with great agony! [Laughter and cheers.] I remember once when we had a meeting in Faneuil Hall, we staid there on the platform two whole hours, and no one spoke; yet it was the best meeting we ever had. We may be conceited, but no one would pretend that he could make as good a speech as that. [Loud shouts and cries.] South Carolina is waiting to hear from you.

The crowd outside here drowned the voice of the speaker by singing, in a very loud voice—

"We're going home,
We're going home,
We're going home,
To die no more."

This was sung for a dozen times, and the demonstration was of such a ludicrous nature that even

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Progress of the Revolution in New-Granada.

Advance of Gen. Mosquera on the Capital.

News from the Central American and South Pacific States.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 15th of January, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Ariel* brings the California mails of the 1st inst. and $1,246,0.9 in treasure, distributed as follows:

Butcher & Bro	$5,000	Metropolitan Bank	$33,653
Order	5,000	D. Kittle	20,000
Thomas & Co	1,700	American Ex. Bank	32,000
Order	11 683	T. Naylor	12,000
Howland & Aspinwall	900	Jennings & Brewster	11,000
Tresdwell & Co	16 000	E. Kell & Co	62,000
J. B. Weir	9,700	A.S. Rotenbanns & Co	35,000
A. E. & C.E. Tillinran	3,000	R. S. Wade	11,600
J. S. Parkar & Son	14,000	Harbeck & Co	1,800
Order	2,000	Lee, Woodman & Co.	10,500
Order	3.287	A. Hard & Co	1,000
F. Baker	8,000	J. H. Coghill	16 000
Order	47,500	C. W. Crosby	10,100
Z. Einstein. Br & Co.	8 000	Hallin & Lander	32,500
Schelle & Bro	28 600	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	193,831
A. Belmont & Co	112,000	Newstadter	13,000
Bich'd Patrick	63,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	274,500
W. T. Coleman & Co	44,000		
American Ex. Bank	30,000	Total	$1,246,029

The California advices by the *Ariel* have been anticipated by Overland express.

The Revolutionists of New-Granada have had fresh successes. The States of Bolivar and Magdalena are completely in their power. On the Pacific side the force under Mosquera in person had defeated the Government troops, about seventy miles from Bogota. The Revolutionists were within three or four days' easy march of the capital. President Ospina had dispatched a large force to check their advance, and a decisive battle was daily expected.

Mr. Dimitry, United States Minister, was in Nicaragua, awaiting the ratification by the Nicaraguan Congress of the treaty with the United States.

The news from Central and South America is wholly without importance.

Gov. Wells, United States Minister to Mexico, had arrived at Acapulco. Gen. Alvarez had tendered him an escort to the City of Mexico.

NEW-GRANADA.

Further Successes of the Revolutionists—The Capitol in Danger—Prospects of a Decisive Battle—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

Since my last, the Revolutionists of this Confederation have made considerable progress towards their ultimate object—the overthrow of the Government of President Ospina. The Division of Briceno, numbering from 12,000 to 11,000 men, sent from the Capital and from Ocaña, to endeavor to force its way down the Magdalena River to join the Government Party under Gen. Arboleda, (lately occupying Santa Maria,) were defeated by Nieto's force at a point called El Banco, on the 18th December. Briceno, with 200 militia picked up in the vicinity, and 200 of his regular force, made the attack by land, which was to have been assisted by several hundred men in boats. But by some bad management, the flotilla did not cooperate, and after several hours' combat, Briceno's force lost from 75 to 100 men killed, and many wounded, besides munitions of war, mulas, &c. The whole force, boats and all, then retired several leagues up the river, and it is doubtful if another attempt will soon be made to open the river. Subsequently, on the 21st, the Revolutionists, having followed up the Government Party, took several of their boats and seized from them further supplies. Two prisoners taken on that day aver that the Government Party lost, on the 18th, 110 men killed. The Banco is about 60 leagues up the Magdalena River. This success and the evacuation of Santa Marta by Gen. Arboleda, leaves the two States of Bolivar and Magdalena entirely in the hands of the Revolutionists.

We have also the official bulletin from Gen. Mosquera, on the Pacific side, announcing that the force under his immediate command had entered the State of Cundinamarca and defeated Gen. Paris, at Segovia, say 70 miles from Bogota. Gen. Paris had long been waiting the promised reinforcements from the Government, in order to attack Mosquera, but none having reached him, he decided to risk defeat at the head of his 1,500 men rather than retreat. Paris lost over 100 men killed, a considerable number of arms and *materiel*, and 305 prisoners. The prisoners immediately joined the force of the Revolutionists. Mosquera's advanced guard is said to be near Nieva, which is only three or four days' easy march from Bogota. It is also reported, but perhaps without good foundation, that Ex-President Lopez, who has much influence in Nieva, and the adjacent districts, has pronounced in favor of Mosquera. If this be so, Mosquera's chances of success will be much increased.

To the south of the State of Cauca, Mosquera's forces, under Ex President Obando have had two fights with Col. Cordova, who was at the head of about 100 Government men. In the first Cordova retreated without a great deal of loss, but in the last, he is said to have been completely defeated and his force dispersed. He took refuge in the Province of Pasto; but being a very determined enemy of Gen. Mosquera, and a good soldier, he will probably yet give that commander a good deal of trouble. Obando, it is reported, has entered Pasto.

From Bogota our letters, which contain but very little information, reach only to Dec. 7. They say that President Ospina has sent 3,000 men from the capital to meet Gen. Mosquera, and it is expected these will be joined by 1,000 or 2,000 more, including the remnant of Paris' force. The Government is represented to be confident of success, and it is possible the decisive battle has been fought ere this. We have also reports that the State of Antioquia has thrown off her neutrality and will send a force against Mosquera. Indeed, this is stated as positive by the Government organ, the *Porvenir* of Bogota. This paper also gives the votes of the Confederation as far as the States have voted, except Boyaca and Panama, and it foots up about 29,000 for Gen. Arboleda and 18,000 for Gen. Herran. Boyaca has not been counted. Panamo gave all her votes to Gen. Herran, say 5,000 or so. If the revolution should fail, it is more than probable that Gen. Arboleda will be declared by Congress to be elected. He is now in Panamo, and will not be able to get to Bogota till things are settled one way or another, as all the routes are now in the hands of the revolutionists.

The Intendente of Panama who issued a decree of a forced loan against the native residents of the City of Panama of $9,000, has much difficulty in raising the money, although he will probably oblige all the persons assessed to come down with the money. I believe this cash is wanted principally to support the 350 or 400 men yet left among us of the 600 who came here from Santa Marta with Gen. Arboleda. Last week the Intendente sent 50 men to Porto Bello to protect the old cannon in the abandoned Government fort there. Several of the smaller guns (there are about 60 in all) have been brought to Aspinwall. They are beautiful brass pieces.

Letters from Hon. Geo. W. Jones, United States Minister to Bogota, inform us that he expected to reach the capital about the 1st of January. He has been embargoed at several points on the route by the revolution, or rather from lack of conveyance occasioned thereby.

Daniel A. Robinson, lately appointed United States Consul to Aspinwall, arrived at that port on the 10th inst. from New-York.

A. J. Canter, Esq., formerly Vice-President of the Panama Railroad, and for many years its Superintendent on the Isthmus, leaves us by this steamer. He goes to enter as partner one of the largest business houses in New-York City. He leaves nobody but warm friends here. He has not one enemy on either ocean. His successor is W. Parkes, Esq., so well and favorably known as Superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Road.

Chas. T. Bridwell, Esq., who has been for a couple of years the Acting British Consul at Panama, was married on Saturday evening last to the youngest and beautiful sister of Don. J. M. Hurtado, Intendent-General of Panama. They go to Europe soon.

THE LATEST.

DISTURBANCE IN ASPINWALL.

Aspinwall, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

Yesterday there was a quiet little muss at Aspinwall. Six months ago or more, Gov. Consuegra, of the State of Magdalena, having joined Nieto, of the State of Bolivar, in his resistance to the Federal Government, was besieged at Santa Marta by Gen. Arboleda, defeated, and finally had to take refuge on board a British ship of war, from which he was transferred in a merchant craft, for St. Thomas, where he has been lying *perdu* ever since. Gen. Arboleda having in turn been forced to abandon Santa Marta, Gov. Consuegra decided to return, and with that intent took passage in the British merchant steamer *Talisman*, for Santa Marta, which vessel touched in here yesterday, to land goods, on her way to her destination. On its being discovered that Consuegra and four or five of his friends were on board, the Intendente of Pansma sent over an order for their arrest. A guard of the soldiers in charge of on Alcalde proceeded to the vessel to carry out the order, but were refused admittance on board by the captain, and on a threat to go on board, he mustered all hands, about 50 men, and warned the guard not to touch foot on his deck at their peril. T. R. Cowan, British Consul, finally reached the scene of action, and sustained the captain. A guard was kept on the wharves all night, and the Government officers say a force of 50 men will be sent over here to-day from Panama to execute the order. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Revolutionary Designs—Movements of the United States Minister—Our Treaty with Nicaragua—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. Dow, arrived at Panama, from Central American ports, on the 4th inst. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 25th, from Salvador to the 30th December, from San Juan del Sur and Realejo to Jan. 1st, and from Costa Rica to the 2d. The *Guatemala* brings a cargo of indigo, hides, balsam, &c., for Europe and the United States, and 25 passengers. Her news is unimportant.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

Gen. Barrios, President of Salvador, was on his way to visit President Carrera, of Guatemala. He is accompanied by his wife, 50 soldiers, and 21 officers and attendants. President Barrios is very uneasy and ambitious, and it is said wishes to involve President Carrera into an alliance with him, the object being to conquer the two States of Honduras and Nicaragua. Cuotemolo to annex Honduras, and Salvador to annex Nicaragua. But Barrios is getting so unpopular at home that it was generally expected a revolution would break out in his State as soon as he left it. That the people have not risen against him must be attributed to the fact that he keeps a large army, and pays his soldiers before anybody else except himself. To show how sharp the President is after the "dimes," it is only necessary to say that he has several times been caught at smuggling through his own Custom houses. Once, some boxes, said to contain Government arms, &c., were found filled with costly silks and other goods, upon which the tariff is very high.

The cochineal culture in Guatemala is likely to be very much decreased on account of low prices. The growers attribute the fall to the rapid introduction of mineral dyes, which are just as good and infinitely cheaper.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

Mr. Dimitry, United States Minister Resident, is again in Nicaragua, awaiting the action of the Nicaraguan Congress on the Zeledon-Lamar Treaty. No doubt the treaty will be ratified. There is no other item of American interest from Nicaragua.

In Costa Rica the people are suffering much from the effects of the late domestic troubles, and from a want of confidence in their present rulers. Aguilar, Minister of State, and the virtual ruler of Costa Rica, is hated by everybody for his sanguinary course in causing the executions of Mora and Cañas, and if he does not soon resign there will be trouble.

The coffee crop will be small, not exceeding 80,000 quintals, and money is so scarce that not more than $7 per quintal in Costa Rica currency, equal to about $6 20 American gold, can be had on advances for coffee delivered in Punta Arenas. Last year 10½ cents could be had in advance of the crop. Sales will open at about 9 to 9½ cents, so that Aguilar and his Government friends will make fine business out of the small growers this season.

Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher and wife came passengers on the *Guatemala* and go to New-York this steamer. The $100,000 promised by Mr. Tassaspon and his friends, to be deposited in the Costa Rican Treasury within six months from July last, as security that they would commence to open the Chiriqui route, not having been paid in, Mr. Meagher's contract falls to the ground. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru Tranquil—Income and Expenses of its Government—News from Bolivia—Business in Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

The British Mail steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama from South American ports on the 6th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 15th December, from Bolivia to the 20th, and from Callao and Lima to Dec. 28. She did not touch at Guayaquil.

PERU.

Peru, and Lima, its Capital, have been more than ordinarily tranquil the past fortnight, the Government seeming to be considerably less bellicose as respects its two enemies, Ecuador and Bolivia, and the Capital not having been treated to a single assassination, or an attempt to murder the President. Only think of it—a whole fortnight of peace in Peru!

The Minister of Finance has published his report of the income and expenses of the Government of Peru for 1859, and a very curious document it is. It appears from it that Peru, with a population of scarcely over two millions, expends nineteen millions of hard dollars yearly, only $730,000 of which is for public works, (and of this more than one-half is stolen by those who have the superintendence of these works,) New-Granada, which has a larger population than Peru, expends out about three millions of dollars yearly, barring the interests on her foreign and domestic debt, (which she fails to pay.) The Minister states the income of the Government as follows:

Custom-house dues	$3,381,342
Patents, taxes, stamped paper, &c	377.472
Profits from the sale of guano	15 875 352
Total	$19,584,166

The Minister states the expenses of the year as follows:

Interest and amortization of the debt	$5,190,200
Army and navy, salaries and pensions	13,053,978
Public works	730,305
Total	$18,974,483

The foreign and domestic debt of Peru is $33,850,070, and the floating debt, due for advances on guano, &c., is nine millions more, and, instead of decreasing this latter item, the Government is yearly adding to it—so that the total expenses of the office holders, the army and navy and pensions, for two millions of people, are over $20,000,000! A nice time they would have of it if the guano should give out!

Gen. Mendiburu has been nominated by the Conservative party for President of Peru, to succeed Gen. Castilla in September, 1862, and Señor Baareda as Vice-President. But it is doubtful if Castilla will consent to retire to private life, notwithstanding the clause in the Constitution making a President ineligible to succeed himself.

The Government is endeavoring to raise the 41-gun steam-frigate *Callao*, which vessel lately sunk by the breaking down of the sectional dry-dock, and with some prospect of success.

Business is dull at Callao and Lima, and money scarce. Exchange on Europe is nominally at 42 pence, but the new guano contractors will only give bills at 38, so that silver must be exported to Europe. Freights from the Chinchas are $14 to $15 to Europe and the United States.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic is quiet at present, the revolutionary attempts incited by Belzu having subsided. President Linares is obliged to keep up a large and expensive army, to provide against a possible attack from Peru.

CHILI.

Among the laws of the present Congress is one granting an exclusive privilege to Moesta, Urmeneta and Ceren for the term of thirty years, for establishing a tram-way or railroad from the port of Tongoy to the town of Ovalle in the Province of Coquimbo, with branches to Tamaya and the neighboring mineral districts of Cerro Negro and Panaicillo.

The Indians in the Province of Araucana have again become troublesome, and the Minister of the War Department has gone to take command of the forces against them in person.

The Minister of Finance has published his budget for 1861. His calculation is as follows:

Department of the Interior and Foreign Affairs	$1,295,303 83
Department of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction	1,093,829 30
Department of Finance	2,402,821 43
Department of War and Marine	1,913 286 07
Total	$6,705,243 63

Business in Valparaiso had been a little better than during the preceding fortnight, but it was not so brisk as it generally is at this season. Flour sells at from $3 25 to $3 50 per quintal, six months. In Barley a great change has taken place with the arrivals of the new crop in the market, and with the expectation of a considerable quantity about to arrive from California. Sales have been made at $3 and $2 75 per fanega, cash. Buyers are waiting a still further decrease in price. In lumber, of the 80,100 feet brought from New-York by the *Carolina Read*, 20,000 feet sold at $212 alongside. That of the *Betsena*, from Boston, of superior quality, sold for $70 and over on board. Copper, in bars, $19 cash is offered. Saltpetre, $1 95. Freights for England, £2 15s. per ton; to Hamburg, £3; to United States, $13 to $14. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 43½ to 44 pence; on the United States, 90 days, 15 per cent. premium. F. W.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Never a Pacific Republic—A Just Man Appreciated—A Miner Robbed Discreetly—Prof. Whitney's Party—A Sleek and Lazy Pony—Washoe—The Snake and Nez Percés Indians—Mexican Frontier Muddle—Sandwich Island News—Town Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Friday, Dec. 21, 1860.

If our Representatives in Congress should be so foolish as to make any move, however slight, toward the establishment of a Pacific Republic, they may as well order their coffins at once. Out of the Stockton Insane Asylum I don't believe there are a hundred men in California who would hear to anything of the sort. Name it with a serious face in the street, and you are as thoroughly covered with derision and contempt as your boots are with mud if you attempt any street-crossing in town to-day. It is, indeed, rumored that Austin Smith, Naval Agent, belter (or worse) known as one of the late delegates from the dismembered Democracy to the Charleston Convention, has not only sent on his resignation of the Navy Agency, to take effect on the 3d of March, but is also agitating in his very select and limited circle for the secession of the State. He may as well agitate for the secession of Jupiter from the Solar system. Hints are dropped that soon after the Legislature meets, the simpletons who have this scheme in their keeping, will exhibit their project. The people will set their heel on it, and it will be quashed like a pigeon's egg under an elephant's foot.

Ample preparations are on foot for a merry celebration of Christmas—the best kept day of the year in San Francisco. Most of the Sabbath-schools hold festivals about these days, and the catalogue of fairs that are open to meet the demand for toys and gimcracks, is longer than ever before.

You ought to introduce the "trusty" system into your State Prisons. Most of the romantic rascality of our longitude is traceable to it. A few months ago Isadore Toledo, a Chilian, robbed his confiding employer's safe, and Isadora being convicted, though ever so penitent, was sentenced to State Prison for one year. He behaved so admirably that he was speedily promoted to a trustyship. Now a trusty scorns to stay at San Quentin. He goes and comes, is hale fellow with the guard, and lords it over the closely confined. Tolano was made one of the crew of the little schooner that fetches bricks from the prison to the port. On Saturday last he picked up his guard by the slack of the unmentionables and threw him into the bay. Then, laying in a fresh quid of tobacco, he himself traveled, and has not since been seen. The other trusties not being ready to assume the care of their own persons, fished up the guard, soothed his wounded confidence and dried his clothes.

Gov. Downey has appointed Capt. Halleck, of the firm of Halleck, Peachy & Billings,—a West Point graduate, a military writer of no mean abilities, they tell me, certainly a presentable, solid sort of man, who has seen service in Mexico, and who is deferred to equally as an authority on legal and military matters,—to the office of Major-General of the Second Division of the California State Militia, to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Haven's death. Brigadier-General Cord would have liked the berth, but failing to receive it, he resigns the one he has. The Captain did not seek the place, but a large majority of the military sought it for him. As Gen. Haven has been now a month dead, I suppose I may be pardoned for saying that, though a mighty clever, jovial man, he was not the most dignified or able General that you have ever heard of. His successor is one of the style that it is creditable for a Governor to appoint.

So is Capt. Nelson Pierce, a new Pilot Commissioner just appointed by the Governor, in place of Capt. Wyse,—junked. Wyse was a good man, too, and never quite so good as the last week that he was in office. He had apparently come to the conclusion, after several months serving party, to serve the port. The lively little Governor, seeing Wyse in good Reformers' company, sliced off his head.

There are two or three men here whom not only ever speaks against any more than they abuse Gen. Washington. One of them is Judge Norton. He has been now some six years on the bench of the Twelfth District, trying causes in open Court for at least six months of the year, and every Saturday reciting off decisions by the yard. Just half the lawyers must have been perpetually provoked, yet so impartial he always seemed, and so clearly he made his conclusions appear to be the imperative injunctions of the law, that if any indignant barrister ripped out an oath as he retired it was set down to his bad temper, of which he would be ashamed next day. No newspaper that I have seen has ever said a word against Norton—on the other hand, when short of a topic, they always begin to puff him, wish he was elected to the United States Senate, or something of that sort. Gov. Downey has tendered him the place on the Supreme Bench about to be vacated by "Flush-Times-in-Alabama" Baldwin. Norton refused the honor, preferring to make a tour to Europe that he has been contemplating. He rendered his last decision in the Twelfth District Court on Saturday, and retired sensibly, making no speech. Possibly you think the Judge is universally esteemed because he slaps the lawyers on the back as he enters the Court-room, jokes with the jurors, and treats all hands at lunch time. Never a greater mistake. At a right sudden joke he grimly smiles,—then resumes instantly a natural and very serious dignity. Soon after coming to this country, an odd-looking, solitary man in the street was pointed out to us as the only person with whom Judge Norton was ever seen talking familiarly off the Bench. The members of the Bar, since his retirement, have passed resolutions of as lofty eulogy as if he were just deceased. One looks among them for a word of condolence with the widow. Some of the Bar were disposed to give him a dinner, but the suggestion, that he would not stand any such nonsense as that, restrained them. They concluded to ask him to sit for his portrait.

The renowned miser who perambulates the streets with a gold badge stuck on his greasy vest, engraved "King—money cheap," was robbed last Saturday night. His office is in the third story of Bolton & Barron's building. While he superintended an auction sale of his forfeited collaterals that evening, his room was opened, and an "immense" amount of bonds, certificates of deposit, bills receivable, diamonds and watches were abstracted from a wardrobe where they lay piled; but, marvelous to relate, the bags of gold in his desk, the heaps of coin in an old trunk under the bed, were not disturbed. He can give no idea what the loss amounted to. His creditors, he persists, in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mobile and New-Orleans, (where he lived and failed,) lose untold quantities—while some skeptical persons incline to believe that his debtors, the depositors of the collaterals upon which he advanced the cash, lose still more than all of them. The nearest estimate that I am able to make, after a confidential interview with this odd specimen of money-loving mortality, is that it was somewhere between $1 50 and $10,000. What is very curious is that the police have no clue to the case. Yet they are so well posted with the *personelle* and the haunts of robbers generally, that if I should lose my gold-bowed spectacles at midnight, I would confidently expect to find them in the hands of the Property Clerk in the morning, and the thief in the Station-house waiting to be identified.

Your correspondent "Malakoff" stands very high just now with our firemen, by virtue of his handsome allusion in the Times to the charming young San Franciscan lady who ran to the fire at the *Credit Mobilier*, and was disgusted with the dumb and slow machines that mastered the flames. The lively young lady, for the way she passed the pails, and cheered the red shirts, and treated them afterwards on a notable occasion at home, was made an honorary member of "Big 6." The firemen take off their hats to her by companies. The rumor goes here that she calls by the hallowed name of "mother" the spirited Paris correspondent of the *Bulletin*, who has driven all our French population swearing mad by her repeated asseverations that the feet of French ladies are larger than those of the American dames, and that what the people of Paris need most of all is a tolerable cook.

Professor Whitney's geological survey is to be commenced near the Ternecal tin mines in Los Angeles County. The party is now at Los Angeles, where, too, is encamped a portion of the Boundary Line Commission. If Professor Whitney had accepted the offers of all the applicants for places in his little company he would have led such an army into the field as the Roman Emperors used to take to conquer Persia. He thought it abundantly proper to smile when the reporter of a bit paper seriously proposed to accompany him, and got down the scientific facts he unearthed for the amusement of the readers of his journal.

The rains of December make excellent the sandy roads on the Overland route, but make the turnpikes and improved roads almost impassable. Even the Pony catches the laggard spirit of the season. The letters that left St. Louis by Pony Dec. 1, came waddling into town on the night of Dec. 17. Not happening to hit the best at Sacramento on Saturday night, they kept the Sabbath up there and got under way again on Monday afternoon. The Pony is getting fat and lazy.

A letter from Washoe, dated Dec. 16, to the effect that "the Mexicon mine—one of the *richest* claims, was attached and closed, and that armed watchmen were at the mine night and day"—stirred up a bit of a breeze. But even if true, the conclusion that one of the best claims in Washoe was not paying for its improvements, was not warranted. Alsop & Co. hold a mortgage on the claim, and if the present proprietors have too heavy a load to carry, under a change of ownership it will doubtless shell out the silver at a greatly increased speed.

There is an astonishing rush for lumber in our town lately. To fence in squatters claims, to fence loose squatters out, to fence ranches in, to fence cattle out, to improve old houses and to erect new ones, the demand for lumber is quite unparalelled. Every new cargo is snapped up readily at increased and increasing prices, and really to get a good seasoned article is almost impossible. Luckily, the inevitable redwood is not much given to shrinking or the multitude of new houses in course of erection would look like bird-cages—leak like riddles when completed. At Redwood City there is said to be scarcely one-tenth the amount of sawn lumber that was stacked there a year ago. San Francisco is so hungry, the demand so pressing, that though the mills work harder than ever, the owners have nothing to show for it—except the cash and very short notes.

Col. Wright, Commandant of the Oregon Division, indicates to the Governor of Oregon that it is the intention early in the Spring to send troops into the field to tread out the Snakes, who have made such havoc with the emigrant trains. In the Colonel's report to the Secretary of War he argued that the establishment of a post in the Boise region would not dispense with the necessity of moving columns. He suggested that it would be well to announce that military escorts would leave Utah about the 15th of July and the 15th of August, annually, to meet escorts from Walla Walla or the new posts about the 15th of August and the 15th of September. This he thinks would perfectly protect the emigration on that route.

The discoveries of gold made in the Nez Percez country are tempting the prospectors into it. There is a dispute whether the auriferous region is or is not within the Reserve lines. If without, all right; the miners may go in peace, and pan out fortune. If within them, then they can't strike a pick without violating the treaty with the Nez Perces, a tribe of friendly savages, whom the best intentions of their educated chief cannot restrain from hostilities the day that the treaty is broken by a white man's act.

Have you a correspondent in Lower California? Then a rare story you have had of horse-thieving, stock-stealing, murders and panic. The thickest of lies about a day's ride from the United States border south of San Diego. At first it was all laid to the Indians, but it comes out now that the Indians were only the allies of a gang of Mexican outlaws, under the leadership of Juan Mendoza. The fellow seems to have murdered by a written programme and robbed by rule. They say that he had a list of names, including three of Espanza's Council, and all of his officers, and that, with horrid oaths, his men had sworn not to let up in their work till not one person "hundred" could be checked against each. Thus far the catalogue of their victims reads as follows: Ex Judge A. P. Vidal; Capt. Castro and Geronimo Laurel, officers under Espanza; Jose Maria Rodriguez, Colnelio Cardoza and Señor Ruelsjebo, soldiers under Espanza; Agaton Perez, and a harmless old man, Francisco Rivera. The whole frontier is panic-stricken. The rancher men desert their houses, and flock together wherever they deem it safest. Espanza is rigorously hunting for the marauders, but he seems to be fully occupied in preventing his troops from deserting, whenever he gets scent of his game. Espanza, you know, is the successor of Castro, who was, under some remote appointment from some party that once had the authority at the City of Mexico, made "Governor of the Frontier." If you don't understand the position of affairs in that region, don't try to; it is a profound muddle, and those who read the most that comes from there are most ready to admit that they cannot understand what it is all about.

Our latest dates from the Sandwich Islands are to Nov. 24. Prince Kamehameha had arrived home with flattering reports of his reception and treatment in California and British America. The intelligence and virtue of the American residents at Honolulu you may guess from the result of the vote, taken for the fun of the thing, on the 6th of November, when there were counted for Lincoln, 131; for Douglas, 110; for Breckinridge, 23; for Bell, 13, and for Benham Young, 7. Nor has this item any connection with the following, that men, women and children in sundry towns on the island of Maui, had gone body and boots into the manufacture of "something to drink," out of apples, potatoes and cabbages. Capt. Pate, of the *Francis Palmer*, having completed his hundredth trip from the States to the Islands, was honored with a salute of 13 guns, a silk broad-pennant, and a splendid chronometer. The whaling fleet during the season had been represented by the arrival of 130 whalers at the Island, bringing 2,116 barrels of sperm, 10,757 barrels of whale oil, and 76,700 pounds of bone. On the night of Nov. 14 the New-Bedford bark *Paulina*, Capt. Steen, during a heavy gale was stranded on the Lahaina reef. The vessel was a total wreck,—the crew and the 400 barrels of oil were saved. The New-London merchant ship *Storm* was, on the 21st of November, found to be on fire at the Honolulu wharf. She was narrowly saved from being transmitted entire into smoke and charcoal.

GLAUCUS.

Out of the Depths—San Francisco from Leader the Mad—A Surfeit of Festivals—Death of Gilbert A. Grant and Dr. Wierzbicki—How Secession Strikes—The Twaddle of a Pacific Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

Notwithstanding my date, I will be honest and confess that I am writing last year, and the night before New-Year's. Almost a gale is blowing from the south, and the rain falls in sheets. My ink is tolerably black, but in the blackness of this night I think it would gleam of the color of moonlight. The "poor, despised, dying year," creeps out of town through the mud, drenched, and in very sorry plight. Indeed, the last three weeks have furnished an article of weather that we could not honestly recommend. With a few notable exceptions, the nights have been rainy, the mornings sunny, the noons suspicious, the evenings, except when the moon was full or nearly so, showery. Now, if you will bear in mind that about every other street has been opened, and a sewer put in it during the Fall, you cannot fail to conceive what pretty traveling it has been. The residents in the suburbs come dashing into town to their business in the morning, looking like centaurs carved in sandstone. Pedestrians are satisfied if they can accomplish their morning walk mastic-fronted only below the knees. That the surface of the earth should go into a state of solution, seems the more terrible because it is not the custom of the place. They had memorable mud here in the old times, but it was thought that it had gone into history with the Vigilance Committee, the exploits of Billy Mulligan and the Democratic Party. It caught us with thin boots, light gaitors or patent-leathers on, —which served very well last Winter,—and when it was settled that we might as well go in our stockings as so protected, the market scarcely supplied the demand for thick English ties. As for those tight-fitting boots which it used to be the fashion in New-York for literary gentlemen to wear on dewy mornings, which took two calf-skins to each leg, and where from the height of the tops it was always matter of anxious doubt whether the inhabitants' feet touched bottom or not, they are quite extinct in these parts. Even '49-ers, the last to admit anything, "pungle down" to those rains as mighty like those of the tent era, and to this mud as faintly suggestive of that time when our over-stocked merchants sank tier after tier of unopened tobacco-boxes as the cheapest material for sidewalks.

Our streets are mostly paved, you know, and oftenest with planks. Of course it is only the green one who, because he sees the clean end of plank protruding like an island from a sea of mud, leaps on it and sinks over ankle in water; but the oldest inhabitant, even a 49-er, is liable to catch in his face a full charge of free soil when the submerged plank springs back again. Old ones give a wide berth to the hutchercarts, for fear there rain a swath of mud on their light fancy pants, and the anti-swearing commandment be fractured.

For a while this was all nuts to the boot-blacks—with us a very respectable and important tribe of laborers, whose offices are almost as thick as tobacco shops on the business streets. Seldom were all the high, throne-like, morocco-cushioned seats empty of any hour of the day—rarely that one man, at least, was not perched there at his ease, smoking and reading the newspaper, while at other foot a Frenchman or a negro toiled till the smoker's inner extremities seemed encased in carved mirrors rather than in simple calf-skin. But a fortnight since the mud got beyond the point profitable to boot-blacks, and a hundred brushes lie stiff and dry on the foot rests that seldom were dry before. The newspapers hang like fresh napkins, with the carrier's creases in them on the arms. Nothing could more forcibly depict the melancholy state of metropolitan travel than this, for you must know that one well-to-do Jew is not more careful to wear a glistening tile into the Synagogue on the Sabbath than your acclimated San Franciscan to preserve a perfect pedal polish. Though he gasp at a dozen seams, and find it profitable to pin his coat-tails together for fear of devalopments, he will face the world with his boots. And when reduced to the last straits, and he is fain to borrow a bit to pass to his friend over the bar, he thinks of his boot-black and makes it two.

Yet if the mud were ten times deeper, the Californian would congratulate a stranger that he is not in New-York—reminding him that there is no snow, nor ice nor chilblains in it. Once dry your feet, and you can scarcely tell without an almanac whether it is January or July. The overcoat is a burden, and the grate fire a bore, only useful to get families to bed early.

It has not been the sweetest weather in the world for commemorations, fairs and festivals, of which we are surfeited, and yet no one of them dreamed of postponement. First, there was at Calvary Church, on the 21st of December, a tri-centennary celebration of the First General Assembly in Scotland. Rev. Drs. Scott and Burroughs made the speeches. On the 22d, Forefathers' Day was remembered in speeches by Revs. T. Starr King and Mr. Willey, and a poem by Mr. Swett, the occasion of a fine new school-house warming on Rincon Hill being seized and twisted to such good Yankee account. Then came Christmas, for which only the Catholics, the Episcopalians, and the Unitarians opened their churches. But the banks were closed, the public offices shut, the Courts adjourned, business suspended. It is the most generally kept holiday of the year. Within a few days, on either side of it, most of the Sabbath-schools have festivals. The hall they take for the purpose is hung with evergreens and flags. A piny, bay-rum odor fills the air, the latter fragrance issuing from the bruised leaves of the scented laurel. A great tree is planted at the end of the room, whose fruit is dolls and books, gim-cracks and knick-knacks. An hour or two is surrendered to singing, speeches, colloquies and tableaux, where all the performers are children. Then some wag dressed out as Santa Claus, comes down on a ladder from aloft, and tooting horns, blowing penny trumpets, beating drums and jingling bells, travels among the scholars, giving a present to each and until the tree is stripped. A merry chaos reigns till this is over, and then the entertainment ends, unless it is an Episcopal or Unitarian school that celebrates, when a dance is inevitable. The Methodists and Presbyterians have set their face against the dancing, and the Baptists are down on it. Though at all the public school festivals, which at this season also abound, the dancing is, without much respect to sects, the sure conclusion of the evening—the signal for its commencement being the retiring of the Minister. Sam. Brannan found his way into the late festival of the Episcopal Mission Sunday-school—that's the school which the Hon. Edward Stanley's Standing Committee, in the absence of Bishop Kip, read out of the Church because it would have Starr King to make its Fourth of July Oration—where they had so good a time that the clasp to Sam's wallet was melted, and he came down with a check for $500 on the spot for the benefit of the School. It was quite unexpected all around.

The little ones cheered him till they were hoarse, and the old folks could scarcely restrain themselves from the laying on of hands and electing him Bishop at once—a peril to which he was the more exposed because that very week Rev. Mr. Taylor had learned that charges had been preferred against him for preaching to the School without diocesan permission Sam. could do no less than make a glorious speech, in which he preached temperance and staying home nights after a fashion that made Dashaways weep. New-Year's is the last of the holidays, after which business will flow in its old channels again, and quiet be restored to our confused households.

Hon. Gilbert A. Grant died on Monday, Dec. 31, quite suddenly, going off in much the way that Gen. Haven went;—taken with a hot fever on Thursday preceding, with erysipelas on Friday, suffering an effusion of water on the brain on Saturday, and then gradually failing to the end. Grant will be missed on the street and in political circles. He was one of the original, out-and-out straight Republicans. He was born in Vermont in 1813, and edited a paper there. Came to California in 1849, practiced a little at the bar, was elected in 1855 to the State Senate, voted for the bulkhead, was denounced by the *Bulletin*, won a suit for libel against that paper in 1859, and was quite sure, his friends thought, of some snug berth after the 4th of March. He leaves a daughter aged 15 and two younger sons, now three years motherless. The only Courts in session yesterday, the Probate and the County Court, adjourned in respect to his memory. His funeral is to be attended on New-Year's day at Dr. Anderson's (Presbyterian) Church.

There was another Court in session, too—the Police Court—examining an honest, stupid Yorkshireman, who keeps a milk ranche in the suburbs, and his hired man, on a charge of having murdered Mrs. Johnson and her daughter, and the workman Cook, a month or two ago, near Lone Mountain Cemetery. Mr. Johnson, about a week ago, offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the murderers, of whom no trace could be found. Straightway a Mr. Brittingham starts up with an affidavit to the effect that Marion and Hinelmo were the men. As soon as they were arrested the *Herald* issued an extra with the exclusive news,—how a man stood in the brush all the while the murderers were at work, and never dared to tell the story before. The theory was not very consistent, but it sufficed to direct so much attention to the case that the examination must be thorough; and as the ignorant neighbors of the Johnsons had from an early day persisted in believing that "Marion must be guilty, for if it was not he who was it? and it must be somebody." Here was a small show at least, and one not to be neglected in these hard times, for getting the $1,000 reward. The examination has lasted four days, and not a circumstance has yet been elicited to the discredit of the Yorkshireman.

Those of your readers who were about Amherst College in 1837 or 1838, will remember a young Polish refugee—one of those who, after the failure of the Polish revolt, were sent by the Austrian Government to the United States—who taught the Sophomore Class French. Or, if they have forgotten him, their memories may be revived by referring to the zealous little man who would begin to a full class, for the twentieth time, his exposition of the reasons why, in his grammar, the article was put through the declensions just like an adjective, to our great disgust, who regarded it as a wanton trifling with our time, and almost a fit provocation for rebellion, and looking up as he brought his exposition to a triumphant close, would find full half his class escaped through the open window. The little Pole, whose wrath on such occasions we know to be harmless, since no study ever enabled him to spot us by name, spelled his outlandish patronymic Wierzbicki, though the letters cannot convey to you any idea of how he pronounced it. Where the Doctor wandered or tarried after his precious experience as an Amherst College tutor I never knew, until I ran across him in San Francisco. It seems that he came out with Stevenson's regiment to California, in 1848. The first book written concerning the mines of this State he wrote, and for years it was the chief authority on the subject. He made much money here, but in an unfortunate effort to establish a sugar-refinery, spent most of it. He held a position in the Mint at the time of his death, which occurred last Wednesday morning, quite suddenly. He was a temperate, good man, a little headstrong, and a doctor; so, of course, he had a great contempt for medical advice. He was taken with congestion of the lungs, called in a

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM ALABAMA.

HOW IT SEEMS TO BE "OUT OF THE UNION"—CONTEMPT FOR CONCILIATION—AIMS OF THE SECESSION LEADERS—THE FEAR OF WAR, ETC.

REPUBLIC OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.

The news that Georgia had passed the secession ordinance was received here this afternoon, and Immediately announced to the home-abiding citizens by what the Press, in their highly figurative phrase, are accustomed to call a hundred guns;—a calculating mind would observe, however, that by some singular acoustic freak, not a quarter of this number of reports came to the ear for enumeration, which only shows that figures are not as infallible as some are apt to believe. The news, though, calculated by its unexpected majority to create a good deal of enthusiasm, was received with a singular apathy.

Since the passage of the ordinance which places us out of the Union, we seem to have fallen on days of quiescence—of peace so unexpected and grateful that the near prospect of a war in Florida, as all look at it, can scarcely disturb its luxury. The Secessionists are now satisfied that they have placed the State where it cannot retreat, or at least will not, while the conservative part of community accept the decision of the Convention, and glad of something settled, are now most anxious to preserve peace with the Federal Government. Thus in the benignant glow of this momentary repose these two irreconcilable parties stand side by side. Still the peace, unless cemented by a common danger, is but a truce, and may at any time be broken up. It is privately whispered, though with what foundation it is impossible to say, that many of the delegates to the Convention from the northern part of the State absolutely refuse to sign the ordinance, and even threaten that that portion of the State will go with Tennessee. It is this, it is thought, which is prolonging the session of the Convention, which some days ago declared itself ready to close as soon as the ordinance was signed.

Although it is impossible to describe the ineffable air of contempt with which the extremists speak of the proceedings at Washington, glancing supremely down on the evidences of a spirit of conciliation in the North, and remarking always, "Oh, all that might have been done months ago, but it is too late now; they should have thought of that before." Still there is a large party in this State who watch the movements of the Federal capital with interest and some hope. I can scarcely hope that any plan of reconciliation proposed by Congress will produce any immediate results. The difficulty is, it cannot be brought to touch the people. *The politicians will never let the decision of this question, in whatever form presented, go directly to to the people as long as they hold the authority, as they now do, in their own hands.* I heve found few that donbt that if the question of the secession of this State had been permitted to return to the people for their sanction, it never would have passed. The Secessionists *were afraid* to let the question go before the people. The men who hold the authority are crafty and ambitious, and represent now the popular, in the sense of enthusiastic, sentiment, and we can look for no voluntary surrendering of power.

In the most hopeful view, therefore, it will require time, perhaps years, for the silent wisdom of the people to manifest itself; in the meantime, all must warm themselves by the fire which the politicians have done most to kindle, and which they will now spare no pains to keep alive. Perhaps the most contented man in our city now is MR. YANCEY. Long the arch apostle of this movement, he is now reaping the golden fruit of his labors. From being the most unpopular man in the State, he is fast becoming a men of ten thousand partisans, and I notice, as I pass him in the street, that a smile of almost genial satisfaction is rapidly pushing ont the expression of bitterness which had become habitual to his countenance. He is very far yet from being a popular man, but the new Confederacy owes him a high office, and the labors of his lifetime will not have been in vain.

The Legislature which has been in session this week has done little, but in its action and in the message of the Governor we catch a glimpse of the bill which before many months will be offered to the taxpayers of the State, for the pnrpose of putting the State on a war footing. The Governor advises a loan of two million of dollars, one million of which is to be procured from the State Banks; he further advises an addition of thirteen thousand to the contingent fund, and a suitable sum for the payment of the State troops now doing duty at Pecsacola.

In view of the sufferings anticipated among the poor, each county is advised to appoint a Commissioner who shall, if necessary, before the collection of taxes, pledge the public property by mortgage, and thus supply the wants of the suffering. For the payment of the delegates to the Convention the Legislature have voted the sum of $100,000.

The merchants of the city have been a good deal agitated during the week by the discussion in the Legislature of a "*Stay bill*," the object of which is to prevent the collection of debts by legal action during the coming year. A remonstrance, signed by most of the merchants of the city, has been presented, and it is thought that the bill which has now had its second reading will be defeated in the Senate.

The thought of taking Fort Pickens has not yet been relinqoished. To-day, five hundred men and some ordnance are said to have passed through *en route* for Pensacola. It is thought that if a sufficient force is assembled the fort will be surrendered without the necessity of bloodshed. Parties who are familiar with the fortifications say that they cannot be taken without great loss of men, and in spite of the concentrating of forces there it is quite questionable whether even an attempt will be made. Reports give the forts a garrison, some of one and some of three hundred men.

The fear of a war is now the great dread of all, notwithstanding the fact that there are very few who do not believe that one Southron can drive before him five Yankees. The Convention in all their secrecy have allowed the curtain to be raised enough to disclose the fact that the delegates to the Convention of the Southern States to be held here in February have been appointed. Our papers during the week have been the theatre of a singular discussion, the subject of which was the George Law muskets, which the agent for this State purchased for "Minie muskets." The "mistake" has been the subject of considerable remark, and, at length, Col. POWELL, the agent, has appeared in defence of his purchase, offering $2,500 if any gun in the army could be brought which would surpass them. A trial is said to have been made, in which the followers of GEORGE LAW came off triumphant. I cannot close without a word in reference to the really delicate question of coercion.

Though I do not for a moment hesitate to say that if the word were carried out in its full and offensive significancy—if a real coeroive war was undertaken—such a course would do much to render eveu a future reconciliatiou of the sections a matter of question' still daily observation convinces me that the *presen, firm and dignified course of the Government, accompat nied as it is with the conciliating spirit of the North, is doing good.* The fact is, the North cannot sufficiently rely on the ultimate conservative strength of all these seceding States. In the excitement of the present moment, when politicians are in authority, and all the people seem passion-struck, this element is lost from view, and seems not to exist, but there is only needed a *firm*, conciliatory, and patient spirit on the part of the North to bring this force to realize its strength and assert its authority. It is a time for manliness and sacrifices, which given, nothing is to be despaired of. BRECKINRIDGE.

THE UNION FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

You have probably heard by telegraph that the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature have jnst adopted *verbatim* the anti-coercion resolntions of the Tennessee Legislature—resolutions which in their defiant tone are utterly inappropriate to the present crisis. I implore you not to believe that they are a true expression of the sentiments of Kentucky. Kentncky is opposed, as all patriots are, to an attempt to conquer the Southern States, which would be madness; bnt she is not disposed to engage in a war in which she cannot approve the conduct of either side. The present Legislature, elected near two years ago, does not represent her true sentiments. I am no politician, but *I know* that many are misrepresenting the sentimeats of their counties, and are false to a patriotic, Union-loving constituency.

The resolutions, to my astonishment, passed almost unanimonsly, and for political reasons received the votes of men who I know do not at heart approve their defiant tone. They probably knew that no snch resolutions could pass the Senate. There is no such feeling among the sober and reposoible classes of society here as would lead to any unkind or defiant expression toward the Northern States, unless it might be toward Massachusetts.

We are to have Union meetings every evening this week, which will be addressed by some of the ablest men in the State, taking high and patriotic grounds against this fratricidal war which is now threatened. The Legislature is sitting with the Stars and Stripes flying over the State-House; and if you could have seen the wild and joyous enthusiasm with which the raising of that flag was hailed by the multitude of men, women and children that filled the State-House-yard, you would have had *no* doubt of the fact that the great popular heart throbs tumultuously with patriotic love of the Union and its flag.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

MORE ROBBERY.

We find the following ennonncement in the New-Orleans *Delta* of the 13th:

"We are informed on excellent authority that at 12 o'clock last night *the entire armament and military stores of the United Stotes revenue cutter Lewis Cass were seized*, and taken pnssession of by Capt. THOMAS REES' independent company of Algiers Riflemen This cutter was laid np on the opposite side of the river undergoing repairs, and her armament, consisting of one long twenty-four pounder and six eight pounder carronades, with a large quantity of cannon balls, powder and other military stores, were stored in the Belleville Iron Works, an extensive brick building that has been unoccupied for some time."

The Charleston *Mercury* werns the Southern people against the seductions of compromise. It says:

"Not so much in civil war as in compromise, lies our future peril. The former is greatly exaggerated; the letter, now no bigger than a man's hand, if visible at all, will, nevertheless, in time overshadow us with its clouds."

Hon. T. H. PENDLETON publishes a card in the Wheeling (Va.) *Union*, consenting to become a candidate for the approaching State Convention, and expressing himself in favor of the Crittenden compromise.

Mr. BYRD DOUGLAS, of Nashville, Tenn., forwards to Gov. PICKENS a check for $1,000 on the Chemical Bank of this City, with a note which says:

"I am the father of five fearless and strong-minded, and yet stronger-armed sons, either one of whom can bring his game from the tallest tree with a ball from his rifle; three or four of whom can be with you and your noble people, at my expense, when you may need them, if it be before their native State, Tennessee, shall require their services. I have also two intelligent negro men, who would willingly and efficiently fill any vacancy, when one or more of their young masters may be disposed of by the enemy. And I rejoice to be able to tell you, truly, that there are one hundred thousand more of the same sort of material in Tennessee."

Such patriotic utterances elicit the warmest commendation from Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury of South Carolina.

Major HASKINS, recently in command of the Baton Rouge (La.) Arsenal, reached the Newport (Ky.) Barracks on the 21st inst., with seventy-five soldiers.

Capt. POPE, U. S. A., writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that "Major" BOSWORTH, who recently made such a parade of his patriotism at Fort Pike, La., is a man in buckram. There is no such man in the army, and the individual in Fort Pike who is dubbed Major was probably only an employe.

The national standard was raised upon the State House at Indianapolis, (Ind.,) on the 22d, amid great enthusiasm. Hon. H. S. LANE, ex-Governor and Senator elect, made a stirring Union speech upon the occasion. So did Gov. MORTON, Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS and Ex-Gov. HAMMOND.

The Governor of Mississippi, in a special message, dated the 15th, says:

"As soon as I was informed that the Governor of Louisiana had taken the Arsenal at Baton Rouge, I sent Col. C. G. ARMSTEAD with a letter to Gov. MOORE, requesting him to furnish Mississippi with ten thousand stand of arms, on such terms as he might deem just. Col. ARMSTEAD informs me that His Excellency has responded to my request by ordering eight thousand muskets, one thousand rifles, and six twenty-four pound guns, with carriages, and a considerable amount of ammunition, to be delivered to him, which will be shipped to Missisippi as soon as possible. This act of friendship and confidence from our sister State, I hope will be fully appreciated and duly acknowledged by the Legislature and people of Mississippi."

Possibly Gov. MOORE might not have been so generous had not the arms and ammunition been stolen from the United States Government.

Mr. RUSSELL, the Commissioner from Mississippi to Missouri, did not receive a very flattering reception from the Legislature of that State on the 19th. The Lieutenant Governor *ordered* the members of the Legislature to rise as the Commissioner entered the hall. Some members objected to the word order, and Lieut.-Gov. REYNOLDS changed it to request. A few of the members complied, but the majority kept their seats.

Gen. LANE writes to the Lawrence (K. T.) *Republican*, expressing the opinion that the only necessity for organizing the Territorial militia, at present, arises from the danger that the United States troops may be withdrawn from Kansas, and the frontiers be exposed to Indian depredations. He thinks Missouri and Kansas ought to live at peace, and does not expect that any contingency will arise to provoke them to hostilities. He advises the appointment of a "mixed Commission," to confer with the Legislature of Missouri in regard to the maintenance of friendly relations.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following extract from a letter written to a gentleman in that city, by Commodore KEARNEY, under date of Washington, Jan. 12:

"I remember my friends now as in the year 1812-'15. To show my feelings in this case, I offered to resign my commission in the Navy the day after the State (South Carolina) seceded—21st of December, 1860—but the President has not thought proper to accept it. Rest assured that under no circumstances can I be induced to lift an arm against Carolina."

Annexed are two of the series of six resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of Michigan:

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge the power and resources of the State of Michigan for the maintenance of the authority of the Government against every attempt to subvert it, and the Governor is hereby authorized to tender to the President of the United States the military force of the State to aid in the execution of the laws and in maintaining the integrity of the Constitution.

Resolved, That Michigan is now, as she always has been, entirely loyal to the Constitution which has secured to a great and powerful nation so large a measure of prosperity at home and renown abroad, and in order to maintain the Union, is prepared to make every sacrifice except self-respect, honor, justice and constitutional rights.

A correspondent of the Richmond, (Va.,) *Dispatch* writes as follows from Charleston regarding the rumor that the Irish and German volunteers at Charleston are disaffected:

"No greater slander was ever heaped upon any people. I happen to know, quite intimately, the five captains commanding the five German companies, and many of their officers and men, and I assure you they were the first to offer their services to the State; and they are not only to the foremost ranke of our volunteers, bnt nothing but the most glowing patriotism animates them. This I know.

The Irish volunteers are commanded by Capt. E. MAGRATH, (the survivor of that terrible duel which occurred here in 1856, and I have never seen greater enthusiasm displeyed among any body of men. They were the first to discover the *Star of the West*. So you may put this slander upon our adopted soldiere down es a Black Republican *lie*."

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Jan. 24 re-defines Gov. HICKS' position. It says:

"We understand that the Governor has declared that the proposition for him to submit the question of Convention or no Convention to the people of this State was one which he would take into consideration when the necessity for it should become apparent. Until he does submit that question we take it for granted he will think the time has not come for any step which, until *he* shall decide he has the power and duty to submit, would clearly be premature."

Richmond, Va., seems to be the grand centre of the movements of the various Commissioners appointed by the respective Southern States. The *Whig* of Jan. 24 says:

"Hon. A. F. HOPKINS and F. M. GILMER, the Commissioners from Alabama, started homeward on Tuesday morning. Judge JOHN ROBERTSON, the Peace Commissioner from Virginia, 'to South Carolina and the other States that have seceded, or may secede,' started upon his highly important mission yesterday morning. Ex-President JOHN TYLER also proceeded to Washington yesterday morning, as the Peace Commissioner from Virginia to President BUCHANAN. We learn Judge JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH, one of the five Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to confer with similar Commissioners from other States upon a plan of adjustment, arrived in this city yesterday."

The Weshington (N. C.) correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* writes, on Jan. 21:

"The citizens of our town were much aroused yesterday morning on hearing of the seizure of Fort Neil, near our place. On Saturday night a number of our enterprising young men left this place to seize Fort Neil, which they did, and hoisted the Palmetto flag over it. Fort Neil is a small but strong little fort, lying on Pamplico River, between this place and Pamplico Sound."

Ex-Gov. WISE has been nominated as a candidate to the State Convention by the people of Princes Anne County.

The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky, on Jan. 22, voted by 66 to 23 to raise the national standard upon the State House. The ceremony was performed amid great enthusiasm. While it was in progress a gentleman with a thin, pale face long overcoat, light ginger-colored moustache, paraded himself ostentatiously through the crowd, with a blue cockade pinned upon the lapel of his coat. In passing by a crowd of ladies he was greeted by a bright-eyed young lady with an unmistakable hiss.

While in Richmond, (Va.,) the Alabama Commissioners received the following dispatch from Gov. MOORE:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, Jan. 20.

Hon. A. F. Hopkins and F. M. Gilmer:

No opposition is made to the Ordinance of Secession since its passage. So far from opposition, those opposed to the ordinance have generally pledged themselves to support it. There has been a great reaction in its favor in North Alabama. A. B. MOORE.

J. RUSSELL DAWSON, formerly of Norfolk, (Va.,) but now in the employ of a Philadelphia dry goods house, ventured to visit the former place a few days since. In response to inquiries he acknowledged that he voted for Mr. LINCOLN, and was at once notified that he must leave town or be subjected to the tarring and feathering process. He left.

Mr. ADAM SLEMMER, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, writes to the Philadelphia papers to state that Lieut SLEMMER, now in command of Fort Pickens, is his son, and that both he and his wife are natives of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and not of Massachusetts and South Carolina, respectively, as has been stated.

Right Rev. STEPHEN ELLIOT, Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, has issued a pastoral letter, in which, after giving a form of prayer to be nsed during the session of the State Convention, he says:

"In the event of the secession of the State of Georgia from the Union, the Clergy will suspend the use of the prayer entitled 'A Prayer for Congress;' and in the prayer entitled 'A Prayer for the President of the United States, and all in Civil Authority,' will omit the words [thy Servant, the President of the United States,] and substitute in their places the words [thy Servant, the Governor of the State of Georgia.]

In the event of the secession of the State of Georgia from the Union, the Clergy will, upon the reassembling of the Legislature of the State, resume the Prayer entitled 'A Prayer for Congress,' altering it so as to read, 'Most gracious God, we humbly beseech thee, as for the people of this State in general, so especially for their Senate and Representatives in Legislature assembled.'

In the event of the war, which God avert! the Clergy will introdoce into the service a Prayer entitled, 'A Prayer in time of War and Tumults.'"

The Louisville *Journal* notices Mr. YANCEY'S denial that he belongs to the Knights of the Golden Circle, in this manner:

"Mr. YANCEY'S denials and assertions pass for nothing with us. No reliance should be placed upon the personal veracity of a notorious and most pestilent traitor. The man who has been living for at least ten years in the habitual violation of his solemn oath—the oath of allegiance—has no right to expect his word to pass current among mankind."

Mr. ELI WHITNEY takes the trouble to write from Whitneyville, Conn., to the New-Haven *Courier* to say, in reply to insinuations from the Editors of that paper, that he is "doing nothing secretly, and nothing that will not bear investigation." The *Courier* replies that there are reports in circulation that Mr. WHITNEY is, and has been, filling large orders for firearms to go to Alabama or Georgia, and that it would be glad to be permitted to deny them by his authority.

LAW COURTS.

THE MURDER TRIALS.

Court of Over and Terminer.

M'GUIRE CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

In this Court, yesterdey, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of John McGoire, for murder, was proceeded with. The testimony was all in on the previous day, and counsel for the defence now summed up to the jury, claiming that the proof had shown the prisoner to have been put in fear of his life by threats and attacks on the part of the deceased and his friends.

The District-Attorney then summed up for the people, claiming that the facts proved demanded a verdict of murder in the first or second degree.

The Court then reviewed the facts to the jury, and charged that, though the testimony in the case had been obtained from haunts of vice, it had yet been the best which the nature of the case admitted, and was worthy of just such credence as the jury should see fit to give it. If the result of the whole testimony left any doubt on the jury's minds of the guilt of the prisoner, he was entitled to it, and must be acquitted.

The jury then retired, and, after a long absence, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

HOCHREITTER SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

The District Attorney then moved the sentence of Xavier Hochreitter, convicted of murder in the second degree, and recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court. Counsel for defence opposed the motion, and asked delay for the purpose of moving an arrest of judgment, or preparing a bill of exceptions. The grounds for arrest of judgment were chiefly in the indictment, which the counsel argued at length before the Court. The Court overruled the objections to the indictment, and proceeded to sentence. Previous to which, however, the prisoner's counsel addressed the Court, as the prisoner could not speak English. The prisoner wished it stated that he was entirely innocent of the charge which had been proved against him. That on the night of the murder he was going along the street and was felled to the earth.

The Court remarked that it had no discretion in passing sentence for the crime of which he had been convicted. The sentence was that he, the prisoner, be confined in State Prison during the term of his natural life.

BUCHANAN, THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDERER

A jury was then impanneled in the case of Alfred Buchanan the murderer of Mrs. Shanckes in Twelfth-street. The only question brought before the jury was that of the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, who was represented by Mr. John C. Dimmick as counsel. Mr. Garvin, as Assistant District Attorney, represented the people.

Dr. Moses H. Raney, the first witness, testified that upon examination made by him and other medical men, he had come to the conclusion that the prisoner had suffered from epilepsy, and that as the result he is not now of sound mind. The disease of his mind is incurable.

Dr. Benjamin Ogden next testified to the same effect. Authorities concerning the insanity of criminals were then read. At this point the Court objected to allowing the case to go to the jury on the medical testimony given, unsupported by testimony of the facts on which the physicians' opinions were based, and the further hearing of the case was postponed to this morning at 10 o'clock.

The nature of this proceeding was as of motion for trial on an indictment; the motion being opposed by the defence, on the ground that the prisoner was not in a sufficiently sound mind to proceed to trial. And on this issue the verdict of the jury is to be taken.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of concluding the examination in the Twelfth-street murder case. The Court will then adjourn till Tuesday, the District-Attorney's health not permitting him to enter upon any serious labor before that time.

Court of General Sessions.

A DRUNKEN MAN STEALS A WATCH, AND IS ACQUITTED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Francis Morris, indicted for larceny from the person, in stealing a gold watch from a returned Californian, to whom he was introduced et a drinking-place, was put to the bar.

Thomas W. Alexander testified that he had been introduced by his brother at a drinking-place to the prisoner; after all hands had been drinking, as the witness was going away, the prisoner seized the watch from the witness's pocket; it's value was fifty dollars, though the witness prized it more highly.

The policeman who made the arrest testified that all the parties were at the time very much intoxicated. The watch was found by the witness upon the prisoner.

In defence, a brother of the complainant Alexander was called, and testified that he had known the prisoner for seven years to be a steady and industrious men, with a wife and two children. On the occasion of the taking of the watch all hands were drunk, so much so that the keeper of the porterhouse had invited the complainant to leave the watch with him for safe-keeping.

Mr. Coddington was next called, and gave the prisoner a good character.

Mr. Cunningham next testified to the same effect Mr. Burns, Mr. Gordon and others also proved the prisoner's good character. The case was submitted without argument, and the Jury acquitted the prisoner, who was discharged.

TWO ROBBERS PLEAD GUILTY—FUN AMONG THE "WIGS."

William Ferguson and Charles Ackerson, indicted for robbery, were then put to the bar. Counsel for defence asked a postponement of the case on account of the absence of witnesses. The application was urged with great vehemence by the counsel, who, in the course of violent gesticulations, accidentally knocked off the wig of a venerable brother barrister sitting near, whose sudden transformation from a youthful-looking man to a venerable smooth-headed patriarch caused considerable merriment in Court. The application was denied, and the prisoners pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were remanded for sentence.

PENALTY OF BITING A FOE.

James McConnell, indicted for mayhem, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A THIEF TO SING SING.

John Daly, Jr., indicted for grand larceny, next pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Manuel Hernandez was next tried on an indictment for grand larceny, and the jury rendering a verdict of acquittal, he was discharged.

ASSAULTS.

William Grovier, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault, and was removed for sentence.

Charles Neal, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty and was surrendered for sentence.

Charles Tracy, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when prisoners will be sentenced, and motions heard.

The Plymouth Church Case and its Result.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

David A. Stephens vs. *Edward E. Bowen.*—This action is brought to recover damages for alleged injuries received by the plaintiff at the hands of the defendant while in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 4th of November, 1860.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff being induced by the invitation of the officers of the Church, attended services there with his wife, on the Sabbath evening of the 4th of November last, and while standing with his wife in the vestibule of said Church, waiting until a seat could be given him, the defendant came along, and with an air of authority, in a fierce and boisterous manner, with loud words and threatening gestures approached the plaintiff seized hold of him, tore him away from his wife, and attempted to remove him from the building in such a manner as to induce those seeing the act to believe that the plaintiff was a riotous and disorderly person, and not an honest and respectable citizen.

The defendant denies that he acted improperly towards the plaintiff, or used more force than was warranted in moving the plaintiff; and alleges that he was requested by the Trustees of the Church to attend to the business of seating the strangers who came there, and was so engaged at the Church on the evening in question.

That on the said evening there was a greater crowd than usual, so that the vestibule became so crowded that the passage ways into the interior of the house became filled up, and it was impossible for pew-holders to enter the Church. That it then became his duty to clear a passage-way, and in so doing he came to where the plaintiff stood, and requested him to stand one side to form a passage-way. But the plaintiff refused to move, and therefore the defendant gently, and without the use of any more force than was necessary and proper, moved the plaintiff two or three feet, to another place, out of the said passage way, to where there was room for him to stand.

The plaintiff and defendant contradicted each other in their evidence as to the material facts involved, but the collateral testimony tended to prove that as to the facts of the case warranted the removal of the plaintiff from the passage way, and that the force used was not violent or improper.

The case was opened on the part of the Ipsinliff by Wm. Fullerton, Esq., and closed by Hon. Levi S. Chatfield.

The Jury, after being out a few moments, returned a verdict for the defendant.

Wm. Fullerton, Levi S. Chatfield and Rockwell Emerson for plaintiff; Benedict, Burr & Benedict for defendants.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

COUNTERFEITING.

The United States vs. *Gordon Lafitte*—The accused was indicted in this case for manufacturing a quantity of counterfeit coin, and also for aiding and abetting such manufacture.

The evidence showed that on the 27th of December last, at the Thirty-first-street dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, as the express train was just making ready to go out, a man complained to a policeman there that he had had a bundle containing a silk dress stolen from him while he was buying his ticket. The policeman being then on the lookout, spied the accused just getting into the cars, and called to him. He came to him part way, asked what was wanted, and the policemen told him he thought he had taken the dress. Lafitte said No, but the policeman undertook to search him, and found a roll of counterfeit money in his breast, and a bottle containing a yellowish liquid in one pocket, and was proceeding to search further, when the accused, saying, "It's getting too hot for me," tore off his coat, which he threw down, and ran off. The policeman followed, with the bottle in one hand and the roll of money in the other; dropping the bottle, however, as he ran, and another officer coming up, they caught the fugitive, and made a careful search of him, which resulted in their discovering $99 in counterfeit halves, $36 in counterfeit quarters, and about $300 in counterfeit bills besides some good money. He refused entirely to give any account of where he got the counterfeit money, except that he found it in Washington market.

Judge Stewart appeared for the prisoner, and claimed that the fact of his having the money in his possession was no evidence of his having manufactured it. But Judge SMALLEY left it to the jury to say on the evidence whether he had not either manufactured it, or aided and abetted its manufacture, and the jury found the prisoner guilty.

ASSAULT WITH DANGEROUS WEAPON.

The United States vs. *John Voss.*—The accused was indicted for an assault with a sheath-knife. He was one of the crew of the bark *Tahiti*. The second mate of the vessel testified that while entering the Mediterranean Sea the accused was set on the look-out, and as he did not report a sail forward he went to see why not; and found him out of his place. They had words and finally a scuffle, and in it the second mate was stabbed.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty. Mr. RIDGWAY for the prisoner; Mr. WILCOXSON for the United States.

Action Against a City Railroad Company—Alleged Misconduct of a Conductor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

James Daly vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for injuries received by loss of the services of his son, James H. Daly, and also for injuries sustained by the son.

The complaint alleges that, on the 16th of November, 1858, the son of the plaintiff was riding in the car of the defendant; and when the car had arrived at about Second-street, in the Bowery, the conductor of the car thrust him off from the front plat orm, causing him to fall under the wheel of the car, which passed over his leg greatly bruising his body, and rendering the amputation of his leg necessary.

The answer denied the allegations of the complaint, and set up carelessness on the part of the lad.

The jury, after being out a short time, brought in a verdict for the defendants.

James T. Brady, for plaintiff; Robert B. Potter, for defendants.

Disagreement of Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Persse & Brooks' Paper-works vs. *James C. Willet.*—This action was stated in the TIMES of Jan. 19. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were accordingly discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Peck* vs. *Cook.*—Answer stricken out, and judgment for plaintiff.

Westfield Bank vs. *Corman.*—Motion to cancel and discharge *lis pendens* denied. The application must be made in Kings County.

Enoch vs. *Ernst.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with leave to renew on additional affidavits.

Cawley vs. *Fredmore.*—Motion for reference denied.

Moorland vs. *Hascall.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied.

Graham et al. vs. *Chrystal.*—Motion granted, and reference to Samuel Jones, Esq., to hear and decide.

Delavan vs. *Sanford.*—Motion granted, and judgment set aside.

LEONARD, J.—Proposed judgment settled as amended, and proposed findings settled as amended.

Warren vs. *Smith.*—Case settled.

POLICE REPORTS.

A REAL ESTATE AGENT IN TROUBLE.

George F. Clayton, residing at No. 283 West Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of Arthur Wesley, a real estate agent at No. 402 Fourth-avenue, on a charge of swindling him out of $100. The complainant alleged before Justice KELLY that the accused wanted to borrow the sum mentioned, and agreed if he would let him have the amount to give him a situation as clerk at $7 per week, and also furnish security on certain furniture and fixtures. After obtaining the money Wesley refused to carry out the agreement in any of its particulars. He was required to give bail to answer the charge.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BOOK-KEEPER.

Mr. Richard B. Lewis, merchant, at No. 73 Vesey-street, lodged a complaint, yesterday, before Justice KELLY, against Joseph H. Huten, a young man who had been in his employ as book keeper, charging him with having embezzled, on different occasions, sums amounting in the aggregate to $265 66. The accused was arrested, and gave bail to appear for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 25.

$15,000 T'a 12	8c Notes	102⅜	130 Hud. River R..... 45
4,000 Kentucky St. 6s..		90¾	50 do.....s10 44⅜
2,000 Virginia St. 6s..		76⅜	150 do.....44⅜
3,000 do.....		76	100 do.....s60 44
7,000 N Carolina St. 6s		79	350 do.....s30 44
3 000 Missouri St. 6s..		68	50 do.....b10 44⅛
1,000 Erie Con. Bs, '62.		65	100 do.....b60 44⅜
5 000 Erie R. R. 1s '75		63	63 Mich. Central R.... 87
1,500 Ill Cen. R. R. Bs		96½	250 do.....s30 87
2,000 Lake & M 1 g bs.		19¾	50 do.....s30 57⅜
1,000 C & N. W. 1st M.		44	100 do.....b15 57⅝
5 000 R. & T. Sk. Fd. bs.		75	100 do.....57⅜
100 Pacific M. S. Co.		s30 89	200 do.....57⅝
20 do.....		89⅜	100 do.....57⅝
25 do.....		89⅜	38 do.....58
5 do.....		89¾	100 Reading Railroad.. 45
50 Harlem Railroad....		15	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..s3 80¼
20 do.....		16¼	60 do.....c 81
100 Harlem Rail. Pref..		33¾	100 do.....s30 80
100 do.....		33¾	120 Ill. Cen. Full Stock 80
300 N. Y. Cen. R.....		79¾	5 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R. 93½
100 do.....b60		79¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R..b30 73
250 do.....		79¾	950 do.....b10 73
100 do.....b10		79¾	100 do..... 73¾
300 do.....b30		79¾	1000 do..... 73
600 do.....		79¾	50 do..... 73½
100 do.....b10		79¾	645 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 35
25 do.....		79¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R. b60 88¾
100 do.....s30		79¾	450 do..... 54
200 do.....b30		79¾	150 do.....b30 54
100 Erie R.....		35	950 do.....s60 57½
100 do.....s10		34½	100 do.....c 57½
50 do.....s40		35	10 Chic., Bur. & Q.... 74
10 do.....		36	100 do.....b10 74
30 N. J. Central R....		110	50 do.....b30 74
20 Clev., P. & Ash'a R.		115	10 Del., Lack. & W. R. 80

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 6s '67.....		98	200 Reading R..... 46
5,000 Treas. 12 Dec. N's.		102½	500 do..... 45¾
1,000 Tenn. St 6s, '90..		74¾	250 Mich Cen. R..... 57⅛
2,000 N. Car. State 6s.		78¾	25 do..... 57¾
1,000 Missouri State 5s		69	25 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 15⅜
5,000 Erie 2d M. Bds..		99¾	5 Macon & West. R.. 87
1,000 Lac. & M. L. G. R.		29	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. R 33
50 Shoe & Leather Bk.		101	300 do.....s30 33
10 Pacific M. S. Co....		89	100 do.....b60 33½
100 do.....		s30 88	10 Panama R..... 115
10 do.....		88½	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 80¾
100 N. York Cen. R....		79¾	50 do..... 80
100 Erie Railroad....		s40 36	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.. 10
5 do.....		35½	465 Gal. & Chicago R.. 73
50 do.....		s10 35¾	50 do..... 73½
300 do.....		s30 35	50 do.....b10 73
50 Hudson River R....		44¾	200 do.....b30 73¾
100 Harlem Railroad..		16½	750 Clev. & Tol. R..... 35
350 Harlem R. Pref'd...		38¼	300 do..... 34⅞
100 do.....b30		38¾	770 Cb & R. I. R..... 58
400 do.....s30		38½	20 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. 73½

FRIDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day, without displaying a very marked activity, was generally firm in prices, except on the State Securities, which were again partially depressed. A few small parcels of each description of the Southern Bonds were offered at a decline of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on the previous sales of Missouris, North Carolinas, Tennessees and Virginias. And, what is not usual for this market of late years, some Kentucky sixes are appearing on sale. The Railway mortgages held firm, and the Railway shares, at the close of ths day, were tending to higher prices, as compared with yesterday's sales. In New-York and Erie the business was at first done at 35 ₱ cent., then at 35⅛, and finally about 36 ₱ cent. The old corporation is to be foreclossd, under the mutual agreement of all the interests concerned and the special act of the New-York Legislature to this purpose, on Monday, 28th inst., and we learn that out of 110.000 shares of the Common Stock, over 70,000 shares have already taken the Assented form, and there is little question the remainder will come in before the expiration of the term of six months allowed under the act of reorganization. In New-York Central the first transactions were at 79½@¾ ₱ cent., then at 79½@¾, and finally at 80 ₱ cent. The Western shares were also stronger as the dealings of the day cleered up, and no decided anxiety shown after the Board in the afternoon to press sales on any description. The influences to the improved feeling were partly political, on private telegrams from Washington of the progress of the Virginia movement towards settlement, and the temper of the special message of the Governor of New-York, communicating the overture of Virginia for a mutual conference. Financially, also, the advices of the day from England and California, accompanied by two and a half millions of Gold, were deemed satisfactory.

Late in the afternoon, the Share market closed firm, with sales of New-York Central at 80. The following were about the latest figures:

Central	80	Hudson	44¾
Erie	35¾	Harlem	16⅞
Toledo	34⅞	Harlem Pref.	38⅜
Galena	73	Reading	45⅞
R

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—Barry's Exhibition of Horse-Taming. Evening—Rob Roy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richard III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of St. Tropez.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Canotiers de la Seine.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Mysteries and Miseries of New-York—School in an Uproar—The Flying Dutchman.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Tippo Saib.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Joseph and His Brethren—What is It?—South African Aborigines.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

COOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sister.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, it seems, is again to try an edventure in the Southern Seas,—she having gone to sea, on Thursdsy. with sealed orders. Her destination, of course, can only be conjectured, but it is quite probable that she hss gone to Pensecola.

The Louisiana Convention will undoubtedly pass the ordinance of secession reported by the special Committee of fifteen on Wednesday lest. It is in very mnch the same terms as those adopted hy the Conventions of Alabama, Georgia and Floride. It is thought that the Convention will adjonrn from Beton Rouge to New-Orleans.

Advices from Washington are of a pecific character, and lead to the hope that matters have not gone beyond all chance of compromise, notwithstanding the constsnt declarations of the Disunionists to the contrary. Ex-President Tyler had an interview with President Buchanan yesterday, and communicated the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature relative to a settlement of the National difficulties. He expressed the earnest hope that Northern States will take steps immediately to send delegates to Washington, as proposed by Virginia, and has telegraphed to Richmond advising a postponement of the day for holding the Convention, in order that a full representation of those States may be hsd. One of the agents of South Carolina, Mr. Gourdin, yesteiday started for Charleston, to inform Gov. Pickens of the true state of affairs at the Capital. Col. Hayne still continues his policy of inactivity, and will do so until he receives definite instructions from home, based on the dispatches forwarded by Mr. Gourdin. The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have given expression to tne opinion which they hold relative to the late Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, hy presenting him for indictment for malfeasance in office. It is now the duty of the District-Attorney to prepare an indictment, provided he thinks such a course warranted by the facts. Mr. Ould, the District-Attorney, is understood to he a personal friend of Floyd's, and it is considered doubtful by some if the matter will be followed up. The Grand Jury also presented Messrs. Floyd, Russell end Bailey for their alleged complicity in the abstraction of the bonds from the Department of the Interior.

No business of public importance was transacted by the U. S. Senste yesterday—the day being occupied in the consideration of private bills. In the Honse, the report of the Special Committee of thirty-three again occupied attention. Messrs. Nelson, of Tennessee, and Leake, of Virginia. making the principal speeches. The speech of Mr. Nelson was a strong spieal in favor of the Union, in the course of which he magnenimously exonerated the Republican Party from meny of the eins which have been laid at their door. No definite action was taken on the report. The Senate adjourned over until Monday.

Mayor Wood has had another splen-bid opportunity to express bis dislike for the Metropolitan Police. He on Thursdey received a telegraphic dispatch from Senator Toomes, of Georgia, asking if it were true that arms destined for that State had been seized here *in transitu*. The Mayor replied that it was true, but that no responsibility attached to him in regerd to the matter, as the Police were entirely out of his control. Senator Toombs in his dispatch conveyed a covert threat of retaliation.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society were denied the use of Tremont Temple on Thursday night—the demonstrations on the part of the mob during the dey having been of such a character es to make the Trustees fearful that the building would suffer damage. A large crowd assembled before the doors, and waited some time in a pelting snow-storm, and subsequently proceeded to the residence of Wendell Phillips, and threatened to "clean him out," but the Police interfered and prevented any attack. Yesterdsy the Society held a session at their rooms, under the protection of the Police.

The half-million State loan was awarded yesterday at Albany. The offers for the loan reached nearly $4,000,000, and it was taken at a premium of nearly two per cent.

In the State Senate yesterday Mr. Ramsey gave notice of s bill to abolish the office of City Judge of New-York. McLeod Murphy made a strong Union speech in support of the Governor's Message. In the Assembly, Mr. Finch reported a bill to repeal the capital punishment act of 1860, and to snbstitute therefor a law dividing murder into first and second class, the first punishable with death, and the second with imprisonment for life, the death penalty not to be executed sooner than three, nor later than six months, after sentence.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, bringing ten days' later intelligence from the Central and South American States. The California mails of the 1st inst. are received hy the *Ariel*, bnt their tenor has been anticipated hy overland express. From New-Granada we hear of continued revolutionary successes. On the Atlantic side two engagements have placed the States of Bolivar and Magdalena under the complete control of the Revolutionists, while towards the Pacific, Mosquera, in person, hss gained a victory at a place called Segovia, and is within two or three days' easy march of Bogota. President Ospina had dispatched a large force to check his advance, and a decisive battle was daily expected. From the Central and South American States the news is wholly unimportant. Our Minister, Mr. Dimitry, was in Nicaragua awaiting the ratification of the treaty with the United States by the Nicaraguan Congress. Peru, where trouble has been anticipated for some time, is tranquil.

A telegram from Fort Kearney announces the arrival of the California Overland Mail with San Francisco newa up to the afternoon of the 9th inst. The Legislature met at Sacramento on the 7th inst., and on the 8th the Senate chose for President Don Pablo de la Guena, a native Californian, by a combination of Republican, Breckinridge and Douglas votes. A spirited contest for Speaker waa going on in the House, which had not organized when the Mail left. The prominent candidates for the United States Senate were Gen. Denver, and J. N. A. McDougall, hut it was considered doubtful whether either would be chosen.

The One Hundred and Second Anivesrary of the Birthday of Robert Burns was celebrated, last evening, by he Burns Club of this City, whose members dined together at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Toasts to the genius of the poet, and all things kindred were duly honored. Speeches were made, and some of the best songs of the Scottish bard were sung. It was a very delightful social gathering.

In the Court of Oysr and Terminer, yesterdey, John McGuire wes convicted of manslaughter in the third degree. Xavier Hochreiter was sentenced to Sing Sing for life; and the trial of the sanity of Buchanan, the Twelfth-street murdsrsr, was commenced, and is still on. In the General Sessions, two prisoners pleaded guilty of ettempt to rob, end were remanded for sentence. Several prisoners pleaded guilty to essaults in various degrees, and were remended for sentence. There were two ecquittels on triels for lercency, end one thief was sent to Siste Prison for two yeers. The Plymouth Church case of elleged assault was tried in the Marins Court before Judge Maynard end a jury, who rendered a verdict for the defendant.

The Stock Merket left off firm yesterdey afternoon, after s fsir amount of business througb the dsy at steedy prices,—New-York Central 80 ⅌ cent. Exchsngc on London rose to 107 ⅌ cent.

The edvices by the *Niagara* favorably affected trade. Cotton wss quite ective, 7,000 bales heving been disposed of, including 2,600 bsles *in transitu*; prices closed ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. higher, Middling Uplands commanding 12½c. ⅌ lb. Flour and Wheat were in better request, and desirable lots were somewhet firmer. Corn opened heavily at reduced prices, but closed with a good inquiry. Groceries and Provisions were less freely purchesed. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Whisky, Tobscco, Tallow end Clover Seed. Rice was in brisk demand, st steady rates Candles, Metals, Fish, Oils, Naval Stores, Hemp, Hides, Lesther, Laths, Lime, Spices and Whalebone, were quiet. The changes in other branches of business were unimportsnt.

England and a Southern Confederacy.

The Toronto *Leader* announces in the most positive terms that "it is the intention of the English Government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confcderacy as soon as it is formed." We do not belicve a word of it. We do not believe the *Leader* has any such authority, or that the English Government has any such intention. There has never yet been an instance in which a Canadian newspaper made the earliest announcement of the plans and purposes of the English Government. Nor has there ever been an instance in which the British Government announced its policy towards any nation, in advance of its coming into existence. The whole story is a *canard*. It is nn humble attempt of our Canadian cotemporary to imitate the *Herald*. That sensation agent of secession has been busy fur weeks in making the ssme announcement. It has proclaimed over end over egain the determination of the British Government to side with the South. But nobody gives the elightest heed to its solemn assertions. They are set down as on a level with its reiterated statements, commenced nearly a week ago, that Col. Hayne has sent in his written demands on behalf of South Carolina to the President—and that the President is "shut up in his library" preparing a reply; when no such paper has even yet been written by Col. Hayne.

It is the rule of nations to recognize every new State as soon as it has established, and shown the ability to nmintain, its independence. The only deviations from this rule occur in cases of special sympathy with the principlee and purposes of the struggling nationality. Thus our recognition of the Liberal *régime* in Mexico was made in advance of its victorious vindication of its supremacy,—because we sympnthized with the principles which it represented and the objects for which it fought. But it can scarcely be supposed that the British Government will feel any special sympathy with the leading aim and object of Southern seceesion,—the fortification and perpetuation of Slavery. They will have no motive for departing from their usual custom, which is to wait until the revolutionary movement shall have proved completely successful, and until the new Confederscy shall have thoroughly vindicated and maintained its independence, before recognizing it. Until the Government of the United States recognises the independence of the South, Great Britain cannot, with justice or with safety, do so. Such an act would be thoroughly snd unequivocally an unfriendly act,—and would inevitably lead to war, just as our recognition of the independence of Texas led to war with Mexico.

Those persons, South or North, who look for the speedy recognition of the independence of a Southern Confederacy by the Government of the United States, would do well to dismiss that delusion as epeedily as possible. That recognition will come when the South *compel* it, nnd not before. It is nll very well to talk of the horrors of war, the blessings of peace, snd the shameful spectacle which civil war would present in this enlightened age. But there are other things which are "shameful" as well aa war. There are other sources of blessing besides peace. Human nature has not essentially changed since the age of Cromwell and the Puritane. And those who expect the people of this country to sit down quietly and see this free Republic prostrated in the dust,—its liberties overthrown with its Constitution,—its power defied and its flag disgraced,—the fairest portion of its territory severed from the Union,—a great Slave Empire planted on its Southern section,—aiming at nothing hnt the extinction of every lingering vestige of humanity from millions of men,—grasping the whole tropical continent and dedicating it forever to the dominion of the most absolute and infamoue system of human Slavery the world has ever seen,—prostrating all our commerce, all our national growth, all the instincts and impulses of an ambitions, aspiring civilization at the feet of this one idea, abhorrent to the heart and the conscience of the world—have much to learn of the temper of our people and of the spirit of the age in which they live. If the Southern States have more power, more wealth, more courage to do and to endure, and a better cause to fight for, than the North, they may, after five or six years of war, eetablish their independence and compel us to recognize it. If not—not.

One of the most nnmistakable marks of the insanity that has overtaken the people of the Southern States, is this expectation of help from England. No wilder dream ever entered the head of the inmate of a lunatic asylum. Lord Palmerston said only the other day that England wished only for continued prosperity to the United States. She has no interest in our disruption,—nothing to gain and much to lose by giving that disastrons step the slightest aid or encouragement. Let England espouse the cause of Slavery, against the Free North,—and how long would it be before Canada would throw her weight into the scale of Freedom? How long before Ireland would demand the eame rights which England would be proclaiming for the slaveholding States of America? Those men, at home or abroad, make a fatal mistake, who suppose that secession would so weaken this Repnblic that she could not vindicate her honor and the rights of mankind, against any conspiracy for the benefit of Slavery that may he formed against her. Let any Foreign Power thue thrust herself into the management of our internal affairs, and the world will have a fresh demonstration of the energy and the power nf which twenty millions of Freemen are capnble, under provocations which touch their honor and threaten them with destruction.

Light from Kentucky!

Kentucky, which holds the ashes ot Henry Clay, stands hy the Union! Her Legislature refuses to secede, or to call a Convention to consider the propriety of such a step. She stands by the Constitution, and will seek the redress of whatever wrongs she suffers, under ite authority and on the basis of its guarantees, rether than by destroying it and trusting to the chances of civil war.

Her course is as judicious as it is patriotic. It laye the foundation for a friendly adjuetment of all pending differences. If Kentucky and Maryland will stand firm on the ground they have taken, they may rest assured they will have no reason to complain of aggression or of unfriendly legislation on the part of the Federal Government or of the Northern States. Let Virginia and North Carolina stand with them, and the only danger would be that the North would concede too much. What the country wants is evidence that the South deeires to preserve the Union—that it has some hold on their loyalty and their affection—that they do not prize it merely as they can use it for the propagation and perpetuation of Slavery, but that they love it and revere it, and will sustain it against all foes, foreign and domestic, because it is the Government of our common country, bought by the blood of our fathers, and bequeathed es a sacred legacy to their posterity. If it is to be saved peaccfully, the South must save it—and they must enter upon the work in good faith, with resolute sincerity, as a duty enjoined hy patriotism, and by interest, and not merely for the sake of coercing the North into concessions and compromises on the subject of Slavery.

If Kentucky is resolved to stand by the Union, and will present a bold and steady front to the deluge of disunion which threatens to overwhelm her, she has taken a most important step towards the restoration of harmony and peace. She will find the North as magnanimous towards the defenders of the Constitution as she is uncompromising against its foes.

Provide for the Navy!

It strikes us that with a view to possible contingencies, Congress will do well to make provision for putting the Navy on an effective footing. Under any circumstances this important branch of the public service ought to receive constant attention and support. But it is just now especially neceseary. If the Southern States persist in their project of secession, we shall have use for the Navy. We shall need it not only for the protection of our important forts and for the enforcement of our revenue laws, but to prevent lawless aggressions of Southern fillibusters upon nations with whom we are at peace. It will become more than ever our duty to protect the friendly nations of Central America, Mexico and Cuhn agninst the reckless adventurers who will swarm from Southern ports, in the hope to conquer new regions for the development of the peculiar institutions of the new Confederacy.

It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the "coercion" hy which the Federal Government will seek to preserve the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, must be a coercion by sea. It must he mainly a matter of blockades. There can be no war between States or sections on land, unless the South in their madness choose to begin it; and while in view of this contingency it is eminently proper that every Northern State should maintain an attitude of thorough preparation, there is hut little danger of any such resort. But if the secession movement continues, we shall have constant use for our Naval force:—and it will be only a wise precaution, therefore, for Congress to take such steps as will secure its readiness for prompt and effective service. The experiments thus far made show that there is great lack of preparation in our Navy for any unforeseen contingency:—hut the neccssities of the immediate future are too palpable and too pressing to leave Congress any excuse for continued neglect.

Treason by Telegraph.—Toombs, that indomitable telegrapher, not content with leading his own people into the deep waters of treason, is skillfully using the telegraphic wires to draw after him distant sympathizers. Yesterday, one of these nicely-baited lines was dropped to Mayor Wood, who, it is needless to say, swallowed it eagerly. Toombs, in solemn tones, adjnred the Mayor to say whether arms destined to Georgia, had actually been seized in New-York. The Mayor responds affirmatively; adding with willful error, that the deed was executed by "the Police of the *State* of New-York," and that had he control of the Department, he should summarily punish this "illegal and unjustifiable seizure of privaté property."

The propriety of placing arms destined to a Sovereign power which, by its own declaration, is not only a foreign State, hut hy its acts is actually levying war upon the United States, in the category of private property, admits of controverey. Georgia has, in fact, decided the question; for all the Federal arms and munitions found within her boundaries she has confiscated as public property. The rectitnde of the seizure here has, if it need it, entire vindication in her own proceedings. Bnt nice points of propriety never embarrass Mayor Wood. It is sufficient for him to know that somewhere, for any reason or none, somebody is engaged in resisting the laws and inaugurating revolution, to excite all his sympathies with the malcontents; and to renew his own vexation with the system which so effectually checks his own proclivities in that direction. It is to his own powerlessness, perhaps, that the Mayor will he indebted for longevity. It requires hut the conversion of his brave words into overt acts to place him within Chief Justice Marshall's definition of treason, which he will remembar was as follows:

"It is not the intention of the Courts to say that no individual can be guilty of this crime, who has not appeared in arms against his country. On the contrary, if war be actually levied, that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting, by force, a treasonable purpose, *all those who perform any part, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action*, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors."

And the District Court is still in session with Judge Smalley on the Bench, and a Grand Jury in eager pursuit of treason.

Duty of Preparation for the Future Movements of Secession.

The secession movement in its magnitude and rapidity took the North completely by surprise. It was natural it should be so. We went into the Presidential contest with all the earnestness which questions of the deepest moral significence and material welfare could impart. But however much we might wish to confine Slavery within its present limits, or expel from power the Floyds, Thompsons and Cobbs,—names which must forever stand as synonyms of official incompetency, haseness and treachery, and who well nigh subverted the fair fabric of our Government, nnd have disgraced and humiliated us in the eyes of the world,—yet respect for law was the paramount sentiment, and if we had been beaten, we should like good citizens have submitted to the result, and commenced training for a new contest. The idea of displacing the conatituted authorities in any other than a legal way, or of not yielding prompt obedience to whomeoever might have been elected, was not so much as thought of. We hed no other objects than those presented by the issue; no aime but a well-ordered Government under which to cultivate the arts of pesce. We had no provinces to annex, no new confederacies to form, no institutions to propagate, save in the line of our industries.

It was natural that we should interpret the sentiments of the South by our own, so far at least as invulved prompt obedience to the result. A greater mistake was never made. The South earnestly desired to control the Government, but as a means of carrying ont vast ulterior schemes. Thoy did not intend to lose its control in any event? Should this happen, then it was to be destroyed, nnd with it the meens of thwarting their plans. If the election had gone to the House, and there failed, or been carried against them, they would undoubtedly, by a *coup-de-main*, have seized upon the Capital and the different Departments, the officers of which, holding over for want of new election or appointment, would have clothed the act with a show of legality, which would probably have secured the allegiance of a considerable portion of the officers of the Army and Navy, and with them all the forts, magazines, and ships of war. With such vantage to start from, the contest would at once, have assumed vast proportions, with, perhaps, a doubtful issue. Such a result was most fortunately defeated by the election of Mr. Lincoln.

But the scheme of seizing the Capital was by no means given over. Tho Southern members of the Cabinet immediately conspired to break down the Government. Mr. Cobb, by destroying its credit and depriving it of means for the exercise of auy function; Mr. Floyd, by disarming the North, arming the South, and placing in the hands of the Secessionists all the Southern forts and magazines; while Mr. Thompson acted the part of a spy to the seceding States, holding out the idea that they would retain Washington as the seat of their Government. The grand explosion caused by the discoveries of the frauds in his Department, and the unforeseen action of Major Anderson, drove the conspirators from the Cabinet, Mr. Cobb having previously been forced to go from sheer incompetency for his duties. The Cabinet thus purged, instant means were taken to defeat the conspiracy. Gen. Scott was intrusted with a *carte blanche*, and his energetic action nnd extensive preparations have placed such an event as the capture of Washington by a mob beyond the bounds of possibility. Mr. Lincoln is to be peacefully inaugurated, and wield the functions of Government for his allotted term.

This double defeat has thrown the Seceders upon their own resources, but has stimulated rather than weakened the energy with which they are seeking to realize their grand design, *the construction of a great Slaveholding Empire*, to embrace the whole territory fronting upon nnd lying within the Gulf of Mexico. They have so long cherished this dream that it has come to absorb their whole natures. Their imagination has rioted in its vast wealth, its sunny clime, with territories facing a grent inland lake which waa to serve as the medium of social and commercial intercourse, and over which they were to exercise complete control as an immunity for the prosecution of the Slave-trade, which was to supply the labor for subduing and cultivating their new Empire. All this they believed could be accomplished with entire impunity, from the fancied power they possessed in the cultivation of *cotton*, in the manufacture of which millions were employed, and hundreds of millions of dollars invested, both in the Northern States and Europe. To withhold a regular supply of this indispensable article, they argued, would cause a tremendous commercial convulsion which any nation would gladly avoid, even at the expense of allowing the Southern States free scope in whatever they might undertake. One important element, however, the South left out of the calculation, that to ceaee to produce and sell cotton involved their own destruction, which they would hardly incur, even for the privilege of inflicting a calamity on the rest of mankind.

It is with this dream of propagandism of Slavery, which still absorbs all the energies and ideas at the South, that we are now called upon to deal. It is almost as difficult for us to appreciate it in its full force, as it was the *animus* with which the South went into the late contest, and the condnct they displayed under their defeat. But we have no longer any apology for heing taken so completely by surprise. We now well understand the cause of the contemptuous manner with which the extreme Southern States spurn all propositions for *compromise*. This is the last thing they desire. "South Carolina would not return to the Union if furnished with white paper on which to dictate her terms," is her answer to all solicitations. Her hatred of the confederacy of the States is beyond expression. At the very instant that the Northern and Middle States are busy upon one scheme of compromise after another, the Seceders are intent in devising meane for realizing their dreams of *Empire*. After the furmation of their Southern Confederacy, a descent is to he made on Cuba; another on Central America. Cuba they regard as necessary to enable them to control the great field for the cultnre of *sugar*, as they now do that of cotton. With these two, they think they will be able, as they express it, to lead the world by the nose. We have already described their notions of the fancied power they possess in the culture of *cotton*. Give them the same advantage in that of *sugar*, and their ability to dictate their own terme to mankind is, in their view, fully confirmed.

How are such vagaries, which are convictions in the South, unless shaken by recent events, to be met? *By superior force and the command of the Gulf.* Tnis, as a commercial people, we can never for an instant yield. The first act of the new Administration must be to place a strong fleet in the Gulf, and on the Southern Atlantic station, and exercise a careful surveillnnce over the ports of any refractory State. We must give direction and shape to affairs, or we shall soon find ourselves embroiled in disputes and contests with every commercial nation in the world. Unless restrained by ourselves, piretical expeditions will swarm from every Southern port. We, as the arbiter of events in the New World, must exercise the Monroe prerogative. We are the legitimate custodiane of the traditions of the past, the policy springing from them, and the executor of the duties they impose. We must accept the trust. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Let us not be caught as we were at the result of the Presidential election, for which we were so unprepared that for a time the fair fabric of our Government, and of society itself, seemed on the verge of dissolution.

What enormone loeeee might have been averted had we been prepared for the display of what followed. The greater part of it could have been prevented, with nearly all the injurious consequences, by a little energy and force. By the garrisoning of a few forts, and treating acts of insubordination and treachery as they deserved, what fearful scenes would have been averted. We should have retained in the eyes of mankind the prestige still clinging to the *model Republic*, now rudely shattered, hut not destroyed. Let us rise, then, to the dignity of our duties and our power, and with the incoming Administration let the South and the world understand that while we are anxious for reconciliation and harmony, and the preservation of the Union of the States, and willing to make any sacrifice consistent with honor and humenity, we are to take the control of events on this Continent, respecting the rights of every section, dealing exact justice to all, but at the same time holding all to the prompt and implicit obedience of law.

Coolies and Cotton.

Among the great elements developing into the active life of cotemporary history, John Chinaman must not be forgotten. The youngest of our readers can recall the time when the first exodus of these eccentric Orientals into the Western world and civilized service took plnce, and the oldest remember no emigration so extensive as theirs promises to become. Extremely industrious, docile and temperate, the Chinese coolie is certainly capable of being useful, while as regards the supply, it is self-evident that the swarming millions of the Flowery Kingdom are capable, without diminution, of supplying the world with labor. And there are indications that France, at least, is about to make a vigorous effort on a grand scale, to fill her Algerine and cotton-producing provinces with these extremely cheap operatives.

It is not many years since France exerted herself to settle these same provinces with black "apprentices," and was obliged to give up the effort, simply because public opinion and the age have rendered Slavery, either nominal or real, impossible in Europe and her Colonies. It might have been easily effected but for this obstacle since it was found that caravans of negroes could be brought at low prices overland from Senegal, which was, it will be remembered, somewhat extensively, though quietly, occupied hy French troops. Now that that scheme has failed, the recent victory in China will, it is thought, be turned to account. "Gold, religion, and human labor," were the sole three objects stipulated for at Peking by the Gallic allies, and this labor, aided by railroads, steam-plows, horse-hoes, and other modern improvements and aids to agriculture, can hardly fail, if carried out on the scale apparently proposed, to favornbly solve the long vexed problem, whether cotton can be raised to any great extent in Algeria.

The difficulty of transport and the want of labor, have hitherto been the drawbacks to cotton-growing in the French African provinces. A few years more or less cannot fail to see the whole country veined with railroads. The late treaty in China apparently promises to supply the industrial life which will keep those veins in full throbbing action.

Whoop!—Among the terrific telegrams from Charleston was one to the effect that the Catawba Indians had offered themselves to Gov. Pickens, to serve in a military capacity, and that the offer had been accepted by the Governor. Doubtless the intelligence caused the blood to tingle to the very finger-ends of some nervous old ladies who had heard their grandfathers tell of the bloody butcheries committed by the Indian savages in 1776, and perhaps they gloomily thought of the terrible scenes that might again be enacted when myriads of scowling Catawbas should bend their bows against New-York, or sharpen their tomahawks on the steps of the St. Nicholas. We beg to reassure the dear old ladies. For, according to the last census, there was a grand total of but 200 Catawbas—men, women and papooses—in the whole empire of South Carolina; and, according to the accounts whilom given of these by Carolina anthoritiee, no very great danger need be anticipated from their incursions at present. Mills, in his "Statistics of South Carolina," describes the Catawbas (the only Indians, by the way, in the State) as utterly degenerated and degraded, and, moreover "so generally addicted to habits of indolence and intoxication that they are fast sinking into oblivion." They possess a body of lands on the Catawba River, which they have leased to white settlers for 99 years, at the rate of $20 per annum for each plantation of 300 acree; and yet, says Mills, "these wretched Indians live in a state of abject poverty, in consequence of their indolence and dissipated habits. *They dun for their rent before it is due*, and the ten or twenty dollars they receive are frequently spent in a debauch—poverty, beggary and misery then follow for a year." Let Gov. Pickens take into solemn consideration that sentence of Mills which we have italicised, before he finally concludes to enroll the Catawbas in the grand army of South Carolina; for, with an empty treasnry and no pawnshops, what *would* he do with himself, should these dusty warriors, true to their historic reputation, *dun him for their pay before it is due!*

Seizure of Arms for Traitors.

The *Herald*, which is the organ and agent of the Disunionists for the North, is very indignant at the Police for interfering with the shipment of arms and munitions of war to those States which are waging war upon the Federal Government. It denounces this proceeding as a "high-handed outrage," and suggests that the offending Policemen are "indictable for robbery." On that point the Police may very safely rely on the verdict of a jury. Whether they have full technical warrant of law for these seizures of arms or not, they may trust, with full confidence, to the patriotism of their fellow-citizens for support in the discharge of an imperative duty.

But if there is any lack of legal provision for such contingencies, we trust the Legislature will lose no time in supplying the deficiency. They have a hill before them on this subject, and they should lose no time in perfecting its details and pushing it to its final passage. Every day's delay may be followed by most serious results. The action of our Police shows that ships are every day leaving our wharves loaded with arms and munitions, for the open and avowed purpose of waging war upon the Government of the United States. It is disgraceful that honorable merchents, who prosecute their business under the American flag, and who owe all their prosperity to the protection of the American Government, should need any law to restrain them from such proceedings. It can only excite surprise and indignation that a man like H. B. Cromwell should interpose the technicalities of the law to vindicate his right to make a pitiful profit by shipping muskets and ammnnition for the service of traitors against his country. There is no authority to delay his vessels, he says, "unless there has been an actual declaration of war." He has a right to his freights, nntil a declaration has been issued! He has a right to be paid for gathering combustibles under his neighbor's house until the match has been actually applied! This is the spirit of a paltry peddler, rather than a patriot. It stands in striking contrast with the action of the Hudson River Railroad Company, which promptly refused to permit itself to be made the tool and accomplice of men engaged in destroying the Government of the country.

Such action as this on the part of merchants engsged in Southern trade will rapidly destroy all public sympathy with their losses from the political commotions of the day. Every man should he a patriot, even if he is a merchant; and that merchant who permits his gains to overbear his love of country,—who refuses to perform the duty which every man owes his Government, lest he should injure his traffic with its enemies,—has no claims upon public sympathy for any loss that may come upon him. Nothing can render compromise or concession to the South more hopeless than such conduct on the part of those who discard the plainest requirements of patriotism from an excessive eagerness for their own selfish advantage.

Nor have political considerations anything to do with the question in its preeent stage. It is of not the slightest consequence to this issue whether the Repnblicans are right or wrong in their position and principles. The sole question involved in this matter is, whether New-York merchants shall aid seceders and traitore to destroy the Government, and overthrow the Constitution of the United States. One would suppose a regard for their own interest would prevent the suicidal action some of them seem inclined to take; and so it would if it were intelligent,—if their selfish zeal did not outrun their judgment and discretion. There is no class of men in this country who have so large a stake in maintaining the Government,—whose prosperity depends so completely upon its being upheld against all enemies, and who have so much to lose by its overthrow, as the merchants of this City. Commerce is the creation of the Federal Government. It depends upon that exclusively for its support and protection. And it could not snrvive its destruction. It is only the narrow-mindedness of men who call themselves merchants that blinds them to these considerations. The receipt of a dollar is to them a more momentous affair than the fate of the business in which their whole fortunes are embarked. Mr. Cromwell sees nothing but the freight on the muskets he claims the right to put into the hands of treitors;—he forgets that these muskets may destroy the flag which gives his ships protection and immunity upon the high seas.

We trust the Legislature will lose no time in enacting such laws upon this subject as the emergency may require. Let our authorities have full power to seize weapons destined for the hands of traitors. When this has been provided, and the safety of the Government has been properly cared for, it will be quite time to discuss questions of compromise and concession.

Free Trade in Impossible Ports.—The merriest laugh indulged by the foul fiend in his famous "Walk" was at the pig cutting his own throat in swimming with the stream. The Charleston *Mercury* already complains movingly that the Legislature actually struck out from the appropriation hill, prior to adjournment, provision for removing the five sunken ships, and dredging ont the channel at the entrance of the harbor. Yet even while this voice of lamentation is raised, and while Savannah, through abstinence from snicidal folly, is swallowing the entire trade of Charleston, it is announced that Mobile has ordered the removal of all the bnoye which alone render the safe navigation of its difficult waters practicable. The measure is of conrse suggested hy fear, the fear of that Northern coercion which is the waking horror and eleeping nightmare of the Secessionists.

Upon that point, however, Mobile may give itself rest. So long as they blockade their own harbors, we may keep our squadrons at home. So long as they make war on their own best intereets, we may permit our armaments to slumber. While the energy of self-destruction is at work, the North can only silently deplore the madness which inspires it; hut has no earthly occasion to afford any additional impulse. We are only left to bewildering conjecturee as to how the Alabama Cotton crop is to reach a market; or how that new Import trade which the Mobile *Advertiser* anticipates is to effect an entrance. Free trade, without harbors or shipping, presents palpable difficnlties.

The Women's Hospital.—The sixth anniversary of the New-York State Women's Hospital Association, will take place to-day at 12 M. at the Women's Hospital, No. 83 Madison-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. This is one of the most worthy and interesting of our public charities.

Lectures on European Politics.—We take pleasure in calling attention to Dr. Solger's advertisement of a course of five lectures on this subject. The first lecture will be on Monday evening, the 28th January, at the hall of the Historical Society, in Second-avenue.

THE SECESSION QUESTION.

Probable Course of England and France towards the South.

No Sympathy to be Expected—Other Sources of Cotton Supply in View—The Inevitable Laws of Trade, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

In no one thing are our friends in the Cotton States more completely deceived than in supposing England and France will make a war with the United States, if need be, to open the ports of seceding States, in order that they may obtain raw cotton. A few days since I endeavored to show that the laws of trade would regulate this matter, and that foreign Governments would find no necessity to open the ports aforesaid, because the cotton, if raised, must be sold—and, because, if its peaceful shipment in one direction is obstructed, it will find its way out by some other avenues, and ultimately reach the consumers who require it. Already has the accuracy of this proposition been fully demonstrated in the vast increase of cotton shipments and the Northern lines of railroad as well as by the fact that Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans have profited largely by the obstruction of trade at Charleston, consequent upon the attempt at actual secession. Still further evidence will soon be furnished, of the same character, in the reduction of commerce at the ports of the States of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, if the secession programme is carried towards its legitimate results.

Let us prove the soundness of the proposition a little further. Everybody knows that usually during the Winter season, vast quantities of Northwestern produce go down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New-Orleans, to be shipped from the latter port to various points on our Northern seaboard. But commerce seeks peaceful avenues, and will not risk an encounter with popular disturbance, domestic insurrection, or civil or foreign war, except for the chances of largely enhanced profits. All these disturbing causes check ordinary commerce, and turn it into new channels, as every observer knows. Already the political excitement at New-Orleans, the secession of Mississippi, the anticipated secession of Louisiana, the looked-for collision on the Gulf between the Federal forces and the Disunionists, and, more than all, the threatened interference by Southern extremists with trade on the Mississippi River, has alarmed the Northwest, and checked its shipments to New-Orleans, except when made for Southern account in return for gold. The same cause which has in part reversed the current of the cotton movement on the Mississippi, sending it up stream, is, to a considerable extent, preventing pork and flour and other products or the Northwest from going down. New-Orleans and the river boats are losing trade, which, as a consequence, seeks an outlet across the Continent by railroad direct to the Northern and Middle seaboard. Hence it is that the transportation receipts eastward by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are averaging a thousand dollars per day this month more than they were during January of 1860; and the same influences are pouring in upon all the lines of railroad communication between the Mississippi River and the seaboard an amount of business taxing their utmost capacity.

The same causes, coupled with the European demand for grain and provisions, are making the Northwest rich *in cash*. The Western States send nothing South at the present time that is not paid for at once, either in money or its equivalent—cotton. They have an abundant store of produce, and the demand for it secures remunerative prices, accumulating for them in the great financial centres of the East large amounts of money subject to their order. It requires little sagacity to forcsee as a result of this state of facts, a large demand at the East, next Spring, for goods for Western consumption, and a consequent active trade in New-York and other Eastern commercial centres scarcely precedented, notwithstanding the embarrassments which affect the Southern trade and tend to considerably reduce the demand in that more sparsely-settled portion of the country. Does it not look, then, as though the secession movement at the present time is likely to result in pecuniary benefit to Northern railroad capital, and to all manufacturing, trading and transportation interests, while its expenses must tend to impoverish and cripple, if not absolutely destroy, those sections whose "statesmen" seek to throw away all the advantages of the Union for an impracticable idea? And so it will always work when men attempt to tamper with the laws of trade on the one hand, or to destroy the best Government man ever devised on the other, as the alternative of having a negro recognized as "property" in the same sense with a mule or horse.

But to go back to a consideration of the probable course of England and France with repect to the secession question: We should not shut our eyes to the fact that each of those Powers has long been struggling for some means of freeing itself from dependence upon the United States. One great difficulty encountered by them in their own Colonial cotton-raising experiments, is their inability to compete with our unrequited slave labor. Abolish American Slavery, and it will aid them materially in establishing the culture of cotton within their own dominions; and they know, quite as well as does WENDELL PHILLIPS, that *disunion is abolition*, sooner or later, as certainly as the American Union is the only possible guarantee for the long continuance of American Slavery. How then can England and France be expected to interfere by force of arms to aid in opening the cotton ports of the United States, unless they do it with the full expectation that the establishment of "Southern independence" is the downfall of American Slavery? They will make war with the United States for no such purpose; but while civil war, if it comes upon us, shall do the work of European Abolitionists far better and cheaper than they can do it for themselves, England and France will continue to push their efforts to develop cotton-fields of their own in India, Algeria and China.

Let us see what they are doing in that direction now. The recently concluded treaty of peace between France and China contains a clause legalizing the exportation of Coolies. The astute politician, on examination of the question, will be apt to find in this clause the clue to French intervention in China, and French alliance with Great Britain in the late war. The far-seeing Emperor of France only availed himself of Chinese outrage upon a French missionary as a pretext for obtaining Coolie labor for the cultivation of cotton in Algeria, that France may obtain her supplies thence, and be independent in that particular of the rest of the world. Travelers in China inform us that the valley of the Yang-tae-Kiang is twice as large as the valley of the Mississippi, and that it is wholly a cotton belt. This great valley is cultivated by irrigation, and yields a crop of cereals besides a crop of cotton, on the same soil, during each year, without exhaustion of the land, which is fertilized by the water that is flowed upon it from time to time. In view of this fact, JOHN MITCHEL'S statement that the cotton crop of China is six times as large as that of all our Southern States is not so surprising. It will be remembered that five or six years ago, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, then Minister to China, reported officially to the State Department that the cotton crop of the valley of the Yang-tse alone exceeded the entire cotton crop of the United States. The reader will bear in mind that this crop was raised upon only a portion of the district named. It is estimated that the Yang-tse Valley is capable of producing ten times the amount of cotton produced in the American States; while it is notorious that Chinese labor at home is the cheapest in the world—for the laborers, who are content with earning a bare subsistence, live chiefly upon rice, are simple in their habits, and require much less clothing than is indispensable for our negro slaves. Chinese laborers, too, besides being cheap and abundant, are far more intelligent than negro laborers, require a less expensive system of supervision, and can accomplish more work in a given time and do it better. From the population distributed along the valley of the Yang-tse, France can now obtain precisely the description of laborers she now needs for Algeria. She wants carefully selected laborers, who are familiar with the cultivation of cotton, and who have some intelligence—for, as Algeria is largely cultivated by irrigation, the dams and canals, and their menagement so as to turn the water off and on at the proper stages of growth of the plant, all constitute a system of operations requiring more nicety and skill than is requisite in the American system of cotton-raising.

England, too, is looking for independence of the American Cotton States, in part through the advantages that she gained by the capture of Peking. She is pursuing a far-reaching and general system in conjunction with France, whose labor-procuring treaty stipulations I have already noticed. It will eventually turn out that England has obtained some concessions which give her an opportunity to trade with the interior of China, on the Yang-tse River, and we may expect to see British merchants, at an early day, settled in the towns all along its navigable length. Through their instrumentality the Chinese will be induced to improve their system of cotton-raising, improved agricultural implements, with American cotton seed and gins, will speedily be introduced, and in various ways the production of cotton will be encouraged and stimulated. The ultimate result of these efforts will be that even if China does not produce enough of the staple to be able to export, there will be a large reduction of her present importations of cotton from Bombay, and a consequent increase in the supply of Bombay cotton for the Liverpool market.

It is impossible, in the limits of a newspaper, better to examine so important a subject as this at length, and I must be content with the mere mention of the important facts and suggestions above noted, which seem to indicate that Cotton is not much longer to be "King," at least so far as France and England are concerned. S.

A Veracious Witness.

One of the witnesses recently examined before the Grand Jury, was Dr. JONES, a reporter on the *Herald*, part of whose testimony is thus reported:

Foreman—I understand you sent a telegram to South Carolina notifying the authorities there of the departure from this City of the steamer *Star of the West*?

Dr. Jones—Who told you so?

Foreman—You have been called here to be questioned; not to question us. Please answer my question.

Dr. Jones—I ask pardon. I am constantly sending telegrams South, and cannot specify any as far back as that.

Foreman—You are on oath.

Dr. Jones—I know it.

Foreman—Did you or did you not send a telegram about the *Star of the West* to Charleston?

Dr. Jones—I may have done so and I may not.

Foreman—Can't you remember whether you did or not?

Dr. Jones—I cannot.

The same person publishes in yesterday's *Tribune* the following card:

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune.

I have to state that I am no spy, as charged in your paper of this morning. I utterly detest the name, and am incapable of acting the part of one.

I have been for some time employed as a special telegraph news reporter for a few Southern newspapers, including one in Charleston. My business has been to send them, when occasion required it, impart not commercial intelligence and general news items of interest. *Hence*, in the discharge of my duty as a telegraph reporter, *I did send an account of the sailing of the Star of the West.* If that was treason, all I have to say in conclusion is, make the most of it.

ALEXANDER JONES.

HERALD OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—MR. CHARLES DILLON, an English actor of high repute, made a sudden and unexpected appearance at this Theatre on Thursday. The night was extremely inclement, and the attendance in consequence more complimentary to the actor than remunerative to the management. Mr. DILLON selected for the occasion a play long since made familiar to New-Yorkers, "Belphegor" by name. It is one of the very best pieces of its class, and the version played by Mr. DILLON struck us as being fuller and more able than the one we have naturalized on this side of the Atlantic. The gentleman's performance was of course the principal feature of interest, and in expressing our surprise at its great excellence, we shall but re-echo the general feeling. Of late, we have not been accustomed to receive the best of talent from our English friends, but rather an inferior and greatly over-rated sort, which we could very readily dispense with. Mr. DILLON brought with him the usual quack hand-bills containing the opinions of the English Press, and was therefore justly viewed with suspicion by the initiated in such matters. A preparation so ridiculous was in his case assuredly unnecessary. Talent is not so plentiful here that we can afford to question it about its antecedents, and where exhibited so unmistakably as by Mr. DILLON, there need be no fear of the result. This fine artist's success was one of the most distinct we have ever placed on record. In the affecting scenes of the first act he was really superb, and this, too, without the slightest straining after effect. Mr. DILLON is natural to a point, but one degree removed from affectation; he does nothing in the usual way—which in stage matters means the conventional way—but trusts to the instant suggestions of a powerfully emotional nature. His voice is by no means pleasant, and is impeded with a noticeable lisp; yet these very defects are converted into excellencies by the realism of his style. The whole performance was characterized by originality and power, and under favorable circumstances would secure for the piece a long run. We trust that Mr. DILLON will have another opportunity of appearing before our public.

ARION SOCIETY.—The members of the Arion Society give their first concert on Thursday evening at Irving Hall, and will repeat it, we trust, at an early day, for the excellence of the programme should not be wasted on the very scanty attendance present, (and valiantly present, too, for it rained and snowed fiercely,) on that occasion. It opened with BEETHOVEN'S Fourth Symphony, and was followed in the instrumental way by LISZT'S Preludee and MEYERBEER'S Schiller Marsch, all of which, with the exception of the latter—which is weak to the last degree—are well known. They were played very excellently by a superb orchestra of fifty chosen artists. A number of vocal pieces, with and without orchestral accompaniment, were sung by the members of the Society, who were of course in excellent voice, and totally undepressed by the weather or attendance. The "Arion" is, perhaps, the best vocal association in New-York. Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER played a solo on the cornet with even more than his usual ability. The whole concert, indeed, was so excellent that we are sure it can profitably be repeated. Messrs. BERGMANN and ANCHÜTZ conducted.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be given here to-night.

BARNUM'S AFRICANS AT THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—Five specimens of as many different African tribes now on exhibition at Barnum's, paid a visit to the Astor Library yesterday forenoon by appointment. They were cordially received by Dr. COGSWELL and his assistants. As the power of conveying ideas by printing or writing is a matter of astonishment and mystery to these wild savages, they were doubly amazed at the immense collection of printed books and manuscripts exhibited to them. On being shown pictures of African tribes, including their own, they were greatly delighted, and on viewing some of their animals they immediately began to imitate the sounds peculiar to each species. BARNUM has at last captured the desire of his heart—an immense brook tront weighing five pounds ten ounces. He yesterday paid $150 to the fortunate person who caught it in Delaware County in this State. To add to his other attractions, the California bears have just arrived per brig *Herald* from Havana, and are to be exhibited in a grand menagerie underneath the Museum, which has been fitted up for that purpose.

CONCERT.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, one of the most remarkable pianists of the world, assisted by Mr. S. B. MILLS, another of the same sort, will give a Concert at Dodworth's Saloon, on Tuesday of next week. Several pieces of great interest will be performed, notably a Concert Overture, and a Tarantelle, both for four hands, and by Mr. SATTER, who will also introduce a couple of his remarkable operatic illustrations. Mrs. J. M. MOBART is the vocalist of the occasion.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and Williams sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Sacker-knit, lambs' wool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-hose, &c. also, a handsome assortment of Traveling Shirts and heavy knit wool Jackets, the best article made for out door and skating exercise.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusts, also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BISTWICK, (late of Corning,) State Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

Croup! Croup! Croup!

Dr. E. B. FOOTE'S MAGNETIC CROUP TIPPET, worn about the neck at night, is warranted to prevent croup. Price $1. For sale at the drug stores or the principal office, No 546 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of the price, postage paid.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

$40. Parker Sewing Machines. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID, NOISELESS AND BEAUTIFUL.
Under Patents of Howe & Co. Agents wanted.
NO. 469 BROADWAY. PARKER SEWING M. CO.

Dr. Riggs' Truss is believed to be unrivaled. At all events, ruptured persons have an interest which demands an examination of the various remedies offered. No. 2 Barclay-st.

10,000 Ladies Wanted—To each buy a pair of Satin Slips or Gaiters for balls or parties, or a pair of India-Rubber Boots and Shoes for snow or rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING-MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship, perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair-Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

TABOO—KILLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. C. B. Smith, Assistant Pastor of the Church of the Ascension, JAMES D. TABOO, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss ANNA B. KILLIN, eldest daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Killin, of Baltimore.

HOLMES—HARRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24, by Rev. S. Baylis, BRITAIN HOLMES, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y., to ELEANOR C. HARRISON, of this former place.

O'DONNELL—O'DONNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, by Rev. Bishop Longhlin, Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL to Miss ELIZABETH T. O'DONNELL, both of New York.

PACKARD—HIGGINS.—In Albion, Mich., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, by Rev. J. Cogshall, H. H. PACKARD, of the firm of McHenry, Packard & Co., Decorah, Iowa, and RUSCH L., daughter of the late Julius Higgins, of Jackson, Mich.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at his residence, No. 7 Mangin-st., Capt. WILLIAM A. CRAWFORD, aged 45 years and 3 months.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

FORBES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a short and severe illness, SARAH, widow of the late Gerrit Forbes, aged 72 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Wm. Barnes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 126 Bank-st.

MORTON.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 25, of quinsey sore throat, EDWARD MALVILL S. MORTON, youngest child of Robert Morton, aged 2 years 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 345 West 15th-st., on Monday, Jan. 28, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

KANE.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25, after a short illness, MARTHA ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of James and Elizabeth Reed, aged 1 year and 16 months.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M., from No. 439 3d av., to Greenwood Cemetery.

MCDOUGAL.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25 of consumption, SARAH THOMPSON, wife of Charles McDougal, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 28th, from the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Cleveland and Canada papers please copy.

POTTER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan 25, of diphtheria, ANNIE, daughter of O. B. and Martha G. Potter, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 867 Broome-st., on Monday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The remains will be taken to Rochester for interment.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 24, MARY E., daughter of the late Noah Jarvis

The friends of the family, and of her brother Charles A. Jarvis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday next, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from No. 214 West 22d st., without further invitation. Her remains will be deposited in the family vault at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Christie sts.

DAMON.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25, WILLIAM F. J. DAMON, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, the members of York Lodge, No. 197, F. and A. M., and the members of Zetland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 Robinson-st., on Sunday, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SWAN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25, after a lingering illness, JOHN C. SWAN.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 West 45th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FRAIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 24, S. AUGUSTUS FRAIN, aged 24 years and 5 months.

Funeral on Sunday at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 163 3d-av. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24 of diphtheria, GRACE ELIZA, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Smith, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family, and those of the brothers, Robert L. and Daniel P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents corner of Pacific and New York avs., Brooklyn, this (Saturday,) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 25, GEORGE WESSELL, youngest child of the late Wessell S. Smith, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place to day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of his mother, Fulton-av., near Grand ave., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

ACKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 25, ALEXANDER THORNE, youngest child of William B. and Sarah G. Ackley, aged 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 11 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 25, MARION P., infant daughter of Thomas P. and Laura C. Jackson, aged 8 months

The funeral will take place this (Saturday,) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 14 Powers-st., Brooklyn.

DONALDSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Jan. 25, of apoplexy, ELIZABETH, wife of John Donaldson, aged 62 years and 8 months.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 28th inst., from the residence of her son, Henry C. Johns and Jacob Fehrmann, No. 130 Broadway, Williamsburgh. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

VANPLANCK.—At her residence in Rondout, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, ELIZA M. VANPLANCK, in the 76th year of her age.

MILLER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, ROBERT S. MILLER, aged 45 years.

Funeral from the Third Reformed Dutch Church, Hamilton square, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock, P. M., today, (Saturday.) The friends of the family are invited to attend.

KANE.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 24, HELEN, only daughter of Edward Kent, aged 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, at Bay Ridge, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Fulton and Hamilton ferries for Bay Ridge every ten minutes.

BARRIAN.—At Hempstead, L. I., suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, WILLIAM BARRIAN.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at 12 o'clock.

DOMINICK.—On Friday morning, Jan. 25, of inflammation of the lungs, ROLLIN GARDNER, youngest child of William F. and Lydia G. Dominick.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Greenwich, Conn., without further notice.

LANE.—At Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., ELIZABETH TOLL, wife of Rev. Saurin E. Lane, of Galway, and daughter of Philip R. Toll, Esq., of Monroe, Michigan.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

LECTURES ON TURKEY.
BY REV. CYRUS HAMLIN, D. D.,
For twenty-two years a resident of Constantinople, as Missionary of the American Board.
These Lectures will be given as follows:
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30—*Turkey as an Empire*
THURSDAY, Feb. 7.—*The Sultan and his Government.*
THURSDAY, Feb. 14.—*Islamism and its Wane.*
Before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to the course, 75 cents; Lady and Gentleman, $1, to be had at the Library; at No. 69 Liberty-st., and at Randolph's Book-store. Single Evenings, 50 cents. Each Lecture is complete in itself.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No 9, Jan. 25, 1861.
60, 34, 51, 26, 74, 4, 66, 43, 32, 52, 20, 31, 33.
Class No. 94, Jan. 25, 1861.
19, 71, 48, 38, 37, 65, 3, 13, 15, 36, 24, 12.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del. Jan. 25, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for this month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

DR. ADAMS' FAST-DAY SERMON.
PRAYER FOR RULERS.
Delivered at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, New-York, Jan. 4, 1861, by Rev. William Adams, D. D. Now ready in elegant cloth limp covers, price 25 cents; and in neat paper covers, price 15 cents.
. Copies sent by mail, postage free, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 389, 511 and 758 Broadway.

RABBI RAPHALL'S GREAT SERMON.
BIBLE VIEW OF SLAVERY.
Delivered at the Green-st, Synagogue, New-York, on Fast-day, Jan 4, 1861, by Rev. M. J. RAPHALL—now ready, in elegant cloth limp covers, price 25 cents, and in neat paper covers, price 15 cents.
Copies sent by mail, *postage free*, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

TO DRUGGISTS.—I CONTINUE TO OFFER SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to any other house in DRUGS PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and all goods usually sold by Wholesale Druggists. *All sales for cash before shipment.* Prices at the lowest range for prime goods.
P. D. ORVIS,
Cash Drug House,
No. 162 Broadway, New-York.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

THE WISE FOR HEALTH ON EXERCISE DEPEND.—Begin the new year with a firm resolution to attend WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Terms, only $16 per annum.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

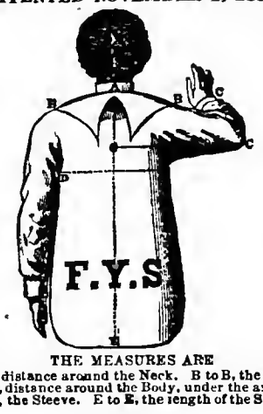

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
By sending the above measure per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT MASS MEETING
OF THE PEOPLE.
WE MUST HAVE PEACE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.
CONCESSION AND COMPROMISE.
THE UNION MUST BE SAVED.
The People of the City of New-York are requested to assemble in Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock,
TO DELIBERATE UPON
OUR NATIONAL CRISIS.
The following distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting:
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, Hon. HIRAM F. CLARK,
Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Hon. CHAS. O'CONOR,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Hon. RODMAN M. PRICE,
Com. R. F. STOCKTON, Hon. D'L S. DICKINSON.
Hon. WM. IRVINE, Hon. W. M. HYDE,
And others known to be devoted to our Union and to Peace, and who indorse the sentiments contained in the "Call."
The undersigned, believing that the present fearful condition of our common country, the threatened destruction of the Union, and the growing dangers of civil war, render it imperative that the voice of New-York should now be heard in favor of such measures as are calculated to
PRESERVE PEACE AND PERPETUATE THIS UNION,
Hereby call upon their fellow-citizens to assemble in Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute, on Monday Evening, Jan. 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to consider such questions, and to manifest the devotion of
THE GREAT METROPOLIS
TO THE UNION,
THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

H. Blydenburgh,	C. V. B. Ostrandsr,	C. T. Hunter,
C. B. Macy,	T. Smull & Sons,	Josiah Jex,
T. Deuuistoun,	Benj. D. Brush,	Matthias Clark,
W. & J. O'Brien,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Borre, Pratt & Co.,
H. Salisbury & Co.,	J. Wadsworth,	Joseph Stuart,
W. Shrewood,	Cyrus Peck,	Wm. D. Murphy,
Barrow Benrimo,	J. Coddington,	S. B. Cushing,
David Ogden,	Loring Andrews,	G. W. Leake,
J. B. Nelson,	Thos. Faye,	A. C. Zabriskie,
W. E. Dean,	Hoyt Brothers,	M. A. Burnham,
J. W. Lewis & Co.,	Wm. V. Brady,	L. Appleby & Sons,
C. K. Garrison,	C. T. Cromwell,	Elijah F. Purdy,
Reuben Leggett,	Selah Squires,	W. R. Beebe,
Geo. T. Hope,	Wm. H. Hoople,	O. Ottendorfer,

and 5,000 others.

THE MOTOSCOPE.
A new article, which can be attached to any Stereoscope, and by its aid the observer sees the figures in the picture in motion. The effect is
MIRACULOUS.
One dozen Stereoscopic Views have been produced to represent this amusing invention.

LIST OF SUBJECTS:
1. A Nurse Tossing up a Baby, the Mother Sewing.
2. A Woman Churning.
3. A Woman Flogging a Boy.
4. Two Men Bottling Wine.
5. A Man Planing.
6. Three Women Washing Clothes.
7. A Farmer Winnowing.
8. A Lady Fanning herself in the open air.
9. A Laborer Tilling the Ground.
10. A Musician Playing on the Violin. (Very comic.)
11. A Wood Sawyer.
12. A Farmer Mowing.

The price of the Motoscope, which can be attached to any Hand Stereoscope, is 30 cents; free by mail, on receipt of 40 cents.
Price of the Photographic Views, executed in the best style, per dozen, $1 50. Free by mail, on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
A liberal disconnt to dealers.

CHARLES SUMNER'S
ELEGANT ORATION
ON
LA FAYETTE,
Is published in PULPIT AND ROSTRUM No. 13, which has a list of all back numbers. Price 10 cents.
Sold by all periodical dealers.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF YORK Lodge, No. 197, F. A. M., and the members of Zetland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M., are requested to meet at the rooms of York Lodge, No. 430 Broome-st., on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Wm. F. J. Damon.
By order, S. S. DAY, Jr., W. M.

"WOMEN OF NEW-YORK."—A CURIOUS new book of female characters in the City, by a Lady. An interesting and strictly original novelty for all classes of readers. Fancy binding. 350 pages, 50 engravings; price $1. Published at *Family Newspaper Office*, No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs.

NEW BOOKS.
WILL BE READY JAN. 28, 1861,
THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
THE AMERICAN QUESTION
IN
ITS NATIONAL ASPECT.
By ELIAS PEISSNER,
Professor in Union College.
1 Vol., 12mo. Muslin. Price 60 Cents.
REPLIES TO HINTON ROWAN HELPER,
DISCUSSES THE SLAVERY QUESTION IMPARTIALLY,
AND PROVES THE
UNION MUST BE MAINTAINED.
The work will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of 60 cents, and will be sold by all booksellers.
H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day:
I.
ONE OF THEM.
A Novel.
By CHARLES LEVER,
Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "The Dodd Family," &c., &c.
8vo, Paper, 50 cents.
II.
THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK
OF
QUADRUPEDS
AND
OTHER MAMMALIA,
Illustrated with Sixty-one Engravings, by W. HARVEY.
BEING THE THIRD OF THE
CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOKS.
Square 4to. Muslin gilt, 75 cents.
I. The Children's Picture Fables-Book.
II. The Children's Picture-Book of Birds.
III. The Children's Picture-Book of Quadrupeds.
IV. (*Nearly Ready*) The Children's Bible Picture-Book.
Inexhaustibly entertaining and useful. We like this class of child's books. A child never gets tired of looking at and hearing about animals.—*Baltimore Christian Advocate*
These new books for "children" are among the most attractive of their class on either side of the Atlantic.—*Providence Press.*
Beautiful specimens of juvenile literature, tastefully bound and illustrated, and printed on tinted paper in large clear type, so acceptable to childhood first, second and intermediate.—*Buffalo Express.*
This (the Children's Picture-Book of Birds) is altogether as nice a presentation book for children as any we have ever seen.—*Churchman.*
III.
HOMER'S ODYSSEY.
LITERALLY TRANSLATED.
THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER, with the Hymns, Epigrams and Battle of the Frogs and Mice. Literally Translated, with Explanatory Notes, by THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, B.A., of Christ Church. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.
Homer's Odyssey forms the 22d volume of
HARPER'S NEW CLASSICAL LIBRARY,
Comprising Literal Translations of

Cæsar,	Juvenal
Virgil,	Xenophon,
Horace,	Homer's Iliad,
Sallust,	Homer's Odyssey, &c.,
Cicero's Orations,	Thucydides,
Cicero's Offices, &c.,	Herodotus,
Cicero on Oratory, &c.,	Euripides, 2 vols.,
Tacitus, 2 vols.,	Sophocles,
Terence,	Æschylus,
Demosthenes, 2 vols.	

12mo, Muslin, 75 cents a volume.
IV.
HERODOTUS.
RECENSUIT JOSEPHUS WILLIAMS

Collection of Debts in the Seceding States.
ALBANY, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

Our Circular goes forth in times of unusual political excitement and financial disturbance, and we hope it will be more than usually acceptable to our friends, to be called on in these days of uncertainty and doubt, by a well-known visitor. We assure them again that we are at our post, and will do all that men can do to save their interests from suffering, in this section of the State.

The "Stay Law," passed by the last Legislature on the 30th Nov., 1860, enacts that no *fieri facias* shall be levied, nor *capias ad satisfaciendum* executed until December 1, 1861, except in cases when the defendant is removing, or about to remove in person or his property, beyond the limits of this State or any county, and giving the right even in these cases of staying the proceedings by the defendant's entering into bond and security for the debt, or his appearance at the first Court after the 1st day of December, 1861. This statute also provides for the suspension of specie payments by all the banks of the State, till the same time, and limiting them to one per centum for domestic, and a fair market price for foreign Exchange.

This act adds greatly to the difficulty experienced in collection before it was passed. It is impossible for us to make forced collections under process, and we have to rely upon making such arrangements as is afforded by acceptances, drafts, &c., &c., to realize anything for our friends upon the large amount of solvent paper in our hands. Our mercantile friends may collect a large proportion of what is due them from wealthy No. 1 houses, who owe but little, and have extraordinary facilities; but as a general thing, it is impossible for our merchants (though sound and willing) to pay their indebtedness. Our friends should allow them all the leniency possible, and ultimately we believe their debts will be paid. When they are in failing or doubtful houses, it *would answer as well as ever* to con, *and obtain* a judgment, and fix their lien (so as to get their money when the act expires,) in default of security being given by some satisfactory arrangement.

Whatever the result of the movement making by the Southern States, there should be no other thoughts by either section than peace. We voluntarily formed the present Constitution, after our liberty had been achieved by years of bloodshed and suffering, and those principles of freedom that it recognizes, dear as they are to us all, will not be endangered, though we should enjoy them separately. *Secession may take place, and yet ninety days restore everything in its proper channels*, and all the blessings of Heaven may be enjoyed by each, if both sections are led by reason instead of passion and fury. Those Northern statesmen and newspapers who speak of coercion, are as ignorant as children of the people of the South, and should be promptly denounced at home as unworthy of public confidence. A free people cannot be tutored into obedience by bayonets, nor can dissatisfaction be cured by any number of armies with banners; the first gun fired will be the beginning of endless civil war.

In common with thousands of others of this section, we deeply sympathize with our friends at the North, who have so long been standing by the South and fighting our battles. Words cannot express how sad it makes us feel to see them sacrificed, their hopes blasted and their very existence perilled, by those traitorous fanatics, whom they neither influence by entreaties nor move by reason. We yet hope a brighter Spring will set in than they expect; business cannot indeed revive for months, but ruin may be stayed where it is. Let what will *come*, we hope our Southern people will be just to those who for years past have been true to us.

VISITORS TO MR. LINCOLN.—A letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Springfield, (Ill.,) Jan. 22, says:

"A Committee of three members of the Legislature of Indiana arrived to-day. They are instructed to invite Mr. LINCOLN to take Indianapolis *en route* when he goes to Washington. Mr. LINCOLN's reply was that he had not finally decided on the route he would take, but would let them know in the course of two weeks. This delegation is composed of Messrs. R. A. CAMERON, D. C. BRANHAM and WALTER MARCH.

Signor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, is here. He had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN yesterday, and presented an autograph letter from Gen. JUAREZ, President of Mexico to Mr. LINCOLN, congratulating him on his election, and expressing the hope that the relations between the two Republics would be of the friendliest character.

It is Mr. LINCOLN's present intention to remain in Springfield until the middle of February."

A SINGULAR LAWSUIT.—The Rochester *Express*, of Jan. 25, announces the conclusion of a singular lawsuit. The action was brought for the recovery of two sermons, which the plaintiff, Rev. J. R. PAGE, lost some two years since near the village of Perry, and which afterwards came into the hands of the defendant, Rev. J. B. WENTWORTH. Both clergymen resided in Perry, and were gentlemen of standing and influence in their respective denominations. The professions of the parties, as well as the circumstances of the case, contributed to give a wide publicity to the suit. By the report of the Referee, Mr. LAPHAM, of Canandaigua, the plaintiff obtains judgment for the restoration of the sermons, which was what he sought by the suit; and the two sermons are adjudged to have a pecuniary value of at least $50,—a sum sufficient to impose the entire costs upon the defendant. The costs will not be far from $200.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious on *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 195 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Sent Post-free on receipt of two Stamps.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FORMATION AND ECONOMICAL INCREASE OF HOUSEHOLD LIBRARIES,
(From 250 to 1,250 Volumes.)
With Impartial Lists of the most ESSENTIAL AND PERMANENT BOOKS, English and American, WITH BOOK CASES, &c.
G. P. PUTNAM,
Library Agency, No. 512 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON BROADWAY, ON FRIDAY, TWO NOTES—one for $500, indorsed Martin & Fulkerson, dated Nov. 21; the other, $450, dated Jan. 21, made by Adam C. Martin. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as payment has been stopped. The finder will please leave them at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—AT THE ENTRANCE to Pelace Gardens 14th st., on Tuesday evening last, a diamond centre bracelet, with three strings of pearls attached. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by returning the same to No. 192 Bleecker-st., near McDougal.

$50 REWARD.—LOST FROM ON BOARD steamer *Island Home*, Jan. 12, one bale WHITE BLANKETS, $376. The above reward will be paid for information how it was lost or its recovery by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—ON THE 12TH INST., LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.'S NOTE, dated Nov. 16 at eight months, for three hundred and thirty-eight 56-100 dollars; note was sent to Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LESSONS.—A LADY, TEACHER OF French, forming a class at her own residence, uptown, desires a few young lady pupils; terms, $5 for twenty-four lessons; hours, 1½ P. M., every day, except Saturday; references given. Address "INSTRUCTRESS," Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring st., New-York.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 33d-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH MIDDLE-AGED LADY, highly educated, is desirous to add to the number of her pupils by giving instruction at their residences, in English French and music. Apply for further information to W. HAWKHURST, Townsend-st. Office No. 42 Pine-st.

TEACHER WANTED—TO TEACH FROM 8½ to 11½ A. M., daily, in a private family, at a salary of $10 per week, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, and the ordinary English branches. Address SUBSCRIBER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady, who can offer the highest references desires a re-engagement. Her qualifications are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing. Address P. S. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A LADY, HAVING SOME HOURS OF THE day disengaged, wishes to give lessons in music, or the usual branches of English education, with French. Address J. S. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Beukard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL deliver a Lecture in the 13th-st Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.,) Rev. Dr. Burchard's, on THURSDAY EVENING next, Jan. 31, 1861, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Yea, Yea, and Nay, Nay.* Admission 25 cents.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH.—WORSHIPING IN Baptist Chapel, 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. J. LITCH. Subjects: At 10½ o'clock—*The Inspiration of the Bible.* At 3—*Scripture Testimony Concerning the Messiah (Christ); His Character and Destiny.* At 7 P. M.—*Modern Spiritualism; its Character and Tendency.* All cordially invited. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HAAS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. A prayer and experience meeting for the promotion of *Holiness* at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every Evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others invited. Seats free.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Missionary Association of the Sabbath School connected with the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, (86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. R. B. WESTBROOK, D. D., of Philadelphia, and HENRY S. DEFOREST, Esq.

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of New-York, will be held in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. H. MONTGOMERY, of the Church of the Incarnation. The public are invited to attend.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats will be provided. Notice of Young People's Prayer-meeting will be given from the pulpit.

CLOSING SERVICES.—THE LAST RELIGIous services in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., (before going into the new building,) will be held TO-MORROW. Rev. THOS. W. CONWAY (Baptist) will preach at 10½ A. M., and Prof MATTISON at 7 P. M. The evening discourse will relate to the *Doctrines, Government and Design of Independent Methodist Churches.*

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, THE PIOneer preacher of the West, will deliver his last lecture in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock. This is the last opportunity of hearing this celebrated backwoods preacher lecture previous to his departure West.

REV. WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Boston, will preach a sermon before the St. Luke's Hospital Association of the Church of the Ascension, in that Church corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BAKER, pastor, worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. Subject: *Recognition of Friends in Heaven*; and at 7½ P. M. Love Feast at 3 P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

REV. J. C. JACOBI WILL DELIVER THE second lecture on the prophecies relative to the divine origin of Christianity, in St Thomas' Mission Chapel, corner Prince and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Israelites are affectionately invited.

A COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG LADIES—At the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. The third of the Course TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Manners.* Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, formerly worshiping in Cluton Hall, Astor-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor, will hold Divine Service in the basement of their new Church in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the chapel on Broadway and 34th-st., (entrance No. 65 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The great revival under Nehemiah, or a Nation without the Sabbath and without the Bible.*

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Ebbitt Hall northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*The Atonement of Immutability* Suoject for the evening—*The Powers of the World to come.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, commencing at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. Lecture and Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 BOWERY, EVERY SUNDAY.—Subject on the 27th, at 3 P. M.—*Should there be any Compromise on the Subject of Slavery?* At 7 P. M.—*Which has most influence upon Civilization—the Diffusion of Wealth or of Knowledge?*

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. BULLOCK, of Lexington, Ky., may be expected to preach in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—J. L. BISHOP is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the sanctuary No. 108 1st-st., on *The fulfillment of the Bible in the First and Second Coming of Christ, the Redemption of Israel, the Millenium, &c., &c.* Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE will preach, at the request of this Association, in the First Baptist Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public and especially young men, are invited to attend.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SUNDAY School Union of the M. E. Church will be held on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 3½ o'clock, at the Missionroom, No. 199 Mulberry st., for the purpose of concurring with the action of the General Conference in amendments to the Constitution. JOHN COOK, Sec'y.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF St. George the Martyr, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. *The relations of the Church to Christ her Head*, will furnish the subject for a series of discourses.

HAS THE TIME COME?—IS THIS THE DAY of the world's doom, and the coming of the King of Glory? The Prophet Seers will respond to this great question, from the word of Prophecy, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

A MONTHLY ANNIVERSARY OF THE Old John-st. M. E. Sabbath School will be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. MITCHELL and Rev. M. FARNCH. Singing by the children.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach. Seats free.

SCUDDER FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The fifteenth anniversary will be celebrated TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church in Carmine-st., head of Varick. Rev. Dr. HAMLIN, of Turkey, will deliver the address.

INEARIATE'S HOME, NO. 154 CHATHAM-st.—Preaching at 10½, prayer meeting at 3, temperance meeting at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. WHITNEY, of Boston, will address the meeting.
GEO. T. HALL, Secretary. N. DUFF, President.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the sanctuary No. 108 1st-st., on *The fulfillment of the Bible in the First and Second Coming of Christ, the Redemption of Israel, the Millenium, &c., &c.* Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE will preach, at the request of this Association, in the First Baptist Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public and especially young men, are invited to attend.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SUNDAY School Union of the M. E. Church will be held on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 3½ o'clock, at the Missionroom, No. 199 Mulberry st., for the purpose of concurring with the action of the General Conference in amendments to the Constitution. JOHN COOK, Sec'y.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF St. George the Martyr, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. *The relations of the Church to Christ her Head*, will furnish the subject for a series of discourses.

HAS THE TIME COME?—IS THIS THE DAY of the world's doom, and the coming of the King of Glory? The Prophet Seers will respond to this great question, from the word of Prophecy, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

A MONTHLY ANNIVERSARY OF THE Old John-st. M. E. Sabbath School will be held TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. MITCHELL and Rev. M. FARNCH. Singing by the children.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach. Seats free.

SCUDDER FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The fifteenth anniversary will be celebrated TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church in Carmine-st., head of Varick. Rev. Dr. HAMLIN, of Turkey, will deliver the address.

INEARIATE'S HOME, NO. 154 CHATHAM-st.—Preaching at 10½, prayer meeting at 3, temperance meeting at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. WHITNEY, of Boston, will address the meeting.
GEO. T. HALL, Secretary. N. DUFF, President.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and in the EVENING at 7½ by Rev. E. MIX. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN—Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Rev. Dr. EVANS, of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY, 27th inst., morning and evening, at usual hours. The public are invited.

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, D. D., OF the Illinois Conference, will preach in the large hall of the Cooper Institute SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 27th inst., commencing at 3 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon at 3 P. M. on *Class Meetings*, by request. At 7 in the EVENING, Rev. H. BANGS, P. E.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. H. FLOY RONEYS, Minister of the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. MORRIS BALLOU gives the closing lecture of the course on *The Morning of Life*, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*Religion.* Services also at 10½ o'clock A. M.

"THE JUST SHALL LIVE BY FAITH."—All interested in "the faith once delivered to the saints" are respectfully invited EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Room No 5 Clinton Hall, Bible in hand.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., near Broadway.—Rev D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SABBATH, 27th, by Rev. JOSEPH LAW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Love Feast at 3 P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. MAHAN will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAS. HOTT, of Orange, will preach in this church next SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rev. E. A. WASHBURN will preach in behalf of the Brotherhood, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'cl'k.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DESIROUS of adopting an entire orphan girl, between the ages of two and nine years; none need apply but for the most prepossessing and intelligent. Address Box No. 277 Jersey City Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work and plain sewing. Has the best of references, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 142 West 10th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS—A respectable young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and laundress; is a good seamstress, and understands taking care of children; good references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her former employer, No. 96 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; can do fine sewing; wages not so much an object as a good steady place; good references given. Inquire, or address a note to Mrs. SHEPHERD, No. 19 Carroll-st., between Hamilton-av. and Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman wants a situation as cook—understands French and American cooking thoroughly—immediately in a private house. Apply at No. 256 East 15th-st., near Avenue A, third story, Room No. 14, front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman thoroughly competent for her duties, (with the best of reference,) desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, &c.; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 4th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY SUPERior woman, with two years reference, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer; is also an excellent chamber maid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful; can enter her situation this day. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a situation as wet nurse, or is willing to take a child home to her own residence. Good reference given. Inquire for Mrs. GAYNOR, No. 318 Rivington-st., second floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant married young woman; has a fresh breast of milk; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the rear.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant man, a situation as first-class coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in any branch. Address, for two days, D. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man that understands his business; can take charge of a carriage and horse and harness; is a careful driver; can give the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address C. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL COLORED MAN.—A COLORED young man wishes a situation in City or country; is an excellent waiter, a good driver and an excellent manager of horses; will make himself useful and agreeable about the house; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF A RESPECtable family, having received a good education, and speaking will three languages, desires to accept the position of waiter in a family. He has served six years in his last place, and possesses the best references. He has no objection to travel, or to go in the country. Address by letter E. M., No. 2 White-st.

AS HEAD WAITER OR BUTLER.—PERmanent situation wanted by a steady man, with 14 years' experience, in a hotel, first-class boarding-house, or private family; is a good carver, &c.; has excellent City recommendations. Address B. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO GENTLEMEN OF WEALTH AND TRUSTEES.—The advertiser, upwards of 30 years of age, having had a finished collegiate and legal education, and eight years of active business experience in this City, wishes the agency of a large estate in this City or Brooklyn. References of highest respectability. Address AGENT, Post-office, Box No. 718, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO DO THE cooking and washing in a small family on Staten Island. Apply on Monday, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 2 West 36th-st., corner 5th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A neat, smart girl for general housework, with reference from her last place. Call to-day and Monday, at No. 8 West 37th-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED A SALESMAN, IN the straw goods hat and cap jobbing business. To one who can control a large trade liberal terms will be offered. Address Box No. 3,856 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE STRONGEST BOND OF UNION
EVER YET INVENTED,
NOT ONLY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH,
BUT ALSO
BETWEEN YOUTH AND OLD AGE,
READ FOR YOURSELVES.

St. Louis, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald-head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used, and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of those few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy.*

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in nine cases of ten they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well-known contributor, Finley Johnson, Esq., has experienced the benefit of its application, and joins with us in speaking of its virtues. Let all try it and bald heads will be as rare as snow in Summer.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors.
No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and fancy-goods dealers

AT C. J. CUSHMAN'S—THE VERY BEST KID Gloves (none better) in this City. We have just received an assortment of all colors and sizes, price 63 cents. No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a few single persons, can have very pleasant rooms and board in a first-class house, pleasantly and conveniently located. Good reference required. Apply at No. 145 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board by a private family, at No. 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References given and required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st.; house with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR families or single persons, at reasonable prices, at No. 67 West 38th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders. For particulars apply at No. 113 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE private family can accommodate one or two single gentleman with board. Apply at No. 28 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st.

ECONOMY WITH GENTILITY.—TO LET, to an acceptable, quiet gentleman, of unpretentious refinement, a small, pleasant, furnished front room, with freedom of the family parlor, in a very genteel house in Williamsburgh, ten to fifteen minutes from the ferry, for 70 cents per week; a larger room for $1 10. Address, for two days, C. W. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD rent a parlor and two bedrooms, with or without meals; rooms contain hot and cold water. House new and near Broadway; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house East of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes partial board in a private family, where a good table and the comforts of a home may be found; satisfactory references. Address, with particulars, O. Z., Box No. 798 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO BROTHERS, IN A private family or small boarding-house; location between 8th and 14th sts.; east side preferred; terms must be moderate. Address R. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR three grown persons and three children. Price not to exceed $100 per month. Address ROBERTS, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

ROOMS CAN BE HAD AT A MODERATE price, with or without board, at No. 36 University-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on top east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and entrance. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. Will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 21 Park-row.

ASHLAND HALL, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Fourteen miles from New-York. The subscriber offers for sale the fine property known as Ashland Hall, lying near, and overlooking the West Bloomfield railroad depot. The premises contain eight acres. The mansion and cottage ample for the accommodation of three large families. out-buildings, vine arbors, lawn gardens shade, fruit trees and shrubbery are so grouped as to present one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain ten years. Apply on the premises to DAVID A. PLUMB, or to WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 160 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, AT Orange, N. J

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

An extraordinary chance for housekeepers and dealers in fine furniture.

On MONDAY, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, mirrors, bronzes, rich carpets, &c., in the residence No 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. The entire furniture of the house is in perfect order, and will positively be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Consisting of elegant mantle and pier mirrors, mosaic marble pedestals, mantel ormolu, lace and brocatel curtains, rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts, three elegant rosewood suites in brocade superb rosewood piano-forte, cost $350 two months ago; Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant China vases, and other mantel ornaments Dining-room Furniture—Extension table, rich China, ruby cut glassware of every description, ivory cutlery, silver ware, with a large variety of chamber furniture, elegant mattresses, bedsteads, bedding, with over 600 yards of Brussels and ingrain carpets, two handsome sofa bedsteads, lounges, chairs of all kinds, clocks, oil-cloths, rich chandeliers, &c. No postponement.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th Inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of English and Swiss watches, being part of the stock of one of our largest importing houses, consisting in part of hunting and open-faced English patent levers, with all the late improvements, made by Joseph Johnson, Evans, Cooper, Mathey, and other celebrated makers; hunting and open case patent and detached levers, duplex and chronometer watches, by the best Swiss makers, all in 18 carat gold cases; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' watches in various styles. The goods are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold, by order of B. M. JUDSON, Receiver.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly appointed and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in the place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, in the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL F. DENISON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as No. 157 Houston-street, and situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Leight-st., in the City of New-York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 100 feet 6 inches, *and also the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight-sts., opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture, for her provides, "*that in case any opposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thence resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they severally hold and possess fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach to a point opposite to said Park or Square.*"

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent, and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., when the deed will be delivered.

PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.

The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustees, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

ANANIAS H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS STORES AND Lots on 3d and 6th aves., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The first-class 4-story brown stone front store and lots southwest corner 6th-av. and 44th-st., 25 5x75 feet—store covers entire lot.

Also six first-class 4-story brown-stone front stores and lots, frontiog on 6th-av. and adjoining the above—buildings, each 25x65 feet; lots, each 25x75 feet. The above are just finishing in the best manner by day's work and have all the modern improvements.

THIRD-AVENUE.—First-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner of 3d-av. and 46th-st.; lot, 25.5x75; building, 25.5x60.

Also, first-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, east side of 3d av., 25 feet 5 inches south of 47th st.; lot, 25x95; building, 25x60.

Also, first-class 5-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner 3d av. and 39th-st.; lot, 24.9½x100; building, 24.8½x60.

Also, the two-story building and lot, east side 3d-av. 25 feet south of 39th-st.; lot, 40x75 feet; building, 40x55 feet.

The above are built in the best manner by day's work, with all the modern improvements.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

The premises can be viewed at any time.

Maps, terms, &c., at the Auctioneer's office.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., extensive sales of second-hand furniture, consisting of carpets, beds, bedding, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., rich parlor suites, solid rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut frames, covered in satin, reps, brocatel and satin damask, two superb rosewood 7-octavo piano-fortes, solid rosewood bookcases and secretaries, centre tables, sofas, lounges, oak and black walnut buffets extension, tables, dining room chairs, library tables, chamber furniture, &c.

Also,
A lot of second-hand silver-plated ware, best of English plate on German silver, consisting of entree dishes, vegetable dito, castere, kulves, spoons, salvere, &c.

Also,
A few oil-paintings, fine engravings, prints, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCtion on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A pair of horses, bay and gray, 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, gentle and kind, and believed to be perfectly sound, with the exception of a spot on one eye of the gray; can trot a mile in about three minutes together. Also, a Dusenbury & Van Duser wagon, shifting top, nearly new, with pole and shafts, and a double set of harness, made by Dunscombe, in first-rate order. Also, a splendid pair of road blankets and a Portland sleigh, in complete order, with pole and shafts. Sold on account of the owner having no further use for them.

E. H. LUDLOW Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 East 16th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of oak extension dining table, oak chairs in leather, carved oak buffet, carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête, arm-chairs in brocatel, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood bedsteads, wardrobe, dressing and toilet table, and washstands, carpets, oil cloths, &c.; also, several good paintings. Particulars in future advertisement. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer's No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., a large quantity of new cabinet furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas and lounges, in hair cloth and reps, mahogany rockers, and easy chairs in do, gothic hall chairs, marble-top sofa tables, mahogany and black walnut marble top inclosed wash stands, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, etageres, bookstands, corner stands, mahogany carved-back chairs, mahogany card tables, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, cane seat chairs, leaf tables, cottage bedsteads, cots, mattresses, &c., &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-VALUE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c.; sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. E. BARRINGER, No. 17 Broadway,
Room No. 26, up stairs.

DENTISTRY.

N. P. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 258 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. HUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STORES NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, redeemable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption. Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th Inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FE IX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. BERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.

ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK Jan 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A co-partnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.

J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 640 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

WANTED—$10,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property of double that value, in Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey. A liberal commission will be allowed. Address, with name and address, Box No. 420 Post-office.

$1,500 WANTED—FOR EIGHT MONTHS, ON stock. If required, a mortgage given as additional security. Address A. P., Box 107 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

COAL EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a second dividend, amounting to twelve (12) per cent. will be paid by the undersigned, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, at his office, No. 150 Canal st., to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, upon presentation of their certificates.

JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Warrant has been issued by the Hon. H. Hogeboom, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the brig or vessel called the *J. B. Monsfield*, a sea-going vessel belonging to the port of New-York, and all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of the 8th title of the 8th chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited, and the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Dec. 24, 1860.

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.,
Attaching Creditors.
ja12-law3mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 78 Wall street in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6mS Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
al7-law4mS* Administrator.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRISMAR.

Protected by Patent Official seal of Great Britain, Diplome d'Ecole de Pharmecié de Peris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRISMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into seperate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRISMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause of disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRISMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRISMAR No. 3 purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of smell.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by R. C. WELLS & CO., No. 16 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays 8, till 2.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jedno from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent in any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use this remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. DR. WATSON'S work, "The Cause of Ill Cure," has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 416 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 23 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, frequently cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A fruitful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR IS GUARANTEED to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call up in or address Drs GLOVER & THORNE, No. 1 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S FEMALE BENEFACTOR, the greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, Irregularities and consequent disorders. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering can consult Dr. Ward in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1834.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOOLKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE...Treas. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMESON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
C. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Marsh A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD...of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—MADE BY ONE OF THE best makers; is nearly new, in perfect order, and in every way a superior article; will seat four persons comfortably; has pole only; cost $165; has been used six or eight times; will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 54 Walker-st.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—ONE OF GOULD'S BEST family sleighs, of large size, made to order at $250, as good as new, requiring only varnishing. Will be sold low if applied for at once. Address Box No. 2,134 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, lands, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULT

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[Continued from First Page.]

lets, look here? While I speak to these gentlemen what need we care for those boys? Those pencils talk to one million readers. Thank God we have the Press of the country on our side; they may not like to print our speeches, but they have to, for they make their papers sell. (Lond cheers.) With five papers here, we can spike tha guns of those boys. Thank God for Faust, who made mobs impossible.

We can now speak our sentiments through the Charleston *Mercury*. Thank God tha slave power has no organ in the North—we've conquered the New-York *Herald*. [Chaers from the front seats.]

The crowd in the gallery here added stamping on the seats to their other demonstratinns, producing quite a delightful variation.

Mr. Phillips—South Carolina will be back in the Union a free State yet. [Renswal of tha row in tha gallery.] If we find tha city inadequate to our protection we shall have to appeal to the State! [Groans and chears.]

I understand that the State-house has begun to move! [Sensation in the gallery.] I nnderstand it has got half way down Park-street! [Increased sensation in tha gallery—sudden decrease of noisy demonstrations.]

It don't make any difference who is Mayor of Boston, thank God! Josh A. Andrew is Governor of Massachusetts. [Cheers and groans.]

Mr. Phillips—I now desire to make one serious suggestion. (Cat-calls, groans and whistling.) It is now very certain that the civil authorities will very soon enter this building. [Silence and close attention in the galleries.] Let me ask tha friends of this meeting to keep their seats.

Tha silence was here so great in the galleries that a pin could be haard to drop; and although Mr. Phillips continned speaking, it lasted for ten or fifteen minutes.

Mr. Phillips continued—See how we have reversed things since Edward Everett was in Congress. Now we send Charles Sumnsa there to represent Massachnsetts, and Edward Everett at the head of a Committee representing tha Merchants' Exchange.

I have faith in the son of Illinois, who is soon ta lay down the law to this empire from Washington—and he'll do it. If it is necessary, he will cover avery square foot of the District of Columbia with a man. [Cheers.]

We'll take care of the babies of South Carolina. If they'll lia still in their cradles, we'll rock them to sleep, and Northern foresight and care shall tuck them in. [Laughter and cheers.] Because my fathers swore the oath for Slavery in 1787, it is the more incumbent on me to denounce that compact. I am here to-day to sacrifice my life in atonement for the sins of my fathers. [Groans and cheers for tha Union.]

John Hancock, with his crutch in his hand and his clout clothes on, offered a compromise,—God curse all compromises,—and so Massachusetts came into the Union.

Voices in the gallery—"God curse the man that says that." (Cheers.)

He thus spake of secession as inevitable, but likely to be controlled by the great West, so that all of them would in a few years come knocking at the doors of the Union for admission as Free States. This would be done before many of these noisy boys would be old enough to vote. Our country shall yet be saved. We will call on Patrick Henay, and he shall Abolitionize Virginia. We will take the dust of Washington, and Everett shall follow it through tha South, and make them swear on their knees to be as good Abolitionists as he (Washington) was.

During the last part of Mr. Phillips' remarks the crowd had kept very good order. Mr. David B. Child proposed "Three cheers for the Conquernr." They were given with a will. The boys in the gallery resumed their former noisy demonstrations.

The above may be considered a very good specimen of the entire proceedings.

SECESSION DISCUSSED AT CLINTON HALL.

MR. TUCKER DELIVERS A LECTURE, AND CLINTON ROOSEVELT DEFENDS MR. BUCHANAN.

A triple treat was promised by advertisement to such as would have faith enough to attend at Clinton Hall last evening and pay two and a-half dimes for the privilege, viz.: the presence of the Union Volunteers in Zouave uniform, a lecture by F. J. Tucker, Esq., at 7½ o'clock, and a statement from a citizen of New-Orleans. The expectant audience (which could easily have been accommodated on a Sixth-avenue car) was disappointed in all these promises. The fierce Zonaves were *non est*, the New-Orleans gentleman failed to appear, and Mr. Tucker tardily presented himself to fulfill his part of the performance. Mr. Tucker is a slim, dapper, ruddy-cheeked young gentleman, apparently of the age of the "jolly little saileur boy," and rather addicted to the Bombastes style of oratory than to the Demosthenic. Emulating the example of his immortal predecessor, Daniel Tucker, Esq., who, it will be remembered, came loo late to get his supper, Mr. Tucker came too late, and indeed, seemed somewhat tuckered ont in the effort of his imposing entrance. The lecture consisted mainly of a compilation of the history of secession, and was interspersed with the highly original and instructive information that our forefathers—Washington, Webster and Clay—were great men; that the memory of Douglas ought to be consigned to eternal infamy: that South Carolina ought not to secede; that the Union ought to be preserved; that Major Anderson is a hero, and that James Buchanan, Esq., of Washington, D. C., is not doing his duty.

In the absence of the New-Orleans gentlemen, Clinton Roosevelt, Esq., was called upon to say a word on behalf of the South. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Buchanan was doing the best he could, under the circumstances, and that the present crisis in our national affairs is caused either by an inflated currency, the selfishness of Jew money lenders, the jealonsy of the Continental Governments, or the scheming designs of England. Upon the whole, he was of the opinion that South Carolina was making herself ridiculous, although she was much injured; and that, at all events, the North could afford to exercise a magnanimous forbearance, to secure peace, harmony and a reunited Republic.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for Gen. Scott, Major Anderson, Abe Lincoln and Tucker.

BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* of the 21st gives the following particulars of an affair to which the telegraph has made reference:

"The Minute Men have had tendered to them 16 32-pound cannon by Maj. A. H. Docolass, who became the purchaser when the Federal Government disposed of the Navy-yard of the city. These guns are, we learn, in good condition, and will immediately be put in working order. A Committee, consisting of Capt. James Hamilton, Col. Wm. R. Hunt, D. B. Malloy, Anthony Street and C. Delosch, having been appointed to take tha business in charge, and proceed at once to carry out the purposes of the association.

It is the purpose of the Committee, we learn, to apply to the City Council for the privilege of erecting the battery at such points as may be selected, as well as for an appropriation commensurate with the plan proposed.

The presence of these cannon *seems almost providential*, and it behooves us, occupying the position that Memphis does, to avail ourselves of every means to repel an attack, and ensure safety, should actnal hostilities, of which now there seems little doubt, occur.

The Governor of Mississippi, in a spectal message, dated at the Capitol of the State, on the 15th, alludes to the battery at Vicksburg in the following terms:

'Being advised by the Governor of Louisiana that he had reason to believe that an expedition would be sent down the Mississippi River to reinforce the garrisons of the forts and arsenals of that State, I sent Capt. Kerr with 16 of the Jackson Artillery Company, and ordered Capt. H. H. Miller to call out the volunteer companies of Vicksburg, and take such position as would enable him to prevent any hostile expedition from the Northern States descending the river. Learning that the forts and arsenals were fully garrisoned by Louisiana, I have directed Capt. H. H. Miller to withdraw his forces from tha position they had taken.'"

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

From the Toronto Leader.

In the course of a speech, delivered at Southampton, Lord Palmerston referred to the difficulties between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, and expressed a fear that the Union would be dissolved. His lordsldp added a hope that, whether the Union were dissolved or maintained, amicable relations would be established; and that there would be no war between brothers. From the curtness of the telegraphic phraseology, it is not possible to say whether Lord Palmerston intended to refer to the relations of England with the American Confederations, or only to the relations between the two Confederacies into which the United States are rapidly forming themselves. Be this as it may, the intention of England to acknowledge the independence of the new Southern Confederacy as soon as it is formed, no longer admits of question. Thia announcement we are in a position to make in the most positive terms; and, whoever will take the trouble to watch the course of events, will find that we are correct. The policy of England has long been to acknowledge all *de facto* Governments; and that policy will not be departed from in the present case. From France a similar proceoure may safely be expected; and as soon as the Southern Confederation has formed a provisional Government it will be treated by the two leading powers of Europe as entitled to all the privileges of a sovereign State. The greatest inconvenience would arise from the adoption of any other policy. England having no control over the domestic politics of other nations can acknowledge whatever form of Government they please to set up. To refuse to do so, would involve her in endless wars, and ruinous commercial embarrassments.

If the opinions of an English statesman are, in this instance, destined to produce an influence over the destinies of the United States, their tendency will be to prevent civil war between the two sections. A war between brothers, such as Lord Palmerston here deprecates, is the bitterest of all wars; it would sow the seeds of animosity which would bear bitter fruit for generations to come. The wise and statesmanlike policy was first to attempt a reconciliation; but if all efforts in this direction are to be held to fail, coercion or civil war ought not to be thought of. The North is numerically stronger, and perhaps wealthier than the South; and there is little reason to doubt that it could make a conquest of the seceding section. But that it could not hold the Southern as conquered States is just as certain. Secession may not be a constitutional right; but, practically, if nearly half the States of the Union insist upon it, there are no means of preventing its consummation.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Robinson Resolves—No Good now Anyway—Abolishing the Record Commission—Extension of the Chenango Canal—Wiping Out the City Judge—What are Holidays—Relief of Divorced People—The Governor's Message—Patriotic Speech of Senator J. M. Murphy—The Virginia Resolves—The State Credit, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

The special session of the Assembly last evening was set aside for the consideration of tha report of the Committee on Federal Relations, and their substitute for tha Robinson resolntions.

The discussion was continued until near 11 o'clock. The spirit evinced was a resemblance to that which is always dominant whenever questions now distracting the country are up for consideration. The Republicans manifested a firmness which has astonished both themselves and their opponents. Tha Democrats assailed and were beaten back, with the unmistakable assurances that the responsible majority would not retreat from the principles declared in tha Chicago Platform.

At the hour of adjournment, the resolves were mada the special order for next Tuesday evening, when they will be discussed for a few hours, and again laid over for another week. As I have before written you, the caucus moved to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the resolutions, when the discussion shall have run its course. Such will undoubtedly be their ultimate fate, but where tha debate will end it is not so easy to determine.

Be the end of them what it may, or at whatever time, it matters little. Tha object sought to be attained may never be reached, though they should now pass by an unanimous vote. Events transpire so rapidly that what may to-day be an olive branch may to-morrow prove a firebrand.

The proceedings in the House this morning had no interest.

In the Senate, the Committee on Cities and Villages reported in favor of repealing the law to create the Record Commissioners of the City of New-York. That experiment will cost you about a million of dollars before you see the end of it, let the end come as speedily as it may. I don't suppose it can do any more damage, and certainly it can do no good—so it may as well be wiped out.

The bill to extend the Chenango Canal was reported "for the consideration of the Senate." The State will hardly be willing to go any deeper into the business of building public works than she is already.

Mr. Manierre introdoced a bill to repeal the law of last waier, authorizing tha construction of what is called the Belt Road, running through South, West and other streets of your City. It don't look now as though any such bills were to pass.

Mr. Ramsey gives notice of a bill to abolish the office of City Judge of your little village. I believe it has always been regarded as a kind of judicial nuisance, demanding to be abaled by legislative enactment.

Senator Connolly introduced a bill to-day, declaring Jan. 1, July 4, Dec. 25, and such days of thanksgiving or prayer as the President or Governor may designate to be holidays, and to ba counted as such in determining the period of maturity of mercantile paper. In case either of these days fall on Sunday, the succeeding Monday is to bs reckoned as the holiday.

Senator Connolly also gave notice of a bill in relation to divorces—only so long as this, when you have stripped it of the enacting clausa and the repealing snbdivision:

Section 1. Whenever a divorca from the bonds of matrimony has been decreed, either party may lawfully marry again.

Now, there are not many words in that paragraph. The whole enactment is embraced in a single sentence, and a very short one at that. But I'll venture to say that in thosa few words there lurks as much meaning as fully transiatad would make a chapter for the *Ledger* quite as romantic, and much more true, than the last flash of Coss, or the first outburst of Emma Alphabet Sootuworth. How many Winters ago is it, that an old man hung here all Winter on a peg of hope that the Legislature would make some changes in the law of divorce which he particularly desired. And why? An only daughter had married—was happy and contented; or, at least, appeared so—until one day she suddenly discovered that she wanted to marry another man. The causes of divorce were looked over, but none found that exactly suited her case. The law-makers had failed to provide for humoring the sudden impulses of fickle women. Unfortunately for her, the husband was above the suspicion of harboring an attachment for any other bit of femininity, and it was doubtful if he was over head and ears in love with anybody except himself. Commiserating the unhappy condition of the daugoter, the old man had a bill drawn that would answer her purpose, and duly presented to the Legislature. It did not pass, and I believe the little lady—now civilizating two lap-dogs, a poll parrot and a pet monkey—has forgotten the second object of her idolatry and become reconciled to do duty as spouse to her first love. I should not be much surprised to find in the little bill which Mr. Connolly notices, a parallel motive. If there is, it will develop in time, and I shall be curious enough to trace it out.

The Governor's Message was the special order at 12 o'clock, in the Senate, made so on motion of Hon. J. McLeod Murphy, who represents the First District of your City. Murphy is a pleasant speaker, and after preparation, always speaks well. I was expecting a very gentlemanly review, and a very positive condemnation of the Executive communication—such as you might anticipate from a Democrat who has all the earnestness of partisanship, without its grosser attributes. I was therefore more than surprised to find Mr. Murphy occupying so near my own stand-point as to create a doubt if he had not pushed me a little to the one side in order to obtain a footing for himself. It was a true-hearted, genuine, manly, forcible appeal for the North to resist treason, no matter whence it comes, or in what name. He condemned the course of the South, and the policy of the Democratic Party, in calling a State Coavention, to meet at Albany, to make party capital out of the dangers and misfortunes in which the country is involved. It was the speech of a true man, rising superior to party considerations, and breaking through party trammels, to save his country from the designs of demagogues.

Mr. Murphy was followed by Senators Colvin and Hammond, and P. P. Murphy, who continnad the debate, commenced yesterday, on the special message of the Governor.

Speaking of the Governor's Message, I hardly think the Legislature will follow the suggestion of the Executive; at least, not in the form and spirit which he indicates. A very large proportion of the majority of the two Houses look upon the Virginia resolutions as an *ultimatum*, npon which alone they will consent to remain in the Union. It will be difficult to get Commissioners appointed from this State who will assent to the propositions so imperiously laid down. The spirit of the old Adam ravolts against the language, the sentiment and the meaning of these resolves, and the fact that no good can possibly come of such a Coavention, will deter this State from consenting to accredit Commissioners. I think you may reckon that in the future New-York will be exceedingly practical—not desiring to talk over propositions that have only a Southern aspect. When they send us any suggestions that can be considered, they will be met in a fraternal embrace. But when it proposed to permit the existenco of Slavery in this State—even for transit—there are no gentlemen on tha Republican side of the House that are particularly embitious to be Plenipotentiaries charged with the duty of ratifying the decree.

The telegrsph has before this told you in what high estimation capital holds the credit of the State. The Comptroller to-day opened the bids for the State loan of $500,000, having seven years to run at six per cent. The total amount bid for was $2,775,000, or nearly eight times what was wanted. The lowest rate of premium at which any of the $500,000 was taken was one and eighty-seven one-hundredths, or nearly two per cent. above par. There was $368,000 awarded at and above 102, and some went as high as 103¾. Those who obtained awards at less than 102 thought themselves particularly fortunate. I have seen nearly all our State Loans declared off, but never one before where there was so much desire manifested, or so large an amonnt bid for, in proportion to the emount of the loan advertised.

So long as capital seeks our stocks at such premiums, in preference to United States stocks at double the rate of interest, the Empire State need not tremble at the frown of Disunionists, nor grow pale at the bluster of rebellion. Need she? LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Robertson reported a bill giving jurisdiction to the Pilot Commissioners over piers which are now exempt by law.

Mr. Lawrence reported favorably to the repeal of the act appointing Commissioners of Record for the City of New-York.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Ramsey, to abolish the office of City Judge of New-York.

By Mr. Connolly, to amend the act designating holidays to be observed in the payment of promissory notes, &c.

Also, a bill relative to the law of divorce.

Mr. Robertson introduced a hill for the better protection of game.

Mr. Manierre introduced a bill to repeal the authorizing the construction of a railroad track in South, West and other streets in New-York.

Mr. Prosser reported by bill, to provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

Mr. Ramsey presented a written report favoring the bill for a State tax to aid in tha building of the Susquehanna Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Artists' Fund Society in New-York City.

To increase the salary of Deputy County Clark in New York.

The Governor's annual message was taken up as the special order.

Mr. J. McLeod Murphy took the floor and spoke at length. He approved the general tona of the Message, while dissenting from its political features, and defended the report of tho Committee on Federal Relations, which he alone of the Democratic members of the Committee had signed. He assailed the South as educated in the school of disloyalty to the Union, and declared that tha duty of the Legislature was plain, and the State should be armed, if necessary, to the teeth in order to guard against any emergency that might arise. He disapproved tha call for a Democratic Convention, which oe designated as a sad attempt to raise a political standaid when all emblems of party strife should be cast aside.

Mr. Lawrence, in reply, denied that the Southern brethren were destitute of morals and religion, as the Senator's remarks would imply, and defended the action of the Democratic Party. He could not congratulate Republicans on this last accession to their ranks.

Mr. P. P. Murphy reviewed the positions of the Message, and argued to prove his own consistency in having voted in former years for John P. Hale and Martin Van Buren and last year for Lincoln. He assailed Van Buren Democrats, who supported the present Democratic Party. At the close of his remarks, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Finch reported a bill to repeal the Capital Punishment act of 1860, and to substitute a law dividing murder into first and second class, the first punishable with death, and the second with imprisonment for life, sentence to be executed not sooner than three, nor later than six months from the date of sentence.

Mr. Benedict reported against the special act to authorize the formation of the Railroad and Steamboat Life Insurance Company, and in favor of an amendment to the General Life Insurance act, so as to authorize the formation of such companies under its provisions.

Mr. Watson reported favorably on the bill to provide for the payment of interest on Canal drafts and awards.

Mr. Ellingwood was appointed a member of the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, in place of Mr. Walsh, resigned.

Mr. John Clancy, County Clerk of New-York, reported that the total net receipts and fees of his office for 1860, amounted to $10,200, and that there had been received in addition and paid by him to the County Treasurer, $13,684 82. Out of the amount of fees all the expenses for errors have been paid.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Sherwood, to regulate the ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

To incorporate the Commonwealth Savings Bank, New-York.

By Mr. Hutchings, to incorporate the Loaners' Bank, New-York.

By Mr. Benedict, to prohibit the use of camphena and burning-fluid in private houses, hotels and boarding houses.

By Mr. Provost—To facilitate the collection of moneys on executions.

The bill for a railroad on Spring-street, New-York, was then taken from the table and referred to tha Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. Moore moved for a report of all the assets and receipts, expenses and dividends of the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, under oath, for three years past. Agreed to.

Mr. Fisher moved for a similar report from the Brooklyn Ferry Company since its incorporation. Agreed to.

Nothing further of interest in the House.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Meeting of the Legislature.

Fort Kearney, Friday, Jan. 25.

The Pony Express passed at 11¼ on the night of 23d. Telegraphic communication eastward has, since then, been interrupted.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Jan. 9—2.40 P. M.

Arrived on the 8th, *Desiree Ware*, Boston; 6th, *Flying Childers*, New-York. Sailed 8th, ship *Charles Foot*, Tivil, carrying 18,660 sacks of wheat, and ship *Achilles*, of Melbourne.

The Legislature met at Sacramento on the 7th.

On the 8th, Don Pablo de la Guena, a native Californian of fine attainments, was chosen President of the Senate and Ex-Lieutenant-Governor. He is a Douglas Democrat, and was elected without a caucus, receiving material Republican support, the entire Breckinridge vote, and but four votes from the Douglas Senators. This election indicates the disorganization in the Douglas Party, and a disposition of allowing all parties to form advantageous coalitions with opponents. It will probably lead to combinations contrary to partisan usage on the Senatorial question.

The Assembly has not yet organized. A desperate struggle over the election of a Speaker is progressing. John Conness, a Broderick Douglas Democrat, is the leading candidate, having received the caucus nomination of that wing, but enlisting no Republican or Breckinridge support, seems destined to defeat, although the contest is likely to continue several days.

Gen. Denver and J. N. McDoogall are regarded as the leading candidates for the United States Senate. The impression among conservative men is that neither will be elected, as the nomination of either in the Douglas Caucus would not insura his election without considerable outside support.

The Pony Express, with dates from Fort Kearney to the 24th ult., has arrived.

The suits against Harsaerfut, the former refiner at the San Francisco Mint, are set apart for trial on the 5th of February next.

The schooner *Alert* arrived to-day from Japan, *via* Sandwich Islands, with Honolulu dates to the 22d of December.

The only Island news of importance is the loss at Jarvis Island on the 10th of November of the ship *Silver Star*, and the sale of the wreck for $300.

News from Denver.

Fort Kearney, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Western stage with six passengers, a heavy mail, and Hinckley & Co.'s messenger, with $7,000 in dust, passed at 4 P. M. on the 24th. for Omaha.

Denver, Monday, Jan. 21.

Hinckley & Co.'s Express started their first messenger for the Talos and San Juan mines yesterday, with a heavy mail.

Recent intelligence from Blue River reports cheering prospects. Miners on the Gold Run, French Humbng and Georgia Guiches were doing well, generally averaging from $8 to $16 per day, with some two and three hundred dollar runs. The weather was so cold they could do only six or seven hours' work per day. A sixty dollar nugget was taken out last week.

Claims in several districts have been jumped, their former owners having gone to the States to spend the Winter.

The announcement that Congress designs giving us a Territorial organization is highly gratifying to the people. Fort Kearney, Friday, Jan 25.

The California Overland Company's express coach for St. Joseph passed herc at 7 o'clock this evening with six passengers and $2,500 in treasure.

There is no news of importance from Denver.

The Jackalow Case.

Trenton, N. J., Friday, Jan. 25.

The Jackalow case is still pending. Five witnesses were examined to-day on the part of the Government, among whom were Mrs. Leets and her daughter Elizabeth, and Dr. Quinor. The ladies corroborated the evidence and confirmed the testimony heretofore brought out. Dr. Quinor testified to clots of blood found on the ball of twine, and that these spots had been covered over with vermillion paint. During the examination of Mrs. Leets and her daughter, the prisoner exhibited a great deal of uneasiness and nervous agitation. A profound stillness pervaded the Court-room during the time they were on the stand. A witness on the part of the Government being absent, and, as the Court stated, the Court, Jury, counsel and witnesses had passed a laborious week, the Court would be adjourned to Monday next at 12 o'clock.

After the adjournment of the Court in the morning Jackalow said, "Me know 'em," referring to the Leets, "sorry Capt. Leets gone."

Chicago and Milwaukee Merchants at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 25.

A number of Chicago and Milwaukee merchants are being sumptuously entertained at the Continental this evening by the Board of Trade of this city. Instead of "King Cotton," the "Prince of Breadstuffs" is toasted. Four hundred guests are accommodated, and the entertainments are the finest ever given in this city.

Fire at Racine, Miss.

Racina, Thursday, Jan. 24.

A fire, this morning, destroyed the building occupied by James O. Bartlett as a dry goods store. Nothing was saved. Loss on the building and goods $20,000; insured for $5,000. The ire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Marine Disaster.

Providence, Friday, Jan. 25.

Tha schooner *Julia*, of and from Orland, Me., for New-York, with 1,800 quintals of fish, went ashore last night on Hazard's Beach, Newport. She lies in bad position. All hands were saved.

Hanging at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Friday, Jan. 25.

Patrick McHugh, who was sentenced some time since for killing his wife, was hung here to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

Dinner of the Burns Club—Toasts, Songs and Speeches.

The Burns Club of this City, gave its annual dinner in commemoration of the birth of Robert Burns, at the Fifth-avenua Hotel, last evening. It was the One Hundred and Second Anniversary of the event, and the countrymen of the poet gathered to the aumber of nearly one hundred and fifty, to do honor to it. At a little before 8 o'clock they marched in procession from the reception-room to the dining-hall, and sat down to "the canty" board "where ecnnies meet," which Messrs. Hitchcock, Darling & Co.—whom not to know argues a good dinner nnknown—had caused to be spread bountifully. Besides all the usual delicacies of the season, there were others, not usual on all such occasions, that were particularly seasonable. There was Scotch haggis, Scotch whisky, and gennine Scotch hilarity. The decorations were elegant and apposite. At the head of the banquet-room hung a portrait of Burns, lo a rich, carved frame, and draped with the various Clan Tartans, tha St. Andrew's, St. George's and American flags.

On each side of the room were four splendid paintings of Burns' cottage, and his monument at Ayr; "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and "Tam O'Shanter and his mare Meg crossing tha auld Brig o' Doon," executed by the celebrated artist, Hillyard; a copy of the bust of the poet, as executed by Mr. J. C King, of Boston, sculptor; an engraved likeness of Burns, beautifully framed, and Burns' Cotter's Saturday Night, presented to the Club by John C. McRae, Esq.; a silver-mounted "ram's-horn" snuff-box, and a costly photograph of the officers of the Burns Club, of Baltimore.

The members of the Club sat at two long tables, and at a third, which was placed transversely at the head of the others, were the President and distinguished guests. For an hour they let masticatión thrive 'mid melting music from Dodworth's Band, and then

Mr. Jas. Nicholson, the President, after reading letters of regret from Wm. Cullen Bryant, Fitz Green Halleck, H. B. M. Consul Archibald, Judge Daly and Rev. Dr. Thompson, who were unable to be present, delivered a brief introductory address. He expressed the hope that they would be able to look back upon this night as one well and pleasurably spent. They were here to recall the memory of Robert Burns—to listen to tributes to his genius from many whom he saw present and, above all, to hear his songs sung.

The regular toasts were next in order. They speak for themselves, and sufficiently indicate the scope of the remarks of the gentlemen who responded to them:

I. *The Day we Celebrate*—A day which gave to tha world one of her truest poets and noblest men. Received with cheers. Music—"Auld Lang Syne." Song—"Ode to Burns"—Mr. Lawson.

II. *The Genius of Burns*—Its sacred influence is felt wherever civilization has a home—its towering spirit of independence and liberty penetrates the heart of the humblest cotter to be found in the glorious land which gave her poet birth. [Cheers.] Responded to by Rev. Dr. Cochrane. Music—"Highland Mary."

Dr. Cochrane, in the course of a very eloquent tribute to Burns, alluded to the declaration of the Poet that he would rather drink to George Washington than to William Pitt. [Applause.] He doubted not that if he was alive to-day the bard would tune his lyre to tell his countrymen to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the Union for which Washington so nobly fought. [Loud applause long continued.]

Song—"Bonny Doon." Mr Taylor.

III. *Scotland*—Her battle-fields are the monuments of her dem—her grey cairns are the sacred altars of liberty of conscience, and her intellectual greatness is acknowledged by the civilized world. [Nice cheers.] Music—"Here's a health, bonnie Scotland, to thee." Responded to by Mr. George Bagnie. Song—"Scotland yet," Mr. Geo. Gourlay.

IV. *America*—She has been the hope of humanity in the past; may the brightness of her promise be realized in the greatness of her future; may her stars never go out in darkness, nor the light of her glory depart. (Nine cheers and a "tear-r-r-r.") Music—"Star-Spangled Banner." Responded to by Mr Cunningham Song—"Vive l'Amerique," Mr. Jas. Gibson.

Mr. Cornignan said, America was in such a puzzling condition now that one did not know what to say about it. [Laughter.] He did not wonder that the toast was received with so much enthusiasm. Here Scotsmen came to enjoy that independence which was characteristic of them. He believed that America would continue to be "the hope of humanity" in the future. He believed that the hand of the Almighty had gathered together men of all lands here for a great purpose Unity and freedom must ever be characteristic of America. He believed this land would live to prosper in the future, and that her sons, ever recognizing the sentiments which Burns embalmed in song, would live supporting unity, freedom and the principle of a universal brotherhood. If they did so they never could be enslaved. [Applause.]

V.—*The Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States.* Music—"God Save tha Queen," "Hail Columbia."

VI.—*The Republic of Letters.*—Its date is coeval with the glorious era when learning triumphed over her barbarous foes—its duration is certain to prova perpetual in every land where true liberty and civilization go hand in hand. Music—"A man's a man for a' that." Responded. Mr. John Jackson. Song—"Let us speak of a man," Mr. T. Moran.

VII.—*The Press*—May the mighty power which it wields always be guided by the eternal principles of justice and truth. Music—"There's a good time coming." Respondent, Wm. Young, Esq., editor New-York *Albion*. Song—Mr. Jas. Gibson.

VIII.—*The Lasses*—God's last, best gift to man. Music—"Here's a health to all good lasses." Respondent, Edward Fisher, Esq. Song—"Of a' the airts," Mr. Taylor.

Among the volunteer toasts was the following by Mr. Heman Burr:

Robert Burns—The prince of boon companions and the boon companion of Princes, and who never forgot

"The honest man, tho' ere sae poor,
Is king o'men for a' that!"

The merry party separated at a very late hour this morning.

The Storm on the Harlem Railroad.

DETENTION OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN OVER THIRTY HOURS—SNOW DRIFTS NINE FEET HIGH.

The snow storm of Thursday appears to have been more severe on the Harlem Railroad than anywhere else. All along the road the snow has drifted more or less,—in some places the drifts reaching to the top of the cars. Between Hillsdale and Millerton the snow is said to be from eight to ten feet high, and packed so hard that it was impossible to proceed without digging through. A gang of between one and two hundred men were at work all yesterday with picks and shovels, between these villages.

Up to 5 o'clock last night, when our reporter left Albany, no trains had got through. The express train which left this City at 7 A. M. on Thursday morning, as well as the passengers, were wrapt in mystery and snow drifts, until yesterday afternoon, when news reached Albany that they were between Hillsdale and Millerton, and that they might be expected in that city every momeut. This was about 3 o'clock P. M., but at 5 o'clock the train had not arrived.

It is reported that drifts formed so rapidly in the rear of the train, after it had passed different points along the road, that it was impossible for it to proceed either way until a road was dug. To add to the discomfort of the passengers, the telegraph wires were prostrated by the storm, so that no news as to their whereabouts could be sent to their anxious friends. A train left Albany on Thursday night for New-York, but it returned, being unable to make its way through the immense drifts. It left Albany at 4 o'clock P. M., and returned at 4 next morning. The 10 45 express did not leave that city yesterday morning, and notice was given that no trains would start from Albany until the express, which left New-York on Thursday morning, arrived. The passengers took the cars on the Hudson River Railroad.

On the Central and Hudson River roads yesterday all the trains were on time, and arrived at their destination each way, as specified in their time-tables.

On the Rutland and Troy Railroad there was considerable detention. At 5 P. M., on Tourstay, a passenger train left Rutland for Troy, and did not arrive in the latter city until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, eleven hours being occupied in going twelve miles.

The Snow Storm at Boston.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 24.

There was a thick snow storm this evening. It is raining heavily this evening. The morning train from New-York was reported at 6 30 P. M. stuck in a snow-drift, near West Brookfield, and not expected to reach Boston to-night.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Melancholy Suicide of a Young Man.—Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest yesterday, at No. 163 Third-avenue, upon the body of Stephan Augustus Perina, a native of this State, 24 years of age, until recently a clerk in the Register's office, who committed suicide by taking prussic acid. The father of deceased testified that since his son had been unemployed he had contracted debts which he was unable to pay, and his misfortunes had a very depressing effect. During the last few days of his life his dejaction had increased to such an extent that it was feared he would go crazy, and a proposition was under consideration to place him in a Lunatic Asylum. On Thursday morning, after breakfasting, deceased went to his room, and in a short time his father heard a singular noise proceeding from the apartment. Going thither, he found the young man lying on the bed in the agonies of death, and two vials, which had contained prussic acid, beside him. Physicians were sent for, but his death occurred before they reached the house. Doctor Charles Gallagher testified to having made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and finding prussic acid in the stomach in sufficient quantity to produce death. Mr. Perine has left a wife and child.

The Murder of John Sexton—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Saimra yesterday closed the inquest concerning the murder of John Sexton, on the evening of Sunday, the 13th inst., in the Bowery, near Rivington-street. A very large number of witnesses have been examined touching their knowledge of the case, but no facts teoding to identify the murderer, or fixing suspicion upon any person, were obtained. The testimony taken yesterday, was mainly that of some men who were present at Lyng's drinking-place, corner of Rivington-street and the Bowery, on the night of the murder, who were examined with the object of ascertaining whether an anonymous communication sent to the Coroner respecting the affair could be verified. No light, however, was thrown upon the transaction, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Death from a wound at the hands of some person or persons unknown."

A Substantial Token of Esteem.—On Thursday evening Alderman Geoaga Starr was the recipient of an elegant silver tea service, consisting of six pieces, manufactured by Ball, Black & Co., at a cost of $700. The presentation was made by Supervisor Dutcher, in behalf of the citizens of the Seventh Assembly District, at the residence of the Alderman, No. 29 Greenwich-avenue. In his remarks the Supervisor paid a high tribute to the Alderman's integrity as a law maker, and assured him of the esteem in which he was held by his constituents. The Alderman replied briefly, in a happy vein, and concluded his remarks by inviting the company to partake of a collation which had been prepared for the occasion. After the viands had been disposed of, various toasts were given and responded to by John Keyser, Esq., City Register, and member of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. The company was numerous, and passed the evening very agreeably.

Arrival of Shipwrecked Passengers.

The steamship *Roanoke*, from Richmond and other points on the James River, arrived yesterday morning, after a very boisterous passage, having laid to during the heavy northeast gale for ten hours, during which shipped several heavy seas, stove head, started guards, &c. She brings 94 of the passengers from the wrecked ship *Globus*. The following are the names of tha passengers per *Globus*:

Michael Meiter, Franz Tafeldecher, Carl H. Rohrs, Fried. Lehmkorhl, Casthor, Fritz and Christian Lehmkorhl, Aug. Kurten, Ida Kurten, Carl G. Reinhart, Carl F. Ackerman, Lambert Schimpf, Ursula Frischmann, Julisna Schmelz, Peter Wehrmann, Wilh Weldmann, Alexander Krug, Aloyo Homann, Liebmann Katz, Johann Bitsch, Valsntine Zanmer, Michael Weltzer, Catharine Peter, Polilp Schen, Catharine Rothenbucher, John Kroth, Anna Mary Denkel, Wilh Weber, Peter Jacob, Mary Lehn, Elizabeth Geisisger, Francisca Mohr, George Eugenach, Const Ultmann, Wilh Steegen, John N. Damm, Syhille Deckelmann, Baishasar Deckelmann, Cresenzia Schwarz, Franz Mayer, Carl Heinrich, Wilh snd Caroline Banzhof, Friedriech Koch, Anna, Margaret, Elizabeth, Anna Schmidt; George Kuespert, Philip Bisch, Helene Nauth, Heinrich Han Hanhart, Carl, Florentine, Louis, Clara, Laura, Freidrich Gross; Dorothea Isaah, Mary Ramm, Egidius Remminger, Justus and Dorothea Hoffman Gertrude Rudolph, Theodore Senabald, Leopold Kollman, Antonio Buttner, Thakla Kasterschultz, Johann Schott, Conrad Allant, Peter Meehu, Caroll Hamm, Wilh. Speith, Elise Hans, Anna Sack. Sixteen others went West, and the balance remain in Virginia. Wilhelm Muldner, of Hanover, aged 22, was drowned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. D. L. Seymour, of Troy, N. Y.; Hon. F. Billings, Col. John C. Fremont, L. C. Baker, T. B. Murdoch, Rev. M. Shuck and family, and J. L. Shuck and family, all of California; C. T. Longstreet, of N. Y., and E. C. Litchfield, of California, are at the Astor House.

Hon. G. W. Wright, C. Hopkins, Capt. C. W. Rand and Col. G. W. Fry, of California; Mr. Andrews and Mr. M'Donald, of Quebec; J. N. Gamewell, of South Carolina, and H. E. Browning, Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Homer Ramsdell, of New-York; W. Esdicott, Jr., and R. C. Greenleaf, of Boston; R. M. Murchison and family, of North Carolina, and J. D. W. Joy, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

W. B. Hall, of the U. S. Navy; Mr. Davenport, of England, and B. D. Forsythe, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Loring and Lieut. Col. Emory, of the U. S. Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Another Excitement.—Information was received at the Police Head-quarters last evening that a large quantity of powder had been shipped on board of a schooner (supposed to be the *Bergen*) for a Southern port. The powder, according to the rumor, was taken from the Union stores, near the foot of Degraw-street Tha Police made a pretty thorough search of the river front between Fulton Ferry and Gowanus Bay, but up to a late hour last night the powder had

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2918. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

The Anticipated Descent on Washington.

Pensacola the Destination of the Sloop-of-war Brooklyn.

A COLLISION CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Passage of the Secession Ordinance by the Louisiana Convention.

FEDERAL LAWS CONTINUED IN FORCE.

A Courier from Gov. Pickens to the South Carolina Commissioner.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Speech of Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, in the House.

CASSIUS M. CLAY ON THE CRISIS.

OUR WASINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

THE THREATENED SEIZURE OF THE CAPITAL.

The rumor was rife to-day that Gen. SCOTT had received new intelligence relative to designs on the Capital, by secession invaders, which causes him much anxiety. If it is so, he keeps the secret admirably, for no facts in support of the rumor can be ascertained. Mayor BARRY scouts the idea of any danger of an attack on this city, and says he has no intelligence denoting it, which he is confident he should have if the purpose existed.

THE EXPEDITION OF THE BROOKLYN.

I understand from reliable authority that the President denies that the *Brooklyn* has gone to Charleston, but declines saying where she has gone. The inference is that she goes to Fort Pickens, and a collision is anticipated by Florida Senators. They say an attack will certainly be made by the State troops, who are now fully prepared to take the Fort. Mr. TYLER expresses regret at this movement, as he fears it will defeat the object of his mission here. He has determined to return home to-morrow afternoon. Judge ROBINSON, who was dispatched to Southern States by Virginia to induce them to keep the peace, telegraphs that if the *Brooklyn* be destined for Pensacola he had as well return home.

THE SPEECHES OF SOUTHERN UNION MEN.

CASSIUS M. CLAY had a rousing audience to hear him last night. He made a bold, earnest, Anti-Slavery Extension speech, which was vociferously cheered. Fifteen years ago such a speech here, would have endangered his life. The world moves.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, left to-day for home, to fight the Secessionists in the campaign for a State Convention. He has received bushels of letters from every section, indorsing his recent admirable Union speech, of which 250,000 copies have been ordered already. He is confident that even if the short time allowed to elect delegates to the Convention should give the Secessionists the advantage therein, ultimately in this contest the Unionists will triumph in Virginia.

THE BOSTON COMMITTEE.

The Boston Committee of Union men have met a very cool reception. Mr. WINTHROP called on Senator MASON, and, referring to his former visit to Massachusetts, remarked in the blandest tones, "I hope, Mr. MASON, we shall see you again at Bunker Hill." To which the Senator stiffly jerked out the response—"Not unless I come as an Ambassador, Sir." WINTHROP wilted.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM KENTUCKY.

A dispatch to Senators CRITTENDEN and POWELL says the Legislature of Kentucky has appointed John T. Bell, J. B. Clay, Mr. Guthrie, Ex-Govs. Moorhead and Wyckliffe, Commissioners to proceed to Washington on the 4th of February.

A telegram dated Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 25th, to Hon. J. Y. BROWN, says that the Legislature will call a Convention, but the call and the action of the Convention will both be submitted to the vote of the people.

A telegram from Charleston says a messenger, with dispatches for Col. HAYNE, left there to-day. Mr. GOURDIN had arrived.

THE FLOYD PRESENTATION BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury has made three presentments on Ex Secretary FLOYD, first, for maladministration in office; second, for complicity in the abstraction of the Bonds, and third, for conspiracy against the Government. It is expected that the indictments will be ready for the action of the Jury to-morrow.

RECOVERY OF THE INDIAN TRUST BONDS.

The Senate's Finance Committee have before it for consideration a joint resolution, under the operation of which all moneys due to WM. H. RUSSELL from the various Departments of the Government with which he has been connected shall be applied to replacing the missing bonds, or others of the same description. As the various Departments who owe him are withholding all moneys due him, and the Indian Department is pursuing him for the bonds, common justice would seem to demand that Congress—the only power that can intervene—should do so at once. It is cruel for the Government, even by its inaction, to connive at the crushing out of a citizen engaged in its service. The vilest criminal is entitled to all his rights. Surely, then, Mr. RUSSELL, who is known to have been unfortunate, rather than criminal, should not have common justice denied him, or withheld from inattention upon the part of the power at whose absolute mercy he lies.

DESPOTISM OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

It is absolutely criminal, though unfortunately not an indictable offence, on the part of a Cabinet officer, (after buying bonds payable to bearer,) to neglect to stamp them as the property of the Government, in consequence of which neglect they could be stolen and distributed into the hands of innocent parties. In view of the evidence before the House Committee of Investigation, it looks as though the Indian Trust Bonds had not been stamped, simply for the reason that to do that would have rendered their occasional use for purposes of private speculation impossible. It is a remarkable fact that the same Department which was guilty of this criminal negligence, now endeavors in its turn to defraud the innocent purchasers of the abstracted Bonds by throwing discredit upon them. The notice to the world that they are yet claimed as the property of the Government is entirely illegal; and further, the Department is making an attempt, by Governmental influence acting on the States, to prevent the payment of the coupons. This conduct is certainly worthy of general condemnation. All honor to North Carolina, who has so promptly repudiated this impudent assumption of arbitrary power on the part of the late Secretary of the Interior.

THOMPSON'S SPECULATION IN FLORIDA BONDS.

The statement that evidence before the Indian Trust Bonds Committee of Investigation, in the House, is likely to show that the late Secretary THOMPSON bought up Florida bonds at par, when they would not sell for fifty cents on the dollar, has excited general surprise here, for he had been generally supposed to be entirely above pecuniary temptation. The public await with much curiosity to hear the explanation which he gives of his conduct in thus wasting the funds belonging to helpless Indian tribes. It is worthy of note that at the very time when Mr. THOMPSON was thus exchanging United States gold dollar for dollar, for the worthless rags that turn out to have been entirely illegal in their issue, the Government itself was borrowing money on its Treasury notes. It is inconceivable what honest consideration could have induced the Secretary, under such circumstances, to buy Florida bonds for the Trust Fund, instead of United States securities.

OVERLAND MAILS TO CALIFORNIA.

To-morrow the question of making an economical improvement of the Overland Mail service comes up again in the House, on recommendation of the Post-office Committee. Those who doubt the practicability of a daily Overland Mail, *via* the Central route, are respectfully required to notice the prompt regularity of the Pony Express over the same route, despite the storms, and ice and snow of the present Winter, which have been much worse than the average.

A daily mail by the Central route, with the new provision of law, fixing the postage at ten cents for all distances crossing the Rocky Mountains, will undoubtedly so stimulate postal receipts to and from the Atlantic and Pacific, that after the first contract term shall have expired, the receipts will nearly, if not quite, equal the expenditures; whereas, by steamers alone, we should continue to have an inferior service, as now, with a gradually diminishing revenue, as has been the constant tendency of late years

CHANCES OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad still stand by the measure, confidently hoping that it can be passed yet in some shape, notwithstanding the avalanche of amendments which have threatened to overwhelm it. The original bill, as reported by Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Select Committee in the House, was as nearly perfect in all its parts as could be expected. If it had any defects they could be readily remedied by legislation of future Congresses. Mr. CURTIS' object was to secure the commencement of the work, that the great benefits of such an enterprise, both political and financial, might be felt at once. In this he was readily seconded by the Committee of sixteen and the House.

Should the measure become a law, no man will be entitled to more credit than Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa. He has, during the past three or four years, devoted a vast amount of time, labor and means, in the development of this gigantic enterprise. The study and labor which he has bestowed upon it can scarcely be appreciated. He is very desirous that it should pass, as are also those associated on the special House Committee with him, and should it pass the Senate in any tolerably acceptable form, they will use every effort to secure concurrence on the part of the House.

THE PRESIDENT WILL VETO THE BILL.

I am fully satisfied, nevertheless, that it is the President's purpose to veto the bill, upon the ground that the country is not in condition to undertake so great a work. Friends of this national enterprise everywhere should be awake, and bring their influence to bear to induce Mr. BUCHANAN to forego his purpose of destroying the strongest Union measure yet proposed.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN SECEDING STATES.

Some objection is made to Mr. COLFAX'S bill looking to the punishment of seceding States by cutting off their mail facilities. It is urged that the Government should treat our Southern friends with great forbearance in its executive capacity, and avoid anything having the appearance of pettiness. The chief argument made in favor of the proposition is the fact that the Southern service costs more than it comes to, and that, it is urged, is not a consideration which should seduce the Government into breaking faith with the mail contractors,—for the honor of a nation is above all price. The answer to all this is, that if, by the acts of the agents of the people in the seceding States, the Post-office system is so obstructed there as to become merely an incident of weakness to the Government, duty to the adhering States requires an immediate suppression of the system altogether in those quarters. Of course the contractors, in such cases, unless shown to be parties to the work of interposing the obstructions aforesaid, are entitled to liberal award of damages at the hands of the Government. It should never be forgotten that the Government can make no contract which it is not authorized to break, and bound to break, if the exigencies of the public service demand it. At the same time the Government is equally bound to be liberal in settling the damages with contractors for such violations of their contracts.

It is true that the Post office Department has power, already, to cut off delinquent offices, as it did in the case of Pensacola; but it is doubtful whether such power will be exercised freely, and on as large a scale as may become necessary at an early day, unless the hands of the Postmaster-General are strengthened by specific legislation, for it is notorious that the existing laws never contemplated the present condition of affairs.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT ACT.

In view of the commercial disasters consequent upon the late political panic, the proposition is again agitated here for the passage of a general bankrupt act, in order to save from destitution tens of thousands of merchants throughout the country. It is a well-known fact that, as a general rule, only the men of enterprise fail, for only such are willing to encounter the risks of trade. A panic resulting from a want of public confidence ruin such men, because it ruins all credits. If Congress would protect that class of citizens which gives our country its impetus, let them pass the General Bankrupt act. If properly guarded, such a law would be justly entitled, "An act the better to encourage an honorable division of an insolvent's estate among his creditors."

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Florida got rid of her Territorial debt by coming into the Union; and now there seems to be a very proper determination among the Southern States, in anticipation of the new Southern Confederacy, to prepare for the partition of Florida between Georgia and Alabama. The absorption of the State would shuffle off her bonded State debt; and in this connection it is a significant fact that nearly all the secession troops at Pensacola are from Alabama. Query? What will be the value (if Florida is thus partitioned) of the Florida bonds purchased by the late Secretary THOMPSON for the Indian Trust fund?

KENTUCKY VERSUS NEW-YORK.

The Legislature of Kentucky recently (in response to the offer made by New-York to the General Government,) voted, by a large majority, to prevent Northern troops from marching South. Our Border State friends seem to have mistaken the course of the revolution. It is the Cotton States who are in rebellion, and trying to work their way out of the Union. The Northern States indicate no disposition to invade them, and the marching of troops, if it happens at all, will be from Alabama and Louisiana *northward*, to retaliate for the want of trade at Mobile and New-Orleans. The friends of the Union here are curious to know whether Kentucky will as freely vote, as an amendment to their resolution, "that *no* troops, from North or South, shall march across Kentucky."

ANTICIPATED SICKLY SEASON.

We have been having Southern weather "with Northern principles" of late—sleety and sloppy at Washington, and rainy in the Gulf States. The unusually wet Winter at the South forebodes a sickly Summer, and much apprehension is expressed by Southern men lest the present popular excitements in that section, and the frequent physical exposure to which the militia-men of the Seceding States are subjecting themselves, shall provoke the most fearful ravages of the dreaded pestilence.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Information was received by the Government this morning, from the Collector at New-Orleans, stating that the barracks about two miles below New-Orleans, now occupied as a Marine Hospital, were taken possession of on the 11th instant by Capt. BRADFORD, of the State Infantry, in the name of the State of Louisiana.

There were 216 invalids and convalescent patients in the hospital at the time it was seized. The Collector of Customs was required to immediately remove the patients who were convalescent, and those who were confined to their beds as soon as practicable.

The action on the part of the authorities of that State is regarded by the Government as most outrageous and inhuman. The Government have no authority or means to make provision for these poor creatures, who are thus thrown upon the cold charities of the people of that State.

The reason assigned for this transaction is, that the authorities there wanted the quarters for their own troops.

Fifty artillerymen from New-York arrived this morning, and immediately left for Fort Washington, to relieve the marines there temporarily on duty.

It is not true that Mr. KING, the First-Assistant Postmaster-General refused to hold any communication with Ex-Senator YULEE. He simply declined to show him the papers he asked to see relative to the abolition of the Post-office and mails to Pensacola. The interview was respectful on both sides.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, this evening delivered an address in Washington on the present crisis of the nation. Notwithstanding the stormy condition of the weather the assemblage was large and enthusiastic, and the audience included many ladies, as also several Senators and Representatives and various distinguished persons. Mr. CLAY denied the right of secession, and said that, should the issue arise as to which the citizen's first allegiance was due—the State or the National Government—few men would find difficulty in deciding that his first fealty should be given to the latter. He said the South was infatuated not to see that her defeat was in the nature of things, and that she was warring against fate and against that dictum which said that in the sweat of his brow shall man eat his bread. Still, though he stood by the Republican Party, and was unwilling to abate or compromise a single principle of the Chicago platform, he yet conceived that it was possible for the party, without in the least stultifying themselves, to grant something to the South for the sake of conciliation. He advocated the measure introduced in Congress by Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, admitting into the Union as a State, with Slavery, all the Territory south of the Missouri Compromise line, where Slavery already exists by local law. His speech was quite lengthy, and he was repeatedly applauded. After Mr. CLAY had concluded, Mr. ADAMS, member of Congress from Kentucky, addressed the audience, appealing to the Republicans to do something, and admonishing them that if they meant to do anything they should do it now. But let what would come, even if it was civil war, with all its calamities, he declared himself determined to stand by the Union.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The following named representatives have signed Mr. MONTGOMERY'S proposition, that the members of Congress resign, and arrangements be made for the election of their successors to meet on the 22d of February, in order that they, fresh from the people, may adjust the political difficulties:

Messrs. Montgomery and Florence, of Pennsylvania.
Clemens, Brcock, Martin, Garnett, Jenkins, Edmundson and Dejarnette, of Virginia.
Wright and Avery, of Tennessee.
Riggs, of New-Jersey.
Taylor, of Louisiana.
Davis, Niblack, Holman and English, of Indiana.
Burnett and Stevenson, of Kentucky.
Smith, of North Carolina.
Whiteley, of Delaware.
Larrabee, of Wisconsin.
Scott, of California.
Sickles, of New-York.
Craig and Anderson, of Missouri.
Simms, Brown, Peyton and Stevenson, of Kentucky.
Hughes and Kunkel, of Maryland.
Fouke, Logan and McClernand, of Illinois—the last named because it will facilitate a just settlement.

Senators SIMMONS and BIGLER, of the Select Committee on the Tariff, were engaged together nearly all of Saturday, on that subject.

The President will probably, to-morrow, transmit to Congress the Peace resolutions of Virginia, in connection with ex-President TYLER'S visit, and commend them to favorable consideration.

It is ascertained from a reliable source, that the Government has no information leading to the belief that England will recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Ex-President TYLER will leave Washington to-morrow, to return by the 4th of February.

There was much private consultation yesterday and to-day, among prominent gentlemen, relative to an adjustment, and there was a vigorous outside influence in the same direction.

MR. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY TO WASHINGTON.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 27.

It is now positively settled that Mr. LINCOLN will depart for Washington on the 11th of February. He will go hence *viâ* Lafayette to Indianapolis, where he will receive the hospitalities of the Indiana Legislature; thence he will proceed, probably, by way of Cincinnati to Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany. From Albany he intends to make for Harrisburgh direct, thence to Baltimore and the Federal Capital; but a tour to New-York and Philadelphia is not impossible.

Arrangements for special trains all the way through are making. No military escort will be accepted. The entire journey is expected to be made inside of ten days. The Presidential family will start a few days after Mr. LINCOLN'S departure, under the protection of some friends, so as to reach Washington simultaneously with him.

Place seekers will consult their own interests by abstaining henceforth from both personal and epistolary applications for offices. The President elect desires the utmost privacy during the remainder of his stay.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES INDORSED BY MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to report a bill, authorizing the indorsement by the State of National Treasury notes to the amount of the surplus revenue deposited with her in 1836 and '37, amounting to $1,300,000.

The order was passed by a large majority.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The resolutions recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature, relative to the action of New-York in tendering men and money to the President, to coerce the seceding States, came before the House yesterday, and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The same resolutions were made the special order for to-day in the Senate.

The Democratic caucus, last night, adopted resolutions similar to those of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Advices from different parts of the State indicate a Union feeling, and that the Convention will be filled with conservative men.

SECESSION OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, Friday, Jan. 25.

The day has been partially consumed in speeches from the South Carolina and Alabama Commissioners. Efforts were made for coöperation, and at last the Convention adjourned—after much discussion on a resolution submitting the act to the people—the vote on the Secession bill till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

BATON ROUGE, Saturday, Jan 26.

The delay ordinance, moved to be substituted for the secession ordinance reported by the Committee of Fifteen, was voted down yesterday by an immense majority.

Commissioners MANNING, of South Carolina, and WINSTON, of Alabama, made eloquent addresses in favor of immediate secession.

There was an animated debate last night on the resolution for submitting the secession ordinance for ratification to the people. The advocates of immediate secession abstained from all debate. There was no extreme opposition to the ordinance.

The vote on submitting the ordinance to the people was taken this morning—Ayes 45, Nays 84.

JOHN PERKINS addressed the Convention on the passage of the secession ordinance.

The debate closed, and a vote was ordered.

The galleries and lobbies were intensely crowded, and a deathlike silence prevailed. On the call of the roll many members were in tears.

The Clerk announced the vote—Ayes 113, Nays 17—and the President declared Louisiana a free and sovereign Republic.

Capt. ALLEN then entered the Convention with a Pelican flag, accompanied by Gov. MOORE and staff, and put the flag in the hands of the President, amid tremendous excitement.

A solemn prayer was then offered, and a hundred guns were fired.

The Convention adjourned to meet in New-Orleans on the 29th inst.

Before the Convention adjourned the resolution accompanying the ordinance, declaring the right of free navigation of the Mississippi River and tributaries to all friendly States, and the right of egress and ingress to boats of the Mississippi by all friendly States and powers, passed unanimously.

A gold pen was given each member with which to sign the ordinance of secession.

REJOICINGS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The passage of the secession ordinance by the Convention is hailed with the greatest joy here. The Pelican flag is displayed everywhere thoughout the city, and salutes are being fired in honor of the event.

REJOICINGS IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 26.

Salutes are being fired here for the independence of Louisiana. Great enthusiasm prevails.

A GOOD REPORT FROM FORT TAYLOR.

FORT TAYLOR, KEY WEST, FLA., Monday, Jan. 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

There are many persons who are interested in knowing what has happened or is to happen to their friends in this remote and now mailless locality. I therefore write a line to say that we are now quiet and at peace, *because we have put ourselves on a war footing.* Fort Taylor, if molested, will be defended, and is perfectly able to make a vigorous resistance. There is now an artillery company of 41 men, and an enrolled force of mechanics and laborers who are ready to defend their workmanship. A total of over a hundred can probably be relied on, and the work itself is very strong against assault.

I would ask you to look to it that we are not deprived of naval support, else we may be shut out from the world and besieged, a long time before you know it. We are willing to take our share of this, but object to being kept shut up too long. The United States should never let this work go to Florida, even should her secession be acknowledged. It concerns the commerce of the United States, and is no local fortress. On the whole, we trust not to have the ill luck of failing to keep so important a place, and hope to be duly sustained in all needful ways. We need a mail *viâ* Havana, and wish the Postmaster-General would look to this. Quite in earnest, but in great haste. Yours, &c. ENGINEER.

ALABAMA CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Alabama State Convention has adjourned until the 4th of March next.

KENTUCKY COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 27.

The Legislature yesterday appointed the following Commissioners to meet the Commissioners of Virginia at Washington on Feb. 4: JAMES B. CLAY, JOSHUA F. BELL, Gov. MOORHEAD, WM. O. BUTLER, JAMES GUTHRIE, and CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The Kentucky Legislature yesterday almost unanimously adopted the Virginia resolutions, so construed as to require the Federal Government to protect Slavery in all the Territories now held, or hereafter to be acquired, south of 36° 30'; and to guarantee the right of transit of slaves through Free States.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The House to-day passed the Senate bill to relieve Banks from the penalties of suspension.

The remainder of the Legislative proceedings were unimportant.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The House has passed the resolution directing Commissioners to be sent to Washington and Virginia. The same resolution will also pass the Senate.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The returns thus far received from Texas indicate an overwhelming majority for immediate secession.

UNION MEETING AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 26.

An immense Union mass meeting was held at the City Hall here this evening. ERUKA SHEPLEY, Ex-Chief Justice, presided. The meeting was addressed by some of our ablest speakers of all parties.

Resolutions were passed nearly unanimously "That the destruction of the Union was the greatest calamity that could befall the nation; that we are indebted to it for our prosperity; that it is the duty of each State to avoid all just causes of complaint respecting the affairs of other States not coming within the jurisdiction of the United States; that we desire to perform faithfully all the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution and laws of the country, and expect others to do the same; that no State has a right to secede; that forcible opposition of constitutional law is criminal, and must meet our disapprobation and resistance; that it is the duty of the Government to cause the forts and other public property to be protected, the revenue laws enforced, and this State should be ready to aid the Government; that it is our duty and purpose to cultivate a friendly spirit towards all our countrymen; that we will tender every suitable measure of conciliation to meet the present difficulties, and give the most attentive consideration to every favorable proposition from any section of our country, and that it is expedient to repeal the Personal Liberty bills."

There was great enthusiasm prevailing, and the meeting was represented by all parties.

UNION WORKINGMEN'S MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Although a deep snow covers the streets tonight, rendering pedestrianism most uncomfortable, the mass meeting of workingmen in Independence Hall-square is largely attended.

Some five or six thousand workingmen are standing ankle deep in snow, listening to speeches from their representatives.

The employes of all the large manufacturing establishments in the county marched to the place of meeting, bearing torches, banners and lanterns, and accompanied by bands of music.

The mottoes inscribed on the banners are mostly suggestive of peace and conciliation for the nation's difficulties, and expressive of approbation of the Crittenden compromise.

ISAAC N VAN HOUGHTON, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Car Works, presided.

A series of resolutions, lamenting the present national troubles, which have been inaugurated and hastened by political demagogues, recommending a repeal, by the State Legislatures, of all obnoxious laws, recommending Congress to pass the Crittenden compromise, or some other measure like it, and submit it to the people, and that in case the present Congress shall find itself unable to agree upon any such terms of compromise, then that the members of Congress resign their seats, that they may be filled with competent representatives of the popular will.

The resolutions also deprecate any collision between the forces of the General Government and the seceding States, as such a calamity will strike a death-blow to all hopes of settlement, but pledge the workingmen to sustain the Federal Government in the maintenance of its powers.

The resolutions also provide for the appointment of Delegates to the National Convention of Workingmen, which is to meet at Philadelphia on the 22d of February, and invite the Committee of Thirty-three to be present.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. They were ably written.

FROM TH CAROLINA.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN ABERNETHY'S CHART—A NEW TREATMENT FOR SEA-SICKNESS—THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE HARBOR OF CHARLESTON—WHAT THE STAR OF THE WEST MIGHT HAVE DONE—THE STRENGTH OF SUMTER—"OLD SECESSION"—THE SIGNS OF THE NORTH—WHAT WILL BE DONE—FREE CONTRIBUTIONS—FOOD FOR FOWDER—AN OLD SLANDER—LINT PARTIES, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.

Quaint, coarse, but withal in his day eminent, Dr. JOHN ABERNETHY used to say that he had a simple chart, which, if a man followed closely, he could steer through life's vicissitudes almost unharmed. "If you love God and keep your bowels open," said the old disciple of ESCULAPIUS, "you have the key of my life-chart." I have endeavored, after a fashion, to obey the old fellow in my wanderings; so, when I announced to my five hundred particular friends in the luxurious City of Gotham, that I was about to tear myself away from their blandishments, and venture alone among the terrible Palmettoons, they thought I was entirely crazy, but finding that I was in earnest in my patriotic intentions of imparting facts concerning the progress of secession in its very hotbed, they offered me revolvers, Derringers, *et id omne genus*; but declining their kind proffers, I buttoned my resolves tightly around my breast, and armed only with old ABERNETHY'S precept, and a bundle of quills, I departed for the foreign shores of the Palmetto and rattlesnake.

Has it ever occurred to the traveler, as he gave a last fond glance at the Highlands of Neversink, that if he should skirt the entire Atlantic coast, round the Capes of Florida, course along the Gulf, even unto Tampico, he would not, in all that space, find any headland that at all equals the New-York Highlands emblematic as they are of the towering greatness of our City, and her preëminence over all competitors? It would be like a twice told tale to discourse of our voyage, a mere coasting one of some 650 miles, although I cannot refrain from mentioning a new treatment for sea sickness, which has at least the merit of novelty. We had, among our motley crowd of passengers, a *basso profundo* of some ex-Italian opera who had been told by a friend that a leather belt, some five inches in width, should be passed around the gastric region, and at every inclination to cascade, he should give the belt another reef. Our artist was of Amedio proportions, and you may imagine that there was ample scope in his abdominal department for pretty "aut" lacing. I cannot indorse the treatment, but give the incident for what it is worth.

It has been very generally stated in Northern journals that the Charlestonians, to prevent the ingress of an enemy, have so obstructed their harbor that it is almost impossible for any vessels to enter at any tide. This is partially true. On the "bar" seven vessels have been sunk, at an outlay of some $10,000. If calm, a steamer can steer through the obstructions, pretty much the same way as you would cross Broadway on a muddy day opposite St. Paul's. There, you must trust to luck and the gallantry of a policeman if you happen to be a female, and pretty. Here, it is such a ticklish chance, that men-of-war cannot now enter at all. Vessels drawing, say thirteen feet, have the choice of four other channels, the best of which is the "Beach Channel," which runs within a hundred feet only of the breakers on Sullivan's Island. If the *Star of the West* could have entered here she might have passed unscathed the batteries on Morris Island, and landed her valuable freight at Fort Sumter, relieved the "Old Public Functionary" of a terrible dilemma, and prevented that firing at our country's flag which rankles still in the hearts of all loyal Americans. Had there been on board a pilot, thoroughly posted, *as there ought to have been*, on all the intricacies of the harbor of Charleston, Capt. McGOWAN would not have been obliged to flee from the Morris Island batteries, manned by boys from the Charleston Military School, who used shooting irons, sent last Summer from Springfield, Mass., and other Northern arsenals, by the order of the Ex-Honorable Mr. Secretary FLOYD.

Our steamer passed through this "Beach Channel," thumping heavily every few minutes on the flats which run out from the island on which Fort Moultrie is built. Here the gun carriages have been remounted, and some twelve hundred men are in garrison—the flower of Charleston and the environs. There are three hundred at the batteries on Morris Island, which, with the force at Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney, numbers up over three thousand men, withdrawn from the counting-rooms, the stores and plantations, within a circuit of perhaps an hundred miles. An Army officer of distinction, whom I had the good fortune to meet on the voyage, assured me that "*Sumpter*" is considered by military engineers to be the second strongest fortification in the United States—Fort Trumbull, on the Connecticut, alone having the preeminence. As we approached the magnificent mass of solid masonry, I could not help looking with a sort of reverence on it. I saw the solitary sentinel pacing the walls, and almost envied his nearness to a man whose sublime self-abnegation at a fearful moment of trial enabled him to sink the individual in the officer, and restrain the impatient gunners who strove with burning matches ready to annihilate *Moultrie*, and pour hot shot and shell on *Charleston* itself.

The pleasantly facetious geotleman who recently in the Legislature of Massachusetts offered a resolution that the Bay State men should give freely of their abundance to their suffering brothers in Charleston, would perhaps be slightly taken aback if he should come down here and find that there is not the slightest want of provisions of any kind. Northern enterprise finds, and I imagine will always find at the South, a good market for its wares, secession or no secession. The stories about fearful want here are trumped up for political effect. The only exception that I have found on careful inquiry is the item, and an important one, of coal. It has been selling here at $12 per ton, and scarce at that. Northerners might have made a handsome pile a few weeks ago had it not been for their absurd fears about seizure, &c.; now it is lower.

Everybody at the North has heard about *Old Secession*, the terrible cannon that announced South Carolina's leap into a charming uncertainty on the 20th of December, and her Declaration of Independence on the 24th; which has also thundered forth the stern resolves of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and now, alas! of Georgia. I naturally felt curious about this famous piece of metal. I supposed—who would not—that it was a rifled cannon of the most approved bore, or at least a thirty-two or sixty-four brass pounder, mounted elegantly, with the palmetto waving majestically over it. "I came, I saw," I was sadly disappointed. On one side of a most venerable and moldy building, which *was* used for Uncle Sam's Customs, and *is* still used for his Post-office, there stands a common, rusty and battered, an insignificant six-pounder only. The story is that it originally belonged to a Nantucket whaler, who used to fire it off whenever he caught a spermaceti fellow. Somehow it got down here just after "ABE LINCOLN" was elected, and was loaned by a sailor-man, who had Southern proclivities, when the first secession ball was started. It rained when I gazed upon it, and I was shocked at its rude exposure. There it stood, off from a little square, in the middle of the street, its vent-hole covered by a remnant of pantaloon, which had evidently lost its power of continuity, and secured by a bit of tarpaulin, and its muzzle choked by a stick of swamp pine. I could hardly credit that this was the terrible fellow that has already been telegraphed from Maine to the extreme West as "*Old Secession.*".

I find that the action of the New-York Legislature, and the very solid expression of the people of the Empire State of the North, is looked upon here as very significant. The gentleman who have played with secession somewhat as children play with toys, have had it all their own way until lately. The fearful imbecility, or what is worse, the open complicity of Members of the Cabinet at Washington, has allowed the ball to roll swimmingly for awhile, but it is now going just a *leetle* up hill. The action of the South's Empire State, Georgia, has caused a tremendous throbbing of the popular heart. They were a little uncertain of her; she has so much intelligence, enterprise and vigor, and has been accustomed to look well before she leaps, that at one time they almost despaired of her. Note that she presents a by no means united front, their joy is somewhat tempered by New-York's most positive expression of opinion, irrespective of party, backed as she is by a powerful column of ideas tending to the same point from the prairies of the vast West.

I may be mistaken, but from what I have gathered from careful observation, I am of the opinion that everything will remain, so far as Major ANDERSON is concerned, in *statu quo*. The South, now guided by the acumen of Georgia, will wait for Louisiana and Texas before they can present a united front. Do not suppose they will hesitate in their preparations. These are very much larger than the mass at the North suppose. Nor are these provisions for the future forced, as too many imagine. The merchants here are profuse in their liberality and wealth, solid and substantial, abounds in this old city. Money, too, is pouring from other States—even from slow and old-fashioned Tennessee. Mr. BYRD DOUGLAS, of Nashville, has recently sent a letter to Gov. PICKENS, inclosing a check on the Chemical Bank, of New-York. He says "the Bank of Charleston will willingly pay you one thousand dollars in the coin of the *former United States of North America.*" Is not this refreshingly cool? He also offers two intelligent negro men, and adds that "there are one hundred thousand more of the same sort in the State." Truly the times are sadly out of joint. One hundred thousand "intelligent men" 'ood for powder, without a single yea or nay on their part.

It is truly unfortunate that the honorable parents of Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN gave him such an unfortunate darkey prefix. The old slander is revived in a recent number of the *Mercury*, in a letter purporting to come from Portsmouth, N. H., wherein it is positively stated that he is one-sixteenth negro. I believe this pleasant fiction did Mr. LINCOLN an immense deal of harm in the recent election.

In one of the Districts in the Uplands, lately the "Sharp-Shooters" have elected twenty-six "unqualified secession and determined-on-resistance ladies" as honorary members.

"Lint and Comforts" parties are coming in vogue here. JASPER.

SENTIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from a planter in North Carolina to a gentleman in this City, dated

NORTH CAROLINA, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1861.

We are suffering much from the effects of the political excitement, as is the case everywhere South, and what is to be the end we are unable to conjecture. A great many of the people of our State (I think a great majority) are in favor of the Union, and would have been as quiet now as if either of the other candidates had been elected President, but for own unfortunate proximity to South Carolina.

So far as I am concerned, I would be glad if she could be severed from us and drifted to mid-ocean, where she could form such a Government as she pleased and trouble us no more.

I think North Carolina will hold on to the Union if any measures can be adopted to settle the agitation of the Slavery question; and if nothing short of separating will do, I think a majority of our people would favor a Central Confederacy rather than be joined to South Carolina and the extreme States of the South. We know from all the past history of South Carolina that we could expect nothing from her but continual attempts at nullification, secession and outrages against constitutional law.

I hope, however, that God in his goodness will allay all this dissension, and that we shall still live together, in the enjoyment of the same blessings, civil and religious, with which we have been favored so long.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Select Committee of Five appointed on the 7th inst. to inquire whether any secret organization, hostile to the United States, exists in the District of Columbia, and if so, whether any officer or employe of the City of Washington, or officer or employe of the Federal Government, in the Executive or Judicial Departments thereof, is connected therewith.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—I desire to know, and it is certainly due to the House to know, whether any reason or fact exists for putting on foot any such investigation. It is a reflection on the City of Washington and the Federal Government, and ought not to be entertained unless the gentleman from Pennsylvania states, on his responsibility, there is such a conspiracy. As for myself, I don't believe in any such conspiracy. I don't believe any purpose is contemplated by the citizens of this District or the adjoining States, making any foray or raid on this city, or interfering with the peaceful inauguration of the President of the gentleman's choice. It does seem to me right and proper that such a statement should be made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, before we inaugurate proceedings directly reflecting on the patriotism and faithfulness of the people of the District to the Federal Government. A more miserable, contemptible mode of engendering bad feeling, and making excitement worse than there is now, could not be introduced.

Mr. GROW—I would not have offered the resolution unless I had supposed there was something to base it on.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.)—Is the debate in order?

THE SPEAKER—I did not understand the gentleman from Kentucky as objecting to the resolution. If he did, the debate is not in order.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—I will object to the resolution until I see the Chairman of the Select Committee (Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan) in his seat.

Mr. GROW—I spoke to the Chairman yesterday, and it met with his sanction. I have reason to believe there was such a design entertained by some persons in the employment of the Government. To what extent it has gone I don't know. For that reason I offered the resolution. If gentlemen on the other side don't want to investigate the subject they can object, and that would afford better evidence that there is something in it.

Mr. BOCOCK—I have not objected to the resolution. If the member says there is reason for investigation, he shall have investigation as thorough as he desires. Therefore there was no necessity for the remark that objection would afford evidence of the existence of a conspiracy.

Mr. GROW—I demand the previous question.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Amer.)—I claim the right to say a word personal to myself.

Mr. GROW—I ought to have said the gentleman from Tennessee yesterday afternoon objected to the reso-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

INTERESTING EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

British Views of American Disunion.

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL OPINION.

The mail's by the *Niagara*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City on Saturday evening. Our files of London and Paris journals extend to the 12th of January, inclusive.

The changes indicated in the monthly return of the Bank of France are of much importance. The coin and bullion have decreased 3,280,000f., the discounts have increased 2,500 000f., the Treasury balance has decreased 2,000,000f., and the note circulation has increased 1,240,000f.

The *Moniteur* states that the negotiations for an armistice at Gaeta have remained without any result. Sardinia declared herself ready to suspend hostilities and the siege works until the 19th inst. The French Admiral informed King FRANCIS II. of this, and invited him likewise to cease hostilities. The Admiral also declared that, should hostilities cease in consequence of this invitation, the French squadron would immediately quit the waters of Gaeta, leaving only one vessel, which would remain until the expiration of the armistice.

The correspondent of the London *Times* has been ordered to quit Rome.

Lady CRAMPTON, the wife of Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, the British Envoy at St. Petersburg, was presented recently at the Imperial Court, and received by the Empress with the most flattering marks of grace and favor. Lady CRAMPTON was the charming young vocalist (Miss VICTORIA BALFE,) who was withdrawn by her marriage from an artistic career which promised to be of extraordinary brilliancy.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MINISTERIAL VIEW OF DISUNION.

On the 10th of January the Lord Mayor of York entertained a large number of gentlemen. In the course of a speech delivered in reply to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, Sir C. WOOD said: It is not a little surprising that on the other side of the Atlantic, while in Italy different nations are struggling for liberty by unity, a great and free nation is abusing its liberty in order to effect a separation. It seems to me too early at present to look forward to what the issue of the strife may be. All I can say at present is to express a fervent hope, that among a nation of kinsmen, allied by blood and by every feeling with us, their soil may not be polluted with civil war and intestine commotion. [Cheers.] Thank God from this country we have long removed the stain and crime of Slavery and the Slave-trade; and we in this country may well be proud that we took no small part in effecting the triumph—a triumph as it was to humanity and every good feeling, and profitable to ourselves, as we may see by the example of those countries who have not done so. It was in the last century we returned one of the greatest champions of audition for years, Mr. WILBERFORCE; and it was on the last occasion on which the united county sent members to Parliament, I myself took part in on election when we sent one of the last and ablest champions who struck the last blow against the enemy, in the person of HENRY BROUGHAM. [Cheers.]

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF DISUNION.

From the London Times, Jan. 12.

We in this country may be content with uncertainty as regards American affairs when we find how much the most experienced observers of the Republic differ. The newspapers and letters which have been brought from the United States by the last mail show public opinion in a second stage. At first the Northern States, both free and slaveholding, the great West, even the quiet politicians of the extreme South, were stunned by the violence of the secession outbreak. The success of Mr. LINCOLN seemed to act on the Democracy of the South like an electric shock. On the one hand the telegraph wires conveyed to the extreme limits of the Union the news that the Republican Party the opponents of Slavery in the Territories and the enactors of Personal Liberty laws, had forced a President of their choice on the Republic, the Union was convulsed in a manner for which the North was wholly unprepared. As humanity is a weaker feeling than self-interest, so the political energy of the Free Soilers is weaker than that of men whose fortunes, whose life itself, depends on the continued subjection of the slave. But a short time before the election the general feeling was that the Democratic and slaveholding party would bear with equanimity a certain defeat. An outcry from disappointed placeholders, a few violent "stump" orations, and some "screaming" articles in the Southern newspapers, were all that were expected by the partisans of Mr. LINCOLN, and, we may add, by the voters for BRECKINRIDGE themselves. It is a curious subject to consider why an election which was all our certain beforehand, which brought to power a man comparatively unknown and unpledged, and which gave office to a party never accused of undue aggression, should have been followed by so sudden and universal a movement. Much of the curiosity excited in England by these events arises from our inability to conceive why Southern indignation has flamed up on the occurrence of an event so completely foreseen as the election of an opposition President. Mr. LINCOLN, when installed at the White House, can do nothing to hurt the Slave States, and if he could, they, at least, were aware of their danger long before. Why they should remain quiet so long and burst out so violently at last, is to most of us inexplicable. To act on a population and to induce numbers of men will the same idea takes time. How, then, could a few days change some ten millions of citizens from peaceful into rebels, and make men who had grown up with the notion that America was "the greatest country between the poles," ready to stigmatize the Union as a failure, and the Government of Washington as a tyranny like that of the old country!

From many sources, and from the speeches and writings of men of widely different opinions, we are able to form some notion of the state of the South at the time of Mr. LINCOLN's election. That so trifling a spark should have produced so sudden a blaze shows that the materials on which it fell must have been inflammable to a high degree. The South, to its recent acts, exhibits unconsciously one conspicuous passion—that of fear. Even its boldness partakes of desperation. It denounces and defies the North much as a timorous animal turns at bay when it sees no chance of escape from the hunter. In this case we who are at a distance cannot perceive the danger, and wonder what the South can dread in the election of an honest Western politician of good character and moderate views. But it is plain that the people of the Southern States have for some time been influenced by terrors which, whether vain or not, have driven them in some districts almost to madness. To understand this state of things one must call to mind the history of the Abolitionist agitation. It appears that these virtuous and well-meaning, but, perhaps, over zealous philanthropists, have hit their Southern adversaries harder than we thought, or, perhaps, harder than they themselves intended. In conversation with Americans every one must have remarked with what intensity of dislike they regard Abolitionist writers and propagandists. Even the sex and literary reputation of Mrs. STOWE could not save her from their indignation, though Americans are both gallant and proud of their celebrities. This feeling, which spread from the South among all who had any dealings with it, is intelligible when we consider how the slaveowners look on the efforts of the Abolitionists. The crusade is to them a one not only against their own properties, but against their lives, and the lives and honor of their wives, sisters and daughters. The terrors of despotism have often puzzled us in Europe. Every traveler has his stories of Austria or the Papal States, or even a more famous Power nearer our shores, and can tell how all the officials of a port were turned out of their beds, and all the telegraph wires of the province set to work, because a haberdasher from Oxford-street had not his passport in order. The people of the Slave State learn subject to fears far more terrible and real. They live among a population whom they strive to keep in ignorance of everything but whom they cannot hinder from knowing that they are slaves, and that there are white men who think they ought to be free. The negroes are, indeed, in the most dangerous state of mind as regards local outbreaks: they know that there is such a thing as rebellion, and they do not know that it is hopeless. Planters and overseers are sufficiently acquainted with what is passing with those stolid, subtle characters, who gain an influence over their fellow-slaves; they know that, though ninety-nine negroes never have a thought or a hope, the hundredth cherishes schemes of ambition, vengeance, covetousness and lust, at the expense of the master and his family. Though the most panic-stricken slave-owner can hardly believe in a general insurrection, or authority to himself a second St. Domingo, there can be no doubt that for a long time, and especially since the affair at Harper's Ferry, extreme apprehension has prevailed, and a belief, most unwarranted and unjust, that the Abolitionists as a body are willing to effect their objects by exciting a slave insurrection.

Yet in a land of newspapers and free discussion one can scarcely conceive that such ideas should have a place in the minds of men. The explanation is, we think, that the mass of the people in the Southern States are in a state of deplorable ignorance. We are so accustomed to look upon the United States as a country of education, and to acknowledge our own inferiority on this point, that it requires some effort to realize the fact that the enlightenment which exists in New-England gradually fades as the traveler moves southwards, till, in South Carolina and Alabama, the class which governs is really hardly more instructed than the Irish peasantry. These men are not the great slave-owners, but a poor, proud, lazy, excitable and violent class, ever ready with knife and revolver, and hating the negro and his Northern friends with equal hatred. These men, possessed with the idea that the triumph of the "Black Republicans" meant an armed propaganda in favor of abolition, rose in unreasoning violence at the first news of Mr. LINCOLN's election. The richer citizens did not approve, but could not stem, the movement. The regular politicians thought it wiser to go with the stream. With thousands of maddened white men, each expecting the negroes of his plantation to commit some atrocious act before the next morning, and crying for separation from the Northern abettors of murder and pillage, the moderate party had no chance. The hope of the Unionists is, that this frenzy is on the wane, and that the conservative minority will soon have an opportunity of acting in the several States. This may, perhaps, be eventually the case, but the anticipations of the North seem for the present somewhat too sanguine. The South has gone so far that self esteem will forbid its return unless it receives concessions very humiliating to its opponents.

STRENGTH OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

From the Liverpool Post.

Perhaps, rightly considered, the present movement is a palpable proof of the strength of the American Constitution. There is something like rank rebellion in South Carolina. Civil war is talked of, and the Government is inactive or trimming, yet everything goes on as if nothing was the matter. Trade is brisk, the banks are liberal, and money tolerably plentiful. In any other country there would be a commercial panic, a cessation of dealing, and a terrible alarm. The army would be called out, the national forces augmented, and any number of suspected persons in prison. But Jonathan acknowledges no alarm, and, if not indifferent to the result, seems to care very little what it may be. The free States are quite strong enough to stand alone; and while people talk of North and South, they seem to forget them, greater than both, there is a mighty West, drawing with its happier influence the resources of the North and South. Treason and rebellion are therefore merely incidents in a temporary west, and are to be extinguished rather by neglect than by force. There will be any quantity of talk, but probably no fighting.

THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times, Jan. 11.

The report lately presented to Congress from the Secretary of the American Navy is, in one respect, as remarkable a document as ever issued from a public office. In its general recommendations it greatly resembles those statements by which our own estimates are usually introduced, except that fresh expenditure is advocated with infinitely greater confidence than Lord CLARENCE PAGET would ever venture to display. Our own Admiralty never speaks with half the boldness of the American Navy Department. The Secretary lays it down as an indisputable proposition, that "sound policy" requires not only increased efficiency, but increased numbers of ships of war, and refers to an "appropriate position among nations," and "prompt vindication of rights and honor" in terms which, if used in this country, would certainly provoke a clamorous protest from professional peacemakers. He trusts that the recent curtailment of expenditure will only be "temporary," and that money will flow again as soon as the Treasury is replenished. He is even grandly disdainful of dockyard-economies, observing that, "even if it should happen, as may sometimes be the case, that a few men of the laboring classes in the public employment should receive somewhat more than an equivalent for the labor of their hands, it would not be any means be the greatest evil that happens under Government, nor a sufficient reason for abandoning convenient and necessary public works." Thrift and retrenchment might be all very well, he argues, "if Congress could by law arrest the march of intellect on the one hand, and the progress of decay on the other."; in that case, Governments "might stand still," but, as it is, they have no option, consistent with national security and honor. So he earnestly recommends "the policy of a gradual, substantial and permanent increase of the Navy, accompanied by the universal introduction into it of the motive power of steam." These recommendations Mr. BUCHANAN transmitted to Congress with his Message, as "highly valuable and deserving careful attention."

It is amusing enough to conceive the outcry which would have arisen if any of our Commissions had reported in a style like this, but that is not the subject with which we are at present concerned. Any man in the kingdom, with a reading-room at his service, may very soon convince himself that if the American people at present owe less and spend less than we do, it is only because as a people they are a great deal younger, and that if they go on at their present rate they will soon overtake their mother country. On this point we said no more words. What we wish to advocate is, the extraordinary fact that, although the Report before us is framed in a spirit of liberality and progress, though it advocates the augmentation of the Navy both in efficiency and strength, and though it enters into all the details connected with that object, it nevertheless passes absolutely without notice the one question which has absorbed for months past the thoughts of the maritime Powers of Europe. There is not a syllable to be found in this document, from beginning to end, respecting the invention of iron-cased ships. For all that the Report contains, we might never know that such a theory had been propounded. The Secretary refers to a Commission of inquiry recently appointed, and deliberately reviews the composition and efficiency of the American fleet, his whole argument turns, as we have seen, on the necessity of keeping abreast of other nations in naval improvements, and yet he bestows not a word on the greatest question of all. On the contrary, he quietly takes up the ground which France and England appear about to quit, and contents himself with recommendations of the character in vogue six or eight years ago. The Commissioners have advised—and he concurs in the opinion—that steam power should be introduced into the old wooden sailing vessels, and that ships of the line should be put down into frigates. There he stops, and, after all his energetic preamble, appears to conclude that when the American Government has done this it will have done enough for the present."

Now, how are we to explain this extraordinary omission? How can we account for the "conspicuous absence" of so momentous a topic? Our own notions and statesmen seem to have just come to the opinion that the new ship of war is sufficiently a success. After discounting the natural eulogies of our neighbors on a first performance, we are compelled to admit, on the authority of engineers and seamen alike, that the *Gloire* really represents a great invention, and reflects great credit on the French marine. Up to a certain point, there are now hardly two opinions on the matter, and yet the Americans—the most enterprising and refreshing of naval architects—overlook the subject altogether, and without even such notice as would show that they had ever taken it into consideration. What can be their persuasions in the case? Do they think that the theory will never practically answer? Do they think that at the best it can be applicable only to the narrow seas, and that a fleet of ironsides will, at any rate, never be sent across the Atlantic? Do they imagine that their 9-inch guns would give an account of any such fabrics? Or what is it that their silence really implies? It cannot proceed from want of information, for, though the Commissioners went to work before the launch of the *Gloire*, the report itself is dated on the 1st of December, so that the Americans must be well "posted up" in the controversy. It cannot be that they are indisposed to fresh expenditure, for the report flings economy to the winds. It cannot be that they are averse to experiments, forever were people so given to new-fangled schemes, especially in naval affairs. Almost all fresh models of marine architecture have issued from American navy-yards, and it is not so very long ago that they were quietly at work on a great steam ram, and proposing a species of submarine cruiser, to run under water. In short, if we could presume to suspect them of any reluctance to "go ahead," either in this or any other matter, they would be fairly entitled to resent the imputation as perfectly unwarrantable. Then, what are we to think? France, England, Russia, have come into the new system, but the United States hold out. Are the Americans right, while we are all wrong?

We should be truly glad to learn what conclusions the Americans have formed on this business. They are high authorities, and the question is a most important one. We cannot even yet profess to see our way clearly, and we should be glad of any clue to the truth. It has been ascertained, no doubt—or, at any rate, inferred, with a high degree of probability—that iron-cased frigates will not do for long cruises, distant expeditions, or stormy seas; but it has been also shown that for the immediate work of a naval engagement their powers will be so formidable as to crush those of any old-fashioned opponents. British sailors have distinctly recorded their opinions that, whether the *Gloire* is seaworthy or not, she undoubtedly would in close action be as superior to a wooden vessel as a modern rifle is to an old musket, and would blow any two-decker of the old school "into lucifer matches." This is not a French view of the case, but an English one. Those very "converted" line-of-battle-ships on which the Americans are going to spend £80,000 apiece will, according to the new theory, be next to useless in close action when they are completed, and, even if they may serve on high seas, it is by no means impossible that iron-cased vessels may be so far improved as to be capable of meeting them there. How, then, can our transatlantic kinsmen, with their energy, their wealth, their spirit, and their dash, content themselves, after deciding that their navy should be carefully strengthened, with leaving it in a position of such probable weakness? They may, indeed, be waiting for the benefit of our experiments, but it is not like them to do so. We are forced, in fact, to imagine that they do not believe in the invention, and we know, indeed, that they tried it in its first infancy a good many years ago. Such a conclusion we certainly cannot reconcile with the results of our own experiments, but neither, on the other hand, can we persuade ourselves to dismiss it without commending it to the attention of the public.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

From the City Article of the Times.

The absence of inconvenience with money at 7 per cent, is a subject of remark on all sides; but it would be hard for any one to point out a reason why the existing rates should be regarded as an evil. There is no country in which money abounds to the same extent as in England, and yet, whenever the value of this commodity experiences an increase there are always persons ready to cry out that it must check commerce and produce disaster. Happily the ignorance that produces this tendency is daily diminishing, and the experience of last year went far to convince the public that sudden changes and high rates of discount may be consistent with the preservation of credit and a smooth and highly prosperous course of business. Undoubtedly there may be circumstances in which high rates should be looked upon as indications of national misfortune, as when they arise from distrust of the honor of a Government or a community, or from the wealth of a country being drained in consequence of famine, or any similar calamity. But in those cases the suffering country stands as an exception. At present money commands high terms in England chiefly because there happens to be unusually good openings for the use of it. If it were scarce here and abundant in countries which compete with us in manufacturing industry, we should, of course, be at a disadvantage, but in America it now ranges from 12 to 24 per cent., and in France it commands the same terms as in England. In November last the temporary pressure that occurred was simply from the fact that, owing to the premium for gold abroad, the Bank of France, which was then the only establishment which could command bullion, was unable to meet the demand for gold, and was compelled to raise its rate of discount to 7 per cent. Now, however, the Bank of France has been enabled to accumulate a large stock of gold, and has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent. Under these circumstances, the Bank of England has been able to reduce its rate of discount to 5 per cent, and, if the Bank of France had been disposed, it could have reduced its rate to 4 per cent. Now, however, that the Bank of France has been compelled to raise its rate of discount to 5 per cent, the Bank of England has been compelled to raise its rate to 6

Cowsuh County, Alabama, arrived here, and will proceed to the Navy-yard immediately.

Two companies from Alabama, the Auburn Guards and another, numbering one hundred and twenty men, are expected to night, which will increase the forces to about 1,100 men.

There is reason to fear, from the anxiety of the troops, that an attack will be made shortly on Fort Pickens; but as yet the Commander-in-Chief desires to avoid the shedding of blood. It is feared, also, that Fort Pickens will be reinforced; if so, dreadful must be the fight and the slaughter. The complement for this fort is 1,000 men and 200 guns. If they are landed by a man of war, 50,000 troops can hardly take it.

We can but hope for the best. The first drop of blood shed will be the commencement of a terrible war. Yet Fort Pickens must be given up.

We have so many Alabamians among us that we are almost inclined to think we are in Alabama. That State should demand this section at the termination of this affair at any rate."

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 22d, notices a meeting of the Underwriters of that city, held on the preceding day, at which it was resolved, in view of these difficulties, to charge one per cent extra in cases where shippers of goods to the South desired the omission of the war clause. It adds:

"We do not hear of any proposition looking to the removal of the obstruction. Indeed, it seems impossible at present to suggest a remedy. In the meantime, few people will be willing to risk their property within the assumed jurisdiction of Mississippi, and it is likely, under existing circumstances, that *Memphis, instead of New-Orleans, will become the distributing point for Western produce.* These extraordinary difficulties, which are interrupting trade and increasing the hazards of commerce between the West and South, will operate most severely upon the consumers of our produce. The latter are already paying heavily for the folly of Mississippi. Mess pork is now selling in New-Orleans at $20 per barrel, while the price here is $17. One-half of this difference is, in ordinary times, considered a safe margin. This is the way the thing is working, and the best way, perhaps, is to permit the madmen to continue in their wild course, until the heavy burden of taxes, ordinary and extraordinary, direct and indirect, brings the people to consider, with some degree of calmness, their real interest, and contrast the losses they are suffering with the imaginary grievances which their task-masters are holding up before them."

The Gensva *Courier* gives the appended particulars of a shameful outrage perpetrated at Charleston, S. C., upon MRS. CATHARINE BOTTSFORD, formerly a resident of Elbridge, N. Y. The *Courier* says:

"Mrs. BOTTSFORD was visiting a friend, when the subject of dissolution came up, and she was asked her opinion upon the subject, which she gave, declaring that her sympathies were with the North. Early the next morning she was waited upon by an officer, who cited her before a magistrate of the city. She was tried for sedition and treason—convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Charleston jail, where she was inhumanly treated, and lived upon bread and water. Seeing no chance of escape, she wrote to Mayor WOOD, of New-York City, to use his influence in her behalf, that she might be pardoned out. In the place of receiving a kind letter, as any human being would have written to a woman under the circumstances, he wrote her an abusive one, glorying in her position. She was given to understand that if she would recant what she had said, they would set her at liberty. This she refused to do, but she was finally reprieved by the Mayor, after about two months' imprisonment, through the influence of many requests. She was then put aboard a steamer—started on her way North, and soon arrived in New-York City, where she still remains."

THE MURDER OF JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE.

The Murderers Identified by a Little Boy.

Last Christmas Eve, JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE, steward of the schooner *William and Mary*, lying at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River, went ashore with another of the crew, for the purpose of making purchases. While passing through Thirty-ninth-street, on their way back to the vessel, and when near Tenth-avenue, a number of ruffians attacked and robbed them, leaving SUTCLIFFE almost dead upon the sidewalk, but not injuring his companion to such a degree as to prevent his crawling away from the place and finally reaching the vessel. In the course of the night, SUTCLIFFE, still insensible from the blows of his assailants, was found by two policemen, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he received medical attention. His injuries, however, proved of a fatal character, his skull having been broken, and, after lingering several days in an unconscious condition, he died. The Coroner's investigation failed to discover the names of the murderers, but enough testimony was obtained to afford the police a basis for further inquiry. A few days after the inquest had been closed Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Ward, apprehended five men, suspected of implication in the murder, one of whom, JEREMIAH FLYNN *alias* Blueskin, was positively identified by SUTCLIFFE's companion. These persons were all committed to prison by one of the Police Justices, and the officer continued his investigations with the object of securing incontestable evidence against them. A few days since he was informed that JOHN MCVEY, a lad twelve years of age, knew something about the matter, and during an interview with the boy, he made a statement to the following effect, not, however, without having first exhibited a great deal of reluctance to say anything:

"On Christmas Eve," he said, "while I was going through Thirty-ninth-street, on an errand for my father, I saw two men on the opposite side of the street, walking in the same direction. They reached the entrance to a stone yard, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, when the prisoners, JEREMIAH FLYNN and JOHN SHEDDEN ran out of the yard and assaulted them. I saw SUTCLIFFE knocked down, and he and him cry out 'Murder!' after which the prisoners robbed him."

SHEDDEN was arrested last Wednesday on the strength of this statement, and on Saturday the prisoners were all arraigned before Justice QUACKENBUSH for examination. Having been confronted with young MCVEY he at once selected FLYNN and SHEDDEN from the rest, and said that they were guilty of the assault. The accused appeared utterly overcome at hearing the boy's statement, and some time passed before either could compose himself sufficiently to say a word in denial of the charge. The boy also said that his reason for not talking of the matter before was his fear that Blueskin would murder him if he spoke of it. The magistrate took the lad's affidavit, in which was fully detailed the circumstances of the assault, as well as a description of the relative positions of all engaged in the affray, and upon the strength of the affidavit, Flynn and Shedden were committed for trial. There being no evidence against the other prisoners, they were discharged. The papers in the case will be sent before the Grand Jury within a few days, and meantime the boy is detained as a witness.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 53, 20, 21, 22, 25, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 178, 272, 274, 280, 226, 185, 187, 191, 193, 197, 201, 203, 205, 209, 211, 213, 219, 225, 229, 233, 237, 239, 243, 247, 290, 294, 300, 302.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Demurrers—Nos. 6, 7, 15, 24. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 1,176, 33, 13, 29, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 91, 94.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—(Short causes)—Nos. 1730, 1826, 1709, 2985, 1752, 1736, 847, 1870, 1815 1559, 1765, 1848, 2989, 1890. *Part II.*—(Without a jury)—Nos. 1 to 25 inclusive.

THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDER.

Court of Over and Terminer.

MCGUIRE SENTENCED TO SING SING FOR THREE YEARS AND SIX MONTHS.

In this Court, on Saturday, before Judge LEONARD, the prisoner, John McGuire, convicted on the previous day of manslaughter in the third degree, was put to the bar for sentence. The prisoner stated to the Court that the testimony given against him had been false, and that he stabbed the deceased only in defence against an assault made upon him with an old sword.

The Court then proceeded to remark that it was sad to see a young man, hardly twenty-one years of age, placed in a position like that of the prisoner. It was to be hoped that at the expiration of his sentence he would have determined to reform his course of life. The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner be confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of three years and six months.

THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDER—BUCHANAN PRONOUNCED INSANE.

The examination in the case of Buchanan, the Twelfth-street murderer, then proceeded. When the prisoner came into Court, the most affectionate greetings were exchanged between him and his mother, and other female relatives who were in attendance. He and they were moved to tears. The prisoner, during the examination, sat with the listless appearance of a little child, constantly changing his position as if fatigued with sitting. On Friday, while he was waiting for the examination to commence, he sat beside the prisoner Hoebreitter, who had just been sentenced to prison for life, on a conviction of murder, and he fed himself in extracting the handkerchief from the pocket of the latter prisoner, who, discovering the depredation, checked its progress with an apparent feeling that he was suffering "insult added to injury." A few minutes later, when one of the officers of the Court passed before Buchanan with his handkerchief visible from his pocket, the prisoner manifested a strong propensity to lay hold of the tempting linen.

The first witness introduced on Saturday was *Mrs. Buchanan*, mother of the Prisoner—She stated that he was between eighteen and nineteen years of age; witness has five other sons and two daughters; the prisoner has been subject to epileptic fits since he was twelve years of age, having had as many as sixteen or seventeen fits a day during some of that time; he commenced having these fits shortly after attending a course of psychological lectures, at which he was experimented upon, and was deemed a good subject; he attended the lectures unknown to his parents; he often has fits in the street, and is brought in by policemen; he had been once or twice at the Hospital on Randall's Island; the fits had a bad effect on his mind; making him irritable at times, and foolish and silly at others; he had a voracious appetite, and was allowed to cook for himself whatever he liked, through fear that any restraint put upon him might induce a fit; he never could learn anything at all at school; so other children of the witness suffered from any similar disease, though she herself had an epileptic fit about two years ago; she thought that on the morning of the murder he had a fit; he appeared as he always was seen to after one of these attacks, his eyes being swollen and having a wild staring look.

The prisoner's father was then called, and testified to the same effect as the mother had done.

Drs. Simpson and Ogden testified, as on the previous day, that from the description given of the prisoner he was of unsound mind.

The jury then rendered a verdict, under the direction of the Court, that the prisoner was of unsound mind. The Court thereupon ordered that he be committed to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, when William Duncan, an Indian for murder, will be brought to trial, which will probably occupy the attention of the Court for the rest of the week.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, before Judge MCCUNN, the following sentences were imposed:

Antonio Cordova, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, sentenced to State Prison for two years and three months.

William Montgomery, who pleaded guilty of petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James D. Coutts, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to State Prison for two years and three months.

Henry Walsh, who pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

William Preston, who pleaded guilty of petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Edward Hampsen, who pleaded guilty of petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John H. Pray, who pleaded guilty to petty larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and pay a fine of $100, or stand committed in default thereof.

William Ferguson and Charles Ackerson, who had pleaded guilty to an attempt at robbery, were sentenced, the former, three years and nine months to State Prison, and the latter, whose young wife and child were beside him, to the Penitentiary for one year. A cloud of witnesses gave Ackerson a good character, and it further appeared that he was laid into his present difficulty by others older in crime.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases were taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Joseph Townsend, John C. Noe, John Nolan.

For Forgery—Warren Banning.

For Embezzlement—Louis Prayer.

For Burglary—John Miller, *alias* Curly, George Abrams, *alias* Gunlun.

For Grand Larceny—Thomas Fleming, Arthur Graham, John McDonald, John Epinton, Henry Ward, William Rogers, James Carey, Elizabeth Cowing.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Andrew Shaney, Andrew Ryan.

United States Circuit Court—Jan. 26.

Before Judge Smalley.

SENTENCES.

Gordon Lafitte, convicted of being engaged in counterfeiting, was sentenced to be imprisoned for five years in the State Prison and to pay a fine of $1.

James Herbert and thirteen others, of the crew of the ship *Industry*, were brought up for sentence. Mr. DUTILH, their counsel, moved on arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment did not allege that the offence was committed wilfully. The Judge overruled the motion, holding that the word "wilfully" in the statute was not a word descriptive of all classes of offences under the statute, but of only that class which specifies that the offence may be committed "wilfully, unlawfully, and by force," and did not apply to that part of the section which specifies that it may be committed "by fraud, threats or intimidation."

The counsel then read affidavits in support of a mitigation punishment in accordance with the jury's recommendation of the accused to the mercy of the Court.

Judge SMALLEY, after some impressive remarks in relation to their offence, sentenced the three ringleaders to be imprisoned six months in the State's Prison, and the eleven others to be imprisoned for thirty days in the same place.

James Morris and twenty-three others of the crew of the *Stag-hound*, who pleaded guilty to an endeavor to make a revolt on board, were also brought up. Affidavits in mitigation were read by their counsel giving details of alleged ill treatment of the crew by the officers. Very strong affidavits as to the good character of one of the crew were read, one of them being signed by 160 residents of Salem, Mass., and his counsel, Mr. CHOATE, urged strongly his good character, and that he had only been led into this reprehensible position by the influence of others and a yielding disposition, and argued that on the facts, as they appeared by his own statement, and by that of the officers of the ship, his offence was of the lightest character and merely a technical one in refusing to do duty on board. Morris, the ringleader, by whom the second mate was stabbed in the affray, so that he died in a few days, and the first mate, literally stabbed also, was called up for sentence separately. The Judge spoke at some length of the circumstances of the case, and those especially which marked him as chiefly guilty, and sentenced him to the highest term of imprisonment fixed by the statute, to wit, five years, and to a fine of one dollar.

Four of the remainder were sentenced to be imprisoned two years and six months, and to pay a fine of a dollar. Seventeen others were sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment, and a dollar fine; and the two others who had done nothing more than to refuse duty, to thirty days' imprisonment, and a dollar fine.

All the crew had already been imprisoned ten months, having been in confinement since the occurrence.

Extension of Central Park—Power of the Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Application to Confirm the Report of the Central Park Appraisers—The decision in this case announced by Justice BARNARD, was stated in the TIMES on the 24th inst.

His Honor has now rendered a written opinion which, for the present, disposes of the matter of the proposed extension of the Central Park.

It will be remembered that the Commissioners initiated the proceedings for the purpose of extending the Park, agreeable to the Act of 1859, conferring upon them the power so to do, by causing Appraisers of the land to be taken, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, who thereupon entered upon their duties.

Subsequent to such appointment, the Commissioners, by a resolution of the Board, suspended these proceedings, but the Appraisers, notwithstanding such discontinuance, completed their report, and presented it to the Court for confirmation, it being urged on the part of those whose property had been taken, that the Commissioners had no power to suspend the proceedings.

His Honor, however, now decides that the Commissioners had such power, and hol is that prior to the act of 1859 the power to initiate and suspend proceedings relative to the opening of public streets, &c., was vested in the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York; but, by the act of 1859, this power, so far as concerned the Central Park extension, was conferred by the Legislature upon the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

That the Commissioners, having the power to suspend the proceedings for the extension of the Park, and having exercised that power, the motion to confirm the report must be denied.

His Honor has not yet determined the question as to what costs shall be granted in the case, or whether the amount shall be determined by the Court, the Clerk of the Court, or a Referee; and to determine this point, the case is adjourned to Saturday next.

POLICE REPORTS.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Officer Randall, of the Third Ward, yesterday arrested two boys, named John McDermott and John Dignon, whom he found in Mr. Wm. S. Naplar's fruit-store, No. 247 Fulton-street. The rogues had entered by forcing the basement door, and McDermott first explored the premises, leaving Dignon to watch against a surprise. He returned from the place, reporting that he could find nothing but fruit, and advised his confederate to make a search, hoping he would meet better success. Dignon had made his investigations, and was ascending the cellar steps on his return, when the police appeared, at sight of whom McDermott, who was holding the cellar door, slammed it down and ran. He was captured after a short race, and upon returning to the store, the officer found the other lad lying helpless at the bottom of the cellar steps, having been struck on the head by the door when his confederate slammed it down. Justice KELLY committed the prisoners for trial.

AUDACITY OF A PICKPOCKET.

Michael Kelly, a tailor, living in Forsyth street, was committed to prison yesterday, on a charge of having picked the pocket of Mr. Caspar C. Childs, of Macdougal-street. Mr. Childs was about to enter Wallack's Theatre, on Saturday evening, and had driven opposite the entrance in a sleigh. As quickly as he alighted from the vehicle, the prisoner approached him, threw his arms about him, and managed to steal his pocket book, containing a $3 bill and a check for $500. An alarm was given, and Officer Donohue arrested the thief, but the property could not be found upon him, and it is supposed that he handed it to a confederate.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN A CELL.

Early on Sunday morning a colored woman, named Harriet Everson, was arrested as a vagrant, and locked up with her child—a little girl five years old—in a cell at the Sixth Ward Station-house. They had not been long in confinement, when the attention of the attendant was attracted by the singular screaming of the child. He ran to the cell and found that the wretched mother had placed a cord round her daughter's neck for the purpose of strangling her. The little creature was nearly suffocated, but the cord was cut and she revived. Justice KELLY, before whom the woman was taken, sent her to prison.

AN ORDER TO BE DISREGARDED.

On Saturday night the office occupied by Mr. H. F. Clark, on the 2d floor of No. 51 Cortlandt-street, was broken into and robbed of $40 in silver coin. The burglar also made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open an iron safe, and in his disappointment he sat down and penned the following to the injured owner: "Leave the safe key for me when I come again." He got away, and the Police have no clue by which to find him.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 26.

$1 000 Treas. Notes.	102¾	150 Erie R.	s10 35
1,00 Virginia 5s. &c.	78	350 do.	s10 35⅛
5,000 N. Carolina 6s	78⅜	100 do.	36⅛
4,000 Brklyn City 7s.	100	60 Hnd. Riv. R.	45
6,000 Erie R. 1st Mtg. Bs.	105	50 do.	h7 45
4,000 Erie 3d Mtg. Bs '83	85¾	50 do.	b15 45
2,000 Virg. So. 2d Mtg. Bs	54	50 do.	44⅞
5000 Cent. R. Bds	86	250 do.	44¾
3,000 La C. & M. L. R. Bs	19	25 Harlem Railroad.	16¾
11 000 Erie 7 P. M. Bs	75	100 do.	16⅞
2,000 Ill. & M. Telegraph Bs	67	220 Mich. Central R.	57¾
10,000 Ill. & Q. R. Pref. Bs	92	170 do.	5 ⅜
1,000 T. & W. 1st m	44	50 Panama Railroad.	114
18 Bank of New-York	92	60 do.	113¾
10 Bk. of Commerce	94¾	100 Ill. Cent. scrip.	s10 80
15 Bk. of St. of N.Y.	90	100 do.	s10 79¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank	94	150 do.	c 80
55 Hanibal & St. Jo.	88	50 Galena & Chic. R.	72⅝
50 do.	b30 87⅜	250 do.	74⅛
50 do.	s30 87	10 do.	72¾
100 do.	b15 87	50 do.	72⅞
50 do.	b10 87	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	31¾
700 N. Y. C. R.	80	450 do.	31⅞
450 do.	b5 80	10 Chic. & R'k I. R.	97¾
100 do.	b30 80	100 do.	b60 58
50 do.	b30 79¾	450 do.	57⅛
150 Mich. S. & N. Ind.	18⅜	110 do.	b30 57⅝
20 N. J. Cent. R.	110		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Tr'y 13 P c N.	102¾	50 Harlem Railroad.	16¾
1 000 Tenn. 5s, '90.	74⅜	100 do.	16
2 000 Missouri 6s.	68⅝	50 Harlem R. Pre'd.	34⅛
2,000 E. R Conv. Bds.	71	25 do.	35⅜
1,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	75	30 Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	73
40 Pacific Mail S Co.	86	25 Panama R.	b10. 113⅛
100 do.	85⅛	6 do.	113¼
325 do.	85	400 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	79
100 Reading R.	b60 46⅜	100 do.	s10 79
50 Mich. Cen. R.	s.nwk. 57	50 Gal. & Chic R.	s.nw. 72
100 New-York Cen. R.	80	800 Clevs & Tol. R.	31⅜
400 do.	s30 79⅜	400 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.	57¼
200 do.	79⅝	200 do.	s60 57⅜
100 do.	b30 80	50 do.	b30 57⅝
20 Erie Railroad.	36⅜	100 do.	b60 57¾
5 do.	37	100 do.	b10 57¾
30 E. R. Assented Stock	36⅜	100 do.	b10 57⅞

MONDAY, Jan. 28—A M.

The Trade of the past week was fairly active in the Import entries and Export clearances, but a large share of the former continues to go into Bond, and general complaint is still made by the Importers of light sales, considering the stage of the season usually devoted to supplying the country with Goods for the Spring business. With some sections of the South there is next to no trade at all in Dry Goods, and only a very partial business in general merchandise. With Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and the Northwest there is a moderate amount of sales making, and the City retail trade is reported fair. Later in the season, the Northwestern States will probably increase their purchases on a pretty liberal scale, as their Produce continues in demand at good prices, though the local currency entails a heavy exchange on New-York. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,415,287, against $6,186,311 same week last season, and the Export clearances of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to $2,756,311, against $1,499,853 same week last year. No Export of Specie is reported for the week. The receipts from England and California, the heaviest at the close of the week and entering into the Bank Averages but partially, are:

By steamship Arago	$382,000
By steamship City of Washington	535 000
By Havana steamer	73 000
By California steamer	1,246 000
By steamship Niagara, Boston	1,080,000
Total	$3,316,000

The Banks transferred to the Sub-Treasury through the week, over and above the disbursements of that office, $3 585,056, the present balance being raised to $5,751,298 against $2,166,242 at the close of the previous week; so that the Bank line this afternoon, though on a rising average again, will scarcely equal the heavy return of $29,598,783 of last Monday. The addition of part of the new Treasury Bills awarded on Saturday week to the Loan column of a number of the large Banks, and the loans to other speculative takers of the Bills, returnable on demand, should tend to maintain the average of Loans and Discounts last returned, but in other respects the line is understood to be running down. The Treasury negotiations have made Money fairly active at 7 ℔ cent., while the continued free receipts of Gold from England have advanced Exchange on London to 107 ℔ cent. The business in Discounts outside of Bank is dull from the absence of a choice selection of paper of high grade. The classification is more than usually strict, owing to the private extensions said to be going on in the jobbing trade, and a number of failures in several branches of business since the New Year, and if collections should not improve later in the season, further deficiencies of this nature are apprehended in March and April. The Importers, as a class, are generally well prepared to extend every reasonable indulgence, their own balances abroad being pretty well provided for, and their present serious complaint being of dull sales from their incoming stock of goods.

Having completed, some days since, our Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, for the *calendar* year 1860, we now return to our usual comparison of the monthly and weekly returns for the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning with the 1st of July last, from which date to the 31st December, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise amounted, by the abovementioned tables, to.....$112,376,000

Add four weeks in January	17,613,996
Total since July, to date	$229,989,996
Against same time, 1860	132,843,235
Decrease since July 1	$2,853,239

The Export clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from 1st July to 31st December were.....$59,624 000

Add four weeks in January	10,370,091
Total since July 1 to date	$69,994,091
Against same time, 1860	41,921,761
Increase since July 1	$28,072,330

The Export of Specie from New-York from the 1st of July, 1860, to tha present date, is.....$20,611 408

To same time previous fiscal year	37,642,200
Decrease since July 1	$16,430,792

The Receipts of Specie at New-York from the 1st of July last, to the present date, are:

From California	$21,219,897
Foreign ports direct	14.781 000
Foreign *via* Boston	3 364,000
Total deliveries	$39,364,897

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

Loan of the United States of 1874	95@94
New-York Central	82¼@78¾@80@79⅛
New-York and Erie	49⅛@34⅛@36⅜
Reading	47⅛@45⅜
Rock Island	62@57⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	35⅛@33⅛
Michigan Southern	16⅛@15⅜
Michigan Ceotral	60⅜@57⅛
Toledo	37⅛@34⅛
Galena	74@70⅛@73@72⅛
Illinois Central	87⅛@79
Panama	117@112
Pacific Mail	93⅛@95⅝
Missouris	69⅛@68⅛
Virginias	76⅛@76
Tennessees	75½@74⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	95@96
Hudson River	49¼@44@44⅛
Harlem Preferred	40⅛@38⅛
Burlington and Quincy	78@73
Harlem Common	16⅛@16

The course of the Stock Market reversed the order of the previous week, which was an active and rapidly rising one. Last week business was dull and prices declining. The fall has been more gradual than the advance, and nearly all descriptions are still higher than two weeks ago. A prominent exception is Pacific Mail shares, which went down at the close of tha week to 85½ ℔ cent. The cause is assigned to some disappointment felt by the more speculative shareholders that the dividends are not to be made quarterly instead of half-yearly. No such change was ever promised by the Board of Management, but as an impression obtained that one or more prominent Directors favored it, the contrary determination in regard to the February quarter is said to have caused dissatisfaction and a few forced sales. The increased favor shown in Congress for the Overland mail to California may also influence the future of the stock, so far as the prospect of a renewal of a liberal Government subsidy is concerned. Panama shares have sympathized to some extent in the decline. In New-York Central, which as usual leads the speculative movement of the Exchange, a moderate business was done after the first decline on Tuesday, and the market at the close established a reaction against the stock of 2¾@4 ℔ cent., compared with the best price of Monday. On Erie the reaction at one time was nearly 6 ℔ cent., but a continued steady demand for the Cash Stock gave more steadiness to the price, and subsequently advanced it to 36¼ ℔ cent. The foreclosure of the old Corporation takes place to-day, and as soon as the reorganization is completed, the Stock Exchange dealings will embrace the new Preference Shares, and also impart more activity to the new Assented Shares. The Stock at present dealt in here is the old Common Shares, not yet assented to the plan of reorganization, while on the London Exchange the business is done altogether in the Assented Stock. The Second Mortgage of the Road has again advanced to par, as it will very soon be paid off or voluntarily extended under the new organization. The First Mortgage is in request, at 105 ℔ cent. The common Bonds, which are to pass into a preference Stock, are selling at 65 ℔ cent., including 14 ℔ cent. accumulated interest, which will also be capitalized. The Shares of the Illinois Central, which have been rapidly advanced, because of their scarcity for delivery, to 15@18 ℔ cent. above the London currency, have returned to 79 ℔ cent., as against 87½ at the beginning of the week. The price here is still 10 ℔ cent. above the last London quotation, being strengthened by a knowledge of a very heavy and encouraging gain in the January traffic of which the English holders have yet to hear. The Construction mortgage of the road shows firmness at 95@96 ℔ cent, because of the liberal collections in the Land Department, which gradually absorb the principal and stop so much of the interest of this mortgage, as the money is realized. Hudson River shares have reacted about 4 ℔ cent., and Harlem Preferred about 2 ℔ cent. On the previous upward speculation in Rock Island, Galena, Michigan Central and Toledo, the *Bulls* realized to a considerable extent early in the week, (and at tha close of the week before,) and gave the market no special support up to Saturday afternoon, when the reaction on Rock Island amounted to 5 ℔ cent.; on Galena, 1½; on Toledo, 2½; and on Michigan Central, 4 ℔ cent. The shares of the Michigan Southern, of both classes, have been unusually quiet, the Guaranteed falling back to 33¼ and the common to 15½ ℔ cent. In State Securities, there was some business near the close of the week in nearly all the Southern descriptions, but without marked inclination to press sales. In Federal Fives the transactions are few and unimportant, attention being directed to the Treasury Bills bearing from 10 to 12 ℔ cent., which are reselling on the basis of about 9¼@9⅝ ℔ cent. interest. The statement by Secretary DIX of the prospective wants of the Department, and the resource, which will be left to the incoming Administration after the 4th March, of issuing $14,000,000 Funded Stock, bearing 6 ℔ cent., have strengthened confidence in the temporary paper of the Government and a further recovery in its credit to 6 @7 ℔ cent. is only prevented by the non-settlement of the sectional question between the North and the Border States of the South, at Washington. Whether such a good understanding between Virginia, Pennsylvania, New-York, &c., would immediately restore the Gulf States to their allegiance to the Union, or not, the impression is that the General Government would be comparatively disembarrassed of this question—leaving time to heal the other troubles which are involved. The general market at the close on Saturday was very dull, the business of the day being in amount much below the usual daily average. Both the weather and the telegraphic prognostics of further outbreaks at Charleston or Pensscola were against an active speculation, although some of the advices from Washington in private hands speak confidently of a peaceful solution, so far as the joint agency of the great middle States can effect it.

The Atlantic Mutual Marine Company, whose fiscal year ended on the 31st December, have, as usual near the close of January, put forth their annual statement of business. We find it in the following points:

Earned premiums, 1860	$4,511,000
Losses paid	$2,419,000
Return premiums and expenses	609,000—3 028,000
Resulting insurance profits	$1,513,000
Add from other sources	61,000
Apparent net income of year	$1.574,000

Upon this a scrip dividend of 35 ℔ cent. has been declared to policy holders of 1860. And as the whole means of the Company now amount to $6,646,000, notice has been given that the scrip certificates of 1859 will be paid off on the 5th February. The investments of the Company are:

In Federal, State and City Stocks	$2,666,000
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2 378,000
Loans on Stocks and Mortgages	1,190 000
Cash and Miscellaneous	412,000
Total means	$6,646,000

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
Jan. 25. Philadelphia	⅜@ ½
Jan. 25. Baltimore	⅜@ ½
Jan. 25. Boston	Par.@1-10
Jan 23. Detroit	1 @ 1¼
Jan. 24. Pittsburgh, Penn	2½@3
Jan. 22. Waterford, Penn	2½@3
Jan 24. Cleveland	1 @ 1½
Jan. 24. Wilkesbarre, Penn	1½@2
Jan. 22. Montreal	⅜@ 1
Jan. 22. Milwaukee. Wis	4 @ 4½
Jan. 22. Chicago, Ill	5 @ 5⅜
Jan. 24. Richmond, Va.	5⅜@ 5½
Jan. 24. Norfolk	5 @ 5⅜
Jan. 23. Charleston, S. C.	3¾@ 4
Jan 23. Columbia, S. C	3¾@ 3¾
Jan. 22. Montgomery, Ala	3 @ 4
Jan. 24. Washington, D. C.	1¾@ 1⅞
Jan. 21. Nashville, Tenn.	2 @ 2½
Jan. 15. Galvaston, Texas	2 @ 2½
Jan. 22. St. Johns. N. B	1 @ 2
Jan. 21. Columbus, Ga	1½@ 2
Jan. 23. Bellefontaine, Ohio	1 @ 1⅜
Jan. 23. Indianapolis, Ind	1½@ 2
Jan. 21. Selma, Ala	1 @ 1⅜
Jan. 15. Houston, Tex	⅜@ ⅝
Jan. 23. Cincinnati, Ohio	½@ ¾
Jan. 24. Fredericksburgh, Va	2¾@ 2⅞
Jan. 15. New-Orleans, La	Par.
Jan 15. Mobile, Ala	Par.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien (Milwaukee and Mississippi) Railway Company is now fully organized, and in possession of the entire property of the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, purchased at the recent sale under a decree of the United States District Court for Wisconsin, at a cost of $7,500,000, and paid for by:

First mort. 7 ℔ cent. 30 year bonds	$2 556 000
First class preferred 8 ℔ cent. stock	1,095,400
Second class preferred 7 ℔ cent. stock	1.096 800
Common stock	2,761,800

The officers of the new Company are: President—L H MEYER. Vice President—John Catlin. General Manager—James C. Spencer. Superintendent—William Jervis. Secretary and Treasurer—William Taintor. Directors—L. H. Meyer, John Catlin, W. Schall, William P. Lynde, Allan Campbell, John Wilkinson, H. L. Dousman, George Smith, N. A. Cowdrey.

The arrangement reduces the old first mortgages (on the Eastern, Western and South Wisconsin sections,) from 8 to 7 ℔ cent., and converts the other classes of debt into preference shares, leaving the old common stock to come in at a scaled rate of about 60 ℔ cent., to make up the basis of $7,500,000. The selection of Mr. L. H. MEYER, of this City, as President of the new organization, is deemed a fortunate one for all the interests involved.

The English, French and East India mails by the *Niagara*, at Boston, were received at the New-York office on Saturday night. The news was mainly anticipated by telegraph from Halifax. We add, however, as interesting at the present time, the latest returns from the great banks in London and Paris. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending on the 9th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,737,397	Decrease £3,528,500
Other deposits	15.477,425	Increase 2 252.931
Rest	3.285 418	Increase £38,340
Government securities	10,019.721	Increase 531,553
Other securities	21.499,766	Decrease 1.336,717
Notes unemployed	5.518,115	Decrease 381,700

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,453,800, being a decrease of £57,795, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,175,384, showing a decrease of £477,453 when compared with the preceding return. Part of the loss in Gold was in small sums paid out on the January dividends on the Public Stocks. It is stated that subsequent to the return a further sum in Silver would be withdrawn for the East Indies. The following is the monthly official account of the Bank of France for Jan. 10:

Cash and Ingots	f.376,022,254
Cash at the Branch Banks	273,617,423
Bills due to be paid to-day	446,219
Bills becoming due in Paris	291,325,755
Bills in the Branch Banks	317,270 222
Advances on Coins and Ingots	20.440,780
Advances in the Branch Banks	1,562,100
Advances on French Securities	24 878,400
Advances in the Branch Banks	14,746,300
Advances on Railroad Shares and Bonds	46,360,400
Advances in the Branch Banks	29,097,300
Advances on Credit Foncier Bonds	652,300
Advances in the Branch Banks	343 300
Advances to State by Treaty, 1848	35 000 000
Rentes of the Reserve Fond	12,980,750
Rentes, disposable Funds	53,708 840
Rentes immobilized, (law of June, 1857)	100 000,000
Hotel and Furniture of the Bank	4 000,000
Real Property of Branch Banks	6,110.389
Expenses of Administration	89.019
Sundries	6,478,148
Total	f.1 315 047,916
Capital	f.91,250,000
New Capital	91,250.000
Reserve Fund	12 980 750
New Reserve	9,125,000
Reserve Immobilicre	4,000,000
Profits to be added to Capital	1 514.755
Notes in Circulation	778,905 425
Notes to Order (Post-bills)	6,161 077
Bills payable at Sight	8 893 532
Acc. cur. of Treasury Creditor	52,183 (61
Various accounts current	675.359 908
Various Branch Banks	32 240,567
Dividends to be paid

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SICILIAN VESPERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AS IT IS—VARIETY—LA TOUR DE NESLE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—TIPPO SAIB.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—ELOPEMENT, OR THE LEAR OF PRIVATE LIFE. Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDARELLA AND HER SISTERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Louisiana State Convention, on Saturday, passed the ordinance of secession, in the same terms in which it was originally reported from the Special Committee of Fifteen, to whom the duty of preparing it had been intrusted. The vote on its passage stood, 113 for to 17 against it. A delay ordinance, proposed to be substituted for the Committee's report, was voted down on Friday by a large majority. It was the evident intention of the leaders in the Convention to discountenance delay in every possible manner, and the final action was pressed with almost indecent haste. As an evidence of a determination to disregard even the wishes of the people of the State, it is only necessary to say that a proposition to submit the ordinance to the popular vote was voted down, 84 to 45. The resolution accompanying the ordinance, declaring the right of free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries by all "friendly powers," was passed unanimously. The Convention then adjourned to meet again in New-Orleans on the 29th. Six States have now declared their connection with the Union dissevered—South Carolina on the 20th of December, Mississippi on the 9th of January, Florida and Alabama on the 11th, Georgia on the 19th, and Louisiana on the 26th.

The most unfeeling outrage which has yet been perpetrated by the Disunionists was committed at New-Orleans on the 11th inst. A party of Louisiana State troops under command of Capt. BRADFORD, took possession of the United States Marine Hospital about two miles below the city. The patients in the Hospital, numbering two hundred and sixteen, were ordered to be removed,—those who were convalescent, immediately, and those who were confined to their beds, as soon as possible. The reason assigned for this inhuman action was that the authorities wanted the quarters for their own troops.

Considerable anxiety exists in Washington, caused by rumors that Gen. SCOTT has received fresh intelligence in reference to the design of the Disunionists to make a descent upon the Capitol. There is, probably, no foundation for the rumor, however, as no movement on the part of the veteran commander indicates any such knowledge, and Mayor BERRET scouts the idea of any danger of an attack. Belligerent threats also again reach us with regard to the new mission of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. There is very little doubt that she has gone to Pensacola—in which case the Florida Senators say there will be a collision. At all events, the President, it is understood, denies that she has gone to Charleston, and, as Pensacola is the only other place where her services are likely to be required, the inference is strong that such is her destination.

Only one branch of Congress was in session on Saturday—the House—in which the proceedings were quite interesting. Leave was granted to Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, to introduce a resolution instructing the Select Committee of Five to inquire as to the existence of any secret organization in the District of Columbia, the object of which is the seizure of the Capitol and other Federal buildings, and whether any officer of the city or of the Federal Government is a member thereof. The resolution met with considerable opposition, and caused the exhibition of some bad feeling, but it finally passed under the operation of the previous question. Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, in response to those recently passed by the Legislature of New-York. They assert that the people of Tennessee will unite with the South to resist invasion at all hazards. The President sent in a veto of the bill for the relief of HOCKADAY & LEGGETT, Army contractors during the Mormon troubles, and the veto was sustained by the House. Consideration of the report by the Committee of Thirty-three was then resumed, and speeches were made by Messrs. CLARK, of Missouri, GILMER, of North Carolina, and ALLEY, of Massachusetts. Mr. GILMER made a telling speech in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, in which he was very severe on Southern demagogues.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., states that it is positively settled that Mr. LINCOLN will start for Washington on Feb. 11, proceeding thence *via* Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati probably, Columbus, Cleveland and Buffalo, to Albany. Thence he will go to Harrisburgh direct, it is supposed, and so, through Baltimore to the Capital. Whether he will visit New-York and Philadelphia, is not known. The journey is to be accomplished in ten days.

Nothing of special interest was transacted by the New-York State Senate on Saturday. In the Assembly a resolution tendering to the President of the United States elect the hospitalities of the State, if he pass through it on his way to Washington, was adopted unanimously. Mr. FISHER introduced a bill authorizing the Supervisors of New-York and Kings Counties respectively to appoint two Ferry Commissioners, at their first meeting after May 1, who shall have power to grant licenses for the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn and sell them at auction for terms not longer than ten years; and directing that the Commissioners shall have full control of the management of the ferries. Mr. FULLERTON introduced a bill exempting widows and unmarried women from taxation on personal property to the amount of $2,000. The resolution referring the Governor's Message and the Virginia resolutions to a Joint Committee was adopted. The bill to provide for the better enrollment and discipline of the militia was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

Our correspondent, writing from Yeddo, gives an interesting account of the arrival home of the Japanese Embassy. During the whole of the protracted voyage of the *Niagara*, not a single accident occurred.

The mails by the *Niagara*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City on Saturday night. There is nothing new to report in European politics. English journals continue to be engrossed by the disturbed state of affairs on this side of the Atlantic, and seem sorely puzzled to decide whether we are bent on disunion or not. We give copious extracts from leading organs of public opinion—sufficient to show that secession is regarded with doubt and dread, and the establishment of a Southern Slave Confederacy with decided aversion. Another member of the English Cabinet, Sir C. WOOD, in a speech delivered at the Lord Mayor of York's banquet, had alluded to our domestic troubles, and had reiterated the earnest hope that they would not lead to civil war. The right honorable baronet thought it not a little surprising that, "while in many different nations have been struggling for liberty by unity, a great and free nation (meaning America) was abusing its liberty in order to effect a separation." It was said that the Canadian fugitive slave case, about which there has been so much said, will be removed to England on appeal, and will come before the House of Lords for ultimate decision, before ANDERSON is given up. The monthly return of the Bank of France, issued on the 11th inst., shows a decrease of bullion since the last return of fifteen millions of dollars.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Havana on the 19th, and from Nassau on the 21st inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings no news of importance.

The Sixth Anniversary of the Woman's Hospital of this City took place on Saturday. From its annual report, it appears that the receipts have been $8,958, and the expenses $8,558. One hundred and thirty patients were admitted, 99 discharged, 52 cured, and 41 relieved; two died and four were incurable. Addresses were made by Dr. GARDNER, Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, Hon HENRY J. RAYMOND, GEO FOLSOM, Esq., Dr. GREEN, Dr. COOLEY, and Dr. HOLTON. The surgical skill of Dr. J. MARION SIMS, which has contributed so much to the success of the institution, was universally acknowledged.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday, Judge LEONARD sentenced JOHN MCGUIRE, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, to State Prison for three years and six months. The jury rendered a verdict of insanity in the case of BUCHANAN, the Twelfth-street murderer, and he was committed to the State Lunatic Asylum. In the General Sessions, a large number of prisoners, who had pleaded guilty during the week to various charges, were sentenced to State Prison or the Penitentiary for terms ranging from six months to four years. The Central Park matter was again before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The Court rendered a written opinion, the substance of which is elsewhere given. The decision has been before published in the TIMES.

Saturday was a very dull day on the Stock Exchange, and prices in the afternoon rather closed lower than the average sales. New-York Central, 79½ @ cent. Exchange on London, 107 @ cent.

Prices of Cotton were quite firm; the reported sales amounted to 3,000 bales, about one-half *in transitu*. A good inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, which were quoted higher. The purchases for shipment were to a fair extent, mainly for Liverpool. Light transactions were reported in provisions, Molasses, Rice, Naval Stores, Hay, Hides, Leather, Metals, Tallow, Seeds, Spices and Fish. Hay, Linseed Oil, Sugars, Coffee and Whisky were in moderate request. The freight engagements were restricted, with 468 vessels of all classes in port.

Compromise—The Border States and the Union.

There is a very general demand for some measures of Compromise in order to save the Border States. Men who hold in disgust and horror the flagrant and baseless treason of the Gulf States, insist that the Border States may be saved to the Union by concessions on the part of the North,—and that every consideration of duty to them and to the Country demands that these concessions should at once be made. "Is not the Union worth so much as this?" is the pertinent and forcible question with which they press their requisition.

Now, we have nothing whatever to say against the spirit which prompts the query. We hold it in honor and respect. Nor do we intend to enter now upon any inquiry into the merits of the specific concessions by which it is alleged the Border States can be conciliated and induced to remain members of the American Union. If the Union can be maintained in its *integrity*,—if it can be reinstated in the loyalty and affection of the great body of the American people,—it would, most assuredly, be well worth while to make the largest concessions compatible with justice and the fundamental principles of Republican liberty. But if concession is merely to purchase the *form* of Union,—and we are to have no evidence that its spirit still lives in the communities that demand a price for their prolonged alliance, then we must frankly tell our brethren of the Border States, that the Union is *not* worth the sacrifice they demand at our hands.

We address ourselves to the Union men in the Border States;—and we must ask them to look beyond the immediate results of the compromises they suggest to the principles involved in this matter, and to the results which would inevitably grow out of them. These States assume the position of arbiters, or of mediators, between the revolted South and the loyal North. It is an honorable office,—there is none higher or more honorable on the face of the earth, if only it be discharged in that spirit of equal and exact justice which befits its dignity. But it must not be made the cloak for selfish objects,—nor can its duties be performed in a spirit of barter and in disregard of the high equities and far-reaching issues which the question involves. The Border States desire to save the Union. They must act, then, in the *spirit* of Union, with evident and proclaimed loyalty to its beneficent and supreme authority. They must not first take sides with its enemies, and then attempt, by throwing their weight into the hostile scale, to drive a bargain with its friends. A profound and sincere devotion to the Union *on the part of the Border States themselves*, is the only basis,—the sole condition on which their mediation or arbitration can be of the slightest permanent service to the great cause which they profess to serve. They may possibly patch up a truce by the narrower and more selfish policy which is commended to their adoption. But they cannot thus do what the sentiment and the welfare of the whole country demands, shall now be done—bring about a permanent settlement of the issues which disturb its peace and threaten its integrity.

It must be borne in mind that the extreme Southern States proclaim the right of any State to secede from the Union *at will*,—without the slightest regard for its supreme authority as a government, without reference to the forms by which alone the Constitution may be amended, in wanton repudiation of the obligations they have jointly assumed, and in utter defiance of the sentiment or will of their sister States. No intelligent man, North or South, can doubt that such a doctrine admitted into the written or unwritten Constitution of any country, renders such a thing as government impossible. It destroys the very essence and life of all government,—loyalty to the civil compact,—fidelity to obligations express or implied. It strikes at the root of the essential principle which lies at the foundation of our government,—that namely which gives to the will of the Constitutional majority of the people of the United States, expressed through prescribed forms and exercised through defined and strictly guarded channels and departments of power,—the supreme obligation of law. This is a matter which cannot be compromised. If we are to preserve the Union, only on condition that it may be destroyed at the will or caprice of any State, then it is not worth preserving. It ceases to be a government,—for it ceases to have authority. It may stand to-day,—but it may be overthrown to-morrow. It no longer commands respect, at home or abroad. Loyalty becomes a word without meaning, because the sentiment which it represents is without an object. We exchange that patriotic impulse, that sacred fire of love to our Country, which is the fountain and the life of all heroism—for a hesitating calculation of shifting advantage. The citizen no longer strides forward on the high road to which his country calls him. He gropes for the by-ways to which selfish and local profit point.

The Senators and Congressmen of Virginia have addressed to the people of their State a letter, advising them to *leave* the Union, as the only means of "preserving the hope of reconstructing" it. They are to go out, in order to be bribed back. But the very fact of their going out throws away everything of value which they have to sell. We want Virginia in the Union because of the loyalty, the fidelity, the conservative power which she will represent and illustrate. We deprecate her secession—not because of the physical power, the commercial advantages, the tangible values she will take with her, but because her leaving will destroy the principle, the authority, the governmental and ideal integrity of the Union which her great men in early days did so much to create and impress with the perennial majesty of their own unapproachable characters. If she leaves the Union she asserts thereby the right of secession; and that right thenceforward must be an integral, essential principle in any Union to which she may become a party. If our Union is to be "reconstructed" after that event, under her auspices, it must have this asp forever at its heart—within daily and hourly reach of its life. Such a Union, thus menaced, thus poisoned, we must frankly say, we do not desire. For it would give us nothing that makes government valuable or useful. It would secure us nothing but the privilege of living,—until some new price should be demanded for the privilege of living longer. If Congress were to adopt the Crittenden amendment to-morrow, and the Border States were to preserve the Union in return therefor,—two, five or ten years hence they might renew the experiment and plead this precedent as conclusive for its success. Concessions on such conditions—which involve such surrenders—become, from the very nature of the case, only provocations and motives for new demands.

The Border States, beyond all question, have it in their power to save the Union from the fearful peril which threatens its destruction. They can earn for themselves such a position of commanding influence in the national councils,—such a place on the page of history as few States have ever had an opportunity to achieve. But they must not suffer their spirit to fall below the dignity of the occasion, or the loyalty which it requires. They must not shatter the vase which they seek to preserve. They must not cheapen the Union which they hope to save. Rather let them magnify its value,—if they would magnify the estimate of their own service in securing its perpetuity.

We have more than once declared our belief that if the Border States would plant themselves firmly and immovably upon the Constitution, and in support of the Union, they would secure easily from the North, whatever concessions their own safety and the utmost stretch of right and of justice in their favor might require. The North hesitates, not because it is hostile to the South, but because it is loyal to the Union. It cannot, and it will not, make concessions demanded as a price for doing what no man and no State can refuse to do without incurring the blackest moral guilt, and which may be undone whenever the process may be profitably renewed. States that secede to-day for one reason, and are bought back, may secede to-morrow for no reason except to be bought back again. We do not mean by this any imputation upon the honor or good faith of Virginia, or Maryland or Kentucky, or any intimation that they seek to thus drive a thriving trade in the loyalty and forbearance of the Northern States. But they threaten to become Indorsers and partners with States that will. There is no extremity of disloyal baseness from which Florida and Mississippi and Texas, (if she secedes,) would shrink for the sake of achieving a temporary and selfish advantage at the cost of their sister States. The Border States owe it to themselves, first to brand the infamous conduct with which the brief career of Secession has already defaced the fair record of American history, instead of giving it their sanction, and laying the basis for its chronic repetition. Then let them proclaim their attachment to the Union, their devotion to the Constitution, and their determination to uphold and defend them as the guardian of our liberties and the guarantee of our common rights, and they will have laid a foundation on which Compromises and Concessions can be made, that will give stability to our national greatness and glory, instead of surrendering both to the caprice or the greed of the least honorable and the least conscientious members of the Confederacy.

What we ask of the Border States is that they shall evince some *love of the Union* on their own part, as the only possible justification for the Concessions which they demand on ours, as essential to its preservation. Why do they want the Union saved? Do they want it saved at all? Have they any feeling of respect and of reverence for it—any loyalty, towards it—any conviction that it is essential to their well-being? If they have, let them declare it. If they have not, why do they ask us to save it? Their attitude and the tone they assume, carries the idea that the Union has no value to them,—that it exists solely for the advantage of the North,—and that they confer upon the North a very great favor by consenting to let us save it for the present on certain conditions which they prescribe. They must understand that this is offensive to Northern sentiment,—that it alienates rather than conciliates. The recent Union speeches of Southern men in Congress,—the speeches of MILLSON and CLEMENS, of ETHERIDGE and NELSON,—the action of Maryland and Kentucky in declining to join the seceding States, have done more to create a feeling in the North of kindly regard for the South, and a disposition to make any and every concession which, with any regard to justice, they can possibly demand, than any other demonstrations of the day. And our friends in the Border States may rely upon it, that the Compromises they seek *lie in that direction*, and in that alone.

THE SOUTHERN WATER-LINE.—Scarcely a telegraphic message comes from the South, but we find in it a reference to the tears shed by some lachrymose patriot, over the virtuous necessity that has induced him to become a traitor. Every act of rebellion has thus been dramatically commemorated, and the world, we presume, called upon and expected to be touched by the briny spectacle. There are men, indeed, who seem to perpetually hold the sword in one hand and an onion in the other. Now, we have no objection to pathos in the abstract, nor to weeping as a private institution, but inasmuch as the greatest hoodles are usually the biggest blubbers, we protest vehemently against the exercise of one or the other by telegraph. Tears cost us, on an average, ten cents a piece, and we are decidedly of opinion that they are not worth it.

Health of New-York and London.

It was just as well for the credit of our City Inspector that he had not (as he says) the "official data of the mortality of London for 1860," before he made out his report on the health of the City for the past year, as it must have modified very materially his statement that "the difference of mortality either way (between New-York and London) cannot be very great." For, while the mortality of New-York shows an increase for the year of 1,065 over 1859, in London, on the other hand, notwithstanding the far greater increase of population, there is the most remarkable absolute decrease. In each successive quarter of the year the effect of the energetic measures of the medical officers of health has shown itself in a great diminution of the deaths. To mention only the last half of 1860: In the quarter ending Sept. 29, the deaths were *less* by 3,094 than in the corresponding period of the previous year, while in the last quarter of the year they were less by 1,109 than the corrected average mortality for a corresponding period during the ten previous years.

This remarkable diminution, too, is attributable to no other cause than the scientific labors of the health officers; consequently, it is evident that 4,203 persons entered upon this happy new year in London who would have perished during the previous six months but for the adoption of those sanitary measures by which the causes of death were removed.

The total deaths in New-York for the year were 22,710—being in the enormous ratio of 28 to every 1,000 of the population, while in London the ratio was only about 20 to the 1,000. These awful results in New-York, on the other hand, can be attributed to no other cause than the total *want* of anything like sanitary science in our health department. The Inspector, it is true, in his chronicle of the death-producing nuisances of the City, which he rehearses again this year in almost the same order and language that he did last year, complaining continually of his "lack of power to act" in regard to this, that, and the other nuisance; and in no one particular will be acknowledged that the shameful sanitary condition of the city is "the fault of the undersigned." Indeed, he seems to have power to act in regard to nothing, and it might be a matter of wonderment how a bureau manages to maintain such an extensive corps of employes, and dispose of so much of the public revenue with such a small show both of powers and practical results.

It is certainly ill becoming also in our Inspector to talk so sneeringly of the gentleman of the Sanitary Society, as "so-called sanitarians," while the health of London exhibits such a remarkable contrast to that of New-York—attributed by the authorities, too, entirely to the recent applications of sanitary science. Mr. DELAVAN ought to have too much good sense, and too keen a regard for the welfare of that important branch of the public service committed to his charge, to be jealous of the labors of others in the same direction. He should court the aid of science and professional skill, instead of sneering at any well-meant efforts to promote the public health.

WHAT MAYOR WOOD REGRETS, AND WHAT HIS CITY REGRETS.—We published on Saturday morning a telegraphic dispatch sent by Mayor Wood to Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia;—but as it deserves more than a hasty reading, we reprint it as follows:

"*Hon. Robert Toombs, Milledgeville, Ga.:*

In reply to your dispatch, *I regret to say that arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia* have been seized by the police of this State, but that the City of New-York should in no way be made responsible for the *outrage*. As Mayor, I have no authority over the police. If I had the power, I should summarily punish the authors of this illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property.

FERNANDO WOOD."

Mayor WOOD has omitted no opportunity, for several years past, of expressing his "regrets" that he had "no authority over the police." That is at once a chronic complaint with him, and a source of steadily increasing satisfaction to the great mass of our people. Mayor Wood's "regret" in this instance is more specific. It is not that the law has been violated by the alleged seizure of private property; it is no private loss that moves his tears. It is that "arms intended for, and consigned to, the State of Georgia,"—a State which has repudiated the authority of the Union, and is engaged in preparations for active war against the General Government,—have been *detained* on their way to the hands of the men whose sole use of them was to be the destruction of the Union. This is what the Mayor of New-York "regrets." Does any man doubt, after such an avowal as this, that if Mayor Wood had control of the Police, we should have forthwith an active demonstration of sympathy with disunion in our own City? Do the merchants of this Metropolis—the bankers, the capitalists, the men of substance—who have everything to lose by the anarchy which lies at the basis of disunion, and who have been paying social court to this man under the fears which the crisis engenders—do they share his "regrets" that he has not power to punish such an "outrage" as this which he denounces with so much of fervid indignation?

Our rights, and those of the community at large, are of a different sort. We regret, with an added feeling of shame, that the commercial City of New-York, which owes so much of its greatness to the Union, should have for its Chief Magistrate a person who has fallen so low in the regard and esteem of the community that he is compelled, in his desperate quest of some small show of popularity, thus to pander to that slender sympathy with treason which sneaks out of sight in the remotest purlieus of a City which gathers into its bosom the reckless adventurers of the rest of the world. Time, however, will ere long deliver us from this reproach; and we hazard little in saying that, after this experience, even the madness of factious partisanship will scarcely be allowed to fasten such a Mayor upon us again.

STRIPES OF A NEW KIND FOR J. B. FLOYD.—The District of Columbia is happy in the possession of an intelligent and fearless Grand Jury—men true to their oaths of office and not shrinking from any of the duties entailed by their enrollment on the panel. As proof that this high praise is merited, we may refer to their recent presentments of JOHN B. FLOYD, late Secretary of War, on three charges—a general one of malfeasance in office, a special one of conspiracy against the National Government, and a third one of criminal participation with Messrs. RUSSELL and BAILEY in the abstraction of bonds from the Indian Trust Fund in the Department of the Interior.

Should Ex-Secretary FLOYD be as innocent as his friends have claimed, this action of the Grand Jury will be regarded as a favor, and he will use all the influence he may yet possess with his "old political and personal friend," District-Attorney OGDEN, to bring the presentments to speedy issue. Should he not pursue this course, however,—should he not surrender and give bail to stand his trial, or should the personal friendship of Mr. OGDEN refuse to find indictments against him, in conformity with the presentments of the Grand Jury,—then the public will be at no loss as to the only construction that can be placed on this "confession of judgment" by the non-appearance of the attainted party.

It would certainly be a novel spectacle, and one that could hardly fail to have a most wholesome public effect, if Mr. FLOYD would either surrender or could be arrested and placed on trial for the treble offences of malfeasance, treason and larceny. It would be a striking example of the equality of all citizens in the eye of the law, and of the blindness of Justice as to the social or political *status* of the offender on whose head the punishment of her sword had been invoked. If Mr. FLOYD be not conscious that overwhelming proofs of guilt exist against him, he will hasten to accept the opportunity of vindicating his innocence afforded by these presentments. The facts, so far as known, point to guilt, and guilt only; but, as the charitable presumption of law runs to the effect that every man must be considered innocent until legal proof to the contrary has been shown, we shall yet hope that the late Secretary of Civil War may avail himself of a trial by a jury of his peers to clear his name from the official, treasonable and pecuniary infamies with which it is now associated.

England and a Southern Confederacy.

The following paragraph from the London *Times*, of the 10th inst., fully justifies our disbelief in the authority of the Toronto *Leader*, or of any other journal, to assert that "it is the intention of the English Government to acknowledge the independence of a Southern Confederacy as soon as it is formed." Refering to a speech recently delivered by Lord PALMERSTON, and printed in our impression of Thursday, the *Times* says:

"The third topic dwelt upon by Lord PALMERSTON is the future, if, indeed, we may not say the actual disruption of the American Union. While Italy is consolidating, America is disintegrating. That privilege of a single entire nationality which Italy is shedding tears of blood to obtain, America is flinging recklessly away. *The Southern States expected sympathy for their undertaking from the public opinion of this country. The tone of the Press has already done much to undeceive them, and if anything more is required, they have the assurance of our disapprobation from the person whose public station gives him the right, and whose intuitive sympathy with the feelings of the nation gives him the power better than any one else to express its opinions.* We most sincerely echo the hope that, if disruption there must be, it may be free from the horrors of a fratricidal war, and that in ceasing to be fellow citizens, the North and the South may not cease to be friends. We cannot help feeling that this is a more proper tone to adopt, in presence of the great calamity that is impending over the American people, than the flippant and hollow attempt of Mr. SEWARD to persuade the American people that the danger of disruption is imaginary; that all is love and concord where all is really hatred and animosity; and that a compact which is actually broken is not in the slightest danger of being set aside."

The *Times*, in this expression, only echoes the *wish* of every right-minded person in the United States;—but wishes cannot control the current of events. Nothing but the most profound alienation of sentiment,—amounting to absolute animosity, between the two sections, can render disunion possible. Nor can any man fail to see that if this sentiment of hostility is strong enough to rend the Union asunder, it will also be strong enough to plunge the two sections into war. It is still possible, in our judgment, to prevent a permanent disruption of the Union. But we do not conceive it possible, after such disunion, that the North and South should long "continue to be friends."

MEDICAL CHARITIES IN NEW-YORK.—No City in the world is more munificent in its medical charities than New-York, and this Winter all their capacities are tested to the utmost. There are three principal classes of these charities—the dispensaries, cliniques, and hospitals. The clinique in New-York is a somewhat different affair from what it is in Paris: there it applies only to hospital practice before the medical students; but in New-York the clinique is simply a sort of improvised hospital, or rather consultation room, in the amphitheatres of the medical colleges, where the professors furnish gratuitous medical advice and treatment to any one suffering from any of the twenty-five hundred maladies which flesh is heir to, who are not ill enough to be admitted to the hospital, and too poor to employ a physician. Here the most renowned physicians and surgeons in the City daily give their services freely to the poor, and often perform even the most formidable operations. Over ten thousand persons thus received relief during the past year in the three great schools of the Metropolis.

At the five City *Dispensaries* medical and surgical service was afforded gratuitously last year to 135,235 persons—to whom 251,593 prescriptions (including the medicine) were also freely furnished. And, besides these, the homœopathic and other dispensaries have afforded relief to thousands. The *Hospitals* annually furnish relief to over fifty thousand persons suffering under every form and combination of disease, and at the present time they are nearly all unusually crowded. Bellevue, the largest charity hospital in the world, has over a thousand patients within its walls; indeed, so full is it, that the most pressing necessity exists for the speedy completion of the new charity hospital on Blackwell's Island. This, we understand, will be open in about a month, and will furnish much needed additional accommodations.

The admirable classification of these hospitals also adds infinitely to their value, both to the patient and the medical student, as diseases of every kind can thus be treated and studied inexhaustively. Thus, Blackwell's Island Hospital constantly furnishes to the student about two hundred patients, of both sexes, suffering under every form of syphilis; the State Emigrant's Hospital about seven hundred cases of accouchement annually; Randall's Island and the Child's Hospital exhibit the various infantile diseases; in the Ophthalmic Hospital and the Eye Infirmary over four thousand persons are treated annually, for diseases of the visual organs; while the surgical cases at the Broadway Hospital, the chronic cases at Bellevue, and the European diseases at Ward's Island, literally cover the whole field of pathology.

And yet, notwithstanding all this immense machinery for the relief of suffering, instead of a surplus of gratuitous medical relief, there are still large areas of available charitable effort in this very direction, not yet turned to account. Hundreds annually die without any medical treatment whatever, whose lives might be saved thereby. There can be no more beneficent mode of alleviating human suffering than by contributing to the support of these hospitals.

One of the good things done by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was to throw open freely to medical students, Bellevue and the other institutions under their charge. The fee system is now entirely abolished, and the large numbers who flock to Bellevue on Wednesdays and Saturdays (operating days) show that the privilege thus accorded, is fully appreciated by the medical students of New-York.

The Twelfth-street Murder.

When recently the public ear was shocked by the report of a murder in Twelfth-street, perpetrated with every circumstance of brutality, and while as yet even conjecture failed to point at the probable assassin, we expressed the opinion that the inherent character of the act was inconsistent with any other supposition than that it was the work of a lunatic. The subsequent arrest of ALFRED BUCHANAN, a half idiotic youth, and the facts elicited on an investigation by the Coroner, reduced that opinion to a moral certainty; to which on Saturday the verdict of a Jury in the highest criminal Court in the State added the sanction of a legal decision.

It will be seen by referring to our Court reports, that Judge LEONARD, in the Oyer and Terminer, has committed BUCHANAN—upon the examination of whose case the Jury had rendered a verdict of insanity—to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. While the law guards with scrupulous care against the inhumanity of putting on trial for his life a prisoner whose mental powers are not sufficient, or in a proper condition, to understand the nature of the charge against him, or to give such information to counsel as may be necessary for a proper defence, it will not suffer the administration of justice to be reduced to a farce, by allowing a merely conjectural, or inadequately proved insanity of the deliberate criminal, to stand between him and the just penalty of his crime. The propriety of Judge LEONARD'S course, therefore, in the present case, commends itself to the approbation of all who desire to see precedents established, in accordance with which the interests of public justice may at no time receive prejudice. On Friday, the trial of BUCHANAN'S sanity before the jury was commenced; and as the District-Attorney had no doubts himself of the verdict which ought to be rendered, the issue was about being committed to the jury, on an amount, and a kind, of testimony which left no moral doubt in the minds of any who heard it, that the prisoner was of unsound mind, when Judge LEONARD, with a watchful eye for the general interests of justice, as well as its specific application to the case before him, declared that though personally he had no doubt of the fact, yet the testimony, legally considered, was of such a character that if a verdict were taken upon it, a precedent would be established by which every murderer might escape on a similar plea. The physician had testified to having based his conclusion of the prisoner's mental condition partly on the statements of his parents and other members of the family, which had not been made under oath. The trial was, therefore, postponed until the following day, when the testimony of the relatives was taken by the Court, and the opinions of the experts were afterwards given thereon.

MESSRS. JARVIS AND CLARK OF THE COMMON PLEAS.—We regret to observe that the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, far from censuring the conduct of his deputy, Mr. R. J. CLARK, in certifying the correctness of the bills of EDWARD JONES & Co., for work done and supplies of stationery furnished to the Court, while the prices for such articles were still in blank, and to be subsequently filled up by the party most interested in making them as heavy as possible, seems rather inclined to adopt the cause of his deputy as his own, and to uphold him in an operation which the mind of every honest business man must at once condemn.

Mr. NATHANIEL JARVIS maintains that Mr. CLARK, his subordinate, was justified in signing and attesting the correctness of these bill, using the signature of Mr. JARVIS, for whom he acted;—that Mr. CLARK has been in the habit of doing this for the last seven years, and that the practice is a correct one. Mr. CLARK testifies that EDWARD JONES & Co. did supply all the stationery, blank-books and printing used by the Court of Common Pleas in the year 1859, and set forth in the bill certified; and further, that it is the habit of the stationer to the Court of Common Pleas to give items, but not carry out the prices opposite each when submitting his bill to Mr. JARVIS or his deputy for a certificate of its correctness; Mr. CLARK adding that this is the usual custom in all the Departments of the City and County Government, the Comptroller being the sole supervisor of prices!

Passing over the fact that according to the testimony taken by the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, the three Judges of the Common Pleas were unanimous in declaring that no such amount of stationery or printing had ever been, or could possibly have been, supplied to their Court; and ignoring also the standing complaints made by almost every lawyer who has practiced in the Common Pleas, that it is next to an impossibility to get a sheet of paper there during the trial of a cause, we confess our profound and increasing amazement as we contemplate the views taken by Messrs. JARVIS and CLARK of their duties to the public.

A certificate that goods to the amount of nearly $5,000 have been delivered, for which the City has to pay, is not—whatever Mr. JARVIS may think—such an ordinary piece of routine work—such a totally contemptible affair—that a clerk or subordinate can be safely allowed to use the signature of the officer who is alone responsible to the public. Nor—whatever Mr. CLARK may think—are the items in a bill of this kind of so little importance that the filling up of the prices can afterwards be safely intrusted to the commercial ideas of the vender only held in check by the supervision of Comptroller HAWS. What can the Comptroller possibly know of the quality and condition of the articles furnished? One kind of foolscap is worth twice as much per ream as another, while steel pens vary in value from ten to eighty cents per box. How is the Comptroller to check these possible variations of quality?

But can Mr. CLARK be right in telling us that this is the universal habit of all the Departments of the City and County? If so, we owe the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, through whose exertions this case was brought to light, a deeper debt than was at

first apparent; for by their ferreting out of this particular iniquity, we have now revealed to public condemnation a false and corrupting system, which is proclaimed to be of universal adoption.

A Fabrication Ex

THE STAR OF THE WEST AGAIN—A NOTE FROM DR. JONES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday morning, the 26th inst., under the head of "A Veracious Witness," you copied from the *World* of the 24th inst. what purported to be my examination before the Grand Jury, and in serted beneath it my card to the *Tribune*. By this means I am made to appear as having made answers to the Jury under oath, which I flatly contradicted in my card,—thus putting forth an impression to your readers that I had in effect been guilty of falsehood, if not of perjury.

I am as incapable of lying as I am of acting the part of a spy.

And I take this occasion to assert, and to defy contradiction, that no such *examination* as that reported by the *World*, and from which you made the extracts referred to about the *Star of the West, ever took place*. It was a low and contemptible fabrication throughout, false in every respect, and manufactured from the whole cloth. No questions were ever asked, and no such answers given.

It is a matter of surprise that a paper like the *World*, which commenced under such large professions of religious sentiment, should have allowed such a concoction of falsehood and nonsense to have appeared in its columns.

Please insert the annexed card, which was published in the *World* the day previous to your publication. Will papers which may have copied the *World's* bogus examination and your article, do me the justice to copy this exposition.

I trust that you will give this statement as prominent a place in your paper as that occupied by the objectionable notice. I am yours, very respectfully,

ALEXANDER JONES.

From the World of Jan. 24.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24 1861.

DR. JONES presents his compliments to the editor of the *World*, and begs leave to state that his examination before the Grand Jury, as published in your paper this morning, did not take place. The whole story was incorrect, including personal appearance, "silver spectacles," "South Carolina spy," &c. Not a single question, as stated in the *World*, was asked him, and could not, therefore, by any possibility, have been answered. It is well known, besides, that the Jury sit with closed doors, in whose presence no outsider is allowed, and only witnesses are admitted, and then one at a time. Will you have the kindness, in justice to him, to publish the foregoing, and much oblige him.

In justice to Dr. JONES, we beg to state that we had not seen the contradiction which he cites when we copied the report of his alleged examination. We copied that, because it never occurred to us that any respectable newspaper could deliberately fabricate a report, embodying question and answer, of a person under examination before any legal tribunal. We regret the injustice done him, and cheerfully take this mode of applying the only remedy in our power.—ED. TIMES.

A UNION MEETING.—A meeting is called for this evening at the Cooper Institute, to urge the necessity and duty of adopting measures to preserve and secure the integrity of the Union and the peace of the country. Its objects commend it to universal favor.

THE JAPANESE AT HOME.

Arrival of the Niagara at Yeddo, with the Japanese Embassy on Board.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA, YEDDO HARBOR, Japan, Nov. 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have only time to address you a few lines, stating that we have arrived safely and landed the Embassy without *one mishap*. Under the brightest of skies, early on the morning of the 10th, the Japanese Government sent a fleet of small boats to land them—Uncle Sam's having been declined. All hands were busy getting up the baggage and whipping it over the sides into the boats; one-half was only taken on this day, which seemed to be enough for forty Embassies.

At about 11 o'clock, every thing being safely over, and the fifty-six attendants going click, click, up and down the port gangway into the boats provided for them, they shoved off. The ship was now quiet, and looked quite deserted on deck, but below a quantity of saki and dried fish was being consumed by the officers, waited upon by the Japanese Ambassadors. At length the time arrived for them to say good-bye, which was an affecting scene with some of them.

The officers were all assembled on the quarter-deck in undress uniform, with side arms,—the marines drawn up, and the yards were manned. SIMMA-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, first Prince, led the party, shaking hands with each officer as he passed, and most of them were shaken very hard. Among the Japanese officers I saw tears trickling down their faces; the artist was most affected. The most profound silence prevailed during their departure, until the salute was fired, and the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home;" after which the port rigging was manned and three hearty cheers were given; to this the Ambassadors waved their fans and stood erect in their boats. They were received on shore without ceremony, and proceeded quietly to their homes.

The President's letter has been delivered to the Tycoon, and he is delighted with it. An invitation has been extended to him, through Mr. HARRIS, to visit the ship; if he comes, it will be a thing unheard of before. Many of the high officers of the Government, however, are coming in a few days. A reception for the *Niagara's* officers by the Prime Minister, I understand, is now progressing, and will come off in a day or two. In the meantime, horses, sedan chairs, officers, attendants, and so on, are at our disposal free of expense.

We are quartered in a magnificent temple, and have every thing we could wish for to make us comfortable, with the exception of knives and forks—chopsticks being used in stead. The Embassy have been received by their Government in the most enthusiastic manner, and I have been informed by our Minister that they are now ready to send Embassies in the order that they have made the treaties with other countries.

A place is now being prepared for the reception of the presents sent out by our Government, but they are so slow to move, and so much ceremony must be gone through with, that I should not be surprised if we were detained here a month. When this Embassy embarked in the *Powhatan*, their friends had bidden them good-bye forever, believing that they never would survive the heat in crossing the equator.

It is quite cold here, the thermometer at 35° above.

The Prussian Minister is here, living on shore, but, as yet, has not succeeded in making a treaty.

I am sorry to say that there was a mysterious disappearance of spoons, forks, blankets, &c., belonging to Uncle Sam, which were used by the Embassy. Everything that was not screwed fast seems to have been taken. Let it go. After spending nearly a million of dollars on them I suppose they think it no harm to take everything that is left. It is rumored that a number of presents are being prepared for some of our officers; but I imagine from what has already come off in the eating line, they will not amount to much.

A walk or a ride on horseback through the streets of Yeddo is amusing. We are great curiosities, and at the end of every square an immense crowd is shut off by the gates across the street, when another one commences, and by the time we reach the next corner, it is swelled to an enormous size. Policemen, who go before us to clear the way, are relieved every two squares. The streets are, as a general thing, clean, but the houses are poor wooden shanties, with tubs of water upon every other one in case of fire. The new palace of the Tycoon is progressing finely, and will be a handsome building when completed. We have not seen a single man of the Embassy, up to this time, since they landed; everything is done through an entirely different set of officers. They said they intended to come off and bid us good-bye, but I doubt it very much.

This letter goes by clipper-ship to Hong Kong direct, and I have scratched it down in a very few moments, only saying enough to give you an idea how things are going. "SIONARA."

AMUSEMENTS.

The usual Monday performance at the Academy of Music will not take place to-night, in consequence of a ball, for which the house has been sub let. We say the usual performance, because whilst we have a season we naturally expect one on Monday, as well as Wednesday and Friday, but there seems a strong probability that we shall not long boast of having a season at all. The attendance last week, notwithstanding much musical and artistic attraction, was so discreditably small, that the associate artists are undoubtedly justified in closing the doors on any night they choose, and it is rumored that they will assuredly do so if the next night or two does not afford them greater encouragement. In the meantime, our friends on the other side of the East River are warming to the operatic muse, and showing by liberal attendance and kindly appreciation, that they do not regard the erection of a handsome building as the only thing that is necessary to the permanent success of their undertaking. It seems indeed at present as though Brooklyn would take the lead in supporting Italian opera, and New York sink into the condition of a mere dependence, a place where one or two performances may perhaps be given at certain favorable periods of the year. There can be no apology for the miserable neglect with which our Fourteenth-street establishment is treated. Hard though the times may be, they are certainly no worse in New-York than in the City of Churches. It is the disposition that is wanting here. Our Academy, with its legions of free-admissionists, is no longer a pet toy with the classes for whom it was erected, and the general public has never been reconciled to the restrictions with which it is hampered in regard to seats and stockholders privileges. It seems to be "played out." Our Brooklyn friends are of course jubilant over their novelty, and will for several seasons cheerfully support a good company and an enterprising management. These, it seems to us, they have fully secured in the present organization. The best of our established favorites are COLSON, PHILLIPS, BAIOCCHI, SUSINI and FAZZI; the most promising of *débutantes* is Miss HINCKLEY; the ables of Italian opera conductors is Mr. MUSIO; the politest of managers, Mr. GROW. To this competent list must be added the name of SIGNORINA ELENA, a young prima donna who is said to possess every qualification for success, and who will shortly make her *début* in a new opera.

The second performance of "Il Giuramento" was so dismally attended on Friday night that we can scarcely hope it will interest a large class of our readers to announce that "Il Trovatore" will be played to-morrow evening. Still for the benefit of the stockholders, the press, and especially of Miss HINCKLEY, who is to make her second appearance as *Leonore*, we announce the fact. A larger community will learn with pleasure that VERDI's agreeable opera of the "Sicilian Vespers" will be given to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and to hear that there will be three performances at the latter establishment and two at the Fourteenth street one, during the present week. Thus have the mighty fallen.

The business at the theatres during the past week has fluctuated with the weather, but when this has been fair there have been good audiences. No novelties, beyond those we have duly recorded in these columns, have been produced. At Wallack's theatre the "Lady of Tropez" is still the attraction, and appears to be enjoying the comfortable competency of a "run." Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S extremely finished impersonation of the hero is its chief merit. At Laura Keene's the "Seven Sisters" continue to draw crowded houses. Some additions have been made to the piece without in the slightest degree improving it. A new actor too—a Mr. ROGERS—has made his appearance in an *Asa Trenchard* part. We were unable to detect anything in his performance to raise it above the level of mediocrity, but much—for which he probably is not responsible—to expose it to severe condemnation. A certain breadth of illustration is excusable and even necessary in the stage Yankee of the present day, who is always expected to say what things are "like" in a vein of vulgar exaggeration. But the writer of the new Yankee part of the "Seven Sisters" is not only vulgar and exaggerated, but prurient and beastly in the suggestiveness of some of his likings. In moderately able hands some of these coarse indecencies might be covered with a veil of eccentricity, but Mr. ROGERS blurts them out with an unction which says vastly more for his will than his taste. We have noticed for some time that the actors and actresses here contribute their mightily mite to the new character of the piece under the impression, no doubt, that they are adding greatly to its success. These additions, as a general thing, are better calculated to draw forth a salacious leer than an innocent laugh. Miss LAURA KEENE, if she is true to her own interests, and to the enviable reputation for elegance and taste which it is her good fortune to enjoy, will immediately check this unseemly tendency to "gag," or, at all events, place it within decent bounds, so that all hateful it may not be actually loathsome. As for the three new scenes, the sooner they are replaced by three old ones the better.

One of the most curious characteristics of special talent is the unwillingness with which the possessor is apt to rely on it for success. Prof. ANDERSON, as a "Wizard," is admirable; he can delight and astonish an audience better than any other master of the Black Art. This, then, being his specialty, he inclines naturally to something else. On Tuesday he appeared before the public as an actor, playing the part of *Rob Roy* in the drama of that name, and doing it very illy. Of the many *Rob Roy's* who at stated periods help to make the MACGREGOR ridiculous he is the worst, because the tallest, the heaviest, and the slowest. It is due to the interests of humanity that we make this statement, and conjure the Professor to return to the paths of *diablerie* and the pursuit of the gun-trick. The drama was respectably cast, and the incidental and accidental music well rendered by Miss ANNIE KEMP, (who has a voice which is certainly worth cultivating,) Mr. BACKHOUSE BOWLES, (a fair tenor,) and Mr. AYNSLEY COOK, a capital baritone. The musical part was by far the best of the entertainment, and we are not surprised to hear that the artists who made it so agreeable are shortly to be combined into an opera troupe, with Mme. ANNA BISHOP at its head. A good English opera company is, perhaps, the only musical speculation that can be made to pay in New-York at the present moment. We are glad to find that Mr. ANCAUTZ is to be the conductor of the orchestra; it is a guarantee of its excellence. The season will commence in two or three weeks, with DONIZETTI'S opera of "Linda."—a mistake, in our opinion, for no anglicised version of an Italian opera will run sufficiently long to make it an object with the managers, whilst any new English opera would be sure to have a remunerative career. We are glad to see it stated that MACFARREN'S new opera of "Robin Hood" is to be introduced to our public by this company. Mr. FORREST has played on his usual nights, and to houses which must fully satisfy him of his popularity. "Richelieu" is the play selected for to-night. On Saturday afternoon Mr. RAREY gave his last horse *matinée*. A full account thereof will be found elsewhere.

At the Winter Garden, Mr. BOOTH'S houses, which at the opening were affected by the weather, culminated brilliantly at the close of the week. On this evening he appears in his great *rôle* of *Richelieu*, in which he first really grasped his present position. Mr. FORREST playing it also at Niblo's will afford an opportunity for comparison of the rendering of these two great artists, and will doubtless draw out all the admirers of both. Mr. CHAS. DILLON, whose very successful *début* at this house, on Thursday, led us to express the hope that we might see him again ere long at the Metropolis, has accepted an engagement at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, to commence in about three weeks. He has not been able to arrange for reappearing at the Winter Garden at present.

At the New Bowery Theatre, Mr. CHANFRAU has achieved one of his old-fashioned successes, and is of course the attraction for the present week. To-night will be played the local drama of "New-York as it is," "Variety," and the melodrama called the "Tower of Nesle."

The hippo-dramatic spectacle of "Tippoo Saib" will be played to-night at the Bowery Theatre for the last time, the occasion being a grand complimentary benefit to Mr. E. L. TILTON, and close of the equestrian and dramatic seasons. The frequenters of the theatre will scarcely neglect these manifold considerations.

BARNUM'S Museum offers a world of wonders, from the big front, weighing five pounds ten ounces, down to the What is It? Old ADAMS' Menagerie has been added this week, and will be open to the public free of charge. In the lecture-room, this afternoon, will be played "The Lear of Private Life," and in the evening, "The Lady of St. Tropez."

At HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S Minstrels, the "Returned Californians," and a new act called "The Pike's Peak Emigrants," with the usual musical entertainments, will be given this evening.

At Canterbury Hall BLONDIN, COWELL and OGDEN continue to be the leading attractions, and nightly fill the house to overflowing.

MUSICAL.—The Philharmonic Society, of New-York, will give their next concert on Saturday, at the Academy of Music. The sister Society, of Brooklyn, have the following pieces in rehearsal: Symphony in B flat, by GADE; Overture to "Magic Flute," by MOZART, and Overture to "Semiramide," by ROSSINI. At the rehearsal on Saturday the workmen upon the hidden stage, who were preparing for the night's opera, annoyed the performers exceedingly by their hammering, as did sundry silly boys and girls, whose sole idea of a Philharmonic rehearsal seems to be, that it's a charming place for a public flirtation. We had hoped that the experience of this annoyance at the New-York Philharmonics would have taught the sober Brooklynites better manners.

The second performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Saturday, was, if possible, more satisfactory than the first. The house was densely crowded, with the exception of the proscenium boxes, which are better calculated to bring the directors prominently before the public, and dazzle that august body with the spectacle of virtue, than to accommodate the public.

The chief interest of the night's entertainment consisted in the *début* of Miss HINCKLEY, of whom we have spoken before. On Saturday she was cooler, more calm, and in better voice than on the occasion of her first appearance here. Her acting was very fine, and her execution seemed to delight the eager ear of the fastidious inhabitants of the City of Churches. They vehemently applauded at every convenient opportunity; they showered her with bouquets, so that she was obliged twice to retire with her arms laden with floral tributes, and they called her out at the end of each and every act, that she might enjoy with them the universal glee. She was most ably sustained by Messrs. STEFANI, FERRI and COLETTI. To night, VERDI'S "Sicilian Vespers."

THE HORSE-TAMER'S FAREWELL.

Rarey at Niblo's, where he had a Long, Severe, and well-contested Fight with a very Naughty Horse, and who whipped.

Mr. RAREY has capped the climax and closed his performances—for the present. For several weeks past he has stirred up, with a very long pole, the equine circles of this metropolis, from which he has extracted fame and money. He deserves both, and he's got 'em. With deep regret, everybody, "rich men, poor men, beggar men and thieves," read that on Saturday afternoon Mr. RAREY would bid farewell to the Niblonian boards and go to parts unknown. As a natural consequence, despite the snow, the ice, and the "inclemency of the weather," all creation went to see him. The house was fuller than ever before, the people more anxious than ever before, and Mr. RAREY'S pockets were distended more than ever before.

As will be seen, the lecture was more than usually entertaining. The subjects were different from the old familiar stock, and on the whole we think the old nursery rhyme, which reads, "and the last was the best of all the game," was thoroughly verified on that occasion.

Mr. RAREY began as usual with *Cruiser*. *Cruiser* is worth a mint of money to RAREY. He is RAREY'S big thing. The Scriptural widow had a cruse, but RAREY had a *Cruiser*; hence RAREY, comparatively speaking, had the best of the widow. On no occasion do the public weary of *Cruiser*; they love to hear all about him, when Lord DOUGHASTER said, what RAREY said, and then what DOUGHASTER said again. This was told on Saturday, *Cruiser* was put through the motions, and fulfilled his mission to the letter. He was very happy, and apparently pleased with himself and his audience, for after doing all he was bid by his master, he volunteered several high and mighty performances on his own account, which showed that he still felt his oats, and considered himself as much a "man and a brother" as anybody.

Nellie Bly, a graceful, winning, pleasing and well-made colt, was the first new acquaintance of the afternoon. She had never been mounted by man, and was thoroughly unbroken in every sense of the term. On only one occasion her owner had, with care and patience, succeeded in straddling her back, but only to find that "what goes up must come down," and to ascertain with entire accuracy his length upon the ground. The nag was evidently unaccustomed to the rein, but RAREY soon, by "line upon line," by "little deeds of kindness and little words of love," taught her the way in which she should go, and rode her with perfect safety all about the ring, while, with unaccustomed quiet, she listened to the beating of the drum.

The Third-avenue Railway Company should henceforth be a synonym for Mercy. Talk about corporations being soulless—it's nonsense. No corporation without life could own and be responsible for such a beast as that which was next presented to the view of the audience. It was a four-footed Lazarus—sores, scabs, pustules and all. The neck was torn, the back and sides were covered with unhealed sores, and the legs were unnaturally swollen. Evidently dreading the sight of humanity, she squealed, snorted and kicked whenever RAREY approached her. It was not a pleasing sight, nor was it agreeable to the ear. Fear reigned supreme in the poor beast's brain,—no kindness, no gentleness, no kindly treatment had she ever met before, and it was with doubt and trembling that she witnessed her master's quiet and persistent soothing. After a while she joined the noble army of martyrs who have to RAREY acknowledge their weakness; and after being manipulated from muzzle to tail, was led out a willing and unresisting captive.

With the last horse RAREY had a long, severe and trying contest. A large, powerful, iron-gray horse, with flowing mane, sweeping tail and proudly stepping foot, he was indeed a subject, exciting to a tamer's ambition, and well worth the use of his utmost skill and power. His owner stated that he was not particularly bad—that is he had never killed any body—but he was absolutely unmanageable, so one could do anything with him, and he was considered one of the worst broken animals in the country. He was very high, very broad and very long. His eye was quick and full of intelligence; his ears, indicating bad blood, were long and unwieldy; his legs were well shaped and his manner was superb. If, in the fabled horse country, there is a modern Athens, this horse surely should be one of the solid ones of Boston—outside.

The contest did not at once begin. Mr. RAREY, who "knows horse" considerably, saw that he had one to deal with who was up to snuff, and would stand to his guns for some time, and for whom it was necessary to be every way to be prepared. At first RAREY petted him, smoothed him, cuddled him and stroked him. Then he slid his hand down to his hoof, and attempted to buckle the strap around the joint. For some time he was unsuccessful, but finally succeeded. The next attempt was to fasten the foreleg up; this Mr. RAREY usually accomplishes in half a minute, but on this occasion he was delayed at least an hour and a quarter. Time and time and time again did he almost accomplish his purpose, but time and time and time again was he foiled. It was evident that the horse knew what he was about, and what his opponent was trying to do. Several times RAREY succeeded in getting the strap around the leg, and the end of it through the buckle, but before it could be fastened the foot would go with terrific force to the ground, destroying in a second the work of many minutes. At one time it was done, the buckle was fastened, and all seemed secure, when, with an immense effort, the horse by his muscular power snapped the strap as if it had been straw, and stood quietly free again! Gradually he became excited, then angry, and finally frantic, while RAREY, whose pluck and strength are apparently superhuman, worked patiently to the end. It seemed to the spectator as if RAREY must be in great danger, as whenever the horse made the effort to free his leg, he would start violently forward. On one occasion, while RAREY was bending over the knee, the horse rushed forward, throwing him far out towards the centre of the ring, and then pranced proudly about the inclosure. Again, when his head was fastened by a leather halter to the fence, he snorted loudly, pulled quickly and breaking the strap, jerked the bridle from his head, sprang over the crouching form of his opponent, and ran around the ring as if attempting to jump over. This occasioned a half-suppressed exclamation of horror all over the house; the ladies occupying the front seats insisted upon going elsewhere, and one pious-looking individual, with long hair, green spectacles and black gloves, said, in agitated tones, "I would like to ask Mr. RAREY if there is any danger of the horse's doing injury to those in the dress circle," whereupon a series of catcalls, dry-ups and derisive laughter squelched him, put the audience in good humor, rested RAREY, and still further frightened the horse.

At this time, say three-quarters of an hour after the struggle began, the contestants were a sight to behold. RAREY'S hair was—well, not to be particular, mussy; his face was red, and his clothes were sawdust from the "nape of his neck to the slack of his breeches;" while the horse was in a completely perspiratory state. The water ran from him in streams, as it were, and if he had been ducked in the North River, he couldn't have shown fewer dry hairs than now. Still his spirit was unsubdued. He didn't care a "continental cuss" for RAREY, for the audience, for the proprieties of the occasion, or for the fact that 5 o'clock is the universal dining hour of Christians and metropolitans. Presently the little groom came in—for a while the little groom did well; but in a very short space of time we noticed the little groom, with remarkable but painful alacrity, pick himself up from the field of battle, and retire to parts unknown, where are rags, liniments and salve. How in the name of OTTIGNON—how in the name of the ancient gladiators—how in the name of muscle—RAREY was able to endure, is more than we can understand. He tied the horse by twisting his head far to one side, and running him rapidly around—but if it should fire the horse, why not RAREY?

After further struggles of similar nature, and with similar results, RAREY succeeded in running the strap through the circingle, and in that way fastening the leg. Subsequently, by drawing a second strap, he managed to secure the leg more firmly, but not until repeated efforts had proved unavailing. At last—and that "at last" always comes—he securely adjusted the strap, and then the second one, and then of course the game was up. The horse was soon down, handled, subdued, quieted and caressed. His spirit was not tamed, his fire and strength remained, but he acquiesced cheerfully in whatever was required of him, and played circus with RAREY to the astonishment and delight of all.

After apologizing for the delay—stating that it was owing to the breaking of the strap, and the fact that he was in too much of a hurry—Mr. RAREY thanked the audience for their patronage and attention, and announced that on Saturday next he will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, at which time he will tame several wild horses, exhibit Gov. SEWARD'S Arabian presents, and struggle with *Peacock* for the superiority of science over strength. This lecture, though prolonged to a late hour, was of the most exciting interest, and held the audience till its close. It demonstrated, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that the wildest, wickedest, most unmanageable and intractable of horses, must sooner or later yield to the potent influence of the little straps, acknowledge themselves mastered, and submit to the most unheard of familiarities.

Mr. Rarey Proposes to Give a Charitable Exhibition.

MR. RAREY TO COMMISSIONER DRAPER.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Jan. 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR: It is my purpose to give the final lecture of my present course at the Academy of Music, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 2. I propose to devote half the proceeds towards the relief of suffering widows and orphans in this City, and to place the amount in the hands of some honorable body, if agreeable, for such distributions as may be deemed most advisable upon consultation. Respectfully, your obedient servant, J. S. RAREY.

To SIMEON DRAPER, President Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections.

MR. DRAPER'S REPLY.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of this evening, announcing your purpose to give your final lecture at the Academy of Music on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 2, and proposing to devote one half the proceeds of the same towards the relief of suffering widows and orphans of this City, "is received."

Permit me, on behalf of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, to assure you of their entire readiness to cooperate with you in such a distribution as may be deemed most advisable, on consultation, and add the expression of their high appreciations of the liberality in this tender of your service in behalf of objects so worthy of this voluntary promoting of your charitable aim.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, with assurance of personal regard,

Your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, Pres't B. of C. C. & C.

To J. S. RAREY, Metropolitan Hotel.

Anniversary of the New-York Woman's Hospital.

The Sixth Annual Anniversary of the New-York Woman's Hospital was held at the Hospital, No. 83 Madison-avenue, on Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN presiding. Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY opened the proceedings with prayer. Mrs. DOREMUS read the Treasurer's Report, showing the receipts of the hospital for the year just past to have been $8,511 36, its disbursements $8,958 06, and the unpaid bills $726 88. Dr. SIMMS then read the Report of the Executive Committee, from which it appeared that the limited pecuniary embarrassments of the institution, compared with those under which it has labored heretofore, is mainly due to the increased number of paying patients, to the increased price of their board, to the Treasurer's systematic collection of the board dues in advance, and to a legacy of $500 left by Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER to the State Woman's Hospital, and loaned by the Board of Governors to the New-York Woman's Hospital. The patients however, are mostly persons dependent upon the precarious earnings of a husband or a parent, or upon their own little earnings or savings, and owing to the severity of the times they fear that it will be impossible for many to pay this Winter at all, and indeed there are some who are already alarmed on this account. Instances of this kind are stated in the Report, and one instance is mentioned of a patient who has hitherto paid regularly, but who now, from want of means, is no longer able to do so, and who has been transferred to the Free Ward of the Hospital, and there retained. The Executive Committee fear that there will be a falling off from the receipts of the institution during the ensuing Winter, growing out of this cause. During the past year 130 patients have been admitted, of whom 99 have been discharged, 41 permanently relieved, 52 perfectly cured, 2 deceased, and 4 incurable. The rest are still in the Hospital. The increased amount of donations of goods, provisions, &c., during the past year, has in some measure made up for the lack of pecuniary donations. The share of the Institution in the State appropriation to charitable institutions in New-York City has been lost, and the reserved fund, being the remains of $10,000 donated by the State several years ago, will not be more than enough to pay the next quarter's rent. There are at present in the Hospital 32 patients—17 paying and 15 free. The out-door patients still continue to come on Fridays in great numbers, to receive gratuitous treatment. The report contained, also, a list of the donations received by the Institution, and which were of many and various kinds.

The Chairman, after the report had been read, called upon Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY for an address, and the Raverend gentleman responded at length. He said that the Institution and its objects had always had his warmest sympathies, and he trusted that in future he would be better able to prove it than he had been in times past. The New-York Woman's Hospital, like other institutions of the same character, had been doing its good work noiselessly but effectually, as was shown by the Report of the Executive Committee. Patients had come there sick and weak, and despairing, and had gone away full of health and strength and hope. He had visited more than one of the patients lying upon their sick beds, whose hopes, long dormant, had been revived there, and who looked forward to the time not far distant, when they could return home cured. The minister of religion and the physician were they who most frequently witnessed such scenes, and it was right that it should be so, since our Savior himself was the Great Physician, not only of the soul, but of the body also. Mr. MONTGOMERY concluded by invoking God's blessing upon the Institution.

The next speaker was Dr. GARDNER, of this City. He contrasted the condition of woman in the early ages of the world with her present condition: she was then treated little better than a beast of burden, and was regarded by man as necessary only for the perpetuation of the species; while now she is cherished and revered. But woman did not owe her elevation to man, but to herself. Woman had been continually since then mounting towards heaven, and dragging the whole world after her. Woman had done much—very much—for man, but man had done comparatively nothing for woman. The manufacture of cloth by steam, and the invention of the sewing-machine, had done much to lighten her labors; and one man in America (Dr. SIMMS) had done much to relieve the physical sufferings, by discovering the means of curing a disease hitherto considered incurable. The whole world had sought the remedy, but America had found it. This might perhaps, pay the interest on man's debt to woman, but it would be very far from canceling the debt itself. The Doctor then read some extracts from a medical report, which he had been engaged in translating, bearing upon the general subject, and which contained testimonials as to the value of the discovery of Dr. SIMMS.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND was called upon by the Chairman, and he delivered the next address. He had always felt a deep interest in the Woman's Hospital, though he feared that he had indicated it but poorly. He knew more about its rise and origin than about its subsequent progress, because he happened to be at Albany when the subject was brought before the Legislature of the State, but he feared that its fate there only served to show that it is not Governments or to formally constituted powers that we must look for aid and encouragement for enterprises which simply benefit the race. The ladies engaged in the good work of conducting the Woman's Hospital needed no encouragement. It was not in man's power to apply to woman any such stimulant as that afforded by the healing of her own heart. It was women's nature to do good; she could not help being charitable. Wherever she might be; whatever might be her condition, rich or poor, it was her nature to be charitable. He thought that the anniversary meeting should, like other anniversaries, be held publicly, where the mass of the people could hear and be influenced by its appeal. It was neglected now because it was not brought before the people. The women, he had said, were most charitable, but he had faith in the men of our community, that if they knew the merits of the Woman's Hospital,—if they knew the benefits derived from it by the sick and suffering, they would not be backward in coming to its support. The speaker then expressed his own willingness to aid the institution as much as he could.

After a short address by Hon. GEO. FOLSOM, the Chairman called upon Dr. GREEN, who said he could not join in the general eulogy of the previous speakers upon those connected with the Woman's Hospital. He felt rather disposed to censure, and first of all, he would censure himself. He had not done his duty; other gentlemen connected with him had not done their duty, nor had the ladies, much as they had done, performed their whole duty. None of them had done as much as was in their power; if they had their Hospital would have been now built and in operation. He agreed with Mr. RAYMOND, that the proper way was to hold their anniversaries publicly, and bring the matter before the people.

Dr. COOLEY, of Tarrytown, said that although a stranger he wished to offer a few remarks. He agreed with Dr. GREEN that it was necessary for the friends of the Woman's Hospital to act. Many persons from his neighborhood, who had been patients in the Institution, could testify to the blessings conferred by it upon the poor and suffering. He felt that he had not done his duty in bringing the subject before the people, as the physician could do more easily than it could be done by others; but he would endeavor to do it in future, and he would promise the Institution an accession to its subscribers from the neighborhood of Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry.

After a few remarks by Dr. DAVID P. HALTON, the meeting was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY.

FIRES.—About 7 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the boarding-house No. 146 East Fourteenth-street, occupied by Dr. MCVICKER. Damage $50; fully insured.... On Sunday evening, about 7½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the front attic of house No. 117 Division-street, occupied by THOMAS RYAN. The damage amounted to about $300; not insured. The building was owned by JOHN F. THORNE, and was damaged about $150; fully insured.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Low to obtain, cheaply, full and authentic LISTS OF NAMES,

Classified according to TRADES, BUSINESSES, PROFESSIONS, &c., (including Farmers and Planters,) in their respective Localities, embracing ANY and ALL the STATES, TOWNSHIPS and POST OFFICES throughout the FEDERAL UNION, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, &c. Also, much useful information relative to CUBA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c., adapted to the

ADDRESSING OF CIRCULARS &c.

Address, *by letter*, GEO. BOWERMAN, *The World* Office.

Concentrated Leaven.

THE MAINSPRING OF A HOUSEHOLD.—"Concentrated Leaven," as prepared by EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, has been found a most judicious and valuable adjunct for improving bread, pastry, rolls and cakes. This compound when mingled with flour, will make a saving of 15 per centum.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING-MACHINES, with important improvements, at reduced prices. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

New Within Reach of All. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers &c., all complete. At REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair-Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bood-st.

DIED.

MORTON.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 25, of quinsey sore throat, EDWARD MALVILLE MORTON, youngest child of Robert Morton, aged 2 years 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 345 West 15th-st., on Monday, Jan. 28, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

KYNOCA.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, WILLIAM KYNOCA, aged 28 years

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 642 6th-av., on Tuesday, at noon. At 1 o'clock, his remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Buffalo, N. Y., and Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

KEARNY.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, EDWARD A., son of Philip R. Kearny, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, WILLIAM MORGAN, son of Thomas J. and Josephine M. Hall, aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from his parents' residence, No. 9 Boorman place, West 33d-st., between 9th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAYCOCK.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, KEZIA, widow of the late Samuel Maycock, in the 59th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 241 East 30th-st., near 2d-av., without further invitation.

LACOMBE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27, ELISABETH EDITH LACOMBE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Clinton place, on Wednesday morning 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

RICKERTSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, Capt. HUMPHREY RICKERTSON, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral services this day, Monday, at 12 o'clock, from Trinity Church, which his friends are invited to attend.

BRADFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, LOIS BRADFORD, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son George P. Bradford, No. 38 West 36th-st., without further invitation.

BUCKHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, JANE BUCKHAM, widow of the late Dr. Buckham, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral from the house of her son, George Buckham, No. 83 west 21st-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

CUMMINGS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 25, CAROLINE WILCOX, widow of Luther Cummings, aged 76 years.

SEAMAN.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Jan. 26, MARY ANN, wife of Christian H. Seeman, and youngest daughter of the late Christian M. Hartell, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 142d-st., third house west of 3d-av., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, Dr. CHARLES H. JACKSON, aged 60 years.

The Officers and Patriarchs of Lebanon Enc

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will this day add to their
large stock of
FAMILY GOODS,
One thousand pieces of superior
SHEETING LINENS,
From 25 cents to 40 cents per yard.
Also,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c.
Also,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
At manufacturers' prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open on
MONDAY, JAN. 28,
A large stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
of recent importation, suitable
for the present and coming
seasons—all of which will
be disposed of at
reasonable prices.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTH AND BEAVER
CLOAKS!
WILL BE SOLD AT COST!!!!!!
W. R. ROBERTS'
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHION,
NO. 252 BOWERY.

GREAT PANIC SALE,
MONDAY MORNING, at 10 A. M.,
AT KINZEY'S.
$20 000 WORTH EMBROIDERIES LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SKIRTS, YANKEE NOTIONS, AND FANCY GOODS,
CLOSING OUT AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

Wide Tarletons 10c.	French Flowers. 3c., spray.
Silk Illusions, 3c, 6c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Colored Illusions, 6c., 12c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Silk Lace Veils, 6c., 12c.	French Flowers, 3c., spray.

Fine Needlework Banded Collars, 12½c.
Fine French Muslin Collars, 12½c.
Fine Run-thread Lace Collars, 6c.
Fine Maltese Lace Collars, 12½c.
GREAT PANIC SALE
In Yankee Notions. Best Pins, 3c. paper; best Needles, 3c. paper; Sewing Silk, 9c dozen; best Hooks and Eyes, 3c.; Hair pins, 2c. bundle; Spool Cotton, 1c.; Fine Twilled Tape, 1c. roll; Buttons, 4c. gross; wide Skirt Braids, 4c.; Linen Tapes, 3c.; Linen Serpentine Braids, 3c; Gilt Hair-pins 6c., with quantities of other goods in the same department cheap.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

Fine Twist Nets, 6c.	Wool Clopets, 3c., 6c.
Chenille and Twist Nets, 12½c.	Merino Hose, 10c.
Rich Bugle Nets, 18c.	Ribbed Hose, 9c.
Large Chenille Scarfs, 12½c.	Wool Hoods, 6c., 12c.
Fancy Chenille Scarfs, 6c.	
Childs' Heavy Cotton Hose, 2c.	
Childs' Woolen Hose, 3c.	
Cmts' Ribbed Half-Hose, 5c.	
Children's Cotton Gloves, 2c.	
Infants' Woolen Boots, 2c.	
Woolen Jackets, 25c.	
Fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12½c.	
Gents' Lined Silk Gloves, 15c.	
Ladies' Lined Silk Gloves, 18c.	

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS.

Kid Gloves, 6c. a fine lot black Kids 25c.	
13,000 pairs best 3 Button Gloves in the City, 25c.	

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 6c	
7,000 Fine Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c., 4c.	
Ladies' White Linen Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c.	
Ladies' White French Lawn, fine, 8c., 6c.	
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 8c.	
Gents' Bosoms, fine plits, 12½c.	
Gents' Bosoms, very fine, 15c., 18c.	
800 Fine Worked Sets, closing 2c., 3c., 50c., 63c.	
5,600 Worked Bands, 5c., 8c., 12c., 18c.	
2,800 Ladies' Fine Trimmed Muslin Cuffs, 12½c.	

GOODS 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Wide White Figured Laces, 6c.
Fine Linen Edgings, per dozen, 12½c., 15c.
White and Black Silk Edgings, 1c., 2c.
SILK VELVETS, 12½c. a piece.
Trimming, Bonnet, and Sash Ribbons, cheap.
Silk Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
Rich Bonnet Strings, 12½ yards long, 31c.
Large quantities of other goods contained in the two stores all closing out at equally low prices.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

EMBROIDERIES AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Still further inducements will be offered
On MONDAY, Jan. 28.
200 pairs French Needle Worked Sleeves, at $1 the pair.
100 Handsomely Trimmed Sets, (in boxes,) at $2 75 the set.
200 Bracelet and Brochs ditto $3 to $3 50 each.
100 French Worked Collars, $1 75 the set.
100 "Prince of Wales" ditto, $1 50 to $2 25 the set.
100 Ladies' Embroidered Chemise, only $2 50 each.
100 Ladies' Embroidered Linen Chemise, only $6 each.
150 Holland Pinafores, 25 cents each.
150 Holland Pinafores, 38 cents each.
100 Holland Pinafores (embroidered colors,) $1 each.
50 Trimmed White Diaper Pinafores, 75 cents each.
200 Infants' Night-Gowns, $1 each.
100 Infants' Embroidered Robes, from $1 50 to $10 each.
200 Infants' Revere Skirts, from 50 cents to $3
Infants' Shirts, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, $1 each.
Ladies' Night-Cops, at 50c., 75c., 80c. and $1 25 each.
French Worked Bands, only 25 cents each.
EDGINGS, INSERTINGS AND FLOUNCINGS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

POPULAR TRADE.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
TO GIVE FULL EMPLOYMENT TO THEIR OPERATIVES,
Are willing to make up their stock to measure, at a very great reduction from their former prices, viz.:
Coats from $15. to $20 EACH,
Waistcoats $4.
Trowsers, $6.
No. 57 Walker-st.

RICH FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
FROM $15 TO $20 EACH,
(Value $25 to $40.)
RICH VELVET FLOUNCED DITTO,
ONLY $25 TO $30 EACH,
(Value $40 to $60.)
Being the balance of stock.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DECIDED BARGAINS
In REAL RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS; real HUDSON'S BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS, AND CUFFS; REAL ERMINE MINK, and other Furs.
THE BALANCE OF STOCK.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make large additions to their
POPULAR STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c. &c.,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c., in every variety,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Are now offering Merino and Silk Under Garments, New Styles Scarfs, Ties, Umbrellas, Suspenders, at an immense reduction.
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY
Are offering, EVERY MONDAY, Remnants of Cloths and Cassimeres, New Styles, at half the cost of Importation, suitable for Cap-makers and Shoe Dealers
No. 57 Walker-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED 12½ CENTS.—WINTER goods selling off cheap; zephyr hoods, Gontags, scarfs, leggins armlets mittens, scarfs and gloves; saxony yarns, dress trimmings and buttons, French and wool wadding, small wares and fancy goods; trimmings cheap, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 26th and 25th sts.
SHEPHERDS.

AT C. J. CUSHMAN'S—THE VERY BEST KID Gloves (none better) in this City. We have just received an assortment of all colors and sizes, price 63 cents. No. 563 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or washing; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' dresses. or would take a regular waiter's place; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, a good situation for a most excellent and respectable young English girl, as chambermaid and nurse; she has been well trained, and is very efficient in every respect; she has the best of City reference. Address WALL, Box No. 573, Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking perfectly, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman wants a situation as cook—understands French and American cooking thoroughly—immediately in a private house. Apply at No. 258 East 15th-st, near Avenue A, third story, Room No. 14, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two competent girls, who lived in the City of London and also in this City, situations in one family—one as first-class cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; the other as waitress and chambermaid, and to take charge of the silver; wages, $10 and $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat, intelligent young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2 days, at No. 115 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has six years' City reference from one family; is willing and obliging has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Uelon-court University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—A situation is wanted for a nice, tidy, sober, honest, industrious, capable and obliging girl; she is a good cook and laundress, and understands all kinds of housework; she has good City references, and will take a place either in the City or country, at moderate wages. Apply at D. ELMORE'S Select Agency, No. 294 4th-av., bet. 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or waitress; she understands the doing up of linens and muslins in good style; has good City reference; no objection to go out of the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY neat and respectable girl, who lived 3½ years in her last place, with a highly respectable family in this City, from whom she can get an excellent recommendation, wishes to get a situation as nurse, or can take a situation as chambermaid and waiter laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, all of which she can do well. Apply at the Select Female Employment Agency, No. 291 4th-av. D. ELMORE, Manager.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands and will take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would wait on a lady; understands hairdressing perfectly; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY RESPECTable young married woman, a situation as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 168 East 22d-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY SUPERior woman, with two years' reference, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, baker, washer and ironer; is also an excellent chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful; can enter her situation this day. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY desirous of procuring a really smart, reliable, capable servant girl that is highly recommended, for either City or country, at moderate wages, to do cooking, washing and ironing; or general housework, can be suited by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE AND variety, incindi. g French and German, may be found at the Employment Society's office No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place a few doors east of Broadway. (formerly Bible House.) French and German languages spoken.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, (single;) is an experienced man, and thoroughly understands his business, and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and industry; always attends to his duty in the stable with punctuality and economy, has good City reference. Address R. S. N., Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America. is a most competent groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has good City reference. Call, or address, at No. 79 Sheecker-st for I. E., or a note addressed to Box No. 291 *Times* Office will be promptly attended to.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent man, who thoroughly understands flowers, fruits and vegetables; is a first rate grape-grower, had in the last place one of the finest graperies in the Union, with grapery and green-house; is a married man, with no incumbrance; can be well recommended from his last employer. Call, or address by note M. L. Y., at No. 9 John st., Messrs. McIlvain & Young's seed-store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man that understands his business; can take charge of a carriage and horse and harness; is a careful driver; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address C. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Protestant single German as gardener and farmer; understands green-house grafting and botany; good reference will be given from his last employer. Call at No. 218 West 37th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent Frenchman as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Notes addressed to L. M., care of Mme. A. Alvinet, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, stating where an interview can be had, will receive immediate answers.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF A RESPECtable family, having received a good education, and speaking well three languages, desires to accept the position of waiter in a family. He has served six years in his last place, and possesses the best references. He has no objection to travel, or to go in the country. Address by letter E. M., No. 2 White-st.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer in a private family; has long city reference from most respectable families. Can be seen for two days at No 62 University-place, near 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO DO THE cooking and washing in a small family on Staten Island. Apply on Monday, between the hours of 11 A M. and 2 P. M., at No. 2 West 36th-st., corner 5th-av.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted two Protestant women—one to cook, wash and iron; the other for chamberwork and waiting. Good references required. Apply at No. 115 East 17th-st.

AN INVALID NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTant to attend on an invalid lady; she must know something of nursing; also, of housekeeping, and be able to read aloud, well. Apply, by letter only, to No. 171 West 23d-st. Address C.

A DENTIST WANTS A YOUNG MAN OF good address and education, who can speak German or other foreign languages, to learn dentistry in all its branches; he must be able to support himself for one year. Address, stating age, qualifications and references, A. C., Dentist, No. 422½ Broadway, Broadway Post-office, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the places is of great extent and beauty. Will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

AT SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—OPPOSITE THE Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr Taylor's,) a pleasant and convenient residence, suitable for persons doing business in this City. The house is three stories, with wing attached, containing in all about 14 rooms; was built about three years ago in the most substantial manner. Attached is about six lots of ground, well supplied with fruit, shrubbery, and a good garden. The horse railroad cars pass the door every few minutes to and from Jersey City Ferries. No place in the vicinity of New York offers the inducements that Bergen does to those who desire a good home, good society and good health. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises or to
JAMES P. JONES, No 12 Malden-lane.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and village sites, a great variety, with boat hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large, commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 65 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built first-class City house, desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No 32 Dey-st.

FARM.—WANTED TO RENT, BY AN EXPERIenced English farmer, a small farm in a good state of cultivation; would have no objection to work a farm on shares. Address, stating location, A. C., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New Jersey, for sale and exchange. E. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board by a private family, at No. 145 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References given and required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 185 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders. For particulars apply at No. 113 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., apposite Schermerhorn-st.

A DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH PANTRIES, hot and cold water, gas, &c., can be obtained, with superior board, on moderate terms, at No. 118 East 14th st., near the Academy of Music. Also a room for two gentlemen.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR three grown persons and three children. Price not to exceed $100 per month. Address ROBERTS, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHICAGO CHICAGO CHICAGO
PROPERTY. PROPERTY. PROPERTY.
For sale very low, and on liberal terms of payment, Some of the most central business property in the CITY OF CHICAGO, Illinois. Improvements first class and large income from rentals
Also, several pieces of central productive property, in the same city, to exchange for New-York City property, Stocks or General Merchandise. Address MILTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office, giving name and address.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 36th-st., near 4th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to
MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in the Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of DARELL HOOKWOOD & CO. No. 227 Washington-st. New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms
S. REDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SIXTH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—45x100 feet; easterly side of 6th av., above 76th st. Inquire of GEO. W. DEVOE, 5 and 6 Jefferson Market

TO LET.

WANTED TO RENT.
A number of houses, varying
From $500 to $1,500 per annum.
Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No 1,241 Broadway.

BONDED WAREHOUSE TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large, fire-proof, four-story store No. 185 South st., two doors below Jamesslip, well suited and situated for a general and commission warehouse; with spacious attic, and cemented cellar under the whole; dimensions, 33 by 150 feet, with double entrances on South and Water sts. Apply on the premises.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Wall st., on or before Feb. 1 next, for leasing for a term of years the premises No. 77 Franklin-st. The lease will be required to erect a building thereon, costing not less than $15 000. For further information, inquire of T. J. GLOVER.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 70 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2 800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR part of a new four-story and basement building on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th aves.; size of building 41 feet front by 86 feet deep. Facilities for manufacturers unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises, No. 116 West 27th-st.

TO LET.—HOUSES TO LET.—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The first-class three story houses, No. 124 West 48th-st.; also, the fine brown-stone house No. 31 West 45th st.; low to good tenants. Inquire at No 31 West 45th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET.—THE FRONT PART OF THIS FIRST-class house No. 328 West 22d st., a first class street, six rooms besides pantries and closets; very desirable for a small, genteel family. Inquire of Mrs. DURKIN, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x100, and engines 1,000 horse power.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLS have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIST, ROSSINI MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $75, $80 $100, $150, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Buffalo
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.
Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 203 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.
G. C. DOBSON,
No. 159 Varick st.,
New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL, PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufactures for 32 past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 821 Broadway.

A GREAT SACRIFICE TO REALIZE CASH.—For sale, a 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, with round corners, superb carved legs, elegant carved mouldings, beautiful rich tone, made to order, by celebrated City makers, and fully warranted. Price $200 Can be seen and examined at the private dwelling, No. 676 6th av., near 40th-st., for four days, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

BARGAINS TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF COOPER & ATHERTON—By order of Judge Leonard, Supreme Court.—One Rosewood 7-octave Piano-forte for $135; original price, new, $300. Ten others, with fancy cases, carved legs &c., just finished, for about $150 each. Dealers and others will please call, in order to close the business. Apply at No. 358 Bowery.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

J. & C. FISCHER, No. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No 345 West 28th-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT PANIC PRICES.—I will sell first-class new and second-hand pianos, fully warranted, lower than any house in the City. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased, at
CHAS. J. BATTS', No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD TAKE A FEW pupils on the piano forte, either at her residence, or at the residence of the pupils. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 128 East 27th-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SEVEN-OCTAVE piano-forte with the privilege of purchase, for the use of which the subscriber offers the loan of $100. Address PIANO, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane

JUGGED HARE, ROAST BEEF AND YORKSHIRE pudding for dinner to-day. For sale, English fisgerig hares, Yarmouth bloaters, Epping sausages, English cheese, bacon pickles, &c. Elizabethan Ale Lunch Room No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. T. RICHARDSON, Agent. Dunlop's XX Troy Ale, in fine condition, on tap; also in half-barrels, for family use.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of one of the best female physicians the world ever produced; and is just the remedy needed by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays all pain and spasmodic action, corrects acidity of the stomach and regulates the bowels. Moreover, we assure every mother it is perfectly safe—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak thus confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use of it for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New-York Ladies' Visitor.*

MOTHERS

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, disease in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of the female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.—*Dressing Room Companion.*

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

THE STRONGEST BOND OF UNION
EVER YET INVENTED,
NOT ONLY BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH,
BUT ALSO
BETWEEN YOUTH AND OLD AGE.
READ FOR YOURSELVES.
ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

C. J. WOOD, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and gratification to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle in hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronise an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used, and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of those few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy.*

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in nine cases of ten they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well-known contributor, Finley Johnson, Esq., has experienced the benefit of its application, and joins with us in speaking of its virtues. Let all try it and bald heads will be as rare as snow in Summer.—*Baltimore Patriot*

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors.
No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and fancy-goods dealers

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGE.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache;* of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache;* of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache,* sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*

For the treatment of either class

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Urbah V. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage sale.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth-mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1858, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 19, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts' stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, tolls, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[Continued from First Page.]

lution because of the fewness of the members then present.

The SPEAKER—The question is now on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, (Dem.)—I object to the resolution.

Cries from the Republican side "Too late."

Mr. KUNKEL—I announced my intention to object to it long since. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania indulged in some remarks reflecting on this side of the House, and as he desires some one to take the responsibility of objecting to the miserable imposition or reflection on the people of Maryland, there is one here to object, and I am he.

Mr. GROW—I called the previous question.

Mr. BRANCH—I said I could object until the Chairman came in, but I have since been informed that the resolution was agreeable to him.

Mr. KUNKEL—I have my rights on this floor, and they cannot arbitrarily be taken from me by any man. I have a right to object to the resolution under the rule as soon as I could get the recognition of the Speaker. I will never relinquish my rights. I repeat my objection.

The Speaker said he would not attempt to deprive the gentleman of any right, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania demanded the previous question before the gentlemsn from Maryland was recognized by the Chair.

Mr. KUNKEL—I was on the floor.

The SPEAKER—But the gentleman was not recognized.

Mr. KUNKEL—I am aware that the geotleman who occupies the Chair is not well disposed toward me at any time.

Calls from the Repuhlican side to order.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) wanted to offer an amendment.

Mr. GROW—I have demanded the previous question.

Mr. CRAIGE, amid much confusion indicated his amendment, that the Committee further inquire by what authority troops were stationed on the southern side of the Capitol. Was it to control the proceedings here at the point of the baycnet and the mouth of cannon?

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee in response to the Legistature of New-YORK, concluding with the following:

"Whenever the authorities of the latter State send a military force to the South for purposes of coercion, the people of Tennessee will unite with the South to resist such invasion at all hazards."

The resolutioos were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Spesker laid before the House a message from the President, returning, with his objections, the oil for the relief of HOCKADAY and LEGGETT. Amoog other things, the President says the bill which was passed at the last session, but which he had not time to examine before the adjournment, appropriated $40.000, and that the bill now vetoed appropriated twenty thousand additional, or $59,576. The hill involves important principles which, if recognized, will take large sums out of the Treasury.

Mr. BRANETT advocated the bill. He did oot care how much was required for the payment of the claim, if it was right.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Ren.,) said this bill was in relation to mail service and no subject ever excited more discussion or investigation than this one. The veto was a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the President, though the President had exercised an unquestioned constitutional right, if he thought the bill was wrong. But there were strong legal claims for the amount proposed to be appropriated. The veto should not be sustained.

Mr. BRANCH sustained the President in thus performing his duty.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, (Dem.,) and other gentlemen, made remarks on the subject.

The question was taken oo the passage of the hill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and it was negatived 81 against 67—not two-thiros, as required by the Constitution in such cases.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) spoke. He set out be declaring, we are in the midst of revolution. He traced the history of the Slavery agitation—which commenced at the time Missouri was admitted into the Union—and referred to the several compromises which had temporarily restored peace; hut since the Republican Party had been formed the country had been disquieted, and the evils resulting from agitation of the question have culminated, and now it depends on the next party to say whether the Government shall endure and the Union be preserved. State after State has withdrawn from the Confederacy, and these vacant seats apeak with an eloquence commanding the attention of all parties. The South never attempted to take from the North any constitutional rights in the Territories or affecting property or personal liberty. He defied the proof. He spoke of the agressions of the North on the South, including the Personal Liberty bills, of the organizations to steal slaves and prevent their recapture. Southern soil, too, had been invaded, and efforts made to create servile insurrection, with all its attendant horrors. Besides, Mr. LINCOLN was opposed to the exclusion of negroes from the potls, and had expressed an opinion that "the Union could not stand half slave and half free."

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said Mr. LINCOLN was not in favor of disunion.

Mr. CLARK replied it was found in the remarks he had quoted.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought the gentleman was mistaken.

Mr. CLARK said he would incorporate the extract in his remarks; and afterwards expressed the belief that the Crittenden compromise would give peace to the country, and asked why will not the Republicans submit this to the people.

Mr. HOARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) inquired if the States did not agree to that propositiou, would he remain in the Uoion?

Mr. CLARK replied that he would submit it as a basis of compromise. He and Missouri were in favor of remaining in the Union so long as they could remain with honor and safety; but he would tell him that we must have our constitutional rights on terms of equality in all departments of the Government. We will remain with no people nor in any government as inferiors.

Mr. HOARD—Then you will assert your constitutional rights in a constitutional way.

Mr. CLARK replied that he would first exhaust all constitutional means; hut he would tell the Republicans that unless something was speedily done to restore peace and give the Sorder States guarantees o their constitutional rights, the Union cannot be preserved, and they will go where they can find their interests better protected. He hoped, however, that they would be spared from such a necessity.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said a desperate struggle was now going on to attain the Southern States to consummate that which South Carolina now avowed she had at heart for the last thirty or forty years. When he was a boy, the doctrine of nullification was preached in that State. It was declared to be a peaceful remedy, the only remedy by which the differences which then existed between that State and the General Government could be settled, and by which the Union could be saved; hnt when that doctrine was crushed out by Gen. JACKSON, the next resource was secession, and in order to give some little plausibility to it, it was said to be of a most peaceful character. Nullification could never have many friends, and secession would have but very few friends were it not for that decoy doctrine, the fruitful and seductive recommendation which was attached to it, that it was peaceful in character. He would come to the history of events within the last twelve months; to the time when the Democratic Party, had been broken np by the Nullifiers and Seceders at Charleston and Baltimore. Their nullifying friends on that occasion relied npon the action they might take in a separate Convention, which it was said contained many prudent and patriotic men. They did not then hold out the idea that the election of LINCOLN would be a just cause for disrupting the Government. They held ont the fact that they had made a Union nomination, and placed at the head of their ticket Union loving men. Bnt when they were charged with having had a design to disrupt the Government in case they were defeated, and in case LINCOLN was elected, these men almost universally and generally throughout the South denied the charge most manfully. The men who controlled that party—the men who were first on the Breckinridge ticket, and who declared that nullification was peaceful and secession was a proper and peaceful remedy—where were they now? They were scattered everywhere over the Southern States, doing all they could to destroy the Government and break up the Unloo. What was the course being now pursued? Were they giving the country time for reflection? Were they giving it time for thought and consideration? No; but while they found State after State going out of the Confederacy, they still found men indisposed to let the country have an hour to do what it should do in this crisis. While the Gulf States were calling for Conventions, what did they see? They found that dispatches were going from this place—dispatches, not of peace, not for reason, not for reflection—no; but dispatches calculated to irritate the public mind, and still more to fire the Southern heart, and to spread among the Southern people that madness under which they were now acting. Mr. GILMER then read from the Virginia manifesto, which declared that the Republicans were determined to precipitate civil war upon the South. There were two propositions, dangerous in character, in that manifesto. The first was that Virginia's only safety was in keeping the Union; and the second, equally fallacious, equally dangerous, equally destructive, was, that this was the only way to reconstruct the Union. He would also refer to a letter written by Senator CRITTENDEN to the *Democratic Standard*, a paper published in North Carolina, in which the people were warned that it was the determination of the Republican Party to subjugate the South, and finally to abolish Slavery in the States, even at the risk of civil war. This idea of reconstruction, was only part and parcel of that fruitful source through which the public mind in the South was to be lulled for a time, until they were precipitated into a civil war and a disruption of the Union. But was the separation of the fifteen Slave States from the eighteen Free States the proper mode to be pursued to secure a reconstruction of the Government? There was a purpose and design in all this; but he continued to assure them that if the people of the Border States could be assured that the object of these men who were hurrying the South into extremes was to break up the Unloo, they would shudder with horror at the very idea, as the men who voted for BRECKINRIDGE would at the knowledge of the truth, had they been told, as they ought to have been told, that the men who put Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in nomination intended to break up the Union if they failed. They would have shuddered at the idea of assisting in such a work. The honest farmers and mechanics and traders of the South would shudder if they were told that the movement, represented to them as one intended for the purpose of securing Southern rights under a reconstruction of the Government, was in fact designed by the men of the Baltimore platform to disserver the Union, and break up the Government. The men of the South would shudder at the great mistake they have made in voting in compliance with those Secessionists and Disunionists. They might as well hope to put together the delicate machinery of a watch, after it had been broken into atoms, by the heavy strokes of a sledge hammer, as to hope for a reconstruction of this Government and Union after a virtual separation. He would have Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and the other Border States, to remember what these Breckinridgers had told them before the election, and what these men had since done, so that they might fully understand in time what was meant by reconstruction of the Government. He would say to his Northern friends, in the face of those things, that they had it in their power, without the surrender of an iota of a single principle, to crush out these men and their teachings in an hour. They had it in their power, by a single act in that House, to crush forever those whom they considered their enemies, and the enemies of this Government—this great and glorious country. Let them but give the country the assurance that they are willing to meet the exigencies of the moment, and that hour consigns those secession leaders to the tomb. It was not because the Secessionists considered the Crittenden propositions of any great value to the South that they asked them, nor because it would injure the North to grant them, but because those men thought they were safe in making issue upon them, believing that the North would not concede. By refusing them, he could assure them that the work of inflaming the Southern mind would go on, and it would never rest till the Union was irrevocably broken up. And yet by offering the Missouri Compromise line they would in fact yield no principle. There was not a man in the House who would put his hand on his breast and say that he believed that the concession would make one Slave State more or less, or the Free States one more or less. Let them do this, and the question would be settled forever, and those Disunionists who were still amongst us would go hence, weeping and wailing and gnashing their teeth, at the downfall of all their cherished hopes and ambitious designs. It was upon the principle recognized by Southern men, that Slavery should not exist in Kansas, in being north of the line of 36 30, that the Republican Party had triumphed—a principle which no man in the South would to-day gainsay. Upon it they had elected their President and had got into power. The laws of climate, of soil and production, would settle the question of Slavery within their interference, and he would, therefore, ask them, in the name of peace, in the name and for the sake of all those blessings which had enriched them, and had made the country great and prosperous—in the name and for the sake of preserving the blessings of liberty to the greatest people on earth that they would adopt this compromise, and defeat the hopes of these disunion aspirants. By so doing they would save the country from bankruptcy and ruin, and consign to eternal infamy those who were anxious for the dismemberment of the Union. Let them do this, let them be advised by one who lived in the heart of the South, and they would preserve the country, and bequeath it to millions yet unborn, and who would, in after times, bless them for the act—the blessing of the freest and noblest government on the face of the earth. Would they tell him that Congress could make Slavery go North or South? Just as much as could Congress, at the present moment, pass a law to forbid the rapid waters of the Mississippi flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. It was only when a Territory was passing from its Territorial condition and claiming admission as a State that Congress could, by the desire of the people themselves, step in and say that Slavery should or should not exist in that new State; but to allow slaves to go into the Territories would not make a single slave more or less. He was anxious for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, not because he thought them best, but because they would be acceptable to the people of the South. Give the people those propositions; but if they did not give them, then the border States' propositions, or the propositions of the Committee of Thirty three. Let them work together on this point like men who loved the country, and who desired the perpetuity of the Union. He had carefully weighed these propositions, and he would not give a snap of his finger for distinctions that he could observe between them. In his judgment he conceived the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three were the best of the whole, inasmuch as they showed a disposition on the part of Northern gentlemen of conciliation and compromise which he had not expected from them. The only question of real importance which had agitated the South was in connection with the fear they had been taught to entertain that the North at sometime or other designed to interfere with Slavery in the South. A constitutional pledge had been proposed to quiet the mind of the South on this point. Let that pledge be given. Let there be a perpetual bond against the interference of Slavery to the South, and that said amendment shall never be altered or amended unless by consent of all the States of the Union, and then he could say to his people that their apprehensions as to the people of the North interfering with them were removed forever; and this would allay those feelings that had been engendered in their minds, and bring them back to the feeling of friendship and peace. He would remind them that they had fifteen great States, having nine hundred and fifty thousand square miles of Territory, possessing the best rivers in the world, the most valuable and productive climate, and institutions most beneficial to them, and these, with all the blessings of a cheap and free Government, were guaranteed to them forever. It was true that Northern gentlemen contended that all this was unnecessary—that they never inteuded to interfere with Slavery in the South—that they had not the power, and did not want it. That was what they said. But when he reminded them of what he had read as the dispatch of a Senator from the other branch of Congress, and that what the gentleman had stated was but a sample of what was preached over the South in every direction, they would see the necessity of giving this pledge to the people of the South, who were systematically kept in error of their views by false representations. From these representations, seduiously and unceasingly circulated, the people of the South, unjustly he confessed, but honestly, believed that the Republican Party old intend to invade and overthrow slavery in the South. If the North in a solemn manner, and by vote, agree to make this amendment to the Constitution, they will set the question at rest forever, and the South will get rid of those fire-eaters and Disunionists who have so long distracted the country. They said that they had elected their President according to the forms of the Coonstitution. He admitted it; and they felt wonder and surprise, that this being the case, the South would suppose they were going to do anything unconstitutional. But if they reversed the picture this surprise might be somewhat lessened, particularly when they remembered the pains that were taken to misrepresent them. Supposing the slave States were eighteen, and the slave States had got possession of the Government, with majorities in the House and in the Senate, and and that they held conventions and declared there should be no more free States, would they not consider all this as threatening to them, and take measures to provide against the dangers which would thus be manifested as likely to come upon them? And when to this threatening telegraphic dispatches were sent all over the North from Senators and others, he thought that the North would do the very thing the South was doing to-day. As he said before, soil and climate would settle the question of Slavery in the Territories, if they had even the Wilmot Proviso in force, and therefore he could not but think that it was a terribly small thing which thus kept the people by the ears. Indeed, if the men North and South looked at it in a good-humored light, they would settle it all in a single hour. The territorial question had assumed its present magnified attitude by the reports and designs of partisans, whose object was to inflame, through misrepresentations, the men of the South, so that they might carry out their own ambitious projects, which all depended for success on disunion and civil war. Mr. GILMER then referred to the Dred Scott decision, from which a great deal of rancor and misrepresentation had arisen, but which appealed to their respect as the decision of the highest tribunal in the land. He went on to say that it was not in the spirit actuating the men of the present day the early fathers of the Republic met questions on which they differed, and if men were but like them this question would be settled without the loss of a dinner. (Laughter.) Once more he begged of the gentlemen of the North to shake hands with their Southern brethren on this question. Bnt, should they refuse, then in the day of strife and discord, and civil war, he would know his duty, and where duty called him there he would be found. It was his solemn opinion, that in those days the men who now were doing all they could to whet the sword of the South—who were doing all in their power to provoke bloodshed, and conflagration, and general destruction—those men, when the day of fighting came, if come it must, would keep aloof, from the scenes of danger and of death, and the men who would have to bear the brunt of the battle, both in their persoos and in sacrifice of their property—the men who would take the rank and file on both sides—would be the honest farmers, and mechanics, and traders, whose minds were wrought to frenzy by the vile misrepresentations of the fire-eaters. If these things go on unchecked, then civil war is inevitable. Then prepare to see your country laid waste, all the channels of communication and trade broken up, their shipping destroyed and their commerce ruined, their fields drenched with blood, and their homes desolated. Then would wives and mothers and sisters reproachfully ask them, why it was they had done nothing to ward off the calamities of the land? Why did they not say something, when they had the opportunity, that would have averted those terrible evils? In those days the remembrance of what they might have done to save their country from this saturnalia of horrors will come to torment them, and then a harvest of punishment will be in that retrospection. He would ask them, while there was yet time, would they on a mere abstraction, the surrender of which could do them no harm, precipitate ruin on the country? He begged gentlemen to take these things to heart, and offer this basis of conciliation to their brethren of the South. He would not envy the feelings of men, North or South, who would at this time, in the dread hour of impending calamity upon them, here now, in this Congress, not unite heart and hand to settle this terrible controversy by yielding a petty, trifling abstraction.

Mr. GILMER was warmly applauded by the Republican members after he had closed.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that he had always believed until now that the Government would never be overthrown. His faith in the wisdom of man precluded the idea that a Union of such inestimable value, especially to that section which threatened its destruction, and whose interests above all others this Union alone could protect and preserve. History furnishes no parallel to such political suicide. But we must deal with facts as they are, investigate and act in the spirit of patriotism and wise statesmanship, looking to the future as well as to the present. He portrayed the evils of disunion to both sections, and while it would be serious for both, the North had much to hope in the future and but little to fear in the present, while the South had everything to lose and nothing to gain by disunion. The North, in the end, would be no worse off, for her vast resources and mighty power would make her the master of the continent. The trade, of the South, he said, had been over-estimated, and he proved by statistics that commercially and financially the North would be better off with the secession of the Slave States than it would be in the Union with them, unless their interests could harmonize. The addition, the trade from Canada, and from Central America and Mexico, would more than compensate four-fold all the loss we should sustain by diminished trade with the South. He could not compromise nor give any more guarantee to Slavery, for the consequences be what they might. Nothing would tend to preserve the Union so much as firmness and adherence to principle on the part of the North. The North stood where the great men of the South had always stood upon the question of Slavery, until a very recent period. That because the South had changed was no reason why the North should abandon its deep-rooted convictions. The North had been pleasing and forgiving, while the South had been aggressive to proscription. The North had no power and no desire to interfere with Slavery in the States, but they would be degenerate sons of most worthy sires if they consented to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. The South, he said, had had possession of the National Government for more than half a century, and her sons had monopolized a large share of the offices and emoluments, and received the lion's share of appropriations. He said the North had paid, for many years, more than three-fourths of the revenue, and most of it had been spent for the benefit of the South. He said the South, in its arbitrary exercise of power and its propagandism, had a parallel in the reign of JAMES II., who was a propagandist of the Roman Catholic religion, and to serve that interest he abused his power and violated the Constitution, and was driven into exile as a reward for his tyranny. So it was with the Slave Power—it had been driven into exile, he trusted, as relentless as that of JAMES II. He vindicated Massachusetts, and said she would be true to all her constitutional obligations. Her fidelity to the Union was but the record of her history. He vindicated her Governor, and said that Massachusetts had had twenty-one Governors since 1780—all of them able and distinguished—most of them eminent, and some of them illustrious, and in everything that constituted true greatness of mind and character, not one among them all was superior to JOHN A. ANDREW. He had faith and wisdom, in the patriotism of the American people, and if they were true to their convictions, they had a future most hopeful, a mission most important, and a destiny most glorious."

Mr. PETON, (Opp.,) of Va., obtained the floor.

Adjourned.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

A SOUTH CAROLINA VIEW OF THE COURSE OF THE BORDER STATES.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1861.

The view taken by the *Mercury* of the course which the Border States would pursue, in case of a dissolution of the Union, was prophetic. It is with pain and shame that I am compelled to own that *they still cling to the Abolition Confederacy.* Of this, there is, in my mind, not the least doubt. The action of Virginia proves that *nothing but the bayonet will drive her out.* After Legislature has just resolved that if no concessions are made—that is to say, if no excuse is given for remaining in—then, and not till then, will Virginia make common cause with the South.

The Old Dominion has many noble and true Southern hearts. The mass of the people are sound, but shrewd party tacticians and respectable dotards have got the people under their heel. One would hardly suppose men could be found base enough to make party capital out of a life-and-death struggle, such as that now going on. But see how beautifully LETCHER and SANDY STUART have managed matters. A Convention is called. *The people are seduced into referring the acts of the Convention back to themselves.* Utter supererogation; but it gains time and keeps the State in until after the 4th of March. But lest the people might have nose enough not to take two bites at a cherry—not to vote twice on the simple question of staying in or going out—but by any accident they should prefer to invest the Convention with power to take the State right out, a tub is thrown to the whale—a Peace Commission is sent to Washington on the very day the vote for the Convention is taken, viz.: the 4th of February. Of course, the people will say, "let's not be hasty, but wait till we see what our Peace Commission will do."

Nor is this all. The Commission consists of five gentlemen: EX-President TYLER, true to the South, but timid; WM. C. RIVES, WM. H. MACFARLAND and GEO. W SOMMERS, all Federalists, and all tinctators of the Union; lastly, JAS. SEDDON, Esq., the only decided, straight-out Southern man on the list. He owes it to himself not to serve. In order that the Commission should be a unit, let him resign in favor of BOTTS.

"Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good." While the Border States will be tricked into remaining subjects to LINCOLN'S rule, the people have too much heart, pluck, and *sympathy for the Gulf States*, to permit them to be coerced. Although Mr. CRITTENDEN advocated the right of coercion (but not the expediency) as strongly as ANDY JOHNSON—this was during the Executive Session of Friday—the Border State men will never agree to it. And here is a peaceful solution of the Southern Confederacy, except as regards Fort Sumter.

The apparently temporizing policy which South Carolina is now pursuing is grateful to all the compromisers and Union-savers of the country, both North and South. It leaves wide open the way to them and to the success of their efforts. It weakens the hopes and cripples the hands of your best friends in the Border States, and everywhere at the South. Your acquiescence in the fact of seventy men holding the gallant State of South Carolina at bay—standing on her own ground, and practically closing her chief seaport, without an effort on her part to oust them—great military preparations, at great cost, and no use made of it all, looks to outsiders very much like playing brave—"marching up the hill, and then marching down again"—being out of the Union, and still being in it. While this half-way business is depressing real Disunionists, it stimulates and encourages those who are only sufficiently so not to be unpopular, and whose purpose it is to *take their States back into the Union when the proper time shall arrive.* If, without achieving practical independence, or making any effort to accomplish it, South Carolina sen a her delegates to a Southern Convention, she will appear there, not as a sovereign and independent State, but as a beleaguered province, engaged in a revolutionary struggle, yet unwilling to incur the risk necessary to make her free, and the loss that may be required to repel from her borders the post of the haughty and threatening agressor. Your people should feel that the prestige and moral power of the State is daily falling, from her apparent unwillingness to do what is essential to her dignity and security. When you begin to count the cost of freedom with too close a calculation, and to exhibit too much prudence, you begin to belittle and sacrifice, in the same degree, the great cause in which you are engaged. *If you postpone for the Cotton States, the Cotton States may postpone for the Border States, and the result will be, you will all wind up the move in the Union as an, having given to Abolitionism a valuable lesson.* They will accomplish their ends against you in a more circumspect and less rapid, but no less certain method. If you pursue this stand-still policy, the only hope of Southern deliverance is not in yourselves, but in the stupidity and obstinacy of your Black Republican enemies. They may save you and drive you together in spite of yourselves. But it will redound little to the honor or intelligence of the South. Am I sharp—at any rate I am honest.

No longer "Fifteen," I am SEVEN.

ADDRESS OF VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

We deem it our duty, as your Representatives at Washington, to lay before you such information as we may possess in regard to the probable action of Congress in the present alarming condition of the country.

At the beginning of this session, now more than half over, Committees were appointed in both Houses of Congress to consider the state of the Union. Neither Committee has been able to agree upon any mode of settlement of the pending issues between the North and the South.

The Republican members in both Committees rejected propositions acknowledging the right of property in slaves, or recommending the division of the Territories between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States by a geographical line.

In the Senate, the propositions commonly known as Mr. CRITTENDEN'S were voted against by every Republican Senator; and the House, on a vote by ayes and noes, refused to consider certain propositions, moved by Mr. ETHERIDGE, which were even less favorable to the South than Mr. CRITTENDEN'S.

A resolution giving a pledge to sustain the President in the use of force against seceding States was adopted in the House of Representatives by a large majority; and in the Senate every Republican voted to substitute for Mr. CRITTENDEN'S propositions resolutions offered by Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, declaring no new concessions, guarantees, or amendments to the Constitution were necessary; that the demands of the South were unreasonable, and that the remedy for the present danger was simply to enforce the laws; in other words, coercion and war.

In this state of facts, our duty is to warn you that it is vain to hope for any measures of conciliation or adjustment (from Congress) which you could accept. We are also satisfied that the Republican Party designs, by civil war alone, to coerce the Southern States, under pretext of enforcing the laws, unless it shall become speedily apparent that the seceding States are so numerous, determined and united as to make such an attempt hopeless.

We are confirmed in these conclusions by our general intercourse here; by the speeches of the Republican leaders, here and elsewhere; by the recent refusals of the Legislatures of Vermont, Ohio, and Pennsylvania to repeal their obnoxious Personal Liberty laws; by the action of the Illinois Legislature on resolutions approving the Crittenden propositions, and by the adoption of the resolutions in New-York and Massachusetts Legislatures (doubtless to be followed by others) offering men and money for the war of coercion.

We have thus placed before you the facts and conclusions which have become manifest to us from this post of observation where you have placed us. There is nothing to be hoped from Congress—the remedy is with you alone, when you assemble in sovereign Convention.

We conclude by expressing our solemn conviction that prompt and decided action, by the people of Virginia in Convention, will afford the surest means, under the Providence of God, of averting an impending civil war, and preserving the hope of reconstructing a Union already dissolved.

J. M. MASON,	R. M. T. HUNTER,
D. C. DE JARNETTE,	M. R. H. GARNETT,
SHELTON F. LEAKE,	E. S. MARTIN,
H. A. EDMUNDSON,	ROGER A. PRYOR,
THOS. S. BOCOCK,	A. G. JENKINS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1861.

[Owing to the detention of Ex-Governor SMITH at his home in Virginia, by sickness, this address could not be presented to him for his signature. There is no doubt he would have joined in it, if present.]

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

Gen. SCOTT has issued orders to the following effect:

1. Officers on leave of absence who have been absent from duty for a period of eight months, will immediately proceed to join their respective companies or stations. Officers absent for a less period, but whose leave of absence exceeds eight months, will, in like manner, return to duty at the expiration of that number of months.

2. Officers absent on account of sickness will present themselves to a medical officer of the army for examination, who in his report—forwarded to army head-quarters for decision—will give a minute history of the case, distinctly stating whether the officer can, without injury to his health, travel to his station; whether the station is in a section of country likely to retard his restoration to health; and, also, whether proper medical attention, in every respect, can there be rendered.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

The hill making an appropriation to redeem the State stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad was moved forward, to be reported complete.

Resolutions were adopted offering the sympathy of the Senate to Mr. BELL, in the loss of a son by death.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 26.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To authorize Charitable and Benevolent Societies to lease or sell real estate.

To amend the act to authorize the formation of rural cemeteries.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUTCHINS—To incorporate the Lost and Found Associatioo.

By Mr. L. C. ANDREWS—To amend the act for widening and improving Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—To incorporate the Passenger and Baggage Line Company.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To authorize the incorporation of skating ponds and sporting grounds.

By Mr. FISHER—To authorize the Supervisors of New-York and Kings County each to appoint two Ferry Commissioners at their first meeting after the 1st of May, the Commissioners to have power to grant licenses for the ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, and sell the same at public auction, after public notice is given, for terms not longer than ten years, and the said Commissioners to have full supervision and control over the management of said ferries.

A long discussion ensued on the reference of the bill, when it was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

By Mr. YOUNG—A hill in relation to the execution of processes against insolvents. The hill is much the same as that passed last year, but is drawn up so as to remove the Governor's objections to that hill, by exempting from its operation trustees, guardians, agents, and all in judiciary relations. Referred to a Select Committee of Five.

By Mr. FULLERTON—A hill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to property liable to taxation, by exempting widows and unmarried females from taxation on personal property to the amount of $2,000.

Mr. CAMP offered the following:

Whereas, It is known that the President elect will leave Springfield in a few days, and whereas, his journey to the capital should be marked by such manifestations of popular respect which are due as well to him as to the high office he is about to assume, and whereas the loyal people of the State of New-York will cordially welcome him at every point and assure him of their devotion to the Constitution and the laws of the country; therefore,

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that his Excellency be requested respectfully to invite Mr. LINCOLN to pass through this State on his way to the Federal Capital, and tender him the hospitalities of the authorities and the people.

Adopted unanimously.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. F. A. CONKLING and Hon. JOHN J. REILLEY.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate, referring the message of the Governor and the Virginia resolutions to a Joint Committee of Three from the Senate and Five from the House, was adopted.

The House considered, in Committee of the Whole, the hill to provide for the better enrollment and discipline of the militia of the State, and reported progress.

Election of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The following gentlemen were to-day elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention:

Greene County—Heman J. Redfield, Deao Richmond, Daniel W. Tomlinson and C. Fitch Sissell.

Wyoming County—John B. Skinner, F. P. Skinner, John B. Fulsom, John A. McEtwaine and F. Currier.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 26.

Hon. WM. DUER, who wrote a letter strongly advocating coercion towards Southern or Northern rebels against the Union, was to-day elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention for the First Assembly District.

Revolutionary Musket Presentation.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The presentation of the Revolutionary musket bequeathed by the late THEODORE PARKER to the Commonwealth, took place to-day at the State House. The members of both Houses were in attendance, and also a large number of citizens. The musket, with its accoutrements, is an old King's arm, and was taken by the late Capt. PARKER from a wounded British soldier during the retreat of the British force from Concord and Lexington. Gov. ANDREW, in an impressive and eloquent speech, presented the weapon, which will be placed in the State Chamber, with the other Revolutionary relics.

Important Assignment.

St. Louis, Sunday, Jan. 27.

A special dispatch from Independence to the *Republican* says, for the week past Messrs. WADDELL, MAJORS, JONES and others, representatives of their different firms, have been here making an adjustment of their affairs, which has resulted in the assignment to Messrs. FINIS, EWING, STREET and ALLEN, of St. Louis, for the purpose of securing home creditors and indorsers. Assets, available and otherwise, amount to $1,500,000; liabilities unknown. Mr. MAJORS has given up even his household furniture.

Loss of the Steamer Melrose.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The steamer *Melrose*, bound from Cincinnati to Nashville, sunk near Unlontown, Ky., yesterday. The loss on the boat is $15,060, and on the cargo, $40,000; mostly insured.

Fire—Four Children Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

A fire at Manornonee, Wisconsin, destroyed the house of WM. CASTIGAN, Postmaster of that village. Four of his children, aged from four to ten years, perished in the flames.

The Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 27.

About four inches of snow fell here last night and the weather to-day has been clear and mild, with sleighing never better.

Departure of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The steamship *Canadian* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, being detained till that hour by the non-arrival of the Canada mails.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion* arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD CORNING, for many years one of our most prominent and upright merchants, and President of the Hardware Trade Association, died on Saturday afternoon, at his residence in Brooklyn. Few men of his age could be taken away from us who would be more missed. His counsels were at all times based upon the strictest construction of Christian duty; his life was active in the channels of business, and fruitful in the nobler paths of life, while he was noted at home and abroad for liberality, love of justice and spotless integrity. He has held many prominent and official positions in this City and in Brooklyn, in all of which he merited and received the commendation of his constituents. As a member of Plymouth Church, he was distinguished for his piety, his zeal in the cause of his Master, and his desire for the good of others. His funeral services will be held in Plymouth Church on Thursday afternoon.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SINGULAR DISPOSAL OF DISJECTA MEMBRA.—On Saturday afternoon a carman named SPELLMAN conveyed two barrels marked "J. W. WARD, Newark, N. J.," to the Jersey City Ferry, and requested the freight agent to have them forwarded. Such a sickening stench proceeded from them, however, that the agent refused to accept them as freight, and upon questioning the carman he was told that they had come from the Homœopathic Medical College, at the corner of Third-avenue and Twentieth-street. Suspecting that they contained human remains, the agent sent word to the Coroner's office, and had them taken to the Third Ward Station-house. Coroner SCHIRMER afterwards had them opened, and they were found to contain the flesh of a human being in an advanced stage of decay, besides two dead dogs, a dead cat and a mass of other corruption. The barrels were removed to Bellevue Hospital dead-house, where an inquiry with reference to the matter will be held to-day.

THE FIRST REGIMENT UNION VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday evening, a meeting of the Board of Officers of the First Regiment Union Volunteers was held at the new regimental head-quarters, No. 18 Fourth-avenue, opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory. Nine companies of the ten are already formed, five of whom number over fifty men each. They will all, however, be filled up to the standard of eighty five men each. On and after Monday, the 28th, there will be daily detailed one officer to receive applications for enrollment and impart general information. The officers wish it to be distinctly understood that the organization is not to serve party or political purposes. It is simply what its title indicates and will only contain a body of men ready and willing to respond to the call of the Federal Government in defending the Union of the States against foreign or internal enemies.

TRIAL TRIP.—The new iron screw-steamship *North Carolina*, Capt. POWELL, of the New-York and Wilmington, North Carolina, line, went down the Bay Saturday morning, on a trial trip, and returned about noon; her engines worked with entire satisfaction, the vessel making about 11 knots per hour; has accommodations for 20 cabin passengers. She sailed on Saturday for Wilmington. The following are her dimensions: Length, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet, and is 650 tons burden; has a direct acting condensing engine, built by Mr. JOHN BAIRD. Her cylinder is 42 inches in diameter, and 42 inches stroke.

DANGEROUS.—It is dangerous, especially during the icy season, for persons crossing the ferries to occupy seats adjoining the bulkheads of the wheel-houses. Only a day or two ago, one of the principal boats of the South Ferry had the iron rim that attaches the arms of the wheel broken, and upon the revolving of the wheel the rim was forced through the joiner-work into the cabin, completely cutting the seat in two. Luckily, no person was on it. Had there been, in all probability, more or less would have sustained injuries.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. William Sutton, Dr. Winslow Lewis, and E. C. Bailey, of Boston; Col. Stewart and lady, of St. Louis, and S. Drullard and S. B. Jewett, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. O. Rsmey, of Columbus, Ohio; Sir Charles Watson, and Dr. Hill, of England, and A. C. Chartrand, of Matanzas, are at the New-York Hotel.

Richard Williams, of Chicago; E. L. Baker, of Liverpool, Eng.; and J. B. Phinney, of Illinois, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Issac Crowell, of the steamship *Florida*, and W. Hendrickson and Mr. Davis, of San Francisco, are at the Lafarge House.

S. E. Peabody, of Boston; Talbot Jones, of Cincinnati, and Rev. R. B. Westbrook, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. Andineau, of France; J. Gooddy, of London, and C. Hyllerted, of New Orleans, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES—ARRESTS.—PETER FLAHERTY, M. J. WHITE and D. L. WELSH, carpenters, residing in Grand, near Third-street, were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by the Police of the Fifth Precinct, at the instance of PETER B. ROSS, of No. 253 Second-street, New-York, who alleges that the parties above named attempted to rob him by the use of violence, on Saturday night last, while he was passing through Grand-street. The accused were committed to await an examination....JOSEPH, WILLIAM and MARY BOOSAT were arrested Saturday night by Officer LEICH, of the Ninth Precinct, on complaint of PETER LYNCH, who says that they robbed him a few nights ago of a pistol and $2 in money. The complainant resides in Flatbush, and at the time referred to, he was passing through Classon-avenue, on his way home. Upon reaching Sackett-street, the parties named, assisted by one or two other persons, whose names he does not know, laid violent hands upon him and took the money and property named from his person and then permitted him to depart. The accused were committed for trial.

MORTALITY.—There were 140 deaths in Brooklyn last week, classified as follows: men, 28; women, 28; boys, 52; girls, 32. Adults, 56; children, 84. Males, 80; females, 60. Among the deaths were 15 by scarlet fever, 14 by consumption, 10 by convulsions, 12 by inflammation of the lungs, 4 by small-pox, 6 by diphtheria and 4 by old age. Seventy of those who died were under five years

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO 2919. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

A Peremptory Demand for the Surrender of Fort Sumter.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mission of the Sloop-of-War Brooklyn.

Instructions of Secretary Dix to the Commanders of Revenue Cutters.

Rumored Intention of Mr. Lincoln to Issue a Manifesto.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Withdrawal of the Georgia Senators, and Speech of Mr. Iverson.

KANSAS FINALLY ADMITTED AS A STATE.

A Flood of Petitions in Favor of the Crittenden Compromise.

Precautionary Measures for the District of Columbia.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

THE MISSION OF THE BROOKLYN.

The sailing of the *Brooklyn* continues the topic of excited discussion in official circles here, and a collision is certainly anticipated at Pensacola, should that be her destination, as is generally believed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN had a long interview, to-day, with Mr. TYLER, and expressed his regret at the act of the Administration in sending troops southward at this particular juncture.

Mr. TYLER will be detained till to-morrow, awaiting dispatches from Judge ROBINSON, the Commissioner of Virginia to the seceding States. Judge R. is expected to reach Pensacola to-night.

MR. DOUGLAS' COMPROMISE.

Senator DOUGLAS proposes to introduce an amendment of the Constitution simply removing from Congress all power over the subject of Slavery, and forever prohibiting the Slave-trade. This, he thinks, may possibly satisfy all the States earnestly desirous of preserving the Union.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago and Milwaukee' numbering over a hundred, called on Senator TAUMBULL this afternoon. The appearance of the crowd not being understood, a report soon spread over the city that "Uncle ABE" had arrived. The gentlemen leave to morrow.

The Navy Department, to-day, issued a large number of commissions and warrants to passed midshipmen and engineers in the Navy.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

The great popularity of the proposed reduction of duties on sugar was remarkably demonstrated to-day, by the promptness with which the House instructed an inquiry into its expediency, with leave to the Committee to report by bill.

THE HOWARD SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. HOWARD's Committee on the President's Special Message, relative to the secession movement, will report in part immediately, with bills placing at the disposal of the Executive all the necessary force to maintain the Government and execute the laws.

SOUTHERN SECESSION SPEECHES IN THE SENATE.

Senator IVERSON's valedictory, to-day, was quite as full of brimstone and cayenne pepper, in matter and manner, as would be expected from him.

Senator HEMPHILL, late Supreme Judge in Texas, made an elaborate, carefully prepared and very able speech, in which he quite clearly enunciated the Lone Star tendencies of his State.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

The New-Orleans dispatches, announcing that the TEXAS election shows an overwhelming immediate secession triumph, convey a wrong impression. It should be remembered that the Convention which was to meet in Texas to-day, has no Constitutional or legal existence, having been called by a band of Secessionists for their own purposes. The Texan Legislature authorized the Governor to call a Convention if he considered it necessary. He has not exercised the authority, and the Union men absented themselves from the polls at the bogus election, in order to avoid any action which can be construed into the countenancing of the irresponsible canvass for delegates.

The Legislature recently called to a special session by Gov. HOUSTON's proclamation, to consider the present political crisis, and to provide means for protecting their frontier against the Camanches, will probably soon give us an indication of the true state of public sentiment in Texas.

COMPROMISE EFFORTS.

The Boston Committee presented their petition today, wrapped in an American flag, the Stars and Stripes, while the Committee appeared in the Diplomatic Gallery. Mr. EVERETT is said to have shed tears at the condition of the country.

Mr. CRITTENDEN is more hopeful, but says the probabilities of a preservation of the Union in its entirety are very doubtful. He thinks much is gained by the present course of events, in settling the public mind, calming the passions of the people, and gaining time.

The resolution of Mr. CRAIGE, introduced in the House, asking to know why troops were stationed here *in time of profound peace*, provoked much merriment—the peaceful condition of the country not being exactly apparent.

A SPEECH BY MR. PRYOR.

Mr. PRYOR's speech to-day defending the South, and denouncing and threatening the North, but more especially the Republican Party, was attentively and respectfully listened to. The speech was well delivered, but his threats failed utterly to frighten any one. When he first arose, some one in the gallery exclaimed, audibly, "Bowie knifes and coffee for one,' which created a merry confusion.

KANSAS A STATE.

The President doubtless will sign the Kansas bill to-morrow or next day, when we shall have thirty-four States in the Confederacy. While the vote was being taken to-day, a member of the House desired to know, before he cast his vote, how long it would be before she would claim the right to secede and set up for herself.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The resolution compelling all persons in the Army and Navy to renew the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, created much excitement, and provoked the most bitter opposition from the South. It received the hearty indorsement of all the Republicans and Southern Union men, while nearly all the Democrats opposed it. It is now suggested that all the Senators, representatives and members of the civil Departments of the Government be called upon to do the same thing.

THE BOND FRAUDS.

The Special Committee of the House appointed to investigate the Indian Bond Frauds, obtained to-day an extension of time to pursue their investigation. They have experienced much difficulty, and found many hindrances in the pursuit of their investigations. They still maintain rigid secrecy relative to their movement and its results, but I have learned enough to satisfy me that the investigation is very thorough and complete, and that the developments will expose the most complicated and extensive plans of successful fraud ever perpetrated since the formation of the Government. Their labors will probably be concluded in the course of ten days.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

It is proposed that there shall be a caucus of the Republicans the last of this week or the first of next, or about the time of the making up of the Presidential vote. If one is held, the members will be called upon to indicate their opinion and purpose concerning some measure of compromise.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST MESSAGE.

The President's Message to-day concerning the Virginia Commissioners, displays hesitation and weakness on the part of the President, vastly encouraging to the fomenters of rebellion. While every State Government is considered adequate to enforce the laws within the limits of its State, the Federal Government is confessed by our Chief Magistrate to be powerless to protect Federal property and enforce Federal laws.

Numerous witnesses have been summoned to-day, before Mr. HOWARD's Committee, to testify relative to a secret conspiracy here to seize the capital.

THE CANADA CANARD.

It is suggested, as an explanation of the recent *canard* in the Toronto *Leader*, announcing the readiness of England to acknowledge a "Southern Confederacy," that the paragraph was probably written by the Englishman BROWNE, (editor of the secession organ in this city,) and sent to Canada for publication, as an electioneering trick. The supposition is that BROWNE sent the paragraph to the *Leader* for publication, with a view of having it come back indorsed for city circulation, and to have its effect here.

When England or France think of acknowledging the independence of seceding American States, Congress will probably adopt ROBERT J. WALKER's proposition for settling the Oregon difficulty, by piling the duty on English manufacturas imported into the States of the Union. There is no prospect, however, of necessity for any such measure. It is far more likely that the same British statesmanship which once desired to hem Slavery in by making the Republic of Texas free, will shift its base of operations to the Rio Grande, and, by a treaty with Mexico, bar the "peculiar institution" from its contemplated progress southward. Is it the initiation of such a policy which has given rise to the now current rumor that England is arranging for the establishment of a Protectorate over Mexico?

STANDING ARMY IN A FREE CAPITAL.

An effort is making by Disunion sympathizers to excite prejudice against the authorities for having regular troops stationed in this city. This is decidedly cool, in view of the fact that the schemes of the Secessionists have made it necessary. Their complaints are much like those of a thief who growls because a policeman stands in front of the bank he desires to rob. It certainly does afford occasion for melancholy reflection that the outgoing National Administration is compelled to garrison the city, in order to protect a Constitutional majority against a beaten and factious minority, who desire by force to prevent the inauguration of the President elect, and his assumption of the reins of Government. But, on the other hand, it is cause for congratulation that the intelligence of the American people can be safely relied upon to stigmatize as they deserve those who having forced the Administration into this position of simple defence, are now denouncing as unwarrantable the preparations rendered necessary by their own treasonable intentions.

INTERESTING CASE IN THE MARINE CORPS.

I understand that the confirmation of Maj. W. B. SLACK to be Quartermaster in the Marine Corps settles a principle of a good deal of importance. The confirmation was opposed by friends of Capt. MADDOX, Assistant-Quartermaster, who claimed that he was entitled to be promoted to the position filled by SLACK's appointment, and had been overslaughed by the latter. To this the friends of Maj. SLACK answered by showing that the law regulating the subject directed the appointment of the Staff (which includes Quartermasters) to be made "from the captains or subalterns of the corps," and that by the act of March 2, 1847, the Staff was separated from the Line, and now hold assimilated rank. Under this latter Act, the friends of Maj. SLACK claimed that Staff officers (of which Mr. MADDOX is one by virtue of his commission as Assistant-Quartermaster) are no longer "captains or subalterns of the corps," and therefore that Mr. MADDOX is not eligible to appointment as Quartermaster. The Senate decided this position to be well taken, and confirmed Maj. SLACK's nomination accordingly. The Major has been an officer in the Marine Corps for more than twenty-one years, and is deservedly a favorite among all who know him. Had his nomination been rejected, he would have been thrown out of the service altogether, as the vacancy in the "Line,' occasioned by his appointment as Quartermaster, had been filled long ago under the law which fixes the number of Captains in the Marine Corps. The case is a very interesting one to naval and military circles.

A STRANGE APPOINTMENT.

The President has nominated a man by the name of GILMORE, to be Postmaster at Marysville, Cal., from and after the 3d of March, when the commission of Mr. DONOHARTY, the present incumbent, expires. Certainly this is a strange proceeding, and should challenge the close scrutiny of the Senate. If DONOHARTY has proved himself so unfit for the place that he should be suspended, he would doubtless be removed at once; but the fact that he is to continue to hold his place until the 3d of March, would seem to indicate that the nomination of GILMORE to take the Post-office on the very day on which the Administration expires, is simply designed to cheat Mr. LINCOLN out of the appointment. This is a petty business into which Mr. BUCHANAN has probably been betrayed by some officious friend and injudicious adviser.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BULKHEAD SCHEME.

Californians will be delighted to hear that the Government of the United States has determined to lend its powerful aid in extinguishing the schemes of the advocates of the San Francisco Bulkhead swindle. The parties to that scheme have been endeavoring for years past to secure from the Legislature of California a grant to construct a sea-wall along the entire city front of San Francisco, and to levy tolls for all time to come on every description of merchandise entering or leaving the port. By cunning clauses in the bill framed by their attorneys they would have the entire commerce of California at their mercy, and control a monopoly of the warehousing and wharfage business as well. So powerful was the combination seeking this monopoly, that notwithstanding the people of San Francisco are almost unanimous against the swindle, the bill was saved from becoming a law a year ago only by the courageous veto of Gov. DOWNEY, the present Executive of the State.

A SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION AND SURVEY ORDERED.

The pretext on which the bill was urged, was that a bulkhead or seawall is necessary to protect the harbor from encroachments by the land; and that the pretext is utterly baseless, is abundantly shown by the testimony of every disinterested officer of the United States Coast Survey, who has given the subject the slightest attention. As one means of fighting off the Bulkheaders in any new movement, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, some months ago, memorialized the President of the United States to appoint a Commission of United States officers to examine and survey the harbor, ascertain whether a sea-wall is necessary and practicable, and if it is so, to report the best plan for its construction. Unfortunately the papers got mislaid in the Department until recently, when they were hunted up by Senator LATHAM, and Mr. BUCHANAN has had the proper orders issued to fulfill the wishes of the memorialists. The survey is to be made by Captains ALDEN and GILMER of the U. S. Coast Survey, and their report is to be passed upon by Professor BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Col. TOTTEN, head of the Engineer Corps, and Professor HENRY of the Smithsonian Institute. This scientific Commission will put an end, doubtless, to the schemes of the private bulkhead monopolists, as no legislature will pass their bill, pending the United States Survey. Mr. BUCHANAN will receive the heartiest thanks of every honest man in the Pacific States for his conduct in this matter.

THE M'CORMICK REAPER.

The McCormick Reaper Patent—to obtain an extension of which the most strenuous efforts are now making here—does not expire until October next. This fact sufficiently indicates the motives of the applicants, who evidently hope to slip their enormous job through, just at the heel of the outgoing Administration, and while the Patent-office is in the hands of an "acting Commissioner." They dare not trust the case in the hands of the incoming Administration, which will feel more keenly its responsibility to the people. Their indecent haste is certainly no compliment to the present head of the patent bureau, for it indicates that they believe him better suited to their purposes than his successor, under Mr. LINCOLN, is likely to be. The President owes it to himself, no less than to the agricultural interest of the entire country, to see to it, that the bureau administered so loosely by Mr. HOLT, is not made the avenue for a new outrage to blacken the history of the year.

Mr. MCCORMICK made an application to Congress a few years ago to get a bill passed authorizing the Patent Commissioner to reopen a case in which a rejection of his prayer for extension had been entered. There certainly seemed to be propriety in the legislation asked for, as it did not in itself extend the patent, but gave the patentee opportunity to put in new proofs, of which he had been deprived by the operation of some technicality. But so satisfied were the Patent Committees that he had received an enormous and superabundant pecuniary reward for his invention, that the most earnest efforts failed to obtain a favorable report in either House. If the arguments against extension were sound then, they are far stronger now, because the additional year's enjoyment of his later patents in connection with the same machine have added largely to his profits.

No good reason can be given for urging the extension at this time of a patent expiring next October; and there are many forcible objections to anticipating the period when the application would be necessary. One of these is sufficient of itself to satisfy any candid mind, and it is this: The applicant for an extension must make a statement of his profits on the patent, with a view of showing that he has not received liberal remuneration for his invention. It will be seen that by applying now, McCORMICK is enabled to leave out of his account of profits the entire business of the present year. The "season" will begin within a few weeks, and be closed by next July, in ample time to put into the statement an entire year's additional profits. The opponents of the extension of this monopoly—the great farming class of the country—are entitled to the benefit of this showing. If the President does not desire to wink at the outrage now seeking to be perpetrated, let him look to the Patent Bureau.

About a dozen minor Southern Post-offices have been discontinued recently, most of them because they were unnecessary.

It is currently reported that the Captain of Police in charge of the Capitol grounds and buildings is a declared Secessionist. He will probably be catechised upon that subject, and, if so found, should be discharged at once.

Attempts are still being made to induce Mr. LINCOLN to come on immediately after the votes have been counted and he be declared elected, and it is thought not improbable that he may be here as early as the 7th or 10th of February.

The close of the month will show what effect secession has had upon the income of the Treasury. It is thought at the Department that it will show little or no comparative diminution.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

It is now certain that private letters have been received here from Mr. LINCOLN, urging his friends to conciliation and compromise, and it is stated that he indicates the Border State resolutions as a reasonable basis of adjustment.

The assurance is given that this information is reliable: Soon after the electoral vote shall be counted in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, on the second Wednesday in February, Mr. LINCOLN will acquaint the country with his views on the pending crisis. Heretofore he has not felt that it was proper for him, in advance of the official declaration of his election, to take a prominent part in the direction of political affairs.

The friends of the Union are much encouraged by the prompt responses to the invitation for Commissioners from the several States to meet in Convention here on the 4th of February, and it is believed the action of the Convention will command the support of a large majority of both branches of Congress.

The difficulty between Representatives RUST and DUNN was to-day honorably adjusted through the intervention of Representatives PARSA and MCCLERNAND. Lieut. NELSON, of the Navy, and Mr. HINDMAN were the respective friends of the gentlemen.

The Fugitive Slave law introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. DOUGLAS is considered a thorough and effective measure, obviating the objections to the present statute, and securing complete efficiency.

Senators BENJAMIN and SLIDELL, since the secession of Louisiana, have taken no active part in the proceedings of the Senate. They will formally vacate their seats as soon as they shall have received official information of the passage of the ordinance of secession.

It is not believed that a majority of secessionists will be elected to any of the Conventions of the Border Slaveholding States. The Conventions will, according to private information received here, be composed for the greater part of moderate and conservative men, who will not proceed to extremes unless all measures of pacification shall be exhausted. The great point now aimed at by the friends of the Union is to avoid all pretext for a collision by the seceding States, in the hope that the "sober second thought of the people," if adjustment measures shall be presented, will induce them to reenter their connection with the Federal Government.

The repeal of the Personal Liberty bill in Rhode Island and the late action of the Ohio Legislature on the same subject are hailed by the friends of the Union as harbingers of peace.

Affairs wear a more hopeful aspect. A large number of distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country are encouraged by the prospect of being able to contribute to a restoration of good feeling between the two sections.

The Boards of Trade of Milwaukee and Chicago paid their respects to-day to President BUCHANAN, and to Senators DOUGLAS, SEWARD and others. In their interview with the President, he said: "If Mr. LINCOLN shall enjoy his accession to power as much as I shall my retirement from it, he will be a happy man." Senator SEWARD, in the course of his conversation with the members of the Boards, said: "Heretofore the cry has been raised to save the Union when the Union was not in danger. I tell you, my friends, the question of Slavery is not now to be taken into account. We must save the Union. Then we save all that is worth saving." Gen. SCOTT, who was subsequently visited, said: "I was in Chicago when there were not more than twelve houses there. I procured the first appropriation for the Chicago harbor. Gentlemen, I am most happy to see you, and if I am ever to be a prisoner, I hope to be a prisoner in your hands." The utmost cordiality has been extended to the Western visitors.

Secretary DIX has instructed the commanders of the revenue cutters if attacked to make the best defence in their power, and if they are assailed by a superior force to run their vessels ashore and blow them up. He has also written a letter to the Collector of New-Orleans to apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke the act of seizing the Government Hospital and ordering two hundred and sixty patients to be removed in order that the building might be occupied as barracks by the State troops. He denounces it as an act of outrageous barbarity, disgraceful to any age or country.

The Post-office Department has decided to furnish a cheaper style of one cent stamped envelops than that now in use for circulars, combining the improvement of the black lines. Of this quality there will be none without the lines. These envelops will be issued as soon as the manufacturer can prepare them.

The Mayor of Washington has been summoned before the Select Committee to testify as to his knowledge of any information relative to a conspiracy to seize the Capitol. He privately says he knows nothing about it.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER TO BE DEMANDED.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Legislature was in executive session to-day, on the correspondence between Gov. PICKENS and Col. HAYNE, and the Government at Washington, from which it appears that the ultimatum of South Carolina was the surrender of Fort Sumter, and the withdrawal of the Federal troops, and that she promised to pay the Federal Government for the forts, but that Col. HAYNE, in deference to the wishes of Southern Congressmen, withheld the proposition.

Gov. PICKENS now tells Col. HAYNE to make a final demand for the forts, and repudiates the position of the President when he says he has no power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress.

Gov. PICKENS further tells Col. HAYNE to wait a reasonable time for an answer to his final demand, and then if refused to inform the President that Fort Sumter must be taken.

The Legislature fully indorses the action of Gov. PICKENS.

The Commission of Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON, as Private Envoy from South Carolina to Virginia, was sent on to-day. Mr. PRESTON is now in Richmond.

The Legislature of South Carolina has adopted the following:

Resolved, unanimously, That the General Assembly of South Carolina tenders to the Legislature of the State of Virginia their acknowledgments of the friendly motives which inspired the mission intrusted to Hon. Judge ROBERTSON, her Commissioner. Adopted unanimously.

Resolved unanimously, That candor, which is due to the long-continued sympathy and respect which has subsisted between Virginia and South Carolina, induces this Assembly to declare with frankness, that they do not deem it advisable to initiate negotiations when they have no desire or intention to promote the ultimate object in view—that object being, as declared in the resolution of the Virginia Legislature, the procurement of amendments or new guarantees to the Constitution of the United States. Adopted unanimously.

Resolved unanimously, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interests in the Constitution of the United States; and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mutual relations as foreign States. Adopted unanimously.

Resolved unanimously, That this Assembly further owes it to the State of Virginia to declare that they have no confidence in the Federal Government of the United States; that the most solemn pledges of that Government have been disregarded; that under the pretence of preserving property, hostile troops have been attempted to be introduced into one of the fortresses of this State, concealed in the hold of a vessel of commerce, with a view to subjugate the people of South Carolina, and that even since the authorities at Washington have been informed of the present mediation of Virginia, a vessel of war has been sent to the South with troops and munitions of war concentrated on the soil of Virginia. Adopted unanimously.

Resolved unanimously, That in these circumstances this Assembly, with renewed assurance of cordial respect and esteem for the people of Virginia, and high consideration for her Commissioner, decline entering into the negotiations proposed by both branches of the Virginia Legislature. Adopted unanimously.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Jan. 27.

The Senate adopted a resolution to-day, looking to increased taxation to meet the appropriations already made.

Gov. LETCHER has communicated to the Legislature the letter of Gov. HICKS, announcing the readiness of Maryland to respond to the appointment of Commissioners. Gov. HICKS concludes as follows:

"I am rejoiced that Virginia has made this move, and I trust it will be met in a corresponding spirit by the other States. If so, we may anticipate the best of consequences from the patriotic action of Virginia."

The letter was ordered to be printed.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Jan. 28.

In the House a resolution was introduced instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress to vacate their seats and return home. There was much discussion on the resolution, but it was finally adopted.

In the Senate a resolution was offered asserting the right of secession, and that any attempt to coerce a sister Southern State from any quarter, would be regarded by Louisiana as an hostile act. The resolution passed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. WATSON, U. S. M., who was in command of the marines at Pensacola when the Navy-yard at that place was surrendered to the Floridians, arrived in this City yesterday and visited Capt. BARTOOW at the Navy-yard. His account of the seizure of the Yard is substantially the same as that already published. He says the marines and officers of the Pensacola Yard are on board the storeship *Supply*, and that they may be expected here in a few days.

Advices by the *Niagara* report the arrival of the United States steam-frigate (flag-ship) *Reckman* at Gaeta, Italy. She saluted the old Neapolitan flag, which caused some dissatisfaction to the Sardinians. The storeship *Release* sailed for Boston with invalids.

The Norfolk people are loudly complaining that only four hundred men are employed in their yard, while the *Germantown* and *Merrimack* need refitting. The authorities think these vessels are far advanced enough to occupy Portsmouth just now. They will not be hurried. A letter received yesterday, however, states that the *Merrimack* is to be equipped forthwith.

We have news from the U. S. steamer *Decatur*, now on her way to join the East Indies squadron, to the 29th of October. She had reached Mauritius from Cape Town; was taking in coal and provisions, and would sail in a few days for her destination.

A small stipend of the money due to the *Brooklyn* laborers has been received by Paymaster MUSGAV. The *St. Mary's* crew have been wretchedly boxed by landsharks, in consequence of their not being able "to pay their way."

The doings of four general Courts-Martial—one at Fort Ridgeley, one at Fort Leavenworth, and two at other posts—have been submitted to the War Department.

It has been decided not, under any circumstances, to diminish the present strength of Federal troops in the National Capital. There are now nearly 300 United States Marines in the neighborhood and a large force of regular soldiers. All the men that can be spared from Navy-yards and Northern military posts will be sent to Washington.

The newly arrived garrison of Fort Hamilton have succeeded in making things look ship-shape. The quarters were running out of gear, being so long idle; but fifty hardy soldiers will not be a great while putting them in trim.

The original report of the defensive preparations of the Brooklyn Navy-yard did not emanate from our regular military and naval reporter.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

UNION MOVEMENT IN THE MOUNTAINS.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Jan. 27.

Intelligence has reached here that previous to the passage of the Georgia ordinance of secession, HARRISON W. RILEY, a prominent citizen of the mountain region of that State, proclaimed in another portion of Georgia that he was on his way home, and intended to raise a party and take possession of the United States Mint at Dahlonega for the United States Government, in case Georgia passed a secession ordinance. His declaration caused considerable excitement at Milledgeville, and the Governor was requested to send a military force to Dahlonega, but had not done so at the date of the advices.

On the same authority as the above we learn that there is a considerable Union element in the mountains of Georgia, and an anti-secession meeting was held in Pickens County, when they heard of the passage of the secession ordinance. The old stars and stripes were run up, and the demonstrations of resistance to secession were emphatic and unequivocal.

The impression, however, was, at Milledgeville, that the people of Georgia will generally sustain the ordinance of secession, and cooperate in the formation of a Southern Cotton States Republic.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Jan. 28.

The ordinance adopted on Saturday abolishing the Federal Courts was reconsidered and recommitted to-day, for the purpose of making an Admiralty Court.

Commissioners were then appointed to all the Slave-holding States.

The delegates to the Montgomery Convention were instructed to aid in the formation of a Provisional Government, on the basis of the Federal Constitution.

The ordinance continuing the existing revenue laws was lost, and an ordinance substantially like that agreed upon by the South Carolina Convention was adopted after a long and animated debate, by the following vote: Yeas 130, Nays 116.

The Commissioners from Mississippi were received to-day.

The indications are that the Convention will not adjourn to-morrow.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 27.

Telegraphic advices have been received by Gov. YATES from the Governors of New-York, Pennsylvania and other Northern States, suggesting the propriety of joining in a Convention, to be held at Washington in February, to devise proper remedies for the adjustment of the present difficulties. The appointment of five Commissioners from each State is recommended. Gov. YATES has finally decided to join in the movement. In this it is supposed he has acted upon the advice of Mr. LINCOLN.

THE REPEAL OF THE RHODE ISLAND PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

READING, Monday, Jan. 28.

One hundred guns were fired for Rhode Island's repeal of the Personal Liberty bill. Our citizens are jubilant for this first tender of the olive branch of conciliation to the South, a harbinger of returning peace.

REPEAL SALUTE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Minute Men of this city will fire a salute of thirty-three guns, to-morrow afternoon, in honor of the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill by Rhode Island.

THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA STILL AGROUND.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

The third unsuccessful attempt was this morning made to remove the steamship *Columbia* from her position in Beach Channel.

FROM KENTUCKY.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

Great interest is felt here about what our Legislature in its called session will do. So far, the Union feeling in Frankfort is uppermost, and I believe will continue so. The National Flag, by unanimous vote of the Senate, and by 66 to 23 of the House, floats over the State-house. Kentucky will not go out of the Union, or try to go out, before the 4th of March, that's certain. The Legislature is not disposed to adopt any positive programme looking to Kentucky's secession at any definite time. They prefer an indefinite postponement or suspension of the question of Kentucky's future relations to the Union.

I think that, in spite of the outside pressure, they will make no provisions for the meeting of a State Convention before May, or perhaps September, if ever. As a new Legislature will be elected in August, it is proposed to wait for the expression of popular sentiment then. The State Convention move may be tabled, and some plan for a Border Convention be adopted. At all events, a State Convention will not be called without the people's deliberate vote to that effect. Provision may now be made for taking their vote on the question, in case of some contingency or other after Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration. But the popular judgment will be consulted at every step. The people, if they ever vote for an extraordinary and revolutionary Convention, will elect delegates at a separate and subsequent poll, and will take care that the Convention commit them to nothing like secession, without their subsequent formal and deliberate approval.

The Crittenden amendments will be pressed upon the attention of the people, especially of every Border State,—but hardly as an ultimatum. A vote on them by the people of every non-seceding State will be urged. A Border Convention of delegates, chosen by the people of every Central State, and of Tennessee and North Carolina, and of all others that desire a voice therein, will probably be recommended—that Convention to consider all the plans submitted by the people of the States represented, and, if possible, to decide upon something which will prevent fraternal bloodshed, restore peace, and reunite all in closer and firmer bonds than ever. Our Legislature, like the Tennessee, deprecates any bloody collision between the Federal Government and the partially seceding States. Their idea is that a Central Convention, or a National Convention, or both, the Central preceding the other, can, upon the Crittenden or some other basis, settle all differences peaceably and permanently.

PONTIAC.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN BALTIMORE.

A concert given at Baltimore the other night to the Independent Greys of that city, by the Marine Band of Washington, was enlivened by a significant episode not promised in the programme. A lady residing there writing to a friend in this City thus describes it: "I don't know that I ever in all my life witnessed such an exciting scene. The last piece on the programme was the Constitutional Quadrilles, but they omitted it and played the Marseillaise hymn, which, they say, is the melody now adopted by the South Carolinians, and left out our national airs entirely. But the audience hissed in such a manner that they were obliged to come back, and when "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" were struck up one after the other, I thought the house would have come down with the cheering. Nearly every man, woman and child arose and waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and I never felt so patriotic in all my days."

THE UNION TO BE PRESERVED.

LARGE MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Speeches by James T. Brady, DePeyster Ogden, Gen. Walbridge, Elijah F. Purdy, and Others.

Union Resolutions—The Crittenden Proposition—Bonfires, Music, &c.

Commissioners Appointed to the Secession Conventions.

The call for a Union meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, convened one of the largest meetings ever assembled in that oft-crowded edifice, while outside of the building a separate meeting was also organized, bonfires burned, and guns fired, and all in honor of the Union.

Although the meeting was called for 7½ o'clock, the opening was delayed until nearly 8, and not even the deafening music of a brass band stationed on the platform (a band, by the way, that persisted in playing throughout the evening at most inopportune moments) could drown the general clamor for the speakers. At length the veteran war-horse of Old Tammany, Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, advanced to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ELIJAH F. PURDY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Upon me devolves the pleasing duty of meeting you here this evening to nominate your presiding officer. I perform this duty with no ordinary pleasure. Our country is in danger. It behooves every man to lay aside partisan feelings and rally round the standard of his country. [Applause.] For that purpose we are assembled here to night, and I hope a voice will go forth hence that will show to the people of America that there is but one feeling of the people of New-York, and that is for the Union.—[applause]—the Union as it was, as it is, as it shall be. [Applause.] We will preserve it intact, and I hope that an expression will go forth from the people of New York that will show to every section of the country that our motto is, "The Union—it must and shall be preserved." [Applause.] Partisan as I am, I lay aside all party feeling and yield up every consideration for the interest of my country. I believe the time has come when we should lay aside partisan feeling. No man has been more partisan than I have, but it is necessary to sacrifice party to subserve the interests of my country. [A voice, "Good."] I will name as your presiding officer a gentleman whose name is familiar to you all. You know him well. His name is identified almost with the country—certainly with the interests of New-York. I nominate as your Chairman Hon. J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN. [Applause.]

Mr. OGDEN, being chosen unanimously, came forward, and, upon taking the Chair, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN.

Mr. OGDEN commenced by deploring the present crisis and deprecating the Slavery question, asked how can this Union be maintained unless we recognise Slavery as it existed at the time of the formation of the Government, and maintain and preserve it? He renewed the standard charges against the Republican Party relative to its abolition tendency, the indorsement of the Helper book, the Irrepressible Conflict, Personal Liberty bills, &c., at the same time censuring the abolition of the Missouri Compromise. He deprecated any attempt at coercion on the part of the Free States, as fatal to all hope of reconciliation on the part of the South. The action of the North had been, in his opinion, a series of aggressions, and the South had been, perhaps, to blame in the character of her resistance.

When Mr. OGDEN had concluded, a gentleman came forwarded and said that the names of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries would now be read, representing all the political parties that ever existed, and all supporters of that great party that was going to prove that Americans can be free and united, and can govern themselves.

Mr. JAS. BAKER then read the list of Vice-Presidents.

Mr. T. B. MEYERS read the list of Secretaries.

There were now loud and continued calls for "BRADY." "BRADY," and when a gentleman appeared at the front of the platform, with the resolutions in his hand, it was some minutes before he could get a hearing, and then an impatient auditor suggested that he should "make short work of them." The following are

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The people of the City of New-York, in accordance with the especial right and privilege guaranteed to them by the first article of "the amendments to the Constitution," having peaceably assembled to deliberate upon the serious questions which are now agitating and affecting the welfare and safety of this Union; duly considering the important position which they occupy, not only as regards the different States, people, and interests within this Union, but also as regards this Union itself, and the entire civilized and commercial world; and believing that the people of this country expect them clearly to define their position upon the grave and important issues of the moment; and further, believing that the time has now arrived when New-York can no longer remain silent, hereby declare that,

Whereas, A wise, virtuous and brave ancestry, the revolutionists of the thirteen original Colonies, or States, out of which our distinct nationality and this Government were formed, did as a people, and not in the sovereign capacity of States, in the year 1777 elect and appoint delegates to the so called "Congress of the United States of America," for the purpose of creating and establishing a consolidated and perpetual Government for themselves and their posterity; and,

Whereas, The said delegates did, on the 15th day of November, in the year 1777, agree upon certain "Articles of Confederation," which were submitted to the people of said separate States for their approval, and were ratified according to the then existing mode, and went into effect on the 9th day of July, 1778; and,

Whereas, The closing paragraph of the ratification clause of the said Articles of Confederation is in the words following, to wit: "And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective *Constituents*, that *they* shall abide by the determinations of the United States, in Congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them, and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent; and *that the Union shall be perpetual*; and,

Whereas, The people of the United States, then living after an experience of nine years of the practical working of the form of perpetual government which they had established, finding it inadequate to its purposes, with a noble desire to bequeath to their posterity a Government so strong, so pure, so free and so perfect, that it would withstand the storms of ages, did on the 17th day of September, 1787, by the ratification and adoption of that great Charter of our Liberties, the "Constitution of the United States," concede still greater powers to the General Government, with the clear and distinct intention of still further consolidating and perpetuating said Government; and, whereas, the preamble to said Constitution is in the words following, to wit:

"We, the PEOPLE of the United States, in order *to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility*, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. And

Whereas, No REPEALING CLAUSE exists either in the original "Articles of Confederation," or in the "Constitution of the United States;" and

Whereas, The fact is clearly the act of the People or Nation, brought into perpetual existence by the first, and as such entirely beyond the reach of State interposition; and

Whereas, The experience of the world abundantly proves that the people of powerful and liberal governments enjoy the greatest liberty, happiness and prosperity; and

Whereas, We believe that with a full knowledge of this it was the clear intention of the framers of the "Articles of Confederation" and the "Constitution of the United States" to establish for themselves, for us, and for our posterity, a strong perpetual government, of such a fraternal nature that it would have the tendency to more and more unite us every year; and

Whereas, By Section 10 of the First Article of the Constitution it is expressly declared that,

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, KEEP TROOPS OR SHIPS OF WAR IN TIME OF PEACE, ENTER INTO ANY AGREEMENT OR COMPACT WITH ANOTHER STATE, or with a foreign Power, or ENGAGE IN WAR, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay;" and

Whereas, By section 3d, article 3d, of the Constitution, it is stated that,

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort;" and

Whereas, The President of the United States, by his oath of office, is "bound to protect the Constitution;" and by article 2d, section 3d, it is expressly declared that "he shall take care that "the laws be faithfully executed;" and, whereas, certain people of some of the sister States of this Union, claiming to be aggrieved at the expressions of opinion and acts of

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AT GAETA.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

Rumors in Reference to the Spring Campaign.

The English Press on American Topics.

A Habeas Corpus in the Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The screw steamship *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 16th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 17th January, arrived here last evening, bringing £300,000 in specie and the United States Mails.

The Cunard screw steamer *Jura*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 15th of January.

The *Borussia* arrived at Southampton on the 15th.

It is stated that several rifled cannon had been shipped from Liverpool for Charleston, S. C.

Tenders had been invited by the British Admiralty for the construction of two more iron-cased ships-of-war of about 4,000 tons each.

The Lord Mayor of London had given a grand banquet in honor of Sir EDMUND HEAD, Governor-General of Canada.

The weather, after a thaw of two days' duration, had again become quite severe. Numerous Railroad accidents had occurred, owing to the action of the frost on the iron, &c., and unusual precautions were being observed.

A Company had been formed for the purpose of establishing a permanent camp for volunteers near London. Two thousand huts are to be erected and let at small rents to individual volunteers.

The cultivation of cotton in Asiatic Turkey was receiving some attention in England, the correspondent of the London *Times* at Constantinople having expatiated at length in one of his letters upon the feasibility of the step.

Prince ALFRED had arrived at Plymouth, for the purpose of embarking on board the *St. George*, to join the North American squadron.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a decree convoking the Senate and the *Corps Legislatif* of France for the 4th of February.

The same journal also publishes a comparative table of the revenue of France, which shows a decrease in 1860, as compared with 1859, of twenty-one millions of francs.

Count DE PERSIGNY had given orders for all foreign newspapers, without exception, to be allowed free circulation throughout the French Empire.

It is said that the French Emperor had been much struck with the statements on the Navigation laws of France contained in the memorandum recently issued by Mr. LINDSAY, and an interview had taken place between the Emperor and Mr. LINDSAY.

The new Prussian *Gazette* says that the French corps of occupation in Syria, will be increased by a portion of the troops returning from China. In spite of the efforts of England, it is probable that the French forces will remain until after March, and the Prussian *Gazette* approves of this course in order to prevent fresh measures.

Commercial difficulties in France had increased, the advance in the rate of discount having checked operations.

The Paris Corn market was firm, and the prices of wheat and flour were well maintained.

The commercial treaty between France and Belgium had been signed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that on New Year's day, at the reception of the diplomatic body, the Emperor spoke to the American Minister, and expressed a hope that the people of the United States would see the necessity of maintaining that bond which had bestowed prosperity on the country, and made America so important a nation in the eyes of the world.

The Bourse on the 15th opened firm, but closed dull and lower, at 67.5 for rentes.

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes a dispatch announcing that a part of the French fleet left Gaeta on the 14th inst., and that hostilities had been suspended on both sides.

The French Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin had respectively notified those Courts that the French fleet would quit Gaeta on the 19th of January.

It is stated that prior to the conclusion of the new armistice the fire of the besiegers had become terrific.

A telegram from Rome says that King FRANCIS, in deference to the Emperor NAPOLEON, accepted without any reserve, the proposals of France in reference to the armistice.

Prince CARIGNAN, the new Lieutenant of the King, had arrived at Naples. He was saluted on his arrival by the English fleet, and was enthusiastically received by the people.

The Council of Lieutenancy at Naples, had tendered their resignation to FARINI.

A proclamation of King VICTOR EMANUEL, to the inhabitants of the Neapolitan Province, has been published. The King says:

"The affairs of the State compel me to separate myself from you. A domestic affliction has caused the retirement of FARINI. Prince CARIGNAN will govern the Neapolitan Provinces in my name. Show that you always desire the unity of Italy."

FARINI had been appointed Secretary to the Private Cabinet of the King.

It is reported that in the event of a war between Piedmont and Austria, a French army will occupy Lombardy, without declaring war against Austria.

The new Councillors of Lieuteuancy had been well received in Sicily, and tranquillity was reëstablished in the island.

The Pope had dispatched provisions to Gaeta. The reported revision of the *concordat* with Austria has been denied. Mgr. MEVONE remains in office. The Sardinians have passed through the Province of Rieti on their march against the insurrectionists in the Abruzzi.

It was asserted at Vienna that FRANCIS JOSEPH had written to the Emperor of Austria announcing his firm resolve to defend Gaeta to the utmost.

The Austrian *Gazette* professes confidence in the duration of peace. It says there will be no war between France and Austria, unless there is a war between France and Germany, and the *Gazette* believes France has no wish for that at present.

Political manifestations were taking place in the theatres at Rome.

It was reported that the British garrisons at Malta and Corfu had been increased to twice their former strength, and that it was in contemplation to organize a militia at those places. It was also said that the English squadron in the Mediterranean was to be reinforced.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on the 14th, with a speech from the Throne.

His Majesty, in his speech, lamented the death of the late King. He then made mention of the new organization of the army, which, he said, had become necessary. The defence of the integrity of the German territory being his first duty, His Majesty said that negotiations were imminent between France and the Zollverein, in reference to their mutual commercial relations. His Majesty continued thus:

"The relations between the Great Powers have become still more friendly by the personal meetings which have taken place. It is therefore to be regretted that the steps taken by Germany for the settlement of the question of the Constitution of the German Duchies placed under Danish rule have remained without any result. Prussia, as well as the rest of Germany, recognizes it as a national duty to finally bring about the proper solution of the question."

The King energetically stated that it was his intention to remain faithful to the principles of Government which he imposed on himself on assuming the regency, as he found in those principles a safe guarantee against the revolutionary spirit spread abroad in Europe.

The official *Staats Anzeiger* contains a Royal decree proclaiming an amnesty for all persons who have been found guilty of high treason against the country, offences against his Majesty, crimes and offences constituting an abuse of the rights of citizens, and for those persons who have been convicted according to civil law for resisting the authorities of the State or disturbing public order. To those who have evaded judicial inquiry and legal judgment by taking to flight, permission is granted to return freely, and, in the event of their being afterwards condemned, the Minister of Justice is to make proposals for their pardon. The King himself will decide in the cases of those who have been condemned by military tribunals, provided they implore pardon.

Count GEORGE APPONYI is gazetted as Judix Curit for Hungary in place of Count CZIRAKYS.

The Committee of the Comitet of Neutra in Hungary, has resolved on the following programme, viz: A responsible Minister to Hungary; a Hungarian Diet, selected on the basis of the law of 1848; the removal of all, except Hungarian troops, from Hungary; the Hungarian troops to take an oath of fidelity to the Constitution of 1848; reorganization of the National Guard, and finally a request to be made to Government that a liberal Constitution may be granted to the other Crown lands of Austria.

Baron VAN DER GOES VAN DIRKSLAND has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Holland, in place of Baron VAN NYEVELT.

The Bank of Belgium, on the 14th, raised its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

The Madrid *Epoca* gives currency to a report that the Moors not having fulfilled their treaty stipulations, Spain was about to occupy the principal forts in Morocco.

A solution of the difficulty between Spain and Venezuela was shortly expected. The Government had proposed measures to check emigration from Spain to America.

The newspaper correspondence from India and China, and additional official dispatches, contain little of importance in addition to what has been already published. A correspondent of the London *Times* at Pekin, says that the estimate of the property pillaged and destroyed at the Emperor's Summer palace exceeds £6,000,000 sterling. Every soldier who was present is replete with the most valuable loot. Domestic articles in pure gold, and guns of great value, are in possession of many of the men.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF DISUNION.

THE RELATIONS OF ENGLAND TO THE SOUTH.

From the London Saturday Review.

As soon as the Southern Confederacy has consolidated itself, it will demand the acknowledgement of its flag. There are few, probably, who, however conscious of the *malaise* which must always characterize intimate relations between this country and a great slaveholding community, would hesitate to allow that such a demand would have to be conceded, provided that the new State would impose on itself the treaty obligations contracted by the present United States. But it seems impossible to come to an understanding on this condition. There is no reason to suppose that the Confederation of the South will find itself in any way to suppress, or even to discourage, the Slave-trade. The secret of the popular movement which is now hurrying the Southerners to secession is that the masses have stepped in, and are carrying into action the policy which their struggling political leaders intended to confine to words. The fate of the American Union is in the hands of a class of men probably the most ignorant, the most unscrupulous, and the most lawless in the world—the poor, or "mean" whites of the Slave States. The worst of populace has now the mastery of the South. It has broken the Union in pieces, probably against the secret inclinations of the richer planters, and most assuredly it will govern the Commonwealth, which is to be constituted in conformity with its own designs and interests, and not with theirs. The "mean" whites want slaves, and intend to have them; indeed, it is only the moral pressure of the North, and not the influence of the slave proprietors, which has prevented them from reviving the trade in men years and years ago. There is, therefore, every probability that the Southern Federation will require to be recognised without conditions. Shall we comply? It we do, the Slave-trade revives *ipso facto*, for not only do we surrender the too often illusory securities provided by our treaties against the illegal prosecution of the traffic, but we restore to the traffic itself legality which unquestionably once belonged to it. The Slave-trade is not piracy under international law, but becomes so by special convention; and it is now proposed to us to have no convention on the subject with a State whose demand for negroes will be large enough to tempt all the slave-hunters of Central Africa to quadruple their operations. There is no disguising the sacrifice urged upon us. We are asked to forget the established policy of seventy years, to renounce our primacy of philanthropic effort, to declare that the impoverishment of our West Indian Colonies was unnecessary and uncalled-for, and to admit, in the face of the world that our statesmanship and our popular sentiment have alike been hollow and insincere.

There is another course which seems at first sight open to us. It may seem that we can refuse the recognition of this new power till we can concede it on our own terms. Strictly speaking, there is nothing to prevent our continuing to treat the seceding States as part of the old Confederation. The existing treaties, such as they are, may still be acted on, and the Slave-trade still dealt with as a high crime against public law. But we must not shut our eyes to the difficulty, nor even the danger, of this policy. There is no conviction which has had profounder effect on the minds of the Southerners than that which they express in the apophthegm, "Cotton is King." They believe that England, and perhaps France, must, willingly or unwillingly, sue for the means of continuing the cotton manufacture on which five millions of Englishmen and more than a million Frenchmen are said to depend for subsistence. No calamity which has ever fallen on a nation—not even the Irish famine—can be as much compared with the destruction or interruption of so colossal a branch of industry. The calculation of the Southerners is that we must fall on our knees before those who have the cotton crop in their warehouses, to bind and to loose, to give and to withhold. No prejudice or sentiment can be supposed powerful enough to make good its footing against so overwhelming a necessity. It is impossible even to conceive a meeting collected in Exeter Hall to protest against the unconstitutional recognition of the Southern Union if the immediate consequence of its having its way would be to destroy the capital, annihilate the wages fund, and paralyze the labor of five millions of men. Suppose, argue the Southerners, that the European States even go to war to make us sell them our cotton. They can only succeed by stirring up our slaves to rebellion, and so destroying their last hope of recovering the state by which they live.

The difficulty is one which will tax the utmost energies of British diplomacy; but at the same time, it is one of those which really do admit of a diplomatic adjustment. The shameful surrender at discretion contemplated by the Southerners is by no means the only solution, for this country has an advantage on its own side which its public servants ought to make the most of. It must be recollected that it is just as necessary for the American Slave States to sell their cotton as for Great Britain to buy it. Were it conceivable that the Southerners should adopt the extraordinary measure of withholding their crop for a single year, they would be left with at least as many millions of starving slaves as there would be starving freemen in England. If American cotton were for a while neither bought nor sold, our countrymen would perhaps perish in crowds; but there would perish in the Slave States at least an equal multitude of persons, who are not only men but property. Even Southerners are reasonable beings, and are too wise to sting, like the wasp, at the cost of existence.

Whatever happens—even in the event which is most to be wished for, of the American Union reconstructing itself after a brief disruption—it is most thoroughly to be hoped that English statesmen will abandon the languid indifference with which they have hitherto listened to troublesome warnings about this great question of cotton supply. We have now looked the danger in the eyes. We have been awakened to the flagrant contradiction which exists, without any fault of ours, between our acts and words. We can now see that it is simply the union of Free with Slave States in the same American Confederacy which has disguised from us our dependence on slave labor, and enabled us to demand securities against the prosecution of the Slave-trade from a Government one half of whose subjects prided themselves above all things on their possession of slaves. With opportunities at least equal to our dangers—with the whole tropical world open to our influence, and the most populous of tropical countries under our sceptre—it will be national suicide if we do not strain every nerve to emancipate ourselves from moral servitude to a community of slaveowners.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON.

From the London Daily News.

The apparent contradiction in the character of the Seceders is the theme of many speakers and writers. The avarice of the planting interest is the characteristic most established in public opinion in America. This cupidity has long arrived at that stage at which it defeats itself. After desolating their districts, and debasing their neighbors in their rage of monopoly, the slaveholders find themselves steeped to the lips in debt. Under such circumstances, it was supposed that they would never part with the protection afforded to Slavery by the Union; yet they profess to be disposed for war; in other words, to be ready for the extinction of their commerce and the destruction of such property as they have. To account for this we have two explanations—either the insurgents trust to the pacific disposition of the Northern States, or they sincerely believe that they could sustain a war. Probably both these are true; and the Secessionists imagine that in a few weeks or months they shall have their commerce in their own hands, with unlimited power of slave-making and slaveholding. * * * *

What is the power of the South to make war? The whole group of Slave States have less than 50,000 whites fit to bear arms, and they have 4,000,000 of slaves to coerce from the moment of the first beat to arms. They have neither means nor experience. The Free States have not only a much fuller population, but every laboring man there is a citizen, ready to vindicate the free labor principle. There is nothing out total defeat before the South, in case of war; and the defeat would be one which must abolish Slavery. Whether able or not to defend themselves against the enemy they will have invited, the cotton-growers must give up their crops for the season. That particular tillage could not go on; and the probabilities are very strong that the slaves would fire the storehouses and destroy the gins as soon as the troops were off to the battle field. Already the planters are sending away their wives and children to places out of the reach of slaves. Any attempt at war, and any issue of it, must clearly be injurious to the prospect of the cotton supply. * * * *

There remains the project of a new slaveholding republic, or other confederation. How would cotton grow, and reach us, under such a system? It is enough to say that the needful capital is absent. The soil and industry of those States do not yield food for the people who inhabit them, nor clothing; they owe their roads, their institutions of convenience, and defence, and trade, and even of tillage, to their Federal connection. The pitiable confusion and alarm which followed instantly upon the signing of the Ordinance of Independence show how unprepared even the leading men are for an isolated existence. They were all adrift as to their currency, their post-office, their taxes, their defences. They had not looked at the practicability before they took the leap; and they are doing just the same about the future. Without adequate ports, shipping, varied industry or available capital, they assume that they can provide the world with cotton, while all the world sees the impossibility of it. It must be remembered that there is no fresh land for them to occupy. They have no means with which to take Cuba or to invade Central America,—even if the Northern States did not prevent such an attempt; and they are barred in on the southwest by a desert too destitute of water to admit of even a railway across its breadth. Restricted with their present territory, which is yearly becoming exhausted with slave tillage, and supplied with the dearest labor in the world, which will escape into the Free States faster than ever, the American cotton-planters not only have no chance against other producers of cotton, but could not make it answer, if they had the field to themselves. If they have been subject to debt, and crippled by mortgage hitherto, much more impossible will they find it to get on henceforth, when the Northern capitalists who have sustained them are no longer their fellow citizens and partners, but their rivals in policy and in trade. Add to this that the Southern States are mutually jealous and contentious, that the bulk of their white population is dissatisfied and turbulent, and the black race restless, excited, and suddenly brought within view of an equality of numbers, and the most vehement partisans will scarcely allege that the prospects of cotton production are good. There is no use in disguising the truth in such a case; and the plain truth is, that affairs in the United States can take no turn which will not leave our chance of cotton supply precarious in the extreme.

What, then, must we do? We must lose no time in promoting the growth of cotton wherever it will grow. The obvious method is to strengthen the hands of the Cotton Supply Association, and of every society which can satisfy us of its ability to grow what we want within our own independencies or elsewhere. The case is in our own hands. Australia or India could give us all we want; but not without some pains on our own part. We must take what we can get from America while preparing our own crops; but we must be ready to dispense with any amount of American cotton which cannot be got to grow in an atmosphere of political and social revolution.

THE QUESTION OF TREASON.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

"Treason against the United States," says the Constitution, "shall consist only in levying war against them." The people of Charleston have now deliberately levied war, and are, by law, guilty of treason. Declarations of secession might be made again and again, but actions are alone taken note of by United States law, and nothing is wanting to complete the case against the culprits in South Carolina. They have usurped the sovereign and exclusive right of the Federal Government by seizing the Custom-house, and levying dues on vessels entering and leaving the harbor, they have made direct war upon the United States by entering Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and though the sergeant's guard stationed therein made no resistance, yet they were United States troops, and were in military possession of the forts. We hear of further acts committed, it is said, not by the authority of the State, but by the mob. Some weeks ago, a United States vessel captured the *Bonita*, a slave brig, and brought her with her cargo of slaves into Charleston harbor. There was no Federal officer to take charge of her, and the commander telegraphed to Washington for instructions. We suppose that none arrived, but we now learn that the slave Captain was taken before a State Judge, who declared that he had no jurisdiction, and on the return of the United States officer with his prisoner from this ineffectual attempt to enforce the law, the slave Captain was rescued by the mob. The refusal of the Judge to entertain the charge was quite logical. All the thirteen original States of the Union save one had—in addition to the general United States law declaring the Slave-trade piracy—laws of their own declaring the trade illegal; that one was South Carolina. So that now, when all the laws of the United States are null and void, a slave captain is no longer a criminal in Charleston. As slaves become free on touching English soil, a man-stealer ceases to be a thief on planting his foot on the soil of South Carolina. We have also intelligence of the most seizing a revenue cutter; but the mere assertion is in the Charleston papers indicate that it was more an act of mutiny and desertion on the part of the commander and crew, than an act of seizure by the mob. The Lieutenant in command resigned, and the crew immediately declared that they would serve South Carolina, and hereupon she was enrolled as the first ship of the new State navy.

In the face of these facts, evincing an almost insane audacity—when we consider them as the acts of a little State of 300,000 white inhabitants against the Government of a nation of $30,000,000—what do we see at Washington? Distracted councils, a deserted President, hesitation and contradiction in every act done, and in the manner of doing it.

THE QUESTION OF COERCION.

From the London Star.

The frittendeu proposal is not one of compromise but of surrender. It dictates to the North such terms as only victors can hope to impose upon the vanquished. Had DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE been elected instead of LINCOLN, the North could not have been insulted by proposals more intolerable; for they not only incorporate slavery with the Constitution, but charge upon the North the cost of every negro from the South. Yet these are the conditions of peace offered by a moderate Democrat—a Kentucky Senator, honestly devoted to the preservation of the Union as a paramount consideration! The hot bloods of the Cotton States know that their ultimate acceptance is hopeless, and would scarcely suspend the secession movement even should the news telegraphed to the *Herald* be correct. "Our Committee,"—that is, the Senate Committee of Thirteen,—"has reported this morning that no feasible scheme of adjustment can be devised," said the Louisiana Senator, on the 31st of December. With this report upon the table, it was no extravagance of rhetoric to take his farewell of that august assembly, and to entreat the Republican majority to recognize the right of secession rather than inflict upon both communities the horrors of civil war. In arguing for this right of secession, it is to be observed, he draws large upon the declarations of Northern statesmen. Jefferson, Webster and Quincy Adams in support of the doctrine that a discontented State may withdraw from the compact which she had entered, and that a Convention is the legitimate organ of such discontent. We cannot help thinking that this is a doctrine to which the believers in popular sovereignty all the world over would assent as soon, and that American Republicans would not hesitate to justify its application in any other country than their own. That an Episcopalian clergyman of New-York should preach a sermon asserting from Scripture the Divine authority of the Federal Government, and charging disloyalty alike upon Abolitionists and Secessionists, is a melancholy instance of clerical readiness to flatter the prejudices, rather than enlist the minds of hearers. Any thoughtful man would demolish the fashionable right set up, by opposing to it the divided allegiance of citizens to the Government of their own State, and the Government of the Union—both being "powers ordained by God." This difficulty has really arisen. South Carolina is now *de facto* a separate State, with its own Legislature, Judges, Magistrates and Tax-Collectors—its own flag, its own army, and its own Ambassadors at the seat of the Government from which it has revolted. It is true that a body of United States troops occupy a strong fort on the Carolinian territory. But that they do not possess undisputed sovereignty is manifest from the conditions of peace offered by the Secession Commissioners and the Federal Government by seizing the Custom-house, and levying dues on vessels entering and leaving the harbor, they have made direct war upon the United States by entering Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and though the sergeant's guard stationed therein made no resistance, yet they were United States troops, and were in military possession of the forts. We hear of further acts committed, it is said, not by the authority of the State, but by the mob. Some weeks ago, a United States vessel captured the *Bonita*, a slave brig, and brought her with her cargo of slaves into Charleston harbor. There was no Federal officer to take charge of her, and the commander telegraphed to Washington for instructions. We suppose that none arrived, but we now learn that the slave Captain was taken before a State Judge, who declared that he had no jurisdiction, and on the return of the United States officer with his prisoner from this ineffectual attempt to enforce the law, the slave Captain was rescued by the mob. The refusal of the Judge to entertain the charge was quite logical. All the thirteen original States of the Union save one had—in addition to the general United States law declaring the Slave-trade piracy—laws of their own declaring the trade illegal; that one was South Carolina. So that now, when all the laws of the United States are null and void, a slave captain is no longer a criminal in Charleston. As slaves become free on touching English soil, a man-stealer ceases to be a thief on planting his foot on the soil of South Carolina. We have also intelligence of the most seizing a revenue cutter; but the mere assertion is in the Charleston papers indicate that it was more an act of mutiny and desertion on the part of the commander and crew, than an act of seizure by the mob. The Lieutenant in command resigned, and the crew immediately declared that they would serve South Carolina, and hereupon she was enrolled as the first ship of the new State navy.

In the face of these facts, evincing an almost insane audacity—when we consider them as the acts of a little State of 300,000 white inhabitants against the Government of a nation of $30,000,000—what do we see at Washington? Distracted councils, a deserted President, hesitation and contradiction in every act done, and in the manner of doing it.

THE QUESTION OF COERCION.

From the London Star.

The frittendeu proposal is not one of compromise but of surrender. It dictates to the North such terms as only victors can hope to impose upon the vanquished. Had DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE been elected instead of LINCOLN, the North could not have been insulted by proposals more intolerable; for they not only incorporate slavery with the Constitution, but charge upon the North the cost of every negro from the South. Yet these are the conditions of peace offered by a moderate Democrat—a Kentucky Senator, honestly devoted to the preservation of the Union as a paramount consideration! The hot bloods of the Cotton States know that their ultimate acceptance is hopeless, and would scarcely suspend the secession movement even should the news telegraphed to the *Herald* be correct. "Our Committee,"—that is, the Senate Committee of Thirteen,—"has reported this morning that no feasible scheme of adjustment can be devised," said the Louisiana Senator, on the 31st of December. With this report upon the table, it was no extravagance of rhetoric to take his farewell of that august assembly, and to entreat the Republican majority to recognize the right of secession rather than inflict upon both communities the horrors of civil war. In arguing for this right of secession, it is to be observed, he draws large upon the declarations of Northern statesmen. Jefferson, Webster and Quincy Adams in support of the doctrine that a discontented State may withdraw from the compact which she had entered, and that a Convention is the legitimate organ of such discontent. We cannot help thinking that this is a doctrine to which the believers in popular sovereignty all the world over would assent as soon, and that American Republicans would not hesitate to justify its application in any other country than their own. That an Episcopalian clergyman of New-York should preach a sermon asserting from Scripture the Divine authority of the Federal Government, and charging disloyalty alike upon Abolitionists and Secessionists, is a melancholy instance of clerical readiness to flatter the prejudices, rather than enlist the minds of hearers. Any thoughtful man would demolish the fashionable right set up, by opposing to it the divided allegiance of citizens to the Government of their own State, and the Government of the Union—both being "powers ordained by God." This difficulty has really arisen. South Carolina is now *de facto* a separate State, with its own Legislature, Judges, Magistrates and Tax-Collectors—its own flag, its own army, and its own Ambassadors at the seat of the Government from which it has revolted. It is true that a body of United States troops occupy a strong fort on the Carolinian territory. But that they do not possess undisputed sovereignty is manifest from

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Further Particulars of their Arrival at Yeddo —Voyage of the Niagara from Hong-Kong —The Last Banquet on Board—The Last of Tommy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA, COAST OF JAPAN, Nov. 7, 1860.

On the 30th inst., at 11 A. M., the anchor was weighed, and we took departure from Koog Knng. We have steamed a thousand miles to the northward since leaving that place, and northward must we go nearly a thousand miles more, before reaching the great City of Yedo. Soon after rounding the point at Hong Kong, we encountered a steady breeze right ahead, as this is the season for the northeast monsoon to blow without intermission. Passing round the southern point of Formosa, we are in the birthplace of typhoons, hnt luckily they have all gone hy. We pass close to this island, and the raging Pacific opens to our view. The barometer falls slightly, the wind is strong from the northward and eastward, and a heavy, tumbling swell sets in; the topmasts and yards are sent down, and all is made snng for a long tug at steaming. The npper scnd is flying to the south, the fleecy clouds below are hurrying to and fro, and appearances seem as if a storm was hrewing; hut towards the morning of the following day the sky is again bine and the atmosphere clear and bracing. The wind still blows hard against us, and the sea rolls heavily around, now here, now there, neeling us over to starboard and anon sending us to port: and as such a swell is easier to raise than to allay, for two days we are rocked about most elegantly. During the evening we pass through a fleet of junks, supposed to be fishermen; hnt, as they never venture out without cannon on board, it is reasonable to infer they are pirates, *when the fish don't bite*, as the coast has long been celebrated for there individnals, who make short work of the unfortunate traders and sailors who may happen to fall into their clutches. They sail by the stars, and generally manage to fetch their port; althonga they have long been familar with the compass and sextant, they take their observations by unassisted eye. A Chinese sailor will leave his harbor, at any season, on a voyege of many hundred miles.

On the morning of the fifth day out we made the Islands of Loo Choo, and for hours did we run past highly cultivated fields, encompassing the cosy one-story cottages of the inhabitants, sloping to the water's edge in living green. The weather was clear and pleasant, and the wind had become more moderate; a current was with us, and we glided along quite smoothly, at the rate of eight or nine knots per hour all the time.

On Friday, the 2d, a grand banquet was given by the officers of the ward-room to the Ambassadors and several of their suite. Capt. McKEAN and other officers were present on this occasion, jollity and good feeling reigned supreme, innnmerable bumpers were drank, and many happy speeches made. "Japan and America, now and forever," was the principal theme discussed; hnt occasionally, at one end of the table, wives, sweethearts and sisters might be heard spoken of hy those who have constantly the fair sex uppermost in their brains.

SIMME BOODZN NO KAMI propsed the "Government of the United States," which was responded to by Major WILLIAMSON in a short but eloquent address, ending by proposing the health of the "Tycoon of Japan." Lieut. BROWN proposed the "Japanese Ambassadors." Lieut. GUEST proposed, in a neat little speech, the "Escort of the Embassy, Col. RIPLEY." to which the Colonel asked whether he was expected to reply in *Hollandese, High Dutch ar Low Dutch;* the latter being preferred, he commenced, frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. A political discussion then arose, when Lieut. WISE remarked that he would change the snbject hy proposing "The *Niagara*, and the man who built her," to which the Ambassadors drank a bumper, with a gentle hint that all should follow suit. Other sentiments followed, which I did not learn; suffice to say it was an agreeable and excellent feast. The table was a magnificent one, and recollecting that it was provided at sea, I think it has never been excelled, and rarely equaled in any ship that floats. It was decorated in the most handsome manner, nearly forty feet in length, and in the centre was a beautiful iced cake, on which was moulded, in colors, the American and Japanese flags, each one grasped by the claws of the American eagle that spread his long wings over them, while the shield of liberty in his breast, while beneath them were two crossed cannon, and surrounding the whole a wreath of flowers. In cutting this cake Gov. NARSE GENSIN, requested that the device should not be broken, for it was his intention to carry out the Japanese custom to the fullest extent, by taking with him what was left. This he did by selecting four paper handkerchiefs, from a roll he brought forth from among his inside garments, wrapping it therein, and carefully stowing it away in the immense pocket of one of his sleeves; unfortunately it did not remain long in an unbroken state, for the Governor having mixed numerous glasses of French and American wine, as he calls it, (old Monongahela,) during the repast, by the time he got through, and wound his way to his cabin through a half dozen doors, and up the same number of gangway ladders, he commenced to feel particularly joyful, and was taken with a desperate fit of tripping about on the "light fantastic." He made nnmerous gesticulations with his arms, tearing down curtains, &c., and out of his mouth poured forth a continued stream of Japanese, now and then interspersed with a word of English, "Whoop! whoop! hurrah!" while down his round, red and jolly fat face the perspiration ran. The Princes thought it a capital joke, and laughed immoderately. During the dinner, soul-stirring strains of sweet music of a patriotic character rent the air, and as we were listening to that beautiful piece, "Home, Sweet Home," the guests retired, all in the most amiable and talkative mood imaginable, long to remember the gaiety of that social occasion.

On Tuesday morning, Nov. 6, great excitement prevailed on board, and as I walked forward to the mainmast on the berth deck, I noticed great placards stuck here and there, round about on state room doors, &c., with such inscriptions as this printed in flaming letters upon them:

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS! VOTE EARLY!
NO NIGGER WORSHIPPERS!
NO SECESSION.
OUR COUNTRY AS OUR FATHERS GAVE IT' UNION FOREVER!

A large cigar box was closely guarded hy an officer, tied with green cord, and sealed with red sealing wax; a small hole in the top, and on it was printed "Ballot Box." Occasionally might be seen a couple of quiet looking officers, linked arm in arm, and depositing their votes, while here and there, in rooms close by, might be heard an animated discussion, with several others of an excitable nature in regard to the merits of the different candidates, and on the opposite side perhaps several others pulling and hauling at some newly arrived individnal from the propeller alley or engine room, endeavoring to convince him that his ticket was the right one, and would be elected. Amidst this confusion, the sea was running mountain high, a strong wind was blowing from the northwest, and the ship "reeling to and fro and staggering like a drunken man," chairs shooting about, first to starboard and then to port, sending their occupants sprawling upon the deck.

At length the polls were closed, and the result made known as follows;

Votes.		Votes.
Bell and Everett	14	Lincoln and Hamlin	3
Breckinridge and Lane	10	Bennett	1
Douglas and Johnson	3	Greeley	1
Breckinridge and Everett	2		

All such is the result at home there will be a pretty state of affairs.

On the morning of the 6th the land of Niphon was in sight. The Niphonese swarmed upon the deck all day long, looking with longing eyes upon the country that gave them birth,—opera glasses were in great demand, and oftentimes was the word Welcome! Welcome! Japan! uttered on that eventful day, while outstretched arms were in constant readiness to clasp the dear ones at home—and here and there might be seen little groups congregated together as we approached nearer and nearer the land, saying "How wonderful! We have now circumnavigated the globe, and all returned safely to our own shores, *arrigata, arrigato*, (many thanks) to the American people."

Poor TOMMY really wears a mournful expression, and says he is very sorry indeed that we have to part. He is not the merry spirit so often talked of, and written about, and sometimes tears may be seen trickling down his face. At 9 P. M. on the same evening the anchor was dropped off the town of Gorihamma, and at daybreak on the following morning we were again underway. The scenery was magnificent on either side of us, and way in the distance, on our port beam, might be seen the noted peak of Fusi Yama, its top covered with snow. You will remember this mountain is 14 000 feet high, and may be seen on most every piece of lacquered ware made by the Japanese. It is a household god to them—it is painted at the bottom of the delicate China cup, from which they sip their tea, and on the lacquer bowl from which they eat their rice. Fusi Yama is on their fans, in the back of their looking-glasses, on their garments, and forms the back-ground of almost every Japanese work of art or imagination—while on the other side of us on Height Island, Oboshma, an immense volcano, was belching forth white smoke and ashes. At 10 o'clock we came to for several hours off Kanagawa, when Lieut. GUEST left the ship with a couple of Japanese officers to precede us overland to Yedo, and announce our arrival to Mr. HARRIS. Many of the Americans came on board, among them Mr. DOKE, the Consul, and Commander SERNE, of the *Saginaw*. Several Japanese officers came off from one of their men-of-war, and were presented to the captain. Some of them had visited San Francisco in their steamer, and expressed themselves highly delighted with the reception they received at that city. One of them was a brother of the sixth member of the Embassy, ISEHAHARA JUOORO, and the meeting of these two was delightful and rather amusing to look upon. Such bowing I never before beheld. I rather admire the custom; even the high officers bowed as low as they did. At 1½ P. M., we began again to move slowly up the splendid bay, with a bright sun shining upon us, amidst myriads of small white sailed boats darting here and there, their occupants looking at our great ship in wonder and amazement. The Ambassadors were evidently worried about us going up to the City of Yedo, and did all they could to prevent it, but without effect. We were bound to go as near as the water would float us, and at 3 P. M., on the 9th of November, the anchor was dropped in five and one-half fathoms of water, within three miles of the great metropolis of the Japanese Empire, with every body on board in a sound and hearty condition, making one hnndred and thirty-two days from the United States, thirty of which were spent in port—leaving one hundred and two sailing days. Our run from Hong Kong was made in eight and three-fourths days, four hours less than the *Saginaw*, and is considered the quickest run ever made; and that was done with only a consumption of from 36 to 38 tons of coal per day. Good night. Yours truly,

SIONARA.

KANAGAWA, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

The Japanese Embassy to the United States has at last found its way back. On the 9th inst. the United States steamship *Niagara* rounded the headland at the entrance of the Bay of Kanagawa, and a few minutes before 12 M. halted just outside of the shipping that lay at anchor in the harbor, in order to send on shore the mail. During this little delay, we took the opportunity to go on board. The under-officers, interpreters and servants belonging to the Embassy were lounging about the deck, showing no signs whatever of joy or pleasure at the prospect so soon to be offered them of once more getting foot on their native soil, of meeting friends and kindred after so long an absence. TOMMY, the pet of the *females*, and the son of a Prince, in America, hnt in Japan only an adopted *boy* of a man who happened to be able to speak a little more English or Dutch than the rest of his countrymen, and an under-interpreter in a Custom-house, looked less boyish (or girlish, as we used to say of him) than he did nine months ago. He seemed, indeed, to have lost that cheerful look we were accustomed to see him have before he left, and that sprightliness which characterized his career in America; in fact, he appeared decidedly chop-fallen, and as if he was for some reason not pleased with his return to his native isle. Perhaps he was thinking of the "girls he left behind him;" but what is more probable, of what would be done with him when his notoriety acquired in America is so unbecoming for one of his humble position, according to the Japan mode of thinking) became known to the powers that be in his own country, before whom he was soon to appear. To say the least, it will be no very strong recommendation for his promotion in the Imperial service, and we think if he is not *disgraced*, he may feel himself fortunate.

On the officers returning from the shore after depositing the mail and a salute of seven guns was given to the Consul who came on board, they got under way and passed on to Yedo. The *Niagara* is by far the largest vessel of any kind that has ever appeared in these Eastern waters, and it was not necessary for those on shore to know her name and business in the Bay of Kanagawa, that some one on board should first land to declare it. Her fine proportions and immense size, with the Japanese flag flying at the foremast-head, told the story, and before we had again reached the shore the whole town, both foreign and native, must have been aware of the fact that the Embassy had returned.

Yet no one would have supposed, as far as any stir among the Japanese was concerned, that such was the case.

Instead of the shore and piers being crowded with people, only a few stragglers who happened to be passing at the time were to be seen looking at the ship that had been laying off the harbor for an hour. The Government officials, and particularly those in the Custom-house, which is but a stone's throw from the landing, and who were acquainted with all the circumstances connected with the steamer's arrival, it is but natural to suppose would at least show some degree of interest in this event, unequaled by any in importance, as bearing upon the future history and prospects of this country, that has occurred for the last two hundred years. On the contrary, the most stoical indifference was displayed by nearly all of them, few if any deigning to step out of their offices to even look at the noble steamer which had then on board their countrymen brought back in safety to their shores after having made the circuit of the world, and seemed to regard the whole matter of no more importance than they would the return of a party of officials from a pleasure excursion down the bay in a junk. This may be taken, as far as we can learn, as a fair sample of the way in which the Ambassadors were received in the Imperial City. They were landed in ordinary boats, without display, and then quietly went to their various quarters.

A Temple has been furnished for the officers of the *Niagara* and horses tendered them to ride about the city; also, the steamer is supplied with provisions, all free of charge, which is, after all, a matter of but a few dollars. The steamer is now being discharged of her cargo of presents, which will occupy some days, as she cannot approach the city nearer than six or seven miles.

The Embassy was absent just nine months to a day, it going on board the United States ship *Powhatan* on the evening of the 9th of February, which took it to Panama, and arrived in Yedo, on its return, on the 9th of November. This was the length of time precisely given by the Emperor for them to be absent. It was, of course, more or less accidental that the trip should have been performed in just that time to a day; yet it speaks well for the promptness and punctuality of those conducting the affair.

The *Niagara* reports a very pleasant passage on the whole, experiencing some heavy weather off the Cape, but otherwise there was nothing to complain of as far as the weather was concerned.

The *Herald* correspondent bearing dispatches to Mr. HARRIS, has made himself so obnoxious to Capt. MCKEAN and others on board during the passage, that he has been *expelled* from the ship. I understand, too, that Mr. HARRIS refuses to admit him into his house.

A little incident occurred at the time the mail from the *Niagara* came ashore, which I cannot refrain from mentioning. One of the interpreters of the Embassy accompanied the officer, who landed, and, on going up to the Custom-house, accidentally met two foreign ladies. Without hesitation, he, in the most familiar and impudent manner, saluted them by a "How are you? You pretty wail" &c. This to you may seem hardly worthy of a thought, yet, to us, with wives and daughters, here, it is full of meaning. Foreign ladies in Japan will have some of our fooling girls in America to thank for this want of respect. Perhaps some of the girls in America, who were silly and romantic enough (if there were any such) to dream of the possibility of becoming the wife of TOMMY, the so-called son of a Prince, (of whom, from all accounts, there was not a few who had like day dreams,) and of accompanying him to his Eastern home, to live in a castle surrounded by retainers, may desire to know where he is to-day, and should like to look in upon him in his princely home. If they could do so, they would probably find him in a low, small house, with paper doors and windows, in some secluded part of the great City of Yedo, instead of in a castle; and if they would wish to go further and see what he is doing, would, in all probability, find him sitting on the floor, over a brazier of coals, surrounded by his companions, relating the story of his adventures to the Western World, and in which *they* would figure largely as characters undoubtedly questionable; and not only *they*, but American females as a class, would be found in the same category. I. SHI YA.

The Milk Producers' Association.

PETITION FOR AN ACT FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE RATES OF FREIGHT.

JANUARY 25, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A special meeting of the Milk Producers' Protective Association, on the line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, was held at Peterson Station, in Putnam County, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the passage of an act by the Legislature, at its present session, for the reduction of freight on milk by said railroad.

The opinion was freely and earnestly expressed, that the present rate of freight on milk, which is one cent per quart, by the New-York and Harlem Railroad, is very oppressive; that it is far greater than on any article sent to market by any railroad, so far as can be ascertained; and, as there appears to be no hopes of obtaining relief from the officers of the Railroad Company, there is no alternative but to seek it from the Legislature.

It was resolved unanimously, that in the opinion of the farmers there assembled, who are producing milk for the New-York market, that one half of one cent per quart is sufficient remuneration for carrying milk over said railroad, and that the Legislature be petitioned and urged to pass an act limiting the freight to that amount.

A Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.: A. F. DICKERSON and E. J. CARPENTER, of Westchester County; SYLVESTER MARIE and T. H. TREAL, of Putnam County, and A. W. PALMER and DUNCAN C. GREEN, of Dutchess County, was appointed to report the wishes of this Association to the Legislature, and to institute such measures as they may deem necessary to secure the passage of said act.

A large number of farmers in each of the three counties were appointed to coöperate with said Committee of the Association, was especially urged to be diligent in its efforts to accomplish said object, and every member present seemed to feel himself pledged to sustain them.

SAMUEL A. TOWNSEND, President.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FORTS.

On the 17th, Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, sent to the Legislature the correspondence between himself and Hnn. J. HOLT, then Secretary of War *ad interim*, relative to the occupation of Forts Johnson and Caswell by State troops. On Jan. 12 Gov. ELLIS wrote:

"Reliable information has reached this Department, that, on the 8th inst., Forts Johnson and Caswell were taken possession of by State troops and persons resident in that vicinity, in an irregular manner.

Upon receipt of this information I immediately issued a military order requesting the forts to be restored to the authorities of the United States, which orders will be executed this day.

My information satisfies me that this popular outbreak was caused by a report, very generally credited, but which, for the sake of humanity, I hope is not true, that it was the purpose of the Administration to *coerce* the Southern States, and that troops were on their way to garrison the Southern ports and to begin the work of subjugation. This impression is not yet erased from the public mind, which is deeply agitated at the bare contemplation of so great an indignity and wrong, and I would most earnestly appeal to your Excellency to strengthen my hands in my efforts to preserve the public order here, by placing it in my power to give public assurance that no measures of force are contemplated toward us.

Your Excellency will pardon me, therefore, for asking whether the United States forts will be garrisoned with United States troops during your Administration.

This question I ask in perfect respect, and with an earnest desire to prevent consequences which I know would be regretted by your Excellency as much as myself.

Should I receive assurance that no troops will be sent to this State prior to the 4th of March next, then all will be peace and quiet here, and the property of the United States will be fully protected as heretofore. If, however, I am unable to get such assurances, I will not undertake to answer for the consequences.

The forts in this State have long been unoccupied, and their being garrisoned at this time will unquestionably be looked upon as a hostile demonstration, and will, in my opinion, certainly be resisted

Secretary HOLT responded, under date of Jan. 15:

"Your letter of the 12th inst., addressed to the President of the United States, has by him been referred to this Department, and he instructs me to express his gratification at the promptitude with which you have ordered the expulsion of the lawless men who recently occupied Forts Johnson and Caswell. He regards this action on the part of your Excellency as in complete harmony with the honor and patriotic character of the people of North Carolina, whom you so worthily represent.

In reply to your inquiry, whether it is the purpose of the President to garrison the forts of North Carolina during his administration, I am directed to say that they, in common with the other forts, arsenals, and public property of the United States, are in the charge of the President, and that if assailed, no matter from what quarter or under what pretext, it is his duty to protect them by all the means which the law has placed at his disposal. It is not his purpose to garrison the forts to which you refer at present, because he considers them entirely safe, as heretofore, under the shelter of that law-abiding sentiment for which the people of North Carolina have ever been distinguished. Should they, however, be attacked or menaced with danger of being seized or taken from the possession of the United States, he could not escape from his constitutional obligation to defend and preserve them. The very satisfactory and patriotic assurance given by your Excellency, justify him, however, in entertaining the confident expectation that no such contingency will arise."

The forts were accordingly surrendered, and the State troops removed.

ALABAMA AND TEXAS.

The New-Orleans papers of Jan. 20, contain an interesting correspondence between Hon. J. M. CALHOUN, Commissioner to Texas from Alabama, and Gov. HOUSTON. Mr. CALHOUN announces the probable withdrawal of Alabama from the Union. His letter was dated the 5th, and asks for sympathy from Texas. Gov. HOUSTON welcomes Mr. CALHOUN to the State, tells him the action which he has already taken to secure the rights of the State, and that Texas will reserve to itself the right of passing upon the course which she shall pursue ultimately. He reminds him that Alabama has not responded to the proposition which he made for a consultation. If Alabama feels pride in having been "the first to move in the direction which may possibly result in the severance of all connection with the Federal Government," Gov. HOUSTON assures Mr. CALHOUN that Texas feels an equal pride in having been the first to move in behalf of Southern unity and cooperation. He intimates pretty plainly, that Texas intends, in case of her, as a measure of self-defence against the aggressions of Indians and Mexicans. Gov. HOUSTON, in conclusion, expresses the opinion that if the majority now in control of the Government is content to administer it constitutionally, Texas will be content to remain in the Union which has benefited her so greatly, and which has also changed Alabama from a wilderness to a great and populous State.

ALABAMA AND MARYLAND.

Under date of Jan. 8, Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, responds to a letter written him by Hon. J. L. CURRY, Commissioner from Alabama. Cooperation between the Slave States he regards as an infraction of the Constitution, which he, as Governor of Maryland, swore to support. The people of that State are firm in their friendship for the Union and will never swerve from it; they have seen, with mortification and regret, the course taken by South Carolina, for in their opinion it is better to use the Union for the enforcement of their rights than to break it up because of apprehensions that the provisions of the Constitution will be disregarded, and they will cling to it until it shall actually become the instrument of destruction to their rights and peace and safety. Disunion would be ruin to Maryland, and in the proposed Southern Confederacy she sees no refuge from the ills she must suffer in such an event. "Let us," says Gov. HICKS, "have our rights in the Union, and through and by the Constitution."

THE QUESTION OF ATTACKING FORT SUMTER.

LETTER FROM JUDGE LONGSTREET.

From the Georgia Guardian

"Why is not Fort Sumter attacked?" "Why don't they attack Fort Sumter?" "What is the Governor about that he don't attack Fort Sumter?" "The troops are ready, willing and anxious to take Fort Sumter." Such is the chat ringing through Charleston and the State. Now, I know no more why the Governor does not order an attack upon Fort Sumter, than the people who ask such questions; but I know that the Governor is as brave and patriotic as I am, and I know there is not a man more ready to die for the cause of South Carolina than I am; and yet, if I were Governor, I would not attack Fort Sumter just at this time, if all the men in South Carolina were urging me to do it. Why would I not? Because every day is weakening the fort and strengthening our power over it—because nothing can be lost by delay up to within eight or ten days before LINCOLN'S inauguration—because I don't wish to give the Submissionists of the South an apology for their fears—because I am sure every one of the seceding States would oppose the attack, not because it would be wrong, but because it would embarrass their operations—because it would give Abolitionists at the North power over our friends in that quarter—because I believe, as soon as the Southern Confederacy is formed, the forts will be delivered up without bloodshed—because I am now sure no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter, and if there should be, we could sink them before they could reach the fort—because I would have South Carolina exchange views now with her sister seceding States before she takes any step which must involve their interests—because I would consider the possession of the fort just now a burden rather than a benefit. Thus would I act with my dim lights. But surely the Governor, with his sage advisers, knows better what he is about than Tom, Dick, and Harry. His conduct seems strange to us. Why? Because we do not know, and ought not to know, what counsels he is acting under. The man was never made who in his situation could please everybody; and if he tries to do it, he will share the fate of the old man in the fable. When I was in Charleston, many were for attacking Fort Sumter, while I was supplying him with information from a true friend of our cause, which showed that he ought not to attack Fort Sumter. True, Mr. BUCHANAN deceived my friend, my friend deceived me, and I deceived the Governor; but was the Governor to blame for relying upon this information, in defiance of the clamor around him? Well, as the school-boys say, "cheating luck never thrives." All came up right in the end. The *Star of the West* surprised us, and we surprised the *Star of the West*. Let us wait the action of the Governor patiently. My word for it, all he does would seem to you right, if you were let into his secrets. I am not in his confidence. I am not advocating your confidence in him for his sake, but for the glorious cause of South Carolina, in behalf of which I am ready to stake all I am worth. Let me speak plainly to you Carolinians. Your fault is (some will call it a virtue) a disposition to fight purely for renown. But remember that aimless, needless gallantry never gained lasting renown since the world was made; while well-aimed gallantry, governed by prudence, never lost it. CHARLES XII. of Sweden was an instance of the first kind, and he goes by the name of the "Madman." WASHINGTON was an instance of the second kind, and he goes by the name of the greatest and best of heroes.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Mercury, Jan. 17.

There are now at Fort Pickens about eighty men under the command of Lieut. SLEMER. There are already forty guns mounted, and the whole force of the fort is actively engaged in mounting others. They have provisions for six months, and ammunition to resist a siege of equal length. The officer in command declares his intention to hold out to the last, unless he is instructed by the authorities at Washington to give up the fort. Our informant thinks it would be an ugly job to attempt to take the fort with the means now at the command of our forces, but says they declare they will take it if ordered, even at the cost of one thousand men.

Our forces at the forts are under the command of Col. TENNANT LOMAX, of Montgomery, and those at the Navy-yard are under the command of Capt. RANDOLPH, late a captain in the U. S. Navy.

The workmen who were engaged at the Navy-yard at the time it was taken possession of by our troops have been organized into a military company under the command of Capt. MORRELL.

Lieut. SLEMER, when he evacuated Fort MCRAE, destroyed about one hundred and fifty kegs of powder by knocking out the heads and throwing them into the bay. His object appeared to be only to keep the guns from the fort being opened upon while he retreated, as he left a large quantity of powder in the magazine. He not only spiked the guns, hnt rammed down the muzzle the wooden pieces used for stopping them, which had to be hored out by pump borers by our forces before they could be used. They have all been unspiked with the exception of two, and are now ready for use.

When the *Oregon* left yesterday, Commodore ARMSTRONG run up the lone star flag of Alabama, which was saluted from the Navy yard, and was then struck.

The United States store ship *Supply* left yesterday for New-York with the forward officers and about forty of the sailors and thirty of the marines who were at the yard when taken.

There are a sufficient number of boats at the Navy-yard to land on the island five hundred troops in half an hour. A large number of sand bags are being made every day to more strongly protect our fortifications.

THE POLICY OF "COERCION."

From the National Intelligencer.

We observe that many of our Southern colemporaries continue to protest against the doctrine of "coercion," while the Legislatures of some of the States are hardening their people with heavy taxes, in order to put them in formidable military array against prospective invasion by the Federal Government. We should deeply regret to believe that there was the least foundation for any apprehensions on this score; for whatever may be said, and we think justly said, in opposition to the right of secession, it must be apparent that the coerced retention of any State in a nominal union with her sister States would create an anomaly in our Government even greater than that which it sought to remove. If coercion be a "right," it certainly is no "remedy" for the wrong it purports to cure, since, so far from healing the breach, it could only serve to make the schism wider and more incurable. No power of logic can ever suffice to convince us that the fathers and founders of this Government intended in any way, directly or indirectly, to recognize the right of secession, and thus to plant in the body politic the seeds of its own dissolution and death; but if, against the law of civil being, any such resort is had to civil suicide, it is plain that the vital spark cannot be reanimated by the shock of arms. Thus far, it must be admitted that the Federal Government has manifested anything but a disposition to "coerce" the receding States. It has rather preferred to practice forbearance in the presence of acts which, if proceeding from any foreign Power, would, by common consent, have resulted in immediate war. The officious tenders of men and money on the part of certain Northern States deserve to be deemed inopportune, to say the least.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 20th narrates the particulars of an outrage perpetrated at Galveston, Texas, on the 15th inst. The steamer *Texas*, Capt. FOWLER, arrived at Galveston on the day previous, having on board as freight fifty-one boxes of cavalry equipments. Capt. RENWOON, of the Lone Star Rifles, learned this, and, having called together his company, demanded the surrender of the boxes. This was refused by Capt. FOWLER, when the men, in accordance with his orders, boarded the steamer, rigged the gangway, and put the equipments on shore, where they were taken charge of by the Committee of Safety. After they had been detained for three days, orders were given for their reshipment, it having been ascertained that they were designed for the frontier.

The Boston *Journal*, of the 25th, publishes the appended extract of a letter written by Capt. W. S. WALKER, of the steamer *Brooklyn*:

"Although my mission to Charleston was a peaceful one, there would have been a fight, sure, had I arrived there at the time the *Star of the West* was fired upon. My instructions from the Department were sent by a special messenger, and were confidential, inclosing orders from Gen. SCOTT to the commander of the detachment for Fort Sumter. I am not at liberty to tell you what my orders were; suffice it to say, that they were carried out *to the letter*. I am for the Union, and my services will be devoted to it. It is very gratifying to me to know that I shall be sustained, and that I have the approbation of our people."

Judge GAYARRE writes a long letter to Hon. JOHN PERKINS, of Madison, La., one of the members of the State Convention, to prove that in admitting Louisiana into the Union the United States did not acquire a dependent territory, but a State or States. They had no discretionary power left them, he says, to reject their new associate. "France had created the sovereignty of Louisiana, with the assent of the United States, who had assumed merely the ceremonial part of giving away the emblematic sceptre and the crown." The Constitution, which was binding on Louisiana, having been violated by some of the parties, Mr. GAYARRE argues that the sovereignty possessed by France in Louisiana and transferred by her to the United States now reverts to Louisiana. Q. E. D.

HONORS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 18th, tells some incidents of the brief stay made by Commodore ARMSTRONG in that city, which reflect upon the loyalty of that officer to the General Government. Commodore ARMSTRONG arrived in Mobile by the *Oregon*, on the 16th, and staid there until the 18th. The *Advertiser* says:

"During his sojourn in the city the gallant old Commodore, the man who said, '*I will not fire a gun upon my countrymen*,' as well as his company, was the recipient of every act of politeness and honor which could be tendered him by citizens and military. He was wait d upon by prominent gentlemen of the city, and the 'Washington Light Infantry' turned out in a splashing storm of rain, with a full band, as a special escort to the Montgomery steamer. With a nice sense of duty to the Government, he had served so long, and from which he still held a commission, the old Commodore, however, declined the honor intended, though expressing his full appreciation and feeling acknowledgments. He could not prevent, though, another honor which the people paid him, *nolens volens*, for as he embarked on the steamer in the presence of an immense crowd, a piece of artillery which had been taken down to the wharf for the purpose, with its brazen throat proclaimed the respect and esteem in which he is held by the South, in a thundering salute."

The Apalachicola (Fla.) *Times*, of the 16th instant, comes to us with the names of Hon. WILLIAM L. YANCEY, of Alabama, and Hon. JAMES H. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, at its head, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the "Southern Confederacy."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphed, on the 24th: "Letters from Charleston, received this morning, in this city, authorize me to state that the harbor at Charleston is *being rapidly cleared of all obstructions*, and that the British Consul at Charleston *has been* instructed, and the British Consul at New-Orleans *will be* instructed, to certify to all clearances that may be issued from the Custom-houses at both of these ports. Also, that vessels carrying goods thus cleared will be protected by the British ships on the high seas. Very little doubt is entertained here now that the British and French Governments will recognize a Southern Confederacy." [Doubtful, very.]

The Milledgeville (Ga.) correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes: "There is an authoritative official rumor here, that a well-known gentleman of Lumkin County *intends to hold the mint at Dahlonega for the General Government*. The Governor has been requested to send troops to prevent this gentleman carrying his determination into execution. The Governor declines to send troops or to call out the militia. The Convention will, no doubt, in a day or so, pass an ordinance, defining treason, and then our *ultra* Union men 'had better stand from under.' It is also reported here, on *undoubted* authority, that the reception of the news of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession was greeted in Pickens County by throwing to the breeze the Star-spangled Banner. All such demonstrations now are *imprudent*, to say the least of them, and but ill calculated to promote harmony in the State and the South."

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, recently in session at Columbus, adopted resolutions urging Congress to call a Convention of all the States for the purpose of amending the Constitution.

Lieut. SLEMMER, now in command of Fort Pickens, comes of good revolutionary stock. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolution, and did good service in New-Jersey. They were natives of Philadelphia. Lieut. SLEMMER is a native of Montgomery County, Penn. He graduated at West Point in 1850, and was assigned to duty in the First Artillery, and ordered to Florida to hold the Seminole Indians in check; was there promoted, and ordered to San Diego, California, and from thence sent to Fort Yuma, a sandy, barren, and one of the most undesirable posts in the country. Being again promoted, he was ordered to Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor. After being there a short time he was invited by Mr. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, to enter that service, which was accepted, and duty assigned. His name was, therefore, sent by the Superintendent to the proper bureau, the Secretary of which being absent at the time, it was laid upon the desk. Before its return, however, the Superintendent of the West Point Academy made application to the Secretary of War for the appointment of Lieut. SLEMMER as a teacher in that institution, which duty was assigned him. Having served the regular term (four years) in that capacity, the greater part of the time as Teacher of Mathematics, he was again ordered to Fort Moultrie, and subsequently transferred to the Pensacola station, and put in command of that post, which consists of the barracks, Fort Barancas, Fort McRae and Fort Pickens. At the commencement of the difficulties he occupied the barracks, and taking the same precaution as Major ANDERSON, he sought the strongest fort, and removed his command to Fort Pickens, where he is now invested by the Florida and other troops.

Hon. JOHN W. NOELL, of Missouri, writing under date of Washington, Jan. 14, makes a brief but earnest appeal for the Union. The Constitution does not recognize the right of secession, but we have to contend with the fact, and from the course which the leaders of the movement have thus far taken, Mr. NOELL apprehends nothing but disaster. Reckless political and military adventurers will soon assume control of the movement. They will need, and must have, money. Murmurs against exaction will be followed by confiscation, and—death. If Missouri is forced to assent to a dissolution of the Union she must insist on having her rights in the Southern Confederacy guaranteed, but it is her policy to cling to the Union to the last.

The *Jewish Messenger* regrets that Rabbi RAPHALL should have preached a sermon of such a character as that which he delivered on the National Fast Day. The sect for which it speaks is for the Union, "whatever may betide."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 28.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, 68, Con.	10	Chic. & R'k I. R....	57
2 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74	150 do	57⅛
500 Virginia St 6s..	77	50 do	s10 57⅛
26,000 Missouri St 6s...	68	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	79⅛
3,000 California St. 7s.	87½	50 do	79⅛
10,000 Brklyn City W. L.	100	50 do	b10 79⅛
1,000 Erie R. 1st Mt Bs.	105	950 do	79
3 000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	96	250 do	s3 78⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	43½	50 do	b10 79
4 000 do	43	300 do	c 78⅝
9,000 C. & T. R. F. Bds.	75	50 do	c 79⅛
6 000 Pan & Sat. J. R Bs	55	150 do	s10 79⅛
5 Continental Bank..	85	100 do	b30 79⅛
10 Bank of Commerce.	93	325 Hudson River R..	44⅜
30 Let & Hud. Can Co.	91	150 do	b60 44⅜
50 Canton Company..	15	150 do	s10 44⅜
150 Cumb Coal Pref...	8½	250 Harlem Railroad...	16
25 Pacific M. S. Co....	8⅝	300 Harlem R. Pref.	b30 38
50 do	s10 85⅛	600 do	37½
50 do	s10 84⅜	100 Reading R.	s30 45
10 do	84⅜	100 do	45
150 do	84⅛	200 do	b60 45
200 do	s30 84	100 do	44⅝
900 do	s3 83⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R.	57
206 Ill. Central R. S.	78	150 do	56⅜
200 Galena & Chi. R...	71⅜	50 do	56⅜
700 do	71⅛	50 Mich S. & N. Ia R.	15⅜
100 do	s30 71	50 do	b30 15⅜
100 do	71⅛	100 do	b15 15⅜
455 Cleve. & Tol. R....	34	300 Mi. S. & N. I. G. S.	37
200 do	s30 34	50 do	b10 33½
100 do	b30 34½	50 do	s30 32⅝
100 Del., L. & W. R....	80		

SECOND BOARD

$9,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	76	50 N. York Cen. R.	b15 79⅛
2,000 Virginia State 6s	76½	200 do	79⅛
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	106	200 do	s30 79⅛
8 000 Erie 2d Mt Bds	64	10 Erie Railroad	36⅜
4,000 Erie R. 6th Mt Bs	83	11 do	35½
2 000 Lake E. & W. 1st M.	B 67	50 Hudson River R.	44⅛
14,000 Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	Bs 75	10 Cni & R. I. R.	58⅜
2,000 Mich So. 1st Mt Bs	83	200 Reading R.	45
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d Mts	17	50 do	s30 45
10 Park Bank	106	100 do	b30 45⅜
35 Pacific Mail Stm Co	86	100 Michigan Central R.	57
50 Clev. & Toledo R..	34⅜	30 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	33⅜
20 do	34⅜	100 Panama Railroad	113

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ZOUAVES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—NEW-YORK AS IT IS—VARIETY—LA TOUR DE NESLE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—SMILES AND TEARS. Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDARELLA AND HER SISTERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have at last received some definite information relative to the mission of Col. HAYNE to Washington. He was instructed by Gov. PICKENS, it seems, to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter to the State authorities of South Carolina, but at the instance of Southern Congressmen, delayed doing so until he could receive further instructions. It transpired in Executive Session of the South Carolina Legislature, yesterday, that he will be again instructed peremptorily to demand the surrender of the Fort—the alternative being an immediate attack upon it.

A large mass meeting of citizens of New-York was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, to express the sentiment of the people of this City upon the National crisis. J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN was appointed Chairman, and a large number of prominent citizens were named as Secretaries. A long preamble and resolutions were read by Mr. APPLETON OAKSMITH, giving a comprehensive survey of the past and present condition of the country, and concluding by a recommendation of the Crittenden Compromise, as being, in the opinion of the people of this City, the best plan for the settlement of our National difficulties. JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., was then introduced, and made an elaborate and able speech in support of the resolutions and in favor of the Union. He was followed by Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Hon. HENRY HYDE, and others. A resolution was adopted to appoint three Commissioners from this City, to visit the Conventions of the seceding States, and confer with the Delegates in regard to a settlement of the Secession question, and the Chairman appointed as such Commissioners, JAS. T. BRADY, CORNELIUS K. GARRISON and APPLETON OAKSMITH. The Commissioners are to proceed upon their mission immediately, and to report the result of their labors at the earliest practicable moment.

The great source of anxiety in Washington at present seems to be the new mission of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. Should her destination prove to be Pensacola, little doubt is entertained that a collision will take place. Orders issued by Secretary DIX, to the Commanders of the revenue vessels in Southern waters, will also be likely to create some ill-feeling, though they are, of course, only in the strict line of duty and propriety. They are instructed to defend the vessels which they command to the best of their ability whenever attacked, and to run them ashore and blow them up should it become necessary to do so to prevent their falling into the hands of the Disunionists. Our Washington dispatches generally this morning will be found very important.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were highly important. In the Senate, as usual, the first business was the presentation of various petitions and memorials in reference to the national troubles, among which was one presented by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from citizens of Newburyport, asking the adoption of the Crittenden proposition. Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, then announced the secession of his State from the Union, and the consequent withdrawal of himself and his colleagus from the Senate. His speech was as thickly spiced with Georgia pepper as any of his preceding harangues. Mr. BIGLER presented the resolutions of the State of Pennsylvania in reference to the crisis; after which a message was received from the President, accompanying the resolutions of the State of Virginia. Mr. MASON, in making a motion to print the message, made a speech in reference to the proposition of Virginia to act as a mediator between the North and the South, in which he deprecated an aggressive policy on either side. He was followed by Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, who insisted upon the right of his State to leave the Union, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances under which it was admitted. In the House, as in the Senate, a crowd of petitions was presented relating to the crisis. The Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed, on motion of Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, to inquire into the expediency of retroceding a portion of the District of Columbia to that State. Mr STANTON, of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was subsequently passed, under a suspension of the rules, more effectually to organize the militia of the District. The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to consider the expediency of repealing the duty on sugar. The report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three was then considered, and Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, made a lengthy speech in vindication of the right of secession. At the conclusion of his remarks, the rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, and the Kansas bill was finally passed with the Senate amendment extending the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, over the new State, and establishing a judicial district. The Special Committee of five on the President's Message sent in on the 7th inst., were granted leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and to report from time to time such matters as they deem of sufficient importance.

The steamship *Etna*, with advices from Europe five days later than those received by the *Asia*, arrived at this port last evening. She left Liverpool on the 16th inst., and Queenstown on the 17th. She has brought £300,000 in specie. One of the most interesting items by this arrival is the announcement that the Court of Queen's Bench of England has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of ANDERSON, the fugitive slave, whose case has been occupying the attention of the Canadian Courts, commanding the Colonial authorities to produce him in England. The affidavit on which the movement was made, was sworn to by Mr. CHAMEROWZOW, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,—and it declares that ANDERSON is a British subject, and was domiciled in Toronto, but is now imprisoned under no legal warrant or authority whatever, untried and unaccused of any crime known to English law. The Judges retired to consider, and on their return Chief Justice COCKBURN said the Court was of opinion that the writ should issue. They were at the same time quite sensible of the inconveniences that might result from the exercise of the power of that Court, and that it might be looked upon as incompatible with that idea of colonial independence which happily had so long prevailed between England and her colony. It was clear, however, that that Court had jurisdiction, and they had several eminent authorities for issuing the writ. Hostilities at Gaeta had been suspended, and the French fleet had been withdrawn from the harbor. It is stated that the execution done in the city by the Piedmontese batteries was terrible.

The steamship *Tennessee* arrived at New-Orleans yesterday, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 19th. The Constitutional Government was in full operation, and passports had been sent to the Spanish Minister, Papal Nuncio, and charges from Guatemala and Equador. The American Legation had removed to the City of Mexico.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from Matanzas on the 23d inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Business is dull, owing to the difficulties in the money market. The rates of Exchange are nominal, as little has been done. Vessels are in active demand for Europe. There is more doing in freights for the United States, but prices do not improve. There is no political news whatever.

The case of Capt. BROOKS, of the British ship *Kangaroo*, charged with having brought out from England an excess of two hundred passengers, in May last, came up for examination yesterday in the United States Commissioner's Court. A single witness only was examined, touching the measurement of the ship. The case is still on.

The Convention called by the Tammany General Committee, to elect delegates from the Assembly Districts to attend the Convention in Albany on the 31st of January, met last evening at Tammany Hall and performed that duty.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening little business of interest was transacted. Two veto messages were received from the Mayor. The death of Mrs. VALENTINE, mother of the Clerk of the Board, was announced, and the Board adjourned, as a token of respect, after adopting appropriate resolutions. In the Board of Councilmen resolutions were adopted to repeal the ordinance creating Assistant Health Wardens, inquiring the cost of cleaning the streets, and communications were received from several heads of the Departments, giving the names, number and salaries of persons employed in each.

The State Legislature was in session last evening, but did nothing of special importance.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice BARNARD yesterday rendered his decision in the Cheever Church controversy, granting a commission to examine the Pastor, Dr. CHEEVER, who is absent in Scotland, but without a stay of proceedings. There was no session of the Oyer and Terminer yesterday. In the General Sessions there were two acquittals; one on an indictment for burglary, and one for larceny. One prisoner pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sent to Sing Sing for four years and nine months. JOHN NOLAN was tried for felonious assault, and the jury failing to agree, was discharged.

The Stock market, after some dullness in the morning, closed firm yesterday afternoon: New-York Central 80½ ₩ cent. The Money market easy. The Bank return shows a further heavy reduction in Loans and Discounts, say $2,099,000. The Specie line in Bank is down $529,000, and up in the Sub-Treasury $3,585,000 since last week. Exchange 107 ₩ cent.

Business was more active in the principal kinds of Produce. The sales of Cotton amounted to 6,500 bales, including about 3,000 bales *in transitu*, at full prices. A good inquiry existed for Flour, Wheat, and Corn, mainly for export. Corn advanced. Provisions, Groceries, Hay, Hops, Tallow, Clover Seed, and Seed lest Tobacco, were in moderate request. Whisky was a trifle dearer. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

Kansas Admitted!

We have an offset for *one* of the seceding States at all events. KANSAS is at last a member of the Union. After a struggle without precedent in its character she has at length been admitted into the Confederacy. The House yesterday concurred in the amendment of the Senate and the bill became a law. If this had been done two years ago we might have been saved from the embarrassments and perils that now involve the country. Kansas has been kept out of the Union because she was *not* a Slave State. Every expedient which reckless ingenuity could devise has been resorted to from time to time to prevent her admission unless she would come in as a Slave State. All have proved unavailing, and she is at last a member of the Federal Union.

South Carolina—Has She Seceded?

The Constitution of South Carolina, which has never been abrogated or altered, provides that the legislative authority of the State is vested in the Senate and House of Representatives. Without an amendment of the Constitution no laws can be passed by any body of men, except the Legislature, which can have force as laws. "*The State of South Carolina*," as an organized State, can speak only through the regular departments of the State Government. The act of secession and all the so-called acts of the late Secession Convention are, in no proper sense, the acts of South Carolina—much less are they the acts of the legislative power of the State.

The Constitution of South Carolina also provides that all officers of the State shall, upon entering upon their duties, take an oath that they will, according to the best of their abilities, "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the State and of the United States." The members of the Legislature have all taken that oath, which may be the reason why they have left the treasonable acts of secession to be performed by others. The members of the Convention have not taken that oath as they are required by the Constitution to do, perhaps because they did not care to add perjury to treason and usurpation. Can they be called proper officers of the State of South Carolina and competent to perform any State duty, since they had not taken that oath, and were assembled for the sole purpose of disobeying and overthrowing the Constitution of the United States, and usurping all the highest powers of the State Government, while there was in existence a duly elected Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina?

Nor can it be said that those acts of secession are amendments of the Constitution of the State, for that Constitution provides that

"No part of this Constitution shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House, and agreed to by two-thirds of both branches of the whole representation—published three months previous to a new election—and after reading three times, on different days, in each House, and agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in both branches."

No part of which has yet been done. It has not been even proposed, in any manner, to amend the State Constitution. This whole traitorous movement of "precipitating the Cotton States into a revolution," as Mr. YANCEY's phrase is, has been conducted thus far, everywhere, by bands of individuals who have usurped the highest powers of the State, while all the regular constitutional authorities of the State were in existence and in functional activity, but not acting in that business.

Conventions have been called in some of the States to take into consideration the state of public affairs, or the state of the country, or the duty of the South, or some such general purpose; but no Convention to exercise the legislative power of the State—to dissolve the Union—to break up the Government—to change the State Constitution—to declare the independence of the State—to wage war against the United States—nor for any such avowed purpose. Yet these irresponsible and irregular bodies, called suddenly together, have in the hottest haste and without submitting their action to the vote of the people, proceeded to do ultimately and finally what amounts practically to doing all these things. All the details of treasonable and warlike legislation have been performed by these hasty Conventions, and not by the Legislature of the State. The whole movement is a treasonable usurpation of the powers of the State Government by irresponsible and self-constituted legislators, in defiance and overthrow of the State Constitution.

The New Nation of Mississippi.

When individuals or States are advanced to new dignities, it is proper and becoming to recount the notable events and achievements in their previous careers, as proof that the new honors have been well deserved, and are but the prelude of others still more gracious and imposing.

As the nation of Mississippi proposes to signalize the commencement of her career by entering upon the pleasant and profitable business of *Banking*, whereby to support her new dignities, it is proper to refer to her past history in the same line, for the purpose of seeing what will be her probable experience in the future.

In 1830, the State, yielding to an impulse which swept over all the Southwest, entered upon this same dignified and honorable occupation of *Banking*. She commenced by chartering the *Planters' Bank*. To pay the shares subscribed by herself to the same, she authorized the issue of Bonds to the amount of $500,000. In 1833, this modest sum was increased $1,500,000 to pay additional subscriptions to the share capital of this Bank. Although the Bonds bore only 6 per cent. interest, such was the eagerness of the rich burghers of the Low Countries to possess these desirable securities, that they paid the State 113¼ on their par value, this premium amounting to something over $250,000 *cash*, which the State prudently set apart as a "*sinking fund*" whereby to retire the principal of the loan.

This Bank, so well inaugurated, went immediately "into successful operation." The example was such as to encourage the people of the State to embark extensively in similar institutions, and the State to make a further essay on a much grander scale. Early in 1837, she authorized another issue of bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, to pay for an equal amount of stock subscribed to the *Mississippi Union Bank*. These bonds were negotiated through the agency of Mr. NICHOLAS BIDDLE, then President of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. The money was paid over in five equal installments, and with the capital thus provided, the new Bank went into operation under the "most favorable auspices."

The example and success of the State was so contagious that within two years from the charter of the Union Bank there were in operation in the State *thirty-eight* Banks and branches, having an authorized capital of about $70,000,000, and a *paid up* capital of $30,379,403. The *loans* and *discounts* in 1839 reached $48,333,728; circulation, $15,000,000. To meet these liabilities the Banks held in the aggregate $867,773 in *specie*. The amount of bills *receivable* were not given, but were stated to be secured by "*real estate*" of great value.

The creation of a banking capital of over $30,000,000, with a line of discounts of nearly $50,000,000, all within two years, must have greatly changed the aspect of affairs in the State. Its white population at the time was about 175,000. The loans actually made exceeded $250 per head of the whole population, men, women and children. At this same rate, per head, the loans of the Banks of New-York should be $1,000,000,000, or six times their present amount; or taking the wealth of New-York, compared with that of Mississippi in 1839, at least $10,000,000,000! In truth, it was now high carnival in money matters in Mississippi. The lamp of Aladdin would have been an incumbrance, as even this required oil and trimming; while in Mississippi a wish could supply the most boundless wants. The rules upon which loans were made savored of a broad sentiment of humanity, in striking contrast to the unaccommodating spirit which is too frequently characteristic of the management of the Banks of New-York, and which puts their favors quite beyond the reach of the deserving many. In Mississippi, in making loans, it was established that preference was to be given to the *poor* instead of the rich, for the most satisfactory of all reasons—the poor needed them, the rich did not. For some months the new principle appeared to work admirably, and how greatly it is to be lamented that it at last failed. Perhaps sufficient time was not allowed for its full development; or that it was thwarted by the envy and jealousy of the rich. Its success might have forever relieved man from want, and placed the poor in a position to realize all the advantages which can flow from an abundant supply of capital. But the means of the Banks were prematurely exhausted, and before the experiment could be said to have been fairly tried.

High noon does not last forever. Pay-day, so distant when the loan is made, but so near ever after, and which turns to bitterness what was so sweet in the mouth, came round. It seemed, however, to have few terrors for the chivalrous sons of this gallant State. They were not to be so *coerced*. The Bank Directors adopted the masterly "*don't irritate*" policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and quietly surrendered the forts and munitions of war, which symbolize the assets of the Banks, to the people for safe keeping. The Banks vanished like the baseless fabric of a dream. As to what became of their assets for the $48,000,000 of loans, all "well secured by real estate," history is silent. Not one of the 200,000 tomes in the Astor Library yields a response. Its erudite biographer to all further inquiries shakes his head in despair. The Geographical and Statistical Library has been consulted with no better success, and its learned, gifted and genial President, confesses himself completely baffled in his researches, and when he pauses it would be madness in us to pursue.

When the Banks turned up missing the State did the same. No further interest was paid on her $7,000,000 of indebtedness. This brought an explosion. But as that of making excuses is the last faculty that deserts man, the State of Mississippi was not long in inventing one to save her bacon and self-respect together. Gov. MCNUTT, a name symbolical of oily sweetness and manly pluck, on the memorable 2d of March, 1840, which is the era—the hegira—the memorable year of the real independence of this State, and from which she should commence her calendar, issued a proclamation, brief, but to the point, as follows:

First—That the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania was prohibited by its charter from purchasing the bonds of the Mississippi Union Bank.

Second—That the purchase was a fraud on the part of the Bank, because the contract was made through an individual, Mr. BIDDLE, on behalf of, and for the benefit of the Bank.

Third—The sale was illegal, because the Bonds of the State were sold on credit.

Fourth—The sale was fraudulent, because sold below their par value—interest on the same to the amount of $170,000 having accrued, and which went to the purchaser.

Here is Gov. MCNUTT's bill of indictment. It did not contain so much as an intimation that the Bonds were unconstitutional, or that the State did not execute and deliver them in good faith, and receive $5,000,000, the full nominal value thereof. The two last propositions have *never* been denied.

The Legislature to whom this proclamation of repudiation was addressed received the same with cheeks glowing with shame and indignation, and instantly resolved that,

"The State of Mississippi *will* pay her bonds and preserve the faith of the State *inviolate*.

That the insinuation that Mississippi would *repudiate* her bonds and violate her plighted faith *is a calumny upon the justice, honor and dignity of the State*."

The issue thus made immediately became an absorbing one throughout the State. We cannot go into the arguments on either side. A leader on one, the Hon. JOHN HENDERSON, U. S. Senator, took the high ground, "that if we repudiate, the moral sentiment of mankind will condemn us." The other side was espoused by that child of honor, that pink of Southern chivalry, that cynosure of all eyes, to whom the new Southern Confederacy turns its yearning heart as its first President, Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who sustained the course of the Governor on the ground that "These bonds were purchased by the Bank (of the United States) just tottering to a fall!" Conclusive reasons for repudiation, which we commend to the good sense of Mr. BELMONT and Mr. LATHERS. "That the bonds were purchased in violation of the United States Bank charter, by concealing the transaction under the name of an individual—purchased in violation of the terms under which the Bonds were issued, and in disregard of the Constitution of Mississippi. When the United States Bank of Pennsylvania purchased the State bonds issued to the Union Bank, it was in the power of every stockholder to learn that the bonds had been issued in disregard of the Constitution of the State." After a heated contest, Mr. DAVIS and his party carried the day; and in 1842 the Legislature of the State, by a formal act, forever REPUDIATED the payment of these bonds.

But matters on one side did not stop here. Some ten years thereafter Mr. H. A. JOHNSON, of the City of New-York, a name immortalized, from the publication hereof, commenced a suit in the Superior Court of Chancery of the State of Mississippi, for the recovery of the principal and interest of one the Union Bank bonds; (the State, in establishing this Court, having, with a keen sensibility to justice, authorized the commencement in it of any suit against herself.) Mr. D. C. GLEN, Attorney-General for the State, appeared in defence. After a full hearing of the case, the Court decided "that the State of Mississippi *was* bound to the holders of the bonds issued to the Union Bank, and gave judgment against it for the principal and interest of the same," of which judgment duly certified, the aforesaid Mr. H. A. JOHNSON can, we presume, make *profert*. The case was carried by the State to the High Court of Errors and Appeals, which unanimously *affirmed* the judgment of the Court below, deciding "that bonds issued to the Mississippi Union Bank, to be legally and constitutionally issued, and that the State was bound to pay to the holders the principal and interest of the same," thereby quite upsetting Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' assertion, that it was in the power of any stockholder of the Bank of the United States to learn that they were *unconstitutionally* issued. And here ends one branch of the subject; a history of the bonds issued to the *Mississippi Union Bank* being those, the *legality* of which was denied, but which has been fully affirmed by the highest tribunals of the State, and for which the State received the full sum of $5,000,000; the gallant attack, but bootless victory of Mr. JOHNSON being the last movement made by any of the holders.

The legality of the Bonds issued to the *Planters' Bank* has never been questioned, but acknowledged by more than a dozen acts of the Legislature, and by the universal admission of the people. In 1844, Gov. TUCKER, who went the whole length for repudiating the *Union* Bank Bonds, urged upon the Legislature the payment of the Planters' Bank Bonds, "as these were created in accordance with the Constitution of the State, the protection of its faith, and the principles of fundamental, law from violation and repudiation, require them to be paid." A refusal to pay them would sully the principles of the fair fame and credit of the State, and *violate and repudiate the Constitution*." Such was the language of a professed repudiationist. No other was ever held, either by the State or individuals, as to the legality and binding force of this debt. But all these words buttered no parsnips. Under the recognition of their rights, however, the holders of the Bonds were incessant in their efforts for relief, and in 1852 procured the passage of a law submitting to the people the question "whether they would consent to be *taxed* to pay the Planters' Bank Bonds. The vote was taken on the day of the Presidential election in 1852, at which the *sovereigns* decided, by a vote of 24,487 to 12,703, that they would *not* submit to such taxation. In other words, while admitting the legality of the debt, they declared in the face of the world, and in the most formal and solemn manner, that they would not pay it! At the same election the Democratic Party carried the State by about the same majority as the repudiators—the two being almost identical. It was the general election that made Mr. PIERCE President, and JEFFERSON DAVIS—who was in favor of repudiation "because the Union Bank Bonds were purchased by the Bank of the United States, then just tottering to a fall"—the real Premier of his Administration. Under the lead of this champion came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and "with it all our woes."

We have no time to dwell upon this public repudiation of the payment of an acknowledged debt, the first deed of the kind recorded in history. Other States and nations have failed to meet their obligations, but never willingly, and never, if we except two or three of our own, without affirming the sacredness of the obligations resting upon them. It has been reserved to free America, be it said to our shame, to first establish such a record of infamy, which should cut off the offending State from all official relations with the family of nations, and expose it to the scorn and execration of mankind.

But even this public declaration at the polls did not entirely dishearten the holders of these bonds. All the means used, and representations made, however, were of the most soothing kind—not to be excelled by those resorted to by Mr. BUCHANAN himself in the present crisis. So late as 1859 a memorial was presented to the Legislature of the State by the holders of the bonds, couched in the most respectful language, which, after recapitulating their frequent acknowledgment and the patience and long-suffering of their holders, mildly urged the State to take *some* measures for their payment,—not immediate, but in some distant age or generation. The State had come to be populous and wealthy, so that its inability could no longer be plead. The bondholders were prepared to accept such terms and amounts as the State might offer. In this memorial Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, a name which is the synonym of commercial integrity, and which has done much to render that of the American merchant respectable throughout the world, joined. Those who know him well, know that almost his only remaining ambition, before he left the walks of active life, was to be enabled to declare before the world that the last stain upon the honor of American States had been removed. Then would he have joyfully repeated his *nunc dimittis*. But this boon is forever denied him. When from his distant Pisgah he shall turn his longing eyes towards his beloved land, instead of a wrapt and intense vision, rewarding all his labors and realizing all his hopes, with averted face, blanched cheek, and tottering step, will he turn from the dreadful spectacle of his country's shame, which he labored so long and earnestly, but in vain, to efface.

This petition was referred to the Select Committee of the Legislature. But the State was already pluming for its new flight. In due time the Committee reported that,

"In view of the present political aspects of affairs, and the *unexpected* agitation of the question of the payment of the Planters' Bank Bonds, it would be *impolitic* to agitate a question of such magnitude which would result in a division of the people of the State, and divert attention from the *more important questions of State policy now impending, and soon to be settled upon, and which will require the united voice and action of the people of the State*."

The Committee were thereupon discharged from further consideration of the subject, and the whole matter of the assumption of the debts received its final quietus.

Such is the picture of Mississippi as drawn by herself. A great public act of infamy was the fitting prelude and preparation to *secession*, which is social as well as legal disorganization, and which, in the Seceding States, will soon turn every man's hand against his neighbor. We do not care to comment on the monstrous outrage we have recorded. Seceding States may eagerly welcome Mississippi to their embrace, but once fairly out of the Union, we hope she will never be permitted to return till she has wiped the foul stains from her escutcheon, by the acknowledgment of, and making provision for, the payment of her public debt.

After what has happened, we are not surprised at the postures in which the State is now indulging, such as planting batteries on the bank of the Mississippi, to the annoyance of the harmless steamers plying on the river from Free States. Perhaps no harm may come of it. What if a free craft should be seized and confiscated? Have not millions of dollars gone the same way? The State must have some subjects upon which to display her power—and we hardly know of any except the quiet operations of commerce.

In conclusion, it is proper to state that as there are a large number of persons in this State earnestly opposed to disunion, perhaps a majority of the property-holders, so there has always been a powerful party, embracing at least four-fifths of the large property-holders, who have always been in favor of the payment of the State Bonds. Only the past year, a minority report was made by Hon. W. C. SMEDES, a member of the Committee to which was referred the memorial already alluded to, who argued most cogently in favor of the payment of the Bonds. If property could have voted in 1852, the affirmative, no doubt, would have carried. But a gigantic mob, headed by JEFFERSON DAVIS, now controls the State. The rich, sober and discreet are powerless. The experience that the people are about to undergo will entirely extinguish what little hope has remained, that the day would come that the State would vindicate its honor by the payment of its debts.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—A PROPHECY.—We observe that a resolution was adopted in the Board of Councilmen last evening, calling on the City Inspector to report the number of loads of manure and ashes alleged to have been carted away during the year which has just closed; the number of carts employed in the work: the names of the alleged cart-owners, and the amounts paid to the City for the valuable manuring materials thus placed at the disposal of adjacent farmers. This is a much-needed inquiry, and we trust that City Inspector DELAVAN will hasten to submit the statistics called for by the Board of Councilmen, with that promptness, completeness and impartiality which have characterized his answers to all previous requirements of a like nature.

But while awaiting Mr. DELAVAN's official reply, it may be allowable to foreshadow something of its certain proportions, so that the public may not be taken too much by surprise when the document itself is laid before them. We think it will be made to appear in the forthcoming report, that the quantity of manure and ashes alleged to have been removed from the City during the past year, will reach an aggregate of cubic yards about equal in bulk to the Highlands of Nevasink;—that the number of carts alleged to have been employed in the work would require more horses to draw them than are embraced in the entire cavalry services of Austria, France and Great Britain;—that the names of the alleged cart-owners will be names unknown to fame, and chiefly commencing with either "Patrick" or "Hans;" while the names of the real cart owners, if unveiled, would prove familiar to every citizen who possesses the least acquaintance with local politics;—that the amounts paid by the City for carting away ashes, are slightly in excess of the net value of all the fuel annually consumed upon Manhattan Island; while the amounts paid into our City Treasury for the valuable manure of the streets and avenues, will prove so excessively small when compared with the items of disbursement, that tax-payers of an investigating turn of mind will require powerful microscopes to assure themselves that any receipts from this source are actually in existence. With this prophecy as to the nature of the City Inspector's forthcoming report, we confidently await the appearance of the document to justify our claim to be regarded as sooth-sayers in City affairs.

PAINS AND PROJECTS OF SECESSION.—The independent sovereignty of South Carolina does not yet find in secession that bed of roses for which it hoped. Its Convention has now under consideration a bill to create a standing army of one thousand men, with one hundred officers—this measure in itself entailing an annual outlay of more than one million dollars. It has also been found necessary to provide for the removal of the artificial obstructions sunk in the main ship channel, and for this purpose another million will be required. Add to these serious items of taxation on a State having a population of less than four hundred thousand whites, the cost of maintaining the new Coast Police, and the increased internal police demanded by Gov. PICKENS in his last message; the requisite outlay for arms, ammunition, and the support of the volunteer forces now engaged in fortifying the harbor and preparing for the projected attack on Fort Sumter;—after due consideration of all which items there need be little wonder at the project now in agitation before the Convention to license and fit out privateers for the seizure of Northern commerce. Where the privateers are to come from, or how long Charleston expects to remain an inhabited city after the first piratical capture of a vessel bearing the flag of the United States or any other civilized flag, we are not informed. It is well, however, to know that such a scheme of piracy is already in contemplation, and finds advocates amongst prominent leaders of the secession movement.

Major Anderson and the Star of the West.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following extract of a letter from Major ANDERSON, written in Fort Sumter two days after the visit of the *Star of the West*. It will be read with general interest:

FORT SUMTER, Jan. 11, 1861.

Whether a bloodless separation can now be effected, after her (South Carolina) foolishly firing upon a vessel bearing our flag, the other day, I think very doubtful. *I was sorely tempted to open my battery*, but, perhaps fortunately, for the chance of having matters settled without bloodshed, *I could not have touched the battery that opened upon her, and my defences were just then in such a condition that I could not have opened the war.* I am now nearly ready. The people have supposed that this work was ready to be defended when I came in. It was far from it—and it would take me, even now, one week's hard work to have it in a complete state. My command is only about one-eighth of what it should be in time of war—but though small in numbers, I feel strong in the confidence that Providence will guard and guide me safely through any danger that may threaten. Yours sincerely,

ROBERT ANDERSON.

This brief letter throws a good deal of light on the condition of affairs at Fort Sumter, and corrects some very erroneous popular impressions concerning the condition of that fortress. The authorities of South Carolina, according to the most reliable accounts, are making very formidable preparations for an attack upon it, and we may expect before many days to hear that it has been made. Yet Maj. ANDERSON states that his force is only about *one-eighth* of what it should be for such a contingency. It seems scarcely credible that, under such circumstances, the Government should leave him without an effort to send him reinforcements, or without having at hand the means to create a diversion in the event of his being attacked. Maj. ANDERSON has a very great responsibility, but that which rests on the Administration is much greater.

AN ENGLISH COURT ASSUMING APPELLATE JURISDICTION IN CANADA.—The Court of Queen's Bench, England, has issued, after considerable hesitation, a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of JOHN ANDERSON, a fugitive slave, now detained by the Canadian authorities on a charge of having murdered a white slaveholder in Missouri, while said slaveholder, without sufficient warrant or proof that ANDERSON was a slave flying from his master, was attempting to bar his escape.

This case is altogether a very curious one, involving a new view of the Extradition treaty, made between the United States and Great Britain, for the mutual surrender of criminals, as interpreted by the Canadian authorities, who have already given judgment in favor of ANDERSON's surrender to the authorities of Missouri; while in the exercise by the English Court of Queen's Bench of the right to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* into the British North American colonies, for the avowed purpose of reviewing and probably reversing a decision made by the local courts, we have the strongest demonstration lately given of the reserved rights still remaining, or supposed to remain, in the hands of the Imperial Government. Should this writ be executed by the Governor-General of Canada, it will establish a precedent of wide and far-reaching importance—the Imperial Government being certainly fortunate in the history and features of the particular transaction on which it revives in its judiciary the long dormant title to act as a Court of Review for cases tried in the Colonial courts.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—The exports of Spain are few; she has furnished us with nothing of late years but a little wine and wool, seedy señors, susceptible señoritas, and a standing moral. But we are now indebted to her for an eminently sensible suggestion. A Madrid newspaper, after a deliberate survey of the past, present and future prospects of the American nation, kindly advises Mr. BUCHANAN to invest any spare funds which the General Government may have in the purchase of South Carolina, abandoning forever any idea of buying Cuba. The Spaniards have never been especially noted for wit, but the neat vein of satire which threads this suggestion will go far towards establishing this reputation for them. TALLEYRAND could not have put the same idea in better words. Even amid the turmoil and trouble of the day, we can find time to recognize and welcome the grave humor of the Hidalgos.

Distinguished Military Arrival.

A few days since one of the gallant soldiers of South Carolina made his appearance in our streets, wearing his military cap with the new insignia of the new nation, and carrying his right arm in a sling in consequence of a wound received in the war of independence. He seemed quite proud of his military character, and his scars of service, and lost no opportunity of extolling the bravery of South Carolina and the justice of her cause to his foreign relations in this region of the earth. He ingenuously confessed, however, when questioned as to his wound, that it was not received in any actual engagement,—but that he broke his arm by falling from a powder keg, by the aid of which he was climbing into his bunk, after a bit of a spree among the volunteers of Fort Moultrie. He had come North on a furlough, and for surgical advice, and was eagerly looking forward to the time when he could be restored to active duty under the rattlesnake flag of the Palmetto State.

If the Charleston papers speak truth, his return will probably be deferred for some time longer. They allege that he was *expelled* the State on suspicion of being the *Tribune's* correspondent. We believe the charge to be wholly groundless, for many reasons which we might rehearse:—indeed, we see by more recent advices that the nature of the alleged offence is changed, and that it is a *Newburgh*, instead of a New-York paper, for which he is charged with having wielded his pen. He contradicts vehemently all the alleged reports of *surveillance* over correspondents in Charleston. It is a little singular that his own experience should furnish the refutation of his assertions.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst.

The Constitutional Government was in full operation.

Passports had been sent to the Spanish Minister, the Papal Nuncio, and the Charges from Guatemala and Equador.

Considerable excitement prevailed among the Spaniards.

The American Legation had removed to the City of Mexico.

The *Tennessee* brings $25,000 in specie.

A National Congress is called to meet at the National Capital on the third Tuesday in April.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 28.

Mr. KETCHAM presented several petitions to reduce the freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad.

Mr. MONSON brought in a bill reorganizing the State Asylum for Idiots, and to provide for the management thereof.

Mr. PROSSER brought in a bill relating to County Treasurers. It provides that each County Treasurer shall within twenty days after his election, and before he enters on the duties of the office, in addition to the bond now required to the Supervisors of the county, give bond to the people of the State of New-York, with two sureties in such sums as the Comptroller shall direct conditional on the faithful discharge of his duties; it also requires Treasurers to pay over the State tax by the 1st of March, or in default to pay Interest at 10 per cent. on all deficiencies until they are paid.

Mr. PROSSER also introduced a bill concerning the Navigation of Canals and the Collection of Tolls. It gives steam canal boats precedence over others, compelling the latter to turn out for the former, and forbids Collectors giving any credit for tolls or boats. It provides that Collectors and Weighmasters shall reside at the place where the office is located; forbids the use of water from the Syracuse level for propelling machinery without the consent of all Canal Commissioners, and limits such consent to periods when there shall be a surplus of water over the quantity required to supply the Oswego Canal, and to maintain, during the season, the navigation at seven feet water from Syracuse, Rome and Jordan levels. It authorizes the Auditor, that when there is less than this depth of water, to suspend the weighing of boats at the Syracuse weigh-lock, and to make any arrangement to supply the same at a cost of not over thirty thousand dollars for the first year, and five thousand dollars per year thereafter.

The bill relating to the Department of Finance in New-York was revived by a motion to reconsider the vote defeating that bill. The motion was laid on the table.

The bill relating to the Military defences of the State was referred to the first Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. WOODRUFF presented a petition from members of the New-York Common Council for compensation for services in 1858 and 1859.

Petitions were presented by Mrs. CAMP, McDANIEL and BENWEGAR, for the reduction of freight on milk on the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

Among the notices of bills was one by Mr. W. LEWIS to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Baron VON STEUBEN.

The annual report of the State Idiot Asylum was presented.

The Military Association of the State transmitted through the Speaker a series of resolutions adopted by the Association, condemning the action of the seceding States, and professing devotion to the Union, and readiness of the Association to hold themselves in preparation at all times to aid in enforcing obedience to the Constitution and the laws.

The bill relative to the attendance of petit jurors at County Courts and Courts of Sessions, was passed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. FARNHAM, to amend the charter of the Poughkeepsie and New-Paltz Ferry Company.

By Mr. WATSON, to construct a bridge over the Black Rock Harbor, Buffalo.

By Mr. BENEDICT, relative to the sale of land, obliging those who sell land, under a penalty of $25 for each offense, to have the packages properly branded in three qualities.

Mr. ROBINSON brought in two bills to amend the General Life Insurance Act by requiring foreign companies doing business here through agencies to make annual reports of the condition of such companies at home, and not only of the condition of their agencies here; also requiring such companies to deposit with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department securities to the amount of $100,000 of the same kind as is required for companies of this State, and to appoint an Attorney in this State on whom process at law may be served.

Mr. MOOSA moved that the privileges of the floor be extended to Hon. N. A. CULLEN, ex-member, during his stay in the city.

Mr ROBINSON objected to the resolution, and gave notice that he should offer a resolution to reconsider all similar resolutions already passed. There were a great many ex members of Assembly, and while the House did not see respected them very highly, he deemed it unnecessary to tender them all the privileges of the floor.

Mr. BARDAN moved to refer the resolutions of Mr. CEDARE, favoring the calling of a National Convention, to the Committee of the Whole House. Laid over for debate.

Mr. HASON called up the resolution for an inquiry into the affairs of the New York Institutions of the Blind, and it was adopted.

The bill for the better enrollment and discipline of the militia of the State was debated in the Committee of the Whole. A discussion took place on the question of substituting a tax on counties for the commutation tax, and progress was reported. Adjourned till 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The Case of "Jackalow."

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Government examined one witness in the Jackalow case to-day, and then closed the evidence. This witness testified to what took place before Commissioner VROOM, when the prisoner was first arrested.

BAYARD TAYLOR was examined on the part of the defence, and he testified to having seen a person on Commodore PERRY'S expedition to Japan resembling JACKALOW. He said that he saw him on board of the steamship *Mississippi*, and he resembled JACKALOW very much, and he thought it was the same man.

Mr. GRAHAM, the counsel for the prisoner, opened the argument on the part of the defence. He moved that the prisoner be acquitted for the want of jurisdiction in the case. It is alleged that the robbery was committed between Norwalk and Hell Gate, and was therefore not in the jurisdiction of the District of New-Jersey, but was either in the Southern District of New-York, or the District of Connecticut. He argued that the Long Island Sound was not a part of the high seas, and that the indictment was therefore defective.

Mr. DUTCHER, on the part of the Government, proceeded to answer these objections, and quoted different authorities to show that the Sound is an arm of the sea. He had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

It is thought that his argument will occupy the whole of to-morrow, and if these objections are overruled, the defence will then proceed.

Delegates to the State Convention.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 28.

JOHN W. BROWN, J. J. MORELL, THOS. MCKISSOCK and JOHN D. VAN BUREN, have been chosen delegates to the Democratic State Convention from the First Assembly District of Orange County.

AUBURN, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Second District of Cayuga County has elected as delegates to the State Convention—Ex-Gov. E. T. TORRENCE, PETER YOUNGER, W. C. BEARDSLEY, and THOS. CASE.

Fire at Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 28.

The First Baptist Church, in this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Lose from $8,000 to $10,000; uninsured.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 28.

The screw steamship *Montgomery* arrived last evening. SAVANNAH, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The *Star of the South* arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning. All well.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

COTTON steady; sales to-day 8,500 bales; Middling Uplands, 10¾c.@11¼c. SUGAR buoyant at 4c.@5¼c. MOLASSES, 21c.@23c. PORK firm at $21 50 for Mess. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 1d.; to Havre, 2d.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 28.

FLOUR dull and declined 12½c.; Superfine at $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT steady; White at $1 40@$1 45; Red, $1 28@$1 30. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bush. new at 64c.; old at 70c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY declined; Ohio 18c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 28.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90¾; Reading Railroad, 23¾; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@¼ ₱ cent. premium.

The Pittsburgh Board of Trade and Morrill's Tariff Bill.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Board of Trade held a meeting here to-day and passed the following:

Whereas, We are informed that an effort is being made to reduce the duty, as proposed in Mr. MORRILL'S Tariff bill, on steel, now before a Committee in the United States Senate—

Resolved That we protest against any modification of the rates either on steel or iron, as proposed in Mr MORRILL'S bill; that the duty heretofore levied on steel has been inadequate for the proper development of a branch of trade which amounts to a bounty in favor of foreign manufactures. Justice requires that the duty on steel should much exceed tha duty on bar iron.

Jos. M. Cooper, Isaac Jones, F. R. Brunot and Thos. S. Blair have been appointed a Committee to represent their views to the Senate Committee.

Amusements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Verdi's opera of the "Sicilian Vespers" was produced here last night to a fair and unusually gay and brilliant house. The parquette and balcony were well filled, and the first circle respectably so. Much cheerfulness and good-will appeared to prevail among the habitues, and the gleefulness was heightened by the decorations of the house, which, whilst heavy and coarse in themselves, have at least the effect of imparting warmth and cosiness to the audience, and the additional one, too, of showing off the ladies' toilettes to decided advantage—a recommendation which we venture to say will counterpoise any æsthetical exception that we may desire to take. The house, as we have before remarked, was good. It contained in number about three of our ordinary ones. In view of this fact, it will astonish no one that opera is to be given thrice this week in Brooklyn, and twice only here. A rumor prevailed yesterday that the New-York season was to be entirely suspended, but this, we are authorized to state, is incorrect. The success of the Brooklyn campaign will enable the managers to play occasionally here on the off nights. To-night, for instance, we are to have "Trovatore," with Miss HINKLEY as the heroine,—a character which she will repeat in Brooklyn on Wednesday.

VARNI's opera was creditably rendered by the principal artists, but as a whole it was suggestive of hasty production, the chorus in particular displaying much unsteadiness. Signor SUSINI sustained the *rôle* here before filled by Signor JUNCA, and was a decided improvement on that gentleman. Last night he labored under the disadvantage of a cold, which displayed itself very inopportunely in his romanza *O tu Palermo!* and spoilt an effort which otherwise would have been thoroughly excellent. Mme. COLSON was in very good voice, and sang the introduced cabaletta from "Simon Boccanegre" finely. BAGNOLI and FERRI shone forth brilliantly in the duet of the second act, and were enjoyable throughout. The bucarole and its attendant barge (a barge, by the way, which would cause the Lord Mayor of London to die of envy did he but see it) were the features of the first act. The tarantelle was played by the orchestra, but not danced by the characters, as it should have been, for the reason, we presume, that dancing, although an innocent pastime of the Sicilians, is an abomination in the eyes of the very much superior Christians who direct the affairs of the Academy. The point of the scene and the emphasis of the music were lost; but the word has probably been benefited by one other civilizing influence—the influence of a good Brooklyn example. The orchestre, under Mr. MUZIO'S direction, was excellent.

To-day, at 3 o'clock, Mr. RAREY delivers a lecture on horse taming.

CONCERT.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, a pianist of the first class, will give a concert to-night at Dodworth's Saloon. It is the first of a series of farewell entertainments—Mr. SATTER having it in contemplation to return to Europe early in the Spring. The programme is highly interesting, and as follows: 1. Concert Overture, performed by Messrs. Satter and Mills, (composed by Mr. Satter.) 2. "The Wanderer," by Fesca, sung by Mrs. Mozart. 3. Illustration from "La Juive," transcribed and played by Mr. Satter. 4. "Cherry Ripe," ballad, by Horn, sung by Mrs. Mozart. 5. Grand Sonata for piano and violin, performed by Messrs. Th. Thomse and Satter. 6. Tarantilla, composed by Mr. Satter, and played by that gentleman and Mr. Mills. 7. Cavatina, by Donizetti, sung by Mrs. Mozart. 8. Grand paraphrase from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," played by Mr. Satter. Tickets can be procured at HALL & SONS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The comic drama of "Les Canotiers de la Seine," which may be pronounced *the* success of the season—having been played on Thursday and Saturday to improving houses—will be repeated to-night. Those who are fond of a hearty laugh will do well to see this, the jolliest of productions of the present season.

Mr. CHARLES GAYLOR has succeeded in getting another "pull" out of "Our American Cousin," and aided and abetted by Mr. SOTHERN, the original *Lord Dundreary*, has achieved a very decided success with it. The new piece is called "Our American Cousin at Home," and was produced at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, last week. The papers speak very favorably of it, asserting that "jokes are fired off in volleys all through, and the audience cannot help laughing for a couple of hours at the succession of puns and quips—good, bad, and indifferent." That is the sort of piece we should like to see at a New York theatre. We notice that Mr. SOTHERN'S success is something really tremendous. He is described as the best eccentric comedian of the age—an opinion in which we are disposed to coincide, simply from having seen him here in one comic piece, and this not "Our American Cousin."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HUMAN REMAINS FOUND IN BARRELS.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday commenced an investigation at Bellevue Hospital, with reference to the decomposed human remains which, on Saturday, came into possession of the police. Dr. ISAAC M. WARD, one of the Professors at the Homœopathic College, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, testified that the remains had been taken from the College at his order, for interment at a farm belonging to him near Newark, N. J. He had requested the janitor to collect the refuse matter from the dissecting-tables and pack it carefully in barrels for that purpose. The janitor carried out the order, and desiring to get rid of several cats and dogs, which had been subjects of physiological experiments, he took the responsibility of throwing them in the barrels with the human remains. The Coroner postponed further examination into the matter until to-day, and in the interval he intends to consult the District-Attorney in reference to the disposition of the remains.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Ball for the benefit of the "Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Members of the Fire Department," took place at the Academy of Music last night, and was, as the annuals have been heretofore, a decided success. From 9 o'clock in the evening, until near midnight, there was a continuous line of carriages passing in front of the Academy, and depositing innumerable fair ones and their attendants, all ready for the dance. As the carriages drove to the door, their occupants were waited upon by gentlemanly policemen, who kept the line, and everything else outside, in perfect order—in fact the police arrangements and the policemen were the best we have seen at any similar entertainment for a long time. Inside the decorations were like those used on former occasions; the music was furnished by Dodworth's double Band, and the dancers enjoyed themselves to their own satisfaction and the benefit of the Fund until near daylight in the morning.

LECTURES.—Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON will deliver his very interesting lecture on the play of the "Winters Tale" this evening at Clinton Hall.

Rev. Mr. HAMLIN commences to-morrow evening a series of lectures on *Turkey*, which will be found eminently worthy of attention.

Dr. SOLGER is delivering a series of instructive lectures on European Politics.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.—The United States Grand Jury met yesterday forenoon, but transacted but little business. Mr. WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, Mr. LYMAN and WILLIAM KEMBLE were the only three witnesses subpœned. There were no seizures of arms made during the day.

Tammany Delegates for the Albany Convention.

The Convention called by the Tammany General Committee to elect four delegates from each Assembly District to meet in Albany on the 31st instant, met last evening at Tammany, WILSON SMALL in the chair, and Geo. H. E. LYNCH and E. C. MCCONNELL, being elected Secretaries.

A business Committee, of one from each Ward was appointed, who retired for consultation. They finally returned with a report of the following names, who were elected to attend the Convention as above:

First District—John Van Buren, John McKeon William Miner, A. J. McCarty.

Second District—John Clancy, August Belmont, Morgan Jones, George P. Bickford.

Third District—Hiram Walbridge, John Kelley, Andrew Clark, Samuel F. Barger.

Fourth District—Matthew T. Brennan, Oewel Ottendorfer, Wm. H. Hurlburt, John Harrison.

Fifth District—Joshua J. Henry, Samuel J. Montgomery, Wilson J. Hunt, Samuel B. Garvin.

Sixth District—Elijah H. Purdy, Col. Michael Corcoran, John J. Bradley, George Debenham.

Seventh District—Wm. D. Kennedy, Philip W. Enge, Samuel J. Anderson, John Nash.

Eighth District—Nelson Taylor, Wm. M. Tweed, Gustavus W. Smith, James J. Reilly.

Ninth District—James T. Brady, James S. Thayer, George Law, Emanuel B. Hart.

Tenth District—J. Winthrop Chandler, John Wheeler, Bernard Reilly, George Kuster.

Eleventh District—Samuel J. Tilden, Andrew Dunn, John Hardy, Peter B. Sweeny.

Twelfth District—William A. Kobbé, Wesley Smith, Mansfield Lovell, Charles C. Lowe.

Thirteenth District—Claudius L. Monell, Michael Connolly, Pete Masterson, Thomas Jones, Jr.

Fourteenth District—John L. Hoffman, Isaac Bell, Jr., Edward Cooper, William McMurray.

Fifteenth District—Richard B. Connolly, Geo. W. McLean, S. L. M. Barlow, John Murphy.

Sixteenth District—Nathan F. Graves, Jeremiah Towle, Joseph B. Tully, John H. McCabe.

Seventeenth District—Charles O'Conner, Daniel E. Sickles, Bartlett Smith, Thomas C. Fields.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 63, 10, 47, 11, 29, 39, 40, 54, 59, 5, 17, 51, 68, 69, 70, 71, 61, 72, 73, 74.

Gas-Meters, the Price of Gas, and the Manhattan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 14th of April, 1859, the Legislature passed an act to provide for the "Inspection and Sealing of Gas-Meters." By that act the Governor is required to nominate and, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint an Inspector of Gas-Meters, who shall reside in the City of New-York, and who is required to inspect, examine, prove and ascertain the accuracy of any and all gas-meters in use or intended to be used by any Gas-Light Company in this State. It is declared to be unlawful for any corporation, company or person to furnish or put in use any gas-meter which shall not have been inspected, proved and sealed by said Inspector. Any consumer may have his meter tested, and "in his presence, if he desire it," either at the office of the Company, or by the State Inspector. If proved to be correct, he must pay the expense; if incorrect, to the prejudice or injury of the consumer, the Company is required to pay the expense.

You could not have been aware of the existence of such a law when you formed your article of the 24th, headed, "No Charge for Gas Meters;" and I am sure you will do the gas companies the justice to state that they old not oppose the appointment of an inspector of meters, but, on the contrary, hailed such appointment with satisfaction.

I do not agree with you that "a large proportion of gas passes unconsumed through the burners of ordinary construction," but I do believe that there is a great deal of improvident consumption. It is not in the drawing-rooms and parlors where the most gas is consumed, but it is in the kitchens and bedrooms. Many a gas-light burns all night in the upper rooms to warm them, and that the servants may see to get up in the morning, and many a breakfast has to be prepared by gas-light.

You are hardly generous, Sir, when you speak of our giving up the rent of meters as an act of tardy justice. It is a concession to popular prejudice, we admit, and one which we hope will give satisfaction; for it will make a difference in our profits of about $70 000, or two per cent. on our capital. An equivalent reduction in the price of gas, would, perhaps, have been more just. As we were not able to do both, we pursued the course which we believed would be the most pleasing to our customers.

You are wrong in supposing that the first cost of gas to the companies in New-York, is less than in the other cities you have named. It costs a dollar and a quarter a ton to get coal from Philadelphia to New-York, and a portion of our supplies come that way; and then the Philadelphia works do not use cannel. We use one-half cannel. Boston gets its gas coals from Nova Scotia, at a cost much below what the same coals cost in New-York. They use some cannel, but not as much as we do.

Unless the Legislature can insure a supply of coal to New-York at the rates which prevail in Boston and Philadelphia, they should not require us to sell gas at the price which is paid in those cities. As it is, the difference in price is less than the difference which is allowed between the value of cannel gas and gas made from other coals.

We are aware, Sir, that it is for our interest to reduce the price of gas, when, by so doing, we can increase the consumption, and we will reduce it as fast as we can afford to. Our past course, which you approve, will not be changed in that respect.

Very respectfully yours, CHARLES ROOME.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 28.—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Duka and child, Mrs. Roednight, Mr. Hugh Boyd, S. Wilbraham, Miss J. Green, Mr. and Miss Phineas, Messrs. Langerford, Berger, Louis de Champvallier, P. Manton, Robert Lamson, W. H. James, C. Vaux, Lang, Edmunds, Damarel, J. C. Crofton, Mrs. Pinker, and 119 steerage.

JAN. 2.—*In steamship John Bell, from Glasgow*—Mr. Philip Morris, and 5 in steerage.

In steamship Matanzas, from Matanzas—Mrs. Miller, Francis H. Ulykers, Francis J. H. Beever, Wm. Walton, Alex. Horbusier, A. Moutary and brother, Oscar Cohn, Mrs. Jeane Prort, R. Lamsay, lady and child, R. Hall and lady, J. H. Kiting, John Ramos, James Coutan, R. Parker, W. Winn, Ed. Dalton, John Hanlon, Frank L. Minott.

In steamship Jomestown, from Norfolk, &c.—B. R. Perkins, C. Mitsgen, R. Barr, and 20 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets.... 5 13 | Moon rises ...9 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 9 33 | Gov. Island, 10 22 | Hell Gate.... 11 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Ocean Phantom, Clark, Liverpool, E. K. Alburtis; Emerald Isle, Cornish, Mobile, master.

Barks Blue Wing, French, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; E. Foster, Brower, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Brigs Nyassa, Campbell, St. Johns, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.; Avon, (Br.,) Tretry, Cork and a market, Thos. James; Santiago, (Brem.,) Eisenbrook, Port-au-Plate, Geipcke, Kentgen & Reichelt; W. R. Kobby, Barstow, Savannah, J. & N. Smith.

Schooners Manhassett, Ward, Charleston, Wallace, Sherwood & Co; Edith, Nickerson, Harwich master; R. Post, Rowley, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co; S. J. Waring, Smith, Charleston, McCready, Holt & Co; Mindora, Sargent, Laguayra, Miller & Houghton; E. Kidder, Harvey, Washington, D. C. Murray; E. B. Crowell, Lawson, Grenada, Middleton & Co.; Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, Jan. 16, and Queenstown 17th, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Shs brings £300,000 in specie, consigned as follows: 7 boxes gold bars, A Belmont & Co; 1 box sovereigns, Burge, Burlago & Co.; 1 bag do., H. C. Boyd; £50 000, Brown, Brothers & Co.; £15. Curran & Greeley, of Boston; 1,600 sovereigns, De Rham & Co.; 45 000 do., J. D. Termye; 400 do., J. R. Griffiths; 1,500 do., Giro & Francis; 2,500 do., Kess, Kessell & Co.; 10,000 do., Hewitt & Co.; 3,500 do., Harbeck & Co. 5 000 do., Marcuse & Baltzer; 393 do., H. Marshall & Co.; 2,000 do., J. H. McGaw & Co.; 2,700 do., John Biley; 2,000 do., Schudart & Gebhardt; 3,500 do., Steurges, Clemara & Co.; 6,000 do., James Tinker; 1,000 do., Walsh, Carve & Co.; 1,000 do., Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; 200 do., Richard Walker; 5,150 do., orders.

Steamship John Bell, (Br. screw,) Scott, Glasgow Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Francis McDonald & Son. Has experienced strong westerly gales during the passage.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisgang, Matanzas Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co. Has had strong N. E. gales during the passage. Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., lat. 36 18 N., lon. 74 15 W., passed a large iron bnoy painted red with No. 4 in white; also, a topsail-yard, with rigging, and several pieces of timber.

Steamship Roanoke, Conch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. to Ludlam & Heineken. Passed in Hampton Roads, bark Linda, at anchor; also, steamship George's Creek, from Richmond, having put into Norfolk for coal.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship George's Creek, Willets, Savannah, via Norfolk, 7 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to P. Perkins.

Ship Magnet, (of Bath,) Titcomb, Rotterdam 56 ds., with gin, &c., to Adolph Wolf. Jan. 6, lat. 38 23, lon. 44 52, saw a brig steering E., showing a light green signal, with letter F in the centre. Jan. 26, lat. 38 50, lon. 73 45, spoke bark Topeka, from Porto Rico for Bristol, R. I.

Bark Annie Buckman, (of Boston,) Potter, Hong Kong Sept. 1, Java Head Oct. 28, Cape Good Hope Dec. 3, with teas, silks &c., to master. Crossed the Equator Dec. 27, in lon. 34 30 W.; passed Guadalonpe Jan. 8. Has not had any N. E. trades. Has been within 150 miles of Sandy Hook for the last 8 ds. Nov. 28, lat. 34 50 S., lon. 26 E., signalized ship Isaiah Crowell, from Calcutta for Boston, steering W. Dec. 23, lat. 4 30 S., lon. 27 40 W., signalized ship Chasca, going W. S. W. Jan. 17, lat. 31 40 N., lon. 12, passed bark Martha Thomoson, steering S., showed a private signal, with H T in it. The A. B. lost two anchors and 75 fathoms chain in Straits of Sunda.

Brig Blanche, (Br.,) Roy, Grand Turk, T. I., 19 ds., with salt to J. S. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Windward, for Boston, and Ada, (Br.,) for New-York.

Schr. Lord Raglan, Starling, Halifax 5 ds., with fish Whitman, Brothers & Co.

Schr. Star, Crowell, Provincetown, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles Williams, Healey, Rockland 8 ds., lime.

Schr. Nancy Ames, Knowlton, Rockland 8 ds., lime.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Bristol 2 ds.

BELOW—1 bark and 1 brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Bark Sir Isaac Newton, from Hamburg.

Brig Ada, (Br.,) from Turks Islands 17 ds.—By steaming Yankee.

Sailed.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Savannah. Ships Donau, (Ham.,) Hamburg; Cincinnatus, London; Resolute, Liverpool; Britliant, Antwerp; Creole, New-Orleans. Barks Althea, Amoor River; Elina Barss, (Br.,) Bermonda. Brigs Ocean Bella, Antigua; J. B. George, New-Orleans; Atlantic, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.; Kelpie, (Br.,) Harbor Grace, N. F.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Arr. ship Ocean Pearl, London; bark Falcon, Rio de Janeiro.

Jan. 28.—Arr. ships Pocahontas, Liverpool; Merrie England, Calcutta; bark Lanra, Port au-Prince.

Miscellaneous.

The hull and cargo of American ship Arabia, previously reported burned in Melbourne Harbor, were sold at auction Nov. 19, for £900.

Foreign Ports.

MATANZAS—In port Jan. 22, ships Phœnix, Brogga, discharging; Sebastopol, Hold, ldg., Rialto, Prince, wtg.; barks Albion, Lincoln, wtg.; Yeomanry, Anderson, wtg.; Philera, Winslow, ldg.; R. F. Chase, Gilkey, ldg.; Lucy Francis, Jones, ldg.; Indian Belle, Tenney, ldg.; Geo. Leslie, Bradbury, wtg.; Eventide, Partridge, wtg.; St. Jago, Perry, wtg.; Thos. Curtis, Brazier, wtg.; Catalpa, Binford, wtg.; brigs Exselsior, sld. for St. Marys; A. D. Torrey, Griffin, wtg.; P. R. Curtis, Norwood, ldg.; Susan Duncan, Drinkwater, ldg.; Croton, Ingraham, wtg.; Tempest, Cobb, wtg.; A. E. Millikan, Noreen, wtg.; Geo. Harris, showers, dischg.; Triad, Brown, dischg.; Amanda Jane, Derr, dischg.; Chi ogee, Sparrow, wtg.; Essex, Lisnet, dischg.; Wappoo, Wilkinson, dischg.; Rescue, Pettigill, just arr.; Arlstook, Pierce, just in; schrs. Geo. Harris, Stevens, wtg; Cesista Payson, ldg.; Bella Peck, Gardner, wtg; Gen. Hersey, Sprague, dischg.; Transit, Davis, wtg.; Queen of the South, Chapman, just in; Quinsigora, Wall, just in; Santa Clara, Ellingwood, ldg.

Sld. Jan. 17, ship Loch Lamar, Lampher, Havana, for London; bark Anson, Troll, for Cork; 19th, ships Emperor, Nickels, Fa mouth, via Remedios; John Cottle, Holloway, Hampton Roads; 20th, bark Andes, Merrymon, New York; B. Colard, Colard, New-York; brig J. D. Lincoln, Webber, Portland; Cyclone, McCarty, Boston; 22, schr. Gen. Marion, Griffin, Richmond.

[PER ATNA.]

Arrived from New-York—Ships Mercury, at Havre; Wilhelmina, at Ryde; Borneo, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Boston—Ship Hamlin at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Ship Emphrasia, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Savannah—Ships Intrepid, and Emily A. Hall, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Ships Joulan, at Havre; Houghton, at Fleetwood; Mars, at Penzance; Goshen, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The Fortune, from Girgenti for New-York, is ashore north of Masepan, and will prove a total wreck.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING-MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.
300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Dr. Riggs' Truss is believed to be unrivaled. At all events, ruptured persons have an interest which demands an examination of the various remedies offered. No. 2 Barclay-st.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair-Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

HARVEY—MCINTOSH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by Rev. J. Keegan, THOMAS HARVEY to LOUISA E., daughter of John McIntosh, Esq.

DIED.

KEARNY.—In this City, on Saturday Jan. 26, EDWARD A., son of Philip R. Kearny, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, WILLIAM MORGAN, son of Thomas J. and Josephine M. Hall, aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from his parents' residence, No. 9 Boorman place, West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAYCOCK.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, KEZIA, widow of the late Samuel Maycock, in the 59th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 241 East 30th-st., near 2d-av., without further invitation.

LACOMBE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27, ELIZABETH EDITH LACOMBE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Clinton place, on Wednesday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BRADFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, LOIE BRADFORD, aged 7½ years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, George P. Bradford, No. 38 West 35th st., without further invitation.

BUCKHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 26, JANE BUCKHAM, widow of the late Dr. Buckham, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son, George Buckham, No. 83 West 21st st., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, EDWARD MARTIN, in the 91st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son-in law, the late Peter Stuyvesant, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, MARY, relict of the late Alexander Campbell, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Thomas N., James and Wm. S. Campbell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 52 West 11th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

KNOX.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28 of membrane croup, SAMUEL RUTHERFORD, son of Andrew and ANNABELLA G. KNOX, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 275 8th av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GREGG.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, Mrs. ANN GREGG, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 98 Eldridge-st., without further notice.

MOSSMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, of disease of the heart, MALCOLM MOSSMAN, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 263 West 13th-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MING.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, EDWARD F. MING, only child of Emily J. and the late George H. Ming, aged 2 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his grandfather, Alexander Ming, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 110 West 36th-st., without further notice.

BUTTRE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, WILLIAM, youngest child of John C. and E. B. Buttre, aged 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 48 Franklin st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

REED.—In this City, at his residence, No. 127 West 45th st., suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, Capt. SAMUEL C. REED, in the 47th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SHAAF.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, MICHAEL SHAEF.

The officers and members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their room, No. 163 Bowery, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed brother. JOHN PHAIR, N. G.

WM. H. BURRAS, Secretary.

JONES.—At the Bedford Institute, on Sunday, Jan. 27, suddenly, HENRIETTA

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The Calendar will not be called again this term.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 272, 280, 185, 187, 191, 193, 197, 201, 205, 211, 213, 219, 225, 233, 237, 247, 290, 294, 302, 221, 230, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236, 159.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 74, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 1.

Court of General Sessions.

MOTION IN THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, counsel for James Shepherd, indicted for arson, stated to the Court that the prisoner had now been in prison three years and a half. He had once been tried, and the Court of Appeals had unanimously ordered the reversal of the decision made at the trial, declaring that there were not facts enough to raise even a probability of the prisoner's guilt. This was eight months ago, since which time counsel had been knocking at the District-Attorney's Office and demanding a trial, but in vain. The prisoner was chafing under a groundless imprisonmeot, and aexious for a trial of the issue. Although the Court could not compel the District-Attorney to proceed to trial, it might notify that officer that unless the prisoner were brought to trial at a given time, he would be discharged. The motion was now made that such a course be taken. The Court took a memorandum of the application, and promised an early decision thereon.

A BURGLAR SENT TO SING SING.

George Abrams, *alias* Gunion, of the Eighteenth Ward Garroters, was next put to the bar, indicted for burglary. He had previously pleaded not guilty. He now retracted, and changed the plea to guilty of burglary in the third degree; whereupon he was sentenced to State Prison for four years and nine months.

TRIAL FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Nolan, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar for trial.

Alexander McNiel testified that on the 1st of January he was talking with a young lady in the doorway of the house No. 248 Seventh-avenue, when the prisoner came up and accused witness of having taken a party down to his (prisoner's) place to whip him; witness replied that he could whip the prisoner without assistance if he wished to do so, and that he had not taken any party to his place for any such purpose; thereupon the prisoner laid his hand on the shoulder of the witness, and drawing a knife plunged it twice into the witness' body—once in his side, and once in his arm; witness did not know that he was stabbed till two or three minutes afterward; he did not strike or use any other violence against the prisoner.

Jane Daly testified that before the stabbing the prisoner had called at her house for McNiel, and had been informed that he was not there; prisoner had a knife in his hand, with which witness' arm was also cut; while they were talking McNiel came from across the street, when Nolan struck and knocked him down; witness did not see the knife used at that time by the prisoner.

Mrs. Jane Gough (for the defence) testified that she was standing by the door when the prisoner and the complainant first came together; they had some words, when the complainant struck a blow which knocked the prisoner down; he then kicked him violently.

John Redman testified that he was passing the scene of the conflict, when he saw McNiel cross over the street and strike the prisoner; this was the first and last that witness saw; he then passed along; he was not acquainted with McNiel except by sight; he had known the prisoner for two or three years.

John Kirns, saw a part of the fray; he saw the prisoner kicked by the complainant very severely; the prisoner was down and tried to get out of the way; witness knew the complainant only by sight; he had been acquainted with the prisoner a year.

William McElroy testified—That he was in company with the last witness, and saw McNiel begin the fight; witness had been making calls with Nolan that day.

At this point the trial became so uninteresting that one of the jurors was found to have fallen asleep. When he had finished his oap the examination proceeded.

Michael Hopkins testified, as the last witness had done, that the complainant commenced the fight; witness was a friend of the prisoner, but not acquainted with the complainant.

Thomas Nolan, the prisoner's brother, testified that the prisoner was a marble-cutter, and was working at the time for a Mr. O'Coonor.

The prisoner's counsel addressed the jury, who took the case under the Judge's charge, and after several hours, were unable to agree, six being for acquittal and six for conviction. They were thereupon discharged.

A BURGLAR DISCHARGED.

William Rogers, indicted for an attempt at burglary, was next brought out, and discharged, as the District Attorney stated that, on the evidence he had been able to collect, he did not feel justified in asking for the further detention of the prisoner, whose associate had already been convicted.

TRIED FOR BURGLARY AND ACQUITTED.

John Miller, *alias* Curly, indicted for burglary, was next put to the bar, and defended by Mr. Spencer, assigned by the Court.

Theresa G. Carissa first testified that on the 5th of December, between two and three o'clock in the night, she awoke, and saw the prisoner standing before the bed; she awoke her husband, when the prisoner fled pursued by him; she had locked the door when she went to bed; she had about seven dollars in money, and about forty dollars' worth of clothes; the back door of the house was never locked; there were four or five other families living in the house; witness identified the prisoner only by his long neck, small face and big nose."

Officer Irving testified that he arrested the prisoner, who was committed to the Tombs; next morning the prisoner's hair was found to have been cut, which he confessed that he had done to avoid identification.

For the defence, *Ann Brady* testified that she had "boarded with the prisoner's wife" from the first of December to the time of the arrest, and that the prisoner was at no time out after eleven o'clock at night; prisoner had a sitting-room and a bed-room; he and his wife slept in the bed-room, and the witness in the sitting-room, through which was the only access to the bed-room.

Counsel on both sides commented briefly, and the jury, under the charge of the Court, rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF THEFT.

Thomas Fleming, indicted for grand larceny, was next tried. The testimony was not conclusive, and the jury acquitted.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Elam Landaway, Thomas Hill, Frederick Scott, Thomas Doney.

For Attempt to Ravish—Peter Miller.

For Arson—Jacob Miller.

For Forgery—George Cooper, Frank Wallace, John McGuire, John White.

For Larceny—Joseph Harsen, Richard Rigeway, James Williams, Arthur Graham, Joseph King, Arthur Sne, Richard Rutherford.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

There was no session of this Court yesterday. To-day it will open at 10 o'clock, and take up the following

CALENDAR.

For Murder—William Dunnigan.

The Case of the Church of the Puritans—Dr. Cheever to be Examined.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People, ex rel. C. R. Harvey vs. Henry A. Hart et al.—This case came up on motion of a Commission to examine Dr. Cheever, now in Aberdeen, Scotland, and Geo. P. Edgar, at present in the State of Illinois.

The action is brought to test the title of the defendants to the office of Trustees of the Church, and the evidence sought to be obtained by the Commission is relative to illegal votes alleged to have been cast at their election.

The case was fully stated in the TIMES Jan. 25.

The Court has now decided to grant the motion to examine Dr. Cheever and Mr. Edgar. Stay of proceedings was, however, refused upon certain stipulations made by defendant's counsel.

Practice—Dismissal of Complaint for Want of Service.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Timothy Cornell and Wife vs. John J. Burrough.—This was a motion to dismiss the complaint in the case, on the ground that no copy had been served on the defendant's attorney.

It appears from the affidavits that a summons without the complaint was served on the defendant, and a notice of retainer was duly served on the plaintiffs' attorney by the defendant's attorney, and a demand of a copy of the complaint made therein, but that no complaint had been served. The motion was granted, with $10 costs.

John Brady for plaintiffs; W. L. Reed for defendant.

Charge of Carrying an Excess of Passengers.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS COURT.

The case of the United States against Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the British steamship *Kangaroo*, charged with bringing over, in May last, an excess of 200 passengers over and above the number she is permitted to take under passenger regulations, came up for examination yesterday before the United States Commissioners' Court. The only witness examined was Capt. J. Caffey, from the Custom House, who assisted in measuring the ship's passenger space.

As he did not make the figures, he was unable to swear positively as to the correctness of the record contained in the measurement book which was proceed. From the best of his knowledge and belief, the following were the measements of that ship's superficial space, for the accommodation of passengers, when no portion thereof was occupied as freight-room:

	Feet.		Feet.
Main steerage	3,444	Second cabin	1,046
Forward lower deck	2,568	First saloon	1,424
After lower deck	1,566	Second deck rooms	96
Total			10,162

capable of accommodating six hundred passengers. The law requires that for each passenger on the upper deck sixty square feet shall be appropriated, and on the lower deck eighteen feet. If the space between decks is seven and a half feet, fourteen feet shall be the amount for each passenger, children under one year not being computed, and those between one and eight at half each. The penalty against the captain is five hundred dollars fine, and the Government recovers fifty dollars for each passenger in excess, which in the present case, if made out, would be $10,000. The case was adjourned to this day at noon.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*The People ex rel. Wm. B. Belch vs. Bearfat.*—Default opened on payment of disbursement and $10 costs of motion.

Goodyear ex &c. vs. Evans et al.—Reference ordered to Samuel Jones, to report what are admitted.

Briggs vs. Briggs.—Divorce granted.

Matter of distribution of proceeds of sale of Charlotte Vanderbilt.—The parties must all consent in writing that the Court appoint a Referee, or agree upon three Referees, otherwise the three referees must be drawn under the statute.

Mian vs. Wright.—Motion for an injunction granted, provided plaintiff gives a bond, with two sureties, to be approved by the Court, in the sum of $5,000, conditional to pay all damages sustained in the event of defendant succeeding in the trial.

Brit vs. Graham.—Defendant permitted to come in and defend, on paying Referee's fees, disbursements, trial fee and costs of motion. Judgment, attachment, levy, if any, to stand as security and all proceedings had thereunder.

Application of Congregation of B'kai Israel for Leave to Sell.—Referred to Samuel Jones to take proof of the facts stated in the petition; together with his opinion.

Dunbar vs. Dunbar.—Motion for Receiver denied with $10 costs.

Jones vs. Gilbert.—Motion for an injunction denied.

Gibb vs. Gibb.—Divorce granted.

Hawkins vs. Cromwell.—Judgment ordered.

Leonard J. Cummings vs. Carwin, et al.—Decree settled.

Reynolds vs. Dinsmore, et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

JUSTICE TO CAPT. LEMON—A FULL RETRACTION.

On the 11th of last December, Capt. George F. Lemon, well-known as Captain of one of the steamboats plying to Long Branch, N. J., was arrested on a charge of seduction, the complainant being Mrs. Ophelia Taylor, widow of Joseph L. Taylor, formerly Street Commissioner. Justice Welsh took the affidavit in the case at Mrs. Taylor's house, having been summoned thither by a note bearing the complainant's own signature. The Magistrate found her in a very weak condition, having three days before given birth to twins, whose paternity she charged upon the Captain. Yesterday, however, Mrs. Taylor appeared at the Tombs and made the following affidavit, contradicting the main features of her previous statement, and upon the strength of it the complaint against Capt Lemon most likely will be dismissed:

Ophelia F. Taylor, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I have heard the complaint read in this case; it is not true; it ought not to have been made at all; I was not seduced under a promise of marriage.

Cross-examined—The complaint should not have been made; I was forced to it by Geo. Mountjoy; he said my children would be taken away from me unless I made it; I was confined to my sick bed when I made the complaint; Mountjoy said I must get out a complaint for seduction against George Frank Lemon, here present; it was in consequence of that I made the complaint before Justice Welsh, at my house; Justice WELSH came to my house; I got up out of my bed because I knew Justice WELSH was coming; I was sitting up when the complaint was made and was dressed, in my chair; this was three days after my confinement with child; I wish now to withdraw the complaint by me made against Lemon.

OPHELIA F. TAYLOR.

Sworn before me this 28th day of January, 1861.

J. H. WELSH, Police Justice.

The George Mountjoy mentioned above, was connected in business with Mr. Taylor, and since the death of the latter, has, as is stated, assumed the management of his widow's affairs; she is reputed to be wealthy.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 135 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

IF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO advertised about four years ago for papers supposed to have been lost at the time of the death of ROBERT PRIDE of Pleasantville, at Stanford, Conn., on the 27th of November, 1846, will address a line to FREEMAN, White Plains, they may hear of them and something to their advantage.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DESIROUS of adopting an entire orphan girl, between the ages of two and nine years; none need apply but for the most prepossessing and inteligent. Address Box No. 277 Jersey City Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.

Will this day add to their

large stock of

FAMILY GOODS,

One thousand pieces of superior

SHEETING LINENS,

From 25 cents to 40 cents per yard.

ALSO,

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,

SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c.

ALSO,

COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

At manufacturers' prices.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will open on

MONDAY, JAN. 28,

A large stock of

MOURNING DRESS GOODS,

of recent importation, suitable

for the present and coming

seasons—all of which will

be disposed of at

reasonable prices.

CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

R. H. MACY,

204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.

Winding-up Sale of BALMORAL SKIRTS this season.

Will open THIS MORNING,

1,000 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1 50, usual price $2 50.

500 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1 75, usual price $2 75.

500 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 00, usual price $3 00.

500 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 50, usual price $3 50.

150 Misses' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 9s.

150 Misses' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 6s.

150 Childs' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 4s.

A Job Lot—1,000 doz. Ladies' fine CAMBRIC LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12s. a doz., cost $7 50 to import.

A Job Lot—500 doz. large ALL LINEN TOWELS, $2 a doz., usual price $3.

Closing a job lot, 500 doz. ladies' WHITE RIBBED LAMB'S WOOL HOSE, 2s., usual price 4s.

Will open new styles HEAD-DRESS and DRESS CAPS.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL VEILS.

Full line Ladies' UNDER-CLOTHING and CORSETS.

New importation of

1,000 doz. Ladies' HEAVY COTTON HOSE,

adapted to the season.

New importation fine POINT COLLARS, new designs.

New importation GUIPURE COLLARS and VEILS.

Another invoice of

500 doz. Ladies' PARIS KID GLOVES.

All sizes, all colors, warranted BEST QUALITY IMPORTED, 63 cents a pair.

Full assortment RIBBONS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, FRENCH FLOWERS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

R. H. MACY,

NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTH AND BEAVER

CLOAKS

WILL BE SOLD AT COST!!!!!!

W. R. ROBERTS'

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM

OF FASHION,

NO. 252 BOWERY.

LADIES,

The time for securing great bargains in

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS

is drawing to a close, as everything must be sold preparatory to the new firm

MOVING TO NEW PREMISES WITH NEW GOODS.

A desirable lot of

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS

CHEAP.

RICHMOND,

No. 567 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED 12½ CENTS—WINTER goods selling off cheap; zephyr hoods, Sontags, coats, leggins armlets, mittens, scarfs and gloves; Saxony yarns, dress trimmings and buttons. French and wool wadding, small wares and fancy goods; trimmings cheap, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.

SHEPHERDS.

AT C. J. CUSHMAN'S—THE VERY BEST KID Gloves (none better) in this City. We have just received an assortment of all colors and sizes, price 62 cents. No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE DE LA LUISSE FRANcaise, desire le placer dans une famille comme femme de chambre, ou pour donner les premières instructions aux enfants. S'adresser pour deux jours au No. 43 West 20th-st., au coin de la 6th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SCOW or old vessel of about 60 tons capacity; also an engine and boiler of about 5 horse power. Apply to L. HAYDEN, No. 109 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable American girl, a situation as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or to assist with children; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or washing; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' dresses, or would take a regular whitre situation; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, Universityplace, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can be seen for two days at No. 42 9th-st, between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable young women: one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—Wanted, a good situation for a most excellent and respectable young English girl, as chambermaid and nurse; she has been well trained, and is very efficient in every respect; she has the best of City reference. Address WALL, Box No 573, Post-office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 29 Mcdougal-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 191 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a private family, by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good bread, pastry and cake baker; also, understands all kinds of dessert, soups, meats, poultry and game; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 165 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking—soups, game jellies and desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference. Call at No. 89 6th av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., corner of Charles, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts, soups, &c.; has City reference. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking perfectly, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 123 4th av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN AND FRENCH COOK of the first class, understanding her business in all its branches with good references, wants a situation. Address A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman as cook, who understands her business; would assist in washing if required; can show good City reference. Call at No. 145 Crosby-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as first class cook. City reference. Call for three days at No. 27 West 21st-st, next door to Church, between 5 h and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two competent girls, who lived in the City of London and Paris in the City, situations in one family: one as first-class cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; the other as waitress and chamber maid, and to take charge of the silver; wages, $10 and $7. Call or address No. 216 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotch woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and good laundress, willing and obliging; can give most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat, intelligent young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2 days, at No. 115 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 36 6th st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family as a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 161 West 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as cook, or to do general housework, or go as laundress; can be seen at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a good German girl, in a plain, private family, as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman. Apply at No 332 East 16th st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has six years' City reference from one family; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY desirous of procuring a really smart, reliable, capable servant girl that is highly recommended, for either City or country, at moderate wages to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited by calling at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by an industrious Protestant German girl to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; makes good bread, and can do family cooking. Call at No 37 Allen-st., candy-store.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or waitress; she understands the doing up of laces and muslins in good style; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent plain seamstress; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has been for years in charge of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands and will take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would wait on a lady; understands hairdressing perfectly; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by a genteel German girl, to take charge of children, &c.; would teach them German; would go as waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th av.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY RESPECTAble young married woman a situation as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 168 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands how to work on the sewing-machine; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; can take charge of a lady's wardrobe, make ladies' morning dresses and shirts in style; quick at the needle; all styles of family sewing and children's clothes; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., for three days.

AS TRAVELING MAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by an experienced person to go to Europe or California with a lady or family; highest references. Address, for one week, Mrs. BEYMER, No. 136 Reade-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE AND variety, including French and German, may be found at the Employment Society's office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place a few doors east of Broadway. (formerly Bible House.) French and German languages spoken.

COLORED HELP.—COLORED HELP CAN BE procured at Titus' Reform-Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st., few doors from corner of Bleecker, one block from Broadway. T. S. W. TITUS, Proprietor.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 62 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, (single;) is an experienced man, and thoroughly understands his business, and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and industry; always attends to his duty in the stable with punctuality and economy; has good City reference. Address R. S. N., Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has good City reference. Call, or address, at No. 79 Bleecker-st. for L. E., or a note addressed to Box No. 201 *Times* Office will be promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man; understands the management of horses and is a careful driver; would go a short distance in the country if required; would do waiting if necessary; will make himself generally useful. Address J. B., care P. Traitor, saddlery establishment, No. 564 Broadway, near Bond-st.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES a situation as coachman; has got first class City reference; perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., care P. Traitor, saddlery establishment, No. 564 Broadway, near Bond-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 56 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a sober, steady men, a situation as coachman and gardeener; is a good groom and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden; can furnish the best of recommeedations. Address J. H., Box 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant—one who is competent in every respect, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employer in this City, with whom he has lived for the last two years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and is a good oriver; he understands his business in all its branches; no objection to do garden work if required. Address B. H. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent man, who thoroughly understands flowers, fruits and vegetables; is a first rate grape-grower; bred in the last place one of the finest gardens in the Union, with grapery and green-house; is a married man, with no incumbrance; can be well recommended from his last employer. Call, or address by note M. L. Y., at No. 9 John st., Messrs. McIlvain & Young's seed-store.

AS GARDENER.—A PERMANENT SITUATION wanted, by a man with a small family; the advertiser is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat; thoroughly acquainted with his business; no objection to superintend a farm with the garden department; has 13 years of the best reference to certify. A note addressed to D. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as plain gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; best of reference given. Address T. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Protestant single German, as gardener and farmer; understands green-house grafting and budding; can give reference will be given from his last employer. Call at No. 218 West 37th-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUAtion wanted by a man that understands the care of green-house and grapery; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; will give the best of City references. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, or groom, by a young man, who has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 56 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent Frenchman as waiter to a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and can come well recommended from his last employer. Notes addressed to L. M., care of Mme. A. Alviset, No. 590 Broadway. Metropolitan Buildings, stating where an interview can be had, will receive immediate answers.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF A RESPECtable family, having received a good education, and speaking well three languages, desires to accept the position of waiter in a family. He has served six years in his last place, and possesses the best references. He has no objection to travel, or to go in the country. Address by letter E. M., No. 92 White-st.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH GOOD reference from his present employer, wishes a situation as waiter; is active, honest, sober and willing, and of genteel address; a good home in preference to high wages. Send or call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house, with satisfactory City reference. Call at or address No. 230 6th av., corner 15th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITer in a private family; has long city reference from most respectable families. Can be seen for two days at No 62 University-place, near 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY TO DRIVE and take care of horses and carriage, and work on a farm near the City; one who is capable may find a good place by addressing FARMER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR A WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a private family, a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; she must be smart, tidy and willing to do her duty, and have unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 132 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family living in the country, a short distance from the City; a City reference required. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st., at 12 o'clock, M.

AN INVALID NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTant to attend on an invalid lady; she must know something of nursing; also, of housekeeping, and be able to read aloud, well. Apply, by letter only, to No. 171 West 23d-st. Address C.

A WRITER.—WANTED IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, near the City, a lady or gentleman to write in a private office; one accustomed to writing in the office of an editor or author, and possessing a talent for poetry preferred. A pleasant time and quite moderate compensation given. Address, with references, stating qualifications terms, &c., AUTHOR, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A DENTIST WANTS A YOUNG MAN OF good address and education, who can speak German or other foreign language, to learn dentistry in all its branches; he must be able to support himself for one year. Address, stating age, qualifications and references, A. C., Dentist, No. 422½ Broadway, Broadway Post-office, N. Y.

A BOY WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE.—ONE about 15 or 16 years of age, and living with his parents preferred. To a good boy good opportunities for studying and $50 per year will be given. Inquire at No. 6 Wall-st., R om No. 6.

A COLORED BOY WANTED—BETWEEN THE ages of 18 and 20, that is accustomed to waiting, and can come well recommended; no other need apply at No. 227 West 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO NOTES OF J. Y. LILLALOCK & CO.—First note, No. 827, dated Dec. 3, 1860, eight months, $446 64; second note, No. 826, dated Dec. 22, 1860, eight months, $466 80; payable to the order of G. F. Everson, at the Irving Bank. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said notes. They were not indorsed.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—ON THE 12TH INST., LATHROP, LUNGTON & CO.'S NOTE, dated New-York, 16, at eight months, for three hundred and thirty-eight 56-100 dollars; note was sent to Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, 21ST inst., coming from No. 551 Broadway to Brooklyn, (by Sixth Ferry,) a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, marked "M. E. S. W.—A. W. L." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 27TH INST., in walking along 30th-st., 4th-av. to 37th-st., Madison-av. to 38th-st., and returning by Madison-av. to 30th st., A MINK FUR CAPE. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 115 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 92 Hampden-st., (Irving-place,) between Fult-n-av. and Hanson-place, Brooklyn. Boarding and Day School. The third quarter commences on MONDAY, Feb 4. For circulars, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN. T. P. COSBALLY. } Principals.

AN ENGLISH MIDDLE-AGED LADY, highly educated, is desirous to add to the number of her pupils by giving instruction at their residences, in English, French and music. Apply for further information to W. AUXHURST TOWNSEND, Office No. 42 Pine-st.

AS ELOCUTIONIST.—A YOUNG LADY, ENtirely competent to teach elocution, will take a few pupils at her residence. She would likewise read daily to an invalid. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 2,691 Post-office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Circulars at Carter's, No. 658 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN TEACHing in New-York, desires to give private tuition in the Classics or Mathematics. Address A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Ponghkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built five-class City house, if suitably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The Farm of Jane Mandeville, deceased, containing sixty acres, in a high state of cultivation, lying in New Jersey, about 25 miles from the City. For full particulars inquire of JNO. S. BERRY, No. 321 West 24th-st.

FARM.—WANTED TO RENT, BY AN EXPERIenced English farmer, a small farm in a good state of cultivation; would have no objection to work a farm on shares. Address, stating location, A. C., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 9 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway:

TWO LARGE SLEIGHS,
THREE ALBANY CUTTERS,
TWO PORTLAND SLEIGHS.

Also, bells, robes, &c. To be peremptorily sold without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds railways, rails, bridges, fences, buildings, station-houses and other buildings, and all the tenements and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or appurtenant thereto, whether obtained under the rights and powers of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed or otherwise, and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof; and also the corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, for the use of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in addition to those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels are declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as Numbaa 157 HUNSON STREET, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Leight st., in the City of New York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and 10 depth on each side 100 feet 6 inches, *and also the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts., opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture further provides, "*that in case of any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thence resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess, fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts., opposite to said Park or Square.*"

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent, and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. DE WITT, No. 86 Nassau-st., where the deed will be delivered.

PETER W. DESON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.

The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased.
Joshua Lawrence, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS STORES AND Lots on 3d and 4th avs., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The first-class 4-story brown-stone front store and lot, southwest corner 6th-av. and 44th-st.; 25 5x75 feet—store covers entire lot.

Also six first-class 4-story brown-stone front stores and lots, fronting on 6th-av. and adjoining the above-buildings, each 25x75 feet; lots each 25x75 feet. The above are just finishing in the best manner by day's work and have all the modern improvements.

THIRD-AVENUE.—First-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.; lot, 25.5x75; building, 25.5x60.

Also, first-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, east side of 3d av., 25 feet 5 inches south of 47th st.; lot, 25x95; building, 25x60.

Also, first-class 4-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner 3d av. and 39th-st.; lot, 24.8½x 100; building, 24.8½x60.

Also, the two-story building and lot, east side 3d-av. 25 feet south of 39th-st.; lot, 40x75 feet; building, 40x35 feet.

The above are built in the best manner by day's work, with all the modern improvements.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

The premises can be viewed at any time.

Maps, terms, &c., at the Auctioneer's office.

HENRY H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30 at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of first-class manufactured furs, every article made expressly for City trade, warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay sable capes, muffs and cuffs, mink sable do., stone martin do., real fitch do., Siberian squirrel do., Siberian squirrel belly do., lm. fitch do., chinchilla do., large and small sizes rock martin do., misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c.; sleigh robes in great variety, wolf, bear fancy do., &c.; also, gents' caps collars and gloves of various kinds, forming as a whole a fine and beautiful assortment.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union square, Household furniture—the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of oak extension dining table, oak chairs in leather, carved oak buffet, carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, armchairs, &c., in brocatel, pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, wardrobe, dressing and toilet tables and washstands, carpets, oil cloths, &c. ALSO, several good paintings. Particulars in future advertisements. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, comprising rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber, parlor, dining-room and library furniture, en suite and separate; mattresses, mirrors, &c., &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1858, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860 and which was renewed on the 21st day of December, 1860, for the period from the 1st of January 1860 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows, viz.:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as hereinbefore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 18 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $30,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partner ship as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell as a portion of capital to the common stock during the general or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

D. S. BARNES,
P. CONKLIN.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of VAN HOUTEN & CAMPBELL, Builders, have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by

H. J. VAN HOUTEN.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $28.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at their cost, to pay advances.

J. E. BARRINGER, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 26, up stairs.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICES, ACCORDING TO the usages of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) will be held (D. V.) in the large hall of the Bleecker Building, 96 and after the THIRD SABBATH in February, (17th,) under the ministry of Rev. E. C. SHIMEALL, of the Presbytery of New-York. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

CLEVELAND AND MALIONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28, 1851.

Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

(Signed,) CHAS. L. RHODES, V. President.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE. FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1861.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,602,726 77
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1860	1,412,700 11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,015,426 88

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks discontinued with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,541,135 59
Losses paid during the same period	$2,419,443 72
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	" 639,212 55

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,666,378 42
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,196,152 05
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	105,190 12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,378,416 84
Cash in Bank	106,154 67
Total amount of Assets	$8,646,292 10

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859 will be redeemed and cancelled to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to $10,278,560
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 1,576,000
To at profits for 18½ years $11,852,560
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash 7,655,310
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1861 $4,197,250

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Royal Phelps,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	Caleb Barstow,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,	A. P. Pillot,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Colt,	Daniel S. Miller,	Caroline Grinnell,
W. C. Pickersgill,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Joshua F. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Charles H. Russell,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	E. E. Morgan,
Robert C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
F. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis Jr.,	Benj Babcock,
Myer Sans,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.
	William E. Dodge.	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President,
WM. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., New York Jan. 24, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND,	JOSEPH NORLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,	C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE,	GEORGE OLDYKE,
JAMES HOY,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL,	W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

Boston, 12m., 26, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CADWELL, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 23, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK Jan 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 Wall-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD,

(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.

No. 63 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

WANTED—$16,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property of double that value, in Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey. A liberal commission will be allowed. Address, with name and address, Box No. 420 Post-office.

KEOKUK, FORT DESMOINES AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—The interest on these Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861, will be paid at the office of G. S. BOBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

REMOVAL.—THE HANOVER BANK IS REmoved from No. 37 to the new building No. 33 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
CHARTERED 1836.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.	
RUSSEL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Pres. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. E. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
C. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Ootheut & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

GUNS.—EIGHTEEN CASES OF GUNS, MANUFACtured by Tipping & Lawden of Birmingham just received and for sale by W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome d'Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket, sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause of disqualification* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and cubebs. TRIESMAR No. 3 purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases, 4 times quantity of small.....26
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the kidneys, ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do list their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing a large number by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for 25, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION.—Married ladies are earnestly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all the cases affecting the purity and activity of parts in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S worthless Cancer Antidote has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excesses and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 453 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other sexual diseases, a humbling retinue, Price $1. Office No. 632 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURIAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered; is infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions and female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSOLTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without chilling or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is a vital, wide-mouth, obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and inculgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 116 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order

R. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a second dividend, amounting to twelve (12) per cent. will be paid by the undersigned, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, at his office, No. 160 Canal st., to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, upon presentation of their certificates.

JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company. No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Knots for Cards, at RYERDELL'S, 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Rockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 23,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Bench-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in saloon cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[Continued from First Page.]

the so-called Abolitionists of the North, in regard to the Slavery question, and the naturally attendant results of such expression and such acts; have sought, by the publication of ordinances, the seizure of certain property, and the occupancy of certain forts belonging to this Government, to break up and destroy this Union, in direct violation of the provisions of the Constitution before named; and, whereas, a calm and deliberate survey of the alleged causes of grievance of the portion of our people who are thus seeking to destroy this Government, does not, in our opinion, exhibit any just cause for the violent and unwarrantable actions and language of the people aforesaid.

And Whereas, On the broad questions of justice, and of reciprocal benefits and obligations, we are willing to concede to the people of the South, perfect and entire equality in this Union, even to the extent of protecting slaves in all the Territories, as *property*, without representation; as also the inviolability of the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists, or in places under the immediate jurisdiction of the United States, within the boundaries of such States:

And Whereas, From our long fidelity to the interests of the South, from our devotion to her people, our intimate relations, and our undoubted and unquestionable sympathy for her, we have the right to speak to her in the plainest language, and to condemn, in unqualified words, what we cannot in any wise approve:

And Whereas, From such identity of interest, from such devotion, from such actual sympathy, the people of the South owe to our words, our sincere convictions, and our firm determination, a more careful and deliberate consideration than might otherwise be accorded;

And Whereas, We feel in the most solemn manner, the responsibility of every word which we now declare, and that we should be unworthy of our citizenship if we allowed any other considerations to enter into these deliberations, than those which have for their end the happiness and welfare of the entire people of this Union; *Therefore*, with these clearly expressed views of the powers and perpetuity of this Government, the rights of States, the obligations of the Executive, the duties of citizenship, and the proper interpretation of the spirit of the Constitution relating to the peculiar property of the South;

Be it Resolved, That we regard the "Constitution of the United States," and "the laws made in pursuance thereof," as the "Supreme Law of the Land;" and we hold it to be the duty of every citizen of this country—civil, military and judicial—to live up to the obligations of such Constitution and such laws, and to support them upon all occasions and under every circumstance.

Resolved, That we consider the most fitting means of redressing any grievances of the people under the Constitution to be, either by petition to Congress, as provided for by Article 1st of the "Amendments to the Constitution," by the ballot-box, or by proper appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and that in none of the proceedings of recent occurrence do we see any sufficient cause for any other appeal than to these.

Resolved, That the right of revolution and to take up arms against the Constitutional authorities, does not exist, and never has existed, except in cases of direct aggression, of overt acts of oppression, or where the liberties of a people are assailed or denied; and that in no case do we find any such justification for those who now stand with arms in their hands, arrayed against our common Union.

Resolved, That we fully understand and appreciate the great doctrine of "satisfied nationalities," and that we conceive, under all circumstances, that it is the majority who should be satisfied, and who, in Republican Governments, should in all cases rule; and that, in recent events, we see no sufficient reason for a disappointed and small minority to ingulf a large, conservative and generous majority in their common ruin.

Resolved, That we consider the question of Slavery as one depending entirely upon the great Laws of Nature, and that it is vain for men to legislate upon it, or seek to confine it within arbitrary limits; it has existed, and will always exist, in some form or other, obedient to the universal principle of earth's economy, until *organic forces* shall have been brought into action to take the place of human labor, for the peculiar purposes to which slave labor is now devoted.

Resolved, That, while we are determined to check the movements of the so-called Abolitionists of the North, as detrimental to the views and interests of a still larger majority of our fellow-citizens of the South, we earnestly call upon such Abolitionists, and those agreeing with them in sentiment, and actuated by what they regard as a high principle, to exercise their influence, power and means solely in the development of such mechanical agents as may in the course of time be fitted to perform the functions now exacted from slave labor alone; and that we regard such a direction of their energies and means as being more consistent with Divine precept and intention, than arraying one portion of the human race against the other, with all the attendant results of rapine, bloodshed and barbarism.

Resolved, That we hold it is as one of the necessities of the moment that some clear and distinct method should be established for the settlement of all National, State, political or other difficulties for which a proper method is not already indicated by the Constitution; and that we regard the Supreme Court of the United States as the proper arbiter of all such questions, and especially of all political questions beyond the apparent remedy of legislation or popular suffrage; and that such provisions should be made at the earliest practicable moment, as will create a proper means of resort to such tribunal on such issues.

Resolved, That we deprecate and condemn all party or political action founded on sectional ones; we regard them as dangerous to our liberties and subversive of the spirit of our institutions; and we earnestly call upon every lover of this Union to discountenance and oppose any organization or party which seeks on geographical questions, to array one portion of our people against another.

Resolved, That we are in favor of offering to the South every honorable concession, of guaranteeing to her perfect equality within the Union, and a full and unqualified protection of all her interests; and at the same time emphatically declaring to her that we deny the right of any State or portion of our people under any circumstances to withdraw from this Union, or to set up, or attempt to set up, any separate and distinct nationality upon the soil won for us by the blood and sacrifices of our ancestry, and bequeathed to us as a Nation, one and undivided.

Resolved, That we regard certain "Ordinances of Secession," recently passed by Conventions purporting to represent the people in certain States as being to the fullest extent as unconstitutional and illegal as the so-called "Personal Liberty bills," which have equally disgraced the pages of some of the other States of this Republic; and we earnestly call upon the Legislatures, the Conventions, and especially THE PEOPLE of such States, to sweep alike "Personal Liberty bills" and "Secession Ordinances" from their otherwise spotless records.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York, although evincing by the immense majority of votes cast against him, their opposition to the principles of his party, still feel and acknowledge that the President elect has been elevated to his high office by the fair suffrages of the people, and having thus so elected it becomes the duty of all portions of the people of this Union, without regard to party, to sustain him as the Chief Executive of this Government when he shall have entered upon the duties of his office; and, that we, the citizens of New-York, laying aside all party differences, and the great majority of us looking our political defeat in the face as becomes freemen, pledge ourselves to stand by the President and the Constitution so long as the one shall live and act up to the spirit, and the clearly expressed obligation of the other.

Resolved, That the honor, integrity and glory of our National flag—of that proud banner whose stars and stripes have heralded our greatness and our humanity on every sea—which has led the legions of the Republic through many a hard-fought field to glorious victory—which has shrouded the remains of a Moultrie, a Decatur, a Morgan, a Pulaski, a De Kalb, a Steuben, a Herkimer, a Montgomery, a Kosciusco, a Lafayette, a Washington, and thousands of great hearts which never beat except with love for our people and prayers for this Union; which has been the hope and pride of all the world; which has waved defiance in the face of tyrants, and has been like a star of hope to the oppressed; which has floated over the hails of the Montezumas, and penetrated the frozen zones; which has kissed the breezes of Heaven from the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and penetrated the remotest regions of earth; which was first unfurled at Bunker Hill, and has never yet known dishonor!—that the honor, integrity, and glory of that flag—the hope of our hearts and the palladium of our rights—must and shall be protected and sustained under all circumstances, and at all hazards, both from intestine enemies and from foreign foes.

Resolved, That for the sake of restoring harmony to this great Republic, and to spare the people from the horrors of civil war, we are ready and willing to adopt either one of the three following propositions as a basis for settlement of the pending differences between the North and South, to wit: 1. The Crittenden compromise as originally offered in the Senate. 2. A division of the Territories into two States, and their immediate admission, one with a slave Constitution and the other with a Constitution prohibiting Slavery. 3. The admission of slaves into the common Territories under constitutional protection as property, upon the same basis as any other property, and without representation; but, in view of the necessity for immediate action, we regard the wisest and best measure of pacification to be that first named, the "Crittenden Compromise;" and we earnestly call upon Congress, and each and every member thereof, to lay aside, for the National welfare, all party considerations, and to stay the fearful revolution which now threatens the destruction of this glorious Union, by the prompt and immediate adoption of the resolutions in which such measures are embodied.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of New-York, earnestly call upon the people of the South, who are now in arms against their common country, to reconsider the determination which have led them to their present pass, and which have brought such sorrow upon this Republic; we appeal to them by the sacred memories of the past; by the graves of our common ancestry; by the paternal admonitions of him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" by the prayers of humanity throughout the world; by our ties of consanguinity, and in the name of HIM who rules in the universe; begging and imploring them, by every holy tie, and for every noble consideration, to lay down their arms and return once more to the circle of our common brotherhood, and their duty as citizens.

And finally Resolved, In view of all the matters more fully expressed in the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions, and, with a full and clear perception of the rights and wrongs of the South, and of her duties as well as ours, and of the shortcomings of a portion of our brethren of the North, and of the duties and obligations of the Chief Executive, and the several Administrative and Judicial Departments of this Government; and with the sincere conviction that this Union is of more value and importance than any institution existing under its protection: that we, the citizens of New-York, will stand by and protect the rights, property and interests of the South, under and obedient to the Constitution, and to the duties which we owe to them on the common ground of national brotherhood, *so long as they shall be entitled to such adherence and protection on such grounds of national brotherhood*; and while we are willing patiently to negotiate, to wait, to conciliate, to consider all the people of the South as still the children of this Union, to make every possible concession, and to stand forth as the foremost of mediators, and to bear the brunt, if need be, of any and all Northern opposition, we emphatically declare that should the time ever come when any portion of the people of this country shall place themselves in such an irreconcilable position as will compel us to regard them as foreigns standing in the way of the progress of the nation, such people and their institutions will then have forfeited forever all claim upon our consideration, protection and support; and we SHALL THEN BE READY to evince in a more tangible manner our devotion to this Union, and our fidelity to our National Government.

As a whole, the resolutions were received with favor, especially those portions declaring that the Union should be preserved, that there was no cause for secession, and that the North should agree to one of three compromises, viz.: the Crittenden amendments to the Constitution, or the admission of all the territories as two States—one with a slave and the other with a free Constitution; or the recognition of slavery as property in the Territories—as property only and without representation.

The resolution approving of the support of Mr. LINCOLN as the Chief Executive of the nation, met, however, with a different fate. It was received with mingled cheers and hisses. As the cheers subsided, the hisses would be renewed, then the cheers would be revived. The attempt to hiss down the closing part of the resolutions was put down, and the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner," created a burst of enthusiasm. Three patriotic cheers were given for "the stars and stripes." Amid the uproar the Chair decided the resolutions adopted.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY, ESQ.

There were now loud and continued calls for "BRADY," and to "put the resolutions," and as MR. BRADY made his appearance he was warmly welcomed. The audience cheered him in every style—as "BRADY," as "JAMES T. BRADY," as "JIM BRADY," and then as "BRADY" again.

MR. BRADY commenced by saying that he did not know any reason why this splendid meeting should in any way depart from the rules by which other deliberative bodies were governed. The resolutions were subject to comment by any gentleman who approved of the whole or disapproved of any portion. It was not to be expected that they would all be quite agreed on the various constitutional questions suggested in the preamble, or the doctrines set forth in the resolutions; but there was one thing they could do, and there was one thing they would do, and that was irrespective of all political dogmas and all political parties—to make that hall ring that night, whenever a sentiment was uttered in favor of preserving forever the Union of the American States. [Thunders of applause.] For himself, he did not wish to speak if he could not be heard enunciating his views. It was this cursed intolerance that denied the freedom of speech in various sections of this Union, that had made the greatest mischief. Let this meeting set an example that should do credit to the occasion that had brought it together. If there was a Southern man here, he could not love the South better than he (the speaker.) He had battled for the rights of the South all his life, and had done so in the last conflict. [Applause.] He had the honor of being the only man in the City to favor the nomination of JOHN C. CALHOUN for the Presidency, [applause] if he was correct in his historic recollection; and at least he claimed to be sincere in what he was about to say. South Carolina was settled by those from the land of his ancestors, [applause,] and that might account for the display of overzeal with which her proceedings had been characterized. Nations, like individuals, were characterized by peculiarities, and any who would contradict that proposition, he would transmit, like WENDELL PHILLIPS and his confreres, to some other land—they were too good for this earth. [Laughter and applause.] With regard to American Slavery, there were a variety of conflicting opinions. He believed, with JEFFERSON, that "absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the vital principle of all Republics. The Opposition had submitted to the election of JACKSON, although it was a hard thing for them. He had submitted to the election of HARRISON and TAYLOR and VAN BUREN. The fact was, that under all Governments, we must submit to absolute despotism in some shape, and our despotism was this "absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority." Talk about the Amphyctrionic League—the old Roman and Grecian Leagues—what were they, all or any of them, in comparison to this league—what were their results in comparison to the results of this Republic? He trusted that they all had fresh in their minds the eloquent speech of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, on this topic. [Cheers for ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.] Of all the crumbling of ancient Republics that they had ever read, what could equal the disintegration of this? Had any of them been iconoclasts? It was reserved for us to be the destroyers of our own greatness. And yet no responsible person in this land—*no intellectual man North or South, had stated specifically and clearly any cause which would justify such an act as that now contemplated.* [Voices—"No," "No."] He would ask the Press to do him the justice to request that any man of the South should put down in writing, on one page of note-paper, the causes which in his judgment should justify the destruction of the American Union. It was suggested that the election of LINCOLN was sufficient cause to justify South Carolina. *But, was the election of Lincoln the triumph of Abolitionism in this country?* [Voices—"No," "No."] Who said it was? Was it the will of the majority of the people of the United States? [Voices—"No," "No."] Or even in the thirteen Free States, would any rational man contend that this was a verdict in favor of Abolitionism? [Voices—"No." "No."] He was disposed to do justice to his political opponents, and would tell them that whenever the charge came from, it was not true. [Voices—"No," "No," and applause.] The South was under a very great misapprehension when they permitted their minds to be occupied with a notion so unjust. For himself he knew numbers of that party—merchants, lawyers and others who hated a raving, canting, lantern-jawed Abolitionist as much as he did himself. [Laughter and applause.] He would call their attention to the election in Pennsylvania—was that an Abolition State? [Cries of "no," "no."] He believed he was not good at figures, [laughter,] even figures of Rhetoric, [laughter;] in fact, the result of the last election in Pennsylvania had been so melancholy that it drove all the arithmetic out of his head. [Laughter.] He was up at Albany when he heard the result, and they had a Wide-Awake procession for his special edification. Well, it gave about 80,000 plurality. [A Voice—"93,000."] He thanked his friend—if he had gone to school to him he should not have made such a mistake, [laughter;] and now what was the majority? [A Voice—"62,000."] Well it was very large. As to the charge that it was a triumph of Abolition in this State—he knew something about that—he ran for Governor, [laughter,] and several of his personal friends insisted that he was running yet. [Laughter and applause.] How did the Democracy stand in this State? Was the result here any fair test of their strength? [Voices—"No." "No."] They were divided in consequence of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, for which the South was, at least, equally responsible with the North. He had taken the name of BRECKINRIDGE, and gone forth to battle hopeless of victory, [A Voice—"Good boy,"] to prevent the South from being able to say that a contest had occurred in this State without the South having any organized representative. [Applause.] How was the result here? His good friend KELLY and himself had been consigned to private life, which it was believed they would adorn, [laughter,] and MORGAN was elected. [Cheers and hisses.]

A VOICE—"Three groans for MORGAN."

MANY VOICES—"Oh, no—shame—no, no."

He hoped that if any man wanted to cheer he would be allowed to, as it might do his candidate good, and could do no harm. [Applause.] He had himself addressed a meeting where there were twenty of his friends and all the rest were against him. [Laughter.] There was 50,000 majority for LINCOLN in this State, but it must not be forgotten *that there was one hundred thousand majority against negro suffrage.* How could the Republican Party reconcile that? Was the black man any less entitled to his suffrage than his freedom? He would rather go with PHILLIPS than SEWARD, *who was now whining and weeping over the very ruin that he had made, in commencing, years ago, the construction of a great party, and now desired to retard the consequences of its triumph.* He said, therefore, that this Presidential election did not justify the South in supposing that there was any judgment in favor of Abolitionism. He complained that the South should not desert the Democracy of the North in the hour of the end of the battle, and deprive them of aid to again elevate the old Democratic banner in triumph. [Applause.] He was glad to see that the State that gave birth to HENRY CLAY and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was still loyal to the Union. But there was another class of Southern statesman who were opposed to him, who said they would not submit to the election of LINCOLN, or to any rule but their own; that if LINCOLN was elected they would divide the Union. They had done much injury to the Democracy of the North; for during the late canvass he had had warm personal friends come to him, and though they had been Democrats all their lives, they said they would no take part in an election that was to have but one result. Suppose the North had made such a threat to the South,—how would it have been received? He had no sympathy with rhodomontade, with demonstrations of military force, which could have no practical effect, or for men who could *lay their sacrilegious and criminal hands upon the property of the American Union.* He asked all right-hearted Americans in that assembly, while they were willing to do justice to the South, to consider what was due to their own country and its flag. [Applause.] He would ask the South to stay in the Union. He would guarantee it equality and protection. *Let them abandon this secession, and give the Republican Party a chance to show its weakness.* He said that with all due respect to any Republicans present. [Applause.] They would discover, in less than two years, the Abolition element going off; SEWARD, GREELEY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and the other leaders would all be going in different directions. He reviewed the history of nullification in 1831, showing that that might have been justifiable in some degree on the ground of complaint that the General Government had violated the Federal compact; while in the present case there was no charge against the Federal Government—only a pretence that the local laws of some of the States were unconstitutional. He would beg leave to direct the attention of his brethren of South Carolina to extracts from speeches of distinguished men from their own State, and in this connection read a passage from a letter written by Gen. JACKSON in 1831, in reply to an invitation to attend a Union meeting "to revive in its full force the benign spirit of Union, and to renew mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism." Gen. JACKSON approved of the objects of the meeting, and said that American Independence cannot exist without Union, and with it is eternal." He also read extracts from the speeches of J. L. PETTIGREW, Hon. W. DAYTON, Hon. H. S. LEGARE, enunciating the most fervid Union sentiments. *As to the real cause which led to this secession of South Carolina, he believed it would be developed, with time, place and circumstance—giving no explanation of the movement, wholly disconnected from the political affairs of the country.* The conservative men of South Carolina could not resist the current, and were obliged to sail with it; he was sorry to see that the women, too,—God bless the noble daughters of South Carolina,—were all going for secession, although it had been said that the ladies all go for the Union—to a man. [LAUGHTER.] He had some hope that at last in answer to the appeal of some fair one, the men of South Carolina would be ready to turn away from secession and stand by the Union of these States. Now he wished to say to South Carolina—and he selected South Carolina for convenience—what he said was addressed to the other Cotton States as well—to South Carolina he said: Grant you secession, grant you're out of the Union, grant all the Cotton States go with you, grant the whole South goes—what then? You are no longer our brothers. What are we to do? They might take away the Union, but there was one name that they could not take away. We are, we have been, we ever shall be Americans. [Loud applause.] They of the South might select any flag, motto, device they pleased. We would do the same. But while one man existed we would be Americans. We would have ships, arms, navies, and we would battle for the country in the future as we had done in the past. [Applause.] He said this in no spirit of bravado. How much more beautiful than to see brethren arrayed against each other it would be to contemplate the sons of the Palmetto State and our own marching together against a common foe. As to their coming together again after separation, it would be impossible. If the men of the South would persist in withdrawing from us, they could not expect us to leave our firesides to share their dangers from their slaves and other sources, but if they would go we must go our way. We had sixteen States here at the North,—

A VOICE—Nineteen.

MR. BRADY—Yes, nineteen—six more than there were at the time the Union was formed. We had intelligence, education and internal prosperity, and we had physical power enough to meet any power on earth. [Applause.] It was painful to contemplate any thing like a collision, but if the South was a separate nation, there must be an appeal to arms. Some said she would appeal for aid to that accepted assassin and perjurer, LOUIS NAPOLEON. [Hisses and applause.] Some said she would seek assistance from Great Britain. The South did not say so, but some had said so who took a narrow view. Why, did not they know that we could command the harbors of the South? [Applause.] Unless the South could raise its own provisions as well as cotton, she could not for a moment prevail against the North. There was a great deal of nonsense at the South, but they would sober down after a while and come to regard things as they are. There were men of as much intelligence at the South as at the North, and they would place things right by and by, and then the people of the South would discover several things. They would discover, first, that the Government of the United States had in no wise injured them; second, that the freemen of the North could be associated so as to dispose of the Slavery question, so that there should be no further agitation of it. Whatever occurred, we continued to be Americans, and we wanted the South Carolinians to continue to be Americans with us. In navigating the Ship of State, we want not to depend, like the mariner, upon a single guilding star, but we wanted both the North Star and the Southern Cross shining at the same time, and leading us on to a glorious destiny. In conclusion, addressing himself to the South Carolinians, whom he would always love as brothers, and if they departed from us, would regard their vacant place among us as a father would regard the vacant seat of a son that had departed from his house, hoping for his return—he wanted the South Carolinians to indulge to a little reminiscence.

MR. BRADY concluded by reading a Union ode, composed, he believed, by Dr. GILMER, which was sung in Charleston at a Union banquet on the 4th of July, 1831. He concluded amid loud cheers.

There were loud calls for "COCHRANE," and a gentleman came forward and read a letter from Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, in which that gentleman promised to be present if he could, expressed the fear that it would be impossible, declared his sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and his belief that the voice of New-York at this time would have great weight. [Applause.]

GEN. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE next addressed the meeting. He read from the Charleston *Courier* a paragraph characterizing him as a coercionist, which, he said, did him great injustice. He rose to declare that, while no State had a right to leave the Union, no man would be a Christian who would be willing to see the country imbrued with blood for any mere abstract idea. He was not present when the resolutions were offered, but he understood that they supported the Crittenden resolutions. Those in favor of them would say "Aye," those opposed "No." [There were loud cries of "Aye," and a few "Noes," and then three cheers for CRITTENDEN.] Mr. WALBRIDGE said that while they were here endeavoring to ascertain how the Union might be saved, their representatives in Congress were idling away their time. He wanted a voice to go forth from New York that should stay the rising storm. As he was not present when the resolutions were read, and did not know what there might be in them that some would object to, he offered a separate resolution, declaring that the meeting was in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

The President took the vote on the resolutions. There were loud "Ayes," and a few "Noes."

MR. WALBRIDGE continued, expressing his adherence to the Union, but if disunion was to come, in the name of God he implored that the seperation should take place without violence and without blood. He had deemed it his duty to come there and declare that in his opinion New-York was ready to make any compromise rather than see the sky lurid with the bleze of war.

The Union Glee Club then favored the audience with a song entitled "The Ship of State," after which the President introduced HON. HENRY M. HYDE.

MR. HYDE said that misrepresentation had been the cause of all our difficulties; it was a misunderstanding of the sentiments and intentions of the people of the different sections of the country. He believed that all our difficulties would yet be settled amicably. If individuals could meet together, and talk over, and settle their difficulties, why not nations? Compromise was what was needed, and he believed the mass of the people were already settling down upon ground similar to that occupied in the Crittenden resolutions. Much had been said about coercion; he did not think there would be any necessity for coercion, but if it were resorted to it would end in civil war. He believed that calmness and persuasion would reconcile all our differences. If, however, permanent separation should take place it would be the beginning of war. There was no need to talk of coercion—separation itself would be inevitable war. Let each man surrender a portion of his sentiments and prejudices, and meet his brethren upon a common platform which would preserve peace and save our common country. He called upon all present to express themselves in favor of the resolutions.

MR. OAKSMITH then read a letter from HON. HORACE F. CLARA, regretting his inability to be present, and expressing the conviction that nothing would be done by the present Congress to settle our difficulties, and that a Southern Confederacy would speedily be formed, when the question would arise whether its independence should be recognized, or whether the power of the General Government should be tested. MR. OAKSMITH then offered a resolution that three Commissioners from this City be appointed to visit the Conventions of the Seceding States immediately, and confer with the delegates of the people in regard to the peace and integrity of this Union, and report the result of their visit to the people of this City at the earliest practicable moment.

The resolution was adopted amidst great applause, and calls were made upon the Chairman to name the Commissioners before the meeting adjourned.

In a few moments MR. OGDEN nominated the following gentlemen as said Commissioners: JAS. T. BRADY, CORNELIUS K. GARRISON, APPLETON OAKSMITH.

The nominees were enthusiastically accepted, and after a short speech from MR. MCMAHON, which was highly partisan in its character, and was greeted with mingled applause and hisses, the meeting adjourned while the band played the "Star-spangled Banner."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28.

Several communicatione were received from the Departments.

MR. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of New-York, remonstrating against any legislation or giving any protection to Slavery in the Territories.

Also a petition of 700 citizens of New-York, praying for some adjustment of the difficulties.

MR. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced a bill amendatory of the act of 1793 and the act of 1850 in relation to fugitive slaves. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

MR. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of Dr. RAOL, Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Convention held in 1858 and 1859, transmitting the proceedings of the Convention, and a petition asking for the passage of the Railroad bill.

MR. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of MOSES DAVENPORT and others of Newburyport, Mass., in favor of a speedy passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

MR. WILSON said these men prayed for the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, to wit: The recognition of Slavery, and its protection south of latitude 36° 30', not only in the existing territory, but in territory not yet conquered, purchased or stolen; the denial of any power in Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia while it existed in Virginia, and to prohibit the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to Territories recognizing Slavery; to pay the owner the full value of a fugitive slave when the Marshal was prevented arresting him by intimidation, and to take from persons of the African race the right of suffrage, which they have possessed in Massachusetts since the Constitution passed by the Revolutionary Fathers was adopted in 1780; and acquire territory in Africa or South America, and send, at the expense of the Federal Treasury, such free negroes as the States may wish to have removed from their limits. For the adoption of these honorable and humane provisions in the Constitution beyond the power of the people ever to change, the people of the Free States would secure the immense concession of making the fee of the Commissioner no greater for remanding a man to Slavery than for discharging him as a freeman. Surely the prayer of men of Massachusetts for such objects ought to be heeded by the Senate of the United States. Laid on the table.

MR. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented resolutions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

MR. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution inquiring if the Secretary of the Senate had executed the order in favor of the widow of LOUIS F. LINN, formerly United States Senator from Missouri: and if not, what is the reason?

MR. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a large number of petitions from Michigan and other States, asking the passage of his resolutions referring the present difficulties to the people for settlement.

MR. CRITTENDEN also presented the resolutions which were adopted at the meeting of Railroad Presidents and officers, lately held in this city.

MR. HALE objected to their reception, if they were not addressed to the Senate.

MR. CRITTENDEN said there was a request in the resolutions that he presented to the Senate, and claimed that they had a right to be heard.

MR. HALE said if such a precedent were sanctioned the files would be cumbered by the proceedings of little caucusses all over the country.

MR. SEWARD said he should vote for their reception. He was always in favor of allowing the people to make application to Congress in any way.

MR. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I send to the Secretary of the Senate the official information which I have received, that on the 19th inst., the people of Georgia, in Convention assembled, passed the following Ordinance.

[The Secretary then read the Ordinance of Secession of Georgia, and also Mr. IVERSON's resignation.]

MR. IVERSON—The paper which has just been read informs the Senate what has already been announced to the public, that the State of Georgia, by a solemn act of Sovereign Convention, has withdrawn from the Federal Union. She is no longer one of the United States of America, but has resumed all the powers granted by her to the Federal Government, and asserted her independence as a separate and sovereign State. In performing this important and solemn act, she has been influenced by the deliberate and firm conviction that her safety, her interest and her honor demanded it. The opinion of her people has been gradually tending to this point for the last ten years, and recent events have confirmed it; and an overwhelming majority of the people have elected delegates to a Convention, and expressed in that election a determination to withdraw from the Federal Union. And the Convention, by a like decisive majority, has passed the Ordinance of Secession. Georgia is one of six States which, in less than sixty days, have dissolved their connection with the Federal Union, and declared their separate independence, and steps are now in progress to form a Confederacy of their own, and, in a few weeks at the furthest, a Provisional Government will be formed giving them ample powers for their own defence, and with power to enter into negotiations with other nations, to make war, to conclude peace, to form treaties, and do other things which independent nations may of right do. Provision will be made for the admission of other States to the new Union, and it is confidently believed that, within a few months, all the Southern States of the late Confederacy will be formed into a Union far more homogenous, and, therefore, far more stable, than the one now broken up. I have only to say that this action of my own State, and of her Southern neighbors and sisters, meets the approval of my well-considered and deliberate judgment, and as one of her native sons and subjects, I shall cheerfully cast my lot with her and them. And, sink or swim, live or die, I shall be of and with her and them to the last. By the secession of the Southern States, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, two great and momentous alternatives will devolve on the Federal Government. You may acquiesce in the revolution, and acknowledge the independence of the great Confederacy, or you may make war on the seceding States, and attempt to force them back. If you acknowledge our independence, and treat us as one of the nations of the earth, you can have friendly relations and intercourse with us. You can have an equitable division of the public property, and of the existing public debt of the United States. But if you make war upon us, we will seize and hold all the public property in our borders, and in our reach, and we will never pay one dollar of the public debt. [Laughter.] for the law of nations will extinguish all private and public obligations between the States. The first Federal gun that is fired upon the seceding States—the first drop of blood of any of their people shed by the Federal troops—will cancel every public and private obligation of the South which may be due either to the Federal Government or to the Northern people. We care not in what shape or form, or under what pretext you undertake coercion. We shall consider all efforts to exercise authority over us as acts of war, and shall meet and resist them accordingly. You may send armies to invade us by land, or you may send ships to blockade our ports and destroy our trade and commerce with other nations. You may abolish our ports of entry, and by an act of Congress attempt to collect the Federal revenues by ships of war. You may do all, or any of these, or similar acts. They will be acts of war, and so understood and considered, and in whatever shape you make war we will fight you. [Laughter.] You boast of your superior numbers and strength, but remember that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." You have one hundred thousand fighting men. So have we. And, fighting upon our own soil, and to preserve our rights, and vindicate our honor, and defend our homes, our firesides, our wives and children from the invader, we shall not be easily conquered. You may possibly overrun us, desolate our fields, burn our dwellings, lay our cities in ruins, murder our people, and reduce us to beggary, but you cannot subdue and subjugate us to your will. Your conquest, if you gain a victory over us, will amount to but little. You will have to keep a standing army of 100,000 men, costing millions of money, only to keep us in subjection. You may whip us, but we will not stay whipped. We will rise again and again to vindicate our rights and liberty, and to throw off your oppressive and accursed yoke, and we will never cease the strife until our whole white race is extinguished, and our fair land given over to desolation. You will have ships of war—we may have none. You may blockade our ports and lock up our commerce. We can live, if need be, without commerce. But when you shut up our commerce from the looms of Europe we shall see whether other nations will not have something to say and something to do upon that subject. "Cotton is King," and will oblige you to raise your blockade and draw off your ships. I know that great hopes are raised, and great efforts made to retain the Border States in the Union. But let coercive measures be commenced against the Southern Confederacy or any of the seceding States, and all such hopes will vanish into thin air. The first act of Federal legislation looking to coercion, the first Federal gun fired, the first Federal ship which takes its station off a Southern port, will bring all the Southern States, including Maryland, laggard as she seems to be in the vindication of a sound independence, into obedience and alliance with her Southern sisters. And thus united, they will resist and defy all your efforts. There are also those who, surrendering all hope of preventing the destruction of the Union, and recognizing the existing state of facts, yet hope to see it reconstructed. Sir, a war between the two sections will forever close the door to any such project. I will not say that the Southern States, if let alone even after they have formed a Southern Confederacy, will not listen to propositions of reconciliation. Let this North make them, and we will consider them. The Southern people have heretofore cherished a firm and sincere reverence and attachment to the Union, and nothing but stern necessity could have convinced them of the propriety of leaving it, or could have driven them to the alternative of separation from it, and when they shall see, if it be not too long delayed, a fraternal sense of justice and returning feeling to the Northern mind and heart, and when they can find sufficient and reliable guarantees for their rights and equality in the Union, they may, perhaps, reconsider their action, and rejoin their former confederates. For myself, I am free to declare that, unless my opinion shall be greatly changed, I shall never agree to a reconstruction of the Federal Union. The Rubicon is passed, and it shall never, with my consent, be recrossed. But in this sentiment I may be overruled. I may safely say that nothing will satisfy them, except the recognition of equality, the safety of the institution of domestic Slavery, and the protection of their Constitutional rights, for which they have been so long contending in the Union, and the denial of which has forced them to their present attitude of self-defence. It remains for me now only to express my grateful acknowledgments and thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated by those Senators with whom I have had official and social intercourse. And in thus wishing them each a long life of prosperity and peace, I bid them farewell.

MR. BIGLER presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which were read.

The President's Message was then read on motion of MR. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.) [See House report.]

The resolutions of the State of Virginia were also read.

MR. MASON moved that the Message be printed. He said these resolutions were passed by the State of Virginia, and transmitted directly to the President to inform him that Virginia had undertaken the office of mediator between the States. The next object of the resolutions was to induce the President to refrain from any act to produce a collision, with the knowledge that if a collision once occurred, it was beyond the power of any mortal arm to remedy the evils to follow. It was a great effort Virginia was thus making to save the country. Virginia had also called Convention to meet on the 19th of February. But the great object of her mission now was to prevent any further complication so as to place the difficulty beyond remedy. He trusted the noble efforts of Virginia would be successful at least for the time being. If it should result that the questions are of a character to admit of no solution, still the peace of the continent should be preserved, and if the present Union is beyond hope, we should still see if some means cannot be devised by reconstruction or otherwise. Such was the appeal of the great State of Virginia. If there be any Senator who indulges the belief that an attempt to force any State will not lead to war, there never was man more deluded. He had said so before, and repeated it now. We have evidence from the section which had separated, that though they found it necessary to take possession of the forts and arms, they had done so simply as a measure of precaution, and there was not one, if she be restored to the Union, if peace should be restored to the Union, or if peace follow, who would not account for every dollar of the public property. He had seen nothing but an earnest desire to keep the peace, nor had it been actuated by anything like fear. He believed those States actuated by a desire to keep the peace, and the State of Virginia invokes like feeling from the Government. This was the only course to avert the evils which threaten us.

MR. HALE said he would like to ask a question. If Virginia in her solemn action in appealing to the Federal Government not to make war, had also thought it necessary to appeal to any other Powers or States, asking them to refrain and keep their hands off?

MR. MASON said the object of Virginia would have been imperfectly attained if she had not done so, and in addition to the distinguished Commission sent to the President, she had also sent Judge ROBERTSON to all the separated States, entreating them to forbear any act of hostility.

The motion to print was adopted.

MR. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to print an extra number.

MR. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) proceeded to speak at length. He commenced by a reference to the struggle of the Colonies for independence, and claimed that the States were sovereign and independent before the Constitution was formed, and contended that the delegation of certain powers to the Federal Government did not impair the sovereignty of a State. The State of Texas exercised all the powers of sovereignty before she came into the Union. He argued that the sovereignty remains in the people of the States, and not in the people of the United States. Therefore, the people could at any time make a new Government, or revoke all their former grants of power to any Confederation. Each State can separate from the others at will, with or without cause. The right of secession is a right of national law, and must be among the rights reserved. A State thus expunges the obligations of its citizens to the United States Government, and the State is alone responsible. Such an act of a State is no rebellion, and is no cause of war to other States. Texas has found peril instead of safety in the Union, and it is not surprising that she should take means to secure her safety. Several States had already withdrawn, and the question is of war or peace. He would not draw a picture of civil war, but argued against coercion in any shape of a State. He admitted the power to enforce the laws against individuals, but not against sovereign States. He quoted the opinions of the framers of the Constitution to sustain his argument against coercion. He said if civil war must come, blood would flow North as well as South. He said that there was no fears of any insurrection, for the slaves would fight for their masters. Secession was not a failure of free Government—but two Confederacies thus formed would each in a few years be more powerful than the present Government.

[A message was here received from the House, announcing the passage of the Kansas bill with the Senate's amendment.]

MR. HEMPHILL continued—He claimed that the annexation of Texas was necessary to the United States, and that Texas was not responsible for the Mexican war. He claimed that Texas had not received many benefits from her connection with the Union, and in his judgment she will be constrained to withdraw and resume again her glorious independence.

On motion of MR. CLINGMAN, the subject was postponed till Wednesday.

Several petitions were presented, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan 28.

MR. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) presented the petition of 14,000 citizens of Boston of various political opinions, asking for a peaceful adjustment of our national difficulties. The Committee to whom it was intrusted ask it to be presented to the House and read, which was accordingly done. The petition was inclosed in an American flag, and its presentation caused applause on the floor and in the galleries. The Boston Committee were in the gallery during these proceedings.

The petition was laid on the table and

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO 2920. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

More Troops Wanted to Protect the Capital.

VACILLATING COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Feeling in Reference to the Mission of the Brooklyn.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad Bill in the Senate.

SPEECHES ON THE CRISIS IN THE HOUSE.

The Outrageous Seizure of the Marine Hospital at New-Orleans.

Proceedings of the Louisiana and Alabama Conventions.

A WAR-STEAMER OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

VACILLATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The joint application of Gen. SCOTT and Secretary HOLT to the President, to permit three additional companies of artillery to be ordered to this city, was granted, but before the orders could be made out and forwarded, the permission was withdrawn. So indecisive appears the President on all matters of public importance, that the belief is that his Cabinet generally act without his knowledge.

Gen. SCOTT is said to be very indignant at the vacillating course of Mr. BUCHANAN.

LATER.—It is now understood that the President has receded from his refusal to allow Gen. SCOTT to order more troops here, and that three additional companies will now come.

EX-PRESIDENT TYLER GONE HOME.

Ex-President TYLER left this morning, having, however, addressed a note to the President, asking if it was true that guns were being mounted at Fort Monroe and pointing "inland." The President replied that he would make the necessary inquiries to obtain the information sought, and communicate the same. Mr. TYLER considered the act as inconsistent with the high compliment paid to the loyalty of Virginia in the President's late special message.

THE DESTINATION OF THE BROOKLYN.

Up to a late hour this evening the President had failed to respond to the telegram from Ex-Senator MALLORY as to the destination of the *Brooklyn*. Mr. MALLORY stated that if the *Brooklyn* came within sight there, an assault would be immediately made on Fort Pickens.

GOV. HAYNE DOUBTS THE TRUTH OF A TELEGRAM.

Col. HAYNE discredits the telegram from Charleston that he would be instructed to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter instanter on South Carolina agreeing to pay the value of all Federal property. His dispatches will reach here to-morrow morning, and decide the question. Messrs. SLIDELL and BENJAMIN expect to formally withdraw from the Senate to-morrow.

ARKANSAS TO FOLLOW LOUISIANA.

A telegram to RUST says Arkansas will follow Louisiana; hnt that secession will not take immediate effect. Time will be given for Northern States to act.

THE DUNN AND RUST DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The difficulty between DUNN and RUST was settled by the former stating that he intended his explanation to be a full disclaimer of anything personally offensive. This was prononnced satisfactory by mutual friends.

The Pacific Railroad bill is now considered so crippled by amendments in the Senate that its passage at all is donbtful.

Senator KING's bill, authorizing the President to call for vnlunteers under certain circumstances, creates much feeling among Southern men.

CONSERVATIVE SPEECH OF MR. HARRIS, OF MARYLAND.

The speech of J. MORRISON HARRIS in the House today is the snbject of great praise among conservative men North and South. It was frequently applauded by the galleries, and even on the floor. In his position, however, that unless the Republicans and the North compromise at once, Maryland will go with the South, men of his own State say that he does not represent the public sentiment of the State. The largest paper ontside of Baltimore, the *Examiner*, is ardently for the Union and the Federal Governmnt under all circnmstances.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, made an uncompromising speech, which the Democratic side did all they could to prevent the successful delivery of. He persisted in retaining the floor, however, and delivered a speech from which they derived no pecuniary satisfaction.

DAILY OVERLAND MAIL TO THE PACIFIC.

The House to-day voted by an overwhelming majority for the establishment of a daily overland mail *vid* a central route, but before the subject was disposed of the special order intervened. Just before the subject was laid aside Mr. PHELPS, of the Springfield District, Missouri, moved an amendment directing an absolute discontinuance of the steamship service on the 30th of June next. In reply to Mr. PHELPS' opposition to the mail by the central route, his colleague, Mr. CRAIG, had just stated that the Butterfield Overland line runs through PHELPS' town, carrying letters only to and from the Pacific. The evident effect, if not design, of PHELPS' amendment is to prevent the commencement of the overland service *via* the central route, for fear that, if made successful, it will prevent the renewal of BUTTERFIELD'S contract on the Oxbow, in order to give the central route contractors time to get fairly in operation. The Post-office Committee wisely provided that the Postmaster-General have discretion to discontinne the service at sixty days' notice. Mr. PHELPS' amendment would instantly so load down the Central Overland Mail as to deter anybody from undertaking the contract. All sincere friends of the overland service will frown down this attempt to make the steamer and Oxbow service perpetual, under pretence of economy.

BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The Government has issued the following official notice of "blockade" of Charleston harbor:

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1861.

Information has been received at this office that the light-vessel at Rattlesnake Shoals has been withdrawn, that the lights on Morris Island and at the entrance into the port of Charleston, South Carolina, have been discontinued, the buoys removed, and the main channel so obstructed as to be unsafe for navigation. By order, R. SEMMES, Secretary.

A similar notice is expected to issue with reference to the harbor of Mobile, as soon as the existing state of facts at that port shall have been officially reported at Washington. It has been proposed to pass a bill repealing the laws making ports of entry in the Seceding States; but if action is delayed a few days longer legislation of the character proposed promises to be quite unnecessary.

THE INTENTIONS OF GOV. WISE.

A letter from HENRY A. WISE to a gentleman of this city, announces that Virginia has one hundred and twenty-five thousand men equipped and ready to bear arms. Of these, however, there are many well known to be strong in Union sentiments, who will never join a rebel force to overturn the Constitution and the Government. This boastful letter from Gov. WISE, just at this time, is regarded as indicative of a disposition on his part and those who follow his lead, to engage in any enterprise of aggression upon the capital or public property which the secession leaders may suggest as good policy. It should be borne in mind that Harper's Ferry is in that State, and is familiar to Gov. WISE as a field of military operations. The fact, then, assumes importance, that the Arsenal at that place is protected by only a single company, and is under the command of Capt. BARBOUR, who is committed to the fortunes of Virginia, and who, on a recent visit to Washington, as the Administration knows, openly stated to certain Secessionists that the defences at Harper's Ferry would not be at all in their way; and yet the Administration retains BARBOUR in command.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION.

One of the best merchants and wealthiest ship-owners of the country, in a private letter recently addressed to a distinguished Senator, so thoroughly sustains the views of the TIMES and its Washington correspondence, as recently expressed in your columns, that I send you an extract, as the opinion of one whose experience entitles his views to profound consideration. He says:

"The grass will grow in the streets of New-Orleans in two or three years of secession independence. All the produce which has usually gone down the river to get vent for Europe or the North, will now go up the river, and by rail across to New-York or Boston. Commerce seeks peaceful avenues, and will not knowingly take a dangarous one. The city of Memphis is now sending all of the great receipts of cotton in that little place by rail to the North. I have had 2,000 bales come to —— for the —— factory, all the way by rail, *at a less cost* laid down than I could do it, sending down the river and thence by sea from New-Orleans to New-York. And this will be the great highway for the tobacco and hemp of Kentucky, the corn of Missouri and the cotton of North and South Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi. Ships will not go to ports where they cannot get a proper clearance, and where the insurance offices decline to make any insurance."

MORE CABINET SPECULATIONS.

After a brief lull in the matter of Cabinet speculations, people here are beginning again to discuss with a good deal of enthusiasm the claims of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX to the position of Postmaster-General. In selecting the man for that responsible position, it is most ardently hoped that Mr. LINCOLN, whatever else he does, will not pitch upon an antediluvian fossil, whose ideas were molded at least half a century ago, and who is unable to understand that the necessities of the country have quite outgrown the policy that was sound and judicious in the year 1800. The Post-office Department, which, in its operations, is so intimately identified with the development of the new States that it should take the lead, in great measure, in the advancing march of civilization, certainly ought not to fall into the hands of anybody who is actuated with the idea that the postal system of the country must be self-supporting. Let us have an alive Postmaster-General, by all means—one who knows by experience the value of a letter or newspaper mail to a remote seller. If a man can be found, too, who never saw a California steamship, and consequently is not rooted and grounded in the belief that steam is the only means of mail transportation fit for the consideration of a great government, so much the better. The country will make money ultimately, also, from the appointment to the head of the Postal Department of a man who believes in the policy of moderate governmental aid to lines of transatlantic steamships, to enable them to compete with the swarms of foreign propellers that are fast taking possession of our European trade. Won't "Uncle ABE" give a little reflection to these suggestions?

SECESSION IN CALIFORNIA.

Letters from secession sympathisers in California, received by Mr. SCOTT, a Representative from that State, announce that there is a growing sentiment in that State in favor of a separate Republic on the Pacific Coast. Mr. SCOTT predicts that this will be a successful issue on that coast at an early day. The wish is father to the thought. We have abundant advices here, from far better sources than the select little party of Disnnionists headed by AUSTIN E. SMITH, (son of "Extra Billy," of Virginia,) which are most positive in the declaration that the Union sentiment is constantly growing stronger, and that little or no disaffection prevails. Mr. LATHAM'S declaration that "California will stand by the Union as it is, or as it *may* be," is hailed everywhere as a true exposition of the popular will. It is a significant fact, too, that of about a hundred exchange papers published on the Pacific Coast, and received at the office of a single San Francisco journal, there is not one which has come out openly or otherwise in favor of the Independent Republic to which Mr. SCOTT rashly and irretrievably committed himself at the beginning of the session, by a letter which he sent to California for publication. Come what may, California and Oregon will be found faithful to the flag of the Union.

THE RECENT ELECTION IN TEXAS.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, entirely confirms the statement which I sent you yesterday, to the effect that the Union men in Texas did not go to the polls at all at the recent election for delegates to the State Convention, because the call for said Convention was entirely unauthorized and illegal. The act of the Convention will have no binding effect upon the people, and Mr. HAMILTON thinks will not be respected by them. The Secessionists who initiated and control the movement, however, will probably endeavor to get the Legislature to indorse and legalize it; but as the Legislature was not elected upon any such issue as that of Union or Disunion, the question at once arises again whether the people would consider the Legislative intervention a sufficient sanctification of the Convention trickery.

THE MORRILL TARIFF BILL.

There is a section in the Morrill Tariff bill, as it passed the House, which California merchants seriously object to, because its tendency is to make Victoria, in the British possessions, the distributing point for the Pacific Coast, instead of San Francisco. This should be looked to by the Senate. The section in question is one relating to the bonding system.

CHIEF ENGINEER IN THE NAVY.

CHARLES H. HASWELL, of New-York, is in town, seeking to be restored by the present Administration to the office of Chief Engineer in the Navy. He formerly held that office, was in the Mediterranean on the *San Jacinto* in 1852, abandoned ship at Gibraltar, and was dropped from the Navy list by order of Hon. J. P. KENNEDY, the Secretary of the Navy. It is understood he has been since then a zealous Democratic politician in New-York, and now that that party is defeated, he desires to be restored to his former position in the Navy. It is understood there are five vacancies in the corps of Chief Engineers, and that Mr. BUCHANAN will probably make nominations to fill them from the corps of assistants who are entitled to that promotion in order, some one of whom of course, if HASWELL is nominated, will be supplanted. Among the Assistants are some Southerners, and known to be committed to go with their States into secession. The Senate will of course make due inquiry concerning the status of each before confirming their appointments.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Col. HAYNE does not believe in the truth of the dispatch from Charleston as to the reported business which occupied the attention of the Legislature in secret session yesterday. He has received no dispatch or communication from Gov. PICKENS on the subject. The report is believed to be equally erroneous as that which recently represented that a boat from Fort Sumter had been fired into from one of the Charleston forts. Col. HAYNE has made no demand on the Federal Government for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and is patiently awaiting the action of the Southern Congress at Montgomery, which will assemble next week.

The errand of the steam-sloop *Brooklyn* is believed to be of a peaceful character, with a view to the interception of hostile demonstrations on the part of the Gulf Squadron. The troops on board were destined to the works at the Tortugas, which are still in possession of the Federal authorities, but without adequate force to hold them.

Capt. BARROW was sent by land, a week since, on a similar errand, and has probably arrived there by this time. His dispatches to Fort Pickens and the naval commanders in the Gulf were of a most pacific character.

Owing to the urgent remonstrance of Secretary DIX, the Marine Hospital affair at New-Orleans has been satisfactorily arranged.

The following is the correspondence between the Collector of the port of New-Orleans and Secretary of the Treasury DIX. Collector HATCH writes Jan. 14:

"I have the honor to inform you that the United States barracks below the city, have been taken possession of in the name of the State of Louisiana, as will appear by the inclosed communication from C. M. BRADFORD, a Captain in the Louisiana Infantry. I shall take steps to remove the invalids, if necessary, at an early date, and with due reference to economy."

Secretary DIX replied by telegraph on the 27th:

"Apply to the Governor of Louisiana to revoke Capt. BRADFORD'S order, and remonstrate with the Governor against the inhumanity of burning the sick out of the hospital. If he refuses to interfere have them removed under the care of the President surgeon, and do all in your power to provide for their comfort."

The following is Secretary DIX'S letter to the Collector of New-Orleans, dated 26th:

SIR: I did not receive until the 26th inst. yours of the 14th, informing me that the United States Barracks below the City of New-Orleans, which have for several months been occupied as a Marine Hospital have been taken possession of in the name of the State of Louisiana. I found enclosed a copy of the letter by Capt. BRADFORD of the First Louisiana Infantry, advising you that he had taken possession of the barracks; "that they would" be required for the Louisiana troops, now being enlisted," and requesting you to immediately remove those patients who are convalescent, and as soon, as in the opinion of the President Surgeon it may be practicable and humane, those also who are now confined to their beds.

He also states that the barracks contained 216 invalid and convalescent patients. On this transaction, as an outrage to the public authority, I have no comment to make, but I cannot believe that a proceeding so discordant with the character of the people of the United States; and so revolting to the civilization of the age, has had the sanction of the Governor of Louisiana. I sent a telegraphic dispatch to you yesterday desiring you to remonstrate with him against the inhumanity of Capt. BRADFORD'S order, and to ask him to revoke it. But if he should decline to interfere, I instructed you in regard to the removal and treatment of the sick, and in that I trust you will carry out my direction; not merely with "economy," but with a careful regard to their helpless condition. The barracks, it seems, were taken possession of on the 11th inst. Capt. BRADFORD'S letter is dated the 13th, and yours the 14th, though I had no information of the subject until the 26th. I infer from the newspaper paragraph you enclosed, which telegraph advices in regard to the subject matter show to be of a later date than your letter, that the letter was not dispatched until the 21st or 23d inst. I hope I am mistaken, and that the cause of the delay is to be found in some unexplained interruption of the mail. I should otherwise have great reason to be dissatisfied that the information was not more properly communicated. From the tone of the newspaper paragraph you enclosed, and from the seizure of the barracks in violation of the usage of humanity, which in open war between contending nation, and even in the most revengeful civil conflicts between kindred races, have always been held sacred from disturbance as edifices dedicated to the care and comfort of the sick. I fear that no public property is likely to be respected. You will, therefore, have no more money expended on the revenue cutter *Washington* now hauled up for repairs until I can have the assurance that she will not be seized, as soon as she is refitted, and taken into the service of those who are seeking to break up the Union and overthrow the authority of the Federal Government.

Secretary DIX, in reply to his telegraphic dispatch, has received the following reply from Collector HATCH:

MARINE HOSPITAL, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.

Affair satisfactorily arranged. Barracks retained. See my letter of 21st.

A delegation of the business men of Milwaukee, excursionists to Philadelphia, having in their tour embraced Washington City, met at Willard's Hotel last night and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Since our visit to this city we have been more sensibly impressed than ever before of the impending crisis in the affairs of our country, and as lovers of our Government and friends of the Union, and without claiming more than a proper degree of patriotism, be it therefore

Resolved, That we owe a higher allegiance to our country than to party platform, and while we represent all the political parties which took part in the late Presidential contest, and a large majority of us were the supporters of the successful candidate, we earnestly invoke the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Wiscoosin to sink at this time partisan prejudice for the sake of the Union.

Dr. JONES, of Louisiana, a prominent member of the Douglas Executive Committee, and Lieut. WILSON, of Tennessee, left the city yesterday, for Delaware, to fight a duel. A private dispatch says that WILSON was wounded in the hip. The quarrel, it is said, originated in remarks by WILSON, about DOUGLAS, distasteful to JONAS.

There is no truth in the rumor published here, that Mr. LINCOLN has written a letter to Mr. COLFAX, on the subject of compromise.

The Daily Overland Mail proposition, as it passed the House to-day, limits the cost to $800,000. The mail is to start from the western frontier of Missouri, and goes through to Placerville in twenty, for letters and papers, and thirty-five days for magazines and documents. The last may be sent by steamer at the contractor's expense. Bids are to be received until April. The contract is to commence on July 1, or as soon thereafter as possible. Denver and Salt Lake are to be supplied semi-weekly by the contractors. The postage on letters is to be ten cents, and on papers one cent. The bill passed by a vote of 101 against 64.

Several artillery companies arrived here to-night. The force at some of the public buildings has been increased, though the necessity for it is not generally appreciated.

Capt. FAUNCE, commanding the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, is in Washington.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following correspondence has passed between Hon. JOHN D. ASHMORE, the Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, and the Acting Postmaster-General:

ANDERSON, S. C., Jan. 24, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I have in my possession some 1,000 to 1,200 volumes of "public documents," being my proportion of the same as a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress. They were forwarded me in mail sacks, and are now lying in my library. Since the date of the ordinance of secession (Dec. 20, 1860) of South Carolina, I have not used the franking privilege, nor will I attempt to do so without the special permission of the Department. To pay the postage on these books, &c., would cost me a large sum, and one that I am not prepared to expend. The books are of no use to me, but might be to my constituents, for whom they were intended, if distributed amongst them. Have I the right to frank and distribute them under existing relations? If so, please inform me. Having said that I have not used the franking privilege since Dec. 20, I need hardly add that I shall not do so, even on a "public document," unless you authorize it.

I am, with great respect,
Truly and sincerely, yours.
J. D. ASHMORE.

Hon. HORATIO KING, Acting Postmaster-General.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 28, 1861.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 26th instant, asking if you have the right, "under existing relations," to frank and distribute certain public documents, I have the honor to state that the theory of the Administration is that the relations of South Carolina to the General Government have been in nothing changed by her recent act of secession; and, this being so, you are, of course, entitled to the franking privilege until the first Monday in December next. If, however, as I learn is the case, you sincerely and decidedly entertain the conviction that by that act South Carolina ceased to be a member of the Confederacy and is now a foreign State, it will be for you to determine how far you can conscientiously exercise a privilege the exercise of which assumes that your own conviction is erroneous, and plainly declares that South Carolina is still in the Union, and that you are still a member of the Congress of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORATIO KING,
Acting Postmaster-General.

Hon. JOHN D. ASHMORE, Anderson, S. C.

IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD.

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

This morning's *Journal* contains an authoritative contradiction of a Washington dispatch to the Press, stating that Mr. LINCOLN had written to his Congressional friends recommending conciliatory measures. It says the country may rest assured that in ABRAHAM LINCOLN they have a Republican President—one who will give them a Republican Administration. Mr. LINCOLN is not committed to the Border State Compromise, nor to any other. He stands immovably on the Chicago Platform, and he will neither acquiesce in, nor advise his friends to acquiesce in, any compromise that surrenders one iota of it.

Mr. LINCOLN will leave to-morrow on a two days' visit to his stepmother, living near Charleston, in this State.

J. T. WILLIAMS, and W. MITCHELL, M. C. of Indiana, are here, pressing COLFAX for the Cabinet.

The tender of the services of Col. SUMNER and Maj. HUNTER, upon the journey to Washington, was made by Gen. SCOTT.

A proposition to accompany Mr. LINCOLN to Indianapolis is now being discussed by the members of the Legislature.

There is a perfect inundation of Chicago politicians.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

CONDITION OF THE FLORIDA FORTS.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WYANDOTTE SEIZED AND AFTERWARDS RELEASED—SHE IS ON HER WAY NORTH—THE CRUSADER TO CRUISE FOR SLAVERS.

By the arrival at this port of the *Quaker City* from Havana, we learn that the United States steamer *Crusader* arrived at Havana, from Key West, on the 25th inst., and reports the arrival of the steamer *Joseph Whitney* with United States troops and stores. The *Crusader* convoyed the *Joseph Whitney*, with a schooner in tow, loaded with guns, to the fort at Tortugas, and when she left there, Capt. MAHON, of the Engineers, had, with great perseverance and industry, succeeded in getting the fort in good condition for duty.

The United States steamer *Mohawk*, Capt. CRAVEN, was also at Tortugas assisting the military officers. Capt. BRANNAN, of the Artillery, had garrisoned the fort at Key West, and it is reported as secure against any attack. Both of these officers are said to have displayed great zeal and discretion, owing to which the Government property at Tortugas and Key West is reported as being perfectly secure.

It is also rumored at the latter place that a force from New-Orleans has chartered the steamer (employed by the Federal Government to carry the mails) for the purpose of getting possession of these forts. In consequence of which many people are leaving Key West, particularly the natives of the Bahamas. Several schooner-loads had already gone, being in great dread of the "Filibusters," as these Southern volunteers are called in that island.

Just complaints were made at Key West, at the non-arrival of the mails from Pensaccia and other ports. No information could be obtained from this place by letter or on board the mail-steamer. As these vessels are under Government contract, it would be as well, perhaps, to see if they are acting for or against the party that employs them. It is probable that an investigation would justify the immediate withdrawal of the Government patronage. It is rumored, however, from Pensacola, that Flag-Officer ARMSTRONG has abandoned the Navy-yard, and taken possession of Fort Pickens.

Some of the officers of the United States steamer *Crusader* reported at Havana that the steamer *Wyandotte*, Capt. BERRYMAN, was taken by the insurgents from Montgomery about the same time that they made the descent upon the Navy-yard at Pensacola, and for several days she was in their custody. She was, however, undergoing repairs, and was unfit for their service, on which account, and through the address of Capt. BERRYMAN, her commander, she was afterwards released.

Lieut. MAFFIT, of the *Crusader*, stated that he spoke a vessel from Pensacola, on his passage across the Gulf, by which he learned that the *Wyandotte*, after her release, had received on board the families of the officers at Fort Pickens, and had started North. The source of this information leaves no doubt of its correctness. The *Crusader* was about to leave Havana on her legitimate cruise—after slavers on the coast of Cuba. Lieut. MAFFIT and his command were well.

THE FIRST CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM CAPT. WALKER.

U. S. STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN, OFF OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Jan. 24, 1861,

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication published lately in your and other papers, purporting to be "from one of the officers on board the U. S. steamer *Brooklyn*," during her late trip off Charleston harbor, has just come to my notice, and as it is calculated to do both the service and myself gross injustice and serious injury, it is my duty to declare the whole thing to be a *malicious libel*, or, if not made up of *willful* falsehoods, it is *at all events altogether untrue and unfounded*.

As these allegations have had place in your columns, I am sure you will kindly extend to me the courtesy of a short space therein, for a vindication both of the flag and of myself—an humble but firm and devoted upholder of that flag—from the grave charges of dereliction and dishonor, thus wantonly and unaccountably preferred. I am, however, told at the outset, that this is all unnecessary,—that even my estimable and irreproachable predecessor in command (than whom neither our own nor any other service can produce a purer, better or more gallant officer or nobler man) was also every now and then subjected to like annoyances, from some troublesome persons on board; that everybody understands it all, and knows just how it is, &c., and I must expect such things, &c., &c., &c. But, whilst I might concur and let the whole matter pass as really unworthy of notice under ordinary circumstances, *just now* I feel myself obliged to notice it, when, in this critical juncture of affairs, the true position of our national colors and of all patriotic officers and men so sadly need to be, and to remain, clearly defined, *as well as maintained at all hazards*.

In the first place, I do not and cannot believe that the production emanated from one of the officers of this vessel, as is declared. An officer and a gentleman could not be guilty of such falsification, and would not so wantonly attempt to bring discredit or disgrace on either the vessel or myself. It may have been written by some malcontent amongst the crew, who, for some deserved punishment on board, thus seeks a malicious revenge; or, perhaps, by one of those miserable ship *letter-writers*, who best thrive on scandal and falsehood, as officers of the Navy often have cause to know from said writers' repeated fits of *cacoethes scribendi* on board our vessels-of-war.

But, however it may have originated, it is all untrue, as is also the ridiculous assertion floating about, that "the crew are divided in sentiment" as to our National matters. I am proud to be able to declare that (in spite of this writer's statement to the contrary) I have both "a noble ship and a *noble crew*;" and that the latter, every man of them—*except the worthless and troublesome*—are ready, anxious and determined to do their *devoir* in behalf of their country.

In conclusion, I will content myself by simply and explicitly stating that the charges made in the communication referred to are *absolutely false*; the "orders" quoted as my instructions are *manufactured*—they were nothing like the real ones. My orders being marked "confidential," they were held so by me, and were not therefore known outside my cabin; and I obeyed the said instructions *literally*—I was not ordered to do other than I did. And lastly, as to having been "frightened off"—when orders come to take decisive *action*—it matters *not where, or when, or how—this ship, her officers and crew, and myself, will do our whole duty to the Government and the service, even as we honestly and solemnly and in good faith swore to do.* I am, Sir, respectfully, &c.,

W. J. WALKER, Captain.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The State Convention reassembled in this city at noon to-day, when a salute of fifteen guns was fired.

At 12½ o'clock the Convention went into secret session on the question relating to the navigation of the Mississippi River.

The Convention resumed its deliberations at 12 o'clock to-day. There was a great crowd in the hall, including some ladies.

A motion was made that a Committee be appointed to receive the Commissioners of the seceding States, which was adopted.

The Committee on Federal Relations presented a series of resolutions for immediate consideration. Postponed.

The Convention went into secret session to consider the resolutions of the Committee on Commerce, supposed to be in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi, and the principles of free trade. The Convention is still in secret session (9 o'clock.)

REJOICINGS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 28.

New-Orleans was resplendently illuminated to-night. There was also a grand procession, firing of cannon and a military display in honor of secession.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Convention, in secret session last night, adopted resolutions instructing the Deputies to the Southern Convention to insist upon such measures as will forever prevent the reopening of the African Slave-trade.

The Convention to-day passed a supplementary ordinance authorizing the Governor to carry into effect a previous ordinance, for the protection of the defences in the Gulf.

The Convention also passed an ordinance adopting as the law of Alabama the laws of the United States relative to patents, securing the rights of invention to citizens of all the Slave States.

Adjourned to the 4th of March.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE IN FAVOR OF SECESSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan 29.

Dates from Austin, Texas, to the 22d inst., are received.

The Texas Legislature had assembled, and Gov. HOUSTON had sent in his Message. He favors the calling of a State Convention.

Both Houses had voted to repeal the Kansas resolutions, passed by the Legislature in 1858.

The House took up and passed the Senate bill, directing the Comptroller to proceed to Washington and recover $150,000 due the State.

A resolution had unanimously passed the House declaring that the Federal Government has no power to coerce a Sovereign State after pronouncing her separation from the Union. The Senate will pass the same resolution by a similar vote.

The Legislature favors the immediate secession of Texas by a majority of three to one.

AUSTIN, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Legislature to-day passed resolutions repudiating the idea of using forcible means to coerce a seceding State, and asserting that any such attempt would be resisted to the last extremity.

Only one-fifth of the members of the House opposed immediate action. It is expected that the question of secession will be referred to the people.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER LEWIS CASS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The United States revenue cutter *Lewis Cass* to-day received orders to proceed to New-York, but Capt. BRESHWOOD refuses to take her out of the river.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Companies D and K, of the Artillery, went forward yesterday from Governor's Island to Washington City. They numbered 112 men.

A detachment of United States troops left this City yesterday, to reinforce Fort McHenry, Maryland.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The *Leader* of to-day again asserts and guarantees the correctness of its former announcement in regard to the policy of the British Government in reference to a Southern Confederacy.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Senate is engaged to-day on private bills.

The House considered the Senate's Convention bill. Several amendments were adopted, but no vote was taken on the passage. It comes up to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

There was a case of small-pox in the city to-day, and there is some talk of removing, and some of an adjournment till March, awaiting further developments.

The resolutions passed by the Ohio and New-York Legislatures were received to-day. The Legislature has taken no action on them yet.

The Senate passed the House bill to-day for calling a State Convention after adding to it some amendments. There are some doubts existing yet as to the final passage of the bill.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan. 28.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, offered a bill authorizing suits to be brought against cities and counties where fugitive slaves may be rescued by mobs with violence—the cities and counties to recover a penalty inflicted by themselves from the individuals aiding in the rescue; the individuals shall be punishable with a fine of $1,000, solitary imprisonment for three years, or either penalty. The same gentleman offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint five Commissioners, to meet the Virginia and Maryland Commissioners at Washington on the 4th of February. The resolutions will be called up to-morrow.

In the House a resolution was offered by Mr. RANDALL for appointment of seven Commissioners to Washington. It was discussed, and made the special order for to-morrow. It will probably pass.

The repeal of the last half of the 95th section of the Penal Code will also probably pass.

The Select Committee of the Senate to-night agreed to report Mr. SMITH'S bill relative to compensation to owners of rescued fugitive slaves to-morrow morning.

PUBLIC FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Recent proceedings at the fortress of Monroe have embittered public feeling. The following was adopted at a large meeting last night:

Whereas, The Legislature has formally declared that any act of coercion against a Southern State will be regarded by Virginia as an act of war, and resisted with all the means in her power.

Resolved, That the attention of the Legislature be hereby called to the fact of an overt act of coercion now actually being perpetrated at Fortress Monroe.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

TELEGRAPHIC FALSEHOODS—THE REAL SENTIMENT—FREE GIFTS—NEGROES OFFERING THEIR SERVICES—THE MORRIS ISLAND BOYS—SUMTER—MAJOR ANDERSON'S "GRENADES"—JUDGE SMALLEY HERE—TELEGRAPHIC PROJECTS—SECESSION ADVERTISING—SPUN COTTON CONVENTION—THE JOCKEY CLUB—BLACK BADGES."

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

In accordance with my intention of giving facts as they are, and not rumors as they seem, merely to get up a sensation letter, I will state now that all the stories so generally credited at the North, of forced exactions of money, clothes and provisions, by troops stationed here, or demands from individuals of known wealth to contribute *nolens volens*, are entirely and absolutely false. The "Minute-Men" story has gone the rounds of the telegraph, and has returned with bountiful additions. It had not the shadow of a foundation. Then came the $40,000 tax on Gov. AIKEN, and his remark on paying, "that he would rather be earning his wages at the North as a free laborer, than be submitted here to the horrid slavery of a mob." This is an absolute falsehood, as I am assured by a very conservative merchant of Charleston, who enjoys the personal friendship of the Ex-Governor.

I wonder at it, and perhaps we of the North cannot understand or appreciate it, but it is none the less true, that the solid men of Charleston—the merchants, bankers, &c., including lawyers, doctors, and all the clergy—have but one opinion *now*, and will pursue to the (if needs be) bitter end, but one course of action. They have differed, they still in dispassionate arguments would wish for some other course, and many, *very* many, are yet willing to worship the flag under which they have so long prospered, but they think that the Rubicon has been crossed, and it is now *too late*.

An old planter, who was strongly opposed to the nullification fever of 1832, has started a subscription book, which is receiving many signatures, each one pledging himself to devote one-sixth of his income this year to the State, payable in three installments. It is calculated that the Republic will gain $1,000,000 by this voluntary movement on the part of the moneyed classes. Negro insurrections have formed a large part of the pabulum of these fiction mongers. I have not yet visited the interior, as is my intention, but there is perfect security felt here on that point. The blacks, in large numbers, have begged their masters to allow them to aid in erecting batteries, and several hundred are now employed in this way, while many free negros have joined them, and are also engaged in some instances as night patrols. This class would be allowed even to carry arms, were it not that already over one thousand men have offered themselves as volunteers. I have not yet visited the different points of defence in the harbor, but hope to in a few days, when I will give full particulars of the Palmetto arms.

I have been conversing, to-day, with one of the volunteers who was on Morris Island, near the gun which fired the first shot at the *Star of the West*. He, of course, is fiery hot, and said he prayed at the time that the d—d Stars and stripes might be knocked out of her and the ship sent to the bottom! One of his companions belongs to a company of riflemen from the interior. This one told me that the Yankee steamer was only minié-rifle range from their company at the time she showed her keel, and "they so longed to pick off some of the invaders of South Carolina soil." Pleasant this. These soldiers, taken of their own free will from luxurious homes, serve the "Republic" for twelve months. They are allowed $120 and rations, but they consider it a point of honor not to ask for anything. Their diet consists of salt pork bominy, bacon, rice and coffee, served from tin cups and trenchers. The *reveillé* beats at 6 o'clock, and they are kept hard at work all day, building sand forts, rolling balls, &c.—no child's play for delicate youths. Many of them, I understand, are suffering from diseases incident to exposure, although the ladies of Charleston are profuse in their donations to husbands brothers and lovers.

The flag which still floats proudly from Sumter is a terrible sore on the body politic of South Carolina. I believe if the Palmetto State has any particular and hearty hatred, it is for a Commonwealth often equally rabid and extreme in its actions. The fact that the island (from which the fortress springs) is made of Massachusetts granite, causes them to curse it each moment, and pray for its speedy extinction. *How* is the momentous question? Everywhere you hear of plans for its capture, though the most extreme have to acknowledge that it can only be done at a fearful cost.

Are you aware that the hand grenades which hang thick as leaves within every desirable nook are invented by Major ANDERSON? They are fearful in their death-dealing power. A child can manage them, throwing them with as much ease as he would putty-balls from a mimic gun, yet when they burst, a death by torture is the fate of any one who may happen to receive their contents.

Judge SMALLEY'S charge is making quite a stir here. They begin to realize the two sides to every question. At the hardware stores they sell hardly anything but Northern firearms, which may be pointed at Northern hearts!

The Legislature are debating the question of connecting the various works in the harbor, extending some thirteen miles to Folly Island, by the telegraph. A patriotic firm in the city have offered to bear a large proportion of the necessary outlay. The gentlemen state in their petition that the cable costs in New-York $225 per mile. Will not this come under the head of Judge SMALLEY'S charge, and are not the makers of the electric wire, as well as the gun men, equally liable under the "aid and comfort" definition?

Secession has its humors in the advertising "dodges" to raise the cash. One MARQUIS, in the *Courier*, advertises *Poudrette*, which he indorses as "no Northern humbug, but produced on our own soil." He adds, "I am a true Southron, ready to rescue our rights from danger"—Poudrette included, I suppose.

A Cotton Convention is to be held at Atlanta, Ga., on the 13th of February. The object is to enable the South to export *spun Cotton* to the leading powers of Europe. This fearful agitation has some good points. It is certainly teaching the South their vast natural resources and forcing them to develope them.

The famous Jockey Club of South Carolina will hold their annual meeting on the 2d of February. Their ball and dinner will be dispensed with this season. The reason is obvious. This Club is patronized by the flower of the Palmetto State, and the races are graced by the presence, usually, of all the leading ladies. Perhaps the ominous "lint parties" will interfere with this year's gaiety.

At the time so many of the free blacks left here, a great deal was said about the "badges," which were alleged to be so odious. I have thought that a copy of the oath which each person takes when he receives and pays for them for a year, might interest some of your readers. The tariff on them varies from $2 to $7. A house servant pays $2 for his or her "badge;" "a handicraft tradesman" pays $7. Here is the oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear that the negro mentioned is my property, and that the employment of every such slave when working on hire, is to be no other than such as now mentioned by me, so help me God." No "badge" is granted unless this oath is ta

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Contradictory and Self-Defeating Character of the Bill in its Present Shape.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 27, 1861.

Most readers are familiar with the famous bridge case, under discussion before a certain Board of Celtic Supervisors. A competent Committee, after due examination of the case, reported the absolute necessity of erecting a new bridge over a certain stream, and introduced a suitable bill to carry their report into effect. The whole Board expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the report and bill; but, the better to protect the pecuniary interests of his constituents, one member moved that the materials of the old bridge should be used in construction of the new one—which very economical proposition passed unanimously. Another member, in order to guard against some freak of local jealousy, moved that the new bridge be placed upon the *site* of the old one, and that also passed *nem. con.* A third Supervisor, determined to outdo both his competitors for popularity, and anxious to secure the county against any possible loss of timber, moved that the old bridge should not be torn down until the new one had been finished, and that also passed without a dissenting voice!

The aforesaid Irish supervisors have worthy disciples in the Senate of the United States, if we may judge the latter by the manner and spirit in which they have handled the Pacific Railroad bill now pending in that body. When this measure came from the House of Representatives it offered aid to the extent of about one-half the probable cost of constructing and equipping the proposed road, and the Government was to be secured for its advances by a first mortgage upon the work. The better to aid in its construction, the House bill embodied the policy adopted in aiding other Western railroads by grants of public lands. As only a portion of the money necessary to build the road was to be furnished by the Government, the remainder must, of course, be drawn in some shape from private capital, and for its procurement the House left open the avenues of subscription, of floating debt, of second mortgage bonds on the road, and the mortgage or sale of their lands, as sources from which the constructors should obtain the remainder of the required cash. The only risk to the Government under the House bill was that the companies might not be able to build more than a few hundred miles westward, and then be compelled to suspend operations. The rights of a first mortgage protect the Government in this, however, so far as it is possible to offer protection. Now mark the action of the Senate.

In order to prevent the Pacific Railroad corporators from exercising the privilege of borrowing money on such securities as they would have, the Senate have adopted an amendment declaring that "no mortgage or construction bonds shall ever be issued by said Company, or said road, or mortgage or lien be made in any way, except to the United States." The House provided that the sum to be advanced should not exceed $60,000,000, and the Senate restrict this by a provision that the United States Government shall retain 30 per cent. of this aid *until the completion of the road.* The House bill, under safe restrictions, donated good lands, but the Senate amendment provides that such lands only shall be taken for the road as are situated on either side of it; and on the completion of each fifty miles of the work, the lands on either side of that particular part of it so completed shall be conveyed to the Company.

From some knowledge of the matter, derived from personal observation in crossing the country, *via* the Central route, I have no hesitation in saying that if a man owned *all* the lands in the interior of the continent, over which the Pacific Railroad will run, if constructed, and was compelled to pay a tax on them, he would be only too happy to deed them away to whoever would furnish the stationery necessary for the purpose, unless he could make the amount of his tax out of the famished wolves and prairie dogs. This is literally true of almost every foot of the way from a point say one hundred miles west of the Kansas settlements, until the Sierra Nevadas are approached, with the exception of some occasional spots in the Salt Lake Basin, where none but the Mormons will ever settle, because it costs four times as much to provide the means of irrigation as is needed to buy the best farming lands in the Northwestern States. Mineral lands, be it remembered, are exempted from the proposed Pacific Railroad grant; and the great bulk of the remainder will continue open and free, forever and ever, under the operation of the laws of nature. The records of the Smithsonian Institute show that the vast interior of the continent never receives rain enough to produce more than a scanty crop of grass. Nature's "bigber law" cuts the Pacific Railroad off from any aid in its construction to be derived from the land grants under the Senate amendment.

Again: the House bill introduces a number of persons by name, to whom the bill purported to make a grant; and the Senate have increased these names to something over a hundred, and have provided for the further addition of all such persons as shall choose to associate themselves with them and become subscribers to the stock. This amendment was introduced, apparently, for the purpose of opening the privilege of subscription to all; but in fact that result was already provided for in the House bill, and by a much less cumbersome arrangement, for by section 1st of said bill, the persons named therein could only become a corporation under the operation of legislative enactments by Kansas, Utah and California. As a result, the corporators named in the bill were merely commissioners to act its machinery in motion, and the Legislatures aforesaid could have provided for the admission into the corporated companies of all who might choose to become subscribers to the stock.

To cap the climax of absurdities, and to absolutely prevent the tearing down of the old bridge until after its materials should have all been incorporated into a new one, the Senate adopted an amendment providing, substantially, that the bill shall be inoperative until the necessary acts of incorporation shall have been submitted to and approved by the Congress of the United States! The proposed corporations must run the gauntlet of the Legislatures of Kansas, Utah and California. Each of those sections must be reconciled, and then the acts of incorporation must come back for the revision of Congress, that the battle may all be fought over again on the question of ratification! After all this is done, if ever, the Government will lend only one-third of the money necessary to construct a work which is an imminent national necessity, indispensable to the safety of the country, and which ought to be completed as a military precaution, no matter what its cost! It is perfectly certain that the bill, as it now stands in the Senate, never can or will build the Pacific Railroad, for, under its stultified provisions, no one of the corporators who knows enough to own a dollar, would ever expend it in applying to the Legislatures for the needed charters.

The fact is that the enemies of the Pacific Railroad, in the guise of friends, have entrapped the Senate into adding these various restrictions for the sole purpose of defeating the measure. The device is a cunning one, and thus far it has won. On the other hand, the friends of the road, whose constituents are clamorous for its construction, are constrained to sit and vote for these amendments, because they must not appear to oppose them when offered under the pretence of desire to "perfect" and "guard" the bill. The constituencies cannot detect, so readily as Senators do, this settled determination to kill the bill by simulated kindness; but they *will* understand it all in due time, and hold the miscreants to stern responsibility for the bitter disappointment consequent upon their violation of solemn pledges.

All men and sections are governed by their interests; and we know that the gold and silver bullion of California must at all hazards come to the Atlantic side. If war renders their transportation by sea unsafe, it will be an effective argument for the railroad. Should a speck of war arise then upon the horizon, and be fanned into flame by the sentiments of the frontier States, let the mercantile and manufacturing interests look beneath the surface, and see how far the determination to have a Pacific Railroad at any cost, has tended to influence the people of some of the States to precipitate a conflict that shall show more clearly than our "statesmen" now seem to understand it, the fact that the national road is indispensable;—for to Texas, Missouri, and the Pacific States, at least, the construction of the trans-continental railroad would be cheaply bought, even at the terrible cost of war. All the party platforms favor a Pacific Railroad,—and if the attempts to secure it at this session shall fail, by the treachery of its "friends," hundreds of thousands of our people will think a war which insures the construction of the work not waged in vain, even if it results in nothing more.

S.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

Details of the Legal Trial soon to come on concerning the American-Bonapartes.

From the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1861.

A most interesting case will come before the Tribunal of First Instance at Paris on the 25th of the present month. Mme. Boneparte, first wife of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, and uncle of the Emperor Napoleon, and her son, by her marriage with the Prince, claim to inherit their part of the personal property left by the Prince. Mme. Boneparte, who, I believe, is now in Paris, was, as you are aware, an American lady named Peterson, and the real object of the present suit is to reëstablish the perfect legality of her marriage. "By attempts renewed during the last few years," says the printed memoir drawn up by Mme. Bonaparte's legal advisers, M. Berryer, advocate, and M. Legrand, avoué,

"By means of writings recently published, it has been tried to annul the character and validity of the most solemn acts, in spite of the sanction they have received and the positive prescriptions of our laws. The best established facts have been denied or misrepresented, and an attempt will be made before the Tribunal to cause the illegal acts of arbitrary power, and the opinions servilely repeated by men without any judicial authority, to prevail over the fundamental principles of law and social order."

A short sketch of the early career of Jerome Bonaparte is then given. He entered the naval service in 1803—his brother, the future Emperor, being then First Consul—and proceeded from Martinique on board of a merchant vessel to the United States. If he were born, as stated, in 1784, he would then have been only 19 years of age; but from a communication of Gen. Smith, uncle of Miss Paterson, his commission as officer showed him to have been 22. He was introduced in the month of May to the family of Mr. Peterson, "one of the richest and most respectable citizens of Maryland." Jerome became enamoured of Mr. Paterson's daughter, and after some time proposed marriage. After due inquiry as to whether any difficulties, legal or otherwise, existed, the suitor was accepted. Jerome announced to his family in France his approaching marriage. The French Chargé d'Affaires to the United States communicated to his Government the particulars of the negotiation, and the dispatches containing them are still in the archives of the French Foreign Office. The ceremony took place with great solemnity at Baltimore, on the 24th of December, 1803, and the *contrat de mariage* was signed by Jerome, his wife and his wife's father, and witnessed by Mr. J. Carroll, of Baltimore, by the Vice-Consul of France, by M. de Camus, a French citizen, afterwards Minister of Foreign Affairs in Westphalia, and by Commodore Berney, of the United States Navy. The ceremony was performed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, who delivered the following certificate:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24, 1803.

With license, I this day united in the holy bonds of marriage, in conformity with the rites of the Holy Catholic Church, Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul of France, with Elizabeth Paterson, daughter of William Paterson, Esq., of the City of Baltimore, and of Dorcas Spear, his wife.

† J., Bishop of BALTIMORE.

This certificate was verified by the French Vice-Consul, Henry Vernet.

"Such were the solemnities of the marriage of M. Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Paterson," observes the memoir. "No opposition was seat from France, when the projected union had been known many months before. The whole year 1804 passed over without any protest, or any sign of discontent disturbing the quiet and honor of the Paterson family, or troubling the happiness and mutual affection of the young couple."

It was only when the First Consul became Emperor, and "when he was preparing for his family the distribution of so many royal and sudden grandeurs, to impose respect and dread of his power on the Sovereigns of Europe," that the marriage of his brother Jerome appeared, in the words of M. Thiers, "opposed in the last degree to his political designs."

The Emperor compelled his mother, Madame Letizia, to sign a protest against her son's marriage, as being contracted without her consent previously obtained, and the Emperor himself issued a decree forbidding it to be entered in the register of the offices of State. The memoir shows, at some length, that all this was of no effect towards annulling the marriage.

Meantime, Jerome Bonaparte and his young wife left the United States for Europe. They landed at Lisbon. Jerome proceeded to meet his brother, and sent his wife on to Holland, where she was to wait for him. He left Lisbon on the 5th of April, 1805, and it was the last time she saw her husband. Several letters from Jerome to his wife are given in the memoir, all breathing the warmest affection, and expressive of the most unshaken fidelity. On the 6th of May, 1805, the Emperor wrote thus to his brother:

"Your union with Miss Paterson is null in the eyes of religion and the law. Write to Miss Paterson to return to America. I shall give her a pension of 60,000f. on condition that in no case shall she bear my name, to which she has no right, by reason of the non-existence of the union. Inform her, of yourself, that you have not been able, and that you cannot change the nature of things."

The "nature of things" which Jerome could not change was the elevation of the Bonaparte family to the rank of sovereign families, but of recent date, and subsequent to the marriage.

The Emperor addressed at the same time similar injunctions to his brother Lucien afterwards Prince of Canino,) "whose marriage, contracted with Madame Jouberton some years previously, seemed also disfigured by the same *mésalliance* in the eyes of the triumphant man who had just added to the title of Emperor of the French that of King of Italy." Lucien received a letter, declaring that "Madame Lucien would never be recognized by the Emperor, because her son might be called to inherit the throne, and the Emperor owed it to the dignity of his crown not to expose this immense inheritance to the issue of a marriage contracted against his will."

Lucien was not the man his brother took him for; to his threats he answered as follows:

You conclude by tracing out for me the line of conduct I ought to pursue—viz., to destroy the contract which has united me for the last three years—to bring back to Paris my wife changed into a concubine—to separate my daughters from their mother, who have found in her their parent—to acknowledge my two children illegitimate. And you call that a simple proceeding! And you think that, after having divided a poor family, dishonored my wife, disinherited my children—that after having deprived them of their name and their position, which is no longer mine, but theirs—I should find compensation for so much baseness in the graces and favors which you say would enable my illegitimate children to live honored and happy! Sir, I respect in you the organ of the Emperor. Know, however, that rather than descend to such infamy, I would immolate my son and my daughter with my own hand. * * * Moreover,—I am again writing to His Majesty,—excepting the sacrifice demanded of me, I am ready to make all others that may be thought useful to France. My dignities belong to the Emperor. The choice of the place of my retreat belongs to him. When he commands me to change it I will obey without a murmer; if he requires it I shall quit Europe, but I will not quit my wife and children except with my life.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

PESARO, May 25, 1805.

Lucien refused to separate from his wife; she survived him, and their affection remained unaltered to the last. Meantime Madame Jerome Bonaparte continued to receive from her husband the same affectionate letters as before.

The Emperor next addressed himself to the Pope, (Pius VII.) and demanded a bull annulling the marriage of his brother Jerome. He descended to willful misstatements of the case. For instance, he said that Jerome had been only one month in America when he married; whereas he arrived in May, and married on the 24th of December. He alleged scruples of conscience, on the ground that Miss Paterson was a Protestant; "and," he said, "it was important to France that a Protestant girl should not be near the Emperor;" whereas, the Princess of Wurtemberg, whom Jerome afterwards married, at the instance of his brother, was a Protestant. The Pope refused to annul the marriage.

"'If we usurped an authority,' he said, 'which we do not possess, we should become guilty of a most abominable abuse before God's tribunal and the whole Church; and your Majesty, in your justice, would not wish us to pronounce a judgment contrary to the testimony of our conscience and the invariable principles of the Church.'"

Again an attempt was made to extort the bull, and again the Pope refused.

Madame Jerome Bonaparte, who was ignorant of what was going on against her, proceeded to England, and there, on the 7th of July, 1805, gave birth to a son, the party to the present suit. Certificates of his birth and baptism are all given in full in the memoir. Madame Bonaparte remained in London until November, 1805, where she continued to receive the same affectionate letters from her husband. But she grew tired of the solitude in which she was left, and, finding her position embarrassing, she resolved to return to America, which she did in November, 1805.

Not long after this the letters of Jerome to his wife, became less affectionate. The memoir explains this change:

"Since the treaty of peace of Presburg, the Electro, Duke of Wurtemburg, had obtained, with the title of King, considerable territorial aggrandizement, and the hand of his daughter, now become Princess Royal, was already destined for the youngest of his (the Emperor's) brothers. When Jerome ignorant of these projects, when on the 29th of June, 1806, he wrote from Martinique, to his wife, a letter, reproaching her for having left Holland?"

This letter was of evil omen. The reproach of having left Holland was most unjust on the part of one who, having brought his wife from the United States to Europe, had abandoned her at Lisbon; had told her to return to Amsterdam, and soon after ordered her to return to America. On the 17th of July, 1806, he addressed his last letter to "Madame Bonsparte, at Baltimore." It made no announcement of the project of his brother; it contained commonplace compliments, and consisted of four or five lines.

On the 1st of June, 1806, an act was prepared which the memoir describes as "a melancholy monument of the vices engendered by the servile weakness and the guilty condescension of ecclesiastical authorities to the exactions of a Government." This was a sentence issued by the Archbishop of Paris annulling the marriage of Jerome with Miss Paterson, as act which the head of the Church, to which the Archbishop belonged, had previously and repeatedly resisted as illegal and opposed to the dogmes of the Church. The Archbishop had the baseness to declare "that there was no marriage contracted between the minor Jerome and Elizabeth Paterson; that the alleged marriage was null and clandestine, having taken place without the consent of the minor's mother, from which there resulted a presumable *rapt de séduction*, without the presence of a proper priest,* in a foreign country, &c."

The Emperor having at last persuaded the King of Wurtemberg and the Emperor of Russia that his brother was free to contract a new union, Jerome was married on the 12th of August, 1807, to the Princess Frederica Catherine of Wurtemberg, and in December of the same year was proclaimed King of Westphalia.

In May, 1808, Jerome sent a person to the United States to claim his son and bring him to France. From the letter which he wrote to his father-in-law, Mr. Paterson, it appeared what little value he set on the acts which annulled his American marriage. In it he spoke of giving his son the position "suitable to his birth and rank;" "bringing him up in the rank which belongs to him, he should thus diminish the grief he felt at being far from his mother, and repair all the evil which the great political interests he was bound to respect had done us," &c. In a letter to his wife of the same date he says he "counts upon a more happy future," and "nothing will ever make me forget the bonds which unite me to you, and the tender attachment which I have vowed to you for life." Madame Bonaparte refused to part with her child.

Another long letter is given, dated Cassel, the 22d November, 1808, from Jerome, now King of Westphalia, to his American wife, in which he proposes to give her for her residence and that of his son "a noble palace, comfortable and in every respect worthy of you, at Smalcalden, about thirty leagues from Cassel," and also "the title of Prince and Princess of Smalcalden, for you and our son, with a yearly revenue of 200,000 francs." He also wrote to his son, who was then only three years old.

Madame Bonaparte refused to answer his letters, and rejected his offers.

Three years passed without any further correspondence. In February, 1812, Jerome again wrote to his wife and son, and assured the former that "sooner or later all would be arranged." Unchanged by the assurance "that all would be arranged sooner or later," Madame Bonaparte treated his letters in the same manner; she refused to answer them. But the next step she took was to demand from the tribunals of her own country a divorce from the husband who had abandoned and repudiated her. She was divorced *à vinculo matrimonii* in January, 1813, by Act passed in the House of Representatives and Senate of Maryland, "reserving her own rights and those of her son."

In 1819 she came to Europe, and was received with much cordiality by the members of her husband's family. Joseph, the elder brother of the Emperor, proposed to give his daughter in marriage to Madame Bonsparte's son. The Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, and Madame Letizia, the mother of the Emperor, highly approved the project. Many letters are given in the memoir from the various members of the Bonsparte family, all couched in affectionate terms, and all recognizing the relationship of Madame Bonsparte and her son, as if nothing had occurred. The marriage did not take place with his cousin, the daughter of Joseph. M. Jerome Bonaparte visited Italy in 1827, and was received in the same affectionate manner by his grandmother, aunts, uncles and cousins, as proved by the ample correspondence contained in the memoir. He returned to America and married in 1829. He received letters of congratulation from all his relations. Madame Letizia, his grandmother, wrote thus:

NOV. 10 1829.

MY DEAR SON: I have heard with pleasure of your marriage, as the person you have chosen possesses all the advantages one could desire. I earnestly pray that you may be happy in the union you contract, and that my blessing can contribute to it it will be complete and lasting. I beg of you to present my affectionate wishes to your betrothed, though I have not the pleasure of knowing her. Your father is still in the country; he will not return before the 15th. He is well, as also your brother and your sister (the present Prince Napoleon and Princess Mathilde) I embrace you tenderly. Your affectionate mother,

MADAME.

Similar letters of congratulation were addressed to M. Jerome Bonaparte on the birth of a son in 1831.

The Princess Mathilde, daughter of the Ex-King of Westphalia, was married in 1840 to M. Anatole Demidoff. Her brother, Prince Napoleon, lost no time in informing M. Jerome Bonaparte of the event, and he concludes in these words:

I embrace you, dear Jerome, as also your wife and child, and I am for life your devoted brother and friend. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

M. Demidoff also informed him of his marriage with his sister, the Princess Mathilde; the wife of Joseph, Ex-King of Spain (then known as Count de Survilliers) did the same; and the Princess Mathilde herself wrote as follows:

NOV. 17, 1840.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I believe you will learn with all the interest of a sincere friendship the conclusion of my marriage.

My new condition realizes all the hopes which I had anticipated. But, while I am happy, I am not the less attached to all the affectionate sentiments which I professed before my marriage, and you know, my dear JEROME, what a share you have in my affections. Give my affectionate compliments to my sister in-law, though I have not the pleasure of knowing her; assure her of my affection for her. A thousand compliments from the Baroness.

Your most affectionate sister,

MATHILDE.

Kiss my little nephew for me.

When Prince Louis Napoleon went to America after the "affair" of Strasburg, M. Jerome Bonaparte offered him his house as a residence. The Prince (the present Emperor) replied:

MY DEAR COUSIN: In a month I begin my journey to the interior. The first thing I mean to do is to pay you a visit. I remember with pleasure the time we passed together at Rome and Florence.

Farewell, my dear cousin; receive the assurance of my friendship.

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

On the 1st of January, 1853, M. Bonaparte congratulated his cousin on his becoming Emperor, "on the foundation of his success—namely, the will of the people as expressed by universal suffrage." The Emperor replied:

MY COUSIN: Notwithstanding the distance, and a very long separation, I have never doubted the heartfelt interest with which you followed all the chances of my destiny. I have felt great pleasure in the letter which brings me your congratulations. I thank you for them. The news you give me of the vocation of your son for the military career, and of his entering a regiment of Carabineers, has not been less agreeable to me. When circumstances permit I shall be, believe me, most happy to see you. Whereupon, my cousin, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping. Written at the Palace of the Tuileries, Feb. 9, 1853.

NAPOLEON.

M. Bonaparte came to France in June, 1854. On his arrival in Paris he received, through the Minister of State, an invitation to dine at St. Cloud, where the Court then was. The invitation was addressed to Prince Jerome. The moment he entered the Palace the Emperor handed him a declaration, drawn up by M. Abbatucci, Minister of Justice, M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, setting forth that "M. Jerome Bonaparte is to be considered in France as legitimate;" that "he is French by birth, and, if he has lost the character, a decree can restore it to him in virtue of the 18th clause of the Civil Code."

In a short time M. Bonsparte perceived that his presence in Paris and the kindness of the Emperor towards him excited certain discontent elsewhere. He informed the Emperor of the fact, and received from His Majesty the following letter:

MY DEAR COUSIN: I have received your two letters. I had already received one from my uncle Jerome, who told me that he would never consent to your remaining in France. I replied, that as the French laws recognize you as legitimate, I could not do otherwise than acknowledge you as a relation, and that if your position in Paris was embarrassing, it was for you alone to judge of that—that Napoleon, if he conducted himself well, had nothing to apprehend from family revelations, &c. You must, without furnishing your father, continue to follow the course which you have proposed to yourself. I will write to morrow to Euuid about the arrangements we agreed on.

Compliments to Jerome, and believe in my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

On the 17th of April, 1855, M. Bonaparte being then at Baltimore, received from M. Fould, Minister of State, a letter announcing to him that on his return to France he was to assume the title of Duke de Sartène, (a town in Corsica,) "to put an end to difficulties which you are aware of;" and also that it was the Emperor's intention that his son should bear the title of "Count de Sartène." This proposition was rejected.

Prince Napoleon and his sister, the Princess Mathilde, then demanded of the Emperor and the *Conseil de Famille*, that "MM Paterson (Mr. Jerome Bonaparte and his son) should not exercise any of the rights which belong exclusively to the legitimate issue, and that consequently M. Jerome Paterson and his descendants should be prohibited from bearing the name of Bonaparte." The *Conseil de Famille* decided in favor of their bearing the name of Bonsparte, but decided *illegally*, as the memoir maintains, that they should not have the right to avail themselves of the benefit of the 201st and 202d articles of the *Code Napoléon* relating to succession. The *Conseil de Famille* was composed of MM. Abbatucci, Fould, Troplong, De Morny, Baroche and Orrano. The point is argued at some length in the memoir.

On the 10th of November, 1855, Marshal Pelissier, at his head-quarters before Sebastopol, named "M. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte" Lieutenent in the 7th Dragoons, Knight of the Legion of Honour. This nomination was confirmed on the 24th of the same month. But on the 13th of June, 1856, a letter of permission to wear the decoration of the Medjidie of Turkey was addressed to M. Bonsparte, *jun.*, as "M. Bonaparte Peterson." This permission, granted to him under a name which was not his proper designation, was not accepted. At the same time, the proposition of the Duchy of Sertène was renewed to M. Bonaparte, the father. Under these circumstances the latter addressed the following letter to the Emperor, dated July 25, 1856:

SIRE: I received the inclosed from my son a few days ago. I kept it to reflect on its contents before I should send it to your Majesty. It breathes the sentiments of honor in which my son was brought up, and I pray your Mejesty to grant his request. It is no real dishonor to be born a bastard and in accepting the consequences. Had I been in that category I should have long since accepted, with gratitude, the offers which your Majesty condescended to make me. But as I was legitimately born—and as I have always been acknowledged as such by my family, by the laws of all countries and by the whole world. It would be the extreme of baseness and dishonor on my part to accept a *brevet of bastardy*. I did not raise the question, neither do I fear it. And if the family council (*conseil de famille*) has rendered an illegal and unjust decision, it at least stopped short of depriving me of the name I bore from my birth to the fiftieth year of my age, without its ever having been contested.

The object and the victim of intrigues, calumnies and falsehoods, it only remains for me, Sire, to repeat the prayer I addressed to your Majesty in my letter of the 20th of March, to go with my son and wait in exile that justice which I am convinced Heaven reserves for me, sooner or later, and to request that your Majesty will be pleased to grant me an audience to take your orders for the future.

J. N. BONAPARTE.

The memorial concludes by praying the tribune to order that an inventory be taken of the property left by His Imperial Highness, Prince Jerome, and that a partition be made of it:

On this demand, which must be admitted in any case, M. Bonaparte will be able to maintain the legitimacy of his *filiation*, and to repel any exception on the ground that the affair has been already decided, which might be pleaded. As for Mme. Elizabeth Patterson, who has taken no part in anything that has passed since the birth of her son, and against whom to this day no direct attack has ever been attempted, with whom it cannot be alleged that any decision, legal or not, has been pronounced, she will vindicate the honor of her maternity, she will prove the validity of her marriage, and she will claim all the rights which accrue to her from the contract which preceded it. Now that there is no interest *created* and *present* in the discussion, and for the trial of the questions which this great cause may give rise to, French magistrates holding the code of laws in their hands, and maintaining all the dignity of their independence, will not make the holy authority of marriage, and the sacred and legitimate rights of a family, established for more than half a century give way to the ephemeral necessities of policy, or to the arbitrary and capricious desires of absolute power, or to the *illegal complaisancy* of its servants.

BERRYER, Advocate.
M. LEGRAND, Avoué.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this case, for on the decision of the Tribunals will depend the legality of the first, or of the second marriage.

* This alludes to what is called the *Conseil de Famille*, the members of which, according to the memoir, was MM. Abbatucci, Fould, Troplong, de Morny, Baroche, and General Ornano.

† The Emperor had falsely stated to the Pope, when trying to extort the bull, that his brother's marriage was performed by a Spanish priest, whereas the celebrant was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The enterprising publishing firm of R. GRIFFIN & Co, which lately migrated from Glasgow to London, and is well known as the publishers of *Lord Brougham's Works*, *The Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, &c., is strengthened by the admission of the second son of Mr. HENRY G. BOHN, and will in future carry on business under the style of GRIFFIN, BOHN & Co. One of the first undertakings of the new firm will be the issuing of a complete edition of Mr. HENRY MAYHEW'S books *London Labor and the London Poor*, and *The Great World of London*. An entire new volume of new matter will now first be published, which was prepared for the work, but deferred at its unexpected stoppage several years since. The two sections, "Those that will Work" and "Those that cannot Work," will form three volumes, with illustrations from photographs. The third division, "Those that *will not* Work," containing particulars of what is affectedly called in England "The Social Evil," and the dangerous classes of society, will follow. The amount of the purchase of the stock and copyright of the work from Mr. BOYNE'S executors, was about $6,000.

—Much curiosity has been felt by collectors of rare books in America as to the present locality of the copy of the first book printed in the United States, the Massachusetts *Bay Psalm-Book*, formerly in the library of Mr. EDWARD CROWNINSHIELD, of Boston, but which did not appear at the auction sale of that collection in London, and has not since been heard of in this country, though almost unlimited orders awaited its submittal to public competition. It is now stated, on reliable authority, that it was sold by Mr. HENRY STEVENS, (the purchaser of the entire library,) to the British Museum for *two hundred guineas*, or about $1,050 00, the highest price ever yet reached for a book printed in America; and due to the fact that not more than three perfect copies, (if so many,) are known to exist.

—A work of great beauty and interest is included among Mr. MURRAY'S new books of the present month, relating to a subject that was almost a blank in English Art Literature. It is, "*Antique Gems*—their origin, uses, and value as interpreters of Ancient History, and Illustrations of Ancient Art, with hints to Gem Collectors, Illustrations from the Antique," &c., by the Rev. C. W. KING. It forms an elegant octavo volume, similar to the beautiful works of MARRYATT and BIRCH on Ancient and Modern Pottery and China, issued by the same House. Madame DE BARRESAI' interesting book, just brought out by Mr. BENTLEY, "*Gems and Jewels*—their History, Geography, Chemistry, and Ana, from the earliest age to the present time," is on a kindred subject, but does not enter into the consideration of Gems, Cameos, Intaglios, &c., as works of Art. It is rich in the romantic gossip, if connected with the subject, including chapters on "Eminent Persons and their Jewelry;" "The finest Diamonds known;" "Pawned Jewels;" "Great Jewel Robberies," &c.

—The liberal policy of the British Government in facilitating access to the stores of historical information contained in its matchless series of Public Records, receives an interesting illustration in the publication of Mr. NOEL SAINSBURY'S *Calendar of the Colonial State Papers, 1574–1660, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office.* In this portly volume is contained a detailed account and brief abstract of *every paper* for the eighty-six years above mentioned, including the original letters and communications of all the great men—RALEIGH, GILBERT, NEWPORT, Capt. JOHN SMITH, &c., founders of the British settlements in America—and from whose papers the true history of that eventful time, now first accessible to the student, remains to be written. One entry will serve as a specimen: "Letter from Capt JOHN SMITH to Lord BACON incloses a paper concerning New-England, the contents of which, during nineteen years, he has encountered no few dangers to learn. With £5,000 he durst adventure to bring wealth, honor and a kingdom to His Majesty's posterity." Another entry shows that Sir PHILIP SYDNEY had shared in the contagious spirit of enterprise that affected all noble minds of the day, and was dreaming of an expedition to the New World. A correspondent, who had discovered the "infinite riches and singularities" of Virginie and the West Indies by ocular inspection, writes to him from America, exhorting him not to draw back from tendering so great a service to Christianity and civilization, "*he* only being fit for the chief command of such an expedition." As copies, *in extenso*, of any of the documents, are procurable at a fixed moderate office-charge, the publication of their calendars in fact opens to all the world the store of information which they contain.

—Lord BROUGHAM'S *Treatise on the British Constitution*, which, in his eighty-third year, he presents to his countrymen as the matured fruit of a long political career, is dedicated to Her Majesty in a tone of grateful recognition for the personal kindness and good-will which has influenced the recent extension of his peerage to the family of his brother, and so provided for the continuance of the title. Starting with the principle that the "history of the English Constitution is a history of compromise," between the origin and progress of a mixed Government, in a combination of philosophical and historical narrative, concluding with chapters on the actual working of the judicial, ecclesiastical and military systems of England as realized in a State Church, trial by jury, criminal procedure, standing armies, navies and commerce, forming a manual of information on these topics that must interest every member of a free commonwealth.

—A great impulse has been given to the literature of Scottish national life and character by the publication of Dr. CARLYLE'S *Autobiography*, Dean RAMSAY'S *Reminiscences*, and the Antiquarian Works of Prof. COSMO INNES. The Press actually teems with announcements of books of this class—all certain to meet with readers among a people who, in whichever hemisphere they are found, are always faithful to the traditions of their natal soil. Among those speedily forthcoming are, *Reminiscences of a Scottish Gentleman*, commencing in 1778, by Philo Scotus; *Curious Storied Traditions of Scottish Life*, by ALEXANDER LEIGHTON, one of the authors of Border Tales; *Curiosities of Crime in Edinburgh During the Last Thirty Years*, by JAMES MCLEOD, Edinburgh Police Detective Staff; *The Castes of Edinburgh*, by JOHN HEITON, Esq., of Dornick Tower—a complete exhaustive Encyclopædia of Scotch biography, family and local history; Antiquities, &c., edited by Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, entitled *The Scottish Nation*, now publishing, in parts, by Messrs. FULLARTON & Co.; and *Familiar Illustrations of Scottish Character*, including the Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Municipal, Collegiate Puns, Repartee, &c., by Dr. CHARLES ROGERS.

—Those who have enjoyed Mr. THEODORE MARTIN'S spirited translation of *Horace's Odes*, published in London by Messrs. PARKER, and reproduced in this country in "blue and gold" by TICKNOR & FIELDS, will be pleased to hear that he is now employed on a version of *Catullus*, in English metre. It will include a life and notes, and will introduce the English reader to a classic author, whose beauties are the theme of critics, but who has never before met with a man of genius to interpret him.

—If the merit of a work is to be judged by the number of assailants that it provokes, MACAULAY'S *History of England* must rank next to GIBBON'S *Decline and Fall*; for the attacks on the fairness and veracity of MACAULAY'S narrative can only find a parallel in the critical swarm that buzzed around the classic work of the last century. It would hardly be safe to prognosticate as complete an oblivion for the impugners of MACAULAY as those of GIBBON have experienced long ago. Seeing that Mr. MURRAY'S announcements show that a Bishop has entered the arena, and he will shortly issue *The Correspondence of the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Phipots) with Lord Macaulay, in 1849, on certain statements in his History, respecting the Church of England*, Mr. JAMES PAGET, a Scottish Barrister, who has already published a little work on the William Penn question, follows up the attack in *The New Examen, or an Inquiry into the Evidence regarding certain passages in Lord Macaulay's History of England.* This will be published by Messrs. BLACKWOOD & SONS, and will contain a searching criticism on the historian's statements regarding MARLBOROUGH, CLAVERHOUSE, Viscount DUNDEE, The Massacre of Glencoe, &c.

—No announcement has appeared since the death of Baron BUNSEN respecting the prospect of the completion of his *Egypt's Place in the World's History* being given to the world, and it is feared that the work will remain in its present unfinished state, a monument of colossal learning, wanting the fifth volume, which would have formed the crown and key-stone of the undertaking. Other writers, in the meantime, are gleaning in the same field. A work of some pretensions is announced by Messrs. LONGMANS, *Egyptian Chronicles, with a Harmony of Sacred Chronology, and an Appendix on Assyrian Antiquities*, in two volumes, 8vo., by Rev. WM. PALMER, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, a gentleman well-known for his works in ecclesiastical literature; and Mr. LANE, the Orientalist, is hurrying out a new library edition of his delightful book, for many years out of print, *Domestic Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians.* It is supervised by his nephew, REGINALD STUART POOLE, as Mr. LANE is still residing in Cairo, occupied on his great Arabic and English lexicon, which is considered an object of national importance, and as such has been promoted by a government grant of funds.

—Many book-buyers are occupied during a good portion of their lives by the search for an edition of the *Bible* or of *Shakespeare* that shall exactly fill the ideal conditions that they require, without success. The works of SCOTT and DICKENS are rapidly getting into the same category of books that every one wants to possess in a shape that shall combine every possible advantage. With regard to the latter writer, the desideratum promised to be supplied by an edition just announced by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL. It is to be comprised in twenty-two octavo volumes, in clear and legible type; but the distinguishing feature will be the presentation of the *whole of the original illustrations*, by "Phiz," to whose pencil we owe the "counterfeit presentment" of "Mr. Pickwick," "Newman Noggs," "Pecksniff," "Tom Pinch," and the long gallery of "Boz's" creations, inseparably connected with the author's text, on its first appearance, and impossible to be adequately replaced by other—even if better—designs. W.

The Republicans and Appointment of Postmasters.

LETTER FROM HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

From the South Bend (Ia.) Register.

H. R. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1861.

FRIEND WHEELER: I was glad to notice your editorial in the last *Register* in favor of the Republicans of each locality deciding by popular vote their choice for Postmasters wherever there is a serious rivalry for the appointment, and the office is one of emolument sufficient to justify this course.

No other mode of selection could be fairer to the competing candidates, or fairer to the people, who really patronize the Post-office far more universally than they do the Sheriff's or Clerk's offices, the incumbents of which they first designate by their Nominating Conventions, and then elect by their votes, and in a very large majority of cases most wisely. But for the provision of the Constitution, which declares that "the appointment of inferior officers may be vested by law in the President, the heads of Departments or the Courts of Justice," without authorizing its conferment by positive law on the people, Congress would doubtless have, long since, in accordance with the almost unanimous wish of the people, authorized the election of Postmasters—for the power of removal, reserved to the Department, would be a sufficient safeguard against the retention of unworthy men.

It is so easy and so just for the Republicans within the sphere of the delivery of any Post-office, designating their choice for Postmaster, at some time fixed by their Central Committee men, and the townships to participate therein designated by the same authority, that I am surprised any one should object to it. *And I wish my constituents to know that, in every case where there is an active contest for the appointment, I have earnestly recommended this course, and that it will not be my fault if it is not adopted.* It is a much better expression of public opinion than petitions, as some persons sign all papers of that kind; and far better than to leave it to a Representative in Congress to determine who, amongst a dozen valued friends, he would recommend to the Department, and which itself can know even less of the popular predereece than he does. Whatever objections there may be to an informal election of this kind, are all outweighed by the fact that it declares unmistakably the popular will, at least of the party participating; and its decision will cause much less discontent to those who are defeated by this test than if their aspirations had been defeated by an exercise of power by any one man, who is quite as likely to err in his selection as the Republicans who are to be brought in daily intercourse with the officer elected. Some persons might think this power desirable; but for my part, I prefer that it shall be exercised by

blow in resistance or defence, without the means to vindicate herself, the State may be humbled and subdued—and all the gasconade and bravado of light-headed and flippant would-be patriots cannot prevent it;—when I see that a single steam-frigate, stationed at the Capes of Virginia, will as effectually block up and destroy the entire commerce of Virginia and Maryland as if they were surrounded by icebergs in the Arctic ocean, whilst we have no naval force with which to dislodge or remove the blockade; when I see that the commerce of every other Southern State may be cut off in the same way, and by the same means, by one or more war-steamers to block up the ports of Cape Fear River, Charleston, Savannah, the east of Florida, Mobile Bay, and the mouth of the Mississippi River, whilst the commerce of every Free State in the Valley of the Mississippi is left open, by means of railroad, lake and canal communication, with New York; when I see that of 3,500,000 militiamen enrolled in the United States, that the North has upwards of 2 500,000, with no negroes to guard at home, and the South only about 947 000, with our wives and daughters to protect, and our negroes to watch; when I see that, upon all constitutional obligations being broken down, there must be incessant and exhausting hostilities carried on between the border Free and the border Slave States, or else that Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri will speedily become Free States, hitched on to a Confederacy of Slave States, from which it is even now proposed they should then be turned adrift; when I see this State groaning under a debt of $45,000,000, to be raised by *direct taxation*, and all her sources of revenue cut off, and without the credit to obtain a dollar in any market in the world except at ruinous terms, as will be her condition in a state of rebellion and civil war; when I see nothing but bankruptcy and distress staring every man in the face; when I see all these, and other untold calamities to be brought upon our people, by the inconsiderate haste of an hour's excitement, or for misapplied sympathy for a State, that we were told in advance would "*hitch us on*" and "*precipitate us into revolution, whether we would or not*;" when I can see nothing but absolute ruin and desolation for all in common, which neither our safety nor our honor requires us to encounter—I say if this work is to be done, it must be performed by other hands than mine, for I would not, for all the honors and offices, and wealth of the world, have such a crime resting on my soul.

I have said I would take any compromise that would restore peace to the country; but if is not to be disguised that there are those, in this State and others in the South, who do not mean to be satisfied with any concessions or compromise that can be offered. They are for disunion *per se*, and have been, as Mr. RHETT acknowledged, for thirty years. For them I have nothing to offer but resistance to every proposition and every effort that looks to the secession of this State; and if, upon obtaining all that we have the right, under the Constitution, to claim, they still persist in their opposition to the execution of the laws, and in stirring up rebellion and treason, I think it manifest that the Government will fall back on the platform upon which we have just carried this State, to wit: "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," equally, fairly and impartially on all; for then it will be a question between a well regulated Government on the one hand, and anarchy and mob law on the other; for if the Government has no power to collect its taxes or duties, to execute its laws, put down rebellion and punish treason, then it is no longer the Government that was formed by our fathers, and the sooner the whole fabric tumbles to pieces the better.

This Union, as far as my action will go, must and shall be preserved, so long as it can be done with honor. Has Virginia tamely submitted to dishonor for toe last ten years? and is she now only stimulated to redeem that honor by the precipitate action of other States? If not, what new cause has arisen within the last two months that makes it necessary to call together the Legislature, order a Convention with doubtful authority, hold an election almost without notice, meet in Convention and declare herself out of the Union, in less time than is ordinarily devoted to the passage of a bill for the construction of a mud turnoike in the mountains? If war had actually been declared against us, no more precipitate action could have been taken. This, too, when public sentiment in the North is daily and hourly undergoing modifications, and petitions are pouring in upon Congress to refer the matter to the people for settlement, who say they are ready to yield to all just and reasonable demands for the sake of the Union?

I will not stop to inquire how long our allies in the Cotton States will be able to hold out and help us after leading us into the difficulty, when their ports are all blockaded, and their supplies of the actual necessaries of life—of which they purchase $150,000,000 worth a year from the Free States—shall be cut off. I will not stop to inquire whether the world can live so long without cotton as they can without bread. I will not stop to show that both England and France have already, by the Chinese war, made arrangements for a supply of cotton from that region of the world, which, together with the supply from the East Indies, will render them in a few years independent of the Cotton States; for all these will be subjects for argument elsewhere; but I simply throw them out as hints for reflection, and as reasons for making haste slowly.

What is to become of that vast multitude of naturalized citizens scattered through the Southern States, who owe a *sworn allegiance* to the United States Government, which is bound to protect them in every land, whether at home or abroad? Are they to be asked to commit a willful perjury, by taking up arms against the Constitution and the Government they have solemnly sworn to support, or are they to be driven from the South as aliens and enemies to the new-fangled Government that is to be erected? It is a question for grave deliberation to determine what is to be their status when we separate from our Government and theirs. If you, the natives of Virginia, owe your first allegiance to the State, surely they owe theirs to the General Government.

To be brief, I am ready to sacrifice myself, and live in obscurity and poverty, deserted by friends for whom I would die rather than harm, if by such sacrifice I can save the rich legacy from our fathers, and the rightful inheritance of our children. I am ready to hazard my life, if necessary, in fighting the battles of Virginia in a just cause; but I am not willing to sacrifice the best interests of my State and my country, and the hopes of oppressed mankind throughout the world, in upholding South Carolina in a bad cause—in a wholly unjustifiable and petulant whim, which she avows she has indulged for thirty years. I am not willing to rush upon destruction, for a misplaced sympathy for a State that exulted over the election of a Republican President, hurnt their tar-barrels and illuminated their cities, because it afforded them *the pretext* for rebellion, and that has since violently seized upon the forts, arsenals, arms and ammunition, and money of the United States, and has fired upon, and driven from her waters, an unarmed vessel bearing that flag of the Union which has borne us triumphantly through every war and every trouble. I am not one of those who profess or feel such sympathy, nor will I uphold her in such conduct. Yet I would afford her every opportunity to retrace her injudicious steps.

My earnest and urgent advice, then, is that Virginia should remain in the Union, demanding all her constitutional rights, the repeal of all unconstitutional laws—or the declaration of their nullity by the Supreme Court—and a just punishment for those who shall resist its decisions. Let her remain in, and, taking sides with neither, act the part of mediator and peace maker between the extremes of both sections of the country. Recollect that those who now beckon you on to destruction are the same advisers and leaders that lured you on in 1854 to insist upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which has brought you to your present condition. That was a grievous error of which you had timely warning, but to which you would not listen; and those who warned you then were denounced as submissionists and traitors to the South, as they are now. Be not deceived by the same men again, who would now lead you into one ten thousand times more fatal; and do not hereafter forget that I tell you now, when you give up your Union, you surrender your liberties, and the liberties of all who are to come after you.

If this brief and hurried exposition of my views should meet with the concurrence of the people of Richmond, and they desire to call me into their service at a moment when all the calmness, deliberation, and philosophy of the most experienced and far-sighted statesmen should be called into requisition, I shall appreciate the honor, and not decline the trust. But if they are bent on committing an act of self-destruction, that no time, nor labor, nor money, can repair, and involving this State and themselves in everlasting ruin, some other arm than mine must be selected to strike the blow, for I cannot, and will not, consent the parricidal act that would hand my name down in dishonor to posterity, as one of the destroyers of my country and the liberties of the people.

I am, with great respect, your obedient serv't,
JOHN M. BOTTS.

P. S.—I have written this letter because I shall have no other opportunity of making my opinions known to the voters of Richmond, as I am called to Washington, and shall most probably not return until about the time of the election. I will be sure to be here in time to give my vote for Union men.
JOHN M. BOTTS.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24, 1861.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MOORE, OF ALABAMA.

Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, sent his Massage to the General Assembly on the 14th. He sketches the events preliminary to the meeting of the State Convention, and the action taken by that body; expresses the conviction that all the people of the State will give a cordial support to the Ordinance of Secession, and gives a history of the seizure of the forts at Mobile, where were found about one hundred cannon—32 and 24-pounders, and of the capture of the arsenal, which contained 22,000 stand of small arms and 150,000 pounds of powder. All the indications are that Alabama must maintain her sovereignty and independence by force of arms; and, with this contingency in view, Gov. MOORE urges that the State should be at once placed on a war footing. Another million of dollars should be borrowed on bonds, in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, bearing interest at 8 per cent., and a force should be enlisted for twelve months, two years, or until peace should be concluded, as may seem best. The Governor frankly acknowledges that there may be much suffering and perhaps starvation among the poorer classes, unless the Legislature take some action, such as empowering the County Commissioners to levy and collect a tax for the purpose of affording relief to the needy. Gov. MOORE asks for two Secretaries, advises the increase of the contingent fund to $25,000, and says that he has purchased 9,000 stand of small arms, 10 brass rifled cannon (6-pounders;) 2 columbiads, 20,000 pounds of lead, 700 kegs of powder and 1,500,000 percussion caps. He sketches the history of the various expeditions sent to assist Florida, hints at the necessity of making provision to defray the expenses incurred, and promises to send in a secret message soon regarding the steps to be taken to arm the State.

The British Consul at Pensacola, Fla., is said to have indorsed a State clearance to a cotton ship laden there.

Gov. DENNISON sent the Virginia resolutions to the Legislature of Ohio on Jan. 21. He frankly says that, in his opinion, the proposed terms of adjustment are inadmissible.

Senator BRAGG, of North Carolina, delivered a brief address at Raleigh on Jan. 25. He deprecated precipitate action since he thought it would be much better for North Carolina to remain in the Union and seek an honorable adjustment. While he despaired of a settlement of our difficulties by the present Congress, he was not without hope that they would be adjusted and the Union preserved by the people of the States.

At a meeting held in Portland, Me., on the night of Jan. 26, resolutions were adopted repudiating the doctrine of secession, declaring it the duty of the Federal Government to defend the public property, and recommending the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills.

Lieut. MAURY has written a long letter from Washington to Gen. W. G. HARDING, of Tennessee, advocating the institution of a dual Presidency, and various other contrivances, to give the South equal power with the North in the Union. If this could be accomplished, Lieut. MAURY thinks present difficulties might be adjusted.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY was one of the candidates for election to the General Convention to assemble at Montgomery, Ala., on Feb. 4, but only four votes were cast for him as District delegate, while Mr. W. P. CARLTON received 51 votes. As candidate for delegate from the State at large, he received but 38 votes, while Messrs. WALKER and R. H. SMITH had 86 and 50 respectively.

In a brief, but emphatic note to the Missouri *Republican*, Hon. J. W. NOELL gives notice that he must be counted out when the statement is made that the delegation from the State which he represents is unanimous in favor of secession. He means to cling to the Union to the last.

Several pieces of heavy artillery have been sent to Philadelphia from the arsenal at Lawrenceville, Penn. They are of the heaviest calibre, and are intended for the protection of Fort Delaware, near the mouth of the Delaware River.

On the 21st of January, thirty-four ships, twelve barks, five brigs and six schooners, were cleared at the New-Orleans Custom house. The object of this sudden and unprecedented movement was of course to anticipate tha passage of the secession ordinance.

Fort Neale, a Revolutionary earthwork near Wilmington, N. C., was seized by some zealous Secessionists on Saturday night last. They held it over Sunday, but early on Monday morning some sailors, who heppened to be in port, drove out the traitors, pulled down the palmetto flag, trampled it in the dust, and substituted for it the stars and stripes.

A Committee of the South Carolina Senate has reported in favor of placing the "late United States Arsenal" under the charge of the officers and professors of the corps of cadets of the Military Academy. It has been found inexpedient to use the building as a station for troops, because it is "impossible to prevent indulgence in dissipation."

Hon. W. C. RIVES has become a candidate for the Virginia State Convention. In his letter accepting the nomination, he warns those whom he addresses that the hope of reconstructing the Union is a fatal delusion. The present emergency is not sufficiently desperate, in his opinion, to warrant a resort to such desparate measures as those proposed by the Secessionists.

Vounteers from Fernandina have seized Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Fla. This fortification is supposed to be the oldest in tha United States. Its walls are forty feet high, and the ditch which surrounds them is now filled with dirt and weeds. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of military stores, which ara deposited there, fell into the hands of the captors of the fort.

Hon. E. H. WEBSTER, one of the Maryland Congressional delegation, says, in a recent letter to a friend in Cecil, that he is ready for "any concession, any compromise, which will settle existing differences." The difficulty is that he does not know for what to give his vote.

Capt. INGRAHAM, who left the Mediterranean Squadron on leave of absence, and came home to determine from personal observation whet was his duty to South Carolina, has wisely concluded to return to his ship. He says that he does not consider himself under any obligations to enter the service of the State in question when she is not an independent Powar and has no navy at her command. A very sensible conclusion.

The Augusta (Va.) *Chronicle* seems to be gradually veering around to the advocacy of a constitutional monarchy for the Gulf States. In a recent issue it expresses itself in favor of continuing the Republican experiment, but if the people shall decide that further trial of that system is useless, it will acquiesce in sorrow in the conclusion that tha labors, perils, sacrifices and sufferings of our forefathers have been in vain.

Up to the 22d ona hundred guns had been mounted at Port Morgan, near Mobile. Nearly five hundred State troops are in possession.

Notwithstanding the assertion of the Charleston *Mercury* that there was $50,000 in the Sub-treasnry of that city, Gov. PICKENS has returned that draft for his services as United States Minister to Russia, with notice that there was no money in the institution in question, and was immediately forwarded another draft on tha Sub-treasury in this city. His receipt has been received.

Hon. JOHN BOULIGNY of Louisiana does not recognize the right of his State to secede, and announces his determination to stick to his seat in tha House of Representatives.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part II.*—Nos. 272, 274, 280, 185, 187, 191. 193, 197, 201, 205, 211, 213, 219, 225, 247, 290, 294 302, 221, 171, 226, 304, 309, 310, 229, 237, 249. 259, 261, 263.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Demurrers—Nos. 6, 17, 15, 24. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 1, 76, 39, 13, 29, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 91, 94, 23½, 13, 29.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 74, 29, 42, 44, 49.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge LEONARD adjourned this Court yesterday, on account of the indisposition of the District-Attorney, without transacting any business, to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when the trial of William Dunnigan for murder will be proceeded with.

Court of General Sessions.

ESCAPE OF A BRACE OF ROGUES BY NEGLECT OF COMPLAINANT.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Francis Wallace, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit money, was the first prisoner tried.

Edwin R. Beckwith testified that he was a clothier; on the 15th instant the prisoner came to his store and bought a pair of drawers for fifty cents, paying therefor a three-dollar bill on the North River Bank, subsequently discovered to be a counterfeit one; before having marked the bill for identification, however, the witness had put the bill in a roll of several others, and the legal identification was thus defective. The District-Attorney therefore consented that the Jury should render a verdict of acquittal, which they did, and the prisoner was discharged.

John McGuire had been jointly indicted with tha last prisoner, and as the proof against him was the same as that against Wallace, tha District Attorney moved for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi*. The motion was granted and the prisoner discharged.

A CULPRIT ESCAPES BY NEGLIGENCE OF A POLICEMAN.

John White, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit money, was next put to the bar.

Mrs. Margaret Davis first testified that she kept a fancy goods store; the prisoner came to her place and bought a pair of socks for fifty cents, paying therefor a three dollar bill, which the witness took out to get changed, and found to be a bad one; witness did not mark the bill until the following morning, when it had been in the possession of the officer over night.

Officer Brower testified to having made the arrest. Witness did not mark the bill at the Court, and consequently could not now identify it; he stated that he was aware he ought to have marked it, but he had neglected to do so.

The District Attorney suggested to the delinquent officer that he would do well next time "to forget to neglect his duty."

The people could not ask a conviction, and the jury, under instruction from the Court, rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged, with an admonition from the Court,—which was also given to the two previous prisoners—to be very careful how they were again found with bad money upon them, as such a circumstance might the next time produce unpleasant results.

FIRST OFFENCE—A LIGHT SENTENCE.

George Cooper, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit money, was next put to the Bar, and pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree.

This was the prisoners first offence, and the District Attorney did not press for any severity of sentence. The Court, however, remarked that some punishment was needed, in order to furnish an example to those who seek to destroy the public confidence in the prevailing currency of bills. But as the prisoner was unknown to the Courts and the Police, he would be dealt leniently with, for the purpose of reforming him, as well as protecting the public. The sentence of the Court was, that he be confined in the Penitentiary for three months. In passing this sentence, Judge MCCUNN remarked that there seemed to have been a systematic attempt on the 15th of December last to flood the City with these worthless bills. One of the offenders, who had already served a term in the State Prison, had this morning escaped a conviction through the culpable negligence of a Police Officer, who had failed to mark the bill, so as to be able to identify it. Two others had escaped through a similar negligence of the complainant. The prisoner at the bar was the fourth one indicted for the offence, and it would not do now to suffer him to escape, on his own plea of guilty.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF THEFT.

Richard Rigeway, indicted for larceny, was next put to the bar.

William Taylor testified that he was a Ohio grocer; he had in his possession a short time since, the property of John J. Cook, for safe keeping while the owner was at sea; the property consisted of a trunk containing clothes and nautical instruments, valued in all at $150. This property was stolen, and witness saw it subsequently at the police Court; the trunk had been kept in a room expressly set apart for keeping sailors' trunks, while they were at sea; the room was always kept locked, and the key was in the custody of the witness and his clerk; when sailors come for their trunks, they usually get the key and brought down their own property themselves.

Augustus M. Farris testified that he kept a shipping office at the same premises occupied by the last witness; on the 15th of December the prisoner came to the office with another person; one of the two went down to get a key to the room where the trunks were kept; afterwards they came out, bringing a trunk and a bundle of clothes, which they carried down to the sidewalk; they complained that a revise which they had looked for had been stolen.

The jury then took the case and rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

A PETTY THIEF.

Richard Ruthersford, indicted for grand larceny pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A THIEF PLEADS GUILTY.

James Williams, indicted for an attempt at grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

VOLUIT, NON POTUIT.

Peter Miller, a German more than sixty years of age, indicted for an attempt to commit rape upon a little girl thirteen years of age, was next put to the bar, and pleaded guilty of a simple assault and battery. His counsel stated to the Court that he had medical witnesses present, who would testify to the prisoner's physical inability to commit tha offence charged, and also others, who would give him a good character. He had already been two months in prison, and his counsel, though believing him innocent, had advised him to plead to a simple assault, rather than hazard a trial in which his own mouth would be shut. The Court sentenced the prisoner to nine months in the Penitentiary, as the statements of persons informed of his conduct, showed it to have been very unbecoming a man of his years, to say the least.

TO SING SING FOR USING THE KNIFE.

Frederick Scott, of the colored denomination, was next tried on an indictment for felonious assault, and *Charles Ayres*, also colored, first testified that on the 15th of December, as he was entering his boarding-house in Park-street, he met the prisoner, who was a total stranger to him; the prisoner said "Hallos," and the witness replied "Hallos;" prisoner then knocked the witness down the stairs, and when he got up, at once to renew the greeting; a clinch ensued, when the landlady interfered, and was cut on her arm by the prisoner, who had a pocket knife; witness was also cut by the same weapon.

Officer Conner testified that on the night of the 15th of December he was called to separate the belligerents; he arrested the prisoner, and the complainant preferred a charge; witness saw no knife used; tha complainant was cut in his face in two places.

The jury then took the case and rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to Sing Sing for three years and nine months. The Court remarking that as the prisoner had had no witnesses in his behalf, and himself stated that tha affray had been begun by the other party, while he had acted only in self-defence, it was not disposed to inflict the extreme penalty of the law. Still it could look with no favor on the use of the knife under such circumstances, and it, therefore, must give much more than the lightest sentence which the law would allow.

The court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Patrick Cusic, William Doney, John Sauer.
For False Pretences—Charles Torny.
For Arson—Jacob Miller.
For Forgery—Henry Wilson. Thomas McConnell, Thomas Lawson, Honeywell Vincent, Charles Piel, Charles F. Hoffman.
For Burglary—John Benson, William Ryan.
For Larceny—Theobold Bendar, James Lawrence, Thomas Smith, Joseph King, Daniel S. Williams, David K. Williams.

Sewing-Machine Controversy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 29.
Before Judge Smalley.

Injunctions were granted this morning in favor of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company, on the sewing-machine patent known as the *Feed Patent*, owned by those Companies, being for inventions of Allen B. Wilson against Henry L. Stevens and James H. Stevens.

The case was argued on the 8th of January inst., by George Gifford, Esq., counsel for the Comoanies, and by A. K. Hadley, Esq., counsel for the defendants.

The defendants, for their protection, and as a defence, set up and relied upon an alleged invantion of Salomon B. Ellithorp, as a prior invention to that of A. B. Wilson.

The Court decided the defence to be insufficient, and ordered injunctions to issue.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

COPYRIGHT.

Josiah J. Burgess vs. *James W. Low et al.*—This was an action for an injunction to prevent the defendants from infringing a copyright claimed by the plaintiff for a "Railway Directory for the United States and Canadas." Tha matter came up on a motion for a preliminary injunction on affidavits of both sides and on the pleadings, and Judge SMALLEY, after consideration this morning, denied the motion.

For plaintiff, Mr. Culver; for defendants, Mr. Nichols.

The "Omnibus Suit" Again—Motion to Dissolve an Injunction Restraining Payment of Dividends.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

John A. Underwood et al. vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This was a motion for the dissolution of an injunction order granted against the defendants in August, 1859, enjoining them from paying their dividend due on the 15th of that month, until the owners of genuine stock could be ascertained by the judgment of some competent tribunal. Tha injunction order was subsequently modified so as to permit tha payment of the dividend to such parties as held stock prior to the year 1850.

The present motion was based upon the fact that judgment has been had upon the character of the stock 1. possession of different parties, issued by Sc. uyler, and the same has been pronounced spurious. The Company allege that they desire to pay the dividend, but are restrained from so doing by the injunction—thus depriving parties holding genuine stock from receiving their dividend.

Tbass considerations counsel urged were such as should address themselves to the Court with great force. Decision was reserved.

Wm. C. Noyes, for motion; Wm. Bliss, opposed.

Assignments under the Act of 1860.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Hilton.

John C. Cook, assignee, vs. *John Kelly, Sheriff, et als.*—This is a motion for an injunction and a Receiver. It appears by tha affidavits of tha plaintiff that the Sheriff has levied on certain partnership property to which he, by virtue of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, lays claim.

The plaintiff asks for a preference over certain executions, on the ground that they are against individuel partners, and demands that a chattel mortgage of $3,400, made to the defendant Curtiss, be surrendarad up and canceled, on the ground of usury. The assignment is under the recent act of 1860, which, it is claimed, requires the party making the same to acknowledge it before a Commissioner, whereas one of the assignors herein proved his signature by a subscribing witness.

The defendants deny nearly all tha allegations set forth in the affidavits and complaint of plaintiff, and ever that a certificate was given to the defendant Sharkey by the defendant Curtiss, declaring that no usury was connected with tha mortgage in question, and that the same was *bona-fide*. On this representation it is alleged that Sharkey bought tha mortgage of Curtiss.

In this motion various forms of relief are asked—to wit, that the mortgage be declared void; a return of all the property taken by the Sheriff, and an injunction against all the parties to restrain them from removing the property in the buildings Nos 153 and 155 Washington-street.

Decision was reserved.

A. J. Vanderpoel for Sheriff; Wm. Fullerton and other counsel for defendants.

Surrogate's Court.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The will of Ellen Daly, now admitted to Probate leaves to the "Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York, $2,000."

Tha will of John Roache makes the following bequests:

"To John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York, for the benefit of the new cathedral, $1,000; but in case Bishop Hughes is superseded, then to any other succeeding Archbishop.

To Patrick McCarthy, pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross, or to any other person who may be pastor, $500.

To Archbishop Hughes the further sum of $500 for the benefit of the New-York Catholic Theological Seminary.

To the 'Institute of Mercy' an equal one-fonrth part of tha proceeds of the residue of testator's real estate after certain other bequests are made; to the 'House of the Good Shepherd,' the same; to Mery Ann Ely, known as Sister Jerome having care of St. Vincent's Hospital, the same; to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the same. Also all the rest of testator's property."

The will of Wm. P. Boyle was admitted, but made no bequests of a charitable nature.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS, JAN. 29.
Before Justice Barnard.

The following motions in preferred causes will be called on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock: Nos. 148 to 152, 156, 158, 160, 161, 163, to 170, 219. 297, 298—motions to plead causes on Special Circuit calendar.

Nos. 173, 174, 176, 178, 183 to 185—motions to change venue.

Nos. 186 to 195, 198, to 200, 314—motions for refarence.

Nos. 214, 215, 217, 216—motions for judgment in partition cases.

Nos. 112, 113, 121, 131, 220, 221, 223, 224. 227, 228, 230, 231, 232, 254 to 260, 263, 263, 265, 272, 273, 282, 284, 507, 332—miscellaneous motions.

If these motions are not moved on when called, they will be marked off tha calendar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Clark* vs. *Clark.*—Order granted.

Beckman vs. *Hall et al.*—Defeult and inquest set aside, on payment of costs.

Carr et al. vs. *Orme et al.*—Judgment and exeontion as to defendant Ward set aside with $10 costs.

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY—A BILL WITH SINGULAR ITEMS.

A few days since Mrs. Willy Henningsen, wife of Gen. C. F. Henningsen, lodged a complaint before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, against A. Easterby, residing at No. 500 Ninth-avenue, charging him with having libeled her good name and attempted to extort money from her under the following circumstances. He called at her house, No. 78 Lexington-avenue, on the 22d inst., and left a document, printed in displayed type, containing the following:

"For Sale! A small bill of $55 85, on Gen. C. F. Henningsen, No. 78 Lexington-avenue, New-York, (late of Walker's Nicaraguan Army,) viz.:

To two and a half month's boarding, at $16 per month	$40 00
To pants and boots for his son John	3 50
To one smoked ham	1 10
To cash advanced to pay interest on guns at the pawnbrokers	6 25
To cash advanced to his wife to enable her to be present at the Japanese reception given by James Gordon Bennett	5 00
Total	$55 85

The above small bill on the General to be sold immediately for cash. Apply to

A. EASTERBY, No. 500 Ninth-avanue, N. Y.

Mrs Henningsen also testified that tha accused after having presented this bill called again at her house, and left a note as follows:

JAN. 22, 1861. No. 500 NINTH-AVENUE.

General or Mrs. Henningsen: If this bill is not settled in 48 hours I shall send 2,000 around New York and South. "A. EASTERBY.

P. S.—I don't want to do this, but I must have my money or send. A. E.

Mrs. H. positively affirmed that she was not indebted to Easterby, in any sum or amount whatever, and believed that he had resorted to theso insulting measures for tha purpose of extorting money from her. She had forbidden him to come to her house, but he had disregarded her wishes, and persisted in annoying her. Justice CONNOLLY issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and yestarday he was brought to Court. Pending an examination he was committed to prison.

PERSONATING A LANDLORD.

E. B. Kinshimer, a real estate agent, wes arrested yesterday by Officer Holland, of the Tombs Police Court, on a warrant issued by Justice OSBORN, charging him with having defrauded Mr. George Pieris, proprietor of the Jones' House, Broadway, of $125. The complainant alleged that on the 5th of last October he hired from the accused the premises No. 151 East Thirty-second-street, upon representations made by the latter, that he owned the property. Pieris leased the house until tha first of May next, with tha privilega of extending the lease for another year at tha rate of $600 per annum, payment to be made monthly in advance. He paid Kinshimer $125 on account of the rent, and afterwards was surprised to receive a bill from Mrs. Esther Leichtenstein, who turned out to be the owner of the house. To avoid an ejectment suit, Mr. Pieris again paid his houserent, and sought legal redress for tha wrong he had suffered. Justice OSBORN committed Kinshimer for examination.

A VERY ROUGH CUSTOMER.

John Allen, a young man residing at the corner of Forty-seventh street and Seventh-avenue, was yesterday brought before Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of having threatened to shoot John Darrail, a saloonkeeper at No. 508 Sixth-avenue. It is alleged that tha accused went to Darrell's refectory and obtained refreshments, for which he refused to pay. Tne proprietor made an attempt to call the police, but was prevented by the prisoner, who drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him if he dared advance a step toward the door. The magistrate required him to give bail for trial.

A PUGNACIOUS BURGLAR.

Officer Knight, of the Ninth Precinct, surprised a burglar yesterday morning in an attempt to force his way into tha liquor-store, corner of Clarkson and Washington streets, by removing a window-shutter. The rogue was at once arrested, but turning suddenly, he seized the policeman's club and struck him a severe blow upon the forehead. Officer Leary at this moment opportunely arrived, and the fellow was conducted to the Station house. His name is John Fitzsimmons, and he admitted that he got his living by thieving. Justice CONNOLLY sent him to prison for trial.

CHARGE OF ARSON.

A young man named Geo. Richter was arrested on Tuesday, charged with having, on last Wednesday night, set fire to the premisce of his employer, Dr. A. PARZ, a chemist, at No. 381 Pearl-st., for the purpoec, as he admits, of destroying evidencas of his having robbed the place. The fire was quickly discovered, and extinguished by the Police. The young man, on being arrested, became very much alarmed, and admitted having fired the placa, and stolen some articles belonging to his employer. Thase latter were recovered, and he was locked up by Justice OSBORN, for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 29.

$5 000 U. S. 6s,'71, Con.	91	$15	Harlem Railroad	16¾
15,000 Treas. 12 P c N	102¼	100	do	16¾
19,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	74½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	b30 33½
5,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	77	100	Reading Railroad	45⅜
5,000 Missouri 5s. 6s	65¾	100	do	b15 45¾
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	75½	150	do	45¾
5,000 Brklyn City W. L.	100	550	Mich. Central R	58
7,000 Erie 2d Mtg Ex'd	98½	50	do	b10 57¾
1,000 Erie Im 1st m	99	100	do	s30 57¾
5,000 R. Sc. S. F. Eds.	76	100	Mich. S. & N. Ind.	15¾
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	42	10	Ill. Cent. R. R. scrip.	80¾
3,000 do	41	690	do	80
5,000 Han. & St. J. R. 8s.	55	100	do	s15 80
1,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st m	58	50	do	s10 79¾
2,000 Clev. & T. S. F 8s.	78	50	do	79¾
15 Bank of America	105	50	do	s15 79¾
200 Butch. & Drov. Bk.	120	200	do	s10 79¾
10 Penn. Coal Co	79	100	do	s30 79
50 Cumb. Coal Pref	8½	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 72⅜
25 Pacific M. S. Co	67¾	50	do	72¾
265 do	67½	60	do	72⅜
75 do	b30 67¾	100	do	b30 72¾
100 do	b30 68	100	do	72¾
820 N. Y. Cen. R	80½	150	do	s30 72
250 do	80¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 34
300 do	s30 80	100	do	34
350 do	81¾	100	do	b30 34½
100 do	80¼	10	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	57¼
100 Erie R	s15 36¾	350	do	s30 57⅜
200 do	s10 36¾	200	do	57¾
450 do	37	10	do	57¾
200 do	s40 36	200	do	b60 58
100 do	b30 37	175	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	73¼
125 Hudson River R	45¼	50	do	b15 74
50 do	b10 45¾	50	do	s30 73
6 Tunnams Railroad	114	50	do	b10 73¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Treas. 12 P c Notes	102¼	110	N. Y. Cen. R.	80
6 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74¾	150	do	79¾
10,000 Virginia State 6s	75¾	50	do	79¾
5 000 do	75	500	do	s30 79¾
7,000 Missouri St. 6s	68½	50	do	b10 79¾
14 000 Brklyn City W. L.	100	50	Erie Railroad	s40 35
4,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bs	99¾	110	do	36¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	40	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10 34¾
600 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	96½	25	do	34¾
2,000 Hud. Riv. S. F. Bs	98½	25	Hudson River R	45
100 Pacific M. S. Co	87¾	50	do	b30 45¾
10 do	87	50	do	45¼
100 do	b15 68½	250	Reading R	45¾
180 do	86½	6	Michigan Central R.	58
100 do	s10 86½	25	do	57¾
50 do	86¼	50	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	b10 33½
10 Galena & Chi. R.	72	200	Ill. Central R. S.	s10 79¾
50 do	72¾	100	do	79¾
450 do	72¾	50	do	s30 79

TUESDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

Although the political diapatches in the morning papers from the seat of Government and tha South, and the Foreign news by the *Etna*, with $1,500,000 in Gold, created considerable talk in business circles to-day, and were every way favorably construed, the general report of the market thia afternoon is of dullness, as well in Foreign Exchange, which should have risen on the further import of Guld, as in Money and Stocks. The latter were higher on tha Railways at the early Board than the average sales of yesterday, by 1@1½ P cent., and there was not much yielding at the Second Board. But the State Securities and Federal Treasury paper were but indifferently supported, and a feeling of inactivity obtained at the close of the official dealings on the general list. In Money, the rate is almost uniform at 7 P cent, both at Bank end on the Street; the employment is rather less active among the Brokers than last week, and we hear of occasional transactions below the current figure The Bankers are firm in Exchange on London et 107 P cent., and some prime Merchant bills have been done at 106½@¾ P cent.; but the market closes on a moderate mail for the steamer *Asia*, sailing direct early in the morning, and the arrival of Gold by the *Etna*, with advices of further large sums to come, failed to influence the rate as established for the previous mail. A good portion of the Gold now arriving is on American account, being returns for Exchange on London and Paris sent forward, at a low cost, some weeks ago. The impression among some of the Bankers to-day is, that the *Arabia* and other steamers, due in the course of this week, will bring nearly a half million sterling, or $2,500,000 additional.

At the morning Stock Exchange, the Shares of the Pacific Mail suddenly recovered 3@3½ P cent. of the decline of the last few days, and sales were made as high as 88 P cent, buyer 30 days, and 87½ cash. In the afternoon, the price fell off to 86½, against 84½ yesterday. New-York Central Shares opened at 80½, gradually fell down to 80, and sold in the afternoon a fraction below that figure, and at 79½, seller 30 days. Erie was firm on the cash Stock, and sold at 37@36¾ P cent., and the Mortgages of the road were again very firm and in request, with but few parcels offering. The Illinois Central shares were firmer, selling up to 80 P cent., and the Bonds brought 96½ P cent. The other Western Shares showed less strength on Toledo and Galena than yesterday, while Rock Island

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—TOODLES—VARIETY—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDARELLA AND HER SISTERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Col. HAYNE, it seems by our Washington dispatches, is disposed to discredit the truth of the telegram from Charleston, published yesterday morning, to the effect that he would be instructed by Gov. PICKENS to demand peremptorily the surrender of Fort Sumter. The truth of the matter, however, cannot be known until he receives his dispatches from the Governor, which will probably be to-day. The mission of the *Brooklyn* continues to be the great topic of conjecture. There seems to be little doubt in some quarters that her appearance off Pensacola would be the signal for hostilities, and threats to this effect are not wanting on the part of the Disunionists. There appears now to be some doubt, however, as to her errand being of a hostile character.

The Charlestonians are much exercised at the appearance off their harbor of a large war-steamer on Saturday last, about dusk, which showed signals and then steamed away to the southward. It is surmised there that she is still hovering on the coast, though the probability is that it was the *Brooklyn*, and that by this time she is nearer Pensacola than Charleston.

By the arrival of the *Quaker City* from Havana, 25th inst., we have important advices from Key West. The United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. MAFFIT, reported the arrival there of the steamer *Joseph Whitney*, with United States troops and stores, which, with a schooner in tow, loaded with heavy ordnance, Lieut. MAFFIT conveyed to the fort at Tortugas. This fort, when the *Crusader* left, had been placed in good condition for defence by Capt. MEIGS. The steamer *Mohawk*, Capt. CRAVEN, was present, and rendering every assistance to the Commander and officers of the station, which could now withstand a siege without difficulty. Capt. BRANNAN, of the artillery, has garrisoned the fort at Key West, which is reported as secure against any attack. A rumor had reached Key West that a steamer had been chartered at New-Orleans to bring a party of fillibusters to attack the fort, in consequence of which large numbers of the inhabitants were leaving. Several schooner loads had gone to the Bahamas. The U. S. steamer *Wyandotte* had been in the hands of the insurgents at Pensacola, but was afterwards released, and had sailed for the North with the families of the officers of Fort Pickens on board.

The Pacific Railroad bill took another important step forward in the Senate yesterday. All the amendments proposed were acted upon, and the bill was reported complete. The most important amendment proposed yesterday was one offered by Mr. GWIN, of California, to provide for a central route only, which was lost—25 to 22. Final action will probably be taken on the bill to-day, when it will be returned to the House for concurrence in the Senate's amendments. Mr. KING, of New-York, introduced a bill authorizing the Government to employ volunteers, and Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, one for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Military Committee. The House was principally occupied in consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, and speeches were made by Messrs. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, HARRIS, of Maryland, WINSLOW, of North Carolina, and VAN WYCK, of New-York.

The Alabama Convention has adjourned until the 4th of March. Previous to the adjournment, it is understood, the Convention, in secret session, adopted resolutions instructing the delegates to the Montgomery Convention to oppose the reopening of the African Slave-trade.

The Louisiana State Convention reassembled yesterday in New-Orleans. The day was mostly spent in secret session—the debate, it is understood, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi River.

Latest advices from Texas inform us of the assembling of the Legislature of that State. Gov. HOUSTON'S Message favors the calling of a State Convention. A resolution had been unanimously passed in the House declaring against the power of coercion. The Legislature is represented to be in favor of immediate secession by a very decided majority.

In reply to an address published in the Richmond, Va., papers calling upon him to become a candidate for delegate to the State Convention, Hon. J. M. BOTTS publishes a card defining the position which he now holds. He is prepared to insist upon every jot or tittle of right which Virginia can demand under the Constitution, but he will never consent to make the existence or destruction of the Government dependent upon any abstract or impracticable question that may or may not arise, outside of the Constitution, such as is now proposed, of guaranteeing Slavery by Constitutional amendment, in all territories hereafter to be acquired south of 36° 30′, whether in Mexico, South America or the Sandwich Islands. Yet he would be willing to vote for any compromise which would be satisfactory to the people. Mr. BOTTS denounces the efforts to drag Virginia into the disunion movement with his usual vigor; declares that to the Disunionists *per se* he has nothing to offer but resistance and opposition; that in their course he sees nothing but inevitable ruin to the South, and that he is ready to sacrifice himself and his property, if thereby he can save the Union. Virginia, he insists, should remain in the Union and act as mediator and peace-maker between the two sections. Mr. BOTTS says that he takes this method of stating his position because he intends going to Washington, where he will remain until a short time previous to the day fixed for the election.

The scenes enacted at the late Anti-Slavery meeting in Boston were yesterday repeated at Syracuse. Convention Hall, where the State Anti-Slavery Convention had been called to assemble, was taken possession of by a large body of men belonging to the City, who prevented the business for which the Convention had been called. The hall was closed against all parties in the evening.

The proceedings in the State Legislature yesterday were unimportant. In the Senate, Mr. ROTCH reported an amendment to the Central Park act, authorizing the Governor to appoint six of the present Commissioners for five years from the close of their present term of office, and that they shall thereafter constitute the Board. In the Assembly, the bill repealing the act of 1860 relating to capital punishment was discussed and progress reported.

By the *Quaker City* we have later news from Havana. Much anxiety is felt for the sugar crop, which it is feared will be short in consequence of a prevalent drought. The failure in Havana of the house of HELMER & Co. for over two millions of dollars had caused a great sensation. Large frauds in connection with the failure are also reported.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, at which the County Tax Levy came up for consideration, and met with much opposition. The addition of $320,000 for the Increased Police force was passed over quietly, everything having been arranged, but the insertion of an increase of salary to the Comptroller, to his deputy, and to the County Auditor, vouchsafed by reason of the service they render to the County, met with vehement opposition, the result being that without any definite action the Board adjourned to meet to-day at 12 M., when the measure, as reported by the Comptroller, will come up for final action, it being made the special order for that hour.

Motion was yesterday made before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in a branch of the "Omnibus Case," for an order dissolving an injunction restraining the New-Haven Railroad Company from paying the dividend falling due on the 15th of August, 1859, and since that time Decision was reserved. The Oyer and Terminer adjourned without transacting any business, on account of the indisposition of the District Attorney. In the General Sessions there was one conviction for felonious assault, on which the prisoner was sent to Sing Sing for three years and nine months. Several pleas were taken, and three persons proved to have passed counterfeit money were acquitted, because of the negligence of the complainant in one case, and of a policeman in another, who had not marked the bills so as to be able to identify them. In the Surrogate's Court the wills of Ellen Daly and John Booche were admitted to probate, making a number of charitable bequests. The latter leaves a considerable property wholly to different churches and charitable societies.

The Stock Market closed quiet and at steady prices yesterday afternoon, though rather lower than the opening sales of the morning—New-York Central, 79¾@80; Erie, 37; Illinois Central, 79¾. The markets for Money and Exchange were also steady. Interest 7 ℘ cent. Bills on London, 107 ℘ cent.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 4,000 bales, including 1,800 bales *in transitu*, at previous prices. Flour was somewhat depressed, the demand having been less active, especially from shippers. Wheat was in fair request, but at irregular rates. Corn was salable and buoyant. Sugars, Whisky, Coffee, Spices, Raisins, Currants and Provisions were more sought after. Metals, Oils, Rice, Teas, Molasses, Hops, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Fish, Candles, Naval Stores and Whalebone were quiet. Seed-leaf Tobacco was inquired for, chiefly for export. Clover Seed was plenty and heavy. The Freight engagements were limited.

The cattle market of last week was considered a bad one. Now we have the comparative if not the superlative of bad. Not that the market is so largely overstocked in comparison with former seasons, but consumers have curtailed their beef bills, and fewer cattle now glut the market. Over 3,000 head were on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, and several hundred are expected this morning by the Hudson River road. Trade was very dull, and holders wore long faces in view of heavy losses. Prices were near 4c. ℘ lb. lower than the rates of last week. Nothing brought over 9c. except a few head of very choice or premium cattle. Nice steers changed hands at 8c. We see no better prospect for the second or closing day. What is the drovers' loss should be a gain to the consumer. Butchers are fully warranted in charging low prices for beefsteaks.

Compromising Prematurely.

There is one feature of the Compromise movement worthy of more attention than it has received. All the propositions that have been offered,—all the suggestions that are made,—all the exhortations so freely addressed to the Republicans on the subject, assume that something effectual must be done *before the 4th of March*, or it will be too late to save the Union. The President's anxiety to preserve the peace extends only to the 4th of March. The Southern advocates of forbearance are careful to limit the exercise of this virtue to the 4th of March. The general current of discussion and of talk, as well as of action, indicates the 4th of March as the date which must put an end to all hope of preserving the Union unless some Compromise, satisfactory to the South, shall be adopted meantime.

Now, what is the meaning of this? Why cannot the Union last after, as well as until, that date? Why cannot measures of compromise be proposed and adopted after that time as well as before, and with equal effect upon the public mind? A new Administration comes into power then, it is true. One set of officials gives place to another. But there is nothing new in this. It is one of the most common occurrences of our political history. Indeed it would seem most natural and proper that the responsibility of adjusting these sectional differences, should be devolved upon the Administration which is held responsible for them. If the success of the Republicans has involved the country in danger, it is manifestly the duty of the Republicans to rescue it. It belongs to them to reconcile these differences—to secure menaced rights—to avert threatened dangers—to remove groundless apprehensions, and restore the spirit of confidence and peace to the country. The responsibility of the crisis belongs to the incoming Administration—and it is for them to meet it. It is for President LINCOLN to initiate whatever measures of compromise the emergency may require.

Why is it not left for him to do so? Why has the whole country been precipitated into its present commotion in advance of the evil which is said to have caused it? Why is the country called on *now* to pass compromises, and make concessions, and perform other acts which can only be done with propriety and effect by the Administration which is so soon to come into power? There must be some motive more potent than has yet been avowed, for so wide a departure from the ordinary course of political action.

It looks very much as if these compromises were exacted *as the condition of* Mr. LINCOLN'S *coming into power at all.* The idea pervades the whole compromise pressure, that unless concessions are made which shall satisfy the South *before the 4th of March*, the new Administration will not be permitted to assume the reins of Government. This really seems to be the issue tendered to the Republican Party—either to abandon what are regarded as its characteristic and essential principles,—or to be excluded from the Government which the people have intrusted to their hands. Whether this exclusion be by actual force, or by a general refusal to recognize the authority of the new Administration, is immaterial. There is an evident purpose to exact these compromises *in advance*, as the condition of acceding to power. In this aspect, it is scarcely necessary to say, they become degrading. Indeed, they are intended to degrade those from whom they are demanded. The evident object of them is to compel an abject surrender of independence in the exercise of authority, as the only condition of being permitted to wield it.

Whenever it becomes thus necessary to treat for the regular constitutional transfer of power, from one Administration to another, the Union has ceased to be worth preserving. Hitherto it has been our boast that, sharp and embittered as our party contests might be, the moment they were ended all hostility ceased. The minority acknowledged the supremacy of the victorious party, and prepared to watch its exercise of power in order to hold it to the rigid line of constitutional obligation, or else to profit by its mistakes and its crimes. It was only in Mexico and the South American Republics that they flew to arms, to resist the verdict of the ballot-box and retain the power from which they had been expelled. Our malcontents have added an ingenious feature to the unscrupulous iniquity of such proceedings;—they seek to break down the new Administration in advance of its advent—to compel it to surrender, as a condition of enjoying even a nominal victory.

In our opinion the Republican Party owes it to the Constitution, as well as to its own dignity and self-respect, to repel all such exactions, and refuse all compromises demanded in such a spirit and for such a purpose. The Administration of Mr. LINCOLN stands responsible to the country and the world for the redress of all grievances, the removal of all complaints, the securing of all rights, and the restoration of peace and harmony to the country. The speech of Mr. SEWARD, the Premier of that Administration, has given abundant assurance of the spirit and temper in which that high responsibility will be met. The country relies upon *that* Administration,—and not upon this which is so near its end,—to provide for the public welfare. It looks to Mr. LINCOLN and not to Mr. BUCHANAN for the measures and the compromises which the exigency requires. And the whole matter of compromise should be left to his action. This unseemly haste to force concessions,—to enact new laws,—to initiate amendments to the Constitution, besides involving a degrading surrender to arrogant and unjust exactions, implies a serious distrust of the wisdom and patriotism of the Administration, which has been called to power for the express purpose of settling all these points of controversy. The true policy of the Republicans in reply to these demands for compromise, is to wait until they have the power and the responsibility of initiating whatever measures the public good may require.

But then—it may be said,—it will be *too late*. They will not be allowed to come into power at all, unless they first yield these demands. If this be true, then it is too late already. If the new Administration cannot come into power independently and without conditions, then it should not come into power at all. Upon this point not a shadow of doubt should be allowed to rest. If the Constitution has not hold enough on the popular heart, to carry a President, duly chosen by the people, into his office, the sooner it is abolished the better. If we have not civic virtue enough left to carry us over such a common-place crisis as that, we are utterly unfit for a Republican Government, and the sooner we abandon all pretences of the kind the better. Every consideration of interest and of honor demands that this point should be tested. Let us await the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN,—the installation of the new *régime*,—the transfer of the Executive power and authority to the hands to which the people have intrusted it. Then let us promptly and cheerfully make whatever compromises justice may sanction and the public good require.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

The Canadian Fugitive Slave case—now become a *cause célèbre*—has been removed from Provincial to British jurisdiction on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the event foreshadows, at the very dawn of a new Southern Empire, the grave difficulties that must continually arise between a Slave Confederacy and the great Anti-Slavery Power of the world. The technical question involved in the recent decision of Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN, as to whether the Province of Canada is within the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench, is one for the future consideration of the British lawyers; but the Chief Justice, in the emergency of the case, has, for the present, assumed that it is, and his assumption has been regarded with satisfaction in England, and will be hailed with joy throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Upon this point there can be no mistake. Popular sympathy is unusually excited in favor of ANDERSON, and if his redemption from the doom of a Toronto Court had not been effected by *habeas corpus* to the Queen's Bench in England, it would certainly have been effected by an appeal either to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or to the Court of Error and the House of Lords.

The case that has excited so much comment on both sides of the Atlantic is a very plain and simple one when divested of all incumbrance. Some seven or eight years ago a slave named JOHN ANDERSON escaped from his master, MOSES BURTON, a citizen of Missouri. In his flight for the British frontier he was encountered by one DIGGES, who endeavored to arrest him, and in the conflict that ensued DIGGES was mortally wounded. ANDERSON succeeded in reaching Canada, and his extradition was demanded by the United States Government, under the 10th Article of the Ashburton Treaty, which provides that the United States and Great Britain shall give up to justice fugitives charged with murder, piracy, arson and robbery, "upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive shall be found, *would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.*"

It is difficult to understand the grounds upon which the Canadian Court resolved to extradite the prisoner when it appeared that "the law of the place where he was found"—a law that ignores Slavery altogether—must, by the express terms of the treaty, determine the nature of his crime. Under the Canadian or British law, ANDERSON could only be convicted of killing a man who attempted unjustly to deprive him of his liberty; and this would amount at the most to manslaughter—an offence not mentioned in the Ashburton Treaty. The whole question involved is one of fact as to whether ANDERSON was *prima facie* guilty, *under the law of the place in which he was found*, of the crime of murder. The Court could take no official cognisance of the existence of Slavery, much less of the allegation that ANDERSON had been an American slave, or was in any sense bound by the restrictions of a Missouri code. Under the law of the State from which the prisoner fled, the case would undoubtedly bear a different complexion, for there it could be proved that he killed a man invested with legal power to arrest him.

But over and above the fact that, by the law of Canada, no *prima facie* case of murder was made out, it further appears that the Ashburton Treaty was carefully worded to prevent its application to cases like the present, or to sanction the rendition of any fugitive slave; for when Lord ABERDEEN, in June, 1843, moved the adoption of the bill in Parliament, he distinctly stated that no fugitive slave could be given up under the treaty. In the course of the debate it was suggested that a slave might be reclaimed as a thief, but the Secretary for Foreign Affairs declared, in words now on record, that "if a slave took a horse with him, or seized upon a boat, or, in short, appropriated to his use anything that was necessary to his flight, such an act could never be held to establish an *animus furandi*." If it had not been for these assurances and explanations, the "Extradition of Offenders bill" would never have passed Parliament without an exceptional clause in favor of fugitive slaves.

The moral to be derived from this story is, that under no pretence whatever will Great Britain consent to give up a slave who has fled to her territory for protection, even though the demand be made upon the guarantee and responsibility of the Federal Government. The rendition of a slave, besides being repugnant to the sense of all classes of the community both in the Province and in the Mother Land, would stultify the policy of the Empire and violate principles established by a hundred laws. In this determination of Great Britain to protect the fugitive, and in the overwhelming popular sympathy that the fate of ANDERSON has excited, our Southern politicians may learn the monstrous absurdity of their hope that a Confederacy based upon Slavery will ever be recognised by the Government or people of England, or that a wide commercial intercourse can ever exist between two countries whose sympathies and institutions are so hostile that the very act of intercourse will be attended by innumerable dangers to their peaceful relationship.

Agriculture and the Patent Office.

Mr. BUCHANAN has recently vetoed a little private bill, which had twice passed both Houses of Congress, after full and fair discussion. The reason given by the President for withholding his signature from this bill is, that the loss sustained by the beneficiaries, for which Congress sought to indemnify them, was not through any default on the part of the Government. The bill in question involved only a few thousand dollars, and was for the benefit of parties who had unfortunately lost every dollar they possessed, in attempting to execute a contract with the Government, which had been arbitrarily interfered with by the Postmaster-General.

We do not refer to this case with any purpose of discussing the policy or justice of the President's course thereon; but simply with a view of expressing the hope that he will manifest an equally careful regard for the public interest in another case of vastly greater importance. A powerful combination of capital and talent is at work at Washington, endeavoring to procure an extension of the reaping machine patent of CYRUS H. MCCORMICK. This measure is one directly affecting the agriculturists of the entire country, who number four-fifths of its population. The patentee, it is notorious, has made a colossal fortune by means of the exclusive right to his invention guaranteed him by the Government during a specified term,—and he comes now to ask an extension of his monopoly for another seven years. The fact that he is already in the field for an extension, although his patent *does not expire until October next*, gives good ground for the suspicion that he relies for success upon something else than the merits of his case. There is such obvious impropriety in anticipating so long the time when his present patent will expire, that we need offer no argument upon that point.

Another very suspicious fact is that the present head of the Patent Office—its chief Clerk—has denied the proper request, preferred by MCCORMICK'S opponents, for an extension of the time within which they can present evidences to show that the patent ought not to be renewed. No good reason for such haste can be adduced. Indeed it is in shocking bad taste, to say the least, on the part of an outgoing Administration, to precipitate a decision upon so important a case, which properly would not come up for action at all until long after the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN.

When a man comes before the Government and asks a monopoly which shall give him the right to tax his fellow-citizens hundreds of thousands of dollars for his individual benefit, the least that the Government can do is to give his opponents the fullest and freest opportunity to file their objections to the proposition. But in this case such opportunity was absolutely denied, and the evidence was ordered to be closed on the 28th inst.; and the hearing of argument in the case is set down for the 11th of February, so as to give ample time for decision of the application for patent extension before the close of the present Administration. We submit that this unseemly haste indicates a predetermined purpose to decide the case in a particular way, and a determination to prevent the possibility of a change of Administration affecting the result.

This view of the subject is further sustained by another consideration. A claim for patent extension is based only upon the theory that the patentee has not received a sufficiently liberal remuneration for his invention, and that therefore he is entitled to an additional term of monopoly. Show that he has already reaped a large reward for his ingenuity, and the whole letter and spirit of the Patent laws demands that henceforth his invention shall be open to the free use of the entire public—for the aim of the patent system is not *merely* nor primarily the benefit of the inventor—it is to stimulate invention, by temporary protection, for the ultimate benefit of the whole country. Extend the inventor's monopoly beyond the period necessary to give him such reward as stimulates invention, and the patent system becomes a clog upon the public interest—a mere instrumentality of oppression to the masses for the benefit of the few.

Mr. MCCORMICK accompanies his application, of course, with a statement of the net income from his invention up to the present time, and it is his aim to keep that statement down to the lowest possible figures. But the public are entitled to the benefit (in this financial exhibit) of a statement of *all* the profits upon the invention which can be fairly reckoned prior to the time when an application for extension is necessary. Mr. MCCORMICK'S application need not have been made prior to the 1st August next, as that would have given ample time for an examination and decision of the question before the expiration of the present patent in October following. A postponement until that time would have included in the patentee's financial exhibit another whole year's profits; for the business of the current year will have been quite over before next season's harvest commences. The reader will see in this suggestion a strong reason why Mr. MCCORMICK should want to hurry up his application, and an equally strong why the public and any honest National Administration should desire a postponement of the whole subject until some time next Summer.

We take the liberty of asking Mr. BUCHANAN to give this matter a little of his personal attention. He cannot render the great agricultural interest of the country a more substantial service, during the brief remainder of his Presidential term, than by at least supervising the decision of so important a question. Aside from the intrinsic and palpable suspiciousness of this case as it now stands, there are other reasons of a still stronger nature for doubting the entire fidelity of the Patent Office, under strong temptation, to the public interest. We may have occasion to refer to this feature of the case, as well as to the general subject, hereafter.

Mexican Affairs.

The Mexican advices which we published some two weeks since, announcing the total rout of MIRAMON'S army, the flight of that chieftain, and the triumphal and orderly entry of the victorious Liberals into the City of Mexico, are followed up by the telegraphic report from New-Orleans, published in yesterday's TIMES, stating that the Constitutional Government was in full operation in the Capital, and that passports had been sent to the Spanish Minister, the Papal Nuncio, and the Charges from Guatemala and Ecuador.

It would appear that the outrageous sham of a Government that has been located in the City of Mexico, and proclaimed as the true and legitimate Government of the country, and sustained as such by foreign nations, up to the last moment, has effectually exploded. There is great significance in the simple announcement by telegraph, that "the Constitutional Government is in full operation." While the United States, that glorious union of free and Sovereign States, whose peaceful rise and progress have caused the world to wonder and admire, are apparently drifting into that disorganized, anarchical state which has rendered Mexico a hissing and a by-word among civilized nations, the latter country suddenly rises, from its ruin, and quietly, yet energetically and determinedly goes forward in the great work of establishing order, based upon the inalienable rights of man, and asserting her dignity and sovereignty as a nation.

This extraordinary change in Mexican affairs comes too at the very moment when shape is given to the project of a great Slave-holding Confederacy which contemplates the absorption, or rather the swallowing of Mexico, anaconda-like, without any particular regard as to whether that country stands ready to submit to any such gluttonous performance or not.

This dream of a Southern Confederacy based on Slavery, which shall extend to the Orinoco, is the most consummate delusion that was ever bubbled out by unprincipled politicians to dazzle and delude an excited and already deluded people. If those who indulge in this illusory dream ever find themselves in a condition to attempt to make it real, they will be opposed by natural laws, and by a nation that claims to have some rights, in the first place, and next, they will probably find non-slaveholding communities leagued together to prevent them, even from disturbing the ordinary movements of commerce and society in any effort they may make to attain their peculiarly selfish political end.

It is but a continuation of the ill-luck of Mexico to be so situated that agents in this fillibustering scheme of a Southern Confederacy can cause her much trouble. We believe that at this moment fillibustering agents are in Mexico endeavoring to promote anarchy, particularly in the Northern States, and if they should succeed at any one point, with VIDAURRI in Coajuila, for instance, the world would say: There, we told you so! Mexico can never have order or peace until some foreign Power takes her in hand.

We notice that the Constitutional Government has given the Pope's Nuncio and the Spanish, Guatemala and Ecuador Ministers their passports. The Constitutional Government has hit the nail on the head this time, and it would be well to drive it home by refusing to pay one dollar of the English claims, until England makes restitution for the recent outrages committed by her diplomatic representatives, and until she requires her citizens and officials throughout the Republic, and her men-of-war on the coasts, to respect the revenue laws of the country.

The Spaniards in Mexico are said to be excited by reason of the dismissal of Señor PACHECO, the Spanish Minister. It is very natural that the Spaniards in Mexico should be excited upon such an occasion. They occupy the worst position that it is possible for any class of foreign residents to occupy. Since the independence of the country they have been its most inveterate promoters of disorder and anarchy—the most faithful allies of the Church in its heinous aggressions upon the peace and prosperity of the Mexican people. If one of them is caught in his treacherous and unlawful acts by the Mexican authorities, he flees to the Spanish Legation and demands protection. The Constitutional Government has broken up that mischievous Legation, and if they expel every anarchical Spaniard from the country, they will do exactly right, and add another safeguard to Mexican tranquillity and order.

THE UNION WORTH THREE CENTS PER HALF OUNCE.—Public attention has been frequently directed of late to the singular amount of foresight and prudence displayed by the seceding Congressmen of certain Southern States in matters personal to themselves and their own interests, when contrasted with the utter recklessness and mad fatuity of their course in relation to the affairs of their States and constituencies. It was thus we found the South Carolina Representatives and Senators not only drawing their pay immediately before cutting their State adrift from all the advantages of the Union, but even descending to the minute item of stationery—pens, paper, ink, red-tape and envelopes—at the very moment when their Ambassadors were commissioned to the foreign Government of Washington to treat for the surrender of Fort Sumter.

It will doubtless prove gratifying to all right-minded citizens to be made aware that the personal prudence of these gentlemen does not seem to have deserted them at last advices, so late as one week ago,—that is, if we are to take the application made by Hon. JOHN D. ASHMORE to the Acting Postmaster-General, as a request made by this particular Ex-Congressman in a representative capacity on behalf of his seceding associates. Dating from the capital of the now Independent Palmetto Republic, and writing with a Congressional *magnum bonum* on Congressional double-cream note, the ex-honorable Mr. ASHMORE haughtily demands of the Acting Postmaster-General, whether the Government of the United States will dare cut away from him the franking privilege—whether the people of the North are so besotted with fanaticism as to insist that he shall pay postage on "twelve hundred documents" which he is anxious to circulate?

To this proud and imperious demand, Mr. HORATIO KING replies with that obstinate and imperturbable good sense characteristic of long official habits. As Acting Postmaster-General he has received no legal notification that South Carolina has ceased to be a part of the American Union, or that Mr. ASHMORE has ceased to occupy his seat in the House of Representatives. So far as the postal authorities, therefore, are concerned, Messrs. Hammond, Chestnut, Keitt, Miles, Bonham, Ashmore and McQueen, may go on franking treason from one end of the Union to the other until the legal expiration of their respective terms,—Mr. KING only suggesting that by the exercise of the privilege in question they still proclaim themselves members of the Congress of the United States, each name requiring after it for franking purposes, the cabalistic letters "M. C." It is, therefore, a question of consistency for themselves to answer, the Union having a value to them in this aspect of precisely three cents per half ounce. Fortunate it is for Mr. ASHMORE that he belongs to the Chivalry—the men never guilty even in thought, of a mean or paltry action. If he had been born in any of the New-England States, people might be tempted to apply the term "Yankee" to him in the uncomplimentary sense of that noble word.

The New State of Kansas.

It seldom happens in real life that poetic justice has such a striking manifestation as in the wonderful drama which has been in continuous progress on the prairies of our westernmost frontier for the past six years, and which has now at length closed finally and gloriously in the admission of Kansas as a Free State. The five acts of this historic drama may be epitomised thus: The foundation and organization of the Territory amid the wildest national and Congressional storms—then the rush of pioneers from all sections and States—next, the struggles of the ballot, ending in a warfare of bullets—then the contest of the four Constitutions—and lastly the triumph of the State over all factions and her entry as a coequal into the great North American family of States. We know indeed that, in the end, the triumph of Truth and Justice is the inevitable solution of all historic problems; but it is fortifying, when events, in which we may almost be said to be actors, add assurance to our faith in the living reality of these principles.

The new State enters the Confederation almost in the condition in which the Man of Uz came into the world. But no State in the Confederacy has a more glorious destiny in prospect than our youngest sister of the West. Located in the geographical centre of the continent—with a population made up of elements the most varied and vigorous, combining in an admirable mosaic, the intelligence of New-England with the energy of the West and the heartiness of the South; with institutions as free and elastic as the air of her prairies; with a soil which, in ordinary seasons, is fertile beyond even the possibility of harvesting; a healthful climate, a noble central river navigable almost to her western boundary, and the great Missouri on her eastern frontier—the young State starts on the career of empire after having had a training in the school of adversity which has given strength to its character and consistency to its courage. With the Pacific Railroad binding her to the East and the West, and the Galveston Railroad connecting her with the Gulf, she will be in union with every section, and the maintenance of the Union will be for her a vital necessity. As a central pillar of the Confederacy, she will, in case of necessity, do her full share in upholding it.

The boundaries of the new State do not comprise all the area of the late Territory, (which stretched westward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains,) but they include all the arable land eastward of the great pastoral plateau—which makes the State a parallelogram. The southern line is the 37th parallel—not 36° 30′, as has generally been supposed—and consequently every trace of the Missouri Compromise line is now finally obliterated.

Thus is removed from Congress and the country forever the most mischievous sectional issue which ever convulsed them. This is settled authoritatively and peacefully a quarrel which has for years threatened to precipitate the nation into civil convulsions. And thus is closed finally and gloriously for the new State the vital struggle which she has carried on for the past six years. The contest has indeed been prolonged and bitter, but the gain is worth it all.

It is devoutly to be hoped that all those internal struggles which have heretofore wrought the Territory such glory and shame, will now and finally cease. She is now safe forever from black Slavery, and Missouri raids, and the enmity of Administrations. Let her henceforth devote her energies to the arts of peace and freedom. In her case, emphatically, let the dead bury their dead. Let bygone contentions and acrimony be forever sunk into oblivion. Let the bold pioneers who have heretofore borne themselves so manfully, now direct their powers to the building up of a State whose character shall spring from those virtues which are the true foundation of national glory.

Though an unparalleled drouth has visited her this year, and brought famine among her people, yet let them take courage. The heavens and the earth, as well as the "powers that be," will, in the future, be more propitious. The vine will again blossom on the warm southern slopes, and the joyous prairies bear their perennial burdens of sorghum, and corn, and wheat. Already the cloud that has lowered about her is beginning to pass away; the heavens are hopeful; the Winter weather has been favorable; the soil is in fine condition to receive the seed the coming Spring, and the hearts of her farmers are reviving. We earnestly trust that now, having control of her own destiny, her strides to greatness will know no surcease henceforth and forever.

PLUNDERING THE PATENT OFFICE.—While Congress is looking after the Post-office and other departments of Government, of which the seceded States are disposed to retain or take possession, there is one bureau which especially claims attention. We have reason to believe that the Patent-office has become a point of peculiar interest to speculative people, who foresee their ability to disregard all the protection afforded to invention by the Federal laws, by placing themselves within the boundaries of a Southern Confederacy, and who are spending precious hours in selecting

from the great national repository such machines and processes as offer the most promising inducements in that part of the country. What need of buying pistols of COLT, or rifles of SHARPE, or plantation hoes of AMES, or sewing-machines of HOWE, when, in the absence of legal protection, those requisites may be created almost as cheaply South as at the North? The speculation is perfectly feasible; and should the time ever come,—and it will be some time coming,—when skilled labor can be procured and profitably employed in the Southern States, they may even attempt to compete with these pirated patents in a Northern market.

We speak upon the supposition that disunion shall become *un fait accompli*, so far as the Gulf States are concerned. But on the other supposition that the crisis may result in reconstruction, it is evidently the duty of Congress to provide some legislative safeguards for the products of Northern invention. The South, we presume, would scarcely be satisfied with a division of this sort of national wealth upon the principle of reserving to each section the fruits of its own genius. Its share would be meagre indeed. But for a similar reason we may reasonably object to seeing it in the unreserved enjoyment of all. A distinct line should be traced by legislation.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss HINKLEY, of whose first appearance we were happy enough to write in terms of merited approbation, appeared last evening as *Leonora* in VERDI's opera of "Il Trovatore" and justified all the generous expectations that were excited by her *début*. The part demands a greater prodigality of voice than *Lucia*, and we fancied that Miss HINKLEY was timid of bestowing all that she could for this way. But she demonstrated amply that she is the possessor of an organ of rare freshness and quality—and this, too, in spite of many disadvantages, i.e., want of sufficient rehearsals with the principal singers, and a disagreeable indisposition which prevented Sig. FARRI from doing that justice to his rôle which we always look for at his hands. The performance, as a whole, however, may be recorded as a success, and we are certain that it will be improved to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where the same work is to be played.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Messrs. HILLHOUSE, J. MCLEOD MURPHY and AGALL were appointed the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate on the Virginia resolutions.

The bill to regulate the navigation of the Canals and relative to the collection of tolls was reported favorably.

Mr. MANIERRE noticed bills relative to the public health of the Metropolitan Police District; also relative to the Quarantine, and the removal the reof.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to incorporate the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment.

The bill to provide for the redemption of the State Stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad was passed.

Mr. KETCHEM called up the concurrent Assembly resolution tendering the President elect the hospitalities of the State, and it was adopted, ayes 24, naye 1.

Mr. LAWRENCE voted in the negative.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to authorize Richmond County to borrow $36,000 for Quarantine damages and the Canal Appropriation bill were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill making New-Year's and Christmas days, the 4th of July, general election, fast and thanksgiving, legal holidays.

Mr. ROSCH reported a bill to amend the Central Park act. It provides that the Governor shall appoint six of the present Commissioners for five years from the close of the present term, who shall hereafter constitute the Board.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was taken up, but no progress made.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The whole morning was occupied in considering bills in Committee of the Whole.

The bill amending the Agricultural Society law, by allowing such Societies to hold real estate to the amount of $30,000, and personal property to the amount of $10,000, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill repealing the present law relating to capital punishment, and substituting a new bill dividing murder into two classes, providing a death penalty for the first degree and imprisonment for life for the second degree, came up.

Mr. CRAFT moved to do away entirely with the death penalty.

Mr. KERNAN opposed the motion on the ground of public polity.

Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. CHAPMAN spoke in favor of the abolishment of the death penalty.

Progress was reported.

The other business was of purely local interest.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly held an evening session for the discussion of the resolutions reported by Mr. ROBINSON, on Federal relations.

Mr. BALL (Rep.) made an eloquent speech, favoring compromise and concession for the preservation of the Union.

Messrs. ANGEL, SOUIL, BIRDSALL, PRENDERGAST and DWIGHT spoke against the resolutions.

Messrs. HUTCHINGS and COZZENS spoke in their favor.

The resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday of next week. Adjourned.

The Jackalow Trial.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

D. M. DUTCHER concluded his argument on the part of the Government, in the case of JACKALOW, today. He was followed by Col. CANNON, prosecutor for the United States. He proceeded to argue the point that the Long Island Sound was the high seas, as that is the uninclosed waters of the ocean outside the jaws of land. He quoted several authorities to sustain his argument and the decision of the Court in the *Amistad* case; and that of the schooner *Elizabeth*. In the first case, although the vessel was seized within half a mile of shore, yet the question of jurisdiction of the United States coast was never raised, and in the second case it was distinctly affirmed and settled that the Sound was the high seas. By the act of 1820 the jurisdiction of the United States was enlarged by leaving out the words "out of the jurisdiction of any particular State." This act was passed to prevent the escape of many persons who had raised the same point of defence.

Mr. VORHEES next followed on the part of the prisoner, and in answer to the points raised by Col. CANNON.

Judge DICKERSON, after citing various authorities, said that he was of the opinion that Long Island Sound, in any sense of the term, is not a part of the high seas. He did not consider it his duty to arrest the cause at this stage, and called upon the prisoner's counsel to make such defence as they might be able. If, upon submitting the case to the jury, they should render a verdict of not guilty, the question of jurisdiction would then be disposed of finally. But if the jury should consider that the prisoner committed the robbery, they would, under the direction of the Court, make a special verdict establishing all the facts necessary to enable the Court to determine the whole question, which might be argued on a motion for arrest of judgment before a full bench at the next term in March, and if upon that occasion the Court should be divided in its opinion, that division would be certified to before the Supreme Court, and all the questions of the case definitely settled by the Court of last resort.

Mr. VORHEES then proceeded with the defence, without a formal opening. He called two witnesses upon the stand, but nothing was elicited from them.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The House, to-day, agreed to a concurrent resolution inviting ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President elect of the United States, to visit the Capitol of New-Jersey, and extending to him the hospitalities of the State on his route to Washington City.

The Hunterdon and Somerset Farmers' Railroad bill was introduced.

The Senate confirmed a number of nominations, by Gov. ALDEN, of Commissioners of Deeds for other States.

The Central California Overland Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Jan. 28.

The Central Overland California Express coach, for St. Joseph, passed here at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The dates from Denver City are to the 24th inst. The weather for the last ten days has been the most severe known since the settlement of the country. The mercury fell on the 23d to 21 degrees below zero.

A cord of quartz taken from the Fisk lead, last week, yielded $567. Five other cords from the same, crushed by a different mill, gave $1,057. The general average from the claim of the Company is $200 per cord.

Great uneasiness is felt about the coaches of the Central Overland California line. One should have arrived on the 21st, and another on the 23d inst. Neither have yet been heard from.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The California Overland Central Express coach passed here at 5 o'clock this morning for St. Joseph.

The dates from Denver City are to the 26th inst. The news is unimportant.

Parties are still returning from San Juan with discoursging reports.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The admission of Kansas into the Union creates considerable enthusiasm among all political parties. One hundred guns were fired to-day by order of the Republican Central Committee, to celebrate the event.

Messrs. JONAS & CASTWRIGHT, the transportation firm of this city, have made no assignment, although such may be inferred from a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*, on the 27th inst. The only assignment that has been made here is that of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, who prefer their home creditors and indorsers.

A new daily paper, published by D. R. ANTHONY, made its appearance here yesterday. It will support the Republican Administration.

The weather is very pleasant. The recent heavy snow is fast disappearing.

Non-Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 29—12 Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamer *Bohemian*, with Liverpool dates to the 17th and Londonderry to the 18th inst., now fully due at this port. Wind southwest; foggy.

Large Failure of a Boston Dry-Goods House.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The failure of Messrs. PIERCE BROS. & FLANDERS, dry-goods jobbers, in Franklin-street, for $750,000, was announced to-day.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	63 237,800
Specie	4.532,000
Due from other Banks	6.714,000
Due to other Banks	8,477.000
Deposits	18,185,000
Circulation	6,374,500

The Gas Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From Mr. ROOME's letter, which was published in the TIMES of yesterday, we learn with regret that our City Companies have decided to oppose a reduction in the price of gas. This concession has been for some time expected, and it would have been very popular at the present moment. The reasons given for opposition are, first, that remission of the meter rents will diminish the revenue of the Companies; and, secondly, that no further loss of income can be afforded at present. Both these objections are plausible and merit candid attention. If it can be made clear to the understandings of the consumers, that their demand for cheaper gas is not sanctioned by justice, but if granted would be a fraud and a wrong, then the controversy is virtually at an end.

The meter-rents, as Mr. ROOME admits, have hitherto yielded an enormous sum, those of the Manhattan Company alone being no less than $70,000 a year. But this acknowledgement that so large a percentage on the cost of these instruments has for many years been paid to the companies, appears rather to damage than to aid their case. For it will be remembered that their opponents raise this very point among others, and argue that as "in many instances the consumers have been charged in rent the value of their meters, several times over, and as the whole cost of the meters with interest must have been thus paid by the public, the remission of these charges is no more than an act of simple justice." Probably this argument has more force in the case of the two older gas companies. But in any case it cannot be denied that these corporations, having derived so large a revenue from their meters during the whole time that the present stock was being provided, will be in a much better position to go on without meter-rents, than some of the large prosperous companies in Europe which, though charging low rates for gas, supply meters without any meter-rent whatever. With every desire then to give a fair bearing to the arguments of our gas companies, and to avoid all bias arising out of the fact that they enjoy the necessary privileges of a monopoly, and have the law pretty much in their own hands, the public, we believe, will scarcely see in the remission of meter-rents any valid reason against a fair, equitable and immediate change in the price of gas to the consumers.

But the Companies next say they cannot afford a reduction, and this objection, if sustained, is enough to stop, for the present, all legislation for cheapening gas, and will justify an adherence to the present high rates. For it would be wrong, and in the highest degree reprehensible, for the Legislature to attempt to confiscate the property of these valuable corporations. And to compel them to sell gas at a less would be a partial confiscation. Proof, however, is required of of the statement that coal-gas cannot be remuneratively furnished at a cheaper rate than two dollars and a half per 1 000 cubic feet: and, as yet, no proof has been offered. Mr. ROOME states, indeed, that some kinds of material are cheapest at Philadelphia, while others are cheapest to Boston. But we fail to see how this helps his case, for he does not add what the public well know, that in consequence of the low freights to New-York, the rich gas coals of Great Britain, on which our own gas-works chiefly depend, are usually obtainable here at lower rates than in either of those cities.

From all that appears, therefore, our gas Companies ought not to allow themselves to be outdone by others which are smaller and less favorably circumstanced. They should be able to furnish gas of the richest illuminating power, at least as cheaply as it is sold where equal economical facilities do not exist for the manufacture. And the public, in the absence of rebutting evidence, will deem themselves justified in demanding cheaper gas. And they will press their claim with the more vehemence from their knowledge that the four years which have elapsed since the last reduction from $3 to $2 50 have brought the science and art of gas making to greater perfection, and have introduced more economy and saving in the manufacture. European gas Companies, too, have considerably reduced their prices. These concessions, as was to be expected, have been often resisted on the ground that they would absorb the just profits of the producers, but the result has not verified the prophecy. Gas affairs, like gas itself, are expansive. In spite of reduction, the dividends of well-managed Gas Companies have still been ample. A similar movement, therefore, seems inevitable in New-York; and there is reason to believe that a smaller reduction now might satisfy the public mind, and avert the necessity of a larger concession at a not very distant day.

In anticipation of an early revision of prices, we may direct attention to a practice which has for years worked well abroad. We refer to the allowing of discounts to the larger consumers. These remissions vary from 5 to 30 per cent., and are said to have a greater tendency to increase the consumption than any other form of reduction. The use of coal-gas is capable of such vast increase, and the ingenuity of the present age is developing so many new adaptations of its several properties, that a concession in price, of the character we have pointed out, could scarcely fail to be of equal advantage to the gas companies and to the industrial interests of the City.

With regard to the inspection of gas-meters, the remarks of the TIMES on the existing law, a few days ago, to which Mr. ROOME refers with affected surprise, will at least serve to remind those concerned of the more salient defects in that enactment. Several of these are obvious to the most cursory examination, and have been repeatedly exposed by the daily Press. The subject was only mentioned incidentally, and we do not at present intend to discuss it in detail. It is enough to repeat what was before suggested, that the practical working of the present system of inspection is by these inherent defects rendered unsatisfactory, as seems evident from the fact that many of the complaints it was intended to meet go on much as before.

Yours, EQUITY.

Importance of the Anderson Extradition Case.

The London *Times* thus closes an article on the case of the negro ANDERSON, whose surrender in Canada is demanded by the United States:

"We do not seek to conceal from ourselves the vast importance of the impending issue. If the decision be in favor of the negro, we cannot help seeing that at a very critical moment a *most weighty and damaging censure will have been passed by the very highest authority on the laws and practices of the United States*—a censure not likely to be soon forgotten or forgiven, since it must be founded on the assumption that their laws cannot be enforced, because they are contrary to the very first principles of natural justice. If, on the other hand, the decision should be against the negro, we cannot regard without apprehension *the excitement of feelings in this country* which may for years to come poison our relations with one-half of the United States. We, at least, are not accustomed to act as bailiffs or as gaolers for the slaveowners of the South, and it has been long since England has experienced a day of such humiliation as she would feel, if, through the provisions of a treaty negotiated and entered into for far other objects, she felt herself compelled, by the charge of a crime the existence of which she does not admit, to surrender a slave who has lived in freedom seven years under the protection of her laws to the hands, not of his infuriated master, but *of that mob which holds a reign of undisputed terror over the free and black population of fifteen Anglo-Saxon Republics.*

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

Further Testimony as to the Custom of Ordering Division Parades—Testimony of Gen. George P. Morris—History of the First Division—Interesting Evidence of Col. Vosburgh.

Gen. Morris was the first witness. He testified as follows: I joined the military of this City in 1818, and resigned in 1845; have held commission as Colonel since 1828, I think—I am not sure; have been Brigadier-General since 1839; have held every rank, from Ensign up, except Staff Officer.

[The same question was put to this witness as had been put to Gen. Hall and others, as to Division Parades other than for exercise; but was withdrawn upon being objected to by Mr. O'GORMAN.]

Q.—Is there a custom of parading the uniformed military corps of this City for purposes other than for exercise? A.—That I cannot answer as to, since I was in service.

Q.—Was there such a custom when you were in service? [Objected to and admitted.] A.—Yes, Sir. They paraded on gala days, on days of public receptions, on all occasions when ordered by the commanding officers; at one time, prior to 1847, there was no other organization but that of the Artillery; subsequently flank companies were formed and attached to the uniformed militia; they were afterwards organized into a brigade, now commanded by Gen. EWEN; the First Division of Artillery was a complete and entire organization by itself; the Division of Artillery was afterwards continued in its present position, and the title was changed to "The First Division New-York State Militia;" I held a commission in both Divisions.

Questioned by the accused—The present First Division does not date its existence from 1847; it was a mere continuation of the old Division; the First Division of Artillery was not limitted in jurisdiction except to the State of New-York; we had members residing at Albany; my command extended to Putnam County and Long Island; there were ten or twelve regiments in the Division at one time; three regiments belonged to the City; the First Brigade of Horse Artillery, First Regiment, Fourth Regiment and detached troops of Richmond, Kings, Queens, Westchester and Putnam Counties; the First Brigade of Infantry was composed of the First, Second, Ninth and Fourteenth Regiments; they constituted the First Division of Horse Artillery, commanded by Gen. Morton and afterwards by Gen. Sandford; at one time the First Division of Artillery was divided into two—about 1840—one commanded by Gen. Morton and the other by Gen. Benedict; they were afterwards united, under command of Gen. Morton; all these organizations did not cease in 1847; the Division was reorganized; if they had ceased we would have lost our commissions; the organization was continued; the First Division State Artillery is merged in the present Division; it does exist in the present Division; it was continued; if it had ceased to exist our commissions would all have been vacated, which they were not; we were not rejected; after the reorganization the boundaries of the Division were circumscribed within the City and County of New-York; part of it is in Richmond—a small command; we had boundaries and districts then after the reorganization; Putnam, Kings, Queens, and Westchester Counties were cut off from the Division, and in their stead the ordinary uniformed militia were turned over to us; I mean by "gala days," such days as the Fourth of July, the Croton celebration, the arrival of Kossuth, &c.; we had Division parades on the Fourth of July and the 25th of November, and such gala days; the law of 1849 provided that there should be two parades at least each year, and afterwards "at least" was struck out; there was no such statutory provision, that I know of, prior to 1847; I recollect the reception of Lafayette, and the Croton celebration, were Division parades; they turned out on all the occasions, when ordered, except one, and that was the reception of Gen. PAEZ; I received him myself, with part of my command, at Staten Island; they were all parades for exercise, but not for instruction in military tactics; all parades are parades for exercise—every one of them—but not those of the drill-sergeant; the custom of parading was simply to obey all legal orders.

Questioned by the Prosecutor—[Gen. Morris identified a copy of the order organizing the present First Division.] I acted under the Major-General's orders in receiving Gen. PAEZ; only a portion of the Division was ordered out.

Col. Vosburgh recalled—Questioned by the accused—Q.—Is there any custom recognized in the First Division granting to the Major-General the power to order Division parades except for exercise, or oftener than twice a year? [Objected to by the Judge Advocate, and the word "recognized" was stricken out. The Court admitted the question.] A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Has there ever, to your knowledge, been any such custom in the First Division? [Objected to and admitted.] A.—Not that I am aware of; the word "custom" implies so many different interpretations is the reason of my answering the question as I did; I understand the word custom, as connected with the answer that I gave, to mean that there have not been a sufficient number of precedents in the parades of the Division; I did not recognize a custom in the case as implied in the question.

Q.—Have you understood that the parades of the First Division, for purposes other than for exercise, were voluntary. [Objected to and admitted.] A.—I have so understood them beyond the two first parades in each year; the term exercise, as used in the question, and also the portion relating to parades of the Division to commemorate great events, &c.; I have considered parades of exercise as implied in the question; I consider all parades as parades of exercise; the Major-General has informed the Board of Officers on several occasions of parades that their music bills would be paid by the Common Council.

Q.—Do you know of the existence of any military custom rendering it compulsory on you to parade your Regiment for the reception of the Prince of Wales in obedience to the order of Gen. Sandford, or was the parade of your Regiment on that occasion a voluntary act? [Objected to and admitted.] A.—I do not consider that a custom or a sufficient precedent has been established, in a legal sense, to warrant more than two parades a year.

Mr. O'Gorman—Of the Division?

Col. Vosburgh—Yes. In relation to the Prince of Wales parade, as I received the order and understood it to be a Division Parade, I acquiesced.

After a session of three hours and a half, the Court adjourned to Monday next, at 5 o'clock, when the Court will try to sit and close the testimony.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Chas. H. Sherill, of Albany; Gen. C. T. James, of Rhode Island; Commodore Armstrong, of the United States Navy; P. S. Gilmore, of Boston, and Robert McGillivery, British Mail Agent at Toronto, are at the Astor House.

Dr. J. J. Jones, of Louisiana; J. H. Beals, of the Boston *Post*; S. K. Caldwell and H. C. Hill, of Halifax; R. S. Munn, of Newfoundland; F. S. Wood, of South Carolina, and G. W. Homer, of Texas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Allen, of Oswego; Lieut. De Haven, U. S. N.; W. H. Swain, of Baltimore; and J. Van Allen, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

W. B. Glase, of Canada; J. Collins, of North Carolina; J. Livingston, of Tivoli; and G. Snelling, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Major Johnson, U. S. A; W. B. Wiggs, of Tennessee; and E. A. Fillet, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. T. Ridgeway, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FROM BERMUDA.—By the brig *Princess Royal* we have Bermuda papers to Jan. 15. A brilliant meteor passed over Bermuda on the 5th, exploding some distance from land with a terrific report. Arrived 9th, brig *Henrietta*, HENDON, New-York.

For Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism and Costiveness.

No remedy is superior to the
VEGETABLE PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH.
They PURIFY the BLOOD, and nip disease in the bud, and expel it from the body. Their use has restored many thousands to health when other remedies have proved useless.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
are sold at 25 cents per box, at
No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE,
and No. 612 BROADWAY,
with full directions. German and English Almanacs now ready.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair-Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING-MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemme s &c., all complete. A REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

REIMAN—GILLETT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, by Rev. THOMAS G. OSBORN, Mr. RICHARD REIMAN to Miss MARGARET LOUISA GILLETT, all of this City.

REINEMAN—BUTSEL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 24 by Rev. Dr. ADLER, Mr. E. S. REINEMAN, of Detroit, to FANNY, youngest daughter of M. L. Butsel, Esq., of Peekskill, N. Y.

☞ Cincinnati and Detroit papers please copy.

DIED.

LACOMBE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 27, ELIZABETH EDITH LACOMBE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 81 Clinton place, on Wednesday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, EDWARD MARTIN, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, the late Peter Stuyvesant, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

GREGG.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, Mrs. ANN GREGG, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 98 Eldridge-st., without further notice.

MOSSMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, of disease of the heart MALCOLM MOSSMAN, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 263 West 13th-st., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

MING.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 28, EDWARD F. MING, only child of Emily J. and the late George H. Ming, aged 2 years 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his grandfather, Alexander Ming, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 110 West 30th-st., without further notice.

SHARP.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, MICHAEL SHARP.

The officers and members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their room, No. 163 Bowery, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother. JOHN PHAIR, N. G.

WM. H. BURRAS, Secretary.

REID.—In this City, at his residence, No. 127 West 45th-st., suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, Capt. SAMUEL C. REID, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons, Samuel C., A. Bertram and Wm. J. Reid, and the officers of the United States Navy and Army are particularly invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 27, MARY, relict of the late Alexander Campbell, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Thomas N., James and Wm. S. Campbell are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No 82 West 14th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Third Day, the 29th inst., ELIZA B. UNDERHILL, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Fifth Day, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 280 2d av.

KETCHAM.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 28, after a long and painful illness, MARIA KETCHAM, wife of Rev. Alfred Ketchem, of Sidney Plains N. Y., and daughter of Zopher Miller, deceased, formerly of Wading River, L. I., aged 53 years.

Her remains have been taken to Wading River for interment.

☞ Long Island and Delaware County, N. Y., papers please copy.

JONES.—At the Bedford Institute, on Sunday, Jan 27, suddenly, HENRIETTA S. JONES daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Jones, and grand-daughter of Edmond Jones, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, in Manhasset Valley, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, M. Carriages will be in waiting in Unionville, on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from the City.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, CHARLES WARING LAWRENCE, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, Washington-st., on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

GIFFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 28, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE A., widow of the late SAMUEL GIFFORD.

Her friends, and those of her father, Cornelius Griffin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 113 Duffield-st., without further invitation.

☞ Vermont and Detroit papers please copy.

CORNISH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 26, EDWARD CORNISH, aged 68 years.

The funeral services will be attended from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

WATROUS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 28, MARY C., wife of C. S. Watrous, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 146 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock A. M., and at the Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ETHERINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 27, WILLIAM ETHERINGTON, a native of London, England, aged 62 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Franklin av., 3d door south of Putnam av.

☞ English papers will please copy.

TYRELL.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 29, of pneumonia, CHAS. J. TYRELL, aged 42 years.

The funeral services will be performed at St. Matthew's Church, Sussex place, Jersey City, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be interred in New-York Bay Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—In Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 26, JOSEPH JAMES TAYLOR, of England, aged 44 years.

His remains will be taken to Garrison's, N. Y., this (Wednesday) morning, for interment.

☞ English papers will please copy.

BANCKER-BIRON.—In Ballentrae, Ocean County, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 27, GUY, third son of GUVIN and ADELE BANCKER-BIRON, aged 1 year and 1 month.

MILLER.—On board brig *Isabella*, from Para, on Saturday, Jan 12, off the Island of Dominica, CHARLES MILLER, First Officer, aged 35 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 6 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO. MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 99, Jan. 29, 1861.
40, 56, 51, 20, 69, 14, 47, 64, 75, 53, 32, 38, 4.
Class No. 100, Jan. 29, 1861.
8, 5, 18, 48, 4, 58, 23, 69, 16, 65, 74, 45, 2.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del. Jan. 29, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNOAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE.
TRY IT.
It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing complaints: Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood.
Get our new Pamphlet and read it.
JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 39 Summer-st., Boston.
For sale by all Druggists.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days.
At either of our three stores,
NO. 87 BOWERY,
No. 461 PEARL ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
If you would have health and vigor, and be spared the inconvenience of dyspepsia, eat no bread, rolls or cakes but those in which Messrs. Edward Chamberlin & Co.'s (Boston) Concentrated Leaven has been mixed. It is a good thing.
For sale by all the principal Druggists and Grocers.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 509, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a new Lecture in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.) Rev. Dr. Burchard's, on
THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 31, 1861,
commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Yea, Yea, and Nay, Nay.* Admission 25 cts. For benefit of the Sabbath School.

THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM.
NOW READY:
A new edition of
A SERMON
Preached in the
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
ON
SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 9, 1860.
BY
REV. HENRY J. VAN DYKE.
Single Copies, 5 cents. $3 per 100
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

A CHEAP STEREOSCOPE AND TWELVE VIEWS FOR 25 CENTS.
I. THE STEREOSCOPE FOR THE MILLION, No. 1. Containing 12 Views of Niagara and the Great Eastern. 25 cents, per mail 28 cents.
II. THE STEREOSCOPE FOR THE MILLION, No. 2. Containing Farm Scenes, the Japanese Ambassadors, &c. 12 kinds. 25 cents, per mail 28 cents.
The same, highly colored and printed on card-board, 50 cents, per mail 53 cents.
III. THE STEREOSCOPE FOR THE MILLION, No. 3. Containing the Cathedrals and Churches of Europe. Price 25 cents, per mail 28 cents.
IV. THE COMIC STEREOSCOPE FOR THE MILLION, containing 12 Comic Views. Price 25 cents, plain; Highly colored and printed on card-board, 50 cents, per mail 53 cents.
V. THE STEREOSCOPIC ALBUM. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, each containing 12 Views, suitable for any stereoscope. Price 25 cents each, free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S
OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY
IS NOW READY.
CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER:
I.—INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELERS.—In rule relative to Time Tables, &c.
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—American Ideas in England; The Union of our Cities; Improvement of Virginia; What Railways have done for the Country.—A Voice from Georgia; North Pennsylvania Railway; Illinois Central Railway; Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railway; Important Railway Decision; Missouri River Valley Railway; Easton and Freemansburgh Railway; Mobile and Great Northern Railway; The Mississippi and Missouri Railway; Virginia and Tennessee Railway; The Lilienthal and Jacksonville Railway, Alabama; New-York Central Railway—Earnings for Seven Years; Great Western Railway; Troy and Greenfield Railway; New-York and Erie Railway; Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway; Marietta and Cincinnati Railway; Illinois River Railway, Naming Railways, Railways in Germany; Locomotive and Railway Car Springs; Guessing Sun.
III.—APPETITES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—The Mystic Land; Life upon the Railway, by a Conductor; Music has Char

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, Alderman GENET in the chair. The City Inspector sent a communication announcing the appointment of Nathaniel Dee, Health Warden in place of B. B. Chappell, removed; of John Kelly, of the Thirteenth Ward, in place of Thomas J Carleton, resigned.

Mr. BOOLE presented resolutions, announcing the death of the mother of D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Board, and condoling with him and the relatives of the family, and as a testimonial of respect to them, the Board adjourned.

Two veto messages were received from the Mayor, one refusing his signature to a series of resolutions providing for the emendments to the City Charter, and another looking to the modification of the Registry law. Also, in opposition to the appointment of a Special Committee for investigating the plan now in use for the publication of the proceedings of the Common Council. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ASSISTANT HEALTH WARDENS—THE OFFICE-HOLDERS IN THE DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR SALARIES—COST OF CLEANING STREETS—BUILDING FIRE-ENGINE HOUSES, ETC.

The Board met at 5 P. M., on Monday, Mr. JONES, the President, in the Chair.

The City Inspector was directed to report to the Board the number of loads of manure and ashes carted away during the year 1860; the number of carts employed, and the names of the owners, with the amount received for the same.

The President offered a resolution to repeal the ordinance appointing assistant Health Wardens. It was adopted.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Street Commissioner to report, in detail, the expenses incurred by the City during the year 1860 in altering, repairing and building houses for the use of the Fire Department; also, to report the work ordered in engine houses and not completed; also, a resolution, directing the City Inspector to report the expense of cleaning the streets for 1860; and the County Clerk to report the names of the Commissioners of Deeds; also a resolution instructing the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance prohibiting the City Railroads from throwing salt in the streets.

An ordinance relative to the numbering and renumbering of streets in the City, was referred to the proper Committee.

A petition was received from the citizens of Morrisania, asking for the adoption of such legislation as would be necessary to annex a portion of that town to the City and County of New-York, and to extend to them the blessings of the Croton Aqueduct for the use of their citizens, and to supply their reservoirs for fire purposes. It was referred to a Special Committee of Three.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, the Comptroller stated that after consulting the Corporation Counsel, the lessees of the West Washington Market had been paid $300,00 0 in stocks, authorized by the Acts of 1660, in full for their claim to that property. The release of the property by the State to the City is now the subject of negotiations. The communication was ordered to be printed.

The Comptroller and the City Inspector, in obedience to resolution of inquiry adopted Jan. 21, sent in communications giving detailed statements of all office-holders in their respective departments, with their names and the salaries attached to each; also, those in the office of the Receiver of Taxes. A considerable portion of the session was occupied in reading them, ineffectual motions being made to postpone further reading and refer the whole matter to a Committee. The City Inspector, in reply to the resolution asking him to communicate the names of persons by whom the appointments were made, and by whom recommended, answered that they were appointed by himself, but having kept no other record, he was unable to give the Board the names of persons who recommended them.

Mr. STEPHENSON moved its reference to a Special Committee of Three, but the motion of Mr. HOGAN, to refer it to the Committee on Salaries and Offices prevailed, 12 to 11.

Communications were also received from the Street Commissioner, Judge Hilton and Justice Hall, concerning the *attaches* in their establishments, together with the salaries of each.

Mr. OTTEN thought he discovered something unfriendly towards the City Inspector in this movement, and was in doubt as to the object of the proceeding If it was to ascertain how far the offices and sinecures might be curtailed, he approved of it, but not to making a job of it. He eulogized the recent report of the City Inspector, and placed it in marked contrast, for the valuable information it contained, to a recent paper from the Mayor.

Mr. STEPHENSON explained that the object was to ascertain the number of sinecures which existed in these departments, with a view of having them abolished.

The Board accepted an invitation to a hop on Wednesday evening in honor of Alderman BRADY.

Adjourned to Thursday evening next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ANOTHER BILL TO BE EXAMINED INTO—THE BILL OF E. JONES TO BE RE-EXAMINED—PERSONS AND PAPERS TO BE SENT FOR.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, the presentment of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, respecting the accommodations provided for the Supreme and Superior Courts, was read and laid over.

The bill of J. A. H. Hasbrouck & Co., for printing and stationery furnished to the County, amounting to over $1,300, accompanied by legal documents which threaten a *mondamus*, was referred.

On motion of Mr. TWEED, the bill of E. Jones, which has been commented on in the *Times*, and which was rejected as being unwarranted and unjust, was taken up, and was, after a long and rather acrimonious debate—in which Messrs. POAOT, TWEED, BLUNT and WEISSMAN took the principal part—referred back to the Committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution offered by Mr. BLUNT, directing the Comptroller to draw upon Mr. PLATE for the amount of County funds now in his hands, and to transfer the same to Mr. DAVIES, the City Chamberlain, was referred.

Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution, directing the payment (in advance,) of County bonds amounting to $75,000, the money being now in the County Treasury, and the bonds falling due within the next three months, the object being to save the accruing interest, but the resolution was referred. A resolution to memorialize to Legislature to abolish the "Commissioners of Records" to be signed by all the members of the Board, was adopted unanimously, as was a resolution to send a copy of the report on the Harlem Bridge Case to each member of the Legislature.

The veto of the Mayor upon the resolution to pay the expense incurred in cleaning tenement houses, and which has been done by order of the Police Commissioners by virtue of the authority conferred on them by an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1860, was taken up and unanimously passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor.

Authority was given to the appropriate Committee to contract for copying, printing and binding the minutes of the Board previous to 1850, and the sum of $1,500 appropriated therefor.

The Comptroller's budget of county taxes for 1861 was reported upon, with some additions and emendations, the principal of which were an increase of salaries in the Comptroller's office, viz: to the Comptroller's Depnty and County Auditor, and which elicited considerable discussion, Mr. PURDY being the leader in the debate, and in favor of the increase, the main point at issue being the increase of the salary of the Comptroller, ($2,500,) the Deputy and the County Auditor, all on behalf of the County and by virtue of services rendered to the County.

Mr. TWEED opposed any increase of salaries of the heads of departments or bureau, unless the same favor was extended to the subordinates, who worked quite as many hours, and accomplished as much as any others. A long and apparently acrimonious debate ensued, Messrs. TWEED, BLOOT, PURDY, LITTLE and others took part, but the budget, as reported and amended, was laid over until to-day, at 12 o'clock M., when it comes up as the special order immediately after the reading of the minutes.

The Board then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID AND NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 346 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
ROGERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR SCREW STEAMERS from 300 to 900 tons.
THREE SIDE WHEEL STEAMBOATS.
THREE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL

IF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO ADvertised about four years ago for papers supposed to have been lost at the time of the death of ROBERT PRIDE of Pleasantville, at Stamford, Conn., on the 27th of November, 1846, will address a line to FREEMAN, White Plains, they may hear of them and something to their advantage.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
Will this day add to their
large stock of
FAMILY GOODS,
One thousand pieces of superior
SHEETING LINENS,
From 25 cents to 40 cents per yard.
Also,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c.
Also,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
At manufacturers' prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open on
MONDAY, JAN. 28,
A large stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
of recent importation, suitable
for the present and coming
seasons—all of which will
be disposed of at
reasonable prices.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

AN
IMMENSE DISCOUNT.

White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75 worth	$6 00
White China Dinner Plates, the dozen.	1 50 worth	2 25
White China Tea Plates, the dozen	90 worth	1 37
White China Covered Dishes, each	75 worth	1 25
White China Soup Tureens, each	2 00 worth	3 00
White China Dinner Sets	28 00 worth	39 00
Gold Band China Dinner Sets	46 75 worth	68 00
Gold Band China Tea Sets	5 80 worth	10 00
Colored and gold China Tea Sets	8 00 worth	15 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	4 00 worth	6 00
Silver-plated Tea-spoons, the dozen	2 00 worth	3 00
Ivory-handle Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50 worth	6 75
Ivory-handle Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00 worth	6 00

ALSO,
The largest assortment in the City of
FANCY DINNER SETS,
From $50 to $140 and all and each of them at
ABOUT HALF PRICE.
W. J. F. DANLEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.
Winding-up Sale of BALMORAL SKIRTS this season.
Will open THIS MORNING,
1,000 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1 50. usual price $2 50.
500 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1 75, usual price $2 75.
500 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 00, usual price $3 00.
500 full size BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 50, usual price $3 50.
150 Misses' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 3s.
150 Misses' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 6s.
150 Childs' BALMORAL SKIRTS, 4s.
A Job Lot—1,000 doz. Ladies' fine CAMBRIC LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12s. a doz.; cost $7 50 to import.
A Job Lot—500 doz. Large ALL LINEN TOWELS, $2 a doz., usual price $3.
Closing, a job lot, 500 doz. ladies' WHITE RIBBED LAMB'S WOOL HOSE, 2s. usual price 4s.
Will open new styles HEAD-DRESS and DRESS CAPS, BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL VEILS,
Full line Ladies' UNDER-CLOTHING and CORSETS.
New importation of
1,000 doz. Ladies' HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
adapted to the season.
New importation fine POINT COLLARS, new designs.
New importation GUIPURE COLLARS and VEILS.
Another invoice of
500 doz. Ladies' PARIS KID GLOVES.
All sizes, all colors, warranted BEST QUALITY IMPORTED 62 cents a pair.
Full assortment RIBBONS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, FRENCH FLOWERS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.

POPULAR TRADE.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
TO GIVE FULL EMPLOYMENT TO THEIR OPERATIVES,
Are willing to make up their stock to measure, at a very great reduction from their former prices, viz.:
Coats from $36, usual price $32.
Trowsers $6 and $10, usual price $12.
Waistcoats $6, usual price $8 and $10.
And other Styles still Lower in Proportion.
N. B.—Our Stock is large and new in style. We shall, as usual, pay first trade prices for the making, thereby insuring to the public the best quality of workmanship, style and material, *at the Lowest Prices, and on our usual Liberal Credit.*

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Having completed Stock taking, have now ready-made garments set apart from their Regular Stock, at the following prices:
Coats from $15.
Waistcoats $4.
Trowsers, $6.
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Are now offering Merino and Silk Under Garments, New Styles Scarfs, Ties, Umbrellas, Suspenders, at an immense reduction.
No. 57 Walker-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY
Are offering, EVERY MONDAY, Remnants of Cloths and Cassimeres, New Styles, at half the cost of Importation, suitable for Cap-makers and Shoe Dealers
No. 57 Walker-st.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.
ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY.
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Dépôt No. 99 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane st. (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 138 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A TWO OR THREE-story house, between 14th and 23d sts. and 3d and 7th avs.; must be in a good neighborhood, and have modern improvements. Possession desired from 1st to 20th of April. Address, stating rent and particulars, O. L. G., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY AN AMERICAN FAMily, a small house in Brooklyn, within 20 or 30 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or nearer. Rent not to exceed $250. Possession wished from the 1st of May. Address F. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. Will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 37 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites. A great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large, commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO NOTES OF J. Y. HALLOCK & CO.—First note, No. 827, dated Dec. 3, 1860, eight months, $446 84; second note, No. 828, dated Dec. 22, 1860, eight months, $446 80; payable to the order of C. F. Everson, at the Irving Bank. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the said notes. They were not indorsed.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—ON THE 12TH INST., LATHROP, LONGTON & CO.'S NOTE, dated Nov. 16, at eight months, for three hundred and thirty-eight 66-100 dollars; note was sent to Lewis & Co., of Philadelphia. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, 21ST inst., coming from No. 551 Broadway to Brooklyn, (by South Ferry,) a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, marked "M. E. S.-W.—A. W. L." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE DE LA LUISSE FRANcaise, desire le placer dans une famille comme femme de chambre, ou pour donner les premières instructions aux enfants. S'adresser pour deux jours au No. 63 West 20th-st., au coin de la 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable American girl, a situation as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or to assist with children; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would take a first-class laundress' place, or would do chamber work and sewing; the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to do the general housework of a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, or do sewing. Call at No. 42 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable young women: one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Call at No. 29 McDougal-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 191 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family, by a respectable woman, who understands all kinds of family cooking; is a good bread, pastry and cake baker; also, understands all kinds of dessert, soups, meats, poultry and game; is willing to assist at washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 165 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; understands baking bread and biscuits; is a good game and pastry cook; understands soups of all kinds; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking—soups, game, jellies and desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., corner of Cherles, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of dessert, soups, &c.; has City reference. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking perfectly, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced woman, who understands all kinds of meats and jellies. Can be seen at her last employers till suited, No. 52 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., first floor, front room, over the store.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN AND FRENCH COOK of the first class, understanding her business to all its branches, with good reference, wants a situation. Address A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman as cook, who understands her business; would assist in washing if required; can show good City reference. Call at No. 135 Crosby-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, AS SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as first-class cook. City reference. Call for two days at No. 53 West 21st-st., next door to Church, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotch woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and good laundress; willing and obliging; can give most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 375 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as first-class cook; fully understands her business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small private family; can do chamberwork or waiting; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 3 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Union Hotel.

AS COOK, &c—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat, intelligent young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for 2 days, at No. 116 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understand her business, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; will assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and waitress, laundress, or to do general housework, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family as a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook or housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and neat and tidy in her kitchen. Call at No. 87 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call at No 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 101 West 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as cook, or to do general housework, or go as laundress; can be seen at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a good German girl, in a plain, private family, as cook, washer and ironer, City reference. Call at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A woman, with two years' reference, wishes the above situation, in City or country; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, washing and ironing; wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman. Apply at No. 383 East 10th st.

AS COOKS, CHILDREN'S NURSES, WAITER-GIRLS, AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations are wanted for several excellent Protestant and other servants, in the above capacities, who are very highly recommended by Brooklyn ladies where they have served, and in consequence of the dull times, are willing to hire at very moderate wages. Apply at MANNING & CO'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—Orders from the country meet with prompt attention.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY an respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork; or would take the place of housekeeper; is willing and obliging to her employers. Call at No. 129 West 20th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to do general housework; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen, for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by an industrious Protestant German girl to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; makes good bread, and can do family cooking. Call at No. 37 Allen-st., candy-store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Scotch woman, to do general housework in a private family; three years' reference. Apply at No. 142 Elm-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady person as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the full charge of a baby from its birth; has an excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen at her former employer's, at No. 233 West 30th-st., near the 9th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young, genteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and to take charge of a baby from its birth; does plain sewing; understands the care and attention of children; no objection to a lady who boards; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by an experienced German nurse, to take charge of children, &c.; would be willing to teach them the German language and do plain sewing; can wash and dress ladies' hair. good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; is also a good plain seamstress; has recently arrived from Canada; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has been for years in charge of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS TRAVELING MAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an experienced person to go to Europe or California with a lady or family; highest references. Address, for one week, Mrs. BEYMER, No. 135 Reade-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands how to work on the sewing-machine; can give good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young women, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would have no objection to wait on a lady. Call at No. 389 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; can take charge of a lady's wardrobe, make ladies' morning dresses and shirts in style quick at the needle; all styles of family sewing and children's clothes; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., for three days.

THE ADVERTISER, A TALENTED YOUNG Southern lady of respectability and refinement, desires to obtain a situation as competent housekeeper, family dressmaker, nursery governess, or as a saleswoman in a bakery; is fully competent for either situation; a desirable home more of an object than salary; would leave the City. Address for one week, Miss BOKOU, 35 Willow-st., corner of Cranberry, Brooklyn.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE AND variety. Inclnd g French and German, may be found at the Employment Society's office. No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place a few doors east of Broadway. (formerly Bible House.) French and German languages spoken.

COLORED HELP.—COLORED HELP CAN BE procured at Titus' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st., few doors from corner of Bleecker, one block from Broadway. T. S. W. TITUS, Proprietor.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 62 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, understands the management of horses and is a careful driver; would go a short distance in the country if required; would do waiting if necessary; will make himself generally useful; very best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; the reason for being out of work, his late employer sent his house to the country; can give good references. Address M M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES a situation as coachman; has got first-class City reference; perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., care P. Traiser, saddlery establishment, No. 564 Broadway, near Bond-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Cembell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant—one who is competent in every respect, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employer in this City, with whom he has lived for the last two years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED As a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; he understands his business in all its branches; no objection to do garden work if required. Address B. H. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver is agreeable, and willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a sober steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and a very careful driver; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable and flower garden; can furnish the best of recommendations. Address J. H., Box 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANted, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man who understands his business in all respects; can give the best City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man with good knowledge and practice of grape growing, green and hot-house plants, fruit trees and all kinds of vegetables, and is well versed in artificial manure and the various ills subjected to their health and fruitfulness. Roads, walks, pleasure-grounds and ornamental planting promptly done with neatness; the best of reference. Address B. K., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A PERMANENT SITUATION wanted, by a man with a small family; the advertiser is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat; thoroughly acquainted with his business; no objection to superintend a farm with the garden department; has 13 years of the best reference to certify. A note addressed to D. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as plain gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; best of reference given. Address T. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a young German, single; is willing to take care of horses, and make himself generally useful. Address JOHN LONG, No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUAtion wanted by a man that understands the care of green-house and grapery; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; will give the best of City references. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman, or groom, by a young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business, and not afraid of hard work. Address B. O., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF A RESPECtable family, having received a good education, and speaking well three languages, desires to accept the position of waiter in a family. He has served six years in his last place, and possesses the best references. He has no objection to travel, or to go in the country. Address by letter E. M., No. 92 White-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active, competent and trustworthy man, who perfectly understands his business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., in the harness and trunk store, or address E. C. S., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter; he perfectly understands his business, having lived as butler for many years in both England and Ireland; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. F., for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, as waiter in a private family or boarding-house, with satisfactory City reference. Call at or address No. 230 6th av., corner 15th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

HELP WANTED.

COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron for a small family living in the country, a short distance from the City; a City reference required. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st., at 12 o'clock, M.

WRITER.—WANTED IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, near the City, a lady or gentleman to write in a private office; one accustomed to writing in the office of an editor or author, and possessing a talent for po-try preferred. A pleasant home and quite moderate compensation given. Address, with reference, stating qualifications terms, &c., AUTHOR, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, two conductors, one baggageman, one bookkeeper, two entry clerks, three porters, two men to drive horse and carts, one express driver, one barkeeper, four girls to travel to Europe and California; charges moderate. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. N. B.—Six men for steamers.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 92 Hampden-st., (Irving-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, Brooklyn. Boarding and Day School. The third quarter commences on MONDAY, Feb 4. For circulars, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN,
T. P. CORBALLY, } Principals.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 596 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, and teachers with positions. Native teachers of French and music wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over, but age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st, Brooklyn, and No 307 Spring st., New-York.

AS ELOCUTIONIST—A YOUNG LADY, ENtirely competent to teach elocution, will take a few pupils at her residence. She would likewise read daily to an invalid. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 2,591 Post-office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher in a first-class Boys' Boarding School; must be unmarried. Address, stating qualifications, age, &c., A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN TEACHing in New-York, desires to give private tuition in the Classics or Mathematics. Address A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICES, ACCORDING TO the usages of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) will be held (D. V.) in the large hall of the Bleecker Building, (in and after the THIRD SABBATH in February, (17th,) under the ministry of Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, of the Presbytery of New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

BY DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock,
At their Salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post Office,
A general assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor furniture; oak and walnut dining-room furniture; rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, enameled suites. China and glass, pier mirrors, chandeliers, curtains &c. Catalogues now ready.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 1855, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wis consin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five Dollars and forty cents ($238,095 44), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the city of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, tenements, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating there to, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad thereon owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DESMARES 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

ABRAM H. MCLEAN, Auctioneer.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS STORES AND Lots on 3d and 6th ave., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—The first-class 4-story brown-stone front store and lots southwest corner 6th-av and 44th-st., 20 8x76 feet—store covers entire lot.

Also six first-class 4-story brown-stone front stores and lots, fronting on 6th-av. and adjoining the above—buildings, each 25x68 feet; lots each 25x75 feet. The above are just finishing in the best manner by day's work and have all the modern improvements.

THIRD-AVENUE.—First-class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner of 3d-av. and 46th-st., lot, 25 5x75, building 25 5x60.

Also, first class four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot on east side of 3d-av., 25 feet 5 inches south of 47th st.; lot, 25x95; building, 25x60.

Also, first-class 5-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot, northeast corner 3d av. and 39th-st.; lot, 24.8½x 100; building, 24 8x50.

Also, the two-story building and lot, east side 3d-av 225 feet south of 39th-st.; lot, 40x75 feet; building, 40x55 feet.

The above are built in the best manner by day's work, with all the modern improvements.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

The premises can be viewed at any time.

Maps, terms, &c., at the Auctioneer's office.

HENRY H. LEARS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. STERGAKOS WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30 at 11 o'clock at the salesroom No 23 Vesey-st., a superb assortment of first-class manufactured furs, every article made expressly for City trade, warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay sable cascades and cuffs and muffs to match; sable martin do; real fitch do; Siberian squirrel do do; siberian squirrel belly do., im. fitch do; chinchilla do; large and small size rock martin do. misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c.; sleigh robes in great variety, wolf, bear fancy do., &c.; also, gents' caps collars and gloves of various kinds, forming as a whole a fine and beautiful assortment.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME BOUDOIR FURNITURE and PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THIS DAY, Jan 30, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at No. 44 (as 14th-st. between 5th-av. and Union square, a Household furniture—the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of oak extension dining table, oak chairs in leather, carved oak buffet, carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête, arm-chairs, &c., in brocatel, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood bedsteads, wardrobe, dressing and toilet tables and washstands, carpets, oil cloths, &c AL90, several good paintings. Particulars in future advertisements. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office No. 3 Pine-st.

F. CELTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ENTIRE FURNITURE of the late Mrs. THOMAS, deceased, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Jan. 30), at 10½ o'clock, at No. 320 4th-st.; corner Broadway. The entire furniture of the house, embracing every kind of good parlor, dining room, bedroom and basement; all kinds of carpets and oil cloths, bedding and mattresses, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be positive, rain or shine.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

375 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUB-BERS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Courtland-st., including men's, boys' and youths' calf and grain double sole water-proof boots.

A. S. REGISTER, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction, at store No. 47 Cortlandt-st., 250 cases boots, shoes, brogans and rubbers, comprising a desirable assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, adapted to the City and country trade.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON MONDAY, 4TH OF February next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Public Pound, 55th-st., 4th and 5th avs., to pay charges, one gray horse. W. WALTERMIRE, P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well-built, brown-stone front house, south side 15th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. It has all the conveniences requisite in a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 226 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASE-ment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in Lee Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BAUCKWOOD & LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington st. New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses, high stoops, parlors with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 104 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SARGAIN—THOSE two lots in Brooklyn, (with cottage) bounded by Hamilton-av., Clinton-st. and Huntington-st.—a good location for almost any kind of business. Price $1,100. Terms easy. Apply at No. 69 Liberty-st., New York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. —Green stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 36th-st., near 4th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to rent the times. Apply to MATTHEW BIRNEY, No. 83 East 33d-st.

TO EXCHANGE.—A GOOD TWO-STORY high basement frame house, in Brooklyn, 12 minutes' ride from the ferry, will be exchanged in part for small plot lots on Bergen Hill, or in a good location in Brooklyn; balance to remain. Address A. B. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A WELL SECURED first or second mortgage for about $2,700, a neat two-story, corner brick house, well rented, in Brooklyn. About $1,000 cash will be paid in the exchange, if necessary. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN HOUSE—WESTERN LAND—A gentleman removed West would sell his house on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, for part Western land. Call on J. RICHARDSON, Real Estate office, No. 328 Atlantic-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Searsdale, on the Harlem Road, 28 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built first-class City house, desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The Farm of Jane Mandeville, deceased, containing sixty acres, in a high state of cultivation, lying in New Jersey, about 25 miles from this City. For full particulars inquire of JNO. S. BERRY, No. 301, West 24th-st.

FARM.—WANTED TO RENT, BY AN EXPERIenced English farmer, a small farm in a good state of cultivation; would have no objection to work a farm on shares. Address, stating location, A. C., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 128 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Knobs for Cards, at AVERDELL'S, 308 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CLEVELAND AND MALIONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28, 1861.

Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed) CHAS. L. RHODES, V. President.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE. FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

By TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1861.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$1 692,725 77
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1860	1,412,700 11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,015,425 88

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4 541,135 59
Losses paid during the same period	$2,419,443 72
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	609,212 55

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,666,378 42
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,190,152 06
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, est mated at	105,190 12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,378,416 84
Cash in Bank	106 154 67
Total amount of Assets	$6,646,292 10

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $18,273,589
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 | 1,571,000
To all profits for 18½ years | $11,851,560
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash | 7 855,310
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1861 | $1,197,250

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Royal Phelps,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	Caleb Barstow,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,	A. P. Pillot,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Leroy W. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Colt,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cortlius Grinnell,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Sam'l Nicoll,	A. A. Low,
Lewis Curtis,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Charles H. Russell,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	E. E. Morgan,
Robert C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
J. A. Stevens,	Wm. Sturgis Jr.,	Benj Babcock,
Myer Gans,	Henry K. Sogert,	Fletcher Westray,
Edw. H. Gillilar,	A. A. Low,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.
	William E. Dodge,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
WM H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-RECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,	C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAMES HOY,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL,	W. E. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 28, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COM-PANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. on the same is this day called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 15th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 10 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
New-York Jan. 23, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., New York, Jan 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPA-ny for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
New-York, January, 1861.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB 1, 1861, FROM the Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this City.

JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, who are in arrears, are hereby notified and required to pay all such arrearages, at the office of said Association, No. 442 Eighth-avenue, before the expiration of sixty days, from the date hereof, or their shares will be declared forfeited, in accordance with Act 4 of an act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations."—New-York, Jan. 2, 1861. Jan-6w W*

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st. GEORGE A. JONES.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 5% per cent.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-TORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 180 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. S. OARMAN, Cashier.

$50,000—NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER Cent Stock of 1873, interest payable quarterly, in sums to suit purchasers for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

WANTED—$10,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property of double that value, in Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey. A liberal commission will be allowed. Address, with name and address, Box No. 420 Post-office.

KEOKUK, FORT DES MOINES AND MIN-NESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—The interest on these Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861, will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

REMOVAL.—THE HANOVER BANK IS REmoved from No. 37 to the new building No. 33 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BUSINESS MAN of much experience, who is familiar with the Banking and Stock Commission business. Having served some years in both branches, his experience and knowledge would fully qualify him to assume the duties of any responsible and respectable situation. Undoubted references given. Address HENRY, Box 146 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.

JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
O16-1aw6m W* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 55 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN N. CHESTER,
W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-1aw6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTERUF, No. 21 Beaver-st. in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next. Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861. WM KUTERUF,
CHARLES WILHELMS. } Executors.
ja16-1aw6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 30 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.
au16-1aw6m W*

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES.

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Dr F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa, and debility, the result of early abuse, its cases and other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFAL-LIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and complete cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 48 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURIDEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions and female irregularities. Price $1. Office No. 48 Broadway, where Dr. WARD is consulted in confidence day and evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Here disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint in the blood sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indiscretion; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local and hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 54 Wall-st., and others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK COPPER TYPE COMPANY.
New-York, Jan 29, 1861.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DE-clared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., from the profits of the business payable at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., in this City, on or after the 5th day of February next, until which date the transfer books have been closed.

SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
New-York, Jan. 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

COAL EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, Jan 18, 1861.

1ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIREC-tors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board,

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BOWERY BANK DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a second dividend, amounting to twelve (12) per cent. will be paid by the undersigned, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, at his office, No. 150 Canal-st., to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, upon presentation of their certificates.

JOHN A STEWART, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Sack of New York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.

New York, Jan. 2, 1861.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Jan 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. Out of the earnings of the last six months in this day declared, payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held at No. 618 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, to complete the permanent organization. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman.

MARLON S. DUNHAM,
ROBERT EDWARDS, Jr., } Secretaries.

DENTISTRY.

L. BUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 60 West 16th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 116 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 2 noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

to kill time when off duty. I was quite impressed with the general dignity of their debates, and a certain simple courtesy of manner, which contrasted strangely with the general acrimony of other legislative bodies that I have been present at. The Senate are generally men of very mature years, but have a singular habit of wearing their hats, unless speaking. The new State flag was displayed for the first time the evening I was present. It consists of a white Palmetto and a white star on a blue ground. This will be the only orthodox one hereafter.

The Committee on the Military have introduced a bill "to create a military establishment for the State;" in other words, they are about organizing a standing army, although with a graceful politeness they avoid the use of an expression which might savor of something despotic. They propose to have a force of regulars of about 1,000 men, officered by an hundred, who are to act as a sort of school to the raw material of volunteers which promises to be very large.

In view of the recent stringent act at Pensacola, the House of Representatives have under consideration a postal arrangement. The Charlestonians are becoming apprehensive that their *now anomalous* postal facilities may be interrupted at any moment so they wish to meet that difficulty. $50,000, it is thought will cover the necessary outlay, and was so appropriated. If Uncle Sam has to pay over $140,000 for the conveyance of the mails in this State, and the natives can do it for one-third that amount, they will show an economy of outlay which does not belong to the Southern character.

A somewhat stormy debate arose while I was present on the subject of appropriating a large sum of money to dredge the channel which runs close to the guns of Moultrie. One member thought we wanted no easy ways of access to the city at present, while another plainly showed that the ruin of the main entrance by sunken schooners was driving all commerce away. He had a strong point in his argument, from the fact that a ship owned here, the *Emily St. Pierre*, has been obliged to go to Savannah, her own harbor being closed against her. A million of dollars will hardly remove these artificial barriers at the "Bar." What a nice little pipe this will be for the powers at Washington to smoke, if they should deem it expedient to carry out the power delegated to them by the Constitution.

Southern privateers, and the seizure of the arms aboard the *Monticello* in New-York, have been the principal staples of conversation to-day. One of the leading men here told me this morning that he did not see how we could object to privateers. "Have not," said he, "your leading men, like Gen. Cass and Mr. Marcy, established the right most clearly in their celebrated correspondence with the British Government? You may call it piracy; so did our common foe in 1812. But we will do it; and as your commerce whitens every sea, and we have comparatively nothing, you will have a nice account to settle. Coerce us, and we will return the compliment with compound interest!"

The vote on the Personal Liberty bill in the Rhode Island Senate, and the action of the Mayor of Boston in the Wendell Phillips affair, are really looked upon now as only interested backings down. Not a particle of credit is given for any patriotic motives. Thurlow Weed's throwing overboard of the Helper *Compendium* is compared to a man's erecting a mansion anew after he has deliberately blown it up with powder.

The *Mercury* thinks that civil war is greatly exaggerated, and believes there is far greater danger in compromise. Having been an ardent partisan for over twenty years, he of course can see no beauty in the divine principle of "If you yield, I will."

There is a curious story circulating among the soldiery concerning an individual who has been writing letters to the *Tribune* from Fort Moultrie. My informant says that a man from Hartford, Conn., came here some fifteen months ago, and opened a machine agency in King-street, the Broadway of Charleston. He soon distinguished himself by his intense love for the South, and when Lincoln's election was foreshadowed, he became a "minute man." He enjoyed the confidence of his fiery brothers and out-ranted the best of them. On the disbanding of the "At any moment ready boys," he became a soldier, and went down to *Moultrie*, where he played the Arnold and wrote a perfect tissue of falsehoods to the journal I have mentioned. Our Mr. Sleek-and-Sly was quite an orator, and one day while addressing his brothers-in-arms from the top of an empty pork-barrel, the top fell in, and Mr. —— broke his *right* arm. Those who had suspected him, now watched Gazlay's paper, which is looked upon in Charleston as a fearful tissue of lies. They found there was an ominous silence about this city after the arm was fractured. Somehow the man got wind of their intentions and fled a little faster than he ever did before. They would certainly have shot him without a moment's hesitation, if he had not "vamosed."

Rumor has it that there is another large steamer off the coast, and that Maj. Anderson reconnoitres Morris Island every night, with a boat, with muffled oars. The boys think he may try it once too often. It seems that the *entente cordial* which at present exists between the city and Sumter, does not cover Morris Island.

I saw a boy of seventeen to-day who walked all the way from Fredericksburgh, Virginia, to Charleston, to offer "his life, his fortune and his sacred honor" to the Palmetto.

The suspension of the Charleston Savings Institution is eliciting a great deal of harsh feeling. A number of Northerners, of limited means, naturally feeling alarmed at the red hue of affairs, and wishing to go North, have applied in vain for their own funds. The Bank has, at least, $100 000 over and above all liabilities, but thinks it expedient to shut down just at the present. Such institutions never should suspend, and the action of the managers is certainly unfortunate, if not very ill timed.

JASPER.

A WAR STEAMER SEEN OFF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The *Courier* and the *Mercury*, of this morning, say that a large war steamer was seen off the harbor at dusk on Saturday, and that she showed signals and stood to the southward. It is surmised that she is still hovering over the neighboring coast.

Last night a negro came to the city and informed his master that a suspicious craft was seen yesterday, near Church'e Flatstone, with twenty men on board. The men wore no uniforms, and appeared to be without arms. It is thought from this, that an attempt is about to be made to pounce down upon the plantations.

The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night.

THE STEAMER COLUMBIA GOT OFF.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The steamer *Columbia* got off the bar and came up to the city this morning. Her cargo will be taken out, and she will reload again at the wharf. The vessel is strained somewhat, but the damage is slight.

UNION AND COMPROMISE MEETING AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

A large meeting of citizens, favorable to the plan of the Border State Committee, assembled in the City Hall last evening, pursuant to a call of the Mayor. The Hall was densely packed and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance.

The meeting was addressed by prominent Democrats and Republicans.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of the territory south of 36° 30' as a State with or without Slavery, and all north of that line as Free; the amendment of the Fugitive Slave law, to prevent kidnapping; the repeal of the Personal Liberty laws; the prevention of interference by Congress with Slavery in the Slave States, in the Southern dockyards, &c., and with the internal slave-trade; proclaiming non-interference with Slavery in the District of Columbia, except with the consent of the people of Virginia, Maryland and the District, and in favor of the perpetual prohibition of the African slave-trade.

Three Delegates were appointed to proceed to Lansing, to urge the Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty law.

THE PALMETTO FLAG WAVING OVER FORT DEFIANCE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The citizens of Gloucester were astonished this morning at seeing a large Palmetto flag waving over Old Fort Defiance. The revenue-cutter in the harbor sent a boat's crew ashore, who cut it down.

There is said to be over thirty thousand barrels of mackerel stored in Gloucester, waiting sale, the Southern market for fish being about closed.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

SCENES OF CONFUSION AND CLOSING OF THE HALL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Convention Hall was taken possession of this afternoon by a large body of men belonging to this city, who had preconcerted their arrangements to prevent the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention. They elected D. A. Ogburn Chairman, who, with other men, occupied the hall the entire afternoon. There was such a scene of [illegible] that the Anti-Slavery men could [illegible]

In the evening the hall was closed, but a noisy and riotous crowd gathered around the building for a couple of hours afterwards. The Anti-Slavery men say they intend to hold their Convention to-morrow, but there exists an evident determination to break it up if they should attempt to do so.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The second hearing before the Committee on the Personal Liberty bill took place to-day in the Hall of the Representatives. The floor and galleries were crowded, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. F. L. Byrd, W. L. Burt, S. E. Sewell and Wendell Phillips made speeches against the repeal of the law.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that Governors and Ex-Governors of States be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) presented a petition of the people of Western Utah for increased mail facilities. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented four petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, believing it unconstitutional.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents was received and ordered to be printed.

Private bills were considered till 1 o'clock, when the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to give six sections of land per mile, instead of one. Adopted.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend, that the grant of lands and bonds is to be made on the express condition that Congress shall hereafter have power to amend the provisions of the act, but not to diminish the specified amount of contribution. Adopted.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) moved to amend by making the amount paid to the Central route fifty millions instead of sixty millions, and that to the Southern route twenty-five millions instead of thirty five millions.—the design being to provide for the Northern route by another amendment.

The amendment was discussed at some length, and disagreed to—Yeas 19, Nays 24.

Mr. Wilkinson moved another amendment, the effect of which is to provide for the Northern route. He said he did not see the propriety of voting thirty-six millions to a State just in the act of secession, and not giving a road to States true and loyal to the Constitution. He characterized the bill from the House as a bill of abominations.

After discussion, the amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 22; Nays, 19.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend so as to give sixty millions to the central route, twenty-five millions to the Northern route, and that the Southern route, instead of going to San Francisco, go by the nearest route to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) asked the Senator to withdraw for the purpose of moving to strike out all except the Central route.

Mr. Wilson withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Gwin moved to amend the bill so as only to provide for the Central route. Disagreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Gwin, Harlan, King, Morrill, Pork, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Doolittle, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Seward, Thompson, Wigfall, Wilkinson—25.

Mr. Wilson renewed his amendment, and it was disagreed to.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the part making any appropriation of money to these roads. He said he did so as a matter of protest of the State of Virginia against this new debt. The time might come when the States would be called on to assume a portion of the debt, and he wanted a protest entered so that Virginia shall never be called on to pay this debt.

The amendment was rejected.

No further amendments being offered, the bill was reported to the Senate.

A discussion ensued on agreeing to certain amendments, and on motion of Mr. Fessenden the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Speaker laid before the House the agricultural portion of the Report of the Commissioner on Patents. The subject of printing extra copies was referred.

Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented the resolutions passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey, expressive of firm attachment to the Union, and the duty of every good citizen to sustain it, and favoring the Crittenden proposition and the calling of a Convention of the States. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Post Route bill.

Before final action was taken, the morning hour expired.

The special order was resumed, being the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) regretted that he was compelled to believe with Mr. Pryor, that no compromise can now be made. When six States are in open and declared rebellion, having seized the public forts and arsenals, and robbed the people of millions of public property; when he saw our harbors blockaded and armies in array against the flag of our country, which has been insulted, he had no hope that concession, humiliation, or compromise can have any good effect whatever. What confirmed him in his belief, if confirmation was necessary, was to see by the papers this morning, that the Kingdom of South Carolina has peremptorily refused to appoint Commissioners, for the reason that they have no desire or intention to promote the objects declared in the Virginia resolutions, viz: To procure guarantees by amendments to the Constitution. As South Carolina is the head and front of the secession movement, this was the end of negotiation and compromise, particularly as it was followed closely by the belligereal speech of Mr. Pryor, yesterday. He (Stevens) saw every Southern Democrat, and he was sorry to say that every slaveholder here voted against the consideration of the bill to admit Kansas into the Union. The Southern States will not be turned from their deliberate purpose by soft words or lamentations. He argued that there were but two ways of breaking up the Union, one by amendment to the Constitution, the other by revolution, which nothing could justify but the most intolerable oppression, which nowhere exists. He proceeded to speak of Southern cruelties towards Northern men, who are tarred, feathered and hung by scores. At the late election in Virginia, a man who voted for Lincoln was taken by the chivalry, his face blackened, and exiled from home. It was not safe for Northern men to go into the Southern States.

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) inquired on what Mr. Stevens predicated this remark.

Mr. Stevens—A few hangings and tarrings and featherings.

Mr. Rust—I never witnessed any such acts.

Mr. Stevens—In Maryland, in Middletown Valley, there was a meeting of citizens, who gave warning to twelve men, who voted for Mr. Lincoln, to quit. They retained one, however, to see whether they should hang him.

Mr. Kunkel, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said to his knowledge no such thing had happened there. He represented that district.

Mr. Stevens—I saw it in the newspapers.

Mr. Winston, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—Newspapers don't lie, you know.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, (Dem.)—As to the remark of the people of the South hanging Northerners by scores, we never hang them by scores, but by law, as we did John Brown and his accomplices.

Mr. Stevens—You hung them exactly right. [Laughter.] You hung them after the forms by a jury, for crimes for which they deserved death. The South is a heathen despotism, so far as Northerners are concerned, and the Slave-trade is openly justified together with other crimes.

Mr. Wasstaa, of Maryland, (Dem.,) wished to tell Mr. Stevens what he had seen when he was a student at Carlisle College. He saw a white man who went after his negroes murdered in the street. His agent, Mr. Leman, went from Baltimore County for his slaves, and was killed in Pennsylvania, and yet no one was brought to punishment.

Mr. Stevens replied that the man last alluded to was murdered by his own slaves, who escaped to Canada.

Mr. Webster—There was a crowd of white men there.

Mr. Stevens—No, only a few whites.

Mr. Webster—A horn was blown, and a large crowd gathered.

Mr. Stevens resumed, arguing that the cause of the Southern rebellion was the North, in the election of Mr. Lincoln, taking from the South the political power they have held so long. Rather than give concession to rebels, he would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms. In conclusion, he said the South want a stronger Government—a despotism. He advocated the use of the Federal arm and all its Constitutional powers to enforce obedience to the laws. As for Major Anderson, he had no doubt he will successfully defend the Stars and Stripes, or, like a gallant soldier, will, in doing so, sink to his glorious bed.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, (Am.,) said that the future historian would be amazed, in looking back at the magnificence the Republic had attained up to this time, and reflecting upon the meanness and insignificance of the causes which led to its disruption. Great would be his amazement when he found that at the moment when the nation had reached so eminent a period in its career, that when in the full maturity of its power and the enjoyment of [illegible] wonderful resources, when the ships of her adventurous commerce were sweeping over every ocean, and her sciences and civilization had placed her in the vanguard of the nations, and when an endless world was beginning to give an illustration of the capacity of men to enjoy perfect freedom, that at such a time the whole Government should become suddenly disintegrated, and dissolve into pieces, like a house of cards built up by the hands of a child; and when, with an earnest solicitude and grave curiosity, the historian comes to investigate the causes which led to such disastrous results, and finds that they all sprung from the empty rivalries of political parties, and the inability of our boasted statesmen to solve the problem of the *status* of the Territories as to Slavery or Freedom—when none but these causes can be discovered, the impartial historian will declare that there was no reason for the secession of a single State, and none whatever for the disruption of the American Union. [Applause.] And great will be his amazement at the fact that, amid the portentous wreck of the earthquake which was shaking the pillars of the Republic, the Representatives of the people sat looking on in all the quietude of an insane indifference, while thirty millions of American freemen failed to vindicated themselves by giving a practical assertion to the maxim, that "The voice of the people is the voice of God." They were living in the midst of these great enactments. They were the representatives of the people, the very body of men upon whom had devolved the great responsibility of either settling the differences which distracted the country, or of giving an additional impulse to that passive dissent which was rushing them to ruin. He had listened with no approbation, but with some little surprise, to the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Etheridge,) who said that this Congress was not responsible in this great crisis, because of their inability to do anything to heal the troubles of the times. He differed with the gentleman *toto celo*, and declared that the verdict of impartial history would be—and, nearer end quicker then that, the verdict of the American people, when once they are fully aroused to the exigency of the danger will be—that so great a responsibility of national salvation or national peddition rested upon them, the representatives of the people to Congress assembled. He addressed them individually and collectively, as men who held in their hands, to a great extent, if not entirely, the safety or the ruin of the country. He would not discuss past events in their political history, as between this party and that, or who first began the agitation of the great question which had brought the country to this great peril. He deemed it worse than idle for representatives at this time to be talking here, in the halls of the people, by whom and upon whom the responsibilities were brought about, and upon whom they rest. What mattered it to day whether the lust of power, and the unscrupulous ambition of the old Democratic Party, who were indnced to stir up the agitation of the Slavery question that they might catch the popular ear, and win the popular vote, and to gain the political power of the country—what mattered it whether the Republican Party, placing itself upon this issue before it, and availing itself of the various existing questions which arose successively and upon which it had swollen to the grandeur of its present numerical strength and power in the country—what mattered it whether the sin rested upon the Democratic or Republican Party? The great question was, not upon whom the responsibility originally rested, but the question with the country was upon whom the more terrible responsibility of the future shall rest. And that responsibility will fall surely and with crushing weight upon that party or set of men who would not rise above the miserable degradation of mere party passions and prejudices, and come to the considerations of how the nation may be saved. [Applause.] What amazed him was, that while all these evils threatened the country, gentlemen on the floor entered day after day into a discussion, connected with a nicety of speculation and a philosophical inquiry which would do them credit on another subject, how much of the responsibility rested on the shoulders of their party, and how much must be visited on the shoulders of the opposite party. As well might it be supposed that a traveler in some Alpine pass would, at the moment he heard the premonitory crash of the coming avalanche, pause upon some narrow ledge, from which he might be momentarily hurled into the yawning abyss below, to speculate philosophically on the causes in nature which first started the ponderous mass of ice and snow from its resting place for ages, as to think that the American people will stop now to consider the causes which threaten them with ruin. He represented a people who were near to the scene of immediate danger, to afford time to deal with those niceties. He, for one, declared that the responsibility of this whole grave matter rested upon Congress in the first degree, and with appropriate weight, that responsibility rested, irrespective of party, on the Southern portion of the Confederacy; and it behooved them, when they applied to Northern men to do what was just under the circumstances, to do what was right on their own part themselves. He had no desire to lift the blame from the shoulders of men of his section of the country, who had done infinite mischief to the stability of American institutions. He would not, therefore, lift from their shoulders the load of responsibility which properly rested upon them. As a Southern man, he would frankly admit, in the face of the country, that far too much of the mischief which had come upon the country had sprung from an over-ardent desire of some politicians in the South to create a new political sphere, in which they hoped to rise to a greater eminence than they could hope to aspire to under the present system. He admitted that too much of the mischief now haunting the country sprung from the unholy passions and ambition of the Southern people, and he feared that much of the aggravation which had roused the spirit of resistance in the North, had fed ag with fuel the flame, and which had awakened the fire of sectional prejudices and opposition, had been ministered to by his own fellow-citizens of the South. But while he made that admission, he would appeal to the frankness of Northern gentlemen, and challenge them to deny that far too much provocation had been given by the constituents they represent, and their own conduct as representatives upon that floor. That far too much provocation had been given to that spirit in the South, which always stood ready to seize with avidity the slightest offering to the passions they desired to create. Thus the country would hold both sections responsible for the evils which now threatened the country, and, therefore, he considered this crimination and recrimination was neither necessary or desirable under the circumstances. He had heard Northern gentlemen say, and he saw the same published in the Northern papers, that it was against the honor and dignity of the North to yield anything to the demand of the South, because the demand was made in tones of menace. Both sections must be held responsible for these troubles. The secession of six Southern States met with none of his sympathy, nor that of the people of Maryland.

Mr. Hughes, of Maryland, (Dem.,) denied that Mr. Harris spoke for that part of Maryland which he represented.

Mr. Harris resumed; According to his best judgment, there was not more than a corporal's guard, in Maryland, in favor of secession. [Applause in the galleries.] He denied that secession was not a constitutional right. He alluded to secession first spreading in the Border Slave States, and appealed to his friends from the North to do something at once for pacification. Under Maryland there was a smouldering fire which might break out and hurry her, also, from her moorings, and sweep her into the current and drift of disunion. If they propose to do anything, let it be of the most conciliatory character; let them rise above the prejudices and dictates of party, in order to have an effective settlement of the difficulties, and cement more firmly than ever the ourls composing the American Union. Let us have immediate action—less eloquence in speeches, and more pertinent eloquence of votes. Give us the Crittenden, or any similar proposition. The people are arousing to a sense of danger, to the evidences of which Mr. Harris gratefully pointed. He said let me not, instead of our national music, hear the Marseillaise, which was not music to my ears. Flaunt not before my eyes the flag of a divided nationality, that excites no devotion in my American heart; but let me and my people go to our graves with the consecrated melodies ringing in our ears, and over us the dome of the Union, with all its constellated stars. [Applause.]

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) spoke of Northern aggressions. High sounding words, he said, will not save the Union, nor could the piece of bunting with the Stars and Stripes upon it. He reviewed the proceedings of the Committee of Thirty-three, showing that a great deal of time was spent in debate, when it was obvious the mind of no man was to be changed in any important respect. He remarked that it was gratifying to Southern men to find, with a single exception, they were all agreed on the proposition presented by the gentleman from Arkansas, (Mr. Rust,) and were particularly pleased to find that simultaneously the same proposition substantially was presented in the Senate by the venerable Senator from Kentucky. These propositions presented protection to Southern institutions, and with nothing less than what they contained could the South be satisfied. But the Northern members refused this reasonable measure of peace. In further discussion of the subject he said, that the North propose finally to abolish Slavery, under certain constructions of constitutional law with which the South do not agree. It could not be that the South would remain in the Union without further safeguards. He was against coercion. By coercion the Union could not be held together. It could only be done by mutual justice and affection.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, (Rep.,) said: This day is the anniversary of one of the most exciting scenes witnessed in the American Congress. On the 28th day of January, 1842, John Quincy Adams introduced the petition of forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Mass., praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. Then the whole North and South were opposed to dissolution. Then the strong agitation was deeper and more intense. Still the madness of Abolitionists did not force the South into treason against God and man. Did you then propose a great National Committee to bargain a truce with traitors by a betrayal of principle? Why did you then deny the power in Congress or the States to dissolve this Union? Since 1842 you have gained in territory, numbers and power. Why, then, do we find political incendiaries, who would trample on the flag and burn the temple of freedom? Mr. Van Wyck gave a history of the debate, which followed the introduction of the petition, quoting from many Southern men—Messrs. Hopkins, Wise and Gilmer, of Virginia; Mr. Mcalwethea, of South Carolina; Messrs. Campbell, Rhett and others, of South Caroline; Messrs. Marshall and Underwood, of Kentucky—all denying the power of Congress or the States to effect a dissolution, and claiming that a dissolution of the Union was a dissolution of Slavery. You say a removal of the cause of danger will produce peace! Granted! But that cause is not in the agitation but in Slavery itself. We ask you not to remove, but to cease your determination to spread it. The condition of all the Territories we now own is settled, and we had hoped the inordinate desire to plunder our weak neighbors was subdued, but the Vice-President, in a late letter to the Governor of Kentucky, said:

"The Southern States cannot afford to be shut off from all possibility of expansion to the tropics by the hostile action of the Federal Government."

This key unlocks the Southern mind and passions. Dreams of Cuba, Mexico, the Central and South American States festoon the bloody machinations of Southern traitors, as they rendered gorgeous the unholy schemes of Burr and his confederates. While groaning of your burdens you are boasting of the great power of Cotton. We have now to deal with facts, not fancies; realities, not theories. Have we a Government, and shall free white men regulate its action and control its destiny? Grant, if you please, that Slavery is right, you insist that the Territories belong to the whole country, shall not the sovereign people of the whole Republic control them? The majority, constitutionally expressed, must govern. What do you mean when you talk of the brute force of majorities, which is manifested without force and exercised without violence? You are not excluded from the Territories; of your 8,000,000, scarcely 300,000 are owners of slaves. The hearthstones of many solitary cabins far away towards the light of the setting sun are cheered by the songs which the emigrant learned in his Southern home. A fair proportion of the population in California are from the South. The policy of the dominant party must prevail. In 1820 it said that Slavery should not go north of 36° 30'; in 1854 it reversed that policy, and said free labor or slave labor should be baptized in blood on the plains of Kansas. From 1856 the Treasury and the sword were used to *subdue* us, and afterwards New-Mexico was surrendered to Slavery. We submitted to the *brute force* of majorities then. We wave no ruffian's threat or braggart's boast. We are *only waiting* for another expression of the will of the American people. We are told we must submit, because we have been misrepresented at home and abroad. We neither created nor contributed to your ignorance; you have created this storm, now bend before its fury or break. You have been shorn of your strength by your own Delilah, end now, in your blindness, would wrap your arms around the pillars of the Republic and perish in its ruins. This hour Slavery, in the language of the highwayman, is demanding our money or our life, our Government or our principles. He commented on the demands of the South, that free speech and free Press should be curtailed; and on the remark of Mr. Douglas, that Mr. Lincoln dare not go by the graves of his fathers in Kentucky. Then he referred to the power of the American flag to protect Martin Kosta in the Mediterranean, and wished its aid for Abraham Lincoln and every citizen in the Republic. You ask us to cumpomise. What have we to concede? We have done you no wrong, and propose none. You have been compromising for years; the only finality we had was at the ballot-box in November last. You have proposed no compromise which does not involve a surrender on our part! You want the Constitution amended. How would that avail you if your present position is correct, that one State, however insignificant she may be, can destroy the whole fabric? You, who have violated the Constitution, and have set the laws at defiance, are demanding constitutional guarantees that we will do neither? Do you propose any concession to the North; any security to liberty and life of the Northern man in the Slave States; of property in books; of the freedom of speech and the Press, as already secured by the Constitution? You say that you concede to freedom the territory north of 36° 30'. We have a double title to that already; first by purchase, and then by conquest. We bought it when we took Missouri into the Union as a Slave State, and then we conquered it in the strife of civil war. All our future acquisitions must be in the direction of the tropics, and you demand its unconditional surrender to Slavery! You want us to surrender to men who themselves are compromise-breakers! You have been telling us for years that all geographical lines were sectional and dangerous! In 1820 you established the Missouri line to save the Union; in 1854 you destroyed it to save the Union; and now you can see the salvation of the Republic only through its reëstablishment and perpetuity, with the new and startling conditions annexed that Slavery must be forever protected in all our future acquisitions! Believe not in reconstruction. The compromises of the present Constitution once lost you never can regain. Think you that another Senate can be formed wherein Florida and Delaware can equal New-York and Pennsylvania? You are opposed to the Army and Navy because you boldly assert that an enforcement of the laws means a coercion of States; but you were willing to send troops 2,000 miles over prairie and desert to coerce our brethren in Utah. You sent the Army into Kansas. You have used Federal troops to enforce the Fugitive Slave law and to rescue the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry from John Brown. The camp had no terrors for you then; but now you oppose coercion, yet, by force of armed men, you seize the forts and Navy-yards, and trample the Stars and Stripes in the dust. We do not mean to be driven from the Union by force. Do you desire a peaceable secession? A Convention of all the States would possibly bid you depart in peace.

Mr. Van Wyck was in favor of purchasing the slaves of the Border States, and furnishing them a home in Central America, and spoke of the folly of destroying the last hope of the oppressed, the last hope of freemen, because some men believed in universal liberty; and that the time of returning reason, or avenging justice, would come. You may destroy the Union, but the holiest associations of ages to come, will gather around and garnish its ruins.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will, But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

Peter faltered in the path of duty and fell. Christ refused to compromise and established the divinity. Like Peter, we are erring. If anything could seduce us from the fidelity of our faith, it would be to strike hands over the altar of our common liberties with noble patriots at the South and on this floor, who, feeling that they have a country to save and a God to serve, have rebuked disunion and branded treason. When the finger of the Almighty was moving on the troubled waters, men and nations will do but little in warring against his decrees, and in compromising his judgments. While the Catilines of the nation were conspiring in the Capitol, while treason has been flaunting in the department of the Administration, and our proud ensign has been insulted and defied, you ask us to treat with rebels with cannon pointed at us, stolen from the national arsenals.

Some of the stars on our glittering fold may dart off into a comet's wandering or a meteor's flight, but they will shine not so brightly in any other constellation.

In the madness of the hour you discard the star-spangled banner and "Hail Columbia," but beware while you sing the more incendiary "Marseillaise" to your slaves, they may learn to act its poetry.

The time would again come when all could gather under the same starry folds, and all say,

Be justice the war shout, and dastard be he
Who would scruple to die 'neath the flag of the free.

Adjourned.

Obituary.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher, Ex-Governor of Kentucky, died at his residence in Frankfort on Thursday evening last. Mr. Letcher was a native of Kentucky, which State he represented in Congress from 1823 to 1833. In 1840 he was elected Governor of the State, and in 1849 was appointed, by President Fillmore, United States Minister to Mexico. He was a politician of the Henry Clay school, and was greatly beloved in his native State. The Louisville *Journal*, in noticing his death, says: "We have confided in him as a politician, loved him as a friend, and will cherish his memory as one of the glories of the past."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

An Industrious Jury.—The Kings County Grand Jury has been in session only two weeks, and has already sent into Court 84 indictments. The Grend Jory, on Monday, visited the County Buildings.

Launch.—A Sandy Hook pilot boat, named *Mary A. Williams*, was launched, on Monday, from the yard of E. F. Williams, Greenpoint. She is 77 feet long; 19½ beam, and 7 feet 9 inches hold.

City Court—Calendar for this day—Nos. 63, 10, 47, 17, 39, 40, 54, 59, 5, 17, 51, 68, 69, 70, 71, 61, 72, 73, 74, 8.

The Seizure of Powder.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please do us the favor to contradict the the article in your issue of to-day, under the head of Brooklyn news, to the effect that a vessel had left for some Southern port, with powder concealed beneath guano loaded from the Union Stores. There has been neither powder nor guano taken from our place, or from any place in the vicinity, as far as our knowledge upon the subject extends, nor would we in any way assist in a transaction so decidedly averse to the feelings of each and every one of us, as the one above referred to, our principles being those which the name of our stores designate. Some wag has evidently been playing a joke upon our worthy Police force. Yours respectfully,

WARD, GOVE & MORRIS,
Proprietors of "Union Stores."

A New Counterfeit.—Counterfeit $10 bills on the Brighton Market Bank, Mass., were put in circulation last evening. Before, however, the forgers had succeeded in passing many of the worthless bills knowledge of the counterfeit reached Police headquarters, and through the agency of the telegraph, storekeepers were warned. In the Second Ward a young man, named Nathan Arnold, was arrested for attempting to palm one of them upon Mr. Sanxay, No. 99 Fulton-street. An attempt was also made to circulate counterfeit $1 bills on the Sanford Bank of Maine.

Later from Havana.

THE SUGAR CROP—POSSIBILITIES OF A SHORT CROP—LARGE FAILURE, &c.

The steamship *Quaker City*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, brings later news.

The *Quaker City* reports the health of Havana as good; the weather was fine and clear. In the interior of the island much anxiety was felt as to the probable result of the sugar crop, there being a prospect of a deficit, the cane having suffered from drought in the last few months.

The failure in Havana of the house of Stamma & Co. for $2,200 000 had caused a great sensation among the merchants, particularly in the discovery of the frauds upon the sugar warehouses, by false warehouse certificates which were deposited by this house with the Bank of Havana.

Sugar quotations are as follows: No. 12, 7¼@7¾ reals ₱ arrobe. Stock on hand here and in Matanzas, 68,t00 boxes, of which 48,000 are of the new crop. Muscovadoes, 5¼@5¾ reals ₱ arrobe; do. fair, 6¼@6½ ₱ arrobe. Stock here and other ports, 10 000 hhds. Molasses, clayed, 3 reals ₱ keg; Muscovado, 4 reals ₱ keg.

Freights are well sustained, with a probability of a further advance: To the United States, ₱ box, 50c.; Sugar, ₱ hhd., $3; Molasses, ₱ hhd., $1 50.

Exchanges heavy, and little demand. On London, 60 days, 12@13 prem.; Paris, 60 days, 1; New-York and Boston, 3@8; New Orleans, 8@10.

Science Successful.—The successes to which science in the healing art is ingeniously and boldly pushed, are never more gratifying than when they result in giving perfection and life to functions that previously had been, apparently, imperfect and incapable of healthful animation. It is pleasurable to record such triumphs. Dr. Lightfill, of No. 34 St. Mark's place, has recently again attained such an end in a case of ocular treatment. He operated upon Mr. Wm. P. Gardner, a young gentleman residing at South Kingston, R. I., who had been blind from birth. The operation was perfectly successful, and the young man has ever since rejoiced in the sight which had been so long and so strangely obscured.—*New-York Express.*

[Advertisement.]

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. Bridge is permitted to refer to:
Horace Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ball Up and Prices Down.—We have this day (Jan 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.

Conover & Walker,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Flour dull; Howard street and Ohio are held at $5 37½, a decline of 12½c.; City Mills at $5 25. Wheat active and firm; Red, $1 30@$1 36; White, $1 45@$1 63. Corn steady; Yellow, 61c.@68c.; White, 68c.@70c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $18 25; Lard, 10¼c.; Coffee steady at 11¼c.@12¼c. Whisky firm at 18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Cotton—The *Etna's* advices have caused en advance in prices; sales to-day 22 000 bales at 11c.@11¾c. for Middling; sales of last three days 51 000 bales; receipts of last three days 44,000 bales, against 65,000 bales in same time last year; decreased receipts at this port, 182,000 bales; decreased receipts at all the ports, 560,500 bales. Sugar buoyant and ¼c. higher; fair to fully fair 4¾c.@5¼c. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool 1d.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Flour in improved demand at $4 55@$4 60. Whisky—Average business, without quotable change, at 14c. Hogs—Quotations are nominal, and market bare. Mess Pork $17@$17 25. Bulk Meats active, chiefly sides, at 6¾c.@8¾c. Lard dull at 9¾c. Money Market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; sales 3,000 bushels Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 45. Corn quiet; Old, 63c.@64c. Whisky, 17¾c.@18¾c.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Asia* will close to-day, (Wednesday,) at 8 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.—Miss D. Levy, H. B. Frank, Capt. Kelly, M. Hass, Mrs. E. Sinton, Miss J. Stirling, Miss Arents, Miss Gracie Arents, Frank Arents, John Wilson, and 5 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Havana—Charles D. Fredericks, Capt. Antonia Sanchez y Arregio y De Arrieta and servant, F. A. Carnena Braga, Edwin C. Capt. M. T. Jackson, H. Benzatat and servant, John Chevrier and servant, John Ganah, J. M. Ferreira, Major Trimble, Mrs.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO 2-21. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Pensacola the Destination of the Brooklyn.

SUPPLIES FOR FORT PICKENS.

Another Misunderstanding Between Gen. Scott and the President.

Col. Hayne's Dispatches from Governor Pickens.

TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS IN ALABAMA

Proceedings of the Special Committee on the Seizure of the Capital.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Through the Senate.

The Kansas Bill Signed by the President.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Adjournment of the Georgia State Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

THE MISSION OF THE BROOKLYN.

The commander of the *Brooklyn* is ordered to land supplies at Fort Pickens; then to lay off, and closely watch the movements of the State troops.

If he perceives any purpose to attack the Fort, or any preparations therefor, he is to land his artillerymen and bring his own guns to bear in defence of the post.

This I take from a copy of the official orders.

Intense anxiety prevails at the President's House to hear from Pensacola, as an immediate collision is apprehended.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Rumor says there is a serious disagreement between Gen. Scott and the President, growing out of movements at Fort Monroe. The President professes to be exceedingly annoyed and much mortified at the turning of the guns of this fortress inland, just at the time he was complimenting the loyalty of the ancient Commonwealth in his Special Message to Congress. While I give this rumor I can't vouch for its accuracy. A telegram from Richmond says the Legislature will appoint a Committee of Inquiry to examine into and report the facts.

DISPATCHES FOR COL. HAYNE.

A messenger from South Carolina arrived here this afternoon with dispatches for Col. HAYNE, but their exact character has not transpired. If the instructions be to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter, Col. HAYNE says his mission will be soon terminated, as he has no idea that the demand will be granted. The President has agreed to communicate the facts to Congress whenever he is ready to move in the matter

THE CENTRAL OVERLAND MAIL.

The House to-day resisted Mr. PHELPS' efforts to defeat the bill for the establishment of a Central Overland Mail by insidious amendments, and passed it by a large vote. His persistency in resisting the evident determination of the House does no credit to his state-manship. Mr. COLFAX deserves great credit for the tact and energy with which he has fought this battle for the sixteenth section of the Chicago Platform, and secured, so far as he is concerned, the daily Overland Mail therein pledged. Mr. SCOTT, of California, truly said in the debate that the Republican Party in his State made twenty-five thousand votes on that issue in the late election.

THE SEIZURE OF THE CAPITAL.

The select Committee of five had before them to-day JOHN M. TORNEY, of Baltimore, Clerk of the Inferior Court in that city, and examined him as to whether there existed any secret organization there or in Maryland within his knowledge. He testified that he was thoroughly acquainted with the class of people who would be likely to join such an organization, but within his knowledge no such organization had existed or even been proposed except in way of merriment and joking. He believed in the right of secession unless the North would give the South her rights, and believed that Maryland would secede unless some compromise was given. Mr REYNOLDS, of the Committee, informed the witness that he did not desire to listen to a speech upon the compromise; they heard enough of that in the House. The witness said that if any military companies from the North attempted to pass through Maryland he believed they would be stopped, and probably would provoke a hostile collision in the present excited condition of the people, but he denied all knowledge of any organization for such a purpose, or to attack the Capital or the Federal Government. He was certain there was no foundation for such rumors.

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE.

The Philadelphia Compromise Committee arrived to-day, and appeared in the Diplomatic gallery of the House. They will have a conference with the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, and insist upon the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise or something equally strong.

A SLAVE SET FREE.

Mr. PARROTT, a delegate from Kansas, who has a slave left him by a relative in South Carolina, worth about $1 500, has sent for and liberated him, sending him to Ohio, where the slave's mother lives a free woman.

TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS.

Letters have just been received by the Post-Office Department from Mobile, stating that letters have been opened while passing between Philadelphia and Mobile. They were from a lady to a gentleman. Acting Postmaster-General KING will immediately institute investigations, and if it is found that the mails are tampered with, all communication with that city will be peremptorily cut off. The officers of the Department think this practice is carried on throughout the seceding States. Of course, if it is done it is for the purpose of espionage, and is sanctioned by the State authorities.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL AND OTHER MATTERS.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House have reported the Deficiency bill with a favorable recommendation on the purchase of WENDELL's printing office; unfavorable on the Chiriqui contract; and reducing the appropriation for returning recaptured Africans from $1,000,000 to $400,000.

The New-York Compromise Committee and the New-York State Delegation have an interview for consultation and an expression of views to-night.

Messrs. POTTER and WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, repudiate in strong terms the doctrine of compromise as expressed in the resolution passed, last evening, by the Chicago and Milwaukee Board of Trade.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad abortion passed the Senate to-day. The true friends of the measure will endeavor to secure non-concurrence by the House in the amendments and reconstruction of the bill in a Committee of Conference. As it stands it is worthless. The President need not veto it, for nobody will ever take the grants under it.

LOUISIANA HAS NO RIGHT TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

The so-called "right of secession" is clearly a pretext put forward by men who were pre-determined to establish a Southern Confederacy, regardless of all other considerations. In the case of Louisiana, for instance, no fair-minded man can for a moment believe that her Ordinance of Secession was the exercise of a moral and political "right." That ordinance declares as follows:

"That the ordinance passed by this State on the 22d of November, 1807, whereby the Constitution of the United States and the amendments of said Constitution were accepted, and all the laws and ordinances by which Louisiana became a member of the Federal Union, be and the same are hereby repealed and abrogated."

Now glance at the history of Louisiana. On the 20th of February, 1811, Congress passed an act enabling the people resident on the purchased territory of Orleans to organize a State. Sec. 3 of that act, after providing for a Convention of the people to frame a Constitution, adds:

"Said Convention shall proclaim by ordinance, *irrevocable without the consent of the United States*, that the people inhabiting the said Territory do agree and declare that the River Mississippi and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, or into the Gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said State, or to the other citizens of the United States."

DEBARRED FROM ASSUMING SOVEREIGNTY.

The act of April 8, 1812, admitting Louisiana as a State,—with the evident intention of guarding most jealously against the possibility of any future assumption of sovereignty over the "Father of Waters" on the part of the State of Louisiana, repeats the language of the Act of 1811, word for word, as the special understanding on which the State is admitted. The same language precisely was used in the act of March 1, 1817, admitting Mississippi, as the condition of such admission. Whence, then, do either of these States get the "right" to assume sovereignty over the mouth of the Mississippi River, and dole out the "privilege" of its navigation by citizens of the United States as a gracious concession for which the latter should be thankful.

SOUTH CAROLINA CHRONICALLY CRAZED.

The latest demonstration of South Carolina, and her absolute rejection of the mediation of Virginia, is doing good here, by disgusting moderate men of the South more thoroughly than ever with the whole scheme of Disunion. It is evident to everybody now, that in any arrangement for the return of the Cotton States to their allegiance, South Carolina desires to be counted out. Her real trouble is the census returns, which are reducing the political power in New-England and the South, and augmenting that of the free Northwest. It has been voted inexpedient, however, to reduce the population in the latter section for the benefit of South Carolina,—and it probably will not be done.

SECESSION MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE.

There is no questionable evidence in town that it is the settled policy of England not to interfere directly or indirectly in our domestic quarrels,—and certainly not to encourage the rebellious States by recognizing their independence or by any more positive demonstrations. If, as stated upon semi-official authority in Paris, Austria intends to declare war against Sardinia next Spring France and England seem likely to have as much as they can well attend to in arranging for the contemplated secession of Venetia and Hungary. But they need no such motive to restrain them from meddling on this side of the Atlantic, as these Governments fully understand that whatever else the ultimate result of the disunion movement, this Government will stand, and become a mightier power without the Slave States than it is with them, if the separation becomes inevitable.

THE M'CORMICK PATENT EXTENSION.

The Patent-office would seem to be moving relentlessly forward in the execution of Mr. MCCORMICK'S behests. The attorneys who are pressing his application for an extension, did not put in their evidence until within the last two days allowed for filing it by the Chief Clerk, who is "acting Commissioner of Patents." The opponents of the extension, immediately upon getting sight, for the first time, of the applicant's testimony, asked a few days further time to obtain rebutting testimony; but the acting Commissioner *flatly refused them the opportunity*, and declared the evidence definitely closed.

This proceeding is unusual and significant, and must have greatly astonished the other *attachés* of the Census Bureau. It is customary always to give all reasonable time that is asked for the filing of testimony, and the affidavits put in by the opponents of the patent in this case clearly show that the extension was urged for insufficient reasons. As the patent does not expire until October next, and *ought not, according to the ordinary usage, be considered at all for several months to come*, there is no shadow of reason for this extraordinary and indecorous haste, except it is found in the determination of the present Commissioner to have a hand in settling this immense case before the incoming Administration have opportunity to decapitate him.

As the matter now stands, the evidence in opposition to the extension is very strong, and McCORMICK will surely be defeated, if the case is settled upon its merits. If it is not so settled, the public shall in due time have the evidence of that fact, that they may hold to their proper responsibility the Administration which permits the consummation of the outrage.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

A delegation of thirty-three, representing 50,000 workingmen of Philadelphia, this morning waited on Senators CRITTENDEN and CAMERON at their respective residences. They were introduced by Senator BIGLER in a brief and appropriate address. J. S. NICOLSON responded for the delegation, eloquently and patriotically. He stated the object of the visit to be to testify to the appreciation of the Union by themselves and those they represented, their desire for a settlement of our national difficulties on a satisfactory basis, and that the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, whose character they revered, whose patriotism they admired, was heartily indorsed by them, and that they wished its adoption urged and secured. The Senators feelingly and hopefully responded.

The number of Federal troops which arrived here last night is eighty, making in all less than three hundred. These are divided into three companies of artillery and one of infantry. Arrangements have been made for concentrating them at any particular point, in case it is necessary to quell disturbances of the public peace.

Acting Postmaster-General KING has received complaints from Northern gentlemen, that their letters from the South have been violated. One writes that six letters addressed to him by a lady in Mobile, and not on political subjects, have evidently been opened by unauthorized parties. The Department has promptly instituted an investigation.

Lieut. SANDERS, of the U. S. Army, will leave Washington to-day with dispatches from the War Department for Florida.

The *Constitution* newspaper will be discontinued to-morrow, to be reissued, as the editor says, under better and more favorable auspices, and in the more genial atmosphere of the Southern Republic. The paper is to be established at Montgomery, Alabama.

The Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against GODARD BAILEY, WM. H. RUSSELL and JOHN B. FLOYD, as follows: Three cases against BAILEY for larceny, in abstracting the bonds intrusted to his custody; one joint indictment against BAILEY and RUSSELL, for abstracting the missing bonds; three indictments against RUSSELL, for receiving the stolen bonds; and one joint indictment against BAILEY, RUSSELL and FLOYD for conspiring together to defraud the United States Government.

A private dispatch received here from Tennessee states that Commissioners have been appointed by the Legislature of that State to meet the Border States Commissioners at Washington. This is said to be a Union triumph, as ten out of the twelve Commissioners appointed are known certainly to be in favor of Union.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, to-day, in reporting a bill from the Select Committee, further to provide for the collection of the revenue, accompanied it with an expression of his views. He fully concurs with the President in the opinion against secession; therefore, all acts and ordinances of secession, so far as the same may be carried into effect, are to be considered as revolutionary infractions of the Supreme law of the land, however they may be remarked as the proper exercise of an indefeasible right of resisting acts, which are plainly unconstitutional and too oppressive to be endured. He also concurs with the President that the Federal Constitution has abstained from conferring on the Federal Government, or any department thereof, authority to declare and wage an oppressive war against a seceding State, in order to coerce or repeal any act of secession she may have passed, or to compel her to remain nominally, as well as in fact, a member of the Federal Union. A just conception of the Constitutional authority of Congress combine, with other, and if possible higher and more commanding motives, to prescribe other measures than aggressive and coercive war to remedy the grave inconveniences, perils and evils of such secession. In framing the bill there has been kept steadily in view—first, the obstacles of every character which oppose any attempt by the Federal Government to coerce a State; and, secondly, the principle on which, as is conceived, the whole coercive action of our revenue system has been founded. The bill proposes that vessels from a foreign port bound to a port within the scope of its provisions shall, with its foreign cargo, be liable to seizure and condemnation, and in the same view of applying the restrictions only to foreign commerce, on which revenue is by law collected, all vessels lawfully engaged in the coastwise trade are exempted from the operation of its pure remedial and defensive operations. It further provides that when the revenue laws are obstructed, and it becomes impracticable to collect the revenue, the President shall by proclamation specify the port in which the obstruction exists.

The Senate's Select Committee will report the Tariff bill Friday. It is Mr. MORRILL'S, essentially altered. The warehousing feature is amended so as to allow goods to be in store three months instead of thirty days, before the duties are paid. They can remain six months thereafter, and when taken out for exportation, the duties are refunded.

From private accounts received here the indications are that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, will be pressed for Provisional President in the contemplated Southern Confederacy, the object being to conciliate the conservatives of the seceding States.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad are congratulating themselves that the decided vote by which it passed the Senate secures its approval by the President. The amendments, however, have to be acted on by the House.

Gov. SEWARD, in telegraphing to Ex Gov. CORWIN that the Rhode Island Legislature had appointed Commissioners to the Union Convention, adds, "God give success to the movement."

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

THE LEGISLATURE STRONG FOR SECESSION.

REPORTED INTENTION TO SEIZE THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT SAN ANTONIO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Galveston (Texas) dates of the 29th inst. are received.

Of the eighty members of the Texas Legislature only seventeen are cooperationists.

The special Committee of the Legislature have reported in favor of sanctioning the State Convention.

Little attention is paid to Gov. HOUSTON'S message, which favors delay as long as possible, and opposes the People's Convention. He thinks the Union can be preserved.

A resolution for delaying secession was twice tabled.

The Military Committee are preparing a bill to put the State in a complete defensive position.

There are rumors that a body of men are moving on San Antonio to take the arsenal there. Gen. TWIGGS has called in the troops to protect it. The Knights of the Golden Circle offered him their services to do so.

Gen. TWIGGS denies the report that he has sent in his resignation, but says that he has informed the President that he will not use the sword against his countrymen. He also says that when a proper demand is made by the State of Texas he will hand the Arsenal over to her authority.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

There has been no military movements in relation to affairs at Pensacola. It is expected, from Mr. MALLORY'S dispatch, that no action will be taken by the Federal Government.

The Convention to-day elected, *viva voce*, JOHN PERKINS, A. DECLOUET, D. F. KENNER, C. M. CONRAD, E. SPARROW and H. MARSHALL, delegates to the Montgomery Convention, after a highly exciting debate. SLIDELL and BENJAMIN were defeated.

The revenue-cutter *Cass* and her officers have surrendered to Louisiana.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan 30.

Notwithstanding the recommendation of the Governor of Tennessee that Commissioners be sent to Montgomery, Ala., the Legislature to-day instructed their Commissioners to go to Washington.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Democratic State Committee met to-day. The roll was called and only 33 answered to their names. The call for a Convention to the 21st of February, to meet at Harrisburgh, and to be composed of 309 members.

The Committee adopted a preamble and resolutions, presented by VINCENT L. BRADFORD, Chairman of the Select Committee, declaring the Confederation dissolved, and that it can only be reconstructed on Democratic principles.

Mr IRWIN, of Allegany County, refused to vote.

Mr. WELSH, Chairman of the State Committee, read the letter calling the Convention. It denounces the Republican Party as the authors of the present disunion, but contains no condemnation of the seceding States.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Republican members of the Legislature have published a pamphlet totally dissenting from the resolutions passed Friday last on the subject of our national difficulties, and have expressed their views on the subject by publishing the minority report, and signing their names thereto. They have also appointed a Committee to present their views to Congress.

Senator COOK, of Mercer county, introduced a bill to-day, for the punishment as a felony the sale or delivery of any arms or munitions of war by any person to any seceding State, or to enlist, or to persuade others to enlist in the military or naval services of such States, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for seven years, and be deprived of the rights of citizenship.

The nomination of GEORGE A. BROWN as Judge of the Supreme Court has been confirmed.

The Governor to-day nominated WM S. SAUTA as Prosecutor of Bergen County, and HENRY O. RIGGSON as Prosecutor of Sussex County.

The Princeton and Middlesex, and Burlington and Middlesex Railroad bills, were introduced in the House to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

REFUSAL TO AUTHORIZE THE GOVERNOR TO ISSUE LETTERS OF MARQUE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Convention refused to reconsider the revenue ordinance adopted yesterday.

Resolutions were introduced giving the Governor power, under certain circumstances, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and tabled.

An address to the citizens of the South and the world, giving the causes of Georgia's secession, was adopted.

An ordinance, declaring it to be the fixed policy of the State to guarantee the security of all the States, was adopted.

The Convention adjourned to meet at Savannah at the call of the President.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING ON FOOT—PLANS FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan 30.

Preparations are making here for another Union meeting next Friday night, under the pretence of indorsing Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition, but, it is believed, in contemplation of acting with other movements throughout the State, toward securing a State Convention.

Maryland seems to be growing very uneasy. There are now three thousand Minute-Men enrolled here, who meet at different head-quarters nightly, and swearing eternal fidelity to the Union.

The Breckinridge National Guard and the Southern Volunteers united, also comprise a large organization, who favor a Southern Confederacy. They are waiting further developments. Both organizations drill privately.

Two companies of United States troops, from Governor's Island, arrived here to-day, and are quartered at Fort McHenry.

A company of sixty free negroes, from North Carolina, arrived here to-day, who are emigrating to Ohio for safety.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION TO GO TO THE PEOPLE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The House concurred to-day in the Senate's amendments to the bill calling a State Convention. The bill, therefore, has finally passed both Houses. It puts the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the people. Delegates are to be elected at the same time. Federal affairs are restricted, and the election is ordered to take place on the 28th of February.

SECESSION FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

A large and enthusiastic Secession meeting was held here last night at the theatre. Prominent gentlemen formerly opposed to the movement, took a strong position with the South. We are a unit for the South.

DELEGATES TO THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Committee on Federal Relations have reported in favor of Massachusetts sending five Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The House and Senate have adopted a resolution giving the Governor power to appoint Commissioners to the Virginia Conference, by and with the consent of the Senate.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

A joint resolution passed the Senate yesterday, appointing Geo. Doniphan, Waldo P. Johnson, J. D. Collar, Judge Hough, Gen. Atchison, Ferdinand Kennett, and Judge Buckner, Commissioners to the Convention to be held in Washington on the 4th of February.

The same resolution was introduced in the House and laid on the table.

Mr. VEST, Chairman of the House Committee on Federal Relations, reported resolutions taking strong grounds against the action of the New-York and Ohio Legislatures in offering aid to the General Government to coerce seceding States. The resolutions passed by a vote of 89 to 16.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

A communication was received in the Senate yesterday from the Governor, transmitting a copy of the Secession Ordinance received from the President of the Georgia State Convention. It was laid on the table.

Resolutions from the General Assembly of Tennessee, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, and from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in favor of the Union and the Constitution as they were, were also received and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The bill authorizing the Treasurer of the State to indorse the notes of the United States was rejected, after debate, by a vote of 14 to 19.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The House to-night adopted resolutions appointing Commissioners to meet the Virginia Commissioners at Washington. Mr. WILLIAMS, (Rep.) of Allegany, made a powerful speech against, and Mr. ARMSTRONG (Rep.) replied in a masterly speech in favor of the resolutions. All amendments were rejected. The vote stood 84 to 13.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Anti-Slavery Convention met here this morning in Convention Hall. Rev. Mr. E STERRY, of this city, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, reported.

At first the audience was small, but gradually the disorganizers gathered until the hall was filled.

A Mr. POWELL attempted to speak, and through the efforts of the Police he was heard for some time but about noon the mob put him down and got forward one of their own number, named LUKE MCKINNEY, who mounted the platform and harangued the crowd. A tremendous confusion ensued, and during a brief lull of the tempest, Mr. POWELL resumed his speech, and after a few remarks, the Anti-Slavery men claimed that they had carried their point in declaring their sentiments, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The mob not knowing what was done made a violent assault upon the police, throwing rotten eggs, and in one or two cases exchanging blows, but the Hall was soon cleared without a serious collision. It is probable that some arrests will be made.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. LINCOLN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to invite the President elect to visit Indianapolis, while on his way to Washington, to-day received a letter accepting the invitation, and saying that he would visit this city on the 12th proximo.

SAILING OF THE NASHVILLE.

The *Nashville*, Capt. MCMURRAY, left yesterday for Charleston, at her usual hour. She took a moderate cargo of beef, pork and flour, and a few passengers. A deputation of the police were on board to detect any shipment of arms, and reporters from nearly the whole City Press, to record any interesting events which might occur, but nothing of a warlike character was seen to go on board.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A UNION VOLUNTEER BATTALION ORGANIZED IN NEW-YORK.

TEN COMPANIES FORMED FOR DEFENCE OF THE UNION.

In response to a call for a meeting of young men desirous of forming a volunteer battalion, to be ready at the call of the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, to defend the Federal Government, quite a large number of persons assembled last evening, at the "Adriatic," corner of Barrow and Hudson streets. The Chair was occupied by Mr. HENRY DE FAAINE, who stated the object of the meeting, and then representatives from the companies made favorable reports of the progress of enrollment. The following preamble and resolutions were then offered by Ex Alderman WM. WILSON, and adopted:

Whereas, The Federal Union is in imminent danger of final dissolution, armed bodies of men having forcibly and unlawfully taken, and now holding possession of, the Government property—viz.: Forts, Navy-yards, Ships-of-war, Arsenals, and Custom-houses, all of which property belongs to the whole people, irrespective of any State authority; and,

Whereas, Said armed bodies have wilfully fired upon and attempted to capture, destroy or sink, an American ship, having on board hundreds of American citizens, endangering their lives, causing them to flee for safety, thus interfering with their duties as citizens and soldiers under the protection and in the employ of the American Government; and,

Whereas, Said armed men are organized under the direction and control of Governors or Conventions of people in several States of this Union, claiming they have a right to secede from the nation, and set up independent governments in defiance of Constitutional law and right—thus affording an opportunity for foreign intervention on this Continent, to the subversion of free governments, and the downfall of the most free, grand and powerful Republic the world ever beheld; therefore, be it

Resolved, That wishing to preserve the integrity of the Union, the equality of States, an equal rights to all citizens, we do respectfully request our Representatives to Congress assembled, to pass such laws or make such amendments to the Constitution as will restore peace and harmony to the nation.

Resolved, That, in the words of the patriot Gen. JACKSON, the Union must and shall be preserved, peaceably if it can be, but forcibly if it must be; we deprecate all revolutionary or rebellious assemblages or acts, no matter by what authority created; and we positively deny the right of any State or portion of a State to secede by any means other than that authorized by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States to enforce the laws and take such action as will restore the Federal property to the National Government, and give free access and exit to trade and commerce in all and every port in these United States.

Resolved, That for the more perfect and effectual carrying out of the principles as expressed in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, we recommend the formation of a Volunteer Battalion of young and active men, who will be ready and willing to respond to the call of the Governor of this State, or President of the United States, to aid and assist in suppressing revolution and preventing secession in this State or any State of the Union.

After the resolution to form a Battalion, Ex-Alderman WILSON was elected Commandant of the Battalion, with power to perfect the organization. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

The United States ship *Relief* was put formally in commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Tuesday. She goes to Porto Grande, Africa, to-day. Her mail bag is closed.

If there be a United States steam man-of-war off Charleston, as reported, it must be one of the gunboats, *Crusader*, *Mohawk* or *Wyandotte*. The steam frigate said to be seen off Pensacola is probably the *Powhatan*, homeward bound from the Gulf.

It is feared that Gen. TWIGGS desire to be relieved from the command of the Department of Texas, to which he was so recently appointed, is but the precursor of his resignation. He is a native of Georgia, and one of our most gallant officers. He entered the service during the war of 1812; and his name is honorably associated with several important battles.

Lieut WILLARD, of the Army, has been ordered to join his regiment in Texas. It is expected that the troops which he joins will be instructed to move North.

A non-commissioned officer of the Army, detached from a regiment now in Texas, arrived in this City on Monday, and merely called at one of the rendezvous to say that he was going to join Major ANDERSON at Fort Moultrie. He was good humoredly informed that there would be an inevitable change in his destination. He is now "on probate."

More recruits from the provincial rendezvous have arrived on Governor's Island, in small, straggling detachments.

Notwithstanding the detachment from the Island of about 250 men, within a short time, there are now over 500 soldiers, well drilled, available for service in the barracks.

Within ten days, over 400 United States troops, and a large number of horses and pieces of ordnance, have been added to the already formidable garrison of the Federal Capital.

All the United States marines at the Brooklyn Navy-yard were paid off yesterday.

THE AFFAIR AT BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

LETTER FROM CAPT. FOOTE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Once, and only once, did Governor FOOTE, who voted for the Missouri Compromise in 1820, and who afterwards introduced in the United States Senate the resolution on the public lands, in which WEBSTER and HAYNE measured their intellectual strength, come out in a card to the public. Now it, his son, being somewhat fixed in opinions and positive in character, "follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor," rather than permit some of my importunate friends to offer anonymous explanations, which might place me on the defensive—just where I never intend to stand except by order of the Government.

The NEW-YORK TIMES and *Sun*, and Brooklyn *Eagle*, of the 23d inst., say that:

"A telegraphic dispatch, of which the following is the substance, was received in this city yesterday from a member of Congress in Washington:

"The conduct of Capt. FOOTE, of the Brooklyn Yard, in appealing for aid to local authorities for the protection of Federal property without consulting the Navy Department by telegraph, especially when nearly 1,000 men on Governor's Island are in pay of the Government, is so far disapproved by the Administration that there is every likelihood of the Commander being immediately removed and tried by General Court-martial. He acted beyond the responsibility given him by Commodore BREESE. If real danger were imminent, his proper course would have been to consult with the army officers of the station, and if time permitted, to telegraph for orders to Washington."

Now, in reference to this telegram, asserting without knowing the facts in the case, that I acted beyond the responsibility given me by Commodore BREESE, I remark, that I did not on that occasion, exceed one whit the Commodore's instructions. So far from it, the Commodore not only gave the directions before he left the Yard, at 3 P. M., but received reports from those to whom the directions were given—including the reply of the Mayor to the message which I had been ordered to deliver to his honor, and during which interview I expressed the opinion that I did not at all believe in the organization of a body of men, as currently reported, adding, "At all events, we can take care of the Navy-yard if you can take care of Brooklyn." And from that time until I left the Yard in the evening, to fulfil an engagement in New York, nothing further, on my part, was required. Now, while the first and second in command were thus temporarily absent, both the Yard and the *North Carolina* had their complement of officers and men present—to sufficient force to protect the Government property. But the fact of my spending the evening in New-York, with the previous assent of the Commodore, shows to all persons whose opinions I specially value, that no assault at that time was apprehended by the authorities of the Yard. On this point I further remark that it is not the practice of the Government to disprove of an officer's conduct and communicate its decision, even to a Member of Congress, before that officer has a hearing. Nor would I for a moment do the Hon. Secretary of the Navy the injustice to suspect him of being capable of such an act towards any officer. In short had I the slightest idea, from the first, that there was any truth in the telegram, I would instantly have called for a Court of Inquiry, and vindicated myself—as in a course of more than twenty years' sea service my conduct has uniformly met the approbation of the Government. But as it is, I am quite content, especially as the entire presentation has left the opinion of Navy officer in Washington, of such European as well as American reputation, who, on reading the telegram, remarked, "I have known FOOTE so years—he is a loyal man in every way, and whatever he has done, I don't care what it is, I will stand by it." Opinions are valued according to the source from which they emanate; and however much of modest assurance I may here have exhibited, I leave the floor, and, of expecting to take it again, am quite disposed thus to place myself right on the record, believing that common sense and the principles which hitherto have sustained me, will continue to sustain me to the close of my earthly career. ANDREW H. FOOTE,

Commodore, U. S. Navy.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Jan 30, 1861.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

HARBOR RISKS—MAKING PREPARATIONS—THE SENATE AND HOUSE DISPUTE ABOUT THE PALMETTO—VIRGINIA'S MISSION—STRONG DIET OF THE MERCURY—A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION—AN INFAMOUS FALSEHOOD—FORT PICKENS—THE STUDENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861.

In view of the present critical position of the steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, it may be interesting to give some data concerning the harbor as it is at present. I have my information direct from one of our oldest pilots, and it may be deemed perfectly reliable. After the *Star of the West* excitement, and the news of the *Brooklyn's* coming down here, the *de facto* Government, with a reckless haste which they are now heartily ashamed of, threw obstructions on the bar. Owing to this, the main entrance is only safe at high water, and only then when it is perfectly calm. At the Beacon Channel, vessels drawing 13 feet 6 inches may run the risk, and trust to good luck. If they miss their helm properly, they can escape with fire or six feet thumps, which injure a steamer very much. The *James Adger* passed through this channel safely, because she obeys her rudder promptly, and was most admirably managed by her Commander and Chief Engineer, at a very critical moment. The *Columbia*, of the same line, left at the flood on Friday, drawing 13 feet 9 inches. She struck, and still remains, having on board 415 bales of cotton and 551 casks of rice. A heavy swell has urged her on the beach at Sullivan's Island, and she is leaking badly. Over $1 000 have already been spent in tugging her, but she still sticks. I have been thus minute, because a vital point is concerned in her being there. Had it not been for the fearful imbecility of the President and his Cabinet, this fine harbor would not have been ruined, for all practical purposes, for years to come. As Capt. BERRY has the reputation of being a warm Secessionist, he will have leisure to investigate thoroughly some of the practical workings of the system.

We are getting up another excitement about the second departure of the mysterious *Brooklyn*, and her sealed orders. A very large quantity of balls are cast in Charleston every day; the troops are constantly drilled, and the Coast Guard has been trebled. I suppose there was never a revolution (that is the proper name to call it) before where so many volunteers enlisted from the moneyed classes. There is a company on Morris Island of one hundred men, every one of whom has either a plantation of his own, or will own one by inheritance. There are men among them who would be worthy of any steel, but I am obliged to confess that the boy element is rather too large for strict discipline. There is more insubordination among them than meets the eye, and a sad laxity of discipline. Think of troops when off duty skylarking in bed with loaded revolvers, and playing war in such a harmless manner that one comrade mortally wounds his fellow. Such was the case at Sullivan's Island Barracks on Wednesday. The ladies of our city have a pleasant excitement while it lasts in sending their gallant pets such delicacies as boiled turkeys, choice salads &c. along with profuse quantities of lint, bandages and all sorts of things that only a woman can think of. The Cadets at Fort Morris in response to a steamer load sent them, reply that "they hope to be allowed the honor of aiding in planting the Palmetto flag on Sumter." These particulars, mes are all under *twenty!* How sad to think that so much nobility of spirit, so much determined pluck should be bestowed on a flag that will only rise on the fearful ruin of the greatest Republic the world has yet seen.

The gentlemen of the Senate and also of the House are considerably excited about this emblematic Palmetto. I stated in a recent letter that the Horses' flag was a *white* Palmetto on a blue ground, with a white crescent. The Senate unkindly threw this overboard. As Gen. MOULTRIE first raised an American flag in South Carolina with this same design, I presume the Senate thought that to adopt an emblem which fought the way for this Union was in very bad taste for those who proposed fighting their way out of it. Since then they seem to have been suffering from color blindness, and they can't hit upon anything.

I would humbly suggest that, inasmuch as *black* is the color of the now universally acknowledged keystone of Southern prosperity, they should flaunt to the breeze a pure black Palmetto on a white ground. It is not according to nature, but it is strictly emblematic.

All Charlestonian eyes are eagerly stretched towards Virginia. Oh, how they dread the positive espousal of the "Old Dominion," and how they pour horrid vials of wrath on that magnificent plea of CLEMENS' for peace and eternal unity. The *Mercury* man, who breakfasts, lunches, dines and sups on Northern humanity, says that "we should crush as we would a viper, any man who would whisper in our ears the word reconstruction!"

Are you aware that you have no longer the American flag at the North? So it was decided the other day at Augusta. The boys (as one of them wrote a friend of mine here) pulled down the cussed *Federal* emblem, and raised triumphantly the American flag! Are you aware, too, that when your "Abolition Police" seize innocent arms aboard your *Monticello*, that you are guilty of "rascally robbery." So it has been decided in these parts and all you have to do is to succumb, and continue to ship these shooting irons, without the slightest reference, prospectively, to their being pointed at your own throats.

It is a matter of great surprise here that a certain leading sheet in your City should give circulation to the most monstrous rumor concerning Maj ANDERSON'S intended surrender of Sumter when LINCOLN assumes the Presidential reins. South Carolinians are brave; they are so rash, and they worship bravery in others. They know and feel that the commander of that island fort that sternly frowns on their city, and who holds the lives of this people in his iron will, is *perfectly incorruptible*. His father was a hero, and defended this very city against the British. His mother was of the same blood as Chief Justice MARSHALL, of Virginia, and he himself is allied by marriage to a daughter of the gallant CLINCH, of Georgia. His being born in a Slave State, and allied by marriage to one, has nothing to do with his patriotism now, or his fancied position hereafter. An author a soldier, and a gentleman, a man of strict religious sentiments, Maj ANDERSON is looked upon here as *sound to the core* in his devotion to the Union which they have cast out, and they know he will defend himself if called upon even though he may hurl destruction on Moultrie, Hackney, and Charleston itself.

Although it is generally considered that the present *status* will remain until the 4th of March yet if Fort Pickens should be reinforced, and Pensacola reinvested, I should not be surprised to see 10 000 men pour in here from the country, who would ride over every plea for delay, and assault Sumter. They might take it, but they would lose 2 000 men. Sixty feet high, and with a parapet overhung at such an angle, it would be impossible to escalade. The only way would be the floating upon it of some huge raft so heaped with men that they would overcome all resistance by the mere force of brute numbers.

The students of the South Carolina College, having become impressed with the necessity of responding to the Republic's call for arms, have formed a Company. I presume this means that they won't study any more for the present. It is all very nice to be petted by their sweethearts, to have Spartan speeches made to them by their mammas, and to be dressed in very martial style, but I question if the life of undue license they lead will at all improve their morals.

I saw a portion of the harbor guard depart last

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

AN IMPERIAL INCOGNITO.—One evening, just before New Year's day, which was extremely wet, the Emperor and Empress went out incognito to see the stalls along the Boulevards. Protected by a large umbrella, their Majestiee passed along tha southern eide from tha Rue de la Paix to the Rue Montmartre, and returned along the opposite one as far as the Rue Neuve des Capucines. They made numerous purchases during this long walk. The Empress filled her pockets with all sorts of little toys and nick-nacks, varying in price from one sou to ten. Their Majesties also purchased several articles of larger size, and on paying for them, requested the dealers to put them by till their return. As they never came back, of course the stall-keepers remained in possession of both monay and goods Some of the dealers recognised their Imperial customers, hut were discreet enough to keep their discovery to themselves. This walk greatly amused the Empress, who, on returning to the Palace, distributed her purchases among the ladies in waiting.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD UPON TROPICAL BEASTS.—The westher in England has heen intensely cold, and its effects upon lions and tigers in the London Zoological Gardens have been severe. The nohle Nubian lion, who had heen twelve years in the Gardens, and was the admiration of all visitors, is dead. In the afternoon he was apparently well, and in the morning he was found by ths keeper lying stiff and cold in his den. A *post-mortem* examination, attended by various scieutific men, disclosed the sad fact that the king of heasts had succumbed to the intense cold, no organic disease having been discovered. His wife, with proper conjugal affection, mourned his death, and gave birth, two days after her bereavement, to a stillborn cub. Although the excellent and zealous superintendent of the Gardens has taken great pains to preserve the animals committed to his charge, the mortality has been very large among the antelopes, buds, and monkeys. The hippopotami are, however, though natives of tropical countries, flourishing.

FOR LADIES WHO PAINT.—"The cutaneous torture which Dejanira inflicted on the contemptuous Hercules, modern dames of fashion prepare for themselves. The pearl powders, the bloom of roses, the blanc de Venus, de Cythere, rouge de Pompadour, and the like, are, as they have been often told, but will never properly believe, compounds of bismuth, of floorine, of the hydrated silicate of magnesia, of talc, carmine, and the mineral powders. There is no cosmetic which can ever rival the application of pure water, with the addition of oatmeal for tender skins, or delicately adaline soap. These powders and pastes are at the best impalpable powders of flint, magnesia, bismuth or carmine, which stop the pores and obstruct the perspiration, for which nature has made the most marvelously minute and elaborate provision; and can, when least hurtful, only hurt their action to concealing, at the same time they exaggerate, the defects which they are intended to remove." These remarks are from the *Lancet*—the first authority in the English medical world.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.—The street improvements in hand, or immediately to be commenced, equal in extent those of the Rue de Rivoli and the Boulevard de Sebastopol. Quarters are to be opened up which now are reached by a circuit; seven theatres on the Boulevard du Temple, including the Théatre Lyrique, and probably others, are coming down; a new Théatre Lyrique and a Circus are being completed on the Place du Châtelet; the Boulevard de Sebastopol is prolonged on the left hank of the Seine to the southern extremity of Paris; and nearly every day there is an announcement by the Prefect of the Seine of some step taken towards the work of opening out a route, and the erection of new buildings in place of old. To give an idea of the extensive works for the embellishment of Paris which are to be undertaken in the course of the present year, some of the journals state that not less than 40,000,000f. will have to be paid by the Prefecture in the month of January for expropriations alone.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF SYRIA.—We were recently informed that the British Government had remonstrated strongly against a prolonged occupation of Syria, but the following paragraph from the *New Prussian Gazette*, a journal of excellent authority, indicates that the remonstrance has been without avail. "We learn from a good source," says the *Gazette*, "that the *corps d'occupation* in Syria will be increased by a portion of the French troops returning from China In spite of the efforts of England it is not at all probable that the French army will leave Syria in the month of March—a step indeed, which cannot be expected for no one can wish to expose the Christians to being immediately massacred by the Druses."

AN AMERICAN TESTIMONIAL TO MR. COLLIER.—A number of literary and legal gentlemen of New-York, readers and lovers of *Shakespeare*, have sent to the London *Athenæum*, for presentation to Mr COLLIER, a testimonial of their approval of his labors as a Shakespearean critic. It is a silver inkstand, modeled on drawings of the Warwick Vase. On the rim of the silver salver on which the vase rests, surrounded and entwined by mulberries and mulberry leaves, are the following words: "Presented to JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., F. S. A., by a few friends in America, who appreciate his literary integrity and private worth —New-York, November, 1860."

BRAVERY OF THE YOUNG QUEEN OF NAPLES.—A correspondent, writing from Gaeta, says that the young wife of FRANCIS II. is always to be seen in the place of greatest danger. During the bombardment of the 24th and 25th of December, two officers of her household were killed in the very room in which she was sitting, by the explosion of a shell. Although the danger was imminent, the Queen did not stir from her chair, and gave orders for the removal of the dead bodies in the coolest possible manner. The Spanish Minister had also a narrow escape, for as he was lying in bed he received the rather unpleasant visit of a round shot, which smashed the washing-stand opposite.

BELLIGERENT CORRESPONDENCE.—"Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpsun, and begs to request that he will not keep his piggs from trespassing on his grounds." "Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and hegs to request that in future he will spell pigs with two gees." "Mr. Thompson's respecta to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he adds the letter 'e' to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady." Mr. Simpson returns Mr Thompson's note unopened—the impertinence it contains being only equaled by its vulgarity.

THE INLAND CARRYING TRADE OF CHINA.—At Canton an important concession has been obtained from the Governor-General. Permission haa been given the *Bo-prep*, a foreign steamer, to run in some of the inland waters, and trade with Kum-chook, a village among the silk villages to the west of Canton, and also to Shek-loong, a village from whence sugar may be exported in large quantities, in the Tonkoon district. This is the beginning of what may be an immense carrying traffic.

EFFECT OF THE CRISIS ON THE CHEMICAL TRADE.—The Manchester *Guardian* says that the persons employed at Messrs. HUTCHINSON & EARL'S and at Mr. DEAKIN'S chemical works. Widnes, numbering several hundred men and boys, lately turned out in consequence of a reduction in thair wages, averaging about 1s. each per day. The masters, it is stated, were obliged to resort to this measure through the damaging effect the late failures in America have had on the chemical trade.

THE PERSONAL WEALTH OF THE LATE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The lata King FREDERICK WILLIAM haa not left any private fortune in money, having expended his income, not only in benevolent acts, but in purchasing works of art, and a magnificent library. The property left consists of a great number of artistic masterpiecea and the library, all of which go to the present monarch. The Queen Dowager is to have a jointure of 300,000 thalers per annum.

EFFECT OF THE CRISIS ON THE SILK-TRADE.—A circular of Messrs. ARLES DUFOUR & Co., of Lyons, mentions that although the United States take annually abont £1,000,000 worth of silk gouds from Europe, the fall in prices aince tha outhreak of the disunion crisis has not been more than between 2 and 3 per cent. on the superior descriptions, owing to the limited supply in the market. In the common descriptions there has been a reduction of hetween 6 and 12 per cent.

SPIRITUALISM.—A gentleman named NOYAA, is delivering in London a series of lectures explaining and exposing Spirit-rapping. He haa already defeated a Spiritualistic youth known as the Infant Magnet," and has shown him to be a humbug. Mr. NOYRA accuses the great magician, HOME, of being a bumhug also, and challenges him to come forward and exhibit his phenomena, but HOME refnses to appear.

MOVEMENTS OF LORD ELGIN.—It is said that this distinguished nobleman will proceed from China to Japan, and after seeing huw matters are progressing there, will visit Manila, and, if bis time permit, Java, on his way to Suez. He will no doubt touch at Singapora, but it is said he will not call at Hong Kong, unless the course of events should render an alteration of his present arrangements expedient.

WHO ARE THE LETTER WRITERS.—The French Post-office returns for 1860 hava heen made up, and from them it appears that on an average every inhabitant of France writes eight letters per annum. In England the average is twenty-four, just three times the number; it is less in Scotland; still less in Ireland, where the Post-office does not pay its own expenses.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.—The Irish, or more properly, perhaps, the citizens of Dublin, are greatly concerned about the report that England is going to abolish the Irish Vice Royalty and its mock Court. But in answer to an anxious quere from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Lord CARLISLE says that he has the best reasons for believing that the report is entirely without foundation.

HUMBOLDT'S LIBRARY.—The valuahle and unique library of HUMBOLDT has been purchased by Mr. HENRY STEVENS, who is about printing a catalogue of the books with the view of selling them. Many of the books are special presentation copies, annotated by HUMBOLDT.

A DESERTED AMERICAN SHIP.—A large American ship, deserted, and with only her mainmast and bowsprit standing, was towed into Plymouth Sound on the 12th of January, having been picked up by some Scilly pilots at the chops of the Channel.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS does not seem to be treated with very great respect in Italy. The Turin *Gazette* announces that he should be expelled, and now the *People's Gazette* turns him into bitter ridicule.

THE PRESS IN 1760 AND 1861.—The *Caledonian Mercury* celebrates its 200th anniversary by giving a *fac simile* reprint of its first number, the 3d January, 1661.

THE SECESSION QUESTION.

The Nature of the Difficulty and How it Should be Treated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

WHEN the existence of a nation is put in immediate peril by overt then and treason, *action* and not *delay* is the only means of averting the fatal blow. Events are ripe to national affairs; they control the opinions of men, and cannot be talked out of existence, like rocks in the channel of navigation they must be seen and measured, removed or guarded against, or the ship of State may be wrecked amid the storms of public opinion.

Amidst the confusion which the discordant opinions of politicians and the conflicting theories of parties have thrown around our public affairs, let us calmly look at the facts by which we are surrounded. Among the most startling of these is this: that the people of South Carolina, in a Convention held under State authority, have renounced all allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and declared themselves to be a free and independent nation. That acting upon this assumed sovereignty, they have shut up every Federal Court of justice within the State, compelled American citizens holding office under the General Government to resign their commissions, have seized upon the Custom-house, public revenues and armory of the United States, and are now actually levying war, by taking and holding with armed force two of the fortifications erected in the harbor of Charleston for National defence, and by besieging the only remaining fort. That they have hoisted upon the flag of the Union, and openly declare their intention not to respect it as the ensign of the nation. That simultaneously with their declaration of independence they sent forth an appeal to all the Slave States in the Union, urging them to unite with South Carolina in overthrowing the Federal Government, for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy, to be composed entirely of Slave States: and to enforce their appeal have sent Commissioners to each one of those States. Several of them have been seduced by their importunities, and are now taking action with them in establishing a separate dominion within the boundaries of the United States.

While all these things are being done by South Carolina and her confederates, we are startled by the fact that men holding high official positions under the Government of the United States have, by counsel and action, given aid and encouragement to all these revolutionary movements, furnished arms and munitions of war, and facilitated the capture of all the fortifications within reach of the seceding States.

These facts together constitute the enormous aggression of an avowed hostile rebellion against the laws and Constitution of the United States, and with this the people of the United States have to deal. It is an ugly fact, frightful and perplexing. Men do not like to look it in the face; they turn from it as from a hideous monster. But it cannot be concealed. It protrudes itself before the eye of the nation, intrudes itself into the halls of Congress, and demands an audience before the President. Theoretical secession has become active rebellion; and Rebellion, aided by Treason, has ventured to lay its bloody hand upon the Constitution, and threatens its destruction.

This is the great *event* of the day; the monstrous *fact*, which, like a plague-spot upon a healthy body, excites the nerves and disturbs the composura of the nation. The life of the Republic requires that it shall be removed, before it reaches the vital parts of the body politic.

Looking, then, at the rebellion of South Carolina in all its ramifications and combinations as an existing political fact, the question is, how, and in what manner, shall it be treated by the people of the United States.

The question is one of the highest importance; yet it admits of a ready answer. Treat it just as it presents itself to be; as a *bold, deliberate attack upon the Constitution, for the purpose of testing its power to maintain the Union as it exists.* Thus viewed in its true light, the aggression itself calls out the counteracting power, just as crime awakes justice, and puts its sword in motion. Either the Constitution must give way, or South Carolina remain within the Union. The Constitution incloses her like a wall; she must batter it down before she can make her escape.

The Constitution created the Union, and under its authority and by its power it can alone be maintained. Stand by all laws made under, and by virtue of it, and enforce them vigorously and promptly. Enforce them nationally, without regard to sectional feeling or local opposition. Enforce them as all free governments enforce laws—peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary.

We have for years been endeavoring to save the Union by resorting to means outside of the Constitution, by Congressional compromises, by party platforms. These expedients have all failed to give permanent security A bold and sudden attack has swept away all these temporary outworks, and the Union has been driven back into its appropriate and impregnable fortress—the Constitution of the United States. South Carolina and her allies are rallying their forces to scale the walls of this fortress. Now let us see what virtue there is in the *Constitution* to "save the Union!"

That virtue will be found first, in the fact that one of its leading objects was to create and perpetuate a national Union. It declares that object upon its face. The people of each State, when they adopted it, so declared. National Union was not forced upon South Carolina. She sought it, she desired it, she obtained it. It was a necessity to her, in common with all the other States. Without Union neither of them could have acquired national position. Colonial confederacy was sufficient to achieve separate State Government, but separate State Governments were not sufficient to secure nationality—hence that more perfect union of States and People formed by the Constitution.

For the preservation of this National Union, South Carolina, acting mutually with her sister States, freely granted to the General Government full and ample powers to defend it against all possible attacks from within or from without. Within this constitutional Union, she, and all her citizens, still remain fast bound, by the highest obligations, politically and morally, by which one people or State can bind itself to others.

By adopting the Constitution, all the old thirteen States granted full power for the *admission* of new States into the Union, but not one of them reserved to itself the right to *leave* the Union. Twenty new States have since been received into the Union, but until within a few weeks not one has ventured to go out. South Carolina, one of the old Thirteen, is the first fugitive. And the question is, *Can she escape?* There is no door in the Constitution through which she can pass—nothing but a violent breach can open the way for secession.

The people of South Carolina, while in the Union, found no great difficulty, by a State Convention, in declaring themselves a separate nation; but no sooner had they opened a way through which they were to pass to independence, than they saw nothing outside but chaos, and appalled by the dark and dismal view, they prudently concluded to remain within the wall, until they could, with the aid of others, construct out of the wreck of their nationality, some new ship of State upon which to venture upon the dark abyss. Go out of the Union! Whera will she go? There is no stand-point outside upon which she can rest. The Constitution covers the whole ground. Between the Atlantic and Pacific, from the sources of the Mississippi to its mouth, from land's end to land's end, there is not a spot of earth large enough for an American citizen to stand which has not been appropriated to the Union, by the organic law of our national existence.

Again, the Constitution was made to secure to the people of each State the advantages of a strong and permanent national Government—a Government which, while it left each State free to control its local interests, bound them all by paramount laws to maintain the one Confederacy.

These organic laws or powers were freely granted to the General Government, to be used and executed for the common benefit.

South Carolina, by her declaration of independence, breaks these laws, but she does not rid herself of them. She may call herself a nation, but she is still a State within the Union; retained there by her own immutable obligations to the Constitution. To enforce these obligations upon her, is only doing that which she said should be done, in case any State should resist the constitutional laws of the General Government. And herein consists the propriety of resorting to these powers for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation. It is the legitimate mode. It is the way by which all the States have agreed to maintain it. No other mode can have the same high moral, legal influence.

Then why not enforce the constitutional powers?

Several reasons have been assigned. Among the most prominent are: That to enforce them upon South Carolina in her present position, would be making war upon her. This is not true, in fact. The execution of constitutional law, by all the means necessary to compel obedience to their authority, *is not war*, but on the contrary is the only way to maintain peace. It is the use of the ordinary powers of Government in maintaining order. It is sovereignty in the performance of its highest duties—the removal of all obstructions to its supreme authority, through the instrumentality of law and justice. It is the Constitution exerting its organic powers upon treason and rebellion.

The sun does not make war upon nature by dispelling darkness from the earth, nor does lightning make war upon the heavens by dispersing the noxious vapors which disturb the serenity of the atmosphere.

The ability of the Constitution to control secession, has been emphatically shown by the prompt action of a true and brave officer of the United States, under and by virtue of its authority. Surrounded by traitors, and beset by rebellion, Major ANDERSON and his gallant little band, are the only men in South Carolina who have not renounced their allegiance to the United States: and Fort Sumter, the only spot in the State over which the ensign of the nation's sovereignty waves The place he occupies belongs to the nation. The fort he defends is one of the national defences. The command he holds is derived from the Constitution of his country. He makes no war upon South Carolina, and, although surrounded by armed rebels, he fires not a gun. There he stands, in the midst of his, gallant band, with the star spangled banner floating over his head, calmly but firmly awaiting coming events. But there is, in his quiet but fearless position, a power which speaks louder than the roar of a thousand guns. It is the power of the Constitution and the laws, which resolutely maintained by a patriotic man in the discharge of his official duties. Major ANDERSON, with his 100 men, has, under the authority of the Constitution, imprisoned secession within the land limits of South Carolina; and is sustained by the General Government will hold it in constraint, until released according to law. Had every other public functionary performed his duty as promptly and as faithfully as Major ANDERSON, the Constitution and the laws would to-day have reigned supreme over every State in the Union.

Again, it is said, that other States are about to confederate with South Carolina in her rebellion. That these States have a common grievance with her to redress; and that, unless the General Government will, at once, adjust these alleged grievances, they will combine with South Carolina, and together prove too strong for the Constitution. To meet this threatened combination, it is proposed, that instead of enforcing the existing powers of Government against the existing rebellion of South Carolina, they should be withheld, until Congress, or the People of the United States, can so alter or amend the Constitution, as will satisfy the discontented States, and bring them into the support of the Union. All these propositions refer to one subject, *Slavery*. For it, and for it alone, new guarantees are demanded. The question raised by these proposed amendments in all its hearings upon National and State Rights, was deliberately discussed and most wisely adjusted by the framers of the Constitution—adjusted in the only way in which it could be adjusted in the formation of the Union of States, each having at the time peculiar local institutions of its own. The Constitution left Slavery where it existed by State law, and no where else. It left it there at the request of the Slave States, and in order that they might enjoy the full and uninterrupted advantages of their Slave institutions. The Constitution commands that every fugitive slava shall be returned to the State where by law he can be legally held to service. The Constitution is in no way responsible for Slavery. It never made a slave in a State; neither has it the power to manumit one there. This negative action upon Slavery was not accidental—it was sought for and demanded by the Slave States. They asked for no other guarantee, either for the maintenance of Slavery in the States, or for its extension beyond them. They would have rejected, if offered, any such implied interference with their State authority.

The Constitution, as it is, secures to Slavery all the right which it had, or which it claimed to have, at the time of its adoption. Slavery still exists in the States under exclusive State authority. The power to return fugitive slaves still remains just as it was granted.

Do the Slave States desire to submit either the morality or the legality of their institutions to the opinions and judgment of the Free States, and if so, are they prepared to abide by that judgment? Are they willing to expose their unquestionable title to maintain Slavery, under State laws, to the hazard of a trial at the bar of public opinion? Do they desire to weaken and impair an acknowledged right, by seeking national interference and sanction? Does Georgia wish the Legislature of the people of New-York, or any other State, to interfere by legislative enactment or by a constitutional provision with her legislative authority over Slavery? It is against this interference that the Constitution now stands, an impregnable wall of defence.

Fanaticism from without, has made attempts to break through this barriar, in order to interfere with Slavery within the States; and the propagandist of Slavery may attempt to overthrow in order to seek new advances beyond; but neither can succeed in their aggression if we but sustain the Constitution in its integrity. Let *Liberty* stand by the Constitution as it is. Let *Slavery* stand by the Constitution as it is; for in this way, and in this way alone, can harmonious action be maintained between these conflicting principles.

Ours is the only form of Government yet devised, by which local slavery can maintain its vested rights under a National Government founded upon the inalienable rights of man.

The grievances complained of by the Slava States are not justly chargeable upon the Constitution. They have been caused by the neglect to administer the Constitution according to its true spirit and meaning. These mal-administrations have caused men to lose faith in the Constitution of their country; and frightened at the raging deluge of conflicting opinions, are ready to abandon the *one* and *only* ark of their safety, and betake themselves to numerous weak and fragile crafts.

Schismatics rule the hour, and we are fast becoming a nation of political heretics. We disbelieve in the permanency of self-government; we question the rights of the people to establish free institutions with sufficient powers to defend them against treason and rebellion; we are belying our own history, seeking to revolutionize the Revolution, to reform the Declaration of Independence and reconstruct the Union; we are apostatising from the faith delivered to us by the Fathers of the Republic; and that sacred decalogue of American liberty, written on the tablets of the Constitution, and transmitted to us through the blood and fire of the Revolution, is scandalized and insulted by the brazen calf of *Secession*, standing in the midst of the camp of the Union, and inviting men to fall down and worship it.

The world admits that WASHINGTON was the Father of his country. *What is that country* of which WASHINGTON was the Father? Not South Carolina, out of the Union; much less Alabama, Mississippi and Texas,—these are children by adoption; but the United States to their utmost boundaries, cemented together in our Constitutional Union, compose *the nation* which owes its existence to WASHINGTON.

Will the American people suffer this common and glorious inheritance to be deprived of any of its fair proportions, to be disunited by accession, or hacked to pieces by rebellion? Will they permit WASHINGTON'S country to be portioned off into hostile confederacies—into petty State dynasties, so feeble in their separate existence, and so disgraceful in their origin, that no honest man would covet the honor of having his name placed in history as the Father of either of them? Will Virginia permit the dismemberment of WASHINGTON'S country? Will her sons cede their glorious birthright? Will they suffer the epitaph to be inscribed on the tomb at Mount Vernon, "Here lies the man who gave liberty and union to a people who had neither the wisdom or the courage to maintain them!" No! never! The tomb of the Father of his country will remain *within* the Union, honored and defended by *one* people, under *one* Constitution. J. W. M.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

The Slavery Question in Maryland—Effect of the Abolition Agitation.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the New-York TIMES, of Jan. 24, I cut the following lines, being a comment upon the speech of Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, lately delivered in the House of Representatives:

"Here is secession as painted by a *Virginian*, a Southerner, in language that will find a response from a large body of the Southern people, who, though they now bend before tha blast, will soon have a *glorious resurrection* Such language from a Southerner has not been heard for twenty-five years, and in Congress never. It will be echoed by millions of voices. Secession carries the controversy concerning Slavery directly into the Slave States. But for it Mr. CLEMENS would have been dumb—with it he and thousands with him become, without intending it, perhaps, the apostles of Freedom. The first consequence of secession is to carry the Anti-Slavery discussion 500 miles south; from Western New-York and Massachusetts—where it was comparatively harmless—to the Slave States, where it deals directly with the institution. It transfers the controversy directly to the States where it belongs."

Will you oblige a Marylander by giving place to the statement of a few facts, which I offer without comment.

Forty years ago neither Maryland nor her sister State, Virginia, contained a man who desired the perpetuation of Slavery. Both States set to work in earnest to provide for the difficult and complicated task of emancipation. Maryland appropriated $200,000 in money to the founding and fostering of her colony in Liberia The name was given by Gen. ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, son-in-law of CHARLES CARROLL of Carrolton, who was at the head of the movement. The first step was to provide a *home* for the negro, where he might enjoy a freedom which the laws of nature, or at least of *human* nature, seemed to deny him on this continant. Abolitionism, as a sectarian religion, had then no existence. It was born immediately upon the decesse of *Anti-Masonry*, which was the pet fanaticism of New-England that immediately preceded it, and which gave, in 1828, the vote of the State of Vermont to WM. WIRT for President of the United States. In 1832 it had already manifested obtrusiveness enough to check an Act of Emancipation in the Virginia Convention, which was defeated by only two votes. In 1833, died JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke. By his will he emancipated 233 slaves, (I think I state the number correctly, but only from memory.) He left them $30,000 in cash, and the services of a competent agent to purchase for them land in Ohio or Pennsylvania, on which they might enjoy a free and undisturbed existence. The Free States of Ohio and Pennsylvania denied them this hoon. They were deprived of the lands their agent had bought for them—swindled and stripped of their money. How many of your readers have ever heard of tha "Wanderings of the Slaves of JOHN RANDOLPH," which for a long time headed a column in our daily papers, when I was a youth? The history should be rewritten—how the greater number became scattered as vagahonda in Pennsylvania—how some found appreaticeships in Ohio—how some found quiet homes in the more genial State of Maryland, undisturbed by the existing law against the admission of free blacks into the State—and, lastly, *how some went voluntarily back into bondage in Virginia, as the happiest condition they could find open to them.*

You say of Mr. CLEMENS' speach, "Such language from a Southerner has not been heard for twenty-five years." No; for twenty five yaara the North has "had the floor" on this question, and ears that are filled with the music of their own voices proclaiming the sinfulness of their neighbors, are not likely to hear anything else. About *fifteen* years ago Dr. RICHARD S. STEWART, of Anne Aruudel County, Maryland, a large slaveholder, addressed a letter to JOHN L. CAREY, Esq., then editor of the Baltimore *American*, urging him to renewed efforts with his pen, looking to the great work of emancipation in Maryland. Mr. CAREY responded in a pamphlet—long ainca out of print—entitled *Slavery in Maryland Briefly Considered*—a production as superior in power, comprehensiveness, and vigor to the much-lauded and excellent speech of Mr. CLEMENS, as an intellect of the first order is to that of an ordinary jury lawyer. "Trust me,"—was *then* the hopeful prophecy of Mr. CAREY—"when Maryland shall be called on to legislate upon the subject of Slavery, it will be not to regulate a living institution, but to bury a dead one" The writer did not live long enough to witness the destruction of his hope. Since the last election Dr. STEWART has written another letter to another Baltimore paper, indicating the extinction of *his* hope that Maryland can longer remain in the same Confederacy with the Free States. What has worked so sad a change in the dispositione of men in this community as this indicatea?

You speak of removing the Anti-Slavery discussion "from Western New-York and Massachusetts, *where it was comparatively harmless.*" The harm it has done to the cause it professed to serve is without parallel in the history of fanaticism. Here, "where it belongs," a well-spring of well-blended benevolence and wisdom had long ago gushed forth which it has poisoned at the fountain. There is no measure to the mischief and misery that has flowed from this single act of the removal of the Anti-Slavery discussion from "the Slave States where it belongs," and whom alone it concerns, to the Free States, where your own words imply it does *not* belong, and whom it does in no wise concern. Having for some twenty-six years or more steadfastly maintained my own Anti-Slavery opinions, and fortunately been able to maintain my cool judgment also, unshaken by fanaticism or unreasoning passion on either side of me, I have had to witness here in my own State such changes as these: Less than "twenty-five" years ago the Southern gentleman's defence of Slavery rested upon a deep foundation of humanity, benevolence and sound philosophy; the very qualities which of themselves implied necessarily its being only a transition state of the negro, and looked to his future emancipation as an inevitable fact. "Chattel slavary" was a hateful idea, and the purchase of slaves by citizens coming here from the Free States was looked upon with universal and unmixed disgust. A new generation now occupy tha field, who adopt the simple logic of *Shylock*:

"The pound of flesh which I demand of him
Is dearly bought—'tis mine, and I will have it."

We have seen a native of New-England urging in this State, laws, not only for the tightening of the rivets of Slavery, but for the most inhuman oppression of the free blacks of the State; and another importation from Massachusetts canvassing our State in a desperate effort to draw Maryland into the vortex of Southern revolution.

But it is unnecessary to multiply the evidences and illustrations of the total change in the feeling of this community, over which the spirit of true philanthropy groans. I asked in the beginning of my letter room for a few facts without command. Cannot your readers make of these facts this simple application: If tha North really desires to see the institution of Slavery decline and disappear from this land, let them leave the discussion of it "*to the Slave States, where it belongs.*" If they really desire to be reconciled to their brethren of the South, and henceforth to dwell together with them in peace and harmony, let them simply observe the injunction of the apostle—"*strive to be quiet, and mind your own business.*" No other "compromise" is needed. No substitute will avail aught. HARPER.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

If the declaration of a member of Gov. PICKENS' Cabinet means anything, the attack on Fort Sumter cannot long be delayed. While the question of appropriating $950,000 for military contingencies was under discussion in the Senate a few days since, one of the members of that body declared in tha most emphatic terms that he should not give his vote for any such measure. He saw no hope of taking Fort Sumter, or of South Carolina assuming her independence in fact as she had done in name. This expression called out Hon. A. C. GARLINGTON, one of Gov. PICKENS' advisers. After rehearsing in a vehement manner the preparations which had been made for assaulting Fort Sumter, he exclaimed with emphasis, which produced a marked sensation, "Fort Sumter must fall—yes, Sir, it must fall. This is the deliberate purpose of South Carolina It must fall!. This I utter in full consciousness of what I say, and I hope the announcement may go to the world." And so it has, but not through the columns of the Charleston papers, where such a declaration might naturally be looked for. The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimora *American*, who witnessed the scene, records it.

The combined forces of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, now besieging Fort Pickens, have achieved one act which deserves to be placed on record. The wife of Capt. SLEMMER, who went to Fort Barrancas to get some articles of clothing which were left thare by the United States soldiers on their precipitate retreat to Fort Pickens, has been seized by tha allies, and is now held as a prisoner. It is charged that sha was acting as a spy, but proof of the fact seems to be lacking.

In their impatience at having their martial valor restrained, the Charleston soldiery seem to have fallen to shooting themselves. Private STRAWINSKI, of the Columbia Company, was shot in the groin by his bedfellow a few mornings since. The wound will prova fatal.

Great excitement was created in Milledgeville, Ga., a few days since by the rumor that ROPATH and JOHN BROWN, Jr., had attempted to make a descenton Cumberland Island, and that they had been captured.

The Charlestonians have been made glad by tha announcement that Major RIPLEY has so arranged his affairs as to obviate the necessity of his taking a trip to Florida.

Judge SHERMAN, of Connecticut, and Senator BENJAMIN are carrying on a correspondence relative to the exciting questions of the day. In his last communication Judge SHERMAN plainly tells the Senator from Louisiana, that the issues which he has raised must be met "only as treason and rebellion should be met."

The insult which has so excited tha anger of some of the Virginians consisted in mounting guns at Fort Monroe, and pointing them inland.

Hon. JERE. CLEMENS is mentioned as a prominent candidate for the Major-Generalship of the Army of Alabama.

The Pensacola (Fla.) *Observer* has news to Jan. 20 from Fort Pickens, and regrets to say "that there is no prospect of a peaceable surrender of the fort. There are mounted at Fort Barrancas 11 32-pounders, 3 Paixhan guns, 8-inch; 2 8-inch Columbiads, 2 12 pounders, 8 24-pounders, 4 18-pounders, 8 12-pounders. Fort McRea has the following valuable armament: 22 42-pounders, 46 32-pounders, 27 24-pounders, and 2 10 inch Columbiads. The only difficulty in the way of these guns being made available is that they are unmounted.

Hon. H. S. FOOTE, of Tennessee, is gradually drifting into the ranks of tha Secessionists. In a speech delivered at Nashville a few evenings since he reviewed the career of Messrs. LINCOLN and SEWARD, claiming that they were now and always had been bitter enemies to tha South and its institutions, and that unless new guarantees could be obtained before the 4th of March, he would not remain in connection with the Northern States a day after the Republicans had assumed the control of the Government.

Mr. GEORGE MASON, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, has resigned his position. Tha correspondence between Gov. FLOYD and Mr. BUCHANAN drove him to this step, he says.

Mr. BETTS, of Wilmington, Delaware, the only member of the House of Representatives who voted against the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions, was burned in effigy on Jan. 15 at Middletown. The train on which he was returning to Dover passed there at the time, and afforded the gentleman an opportunity to witness the sight.

Senator HUNTER has written a brief letter, declining to be considered a candidate for the Virginia State Convention. He has duties to discharge as Senator, and no vote should be lost by Virginia "when force bills, heavy loans and civil war itself may be the possible results of Congressional action."

The New-Orleans papers publish an address to the Convention of the State of Louisiana, which is signed by Senators SLIDELL and BENJAMIN, and Representatives LANDRUM and DAVIDSON. They ask for instructions regarding the course which they shall take in the present emergency, and then go on to detail the opinions which they themselves hold. They believe in the right of secession, the justice of exercising that right at the present time, the impracticability of cooperation, and in the necessity of providing for sending delegates to a Convention to assemble at Montgomery, Ala., at a date certainly not later than Feb. 15. They think the Free States may find that "when the great balance wheel of Southern conservatism has ceased its play in the Federal system, they will have more to fear from their laborers depending on their daily wages for their daily bread, than tha South has from its contented slaves, whom it is its duty as its privilege to care for in adversity and prosperity, in want or in plenty, in sickness or in health."

The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states that an Armstrong gun of large calibra has just arrived at that city from Europa via Savannah. It is the property of Mr. WESTON, a wealthy planter who resides in Georgetown, but is undoubtedly intended for service against Fort Sumter.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, writes a hopeful letter from Washington, under date of Jan. 14. The popular voice of the country, he says, is already making itself heard, and now if the CRITTENDEN Compromise were submitted to a vote of the people, he has no doubt that it would be approved of by the people of the North by a vote of two to one. But the machinery of elections is cumbrous—it must have time to act, and Mr. MAYNARD does not doubt that in season the people will come to the rescue, and set matters right.

The annexed dispatches are published in the Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Jan. 29:

SENATE, Jan. 25, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Mr. CRITTENDEN is not present but I can say with confidence that there is hope of adjustment, and the prospect has never been better than now, since we first assembled.

Very truly, your friend,
S. A. DOUGLAS.

We concur in the opinion that there is hope of an adjustment. J. J. CRITTENDEN,
A. R. BOTELER
Hon. JAMES BARBOUR. JOHN T. HARRIS.

In a private letter to Mr. BARBOUR Hon. J. S. MILLSON expresses the conviction that the present controversy will soon terminate in a way satisfactory to himself and to a large majority of the people of Virginia.

The Newport (R. I.) correspondent of the Providenca *Journal* denies the rumors that property at that watering place held by Southerners is to be forced on the market at any price. He states that in Newport there are twelve owners of real estate, non-residents, hailing from the South, and these pay taxes on property valued at $250,000. Of this sum $75,000 is in poor and wet land, for which, at present, there is no call. The whole number of real estate owners, non-residents, who have improved estates in Newport, is one hundred and twenty seven, (certainly, and perhaps more,) besides a large number who own unimproved lots purchased for a rise or for future use. The value of this property may be estimated at millions. Several estates are worth from $100 000 to $200,000 each, and the improvements going on now (all for Northerners, with one exception,) will exceed $150 000, exclusive of the amount paid for the land, which cost $10 000.

The Toronto *Leader* significantly hints that the Anderson extradition case may find a solution in the secession of Missouri from the Union. If this event should occur, would not the extradition treaty be annulled, so far as Missouri is concerned? The only difficulty in the way of this result seems to be that the people of Missouri have thus far betrayed very little sympathy with the secession movement.

A Court of Oyer and Terminer is now in session at Syracuse, Judge MORGAN presiding. In his charge to the Grand Jury the Judge referred to the secession movement, and said that any man who gave aid or comfort to those parties in rebellion against the Government, or who countenanced their acts of treason, as defined by the Constitution, or the instructed the Grand Jury to spare no pains or time to make a thorough investigation in relation to all matters pertaining to this subject which might be presented to them.

FROM HAVANA.

Depression of Business—Financial Difficulties—The Slave-Trade—Social Entertainments—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent

HAVANA, Friday, Jan 25 1861.

I regret to have to advise you that financial and business affairs in this city and Island continue in a most unsatisfactory state, nor do I see the least chance of an opening for sunshine through the dark, black clouds of depression that overshadow and cast a saddening gloom over "this ever-faithful Isle." Never was there a country possessing so much real wealth, and so many of the elements of prosperity so unfortunately situated as is Cuba at the present time, for the lack of a man possessing sound financial knowledge at the head of affairs. The latest effort to afford assistance to commerce is of the same character as all the recent previous ones, viz The authorizing the "Spanish Bank of Havana to issue two additional millions of dollars in bonos," and to reissue such of the previous four millions of bonos originally authorized to be emitted, as have already, or may hereafter be paid to it, upon the same terms as the original issue, that is, redeemable in four, five, six and seven months!

At Cardenas, too, at a meeting of proprietors and merchants held recently, and presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor, it was unanimously agreed that the *Credito Mercantil*, (a Bank,) permission being first obtained from the Captain-General, should issue $300,000 in "Bonos," which every gentleman present pledged himself to receive in payment. It is rumored, too, that in Cienfuegos a similar measure is in contemplation. At Matanzas, the $200 000 "Bonos" which the Bank of San Carlos there was authorized to issue, have been only emitted, and are already, as might have been foreseen, at a heavy discount for cash! When all this flooding the island with paper not immediately redeemable in specie is to end, it is impossible to foresee. It will indeed, be a wonder if the *finale* be not a universal bankruptcy.

From almost all parts of the Island we have complaints of the long continued drouth. The para crop is almost a total failure. In the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos the crop of rice has been very small.

From the Vuelta Abajo the intelligence respecting the growing crop of tobacco is very unfavorable.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 20th inst. announces that it has been resolved that the products of this Island and the other possessions of Spain will hereafter pay no duties upon being imported into that country. Upon

the evening, at which her Excellentissima outrivaled all her fair guests, both in beauty and elegance of attire. The beautiful Mrs. CRAWFORD, wife of J. T. CRAWFORD, British Consul-General in this Island, appeared in the same attire she wore at the ball given in honor of the Prince of Wales at the Academy of Music, New-York. Mrs. CRESPO wore brilliants valued at least at $50 000! La Señora Doña SARAFINA MONTEVA DE HERRERA, who is an extremely beautiful lady, Mrs. JOSE PEDROSO, Doña QUITA PEDROSO, a lady unmarried and somewhat advanced in years, and the Marquesa de la Real Proclamation, all wore a wealth of diamonds scarcely to be equaled in any other city in the world

The supper was truly superb, the music excellent, and rarely has a more elegant or successful entertainment been given in this city.

The Sugar market is extremely depressed, although rates have considerably declined. D. S. No. 12 now is held at 7¼ reals ₱ arroba.

Molasses cleared at 3½ reals ₱ keg of 5½ gallons. No demand for Muscovado here.

Exchanges lanenid. I quote Sterling 12@13 ₱ cent. premium; New-York, &c., 60-day bills. 5@8 ₱ cent. premium; New-Orleans, (short,) 10@12 ₱ cent. premium.

Freights—Rates tend downwards, although still rather active; Sugar, 50c. ₱ box and $3@$3 ₱ hhd; Molasses, $2@$2 75 ₱ hhd. to load at outports for Northern ports and 45s @55s. ₱ ton to British Channel for orders, are the ruling rates.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, formerly residents of Syracuse, (N. Y.,) passed through Cleveland (Ohio) on Jan. 26, and they had a strange story to tell of their experiences since they left their home in 1848 to go to California, by the Overland route. While crossing the Plains on the 17th of July, the party in which they were was attacked by the Indians. The men fought so bravely that out of the party, which numbered sixty-three, but thirteen were left, counting the women and children Mr. Kimball's father, an old man, was one of the survivors, but was killed in trying to run the gauntlet. Mr. Kimball himself passed the ordeal successfully, and was told that he might save the life of whichever one of the female survivors he chose if he repeated the feat. He did so, and rescued his wife from death, while he was obliged to see his two sisters killed by slow torture. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball followed the Indians from place to place, without an opportunity to escape, till 1859, when their party met a United States surveying company. Kimball told his story to the whites, and one of them an old resident in the country, offered his aid in effecting their escape. The offer was gladly accepted, and the attempt, after many months of intense suffering, was successful.

A benevolent and eccentric maiden lady, Miss P. Townsend by name, died recently in Boston. In her will she leaves $80,000 to the Home for the Relief of Indigent Females in Boston, the income of $60,000 of which amount is to be applied to the support of those females who, in legal phraseology, are called "spinsters," or single women. She also leaves $20 000 to another Home for destitute females, and $20,000 to the President and Fellows of Harvard College for the benefit of indigent students. Neither did she forget the ministers for Rev Dr. Dewey is made happy by the receipt of $5,000, and the same amount falls to Rev. Dr. Francis, Professor in the Divinity School at Cambridge.

— A terrible story is told of the sufferings of a Catholic priest who lost his way while traveling from St Paul (Minn.) to Pemberia. He became bewildered in a swamp, and his horse, which was in very poor condition, laid down and died the very first night afterwards Then a violent storm came on, and for five days and five nights the poor man was exposed without shelter or food, except the flesh which he stripped from the bones of the animal which lay beside him. Just as he had resigned himself to his fate, and while he was waiting for death to release him from his sufferings, a party of emigrants who chanced to encamp over night near him, heard his moans and rescued him.

—Mr. E. L. C. Billand, of New-Orleans, brought a suit a short time since against Dr. W. P. Williams to recover $6,000, which he claimed was the amount of damage done by the Doctor in causing the death of his slave by striking him on the head with a cane. The man of pills, it seems, was walking out one morning with his little son, who was trundling a wheelbarrow, when the negro, not seeing him, stumbled over him, knocking the boy down. Dr. Williams thought the slave designed to hurt his son, and administered the chastisement, which resulted fatally. The jury thought he acted justifiably, and refused to find a verdict against him.

—Last Summer Col. Chrisman, a Mississippi planter, made a trip North, taking with him a favorite slave named Eliza Winston. While tarrying at Minneapolis, Min., the woman was enticed to leave him, and Col. Chrisman heard nothing of her until a few days since, when she made her appearance at her old home in Mississippi, having begged her way back, which she reached "destitute of ever thing except a thankful heart," as her rejoiced master poetically expresses it.

—Catharine McGraw, the pretty little Shakeress at the Neskayuna settlement, near Albany, has eloped in company with Tommy Malone. The couple seceded from the settlement on Sunday morning, and were married by a justice of the peace in Waterviliet. Great are the lamentations among the youths of Albany and Troy for the pretty face of Ruth—that was the name by which Catharine was popularly known—was wont to allure numbers of them to Neskayuna in the summer season. Now all inducements to make the trip will be wanting.

—A story rather difficult of belief is told by the Albany papers. A lady from Troy went to that city a few days since, and failing to reach the stage in season to return, was compelled to stay over night. She retired to rest at the usual hour, but her friends were surprised to find her missing in the morning. Their astonishment was not diminished the next day at learning that some time during the night she had got up in her sleep, wrapped a cloak around her, and was led all the way to her residence in Albany, without awakening.

— A queer suit has just been tried in Rochester. The complainant, Michael Zimmermann, instituted an action against Mrs. Elizabeth Salli, (née Schaumberg,) for the recovery of $100, alleged to be due complainant by virtue of an agreement and stipulation, confirmed by a promissory note, for services in bringing about the marriage of the defendant with her present husband, Salli. The defendant had gained her suit and the jury decreed that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover.

—The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* states that a box was received by Mrs. Lincoln, a few days ago, from Charleston, S. C., which contained a picture representing Mr. Lincoln with a rope around his neck, his feet manacled, and his back adorned with a coat of tar and feathers. It is said that those who sent this box were, or pretended to be, women.

—On Jan. 26 Mr. Bayard Taylor gave his testimony in the trial of Jackalow, now in progress at Trenton. All the information which he was able to add to the general stock was that a "Japanese" called "Sam Patch" was on board the United States frigate *Mississippi* when that vessel was attached to Com. PERRY's expedition; that he did very little work and was a general favorite.

—A gentleman in Buffalo was cheated out of $15, a few days since, by an adroit swindler hailing from this City, who feigned great intimacy with a lady friend of his victim residing here. The scoundrel made his drafts on Edmund Johnson & Co., and as fast as he got them cashed traveled westward. Where he is now nobody seems to know, and only those whom he has swindled care.

—Mr. Mead, a rival of Rarey's in the horse-taming line, met with an unfortunate rebuff from an animal on which he was experimenting in Newark, N. J. The horse kicked him on the right knee, obliging him to dismiss his audience at once and attend to dressing his wounds.

— Mr. Harvey McAlpin, a well-known lawyer of Port Huron, Mich, committed suicide a few days since by shooting himself with a pistol. He had latterly been investigating Spiritualistic doctrines, in which he had become a firm believer, and is supposed to have become insane in consequence.

Mr. E. P. Weston walked from New-Haven to Hartford and back on Friday and Saturday in less than twenty-four hours. The road was covered with ice and sloth. He left a pamphlet at each house on the road. He starts from Boston on the 22d of February to walk to Washington in ten days.

—Mr. J. S. Rarey has received a challenge from Mr. T. H. Caldwell, of Davisberry, Michigan, to a trial of skill in subduing horse flesh. Mr. Caldwell offers to wager from $100 to $1,000 that he can surpass the renowned hippodamas in his own sphere.

—The student in the Medical College at New-Haven, Beldon by name, who was indicted a short time since for killing George Stafford in a street-fight, has been admitted to bail by Judge Seymour, in the sum of $2,500.

—Mr. Arthur Choppin, of New-Orleans, is a happy man. He lost a leg in a collision on the Carrollton Railroad, some weeks since, and has just recovered $25 000 damages from the Corporation.

—It may be an interesting fact to a select few, that Mr. John Mitchell is residing with his family in Paris One of his sons is in the service of the Sovereignty of South Carolina.

— The Common Council of Buffalo has passed notions inviting Mr. Lincol to visit that city on his way to Buffalo, and appointing a Committee to tender him its hospitalities.

—Mr. Timothy Osgood, Jr., of East Boston, died suddenly on Jan. 26, while in attendance at the Superior Court Room as juryman.

—The Havana correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* chronicles the brilliant success of Agnes Ketell.

WARNINGS OF HISTORY.—GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., recently delivered a new lecture on Spain, at Springfield, Illinois,—the conclusion of which embraced the following reference to current political events:

"Could the spirit of Spain, reviewing its past career, speak to other nations it would, said Mr. SUMNER, cast out with a voice of warning: Beware of everything which limits the freedom of thought and the freedom of speech. Sustain a free Press; fear less its occasional licentiousness than the eternal license for wrong which follows its silence. Be never seduced into suicide by sacrificing for an imaginary repose, for an illusory peace, those principles which are the very basis of lasting prosperity, and the essence of National life. And, as you would leave to your children the blessings of a Government which shall secure peace and prosperity for the future, plant yourselves firmly on your Constitution—uphold and obey that. When a wise conservatism indicates change, make that change with reason and with calmness, but never, in moments of panic, tamper with your sacred trust. *Make no concessions to anarchy or to treason.* Uphold the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, by installing and maintaining in their full authority, the magistrates whom the people have elected to execute your laws.

So shall peace and gladness smile upon your land—so shall your roads groan under the moving product of your teeming soil—so shall agriculture and commerce thrive—so shall your country stand glorious and prosperous—glorious and prosperous, because upholding Liberty founded on Law."

The enthusiastic applause of the audience showed how completely this historic warning had struck home.

Appeal to the Public on Behalf of Orville Gardner.

Who of us have not felt either directly or indirectly the baneful, demoralizing effects of intemperance? Who of us have not some cause to reproach ourselves that we have done so little to stop the flood of iniquity arising out of this evil so prevalent among us? And what are its effects upon man—man in God's image—made to prove a blessing to himself and society? Misery and desolation, murder, rapine, suicide and death, in all their terrors, follow in its wake. Death, temporal and spiritual. And, while we behold suffering of an aggravated character so closely following in its path, we ask, shall not something be done to stop this tide of sin and death? We answer, it ought to be, and as far as our efforts can avail, it shall be stopped. Having this object and aim in view, the undersigned have united to act as auxiliaries to the Fourth Ward Association, and to aid in this work of humanity commenced under their auspices. A house of reform for the inebriate has been opened at No. 26 New Bowery, Fourth Ward, superintended by Mr. ORVILLE GARDNER, a man who has both seen and felt the power of strong drink, and having been truly reformed and converted, was advised by Mr. CHAS. L. BRACE, of the Children's Aid Society, to undertake the charge of the institution. On the 23d of June, 1859, the Readingroom was formally opened. Speeches were made by Mayor TIEMANN, Mr. PETER COOPER, and others, and Mr. GARDNER immediately entered upon his duties. From that time to the present he has been actively employed in the effort to restore and raisrm the poor inebriate. He has done much and might have accomplished much more, if he had not been seriously embarrassed for want of means. Between $600 and $700 have been raised through appeals made by Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH and Mr. GARDNER's addresses before Sabbath Schools, Temperance meetings, &c., and about as much more has been donated by private individuals. More than fifteen hundred persons have signed the pledge, and a large number have obtained employment through the assistance of Mr. GARDNER, and fifteen or sixteen of those who were brought into the Institution in a state of intoxication, are known to have been hopefully converted to God, and one of these is now filling the pulpit in one of the churches in this city. Shall this work stop for want of proper support? We appeal to you to come forward and aid us in our efforts to sustain this Institution, by donating to the subscribing Finance Committee, money, goods and clothing for men's wear, (new and second-hand.)

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

WM. J. CUNNINGHAM, of CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-street.
WM. WESTERFIELD, No. 131 Thompson-street.
SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.
CHAS. E. HYATT, Importers' and Traders' Bank, Broadway.
NICHOLAS W. BADEAU, Jr., with WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-street.

In addition to the Finance Committee, the following named gentlemen have consented to act as an Advisory Committee, and stand ready to assist and counsel with us in the direction of our efforts:

Ex-Mayor Havemeyer,	Rev. Geo. S. Hare,
Ex Mayor Tiemann,	Rev. M. D. C. Crawford,
Peter Cooper,	Rev. F. S. De Haas,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,	J. B. Cornell,
Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng,	John Falconer,
Rev Dr. S. D. Burchard,	W. W. Cornell,
Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson,	David O'Neil,
Rev. Dr. J. Dowling,	Lewis B. Loder,
Rev. Dr. W. R. Williams,	Noah Loder,
Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster,	H. H. Claflin.
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	John Elliott.

Donations will be thankfully received by the above named Finance Committee, and will be judiciously appropriated for the intsrests of the Institution.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 30.

$8,000 Virginia St. 6s	75½	175 Harlem Railroad	16
1,000 do	75¾	25 do	16½
10,000 N Carolina St. 6s	77	10 Erie Railroad	35½
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	200 do	35¾
7,000 do	84½	100 do	35⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, 6d	73	100 do	35⅝
1,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	100	50 do	37
2,000 Erie 2d Mtg Bds	100	50 Hudson River R	45
4,000 Mich. C. & N. 1st m. S. F. C. Bds.	98	100 M. S. & N. I. A Gtd. Stk	33½
1,000 C. & N. W 1st m.	41	200 do	33¾
1,000 C. & Col. S. F. Bs.	73	100 Harlem R.R. pref	38
2,000 C. B. & Q. R.	92½	100 do	38½
4,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	16	25 do	38½
5 Bank of America	105	150 Mich. S. & N. Ind.	15⅝
50 Cumberland Coal P.	8½	350 Ill. Cent. R. scrip	80
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	86	100 do	80½
50 do	86	70 Cov. C. I. & Ulin. R.	92
100 do	85	200 Galena & Chic. R.	72½
50 do	84½	100 do	72⅝
100 do	84½	50 Clev., P. & Ash'a R.	115
710 New-York C. R.	80	100 Chicago & R. I. R.	57½
500 do	80	100 do	57¾
150 do	79¾	100 do	57¾
100 do	80	100 do	57¾
100 do	80⅛	300 do	58
500 do	80⅛	300 do	58
50 Chicago, R. & Q. R.	72½	10 Clev., P. & Ash'a R.	115

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Virginia State 6s	76	250 N. Y. Cen. R.	80½
9,000 do	75¾	50 Hudson River R	45½
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	68⅝	100 Har. R. Pref	34⅜
3,000 Kentucky St. 6s	92½	50 Michigan Central R.	58
6 000 Indiana St. 5s	87½	50 M S & N I G R	33⅝
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	103	150 Ill. Central R. Scrip	79½
1,000 Erie Ry Co 1st m.	100⅛	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	72⅝
7 000 Mich. So & N I Rs	75	50 do	72⅝
2,000 Han. & St. Jo. R.	75	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	73⅛
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	84½	100 do	34⅜
75 do	84⅝	200 do	34⅜
50 do	84½	200 do	34⅜
500 Erie Railroad	37	100 do	34½
200 do	35	450 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	58⅜
100 do	34	300 do	59
50 do	36½	100 Chi. Bur. & Quincy R	74

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened on steady prices this morning, and although the actual business at the early Board was very light, the difficulty to an active market appeared to be an unwillness on the part of speculators for the fall to put out new contracts. A number of transactions in the Railways were made, by private agreement, by way of renewing and extending maturing contracts. This operation is what is called turning cash for time Stocks, at a difference against the seller on time. On the Street and at the Second Board, the inclination of the general market was to increased strength, and taking New-York Central as the standard, the tone of dealings was quite firm. The transfers of the Central Stock will close to-morrow afternoon for the February dividend, but as deliveries are generally made by Certificate, no marked difference will be made during the closing of the transfers, until Feb. 22, in the daily sales at the Exchange. Time contracts maturing while the books remain closed run to the opening at 6 ₱ cent. interest. The seller is neither bound to deliver, nor the buyer to receive and pay for the stock, by certificate, in the meantime. Some of the Western roads manifested more firmness than on Tuesday, especially Toledo and Rock Island. Erie was also firm, and Hudson, Harlem and Reading steady. In the State Securities the market continues weak on Tennessees and Virginias; steady on Missouris, and very firm in New-Yorks; the last named being scarce and in request. The 6 ₱ cents. of 1873 are held for 108¼ ₱ cent.,—the 5 ₱ cents. of 1875 at 100¾ ₱ cent. The Federal Treasury paper is not so firm, and we hear of transactions at the rate of 9⅞@10 ₱ cent. per annum. Pacific Mail shares lost the recovery of yesterday, and sales were made at 84¼ ₱ cent. Panama is also weak and neglected. In Railway Mortgages there was not much done; 98 ₱ cent. paid for Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents.; 96½ for Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents. The Erie mortgages continue firm.

Late in the afternoon the market was firm in prices, but without much activity. The latest figures, at 4½ o'clock, were:

Central	80⅝	Michigan Central	58¼
Erie	36¾	Pacific Mail	84⅛
Toledo	38	Panama	114
Rock Island	58⅝	Mich. Guaranteed	33¾
Galena	72	Hudson	45½
Illinois Central	80	Missouris	68⅜

In the market for Money we hear of Street transactions in very prime paper at 7 ₱ cent., the Bank rate, and the same rate is the rule among the Brokers for loans, returnable on demand, with exceptions on select collateral, at 6@6½ ₱ cent. Nothing of note was done in Foreign Exchange, after the sailing of the *Asia*. The demand from the Import trade is still very moderate, but the inward movement of Gold sustains the advance on London to 107 ₱ cent. for Banker's, and 106½@106¾ for select Merchant bills.

The additional Foreign news to-day is received with much favor by the Cotton trade and the Banking-houses in the business of Exchange. The advance on the common grades is equal to $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bale. Of course all the December and January bills drawn against this leading staple are made doubly secure by the present upward excitement in the Liverpool market. The Money news is less indicative of a further rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount than the last advices. Our present impression is that the figure will scarcely be raised above 7 ₱ cent., that figure being above all the Continental markets, while, in a few days after this steamer sailed, advice would be in London of our Exchange at 106 ₱ cent. in New-York, which would arrest the further drain of gold for this country. The Breadstuff prices are well maintained, and American Stocks are quoted about the same as by the previous steamer. The latest news from this side was to Saturday, Jan. 5, by the *Fulton*, when Exchange was quoted here at 105 On London, the succeeding mail of Wednesday, Jan. 9, carried out our Exchange of 105½ ₱ cent.

As some misapprehension has gone out through one or more of our City cotemporaries in regard to the sum total of the new Preferred Stock of the Erie Railway Company, (the round figure of *ten* millions, instead of the true amount, which is under *eight* millions,) we have procured from an official source a schedule of all the outstanding unsecured bonds of the old Company, which are to pass into Preferred Stock, on or after the 1st of February, and the whole accumulated interest thereon. This exhibit enables us to state that the new organization will consist of a

Mortgage Debt	$19,692 000
Preferred Stock	7,860 000
Common Stock	11,000.000
Total	$38,552,000

Unsecured Bonds and Interest on same, liable to be Exchanged for Preferred Stock, Feb. 1, 1861.

Int. February, 1858, on Bonds 1871	$19,915	
Int. August, 1858, on Bonds 1871	33,285	
Int. Feb., 1859, on Bonds 1871	60,480	
Int. August, 1859, on Bonds 1871	84 070	
Int. Feb., 1860 on Bonds 1871	83 965	
Int. August, 1860, on Bonds 1871	86,065	
Int Feb., 1861, on Bonds 1871	86,065—	$453 815
Principal of Bonds 1871		2.459,000
Total		$2,912,845
Int. February, 1858, on Bonds 1875	$15,155	
Int. August, 1858, on Bonds 1875	23,467	
Int. Feb., 1859, on Bonds 1875	45 552	
Int. August, 1859, on Bonds 1875	68 950	
Int. Feb., 1860, on Bonds 1875	67 690	
Int. August, 1860, on Bonds 1875	66,167	
Int. Feb., 1861 on Bonds 1875	66,167—	$353 150
Principal of Bonds 1875		1.890.500
Total		$2,243.650
Int. January, 1858, on Bonds 1862	$12 320	
Int July, 1858, on Bonds 1862	21,525	
Int January, 1859, on Bonds 1862	34,405	
Int. July, 1859, on Bonds 1862	80 640	
Int January, 1860, on Bonds 1862	82 355	
Int. July, 1860, on Bonds 1862	84,885	
Int. January, 1861, on Bonds 1862	80,865	—393,015
Principal of Bonds 1862		2 311,000
Total		$2,704,015

RECAPITULATION.

Principal of Bonds 1871	$2 459.000	
Principal of Bonds 1875	1,890 000	
Principal of Bonds 1862	2 311 000	—6,660,500
Interest on Bonds 1871	453.845	
Interest on Bonds 1875	353 150	
Interest on Bonds 1862	393,015	—1,200,010
Total		$7 860,510

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, one door from Wall-street:

		Premium
Jan. 29.	Philadelphia	⅛@ 1-5
Jan. 29.	Baltimore	⅛@ ⅜
Jan. 29.	Boston	Par.@1-10
Jan. 28.	Pittsburgh	2½@ 3
Jan. 26.	Cincinnati	½@ ¾
Jan. 28.	Connecautville, Penn.	1⅜@ 2
Jan. 20.	Chicago, Ill	5 @ 6
Jan. 26.	Milwaukee	5½@ 6
Jan. 26.	Columbus, Ga	2 @ 2½
Jan. 26.	Louisville, Ky	⅜@ 1
Jan. 26.	Nashville	1 @ 1½
Jan. 26.	Detroit	1 @ 1½
Jan. 24.	Memphis	1¾@ 1¾
Jan. 28.	Norfolk, Va	5 @ 5⅜
Jan. 28.	Richmond	3 @ 3¼
Jan. 26.	Charleston, S. C.	3½@ 4
Jan. 25.	Cuthbert, Ga	3 @ 3¼
Jan. 28.	Toledo	1⅜@ 1¾
Jan. 25.	Pekin, Ill	6 @ 6⅜
Jan. 23	Natchez, Miss	¼@ ⅜
Jan. 26	Toronto, Canada	½@ ¾
Jan. 23	Apalachicola, Fla	3. scarce
Jan. 24.	Iowa City, Iowa	7 @ 8
Jan. 25	Rockford, Ill	6 @ 7
Jan. 24	Fayetteville, N. C	5 @ 6
Jan. 28.	Wilmington, N. C	5 @ 6
Jan. 21.	New-Orleans, La	⅛ dis.
Jan. 24.	Mobile, Ala	⅛ dis.
Jan. 25.	St. Louis, Mo	5 @ 6

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	160,000	2,149,040	63,000	35,000	17,000
1859-60	157,000	2,767,000	102,000	26,000	19,000
1858-9	149,000	2,270,000	5,000	19,000	22,000
1857-8	100,000	1,373,000	47,000	22,000	8,000
1856-7	161,000	1,943,000	68,000	15,000	9,000
1855-6	88,000	1,905,000	76,000	8,000	9,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	900,000	259,000	157,000	1 401.000	643 000
1859-60	1,145,000	294,000	160,000	1,599,000	1,040,000
1858-9	761,000	200,000	200,000	1,199,000	900,000
1857-8	484,000	178,000	115,000	777,000	675,000
1856-7	477,000	195,000	130,000	802,000	817,000
1855-6	713,000	222 000	177,000	1,122,000	655,000

The Circular of Messrs. NEILLS, of this week, remarks:

"The course of receipts is now attracting much attention. There is no longer any desire to hold back the crop, but, on the contrary, a strong desire to hasten it to market. Prices are remunerative, the fear of immediate hostilities has passed away; and in view of the large quantity held back, planters in the meantime are anxious to realise. Large receipts are, therefore, to be expected for some time. The deliveries at New-Orleans this week almost equal the largest on record—being 113,000 bales against 119,000 the largest previous week. Deliveries on this scale, should they continue, cannot fail to influence crop views, and we already find more disposition to rely upon the higher estimates. Opinion, however, is still divided as to the quantity that will reach the ports; but this point will depend mainly upon the course to be pursued by the coming Administration. Should a pacific settlement of our difficulties be accomplished, there will be nothing to interfere with the marketing of the crop, and in that case we should look for the result being near 4,000,000 bales. The question of future cultivation also depends upon the same course of events. It is yet premature to anticipate any great reduction of planting in the coming Spring. More attention will probably be paid to corn; but if peace be preserved, cotton will maintain its preëminence in the new 'Cotton Confederacy.'"

CITY BANK CAPITAL AND PROFITS, DEC 29, 1860.

Banks.	Capital.	Net profits. Dec., '60.	Net profits. Dec., '59.
Bank of New-York	$3,000 000	$156 365	$198,181
Manhattan Company	2 000 050	592.373	5-0.874
Merchants' Bank	3,769.950	117 163	94,152
Mechanics' Bank	2.000,000	289,634	304 201
Union Bank	1.500 000	100,902	
Bank of America	3 000 000	359,907	282,210
Phenix Bank	1,800,000	211 380	165.167
City Bank	1,000 000	178 219	133 507
Tradesmen's Bank	1,000,000	84,228	75,013
Fulton Bank	600,000	209,373	191,672
Chemical Bank	300 000	676 162	628 232
Merchants Ex. Bank	1 235 000	109,952	98,533
National Bank	1,500,000	59 403	57 013
Bol. and Drovers' B'k.	800,000	114,010	96 019
Mec. and Trad'rs' B'k.	600 000	51.115	33,130
Greenwich Bank	200.000	43 061	31 031
Leather Manuf's Bank.	600,000	245,118	230 495
Seventh Ward Bank	500,000	142,126	125.750
Bank State New-York.	2 000 000	117.229	136.169
American Ex. Bank	5,000,000	170,122	121,090
Bank of Commerce	9,146 560	495 519	514,053
Broadway Bank	1.000 000	453,943	386 343
Ocean Bank	1 000.000	59 707	49.612
Mercantile Bank	1,000 000	127,132	116 826
Pacific Bank	422 700	91.536	79 391
Bank of Republic	2,000 000	389 089	334 979
Chatham Bank	450,000	20,238	23.345
People's Bank	412,500	42 169	36,913
Bank of North America	1,000,000	139.697	131 702
Hanover Bank	1.000 000	78,364	75,402
Irving Bank	5.0 000	30 796	29.039
Metropolitan Bank	4,000 000	487 259	469.955
Citizen's Bank	400,000	48 283	49,486
Nassau Bank	1,000 000	37 936	25,489
Market Bank	1,000,000	82,552	65,401
St. Nicholas Bank	750 000	18,426	16 819
Shoe and Leather Bk.	1,500,000	170 479	207.501
Corn Exchange Bank.	1.000.000	86.113	72,193
Continental Bank	2,000 000	116 866	113 008
Bank of Com'wealth	750.000	46 846	56 862
Oriental Bank	300,000	27,167	25,147
Marine Bank	661,200	12,200	12,683
Atlantic Bank	400 000	26,127	6,212
Imp. & Traders Bank.	1.500,000	179,719	145,690
Park Bank	2 000,000	234,137	161 339
Artisans' Bank	600,000	26,250	23,377
Mech. Banking Ass.	500.000	34.979	34.175
Grocers' Bank	300.000	39,691	41,744
North River Bank	400,000	17,893	14,461
East River Bank	206 525	29,685	32,037
Mannf. & Merch. Bank	500.000	25.859	95
Dry Dock Bank	200 000	6 208	9,075
N. Y. Exchange Bank.	150,000	19,495	15 232
Bull's Head Bank	200 000	27 167	13,792
N. Y. County Bank	200,000	18 472	14,807
Total	$69,907,435	$7,809,913	$6,874,199

The Bank of the Republic has declared a dividend of five ₱ cent., payable Feb. 11.

The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a dividend of seven ₱ cent., out of a surplus of over $80,000.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the first week in January were:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$20,944 00	$24 335 00
Passengers	6 564 15	7 010 60
Total	$27 508 15	$31 345 60

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad earned, the third week of January:

	Present week.	Total this month to 3d inst.
Passengers	$6 919 50	$21,2-81 51
Freight	13,634 99	37 095 27
Mails and Express	855 83	2 557 48
Total	$21 640 32	$59 913 26
Corresponding period 1860.	14.941 60	44 035 40

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,807 16	11 931 11
Shipped South	10 093 04	43 681 17
Total	12 901 00	55,616 08

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,574 17	9 300 15
Shipped South	10 296 07	42,789 02
Total	12,871 04	52,089 17

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90¾; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 50¾; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @¼ ₱ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 27 bbls. Ashes, 6,407 bbls. Flour, 4,256 bushels Wheat, 370 bushels Rye. 1.244 bushels Barley, 3 415 bushels Oats. 2 240 bushels Malt, 2,229 pkgs. Provisions, 325 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $5 for Pots, and $5 12½ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 359 bbls., including 160 bbls. Pots, and 199 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 50 mats Java at 16c.; 600 bags Rio at 12c.@13c. usual terms, and 286 bags Jamaica, part at 12c.@12½c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Operators considered the news by the *Bohemian* as quite encouraging, and a lively business was transacted to-day, the sales having amounted to 6.500 bales, about half *in transitu*. Prices continue very firm, Referring to the export movement, Messrs. NAILL Bros. & Co. remark: "The exports continue to be well supported, though the clearances by mail this week fall somewhat below those of the same week last year—the total to all ports being 116,000 bales against 147 000. Of this Great Britain will get 63 000 bales, and the total thither amounts to 900,000 bales—showing a deficiency of only 155,000 bales from last year, but an excess of 289 000 bales over 1858-9. It is one of the most remarkable features of this season that the exports to Great Britain should be so well supported, notwithstanding the large deficiency in receipts and the difficulty of negotiating sterling bills. By telegraph we learn that all ships loading at New-Orleans have been cleared in advance for 'probable cargo' previous to the State seceding, and thus the week's exports there are reported at 157.000 bales. Freights to Liverpool have now advanced to 1d. at the Gulf ports, owing to the present and prospective scarcity of tonnage."

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	13	13	13¼	14
Fair, ₱ lb	13¼	13¼	13¾	14¼

FISH—Dry Cod have been more sought after at from $3 25@$3 87, according to size and quality, ₱ cwt. No. 1 Mackerel have also been in more demand, chiefly at $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Other kinds of Fish have been inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in moderate demand for home use and shipment, at essentially unchanged rates. The reported sales are up 11,300 obls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, inferior to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 55, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 50; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 35@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 55@$5 60, round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20 @$5 30
Extra State	5 30 @ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15 @ 5 30
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55 @ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 31. 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucrezia Borgia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Bicorellieu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of St. Tropez.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Canotiers de la Seine.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—O'Flannigan and the Fairies—Variety—Mysteries of Paris.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Love and Elopement. Evening—Lady of St. Tropez—What is it?—Some African Aboriginals.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances &c.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—Cinderella and her Sisters.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. Raymond's four Letters to Hon. W. L. Yancey on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the Times Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The destination and mission of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* are revealed in a dispatch from our Washington correspondent. The commander is ordered to land supplies at Fort Pickens, Pensacola; after which he is to remain off the harbor and watch the movements of the volunteer troops in possession of the Navy-yard and other points. Should he perceive any indication of an intention to make an attack on Fort Pickens, he is to take all needful measures to aid in the defence of the post. Our correspondent states that he derives this information directly from the official orders. Of course, in view of the threats which have been made by the Disunionists, contingent upon the appearance of the *Brooklyn* at Pensacola, the greatest anxiety prevails to hear from her. We shall then know exactly how far the Floridians are prepared to carry their threats into execution.

Another rumor reaches us from Washington of a serious disagreement between Gen. Scott and the President. This time on account of the movements recently made, by order of the former, at Fortress Monroe. The President, it is alleged, is much annoyed that the guns of this fortress should be turned "inland," just at the time when he was complimenting the Virginians in his special Message for their loyalty to the Union. The messenger from the Governor of South Carolina to Colonel Hayne reached Washington yesterday, and delivered his dispatches. The nature of them has not yet transpired; but Col. Hayne has announced in advance that if they are in accordance with the recent telegram from Charleston, his mission will soon come to a close, as he has not the slightest idea that a demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter would be listened to for one moment.

The Pacific Railroad bill was yesterday read a third time, and passed in the Senate by a vote of 34 against 14. It now goes back to the House for action on the Senate's amendments. A number of petitions and memorials relating to the national troubles were presented. The bill to provide for a temporary Government for the Territory of Jefferson, was taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment. A motion to change the name to Idaho was adopted. In the House, the Speaker presented a communication from Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, announcing the passage of the Secession Ordinance in his State. Mr. Cobb, it will be recollected, did not leave at the same time with his colleagues a few days since, but preferred to wait until he received a certified copy of the Ordinance of Secession. He was present in the House yesterday, and made a farewell speech in which he appealed to the Republicans to do something to reunite the States. After some further proceedings, consideration of the report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three was resumed, and speeches were made by Messrs. Conkling of New-York, Stevenson of Kentucky, Howard of Ohio, and Morrie of Pennsylvania. In the midst of Mr. Conkling's remarks a message was received from the President, announcing that he had signed the bill for the admission of Kansas. Mr. Martin F. Conway, the Representative from the new State, subsequently made his appearance, presented his credentials, and took the oath of allegiance. A resolution was unanimously reported from the Committee on Elections, which declares that no testimony has been presented which impeaches the right of Mr Sickles, of New-York, to the seat which he now occupies in the House.

The State of Georgia, it appears, is not yet quite ready to adopt all the insane suggestions of the South Carolinians in regard to their future policy towards the North. Resolutions were introduced in the Convention yesterday, giving the Governor power, in certain contingencies, to issue letters of marque and reprisal, but they were immediately tabled, apparently without debate. The Convention has adjourned, to meet at Savannah whenever the President shall see fit again to call the members together.

The Anti-Slavery Convention at Syracuse succeeded yesterday morning in effecting an organization, but that was about all. The mob, as on Tuesday, filled the hall, and carried their riotous demonstrations to such an extent that the Convention was finally adjourned *sine die*. A collision took place between the disorganizers and the police, in which rotten eggs were thrown and some blows were exchanged, but nothing very serious occurred.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation of this City, to report speedily the names of persons employed as Commissioners and Clerks in opening streets since Jan. 1, 1860, with the amount of compensation paid to each, was adopted. A warm debate arose upon a proposition by Senator Spinola to refer the bill submitting the Crittenden Compromise to the people, to the Committee of the Whole on Friday. The motion was lost. Progress was reported upon the bill to provide arms and equipments for the Militia in the Assembly, Mr. Kirnan presented a petition for the revival of the law allowing Southern citizens to sojourn for nine months in New-York with their slaves. Favorable reports were presented upon the bills to increase the salary of the Deputy County Clerk in this City; to allow the Croton Aqueduct Department to make repairs to works otherwise than by contract; and to amend the act for the preservation of moose deer, birds and fish. Mr. Watson reported a bill directing the mode of settlement with the lessees of surplus waters of the canal at Lockport. Mr. Webster gave notice of bills to make New-York lawyers take out a license, and to purchase ground and erect a building for Courts in New-York. Mr. Angel gave notice of a bill to protect freedom of speech. Among others, bills were introduced for the better protection of citizens and strangers in this City and Brooklyn; to repeal the law for the observance of Sunday in New-York City; and to make uniform the time for bills of exchange and other evidences of debt to become due. A resolution requesting the State Inspector of Gas meters to report the modes of selling and measuring gas in this State, and what legislation, if any, he deems necessary for the protection of gas consumers, was adopted. The election of United States Senator was set down for Feb. 5. Mr. Callahan offered a resolution demanding by what authority the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have seized arms belonging to citizens of this State. It was laid over.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool on the 17th and Londonderry on the 18th ult., arrived at Portland yesterday. Her advices, which are one day later than those brought by the *Etna*, are without importance. It is alleged that the French Emperor has declared to Sardinia that, in the event of war between her and Austria, she must expect no aid from France. French military preparations, upon a most extensive scale, are still continued. It is said that the bombardment of Gaeta, suspended while negotiations were in progress, would be resumed on the 21st of January. In the monetary news the only item of interest is the announcement that the Bank of France had suffered a further drain of old.

An action tried before Judge Maynard, of the Marine Court, against a Police Captain for locking a party up over night on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, yesterday resulted in a judgment for $250 for the plaintiff. In the General Sessions a burglar was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months. The rest of the day was occupied in the trial of Jacob Miller for arson in the second degree. He was convicted and remanded for sentence.

At the Stock Exchange yesterday prices closed firm late in the afternoon after moderate business through the day. New-York Central 80⅜, against 79¾ at the close on Tuesday. No change in Money or Bills on London.

Cotton was in brisk demand at full prices. Sales 6,500 bales, about half *in transitu*. The trade in Breadstuffs was restricted. Flour and Wheat were depressed. Corn was firm. Sugars and Whisky were in good demand. Hay, Rice, Coffee, Spices, Clover Seed, Codfish, Mackerel, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Spirits Turpentine were in moderate request. Candles, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Provisions, Salt, Soap and Whalebone were inactive. Freights were dull, with 481 vessels of all kinds in port.

At the Live Stock Markets there have been fair supplies of live animals—quite enough for the demand at this season, when there are constant large arrivals of dressed meats. For the week ending yesterday, the receipts at all the City markets numbered: 3,993 beef cattle; 90 milch cows; 375 veal calves; 7,874 sheep; 9,596 live hogs. Total—21,928. At yesterday's general weekly market, beeves sold slowly at ½c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, less than at the previous market, the prices ranging at 9c @ 9½c. for prime; 8c. for good, and 6½c @ 7½c. for common, with an average of 7½c. for all the animals sold. Milch cows are in little demand, and prices lower. Veal calves sell readily at a shade advance. Live hogs are plenty, and a trifle lower.

Where shall the Border States Go?

By general consent the Border States hold in their hands the secession movement. Should they refuse to join it, it falls of its own weakness. Should they heartily and permanently make common cause with it, the destruction of the Confederacy could hardly be averted.

There can be no doubt that these States have higher stakes than any others in the issue; nor that their interests lead them *North*, instead of South, in case of dissolution. To go with the Gulf States, would be for Virginia an unmixed evil, destroying the value of the great property of the State, crippling her resources, paralyzing her industries, and adding immensely to the heavy burdens of an already over-taxed people. The Cotton States do not really want Virginia, as a permanent member, however much they may wish to have her present countenance, as she must be a potent element of discord, should she join them.

Experience has fully proved that Virginia has no more room for slaves. Their number in the State has increased from 1830 to 1860, from 469,000 to 495,000, or at the rate of only about five per cent. for thirty years. Slave labor in this State by no means increases in ratio to the amount of new land brought into cultivation. The moment this is fully occupied the number will immediately begin to decrease. Virginia, therefore, has no more room for slaves. If the Slave-trade should be opened it would not add one to her present number, except so far as it would check the exportation to other States. This is the very thing that Virginia has most to fear. The opening of this trade would strike a fatal blow at the value of property which she considers worth at least $300,000,000, and the yearly exportation of which produces at least $10,000,000. To retain the number of slaves annualy exported, would overstock her own market, and largely reduce the aggregate value of the slaves in the State, notwithstanding their greatly increased numbers. Virginia considers it indispensable to retain the monopoly of supplying the new States with negroes. The cry on the other hand, from those States is *cheap labor*, which they fancy they can get only by opening the Slave-trade.

If, therefore, it be the interest of Virginia to maintain Slavery, this is only possible *in* the Union. Out of it, the price of slaves would fall to a degree that would render the whole institution an incumbrance not worth maintaining. In case of dissolution, the fear of losing them would send them all out of the State in a comparatively short time. Should Virginia join the Southern Confederacy, a conflict of interest would leave her without position or influence, even while she retained her slaves, and an object of aversion and distrust, as she would lose them to a degree to show she must eventually become a Free State. The alternative consequently presented is, whether she shall change her position as the most central and influential State in the present Confederacy, or become an unwelcome and suspected member of one to which all her interests are hostile, and which must be without strength, dignity or power.

But, while Virginia has no more room for slaves, she has still boundless room for *freemen*. As man is the most valuable product of society, the excellence of its institutions and industries are to be measured in exact ratio of their tendency to promote increase of numbers, assuming, of course, a corresponding increase in the means for their support. This is a standard universally acknowledged, and by none more emphatically than Virginia. As a means of increasing her population and wealth, she has incurred a debt of nearly $40,000,000, which she proposes greatly to increase before the completion of her system. By means of these works she hopes to develop the boundless wealth that lies hid in her soil, to turn to use her vast water power, and to build up depots of trade upon her magnificent harbors. This she can only do by the use of a higher grade of labor than she now employs. A population devoted to agriculture, after reaching a certain point, always remains stationary. It reached that point in Eastern Virginia forty years ago. In this period the whole population of the country increased 350 per cent. Could Virginia have retained her natural increase she would now have had had a population of 3,628,826, or nearly as great as that of New-York, instead of 1,593,000, the present number. Pennsylvania, an adjoining State, with no greater advantages, and greatly inferior in resources in many respects, had a less population in 1820 than Virginia. It has one now nearly twice as great, with ten-fold greater wealth.

The cause of the difference between the two is just as palpable as the difference itself. Pennsylvania cultivates a variety of pursuits; consequently she has a population of 64 to the square mile, against 26 in Virginia. Massachusetts, with her sterile soil and inhospitable climate, has a population of 160 to the square mile. The same ratio would give Virginia a population of 10,000,000! If the resources of Virginia were as thoroughly cultivated as those of Massachusetts, she would have to-day a population of 20,000,000. She has the means of giving lucrative employment and an ample support to such a population. The creation of it upon her own soil, and within a comparatively short time, rests solely upon the question of the industries she may adopt. The agricultural population of Massachusetts to-day is not so large as it was 50 years ago, yet her total population in the meantime has gone from 474,000 to 1,251,000, and very nearly in ratio with the increase for the whole country. She has been true to the spirit and genius of the age, and has, consequently, kept up with its progress. Virginia, on the other hand, has hardly begun to appropriate to herself the agencies and powers upon which progressive wealth and population in these modern times is based. Since 1810, the ratio of increase of her numbers has been only about one-half as great as that of England and Wales. The increase of the population of the former, from 1810 to 1850, was from 974,622 to 1,421,661, or at the rate of 45 per cent. That of England and Wales, from 1811 to 1851, went from 11,970,120 to 20,816,351, or at the rate of 80 per cent. This is a fact which must strike most people with astonishment. Yet there is not a doubt that with use of the same means that have increased so rapidly the population of England, every emigrant sent out by Virginia to the new States might have been more profitably employed at home. She has room for ten times her present population, without being crowded. There is no State in the Union which should have so large a population; none in which labor should be more productive or better paid.

In which direction, then, in the present crisis, shall Virginia incline? To a system which, with vast resources, has rendered her progress in population, for the past forty years, only about one-half as great as that of England, and which must soon bring even this slow increase to a dead stand? or to one that duplicates the population of the whole country every twenty-five years, and increases its power, and wealth, and means of support, in much greater ratio? Will she join a Confederacy of which she must constitute the mere appendage to a central power far removed and hostile to all her interests, or will she remain as the influential member of the one that has given her all her power, dignity and historical influence, which protects whatever she conceives to be her interest, and under the fostering care of which she can unfold in just such directions as may suit the tastes, habits and industries of her people?

These questions are soon to be practically solved, and they may well engage the serious attention of her State Convention, which is soon to assemble.

"Hamilton on Coercing a State."

We have heretofore called attention to the studious perversion of the Constitution by which it is maintained that the National Government is a mere league or confederacy of sovereign States. We pointed out the fact that the word "confederation" occurs but once in the Constitution, and then it is used by way of contradistinction. The South Carolinians rarely speak of the State Governments without applying to them the adjective "sovereign," although the Constitution expressly declares that:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, *shall be the supreme law* of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, *anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

This clause in the common Constitution of all the States must be conclusive as to the pretended sovereignty claimed for each. The truth is, that the States are sovereign only to certain intents and purposes. They have conceded all external, and a large portion of their internal, sovereignty to the General Government, and have conferred upon it the absolute power of enforcing its laws upon the people. The enactments of the old Confederation, as it regarded the collection of revenue, were merely appeals to the justice and good sense of the State Legislatures. The Congress had no power to enforce its laws; and the consequence was, that the credit of the Government soon broke down, and the country was verging on a state of anarchy, when the Convention was called to form "a more perfect Union." Hamilton, in the fifteenth number of the *Federalist*, presents a graphic picture of the state of things. He says:

"Those who have been conversant in the proceedings of popular assemblies; who have seen how difficult it often is, when there is no exterior pressure of circumstances, to bring them to harmonious resolutions on important points, will readily conceive how impossible it must be to induce a number of such assemblies, deliberating at a distance from each other, at different times, and under different impressions, long to cooperate in the same views and pursuits.

In our case the concurrence of thirteen distinct sovereign wills is requisite, under the Confederation, to the complete execution of every important measure that proceeds from the Union. It has happened as was to have been foreseen. The measures of the Union have not been executed: the delinquencies of the States have, step by step, matured themselves to an extreme, which has at length arrested all the wheels of the National Government, and brought them to an awful stand."

Such was the old Confederation. Such is the form of Government which the South Carolina politicians would make of the Constitutional Union under which we now live. They endeavor to construe away the powers of the National Government, and make of it a mere league or confederation of sovereign nations, and then cry out against "coercion." We will proceed to show, from Hamilton's own words, that the very ground on which the Constitution was framed, was to avoid the necessity of "coercing a State" by the General Government. He says:

"The great and radical vice in the construction of the existing Confederation, is the principal of *legislation for States or Governments* in their corporate or collective capacities, and as contradistinguished from the individuals of whom they are composed."

We need scarcely remind the reader that Hamilton wrote in 1788, before and in favor of the adoption of the Constitution. He again says:

"But if we are unwilling to be placed in this perilous situation; if we still adhere to the design of a National Government, or which is the same thing, of a superintending power under the direction of a common council, we must resolve to incorporate into our plan those ingredients *which may be considered as forming the characteristic difference between a league and a Government*; we must extend the authority of the Union to the persons of the citizens—the only proper objects of Government.

Government implies the power of making laws. It is essential to the idea of a law that it be attended with a sanction; or, in other words, a penalty or punishment for disobedience. If there be no penalty annexed to disobedience, the resolutions or commands which pretend to be laws will, in fact amount to nothing more than advice or recommendation. This penalty, whatever it may be, can only be inflicted in two ways: By the agency of the Courts and ministers of justice, or by military force; *by the coercion of the magistracy, or by the coercion of arms. The first kind can evidently apply only to men; the last kind must of necessity be employed against bodies politic, or communities, or States.* * * In an association where the general authority is confined to the collective bodies of the communities that compose it, every breach of the laws must involve a state of war, and military execution must become the only instrument of civil obedience."

Here, then, we have the testimony of one of the wisest and and ablest statesmen which America or the world ever produced, who was an active participant in the formation of the Constitution, for the fact *that the design of it was to avoid the necessity of coercing States.*

The studious attempt to pervert the great duty of the day, which is the enforcement of the paramount laws of the land, into a war upon the States, is, therefore, as inconsistent with the facts of history as it is with the loyalty of good citizens.

What they Think of it Abroad.

A gentleman in Springfield, Ill., incloses us for publication the following extract of a letter, from the "oldest financial friend of the State in Europe," on the subject of secession:

"I cannot conceal from you the fact that the credit of the United States Government is now on trial in Europe. By the last steamer we hear of plans of 'concession' and of 'compromise' with those who are openly defying the laws. Now, it is not my purpose to discuss the merit or the motive of any of those projects,—but I must tell you that if your Government entertain any plan of concession at the present moment—if it have to *purchase the permission to peacefully inaugurate the lawfully elected President*—its credit will receive a fearful blow in Europe. You must expect to have Federal stocks sent back in large quantities from England and the Continent. People will not trust a Government which, when its foundations are attacked, instead of firmly upholding law and order, compromises with traitors. We have had enough of Peruvian and Mexican Bonds, and shall be careful not to retain those of a Government whose policy is *concession to anarchy.*"

There is great force in these suggestions,—yet they are in danger of being overlooked because the results which they contemplate are somewhat remote from public observation,—while the evils to be cured by concession are immediate and palpable. A disruption of the Union is a tangible calamity. Everybody deprecates and dreads it,—and the almost universal demand is, *save the Union*, at whatever cost and hazard. But those who consider the subject more calmly, who reflect that the question is too grave to be decided on the spur of the moment and under the pressure of severe excitement, will have little difficulty in seeing that we may purchase peace at much too high a price.

The radical objection to compromising now is, that it demoralizes the country. It *purchases* the right to carry on the Government. Now the moment we accept that right on such terms, we degrade the Government;—we destroy its basis and deprive it forever after of stability at home, and all dignity and honor in the eyes of the world at large. We deliberately place it on a level with the Governments of Mexico and South America,—which are Governments just so long as the minority permit them to be, and no longer. Hitherto we have stood before the world as a *nation*,—and as such have commanded respect and inspired hope throughout the world. The theory of secession strikes at the root of national existence, and converts the Government into the loosest possible sort of a league among separate communities, which have not power even to abide by their own engagements or fulfill the obligations which they have voluntarily assumed.

So long as there is any indication of a purpose to acknowledge that theory, our Government will be regarded with suspicion everywhere. Mr. Buchanan's first message gave countenance to it, and seemed half disposed to admit its validity;—and therefore the London *Times* declared that the message had inflicted a blow upon the American character from which it would not recover in many years. The continued inaction of the authorities, their failure to offer any firm and resolute opposition to the secession movement, is doing infinite damage in the same direction. And now if the great body of the loyal people of the Union,—if the Republicans and other Union men of the Northern States, so far admit the validity of this doctrine as to purchase from it permission to carry on the Government, we may as well give up all attempts to maintain the National honor and dignity at once, and accept the *rôle* of the South American Republics as peculiarly our own.

We cannot believe that any such schemes can finally succeed. It must be remembered that this secession movement has taken the country by surprise,—that the people have been very reluctant and very slow to believe it real,—and that it is much too soon to judge of the ultimate action which they will decide to take. A hasty judgment would very certainly prove an erroneous judgment in such a case.

England and the South.

The Toronto *Leader* writes a very long article, saying that it is "enabled to guarantee the correctness of its original announcement," that England would recognize the new Southern Confederacy as soon as it should be formed,—but declines to give any information as to the source of its intelligence. We must still be permitted not only to doubt, but to deny its authenticity. The Editor of the Washington *Constitution* is the regular correspondent of the Toronto *Leader* at our capital, and the chances are that he is the author of the remarkable information which the *Leader* has given to the world. It needs no argument here to expose the extreme improbability of his having any sufficient authority for such a statement.

The *Leader* admits the correctness of our position that England will wait until the new Confederacy shall have established its independence before it recognizes it;—and it has us at a disadvantage in the following reply:

"How long will that be? *So far, the revolution has met no opposition. It has had it all its own way*; and there is every prospect that the *Southern Convention* will be formed without opposition. What special evidence will be required that a Confederacy, which exports more than the whole of the Northern States put together, is able to maintain itself, we are left to conjecture."

This is too true. Our Government has thus far given the world no special grounds of confidence that it intends to protect itself against destruction. But the *Leader* must take into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the case. At the outset the Administration was *particeps criminis* in the rebellion. Three members of the Cabinet were accomplices and agents in the conspiracy; and their action for a long time paralyzed the arm of the Government. The country is still hampered, moreover, by a timid and vacillating Executive, whose proceedings can scarcely be regarded as embodying the settled sentiment and purpose of the Government. Within little more than a month all this will be changed. We shall then have an Administration freely chosen by the people, and representing their sentiment and their wishes. When its policy shall have been fully developed, the *Leader* will have a better opportunity of judging of the probable stability of the new Confederacy. That journal must not be in too great haste to foreclose its judgment on so grave a question. It was some months, we believe, after the outbreak of the East India mutiny before the English Government was able to make such head against it as reassured the world that it would be suppressed.

It is, indeed, quite possible that the "Southern Convention may be *formed* without opposition;" but will the *Leader* consider that conclusive as to the stability of the Southern Confederacy? If we remember aright, meetings have often been held in Ireland to establish the independence of the Irish kingdom;—but that did not secure its recognition as an independent power.

The Foreign Press on Secession.

With the exception of a single reactionary, ultra-montane journal in Paris, and an occasional trivial demurrer, inspired by eccentricity, or a desire to appear impartial in judgment, the entire press of Europe has now discussed the American secession movement, and declared with greater vehemence than was anticipated, against the example set by South Carolina. Journals of all nations have spoken freely, and for a wonder, have displayed a far better acquaintance with the subject than they ever before manifested in discussing anything relating to this country. Writers who have grown gray in defending absolutism, men who have exhausted sophistry in making tyranny appear the better cause, shrink abruptly before the terrible spectre of a government based unconditionally on Slavery. Despotism in its darkest form, at the present day, sees itself almost as one of the shining ones robed in purest white, by the side of such an apparition.

The English Press has of course discussed this subject most understandingly, and—with the exception of a few slightly ungracious and ungraceful Free Trade reservations by the London *Times*—it has been treated by them in a spirit remarkably devoid of selfishness. As a better understanding of the merits and demerits of the Southern cause has gained way, we trace among the British journalists the same differences of opinion which exist among our own Union organs. The unconditional Abolition spirit which a few years ago inspired all British discussion of American subjects, has been very decidedly modified, and the late reply of Lord Brougham to the invitation to attend the anniversary of the death of John Brown, may be regarded as inaugurating a new era of English opinion as regards "the States." At last the London *Herald*, following the cue given by Brougham, distinctly declares that "the truth is that the question whether Slavery should be abolished, and the question on what principles it should be abolished, are totally distinct." A very few years ago all England, led by Lord Brougham and the *Times* on this topic, believed in Abolition, right or wrong. Now that events have shown that the great majority of conservative, Union-loving American citizens are, and always have been, in the right on the great vexed and vexing question, we find it asserted that "no Englishman will ask whether Slavery should be abolished *per fas aut per nefas*—whether it should be swept away by a *coup de main*."

It is impossible not to see in these modified views a great approach to harmony of political and social sentiment between the mass of intelligent thinkers in this country and in England. Had they obtained some years ago, their adoption would have spared much ill-feeling, and have possibly reacted in a practically useful manner on our national councils. As it is, we may be thankful, should the present struggle be appeased, that it has, at least, had the good effect of creating in England, and, in fact, through Europe, an entirely new comprehension of our politics, and with it the recognition of a rational and conservative party, whose sole aim is the sincere promotion of "the greatest good for the greatest number."

Retaliatory Legislation.

Propositions are before Congress to abolish the protective duty on imported *sugar*, and to discontinue the Postal service in States that have seceded. There are very strong reasons for the proposed action in both cases. The sugar duties, so far as they are protective, exist for the sole benefit of Louisiana. But for the interests of that State in the sugar culture, they would have been repealed long ago. Now that she has repudiated the authority of the General Government, it is simple justice that its protection should be withdrawn.

But there is another side to this question. We doubt the policy of any action on the part of Congress, at this early stage of the secession movement, which shall look like recognizing its actual validity or weaken in any degree the Union party in any seceding State. The General Government must still regard Louisiana as under its authority and protection. Her secession amounts to nothing. It has no legal force, and does not change in any respect the relations of the State to the Union. If Louisiana, or South Carolina, were attacked to-morrow by a foreign foe, the whole power of the Federal Government would come to her defence. Every State is still under the protection of the Constitution, whether she has passed ordinances of secession or not.

The Federal Government should be very cautious in severing any of the bonds of union which still exist among the States. If they are to be severed, let it be done by the acts of the States themselves. If we abolish the sugar duty, Louisiana will have one reason less for wishing to return to the Union. Their continued existence will be a perpetual reminder of the protection her interests enjoy from the Federal Government, and the heavy loss she must sustain if she determines permanently to repudiate its supremacy.

The same considerations apply with equal force to the Postal service. This is of itself a strong bond of union, and must be felt to be so, whether its influence is acknowledged or not. If it is withdrawn, the States will be compelled to establish one of their own,—and when that has been done, they will have one strong motive the less for regretting the Union.

While we insist upon uncompromising firmness in maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, we would advise especial caution against the temptations to retaliatory legislation. There is no need of being in haste to punish secession by penal enactments; it will bring its own punishment soon enough. Let the Government *hold its own*,—defend its own forts, protect its own property, and repel all aggressions upon its authority, and the rest may safely be left for the present to the operation of natural causes.

The Harlem Bridge Investigation.—The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the facts in relation to the construction of a bridge over Harlem River, at the terminus of Third-avenue, have already carried their researches far enough to develop a "job" of the most gigantic proportions, involving an expenditure of not less than $300,000 out of the City Treasury, under the pretended authority of certain Acts passed by the Legislature, making an appropriation of $25,000 for the repair and reconstruction of this bridge.

So eager to spend money were the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, that even with this limited amount at their command for the entire completion of the work in the manner contemplated by the Legislature, their first act was to appoint a staff of Engineer and Superintending officers drawing salaries to the amount of $17,500 *per annum*, together with a body of foremen, riggers and other laborers, at rates of compensation varying from $3 to $1 50 *per diem*,—thus eating up the whole amount of the appropriation in a few months before the slightest practical step had been taken towards the repair or reconstruction of the bridge. The case is one marked by fraud and illegality at every step—the contracts for the work being made in flagrant violation of all legal restraints, and the motives impelling three of the Commissioners admitting but little doubt.

Georgia and the Slave-Trade.

The State of Georgia has made haste to relieve herself, so far as possible, from the suspicion that her secession has been prompted by a desire to restore the Slave-trade. An ordinance was introduced on the 23d to continue in force all the laws of the United States by which that traffic is prohibited. When it came up for action it was amended so as very greatly to modify the penalties prescribed for its violation. Imprisonment for five years was substituted for the punishment of death. But it was also provided that the prohibition of the traffic should not extend to the introduction of slaves from other seceded States, who may have been imported from beyond seas before Dec. 20, 1860. And in this form the ordinance was adopted.

So far as Georgia is concerned, we are more than willing to regard this action as indicating a very high degree of respect for the sentiments of the world in regard to the Slave-trade. We should be very glad, moreover, to be able to consider it conclusive as to the policy of the seceding States on this subject. But there is a good deal still to be done before we can rest in any such satisfactory conclusion.

It must be remembered that in every one of the seceding States the very act of secession reopens the Slave-trade. That trade is now prohibited only by laws of the United States. In the absence of such laws,—after their repudiation as before their enactment,—any State is at liberty to import slaves at will. All the treaty obligations that interfere with the traffic were entered into by the Federal Government, and when its authority is rejected the engagements of its treaties are rejected also.

Now, when we see South Carolina and Alabama and Mississippi imitating the example of Georgia in this particular, and each of them enacting prohibitions of the Slave-trade, we shall regard the movement as sincere and entitled to respectful consideration. But until then the separate action of Georgia is important only as indicating her own sentiments, and not at all as indicating the general course of the Southern Confederacy. It will doubtless be the policy of that new Union, if it should ever be formed, to leave this question untouched, and to permit each State to prohibit, or to permit the trade, according to its own discretion. So long, then, as any one State shall refuse to prohibit it, the traffic will be virtually restored for the whole South.

Compromise in Congress.

The compromise movement was not aided by the debate in the Senate yesterday. Senator Cameron took occasion to qualify very essentially his promises on this subject, declaring his unwillingness to make any concessions whatever unless he could have some assurance that they would be acceptable to the South. Mr. Cameron seems to have suddenly recollected that thus far the compromise movement has been wholly on one side. It has none of the features of compromise. It is simply a peremptory and arrogant protest on the part of the South against the result of the last election,—and a demand on their part that the victorious party shall lay down their arms, and surrender at discretion, as the sole condition on which they will be allowed to march into the offices they have conquered.

Senator Mason gave a very heavy blow to the Compromise movement when he denounced the whole project, and declared that they wanted no compromises, and would accept none. In this he spoke the true sense and spirit of the secession movement. It is a conspiracy against the Constitution. It is determined upon its overthrow,—not because it has grievances to redress or injuries to complain of,—but because it has projects of its own to accomplish. It does not intend to be diverted from these objects by any concessions that may be offered. It may tolerate the discussion of them, because thereby it gains time; but it will never permit them to interfere with its progress.

The people of the Border States, like those of the rest of the country, will soon be compelled to take their stand *for* the Union or *against* it. The attempts to construct a middle ground,—a conditional and contingent loyalty,—on the basis of compromise will prove fruitless. The question they will have to decide is simply whether they will best promote their own welfare by remaining in the Union, or by going out of it.

Seceders from Secession.—Indications grow plentiful that the Southern people are very imperfectly submitted to the sway of demagogueism and mob-law. The delegates of Northern Alabama in the State Convention have not yet been induced to sign the ordinance of Secession, notwithstanding Mr. Yancey's threat, that the alternative of a voluntary signature would be "armed coercion." They have simply replied that force would be indignantly repelled by their constituents with the bayonet. So in Georgia, in that back country which adjoins the conservative communities of Alabama and Eastern Tennessee, the population has so unmistakably seceded from secession as to incur the menace of "coercion," which, as in the other instance, means military subjugation, and the subsequent reign of martial law. The subjoined paragraph from the Danville (Ky.) *Tribune*, shows how prevalent the same spirit of resistance is in Kentucky:

"The chief Secession papers of Kentucky intimate that if the Legislature don't call a Convention to go out of the Union, civil war will be the consequence. Do they think to practise this ruse on Kentuckians. We are for peace—for peace all the time. Our voice is never for war, but if the game is to coerce Kentucky into revolution, rebellion and treason, to join South Carolina & Co., *nolens volens*, then we say to the Secessionists—gentlemen, begin your game when and how you will. *The Union men of Kentucky will not be coerced by you out of their rights and their liberties, won by their gallant forefathers.*"

What is striking and impressive in all these statements is the recurrence of the word "coercion," as a weapon of domestic government. It must shortly be obvious to every one that coercion cometh not out of the North; but that in its own system, in the sterling patriotism of its people, in the uprising of the intelligent and educated classes, lies the ultimate cure of disunion at the South; and that so far from arming itself to oppos

the Constitutional Party at the North, secession will find ample employment for its energies in conquering the free spirit and desperate resistance of internal enemies. The immediate duty of conservative men is to show these champions of the Union, in the midst of an evil and perverse generation, that they are not wholly cut off from powerful sympathies; and that concessions to them are possible, which, to their revolted brethren, are not even to be considered. It cannot be too soon or widely promulgated that those who strike for the Union shall be sustained by it.

CREATION OF MORE SINECURES BY THE JUDICIARY.—Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, has signalized his entry upon his new duties by making application to the Board of Supervisors for an addition of four officers, at salaries of $800 a year each, payable by the county—the Judge alleging that this increase of attendants is "needed at the Supreme Court," but failing to inform either the Supervisors or the public for what purposes they are required. One Supervisor, it is true, ingeniously suggested that the Supreme Court, having now to run from pillar to post to find a chamber in which to hold its sessions, these additional officers might be needed in order "to carry the books and papers of the Court about." But as it is not pretended that the books and papers have materially increased in bulk or weight since the Supreme Bench entered upon its present wandering existence, the force of this argument cannot reasonably be admitted.

The fact is, that all our Courts of civil law are already grossly overstocked with idle and worthless attendants—fellows who have nothing upon earth to do save to draw their salaries and attend to the political interests of the judges who are their guides, philosophers and friends. It is not merely that many of the attendants so quartered on the public purse are unnecessary and useless tax-consumers; some of them are men of most objectionable antecedents and characters, much more likely to be found figuring at the bar of a criminal Court, than to be the ministering attendants in the temple of civil justice. In conclusion, let us ask how comes it that the old and experienced Judges of the Supreme Court never found any such lack of officers as that complained of by Judge BARNARD in his communication to the sympathetic Board of Supervisors? Is it that four new places are needed to pay off as many political adherents for services during the last November contest?

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Another Discussion on Federal Relations—An Uninteresting Session of the Assembly—Inspection of Gas Meters—The Inebriate Asylum and the Licenses—Interrupting Public Meetings—The Trust Companies—The Coming Democratic Convention, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1861.

The House held a special session last evening to discuss Federal Relations. After about three hours' talk, the further consideration of the subject was postponed for one week.

If these resolutions should be adopted, they will be free from the stigma of hasty adoption. They were three weeks in Committee—have been two weeks before the House, and are likely to be talked about for at least a week to come.

By the time they reach a vote, it will be no consequence what becomes of them. They might be passed or rejected, without good or injury to anything or anybody.

There was hardly a wave of interest to ruffle the proceedings of the House this morning.

The annual movement to refer the papers of JAMES HAY came up in due course. There has not been a Winter these twenty years that a similar resolution has not been adopted in one or both Houses. It goes just so far, and there stops, like a clock that is set to a fixed hour. I wonder if it will ever die, or pass? Die it will not—but it may some day pass. Stranger things have happened. If the original claim be good, the accumulated interest will some day make it a tempting bait. I should think Mr. HAY's time was this Winter, if ever.

The Inspector of Gas-meters is by resolution required to report the various modes of selling gas, and also what legislation, in his opinion, is necessary as to the measurement of gas and the indication of gas-metere, for the better protection of gas-consumers.

Mr. SHULL gives notice of an act to repeal the law granting a portion of the license money to the State Inebriate Asylum. The act should never have been passed. It was a diversion of a large portion of the money heretofore appropriated to the support of the poor, and giving it to an extravagant and irresponsible institution, that has no more claim to State aid than a water cure, or bone-polishing, or any other private establishment.

Mr. ANGEL gives notice of a bill "to preserve and protect freedom of speech in this State." This measure is called for by the foolish and infamous attempts made at Utica, Syracuse and Rome to break up the meetings of the Anti-Slavery Society. It is becoming customary for the authorities, instead of protecting meetings, quelling riots and dispersing mobs, to order the places of meeting to be closed.

We have three or four bills to-day—making about a dozen for the session—which, under different names, are in reality charters for Trust Companies. "The Bank of Savings and Endowment" is one of these, and two or three of the proposed Savings Banks are to have trust powers.

Mr. SCOVAL gives notice of a bill that indicates some trouble in the marital relations of the Tuscarora Tribe of Indians. His bill proposes to give the matter over to the chiefs of the tribe, by vesting in them jurisdiction over actions for divorce.

Mr. WEBSTER proposes a bill to prevent unlicensed persons from practicing law in the City of New-York. That bill might be amended, and for the better, by striking out the word "unlicensed." What a millenium such a little statute as that would bring about. You would hardly be able to recognise it from the genuine article that we have Bible promise of.

Mr. WATSON gives notice of a bill "to make uniform the time of maturing of notes." A gentleman in the lobby, supposing this might extend some of his paper, suggested to Mr. WATSON to ask unanimous consent, that his bill might now have its third reading. He was not so anxious when he found that Mr. WATSON only proposed to specify when a note should be considered due.

In the Senate there was little or nothing done.

SPINOLA made a desperate effort to put forward his bill to submit the Crittenden Resolutions to a popular vote. He moved it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, which being lost, he moved a reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report on Friday. This also failed. SPINOLA was anxious to have the subject up while the Democratic State Convention is in session, so that he could ventilate his speech before the big guns of his party. The majority of the Senate, however, refused to afford him the coveted opportunity.

There is already a very large congregation of the Democracy gathered to meet in Convention to-morrow. It will be held in Tweddle Hall, and promises to be of large proportions. Montgomery County has appointed *forty* delegates, and Schoharie *one hundred*. Schoharie and Montgomery are so imbued with the love of saving the Union that they have more than quadrupled the authorized number of delegates. But this little irregularity is to be overlooked, and the whole delegation admitted, because of the patriotic devotion which the two counties have displayed. At least this is to be the ostensible reason—the real fact being that the two overgrown delegations are made up of men who can be relied on to repress any tendency to indiscretion which may be manifest in the New-York delegation. It is a precautionary measure, adopted by Richmond and Cagger to prevent the radical Secessionists from making up an offensive record.

The next approach of the election of a United States Senator brings a goodly number of prominent Republicans to the Capital. The canvass begins to be exceedingly exciting—the more so, as it is evident that no one man is to walk over the course.

There was a brilliant entertainment at the Delavan House last evening—a hop, given by the proprietors to his guests, and a large number of the fashion and beauty of the capital. More than a hundred couple were present, and the dancing and feasting were through almost the entire night.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses on the Virginia resolutions will probably report to-morrow morning. They will agree to the appointment of Commissioners—the gentlemen to be named in the resolutions—in the same manner as the Virginia Commissioners were appointed. Like theirs, our representatives will be put upon a platform restrained from modifying anything except the insertion of the Legislature. They will be further instructed not to go into Convention, unless it be ascertained that a general representation of the Free States is to cooperate in the movement. Unless the East and the North-west are represented, our Commissioners will not be expected to take any part in the Convention.

You will think this is tying up our representatives. So it is, but not more than is necessary. Then why appoint any, you will ask? Exactly that question I have been asking myself. They say that State comity requires we should respond to the invitation of Virginia. I don't think she would have had much cause of complaint if we had taken her at her word, and gone about our business, but if she is to be kept from open rebellion by the response we are going to make, perhaps it is as well we make the appointments. LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30—12 midnight.

The Committee on the Virginia resolutions have just closed their session. They determined to make the Commission consist of nine members, five Republicans three Democrats and one Independent. The following are the names out of which the selection is to be made to-morrow: W. Curtis Noyes, John B. Reynolds, D. D. Field, Bradford R. Wood, James C. Smith, Erastus Corning, Wm. C. Bryant, Samuel A. Foote, Henry R. Selden, Greene C. Bronson, James O. Putnam, James S. Wadsworth, Sanford E. Church, Horatio Seymour, Wm. A. Wheeler, A. B. James, Gen. Wool.

There will be a minority report by J. McLEOD MURPHY and Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, against sending any Commissioners, on the ground that it is unconstitutional and revolutionary in character. The minority report declares there is no difference between the proposed meeting of Commissioners at Washington and the Secession Convention to be held the same day at Montgomery, Ala.

The hotels are crowded with the most prominent men of the State of all parties. The Democrats are drawn here by the Democratic Convention, and the Republicans by the near approach of the election of a United States Senator.

Judge PARKER is mentioned as probable for Presiding Officer of the State Convention, but this point will not be decided until all delegates are in attendance. Mr. MILLARD FILLMORE has bespoken rooms at Congress Hall; Messrs. GEORGE LAW, DEAN RICHMOND, Governor CHURCH and SEYMOUR, Hon. WM. KELLY, and a number of others, are at the Delavan.

The most favored proposition seems to be for the Convention to personally present to the Legislature in a body, a petition praying that Senator SPINOLA's bill may pass, submitting it to the vote of the people of the State for ratification or rejection, or any other acceptable compromise.

At 11 o'clock the Committee on Federal Relations were still in session selecting names of Commissioners to go to Washington, in conformity with the Virginia resolutions.

There is very little excitement here about the Tammany and Mozart Hall quarrel. The general feeling seems to be that no such question should have been mooted in a Convention called for patriotic purposes and free from partizanship, and Tammany Hall is seriously blamed for making such an issue at this time. Both sets of delegates will be admitted. From the high character of the men in the Tammany Delegation it is not believed that they will refuse to take seats with any men whose motives are sincere in this perilous crisis, come from whence they may.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30

Mr. MUNROE reported favorably the bill to incorporate the People's Savings Bank, New-York.

Mr. BLOOD introduced a bill to incorporate the National Horse Show Association.

Mr. MANSERES brought in a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Society for the relief of poor widows with small children.

The bill to authorize Richmond County to pay the Quarantine damages was passed.

Mr. KETCHAM moved that the Prison Committees of both Houses, as a joint Committee, have power to investigate the alleged abuses in prison discipline. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY moved that the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York be directed to report to the Senate at an early day the names of persons employed as Commissioners and Clerks in opening streets in that City since Jan. 1, 1860, with the amount of compensation paid. It was adopted.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to take from the table the bill to submit to the people the Crittenden propositions for the settlement of our national difficulties, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole on Friday.

Mr. HAMMOND opposed the resolution, and urged its reference to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A warm debate ensued, during which Mr. SPINOLA charged that there was a desire existing to strangle the proposition to submit the Crittenden measure to the people, and that the object of Senator HAMMOND, and those acting with him in the Republican Party, was to do nothing that could tend to stop civil war and thus destroy the Union forever.

The motion to make the bill the special order for Friday was lost by yeas, 10; nays, 15. Messrs. MANSERES and ROBERTSON, Republicans, voted with the Democrats in the affirmative on this motion.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations was still in session selecting names of Commissioners to go to Washington, in conformity with the Virginia resolutions.

There is very little excitement here about the Tammany and Mozart Hall quarrel. The general feeling seems to be that no such question should have been mooted in a Convention called for patriotic purposes and free from partizanship, and Tammany Hall is seriously blamed for making such an issue at this time. Both sets of delegates will be admitted. From the high character of the men in the Tammany Delegation it is not believed that they will refuse to take seats with any men whose motives are sincere in this perilous crisis, come from whence they may.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 30

Mr. MUNROE reported favorably the bill to incorporate the People's Savings Bank, New-York.

Mr. BLOOD introduced a bill to incorporate the National Horse Show Association.

Mr. MANSERES brought in a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Society for the relief of poor widows with small children.

The bill to authorize Richmond County to pay the Quarantine damages was passed.

Mr. KETCHAM moved that the Prison Committees of both Houses, as a joint Committee, have power to investigate the alleged abuses in prison discipline. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY moved that the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York be directed to report to the Senate at an early day the names of persons employed as Commissioners and Clerks in opening streets in that City since Jan. 1, 1860, with the amount of compensation paid. It was adopted.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to take from the table the bill to submit to the people the Crittenden propositions for the settlement of our national difficulties, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole on Friday.

Mr. HAMMOND opposed the resolution, and urged its reference to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A warm debate ensued, during which Mr. SPINOLA charged that there was a desire existing to strangle the proposition to submit the Crittenden measure to the people, and that the object of Senator HAMMOND, and those acting with him in the Republican Party, was to do nothing that could tend to stop civil war and thus destroy the Union forever.

The motion to make the bill the special order for Friday was lost by yeas, 10; nays, 15. Messrs. MANSERES and ROBERTSON, Republicans, voted with the Democrats in the affirmative on this motion.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations was still in session selecting names of Commissioners to go to Washington, in conformity with the Virginia resolutions.

The bill to provide arms and equipments for the Militia was considered, and progress reported.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, a petition was presented by Mr. KIRWEN, for the repeal of the law allowing Southern citizens to sojourn temporarily in New-York with slaves.

The bills to increase the salary of the Deputy County Clerk in New-York, to allow the Croton Aqueduct Department to make repairs to works otherwise than by contract, and to amend the act for the preservation of moose deer, birds and fish, were reported favorably.

Mr. WATSON brought in a bill to authorize the settlement of claims of lessees of the surplus waters in the canal at Lockport, by paying said lessees one-half of the appraised amount of damages.

Among the bills noticed was one by Mr. LAMBERSON, to incorporate the New-York Ice Company.

By Mr. WEBSTER—To empower the Supervisors of New-York to purchase a site and erect Court-house buildings.

By Mr. ANGEL—To protect and preserve the freedom of speech and public discussion in this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MOORE—To incorporate the New-York Passenger and Baggage Express Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KILMER—Authorizing the incorporation of the Juvenile Reformatory Asylums.

By Mr. NESBITT—To open and improve Grandstreet, Brooklyn.

By L. C. ANDREWS—To divide the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, and create a new Ward; to incorporate Bellevue Hospital, New-York.

By Mr. FOLLETON—To authorize resident aliens in the State to hold and convey real estate.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To compel the more prompt payment of the State tax to the State Treasurer by County Treasurers.

By Mr. FISHER—To amend the Bushwick-avenue Boulevard act of last year, by extending the improvement to Greenpoint, and assessing 25 per cent. on streets improved; to improve the Brooklyn Park act of last year.

By Mr. WEBSTER—To repeal the Sunday act; to prevent unlicensed persons from practising in the Courts of New-York or Kings County.

By Mr. WATSON—To make uniform the time for maturity of all commercial paper.

On motion of Mr. WALSH the State Inspector of Gas Meters was directed to report what legislation is necessary respect to the sale of gas. He deemed it necessary to protect consumers.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolution to elect a United States Senator on the 5th of February was called up and adopted.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved that the Police Commissioners of New-York be required to inform the House without delay by what authority they now and forcibly retain property belonging to the citizens of this or any other State.

The resolution was laid over for debate.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted to the Medical Society on Wednesday, Feb. 6, and an invitation to attend the session was accepted by the House.

The privileges of the floor were voted to Hon. WM. H. LUDLOW, Ex-Speaker of the House. Adjourned.

The Mails per the Bohemian.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30—9 P. M.

The train now due here from Portland with the mails per the *Bohemian*, is detained by snow, consequently they cannot be forwarded to New-York until to-morrow morning.

The trains from the South are also behind time.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Political News Unimportant.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The steamship *Bohemian*, Capt. GAINGE, from Liverpool 17th, *via* Londonderry 18th, arrived at 9½ A. M. to-day.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 16th.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 18th. She was off the Needles at noon of that day.

The *Bohemian's* advices, *via* Londonderry, are one day later.

The *Times* deprecates the secession movement. The Southern Confederation would become the real United States, so far as territory present and prospective is concerned. It is doubtful whether connection between New-York and New-England on one hand, and Illinois and the neighboring States on the other, would long survive a total separation of the South.

FRANCE.

A semi official article was expected, declaring that, should Piedmont make war on Austria, she must expect no aid from France.

The military preparations of France were on a scale of great magnitude.

SPAIN.

The Minister had stated in the Cortes that the Spanish Navy had received strict orders to act in conformity with the policy of neutrality. It was consequently false that the Spanish vessel at Gaeta has signalled the Bourbon troops direction that they should fire.

ITALY.

It was believed that the fire would be resumed on Monday, Jan. 21, at Gaeta. The Sardinians were received to attack by sea without delay.

All that has been said about the substitution of ships of other countries for those of France is pure invention, as well as the non-recognition of the blockade of Gaeta, whether by Russia or Spain. Any ship which after the 19th comes to anchor before the place will expose itself, and, by virtue of the rights of war, be fired upon by the Sardinians.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The *Times* (City Article) of Thursday evening says: "English funds were firm at the commencement this morning, but closing prices ultimately the same as yesterday. In the discount market to-day the demand was moderate. About £12,000, in sovereigns, was taken from the Bank to-day for America. The Railway market is flat, owing to a falling off in the traffic."

It is stated that the Bank of France has experienced a further drain of gold to the amount of £200,000 or £4,000 since the publication of the monthly return on Friday last. They are understood, however, to have purchased about £100,000 of gold in Germany. The Bank of England rate of discount at present is far in advance of the terms of the principal continental cities. Transactions can be effected on Paris at 5¼ to 6 per cent.; Brussels, 5; Hamburg, Frankfort, and Amsterdam, 3.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular of the 18th reports: Sales of the week, 132,480 bales, including 36,000 to speculators and 16,000 bales to exporters. The advices from America caused an advance; fair and middling qualities improved ⅛@¼d., and lower qualities advanced ¼@½d. Common kinds of Cotton are very scarce. The sales on Friday were 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing active and buoyant at the following quotations:

	Fair	Middling.
Orleans	8d.	7⅞d.
Mobile	7¾d.	7⅞d.
Uplands	7¾d.	7¾d.

The total stock of Cotton in port amounts to 520,000 bales, inclusive of 365,000 of American description.

JAS. HAWITT & CO. quotes Middling Orleans at 7¾d. The Cotton now at sea *en route* to Liverpool is estimated at 275,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady. Wheat has a downward tendency, and opens at easier though quotably unchanged quotations.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, NOON.—Consols, 91⅝@91¾ for Money, and 91¾@91⅞ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Ill nois Central, 30⅞@31 dis.; Erie Shares, 33; New-York Central, 74@76.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan 30.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana 27th, has arrived.

The Sugar market at Havana was dull and tending downward.

The new crop was coming in. The total stock of Sugar in port was 85,000 boxes, against 22,000 last year.

The money market was tight.

Freights had slightly declined.

Exchange was nominal.

The Spanish Bank had been authorised to issue an additional two millions in bonds.

News from Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *Orizonia*, from Brazos, is coming up with $213,000 in specie on board.

The Trial of Jacknlow.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30

The defence closed in the Jacknlow case to-day.

Mr. DUTCHER, on the part of the Government, commenced the summing up. After reciting the varied counts in the indictment he argued the various points in the law in the case. He appealed to the Jury, and insisted that the charge of robbery against JACKALOW had been made out of the evidence.

Mr. GRANDIN followed on the part of the defence. He stated that JACKALOW could not be convicted on any of the counts of the indictment, that the Government had failed to prove that he committed the robbery or to locate the place where it was committed. He alleged that to constitute a robbery it must be made out that it was from the person and against their consent. He continued that the prisoner had also been on the best of terms with the family of Capt. LETTES and that he was not the style of a man to commit such a deed—far below the general grade of men of his own country. He had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Mr. VOORHEES will follow Mr. GRANDIN, and Col. CANNON will have the closing argument.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. JAMES MITCHELL, of this city, and long connected with the Southern and American Telegraph Company's lines at different points, died here this morning, after a brief illness, of typhoid fever. Mr. MITCHELL was an accurate and accomplished operator, and enjoyed in the highest degree the confidence and respect of his employers. Among his brother operators and those of the profession with whom his duties brought him in daily intercourse, he was greatly beloved and esteemed for his amiable and gentlemanly deportment, and by them his loss is most sincerely deplored. He also leaves a young and interesting family in the deepest affliction at their sad bereavement.

Sale of a Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The road bed, right of way and real estate of the Springfield, Mt. Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, from Springfield to Delaware, including the tools, machinery, shops and rolling stock, was sold at Sheriff's sale to-day. FREDERICK A. LANE, of New-York became the purchaser of the entire property for first mortgage bondholders, at $100,000.

Conviction of a Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

YOUNG ARMSTRONG, charged with the murder of CRAWFORD, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

CHANGES IN THE COUNTY TAX LEVY—NO SALARIES TO BE INCREASED.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, according to adjournment, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the tax levy for the County. At the last meeting on Monday much opposition was manifested against the proposed increase of salaries of the Comptroller, his deputy, and two or three subordinate officers in the same department, the increase being urged on the ground of services rendered to the County. Although the Committee reported the tax levy with these additions, the sentiment of the Board was decidedly against them, and they were rejected by an almost unanimous vote. The Board also struck from the tax-list appropriations for an increase of salary to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and, as thus amended, the ordinance as presented by the Comptroller was passed unanimously.

The budget as reported by the Comptroller, amounted to $4,377,422 32. The Board made the following changes:

Add for Coroners fees	$5 000
Add for Police Fund	300 000
Add for Police contingent and law expenses	620
Add for Court-House (new) construction of	5 000
Making an increase of	$355,620
Deduct the amount proposed to be appropriated under the head of Harlem River Bridge (new) construction of	$150,000
Thus making a net addition to the Comptroller's estimate for the year of	$211,320

The reasons which have induced the Committee to recommend such charges were as follows:

CORONER'S FEES.—The Comptroller estimates the account of expenses chargeable to this account, in full at the sum of $32,000
From which he deducts the estimated surplus in the amount heretofore appropriated 7,000
Balance $15,000

These being a continual increase in the expenses under this head, it was deemed prudent for the present that death and casualties are annually increasing with the population of the County, to increase the appropriation to the sum of $20,000.

POLICE FUNDS.—The increase in the Metropolitan Police force which has been authorized by the Board of Supervisors on the application of the Police Commissioners, rendered it necessary to provide for the payment of the additional men, and for this purpose the sum of $300,000 is asked.

POLICE CONTINGENT AND LAW EXPENSES.—The Comptroller's estimate of the amount required to be appropriated under this head is $11,800
In the ordinance making the appropriation it is erroneously stated 11,180
Balance $620

COURT HOUSE (NEW) CONSTRUCTION OF.—Your Committee recommend that the sum of $50 000 be added to the ordinance submitted by the Comptroller, for the construction of a new Court-house. There has been raised and is still unexpended the sum of $100,000 for this purpose, which is insufficient to supply the additional accommodations required for the various Courts of the City and County. The urgent need of such accommodations has long been a matter of consideration of the Board of Supervisors and the public.

HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE (NEW) CONSTRUCTION OF.—The proposed appropriation under this head is stricken out for the reason that a proposition is now pending before the Legislature, changing the construction so as to prevent, as far as possible, the obstruction of Harlem River for navigable purposes and for alleged inmalities in contracting for the building for said bridge—it not being absolutely necessary to make the appropriation at this time, even if the work of constructing said bridge by the present Commissioners, according to the plans and under the contracts under seem to have been adopted and entered into by them, were fully approved by the Board of Supervisors and the public generally.

Your Committee would observe that the portion of the cost of said bridge to be borne by the County of New York appears likely to exceed very largely the original estimate as stated in the Message of the Honor the Mayor, under date of June 4, 1860, as follows:

"The engineer estimates that the portion of the expense of rebuilding the bridge to be borne by the County of New York will be about $150 000."

Your Committee will also observe that while it is employed that the cost of building said bridge will far exceed the sum of $300 000 no portion of this sum or of the $22 000 already expended can be made chargeable to the County of Westchester—but that the County of New-York will be required to meet the entire expense. If the work is completed under the alleged contract.

The amount required to be appropriated according to the estimates of the Comptroller, including the necessary provision for the payment of the State Taxes, was $4,377,422 32
Actual amount passed by the Board of Supervisors, is 205,620 00
Making a total of $4,583 042 32
Deduct the estimated amount of income applicable to the above 63,0 0 00
Estimated amount to be raised by Taxation $4,520.742 31
Of this sum the Board of Supervisors possess the requisite authority to levy for the State Taxes and various purposes $3 58 065 32
Deduct for Harlem Bridge 150,000 00
Balance $3,508,665 32
Add for increase in the item of Coroner's Fees $5,000 00-3 513,665 32
Leaving the amount to be raised, for which legislative authority is required $1,012 677
Incumbrances in harbor—removal of 7 500
Interest of Harlem Bridge Bonds 3 5 0
Interest on Loans 90,000
Institution for the Blind 1,490
Lighting and cleaning, and supplies for County offices 18,000
New-York Juvenile Asylum 12 500
New-York State Lunatic Asylum 800
Officers' and witnesses' fees 40,000
Printing stationery and blank books 10,000

The following is a list of the appropriations:

Advertising	$6 000
Any unforeseen	80
Care and maintenance of Coles' or Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	2 000
Common Schools for State	412 5 9
Coroners' Fees	20,0 0
County Jail Construction of	25 0 0
County Contingencies	20,000
Court House, (new.) Construction of	50 000
Deficiencies in Taxes	95,000
Election Expenses	60,000
House for the Detention of Witnesses, Construction of	6,267
Police Fund	1,620,150
Police, Contingent and Law Expenses	11,800
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	5,000
Rebate to Books and Maps in the Register's Office	5,000
Rents	10,000
Salaries—Legislative Department	4 400
Salaries—Judiciary	221,370
State Taxes	1,606 076
Supplies for the Police	24 116
Support of Detained Witnesses	6 000

THE HARLEM BRIDGE INVESTIGATION.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom was referred the communication of Hon. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, made to the Board on the 27th of November, in relation to the construction of a bridge over Harlem River, at the terminus of Third-avenue, have rendered a report of their investigation to the Board; and, upon their recommendation, the opinion of the Corporation Counsel has been asked as to the validity of the contracts made by the Bridge Commissioners, and whether they have a right to exceed an expense of $25,000—the sum already appropriated. The contracts amount to $205,000. The Committee, in their report to the Board, state the following regarding a part of the work—the sinking of iron cylinders—which is being done by the day, and independent of the contracts:

The Commissioners authorized plans and specifications to be prepared, and appointed a Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Superintendent and Assistant, and other officers, including laborers, with the following salaries:

Engineer department—(four persons)	
No. 1	$6,000
No. 2	3,000
No. 3	1,800
No. 4	1,200—12 000
Superintendents, each	2,000—4,000
Clerks and Receiver	1,500—1,500

Foremen.—(three persons)	Per Day.
No. 1	$3 00
No. 2	2 00
No. 3	1 50

Laborers—(sixteen persons) of which

Riggers receive	2 00
Ordinary Laborers	1 00
Extra Laborers	1 50

The duties of the above persons are thus apportioned:

Chief-Engineer has full charge of the construction of the bridge; Assistant-Engineer, and others in the Engineer Department, aid the Chief in the performance of his duties, and prepare the working plans. The Superintendents (neither one of whom is an engineer) oversee the men as to whether they do the work properly; but not being scientific men, they act entirely under the instructions of the Chief. The foremen go down into the caisson, and see that the men do the work assigned them. One man attends the air pump. Besides these, the Chief-Engineer may appoint such other men as may be necessary.

The Committee further reported:

"The contract for building the bridge was given out in the following manner:

A circular was prepared and sent to about fifty different persons, inviting them to estimate for furnishing the materials—to which about 12 or 15 persons responded. Some of the bids were opened, when it was discovered that the bidders proposed to furnish the iron-work by the "running foot" instead of by the pound. It was then thought best to insert an advertisement in the public newspapers calling for estimates. The advertisement was put in all the city daily newspapers, and in a few of the weeklies, and also in four or five Westchester county papers, at an expense of $150. In answer, bids were received, and came before the Commission for action at a meeting, held August 16, 1860. At this meeting, on motion, it was decided to postpone indefinitely the subject of rebuilding the bridge, and the estimates and proposals were ordered to be returned unopened. The next meeting was held Oct 10, 1860, and was called for the purpose of auditing certain bills. After the bills were acted upon, Mr. Lockwood, Supervisor of Westchester county, informed the Commissioners that he had three communications to present. He read them, and each one was a bid for different parts of the work in the construction of the bridge.

1. Of A. H. CRAVA, President of the Trenton Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing Company, and THORNTON M. NIVEN to construct the superstructure, with the exception of the balustrade and cornice.

2. Of THORNTON M. NIVEN, for masonry and foundation, &c.

3. Of JOHN ROACH and JAMES EDWARDS, for cast-iron cylinders, torn-table, balustrade and cornice.

There was only one bid for each part of the work. These three parts related to that portion of the work to be given out by contract. The bids were not sent in under the advertisement or the circular, or under any resolution of the Commission.

As to the cost of the bridge when complete, it will reach nearly $300,000. The Chief Engineer has estimated the contract work at about $205,000, and the sinking of the cylinders at $12 000, making $217,000. Add to this salaries of officers, wages of men, &c., per annum, $30,000. Besides the expense of grading the roadway and "finishing up," as it is termed, and the cost will not fall much short of $300,000. This estimate of the cost, however, is based upon Mr. MCALPINE's (Chief Engineer) figures as to the total amount to be paid for the contract work and for sinking the cylinders. But the specifications are so vague and indefinite—the iron work being paid for by the pound—that in case large or heavy iron should be used, the expense would be doubled. As the contract price per pound for cast iron is 6½c. and 9½c., for wrought iron, it will manifestly be to the interest of the contractor to furnish the iron as heavy as possible, in order to increase his profits. The Committee believe that if the contracts had been given out with fair competition, and under clear, well-defined plans and specifications, the iron work could have been furnished at much less expense. As to the height of the draw, it was stated by Mr. MCALPINE to be eight feet in the clear at high water, and fourteen feet at low water. The draw could be raised from four to six feet, making fourteen feet at high water and twenty feet at low water, without much extra cost. In answer to a question of the Committee, Mr. MCALPINE stated that the contract is made for the entire bridge south of low water mark on Westchester side. It will be seen that the entire contract is thus made for work within the limits of the County of New York, leaving but a small portion to be done in Westchester County. All the expense thus far incurred, and amounting to such a large sum, will therefore fall upon the County of New-York, while Westchester will enjoy equal benefits with us.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, Mr. VERPLANCK, the President, in the chair.

Little beyond the routine business was transacted. The Weekly Statement shows that 2 369 emigrants have arrived since the 1st inst, and $1,074 received for commutation of passengers, making the aggregate receipts thus far $7,040 60. Disbursements, as per previous account, $5,954 53; balance in bank, $1,086 07.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING-MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Rigg's Truss is believed to be unrivaled. At all events, ruptured persons have an interest which demands an examination of the various remedies offered. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The New Gothic Furnace is the Best and cheapest Heater in the market. Call and see it at BARTLETT & LASLEY'S, No. 126 Broadway.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extreme lightness, perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair-Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FIELD—FELDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan 29, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, DUDLEY FIELD to LAURA FLORENCE, daughter of the late George Belden, all of this City.

PERET—BORINE.—In Ravenswood, L. I. on Tuesday, Jan 29 at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. JAMES C. PERET, of Hertford, N. C., to Miss AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Mr. John Bodine.

DIED.

DE GUERRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at his residence, No. 62 Bleecker-st., AUGUSTUS DE GUERRE, youngest son of the late Joseph F. De Guerre.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HICKS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Benjamin D. Hicks, and daughter of the late Elihu H. Derrick.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, Henry Simpson, No. 98 West 17th-st., without further invitation.

REID.—In this City, at his residence, No. 127 West 45th-st., suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, Capt. SAMUEL C. REID, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons Samuel C., A. Bertrand, and Wm. J. Reid, and the officers of the United States Navy and Army are particularly invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, on Third Day, the 29th inst., ELIZA B. UNDERHILL, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Fifth Day, the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 280 2d av.

TOANING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 26, EDWAAN OORNING, ag d 68 years

The

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II*—Nos. 187, 193, 290, 226, 310, 265, 267, 269, 275, 279, 281, 285, 312, 316, 318, 320.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Demurrers—Nos. 6, 17, 24. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 1, 39, 29, 78, 79, 82, 87, 91, 94, 97, 98, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 108.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 74, 29, 42, 44, 49.

Court of General Sessions.

A BURGLAR SENT TO SING SING.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN James Williams, who had previously pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary, was put to the bar for sentence. As he persisted in denying that he had ever "been on the Island," and put the Court to the trouble of sending for the officers, who stated that he *had* been an inhabitant of the correctionary institution on "the Island," he lost all claim to leniency, and the Court sentenced him to two years and six months at Sing Sing.

CONVICTION FOR ARSON.

Jacob Miller, a German, indicted for arson in the second degree, was next put to the bar for trial. The District-Attorney opened briefly to the jury, stating that, as the premises had been so extensively burned as to obliterate all marks of preparation, the evidence of the prisoner's guilt would rest upon the facts that the prisoner had cleared the house of all inhabitants before it was fired, and had removed all his own property therefrom, and that subsequently to the burning he had made contradictory statements concerning his connection therewith.

John McCullum, of No. 458 Canal-street, testified that the premises next door to his place, No. 460 Canal-street, were occupied by the prisoner on the 16th of September last; on the night before the fire, the witness saw prisoner's store open as usual, about nine o'clock; later in the night witness was awakened by the noise, and by smoke of the fire, which also filled the house of the witness; the fire was extinguished in three-quarters of an hour, after one floor, the partitions and window-frames were completely burned; on the following morning, at six o'clock, witness saw the prisoner come hurriedly down the street; he didn't go into the house, but looked in; in answer to some one's inquiry, the prisoner said he was not insured for one cent; he didn't go within ten feet of the house, and went away in about ten minutes.

Sergeant Smith, of the Metropolitan Police, testified that he was present at the fire, which occurred between two and three o'clock in the morning; after the fire was extinguished, witness examined the place with Fire-Marshal Baker; no property was found in the house, except a cheap bed and some worthless things; the floors and partitions were badly burned. On cross examination witness stated that he observed fragments of various articles of furniture; and that besides the cheap beds mentioned there were also one or two tables and washstands.

Officer William H. Kidney next testified that on the day after the fire, he was present at an interview between the prisoner and Fire Marshal Baker; prisoner said he was insured, and that the policy was in the drawer, and had been burned; upon further urging he drew forth a document in an envelope from his pocket; when asked what it was, he said it was a passport; on opening the envelope, however, it proved to be a policy, (which was here produced and identified by the witness;) the prisoner afterwards pulled out of his pocket a passport and other papers; he enumerated also in the Marshal various articles of wearing apparel which he had lost; he also stated that he had started on the night previous to a ball in Columbia street, and having got lost, had "brought up" at the Globe Hotel in William-street; the witness then arrested him at the request of Marshal Baker.

The whole examination before the Marshal occupied half an hour.

Christopher Bors testified that he sold the premises No. 460 Canal-street to the prisoner, on the 13th of July, for $440, one-half cash, and the rest remaining on mortgage; there was in the upper part of the house at the time, beds, carpets, mirrors, pictures, tables, washstands, &c; on the evening previous to the fire there was a assemblage of Wide-Awakes in front of and about the house.

Counsel here suggested that as the Wide-Awakes had set the country on fire, it would require no violent stretch of conjecture to suppose they may have burned this building.

The policy of insurance was here put in evidence and proved. It was upon the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, for $450, dated on the 20th of August last, and in the name of the prisoner.

Henry Immen testified that on the 13th of July, the prisoner assumed a debt due from the last witness to the present one, and gave a mortgage on the premises in Canal-street therefor. The amount was $225. The mortgage was here put in evidence and read.

James Gilmore, Surveyor of the Hamilton Insurance Company, testified that he made an inventory of the articles found in the building after the fire; the entire value thereof was $102 25; this did not include anything on the first floor, where the fire principally was.

Charles Lemke testified that he kept a boarding-house; on the 8th of December the prisoner came to his house to get board for his sister, which he succeeded in doing; prisoner then brought a trunk and bundle; subsequently these were taken from the house by the Police; three days afterward the prisoner procured board for himself at the same place.

Fire Marshal Baker testified that he was appointed Marshal by the Police Magistrates. He then testified to the property found in the house after the fire, the same as Sergeant Smith had done; the fire didn't reach the second floor; in the kitchen there was crockery and other furniture; the fire was confined to the saloon. The witness then recounted the conversation essentially as the witness, Officer Smith, had done.

There were no witnesses for the defence, and the case having been summed up on both sides, the jury were charged by the Court, and rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—William Doney, Patrick Casic, John Hoey.

For Rape—Phillip Weidersum.

For Forgery—Hinneywell Vincent, Thomas Lawson, Charles F. Hoffman, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell.

For Burglary—John Benson.

For Larceny—James Lawrence, Theodore Smith, Joseph Harson, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing.

The Police and the Sunday Law—Damages Recovered for being Locked up.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

Nicholas Church vs. *Peter Squires.*—The plaintiff is a liquor-dealer, and was arrested on Sunday, the 13th inst., and finally locked up for the night, on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. The defendant is a Police Captain. Upon the trial, the Court gave judgment to the plaintiff for $250.

It is stated a similar action against the defendant is now on the calendar of the Supreme Court.

Iron Required for Hoop-skirts—Alleged Breach of Warrants.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

E. & F. Brandt vs. *F. L. Herman.*—This action was brought to recover the price of a certain lot of iron sold by the plaintiffs to the defendant.

It appears that the plaintiffs are ironmongers, and the defendant is a manufacturer of hoop-skirts. In the course of their business the defendant purchased of the plaintiffs a lot of iron which the plaintiffs warranted to be of the proper quality of flexibility to make good skirts; it being requisite that iron used for this purpose should be tempered to a certain degree.

It appeared that for the purpose of using the iron, the defendants endeavored to temper it, and thereby incurred the expense of $39 50. That the iron would not yield, and the defendant claimed that it was wholly worthless, returned it to the plaintiffs, who refused to receive it, on the ground that the iron had been tampered with, and then sued the defendant for the price, which was $318 36.

The defendant denied that he was liable for the price, on the ground of the alleged breach of warranty; produced the iron in Court, and claimed damages in the sum of $39 50.

The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Tuttle vs. *Tuttle.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted from bed and board.

Police Reports.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.

In the case of Mrs. Margaret Bearchell, who is supposed to have died from injuries received at the hands of her husband, at their residence, No. 40 Oliver-street, as noticed yesterday morning, a *post mortem* examination has been made by Dr. Geo. Bouton, who found several clots of blood pressing upon the brain and several bruises between the breasts. These injuries, he thinks, were the cause of death. Coroner SCHIRMER is to hold an inquest upon the body of deceased at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The husband of deceased is in custody.

A HOTEL THIEF CAPTURED.

On Friday last a man put up at the Stevens House, Broadway, and registered his name as "Wm. Gale, liquor merchant, Baltimore." Yesterday morning Mr. Gale was found in the room of one of the boarders, rifling a trunk. He had entered the room with a false key, and the occupant of it caught him there. Gale instantly knocked him down and then attempted to escape into the street, but was prevented and secured. Justice OSBORN locked him up for trial. It is stated that he had been figuring in a similar manner at Earle's Hotel.

CAPTURE OF FUGITIVES.

John Leslie, a bar keeper, and Matthew Ludwick, a hackman, residing in Albany, were arrested yesterday, in this City, by Detective Slowey and Officer Montgomery, as fugitives from Albany, where they were charged with the commission of a highway robbery on Tuesday. A telegram to our Police announced their having fled to this City, and on the arrival of the Harlem cars, they were captured, but broke away from the Detective. After a long and exciting chase they were retaken, and will be sent to Albany to-day.

A VICTIM OF THE PANEL GAME.

James W. Steele, of Newark, N. J., was "roped" into the panel crib, No. 1 Benson-street, on Tuesday night, and fleeced out of $400. The police arrested Wm. H. and Chas. Sherwood and Nelson Prophet, charged with being concerned in the robbery, and recovered $150 of the money. A woman, named Mary Russell, who had enticed Steele into the place, has, thus far, escaped.

FIGHT AMONG FIREMEN.

Some of the members of Eagine Company No. 25, and Hose Compsay No. 17, got into a fight together, at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, in Broadway, near Astor-place. The police interfered, and the fight was stopped before much damage was done. Officer Sherlock was struck by John O'Connor, one of the Eagine Compsay, and severely injured. O'Connor was arrested, and held by Justice CONNOLLY to answer for the assault.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

The clothing store of Cyrus M. Bellamy, No. 14 Fourth-avenue, was broken open early yesterday morning, but before the burglars had time to carry off any goods, they were surprised by Officer Bull, of the Fifteenth Ward, who succeeded in capturing one of them. The prisoner gave his name as Chas. Bowne, and was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

CHARGE OF MAYHEM.

Thomas Roe, who has been under indictment since August, 1857, for mayhem, on complaint of Thomas Heenan, of Forty-sixth-street, was yesterday arrested and held to bail in $500, by Justice BROWNELL, to answer. He had been absent from the City since the crime was committed.

MORE STABBING.

James Mullen, a sailor, was arrested for assaulting and stabbing Wm. Richards, a liquor dealer at No. 78 Oliver-street, with whom he quarreled about payment for a glass of liquor. He was locked up.

Explanatory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to the report of a decision in the United States Circuit Court, in your paper this morning, granting an injunction against HENRY L. and JAMES H. STEVENS, at the suit of the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company, I desire to say, lest the report might produce an impression injurious to Mr. S. B. ELLIOTT, that the machines which STEVENS had been selling were not of ELLIOTT'S invention, and that Messrs. STEVENS were not acting as his agents or under any authority from him, and he least no-aid to them and had nothing to do with the suit, and no injunction has been issued against him or his patents. A. K. HADLEY.

Jan. 30, 1861.

A STRANGE STORY.—In April, 1860, LEWIS WALDENBERGER, a resident of Egg Harbor City, N. J., was arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of a child of which his wife had a short time previously been delivered, and which was reported to be the offspring of a German living in the same town, JOHN GELLER by name. After trial, WALDENBERGER was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 25, but circumstances having come to the knowledge of Mayor BIEKWERTH, of Egg Harbor City, which threw doubt on the question of WALDENBAUER'S guilt, he took steps immediately to secure his reprieve, and on Thursday last Mrs. WALDENBERGER and her seducer were arrested in Philadelphia, charged with having committed the murder. There is little doubt of their guilt.

SUIT FOR RAILROAD TOLLS DISMISSED.—The case of the State against the New-York Central Railroad Company to recover canal tolls, came on yesterday at the Orange Circuit, before Judge BROWN, and *the complaint was dismissed.* Attorney-General MYERS appeared for the state, and Mr. TREMAIN for the Railroad Company.—*Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 24.*

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with fish, hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 475 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

IF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO ADvertised about four years ago for papers supposed to have been lost at the time of the death of ROBERT PRIDE of Pleasantville, at Stanford, Conn., on the 27th of November, 1846, will address a line to FREEMAN, White Plains, they may hear of them and something to their advantage.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well built, brown-stone front house, south side 15th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. It has all the conveniences requisite for a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 625 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in the Kelb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BAUDAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, between Lexington and 4th avs., one four story, brown-stone, high stoop house 20x55, lot full size, with all the modern improvements; walnut doors and stairs; will be sold low; inquire on the premises, No. 91.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, THE first-class four-story and basement house, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 25x65 lot 25x103 feet, containing all the modern improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—45x100 feet; easterly side of 6th av., above 35th-st. Inquire of GEO. W. DEVOE, 5 and 6 Jefferson Market.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 92 Hampden-st., (Irving-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, Brooklyn. Boarding and Day School. The third quarter commences on MONDAY, Feb 4. For circulars, &c., address as above. L. J. SIMONIN, T. P. COSBALLY, } Principals.

AN ELOCUTIONIST.—A YOUNG LADY, ENtirely competent to teach elocution, will take a few pupils at her residence. She would likewise read daily to an invalid. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 2,581 Post-office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS

AS VISITING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady is desirous of a reengagement for a few hours daily. Her acquirements are English thoroughly, French music and dancing. The highest City references given. Address G. L., Box No. 3 805 Post office, New York.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher in a first-class Boys' Boarding School; must be unmarried. Address, stating qualifications, age, &c., A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, Warranted $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c. sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

TO JEWELERS!!—ANY JEWELER WHO SOLD a gold chain bracelet to Mr Moore, some months ago, and had it returned, to be either lengthened or a new one made, will please communicate with BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 5 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH STENCIL TOOLS.—Cheapest and best. Send for latest circulars and samples. All free. Address D. L. NILLIKEN, Brandon, Vt., or No. 70 3d-st., Box No. 1,710 Post-office, St. Louis, Mo.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—A WHOLESALE DRUG stock, in lots to suit the trade at less than cost, for a few days, to close the business. No. 34 Beekman-st.
J. K. MACK, Assignee.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER WHO WOULD invest from $2,000 to $4 000 in a safe mercantile business, mostly cash, and which can be safely extended. Address W. J., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JAN. 29, IN THE EIGHTH-av., between 18th and 22d sts., a Lady's GOLD WATCH. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the owner at No. 255 West 19th-st., or to WELCHMAN & CO., No. 11 College-place.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DROPPED in the vicinity of 6th-av., 30th and 31st sts., a ladies' GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN—initials on the case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the owner, at No. 380 5th-av., northwest corner 38th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Knots for Cards at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

WYBERD'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE DAY and night light reflectors, for illuminating store windows, cellars and all other places where increase of light and economy are desirable. Can be had in every variety at No. 455 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also reflecting and other lanterns.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress, by a young woman, with four years' reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would take a first-class lady's place, or would do chamberwork and sewing; the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and washing, and assist in washing and ironing if required. Best city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 West 39th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, if willing and obliging; wages moderate; no objection to the country. Apply at her present employers, No. 25 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to do the general housework of a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing, and would have no objection in taking care of children; has good City references. Apply at No. 380 35th-st., southeast corner of 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or would do housework for a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 190 West 20th-st., third floor, rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young Protestant girl of 17 years of age, a situation to do light chamberwork, or to assist in the care of children. Call for two days (Thursday and Friday) at No. 22 West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 26th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid or to do plain sewing, or as waitress, in a small family. Call at No. 180 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY, HOTEL, or boarding-house wanting a superior woman cook, with unlimited City reference, may apply from 12 to 2 o'clock, for two days, at No. 208 East 19th-st, or a note addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands jellies, soups and game. Is a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-av., 2d floor, front room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A very respectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies, and desserts; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook or to wash and iron; thoroughly understands her business; very best of reference; no objections to do general housework in a small family; can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 14th-st., fourth floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; understands baking bread and biscuits; is a good game and pastry cook; understands soups of all kinds; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 4 Jane-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement door, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement door, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; two years' good City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced woman, who understands all kinds of meats and jellies. Can be seen at her last employers till suited, No. 52 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., first floor, front room, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as first-class cook; fully understands her business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small private family; can do chamberwork or waiting; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 3 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Union Hotel.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook or housekeeper in a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and neat and tidy in her kitchen. Call at No. 37 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; does all kinds of baking. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 168 36th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 56 West 19th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 26th-st., rear house.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A well disposed, hard working girl desires a situation, in City or country; will be found a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies. Also a neat, tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Will go separate or together; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A woman, with two years' reference, wishes the above situation, in City or country; understands all kinds of cooking baking, washing and ironing; wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman; can give the best of City reference; was four years in one family. Call at No. 104 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear, first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork; or would take the place of housekeeper; is willing and obliging to her employers. Call at No. 129 West 20th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young women to do general housework; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Scotch woman, to do general housework in a private family; three years' reference. Apply at No. 142 Elm-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American woman wants a situation as housekeeper; understands pastry and cooking; five years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 223 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady person as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the full charge of a baby from its birth; has an excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen at her former employer's, at No. 233 West 30th-st., near the 9th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, tidy girl, a situation as nurse and to wash and iron for a lady who boards; needs and wishes; is willing to go in the country, or do the sewing and children's making and mending in style; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young, genteel girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and to take charge of a baby from its birth; does plain, neat sewing; understands the care and attention of children; no objection to a lady who boards; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by an experienced German nurse, to take charge of children, &c.; would be willing to teach them the German language and do plain sewing; can wait and dress ladies' hair; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 172 West 46th-st., near 8th av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestent girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit childrens' clothes, and understands how to work on the sewing-machine; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a good seamstress, who understands cutting and making all sorts of ladies' undergarments, and can sew neatly; wages not so much an object as a nice, steady place; no objection to City or country. Call or send for two days, to No. 230 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

THE ADVERTISER, A TALENTED YOUNG Southern lady of respectability and refinement, desires to obtain a situation as competent housekeeper, family dressmaker, nursery governess, or as a saleswoman in a bakery; is fully competent for either situation; a desirable home more of an object than salary; would leave the City. Address, for one week, Miss BOKOU, 35 Willow-st., corner of Cranberry, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; would have no objection to wait on a lady. Call at No. 399 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a Protestant, a situation as waitress and seamstress, or seamstress and to mind children. Call or address B. T., seamstress, No. 267 Mulberry-st., rear, for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

COLORED HELP.—COLORED HELP CAN BE procured at Titus' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st., few doors from corner of Bleecker, one block from Broadway. T. M. W. TITUS, Proprietor.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 54 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a good groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of reference; Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or a note addressed to E. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; the reason for being out of work, his late employer sent his horse to the country; can give good references. Address M. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is agreeable, and willing to make himself useful about a gentlemen's place; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man who understands his business in all respects; can give the best City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a young man; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address C. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant—one who is competent in every respect, as his testimonials will fully prove; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man of long experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box 172 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a gardener, by a single man with good knowledge and practice of grape-growing, green and hot-house plants, fruit trees and all kinds of vegetables, and is well versed in artificial culture, and in the various soils adapted to their health and fruitfulness. Roads, walks, pleasure-grounds and ornamental planting promptly done with neatness; the best of reference. Address D. K., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman; understands the growing of grapes and pine-apple plants, and is thorough master of his business. Apply at Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a young German, single; is willing to take care of horses, and make himself generally useful. Address JOHN LONG, No. 9 John-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; reason for being out of employment at this season, his last employer having sent his horses to the country; the best of City reference for the last 10 years. Call, for two days, at No. 1,401 Broadway, near 39th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE MAN of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family. The advertiser is well versed in his business capacity; can give five years reference, and can also be well recommended from his recent employer. Apply of Mr. J. D. smith, No. 294 4th-av., corner 22d-st., at 10 A. M. or 2 o'clock P. M., where he may be seen until Saturday.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active, competent and trustworthy man, who perfectly understands his business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., in the barness and trunk store, or address E. C. B., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter; he perfectly understands his business, having lived as butler for many years in both England and Ireland; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. F., for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation in City or country; has very superior references from some of the best families in the City; is expert, polite, honest and sober. Call or address JOHN, at Ackerman's, 434 Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A young girl to take care of children and assist; must have good reference. Apply at No. 252 West 13th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY Property, "KATONAH'S WOOD," the country place at Bedford, Westchester County, formerly occupied by Mr. John Jay, and for the last two seasons by Mr. A. Butler Wright and Mr. Smith Clift. The house is of stone, with modern improvements; position high, with extensive view; the neighborhood singularly healthy; the grounds 10 acres in extent, including pleasure grounds, lawn and woodland; garden and nursery well stocked with standard and dwarf pears in bearing, grapes, plums and peaches, with strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruits in abundance. Gardener's cottage, greenhouse, stable and coach-house, ice-house, &c. The distance from Katonah (telegraph) and Bedford Stations, on the Harlem Railroad, is about two miles. Time to Bedford Station, by the Albany Express train, one hour and eighteen minutes. Morning papers delivered there at 8 A. M. Possession immediately. Application may be made to Mr. JAY at the Jay Homestead, adjoining the premises; or to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is new; built of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. Will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND THRIVing village of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, two houses and premises suitable for genteel families; they are situated near the Presbyterian Church, in the immediate neighborhood of excellent male and female schools, and but a short distance from the Railroad Depot. For terms, apply to ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., New-York, or to the subscriber at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, with a an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHATHAM, N. J.—A NEW AND desirable house, two stories, 36 feet square, with 1½ acres (or more) of land, within three minutes' walk of the depot. For particulars, apply to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York City.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DRY GOODS.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Office { No. 730 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their sa rerooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, comprising rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, chamber, library and dining room furniture, en suite, and separate; chairs, &c., &r.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 185-, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah D. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, the Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 21 day of March, A. D. 1861, at the Stanton House, in Sheboygan, in said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty one cents ($238,095 41), the amount under said mortgage, with interest thereon now outstanding with the Trustee, being the sum of the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the city of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working operating and conducting of the said railroad thereof, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appertaining to the said railroad in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise; all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not be severed therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—$15,000 WORTH OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PORTER & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock, the entire contents of the large residence No. 229 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves., (the property of Prof Holliday,) consisting of a magnificent rosewood piano forte, solid carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin; centre and side tables, easy chairs, oil-paintings, clocks, elegant rosewood etageres, rich China vases, bronze clocks, pier and mantel mirrors, extension dining tables, rich China and glassware, silver ware, table cutlery, &c., &c.; also a great variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen-ware, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon at the Merchants' Exchange, of the two-story, attic and basement brick front house No. 55 Hester-st. Lot 22 by 88 feet. B. P. NASH, Referee. CHAS. B. HART, Plff's Atty., No. 40 Wall-st.

J. H. BOSLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, pianos, wardrobes, mirrors, table linen, blankets, kitchen furniture, &c. JAMES GOULD, Attorney.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

375 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Slavin & Co., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' calf and grain double soled water-proof boots

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON MONDAY, 4TH OF February next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Public Pound, 55th-st, 4th and 5th ars., to pay charges, one gray horse. W. WALTERMIRE, P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 42 Wall st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. BANDY, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,

N. F PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.

J. A. PLATT, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st. (Bank of New York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New York, Jan. 2, 1861.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 434 Broadway, Jan. 21 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE Company has this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CLEVELAND AND MALIONING RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Jan. 28, 1861.

Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

(Signed,) CHAS. L. RHODES, Y. President.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE. FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

By TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.

S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated. Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW YORK Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND, JOSEPH NOSLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT, C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE, GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAMES BOY, MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL, W. J SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN, DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open, at the office of the Company, Room No. 5 Printing Building, New York. Ninety per cent. of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, the per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the Directors.

G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

WANTED—$10,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property of double that value, in Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey. A liberal commission will be allowed. Address, with name and address, Box No. 420 Post-office.

THE NOTES OF THE STAMFORD BANK, Conn., will be redeemed by the Park Bank, at par, on and after Feb. 1. JNO. W. LEEDS, President.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BUSINESS MAN of much experience, who is familiar with the Banking and Stock Commission business. Having served some years in both branches, his experience and knowledge would fully qualify him to assume the duties of any responsible and respectable situation. Undoubted references given. Address HENRY, Box 146 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$1 602 725 27
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1860	1,412,790 11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$3,015,515 38
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4 561,135 59
Losses paid during the same period	$1,419,413 72
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	699,212 55

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,666,378 42
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,190,152 05
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	105,190 12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,378,416 84
Cash in Bank	106 151 67
Total amount of Assets	$8,646,292 10

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December 1860 for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to $10,278,560
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 1,574,000
Total profits for 18½ years $11,853,560
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash 7 655,310
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1861 $4,197,250

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Royal Phelps,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	Caleb Barstow,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. H Moore,	A. P. Pillot,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Colt,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornelius Grinnell,
W. C. Pickersgill,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand.
Lewis Curtis,	Joshua J. Henry,	Waits Sherman,
Charles H. Russell,	G. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	E. F. Morgan,
Robert C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
I. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis Jr.,	Benj Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray,
Edw. H. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.
	William E. Dodge.	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
WM. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

ALEXR H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Am Exchange Bk	$108	10 Park Bank 100
30	Excelsior Ins	50	50 Am. Excelsior Ins 100
5	N. Fire & M Ins	100	30 Phœnix Ins 50
50	Damascus S. & L. Co	60	40 Jersey City Ins 50
200	Un. C. M. Co. of Tenn.	10	50 Col. Marine Ins 100
40	St. Nicholas Ins	100	169 S. Pacific R. Co 100
60	Lafayette Ins	50	50 Equitable Ins 35
1200	N. Y. Free Stone Quarry Co	10	50 Hope Ins 50
15	Commerce Ins	100	10 U. S. S. B. Reg's Co. 50
40	Imp. & Traders' Ins	50	100 Brooklyn Cem. R 50
2	Gt. West. Marine Ins.	100	1020 Calloway Coal and Salt Mining Co 25
100	People's Ins	50	50 U. States Ins 25

$15,000 Racine and Miss. Railroad 1st M. Bonds.
500 Brooklyn & Wechawken Horse R. 1st mtg. Bonds.
5 000 San Francisco City and Co. 5 ₱ cent. Bonds.
2,000 Missouri State S. F. Bonds.
5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st M. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the Transit Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, will be opened on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. Guerber, No. 63 Beaver-st., (or No. 29 Exchange-place.) Room No. 9, and remain open daily, between the hours of 10 A. M and 3 P. M., until the stock to be issued is wholly subscribed.

SIMEON DRAPER,
EDWARD ROWE,
AUGUSTUS GUERBER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1861.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK Jan. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY Jan. 29, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 22d day of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 Wall-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange Notes and Stocks. J. WALTER WOOD,

(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.

No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, January, 1861.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB 1, 1861, FROM the Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this City.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL Y. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

KEOKUK, FORT DES MOINES AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—The interest on these Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861, will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

$50.000—NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER cent Stock of 1873, interest payable quarterly, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 66 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL $200,000
CHARTERED 1834.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSELL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. B. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

P. S.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE.
TRY IT.

It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing complaints: Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood.

Get our new Pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 39 Summer-st., Boston.

For sale by all Druggists.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diploma d'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in this form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause of disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of Copaiba and cubebs. TRIESMAR No. 3 purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases 3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium 27

Upon receipt of emeunt, and statement of case, the medicines for warded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON No. 2094 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,

Public and Private Lecturer on Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene, as pertaining to the Moral, Respiratory and Reproductive Systems,
No 99 Spring-st., near Broadway.

REFERENCES:

Prof. DOREMUS, M. D.	Prof. CARNOCHAN, M. D.
Prof. BARKER, M. D.	JAMES STRAHAN, M. D.
THOS. WARD, M. D.	EDW. HODGES, Mus. Doc.
M. Le Docteur CAFFE, President L'Academie de Medicine, Paris.	O. sig. Dr PAULO CANDIDO, Ira. Medico De S.S. MM. II., Brazil.
Rev I. McVICKAR, The Members of the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal theological Seminary.	Rev. Dr. McAULAY, The Members of the Newton Theological Union.
Mr. BUCK, Members of the Brooklyn Normal School	Mr. TOOKER, The Members of the N. Y. Mendelssohn Society.
Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS.	

Nearly twenty years of success in practice in the United States, Europe, the West Indies, and Empire of the Brazils resulting in many remarkable cures by his original system of treatment, enables Dr. G. to promise the speedy relief of several diseases of the organs of the THROAT, the CHEST, and other most important organs hitherto considered incurable.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c. PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS

will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and haskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

25 cents a Box.
BUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY and Barclay and Canal sts.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is recorded in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris Londos and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every heath male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or bussing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is saving such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, upstairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; it is used every day by Dr. Cox's practice since his sojourn; has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 468 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitis, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to be a certain cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon, or address, DRS. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—REMOVAL.—Dr. THIERS' office is removed to No. 62 6th-av., above 4th-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be spoken genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved City property, in sums to suit applicants. Also a neat house and two lots, in Brooklyn, to exchange for a good dwelling in this City, the difference will be paid in cash. Apply to S. S. BIKER, No. 150 Nassau st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, HUDSON BARTEN Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAM

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

evening; I also saw a large quantity of whiskey. Whisky is very well if pure, but I am sorry to say that some Northern merchants send what is popularly termed "dead shot" in very large quantities. I hope their ammunition will stand inspection.

JASPER.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The annual Agricultural report from the Patent Office was received, and referred to the Committe on Printing.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented several memorials, among the rest a memorial from the workingmen of Philadelphia in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. He said the latter was a memorial representing 50,000 workingmen of Philadelphia without any political distinction, gathered in mass meeting from anxiety for the safety of the Union. There was no way of countenancing disunion, yet he was willing to yield anything reasonable to the South, and thought the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky eminently just and wise. He moved that they be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he also had a petition representing the working-men of Philadelphia, but it differed vastly in the sentiment. He referred to the speech of his colleague, and said he had been charged with indorsing the speech. He certainly never indorsed the whole of it, but he was willing to do anything to bring peace and safety to the country. But he first wanted to know if what he did would be received, if it would bring back the leaders of rebellion in the South, for he considered it rebellion.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that the Senators from Pennsylvania said they were willing to make concessions. The Southern States had not asked concession in any form. The South had no complaint to make against the Constitution, but that the Constitution had been violated and her rights disregarded, but she never asked concessions. She only asked that the Constitution be carried out. She would be humiliated if she asked anything else, and the North would be humiliated if it granted it. The South only asked for right.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he had been listening since the commencement of the session for just exactly such a sensible speech as the Senator from Virginia has just made. He thought from the announcement that there was some prospect of a union on this subject. The Senator from Virginia had expressed the feeling that he entertained. Feeling his responsibilities, he desired to acquit himself of any patriotic obligations, and he proposed at some time when nobody else thought he could make a better speech, if ever such a time arrived, to make a few remarks to any portion of the country which takes any interest in what is doing here.

Mr. BIGLER said he had no knowledge of the allegation that his colleague (CAMERON) had indorsed his (BIGLER's) entire speech. He knew that he did not; but he was exceedingly gratified with the declaration that he (CAMERON) would embrace any reasonable propecition to save the Union. In reply to the Senator from Virginia, (MASON,) he said, the import of the term "concession" was well understood. There were differences of opinion on constitutional questions. One side claimed the right to interdict Slavery in the Territories, which Virginia denies. Concession must be made so that both sides can have peace.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented the petition of the citizens of Chicago in favor of sustaining the Constitution as it is, and against any concession to the South, while in rebellion against the Constitution and the laws. He said he was glad to see the petitioners agreed with the Senator from Virginia, that the Constitution is good enough now, if the people would only live up to it. The trouble was, that the people rebelled against and attempted to overthrow it. We could not have peace by concessions to men who asked none, and refused them, by making concessions to men with arms in their hands, and who fire on our vessels and capture our soldiers. If the country has received a shock from which it will not recover for generations, it is because of the craven spirit manifested. Let the Government put itself in a position to be respected and obeyed, and it will have respect and obedience.

Mr. TRUMBULL also presented a petition of a Committee of the Methodist Conference of Illinois, setting forth that the Conference had been broken up in certain States, and one man had been hung because he was a minister of that church. The petition asked that if compromises be made, there be provision for the safety of citizens in the States, and that no man be proscribed for religion's sake.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented the petition of certain citizens of Connecticut, fishermen, who said they had for many years fished off the coast of Florida, but had not been within three leagues of the coast, but lately their vessels had been seized, and they compelled to pay a fine in order to obtain a license from the State of Florida. They asked protection under the laws of the United States.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a petition of 2,400 citizens of Massachusetts in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up. The amendments being agreed to, the bill was read a third time and put on its passage.

Mr. BIGLER said he had always been an advocate of the measure, but as the bill now stands he could not vote for it.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) asked to be excused from voting. He was in favor of one road, but could not vote for a bill making three. He was excused.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said he voted for the bill in accordance with the instructions of his State.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was in favor of one road, but was not in favor of two or three.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said he did not suppose any more appropriation would be made for the South, but he would vote as he was instructed. He would vote for it, though he considered he was voting for a Northern Road.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 34, Nays 14.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Bayard of Delaware, Bigler of Pennsylvania, Bragg of North Carolina, Clingman of North Carolina, Fessenden of Maine, Green of Missouri, Hunter of Virginia, Johnson of Tennessee, King of New-York, Mason of Virginia, Nicholson of Tennessee, Powell of Kentucky, Saulsbury of Delaware, and Thomson of New-Jersey.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) the bill to provide for a temporary Government for the Territory of Jefferson was taken up.

Mr. COLAMER of Vermont, (Rep.,) moved to change the name to Idaho. Adopted.

Mr. GREEN offered a substitute, changing the boundaries, and making slight modifications.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) called attention to the provision that the Legislature makes no discrimination in taxing property, but all is taxed alike.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the provision.

After a discussion between Messrs. DOUGLAS and GREEN, the amendment was lost: yeas, 19; nays, 23.

Mr. HEMPHILL of Texas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that schools, &c., be excepted.

Pending a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Cobb, stating that he had received the certified secession ordinance of Alabama, and therefore he felt it his duty to decline any further participation in the business of the House. He adds that he need not express his deep regret at the circumstances which render this step necessary on his part. God save the country!

The House gave unanimous consent for Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) to make a few remarks. He said his colleagues had felt it their duty to leave this body, but he had not agreed with them in this, and remained here, not, however, participating in the proceedings of the House, neither drawing pay. Having received a certified copy of the Ordinance yesterday he was now constrained to return to his native land. He had served here fourteen years, and all would bear witness that he had endeavored at all times to discharge his duty, and had done as much as human nature permitted to be courteous to his fellow-members. He had thought and hoped that something would be done by the House and Senate, that he might impart to his constituents such intelligence as would give them joy and gladness. On the 11th of last month he said here that his State would secede unless something could be speedily done. Nothing was done, and on the 15th of the month, according to his prediction, Alabama seceded. When he returned home, should he not tell his people there is yet hope, or shall he tell them there is no hope? He had seen acquisition after acquisition by his country by purchase and prowess on the battle field, until he had seen the Stars and Stripes leap across the Rocky Mountains and planted on the Gulf of Mexico. He had seen them, too, take their Western flight, and they float in China and Japan. He repeated he had permitted himself to believe that something could be done that the States of the Confederacy might remain together. He had wished the cotton and manufacturing States would uninterruptedly and peacefully move in their appropriate channels, in view of the great benefits which have already resulted, but in this he had been deceived. He had seen savage nation after nation yield to the civilization of the white man. He had seen State after State and Territory after Territory constructed out of annexed country since he had been a member of Congress, and but recently seen star after star fall from the political horizon. Would that they had such luminaries as CLAY, WEBSTER and ADAMS to tell them what their duty is. If we had them here to-day, we might settle this vexed question; but cannot others be found equal in patriotic desire, that some arrangement may be made by which peace and harmony may again reign throughout the land? He deeply regretted to take his leave of this deliberate assembly—the greatest on earth—the greatest on which the sun ever shone. He would now say, with elevated hands, God save his country. How many here to-day were willing to adjust the matters in controversy? He had to leave the subject in their own hands. If they should do something, the messengers sent South would be hailed as the bearers of glad tidings; but send not your messengers with coercion, lest the South may have written on their monuments in letters of blood, "We have defended our constitutional rights, though we have fallen." He believed a prayer was going forth from one end of the country to the other, that an adjustment might be effected. On the 4th of February, the Southern Convention will meet at Montgomery, to form a Provisional Government. Do not let them take the second step. He trusted before that time the whole country would once more be in possession of peace and happiness. With regret he saw seats vacant formerly occupied by Southern friends. They speak for themselves, and he need not speak for them. He appealed to his Northern friends to make efforts to save the country; and now, gentlemen, one and all, Republicans, you have this question in your hands. You have the power of settling this matter before the sun shall set. Will you do it? Will you let your President come into power governing the whole country, or only a part of those which once belonged to this great Union? I trust you will do something that peace may reign; that we may not be called to shed one another's blood; that peace may prevail from the rising to the setting of the sun, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Plant yourselves on your dignity no longer.

The Speaker prescribed the proceedings of the —— Democratic State Convention in favor of some settlement of our present troubles, either by the Border-State or Douglas or Crittenden plan, and especially favoring the calling of a National Convention.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.)—I hope they will be laid on the table and printed. They are the expression of 200,000 as good patriots as live in the Republic.

The SPEAKER—They will take the usual course, viz., lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Select Committee of five, reported a bill for calling forth the militia of the United States in certain cases.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) presented his reasons in writing for his non-concurrence in the report.

The bill was recommitted, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) from that Committee, reported a bill to further provide for the collection of duty on imports.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the Post Route bill.

Mr. VERREE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the proceedings of the Workingmen's Convention, held in Independence-square on Saturday last, asking the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, or some other principle of compromise which would be acceptable to a large number of people, and have the effect of allaying the unhappy excitement. The Committee had requested that their petition be read, and it was accordingly read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Select Committee of Five.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) in opening his remarks, said that from the first advent of this secession movement he had no hope that any concessions they might offer would stem the current of revolt, knowing that it had been long smouldering and festering in the Gulf States. The people of these States were the dupes of wicked and designing men. It was said that the leading mission of the Republican Party was to subvert the constitutional rights of a portion of the people of the country, and that Republicanism was only another name for Abolitionism, and that upon the first accession of power on their part they would liberate the slaves by armed intervention of the Federal Government. These charges were sown broadcast throughout the land, and were sent forth, like snow-storms, or clouds of locusts, to cover the entire South. These charges were founded upon the sayings of Republican politicians, torn from their context, and which were as near the originals as a shred rent from the canvas of the picture would present the conceptions of the painter. But they abounded in another thing, infinitely more detrimental. They abounded in scraps cut from Northern newspapers, which assailed throughout the political contests the motives and principles of the Republican Party. Ten thousand springs of falsehood and perversion had opened and filled the very atmosphere of the South with noxious vapors, which were turned persistently or years by Southern politicians into a current so mighty that it had broken over the safe-props of order, so that the South believed the great party of pair lots in the North, the lovers of constitutional law, were reduced to a minority so hopeless as to be utterly extinct. He was constrained to believe that the task of conciliation was hopeless, so far as regarded the Gulf States. He was constrained to believe that every avenue was closed to everything except what was calculated to lash the public mind throughout the South into fury. If the avenues of compromise were still open, he did not believe, so far as the Union was concerned, that any compromise they could offer would have any perceptible effect. Dupes were not leaders, and the men of the South who were deceived with regard to the sentiments of the North were not the men who would head rebellion or instigate revolt. Those who sowed the whirlwind would direct the storm. Those men, however, who had succeeded Old Borcas, and who had let out in this south wind, were not deceived, for they knew well that the party, which had recently prevailed in the country had no idea of an invasion upon constitutional right, or intended any novel application of its doctrines with regard to Slavery or any other subject. They knew well that the mission of that party was to restore the ancient policy of the Republic—a policy which began with WASHINGTON, and carried the Government successfully down the stream of time for seventy years—seventy pure, prosperous and peaceful years. These men well understood the needlessness of all these schemes of compromise. They knew how harmless things the Personal Liberty bills were. If they conflicted with the Constitution or with the law. They had an example of this in South Carolina, where they had already learned how harmless a thing was legislative usurpation in States before the beak and claws of Federal power. That none pretended to invade the relationship of master and slave, these Southern leaders well knew. They knew that the declarations of all political parties were against it, and they knew also that if any party desired any amendment to the Constitution to give them this power, it could not be effected in any period of time which human prophesy could foresee. They knew that, whatever his intention might be, the President elect would be harmless to injure them, as harmless as a child, with a majority against them in both Houses of Congress, had the representatives of the South been true to themselves and remained faithful at their posts. They cry out against territorial injustice and usurpation, and yet they knew that they had more Sleve-territory than they could ever hope to people—not by the law of Mexico, as it was said, but by the Territorial law, which they would have been unable to pass under the organic law but for the votes of Northern people as well as Southern. He understood the list of grievances, but yet considering, while apostate Americans were plotting the ruin of this country—for such was their avowed reason—while this was going on, the great mission of liberty, which filled Christendom with light and hope, was shriveled like a parchment scroll. These apologists were attempting to throw on the wave of revolution our free institutions, warning the nations of the earth to keep aloof from the mighty ruin.

Mr. HIRDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) appealed to the Chair to know whether the gentleman was in order in using and applying such language as "apostate Americans." He would inquire of the gentleman if he intended to apply that language to any members of that House or to their constituents? If such language could be used there, then the time had come for the dissolution of the Union, and for the secession of the Southern States from it. He would ask the State to decide whether or not such language was in order.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the point of order was not debatable. The Chair requested gentlemen to keep themselves to a fair argument of the question before it, but unless gentlemen made their remarks personal, he had no power to interfere.

Mr. CONKLING was not addressing his remarks to the gentleman from Arkansas, nor did he desire to say anything offensive to any gentleman on the floor. But this was a time which imposed upon every man the duty of speaking unreservedly on this subject.

Mr. HINDMAN again rose. He said that the words "American apostate" had been used for some purpose, and he desired to know to whom the words were applied, and whether it was proper to apply them in that House? It was better to meet the question now, than at another time.

Several Republicans called Mr. HINDMAN to order.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,)—We sat here silently at the commencement of the session and heard the other side call us traitors and everything else. Free speech is now to be tolerated on this floor.

A Message was received from the President, stating that he had signed the bill for the admission of Kansas.

There were partially suppressed demonstrations of joy on the Republican side.

Mr. CONKLING, resuming, said that he was about to say that these grievances of which he had spoken were the avowed reasons for this revolt—pitiful, contemptible excuses of designing and desperate men. He believed them to be subterfuges, make-shifts of an unholy and vapid ambition. The true reason of this revolt lay deeper than those reasons which had been assigned. The true reason was, that by the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the people of this Republic, Slavery, as a moral poison, was outlawed and abhorred. It was because that Slavery, as a policy to be fostered, had ceased to be national in this country. It was charged on the North that at all its social assemblies it was held to be a moral, a social and political evil. The charge is true, every word of it. It was that the vast majority of the people of the North, all political parties alike, looked upon Slavery as an institution as a monster of the worst kind, insatiable and destructive to the victim, to the master, and to the land. In that respect the North agreed with all the rest of the civilized world, that slaveholding was the worst of wrongs, the liberty-founded, model republic, alone excepted. The jurisprudence of the world was against Slavery, the civilization of the world was against Slavery, the literature of the world was against Slavery. WEBSTER once said, "Lightning is strong, the torrent is strong, the earthquake is strong, but there is something stronger than all this—it is the enlightened judgment of mankind." And that, too, is against Slavery. There was no one to blame for that. No, it was one of the enactments of that "higher law" which was recognized by all people, and to which CLAY had given utterance when he said, "that the law of Parliament, when in conflict with the law of God, was to be held utterly as nought." He affirmed that that love of liberty, that detestation of oppression, that unquenchable hatred of tyranny, which lay at the foundation of republican institutions, was the sentiment of the entire mind, and was a law which lay at the foundation of republican institutions. It was the sentiment of the earth, and was a law which could not be suspended by Congressional compromise, nor repealed, except by fraud and legislation whose enactments enter into the subtle essence of human life. He repeated, that this Anti-Slavery sentiment lay at the bottom of Southern discontent; not while it lay dormant and slept, like passion, in the breast of lasciviousness—not while it was silent, did it provoke this terrible anger, but when it found a voice in the politics of the country. It was charged with a design to accomplish unconstitutional ends, and to grasp at unconstitutional power. That they didn't themselves believe; but it had controlled the election, and there was the rub. It had come, like a chilling frost, to nip in the bud personal ambition, and so frustrate the deep laid plots of sectional aggrandisement, and had changed the balance of political power in the country. Its mission was not one of to-day, but was to prevail; nor would its decay that it ushers in a mighty reformation. There must be no more Mexican wars for slavery or ambition, traveling along the crimson way of military conquest. The arms of the Republic should no more go forth to change realms into deserts, or to sack cities, or to subdue Territories in order to people them with slavery and endow them with slave representation. The Ambassadors of the Republic in Europe will never again dare assemble at the tomb of the great CHARLEMAGNE, and proclaim an Ostend Manifesto. Henceforth American slavery was not to be enlarged. No longer was she to be the feasted, pampered child of American destiny, a thing to be fondled and caressed by the Government. No, but from this time out it would be a simple necessity, having defined constitutional rights, and having no more. All this had been foreseen by the far-seeing eyes of Southern politicians, and who predicted the very year when they would come to pass. In that same hour, when the horoscope foretold the political reverses of 1860, a child was born which has already grown into armed rebellion. From that hour to this, revolution had been premeditated and prepared, and that, too, by the very men who, as officers of the Government, were sworn to maintain the Constitution and the laws, but who had thrown off the mask and revealed themselves as conspirators in this very capital of the country. With this view of their predicament, of its origin, cause, history and authors, he from the very first outset saw how little they could do beyond abiding the issue which awaited them. Upon the President and his Cabinet grave responsibilities had been cast, responsibilities for which they would be held deeply answerable before more than one tribunal. By the Constitution, it was the duty of the President to see the laws faithfully executed. But he had offered an excuse for their non-fulfillment by the fact that, as all Ministerial and Federal officers had resigned in South Carolina, his power was practically paralyzed to fulfill the law. The point was one of grave importance, but it had been swallowed up by an event of still vaster magnitude. The President was Commander-in-Chief, and he was charged with the duty and vested with the power to preserve an land and see the national defences, and for the full execution of that duty no Judges, or Courts, or Marshals were needed. Nothing was wanted but firmness and integrity. This he had made no attempt to do; but, on the contrary, had left the country "naked to its enemies," and left brave men in fortresses ungarrisoned, and refused to send them succor and support. But if it were said that to have sent ships and men to these forts would have precipitated bloody outrages, then he answered that it should have been done before the first muttering of the storm—done early, gradually, when sagacious politicians and citizens had advised and implored him. But it had not been done, and the Executive of this great country stood petrified by fear or vacillating between determination and cowardice, while rebels tore from his nerveless grasp the ensignia of the Republic, and in its place hoisted the banner of secession and rebellion. Congress was powerless to control this. The Constitution had given them no power to interfere. They had voted the money to carry on the Government, and what else could they do? Nothing but to take their share in that issue which remained—the paramount question of the country. As to the secession movement, that any one State had the right to go out of the Union he did not believe. The Constitution showed no such right. Their fathers would spurn the idea of secession. It would be spurned by those statesmen who believed that they were not making a compact of voluntary association of States, but a Constitution which would solemnize the eternal wedlock of the people. There were three ways in which a State could cut itself loose from Federal allegiance—by the amendment of the Constitution, as provided in the Constitution itself; by the consent, not of the State going out, or of the remaining States, but by the universal acquiescence of the American people, and by that right or power which inheres in man and not in States—that opinion which all men had to defeat their Governments, and if they succeeded, to live in peace as patriots and heroes, and if they failed, to die as rebels and traitors. But, as to this question of coercion, it was not the coercion of States, but individuals. States did not commit murder and such other crimes. Men did such things, and men were punishable, not States. It had been suggested that suppose eight States seceded, what then? That was the old puzzle, the old problem solved by every government that ever demonstrated the power of self-perpetuation. In the crime of one man ten thousand may have been engaged, and they are all equally guilty, but not all punishable practically, because the wheels of Government, in inflicting punishment on all, would roll axle deep in blood, and so clog. But the principle remained the same. As to the question of waging war. In this material age, war was a humdrum thing. The battles fought by the knights and crusaders, and sung of by the troubadours of old, had all passed away. War was no longer a question of personal valor and individual achievement, but a mere question of murder—of who could lodulge in most iron and lead. It was no longer regulated by the law of honor, but by the laws of trade; and if he had the bed beert imputed to men of the North, he might indeed be anxious to let secession take its course, and he would willingly crown every absconding State with instantaneous independence. There would then be no more rendition of fugitive slaves, no General Government to quell servile insurrection, no more foreign Powers to interfere with the Government. Slavery would of itself die out. The cotton statistics of the world showed that American slave raised cotton is not to reign as king forever. These statistics, the weird sisters which attend the king, proclaim that his reign shall be but short, and that his sceptre should go into alien hands, "no son of his succeeding." But the question was, what was to be done? He believed that a more unjust rebellion, and more perfidious, as regarded the relationship of the men of the Government they sought to overthrow, was never known. And his difficulty was to see how any branch of the Government could with safety and propriety enter upon negotiations at all. For the Government to conciliate. In this matter was to evince that they were either in the last extremity, or that they possessed a magnanimity entirely sublime. Could it be supposed that they would abnegate the laws of the land at the armed behest of those engaged in resisting them? To do so would demoralize and jeopardise any government. How could they offer terms to insurgents with uplifted banners of revolt in hand? To do so would be not only to confess their impotency to execute the laws, but would be offering a bounty to popular clamor and insurrection. He never saw a more undeserving to be leniently dealt with than that which had seized the possessions of the Federal Government, and taken the property and money, and who had fired upon an unarmed vessel bearing its flag. In the view of these things, and as long as they continued in their present condition, let there be no compromise, or if there must be, let him the "counted out" as one all the way to the end. Not confining his views to the Executive, and the people who had raised the standard of rebellion, be they many or few, he had no compromises to offer, and no terms to talk about. None. Never, until they had doffed their cockades and hauled down their palmetto and their pelican flags, and wore not the livery of rebellion, but the habiliments of citizenship, of men subject to the laws. Destruction reigned in these very States where a majority of the people are loyal to the Constitution and the Union. There were other States, however, the people of which had the strongest and most obvious incentive to launch in the full tide of secession. They are connected socially, politically, geographically and commercially, with a community against whom an irreverence to the Constitution and hostility to the Union had gone so far that fealty to the General Government had been made punishable with death. In those States two parties existed, one in favor of disunion and the other persistently opposed to it. If, then, the people were wavering between the two conclusions, to go out to remain in, if they were waiting to be coaxed—if that was so, if the people of any State were to be raffled for by the Government, be for one would decline to take any part in such transaction. He would not see the Government go into an auction room to bid for allegiance. If they were to be coaxed into wedlock, he would prefer the feeling of the old conqueror with regard to his daughter, and of whom the poet sung:

> "A warrior should her bridegroom be,
> Since maids were best in battle wed,
> And won mid shouts of victory."

This was the way he would prefer to woo those States who stood wavering, and who wanted to be coaxed into the Union. Dangers existed in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina. In those States public virtue still lived, and the patriotism and genius of her sons was exhibited during this debate. And now, in this great struggle, they not only found them not only maintaining their own position in the storm, but inspiring others with their spirit; and yet they promised to give all the help they can (applause) to stem the current of revolution, and to roll back the tide of sectional madness and egotism which prevailed in other States. Not that he believed it would avert the spread of disunion, or even narrow it. They would, however, make what concession they might to show that they had not stood idle spectators while the ship was drifting on the rocks, which would show that they did not stand uninterested spectators while the harpies on shore attempted to destroy the eagle of the seas, concessions which would show that they were anxious to avert civil war until after they had exhausted every expedient and employed every fair means to secure peace. But who could compute the consequences or count the disasters of granting to Slavery all the possession hereafter to be acquired? Who could predict the disasters which might arise in making Slavery the golden promise embodied in the Crittenden proposition of further empire? To do this would be to make the Government the armed missionary of Slavery, and would amount to a covenant of war against every people and tribe and State owning a foot of land between here and Terra del Fuego. He would vote for all the provisions declaratory of the duty to observe all constitutional pledges. He would vote for even an amendment to the Fugitive Slave law, providing they could have two amendments. There was a provision proposed for transferring from the Government of a State to Federal Judges the duty of surrendering fugitives from justice. He could not vote for that. The blame was not that the constitutional guarantees were not sufficient, but that the people would not observe them. If they were not observed now, how could they expect them to be observed when altered? There would still be provisions as dangerous as those now existing, and as accessible to the Punic faith of the Free States. He would leave the Constitution as it was. If they should alter it, if the American people tamper with that liberty bestowing instrument, some Gibbon, or, better still, some Dante, would immortalize the crime. Some banner, with infernal pencil, would group in the picture, horrible in their resemblance to the actors of the day, and hang it in the sky, full in the view of those who shall hereafter tread the corridors of time. The people of the North were a peace-loving and brave people, and would cling to the last to the institutions of their country, with an attachment almost idolatrous. So would the people of the great State of New-York, with her four millions of inhabitants. So did her Legislature, as testified in their late message to the Government in relation to the action of these men, who were now embracing the pillars of the Republic that they might tear down the temple of liberty. Those men would sustain the supremacy of the Government, and defend it against all comers. The men of the North believed in this Government as their fathers made it. They cherished it for all its memories, its martyrs, its heroes, and its statesmen. They cherished it for the shelter it afforded against that storm which without it would burst and desolate the continent. But above all they cherished it for its promises yet unaccomplished, its mission incomplete, and its destiny unfulfilled.

Mr. GROW announced that MARTIN F. CONWAY, the Representative from Kansas, was present. He advanced to the Chair of the Speaker, who administered the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. STEPHENSON of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said if Mr. CONKLING is a fair representative of Northern sentiment, then the hope he had of an adjustment would be extinguished. He briefly reviewed the speeches of several prominent Republicans to show the design to exclude the South from their just rights. The States, he argued, being all sovereign, free and equal, have a common right in all the Territories acquired under the Constitution, and are entitled to protection of their property therein. According to the Chicago Platform and the remarks of the Republicans, no more Slave States can be admitted into the Union; but he would not surrender the hope which was in the conservative action of the Border State Commissioners to assemble here on the 4th of February. Kentucky was generous and loyal, but she would not remain in the Union except as an equal. He proceeded to show that there was no reason why they could not compromise. Why not take the Crittenden propositions, and agree to unite once more as a band of brothers for a common glory? The Border States will maintain their honor and equality at every hazard.

Mr. HOWARD, of Ohio, (Dem.,) favored conciliation and compromise to disregard of party predilections and platforms. Upon the Members of this Congress rest the destinies of the Republic. Six stars of our National Flag have been obscured, but he believed the Government has power to bring back the seceded States, though he would exhaust all other means before resorting to force.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution, unanimously, that no testimony has been presented impeaching the right of Mr. SICKLES to his seat, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) who was about to proceed to speak, when Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) interposed an inquiry to the Speaker as to how many names of gentlemen who wish to speak are recorded. He had been waiting here from day to day to obtain the floor, but it appeared it was farmed out. The practice was infamous, and ought not to be tolerated in any body. Such things had been allowed by the Speaker.

The Speaker *pro tempore* said that he was not able to inform the gentlemen.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reminded the gentleman that the Speaker was now absent, and pointed to the fact, so far as Illinois was concerned, that three gentlemen from that State—two Democrats and one Republican—have already occupied the floor.

Mr. LOGAN—I am speaking for myself, not for Illinois.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.)—The Speaker of the House did not give me the floor on this question. I had it on another subject.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—Are such proceedings in order?

Mr. LOGAN—Such favoritism is detestable and damnable.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, said this was the question, whether the Union was to be dissolved or not? He believed that it can be and that it ought to be preserved. Neither Congress nor Territorial Legislature can satisfactorily dispose of the Slavery question; we must remand it to the people who have an immediate interest in it. He was opposed to the extension of Slavery to the Territories, but was willing to let the people there battle it out for themselves without the factitious intervention of Congress or Territorial Legislatures. He argued in support of the propositions reported from the Committee of Thirty-three. If he could not get these, he would be willing to vote for the Border State Committee plan. If he understood it properly, he would vote to submit Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolutions to the people. He had no fear of them. If they want a chance to vote on them let them have it. He wanted forever to get rid of this bone of controversy, which is the cause of the present distraction between the two sections. In speaking of the proposed Convention to meet at Montgomery, he said that the persons who are there to assemble may establish a Constitution stronger than our own, but its strength will not rest on moral, but brute force. It will rest on bayonets, on an oligarchy excluding poor white men from participating in their Government. Its strength will rest on the effete military despotism of the Old World. Ever since 1832 South Carolina has been disloyal to the Constitution and the laws, and there has been a firm conspiracy, which has never relaxed, to break up the Union. When Mr. LINCOLN's inaugural shall have been published, it will then be seen how utterly base and unfounded are the aspersions on those who have elevated him to the Presidential chair. They do not desire to abolish Slavery in the States, and if they did, they have not the power. All the agitation which prevails in the South, so far as it is based on the allegations that the people of the North wished to abolish Slavery in the States, is utterly unfounded, a calumny and wicked falsehood got up for the base end of aiding in the scheme to disrupt the Union. He spoke of the conservatism of Pennsylvania and of Mr. LINCOLN, who was the most conservative of any other prominent candidate in the Presidential election. He stood by the Constitution, let the issue be what it may, and, in dying, might be stand there, and defend it to the last. The Government of the United States has a right to defend its own existence, and it is its duty to do it against coercion, which is on the part of the Seceding States.

The House adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW FEATHERING PADDLE-WHEEL.—DENSMORE's improved feathering paddle-wheel was practically tested yesterday in the presence of a large number of steamboat Captains, Engineers and other persons interested in steam navigation. The *Anna*, a first-class tow boat, to which the wheel has been attached, made a brief trip some fifteen miles up the East River, during which the party inspected its working with much interest. In the new wheel the whole power of the engine is exerted *directly* in propelling the boat, instead of being more or less wasted in submerging and lifting the floats, giving increased speed, or power for towing as the case may be, and wholly overcoming the unpleasant, jarring motion caused by the old wheel. There was also greater steadiness in the action of the engine, and no violent commotion or sea in the wake of the wheels. Capt. HITCHCOCK asserted that he could now tow two barges as easily and as rapidly as one could be towed before. She made full fifteen miles an hour going and returning, with an average of 30 pounds of steam, and only partially open; revolutions from 23 to 27 per minute. The buckets move upon a pivot joint, upon strong brackets which are attached to the arms of the wheel, and are moved by means of rods which connect with an eccentric fixed at the shaft at the side of the boat. Mr. VAN SANFORD, of the Swiftsure Line; Capt. TALLMAN, of the steamer *Daniel Drew*; Capt. QUINTARD, of the *Alaida*, and many other steamboat men were on board, and spoke in decidedly favorable terms of the success of the new wheel. This is the fourth steamer to which the improved wheel has been attached, and they have all given satisfaction.

CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS.—The exhibition of this superb picture closes to-day at Schans Gallery, No 629 Broadway. This simple announcement will no doubt fill the room to overflowing.

Rev. Mr. HUDSON gives his celebrated lecture on "King Richard III.," this evening, at the Clinton Hall.

Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening, at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway, with the object of perfecting their organization for the ensuing year. E. D. ELDRIDGE SMITH, Esq., who was chosen President at the previous meeting, occupied the Chair. The following named gentlemen were elected:

For Vice-Presidents—Sheridan Shook, Dr. Forsch, of the Seventeenth Ward.

For Treasurer—John Keyser, Ninth Ward.

For Secretaries—M. S. Dunham, Tenth Ward; Geo. Grundy, Sixth Ward.

For Sergeant-at-Arms—John Brady, Twentieth Ward.

When this business had been disposed of, the following resolution was offered, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York are hereby tendered to Hon. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, Representative in the Congress of the United States, for his manly Republican speech, made in Washington, on the 29th inst.; and that, speaking the voice of the Republican Party of the City of New-York, this Committee earnestly requests the Republican members of Congress in no manner, come what may, to further compromise with the Slave Power.

A series of resolutions, complimentary to the retiring Secretary, were also passed, and the Committe adjourned.

The American Telegraph Company.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholdere of the American telegraph Company took place yesterday at No. 4 Wall-street. The annual report was read, from which it appears that stock had been issued to the amount of $1,458,100. During the past year there has been expended for materials, repairs, reconstructions of the lines, &c., $135,503 75, and for instruments and fixtures $17,378 56. The Company has invested in the purchase of the Cape Cod Telegraph Company's stock and lines, and a lease of the Nova Scotia line for ten years has been obtained. The line between Atlanta and Macon, Ga., has been leased for five years, which completes the Virginia and Tennessee line. There have been constructed 352 miles of wires between New-York and Boston during the past year. The Company has now under its control, extending from Nova Scotia to New-Orleans, 8,121 miles of poles on which are stretched 13,194 miles of wire. They have 334 offices for the reception and transmission of messages. It has been the policy of the Company to abolish special contracts, and establish reasonable uniform rates, with some reduction for some kinds of business. The receipts of the Company during the past year have been $884,175 37, and the expenses $552,975 86. The ratio of expenses is 74 and 8-100 of the receipts, and it is believed that it may be reduced to 60 per cent. of the receipts. The Committee of Conference with the Associated Press have entered into a satisfactory arrangement to both parties for the next five years, whereby both parties will, it is believed, be benefited and satisfied.

The meeting adopted resolutions providing that the the Board of Directors should hereafter consist of 13 members (the additional member being to represent the Southern interest,) that the stockholders sanction the By-laws already adopted by the Board of Directors, and that a committee of three, including the Chair, ZENUS BARNUM, Esq., be appointed to recommend new By laws. Messrs. KENDALL, SANFORD and MORSE were appointed on the committee. The following list of Directors, being the regular ticket, was adopted without much opposition:

S. F. B. Morse,	Amos Kendall,	Zenus Barnum,
Francis Morris,	Wm. M. Swain,	John McKesson,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Hiram O Alden,	John H. Purdy,
E. S. Sandford,	Cam. Livingston,	Wm. S. Merris,
	Caleb A. Burgess.	

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. A. B. Corbin and S. E. Meigs, of Washington; Major C. W. Wilder and Col. A. G. Allen, of Boston; J. C. Palmer, of Hartford; G. Mallory, of Connecticut; and E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Boston; G. W. Riggs and lady, from Washington; J. H. Welcott, of Boston; Dr. Miller, of Washington; and G. Bacon, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. E. D. Seach and G. O. Bond, of Springfield; C. Stuck, of Virginia; W. Spencer, of Connecticut; O. Montelmer, of New-Orleans; and Dr. V. A. Turpin, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. C. Lee, of North Carolina; S. B. Myers, of Virginia; J. J. Jackson, of Arkansas; T. G. Terry, of Memphis, Tenn.; J. Kershon, of Kansas; and W. C. Prence, of Baltimore, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. G. T. Beauregard, U. S. A.; W. H. Skelnorn, of Bradford, Eng.; and B. Gonzales, of Gayaquil, are at the Everett House.

Jersey City.

THE ABSON WIFE-POISONING CASE.—The Abson wife-poisoning case was continued yesterday before the Hudson County Court. A large number of witnesses was examined, but nothing new of special importance was elicited. The case will be continued to-day.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A medical student named Doerge native of Venezuela, residing at No. 60 University-place, attempted suicide yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor, but failed to inflict a fatal wound. The cause was not ascertained.

SAFETY OF THE LEVANT.—The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* publ

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2922. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

The Communication of Col. Hayne to the President.

Proposition of South Carolina to Purchase the Charleston Fortifications.

NO NEWS FROM PENSACOLA.

The Conspiracy Against the Seat of Government.

Testimony of General Scott Before the Special Committee.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Monster Petition from New-York Presented in the Senate.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

Speech of Charles Francis Adams in the House.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

THE DAILY OVERLAND MAIL PASSED.

SCHUYLER COLFAX clinched his daily overland mail victory to-day—succeeding in having the bill passed without any of the riders which were designed to swamp it. The more it was opposed the stronger it grew. The Senate doubtless will promptly concur.

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

It is understood here that the first movement in the Board of Commissioners from the States, to meet here on Monday next, will be propositions by Virginia for the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the Capital, the States goaranteeing that there shall be no hostile demonstration affecting the peace of the Capital.

THE PLOT TO SEIZE THE CAPITAL.

A Virginian in high position, and one who is well posied in regard to the movements of the secession conspirators, declares with evident sincerity that there is no longer any purpose to seize upon the Federal Capital by force. He admits that at one time there were lawless persons who desired to adopt that measure, but asserts that they have been entirely put down, and that there is no longer any disposition, even, to the contemplated violence. The source from which this information is derived, I consider important and significant.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SCOTT.

There is no longer reason to doubt that a serious rupture has taken place between the President and Gen Scott, or that the former, for a week past, has been nearly as vacillating and wilful relative to the recession movement as he was before the discovery of Cora, Floyd and Thompson's complicity in the disunion cabal.

Despite the protestations that no raids against the Capital are now contemplated, the General is very anxious on the subject, and feels that there is imminent necessity for a larger Federal force here to maintain the Government. I understand that it is anticipated that the trouble will ensue immediately after the Virginia election, about to come off.

THE HOUSE TREASON COMMITTEE.

The proceedings before the House Treason Committee are kept very confidential, and it is difficult to obtain reliable information as to its developments. Gen. Scott appeared before the Committee to-day for nearly three hours. He exhibited a large number of letters—most of them anonymous—giving the information on which the Government has acted in ordering troops to this city for its protection. He said that there was ample reason to justify the Government in taking steps for the most efficient defence of the District, although there is no proof positive of any organization now existing for an armed attack upon it.

THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

Gen. Scott thought that at such a time, when the influence of a few leading men might throw the whole people of almost any community into a state of riot, it was judicious to provide at least for such contingency. There are now five hundred troops here, including marines; two additional companies are expected to-night from Fort Hamilton.

THE CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE GEN. SCOTT.

I have been aware, for a fortnight past, that officers of the Government were in possession of information that a conspiracy was on foot looking to the assassination of Gen. Scott, and others; but whether evidences of the fact have been obtained, sufficient to warrant any action on the part of the officers of the law, has not yet transpired.

FLORIDA MATTERS.

The Government construes favorably the failure to receive any news from Pensacola. The President now expresses the hope that a collision has been avoided. There is reason to believe that strong efforts have been made by the secession leaders here to induce Major CHASE, in command of the State troops at Pensacola, to precipitate a collision by attacking Fort Pickens, for its effect upon Virginia and other Border States. The instructions to the *Brooklyn* and *Macedonian* undoubtedly direct them to resist at every extremity any attempt of Florida troops to take the fort.

THE MISSION OF COL. HAYNE.

Col. HAYNE will send a written communication to the President to-morrow, proposing, in the name of South Carolina, to pay full value for all Federal property within her jurisdiction, if the President will cause Fort Sumter to be evacuated and the troops withdrawn. He has no hope that the proposition will be accepted, and will wait but a short time for a reply. He expects to leave for home on Saturday afternoon.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department, to-day, received a large batch of resignations from acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

THE BOSTON COMMITTEE.

The rumors that the Memorial Committee from Boston had cause for unkind feelings towards the Massachusetts delegation are unfounded. Messrs. WINTHROP and EVERETT are still here. The usual courtesies passed between them and their representatives in Congress.

JEFF. DAVIS AT HOME.

The report that Gen. JEFF. DAVIS was publicly entertained at Charleston is untrue. He went from this city directly home in obedience to a dispatch from the Governor of Mississippi.

VIRGINIA ITEMS.

Mr. GOGGIN, the late Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia, and GOODE, are running as secession candidates for Convention in that State, without opposition. Virginia politicians pretend to think SEWARD's speech in the Senate to-day will carry the State for immediate secession by an overwhelming majority. This is an absurd idea. Mr. MASON was evidently fearful that Mr. SEWARD's conciliatory tone would spike the Disunionists' guns, and so did his best to prevent it, and destroy its force.

THE TARIFF.

The Special Tariff Committee holds its last meeting to-morrow, prior to reporting the bill which has already undergone radical changes.

Importers are allowed three months to pay duty on bonded goods, and six months more to reship and have duties refunded where goods are stolen in bond. The Committee will report the middle of next week. They will bear severely on the Administration, and on FLOYD in particular.

NOVEL COALITION.

It is a remarkable fact that upon nearly every question touching the Union for several days, Messrs. DOUGLAS and CRITTENDEN have been found voting with Mr. SEWARD against the majority of the Southern men in the Senate.

The speech of ADAMS in the House to-day is universally pronounced as the ablest, most polished and clearly argued speech which has been delivered in its House or Senate the present session.

THE BORDER SLAVE STATES PIKE FOR COMPROMISE.

Conservative men from the Border Slave States, who condemn utterly the secession rebellion, and foresee its terrible consequences to their own sections of the country, are daily making very strong appeals to Northern men in Congress to offer, or indicate a readiness to yield *some* measure of compromise, on which the Union men in the Slave States can make the battle. They ask this, not as a right, or as a concession to the South, but solely for the benefit of the conservative portion of the Slave States, that they may not be crushed in the impending conflict. They argue that the representatives of the Cotton States have nearly all abandoned the Halls of Congress, and that the legislation of the country is now controlled by the Republicans, and a few conservative Democrats, who are sustaining a Democratic President in upholding the laws; that the Cotton States have quite distinctly avowed their intention of staying out of the Union if they can get out; and they insist that it now behooves the Republican Party in Congress to assent to such additional legislation as will force upon the people of the whole country a knowledge of the admitted fact that the Republican Party have not been and are not predetermined to take extreme measures, and thus aid the Secessionists in bringing about a disruption of the Government. They affirm that the extreme South have made extreme demands for the purpose of having them rejected; but they urge that the Union men of the Border Slave States are entitled to such explanatory action by the Republicans in Congress as will tend to quiet public apprehension among their slaveholding constituency as to the aggressive intentions of the North. This is the line of argument best calculated to influence Northern men, and which does, in many cases, induce them to listen to propositions for compromise: but the apparent certainty that the Cotton States have begun a revolution which they are determined to push until it is successful or they are satisfied of its folly, and the belief that nothing which Congress can do will induce them to forego the effort, checks the disposition to entertain any plan of compromise whatever.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE CLAIMS.

A bill is pending in the Senate, having been reported from the Committee on Claims, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be, conjointly with a Commissioner on the part of New-Grenada, to investigate, adjust and determine the amount of claims of citizens of the United States, growing out of the well-remembered Panama Massacre of several years ago, and in other respects to carry into effect the Cass-Herran Treaty between the United States and New-Granada concluded on the 18th September, 1857.

This bill ought to receive prompt consideration by Congress, as it is indispensable in order to carry out treaty stipulations. The only officers authorized under it, in addition to the Commissioners, is a Secretary and Interpreter—who shall be versed in the English and Spanish languages—and a Clerk, to be appointed by the Board. The only section of the bill which does more than fulfill the letter of the treaty, is one authorizing the Government of the United States, upon the award of the Board, to pay at once to any citizen of the United States any acknowledgment of indebtedness on the part of New-Granada, not exceeding $1,000 in each case—the United States becoming the creditor of New-Grenada for the sums thus assumed and paid.

For United States Commissioner, under this treaty, the name of A. B. CORWIN, our present Consul at Panama, has been mentioned. His thorough knowledge of the people and language of New-Granada, and his perfect familiarity with all the facts out of which the treaty grew, eminently fits him for the position, and it is to be hoped he will be appointed thereto.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Capt. RANDOLPH is the only Naval officer of that rank who has resigned, and he was on the reserved list. His resignation was accepted before information reached the Department of the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard.

More care is now taken than heretofore, by both the Navy and War Departments, to prevent their secret or private orders from obtaining premature publicity, which has on several occasions frustrated the designs of the Administration, to the public detriment.

Applications continue to be received here from postmasters in the seceded States, for supplies of postage stamps, blanks, wrapping-paper, &c., but these are furnished on the condition that the postmasters will acknowledge and conform to the laws affecting the postal service. The Secretary of State has declined to admit the secession authorities in possession of the commercial ports have any power to grant clearances or receive payment of duties. In a letter to Lord LYONS, he has defined the position of this Government, and declares that the Revenue laws will be regarded as in full operation.

Hon. T. J. JUDGE, the Alabama Commissioner to arrange the property question, has arrived here, and is in conference with the Virginia Commissioner Col HAYNE, and others.

The steamer *Brooklyn* has probably joined the *Macedonian* at Pensacola. Should at attack be made on Fort Pickens, which is not now improbable within a short time, considering the advice of parties distant from the scene, those vessels will coöperate with Lieut. SLEMMER in its defence, although it is supposed here he would be able successfully to maintain his position without additional succor.

It appears from an official source that on the 27th of January Mr. SCHLEIDEN wrote to Secretary of State BLACK, informing him that he had received a letter from the Bremen Consulate at Charleston, stating that the consignee of the *Copernicus* had tendered the duties at the Custom-House, which were refused; and from this the Consul infers that the functionaries there are no longer acting for the United States. The Minister therefore asks how are the Bremen captains and consignees of goods imported from Bremen to Bremen vessels, into the ports of South Carolina to act in order to avoid all violations of the revenue laws of the United States? Does the Government hold itself responsible to the owners of goods now stored, or which may hereafter be placed, in United States bonded warehouses a Charleston? And in case of a discontinuance of the United States Custom-House at Charleston, will Bremen vessels be permitted to proceed hence on the voyage without hindrance on the part of the United States authorities?

Lord LYONS, Dec. 31, acquaints Secretary BLACK that he has received a letter from the British Consul at Charleston, in which it is stated that South Carolina has passed an ordinance declaring in effect that the Custom-houses of the United States in South Carolina are converted into Custom-houses of that State; and the revenue laws adopted show how the duties are to be collected on the account of that State. The Consul calls attention to the several practical difficulties connected with the entry and clearance of British vessels, which may arrive at any moment. Lord LYONS requests the Government to furnish him without delay such information respecting its wishes and intentions as may enable him to give definite instructions to the Consul, and to remove any apprehension that may exist that the abolition of the *de facto* United States Custom-houses will be allowed to subject British vessels for commerce to loss, injury or inconvenience.

TASSARA, the Spanish Minister, Dec. 31, calls Secretary BLACK's attention to a letter from the Spanish Consul at Charleston, relative to the customs matter at that city.

The Secretary is informed by Lord LYONS that the South Carolina authorities have removed the buoys, withdrawn the light-ship, etc., and requests that the lights and beacons be replaced, or some means adopted to warn vessels of their danger; and, in conclusion, desires such information as will allay the anxiety of British subjects.

Mr. SCHLEIDEN also complains, Jan. 8, that the lights in the Charleston harbor have been extinguished. Among the documents is a letter from Judge MAGRATH, dated Executive Department, saying the activity of the pilots will prevent any serious injury or inconvenience to commerce.

On the 10th inst. Secretary BLACK replied to Lord LYONS, and sent a copy of his letter to Messrs. SCHLEIDEN, and TASSARA. He says he told Lord LYONS' communication before the President, who would deeply regret that any injury should happen to the commerce of foreign or friendly nations, and especially that the British subjects at Charleston should suffer by the anomalous state of things existing there. Secretary BLACK quotes from the law to show the jurisdiction of the Federal Government to impose duties on goods imported into the United States and collect the duties is exclusive. Whether the state of things now existing at Charleston will, or will not, be regarded as a sufficient reason for not executing the penalties incurred by British subjects, is a question Lord LYONS will see no necessity for raising until it practically arises. Each case will no doubt have its peculiarities. Secretary BLACK regrets that this consideration compels him to decline giving any assurances on the point presented. The Treasury Department, he says, will give public information as to the condition in which South Carolina has put the coast.

The Select Committee of five have examined about twelve witnesses in the alleged conspiracy to seize the Federal Capital. Nothing startling or convincing has been elicited. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT was before them more than two hours to-day. He said there was abundant evidence to his mind to justify him in making military preparations, though it was not of the strongest character. There is certainly nothing to show that an organization for that purpose exists in the District of Columbia.

The bill reported yesterday from that Committee providing for calling out the volunteers did not meet the concurrence of that branch.

JOHN CROSMAN's bill, authorizing the President to suspend by proclamation the revenue laws when obstructed by illegal combinations, met the approval of all, Mr. BRANCH excepted.

THE MISSOURI COMMISSIONERS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The House, to-day, passed a resolution appointing WALDO P. JOHNSON, Judge HOUGH, Col. DORRINGAN, Judge BAY NES, and JOHN D. COALTER, Commissioners to the Washington Convention. The Senate immediately concurred in the resolution, and the Governor was requested to notify the Commissioners without delay of their appointment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONERS.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan 31.

The Governor has appointed as Commissioners to meet those of Virginia at Washington on the 4th of February, WM. M. MEREDITH, THOMAS WHITE, JAMES POLLOCK, DAVID WILMOT, THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, ANDREW W. LOOMIS and WM. MCKENNAN. The three first-named have accepted. The other four have not been heard from.

THE OHIO COMMISSIONERS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Commissioners appointed to go to Washington to meet the Virginia Commissioners are: Gov. Chase, Thomas Ewing, J. C. Wright, Wm. Groesbeck, V. B. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock, and J. T. Backus. They will be instructed to procure an adjournment of the conference until the 4th of April.

THE INDIANA COMMISSIONERS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Legislature of Indiana has authorized the Governor to appoint Commissioners to the Washington Convention. The names will be announced to-morrow.

THE RHODE ISLAND COMMISSIONERS.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Gov. SPRAGUE has appointed the following Commissioners to the Washington Convention: Chief-Justice Ames, Alexander Duncan, Gov. Hoppin, Geo. H. Browne, Samuel G. Arnold.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Convention met at 11 A. M.

One hundred and one members were present.

A motion to elect a Reporter for the Convention was tabled.

A resolution in regard to the expediency of sending reinforcements to assist in taking Fort Pickens, was laid on the table, subject to call.

A resolution was passed asking the Military Board to report their progress to the Convention.

A resolution was passed to have the ordinance of secession, as signed, engraved and lithographed.

A resolution was offered instructing the delegates to the Montgomery Convention to resist any attempt to reopen the African Slave-trade. Tabled by a vote of 83 to 28.

Mr. WALKER, of New-Orleans, offered a resolution that this is not the sense of this Convention upon the question itself, but that the Convention does not think it proper to hamper the delegates with instructions upon this or any other subject.

Mr. WALKER's resolution, after a long and excited debate, was passed.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, a member of the Convention, was appointed Commissioner to the Texas State Convention, which meets on Monday.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan 31.

The following dispatch has been received by Judge HOPKINS, a member of the House of Delegates, from Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30, 1861.

To Judge Hopkins, House of Delegates, Virginia:

Reinforcements are ordered to Fort Sumter and elsewhere. Will not Virginia, by the Legislature, interpose to prevent coercion? It will be too late when her Convention meets. J. S. PRESTON.

This dispatch has caused considerable excitement here.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan 31.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate resolution to appoint Commissioners to the Washington Convention was laid on the table was adopted in the House yesterday, but after much discussion, and the adoption and rejection of various amendments and substitutes, the whole subject was again tabled, thus defeating the Senate appointments.

A preliminary meeting, looking to the nomination of unconditional Union men as delegates to the State Convention, was held yesterday afternoon, at which some two or three hundred persons were present. Resolutions declaring unreservedly for the Union, and opposing mere party men for the Convention, were adopted, and the meeting adjourned till Monday.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

In the Senate, the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the Virginia resolutions, proposing a Convention at Washington, presented majority and minority reports. The former dissents from the method proposed by Virginia, but is willing to compare opinions with loyal States, in an effort to strengthen the Union and promote tranquility, and authorizes the Governor to appoint five Commissioners, subject to the control of the Legislature. Both were laid on the table.

In the House, a resolution was introduced, tendering the hospitalities of the State to the President elect, and inviting him to visit this city prior to the inauguration.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Legislature to-day reelected Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN United States Senator.

A resolution is now under consideration declaring that in case the secessional difficulties are not speedily reconciled North Carolina will go with the South.

The Military bill comes up next.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF LIEUT. SLEMMER.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 31.

A salute of thirty-four guns was fired to-day in honor of Lieut. SLEMMER and lady, both natives of Norristown, for gallantly upholding the honor of their country at Fort Pickens.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The United States brig *Bainbridge* is being rapidly fitted for sea at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The Merchants' and Miners' Steamship Company, of steamships owned in Baltimore and Boston, has discontinued trips to Savannah, and will hereafter run to Baltimore and Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The United States brig *Dolphin* is receiving her armament at the Navy-yard. It is said she is to be moored off the United States Magazine.

Yesterday an artillery company and a company of light infantry, State troops, went to Fort Norfolk. The former practiced guns on the beach.

The statement in the New-York *Herald* with regard to the United States Magazine and Mr. OLIVER, gunner, is without foundation. No secret trains have been laid, and there is no scheme to blow up the magazine.

The garrison of Fort Monroe now numbers three hundred men, and will be strengthened in a few days by two hundred from Governor's Island.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President, I have received a communication from Messrs. A. A. LOW, JAMES A. GALLATIN, PETER COOPER and others, who are a Committee of twenty five citizens of New-York, who are charged with the duty of presenting to the Senate of the United States the petition of the inhabitants of that City, praying for the exercise of the best wisdom of Congress in finding some plan for adjustment of the troubles which now disturb the peace and happiness, and endanger the safety of the Nation. In compliance with their request, I waive the reading of the memorial, and ask that the Senate will indulge me with allowing to be read at the Secretary's desk the resolutions the Committee have adopted in regard to the views they desire to present. It is very short.

The Secretary then proceeded to read as follows:

Report of the Special Committee to a Meeting at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861.

The Special Committee to whom was assigned the duty of digesting and presenting a proper basis of action for the Committee charged with the presentation to Congress of the memorial of citizens of New-York, praying that such measures may be adopted by Congress as will restore tranquility and peace to our now distracted country, beg leave to respectfully report:

That, since the last meeting of the Memorial Committee, a Legislative printed document has been received, stated to embrace propositions for an adjustment of the pending difficulties between the Northern and Southern States, and agreed upon by a Committee of the Border States, including Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina from the South, and New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois from the North. These propositions contemplate both acts of legislation and amendments of the Constitution, and which, with some modifications and additions, are as follows, and which the Special Committee adopt as part of their report, which they submit for the consideration of the Memorial Committee, and respectfully recommend for their adoption, as the basis of their action under the Memorial, and in furtherance of its objects.

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President—Excepting the House of Representatives, this Senate Chamber is the largest hall that is, or ever has been occupied by a Legislative Assembly since the world began. The memorial which I am charged to present is of such a length, that, if extended, would cross the Senate Chamber in its narrowest length, eighteen times. I have already presented memorials from the City of New-York, by citizens of that place to the number of 25 000, and this memorial bears the signatures of 36,000 more, making in the whole 63 000 of the inhabitants of that City who have signed this appeal to the Senate. The Committee who have charge of this memorial are a fair representation, I might almost say an embodiment of citizens who direct and wield the commerce of the great emporium of our country, the commerce of a continent, and a commerce, which, this present year, owing to the distraction of the times, is put, for the first time, in a condition of proving itself to be the controlling commerce of the world.

The memorial which they present may be regarded as a fair expression of the interest which is felt by that great commercial community, and probably a fair exponent of the interest in the same great subject, which is felt by the whole commercial interest of the United States or in any other part of the world. Such a communication would command obedience in England, France, Russia, Prussia, or Germany. A demonstration of the will of the commerce of the country decides questions of war or peace. Happily, Sir, that is not the case in this great Republic. The interest of commerce is but one; the interest of agriculture, manufactures and mining, each of them is another—each is entitled to, and each secures equal respect; and the consideration which they obtain is due, not to their number, nor their wealth, but due to the circumstances under which they lend their advice to the Government. But I do not hesitate to say that the character of these petitions entitle them to the respectful consideration of Congress, and they have asked me to support this petition.

I have not yet found, though I have anxiously waited for, and hoped for, that manifestation of temper on the part of the people of the country and their representatives, which would justify me in saying that the seceding States, or those who sympathize with them, have made propositions which the citizens of adhering States could accept, or as I desire, speak with impartiality upon this, as on all other occasions, to put the proposition in another form, that this or any other of various propositions, which have come from citizens of adhering States, or those who desire to adhere to the Union, would not be acceptable and satisfactory to the other party. I have thought it my duty to hold myself open and ready for the best adjustment which could be practically made, and I have therefore been obliged to ask this Committee to be content with the assurance that I would express to the public and to the Senate, that the spirit in which they come, is perfectly commendable and perfectly satisfactory. It is gratifying to me to see that a proper spirit, a spirit of fraternal kindness, and of conciliation and affection is adopted by so large a portion of my fellow-citizens of the State in which I belong. I have asked them also in return for performing my duty on this occasion, that when they have arrived at home they will act in the same spirit, and manifest their devotion to the Union above all other interests, and all other sentiments for the Union, by voting for the Union, if it should be demanded by lending and even giving their money for the Union, and fighting in it, as the last resort for the Union, taking care always that speaking goes before voting, voting goes before giving money, and all go before a battle, which I should regard as hazardous and dangerous, and therefore the last as it would be the most painful measure to be resorted to for the salvation of the Union. This is the spirit in which I have determined for myself to come up to this great question, to pass through it as I sincerely believe we shall pass through it. For, although the great controversy has not been already settled, I do not therefore any the less calculate upon and expect that it will be peacefully settled, and settled for the Union. I have not been so rash as to expect that in sixty days which have been allowed to us since the meeting of Congress—and I will be frank, Sir, in saying that I have not expected that in ninety days, which are the allotted term of Congress—this great controversy would certainly be adjusted, peace restored and the Union firmly re-established. I know, Sir, that sixty or ninety days was the term that was fixed, with definite objects and purposes, by that portion of my fellow-citizens who have thought that it could consult the interests of the States to which they belonged, to dissever the Union. I have not expected that reason and judgment would come back to the people, and become so pervading and so universal as that they would appreciate the danger, and be able to agree upon the remedies. Still, I have been willing that should be tried, though unsuccessfully; but my confidence has remained sound for this simple reason—that as I have not believed that the passion and frenzy of the hour could overturn this great fabric of constitutional liberty and empire in ninety days, so I have felt sure that there would be time, even after the expiration of ninety days, for restoration of all that had been lost, and for true re-establishment of all that was in danger. A great many and various interests and elements are brought into conflict in this sudden crisis—a great many personal ambitions, and a great many sectional interests—and it would be strange if they would all be accommodated, arranged and harmonized so as to admit and give full effect to the one profoundest and most enduring sentiment or passion of the United States, that of devotion to the Union. These, whether you call them secession or revolution on the one side, or coercion or defiance on the other, are all to subside and pass away before Union, which is to become the grand absorbing object of interest, affection and duty upon the part of the citizens of the United States. A great many partisan interests are to be repressed and suppressed to give place to the partisan interests expressed by the Charleston platform, the Baltimore platform, the Chicago platform, by the Popular Sovereignty platform, if indeed the Union is in danger and is to be saved. With these interests and these platforms, everybody standing upon them or connected with them, is to pass away if the Union is in danger and is to be saved. But it will require a very short time if this Union is in danger and does require to be saved for all these interests, all these platforms, and all these men to disappear. You, everybody, who shall oppose, resist or stand in the way of the preservation of this Union, will appear as moths on a Summer's eve, when the whirlwind of popular indignation arises that shall be excited at the full discovery that this Union is endangered through faction and even impracticability on the one part, I have hope and confidence that this is to come around just as I have said, and quite soon enough, because I perceive, although we may shut our eyes to it, that the country and mankind cannot shut their eyes to the true nature of this crisis. There has been a real, a vital question in this country for twelve years, at least; a question of Slavery in the Territories of the United States. It was strongest in its development in 1850, when all the Pacific Coast and all the Territory intervening between it and the Louisiana purchase was thrown upon our hands all of a sudden, for the purpose of our organizing in them free and independent Republican Governments as a basis of future States, and it has been earnest, and I regret to say, an angry controversy, but the admission of Kansas into the Union yesterday, settled at least all that was vital or important in the question, leaving behind nothing but the passions which the contest had engendered. Kansas is in the Union, California and Oregon are in the Union, and now the same contest divides and distracts this Union for Freedom and Slavery in the Territories of the United States, just as before. What is the extent of the Territories which remain after the admission of Minnesota, Oregon, and Kansas? One million sixty-three thousand and five hundred square miles, an area twenty-four times that of the State of New-York, the largest of the old and fully developed States. Twenty-four such States as this of New-York are yet to be fully organized within the remaining Territories of the United States. Now, under what is accepted by the Administration and the Government as a judicial decree, upheld by it, and put in practical operation by it, every inch of that territory is Slave territory. I speak of that decision not as I accept it, but as it is accepted and enforced by the existing Administration. Every foot of it is slave territory as much as South Carolina. Over a considerable portion of it a slave code, made by a Government created by the Congress of the United States is enforced, so that, according to the claims of those who insist upon their rights in the territory of the United States for Slavery, the whole of this 1,063,000 square miles is slave territory. How many slaves are there in it? How many have been brought into it during these twelve years in which it has been not only relinquished to Slavery, but in which the Supreme Court, the Legislature and the Administration, have maintained, protected, defended and guaranteed Slavery there. Twenty-four African slaves! One slave for every 44 000 square miles. One slave for every one of the twenty-four States, which, supposing them each to be of the dimensions of New-York or Pennsylvania or Indiana, cover that portion of the area of our Republic. Sir, I have followed this thing in good faith and with zeal and energy, but I confess that I have no fears of Slavery anywhere. In the peculiar condition of things which has existed, Slavery has succeeded in planting only one slave upon every 44.000 square miles of territory. This, then, has ceased to be a practical question. In lieu of it comes up a great, and vital, and fearful question: the question of Union or of dissolution of the Union; the question of country or of no country; the question of hope; the question of greatness, or the question of sinking forever under the contempt of mankind. Why, then, should I despair that a great people of thirty millions will be able to meet this crisis? I have no fears of this Confederacy; it is not an Imperial Government or the Government of a single State. It is a Confederacy, and it is, as it ought to be, dependent upon the continued assent of all the members of the Confederacy to its existence, and subject to dissolution by their action but that assent is to be always taken by virtue of the original assent, and held, until in the form prescribed by the Constitution itself, and in the time and in the manner, and with all the conditions which the Constitution prescribes, those who constitute the Union shall declare that it shall be no longer the thirty days and sixty days, and ninety days given us by the Disunionists; it may not be enough for their policy and their purposes. I hope and trust that it may be time enough for the policy and purposes of the lovers of Union. God grant that it may be so. But if fifteen shall turn out not to be enough, then I see how and when all these great controversies will be settled, just as our forefathers saw when they framed the Constitution. They provided seventy years ago that this present controversy, the whole controversy, shall be submitted to the people of the United States in a Convention called according to the forms of the Constitution, and acting in the manner prescribed by it. Then, Sir, this country will find sudden relief in the prompt and unanimous adoption of measures necessary for its salvation, and the world will see how well and how wisely a great, enlightened, educated, Christian people, consisting of thirty-four sovereign States, can adjust difficulties which had seemed even to themselves as well as to mankind to be insurmountable.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said—While the Government is in process of disintegration—when States have separated—when the people were arming—now, what do we hear from the Senator from New-York? Do we hear any suggestions from him to comply with any demands? None! But the honorable Senator, in a maze of generalities, has told us what his policy was. He has recommended—first, to speak; next, to vote: next, to give money and lastly, to fight. These are the four measures of the Senator. He (MASON) could not understand what was meant by giving money.

Mr. SEWARD explained by referring to the depreciation of the Government stocks, and said that he meant that the people should give money to sustain the credit of the Government.

Mr. MASON said that he did not suppose that he (SEWARD) meant to use money to demoralize the Southern people. He took it for granted that the money was to sustain the army which was to conduct the fight of which the Senator spoke.

Mr. SEWARD said he had only referred to fighting after all else had failed.

Mr. MASON said that he wanted to bring the Senator to the policy of the new Government. After all else, then, his recommendation is battle. Blood, then, is to save the Union! The Union is gone—it is broken! There is no Union in the country! He (MASON) wanted to let his people know what the counsels of the Senator from New-York were.

Mr. SEWARD said he looked to no such contingency in regard to the seceded States. He was not surprised that the Senator from Virginia and himself differed. He (Mr. MASON) saw a dissevered country; he (Mr. SEWARD) saw returning reason judgment and harmony. He (Mr. SEWARD) was in the Union and in the Senate. The Senator from Virginia is here, but is he in the Union or out of it? The seats of Senators are here, the States are here, and the Union is here. He (Mr. SEWARD) had contemplated fighting, because he knew that treason in the North and South might arm against Union.

Mr. MASON said that he wanted to place before the American people the fact that the Senator proposes war as the remedy for our present troubles—that he presented the argument of the tyrant, that of force and compulsion, as the only resort. He (SEWARD) takes no notice of communities claiming to have resumed their sovereignty, and who are now accomplishing out of the Union that there is not a Federal officer in their limits. He wanted the honored State of Virginia to know, and to have the scales fall from her eyes, and not be hoodwinked by the cry of peace, when there was no peace. He would point them to the four remedies of the Senator from New-York. He trusted that the good sense, the humanity and the civilization of the people of the North and the South would repudiate the counsels of the Senator. He would look to them to interpose the popular will to avoid the only resort of the Senator, which is force and subjugation. If he had told gentlemen who had come here, that if he had told gentlemen who had come here, that if they wished to save the Union or restore it, they must avoid a collision. Yet, now, the Senator from New-York proposes, as the last resort, war! He wanted the people of the South to let the idle delusion pass that there was any peace. He appealed to the Free States to repudiate the counsels of the Senator from New-York, and if the States must separate, to let the counsels of peace prevail.

Mr. SEWARD said that he was amazed and surprised at the delusion of the Senator from Virginia. He (SEWARD) made a speech, pacific and fraternal, and the Senator makes use of it as a declaration of war. He (MASON) could see nothing but war in a speech which simply proposed speaking for the Union, voting for the Union, giving money for the Union, and a convention in a constitutional form, and only after all means were exhausted, then to stand by the old flag, and if it must fall, be wrapped in its folds. He said that he had listened to all the propositions that had been offered, and had recommended to his own State to send Commissioners here to meet with those of the

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

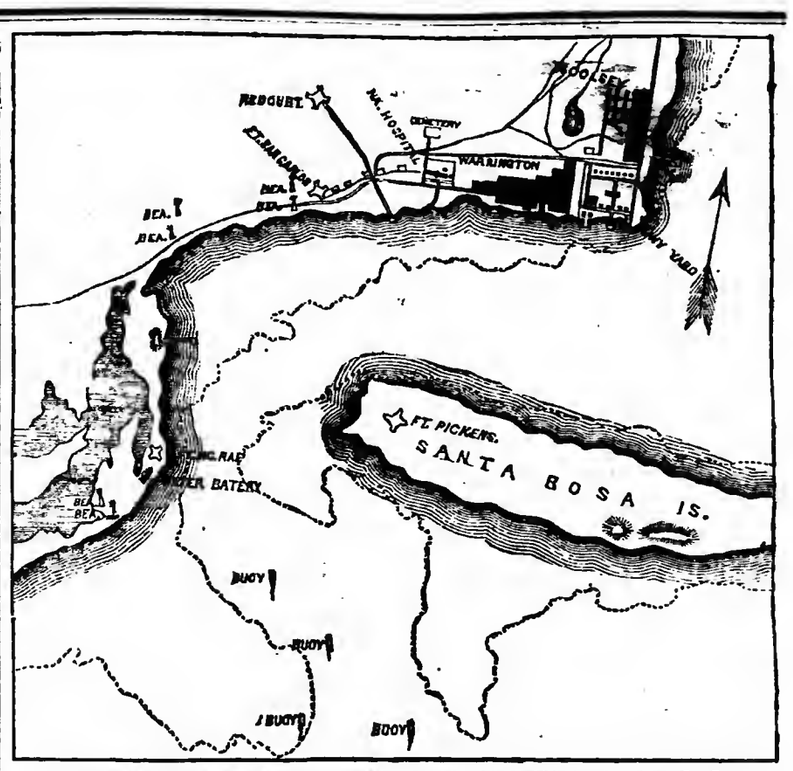

THE DEFENCES OF PENSACOLA.

We give above a diagram representing the defences erected by the Federal Government at the entrance of the Harbor of Pensacola. As these positions threaten to become at any moment the scene of the first conflict between National and Revolutionary power, they acquire an extraordinary interest:

FORT PICKENS.

Pensacola Bay, which is one of the finest harbors on the Southern Coast, is admirably defended against foreign incursions. On Santa Rosa, an island situated most shelteringly in the Bay, and varying in width from one-eighth to one quarter of a mile, is Fort Pickens. This post of defence is one of the most substantial in the country. It is a first-class bastioned fort, placed wisely on the eastern point of the island. Its walls are built of New-York granite and are of extreme thickness. Its guns command the Navy-yard, and their range extends up, down and all around towards every point of horizon, and at all conceivable angles. Over a million of dollars was expended by the Federal Government in perfecting this position, and twenty-five years were occupied in its completion. It alone remains in the hands of the Federal troops, and although it is not at present so fully equipped with men and guns as it should be and has capacity for, its superiority of position enables it most effectually to insist upon being "let alone." A full equipment and armament would require 1,200 men and 210 guns.

FORT McRAE.

Fort McRae guards the opposite side of the entrance to the Bay. It is situated on Foster's Bank, and is admirably adapted to aid its companion fort in defending the Harbor. It is a bastioned fort, built solidly of brick, with walls twelve feet thick. Like Fort Pickens, it was constructed with care and at great expense by the Government, and has accommodations for a much heavier force than it holds. It is fitted for the reception of 650 men and 150 guns. It was recently evacuated by the Federal forces, who were moved by the officer in command to Fort Pickens. For good, this fortification would be a powerful aid to Fort Pickens, and any evil designs which its present holders may entertain are effectually blocked by the superior force of the latter post, whose guns command it perfectly, and could silence it with ease. As will be seen by reference to the accompanying chart, there is a Water Battery just below the Fort, which mounts ten guns of effective calibre.

MINOR DEFENCES.

The other fortifications are Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, the Redoubt and the Navy-yard, all of which are occupied by the forces of the State of Alabama. San Carlos is on the north of the Bay, commanding fully the entrance to the Harbor. A Spanish work formerly occupied its site. It is well and solidly constructed, and has capacity for 49 guns and 250 men. At some little distance in the rear of the Fort is a Redoubt, which has recently been repaired and put in a state of comparative perfection, so as to render it an effective auxiliary to the Fort.

From this it will be seen that, although the State of Alabama has possession of four out of the five fortifications in the Bay, the Federal Government, retaining Fort Pickens, has the key to the entire position, and can with the sweep of the guns in that Fort, command one and all of the others.

OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Citizen of Washington on the Conspiracy to Seize the Capital.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

TOO MUCH LIBERTY AND TOO MUCH WHISKY.

Views from Alabama and Kentucky.

THE CONSPIRACY TO SEIZE WASHINGTON: HOW IT MAY BE DONE, AND HOW IT MIGHT BE THWARTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1861.

I am not myself, though a citizen of Washington, cognizant of any facts which confirm the prevailing suspicion that there is still a plan in contemplation to seize the Capital.

That there *was* such a scheme I have not doubted. But while I have no proof that it still exists, there is, so far as I can judge, no evidence but rumor and general impression that it has been really abandoned. Considering the facts which have characterized this great disunion conspiracy, it is no more than ordinary prudence would suggest, that the country, as well as the citizens here, should be on the alert to thwart this part of the plan, whatever latitude may be vouchsafed to other features of the rebellion.

The men who recently occupied the Senate and Cabinet, and filled all the Departments of the Government with their tools—who used the seat of Government as the base of the secret military operations, by means of which they have organized and effected the dismemberment of the country,—suborning many of the officers of the army and navy,—seizing upon and delivering up to the rebel leaders the forts and arms and vessels of the nation—such men could not fail to see the advantages which they would derive by possessing the seat of the Federal Government and issuing their orders from the Departments of the Capital. Such a blow would send both indignation and alarm over the North, and afford simultaneous triumph and encouragement to the Disunionists of the South.

Let us, then, investigate the means both of effecting and preventing this bold yet perfectly practicable scheme.

The City of Washington is well supplied with capacious and substantial public buildings, all capable of prolonged and desperate defence.

You, Mr. Editor, who have seen war, and read and written of war, can understand the advantages which a body of bold and reckless, even though irregular, troops, supplied with modern small arms, would possess, in holding out against a very superior disciplined force, if once established in the Capitol, the Treasury, the Patent-office, the General Post-office, the Presidential mansion, the War and Navy Departments, and those surrounding buildings which flank, or stand otherwise in defensive relations to these admirable *fortresses*.

All these facilities have no doubt been thoroughly studied by the military traitor who has been long domiciled here, and who, while still in the Senate, was proposed for the command of the disunion army of the Cotton States. As Commander-in-Chief of that army, he will have the men, the money, the authority and the opportunity placed directly in his hands by the Congress of Traitors about to assemble at Montgomery. All that he can then require will be the needful address, secrecy and dispatch on the part of his subordinates. Fresh from Washington, he will have able coadjutors here, and in every member of both Houses of Congress and the Departments who have recently left their seats for the South.

The armed *men and the money* for this expedition can clearly be commanded without difficulty.

But it is difficult *to transport* secretly the large body of armed troops needed for such an enterprise. It is necessary, therefore, to look at the facilities for concentrating an adequate force for the proposed invasion without causing suspicion, and commensurate preparation for resistance. Assuming that the companies for the expedition have all been organized and officered, and provided with a simple but distinctive uniform, they move forward from all parts of the Southern States, in citizen's dress, taking their weapons in their trunks.

The lines of approach to Washington, from the South, are the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad and the Potomac River, which is the convenient route for all the conspirators from the Southern Atlantic States; the Orange and Alexandria road, which is now extended to Memphis, and indeed to Mobile, Jackson, Mississippi, and New-Orleans, and is the convenient route for those from the Gulf States; the ferry boats across the Potomac—convenient for the bands which may be assembled in the hotels in Alexandria; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, leading from the armory at Harper's Ferry to Washington; the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with its three branches leading respectively to Annapolis, to Baltimore, and to the West. This last may afford an easy access to many hundred conspirators who may come from the Mississippi region, and take up their temporary quarters in the hotels of Philadelphia and Baltimora.

On two of these routes there are *two*, and on one of them *three* trains a day. Allowing an allotment of only 25 men to each train—or only five to each car—the conspirators can be easily introduced into the city at the rate of 200 a day, and quietly take up their quarters in the hotels and boarding-houses of Washington, or distribute themselves in the private residences of their friends—some of them, probably, still officeholders—of the City and District.

On the day or night appointed, the telegraph may summon reinforcements secreted or quietly established in Richmond, Charlottesville, Lynchburgh, Alexandria, Annapolis and Baltimore, who can reach the Capitol, in organized companies, with arms openly displayed, some in one hour, some in two and some in eight hours from the moment the signal is sent from here. In twelve hours from the moment when the summons is sent, a reinforcement of no less than two thousand men can be easily added to the secret garrison of the city, whose prolonged presence here would thus not have served to excite suspicions. In twenty-four hours this force would be readily increased to four thousand men, to be added to those previously established here.

In deciding on the practicability of such a movement, we must not leave out of sight the fact that there are now *six* States in open war against the Union, and that each of these States is under the control of conspirators who hold the laws of the country, the respect of mankind, and their oaths of office alike in contemptuous defiance; that these States propose now to select out of their own prominent agents, a man distinguished for ability, firmness, self-reliance, want of principle and some military experience, to the command of a Southern army, already to some extent organized, and yearning for active employment.

I think the scheme is practicable, and I wish you to look well, therefore, to the means by which it may be carried out, on the one hand, and defeated on the other.

The proposed Commander-in-Chief, and his most active and resolute ally—who boasted of his treason on the floor of the Senate—are both the deadly personal enemies of the veteran and loyal Commander of the United States Army. What is to prevent these men, who know the personal habits and residence, not only of Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War, but of every gallant and faithful officer of the Army and Navy now in Washington, on a given night—say the night of *Sunday, the 17th of February*—from moving out of their quarters, and seizing the persons of each of those officers—seizing the telegraph stations in Washington and Georgetown—seizing each of the public buildings, including the Capitol, and putting them hastily in a position for defence—sending by telegraph, in the name of Gen. Scott himself, orders to transfer all the forces from Fortress Monroe and Forts Washington and McHenry to other points; and, in the name of the Secretary of the Navy, such orders as might be necessary to the commanders of the ships-of-war as would place *them*, as well as the forts, in the hands of the conspirators?

In anticipation of the outbreak here, troops, for reinforcements, might be dispatched northwardly on all the Southern railroads; and as soon as the Capital was announced to be in the hands of the conspirators, all the Border States, where there is still much loyalty to the Union, would be carried away by excitement, and the military companies, already armed and in expectation of some great event requiring their active aid, addressed by practiced orators, would move forward simultaneously to this metropolis; when the temporary fall of the Government would be decided by a contest, in which the forces of the Republic would be under the command of—Heaven in mercy help us!—Mr. BUCHANAN! and those of the conspirators by one who has hitherto used him as his tool.

Mr. Editor, you are a prompt and sagacious writer, and have all the qualities of a statesman. I submit to you whether, in view of the character of the men who have planned and conducted this great rebellion, the means which have so far been adopted, and the success which has hitherto attended it—in view of the imbecility of the Administration here—and in view, moreover, of the vast importance to the success of the able, bold and bad men, to whom success is now essential, because failure is now utter ruin—in view of the means at their command, and the vast and incalculable importance of the success of such a *coup d'état*—I ask you is not this a probable, indeed, is it not almost *a necessary* effort?

What is the possession of Fort Sumter, or even of Fort Pickens, to the conspirators, in comparison with the command of the seat of the Federal Government?

If I am right in these views, then, I say, let not the rumors which reach me from so many sources, accompanied by so many evidences of reliability, be treated with neglect. *Let ample measures be taken—and taken at once—in every seaboard State, from Pennsylvania to Maine, to save the Capital.*

I propose, in view of the threatened danger, to suggest the means of preparation which should be resorted to by those States which will not allow the country to be dismembered, and which yet are compelled by that respect for LAW which is unknown in the extreme South, but by which *they* are bound to keep within the strictest line of their constitutional obligations.

In every seaboard city, north of Baltimore, as large a force of organized, well-armed and well-disciplined volunteer troops as can be provided should place themselves at the disposal of the Governors of the respective States, subject at all times from this date until after the 4th of March, to a sudden call, and prepared to embark at a moment's warning. For the prompt dispatch and conveyance of these troops, appropriate steamers—of which, I presume, there are many recently engaged in the Southern trade, and now idle in the Northern ports, should be conditionally chartered, and coaled and provisioned, and held in readiness to receive these troops and set out with them whenever required by the Governor to do so.

Such preparations are only precautionary, and involve no violation of State rights, or national rights; they are merely intended to meet a necessity which, if they are made on no ample scale, may never arise, yet which, if they are not made, and made promptly, is almost certain to occur.

It must be recollected now by your military men, that if this city falls into the hands of the conspirators, there will be no approach to it from the North by the usual railroad routes. These will be in the hands of the enemy. Baltimore, now supposed to be generally conservative, may slide with them. The troops which Pennsylvania ought undertake to send off hastily, could only come in military array, and might only be able to reach the Capital after a successful conflict.

I wish chiefly to direct the attention of the Governors and military men, on whom Pennsylvania, New-York and the New-England States must chiefly rely, to direct these defensive measures, that the troops intended for the relief or the recapture of this Capital must expect to encounter a pretty formidable army, in actual possession of all the strong places and immediate approaches of the city. The army of relief should therefore be under a single command, *and must be conveyed hither by sea*, though it may be reinforced by troops from Western and Southern Pennsylvania, which might, in this necessity, be marched across Maryland.

I will endeavor in a subsequent letter to point out the several routes by which the city may be approached, even though in the hands of an enemy, and the strategical points which must be occupied by any force attempting to hold permanently, or endeavoring to recover, the Capital.

Let these things be looked to at once. The conspirators have the start. Their plans are made; their forces probably organized; and, once in possession and in command of all the approaches, they will have time to put this city in a position of defence that will make its recapture a test of military strength in a stricken field, where the advantages of discipline, organization, military skill, preparation and position will probably all be in favor of the enemies of the country.

Recollect, Sir, that the revolutions now in progress are all governed by Cotton-State morality; and, in attempting to judge of what their leaders are likely to undertake, you must build your estimate on their means and resources, and not on their morality. These, at least, are the views of a

CITIZEN OF WASHINGTON.

FROM BALTIMORE.

TRUE SENTIMENTS FROM MARYLAND—AN IMPARTIAL VIEW OF OUR NATIONAL DIFFICULTIES—THEIR TRUE CAUSE—HOW ESTIMATED BY SENSIBLE MEN IN MARYLAND—JUDGE HANDY'S SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION—THE SECRET PROJECT OF REINSTATING DEMOCRACY—SOURCE AND COURSE OF DISUNION—MARYLAND'S POSITION, &C., &C.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861.

I wish to talk plainly, present facts as they really exist, and give what may be relied upon as a truthful exposition of public sentiment. This I do, that your readers may not be mislead, and that the world may clearly comprehend how the great national difficulty is viewed by a large majority of our people throughout Maryland.

With very few exceptions, those who have not been, who are not now, and in all probability never will be, Democrats look upon the entire movement as a desperate death-struggle of Democracy—as an accursed effort of demoralized, self-ambitious Democratic politicians, playing upon their subservient minions, to regain lost power, and, if possible, reinstate their party.

Every effort, from the day on which Mr. LINCOLN was elected up to the present hour, made towards exciting the citizens of this city and State towards rebellion, secession and disloyalty to the Federal Union, had almost its exclusive actors and emissaries from amongst the old Democratic Party. This is fact absolute, and were it necessary I could give names. The death-struggles of Democracy, after having subsisted three score years and ten—man's allotted age—upon public spoils and plunder, have been so terrible in yielding up the ghost as to frighten many casual spectators and mourners, who beheld and are yet beholding these convulsive dying throes.

Judge HANDY, Democratic Commissioner from the intensely Democratic and highly honorable *repudiating* State of Mississippi, came here some weeks ago, draped in mourning habiliaments for the demise of his party. He was treated courteously, because conservative, patriotic Maryland would not tarnish her good name by doing otherwise. Professing to be a lover of the Union, he found at first, from those who were too generous to suspect the "wolf in sheep's clothing," a responsive Union welcome. This most righteous Judge, however, instead of proceeding directly to Annapolis, to hold counsel there with our executive authorities in the legitimate discharge of his specific duty as Commissioner, must needs try his skill in previously manufacturing and heralding popular sentiment in Baltimore. A pretended Union meeting, or meeting to discuss the national crisis, was accordingly called at the Maryland Institute. It assembled on a certain night, was quite largely attended, when this Mississippi apostle of Democracy addressed the audience in a speech of more than an hour. I heard it all. I attended the assemblage as a Union man of the old school, and left it, reasoning from contrast, more confirmed than ever in the rectitude of my sentiments.

Judge HANDY, very soon after, commencing his address, forcibly reminded me, not only of one who had "stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," but of an individual shielding himself under the folds of our American flag to countenance treachery and preach treason.

This pretended messenger of peace and fraternal good will, from a far off Democratic State, instead of suggesting how our country could be saved, with its present Constitution, congenial to the wish and will and happiness of all, thereby securing its perpetuity, favored us with a carefully concocted scheme looking to disunion, "reconstruction," and the consequent reestablishment of his broken Democratic party into place and power, when it might again revive into renovated life, and live henceforward, as in the past, upon spoils and plunder. What was his plan? It was simply this—"RECONSTRUCTION." He told us that the present Union was inadequate to the nation's wants—it was already broken, and our existing federative compact beyond the power of adjustment. He gave us to understand it had fallen into bad keeping, and could not be preserved. Hence we are made duly introduced to his magnificent plot of treason. It is as follows:

All the Gulf States are sure to secede. Let, then, the entire fifteen slave confederates quickly follow. They must get out of our present Union before the 4th of March, form a Confederacy, reconstruct the existing Government, upon a Southern basis—which, of course, must be Democratic—readopt the old Constitution, without altering a word or line—take possession of the Federal Capital, and invite Northern States to come in if they felt so inclined. Thus we should merely overlap, and instead of Mr. LINCOLN and Republicanism, with the North being in power, we would have, perhaps, Mr. BUCHANAN and Democracy, with the South dictating terms. This sublime conception of "reconstruction," I soon found, took admirably with every Democrat present, and in a short time it was discovered by them to be the only practical or safe mode by which the slightest hope could be entertained of saving the Union from irretrievable ruin. It would have protected Secretaries COBB, and FLOYD and THOMPSON, not only from the infamy of exposition as plunderers, peculators, disloyalists and plotters of treason, but enabled them, possibly, to live as they had been doing, unexposed and unwhipped of justice. Gen. CASS might not have found the necessity of withdrawing from such bad company; Mr. BUCHANAN could, in due time, have retired quietly to Wheatland—Mr. LINCOLN remained at home—Judge HANDY, perchance, with various other Democratic Disunionists and "reconstructionists"—all old political hacks and agitators of the Loco-Foco school—gotten fat offices, and everything again looked smoothly towards the advancement and advantage of these desperadoes. Such has been, such is now, and such will be, the aim of Democracy, until thoroughly subjugated and placed, where it long ago should have been, beneath the ruins of its own corruption.

With this scheme in view, willing to sacrifice everything upon the polluted altar of mad ambition, it still seeks to destroy the fairest temple of liberty and happiness known to the civilized world. Base artifices, such as knaves and traitors only use, are resorted to. Threats are flung out, and blustering bravadoes fulminated to intimidate. The game of bluff has been played to desperation. Honor, chivalry, and courage, are appealed to, whilst those thus appealing know themselves and their actions libels upon such God-like attributes. Men of the North and many in the South are villified, misrepresented and stigmatized, to excite prejudices against an honest people. All this is done, not because there is really any insecurity or tangible grievance, nor that our Union as it is, and the Constitution, are not good enough to satisfy the sovereign people—the honest masses—everywhere, but for no other reason under heaven than that Democracy has been defeated in its ambition to retain power.

Had Mr. BRECKINRIDGE been elected in place of Mr. LINCOLN, unjust as we of the South believe Northern Personal Liberty laws to be, not a word would have been uttered against them—nor would we have been threatened with disunion, or treated to plots of "reconstruction." No, no! cunning Democracy would have gone on swimmingly in its career and corruption for four years more. Even the "irrepressible conflict," the territorial question, and a thousand other things now magnified into terrible bug bears, would have been treated as harmless abstractions. Honorable as these Disunionists profess to be under existing circumstances, they would then be found succumbing to humiliation as heretofore, for the sake of power, and plunder, and office, and Democratic perpetuity.

It is a fact worthy of especial notice, that in every State where secession has taken place, or where disunion is encouraged, the Governors are Democratic, and the Legislatures have controlling Democratic majorities. Conservative men and patriots with conservative sentiments, are either overriden, their voices stifled, or unwillingly forced into the mad whirlwind of excitement. Thank God Maryland is not afflicted with such a Governor. Had she been, we would now find ourselves swept along by the rushing torrent of madness, instead of presenting a sublime example of caution, thoughtfulness wisdom and peace.

Almost without an exception, I find the old Whigs, the Americans, and those who supported BELL and EVERETT, including many Douglas men, and a few others of this city and State, for the Union, first, last and forever. They have no sympathy with the spirit of secession or disunion, and are prepared to stand by the Constitution and laws. They feel no pride in Southerners who are enemies to their federated compact, and will not protect or defend them in such treason. Interested Democrats, Disunionists and Reconstructionists may tell you that they will, and pass State resolutions to that effect, but it is a gross misrepresentation. In supporting the Constitution we know neither North nor South—nothing but one whole country. We ask, however, as simple justice for the sake of the Union, and in the name of Peace, that our Northern brethren meet us cordially in the just spirit of concession and compromise. OCCASIONAL.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHISHOLM'S RICE MILLS—EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES—ANOTHER RALPH FARNUM—HOT PREACHING—RIOTING AMONG THE SOLDIERY, &C.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 27, 1861.

CHISHOLM'S rice mills, the largest in the United States, rank among the curiosities of Charleston. The inhabitants point to them with pride, as a convincing proof of Southern energy in manufacturing.

The mills are owned by one person, and cost to erect $175 000. Mr. CHISHOLM owns 130 negroes, who are employed in the different departments. A visit to them is instructive, apart from the mechanical ingenuity displayed in the complicated process of turning the rough hull into pearly grains, from the fact that the different branches of labor require more brain than the negro is supposed to possess. Every grain of rice has to go through ten different pieces of machinery before it is ready for the casks, and every kernel is polished by the most delicate, yet thorough process. Many housewives would not believe that each grain is polished as thoroughly as any article of fine jewelry by the jeweler—yet with all this care it is sold at present for only $18 per barrel. Political agitation and secession excitements have reduced it from $30—the price not long ago. Negro carpenters, coopers, masons and gas-makers are employed. Mr. CHISHOLM'S own negroes, as I was assured by the engineer, clear frequently $1 per week, (working over time,) while free blacks are employed in large numbers at $2 50 per day, and have rice and fire-wood thrown in to a large amount. Mr. CHISHOLM turns out 2,000 barrels of rice each day, and, it is estimated, clears $75 00 0 yearly. Four thousand bushels of rice-chaff are thrown away every day. Cannot some ingenious Yankee find out a way of making paper out of this refuse? He certainly would receive the pecuniary gratitude of all the paper manufacturers in the United States.

There is a sort of *Ralph Farnham*, in a mild way, at these mills. "*Old Bob*," as he is called, has seen one hundred and five Summers. He is the last survivor of the famous fight of Fort Moultrie, and may be seen any day picking his steps by the aid of an ancient umbrella, which he always carries, and a basket to gather chips. He is known to have amassed several thousand dollars, but no one has ever discovered where his bank account is kept. Whoever stops to chat with the old fellow will observe on his thigh what may be taken for a tumor; this tumor, if punctured, would be found to contain some thirty silver dollars, black with age, or from contact with his skin, perhaps. He frequently investigates this savings institution, and finding that—unlike the regular ones here—it is ready to pay specie—he closes the door. "Old Bob" experiences religion every Christmas, when he generally has a little extra whisky on board, and then he is very confiding, and is about to disclose to some particular friend the whereabouts of his pile. To the morning he backslides, and breaks all his promises. "Bob" is a veritable woolly character, and I advise every one who visits this city to hunt him up at *Chisholm's Rice Mills*, on Tradd street.

On Sunday every liquor or lager shop is supposed to be closed. The law says so, as it does in New-York. In both cities there are private side arrangements for the knowing.

I heard this morning one of our famous divines, a sort of Southern Beecher. He prayed long and fervently, and closed by hoping that "a Babel of tongues might fall on the Black Republicans at Washington and throughout the North, that God Almighty would paralyze the army and palsy the hearts of all who attempted to coerce this sovereign people while asserting their rights; that God might be with that people of another State, (alluding to Pensacola,) and that he might give them strength to hurl the infamous invaders from their shores and crush them to the dust!" Isn't that hot-pressed and fiery for a disciple of the Cross? Verily, the gentlemen of the black cloth have much to answer for on both sides.

Our city soldiery are becoming riotous and disorderly. They have too much liberty and too much whisky—too little discipline, and too much of the I-don't-care spirit of all civilians who have never stood fire. The Legislature have been discussing the subject, but do not seem to have arrived at any remedy for the evil, which certainly will increase, unless the city is put under martial law. Some of the boys say that "they are spilin' for a fight," and if they are not ordered to take Sumter soon, they will go home in disgust.

The steamship *Columbia* is still further on the Beach. It is the opinion of nautical men that she will remain there for an indefinite period. Her passengers had waited nearly a week for her, and some of the more hasty swear that "there was *collusion*. It was all intended, and a nice excuse for the Palmetto State to appropriate her," &c. This is, of course, false and absurd, but I state it to show the feeling of many.

It has rained severely for five consecutive days. The 1,200 troops at Sullivan's Island have had many of their tents blown down, and those that stand look like a sieve. There is not much glory in this.

"*Old Secession*" is charged to the muzzle for "Louisiana next." JASPER.

FROM MOBILE.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, &C.

MOBILE, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1861.

Preparations for a hostile contingency are actively progressing. The fort at Mobile Point is now garrisoned by a force of between 400 and 500 men consisting principally of companies from the interior. The city companies still continue to perform tours of duty, but not so incessantly as before. New companies are continually organizing in the city, among which are several composed of members of the Fire Department, and probably all or nearly all the fire companies will adopt a military organization. The object of this is to provide a force requisite for any emergency which may arise in town in the absence of the other military companies. Active steps have also been taken towards reorganizing the militia, an institution which here, as in most other States, has fallen into desuetude. Several hundred Mississippi troops have arrived here, but all or most of these, together with a number of Alabama companies, have been sent to Pensacola. Florida, with this very important military and naval position within her territory, is dependent to a great degree upon her sister States for assistance in asserting her claims, and the requirements of her situation have been so far responded to that, what with her own and other forces, there are now some 1,500 to 2,000 troops at the Navy yard and Fort Barrancas, under the command of Major CHASE, late of the United States Army, who has made application to the Mayor of New-Orleans for 2,000 more. The object of collecting so large a force of men is *to give Lieut. Slemmer, now in command of Fort Pickens, a respectable excuse for acceding to a polite request to surrender that fortress;* and it is very much wished that that object may be accomplished *before the arrival of the squadron from Vera Cruz*, which, it is reported, has been sent for, though many regard this rumor as unfounded. Be that as it may, it is generally considered as the part of prudence to take for granted that it may be true, and the people here are in daily expectation of hearing that the flag of Florida, whatever that flag may be, waves from the ramparts. What the force of the garrison is, is not well understood, being variously stated at from 60 or 70 to 200 men, but certainly not enough to man the walls in case of an attack even by the little army now assembled in the neighborhood. I forgot to mention that, a few days ago, a party from Fort Morgan visited Fort Gaines, an unfinished work on Dauphin Island, on the opposite side of the Bay, and relieved the officer in command of his embarrassing charge.

Under the influence of the crisis considerable fluctuation is manifested from day to day in commercial affairs. The cotton market is at present depressed, freights having risen to an extravagant height, and exchanges are considerably unsettled. In other departments of trade there has been an increased activity, while the prices of most articles of provisions have advanced within the week. Country traders who bring cash have been able to make very favorable purchases, but no others meet with much encouragement.

The weather of the past week has been enough to give the deepest tinge of blue to everything like animal spirits, but the exciting character of the news which is daily arriving has afforded an excellent antidote to all malign influences, and the city Press, the newsboys, George Christy's Minstrels, and BANNER WILLIAMS and his wife are reaping the benefit of it all.

ROBINSON.

PECULIARITIES OF THE CREOLE RACE—LAWS AGAINST FREE NEGROES—EFFECTS OF SECESSION UPON TRADE—DULL TIMES.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

The term "Creole" is one which has been frequently misapplied, and Mobile is possibly the source from which the misapplication is derived. One of its definitions in the dictionaries is, I believe, "a person of mixed white and negro origin," or something equivalent; which is about, the same as if you defined a Pennsylvanian to be a person of mixed English and German origin. The term is irrespective of color, and is applied in the West Indies and those Southern States originally settled by the French and Spaniards to the American born descendants of emigrants from Europe. Now, it so happens that in Mobile and the vicinity, it has become appropriated to the mixed race, and the explanation of this peculiar application is simple. Mobile in the Colonial times, was a mere village, a post offering little inducement to the emigration of colonists with their families, and the consequence was that the offspring of the connections between the white and the African race greatly outnumbered those of the pure European blood. Both classes were alike entitled to the appellation of "Creole," but the latter not coveting the distinction, relinquished it to the former, and with them it remains to this day; but it is entirely restricted to those who were found here at the time of the treaty of cession and their descendants.

Under the Spanish *régime*, citizenship, in its Republican sense, being unknown, and children, by the civil law, following the *status* of the father, these creoles were as essentially free as any other class, and by the treaty it was expressly provided that they should be entitled to all the privileges of American citizens. To secure them in the enjoyment of their rights, an act was passed requiring them to be registered, and this registration of the present is the evidence of citizenship of the descendant, though I have never known an occasion in which it became necessary to appeal to it. The Mobile creoles are a class by themselves, very well-behaved, and while keeping themselves socially distinct from the free negroes, never obtruding themselves upon the whites. They have a very efficient fire company, which is a principal bond of union among them, and following the example of the other companies of the Fire Department, are organizing a military company, consisting of some fifty members, which may be considered as the amount of their strength. So much for an item which occurs to me in the dearth of incidents, as characteristic of the time and of the place.

I am reminded of this by the measures which have recently been taken to rid the city of free negroes; and we learn that the Legislature has a law under consideration, if it be not already passed, requiring them to leave the State. Both these measures apply to such only as have been emancipated since 1833, a law of that date requiring that all slaves who shall be manumitted shall depart from the State within a limited time after the act of manumission; though this has been nearly a dead letter ever since its passage. Their association with slaves is productive of nothing but demoralizing effects upon the latter, and the present state of affairs having directed attention to all matters connected with the condition of the slave population, has led to this effort to enforce the law. The consequence has been the recent emigration of a considerable number of free colored people to Hayti, many of whom would gladly have remained here as slaves, if there had been any provision of law by which they could change their condition. Such a provision forms a part of the new act, but its policy is questionable.

Since the military companies from the interior have ceased to arrive, very little is occurring here to attract attention, and nothing but the occasional sight of a uniform suggests to the eye that matters and things are different from the usual routine of the season. The city is less thronged with visitors from the interior, or the shocking bad weather keeps them in-doors, and newsboys crying "Extras," with nothing in them, are more numerous: that is about all the difference between Mobile now, and Mobile in January of former years, as regards externals. The real difference is to be found by tracing the channels of business; and it is no easy matter to discover in precisely what degree these are affected by the present political movements. Exchanges are deranged, as may be seen by the daily quotations of the market, yet business is active; freights are excessively high, yet vessels on the berth are filling up pretty well; and cotton, which was going down a few days ago, is now going up again, notwithstanding the recent news of the banks of our principal customers abroad having put the rate of interest up to 7 per cent. There were a few days recently when the staple went a begging, but that did not last long, and the tenacity with which factors hold on to their samples, only letting them go when purchasers yield to their terms, speaks of anything but distress. And yet the sales of cotton, this season, fall short of those of last year by nearly $6,000,000, while it takes $7 to buy, of the leading articles of provisions, what could have been purchased for $6 a twelvemonth ago.

It would seem to be a fair inference from all this, that people here think affairs are in a pretty safe way; but they certainly find some embarrassment in the fact that people elsewhere do not take the same view of things. The other day, for instance, it was discovered that Northern houses would not make advances on cotton cleared at the Mobile Custom-house, and that Northern offices would not insure it. The predicament in which the cotton interest thus found itself required some new expedient, and Mobile ingenuity devised that of clearing nearly every unengaged vessel in port for New-Orleans. Not that a single ship left the port, but being *constructively* out of it, and upon the presentation of their papers in New-Orleans, being constructively in that collection district of the United States, they could then and there clear for Liverpool or Havre, the master declaring in due form that the report and manifest of 3,000 bales of cotton, in various marks, weighing 1,500,000 pounds, and valued at $165,000, is a true statement of all the merchandise shipped on board the said ship now lying in the port of New Orleans and bound for Liverpool, "So help me God," which affidavit would be substantially correct, with the exception of the trifling particulars that the good ship was in Mobile Bay, and the cotton, which happened so singularly to weigh just five hundred pounds to the bale, said to be worth exactly eleven cents a pound, was partly in half a dozen Mobile warehouses, and partly scattered along divers steamboat landings in Alabama and railroad stations in Mississippi—countries without the limits of the United States. Whether these New-Orleans clearances have been actually effected or not, I am uncertain; but if they have not, the gentlemen who have got up this dodge are likely to find themselves out of the frying-pan into—another frying-pan of the same sort.

The very lack of events compels men here to employ their time in speculations upon the movements going on at other points; and points about which the chief interest is concentrated are Forts Pickens and Montgomery. A few look to Washington, but even those who retain some lingering faith in the efficacy of measures concocted there, expect nothing further than that some plan may be devised and adopted which will prove acceptable to the Border Slave States, and which will keep them from going into the Southern Confederacy. Of the speedy organization of the latter none express a doubt; but those of whom I speak think that, after a few years' trial of a separate Government, the Cotton States will fall back into the general Union. I cannot say that any persons whose antecedents would stamp them as sagacious readers of the signs of the times entertain these views.

The action of the Convention in refusing to refer the Ordinance of Secession to the people is objected to by a few; but, as even these admit that the people would have ratified it by a large majority, it is not easy to account for their objection, except by attributing it to the spirit of fault-finding with which the disappointed are generally possessed. The principal subjects of discussion at present are the stay law and the ordinance vacating military commissions, the latter of which has perhaps been reported (by telegraph) in too general terms. It is probable that the volunteer organizations are exempted. Opinion is very much divided on the subject of a stay law—the mercantile class, as usual, being opposed to it, and I do not think it finds many advocates anywhere, few men of substance feeling that any occasion exists for it. The discussion of the subject, nevertheless, has revived the opposition which has often showed itself to the City Court, a special tribunal for the City and County of Mobile, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, and holding three terms in the year for civil business. The objections urged against it are, that while it entails an unnecessary expense upon the County, and makes jury duty more than doubly onerous—especially in a community where there is an unusual proportion of exempts, including all the members of the Volunteer Corps and the Fire Department—it expedites business in too great a ratio, that of five to two, when compared with other counties; and while debtors here are thus caused to accelerate their payments, they are obliged to await a slower process for the collection of their claims from citizens in other counties.

A good deal of anxiety is felt respecting the turn which affairs may take at Pensacola, and some impatience is felt at the dilatoriness of proceedings there; partly from fear that Fort Pickens may be reinforced on the arrival of the Gulf Squadron, and its capture, at least without serious loss, rendered hopeless; partly from apprehension that the troops may become dissatisfied at their state of inactivity, and break out into acts of insubordination. Indeed, there are rumors that much dissatisfaction exists, but though there must needs be some discontented spirits in a body of two thousand men of such materials, and though these rumors receive some color of confirmation from letters occasionally written by persons not abundantly gifted with prudence, it is not likely that the whole amounts to much more than a petulant desire to be using the arms they have in their hands. I believe I expressed in a former letter (I meant to do so) some doubts of the truth of the report that the Gulf Squadron had been ordered to this coast. It may be so, but the length of time which has elapsed without its making its appearance rather strengthens the doubt.

Very little excitement is felt here respecting the proceedings of the Louisiana Convention. Everybody takes secession for granted, as the inevitable result, and whenever we hear a salute of fifteen guns, all will know that that is for Louisiana.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

KENTUCKY'S LEGISLATURE FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION—A SECESSION CONSPIRACY ON FOOT—KENTUCKY UNIONISTS' DETERMINATION TO RESIST IT AT ALL HAZARDS—HON. JOHN BELL SPEAKS OUT FOR THE UNION—HON. JOSEPH HOLT SUGGESTED FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

Our Legislature has adopted resolutions applying to Congress to call a National Convention for proposing Amendments to the Constitution.—also suggesting Senator CRITTENDEN'S plan as a basis for amicable settlement.

Undoubtedly, Mr. YANCEY and his Lieutenants in Washington and Frankfort, and his Louisville sheet (*The Courier,*) and his secret societies throughout the State, are working day and night to precipitate Kentucky into rebellion and revolution against the Government of the United States by or before the 4th of March. The indications of a most traitorous conspiracy on Kentucky soil are growing more and more manifest. They will soon be startling. The conspirators are getting bolder and bolder. They cry that the Union no longer exists; that it is dissolved and broken up, and Kentucky must "now or never determine her own destiny"—that is, break off, tear herself away from the Union, and rush into the tracces of the Cotton lords. Well may our Bell and Douglas leaders warn Kentuckians and Louisvillians to be on guard against the traps and pitfalls of the wily tricksters, who, like a thief in the night, would steal upon them, and snatch from them what is dearer than life itself. Anything to fire the popular heart and madden the popular mind, even of Kentucky! I shall not be surprised at any sudden development of fiendish audacity in the name and for the inauguration of a "mighty Southern Confederacy." May my countrymen everywhere be on the alert.

Mr. PRENTICE and his Kentucky friends, and numerous Douglas men, and some Breckinridge men, foreseeing the most desperate and devilish attempts for the secession of Kentucky, are publicly and privately preparing to meet and thwart them; and they freely declare everywhere that they will have no part or lot with outside or inside Yanceyitee, and will not bow or submit to them in any particular.

They deny that revolution is necessary. Hosts accord with the declaration of Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL, before the recent mass Conventions in Louisville, that "there is no earthly contingency, now within the reach of human calculation, which could justify a disruption of this glorious Government." The flag of the Union is their flag, and they will march under no other and pay tribute to no other, at the dictation of headlong and would-be irresponsible upstarts and filibusters, who would, in the twinkling of an eye, overthrow Federal and State Governments, and all law and order; change the people into a crazy populace, by clap-trap about "Southern rights;" inflame the popular mind against all Union men as "Abolitionists;" spit, spit upon, and trample down all Kentucky patriots as so many "Black Republicans," and then, amidst the yells of their mob, rush into power over the ruins of the State.

Kentucky Unionists will recognize no "higher law" of an oligarchic or a popular despotism, no ordinance of secession concocted and sprung upon them by Yanceyite sensationists, panic-makers and precipitators. They tell Kentuckians that even a so-called majority does not constitute the people, when that majority's voice, through politicians' appliances, is raised in disregard of the fundamental law; that then it is not the sovereign will of the State, but the dictate of a usurper, to which the people may or may not submit, according to their pleasure or their power. They tell Kentuckians they are citizens of the United States, and cannot be deprived of their national citizenship by any measure in YANCEY'S programme; that they should defy any usurpation or imposition by secession ringleaders and secession mobs; that they should rise up and resist, (as indignant Tennesseeans and Northern Alabamians proclaim they will) by force of arms, if need be, any secession decrees foisted upon them by the conspirators against the constitutional liberties and deliberate voice of the people; should repel the traitors, and roll back the tide of treason and civil war from their borders. The people, especially of Kentucky's Northern counties, are invoked to speak out for themselves, and to stand firm in defense of the laws and peace of the country.

Hon. JOHN BELL made a great Union speech in Nashville last Tuesday night. He insisted that the Union is not dissolved, and that Tennessee ought to stand by the Union.

A Kentucky correspondent of the *Journal* asks what more acceptable tribute could Mr. LINCOLN pay to the Union sentiment of Kentucky than to tender the War Department to its present incumbent, and his fellow-Kentuckian, Hon. JOSEPH HOLT? What better assurance of conservatism could Mr. LINCOLN give the country than to retain this champion of the Union in the service of his country? Mr. PRENTICE remarks that his correspondent's suggestions seem to him well worthy of the consideration of the incoming President.

PONTIAC.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM KENTUCKY TO THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON ON THE FOURTH OF FEBRUARY—"ANTI-COERCION," NOT "SECESSION," IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

CHAS. S. MORSHEAD, JOSHUA F. BELL, CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE, JAS. GUTHRIE, WM. O. BUTLER and JAS. B. CLAY were appointed on the 26th by the Legislature of Kentucky to meet in Washington on the 4th prox., Commissioners from Virginia and other Border and Central States, Slave and Free, and from any other State, in order to confer together and to agree upon and to submit, through Congress, to the people of the United States, some adjustment of the present deplorable controversies. The position of the first four gentlemen is unchanged. I have already stated it in the TIMES. They will strive for some measure of peace for the reconciliation and reunion of our whole country.

Hon. J. B. CLAY and Gen. BUTLER are Breckinridge men, but, I trust, moderate and conciliatory,—not like certain would-be representatives of Kentucky abroad and at home, who publicly and privately scout and hoot at all possibility of conciliation and compromise; who don't want any compromise, and are secretly and openly laboring all the while against it. M

bestowed upon the Palmetto flag which would have made a South Carolinian's blood boil.

Hon. WM. WILKINS, United States District Judge in Michigan, has just delivered a charge at Detroit, in which all the positions recently taken by Judge SMALLEY are emphatically indorsed. "The true sovereignty," he said, "is the sovereignty of the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the different States. *State secession is rebellion, and every act of rebellion is treason.*"

The New-Orleans *Delta* intimates very plainly that Gov. HOUSTON can not be relied on to extend the area of the Southern Confederacy into Mexico. It states that a very short time since Gov. HOUSTON was actually negotiating with the British bondholders in reference to a plan for the invasion and conquest of Mexico; that he had offered to head an expedition into that country, and guaranteed to consummate the project of conquest, on condition that he should be supplied, by the bondholders, with the necessary means, and that $100,000 should be deposited for the use of his family, in one of the banks of New-Orleans.

The Alabama journals are comforting themselves with the reports of mutinies which they say have occurred in Fort Pickens. Some of the soldiers have declared that they will not fire upon Florida troops should they attack them. Very strangely, however, there is a marked reluctance to place much reliance on the assistance of these supposititious poltroons.

The Savannah, Ga., *Republican*, opposes the formation of a Provisional Government at the present time. It can see no present necessity for the movement, and such a step, if taken by the six States which have seceded, might prejudice the other Slave States against them.

The *Confederation*, an afternoon penny paper, published by W. H. HOPE and Jos. SEVERNS, has appeared in Washington. It is said that it is to be the Government organ.

Commodore HUNTER publishes a card in the Washington *States*, denying that he was treated discourteously during his recent visit to Charleston, nor did he ever characterize the people of that city as e mob. Good order prevailed on the streets, so far as he saw, and although he never hesitated to declare his devotion to the Union, his opinions were ever respected.

A CLERICAL OPINION ON THE SUBJECT OF COMPROMISES.

Rev. Dr. HENRY, an eminent and learned clergyman of the Episcopal Church, has addressed to a United States Senator the following letter on the subject of compromising the slavery question:

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: I have your note. Thanks. I trust in God the Republicans are not going to be so cowardly, so base, and so foolish withal, as to surrender under the pressure of secession and secession threats. Good heavens! Of what stuff are they made? They have only to stand firm and say: We have done no wrong; you have and shall have everything you have a right to have; but, what you have no right to demand—what it would be wrong, base, and disgraceful for us to grant—we never will grant; no, never, never, never. We have rights as well as you; rights that are our duties too, and, by the Eternal God, we will stand on them, come what may. Secede on paper as much as you please. We will not make war upon you for that. But we will maintain the supremacy of the Constution and the laws. If you make war on the Union, we will defend it at all cost, and the guilt of blood be on your heads. *Vidcat Dominus*—let the Lord be judge between us.

Stand on this; continue to stand on this; stand firmly; stand all of you, and things will come right. They cannot help coming right. The stars in their course fight against secession; all historical laws, all causes political and economical, fight against it. Secession is suicidal, as inevitably suicidal, in the long result, as taking a mortal dose of arsenic is suicidal to him who knowingly and willingly takes it.

I do not say that if the Slave States shall be deliberately agreed and determined by-and-by to unite together and set up a separate Union for themselves, I would "coerce" them to stay. I would let them try the experiment, if they will go peaceably and honestly.

But not now, and not *as* now. Let them restore plunder; let them atone for the insults and wrongs done; let them (perhaps) surrender some of the traitors for trial and condign punishment. Let them behave honorably and honestly first. Then, if go they will, my voice is to let them go. Let them eat the fruit of their own doings; let them be filled with their own devices. I shall be sorry for them. But, perhaps it is the best way to open their foolish eyes. They will find the Union was the only buttress for their Slavery.

But as to "compromises" and "concessions" to prevent such a result. Bah! Compromises all on one side! Concessions of what should not for a moment be thought of as concessible! I am sick of the words.

No concession will be satisfactory to the South except such as the people of the North will hurl you from your places and damn you to everlasting infamy if you grant.

"Property"—man property—"in the territories?" Think not for a moment of ceding that.

"Slaves *property*," within the meaning of the Constitution? Do not dream the nation will ever consent to such a construction, or to any amendment introducing such a doctrine.

The "right of transit" with slaves through the Free States and of temporary holding them there—and consequent conversion of Castle Garden into a slave market (guarded, if need be, and would be, by Federal bayonets)—this is what Virginia especially wants in order to facilitate her Slave-trade with Texas. But let her not entertain the thought that we will ever consent to it.

Great contempt and indignation are felt at CAMERON's talk in the Senate yesterday.

The universal inquiry is, and has been for some days, why there has been no *impeachment* of the traitors among you—especially of those honorable and chivalrous persons who have held on among you to obstruct business and promote treason. It is high time. The impeachment of such a man as WIGFALL, for instance, would do a world of good—go further to prick the wind out of secession than a thousand speeches. Ever yours, C. S. HENRY.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburg *Sun* of Jan. 16 gives full particulars of the recent attempt to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi, by locating a battery on the river bank to bring to all vessels which might pass down. Rumors that the *Silver Wave* was to convey a quantity of ammunition from Pittsburgh to Southern forts for the United States Government seem to have prompted the movement. The *Sun* says:

"On Sunday, the 13th, a large crowd gathered at Fort Barwood, expecting to witness the issue, the *Silver Wave* being hourly expected. A number of boats passed up and down, but the anxiously awaited *Silver Wave* was not among the number.

In the evening, about 9 o'clock, the *A. O. Tylor*, Capt. COLLIER, very narrowly escaped being shot into. As she veered around the bend, near the battery, a blank cartridge was fired across her bow, when—or soon after—she whistled and gave signals for rounding to. She, however, did not come to at the battery, but bore off to the starboard, near the Louisiana side, with a view, we suppose, of gaining good advantage for rounding to at the wharf boat below. The steamer *Louisianian* had preceded the *Tylor* a short time, and was lying near the upper end of the battery when the *Tylor* was challenged with the blank cartridge. As previously stated she failed to recognize the challenge to round to, and proceeded down the river on the opposite side of the river. *This movement was looked upon with suspicion, (all the other boats having come to at the battery,) and before the Tylor had given any reliable evidence of touching at the wharf-boat, the command was given to fire into her.* The match was applied—the upper portion of the priming powder (which we learn had just been put on) flashed, but the powder in the touch-hole failed to burn, it having become moist or wet from the rain.

The *Louisianian* at this time was swinging out to make the wharf-boat below, and by the time the ordnance was reprimed and ready to fire, she (the *Louisianian*) was on a line intervening between the battery and the *Tylor*. These facts we have from Gen. GAINES, and they are reliable. That the *Louisianian* intervened as she did, should be regarded as a providential intervention, for which one and all should be grateful. But for this happy occurrence, *beyond a doubt the Tylor would have been fired into*, the disastrous results of which the reader can well depict. There were seven lady passengers, twelve or fifteen gentlemen, and a few children, on board of the *Tylor*.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press* from Washington:

"The first act of the conspirators at Pensacola was to attack the United States mails, which was at once resented by the General Government by depriving them of all postal facilities. Their next was the high-handed measure of Gov. PERRY, the Executive of the State, appointing Ex-Senator MALLORY Admiralty Judge of Florida, in place of Judge MARVIN, United States District Judge. This Court is held at Key West, and its principal business is to award salvages in losses by wreck and to condemn vessels taken in the Slave-trade.

The United States Prosecuting Attorney and United States Marshal, both strong Secessionists, have, it is said, been reappointed by Governor PERRY to hold similar positions under the so-called sovereign State. Judge MARVIN, the displaced United States Judge, was a thorough Union man, and in the late election offered himself as a candidate for the Convention, and was defeated by the votes of the wreckers, who were told that if they assisted to get clear of the United States Court and this fearless jurist, they would be permitted to pursue their nefarious trade with impunity, and would also get rid of the lighthouses, which no doubt will be, if they have not already been, dismantled, in order that vessels engaged in peaceful commerce may be lost. Thus these monstrous pirates are to be able to pursue their inhuman avocations.

It is of the last importance that Judge MARVIN should be maintained. If necessary, he can hold his Court at Key West, with the aid of the military at Fort Taylor and at the United States Barracks, and the war vessels, of which there is always one at least in the harbor. I am told that nearly all the merchants, professional men, and mechanics at Key West are for the Union, and that on a fair canvass the majority of the people are on the same side, and therefore, if Judge MARVIN is maintained, the Unionists may be able to gain complete ascendency, and repudiate the action of their Convention, form a provisional government, and send representatives to Congress. As secession is the order of the day, why cannot they secede from the rest of the seceding States, and be represented in our national councils?"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLLEY'S RAILWAY PRACTICE—American and European Railway Practice, in the Economical Generation of Steam, including the materials and construction of Coal burning Boilers, Combustion, the Variable Blast, Vaporization, Circulation, Superheating, Supplying and Heating Feedwater, &c., and the adaptation of Wood and Coke-burning Engines to Coal-burning; and in Permanent Way, including Road-bed, Sleepers, Rails, Joint Fastenings, Street Railways, &c., &c. By ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, B. P. With 77 lithographed plates. 1 vol., folio, cloth. $10. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

The first sentences of the introduction explain the nature of this work:

"The object of this book is to facilitate the economical working of railways chiefly in the following particulars: First—in the employment of coal as locomotive fuel, especially for the wood and coke-burning engines now in service. Second—In decreasing the cost of generating steam by means of better boiler materials and construction, and in utilizing as far as possible all the heat generated from the fuel. Third—In the adaptation of a radically improved system of permanent 'way'—the latter term signifying the road-bed and superstructure or 'track.' The fact that engines and working, cost is to say, fuel, repairs and attendance upon engines; and 'maintenance of way' constitute one half to five-eighths of the operating expenses of railways, truly exhibits the importance of the subjects treated."

In contradistinction from the Wall-street axiom—"put all the earnings into dividends and let the track and machinery look out for themselves,"—we admit the importance of the subject, especially since, as we have shown on other occasions, the *saving* of first class plant and movables over cheap and imperfect railway works, is of itself, in many authenticated cases, a handsome annual dividend. The next question is—*How* are these important subjects treated? The author lays down and adheres to the following principles:

"The usual basis on which new inventions are recommended, is that they save a certain definite percentage of working cost, in experimental trials: *under what circumstances*, is not stated with such notable precision. The fact that a certain 'passenger train' is run for a few months with less fuel than the passenger train on another line, may be a test of either the skill of the engine-driver, the excellence of the running-machinery or the smoothness of the permanent way. Or, this economy may result solely from the economical generation of steam; bad management, machinery, and track to the contrary. It is well known that an expert engine-driver *can* burn either one or two tons of fuel in doing the same work; at the same time, the condition of the ballast, drainage, sleepers, rails, rail joints, wheels, journals, springs, valve motion, rubbing-surfaces, fuel, combustion, feed-water, vaporization and separation; the force and direction of the prevailing wind, the cleanliness of the rail, the weight and speed of the train, the frequency of stoppages, the gradients and alignment of the road, the temperature of the atmosphere and the protection of the boiler and cylinders against condensation, the 'line' of the axles and working parts, and other variable and important elements of economy or of loss, may each so modify the general result, that to measure either by the general result, is wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory. Or if the difference in the permanent way and the running machinery of two lines is approximately equated, the economy in fuel of one over the other, although a test of the functions of the respective coal-burning boilers, is not a measure of their ultimate economy; excessive cost of maintenance, not at first anticipated, has condemned a large amount of patented and promising machinery, in the long run. * * * But while the comparison of general results, in which there is such a variety of elements, is an uncertain test of either element, it does not follow that there are no certain means of testing the individual features of the railway system. In fact, taking the case of combustion, for instance, we can go behind the measure of pounds of coal per mile run, to the visible phenomenon itself; and behind this to the Chemistry of Combustion, of which the laws are fixed and definite. If a boiler does not make provision for the operation of these laws—and there are many that do not—then it is quite unnecessary to insist, as many inventors do, in similar circumstances, that it will save so many pounds of coal per mile."

It is with same satisfaction and confidence that we take hold of an authority that goes deeper down and further back than the interested or official "reports" of rival patent owners and managers.

But this work is not merely a treatise on the *theory* of economical railway working. While too many failures have resulted from ignorance of established theories, a greater and more common mistake has been to carry them out in impracticable shapes, through inadequate provision for the strength and durability of materials, in the *long run*, under the ceaseless action of those remorseless destroyers, heat, wear and concussion. To make a boiler that shall fulfill the conditions of combustion, is one thing—to make a boiler that will travel, under pressure, 300,000 miles on the back of a locomotive steam-engine, is another thing altogether. And herein lies, not so much the abstract scientific interest as the practical usefulness of this book. While its discussion is based upon established theories, the uncompromising conditions of machine-shop and working economy are kept constantly in view. The idea of the author seems to have been, "Were I stocking and working a railway of my own, not only, what general principles should I follow, but *what specific things* should I do?" And there would seem to be little doubt that the conclusions of a working as well as a thoroughly-read engineer, who has been for some years traveling the railway world over for an answer to these questions, are, to say the least, worth consulting. The author sums up his work and its anticipated results as follows:

"Such pertinent facts, general results, and authentic reports as the author has been able to gather, and the very full illustrations, by the plates appended, of the present practice, and the improvements and novelties proposed, together with some comments which the principles and practice have suggested, are offered to the public, in the hope that they will stimulate original thought in the right direction, and thus hasten an improvement which has too long been postponed for the want of analytical and systematic reasoning on the part of railway managers."

When we ride in the smoky cars of some of our railways which continue to use wood as locomotive fuel, not to speak of those which burn the solid coke of coal and distribute its gas throughout the train, we are inclined to the belief that the "original thought," which the author proposes to stimulate, had better be preceded by a little positive instruction from the text and plates of this panorama of successful practice. Were we disposed to doubt the personal observation of the author, the discussion of principle accompanying his statements, would reassure us as to two facts which we believe to be of unrivaled and immediate importance to Railway Companies and the shareholding public: First, that bituminous coal can be successfully employed as fuel, wherever a ton of coal does not cost more than one and three-quarters cords of wood, not only in new and specially-adapted locomotives, but in the *old wood-burning engines* now on hand; and second, that the entire expense of adapting such old engines to the new fuel, will not exceed $250 each—a sum rather below the patent fee charged for the use of some inventious that have not turned out to be very remarkable.

Some fifty pages of the work are devoted to a discussion ot a subject the importance of which, we apprehend, will only be appreciated by the actual managers of railway machinery—the materials and construction of boilers. The use of the various materials—iron, steel, copper and brass—for tire plates and flues, and the proportion and arrangement of parts with reference to durability and to the functions of economical steam generation, are fully set forth and illustrated. The supplying and heating of feed-water to the boiler, the draft of the fire and the means of promoting and regulating it, the circulation of water in the boiler so as to utilize all the heat and heating surface, the separation of steam from water, and the delivery of pure steam, rather than mixed steam and water, involving the subject of superheating, are the themes of comprehensive chapters. The matter of permanent-way or railway track appears to be, as far as earthwork, drainage and ballast are concerned, a digest of a former work—*European Railways*, by Messrs. HOLLEY & COLBURN.

The part most fully and forcibly discussed is the adaptation of an improved and well tested plan of longitudinal sleepers to American roads. The idea of attempting to make an economical railroad track with cross-sleepers and the common form of rail is summarily condemned. The subject of street and city railways is briefly, but ably treated. The plates—seventy-seven in number, and containing some six hundred illustrations—certainly form a complete panorama of railway practice in the subjects treated. There is some lack of uniformity in the style of engraving, which, however, does not effect the usefulness of the illustrations. On the whole, the work must be very valuable to the railway interest, if placed in the hands of the managers, engineers and machinists, to whom it is particularly addressed.

In writing the celebrated Leatherstocking tales, COOPER seems to have adopted the accredited Chinese system of house-building—commencing with the roof and finishing with the foundation. Thus, *Deerslayer* was written last, though, in point of plot, first of the series. It is the more common custom of novelists to publish "sequels" than to gratify the public with after prefaces. Romances, like revolutions, seldom go backward. In reversing this rule, COOPER may have been influenced by accident, though it looks very much as though he were moved by design. He possessed the public with a passion for Leatherstocking, perhaps knowing that an acquaintance with him in moture life would beget an intense desire to become familier with the events of his youth. It is more dangerous to attempt putting a base under an established column than to crown one, and it must have required no small degree of boldness on COOPER'S part, and the most implicit reliance in his own powers and resources, to induce him to hazard the reputation of *The Pathfinder* by attempting *Deerslayer*. Leatherstocking was a character. The world knew him; they had followed him on the war-path and to the grave, and so firmly was he embalmed in their affections that they would not patiently have submitted to see him maltreated in his youth, even at the hands of his own parent. The complete success achieved by *Deerslayer* is one of the brightest testimonials to the genius of its author that could be produced. The other tales of the series had become fixed constellations in the literary heavens. The failure of the last to achieve a place by their side would have seemed more lamentable by contrast, more disastrous in proportion to the extravagant expectations naturally excited in the public mind. These expectations, however, were not disappointed. The story, chronologically last, became, to our thinking, first in excellence as well as in plot. *Deerslayer* forms the present addition to TOWNSEND'S edition of COOPER'S novels. In issuing them from their press, the publishers preserve the order in which they should have been written rather than that in which they were.

"As musical as IRVING'S *Columbus*" is a stereotyped expression when compliment to a book is intended. In the third volume of this most charming of histories, which comes to us fresh from the press of PUTNAM, we are introduced to the companions of COLUMBUS, and made familiar with their voyages and discoveries. There is a peculiar fascination in tracing the course of the bold spirits who pushed from the shores of Spain and pointed the prows of their little vessels toward the setting sun. It was not enough to sail westward until a wall of waters rose between them and the familiar Land of the Olive; the golden apples of the Hesperides were beyond; the goal of discovery lay where the planets dipped. In the wild thirst of discovery which characterized the age we recognize the spirit of chivalry in its noblest form. The romance of JUAN PONCE DE LEON floats over our mind like the witcheries of a dream. The old soldier, his brow furrowed by age and care, and his body battered by the many battles in which he had made rough work with Moors and Indians, hears of a miraculous fountain which will restore to him the vigor of youth, while he will still retain the experience he has gathered by years. What may he not then achieve? Who shall set a limit to his discoveries and his conquests? With a band of believing followers he sets out in quest of the Fountain of Youth. The toils and hardships encountered on the way are reckoned as nought, all accidents and wounds which reach not the seat of life are counted as trifles, for will not every trace of their existence be washed away by the first plunge in the wonderful waters they are soon to find. The marvelous fountain was located by legendary report on an island of the Bahama group called Bimini and for weary days did PONCE DE LEON and his followers cruise in the Archipelago, but in vain; for he found no Bimini, and though he drank and tasted of every pool and spring that rippled in his path, not a wrinkle faded from his brow, nor younger did he become even by a year. Steering to the Northwest he discovered a land whose fields were covered with flowers and where the sunshine seemed eternal. Here we can well imagine he at first fancied that he had discovered the object of his search. But no! the fountains of Florida were pleasant enough to the taste, yet they lacked the power of rejuvenating age. And further in his quest the wanderer sailed, until, baffled by winds and beaten off from the shores where he attempted to land by hostile natives, he turned his prow homeward, yet never doubting that enshrined somewhere in the bosom of the sea lay his pearl of an island, Bimini. In this unshaken conviction he delegated the search to another, a trusty Captain of his, JUAN PEREZ DE ORIUDIA by name, with an experienced "old woman of the isles" as a pilot. JUAN PEREZ set sail for the sea of promise; he found the island of Bimini; but alas, though springs threaded their way through the level rest of its valleys, like diesins, as cool and crystal as the parched throat of the most wearied traveler could desire, the old captain and his master might have soaked themselves in them for a twelvemonth, at the expiration of that time to be only a year the older. It was in Florida, where he hoped to find the waters of life, that the stout old cavalier ultimately found death. In a pitched battle, in which he became involved with the Indians, he received a wound whereof he died soon after returning to Cuba. "Thus Fate," says one of the quaint old Spanish writers, "delights to reverse the schemes of man." The discovery that JUAN PONCE flattered himself was to lead to a means of perpetuating his life, had the ultimate effect of hastening his death.

GERMANY.

Affairs in Dresden—Keeping up Appearances—The Austrian Amnesty—The Teleki Affair—Burial of Richter—Hungarian Discontent, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

Among the names of distinguished Sovereigns who were present in person or proxy at the burial of the Prussian King, or who arrived soon after that event, to offer their congratulations and sympathy to the new Monarch, I notice those two crownless Sovereigns, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Prince MURAT. They keep up appearances still—at least the former does. Poor man! he has given up all hopes, they say, of being restored to his ancestral halls, and his favorite "Granduca" Madonna. Yet he still circulates dismally about, spending most of his time in Dresden, where he is treated with royal honors, and making occasional excursions, like this one to Berlin, in order to have the melancholy satisfaction of seeing his name in the newspapers as the "Grand Duke of Tuscany." There has not been so sad a case since the last STUART died, broken-hearted, in the Eternal City.

The Prussian papers assert with confidence, that a general amnesty will be promulgated by the new King, even before the meeting of the chambers. It is difficult to decide what will be the best method of procedure in those cases where the processes are still pending. For the monarch has only power to pardon after the sentence has been pronounced. Two ways have been suggested. The exiles may be requested to return, and undergo their trials, with the assurence of pardon if they are found guilty; or, a special act of pardon may be passed by the Chamber. As the latter expedient would save the Courts much tedious and useless labor, it will probably be adopted.

The Austrian Amnesty, so loudly trumpeted, applies to those persons in Hungary, Sorvia and Croatia, whose conduct was only calculated to change the form of government as it existed until 1860—a form which might be stretched to cover all political offenders, but will hardly find a liberal interpretation at Austrian hands. An extension of the amnesty is already hinted at by official papers, who cite, as a specimen of the Emperor's goodwill, the pardon of Count TELEKI.

In that Teleki affair, Austria plays a much better part than Saxony, who seems to have shown a spirit very much like toadyism. A distinguished exile, who has often visited his relations in Dresden, visits them again, his sister being sick. The Dresden police, becoming aware of his presence, transmit the intelligence to Vienna, and obsequiously offer themselves for any little dirty job which Vienna may desire done in this connection. The Austrian police, with their present new ideas, would as lief catch the small-pox as a distinguished exile; but, not wishing to slight so polite a neighbor, they accept the kind Saxon offer; and the victim, dragged from his bed at midnight, deprived of his property and papers, and unconscious of his future fate, is delivered into their hands. They get rid of him as soon as possible, in order not to make a martyr of him; and, by this timely expedient the storm of indignation which was rolling up from all parts of Europe is averted. Whether Saxony will persist in catching offenders, for Austria to pardon, thus taking to herself all the obloquy, while the glory of mercy falls to the House of Hapsburg, remains to be seen. This Saxon Government possesses as little real dignity, and worries as much about it, as any State in Germany.

RICHTER was buried in Prague on the 6th inst., on which occasion an immense crowd was present, especially merchants and German residents. His trial, instead of lowering him in the estimation of his countrymen, seems to have crowned him as a martyr. His friends say he was ruthlessly sacrificed to the necessity which the Government felt, of appearing to do something energetic in the way of reform. His death closes a tragedy which the suicides of CYNATTEN and BEUCK had already invested with mournful interest.

I have already written you of the delusion which reigns among the Hungarian peasantry, concerning the sale of tobacco. Hearing the Constitution of 1848 as a political watchword all around them, they very generally believe that the sale of tobacco is again free, as it was under that Constitution. In the following instance, this led to serious results.

In the market-place of Nagy-Körös the peasants had exposed much tobacco for sale without a Government license. It was of course cheaper than the Government tobacco, and was eagerly bought, even by soldiers and officials. Finally, however, in a sudden spasm of virtue, the Customs watch seized upon the offending peddlers, and carried them off to the Custom-house. They were followed by a crowd of peasants, demanding their new rights, (as they thought,) and the guard were besieged and driven into the remotest chamber of the building. One of them fired a shot out of the window to scare the people. Immediately the alarum-bells were rung, and the crowd of besiegers became immense. A line of soldiers was ordered out. The gun of one soldier accidentally went off. The Captain, thinking the shot came from the people, gave the order to fire; the command was obeyed, and a half-dozen or so were killed. The whole thing was a misunderstanding, like the Boston massacre, or the charge of the Light Brigade; and since no one else is to blame, the cause of the trouble is stated to have been the over-zeal of the Guard, who are in future to "enforce the law," like old public functionaries as they are, "without coercion."

You know that one great weapon of Hungarian discontent has been cat's-concerts. When the instrumental accompaniment is played upon windows and furniture with brickbats, a cat's-concert becomes a formidable thing. Last week an unfortunate Justice of the Peace, who had reason to expect one of these unmusical tributes, attempted to escape it by a sudden departure on a journey. The eager orchestra, assembled round his house, found him gone, promptly took horses and wagons and put after him at headlong speed. In spite of the start he had, they overtook him at last, made him dismount, formed a ring around him, and regaled him for half an hour with their most melodious strains; after which, he was allowed quietly to continue his now aimless journey, while his persecutors returned to town.

The Electoral law for Hungary is just published. It differs from the law of 1848, only in this: the knowledge of the Hungarian language is not made an essential condition of eligibility to the Hungarian Diet.

But let us turn away from Austria. The motion of Hesse-Darmstadt in the Frankfort Diet, that the Diet shall declare whether the *Nationalverein* is an unconstitutional society has roused the members of that Association to new and more practical activity. The Hessian persecution has been a God-send to the Verein. Not only in Offenbach and Mainz, and other towns of Darmstadt has it quadrupled the number of its members since the first one was persecuted, fined and imprisoned, but it has won sympathy from all parts of Germany; yes, even from the liberal Austrian Press.

The heavy falls of snow, which I mentioned in my last are already melting away, and their departure causes more distress than did their coming. Woe to the towns that nestle picturesquely at the foot of mountains! The valley of the Moselle is fearfully inundated. *Treves* is half under water, and starving. The sudden thaw in the Black Forest has deluged the valleys towards Baden-Baden, and may yet affect that place. Portugal, too, is suffering from great floods, which probably have a similar cause; for the snow-storm certainly went as far south as the Pyrennees.

The cold weather has moderated throughout the country, even when no thaw has as yet set in. A week ago I enjoyed the dubious privilege of a thirty-hours' railway ride across Germany. The German cars have, of course, no stoves, and the thermometer had free course to sink. Its lowest figure was 17° below zero (Fahrenheit)—a disagreeable temperature to sit still in. Not only the windows, but the sides and ceiling of the car became crusted with our frozen breaths. Our nostrils were almost corked up by the same material.

At the dead of night, we stopped at a little station, and remained there some time without any apparent reason. At last we heard, just outside, the conductor's scolding, because the signal-light was not up, and he could not go on.

"*Potzrausend! Donnerwetter!* where's that red light?"

And finally a faint, deprecating answer: "The red light is froze up, Sir!" From the depths of our misery we lished up a laugh for *that*; end, in the contemplation of this new misfortune, forgot that we were half congealed ourselves.

A poor man arrived at Dresden the other day on the cars, quite insensible with the cold. It took several days to thaw him, but he has fortunately escaped without serious injury.

The secession of South Carolina is treated by most German papers in terms not very complimentary nor encouraging. In fact, South Carolina might as well have seceded from the solar system, as far as all active sympathy is concerned which she can find in Europe. People are vexed at the idea of a new complication in cosmopolitics. They had hoped America would keep quiet till Europe was settled; but, since we will have our little tangle too, we may untie it alone. This is the attitude, I think, of the continental Press; and you know yourself, ere now, how strongly the English papers reprobate the folly of secession. R. W. R.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JAN. 31.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '65	92	5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	91
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71. Coo.	91¾	67 do	92
20,500 Treas. 12pc Notes	102	275 Hudson River R.	45
5,000 do	101⅞	100 do	45¼
10,000 N. Carolina 6s	77	100 do	b50 45⅝
10 000 Tenn. 6s, 90.	72	100 do	s10 45¾
5 000 Mo. State 6s	b10 ⅝¾	150 Harlem Railroad	16
5,000 do	b10 ⅝	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80
23,000 do	68	150 do	79¾
5,000 do	s10 68	100 Harlem R.R. pref.	38¾
5,000 California St. 7s	87	100 do	b60 34¾
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	96	200 do	33¾
1,000 N.Y.C.R.R.Es	99	200 Reading Railroad	45¼
4,000 Erie 2d M. Ex. '79	98	200 do	b60 18
2,000 N. Ia. 1st Mort	84	100 do	45⅞
3,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds	96	200 do	45½
8,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	41	50 do	45¾
3 000 do	40⅜	100 Mich. Central R. R.	58
5,000 Han. & St. J. R 8s	55	100 do	58¼
2 000 Hud. Riv. R 2d M.	99	100 do	b60 58½
3,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	75	200 Mich. S. & N. Ind.	15½
10 Market Bank	97	35 do	15¾
858 Canton Company	15	50 Mich. S. & N. Ig. s	33½
20 Peop. Coal Co.	80	10 Gal. & Chic R	72⅞
50 Pac. Mail. St. Co.	84½	50 do	73¼
100 do	s30 84⅝	50 do	72¾
75 do	84¾	100 Cleve. & Tol R.	34½
315 do	85	100 do	34¾
150 do	85⅜	300 Chic. & R. I. R	58¼
50 do	85¾	200 do	b30 54¼
70 N. Y. Central R.	c 80¾	50 do	b60 58⅜
100 do	c 80⅝	50 do	b10 58¼
500 do	e 80	100 do	s60 58
100 do	c 79¾	100 do	s10 58
150 do	b3 p & c 80¾	150 do	s15 58
250 do	b30 80¾	50 do	s20 58
50 do	b30 80	200 do	58¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Treas. 12pc Notes	101¾	20 Hudson River R.	45¼
500 do	101¾	20 Harlem Railroad	15¾
6,000 Missouri St. 6s	62	200 do	15¾
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s	92¼	200 do	16
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	72¼	50 Panama Railroad	113½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	96	12 do	114
1,048 Chi. & N. W. 1st Mt	42¼	10 Ill. Central R. Scrip	80
50 Pacific M. S. Co	85½	20 Gal. & Chi. R	71
50 do	85	150 do	71¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 80	10 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	58
50 do	opg 80	10 Chi. Bur. & Quincy R	73¾
20 Erie Railroad	36¼	100 Brooklyn City R.	111

MONDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The Stock Exchange ruled generally dull to-day. The Railway speculatives were much the same in price as yesterday. Some of the State Stocks were again pressed on sale, and a marked decline followed on Tennessees; the supply of which probably comes from some of the Railway iron people in England who had been holding these Bonds, in payment of rails furnished to the Roads through Tennessee, up to the present political troubles. The Roads of the State have never secured a steady or regular market in London, as in the case of New-York, Ohio, Maryland and Virginia, and hence the return of the Bonds to this market when any considerable realizations are wanted. In the afternoon, the price, after touching 71 ₱ cent. in the morning, returned to 72¼ ₱ cent. North Carolinas and Virginias were steady at yesterday's figures, and Missouris ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower. The paper of the Federal Treasury again declined to 10¼@10¾ ₱ cent. per annum, making a difference of 1 ₱ cent. on the currency of last week. This quotation places the 12 ₱ cents. at a premium of only 1¾, and the 10¾ ₱ cents. at a premium of only ½ ₱ cent. The few 10 ₱ cent. parcels awarded on the 19th inst. are virtually at a discount, though holders are not inclined to sell. Kentucky State Sixes have improved 2½ ₱ cent. from the lowest sales of the week; New-Yorks continue firm, and with the exception of one or two parcels on private sale, of Short Sixes of 1862, and the Sixes of 1873, the supply is very small. Among the Railway mortgages, the Chicago and Northwest Firsts have fallen off to 40¾, owing to postponement of February Coupon, though this default was by no means unexpected after the crisis set in to the prejudice of the business of this new line. Erie and Illinois Centrals hold firm. In Pacific Mail Shares there is a recovery to 85½ ₱ cent. In New-York Central and the Western Shares the speculation was tame throughout the day; the prevailing disposition to quiet seemed to be availed of by sellers for the decline to put out a few contracts at the early Board, but the movement against the market was not especially vigorous.

At the close of business, late in the afternoon, the market was inactive, and prices much the same as on the latest sales at the Board. The quotations about as follows:

Central	79¾	Galena	72½
Erie	36¼	Rock Island	58
Hudson	15¾	Toledo	31½
Harlem	16	Michigan Central	57⅛
Reading	45½	Michigan Southern	15⅝
Illinois Central	80	Mich. Guaranteed	32½
Missouris	68	Panama	113½
Virginias	66	Pacific	85½

The markets for Money and Exchange to-day are quite dull. At Bank and in the Brokers' offices there is less appearance of business than usual. Nearly all good dealers at Bank are promptly accommodated at 7 ₱ cent., and there is no pressure around the Discount desks on Bank days, such as was painfully apparent when the crisis was at its height in November end December last. Outside of Bank, very prime selections of short paper go at about the legal rate of interest. Everything below first-class in point of credit is difficult of sale, and the rates vary from 10@15@18 ₱ cent., where buyers are met with at all. In Exchange, the opinion among the Bankers to-day inclines to rather lower than higher rates, through the early part of February. One or two authorities believe that the further receipts of Gold in the next few days may temporarily stiffen the Exchange at 107 ₱ cent., but these being provided for, the demand from the regular Import trade will probably be unequal to the amount of Bills now making against Cotton from the Southern ports. The screw-steamer *Marathon*, of the Cunard line, sails to-morrow for Liverpool, but the next regular mail will not be made up until Saturday A. M.

It has already been intimated by the new Secretary of the Treasury that the Federal Government holds a claim on the separate States for the reclamation of $28,000,000 of the Surplus Revenue from the Land Department, deposited with them, free of interest, in the year 1836. The Act of Distribution, passed in June of that year, provided for the deposit with the States, subject to the wants and call of the Treasury, of $37,468,000, in four equal installments, three of which only were transferred to the several State Treasuries before the Bank suspension of payments in May, 1837, and the consequent depletion of the current means of the Federal Government, exclusive of the Surplus Land Fund. President VAN BUREN then called Congress together, to meet in September, 1837, and one of the earliest acts of that body was to suspend the transfer of the fourth installment of the Land Revenue to the States, conditioned that the previous three installments should at no time thereafter be recalled without the consent or authority of Congress. This left with the States, (then twenty-six in number,) the sum of $28,101,000, of which the proportion to New-York alone was $1,014,000, excepted by this State and loaned ever since through County Commissioners, on bond and mortgage security, the income of which inures to the Education Fund of the State; the principal being held sacred for the future demand of the Federal Government. It was a pre-existing debt of the State when the present Constitution of 1846 was adopted, and a simple act of the Legislature, without the vote of the people, could provide the ways and means of returning the whole sum to the Federal Treasury, whenever a call is made by the Secretary under the authority of Congress. In Massachusetts it has been proposed to indorse the Treasury paper of the General Government, but the State Senate refused to concur in this proposition, though without denying the obligation to respond to the demand for $1,338,000 on the Commonwealth in some other way. The following are the sums held on deposit by the several States:

Maine	$955 836 25	Georgia	1,051,422 09
N. Hempshire	669 086 70	Alabama	669,086 70
Vermont	669,086 70	Louisiana	477 919 14
Massachusetts	1 338 173 58	Mississippi	382 335 30
Connecticut	764,670 60	Tennessee	1 433 757 39
Rhode Island	382 335 30	Kentucky	1,433 757 39
New-Jersey	764 670 60	Ohio	2,007,269 34
New-York	4,014 320 71	Missouri	382 335 30
Pennsylvania	2 867,514 70	Indiana	860,254 44
Delaware	286,751 40	Illinois	477,919 14
Maryland	955 838 20	Arkansas	286,751 49
Virginia	2,198,727 90	Michigan	286,751 49
N. Carolina	1,433 757 30		
S. Carolina	1,051,422 00	Total	$28,101,641 91

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS—KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES—VARIETY—NEW-YORK AS IT IS CLUBS AND TRADES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: LOVE AND ELOPEMENT. Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Friday) MORNING, in readiness for the mail steamship *Ariel*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

THE TIMES IN PROVIDENCE.—Mr. D. KIMBALL, No. 4 North Main-street, is our agent for the sale of the TIMES, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The fears entertained in Washington that a serious collision wss about to take place at Pensacola are gradually giving place to a belief that such a catastrophe has been avoided, and this belief is strengthened by the fact that no advices have been received from there, notwithstanding the necessary time has elapsed for the *Brooklyn* to make the voyage. There seems to be no doubt that both the *Brooklyn* and the *Macedonian* are instructed to aid the garrison of Fort Pickens to the last extremity. The rumored, new misunderstanding between Gen. SCOTT and the President is now no longer doubted. It has grown out of the vacillating policy pursued by the President recently towards the Disunionists. Gen. SCOTT was yesterday before the Special House Committee appointed to investigate the matter of the threatened attack upon the Capital. He testified that, although there was no *positive* information of any conspiracy for that purpose, there was sufficient knowledge in possession of the Government to warrant the precautionary steps which had been taken. Col. HAYNE it is understood, will present his communication to the President to-day. It is much the same as announced in the telegram from Charleston, published a few days ago. The Government of South Carolina proposes to purchase all the fortifications in Charleston harbor, provided the Administration will withdraw the garrison of Fort Sumter. As there is not the slightest probability that the proposition will be entertained, Col. HAYNE expects to leave Washington very soon.

Mr. SEWARD yesterday gave another expression to his views in regard to the condition of the country, on the occasion of the presentation by him to the Senate of the monster petition from the citizens of New-York, praying for some adjustment of the present difficulties. The petition is signed by 63,000 persons, and would, Mr. SEWARD stated, reach three times across the Senate Chamber. His remarks were of a conciliatory character, and recommended a resort to all legitimate methods of adjustment. He closed by advising the calling of a National Convention, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, at which a perfect understanding could be arrived, either for perpetual union or for peaceable separation. Mr. SEWARD was followed by Senator MASON, in a very violent and a very unreasonable speech, in which he accused the former of advocating coercion. Mr. SEWARD responded, and a somewhat lengthy colloquy ensued between the gentlemen. Messrs. DOUGLAS, HALE, WIGFALL and others followed, in probably the most interesting debate which has occurred thus far during the session of Congress. In the House a bill was prescribed by Mr MORGHEAD, of Pennsylvania, to prevent the counterfeiting of private stamps, labels, etc. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, has been legally elected to Congress. The Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill were considered in Committee of the Whole. The one appropriating $300,000 for the establishment of a Naval coaling station at Chiriqui was debated for some time, but no vote was taken, the subject being referred to allow Mr ADAMS, of Massachusetts, to make a speech on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. The speech is given in full in our columns.

The representatives of Bremen, Great Britain and Spain respectively have addressed communications to the State Department relative to the condition of affairs at Charleston, S. C., as regards the customs and the Federal Courts, asking what the course of the Government will be in certain contingencies. Mr. BLACK has very properly been guarded in his reply. He quotes from the law to show the jurisdiction of the General Government in the matter of duties, and declines to give any specific answer relative to such cases as may arise for the adjudication of the Federal Courts—alleging as a reason that each case will probably have its peculiar features, and that there is no necessity for providing for them in advance. As to the condition in which South Carolina has put the coast by the removal of the lights and buoys, and other acts of like character, public information, the Secretary says, will be given by the Treasury Department.

The Democratic State Convention, called to deliberate upon the critical condition of our national affairs, convened at Albany yesterday. Neither of the expected Ex-Presidents was present. Lieut. Gov. CHURCH was chosen temporary chairman. A resolution was adopted admitting all delegates and alternates claiming seats in the Convention, without determining any question of regularity or organization. The Tammany Convention retired for consultation, and subsequently left the Convention in disgust. Judge AMASA J. PARKER was chosen permanent chairman, and made a strong Union speech on taking his seat. The conclusion of the proceedings had not reached us at the time of going to press.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY gave notice of a bill to provide for the improvement of the Harlem River. In Committee of the Whole, the act making an appropriation for the purchase of arms for the State was made the special order for Saturday at 11½ o'clock. In the Assembly, the bill to amend the Charter of this City (transferring the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments to the Comptroller's Department) was debated at length, but no action taken. In Committee of the Whole, the bill in relation to the City of Utica was amended so as to make the Alderman subject to a fine of $100 who should vote for the incurring of any floating debt, and also making the Alderman personally responsible for expenditures for which he should vote, when there was no money in the city treasury to pay for them. (What a blessing such an enactment would be for New-York!) Mr. PIERCE presented the report of the Joint Committee on the Governor's Message relating to the Virginia resolutions. The report nominates David Dudley Field, Wm. Curtis Noyes, James S. Wadsworth, James C. Smith, Amaziah B. James, Erastus Corning, Addison Gardner, Greene C. Bronson and Wm. E. Dodge, Commissioners to the Convention proposed by Virginia to meet in Washington on the 4th instant, "to confer upon the complaints of any part of the country, and to suggest such remedies therefor as to them shall seem most fit and proper." It is provided, however, "that in thus acceding to the request of Virginia, it is not to be understood that this Legislature approves of the propositions submitted to them by the Legislature of Virginia." The report is signed by Messrs. HILLHOUSE and ABELL, of the Senate, and PIERCE, VARIAN, FINCH and CAMP, of the House. A minority report was also presented, declaring the manner of calling the proposed Convention unconstitutional, and, therefore, disapproving of the project. This report was signed by Senator J. MCLEOD MURPHY and Assemblyman BINGHAM. The question was made the special order for this evening.

The Canadians do not like the interference of the English Courts with the case of ANDERSON, the fugitive slave. The Toronto *Leader* denounces it as an outrage upon a free people, which can never be submitted to.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to Jan 12, passed Fort Kearney at 4 P. M. on Wednesday—four days behind time, owing to bad storms. The steamer *Cortez* left on the 11th, with passengers, treasure and freight for New-York. The specie list foots up $1,428,000 for New-York, and $18.000 for England. A. L. STOCKFLETH, Consul for Hamburg at San Francisco, had committed suicide, owing to extended pecuniary obligations, which he was unable to meet. The Lady Adams Company was involved by him to the extent of over $100,000. The markets were generally dull. The Legislature had transacted no business, owing to the failure of the Assembly to elect a Speaker. Both branches are understood to be strongly in favor of the Union, and opposed to secession in any form. The *Alert* had brought later advices from Honolulu and Japan. Interesting details are given of American shipping in the Pacific.

The mails by the steamship *Bohemian*, which arrived at Portland on Wednesday, reached this City last night. Our files of English journals, which are only one day later than those by the *Etna*, contain nothing of importance additional to what was telegraphed from Portland and published in yesterday's TIMES.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and adjourned, for want of a quorum, to Monday evening next. The Board of Aldermen rejected a resolution offered by Alderman DAYTON, inviting the President of the United States elect to visit New-York on his way to Washington. A special committee was appointed to make investigations concerning the construction of the gate-houses for the new receiving reservoir, and the fourth annual report of the Central Park Commissioners was presented.

The Board of Charities and Corrections held their regular meeting yesterday. Nine thousand and thirty inmates are now at the institutions. Application has been made for $100,000, now urgently needed to supply the requirements of the Board. The annual report has been sent to the Legislature and Board of Supervisors, and is soon to be published.

The Oyer and Terminer yesterday adjourned *sine die*. In the General Sessions the Grand Jury presented the Mayor as a riotous person, who ought to be suppressed. JACOB MILLER, a German, was sent to State Prison for twelve years and three months, on a conviction of arson in the second degree. There was one acquittal on a charge of forgery, several prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary for petty offences, and the trial of a prisoner for rape was commenced and is still on. The Cheever Church controversy was again renewed before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in an attempt to secure the appointment of a Commissioner to take the testimony of the Pastor, now in Scotland. As both parties were hard to please, they were notified that they had until Friday, to agree upon the officers; and that if not settled then by agreement of parties, the Court would take the responsibility of acting on behalf of each in the matter. At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, judgment for $1,419 31 was rendered against GEORGE F. HAVEN, a member of the New-York Bar, the plaintiff claiming that the defendant obtained such sum from him by fraud. The plaintiff is a citizen of Kentucky, and the defendant was acting as his collecting agent and attorney in this City.

The Stock Market was unusually tame yesterday on the speculative Railway list, and lower on Treasury Bills and Tennessee State Stock. At the close, New-York Central was 79¾, as again 80½ on Wednesday. The markets for Money and Exchange the same as on Wednesday.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 2,200 bales, part *on transitu*, at former prices. A more active inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat, at rising rates. Corn was less sought after, yet was firm. The transactions in Provisions, Metals, Molasses, Naval Stores, Hops, Hides, Leather, Oils, Spices and Whisky were limit. Sugars, Rice, Coffee and Hay were in fair request. The Freight engagements were more extensive.

Secession and the Material Interests of the South.

The present price of the best of Southern State stocks shows the public estimate of the danger to which *property* in these States is exposed. We do not have to go far back to find quotations for Virginia Sixes at 115.40 per cent. above the present price! The same bonds *ought* to be selling to-day at 110, and would, but for secession. So with Tennessee, the bonds of the former are selling at 71, the latter at 71. In other words the best of all kinds of Southern property, the bonds of the Sovereign States, for which the whole means of all the people in them are in honor pledged, has lost more than 25 per cent. of its value, owing to the apprehended political action of these States.

Twenty-five per cent. is too great a loss in an investment to have it repeated. But great fear exists that the excessive loss already suffered may yet be doubled or trebled. If Virginia secedes, her bonds will go to 50 cents in the dollar. In the disturbances that will certainly follow she cannot pay the interest on them if she would. To pay it in the best of times her people have to submit to taxation which is excessive, but which must be increased more than five-fold to incur the inevitable consequences of secession. Look at South Carolina. See what she is forced to do. Her debt is small, but if things there go on for a year as they have for three months past, she will let her interest lie over.

Such is the effect of secession on the best investments in the South. How is it with securities of a second class—shares and bonds in railroads? These are absolutely unsalable at almost any price; consequently all further progress of these works is brought to a dead stand. This is most unfortunate, as many of the Southern States are just in the full blow of their construction. Previous to the secession movement, the Southern States were getting from the Northern States and from Europe the means for their railroads as fast as they could show any claims to credit. Capital, though a most sensitive thing, is cosmopolitan. That of the world stands ready for the service of the person who bids highest, other things being equal. United with industry and skill, it carries man forward in his grand march. It is the *sine qua non* of progress. Thrown upon their own accumulations, a community would be a generation in accomplishing results, for which two or three years would be ample, using the capital of others. In the Western States, 10,000 miles of railroad have been constructed within ten years, which have cost $400,000,000, nearly the whole amount of which was supplied from the accumulattons of the East of Europe. The profits of this investment in the increased value given to other kinds of property, and in causing other investments in lands, buildings, manufactures and commerce, have been three or four hundred per cent. greater than the cost of the railroads. In other words, the Western States, simply by the use of other people's money, have put into their pockets three or four times the amount. In addition, the loans are perpetual, at a low rate of interest, and will work for all time in adding to the marvelous results already accomplished.

Now if the Western States had been in relations of alienation or hostility to the Eastern, they would have hardly had the first mile of railroad, or a canal—not one-half their present population, nor one-tenth their wealth. All this is too plain to require demonstration. Their roads have been constructed, and the Southern States, which were about ten years behind, were taking their place. But instead of maintaining the relations that accomplished such wonders for the West, they are placing themselves in hostile attitudes to all mankind, that will cut them off from every particle of capital not their own, bring all their improvements to a full stop, paralyze all their industries, and leave them in a condition of the most pitiable exhaustion and prostration. Take the case of Texas, the people of which are now so rampant for secession. Of all Southern States she is most in need of capital, particularly to construct her public works. In her immense area, she has no navigable rivers, and is absolutely without the means of sending her produce to market. Twenty-five million of dollars spent in railroads in this State would add ten times this sum to the wealth of her people. With secession, not a dollar of this $25,000,000 can be had. Yet her people are rushing as madly towards secession as if there were some grand carnival. They apparently have not the slightest idea that all this is to produce any change in their relations to *capital*. They think they can destroy in a fit of mad sport the fair fabric of Government, and find it still shielding and protecting them when they recover from their debauch.

When the results of secession are seen, and they must speedily follow, there will be an awakening from this delirium, and in many parts of the country an intense reaction. The people of Texas have really no hostility to the Union, but have caught the wild impulse of secession, and while they are under its influence, they think it a fine thing to destroy our Government, fancying they can just as easily set up another. But when they find that destruction and reconstruction are not synonyms; that for the next ten years there are to be no more railroads built, no more capital coming in, no more credits given, then will they discover the mistakes they have committed, and gladly retrace their steps if they could.

We hear a great deal in the *Herald*, and other organs of disunion, of the wealth of the Southern States and their immense investment in public securities, recently estimated in the *Herald* at $750,000,000! They are hardly one-tenth this amount. With the exception of South Carolina and Georgia, nearly all the railroads of the South have been built with Northern or European capital. To construct the railroads of Virginia, that State has issued Bonds to the amount of more than $35,000,000, the greater part of which are held in the Northern States and abroad. Without such aid, her people could have hardly constructed their first road. The Missouri railroads have been constructed by the creation of a debt of nearly $30,000,000. Those of Tennessee by a State debt of some $16,000,000. The Railroads of North Carolina have, with two exceptions, been built with the proceeds of State Bonds. The Florida railroads have been constructed chiefly with the proceeds of her *internal improvement* Bonds. The State of Louisiana has also made large issues to her railroads. The means for building the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the great work of Alabama, were very largely drawn from England. In fact, nearly the whole Southern system has been built with the proceeds of bonds sold at the North and in Europe, not a dollar of which could have been sold with the present secession movement threatening. Virginia has only partially executed her system, and must sell $10,000,000 more bonds to complete it. North Carolina is in a similar predicament; so is South Carolina; so is Louisiana; so is Tennessee,—and so are other Southern States. If the works assisted by these States must stop, how much more those based entirely upon private means or the credit of companies. For every hundred dollars that Virginia raises to-day she pays thirty, in addition to interest. If secession be such an excellent remedy, the material salvation of the Southern States and the stepping-stone to a new era of commercial greatness and wealth, why is it that the great thermometer of public opinion, the price of their securities, is so much depressed? Why should not those of New-York and Massachusetts share the same fate? If the South is as rich as is claimed, and has confidence in herself, why does she suffer her credit to be destroyed by the mere apprehensions for the future? But she has no means sufficient to carry forward her enterprises, and, henceforward, if she continues the secession movement, no credit. As for strength, how idle is it for a people to boast of this attribute, who cannot, with their own means, place their products, upon which they depend for their very existence, one foot beyond their own soil, but every year must intrust their whole wealth to those whom they affect to treat as their bitterest foes, to be taken to foreign countries and returned again in forms fitted for use! The North has yet done nothing to forfeit this confidence. Can the South say as much?

THE DUTY OF MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Democrat* is alarmed at finding the currents of Mississippi traffic reversed. Cotton, it says, is crowding northward from the Gulf States to such an extent that all the railroads are overtasked to carry it, and the warehouses at Cairo are gorged with masses of the staple, which have to await the extension of railroad facilities Eastward. This it not only recognizes as a type of what is to be, so long as the Southern movement perseveres in its present direction, but as containing also the promise of a permanent change in the channels of trade. The Secessionists have, in other words, achieved the miracle of making the Mississippi run up stream.

The real moral of the fable the *Democrat*, unhappily, misses. St. Louis has grown with a swift prosperity, only rivaled by the growth of Chicago. It is the creature of the Mississippi steamboat trade; the necessary *entrepôt* of New-Orleans; and if the normal movement of internal trade had been undisturbed by the reckless ambition of Disunionists, it must have continued for a half a century to come in the enjoyment of this opulent progress and expansion. But from the moment the direction of trade is permanently altered, and tends up instead of down the great valley, and along the Ohio, and across the States which reach from the Mississippi to the lakes, St. Louis sinks at once from a commercial capital to a provincial town; and while it will still share largely in the business of the Northern Mississippi, and engross that of the Missouri and the Plains, it will experience a sudden pause, in a career otherwise of uninterrupted advancement. And for this ill-fortune the town will have to thank the plotters and contrivers of disunion.

There is too much of calculating foresight at St. Louis to shut the popular eyes to this great fact. There is, indeed, less question about the attitude that State is likely to assume at this crisis, than about the intention of any other border State. Its interests are all averse from Slavery. Unlike the Gulf States, it has interests of infinitely greater value than those of compulsory labor; and which cannot continue in the presence of coming events to coexist with it. The only condition upon which Missouri can hope to retain its actual position, and continue its progress, is to unite its destinies with the Free States; and share in that new and splendid impulse which they will receive from the solution of the Slavery question, and the restoration of national thought, enterprise and energy to their natural channels.

A METROPOLITAN HEALTH COMMISSION.—The bill introduced last Tuesday by Senator MANIERRE, entitled "an Act relating to the Public Health of the Metropolitan Police District," will be hailed with hope by every citizen who is anxious for clean streets, the prompt removal of ashes and garbage, a perfect system of registration for births, deaths and marriages, the due observance of quarantine regulations, and the immediate separation of patients afflicted with contagious diseases from contact with the healthy population. The bill proposes to effect all these much-needed reforms in a manner at once simple and reliable, by substituting for the cumbrous and corrupt machinery of the City Inspector's Department, as at present organized, a Board to consist of nine Commissioners, having all the requisite authority of law, and a jurisdiction equal to that of the Metropolitan Police District.

All who have observed the unspeakably filthy and wretched condition of our streets, will need no argument to convince them that any change from the present system—or rather want of system—can scarcely fail to be an improvement. The City Inspector's Department has for years been perverted from its legitimate functions, and made a mere sinecure-hospital for the wounded and needy followers of whatever political combination wielded its power,—this main object being only departed from now and again, whenever it was thought safe or practicable to put through some gigantic scheme for plundering the Corporation by giving out contracts for street-cleaning or removing offal to men who invariably neglected to do the work, though never omitting to draw the full amount, and sometimes much more than the full amount, of their stipulated compensation.

As to the manner in which the members of the Metropolitan Health Commission should be appointed, opinions may very fairly differ: as also in regard to the number of Commissioners most likely to form an active and harmoniously-working Board. The bill introduced by Senator MANIERRE provides, we see, for an unpaid Commission to consist of nine; but there are many citizens who have attentively watched the proceedings of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who believe that the objects of the bill would be much more effectually secured by limiting the number of its administrators to four, and giving to each member a salary in some proportion adequate to his sacrifice of time and attention. Unpaid Commissions, we believe, are always the dearest in the end; but with these errors of detail remedied, the bill is an excellent one, and should be passed as speedily as possible.

AN ACCOUNT MIS-STATED.—The moral rectitude of stealing the property of a debtor to set off a doubtful indebtedness has never been sanctioned by casuists. At the South, however, logical and ethical regularity is not always consulted; and if we find the Milledgeville, (Ga.) *Recorder* producing as a fair counterpoise to the theft of Fort Pulaski and the Augusta Arsenal, some hundreds of thousands of acres of public lands relinquished by Georgia, and ships and arms abandoned, we can only accept the argument as a creditable act of grace. Shame has not wholly departed where extenuation, however irrational, is thought of.

But if the claim of Georgia to the public domain and the Federal property be determinable by the ratio of her Congressional representation to the whole membership of the House, there are one or two other results to which the same arithmetical test can hardly apply. Georgia is debtor to the Union for something more than her late booty. To speak of merely material interests, there is a tolerably bulky national debt incurred, upon the assumption of Georgia continuing with the other States to fulfill her constitutional engagements; her share of which will have to be paid either by her or for her. This obligation may be added to the debit side of the Fort Pulaski account, and with it others less reducible to figures.

For the safety, the progress, the prosperity, which have carried her to the foremost rank of Southern Commonwealths; for the removal of the Indians from the most fertile portion of her soil to reserves on the further side of the Mississippi; for the invention and introduction of mechanical improvements, which have facilitated her manufacturing and agricultural development; for mediums of frequent commercial intercourse, without which the profit of her railroad system would not have been what it is; for these and other benefits of Federal Union, Georgia is its debtor; and in disowning them is guilty of a repudiation only second in shame to that of Mississippi. The *Recorder* should obtain leave to withdraw and amend its bill by the introduction of a thousand good and valid charges of this character.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN EMPIRICISM.—English and European journals have never been distinguished for an intimate acquaintance with localities in this country, nor for very lucid ideas respecting the machinery of our Government. A paper published not many miles from Liverpool, gravely announced to its readers, not long since, that South Charleston had gone out of the Union, and that Georgia, Mobile and Alabama would probably soon follow her. The same journal, in concluding its remarks, breathed a fervent editorial prayer, conjuring General Dred Scott, whom it styles the "Commander-In-Chief of the American forces," to prompt and energetic action, that the spread of secession may be arrested.

The above is not the only hint which comes from over the water. The Parisian journals shorten their *feuilletons* by an inch or so, to make room for suggestions touching the possible salvation of the Union; the Spanish papers cease for the moment their grave grumbling on generalities, to give vent to one great groan over the sad spectacle presented by the scattered stars of our national banner, and to comment on the inevitable fate of all Republics.

Without intending to unkindly reject all this sympathy and advice, we must state our conviction that it is offered prematurely. This Republic of ours is not yet disrupted, and it is just possible that it may survive when the several sovereignties now condoling with it shall have crumbled. The face of the earth is convulsed by earthquakes and rent by physical revolutions, yet the globe moves on for all that. Trials and troubles are the natural processes of development; every nation has been called upon to undergo them, nor should ours look for an exemption. But we can very well spare the suggestions so plentifully showered from abroad, especially when they come from sources which have no rightful comprehension of the genius of our Government.

POSTHUMOUS LOYALTY TO THE CONSTITUTION.—One after the other the seceding States have resolved to perpetuate the Constitution of the United States; and if a Confederation of the retiring sovereignties be formed, to adopt that charter in its entirety as the organic law. This tribute to the excellence of the Constitution is noteworthy and gratifying. It shows that whatever the reasons for the actual attitude of the South may prove to be, when time shall unveil them, no defect of wisdom or foresight in the framers of this instrument is to be inferred; but rather that the perfection of the labor was such that these States are jealous of too lavishly sharing them; or that a scheme intended to secure a more perfect union and insure the blessings of liberty, can, in their opinion, only be realized through disunion, and in a community composed exclusively of masters and slaves. What will probably puzzle posterity about the business, is the fact that the whole history of the country, while it was a unit, exhibited a constant fidelity of the North to all its engagements, and an equally constant endeavor of the retiring States, who now accept it as their infallible guide, to escape from its obligations, and to secure judicial interpretations, which utterly perverted and defeated its beneficent purposes. The loyalty of these people will date from the epoch when such subversive efforts have proved successful.

AN INCENDIARY DOCUMENT PRESENTED.—The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions made a presentment, yesterday, denouncing the late incendiary message of His Honor the Mayor, as a document calculated and aiming to pander to the worst passions of the most dangerous classes in our City, and deserving the reprehension of all honest and law-abiding men.

In expressing this as their opinion, the Grand Jury—with all respect be it said—tell us nothing new. But what remedy do they propose by their presentment? In what shape is the indictment of our civic Chief Magistrate as a public nuisance to be framed? When a soap-boiling factory or noxious slaughter-house is presented, the City Inspector thereupon calls forth his men and proceeds to abate the offensive institutions. But we know no law to suppress a "presented" Mayor—no form of indictment that can reach such an offence as the late annual message transmitted by Mayor WOOD to the Common Council. Perhaps the District-Attorney can enlighten us upon this point, and if so, we ask his early attention to the subject.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening DONIZETTI'S "Lucretia Borgia" was played for the purpose of introducing Signorina ELENA to a New-York public—or to that very small portion of a New-York public which experiences the fashionable necessity of attending the opera; a necessity which we may here add seems to be less pressing this season than at any other period in our recollection. The opera has been sung better, both by the artists whom we know, and by many representatives of the *beau monde*. Signorina ELENA—the *debutante*—we are informed, labored under an attack of indisposition which was sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to justify her withdrawal from the programme, but business being in a critical condition, she sang, and perhaps did great injustice to herself. We shall review our opinion for another occasion, briefly stating that Signorina ELENA is a lady of prepossessing appearance, who evidently is familiar with the business of the stage, and everything else, except voice, that a *prima donna* depends on.

Signor SCOTTI was out of voice, and Signor STEFANI exceeded himself in certain outbursts which were not altogether musical. The celebrated trio was probably sung worse on this occasion than on any other representation of the present century.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—To-night FLOTOW'S charming opera of "Martha" will be played, with COLSON, PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI and COLLETTI—the best cast the opera has ever had in this country—in the principal parts.

The Jackalow Case.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Mr. GRANDIN concluded his argument in the Jackalow Case to-day on the part of the defence. He was followed on the same side by Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. VOORHEES contended that the reason why the Government did not first try the indictment for murder, was because they knew they could not sustain it. He contended that the Government had not proved that a robbery had taken place. They failed to prove that the money taken from JACKALOW belonged to the LENVES. They had failed to identify the money, and the defence was not compelled to show how the prisoner came by it until it was proven that he got it wrongfully. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the jury to be right before they cast the fatal die. He was followed by Col. CANNON, who said the defence had not shown why the sloop *Spray*, after she had started on her home trip was afterwards seen going in a contrary direction, and far beyond the point she started from. He said, he did not expect a conviction on all the indictments; they had been drawn up to meet the evidence. At the adjournment he had not concluded. The Judge will charge the jury to-morrow afternoon.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

THE ACTION OF THE ENGLISH COURT.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 31.

Much feeling exists in consequence of the action of the English Court in the Fugitive Slave Extradition case. The *Leader*, the Government organ, to-day says that it is an unprecedented interference with the rights of a free people, and that Canada will not surrender her rights in obedience to the writ of an English Court.

Destructive Fire.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 31.

A terrible fire occurred here last night, burning over thirty places of business, including the Allan House, Chautauque County and Jamestown Bank, and Hawley's block. The papers, books and funds of the Bank were all saved. Loss from $150,000 to $200 000. The fire broke out at about 11½ o'clock, in BISHOP & SON'S store, and is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The stove-works of WOOD, HUBBELL & CO., were damaged by fire this morning to the amount of from four to five thousand dollars. Fully insured.

Railway Detention at the East.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The *Bohemian's* mails, with the newspaper-bags of the Associated Press, left by this morning's train. There is much railway detention, caused by the drifting of the snow. The Portland train was four hours late last night, and the New-York morning train nearly five hours. The 3 P. M. train from New-York will arrive at noon to-day. Weather clear and cold.

The Great Western Railway Traffic.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 31.

An unprecedented amount of through traffic is beginning to pass over the Great Western Railway from St. Louis and other Western and Southern points, caused to a great extent, it is understood, by the secession troubles. The Great Western Railway has ample stock and facilities, and was never in a better condition for doing a large business.

Crew of the Schooner Matchless.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The brig *Amos M. Roberts*, Capt. COLSON, of Belfast, Maine, arrived in Hampton Roads, brings Capt. HINKLY and crew of the schooner *Matchless*, of New-London, from Rio Grande del Sur bound to New-York, sunk off the Brazil Coast Nov. 27, and a total loss.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Forced Adjournment of the Senate—The Virginia Resolutions in the House—Nine Commissioners—Five that mean something, and Four that don't—The Democratic Convention—The Senatorship, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

The outsiders monopolize the attention here to-day—Tweddle Hall and the Democratic Convention making a very strong diversion from the Capital and the Legislature.

The Senate was unable to hold a quorum, and so per force adjourned early, without having done any business except to receive a few petitions, reports, etc. In the House it was General Orders, and you know what a dull story that is.

The session was relieved, however, toward the close, by the presentation of the report of the Committee to whom was referred the Virginia resolves, which I annex:

The Joint Committee to which was referred the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, after a deliberate consideration of the subject to which they relate, submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The State of Virginia, by resolutions of her General Assembly, passed the 19th instant, has invited such of the Slaveholding and non-slaveholding States as are willing to unite with her, to meet at Washington on the 4th of February next, to consider and if practicable agree on some suitable adjustment of our National difficulties, and

Whereas, The people of New-York, while they hold the opinion that the Constitution of the United States, as it is, contains all needful guarantees for the rights of the States, are nevertheless ready at all times to confer with their brethren upon all alleged grievances, and to do all that can justly be required of them to allay discontent; therefore,

Resolved, That

David Dudley Field,	Erastus Corning,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,	Addison Gardner,
James S. Wadsworth,	Greene C. Bronson,
James C. Smith,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Amaziah B. James,	

be and are hereby appointed Commissioners on the part of this State to meet Commissioners from other States in the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February next, or so soon thereafter as Commissioners shall be appointed by a majority of the States of the Union, to confer with them upon the complaints of any part of the country, and to suggest such remedies therefor as to them shall seem fit and proper; that the said Commissioners shall at all times be subject to the control of this Legislature.

Resolved, That in thus consenting to the request of Virginia, it is not to be understood that this Legislature approves of the propositions submitted by the General Assembly of that State; or concedes the propriety of their adoption by the proposed Convention; but while adhering to the position she has heretofore occupied, New-York will not reject an invitation to a conference which, by bringing together the men of both sections, holds out the possibility of an honorable settlement of our national difficulties, and the restoration of peace and harmony to the country.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Executives of the several States, and also to the President of the United States, and to inform the Commissioners without delay of their appointment.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Honorable the Senate, with a request that they concur therein.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, of the Senate.
D. H. ABELL, BENJAMIN F. CAMP,
GEORGE F. PIERCE, GEORGE W. VARIAN,
MARTIN FINCH, Assembly.

Mr. J. M. MCMURRY, of the Senate, and Mr. BINGHAM, made a minority report, taking substantially the ground that the Convention contemplated a change in the Constitution—that it was not a body to be recognized as vested with any such power, and therefore could not be held legally, and hence was as revolutionary in its inception as the secession Conventions of the Southern States, and for the additional reason that such a Convention could not possibly accomplish any good results, the minority deprecate the appointment of Commissioners.

On the reading of the reports, Mr. FULLERTON, of Orange, moved that they be made the special order for Tuesday evening, and another gentleman suggested Wednesday evening, as being a more fitting time. Finally it was settled to discuss them to-morrow evening, and to hold a special session for that purpose.

Many of the members openly express their dissent from the conclusions of the majority report, and I look to see it rejected in one or both Houses. There is a growing repugnance to any clap-trap negotiations between the sections. The public mind is settling down to one of two things—either to enforce the laws, or else to provide for a peaceful division of the household effects and a mutual agreement to separate from bed and board. The theory of compromising is growing to have but a mighty slim chance of adoption.

The Democratic Union-savers are in full blast. You never saw such a Convention—or I never did, and I believe I have attended all that have been held since the days when PETER CAGGER took possession of the party machinery, and by adroitly fostering a row between the parties of New-York, managed to neutralize the influence and position of that Democratic stronghold.

The Convention to-day differs from the later run of such gatherings, in that it is composed of more prominent men than usually turn up. Brains, not muscle, seems to have been the edict sent out with the call, and there has been, I confess, a very respectable response.

The session this morning was only for a preliminary organization, but you know this is always an event in a Democratic caucus, as on the organization frequently depends the character of the after proceedings.

As usual—how easy it is to write as usual, when you are writing of a New-York delegation—as usual, the New-Yorkers first managed to monopolize the attention of the rural districts with an opening disputation about the respective claims of Tammany and Mozart. There was a noisy scene, as you may well imagine, when the rival houses of York came in collision. Noisy beyond compare, and beyond compare belligerent. The Convention, however, took possession of the question at the outset, and determined the order of admission almost before the combatants had squared for the fight. As usual, of late years, it was decided that both parties should be let in, and enjoy equal privileges. This was carried by a very decisive vote.

Tammany asked leave to withdraw for consultation, and leave was granted. This has become to be the regular tactics with the representatives of the old Wigwam. They retired for consultation last Fall, and soon after regained their prestige, though they concluded to resume their plans. Consultation and democracy are not even first cousins, and they never go together. A Democrat must acquiesce or fight. He may do either with impunity. But he must never temporise. If he does, he loses caste both ways—first for not being regular, and second for being a coward. Pluck and subserviency appear to be held in equal estimation.

Tammany to-day showed pluck. She not only retired for consultation, but she resolved, and according to her resolve, her delegates took the first train of cars for home—shaking off the dust of the Democratic Convention, and going back to their constituents to drill and prepare for war. It was literally a "swearing train" that carried them down to the great Metropolis—never more to return until they had wiped out in blood and disaster the stigma of to-day.

"More power to them," say I.

The outside attendance on the Legislature is almost as great as that of the Convention. There has been a call gave out to the wire workers, and every man that "owns a member" has brought him in. Each member of Assembly has a half-dozen for a bodyguard, while Senators are favored with a score at least. There is not a little restiveness under this kind of pressure, and a disposition to rebel, that threatens to be serious. Members are not at all willing to have the little strap put on the fatlock. They have read the Rarey system, and learned how fatal a mistake it is to permit the first movement in the fracas.

The caucus is called for Saturday night—very much to the indignation of the wire-pullers, who had calculated on settling the matter between churches next Sunday.

LEO.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan 31.

The ship *Granite*, from Callao, bound for Hampton Roads, sunk at sea, but we have no date when the disaster occurred. Her crew have arrived at Baltimore.

Receipts of Grain at Belleville, C. W.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 31.

It is estimated that the receipts of grain in Belleville, C. W., during the past few days, will average 1100,000 bushels per day. Prices prevalent in Toronto to-day are $1 23@$1 17 for white Winter, and $1@$1 03 for Spring.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Stockton, of N. J.; Rev. G. D. Boardman, of Rochester; F. Billings, of San Francisco; O. P. Billings, of Boston; L. Abbott, of the U. S. Navy; A. McReynolds, of Michigan, and G. T. Danforth, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House.

Judge Allen, of Watertown; E. A. Turpin, U. S. Consul to Venezuela, S. A.; Col. Seawall, of the U. S. A; Luther Wright and family, of Oswego; C. M. Cespedes, of Manzanilla, Cuba, and J. T. Barrett, of Texas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. McArson, of the Navy; J. Gillee, of Boston; J. T. Nolan, of Baton Rouge, La.; Rev. Randell Ward, of England; S. W. Payson, of Boston; P. D. Tiffany, of St. Louis, and B. Fisch and lady, of Paris, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

C. M. Fletcher, of the Navy; W. S. Merrill, of the Army, and Capt. J. B. Friskie, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Both the Delegations from New-York Admitted.

RETIREMENT OF TAMMANY.

Organization—Speeches of Hon. Amasa J. Parker and Ex-Governor Seymour.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock at Tweddle Hall.

At 11¾ o'clock PETER CAGGER called the Convention to order, on the part of the State Committee.

Mr. DRIGGS, of New-York, nominated ex-Gov. CHURCH, of Orleans, as temporary Chairman. Carried with loud applause.

On taking the Chair, Mr. CHURCH said: Gentlemen of the Convention—I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred on me in selecting me to preside temporarily over the deliberations of this Convention. Although we have been called togethar as the members of a political organization, we have not come here as political partisans, or for the advantage of any party purpose whatever. Our beloved country is in imminent peril, and we have assembled, I trust, in a spirit of patriotism and fraternal regard to contribute something by advice and influence in restoring peace to the country, and preserving and perpetuating this glorious heritage, bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary sires. I beg to invoke, gentleman of the Convention, on your part, that spirit of conciliation and forbearance which animated our fathers when they laid the foundation of our Government, and which should ever character ze the proceedings of those who are engaged in so patriotic and holy a purpose. Gentlemen of the Convention, what is your further pleasure.

The following temporary Secretaries were appointed: HANAR McCLUSKY, of Kings; JOHN A. GARSWOLD, of Rensselaer; Dr. A. WURTS, of Cayuga; H. A REEVES, of Suffolk; E. O. PERRIS, of Kings.

Judge GRAY, of Chemung, expressed the hope before proceeding with the roll-call, or deciding upon contested seats, no delegate sent here by a constituency will be excluded. All were aware that in the City of New-York two sets of delegates have been elected, and he desired to settle that affair with all harmony. He understood that in former times, in the Conventions of 1859 and 1860, the regularity of the respective organizations was settled on. He did not propose to interfere with anything that had been settled by those Conventions, or to settle anew any question of regularity. His purpose was to keep out of this Convention any matter of dispute; any question calculated to disturb its harmony. He therefore offered the following:

Resolved, That, without intending to impair the decisions of previous Conventions, which have determined the organization at Tammany Hall to be the regular organization of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York, this Convention, in the present great public exigency, and the peculiar nature and objects of this body, deem it expedient to admit to seats all the delegates and alternates from the City of New-York, and other Districts and Counties of the State.

Judge DEAN, of New-York, moved to strike out the first part of the resolution. It was of no consequence to this Convention what former Conventions had done. He came here to represent no party organization. He wanted, in this Convention, to keep out every disturbing element. [Applause.]

ELISHA PURDY called the gentleman to order. His seat is contested.

Loud cries of order and cries for DEAN.

The Chair decided that the gentlemen whose seats were contested had no right to address the Convention.

Mr. DEAN—Then the gentleman from New-York, whose seat is contested, has no right to raise a point of order.

After some excitement the previous question was demanded and ordered.

ARPHAXED LOOMIS, of Herkimer, called for a division on the question.

The first part of the resolution, relating to regularity, was put to vote, but before the roll was finished, Judge GRAY, as a settlement of the difficulty, asked unanimous consent to offer the following

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, in view of the present public exigency and peculiar nature and objects of this body, it is expedient to admit to seats all delegates and alternates, who may have been sent here without entering into or determining any question of regularity or organization, or prejudicing thereby the decisions of any previous Democratic Conventions, as to the questions of organization.

Loud applause followed the reading of this resolution, which was adopted unanimously amid deafening cheers.

AUGUST BELMONT asked leave for the Tammany delegation to retire for consultation.

Judge DEAN said that Mozart did not wish to retire for one moment from a Convention, called for such patriotic purposes. [Loud applause.]

Credentials were handed in.

The following Committee was appointed on Permanent Organization: Chancellor Walworth, of Saratoga; J. B. Skinner, of Wyoming; Willard Johnson, of Oswego; Dennis McCarthy, of Onandage; Edmond Driggs, of Kings.

The following Committee on Credentials was appointed: T. H. Houghtaling, of Cayuga; R. A. Cushing, of Montgomery; C. W. Armstrong, of Albany; Eli Cook, of Erie, and Joseph H. Flanders, of Franklin.

The Convention took a recess till 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock.

The body of the hall was filled with over 700 delegates and alternates, and the galleries densely parked. A large number of ladies were present.

Hon. R. H. WALWORTH reported the following permanent officers of the Convention:

For President—Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, of Albany.

For Vice-Presidents—First District—Charles O'Conor, James Wadsworth, Gilbert Dean and August Belmont. Second District—John H. Brower, Gouverneur Kemble, Samuel J. Wilkin and George Thompson. Third District—Erastus Corning, James S. Thayer, S. Sherwood, Day Christopher and L. Kerstead. Fourth District—Alonzo C. Paige, Bishop Perkins, William Coleman and John D. Willard. Fifth District—Horatio Seymour, Samuel L. Edwards, William C. Crain and Geo. W. Bond. Sixth District—Hiram Grey, Henry Stevens, Charles Stebbins and John H. Prentiss. Seventh District—Peter Zawger, Charles H. Carroll, Jacob Gould and John McGee. Eighth District—Hemao J. Reofield, Frederick Martin, Geo. Palmer and Thomas A. Osborna.

Secretaries—First District, Samuel J. Tilden and Nelson Taylor: Second District, E. O. Perrio and Jacob W. Eliseffer; Thiru District, John A. Griswold and Cornelius W. Armstrong; Fourth District, Hatcey R. Wing and Frazier Spraker; Fifth District, L. B. Sylvester and James A. Clark; Sixth District, Dr. A. White and Ira Crane; Seventh District, George Hastings and E. M. Adnerson; Eighth District, Louis Jones Peck and C. Fitch Bissell.

Hon. STEPHEN CLARK, of Albany, and SHARUBNE B. PIPER, of Magara, were appointed a Committee to conduct the permanent President to the chair.

As Judge PARKER appeared on the stand, he was received with loud and earnest applause. When order was restored, he addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred by being called to preside over your deliberations, and in the discharge assigned me, I rely both on your indulgence and support. In the deep gloom which hangs over our beloved country, I look upon this large assembly, and feel that there is still hope. I find myself surrounded by men of known character and tried integrity, many of whom have devoted a large portion of their lives to the best interests of the country. You represent, gentlemen, not only all the material interests of this great State, but also its high moral qualities, its sense of justice, its patriotism and its devotion to the preservation of the Union. This Convention has been called with no view to mere party objects. It only looks to the great interests of the State. We meet here conservative men, conservative representatives, who have differed among themselves as to measures of governmental policy, ready, all of them, I trust, to sacrifice such differences upon the altar of the common country. He can be no true patriot who is not ready to yield his own prejudices, to surrender a favorite theory, and to clip ever from his own party platforms, where such omission may save the country from ruin, otherwise inevitable. The promptness with which you have assembled here to take counsel together in the most trying hour, is an evidence of the deep feeling which pervades the community, and a determination of the people to provide some remedy for existing and threatened evils—alarmed at finding the cherished Union crumbling to atoms, the people you represent, inspired by the same spirit of patriotism, and governed by one impulse, will speak through you their sentiments and will look to your action with the deepest interest. They expect much from the wisdom of your counsels. While our people are ready at the call of duty, as history has abundantly shown, to peril their lives for the defence of the honor, prosperity, and dignity of the Union, they look with horror upon the direful calamity of civil war. They shrink back aghast at the idea of repeating in this enlightened age that first great crime of man, the staining of hands with a brother's blood. The people of the State demand a peaceful settlement of the questions that have led to disunion. They have the right to insist that there shall be conciliation, concession and compromise. While yet the pillars of our political temple lie scattered on the ground, let them be used to reconstruct the edifice. The popular sentiment is daily gathering strength, and will overwhelm in its progress alike those who seek to shun it on the frail plank of party platforms and those who labor to pervert it to mere party advantage. If those who were intrusted with political power will not act in accordance with the pervading question to direct the vote of the people, their voice will be omnipotent here; and if it be raised in time may be effectual elsewhere. Soaring above all questions of political party, I am sure your deliberations will be conducted with harmony and dignity, and be worthy the solemnity and importance of the occasion.

Loud applause followed the delivery of this address.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Kings, moved to amend the resolution offered by Mr. DARCY, in the morning, inviting the Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly to seats on the floor, by striking out the word "Democratic."

Mr. DARCY opposed the amendment, as it will admit the Raupblican legislators to seats on the floor. [Applause.]

A. B. JOUNSON, of Utica, opposed the amendment on the ground of inconvenience.

Mr. GRANT, of Oswego, moved to amend by inserting the word "Union" in place of "Democratic." Agreed to.

Mr. CALICOTT moved to further amend by striking out the word "Union" and substituting all Democratic members, also those who sympathize with the objects of the Convention, and to include the State officers. Agreed to, and the resolution as emended was adopted.

Mr. LUNLOW called up the resolution for a Committee of two from each Judicial District on Resolutions.

A. B. JOHNSON said, although a very old man, he was young in such assemblages as this. He had been but four times in a Convention such as this. The first time was when the British sacked Washington, and the Democratic Party did all it could to avenge the outrage. The second time was when the Democracy of Oneida met, on the agitation of the United States Bank question, to support Gen. JACKSON. [Loud applause.] The third time was at the Baltimore Convention which nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN, who was then a Northern man with Southern principles, or a Northern man who was prepared to give the South equal privileges and advantages with the North in the common Confederacy. He said thus much to explain what he had to submit on the questions agitating the country. Mr. JOHNSON then proceeded elaborately to discuss the questions involved in the present controversy, and to protest against the Republican policy as heretofore indicated by that Party. His conclusion was as follows: "Finally, if Congress as four sisters cannot or will not withdraw our Southern brethren, let us, at least part from them as friends and immediately, if peace shall, as I suppose it soon will be reparted States that in leaving the Union they have only deserted a empty home, they may be willing to use us to be acknowledged, or if they shall find a permanent separation more desirable than Union, we may with ease together as useful and profitable neighbors, assisting each other when either is threatened with injustice from the nations of Europe, and too two sections, instead of wasting their time and energies quarreling with each other about slavery, will at least have more time to severally employ all their energies in securing their own prosperity in their own way.

Mr. LUNLOW's resolution was adopted, and the following Committee appointed: First District—Samuel J. Tilden and Gilbert Dean, of New-York. Second District—W. B. Ludlow, of Suffolk, and Wm. Kelly, of Empress. Third District—A. C Niven, of Sullivan, and Judge Wells of Troy. Fourth District—John Cramer, of Saratoga, and A. C. Howe, of Essex. Fifth District—H. Seymour, of Oneida, and A. Bloom, of Herkimer. Sixth District—H. Sedard, of Cortlandt, and C. Stebbins, of Madison. Seventh District—Isaac Butts, of Monroe, and George Hastings, of Livingston. Eighth District—G. W. Clinton and J. A. Verplanck, of Erie.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR appeared on the stand and was received with enthusiastic applause. He addressed the Convention at length in a speech of much force and eloquence. He declared that the Convention had assembled for no partisan purpose, although from a necessity it was convened under the call of the Democratic State Committee. The people of the State are divided into two political parties—one representing 300,000 votes cast for LINCOLN, the successful candidate in the Presidential election. Is represented by the State Legislature; the other representing 312,000 votes cast for the Democracy finds no organ in the Legislature, and, therefore, must speak to the State through other means. He repudiated the desire to inquire now by what means the country was brought to the present condition, but would only say that the best way for men to show that they had been patriots in the past, was to act as patriots now. He assured political opponents that if they will take the lead in such concessions as are necessary to preserve the Union from destruction, the Democracy will uphold and assist them. Gov. SEWARD alluded to the period when WASHINGTON was elected the first President of the Republic to show the condition of the nation then and its condition but yesterday. At that time the boldest imagination and the highest faith did not conceive the rapid progress which the country would achieve; but from being one of the feeblest nations of the world, she had grown, within the memory of living men, to be a power second to none on earth. This was the case yesterday, and yet to-day they met to consult as to whether it must fall to pieces by its own act. The Democracy of the State had evinced a sense of the danger threatening the country, and had signified their willingness to second any movement made by constituent power to avert it. He instanced the support and approval yielded by Democrats to the propositions emanating from an Evening Journal, to the speech of Senator SEWARD, which, while insufficient, was yet conservative in tone, and to the Democratic support to the last session to Robinson's proposition. He brought men of all parties to look at the present condition of the National Capital, which he likened to a ferret hive at an insurrection, when one was found looking listlessly on, unwilling to save the building from destruction; another who could not be persuaded to save his own life, and a third was found scattering firebrands around and helping on the conflagration. The condition of the country is such that men must decide at once whether we shall have war or peace. He reviewed vividly the horrors of civil war, arguing that the South is not the powerless and poverty-stricken section as represented by the Republicans, also showing by statistics the wealth and resources of a Southern Confederacy. No one had ever dared to accuse our Southern brethren of cowardice, and a war with them would be one of protracted horror and of doubtful result. He adduced to the long line of sea coast and the advantages of the South over the North in many material respects, and showed that a war against these States would be a war against the best interests of the workingmen of the North. These were only questions of self interests, however, but there were higher motives for which Mr. SEYMOUR dwelt very earnestly and eloquently to deter us from so unnatural a war. He then proceeded to show that in disputes about territory with foreign nations we had never objected to a compromise, and why then should we refuse to compromise with our own brothers. The question of the government of territory had always been a matter of dispute among statesmen, and was, therefore, justly a subject for compromise. The Republicans object to compromise, because they have recently gained a victory, and say that we have no right to ask them to give up its fruits, but have they interests of their own in conflict with those of the country? He argued that Mr. LINCOLN'S oath of office should not be to support and uphold the Chicago Platform, but the Constitution of the country. The cry of "No compromise" was not the cry of principle. It is opposed to the very genius of our institutions. He said, in all earnestness and reverence, that the Cross itself is a compromise, and those who sought its mercies and healing grace should not deny compromise to their fellowmen. He desired first, in endeavoring to settle troubles to strengthen the hands of the noble men of the Southern States, who still struggle for the preservation of the Union. He desired also to say to the Republicans lead on, and let us follow. Let the people of New-York have an opportunity to say whether they favor or oppose a compromise. Submit any test to them, and if by their vote they approve concession and compromise, let the Legislature and the whole State indorse it. If unhappily the vote should be against compromise, then with sorrow he would be prepared to bow to the will of the majority. New-York must act as one man, and her banner, with its motto "Excelsior," be borne onward in honor. Let the Republican Legislature submit this question to the people. If they will not speak themselves, let them not close the mouths of the people. He concludes by an earnest appeal to the Republicans to lay aside partisan considerations, and suffer the people to be heard in defence of the country.

At the conclusion of Mr. SEYMOUR's remarks the applause was enthusiastic, and the Convention adjourned till 9½ o'clock to-morrow.

The Navy Board and Commander Foote.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the communication printed in the TIMES, from Commander ANDREW H. FOOTE, U. S. N., on duty at the Navy-yard, New-York, there is the following paragraph:

"I further remark, that it is not the practice of the Government to disapprove of an officer's conduct and communicate its decision even to a member of Congress before the officer has a hearing. Nor would I for a moment do the honorable Secretary of the Navy the injustice to suspect him of being capable of such an act towards any officer."

Now, either Commander ANDREW H. FOOTE has a very short memory, or else a very great improvement in the administration of naval discipline, under Mr. TOUCEY, has taken place: and this last we are ready to admit, for unless the records of the Navy Department and the country are all at fault, an officer of the name of A. H. FOOTE, a Commander in the Navy, did, at Washington, in the months of June and July, 1855, sit as a member of a secret inquisition, called a "Naval Board," and old, without records, charges or complaints, so "disapprove of an officer's conduct, and communicate its decision before the officer had a hearing." That they swept all officers from the active list of the Navy—some to leave, some to furlough, some to dismissal—declaring by their report that these officers so named were incompetent to the performance of efficient naval duties, both ashore and afloat, and did then have the boldness to believe the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, (JOHN C. DOBBIN,) equal to "the injustice to suspect him of being capable of such an act towards any officer," and then sustain him in all practicable ways in carrying out their decision to their utmost limits.

Did any one ever hear that Com. ANDREW H. FOOTE had repented him of his part in this injustice, and that he had done anything to aid such men as Com. M. F. MAURY, Lieut. John N. Maffit, Flag-officer William Inman, Capts. John S. Nicholas, Robert Ritchie, and James Glynn, Com. Palmer, Flag-officers Jarvis and Levy, Coms. Bissell, Hunt, Porter, Lieuts. Stanley, Rhind, Baldwin, Harrell, Watson, Boyle, Stevens, Marin, Madigan, McArann, &c., &c., to recover their commissions, although all these and scores of others, have been restored and placed on active duty, and have distinguished themselves on service since the Navy Board, in secret conclave, gave their "decisions," "findings" or "judgments," without the officer having the remotest suspicion that his service of 20 to 40 years was being attacked?

Com. FOOTE prides himself that—

"In a course of more than twenty years' sea service, my conduct has uniformly been approved by the Government."

Admit it, as to his own individual service, but the Government—that is Congress, having placed its seal of condemnation on the acts of the naval Board, it would appear that Commander FOOTE still adheres to all the consequences of that act of slaughter upon brother officers, for he says:

"Now I, being somewhat fixed in opinions, and positive in character, 'follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor,' rather than permit some of my importunate friends to offer anonymous explanations, which might place me on the defensive—just where I never intend to stand, except by order of the Government."

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Nearly a Million and a half in Treasure on the way to New-York—Heavy Failure.

FORT KEARNAY, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Pony Express passed at 4 P. M., yesterday, over four days behind time, owing to bad storms in the mountains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan 12—3:50 P. M.

Arrived 9th bark *Almatia* from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Sailed 11th, steamer *Cortez*, for Panama; 12th, ship *Fair Wind*, for Baker's Island; *Norwester*, for Hong Kong, carrying 500 Chinamen and $11,600 in treasure.

The ships *Orpheus* and *Morning Light* are under charter for a load of grain for England; the *Sea Lark* is ballasting for Mexico, to load with wood for Europe. The following passengers sailed yesterday for New-York on the *Cortez*:

Judge Norton, Don Petro Sarsevain, John C. Birdseye, John Temple, W. Wallace, wife and son, Edward Furiste, John Dabney, B. Platt and wife, Isaac Fischer, wife and infant, Mrs. Kowalstag and three children, Philip Caddill, J. C. Haven, wife and three children, I. S. Sanderson, Mrs. Catherine Waters and three children, M. Foun Camilla Du Beaca, Mecel Du Beaca George Adams, O. Wilson, Mrs. McDonald, J. Feller, Augustus Storom, Andrew Meyer, Miss Lina Locks, James J. Brower, J. L. Hill, L. E. Barton Geo. M. Harrington, Charles H. Williams, L. A. Eltman, W. Turrlin, Chas E. Satterlee, R. J. Stevens, wife and two children and servant, Mrs. Coley, Mrs. Schultz Thos Fitch, Ben. Kendall, S. J. Hendy, Wm K. Dougherty, H. S. Stone, H. Kraft, R. Mauriscn, Geo McMillen, Geo. W. Dyer, F. B. Metzger, Wm. W. Gascoone, D. Samuel, Major Hunter, G. B Memen, J. W. Seiler, J. G. Clark, C. W. Hart, Alonzo Dash, Joseph H. Martin, W. D. Alexander, James Caro, John Howes. Mr. Paschall, L. Abrams, J. S. Dailing, Mrs. Mary Hudson, and 88 others.

The principal shippers of treasure are:

Wells Fargo & Co.	$281,000
B. Davidson	178,000
Adsop & Co.	145,882
Parrot & Co.	110,201
Wm. T. Coleman & Co	90,000
Murphy Grant & Co.	83,000
Sather & Church	66,000
H. O Mail & Co.	60,000
Henry Hentch	51,559

and others for less sums, making an aggregate of $1,425,000 for New York and $13,600 for England.

The limited business that might be looked for in the course at this time of the year has been further sustained by the events of the past few days.

A. L. STOCKSLEGER, Consul for Hamburg at this port, a merchant of extended connections, and resident partner of the Lady Adams Company of Sacramento, one of the oldest firms in California, committed suicide early on steamer's day, the 10th inst. He was found to be largely involved both in business liabilities and in obligations of a personal and confidential nature to his friends; in despair of any chance for extrication, and unable to meet the responsibilities of the lost esteem of his friends, he deliberately put an end to his existence. So highly was he esteemed, that not an unkind word has been uttered against his memory, even by the principal pecuniary sufferers. The remark is made with sincerity, that all he had borrowed and more was at his service to arrest the calamity that has occurred. Mr. STOCKSLEGER'S liabilities were the result of unsuccessful speculations during two years past. The Lady Adams Company is compromised, but it is thought not beyond their ability to pay. Legal proceedings have been taken amongst them. The amounts claimed as owing are thus far $100,000. A larger sum was due here by Mr. STOCKSLEGER upon his personal merchandise. Candles and crushed sugar were the principal articles of which the deceased was holder; these have largely declined. On the 9th inst., the effort to sustain the market for crushed sugar was abandoned; 1,000 barrels sold at auction at 11¾c @ 12¾c; the market is since inactive at the nominal quotation of 12c. On Jan. 1 the stock of candles was 67,000 boxes, one-third of which were held by Mr. STOCKSLEGER, one-third by other operators, and the remainder by importers. The belief that the bulls would be realized upon to cover advances has broke down prices from 15c @ 20c. ₱ lb. Holders were anxious to sell, and there were few buyers. 1,500 boxes have since changed hands at that figure. These abrupt fluctuations in two leading articles have had an unfavorable influence upon the prices of almost all goods; particularly while the actual trade is so dull, anything forced at the moment certain sacrifices, but there are few transactions to note. Coal is firm and moving in small lots. An advance on other goods, not worthy of notice, is reported. The market for domestic produce continues inactive through the causes last noted. Wheat comes in slowly, and little for export can be had even at $1 70

The weather is fine and propitious for sowing.

Freights are dull and dropping.

The *Norwester* sailed to-day for China, and the *Endeavor*, of Coleman's line, cleared for New-York today. Money was in brisk demand for the last steamer at 2@2½ ₱ cent. The losses by the events above referred to are pretty evenly divided among importers and jobbers, but in no individual case of sufficient extent to spread disaster.

The Legislature has transacted no business on account of the failure of the Assembly to elect a Speaker. Seventy-two ballots have been taken, and the Assembly adjourned over to Monday. A well-informed correspondent represents the prevailing sentiment of the Legislature as follows:

So soon as an organization of the Legislature is effected, a series of resolutions, expressive of the unalterable attachment of California to the Union as it now stands, and of her inflexible opposition to secession or disunion in any form, will be introduced. Who will have the honor of presenting them is not yet known, but more than one member in each House has expressed a determination that the matter will be attended to at the earliest possible moment. Such resolutions, if framed so as to express directly and unequivocally the loyalty of California will meet with very little, if any, opposition, and whatever discussion may arise upon their consideration will be confined almost exclusively to the wording, not to the sentiment. There may be, as has been asserted, two or three avowed Disunionists in the House, but in face of the overwhelming majority against them, they will hardly be willing to come out and take a very decided stand against such an expression of opinion. If there are any such men in the Legislature, they are unknown to most of the people of the State, and without doubt will choose to remain so.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to Dec. 28, has arrived.

The latest Oregon advices contain nothing important. The newspapers are discussing the proboolities of another Indian war, from the fact that most of the tribes manifest an unfriendly disposition.

The following items, brought by the *Alert* from Honolulu and Japan, are in addition to the news sent by the last Express:

The bark *Yankee* was advertised to sail from Honolulu for San Francisco on Dec. 29. The crew of the whale-ship *Wiby Morgan*, at Honolulu had refused to do their duty, and the United States Consul had discharged them; several other ships crews soon followed, among which were the crews of the bark *Behring* and the ship *Siam*. The *Siam* had completed her repairs and would sail Dec. 30 for Jervis Island to load guano at $16 50 ₱ ton. The bark *Behring* would sail for New-Bedford about Jan. 1. She was unable to procure a full cargo. The brig *Anahin* and Russian bark *Grefore*, with oil, would sail for Bremen about Dec. 28. The *Grefore* was not full.

The special correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, on board the United States steamer *Niagara*, had been put ashore at Yedo, on account of prosecuting the Captain with a copy of his correspondence to the *Herald*, written at Hong Kong, reflecting on the Captain. He had been taken away from Yedo by the United States steamer *Saginaw*, and landed at Kakodate.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HORSE TAMING.—Mr. CALOM WITTY on Wednesday exhibited his power over the horse before a select party of invited guests, at a stable in Flatbush-avenue, to show that he could do all that Mr. RAREY does with that noble animal, and also that Mr. RAREY is a humbug, in so far as he professes to cure vicious horses. Mr. WITTY tried his skill on several horses with more or less success, as regards "going through the motions," but did not fully satisfy his audience that horses could not be reformed under Mr. RAREY's treatment.

POLICY-SHOP BROKEN UP.—Officers CASTLER and LOTT on Wednesday night broke up a policy-shop at the corner of Tillary and Canton streets, and arrested the proprietor, who gave his name as JOHN WATTS. WATTS was yesterday held for trial by Justice CORNWELL.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Wednesday night, Officer BARR, of the First Precinct Police, arrested a man name DANIEL LAWRENCE, for committing a burglary at house No. 70 State-street. The accused was yesterday committed for examination.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The name of the Post-office at Speonk, L. I., has been changed to Westhampton.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof A. P PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

Advertisement.

BALL UP AND PRICES DOWN.—We have this day (Jan 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.

CONOVER & WALKER,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

Advertisement.

SCALDS, BURNS AND IRRITATING SORES.—Mothers should never be without a pot of HOLLOWAY'S Ointment in the house. It is applicable to scalds, burns and all descriptions of sores and ulcers, no matter what their character; its healing properties are unfailing.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 5 18 | Moon rises...12 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 50 | Gov. Island.12 49 | Hell Gate.... 2 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Steamship John Bell, (Br.,) Scott, Glasgow, F. Mohlenbeck & Co.

Ships Amphitrite, (Swed.) Brobury, Queenstown and a market, Funch & Meincke; Medway, (Br.,) Kennedy, London, Funch & Meincke.

Barks La Plata, Growell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; J. Arilas, Lee, New-Haven, N. O. Pillsbury; Stella B enser, Bremen, H. Koopp.

Brigs Kurt, McIntyre, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earl & Co.; Jubica, Camerawich, Queenstown and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; Emily Fisher, Spies, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co., A. B. Cook, Perkins, Gibara, Simpson & Clapp; Eddie (Aus.) Sapsa, Cork and a market, A. Wenot & Co; P. I. Nevins, Coie, Glasgow, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooner Atlantic, Washburn, New-London, master; Village Gem, Baker, Norfolk, Mott Bedell; Quickstep, (Br.,) Dermon, St. John, N. B. D. R. Ile Wolff, Narragansett, Hall Matanzas, T. B. Chase; S. Hotchkiss Eagle, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; R. Voux Frixe, Moosehead City, D. C. Murray, Emma V., Cook, Portau Prince Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Schooner Penguin, Williams, Fro'luence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Cavallo, Washington, Port Lavacca 28 ds., with cotton, &c., to J H Brower & Co. Was 16 ds. crossing the Gulf of Mexico, with nothing but light W. winds.

Bark Harmot, Baker, Girkett, via Gibraltar Dec. 1, with fruit, &c. to H. Topper & Son. Has experienced strong N. E. gales; spruog fo coast and spit sails.

Brig W Bridges, Bridges, Portland, Jamaica Jan. 11, and Hampton Roads 4 ds., with guano (part of cargo of ship John Cottle) to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Pallas, Hodle, Belize, Honduras, Jan. 16, with mahogany logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. Has been 8 ds N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. weather.

Bark Tyrian, (Br.,) Halifax) Wilson, St. Marths, Curacoa Jan. 6, with salt to master.

Brig Kentucky, Perdicton, Buenos Ayres Nov. 27, with mdse. to Welch Carver & Chase. The brig Nellie Hunt, for Boston; ships John Bunyon, for Mobile; Masonic, for Montevideo; bark Virginia, Estellina, for Rio Janeiro; brig Handy, King, for up the River, all sailed a few days previously; vessels left before reported.

Brig W. H. Townsend, (of Yarmouth N. S.) Crosby, Matanzas Dec 1, and passed Gibraltar 9th, with mdse to master. Jan. 26 lat. 31 56 lon. 74 32, spoke bark Cortez, Barton, hence for Havana.

Brig Somers, (of Boston,) Canfield, Monrovia Dec. 6, with palm oil to C. P. Clark, of Boston.

Brig J. C. Anderson, King, Fernandina 6 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Brig Demarara, (of Boston,) Cunningham, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Annie Lewis, (of Northhaven, Mass.,) Bush, Ocho Rios, Jam., 21 ds., with pimento, to Henry De Cordova & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. and S. S. gales, Jan. 24, lat. 24 52 N., lon. 78 18 W., passed a schr. bottom up. Same day, during a S. E. gale, lost jib boom, and received other slight damage. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. John S. Lee, Corsor, Mobile 19 ds., with cotton to B. H. Brigham. Has experienced heavy weather the whole passage. Jan 14, lat 25, lon. 81 35, spoke brig Fenos, from Tobasco for Hamburg, Jan. 27, 70 miles E. of Hatteras, was in company with schr. Queeo of the South, from Mobile for Providence.

Schr. Jane F. Durfee (of Fall River) Davis, Frankfort, Jan. 20 ds., with molasses to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Experienced heavy weather; broke boom &c.

Schr. Buena Vista, Ruhe, Virginia 3 ds., with wood. Jan. 30 saw schr. Geo. F. Brown, from Virginia for New-York, tow into the Breakwater in distress.

Schr. Elizabeth Jane, (Br., of St. Andrews,) Anderson, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with pickets to Jed Frye. Had heavy weather.

Schr. W. H. Titcomb, (of Rockland.) Thayer, Sierra Leone 40 ds., with palm oil, &c., to R. W. Trundy.

Schr Myrover, Hughes, Wilmington, N. C. 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr Geo. Purdy, Rogers Moorehead City, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to D. C. Murray.

Schr J. B. Donnans, Peterson, Pantego, N. C., 7 ds., with staves to Brandt & Co.; vessel to master.

Schr Messenger, Fulford, Charlestoo, via Beaufort, N. C. 3 ds., with cotton and rice to master.

Schr. Iris, Cook, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Hawley, Corners & Co.

Schr. Amelia C. Reeves, Somers, 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. C. Dibble & Co.

Schr. B. C. Hulse, Conklin, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. James H. Leaphoe, Ellis, Derby Island 4 ds., with ship timber to C. Raymond.

Schr. Smithsonian, Davis, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton &c., to Jones Smith & Co.

Schr. Arietis, (of Deppis.) Chase, Jacmel Jan. 15, with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Phebe, Morrow, Havana 15 ds., with oranges to master. Potter & Co.

Schr. Baltimore, (of Boston) Mayo, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr C. R. Painter, Hopkins, Milton, Del., 3 ds., with corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. E. Watson, Dililde, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Clara, Barrett Newberne, N. C., 3 ds., cotton.

Schr. H. S. Mosier, Trenchard Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. G. M. French, Gardner, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mercer, Martin, New-Haven 2 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Charter Oak, Bentley, Baltimore 7 ds., coal.

Schr. Valeria, Woolsey, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

BELOW—1 bark.

WIND—During the day, from W. to W. N. W.

Sailed.

Ships Viking, for San Francisco; Confidence, and Augusta, for New-Orleans. Barks La Plata, and Falavera for Buenos Ayres. Brigs Bahia, for Rio Janeiro; Arabella, for Aspinwall.

Miscellaneous.

The British steamship Kersak is now on the Small Balance Dock, for the purpose of having her hull newly painted. The ship Hussar is also on the Great Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 8.—The ship Charlotte A. Stanley, of New-York, from Leghorn for New-York, (previously reported,) was 95 ds. out, and has arrived in a damaged and leaky condition, having experienced very heavy weather, and had it not been for the steerage passengers, the Captain says he would not have been able to keep the ship afloat. Was obliged to throw part of the cargo overboard. A survey has ordered the cargo to be discharged. The foremast is badly sprung, as also fore and maintopgallant masts, yards, &c; vessel badly strained. The ship Rajah has been condemned, and will be sold at auction on the 10th.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Ship Granite, of Boston, from Callao for Hampton Roads was waterlogged and abandoned S. of Cape Henry Jan. 28. The crew were saved, and arrived here in the ship William Penn, from Liverpool. By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters. The G. was built in Belfast, Me., in 1855 was 1,037 tons, rated A 1½, and was owned in Belfast, Me., by A. Hardy & Co.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Jan. 26.—The brig Henry C. Brooks, (previously reported ashore,) was from St. Jago for New-York. About two-thirds of the cargo has been saved, and the balance probably will be, also. She went ashore at high water, and can be walked around at low water. She remains tight, and has sustained no damage.

Spoken, &c.

Arctic—schr., from Baltimore for Boston, Jan. 31, 20 miles S. of Sandy Hook, 20 ds. out, all well.—By steamtug Yankee.

E. G. Russell—schr. of and from Baltimore for Portocabello, Jan. 28, lat. 47 42 lon. 76.

Julia Ford—brig, of Hampden, from Norfolk for Jamaica, Jan. 18, lat. 26 48, lon. 68 20.

Miner—schr., from Philadelphia for San Francisco, Dec. 23, lat. 24 51, lon. 28 51.

William—bark, of New-Orleans, from Carthagena for Port-au-Prince, Jan. 17, Cape St. Nicola Mole bearing S. W. 40 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Honduras, Jan. 16, bark Honduras, Marshall, hence, dischg.

At Jacmel Jan. 15, schr. Abby Forrest, Smith, for New-York, ldg., to sail in about 15 ds.

At Curacoa Jan. 5 brig Crimea, and schr. Charley and Willy, both for New-York next day.

At Sierra Leone Dec 22, brigs G. W. Jenks, of Salem—supercargo dead; Robert Wing, of Boston; Colbert, of Philadelphia, all trading on the Coast. Bark Condor, and schr. Empire, of Salem, has been sold. A Spanish brig had been taken by H. B. M.'s steamer Imperieuse Dec. 8, and brought into Sierra Leone. No slaves on board at the time. The Captain had landed his money the day previous to buy slaves.

At Monrovia, W. C. A., Dec. 6, brig Palmas, from Baltimore, arr. Dec. 2.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, op

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 6479, 4225, 6165, 3099, 2905, 3089, 5401, 6301, 2107, 2498, 3017, 3095, 2687, 2845, 3085. *Part II*—Nos. 5888, 3178, 3170, 1922, 1934, 6464, 5402, 2932, 3002, 2346, 2948, 1954, 3128, 3114, 4720, 6710, 2776.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Demurrers—Nos. 6, 7. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 109, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 119, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 132, 133, 134, 139, 140.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 74, 29, 42, 41, 49.

MAYOR WOOD PRESENTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

Court of General Sessions.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR ARSON—A TERRIBLE WARNING TO OTHERS.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Jacob Miller, convicted on the previous day of arson in the second degree, was sentenced to Sing Sing for twelve years and three months. The prisoner complained that his counsel had forced him to an immature trial, and he asked for a new one, on the ground that he could prove, upon the testimony of fifteen respectable citizens, that he was elsewhere on the night of the fire.

In passing sentence, the Court remarked to the prisoner: "You have been convicted by a jury of your country of arson, one of the highest crimes known to the law. I cannot but acquiesce in the propriety of the verdict found. It accords with the testimony which has been given on the stand. That evidence, although circumstantial, was yet of the most conclusive character. I see no means of escape left for you. The danger of the crime which you have committed is enormously increased by the fact that it was perpetrated in the midst of a densely peopled city. From the house which you fired it is true you were careful to remove all the occupants. But your act endangered also the adjoining house, the burning of which might have caused a great sacrifice of human life. You have been ably defended by counsel. The prosecution has given you every chance to prove your innocence, and you have failed, and been convicted. It is a terrible thing for a young man like you to be confined to a dungeon of the State Prison for a life-time; and the lowest sentence which the law allows to be imposed—imprisonment for ten years—is equivalent to confinement for life. Yet, under the circumstances, in consideration of the dangerous character of your crime, especially in this large City, I do not feel disposed to give you the lowest term. Great praise is due to the able and efficient services of the Fire Marshal, in arresting out and bringing to justice this class of criminals. The public can hardly conceive of the great addition to the security of their lives and their property from the midnight flames which result from his vigilant care. I hope the sentence which I grieve to feel it my duty to pass upon you may furnish a warning to others, as effective as it is terrible. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in State Prison at Sing Sing, at hard labor, for twelve years and six months.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Charles F. Hoffman was next tried on an indictment for forgery in the third degree.

Franz Bernett testified that he was a wine merchant; a man by the name of Dorschel came to his place with a gentleman's card, and ordered two dozen bottles of wine; witness here stood aside a moment, and

August Dorschel testified that he went at prisoner's request to procure two dozen bottles of wine from Bernett; he received from Hoffman a card, which he presented, and received the wine, which he delivered to the prisoner.

Bernett, then recalled, identified the card, and the indorsement thereon, as the one alluded to.

Charles Bestal testified that he was a liquor and cigar dealer; the prisoner had been in his employ, but was not at the time when the card was sent. Witness was here shown the card, and pronounced his name thereon to have been written by the prisoner. Witness never gave the prisoner authority to sign his name. On the back of the card was written an order for wine, purporting to be signed by Seital.

For the defence, *Simon Berence* and *Herman T. Eichler* test fied that the prisoner bore a good character. The jury then took the case, under the charge of the Court, and rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

"POT CALLING KETTLE BLACK."

William Doney, colored, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty to simple assault, and was remanded for sentence. The prisoner explained to the Court that the complainant, also colored, commenced the affray by calling the prisoner a "black rascal," and thus inflaming his patriotic instincts. The Court sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for six months.

BURGLARY IN A SMALL WAY.

William Ryan, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

A PICKPOCKET IN LIMBO.

Joseph Horson, indicted for larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A PETTY THIEF.

William Green, indicted fur grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE GRAND JURY PRESENT THE MAYOR AS A RIOTOUS PERSON, WHO OUGHT TO BE SUPPRESSED.

At this point the Grand Jury came in with a batch of indictments and the following presentment:

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions of the City and County of New-York, in the discharge of their duties, cannot avoid noticing certain matters which, at this time, demands the attention of all good citizens.

The frequency of fires is well calculated to alarm us, affording, as it does, indisputable evidence that the number of incendiaries has greatly increased, and should call forth that degree of promptness, activity and perseverance on the part of the Police of our City, which is alone calculated effectually to remedy the evil, by bringing offenders to punishment. The Grand Jury, believing in the efficacy and necessity of a public example, regret that however much the Department may have been exerted with this view, it has not, as yet, produced the desired result.

We have the most lamentable proof of the existence of other evils in our community, to which we desire to direct the attention of the proper authorities.

The prevalence of a spirit of insubordination to the laws, *the seditionary doctrines enunciated throughout the recently-published papers of the highest Executive Officer of this City, we look upon as being too well calculated to pander to the worst passions of dangerous combinations of persons in our midst—by no means inconsiderable in point of numbers—and at times exhibiting riotous profligacy*, a reckless disregard of the rights of peaceable citizens, and acts of speo outrage, which have of late resulted in the death of several persons, a matronly and respectable woman among the number, at her own residence in the open day. Few subjects could be presented of more importance to the good order of society than this.

Numbers combining in the perpetration of crime, strengthen riotous determination, and encourage in each other the hope of escape and impunity. The contamination of evil example is of late greatly increased, and unless the prompt interposition of the strong arm of the law is effectual in the breaking up of such combinations, and the certain punishment of the offenders, they will go on increasing in numbers and in boldness of crime, until at length the life and property of no individual are safe, and society generally be thrown into the highest degree of alarm and disorder. We trust that our Police Commissioners and Criminal Courts will look into this matter, and give it the consideration its importance demands. And particularly do we urge that they make thorough investigation of the causes of this unfortunate increase of profligate habits, and enable themselves to be instrumental in the introduction of such reforms as may conduce to the improvement of public morals, and be productive of salutary effects throughout our community.

The Grand Jury cannot but be sensible of the importance of perseverance and expedition in the discovery of offenders and the punishment of crime. It is the hope of escape that gives encouragement to the culprit. The *certainty* of punishment is of infinitely more consequence than its *severity* in the prevention of crime.

The extent of our City, the rapid increase of population, the great influx of persons from abroad and the neighboring States during the busy seasons, which crowd into this great commercial mart of the Union, render it peculiarly necessary that our Police force should be prompt, able and efficient guardians of our persons and property. Acting under a sense of their high responsibility, and with an earnest desire to direct the public attention to matters deserving of serious consideration, the Grand Jury have felt it to be their duty to allude thus briefly to topics upon which they could easily have enlarged, and which they hereby respectfully submit, as, in their opinion, requiring the attention of the proper authorities.

A. A. DENMAN, Foreman.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

January Term, 1861.

ANOTHER RAPE TRIAL.

Philip Weldersum, indicted for rape, was next put on trial. Only one witness was examined, and the Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when, after the conclusion of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Patrick Cusic.
For Burglary—John Benson.
For Grand Larceny—James Lawrence.
For Forgery—Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge LEONARD yesterday adjourned this Court *sine die*, without transacting any further business.

The Que Warranto in the Cheever Church Case—Who Shall Be the Commissioner?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel.; C. R. Harvey et al. vs. *Henry A. Hurtt et al.*—It will be remembered that in this case the Court granted a motion made by the defendant to examine Dr. Cheever, now in Scotland, by Commission. The decision was reported in the TIMES, Jan. 29. The parties not being able to agree upon a proper person to whom the Commission should issue, now applied to the Court to have this question settled, each party having nominated persons whose qualifications and fitness for the office were respectively urged.

The Court refused to appoint either of the persons nominated, and directed the parties to agree upon somebody before the next day, or the Court would then make the appointment.

E. F. Hall for plaintiff; E. Gilbert for defendant

A Lawyer Charged with Defrauding his Client.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

James Robertson vs. *George F. Haven.*—The plaintiff in this action is a resident of the State of Kentucky, and the defendant is a lawyer of this City. The action is brought to recover judgment for various sums of money, alleged to have been given to the defendant by the plaintiff, and for certain moneys alleged to have been collected by the defendant, as the attorney of the plaintiff.

It appears that the plaintiff had certain claims against a party in this City, and gave them to the defendant for collection, with a stipulation that the defendant was to be paid ten per cent of the amount of the money collected, and in default of any recovery he was to receive merely his disbursements.

The plaintiff now alleges that the defendant, upon various pretexts obtained several sums of money from the plaintiff; to wit: $55 for publishing summonses; $105 for Sheriff fees; $103 to pay the storage on certain property which defendant said he had found and had attached, and $200 for removing such property.

Plaintiff further alleges that he sent on to the defendant the sum of $188, and the further sum of $400, which, with other moneys he supposed the defendant had collected, defendant was to take up a certain draft on the Bank of America. That the defendant had appropriated the funds to his own use; that he did not commence any action on behalf of the plaintiff; that no property had been found as represented by the defendant, and no sums of money have been disbursed.

The defendant denies portions of the complaint, and sets up a counter claim of $1,300 for professional services.

On the call of the case by the Court, the defendant did not appear, and the plaintiff was sworn and testified substantially to the facts stated in the complaint.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,149 34.

O. L. Stewart for plaintiff.

Affairs of a Collapsed Railroad Company—A Scramble for the Spoils.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

John Hollister vs. *Edwin C. Hamilton.*—In this action, proceedings supplementary to execution have been pending which were concluded yesterday. The judgment is for about $39,000. By the defendant's examination it appears that he was formerly a stockholder and director in the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad Company, a corporation now defunct; and that after the decease of that Corporation he became possessed of its land contracts, which were very extensive, covering about 500,000 acres of wild land in the State of New-York in the vicinity of the Adirondac Mountains, which land is supposed to abound in iron ore. It is claimed by the judgment creditor that the defendant also obtained the right of way and the franchises of the Company by a purchase made through his friends at a judicial sale. The rights and property sought to be reached are valued at from two to three millions. "The Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company" has taken the place of the old Company, and is, as is claimed, in possession of its assets, though purchased from the defendant, and has, it is claimed, issued stock in payment to a Trustee appointed by the defendant, and to the Assignee of defendant, the Trustee and Assignee being the same person. The trust is for the benefit of various persons who had aided the defendant in carrying out his plans, or lent him money to enable him to buy or preserve the assets of the old Company, and conveys the bulk of defendant's estate. The residue is assigned for the benefit of creditors. The defendant's indebtedness is about $600,000.

It appears by the defendant's examination that various creditors have attacked these dispositions of his estate in different proceedings. One creditor, having a demand of $40,000, has procured an attachment in the Supreme Court, and seeks to hold the stock in the new Company to satisfy his claim, expecting to show that the transfers are void against creditors. Other creditors have procured the appointment of Henry H. Fish, of Utica, as Receiver of defendant's property, and the Receiver has commenced a creditor's action to reach the funds in the trustees' hands.

The American Exchange Bank, of this City, brings a creditor's action, pure and simple, on a judgment of $150 00, without waiting for the complicated machinery which other creditors have set in motion.

The present plaintiff, thinking he will take sides with the Receiver, and get the benefit of his proceedings, has conducted the present examination with a view of strengthening the Receiver, and procuring his reappointment for the benefit of the present judgment. Several quite interesting questions will arise between the various creditors as to these rights. In case the dispositions of his property made by the defendant should be set aside. Nothing seems to have appeared on the present examination to show that the defendant has not acted in good faith, and with perfect integrity; but the creditors claim that the interests secured by the trust would not be enforceable at law, but are merely honorary or gratuitous, and should be deferred till the legal debts are paid.

The same Receiver was appointed in the present case, with an allowance of $50 costs, besides disbursements.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for plaintiff; Tracy, Wait & Olmsted for defendant; Conkling & Tiroop (of Utica) for the Receiver.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.

The Merchants' Bank of New-Haven vs. *Geo. Bliss.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with costs, &c. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Thompson vs. *Van Vechten.*—Decision and findings on file.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Thorp vs. *Quin.*—Findings of fact filed.

POLICE REPORTS.

A SHREWD CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

Detectives Macdougall and Bennett yesterday apprehended Carl Yager, a German, about 60 years of age, on a charge of having attempted to defraud Mr. John H. Lorenzen, of No. 265 Division-street, of $110, by a novel confidence game. On Wednesday, it is alleged, the prisoner called at Mr. Lorenzen's store, and showed him a good gold dollar, representing it to be a sample of counterfeit coin which he was engaged in manufacturing, and offering to sell him a thousand like it for $110. Mr. Lorenzen stated that he was not prepared to close a bargain then, but requested Yager to call upon him next day and he would probably become a purchaser. In the interval the detectives were apprised of the matter, and they were ready to arrest Yager if he presented himself with the bogus coin at the store in Division street. Yesterday he again called upon Lorenzen, to whom he stated that he kept his "stuff" at a house on the Bloomingdale road, and after the negotiation had been made, the two men started off for the purpose of obtaining the quantity bargained for. The detectives followed them closely, and Yager stopped at the gate of the house, recently occupied by Mayor Wood, where he insisted upon receiving the $110 in good money, before he produced the $1,100 in counterfeit. Having received the former amount he told Mr. Lorenzen to stay at the gate until his return; but after entering the house, he tried to make his escape across the fields in the rear of the premises. The officers and Mr. Lorenzen witnessed the manœuvre and followed in pursuit, overtaking him before he had gone very far. After satisfying themselves that his story with refereece to the manufacture of bogus coin was a ruse invented for playing the confidence game, the officers brought their prisoner to Police Head-quarters and locked him up. He will be taken to Court to-day.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY STABBED.

John Boyd, captain of a coal barge, was taken before Justice BROWNELL, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, charged with having, on Wednesday evening, made an assault with a knife upon Mr. Wells Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Second-avenue Railroad Company. The accused had been riding in one of the Second-avenue cars, and, getting out at the corner of Twenty eighth street, he forgot a basket, leaving it on the seat. He soon became aware of his forgetfulness, and started in pursuit of the vehicle, which, however, he did not succeed in overtaking until it had reached the dépôt in Forty second-street. His long run had the effect of making him very angry, and going into the office he gave vent to his indignation by abusing the occupants. Mr. Hutchinson ordered him to go away, but he refused, and an attempt having been made to eject him, he drew his knife and stabbed the gentleman in the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound. Before he could escape, Officer Bradley, of the Nineteenth Ward, took him in custody. Mr. Hutchinson was too ill yesterday to appear at Court, and the magistrate remanded the prisoner for examination at some future time.

A BLACK DEED.

On the night of the 24th of December, the clothing-store, No. 42 West Broadway, was broken into and robbed of a large quantity of ready-made garments. The police could learn nothing of the burglars until yesterday, when Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, traced a portion of the property, valued at $52, in the possession of two colored men named George Downing and John Anderson. He arrested both of them, and Justice OSBORN considered the evidence against them sufficient to warrant their committal for trial.

PERSONAL.

—Sam. Jones, as he is familiarly called, Deputy Sheriff of Maury County, Tennessee, has just absconded with $100,000, which he had managed to get into his possession by forging judgments upon wealthy men and selling them to capitalists at 25 per cent. discount, offering to collect them without charge. One gentleman suffers to the amount of $25,000, and others, in different parts of the county, lose $10,000 and smaller sums.

—John Tyler, not the Ex-President, but an individual of that name residing in Roscopel, Wis., was recently seized with the idea that a snake had taken up its abode in his stomach, and that the only way to expel it was by starving it out. After going without food for twenty-seven days Mr. Tyler died himself, so that he did not have the satisfaction of a sight at the snake which had been annoying him.

—M. Berger is by this time in New-Orleans, exhibiting his skill to the Louisianians.

Annual Report of the Health Officer of Brooklyn.

DR. JOSEPH B. JONES, Health Officer, recently submitted his annual report to the Common Council, when it was ordered printed in pamphlet form, from which the following interesting facts are obtained. There were during the year 6,629 deaths in a population incoming to the recent census of 266,674, or one death in forty and twenty-two one hundreths, showing a decrease as compared with the mortality of 1858, 307, and an increase of 906 over 1859. The total number of deaths by disease was 6 2 0, classified as follows: Males, 3,576; females, 3,337; adults, 2,069; children, 4 814; excess of males over females, 239; children over adults, 2,775. The deaths occurred in the several months as follows: January, 620; February, 558; March, 579; April, 529; May, 521; June, 467; July, 654; August, 722; September, 607; October, 573; November, 536; December, 547. The following table will be found interesting:

Wards.	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio of Mortality.	Dwellings.	Families.	Average No. of families in each Dwelling.	Average No. of persons in each family.	Average No. of persons in each Dwelling.
1..	6 968	173	40.27	632	1,222	1.85	5.70	11 58
2..	9 819	290	31.74	887	2,079	2.34	4.72	11.06
3..	10,081	188	53.66	1,128	1,401	1.21	7.20	8 91
4..	11,758	299	39.32	1 432	2,092	1 46	5.62	8.21
5..	17,401	517	33 65	1,546	3,733	2.41	4 66	11 26
6..	22,778	737	30 82	2,197	4,928	1 91	5.39	10 34
7..	12,996	505	29 46	1,898	2,346	1.36	5.15	6.70
8	9,187	220	41.76	1,171	1,613	1 37	5.69	7.81
9.	17.361	398	43 81	2,535	3,401	1.34	5.09	6 83
10..	25,219	674	37.41	3,045	5,113	1.68	4.93	8 24
11.	28,826	768	37.53	3,619	5,622	1 55	5.12	8.14
12.	11,066	367	30 26	1,253	2,438	1 94	4 54	8.80
13..	17,582	369	48.73	2,084	3,407	1.63	5.27	8 62
14..	15 476	458	33.79	1,446	3,423	2.36	4.52	10.70
15..	10 667	179	59 62	1,363	2,295	1 69	4.78	8.10
16..	21,171	588	36.00	2,264	5,853	2 61	3 59	9 60
17..	7,945	157	50.61	913	1,550	1 86	4 81	8 70
18..	4,317	93	46 42	632	854	1.35	5.05	6.83
19.	6.697	132	50.73	758	1,260	1.64	5.31	8.71
	266,674	6,913	38.57	30,524	53,966	1.76	4.94	8.73

Five thousand four hundred and five of all who died were natives of the United States; 897 were born in Ireland, 197 in England, and 229 in Germany. Besides the 6,914 who died from various diseases, there were 400 still-born, 91 premature births, 10 malformations, 67 old age, 48 casualties, 7 suicides. Total, 6,525. The Health Officer directs particular attention to the "still-born" cases and infantile mortality. Of the 6 913 deaths, 4 140 were children *under five years* of age. Vaccination, nuisances, dispensaries, are all topics of consideration, and changes recommended. 20,000 destitute sick were treated in the several Dispensaries during the year.

Division of the Territories.

From the National Intelligencer.

The annexed table, as communicated by a correspondent, has been made out from the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, and shows that the division of territory proposed by adopting the line of 36° 30' would be a very fair arrangement, giving to both the North and the South a quantity *very nearly in proportion* to their respective populations—the free North 1,796 905 square miles for a population of nineteen millions, and to the South 1,303,711 square miles for a population of twelve millions.

Free States.	Sq. Miles.	Slave States.	Sq. Miles.
Maine	35,000	Delaware	2,120
New-Hampshire	9 200	Maryland	11 124
Vermont	10 212	Virginia	61 352
Massachusetts	7,800	North Carolina	50,704
Rhode Island	1,306	South Carolina	31,000
Connecticut	4,750	Georgia	58,000
New-York	47,000	Alabama	50,700
New-Jersey	8 300	Florida	59 268
Pennsylvania	46,000	Kentucky	37 680
Ohio	39 964	Missouri	65 350
Indiana	33,809	Arkansas	52.196
Illinois	55,410	Tennessee	45,000
Michigan	56,451	Mississippi	47,156
Wisconsin	53 924	Louisiana	41 346
Iowa	55,045	Texas	274,356
Minnesota	83 591	Total	890,382
Oregon	95,274		
California	188 981		
Total	832,017		
Free Territories.		Slave Territories.	
Kansas	126,283	New-Mexico	256 309
Nebraska	342,438	Indian	57,020
Minnesota	81,950	Total	313 329
Washington	193,071	Slave States	890 382
Utah	220,196	Total	1,203 711
Total	963,948		
Free States	832 017		
Total	1,795,965	Population	12,000 000
Population	19,000,000		

The Charleston *Mercury*, first-class authority in such matters, gives the appended description of the flag which, as it grandly and fervently says, is hereafter to represent the Sovereign State of South Carolina: "The field is dark blue. Upon the upper inner corner of the flag is the crescent, in white, the horns pointing upward. In the middle of the flag is an oval, in white, emblazoned with a golden palmetto, upright."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a small family, can procure good rooms in a small genteel family at No. 19 Hammond st., near Waverley-place. Every modern convenience to make a pleasant, agreeable home. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED bedroom on the first floor, with full board, to let. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 11th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water &c., in a genteel private family of six adults may be found at No. 162 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let with board at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 9th st. Location desirable, near Broadway. Stages pass the door every five minutes.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TWO handsome rooms, either together or separate, in a first class house on 11th-st., near 5th av. References exchanged. Address F. J. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH FIRE, suitable for two gentlemen, also a single room can be obtained, with board, at No 72 2d-av., corner of 4th. Reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOM NEXT THE BATH, WITH board for a gentleman, $9 per week, dinner at 6, at No. 125 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A BACK PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, at 42 West 12th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant, and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FURnished room at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia; five minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; gas, bath, &c., in the house.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AN EXCELLENT ROOM and comfortable board are offered at a very moderate rate during the Spring months, to a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant house near a dépôt on Hudson River Railroad, one hour from New-York. Address HOME COMFORT, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD—AT NO. 72 WEST 20th st., one door from 6th-av. A back parlor and extension room on the first floor; also, a large back room on the second floor, with large closets and Croton water. Satisfactory references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, recently married, desires board in a private family, having a first-class house, with all the modern improvements. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 169 Lexington-av., between 31st and 33d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET—A LARGE BEDROOM ON THE SECOND story, with gas and water fixtures, and bath-room adjoining, at No. 322 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH STENCIL TOOLS.—Cheapest and best. Send for latest circulars and samples. All free. Address D. L. NILLIKEN, Brandon, Vt., or No. 70 3d-st., Box No. 1,710 Post-office, St. Louis, Mo.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—A WHOLESALE DRUG stock, in lots to suit the trade, at less than cost, for a few days, to close the business. No. 34 Seekman-st.
J. K. MACK, Assignee.

WANTED—STOCK OF DRY GOODS OR GOOD MERCHANDISE.—Parties having good merchandise for sale cheap will find a purchaser by addressing Box No. 3,073 New-York Post-office

FOR SALE.—A COAL-OIL MANUFACTORY IN complete order; every facility for the successful prosecution of the business. Inquire of S. B. JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, JAN. 30, ABOUT 10 o'clock P. M., while going from the Central Park Pond to the 8th-av. cars, a GOLD WATCH, with the letters J. S. M. to S. B. on the back. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at Breese & Co.'s Express, No. 66 Cortlandt-st. Pawnbrokers will please notice the above.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DROPPED in the vicinity of 6th-av., 38th and 39th sts., a ladies' GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN—initials on the case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the owner, at No. 380 5th-av., northwest corner 38th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Knobs for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress, by a young woman, with four years' reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or would do housework for a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 190 West 20th-st., third floor rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young Protestant girl of 17 years of age, a situation to do light chamberwork, or to assist in the care of small children. Call for two days (Thursday and Friday) at No. 22 West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the fine washing; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman who understands the care of children and chamberwork, and to assist in the washing; or to take care of children and assist in the chamberwork. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress, in a small family. Call at No. 160 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY, HOTEL, or boarding house wanting a superior woman cook, with undoubted city reference, may apply from 12 to 4 o'clock, for two days, at No. 209 east 19th-st., or may be addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands jellies, soups and game; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-av., 2d floor, front room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; I also a good baker. Can be seen for two days, at No 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Best of City references given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook or to wash and iron; thoroughly understands her business; very best of references; no objections to do general housework in a small family; can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 14th-st., fourth floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 4 Jane-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a competent woman; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference can be given. Call or address No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Good City reference. Apply for two days at No 439 10th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 57 West 27th-st., basement door, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; two years' good City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 28 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook, and to wash and iron, or would go as chambermaid and nurse; thoroughly understands their business for either purpose; the very best of references from first class families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 192 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; does all kinds of baking. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th st., rear house.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to wash and iron. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 431 7th-av., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER, IRONER, &c.—A situation wanted—either city or country—by a competent and respectable servant-girl; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework; references unexceptionable. Apply at No 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, will hire for moderate wages.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman; can give the best of City reference; was four years in one family. Call at No. 104 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a good German girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good American family; is also a good chambermaid. Call at No 173 Elizabeth-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American woman wants a situation as housekeeper; understands pastry and cooking; five years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 223 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—FINE WASHING WANTED by an experienced laundress; she is fully competent, and can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting and ironing in a superior manner; particular attention paid to family clothes. Good reference given. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 243½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, by a trustworthy person, who has been for years in care of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand, &c.; best City reference; no objections to go South or West. Call at No. 56 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, tidy girl, a situation as nurse and to wash and iron for a lady who boards; reads and writes; is willing to go in the country, or do the sewing and children's tucking and mending in style; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, and chambermaid and seamstress. Apply for two days at No. 329 east 27th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children and a good sewer. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 431 7th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman a situation as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and washing; is a good plain sewer, and understands embroidery. Can be seen for two days at her present employers. No. 116 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a highly respectable young woman as wet nurse; her baby is only six weeks old; has first-class references from first class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant married young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 West 30th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork; has the most excellent City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a good seamstress, who understands cutting and making all sorts of ladies' and gentlemen's clothes neatly; would not so much an object as a nice, steady place; no objection to City or country. Call or send, for two days, to No. 230 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a Protestant, a situation as waitress and seamstress, or seamstress and nursing children. Call or address B. T., seamstress, No. 267 Mulberry-st., rear, for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capab

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage, now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood land and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No 23 Bowery, will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of fine gold, hunting, diamond and enamelled levers and cylinders, also double time levers, fine nickel movements, also gold hunting, fine chronometers and magic levers, also a large assortment of English silver hunting patent levers, eighteen to twenty-two line hunting, open face, silver gilt anchore and cylinders, and a large lot of other watches too numerous to mention; also, single stone, cluster, hoop and half hoop, diamond, emerald, opal and ruby rings, brooches, earrings, sets; also, ten carat loose diamonds, together with a large assortment of gold jewelry, consisting of cameo, florentine and mosaic pins and earrings, single and in sets; bracelets, necklaces, guard, fob and vest chains; stone and seal rings, pencil cases, sleeve buttons, and a variety of other goods in this line. Also, one iron safe. Terms cash.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 35 Nassau st., a large assortment of elegant Household Furnitnre, new and second hand, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in satin, brocatel, velvet and hair cloth; complete dining room and chamber suites, mirrors, etageres, wardrobes, extension tables, carpets, beds, beddlag, &c.; also, two superb 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, FEB. 1, AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau st., household furniture, sofas, chairs, tete-a-tetes, tables, carpets, curtains, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattrasses, pallasses, lounges, rosewood piano-forte, also, three of Wilder's patent iron safes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon at the Merchants' Exchange, of the two-story, attic and basement brick front house No. 55 Hester-st. Lot 22 by 88 feet. S. P. NASH, Referee.
CHAS. B. HART, Plff's Att'y, No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON MONDAY, 4TH OF February next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Public Pound, 55th-st, 4th and 5th ave., to pay charges, one gray horse. W. WALTERMIRE, P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 287 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 41 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, THE first class four-story and basement house, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 25x65, lot 25x103 feet, containing all the modern improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—FIRST-class house, with all modern improvements, 19 rooms and brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; in good repair; lot 25x98 feet. Price $4,500. Inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. Brown stone houses on Lexington av., 34th-st. and 35th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A MODERN BROWN-STONE house, on one of the finest streets in Brooklyn, will be exchanged for a dwelling with one or two acres of land at Yonkers or Tarrytown, worth from $6,000 to $10,000. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,512 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH-ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

WANTED TO RENT.

A number of houses, varying
From $500 to $1,500 per annum.
Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

BONDED WAREHOUSE TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large, fire-proof, four-story store No. 185 South st., two doors below James-slip, well suited and situated for a general order or bonded warehouse; with spacious cellar and cemented cellar under the whole; dimensions, 53 by 180 feet, with double entrances on South and Water sts. Apply on the premises.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND HANDSOME stores, now finishing, Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av., near the Jefferson Market, one of the best retail business stands in the upper part of the City. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 156 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—STORE NOS. 164 AND 166 CHAMBERS-st.; 44 feet front, five-stories high, with large vault; substantially built, for a wholesale grocery-house, or other business requiring a heavily-timbered store. Apply at No. 169 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—PART OF HOUSE NO. 282 4TH-AV., near 22d-st., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Apply to J. HOPKINS.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A COUNTRY residence in North Orange, N. J., is finely located, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; is well built, filled in with brick; has all the modern improvements, and contains five sleeping rooms; the garden is in fine order, and contains half an acre of land. For further particulars inquire of S. E. MORSE, Jr., No. 37 Park-row, or H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie, 68 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 88 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND FOUR OR SIX cylinder printing machines, folio size, about 32x46. Persons having them for sale can hear of a purchaser by applying to E. B. WEBB & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st. New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CLEVELAND AND MALIONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28, 1861.

Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed,) CHAS. L. RHODES, V. President.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE. FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,602,725 37
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1860	1,412,770 11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,015,495 88
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks. Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,541,135 59
Losses paid during the same period	$2,419,143 72
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	699,212 55

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,666,378 42
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,190,162 05
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	105,190 12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,378,416 84
Cash in Bank	106 154 67
Total amount of Assets	$6,646,292 10

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $10,278,560
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 | 1,574,000
To all profits for 18½ years | $11,852,560
The certificates previously to 1859 have been redeemed by cash | 7 655,310
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1861 | $4,197,250

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Royal Phelps,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	Caleb Barlow,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,	A. P. Pillot,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cortlius Grinnell,
W. C. Pickersgill,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand.
Lewis Curtis,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Charles H. Russell,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward H. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	K. K. Morgan,
Robert C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	B. J. Ilnwland,
E. A. Hargous,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj Babcock,
Myer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray,
Edw. H. Gruliln,	A. A. Low,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.
	William E. Dodge.	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
WM. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN SCOTT,	C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAMES HOY,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL,	W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the Transit Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York will be opened on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. Guerber, No. 63 Beaver-st., (or No. 29 Exchange-place,) Room No. 9, and remain open daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., until the stock to be issued is wholly subscribed.

SIMEON DRAPER,
EDWARD ROWE,
AUGUSTUS GUERBER, } Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 30, 1861.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.
FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 23, 1861.

NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—A meeting to consult with Mr. R. H. Lowry, Trustee, and take measures to protect the interests, will be held at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, on Feb. 10 at 1 P. M. Bondholders may call any day prior, at that hour, to meet the Committee.
A. W. SPIES, Chairman.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., New York Jan 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A LOAN FOR a term of five years at 7 per cent., on each of the eight new, substantially built and elegantly finished houses on Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts.; parties can take one or more, to suit their convenience. Inquire of DAVID FELT, in the basement of house No. 135 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NEW-YORK, January, 1861.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB 1, 1861, FROM the Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this City.
JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

KEOKUK, FORT DES MOINES AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—The interest on these Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861, will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

$80.000.—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS New-York State Sixes of 1862; $20,000 United States Fives of 1865, and $10,000 Indiana State Fives, for sale by W. D. VOORHEES, No. 1 Hanover-st.

$30.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years on improved real estate in this City. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BUSINESS MAN of much experience, who is familiar with the Banking and Stock Commission business. Having served some years in both branches, his experience and knowledge would fully qualify him to assume the duties of any responsible and respectable situation. Undoubted references given. Address HENRY, Box 146 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM MAY 1, BY A CAREful and prompt tenant. It must be situated between Washington and Madison squares, and Broadway and 6th av. Landlords may save brokerage by addressing privately J. G., Ja., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL COTtage house, with yard or garden, between Houston and 23d sts., 9th and 2d avs. Rent low. Modern improvements—vicinity respectable. Address Dr. C. A. G., care of Hegeman & Co., under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, a first-class house in an eligible location, where the rent will be taken in board. Satisfactory references will be given. Address CURTIS, for one week, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary; must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. B, Box No. 4,652 Post-office New-York.

WANTED, FOR CASH—A HOUSE ABOVE 20th-st., with from six to eight bed-rooms; not to cost more than $12,000. Address HOUSE WANTED, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Malden-lane.

TO JEWELERS!!—ANY JEWELER WHO SOLD a gold chain bracelet to a Mr Moore, some months ago, and had it returned, to be either lengthened or a new one made, will please communicate with BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 5 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINE®.
A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and at the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Dr F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $6 a package, sent to any address.
CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD'S UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No 168 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—the great periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $2. Office No. 168 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence, day and evening.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters &c. The Galvano Electric Regenerator is warranted to be a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, involuntary seminal losses, &c. Call upon or address DRS. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Astor-st., under Barnum's Museum.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—REMOVAL.—Dr. THIERS' office is removed to No. 62 6th-av., above 4th-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Austrian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP sure certain diseases when regular treatment and other remedies fail; cures without confining or restricting to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in few cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and incontinence; is symbolical of the various colored urines, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance, as hereafter, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 Fifth-av., in the City of New-York, as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—SAMUEL F. HISCOX, formerly of the firm of Browning & Hiscox, and SAMUEL F. SMITH and WM. A. COLE, formerly of the firm of H. G. Scudder & Co., have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HISCOX, SMITH & COLE, for the purpose of conducting the wholesale grocery and commission business at No. 101 Warren-st.

SAMUEL F. HISCOX,
SAMUEL F. SMITH,
WM. A. COLE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF I. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

D. S. BARNES,
P. CONKLIN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of LEADBEATER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. C. LEADBEATER is alone authorized to collect and settle all accounts.

FRANKLIN C. LEADBEATER,
DANIEL L. WELLS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. F. & H. MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.
The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months is this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
Jan. 31, 1861. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

WANTED—A GOOD, CHEAP, SECOND-HAND Billiard table. For further information, address E. M. DRAKE, Hazleton, Luzerne County, Penn.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINSKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, Capt. B. M'Heckley.	NIAGARA, Capt Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Bullets, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 2 noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDA

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

other States. New-York was ready to meet and consider any plan to settle the question peacefully, although States were going out and would receive nothing, and were willing to sacrifice everything.

Mr. MASON said that he was speaking for Virginia. She would never remain in the Confederacy unless guarantees be effectually made for the preservation of her rights. He said that she was not willing to submit the question to the mass of American people, but the Constitution recognizes the people as people of the States.

Mr. WOODLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said he did not understand what the Senator from Virginia meant by sending like communications to the people of his State. He had seen nothing except in reply to citizens of his State. He had sent such replies, and told them that he thought the safety of the Union depended on the action of Virginia and the Border States. It was clear that he and the Senator from Virginia differed. He desired peace and the maintenance of the Union, but he had failed to see anything in the action of the Senator from Virginia to encourage that idea. He was pained when the Senator from Pennsylvania, (CAMERON) made large advances to conciliation, and seemed to be repelled by the Senator from Virginia. The Senator from Virginia said that he wanted no concession, and was applauded by the Senator from New-Hampshire. (HALE,) and those who were uncompromising on that idea. He was pained also this morning when the Senator from New York was met in such spirit. He (MASON) seemed to be in concert between the extremists of both sides, as the other day Senators on this side refused to vote when the proposition of the Senator from New Hampshire (CLARK) passed, and theo tel graphed to the South that there was no hope, as the Republicans voted down the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said there was no concert of action, the Senators refused to vote because they wanted to see the action of the Republicans, and it was evident there was no hope.

Mr. DOUGLAS said, never cease to hope. There was hope, and he thought he saw indications of it to-day. Why not adopt the amendment that Congress have no power to legislate on the subject of domestic servitude anywhere, except to perform duties in regard to fugitives and prohibit the Slave-trade—with that we might have peace.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) expressed his surprise at what the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) had said in regard to the approbation he showed as what the Senator from Virginia said. The Virginia Senator said that the people of Virginia were satisfied with the Constitution, and asked no concessions. This showed the people were satisfied with the Constitution. He could not tell what was the great complaint, but he did not believe in tinkering with the Constitution, and did not think Congress could make a better instrument than the one that was drawn by our fathers. He was willing to take the Constitution as it was, and not think resolution of avail but for the Constitutional Union which followed. The best hopes of mankind are freighted in the ship of Union, and none but madmen will give up and try a new experiment. He had been told that New-England was to be sloughed off any way. If the country could get along without New-England, he would say "God bless them." He paid an eloquent tribute to the enterprise and industry of New-England. They might go to the Cotton fields of the South, and they would see that but for New-England, that Cotton which they now called King would be a beggar. It was also said that the Northwest was going off. Well, 'Good bye;" but give us back our jewels. Give us back the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) with his "great principle," for he belongs to us. If Ohio goes, give us back her "thundering orator," (WADE,) or he belongs to us. Not till men have lost all recollection will the West leave New-England. He said the Union would set it remain if this Cesarian operation was performed. In answer to the remarks that the North hated the South he referred to the pestilence at Norfolk in 1855, when Northern people flocked to the assistance of the people there, and the North would do it again if they were called upon. He expressed his gratification that Virginia had initiated the calling of a Convention of the States. Himself and colleague had asked the Governor of New-Hampshire to send Commissioners here to meet with those of the other States. He (HALE) would be willing to do anything reasonable to save the country, but if the Southern States insist upon it let them go, and when they come back we will kill the fattened calf and rejoice over them as a son who wandered and is alive again.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) then proceeded to speak. He spoke of his love for the Constitution and the Union, if the Constitution could be administered as it was framed. He said the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) now comes up with his great speech. If it had not been for that Senator's doctrines the country would now be safe, and a Democratic President elected. He declared that the South would never submit to coercion, and would never come back or be satisfied with anything like the Crittenden resolution. He made charges of ill-treatment and abuse against the Southern people by the North. The seceding States claim the right to secede, and will not consider any other question till the Government forces and all measures are withdrawn. The Southern people will not live under a Government that seeks to degrade them, nor have anything to do with a party that degrades wives and mothers to a par with BARBARA YOUNG's women. If the Senator from Illinois wants to save the Union let him abandon his doctrines and admit that slaves are property. Let the Government, if it wants to save the Union, withdraw its troops and make no more menaces.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had but a few words to say in reply. He defended the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" as the only doctrine that could have and bring peace to the country. He said that he was willing to meet others half way, and he found there was patriotism enough in the country to put down both extremes. He desired to appeal to the people everywhere to rise to their might and put down the disunion party. Both extremes must be made to give up, as he feared there were Disunionists in both sections of the country. He would say before high Heaven there were Disunionists on this side of the Chamber and on that, and as many from the North, as from the South, in both branches of Congress. He had confidence in the patriotism of the people, even in the New-England and Cotton States, and hoped yet that the Union would be preserved, and he would say he had reasons on which to predicate this hope. [Applause.]

Mr. WIGFALL asked the Senator to state his reasons.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he saw evidences every day of a disposition to treat the question with frankness and in a conciliatory spirit, and if they were not repelled he believed he would see more of them. If the Senator from Texas will wait it would make him a great help. [Applause.]

Mr. WIGFALL said it was mere balderdash to state that any proposition would be passed here to satisfy any white man who had straight hair south of Mason and Dixon's line. He objected to all such fudge." He then proceeded to argue against non-intervention.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Mr. MOOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to prevent and punish counterfeiting and the use of private stamps, labels, trade-marks, etc., of mechanics and tradesmen. Persons found guilty of doing so are to be imprisoned for not more than twelve months, and to pay a fine of not more than $3,000. Its consideration was objected to.

Messrs. RIGGS and STRATTON severally presented memorials extensively signed by citizens of New-Jersey urging no adjustment of the national difficulties.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, presented a petition from citizens of that State praying for the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether MARTIN F. CONWAY, claiming to represent the State of Kansas, has been legally and constitutionally elected Representative to Congress from that State, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

It was agreed to have a night session for debate only.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment appropriating $500,000 to ratify the provisional contract with AMBROSE W. THOMPSON to secure the United States certain valuable privileges in the Province of Chiriqui.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a proviso that the contract be not approved until the United States be secured in the supply of coal, etc., proposed by it, and protected from failure, and that the United States shall acquire no right of sovereignty to New-Granada or Costa Rica, nor transport troops and munitions of war over the territory unless voluntarily assented to by the Government of those countries.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) made a speech against the appropriation.

Before concluding action on the subject the Committee rose for the purpose of enabling Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, to make a speech on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—Mr. Speaker, in this hour of inexpressible import to the fate of unborn millions, I would that I could clear from my eyes the film of all human passions, to see the truth and the right in their naked, living reality, and with their aid to rise to the grandeur of the opportunity to do good to my fellow-men. There have been occasions when the fitting words, uttered in the true place, have helped to right the scale when wavering towards the ruin of a nation. At no time have they been more necessary than now—at no place more requisite than here. The most magnificent example of self-government known to history is in imminent danger of suffering an abrupt mutilation, by reason of the precipitate violence of a few desperate men. I purpose to discuss briefly, and I trust with proper calmness, the cause and the effect of this proceeding, as well as the duty that it entails upon us. On the 6th of November, the people of the United States were called for the nineteenth time to give their votes to the two highest officers known to the Constitution. Nothing marked the proceeding with any unusual features. No reluctance had been manifested in any quarter to fulfill the duty, the proof of which is that no more full expression of opinion was ever made. No complaint of unfairness or fraud was heard. No contested question sprang up. With the single exception of the State of Virginia, not a doubt was entertained of the true reflection of the popular sense in designating the Electors, whose province it is to complete the process. Not a soul has been held enough to deny the fact that, from the origin of the Government not a single election which had been disputed at all, was ever more fairly conducted or more unequivocally determined. The sublime spectacle viewed thus far by foreign nations with a degree of amazement proportioned to the ever expanding nature of the operation of so many millions of people, spread over so many thousands of miles of a continent stretched from sea to sea, peacefully, in a single day, selecting their chief rulers for the next four years, was once more presented, to all outward appearance, as successfully executed as in any preceding and more contracted stage of the Republic. Yet no sooner was the result positively ascertained, than the people of one of the States, even while engaged in performing the common duty as faithfully as all the rest, and without the intervention of a single disturbing cause, suddenly broke out into violent remonstrance, and dashed into immediate efforts to annul all their obligations to the Constitution. Such a step had never before been taken in any quarter. The same spirit directly manifested itself in the region round about, and it has continued ever since to spread until it has more or less affected the loyalty of ten or twelve of the States. At the precise period of this occurrence no new provocation had been given, unless it were to be found in the single fact that two successful candidates were persons for whom those States had not voted. A similar instance had never occurred. There have been several cases of popular resistance to Federal laws. South Carolina had herself furnished a memorable one. But here was an example of resistance to a constitutional election of men. The former may be conducted without necessarily shaking the very foundations of the social system, but the latter at once denies the validity of the only process by which the organic law can be executed at all. To refuse to acknowledge the constituted authorities of a nation, when successfully carried out, is revolution, and it is called rebellion when it fails under every code of laws known over the globe. It is an appeal to physical force, which depends for its justification before God and man only upon the clear establishment of proof of intolerable tyranny and oppression. It is sometimes the last resource of patriots who feel themselves impelled to overthrow a despotism, but oftener the contrivance of desperate adventurers who seek for their own private ends to accomplish one. Had the present outbreak seemed to me the consequence of mature deliberation and deep-settled convictions among the people, I should at once have despaired of the Republic. But, apart from the merely outward indications of haste and of passion that attended it, I had other reasons for believing differently. During the previous Summer, the representative candidate of the most extreme party in the Slaveholding States had labored more than once to declare himself a friend of the Union. Whilst, on the other hand, the distrust in him inspired by the character of his principal advocates had had the effect of alienating from him numbers, even in his own State, who preferred the security offered to them by the friends of another candidate, brought forward exclusively as the upholder of "the Union, of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." The Slaveholding States were thus divided between these two influences, neither of them venturing before the people to weigh per the theory of disunion. A very large majority of the aggregated voters sustained the most thoroughly pledged candidate, while Tennessee and Kentucky gave him their electoral votes; and even the Old Dominion, never known before to waver in the course marked out by her acknowledged and ancient leaders, was seen to transfer her votes to the more loyal side. All these results were not the natural forerunners of premeditated disaffection to the Constitutional Government. They can only be premised for by presuming a fund of hostile attachment to it at bottom, and the inference which I draw is that the feelings of a majority of well-disposed persons have been suddenly carried away by sympathy with their warmer and more violent friends in South Carolina, so that they have not stopped calmly to weigh the probable consequences of their own precipitation. If I were to need more evidence to prove to me the absence of deliberate intent, even in South Carolina, to set aside an election regularly made, I think I could find it in the earnestness with which other causes have been set up in justification of resistance. It has been alleged that various grievances have been suffered, much oppression has been endured, and certain outrages have been committed upon the people of the slaveholding States, which render their longer stay in the Union impossible, unless redress can be inspired that some remedies may be applied to stop the evils for the future. They aver that their rights are no longer secure in remaining with us, and that the only course left is to withdraw themselves before neighborhood shall have prepared for its ultimate subjugation. They come to us and demand that these complaints shall be inquired to, and these apprehensions stayed, before they can consent to further abide under the authority of a common head. And here some of my friends on the right reply, with equal warmth and not less reason, that they are unconscious of having done anything in calling a President according to the Constitution—that they are not aware of any real grievances that demand redress, and that they feel disinclined to enter upon any experiment to quiet apprehensions which are, in their opinion, either artificial or imaginary. What they appeal to is the Constitution as it is, and if obedience to its requisitions be not voluntarily tendered in any quarter the only proper remedy is coercion. I should, perhaps, be disposed to concur in this view were this a case of deliberate and wilful conspiracy to subvert the Government. I am not sure that I would not deny the doctrine to the people of South Carolina, who have long been known to be generally dissatisfied. They neither demand nor expect any redress or even consideration of their grievances. They declare that for themselves only to be executing a measure that project they have been meditating for twenty years. They have, therefore, put themselves without the pale of negotiation. There is not even a majority of the citizens who remonstrate. The case is other-wise with the other States. There is evil less hesitation as to rejection in adopting the irrevocable policy of disunion. There is a lingering desire to receive assurances that this step is not absolutely needed. Now I, for one, am not ready yet to take the responsibility of absolutely closing the door to reconciliation. I cannot permit myself to forget the warnings that have descended to us from many of the wisest and best statesmen and patriots of all time against this rigid and haughty mode of treating great popular discontents. I cannot overlook the fact, that in the case of our fathers the imperious spirit of CHATHAM did not feel itself as sacrificing any of his proud dignity by proposing to listen to their grievances, and even to concede to every reasonable demand, long after they had placed themselves in armed resistance to all the power of Great Britain. Had GEORGE III. listened to his words of wisdom, he might have saved the brightest jewel of his crown. He took the opposite course. He denied the existence of grievances, he rejected the olive branch, he insisted upon coercion. And what was the result? History records its verdict in favor of CHATHAM, and against his king. And who is there in the mother country at this day who does not regret the blunder, if he does not condemn the morals of the monarch? Where the great-grandson of that same king, on his late visit to this capital so handsome y made his pilgrimage to the arch rebel of that time, do you imagine that his countrymen and future subjects would have applauded the act if they still believed that the stiff backed old king had been right in shutting the door of reconciliation? For my part, Mr. Speaker, I am more inclined to accord with that philosophical statesman, EDMUND BURKE, who, during the same struggle, was not afraid to hold forth the plan of conciliation with America, and in the elaborate speech which he made in its defence he uses the following language, not entirely inappropriate to these times:

"Now, in such unfortunate quarrels among the component parts of a great political union of communities, I can conceive no way of determining on the precise object of complaint in those who have the power of the whole empire to judge rightly but in the last event. When a controversy arises between two bodies of great power and considerable extent, it is commonly found that both have contributed to run matters into their present unhappy situation. If this be the case, the character which will give the most equitable decision is that which appears with the most impartiality in the contest. The first thing we have to do is to know distinctly what it is we are to judge. 'Decet imperantem primum de se, deinde de subditis, cognoscere.' Besides, in great empires and complicated constitutions, the abuses of power are of various kinds, and rise from causes as various and complicated. Hence arises a variety in the modes of redress. Sometimes the remedy is wholly in the power of the sovereign, sometimes in the hands of the subject, sometimes in the general constitution of the state. Sometimes a wise prince will cut the Gordian knot, which a pedantic politician would patiently untie. Sometimes a proper mixture of prudence and firmness in managing the circumstances as they arise will be the only way of safely extricating the state from its difficulties. Sometimes the only way of recovering the love of our fellow-subjects is to let them see that we have resolution enough to despise their affections, and to act entirely for their benefit in spite of themselves. This is the way to love them effectually when we come to govern them. When in commotion, I recollect that two distinguished gentlemen declined to consult with us any more from the moment we refused to enter into this matter. I believe that this fact was entered by them upon the Journals. I confess it appeared to be somewhat singular that these attempts at conciliation should cease just at this point, and that we should be driven to a final separation of the States because we did not like to declare in the Constitution that we meditated at any and all times an encroachment upon foreign States, and that to that end we were making a preliminary rule of arrangements about their institutions without the smallest regard to the disposition or convenience of those who may be citizens at that time. In my simplicity I had imagined it was a fundamental principle of all negotiations to let the people of other countries speak for themselves in regard to their own affairs. I had supposed they might have a word to say about so material a question as the introduction of Slavery. All these considerations appear to have been overlooked, and we are told that the Union must be dissolved if we refuse to put in the Constitution a pledge that we will protect Slavery in the States of Sonora, or Coahuila, or Chihuahua, or New Leon—when we get them. In order to comprehend how this proceeding will look to strangers, let me suppose that the British Parliament were to entertain the question what sort of organic law they should enact respecting the labor to be employed in the gold region of America, south of the forty-ninth parallel, hereafter to be acquired. Should not we regard it as pretty comical? Sort of presumptuous. But if we should be further informed that Scotland had become fixed in its determination to break up the Union, because Great Britain declined to consider this subject, what would then be our amazement? Yet I see little difference between his picture and that which we present ourselves when we fail to quarreling about the way we shall dispose of our neighbors' property at a time when there is no particular prospect of our getting it at all. Have not we got difficult problems enough to solve within our present enormous geographical limits to save us the necessity of puzzling our brains with others that are without? I can scarce suppress a smile at the idea of "territory hereafter to be acquired," even amidst all the painful realities of the immediate struggle. Is it not, I ask you, Mr. Speaker, an abstraction more extraordinary than all the rest? The third and last of the causes of grievance is perhaps the most singular of all. It attaches itself to no act of commission or of omission whatever, but is a mere apprehension of what may be done hereafter. It is said that the party which has now succeeded in the popular election has increased in numbers with great rapidity, and that it shows itself so animated by a hostility to Slavery as to render all reliance upon its present professions of moderation utterly illusory. The case, then, stands thus—we are to dissolve the Union, not about a reality, but from a fear. What, can this be so? The chivalrous State of South Carolina frightened! The brave Ancient Dominion stricken with panic! The vigorous State of Georgia in dismay! And all for what? Not on account of the Chicago Platform, the only authorized exposition of the policy of the successful party. No, that is not coo plained of as dangerous. The terror comes from the alarming language of particular individuals. Mr. Such-a-one had said so and so in a speech; another gentleman, an editor, had written so and so in his newspaper; Mr. Senator SEWARD had spoken somewhere of an "irrepressible conflict," and of invasion designed at some time or other upon Slavery; so by way of proving him a false prophet and themselves wise remonstrants, I suppose the aggrieved parties propose no longer to attempt to repress the "conflict," but rather to invite invasion in good earnest by beginning it themselves. So Mr. LINCOLN, our President elect, is charged with having said to Illinois some time ago, "that a crisis would be reached and passed." And he had been so bold as to quote the words of an authority before whose name all Christian nations bow: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." When upon the complainants proceed to disprove the propositions by immediately bringing on a crisis, and instead of waiting for the house to fall, by sitting vigorously to work to pull it down about our ears. And all this from fear lest these predictions should be verified hereafter. It has been further alleged as a grievance, that by the admission of new free States, the time may come when their number will exceed three-quarters of the whole; then they will leave it in their power to adopt amendments of the Constitution at pleasure; theo there is reason to fear that they will invade the domestic institutions of the States. Of course the Republicans will at once institute a plan of emancipation, and it is in full view of this impending danger that the slaveholding States prefer to avoid it by dissolving the Union. It is difficult at all times to reason about imaginary. I think it is Mr. JEFFERSON who remarked, that "much of the fire of every man is troubled with the apprehension of things that never come to pass." But surely we have no rational cause to anticipate the admission of twenty-seven more States within any moderate calculation of time. You will require no little time to furnish the necessary proportion, outside of the Slave States, to incorporate amendments into the Constitution. It is, moreover, somewhat surprising to find that even the suggestion of the possibility of the proposal of such amendment in any case should have been made in such a quarter. Surely there are some things which for its own security if for no other reason, it may fairly be presumed that not one of the States would ever originate, and one of the most essential would be any idea of a direct interference with the eternal economy of a sister State. I confess, Mr. Speaker, that I should be very jealous as a citizen of Massachusetts, of any attempt on the part of Virginia, for example, to propose an amendment of the Constitution designed to restrain or abolish the Bill of Rights prefixed to our own form of Government. Yet I cannot see why such a proposition would be more unjustifiable than any counter-position to abolish Slavery. In mastering the primary elements of our forms of Government, the first and fundamental idea is the reservation to the people of the respective States of every power of regulating their own affairs not specifically surrendered in the Constitution. The security of the State Governments depends upon the fidelity with which this principle is observed. Even the intimation of any such interference as I have mentioned by way of example, could not be made in earnest without at once shaking the entire foundation of the wide-cemented Union. No man shall exceed me in jealousy or affection for the State rights of Massachusetts, so far as I remember, nothing of this kind was ever thought of heretofore, and I see no reason to apprehend that what has not happened thus far will be more likely to happen hereafter. But if the time ever comes when it does occur, I shall believe the dissolution of the system to be much more certain than I do at this moment. For these reasons I cannot imagine that there is the smallest foundation for uneasiness about the intention of any considerable number of men in the Free States to interfere, in any manner whatever, with Slavery in the States, much less by the hopeless mode of amending the Constitution. To me it looks like panic—pure panic. How, then, is it to be treated? Is it to be neglected or ridiculed? Not at all. If a child in the nursery be frightened by the idea of a spectre, common humanity would prompt an effort by kindness to assuage the alarm; but in cases where the same feeling pervades the bosoms of multitudes of men, this imaginary evil grows up at once into a gigantic reality and must be dealt with as such. It is at all times difficult to legislate against a possibility. The Committee have reported a propositio toreceded to meet this case. It is a form of amendment of the Constitution, which in substance takes away no rights whatever which the Free States ever should attempt to use, whilst it vests exclusively in the Slave States the right to use them or not as they shall think proper, the whole treatment of the subject to which they relate being conceded to be a matter of common interest to them exclusively within their jurisdiction, and subject to their control. A more magnanimous, in the course of years when they will themselves desire some act of interference in a friendly and benevolent spirit. If so, they have the power reserved to them of initiating the very form in which it would be most welcome. If not, they have a security, so long as this Government shall endure, that no sister State shall violate any compact against their will. I have now considered all the alleged grievances which have thus far been brought to our attention—first, the Personal Liberty laws, which never freed a slave; second, exclusion from a Territory which slaveholders will never desire to occupy; third, apprehensions of a event which will never take place. For the sake of these three causes of complaint, all of them utterly without practical result, the Slaveholding States, unquestionably the weakest section of this great Confederacy, are voluntarily and precipitately surrendering the realities of solid power woven into the very texture of a Government that now keeps nineteen millions of freemen willing to tolerate, and in one sense to shelter, institutions which, but for that, would meet with no more sympathy among them than they now do in the breasts of the civilized world. For my own part, I must declare that, even supposo these alleged grievances to be more real than I recognize them, I think the measures of the Committee dispose of them effectually and forever. They contribute directly all that can be legitimately done by Congress, and they recommend it to the Legislatures of the States to accomplish the remainder. Why, then, is it that harmony is not restored? The answer is, that you are not satisfied with this settlement, however complete. You must have some guarantees in the Constitution; you must make the protection and extension of Slavery in the Territories now existing, "and hereafter to be acquired" a cardinal doctrine of our great charter. Without that you are determined to dissolve the Union. How stands the case, then? We offer to settle the question finally in all of the present Territory that you claim, by giving you every chance of establishing Slavery that you have any right to require of us. You decline to take the offer, because you fear it will do you no good. Slavery will not go there. But if that be true, what is the use of asking for the protection anyhow, much less in the Constitution? Why require protection where you have nothing to protect? All you appear to desire it for is New-Mexico. Nothing else is left. Yet you will not accept New-Mexico at once, because ten years of experience has proved to you that protection has been of no use thus far. But if so, how can you expect that it will be of much more use hereafter, and so make it worth dissolving the Union about? But if we pass to the other condition, is it any more reasonable? Are we going to fight because we cannot agree upon the mode of disposing of our neighbors' goods? Are we to break up the Union of three States, cemented by so many years of common suffering, and resplendent with so many years of common glory, because it is insisted that we should incorporate into what we regard as the charter of our freedom a proclamation to the civilized world that we intend to grasp the territory of other nations, wherever we can do it, for the purpose of putting it to it certain institutions which some of us disapprove, and that, too, whether the people inhabiting that territory themselves approve of it or not? I am almost inclined to believe that they who first did it most have done so for the sake of presenting a condition which they knew beforehand must be rejected, or which, if accepted, must humiliate us to the dust forever. In point of fact, this proposal covers no question of immediate moment which may not be settled by another and less obnoxious one. Why is it, then, persevered in, and the other rejected? The answer is obvious—you want the Union dissolved. You want to make it impossible for honorable men to become reconciled. If it be indeed so, then on you, and you alone, shall rest the responsibility of what may follow. If the Union be broken up, the reason why it happened shall remain on record forever. It was because you rejected one form of settling a question, which might be offered and accepted with honor, in order to insist upon another, which you knew we could not accept without disgrace. I answer for myself only, when I say that if the alternative of the salvation of the Union be only that the people of the United States, shall, before the Christian nations of the earth, plant in broad letters upon the print of their charter of Republican Government the dogma of Slave propagandism over the remainder of the countries of the world, I will not consent to brand myself with what I deem such disgrace, let the consequences be what they may. But it is said that this answer closes the door of reconciliation, and the Slaveholding States will recede. And what then? This brings me to the last point which I desire to touch to-day—the proper course for the Government to pursue in the face of these difficulties. Some of the friends with whom I act have out no hesitation to express themselves in favor of coercion, and they have drawn very gloomy pictures of the fatal consequences to the prosperity and security of the whole Union that must ensue. For my own sake, I am glad that I do not partake so largely in those fears. I see no obstacle to the regular continuance of the Government unless then twenty States, and perhaps more, the inhabitants of which have not in a moment been deprived of that peculiar practical wisdom in the management of their affairs, which is the secret of their past success. Several new States will before long be ready to take their places with us, and make good in fact the loss of the old ones. The mission of furnishing a great example of free government to the nations of the earth will still be in our hands, impaired, it is, but not destroyed; and I doubt not our power to accomplish it yet in spite of the temporary drawback. Even the problem of coercion will go on to solve itself without our aid; for if the sentiment of disunion become so far universal and permanent in the dissatisfied States as to show no prospect of good from resistance, and there be no acts of aggression attempted on their part, I will not say that I may not favor the idea of some arrangement of a peaceful character, though I do not now see the authority under which it can be originated. The new Confederacy can scarcely be other than a secondary power. It can never be a maritime State. It will begin with the necessity of keeping eight millions of its population to watch four millions, and with the duty of guarding against the egress of the latter, several thousand miles of an exposed border, beyond which there will be no right of acclamation of the result of a similar experiment. I cannot, in my own mind, have a moment's doubt. At the last session I ventured to place on record in this House a prediction by which I must abide. Let the effect of the future on my sagacity be what it may, I have not yet seen any reason to doubt its accuracy. I now repeat it. The experiment will ignominiously fail. But there are exceptions to the adoption of this peaceful policy which it will not be wise to overlook. If there be violent and wanton attacks upon the persons or the property of the citizens of the United States, or of their Government, I see not how demands for immediate redress can be avoided. If any interruptions should be attempted of the regular course of trade in the great water-courses or in the ocean, they cannot long be permitted, and if any considerable number of citizens should be persecuted or proscribed on account of their attachment to the Union and should call for protection I cannot deny the obligation of the Government to afford it.

The House again went into Committee on the Deficiency bill, and the discussion of the Chiriqui amendment was resumed.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) advocated it on the ground of great national, commercial and economical advantages, as it secured a new and practical route to the Pacific of immense importance, considering the exorbitant charges and monopoly of the Panama Railroad Company.

The House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said: We have fallen on evil times. There was danger of a dismemberment of the Confederacy. This none could deny. The time was when the true patriot would sacrifice himself for his country. Patriotism was now made of different stuff. Instead of immolating himself, he has but to shift his principles with every change of political wind. Martyrs used to be burnt at the stake—now all they have to do to acquire the crown of martyrdom is to burn their principles. Were forts and other property seized in the South, which so much dreads coercion. But he did not know anybody proposing to coerce a State. He did not know whether the Government could coerce a State. He had seen members of Congress swear by everything good to support the Constitution, and then deliberately set to work plotting treason. If he had such men before a jury of Illinois, with an indictment for perjury, he would send every mother's son of them to the penitentiary for that crime. And yet these gentlemen talked of patriotism and chivalry. Might be be delivered from such patriotism! He denied that the Republican Party propose to interfere with Slavery in the States and the District of Columbia. In reply to a question of Mr. SIMMS, he said it was the purpose of the Republican Party to maintain Freedom in the Territories where the statute of Slavery is not established. He meant by voting to suspend the rules in order to admit Mr. BLAIR's resolution last session, just what WASHINGTON meant when he said his vot should not be wanting to abolish Slavery everywhere; and he hoped he time would arrive for ridding the District of Columbia of the stain and curse of Slavery. When a bill for that purpose was introduced he would vote for it. He would step to the verge of constitutional power to rid the country of Slavery. The remedy proposed by the seceding States for their complaints will but aggravate and heighten rather than lessen them. They are rushing on suicide. He was opposed to the recommendation of the Committee of Thirty-three. He would not give a single inch of vantage ground to Slavery. It does not propose to possess. Should New-Mexico be admitted as a Slave State, she might a year after recede from the Union. It was time we had a settlement; but he wanted no cheating round the ground. The Lord knew we had trouble enough out of the old Missouri line; let us have no more. Was it the duty of the Republicans to disgrace and humiliate themselves by making concessions and compromises of principles to men with arms in their hands against the Government—men who have insulted our flag—taken forcible possession of our property, and are coercing the Government instead of the Government coercing them? Was it becoming to do this in order that a President constitutionally elected might be peacefully inaugurated? Elected by twelve thousand majority, he would not surrender one jot or tittle of the principles on which he was elected.

Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) rose for the purpose of setting his State right and to reply to the extraordinary and unnatural speech of his colleague, (Mr. ETHERIDGE) which was eulogized by the *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Gazette* and other organs of that party, which stand opposed to the South. He would not say his colleague had received a contingent fee of high place in the councils of those whom he defended, but he would say, in his judgment, the man born and nurtured on Southern soil, who, in a crisis like this, champions the cause of the enemies of the South, is forgetful of the interest of the Southern people. His colleague maintained that the charges against the Republicans are in the main false, and that the Southern people have run wild with excitement owing to misrepresentations of the Republican Party. He (Mr AVERY) proceeded to show that the South have suffered wrong and legislation which must be righted, and in this connection referred to the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature to show that she, too, will resort to disunion unless constitutional guarantees for Slavery shall be given to all the Southern States. The people of Tennessee will be satisfied with nothing less than the Crittenden propositioo in conclusion, he said, it was the duty of Tennessee to unite her destiny with the seceded States.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, (Dem.,) believed something could yet be done which would sooner or later bring back the seceding States. Everything consistent with honor should be resorted to with a view of restoring harmony and peace. Meantime, however, he was for a vigorous enforcement of the laws.

The number of members present during the evening averaged about a dozen.

The spectators were few, and the proceedings remarkably dull.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) argued that the present troubles arose from the fell spirit of Slavery. The South have controlled the Government, and made every department of it sectional." She had been oppressed with patronage. If guarantees are to be given, he demanded they should be given in the name of freedom. He would not compromise. He had no faith that the Union could stand any longer than it ministered to Slavery. He would not compromise, because Slavery was an outrage against God and an insult to humanity.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, (Dem.,) obtained the floor, when the House adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL—DESIGNS OF ARCHITECTS—THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT—REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The New-York Ophthalmic Hospital sent an application to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, for a donation of $1,000, to aid it in meeting the expenses of the year. Since its incorporation in 1852, 8,662 persons have received the gratuitous benefits of this Institution. The petition was signed by Drs. Mark Stevenson and John P. Garrish, the attending surgeons; Wm. W. Stephenson, Secretary, and other officers. It was referred.

So was a petition from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, asking for the establishment of a telegraph from Seventy-ninth-street to their office in Bond street.

Wm. Field & Son, Architects, rendered a bill for $4,639 76, for extra designs for work on Tompkins Market.

Alderman DAYTON offered the following:

Whereas, It is reported that the President elect of the United States will, in a few days, leave his home for the City of Washington, to assume the duties of the exalted position to which he has been called by the voice of the people, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States,

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that in order to testify our devotion to the Union, loyalty to the Constitution, and respect for the laws made in pursuance thereof, a Joint Committee of the Common Council be appointed, to consist of the President and three members of each Board, to invite the President elect to visit our City, and accept the cordial welcome of its citizens, on his way to the National Capital.

Alderman FARLEY hoped the gentleman would withdraw it before it was read.

Alderman BOOLE thought it would be necessary that there should be some money expended in extending the hospitality of the City to Mr LINCOLN and, therefore, hoped the resolution would be laid over, that the amount to be expended might be considered. [Subdued laughter.]

Alderman DAYTON said he believed no expenditure was necessary, and that the President-elect would more highly appreciate the resolution if there were no expenditure. The Alderman made a loud speech on the subject.

Alderman BOOLE said there was no reason why the Aldermen should "go off half cocked." He intended no slur—as the Alderman has seemed to intimate that he did.

Alderman DAYTON had made no such intimation, but as the Alderman made the suggestion he accepted it, and he did not intend a slur. He had noticed that members of the Board signified——

The President called the Alderman to order.

Alderman DAYTON spoke further in support of his resolution, and when he had concluded—

Alderman BOOLE said the gentleman persisted in claiming that he meant to cast a slur. If he said so again he would state what was false, and he (Alderman BOOLE) would hold him responsible for it. [Suppressed applause.]

Alderman FROMENT would not vote for the resolution if it was designed to impose the principles of the party to which the President elect belonged; but if it was simply a compliment to his high office he was for it.

Alderman DAYTON declared that it was nothing more or less.

The resolution was lost, few members voting at all. A call for the ayes and noes came too late.

Alderman BOOLE declared that the resolution was lost on account of Alderman DAYTON's ill-advised method of urging it.

A resolution, offered by Alderman BAGLEY, directing the appointment of a Special Committee to gather full information with regard to the construction of the gate-houses for the new receiving reservoir, was adopted.

The resolution providing for the celebration of Washington's Birthday was called up.

Alderman DAYTON moved, as an amendment, that all arrangements made by the Committee involving the expenditure of money be reported to the Board before the expenditure is made.

The resolution was laid over.

Alderman TUOMEY offered a resolution appropriating $350 for a casemate gun to be used by Company D, Ninth Regiment, for artillery practice.

It was twice lost, for want of a constitutional vote, reconsidered and laid on the table.

The fourth annual report of the Commissioners of the Central Park was presented and ordered to be printed. It sets forth that during the past year 3,579 laborers have been employed at the Park,—on an average, 208 a day; that the total cost of the land has been $3 744,798 79; that the total expenditures upon it thus far have been $2.703 166 65—making a grand total of $6,447,908 65. The money is raised by the issue of bonds on City securities of which none are redeemable in forty years. The expenses of the past year were $1.4,000. The report declares that the charges of the Central Park Extension Commissioners are exorbitant, and should not be paid.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

NUMBERS IN THE INSTITUTION—WORTHY AND UNWORTHY APPLICANTS FOR OUT-DOOR RELIEF—APPLICATION FOR $100,000—THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The regular meeting of the Board of Charities and Corrections was held yesterday, the President, SIMEON DRAPER, in the Chair.

The Committee of the Whole report that from the 16th to the 31st January, 368 persons male and female, have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse as vagrants and disorderly persons; of whom a large number had been committed from one to 10 times. One hundred and two of the whole number for the first time; 182 were males and 185 females. From the 31st of July until 31st of December, 1860 5,206 transfers of persons have been made from the Prisons, who had been previously committed 33,751 times, or an average of six and three-tenth times for each. Remaining in the institutions, 9,030. There has been a large diminution of these commitments since the new system of requiring labor of the vagrants during the term of their incarceration. Applications for out-door relief have been 11 255 the in errogatories being properly answered, while 1,500 have applied, but have not made satisfactory answers, and have not obtained the relief sought for. In some cases the indorsers for application do not appear to have given proper attention to the facts, some applicants, on inquiry, being found to be owners of real estate, have money in the Savings Banks, or other means of support. The increased number of inmates of the Alm-house is accounted for in part by out-door relief being refused to unworthy, idle and dissolute persons. The Board having received official notice that the examination into a number of lunatics at Ward's Island, who are chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, had been suspended by the withdrawal, by the latter Board, of the Clerk who has been engaged in that duty, Mr. DRAPER has asked an explanation of the proceeding. Commissioners reply through their Secretary that the services of the Clerk were required at Castle Garden, and promises that he shall resume operations some two weeks. The Board ask of the Common Council the appointment of the Warden of Bellevue Hospital and of the Almshouse; as a of the Superintendents of Workhouse as Commissioners of Deeds, with a view to enable the Department the better to take depositions, and make inquiries into cases where doubt exists as to the claim of parties for support; also, for the connection of their office in Fondst-reet with Bellevue Hospital and Bl

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO 2923. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

A Lieutenant in the Navy Treated by the Floridians as a Prisoner of War.

Plot to Seize the Steamer Crusader at New-Orleans.

Expectation of an Attack on Fort Sumter.

IMMENSE PREPARATIONS AT CHARLESTON

Civil War Expected by the Diplomatic Corps.

Union Speeches by Senator Latham, of California, and Representatives Hamilton, of Texas, and Stokes, of Tennessee.

Proposed Loan of Twenty-five Millions.

PASSAGE OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

THE FIRST PRISONER OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The first prisoner of war, Lieut. JAMES E. JOUETT, arrived here to-day, and raported himself to Secretary TOUCEY. Lieut. JOUETT is attached to the steamer *Crusader*, now in the Gulf, but was temporarily employed on the *Wyandotte*. He went ashore at Pensacola, and was immediately seized as a prisoner, but released on parol of honor not to bear arms against the State of Florida, and a passport was furnished him. Having proceeded to New Orleans, with the hope of being able to join his vessel from that point, he was again threatened by Collector HAYNE, with arrest, unless he departed speedily. The next train found him *en route* for Washington.

After hearing the statement, Secretary TOUCEY requested the statement to be committed to writing, as the position of JOUETT is a novel one. This statement has been made, and, with the passport, laid before the Government. JOUETT does not consider his parole binding should the Department order him back to the Gulf. He silently received his passport, but gave no promise whatever.

A SECESSION PLOT.

I learn from reliable authority that a plan had been concocted in New-Orleans for seizing the *Crusader*, but her commander was not to be entrapped. It was arranged that Lieut. MAFFITT should visit New-Orleans, and whilst there be complimented with a dinner. All the officers were to be invited, and the whole party made drunk. The city authorities were then to take quiet possession of the ship, and anchor her off in the stream.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCOTT.

Lieut-Gen. SCOTT rode out this afternoon and personally inspected the barracks, stables, etc, now being erected in different parts of the city. He afterwards called on several members of Congress.

A large female school near the City Hall has been required to vacate their buildings, which are being converted into quarters for soldiers. The society now pass in front of the building.

WASHINGTON CONSIDERED SAFE

A gentleman called on Gen. SCOTT to-day and inquired if it would be safe to bring his family here. The General referred him to one of his Aids, who, it is said, replied that he thinks it is safe now, the necessary points all being guarded. We are playing a game of chess, and every time those who contemplate strife here advance a piece, we immediately checkmate it.

NEWS EXPECTED FROM FORT SUMTER.

There seems to be a general expectation to-town to-night of important news from Fort Sumter, but for what reason it is difficult to say. Your readers will remember that nobody knew how we got the first news of the Battle of Buena Vista.

THE CENSUS BUREAU AND THE "P. P. VS."

The Superintendent of the Census Bureau has had several clerks employed in preparing a list of heads of families in Virginia, in order that conservative documents may be thoroughly disseminated through that State prior to her election for members to the State Convention. The time is too short, however, to admit of this.

ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

The bill introduced, to-day, by Senator GRIMES, provides for building seven steam screw sloops-of-war of the second class, drawing not over fourteen feet of water, and carrying heaviest armament, and appropriates one million of dollars therefor.

WITHDRAWAL OF LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

The Louisiana delegation, except Mr. BOULIGNY, retire from Congress on Monday next, whether a certified copy of the ordinance be received or not. Mr. BOULIGNY says he wont withdraw until his District instructs him to do so.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR AT CHARLESTON.

Private advices from Charleston, to-day, show that the Secessionists' preparations for war are much more extensive than is generally supposed, involving expenditures enough to nearly beggar the State. The plan for the attack and capture of Fort Sumter is common talk among the citizen soldiery, and they only await the signal from leading conspirators at Washington to begin the assault. So imminent is considered the danger of an early collision that numbers of people are constantly leaving the city. The plans of attack, alluded to, have been fully communicated to the Administration by parties personally familiar therewith.

WHAT THE MAYOR OF WASHINGTON WILL DO.

I am assured that a witness before the House Treasson Committee testified to a declaration, by Mayor BRENT, that, if Maryland seceded he would give up this city so far as he was concerned.

A UNION SPEECH FROM TEXAS.

Gen. HAMILTON, of Texas, made an eloquent Union speech to-day. In the course of an able argument against the right of secession, he made the new point that, by all the laws of nations, Louisiana had practically declared war against Texas, in cutting off the latter's communication with the home Government, by her Ordinance of Secession. The General is one of the boldest and most frank men in Congress.

A COMPROMISE DINNER.

The New-York compromise delegation gave a supper to-night to a large number of members of Congress. All the Republicans were invited, but several among them, and some of the New-York members, declined the invitation, as they intend to oppose all compromise measures at this time, and do not desire to mingle in any enterprise which may tend to compromise them in that position. Upwards of a hundred gentlemen were present. The convivialities occupied a large portion of the evening. Politics, the state of the country, the various propositions for saving the Union, and retaining the allegiance of the Border States, were the chief topics of conversation, and were fully discussed. The affair was very pleasant. Some gentlemen of the Philadelphia and Boston committees were present.

OPINION OF THE DIPLOMATS.

Nearly the entire diplomatic corps have notified their Governments that the Union is dissolved, and civil war impends.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The famous boundary case between Massachusetts and Rhode Island was argued in the Supreme Court to-day. An interlocutory order for settlement was issued, and the final decree is to be announced in August next. The case was argued by Messrs. CLIFFORD and PHILLIPS, for Massachusetts; BRADLEY, of Washington, and JENCKS, of Rhode Island, for Rhode Island, and Attorney-General STANTON for the United States. This case has been in adjudication for years. The two States have employed the best legal talent in the country, and expended a vast amount of money.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST FLOYD AND RUSSELL.

The criminal proceedings against FLOYD and ROSSELL in connection with the Indian Trust Fund ebstraction, has assumed a new legal phase. In 1857, when the TIMES' correspondent, SIMONTON, after dragging to light Congressional corruptions that startled the whole country, and saved many millions of dollars, refused to give the names of other parties whom he suspected, but against whom he had no proofs, in fruitless expectation of compelling him to answer, Congress passed a law, general in terms, making a refusal to answer a question of any Committee a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. It also deprived witnesses of all right to decline answering, lest their testimony should subject themselves to prosecution; but declared that they should be relieved from all prosecution in relation to matters about which they testified. FLOYD and RUSSELL have been before the pending Committee and they say told all they knew, and upon their own evidence, these indictments have been founded. Their counsel propose to move to quash the indictments, on the ground that they are exempt from prosecution, under the law of 1857. Men of the best legal ability express the opinion that the motion to quash must prevail, thus demonstrating the danger of Congressional intervention, under the influence of passion, between citizens, and the judicial powers, and operations of the Courts.

SECESSION AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Practical business men constantly "play bob" with all the crazy theories of the Secessionists who expect to "bring the North to terms" by withholding cotton, blockading the Mississippi River, closing their Atlantic and Gulf ports to trade, &c., &c. Sufficient attention does not seem to have been attracted towards the recent circular of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, in which they express the sound opinion that the City of Memphis will become the great mart for exchanging Northern and Southern products, if Louisiana makes her secession from the Union practical. This idea is well worth careful consideration. The Mississippi River is not of such indispensable importance, but that if its navigation is temporarily obstructed, the railroad facilities across the country from the Northwest to the Atlantic, can perform for a time all the required transportation. On the other hand, if the navigation of the river remains open and free, then our steamers can be cleared to and from Memphis and New-York without the necessity of any Custom house at New-Orleans.

NO DISUNION FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Thanks to time, the great conservator, we are daily getting clearer notions of the actual state of the country, and the eyes of the most obtuse of our Congressional friends are getting opened to the true purposes of the Secession leaders. All new party lines are rapidly becoming obliterated, and Union or no Union—the Union as it is, or Disunion *per se*—are the issues now distinctly before the people. The South Carolina Legislature, in brave, manly and unmistakable language, has exposed the sham of "dissolution for the purpose of reconstruction." The Press in Georgia are following in the same vein, while Mr. IVERSON, in his late farewell to the Senate, boldly announced his preference that the leave-taking of Georgia should be a final one, and his purpose of doing all in his power to make it so. The Alabama ordinance of Secession just as boldly assumes the election of Mr. LINCOLN to be her cause for Secession,—thus declaring emphatically to the world, that so far as she is concerned a constitutional majority can no longer be permitted to rule these States united, unless that majority be of her way of thinking. The whole question is fast being stripped of extraneous matter, and as a consequence, all the mass of trimmers, fence-riders, shams and double-faced men are driven from their pretexts of "Cooperation," "Reconstruction," "Coercion," "Southern Rights," &c., and compelled to take sides on one side or the other of the plain question—"Shall or shall not the laws be maintained, the Government upheld, and the Union preserved?" These developments are having their effect here. Mr. CRITTENDEN said after the Secessionists withheld their votes from his resolutions, in order that they might be defeated, that he had discovered they were cheating him; it only remains to true men to pursue such a course as will conciliate, and at the same time expose the cheatings of the Secessionists to the masses of the people everywhere.

RETROCESSION OF STATES TO FOREIGN POWERS.

It is suggested by a leading Northern Senator that such States as have been acquired by negotiation from other nations, and have seceded from the Union, be now ceded back to their original possessors, thereby securing the cooperation of those Governments with our own, and punishing at the same time the refractory States.

PROPOSED DIVISON OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

The western and northwestern portions of the State of Texas are overwhelmingly in favor of the Union, while the eastern section, from its proximity to Louisiana, is somewhat under the influence of the latter State. As an evidence of the conservative character of Western Texas, it is only necessary to state that at an election held in Travis County, in the middle of January, the Union candidate for member of the Assembly was elected by 212 majority. Travis County is on the Colorado River, and its County town is Austin, the Capital of the State. It is suggested here that now is the proper time, and the present anomalous condition of public sentiment in Texas affords the proper occasion, for a division of the State, under the stipulations of the act of annexation. Western Texas would make a fine State, and a faithful Union-loving member of the Confederacy, situated directly upon the Mexican border, and able with the Federal force already there to protect the frontier, to defend and sustain herself against the entire South. The project is worth considering.

A MODE OF INCREASING THE REVENUE.

While Coogress is remodeling the Tariff, it is worth their while to make an important change in the import duties on Rice. This article is a prime necessity, and a large consumption among the 50,000 Chinamen in California. As they will not use the American article, nor any other than their own East Indian rice—the latter forms a very large item in the imports of San Francisco. The present tariff imposes a duty of 15 per cent, which produces a revenue on the San Francisco importations, alone, of about $50,000 per annum. A duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* would be equivalent to about ¾ of a cent per pound, as the usual shipping cost in China is only about 1½ cents per pound. If the duty is put up to 50 per cent., the importations of foreign Rice in California will be just as large as they now are, and the Government would obtain a revenue thereupon of about $150,000 per annum. As our own people always use the American Rice, the increased duty on the foreign article will not fall upon them at all, and the Chinese population of California do not contribute much through any other medium to the revenues of the country. The increased duty would also give to California the incidental advantage of encouraging the people there to attempt the growth of rice on the overflowed and bottom lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin vallies, which the Chinamen say are admirably adapted to the purpose.

DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN RICE AND PADDY.

Almost everybody knew that the lady was wrong who thought cucumbers grew in slices; but there are many persons who do *not* know that rice grows with a covering—that the grain in its natural state is not white, and that this unhusked rice is called "paddy," in the East Indies. Hulling or cleaning rice is a large business wherever conducted, and a discriminating duty which would induce the Chinamen of San Francisco to import "paddy" instead of the cleaned rice, would give our own people there the profit of this cleaning, and so incidentally add largely to the supply of food for animals—for the refuse of the rice-mills is extensively in use at the South as a food for horses. The Committees having the Tariff in charge should give this subject attention. I understand that Senator LATHAM, on behalf of his constituents, has presented the matter for consideration by the Senate Select Committee. There certainly would seem to be no good reason for opposing either the increased duty on rice or the discrimination in favor of the importation of paddy.

ROBBERIES OF LAND WARRANTS.

It is asserted that frontier warrants have been stolen from the Land Office, supposed to have been taken by Secession clerks, who have since resigned. There are two from Georgia and Mississippi upon whom suspicion rests. The warrants were sold in New York. These warrants were registered and located by assignees, and the assignees were personated in New-York by the persons who abstracted and sold them. How far this scheme of plunder has been carried is not known. An investigation has been instituted.

TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS.

More information, showing that the mails in the South have been tampered with, has been received at the Post-Office Department. An investigation is already instituted.

DOUBTFUL ADVISERS.

Some of the Republicans object to the right of the New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia Committees, to advise the policy of the Republican Party, because they are for the most part Bell and Everett men, who, in the last campaign, strenuously opposed the Republican Party, and who, they say, do not represent the majorities of the sections from which they come.

ARRIVAL OF LIGHT ARTILLERY IN THE CAPITAL.

Company I, Light Artillery, arrived in Washington from Fort Leavenworth, last evening. They have their quarters in the large establishment near the War Department, lately occupied by Mrs. SMITH as a select boarding-school, and next door to the residence of Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, the late Secretary of the Interior. Mrs SMITH, having completed the education of her children, has relinquished the premises. Thus, the halls which lately resounded with the merry voices of Southern beauties, and recently received the youthful heir to the throne of England, now echo to the tramp of the stern and warlike men, the defenders of our Union.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The boundary dispute which has existed for so many years between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and which was amicably submitted to the Supreme Court for its decision, has to-day been prospectively settled by an interlocutory order to that effect. The papers are to be filed in August next, and the decree given at the next term of the Court. Messrs. CLIFFORD and PHILLIPS appeared as counsel for Massachusetts; Messrs. JENKS and BARLEY, of Rhode Island, for that State, and Att.-Gen. CLINTON for the United States.

The well-known Gaines case is set for argument on Tuesday.

Two colonnies of artillery arrived here to-day from Fort Hamilton. There are now five companies of that arm of the service here, which, together with the infantry and marines, make about 600 Federal troops in Washington and the vicinity.

HORATIO KING, First Assistant Postmaster, has been appointed Postmaster General.

Col. HAYNE has received his dispatches from Gov. PICKENS, and has proceeded to bring the proceedings of the authorities of that State for the vacation of Fort Sumter before the Administration.

The President has recognized Mr. J. DE BRUYN KERR as Vice-Consul of the Netherlands for North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to reside at Charleston.

Orders have just been issued for the enrollment of all persons subject to militia duty in the District of Columbia.

ANOTHER MASS MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 1.

The town meeting, to-night, at the Maryland Institute, to consider Maryland's position regarding the National crisis, numbered about two thousand. Mr. ROBINSON presided, and announced the object of the meeting.

A series of resolutions were read, proclaiming loyalty to the Union, and approving Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition; also the necessity for Maryland to be officially heard through the people's representatives, so as to act understandingly with her sister Southern States, and all the States, to save the Union, or, if it cannot be saved, to protect Maryland's rights with the South. The resolutions also propose primary meetings in the city in February, to elect twenty-two delegates to a State Constitutional Convention, advising all the counties to elect delegates to a similar Convention, the election to be held the 12th of February, and the Convention, regardless of the Governor, to assemble on the 18th, at Annapolis.

WM. H. NORRIS, ROBERT MCLANE and TEAKLE WALLACE spoke, favoring the resolutions, which were passed unanimously. The meeting was largely Breckinridge. Gov. HICKS was severely rebuked. The calls are now fairly spread for excitement.

UNION MEETING AT UTICA.

UTICA, Friday, Feb. 1.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting, composed of men of all parties, was held here to-night. Hon. WARD HUNT presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. JOHN F. SEYMOUR, C. H. DOOLITTLE, Judge DENIO, ELIJH H. ROBERTS and Col. SMITH, a veterna of the war of 1812. The resolutions unanimously adopted favor conciliation and harmony, and urge upon the Legislature the passage of the Robinson resolutions.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE COMMISSIONERS.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Feb. 1.

Gov. GOODWIN has appointed AMOS TUCK, ASA FOWLER and LEVI CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioners to the Convention at Washington, on the 4th. They will reach Washington on Sunday.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

In the Senate, this afternoon, a motion to take up the resolves app inting Commissioners to Virginia and consider them immediately, was voted down—17 to 6. A motion to consider them to-morrow was also voted down. The subject was then postponed until Monday.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE MAYOR OF ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb 1.

One hundred citizens of Albany, having petitioned Mayor THATCHER to prevent the meeting of abolitionists in this City next week for fear of a riot; he replies stating that he has neither authority nor inclination to interrupt freedom of speech; that he has no fear of a riot in the orderly City of Albany, and that the best way to treat the abolitionists is to leave them alone, and give them no capital by creating an excitement about them.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is said here that orders have gone to the African Squadron, detaching for immediate home duty, the steam gunboats *Mohican*, *Sumter* and *Mystic*, and their officers and crews.

The rapid equipment of several light draught vessels of the Navy is carried on in order that a useful coast-guard may be at hand, in case of necessity. The steamer *Water Witch*, already under orders to be fitted out at once in Philadelphia; the steam gunboat *Pawnee*, 1st the same place; the brig *Perry*, now being prepared speedily at Brooklyn; the *Dolphin* and *Bainbridge*, approaching readiness at Norfolk and Boston; and the steam gunboats *Crusader*, *Wyandotte*, and *Mohawk*, could all be concentrated at a given point in a few days. Larger vessels are at present under instructions to remain "within hailing distance" of two telegraphic stations.

The General Order of the War Department, relative to certain officers on leave joining their regiments, has been widely magnified into importance. It will not take effect on a score of gentlemen in the entire service.

Considerable excitement was created in Brooklyn on Thursday, by the turning out of the marine corps, to fire over Capt. REID. Another attack on the Navy-yard was expeditiously reported about town as the cause for the step.

Not one-third of the naval and military officers from seceding States have resigned their commissions. Very few Georgians, comparatively, have gone out. Gentlemen in squadrons removed from the immediate scene of the national crisis, do not appear to be much affected by the resignations of their fellows. One expatriated official, writing from the Pacific, says: "We have countrymen in the armies of France and Italy, with whose people they have few feelings in common. Suppose the United States is a foreign power, have we not a right to earn honest money from it, not to speak of the memories that urge us to do so."

The troops that left here on Thursday for Fort Monroe (500 in number) are not to remain permanently at that place

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey, expressing a willingness to accept the Crittenden resolutions, advising a Convention of the State, and appointing Commissioners to meet the other States, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of New-Jersey to act in accordance with the resolutions. He said the resolutions commanded his respect, but were not to control his action or manacle his limbs. A Senator, he thought, was bound to guard the interests of his State, but he was bound to guard the weal of all the States. He regarded the Constitution of the United States to be the Supreme law, and if his State demanded unconstitutional action, he still should feel bound to obey the Constitution of the United States. If a Senator was bound to obey the instruction of his State, then a piece of mechanism would do as well as a man. He referred to a former occasion when the Senator from New-Jersey declined to obey Instructions, because he did not believe they represented the feelings of the people of New-Jersey. The Legislature by an accidental vote had uncertainly instructed Senators here against the will of a majority of the people. He would not be shackled in such a way. He objected to the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, because they provided an unconstitutional mode of amending the Constitution. He was willing to have an efficient law for the rendition of fugitives, and repeal all laws interfering with such law; but he would insist on the effectual carrying out of the provision that citizens of each State are entitled to all the privileges in every State. He would not prohibit the transportation of slaves through the States, but forever punish the traffic in African slaves. If disunion comes, the baseness of the act would only be equaled by its stupendous folly. But he would not say disunion, for it would not come. Nations do not die easy. Man in his mad folly may attempt the destruction of the Union, but humanity abominates the act, and God would not permit it.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee, to join with the Committee of the House to provide for the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) objected to its consideration, and it was laid over.

The President's Message was taken up, and Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have heretofore studiously avoided referring to the present unhappy condition of our country. Nothing which a representative from California could have said would allay the prevalent excitement, or persuade Senators to follow the path of patriotic duty. That State has no immediate vital connection with the irritating cause, the consequences of which are now before the American people, excepting the deep interest her citizens naturally feel in the integrity of a country and a nationality as dear to and as much valued by them as by any other portion of the Confederacy. Enjoying an immunity from the horrors so graphically depicted by Senators, to which we seem inevitably drifting—lying peacefully in the arms of the great Sierra Nevadas, which encircle her—she contemplates dispassionately the dangers encompassing the nation's pathway, and the many remedies proposed.

I conscientiously desire to speak with her voice, and to act, as I believe, by her dictation, upon the present or future events. Melancholy as it is, Disunion—a word which, some thirty years ago, the immortal CALHOUN did not venture to pronounce: a thing which even the boldest among us scarcely ventured to *infer*, and which was inferred rather *in terrorem* than with any expectation of realization, has now become familiar to American ears as household words. Men who would have shuddered at the whisper ten years ago are now compelled to grapple with it hand to hand,—to calculate the greater or less disastrous consequences which must follow in the train of that so terrible a catastrophe.

What out a short time ago was the midnight dream of a few isolated men, has now become a fearful noon-day reality, with which we have to deal as men and legislators. It is needless now to regret, to review the steps and measures, the men or parties, by which this monstrous change in the hearts of so great a portion of our countrymen has been brought about—to make this or that man responsible for the mischief. These empty seats too plainly tell us that the evil is upon us, and we must palliate or arrest it as we may. It is impossible to deny that the ties of fraternity, which once bound the States as a Nation, have been loosened, if not altogether broken; that men, heretofore courted as patriots North and South, are looking upon our Federal Government either as tyrannical and unjust, or as too weak and powerless to afford them adequate protection of life and property; and we have arrived at that period in our brief national history when our free institutions, instead of inspiring confidence, strike terror and dismay into nearly one-half the Confederacy of States. Vain is the endeavor to calm the excitement or to allay the apprehensions of our brethren, by assuring them that there is no new cause for such alarm.

Our people belong to a race of men not easily terrified by phantoms of danger—mere creations of a feverish brain. They are accustomed to look realities in the face, to go half way to meet them. It is this very characteristic of our people which increases the difficulties of the situation, by affording us too little time for consideration and deliberate action. The South feel less indignant, perhaps, at the wrongs which have been actually committed, than apprehensive of others which may be perpetrated at a time not far distant, said they are, as men, resolved to meet the issue at the very threshold. They protest against the theory of wrong, against any interpretation of the Constitution which threatens their vested rights, and against the exercise of every power not surrounded by those checks and balances which they deem indispensable to liberty, equality and safety in the Union.

As far as this mode of reasoning goes, considering their stand-point, I cannot altogether condemn, though I might not be willing to follow it to all the direful consequences. I am willing to admit however, as they boldly assert, that there is cause for apprehension—room for action; the proper question for our consideration being, to what extent are these apprehensions justified, and within what reasonable and just limits ought the action of States to be confined at this momentous period?

I do not propose to discuss the doctrine of secession, as to my mind a greater political paradox was never uttered than asserting the Constitution a right for a State to secede. Its fallacy has been clearly and unanswerably demonstrated by the distinguished Senators from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) and Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) and nothing can be added to their lucid exposition. The doctrine enunciated by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. BENJAMIN,) that the States, in forming the Constitution, having failed in express terms to delegate such power as would make the Union permanent, each State has, therefore, among its reserved powers the right of withdrawal at pleasure, is to my mind equally untenable. I admit, as a general proposition, for nothing is truer, that whatever political power is not granted by the Constitution is reserved to the States; but this reservation cannot include what is at once destructive of the powers expressly granted. True, there is no power expressed in the Constitution whereby the States severally part with all right of withdrawing from the Union when they singly or collectively deem their rights trampled upon and their interests violated, but because not so expressed it does not necessarily follow that it is a reserved right, for the reason that such reservation would be at variance with and destructive of all the other powers expressed. It is saying Government is no Government; it is political life and death existing and ruling at the same time, in one and the same body. Nor do I propose discussing the "right of revolution," as the distinguished Senator from Georgia, not now in his seat, (Mr. TOOMBS,) boldly and properly called the action of South Carolina and his own State. That is a right inherent in man, but also a right which must be denied by every existing Government, unless it be willing to sign and execute its own death warrant. Neither shall I attempt to justify those who make revolutions, because all such attempts have reference to the morality and the necessity of the act. Revolutions and revolutionary leaders are judged by history; not by civil or military tribunals, though these may take away life and property; by posterity, not by contemporaries. We may in a historical sense speak of the causes and probable consequences of revolutions, but the question of right depends on the issue of the trial, and involves nothing less than the success or defeat of those engaged, and the respective positions of the accused and their judges.

The framers of our Constitution no doubt intended to establish *a Government*, and for that reason they could not make provision for its spontaneous destruction. Neither could they have seriously entertained the idea of coercion, as it is generally understood and applied by Senators on this floor, which would have been tantamount to their providing for civil war. The very Declaration of Independence saith that all just authority is derived from the consent of the governed, and not from the means the Government may hold at its disposal to enforce obedience to its decrees. Our Government is one of reason, of voluntary submission to constitutional authority, depending for strength and cohesion upon the affections of the people and on that just and wise administration of public affairs which makes it the interest of States and individuals to uphold and protect it. The framers of the Constitution thought of no other means of perpetuating the Government they had established, and let it by that rubric remain no other alternative but to be just, or to perish. As a check on revolutions, they relied on the loyalty of the States and the interests of the people, on their attachment to the Government of their own choice, and on their conviction that it was the very best Government possible for mortal man to establish, because most efficient in securing the great ends of all government—order and protection.

Here, then, we have the historical stand point from which to judge our present condition, and the inevitable consequences to which, unaltered, it must lead. There can be no doubt but that the continued agitation and harping upon the Slavery question in the Non-Slaveholding States, for the space of nearly a third of a century, and more than one-third of the period of our national existence, has deeply affected the Southern attachment to the Union; that it has arrayed the two geographical sections of the country against each other; that it has separated religious communities; that it has planted distrust and hatred in Northern and Southern hearts, and created that sense of insecurity and injustice to the latter which is less tolerable than a State of open warfare against a declared enemy. Practically, it is more than idle to say that a conservative sentiment pervades a large portion of the people of the Northern States, when the fact stands out in bold relief, that the dominant Republican Party lives there alone, and thrives by the agitation of the Slavery question, and that as a party it is bound to cherish that by which it lives and prospers. It is as possible to live without food, as for a thorough Republican to exist without the agitation of "the Slavery question." Numbers of intelligent Republicans are no doubt fully aware of the enormity of their doctrines, and believe in them no more than the Augurs of Rome believed in their own prophecies; but they find Anti-Slavery sentiments the means of acquiring popularity, influence and power, and they do not, therefore, think it worth their while to use their talents and intellectual capacities in the far less remunerative efforts of sincere and judicious statesmanship. It is at all times a mortal task to explain passions that so satisfy reason.

It cannot be doubted that there is a strong conservative feeling in many members of the Republican Party, and that ground may be shared to some extent by the President elect, but it is to be feared it may be confined to a very strong desire to preserve the Union without surrendering any of the cardinal points of the Republican faith. All such conservatism, it is needless to say, at this time is by itself of small practical value. The Southern States are not willing to trust their destiny, or that of this great nation, to such conservatism. They require more than a mere promise, to feel sure there will be an abstinence from wrung doing. They ask a public recognition of principles and an agreement which will render injustice impossible, or at least highly improbable,—something which shall not grant to our brethren of the North political *charity* what the Constitution secures them as a *right*.

Senators, we are not here as a constituent assembly. We have not met to frame a Constitution, or to confide the drawing up of such an instrument to a mere plurality of voices. We are already organized as a definite Constitutional Government—as a Confederate Republic—and we are bound to preserve that Government in its true spirit and with all the checks and balances which protect the minority from the encroachments of the arbitrary will of the majority. Nothing is more natural than that the South, whose protest against gratuitous and inexcusable interference has been sounding in our ears for more than thirty years, should now be clamorous to secure beyond contingency her rights, resorting even to armed revolution rather than continue in a state of perpetual political warfare and personal insecurity.

It is in vain for us of the North to boast of our greater physical power and material resources. Two men of the South are our own brethren; they belong to the same Anglo-Saxon race, and will not be intimidated, but rather aroused, by such an appeal to mere numerical disparity. Such devices are not only unworthy of us, but are at all times absolutely wicked and criminal. Sir, if questions nearer home should hereafter divide our own community of voters, who shall say that some men of turbulent spirit, some would-be leaders, inspired with the supremacy of numbers, may not insolate unpleasant comparisons between what the many want and the few refuse? The few are always pronounced selfish, and the many always claim in behalf of public justice; for *justice*, according to the satirical expounder of Athenian freedom, (ARISTOPHANES;) is always "the *interest of the majority*." It behooves us of the North not to carry our numerical arguments in behalf of the negro too far, lest some one hereafter may apply them to other themes "in the interest of society," and to classes of men not *distinguished* from us by the aristocratic element of color. To reiterate, our Government is one of reason, of voluntary submission to law, and it can exist only as long as it is true to itself and its great mission. It possesses from its very nature not a qualified coercive power, and it loses its character, ceases to be a free Government, within the meaning of the Constitution, when it employs force for its own maintenance. In the Southern States, believing their institutions, the property and lives of their own citizens, no longer safe in the Union, choose to separate and conduct a Government of their own, no exercise of power vested in the President of the United States or in Congress can prevent it, however disastrous to public welfare and damning to national reputation such a separation may prove to the aggregate of the American people. I conceive it a work of supererogation to enter at all upon the "constitutionality" of such a question. Let me not be understood as subscribing to the doctrine so often enunciated on this floor, that there is no power in the Government of the United States to enforce its own written and acknowledged laws. Sir, I will never so libel my Government or the memory of the illustrious men who made it. There is power complete and adequate to secure obedience to the law from any disorderly community, or the more serious end of enforcing the letter of the laws of the United States in a State in actual revolt. But the application of such power is always within the discretion of the Government, and the necessity and consequences must be considered.

When, therefore, not a community, or a single State, but many States acting in unison, and with the heartfelt sympathies of even others comprising the Confederation, rise up in revolution with the spirit of one mighty emotion, talking here about force and coercion against such a movement is preposterous, idle, suicidal. Ten millions of people, believing their hearth-stones to be ruthlessly invaded; their domestic institutions destroyed, and their nationality degraded; their equality in a government, resting alone on equality, annihilated, Sirs, not all the armies from the time of the Cæsars till our day could force them to submit to, to love, or to obey a Government whose executive power is irretrievably and openly committed to the pursuits of such aims under the name of party principles. If such power of coercion were even constitutionally vested in the President and in Congress, we are called upon to say, how can it be profitably exercised? It is very clear that as long as the North and South quarrel with mere complaints and grievances, even to *separation*, there is still a possibility of their again coming together and drowning past differences in mutual oblivion; but if fraternal blood is once shed, no such reconciliation is possible.

"Earth hath no rage, like love to hate turned."

Success on one side or the other will stimulate to further action, till all is lost in an unnatural struggle. Appeal once made to the sword is irrevocable. A substitution of brute force for reason transforms at once a dissatisfied brother into a relentless enemy. The American people are neither prepared for or will justify such an issue.

The recent Presidential contest was fought with no such aim. The people during that canvass could not foresee the issue as now precipitated—the first fruits of an empty victory. Pennsylvania fought the battle on the Tariff, not on the Slavery question. The Northwestern States could not have realized, in my judgment, their true position, or their action would have been different. Settled in great part from New England and from Europe, their social distance from the planting States of the South made them lose sight of the intimate connection between the prosperity of both. Excited by a spirit of fanaticism, artfully engendered and nourished by selfish politicians, they looked upon the last Presidential election as a struggle for power, not only between the North and the South, but between the great Northwest and all other geographical sections of the Union combined. But whether the West was to rule by military force, by marching squadrons and battalions into the field to subdue their Southern brethren, was not involved in the contest. It is my belief that the position in which the whole country is now placed, is one not foreseen by the North or even to the last Presidential election; and I feel certain that the people, so far from provoking the result, thought it more distant than ever—that the Northern mind was led into error through not sufficiently appreciating the Federal relations, and that if proper time and means be afforded, public opinion will right itself, and furnish, before it is too late, the most substantial proof of its conversion to true constitutional doctrine. Democratic institutions are, from their nature, apt to lead themselves to popular delusions; but they also possess the most efficient and admirable means of quickly correcting popular error, of making amends for whatever wrongs they may have committed and of avoiding similar mistakes in the future. All that is now wanted is time for reason to reassert its sway. The victory which the Republican Party so glories in achieving, is itself but a popular delusion, which will end, in my judgment, in the party's final destruction, never again, even by the admission of its former and champion on this floor, to reappear under the same name. The fruits of that victory has turned to ashes in their mouths, and the deception will become as patent to the whole country as it is now to all a foreboding of error.

And now, Sir, let me say to the South that great as may have been their provocations they have, as yet, no right to suppose that remaining in the Union so long them a hopeless prey to Northern fanaticism. Though pluralities and majorities may have gone against their wishes in nearly all the Northern States, much of that misfortune is due to he divisions among their own friends, and to the consequent distractions of the Democratic Party. Yet the Democratic vote, even under these most disadvantageous circumstances, has been large, showing what substantial elements are still left in the Northern States to build a great party upon,—showing how few conversions from sectional to national principles are required to make a constitutional party of law and order at the North, the potent shield and protection of the South. That party will stand by them in a peaceful solution of this whole question. It will stand up for their just rights under the Constitution in every State Legislature. In every county, city, town, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of our land. It will combat in their very strongholds, and under God's providence, crush the heresies and false ideas which have been set up to mislead the people, teaching at their altars hatred and contempt of heart instead of fraternal love and attachment to our institutions and laws. It seems to me but folly in the South to consider all as lost and their condition in the Union intolerable, while they and their friends possess a majority in both branches of the National Legislature, and while the Supreme Court of the United States stands unimpaired, ready and powerful to uphold the Constitution. Conceding that there is cause for anger or fear, allowing that there are dangers starting us in the face—that the history of the past shows a continued estrangement on the part of the North, and a continued and progressive increase in those institutions which the South deems indispensable to her prosperity and happiness, why should she at this eminent and unfavorable moment separate ingloriously from her Northern friends, when united we could surely overthrow and put to rout the common enemy? The stakes are so tremendous, the moment is so pregnant with unutterable woe to the country, and even to mankind, that we may well be prompted to demand a respite before we, as well as herself, are plunged into ruin and national annihilation. How can a permanent separation be justified to the civilized world, while there is any hope of self protection or safety under the Constitution? What will be her condition and prospects when so has accomplished separation? I am ready to believe she is prepared to make great sacrifices cheerfully, but the administration of a Government must be based on something else than mere self-sacrificing patriotism. It must be conducive to the lasting happiness and prosperity of the people. A separate Confederacy will require a standing army. Bickering on hostile and fanatical neighbors, fortifications along the frontier are imperative. All these things will require vast outlays, and involve expenditures diminishing the available means, and consuming the substance of the people. The North, compelled to do the same thing, can shall both grow poor at the same time. The very presence of hostile forces will necessarily lead to collisions in which one or the other section, according to all the chances of war, may be victorious. But will such a state of things increase the security of either? Will an enemy subdued to-day fail to renew the combat to-morrow until the country shall be a vast military camp, bristling with arms to assert a principle?

The Union first divided into two Confederacies by the example thus set, may be, at any dissatisfaction, subdivided into many, and they, after the example of Europe, would engage in mutual wars, contending for that ephemera, "the balance of power," so jealously sought after by the diplomatists, and forever disturbed by every man of decided talent, who cannot but give a momentary ascendency to the power over whose resources he is for a time called to preside. Secession, as it now appears, is the foundation for endless civil war, which will entirely change the character of our people, transforming their present peaceful pursuits and habits of industry into lawless adventure and reckless brigandage and barbarism. We read history in vain and study human nature to very little purpose, if we believe that with such a general demoralization of our people Republican forms of Government could be preserved in any one section of our glorious Union! Military commanders, sustained by cumbersome standing armies would soon acquire the power not only to defend the State, but to rule it; becoming military dictators they would use the power conferred on them for its perpetuation. Republics in name only, external struggles would be quickly followed by internal ones of rival factions and rival Cæsars. Believe me, Senators, the day we violently separate tells the death knell of our liberal institutions. They may exist nominally for a while, but their spirit will be fled; our people will have lost all vital strength or moral courage to enerish or uphold them. The body may retain its warmth for an hour, but the rigid and express

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CRITICAL, HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS. By Lord MACAULAY; with a Memoir and Index. In 6 vols. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

We have of late had frequent occasion to notice a growing improvement in the style in which standard authors are presented by our book manufacturers to the public. The recent editions of BURTON'S *Anatomy of Melancholy*, of D'ISRAELI'S works, of CHARLES LAMB, of MONTAIGNE and some others, leave nothing to desire on the score of print or paper. They are unsurpassed by any of the issues of the foreign Press. The difference between these and their American predecessors is in the matter of taste as well as actual quality. The material and workmanship are better; but there is abundance of good material and good workmanship, which is sadly wanting in effect for lack of nicety in the preparation. A little wider margin, a little more finish in the binding and lettering, a slightly different tint of paper, make all the difference between a simply manufactured article and a book which is a book. It is like the cut of a coat,—the cloth may be the same, the buttons may be the same in two garments and both may fit, while in the one case you look like a gentleman, in the other like anybody else. The majority of books are turned out, like so many blocks, by machine-work, with no suggestion of human art or handicraft about them. They have the appearance of being simply stamped or cut, so vilely mechanical are they, like the wooden hooks seen sometimes in public libraries or showcases. But the true book, worthy to put on the shelf of a private bookcase, and look a man in the face, in the sacred retirement of his library, should wear a different aspect. It should bear unmistakable indications of the skill of the binder, and the fidelity of the paper-maker and printer; its lettering should be clear and neat, its covers firm;—in fine, if there is worthy authorship inside of it, it should wear the air of a gentleman, not of a plebeian.

The new edition of MACAULAY'S Essays in its ample uncut margin, its neutral-tinted cloth, its slightly-shaded paper, taking off the glare of that deadly white which nature abhors, meets this requisition, and answers to our ideal of a presentable book. Let us open it and see whether it avoids the waking remonstrance of *Posthumus* in "Cymbeline":

> "A book? O rare one!
> Be not, as is our fangled world, a garment
> Nobler than that it covers."

On examining its contents, we find this new edition of the Essays and miscellaneous prose writings of MACAULAY justifying its appearance by greater completeness, a better arrangement and more thorough editing than have been seen in any previous collection. The text is taken from the authoritative edition published by the author in his lifetime, with the addition of the articles which have been brought together in the volumes issued by his family since his death, and to these are added several early papers from the Edinburgh *Review*, undoubtedly his composition, but which, for some reason or other, have been omitted from the English editions. These last-mentioned articles are now for the first time introduced to the public with the name of the author. They are on the West Indies, the London University, the Social and Industrial Capacities of Negroes, and the Administration of 1857. A certain impulse in the argument and cumulative historical illustration betray the author. The eloquent warning to the aristocracy of the days of the Reform bill, pictured in the fate of the nobles of France, cannot be mistaken. After a splendid representation of that fall from the height of power, glittering even in its fragments on the ground, he asks, "Have our Mannerses and Clintons forgotten all this? God grant that they may never remember it with unavailing self-accusation, when desolation shall have visited wealthier cities and fairer gardens;—when Manchester shall be as Lyons and Stowe as Chantilly;—when he who now in the pride of rank and opulence, sneers at what we have written in the bitter sincerity of our hearts, shall be thankful for a porringer of broth at the door of some Spanish convent, or shall implore some Italian money-lender to advance another pistole on his George!" That sentence may be sworn to as MACAULAY'S in any critical court in Christendom.

The *Essays* are prefaced by a special introduction, biographical and critical, by Mr. EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, of Boston. To say that this gentleman is among the foremost of American critics, is but to echo an opinion which has been freely expressed in intelligent circles these many years. Indeed, we have heard it asserted that he was born a critic, so early was he distinguished by accuracy in the use of adjectives, balanced judgment and comprehensive utterance. This, however, we take to be a compliment rather than an actual truth. The poet is born; the critic, like the orator, is made. His excellence is the result of comparison; comparison comes by observation, and observation is improved by reflection. Before reaching the accuracy and judicial nicety of statement exhibited in this essay on MACAULAY, he has read many books and turned over many thoughts. How else should he so powerfully curb his enthusiasm for a favorite author, and point out defects even while he is borne along on the swelling tide of admiration? There is a cold-blooded race of readers who would have no remorse in criticising MACAULAY, but to administer the rod of discipline while the hand that strikes is paralyzed by affection, is a stretch of verse and honesty, a Jacksonian integrity, which we may expect only from a WHIPPLE. Years ago be won, if we remember rightly, the praises of the living MACAULAY by this honest discrimination, and, verily, he is entitled now to write his epitaph. Who, but he, could make this statement at once so complimentary and so severe—a statement which, by the aid of a brilliant illustration, worthy of MACAULAY himself, covers nearly all the praise and censure to be bestowed on that author. "He had a warm love for what was beautiful and true, but, in his writings, it generally took the negative form of hatred for what was deformed and false. He abhorred meanness, baseness, fraud, falsehood, corruption and oppression, with his whole heart and soul, and found a grim delight in holding them up to public execration. His talent for this work, and his enjoyment of it, were so great that he was tempted at times to hunt after criminality for the pleasure of punishing it. He acquired a diseased taste for character that was morally tainted in order that he might exercise in its condemnation the rich resources of his scorn and invective. His progress through a tract of history was marked by the erection of the gallows, the gibbet and the stake, and he was almost as insensible to mitigating circumstances as Judge JEFFREYS himself. He seemed to consider that the glory of the Judge rested on the number of the executions, and he has hanged, drawn and quartered many individuals, whose cases are now at the bar of public opinion, in the course of being reheard." This is well said and must satisfy the most devoted admirers of Lord BACON, WILLIAM PENN, and the Duke of Marlborough.

After all, however, we are inclined to lean to the honesty of MACAULAY'S convictions and the general accuracy of his conclusions. We cannot but think of him as utterly incorruptible. Even his prejudices, so thoroughly British, are to be respected. We think of him as of COWPER'S Englishman,

> "As he next man close buttoned to the chin,
> Broadc loth without and a warm heart within."

He had the Englishman's pride and fastidiousness—the latter the mark, as he somewhere insists, of a lofty nature. Hence his silence under censure, and his almost absolute concealment of his personal history from the world. Who knew anything of the wonderful precocity of his boyhood till it was divulged the other day in some old letters of HANNAH MORE? We remember how averse he was from the publication of his speeches. How long, too, he concealed the fact that he was a poet, or before any volume of his asserted his merits as a lyrist? There came somehow to be associated with him an idea of haughtiness. It is only since his death that the public has had any view of the man in private life, and that only in glimpses, when it is seen that his whole being was nurtured in tenderness and the domestic affections. "I have nothing to complain of," he wrote to EDWARD EVERETT in 1854, when mortal disease was tugging at his heart. "My health, indeed, is not good, but I suffer no pain; and though my pleasures are fewer than they were, I retain the great sources of happiness. My mind is as clear and my affections as warm as ever. Nothing can exceed the tenderness of those who are nearest and dearest to me. On the whole, I find life quite as pleasant now, that I am confined many months every year to my room, as when I was in the vigor of youth." There is an inexpressible beauty in this resignation and simplicity of character, content and thankful as he approached the grave, and even yet pouring forth the munificent treasures of his heart and intellect, his very life's blood, for the enjoyment and instruction of the world. The great, proud MACAULAY, whose pen has swept all history and enriched the records of well nigh the whole globe, the swelling tide of whose eloquence brooks no restraint, whose argument is beyond contradiction, whose imperial themes are the admiration of all readers, whose manuscript commands tens of thousands of pounds when he chooses to unlock his portfolios,—this splendid historian, the amplest in his powers since GIBBON, is humble as a little child in acknowledgment of the simple kindness of his friends.

There is not much, you may say, in his writings which requires for its interpretation this personal sympathy. It is true there is less in his books than in those of some others; but we may read every man's works the better by knowing something of the life of the author. Peruse these "Essays" again in this clear imprint and you may detect something of the greatness as well as the lion-hearted courage of the man. A warm human soul looks out upon us from many a page, a tenderness for worth, an appreciation of honest manliness—as of Dr. JOHNSON, for instance, in the review of BOSWELL, where, though almost every sentence is critical, the effect of the whole is decidedly sympathetic. A similar remark may be made of all his portraits, even where he is most censorious. It is not necessary to be always praising a man to show that you love him. A close scrutiny of his defects will sometimes bring you nearer to him than indiscriminate, unmeaning eulogy. We do not admire the blemishes, but we are somehow brought nearer the man in contemplating them. You must read MACAULAY with something of this latitude of construction, though, to say the truth, he is the last author who will allow you to exercise it. For the time being, while the eye rests upon his page, he is omnipotent. How can you stop to criticise while you are borne along delighted, past all volition, through that illuminated hall, hung with the grand historic pictures of England from the days of ELIZABETH, of FREDERICK of Prussia, of France, of Italy and the East: of the portraits of BACON, of MILTON, of BUNYAN, of DRYDEN, of ADDISON, of CHATHAM, of PITT? Everywhere the columns are streaming with silken banners, the trophies of old wars; there is the perfume of church incense, the voices of Greece and Rome are heard, the airy ministrelsy of the poets of all nations and every clime. There is nothing in history, art or literature, in manners or society, which his wide-foraging fancy does not impress for the decoration of his subject, from the majesty of HOMER to the childish delight of a fairy tale, from the stern page of JUVENAL to the light jests of Hudibras, from SHAKESPEARE to Sir WALTER SCOTT, from RABELAIS to TOM MOORE—all that men have done or said is tributary. In this power of rapid, pertinent and eloquent association he has never been surpassed. Others have reasoned as ingeniously, perhaps more conclusively; few have made argument so interesting, or written so much didactic matter with so little weariness, nay, with such positive gratification. Poetry is generally accounted but a poor aid to judgment, but MACAULAY has made it subservient. The play of his wit and fancy enlivens his dullest disputation. His gravest defect, as Mr. WHIPPLE remarks, with no little subtilty, is that he is so ingenious and apparently conclusive, "presenting the matter in such a form as to exclude the possibility of doubt, either in its statement or argument," that he gives the mind of the reader no opportunity to work for itself. He is thus said to be deficient in suggestiveness. In compensation for this, however, we learn a great deal on the road though we may not be disposed to travel further at the end of the journey. How much may be gathered from MACAULAY of the art of narrative, of conveying the greater amount of information in the speediest and least fatiguing way! Equally a master of facts and of generalization, he unites qualities seldom seen in association. There is, in a general way, no more formidable character than your thoroughly well-informed man. for the time spent upon his acquisitions is usually at the expense of his judgment and power of using them, but MACAULAY is at once the most painstaking, the most agreeable, and, within his limits, the most philosophical of writers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Shadow in the House is a novel reprinted by M. DOOLADY. The author, JOHN SAUNDERS, has been an editor, and occasionally a dabbler in the drama. The story has considerable merit, but the infusion of a little more vigor into the plot and the addition of a little clearness of diction, would not in any degree have detracted from its success.

BROWN & TAGGARD publish Vol. XIV. of their edition of *Bacon*. It contains a continuation of his literary works and a portion of his professional ones. In its course the eminent philosopher appears as a poet. His success in the latter character is scarcely equal to that which crowns him in the former, and is principally confined to the rendering of some most beautiful psalms into very indifferent verse. The editor puts in a plea for him in this department of literature, but it were infinitely better to crown him as a philosopher alone. The author of the *Novum Organum* can very well afford to dispense with the bays of the poet.

SCRIBNER, by the aid of his press, continues to keep the balance between religious books and those of a lighter character pretty even. He publishes serious works about as fast as all the other publishers together can publish novels. *Christian Nurture*, by HORACE BUSHNELL, is an able treatise on a very serious subject—The Education of Families in Christianity. *The Gospel According to St. Matthew*, explained by JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, is the last work on which the pen of this eminent author was engaged. As a Commentator on the Holy Scriptures, Dr. ALEXANDER has few equals. The present volume is marked by the same depth of biblical research and terse and vigorous reasoning which characterize his other works.

H. S. BARNES & BROWN publish *Analytic Elocution*, by J. C. ZACHOS, A. M. The work seems an able one, and if any pupil can ever be brought to comprehend its complicated accents and interminable figures, it will undoubtedly produce great good. The application involved in this exercise alone must prove a very salutary discipline for the growing mind.

The HARPERS add to their "Classical Library" series *The Odyssey of Homer*, with the hymns, epigrams, and battle of the frogs and mice, literally translated, with explanatory notes, by THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, B. A., of Christ Church. It is rather late in the day to criticize HOMER. In the production of this class of books the HARPERS peculiarly excel. They seem to have early adopted the rule that there is always a demand for useful books, and resolved to publish very little else. Of the neatness which invariably characterizes their publications, there is an apt illustration in two little volumes before us, hot from their press—*Herodotus*. RECENSUIT JOSEPHUS WILLIAMS BLAKESLY, S. T. B. Greek in a neater binding and more convenient pocket form has not been put up for many a day.

Children old enough to appreciate wood-cuts will be under obligations to the before-mentioned gentlemen for *The Picture Book* of quadrupeds, wherein they have authentic portraits of nearly every four-footed beast extant, at full length. As showmen say:

> "The grizzled grizzly, *he* is there,
> The rhi-no-serious *and* the bear."

Caledonia has found a biographer. One of her most enthusiastic admirers, and an able and laborious man of letters withal, Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, has mapped out for himself a huge work, and the first installment of its accomplishment is before us. Mr. ANDERSON has chosen a somewhat comprehensive title for his work, *The Scottish Nation*, but no other baptism of the book could have conveyed an adequate idea of the author's design. None other than a comprehensive title could cover his plan, viz, to give biographies of all eminent Scotsmen; histories of baronies and titles; unfoldings of every genealogical tree; in short, to make a complete *Bibliotheca Scotica*, which should fill an acknowledged want, and effectually preclude all rivalry. This was the editor's plan, and if the first fruit of his labors, the handsome quarto volume now before us, may be considered as an earnest of the whole, it is only justice to say that he has been successful in its consummation. The work is encyclopedically arranged; and amply illustrated with portraits, autographs, heraldic and titular tables, *fac-similes* of coins and seals, wood-cuts of notable castles, and everything else which can add to it interest or value. The ample brow, and deep earnest eyes of GEORGE BUCHANAN look from the fine steel portrait which embellishes the title page of the present volume. In the countenance of the old worthy you look not in vain for the traces of that energy and determination which enabled him, at an early age, to master the mysteries of Latin and overcome the difficulties of the Greek verbs without the assistance of a tutor, blended with the visible stamp of that genius which made him recognized at a later day by the voice of Europe as "*Poetarum sui seculi facile princeps.*" Nor is it as a poet alone that the brave BUCHANAN is entitled to remembrance and worthy to lead the title page of a biography of his country. He came to hold up the hands of LUTHER in the great work of Reformation, and his sonorous hexameters fell in the ranks of a corrupt clergy like shells. The monks cowered before his trenchant rhymes as do quail at the whistling of shot. It was useless for them to plead privilege; he brought their impurities and absurdities seething to the surface, and they could neither deny his facts nor cope with him in argument. Small wonder when we know that many of the Scottish ecclesiastics were then so ignorant as to suppose that MARTIN LUTHER wrote "a dangerous book called the *New Testament*." Subsequently BUCHANAN was tutor to King JAMES, and a severe one he must have been, since the royal pedant was accustomed to say in later life that he always trembled at the approach of a certain official, because, forsooth, he reminded him of his pedagogue. Like the most of scholars and useful men of all generations, BUCHANAN died poor. His end was characteristic and instructive. Finding, when on his death-bed, that the money he had about him was not sufficient to defray the expenses of his funeral, he sent his servant to distribute it among the poor, adding, "that if the city did not choose to bury him they might let him lie where he was." The romance of BALCE will have an especial interest for all, and probably rivet the attention of youthful readers, to an exclusion of the claims of the eminent doctors and divines whose deserts are equally presented by the biographer. But it would be idle to further individualize any of the characters. Commencing with ABERCROMBIE, of Aboukir, and closing with Dr. JAMES CURRIE, the eminent physician and biographer of BURNS, the list in the volume before us is complete,—at least if there be an omission, we have failed to discover it. The work is published in Edinburgh and London, by A. FULLARTON & CO., and sold by the importers, FULLARTON, MACNAB & CO., of this City.

MESSRS. A. S. BARNES & BURR, who seem never to weary of publishing valuable educational books, publish *The Complete French Class Book*, by LOUIS PUJOL, A. M., and Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D. To impart *practical* instruction in the French language, this book of Messrs. PUJOL and VAN NORMAN'S seems admirably adapted. Pronunciation is the great puzzle of the pupil in grappling with French. The tongue that can shape an English syllable with emphasis and beauty, is apt to encounter intense difficulty in wiriding itself through the labyrinth of French vowels and consonants. And of this the authors of the present volume seem aware, since they devote no inconsiderable space to a very intelligent treatise on this very difficult phase of the learner's labors. The close connection, too, in which precept and example are made to follow each other, commends itself as an admirable feature. In teaching a child to walk, it would be a dull parent, indeed, who should merely tell it the rules of locomotion; yet this is the plan which teachers for centuries pursued in leading their charges through the languages. A much better plan than the foregoing, is to set the pupil at once on his feet, taking hold of his hand, if need be, and thus let practice and precept assist each other. This is the idea on which our authors have built their book.

Wood's Class-Book of Botany has long been a favorite authority in schools, and it is probable that the new edition published by BARNES & BURR will be welcomed by both teachers and pupils with pleasure. The author has extended the limits of his floral acquaintance, and the result is a book nearly double the size of the one familiar to our youthful minds. It is now adapted, says the author, to the student's use from Quebec to New-Orleans, and from St. Paul's to St. Augustine.

One of Them is the rather unique title of a new novel from the pen of CHARLES LEVER, published in pamphlet form by the HARPERS. Any book by the author of *Charles O'Malley* is certain of an audience. In his peculiar vein of fiction Mr. LEVER has no living equal, and the pictures of Irish character produced by his pen have been reproduced on canvas by the pencils of many distinguished artists. Mr. LEVER'S late productions fall infinitely behind his earlier ones; still, they are more readable than two-thirds of the novels of the day.

Engine Co. No. 25.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will have the kindness to contradict a statement published in your issue of Jan. 31, in regard to the members of Engine Co. No. 25. Permit me to say on behalf of the Company that they were not engaged in any riot whatever, and there is no truth in saying that an officer was assaulted by any member of the Company. By giving the above an insertion, you will greatly oblige

Yours, respectfully,
H. S. POWERS, Foreman Engine No. 25.

Major Anderson and the Authorities of South Carolina.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes, under date of Jan. 31:

"Although repeated and emphatic assurances have been given by Col. HAYNE to the President and others here, that the garrison at Fort Sumter was receiving supplies regularly from Charleston, and had free access in other respects to the city, the correspondence of Major ANDERSON contradicts them entirely. His version is radically different from that generally received in Washington, and the public are entitled to know the material facts of the case. Gov. PICKENS did offer to furnish Major ANDERSON with provisions from the stores of the *State*, but he properly declined to accept them on that condition, not feeling authorized to recognize or establish such relations. He subsequently wrote to the contractor who had supplied him before leaving Fort Moultrie, to resume his former connection, supposing that no objection would be made. No answer was returned; and from that day to this he has not received a pound of fresh beef or other provisions. He has had to rely upon his old stock, and to subsist upon the same hard fare. So far as his correspondence is concerned, Major ANDERSON is satisfied with existing arrangements. The authorities offered to let his messenger have free communication with the Post-office, but fearing collision or difficulty, he preferred to receive his mails in a manner which would not involve either contingency. They are now delivered daily and promptly. Major ANDERSON gives a flat contradiction to the reports of mutiny or discontent in his garrison, and also to the statement that a boat from Fort Sumter had been fired upon.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

VIEWS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

EMANCIPATION IN THE BORDER STATES.

THE FUTILITY OF BUYING KENTUCKY NEGROES AS A BASIS OF COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1861.

In the New-York *Tribune*, of yesterday, occurs a paragraph to the effect that "Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY is in Washington advocating the admission of New-Mexico, by way of a sop to the Border States," &c., &c. The editor coolly advises Mr. CLAY to abandon such a scheme, and turn his attention "to a compromise which means something;" namely, the purchase of all the negroes in the Border Slave States by the Federal Government, and their gradual emancipation.

Now, with all due deference to the experience of the editor of the *Tribune* in the emancipation business, and with perfect confidence in the soundness of his motives, and the candor of his intentions, I must say that it strikes me as the most Quixotic scheme I have yet heard of for a settlement of the existing difficulties.

Instead of settling anything, it would plunge us into innumbered evils, and embroil the General Government in troubles without end.

Mr. CLAY, who has lived in the richest portion of the Slaveholding State of Kentucky all his life, knows this, and feels the utter impracticability of the whole *Tribune* scheme. It always takes two parties to make a bargain. Does the advocate of this project suppose that the people of the Border States are going to part with their negroes at an average price of $200 per head? which is the figure, I believe, suggested by the *Tribune*—at which the National Government is to buy them up? Why, Sir, at the first mention of such a thing in sober earnest all these States will precipitate themselves into the arms of the Southern Confederacy for protection, and self preservation. The editor of the *Tribune* has probably never lived in a Slave State, as the writer of this has, or he would feel at once the full absurdity, (at the present moment of high excitement,) of his humanitarian *project*.

Does any one, can any one doubt the motives of Mr. CLAY?

I speak on my own responsibility, when I say that if he for a moment could believe in the practicability of this emancipation scheme proposed by the *Tribunists*, I am sure he would give it his heartiest support. In a time of profound peace and good feeling amongst the States it might be thought of—but *now*, impossible! As Mr. CLAY said in his speech, delivered here last Saturday night, when alluding to the policy of making some concessions to retain the Border States, and to his position in former years:

"I say now that I still stand in the same position; but I remember that our relative stand-points are changed. Then they were in the ascendency. Now, however they may think otherwise, we are the dominant party. Then, I will not forget—God forbid that I should—that, although they may have been to part me, and the party with which I am associated, wrongdoers, that it is human to err, but god like to forgive. [Applause.] And men of America, if I, who have struggled almost alone for a quarter of a century, against this tremendous power, which has inflicted upon me, unjustly, so much evil, I say, if I can forgive them, cannot you? [Applause.]

Then, gentlemen, I am ready now and at all times, in every place, to do all short of sacrificing principle itself."

And then he goes on to advocate the admission of all the United States Territory south of 36° 30', now known as New-Mexico, as a Slave State. This would expel the Territorial question from Congress, and would, he thinks, be accepted by Kentucky as well as other Border States, and thus restore peace. President LINCOLN'S moderate, conservative, but law-enforcing administration would do the rest and quiet all apprehension of aggression in the future. Mr. C., in his speech, alluded to a certain leading Republican paper which professed to save the Union by throwing overboard its principles (the Albany *Evening Journal*?) and to "another leading journal, of a leading State, which calls upon us in tones of equal authority, "save your principles by abandoning the Union"—(the New-York *Tribune*.)

Mr. CLAY thought that if the Republican Party was demoralized. It was not such as he who had done it.

I learn from a distinguished Republican of a Slave State that the *Tribune's* cool acquiescence in the proposed secession of the Southern States immediately after the election worked more evil to the conservative Union men of the Border States than could possibly be calculated.

Such a policy was strengthening the hands of the Disunionists and Secessionists of the South. It was precisely the card they wanted to draw out in the desperate game they were playing.

The *Tribune* must also elaborately snub Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, because he was not willing to "give up to party (the Union) what was meant for mankind." And Senator SEWARD, the Premier of the new Administration, for diplomatic ally hinting at the necessity of conciliation, receives "a warning" from the autocratic philosophers of Nassau street. Now, every prominent public man is entitled to be heard with respect, and his utterances treated with the consideration to which they may be entitled. All parties are composed of many conflicting elements. It is the duty of a far-seeing statesman to attempt to harmonize these elements, in order that this party may produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and not simply cut up the loaves and divide the fishes.

W. K.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

AFRAID OF THE PRESS—BOGUS NEWS—MAJOR ANDERSON A LARGE SLAVEHOLDER—WOMEN AND CHILDREN SENT AWAY FROM SUMTER—HEAVY PREPARATIONS AT MOULTRIE—RAFT PREPARATIONS—THE SENATE AND HOUSE—PIRACY IMPORTATIONS, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

It is certainly a curious commentary on political freedom and liberty of speech, that leading daily journals of the Metropolitan City, which is only distant 630 miles from the commercial Capital of the "Game-cock State," should be refused admittance, and their sale prohibited on the news stands. At these depôts you only see the New-York *Herald* and *Day Book*. At the Merchants' Reading Room they add the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, while such a highly conservative journal as the NEW-YORK TIMES, if offered for sale, would submit the dealer to suspicion, and, perhaps, punishment. The *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Courier and Enquirer* are looked upon with double-distilled horror, and are considered to be infamous incendiary sheets.

You may judge how little opportunity the masses have for becoming acquainted with the *real* sentiments of the great centre of the Union, (what there is left of it.)

I am fully convinced that much of the news that purports to come from here, even in the way of correspondence, is manufactured above Mason and Dixon's line. An instance in point: I read in two New-York dailies of date 24th, under "From Charleston," that a boat which was attempting to approach Fort Moultrie from Sumter with three men, was hailed, and no response being given, was fired into. They turned and, shortly after, *a boat was heard hauling upon the beach at Sumter*. One man was badly wounded." Last Thursday, it was blowing a gale, and the channel between the two forts *is a mile wide*; the night was tempestuous in the extreme. Would it not require pretty *long ears* to distinguish the "hauling on the beach" at such a distance? The whole story was a lie, got up to still further inflame the public mind at the North.

I observe that the twin brothers of the Secessionists, the "Dr Cheever clique," have been ranting lately in the Twenty-third-street Church. As they could not see any bravery in Major ANDERSON, and feared to indorse him until they knew about his holding slaves, I will give them a nut to crack by informing them that the gallant soldier owns *three hundred negroes*.

As the Prestdent thinks it unnecessary to send supplies to the beleaguered fortress, the Commandant has resolved to send the wives and children of the garrison to New-York. Some twenty woman and fairy children will leave in the *Marion*. I trust that New-York will see that they do not suffer. Many of the regulars are Irish, and, of course, there are many of the same nationality here. At Sumter there is a stalwart corporal of 45, who has a son at Morris' Island. One of the members of a Palmetto Guard has a brother at Sumter. If war comes, a father may point at the heart of a son, and brother may meet brother in deadly conflict!

At Moultrie, heavy preparations are going on, and they evidently expect a blast ere long. Sand-bags, each holding two bushels, are being piled up at every defensive point, while empty barrels, layer on layer, with palmetto logs between, with interstices for cannon, form no inconsiderable portion of defence. Some of the very best military talent in the country is centred here at the present time, and the North may rest assured that—if reinforcements are sent to Sumter, as reported in town to-night—they will receive a very emphatic reception. Charleston has already taken from her stores and workshops 2,000 men, while every train from the country brings volunteers in large numbers. In one district, about a hundred miles west, out of 800 men able to bear arms, 640 are detailed at work at different points in the harbor. This particular district furnished a large proportion of the men, and half the officers of the famous Palmetto Regiment in the Mexican War.

It is impossible to find out definitely, but exercising diligent inquiry, I am led to believe that, quite recently, over 5,000 white men have concentrated in this city, each one longing for one thing—a fight with the "*Abolition Devils*," as they are pleased to call those who are, and have been their brothers and best friends. There are also, I am told, several thousands of negroes, who, if their masters tell them to point their guns at you or I, will do it at a moment's notice. They are blind instruments, and will be found perfectly reliable.

Timber is coming down the Cooper and Ashley rivers in large quantities, and *stays here*. There is no doubt that extensive preparations are being made for the assault of that already world famed fortress, but everything is done very quietly. You have heard of the "cotton-bale raft," so I will not repeat the story, but be assured that it will be effected that way, with a steamboat behind. The Columbiads take forty-five minutes between each charge, and are very exhausting to the gunners, two hours being the extreme maximum of attendance without risk of life. It is very much doubted whether Charleston would suffer much from those much-talked-of death-dealers. Whether she will or no, heads of families are sending their household jewels away, and many would leave if they did not fear the ruin of their business. In King, the principal retail street, many stores have three and four clerks absent in the South Carolina army. Some employers give their employes full salaries while they are soldiering, while others put them on half pay, and a few, a very few (for they are afraid) pay nothing to absentees. A case of this kind occurred yesterday; the clerk came out in the *Mercury* and denounced his employer because he would not pay him while he was on duty at Castle Pinckney.

The Senate and House have just adjourned. Mr. HOLT, of the former body, said the other night "that no people on earth can disrupt their former political relations with a clearer conscience than the people of the Slaveholding States."

The Senate are so flush of men that they have authorized the Governor to tender troops to Florida, (to destroy the *Brooklyn*, I suppose.) They also will give $30 000 to improve Maffit's Channel, when Fort Sumter is taken away from the United States. The *Columbia* is still fast at the edge of this particular channel. You will perceive that they would rather the combined fleets of the Universe should go to destruction than do anything while the flag of the Union floats here. They also propose to stop all the Courts of Law and Equity, while the hated flag frowns on them.

The Georgians, in rivalry of "Old Secession," bring out a "*baby-waker*" at each fumination of the progress of dissolution.

A merchant of note here, in view of the prospective Southern Confederacy, and the recent emphatic enunciation of Lord PALMERSTON, has just sent an order for £5,000 of British goods. His confidential clerk informs me that they will import £30,000 worth within the twelvemonth.

Just as the mail is closing, I learn that the *Columbia* has been tugged off by three tugs, and has reached her wharf. At Charleston is hastening to see her, and "Old Secession" has given her a salute. JASPER.

OUR MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

DULLNESS IN TRADE—EFFORTS OF POLITICIANS, LAWYERS AND MERCHANTS—INTERESTS OF MARYLAND—COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOV. HICKS, &C.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

For the last week there has been a kind of truce in politics; which, according to the temper of the augur, has been interpreted as a favorable omen, or regarded as the silence which precedes a storm. Men seem to have exhausted themselves, if not the subject. Discussions on the relative value of compromises seem to be considered both dreary and unprofitable. People feel that the national troubles ought to be settled, and—without reflecting how difficult it must always be to induce partisans in Congress to initiate in advance a policy for an incoming Administration—they have become irritated at the delay. In this community the paralyzing effects of uncertainty is everywhere visible. Commerce is dull in all its departments. The surface of the Dead Sea cannot be more gloomily tranquil than social life—there is not a ripple of gaiety. Tradesmen find difficulty in collecting their dues—landlords their rents; and all speculative business has comparatively ceased.

One perceptible effect of this state of things, is the appearance of that respectable, though sometimes overrated virtue—economy. Money does not change hands with that lively repartee so highly appreciated by tradesmen. The dry goods houses, however, are said to be busy in filling orders for *samples* of cadets' gray cloths, for military companies not yet in existence.

Against evils of this kind it is evident that no exertions can avail; it would be like taking arms against the shadows that "struck such terror to the soul of Richard." But though no enemy appears in the field whose overthrow would better our condition, there is a positive spirit prevalent which still complains that Maryland should not remain inactive and leave her destiny to be shaped by others. The most trying duty that soldiers are called on to perform, is to keep still, and hold their fire; and it is not less difficult for politicians to remain quiet, while exciting political movements are around them. They witness the excitable state of the people, and regard it much in the same light with the practical man who saw nothing in Niagara but an immense waste of water power. They would use this popular motive power, professedly, to save the Union—their professions may conceal other objects—for they seem indisposed to see it preserved by virtue of its own adhesive and inherent power. They may, however, only desire that the credit of this good work should belong or appear to belong to themselves.

It has been supposed that a difference of sentiment exists here between the mercantile and professional classes. It is difficult to say if this has any foundation in fact. I am not aware that it has. It is true that among the latter may be found many sufficiently dismal prophets of evil; intriguing, disappointed or excitable men; the sources and fountain-heads of those preambles and resolutions that are to be seen pulling at cross-purposes in each morning's paper. As to the merchant, he must give some credit, or stop; he may therefore seem to have more faith;—more moderation may reasonably be expected of him from his having interests beyond the limits of his own State; from his contact with strangers, and the opportunities he has of learning the temper of other sections through intercourse with customers. It might reasonably be expected that he would consider and discuss material interests—and yet, strange as it may seem, secession, disunion, the formation of new republics, Northern, Southern and Middle, have been talked *ad nauseum*, but as regards the preponderance of interest incident upon each contingencies, very few seem to have any definite or fixed opinions. There is an evident reluctance to look the question of interest fairly in the face. The problem of Maryland's commercial destiny is not an easy one to solve, her relations being various and complicated. While her principle staples of exportation—I allude to that portion of them not produced on her own soil—come from the West, the best of our home customers, for other things, are in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c. A large part of the flour, provisions and tobacco sold in this market, are the products of Western States, but the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over which they are received, lies on the soil of Virginia; and a branch road from Harper's Ferry, with discriminating taxes in its favor, might divert that trade to Alexandria. These questions, which, in the event of dissolution, must inevitably be met, and which will follow it as certainly as surgery follows battle, are, for the present, avoided, and yield their place to less complicated considerations, based upon sympathies and antipathies.

Secession is a new doctrine in Maryland, and how it got here is a mystery. Like the Asiatic cholera, which, starting with a few sporadic cases, moves at first slowly, but grows with its progress, and overspreads whole communities, and, like an epidemic, too, these new doctrines make victims of apparently the strongest, and of those least likely to be affected by their influence. There is no denying, however, that the disease is here—State Sovereignty has its apostles and believers; and the probability of a dissolution of the Union has got to be an idea dreadfully familiar. Many are to be found, who, with the General Government, would stand by the Union, come weal, come woe; but it is doubtful if they will be able to resist the progressive opinions of the community. Impatient and dissatisfied with the conduct of Representatives in Congress, men's minds adapt themselves to the changes of the times—secession of States no longer creates surprise. What would have been held as a sound argument two months ago, is now regarded as a prescription might be, after the patient had expired. Moderate men have arrived at the conclusion that all connection with both New-England and the Cotton States might be severed, without regret, provided a Middle Confederacy could be formed with proper guarantees against future disturbance. Quite an able pamphlet, maintaining this view, has been written by Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of this City. The idea of coercion by means of civil war would receive no supporters in Maryland.

Gov. HICKS still adheres to his purpose in regard to a Convention, though every turn in the tide of affairs will be used with an effort to overwhelm him. Efforts are now being made to call a Convention over his head. At this moment the passage of the Crittenden Compromise would calm all trouble here. A few weeks hence may be too late. One of the most remarkable features in this whole Southern movement is a total disregard to consequences. This may be observed extending in an inverse ratio of strength from Charleston to Virginia, and gives a painful interest to the movements of the Old Dominion, as the popular belief is that our interests and destinies are identical.

The Committee of Five, appointed by the Governor to consult with delegations from the other States, comprises as much respectability and talent as could, in all likelihood, be acquired by any other mode of selection. By the Governor's opponents, however, the appointment is denounced as high-handed and arbitrary, and the manner of it certainly furnishes no guarantee that the members represent the sentiment of the State, though I think that they do. It would, perhaps, have been as well, had the Governor put on the Committee some Breckinridge Democrat, if such a one could have been found uncommitted to secession. Another objection to these gentlemen is, that some of them, having uttered extreme Union opinions, are, therefore, unfitted to be practical negotiators. The atmosphere of Washington must have a stultifying power more than common, if such men shall not know how to estimate individual opinions, and shall fail to understand the magnitude and nature of a compromise. CECIL.

OUR RHODE ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE UPON THE PROPOSED VIRGINIA CONFERENCE—ADOPTION OF THE RESOLUTION.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1861.

The General Assembly of this State passed a resolution this morning accepting the invitation of the Virginia Legislature to meet the Commissioners of that and other States in a National Conference at Washington. The resolution, as offered in the House, and concurred in by the Senate, is as follows:

"*Whereas*, The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the 19th of January inst., adopted resolutions inviting the sister States of the Union to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February, in the City of Washington, to consider the practicability of agreeing upon terms of adjustment of our present national troubles:

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint five Commissioners on the part of this State, to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed by other States in the City of Washington on the 4th day of February next, to consider, and, if practicable, to agree upon some amicable adjustment of the present unhappy national difficulties, upon the basis laid in the spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

An effort was made in the House to table the resolution, which failed. Some of the most radical Republican members of the House spoke earnestly against the proposed commission, more particularly on the ground of its useless expense, when the Congressional Representatives might as well be selected for the purpose. Other members opposed the resolution because they thought it would be a fruitless measure. Mr. SANFORD, of Newport, one of the leading and most influential Republican members of the House spoke ably in favor of the passage of the resolution. It was introduced by him from the Committee of Federal Relations. He wished to meet Virginia in the same fraternal and patriotic spirit in which she had proposed this means of peaceful adjustment, and he thought that the people of the State and their Representatives in the Assembly ought to rise above party platforms and give importance to the Constitution which they were sworn to support, and to the Union which they all professed to love. The vote on the passage of the resolution in the House stood, 47 ayes to 22 noes. In the Senate there was no debate upon its passage.

The Governor's appointments will probably be made to-morrow. There is no doubt that some of the most conservative and patriotic, as well as

States will go out of the Union with the South, carrying with them such Northern States as are willing to follow.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* discloses some of the designs of the conspirators who are plotting to seize the capital. The plan is, in case a majority of secession delegates shall be chosen to the approaching Virginia State Convention, for that body, when it assembles on the 13th inst., by virtue of the powers vested in itself, to supersede Gov. LETCHER, the sitting Legislature, and to order the armed volunteer companies to seize and hold possession of the National capital—hence the organization of the minute-men, and the arming of the separate counties.

A Palmetto flag made its appearance at Glasgow, Ky., the other day. It was treated with little respect. A crowd took it in charge, and after dipping it in a barrel of tar, burned it. The pictures of Gov. PICKENS and W. L. YANCEY didn't save it.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that an establishment near Newark, N. J., is manufacturing $100 000 worth of gun-carriages, to fill an order given by Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina.

Ex-Lieut. J. R. HAMILTON, he who urged the Naval officers of Southern birth to betray their trusts and bring their vessels into the ports of seceded States, is thirsting for blood. He closes a long reply to a rebuke which was administered to him through the columns of the *National Intelligencer* by Lieut. WHITING, with this paragraph:

"Mr. WHITING states that my letter of the 14th inst., to the Southern officers, is 'an *offence*' to the navy officers generally. It may be to consolidationists and Abolitionists; but since he is a navy officer, and has undertaken to speak for the service at large, I beg that he will understand that I will be most happy to give him satisfaction for that letter or for this. He knows where to find me and has only to ask an invitation, and I will grant it, under arrangements usual among gentlemen."

Hon. EDWARD BATES has been making another visit to Springfield, to have a free conference with Mr. LINCOLN on the state of public affairs.

The American flag in which the Boston petition was enveloped when presented to Congress, has been presented to Mr. RIDEWAY, Editor of the Richmond *Whig*, by Hon. A. A. LAWRENCE.

Hon. H. S. FOOTE is a candidate for the Tennessee State Convention. He publishes a long address demonstrating that Mr. SEWARD's appointment to the Secretaryship of State is an insult to the South. He is in favor of a Southern Convention, to demand guarantees of the North, which must be granted before the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. If these shall not be accured, he becomes a Secessionist.

Lieut. JOSEPH FRY has resigned his post in the Navy, and offered his services to his native State—Louisiana.

Hon. R. A. HUNTER, United States Marshal for the New-Orleans District, resigned on Jan. 25, and closed his office.

In reply to a communication from Mr. JOSEPH SEGAR, of Richmond, Messrs. R. MALLORY and W. R. KENNY state in the most positive terms that the citizens of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky maintain relations of the most friendly character with each other. Not only are slaves escaping from the latter State into either of the former promptly returned, but masters often take their property with them when visiting there without being molested. Mr. KENNY even states that he has been told on excellent authority that last Fall a negro trader, with a large number of slaves for the Southern market, went from Louisville to St. Louis, through Indiana and Illinois, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, without any hindrance whatever.

The Louisville *Journal* denounces Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE as a cooperator with the Southern conspirators for breaking up the Union, and precipitating Kentucky into a Southern Confederacy.

Manufacturing establishments in Newark are looking up. A firm there has just received an order for hats, from New-Orleans, amounting to $12,000, and it is anticipated that Southern trade will be as brisk as ever during the present month.

A dispatch was received in Washington a few days since, from Springfield, Illinois, by Mr. FARNSWORTH, Member of Congress, sent by a prominent member of the State Senate, saying: "Judge KELLOG is here. He says we must recede. What is your advice?" Mr. FARNSWORTH replied: "No surrender of principle or free Territory to Slavery—no concession to rebels." Messrs. LOVEJOY, WASHBURNE and FARNSWORTH joined in a telegraphic dispatch to the Republicans of the Illinois Senate, saying. "No concessions, no compromises—uphold the Union, the Constitution and the laws—stand firm."

A Georgia paper states that the town of Gordon, situated on the Central Railroad, at the junction of the road to Milledgeville, has, by an ordinance duly drawn up, signed, and adopted by a meeting of the citizens of the place, *formally seceded from Wilkinson County, State of Georgia*. The narrator proposes to call it the Independent City of Gordon.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

New-Year's Calls Dying Out—Ex-Mayor Horace Smith Batchelor a Printer, Judge Hardy Standing By—A Physician in Sacramento Shot Down—The President's Fast.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861.

The Old Year went out in a hard storm. The New Year came in under a clear sky, the moon and stars shining brightly, and the wind, that had been raging until midnight, having blown itself out. At sunrise a thick fog scumbled the hill-sides and hid the valleys from sight, the peaks of the heights only being outlined. The *Golden Age*, with her 200 passengers and $1,265,030 of treasure, at 9 o'clock fired her gun, and steamed into the fog. But, as the sun got higher, the mist rolled up the river, and, except for the wind, the day was as lovely a one as ever dawned—bright, warm and calm. It was by all business men treated as a holiday, and, for the most part, surrendered to the family at home, or to excursions into the suburbs. New-Year's calls were not quite forgotten, but there was less of them than last year. Those baskets that hung on the door-knobs of so many houses a year ago effectually quenched the zeal for miscellaneous calls, and, on the other hand, comparatively few houses were "open." There appears to be a growing sentiment here that the institution, once so popular, is little else than a genteel bore. They run it into the ground when a fellow would take a whole fire-company to see his lady acquaintance. The ladies rebelled, and gentleman, not knowing whether tha rebellion had been quieted or not, preferred to take no risks.

It would have been altogether a delightful day, sacred in memory to friendship rather than to mere acquaintance, but that two men must needs come down from Placer County to stain the calendar with blood, and import a murder for our thin list of crimes. It was so clear a murder, so pure a definition of the word, that it is worthy to be put on record.

SAMUEL T. NEWELL, a native of Baltimore, and a white resident in Philadelphia, came to California eighteen months since, and almost immediately proceeded to Sacramento. He was a printer, and during the last Fall, having removed to Auburn, in Placer County, he published a Douglas campaign paper, tha *Mountain Signal*. The most probable story out, of many that are told, is, that in Auburn he made the acquaintance of a young lady who had some property, and who so far reciprocated his attachment, that a marriage was anticipated. But anddenly it appeared that the wife of HORACE SMITH, an Auburn lawyer, warned the lady that, according to SMITH's statement to her, he already had a wife. The young woman rejected his addresses from that time. NEWELL, greatly exasperated, bitterly denounced Mrs. SMITH—called her infamous names, insulted her grossly, some said, in the presence o other ladies. But all this part of the affair is matter of rumor. What is truly known is, that Mrs. SMITH is a sister of Judge HARDY, (who presided at the farce when Judge TERRY was acquitted of the murder of BRODERICK,) and that her husband is HORACE SMITH who, in 1851, was for a few months Mayor of Sacramento, and who, during the late campaign, was on the stump for BRECKINRIDGE, and, I believe, on t e Electoral ticket of that party. NEWELL came to town several days since. SMITH came down on the Monday evening boat, and it is said that his errand was well known; indeed, that a mutual friend of the two finding NEWELL's name on the register of the Metropolitan Hotel, erased it and wrote another's over it, lest by its aid SMITH should get track of his intended victim. About 11 o'clock of New-Year's Day, SMITH met NEWELL in Sacramento-street, a few doors from Montgomery-street, twice hit him with his fist, and then, as NEWELL, who was unarmed, darted into an open clothing store, followed him. Both stumbled over a bale of goods and fell. SMITH was up first. A witness before the Coroner testifies that he saw him strike twice with a knife; tha last time there was a struggle between them; SMITH leaned over it and with a stout blow drove his knife up to the hilt in NEWELL's back, who lay on the floor leaning on his right arm. Then withdrawing his knife and wiping it on the lappet of his coat, he replaced in its sheath, saying. "That is the way every gentleman should treat the slanderer of his wife and child," or words to that effect; and returning to the front of the store, Judge HARDY took his arm and they walked off together.

The affair was like to have been without a witness. Tha employes of the store were in the back part attending to customers, but came out in time to see some of it. Two or three persons near by, seeing the fight, ran into the store, and observed different phases of the *tableau*. The wounded man rolled heavily under the counter, bleeding profusely, then staggering to his feet, rushed further up the store. He was got upon a mattress, and help was called. He asked that a friend, whom he named, be sent for; then, thinking over, he died.

Five minutes after the murderer had sheathed his knife, a stout man, with sandy hair and whiskers—a man weighing not less than 200 pounds—walked in with Judge HARDY and three or four other friends to the Police office, and inquired for Chief BOYER. Being told that he was out, the Judge asked for a police officer. Mr. BOYER confessed himself one. "I would like a little private conversation with you," said he. So they retired into the Court room, "Mr. BOYER," said Judge HARDY, "let me introduce you to my friend, Mr. SMITH—this is Mr. LENT," &c., &c. The congratulations of the season were exchanged. Said the Judge, "There has been a little difficulty down on the street, and Mr. SMITH has cut a man. He would like to give himself up." A messenger coming in at this moment announced that the man who was cut had died. An officer then told SMITH that he would have to be locked up. To this he demurred at first, but, seeing there was no other way, he assented at last, and went below. In the cell, being asked if he had any arms, he surrendered a six-inch bowie-knife, still bloody, and an eight-inch six-shooter, all its barrels loaded. Yesterday, before Judge COWLES, HALL MCALLISTER, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, waived an examination, and the case was given to the Grand Jury.

One naturally wonders what will be done with the murderer. If he had been content to remain in Placer County until NEWELL returned, and if it were proven that tha woman had been grossly slandered, we would not marvel that a jury should let him off easily. But the sentiment of San Francisco is decidedly opposed to such summary methods of wiping out slanders. Then the complicity of Judge HARDY naturally prejudices our citizens against the prisoner. If the papers had not been especially careful not to parade the part of HARDY, no doubt the first line in the programme would be to get a change of venue. But the Press has kept this danger carefully in its eye, and also the fact that if the matter is rung into politics, justice will stand a very poor chance of getting hold of the murderer.

NEWELL, though a stranger here, was not quite unknown. He has a brother engaged on a paper in Oregon, who was at one time connected with the *Call*, of this city, as its Editor. The printers, it is rumored, determined not to let their craftsman's death go quite unavenged, will employ a lawyer to assist in prosecuting his murderer. Many of them knew the deceased, and they say that the rumors which are to the discredit of the deceased originated with SMITH's friends. They deny that he was so bad a man.

At the same hour that this was going on with us there was a like tragedy being performed in Sacramento. WILLIAM TIFFANY has lately returned from Washoe, and discovered, as he thought, that he could trace his wife's dishonor to one JOHN H. CASSIDY. So stationing himself at the corner of K and Sixth-street, he waited till TIERNEY and Dr. BOYER, an estimable citizen, had come up and passed in company. Then drawing a six-barreled revolver he blazed away. The first ball passed through Boyer's chest, who staggered and fell into the arms of some bystanders. CASSIDY hearing the discharge bounded off like a deer, TIERNEY following and firing three times more after him, but each time missing his mark. The doctor was taken to the Station-house apparently dying. He asked that TIERNAY might be brought to confront him. TIERNAY, who had already been arrested, was brought in. When he saw that he had shot a man who was quite a stranger to him, he was deeply affected. He called God to witness that he had no intention of hitting Dr. BOYER, prayed his forgiveness, and that, if the wound prove fatal, he might die in peace. Concerning CASSIDY, he expressed regret that he had not killed him. If he had done that he would consent to be hanged. Dr. BOYER was still living last evening, but the chances of his recovery are very slight.

To-day is the Fast Day proclaimed by President BUCHANAN. Only Dr. SCOTT's church pays it any special attention; partly, perhaps, because the proclamation itself was only this morning brought us by Peny, though its substance was telegraphed some days since. The rain is falling fast as I write, and if one really wished to fast, there could be no more fit day for it. The Court of Sessions yesterday adjourned over to Saturday in view of the proclamation. Don't imagine that our folks have any disposition to disregard the seriousness of the nation's position; but a great many think that thanksgiving is what true statesmanship would suggest for the emergency—thinks that the inevitable crisis has come without producing a more terrible shock, and that it promises, on passing away, to take with it some of the worst elements of our confusion.

GLAUCUS.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL OPINION.

Court of General Sessions.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY,

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Charles O'Niel, indicted for assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm. His counsel presented affidavits of provocation having been given by the complainant to the prisoner; also that the prisoner was an industrious man and was the only support of an aged and decrepid mother. The sentence of the Court was six months in the Penitentiary.

"A WOMAN THE MOST TERRIBLE CAUSE OF WAR."

William Grovler, indicted for felonious assault on David Barry, pleaded guilty of simple assault. He stated to the Court that he had been married twelve years to a woman who had borne him two children. During his absence of one month from the City his wife married David Barry, the complainant, and her children were constantly going there to see her. When the prisoner returned he went to Barry's to see his children, when Barry knocked him down, and abused him in other ways; prisoner didn't know whether or not he had used a knife on Barry. Immediately after the affray he found he had lost a small penknife which he carried in his pocket. He thought that Barry went to the Hospital only to give weight to his complaint. He had availed the Hospital waits two days after his admission there. He has had no discharge. Affidavits in proof of these various statements, and that the prisoner was on the floor under the complainant at the time of using the knife. Prisoner stated that his wife had come back to him and asked his forgiveness, and that he had received her back. Both she and the children were now in want of his protection and support. The Court remarked that there were many mitigating circumstances, and the sentence would, therefore, be the light one of one month in the Penitentiary.

THE WEIDERSUM RAPE CASE.

The trial of Philip Weidersum, for rape, commenced on the previous day, was now continued. The first witness, Sarah Dorf, a little girl of nine years of age, testified that the prisoner, on the 7th of August inst, had given her liquor, and while she was under its influence, he had committed the crime charged against him. The crime had been repeated twice on subsequent days.

Dr. Nicholas H. Chesborough testified to evidences of violence upon the child.

Mrs. Dorf, mother of the little girl, testified that she used to send her daughter to the prisoner's store frequently on errands, and that after the 7th of August she discovered the outrage that had been perpetrated.

Mrs. Katherine Morell testified that Mrs. Dorf offered her money if she would testify in court, in corroboration of some of the statements made by the little girl; the witness, however, knew nothing of the occurrence, and therefore indignantly refused.

Mrs. Ellen Cunningham, sister of the last witness, corroborated her statement.

Charles Weidersum, brother of the prisoner, testified that the store where the offence was alleged to have been committed was only ten feet wide; he also testified to the arrangement of things in the store, and further contradicted the statements of the little girl, that at the time of the alleged offence the prisoner's wife was away at an excursion.

Frederick Riess testified that his meat-store adjoined the prisoner's store; he then corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

Margaret Weidersum, sister of the prisoner, testified to the same effect; as did also *Catherine Young*, a domestic in the prisoner's family.

Mr. Riblett, the Police Clerk before whom the affidavit was made, on which the complaint was founded, next testified to the correctness of the copy of the little girl's testimony, taken before the Magistrate, and here put in evidence, as contradictory of her statement in Court.

The case was then summed up and given to the jury, who, at a late hour, had not agreed upon a verdict. This was the second trial of the case, a former jury having disagreed.

After rendering of verdict the Court would adjourn *sine die*. Recorder HOFFMAN will open the Feornary Term on Monday next.

THE COURT REFUSES TO CHANGE A SENTENCE PASSED.

In the case of Voght, who had pleaded guilty to a felonious assault, application had been made by the District-Attorney for a change of the sentence passed. The application was denied, and the Court gave on the subject the following opinion:

This is an application on the part of the District Attorney to mitigate or commute a sentence passed by this Court, from two years to six months.

Where the Court has, through misapprehension or inadvertence, pronounced an erroneous judgment, there can be no doubt that during the same term an order may be made vacating such judgment, and a sentence conformable to law pronounced before the Sheriff has proceeded to execute such sentence. (Miller vs. Feekie, 1 Parker's C. R., 374.) In this case the Court (Parker, Justice,) held that Courts cannot forgive, or remit, or absolve from the consequence of a criminal judgment, but they may see that the judgment itself is in conformity to the law. The sentence of the Court takes effect from the moment it is solemnly pronounced.

Has a Court power to alter or modify a sentence which is in conformity with the law, and the findings after the judgment was solemnly entered of record? Upon principles and authority, I think not. It would be assuming the prerogative of the Executive, who is alone authorized to commute a sentence or pardon a felon.

The prisoner in this case was indicted for an assault and battery with intent to kill. He pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not exceeding five years, or in a county prison not exceeding one year. (3 R. S., 5th Ed., p. 970.) He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, and it is not pretended that the sentence was not in conformity with the statute.

In cases of misdemeanors it is clear the Court may vacate the judgment passed, before it becomes a matter of record, and may mitigate or pass another, even if the latter is more severe. No Court can make any alteration when once the judgment is solemnly entered on record. (1 Chitty C. Law, 422; Archibald Crim. L., P. 690; 1 Maule and Selwyn, 412; 10 Geyer. Temo., R. 542; 6 Easton, R. 322, King vs. Prince. R. Fletcher, Russell and Ryan, 58.)

There may have been instances where power has been assumed, judgments altered and sentences mitigated after the cause had been pronounced and entered of record; but this is, indeed, a very dangerous power, and might be subject to great abuse, if the extent to which it might be carried out were not well defined. I do not think there is anything in this case which would justify he Court in going contrary to principles, and what it considers to be the well-settled law of the country, especially when the ear of the Executive is so easy of access.

The judgment herein is entered of record: there is no dispute about its correctness and being in strict conformity to law, and the punishment imposed light, considering the grievous nature of the crime to which the prisoner plead guilty. If it is to be modified, or the prisoner pardoned, the executive authority must be applied to—the Court has no power to alter the judgment which has been pronounced.

I think a strict observance of this rule must save the Court much annoyance, and will discontinue at once a most dangerous practice.

JURORS DISCHARGED.

The Court then discharged all the jurors for the term, and remarked. "In discharging you, gentlemen, allow me to return you the sincere thanks of the Court, for the strict attention you have manifested during this long, protracted term. It is a duty which all good citizens owe to the community, to perform the labors which you have discharged; and I am pleased indeed to see so many of our respectable citizens respond to the call of such duty."

The Secret of Horse-Taming—Raney's Case Before the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Decatur Offutt vs. *John S. Raney.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover $100,000 damages for violation of a bond alleged to have been made by the defendant with the plaintiff.

The complaint avers that in 1858 Mr. Offutt taught Mr. Raney the secret of horse taming, and that Raney gave his bond to keep it secret, but that instead thereof he has continually violated it since that time.

First, by revealing the secret and practicing the system in public; second, by publishing and circulating a book, which in substance and effect, and in all its precepts like the book published by Offutt, and which Raney agreed to keep secret.

The case now came before the Court for the first time, on a motion made by the plaintiff to examine the defendant *de bene esse*, on the ground that the defendant was about to leave the State of New-York, and his evidence would be required by the plaintiff at the trial of the cause.

The motion was opposed on the ground that there was no issue yet made in the case, there being no answer or demurrer to the complaint yet put in, and, therefore, the plaintiff had no right to such examination; and also on the ground that the defendant would be present at the trial. The defendant's attorney offered to stipulate that if the defendant was not present at the trial his answer should be stricken out by the Court. This, however, was not acceptable to the plaintiff. The Court reserved its decision.

E. W. Packard for motion; Ex-Judge Pierrepont opposed.

The Office of Fire Warden held to have been abolished.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Stephen Hallock vs. *The Mayor &c.*—The plaintiff sued to recover salary for services as a Fire Warden.

The Corporation set up as defence, that the office was abolished and the plaintiff not entitled to the claim.

The cause came up some time since for argument and was stated in the TIMES.

Justice MONCRIEF now rendered his decision, holding that the office had been abolished by the act creating the office of Inspector of unsafe buildings.

Judgment was given for the defendant on demurrer to the answer.

A. A. Philips, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson, for defendant.

Conditional Policy—Notice of Prior Insurance.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John H. Foote vs. *The North Western Insurance Company.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $500 and interest on a policy of insurance issued by the defendants upon the plaintiff's store at Madison, in the State of Wisconsin. The store of plaintiff was destroyed by fire in June, 1857. The defence is that the Company did not receive any notice of other insurances, which were on the property at the time the loss is effected; and that they were not indorsed upon the policy, as required by its conditions.

The agent of the plaintiff at Madison testified that the Company's agent there was informed of the insurances; and it also appeared that the Company had a prior policy upon the store, which expired at the time the present one was effected, and upon which was indorsed a note of the other insurances.

Judgment for plaintiff for $957 75.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiff; Wm. Curtis Noyes and J. Nielson for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Marvin* vs. *Terret.*—Reference ordered.

Clifton vs. *Clifton.*—Divorce granted.

Reed vs. *Dwyre.*—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq.

Chambers et al. vs. *Lawyer et al.*—Referred to Samuel Jones to take proof of issues.

Judson et vs. Cook et al.—Referred to L. Livingston, Esq.

Howell et al. vs. *Hemyet et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Matter of Application of Methodist Episcopal Church of Duane-street, in the City of New-York.—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq., to take proofs &c.

Matter of the Voluntary dissolution of the Artisans Insurance Company.—Order granted. Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq.

Morrison et vs. Holtzinger et al.—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Whittaker, Jr., vs. Rohde.—Motion denied, with costs.

Tham et al vs. *Brown.*—Motion for a new referee denied with $10 costs.

Matter of the Henry Clay Fire Insurance Company.—Order discharging receiver granted.

Hillard et al. vs. *Wageman.*—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Rigney vs. *Tallmadge et al.*—Motion for resettlement of the order made before me is denied. The order made by Justice Sutherland must be resettled by him.

Young vs. *Roach.*—Motion overruled, with costs to be taxed as costs of demurrer to the successful party on the argument.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Charles Levy* vs. *Rachel Levy.*—Order to show cause why judgment of divorce should not be set aside, granted.

Elisha W. Chester, et al. vs. *Francis O. J. Smith.*—Order of reference to Hon. Benjamin W. Rouney.

POLICE REPORTS.

BRAWL AMONG SEAMEN—ONE OF THEM DANGEROUSLY STABBED.

Late on Thursday night John Jackson, William Robinson, John G. Jonee and Richard Donovan, sailors, entered the drinking-place No. 203 South-street, and finding there another sailor named Stephen Goodwin, commenced to hanter him, evidently with the object of causing a fight. Goodwin sought to avoid his tormentors by leaving the place, and was passing down Pier No. 35, East River, directly opposite the saloon, to go on board the ship *Charles Hill*, where he was employed, when the four men overtook him and beat him in a brutal manner. Having become tired of pounding the poor wretch with their fists and feet, the ruffians produced knives and stabbed him three times, —once in the breast and twice in the side,—causing wounds which there is no hope he can survive. The assailants fled as soon as they had satisfied their malice, and with considerable difficulty Goodwin dragged himself to his vessel, where he made his misfortune known. One of his shipmates went ashore to inform the police of the matter, and meeting Roundsman Roda and Officer Blair, of the Fourth Ward, he started them in pursuit of the assailants, whom, in a very short time, they found and arrested. As quickly as possible the injured man was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he received medical attention, but yesterday afternoon his condition was so unfavorable that Coroner SCHAWER was summoned to take his *ante mortem* deposition. The prisoners having been placed before him he unhesitatingly pointed out Robinson as the man who had stabbed him, and Jackson as an accomplice in the assault. The Jury having heard the wounded man's story brought in a verdict against the accused, who were examined by the Coroner in the prescribed manner. Both men, however, denied the truth of the charge, and stated that they had never seen their victim before. The Coroner committed them to await the result of the injuries they had caused, and the two other seamen, Jonas and Donovan, were held as witnesses. Goodwin is a native of Newburyport, Mass., 33 years of age.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 1.

$17,000 U. S. 6s. '67.....	97	200 Harlem R. Pref....	39
2,000 Treas. 12 ₱c. N's.	101⅞	550 Reading R.....s60	41⅛
500 do.....	102	150 do.....	41⅝
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70.	103	50 Mich. Cen. R....	57⅛
2,000 Indiana St. 5s....	88	150 do.....	57¼
10,000 Virginia Stocks.	76	50 do.....s30	57
1,000 N. Car. St 6s....	76½	100 do.....	57⅛
2,000 Missouri State 6s	67½	50 do.....	57
20,000 Tenn. St 6s '90.	70	50 M. S. & N. I. R....	15½
3,000 Erie 3d M. B., '83	86	200 do.....	15
2,000 Harlem 1st M. B.	99	15 Panama Railroad..	113½
1,000 Chic. N. W. 2d M	17	25 do.....	113
4,000 Panama St. Jo. B.	65	20 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	79½
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	76	150 do.....	79¾
10 Bk. of New-York.	92	50 do.....s10	79
20 Mechanics' Bank...	108	50 do.....	79½
5 Bank of America...	105⅝	100 do.....s3	79
10 Union Bank.....	100	100 Clev. & Pitts. R....	9⅝
200 Canton Co.....	11½	150 Gal. & Chicago R.	71⅝
30 Lel. & Hud. Ca Co.	92	100 do.....	71¾
5 do.....	91⅞	50 do.....b15	71⅝
170 Pacific Mail S. Co..	84¾	10 do.....	71⅝
7 do.....	84½	9 do.....	71⅝
78 do.....	85	350 do.....	71⅝
150 do.....s10	85	300 do.....s15	71⅝
100 N. Y. Cent. R.....c	79¾	100 do.....s10	71¾
100 do.....c	79⅝	200 Clev. & Toledo R..	34
100 do.....c	79½	100 do.....s10	71¾
50 do .....spg	78⅝	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	67½
150 do.....spg	79⅛	100 do.....s30	67¾
100 do.....s29	79⅛	100 do.....s10	67¾
50 do.....p&c	79⅝	150 do.....s10	67¾
200 do.....s3	79½	100 do.....	67¾
200 do.....s30	79	120 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	72
250 do.....c	79⅛	35 do.....	71⅞
400 do.....spg	79¾	50 do.....s30	72⅛
200 Erie R.....s10	35	20 Del., L. & West. R.	82
10 do.....	36	40 Little Miami R....	79¾
50 Hudson Riv. R	44⅛	100 New-Jer. Cen. R...	110
40 do.....	44½	50 Mil. & Miss. R....	12⅝
100 do.....s30	44⅝	250 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	8½
100 do.....	44½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. '71, c'n..	91¾	400 N. Y. Cen. R. p.& c.	79½
10,000 Treas. 12 ₱c. N's.	101⅜	250 do.....	79⅝
11,000 N. Car State 6s.	76	500 do.....	79
1,000 Ken. State 6s....	97½	25 Hudson River R...	44⅛
1,000 do.....	97⅜	200 Reading R.....	44⅛
15,000 Indiana St. 2⅛...	60	100 do.....b60	45
7,000 N. Y. St 7s, '64..	104¼	100 Harlem R. Pref'd...	34
1,000 Missouri State 6s	67⅜	400 Mich. Cen. R.....	56¾
20,000 Brook. C. W. L..100		45 do.....	58¾
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds	81	25 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	15
4,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	76	25 Panama R	113
6 Shoe & Leather Bk.	101	100 Ill. Cent. R. S'p.s30	78½
150 Canton Company..	14⅜	550 Gal. & Chicago R..	71
155 Pacific M. S. Co....	85	200 Clev. & Tol. R.....	34
50 do.....s30	84⅛	200 do.....	33¾
50 do.....	84½	200 Ch. & R. I. R.....	67¾
100 do.....s30	84	100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	71¾

FRIDAY, Dec. 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange is depressed to-day, from political causes. The debate in the Senate on Thursday is generally esteemed unfortunate for the prospect of immediate conciliation. The disposition at the early Board was to make lower prices by about 1 ₱ cent. on nearly all the speculative contracts on the Railway list, while the State securities had a further fall of 2 ₱ cent. on Tennessees, 1 ₱ cent. on Virginias, and ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Missouris. There was not a large business done, though something more than yesterday. In the afternoon the heavy feeling continued, and the very absence of further political news appeared to contribute to the decline in prices. New-York Central led off in the morning at 79½ ₱ cent cash, and 79½ on the reopening of the transfers, and gradually yielded to 79@79¼ ₱ cent. Illinois Central dropped off 1 ₱ cent. and Michigan Central 1¼ ₱ cent. from yesterday's prices, and the sales of Galena, Hudson and Reading were at a concession of ¼@1 ₱ cent. Burlington and Quincey fell off 1½ ₱ cent., Panama 1 ₱ cent., and Pacific Mail ¼@1 ₱ cent. In State Stocks the offerings continue rather in advance of the demand at the Board, and to effect sales lower figures are accepted for nearly all Southern descriptions. New-Yorks, on the other hand, continue in favor, and 104¼ is paid for the recent 7 ₱ cent. Loan of 1864, and 108 ₱ cent. for the 6 ₱ cents. of 1873. Early in the day the Federal Stocks and Treasury paper were somewhat steadier than yesterday, but at the Second Board, the latter sold at 10¼ ₱ cent ₱ annum interest, and the market indisposed to absorb any considerable sums. Most of the large holders, however, decline to press sales at this rate, or even at 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. There is a demand for the Brooklyn City Water stock at par, including interest since 1st of January. In Railway mortgages only a limited business is going on, but prices are generally firm, and the offerings in small parcels only. The City Bank stocks remain steady.

Late in the afternoon the market was dull on the street, and the following about the latest figures:

Central.....	79⅛	Galena.....	71
Erie.....	36	Rock Island.....	57¾
Hudson.....	44¾	Toledo.....	33⅝
Harlem.....	15½	Michigan Central....	56
Reading.....	44⅝	Michigan Southern..	44¾
Illinois Central.....	79	Mich. Guaranteed...	32⅝
Missouris.....	67	Panama.....	113
Virginias.....	75	Pacific.....	81½

The market for Exchange is weaker for Saturday's mail than for the last market by ¼@½ ₱ cent. in actual sales on London, and full ½ ₱ cent. on Paris. Bankers' Sterling has been done at 106¾@107, and Francs at 5.32½ to the dollar. This feeling extends also to Merchant Bills on England, which rate within a wider range, say 104¾@106¾ ₱ cent. The Alabama Legislature has declared the pound sterling, or gold Sovereign of Great Britain, as legal tender at $4 86, when of full standard weight. As this is 2@3 cents higher than the market value here, it is probable that some use will be made of the new regulation by sending English coin to Mobile, as the best medium with which to buy Exchange at that point.

Money is easier on call to the old stock firms in the Street, deposits being left with them in some cases as low as 5 ₱ cent., in others at 6 ₱ cent. The rule among or between the Brokers themselves is still 7 ₱ cent, and the same figure is charged on temporary loans at most of the Banks. The offering of Money in this way from outside lenders has increased this week, and the general supply is larger, both by reason of the recent and continued heavy increase of Gold from Europe, and because of the disbursement of about $1,500,000 from the Sub-Treasury on Government account since Monday morning.

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Jan. 26..	$123,983,153	$47,393,046	$24,964,943	$7,929,795
Boston, Jan. 28....	63,237,196	15,153,128	4,532,049	5,311,625
Phila., Jan. 28....	35,972,765	11,991,299	4,163,781	2,737,839
N Orleans, Jan. 26.	15,987,888	19,711,647	16,229,063	6,998 081
Total.....	$229,053,112	$140,174,011	$50,234,836	$21,024,491
Last week.....	211,900,278	132,911,295	44,908,419	21,497,493
Last year.....	232,922,642	151,035,857	41,589,845	29,111,103

The Ocean Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₱ cent, payable on the 11th inst.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 26.	LOANS. Jan. 19.	SPECIE. Jan. 26.	SPECIE. Jan. 19.
Citizens' Bank	$3,100,575	$3,078,967	$3,231,222	$3,210,660
Canal Bouk...	1,164,659	1,271,573	1,665,593	1,282,213
Louisiana.....	2,875,015	2,990,725	2,586,010	2,762,324
Louis'a State.	3,425,809	3,464,609	4,139,951	3,954,216
Mec. & Trad..	998,812	992,973	933,250	879 452
Bk. of N. O...	1,176,381	1,250,546	1 333,711	1,232,266
Southern Bk...	163 69	197,907	504,795	576,782
Union Bank...	1,167,41	1,095,923	579 846	578,124
Merchants'....	520,03	456 417	330,815	411.569
Crescent City.	845,47	899,920	266,96	221.649
Bk. of Amer..	612 56	519,458	664 3 6	521 984
Total.....	15,987,89	16,318 118	16,289,885	15 721,271
	Decrease...$330,220		Increase....$568,557	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 26.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 19.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 26.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 19.
Citizens' Bank.	$2,386,941	$2,258,295	$3,887,818	$3,815,408
Canal Bank....	701,060	674 795	1,567 569	1,250,793
Louisiana.....	571,504	637,149	4,268,269	4,264,060
Louis'na State..	1,441,775	1,370,960	5,119,797	5,081,036
Mec. & Traders.	250 450	259.125	905,72	852,611
Bank of N. O...	437 350	423,075	1 130,581	1,111,707
Southern Bk....	92 330	102,350	489,274	463,553
Union Bank....	357,580	304,850	781 868	785,734
Merchants' Bk.	367,305	340,430	407,460	435,243
Crescent City..	100,612	102,145	181,958	169,991
Bk. of America.	123,115	121,390	861,360	839,481
Totals.....	6,988,681	6 661,564	19,711,667	19,228,697
	Increase ...$323,527		Increase....$482,970	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Jan. 26.	EXCHANGE. Jan. 19.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Jan. 26.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Jan. 18.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 2 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Afternoon—Rarey.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—A New Way to Pay Old Debts—Katharine and Petruchio.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of St. Tropez.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Canotiers de la Seine.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—New-York as it Is—Variety—Harry Blake.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropez.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.—Songs, Dances, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It will be seen by reference to our Washington dispatches that the Floridians consider themselves already in a state of actual war with the United States. Lieut. James E. Jonett, attached to the steamer *Crusader*, has reported himself to the Navy Department under peculiar circumstances. He had occasion, while temporarily employed on the *Wyandotte*, to go ashore at Pensacola, when he was immediately seized by the State troops as a prisoner of war, but was subsequently released on parol of honor, with the understanding that he was not to bear arms against the State of Florida. He was then furnished with a passport, with which he left the State and proceeded to New-Orleans, where he was again threatened with arrest; consequently he took the shortest route to Washington, where he awaits the commands of the Secretary of the Navy. This outrage of the Secessionists, however, does not compare in magnitude with one contemplated at New-Orleans, but which was happily frustrated by the caution of those most immediately interested in its defeat. The *Crusader* itself, it seems, was to be siezed by the city authorities, while the officers were being entertained in a friendly way on shore. The bait did not take, and the *Crusader* still remains in the service of the Government. There was a general expectation in Washington, last evening, that exciting intelligence would soon be received from Charleston, but what this expectation was based on does not clearly appear. It probably grew out of the knowledge of the fact that Col. Hayne has received his dispatches from Gov. Pickens, relative to the proposed surrender of Fort Sumter, in connection with the fact that preparations are constantly going on in Charleston for an attack on that fortification. The Diplomatic Corps, it appears, are generally of opinion that a collision cannot now be avoided, and they have forwarded dispatches to their respective Governments to that effect.

Congressional proceedings, yesterday, were interesting, in view of the facts that for the first time the voice of California was heard on the National troubles, through the mouth of one of her Senators, and that Texas showed her hand for the Union through one of her Representatives. In the Senate, Mr. Ten Eyck presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, but took occasion to dissent from their sentiments. He did not believe that they truly represented the feelings of the people of New-Jersey. A resolution offered by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, providing for the appointment of a Committee to cooperate with a Committee of the House, in counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, was objected to by Mr Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and laid over. The President's message was then taken up for further consideration, and Mr. Latham, of California, proceeded to address the Senate. His remarks will be found in full elsewhere. When he had concluded, the Tariff bill was reported from the Select Committee, with amendments; and the Diplomatic, and the Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills were passed. In the House, Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the President, before 1st of July next, to borrow $25,000,000, should so much be found necessary. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, offered a substitute for the report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three. Subsequently, the report was considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr Hamilton, of Texas, made a strong Union speech. He was followed by Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, who also made a telling speech for the Union. An evening session was held for general debate.

The Democratic State Convention continued its session at Albany yesterday, and was addressed by Jas. S. Thayer, Ex-Chancellor Walworth, W. H. Carroll, of Maryland, and others. A series of resolutions was adopted urging the settlement of the national difficulties by compromise, deprecating coercion of the seceding States, and appointing Millard Fillmore, Ambrose Gardner, Greene C. Bronson, Erastus Corning, Horatio Seymour, Amasa J. Parker, Charles O'Conor and Samuel Tilden, as Commissioners to attend the Convention soon to be held at Washington. The speech of the venerable Ex-Chancellor Walworth, opposing coercion, and depicting the horrors of civil war, produced a great sensation in the Convention. The speech of Mr. Carroll is also reported to have been very affecting.

The mass meeting, of which preliminary announcement has been made, was held in Baltimore last night. The call was to all those favoring the restoration of the Union of States, and the ostensible object was the indorsement of the Crittenden plan of compromise; but the proceedings showed very plainly that the real intention was to exert a pressure towards the calling of a State Convention. About two thousand people only attended. Messrs. Morris, Teakle, Wallace and R. M McLean addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed denouncing the course of Gov. Hicks in refusing to call a State Convention; denying his authority to send delegates to Washington; also, to make arrangements for electing delegates to a City Convention, called for the purpose of electing delegates to a State Convention, to give expression of the views of Maryland.

The proceedings of the State Legislature yesterday were unimportant. In the Senate, Mr. Maniere introduced a bill for the appointment of twelve Health Commissioners for the Metropolitan District, three to be named by the Governor, six by the Police Commissioners, all of whom are to be physicians, and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn and Health Officer Gunn to constitute the remaining three—the Board to have entire control of the Sanitary condition of the City. In the Assembly, sundry bills were noticed, and the bill increasing the salary of the City Judge of Brooklyn, and transferring certain actions from the City Court to the Supreme Court passed to a third reading.

The royal mail steamship *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th ult, arrived at this port last night. The advices are two days later than those received by the *Bohemian*, at Portland. The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow on the 20th, is also telegraphed as having passed Cape Race on Wednesday morning. The news by these arrivals is quite interesting and somewhat warlike. The most active exertions are being made in France to place the army in the most efficient condition,—an addition of seventeen regiments of infantry being provided for. The French journals deny, however, that these preparations are for any specific object, and assert that they are made simply as a measure of precaution, and to be in readiness for any sudden contingency which may arise in the Spring. Warlike measures are also on foot in Denmark, in view of certain menaces from the Court of Berlin. The whole of her troops are being supplied with rifles, horses are being purchased, soldiers are being recalled from furlough, and the fortifications of critical positions are being carefully examined. Hostilities at Gaeta were still suspended, but it was intimated that the fire would probably be renewed very soon. Affairs throughout Italy were quiet. The political troubles in the United States continue to attract the attention of the British Press. An article appears in the London *Times* of the 18th, which we reproduce elsewhere, and which is calculated to attract considerable attention here.

In the General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Mc Cunn delivered an opinion against the power of the Court to change a sentence already passed. Two or three minor pleas were taken, and the second trial of the Weidersum rape case was concluded. At a late hour the Jury had not agreed on a verdict. The action against John S. Rarey, the horse-tamer, for a violation of the contract under which he was taught the skill he possesses, was for the first time before the Supreme Court, at Chambers, Barnard, J, on a motion to examine Mr. Rarey *de bene esse* before he leaves town. In the Superior Court, at Special Term, Justice Moncrief now rendered his decision in an action for the recovery of salary for services as a Fire Warden, holding that the office was abolished, and that the answer of the Corporation setting up such a defence should be sustained on demurrer thereto.

The Stock Market was depressed yesterday under the influence of the debate in the United States Senate on Thursday, which was construed as unfortunate for conciliation. The Southern State Securities were lower by 1@2 per cent. New-York Central closed 79¼ per cent. against 79¾ at the close of the day previous. Money in easier supply, and Exchange ¼@½ per cent. lower on the actual sales for this day's mail.

The transactions in Breadstuffs were limited, and prices generally favored buyers. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Provisions were inactive. Groceries attracted less attention. Whisky declined. Hay, Tallow and Clover Seed were in moderate demand. Hemp, Hops, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Candles, Spices, Teas and Whalebone were very lightly purchased. The Freight engagements were less extensive.

The Democrats at Albany.

The Democratic State Convention, called to throw its weight into the scale in favor of the Union, was gathered to its constituency yesterday. The fruit of its labors survives in the nomination of a conciliatory Commission, in its indorsement of Mr. Crittenden's plan of compromise, and its protest against "coercion"—that is, against the enforcement of the laws, the collection of the Federal revenues, and the recovery of Federal property. As affecting the great national question in a beneficial way, we must confess our doubts whether the restoration of order and unity is in the least likely to be promoted by such imperfect and contradictory suggestions. Nothing is more obvious than that if the Constitution lacks vigor to defend and perpetuate itself, and secure obedience to proper laws, it is not worth the trouble of patching and tinkering with perishable compromises; and we may as well suffer the Union which rests upon so unstable a foundation to perish at once, as to totter to a tardy fall through another half century. And there are other no less palpable objections to this coupling of fidelity to the Constitution with impunity to treason. At the present moment six States of the Union are in arms, threatening the Federal Government, and demanding concessions so enormous and impossible, as to astound with their unspeakable arrogance. Opposed to these, is the great body of the American people, resolute to fight over again, if necessary, the battles which gave birth to our political system, and restored its blessings possible; and by a firm vindication of the supremacy of law, to discourage any repetition of such seditious experiments. To the latter class these Democratic resolutions address themselves. They propose to have the defenders of the Constitution lay down their arms, in the presence of their armed adversaries; and accept such conditions as the ultra Southern party may prescribe, the victors to the conquered. For if there is no reason to believe that Mr. Crittenden's plan is acceptable to these reckless men, even when the alternative of civil war lies behind it, there is evidently the best reason to think that an assurance of peace in any event would put any such moderate basis wholly out of the question; and make reconciliation impracticable. If any doubt existed upon this point, the anxiety of Senator Mason, on Thursday, to ascertain Mr. Seward's view of coercion as the alternative of compromise, may set it at rest; especially if connected with Wigfall's subsequent declaration that no imaginable terms can now win back the seceded States. Without an absolute certainty of compulsion in the background, all schemes of conciliation are in fact futile.

But little as the Convention contributed to the public welfare, it certainly did still less for the Democratic Party. The call itself was most ill judged and ill-timed. There is a healthy impression abroad, that at this critical moment in our national career, all partisanship and all sectional feeling should be silent, and subordinated to the higher obligations of citizenship. To bring the paltry machinery of a disorganized and beaten party to bear upon the case, is the merest mockery of patriotism and energy; and if the damaging idea has become current that a miserable attempt to manufacture the national agony into party capital was the whole purport of the gathering, there is nothing in the facts of the case, or the proceedings of the Convention to contradict it. And to reach these worthless and even destructive results, the party has been hopelessly divided; war declared between Albany and New-York; and all those opportunities for the ultimate reconstruction of the party, which at this moment should be sedulously courted, have been put hopelessly out of reach.

The whole business was thus most unhappily devised, and as badly executed. The Democracy, while exhibiting its own incompetence to deal with the actual difficulty, has deprived itself of power to respond, even in weakness, to any future demands upon its aid; and may therefore be left out of the enumeration of living, efficient, and curative influences in the body politic. In a most fatuous and gratuitous fashion it has committed *felo de se*.

Secession and a Higher Law.—We have repeatedly referred to the helpless and starving condition of the States who are just now inviting a conflict with the Federal Government. Even in Georgia, where agriculture has its most fertile and productive field, the supplies were so nearly exhausted two months ago, as to elicit a special message of the Governor to the Legislature, calling attention to the danger of approaching famine. The Legislature did nothing in the way of preparing for the calamity. It had some hundreds of thousands of dollars for provision against an improbable contingency, and not a cent for a dreadful certainty that was already pressing like a nightmare upon the popular fears, and threatening a more deadly war of extermination than any menaced by merely political justice. To prove that the urgent character of this agency has not been overetated, the following extract from the current number of the *Southern Cultivator*, an old and respectable agricultural journal, issued at Augusta, Ga., will be sufficient:

"We have been suddenly brought into a position which suggests grave probabilities of war. We are therefore arming. But we labor under a greater deficiency than the want of arms. *It is the want of bread.* The State of Georgia has not now grain enough within her limits to feed her population and domestic animals until the gathering of the next crop. It is presumed that the rest of the Cotton States are in a similar condition. Last year we obtained our supplies from the Northwest. It may be that our currency will be in a condition to prevent this supply, except at ruinous sacrifices. It may be that we shall be cut off from it altogether. This is probable, unless these supplies are immediately procured. We are presenting in Georgia, at this moment, the anomalous spectacle of a people having upwards of twenty millions of dollars' worth of the earth's products for sale, yet requiring a large proportion of the results of sale to buy the common necessaries of life, which are also the products of the soil! If we were to write until doomsday in advocacy of a mixed husbandry, we could not utter language so forcible as that which is uttered by the present crisis. *We are surprised. We are caught unprepared. We have much to sell, nobody to buy, and little to eat and wear.*"

These are fatal admissions to be made in the presence of an enemy; and yet they may be more useful in disarming attack than the assumption of a formidable though factitious strength. The insurgent Governments confess themselves to be on the verge of utter destitution. They have cannon, and gunpowder, and balls; but even fire-eaters require a diet more immediately nutritious than this. All the weapons in the world, and all the missiles, are of course worthless, if not borne by strong, well-conditioned and well-fed fighting men. Had the National Government possessed granaries as well as arsenals in the seceding States, the thieving sovereignties would have no difficulty in this particular. As it is, they have not the food to maintain for two months an army barely competent to repress servile insurrections, to say nothing of resisting the enforcement of National laws. The contest is already decided against them. We have only to stand still and see their precipitate rashness precipitate its own punishment. Federal authority need only await the vindication of a higher law.

The Internal Trade of New-York.

The progress of secession has already had the effect to confirm beyond cavil the commercial supremacy of New-York. The City had previously monopolized the domestic export trade in breadstuffs and provisions, and in doing so had achieved the most remarkable success of this kind ever recorded. All her immense commerce is the creation of a well devised system of public works, controlled and directed by an enlightened and liberal policy. Thirty-six years ago, it cost $100 the ton to transport a ton of merchandise over either of the three routes between New-York and Lake Erie. Over the Erie Canal the cost per ton the past year, between the same points, averaged only $3. The effect of such reduction in transportation charges, was to enlarge in an equal degree the area of the trade of this great work. With a cost of $10 per ton this area would be described by a line drawn only a few miles from the shores of the Great Lakes. Every cent below this rate pushed this boundary in every direction further inland. The reduction of a dollar in transportation charges between Buffalo and New-York has the effect to increase the radius of this boundary 50 miles. Assuming the previous length of such radius to have been 200 miles, the extent of territories made tributary to the canal, and to the trade of the City, would equal 35,000 square miles. The reduction of another dollar per ton on cost of transportation would annex another area equal to 15,600 square miles. This has been the method of the aggressions of New-York on the trade of the interior. By a constant reduction in the cost of transportation, she has steadily removed further and further from herself and her rivals, till in the northwest she may be said to have driven every competitor from the field. The produce of upper Minnesota, after a circuit of more than 2,000 miles, helps to swell the vast volume which is now flowing into her harbor. But for our public works, the produce of this distant region, soon to become one of the most valuable auxiliaries to our trade, would have had no commercial value whatever.

No statement can convey an adequate idea of the extent of the trade in breadstuffs of the City of New-York. The deliveries from the canal at tide-water, the past year, equaled 1,367,563 tons, valued at $18,183,044. The Erie and Central Railroad transported (nearly all to tide-water) 540,000 tons of vegetable food. Estimating 500,000 tons of this amount to be breadstuffs, mostly Flour, and worth $50 per ton, its value was equal to $25,000,000. The aggregate tonnage brought to tide-water by the three routes was worth at least $73,184,044. Reducing the barrels of Flour to bushels, the whole number of bushels that came to the New-York market the past year, through her three channels, equaled 71,384,113 bushels!

Of animal food two Railroads brought to tide-water the past year, 425,185 tons, worth on the average $200 per ton, and in the aggregate $85,037,000. The Canal brought 12,574 tons, valued at $2,766,694. The aggregate value brought by the three routes was $87,803,694. The aggregate tonnage of breadstuffs and animal food brought to tide-water the past year was 2,305,322 tons, and their aggregate value $160,906,778! A sum nearly, if not quite, equal to the value of the Cotton crop of the United States the past year.

All this immense commerce is simply the result of our method in the construction and management of our public works. The trade with the Western States dates back only twenty-four years. In 1836 the total tonnage arriving at the tide-water from them was only 54,000 tons; in 1860 it was 2,100,000 tons. Every year has New-York, with stealthy but firm tread, pursued its Westward march. Every year has she taken a larger and larger share of the interior trade of the country, till she has gained an undisputed monopoly of that in breadstuffs and provisions. Only one more acquisition was wanting to give New-York the *entire* trade of the Interior, and render her supremacy in every particular complete and undisputed, which was to bring to herself, over her interior routes, the *Cotton* of the Southwestern and Gulf States. Every year, for a long time, has been bringing her nearer and nearer to the great fields of production of that article, till it is now fairly within her grasp. Assuming the commerce of New-Orleans to remain undisturbed, there is no doubt that the cheapest route to market for the cottons grown as far up as Memphis is *up* instead of *down* the Mississippi.

It may be assumed that the cotton grown in Tennessee, a portion of Alabama, all Mississippi and Arkansas, and a part of Louisiana, can be delivered at Cairo as cheaply as at New-Orleans. From Cairo to New-York, $4 a bale, or $16 a ton, would afford a fair business to the carrier. From New-Orleans to New-York, by the outside route, including charges at the former place and insurance, the rate cannot be estimated at less than a cent, to a cent and a quarter per pound. In favor of the interior route, is time, climate, and uniform health. There is now annually consumed in the Northern and Eastern States, nearly one million of bales. Our manufacturing establishments are already receiving large amounts through the interior routes, which will be steadily increased till the greater part consumed reaches them in this manner. All the railroads connecting the interior with the Western States, are making extensive provision for this new traffic, which is certain to be secured by our method of low charges, and by the great advantages which New-York presents as the port of shipment.

If, as now appears certain, New-Orleans follows in the wake of Charleston, that port will be speedily closed. Secession by a State is followed by precisely the same steps as the commission of a crime by an individual. He arms himself, and immediately commences erecting barriers for defence. Consciousness of wrong in both cases is the same, and leads to precisely the same results. Charleston has filled the channel to her harbor with sunken ships, a defence for an anticipated attack, and destroyed her commerce at the same time. New-Orleans will necessarily repeat the example set her, and virtually close her port. With secession, the day of her commercial greatness is passed. Hereafter, the trade peculiar to her must come to New-York. From the present year, shall we number *cotton* received through our interior routes as an important item in our exports. Once gained, it is a business we shall never lose. With it, we shall sweep the trade of the whole interior into our harbor, and be both London and Liverpool to America. Already are the railroads of the Western States, and the connecting lines to the Eastern glutted with freights which up to the present year went down the Mississippi to New-Orleans. The New-York Central alone earned from $50,000 to $75,000 more from freights in January than for the corresponding month the past year. There is no doubt that the trade, both foreign and domestic, of New-York, the present year, will exceed in amount that of any one in her past history. She will retain all she had, while secession will hand over to her the greater part of that which in times of peace had concentrated itself in the cities of the Gulf and the Lower Mississippi.

The Latest Attempted Swindle.

In a recent article we exposed the evidently dishonest devices by which an effort is now making to secure to Cyrus H. McCormick the right to levy an onerous tax upon the farmers of the country for another seven years. We pointed out the suspicious fact that this scheme of patent extension is sought to be smuggled through, in advance of the proper time for its consideration, and just at the close of a bankrupt and ruined Administration, unequaled in history for the peculations and official knaveries perpetrated in its name, and under its responsibility. The Patent-office Bureau, while under the administration of Hon. Joseph Holt, now Secretary of War, escaped the general epidemic of corruption,—and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Executive will not allow the apprehended stain to be fixed upon that office also, in these last hours of the official year. Having established the proposition, that whatever may be the merits or demerits of Mr. McCormick's application, as an independent question, the only purpose of pressing it to a decision at this time, is dishonestly to anticipate, for improper purposes, the consideration of the subject by the incoming Administration, to which it properly belongs, we proceed now to demonstrate that the patentee has already received an abundant reward for his invention, and that henceforth it ought to be free to all the world.

The applicant in this case two years ago made an ineffectual effort to procure the extension of his patent of 1845. In his report, rejecting this application, Mr. Holt declared that, "at and before the date of the applicant's invention in 1845, the reaping-machine already comprised, in varying combinations, all those fundamental elements which at present enter into its composition." The patent of 1845 was granted for a "dividing apparatus," which Mr. Holt in his report declares to "consist of a device substantially the same with that previously in use, with this exception, that a crooked iron rod is employed to secure the same divergence on the inner side which had been previously effected by the inclined edge of the well-known wedge-shaped divider." For this simple improvement of a previous invention, Mr. McCormick received, as shown by the report, no less a sum than $648,957 08, notwithstanding Mr. Holt's declaration that it was "*practically inoperative and worthless.*"

The patent *now* sought to be extended is one for "providing a more advantageous *location* for the raker's seat"—not for providing a seat for the raker, because that had already been done. And for this simple improvement the patentee has received an enormous remuneration, even upon his own showing. His financial exhibit, filed with his application for extension, and upon which it is founded, is as follows:

CR.—EXPENDITURES.

Materials and labor for 31,745 machines	$1,333,427 17
Miscellaneous expenses, office, &c	561 217 42
Commissions for selling	370 331 00
Rent of factory, wharves, &c	184,000 00
Insurance	31,531 95
Manufacturer's profits	757,555 62
Receipts to credit of 1845 patent, as per report of Commissioner Holt	648 957 08
Total	$3,887,020 84

DR.—RECEIPTS.

Proceeds of sale for cash	$2,626,749 44	
Proceeds of notes on hand	1,023,466 47	
Proceeds of unsettled accounts	66 249 85	
Machines on hand	131,885 00	
Sales of parts of machines and repairs	71,312 68	
Interest on notes collected	63,265 54	
Total receipts		$3,982,928 93
Deduct expenditures		3,887,020 84
Net total to credit of Patent of 1847		$95,908 14

But this exhibit does not fairly state the net profits of the Patentee. Estimated accurately, under the principles established by Mr. Holt's opinion of 1859, the total of items on Dr. account will reach the sum of $4,111,131 90

Add the total credits of expenditures, &c., to be deducted, only		2,110 177 14
Balance		$2,000,954 76
From this deduct amount to credit of Patent of 1845		648 957 08
Net profits on Patent of 1847		$1,351,997 68
Add to this simple interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on amount received each year, as shown by the report	$567,270 27	
Less the interest on notes collected	63,266 54—	501,803 73
Add also profits on 4,000 machines built in 1861, which will be sold before the Patent of 1847 expires		237,640 00
Add Patent fees on 10,000 machines built in 1859 and 1860 not yet collected, but for which actions lie, at $10 each, (the fee charged is $15)		200 000 00
And we have a grand total of		$2,293,641 41

Will anybody attempt to say that over $2,250,000 is not abundant compensation for the McCormick invention covered by his patent of 1847? But if we add to this sum the amount of profits set down to the credit of the patent of 1845, we find that he has received for the trifling devices already described nearly $3,000,000! a sum which would have been ample compensation even had the services named been fundamental elements, without which no reapers could be made. $3,000,000 would be abundant recompense for years of study, disappointment and unrequited labor; and after the farmers have contributed that amount from the slowly-accumulating returns of their laborious and patient toil, for two devices—one of which has been pronounced by the patentees own brother, as a witness under oath, "not worth a cent," and by the former Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Holt, as "inoperative and worthless," and the other of which the same high authority declares to have been the "mere location of a raker's seat"—it is a most impudent outrage to ask them to add still more to his colossal fortune.

We ask the present Secretary of War, who is familiar with the facts of this case, to call the attention of Mr. Buchanan thereto. We call upon him to interpose to protect the farmers from robbery on the one hand, and the honor of the Administration, and the good name of the Patent Bureau from danger on the other. Bad men always avail themselves of times like the present, when political revolutions impend, to plunder helpless victims, because it can be done at such a time with more certainty and less risk to themselves. It behooves the Executive, then, to be especially watchful. The evidences we have presented in this and a former article cannot fail to satisfy the President, if he will but examine them, that a fraud is now contemplated far exceeding in the amount which it will take from the people all that was stolen through the War Department when under the direction of Floyd, or from the Indian Trust Fund when under the control of Mr. Thompson. Will the Executive now put forth a hand to check it? His interference can by no possibility do any harm, but only rebuke an evident wrong; and, if he fails to interfere, the scheme of outrage within a few days may be beyond his control. It is being rapidly, earnestly and unblushingly crowded towards its consummation.

Yesterday our Washington dispatches presented additional evidence of the steadiness with which the scheme progresses. Regardless of all semblance of decency, the Patent-office refuses the briefest extension of time necessary for the procurement of testimony essential to the case. Why this unseemly haste, when the patent does not expire until October next? There is,—there *can* be but one reasonable solution of the question: the Patent-office is predetermined to dispose of the case before the 4th of March! Such a course is unusual, unjust, and reprehensible in the highest degree, and cannot be prompted by an unbiased desire to protect the rights of private citizens and the interests of the public.

The French Press and the Roman Church.

It is a long time since the Roman Catholic Church has been honored by a determined opposition from a leading Government. The more intelligent minds of every country have united in tacitly treating it as a fast vanishing quantity, while the very panics occasionally awakened among the multitude have confirmed the impression that the real power of its priests was in the groundless fears of their enemies. But the official, or officially indorsed pamphlets and other works which have for nearly three years been published in France, show that in the nineteenth century the once great prop of the Church, now for a long time untrustworthy, has at last been turned as a battering-ram against her gates. A complete history of this literature would be an invaluable "side-piece" to the history of Italy during the past decade—and unless we are very much mistaken, ten years hence it will be found of even more importance in solving that of France.

The works of M. E. About were the first thus employed to weaken the temporal power of the Church. Since the days of Rabelais and Von Hutten, no writer has succeeded in rendering the home influences of Papacy so unutterably ridiculous. *Punch's* pictures of the Pope as a fusty, dowdy, snuffy old semi-Irish granny, are not more delightful to Protestant Englishmen than are these life-truths to any cosmopolite endowed with appreciation of humor. All the world has read them, and Garibaldi is far more indebted to them than to his favorite Dumas for aid in the campaign.

A series of pamphlets discussing Roman claims to temporal power has at last culminated in *Rome and the Bishop of France*—a work by nine anonymous authors, in which the history of the efforts of the Church to hold the sceptre and the sword as well as the crosier are set forth as strongly as concisely. It demonstrates that the Catholic unity was originally Democratic and elective, and did not become an oligarchy or dependent on the doctrine of authority until after its first claims to spiritual supremacy had grown old. This is a strong point, and one establishing a curious inconsistency in the grounds of the ecclesiastical claim to temporal power. With this it handles with cutting power the fact that the early Popes and Bishops even disclaimed this power, while the whole world, previous to Gregory VII, did not admit it.

The history of these adroit attacks on the Church shows like the career of the French Emperor himself, great evasion and many turns and windings. They have been even prohibited at times in order to make them more sought for. They have been semi-officially denied—but by their fruits we have known them. Sum them all up, contrast them with all that we do know, or think we know, of Louis Napoleon from his earliest studies and writings down to his latest acts, and we find—not a deep-seated hostility to the Church *per se*, but what is far more dangerous to it—utter disbelief in its existence for any good, and a firm resolve to *use* it, so far as available. Hostility to any phase of faith strengthens—but such ingenious and partial enmity from such a source has the true sound of the death-knell.

Independent and Impertinent.—The Toronto *Leader*, which is represented to be the organ of the Canadian Government, may much more reasonably be pronounced the organ of Slavery and secession. The identity of tone, in fact, with that of the late Washington *Constitution* might encourage a belief in a transmigration of souls; the extinct Brown yielding his spirit rather to this Northern press than to the more congenial atmosphere of Montgomery. The *Leader* is Pro-Slavery, revolutionary and rebellious. In discussing the *habeas corpus* in the Anderson case, it distinctly asserts the independence of Canada; declares against obedience to the writ and a surrender of the prisoner, and bespeaks a war of resolute resistance against the Crown and its magistrates. And at the same moment it coolly discusses the propriety of listening to any application of the Northern States looking toward annexation to Canada; with a supercilious postponement of its decision until the day, probably quite distant, when the petition shall be presented.

In all probability, very distant. For having, among many recent deplorable events, enjoyed the satisfaction of parting with the Washington organ, and witnessed the elevated character of Congress in the absence of several troublesome and irrepressible orators of fire-eating sort, recalled to their constituents, the relief is, for the moment, too grateful to admit of replacing at once the dethroned nuisances. The *Leader* has too many traits in common with these lost lights to make it a desirable acquisition. After a reasonable breathing spell, however, we may be brought to consider the desirableness of annexing Canada, and also of correcting the errors of its press.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia at this Port, and the United Kingdom off Cape Race.

Warlike Preparations in France and Denmark.

Probable Recommencement of Hostilities at Gaeta.

The London Times on the American Crisis.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. Stone, which sailed from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. on the 19th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 20th January, arrived here last night, bringing £226,000 in specie.

The *Anglo-Saxon* arrived off Londonderry on the morning of the 18th, and reached Liverpool early on the 19th.

The *Fulton* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 15th January.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, which sailed from Glasgow on Sunday, Jan. 20, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. All well on board.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A report was current that a considerable reduction in the British army will be made at the end of the financial year, and that the army estimates to be presented to Parliament are being prepared in accordance with that intention.

Mr. Baring had succeeded Earl De Grey in the Under Secretaryship for War.

The London *Post* contradicts the report that the English garrisons in the Mediterranean had been strengthened by additional troops, and says that no increase whatever had been made in their strength.

In the Court of Queens Bench, in the case of Russell *vs.* The Great Ship Company, in which it was sought to secure payment of the award made to Russell by Arbitrators, the Judges decided to discharge the rules and leave the parties to their remedy at law.

It was reported that the question between Nawall & Co. and the Red Sea Telegraph Company, which was about to be tried in a court of law, where the whole history of the disasters of that enterprise would have been extracted, had been got rid of by a compromise, with the approval of the Government.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the political crisis in America, regards the latest news as the most important yet received, and thinks the present month is big with the fate of the American Union.

The Prince of Wales had taken up his residence at Cambridge for the purpose of pursuing his collegiate studies.

Intelligence had reached England that one of the smaller of the Bahama Islands was, in December, visited by the captain and crew of a slaver who had been wrecked on a neighboring reef, and who, after forcing the keepers of the English light-house to assist them in disembarking 500 Africans, obtained possession of a colonial schooner, on which they procured a large vessel, which returned with them and carried off the living cargo before the force, which the Governor on hearing the intelligence, had dispatched to the rescue, could arrive.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* makes the following explanation relative to the French fleet before Gaeta:

"The object of sending the Squadron of Evolutions before Gaeta, was to prevent King Francis II. finding himself suddenly invested by land and by sea in the fortress to which he had withdrawn. The Emperor wished to show a mark of sympathy to a Prince cruelly tried by fortune; but His Majesty, true to the principle of non-intervention, which has been the sole guide to his conduct towards Italy since the peace of Villafranca, did not pretend to assume an active part in a political struggle. By prolongating itself beyond the provisions which gave rise to it, this demonstration naturally assumed a different character. The presence of our flag, destined solely to cover the retreat of His Sicilian Majesty, under conditions of a nature to shield his dignity, became looked upon as an encouragement to resistance, and assumed the shape of material support. Hence incidents soon occurred which imposed upon the Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron the obligation of reminding the Neapolitans as well as the Piedmontese, of the part of strict neutrality prescribed to him, and which it was almost impossible for him to maintain. It was more important for the Government of the Emperor not to accept the responsibility of such a position, as frank and reiterated declarations did not allow of any misrepresentations of his intentions. Since the end of October, in fact, Vice-Admiral Da Tinan was instructed to inform King Francis II. that our vessels could not remain indefinitely before Gaeta as passive spectators of a struggle which would only lead to a greater effusion of blood. The same intimation was made repeatedly to his Sicilian Majesty, whose courage had so completely saved his honor in the case. Meantime the circumstances we have alluded to have assumed a more serious aspect, and while doing to conciliate the requirements of a policy of neutrality with the first idea which induced him to procure for King Francis II., the means of a free departure, the Government of the Emperor has made itself the intermediary of a proposition of armistice, which has been acquiesced in by the two belligerent parties. Stopped *de facto* on the 5th of the present month, hostilities will remain suspended till the 19th of January, and it is also at that date that Vice-Admiral De Tinan will leave Gaeta."

The following warlike announcement is from Bullier's lithographic sheets:

"Great activity prevails at this moment in our arsenals. Although there is no indication of war breaking out, preparations are being made for every contingency. All soldiers not considered capable of enduring a campaign are about to be sent to the depôts of their regiments, and their places are to be filled with efficient men who have already served for six or seven months. The army will be ready to commence a campaign in the month of March. I repeat that these are merely measures of precaution, which it is to be hoped future events will render unnecessary. As to the notice published by the Minister of War, which orders field-officers to supply themselves with horses by the 1st of February next, it is a mere standing order, which is published annually at this period."

It has been usual only to call out half the number of recruits annually voted, the remaining half being only liable to serve in case of extraordinary need; but the *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes a circular from the Minister for War, giving directions that by the express command of the Emperor every man of the contingent voted, is to be called to arms at once, and assigned to a particular regiment. The recruits will then be divided into two portions, the first of which will serve regularly as before, while the second will be drilled during three months the first year, two months the second year, and one month the third year, being all the time equipped like the regular army, and receiving the same pay.

It is stated that the Bank of France has experienced a further drain of gold to the amount of £300,000 or £400,000 sterling since the publication of its monthly return in the week preceding.

The London *Times* states that the Bank of France had entered into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburgh, analagous to that recently effected with the Bank of England, for the exchange of a certain sum of silver for gold. The amount is thirty millions of francs.

It was reported that a semi-official article was about to appear in one of the Paris journals, declaring that, should Piedmont make war against Austria, she must expect no aid from France either moral or material.

The Paris papers are instructed to contradict the reported differences between Gen. Goyon and the Papal Government.

The *Pays* says that the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Lucconi would arrive in Paris on the 25th of January.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says it may be relied upon that a bill will be laid before the Corps Legislatif, early in the session, for a levy of 150,000 men, being an increase from last year of 50,000—the army to be increased by 17 additional regiments of infantry.

The Paris Bourse on the 18th was dull and drooping. Rentes closed at 67.20.

ITALY.

Hostilities continued suspended at Gaeta, but the Paris correspondent of the *London Post* telegraphs that it was believed the fire would be resumed Monday, the 21st of January, and that the Sardinians were resolved to attack by sea without delay.

Three French vessels-of-war, from Gaeta, had

ered at Toulon, and on the 17th there was but one French ship remaining off Gaeta.

The reactionary bands in the Abruzzi had been beaten, and the disturbances suppressed.

Baron Pozzo had been consulted upon the formation of a new Administration at Naples, and the fact had produced an excellent effect there. The new Council of Lieutenancy includes: Liborio Romano, Interior; D'Ayossa, Justice; Scaletta, Police; Lanzas, Finance; Imbriani, Public Instruction; Mancini, Ecclesiastical affairs; and Ozieri, Public Works.

A letter from Naples says that Garibaldi had written to some of his friends there, saying that he should probably go to Constantinople before long.

The tendency to a war in the Sprieg was said to be slackening in Italy. Some arrests had taken place at Rome, on account of the political demonstrations in the Apollo Theatre.

DENMARK.

The *Berlinske Tidende*, of Copenhagen, announces that the Minister for War has caused the whole of the Infantry to be supplied with rifled muskets, and that steps have been taken to increase the number of horses for military purposes, and for this speedy recalling of the soldiers on furlough. The same journal also says that preparations are being made for the evacuation of the arsenal of Rendsburg. The military corps of engineers has been ordered to submit to the Government plans for the extension of the fortifications of Danenwicke and of the redoubts of Frederica. The artillery is to receive several rifled batteries.

A Royal decree had been published calling out 6,700 sailors from the Kingdom of Denmark and the Duchy of Schleswig.

An address was in course of signature calling on the King to resist every attempt from abroad to interfere with the internal affairs of Denmark, and not to abandon the Danish nationality in the Duchy of Schleswig.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that the Russian Government had sent a circular to its Ministers abroad, to be communicated to the Courts to which they are accredited, remonstrating, if not protesting, against the warlike projects attributed to the German Governments relative to the designs of Prussia on Denmark. It shows that the state of Southern Europe is sufficiently complicated without exciting any more difficulties in the North.

TURKEY.

Gen. Klapka was in the Principalities preparing for a rising in Hungary. The arms conveyed by Sardinian ships were to be landed in Montenegro, whence they would be dispatched to the Banat.

The trials at Beyrout had been concluded. The Druse prisoners were sentenced to death, and the Turkish to exile.

It is stated that the Porte was forming an army of 50,000 men, exclusive of the reserve, on the Danube, to be commanded by Omar Pasha. This demonstration is directed equally against the Principalities and against Russia.

The reported attack by Montenegrins on the town of Spuz had not taken place. It was intended, but was prevented by foreign intervention.

BRAZIL.

The French mail steamer had arrived at Lisbon with later news from Rio. Coffee was quiet at 5,300@5,500 reis. Stock, 160,000 bags. Exchange on London 27@26½.

The Threatened Disruption of the United States.

From the London Times.

The news just received from the United States is the most important that has come to us since the beginning of the present troubles. No one could read the intelligence from Washington and the letter of our New-York correspondent without feeling that the present month is big with the fate of the American Union. We are almost afraid to give publicity to the apprehensions which prevail. The excessive confidence of the Northerners that all would end well is giving place to sharp anxiety, and, though they seem still to expect the preservation of the Union, it is evident that they look for events which must be most disastrous to American society. The first step towards what the Southerners and their friends speak of as civil war has been taken by President Buchanan. Roused by the disapprobation with which his Message had been received all through the North, he has adopted a more vigorous policy, and declared his intention of executing the law and upholding the Federal authority. When the Charleston Convention decreed the Secession of South Carolina Commissioners were dispatched to Washington to negotiate for the peaceable recognition of the new nationality. At first there were not wanting symptoms that the President would yield to these treasonable emissaries. He received them, and in a manner entered into negotiations with them, though professing to consider them only as "distinguished citizens of the United States from South Carolina." However, the preliminary demands of these gentlemen have been rejected by the President. The Federal Government will not evacuate Fort Sumter; it will persist in collecting the customs in the port of Charleston, and for that purpose has appointed a Collector, who will discharge his duties in a revenue cutter, under the protection of a United States frigate—the *Brooklyn*—which was ordered to be in readiness to start for Charleston at once. The Commissioners consequently telegraphed to Gov. Pickens to put the State on a war footing, and to concentrate all its forces at once. It is also said that the secession leaders, having discovered that the *Brooklyn* and another vessel were about to leave Norfolk for Charleston, had telegraphed to their sympathizers to have the "Minute Men" in readiness to seize them. The Administration was on the watch to prevent the act. In short, Mr. Buchanan seemed likely to act vigorously in defence of the Union—so much so that Mr. Flavn, Secretary of War and a Southern partisan, had resigned. On the other hand, there could be no doubt that all the Cotton States would secede within three weeks, and as little that if any attempts were made at coercion, the border Slave States would give active help to the Seceders, and probably join their Confederacy.

But for much of this we are prepared. That Georgia, Alabama, and the rest would follow the example of South Carolina was certain, and it could hardly be supposed that the President would at length make some resistance to the demands of the Seceders. What is most important in the late news is the rising spirit of the North and the growing determination to act with vigor against the Disunionists. The Governors of the two great States of New-York and Pennsylvania has delivered their messages at the opening of the session of their respective Legislatures, and had denounced secession in the strongest terms. "To permit or acquiesce in a treasonable conspiracy against the national authorities is to confess that our Government is an absolute failure," says the Governor of New-York. "The people of the State of New-York, in my judgment, are not prepared for such an admission; on the contrary, they will give to the Federal authorities all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws, their just, earnest, and faithful support." Senator Seward had immediately offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to tender to the National Administration 10,000 militia "to put down insurrection in one part of the country." It is probable that Pennsylvania will be equally energetic. The West will certainly take up the question still more warmly.

We can now understand the anxiety which prevails in the South, and imagine how a denunciation of the Northern project of civil war, like that contained in the speech of Mr. Benjamin, the other day, should work on the feelings of the galleries in a Southern city like Washington. But what is the great danger—what is the temptation to a violent course, against which this gentlemen thought it necessary to warn the North? When the President has solemnly declared that, though South Carolina is not constitutionally entitled to secede, yet she cannot be hindered in the revolutionary exercise of her sovereign rights; when the House of Representatives have voted, by a large majority, that the employment of force to coerce the seceding State is inoracticable; when the Custom-house and the Post office are actually worked by Carolinian officials; when the New-York Press heads the news from Charleston with the title, "Foreign Intelligence," what can be the chance of civil war against which the Senator from Louisiana thinks it right solemnly to warn his fellows! This is a question to which no certain answer can be given at present, even in America, much less in this country. The minds of men across the Atlantic are agitated by occurrences to which nothing similar is recorded in the history of this country. When the British fleet mutinied at the Nore, when Ireland was in open rebellion, when Bonaparte was at Boulogne, when England stood alone against the consolidated French Empire—at any of these periods people might be anxious, alarmed, depressed; but they had a confidence in the future, since they felt that a nation can never be destroyed but by its own guilt. Thinking men in America are probably more disconcerted then we were when the sword of a military despotism was at our breasts. They feel that their country runs the greatest of all dangers—that of being ruined by itself. No foreign enemy, no European tyrant, no hare oligarchy threatens them. The fabric of Democratic Government is to be rent asunder in the name of popular right, and by means of universal suffrage. Caricatures represent the jubilation of the European sovereigns at the event. Sermons are full of despondency. Public speeches in the North have generally affected to doubt the seriousness of the movement and have expressed a confidence that the separation will only be temporary. This, in fact, is the hope which has kept the North, and still more the West, quiet. It was still indulged at the close of last year, and it remains to be seen how far it is founded on a right estimate of things. But, supposing the sanguine politicians, of whom Mr. Seward is a type, to be in the wrong; supposing the gulf between Free and Slave soil, when once made, to widen daily more and more; supposing the pride, or the political ambition, or the pecuniary interests of the Southerners to be satisfied by their new independence, what will be the action of the rest of the Federation? Will the North give up with the Slave States all the vast continent which lies to the South and West of them? Are all the dreams of American ambition to be for ever foregone by the youth of New-England and New-York, Ohio and Michigan, the most active and enterprising populations of the Republic? If South Carolina secedes; if Georgia, Florida Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, follow; if a Southern Federation be formed and take its place among the powers of the earth there can be no hope of keeping the Border Slave States. These will be drawn by a natural affinity to detach themselves from the North and join the Slaveholding Federation. North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, will then be dissociated from the Free States. Such an event cannot be regarded without dismay by the most staunch Abolitionists. It would, in fact, make the Southern Federation the real United States, so far as territory present and prospective is concerned, and reduce the North to what our ancestors would have called a "Rump." The people of Boston or Philadelphia might be distinguished for their ability and enterprise, but they would belong to a country with hardly a greater future than Canada. Every natural advantage would be on the side of the Slave States. Look at the map and you will see what a narrow slip of country composes the free soil of the American Federation. Only the sea coast from the British frontier to the Delaware belongs to it; all the rest, stretching far away down the Atlantic along the Gulf of Mexico is in the hands of the slaveowners. The mouth of the Mississippi is there; the Missouri and Arkansas, the great arteries of the extreme West are theirs. Virginia pushes a spur of territory to within less than a hundred miles of Lake Erie, and thus divides the Atlantic Free States from the West in a manner highly dangerous to their future unity. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the connection between New-York and New England on the one hand, and Illinois and the neighboring States on the other, could long survive the total separation of the South. The North would have a territory as straggling as that of Prussia, and the Western region would soon find it advantageous to dissolve its union with the Eastern. In the meantime, all the riches of the New World would be in the grasp of the Southerners. Instead of exploring the inhospitable regions to the neighborhood of the British frontier, which would be all that remained to the North the slaveowners would carry their "undeniable property" in lands blessed with every advantage of climate, soil, and mineral wealth. Texas has territory enough to make three or four great States. New Mexico is about to be admitted with slave institutions. Arizona will follow. Mexico must in a few years be conquered, and the Southerners, lords of the most magnificent domain in the world, would control the passage between the two oceans.

In short, if the Union lets South Carolina go, there is no saying what may go with it. It is very well to speculate on the return of a prodigal sister, but experience shows that secessions, when once made, are not easily recalled. It is the nature of cracks to widen, and both at the North and West there are masses of people so earnest in the advocacy of strong measures to prevent a disruption, that the President may be forced into active measures. For our own part whatever opinions Americans may have of English policy, we beg to assure them that, in this country, there is only one wish—that the Union may survive this terrible trial. Should Providence decree it otherwise, we earnestly pray that the separation may be an amicable one. Civil war, in a flourishing country and among a kindred people, can never be contemplated without horror by a nation like ours, and we trust that neither the violence of the people nor the weakness of their leaders will bring this calamity on the American Union.

Latest by the Arabia.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LONDON Saturday, Jan. 19.

Extreme depression prevails in the market. Owing to pressure of sales by speculative holders, all stocks have fallen. The Funds show steadiness, but an improvement of ¼ was not sustained.

The *Globe* says an influential firm is in difficulties, with liabilities estimated at from £300,000 to £400,000.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Sir Thos. Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M. P. from Lanarkshire, will probably be selected to move the address in the House of Commons to answer to the speech from the Throne.

ITALY.

NAELES, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Admiral Barbier de Tinan, with the remainder of the French fleet, left the waters of Gaeta to-day.

TURIN, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The whole French squadron has left Gaeta.

GENOA, Friday, Jan. 18.

Troops embarked here yesterday for Naples. Two frigates have left for Gaeta.

GENOA, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The *Courrier Mercantile* publishes letters from Naples, dated 15th inst, stating that several thousand Bourbonians under the command of Gen. Luosa, had entered the Neapolitan Provinces through the Roman Territory, and defeated the less numerous Italian forces, near Tagliacozzo, compelling them to retire on Avezzano.

Gen. Tonnac has left with reinforcements for Nera.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree reducing from 40 to 10 francs per hundred kilogrammes, the figure at which merchandise imported into France is taxed according to the net weight.

A PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

The *Prussian-Austrian Gazette* again states that a treaty between Prussia and Austria guarantees to Austria the possession of Venice.

The meetings of the Cabinet will be resumed next Friday.

The King of Prussia, on the 16th inst, met all the Generals present at Berlin, and according to the *Gazette* thus spoke to them:

"I have been called to the throne at an epoch full of dangers, and with the prospect of combats in which I shall perhaps have need of all your devotedness. If I and the Princes who aid me desire the maintenance of peace, and do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we shall have need of all our forces to defend ourselves. Do not indulge in any illusions. If we do not succeed in turning aside the conflict you shall be engaged in a combat in which we must vanquish if we are not willing to perish. Addressing the Minister of War, he said: You must consequently endeavor to make the army what it ought to be for the future prosperity of Prussia."

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says this speech has created great sensation in that capital, and that the King of Prussia is aware that Denmark is only his nominal enemy, and the real question is whether France is to have the Rhine?

The death of Lord Elphinstone is announced.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 18th showed increased dullness, and in Consols there was a further fall of ⅛ ₱ cent, the closing quotations being 91⅞@⅝ for money, and 91⅛@⅜ for account.

In the discount market the demand was active, but not pressing, and the best bills continued to be taken at a fraction below the Bank minimum.

£70,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank on Friday for America.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a further decrease in bullion of £400,023. The amount now held is £11,775,363.

Baring Brothers & Co quote bar silver at 5s. 1¼d., dollars 5s. ¼d., eagles 76s. 7d. nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Ball, Son & Co. report that during the past week but very little business was transacted in American Securities and, with few exceptions, prices continue entirely nominal.

United States 5 ₱ cent. bonds, 1874	85	@ 87
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent bonds, 1868	72	@ 88
Maryland 6 ₱ cent., sterling bonds	90	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent., sterling bonds	101	@ 102
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank bonds	13	@ 14
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. stock	82	@ 84
Do. 5 ₱ cent. bonds, 1877	84	@ 85
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1886	78	@ 78
Do. 5 ₱ cent. sterling bonds, 1888	76	@ 79
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent	86	@ 88
Do. 6 ₱ cent	86	@ 88
Do. shares	31	@ 30
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	88	@ 90
Do. shares	45	@ 52
New York Central 6 ₱ cent	86	@ 88
Do. 7 ₱ cent	91	@ 92
Do. shares	74	@ 78
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent., 1867	90	@ 92
Do. do. 1859	87	@ 89
Do. do. 1883	76	@ 78
Do. shares	34	@ 35
Panama 7 ₱ cent., 1865	100	@102
Do. do. 1872	99	@101
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent	87	@ 89

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan 19—A. M.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The week opened with a good demand and firm market, but when the *Persia* arrived with accounts of the progress of the secession movement, and the unsatisfactory political intelligence arising therefrom, a very active and stimulating demand ensued, so much so as calculated to enhance the value of the article seriously, if importers had not continued their course of selling freely as landed. The rise has been about ½d.@¾d. ₱ lb, in quantities at and above 7d., and ⅜d. ₱ lb. under that figure, whilst the common classes, at and under 6d, are very scarce." Other Cottons have also advanced—Surats to the extent of ¼d. The sales of the week have been 131,550 bales, including 35,500 to speculators, and 16,400 to exporters. The market yesterday (Friday) continued active, the business reaching about 20 000 bales, of which one-half was taken for speculation and export. It closed buoyant, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	6d.
Middling Orleans	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7¾d.
Middling Mobiles	7¾d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.
Middling Uplands	7⅛d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 519 870 bales, including 364,570 American. The quotations for middling Cotton in the private circulars are in general higher than those given above, and Messrs. James Hewett & Co. quote Middling Orleans as high as 7⅜ d. ₱ lb., and others in proportion. They also report the quantity of Cotton at sea, at this date, as 275,000 bales, against 168,000 at the same time last year.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

is very dull, and there was not sufficient business done yesterday in goods nor yarns to test prices fairly.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and Bigland, Aspinall & Co. report: Flour dull and difficult to sell at the reduced quotations; Extra State, 29s.@29s. 9d.; other brands, 29s. 6d @30s. Wheat in small demand and a shade easier; Red Western, 11s. 4d @12s. 4d.; Southern, 12s. 9d @13s.; White Western, 13s @13s. 3d.; Southern, 14s.@15s. Corn more freely offered, and mixed obtainable at 38s.; Yellow, 38s.@38s. 6d.; White, 39s @41s.

Provisions.—Beef very dull and nominally unaltered. Pork very quiet. Bacon slow of sale, and again easier. Lard, under arrivals has further slightly declined; Fine American, 58s 6d.@59s.; good refining nominal, at 57s. Tallow in fair request but North american rather cheaper, owing to arrivals; sales at 57s. @ 58s.

Pashley.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes in moderate demand, at 29s @3us. for Pots, and 29s. 6d. @30s. for Pearls. Sugar rather more steady, at the decline of last week. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet, but firm. Linseed has further declined ¼ quarter. Linseed Cakes—sales of American, at £11@£11 5s Jo Linseed Oil no sales reported. Cod Oil sells at £36. Sperm, £104@£106. Rosin, on the spot, rather lower; sales of common, at 4s 3d.@4s. 4d. Rather more inquiry for arrivel. Spirits of Turpentine declined to 34s @30s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros report, Corn Market steady but inactive. Quotations unchanged. Iron dull: Rails £5 5s.; Bars, £5 10s; Scotch Pig, 49s. Coffee in better demand, but was quiet, but close rather firmer. Tea firm at full prices; Common Congou, 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. Spirits Turpentine sells at 31s. Tallow firm at 59s. 6d.@60s. Rice firm. Linseed Cakes improving; best harriefed New-York, £12 5s.; best bags, £11 15s. Sperm Oil scarce at £104 for American. Cod, £37 10s. Linseed in better demand at 28s.@28s. 3d. Wealenons dull.

HAVRE MARKETS.

(For the week ending Jan. 16.)

Cotton had been very active and prices had advanced. The week's business was 50,000 bales, on the spot and to arrive, at 98 for *bas*, and 102 for New-Orleans *très ordinaire*. The stock was about 119 000 bales. Wheat firm and rather dearer. Ashes firm on the spot, but weaker for lots to arrive. Coffee tending downward. Oils easier for Whale. Rice ordinary Soosas dull. Tallow in steady demand. Wheat dull but unaltered.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday. Jan 20.

Cotton—Sales yesterday 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters at very full prices.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, Saturday evening.

American securities slightly declined to-day.

Illinois Central Shares 36@35 discount. Erie 30.

Consols 91⅜@91⅝ for money and 91⅝ for account.

The *Arabia* took £226,000 in specie.

The Jackalow Case.

TAUNTON, Friday, Feb 1.

The Jackalow trial, for robbery on the high seas, was closed to-day. Col Cannon finished a most able argument on the part of the Government.

The Judge charged the jury very clearly and ably. He said the jury had but two points to consider, the first and second counts charging Jackalow with the robbery of the Lears, and by force, of gold and silver coin, book bills and one coat, and on the second count of taking the coat.

If the robbery was an after thought after the murder, it would be nothing more than *larceny*. If the murder was committed with the intention of taking the goods, then it was *robbery*.

If they found the prisoner guilty, then they must also fix the locality of the robbery.

The jury went out at 4 o'clock.

LATER.

TAUNTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The jury have not yet agreed. The Court stands adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Sudden Death of an Army Officer.

POST JARVIS, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 1.

A man, who is supposed to be, from letters and papers found in his possession, Lieut. B. D. Fossyth, of the United States Army, was found dead in his bed this morning, at the Delaware House, in this place. He is supposed to have friends in or near Quincy, Illinois, and in New York City, as he has letters in his possession directed to him at both places. Any information as to his friends will be gladly received by the Coroner of this place.

[The officer found, as above, is First Lieut. Benjamin D. Fossyths. Third infantry. He entered the service in July, 1848; and was deemed an efficient officer.]

The St. Louis Arsenal.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 1.

Major Bell, commander of the Arsenal at this city, has been superseded by Capt. Joros, who enters upon his duties Monday next.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, F. iday, Feb. 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia* Capt. Berry, left here at 10 o'clock this morning for New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A Card.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1860.

Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Agent for Herring's Safes.

Dear Sir: In the recent fire which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices were two of Herring's Safes—one large one in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one in the School Commissioner's room, in the third story.

We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat (one one forty, and the other sixty hours,) that the books and papers were in a first-rate state of preservation. The only injury received was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.

We think if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, that all must now be satisfied that they are what they claim to be—"Fire-proof."

The castors on one, and the plates on the other, were melted off.

FRANCIS HEEDSCHMANN,
Acting Mayor.
NELSON WEBSTER,
President Board of Councillors.
GEORGE D. DOUSMAN,
City Clerk.
JONATHAN FORD,
Superintendent of Schools.

$1,000 reward is still freely offered to any person who can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

"Herring's Patent Champion Safe," the most reliable security them fire now known, is manufactured only by HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

Ball Up and Prices Down.—We have this day (Jan 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.

Conovsa & Walkes,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

The beautiful Canary birds and wild African Savages close their exhibition to day at Bernum's Museum, where Old Adams' entire California menagerie, and the performance of the elegant drama, "Lady of St. Tropez" is performed both afternoon and evening, and all for one admission to the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No 42 Fifth-avenue.

J. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker-knit, lambs' wool silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr S. N. Marsh, of the well-known house of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Croup! Croup! Croup!

Dr. E. B. Foote's Magnetic Croup Tippet, worn about the neck at night, is warranted to prevent croup. Price $1. For sale at the drug stores or the principal office, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of the price, postage paid.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Warranted by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Ten Thousand Ladies Wanted—To each buy a pair of satin slips or gaiters for balls and parties or a pair of ladies rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain, at Miller & Co.'s, No 337 Canal-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved
Sewing-Machines,
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. Batchelor, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dr. Riggs' Truss is believed to be unrivaled. At all events, ruptured persons have an interest which demands an examination of the various remedies offered. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The New Gothic Furnace is the Best and cheapest Heater in the market. Call and see it at Bartlett & Leslie's, No. 426 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. Batchelor's newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

Benedict.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Abigail G., Bogardus, wife of Samuel H. Benedict, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 177, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 11 Perry-st., without further invitation.

Walton.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, of disease of the heart, Sarah Howard, youngest daughter of Thomas J. and Sarah Walton, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family, and of her uncle, Harry Howard, also the members of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 3, from All Saints Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Van Wort.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Henry, son of John V. and Louisa Van Woert, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 105 East 39th-st., near Lexington av., without further invitation.

Martin.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Mr. Sheldan Martin, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 301 Monroe-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Mufford.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 1, John David, youngest son of John and Louisa Mulford.

Funeral from No. 228 West 16th-st. this day (Saturday,) Feb 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Fowler.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, of diphtheria, Frederic, youngest child of Charles A. and Hannah M. Fowler, aged 3 years 2 months and 11 days.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Hardy.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 1, of congestion of the brain, Hannietta, second daughter of William and Harriet E. Hardy, and grand daughter of the late Henry Tudor, of Newburgh, aged 6 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 60 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Newburgh N. Y., and Philadelphia, Penn., papers please copy.

Place.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 31, Jennie, youngest child of Ephraim B. and Jane Place, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 371 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins.

Knight.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday evening, Emma Jane, infant daughter of James and Emmeline Knight, aged 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, next Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 47 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

Harding.—In Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, Mrs Lucy Harding, relict of the late Capt. Samuel Harding, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Feb 2, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son in-law, E. Lewis, No. 87 Willow-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Miller.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday morning, Feb 1, Maria Edith, daughter of V. Mumford and Elizabeth W. Moore, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Feb 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Fowler.—In Westchester, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Joseph S. Fowler, in the 69th year of his age.

Jones.—Michael H. Jones and Wm. F. Jones, only sons of Wm. and Gwyn Jones; the former in Utica, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 18, aged 26 years; the latter at the residence of his parents in Camden, Oneida County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan 14, aged 24 years. They were buried in one grave in Redfield, Oswego County, N. Y.

Clark.—At Niles, Mich., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, of apoplexy, Andrew J. Clark, of New-York City, aged 61 years.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Dueee st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 105, Feb 1, 1861.

7, 76, 59, 70, 49, 16, 61, 14, 22, 65, 44, 52, 38, 41, 33.

Class No. 106, Feb. 1, 1861.

24, 62, 48, 21, 68, 31, 53, 30, 47, 34, 35, 16.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del. Feb 1 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

MADE TO MEASURE AT $18 PER DOZEN.

Made from New York Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

Also, the very best Shirt that can be made at $2 each.

Self Measurement for Shirts.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand, that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

S. W. H. WARD, from London,
387 Broadway, up stairs,
NEW-YORK.

F. B. Robinson's Indexical
Soap for the Teeth.

A perfect Dentifrice. It effectually rids the mouth of the tartar which renders the breath so impure and disagreeable—it gives tone and strength to the gums, and a clear, pearly whiteness to the teeth, preventing their premature decay.

Sold by Hegeman & Co., Broadway, and others.

HOWE'S SCALES. LILLIE'S SAFES.

40 SECOND-HAND SAFES of different makers for sale cheap. Also Scales.

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

Useful and Economical.—Hegeman & Co.'s Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that your get the genuine article.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Committee of Relief for Kansas are convinced that the statements heretofore made as to the extent of the suffering from drouth were not exaggerated, but have been confirmed by recent reliable accounts. It is believed that over thirty thousand people will need to be liberally aided, or the most disastrous consequences will ensue. The want of food, clothing, and other necessaries, must be followed by suffering, sickness and death. To alleviate, and partially prevent these evils, is in the power of those whom Providence has blessed, and is demanded by every dictate of duty and humanity. The sufferers are our own countrymen, mostly intelligent and respectable, who have never before felt want; and the cause of their sufferings could not have been foreseen or prevented. The people of the West have given largely of their grain, and the Committee have aided in its transportation. Relief has been extended to a large number, but still the wants of the sufferers continue, and no relief must continue to be afforded until a new crop renders further aid unnecessary. Numerous letters received by the Committee, some of which have been published, contain alarming accounts of suffering, and urgent appeals for aid. Former appeals of the Committee have met a generous response from many sources, and about $10,000 have been received and applied; but in view of the amount of relief needed, and the good to be accomplished, the Committee again urge upon the friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving tens of thousands who may perish unless they are helped at once. Subscriptions may be sent to I. E. Williams, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, and donations in clothing &c., to Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.

Wm. C. Bryant, Clarence A. Bronson,
John K. Williams, Daniel Drew,
Chas. H. Marshall, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, James S. Wadsworth,
Seth B. Hunt.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

☞ In New-York, consumption carries off on an average 230 persons monthly, or a general aggregate of about 2,760 for twelve months.—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

Is it not important, when this startling fact is realized, that such a specifics as Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime should be thoroughly known to all. This Article, now regularly prescribed by the medical faculty, has performed most miraculous cures in those suffering from consumption. The chemical properties of the Phosphate of Lime are well known in medicine, as supplying the necessary ingredients for reproducing cells, and healing the lungs when ulcerated. Added to the all-powerful properties of Cod Liver Oil a mixture is thus produced that has proved a blessing indeed to the consumptive. Another advantage which this preparation possesses over the plain Cod Liver Oil is, the disagreeable taste is entirely removed, and the medicine rendered pleasant and palatable to the most delicate taste. For sale by Alex. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st. Boston. In New-York, by J. Wilhau & Co., No. 183 Broadway, and Barnes & Park.

Rabbi Raphall's Fast-Day Sermon
BIBLE VIEWS OF SLAVERY.

Delivered at the Greene-st. Synagogue, New-York, Jan. 4, 1861, by Rev. M. J. Raphall. Now ready in elegant cloth limp covers, price 25 cents; and in neat paper covers, price 15 cents.

☞ Copies sent by mail, postage free, by Rudd & Carleton, Publishers, New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S MILITARY ART.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH:
ELEMENTS
OF
MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE;
OR
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
IN
STRATEGY, FORTIFICATION, TACTICS OF BATTLES, &c.
EMBRACING
THE DUTIES OF STAFF, INFANTRY, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.
Adapted to the use of Volunteers and Militia.
SECOND EDITION.
With Critical Notes on the Mexican and Crimean Wars.
By H. Wager Halleck, A. M.,
Late Captain of Engineers, United States Army.
1 vol., 12mo., 448 pages. $1 50.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and

Sunday Schools in New-York City.

Mr. B. G. PARDEE communicates to the *Evangelist* the following tabular statement, which he says is an accurate Sunday School census of our City. The reports from the various schools include their largest holiday rolls, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant, awarding to every school the greatest number claimed as in connection, and in no case their smallest average attendance. It will be seen that the six lower Wards below Canal-street are not much more neglected than the four large up-town wards from Fourteenth-street to Twenty-sixth-street:

Wards.	Population in 1860.	Children between 5 and 15 years.	Sabbath Schools.	Children in Sabbath Schools.	Children not in Sabbath Schools.
1	18,120	2,500	3	500	1,900
2	3,500	330	1	420	——
3	3,757	450	1	900	——
4	21,994	3,666	5	1 750	1,946
5	22,341	3,450	7	2,150	1,300
6	26,698	4,100	6	1,900	2,200
7	40,006	7 200	13	2,500	4,700
8	29,722	7,000	16	3 090	4 000
9	44 3c6	8,000	17	4,000	4,000
10	22,051	5.000	15	2,700	2 300
11	50,603	12 000	17	5,000	7,000
12	30,048	6 000	14	2 500	3,500
13	32,017	6 200	11	2.700	3.500
14	28,087	5,000	10	4 500	2,500
15	27,588	5 000	14	2,900	2,100
16	45,182	9,000	20	4 500	4,500
17	72,955	14,000	25	5,000	8,000
18	57,364	11,500	27	5,800	5 700
19	32,841	6.000	12	2 400	3,600
20	67,564	12,600	26	6,000	7 000
21	49,063	9.500	25	5 700	3 800
22	61 752	12,000	20	5,000	7,000
Tl	814,277	150,896	307	70,300	80,519

We here see that a very great and important work remains to be done. If we include the children up to the age of 18 years, as computed in the State Census, we should hardly find less than 100,000 neglected children within the bounds of New-York City at the present time.

Affairs in Mexico.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS—PUEBLA SURRENDERED—STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on Jan. 23, arrived at New-Orleans on the 27th ult. The *Mexican Extraordinary*, of Jan. 8, has the following interesting items

"The call for the approaching elections has already been published.

At length it appears a fixed fact that Preside nt JUAREZ is on his way to this Capital. He should have left Vera Cruz at latest, on the 5th inst., and is, therefore, due here to-day or to-morrow. His presence will, doubtless, give a new impulse, as well as direction to the Government.

Puebla has at last given up. Gen. CHACON, seeing the prompt and energetic steps taken to force him to surrender, has made the best of a bad bargain and sent in his adhesion to the Constitutional Government.

Accordi ng to one of our cotemporories Zarza and one of his officers, named MARQUEZ, have been shot, at a place called Tamque cel Pasage. His death is a guarantee for the peace of Durango.

A new line of telegraph is spoken of to connect Tampico and San Luis Potosi, passing by Ciudad Victoria and Tula. It is now time that the line from here to Vera Cruz should be put in order.

On the day on which Sr. PEREZ GALLARDO took possession of the offices of the archbishop he found from $25,000 to $26,000 in silver 44 ounces in gold, and 122 marks of worked silver, about $300 000 altogether, which was at once delivered over to the army of the nation.

In a letter published in the *Boletin de Noticias*, of this morning, from the pen of Gen. ORTEGA, we are pleased to know the Republic presents such a triumphant aspect at this moment. Gen ORTEGA says Vicario has offered to recognize the Constitutional Government, and that the settlement of the matter rests with the President. MIRON has done the same, and to prevent any of his trickery, a force has already been sent against him. CHACON has already given up. The forces of MARCELINO CONOS in Costa Rica are few and unimportant. The forces of LOZADO, who reorganized neither party, are now surrounded by the Constitutionalists from Sinola and Jalisco. DIAZ is dead. And finally, Gen. ORTEGA considers, as we do, that the Conservative Party is dead to rise no more. The weight of public opinion is too great.

Gov. GARZA, at Tampico, has agreed to adopt the payment, for revenue duties, of 50 per cent. of Mexican coasting-house paper, balance in cash, for merchandise out of the limited boundaries of the *Zona libre* law. A high tariff is now in operation—that of 1856."

The Legislature of South Carolina has made further modifications in the "National" standard. It now consists of a blue field, with a white palmetto tree in the middle, upright. The white crescent in the upper flag staff corner remains as before, the horns pointing upward. No further change is expected until the Legislature meets again.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 455 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS."—We have just issued from the Press the SECOND VOLUME of our "RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS," which contains the MERCANTILE STANDING and CREDIT of about FORTY FIVE THOUSAND business firms in the principal cities throughout the United States and the Canadas. We have added to this volume FORTY CITIES not reported in the previous issue.

The RATINGS are the opinions of the best judges of Credit in the several trades and places reported, and, by means of our agents and correspondents, are subject to revision as often as changes may occur, notification of which is given to our subscribers every week.

This work is superior to all others of a similar kind, in that it not only gives the grade of Credit, but also states the MEANS that each firm is supposed to possess, together with the ownership of Real Estate when such ownership exists.

The work with a revised Volume every six months, and weekly notifications of changes, will be furnished to subscribers at $10 a year.

Your order is solicited. Books will be sent, by express, at our expense, to any part of the United States and the Canadas.

D. PLUMB & CO.,
Jan. 12, 1861. No. 340 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID AND NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimneys required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York

Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR SCREW STEAMERS from 300 to 900 tons.
THREE SIDE WHEEL STEAMBOATS.
THREE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE!!!

Marble Mantels, Statuary and an Italian vein of the best quality and patterns, for sale at a large reduction from usual prices.

Call at Nos. 326 and 328 Navy-st., or No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn. MARTIN OLSEN.

TAXES ON WAKEFIELD, MOUNT VERNON, Unionport, Pelhamville, Glenville, Washingtonville, &c., may be paid through me, at the 11th Ward Hotel, Elizabeth and Grand, on Monday, Tuesday at 1 Wednesday, Feb. 4, 5 and 6. Sale of lots for back taxes this year. JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—PEW NO. 61 in Rev. Dr. Bellows' Church will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on favorable terms for a pew in Rev. Dr. Osgood's Church of the Messiah. For terms, address DERBY & JACKSON, No. 489 Broadway.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF OPENING BUSINESS on or any information connected with the West Coast of South America can obtain the same by addressing GEORGE R. STEVENSON, No. 106 9th-st., Commission Agent, Valparaiso, Chili, S. A.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—WANTED, TO SUPply a party or parties with from 40 to 200 quarts of milk daily, for the season, by a farmer residing a few miles from the City. Apply to BREESE & CO.'S Express, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND FOUR OR SIX cylinder printing machines, folio size, about 32x46. Persons having them for sale can hear of a purchaser by applying to E. R. WEBB & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND,
No. 96 Duane-st., (late No. 45 Johns.-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS. Preacher, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. An experience and prayer meeting for the promotion of *Holiness* at 3 o'clock P. M. Also preaching every Evening next week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others invited. Seats free. A collection taken up at each service to defray expenses.

YORKVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JAS. L. HODGE, D. D., Pastor of the Church, will preach TO-MORROW, in their house of worship, in 83d-st., between 2d and 3d aves., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Expository Lecture at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the conclusion of the morning service.

BOY PREACHING.—MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 34th-st., between 3d and 4th aves., subject—"*The Gifts of the Spirits*; P. M., at 3 "*The Signs of the Present Times*, by Rev J. Litch Evening, at 7, the Boy Preacher, HARRY MEGA, aged 17, will preach. All are cordially invited. Seats free. Special collection all day for Rev. J. Litch, he being about to leave the City.

THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA, THE MISTAKEN RELIGIOUS SEEKER.—Will be the subject of the sixth discourse of the series, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th aves., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. G. H. HAWES, pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING by the pastor.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, South Brooklyn, corner 1st-place and Clinton-st.—The Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will by special request, repeat his sermon from the text, "*Come up hither*," TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Services as usual in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

REV. J. S. KALLOCH, OF KANSAS, WILL preach TO-MORROW MORNING, Feb 3 at 10½ o'clock, in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th aves. Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M., will preach the first of four sermons to young people, upon *The Four Potent Characters in Society*.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY MURRAY, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats will be provided. Notice of Young People's Prayer-meeting will be given from the pulpit.

"BEHOLD THE DAY IN COMES!"—DESTRUCTION cometh; and they shall seek peace, and there shall be none." The celebrated "Prophet Snow" will preach on *Present and Impending Events in the Light of Prophecy*, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

A SERMON WILL BE DELIVERED IN the Charlestown United Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, HUGH H. BLAIR, on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Subject—*The Crisis of our Country and our duty as Citizens*. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Collection for the sufferers in Kansas.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Boyt-st. Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Rev. Isaac S. KALLOCH, formerly of Boston, will preach in the EVENING. Service will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, PASTOR OF THE Antioch Baptist Church, will commence the reading of *Mather's Life of Trust*, in the lecture-room of the above Church, in 27th-av., near 12th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. No charge for admission and no collection taken.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular Sabbath Services at the Chapel of the Sanders Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. SIX, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. JOHN D. HOPKINS, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, at St. Peter's Church (22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.) Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. ADIEL SILVER will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock on *The first chapter of Genesis as the practical learning upon the regeneration of man and angel*. Morning services at half o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, Rev. ROBERT H. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine Service every SUNDAY, in the basement of their new Church in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours of worship. The ordinance of baptism will be administered during the morning services.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. FERRY will preach in the MORNING, the Rector in the EVENING. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Bowery, errata, under care of Rev. Dr. HARGENBURGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JOHN SPALDING may be expected to preach in the evening. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D. will preach before this Association in Dr. MORROW EVENING, in the Madison square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS') at 7½ o'clock. The public and especially young men, are invited to attend.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. ROCHE, of 12th-st. M. E. Church. Sermon in the Evening by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Subject—*The way to Hell harder than the way to Heaven*. General Prayer Meeting at 3 P. M.

REV. GEORGE A. RIMSAL.—LATE A ROMAN Catholic Priest and formerly Professor of Ecclesiastic Philosophy, will lecture on the *formation of Society*, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, to defray expenses, 15 cents. Seats reserved for Ladies.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. S. COOK, of Pennsylvania. The Sacraments will be administered this evening in connection with the morning Service. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach in the Reformed Dutch Chapel, North-west corner of Grant and Sackett sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING; service commencing at 10½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley place.—Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY, Rector of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. S. REMINGTON, PASTOR OF THE Mount Olivet Baptist Church, will preach in their Hall, corner of 37th-st. and Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, 10½ and 7 o'clock. Seats free.

THE ELEVENTH-STREET U. P. CONGREGATION may expect divine service TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. JAMES THOMSON, of 25th-st.; also at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Rev. J. HARPER, 11th-st., near 3d-av.

INEBRIATE'S HOME, No. 154 CHATHAM-STREET.—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, preaching. Social gathering at 1 o'clock; prayer at 3 o'clock; Temperance meeting at 7 o'clock. Four doors are always open to those who wish to reform. OEO. T. HALL, Sec.

FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. R. K. THOMPSON; and at 7½ P. M., a sermon to the young, by Rev. JAMES A. LITTLE.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, OF NEW-YORK, will preach for the Second Unitarian Society, in Brooklyn, at the Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., on SUNDAY, the 3d inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery, every SUNDAY. Subjects on the 3d inst. A. M.—*Should there be any Compromise on the Subject of Slavery*. At 7 P. M.—*Should Principles ever be Sacrificed to Expediency*.

REV. A. A. WILLETS WILL LECTURE at the Church of the Covenanters, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*A Plea for Home*. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. A. M. GAYLORD will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. in the evening, Rev. MOSES BOLLOU will consider Matt., 4 chap., 1-10 vs.—*Christ Tempted of the Devil*.

LIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Light and Varick sts. Rev. J. R. BAILES will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. ALEX. B. JACK, of Newburgh, will preach in this Church next SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

THIRD CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY—Ebbitt Hall, West 23d-st., near Broadway.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor. Subject for SUNDAY EVENING next—*The Value of the Soul*.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Chapel on Broadway and 34th-st., entrance No. 183, 34th st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*A Nation without the Bible*.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square, will be open for public worship TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE Medium, will speak at Dodworth's Hall, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on the 3d inst.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-St., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL CONVENIENT HOUSE WANTED—To purchase or hire, in a good neighborhood, below 40th-st., with modern improvements. Address, with terms and location, HOWARD, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary; must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. S., Box No. 4,652 Post-office New-York.

WANTED, FOR CASH—A HOUSE ABOVE 26th-st., with from six to eight bed-rooms; not to cost more than $12,000. Address HOUSE WANTED, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD, CHEAP, SECOND-HAND Billiard table. For further information, address E. DRAKE, Hazleton, Luzerne County, Penn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 411 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands the care of children and chamberwork, and to assist in the washing; or to take care of children and assist in the chamberwork. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY SUPERIOR PROTESTANT with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; understands meats, soups, game, gravies, &c.; also, a good baker of bread, cake and pastry; assists in the washing and ironing, which she does up in style. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has also a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Best of City references given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a competent woman; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference can be given. Call or address No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook, and to wash and iron, or would go as chambermaid and nurse; thoroughly understands her business for either purpose; the very best of references from first class families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 192 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two well-disposed, good girls, desire situations, in City or country, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to assist in washing; can sew neatly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages $9 and $4.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to wash and iron. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 431 7th-av., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER, IRONER, &c.—A situation wanted—either city or country—by a competent and respectable servant girl; is a good cook, and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; will hire for moderate wages.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted a situation, by a good German girl, as cook, washer and ironer in an American family; is also a good chambermaid. Call at No 173 Elizabeth-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—FINE WASHING WANTED by an experienced laundress; she is fully competent, and can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting and fine muslins; particular attention paid to family clothes. Good reference given. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 213½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse at seamstress, by a trustworthy person, who has been for years in care of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand, &c., best City reference; no objections to go South or West. Call at No 96 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady person, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the full charge of a baby from its birth; has an excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen at her former employer's, at No. 221 West 30th-st., near the 9th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, and chambermaid and seamstress. Apply for two days at No. 329 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Is accustomed to the care of children and a good sewer. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 431 7th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman a situation as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and washing; is a good plain sewer, and understands embroidery. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 116 East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a highly respectable young woman as wet nurse; her baby is only six weeks old; has first class references from first class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant married young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 114 West 30th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork; has the most excellent City references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, Can WEBB'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in the City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of city reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 36 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a good groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of reference; call at No. 75 Bleecker-st., or a note addressed to E. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted situations by an Englishman and his wife; the man as coachman or groom; is a good and careful driver as well as understands the care and treatment of horses in sickness, and is in every respect a trustworthy man; the woman is an excellent seamstress, or would do light chamberwork, or wait upon a lady; is also capable of taking the entire charge of a household; will hire together or separate. Both have the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 132 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, an situation as coachman and groom by a young man, understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; good references. Address C. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation in every respect, as his testimonials will fully prove; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man of long experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful. Can give several years' City references from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man of long experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box 173 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman; understands the growing of grapes and greenhouse plants, and is thoroughly master of his business. Apply at Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 10th-st. and Broadway.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; reason for being out of employment at this time, his employer having sent his horses to the country; the best of City reference for the last 10 years. Call, for two days, at No. 1,101 Broadway, near 39th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A WELL-CONDUCTED young man wishes a situation as clerk or fireman, or as coachman and hostler, in a gentleman's family; will make himself useful about the house; writes a good hand and is a good accountant; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE MAN of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family. The advertiser is well versed in his business capacity; can give five years reference, and can also be well recommended from his present employer. Apply of Mr. J. DEROTT, No. 281 4th-av., corner 22d-st., at 10 A. M. or 2 o'clock P. M., where he may be seen until Saturday.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, WITH THE best of City reference, wishes a situation as waiter; understands everything connected with the business; is an art. tidy, honest and sober; wages moderate. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED French gentleman, who speaks a little English, wishes to find some employment; is a good business man; will prefer a liquor or grocery store or hotel; compensation no object. Address, No. 402 4th-st., Mr. WAUTERS.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who understands her business in all respects wanted immediately. Apply to Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD, No. 235 5th-av., cor. 28th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A DRESSmaker to work by the day; she must be a very good cutter and fitter. Call at 6 or between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening. No. 110 5th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED American or English woman to take charge of an infant; none but an experienced nurse need apply. Call for two days, at No. 231 Madison-av., between 38th and 39th sts., 9 to 11 A. M.

GARDENER WANTED.—NONE NEED APPLY unless they can furnish satisfactory reference as to competency to force grapes and manage the green-house and kitchen garden. Address JUNIUS, Box No. 207, *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, IN leaving from 21st-st., near Broadway, to 22d-st., near 6th-av., a child's GOLD (etruscan) ARMLET, marked "Emilie," on the inside. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No 51 West 22d-st.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST ULT., AN OVAL BREAST PIN with hair, and inscription "Father, June 10, 1850." The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to ROBERT CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway.

$100.000.—A. T. PECK, DANBURY, CONN., having positively discovered how intelligent persons can make $100,000 will deliver a lecture when and wherever desired, demonstrating its practicability. Letters of inquiry must contain a return stamp.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a small family, can procure good rooms in a small genteel family at No. 16 Hammond-st., near Waverley place. Every modern convenience to make a pleasant, agreeable home. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT THIRD-story front room will be let with board at a reasonable rate to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood, in view of the park. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED bedroom on the first floor, with full board, to let. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 8th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water &c., in a genteel private family of six adults may be found at No. 162 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE ENtire second floor, separately or together containing four rooms, furnished; house has all the modern improvements; reference given and required; dinner at 6 o'clock; No. 25 Abingdon-square, 8th-av.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED Rooms to let with board at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 8th st. Location desirable, near Broadway. Stages pass the door every five minutes.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TWO handsome rooms, either together or separate, in a first-class house on 11th-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged. Address F. J. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH FIRE, suitable for two gentlemen, also a single room, can be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av., corner of 4th. Reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOM NEXT THE BATH, WITH Board, for a gentleman, $9 per week, dinner at 6, at No. 125 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A BACK PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, at 42 West 19th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 25 Livingston-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FURnished room at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia; five minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; gas, bath, &c., in the house.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD wanted in a small respectable private family, from the 1st of May, by a gentleman and his wife and child, six years old, will furnish their own rooms; one front room and one or two small rooms. Location below 24th-st., and near the 3d, 4th or 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not reply. References exchanged. Address W. G., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY desire a pleasant room, with full board for lady and husband in a gentleman's family, strictly private; between 11th and 23d sts., and 5th and 8th avs. Address C. H. P., Post office, Station D. Terms must be reasonable. Good references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AN EXCELLENT ROOM and comfortable board are offered at a very moderate rate during the Spring months, to a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant house near a depôt on Hudson River Railroad, one hour from New-York. Address HOME COMFORT, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—AT NO. 72 WEST 26th-st., one door from 6th-av. A back parlor and extension room on the first floor; also, a large back room on the second floor, with large closets and Croton water. Splendid story references given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with full or partial board. Dinner at 3 P. M. House first-class. Modern improvements. Apply at No. 28 9th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, recently married, desires board in a private family, having a first-class house, with all the modern improvements. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET.—A LARGE BEDROOM ON THE SECOND story, with gas and water fixtures, and bath-room adjoining, at No. 322 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE Farm, of 141 acres, within twenty miles of the City, four miles from Glen Cove, and one mile from the steamboat landing at Roslyn, Long Island. The locality is perfectly healthy, free from annoyances of any kind; soil, being easily accessible at all seasons, is well calculated for a business man. The land is in good fence, nodulating, in a fine state of cultivation, and suitable for any kind of crops. The survey for the projected Branch Railroad runs through it. Too buildings consist of a large two-story house, 50 by 30 feet; two barns 44 by 30 feet and 40 by 24 feet; and numerous others, such as sheds and cribs, wagon houses, granary, &c. &c. Excellent advantages in respect to roads, water, &c. As a farm it has no superior on the Island, and having an extended front on the turnpike

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$9,000 WORTH OF ELEG NT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood furni ure contained in the private residence, No. 152 21st st., rear 7th av., all of which was made to order four months ago, by Sautz & Frazer. Consisting of elegant inc ewood piano forte, three full suites rosewood parlor furni ure in brocatel, étageres, marble tables, silk and lace curtains, cocks, fine Brussels carpets and chairs, rich carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rich vases, bronzes, paintings, marble pedestals &c., with elegant rosewood chamber and dining room furniture; hair mattresses, bedding, &c; French china; silverware; ivory cutlery; ruby cut glass, &c. No postp nement.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah H. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the Exchange, in said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wis consin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances aforesaid, were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dunham 16, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, FEB 2, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesr oom No 35 Nassau st., a large assortment of elegant Household Furniture, new and second hand, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furni ure in satin, brocatel, velvet hair-cloth, &c.; complete dining room and chamber suites, mirrors, etageres, wardrobes, extension tables, carpets, beds, bedding, &c., also, two superb rosewood 7 octave piano-fortes. Also, at 1 o'clock, in front of salesroom, a light express wagon, new; to be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Two pianos, two billiard tables, carpets, oilcloths, mirrors, &c., &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 2, at No. 59 Beekman street, the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, including parlor, dining-room, bed room and kitchen goods carpets, oilcloths, French plate mirrors, two piano fortes, two billiard tables, with marble beds, fixtures, &c. Sale positive.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 141 Canal st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, gothic bedstead tressels, feather beds, carpets, pianos, sewing-machines, curtains, mirrors, stoves, sheets, blankets, China and glassware, kitchen furniture &c.

JAMES WHITING, Attorney, 5

E. H. LEDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the two-story, attic and basement brick front house No. 35 Hester-st. Lot 24 by 58 feet. F. P. NASH, Referee.

CHAS. B. HASE, Pl'ff's Att'y, No. 40 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1858, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 Broadway, in the City of New-York is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of LEADBEATER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. C. LEADBEATER is alone authorized to collect and settle all accounts.

FRANKLIN C. LEADBEATER.
DANIEL L. WELLS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1861.

Nos. 122 AND 124 DUANE-ST., COR. OF CHURCH, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO. having expired by limitation, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of FREELAND, STUART & CO.

JAMES FREELAND, CHAS. H. BOWMAN,
JOHN M. STUART, WM. H. FREELAND.
ROBERT SQUIRES,

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXisting between SAMUEL SNEDEN and THOMAS F. ROWLAND, of Green Point, Brooklyn, under the name and firm of S. SNEDEN & Co., was dissolved on the 24th day of January, inst, by mutual consent. THOMAS F. ROWLAND is alone authorized to settle the business of the said late firm.

GREEN POINT, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. T. & H. MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDENDS.

RETURNS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 175 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. till the 1st February. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 3d prox. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable at the Banking-house on and after Feb. 11. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of February. CHARLES PALMER,
Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

CITY BANK BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 433 Broadway, Jan. 21, 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

Jan. 31, 1861. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

L. SUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES. NEW ISSUE. FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
No 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.
Business Paper negotiated at lowest rates,
Loans obtained on first-class securities.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1861.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$1 602,725 17
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1860	1,412,700 11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,015,425 88
Losses paid during the same period	$2,418,443 72
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	609,212 55

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,666,378 43
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,193,152 05
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	105,190 12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,378,416 81
Cash in Bank	106 151 67
Total amount of Assets	$6,616,292 16

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1849 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, on their presentation at the office of the Company, after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to $10,278,580

Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 1,574,000

To al profits for 18½ years $11,852,569

The certificates previous to 1852 have been redeemed by cash 7 655,310

Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1861 $4,197,260

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Royal Phelps,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	Caleb Barstow,	Jos Caillard, Jr.,
W. H. H. Moore,	A. P. Pillot,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burry,
Henry Coit,	Daniel S. Miller,	Gor'ine Grinnell,
W. C. Pickersgill,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Charles H. Russell,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	David Lane,	E. E. Morgan,
Robert C. Goodhue,	James Bryce,	B. J. Howland,
J. A. Hargous,	Wm. Storgis Jr.,	Benj Babcock,
Myer Gans,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray,
Edw. R. Gillilan,	A. A. Low,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

William E. Dodge,
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President,
WM. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,	C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE,	GEORGE COPDYKE,
JAMES HOY	MALVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL,	W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the Capital Stock of the Transit Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, will be opened on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. Guerber, No. 83 Beaver-st., (or No. 20 Exchange-place,) Room No. 9, and remain open daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., until the stock to be issued is wholly subscribed.

SIMEON DRAPER,
EDWARD ROWE,
AUGUSTUS GUERBER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1861.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 76 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—A meeting to consult with Mr. R. H. Lowry, Trustee, and take measures to protect their interests, will be held at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Feb. 11 at 1 P. M. Bondholders may call any day prior, at that hour, to meet the Committee.

A. W. SIMES, Chairman

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 Wall-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange Notes and Stocks.

(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.

No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

E. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1861, at their banking-house, No. 660 Broadway. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. S. OAKMAN, Cashier.

$80,000.—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS New-York State Sixes of 1862; $20,000 United States Fives of 1865, and $10,000 Indiana State Fives, for sale by W. D. VOORHEES, No. 1 Hanover-st.

$50,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER cent. Stock of 1873, interest payable quarterly in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by J. B. TAYLOR, No. 48 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums to suit, from $100,000 down to $5,000. FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BUSINESS MAN of much experience, who is familiar with the Banking and Stock Commission business. Having served some years in both branches, his experience and knowledge would fully qualify him to assume the duties of any responsible and respectable situation. Undoubted references given. Address HENRY, Box 146 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c. sold at half their cost, to pay advances.

J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 26, up stairs.

TO JEWELERS!!—ANY JEWELER WHO SOLD a gold chain bracelet to a Mr Moore, some months ago, and had it returned, to be either lengthened or a new one made, will please communicate with BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 5 Wall-st.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, No. 121 William-st., manufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, hush ess illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of these above kinds on hand in the following color, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices as modestly low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government above from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 121 William-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

P. R. P. S. PERUVIAN 1854

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE.
TRY IT.

It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing complaints: Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhœa, General Debility, Nervousness, Ulcers, Piles, Bronchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood.

Get our new Pamphlet and read it.

JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 39 Summer-st., Boston.

For sale by all Druggists.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free over sw here. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESMAR.

Protected by Patent Official seal of Great Britain, Diplome d'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases divisible into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause of disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiba and subahe. TRIESMAR No. 3 purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparillas in the world cannot remove.

Small cases..... $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., from whom from 8 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M., until the stock to be issued is wholly subscribed.

SIMEON DRAPER,
EDWARD ROWE,
AUGUSTUS GUERBER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1861.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.

Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. As account of the philosophy of the subject would be too long, will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address

Dr F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, effecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician of Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere: and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present more convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALlible, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improved, come at once and try Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing release. Price $5. Office No 832 Broadway; open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilis, Mercurial and cutaneous of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being readily cured. Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. VAN BAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chulogogue—$1 50. Desbler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Medical and Lyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been affectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—THEN USE THE SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY, sold only at Campbell's Drug and Chemical store, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 22th st.

Price, only 25 cents per bottle.

It is a sure cure for
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—REMOVAL.—Dr. THIERS' office is removed to No. 62 6th av., above 4th-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in few cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 5 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WASHINGTON HAMS.—I would inform my customers the above brand of hams are now ready. Each ham is branded G. W. Edwards. Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6, to Petersburgh or Richmond, $8; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J Stone. | CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6.
AKABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Andrason, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Rates not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beekman-st. on SATURDAY, Feb 2 noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $40.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6 at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, &c., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis $31 75; Augusta, Ga., $17 50. Atlanta, $21. Selma, Ala., $17 50; Columbus, Miss., $19; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25. For freight or passage apply to

BOFFORD, TILLEY & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rates of freight by the above line will be advanced.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

HUNTSVILLE, SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. BOKAR, TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
R. R. CUY

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

influence, would point them out as the diminutives of former greatness—living assurances of the future harmlessness and good behavior of those same Americans whose progress had once so alarmed Guizot with the prospect of disturbing "the world's equilibrium" of power.

We shall be held to a terrible account by humanity, even for having blasted all hopes of the success of Republican institutions, and by a monstrous national suicide forever destroying the popular faith in self-government. Whichever way we turn, there is nothing but scorn and obloquy for our fallen republic, while despotism itself would draw a long free breath from the terrible and unanswerable example of our liberty.

Mr. President, this picture, so much more graphically drawn by other and abler Senators, of the forlorn condition of our country in case of violent separation and disunion, is far from being overcharged. It is impossible to depict the original horrors, desolation, ruin and political annihilation which in the end would be the consequence of so fatal a step. Clay and Webster do not desire to lift the curtain which conceals from their patriotic eyes the dark prospect of dissolution and disunion. They shrank from penetrating the future to behold the calamities which lay in that terrible vista; thousands of hands are now raised to lift the veil to catch a sight of the gloomy prospective, revealing a taste for tragedy, in the country, that is destined to grow alarming as unless speedily corrected by the substitution of something more congenial and healthy. If we are to heal the breach which now seems almost inevitable and lasting between the North and the South, the remedy must be applied at once. Family quarrels must be made up quickly, or they become chronic, and exceed in virulence and rancor disputes among strangers. It is natural for men to hate most what they once most loved and cherished, and their former affection seems to give a lawful title to their hatred, from the fact of its being wantonly provoked and resentfully contested. Let those who think there is no danger—that affairs will quietly settle themselves—take warning, lest supineness lead them into fatal and irreparable error.

There are those who believe that when a final separation of the States shall have actually taken place, it will be easier to treat with the fragments of the Union, to reconstruct the Government, as it is called, than to make concessions or compromises now. I protest against so heartless and short-sighted a policy. Sir, if we continue here our present unborn course, there is nothing to be hoped but final dissolution, civil war, the breaking up of the whole country into petty republics, breathing defiance at each other, without retaining either weight or consideration in the affairs of the world. Our sovereign people are not prepared for this. They neither desire, or, if you give them an opportunity, will they *permit* it. A martial people they may be, but this spirit only exists against an enemy, not against their countrymen. We have neither become so powerful or so rich that we can amuse ourselves by making war upon each other. The three essential things required for war, said a great general, are. "First, money; then a great deal more money; and finally, all the money that can possibly be raised." War once declared and waged, all hopes of reconciliation. I repeat again, are at an end; for if the South triumph, it is hardly possible they will surrender their vantage-ground by submitting again to the will and authority of the North; and if the South were to succumb in the combat, how would the North enter into and enjoy the fruits of their victory? They could certainly not drag the South back again into the National Union as free, equal and independent States.

What service could the Senators and members of subjugated States be in a National Legislature of equals? The first shot exchanged between the people of the North and the South, itself dissolves the Union. With such violent disruption, all sense of equality, duty and loyalty would be destroyed forever; end in the absence of these, our Republican forms become sheer licence, so intolerable and so utterly unfit for the protection of life and property, that the people would in the end fly to monarchy as a means of salvation from endless anarchy, lawlessness, usurpation and chaos. The men who connive at this result will find themselves incapable of ruling even the section which now supports them in their career of aggression and fanaticism, and unsuccessful in their schemes, they will be as hopelessly abandoned by their present followers as they are now anxious to discard those who would implore them to retrace their heedless steps to save our common country.

I have not alluded, in what I have said, to the position of my own State in this contest. The people of the Pacific Coast breathe but one sentiment, of loyalty and devotion to the Union. They will ratify any proposed amendment to the Constitution which could restore a sense of security to the South and peace to the country. If no such settlement can be had—if neither the leaders of the Republican Party, nor their followers in the Northern States, will give peaceful guarantees to the Southern states, then Sir, in my opinion, a large majority of the citizens of that coast will say, "Let them go in peace." Civil war cannot remedy the evil and let any result follow, sooner than all its horrors. While they would not allow the dignity of the Union trampled or spit upon, by any portion of its people, yet the appeal of ten millions of their fellow-citizens failing of regard, destroys so much of that unity as will cause them to consent to any steps a sense of safety may dictate,—even to a final and peaceful separation.

The history of our future career, as two Confederacies, the result of a final necessity, giving peace to the people, is not to my mind so full of glaring misgivings. But a *violent* separation requires no prophet to tell us its direful issue to republican institutions. *Peaceful* separation leaves the two sections to pursue their pathway, not so mighty, it is true, as when united, but still powerful to command respect from the civilized world. As Mr. Madison said, "They may be divided as to each other, but united as to the world."

California, from her commerce, institutions and interests, I am led at present to believe, will remain with the Free States, with whom she is in every respect identified. Believing it to be the sentiment of her people that she will cling to any remnant of a Union, while one remains, I shall stand to my post, thus representing her, using all the means in my power to avert the destruction of the Union while the faintest hope may be realized; and rather than behold civil war and violence enthroned in the land, will consent to any just and reasonable proposition, giving peace and prosperity to the country. While I have voted for the resolutions of the venerable and experienced Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) every pulsation of whose heart is patriotic, or will support the plans either of the distinguished Senators from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) or Pennsylvania, (Mr. Bigler,) still in my humble judgment the proposition of the honorable Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Rice) is better calculated than any to give peace to the country. It ends the struggle over the Territories between the North and the South. "Popular Sovereignty," "State Codes" and other themes of discord and misrepresentation must cease, when all concede to the States the unfettered regulation of their own internal institutions. This obliteration of the Territories of the United States by State organizations, bringing them immediately under the clear provisions of the Constitution, and the other remedies suggested or submitted to give security to the institution of Slavery, will certainly be promptly and almost unanimously agreed to by the people I represent, and will, I believe, receive the approbation of a large majority of the people both North and South.

Mr. President, our constituents wait for us and expect us to act promptly on some proposition, enabling their voice to decide the issue; delay is baneful and conducive to the worst calamity. We have already lost, by depreciation of every species of property, some $300,000,000, and shall, if the agitation continues, lose a thousand millions. A non intercourse law between the North and the South already in fact exists, and will soon, if things are suffered to go on, be enacted in due form. Circulating medium will be deranged or even disappear; and our State Treasuries will be embarrassed, and the Federal Treasury itself reduced to hopeless bankruptcy. Thousands of laboring people have been already thrown out of employment. Commercial failures and manufacturing ruin already stalk through the land; our farmers will soon be reduced to bartering their produce for articles of prime necessity. Our financial condition will suffer the reduction of the old colonial times, and the country inundated with that baseless trash—paper money. Emigration from Europe will cease, and the capitalists who have invested in American securities will throw them on our market, still further depressing the current rates. All private confidence will be destroyed, and every species of enterprise indefinitely postponed.

How long law and order will be preserved under such circumstances, how long property will remain secure, and life protected, is more than I venture to guess; but this I will assert, without fear of contradiction, that a Government which allows all these things to take place, and which instead of promoting peace and harmony, leads by its supineness, partiality or want of power, to the commission of every species of public and private wrong; to armed inroads on one State by citizens of another,—to bloodshed, ravine and civil war,—such a Government I have no hesitation in saying, is not worth preserving, and our people will make no sacrifice to prop up and support so useless and cumbersome a fabric.

Let the discontent, the distrust, the hostile feeling between different sections of our common country increase,—let civil war ensue, and our free institutions will be scattered, like the sands of the desert, to all the adverse winds of heaven. A Government sustained only by force, must from its very nature be arbitrary, or must soon become a despotism, and in the disorganization and general chaos we shall be happy if we escape foreign intervention, and are spared the humiliating sight of a European soldiery perambulating in triumph the streets of our once proud Atlantic cities.

For what reason shall all these calamities befall us? Why shall we thus in the midst of unparalleled success—in the full vigor our national youth, for we have not yet reached even man's estate—become possessed of such a legion of devils—a prey to such insanity as to wilfully shatter our own household gods, —to tread the ashes of our own hearthstone on our devoted heads, and, with spiteful hands and flaming torches, set fire to and destroy that friendly and wide-spreading roof, that has so sheltered all true Liberty's children in the whole world,—causing to enter and eternal destruction the hopes and elevated aspirations of mankind.

I implore you, Senators, as others have done before me, by every thing dear to our hearts and sacred to our consciences, not to turn a deaf ear to the voices of the people, calling upon us, from all sections to pause in our political career, and to prove to the North and to the South, and to the civilized world, that our hearts and our minds expand with the magnitude of the subject on which we are called to deliberate; that our patriotism can rise above party considerations; that when the honor, dignity and existence of our institutions are at stake, there is no sacrifice of personal vanity, or the narrow sphere of partisan politics, that we are not eager, nay, proud to make, to save our common country.

Senators, if from the realms on high, it was vouchsafed by a beneficent Providence that the shades of our departed patriots, sages and heroes of the Revolution might speak to us, for whom while living they so toiled and labored and spilled freely their heart's blood, how they would implore us to pause and retrace our steps from this perilous brink of destruction and fraternal strife; how would the voices of Washington, Adams and Jefferson, bursting the seal of death from their still eloquent lips and his child ren's ements from their potent hands, proclaim as they did when living, that all true glory and historic renown are based on an elevated love of country, on a pure devotion to its lasting interests and the abandonment of discord and strife. They would, they do implore, as filial men may not implore, by their sacred wounds and scars by that precious bond of liberty and proud title of American bequeathed to us by purity and other hands to dream of as a vision of peace and glory to be yet fulfilled to our Constitution and Union, to shall a war of equal right and love which is to nations the same saving grace that is to souls; that law given us, as all powerful by God himself, the only King they taught us as a nation we might ever own.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) the consideration of the President's Message was postponed till Monday.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, and after several amendments were offered, the bill was postponed until Saturday.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island (Rep.,) from the Select Committee, reported the Tariff bill, with amendments.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) said that he was a member of the Special Committee and did not agree with the principle of the bill, though he admitted it had been improved in the Committee.

The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. E. Cowan, Senator elect of Pennsylvania.

The Diplomatic bill was taken up, and after some amendments passed.

The Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was taken up, and after a few amendments passed.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Conway, of Kansas, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, read the resolution introduced by Mr. Hindman yesterday, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether he has been constitutionally elected Representative from the State of Kansas. As this was the first time his right to a seat had been questioned, and as he yesterday took the oath from the Speaker without any objection, he thought Mr. Hindman should inform the House of the reason which prompted him to take an extraordinary a position.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said it afforded him much pleasure to do so. It was without any intention to assail particularly the gentleman, and grew out of no hostility to him or his State. It occurred to him the question should be settled as to what time a State becomes entitled to a Representative in Congress. Having been informed, and believing the election under which the gentleman claims his seat, took place long anterior to the admission of Kansas into the Union, it seemed to him evident that the right of representation does not rest under that election. It seemed to him quite evident that Kansas only becomes entitled to a member of the House at the time when duly admitted into the Union. It seemed to him, for the reason stated, that the election was a mere nullity; therefore he wanted the question decided, whether the people of a Territory may proceed to the election of a Representative to Congress. That was his sole object. He was aware in numerous instances Representatives, and even Senators, were chosen by the people of a Territory before admission as a State, and allowed to take their seats immediately after admission, but the fact that such cases have occurred, does not settle the question of right, it matters not what the precedents are. It was a bad custom and ought not to be followed. The question was, simply, has a Territory a right under the Constitution to elect a Representative to Congress, for at the time the gentleman from Kansas was elected Kansas was a Territory only.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) called Mr. Hindman's attention to the case of his own State, (Arkansas,) and recited the opinion of Attorney-General Butler, under Gen. Jackson's Administration, to show that the machinery of a State Government may be erected before the new Government goes into operation; and it has been held from the beginning of this Government, by providing all necessary machinery to commence operation the day Congress legalizes the action of the people organizing it.

Mr. Hindman did not controvert the facts mentioned. He was aware of the case of Arkansas as well as those of California, Minnesota, Oregon and divers other States. The admission of Senators and Representatives elected prior to the act of admission, has been allowed immediately on the passage of the act of admission, but the precedent did not demonstrate its rightfulness. The question was, ought the precedent to be followed?

Mr. Grow remarked that he made no objection to the gentleman's remark, but only vindicated what had been done.

The matter here ended.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill which was demanded by the condition of the finances, and might as well be passed now. It authorizes the President, before the 1st of July next, to borrow $25,000,000, or so much thereof, as in his opinion, the exigency of the public service may require, to meet the current demands and redeem the Treasury notes.

Mr. Edwards, of New Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented an amendment from the Constitutional Union Party of New Hampshire, and asked that it be read.

Mr. Hindman asked the gentleman whether that party was the Bell-Everett Party; if not, what was it?

Mr. Edwards—I suppose it was the Bell-Everett Party prior to the election. [Laughter.]

The resolutions were read. They declare that the Slavery agitation should be disconnected from party politics, and not disturb the deliberations of Congress, that all State laws calculated to conflict with those of the Federal Government should be repealed; that there should be a final settlement; that the States should be admitted with or without Slavery, as the people determine; there should be no interference with the Slavery in the States or where the Federal Government has jurisdiction; no interdiction of the Slave-trade between the States; that all sections should be maintained in the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights; fugitives to be returned, etc.

John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired whether the sentiments of the resolutions had the gentleman's political assent.

Mr. Edwards replied that he presented them in accordance with his duty to the citizens of New Hampshire, and, in answer to the question, said a large portion did not meet his approbation.

Mr. Cochrane—I am obliged to the gentleman.

Mr. Kellogg, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported a bill to establish a Metropolitan Police force in the city of Washington.

A memorial was referred to the select Committee of Five.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) before a vote was taken on the recommendations of the Committee of Thirty-three, wished to offer resolutions as a substitute. He had been constrained to the present course owing to the disturbed condition of the country. They are joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, to be ratified in the manner indicated by that instrument.

Art. 13. That in all the Territory now held by the United States situated north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited while such Territory shall remain under a Territorial Government; that in all the Territory now held south of said line, neither Congress nor any Territorial Legislature shall hinder or prevent the emigration to said Territory of persons held to service from any State of this Union where that relation exists by virtue of any law or usage of such State, while it shall remain in a territorial condition; and when any Territory North or South of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population required for a Member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, may, if its form of Government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without the relation of persons held to service and labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

Art. 14. That nothing in the Constitution of the United States, or any amendment thereto, shall be so construed as to authorize any Department of the Government in any manner to interfere with the relations of persons held to service in any State where that relation exists nor in any manner to establish or retain that relation in any State where it is prohibited by the laws of the Constitution of such State, and that this article shall not be altered or amended without the consent of every State in the Union.

Art. 15. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, shall be taken and construed to authorize and empower Congress to pass laws necessary to secure the return of persons held to service or labor under the laws of any State, who may have escaped therefrom to the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Art. 16. The emigration or importation of persons held to service or involuntary servitude into any State or Territory, or place within the United States, from any place or country beyond the limits of the United States or Territories thereof, is forever prohibited.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.) was hardly to see such a proposition coming from a gentleman whose relations are so near to the President elect.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected to the reception of the joint resolution, especially after the remark of his colleague.

Mr. Kellogg did not hear the remark.

Mr. McClernand repeated it.

Mr. Kellogg said, in offering the resolution, he wished to distinctly state, that in view of the disturbed condition of the country, he felt it his duty to offer a proposition, hoping it might avert an impending calamity. No other human being was responsible for it than himself. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Humphrey, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition signed by 38,000 citizens of New-York. Referred to the Select Committee of five.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked for, and the House passed, a private bill for the relief of a widow "who has been starving for two years."

This remark produced general laughter.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Pottle made a speech against the Oswego amendment.

The Committee rose.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was resumed.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, (Dem.,) in referring to the question of secession, said that whether the Union was a compact between the States, or whether it should be regarded as the act of the aggregate of all the States, it was nevertheless of the Constitution of the United States. He looked upon the Union both as a constitution and a compact. Every constitution was a compact, but the converse was not so—that was to say, every compact was not a constitution. A compact was necessary to a constitution, and necessarily every constitution was a compact. He did not care whether that constitution was one granted by a despot as an act of grace. It was nevertheless a compact. The rights guaranteed should be observed. Could it be less when the people of the United States agreed to accept a Constitution formed by the persons assembled for that purpose. The Government thus formed was supreme in the manner and character of the powers given to it, limited as to the extent of its sovereignty, so far as the rights reserved, but absolute within the sphere of the power conferred upon it as a Government. With regard to the powers conferred by the people or the States, the powers thus received could be only such as pre-existed before the formation of the compact. But would any man say that they received a power which did not pre-exist at all, and that could not have existed before the formation of the compact? To assume such would be the wildest theory of these wild times. They said that they reserved the right of secession, but he contended that no such right existed anterior to the Constitution, because, in fact, there was no State that could secede. Then could it be said that the right of secession was one of the reserved rights of the States, when it did not exist prior to the formation of the Government? Certainly not. There was no right conferred by the adoption of the Constitution on any State, or the citizens of any State, growing out of that Constitution, or on the part of any State or the citizens of any State growing out of that compact, that was not permanently provided for by the Constitution, either in precise or general terms. If this and the other proposition was true, then it stood that no constitutional legal right of secession existed at all. The right of revolution he admitted, but that right could not be exercised properly unless it was exercised to oppose oppression and tyranny. The question of moral right dependent on that of oppression, and no person had a right to revolutionize against a government until that government had become oppressive. Then if secession involved all the consequences of revolution, why quarrel about the terms? In carrying out the right of secession, or revolution, those States who had seceded, and were making preparations to secede, must make up their minds to meet the consequences of revolution, whether they believed they had the right to secede or not. Those States had seceded had acted more despotically and recklessly in the interests of adjoining States than the most despotic government in Europe dare to attempt with their governments. He contended that the most despotic power in Europe would not dare to change its Constitution, or form of government, whereby its relations would be changed with other powers, whereby the interests of others would be affected, without first consulting those peoples or nations so affected. But here was South Carolina taking, to big the most unheard of and unwarrantable step to sever this government, to overthrow its constitution, and to carry, if not utterly destroy, the interests of the neighboring States, with whom they had so long lived on terms of fraternal affection. This could not be tolerated. Louisiana, too, had seceded and by this act had completely cut off the State of Texas from the still existing States of the Union. Now, this was one of the most flagrant breaches upon the rights of others that had ever come under his knowledge. That Texas foreseen the likelihood of a secession of this kind—had she for a moment imagined that this right of secession existed in the States, and that by virtue of it Louisiana could at any moment have seceded from the Union—Texas would never have joined the Confederacy.

Mr. Hindman asked if the right of revolution existed in one State, or did the gentleman mean to say that revolution could only be had in course to when a number of States joined in the revolt?

Mr. Hamilton—The right of revolution existed in one State as well as in a number of States. Any number of people in a State, even, had the right to revolution. Revolution was not divined by State lines. It was represented only by a certain number of individuals. It was the right of all men who were prepared to take the consequences of their own acts. Revolution consisted in resistance to law. It was by revolution that their fathers had achieved their independence. They resisted the Government, knowing well and taking upon themselves all the consequences. The framers of the Constitution did not suppose that the people of this country would ever be guilty of oppressing the Government or withdrawing its connection from the Union, and therefore never thought of providing against it. He did not believe that the grievances of the South were of such a character as to lead any unprejudiced man to the belief that they had exhausted their own best interests in severing from the Union. It was not for him to make any charges against those men, but he must say that he differed widely from his Southern friends. Nor did he believe that their grievances were of such a character as to justify a withdrawal of the public confidence in the good faith of the Government. Every grievance could be remedied within the Union. He had no doubt, however, that the day would come when in the people of the North would see the course that was pursued by their Republican representative leaders was irritating to the South, and was productive of no good, and which must end in strife sooner or later. The South had a right to demand that the North should treat them with fairness, and that they should receive protection for their slave property *in transitu* in the Territories. The Republicans themselves admitted that the Constitution recognized property in slaves.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) dissented.

Mr. Hamilton had not the gentleman in his mind's eye at the time, but he would ask the gentleman whether or not he believed that the Constitution recognized the right of Southern men to the service of those who owed them labor?

Mr Lovejoy supposed that Slavery, so far as the Constitution was concerned, existed outside that Instrument, under the protection of State rights which the Constitution had nothing to do with one way or another.

Mr. Hamilton saw no use in the Constitution if it guaranteed protection to nothing but as it was first protected by State laws. It was contended on the other side that Congress had the right to exercise power on the subject of Slavery as between the States, so far as trade in that property was concerned, and that it had the right to deal with it without restriction on the question in the Territories, all which the South denied. He had ever admitted, even since 1836, and at a time when no other man in his State dare dispute the dictation of politicians—he had ever contended since that time that the people of a Territory had themselves the power of dealing with Slavery as a domestic institution, to be established or prohibited as they thought fit. He supported the views advanced yesterday by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, with regard to Slavery in New Mexico. Taking the ground that the South have a right to go into the Territories with their property, he said if gentlemen would consent never to interfere with Slavery in the States, and solemnly to forego interference with the entire State Slave-trade, that would do much to secure the friendship of every man who is willing to see the Union preserved.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) knew of none who claim thus to interfere.

Mr. Hamilton replied that he was not questioning this, but speaking of what one of the sections believe in reference to the subject. It was the settled conviction in the South that those about to succeed to the Government intended to interfere with Slavery where it exists; but the Southern mind should be satisfied that they don't intend to do it, and this would restore peace. When he left his home 1,000 miles distant, for Washington, his foot pressed no foreign territory; his eye rested throughout his journey on no material object that was not part and parcel of his own country; and when Congress assembled, every State and Territory was represented on the floor. If he returned to his home he must traverse four foreign Governments. The temple of Liberty was lately complete in all its parts—every pillar in its place, and the apparently devout worshipers were gathered round its altar; but the storm burst, and proud and majestic as the temple was, its foundations were moved as if by an earthquake, and its dome reels like a drunken man. He had been called on here and at home to come out, and be bad been threatened and entreated to this course, but no threats and dangers should bear him away from the Union until he had seized the horns of the altar, and implored Heaven to allay the storm, and again uprear the same pillars which sustained the weight and add their wonted beauty to the structure. [Applause.]

Mr Stokes, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said the patriotic speech of Mr. Hamilton covered all the ground. He maintained that there was no cause for sundering the Union. He denied the right of secession, while admitting that of revolution, which could be exercised only when oppression becomes intolerable and all Constitutional remedies have failed. He alluded to that instrument to show that no State can enter into an agreement or compact with foreign Powers, etc. He has sworn to support the Constitution and all laws passed in pursuance of it. No power on earth should ever induce him to utter one word in any way whatever to encourage any State to secede; on the contrary, he intended by that oath to stand firm by the Constitution. He did not believe Tennessee would secede. He hoped she would not. He intended to do all he could to keep her from so doing. But if she does, the waters of the Mississippi would have to be kept free to Tennessee and all others. He would vote for any compromise to settle the difficulty. Tennessee and other States were asked to join the Southern Confederacy, but, as they had proved faithless by withdrawing from Congress when it was in their power to prevent mischief, and would not stand by the remaining Slave States, how could the latter rely upon them if they went into a Southern Confederacy? The plan of disunion was concocted and agreed on two years ago by the leaders of the Democratic Party in the Cotton States. If certain demands were not granted by the Charleston Convention, then it was to be broken up and a separate Confederacy established, whose object was to open the African Slave-trade, conquer Mexico and annex Cuba. Disunion was a scheme of a few excited madmen and politicians—ambitious men seeking for power. He admitted that he was a submissionist, and would rather be called this than rebel and traitor. He was for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. [Applause.] He was not for coercing a State, but would not submit to South Carolina coercing their States. Principles and moderation ought to be exercised. He believed the difficulties can and will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Border States, but not to that of South Carolina and the other seceded States. The workingmen, farmers, tradesmen and others, in the remaining Slave States were struggling as if for life and death to remain in the Union. He would not be true to himself and to the country if he did not take a stand against he sees then movement. In the name of God and high Heaven, pass something to hold these States together and thus preserve all that is dear to us in rights, persons and property. If we cannot settle the difficulty now, while we are friendly, how could we do it after the Union is hopelessly dissolved. In conclusion he earnestly appealed to the Republicans to give, by amendments to the Constitution, the rights and the safety to the South, which they say they are willing to secure, and spoke in commendation of the Border States and Crittenden propositions; however any plan of settlement would meet with his approbation.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

The Tammany Delegation Invited to Return.

STRONG ANTI-COERCION RESOLUTIONS.

Commissioners Named to Proceed to Washington.

Speeches by Chancellor Walworth, W. H. Carroll, James S. Thayer, Samuel J. Tilden, and Others.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 1.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The attendance was larger than on the first day, the entire hall and galleries being densely crowded.

The Committee on Credentials or Resolutions not being prepared to report, a motion was made that Mr. Seward's speech in the United States Senate be read in the Convention. Some objections were made to this on the ground that all the papers had published it and all the delegates had read it.

Loud cries now arose for Mr. Tremaine, who, responding to the call, addressed the Convention at length with much eloquence, taking strong and earnest ground against coercion and civil war, and appealing to the State to let the voice of the people be heard.

James S. Thayer next addressed the Convention in a very eloquent strain, taking the bold ground that Northern men will not allow the coercion of the sovereign States of the South. He declared that the dangerous steam into which the Republicans seek to plunge the people by the cry of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, leads to the ocean of coercion, and has no other outlet, and that the people of the North will demand that the revolution shall begin at home if it is to come at all. He instanced the case of William Tell, who having dropped an arrow after a trial of skill on an apple pierced on the head of his son, had replied to the question of Gesler, "It was for thy heart, tyrant, if I had harmed my boy," making the application to those who sought to array the North against their brethren of the South, and declaring the first arrow driven to the heart of an American citizen would be the signal for a cloud of arrows to darken the heavens in the North.

The President of the Convention submitted a letter from a portion of the Tammany Hall delegation, announcing their withdrawal from the Convention, and his reply, in which he states that the Convention was not called to decide, and did not decide, upon any question of regularity, and asking the delegation to reconsider their action, and return to seats in the Convention.

A resolution was adopted approving of the reply of the President, and asking the Tammany Hall delegation to return to seats in the Convention.

Mr. Ludlow, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a unanimous series.

1. *Resolved*, That the crisis into which the country has been thrown by the conflict of sectional passions, and which has already resulted in the declared secession of six States, and the threatened coöperation of nearly all the other States of the South with them, the seizure of Government property and of the Federal defences—the confronting of the disaffected States and of the Federal Government in the attitude and with the armament of civil war—is of such a nature as, raising all patriotic citizens above the considerations of party, should impel them to the sacrifices by which alone these calamities may be averted or their further progress arrested.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the worst and the most ineffective argument that can be addressed by the Confederacy or its adhering members to the seceding States is civil war. Civil war will not restore the Union, but will defeat forever its reconstruction.

3. *Resolved*, That we can look for the restoration of the Union and the reinvigoration of the Constitution, only to the continuance of that spirit of conciliation and concession in which they were founded; and that there is nothing in the nature of pending difficulties which does not render it proper to adjust them by compromises such as, by the practice of our Government, have been resorted to in the settlement of disputed claims even with foreign nations. That while our Government, believing its title to the Territories in the northeastern and northwestern portions of the Union, which were given up to Great Britain, was clear and unquestionable, yet for the purpose of saving the people from the horrors of war, it surrendered a portion of our original territory and also a part of the Louisiana purchase, exceeding in value all the domain which the South demands, in joint occupation—that having conceded thus much to a foreign nation in the interest of peace—it would be monstrous to refuse to settle claims between the people of our own land, and avert desolation from our common country, by a similar compromise.

4 *Resolved*, That whereas it is obvious that the dissolution of this Union can only be prevented by the adoption of a policy which shall be satisfactory to the Border States, it is our duty to support them in their patriotic efforts to adjust these controversies. And, inasmuch as these questions grow out of the acquisition of Territories not provided for by the Constitution, and in regard to which the people of the South believe that they are entitled to a joint occupancy, in person and property, under the Constitution and by the decision of the Courts, while, on the other hand, the dominant party at the North claim that they should be excluded therefrom, it is eminently fit that we should listen to the appeals of loyal men in the Border States, to dispose of this question by one of those measures of compromise in the spirit which the Constitution was founded, and by which all Territorial questions have from time to time, been settled.

5. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the political convulsions which threaten the destruction of the country, were not contemplated at the time of the last election, and their continuance will be most disastrous to the interests of our citizens, involving the ruin of our commercial and laboring classes, and possibly carrying the desolation of civil war into the homes of our citizens, we hold that it is their right to be heard in regard to the adjustment of these difficulties, (which, in our opinion, can at present best be settled by the adoption of the Crittenden proposition or some other measure acceptable to the Border States,) and that a Committee of five be appointed, to prepare in behalf of this Convention a suitable memorial to the Legislature urging them to submit the Crittenden Compromise to a vote of the electors of the State, at the earliest practicable day.

6 *Resolved*, That this Convention earnestly but respectfully urge upon Congress immediate action, for the adoption of such timely and adequate measures of conciliation as are in its present power to enact, and to submit at this session amendments of the Constitution, for ratification by the Conventions of the several States; and that, in the failure of Congress to act, the Legislature of this State be requested to take the initiatory steps, under the Constitution, for summoning a General Convention for proposing amendments to that instrument.

7. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Convention, a compliance with the request of the Legislature of Virginia, that Commissioners from the several States be sent to Washington, to confer upon the present crisis in the affairs of the Nation, is eminently proper and expedient; and we trust that the Legislature of this State will immediately respond to such request by the appointment of such Commissioners.

But further Resolved, That should our Legislature not appoint said Commissioners, in view of the importance of that measure this Convention hereby appoints Millard Fillmore, Addison Gardner, Greene C. Bronson, Erastus Corning, Horatio Seymour, Washington Hunt, Amasa J. Parker, Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden, as such Commissioners on the part of the friends of conciliation in the State of New-York.

8. *Resolved*, Pending these remedial measures, we implore the States in the attitude of secession, to stay the sword and save the Nation from Civil War, until the "sober second thought" of the people of all the States can be rendered efficient in perfecting the work of compromise and in the restoration of Peace. To the Southern States which have not seceded we also earnestly appeal to join hands with us in staying the progress of dissolution, and in preparing the minds of our countrymen to meet on some common ground, where they may preserve to themselves and their posterity that Constitution and Union which has been fraught with so much happiness to this People.

On the second resolution being read, Chancellor Walworth appeared on the platform, and his venerable looks claimed instant attention from the Convention, and he was received with an outburst of enthusiastic applause. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I am far advanced in years, and not in the habit of attending Conventions of this character, but I could not resist coming here to enter my protest against civil war. I have seen the horrors of such a conflict. In the war of 1812, my house in Plattsburgh was sacked by the British. A battle was fought opposite my very doors, and the bullets that were fired fell like ballstones around my dwelling. In the casement of my door remains to this day embedded one of those bullets, a memento of the fight. In that struggle I saw my fellow-citizens shot down by my side. I know, then, the horrors of a foreign war; and they are nothing as compared with the horrors of a civil war. A civil war is a war among brethren. We are all brethren in this Confederacy of States—the people of the South are our brethren, not only nominally, but actually our brethren. In Georgia alone, I have the names of one thousand citizens whose ancestors were the near relatives of my own. In the same State alone, are one hundred relatives of the family of Hillhouse, whose name is known as that of one of the patriots of the Revolution, and whose descendant now occupies a seat in our State Senate. And so, scattered all over the Southern States are the near relatives of the men of the North, and perhaps there is scarcely a member of this Convention who has not some such ties in the States of the South. It would be as brutal, in my opinion, to send men to butcher our own brothers of the Southern States, as it would be to massacre them in the Northern States. We are told, however, that it is our duty to, and we must, enforce the law. But why—and what laws are to be enforced? There were laws that were to be enforced in the time of the American Revolution, and the British Parliament and Lord North sent armies here to enforce them. But what did Washington say in regard to the enforcement of those laws? That man—honored at home and abroad more than any other man on earth ever was honored—did he go for enforcing the laws? No, he went to resist laws that were oppressive against a free people and against the injustice of which they rebelled. Did Lord Chatham go for enforcing the laws? No; he gloried in defence of the liberties of America. He made that memorable declaration in the British Parliament: "If I was an American citizen, instead of, as I am, an Englishman, I never would submit to such laws—never, never, never!" Such is the spirit that animates our Southern brethren, and shall we war upon them for it? No. We must avert civil war, if possible; and I close by exborting my brethren to do all in their power to avert civil war. Concession—conciliation—anything but that; and no man amongst us, in his dying hour will regret that his conscience is clear, and that he can lay his hand upon his heart and say, "I did all in my power to turn from the bosom of my country the horrible blow of civil war."

Immense sensation followed the remarks of the venerable Chancellor, and the deep silence that had attended his remarks was followed by an enthusiastic outburst of applause.

Mr. Grorne, of Orange, and Mr. Soutter, of Queens, both natives of Virginia, responded in touching terms to the remarks of Chancellor Walworth, and a large portion of the Convention gave vent to their feelings in tears. The scene was rendered yet more impressive and affecting, when Mr. W. H. Carroll took the floor, and with all the eloquence of deep feeling, appealed to the North to stay its hand ere it did any act to plunge the country in civil war. The venerable appearance of Mr. Carroll, and his allusion to his ancestors, one of whom signed the Declaration of Independence, while his grandfather, Daniel Carroll, ceded to the United States his manor on which now stands the Federal Capitol, touched the heart of the Convention, and when he had closed, a unanimous call was made for the adoption of a second resolution, against civil war, by acclamation, and it was carried with a burst of applause that made the rafters of the building ring. This scene was the great feature of the morning session.

The resolutions gave rise to some debate. In consequence of a motion of Mr. Wilcoffer to amend that one exhorting the seceding States to stay their hands, and also imploring the General Government to abstain from using any force likely to lead to a civil war under the specious pretexts of enforcing the laws.

Mr. Thayer, in the course of the debate, declared we should not hesitate to say that even if the Government had to assume the defensive its hand should be stayed. [Loud cheers, and cries of "No!" "No!"] He did not desire that the hand of the Government should be stricken down, but stayed, pending the attempts to win back peace and fraternal regard.

Mr. Edmund Dring spoke against any employment of force. He would prefer, rather, to see all the guns withdrawn from the forts in all the seceding States.

Judge Cushing, of Buffalo, spoke against the legal right of a State to secede and declared it revolution. We had still a Government, despite the unhappy delusion of our Southern brethren, and no secession could destroy it. His remarks elicited some dissent from the Convention.

The resolutions were then adopted without amendment.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4. P. M.

The President presented a communication from the Tammany Hall Delegation, as follows:

Delavan House, Albany, Feb. 1, 1861.

Hon Amasa J. Parker, Chairman, etc.

Dear Sir: Prior to the passage of the resolutions adopted this day by the Democratic State Convention, appointing Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hersan J. Redfield and Judge Gray, to wait upon our delegation, a communication, herewith transmitted, had been prepared, expressing our views on the course we have been constrained to adopt. The Committee, of which Gov. Seymour is Chairman, having had an interview with our delegation, have stated that the action taken yesterday was not intended to impair the rights of Tammany Hall, but that the Convention was intended to embrace the conservative Union men of all past political divisions, without reference to questions of party organizations. This being the sense of the Convention over which you preside, I have the gratification of saying that this delegation have determined they can consistently with their sense of duty take seats in the Convention and participate in its deliberations. It is the wish of our delegation that this communication, as well as the one first referred to, shall be read to the Convention, in justification of our action.

By order of the delegation,

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

The communication above referred to was read, and the Tammany Hall delegation returned to their seats in the Convention.

Thomas J. Fields, of New-York, then, by consent, read the resolutions which had been adopted by the Tammany delegates, and moved their adoption.

A delegate moved to lay them on the table.

Gov. Seymour seconded the motion, not out of disrespect, he said, to the

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO 2924. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Reinforcement of Fort Sumter by the Brooklyn.

Rumored Attack by South Carolina Troops.

The Object of Col. Hayne's Mission Explained.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY THE SECESSIONISTS.

Seizure of the Mint and Custom-House at New-Orleans.

The Appropriation of a Large Amount of Money.

ASSEMBLING OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Passage of the $25,000,000 Loan Bill In the House.

Highly Important News from the Home Squadron.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

FORT SUMTER REINFORCED.

I have information which, though not official, leaves very little doubt on my mind that *Fort Sumter has actually been reinforced*, in spite of the vigilance of the Charleston volunteers. I think it will turn out that the steamer *Brooklyn* took some three hundred soldiers and ten or twelve officers to the entrance of Charleston harbor, and that in the night time they rowed in small boats, with muffled oars, past the batteries on Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and are now inside of Fort Sumter.

You may remember that the people of Charleston were greatly excited a fortnight since, by the report that a war steamer, supposed to be the *Brooklyn*, was lying off the harbor; but as nothing was heard of her, it was supposed she had proceeded to Fort Pickens. There was a story also of small boats having been seen in the neighborhood of Fort Sumter, and it was ingeniously supposed they were sent out to examine the batteries on Morris Island.

RUMORS OF WAR.

There is a current rumor about town, to-night, that an attack has been made on Fort Sumter. No dispatches have been received for three days past by the War Department from Maj. ANDERSON, and this, just after the report which I sent you a few evenings since of an intention to attack the fort on the part of the State troops, seems to give strong grounds for the fears entertained here to night. If true, this move is made to prevent the possibility of the Convention, which meets to-morrow, or Congress taking any further steps towards the adjustment of the present difficulties. I have conversed with several leading men of the South, and some Administration officials, who say that if an attack has not been made, it will be as soon as word is received from the managers here. Some of the Republicans, however, think these reports, as well as the fresh excitements concerning the danger of the District and Capital, are only schemes to help on speedy compromise measures.

DETAILS OF COL. HAYNE'S MISSION.

The following details of Col. HAYNE'S mission are authentic. He left Charleston on Jan. 12, instructed to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter and all other Federal property within the limits of South Carolina. On his arrival here Southern Senators held a meeting and addressed him by letter, asking that the demand be withheld until they could arrange with the Administration matters of common interest. Col. HAYNE consented on condition guarantees were given that no reinforcements should be sent to Sumter until he could receive further instructions. The President declined giving guarantees on the ground that it was not in his power to do so. But Senators assured Col. HAYNE that no apprehensions need be felt. Mr. GOODWIN was then dispatched home while matters were discussed here between Senators and the President.

Thus things remained until Col. HASKELL arrived with the expected instructions, which were lengthy and minute. Col. HAYNE commenced immediately his communication to the President, which was completed and delivered at a late hour last evening. In it demand is made for the surrender of the fort; first, on grounds of the right of eminent domain in the sovereign; and secondly, on the ground of the right of the sovereign to condemn to public use any property necessary for its own protection and independence, by paying therefor a fair compensation,

The document assumes the complete independence of South Carolina, and this assumption carries with it the first proposition.

Under the second head he argues that the position of the Administration is absurd if the forts be regarded as property only, and the purpose be to protect it. He considers the various ways of protecting property, and shows that a collision would not afford protection whether the fort be taken or not. The property would be injured. This injury, he says, can be avoided, and every dollar secured, as South Carolina pledges herself to pay us full value.

The communication proceeds to consider the result of the refusal to settle the question as one of property—one of dollars and cents. As the Government based its whole action on the idea of protecting property, Col. HAYNE contends that the question should be considered as one involving property alone. As such it could be easily arranged. He says, further, that he is instructed to assure the President that any attempt to reinforce will be considered a declaration of war.

The President has not acknowledged the receipt of Col. HAYNE'S communication, but privately expresses himself pleased with its tone, and pronounces it able, dignified and courteous. Col. HAYNE will probably leave for home to-day.

PLANS FOR ATTACKING SUMTER.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Charleston, who is in the confidence of the Secessionists, and, from his official position, thoroughly posted as to their intentions and movements, says that the State authorities have gone much further in their works of defence and preparations for attack than any one conceives. They have nearly completed their rafts and boats for the transportation of troops in the harbor, have completed their defences at Morris Island, at the city, Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney in the very best and most imperishable manner, having covered with great care and consummate skill all the available points of attack from Fort Sumter, so that Charleston City is the only assailable point where the heavy guns of Maj. ANDERSON can do serious damage.

Their plan of attack, and one which has provoked much inquiry, is certainly well considered, and for the purpose of a brief but spirited assault, must be admitted as evincing admirable foresight. It is this: Maj. ANDERSON'S guns, they have ascertained, are ranged so as to cover nine upon Forts Moultrie and Pinckney, Morris Island battery and Charleston. These require the attention of all his men to man them, and with all these points opening upon him at once he will be entirely occupied. He has none pointing to the east upon Mount Pleasant, where the State has erected formidable batteries and taken thither their largest ordnance with abundant supplies; and while the other places open upon him the Mount Pleasant batteries will keep up an uninterrupted fire upon Fort Sumter with the purpose of making a breach. The distance is only three-quarters of a mile.

This plan is the common talk among the State troops and citizens, and it is generally understood that as soon as word is received from Col. HAYNE and the chief conspirators at Washington the attack will commence. Very many people have consequently left Charleston, and many more are prepared to leave at a moment's warning. Much excitement prevailed at Charleston, consequent upon dispatches that the Government at Washington would not withdraw ANDERSON, and that an attack had been made at Pensacola. This whole matter has been laid before Messrs. STANTON, HOLT and Lieut. Gen SCOTT, and they will consider it.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The following members of the Peace Congress have arrived: New-York, Messrs. Corning and Dodge; New-Jersey, Messrs. Randolph, Frelinghuysen, Olden, Alexander and Price; Ohio, Messrs. Groesbeck, Backus, Chase and Hitchcock; Pennsylvania, Mr. Franklin; Kentucky, Messrs. Clay, Morehead, Guthrie, Bell and Butler; Maryland, Mr. Romane; North Carolina, Messrs. Harringer, Ruffin, Morehead and Reed; Virginia, Messrs. Brockenbrough, Seddon, Tyler, Summers and Rives; Indiana, Messrs. Smith and others; Rhode Island, Messrs. S. G. Arnold, Brown and Hoopin; Delaware, Messrs Rodney, Houston, Bates, Ridgely, Cameron and Ross. The Virginia Commissioners are holding a Caucus at the Tyler Rooms to-night, and, rumor says, will offer the first thing to-morrow, a resolution ignoring the use of force towards the seceding States. If this be voted down the Southern Commissioners will retire. Mr. GUTHRIE says Kentucky demands a full and final settlement, now and forever. The impression seems to be that Virginia will control matters so far as the South is concerned. It is said the Southern Commissioners will demand the withdrawal of the troops from Washington before any negotiations are had, but this wants confirmation.

There is considerable disappointment because Massachusetts has not sent Commissioners to meet the Convention here to-morrow. The whole Congressional delegation is in favor of it except Senator SUMNER, who is not strenuous in opposition to it.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The latest programme relative to the Pacific Railroad bill in the House embraces a concurrence in the Senate's amendment for a Northern route, with the proviso that if Texas secedes the grants made for the Texas roads shall be forfeited for the benefit of the Northern. With this, and a rejection of several minor Senate amendments, the impression is growing that the bill can be passed by a two-third vote if the President vetoes it.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SCOTT.

The President has again counterinanded the orders of Gen. SCOTT for additional troops for this city.

VIRGINIA AND THE UNION.

Letters from JOHN MINOR BOTTS express the utmost confidence in the triumph of Union sentiment before the people of Virginia. He also scouts the idea of any assault on the Capital from that State.

PROSPECTS OF COMPROMISE.

It is very evident that the propositions to admit New-Mexico at once as a State, and amend the Constitution by a prohibition of Interference by Congress with Slavery in the States, are gaining strength among Republicans here—not as a concession to the fears of disunion, but as harmless in themselves, and due to the Union men of the Border Slave States.

THE PLUNDERERS RIOTING IN THE REVOLUTION.

On every hand we have evidences of the purpose of parties connected with the administration to grab for themselves and their friends, in the confusion and turmoil of the times, every possible bit of plunder, thus emulating the example of the baser class which always follows in the train of a revolution enriching itself upon the public disasters. You have already exposed one of the mammoth operations of this character, now contemplated, in connection with the proposed extension of McCORMICK'S patent,—and if the Administration fails to check it now that their attention has been directed to the subject, the farmers of the country will know who to hold responsible for subjecting them, for seven years longer, to the payment of a tax of from fifteen to fifty dollars on every reaper purchased, merely to add still more to the $3,000,000 which the patentee has already made, according to the showing of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, now Secretary of War.

THE LAST JOB.

A new paper has just been started here, in which a Democratic Senator, Representative FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, and THEOPHILUS FISKE, the preacher, are understood to be interested—the latter contributing the *material* of the office. I understand that this concern has just received a contract for the binding of all the blank books for the use of the Executive Departments for the next four years, the same to be finished and paid for prior to the 4th of March next. This contract is of such value that a posted party, who coveted it, offered a fee of five hundred dollars to a lobby man to get it for him.

LEAGUES AGAINST KING COTTON.

The proposition for the formation of associations to aid in the development of cotton culture by free labor in Central America and Mexico, attracts considerable attention. If England and France can spend millions of dollars in the attempt to free themselves from dependence upon the American Slave States for cotton—as they have in their efforts to establish the culture of the staple in India and Algeria—surely the enterprise of the North may well put forth some efforts to start new sources of cotton supply in neighboring countries, where soil and climate are propitious and free labor may be cheaply procured. The Gulf States are assuring us that we shall not have their cotton in the future, and idle as the threat to withhold it may be, the temper and disposition which prompts the threat reminds us that it is neither safe nor wise longer to depend upon a single section for an article of such prime necessity. No difficulty was encountered in finding means to send free settlers into Kansas,—and there should be none in providing the means for sending free raisers of cotton into Central America, where the land may be had for the taking, and the expense of establishing a culture which is no longer an experiment, would be comparatively trifling. Let the manufacturers and all others who are directly or indirectly interested in this subject, give it their active attention. If a few well-known men will initiate a movement which shall institute a rallying point for others, the movement will speedily grow in magnitude and importance.

MR LINCOLN'S CABINET.

A gentleman recently from Springfield, Ill., states that Mr. LINCOLN assured him that he had made only two selections for his Cabinet—Messrs. SEWARD and BATES. He also says that the statement that no New-Englander would go into the Cabinet is without authority. He expressed the opinion that Mr. GARRET ASHMUN, of Springfield, Mass, President of the Chicago Convention, would be offered the Navy Department, if he would accept, but that his personal friends were pressing him strongly for the Boston Collectorship, which he would prefer, or whether he would accept either is not known, as he will not now say.

AMBITION NIPPED IN THE BUD.

One of the clerks in a Department here, who resigned on account of his secession tendencies, and wrote to Gov. PICKENS, tendering his services and fifty men, has received a reply that South Carolina thanks him, but has all the forces she needs at present, and all she can sustain. The clerk, who has heretofore wore the palmetto buttons and badge, has taken them off, and appears to-day in Union dress.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. INGRAHAM.

Capt INGRAHAM, of Koszta celebrity, tendered his written resignation on Friday to Secretary TOUCEY, who declined receiving it, and begged him to reconsider. He agreed to withhold it for a short time, but will insist on its acceptance. The rumor current that he had resigned was untrue.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The Commissioners from New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Indiana, have arrived here, and to-night are interchanging visits.

An additional body of Federal troops has arrived, and this morning's train brought artillery, arms and munitions of war.

An effort will be made by a member of the Committee of Five to report a joint resolution, providing for a call of a National Convention, for the adjustment of existing difficulties.

An official copy of the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession has been received, and the Delegation from that State in Congress, with the exception of Mr. BOYLSTON, will probably withdraw from further deliberations in Congress to-morrow. He is the only one from the seceded States who has taken part in the proceedings since the several ordinances of secession have been passed.

The names of all the members of the House from the seceding States continue to be called when voting.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS is among the latest arrivals here.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, will be before the Select Committee to-morrow, as a witness, concerning the alleged conspiracy to seize Washington.

THE MINT AND SUB-TREASURY SEIZED AT NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb 2.

Some ten days ago Secretary DIX gave to Adams' Express Company a draft on the Assistant-Treasurer at New-Orleans, for the purpose of transferring the coin and bullion in the Branch Mint in that City to the Mint in Philadelphia. The amount of the draft was $350,000. Three days ago he received a dispatch from Adams' agent in New-Orleans, stating that the amount would be delivered in two or three days, but that the Assistant-Treasurer declined to deliver a part, assigning as a reason that he wished to pay the entire draft at once. The Secretary immediately telegraphed to the Treasurer to pay to the Express agent on that day as large an amount as the agent could transport. The coin and bullion are chiefly silver, weighing several tons. To-day the Secretary has received a dispatch from the Express Company, informing him that the Assistant-Treasurer refused to pay any portion of the draft, and that the Branch Mint has been taken possession of by the authorities of the State of Louisiana.

The circumstances clearly indicate deliberate connivance on the part of the State authorities to get possession of the money in the Mint. This action on their part is universally condemned, and is regarded by the Government as one of the most high-handed and outrageous transactions that has yet been perpetrated. Even South Carolina refused to take the money belonging to the Government, having accounted for and paid over every dollar to the United States.

On receipt of this news this morning, the President called an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, and the whole subject was considered. It is understood that Senators BENJAMIN and SLIDELL were sent for to know if they were aware of this transaction. The Government, being without any official knowledge respecting this matter, immediately telegraphed the Collector and Treasurer to know the facts connected with this seizure. Up to a late hour this evening no reply had been received.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 1.

The Mint and Custom House were quietly taken yesterday. To day the officials took the oath under the ordinance of the Convention.

The report of the Committee on Citizenship comes up to-day in the Convention.

THE TWENTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN BILL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The bill authorizing a loan of twenty-five millions of dollars passed the House to-day.

The first section provides that the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized, at any time before the 1st of July next, to borrow on the credit of the United States a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the public service may require, to be used in the payment of the current demands upon the Treasurer, or for the redemption of Treasury notes now outstanding, and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public dues.

Section second provides that stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years; and the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Register and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the amount so borrowed, in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury; provided that no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than one thousand dollars; and provided, also, that whenever required, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon to be attached to certificates issued under this act and any certificate with such coupons of interest attached may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury.

Section third provides that before awarding said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in two or three public newspapers of the city of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for such loan will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such notice, not less than ten days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, in what portions the money shall be paid, if by instalments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the proposals be decided upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable offered by responsible bidders for said stock; and the said Secretary shall report in Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom, and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans.

Section fourth provides that the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the principal of said stock.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The House went into secret session to day, to consider the bill appropriating $100,000 to the Emergency Fund. It is supposed that an important communication has been received, as the bill passed under a suspension of the rules.

IMPORTANT FROM THE HOME SQUADRON.

RECEIPT OF THE PICKENS DISPATCHES.

THE ENTIRE FLEET SHORT OF PROVISIONS—THE VESSELS PROBABLY TO GO TO HAVANA.

We have late and important news from the Home Squadron. On the 19th of January, the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet received orders through Col. PICKENS from Washington, to send immediately to Florida the United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, the *Sabine*, and the sailing corvette *St. Louis*.

An official survey and general quarters, superintended by Flag-officer PENDERGAST, was then held on the *Cumberland* corvette, the *Sabine* frigate, and the *St. Louis*. A sham boat-battle was soon after improvised off Sacrificios, when the usual routine of action was gone through with. It will be observed that the arrival at Vera Cruz of the *Cumberland*, renders too true the statements about her being near Pensacola, which have been made so often in Washington dispatches during the past week.]

A critical examination of the condition of the Squadron, demonstrated the fact that every ship was short of provisions; and that it would be madness to send them on probably a hostile mission, in such a state. The impression prevailed, extensively, therefore, that the vessels would go to Havana, or elsewhere, for provisions, and then obey the instructions of Mr. TOUCEY.

Serious disaffection existed among some of the officers of the *Powhatan*, when her destination became known to them. The Purser, the third Lieutenant, and the first Lieutenant immediately tendered their resignation; but the Captain, while conditionally accepting them, refused to allow their return to the steamers. The most intense excitement existed in the entire Squadron; and it was found necessary to issue an order prohibiting all officers, sailors, and marines, from conveying political news, or naval movements, in their letters, as they would be opened and read. Hence the false rumors of late.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The troops and ordnance, whose departure from here was announced on Saturday, arrived all well in Washington yesterday morning.

When Gen. JOHNSON assumes command of the California Department, the relieved officer, Col. BEALL, resumes command of his Regiment, the Third Dragoons. In the Department of which the General takes command, there are 1,550 troops, distributed as follows: 1 (Sixth Infantry) Company in San Francisco harbor; Staff, Field and 1 Company of Third Artillery at the Barracks; Field and Staff of Sixth Infantry at Benicia, which is garrisoned by Companies C and K of that Regiment; Company L, Third Artillery, at Umpqua; O, Fourth Infantry, at Terwan; B, Sixth Infantry, at Humboldt; 2 Companies—1 of Dragoons, and one of Infantry, at Crook; B, Fourth Infantry, at Gaston; D, Sixth Infantry, at Bragg; B and K, First Dragoons, at Tejon; C Sixth Infantry, and C and E, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Yuma; F, Sixth Infantry, New San Diego; Q, Sixth Infantry, and I, Fourth Infantry, Mohave; 1 Company Dragoons, and 2 Companies Sixth Infantry, at Fort Nurchbitt, and a small Company at Honey Lake Valley.

The head-quarters of the Fourth Infantry has been removed from Vancouver to Dalles.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Messrs. BIGLER, PUGH and CAMERON presented a number of memorials in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition of the citizens of Michigan, asking the Senate—First, to ascertain whether they have a Government *de facto* or not; second, that if so, that measures be taken for the apprehension of all persons presenting themselves at the seat of Government under pretence of being Commissioners from Independent Governments on charge of treason; third, that measures be taken to protect the archives of the Government; fourth, that the forts, while in the possession of the Government in the South be promptly supplied with men; fifth, that a sufficient number of vessels be placed in Southern ports to protect commerce and collect the revenue.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a joint Committee to provide a mode for counting the votes for President and Vice-President, and notifying the persons elected, which was passed.

Several amendments, reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, were adopted.

The bill was then postponed until Monday.

Friday next was set apart for the consideration of private bills.

The Post Route bill, with the amendment from the House, was taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he was in favor of the Overland Mail, but thought if this route was adopted, the Butterfield route ought to be dispensed with.

The bill was then ordered to be printed and postponed.

The bill to organize the Government of Idaho was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb 2.

Messrs. JOHN COCHRANE, MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, and NOLL of Missouri, presented memorials expressive of the strong desire for an adjustment of the difficulties. Those by the last named included signatures of thirty five ladies, who do not thus approach Congress in a spirit of dictation, but as the descendants of honored women of the Revolution.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the bill authorizing the President, at any time before the 1st of July, to borrow on the credit of the United States, not exceeding $25,000 000, certificates to be issued for not less than $1,000, with coupons payable semi-annually with interest, and the faith of the United States pledged for the payment of the interest and principal.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) offered a substitute that the third section of the act of June, 1860, providing for the redemption of the Treasury notes, be modified so as to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate the balance of the loan not taken under that act on the most favorable terms, instead of restricting the negotiation of the loan at not less than par, and after notice of ten instead of thirty days.

Mr. PHELPS said the Morrill Tariff bill proposed a loan of $21,000,000, and the bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means $25,000,000, thus making $46,000,000, when there is an unauthorized loan of $14 000,000 under the act of June, of which he desired the Government to avail itself without unnecessary delay.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment, saying that the $14 000 000 under the act of June was specifically appropriated, while in that of December last it was for the redemption of the Treasury notes. To apply this account for the payment of the current expenses, as proposed by Mr. PHELPS, would, therefore, be a violation of the public faith. The loan now proposed was for $25,000,000. He supposed it would settle up the accounts of this Administration. As there was no money and little revenue, they would be obliged to resort to the credit of the Government.

Mr. HINDMAN of Arkansas, (Dem.,) offered the proviso that no part of this loan should be used for the maintenance of forces to make war against any State that has or may secede.

Mr. SHERMAN refused to accept the amendment. In reply to a question by Mr GARNETT, he said that every dollar under this bill would be required to meet the liabilities up to July next, and the remaining $14,000,000, under the act of June, to meet the outstanding Treasury notes.

Mr. GARNETT, of Va., (Dem.,) considering that the Morrill Tariff bill provides for a loan of $21,000,000, regarded this bill as designed for war purposes.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of N. Y., (Dem.,) said that if Mr. SHERMAN depended on that Tariff bill for sufficient revenue, he would be mistaken. The proposed alteration regarding the warehouses would shackle and paralyze commerce.

Mr. SICKLES, of N. Y., (Dem.,) said that it was not surprising that a protective Tariff bill should embrace authority to borrow $21,000,000, as it would make up for the revenue lost from diminished imports. This is the Republican Tariff promised in the Chicago platform.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike from Mr. PHELPS' substitute the words, "the proceeds thereof can may be applied to discharge the current expenses of the Government." Agreed to, by 126 against 42.

The substitute of Mr. Phelps was then rejected, by 52 against 119.

The bill as originally reported, was then passed, by 124 against 46.

The opposition came from the Democratic side.

The Senate's resolution in relation to the non-payment of the contingent mileage to the widow of Senator LANE in opposition to the order of the Senate that it should be paid, was then taken up and discussed at considerable length, and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, when

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the Senate's resolution, providing for a Joint Committee to count the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, and inform and notify the persons chosen of their election.

Mr. GARNETT had no objection to considering the resolution in the regular way, but was opposed to taking it up at this time, it not being, in his opinion, a question affecting the privileges of any member of the House.

The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that the Constitution required that the votes should be counted, and such arrangements must be made for the purpose.

Mr. GARNETT felt himself constrained to appeal from the decision of the Chair, but the House laid the appeal on the table by 106 against 19

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN a Committee of five was ordered to be appointed to join that on the part of the Senate.

Messrs. Washburn, of Illinois, Adrain, Etv, Anderson of Kentucky and Craig of Missouri, were appointed as the Committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, and the Chiriqui amendment was discussed.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was not disposed, owing to the condition of the finances, to make the appropriation.

Mr SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) advocated the amendment on the ground of the great advantages to transit to the Pacific over the Chiriqui Isthmus as well as on the ground of economy considering the exorbitant and oppressive tariff of the Panama Railroad Company. Besides, the Government will be largely benefited in coal harbors and so forth

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) made a speech against the amendment, when the Committee rose

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to move to close the debate on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three next Thursday.

Mr. SICKLES suggested that a vote should not be taken until after the assembling of the Union Convention.

Mr. CORWIN replied that he would be governed by circumstances in that particular.

Adjourned.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Illinois Senate Committee on Federal Relations yesterday reported that with the earnest desire for the return of harmony among all our sister States, and out of respect to the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Governor be requested to appoint five Commissioners to attend the Convention at Washington on the 4th instant. The second resolution says that the appointment of a Commissioner by the State of Illinois in response to the invitation of the State of Virginia is not an expression of opinion on the part of this State that any amendment to the Federal Constitution is requisite to secure the people of the Slave-holding States adequate guarantees for security of their rights, nor an approval of the basis of settlement of our difficulties, proposed by the State of Virginia; but is an expression of our willingness to unite with the State of Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversy in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed and consistent with its principles.

The third resolves that the appropriate and Constitutional method of considering and acting upon the grievances complained of by our sister States would be by the call of a Convention for the amendment of the Constitution in the manner contemplated by the fifth article of that instrument.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 13 to 10—a strict party vote.

GUSTAVUS KOERNER has declined the appointment of Commissioner, and Judge PALMER has been appointed in his stead.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Kentucky Legislature, in the Senate, passed—by a vote of 25 to 12—Mr. FISK'S resolutions, appealing to Southerners to stop the progress of revolution and protesting against Federal coercion, and resolving, that when the Legislature adjourns on the 6th of February, it be to the 24th of April, to hear the response of her sister States to our application to Congress to call a National Convention.

UNION MEETING IN CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

A great and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening in the City Hall at Charlestown, over which Hon. B. R. THOMPSON presided.

The speakers included Messrs EVERETT, SALTONSTALL, JAMES DANA and RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Jr.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting concurs most heartily in the sentiment of the distinguished Republican leader and Premier of the incoming Administration, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, viz: That the question of Slavery is not now to be taken into account; that "We are to save the Union, and then that we save all that is worth saving."

Resolved, That we earnestly hope that the proposition of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky will be adopted as a basis of settlement for the impending perils of the United states, it being the only practicable plan that all sections may fairly and honorably adopt, and which is all that human wisdom has been able to offer to our distracted country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, with a request that he will present them to the Senate of the United States as the voice of the Union men of Bunker Hill.

A call has been issued for a mass Union meeting of the people of Massachusetts in Faneuil Hall, on Tuesday night next.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION IN FLORIDA.

A gentleman who arrived recently from Florida, has called at the TIMES Office, and furnished us with some interesting items of news. He corroborates the accounts that we have from time to time published in regard to public opinion at the South. Secession in Florida was not effected by the vote of the people—on the contrary, every effort was made to prevent an honest vote being taken. The Legislature, which directed that a Convention should be chosen, only allowed five days to intervene between the notice and the election. The consequence was that the country people, who were opposed to secession, had no opportunity to vote, and the people of the towns had it all their own way. No one in Florida entertains a doubt that a majority of property holders are Union and conservative,—for a proposition made in the Convention to allow only property-holders to vote, was not entertained for a moment. The Secessionists of Florida are those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose—and, for the present, they rule supreme. As an instance of the spirit that prevails, it is related that a Floridian, within the last month, entered the store of a Northern man and stabbed him four times, without any provocation whatever. Rushing out into the street, with the dripping weapon in his hand, he shouted, "This is the blood of a G—d d—n Yankee; let us serve them all so!" For this brutal murder the perpetrator was elected to the Florida Convention. Our informant, though himself an owner of negroes, and an advocate of the institution of Slavery, was twice fired at for wearing a Union cockade. A man in Florida who openly professes loyalty to the Union, is called an Abolitionist, and is lucky if he escapes being lynched.

The legitimate effects of secession have already made their appearance in Florida. Poor people are beginning to feel hungry. Pork is $30 a barrel, flour $13, corn $1 75, and oats $1. Establishments which, a few weeks ago, had eight clerks, have now only one. Small towns which were thriving have been suddenly checked in their growth, and have a desolate appearance. All who can are making preparations to come North. Of course no Northern-born people will willingly remain at the South after secession, for loyalty is still to them a moral obligation and a word of some meaning. But there is nothing singular in the fact that every one, with any property to save, should be eager to reach some place where life and property can be secured to them. In Florida, proprietors have already been taxed $14 per head for their negro property, and negroes which sold for $1 100 each six months ago would not now fetch $500. When our informant left there was nothing in the State Treasury; and there is every probability that secession will ultimately throw Florida back into a wilderness, and make the State a suitable domain for Seminoles and Camanches.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Later from South and Central America.

MURDER OF JOSEPH L. WHITE, IN NICARAGUA.

Defeat of the Revolutionary Chief, Mosquera.

NO NEWS OF THE LEVANT.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The United States steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing $1,428,936 in specie from San Francisco, and $85,218 from Aspinwall.

The steamship *Columbus*, from Central America, arrived in Panama on the 20th, with news of the death of JOSEPH L. WHITE, of New-York. He was shot on the evening of the 5th of January, a few hours after landing, by a Canadian Frenchman, named GAVITT. The ball took effect in his knee. Amputation was performed, but he died on the 12th. GAVITT is under arrest.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *St. Louis*, with Lady FRANKLIN on board, arrived at Panama, Jan 21, 59 days 12 hours from New-York—all well. She sailed on the 24th for San Francisco.

The steamship *Lima* arrived at Panama, Jan 22, with news of the defeat of MOSQUERA on the Plains of Cogote, near the City of Neiva, by Gen. PARIS.

The news from Central and South America is not of special importance.

There is no news yet of the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*, and great fears are entertained for her safety.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA

Assassination of Joseph L. White—The Revolution in New-Granada—Reported Defeat of Mosquera—No News of the Levant—Arrival of the Steamship St. Louis, with Lady Franklin—Naval, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan 25, 1861.

JOSEPH L. WHITE has been assassinated! A sad and mournful sentence that will blanch the cheek of many who only knew him as a friend, and fall with crushing weight upon the hearts of loved ones who will never see him more! Mr. WHITE left New-York on the *North Star*, on the 21st of December last for Nicaragua, *via* Panama, and took passage on the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* on the 30th of the same month. His business in Nicaragua was to purchase certain exclusive privileges of the Government for the gathering of india-rubber. In this enterprise he was associated with Messrs. GROSSBECK & Co., of New-York, who sent out Mr DANIEL MERRILL, a member of their firm, with him, with funds for the futherance of the object. They arrived at Point Icaro, the port for Realejo on the afternoon of the 5th January, went on shore and took rooms at the hotel there. Here Mr. WHITE first met Mr. JONATHAN GAVITT, with whom he had some conversation, which was subsequently renewed in the evening, while the two were swinging in their hammocks, under the piazza of the hotel. It appears that this conversation was not of a very pleasant character, as Mr. GAVITT had been several months in Nicaragua on business of a similar nature to that of Mr WHITE'S, and the former thought the latter was trespassing on his ground. No quarrel took place however, and no threats were uttered by Mr. GAVITT, Mr. WHITE had not the slightest reason to believe he intended any violence; but suddenly, and while the two were yet in their hammocks, GAVITT ordered a servant to bring him his revolver from an upper room, as if he were going out for a stroll. After the pistol was brought, Mr. WAITE remarked that he felt fatigued and would retire to his chamber. Getting up and walking toward the door, GAVITT fired a him, the shot taking effect in the leg a little below the knee, and shattering the limb dreadfully. A good surgeon was at once called, and amputation was performed. Mr. WHITE lived in great pain seven days, and died at 7 o'clock P. M. on the 12th, mortification having set in. He continued in sane mind until within a few hours of his death, and I believe, through Mr. MORRELL and Mr RUSSELL, a merchant, made the proper dispositions in regard to his business. Mr. MERRILL took charge of his papers and effects, and they will be forwarded to New-York by next steamer. The body was buried at Realejo. The murder took place in the presence of half a dozen respectable persons. GAVITT made no attempt to escape, but was arrested as soon as the Police guard could be called, and placed in prison in irons. It was with some difficulty he was saved from instant execution by the people.

JONATHAN GAVITT was generally believed, in Nicaragua to be a French Canadian, but this is an error. He is an American, a native of Boston, Mass., where he always lived till 1849, when he went to California. There he established himself in the crockery glassware, and chandelier business having been assisted in doing so by the New-England Glass Company. His shop was in Sacramento street, between Sansome and Montgomery streets. Failing in this business, he engaged in the Frazer River speculation, and after that, returned to Boston. He has a brother in Boston now, doing business on Hawkins street. GAVITT was at one time Adjutant of the Massachusetts Militia. He was not a rowdy, as is now charged,—at least, he was considered a man of good character while he lived in Massachusetts and California. He has a wife and children in Boston. He now claims that the killing was accidental. In a letter, well written and in a good business hand, to a friend here, he thus speaks of the murder:

"I had the misfortune, on the night of the 5th, to accidentally shoot Mr. JOSEPH WHITE. Business enemies are trying to make it out that I did it on purpose; but I hope to be able to prove to the contrary. It was one of those unfortunate affairs, which sometimes happen, that the best human foresight could not avert."

There can be but little doubt, however, that it was a willful murder. GAVITT is charged, said at the *table d'hote* the day before Mr. WHITE arrived, that he would kill him on sight

Perhaps no business man is better known in New-York, and indeed throughout the whole Union, than was JOSEPH L. WHITE. The writer of this had an acquaintance of some years' standing with him, but does not feel competent to recount his personal history. There are thousands among you who know him better than I did. He was a lawyer by profession, but has for many years been engaged in commercial and speculative enterprises. As President of the Nicaragua Accessory Transit and Canal Company, and as the chief of several steamship enterprises, he was widely known. I believe it was Mr. WAITE who, two years since, undertook to reorganize the Nicaragua and Call ornia Steamship line with the *Washington* and *Hermann* on the Pacific. He was one of the most social and genial men I have ever met, and a most engaging and eloquent conversationist. At the festive board he was always particularly happy. His apropos speeches, his witty and good-humored repartees were inimitable. He must have been about 55 years of age at the time of his death.

We have no reliable news as to the progress of the revolution in this Confederacy. There is a report brought by the steamer *Lima*, which arrived here from Paita in Peru on the 22d inst., that Gen. PAEZ, commanding President OSPINA'S troops had defeated Gen. MOSQUERA and that the latter had fallen back on Cauca in disorder. This report came a very circuitous route, and is very indefinite. It is not generally credited, as it is not at all probable so good a soldier as MOSQUERA is would suffer himself to be "completely defeated" in the first encounter with his enemy. The report is that an officer arrived at Quito in Ecuador on the 25th ult., with

small canoes, which can scarcely contain ten or twelve persons, and after 20 leagues of march the snow-capped mountains of the central Cordillera. It is thus probable that but few of the rebels have been able to escape. All, by this time, must be dead, if they resisted; prisoners, if they have implored the clemency of the conqueror."

Whether this is true or not, one thing is certain, the Government folks here dragged out the cannon on the reception of the news and burned not a little powder. The Intendente General was serenaded and in the evening two or three more patriotic than the rest, illuminated their windows.

There is no news of the *Levant*. There is scarcely a probability that she is safe. The steam flag-ship *Lancaster* and the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* are in port. The steam-corvette *Narragansett* and steam sloop *Saranac* are on the South coast. The steam-corvette *Wyoming* is on her voyage to the Sandwich Islands, and the sloop *Cyane* is on the West Coast of Mexico.

Señor ZEGARRA, late Peruvian Minister to Washington, left Panama for Lima, with his family on the 24th instant.

The American steamship *St. Louis*, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived at Panama on the 21st, in 60 days from New-York, having touched only at Rio de Janeiro and Sota for coal. Lady FRANKLIN, who was the only passenger, was in good health. She crossed the railroad to Aspinwall on the 22d and returned same day. The *St. Louis* left here for San Francisco on the 24th. The Panama *Star* says of Lady FRANKLIN:

"In the waters of the Pacific, too, we can boast of the equally devoted services of heroic women. When at the commencement of the Sixteenth Century news arrived from the coast of California that the expedition of the great CORTEZ, (in search of the Northeast passage,) had perished, the wife of this hero, DONA JUANA DE ZUÑIGA, the beautiful daughter of the Count D'AGUILAR, caused two ships to be fitted out to ascertain his fate; and later still, when the fate of the Spanish Capt. MENDANIA was still uncertain, his wife DONA ISABELA BARETOE, 'a woman,' says HUMBOLDT, 'distinguished for personal courage and great mental endowments, undertook to the Pacific, the command of an expedition which did not terminate until 1595.'"

Yesterday the Santa Marta troops, now here in barracks, threatened to take their arms and leave if not discharged and sent home. The Intendente and Gen. ARBELAEZ having been absent to Anjuhuil, the Governor undertook to quiet them by promises of a discharge in a few days, and they are satisfied for the present.

Don FRANCISCO FABREGA, late Governor of Panama, has accepted the appointment of Secretary of State for Panama, and will be here soon, to take the place. He is a man of great energy and indomitable will, and will "straighten out things" here.

The Federal agents here are seizing property from such of the native citizens who have refused to pay the forced contribution. The Government is also appropriating muskets and supplies for the military.

Yesterday the little steamer *Laura Frances* (now the *Colon*) left Aspinwall for Maracaibo, Venezuela, with three of the Isthmus members of Congress, who hope to reach Bogota by that circuitous route; but the chances are almost equal that they will not get there. Congress meets, if it shall meet at all this year, on the 1st February. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and the Central American States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

We have dates from Valparaiso to the 2d, Bolivia to the 6th, and Lima to the 14th January. From Guatemala we have dates to Jan. 10, Salvador to the 15th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to the 18th. The news from both sections is unimportant.

CHILI.

The people are getting thus early somewhat heated in the canvass for President of the Republic, to succeed Señor MONTT, and many fear that it may not pass off without serious disturbances. The Government, however, appears to be very strong, and the lesson the revolutionists got two years ago will make them wary of again taking up arms. Don ANTONIO VARAS is spoken of as the GOVERNMENT candidate.

The campaign against the Arauca Indians has been commenced, but with what results is not known. The Indians have ravaged the country, burning the forage and pasture, in order to deprive the army of needful resources.

Business had improved a little the past fortnight. The market is well stocked with most kinds of goods and an improvement in prices is looked for. Exchange on England is more favorable, negotiations on London at 60 and 90 days being made at 41¾ per dollar; on France at 4f. 30c., and on United States, 60 to 90 days, at 13 ₱ cent. premium. Freights to England, £2 15s.; to Hamburgh, £3. Flour is sold at from $3 25c. to $3 50c. per quintal, 6 months. Saltpetre, $2 in liquique. Copper in bars $19, cash. Silver in bars $10 65c @ $10 79c. for mare, cash. No Carolina Rice in first hands, and first arrival would bring $7 25c. American Refined Sugar, $4 75c.

BOLIVIA.

This State is tranquil. President LINARES, it was reported, was about to invade Peru, but this is not likely. He however has a large force embodied, and if attacked, thinks he shall give a good account of himself.

PERU.

The *Comercio* says it is believed that Senator JUAN OVIEDO has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The merchants of Lima and Callao seem determined to get rid of the Bolivian currency, which circulates in Peru for no other ally a good deal more than it is worth, and which makes up nearly the whole silver circulating medium of the country and drives out gold. The merchants declare that the rate of exchange must be brought to 38d. @ 37d. for the dollar, as its value is only 36¾d. in England. The *Star* says that:

"Government would gain by this operation about two millions a year. Government, or rather the houses of consignment, draw now at 42, and the prices of houses, land, merchandise, produce, wages, etc., would soon rise in proportion, so that the only sufferers would be those land and house owners who have leased out their property on long terms, and the pensioners and employes of Government, which the latter could easily remedy by raising their pensions and salaries accordingly. This measure was furiously opposed by the representatives of the houses of consignment and their friends, who had many obvious privets reasons for opposing it. Now they can pay all their importe goods by drawing bills at the rate of 42, whilst the other importers and it extremely difficult to procure remittances (in bills silver, wool saltpetre, etc.,) at the rate of 38, so that some of them have already commenced to export the Bolivian coin. The principal objection adduced by the houses of consignment at the meeting was that the immediate consequence of the proposed measure would be the entire disappearence of all coin from the country, but this calamity cannot be delayed much longer in any way, as the merchants must make their remittances, and if they cannot obtain bills or produce, they have to export the Bolivian silver. Of course, a disagreeable monetary crisis will fall upon Peru, but it will force the Government to make changes in their present system of selling guano (lowering the prices in order to sell more,) or to dispose of its income in a more reasonable way, so that the exports and imports be better balanced. The great mischief is, and which exists in no other country, the Government is the principal exporter, all the exports of Peru besides the guano being insignificant, and hence the many vexations which the merchants have to suffer."

CASTILLA is still apparently preparing to make war on Bolivia, although many think he will not dare to do it, Peru having once come out second-best in a former attempt to humble that country. But as Congress some time since authorized him to declare war in case he could not settle matters by negotiation, and for this purpose appropriated four millions of dollars, which is to be raised by loan, "Old Boots" may possibly go so far as to get an excuse for getting hold of the money, if no further. He has lately sent for rifled cannon to Europe. A large importation of muskets is entirely useless, the agent who bought them having either been cheated in them or cheated the Government.

The amount of guano exported from the Chincha Islands in December was 17,961 tons, of which 11,429 went to England, and only 2,947 tons to the United States.

ECUADOR.

This State seems to be prospering since the war with Peru and the undisputed accession to power of Gen. FLORES and Don GARCIA MORENO. The Convention to frame a new Constitution met at Quito on the 6th inst. MORENO, who is now Governor of Guayaquil, is the most prominent candidate for the Presidency, although some think the President will be Gen. FLORES. Trade in Guayaquil is very prosperous, the merchants all making money. Gov. MORENO is giving great satisfaction, having broken up the gangs of thieves and river pirates, by hanging and shooting several of the chief sinners. Lately he ordered 100 lashes to be applied to the back of an old General for some offence, 50 of which were administered.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

There is but little of interest from any of the Central American States. In Costa Rica the planters are getting in their coffee, the crop being small and prices lower than last year.

From Nicaragua, the chief intelligence is the murder of JOSEPH L. WHITE, Esq., of New-York, the account of which will be found in to-day's TIMES under the New-Granadian head. The Nicaraguan Congress met on the 6th of January, and would undoubtedly ratify the Lamar-Zeledon Convention.

Gen. BARRIOS, of Salvador, was still in Guatemala on a visit to President CARRERA. He was received very cordially. F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA.

Our Neighbors to Windward—News from Japan, China and the Amoor—Were the Japs a Swindle?—California has a Spanish Lieutenant-Governor—Suicide of the Hamburg Consul, and its Financial Consequences—Miscellaneous, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The schooner *Alert* arrived on Wednesday, 12 days from Honolulu, with a large lot of assorted news from the West, or, to be definite, from the eastern edge of the Eastern Hemisphere of the schoolmaps. From China she brought mail clippings to Oct. 28, to confirm the intelligence of the capture of Pekin by the Allies, of which, *via* London, intelligence reached us the day before. From the Amoor River she brings later dates, but to what day, is doubtful. The principal items were the intimation of the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia that he would give grants of land along the amoor to all foreigners who would acknowledge the Emperor, and the fact that already quite a large German immigration had come in. From Japan, her Kanagawa advices are to Nov. 13; from Hakodadi, to Oct. 29; and lively advices they were for a region not supposed to swarm with the reporters and correspondents of a New-York sensation Press. The *Niagara* had arrived, making no more impression on the stolid face of Japanese society than the appearance of a clam-boat off the Battery would on New-Yorkers. The Commissioners were only allowed to land in a Custom-house boat, in a remote part of the city—indeed, it was doubtful whether they were any of them men of rank, or anything else than mere spies sent to see what we amount to; that Tommy's face had not been washed since he was last kissed at Washington; that the French Minister had openly said that he did not believe there would a twelvemonth hence be a living foreigner left in the country; that Capt MANJARO, of the *Candinamarca*, altogether the sharpest man of the company that visited us to herald the coming of the Grand Commissioners, was for three days imprisoned for too great familiarity with the foreigners. Every line of this may be true, though when the letters direct from Japan to parties at this port are obtained from the Post-office, we expect to find that it had very little color of truth at the start, and that at the Sandwich Islands that little was strained out. It looks very much as it somebody at Hakodadi and Kangawa thought trade would be luckier if Uncle Sam would get excited as I send out a fleet to spend money on the Islands; and if the fire of secession has not burned out, what shortly since was our "manifest destiny," do a bit of annexing.

But true or false it certainly looks as if there might be lively times with our neighbors over the water pretty soon. England getting ready to repeat her East India history in China. Russia holding out the inducements of land grants along the Amoor to all the human drifts of Europe and creation; and Japan, by coolly insulting the great nation that made such a godly offer of itself with oppressive politeness to her spies, inviting America to come over and conquer her, just at the hour when a good hearty foreign war might prevent the dissolution of the United States. And it is a pleasure to us to feel that if all that these signs intimate is coming to pass, San Francisco is the best place in the world to see it from.

Our State Legislature met on Monday. The Senate, consisting of 35 members—19 Douglas, 11 Breckinridge and 5 Republicans—at once elected Don PABLO DE LA GUERRA, President. By that act we have a Spanish Lieutenant-Governor, and if Gov. DOWNEY should die, or be seduced (as he says he will not) into the United States Senate, we have a Governor, not as now of Milesian, but of fine old Castilian stock, who is very eloquent in broken English, and a perfect orator, they say, in his native tongue, and a gallant, honest, noble, Anti-Lecomptonian gentlemen. They have had no such good luck in the Assembly, of whose 80 members 38 are Douglas, 27 Breckinridge, 15 Republican, and 1 Bell-Everettian. The Douglas candidate for Speaker, CANNAN, gets 33 votes, out 38 are necessary to elect and neither love nor money buys the five that are a-wanting. The 15 Republicans stand together with pluck and resistence that is quite refreshing, voting always for FRANK FARGO. Before the Senate organized, DENVER was reported with the best show for Dr. GWIN'S old shoes, but LA GUERRA'S election is held to cloud his chances. From the way some of the Republicans begin to abuse EDMUND RANDOLPH, I presume his prospects are brightening.

N. T. STRICKLETH, Consul for Hamburg at this port, was on the street at 9 o'clock yesterday—sleeper morning, cheerful as ever, hearty and perfectly well to all appearances. About 10 o'clock A. M., the report of a pistol was heard in his room. On looking in, the Consul was found dead. He had evidently, after returning home, put on a fresh suit, carefully pushed his shirt-bosom away, and placed the muzzle of his pistol upon the chest, right over the region of the heart, and then pulled the trigger. The announcement of his death created a double sensation. He was a young man, very much beloved in a highly respectable circle of society, and that circle was a wide one. The suddenness of the shock made Sunday of it to many, and to add to the gloom, it was steamer-day. The deceased owed thousands of dollars of confidential debts, and when it was known that he had committed suicide under a pressure of financial embarrassments, many men, who, an hour before could raise all the money they wanted, hesitated to take any risks with their names on 'Change. STRICKLETH was a partner in the "Lady Adams Company," and his immediate troubles, it was said, grew out of extensive speculations in merchandise which he had held for a long time, paying enormous interest for the purpose. The Lady Adams Company had its principal centre of operations at Sacramento. It originated in the pioneer era, when the ship *Lady Adams* came from the East with a company of stockholders already organized, who have survived fire and flood and all the ups and downs of mercantile life in California, doing "a splendid business." It was rumored in town four hours after the announcement of STRICKLETH'S suicide, that they had begun in Sacramento to case out attachments against the Company, of which he was the San Francisco partner and agent. I suppose there will be some cracking heard in our District Courts about it to-day.

That attachment row, by the way, which might properly be entitled "An act to make insolvency sure when one gets into a tight place and his enemy finds it out," has not done one-half the mischief that was anticipated when the Legislature passed it. During the year 1860 there were 69 applications in the city for the benefit of the Insolvent law; their liabilities amounted to $1,025,463, their estimated assets to $137,379. It is true that the insolvencies of 1859 only numbered 56,—but it was supposed that the new device of the Legislature for crushing unfortunate parties the moment they suffered a cramp, would have caught more victims than this increase shows. And if you think 56 is a large number for our population, look to the rearward and see out of what a slough we have come. In 1853, 197 San Francisco firms burst up, owing $8,377,527, with $1,519,175 assets. In 1856, we had 146 insolvents, with $3,401,042 liabilities and $657,908 assets. In 1857, 128 insolvents, with $2,672,865 liabilities and $264,707 assets. In 1858, 95 insolvents, liabilities $1,881,451, assets $93,603. Comparatively, we are as sound as a rock.

If our people faithfully read the newspapers,—if they really demand the kind of reading matter that the papers have been affording them for the last week, we are the most reflective folks on the globe. Especially in the *Bulletin* you will find some of the most tremendous reviews of mines and markets, imports and exports, for length, depth, mind and information, the most remarkable that ever were issued. I suppose you could tell, if you would bend your mind to their study, how many potatoes were raised in the State, how much every chap in the State is worth, how many sticks of maccaroni and square bottles of gin were imported, how many tons of breadstuffs and millions of gold were exported. I did think when I began this letter that I would digest the points that looked interesting and serve them up for the TIMES, but after reading them all carefully, I find my head too big for my hat; I want a six-shooter rather than a pea to discharge the ideas that swell my brain of the prodigious doings of our town. The only clear and accessible deductions at command are that is mining, agriculture and manufacture we have astonished ourselves; that it is a wonder all our importers have not burst up, you have so persistently crammed our market with all manner of merchandise, much of which we need not import at all; that our exports, other than of treasure, were $3,000,000 more than in 1859; that though our treasure export falls short of that of 1853, our mines have produced no less,—the difference being detained for investment here, which is to our gain in the long run, if not to our immediate credit, and altogether and unquestionably that this is the Land of Promise and of Great Expectations.

GLAUCUS.

From Another Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1861.

I don't feel at all in the humor of writing. Am not in the vein. I am as blue as blue ruin, and it's this ruin that makes me blue, and everybody else. We have such doleful accounts from the East of failures, of hard times, of thousands who are idle,—can get an work and know not where to lay their hands on a crust of bread. Such universal and general distress among the people to come of the mismanagement, misgovernment, personal jealousies and self-aggrandizement of a few politicians! This people must suffer while their leaders plunge the country in hot water. Would that the aforesaid leaders were plunged into the hot water themselves, as pigs are scalded before the bristles are scraped off. There is too much bristling about these days—too much talk and too little done. We are a long while behind the age here in the way of news, and we cannot, even by Pony Express, get closer than a couple of weeks, and during that time lots of things can happen, and we don't know here how many States are left in the Union, or whether you have seceded one by one, until there are none left, and like sheep, jump out of one pen and huddle up in another, vacating the first premises altogether. Every man here is straining himself to remit largely to the East. There is an earnest desire to do their best to send forward money to relieve as far as possible the distress of their friends and correspondents. They have been called upon to do all they can; and although this is our dullest season, when money is always hard to obtain, just as it were between hay and grass—when the miners are waiting for water to wash out the piles of earth, piled up during the dry season—yet the community has responded to the call, and remitted every red cent that could be raked together.

At this season very little is doing, for the reason that in the interior the roads are so bad that hauling is expensive, and it is customary to lay in stocks in the Fall, to last until Spring, to avoid this additional expense. Consequently there are no country traders in town; and it is of course the very worst time for selling goods. To force them on the market now is ruinous, because it is not regarded here as good policy to buy when you don't want an article, to have it at a little less rate when you do. The argument against it being 2 per cent. a month, and depreciation while holding. I understood orders are received by every mail from the East to sell consigned goods at any price and remit. At any other season it might do; but just now it is a ruinous course to pursue. We have had three weeks of rain, which is worth millions to the State, and it gladdens the hearts of the farmer and the miner,—the one because it softens the ground for plowing and putting in crops, and the other it enables to wash out his pile of "pay-dirt" and realize the glittering particles from it that go to the country trader for supplies, and by him sent to the jobber here, who "converts," without loss of time, and "steamer-day" corrals the pile, and away it goes to your relief. Sixty days hence money will be abundant with us, and interest low,—that is to say obtainable on good security at 1½ ₱ cent. per month. Bank rates are always 2 ₱ cent. a month, which you have been wont to quote in support of your theory that California was bound to go to the devil. Two ₱ cent. and more—even 3 and 5—are rates well known to Wall-street about these days. As the case stands, California is better off to-day than any State in the Union and of course better than any out of it. And it is barely possible, that after one or two more panics and smashing up of securities and stocks, you will begin to admit that *California is just about as safe a country to trust money as* ANY *other*, and certainly has proved herself capable of sustaining herself. It has been too much the belief about New-York and the Eastern cities that nothing was safe *out* of New-York or close about, and when California was mentioned there was a holding up of hands, and an expression of holy horror. You people think it is all right to invest money in rickety railroad stocks, the roads being buried two feet under first bonds, second bonds, third bonds and then a mortgage or two. What would you say of such securities if offered from California?

The East, and the balance of mankind, will learn eventually (after a few more panics) that California is not only *just as safe* a place to invest money as any other, but a little more so, besides being more profitable. What better opportunity can capitalists ask than now presents itself in the railroad proposed to be built from Sacramento to the Washoe Mining Districts—to be one hundred and fifteen miles long? It will cost less and pay a larger per centage than any railroad in the States, or the Panama Road. A company is about being incorporated to build it, to connect with the Pacific Road. Immense quantities of gold and silver are will be shipped by this means to this place, where it will meet with ready sale for shipment to England. It will do more to develop the mineral resources of the Washoe district than anything else could. Speaking of the Washoe mines, some very rich discoveries have been recently made of gold and silver, in addition to the mines now being worked, and it is expected that, as soon as the state of the roads will admit of the transportation of machinery for working the ores, a great number of quartz mills will be erected, and the work of extracting the precious metals be carried on with great vigor and energy. Immense quantities of ore are being got out for working, and for shipment, and the prospects of the miners in that vicinity are very flattering. Preparations are being made to work the ores of the Ophir, Central, Gould and Curry mines on a large scale, and it is expected that at least $10,000 per day will be converted into bars from the one mines alone. The Ophir mine is probably the richest mine at present known, and it is capable of turning out immense quantities of ore, worth from $500 to $1,500 per ton.

By the arrival of the schooner *Alert* from Kanagawa yesterday, we learn that the *Niagara* had arrived at that place and landed the Japanese Embassy. It is said that her arrival created no excitement, and the reception of the Embassy was without any form or ceremony; they were bundled into common "shore boats" and landed at the ordinary landing-place, while the *Niagara* was scarcely noticed by the authorities. A friend of mine writes me from Kanagawa that it is pretty much a settled fact, among the foreigners, that the Embassy was composed of men of inferior rank, and that there was not a veritable prince or a member of nobility among them. TOMMY, the "irrepressible," leaded with a very dirty face, and seemed anything but a lion among his countrymen. On the whole, the Embassy is considered a "sell," and the grand affair a glorious humbug. How do you all feel now, and don't you wish you had the money again that was spent in giving a reception and a grand hell to the *nobility of Japan*? Sold, sold.

From present appearances, there will not be a foreigner left in Japan in six months; the obstacles thrown in the way of trade by the Japanese authorities amount to a prohibition, and the merchants and traders that remain are so disgusted that they would all leave if they could realize from their investments in land and public buildings—and they will leave soon, anyhow, and so ends the great Japanese treaty, which proves a grand fizzle. I understand that the invoice of Japanese goods, shipped to your City last Fall, paid a loss of $800. Very encouraging that. You might as well make the most of what you have, for you won't be likely to get any more gimcracks from that source.

We see by the papers that BUCH and SCOTT, our Representatives in Congress, are advocating a separate Republic for California; any opinions they advocate of their nature are simply their own, and they do *not* express the views of the people of this State. The course taken by Senator LATHAM in this matter has added much to his popularity, and swelled the list of his friends and supporters.

On this point BUCH and SCOTT are not representative men—and we do not wish to be held responsible for the opinions of these gentlemen, which must recoil upon their own heads. California is true to the Union, although I might say, that with a hard money currency, and free trade, to the world, she would probably present a state of prosperity unparalleled in the annals of the nation; but even with this tempting bait held out to her, she wavers not, but remains firm, true and faithful to the Union and the Constitution. No mere political causes can affect her faith and devotion, and as for pecuniary advantages, being strong in herself, she requires no foreign commercial aid. You have turned up your noses at California heretofore, but you will be proud of her yet, and as the best proof of your appreciation I expect to see you all emigrating hitherward in pursuit of safety for investments, pecuniary advantages, and that peace and security which you cannot find at home.

To the sagacious and well-digested letters to the *Bulletin*, from its able correspondent in Washington, (J. W. SIMONTON, its principal editor and proprietor,) we are indebted for a lucid view of the exciting questions of the day, and the all-absorbing news that interests so deeply every man, woman and child in California. These letters are strong features of the paper, and are eagerly read by all, irrespective of party or political views. The arrival of the Pony Express is watched for with breathless anxiety, and every word on the subject of secession is read and discussed by all. Would that the picture was brighter; but it looks blue—awfully, deeply, darkly blue. Let there be peace at any cost, and at any sacrifice; and to gain that, take all the "firebrands" of every party, and offer them as the sacrifice, and be hanged to them. Elevate them to positions they never dreamed of, and do it by mechanical agency. They doubtless would recognize and appreciate that ancient and respectable maxim. "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*"

You may set this down as a heavy letter, for there's no use trying to be cheerful—I cannot be. My spirits are as heavy as lead, and I must postpone sundry items I had treasured up for an airing in the TIMES, for I can't serve them up with the proper sauce piquant. We are waiting—not for the wagon—but the *Pony*. Everybody is waiting for the *Pony*; children cry for it. I must mention, as a little expression of the views of secession taken by our District Judge—HAGAR. Seeing a notice on the door of his chambers yesterday, I had the curiosity to read it, and discovered it to be to this effect: "South Carolinians wishing to practice in this Court admitted to naturalization at half price." A "furrin" friend of mine, from that location, is busy getting his papers made out, in conformity with the requirements of the notice.

PODGERS.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Arrival of the Embassy—Position of Foreigners—Trade and Commerce—Miscellaneous.

By the arrival of the schooner *Alert*, from Hekodadi, *via* Honolulu, we have late and interesting advices from Japan, a summary of which is contained in the *Polynesian*, from which we extract.

The United States steamship *Niagara*, with the Japanese Commissioners on board, arrived at Kanagawa on the 10th of November, all well. Off Yokohama a courier was sent ashore to proceed overland to Yeddo. No notice whatever was taken of their arrival at Kanagawa by the Japanese, nor did they themselves exhibit any signs of curiosity or interest on their near approach to home. They appeared entirely indifferent, and TOMMY—this "irrepressible TOMMY"—the ladies' man, looked as dirty as though his face had not been washed since the belles of Washington had last kissed him. No notice was taken of them or the *Niagara* at Yeddo, except the usual salute to the ship. The Commissioners were not permitted to land in the ship's boat, but were quietly landed in a common Custom-house boat in a remote part of the town, without any attention paid to them. No official notice had been taken of the *Niagara's* arrival by the Government; no thanks presented nor gratitude expressed for the courtesies extended to them in America. The *Niagara* was to remain at Koongawa until the 15th, (two days later than the date of the news received,) to give them an opportunity, should they desire to improve it. The common talk of the street was, that Uncle Sam had been "sold." It was said that none of these Commissioners were men of rank, except what might have been conferred upon them temporarily, but that they were merely spies to ascertain the strength and condition of the American people, and that when they had made their report, they would pass away and be heard of no more.

[Our correspondence from the *Niagara*, published in the TIMES some days since, gives a much more cheerful and probably more correct view of the reception of the Embassy than this.—ED. TIMES.]

Advices from Kanagawa reach to the 13th November. The currency question had been abandoned by the Ministers, and the Mexican dollar would have to seek its own value. It was thought that it would rule about the same as in China.

Considerable ill feeling existed between the American residents and the U. S. Minister, Mr. HARRIS.

Prince MITO, the great opponent to foreigners, was dead; but the usual collisions still occurred. An *attachée* of the French Legation was assaulted and seriously wounded in his own yard by the very official whom the Government had sent to protect him. The French Minister had expressed his determination to demand full reparation.

The Prussian Admiral was still at Yeddo, not being able to effect a treaty, which, it was thought, could not be brought about without coercing the Japanese. The Admiral, while riding with his Aids one day, had been set upon by a large mob, and a bloody scene would have ensued had not the old veteran placed his back against a wall, and fought at sword's point for some time, until rescued by the arrival of a posse of officials, who dispersed the mob. Some of his Aids, however, were pretty severely cut. The Americans are said to be the most favored people at Hakodadi, but that was saying little.

The United States frigate *Hartford* sailed for Hong-Kong on the 7th November.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* was at Kanagawa, and would sail for Hong Kong on the 15th November.

The position of the foreigners in Japan is not to be envied. The French Minister had openly expressed his opinion that in a twelvemonth there would not be a living foreigner in the country. Trade is on the decline; there were only ten ships in port;—it will be recollected that we are quoting from the *Polynesian's* summary of news from Kanagawa, as received at Honolulu from that place.—Ed. *Bulletin.*]—three were loading for London, with teas, and silks and oil; the others were seeking freight. The foreign population was about 250. The Missionaries have obtained a chapel, and public worship is held every Sunday.

Capt. MANJARO, of the Japanese steamer which visited San Francisco and Honolulu, had been published for three years, because he was considered too familiar with the foreigners.

A terrible typhoon raged over Japan in the beginning of September, in which the Japanese frigate *Kanko-ma-ran* (not the *Candinamar-ca* as previously reported) was lost, and the British frigate of war *Camilla* was missing.

Advices from Hakodadi reach to the 29th of October. Affairs at that place and the intercourse with foreigners remained unsettled. Obstacles were placed in the way of trade by the officials, and street collisions were not unfrequently showing the animosity towards foreigners. A marked difference, however, was shown to Europeans and Americans of the better class, which was said to comprise very few in number—the other class (says the *Polynesian*) having indulged in the California practice of shooting people down in the street, which probably had much to do to create said ill feeling.

There is considerable trade between Hakodadi and China, principally in seaweed, *beche-me-r*, abalones, nutgall, sulphur, tobacco. The vexed question of the currency was still unsettled.

The Mexican dollar was current at 83 cents. American half dollars were taken for harbor dues and custom duty.

The schooner *C. E. Foote* from San Francisco, arrived at Hakodadi on the 4th of October, and sailed on the 9th for De Castries' Bay. The whale ship *Marengo* arrived from Ochotsk and sailed on the 15th October; and the whaleship *Florida*, WILLIAMS, 550 bbls. the latter, would sail soon for the lower coast of California, and touch at Honolulu in the Spring.

Money was scarce, and supplies were plenty. Wood and water had advanced by order of the Government. Several seamen had deserted from the whaleships *Marengo* and *Florida*, but no steps were taken by the authorities to arrest them on the contrary, it is supposed that encouragement was held out for them to desert, in order to discourage whalers from going to Hakodadi.

E. E. RIX, who had been the United States Consul at Hakodadi, since the first opening of that port to trade, is passenger on the *Alert*, en route to Washington, as bearer of dispatches to the United States Government. He was honored with a double salute of fourteen guns at his embarking at Hakodadi; and the Japanese Government vessels, the Custom House and the foreign shipping, were dressed in flags.

The correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, on board the United States steamer *Niagara*, had been put ashore at Yeddo, on account of presenting the captain with a copy of his correspondence to the *Herald*, written at Hongkong, reflecting on the captain. He had been taken away from Yeddo by the United States steamer *Saginaw*, and landed at Hakodadi.

Interesting from the Amoor River.

By way of Japan and Honolulu, the schooner *Alert* brings recent intelligence from the Amoor River. The news from Nicolayeffsky is unimportant. It was rumored that Port Hamilton would be occupied by the Russians. This is an island in the Straits of Corea, and contains an excellent harbor. *Southward* "the star of Empire (Russian) wends its way." The overland tea trade by Kiatha was entirely destroyed.

A large immigration had come down the Amoor, to Ischi a, and much suffering was anticipated on account of the scarcity of food. The Government was about establishing a Custom-house at Nicolayeffsky. Four new iron steamers had been launched, and would ascend the river in the Spring.

The Governor-General of Eastern Siberia had signified his intention of giving grants of land on the banks of the Amoor to all foreigners who would acknowledge the Emperor. The grants were not to be hereditary. Foreigners not naturalized were not allowed to settle above Morenesky port or Keyser, and could hold real estate only seven years. It would then revert to the Crown, or other parties who had conformed to the naturalization laws, together with all improvements thereon. Among the immigrants this year were a large number of Germans. The Russian merchants at Nicolayeffsky had presented a petition to Count MONRAVIEFF that the foreign merchants might not be admitted to the same privileges as themselves.

The Kansas Sufferers.

FORTY THOUSAND DESTITUTE PERSONS.

The following affecting narrative of the sufferings of the people of Kansas has been communicated to us for publication:

ATCHISON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.

MR. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer—*My Dear Sir:* I cannot send the inclosed statement, without assuring you, that our work has but just commenced; forty days ago we had, as we believed, 30,000 to supply, more or less, with food or clothing; that number has now increased to 40,000; hundreds of families that thought they had a supply, have been dividing out with their poor neighbors until they too are destitute; and this Winter is unparalleled; if all the snow that has fallen in Kansas for the six years I have been here could be piled together, it would not equal the snow now upon the ground.

For ten days past the suffering has been immense; teamsters have been twelve days in reaching here, and at first reached my office exhausted, worn out, man and beast unable to return for days. One part of my hotel I have been obliged to open as a hospital, and Dr. GRANT (one of my clerks) gives almost constant needed attendance—from six to ten frozen feet to bind up and attend to in a night. These men have tried to breast these severe storms, to get bread for their famishing families, even when they themselves have had to come here almost naked and quite hungry; yet they are uncomplaining. The full loads that I am now able to give them, with the warm clothing for themselves and the dear ones left behind, seem to them a full compensation for their trials and sufferings. I don't remember to have heard a complaining word in ten days.

One woman last week left five children at home with two days' provisions and a sick husband, and walked here thirty miles in one day, from Holton, Jackson County, and said she must have food; she was a strong German woman, and by the aid of an interpreter I learned the depth of her sorrow. O how I longed to reach the ear of some of the rich, generous and true Germans of New-York. I knew they would sustain us while we feed their countrymen. These persons are among our best citizens, and have nobly identified themselves with us here in all the struggles of the past. They are Americans, too—not from necessity, but what is far better, from choice: not because their fathers and mothers arranged to have them born here, but because they desire a free home, upon the free prairies of the West; and now, here with themselves and their little ones, they joyfully yield to the molding influence of American civilization. They too must be sustained, like the sturdy and beautiful shade trees of my native New-England home. They must be held and supported, or the winds of Winter and breath of adversity will prostrate them before they become rooted.

But I need not say more to you. God knows that there are thousands of grateful hearts here who bless you as they do the "Great Father of Spirits," in their morning and evening prayers. Our way sometimes seems dark, but Omnipotence reigns; he makes no mistakes, and is not disappointed. If I have read aright, the early settlers of Plymouth found one half their number need the first Winter. They soon had a growth, too, that withered many of their hopes; still were they prospered, and became a people, are a power in this land, and they and their principles and descendants have gone everywhere to bless mankind. May we not dishonor them! I am, earnestly and cordially yours, S. C. POMEROY.

Send contributions of money to the Treasurer of the Kansas Relief Committee, Metropolitan Bank, New York, and donations of clothing to No. 25 Cooper Institute.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF SECESSION.

CONSEQUENCES OF DISUNION.

The following article from the London *Globe*, a semi-official print and supposed to represent the views of Lord PALMERSTON, is an answer to the remarks of the London *Times* on the consequences of secession, published in our impression of Saturday. The *Globe* is one of the few foreign journals that has evinced a thorough knowledge of American affairs since the commencement of the present agitation. As to the pretension of the *Times* that, in the event of separation, the Southern section would be "the United States," its absurdity need not be pointed out to the American reader. The *Globe* says:

"The advices from the United States, received this morning *via* Londonderry, confirm those brought by the preceding mail, and show South Carolina to be still in a belligerent attitude. The Convention declares it to be treason to levy war against South Carolina, and fixes on death as the punishment. Of course this must be understood as applying solely to the citizens of the State, as no one can suppose even the South Carolinians intend to murder in cold blood any prisoners of war they may take. It is probably meant to compel all South Carolina men in the army and navy of the United States to resign their commissions. The State Government was about to levy war against the United States by taking measures to starve out the garrison of Fort Sumter, a feat more easy to contemplate than to perform, since the fort can be victualed by sea, and the South Carolinians have no war ships wherewith to establish a blockade. The mad proposal to attack the fort on rafts can hardly have been entertained by any person of ordinary sense, and Major ANDERSON may laugh at these popular modes of carrying on war. The mania for seizing national forts is spreading. The State troops of Georgia are now in the forts near Savannah, and the State troops of Mississippi have occupied those near Mobile. Mr. ADAMS, Mr. Oca. and Mr. BARNWELL, envoys from the Charleston revolutionary Government to the Federal Government, have returned home "disgusted at the unexpected attitude of Mr. BUCHANAN." It is evident that South Carolina counted on the support of Mr. BUCHANAN, and that the terms of his Message and the assurances of the Cobbs and Floyds in the Cabinet, gave a great stimulus to the secession movement. It is to be feared that the firmness of the President has come "too late," and that disunion will not be effected without civil war.

The disruption of the Union will certainly lead to strange and unforeseen consequences, but the strangest and most unforeseen is that foreshadowed this morning by the *Times*. It is that by seceding in a compact mass the slave communities of the South—"the Southern Federation—will be the real United States." If this were so, what greater inducement could be offered to the Disunionists? Hitherto, the Southern party has controlled the politics of the Union, distributed its patronage, and used their power to increase their power by grasping all accessible territory. Up to the time when Kansas resisted and refused to be a Slave State, the slave power was the predominant power in the Union. Failing in Kansas, overmatched by Minnesota and Oregon, the South made a last struggle, and, defeated by the Free States, they have fallen back on revolution, and use revolutionary means of coercion to induce submission in the North and Northwest. But if by seceding, from Virginia to Texas and from South Carolina to Missouri they will form the dominant Confederacy on the Continent, if that were a position in fact manifestly to them, it is strange they do not secede at once, and that the unfaithful men should be filled with disgust, instead of rejoicing. But the real fact is, that the thoughtful men know the weakness of the South: *they know that, far from being able to stand firmly alone, the South, in spite of the fertility of the soil, in spite of the immense extent of the lands subject to the black sway of the slaveholder, will have the greatest difficulty in standing at all.* National power is not to be measured solely by extent of territory. Grant that the Free States are what our ancestors would have called a "Romp," these Free States are many times larger than the British Isles. Grant that the soil is less fertile, the climate severe—men, not soil and climate, make nations. A huge region like that occupied by the North and Northwestern States, peopled by free, industrious, able men of the most tenacious and sturdy stock in the world, is not likely to play a part second to a region cursed with two such curses as the slave population and the "mean whites." Even as regards extent, it is only by comparison with British North America and the Slave country, that the territory of the Free States can be described as a "narrow strip." With that narrow strip you have all the elements of political greatness. A hardy agricultural population, large towns, fine seaports, an immense marine, waterways and railways, mines, cornfields, meadows, manufactures, and more than all, Capital; these you find in the North and Northwest. On every material point the Free States exceed the Slave States. Hay is more valuable than even cotton. The North and Northwest have more railways, more public schools, more newspapers, more produce of all kinds than the South. In the South you have a wretched and wasteful system of agriculture, comparatively few railways, comparatively no marine. For capital the South depends on the North, and derives from the North almost every species of manufactured goods. Then, there are those dangerous classes, the slaves, who require the most vigilant supervision, and the "mean whites," who, under favorable circumstances, would seize the political power of the Federation. The sole advantage of the South would be its immense territory, and its prospects of more in Cuba and Mexico. Unless the slave-trade were reopened, the South would literally have no other advantage over the North than this boasted extent of dominion.

But it is said Virginia sends a spur up towards Lake Erie, which renders insecure the connection between

March, 1713, it was expressly stipulated by King PHILIP that the English should have an exclusive privilege for furnishing the Spanish West Indies with negroes, according to the *asiento* contract. It was stipulated in this treaty that from the 1st of May, 1713, to the 1st of May, 1743, a British company should be allowed to transport into the colonies of Spain 140,000 negroes, or 4,800 per annum. Agreements were made with other States seeking to advantage the British flag, and forts were erected by Great Britain on the African coast to protect the shipping engaged in this nefarious traffic. The slaves have multiplied in the Anglo-Saxon colonies since those days, and have become an institution; and their emancipation is now surrounded with many difficulties and vast prejudices.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The Emperor on Skates—Severe Cold—Polar Bears at the Garden—The American Bonaparte Case—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 18, 1861.

The local excitement of the moment is the skating in the Bois de Bologne. Three weeks of a temperature of ten degrees below freezing point has furnished the ice for this carnival of the skaters. We do not pretend to rival the scenes of the Serpentina at London, where the daily report of *pleasure* is 100,000 skaters, 20 killed, 300 broken limbs, and 200 damaged heads. Nor have we anything like the night torchlight scenes, the "express skating train," the orchestres, the quadrilles, or a humane society to save the drowning and dress the wounds of the broken and maimed. But we have instead a daily exhibition of royalty on skates. The Emperor and Empress, the Count and Countess DE MORNY, and, in fact, all the Court people young enough to indulge in this kind of exercise, are on the ice every afternoon. The Emperor, who is a good skater, even at fifty-two years of age—a man is "young" in this country, you know, till sixty—flies about through the crowd of skaters as unmolested as any other private gentleman. The Empress, who is not a skater, and who commenced her ice exercises in a handsome hand-sled with golden runners, has at last been induced to try the skates, and yesterday made her *début* in a short Russian costume, which exposed her handsoma feet and legs, and set off her person to great advantage. Her Majesty got along very well for a first attempt; she was led by the hand by several gentlemen in her first movements—among the rest, Mr. STEVENS, the well-known Belgian artist, and one of the "crack" skaters, had the honor of conducting Her Majesty. Several American ladies have appeared on skates, but ice is so rare at Paris that skating is not regarded as an amusement for the feminines. The initiative of the Empress will perhaps give it vogue for any futnre occasions that may present.

Everybody complains of the present excessive cold except the *savans*, who seize the occasion to indulge in a series of experiments in *anima vili*, that is to say, on dogs, which it has become the habit for some time past in the scientific world to cut and slash without mercy. We are assured that the dog continues, nevertheless, to be the friend of man—a stretch of kindness we had not supposed him capable of. The other day a gentleman missed his dog while hunting, and was obliged to go home without him. The next day he returned to hunt the dog, and at last found him frozen in the position of a "setter" watching a hare, which latter was also frozen "setting" the dog. Since then the *savans* have been freezing dogs every night, in order to study the *modus operandi* of cold on animal tissues. It seems that one of these gentlemen had the luminous idea of exposing an unhappy dog all night in the open air, with his mouth open and his tongue out, in the interest of science. He thus discovered that cold has the power of diminishing progressively all the nervous functions, and even of weakening, and finally extinguishing, muscular movement—results well known to the ignorant, but which the learned men in question seemed to ignore.

While a part of the population of Paris seeks its pleasure in the lakes of the Bois de Bologne, another part devotes its leisure to the bears of the Garden of Plants. The highwater in the Seine—the highest since 1819—has flooded the dens of the bears and frozen over. This extraordinary event has thrown the polar bears into a state of agreeable excitement, for they imagine themselves returned to their native country, and gambol all day long on the ice, to the amusement of the crowds that never cease to surround them. The black bears, on the contrary, are suffering from this state of things, and the physician-in-ordinary to the Garden, fearing that they might be seized with a catarrh, or worse affection of the lungs, conceived the idea of throwing them some boxes of jujube paste. The animals ate the boxes and left the paste!

After the death of the Prince JEROME BONAPARTE, last Summer, his first wife, Miss PATTERSON, of Baltimore, and her son, Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of the same city, came to France in order to institute a suit before the French Courts, in which they hoped to have declared the legitimacy of the Baltimore marriage, and the rights of the Baltimore family in the succession. Many friends of the family, we believe, have counseled them not to push this suit, since it is altogether improbable that the Courts will reverse the decision already made against them, and thus the case would only be envenomed, and the position of the Captain in the French army rendered disagreeable. But however this may be, the case has been put in the hands of the First Advocate of France, M. BERRYER, and will come on for a hearing tha 25th of this month, before one of the tribunals of Paris. M. BERRYER has published all the evidence in pamphlet form for the consideration of the judges before whom the case is to be tried. This evidence consists in letters and documents already presented to the family council which decided against the Baltimore family in 1856. The most important of these documents were published in M. THIERS' 18th volume of the *Consulate and the Empire*, a few months ago, and these I sent you at the time for publication in the TIMES. The suit excites a good deal of attention, and I will endeavor to keep you advised of its progress.

The French journals amuse themselves no little at the idea of a chief magistrate of a nation who could find no better method of suppressing an insurrection than that of ordering a day of general fast and prayer. On this subject *Charivari* has his say, for having asked some one for an explanation of this "grotesque idea" of Mr. BUCHANAN, he received for answer: "*Mon Dieu*, the thing is simple enough; the Transatlantic Confederation being threatened with subdivision, like those of the German Confederation, the President has decided to bring them under a *Diet*."

Another paper announces that Turin is in consternation, and all because the *Patrie*, in noticing the vote of the South Carolina Convention on the ordinance of secession, heads the article with the startling words: "South Carolina has crossed the Ticino." (The Rubicon's occupation is gone!)

MALAKOFF.

ART GOSSIP.

Yankee land, represented by Boston-town, is so conveniently at hand that it is continually benefited by the generosity of Gotham. To that snow-covered region have recently been consigned the unclad forms of DUBUFE'S Adam and Eve, and the sweet rendering of the bare-footed Cinderella by VANLERIUS. The solid men are welcome to all they can extract from the lifeless figures of our unwise progenitors, but we beg them to close their eyes to the beauties of Cinderella, and send her back again. There is one consolation, the picture is not very large, and that is enough to damn it in the eyes of the *habitués* of the Athenæum. In the GOUPIL Gallery the statue of the Lotus-eater, by Miss STEBBINS, attracts great attention. It represents a good-looking youth, who, with listless air and a sort of a devil-me-care expression, leans cross-legged against the stump of a tree, around which grows the lotus. On his head, placed with evident care, is a garland of the treacherous plant, in his hand lies unclasped, a sprig of the same, which serves to call the attention of the beholder to the fact that the figure is undraped, while trailing upon the ground are various vines, on all of which are clusters of the oft-sung lotus. The anatomical execution of the work is exact, and it would be difficult to suggest any improvement in that department. One's idea of a Lotus eater, however, does not allow us to agree with the artist, in the desirability of so muscular a leg, more befitting a youthful Hercules, than one whose energies are sapped; whose muscles are relaxed; whose fire is gone; whose life is spiritless, and whose very existence is but a dream. The face is very beautiful; and to our mind, fully conveys the idea of a drowsy, half conscious, self-satisfied, listless content, such as doubtless those gentry who indulged in the seductive berry were wont to experience. The stomach would not seem to indicate data from which such a bodily state could be deduced—no hearty meal reposes therein, and were it not for the expression given by the other portions of the body, one would not conceive that L. E. had partaken of his dinner. The limbs are exquisitely modeled, and the feet are gems such as are not often found amongst those who subsist on heartier food. Miss STEBBINS has succeeded, there is no doubt on that point, and we are pleased to learn that duplicates of this figure have already been ordered by several of her fellow-countrymen and admirers. At this same gallery the French and Flemish pictures, which have been so rare a treat to New-Yorkers during the Winter, will be sold at public auction on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday next. There are few pictures in the collection that are not very good, the majority of them being productions of the most distinguished living artists. Inducements have been offered to the agents to have the sale deferred, but for reasons of imperative necessity it will be held as advertised.

The Crayon Art Gallery, under the direction of that enterprising son of Athens, GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, is daily thronged by the friends of BROWN, whose "White Mountain View" is on exhibition at that resort. We shall at another time allude more at length to this last and best work of that truly eminent artist. The picture is of the same size as the "Bay of New-York," recently sent to England. The scene is taken at a point found on the road from the Androscoggin Valley to the Connecticut Valley, about ten miles from Gorham. In the foreground are most faithfully painted moss-covered rocks, large and smaller ferns, shivered trees, and groups of similar objects, forming exquisite pictures in themselves;—to the right of this extends a forest, laden with Autumnal-tinted leaves, from amongst which rise gracefully curling clouds of smoke, and out from which rushes, bubbling and gurgling, the shallow water, discoursing through its shiny depths the peculiar pebble and the rounded stone. Back of all are the mountains, prominent of which is that grandly towering, snow-capped Washington, on whose appearance poets exhaust themselves, and whose beauties are known in every land. The atmospheric effect produced by a singular combination of rose tints and golden shimmer is strange, but truthful. No such sky, or clouds, are ever seen in this section of our country, but to the visiter at the White Mountains the appearance will be familiar. Indeed, the management of color in the atmosphere, and the beauties of the landscape in the foreground, are to us the principal merits of the work. We miss in the mountains the effect of grandeur, of immensity, and of vastness, which certainly belongs to them in Nature. Whether this is owing to an unfortunate perspective medium or to faulty drawing, we cannot say. As a whole, the picture is wonderfully fine, and excels, in many important points, its companion "The Bay of New-York," over which so many professionals and amateurs went raving and deliriuus with satisfaction. Mr. NICHOLS will take the painting to England, where, with the other, it will remain on exhibition for a few weeks.

VANDERLYN'S picture of AARON BURR is still on exhibition at WILLIAMS & STEVENS'. With the exception of one other, it is the only really good original portrait of that remarkable man. After the duel with HAMILTON, and the flight of Col. BURR, a person in the employ of the latter as cook took possession of the family pictures. Of these, two were painted by COPLEY.—tha father and mother of AARON, and two by STUART.—Col. BURR and THEODOSIA, his daughter. For a long time the whereabouts of these pictures were unknown, but recently, a relative of Col. BURR found them in the hands of a person residing in a village in New-Jersey. The paintings by COPLEY were not well preserved, having been rolled up they were cracked and somewhat delaced, but the others were in good condition. The likenesses are good, but not as accurate as those by VANDERLYN. That of Col. BURR has too much the appearance of a "sitter," although the handsome features, the expansive forehead, the firm mouth and the erect carriage at once call to mind the hero of many a romance, and the object of many a love. The picture of THEODOSIA is better. STUART, it is well known, delighted and excelled in the painting of female heads, and this subject, renowned for exquisite beauty, for remarkable intelligence and curious talent, has called forth all the powers of that great artist. It is gratifying to know that these specimens are in the possession of one who will prize them, not only as memorials of the departed, but will preserve them with jealous care as perfect exponents of the rare ability, power and skill of one of the finest portrait painters the world ever knew.

The International Gallery has some very good and some very poor pictures in its well-arranged and cosy rooms. With a Cattle-piece by SCHMITSON, a connexion of the old Smith family, we were particularly pleased. Pleased because it assured us that the inhabitants of Berlin are fond of a joke, and encourage jokers. The gold-medal was awarded to SCHMITSON for painting this picture, and, as the best picture in the Berlin collection, it deserves attention. It seems that a farmer was out in the field with his son, and was gathering grain of some kind, which he and his son aforesaid put upon a wagon drawn by three oxen. There was also a black "dorg" in the party. The father went away for something, leaving the three oxen, the cart, and the dog in charge of the son. The son fell asleep in the wagon; a thunder-storm arose; the oxen became frightened and frantic, while the dog barked so furiously as to wake up the boy, and infuriate the chewers of cuds. It was at this precise period of time that SCHMITSON depicted the scene. The boy, who peers with terror over the dash-board, is finely pictured; he is thoroughly awake, and very much scared; the wagon is well drawn, and the cur barks most naturally; but the cattle—oh, SCHMITSON! Whoever saw an ox—not to say three oxen—who, while running, could turn up his leg in front, so as to show clearly and plainly the sole of his hoof? Whoever saw oxen with tails so straight and stiff that ramrods fail for comparisons? Badly-bred, ilty-formad, crooked-limbed, goat-headed oxen, may be worth gold medals in Berlin, but they are not here.

With "Susanna and the Elders," at the same Gallery we were really delighted. JACOBS has succeeded in transferring a very naughty story to canvass in a most agreeable manner. "Susannah" is a young woman of perhaps twenty summers. Her form is disclosed as she sits bathing her dear little feet in the water. The well-shaped head, the sweet, but deprecating expression of the eye, the blooming cheek, the rounded bosom, tapering most gracefully to the pink tinted nipple, the thoroughly developed figure and the curving leg indicate the most severe and conscientious study of the human form by the meritorious artist, but they do not afford any excuse for the rascally Elders whose lecherous faces are seen peeping over the fence that they might enjoy the sight of a beauty so rare, and yet so well done. The heads of those inquisitive deacons are bald, and belong apparently to men, verging towards fifty, certainly old enough to be about more seemly business. There is a great deal of character displayed in the three faces, the different expressions are most capitally given, and JACOBS is undoubtedly an artist of unusual ability.

"Children Bathing," is the title of a very sweet and tempting picture of two little girls, who in the seclusion of the woods, have found a stream of water, in which they prepare to bathe. One of them, a merry-faced, blue-eyed, golden-haired beauty, with a full round neck and a pretty little hand is paddling in the water with her feet; while the other, a black-haired, and brown-eyed rogue, is unfastening her shoe and watching with anticipatory delight the evident enjoyment of her companion. It is far from being a preteatious piece, but is much better than many, that are so.

EASTMAN JOHNSON, who is a Yankee by birth and an American in feeling, exhibits several *genre* pictures, illustrative of New-England country life. They are decidedly jolly and cheerful. The "Husking" scene, in particular, is of great merit in design, finish and detail. Mr. JOHNSON well deserves the reputation he now enjoys, of being one of our finest character painters.

CROPSEY, who still finds employment for his pencil in London and adjacent places, has sent over a picture of Niagara. It does not pretend to anything beyond a careless and unlabored representation of the great cataract—but we doubt if it is well for any artist of merit and reputation to attempt a Niagara unless he gives to it time, thought and study. There are so many Niagaras that do not pretend to greatness, and the subject has become so common, that unless a man proposes to do something which shall tell on his future, he had better leave it alone entirely.

W. H. POWELL has chosen a novel way of presenting the beauties of art to the public. He opens APTOMMAS' *Matinée d'invitation* with a lecture on the Fine Arts, and therein draws nice distinctions, suggests pleasurable participations, and gives useful information. Mr. APTOMMAS, whose name is familiar in our musical circles, has opened an establishment in this City, where he offers facilities for the acquirement of a knowledge of fine arts, music, languages, &c., and we learn that its success is commensurate with his merit, of which latter there can be but one opinion.

I. HARRISON, Jr., now at the Pensacola Navy-yard, writes to a friend in Columbus, Miss., and says that he thinks there will be no fighting to take Fort Piskens. The Mobile *Register* thinks his opinions are entitled to much consideration.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Sock Exchange....Feb 2

$6,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Con	93⅜	50 Hudson River R	43
15,000 Treas 12 pc Notes	101⅜	50 do	42⅝
500 do	102	200 do	42¼
4,000 Treas 10½ pc Notes	100	50 do	42⅜
5,000 Ohio St 5s, '60	98	100 do	42
10,000 Ten. 8s 6s '90	69	200 Harlem Railroad	16
15,000 N Carolina St. 6s	75	800 Harlem R Pref	37
5,000 Missouri 8s 6s	87	20 do	37⅛
5,000 do	66⅞	200 Readlog Railroad	42
1,000 do	66⅛	700 do	42⅛
2,000 do	66	10 Del. L. & West'n R.	89
2,000 Califor State 7s	86½	50 Mich. C. R.	51⅛
2,000 Erie 3d M Bonds	86	350 do	53
4,000 Erie 8th M 8s	80	200 do	52⅝
2,000 Mich. S. & N. I. M 8s	81	70 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	14
500 Ills. C. R. bds.	96⅜	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	31⅜
2,000 Gal. & C 1st m.	9	150 Ll. Geo. R. Scrip.	74
2,000 do	95	450 do	73⅜
8 Bk of N York	92	600 do	73½
49 Bk of Com	82	100 do	b10 73⅛
25 Am Ex. Bk	92½	100 do	s30 72⅝
5 Metropolitan Bank	104¼	200 do	s15 72
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	300 do	s30 72
40 Peno. Coal Co	80	250 Galena & Chi. R.	69⅛
175 Pacific M. S. Co	83	60 do	b30 69⅜
500 N. Y. Geo. R. p&c	77⅛	100 do	69¼
20 do	77⅜	100 do	s20 69
100 do p&c	77⅜	300 do	s3 68
150 do cpg	77⅜	100 Clev. & Toledo R	s10 31
50 do s6	77⅜	750 do	31⅜
200 do cpg	77⅝	1000 do	31
100 do p & c	77⅝	450 Chic. & R'k I. R.	65
50 Erie Railroad	31¾	145 do	65⅜
100 do	31¼	100 do	65⅝
100 do	30⅜	550 do	65⅛
100 do s15	30	400 do	65⅛
150 do	30	10 Chi., Bur, & Q. R	70
50 Mil. & Mississippi R	11	50 do	69⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Treas 12 pc Notes	101⅜	50 Michigan Central R.	53
1,000 N. Car State 6s	75	50 do	b10 53⅛
2,000 California St 7s	86½	350 Gal. & Chic. R.	53
1,000 Ohio St. 6s	95	100 do	68⅛
2,000 Missouri State 6s	66⅛	100 do	68⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	68	550 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
2,000 Brklyn City W. L.	100	500 do	b30 14½
4,000 La. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	17	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	31⅛
50 Pacific M. S. Co	82⅛	100 do	b10 31⅜
80 do	82	58 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	73
25 do	b10 82	100 do	72⅜
50 do	81⅜	50 do	72
300 N. Y. Geo. R. cpg	77⅛	100 do	71⅞
150 do p. & c.	77⅛	100 do	s30 71⅝
100 do opg	77⅛	50 Clev. & Tol. R.	31
50 do s5	77⅜	250 do	30⅜
300 Erie Railroad	33	650 do	30
500 do	s30 31	200 do	s10 30
100 do	32⅛	100 do	30⅜
200 do	32	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	55
70 Hudson River R	42⅜	50 do	55⅝
100 do	42⅜	200 do	55⅞
100 Harlem R Pref'd	37	200 do	b30 55⅜
200 do	36⅜	150 Harlem Railroad	15

MONDAY, Feb. 4—A. M.

The Trade at this port for the past week continued active in the clearances of Domestic Produce, the value of which is $2,765,740, against $1,431 842 the same week last season. At the same time the clearances of Cotton to Europe from the Southern ports are very large, reaching a total of 100,000 bales, equivalent to an Exchange of $8,000,000. Against these two items of nearly *eleven millions* in a single week, we receive in Gold from England and France by the steamers *Etna* and *Arabia*, at this port, to the value of $2,755,000. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,398,632 against $6,033,934 same week last year. This increased movement must be esteemed a fair index to a moderately active trade for the Spring, but for the continued absence of anything like a good demand, which throws a very large proportion of the current imports into Bond, to await a more favorable market. There is some improvement of business with the Middle States and the Northwest, but not sufficient to afford a fair average of Westward-bound traffic to the great railways, which maintain their comparison with last season's business by the freer movement of domestic produce to the sea-board, including some liberal shipments of Cotton from Memphis and other Southern points over the Illinois Central and Ohio roads. There is also a considerable traffic over the Illinois Central in the direction of Cairo in Grain and Provisions for the Cotton States. The dull trade in Dry Goods and general foreign merchandise which now discourages the Importing interest, is ascribed wholly to our political troubles, as otherwise most of the interior States, including some of the Cotton States, since the rapid recovery in price and demand for their great staple, were seldom more able to consume goods than at present. The end of these troubles is neither seen, nor can it, with any degree of confidence, be now predicted. The last mail from Europe, (by the *Arabia* on Saturday morning,) indicates a rapid change in the views and impressions which our unfortunate domestic difficulty are making on the public mind of England and France, and the danger to American credit now seems, that whereas the first response was adverse to all sympathy with the Southern secession, the second thought is that the movement has assumed such proportions as to render the immediate recognition of a separate Southern power by the two great commercial States of Western Europe inevitable. An article on this subject, indicating a sudden change in the temper of English sentiment, from the London *Times*, copied into our paper on Saturday morning, attracted much attention and remark on the Stock Exchange during the day, and increased the anxiety in business circles generally that something should be done in the Convention of the Middle and Border States, at Washington, this week, to arrest the further progress of secession, and to avert the alternative of constituting two Confederacies out of our present common Union. That the change in English sentiment, foreshadowed by its leading Press in London, proceeds from Manchester rather than Exeter Hall, and grows out of the alarm in regard to the Cotton supply, as opposed to the manifestations in this crisis of the mere Anti-Slavery notions of the British Kingdom, does not the less imperil the credit and consideration due to the *whole* of this country from Europe, nor remove the sting of the invidious comparison instituted by the London *Times*, in the leader referred to, against the commerce and trade of the North and Northwest. The same mail brings a serious reaction against American Stocks, though this is partly due to the closeness of Money for speculative purposes in London, which seems to have affected the Stock Exchange generally, including the English Railway list, in which some heavy upward speculations had been going on previous to the advance in Money at the Bank of England from five to seven per cent. But it would be idle to deny that the more lively apprehensions of a permanent division of the Union, created by the news which went from this side on the 5th January, had something to do with the dullness in our State securities and decline in our most active Railway shares at the close of the week in London, when the *Arabia* sailed. We do not learn that any considerable parcels have returned here for resale, nor is it likely that the English jobbers who understand, from past experience, the unreliable character and wild and sudden changes in the New-York market, (always sensitive to English financial news,) will venture largely upon such an experiment, and the probability is that ten shares of Erie and Illinois Central will be sold *short* in Wall-street on the calculation of a Foreign supply to une actually returned from Europe. This, indeed, was quite apparent on Saturday.

The market for Money during the week scarcely varied, from one day to another, either on Stock loans or Merchant discounts. The only marked change was in Treasury paper, the interest on which from 9¼ per cent. per annum the week before rose to 10¼ per cent., at which rate there were some demand for Treasury Bills on Saturday. The Funded Stocks of the United States were also steadier at the close, notwithstanding the proposed extension of authority to the incoming Administration to create new loans in settlement of existing claims upon the Government to twenty-five millions. The rates of Exchange, so far from going higher on the receipts of Gold from the other side, fell ¼@¼ per cent. on London, and ¼@¾ per cent. on Paris, at the close of the week, the former leaving off, on actual sales, 106¼@106¾, and the latter 5f. 35@5f. 32½.

The Receipts of Specie at New-York from the 1st of July last, to the present date, are:

From California	$22,736,051
Foreign points direct	17,536,000
Foreign via Boston	3,364 000
Total deliveries	$43,636,051
Against an export of	16,430,792

The following is the Specie list by the *Arabia*, on Saturday, from England and France. The sum received from the latter, to the address of the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, is understood to be for account of the Bank of Louisiana, and a portion of the English Gold will probably take an immediate Southern direction:

G. M Brazziotti	£2 000	Richard Irvin & Co..	30,000
R. Sharp	2,000	W. & W. Smith & Co.	953
A. M. Peaslee & Co	1,750	Dreier & Co	30,000
Samuel Thompson's Nephews	1,000	R. P. Buck & Co	500
G. R. Jewett	500	Walsh, Carver & Chase	600
H. C. Hard & Co	200	Cammann & Co	2,475
Gillespie Peao & Co.	1 000	Treobolm Bros & Co	5 000
Thos. Dixon	18,000	Bauendahl & Co	43,000
Caron & Co	588	Itardi & Co	40,000
S. C. Sautler & Wilmin	1 250	A. Thabas	1 300
Bk. of the Republic	2,024	Hale, Sayre & Co	1 035
J. H. Brower & Co	160	C. Bramhall	818
Law, McAlister & Co	1 400	Howes & Crowell	500
Taylor & Others	1 000	Nesmith & Sons	1,300
G. P. Upton	2,000	F. Rotter & Id & Co	10 000
W. Thayer	975	August Belmont	20 000
W. Tyson	455	F. T. Montell & Barton	379
Caurille Guiraud	200	Snow & Burgess	500
Total			$ 227,016
J. B. Vermilye			$120,000

The following is the Specie list of the *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, arrived yesterday morning, with the California remittance and mail of Jan. 10:

SPECIE LIST OF NORTHERN LIGHT.

Order	$14,076	Richard Patrick	40,000
Wm. Hoge & Co	30 000	Stephen Tilton & Co.	5,000
Belshaw & Co	51,550	Baker & Morrell	1,500
Wm. Hoge & Co	10,000	Metropolitan Bank	110,261
Order	6,000	Chas. D. Davis	2,274
M. Heller & Co	9,000	Jennings & Riewster	9 000
Hallin & Rosenstock	6,000	P. Naylor	12,000
Schell & Bro	23 000	Aug. Belmont & Co.	160,000
H. Cohn & Co	14,000	C. W. Crosby	3 500
Wm Seligman & Co.	25 000	Alphieus Hardy & Co.	1 000
Frank Baker	10 000	W. F. Webb & Co	14,000
J. Heller & Bro	8,000	J. A. Cogbill	12,000
Newladter Bro	10,000	Jas. Lee & Co	1 000
J. B. Wier	10 000	Duncan, Sher'n & Co	121,892
Baltin & Laudert	22 500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	281,000
J. Strauss Bro & Co.	32,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Am. Ex Bank	135,000	B. Besnco	300
W. T Coleman & Co.	90 000	S. Langsburg & Bros.	4 000
R. Meader & O. Adams	11,000	G. G. Hobson	72,420
Jas. Lat'rch & Co	20,000	W. H. Bussy	500
Trenkwell & Co	15,000	P. & H. Lewis & Bros.	340
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	16 000	S. H. Munoz & Co	750
Hug. Kelly & Co	72,000	Order	3 50
Conroy & O'Connor	11,000	Tappan & Stadrick	3.39
Total			$1,516.15

As we expect to be able in a few days to publish the official Custom-house returns of the Foreign trade at this port for the month of January, and with them our usual summary by months since the 1st of July last, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	91@93⅛
New-York Central	79⅛@80¼@77⅛@77⅜
New-York and Erie	36⅜@37 30@32
Reading	45 @42
Rock Island	57⅛@54½
Michigan Guaranteed	33⅛@31⅛
Michigan Southern	15⅝@14
Michigan Central	57⅛@58@52
Toledo	34⅛@35@30
Galena	72⅛@68⅛
Illinois Central	79@80@71⅛
Panama	113@112
Pacific Mail	85⅛@84⅛@87@81⅛
Missouris	68⅛@65⅛
Virginias	76@71
Tennessees	74⅛@68
Illinois Central Bonds	96@96⅛
Hudson River	44⅛@45⅜@42⅛
Harlem Preferred	38⅛@36⅜
Burlington and Quincy	73@69
Harlem Common	16@14⅛

There was a fair degree of steadiness in the Stock speculation early in the week, followed by decided dullness on Friday, and a rapid fall on Saturday forenoon after the English mail by the *Arabia*. The State Securities, with the exception of New-Yorks, were heavy all through the week, and larger offerings were pressed on sale than the market would take without a considerable fall in prices, as indicated in the above table. The Railway shares all sympathized with Illinois Central and Erie on Saturday, and as these two were eagerly pressed, both for cash and on time, the Western Stocks generally, and Central, Hudson, Harlem and Reading followed in the decline. After the early Board, when the Erie was sold on the influence of the London quotation at 30 per cent., there was a demand at 31@32@32½ per cent., and it seemed evident that no adequate orders to sell on English account had authorized the first decline. In the case of Illinois Central, there was a momentary reaction to 75¾ per cent, but at the Second Board the price fell to 71¼@71¾ per cent. The lower figures for this stock, will, probably, soon bring in new buyers at home, in view of the prosperity of the Company and the West. The traffic shows a gain of *seventy-five per cent.* last month, ($326,862 80 against January, 1860,) a gain of $141,605 80. The aggregate of sales, cash collected for lands, and traffic, is $580,772, against $275,697 in January, 1860. The sales of land since Sept. 1 exceed $1,000,000, and the collections are nearly $500,000. The decline in New-York Central from the close of the week before is about 2 per cent, and about the same in Hudson, Harlem Preferred, and Michigan Guaranteed, while Toledo fell off 4 per cent., Rock Island, 3 per cent., Michigan Central, 5 per cent, and Reading, 3½ per cent.; most of the fall occurring on Saturday. In the afternoon the general market left off heavy.

In addition to the news published on Saturday morning by the *Arabia*, we learn from the private letters that the accounts by the *Fulton* and the Portland steamer from this side to the 5th January caused a more despondent feeling in London in regard to our political troubles. The succeeding mail was looked for with some apprehension of a collision at Charleston and of a continued low exchange at New-York. Upon the latter would depend the further rise in the Bank of England rate of interest. The management were averse to going above 7 per cent., as the dearness of money was already affecting the general interests of trade, besides breaking down the speculations going on in British Railway and other stocks—American participating in the prevailing decline. Erie shares on Saturday, 19th January, left off 27½@28½, and Illinois Central 64 per cent., or 36 discount. In other descriptions there was not much doing. The letter of a well-advised authority speaks of the decline on Saturday as amounting to something like a panic feeling. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending on the 16th of January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£2 746 319	Decrease..£991 073
Other deposits	14,433,956	Decrease..1,043,469
Rest	3.335 1st	Increase... 49,763
Gover. ment securities	8,783,721	Decrease. 1.236 000
Other securities	21.123,578	Decrease.. 376 188
Notes unemployed	5,081,625	Decrease. 436 490

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,398,220, being a decrease of £5,458, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,775,363, showing a decrease of £100,033 when compared with the preceding return.

The circular of Messrs. SZYTON & WAINRIGHT, for the European mail of Saturday last, thus comments on the default of interest on Feb. 1, by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway management. This default follows the bad example, a year or two since, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, of defaulting on the first coupon, after every indulgence asked for had been granted in funding five half-yearly instalments upon the original first mortgages of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Ohio and Indiana sections.

"The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company have defaulted on the interest due to-day on their first mortgage bonds. A statement has been issued of the reasons for this failure, from which we learn that the net revenue of the road, which is amply sufficient to pay the interest, has been used to settle the claims of certain preferred creditors, and to buy equipment which, in the opinion of the officers of the road, "must be provided." Much disappointment will doubtless be felt by the holders of these bonds, who subscribed 10 per cent. of their holdings in cash towards the completion of the track, on the faith of estimates which assured them a regular income from this date It is worth note, however, that the road is, by the terms of organization, under the complete control of the first mortgage bondholders, if they choose to act—they having a majority of votes, and thus the ability to direct or change the management."

The following table will show the receipts of the Harlem road by months since the year 1848. The heaviest receipts for any month being those of October, 1860, which amounted to $111,173, an excess of $2,000 over the largest amount made in any previous month, and that was in December, 1856, when the total footed up $109,102.

Month.	1849.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
January	$21,331	$27,730	$31,541	$41,501	$45 601
February	19,042	24,816	29 308	37,101	46,286
March	21,172	26,105	32 666	42,615	62 251
April	23 436	33,026	39,375	49,610	81 048
May	28,479	36,576	44 446	58 045	68 816
June	29,598	36,468	45,855	54 992	66 698
July	32,413	37 330	49 025	60,577	70,883
August	33,264	38,000	49,974	61,270	75 292
September	31,441	37,700	46,205	59,005	69,349
October	29,601	45,500	45,641	57,228	70,463
November	21,849	36 950	40,776	50,727	62,198
December	25,420	31,334	40,770	49,161	62,724
Total	319,036	417,533	489,934	621,842	765,655

Month.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
January	$73,792	$77 795	$92,805	$77 369
February	84,563	63,467	73,295	79 834
March	78,053	75,971	85,162	92 113
April	72,625	72,760	77,818	88,689
May	83,391	82,150	85,206	90,962
June	84 943	80 743	87,583	86,009
July	88,315	89,336	105,216	100,457
August	87,776	89,984	99,173	95 096
September	90 575	99,931	91,967	99,756
October	90,008	105 489	103 979	101,577
November	70,044	84,404	83,063	92 832
December	76,557	93,493	81,182	109 102
Total	963,492	1,015,113	1,067,199	1,114,488

Month.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
January	$80,071	$79,125	$91,900	$97,016
February	108,128	76 610	92 364	95,685
March	88,559	83 224	89,378	88,598
April	77,315	79,933	81,608	90,163
May	84 382	77,667	91 805	89,577
June	81,509	82,329	89,239	93,377
July	93,464	86,592	91,189	100,039
August	99,062	93,736	100,118	104, 19
September	88,328	84 853	97,218	105,173
October	84,801	85,302	97,857	111,173
November	77,240	83,221	85,784	99,464
December	75,277	92 109	94,563	100, 40
Total	1,038,126	1,006,362	1,112,686	1,178,099

The Hudson River Railroad earnings were:

January, 1861	$223,157 37
January, 1860	211,713 68
Increase	$11,443 69

Earnings in January the last four years:

1858	$178,572 91
1859	192,161 14
1860	211,713 65
1861	223,157 37

The following interesting figures of the Export movement and Gold product of California for the past year are copied from the annual commercial review of the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

The following are the returns of the receipts of treasure at this point from the interior, and importations from abroad, for the past three years; also, the exports for the same period:

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND'S four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—HARLEQUIN JACK—ISABELLE, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No dispatches from Major ANDERSON have been received by the War Department for several days, and the belief is gaining ground in Washington that an attack has been made on Fort Sumter by the South Carolina troops. If such is the case, the attacking party have perhaps met with a warmer reception than they anticipated; for, according to our Washington dispatches, it is not improbable that, in spite of the boasted watchfulness of the investing forces, the garrison of the coveted fortification has been reinforced. This, it is intimated, has been done through the instrumentality of the steamer *Brooklyn*, by means of small boats with muffled oars, which passed the batteries on Morris Island in the night time. We shall probably have exciting news from Charleston ere long. Col. HAYNE, it is expected, will leave Washington to-day, though he has not yet received any acknowledgment of the reception of his communication to the President, which was sent in on Friday evening, and which was considered by the Cabinet on Saturday. The document will most likely be submitted to Congress. The delegates appointed from the various States, in accordance with the suggestions of the Virginia Legislature, assemble to-day, to deliberate upon the condition of the country, and if possible to fix upon some plan which will be likely to satisfy all those States, at least, which still remain true to the Union.

Louisiana has gone ahead even of South Carolina in her disregard of the rights of property. The Mint and the Custom house at New-Orleans have been seized, and a considerable sum of money deposited in the former has been taken possession of in the name of the State. Government drafts for the money have been repeatedly disregarded.

Advices of an important character have reached us from the Home Squadron. Secretary TOUCEY'S dispatches were received by the commander of the squadron, on the 19th ult., and he immediately proceeded to execute the orders sent, which was to send to Florida the steam-frigate *Powhatan*, the *Sabine*, and the sailing corvette *St. Louis*. On examination, however, it was discovered that all the vessels of the fleet were so short of provisions as to render it unadvisable to send any of the vessels on special service before the stores were replenished, and it was believed that the vessels designated would first proceed to Havana for that purpose. The order from the Navy Department had created the greatest excitement in the squadron, and some disaffection existed among the officers of the *Pocahatan*, of whom the First and Third Lieutenants, and the Purser, immediately resigned. Their resignations were only conditionally accepted, and they were refused permission to leave the vessel.

Congressional proceedings on Saturday were comparatively unimportant. In the Senate, a petition from Michigan was presented by Mr. CHANDLER, of that State, asking the Congress to adopt coercive measures towards the seceding States. The joint resolution presented on Friday, providing for the counting of the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President, was passed. In the House, similar provision was made for counting the Presidential vote. Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill authorizing the President, before the 1st of July next, to borrow $25,000,000, should so large a sum be necessary to meet the exigencies of the Government, which was passed after considerable opposition. The Chiriqui amendment to the Deficiency bill was then debated in Committee of the Whole, but no vote was taken upon it. It is expected that on Thursday next Mr. CORWIN will move to close the debate on the report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three.

The Republican caucus at Albany on Saturday nominated Hon. ISA HARRIS as candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Hon WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Mr. HARRIS was chosen on the tenth ballot, and the nomination was made unanimous.

In the State Senate, on Saturday, the concurrent resolutions from the other House, appointing Commissioners under the Virginia proposition, were announced and laid over. The bill to provide arms for the State is the special order for Wednesday. Gov MORGAN transmitted to the Assembly the proceedings of the Maine Legislature, favoring a uniform system in weights, measures and currency. He also sent in the New-Jersey resolutions on Federal Relations. Mr. ROBINSON announced the concurrent resolutions directing the Comptroller of the State to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of any bonds of the United States to the amount of United States moneys received by the State under the act of 1836. An ineffectual effort was made to call up the resolution demanding by what authority the New-York Police have made seizures of arms.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *Northern Light*, we receive later intelligence from the Central and South American States. Particulars are given, in our Panama correspondent's letter, of the murder of Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE, a well known merchant of this City, who had gone to Nicaragua on business connected with the India Rubber trade. The assassin, who is named GAVITT, has been arrested. No intelligence has been received as yet of the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*, and the most serious fears for her safety are entertained. A vessel had arrived at Panama with intelligence that MOSQUERA, the New-Granadian revolutionary chief, had been defeated by the Federal troops, but the report does not appear to have been generally credited on the Isthmus. Further information on the subject was anxiously looked for. The *Northern Light* has brought over a million and a half in specie. Her California advices have been anticipated by Overland Express; but details of news, received *viâ* San Francisco from Japan and the Amoor, will be found extremely interesting. Particulars are given of the arrival of the *Niagara* and the Japanese Embassy at Kanagawa.

Advices to Jan. 17 from San Francisco were received by the Pony Express. Business was dull there. A Union meeting was to be held. A lady had recovered $7,000 from Commodore VANDERBILT, for injuries received on a California steamer. E. R. BURRELL, a Douglas Democrat, was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. A decision had been rendered in the New-Almeda quicksilver-mine case, giving the mines to the claimants, but not the adjoining lands. Thirty prisoners attempting to escape from the State Prison, three were killed, thirteen wounded, and all the rest but one captured.

Our special Mexican correspondent gives details of the entry of the victorious army of the Liberals into the Mexican Capital, and the installation of the Juarez Government. There appears to have been a hearty exhibition of joy on the occasion on the part of the people, and there is every indication that the peace of the country will now be permanent.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. LINES, left this port on Sunday morning for Southampton and Havre with 71 passengers and $2,475 in specie; and the steamship *City of Washington*, same time for Liverpool, with 103 passengers. They were detained in consequence of fog.

Mr. RAREY gave his farewell performance on Saturday afternoon at the Academy of Music. The announcement that one-half the net receipts would be given to the Asylum for Widows and Orphans, and that Mr. SEWARD'S Arabian horses would be exhibited, drew an immense audience. *Peacock*, a very wicked and perverse animal belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, was the only difficult subject, and with him Mr. RAREY had a long and well-contested struggle.

The Chamberlain controversy was before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, on a motion for a *mandamus* against the Park Bank, to compel it to pay the City funds over to the Broadway Bank, where they can be reached by the official warrants of Mr. DEVLIN as City Chamberlain. Decision was reserved. HENRY TOD, of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been appointed a commissioner to take the testimony of Dr. CHARVER in that place. The appointment was made by Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, upon the suggestion of counsel for defendants.

On Saturday there was quite a panic feeling on the Stock Exchange, extending as well to State securities as to the Railway speculatives. It grew out of the advices from England by the *Arabia*, of a decline in Erie and Illinois Central, and a growing apprehension on that side in reference to the political troubles on this. New-York Central fell 2 ₱ cent., Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent, and Erie 6 ₱ cent., the last recovering 2 ₱ cent. after the first decline. Tennessees fell to 68 ₱ cent., and Virginias to 72 ₱ cent. The general market in the afternoon left off heavy. There was no change in Money rates. Bills on London closed 106¼@106⅜ ₱ cent, and dull.

Cotton was heavy and a shade cheaper on Saturday, with sales reported of 3,500 bales, mainly *in transitu*, closing at 12½c for Middling Upland, and proportionate rates for other kinds here, ₱ lb. Some lots of Middling Upland were represented as having been sold as low as 12c. ₱ lb. Breadstuffs were less freely purchased, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Naval Stores, Metals, Hides, Leather, Hops, Oils, Candles, Fish, Hemp, Spices, Seeds, and Tobacco were inactive. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Sugars, Tallow, and Whisky,—the latter at reduced prices. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 424 vessels of all classes in port.

Mr. Seward's Successor in the Senate.

A very sharp political contest in the Republican ranks was decided at Albany on Saturday night by the nomination of ISA HARRIS to be Mr. SEWARD'S successor in the United States Senate. It rarely happens that a question of this sort is so sharply contested as this nomination has been;—but it had the usual fate of all such domestic controversies, and was settled by *compromise*.

The two leading candidates for the post were WM. M. EVARTS and HORACE GREELEY—the former representing the Seward section of the party and the latter its opponents. At the outset it was supposed that the contest would be merely formal—but the progress of political events gave it a very different character. The steady and resolute manner in which Mr. SEWARD has advocated a policy of conciliation, and the still bolder style in which Mr. WEED has urged the absolute necessity of concessions and compromises for the sake of preserving the Union, have had the effect of developing a very powerful sentiment hostile to any measures of the kind; and this formed the nucleus of a very strong opposition, within the Republican ranks, to the candidate who was understood to represent their views. Personal considerations soon came in to increase the feeling on either side; and the struggle toward the close became one of a good deal of bitterness.

Meantime, the name of Judge HARRIS had been brought forward by a few members who were dissatisfied, either with the position or the personal qualifications, of the other candidates. Their numbers gradually increased, and it was very clearly seen some days before the close of the contest, that they would hold the balance of power. Neither side, however, deemed it safe to change position. Every effort was made by each to augment its strength, and so vigorously was the contest carried on that Mr. GREELEY found it necessary to leave a letter in the hands of his immediate representative in the Legislature, protesting against the corrupt use of money on his behalf. His friends secured the call of the caucus for Saturday night, instead of Monday, as had been usual, and went into the canvass with full confidence of success.

The votes, recorded in another column, show the progress of the contest and the nature of the result. Eight ballots were taken before there were indications of flinching on either side. EVARTS and GREELEY had run very nearly "neck and neck," each receiving about 40 votes, while HARRIS had 20, and there were 10 or 12 scattering. On the eighth ballot, GREELEY went up to 47, drawing *three* from EVARTS and *two* from HARRIS. This was the signal for a break. The friends of EVARTS at once went over to HARRIS, giving him 49 on the ninth, and 60 on the tenth ballot,—thus securing his nomination, which was at once made unanimous. While this can scarcely be claimed as a clear victory, therefore, by either of the contesting parties, the result was decided by the friends of Mr. SEWARD.

Judge HARRIS is well known in the State, and is universally esteemed as a gentleman of marked ability and unimpeachable integrity. He was Judge of the Supreme Court for some years in the Albany District, and commended himself to general favor by the dignity and ability with which he discharged the duties of the place. He was a Whig up to the organization of the Republican Party, with which he has been actively connected ever since. He has always been a personal and political friend of Gov. SEWARD, and will unquestionably give the incoming Administration a cordial and effective support. Although conservative in his character and political tendencies, he is understood to be opposed to the specific measures of compromise which have been urged upon the North, and to be in favor of sustaining the Government, and insisting that the whole country shall do so, as the indispensable preliminary to any compromise whatever.

We think the great body of the Republicans throughout the State will be more than satisfied with the nomination.

MURDER OF JOSEPH L. WHITE.—Our Central American letters bring us an account of the death of Hon. JOSEPH L. WHITE, of this City. He seems to have fallen a victim to the enmity of a rival in business, whose passions, stimulated by drink, led him to commit a willful murder. Our correspondent gives full details of this shocking affair.

Mr. WHITE was well known in this City as an able lawyer and an enterprising business man. He lived originally in Indiana, and was a member of Congress from that State during the early part of Mr. TYLER'S Administration. He was one of the clearest and most effective public speakers in the country, and won a good deal of distinction in public life, which he abandoned, however, on coming to this City to pursue his profession as a lawyer. He entered upon the prosecution of several large enterprises in Central America, with varying fortunes, and had gone thither to initiate another when he met his death. He was a man of warm and generous nature, a genial and most interesting companion, and gifted with unusual energy of intellect and character.

Fort Sumter Reinforced!

It will be seen by our Washington correspondence that there is good reason to believe that Maj. ANDERSON has received a very considerable accession to the forces under his command. Our correspondent states that he has reliable authority for stating that ten or twelve officers and about three hundred men have been introduced into the fort within the last fortnight. They are supposed to have been taken down by the *Brooklyn*, and to have been landed at night in small boats, with muffled oars. This, if true, will account for the reports which from time to time have emanated from Charleston of small boats having been seen at night rowing in the neighborhood of the fort.

We may mention, as corroborative of this report, the fact that letters have been received in this City from a gentleman who left here four weeks since, and is *now within Fort Sumter*. They are very guarded in their language, as if the writer did not repose unbounded confidence in the inviolability of letters intrusted to the Charleston Post-office. But of the fact that he has recently obtained access to the fort, and is now serving there under Maj. ANDERSON, there is no doubt whatever.

An attack upon Fort Sumter is daily predicted and expected. We hope that the information we have received is true, and that Major ANDERSON has now under his command a force sufficient to withstand any attack that may be made upon him. If he has been reinforced, it seems to us the manifest duty of the Government to make the fact known. It might "excite" the Charleston mind somewhat to learn that they were not likely to have so easy a task as they have anticipated in taking Fort Sumter; but it could scarcely increase their ardor for the attack, or "precipitate" the collision which they have threatened so long. We believe that Gov. PICKENS does not pretend to have had any pledges from the Government on this subject, since the visit of the *Star of the West*. The promulgation of the fact of reinforcements would, in our judgment, tend to preserve the public peace.

The Two Conventions.

To-day meet the two Conventions; one held at Montgomery, Ala., to complete the severance of the Seceding States, and to break up the Confederacy; the other, at Washington, on the invitation of Virginia, to devise means for its preservation. It is to be a week of great events; after a short lull, public expectation is again to be wound up to its highest pitch.

From the Convention at Montgomery, we may expect early and decisive action. It has a definite object, and where such is the case, the parties readily adapt themselves to the end in view. But the Washington Convention is called to adjust conflicting interests and differences of opinion, which, perhaps, cannot be reconciled. It is to be the umpirage between parties long and bitterly estranged, and neither of whom may be willing to admit the evidence proffered by the other, or to submit to the decision when made. A compromise to be of any value as a measure of pacification, must be advantageous to at least one of the parties. If nothing is gained, or sacrificed on either side, then the whole basis of the composition falls, and the parties are remitted to their previous relations.

Suppose Mr. CRITTENDEN'S bill becomes a law. To what does it apply? To New-Mexico alone. Kansas is excepted by its admission as a State. New-Mexico is the only Southwestern Territory left. The Indian Reservation being guaranteed to its possessors, by whom it is for all time likely to be held. Now New-Mexico is not, and never can be a field for slave labor, nor can any territory at the present day, except that in which nature has entered into copartnership with man, supplying, as its part of the capital, heat—which is clothing, shelter, and to a certain extent, food. The example of Russia proves that in that country Slavery yields to the advancing civilization and the new method of industry of the Nineteenth Century. Slavery there once abolished can never be restored, as its restoration would be against the interest of the very parties who now sustain it—the landholders. They would be infinitely richer with freemen cultivating the soil than with slaves. If there were to-day ten thousand slaves in New-Mexico, they would, in obedience to the law that regulates the investment of capital, be taken to soils and climates where they could be more profitably employed. More than one-half of Virginia, the richest State in the Union in natural wealth, is covered with forests; yet for the last thirty years there has been in it no increase of slaves. With all its wealth and admirable climate, all their increase has been sent off to the Southern and Southwestern States.

If this is the case with the best of the Eastern States, how much more so with New-Mexico, not one foot of which can be cultivated except by irrigation, which is confined to the narrow margins of a few feeble streams, and which from its great elevation, averaging some eight thousand feet above the sea, has a Winter climate of intense severity. The greater part of New Mexico must be inhabited, if at all, by *nomads*, among whom Slavery would be impossible. The same is the case with a vast belt of country bounded on the east by the meridian of 99, on the west by the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains, and extending from the Mexican to the British boundary. All this immense area, embracing many hundred thousand square miles, is a *desert*, relieved by a few oases, formed by streamlets fed by the snows of the lofty mountain ranges, which, from their great elevation, catch and condense the small amount of vapor floating in the air. It is a rainless and woodless region, not a foot of which, so far as has been ascertained, can be cultivated except by artificial means. The whole amount of cultivable land in these immense wastes is estimated by the Pacific Railway Commission at less than 5,000 square miles. The meridian of 99 is very nearly the line where the dry winds of the desert, and those bearing on their wings the vivifying moisture from the Gulf of Mexico, contend for mastery. The past year the former obtained a terrible victory, devastating Kansas, and large portions of the Western Border States.

This is the territory which is to be the subject of *compromise*, and perhaps of partition. To yield the whole of it to the South would not increase one foot the area of Slavery, nor add one to the number of slaves. Why not yield it, is exclaimed, and not break up this glorious Confederacy for an abstraction? This is all very fine; but if the North surrenders nothing by so doing, what does the South gain? They understand this question in the Cotton States better than we do North; consequently, with the territory we now possess, we can offer no concessions that these States regard as worth a straw. Hence they flout at everything which does not include territory to be hereafter acquired. Their longing eyes are not turned to the sterile *steppes* from which the Rocky Mountains rise, but to the genial climes and fertile soils of Mexico, Central America and Cuba. In reference to these they desire no compromise or copartnership with the North, unless they shall be allowed to seize the whole, in which to plant and extend indefinitely their favorite institution.

To such schemes the Border States do not readily yield, because Slavery is already waning on their own soils, which they see must, in time, be free, and because they know that the value of the slaves they possess would be ruined by the opening of the Slave-trade, which follows secession as a matter of course. Hence a strong party in them will make a desperate struggle to avert the threatened catastrophe. But Virginia appears in the Convention without the power of attorney to bind a single Cotton State. Her motives of action are directly in conflict with their views. The party with whom a compromise, if any, is to be made, does not appear. Till it does, for the North to propose it is a moral defeat, loss of prestige and self-respect, and to offer to give up in advance all that was gained by their late victory.

But is Virginia herself present in the Convention in good faith? Is she looking two ways at the same time—seceding on one hand and deluding the North with talk of compromise on the other? The first questions to be propounded in the Convention to the representatives of the Border States are: "Do you represent, and can you control the public opinion of your States, and if we will make concessions will you continue loyal to the Government and hearty members of the Confederacy?" Affirmative answers, backed by appropriate conduct, might control the question of secession, by dwarfing its proportions, thwarting its plans, and weakening its prestige and power. We want first to know where we stand, and with whom we are to deal. We want no more such men as FLOYD, or COBB, or THOMPSON, or THOMAS. Place us face to face with honest men who mean what they say, and who are not plotting, while negotiating with us, to break up the Union, and who are sincerely desirous of adjusting matters of difference and maintaining the Union, and the North will make any concession consistent with its honor, and accept terms, as far as our Territories are concerned, that would in half an hour bring all matters to a full and satisfactory settlement.

Praise Richly Merited.

An enthusiastic secession correspondent of the *Herald*, dating from Richmond, Va., thus gives credit to our sensation neighbor for having been the first to start and organize on a grand scale the idea of treason against our national Government, and also for having, by its subsequent efforts, "relaxed the conservative or Union tendencies of thousands" throughout the Southern States:

"The bright yet truthful picture, drawn by the *Herald*, of the grandeur of the two Confederacies, after they shall have respectively fulfilled their destiny of territorial expansion—the one to the Arctic Ocean, the other to the Orinoco—*has literally taken captive the opinions of thousands who were heretofore wavering and unsettled with reference to the policy best to be pursued.* Strange, the idea of this grand Southern Confederacy never entered the head of any of our wisest men *before it found expression in the columns of the Herald. The development has relaxed the Conservative or Union tenacity of thousands.*"

That the foregoing tribute—such as it is—has been merited richly by the *Herald*, few readers of that journal will have the hardihood to deny. But from another paragraph in the same letter it will be seen that our sensation neighbor must have dealt in very highly-colored pictures of what it thinks it can do towards influencing the passions of those who read it in the Northern States, in case the National Government should dare to take any measures towards protecting the public property or enforcing the laws in the South:

"Peaceful separation would probably avert this, and cause a discrimination to be made rather against foreign importations than otherwise. People here laugh at the threats of coercion which are thundered forth in Black Republican journals. *The torch of the incendiary will be applied to your Northern cities upon the firing of the first coercion gun. Your thousands of unemployed, starving poor will be invited to join in the plunder and ransacking of the rich Nothern placers upon terms of an equal share in the grand aggregate.* This is no 'baseless fabric of a vision,' but a well organized plan, which will have its development in a spontaneous rush of thousands to your Northern cities the moment the first act of war is consummated."

In the italicized lines of the last quotation, we find precisely what the *Herald*, in its daily issue, and Mayor WOOD in his recent message to the Common Council, have been laboring conjointly to bring about ever since the 6th day of last November. Wholesale arson and plunder—the "starving poor" being invited to assist in "ransacking the rich Northern placers upon terms of an equal share in the grand aggregate" of booty!

So long, of course, as the *Herald* is the organ mainly relied upon by the Southern fire-eaters to foster their delusions,—there can be but little use in our pointing to the fact that, from the statistics of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, we are made aware, beyond any question or cavil, that there exists at present but very little more distress amongst the humbler classes of our City than is usual at this period of the year—not one-third so much as was produced by the panic of 1857; and but little more than the usual average at this season, when the increase of population is taken into account. It is pleasanter for the fire-eaters to fancy vast mobs of hungry and wild-eyed mechanics and laborers parading Broadway in long processions, numbering several thousand plunder-loving, torch-applying "friends of the South" in each; and as the *Herald* is not restrained by any of the ordinary scruples in relation to statements of fact, it is quite likely that these exciting pictures may continue to be furnished to the *Herald's* special patrons south of Mason and Dixon's line, so long as a sufficient number of said patrons continue to possess the requisite lack of sense and sufficient surplus money to pay their annual subscriptions into the *Herald's* treasury.

Reasons for the Acquisition of Louisiana by Jefferson good for Retaining it by Lincoln.

Absurd and inadmissible as is the doctrine which claims for any State the right of secession from the Union at its pleasure, it would still furnish no ground of justification for one at least of those which have ventured upon the desperate and dangerous experiment. Whatever may be said in palliation of the conduct of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, no theory of constitutional construction can make good the demand of independent existence on the part of Louisiana. The acquisition of the country around the mouth of the Mississippi River was held by all parties sixty years ago to be absolutely essential to its free navigation, and to the public peace; and so deep-seated was this conviction, that President JEFFERSON, though imbued with a passionate admiration of and attachment to the French nation, hesitated not a moment to declare that it must be acquired at the hazard of a war with that great Power, at the highest period of its military glory, under BONAPARTE. JEFFERSON, who was the head and founder of the school of politicians which holds to a strict construction of the Constitution, freely admitted that no power existed in the Government to purchase Territories, or to admit States to be carved out of Territories lying beyond the limits of the Union, as defined in the Constitution itself. But recognizing the higher law of necessity, in the exigency before him, he hesitated not to take measures for the acquisition of Louisiana, in violation of the fundamental law, and trusted to the magnanimity of his country for his justification, and for the subsequent grant of power to make the treaty of purchase.

The same necessity now exists for retaining the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi which constrained JEFFERSON to acquire it; and if we were to admit the general proposition that a State has the right to secede from the Union,—even if that suicidal feature were engrafted upon the Constitution in definite words,—still Louisiana must forever remain an exception to the rule, for the reasons so cogently set forth by President JEFFERSON himself, at the time of the purchase. The people of the Upper Mississippi, as we shall proceed to show by citations from his writings, would be bound by the higher law of self-preservation, in maintaining the possession of the outlet to the ocean, even in violation of the Constitution. But fortunately their necessities are not inconsistent with their Constitutional obligations; and both require the preservation of Louisiana in the Union.

So long as the Louisiana Territory remained in the possession of a weak power like Spain, the people of this country were willing to wait upon fortune, in the sure hope that it would eventually fall into their hands—or at least that portion of it which now comprises the State of Louisiana. But its transfer to France, in 1802, was the cause of immediate alarm, and a unanimous appeal to the President to take violent possession of it.

"All Livingston's long memoirs," says HILDRETH, "to prove how useless the territory would be to the French, made no impression, and that minister found himself obliged to write home that a special expedition was about sailing to take possession of New-Orleans, and that the greatest oppressions of American commerce on the Mississippi, and even attempts to seize Natchez, and corrupt the Western people, might be expected."

In consequence of this information, and the ferment in the Western Territories, Mr. ROSS, of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing session of Congress, says the historian:

"Brought forward in the Senate a series of resolutions, authorizing the President—in retaliation for the violation of the rights of the United States by the neglect to provide a place of deposit on the Mississippi—to take possession of New-Orleans, and for that purpose to call out 50,000 militia, towards which the resolutions proposed to appropriate five millions of dollars. But instead of these resolutions, a substitute was adopted, and made the foundation of an act by which the whole matter was intrusted to the direction of the President, with authority to direct the Governors of the States, should he see occasion for it, to detach and hold in readiness 80,000 volunteers."

President JEFFERSON, in a letter dated Washington, April 18, 1803, to ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, the Minister to France, says:

"The cession of Louisiana and the Floridas by Spain to France, works most sorely on the United States. On this subject the Secretary of State has written to you fully; yet I cannot forbear recurring to it personally, so deep is the impression it makes on my mind. It compels everyone all the political relations of the United States, and will form a new epoch in our political course. Of all nations of any consideration, France is the one which, hitherto, has offered the fewest points on which we could have any conflict of right, and the most points of a communion of interests. * *There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New-Orleans,* through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market, and, from its fertility, it will ere long yield more than our whole produce, and contain more than half our inhabitants. *France placing herself in that door, assumes to us the attitude of defiance.* Spain might have retained quietly for years," &c.

Such was JEFFERSON'S estimate of the importance of the mouth of the Mississippi to the United States, when we only owned the country east of the river, and when the population and products of our trans-Alleghany possessions were scarcely more than a hundredth part of their present amount. In the same letter he remarks:

"The day that France takes possession of New-Orleans, fixes the sentence which is to restrain her forever within the low water mark. It seals the Union of two nations, who, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. *From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation.* We must turn all our attention to a maritime force, for which our resources place us on very high ground; and, having formed and connected together a power which may render reinforcement of her settlements here impossible to France, make the first cannon which shall be fired in Europe the signal for the tearing up any settlement she may have made, and for holding the two continents of America in sequestration for the common purposes of the British and American nations."

Thus it is seen that Mr. JEFFERSON, in spite of his strong French affinities, and his equally strong English antipathies, was ready to form an alliance with the latter against the former, the greatest military Power on earth, in order to secure the command of the Mississippi River to its mouth. He at once sent Mr. MONROE, of Virginia, as Ambassador Extraordinary to France, to act in conjunction with Mr. LIVINGSTON, in negotiating a treaty of cession. In a letter, dated Feb. 1, 1803, to M. DUPONT, a French gentleman, who was about to return to his native country after several years' residence in this, he says:

"The suspension of the right of deposit at New-Orleans, ceded to us by our treaty with Spain, threw our whole country into such a ferment as imminently threatened its peace."

And again, in the same letter, he says:

"*For our circumstances are so imperious as to admit of no delay as to our course; and the use of the Mississippi so indispensable, that we cannot hesitate one moment to hazard our existence on its maintenance.*"

In the same letter, in referring to Florida, Mr. JEFFERSON says:

"*Whatever power, other than ourselves, holds the country east of the Mississippi, becomes our natural enemy.*"

It must be understood that he restricts the remark to the country east of the great river, because at that time our possessions were confined to the east of it. Now that they extend beyond it to the Pacific, it is equally applicable to the western shore.

With such views of the importance of getting possession of the mouth of the Mississippi, it is not surprising that Mr. JEFFERSON felt called upon to take the high responsibility of purchasing the Louisiana territory in violation of the Constitution itself. He regarded it as one of those crises in the national history which rise in importance above all legal restraints. There was no time for delay. The purchase must be made and ratified immediately, or it would be too late. Even after making the treaty, the French Government repented of its bargain, and would have broken off if the slightest excuse had been given. The treaty would have expired by limitation, within six months, if not duly ratified; and the President urged this fact upon the attention of Congress, expressing the hope that a constitutional amendment might be made to give it sanction, after the ratification.

We might produce many other passages from the writings of Mr. JEFFERSON, bearing on this point, but we will content ourselves with two, in addition to those already cited. In the letter to Mr. DUPONT, quoted above, he says:

"For the occupation of the Mississippi is a state of things in which we cannot exist."

And in a letter to Senator BRECKINRIDGE, the grandfather of the Vice-President, he says:

"I see, in a light very important to our peace, the *exclusive right* to its navigation, and the admission of no nation into it but as into the Potomac or Delaware, with our consent and under our police."

In several letters and papers he admits that no Constitutional authority for the acquisition of territory existed; and in one addressed to the Secretary of State, Mr. MADISON, dated Aug. 25, 1803, he submits to his consideration formal clauses to supply the defect in the Constitution. To WILSON C. NICHOLAS he writes, under date of Sept. 7, of the same year, that he dissents from the reasoning of that gentleman intended to show that the constitutional amendment was necessary to cover the act of annexation. In view of this brief history of the imperative causes which led to the acquisition of Louisiana, every reader will recognize at once the utter impossibility of listening to the suggestion that she may at pleasure secede from the Union, or that the Government of the Union will ever assent to the alienation of the mouth of the Mississippi, until, after an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, it shall have failed to make good its cause.

Disunion in England.

On Saturday we reprinted from the London *Times* some speculations on the future of the United States when they shall be divided into two independent Confederations. The writer drew the line of separation along the present boundary of the Free States, and apparently with no better guide than the mere inspection of the map, proceeded to predict a career of rapid and uninterrupted prosperity for the Slave States; a government of great strength and efficiency over a compact and easily defensible territory; and a command of the commerce of the world, secured by a monopoly of the cotton crop. For the Free Confederacy a less encouraging prospect was anticipated. A narrow belt of territory, straggling irregularly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in a rigorous climate, where agriculture is difficult, and the arts pursued with indifferent energy; a disjointed empire as defective for commercial intercourse or military purposes as the Kingdom of Prussia; there is nothing for the Northern States, according to this sagacious authority, but a protracted struggle with unkindly Nature, varied by contests with unfriendly nations, who will pour in at once upon their defenceless coasts and frontiers. While, therefore, the South will sweep into its generous bosom Mexico and Central America, the North, hemmed in between Virginia and Canada, must perish either from inanition or foreign wars.

It is gratifying to find this composition of ignorance and fallacy partially corrected in London journals, whose opportunities for acquaintance with American affairs have been very much less ample than those of the *Times*. In this connection we give, in another column, the remarks of the London *Globe*. But there remains a great deal else to be said.

This future Southern Empire, as we have had several occasions of showing, is wholly dependent upon the rugged North for its daily bread. Six weeks of diminished intercourse and credit have already brought these States to the verge of starvation. Nothing is now more palpable, than that a mere refusal of the Northern States to permit the shipment of breadstuffs to the South would very shortly reduce the Gulf States to anarchy, bloodshed, and eventually to the acceptance of any terms as conditions of readmission to the Union. Holding this, as in the nature of things it must continue to hold, the power of life and death over these people—a much more tyrannous power than cotton wields over the looms and spindles of Lancashire and Lanark, there can be no room to doubt the permanent supremacy of a Northern Republic.

And yet this is but one of the multitudinous advantages of which this sterile section is possessed in fee. The South has no aptitude for mechanical industry; no commercial or naval marine; but few seaports, and they necessarily shut by pestilential fevers during a third of the year. It can build no ships, and raise no sailors. Already, upon the mere withdrawal of our cautious merchantmen, it is obliged to pour its crop into the lap of the North over our railroads. For all the machinery of labor, for all the comforts and for most of the necessaries of life, the South is dependent upon the North, and no political changes can by any possibility render their dependence a particle the less. While, therefore, beyond the momentary pause in trade, the result of that timid apprehension which unprecedented political events naturally excite in the business community, Northern commerce and industry are likely to take no damage from the new position of the South; and we secure the very appreciable gain implied in a release from the onerous expenses which the National Government has always cost in the seceding States.

With regard to the geographical outline of the Northern States, the blunder of the *Times* writer is sufficiently indicated by its parallel with Prussia. Scattered from the Baltic to the Rhine, without even territorial connection, wholly without national sympathy, and bound together neither by commercial or political interest, but simply by the arbitrary decrees of diplomacy, the Prussian States, wholly incoherent and dis-

jected, present an appropriate symbol of national weakness. But the Confederacy of Northern States, to which the *Times* looks, must be one in nationality and in interest. Its extent is its highest pledge of greatness. It reaches its arms to both the great oceans; it enjoys at the North and at the South the most perfect means of natural communication on earth; while the remotest portions of the elongated Republic will be drawn closely together by the ties of internal improvements, such as no other country in the world possesses the like of.

To those who have a very elementary knowledge indeed of the geography and resources of the United States, it may seem superfluous to note the errors of the organ of British opinion. But such misrepresentations and misapprehensions are the very life of the secession movement; and there is no duty more imperative, or which will yield more important results, than to correct the popular miscalculation as to the relative resources of the two sections into which different classes of labor have divided the Union. It is, of all things, important to have it understood abroad, where the fear of King Cotton may suggest false measures in the present emergency, who feed and sustain the laborers, and, in fact, own the growing cotton crop; and what must be the fate of the South if such sustenance were to be withdrawn. England, with its workmen, must buy cotton; and the South, with its slaves, must sell it; but the North is under no compulsion to part with the corn and pork, without which both spinner and negro must perish.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Full Establishment of the Constitutional Government in the Capital.

Restoration of Tranquility Throughout the Republic.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

DECREE AGAINST MIRAMON'S MINISTERS.

Expulsion of the Spanish Minister and the Papal Nuncio.

Complimentary Correspondence to General Ortega from the Foreign Ministers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Constitutional Government is now fully established in this ancient Capital, and order reigns throughout the Republic.

Sanctified and sealed as the supreme law of the land by the blood and sufferings of three years of civil war, the Constitution of 1857, after triumphing over all who have sought to overthrow it, is now obeyed and respected throughout the Republic, and the legitimate authorities elected under its provisions by the people, are every where in the full and peaceful exercise of their functions.

My last, of the 28th ult., announced the occupation of this Capital by the liberal forces on Christmas day, amid the main enance of the most perfect order.

Since then we have had the triumphal entry of the whole Federal army, under Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA, Comandante-in-Chief; on the 1st, and on the 11th the formal entry and enthusiastic reception of President JUAREZ and the other members of the Constitutional Government.

As speedily as possible, Gen. ORTEGA had transferred the control of affairs to the civil authorities, and on the arrival of the President it only remained for him to lay down his rank as Commander-in-Chief, and return to the President the extraordinary powers with which he had been invested.

During his brief military control of the city the most perfect order was maintained, and not a single occurrence happened to mar the period of universal congratulation.

I inclose a correspondence from the different foreign ministers resident in this capital, testifying to Gen. ORTEGA'S wise provisions and most perfect success in this regard. Every step in the career of this successful and rising man stamps him as emphatically the man for the hour, and it is becoming the universal hope that he will be elected our future President. His conduct in the occupation of the capital has proved him to be a true lover of his country, and not one who seeks military power.

The triumphal entry of the Federal army on New-Year's day, was the most exciting scene I ever witnessed. This capital was in a perfect carnival of joy; the people were wild with enthusiasm; such embracings, such congratulations, such universal happiness, such an abandon of joy, I never saw before. And who could wonder—after three years of such sacrifices, of so hard a struggle, to feel that at last it was over, that now they were free and that peace had smiled again?

During the passage of Gen. ORTEGA, at the head of the column, along the Calle San Francisco, when he came in front of the Hotel Iturbide, a most affecting scene occurred. Upon the balcony, modestly concealed amogn the crowd of enthusiastic lookers-on, General ORTEGA perceived Don SANTOS DEGOLLADO, whom he at once saluted with the standard presented to him by the city, which he carried in his hand, and stopping the progress of the procession, cried out to him to come down, and to himself receive the ovation, of which he was the worthy for his constancy and his faith. Señor DEGOLLADO replied that it was Gen. ORTEGA alone that merited the triumph, and refused to come forward; but Gen. ORTEGA insisted that he should be brought down and share the ovation with him, and in the arms of the excited populace Gen DEGOLLADO was brought forward. Then eneued a scene of indescribable enthusiasm. As Gen. DEGOLLADO reached the place where the General-in-Chief stood awaiting him, the latter embraced him in the warmest manner, proclaimed his merits, congratulated him, and placing in his hande the standaid that he carried, declared that no one was so worthy as he to carry this ensign, which in its glorious colors symbolized Independence, Liberty and Reform. Gen. DEGOLLADO, refusing the proffered honors, declared that Gen. ORTEGA alone was worthy of them, and in the warmest language poured his congratulations upon him. The scene was most impressive and effecting, and drew tears from the eyes of the multitude of applauding spectators, who knew and appreciated the sacrifices and the constancy of these two most celebrated and most self-sacrificing of the leaders of the Liberal cause.

The route of the procession throughout was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. The streets were fairly carpeted with the shower of flowers, songs were sung, banners presented, crowns of laurel for the victorious generals, and the populace seemed to have gone mad with joy. Yet, amid all, not the slightest disorder occurred.

The reception of the President, on the 11th, was a similar ovation, and must have recompensed him for his labors and his cares during the last three years. Before his arrival many of the subordinate officials had reached here, and the full machinery of the Government is now in regular operation. The reign of military power has at last, and I hope forever, ceased in the City of Mexico.

But now the work of reconstruction and of clearing away the *débris* of this long and severe struggle has to be commenced. And it will be a difficult task, calling for administrative ability, skill and patience of no ordinary character, and even in the best of hands not easily accomplished. Nor will it be well to be too sanguine that all will proceed smoothly; there are many elements of discord among the Liberals themselves, and frequent changes of policy may occur; but the grand, great fact which gives hope for the future of this country is, that no more armed revolts against the constitutional will of the people will take place. Changes and differences will be worked out by peaceful and legitimate means,—not as heretofore by pronunciamientos. *These the people are thoroughly tired of*, and now that the Church is stripped of both its property and influence, there is no one interest sufficiently powerful to incite the people to take up arms in its support in opposition to the legitimate Government. For these reasons it is my opinion, that although it would be too much to expect either a very firm or a very consistent Government or policy, there will be no interruption of the regular constitutional succession, nor disturbance of public tranquility by a resort to further rebellion against the legitimate authorities.

The Reactionary or Clergy party is now fully and entirely suppressed; and as the clergy have expended all their cash means, and the Government has taken away their property, which has now passed into private hands, they have not the actual money which would be necessary to foment another rebellion, even if they still possessed the necessary influence. The impression is that much of the energy of the people which has heretofore been expended in revolutions will now be turned to the recuperation of their private fortunes by the material development of the country, and thus their interests will be enlisted for the preservation of order. In this way we shall soon have very strong guarantees for the future peace of the country.

Business between this city and Vera Cruz has already experienced a wonderful revival.

On the eve of the President's reception the news reached here of the capture of ISIDRO DIAZ, one of the former ministers and right-hand men of MIRAMON, at Jico, a small place near Jalepa. MIRAMON only escaped by dismounting from his horse and crossing a ravine, after a hand-to-hand encounter with the Indians. Some other leaders also with DIAZ and MIRAMON were made prisoners. A Cabinet meeting was called the following morning, and a decree was issued ordaining the immediate execution of DIAZ, and all chiefs and leaders of the reactionary party who should be captured. This decree, although at variance with the past policy of extreme clemency pursued by the Government, was deemed necessary and just punishment for these leaders who had cost the country so much suffering and so many precious lives; and it was received by the public at large and the Liberal Party with great satisfaction.

Strong influences were, however, at once brought to bear upon the Government by the families and friends of those against whom the decree had been issued, and by those favorable to a more merciful policy, as well as by the French Minister, M SALIGNY, and the President and a portion of the Cabinet were induced to change the decree so as to substitute for it a banishment of five years. This clemency has, however, aroused a great opposition, and all the Press, as well as the most influential Liberals, are protesting against the folly of allowing these villains, whose only desire for a year past has been to get safely out of the country, so as to spend their stolen treasure in security in Europe, to receive only such punishment as will be to them no punishment at all.

What course the Government will finally adopt is not yet known, but a change in the Cabinet is very likely to occur before the matter is settled. As it now stands the immediate execution only is suspended.

During this time the report was current that the Government had even decided upon decreeing a general amnesty. As this would in a measure relieve from responsibility those who, having committed outrages against foreigners under the name of the Miramon Government, the Foreign Ministers, by order of their respective Governments, had declared their Governments would hold personally responsible, Mr. LA REINTREE, *Chargé des Affaires*, addressed an official note to the Government inquiring if such was the fact.

Mr. OCAMPO, in reply, informed him that the decree of the 12th had been changed only so far as to order that all the captives should be brought to the City of Mexico for trial, and not be immediately executed, as at first ordered, and that with respect to a general amnesty, no action has as yet taken place.

The course of the Government in this matter has its chief importence from the fact that it is supposed to decide, also, in a great measure, its policy with regard to the pecuniary transactions of these offenders while exercising their unauthorized functions of a government.

It can therefore be easily understood how powerful are the influences brought to bear upon the President and the Cabinet in this matter, by both foreigners and their representatives, and Mexican capitalists. It is thought however, that the universal sentiment of the Liberal party, that due punishment should be meted out, will be too strong to resist, and that the Government will have to return to its first decision, for which reason it is probable that a change of Ministers will occur, and Mr. LERDO or Mr. ZARCO enter as the leader of the Cabinet.

Another important step which was taken among the first acts after the full establishment of the Government in this city, was the expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador, Mr. PACHECO; the Pope's Nuncio, Monsignor CLEMENTI; the *Chargé des Affaires* of Guatemala, Mr. DEL BARRIO, and the *Chargé des Affaires* of Ecuador, Mr. PASTOR.

All of these foreign representatives, with the exception, perhaps, of the last, had been the active and open adherents and partisans of the Miramon Government, and have constantly used all their influence against the constitutional authorities.

It was, therefore, to be expected that having abused their official position to foment and encourage rebellion in the country, the legitimate Government, when reëstablished in its full jurisdiction, would, for its own dignity, not only refuse to receive them, but by sending them their passports request their departure from the country.

At the same time care was taken in each instance to state that this action was exclusively on personal grounds, and was not intended as an expression of any ill-feeling towards the respective Governments that they represent, nor, as in the case of Spain, any disinclination to amicably adjust whatever questions of difference are pending between the two countries. It is not believed that this step, which under any circumstances it was necessary to take, will lead to an open rupture with Spain; but should such be the case the whole country will enthusiastically unite in sustaining the Government in the action it has taken.

The French Minister has not as yet formally tendered his recognition of the Liberal Government, but it is probable that he will do so soon, as will also the Prussian Minister, Mr. WAGNER. Mr. MATHEW, the English *Chargé*, is still at Jalapa, where he was ordered by his Government, and it is doubtful if he will return to the Capital until instructions from home are received, as it is understood that he demands first, the immediate repayment by the Constitutional Government of the Bondholders' money stolen by MIRAMON.

As this money consisted entirely of portions of the duties collected at Vera Cruz, set apart by the Constitutional Government, and regularly paid over to the agent of the bondholders, (in drafts drawn by the importers against the goods on their agents in this City, and collected here in cash by the agent of the bondholders in person, as has always been the custom,) it does not seem just that the Constitutional Government, which, while regularly fulfilling its treaty obligations in this respect, the English Government would not recognize, should now be called upon to pay the money a second time, because, while in the hands of the agent of the bondholders, and under the seal of the English Legation, it was stolen by the Miramon Government, which, while not only not fulfilling any of its treaty obligations, but violating every obligation imposed upon civilized countries, was recognized by the English Government, and persistently and openly sustained and encouraged in its rebellion by the English ministers.

Nor does it seem that the means of repayment will be increased by opposing any further obstacles in the way of the full establishment and efficient action of the Liberal Government, particularly when that Government expresses its willingness to fully acknowledge the debt and to provide the first and earliest possible means for its repayment. But in the present exhausted condition of the treasury, some time will necessarily be required to meet this, as well as the many other obligations pressing upon the Government.

Mr. LA REINTREE, our *Chargé*, is of course in fact one the most cordial relations with the Government, as was our Legation at Vera Cruz. The American Legation now occupies the great advantage over all others of being the old and tried friend of the Constitutional Government and the Liberal Party. As we were the first to recognize and treat with it, so we adhered to it through all its long vicissitudes, and by the moral force of that act, and the important action of our men-of-war in capturing the Miramon steamers at Vera Cruz, have rendered it important and warmly acknowledged services.

This influence, if properly maintained, will become very important in any future negotiations with this country.

The Presidential election and that for members of Congress has been postponed in some of the States until next month, and Congress will therefore not meet until the third Tuesday in April.

So far as the elections have progressed and the sentiments of the States have been heard from, the reports go to show that the Central and Northern States will principally go for GONZALES ORTEGA; while the Gulf States and Oaxca will divide their votes between LERDO DE TEJADA and JUAREZ. Hence it is probable that ORTEGA will without much difficulty prove the successful candidate.

His entire course during the last three years has shown him to be possessed of precisely the qualities required for the position.

Our latest dates from the United States are to the 15th December only, and great anxiety is felt at the course of affairs in the Southern States. Should a Southern Confederacy, including Texas, be formed, it will excite great apprehensions here of difficulties with regard to the return of fugitive slaves.

By the second article of the Constitution of 1857, it is declared, "That all are born free in the Republic. Slaves that set foot upon the national territory recover by that single act their liberty, and are entitled to the protection of the laws." And in a subsequent article, "No treaty for the extradition of political offenders shall be made, nor for those offenders who, in the place where the offence shall have been committed, shall have been held as slaves."

I remember that at the time Mr. FORSYTH was our Minister here, and was engaged in negotiating a treaty with the administration of President COMONFORT, it was suggested to him to insert an extradition clause, of the usual character, as a provision much needed for the security of the business community, but he refused to do so unless it could embrace the return of fugitive slaves. This, the President informed him, was expressly prohibited by the Constitution.

But hereafter, in case Mexico has to deal with a Confederacy based upon the one idea of protection to slave property, will there not be trouble under this head, and an easy excuse found for invasion, or pretext to conquest?

Will Mexico be able to rely upon herself to resist this invasion? or will she call in England, or the Northern United States, (if the North forms a Union by itself,) to aid her in protecting the long line of her Rio Grande frontier? I must confess there is something that looks warlike in all this, and so it appears to several intelligent Mexican gentlemen with whom I have incidentally discussed the question in our conversations upon the threatening aspect of affairs in the United States.

One thing is certain, no feeling is more strongly rooted in the Mexican mind than that of opposition to Slavery and hatred to the institution.

Their feelings and sympathies, as well as their interests, as they consider, are entirely with the North; and particularly is this the case with the Liberal Party.

I cannot but yet hope, however, that the storm will blow over, and our flag still continue to wave over a united people. But it is mournful to contemplate so low as to hear the people of Mexico speculate with regard to the changing aspects of *our* future, as we have been accustomed to speculate with regard to theirs.

* * *

THE NEW MEXICAN CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

Official dispatches state that President JUAREZ arrived at the City of Mexico on the 12th ult., and immediately organized the following Cabinet:

Minister of State and Treasury—Ocampo.
Minister of War—Gen. Gonzales Ortega.
Minister of the Interior—Gen. Llave.
Minister of Justice—Fuente.
Minister of Internal Improvements—Emparan.

The first decree of the new Government was for the expulsion of the Spanish Minister PACHECO, BARRIOS, the Guatemalan Minister, and CLEMENTI, the Pope's Nuncio, charged with intriguing with the Church Party for the renewal of civil wars. The British Minister, MATTHEW FRENCH, Minister SALIGNY, and the Prussian Minister, WAGNER, expressed their readiness to recognize the Liberal Government as the only Government of Mexico.

Señor LUIS and Gen DEGOLLADO were present on the entrance of the Liberal army into the City of Mexico, and were cheerfully cheered by the army. The latter is now a prominent candidate for Governor of Vera Cruz. All the necessary arrangements for the meeting of Congress has been made, and peace is regarded as firmly established. President JUAREZ is the leading candidate for the presidency.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Decision in the New Almeda Mine Case—Desperate Attempt to Break Jail—Three Killed and Thirteen Wounded.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Pony Express passed here at 3 30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 3.40 P. M.

Arrived, 14th, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama. Sailed, 14th, bark *Wilhelmina*, for Liverpool, carrying wheat and flour. 16th, ship *Endeavor*, for New York.

There was an extensive auction sale yesterday of groceries and other articles, the prices realized evincing a declining tendency. Thum's Candles brought 19½c.@20¾c. New-York Syrup 23c. per gallon. New-York Crushed Sugar 11¾c. Manila Coffee $15 50@$15 62½ ₱ 100 ℔s. Carolina Rice 3¾c.@4c. ₱ ℔. Wheat, Barley and Oats are unchanged, with an increased disposition to sell. To day various parcels of Isthmus Butter sold within a range of 22c. @25c. Candles find buyers for immediate use at 19¾c @20c. The late effort to rally the market proved unsuccessful.

Measures are in progress for holding a Union meeting in San Francisco the present week.

TERRENCE B. MACES, one of the Irish exiles of 1848, who escaped from Australia to California in 1857, died at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, yesterday, aged 50 years. He occupied a prominent position among the Irish population here.

Some of our business men are experiencing serious troubles from the disturbed state of the Union, having purchased Government drafts for remittances East, which came back protested.

A lady passenger, who some months ago broke her arm while getting on a California bound steamer at Panama, has just obtained $7,000 verdict against Mr. VANDERBILT from a San Francisco jury.

The opinions in the great New-Almeda quicksilver mines are being read in the United States Circuit Court to day. Judge MCALLISTER has been engaged till 3 P. M. reading his opinion, but has not finished, and it is still doubtful what he will decide, although the dicta was understood to be favorable to the claimants thus far. Judge HOFFMAN, having an equal jurisdiction, will follow with another lengthy opinion.

The Legislature has as yet done nothing—still waiting for the Assembly to elect a Speaker. W. M. COLLAM, the Douglas candidate, withdrew to-day, which it is believed will lead to the election of a Speaker in a day or two, when the Governor's message will be sent in.

Pony Express dates from Fort Kearney, to the 31st of December, were received two days ago.

LATEST BY FORT CHURCHILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 17.

E. R. BURRILL, Douglas Democrat, was elected Speaker of the Assembly, to day.

The New-Almeda Quicksilver Mine decision gives the mines to the claimants, and rejects their claims to the adjoining lands. Both judges agreed.

Thirty prisoners attempted to escape from the State Prison yesterday. Three were killed, thirteen wounded, and the balance arrested, except one. The guard was slightly wounded.

The Firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 2.

W. B. WADDELL, of this city, of the firm of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, has just completed an assignment of all his individual property. After paying a few all amount he owed, and the entire indebtedness of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL in this city and county, the balance of his property goes to secure the indorsers of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL. No one will suffer by this failure, and their indorsers will be fully secured and all their debts will be fully satisfied, provided their property is sold at a reasonable price. The trustees of Mr. WADDELL are E. BURDEN and E. WADDELL of this city.

FROM MR. LINCOLN'S HOME.

Hospitalities Tendered—Cabinet Speculations—The Illinois Legislature and the Peace Commissioners.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Feb. 1.

Mr. LINCOLN returned home this morning after visiting his step-mother, and the grave of his father at Charleston.

He held a public reception in the town hall at Charleston, attended by hundreds of people. Being called upon to make a speech, he stated that the time for a public definition of the policy of his Administration had not come, and that he could but express his gratification at seeing so many of his friends, and give them a hearty greeting. Most of the attendance then shook hands with him and dispersed amidst enthusiastic cheering.

On his way here he met a deputation from Cincinnati on their way to Springfield to tender him the hospitalities of the city. The invitation was accepted and the time of the visit fixed for the 13th proximo.

A bronze medal with the head of HENRY CLAY has been sent by DANIEL FILLMAN to Mr. LINCOLN, with a letter stating the gift was intended for the first President that represented the views of the great Whig leader.

The discussion of the proposition to send Commissioners to the Washington Convention was brought to a head to-day in the Legislature by the passage of the following resolutions. They are understood to be prepared under Mr. LINCOLN'S supervision:

Whereas, Resolutions of this State of Virginia have been communicated to the General Assembly of this State, proposing the appointment of Commissioners by the several States to meet in Convention on the 4th day of February, 1861, at Washington,

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That with the earnest desire for the return of harmony and kind relations among our States, and out of respect to the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Governor of the State be requested to appoint five Commissioners on the part of Illinois to confer and consult with the Commissioners of other States who shall meet at Washington; Provided, That said Commissioners shall at all times be subject to the control of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the appointment of Commissioners by the State of Illinois, in response to the invitation of the State of Virginia, is not an expression of opinion on the part of this State that any amendment of the Federal Constitution is requisite to afford to the people of the Slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, nor an approval of the basis of settlement of our difficulties proposed by the State of Virginia, but it is an expression of our willingness to unite with the State of Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversy in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally framed, and consistently with its principles.

Resolved, That while we are willing to appoint commissioners to meet in Convention with those of other States, for consultation upon matters which at present distract our harmony as a nation, we also insist that the appropriate constitutional method of considering and acting upon the grievances complained of by our sister States, would be by the call of a convention for the amendment of the Constitution in the manner contemplated by the fifth article of the instrument, and if the States deeming themselves aggrieved shall request Congress to call such Convention, the Legislature of Illinois will and does concur in such calls.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 2.

Mr LINCOLN expressed himself to a visitor, yesterday, that if Pennsylvania he represented in the Cabinet it will be by CAMERON, and no one else.

J. A. NUNES, of San Francisco, had a protracted private interview with Mr. LINCOLN, to-day. He is anxious to see California represented in the Cabinet. The appointment of a member from the Pacific coast is looked upon here as very probable. No communication has passed between Mr LINCOLN and Col. FREMONT since the latter's arrival in the East.

The report that Gen SCOTT has detailed Col. SUMNER and Major HUNTER to accompany Mr. LINCOLN to Washington, is based upon a misapprehension. Only a few personal friends will compose his *cortege*.

Gov. YATES appointed to-day Ex-Gov. WOOD, Judge LOGAN, B. C. COOK, JOHN M. PALMER and THOMAS J. TURNER, all decided Anti-Compromise Republicans, Commissioners to the Washington Convention.

The Verdict in the Jackalow Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Jury in the Jackalow case came into Court to-day at 12 o'clock, and rendered the following verdict:

We find that the prisoner called JOHN *alias* JOHN CANOE, *alias* JACKALOW, is guilty of the robbery charged in the first count in the indictment in the manner therein, and that the offence was committed on board the sloop *Spray*, which at that time was lying on the waters adjoining the State of Connecticut, between Norwalk Harbor and Westchester county, in the State of New-York, and at a point five miles eastward from Lyon's Point, one and a half miles from the Connecticut shore at low water mark; and then further say that the defendant is not guilty on the other counts in the indictment.

Mr GRANDIN, counsel for the prisoner, moved to set aside the verdict as being against the law and evidence.

They will bring the case up for argument before a full bench at the March term of the Court as to jurisdiction.

One of the jurors stated that they had agreed only as to the counts mentioned in the indictment, and that they considered the taking of the money not proved.

The charge of the Court to the jury was, that if the jury believed the prisoner murdered the boys for the purpose of obtaining the property, the crime was clearly robbery. And as the verdict is for taking the cost only, it will be maintained as a ground for a new trial that the prisoner did not commit the murder for the purpose of robbing them of the cost, which was proved to be worth about $1.

The Kansas Sufferers.

ATCHISON, Friday, Feb. 1.

Messrs. HYATT and BARNEY reached Atchison the day before yesterday, and held a conference with Gen. POMEROY. These gentlemen have decided to establish relief depôts at three prominent points in the Territory as the only way to reach the sufferers in the distant settlements. Statements taken to day by Mr. HYATT from the lips of some of them show that the worst has not yet been felt. The calamity becomes hourly greater. Forty thousand people need aid now, and the number increases constantly. Mr. HYATT has written a letter to the Kansas Legislature, urging on them the propriety of immediately addressing a memorial to the Legislatures of the several States.

Judge AMY proceeds at once into the heart of the Territory with reference to the establishment of the relief depôts. By personal inspection on the railroad from Mendota to Atchison he finds over eighty carloads of provisions between these places, which, added to the previous relief received—nearly four million pounds all told—will have thus been sent to the famishing. But this is only about one-fifth of the relief that will be needed, and if the country does not contribute seed for the people to plant, even this relief will not be sufficient. Gen. POMEROY'S funds will be exhausted in paying the present freights. To establish relief depôts in the Territory, money is pressingly needed. From his territorial trip Mr. AMY will return to Mendota, and then continue his efforts with the State Legislatures for means to purchase seed. Of wheat seed one hundred thousand bushels at least will be needed.

News From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Territorial Legislature is winding up its business, and will probably adjourn to-day. The bill declaring certain territorial claim bonds illegal, failed to become a law. The Delaware Indians have selected as their portion of their late reserve lands, that bordering on the Missouri and Kaw Rivers, amounting to 96,000 acres.

The boiler of WRIGHT'S steam saw and grist mill, at Alexandria, in this county, exploded yesterday, killing eight persons, including the engineer, miller, and some other well known citizens.

The Case of the Fugitive Anderson.

TORONTO, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The English writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of the fugitive ANDERSON, arrived in town yesterday. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas here has also issued a writ of *habeas corpus*. As the prisoner is in Brantford jail, the result remains to be seen. Both the bench and bar are unanimous in the opinion that the Chief Justice of England acts unwarrantably in sending a writ to be executed within the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of Canada.

A Boston Dry Goods House in Trouble.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

G. H. SPRAGUE and G. G MANN, of the firm of SPRAGUE, MANN & Co., dry goods dealers, on Tremont-row, were before the Police Court to-day, and held in $15,000 bail each, on the charge of attempting to defraud their creditors in New-York and Boston, of whom they had purchased goods. It is alleged that their recent purchases amount to $50,000, and that they now account for but $25,000.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The schooner *North State*, Capt. HORTON, from Savannah, for Providence, with 1,000 bales of cotton, went ashore on the west side of Point Judith, during a thick fog, on Saturday afternoon. She is filled and full of water.

Counterfeit Bills in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 2.

A new and dangerous counterfeit on the Bright on Meket Bank, of Brighton, Mass., appeared this afternoon. The counterfeits are of the denomination of ten.

Death of Chief Justice Hall, of Nebraska.

OMAHA, Friday, Feb. 1.

Chief Justice HALL, of this Territory, died at his residence in Belleview, about 1 o'clock this morning.

Death of Ex-Gov. Harris.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Feb 2.

Ex-Gov ELISHA HARRIS died last night at his residence in South Coventry.

The Great Western Railway Traffic.

HAMILTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday amounts to $39 300, being an increase of $11,000 over the same time last year.

The North Briton Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed for Liverpool at 3 o'clock this morning.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore J. D Kemp and Lieut M'Arean, of the United States Navy; Prof. J P. Cook, Jr., of Harvard College; and Amos Tuck, Asa Fowler, and Level Chamberlain, the New-Hampshire delegates to the Washington Convention, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hons. R. S. Baldwin, of New-Haven, and L. E. Chittenden, of Burlington; Prof. Tiott, of Washington; Capt. J. Pope, Dr. W. M. Page and Lieut R. D. Becon, of the U. S Navy; and Dr. Wright and lady, of Texas, are at the Astor House.

Gen. E. C. Niven, of Monticello, T. G. Hudley, of Cal., H. J. Morgan and E. D. Ryan, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. John Ross, Capt. Stone, of the steamship *Arabia*, F. W. Bernard and C. B Gamble, of Pa., and E. W. Edgerton, of S. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

G Palmer, W. Horn, W. H. Gilliat and lady, C. C. Winter and Mrs. Rodgers and servant of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

S T. Fairchild, of Cazenovia, Lieut. Hudson, of the Army, and Z. P. Bald and G. H. Bush, of Eng., are at the Brevoort House.

ORVILLE GARDNER'S FOURTH WARD READING AND COFFEE ROOM.—Those interested in the practically benevolent enterprise, known as the "Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room," of which Mr ORVILLE GARDNER is Superintendent have an opportunity of aiding it this evening, and also of listening to addresses from Rev. Mr. CHAPIN, Wm. E. DODGE, Esq., and others.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.

—Dr S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and fine thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly

natural black or brown; not staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator

Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Warranted by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No 505 Broadway, (basement)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved SEWING-MACHINES.

At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Now With'n Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines,

with new improvements, hemms a seam, all complete. A REDUCED PRICE. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 536 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees,

also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WARREN—SIMMS.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Father MAGUIRE, WM. J. WARREN to ENNIE, daughter of Edward Simms.

DIED.

GODSHALK.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 2, at 6 o'clock, in childbirth, SUSAN ANN, wife of David J. Godshalk, and youngest daughter of the late Charles Seely, Esq., aged 22 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Mother and child will be taken to Chester, Orange County for interment, where the funeral services will take place

CAMPION.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, MARY ALOYSIA, daughter of Jeremiah J. and Angela Campion, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 75 Suffolk-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

SLOAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, after a lingering illness, HENRY KING, only son of William David and Joanna Sloan, aged 21 years, 1 month and 14 days.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 155 East 35th st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HANFORD.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 2, of croup, MARTIN BIDDLE, youngest son of Winfield S. and Priscilla T. Hanford, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral from No. 210 10th-st., near 2d-av., this (Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

RICHARDSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, at the Union Place Hotel, of pneumonia, GEORGE SIX, only daughter of Nathaniel and Martha A. Richardson, of Boston, aged 2 years, 2 months and 22 days.

☞ Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

TALLMADGE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, ELIZABETH, wife of H. E. Tallmadge, aged 30 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 130 West 25th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

O'CONOR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 3, CHARLES BOROMEO, son of Daniel and Jane T. O'Conor, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 42 West 17th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JIMMERSON.—In this City, at the residence of Charles Lent, Esq., No. 27 Perry-st., of diphtheria, MALISSA LENANORA JIMMERSON, only daughter of Robert A. and Maranda L. Jimmerson, aged 15 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Services to take place in the Baptist Church, Stanton-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. Body to be taken to Rye Cemetery. The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

MERZIES.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, JESSIE, daughter of Alexander and Jean Menzies, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 377 8th-av., corner of 41st-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

BEACH.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, after a short and severe illness, MARGARET EVERTSON, youngest daughter of the late Aaron Beach, of Newark, N. J.

Notice of her funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

BENNET.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, BARNES EDWIN, youngest son of Barnes and Susan Bennet, aged 7 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 68 Monroe st., on Tuesday afternoon, 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

CONDIE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, SAMUEL HARRISON, infant son of James and Sarah E. Condie, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from No. 166 8th-av., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb 3, at 5 P. M., SARAH ELLA WOODWARD, only child of Joseph and Emma Woodward, aged 8 months and 28 days.

BLACKMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 2, Dr. JOHN BLACKMAN, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family, and the medical fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 Sackett-st. The funeral service will be held at Emanuel Church, corner of Smith and President sts., this day, (Monday) Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

LITTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 2, CHARLOTTE STUYVESANT, infant daughter of William H. and Cerolina A. Little, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 Lafayette-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

VAIL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 3, of pneumonia, of the lungs, ANNIE RICHARDS, youngest child of Oliver E. and Ellen Augusta Vail, aged 5 months and 21 days.

Services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 372 Carlton-av., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 3, ASENCA B. SULLIVAN, formerly of New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 78th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Thomas, Nahum and Jeremiah, and of his son-in-law, Calvin M. Pickett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of Thomas Sullivan, No. 110 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

COLBURN.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, Feb. 3, GERTRUDE, wife of Edwin A. Colburn, aged 22 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 240 Pearl-st.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, on Seventh Day evening, 2d inst., ABRAHAM B., son of the late Henry S. Lee, and grandson of the late Abraham Brooke, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 Willow-st., on Third Day (

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions will be heard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I*—Nos. 193, 265, 267, 269, 279, 79, 33, 67, 73, 91, 95, 97, 101, 105, 107, 136, 143, 201, 203, 193. *Part II.*—Nos. 310, 312, 316, 320, 2, 30, 116, 144, 146, 174, 138, 258, 272, 302, 304, 316, 1084, 326, 330.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Demurrers—Nos. 15, 2. Issues of law &c.—Nos. 141, 142 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I*—Nos. 667, 1017, 1109, 391, 393, 649, 613, 717, 923 91, 1119, 1121, 1143, 1125, 1127. *Part II.*—Nos. 424, 460, 412, 488, 268, 144, 792, 18, 142, 839, 162.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 140 154, 2967, 148, 13, 75, 85, 1709, 176, 178, 181, 182, 194, 167, 189. *Part II.*—Nos. 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165½, 166, 168, 174, 130, 23, 178, 336, 104, 105.

The City Funds—Who Shall have their Custody?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Application of Daniel Devlin for a Mandamus against the Park Bank.—This is an application on the part of Mr. Devlin, the recently appointed Chamberlain, for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Park Bank to pay over the City and County funds in their possession to the Broadway Bank.

It appears that the Bank was selected by Nathan C. Platt, then Chamberlain, as depository of the fuods of the City and County, on the 29th of September, 1860, and continued to receive such deposits down to the 27th of December, after which they received but a few minor deposits from the Commissioners of Emigration, &c. During this period, it appears from the affidavits of the Presideet and Cashier of the Bank, the total amount of deposits was $20,376,873, of which the Bank has paid out upon warrants $18,224,558.

On Jan. 12, 1861, the defendants received a notice, signed by Comptroller Haws, to the effect that Mr. Devlin had selected the Broadway Bank as bank of deposit for the City funds, and requiring them to pay over the funds in their possession to the Broadway Bank.

On Jan. 14, the defendants received another notice from Mr. Platt, requiring them to keep possession of the funds, whereupon the defendants refused to pay over the funds as required by the first notice. Mr. Devlin now brings these proceedings to compel by a peremptory *mandamus* the Park Bank to pay over the funds to the Broadway Bank.

The defendants contend that they are prohibited by statute from paying out any of the funds received by them on account of the City, unless they pay it upon warrants properly signed by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Meyor. They also allege that they have been, and are ready and willing to pay over the funds upon the proper authority for doing it, or in such a manner as the Court may direct, being only desirous of saving themselves from loss by the contests of others. We are informed that the present legal proceeding is the result of Mayor Wood's refusing to countersign the warrants drawn by Mr. Devlin.

Decision was reserved.

Charles O'Conor Sillwell and Swain, for the motion; Ex-Judge Edmonds and John Townsend, Jr., opposed.

The Cheever Church Case—A Commissioner Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Charles R. Harvey et al. vs. Henry A. Hartt et al.—The motion for the appointment of a Commissioner in this case was made a day or two since, and was stated in the TIMES.

The Court has since appointed Henry Tod, "writer to the signets," to that office, upon the nomination of the defendants' counsel. Mr. Tod resides in Edinburgh, where the pastor, Dr. Cheever, now is. The testimoney is to be used in the *quo warranto* proceeding, which is now pending.

Edw. and Gilbert for plaintiffs; Ellal F. Hall for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

ACQUITTAL OF WEIDERSUM, TRIED FOR RAPE.

In this Court, late on Friday evening, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal in the case of Weidersum, tried for rape, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court theu adjourned *sine die*.

Recorder Hoffman will open the February Term this morning, when the following cases will be called:

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—John Stanley, Charles Stewart, Edward Lilly.

For Larceny—John L. Allen, Gilbert N. Morris, *alias* Sheffield, *alias* Mortimer; Joseph King, Henry Shuster, *alias* Sebastian Krollman, *alias* Henry Smith.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CASES.

In this Court, on Saturday, Judges BROWNELL, BRENNAN and STEERS disposed of the calendar as follows: Of fifteen persons charged for assault and battery, six were discharged by non-appearance of witnesses, two by request of complainents, three by acquittal, one obtained a postponement, and three were acquitted. One person charged with embezzlement was acquitted. Of five persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged by non-appearance of witnesses, one was remanded, one obtained a postponement, one was fined, and one acquitted. Most of the cases were for petty larcenies or trivial assaults, and had no interest except to parties concerned.

A HARSH EMPLOYER.

The usual monotony of the calendar, however, was varied by a trial for embezzlement. The defendant, Joseph H. Hulen, a fine appearing young man, who had been a book-keeper for Mr. Richard B. Lewis, in the butter and provision business, was charged by that individual with having embezzled the sum of $19 at one time, and other sums on different occasions. Both parties were provided with counsel, of whom the one for the prosecution undertook to press the trial of the young man, on all the charges hinted at in the complaint at once. This was blunder number one; and the Court decided that the prisoner could be tried for but one offence at one time. To support the charge of embezzlement of the $19 specified, the complainant, Mr. Lewis, took the stand, and in answer to the first question—whether the young man had been in his employ, replied, "Yes, for eighteen months, and I discharged him because I came to the conclusion that he was a confirmed thief." This was blunder number two; for counsel and Court administered a severe rebuke to the hard master, who thought to prejudice his servant's case by the use of harsh epithets against him. The complainant then proceeded to exhibit his ledger, as embodying proofs of the offence that had been charged. This was blunder number three; for the Court ruled that a copied ledger, not being a book of original entry, could not be admitted in evidence to the prejudice of the prisoner. An original cash-book was at length produced, which, however, furnished no conclusive evidence of guilt, though if it had it could not have been reliable, as, according to the complainant's own statement, it did not always agree at night with the cash on hand, he having taken from or put into the drawer sums of money, without entering them in the book. This was blunder number four, and the case was, to all intents and purposes, dead. The counsel for defence called no witnesses, therefore, though he assured the Court that he was prepared to prove that the whole difficulty arose out of jealousy on the part of the complainant toward the prisoner. The prisoner was then acquitted and discharged, to the apparent gratification of all the lookers-on, as well as the special delight of the young man's friends, who gathered around him as he left the Court.

VENTER ET MEMBRA—A BELLICOSE AFFAIR.

Mrs. Clere, an honest and industrious-looking Irish woman, was charged by Mr. Shannon, a stout burly butcher—who had often walked with intent to salt with having assaulted with intent to kill him, the complainant and butcher aforesaid. He took the stand and proceeded to testify, when the following trilogue occurred:

Witness—She struck me and made at my belly with a knife.

The Justice—Well, you know that bellies upeu pretty easy, if you are a butcher. Did she cut you?

Witness—No, your Honor, but my clothes are thick.

The Justice—My clothes are thin, and with only their protection I wouldn't have my belly struck with a knife.

Prisoner's Counsel—That would be a good mark for the knife your Honor.

This bellicose conversation having ceeded, another witness was examined, who proved that the complainant began the attack, and the Court refusing longer to listen to the stout man's complaint against the little woman, acquitted and discharged her.

The Slave-trade Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge BETTS has rendered decisions in three of the Slave-trade cases which were before him, the case of the *Kate*, that of the *Weather Guage*, and that of the *E. L. Coggswell*. In the two former cases he decreee the condemnation of the vessels and their cargoes, but discharges the *Coggswell*. The opinions in the cases will not be ready for publication for some days yet. When they are we shall endeavor to find room for full reports of them.

Vanity Fair in Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

Louis H. Stephens vs. *Thomas W. Strong.*—This was an action brought by the publisher of *Vanity Fair* against the publisher of *Yankee Notions* for an injunction to restrain him from infringing the plaintiff's copyrights, and for damages for such infringement. The alleged infringement consists in the defendant having published three of Artemas Ward's letters, viz.: His Visit to Brigham Young; his letter on Forts; his Visit to Old Abe, and his account of his seeing Forrest, for all of which the plaintiff claims to have a copyright.

The matter came up this morning on a motion for a preliminary injunction. The hearing of the motion was postponed, but, in the meantime, an injunction was issued enjoining the defendant from publishing or selling *Yankee Notions* for March, which contains the article entitled "Artemas Ward Sees Forrest."

For complainant, Messrs. B. & S. D. Cozzens.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Stevens vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Sully vs. *Betts.*—Affirmed with costs.

Harby vs. *Sprengstein.*—Affirmed with costs.

Clark vs. *Fowler*—Affirmed with costs.

Read vs. *Cocoren.*—Affirmed with costs.

Pizer vs. *Rubenstein*—Affirmed with costs.

Henderson vs. *Wilson*—Reversed.

Roe vs. *Smith.*—Affirmed with costs.

Everton vs. *McLean.*—Affirmed with costs.

Ollendorff vs. *Kuhn.*—Affirmed with costs.

Brown vs. *Vincent.*—Reversed with costs.

Beaty vs. *Graham*—Reversed with costs.

Pettigrew vs. *Mee.*—Reversed with costs.

Crane vs. *McKechnie.*—Reversed with costs.

Clark vs. *Jewell.*—Reversed with costs.

The Staten Island Ferry Company vs. *Marten.*—Affirmed with costs.

Whitby vs. *Anderson.*—Affirmed with costs.

Hook vs. *Lanckmanton.*—Affirmed with costs.

Hance vs. *O'Neil.*—Affirmed with costs.

Malcolm vs. *O'Brien.*—Reversed with costs.

Bissell vs. *Lane.*—Reversed with costs.

Sprot vs. *Chandler.*—Reversed and new trial ordered.

McMaster vs. *Stewart.*—Affirmed with costs.

McQuade vs. *McCormick.*—Affirmed with costs.

O'Rourke vs. *Molendor.*—Reversed with costs.

Bell vs. *Larned.*—Affirmed with costs.

Carrick vs. *Van Winkle.*—Affirmed with cost

Harnett vs. *Meyer.*—Affirmed with costs.

Cook vs. *McFaren.*—Reversed and new trial ordered.

Gregory vs. *Ashler.*—Reversed with costs.

Buchanan vs. *Mix.*—Affirmed with costs.

Stebbins vs. *Hart.*—Reversed with costs.

Bowen vs. *Taylor.*—Affirmed with costs.

McGlove vs. *The Mayor.*—Reversed with costs, and reference vacated.

Gregory vs. *The Mayor.*—Reversed with costs, and reference vacated.

Lockwood vs. *Carlow.*—Reversed with costs.

The Canaan Marble Co vs. *The East River Bank.*—Reversed, and new trial ordered.

Donohue vs. *Hurst.*—Reversed with costs.

Queen vs. *Kinsley.*—Reversed with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Tucker.*—Reversed with costs.

Treadwell vs. *The Mayor.*—Affirmed with costs.

Benson vs. *Wheeler.*—Affirmed with costs.

Keppel vs. *Kelly et al.*—Reversed with costs.

Clarkson vs. *McCann.*—Reversed conditionally.

Fitzpatrick vs. *Flagg.*—Order of special Term reversed with costs.

Jacques vs. *Greenwood.*—Affirmed, with costs.

Baxter vs. *Gilbert*—Reversed with costs.

Herring vs. *Degice*—Reversed with costs.

Edoy vs. *Booth*—Reversed with costs.

Watson vs. *Gage*—Order reversed.

The Mayor vs. *Whitson*—Judgment reversed.

Francis vs. *Rose*—Order reversed.

Bennett vs. *Doering*—Judgment reversed.

Collins vs. *Brooks*—Judgment affirmed.

Allen vs. *Krimmen*—Judgment affirmed.

Ellis vs. *The Mayor*—Affirmed for $210 without the costs.

Cheesebrough vs. *Taylor, Ex.*—Affirmed.

Stewart vs. *Willet*—Affirmed.

Tertin vs. *Costigan*—Reversed.

Tash vs. *Kavanah*—Reversed.

Gibson vs. *Smith*—Affirmed.

Brennan vs. *McSorley*—Reversed.

Bok vs. *Vincent*—Affirmed.

Smith vs. *Donelly*—Affirmed in part, without costs.

Morange vs. *Kelly*—Order affirmed.

Baxter vs. *Gilbert*—Reversed.

Meeks vs. *Bowlman*—Affirmed.

Dale vs. *Southson*—Affirmed.

South vs. *The Mayor*—Reversed.

Morris vs. *Niles*—Affirmed.

Pruden vs. *The Mayor*—Reversed.

POLICE REPORTS.

BOLD BUT UNSUCCESSFUL THIEVES.

On Saturday afternoon, the office of Mr. Theodore Chase, No. 13 Cooper Institute, was broken into by forcing open a window, and a package containing $1,000 in bank bills carried away. The prize, however, was scarcely worth the trouble expended in obtaining it, for the notes happened to be all counterfeit, and one of the thieves, in shattering the window glass, cut his hand very badly. A few hours after the robbery had become known, Officers McCahill and Kinnersley, of the Eighteenth Ward, arrested three young men, named Thomas Killelea, John Burns and George Miller, on suspicion of having stolen a schooner's yawl, and a windlass belonging to a canal boat, both of which articles were found in their possession. On searching Killalea, $13 of the bogus money which had been taken from Mr. Chase's office, was found in his pockets, while Miller's hand exhibited marks and cuts, produced by broken glass. The prisoners had not been long in custody before they acknowledged themselves guilty of the offences charged. Justice CONNOLLY committed them pending an examination.

Canadian Views of the Proceedings in the Anderson Case in England.

From the Toronto Leader.

The issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of ANDERSON, by the English Court of Queen's Bench, has fallen like a bomb-shell upon this community. There was an unwillingness to credit the telegraphic account; but the arrival of the detailed report of the case yesterday set all doubt at rest. Probably no similar attempt has been made within our day to encroach on the liberties of a free people. Canada, a great self-governing community, with a commercial toonage more then twice as large as that of France, is compared to the Isle of Jersey and the Isle of Man, neither of which has a population larger than that of Toronto. The precedents quoted are well enough for a crown colony; but it so happens that Canada possesses a Court of Queen's Bench expressly vested with powers co-ordinate with those of the Queen's Bench in England; and if that Court can be ignored and set aside by an imperial tribunal, where is the guarantee for our liberties? If the judicial branch of our government may be trenched upon, in this summary manner, who is to guarantee the executive and legislative functions of the government from invasion? These questions force themselves upon every mind as the report of this extraordinary case is read.

The whole proceedings in the English Court of Queen's Bench are of the most extraordinary character. Mr. CHAMBERLOWZOW, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, who has no personal knowledge of the facts, swore that "JOHN ANDERSON, a British subject, domiciled in the city of Toronto, was illegally detained in jail as a prisoner, without having been legally accused of any crime." Take it all in all, this must be pronounced a pretty hard oath. ANDERSON may be a British subject; but this is the first time we have heard it alleged. His application further set forth that Mr. CHAMBERLOWZOW not only sets up his opinion in opposition to the Canadian Court of Queen's Bench; but he to effect swears that he is right and they are wroeg. Mr. EDWIN JAMES, the counsel motivated with the case, rested it on the power of the Crown to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in any part of Her Majesty's possessions. There is no doubt that, in enunciating this principle, he was correct; but does it, therefore, follow that the English Court of Queen's Bench has a right to constitute itself the agent of the Crown, in the case of Canada? When Her Majesty issues a writ of *habeas corpus* in this part of her dominions, does not our Constitution guarantee that it shall be done through one of her Canadian Courts? We can understand the argument, as applied, when a Crown Colony, without a Constitutional Government of its own, is in question. Let us see how Mr. JAMES tried to convince the Chief Justice of England that the Canada of 1861 was to be treated as a "plantation." "Canada," says the learned counsel for the Anti-Slavery Society, "originally a part of the Continent of America, was colonized some few years before the ascension of JAMES I.; but the first instance he recollected of a charter being granted by the Crown authorizing emigration to Canada was about the 12th of JAMES I., and it did appear that originally the whole of that portion of America was called 'plantations.' Canada belonged to England until the year 1633, when it was ceded to France. It was retaken, however, by England in 1759." Mr. JAMES is a great authority in history; and, indeed, he may boast of making a discovery that no one ever made before. He has discovered that Canada was an English colony, governed by an English onerter, till the year 1633. We confess we had always supposed that Ceuada was a French colony, both before and after 1633. We have a legend of its discovery and colonization; we have lists of French Governors, volumes of ordinances passed by French Councils; at least a hundred and fifty volumes written by French missionaries and martyrs among the savages of Canada. We have accounts of wars with Indians and leagues with Indians; of monopolies of the furtrade; and of the fur trade carried on by licenses. In short, we fancied the history of French Canada, before 1633, which fills so many volumes, was a reality; we even thought that it possessed a peculiar interest. But according to Mr. EDWIN JAMES, we have been all wrong. Quebec was taken by the English, in 1629; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of St. Germaine-en-Laye, in 1632. This learned gentleman also undertakes to instruct us in the historical geography of the country. "Canada," he assures us, was "originally part of the Continent of America." We are aware that, at the date he mentions, 1663, the lower part of the country was terribly dilapidated by an earthquake; but we have always been in the habit of supposing that it still adhered to and formed part of the continent. The point of Mr. JAMES' historical allusion is, that Canada being an English colony up to 1663—a hundred too gross for any school-boy of seven years, in this country, to commit—the Court of Queen's Bench in England never forfeited the right it then acquired, of issuing writs of *habeas corpus* in this country.

Having done with history and historical geography, Mr. JAMES betook himself to law. He went back to the reign of Richard III., and cited a case in which Calais, then treated as a part of England, to give evidence. What similarity is there between that case and the present? Calais was not a self-governing country having a Court of Queen's Bench possessed of coördinate powers with the Court of Queen's Bench in England. We venture to say that all the cases referred to by Mr. JAMES had as little application to Canada; that they applied to Crown colonies, governed from England, and not to countries possessed of the sovereign power of administering justice in courts whose jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the English Courts. We believe it will be found that after the union of Scotland with England it has been held that writs of *habeas corpus* issued by the English Courts did not lay in Scotland; and we have a faint recollection that it was found necessary to pass an act of Parliament to meet the case. The difficulty, in the case of Scotland, was the laws of that country might not be the same as those of England. In the case of Canada, we know that neither our civil nor our criminal laws are identical with those of England. In 1794 the criminal laws of England were extended to Canada; and in 1791 the body of English civil law then in force was also adopted, so far as Upper Canada was concerned. But with our constitutional machinery we obtained Superior Courts of our own; and when the Court of King's Bench was first established in Canada it had power over all questions that its English prototype had. The power of the Crown to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in Canada was not altered by that fact, but the manner in which it was to be done was changed.

Prerogative lawyers, in opposition to constitutional lawyers, argue that the Sovereign can command the obedience of one of her subjects to meet her in any of her Courts; and reference was made to the "Canada case" when this writ was moved for, as a precedent in point. But how does Her Majesty appear in the Court of Queene's Bench? By the Great Seal; but the great seal used in England is not the great seal used in this country; nor are we aware by what means a writ of *habeas corpus* issuing from an English Court is to take effect in Canada. Mr. EDWIN JAMES has a scheme for converting the Governor-General of British North America into a bailiff; but he did not show what relation the Governor General bears to the Court of Queen's Bench that makes him the proper officer to execute the writ. He is not an officer of the Court, and cannot be forced into that office of service. But suppose the writ be directed to the Brantford jailor; how is he to obey it? He is appointed by the Canadian Government, and he can not serve two masters. We take it for granted that he would be obliged to refuse to execute the writ. What follows? Is he to be taken to England and punished? A judgment obtained in an English Court cannot be executed here. It must be sued upon in our Courts before recovery is possible. Why should this be in the English Courts had jurisdiction here? The "Canada case" is not at all in point. Lord DUNCAN sentenced eleven persons to banishment to Bermuda without regular process of law; and on their way there the vessel containing them put into Liverpool. Finding themselves within the jurisdiction of the English Courts, they applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*. But ANDERSON has not passed out of the jurisdiction of the Canadian Courts.

It is easy to see how the difficulty arose in the present case. Self governing colonies are things of modern date; and English judges think themselves bound by precedents that occurred, four hundred years ago, under a totally different state of things. Such distant British possessions as Canada have recently changed their position towards the mother country. The degree of subjection to which they are habitually required to submit is much less than formerly. The English Judges thought they could not recognize the independent jurisdiction of the Canadian Courts as superseding that of the English; but they foresaw that the interference might create great difficulty; that their "writ might be treated with contempt as an interference with Canadian Courts" Canada has been vested with all the attributes of local self-government, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial; and she will hardly now surrender one of these rights in obedience to a writ from an English Court which seeks to usurp a jurisdiction that belongs to our own tribunals. In spite of the universal sympathy for ANDERSON, we do not believe that this community is prepared to submit to this invasion of its franchises. If it be desirable to take the case before an English tribunal, there is a way of doing it, as a final appeal. For this our laws provide, and in this way we suspect, if done at all, the matter will have to be managed.

The Savannah *Republican* states that the brig *Golden Lead*, which arrived at that city on the 26th of January, with a cargo of coal, at $2 per ton freight, from New-York, was offered $4 per ton freight to take it from there to Charleston, and refused, on account of the critical condition of affairs in that port.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chamermaid, and to take care of a child. Apply at No. 103 Prince-st., Room No 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable young women: one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RE-spectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game and jellies, creams and bread, and a good hot and cold baker. The best of reference given from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No 247 Elizabeth-st., first floor, back room, New-York.

AS COOK.—A VERY SUPERIOR PROTESTANT with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; understands meats, soups, game, gravies, &c.; also a good baker of bread, cake and pastry, assists in the washing and ironing, which she does up in style. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, and is willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of deserts. Can give good satisfactory references. Has no objection to do part of the washing. Can be seen at No 133 Amity-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A two well-disposed, good girls, desire situations, in City or country, separate or together; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to assist in washing; can sew neatly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages $8 and $4.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is an excellent plain cook, also a good baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as dressmaker, to go out by the day or week. No objection to go to the country. Reference given. Call at No. 141 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Ring the third bell.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do the general housework of a small family, or would do chamberwork and washing, and make herself generally useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain seamstress; has excellent City reference; is capable to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady person, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the full charge of a baby from its birth; has an excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen at her former employer's, at No. 210 West 30th-st., near the 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for Ladies and Children, or would do chamberwork; has the most excellent City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl with excellent City reference, situation as waitress and chamber-maid or plain waitress; understands her work; wages $7. As a competent cook and laundress: does up linen in style, or cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry; wages $8. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk. Address C. Q., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, can be procured at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a young man of long experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful. Can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 240 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, practically acquainted with the care and management of grapes, greenhouse plants and vegetables; the best reference given as to character and capability. Please address as a note to M., Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office; will be attended to this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Freedman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and can give five years' City references from his last employer. Apply or address to L. M., care of Mr. A. Aviset, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and Wednesday.

HELP WANTED.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, American preferred or German. Apply, for two days, at No. 66 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER WANTED.—NONE NEED APPLY unless they can furnish satisfactory reference as to competency to force grapes and manage the green-house and kitchen garden. Address JUNIUS, Box No. 207, *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH STENcil TOOLS.—Cheapest and best. Send for latest circulars and samples. All free. Address D. L. NILLIKEN, Brandon, Vt., or No. 70 3d-st., Box No. 1,110 Post-office, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A coffee and cake stand in either of the City Markets. Required that it shall be doing a fair paying business, and be conveniently located. Address J. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A COAL-OIL MANUFACTORY IN complete order; every facility for the successful prosecution of the business. Inquire of S. B. JAMES No. 96 Broadway.

WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK FOR SALE, at a great sacrifice in lots to suit customers, by the assignee, No. 34 Beekman-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 152 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Knobs for Cards. at BYERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A GOLD WATCH, EITHER IN A SOUTH Ferry omnibus, or between John-st. and Chatham-square, via Nassau-st. The finder shall be amply rewarded by leaving it with Rev. D. C. HAYNES, Bible House, Nos. 116 and 117 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.

Will this day add to their large stock of FAMILY GOODS, One thousand pieces of superior SHEETING LINENS, From 25 cents to 40 cents per yard.

ALSO, BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c.

ALSO, COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, At manufacturers' prices.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT PANIC SALE, MONDAY MORNING, at 10 A. M., AT KINZEY'S.

$30 000 WORTH EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SKIRTS, YANKEE NOTIONS, AND FANCY GOODS, CLOSING OUT AT 50c. ON THE DOLLAR.

Wide Tarletone 10c. / French Flowers 3c., spray.
Silk Illusions, 3c, 6c. / French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Colored Illusions, 6c., 12c. / French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Silk Lace Veils, 6c., 12c. / French Flowers, 3c., spray.
Fine Needlework Banded Collars, 12½c.
Fine French Medlin Collars, 12½c.
Fine Run-thread Lace Collars, 6c.
Fine Maltese Lace Collars, 12½c.

GREAT PANIC SALE

In Yankee Notions: Best Pins 3c paper; best Needles, 3c paper; Sewing Silk, 9c. dozen; best Hooks and Eyes, 2c.; Hair pins, 2c. bundle; Spool Cotton, 1c.; Fine Twilled Tape, 1c. roll; cut ons, 4c. gross; Skirt Braids, a lot rs, 2c.; Linen Tapes, 1c.; Linen Serpentine Braids, 1c; Gilt Hair-pins 6c., with quantities of other goods in the same department cheap.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

Fine Twist Nets, 6c.
Chenille and Twist Nets, 12½c.
Rich Bugle Nets, 1pc.
Large Chenille Scarfs, 12½c.
Fancy Chenille Scarfs, 6c.
Childs' Heavy Cotton Hose, 2c.
Childs' Woolen Hose, 3c.
Gents' Ribbed Half-Hose, 5c.
Children's Cotton Sleeves 2c.
Infants' Woolen Boots, 2c.
Woolen Jackets, 25c. / Wool ripped, 3c., 6c.
Fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12½c. / Merino Hose, 10c.
Geets' Lined Silk Gloves, 15c. / Ribbed Hose, 9c.
Ladies' Liner Silk Gloves, 18c. / Wool Hoods, 6c., 12c.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS.

Kid Gloves, 6c. A fine lot black Kids 25c.
12,000 pairs best Kid Gloves in the City, 5c.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c.
7,000 Fine Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c., 4c.
Ladies' White Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c.
Ladies' Fine French Lawn, 5c
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 8c.
Gents' Bosoms, fine plaits, 12½c.
Gents' Bosoms, very fine, 15c., 18c.
800 Fine Worked Sets, closing 25c., 31c., 50c., 63c.
5,000 Worked Bands, 5c., 8c., 12c., 18c.
2,000 Ladies' Fine Trimmed Muslin Caps, 12½c.

GOODS 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Wide White Figured Laces, 8c.
Fine Linen Edgings, per dozen, 12½c., 15c.
White and Black Silk Edgings, 1c., 2c
SILK VELVETS, 12½c. a piece.
Silk Dress Trimmings, 12½c. a piece.
Trimming, Bonnet, and Sash Ribbons, cheap.
Silk Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c
Rich Bonnet strings, 1¾ yards long, 31c.

Large quantities of other goods contained in the two stores all closing out at equally low prices.

WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COINCIDENCES!!!

MONDAY, FEB. 4, WILL BE A DAY LONG To be remembered in HISTORY!!

At 9 A. M., R. H. MACY Commences his first great sale for February 1861. At 10 A. M., the COTTON CONGRESS meets at MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. At 11 A. M., the DELEGATES meet at WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA for similar questions. The first two Conventions, to discuss abstract questions. The first deals solely in facts which we offer for YOUR DIGESTION!!!

We shall open at 9 A. M. on that EVENTFUL DAY, 1,000 pieces CHECK CAMBRIC (fine) 1s. a yard; usual price, 1s 6d.
Full line RICHARDSON'S HEAVY LINENS, for LADIES' UNDER WEAR.
Full line JACONETS, SWISS MUSLINS, BOOK do., &c., much under the usual prices.
Full line LINEN DAMASKS TABLE COVERS, NAPKINS, &c.
Full line of tire new patterns.
BLACK THREAD and PURSER EDGINGS, LACES &c.
JOB LOT, 500 pieces, 8s. 4d. ORGANDIES, very fine goods, closing out at 3s. 4d. a yard—less than half price.
JOB LOT, 1,000 pieces SCOTCH TOWELING, very heavy—all linen, closing out at 1s. a yard, usual price 1s 6d.
JOB LOT, 1,000 doz. Ladies' fine French Embroidered LINEN BIBBS, closing at 3s. each, usual price 6s.
JOB LOT 500 doz. Gents' splendid quality LINEN BIBBS, closing at 3s, usual price 5s.
JOB LOT, 1,000 doz. Ladies' HEM STITCH LINEN BIBBS, closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 3d., 4s.
New line INFANT EMBROIDERED DRESSES, new styles, from $3 to $12 each.
JOB LOT, 2,000 needle-work DIMITY BANDS, closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., very cheap.
JOB LOT, 2,000 yards JACONET BANDS and FLOUNCINGS, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 4s. 6d., 6s., entire new patterns and much under price.
JOB LOT 2,000 yards CAMBRIC FLOWERINGS, fine work, Hussy Cambric, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. at half the cost of importation.
Opening full lines of 6-4 CAMBRICS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av., corner of 14th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. are offering Fine Bleached Cotton Sheetings at 9½c., 10c and 12½c. per yard.
Superior quality 6-4 English Long Cloths, only 12½ cents per yard (formerly 15c.)
Superior quality Cotton Sheetings, only 25c., 27c. and 32c. per yard (formerly 30c., 33c. and 37½c.)
Fine Family 4-4 Irish Linens, from 20c. per yard and upwards.
4-4 Heavy Linen Sheetings, 50c. per yard, (formerly 62½c.)
9-4 Heavy Linen Sheetings 55c. per yard, (formerly 62½c.)
10-4 Heavy Linen Sheetings, 60c. per yard, and upwards.
11-4 Extra Heavy Linen Sheetings, 62½c. per yard, (formerly 75c.)
12-4 Fine and Heavy Linen Sheetings, 75c. per yard, (formerly 87½c.)
Heavy Red Russia Crash, only 6¼c. per yard.
Also, Pillow Linens, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Damasks by the yard, Marseilles Quilts, Furniture Dimity, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins, Brilliants, Blankets, Flannels, &c

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

ALL ABOUT HALF PRICE.

We have a quantity of the articles enumerated below that we would be glad to exchange for MONEY! MONEY!!

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces $3 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen..... 1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen..... 1 30
White French China Dinner Sets 140 pieces..... 28 00
Gold and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.. 8 00
Color Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces 5 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 107 pieces...46 75
Silver-plated Table Knives, thread pattern, the dozen 4 00
Silver-plated Table-spoons, thread pattern, the dozen 4 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces..... 18 00
Cut

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEDIG, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ORIGINAL PICTURES,

Being the entire collection known as the "French and Flemish Exhibition" at Goupil's Gallery.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th February, at 7 o'clock each evening, at "Goupil's Gallery," No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., that superb collection of pictures known as the French and Flemish Exhibition at Goupil's.

The thousands who have visited this exhibition will need no further reminder. Those who have not had the opportunity are advised that it contains the latest and best works of Gerome, Muller, Leys, Knaus, Lamplnet, Sassini, Plassan, Parrot, Bagneur, Duverger, Henneberg, Edward Frere, Leabbe, Schlessinger, Trayer, Verboeckhoven, Veyrassat, Van Marcke, Auguste Gonheur, Edouard Dubuff, Theodore Frere, Daubigny, Breton, St. Jean, Troyon Van Schencel, Rousseau, De Wuter, Chavet, Ziem, and others, forming the most complete exposition of the modern French and Flemish School of Art ever made in this country. The exhibition will remain open until the sale, as usual. No other pictures will be admitted, and catalogues will be ready in a few days. The gallery will be open for public exhibition two days and evenings before the sale. Admission free.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$6,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood furniture contained in the private residence, No. 133 21st-st., near 7th-av., all of which was made to order four months ago, by Sautz & Frazer. Consisting of elegant rosewood piano forte, three full suites rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, etageres, marble tables, silk and lace curtains, clocks, turkish lounges and chairs, rich carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rich vases, bronzes, paintings, marble pedestals &c., with elegant rosewood chamber and dining room furniture, hair mattresses, bedding, &c.; French china; silverware; ivory cutlery; ruby and glass, &c. No postponement.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned his appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the office of said Company at Sheboygan, in the City of Sheboygan, in Sheboygan County, in the State of Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-nine cents ($238,-095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper working, equipment, use and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. M CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c., SECOND A. M. CRISTADAL will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, at No. 444 3d-av., the entire contents of said store, comprising a large assortment of dress goods, delaines, alapacas, parametta, calicoes, barages, flannels, muslins, bombaziaes; also, black and figured silks, a large lot of table-linen, sheeting and a general assortment of goods usually kept in a dry goods store. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, of three-story, attic and basement brick front house No. 55 Rose-st. Lot 22 by 88 feet. S. P. NASH, Referee.

CHAS. B. HART, Plff's Att'y, No. 40 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well-built, brown-stone front house, No. 146 24th-st., 2d door west of 8th-av. Has all the conveniences requisite for a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 625 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASE-ment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—FIRST-class house, with all modern improvements, 19 rooms and brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; in good repair; lot 25x98 feet. Price $9,500. Inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. —Brown stone houses in Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 35th-st., near 6th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH-ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ENGLISH BASEMENT house, 21x46, in West 29th-st., near Broadway. Will be sold a bargain. T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2,500. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 Times Office.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-STONE FOUR-story house No. 317 West 30th-st. Parties desirous of securing desirable premises will do well to take this advertisement and examine the above. Can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—HALF OF THE FIRST-CLASS DWELling-house No. 329 West 22d-st. Six rooms besides pantries and closets. Immediate possession. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of Mrs. DURHEN, on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE large well-built house on 30th-st., near 2d-av., with about forty lots of ground in a lawn and garden, the whole in very fine condition. Inquire of JOHN PAINE, No. 47 Wall-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to hire a small house in the upper part of the City. A house suitable as to condition, size, rent etc., would be taken for a term of years. Location preferred west of 4th-av. and south of 34th-st. Address Box No. 819 Post-office.

A SMALL CONVENIENT HOUSE WANTED—To purchase or hire, in a good neighborhood, below 40th-st., with modern improvements. Address, with terms and location, HOWARD, Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary; must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. S., Box No. 4,652 Post-office New-York.

WANTED, FOR CASH—A HOUSE ABOVE 40th-st., with from six to eight bed-rooms; not to cost more than $12,000. Address HOUSE WANTED, Box No. 139 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 652 Broadway.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour at Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built fire-class City house. Strictly located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the names of future wife or husband; also that of your visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 132 24-st., above 6th-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

F. W. GALLAUDET, No 11 Pine-st., near Broadway. Busit ess Paper negotiated at lowest rates. Loans obtained on first-class securities.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, FEB. 4, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 62 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Butch. & Drov. Bk.	$25	50 Grocers' Ins. $50
15	Home Ins.	50	10 Neptune Marine Ins. 100
2000	Un. Gas Mfg. Co.	100	20 N. J. R. & Trans. Co. 100
20	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	1020 Calloway Coal and Salt Mining Co. 25
15	Lemar Ins.	100	20 Empire City Ins. 100
20	Phœnix Ins.	50	20 Mercantile Mut. Ins. 100
50	Howard Ins.	100	300 S. Pacific R. Co. 100
20	Tamascus S. & L. Co.	100	1200 N. B. Free Stone Quarry Co. 10
50	Relief Ins.	50	50 U. S. Ins. Co. 25
28	Metropolitan Ins.	100	10 Lafayette Ins. 50
50	Sav. & Wall R. R.	100	10 Commerce Ins. 100
58	Am. Exchange Ins.	100	
40	Market Bank	100	
10	Brevoort Ins.	50	

$3,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 per c. Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Mississippi and Missouri Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 San Francisco City and Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Milwaukee City (Wis.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 United States 6 per cent. Stock of 1862

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE FOLLOWING ASSETS OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN HIGGINS & SON.

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

Levy & Brother, Baltimore, $51 56; J. & A. Henderson, Cincinnati, Ohio, $347 10; Chas. Weatherby, Cincinnati, Obio, $146; Jas. R. Dickson, New-Orleans, $560 46.

OPEN ACCOUNTS.

Jas. R. Dickson, New-Orleans, $84 00; M. Carney & Co., Worcester, Mass., $90 85; Thos. Cannavan, Troy, N. Y., $74 84; T. Boyd, Rockford, Ill., $8 25; Wm. S. Burker, Lockport, N. Y., $207 89; Connolly & Haggerty, St. Louis, Mo., $137 56; Mrs. Balfe, Brooklyn, L. I., $29 92; Mrs. Draper, $238.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 7. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 62 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 62 William-st., near Wall.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SANDS, JOHN D. SCOTT, HERMANN MAROUSE, JAMES ROY, EDWARD SCHELL, EUGENE S. BALLIN, JOSEPH NOBLE, GODFREY GUNTHER, GEORGE OPDYKE, MELVIN S. WHITNEY, W. J. SYMS, DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SANDS was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the Transit Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, will be opened on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. Guerber, No. 63 Beaver-st., (or No. 20 Exchange-place.) Room No. 9, and remain open daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., until the stock to be issued is wholly subscribed.

SIMEON DRAPER, EDWARD ROWE, AUGUSTUS GUERBER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1861.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 25 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—A meeting to consult with Mr. R. H. Lowry, Trustee, and take means to protect their interests, will be held at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M. Bondholders may call any day prior, at that hour, to meet the Committee.

A. W. SPIES, Chairman

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A LOAN FOR a term of five years at 7 per cent., on each of the eight new, substantially built and elegantly finished houses on Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts.; parties can take one or more, to suit their convenience. Inquire of DAVID FELT, in the basement of house No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan 22, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$80,000.—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS New-York State Stock of 1862, $20,000 United States Fives of 1865, and $10,000 Indiana State Fives, for sale by W. D. VOORHEES, No. 1 Hanover-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years on improved real estate in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

$50,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER cent. Stock of 1875, interest payable quarterly in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by J. B. TAYLOR, No. 48 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

CITY BANK BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months in this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

Jan. 31, 1861. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are particularly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being aliens or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the appliesant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Marlden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the fine steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nurse, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. K. SMITH Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York Home Journal.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 432 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Dr F. L. BECKWITH, Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important aharm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD'S UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers at whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without slackening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the great successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance. Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. VAN BAMBERKT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take Iodia Chalugogue—$1 50. Leshler's Periodic Pills and Revalenta Arabica Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Sweetland's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstance forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life and Conservation of Health. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures with or without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposed the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of and in conformity to the statutes of the State of New-York, that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, and formed under the said statutes under the name and firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM, and which by the original certificate of the formation thereof, was to commence on the 1st day of January, 1855, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1860, and which was thereafter renewed and continued pursuant to said statutes, such renewal to commence on the 31st day of December, 1860, and to terminate Dec. 31, 1860, is again renewed and continued for the period hereinafter specified, beyond the period fixed for its duration by said first-named renewal. The said limited partnership is to be continued limited partnership as heretofore, and the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said limited partnership is to be the buying and selling of goods and Merchandise generally, that the same general partners to wit, WILLIAM WATT, WILLIAM H. DUNNING, and JOHN GRAHAM, who each and every one of them reside in the City, County and State of New-York, are the general partners who are and will continue to be interested in conducting such second renewal. That, as heretofore, the said WILLIAM WATT, one of said partners, of said City, County and State of New-York is and will continue to be the special partner interested therein, and the said WILLIAM WATT is to claim be entered in the original formation of the said limited partnership and its former renewal as stores said, contributed to the Common Stock of said partnership the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in cash actually paid in; and no part of said sum has been withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the shape of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, nor has the same been reduced by payment of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, but the same is unimpaired and is to remain in the said limited partnership as a contribution to the Common Stock of the same during the second renewal or continuance of said limited partnership; that this said renewed partnership is to commence on the 31st day of December, 1860, and to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1863.

Made and signed at the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D., 1860.

WILLIAM WATT, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, WILLIAM H. DUNNING, JOHN GRAHAM.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as hereafter is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 5th-av., in the City of New-York is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES, THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of LEADBEATER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. C. LEADBEATER is alone authorised to collect and settle all accounts.

FRANKLIN C. LEADBEATER. DANIEL L. WELLS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1861.

NOS. 122 AND 124 DUANE-ST., COR. OF CHURCH, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO. having expired by limitation, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of FREELAND, STUART & CO.

JAMES FREELAND, JOHN M. STUART, ROBERT SQUIRES, CHAS. H. BOWMAN, WM. H. FREELAND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. T. & H. MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

PARTIES SUPPLIED WITH SUPERIOR Ice Cream in forms at 3c. per quart. J. TABER, practical Confectioner, No. 248 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt Andie son. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Births not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. WALTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 1 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company in

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Nomination of Hon. Ira Harris for United States Senator.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Republican joint Legislative caucus to nominate a United States Senator in place of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, met at 7 o'clock this evening.

ANSEL BINGHAM, of Rensselaer, presided.

The Clerks of the Senate and the Assembly, and Mr. C. S. UNDERWOOD, Journal Clerk of the Assembly, acted as Secretaries.

All the Republican Senators and Assemblymen were present except Mr. LAMOREAUX, who was absent on account of sickness.

The rules of the Assembly were adopted to govern the caucus, and the floor was cleared of all but members and privileged persons.

Senator SESSIONS and Mr. FARNUM acted as tellers.

Ten ballots were taken with the following results:

First Ballot—Whole number of votes cast, 115; William M. Evarts, 42; Horace Greeley, 40; Ira Harris, 20; W. Curtis Noyes, 6; James C. Smith, 4; Henry L. Selden, 2; Henry J. Raymond, 1.

Second Ballot—Greeley, 42; Evarts, 39; Harris, 22 Noyes, 5; Selden, 3; Smith, 3; Raymond 1.

Third Ballot—Evarts, 41; Greeley, 41; Harris, 19; Noyes, 4; Smith, 4; Selden, 3; Raymond, 2; Blank, 1.

Fourth Ballot—Greeley, 43; Evarts, 41; Harris, 22; Smith, 3; Noyes, 3; Selden, 3; Raymond, 1. This ballot overrun 1 vote.

Fifth Ballot—Greeley, 44; Evarts, 40; Harris, 20; Smith, 3; Noyes, 3; Selden, 3; Raymond, 1; Blank, 1.

Sixth Ballot—Greeley, 43; Evarts, 39; Harris 21; Noyes, 4; Smith, 3; Selden, 3; Raymond, 1; M. R. Brewer, 1.

Seventh Ballot—Evarts, 41; Greeley, 42; Harris, 21; Noyes, 4; Smith, 3; Selden, 3; Raymond, 1; M. R. Brewer, 1.

An attempt was made after this ballot to postpone the nomination until Monday evening, but without success.

Eighth Ballot—Greeley, 47; Evarts, 39; Harris, 19; Noyes, 4; Smith, 3; Selden, 3; Raymond, 1; M. R. Brewer, 1.

Ninth Ballot—Harris, 49; Greeley, 46; Evarts, 12; Noyes, 2; Smith, 3; Seldeu, 1; Raymoud, 1.

Tenth Ballot—Harris, 60; Greeley, 49; Evarts, 2; Smith, 3; Blank, 1.

Senator LAPHAM moved to make the nomination unanimous.

The motion was carried, when loud applause burst forth from the galleries.

The caucus then adjourned till Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE ALBANY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Speculations as to its Intent—What the Hards Say of it—The Tammany and Mozart Fight.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

Now that the "Conservative Convention" called by the Democratic State Central Committee has adjourned, having passed its resolutions, and appointed its Commissioners,—every one here is asking every other person what was the object of the gathering, and what good effects it is supposed to have accomplished? Had it been a pure Democratic gathering of men representing the regular Democratic organizations throughout the State, its voice might have had some weight in shaping the future of Democratic State politics, and disabusing the minds of Southern men as to the willingness of the Northern Democracy to become partners in any schemes looking to the disruption of the Union.

But the managers of the concern took all sorts of trouble to assure the Convention on its assembling that it was *not* a Democratic body—numbers of Union or Bell-Everett men being on the floor as delegates, with a slight sprinkling of the "peace-not-panic" Republicans. It appeared that PETER CAGGER, as Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, had taken it upon himself to issue two entirely distinct calls—one asking the various Democratic County organizations that delegates from each Assembly District should be sent to a "Democratic Convention;" while the other call, mainly circulated amongst the Bell-Everett men, asked for delegates to a Conservative Convention.

According to "the slate," as made up in No. 57 State-street, it was intended to seize and absorb the small remnant of the American Party by the seduction into Tweddle Hall, upon last Thursday, of Ex-President FILLMORE, who was to be seized upon his entrance by a body of experienced *cloquers*, lifted up suddenly to the Chair, and exhibited in that position as the last captive of Democracy's bow and spear. This was a very neat little plan, but, somehow or other, it failed to work—the cautious Ex-President having got wind of the conspiracy, and wisely keeping himself a hundred miles away from Tweddle Hall, though duly elected a delegate, and having duly accepted the position.

Some of the veteran "Hards," of the Dickinson stripe, from such counties as Broome, Genesee and Herkimer, have been free in expressing the opinion that the Convention was called together by Messrs. CHURCH and CAGER, for the purpose of influencing the Senatorial election in favor of the most conservative Republican candidate; and in support of this belief they point to the high eulogies poured forth as an oil of anointment upon the heads of WM. H. SEWARD, THURLOW WEED and Gen. SIMON CAMERON. They persist in suspecting that there was an intention entertained upon one side or the other in the Republican camp to bolt the caucus nominee, and that this Convention was got up by the Democratic managers for no other purpose than to throw the Democratic vote in Senate and Assembly on the side of the most "conciliating" candidate for Mr. SEWARD'S vacant seat, should the contemplated split in the Republican ranks occur.

But of course all such suggestions are perfectly idle—the Convention having emanated from motives of undoubted patriotism in the breasts of men who had no other means of expressing their sentiments. When a Democrat becomes thoroughly charged with a speech, it is the most dangerous experiment for him to try to suppress it; in nine cases out of ten it will turn to suppuration or brain fever, and I am happy to believe that very many of our old-fashioned Democratic friends have experienced great ease and relief through the talking machinery furnished to him in Tweddle Hall by the Convention's compassionate managers. LYMAN TREMAINE, for instance, is now rapidly convalescing, and Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN returned to New-York a lighter and every way happier man.

For one result of the Convention, however, the Managers of the machine did not bargain. We refer to the utter annihilation of the scheme for the compelling a settlement of the Democratic difficulties in your City, by the entrance of the Tammany Hall and Mozart delegations on an equal footing. There is a very curious private history to this whole affair, but I have not time now to relate anything beyond its outlines:

The Tammany men, on arriving at Albany, sent a Committee to Messrs. CAGGER and CHURCH, representing the regency,—DEAN RICHMOND being sick in bed, and ERASTUS CORNING being since reprimanded by these managers,—asking on what terms Messrs. C. and C. proposed that the City of New-York should be represented. To this the managers sent as their reply the resolution introduced by Judge GRAY, of Chemung, acknowledging the "regularity" of Tammany, and of Tammany alone; but stating that all delegates from your City should be taken in, as this was a conservative Union meeting, not a Democratic Convention. To this the Tammany Committee responded "all right," and entered the Convention in full faith.

But no sooner was S. E. CHURCH nominated by P. CAGGER as emporary chairman, than the plot began to ooze out; and after some of the most unparliamentary decisions ever given from the chair of any representative body, CHURCH declared that the recognition of Tammany as "regular" was revoked—the voters for this being about two hundred Albany "ronghs" introduced upon the floor by the managers, and three or four hundred of the same sort who raised a shout in the galleries. It was never thought for a moment but that the Braves of the Old Wigwam would submit as heretofore; but the managers were deceived in their calculations for once. Immediately after the breach of faith had been perpetrated, based on the noise of outsiders, as was afterwards proved, when the vote came to be taken, up rose the Tammanyites, headed by their leading warriors, marching indignantly out of the Hall, and shaking off the dust from their feet against the State Central Committee!

Then came the panic! It was not only amongst the respectable country delegates, who had never contemplated any such movement as this, but even amongst the members of the Regency, who had been participants in the scheme, but who now unexpectedly saw vanishing before them the only sources to which they have applied for the "sinews of war" during many of their past campaigns. No sooner had a Permanent Chairman been elected, than he wrote a note to the Tammany Delegation, who were holding a Convention of their own in the Delavan House, inviting them to return. The Convention, by a vote of more than two to one indorsed this vote; and also by a vote of nearly three to one, appointed a Committee, consisting of Judge AMASA J. PARKER, Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR and Judge GRAY, to wait upon the Tammany delegation and give assurances that the Convention never questioned the entire and exclusive "regularity" of the Tammany organization, and to request its return. Much debate followed upon this—the Tammany men really longing for an opportunity to dig up the hatchet against the Regency, and insisting upon having the words of the Committee reduced to writing and approved by them. Even this was finally acceded to; and after a correspondence carried on between Messrs. BELMONT, on behalf of Tammany, with Judge PARKER, as President of the Convention, the Tammanyites, headed by GEORGE LAW and Judge CONNOLLY as their two tallest representatives, finally returned—their resolutions being recorded on the proceedings of the Convention, and the initial action of Messrs. CAGGER and CHURCH being thus reversed and bitterly rebuked by a nearly unanimous vote of the regular delegates. It is but justice to DEAN RICHMOND and ERASTUS CORNING to say that they were utterly opposed from the first to the Church-Cagger programme—the Dean asserting very broadly that CHURCH acted as he did in fulfillment of a bargain made with Mayor WOOD to throw the vote of the Democratic Assemblymen and Senators in favor of giving CHURCH the empty honor of a nomination for the United States Senatorship. Let us wait for the vote.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2.

In the Senate, the Assembly concurrent resolutions appointing Commissioners on the part of Virginia's proposition were announced. Messrs. COLVIN, J. McL. MURPHY and FIERO desired to consider them immediately.

The President said that it would require the unanimous consent of the members, otherwise it must lay on the table one day.

Messrs. WILLIAMS, LAPHAM and MUNSON objecting, they went over.

In Committee of the Whole, progress was reported on the bill to provide arms for the State, and it was made the special order for Wednesday.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

GOV. MORGAN sent in the proceedings of the Maine Legislature, favoring a uniform system in weights, measures and currency. Laid on the table. He also transmitted the resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature on Federal relations, giving the names of the Commissioners appointed by that State, in accordance with the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia.

Mr. ROBINSON moved the printing of this and all similar communications.

Mr. FISH moved to amend by excluding the communication from the State of Virginia. Lost—32 to 49. And Mr. ROBINSON'S motion was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To open Felix-street, Brooklyn; to authorize the City of Utica to borrow $12,000 to pay the floating debt, and making the future incurring of debt by the City Government a misdemeanor; to provide for the payment of interest on certain canal drafts and awards; to authorize the sale or leasing of real estate belonging to benevolent, scientific, orphan asylums, and missionary societies.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced the following concurrent resolutions, which were laid over:

Whereas, By the 13th section of an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to regulate the deposits of the public money," approved the 23d of June, 1836, the sum of four million fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-one cents, belonging to the United States, was deposited with this State for safe-keeping;

And, whereas, This State, by an act of the Legislature, passed on the 10th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, agreed to receive the said money on deposit, and inviolably pledged the faith of the State for its safe-keeping and repayment whenever the same should be required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States;

And, whereas, in the present disturbed condition of the country, it is the duty of this State by all possible efforts to support the authority of the Federal Government and sustain its credit;

And, whereas, it is believed that the aforesaid deposit of money with this State may be made instrumental in sustaining the public credit, by pledging it as security for the repayment of a loan by the United States to the amount of such deposit; therefore be it

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Comptroller of this State be authorized and required, under his hand and the seal of the State, to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of any Bonds of the United States to the amount of the moneys belonging to the United States which were received by this State under the before-mentioned act of the 23d of June, 1836, and are in its custody for safe keeping. Laid over.

The resolution inquiring by what authority the New-York Police have seized arms, was called up and laid over. Adjourned.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Names of the Commissioners to the Conventions at Washington and Montgomery, Ala.

Appended are the names of the Commissioners who meet at Washington to-day, in accordance with the proposition advanced by the Virginia Legislature, to attempt to devise some compromise which shall dispose of our national dissensions:

DELAWARE.

George B. Rodney, John W. Houston, Daniel M. Bates, H. Ridgeley, William Cannon.

KENTUCKY.

James B Clay, Ex-Gov. Morehead, James Guthrie, Joshua F. Bell, Wm. O. Butler, Charles A. Wickliffe.

MARYLAND.

Reverdy Johnson, Wm. S. Goldsborough, J. Dixon Romane, Augustus W. Bradford, John W. Crisfield, Benj. C. Howard.

MISSOURI.

Waldo P. Johnson, Col. Doniphan, Judge Hough, Judge Buckner, John D. Coulter.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Amos Tuck, Levi Chamberlain, Asa Fowler,

NEW-JERSEY.

Chas. S. Olden, Robert F. Stockton, Joseph K. Randolph, Rodman M. Price, Peter D. Vroom, Benj. Williamson, Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, Thomas J. Stryker, William C. Alexander.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Thomas Ruffin, John M. Morehead, George Davis, David S. Reid, D. M. Barringer.

OHIO.

S. P. Chase, Thos. Ewing, J. C. Wright, Wm. Groesbeck, V. B. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock, F. T. Bockhus.

PENNSYLVANIA.

James Pollock, David Wilmot, A. W. Loomis, Thomas White, Thos. E. Franklin, Wm. McKenna, Wm. Meredith,

RHODE ISLAND.

Samuel Ames, Alex. Duncan, William W. Hoppin, Geo. H. Browne, Samuel G Arnold.

TENNESSEE.

A. O. W. Totten, Sam. Milligan, Alvin Cullom, J. M. Anderson, W. P. Hickerson, R. L. Caruthers, R. J. McKinney, Geo. W. Jones, Thos. Martin, P. K. Zollicoffer, Isaac R. Hawkins, W. H. Stephens,

VIRGINIA.

John Tyler. James A. Seddon, Wm. C. Rives, Geo. W. Summers, John W. Brockenbough.

ILLINOIS.

Stephen T. Logan, Ex-Gov. Wood, Judge Palmer, B. C. Cook, Thomas J. Turner.

INDIANA.

C. B. Smith, G. S. Orth, P. A. Hukleman, E. W. H. Lewis, T. C. Slaughton.

NEW-YORK.

David Dudley Field, Wm. Curtis Noyes, James S. Wadsworth, James C. Smith, Addison Gardiner, Greene C. Bronson, William E. Dodge, Amaziah B. James, Erastus Corning.

VERMONT.

Ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, Gen. H. Henry Baxter, Lt. Gov. L. Underwood, Hon. B. D. Harris, Hon. L. E. Crittenden.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, (Ct.) Sunday, Feb. 3.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM has appointed Commissioners to represent Connecticut at Washington.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The following are the names of the delegates to the Convention at Montgomery, Ala., which assembles to-day, with the avowed object of organizing a Provisional Government for the Southern Confederacy:

ALABAMA.

Robert H. Smith, Colin J. McRea, W. R Chilton, David P. Lewis, Richard W. Walker, John Gill, S. F. Hale, Thomas Fearn, J. L. M. Curry.

FLORIDA.

Jackson Morton, J. Patton Anderson, James Powers.

GEORGIA.

Robert Toombs, Francis Barton, Martin Crawford, Judge Nesbitt, Benjamin Hill, Howell Cobb, Augustus R. Wright, Thomas R. Cobb, Augustus Keenan, A. H. Stephens.

LOUISIANA.

John Perkins, Jr., C. M. Conrad, Duncan F. Kenner, A. Declomet, E. Sparrow, Henry Marshall.

MISSISSIPPI.

Wiley P. Harris, W. S. Wilson, A. M. Clayton, Walker Brooke, W. S. Barry, J. T. Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. L. Bridgers, M. W. Ransom, Ex-Gov. Swann.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

T. J. Withers, R. B. Rhett, Jr., L. M. Keitt, W. W. Boyce, James Chestant, Jr., R. W. Bargwell, G. G. Memminger.

AMUSEMENTS.

Despite the auguries of false prophets, the sneers of broken-down managers, and the discreditable indifference of our New-York public, the associate artists at the Academy of Music are doing well. They are even experiencing the unaccustomed pleasures of full pay. Delightful as it would be to boast of this triumph as of a New-York triumph, and to say something smart and cutting at the expense of Philadelphia—that peculiarly decorous city which Mr. DE CORDOVA wickedly and maliciously describes as "the Paris of America," and where, it will be remembered, the opera was not too fortunate—the praise of making the fashionable amusement successful must be handed over to the Brooklynites. To their liberality, indeed, we are fairly indebted for the two performances with which we were favored last week, neither of which, taken by themselves, paid, or half paid, the expenses, and either of which would have been sufficient to bring the season to a close if there had been no good and faithful Brooklyn to fall back upon. The receipts on Wednesday night in the last-named city nearly reached $2,000; the receipts at the Fourteenth-street house on the following night (Thursday)—and with a new prima donna, too—scarcely exceeded $300! In view of these statistics, were we wrong in stating that our Academy of Music, as a place of public resort, is "played out?"

Our friends on the other side of the East River enjoyed "Martha" prodigiously on Friday evening. The house was full and presented that peculiarly cosy and social appearance to which we have before referred. A good performance under such genial influences becomes almost certain, and something more than a good performance was assuredly vouchsafed to FLOTOW'S very popular and charming work. It was given with hearty spirit, and elicited abundant applause. On the previous Wednesday, Miss HINKLEY sang in the "Trovatore." Opinion appears to be divided concerning her ability as a dramatic singer, but it is conceded everywhere that her voice is fresh; and that she exercises good control over it. With youth, ambition and a career before her, everything may therefore be expected. To-night, Miss HINKLEY will have an opportunity of displaying her capabilities as a vocalist to good advantage in the eminently singable *rôle* of *Rosina*, the opera being ROSINI'S "Barber of Seville." The same work will be given to-morrow (Tuesday) night at the Brooklyn Academy. In the singing lesson, Miss HINKLEY introduces a waltz by PIONI, and the American patriotic song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

The rehearsals of VERDI'S new opera "Un Ballo in Maschera" are progressing with the greatest possible activity, and the work will certainly be produced on Monday of next week. It is a little curious that this same work is in course of production at this moment at the Paris and at the London Italian Opera Houses. Its vicissitudes have been great; the work having been prohibited in consequence of the suggestiveness of the text, an assassination in the last act being regarded as clearly political, by the good King Bomba, and apt to excite his faithful populace to acts of violence. The scene of the opera was changed, in consequence, to Boston, and one of the principal characters is *Richard*, Count of Warwick, and Governor of Boston. The opera has met with a perfect success wherever produced, and all the singers here are delighted with the music.

Mr. FORREST'S performance of *Richelieu*, in the play of that name, has been the theme of universal comment, and we may add admiration, during the past week. It deserves, undoubtedly, to be regarded as one of his most carefully studied and artistically elaborated performances. The conception of the part is poetically vivid, and yet in its broader lineaments historically correct. No character of the modern stage affords such an ample scope for the idiosyncrasies of an actor of merit. Mr. FORREST retains the bare traditional outline of the wily *Cardinal*, but the filling up and coloring is entirely his own. The performance, in consequence, is strikingly original and effective. Mr. FORREST is admirably supported by the company here. The play will be repeated to-night, by very general desire. To-morrow, the "Zouaves"—who made a success at this house some two or three weeks since—will make their reappearance in a grand new military spectacle called the "Storming of the Malakoff."

"The Seven Sisters" will be played at Laura Keene's Theatre to-night, for the seventy-fifth time. Judging by the nightly attendance, we should think it will last the season. There are no rumors of change in the programme.

The lovers of minstrelsy will see by HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S programme that several changes are to be made in it to-night. A new *primo donna* makes her appearance, too.

The drama of the "Lady of St. Tropez" will be given to Barnum's Lecture-room to-night.

Mr. ARTOMMAS, the harpist, who has opened an establishment up-town, for teaching music and ladies' accomplishments in a thorough manner, and without the restrictions of ordinary boarding-schools, gave a *matinée* on Saturday to a select audience. Several artists assisted on the occasion—notably, Mr. SATTER, the pianist. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS was also in the programme.

The newly-formed English Opera Company, of which Mme. ANNA BISHOP is the *prima donna*, will commence operations at Niblo's on Tuesday, the 12th. "Linda" and the "Bohemian Girl" are in rehearsal.

Mr. WALLACK has withdrawn the "Lady of St. Tropez" from his bill, after a long and successful career. To-night, JOHN BROUGHAM'S comedy of "Playing with Fire" will be played, and during the remainder of the week, a number of fine old comedies are to be revived, in the style for which this house is justly famous.

At the French Theatre, the comic piece called "Les Canotiers de la Seine," has been played during the week with success. It has, in fact, enjoyed quite a run, and seems to have completely revived the somewhat faded interest in this charming little establishment. To-morrow night, a piece called "Mademoiselle de la Seigliére," is to be produced.

Mr. BOOTH has drawn good houses during the past week, and was complimented with a bumper on Friday, the occasion of his benefit, when he impersonated *Sir Giles Overreach*—a character in which his father was famous. Mr. BOOTH had evidently studied the character with great care, and his ideal in many respects was admirable, but it was apparent too that he lacked both power and age to give embodiment to the picture his fervid mind had created. He whipped his passions so fiercely round the post that at the particular moment when he had to call on them for a great effort no strength was left. Still it was like all Mr. BOOTH'S personations, full of striking beauties, and when mellowed and finished will doubtless rank among the best. To night he essays for the first time another character, that of *Macbeth*, which will test his powers more than any other in which he has yet appeared, and inspire a corresponding degree of interest.

The Wizard of the North puts by the claymore of the Macgregors, and resumes the wand of the Magician on Saturday, the 9th, at the Old Bowery Theatre.

At the New Bowery Theatre another grand comic pantomime called "Harlequin Jack, the Giant Killer," will be brought out to-night with due splendor; previous to the same the farce called "Cool as a Cucumber;" and after it the favorite melodrama of "Therese, the Orphan of Geneva."

RAREY'S FAREWELL.

Grand Display at the Academy of Music, where Five Thousand People, being Charitably Inclined, pay a Dollar to see Rarey Feed the Poor, and Comfort the Widows and Orphans.

A cloud of witnesses assembled at the Academician doors, on Saturday afternoon, resolved to assuage the tears of the widow and the orphan by the well-filled tiers of that classic spot. Charity covereth a multitude of sins, according to an old and respected saying; and if we may judge of the amount of iniquity hidden by the demonstration at Mr. RAREY'S farewell *matinée*, we should say the world must have been purged to a remarkable extent. Mr. RAREY having put money in his purse with wonderful ease and celerity during the past few weeks, felt it his duty to wind up with a grand furore and go off in a blaze of glory. This he has succeeded in doing, and we need no surer proof of his tact, than was evinced in the affair of which we write. One half the net proceeds of the performance, it was announced, would be given to the Asylum for Widows and Orphans, and as a natural consequence all those people who had been desiring for the Winter past, to donate half a dollar or so, and who at the same time felt a natural curiosity to see the horse of the day, thronged in vast numbers to the place. The building was densely crowded and the best of humor pervaded the entire audience.

There were some new features brought out during the lecture, but, as a whole, it did not equal those given at first, when Mr. RAREY was able to find horses who were of their own will and accord, fiery, impetuous and spunky. *Cruiser* was introduced and remained upon the stage, while Mr. RAREY delivered a very, very long lecture on equinity, its habits, customs, manners and tendencies. For the first time in New-York, he detailed the encounter in which *Cruiser* was defeated—the way, the how, the difficulties, and the final success—in a manner that instructed, gratified and amused, even though it wearied, his hearers. He then strapped, unstrapped, and led away captive for the last time, the horse concerning which all England, from queen to cobbler, at one time felt a great interest, and who though tamed, and led quietly on and off the stage, is kept from biting strangers, by a wooden roller strapped firmly between his teeth, and whose daily diet is bran and water.

Then was led in a gentle filly. Modest, quiet, unassuming and kind—not even playful nor mirthful was she—but simply a dear, good little girl-horse, who never did nothing but what she was told. Just such a horse among horses as are those little children amongst children, whose biographies are published by the American Tract Society, who are born good, live well, become missionaries in early life, and lay their bones on a field of usefulness in Afric's sunny region or India's coral strand. It seemed cruel to put her through the motions, but charity demanded it, and RAREY was inexorable. To her utmost astonishment and subsequent grief, she was handled, strapped, hauled and manipulated. Then, as is customary, Mr. RAREY proceeded to lecture, and did everything that he could think of, or that was suggested to him. He saddled her with ease—he drummed upon her back with safety—and for that matter he might have buried her in saddles, or wrapped her up in saddle bags, or discharged a thirty-six pounder over her head, with the most perfect assurance that she would not be moved from her propriety. Possibly, if she had been told that the play of "King Lear" or "Richard the Third" was to be enacted on the sacred boards of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, she would have betrayed some emotion or evinced surprise as would any four-footed beast, but that alone could ruffle her. Mr. RAREY having satisfied the audience that she was gentle, led her off.

One of the most interesting features of the entertainment was the exhibition of the Arabian horses presented by A. B. TAABULSKY, Esq., to Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD. At first a stallion of remarkable beauty, and the finer of the two, was led in. He was a very clean-built animal, with an eye lustrous and powerful, a chest fully developed, a leg tapering, and hoofs small and unshod. He was very playful, very agile, and exceedingly quick in all his movements. His groom states that he is one of the best boxers he ever saw, and would be very apt to floor the American Champion, Mr. HEENAN, were he and that worthy person to come in contact. The struggle that ensued, when RAREY attempted to strap and throw him, though not very protracted, was exceedingly interesting and amusing. The horse seemed to understand his intentions, and, more in fun than anger, resisted all attempts to entrap him. After the first strap was on, and the left fore-leg was securely bound up, he jumped around the ring, and pranced and kicked in the most agile manner. It was a long time before RAREY succeeded in getting him down, but, after that success was attained, there was no familiarity too great, no endearment too presumptuous for the tamer to indulge in. The horse betrayed singular intelligence—placed his fore-legs about RAREY'S neck—drew him up close to him, while with his nose he fondled and caressed him. The straps having been removed, the horse sprang suddenly to his feet, only to find RAREY on his back, and with him there, he galloped swiftly about the ring, and then, in obedience to the rein, darted through the gate, and was lost from our sight. The other Arabian present was then brought in. There was nothing of particular note about this horse. He was a very well made, sturdy and able horse, but no better apparently than fifty we could find, owned by parties resident in this City.

After the showing up of a very beautiful Patchen stallion, named *New-Jersey*, and owned by Mr. BATHGATE, the four inevitables made their customary appearance. The two Shetland ponies, the one African attendant, and the one Anglo-Saxon groom, were ushered upon the stage; Mr. RAREY delivered his stereotyped description of the ponies and their owners, the African grinned approbation, the groom grew red and warm, the larger pony rolled upon the straw, and the little fellow stood upon a tripod formed of his two hind legs and his tail.

Then came the fight of the day. After a letter from Mr. C. J. PLATT, of the Hudson River Railroad Company, in which were enumerated, detailed and described all the faults, peculiarities and evils of *Peacock*, the most vicious, intractable, and vimuiest horse in the City, the said horse was led in. It was worth a dollar to see this part alone. The man who led him in was a very green Irishman—green, because he thought that the audience could be humbugged by yells and kicks, jumps and feints, fussation and nonsense. There is no doubt at all that *Peacock* is a very bad horse, but it is also very apparent that his keeper assumes with too great credence that metropolitan audiences are not gifted with perceptive faculties equal, to say the least, with his own. With *Peacock* Mr. RAREY had a hard time. On his back was a tender and ticklish spot, which he very loth to have touched, but on which Mr. RAREY seemed determined to place his magnetic hand. Squealing, coughing, neighing, yelling, kicking, biting, rearing, backing and plunging, were the order of the hour. For some time the old fellow, who for seventeen years has been the terror of his neighborhood, was able to keep his assailant away from him, but of course eventually yielded. Then RAREY got on his back, and in the twinkling of a colored eyeball was thrown heavily to the ground—again and again was this attempted and with the same result. The animal was thoroughly angry, his eye was red as blood, his breathing apparatus labored heavily, and his tail, which is a mere switch, and by no means a proper appendage for a Peacock, twiggled with eminent briskness from one buttock to the other. It being evident that his first lesson was not productive of any good result, Mr. RAREY, with exemplary patience, restrapped him, and finally succeeded in mounting him in safety, in playing with his heels with impunity, and in tickling him from nose to tail to his heart's content.

The performance being over, Mr. RAREY announced his immediate departure for Philadelphia and other provinces; thanked the Press for the encouragement and aid extended to him, and concluded by acknowledging the continued favors received by him from the people of New-York, and trusting that he might, at some not distant day, have the pleasure of contributing his quota to the general fund of information concerning the treatment of animals heretofore so abominably abused and so cruelly outraged.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF A FRACAS BETWEEN WOMEN.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday morning, upon the body of CATHARINE KINNEY, a native of Ireland, 55 years of age, lately occupying a room in the tenement-house rear of No. 326 East Thirteenth-street, whose death occurred on Friday night, in consequence of injuries received on the 30th of last December. It appeared from the statements of the witnesses that deceased was of very intemperate habits, and having indulged herself to excess on the night of the 30th of December, she became turbulent and cross, venting her anger upon a woman named JULIA MURPHY, living in the opposite apartment to that occupied by herself. For a time Mrs. MURPHY paid no attention to the abuse, but finally losing her temper in consequence of deceased having thrown a heavy stone jug several times against the door, she snatched a bowl from the table and threw it, striking the drunken woman on the forehead and knocking her down. The neighbors called in a physician who removed several small fragments of the bowl from the forehead of deceased, but she subsequently became delirious, and having lingered in much suffering until Friday, her death resulted. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, jr., who found that death had occured from an abscess in the brain, produced, in his opinion, by the injuries received, and the case having been given to the jury, a verdict against Mrs. MURPHY was rendered. The accused, who has been in custody previous to the inquest, was then examined. She stated that she was 36 years of age and a native of Ireland, adding that the charge of having thrown a bowl at deceased was untrue—she had not hit her with anything. The Coroner committed her to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DETENTION OF STEAMERS BY FOG—INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL.—The wind which, on Friday, prevailed from the eastward, bringing with it a considerable rain storm through the night, changed, on Saturday morning, to the S. S. W., and at an early hour a dense fog set in which completely enveloped the City and the East and North Rivers, causing serious interruption to the ferries, and to the movements of vessels and steamers throughout the day. The steamships *Morathon* and *City of Washington*, for Liverpool; *Arago*, for Havre; *Alabama* and *Huntsville*, for Savannah; *Thomas Swann*, for Baltimore; *Patapsco*, for Portland, and all the Sound steamers were detained at their respective piers, and were not able to leave until an early hour on Sunday morning, when the fog cleared off. The Staten Island ferry-boats made but four trips during the day; windward-bound vessels were detained, and steamers plying on the East River were not able to make their accustomed trips. No serious accidents occurred. On Sunday a cold westerly wind and a clear atmosphere prevailed, and the City, which has for several days been imbedded in the accumulated slush, was once more restored to a tolerable state for travel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY IN A PORTER-HOUSE.—At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a party of men were drinking in a saloon, kept by a man named PATRICK CRANE, corner of Atlantic-avenue and Hicks-street, when a difficulty arose between LANCELOTT MCGARITY and DAVID MAHAN, during which the latter was stabbed four or five times by the former. One wound was inflicted in the breast, one in the abdomen and the others were about the thighs and lower part of the body. MAHAN, and his friends who were with him, it is said, had been up all night at a "wake," and were considerably under the influence of liquor when they entered the place. The immediate cause of the affray is said to have been that the barkeeper, he struck that person over the head with a coal shovel. MCGARITY was arrested by the Police of the First Precinct, and committed to await the result of the injuries to MAHAN. MAHAN was taken to the First Precinct Station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Police Surgeon BALL. Although the wounds are of a dangerous character, they are not considered as necessarily mortal, but the injured man was in such a condition last night that it was not deemed prudent to remove him to his residence.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. HAMLIN, the returned Missionary from Constantinople, will commence his attractive and interesting course of lectures on the political, social, and religious condition of Turkey, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, to-morrow evening. The programme of the first lecture will be found in another column.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—A jury in the City Court on Saturday awarded THOMAS ARMSTRONG $50 damages against Capt. FOOTE, U. S. N., for false imprisonment. ARMSTRONG, it appeared, created some disturbance in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, when he was sent to the guard-house by order of defendant, and detained there four hours.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH MY BOY.—I cannot govern him. *Learn* how to *direct* him. You are endeavoring to restrain him. He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him into mischief wants direction, and a knowledge of this direction can be obtained in a Phrenological Examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 31.

COTTON—The market is quiet, with sales of 8,000 bales, at 11¼c. SUGAR is steady, at 4¼c.@5¼c. MOLASSES 23c.@25c. FLOUR steady, at $5 62. CORN 58c.@60c. LARD in kegs, 10¾c. The quotations for other kinds unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street $5 25; Ohio and City Mills are held at the same rate. WHEAT dull; Red $1 30@$1 33; White $1 40@$1 60. CORN steady; Yellow 62c.@67c. LARD 10½c. COFFEE steady, at 12c.@13c. WHISKY nominal at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 2.

FLOUR dull at $5 25 for superfine. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels Red at $1 26@$1 30; Kentucky White, $1 50. CORN declined 1c.; sales, 3,000 bushels at 60c.@70c. MESS PORK, $18 25. WHISKY steady at 17¾c.@18c.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Judge Norton, Col. Totten, W. H. Wallace, wife and son, Capt. Rathbnrn, Edward Furst, Chas. Slatterly, John Donney, B. Platt and wife, Isaac Fredrick, wife and child, Don Pedro Sanrovian, Mrs. Cowslaskie and 3 children, John C. Birdsye, John Temple, P. Caduc, J. De Raven, wife and 3 children, L. A. Sanderson, Mrs. Cath. Walton and 3 children, M. Fahin, C. Dnhroca, M Dnhroca, Geo Adams, O. Wilson, L. A. Ehrman, M. Thurnanr, R. J. Stephens, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Sbultz, Thomas Fitch, B. F. Kendall, S. S. Henry, William H. Dougherty H. S. Stone, H. Craft, R. Neathson, G. O. McMullin, G. W. Dyer, F. B. Folger, Wm. W. Gadcomb, D. Samuels, Major Henley, T. J. Blakney, N. C. Fischer, Mrs. Wilson,

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 07 | Sun sets.... 5 21 | Moon rises... 3 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 15 | Gov. Island. 4 04 | Hell Gate.... 5 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Lndlam & Heineken; Alabama, Scheock, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vale, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships C. Hill, Small, Liverpool, J. C. Carman; Henrietta, Trecartin, London, Brett, Son & Co.

Barks Northwood, Hiliert, Cadiz, Grand & Westervelt; M. B. Rich, Rich, London, R. P. Buck & Co.; Clarissa, (Brem.,) Hansen, Pernambuco, G. S. Colt; Frey, (Nor.,) Bonnevle, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.

Brigs Mary Alvina, Ames, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; San Juan, (Mex., new,) Benetega, Tobasco, M. Echeverria & Co.; Livingston

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO 2925. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Assembling of the Peace Congress at Washington.

THE SESSIONS TO BE SECRET.

Probable Ultimatum of the Border Slave States.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION ORGANIZED

Farewell Speeches of Messrs. Benjamin and Slidell in the Senate.

Statement of the Objects of a Southern Confederacy.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Seizure of the Cutter Lewis Cass by the Alabamians.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP SUPPLY.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

Statement of Mrs. Lieutenant Slemmer and Mrs. Lieutenant Gilman.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Virginia delegation in the Peace Convention are determined to demand the equality of the South in all the territory hereafter to be acquired, as well as in that now held by the United States, in order, they say, that the present settlement may stand forever. Temporary expedients they ignore. In this they are supported by the entire Kentucky delegation, and a majority from Maryland. Missouri it is understood will take the same position.

The South will press for speedy action, as their Commissioners insist on a showing of hands immediately. The Northern delegations say they cannot see the policy of hurrying things, and will aim to take time for deliberation. The adjournment to-day, without permanent organization, looked at delay. Adjournments hereafter will be strenuously resisted by Virginia and Kentucky.

Mr. TYLER will be reported by the Committee for the Presidency of the Convention, but he does not desire it. He would much prefer being left free in the Convention, but will not decline.

The North Carolina men have indicated no policy as yet, but seem to be awaiting the developments from Virginia.

The Convention will hold its sessions secret, in order that Commissioners may confer more freely without public committal. Some of the Northern Commissioners were desirous to have open sessions, but the Southern men opposed it. They said they could hope for no good result with their conferences public.

The straightout Republican Congressmen, who are opposed to any and all compromises, about forty in number, are now in caucus at the Capitol, to canvass their future course, in view of the possible action of the Convention.

The Republicans in the Convention generally express themselves against any compromise, and have no expectation that anything will be agreed upon that will satisfy both sections. The chances are that the Convention will be utterly fruitless. The Vermont delegation did not act in the Convention, but are waiting for Massachusetts.

JUDGE GREENWOOD AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

A telegram to one of your cotemporaries, that Judge GREENWOOD's nomination to the Interior Department had been speedily confirmed, and that he had attended Cabinet meetings, took the Judge by surprise, as it was the first information he had of the fact. He has neither been nominated, nor confirmed, but is quietly discharging his duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator SUMNER, at the request of Gov. ANDREW, has had an interview with the President, to get his answer to the tender, by Massachusetts, of her militia to sustain the Government.

This business ended, SUMNER asked "Is there anything else Massachusetts can do?"

The President replied "Yes; no State can do more. She can ado t the Crittenden compromise."

Mr. SUMNER continued—"Is that necessary?"

PRESIDENT—"It is."

Mr. SUMNER—"Massachusetts has not acted directly on the Crittenden proposition, which seeks to give Constitutional protection to Slavery, and disfranchise a large number of her citizens."

He added his opinion in the strongest language, that such are the convictions of her people, that they never would consent to any such proposition.

The President said he was discouraged by this declaration.

Mr. SUMNER rejoined that they could all stand on the common ground of the Constitution as administered by GEORGE WASHINGTON, and that the verdict of the people last November should both be recognized and protected, without price or condition.

RETURN OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COAST SURVEY.

DORR, the chief of the Coast Survey party, and HEBERTON, his assistant, who were on board the surveying schooner which was seized some time since by the Secessionists, near San Agustine, Florida, reported themselves, to-day, at the Coast Survey Office, and gave the particulars of the seizure and subsequent release of the vessel. DORR, on returning from a triangulating expedition ashore, found the schooner in the hands of the rebels. He told them he didn't care; that he was sent by Government to perform certain duties, and intended to do so. He was permitted to continue to use the vessel as a dépôt. When his work there was completed, he found that a battery had been planted, and was told he would be blown out of the water if he attempted to leave. Subsequently the vessel was drawn up by the rebels, under the guns of the battery. DORR and HEBERTON were taken out of the schooner, and the sailing-master and crew were left on board. On receiving the news of the capture of the Louisiana forts, the garrison had a spree and got drunk. DORR and HEBERTON, remaining sober, found the sailing-master and started him to sea, and in order not to break their parole, and not to attempt to run away with the vessel, they took the land route themselves and arrived here to-day. The schooner was to be expected in New-York within a day or two.

DORR and his [aid were detained at Charleston a day and a half. They report a large force of Georgians concentrated around Fort Moultrie, ready to assist in the assault upon Sumter.]

THE REINFORCEMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Many doubts are expressed here about the accuracy of the reported reinforcements of Sumter, especially in view of BUCHANAN's letter to JOHN TYLER, on the 25th ult., in which he says, distinctly, that the movements of the steamer *Brooklyn* are in no way connected with South Carolina.

ENGINEERS WANTED.

Steam frigates *Colorado*, *Mississippi* and *Minnesota*, now at Boston, and *Roanoke*, at Brooklyn, are at once to be put in requisition for service connected with the collection of the revenue at certain ports where the same cannot be collected by the usual means. The Navy Department is embarrassed by a lack of Engineers for the service now necessary,—the corps of Chiefs lacking five or more of its full complement. Besides, neither the first nor second assistant-corps are more than half complete.

A RESOLUTION TO UNMASK THE AUTHORS OF THE TREASON.

A resolution has been prepared to offer in the House, probably to-morrow, empowering the Select Committee of five on the President's Special Message, to inquire, in addition to the matters heretofore referred to them, concerning any movements that have been initiated, instigated, advised, counseled, or in anywise encouraged or promoted, having for their object the transfer, seizure, possession, use or occupancy, of arms, arsenals, fortifications, Custom-houses, Navy-yards, vessels, mints, or other property of the United States, by any person or persons, or under any other than Federal authority, with power to send for persons and papers. The intention of this movement is to unmask the conspirators. Its result will be to exhibit what few master spirits have really devised and directed the entire secession programme.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge PETTIT is about to be nominated as Judge of the Supreme Court for Kansas.

J. S. BLACK, Secretary of State, is soon to be nominated to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge DANIELS.

UNION TRIUMPH IN VIRGINIA.

The Virginians here united have partial returns of the election to-day, by telegraph. They say their advices indicate that the Secessionists are defeated in twenty-five ont of thirty Counties. These are the Southwestern and the Central Counties. If the accounts are true, they show that the Secessionists are overwhelmingly defeated.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Mondah, Feb. 4.

It appears from the returns received at the War Department that the militia force of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, combined, is 341,000. These returns were severally made from the years 1838 to 1859. The returns for 1860 were only from the following:

Massachusetts	161,200	Virginia	143,155
Rhode Island	19,541	Minnesota	24,460
Connecticut	51,576	New-York	419,000

The aggregate of the whole country from these imperfect returns, is 3,168,000, of which about two and a half millions are infantry, 20,000 artillery cavalry, 13,000 artillery, and between 19,000 and 20,000 riflemen.

Within the last two weeks fifty speeches have been delivered in the House of Representatives on the crisis, nearly all of them in connection with the report from the Committee of Thirty-three. A number of gentlemen, besides, have been making preparations for an expression of their views on the same subject. Among so many contestants for the floor, the struggle to obtain it is quite lively, though as much cannot be said of all the speeches.

The Secretary of State thus far, since his entrance upon the duties of that office, has performed them without the assistance of an assistant Secretary. He desired much to secure in that capacity F. BAYARD, of Delaware, owing to this gentleman's peculiar qualifications for the place; but overruling considerations led him to decline the profferred appointment.

Col. HAYNE intended to leave for Charleston to-day, but having been informed that the President is preparing a reply to his communication demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter, will delay his departure till Wednesday.

The Executive Department of South Carolina has defined the position of that State on the subject of commercial arrangements, regarding it probable that the payment of duties and the clearance of vessels will be interfered with by the Government at Washington in such a manner as to render the transaction of business at Charleston difficult and embarrassing. The expedition of the law of nations, as made by the former and the present Secretary of State in the Peru case affecting the vessels *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thomson*, is regarded as a sound doctrine appliable to South Carolina, which will permit no interference by the Government of the United States with such regulations as it may adopt, nor will the authority of the latter be permitted to be exercised within the limits of the State. It will be for the United States to impose upon vessels of States still members of this Confederacy such penalties as it may choose to provide for, what it may consider violations of its municipal laws.

The revenue cutter *McClelland*, lately fallen into the hands of Louisiana, is one of the largest and best cutters in the revenue service, just rebuilt and refitted.

Senator WIGFALL and others have telegraphed to Montgomery, urging the appointment of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS as Provisional President of the Southern Confederacy, in order to conciliate Southern conservatives.

The nomination of Judge PETIT, for Judge of the District of Kansas, has been determined on.

Secretary of State BLACK will probably soon be nominated as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Justice DANIEL, deceased.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Convention is sitting with closed doors. Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio, is in the chair. A Committee on Permanent Organization has been appointed. It is supposed that JOHN TYLER will be permanent President. The Convention has refused to admit the Press.

LATER.—The Convention adjourned at half-past one to meet at noon to-morrow. All the States are present that have elected Commissioners except New-York, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois. Eleven are fully represented.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio, was temporary Chairman, and A. E. WARD, of Maryland, temporary Secretary. A motion was made to admit the representatives of the Press to the floor. Laid on the table, to proceed to a permanent organization. A Committee of one from each State was appointed on Permanent Organization. Adjourned.

Maj. BERRETT says the doors will be kept closed to the public Press, until the Convention shall order otherwise. It is understood that the entire proceedings will be conducted in secret session.

A Committee are here of Secessionists from Maryland, to protest against the admission of the delegates from that State.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

POSITION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE FREE STATES UPON THE QUESTION OF COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Feb. 3, 1861.

In connection with the Convention which meets in this city to-morrow, your readers will find much interest in a statement of the division of Representatives in Congress from the Free States upon the question of compromise. For the Crittenden scheme there is not a single Republican in Congress, so far as I know, and very few Northern men of any party. It is believed here that the most of Northern readers hold the mistaken view that Mr. CRITTENDEN's plan is simply a restoration of the old Missouri Compromise of 1820. This is far from true—for while the act of 1820 merely prohibited Slavery north of 36° 30', and was silent with respect to it south of that line, Mr. CRITTENDEN's plan distinctly recognizes the right of Slavery to all territory south of the parallel of 36° 30', and, in its present shape, applies the doctrine to all territory which may be hereafter acquired—thus offering a heavy premium to war and fillibusterism for slave territory hereafter.

The "Border State proposition" is the old Missouri Compromise, with the addition of a stipulation that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures shall ever either introduce or exclude Slavery south of 36° 30', but leave the institution to fight its own way in the courts, and before the people when they come to form State Governments. The proposition of Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, looks to the immediate admission of New-Mexico as a State, with such Constitution as the people may frame at a Convention next Autumn; also to the incorporation into the Constitution of a guarantee that the Federal Government shall never interfere with Slavery in the States. There is little difference between the supporters of the Border State and the Adams propositions; and all who would sustain one of them would sustain the other, probably, if necessary to provide an adjustment of the pending national issues.

The following is a statement, as nearly as can be ascertained, of the relative strength of the friends of amicable adjustment, upon the basis of either of the propositions last named, or some other which does not contribute practically to the extension of Slavery or the humiliation of the Republican Party:

	For Compromise.	Against Compromise.
Maine	3	3
New-Hampshire	—	3
Vermont	3	—
Massachusetts	4	7
Rhode Island	2	2
Connecticut	3	1
New-York	19	10
Pennsylvania	20	—
Ohio	16	4
Wisconsin	1	3
Illinois	7	2
Indiana	7	1
Michigan	2	2
Minnesota	—	2
New-Jersey	5	3
Iowa	2	—
Oregon	1	—
California	2	—
Kansas	1	—
Totals	98	49

Of course in this list some are left out whose political *status* never is known until they discover which course the majority will pursue. A few doubtful gentlemen are counted among those who are willing to make accommodating terms with the Border States, as they will undoubtedly be found voting thus when a vote upon the subject is reached. This class includes both Republicans and Democrats who are willing to accept some one or all the measures that have been proposed. Those who are set down as against compromise are those gentlemen who by their words and votes upon the few test questions that have arisen have thus far exhibited a disposition to yield nothing to the Southern States, or to "make concessions to the Slave power," as they term it.

It is not to be presumed that this canvass is strictly correct, but the result stated is certainly not far from the present complexion of the House. What effect may be had upon members by events of the ensuing week, before the end of which a vote cannot probably be reached, cannot be foreseen. Should the Border States demand more than has been already offered them, the Anti-Compromisists will have a majority of the House at once. Should the same moderation prevail which has marked the past week in the House, almost any one of the present pending propositions, except Mr. CRITTENDEN's, will receive a large majority of the votes of the House.

The political complexion of the Senate is more doubtful and not so easily ascertained, but it is believed by the leaders that a large majority are now in favor of the adoption of any reasonable proposition for settlement of our national difficulties.

In consideration of the important action to which Congress will soon be called, with regard to the state of the Union, the Republicans have resolved to call to their ports all the absentees, and to attend more constantly to their duties, according to the resolution of the Republicans in caucus some weeks since.

A Union man, from Virginia and a Secessionist from Louisiana, got into violent words yesterday about political matters, when the Secessionist struck the Union man, who was off his guard, knocking him down, severely beating and injuring him, and the bystanders say would have killed him had they not interfered and separated them. This is the first blood drawn by secession in Washington.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

HOWELL COBB SELECTED TO PRESIDE—HIS ADDRESS, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 4.

The Convention met at noon, R. W. BARNWELL, temporary Chairman.

An impressive prayer was offered by Rev. BASIL MANLEY.

On motion of R. B. RHETT, HOWELL COBB was selected for permanent President by acclamation, and JOHNSON F. HOOPER was selected as permanent Secretary.

All the Delegates were present except Mr. F. MORTON, of Florida.

In the course of Mr. COBB's address, after taking the Chair, he said, the occasion which assembled us together was one of no ordinary character. We meet as the representatives of sovereign and independent States, who by a solemn judgment have dissolved all the political association which connected them with the Government of the United States. It is now a fixed irrevocable fact. The separation is perfect, complete and perpetual. The great duty now imposed is to provide a Government for our future security and protection. We can and should extend to our sister States, and our late sister States, who are identified in interest and feeling and institutions, a cordial invitation to unite in a common destiny, and should be desirous at the same time of maintaining with our confederates friendly relations, political and commercial.

After the usual preliminary business was attended to, adjourned till to-morrow.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 4.

This county elects one Secessionist and two Unionists. Henrico, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Prince George, Greenville, Surry, Alexandria, Petersburgh, Norfolk and Portsmouth elect Unionists.

WHEELING, Monday, Feb. 4.

The election, to-day, for delegates to the State Convention, resulted in the election of SHERRARD CLEMENS, and C. D. HUBBARD, Anti-Secessionists, by about 500 majority. The excitement was very great. Union candidates are elected in Marion, Taylor, Wood, Brooke and Hancock Counties. But very few votes were polled against referring the action of the Convention back to the people.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 4.

Henrico elects three Unionists.

Augusta, three Unionists.

Campbell, two Unionists.

Charlotte County is for secession.

Amelia and Nottoway, probably so.

Pittsylvania and Halifax, Union.

Lynchburgh, Union.

The vote is generally in favor of a reference to the people.

HON. SHERRARD CLEMENS SUSTAINED.

WHEELING, Monday, Feb. 4.

Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS and C. D. HUBBARD, anti-secession under any circumstances, were elected triumphantly to-day, to the State Convention, over their opponents, who refused to pledge themselves that they would not sign an ordinance of secession.

Reports from all the counties of the Pan Handle elect the anti-secession candidates by decided majorities.

A dead set was made at CLEMENS by the ultra-disunionists, reducing his majority somewhat, but he was triumphantly carried through. Thus was his position in Congress victoriously sustained.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Feb. 4.

The House, to-day passed, unanimously, a resolution declaring that in case reconciliation fails, North Carolina goes with the other Slave States.

The Legislature will adjourn, perhaps, and await results.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP SUPPLY.

THE OFFICERS AND GARRISON OF THE WARRINGTON YARD ON BOARD.

The United States storeship *Supply* arrived here yesterday, from Pensacola, Fla., which port she left on the 16th ult. She has on board the officers, marines and United States sailors who were on duty at the Warrington Yard when it was taken possession of by the Floridians.

The *Supply* is a staunch old ship, and was purchased for $10,000 during the Mexican war. She was taking in coal and stores for the home fleet, which they badly need at present, when necessity compelled her destination to be changed. Part of the stores and provisions which were on board the vessel were left at Fort Pickens, for the use of the garrison there.

The *Supply* reports that the old steamer *Fulton* was taken by the Secessionists, confirming our advices of the 8th ult. The only Government property on board is about 200 tons of coal and some provisions.

The Commander of the *Supply*, immediately on his arrival, telegraphed for instructions to Washington, pending the reply to which his command will remain as at present. The marines are in charge of Sergeant REYNOLDS, and will, it is believed, be immediately sent on to reinforce the Federal troops at the National Capital. Up to last evening they had not left the vessel. There are only about forty-eight of them altogether. Annexed is a correct list of the officers and others who came here in the *Supply*:

Captain—Henry Stalke.
Lieutenants—J. D. Daniels, Henry Erben, W. L. Bradford.
Master—W. N. Allen.
Paymaster—E. W. Dunne,
Captain's Clerk—John Van Dyke.
Purser's Clerk—A. C. Bowie.
Passengers—Mrs. Slemmer, wife of Lieut. Slemmer, infant and child; Mrs. Gilman, wife of Lieut. Gilman, now at Fort Pickens; Boatswain DIXON, and family; Gunner COOPER, and family; Sailmaker HUNTER; Carpenter HOLMES, Lieut. Irwin, lady, mother-in-law, and two children and some mechanics from the Pensacola Yard.

The United States ship *Relief*, having taken in a heavy cargo of stores and provisions, left the Navy-yard yesterday, bound, it is said, for the coast of Africa. There is a rumor that her destination is located on this hemisphere.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT PENSACOLA.

Correspondence by the Supply.

NAVY YARD, WARRINGTON, Fla., Monday, Jan. 14, 1861.

I propose giving to your readers a statement of facts, in reference to recent events connected with the Navy-yard here, and the forts that protect and command the entrance of this harbor. At such times as these, facts that exhibit prominent political moves are interesting, even if they are not from the "pen of a ready writer."

Upon the right hand of the entrance of the Bay of Pensacola stands Fort Pickens; upon the left hand is Fort McCrea, and upon the same shore with the latter, one mile and a quarter further up the bay, is Fort Barrancas. These forts are nearly equidistant from each other, and so situated as to completely command the entrance to the harbor. Fort Pickens is an admirably constructed fortification at the extremity of a long, shallow sand-spit, that separates the Bay from the Gulf for some distance, and the fort is so situated as really to command the entrance to the Bay completely. It is approachable by land only along the narrow neck mentioned above, and its defences are so arranged that even a small force may defend it against vastly superior numbers. Fort McCrea is rather a dilapidated concern, but is nevertheless a strong water-battery. Fort Barrancas is well built, and a powerful defence of the entrance of the harbor, but neither its construction nor position is adapted to resist a strong land attack.

These three large fortifications, with all their guns, ammunition, &c., were in charge of a single Company of Artillery, under the command at present of Lieut. A. J. SLEMMER.

The Navy-yard is situated upon the same shore of the Bay with the Forts McCren and Barrancas, about one-and-a-half miles above the latter. It was under command of Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG. The next officer in rank was Commander EBENEZER FARRAND. The disposable force at the yard consisted of about seventy sailors or ordinary men, as they are termed, and forty-eight marines, under Capt. JAMES WATSON; there was also at the yard, subject to the command of Commander ARMSTRONG, the United States storeship *Supply*, with two thirty-pounders and thirty-eight men, and the steamer *Wyandotte*, with six thirty-twos and eighty men.

For a number of days rumors had been in circulation of an intention, on the part of the authorities of Florida and Alabama to take possession of the Navy-yard and forts at this point. On the night of the 9th, Lieut. SLEMMER stationed a guard at Fort Barrancas. On the morning of the 10th he received orders from the War Department, requiring him to use every means in his power to protect Government property, and especially to keep control of the entrance to the harbor. He was also informed, at the same time, that the Commander of the Navy-yard would be directed to coöperate with him.

On consultation with Commodore ARMSTRONG, and the promise of assistance from him, Lieut. SLEMMER decided on removing at once into Fort Pickens, that post being the most tenable position, and where he could more nearly obey the spirit of his instructions. The matter being decided upon, the Army officers went to work with a will, and during the next twenty-four hours had thrown their entire force, with all their provisions, camp equipage, &c., into the fort, and by the assistance of boats from the *Supply* and *Wyandotte*, had removed the ammunition from Fort Barrancas to the magazines of Fort Pickens.

To what extent Commodore ARMSTRONG was ordered to coöperate with the Army officers I do not know; but it is a fair presumption that it was to the extent of his power.

The Navy-yard itself is so situated that no military man would think of defending it against a large attacking force, with the means at the Commodore's command. In a military point of view, retaining possession of the Navy-yard was of small consequence, compared to a successful defence of the entrance of the harbor; and where it was necessary to make a choice, the available force ought by all means to have been concentrated in Fort Pickens. Taking this view of the case, not thinking he was asking too much from the Commodore, Lieut. SLEMMER urgently requested that the marines might be sent to assist his own company. The ordinary men of the yard, useless where they were, would also have been a not undesirable addition, and the two ships could have been so placed as to make their guns completely cover an enemy's advance by land. Lieut. SLEMMER asked in all good faith for this coöperation. Even after the Navy-yard was surrounded by armed men, and before it was taken, he wrote to the Commodore, repeating his request, that the marines might be sent him while there was yet time. This again met with no attention, and three hours later these men had all been taken prisoners without having made even a show of resistance, and the brave little band, already in Fort Pickens, were left to their own resources in carrying out their instructions.

Why such a course was pursued by the authorities at the Navy-yard, and by what and whose counsels it was brought about, may become a subject for official investigation; and it would be improper for me at this time to express my regret that while Lieut. SLEMMER, ably seconded by Lieut. GILMAN, has so far met a heavy responsibility with a degree of energy and decision worthy of very high praise, I cannot speak in terms of commendation of the way in which the authorities at the Navy-yard met the responsibilities that devolved upon them in this case. NEMO.

STATEMENT OF MRS. SLEMMER.

Mrs. Lieut. SLEMMER and Mrs. Lieut. J. H. GILMAN, the two ladies whose names have been most prominently connected with the late proceedings at Fort Pickens, took rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel. They are both ladies of much refinement and intelligence, and the events through which they have so lately passed have made a deep impression upon them. In addition to the leading facts embraced in the above narrative, they have related many things of interest to our reporters, who waited upon them shortly after they arrived.

The exodus from the Barrancas Fort was made necessarily in much haste, there being little time except to hurriedly pack up the most valuable of their articles of furniture and wardrobe. No personal violence was offered to these entreating women and children, but the sudden and peaceable breaking-up of so many peaceful households, and the violent separation of family ties, were scenes of great distress. To many the parting of husband and wife was as if for the last time, and tears bedewed many a hardy cheek when the last "good-bye" was spoken.

The excitement produced upon the officers when they saw their flag at the Navy-yard hauled down, Mrs. SLEMMER says, was most intense. It was a sight they never expected to see, and they had never conceived of the deep feeling of humiliation and vexation that the spectacle excited in every breast.

During the day and night of the evacuation of Barrancas, and the transfer of the garrison to Fort Pickens, every person, men, the officers, and their wives, performed prodigies of labor, and never obtained a wink of sleep for nearly twenty-four hours; and the hard work fell about equally upon all, without regard to rank or sex. The ladies cheerfully performed their part throughout the trying ordeal. On the day following the embarkation of the families on board of the *Supply*, Mrs. GILMAN and Mrs. SLEMMER, accompanied by officers from the storeship, went on shore under a flag of truce, to obtain a last interview with their husbands.

Every step of their progress was met by armed officials. They were obliged, first, to obtain permission from the new Commandant of the Navy-yard—RANDOLPH, who ten days before had resigned his commission in the Navy. This was very reluctantly granted, after appeals had been made to him as a husband and father. They then had to pass the Barrancas forts, whose commander, after some hesitation, allowed them to pass. In this place, so lately deserted by these peaceful and happy families, all was now confusion. The undisciplined soldiers or their understrappers had broken open some of the trunks and boxes containing the wardrobes and household relics of Col. WINNAH, late Commander, probably in pursuit of clothing for their own use, and they saw ladies' dresses, and family daguerreotypes, scattered about with little regard to their vaunted respect for the rights of personal property. In justice to the officers, these ladies wished to exonerate them, personally, from these acts of vandalism, and believe they were done by the baser sort upon whom discipline had as yet exerted no control.

Lieut. SLEMMER asserted that he could hold the place against five thousand men, and declared he would do it. It is needless to say that both these ladies exhorted their husbands to stand by their country's flag to the last, and never to haul it down except to an overpowering force.

All the prisoners in the Navy-yard were permitted to leave after giving their parole, and those who could get away left. Such as decided to remain were compelled to take the oath of allegiance to serve the State of Florida.

THE WYANDOTTE—RESIGNATION OF HER OFFICERS.

This vessel is kept constantly under steam, at a safe distance from the reach of enemies, and in readiness to coöperate in the defence of the fort. In case of an emergency she will be at hand ready to receive on board the garrison, should they be overpowered and obliged to abandon the fort to the enemy. There are arrangements by which the entire forces will be able to escape through a covered way to the beach, where they can take to boats and go on board any vessel that may be in waiting to receive them. In such an event it will probably be blown up.

It is stated that every one of the Lieutenants, and most of the other officers on board the *Wyandotte*, have resigned, and that with the exception of the Engineers, Capt. BERRYMAN has been left entirely alone. The Captain, however, is not one of those who betray his country's flag into the hands of enemies.

THE CUTTER LEWIS CASS SURRENDERED TO ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The United States Revenue cutter *Lewis Cass* has been surrendered to the State of Alabama.

RUMORED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 1.

There are flying reports that fighting has commenced at Pensacola, in consequence of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* trying to land troops at Fort Pickens, but no reliable authority can be found for them, though authoritatively stated by Alabamians.

[Dispatches of later date make no further mention of the matter, and the reports are doubtless unfounded.—EDS.]

A SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT REPORT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The latest dates received here by mail from Pensacola, (27th ult.,) speak of the withdrawal of the troops. No mention is made of the *Brooklyn*.

The Montgomery and Milledgeville papers speak of the withdrawal of the troops from Pensacola as a thing fixed upon.

A Pensacola correspondent says it is deemed impossible to take Fort Pickens unsupported by a war vessel.

FROM LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Convention has made the resolution to establish a standing army the special order for Tuesday.

The resolution conferring citizenship on persons residing in the State on the day of the passage of the ordinance of secession, was referred.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce that they report on the expediency of adopting an ordinance exempting from taxation for five years all property and capital employed in manufactures.

Adjourned till Monday.

Advices from Austin, Texas, state that the House has passed by a vote of 65 to 13, an act legalizing a Convention, under the bill of rights.

MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Senate this afternoon passed resolves for the appointment of seven Commissioners to confer with the General Government, with the separate States, or with any association of delegates from such States, and to report their doings to the Legislature at its present session. The House refused to suspend the rules to enable the resolves to go to the Governor to-night. The resolves will pass to-morrow and will receive the sanction of the Governor.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Senate voted, to-day, to send back the Minnesota resolutions. A resolution was adopted that, in the opinion of the General Assembly, there is no just grounds for believing that the citizens of Virginia meditate an attack or seizure of the Federal property, or invasion of the District of Columbia, and all preparations are unnecessary, so far as this State is concerned.

THE RECENT SEIZURE OF ARMS.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4.

The recent seizure of arms destined for Georgia, by Superintendent KENNEDY, is likely to create more trouble. It is said here to-night, that Governor MORGAN has received a communication from Governor BROWN, of Georgia, demanding the instant surrender of the muskets, and expressing a hope that a like outrage will not again be committed. A reply is desired. The Governor, it is understood, has not replied.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Feb. 4.

Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, arrived here this evening. He says the Iowa delegates to Congress have been instructed to act as Commissioners from that State.

It is rumored that Gov. WASHBURNE, of Maine, not only refuses to send Commissioners to the Virginia Conference, but advises others to pursue the same course.

Part of the Illinois delegates to the Washington Convention, left here this evening.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Feb. 4.

Grave apprehensions prevail in Presidential circles of fatal dissensions in the Republican Party on the compromise question, and consequent embarrassments of the incoming Administration. The Chicago *Tribune* reads Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, out of the party on account of his compromise propositions. Much feeling is manifested here among the radical Republicans in view of the apparent discrepancy between his declarations during his late visit to this place and the position now occupied by him.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, telegraphed to Gov. YATES urging him not to appoint Commissioners to to Washington, as the appointment would demoralize the Republican Party. This, and other appeals of the same nature, prevented the departure of the Commissioners until this evening.

HORACE GREELEY arrived here this morning, and went west after a few hours' stay, without seeing Mr. LINCOLN. He is expected back to-morrow morning, when he will make his wishes known to the President elect. He is very severe on Mr. CAMERON and Mr. KELLOGG. A positive declaration, in reference to the compromise movement, will, doubtlessly, be elicited by him. Mr. LINCOLN received the news of GREELEY's defeat at Albany with his usual complacency.

A Pennsylvania delegation is here to urge Gov. READER in case of CAMERON's withdrawal.

Mr. LINCOLN has received and accepted an invitation from the State authorities and citizens of Albany to visit that city. The trip to New-York from Albany is now evidently determined upon. The Presidential party will stop at the Metropolitan Hotel while in New-York City.

STATE OF FEELING IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4.

People here, excepting the extremists, discountenance the efforts making towards calling a State Convention or convening the Legislature. The primary meetings to-morrow night excite no interest. The Unionists will refuse to participate in them, as the movement is suspected to be inaugurated by the Democratic clique for specific partisan purposes.

If such a Convention should be called, its action will be resisted by the Minute Men and others, if any measures tending to secession are adopted.

Parties are emphatically divided. A large majority sustains Gov. HICKS, but all will eventually unite with the South, if Virginia goes out and no compromise is effected. Such is the prevailing sentiment.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented several memorials from citizens of various States in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution of inquiry, asking the President to communicate to the Senate whether any arsenals, forts, arms, or munitions of war belonging to the United States have been seized by any persons in the State of Louisiana, and especially whether the Mint of the United States at New-Orleans has been taken possession of unlawfully by any persons, and if any money of the United States, and how much, has been unlawfully appropriated by any persons, and by whom. Laid over.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition of the citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against any change in the Constitution.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the citizens of Connecticut, asking for the passage of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of restoring peace to the country, and preserving the bond of our fathers.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) sent to be read by the Clerk, the ordinance of secession passed by Louisiana.

Mr. SLIDELL—Mr. President: The document which the Secretary has just read, and which places on the files of the Senate official information that Louisiana has ceased to be a component part of these once United States, terminates the connection of my colleague and myself with this body. The occasion, however, justifies, if it does not call for, some parting words to those whom we leave behind—some, forever—others, we trust, to meet again, to participate with them in the noble work of constructing and defending a new Confederacy, which, if it may want, at first, the grand proportions and vast resources of the old, will still possess the essential elements of greatness—a people, bold, hardy, homogeneous in interest and sentiments, a fertile soil, an extensive territory, the capacity and the will to govern themselves through the forms and in the spirit of the Constitution under which they have been born and educated. Beside all these, they have an advantage which no other people seeking to change the Government under which they had before lived, have ever enjoyed—they have to pass through no intervening period of anarchy. They have in their several State Governments, already shaped to their hands, everything necessary for the preservation of order, the administration of justice, and the protection of the soil and their property from foreign or domestic policy. They can consult with calmness, and act with deliberation on every subject, either of immediate interest or future policy.

But if we do not greatly mistake the prevailing sentiment of the Southern mind, no attempt will be made to improve the Constitution. We shall take it, such as it is—such as has been found sufficient for our security and happiness so long as its true spirit lived in the hearts of a majority of the people of the Free States, and controlled the action, not only of the Federal, but of the State Legislatures. We will adopt all laws not locally inapplicable or incompatible with our new relations. We will recognize the obligations of all existing treaties—those respecting the African Slave-trade included. We shall be prepared to assume our just proportion of the national debt, to account for the cost of all the forts and other property of the United States which we have been compelled to seize in self-defence, if it should appear that our share of such expenditure has been greater than in other sections; and, above all we shall, as well from the dictates of natural justice and the principles of international law, as of political and geographical affinities, and of mutual pecuniary interests, recognize the right of the inhabitants of the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries to its free navigation. We will guarantee to them a free interchange of all productions, without import tax duty, or toll of any kind, the free transit from foreign countries of every species of merchandise, subject only to such regulations as may be absolutely necessary for the protection of any revenue system we may establish, and for purposes of police.

As for such States of the Union as may not choose to unite their destinies with ours, we shall consider them as all other foreign nations—"Enemies in war—in peace, friends." We wish, and we hope, to part with them amicably, and so far as depends on us, they shall have no provocation to pursue a hostile course. But in this regard we, from the necessities of the case, can only be passive. It will be for the people of the Free States to decide this momentous question. This declaration, however, requires some qualification. Could the issue be fairly presented to the people of those States, we should have little doubt of a peaceful separation, with the possibility of a complete, and the probability of a partial reconstruction on a basis satisfactory to us and honorable to them. But with the present representations in either branch of Congress, we see nothing to justify our indulging any such expectation. We must be prepared to resist coercion, whether attempted by avowed enemies, or by a hand heretofore supposed friendly.—by open war or under the more insidious, and, therefore, the more dangerous pretext of enforcing the laws, protecting public property, or collecting the revenue. We shall not cavil about words or discuss legal and technical distinctions. We shall consider the one as equivalent to the other, and shall be prepared to act accordingly,—*utroque arbitro parati*, you will find us ready to meet you with the outstretched hand of fellowship, or in the mailed panoply of war, as you may will it. Elect between these alternatives.

We have no idea that you will ever attempt to invade our soil with your armies. But we acknowledge your superiority on the sea at present, in some degree accidental, but in the main natural and permanent, until we shall have acquired better ports for our marine. You may, if you so will it, persist in considering us bound to you during your good pleasure. You may deny the sacred and indefeasible right, we will not say of secession, but of revolution, aye, of rebellion, if you choose thus to style our action—the

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE REPUBLICANS AND SLAVERY.

Strength of the Party in Congress—Result of the Withdrawal of Southern Members—The Question of New-Mexico—No Wilmot Proviso Needed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

The fact has frequently been noticed that, with all the States fully represented in Congress, the Republicans would have no power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, or to abolish it in this District, or to enact any law repugnant to the feelings or interests of the South. But the withdrawal of the Representatives of six Southern States, even if no more follow their example, has placed it in the power of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration to adopt whatever policy may be thought best. The Republicans will have absolute majorities in both branches of Congress, and nothing but a sense of justice and magnanimity to the loyal Slave States can prevent the enactment of a Wilmot Proviso for every foot of the public domain, the extinction of Slavery in this District, and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

There are, no doubt, hundreds of inconsiderate persons who will urge this policy; but so long as the Border States cling to the Union, justice, generosity, and fairness, will forbid that the Republicans should take advantage of the friends of the Union at the South, and impose upon them a policy which could not be adopted but for the treachery and desertion of the Secessionists. The Republicans cannot abandon their principles, but they will be too magnanimous to take the loyal men of the South at a disadvantage, and strengthen the cause of secession by depriving the cause of Union in that quarter of the strongest arguments which are now urged in its support.

At the late Presidential election the Republicans went into the contest with the knowledge of the fact that Mr. LINCOLN, if elected, would be in a minority in both branches of Congress, for two years, at least; and they became reconciled to this condition of things by the reflection that with the Federal patronage in his hands, and in the actual condition of the Territories, Slavery could not be extended. The admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, has put at rest all dispute as to all territory north of the 37th parallel of latitude. This new State extends from the 37th to the 40th degree, and no one can fear the introduction of Slavery into Nebraska, which lies north of it, and west of the Free State of Iowa. Kansas also cuts off the last hope of pushing Slavery westwardly, as it lies immediately west of Missouri. The territory east of the Rocky Mountains, except the comparatively small district west of Arkansas, which has been permanently dedicated to the Indians, is thus as secure against the danger of becoming slaveholding as New-York. Beyond those mountains are two Free States which voted for LINCOLN, and north of them a fine territory, Washington, situated in the latitude of Canada. Slavery there is simply out of the question. East of California lies an immense desert region, only inhabitable in the gorges of mountains of more than Alpine height. In ten years of faithful "protection" and tender solicitude on the part of Administrations devoted to the propagation of Slavery, the "peculiar institution" has produced but twelve living specimens of the benign and heaven-descended plant. The highest horticultural art has proven utterly at fault, thus far, and I am clearly of opinion that nothing short of a system of "bounties" can induce slaveholders to carry their hiped property to these inhospitable regions. "Protection" has utterly failed to introduce more than twelve permanent slaves, though it is said that ten others were found there by the census takers as the domestics of transient persons—perhaps army officers.

In view of this melancholy fact, I respectfully call the attention of Senator WIGFALL to the absolute necessity of adopting a system of bounties. Unless slaveholders are offered something like fifty or one hundred dollars ahead, for every specimen of the peculiar institution they import into New-Mexico, they may as well abandon the idea of making it a Slave State; and if the Republicans feel strong enough to defeat the scheme of bounties, they may rest satisfied that all will be well in their sense of the word.

The truth is that there is not the remotest chance of extending Slavery over a foot of the public domain unless it may be in the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas, which has been solemnly dedicated by treaties to various tribes. But if it shall ever be opened to the settlement of white men, there can be no doubt that it will be made a Free State with one-tenth of the effort which was exerted upon Kansas. It lies parallel with that Free State, and like northern Arkansas and southwestern Missouri, it is adapted rather to the cereals than to cotton. The western portion of this Territory, like all the Piedmont region east of the Rocky Mountains, is high, cold, arid and sterile, and is rather adapted to a pastoral than an agricultural people.

There is, therefore, really no necessity for Wilmot provisos, as means of Slavery restriction. That day is past. When these issues arose, 40 years ago, Southern institutions had far outstripped Northern, in their progress Westward; but at this day freedom has swept across the continent, and in its recoil the tide of free emigration comes back to meet and contest with Slavery on the plains of Western Texas. We can afford to be generous, and duty as well as policy require that we should take no advantage of the friends of Union in the South. We should not weaken them at home by giving an utterly needless offence to Southern prejudices, *and we should say so just at this time*, as that assurance would go far to soothe the sensitiveness and soften the prejudices of honest Southern men, while it would disarm secession demagogues, and strengthen the hands of the friends of Union.

The speech of Mr. ADAMS to-day was a great effort, and created a profound sensation. He showed a statesmanlike capacity to distinguish between conciliation and concession of principle; and with a masterly hand exposed the insignificancy, in a practical point of view, to which the territorial squabbles in Congress have been reduced by the progress of events. I was gratified to see nearly every Republican in the House go forward and congratulate Mr. ADAMS. The South Americans, and even the Southern "Democrats" listened with marked attention, and with evident gratification to the large and liberal views which he presented, and there can be no doubt that its effect upon the South will be only second to that produced by Mr. SEWARD'S great effort a few weeks ago.

OBSERVER.

Ex-President Tyler's Report of His Mission to Washington.

The following report from Ex-President TYLER, the Commissioner sent by the General Assembly of Virginia to President BUCHANAN, to request him to abstain from any further military demonstrations against the South, was transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature of that State on Wednesday:

SHERWOOD FORREST, Jan. 31, 1861.

To the Governor of the State of Virginia:

DEAR SIR: I received your communication, notifying me of my appointment, by the concurrent vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, as Commissioner to the President of the United States, with instructions respectfully to request the President to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States which have seceded or shall secede, and the Government of the United States, on the afternoon of Monday, the 21st inst., by the mail of that day; and in disregard of a severe state of indisposition, under which I had labored for some time previous, I resolved at all hazards to myself personally, to carry out so far as I could, the patriotic wishes of the Legislature. By the earliest conveyance I reached Richmond on the evening of the succeeding day, (Tuesday, 22d,) and having had an interview with your Excellency and my co-Commissioner, proceeded, by the morning train of cars the next day, (Wednesday, 23d,) for the City of Washington, which I reached on the afternoon of the same day. I am thus particular in giving precise dates, so that the Legislature may perceive that with all possible promptitude and dispatch I obeyed their wishes; and also to show that I was duly sensible of the importance of time in the whole proceeding. Immediately after reaching Washington I addressed a note (marked No. 1) to the President of the United States, informing him of my arrival, and asking an early hour to be designated by him to enable me to place him in possession of the wishes and feelings of the Legislature of Virginia, and the instructions which, in the form of her legislative resolves, all having direct reference to the disturbed and painful condition of public affairs, I was desirous of laying before him. He responded promptly by note and left it optional with myself to select 8 o'clock of that evening, or an early hour the next morning for the time of the proposed conference. My note, (No. 2,) for reasons therein set forth, informed him that I would wait upon him in the morning of the ensuing day. My note announcing my arrival, if the objects which had brought me to Washington had any consideration in the mind of the President, would, I did not doubt, suspend any hostile movement against any seceding State in the interval of time between its date and the hour at which I should wait upon him the next morning, and equarsede the necessity of a night visit.

On the next morning, at the hour of ten, I repaired to the President's mansion and met from him a warm and cordial reception. I lost no time in handing to him your letter of appointment attested by the seal of the State, and Legislative resolutions. He said they were the first full copies of the resolutions which he had seen, and after reading them he remarked that he considered them very important, and was good enough to add that being borne by myself, he should feel it his duty to make them the subject of a special message to Congress. Either I suggested, (or he voluntarily remarked, most probably the latter, that he should accompany them with a strong recommendation to Congress, with whom, he said, rested the entire power over the subject of war or peace, to abstain from all action of a hostile character until Virginia should have had a fair opportunity to exert all her efforts to preserve the public peace and restore harmony to the Union. I said to him that my mission was to him—that he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy—he could regulate the movement of soldiers and ships, in peace and in war; and that what every Virginian desired was that the *status quo* should be observed. I represented to him that the people of Virginia were almost universally inclined to peace and reconciliation; that I need not inform him of the sacrifices the State had made for the Union in its initiation, or of her instrumentality in the creation of the Constitution; that her efforts to reconstruct or preserve, depended for their success on her being permitted to conduct them undisturbed by outside collision. He replied that he had in no measure changed his views as presented in his annual message; that he could give no pledges; that it was his duty to enforce the laws; and the whole power vested with Congress. He complained that the South had not treated him properly; that they had made unnecessary demonstrations by seizing unprotected arsenals and forts, and thus perpetrating acts of useless bravado, which had quite as well been let alone. I suggested to him that, while these things were, I admitted, calculated to fret and irritate the Northern mind, he would see in them only the necessary results of popular excitement, which, after all, worked no mischief in the end, if harmony between the States was once more restored; that the States wherein the seizures had been made would account for all the public property; and that, in the meantime, the agency for its preservation was only changed. He repeated his sense of the obligations which rested upon him; could give no pledges but those contained in his public acts, and recurred again to the proceedings of the Legislature, and his intention to send them to Congress in a special message accompanied with a strong recommendation to avoid the passage of any hostile legislation. I asked if I might be permitted to see the sketch of the message, to which he unhesitatingly replied that he would take pleasure in showing it to me next morning. Much more occurred in the course of the interview, which lasted for an hour and a half, all however relating exclusively to the above topics, and I left him entirely satisfied with the results of my interview. The President was frank and entirely confiding in his language and whole manner. A moment's reflection satisfied me that if the Message contained the recommendation to Congress to abstain from hostile legislation, I was at liberty to infer a similar determination on his part of a state of quietude.

FRIDAY, 25TH.—I waited on him again the following morning, and he lost no time in reading me so much of the sketch of the proposed message as related to the recommendation to Congress. I suggested no change or alteration, believing it to be amply sufficient; and I became only anxious for its presentation to Congress. He said he should have it all prepared to be submitted to his Cabinet on that day, and would send it in the next day. On the afternoon of the same day—Friday, 25th—I was waited upon by the Secretary of State and Attorney-General, who stated that they had called upon me, at the request of the President, to express his regret that in consequence of the adjournment over to Monday, he would not be able to send in the message until Monday. While in conversation with these gentlemen, which chiefly turned on the condition of public affairs, I was startled by the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from Judge ROBERTSON, my co-Commissioner, dated at Charleston, S. C., inquiring into the foundation of a rumor which had reached that place that the steamship *Brooklyn*, with troops, had sailed for the South from Norfolk. I immediately handed over the dispatch to the gentlemen with the suitable inquiries. The Attorney-General said, in substance, you know, Sir, that I am attached to the Law Department, and not in the way of knowing anything about it. The Secretary of State said that he had heard and believed that the *Brooklyn* had sailed with some troops, but he did not know either when she sailed or to what point she was destined. I then said, "I hope that she has not received her orders since my arrival in Washington." On this point the gentlemen could give me no information, but expressed no doubt but that the President would give me the information if requested. I excused myself to them, and immediately withdrawing to the adjoining room, I addressed to the President Note No. 3, which Mr. STANTON, the Attorney-General, kindly volunteered to hear in person, and without loss of time, to the President. In a short time afterwards Mr. STANTON returned to inform me that he had carried the note to the President's house, but for a reason not necessary here to state, he could not see the President, but had placed it in the hands of his servant to be delivered at the earliest opportunity. The reply of the President, No. 2, reached me at 11½ o'clock that night. In the interim I had dispatched by telegraph to Judge ROBERTSON the information I had collected, and upon the opening of the telegraph office the next morning, (Saturday,) the material parts of the President's reply, relating to the sailing of the *Brooklyn*, viz.: that she had gone on an "errand of mercy and relief," and that she was not destined to South Carolina. The orders for the sailing of the ship, as will be seen, were issued before I reached Washington. After receiving the letter, and willingly adopting the most favorable construction of its expressions, I resolved to remain in Washington until after Monday, when the message would go to the two Houses. I listened to its reading in the Senate with pleasure, and even only refer to the newspapers for its contents, as no copies were printed and obtainable by me before I left Washington, on Tuesday morning, the 29th inst. On Monday afternoon I made my adieus to the President in the accompanying letter marked No. 4, to which I received his reply marked No. 3.

The morning newspapers contained the rumor that the proceeding had been adopted of mounting guns on the land side of Fortress Monroe, and in my letters I deemed it no way inappropriate to call the attention of the President to these rumors.

Thus has terminated my mission to the President under the Legislative resolutions. I trust that the result of the Brooklyn's cruise may terminate peaceably. No intimation was given me of her having sailed in either of my interviews with the President, and all connected with her destination remains to me a State secret. I had no right to require to be admitted into the inner vestibule of the Cabinet, however much I might complain should the results prove the errand of the ship from the first to have been belligerent and warlike.

I am, dear sir, respectfully and truly yours,

JOHN TYLER.

Gov. LETCHER.

[NO. I.]

BROWN'S HOTEL, Washington City, Jan. 23, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I take the earliest moment to apprise you of my arrival in this city, in charge of the feelings and wishes of the Legislature of Virginia, which have in view the preservation of the peace of the country, and under instructions to communicate them to your Excellency, at the earliest moment practicable. May I ask of you to indicate when it would be agreeable to you to receive me, and thereby enable me to acquit myself of the duty imposed upon me?

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER.

His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President U. S.

[NO. I.]

MY DEAR SIR: I am happy to learn that you have arrived, and should be glad to welcome you this evening, at 8 o'clock, or to-morrow morning, as early as you please.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

His Excellency JOHN TYLER. Wednesday afternoon.

[NO. II.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR—Accept my thanks for your prompt and cordial reply to my note. My health is too delicate to make it prudent for me to encounter this night sir, but I will do myself the pleasure to call upon you in the morning.

Very truly and sincerely yours,

The President. JOHN TYLER.

[NO. III.]

FRIDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock, P. M., Jan. 25, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR—The inclosed telegraphic dispatch is this moment received. May I be permitted to hope that it is based on an unfounded report. If not, will you do me the favor to inform me on what day the *Brooklyn* received her orders; on what day she sailed; and whether she has recruits for any Southern port; and, if so, for which.

With high regard, yours most truly,

The President of the U. S. JOHN TYLER.

[NO. II]

25TH JANUARY, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your note. The orders were given to the *Brooklyn*, I believe, on Monday or Tuesday last—certainly before your arrival in this City. She goes on an errand of mercy and relief. If she had not been sent, it would have been an abandonment of our highest duty. Her movements are in no way connected with South Carolina.

Your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

His Excellency, JOHN TYLER.

P. S.—I was prepared to send my message in strong terms; but the Senate have, unfortunately, adjourned over till Monday.

NO. IV.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Jan. 28, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I leave the city to-morrow morning for the brief interval that elapses between this and the meeting of the Commissioners, on the 4th of February, in making my adieux, which I should do in person, but for engagements which prevent, I desire to express my pleasure at hearing your message read to-day in the Senate, and to tender my acknowledgments for the facilities you afforded me of acquitting myself of the mission with which my State intrusted me. I feel but one regret in all that has occurred, and that is, the sailing of the *Brooklyn* under orders issued before my arrival in this city. I hope, however, she sailed with such instructions, as, if followed, will prevent any collision. There is nothing I more sincerely desire than that your administration may close amidst the rejoicings of a great people at the consummation of the work of a renewed and more harmonious Confederacy. Will you pardon me for calling your attention to the rumors current in the newspapers of the morning, which state that active proceedings are in course of execution at Fortress Monroe in planting cannon on the land side of the Fort with their muzzles pointing landward and overlooking the country. If this be so, Mr. President, is such a proceeding either appropriate or well-timed? I shall do no more than call your attention to the circumstance, and leave it without comment, with this single remark, that when Virginia is making every possible effort to redeem and save the Union, it is seemingly ungenerous to have cannon leveled at her bosom.

With my most cordial wishes for your success in steering the Ship of State, amid the critical relations of the country, I am, my dear Sir, truthfully and faithfully yours,

JOHN TYLER.

The President U. S.

[NO. III.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this evening, and am happy to learn that you were pleased at hearing my message read to-day in the Senate. It expresses my sincere and cordial sentiments. My best wishes attend you on your journey home, and for your safe return to this city on the 4th February. I shall then hope to see more of you.

I shall make it a point to inquire, to-morrow morning, into the rumors in the newspapers to which you referred in relation to Fortress Monroe.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

His Excellency, JOHN TYLER.

Our Charleston Correspondence.

A WHITE-HOT EXCITEMENT—COL. RIPLEY'S PROPHECY—"CLEAN HANDS"—GOV. PICKENS CONSERVATIVE—THE COAST POLICE INCREASED—"THE RAFT"—A HORRID COMPOUND TO SMOKE OUT SUMTER—A SKETCH OF ANDERSON—LEGISLATIVE DOINGS—SHAVED HEADS—TARGET SHOOTING AND THE BURNS-FESTIVAL AT FORT MOULTRIE.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1861.

At 10.30 and 12:45 this morning, the Palmetrans were thrown into a fearful excitement in consequence of the emphatic telegraphs from Washington that at last the *Brooklyn* was no longer a myth, but had already gone to Pensacola to aid Fort Pickens. Knots of people gathered on every corner; the immortal *Mercury* office was densely packed, and those who could not get a view of the bulletin were kindly hoisted on their neighbors' shoulders. Excitement raged, and still rages at all those great depôts of gossip, the saloons and barber-shops. The streets during the day have been thronged with troops; cavalry have been drilled on the Arsenal Green in hot haste, and every *militaire* I met looked as though the burdens of the entire Republic of South Carolina rested on his shoulders, and he was perfectly able to bear them.

There is pluck, an immense amount of pluck, in these citizens in arms, and they drill remarkably well. Their uniform is of coarse, gray material, what is popularly termed "nigger cloth." It has not the slightest merit of caste, but it is strong and waterproof. An entire outfit, cap and all, only costs $12. This afternoon the ladies crowded down to their pet Moultrie, where the now Brig.-Gen. DUNOVANT, of this Republic, aided by the Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, did their best to soften the grim monitors of slaughter that are scattered thick around. Col. RIPLEY told a friend of mine at the Fort, the other day, that they all would be either in perdition or in Sumter *in less than ten days*.

The fact is, the people of South Carolina wish to go into the Convention at Montgomery, on the 4th of February, with clean hands, (this is the expression of one of the leaders,) and they feel that as long as "that hated flag" floats from a fort "that belongs to them," they cannot enter in a sovereign capacity. It is a bitter pill, the very Marah of bitterness, and they won't stand it any longer.

Gov. PICKENS is a gentleman, a scholar, and really, for this region, a conservative man. He wishes to preserve the present *status* until the "Old Public Functionary" steps out. He believes that Mr. SEWARD is in favor of a peaceful separation, and will meet the South on fair and square terms of mutual interest. He, therefore, tries to hold in the restive and untamable wills of his co-adjutors, but I fear he will try in vain. The soldiers long for a fight, and they are determined to put the screws on a far-seeing conservatism and a sound common sense. The fact that a large war-steamer was seen off the coast Sunday morning has had a tendency to still further precipitate matters. Every afternoon at 5 o'clock the coast police go down and hover off the bar until sunrise. Recently this force has been doubled. What with a very bountiful supply of the ardent, and some private shindies among themselves, they get along very well, and come up the next morning looking only a little paler. It is a very nice arrangement for a large body of young men to take a little sea excursion, and get paid by their employers and the Republic also. It is now feared that the Federal Government will bring to some merchant ship on the high seas, fill her with stores for Sumter, and land them by coming up the Bay under cover of the Palmetto flag. Probably ere long every kind of craft will be overhauled off the bar, and searched for "contraband of war."

An immense raft is in process of construction just above Market-street, and not the slightest secrecy is shown about it. If you ask if it is for Fort Sumter, they laugh, and say "Pooh, pooh;" but that it is intended for a war purpose is very clear. A chemical gentleman, who owns a plantation in this State, confidentially informed me the other night—while slightly under the influence of some of his chemical compounds—that he had frequently *smoked out* negroes who had run into the woods, by igniting a preparation of *cotton, sulphur* and *resin*. He says the fumes are perfectly suffocating, and he thinks that if the raft was armed in this way, and moored in the river, that the tide would carry it against Sumter, the garrison would cry out for quarter, and speedily capitulate. *Horridum bellum* is certainly close upon us, and the men of secession only wait for the expected news from Fort Pickens to precipitate themselves upon Maj. ANDERSON.

I yesterday met a gentleman from Savannah who has enjoyed somewhat recently the friendship of the Major. He describes him as a slight, spare man, with a quiet, self-possessed manner. He says that his eye reminds him of that dead hero of the Arctic, Dr. KANE. There is the same luminous power, and the same introspective gaze. This particular feature, he thinks, would stamp him among a crowd as being no ordinary man.

The Charlestonians, whose chivalry should teach them better, say that ANDERSON is only doing this in view of a star engagement in the *White House* some four years hence. What a gross libel on uncompromising honor and unflinching patriotism.

The Legislature accomplished considerable during this session here. Among other bills of note passed, was one to incorporate the "Shoe and Leather Manufacturing Company." This may be termed moral secession. Their brothers in Louisiana have followed suit, by resolving, through the Fire Department of New-Orleans, that "self-preservation demands that they shall no longer purchase anything north of Mason and Dixon's Line."

Among the last acts of the Legislative body here was to declare, unanimously that "the separation of the State of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interest in the Constitution of the United States." That is certainly sufficiently emphatic. Virginia held out the olive branch when these resolves were promulgated, but the "Gamecock State" prefers her bristling and useless Palmettos. It is is a matter of taste.

I notice that a medical gentleman in Philadelphia has excited the ire of the U. C. A. O. Z. Club, and they have ordered him to leave. Why don't they go the whole figure and carry out the programme of the rural districts South, where, if they suspect a man is not extra sound, they politely call on him with a razor, shave his head without charging anything, and send him adrift. One of these disgraceful things occurred in the generally sound "Old North State" quite recently. One man had a grudge against another because he had cut him out in a certain affair. So he communicated his suspicions to some kindred spirits, that Mr. B. had voted for that awful man, the "Rail-splitter." They at once organized, shaved an honest man's head, and ordered him to leave instanter, unless he wished a coat of tar and feathers, or something worse. The man was really a Southerner, and a gentleman, but being a comparative stranger in that particular section, he stood no chance against a gang of political scoundrels.

I am perfectly well aware that such cases are quite rare, but the mere fact of such a thing happening at all is a sad commentary on our boasted Fourth of July charter of human rights.

Even in the midst of war's alarms, the "Vigilant Rifles" found time to go a-targeting lately. Their lady friends presented the prizes. On was a *Colt's revolver* and the next a lady's hair-pin. What a curious antithesis. It is said that the lucky hair-pin man is afraid to look a woman square in the face, and would rather at any time face a revolver.

The "Columbia Artillery" have had a good time with *Burns* at Fort Moultrie. They were heroic and pathetic by turns, not forgetting the *lasses*.

You see we do not live altogether on gunpowder.

JASPER.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

MEETING AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE—EFFORT TO GET UP A CONVENTION—ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON THE PEOPLE, &C.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

The fidelity of this community to the Union cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by considering the character of the two town meetings lately held at the Maryland Institute—the one on the 10th ult., the other on Friday night last.

The first was a call "To all the friends of the Union;" the second was "To those who were in favor of restoring the constitutional Union of the States, and who desired the position of Maryland in the existing crisis to be ascertained by a Convention of the people." Disregarding the language of both invitations, I am justified in saying that the inducements to and objects of both were well understood by our citizens. Gov. HICKS had previously to the 1st announced his opposition to the assemblage of the Legislature or the calling of a Convention, and town meetings had been held, denouncing his decision. A large proportion of our people, condemning the action of South Carolina, relying on the patriotism and justice of the North, and wishing not to see any movement inaugurated in this State that looked like countenancing secession, regarded the course of the Governor as one loyal to the Union and well calculated to allay unlawful and revolutionary excitements within our own border. This gave rise to the first meeting—the largest, the most influential and enthusiastic assemblage ever convened within the Hall of the Maryland Institute. In design and in fact, it was a powerful indorsement of the Governor's course, and an overwhelming rebuke to those opposed to it. The motive was not a political one, as its opponents sought to intimate; it was no homage to Mr. HICKS, but one heart burst for the Union. Meetings similar in character, and with the same object, have been held throughout the State, excepting, perhaps in some of the lower counties. In the meantime, unceasing efforts have been made by those favoring immediate action, to force from the Governor and the people a State Convention,—some actuated by unworthy political antipathies and affiliations even less creditable, and others prompted by a desire to ascertain our real position, and a belief in the expediency, in a Union point of view, of the State's speaking by the authority of her whole people. Her sentiment is now, however, generally recognized by all classes as being opposed to precipitate and extreme action. She thinks in politics as in religion, "they also serve who only stand and wait." At the same time she is not disposed to relinquish her destiny to the control of events. She holds it in her own hands, and in somewhat delicate abeyance too, I assure you; for much depends on her continuing belief that our difficulties will be compromised and union restored.

Constant and earnest, therefore, have been the appeals and efforts of those holding a contrary opinion, and desiring a different result. Hence the call on Friday night last. The resolutions submitted are a singular specimen of patchwork. They are a very parti-colored dress—compromise cut upon secession,

"Like fustain heretofore on sailin,"

as was the speech of "Hudibras;" and cunningly insidious withal. Denouncing the action of Gov. HICKS in refusing to call a general Convention, and of his own authority appointing the Committee of five, as an arbitrary usurpation of power, fearing, at the same time, to submit these questions fairly to the people, and desiring such popular enunciations only as shall respond to their own sentiments, they insidiously "recommend to such of their fellow citizens as *concur* in the sentiments" of their resolutions, "to assemble in primary meetings to appoint delegates to County and City Conventions, who shall appoint delegates to meet in State Convention in this city on the 18th inst." An indirect, and, at the same time, most unlawful attempt of a faction to usurp the voice of the State and the attributes of a sovereign Convention.

By reason of the short time within which the primary meetings are to assemble, and the rapidity with which the whole movement is expected to be conducted, it looks very much as if they hoped, before it could be exposed or checkmated, to get together from different parts of the State a packed Convention, committed to an already prescribed course, and usurping and exercising the authority of a sovereign State Convention. Some of the gentlemen connected with the movement are, deliberately, quite capable of this design. Others, I fear, have allowed their passions to blind them to the enormity of the proposed outrage. From what I learn, the prime agitators had considerable difficulty in obtaining speakers to their resolutions, and it was not without considerable patching and clipping, and until certain gentlemen were allowed to come in on particular platforms of their own, that they succeeded in doing so; and even then, at the last moment, the audience discovered that colds and catarrhs were singularly prevalent.

These resolutions, like others of the same sort, furnish ground for curious comment upon the easiness with which the many allow themselves to be used by the few. They were not previously published, and were therefore unknown to, and not understood by the people at large, by whom they were declared to be unanimously adopted. When we inquire how this has been brought about, we discover how wise is that policy which refrains from submitting, along with the influence of the demagogue and the agitator, delicate questions of State to the impulsive arbitrament of a mob. The indisposition of this State to do aught calculated to sever the Union, the general approval of the Governor's course by the people, is evidenced by this indirect effort to assail it. The advocates of a contrary policy are neither few nor weak. They comprise the rank and file of the Breckinridge party who carried the State last Fall. They are active, vigilant and fierce—and men, like women—

"Born to be control'd,
Stoops to the forward and the bold."

Why, then, have they not carried their point? Because public opinion has heretofore been against them. This, so far, has enabled the Governor to persist in his course. "The Soldan of Egypt, or the Emperor of Rome," says HUME, "might drive his harmless subjects like brutes, against their sentiments and inclinations, but he must at least, have led his Mamelukes, or Pretorian bands, like men, by their opinion." CECIL.

Our Montgomery Correspondence.

SECRET SESSIONS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—NATURE OF THE DELIBERATIONS—OPPOSITION TO CONSULTING THE PEOPLE—DISAFFECTION IN NORTHERN ALABAMA, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Jan. 26, 1861.

A good deal of curiosity, to call it by no higher name, was felt during the debate on the ordinance of secession to know the cause of the delay and the nature of the discussion. It was thought by many that the people, who are so profoundly and personally interested in the result of the discussions should be permitted to be present. A day or two ago, however, this privacy which has so vexed the curiosity of the anxious, was laid aside, and the doors were opened to the public. A visitor sitting quietly in the gallery of the Senate-room—for this body have vacated in favor of the Convention, holding their own sessions in the court-room below—begins to discover an unsuspected wisdom in the precaution which has so long concealed behind closed doors the kind of proceedings he sees going on below. The Convention is in session. Instead of the earnest and thoughtful attention which, spite of all precedent, we have been inclined to concede to a body which has under consideration questions of such importance as those involved in the formation of a new government, we find here a degree of interest which compares unfavorably with the Legislative Assembly which is in session in the opposite wing. Members are collected round the fires reading, talking, dozing, while through the thick smoke of cigars comes up the amendments to the Constitution, which are being read off and discussed by a few listeners; many of these amendments run, "strike out the words 'United States,' and insert, 'State of Alabama,'" though many, to be sure, are more radical. The amendments to the Constitution are completed; the gentlemen around the fires continue to read, smoke, and chat, while within the little circle all the great questions of argument are being quickly decided, questions of judicial organization, of the Slave-trade, of naturalization and citizenship. In front, the centre of all observation from the gallery, and with an air of conscious importance, attentive and participating frequently in the debate, though always in a tone of mild conciliation, the idol of the extremists and special hatred of the members from Northern Alabama, sits Mr. YANCEY. The question before the Convention is, whether foreigners shall be entitled to the rights of citizenship after serving in the army for the term of six months. A delegate arises to say that he hopes in the new Republic no length of residence or service will entitle a foreigner to the right of suffrage. Another fears that the last speaker is touched with the old principles of the Know-Nothing Party; he hopes that any foreigner who is willing to fight our battles against the North shall be entitled to citizenship. A third declares that two things are necessary for a foreigner to be entitled to citizenship, that he should have lived here long enough to understand the value of a vote, and the value of a white man over a nigger. Mr. YANCEY begs the attention of the body for a moment. He wishes to announce that he has just received a dispatch from Baton Rouge, stating that the Convention of Louisiana had passed the ordinance of secession by an overwhelming majority. There is some enthusiasm in the House and the business proceeds. The Convention will adjourn on Tuesday, the 29th, to meet again on the 4th of March. You will see by this that the body has already learned one of the first arts of successful legislation—*i. e.*, how to keep in power. In concluding the plans for a Provisional Government, the question arose whether a new convention ought not to be called by the people with this special end in view. Mr. YANCEY answered this by showing that such an arrangement would invite a reconsideration of the action of this body on the question of secession, and that, too, under the necessary pressure of deranged finance, scarcity of provisions and dread of war.

Thus the people are not to have the handling of this question again until all the ships are burned behind, and reconstruction is impossible. In signing the ordinance some difficulties have occurred; it is said that forty-five members refuse to sign. These say that they must make this protest in behalf of their constituents, and many complain that the position into which they are already drawn will probably destroy all their future political prospects—a kind of argument which has its weight, it would seem, even in the new Republic. Great efforts are being made by them to bring their constituents into sympathy with the present state of things, and they will undoubtedly exert a strong influence in disaffected portions of the State. A very pretty display took place yesterday, in the shape of a review by the Legislature of the students of the University of Alabama, who are receiving, in connection with their college course, a military training. An appropriation is expected from the Legislature, which will give to this institution still more of a military character. One of the cares which rests on the minds of all is to provide for the suffering which is anticipated from the short crops of next year. Newspapers circulate the advice to plant one-third less cotton, and *one-half more corn*, and the appropriations made by the Legislature show that the danger is not merely in imagination.

The Collector of the port of Mobile has been up to see to the passage of an act for retaining the same laws of revenue which belonged to the Federal Government. He affirms that the great obstacle to the exportation of cotton from Mobile now is, that New-York hill brokers do not empower their agents to buy bills of cotton without a Federal clearance. That "stay law," which is still under consideration by the Legislature, causes the merchants a good deal of solicitude, but, as it has an eye to the benefit of the planters, it is very probable that it will be passed. Persons having friends in the forts at Pensacola have been a good deal disturbed by the closing of the post-office at that point, and this evening a meeting is held to make arrangements to send letters by express. It is the rumor again to-day, however, that the troops are to be recalled within a few days. These neophyte troops complain bitterly of the wet blankets and spare rations of actual service. Expectation is now clearing the floor for the Southern Convention which is to be held here in nine days. BRECKINRIDGE.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The message of Gov. HOUSTON to the Legislature of Texas, now assembled in extra session, comes to us in the Galveston *News*, of Jan. 26. The Governor reiterates the position which he has so often taken,—that the insults of which the South complains have been put upon her by the people of the Northern States, and not by the Federal Government, and the question must be decided whether it is better to claim constitutional rights or to abandon the Union. He appeals to the Legislature not to forget the long years which have been necessary to bring the Government to its present position, urges its members to take no step hastily, but to show their confidence in the judgment of the people by referring to them the action of the Convention. Texas has gone through one revolution with her people united, and they can be united again, if occasion requires, but they must remember that they will, themselves, have to raise the millions necessary for defending the frontiers of the State, if they declare in favor of secession, and that provision must be made at once for the thousands whom short crops have brought so near starvation. In conclusion, Gov. HOUSTON urges the necessity of maintaining inviolate the credit of the State, says that he has hopes for the Union still, and warns the legislators that between Constitutional remedies and anarchy and civil war, he can see no middle ground.

The Mobile *Mercury* of Jan. 29 states that there are at present 1,700 men at the different points around Pensacola, Florida, and that the force in Fort Pickens numbers 160 men, thirty of whom, it is said, are in irons for exhibiting a mutinous spirit. The *Mercury* admits that there is much dissatisfaction exhibited by the troops at the course taken by Col. CHASE, whom they believe to be incompetent and inefficient, and inclined to dilly-dally. "Fort Pickens shall be taken," the *Mercury* says, is the watchword.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a private letter from a reliable and intelligent citizen of Charleston, who says that the alleged unanimity for secession there is only apparent; that multitudes of substantial men are leaving the city; that there is a strong latent Union sentiment which only needs encouragement to make itself felt, and that a delegation is soon to leave Charleston for Washington to urge upon the President the necessity of taking some steps to show this class that it will be protected from the mob if it takes a stand for law and order. The writer says further, that if Mr. LINCOLN will take this course, he will find thousands of Southerners who will support him.

A gentleman in Petersburgh (Va.) has received the appended note from Senator DOUGLAS:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I have only time, in reply to your inquiry, to say that *there is hope of preserving the peace and the Union*. All depends upon the action of Virginia and the Border States. If they remain in the Union, and aid in a fair and just settlement, the Union may be preserved. But if they secede under the fatal delusion of a reconstruction, I fear that all is lost. Save Virginia, and we will save the Union.

Very truly yours, S. A. DOUGLAS.

The Charleston correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, writing under date of Jan. 26, states that the attack on Major ANDERSON is delayed because the Charlestonians feel that they have him safe in a nut; that nobody can get in or out of Fort Sumter without their knowing it, and that, incredible as it may appear, about the time of the affair of the *Star of the West* there was a great scarcity of powder in Charleston. In fact, there was so little there that it was a question whether the necessities of the case did not forbid firing salutes on the occasion of the secession of Florida and Alabama. Now, however, this want is fully supplied.

It is stated that Messrs. BOCOCK, GARNETT and JENKINS, members of Congress from Virginia, have addressed a letter to Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Census Bureau, propounding to him certain questions in relation to his having dared to send speeches in favor of the Union, made by two Virginia Congressmen, Messrs. MILLSON and CLEMENS, into the Old Dominion. Mr. KENNEDY has replied to every question in a dignified manner.

The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing on Jan. 31, states that it has been found that the cotton battery will not float; so it has been necessary to abandon it. The same authority states that Judge MONROE, presiding in the Court of Quarter Sessions, has decided that the legal opinions of Judge STORY are still binding. The British Consul at Charleston, he states, has only given papers to ships whose cargo is the property of British citizens, and he has done this in order that the interests of those he represents should not suffer from the folly of South Carolina, over which they have no control, and for which they are in no way responsible. He has even given papers to American ships, if their cargoes are consigned to British merchants, but these American ships had, first of all, to assure him that they sailed under the Stars and Stripes, and not under the Palmetto flag.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Jan 30, publishes the following dispatch, which explains itself:

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 29, 1861.

To the Governor of Louisiana or Mayor of New-Orleans:

The following dispatch was received here to-day, and has been held for a few hours.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

Wm. Hemphill Jones, New-Orleans:

Tell Lieut. CALDWELL to arrest Capt. BRUNSWOOD, assume command of the cutter, (the *McClelland*) and obey the order I gave through you. If Capt. BRUNSWOOD, after arrest, undertakes to inter

rebels and pirates, it says, will be likely to leave directly abruptly.

By a vote of 44 to 32, the Mississippi State Convention declared that the reconstruction of the Union of the United States of America is impracticable and unadvisable, and that hereafter Mississippi ought to confederate only with States having similar domestic institutions to her own. It was also resolved by a vote of 67 to 13 that it is not the purpose or policy of the people of the State of Mississippi to reopen the African Slave-trade.

The fact that O. H. BERRYMAN, Lieutenant Commanding the United States steamer *Wyandotte*, should stoop to defend himself from an attack made upon him by the Pensacola *Observer*, would be sufficient to bring his patriotism into question, but the following paragraph from the letter which he addressed to the editors of that sheet shows how long he should be continued in command of his vessel. He says:

"My 'orders' from the *proper* authority of a Government I have loved and served as faithfully as I could, *I still respect*, and when that Government shall be dissolved by the decision of my great and noble State, I hope to prove myself worthy of holding a commission, even under a 'Southern Confederacy.'"

The *Maine Farmer* says that a letter was received on Jan. 26, from a shipmaster in Charleston, by his owners in Augusta, stating that the British Consul at that port has received instructions from his Government to recognize and countersign all clearance papers issued by the South Carolina authorities. English vessels are loading at Charleston and proceeding to sea, in entire disregard of the revenue laws of the United States.

Mr. J. B. ROGERS, a prominent conservative politician of Nashville, Tenn., visited Mr. LINCOLN on Jan. 29, and urged him to give some explicit guarantee of Southern rights which Union men might use in resisting the Disunionists. It is said that in the course of the conversation, Mr. LINCOLN convinced him that any public concessions at present would be dishonorable and demoralizing in their effect. JOHN TODD EDGAR, Esq., another prominent politician of Tennessee, also called on Mr. LINCOLN on the same day, bearing a letter from Hon. JNO. BELL. The purport of the document has not transpired.

H. HENRY BAXTER, Adjotant and Inspector-General of Vermont, has issued a Genaral Order, calling on the commanding officers of each company of uniformed militia to ascertain at once whether any men in their commands are unable or indisposed to respond to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, made upon any requisition of the President of the United States, to aid in the maintenance of the laws and the peace of the Union, that they may be discharged and their places filled by men ready for any public exigency which may arise.

Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, writes to Mr. F. T. SULLY that whoever may have been wrong in the past, our first and great duty in this emergency is, without doubt, to upheld the Government and prserve the Union. The people of Maine, he says, of all parties, with exceptions relatively less numerous than in the persons of the cowboys and traitors of the Revolution, were the exceptions to the rule in that day, are for maintaining the Goverament and enforcing the laws. They are true, brave and patriotic. They all love their country and their whole country. And they will never assent that its Government shall be subverted either directly and by violence, or indirectly and by a practical admission that its contiauance is dependent upon terms and conditions not found in the Constitution.

Right Rev. ALEXANDER GREGG, Bishop of the Diocese of Texas, has issued a pastoral letter, calling on the members of his diocese not to forget their duty as Christians in discharging their responsibility as citizens.

In a message sent to the State Legislature, on the 26th of January, Gov. PICKENS stated that all possible exertions have been made to put the sea-coast in a good state of defence. The guns required for the different ports are being sent forward with all possible dispatch, and arms have been put in the hands of cavalry companies formed in the parishes bordering the sea-coast, so as to enable them to make an efficient police and give protection from any attempt at invasion. It is not intended to call out these companies under any general organization of troops, but leave them as a local defence to the different parishes.

"Inauguration first, adjustment afterwards," is the sentiment which Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, expresses in a letter to an intimate friend in Philadelphia.

There was in the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, on Jan. 1, $389,267 46, and in that at Dahlonega, Ga., $27,950 03. At the same date there was on deposit in New-Orleans, $184,284; at Charleston, $38,894; at Savannah, Ga., $18,879; at Mobile, $61,089; at Tallahassee, $2,805, and at Galveston, $12,370—making a total of $319,321, which the Secessionists may appropriate if they choose. No statement has yet been made of the sum drawn out on Government drafts since Jan. 1; possibly the amount given above may have been materially reduced.

A Republican Union meeting was held in Chicago, a few days since, at which the following model letters were read:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1861.

True patriots will sacrifice themselves; but never surrender their principles.

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your patriotic letter of Jan. 18 is received. I have faith that our glorious free Government will outlive all its enemies.

Yours respectfully, PRESTON KING.

Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, has received the following dispatches regarding the probable action of the different States in sending delegates to the Conference at Washington:

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1861.

Gov. WM. DENNISON: I think Commissioners will be appointed. The time must, of necassity, be delayed. E. D. MORGAN.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Jan. 26, 1861.

Gov. DENNISON: The Virginia resolutions will be laid before our Legislature on Monday. I cannot determine until Tuesday or Wednesday. I will telegraph you. There are strong reasons why we should appoint in Pennsylvania. A. G. CURTIN.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26, 1861.

Gov. WM. DENNISON: We have not appointed nor decided to appoint. I say postpone till after the inauguration. JOHN A. ANDREW.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26, 1861.

Gov. W. DENNISON: I think Indiana will appoint. We are anxious to postpone the Convention till after the 13th February, and, if possible, until after the inauguration. O. P. MORTON.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, Jan. 26, 1861.

HON. W. DENNISON: Not decided. Not inclined to appoint Commissioners at present. RICHARD YATES.

The Augusta (Geo.) *Chronicle* is evidently apprehensive that the Montgomery Convention may try to do a little too much. It tries to reason itself into the belief that it will only organize a Provisional Government for self-defence, but for fear that it may go further the *Chronicle* warns delegates that no Constitution which they may frame will be binding on the people. It says further that unless they can have less intolerance and vindictiveness of party spirit, more patriotism and conciliation, less demagogusism, more capacity and honesty in the public councils, less pandering to the caprices of the hour, and *more nerve* to do right, than we have witnessed for the last twenty years, we seriously fear that, under whatever arrangement, self-government is rapidly drifting to destruction—Republican liberty swiftly hastening to its self-made grave.

Can it be that, in spite of the earnest appeals of EX-Lieut. HAMILTON, naval officers do not resign their positions with sufficient alacrity? The *Mercury* attempts to enlighten them as to their duty by a labored argument, of which this is the gist: Every officer in this Government became such only because he was a citizen of his State. It was her patronage and her power which gave him his office. To hold on to it, and to use it, at the bidding and in the employment of a Government which she has cast off, to invade or oppress her, is an act of hideous moral delinquency, ingratitude, dishonor and treachery—a crime striking at the root of society itself. Undoubtedly this argument will prove irresistible.

Hon. JAMES D. TRADEWELL is impatient and indignant and he gives vent to his feelings in an energetic article published in the *Southern Guardian* of Columbia, S. C. He wants to know how long South Carolina is to be kept begging for her rights and honor at the foot of "an insolent and alien government, which she has repudiated forever?" As for her independence, while Fort Sumter remains garrisoned by Federal soldiers, it is all "a miserable mockery and delusion." She is in "vile, dishonorable subjection," and her people know it, and feel it, to their utter shame and confusion; and whatever deceptions politicians may be attempting to weave about the popular heart, the people of her sister States of the South, sympathize with her, and kindle with mortal wrath at her forced and fraudulent humiliation. Mr. TRADWELL is amazed that Col. HAYNE should consent to remain at Washington, "that place of political villanies, usurpations, frauds, hypocrisies," as he laconically styles it, and urges that he be immediately recalled, "and Fort Sumter assaulted and captured, or the confession of our impotence and helpless vassalage at once be made to the world." Mr. TRADEWELL further says that South Carolina "ought to assert, *must* assert, her own independence, and seal it *first*, if necessary, with her own blood, before she can accept the blood of the gallant people of her sisters to maintain it." In making an accurate estimate of Mr. TRADEWELL'S valor, it must be remembered, that he is writing at Columbus, while Major ANDERSON is in Fort Sumter, a post in Charleston harbor.

We find the following dispatch among the proceedings of the State Convention of Mississippi on the 22d inst.:

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.

To Hon. A. Burt Jackson:

Jndge MAGRATH and myself have sent four telegraphs to you. Please urge Mississippi to send delegates to the Montgomery meeting of States, at as early a day as possible—say 4th of February—to form immediately a strong Provisional Government. It is the only thing to prevent war, and let the Convention elect immediately a Commander-in-Chief for the seceding States. You may as well return, at least as far as Montgomery. F. W. PICKENS.

Some gentlemen in Baltimore sent a circular to Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, asking him what amount of aid he could consistently recommend that State to give to the project of direct steam communication between Chesapeake Bay and Europe. Gov. ELLIS replies that one of the representatives of Baltimore, in Congress, helped elect Speaker PENNINGTON, while the New-York City delegates voted against him. Between the two ports, he thinks this argument favors the latter.

The issue of the recent fugitive slave case at Cleveland, O., has caused a stampede among the negroes there and in Toledo. They have left for Canada in large numbers.

Hon. B. F. JUNKIN has issued an address to the people of the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. He exposes the designs of the Disunionists; declares that he cannot vote for the Crittenden Compromise because it recognizes Slavery as already existing in the territory to be hereafter acquired, and that he will only consent to negotiate with the Border States, for they are not in rebellion against the Government. Mr. JUNKIN says explicitly that it will be the policy of the Northern States to extend a protectorate over Mexico in case of a dissolution of the Union.

FROM CANADA.

Canadian Views on Secession.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1861.

It is very amusing to us to read the rigmarole of the New-York *Herald* about the annexation of Canada to the States. We are represented as willing to cast in our lot with that of the proposed union of Free States, and the *Herald* talks its usual spread-eagleism about a country that shall stretch from Mason and Dixon's line to the North Pole, and from Vanconvar to Labrador. Allow your correspondent to tell the facts. Secession, if ever it becomes a recognized fact, will be the death-blow to the hopes of those Americans who thought to see the Stars and Stripes floating over all this Northern Continent. It will destroy the national idea—it will show the patriotism of latter-day Americans to have been a sham,—all their talk about grand international principles to have been mera buncombe, uttered in the interest not of Liberty, but of trade alone. The feelings of Lower Canadians are intensely national; save in the extreme West, the feelings of Upper Canadians correspond. Can any reflecting person think that such sentiments will be weakened by the consummation of that destructive process now going on in the States? Does any one imagine that the spectacle of a Republic unable to govern itself will disgust Canada with monarchical principles, and make her forget all the associations which cluster around her symbolical beaver and maple? No, a thousand times nō. As long as the United States are one country, overshadowing Mexico, overhanging Canada, pointing out the directions on which the trade of the continent shall flow, ever expanding and never surrendering an inch of territory, the terror of European despots, the rallying-point of the hopes of the oppressed, so long is it possible that Canada might be one day abandonad by her big neighbor; but that day when Britain acknowledges a distinct North and a separate South; when the bundle of sticks is divided; when the visions which enveloped the continent in the folds of one flag are dissipated; when no artificial barriers shall block up the St. Lawrence against the West and Southwest; when European Princes write Ichsbod on the standard of the once great Republic; when liberty is replaced by military dictatorships; that very day Canada will spring forward many steps towards an independent existence, and become, more than she is now, the nucleus of a great country, with other institutions than those which have toiled when tried by you.

What the limits of that country would be, it is not so easy to determine. It might embrace all the existing British Colonies, or only some of them. It might take in Maine, and parts of New-Hampshire and Vermont. But New-York? No; for then Canada would be like Piedmont, the absorbed, instead of the absorbing country—and she could never consent to that.

That Canada would profit, in a national point of view, from the permanent disruption of the States, is certain. That she would suffer, financially and commercially, for a time, is no less likely. Therefore the opinions of men on the American crisis are divided. Some hail with pleasure, other with sorrow, the news of each succeeding secession ordinance. For my own part, I hope, even against hope, that the cause the TIMES has so ably espoused may be eventually triumphant.

THE MAURITIUS.

Some Interesting facts about the Island—Its Immense Sugar Crop—Capture of a Slaver—Cruise of the Dacotah.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES SHIP DACOTAH, POINT DE GALLE, Island of Ceylon, Dec. 5, 1860.

I write to you from the quaint old town of Galle Ceylon, the coal dépôt of the East India Company. Our stay is limited to the time needed for repairs and to coal ship. We will then proceed to Penang, thence to Hong-Kong, via Singapore.

We sailed from Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 22d ult., leaving the harbor crowded with vessels shipping off the year's produce, consisting of 260,000,000 pounds of sugar. It is almost inconceivable to realize the idea, that so small an island should yield such a large crop. When we consider that the production of tha soil, is not its only resources, we can understand the great care that Great Britain takes of her pearl of the Indian Ocean."

The prevailing opioion in Mauritius was, that the French forces in Chioa, will, after adjusting the existing difficulties, proceed to Bourbon, where arrangements are in progress for the equipment or an expedition for the subjugation of Madagascar. No doubt the Emperor again has outgeneraled old PALMERSTON, and by possessing Madagascar, he will keep England in constant alarm for the safety of the colonies.

The facilities which Mauritius affords for repairing and provisioning a fleet, and the loss suffered by the commerce of India, during the last war, induced Great Britain, in 1810, to fit out a formidable expedition to capture it. Mauritius then formed the connecting link between the Cape and the Indian colonies. In a military, as well as a commercial, point of view, its position is most important. For the colonies connected, England commands the sea, and can, at short notice, concentrate a large force upon a given point. France, in occupying Madagascar, severs this link, menaces both the Cape Colony and Mauritius, where the anti-British feeling predominates. England, foreseeing the gathering storm, has selected the harbor of Mahebourg, (Mauritius), for the site of a military post. Admiral KEPPEL and Governor STEPHENSON had, during last October, visited, and reported in favor of the locality.

I have said the soil of Mauritius is not its only wealth. A large revenne is derived from the repairs of vessels. No less than three dry docks are in constant operation. The island of Mauritius is situated in the hurricane regions, so that the distressed vessels of all nations put into Port Louis to refit. The dock, lately constructed in Simon's Bay, will deprive Mauritius of the crafts disabled off the Cape of Good Hope; but even then, Mauritius will reap from the disastrous effects of the hurricanes. Five American vessels were repaired in Port Louis during the year 1858; and seven during 1859. On the 22d ult. the following American vessels were there, refitting: A whaler; ship *Western Ocean*, SIMONS, Philadelphia; ship *Waban*, HARBRIDGE. The latter ship will be sold, as the refitling would cost more than her actual value. The *Western Ocean* was bound to Calcutta; her cargo of salt was one-third damaged.

The slaver *Manuelita*, alias *Sunny South*, of Boston, was in port, a prize to H. M. steamer. Her model is beantiful, and her great speed attracted Admiral KEPPEL'a notice. He purchased her for Government purposes. *On dit*, that, after using the *Sunny South* as a cruiser, the Admiral intends to send her to England, that the naval architects may have a superior model to copy from. The *Manuelita* had over 700 slaves when captured. She showed Mexican colors.

The United States steamship *Dacotah* made the passage from Mauritius to Ceylon in eleven days. This is considered a good trip. The *Bacotah* will answer as a dispatch-boat, but she is totally unfit for a man-of-war. Her constant rolling disables her battery.

So much for gun-boats.

Your obedient servant LEVANT.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT NOT TO BE OFFICIALLY RECEIVED—MORE INVESTIGATIONS—THE CENTRAL PARK FUND—THE TAX LEVY—THE MAYOR SNUBBED.

A resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee of three from each Board to wait upon and tender to the Presideot elect an invitation to visit this City, and to extend its hospitalities to him, was, after the taking of several votes as to laying on the table, referring, &c., laid on tha table and made the special order for the next meeting.

Mr. FAGNENT offered a preamble and resolution calling upon the Corporation Counsel to report whether the appointment by the Mayor of an arbitrator in the matter of the claim of Messrs. Jaycox and Baldwin for the contract for constructing the gate-houses at the new Reservoir was legal or not, and whether the award of the arbitrator in favor of the claimants for $67,000 was legally binding upon the City. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The sum of $360 was appropriated for the purchase of a casemate gun for Company D. of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

A report from the Committee on Finance, in favor of authorizing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for a further loan of $250,000, on behalf of the Central Park, met with strong opposition from Alderman BRADY, who came down vehemently against the Park as a swindle, and the Commissioners as a close corporation who managed matters to suit themselves. The Alderman complained that the money heretofore appropriated was improperly, foolishly, and extravagantly expended, and that while tha Board was called upon each month to vote money for this Park, if a member went there and asked for the appointment of a laborer, it was the hardest thing in the world to procure the place.

Alderman DAYTON was in favor of a reference back to the Committee, for the purpose of a full and thorough investigation.

Alderman FROMENT took partially the same ground, and thought it was quite time for the Common Council to learn definitely when the expense for this Park was to cease. It had already cost six millions of dollars, and how much more the City would be called on to pay, was known only to the Commission.

Alderman BRADY repeated his denunciation of the manner in which the Commission conducted their business, and charged, that while they ground down the laborers to the lowest notch, they paid more for the materials than they were really worth, and this he was prepared to prove.

Alderman TOOMEY thought from what had been said, and what he had learned from outside sources, that it was the duty of the Common Council to investigate the manner in which this "close Corporation" was conducted, to enlighten the Legislature as to their proceedings, and to call officially for some change if it should be found necessary.

Alderman DAYTON warmly upheld the report, as being strictly in conformity with the requirements of the act organizing the Commission, and insisted that the Common Council were restricted to the appropriation of the smounts called for, provided they did not exceed the sums which the act entitles them to use each year. The Legislature had, through a Committee investigated the management of the Commission, and had given their sanction to it, and pronounced that it was conducted honorably and economically.

Alderman BRADY repeated his allegations against the Commission, and charged distinctly that it was the most corrupt body ever organized in this City, and he defied them to give an investigation. The report was finally laid over.

The tax-levy as submitted by the Comptroller, was reported on, but under the rules was laid over and ordered printed. The Committee report an increase of $150,000 for Belgian pavement, $50,000 for donations, and $45,000 for roads and avenues, $9,500 for sewers cleaning, &c., $10,000 for a lot and house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, $10,000 for the improvement of Hamilton-square, $23,000 for iron railing around Madison-square, $10,000 for Northwestern Dispensary new building, making a total increase of $262,000. The Committee also report adverse to the appropriation of $20,000, the estimated cost of advertising "papers pending before His Honor the Mayor."

The Board adjourned until Thursday.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT—THE STEAM FIRE-ENGINES, &C.

At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, Mr. JONES offered a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary steps to have Worth-street opened on a straight line with the proposed widening of the street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a steam fire-engine for the use of Engine Company No. 33, and to direct the same officer to purchase a steam fire-engine for the use of Hose Company No. 52—the latter to be located in the Harlem Fire District—was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution tendering the hospitalities of the City to Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President elect, was adopted, and sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Engine Company No. 39, at an expense not to exceed $3,500, the same to be within the boundary of Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth streets, and Eighth and Ninth avenues, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to report to the Board what action has been taken to regulate and pave New Chambers-street, from Chatham to Pearl-street; and directing the Superintendent of Police to report to the Corporation Attorney alviolations of the City Ordinances by the various Rail road Companies, were adopted.

A resolution directing the Hudson River Railroad Company to remove the turn-out switches between Reade and Duane streets, and not to allow their cars to be loaded and unloaded, or stand in the streets, was referred to Committee on Railroads.

The Board then adjourned.

ESTIMATES FOR TRAP PAVEMENT.

$1,024,139 REQUIRED.

In the Communication from the Croton Aquaduct Board to the Comptroller the following very formidable list of streets and avenues is given, in which the Common Council have ordered Trap Block Pavement, showing the proportions of the expanse, to be borne by the City at large:

Third-av., from 56th-st., two-thirds	$36,278
Thirty-first st., from 6th to 7th-av., one-third	2,734
Second-av. from 48th to 61st-st., one-half	16,866
Fifty-third-st. from 2d-av., 3d-av., one-half	2,318
Hudson-st. from Canal to 8th-av., two-thirds	24,424
Bleecker-st. from Broadway to 8th av., all	29,360
Third-av., from Bowery to 44th-st., two thirds	140,366
Washington-st. from Liberty to Spring, one-half	18,930
Canal-st., from Centre to West, two-thirds	44,044
Centre-st. from Chambers to Broome, all	31,242
South-st., from Whitehall to Corlears, all	140,250
Fiftieth-st. from 2d to 3d-av., one-third	1,419
Twenty-third-st. from 3d-av. to Hudson-river, all	73,490
Twenty-third-st. 3d-av. to East-riv'r, all	34,490
Twentieth-st. from Broadway to 8th-av., one-half	1,144
Thirty-second-st. from 2d to 3d avs., two-thirds	2,743
Thirty-eighth-st. from 4th to 8th avs., two thirds	15,892
Fourth-av. from 17th to 32d-st., one-third	17,213
Reade-st. from B'way to City Hall-pl., two-thirds	4,470
Eighth-st. from Broadway to 6th-av., all	14,530
Forty third st. from 9 to 10th avs., one-half	1,803
Ninth st. from Broadway to 6th-av., all	14,830
Rutherford-pl., from 16th-st. to 17th-st., one-half	225
Thirty-sixth-st. from Park to Lexington-av., half	1,530
Forty-third-st., from B'way to 5th-av., one-half	2,540
Twenty-sixth-st., from 6th to Madison-avs., half	4 110
Fourteenth st. from Union-sq. to 9th-av., all	26,980
Thirty-first-st., from 5th-av. to 6th-av., one-half	1,516
Twenty-ninth-st., from 6th-av. to B'way, two-thirds	1,684
Broome-st. from Broadway to Bowery, all	13,426
Second-av. from Houston to 34th-st., two-thirds	52,800
Total	$774,139
To this should be added, for pavements which may hereafter be ordered by the Common Council, prior to the close of this year and during the year 1861	250,000
Grand Total	$1,024,139

The Croton Board communicate as follows in relation to the matter:

"It will be seen, on examination of the detailed statements furnished by the Water Purveyor, that there is required, under the head of Trap-block Pavements, to meet the proportion of the expense thereof which is to be borne by the City, on works now ordered by the Common Council, the sum of $774,139. To this, of course, should be added an amount sufficient to provide for works which may be hereafter ordered, as work also to be done during the coming year. This supplementary amount, dependent entirely on the action of tha Common Council, is only a matter of conjecture; it is estimated at $250,000. This may, however, from certain reasons, vary very materially from what will actually be required. No fixed rule appears to govern the Common Council in determining the ratio of expense which would be equitable in improvements of this character, for the City to assume. In some cases, the improvements are to be carried into effect entirely at local expense; in others, the City assumes one-half, one-third, two-thirds, and, in some important cases, the whole expense. As the total amount required under this head—$1,024,139—will, if inserted in the tax levy, add very materially to the total amount of taxes, it is respectfully suggested, for your consideration, whether it is advisable to make application to the Legislature for authority to create a fund, by the issue of bonds, the same to be applied, exclusively, to the construction of trap-block pavaments, where ordered at City expense. These bonds being made redeemable at definite periods, a sufficient fund might be obtained to enable a certain amount of improvements of this character to be annually made, without increasing, to much extent, our annual taxation."

Referring to the suggestion of the Croton Board, the Comptroller says:

"In relation to the construction of Belgian or Trap-block pavements, the Comptroller does not concur in the suggestion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, that the Corporation should borrow money for that purpose. Assuming that this kind of pavement will always be preferred and used, the growth of the City will necessitate a continual expenditure therefor, and in case any portion of the expense of the work done now is postponed until a future period it will add to the burdens then to be borne."

The following sums have been appropriated annually for the payment of the City's proportion of the expense of laying Trap pavement:

1855	$165,000	1857	$50,000
1858	232,000	1859	100,000
1860	250,000		

Of the appropriations made prior to 1860, there remained unexpended on Dec. 31, 1859, a balance of $169,324 05

Appropriation for 1860	250.000 00
Total	$319,324 05
There was expended in 1860	$217,165 65
Balance unexpended Dec. 31, 1860	$202,158 40
In addition to the above the Comptroller recommends that an appropriation shall be made for 1861, of	$350,000 00
Making the total amount available for 1861	$552,158 40

THE TAX-LEVY AND THE MAYOR.

A VETO EXPECTED.

The regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held to-day, and up to the present writing no official communication has been received from the Mayor as to the fate of the County tax-levy, which has now been before him since Wednesday of last week. It is surmised by some, and openly asserted by many, that he will exercise the prerogative conferred on him by the Charter, and interpose his veto, and for two potential reasons—first, the ordinance as submitted by the Comptroller, and adopted by the Board, contains no provision for the payment of the claims presented on account of the new Harlem Bridge; second, because the ordinance does contain an appropriation to meet the additional expense to be met by reason of the passage of an ordinance increasing the Police force, and which was met by a veto from the Mayor. As, however, the veto messages have been invariably and unanimously overruled, the presumption is fair that the forthcoming message will share the common fate, and the only damage inflicted will be the delay of the ten days before the subject can be brought up for reconsideration.

RECEIPT OF TAXES.

On the 1st of February the receipts of taxes for 1860 amounted to $8,038,194 75, leaving uncollected on the levy of that year $1,696,170 72—exclusive of interes—making a much larger average than remained on the levy of 1859.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 4.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	97	176 Hudson River R....	41
11,500 Treas. 12-6c. Notes.	101⅛	25 do....	b30 41¼
3,000 do	101⅛	150 do....	40⅜
5,000 Treas. 10-6c. Notes.	99⅛	300 do....	40¼
5,000 Treas. 10⅛-6c. Notes.	100	100 do....	b30 40
19,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	67	15 Harlem R. Pref....	36⅛
13,000 do	67¼	50 do....	36
5,000 Virginia St. 8s...	72	100 do....	34⅝
10,000 Missouri State 6s	64⅜	50 do....	34
12,000 do	64⅜	20 Del., L. & W. R....	80
9,000 N. Caro's St. 6s.	74	50 do....	80⅜
2 000 Calif'a St. 7s	86	100 Mich. Cen. R....	50⅜
3,000 Br'k'n C. W'r L.	100	260 do....	49½
5,000 N. Y. Cen 6s...	97	10 do....	49¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	103	555 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13
2 000 do	102	100 do....	12⅞
10,000 Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	86	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	29
3,000 Bud. R'o... 3d M. B.	25	28 do....	28
1,000 LaCr. & Mil. L. G. B	17	300 do....	27⅜
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	15	100 Ill. Central R. Scrip.	69
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. R.	83	500 do....	69⅜
25 Phœnix Bank.....	97	450 do....	s30 69
13 Bank of Commerce.	91	350 Galena & Chi. R....	66⅜
10 Imp. & Traders Bk.	100	285 do....	66¾
9 Park Bank.....	106	10 Clev. & Toledo R....	29⅜
50 Canton Company...	14⅜	1900 do....	27⅜
150 Pac. Mail S. Co....	80⅜	200 do....	s10 28
400 do....	81	650 do....	28
50 do....	s30 80⅜	100 Chi. & R'k Island R	53¼
825 N. Y. Central R....	77	50 do....	b30 53
300 do....	s30 78⅜	925 do....	53
100 do....	s25 78⅝	35 do....	52⅜
50 Erie Railroad.....	32	650 do....	52¾
150 do....	31	100 do....	s10 52¾
100 do....	30⅜	10 Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	57
50 do....	b30 31⅜	145 do....	56
650 do....	30	50 do....	b30 56
200 Reading R.....	36	50 do....	55

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '71. Cou	88	25 Hudson River R....	40⅜
5,500 Treas. 12-6c. Notes.	101⅜	50 do....	40¼
6,000 do	101⅜	100 do....	b30 40⅜
2 000 California St. 7s	86	50 do....	40⅜
2 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	67½	200 Reading Railroad..	38⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen 8s	clst Mt. Sok'g Fd	200 do....	b30 39¼
	Con. B	100 Michigan Cen R..	s10 48¾
1,000 do	97	100 do....	b30 50⅜
11 American Ex. Bk..	90	50 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip..	73⅜
100 Harlem Railroad..	14⅜	50 do....	69¾
100 do....	14	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	13
150 Harlem R. Pref'd...	35	400 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S..	28
100 do....	b30 36⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R..	s30 66⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R....	opg 79⅜	100 do....	s10 66⅝
50 do....	s60 79	100 do....	s30 67
300 do....	s30 76⅛	100 do....	b30 67⅛
350 do....	p. & c. 76⅝	50 do....	47
100 do....	opg 79⅜	200 do....	66⅞
150 do....	s30 78⅜	550 Clev. & Tol. R....	28¼
150 Chic. & R. I. R....	53⅜	50 do....	28⅜
250 do....	53¾	300 do....	29
50 do....	s30 53	125 Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	66

MONDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 26:

Decrease in Loans	$2,027,229
Increase in Specie	2,085,568
Increase in Circulation	170.078
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	493,697

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 1, 1860.	Feb. 2, 1861.	Jan. 26, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,607,000	$69,158,000
Loans	124,091,962	121,907,024	123,935,153
Specie	19,924,301	21,054,509	28,068,941
Circulation	8,174,450	8,099,378	7,929,298
Gross Deposits	99,476,430	108,236,164	107,827,868
Exchanged	21,896,736	20,356,421	20,511,822
Undrawn	77,577,694	87,879,743	87,386,046
In Sub-Treas'ry	9,010,569	4,138,332	5,751,298

The Bank return reflects the curtailment of general trade through the involuntary decrease at Bank of the Disconnt line. With a gain of over two millions in Bullion, the employment of Money on approved mercantile security falls off two millions during the same week. As matters now stand, we could better afford to do with less Bullion, by five or even ten millions, if the exchange would contribute to the volume of actual trade. The look of the markets, to-day, is less favorable to improvement in the latter than at the close of last week. There is less political confidence to begin the week with, and less trade demand for Bills on Europe, which are falling again to a point which may draw further sums of Gold from England, to the prejudice of bnaineas in that country, without the slightest help to us. Some considerable sales on London to the Banking houses have been made at 106@106¼ for Bank names and 105@105½ for good Merchant bills. The rates are also weak on Paris. f.5.35@f.5.32½. The employment of Money among the Brokers is rather dull at call at 6@7 ₱ cent. In Discounts, the difficulty in obtaining good selections of papar renders the quotation quite wide and irregular, 7 ₱ cent. being accepted on tha Street, as at Bank, on very choice double-name bills. Below this class, the terms range for fair names 8@10 ₱ cent.

The eagerness to sell the Stock Market down on political troubles at home and the last news from abroad, was renewed tha moraing, and a further heavy decline from Saturday's pricas was established at the early Board, amonnting, on the State list and most of the Railway shares, to an average of 2½ ₱ cent. Among the latter, New-York Central was a prominent exception to the general weakness. The opening sales were about ½ ₱ cent. lower than the market on Saturday, and although a few intermediate sales were made at a further concession, the price at the Second Board closed 77¼ ₱ cent., or about as well as at the Second Board on Saturday, and rather better than the Street sales at the close of that day. There was a slight improved feeling generally in the afternoon. The hopes hitherto resting on the early settlement of our political troubles have by no means been given over, but the deep anxiety on the snbject to-day is painfully manifast in the low figures accepted for several of the State securites and the additional decline in the Federal Stocks and in Treasury paper. The latter fell to 10½ ₱ cect. ₱ annum interest, the lowest credit since early in January, and worse hy ½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum than ten days or a fortnight ago. The Conpon Fives of 1874 sold at 92 ₱ cent., and the recent loan of 1871 at 88 ₱ cent.

Late in the afternoon there was a very considerable improvement in the speculative temper of tha Street, and nearly all the bidding on the Railway list was advanced about 1 ₱ cent. from the last printed sales at the Second Board. There was a strong demand for Central and for several of the Western sharas which had fallen in the morning to low figures. The following were about the closing quotations:

Central	77⅛	Michigan Central	51
Erie	30⅛	Rock Island	54
Toledo	30	Illinois Central	70⅛
Galena	67⅛	Michigan Southern	13⅞
Hudson	40⅛	M. Guaranteed	29
Reading	40	Burlington	66

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, one door from Wall-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 2.	Philadelphia	1-10@ ⅛
Feb. 2.	Baltimore	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 2.	Boston	Par @ ⅛
Feb. 2.	Lancaster	⅛@ 2
Jan. 31.	Chicago, Ill	4¾@ 5
Feb. 2.	Washington	1¼@ 1¾
Feb. 2.	Pittsburgh	2¼@ 2¾
Jan. 31.	Cincinnati	⅜@ ¾
Jan. 30.	New-Albany, Ind	1¾@ 2
Jan. 28.	Glasgow, Mo	5¾@ 5¾
Feb. 1.	Williamsport, Pa	2 @ 2½
Jan. 30.	Knoxville, Ill	7 @ 8
Jan. 31.	Raleigh, N. C	6 @ 7
Feb. 1.	Toronto	⅜@ ⅝
Feb. 1.	Montreal	⅜@ ⅝
Jan. 30.	Selma, Ala	3 @ 4
Jan. 29.	Beaver Dam, Wis	5¾@ 6
Jan. 30.	Chillicothe, Ohio	1¾@ 1¾
Jan. 31.	Bellefontaine, Ohio	1¾@ 1¾
Feb. 1.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Barber of Seville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Macbeth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Cool as a Cucumber—Harlequin Jack—Therese, the Orphan of Geneva.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady or St. Tropez—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The delegatee to the Peace Convention, called at the suggestion of the Virginia Legislature, assembled at Washington yesterday, and effected a temporary organization, by the selection of Mr. J. C. Wright, of Ohio, as President, and Mr. H. E. Ward, of Maryland, as Secretary. A Committee of one from each State represented was then appointed to arrange for the permanent organization, and the Convention adjourned until to-day. A motion to allow the representatives of the Press to attend the sessions was defeated, and the Convention is to sit with closed doors. It is understood that the delegates from Virginia will demand as their *ultimatum* the "equality of the South" in all the territory which may hereafter be acquired, as well as in that which is now held by the United States, and it is intimated that she will be joined in this demand by Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri. It is expected that Ex-President Tyler, of Virginia, will be permanent President.

The Montgomery Convention assembled at noon yesterday, and effected a permanent organization. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was elected President, and made an address setting forth the objects of the Convention, after which it adjourned until to-day.

The United States storeship *Supply*, Commander Walke, arrived yesterday from Pensacola, having on board the wives and families of the Commander, officers and others at Fort Pickens, Pensacola. She has had twenty days' passage, a portion of which was rough. The passengers and command arrived in good health. Elsewhere in the Times of this morning will be found a narrative of recent events at that place.

The matter of greatest interest in the proceedings of Congress, yesterday, was the withdrawal of the Senators from Louisiana, Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin, both of whom made speeches on the occasion. Mr. Slidell took occasion to set forth the objects and aims of the new Confederacy, which he announced was to be constructed soon, and assured the Senate that all existing treaties of the United States would be faithfully regarded, including those relative to the African Slave-trade. A just proportion of the public debt would be assumed; the fortifications and other public property which had been seized would be accounted for, and the free navigation of the Mississippi would be guaranteed to all those residing in its valley. Mr. Benjamin's speech was similar in tenor to that of Mr. Slidell. Previous to this episode, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was laid over, making inquiries relative to the late alleged seizure of Federal property at New-Orleans. The President's last message was debated, and speeches were made by Messrs. Clingman, of North Carolina, and Hale, of New-Hampshire. The bill to provide for a government for the Territory of Idaho, was taken up and passed, after the name had been changed from Idaho to Colorado. The House Loan bill was made the special order for to-day. In the House, Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, offered a resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Wilson in the Senate, asking for information regarding late proceedings at New-Orleans. The Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the Senate's Chiriqui amendment was voted down, while the amendment to purchase the Wendell printing establishment was concurred in. The House resolved to hold evening sessions for general debate during the remainder of the week.

By the arrival at this port late last night, of the Cunard steamship *Kedar*, which left Liverpool on the 22d ult., we have advices from Europe two days later than those by the *Arabia*. The news is interesting. Lord John Russell had written a letter to the Manchester manufacturers relative to the cotton supply, in view of the political troubles in this country, in which he offered them the services of the British Consuls in ascertaining at the earliest practicable moment, the amount of the staple which could be relied on at the various sources of supply. The Danish question still bore a threatening aspect. The King of Prussia had made a speech which was regarded as warlike in its tone. The French fleet left Gaeta entirely on the 19th, and the Sardinian fleet, commanded by Admiral Persano, has taken up a position of blockade. Later news from India had reached England, but there was nothing of importance.

The Democratic Legislative Caucus assembled last evening, and after two ballots nominated Ex-Gov. Seymour as candidate for United States Senator. The contest was between the friends respectively of Mr. Spinola and himself, and the nomination was made unanimous on motion of the former.

The proceedings of the State Legislature yesterday were void of interest. In the Senate the resolution to appoint Commissioners to the Peace Convention at Washington was under consideration, but no vote had been taken on it at the time of adjournment. In the Assembly several new bills were introduced, among them one, by Mr. Angel, to preserve the freedom of speech by punishing, with fine and imprisonment, any person who shall willfully disturb any public meeting by noise, violence, or any kind of annoyance whatever.

The Board of Aldermen held their regular meeting yesterday, in the course of which matters of considerable public interest came up. A resolution to appoint a Special Committee to tender the hospitalites of the City to the President elect, was *laid over*. The Central Park came in for strong denunciations, and a Committee of Investigation is threatened. The Tax levy was laid over. The Finance Committee refuse to appropriate the sum of $20,000 to pay for advertising "Papers pending before his Honor the Mayor."

A meeting in behalf of the Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room, No. 26 New-Bowery, was held, last evening, at Cooper Institute. A report representing that the enterprise is in need of funds was read, and speeches were made by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Rev. E. H. Chapin, and Orville Gardner.

A novel game of Base Ball was played yesterday on the skating-pond in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, between the Atlantic and Charter Oak Base Ball Clubs. Ten members of each club were selected for the match, and the game was played on skates, the prize being a silver ball. The Atlantic ten won the ball, making 37 runs, to 26 by their opponents. Some 15,000 people witnessed the game.

The motion for an order under which to examine Mr. Barry, *de bene esse*, in the action brought by Offutt against him for a violation of the contract whereby he obtained the secret of horse-taming, was yesterday denied by Justice Barnard, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court. In the General Sessions Recorder Hoffman charged the Grand Jury, and advised them to make no indefinite presentments of public evils, but confine their attention to specific cases of crime brought to their notice. Several pleas of prisoners were then taken, and light sentences imposed, when the Court adjourned without transacting any further business.

The Stock Market had a further considerable fall yesterday morning, but the low prices brought in some fresh orders to buy at the afternoon Board, and before the Brokers quit the Street there was quite a rally on the market. New-York Central 77½ @ cent., after selling as low as 76½ @ cent. Money easy on prime securities. Exchange downward again, and sales of Bank bills at 106@106¼ on London.

An active inquiry prevailed for extra State Flour yesterday, at somewhat firmer prices. Other kinds of Flour, as well as Grain, Provisions, Coffee, Hops, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Molasses, Naval Stores, Fish, and Seeds were quiet. A very moderate business was transacted in Cotton, closing with Middling Upland at 12c. ℔ lb. Sugars, Tallow, Hay, Rice and Whisky were in demand. The Freight engagements were limited.

The Great Conspiracy—What are its Plans and Purposes?

For three months events of startling magnitude have so closely followed, one upon the heels of another, that our whole time has hardly sufficed for their record. We have been too much entranced by the phenomena to study their origin or law. Astounding robberies and defalcations; the most shameless abandonment of public trusts; the treachery of civil and military officers; the surrender of the forts, armaments and munitions of war of one-half the Confederacy; the disarming of one portion of it to arm the other; the conspiracy in the Cabinet to destroy the Government, in which the facile Buchanan has been so much involved as to completely demoralize the man, and destroy all ability for prompt and independent action—events and developments so unforeseen and incredible, have occurred with such rapidity, that we could only regard them with mute wonder.

All these things, disjointed and unconnected as they seemed, were entirely consistent with each other, and were harmonious parts of a well-designed plan, of which we at the North have been the quiet and unsuspecting dupes. It is perfectly well known by those who have given attention to the subject, that for years there has been a settled determination in the Gulf States to break up the Union, from which they were thoroughly estranged. The ulterior object was the formation of a grand *Slave* Empire, to embrace the islands in the Gulf of Mexico and the territories facing it. This plan has long been the absorbing idea at the South. For a time its success seemed probable, under the auspices of Walker, but he failed from the defective qualities in his own character. At one time Gen. Quitman was near heading a foray upon Cuba. The failure of the feeble expeditions sent out both to Cuba and Central America, served only to excite and consolidate the sentiment on which they were based, and to turn attention in another direction, from which adequate means might be obtained for expeditions fitted out on a much more imposing scale. The first step of the conspirators, consequently, was to seize upon *our own* Government, and either compel it to abet their ends, or to plunder it to an extent that would disarm the Northern, and arm the Southern States, and supply all the means not only for defensive, but aggressive warfare. The election of the feeble and compliant Pierce was the stepping-stone to their entrance to power, which was fully secured to them by the appointment of Mr. Jefferson Davis, who for a life-time had been a determined Disunionist, as Secretary of War. This gentleman was the master-spirit of the Administration, as he is now of the present Secession movement. The composition of Mr. Pierce's cabinet did not suffer the conspirators to go further than to mature their plans.

The election of Mr. Buchanan followed, and we now know that his nomination was effected upon the express assurance of cooperation and sympathy with the extreme Southern sentiment. Cobb became Secretary of the Treasury, Floyd Secretary of War, and Thompson of the Interior. Everything in the Government was arranged to suit their designs. The President was a supple tool in their hands. So were the other Secretaries. But events clearly indicated that the power was gradually slipping from their grasp. Douglas became the inevitable candidate for the Democracy, and his election was to be defeated at all hazards. The disruption of the Democratic Party was to follow, and with it the secession of the Southern States, and the inauguration of the new Empire. The emergency of the crisis demanded energetic action. The leadership was assigned by general consent to Mr. Davis, who by virtue of his Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, possessed great power, and a thorough acquaintance with all the military men and defences of the country. With an impudence which, from its daring, loses much of its baseness, the headquarters of the insurgents were transferred to *West Point*, at which Mr. Davis spent the Summer months as Chairman of a Committee of Examination of this post. In pursuance of the programme laid down, Mr. Floyd commenced the transfer of arms and munitions from North to South, which were placed in exposed positions where they could be readily seized. The forts were purposely left ungarrisoned and defenceless. To supply such means as the official relations of Mr. Floyd did not allow him to steal, he commenced the issue, on a vast scale, of his acceptances, nominally to contractors for transporting of Government stores, which, being supposed to be obligations of Government, were eagerly purchased in the Northern States, where capital was abundant. In this way the military chest of the New Confederacy was to be, and has been, to a considerable extent, supplied.

An equally important step was a thorough manipulation of the Army, the officers of which were so disposed, that in all cases where it was possible, confederates and tools of the Secessionists were placed at points where they could readily join them, and at the appointed signal deliver over the forts and magazines in their charge. Such officers as were known to be loyal were carefully withdrawn from the places to be seized. To others in the secret, fraudulent orders were given, which have been spent in the Southern States in drilling hands of insurgents, or in visits to Europe to purchase arms, the first shipment of which, in *rifled cannon*, has just been received at Charleston. Near the close of the session Mr. Davis succeeded in getting a bill through Congress, forbidding the Secretary of War to purchase *patented* arms, the object being to leave Government without a supply of the most approved weapons. To Mr. Cobb was assigned the *rôle* of destroying the means of supporting Government, by breaking down its credit, and leaving it powerless when the outbreak should occur. Mr. Thompson's duties were various. He was to manipulate the members of the new Confederacy, and leave the property in his department, where it could be stolen by his old associates and friends. The whole line of Southern ports were left in such a condition as would allow them to fall an easy prey to the conspirators. The President, for a long time, was the coadjutor of all their measures, of which Mr. Floyd and the South Carolina Commission have furnished abundant proof.

The schemes of the Secessionists succeeded almost to the extent of their aims. The election of Lincoln brought matters to a crisis. All the important forts in the Southern States, with the exception of Fort Monroe in Virginia, Fort Sumter at Charleston, Fort Pickens at Pensacola, Key West and Tortugas, were seized and are now in their hands. All the magazines of arms and munitions outside these forts, have been also seized. These were judiciously placed by Mr. Floyd far inland, at such places as Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Augusta, Georgia—thus supplying ample means for placing an army of 30,000 men in the field. These very arms, stolen by Mr. Floyd, are now going into the hands of the new regiments which are being organized in the Southern States. Mississippi has just authorized the formation, we believe, of eight; Georgia and other States of several each. These arms, only a few months ago, were in Northern armories, where they now belong. While we at the North, like honest but very stupid people, foolishly supposed everything to be going on fairly and above-board, the most stupendous Conspiracy the world has ever seen has been enacted under our own noses, while we have been hugging to our breasts its very chiefs. The sacred spot of West Point has again been the scene of a plot, compared with which that attempted by Benedict Arnold sinks into insignificance. The value of arms and munitions of war stolen by Mr. Floyd, together with money raised upon his fraudulent acceptances, which, by a masterly stroke of policy, were sold North, amounts to many millions of dollars. Adding the cost of the forts surrendered, the whole amount of which our Government has been despoiled by this stupendous conspiracy, must equal $15,000,000.

What is the method and plan of all these robberies and seizures? Defence first, if necessary, and aggressions afterwards—not North, but against Mexico and the West Indies. As for secession, that long ago was a foregone conclusion. As soon as the Southern army now forming is relieved from the fear of coercion from the North, it is to be launched against Mexico. Southern imagination is fired at the prospect of reveling in the "Halls of the Montezumas." The uneasy and restless spirits that will comprise its army will brook no delay. Of this new foray, Mr. Jefferson Davis is to take the lead. The movers of it count, and not without reason, upon the effect of a brilliant dash upon the restless temper of a large population that crowd our Northern cities, who would flock in crowds to the standard of a successful military leader. It is well known that a number of retired officers and military men now in New-York, stand ready to join the new expedition at the first tap of the drum. Such is the inclination among the masses North to peace, it is felt no interference would be experienced from that quarter, should the expedition make a successful landing with an imposing force.

Such is the programme of the Gulf States, of which the Northern are soon to be the spectators, if not directly involved; and such is the scheme to which the quiet and peace-loving capitalists of the South are to be yoked. It remains to be seen whether they have the courage or strength to attempt any resistance. If not, who is to oppose any? Will the Northern? Will England? At the South, a movement toward the tropics is felt to be a necessity. More room for the slave, or a *black* Republic bordering the Gulf, instead of a white one, is inevitable. The law of population will soon bring this round, without an outlet for the redundant population of negroes, increasing in much greater ratio than the whites. The Southern people feel the coils of the anaconda about their necks, hence the intense restlessness they display; hence secession and the formation of a new Confederacy, with a vast domain, where Slavery can indefinitely expand. To compress it within narrow limits, is to provoke an explosion fatal to all who may happen to be near.

Our New Senator.

We have been hoping that the selection of Judge Harris to be United States Senator might avert, at least for the present, that "irrepressible conflict" which threatens the disruption of the Republican Party in this State. The manner in which it is greeted by the *Tribune*, however, does not confirm these hopes. Our neighbor exults in the result as indicating the complete overthrow of "Seward and Weed" influence in our State politics. It denounces with the utmost vehemence that portion of the party which opposed Mr. Greeley's nomination, as being influenced by the most corrupt and unworthy motives, and regards their failure to elect their own candidate as proof of their utter humiliation and extinction, so far as any political influence in the future is concerned.

Without any pretension to special wisdom in such matters, this course on the *Tribune's* part seems to us simply suicidal. We have very serious doubts whether the Republican Party of this State is quite strong enough to afford to expel either Mr. Seward or Mr. Weed, and still less both of them, with all their political friends and supporters, from its connection; and such an experiment seems particularly foolish just as the party is coming into power, when the Administration it has elected needs all its united and cordial support, and when failure to command such support is certain to end in its complete and disastrous ruin. No President ever entered upon the duties of his office under circumstances of such overwhelming embarrassment as those which welcome Mr. Lincoln. He needs, and has a right to demand, the hearty and zealous support of the party which elected him; and no man in its ranks, however prominent or influential he may be, has any right to sacrifice the Administration to his personal resentment or revenge.

We do not believe the great body of those Republicans in the Legislature who supported Mr. Greeley, share in the *Tribune's* view of the result of the canvass. Indeed we are inclined to think that nothing did more to prevent his nomination, than the fear that it would be converted into an occasion for prolonging personal and factions contentions, and thus contribute to the disruption of the Republican Party. The majority of the party in the Legislature and throughout the State, are at present opposed to the compromises and concessions which Mr. Weed has deemed essential to the preservation of the Union. But they are not inclined to make this difference, which in any event can be but temporary, the pretext for dividing the party into hostile factions, which shall expend in warring upon each other the strength they should bring to the support of the Administration which both contributed to bring into power. The *Tribune* will discover, in our opinion, ere long, that while the Republicans of the State appreciate fully the zeal and fervor which it brings to the advocacy of Republican principles, they are not prepared to join in its denunciations of Gov. Seward or its exultations over Mr. Weed.

We take it for granted, moreover, that our new Senator will carry nothing of this spirit with him to Washington. He doubtless owes his selection to the hostility which divided his rivals,—but he cannot count upon that for support hereafter. Unless we have entirely mistaken his character and his appreciation of his position, he will aim to unite the party in support of the Administration, for which it is responsible, rather than encourage dissensions which lower its dignity and dissipate its strength.

Italian Prospects.

The present position of the Italian movement gives a signal contradiction to the doctrine of a progressive school of historical philosophers, that events obey a general tidal movement, in which the individual element sinks into insignificance. For nothing is clearer than that the prospects of Italy are now most intimately associated with considerations of a purely individual character. Impersonated in Garibaldi and Cavour, in fact, stand confronted the two lines of policy—the revolutionary and the constitutional—on the triumph of the one or the other of which, it is no exaggeration to say, turns the whole cast of Italian affairs. It has been happily so ordered that, during the wonderful drama of national regeneration which has now run through two years, these two elements, so destructive apart, so omnipotent united, have been directed to a common end; and the union has been crowned by achievements that beggar fable. But the inherent antagonism of these methods of action, brought out into sharp relief on the question of Venetia, threatens, not indeed to frustrate the Italian movement, (for that has deeper holdings than any personal influence,) but to dissipate, in scattering and unsure attempts, forces which should be concentrated on bringing to completeness the work so gloriously begun.

Garibaldi, with the spirit of initiative that characterizes him, on retiring to Caprera, fixed the 1st of March as the time at which he would be ready to take the field for the redemption of Venice, and he gave his five hundred thousand Italians *rendezvous* for that date. With what intensity his ardent and audacious nature still burns to follow up the sacred cause, is very manifest from all the recent letters of his that have come to light. "If you really love me, which I do not doubt," he writes to his old comrades, "follow me when we shall unite to deliver our brothers of Rome and Venice. Then, contented and united, we shall constitute an Italy, one and independent, under the sceptre of the King *galant'uomo*, Victor Emanuel. Adieu! At the end of March we shall embrace each other."

Meanwhile a very different view is taken by the Cabinet over which Cavour presides. That sagacious statesman foresees that, if Garibaldi carries out his programme of taking the field in the Spring, he will force the country prematurely into an unequal war with Austria, and thus compromise the results so dearly bought during the past year. Accordingly, powerful influences are being brought to bear on Garibaldi to induce him to postpone at least any active measures. The recent mission of the Hungarian General Turr to Caprera, adding the weight of his personal influence to the counsels of the King whom Garibaldi loves, is proof of how completely pacific purposes prevail in the Sardinian Cabinet. What was the nature of the resolutions then come to has not yet transpired, though every indication—including the announcement by the latest advices of a purposed visit by Garibaldi to Constantinople—gives assurance that the Liberator hates not a jot of his high resolves. When it is added that Count Cavour has announced his intention of resigning his functions if other than a pacific policy is determined on by his Government, it becomes manifest how absolute is the antagonism between these two lines of policy, and how closely the prospects of Italy are bound up with those two powerful individual characters.

That Cavour desires an entire and perfect Italy as ardently as Garibaldi himself, is attested by the whole course of that creative policy which has, under the guidance of that sagacious intellect, raised a petty Duchy into the rank of a positive European Power. But he would reach this end in his own time and in his own way. The Garibaldian method he is carried by the whole bent of his character and convictions to deprecate and deplore. What in the mind of Cavour lies before Italy to do is—to take Gaëta, to solve the Neapolitan question, to organize Sicily, to unite the divided parts of the common country, to negotiate the temporal abdication of the Pope, and to make herself mistress of all Italy—*except* Venice; then to organize on the most solid basis a formidable army and navy, and boldly declare that Venice is indispensable to Italy, and that she will take it by force if diplomacy fail to bring Austria to reason—preserving in fact this menacing attitude until Italy be really ready to strike a final and effective blow. It is the policy of a genuine patriot who aims to reach his end by consummate diplomatic sagacity. How thoroughly it strikes the tone of that cast of mind which views human affairs in the light of prudence and policy, is strikingly seen in the quick response it is now meeting from the French and English Press.

But with Garibaldi the unity and independence of Italy does not present itself as a line of policy; it is a sacred duty. With him, every consideration of expedience shrivels before one crushing thought—his brothers of Venice are in thraldom. His great heart, on the solitary isle, throbs with passionate longing to see all Italy free. He belongs to a higher atmosphere than that of diplomacy, intrigue and compromise. His views are so entirely of a transcendent aspiration as to render him unwilling to contemplate—unable to appreciate—the vulgar necessities of expediency. And with him it will probably add little weight to the logic of the Turin Cabinet that every one of those heroic actions, crowned with such triumphant success, was in the initiative deprecated by the same authority as an act of hazardous audacity.

Such is the uncertain outlook of Italy at the present moment. The coming month will be a critical one, indeed. Meanwhile the mind unconsciously falls back on the creative capacity of Garibaldi, to meet the emergency. Should it be found necessary, however, to postpone the redemption of Venice, we have this assurance, that the Liberator has shown that the most heroic of souls is at the same time capable of the most magnanimous self-abnegation. More than once he has, in the presence of an overpowering sense of duty, sacrificed hopes that throbbed and thrilled through his profound and passionate nature. And it may be that with reference to Venice also he will need to put a curb upon the impulses of impetuous affection, and postpone yet awhile the fulfillment of that glorious dream to whose realization he has consecrated his life with such pure and absolute devotion.

Recorder Hoffman's Charge.

The brief but pithy charge of Recorder Hoffman to the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, delivered yesterday, will be read with interest. It has in it no *ad captandum* points—no special professions of purity—no strongly worded promises that justice, and only justice, shall be administered from the Bench during his term of administration. Very probably Mr. Hoffman may think his previous character a sufficient guarantee that his judicial duties will be faithfully discharged;—while in addition to this, it may perhaps be noteworthy that the Recordership is an office established by the Constitution and therefore not within the power of the State Legislature either to abolish or modify. This, therefore, may make him less eager for the immediate and sudden capture of public esteem—his experience very likely teaching him that all violent passions are apt to be transitory, and that early professions of a too highly colored description are often fated to be painfully contrasted in the future with actions not in the least able to stand the test of comparison.

The Recorder's charge is strictly a business communication, not intended to flatter the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions by an absurdly exaggerated idea of their own importance or powers; but clear in pointing out to them what are their duties, and energetic in directing them how, and within what limits, these duties can be most effectually performed. To the public Press, as Recorder Hoffman very wisely observes, may be safely left the task of calling attention to general schemes of wrong or corruption in Municipal, State, or National affairs,—the Grand Jury having for its office to "confine their inquiries and labors to specific cases of crime, the indictment of individual offenders and bringing them to justice." This is a fair division of labor—the public Press when it arraigns individuals for malfeasance or crime, clearly overstepping its true province, and at its own proper peril assuming the functions of a Grand Jury; while a Grand Jury calling attention to the political condition of the country, except as a reason for some specific action in a particular case, is just as clearly overstepping its true boundaries, uselessly infringing upon the rightful domain of journalism, and wasting its own time and the time of the Court to no purpose.

Trap-Block Pavement Operations.—The report made by the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners as to the amount of trap-block pavement ordered by the Common Council during the past year, and to be laid down and paid for during the present, shows an array of items challenging very strict inquiry—the grand total already ordered amounting to more than three-quarters of a million dollars; while an additional quarter of a million is also asked for trap-block pavements which may "hereafter" be ordered by the Common Council, prior to the close of the present year. This gives an aggregate of more than one million of dollars to be expended out of the City Treasury within the next twelve months for this particular kind of pavement,—the contractors who have the furnishing of the same being those not long since familiarly known to our taxpayers and the Courts of law as "the awful offal contractors."

What inducements those "awful offal" men may have presented towards enlightening the understandings of our City Fathers as to the necessity for trap-block pavement in every street and avenue of the Metropolis,—must remain, of course, a speculation beyond our province to determine. To men of such experience, however, in the manipulation of Common Councils, the arguments cannot have been difficult to find—trap-block being a very excellent pavement, and the contractors in question holding a practical monopoly of the business through the patronage of the Common Council.

But to one portion of this trap-block operation we have a very clearly defined right to object; and that is, to the saddling of the City in general for the cost of Improvements which, under the charter, and according to all equity and practice, should be assessed upon the property immediately benefited. "No fixed rule," say the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners, "appears to govern the Common Council in determining the ratio of expense which it would be equitable, in improvements of this character, for the City to assume. *In some cases the improvements are to be carried into effect entirely at local expense; while in others, the City assumes one-half, one-third, two-thirds, and, in some important cases, the whole expense.*"

There is a world of significance in the italicised lines: and men who do not believe in the absolute incorruptibility of human nature as developed in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, may commence speculating as soon as they please in reference to the sort of "arguments" likely to be presented by property-holders along a line of proposed trap-block improvements, in order to induce our City Fathers to generously saddle the City Treasury with the entire cost of the benefit conferred? Is property on Twenty-third street, for example, so poor an investment, that the City must expend $97,970 for giving it a new trap-block pavement from river to river, without assessing one sixpence of this total on the Twenty-third street property-holders? There are a dozen similarly suspicious cases set forth in the statistics published in another column—the rule appearing to be that the streets and avenues where property is most valuable, shall be those wholly exempted from any local assessments, while poorer neighborhoods are charged either the whole or one half.

What between the "arguments" for the purchase of trap-blocks by the acre, presented by "the awful offal contractors," in the first place; and the subsequent "arguments" presented by property-holders along a line of proposed trap-block paving, to induce our City Fathers to saddle the public Treasury with the entire cost of works redounding to their private advantage and the benefit of their property—what wonder is it that the aspiring but not ingenuous youth of our political circles should covet seats in the Common Council, and believe their fortunes to be made when even nominated with any prospect of success for a place in either of our municipal Boards? This trap-block arrangement, we regard as one of the very "biggest of big things" floating loose round the troubled waters of our City Hall; and should the Grand Jury now in session take rod and line, some very scaly things of the largest proportions could hardly escape being hooked.

Has Fort Sumter been Reinforced?—Our Intelligent and enterprising cotemporaries are nearly all agreed that the Times is mistaken in supposing Fort Sumter to have been reinforced. Possibly we may be,—but we are not convinced of our error by any considerations presented in their columns. We did not pretend to have any direct, still less any official, information of the fact;—from the nature of the case, no such evidence of its truth is to be expected. The expedition, if it took place at all, was a secret one. Its only chance of success depended on its perfect secrecy;—and it is not at all likely that the authorities at Washington would either inform the Charlestoniane of it, or suffer them to suspect it, if that could be prevented.

We copy in another column an article from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday, which foreshadows precisely the same thing, and gives sundry plausible reasons for believing it to be true. Whether it is true or not, may possibly not be known until after an attack shall have been made upon the fort. But, unless we are very much mistaken, those who may venture upon the attack will have prompt and very satisfactory demonstration of the fact. We believe that Major Anderson has now under his command a force sufficient to man every gun within the fort,—and that there is not force enough in the whole of South Carolina to drive him from it. The event will show whether we are right or wrong.

Heedlessness of Secession.—The *National Intelligencer* deprecates the seizure of the United States mint at New-Orleans by the Secessionists, as "tending to irritate the public sensibilities." It is open to that objection, certainly. Public sentiment in this country is somewhat sensitive on the subject of theft. It is singular that the Secessionists of Louisiana manifest so little respect for the feelings of the community. If they have no regard for the Constitution, no love for the Union, no respect for their oaths of allegiance and no regard for the judgment of the civilized world, they might at all events pay some heed to the "sensibilities" of the public on the subject of robbery.

FRANCE AND SECESSION.

The Overtures of the Conspirators to Louis Napoleon—How they were Received.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1861.

I have obtained, from sources which may be entirely relied upon for accuracy, ample confirmation of the rumor current some time ago, to the effect that the Secessionists had made overtures to the French Government with a view of securing its aid and protection in their contemplated treason. It appears that early in August last, a Commissioner from Mississippi and a similar agent from South Carolina, presented themselves at the French Court, and had several interviews with the Emperor himself, in which they laid before him the plan of secession, and endeavored to obtain a promise, express or implied, of recognition by the French Government, of the proposed Southern Republic. *Neither Louis Napoleon nor the Government, gave them any encouragement whatever,*—but indicated hostility to any complicity in the scheme.

The Emperor stated his decided opinion that the Government of the United States would not consent to be broken up, and the Northern States would never assent to the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. The Commissioners replied that the Free States could not help themselves, because the Cotton States would certainly secede from the Union, and that this movement would ruin the Free States and make them helpless to resist the proposed new Confederacy. Louis Napoleon could not see it in this light, and appears not to have been able to understand why, if the North was to be made so weak and the South so strong by secession, the latter should want to commit European Governments in advance to the policy of aiding and protecting the Southern Confederacy.

He was then urged to promise the desired recognition in the event that the Northern States should consent to the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, to which the Emperor warily replied, that when affairs in America reached the point indicated, the proposition for recognition by France would become a matter for negotiation. He still declined to commit himself in the least in favor of the proposition; on the contrary, *he declared that he did not believe that any Government of Europe, in this nineteenth century, would dare to recognize a Government based purely on human Slavery.*

Still the Commissioners urged their suit. They argued that the Slave States constituted the only conservative portion of the United States; that the North was radical; that its ultra Democratic element was constantly encroaching upon, and crushing that *class in the American Union (the slave-holding) which answers to the aristocratic classes of the Old World*, and that the European Powers ought to intervene to protect them. Baiting their hook a little more heavily, they *intimated* that the Southern people rather inclined towards a monarchy, and would like a prince to reign over them. This broad hint that a new throne could be had for a Bonaparte took the Emperor greatly by surprise, and so startled him that his visitors saw the necessity of explanation, if they would not have him believe they were offering *lying* temptations to his cupidity. They followed it up accordingly, by reminding His Majesty that the South Carolinians were largely descended from the Huguenots, and asserting that for this reason they felt a warm admiration of and affection for France as the "mother country," &c., &c. But it was all of no use; the Emperor was incorrigible. Fortunately, perhaps, for both France and America, there were certain patriotic Union men from the United States in Paris at the time of these negotiations, who were close upon the track of the secession conspirators, and took pains to expose to the Government their fallacies and misrepresentations. It is to be regretted that prudence forbids the disclosure of their names at this time, that they might receive the thanks from their countrymen which is their due.

The Republic of South Carolina.

A South Carolina planter, who owns and works a large number of negroes, and is closely identified with the slave interest, writes to a friend as follows in relation to the present condition of affairs in this new "Republic:"

"The *Tribune* makes too light of the secession movement; but its views of the financial condition of the country are not exaggerated. There is no money hereabouts. Business is quite stagnated; the future seems a blank. I hope some light will break in upon us shortly. California is open to me if I cannot stand the taxation here. While I write, bells are ringing, pistols popping, sky-rockets ascending,—for the news has reached us that Louisiana has seceded; I suppose it is that. I take this Government to be in a state of continual revolution; and I might generalize and say that until all mankind are of one mind, all and every Government is merely "provisional." I have always thought that the security of Slavery was in the Union. Left to ourselves, our case seems hopeless,—for the

whole Christian world is arrayed against African Slavery."

VIRGINIA AND THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

At this hour we have not sufficient returns from the remote districts of Virginia to be able to decide with accuracy what is to be the complexion of the State Convention elected to-day. Great interest is felt in the subject by all classes here. If the Secessionists, under the leed of FLOYD, WISE, PRYOR and Company, succeed in forcing the State into the secession movement, their sympathizere feel confident that a separation between the Free and Slave States cannot be prevented, and that the establishment of a Sonthern Confederacy is inevitable. On the other hand, the Union men of all parties at the capital, feel that the triumph of the Union men in Virginia will strengthen them throughout the Border States to such a degree that in one week they and the Free States can come to an almost immediate and amicable adjustment.

President BUCHANAN, in having his attention called to the impropriety of removing the Postmaster at Maryeville, California, and appointing his successor from and after the 4th of March, recalled the nomination of the latter. As I suggested in my former dispatch on the subject, the President had been betrayed into this nomination by deceptive advice.

Will the President now give a little attention to the McCormick case, and nip in the bud the scheme of extending the eaper patent. Half an hour of honest devotion to it on his part, will seve the farmere of the country at least a million of dollars, and perhaps two or three millions.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.

Letter from Lord John Russell to the Manchester Manufacturers.

The Cotton Supply and the American Crisis.

Blockade of Gaeta by the Sardinian Fleet.

ASPECT OF THE DANISH QUESTION.

WARLIKE SPEECH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Cunard screw steamer *Kedar*, Capt. COOK, which laft Liverpool on the 22d of January, at about 2 P. M., arrived here about midnigbt.

The steamer *Conada* arrived at Queenstown at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 20th, and reached Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the following day.

The *City of Manchester* called at Queenstown on the 20th and arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of January.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Renewed efforts were being made at Limerick to secure a transfer of the transatlantic mail service from Galway to tha Shannon, and it was said that a depatation of the Directors of the Atlantic Company had gone to London for the purpose of effecting arrangements for the transfer.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* gives currency to reports of an intended reduction in the aumber of seamen, and says that it understands that a vote will be asked for 4,000 men lass than was demanded last year. It adds, however, that it is not intended to reduce the actual nnmbers of abla seamen, but to get rid of some useless coast-guardsmen.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in a letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, refers to the possible effects on the cotton supplies under the political crisis in the United States, and tenders to the cotton manufacturers the services of British Consuls in all cotton-producing districts, for the disseminetion of the wants of the cotton trade, and the acquisition of informattoa relative to possible supplies. Lord JOAN says that Government is not prepared to incur any expenditure or any liability in the matter, but he thiaks the Coasuls may be useful in ascertaining what amount of cotton may be forthcoming from their respective districts to meet any sudden demand, or what amount might be brought into the local market if the native dealers had a reasonable assurance of finding customers for it at a given time.

A serious explosion had teken place in a warmissile factory at Cbatham. About twelve mea were wounded, some it is feared fatally.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* again denies that the Government is in any way responsible for the political pamphlets wbich make their appearance daily, and says "the Government is invested with no powers to prevent the publication of books and pamphlets. It would, therefore be unjust to render it responsible for senscless theories which the good eense of the public stigmatise as being contrary to the Catholic feelings of the country, and to the respect due to the Holy Father, In regard to which the policy of the Emperor is always an example.

The Havre journals speak of a new order for 200 gunboats having been given to private builders.

The Paris correspondeat of the Loadoa *Times* says the French Government had intimated to the other Governments interested the necessity of a meeting of their representatives—in fact, of a Coagress—to examina and decide on ths situatioa of Syria before the 15th of February, as the Freach occupatiaa, according to treaty, ceases in March.

A pamphlet was about to appear in Paris, writtea by a scientific Russian of some celebrity, to show the real worthlessness of the Turkish Loan.

There was some talk af a reduction in the postaga rates between France and England, from 4d. to 2d.

The Rarie Bourse on the 21st was firm and mora animated. Rentes advanced to 67.40.

The *Moniteur* directs attention to the case about to be brought before the tribunals, in which M. JEROME BONAPARTE and Mrs. PATTERSON, the divorced wife of the late Prince JEROME, demand a partition of the Prince's property. The *Moniteur* recommends that the pleadings be waited for before opinions are formed.

ITALY.

A telegram from Naples annonnces that the Sardinian Admiral; PERSANO, had proclaimed the blockade of Gaeta, and bad announced that he would allow the inhabitants a few hours' time to leave the city. The foreign vessels had quitted the port. It was believed that tha bombardment would recommence on Monday, the 21st of January.

Tha remainder of the French squadron left Gaeta, according to prior announcement, on the 19th of January.

The Italian fleet had left Naples for Geeta. Two frigates had also laft Genoa for the same destination.

A royal decree confirms the nomination of Prince CARIGNAN lor the new Council of Lieutenancy for Naples. The names have been already publisbed, and they had been well received by the people.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, of the 20th saye: "FRANCIS II. having refused the proposals for surrender, the Italian fleet has replaced the French sqnadron before Gaeta."

The same paper announces that Gen. LA MARMORA would leave Turin on the 21st for Berlin, on a special mission to the King of Prussia.

A dispatch from Rome of the 21st says that the Russian, Prussian and Portuguese Ministers had returned there from Gaeta, but the Papal Nuncio and the Ministers of Anstrie, Spain, Bavaria and Saxony still remained at the besieged city.

PRUSSIA.

At an interview with all the Generals in Berlin, the King of Prussia delivered the following warlike speech:

"I have been called to the throne at an epoch full of dangers, and with the prospect of combats in which I shall perhaps have need, gentlemen, of all your devotedness. If I and the Princes, who like me, desire the maintainance of peace, do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we shall have need of all our forces to resist and defend ourselves. Let us not indulge in any illnsions. If I do not succeed in turning aside the conflict, we shall be engaged in a combat in which we must vanquish if we are not willing to perish."

Addressing the Minister of War, the King said:

"You must courageously labor to make the army what it ought to be for the future protection of Prussia."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says the above speech created a great sensation in the capital, and adds that the King is fully aware that Denmark is only his nominal enemy, and that the real question *is* whether France is to have the Rhine.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "A rumor is current that England, France and Russia are on the point of coming to an understandin', in order ta bring about a solution of the Danish question by amicable maans."

The United Committee of the Germanic Diet, to whom this questton was referred, propose that the Diet shall decree the illegality of the Danish financial patent, on account of its not bevng received the sancion of the estates of Holstein, and that the Diet shall call upoa the Danish Goverament for explanatioas. The above proposition is to come before the Germanic Diet for consideration on the 7th of February.

AUSTRIA.

The official Wiener *Zeitung* contains an Imperial decree, dated the 18th January, ordering the emissioa af a new five per cent. loan of thirty million florins at 88. The object of contracting this loaa being merely to anticipate the psyment of the taxes, the Minister of Finaace is to issue the securities in such a manner that a fifth part of their amount may be redeemed at a time, and the tax collectors are ordered to accept them at par, in payment of the taxes far the current year.

The following resolutloas of the Emperor have been dispatched to the Siedtholders of Buda by the Chancellor of Hungary: The election to the Committee of the Comitat of those persons who are refugees from the country for political reasons are null and votd. Several severe punisbments are to be inflicted on all persons who refuse to pay taxes. The Comitats are prohibited from making aay ordinance in reference to taxes. A vote af the Diet alone can bring about a change in the tribunals now existing, or in the present civil and penal codes. The practicel esteblisbment of the institutlons granted by the Constitution of 1848, is probibited, and the public functionaries are ordered to oppose it by the most severe measures. In cese of refusal, the Committee of the Comitat are to be ettber suspended or dissolved. The Assemblies of the Comitat bave no executive power, and are, consequently, not to be allowed to issue ordinances.

The Imperial diploma of October 20, will, however, undergo no modification, und the concession granted to Hungary will remain unabridged.

The Angsburg *Gazette* again states that a treaty between Prussia, Austria and Russia, guarantees to Austria the possession of Venetia.

INDIA.

The Bombey mail, of Dec. 27, had reached England.

The indignation caused by the grant of $520,000 to the descendants of TIPPOO SAIB, was very great, and public demonstrations were being got up agaiast it.

The collection of the Iacome tax was proceeding quietly, but it had hardly commenced.

The import trade had opened at Bombay, after six weeks' suspension. Prices, in some cases, showed a decline from previous rates. The Money market was tigbt. Freights, which at one time had fallen very low, had risea, owing to extensive speculation. The quotations to Liverpool were £2 5s. for seeds, and £2 12s. 6d. for cotton.

Financial and Commercial News.

The firm of Messrs. FRANCIS EGG, SON & Co., one of the eldest and most respectable firms in the Levant trade, had suspended. The latest estimates of their liabilities are as high as £800,000 sterling. It was at first supposed that the suspension would prove but temporary, but the latest prospects of a favorable liquidation were not quite so satisfactory.

The suspensioas are also announced of Messrs. LEONA, ROSACANACHI & Co., Loadon, merchants, for about £70,000, and of Messrs. HENRY SMITH & SONS, Railway Contractors, Birmingham.

The English Funds coatinued fint, but without aay material variation in prices. Consols, at noon on the 22d ult., were quoted at 91¼@⅜ for money, and 91⅜ @⅝ for account.

The Discount market remained the same. The choicest paper was negotiated at 6½ ₱ cent.

There were ao gold withdrawals from the Bank on the 21st.

The ship *Rosburgh Castle*, with £166,000 in gold from Melbourne, had arrived in the channel, also tha *Wellesley*, with 33,000 ounces.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Afternoon, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co. say; "The demaad was again very large yesterday, and 20,000 bales changed hands—one-half on speculation and for export—but to-day, awaiting the action of the Manchester market, there was less activity, the sales being about 10,000 bales. Prices remain perfectly firm, and perhaps in some cases they are slightly dearer." Messrs. HEWITT & Co. repeat their quotations of Friday last.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., say of this morning's market—attendance limited and traasactions quite light. Flour slow at 6d. ₱ bbl. cheaper. Extra Western pressing at 29s. 6d. Wheat unchanged, but demand confined to extra sorts. Indian Corn 3d. lower; mixed pressed for sale at 38s. ₱ quarter without buyers.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork dull and unaltered. Bacon in better demand. Lard firmer, with sales at 58s. @60s. for good to fine. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE—Sugars in limited demand. Coffee—Nothing doing. Rice quiet. Ashes steady: small sales of Pots at 29s. 6d. Resin—No business reported. Spirits of Turpentine dull, at 30s. 6d.@31s. on the spot, and 31s. to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and Wheat generally 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter lower; foreign held for previous rates. SUGARS firm, and wanted. COFFEE firm, at extreme prices. TEA in fair request, and tending upwards. RICE wanted, and aot easily abtained at late prices. TALLOW firm, at 60s. for Y. C. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d. @28s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The *Times*, of the 22d, reports considerable fluctuations, but gives the following as the closing prices:

Illinois Central	35 @34¾ dis.
Erie Shares	27⅛@28⅜
New-York Central	73 @75
Michigan Central 1st mortgage	87 @88

Latest per Kedar.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Grand Cross of the Order of St. Leopold has been conferred on Count APPONYI, the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

PLYMOUTH, Tuesday.

The *Wellesley*, from Melbourne Nov. 4, has arrived in the Cbannel *en route* for London. She brings 33,000 ounces of gold. She landed 11 passeagers. A great robbery has been committed on board.

PARIS, Tuesday, 22, 1861.

The Imperial manifesto, of the 16th inst., was read in yesterday's sitting of the Committee of Committat. It was unanimously resolved to adjourn the discussion of the same to tha General Assembly of the Committat on the 11th February.

LATEST MARKETS.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

We bave again a very flat market, with very little doing, and prices begin to show a more marked tendency in favor of the buyer.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

SUGAR market steady. COFFEE—Public sales going off at full prices, and in some cases 6d. dearer. TEA steady; common Congon nominally at 1s. 1d. RICE quiet.

SALTPETRE—About 1,000 bags Bombay were sold by anction at 32s., 35s. ½d. and 32s. 6d., being 6d. above previous valne. TALLOW—Market steady at 60s.@60s. 6d. for delivery from January to March, 58s. 6d. from April to June and 57s. 6d. for the last three months.

Marine Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 4.

San Franeisco papers of the 10th ult. received here, state that the ship *Silver Star* was totally lost on the 10th November by running on Coral Reef, while attempting to land at Jarvis Island. The vessel went to pieces within 24 hours after striking, and only a portion of her stores could be saved. No lives were lost. The *Silver Star* is owned and insured in Boston.

Death of Rev. Dr. Shurtleff.

HANOVER, N. H., Monday, Feb. 4.

The venerable Rev. Dr. SHURTLEFF, a Professor of Dartmouth College, died this afternoon, aged 87 years.

Hon. John Ross at Toronto.

TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 4.

Hon. JOHN ROSS, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, arrived yesterday from England.

Mutiny on Shipboard.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

A mutiny has taken place on board the ship *Devonshire*, from Liverpool, and the captain and first and second mates are severely wounded.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The screw steamship *Mount Vernon* arrived at her wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The side-wheel steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. All well.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Result of the Caucus for Senator—How All Sides are Pleased—Canal Appraisers' Report—A Suspicious Bill—The Virginia Resolutions—Course of the Debate—Where it Drifts, and what it may Indicate, &c.

From Our Own Correspondant.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

The etose of the Senatorial contest has had one most remsrkable effect. Unlike most such etruggles, it *seems* to have satisfied all parties. The friends of Mr. GREELEY feel highly elated at the round vote given for their candidate, and because the State was broke. The friends of the State are consoled that Mr. GREELEY was not nominated; while the friends of Judge HARRIS are so well satisfied with success, that they do not care to find fault with either of the other divisions for shaking down the ripe, rich fruit, so that it came within the reach of their candidate.

The House was not in session to-day, or at least not until 4 o'clock.

In the Senate, the President submitted the Annual Report of the Canal Appraisers, sbowing the number of claims which bave received their attention during the past year.

The whola number of new claims presented for the past twelve months was 235, upon which the dameges were estimated at $300,539. During the year, 483 claims have been determined, shawing that the Board of Appraisers is fast getting ahoad of the accumulated business, and demonstreting that there is no necessity for such additional force as has been proposed. The decisions average one-and-a-half a day, which is quite as much as could be expected, considering the testimony that must be takan in each case, and that the Appraisers must personally examine tho locality of the alleged damage. On the 483 claims decided, thero was demanded $779.161 34 damages, on which there were awards to the amount of $255,060 40, or about one third of the sum asked. These were made on the following divisions:

Erie Canal Enlargement	$223,712 72
Cayuga and Seneca	13,656 93
Oswego	510 50
Genesee Valley	7,419 00
Champlain	2,761 25

Since Jaa. 1, 1855, there have been 2,845 claims presented, on whicb tbere was asked $5,120,379 95. On tbose that bave been decided since 1855, there has been allowed but $1,138,787—altbougb $4,050,459 75 was demanded.

There yet remains to be examined and determined 1,128 cases, on which there is claimed $1,500,000.

Of the total awards made for canal damages on the enlargement work, $2,046,868 13 was allotted to the Eric Canal, and $1,286,726 26 to the other works.

These statemeats show that a goodly proportion of the expenses of the csnals has been paid in the shape of damages to lands that must have been largely increased in value by the fact that they lay adjacent to the public works. Ought not the law to contemplate the benefit when it is providing for the assessment of damages? Why should the State or a corporation pay for the privilege of benefiting a man's property?

Mr. J. M. MOSPEY totroduced aaother act to confirm certain acts of the Common Council of the City of New-York. As such acts are always open to suspicion, I copy this bill entire:

SECTION 1. The ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commoaalty of the City of New-York in Common Council conveaed, providing for and authorizing the filling-in of sunkea lots on the South side of Fifty-fifth-street, between the Tenth and Elevanth avenues, approved Nov. 27, 1855, and the contract therefor made, for the said filling-in, dated May 4, 1856, are hereby by tbis act respectively legalized, made valid and effectual, and it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to ceuse an assessment to be laid, made and collected upon said ordinance and contract.

I presume this is a scheme to obviate some legal objections that have been successfully interposed to prevent a swindle.

There being no other business before the Senate, the resolutions to nppoint Commissioners to Washingtoa were called up.

Senator BELL, of Jefferson, offered amendments to the report of the Committee. They ask Congress to call a Constitutional Conventiaa, in place of the resolutionary body asked for by the State of Virginia, to be assembled at Washington, on the 4th of Mareb, or as soon thereafter as the delegates from two-thirds of the States could be assembled.

In submitting these propositions, Senator BELL expressed his decided objection to the Virginia resolves, and his determination to vote against the appointment of Commissioners.

Senator SPINOLA favored the appointment of Commissioners, but would like to bave a different Commission from that named in the majority report.

Senator J. MCLEOD MURPHY, (Dem.,) replied in decided hostility to the proposed form of considering the difficulties between the two sections. He was for maintaining the Unioa by the eaforeement of the laws. He was willing to proceed to a consideratina of grievances, but it mnstbe in a Constitutional way, and when each State was in allegiance to the Government. "We will go," said he, "ten steps, it may be, to thetr one, *but they must take that one out of the line of open rebellion.*"

Senator HAMMOND, (Rep.,) protested against the Commission. He was against the appointment of any Commissioners, and especinlly against the appointment of any who did not represeat the responsible majority of the Legislature of this State. He denounced the resolutioas of Virginia as an insult—her proposed Convention as revolutionary—her basis of settlement as an ultimatum, and her attempt to dictate the action of the General Government as a threat.

Senator WARNER (Republican) continued the argumeat very much in the spirit of Senator HAMMOND—only a little more so.

Senator RAMSEY (Republicaa) made an elaborate and glowing argumeat against the Conventioa, and in favor of maintaining the Union intact. When Senator SPINOLA asked him if he was in favor of civil war, he answered: "I am in favor of maintaining tha Constitutioa, preserving the Union and enforcing the laws; if this briags war, let war coma!" The enunciation of this sentimeat was followed by a round of applause, which it took the presiding officer some time to rap down.

Senator COLVIN (Dem.) deprecated the spirit in which the debate was conducted. He was an original Barnbarner in 1848, and one of the chief workers on the Buffalo platform. Senator HAMMOND several limes seriously embarrassed him by questions suggested by his previous position.

Senator GRANT (Dem.) also spoke in favor of the Commission, and in favor of compromising. He didn't see how the Union was to be preserved unless the North was willing to give up her position. Senator HAMMOND got him somewhat puzzled by repeating the question, "Was be in favor of enforcing the laws?" Senator GRANT equivocated, Senator HAMMOND relterated, nntil the former turned a short course by saying "Ha would answer the question at length, it HAMMOND would call at his rooms at the Delevan Honse."

Senator Goss, (Republican,) next had the floor, and had proceeded so far as to state that he was opposed to tha resolutions, when ha gave way for

Senator HAMMOND to move an adjournment, which motion prevailed by a vote of Ayes 18, Noes 9. So the Senate went over until to-morrow without disposing of the matter.

What disposition would they have made of it? you very naturally ask. It is not half so easy to answer such questions as it used to be. The time has been when I could have given you the Ayes and Noes by a look at tha countenance of one or two men. Ah, well! those days are gone by when you made a ten strike if you hit the head pin. Now-a-days you must carom on more than the spot ball before you can up. It takes an active and personal canvass of the Senate to-day to determine even by approximation how a result will be—and then there are so many men of many minds that you are never sure of your figuras.

If these Commissioners are appointed, it must be against the wishes of the majority of the Republican Senators, and of course by the aid of Democratic votes. All the Republican Senators who have yet spoken are against them. There are two or three yet to speak against them, and several that never talk who will vota against them.

I think, therefore, that they may be beat, and that New-York may be saved the disgrace of doing any act in contravention of the Constitution. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4.

Mr. MONTGOMERY presented a petition compelling plaintiffs to give security for cost.

J. M. MURPHY introduced a bill legalizing certain acts of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of New-York, retative to filling in sunken rocks.

The resolutions, appointing Commissioners to Washington being under consideration, a bill was offered as a substitute. It contains a series of resolutions setting forth that the only way to amend the Constitution is set forth in article 5th of that instrument, and resolving that the State Legislature of New-York hereby appeals to Congress to call a Convention of several States to meet in Washington on the 4th of March, or as soon as the requisite number of States shall join in the application.

The resolutions of the Committee appointing delegates under the Virginia resolution, was debated until the adjournment. No vote was taken on them. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. CRAFT presented a petition from WM. CULLEN BRYANT and others asking the repeal of the law creating the office of City Judge in New-York, and complaining of the mal-administration of criminal jurisdiction in the City.

The report of the Institution for the Blind, and the Criminal Statistics of the State were sent in.

Mr. ANGEL introdnced a bill to preserve and protect the freedom of speech and public discussion. It provides for punisbment by fine of ten to one hundred dollars, any person disturbing meetings or assemblages coavened for any lawful purpose, by noise, violence or annoysnce of any kind, and where preconcert and combination is formed, by a fine of not mre than $5,000, and imprisonment of thirty days to six months. It gives magistrates and officers summary powers of arrest and trial.

Mr. NASSITT introduced e bill for licensing undertakers in Kings County, and for reports of deaths by physicians to undertakers, and of burials by undertakers to the Board of Health.

Mr. WRIGHT brought in a bill to amend the Exemption law, by providing that no clergymen or ministers shall be exempt from taxation unless in actual charge of a church or congregation.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to extend the term of the office of Supervisors of Towns.

Mr. WEBSTER called up the resolution giving the reporter of the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a seet on the floor, but it was lost.

No other business of interest was done.

Adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

NOMINATION OF EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in the Senate Chamber to nominate candidates for United States Senator and Regents of the University. Senator COLVIN presided, and Mr. HARDY acted as Secretary. Senators BLOOD and MCDERMOTT acted as tellers on the first formal ballot, which resulted:

S. B. Spinola	13	John R. Porter	3
Ex Gov. Seymour	14	Symeon Myers	2
Lyman Tremaine	5	John Cochrane	1

LYMAN TREMAINE'S name was withdrawn.

The second ballot resulted:

Seymour	21	Judge Nelson	1
Spinola	19		

On motion of Mr. SPINOLA, Mr. SEYMOUR was declared unanimously nominated.

Senator J. MCLEOD MURPHY nominated Rev. JEREMIAH CUMMINGS, of New-York, and Mr. LANSING nomtnated Hon. JOHN D. WILLARD, of Rensselaer, for Regents of the University. They were aominated unanimously, without ballot.

The Caucus tben adjourned.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 4,

The Republican Caucue met at 7 o'clock, Hon. ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH of Onondaga, and J. CARSON BREVOORT of Kings, were nominated for Regents of of the University.

Sad Condition of the People in Kansas.

STARVATION STARING FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS IN THE FACE.

ATCHINSON, Kansas, Feb. 4.

Messrs. HYATT and POMEROY have prepared the following address to the people of the States, which represents truly the condition of the people of Kansas without question:

"Starvation in Kansas! But one step between 50,000 people and denth! An Appeal to the Press of the couatry, to the churches, to Congress, to the State Legislatures, to philanthropists, and to the humane everywhere, prompt action by the couatry or a miracle from God can alone save this people. The famine, like a vortex, draws to its frightful centre all conditions. They who had food yesterday have aone to-day, and they who have food for to-day have none for to-morrow. Seventy teams arrived yesterday. Fifty were loaded and sent away the day before. $10,000 worth of clothing have been distributed within the past week. $6,000 in cash, within four days, have been paid for freights; eighty-one car-loads of provisions have arrived within thet time, and yet starvation is imminent. The people are living from hand to mouth, and are barely saved alive. Our funds are now exhausted. The number of the destitute increase fearfully. The melting snows of February, and the overflowing streams must shortly prevent the distaat sufferers from coming here to get supplies. Their salvatioa depends upon our promptness in establishing depôts of provisions at accessible points. Without funds the whole work must cease. The intermission of a week is death and desolation. Unless the country gives us seed there can be no harvest, and the seed wheat should be in the ground within forty days. At least 100,000 bushels is needed for food and as much more for seed to the heart of the country, and in the name of Christ we make this earnest appeal.

(Signed,) THADDEUS HYATT.

In behalf of a perishing multitude, I indorse every word of the above.

(Signed,) S. C. POMEROY,

Chairman of the Kansas Relief Committee and General Agent for distribution.

News from Denver.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The C. O. C. and P. P. Express passed for St. Joseph at 5 P. M., with four passengers and $2,500 in treasure.

DENVER, Thursday, Jan. 31.

A. B. RILEY, a young lawyer from St. Joseph, Mo., was shot dead at Mountain City, on Monday last, by a man named TOONEY, in self defence.

Two military companies have been organized in this city, and are drilling daily.

The weather is clear and warm.

Buildings are pringing up on every side.

The New Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Feb. 4.

The new Mexican mail from Pawnee Fork arrived to-day. The snow on the plains is from two to four feet deep. The mail was compelled to travel part of the way on pack mules. They were three days making six miles.

Nathiag bad been heard at Pawnee Fork of the murder of MAJORS' men in the Ratoon Mouatains, and the presumption is that if it was so they would have beard of it, as they are in weekly communication with Fort Wise.

Quite a number of candidates are out in this County for the State Convention. No donbt those who are for the Union as it is will be elected.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Before we utterly condema the public of New-York for neglecting the musical opportunity now afforded them by the Artists' Association at the Fourteath-street establishmeat, it may be well to inquire if tha entertainments there provided are altogether what they should be. We bave had occasion recently to speak in not very favorable terms of two last performances, the "Trovatoia" and "Lucrezia Borgia." These efforts, although in a beaten track, were decidedly below the average. They were gotten up with absolute disregard to the great requisite of opera—a perfect *ensemble*—and depended, for what little applause they received, on the accidental popularity of tha principal female singer. With new artists like Miss HINKLEY and Mdlle. ELENA, it may be rapid business policy thus to depend on the kindness of an audience, but the *liberality* of throwing every thing on the weak shoulders of a *debutante* is a matter that may well be questioned. VERDI'S "Trovatora" was given without proper rehearsal; DONIZETTI'S "Lucrezia Borgia," whether with rehearsal or without, was simply slanghtered. To the list we must now add ROSSINI'S "Barbiere di Siviglia," played last night scandalously by every member of the Artists' Association except Miss HINKLEY. We cannot speak of the performance in a critical way, because in every musical respect it was utterly beneath notice; a merely idiotic exhibition of vocalistic vagary. Miss HINKLEY was the only member of the troupe who *tried* to do justice to the composer's meaning. And when we say this, we mean no disrespect to the lady's ability, (which, happily, was manifest notwithstanding her wooden surroundings,) but on the contrary a compliment to her will and endeavor to do what was right and proper. For the rest, it was simply a contest between buffoons; a struggle for the ascendency in all that was absurd. The "Barbiere," we are aware, is an opera which admits of comic expansion, but when men like BALDUCCI, SUSINI and COLLETTI, indifferent to the composer's music, try to be colloquially funny, what have we to dread? The first gentleman gave us an occasioaal bellow; tha second an idiotic gabble of words; the third a growl. If even these things had been done with decent or ordinary dramatic skillfulness, there would be less to object to; but blurted out as they were last night they seemed like the cheap resorts of mediocrity. Signor FERRI—a true artist under ordinary influences—endeavored, and occasionally with success, to struggle against the stream of general indifference to propriety, but in the concerted pieces was carried away by the current and became an obstruction like the rest. With this partial conciliation to a male artist of the caste we may dismiss the remainder with the remark that on any second rate European stage they would have been hissed from the presence of the public. Can we wonder at New-York indifference with these three illustrations of inefficiency before us?

The music of *Rosina's* part was originally written, not for the purpose of displaying a fresh voice, but for the opposite one of hiding the defects of thatvoice an organ already impaired. Miss HINKLEY'S speciality at present is freshness; her execution, although good, is not extraordinary: her acting is independent. Hence *Rosina*, which depends on execution and acting, is not the best part that could be selected for her peculiar powers. We could give in two lines, the names of a dozen artists who have been better than she is. But—and here is the merit of our new and best prima donna—we could not give the name of one who is more painstaking and neat. It is this lady's good fortune to possess a truly musical temperament; to be able to do everything completely according to a fully feminine idea of her own, and for those things, quite remarkable, although seldom acknowledged by the hasty criticism of the daily Press, she will and *must* become famous. One of these days we shall hear the big-wigs talk of her *phrasing*, and other things equally obscure and emphatic. If answers our purpose to say, that of all the artists who sung last night, she was the only one who could be listened to with toleration.

During the music lesson in the second act, Miss HINKLES sang a waltz by PARISI, and a new version of the "Star Spangled Bannar." Oh the first verse of the latter, the entire audience rose. The effect for the moment was complete; but when it became apparent that Miss HINKLEY was not posted in the words, the indignation became honestly severe. It was after the patriotic outburst that we discovered the version was new, and learnt that Miss HINKLEY had not time to study it. She was announced, however, to sing tha "Star Spangled Banner," and to this we would advise her to confine her powers. We give below the two first verses of the edition attempted last night.

O! say did you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming.
Those broad stripes and bright stars, which on Moultrie at night
O'er the ramparts of Sumpter now gallantly streaming;
And rockets may glare,
And bombs burst in mid air;
They'll but prove thro' the night that our flag is still there.
Oh! say that the Star-spangled Banner shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

From the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where batteries frown and the foeman reposes;
What is that which the breeze o'er ANDERSON'S keep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam
Of the morning's first beam;
Its full glory reflected now shines on the stream.
'Tis the Star-spangled Banner that floats o'er the brave.
Oh! God, give them the courage that banner to save!

M. MUZIO conducted the orchestra with ability.

The "Barbiere" will be played, to-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Babies.—Anything that Interests Babies, will, of course, claim the attention of mothers. Call at No. 652 Broadway, and examine Dr. BROWN'S Patent Baby Tender, pronounced by all, to be the greatest invention of the age, and recommended highly by the medical faculty. J. S. BROWN & Co.. No. 652 Broadwey.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator Improves the Light and saves Gas. Warranted by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved SEWING-MACHINES. At redaced prices. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Meidavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Band-st.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HARWOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Dr Armitage, GILBERT SMITH to Mrs. ABBA W. HARWOOD, both of this City.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

GIMBERNAT—CROPSEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, by Rev. George McCloskey, FLORENTINO GIMBERNAT, Jr., to MARY LOUISA, youngest daughter of J. F. Cropsey, Esq., all of this City.

BUNTING—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Dr. Guion, SOLOMON BUNTING to Miss SARAH W. SMITH.

WOODFORD—CHAPMAN.—In Hartford, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, by Rev. S. W. Robbins, of East Haddam, DAVID R. WOODFORD and Miss J. ISABELL CHAPMAN, both of Hartford.

POPE—BISSELL.—In Chicago, on Thursday, Jan. 24, by Rev. Dr. Clarkson, WILLARD S. POPE, of Chicago, to JULIA A., daughter of the late Emery Bissell, M. D., of Norwalk, Conn.

DIED.

RICHARDSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, at the Union-place Hotel, of pneumonia, GRACIOTTA, only daughter of Nathaniel and Martha A. Richardson, of Boston, aged 2 years, 2 months and 22 dnys.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) from the Union-place Hotel, at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

☞ Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

CUMMINGS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, LUTHER G. CUMMINGS, aged 36 years.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 129 7th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, HELEN A., wife of Edwin A. Clarke, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence, No. 32 West 45th-st., without further notice.

BEACH.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 3, after a short and severe illness, MARGARET EVARTSON, youngest daughter of Aaron Beach, deceased, of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, Henry N. and Edward P. Beach are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 19th-st.

WEBSTER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, AGNES, daughter of William V. and Amanda M. Webster, aged 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 522 5th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SHOARDS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 4, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of Clayton and Elizabeth Shoards, aged 3 years and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 6th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

VOUGHT.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, CLARA M., daughter of Thomas W. and Julia P. Vought, aged 1 year and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 145 East 31st-st.

VARNUM.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 3, FRANCIS H. VARNUM, aged 22 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, MRS. Abigail Griffiths, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Wednesday, Fe

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred causes—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Enumerated—Nos. 220, 1, 2, 3, 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 193, 265, 267, 269, 67, 91, 95, 97, 101, 135, 143, 201, 283, 181, 209, 237, 171, 281, 285. *Part II.*—Adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 189, 649, 717, 1123, 1125, 163, 1129, 1131, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1147, 1149, 1151. *Part II.*—Nos. 424, 740, 412, 498, 488, 144, 792, 142, 830, 196, 666.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 106. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Wednesday.

Court of General Sessions.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Recorder HOFFMAN opened this Court yesterday, with the following charge to the Grand Jury, of which Mr. Robert S. Hone was made foreman:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I do not propose to detain you by a lengthy charge. I do not deem it necessary to do so. In view of the crowded state of the City Prison, and the mass of business which is pressing upon the Court, I believe the ends of justice will be better attained, and your time and mine be employed to better advantage, if we proceed at once to the discharge of our respective duties, instead of stopping here for a lengthy address. There exists in this community an intelligent and independnt Press, in the columns of which every public wrong and grievance is the subject of daily discussion. It exposes to your eye and mine, day by day, every scheme of corruption and fraud, every wrong of magnitude in local government, and every public evil which calls for or admits of redress. It seems unnecessary for me, undar these circumstances, to charge you at length upon the state of the County, or to discuss before you general subjects, as was the custom in olden times, when necessity justified it. If constant agitation by the Press fails to arouse the community upon subjects of general interest, you cannot hope to do it. While I do not wish to underrate your power or importance, or to interfere with your rights to call public attention to public wrongs, I must nevertheless be permitted to say that in my opinion, your duty will be discharged with more satisfaction to yourselves and community if you will confine your inquiries and labors to specific cases of crime, and the indictment of individual offenders, and to bringing them to justice, instead of discussing general evils and presenting them to public attention. Those general evils can be better reached in another way. Let each of us act our legitimate parts, and then if the honest and intelligent men in this community will *talk less* about the wrongs which are said to exist in the administration of local affairs, and *do more* to eradicate them, we shall have a better reputation abroad and a better government at home.

Through the Grand Jury alone can criminals be brought to trial; and, without doubt, enough casas await your examination to occupy your time. If you will bear in mind the solemn oath you have taken, and the few rules and statutes to which I shall call your attention, the performance of your duties will be comparatively easy.

You will remember, in the first place, that you will hear but one side of a case. The accused has no hearing; he has, therefore, the right to ask of you, at least, that you will not find a bill against him, except upon an amount of evidence which, if unexplained, would satisfy you of his guilt, if you were sitting as petit jurors. You will observe two rules of evidence. First—You must reject entirely all hearsay evidence, and receive no statement from a witness unless made under oath, concerning a matter within his own knowledge. Second—In respect to the contents of written papers, you should always have the papers themselves before you when it is possible so to do. In case of their loss, or other absence, you may receive certified copies, or even parole testimony concerning their contents.

No fewer than sixteen of your number can sit for the transaction of business, nor can a bill be found, except by the concurrence of at least twelve.

Your Foreman will preserve order, administer oaths, and generally examine witnesses, though any juror may ask questions.

You will select one of your number as Clerk, and he shall keep minutes of your proceedings.

The District Attorney will advise you, and aid you in examining witnesses if you desire, but must not be present at your discussions, or when you vote.

An officer will attend your door, but must be excluded from your room.

The statute declares that every Grand Juror, or other officer who shall disclose the fact of an indictment being found against any person tor felony, not in actual confinement, until he shall be arrested thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The statute requires that I should call your attention to the following matters, which I shall do without any lengthy comments thereon. They are:

The violation of the Election laws.
The violation of the Excise laws.
The violation of the Usury laws.
The violation of laws against lotteries.
The taking of illegal fees by public officers.
And violations of an act to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon steamboats and other vessels, passed March 23, 1860.

Should any persons charged with any of these offences be brought before you, you will make rigid investigation, and present those whom you find guilty.

You will now retire, gentlemen, to the discharge of your duties.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES OF THIEVES.

Sebastian Krollman, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles Stewart and John Stanley, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were sentenced, Stewart to the Penitentiary for six months, and Stanley to the same retreat for one year.

Joseph King, indicted for larceny from the person—a second offence—pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, the District-Attorney explaining his acceptance of so light a plea, by saying that the prisoner's wife had interceded in his behalf, and a certificate of his delicate health had been furnished.

John L. Allen, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Michael McKanna, Patrick Cusic, William J. Smith, Michael Walsh.
For Mayhem—Terence Monahan.
For Rape—Patrick Holland.
For Attempt at Rape—Michael McBride, William Anderson, Frederick Rosenbruck.
For False Pretenses—Michael Canc.
For Forgery—Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell, Joseph Dempsey.
For Grand Larceny—Richard Kelly, Henry Livingston, Theodore Smith.
For Robbery—William Maloy.

Decision in the Rarey Horse-taming Case—Rarey Not to be Detained for Examination.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Denton Offutt vs. *John S. Rarey.*—This action, and the motion made in it to examine the defendant, was stated in the TIMES February 2, in full.

The motion was to examine Mr. Rarey *de bene esse* on the ground that he was about to leave the State of New-York, and his testimony would be necessary to the plaintiff on the trial of the cause.

The Court now holds that there is no issue as yet made between the parties, there being no answer or demurrer put in by the defendant, and therefore the Court denies the motion.

The Law of Partnership.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Robertson and Monorief.

George F. Clark vs. *Thomas A. Davies.*—This cause was referred, in January, 1855, to Albert Matthews, to hear and determine the several issues therein; and now comes before this branch of the Court, upon an appeal from the findings of the Referee, the appeal having been taken by the defendant. The facts, as they appear from the pleadings and the findings of the referee are substantially as follows: Some time during the year 1843, the plaintiff and defendant entered into a partnership arrangement, by which they were to carry on the business of contracting for and erecting buildings in this City. By that agreement, the plaintiff, who was a practical builder, was to contribute his skill and knowledge as such, and the defendant, who is a practical architect, was also to contribute his skill and knowledge as such, and the two were to share equally in the profits of their enterprise. At this time it appears that the sum of $1,000 was contributed between them, bnt previous to the month of February, 1844, the defendant having become possessed of $12,000, it was further agreed between the parties that that sum should make up a part of their working capital. They then varied their former agreement so far as the same was to be applicable to the undertakings hereinafter mentioned. To-wit: that the said parties should on joint account, and as partners procure from the Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of this City, leases of lots of land knowu as and by the Nos. 49 and 51 John-street and 3 Dutch-street in this City, for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon. In May 1844 they obtained a lease of said lots of the Dutch Church Corporation and commenced building thereon. These buildings, it is averred, cented for more than sufficient to pay for the ground rent and all other incidental expenses. The plaintiff sets out that under this agreement his share of the net profits up to February, 1843, is the sum of $2,541 69. In May, 1846, the defendant, it is alleged, made an agreement in writing with the plaintiff, in consideration of his services in erecting the buildings on this leasehold property to pay one-fourth of the sums of money that the said defendant should receive from the rents of said buildings during the term of ten years from May 1, 1844, after the deduction of expenses. The Referee found the facts substantially as above set forth; and further found and decided, that between the plaintiff and defendant, in respect to the leasehold property, there existed no partnership: that the written agreement of 1846 merged and extinguished all other agreements between the parties; and that said written agreement was a valid subsisting agreement between the parties.

The points taken by the appellant are, that admitting the agreement to be valid, it does not by its terms provide that payment shall be made before the expiration of ten years, and that it cannot be fairly contended that the payments were in be made when the rents should accrue nor as they should be collected.

The respondent takes opposite grounds in the construction of the agreement, and argues that the defendant is to pay one-fourth of such sums of money as he should receive from the rents and the income, *during the term of ten years.* This he construes to mean as often as the defendant shall receive the rents, and that by said agreement he was to continue to do so for the period of ten years.

John R. Burrell for defendant and appellant; William Fullerton, for plaintiff and respondent.

All About a Piano—A Question of Title.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Herman Stricker vs. *John P. Wakeman.*—This action is brought to recover the value of a piano alleged to have been wrongfully taken from the plaintiff by the defendant.

The plaintiff alleges, that in June, 1857, he was the owner, and then in possession of a certain rosewood piano, which he then had in the City of Newark, in the State of New-Jersey. That the value of the piano was one thousand dollars.

That while in said city of Newark, the defendant wrongfully took possession of the piano and converted the same to his own use; and notwithstanding the plaintiff has repeatedly demanded possession of the instrument, the defendant still retains it in his possession.

The defendant denies that the plaintiff was ever the owner of, or had possession of the instrument, and alleges that he purchased it of a third party, to whom he gave for it a valuable consideration.

The case is still on.

Shaffer, Garvin & Dodge for plaintiff; Owen, Gray & Owen for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Catharine C. Goodhue, of Julia Martin, and Charles W. Davton, were duly admitted to probate. No provisions of any public importance are contained therein.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Bingham* vs. *Disbrow.*—Order settled.

Munn vs. *Oliver.*—Order of arrest discharged, with $10 costs.

Henicksen vs. *Henicksen.*—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Bruce vs. *Benham.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Dickey vs. *Drake.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to amend within twenty days, on payment of costs.

Megronnigle vs. *Schmitt.*—Attachment allowed.

Williams vs. *Williams.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Scanlin vs. *Cowley.*—Motion denied with costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

A VERY UNPROFITABLE TRANSACTION—BROKERS' CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD.

A few days since Mr. Dominico Chisachi, recently proprietor of a hat, cap and fur-store, at No. 146 Bowery, lodged a complaint before Justice OSBORNE against Geo. W. Markham, a broker, at No. 8 Pine-street; Dorrance Davis, engaged in a similar business at No. 19 Nassau-street, and another person, known as John M. Hodges, charging them with having conspired to defraud him of $1,600. It is alleged in the affidavit of the complainant that about the 10th of last month he advertised his store, including good-will and fixtures, for sale. The defendant, Markham, had an interview with him and represented that he had been commissioned to purchase the property for a gentleman, named John M. Hodges, residing at No. 29 Fifth-avenue. With reference to payment, Markham stated that his principal was willing to buy for the sum asked, ($1,600,) but that instead of paying cash, he would give his promissory note, payable in three months, with collateral security in two bonds on the Mount Vernon Railroad Company, Illinois, valued at $800 each. Mr. Chisachi not appearing to be satisfied with the proposed terms, was referred by Markham to Davis, the other defendant, for information concerning Hodges and the Railroad Company. Calling upon Davis, he was told that what Markham had said with reference to the value of the bonds was perfectly true, and the latter added that they had been issued upon the security of 100,000 acres of land, valued, according to location, from $4 to $50 per acre, recently granted the Railroad Company by the State of Illinois. Davis also indorsed the representations which had been made about Hodges' wealth, whose note, he said, was negotiable, and would be taken anywhere without collateral security. Believing these statements Mr. Chisachi accepted the note and bonds, made his business over to Markham, and felt contented. He did not, however, remain many days in this happy condition, for he learned that as soon as Markham took possession of the store he sold the goods at auction and closed the place. His suspicions being thus awakened, Chisachi went to the bank where Hodges' note was made payable and was informed that no account was kept there in that gentleman's name. Next calling at the reputed residence of Mr. Hodges, in Fifth-avenue, his growing belief that he had been victimized received confirmation from the fact that no such person as the man he sought lived at the house in question. He subsequently ascertained that the Mount Vernon Railroad Company only existed in the imaginations of the accused, and therefore he invoked the law to redress his wrongs. Markham and Davis were yesterday apprehended by Sergeant Cropsey, of the First District Court, and to-day they will be examined on the charge.

The Horse-Tamers in Court—Mr. Offutt's Suit Against Mr. Rarey.

No. 249 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to our client, Mr. DENTON OFFUTT, of New-Orleans, who has brought an action through us against Mr. JOHN S. RAREY, we cannot remain silent upon the subject of Mr. RAREY'S note in this morning's papers.

The person at the *South* he turns off without naming, is backed up by the first men of that part of the country, and he holds Mr. RAREY'S bond, wherein he pledges his *honor* and *good faith*, as well as binds himself in a penalty of $50 for each violation of it, not to reveal to any one the secret of horse-taming taught him, or disclose the contents of a book given him.

The Bond alluded to is also graced by such names as Hon. SAM. HOUSTON, of Texas, Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, Senator RUSK, of Arkansas, and many other well-known gentlemen, who, like Mr. RAREY, were taught by Mr. OFFUTT his system of training horses, but who, unlike him, have kept their pledges of honor and good faith, and have not violated their bond.

Mr. JOHN S. RAREY knows very well the position of DENTON OFFUTT in this matter, and cannot put him off with those who have no claim upon him.

Mr. OFFUTT came originally from Lexington, KY., and the great Kentuckian, HENRY CLAY, was his friend and patron.

We inclose you a copy of Mr. CLAY'S letter to Mr. OFFUTT. Mr. OFFUTT makes no attack upon Mr. RAREY'S character, and does not design to. He thinks he has a just and valid claim upon JOHN S. RAREY upon the facts stated, and he don't understand that it is black-mailing to pursue his remedy in the Courts to which he has resorted, and where he will use his best efforts to bring the matter to a speedy trial.

Compulsion do not come with a very good grace from Mr. RAREY about this prosecution, inasmuch as he has heretofore required the same kind of bonds from parties before he would impart the secret, and has prosecuted violations of them.

If Mr. RAREY is injured by a statement of the facts, he must take the responsibility, not OFFUTT.

We hold copies of RAREY'S and OFFUTT'S books, the original bond and other interesting memoranda. And if Mr. RAREY covets publicity of it, we shall be happy to spread before and submit to the public, whether JOHN S. RAREY is the originator of horse-taming taught by him, as he claims to be, or whether that honor belongs to DENTON OFFUTT.

Respectfully yours, E. W. PACKARD, Attorney for OFFUTT.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

ASHLAND, KY., Oct. 17, 1849.

The bearer hereof, Mr. DENTON OFFUTT, of Kentucky, being about to travel in other parts of the United States, and perhaps in Europe, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a person of uncommon skill in the treatment of horses and domestic animals, especially in training, breaking, and curing them of diseases.

Such is the extraordinary effect of his system in the management of the horse, that he will, in a very short time, render the wildest animal gentle and docile, insomnch that he will subject it to his easy control and direction. Mr. OFFUTT has been many years engaged in the study and practice of his remarkable method of dealing with the horse, and has given many satisfactory evidences of his great success. H. CLAY.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with fish, hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers. JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, deadman, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and oranga. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. REYE.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS DRIVE DIRECT TO THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Rooms, 50 cts. to $1 per day; good fare, clean rooms, prompt attention, and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to do clear starching and finting or plain sewing in a private gentleman's family. The best of reference from first-class families. No objection to a short distance in the country. Also by a most excellent young person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Call at or address No. 254 7th-av., third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant English woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or as seamstress; would have no objection to assist with ironing or in he care of children; thoroughly understands her business for either purpose; has excellent City and country references from first class families. Can be seen at No. 132 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or would do general housework; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 16th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist with children and do sewing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the fancy-store; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation as chambermaid and fine washer, by a young woman; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 163 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, and to take care of a child. Apply at No. 163 Prince-st., Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires situation, in city or country, as chambermaid and fine washing; is a first-class laundress and can finte; no objection to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can be highly recommended for honesty and efficiency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as general housemaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or do the fine washing; good City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted a situation as above, by a girl, who can be highly recommended by a family in which she has lived for years. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—OR to do general housework in a small private family, by a young woman. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 108 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RE-spectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game and jellies, creams and bread, and a good bread and cake baker. The best of reference given from her last place; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 237 Elizabeth-st., first floor, back room. New-York.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class Scotch Protestant cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, jellies, and dessert; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 4 Jane-st., second door from Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, and is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days, No. 357 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands jellies, soups and game; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 6th-st., 2d floor, front room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in washing if required; is a good baker and understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $10. Call, or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a small private family. She would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and has good reference. Inquire at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts. Can give good satisfactory references. Has no objection to do part of the washing. Can be seen at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman desires a situation as cook in a private family; would have no objection to do the plain sewing; is a good cook and baker. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 3 East 21st-st., near 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as perfect cook, in a first-class boarding house or hotel; also, a first-class cook in a private family; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook. Good reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City reference; willing to go into the country. Apply at No. 340 13th-st., near 1st-av., 2d floor, back room, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to Brooklyn; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 184 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; or would take charge of a baby from its birth. Call, for two days, at No. 100 West 25th-st. Has no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit, and family pies. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as good cook and baker; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East Houston-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 481 2d-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two girls, one as cook and to do the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., 3d floor.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable girls—one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and washing; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 132 West 42d-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO well-recommended, willing, and obliging girls, desire situations, separate or together, City or country—one as good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation for a well-recommended girl, as cook; and for a good, strong, industrious girl, for general housework. Call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

E. O. TOWNSEND, Proprietor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a very worthy servant; an experienced meat and good pastry cook, and a very superior washer and ironer, or will do the entire house work of a small family; is a neat efficient servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 20 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as dressmaker, to go out by the day or week. No objection to go to the country. Reference given. Call at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Ring the third bell.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do the general housework of a small family, or would do chamberwork and washing, and make herself generally useful. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN AGED SCOTCH LADY wants a situation, in a small private family, to do general housework; a good, steady place wanted as a home. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., next door to Post-office, top floor, back room, for three days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a woman; one who thoroughly understands her business as perfect laundress; is capable of doing up all kinds of embroidery and finting; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 West 21st-st., first floor, back.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a first-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands French finting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 214 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation by a respectable girl, as excellent laundress; would assist in chamberwork; or do plain sewing; best of reference given. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., for two days, room No. 7.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as laundress, and to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 301 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer, can make children's dresses, and is accustomed to the care of children; the best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 481 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion by a trustworthy person as nurse and seamstress, has been for years in care of children; can take charge from birth, and bring them up by hand; or as seamstress and chambermaid. Best City reference. Call at No. 96 West 28th st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk. Address C. Q., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes a situation as seamstress, by the day, week, or month; would take a situation as nurse and seamstress; good testimonials can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th av., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as first-class seamstress; understands working on a sewing-machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children, or would do chamberwork; has the most excellent City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress; would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week on moderate wages; can cut and baste for a sewing machine on infants' clothing, &c. Has the best of City reference. Call any day at No. 67 20th-st., near the 6th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses, and make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of children, or do chamberwork and sewing; or would go out by the day; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A RESpectable Scotch woman wants a situation as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking; a pious family preferred. Address J. O. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL GIRL.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH four years' reference, wishes a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is also a first rate nurse, being very fond of children; can operate on singer's sewing-machine; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable private family; one who understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 6th avs., for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, can be procured at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs, late No. 82 Sprlog-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business, and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and industry; always attends to his duty in the stable with punctuality and economy. Wages not so much an object as steady work. Good City references. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Finigan's stable, No. 124 Clinton-place, near 6th av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this city, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City references as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 56 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, single; understands his business and gardening; is willing and obliging. Best of City reference from his last employer. Address JORN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, of long experience in business; is a first-rate waiter, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman or groom; has good City reference; has no objection to the country wages no object to a steady home. Address J. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a married, sober, honest man, who has good reference in the above capacities; family small. Wages not so much an object as a steady place the year round. Address PLAIN GARDENER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK AND CONFECTIONER.—AN EXperienced, steady man, wishes a situation as cook and confectioner; no objections to the country. Address A. B. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office,

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, practically acquainted with the care and management of grapes, greenhouse plants and vegetables; the best reference given as to character and capability. Please address a note to M., Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office; will be attended to this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a practical gardener; understands his business in all its branches—green-house, grapery, flowers and vegetable gardening, and the laying out of new places; has the very best of City reference as to capability and character. Address J. D., at Mapes' store, No. 132 Nassau-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an active, industrious man; fully understands his business in all its branches; is a native of England; age, 32 years; well recommended. Address THOMAS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, cows, &c.; best of reference given. Address F. F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble boy, a situation to take care of horses, or any other light work, and make himself generally useful. Address J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN OF RESPECTable family, who has received a good education, and speaks three languages well, and thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family. He has been employed for six years in his last place, and has the best of City recommendations. No objections to travel or go into the country. Address M. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and can give five years' City references from his last employer. Apply or address to L. M., care of Mr. A. Aviset, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and Wednesday.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a steady, competent single man, who understands his business well, and has the best of City references. Any communication left at Buzard & Carwell's, 5th-av. Hotel, for T. H., will meet quick attention for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Frenchman, who has lived several years with the most respectable families in this City, a situation as waiter with a private family. Good City references given. Address A. N., Box. 190 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

AS WAITER.—A SCOTCHMAN WISHES A SITnation as waiter; understands the business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 424 Broadway, up staire.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, with a small family, as farmer; has the best recommendations as to sobriety, industry, and capability from his last employer, where he has lived 6 years. Address FARMER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN.—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman, of undoubtedly good character and capacity, who can influence a reasonable amount of trade, is wanted in a silk goods jobbing store; also, a mantilla salesman, possessed of like qualifications. Address Box No. 4,615, Post-Office.

A PERSON OF RESPECTABILITY IS wanted to assist a lady in the duties of her household, and to take charge of a child 2½ years of age; an educated, well-spoken, reliable person, from 25 to 35 years of age, is required, to whom a comfortable home will be offered. Address, with terms and references, to GOVERNESS, Madison-square, Post office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR FAXon's Bank Note Register and Counterfait Detector. Good references will be required. Address, inclosing postage stamp E. J. FAXON, corner Main and Exchange sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, Warranted, $18.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gent

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
FI ST-CLASS
ORIGINAL PICTURES.

Being the entire collection known as the "French and Flemish Exhibition" at Goupil's Gallery.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 6th and THURSDAY, 7th February, at 7 o'clock each evening, at "Goupil's Gallery," No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9 h-st., the superb collection of pictures known as the French and Flemish Exhibition at Goupil's.

The thousands who have visited this exhibition will need no further reminder. Those who have not had the opportunity are advised that it contains the latest and best works of Gerome, Muller, Leys, Benuse, Lambinet, Sassini, Plassau, Perrol, Bonheur, Duverger, de Jonghe, Edouard Frere Lwabe, Schlessinger Troyar, Verboeckhoven, Veyreesat Van Marcke, Auguste Bonheur, Edouard Unhuff, Theodore Frere, Daubigny, Breton, et, Jean, Troyen Van Schendel, Rousseau, De Wuter, Chavet, Ziem, and others forming the most complete exposition of the modern French and Flemish School of Art ever made in this country. The exhibition will remain open until the sale as usual. No other pictures will be admitted, and catalogues will be ready in a few days. The gallery will be open for public exhibition two days and evenings before the sale. Admission free.

EDWARD SOUENCK, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
PARIS-MADE FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK THURSDAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their sale room, No. 141 Broadway, the above superb furniture, consisting of rosewood and black wood and gilt suites, covered in satin velvet, and rep; rosewood and mahogany amoires-à-glace, buffets, Bibliotheques, encoignures, buffet de salon, table-à-jeu, style Louis XV.; consoles, tables centre jardinieres, and other articles of vertu; bureaux, Louis XV. abattants, buffet de salle à manger à consoles, guéridons, table à ouvrage, toilettes, ducaine and commodes, vide-poche, cadre et garde, comodes à cadre hercoeur, &c. The above is now on exhibition and will be positively sold, without reserve, to pay charges.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

$9,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RICH CARPETS, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, COST $400.

BRONZES, PAINTINGS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, &c.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, BY RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, embracing the entire contents of the dwelling house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av. The parlors, chambers, dining-room and library are beautifully furnished throughout with everything adapted to a fashionable and costly residence, in rosewood and mahogany of superb manufacture, bedding, parlor suites, rich carpets, silver ware, China, cutlery, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co. Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
At 10½ o'clock at their
Salesroom, No. 51 Cedar-st. opposite Post-office,
A general assortment of parlor, bed and dining-room furniture, removed from East Broadway for convenience of sale. Catalogues now ready.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 1st of May, A. D. 1858, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 21 day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in said City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, station-houses and other buildings, and all the land hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the said rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also, all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dated March 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. M. CRISTADAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.—A. M. CRISTADARO will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 444 3d-av., the entire contents of said store, comprising a large assortment of dress goods, delaines, alpacas, poplins, cashmeres, barages, de laines, muslins, bombazine; also, black and figured silks, a large lot of table cloths, sheeting, and a general assortment of goods usually kept in a dry-goods store. By order of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

JOSEPH HORNAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 74 Pineapple-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood melodeon, nearly new; one Grover & Baker sewing machine, mahogany sofas, tables, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, carpets, oil cloth, stoves, crockery, one extension table &c., &c.

J. H. BEALEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, bedsteads chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses and beds, mirror, carpets, pianos, sheets, comforters, blankets, linen, kitchen furniture, &c.

JAMES WHITING, Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 21 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith.

E. H. LUNDEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the two-story, attic and basement brick front house No. 55 Mercer-st. Lot 23 by 89 feet. S. P. NASH, Referee. CHAS. B. HART, Plff's Att'y, No. 40 Wall-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. comprising an assortment of new goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the valuable house No. 255 West 22d-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A COUNTRY residence in North Orange, N. J. is finely located, and within five minutes' walk of the depôt; is well built, filled in with brick; has all the modern improvements, and contains five sleeping rooms; the garden is in fine order, and contains half an acre of land. For further particulars inquire of S. E. MORSE, Jr., No. 37 Park-row, or H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie, 66 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND THRIVING village of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, two houses and premises suitable for genteel families; they are situated near the Presbyterian Church, in the immediate neighborhood of excellent male and female schools, and but a short distance from the Railroad Depôt. For terms, apply to ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 376 Washington-st., New-York, or to the subscriber at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

TO RENT IN THE VILLAGE OF YONKERS —A first-class residence, situated on the bank of the Hudson, a quarter of a mile south of the depôt; very eligibly located; house 35 feet square, contains 15 rooms, gas, &c., &c.; good stable, carriage-house, 1¾ acres of ground, very superior garden, well stocked with choice fruits and berries. Inquire of L. UNDERHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites. A great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well-built, brown-stone front house, south side 15 h-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. It has all the conveniences requisite for a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 236 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN an eligible part of the City of New-York. The house has twelve rooms, is very substantially built; part purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No. 100 West 22d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—FIRST-class house, with all modern improvements, 19 rooms and brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; in good repair; lot 25x96 feet. Price $9,500. Inquire of J. E. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A HOME.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem, and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would be pr parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 81 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, CHEAP, SECOND-HAND Billiard table. For further information address M. H. DRAKE, Halston, Luzerne County, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BILLS NEGOTIATED OR SOLD AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., New York, Jan. 28, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND, JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT, C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN AROUSE, GEORGE DEVOKE,
JAMES ROY, MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCHELL, W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN, DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES ROY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the first installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 15th of February at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 76 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK Jan. 23, 1861.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK Jan 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five directors and three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—A meeting to consult with Mr. R. H. Lowry Trustee, and take means to protect their interests, will be held at the office of Satterlee & Co. No. 49 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Feb. 11 at 1 P. M. Boodholders may call any day prior, at that hour, to meet the Committee.

A. W SPIES, Chairman

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 Wall-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A partnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange Notes and Stocks

JAMES WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, Feb. 2 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., New York, Jan. 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$50,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER cent. Stock of 1873, Interest payable quarterly in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by

J. B. TAYLOR, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
New York, Jan. 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE Co.,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable at the Banking-house on and after Feb. 11. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of February.

CHARLES PALMER,
Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY - No. 431 Broadway, Jan. 21, 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CITY BANK BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERWIN, Cashier.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 9th instant, until which time the Transfer books will be closed. GEO C. PETERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. N Y has this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

Jan. 31, 1861. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET—
A brown-stone front house in 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; rent $400 a year.

A brown-stone front house in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $1 000 a year.

A brown-stone front house in 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; $600 a year.

A frame cottage in 49th st., between 4th and 5th avs.; $250 a year.

A brick cottage in 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; $200 a year.

A brick house in 25th st., south side, No. 94; $600 a year.

A choice of four elegant brick houses in 34-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; $600 a year from May next.

A first-class brown-stone front house in 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $1,000 a year.

Also a brick house in 55th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; $600 a year.

Floors in the full-front brick houses built by John C. Sares, in 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

A floor and a half in one of the marble-trimmed houses in 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., west side.

Floors in the five-story new buildings in 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., well suited for a family on a floor.

A couple of furnished houses well located.

Any number of houses and lots for sale. Apply to

JOHN KAVANAGH,
Northeast corner 6th-av. and 45th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS. The three-story basement house, No. 10 Greenwich-st., rear the Battery, and opposite the Hudson River Railroad depôt; two stores on the basement floor, with rooms on the first floor, well adapted for offices for steamship companies, being large and commodious—size, 32 feet front.

Also, stores and houses to let and lease in different locations. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2,200. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. G., Box No. 106 Times Office.

TO LEASE—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st. MAJOR THOMPSON.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE BEST PART OF Broadway, first floor, up stairs, suitable for a bookseller, magazine publisher or other business. Rent $440. G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway, opposite Prescott House.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX STORY BUILding S. E. corner of 4th av and 14th st., with the house adjoining on 14th-st; suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. Apply to J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 24 Ann-st.—The premises are very desirable, and may be leased from the present time till May, 1862. Inquire in the office of EL NOTICIOSO, No. 24 Ann-st.

TO LET FROM FIRST OF MAY—THE FIRST-class furnished house No 36 East 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 40x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A HOUSE in Bleecker-st., near Macdougal; 27x50 feet; newly and elegantly furnished; walls frescoed and painted; fine yard and grocery. Will be let furnished or unfurnished. Possession immediately or May 1, for one year from May 1, to unexceptionable parties. Apply to DEXTER, GILBERT & BIKER corner 3d-av. and 25th-st., Bull's Head Bank Building.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and hussiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, the Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London, and New-York Medical Advisor and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing a much greater number by hundreds than the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c. and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing. He cures in three days those harassing diseases of weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his work entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,284 New-York Post-office. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 1 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, with a success unknown of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as herein form, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 5127th-av., in the City of New-York, is the sole partner, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital the sum of $50,000 in cash, and he is paid the interest of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWARD C. ENING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

D. S. BARNES,
P. CONKLIN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1860.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

NOS. 122 AND 124 DUANE-ST., COR. OF CHURCH,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between FREELAND, STUART & CO., having expired by limitation, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of FREELAND, STUART & CO.

JAMES FREELAND, CHAS. H. BOWMAN,
JOHN M. STUART, WM. H. FREELAND.
ROBERT SQUIRES,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of WILSON BROTHERS, composed of the subscribers, has been this day dissolved.

CHRISTOPHER WILSON,
RUTLEDGE WILSON.

Dated, New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date

T. & H. MESSENGER.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm.

PIERSON & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to hire a small house in the upper part of the City. A house suitable as to condition, size, rent, etc., would be taken for a term of years. Location preferred west of 4th-av. and south of 34th-st. Address Box No. 519 Post-office.

A SMALL CONVENIENT HOUSE WANTED—To purchase or hire, in a good neighborhood, below 40th-st., with modern improvements. Address, with terms and location, HOWARD, Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary; must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. B., Box No. 4,652 Post-office New-York.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF APRIL, A cottage house, south of 60th-st. Rent about $275. Address G. I. F., Box No. 2,052 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built first-class City house, desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. OORLIES, No. 38 Dey-st.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—ONE HUNdred acres on the east bank of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie. One of the best farms in Dutchess County, having a number of fine building sites, with extensive inland and river views, with good farm buildings, stock of cattle, hay, farming utensils, &c. Would be sold low. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS In the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 81 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Caulk Meddle.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Andie son.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage. In second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA, SATURDAY, Feb. 9;
VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16;
CITY OF BALTIMORE SATURDAY, Feb. 23;

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
do to London.....80 | do. to London.....31
Steerage return tickets, good for six months.....60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMships of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. BYERS, TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROSBIE, THURSDAY, Feb 7.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LATHERS, SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

The ships of this line are all new,

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

Independence. You may attempt to reduce us to subjection, or you may, under color of enforcing your laws or collecting your revenue, blockade our ports. This will be war, and we shall meet it with different but equally deficient weapons. *We will not permit the consumption or introduction of any of your manufactures. Every sea will swarm with our volunteer militia of the ocean, with the striped buntin flutt-ing over their heads, for we do not mean to give up that flag without a bloody struggle.* It is ours as much as yours, and although for a time more stars may shine on your banner our children, if not we, will rally under a constellation more numerous and more resplendent than yours. You may smile at this, as an impotent toast, at least for the present, if not for the future. But if we need ships and men for privateering, we shall be amply supplied from the same sources as now almost exclusively furnish the means for carrying on, with such unexampled vigor, the African Slave-trade—New-York and New-England. Your mercantile marine must either sail under foreign flags, or rot at your wharves.

But pretermitting this remedy, she will pass to another equally efficacious. Every civilized nation now is governed in its foreign relations by the rule of recognizing Governments *de facto*. You alone invoke the doctrine of *de jure*, or divine right of lording over an unwilling people strong enough to maintain their power within their own limits. How long, think you, will the great naval powers of Europe permit you to impede their free intercourse with their best customers for their various fabrics, and to stop the supplies of the great staple which is the most important basis of their manufacturing industry, by a mere paper blockade? You were, with all the wealth and resources of this once great Confederacy, but a fourth or fifth-rate naval power, with capacities it is true, for large, and in a just quarrel almost indefinite expansion. What will you be when not merely emasculated by the withdrawal of fifteen states, but warred upon by them with active and inveterate hostility?

But enough, perhaps somewhat too much, of this. We desire not to speak to you in terms of bravado or menace. Let us treat each other as men who are determined to break off unpleasant, incompatible and unprofitable relations. Cease to handy words, and mutually leave each other to determine whether their differences shall be decided by blows, or by the code which some of us still recognize as that of honor. We shall do with you as the French Guards did with the English at the battle of Fontenoy. In a preliminary skirmish the French and English guards met face to face. The English Guards courteously saluted their adversaries by taking off their hats. The French returned the salute with equal courtesy. Lord HAY, of the English Guard, cried out in a loud voice, "Gentlemen of the French Guard, fire!" Count D'ARGENCOAS replied in the same tone, "Gentlemen, we never fire first." The English took them at their word, and did fire first. Being at close quarters, the effect was very destructive, and the French for a time were thrown into some disorder, but the fortunes of the day were soon restored by the skill and courage of Marshal SAXE, and the English, under the Duke of Cumberland, suffered one of the most disastrous defeats which their military annals record. Gentlemen, we will not fire first.

We have often seen it charged that the present movement of the Southern States is merely the consummation of a fixed purpose long entertained by a few intriguers for the selfish object of personal aggrandisement. There never was a greater error. If we were not about to part, we should say in grosser or more atrocious calumny. Do not deceive yourselves. This is not the work of political managers, but of the people. As a general rule, the instincts of the masses, and the sagacity of those who in private life had larger opportunities for observation and reflection, had satisfied them of the necessity of separation long before their accustomed party leaders were prepared to propose it. We appeal to every Southern Senator yet remaining here whether such be not the case in his own State. Of its truth I can give no stronger illustration than the vote in the Louisiana Convention of 130 members, every delegate being in his seat, voted for immediate secession; and of the seventeen who voted against it, there were not more than four or five who did not admit the necessity of separation, and only differed as to the time and mode of its accomplishment. Nor is the mere election, or the forms of the Constitution, of a President distasteful to us the cause, as is so often and so confidently asserted, of our action. It is this: We all consider the election of Mr. LINCOLN, with his well-known antecedents and avowed principles and purposes, by a decided majority over all other candidates combined in every Free State on this side of the Pacific slope—noble, gallant New-Jersey excepted—was conclusive evidence of the determined hostility of the Northern masses to our institutions. We believe that he conscientiously entertains the opinions which he has so often and so explicitely declared, and that having been elected on the issues thus presented, he will honestly endeavor to carry them into execution. While now we have no fears of servile insurrection, even of a partial character, we know that his inauguration as President of the United States would have been considered by many of our slaves as the day of their emancipation, and that the 4th of March would have witnessed in various quarters outbreaks which, although they would have been promptly suppressed, would have carried ruin and devastation to many a Southern home, and have cost the lives of hundreds of the misguided victims of Northern negrophilism. Senators from six States have now severed the links that bound them to a Union to which we were attached, as well by many ties of material well-being as by the inheritance of common glories in the past, and well-founded hopes of still more brilliant destinies in the future. Twelve seats are now vacant on this floor. The work is only yet begun. It requires no spirit of prophecy to point to many chairs around us that will soon, like ours, be unfilled; and if the weird-sisters of the dramatic poet could be conjured up, they would present to the affrighted vision of those on the other side of the chamber, who have so largely contributed to the deep damnation of this taking off, "a glass in show them many more." They who have so foully murdered the Constitution and the Union, will find, when too late, that, like the Scottish Thane that

> "For Banquo's issue they have filed their mind,
> Have placed upon their heads a fruitless crown,
> And put a barren scepter in their gripe—
> No son of their's succeeding."

In taking leave of the Senate, while we shall carry with us many agreeable recollections of intercourse, social and official, with gentlemen who have differed from us on this, the great question of the age, we would that we could, in fitting language, express the mingled feelings of admiration and regret with which we look back to our associations on the floor with many of our Northern colleagues. They have, one after another, fallen in their heroic struggle against the blind fanaticism, until now but few remain to fight the battle of the Constitution. Several, even of these, will terminate their official career in one short month, and will give place to men holding opinions diametrically opposite, which have recommended them to the suffrages of their States. Had we remained here, the same fate would have awaited, at the next election, the four or five last survivors of that gallant band. But now we should carry with us at least this consoling reflection—our departure—realizing all their predictions of ill to the Republic—opens a new era of triumph for the Democratic Party of the North, and will, we firmly believe, reëstablish its lost ascendency in most of the Free States.

Mr. BENJAMIN—Mr. President, if we were engaged in the performance of accustomed Legislative duties, I might well rest content with the simple statement of my concurrence in the remarks just made by my colleague. Profoundly impressed, however, with the solemnity of the occasion, I cannot be insensible to the duty of leaving among the authentic reports of your proceedings, the recorded expression of my conviction that the State of Louisiana has judged and acted well and wisely in this crisis of her destiny. Sir, in the course of the discussions here and elsewhere it has been urged on more than one occasion that Louisiana stands on an exceptional footing. It has been said that whatever may be the rights of the States that were original parties to the Constitution—that even granting their right to resume, for sufficient cause, those restricted powers which they delegated to the Federal Government in trust for their own use and benefit, still Louisiana can have no such right, because "she was acquired by purchase." Gentlemen have not hesitated to speak of the sovereign States formed out of the territory ceded by France, as property bought with the money of the United States, belonging to them as purchasers; and, although they have not carried out their doctrine to its legitimate result, I must conclude that they also mean, on the same principle, to assert the right of "selling for a price what was bought for a price." I pause not to comment on the repulsive dogmas of a party which thus asserts a right of property in free-born white men, in order to reach its cherished object of destroying the right of property in slave-born black men. Nor shall I detain the Senate by demonstrating how shadowy the distinction between the condition of the servile Africans and that to which the white freemen of my State would be reduced, if it indeed be true that they are bound to this Federal Government by ties that cannot legitimately be severed without the consent of that very majority which wields its powers for their oppression. I simply deny the fact on which the argument is founded. I deny that the province of Louisiana, or the people of Louisiana, were ever conveyed to the United States for a price as property that could be bought and sold at will.

Without entering into the details of the negotiation, the archives of your State Department demonstrate the simple fact to be, that although the domain, the public lands, and other property of France in the ceded province, were conveyed by absolute title to the Government of the United States, the sovereignty was not conveyed otherwise than in trust. A hundred-fold, Sir, has the Government been reimbursed by the sales of property, of public land, for the price of its acquisition; but not with the fidelity of the honest trustee has it discharged its obligations as regards the sovereignty. I have said, Sir, that the Government assumed to act as trustee or guardian of the ceded province, and covenanted to transfer to them the sovereignty thus held in trust for their use and benefit, so soon as they were capable of exercising it. What is the express language of the treaty? "The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess." And Sir, as if to mark the true nature of the cession in a manner too significant to admit of misconstruction, the treaty stipulates no price, and the sole consideration for the conveyance, as stated on its face, is the desire to afford a strong proof of the friendship of France for the United States, by the terms of a separate Convention stipulating the payment of a sum of money, that precaution is again observed of stating that the payment is to be made, not as a consideration, or a price, or a condition precedent of the cession, but it is carefully distinguished as being in consequence of cession. It was by words thus studiously chosen, Sir, that JAMES MONROE and THOMAS JEFFERSON marked their understanding of a contract now misconstrued as being a bargain and sale of sovereignty over freemen. With what indignant scorn would those staunch advocates of the inherent right of self-government have repudiated the slavish doctrine now deduced from their action. How were the obligations of this treaty fulfilled? That Louisiana at that time contained slaves held as property by her people through the whole length of the Mississippi Valley, that those people had an unrestricted right of settlement with their slaves under legal protection throughout the entire ceded province, no man has ever yet had the hardihood to deny. Here, then, we have a treaty-promise by the Government to "protect that property," that "slave property in that Territory" before it should become a State. That this promise was openly violated in the adjustment forced upon the South at the time of the admission of Missouri, is matter of recorded history. The unscrupulous and unanswerable exposition by Mr. Justice CATRON, in the opinion delivered in the Dred Scott case, will remain through all time as an ample vindication of this assertion. If, then, Sir, the people of Louisiana had a right, which Congress could not deny, of admission into the Union with "all the rights of all the citizens of the United States, it is in vain that the partisans of the right of the majority to govern the minority with despotic control, attempt to establish a distinction to her prejudice, between her rights and those of any other State. The only distinction which really exists is this, that she can point to a breach of treaty stipulations, expressly guaranteeing her rights, as a wrong superadded to those which have impelled a number of her sister States to the assertion of their independence. The rights of Louisiana as a sovereign State are those of Virginia—no more, no less. Let those who deny her right to resume delegated powers successfully refute the claim to a like right in Virginia, in spite of her express reservation made and notified to her sister States when she consented to enter the Union; and, Sir, of all the causes which justify the action of the Southern States, I know of none of greater gravity and more alarming magnitude than that now developed, of the denial of the right of secession—a pretension so monstrous as that which perverts a restricted agency, constituted by sovereign States for common purposes, into the unlimited despotism of a majority, which denies all legitimate escape from such despotism, even though powers not delegated *are* usurped, converts the whole fabric of constitutional liberty into the secure abode of lawless tyranny, and degrades sovereign States into provincial dependencies.

Sir, it has been said that the right of secession, if conceded, makes of our Government a mere rope of sand; that to assert its existence imputes to the framers of the Constitution the folly of sowing the seeds of death in that which was designed for perpetual existence. If the imputation were true, Sir, it would merely prove that their offspring was not exempt from that mortality which is the common lot of all that is not created by higher than human power. But it is not true. Let facts answer theory. For two-thirds of a century this right has been known by many of the States to be at all times within their power, yet up to the present period, when its exercise has become indispensable to a people menaced with absolute extermination, there have been but two instances in which it was even threatened seriously: the first, when Massachusetts led the New-England States in an attempt to escape from the dangers of our last war with Great Britain, and the second, when the same State proposed to secede on account of the admission of Texas as a new State into the Union. Sir, in the language of our declaration of secession from Great Britain, it is stated as an established truth, that "all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while ills are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." And nothing can be more obvious to the calm and candid observer of passing events than that the disruption of the Confederacy has been due, in a great measure not to the existence, but the denial of this right. Few candid men would refuse to admit that the Republicans of the North would have been checked in the mad career which has brought destruction to the Union, had they been convinced of the existence of this right and the intention to assert it. The very knowledge of its existence, by preventing occurrences which alone could prompt its exercise, would have rendered it a most efficient instrument in the preservation of the Union. But, Sir, if the fact were otherwise, if all the teachings of experience were reversed, better, a thousand times better, a rope of sand, aye, the flimsiest gossamer that ever glittered in the morning dew, than chains of iron or shackles of steel. Better the wildest anarchy, with the hope, the chance, of one hour's inspiration of the glorious breath of freedom, than ages of the hopeless bondage and oppression to which our enemies would reduce us.

We are told that the laws must be enforced, and the revenue collected; that the South is in rebellion, and her citizens are traitors. Rebellion! The very word is a confession, an avowal, of tyranny, outrage and oppression. It is taken from the despot's code, and has no terrors for other than slavish souls. Where, Sir, did millions of people as a single man, rise in organized, deliberate, unimpassioned rebellion against justice, truth and honor? Well did a great English statesman exclaim on a similar occasion: "You might as well tell me that they rebelled against the light of Heaven, that they rejected the fruits of the earth, that they refused to breathe the air." Men do not war against their benefactors. They are not mad enough to repel the very instincts of self-preservation. I pronounce, fearlessly, that no intelligent people ever rose, or ever will rise, against a sincere, rational and benevolent authority. No people were ever born blind. Infatuation is not a law of human nature. Wherever there is a revolt by a free people with the common consent of all classes of society, there must be a "criminal against whom that revolt is aimed." Traitors! Treason! Aye, the people of the South imitate and glory in just such treason as glowed in the soul of HAMPDEN; just such treason as leaped in living flame from the impassioned lips of HENRY; just such treason as encircles, with a sacred halo, the undying name of WASHINGTON. You will enforce the laws. You want to know if you have a Government:—if you have any authority to collect a revenue—to wring tribute from an unwilling people. Sir, humanity desponds, and all the inspiring hopes of her progressive improvement vanish into empty air, at the reflections which crowd on the mind at hearing, now repeated with aggravated enormity, sentiments against which a CHATHAM launched his indignant thunders nearly a century ago. The very words of Lord NORTH and his royal master are repeated here in debate, not as quotations, but as the spontaneous outpourings of a spirit the counterpart of his in Lord NORTH'S speech on the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor. he said: "We are no longer to dispute between legislation and taxation. We are now only to consider whether or not we have any authority there. It is very clear we have none, if we suffer the property of our subjects to be destroyed. We must punish, control, or yield to them." And, thereupon, he proposed to close the port of Boston just as the representatives of Massachusetts now purpose to close the ports of Charleston, in order to determine whether or not you have any authority there. 'Tis thus that, in 1861, Boston is to pay the debt of gratitude to Charleston, which, in the days of her struggle, proclaimed the generous sentiment that "the cause of Boston was the cause of Charleston," who, after this, will say that Republics are ungrateful? Well, Sir, the statesmen of Great Britain answered to Lord NORTH'S appeal, "Yield." Courtiers and politicians said, "Punish" "Coötrol." The result is known. History gives you the reason. Profit by its teachings. So, Sir, in the address sent under the Royal Sign Manuel to the Parliament; it was invoked to take measures for "better securing the execution of the laws," and acquiesced in the suggestion. Just as now, a servile Executive, under the sinister influence of insane counsels, is proposing, with your assent, to secure the better execution of the laws," by blockading ports, and turning upon the people of the States the artillery which they provided at their own expense, for their own defence, and entrusted to him in their trust and for no other purpose. Nay, even in States that are now exercising the undoubted and most precious rights of a free people, where there is no recession, where the citizens are assembling to hold peaceful elections for considering what course of action is demanded in this dread crisis, by a due regard for their own safety and their own liberty—aye, even in Virginia herself, the people are to cast their suffrages beneath the undisguised menaces of a frowning fortress. Cannon are brought to bear on their homes and parricidal hands are preparing weapons for rending the bosom of the mother of WASHINGTON. Sir, when Great Britain proposed to exact tribute from your fathers against their will, Lord CHATHAM said: "Whatever is a man's own is absolutely his own. No man has a right to take it from him without his consent. Whoever attempts to do it, commits a robbery. You have no right to tax America. I rejoice that America has resisted. Let the sovereign authority of this country over the colonies be asserted in as strong terms as can be devised, and be made to extend to every point of legislation whatever, so that we may bind their trade, confine their manufactures, and exercise every power, except that of taking money out of their own pockets without their consent." It was preserved for the latter half of the nineteenth century, and for the Congress of a Republic of freemen to witness the willing abrogation of all power save that of exacting tribute. What imperial Britain, with the haughtiest pretensions of unlimited power over dependent colonies, could not even attempt without the vehement protest of her greatest statesmen, is to be enforced, in aggravated form, if you can enforce it, against independent States.

Good God, Sir, since when has the necessity arisen for recalling to American legislators the lessons of Freedom, taught in lisping childhood by loving mothers, that pervade the atmosphere we have breathed from infancy, and that so forming part of our very being, that in their absence we would lose the consciousness of our own identity? Heaven be praised that all have not forgotten them—that when we shall have left these familiar halls, and when force bills, blockades, armies, navies, and all the coercive machinery of cesspots, shall be proposed and advocated, voices shall be heard from this side of the Chamber that will make its very roof resound with the indignant clamor of outraged freedom. Methinks I still hear ringing in my ears the appeal of the eloquent Representative of Ohio (Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,) whose Northern home looks down on Kentucky's fertile borders, "Armies, money, blood, cannot maintain this Union. Justice, reason, peace may."

And now to you, Mr. President, and to my brother Senators on all sides of this chamber, I bid a respectful farewell. With many of those from whom I have been painfully separated in political sentiments, my personal relations have been kindly, and have inspired me with a respect and esteem that I shall not willingly forget. With those around me from the Southern States I part as men part from brothers on the eve of a temporary absence, with a cordial pressure of the hand and a smiling assurance of the speedy renewal of sweet intercourse around the family hearth. But to you, noble and generous friends, who, born beneath other skies, possess hearts that beat in sympathy with ours, to you who, solicited and assailed by motives the most powerful that could appeal to selfish natures, have nobly spurned them all, to you who in our behalf have bared your breasts to the fierce hostings of the storm, and made willing sacrifice of life's most glittering prizes, in your devotion to constitutional liberty; to you who have made our cause your cause, and from many of whom I feel that I now part forever, what shall I, can I say? Naught, I know and feel, is needed for myself. But this I will say for the people in whose name I speak to-day: Whether prosperous or adverse fortunes await you, one priceless treasure is yours—the assurance that an entire people honor your names, and hold them in grateful and affectionate memory. But with still sweeter and more touching return shall your unselfish devotion be rewarded, when, in after days, the story of the present shall be written—when history shall have passed her stern sentence on the erring men who have driven unoffending brethren from the shelter of their common home, your names will derive fresh lustre from the contrast, and when your children shall hear oft repeated the familiar tale, it will be with glowing cheek and kindling eye. Their very souls will stand at tip-toe as their sires are named, and they will glow in their lineage from men of spirits as generous, and of patriotism as high hearted as ever illustrated or adorned the American Senate.

The President's Message was taken up.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) commended the tone of the Message of the President. He was ready to do most anything to save the country. He would vote for the Crittenden proposition and others to accomplish peace and safety. But the movement for peace must come from the Republican side of the House. He had awaited with anxiety for the speech of the Senator from New-York, and though conciliatory, he thought it would fail to satisfy the country. He proceeded to argue against any attempt at coercion, and deprecated the efforts of civil war. He thought war must come if the present feeling continues, and must become extended; it would not be a mere border fight. He referred to the influence of European nations, if the North attempted to blockade Southern ports. Cotton is King over their constituents, and would rule. He disclaimed any knowledge of an attempt to make war on the capital, but war was as likely to come here as anywhere else. In regard to secession his Northern allies he said he was only vindicating them, for if they did not resist now they would be trampled under feet. He said the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill, attempting to make three routes, and the Tariff bill, were directly against the interests of the South; and the Homestead bill, giving away the public lands, would do much towards inducing secession, and drive many sensible men of the South into separation. The Republican Senators carry with them peace or war, which they can give to the country. If they said war, the South would meet them, and, rather than submit, would go down like the strong man of the Bible tayine the edifice and the leaders of the Philistines with them.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he wanted to protest against the assertion that the North were making war. On the contrary, the position of the North was such as to subject them to the charge of cowardice, instead of making war. He said the honorable Senator had adverted in a force in the North which would be favorable to his section. Let not the Senator lay the flattering unction to his soul. If war comes, which God avert, the first thing to do will be to take care of Southern traitors.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) wanted to know right here who he called traitors.

Mr. HALE said he meant exactly those men who fight against their own State.

Mr. LANE was fighting for the Constitution and for the rights of the States, and I will allow no man to call them traitors.

Mr. HALE said he wanted to define no man's position, but repeated that if force into war, he would first take care of treason at home. The Honorable Senator referred to the going out of the Ten Tribes. So they did go out, but left the Ark of Covenant of the living God with the Tribe of Judah. The Tribes did go out, and God and nobody else knows where they are gone. He hoped that such would not be the fate of the Tribes now endeavoring to go out.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSTON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) the message was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to provide for a government for Idaho, was taken up.

Mr. GREEN'S amendment, enlarging the boundary, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts (Rep.,) the name of the Territory was changed from Idaho to Colorado.

The bill was read and passed.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) reported from the Finance Committee the Loan bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that Commissioners, appointed from the several States, be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday Feb. 4

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth the reports relative to the seizure of the Mint and money at New-Orleans, and the refusal to pay drafts drawn by the United States on their own money, and concluding with a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the House, at an early day, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interests, all the facts on the subject, and what steps, if any, have been taken to restore the Government possession of said property and treasure.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) would vote for the resolution with cheerfulness, but objected to the preamble.

Mr. MCCLERNAND said that he had therein only recited what was reported. He affirmed nothing.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected to the reception of the resolution and expressed his surprise that any one should make such allegations on newspaper reports.

Mr. MCCLERNAND expressed his surprise that any one should object to the mere resolutions of inquiry. It made no allegations.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution allowing the Commissioners from the States admission to the floor of the House.

Mr. KENDEL, of Maryland, (Dem.,) proposed to amend, that the use of the House or other suitable apartment be tendered them for their meeting.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and others objected.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) gave notice that he would at an early day call up the bill reported by him from the Committee of Five, the further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) in order to accommodate gentlemen who desire to make speeches on the crisis, moved that the House take a recess from 4 to 7 o'clock during the present week.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) hoped not, unless it was confined to those who read their speeches, for nobody was here to listen to them.

Mr. SHERMAN said he never attended night sessions.

Mr. LOGAN knew he did not. He had no written speech, and never read one. Those who speak without written speeches ought not to be expected to do so to empty benches.

Mr. SHERMAN—I merely made my motion to accommodate gentlemen on both sides.

Mr. LOGAN—It is no accommodation to me. Nobody comes here to listen to written speeches.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—I propose a compromise; that none but extempore speeches be delivered by day, and none but written ones by night. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAREY, of Ohio, (Rep.)—I want to know the rule by which gentlemen claim the right to speak on this floor, which is farmed out. I want to make a speech, and desire to know how to acquire the floor for that purpose.

Mr. LOGAN—I have acquired the right by staying here till ten o'clock during two night's sessions, and at last succeeded in being recognized.

Mr. CAREY—That does not show how the right is acquired.

Mr. LOGAN—I have stated how I got my right.

Mr. LEACH, of N. C., (Am.)—I intend to speak without writing, and then write out my speech.

Mr. LOGAN insisted on his objection.

Mr. WILSON, of Ind., (Rep.,) presented a petition from Indiana, asking the adoption of the Crittenden compromise. He was free to say he could not vote for it.

Mr. BARCOCK, of N. Y., (Dem.,) presented the memorial of seventy-two citizens of Orange county, New-York, in favor of the Border State Compromise.

Mr. BARCOCK said it was a good sign to see memorials presented here from citizens residing in the several districts in favor of compromise, by which a dissolution of the country may be averted.

The House went into Committee on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.,) advocated the amendment appropriating $300,000 for coal, harbor and road advantages on the Chiriqui Isthmus as proposed in the contract between A. W. THOMPSON and the Navy Department.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposed it on the ground that there was not a particle of title. If there was not, the privileges were not worth a farthing, and if THOMPSON had a title he could not transfer it to the United States. He spoke of the subject as a "South Sea bubble."

After further debate, the Committee non-concurred in the Senate's Chiriqui amendment.

The Senate's amendment appropriating $125,000 for the purchase of WENDELL'S establishment for a public printing-office, gave rise to discussion, during which Mr. STANTON said he was reluctant to vote for any contract to which WENDELL is a party. He would not flinch with a man who for the last ten years has been engaged in corruption, for an old broken-down establishment.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought the office worth that much. It cost $185,000.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) argued that such an establishment would become an asylum for broken down printers and country editors. Besides, it is shingled all over with mortgages, the type is much worn, and some of the presses useless.

Mr. MCCLERNAND charged that the lot on which the buildings were erected has an incumbrance. Without removal a clear title is unobtainable. The whole property is assessed for only $67,000.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) did not like to defend Mr. WENDELL, but the documents show that the contract is to be made with Mr. CORNELL, by authority of the Joint Committee on Printing, and with the assent of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Senate's printing-office amendment was concurred in, with an amendment.

After further proceedings the Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was resolved, that after to-day, and for the remainder of this week, there shall be a recess from four till seven o'clock, for the purpose of debate.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, Rep.,) asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a joint resolution extending the time before the Commissioner of Patents to take testimony against the extension of MCCORMICK'S reaping machine patent.

Adjourned.

The Probable Reinforcement of Maj. Anderson.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 2.

A fortnight since we expressed apprehension of an act of treachery on the part of the Administration—an act of treachery and ingratitude to South Carolina and the new-papers—in reinforcing Maj. ANDERSON without informing Gov. PICKENS, or the Washington writers of the telegraphic correspondence of enterprising journals. We expect the act has been accomplished. And if it is, we think it must be conceded that the *Star of the West* affair has been avenged. We yesterday expressed the opinion that Maj. ANDERSON had been reinforced. Let us put together a few circumstances indicating the probabilities:

1. Maj. ANDERSON has sent two of his Lieutenants to Washington, and there was thus an opportunity for the establishment of a perfect understanding between the War Department and Fort Sumter.

2. It was given out that Major ANDERSON did not want any reinforcements, and that no further effort would be made to reinforce him—all of which was good evidence that he *did* want reinforcements, and that they would be sent him. The Administration could afford to withstand the indignation of the newspapers, and to thank them for covering its real proceedings, by raising a popular clamor against it for not appreciating or believing it was done.

3. Mr. BUCHANAN has declined to pledge himself to the preservation of the *status quo*, though urged to do so by the new South Carolina Commissioner HAYNE.

4. The steamship *Brooklyn* sailed from Norfolk with two artillery companies on board, with sealed orders. Even the officers were therefore in ignorance of their duty, until after putting to sea, and thus no opportunity was afforded any traitor on board to communicate the programme to South Carolina.

5. The report by the South Carolina guard-boats of the appearance of a war steamer off the harbor laying low." The ship was a mystery to the Charlestonians.

6. The guard boats of the South Carolinians were merely stationed to look out for the approach of ships, and to warn the batteries on Morris and Sullivan's Islands of their approach; and the fact of the sinking of five schooners in the main ship channel, and that the only practicable channel was within pistol-shot of Fort Moultrie, has thrown the Carolinians off their guard. The idea of boats stealing in from the ocean within the obstructions never entered their heads.

7. The fact that boats with muffled oars have been seen and fired upon by the Carolinian sentinels. The Carolinians, with a ship in their minds at the time, thought that the business of the boat might be to surprise the batteries and spike the guns, so that a vessel could run by without receiving the Carolinian salute.

8. The fact that the conqueror of Mexico has not been accustomed, in his military career, to be balked in so simple a matter as reinforcing a fort, when the means of doing it were in his power.

9. The practicability of reinforcing Fort Sumter in the manner suggested. Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of last week were exceedingly dark and rainy in Charleston. The Charleston papers and letters all speak of those nights as desperately disagreeable, cold, dark and rainy. The sympathies of the people were deeply moved in consideration of the condition of the soldiers of the State, on sentry duty, hugging their cold muskets, and pacing the dreary sand-hills of Morris Island, in the fog and rain. In the night and the storm, the *Brooklyn* could have approached within two hours' pull of Fort Sumter, and sent one or both her artillery companies, and as many marines as she could spare, to the gallant Major. The boats could have accomplished the trip between midnight and daylight, and the ship might have stood out to sea until return of night, when, encouraged by the success of the first experiment, she might have returned, and dispatched her boats, loaded with provisions, powder and tobacco, or any other articles the Major might need. In three nights while the Carolinian guard boats were looking for ships to enter and gaping at the mysterious steamer hovering in the distance and the sentries were hugging their cold muskets shivering in the rain and peering into the fog at mysterious boats with muffled oars the Major may have been made decidedly comfortable. The boats could make the trip from a steamer off the bar to the fort, without approaching within three-quarters of a mile of the Carolinian sentries.

10. The crew of the *Brooklyn* was bound for Pensacola, reserved to divert attention from Charleston. That it did draw the Carolinians away from the consideration of their own affairs, is seen in the fact, that after the *Brooklyn* was off Charleston they were tendering reinforcements to the State troops at Pensacola.

11. Since the mysterious steamer appeared at Charleston, looming up like a phantom in the night, and disappearing in the morning ghost-like, she had about time to run around to Pensacola, when we hear of her arrival there; and it is evident, from the time since she left No fork, that she was detained en route. The obvious truth is, that on those nights, which were like that immortal one when Tam O'Shanter braved the storm, she had business "private business"—with Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumter, and the channel to Charleston harbor being a very bad one, and having peculiar obstacles to present to a heavy war steamer, she remained outside and sent in her boats.

12. In the meantime, Gen. SCOTT, with his big leonine face, and Secretary HOLT with his eagle profile, and the President, with his wise squint and mysterious twist of the neck, have read the paragraphs in the Charleston papers about the diabolical steamer hovering in the black midnight on the verge of the horizon, and the boats, with muffled oars, putting up to Fort Sumter, with a sense of enjoyment that they should no longer be permitted to keep to themselves.

13. In short, we will bet South Carolina a hat that she choked herself, in sinking those five schooners for nothing, and that if she attacks Fort Sumter, she will hear from her in a style for which she is not prepared.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Game of Base Ball Played on Skates.

GREAT CROWD OF PEOPLE—EXCITING SCENES.

The long-talked of contest for a silver ball, between the Charter Oak and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs, on skates—the weather and the ice being propitious—came off yesterday, on the skating pond in the Eighth Ward, between the Third and Fifth avenues. The ice at this place covers some ten acres of ground, and never was in better condition for skating than yesterday.

At an early hour in the day people of all classes, men, women and children, commenced to assemble—a majority on skates,—and many remained during the day and up to a late hour last night. The game of Base Ball was announced to come off at 3 o'clock P. M. At this hour not less than 15,000 persons were present, at least one-third of whom were women and children.

The Clubs took their position on that part of the ice nearest Fifth-avenue, when Mr. ELLENBROK, of the Live Oak Club, Rochester, N. Y., was chosen umpire, and JOHN OSWALD, of the Charter Oak, and G. W. MOORE, of the Atlantic Club, were selected as scorers. Ten men, each on skates, were selected from each Club to play the game. The different positions of the players—base bounds, pitcher, catcher, &c., were indicated on the ice by a reddish coloring, and the game was commenced. Nearly every one of the twenty selected to play in the match were experts in skating, and after a few innings seemed to be quite as much at home, and played as well on runners, as when on *terra firma*. At first, several of the players, in their anxiety to stop or catch the ball by a miscalculation were brought summarily, and in one or two instances rather unpleasantly in connection with the ice. All this, however, passed off pleasantly, as no one was seriously injured, and during the latter part of the game no mishaps occurred. The game resulted in favor of the Atlantics; that Club making 36 runs to 27 by their opponents, as will be seen by the following:

ATLANTIC.	H. L.	RUNS.	CHARTER OAK.	H. L.	RUNS.
Boerum, 1c	2	4	Piper, 1.f	2	6
Price, 1b	4	3	Randolph, 2b	3	4
Pierce, ss	1	5	Murphy, 1c	1	2
C. Smith, 2b	1	6	Shields, 1b	6	0
Bliss, 3b	4	2	Monk, r.f	3	8
M. O'Brien, p	2	3	Smith, 2c	2	4
H. Parker, 2c	5	2	J. Rome, p	2	4
Boughton, r.f	5	1	Johnson, c.f	4	2
J. Oliver, l.f	2	4	C. Fish, ss	1	3
Peter O'Brien, c.f	2	6	Vanuenhoef, 3b	3	3
Total	36		Total		27

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	8	2	8	3	0	7	5	0	3	—36
Charter Oak	1	0	1	7	3	10	2	0	3	—27

Thousands of people—quite as many as could conveniently see the game—crowded about the players, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the crowd could be kept from pressing too closely upon the Clubs. Deputy Inspector of Police, FOLK, with a large Police force, was present to preserve order, but nothing of an unpleasant nature occurred, as every body seemed bent upon being happy and making others so.

The high banks which surround the pond, were lined with people on foot and in carriages, and thousands who could get no sight at the match-game, amused themselves in skating at other points. A majority of the people present were, in fact engaged. There were skaters of every degree—from the novice, who for the first time made his *debut*, to the expert and experienced skater, who could excite the wonderment of a gaping crowd.

Misses, with their brothers, young maidens with their admirers, and lovely matrons with their legal protectors, there were not a few. Many of the misses and several young ladies showed a wonderful proficiency in skating. On the whole it was a remarkable day for Brooklyn, and one that will be long remembered by those who had the good fortune to participate in its pleasures. It is estimated that not less than thirty thousand people visited this place yesterday, and the Rail road Companies had a rich harvest in the decrease of travel. Another match on skates between other Clubs is on the tapis.

SEIZURE OF THE BARK OVERMANN.—The seizure of the bark *Overmann*, on Saturday night last, by the United States Marshal, was the subject of much speculation yesterday, and various were the surmises made as to the cause of her detention. Those who visited the craft were unable to obtain any facts half so satisfactory (to a reporter) as some of the more current rumors. It appears, however, that the *Overmann* sailed for Rotterdam on Friday night last, and was seized that night in the Lower Bay by order of the United States Marshal. Deputy Marshal SPANGLING was placed in charge, who brought the vessel into the Atlantic Basin, where she arrived about 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Upon visiting the vessel yesterday the Marshal in charge declared that he had not seen the papers, and did not know on what charge the vessel had been seized. Some one had told him that she was libelled for debt; others that she was seized because she had sprung a leak, and others said that she was seized upon suspicion of being a slaver. Our Reporter was told on board that the bark was owned by C. H. WOLTERS, of Buckspoit, Me; that she was commanded by Capt. BRAST, but the officer in charge declined to give the name of her agent in New-York. The *Overmann* is a rakish-looking vessel, cleared bark, and is 400 tons burden. It is not impossible that she was detained for some other reason than either of those assigned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; H. B. Stanton, of Seneca Falls, and A. B. Olin, of Troy; Capt W. O. Johnson and lady, from China; Hamilton Easter, of Baltimore, Col. Sumner of the U. S. Army, Albert Richards, of Troy, and J. E. Whipple, of Lansingburgh, are at the Astor House.

Rev. Dr. Potts, Willis Craig, Rev. Dr. Hoge, Dr. W. Parker and J. A. Ortzner, of Kentucky and J. B. Sexton of Maine, are

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO 2926. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

Proceedings of the Peace Conference.

SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHN TYLER.

Good Effects of the Union Triumph in Virginia.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Passage of the $25,000,000 Loan Bill in the Senate.

Scathing Anti-Secession Speech by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee.

Withdrawal of the Louisiana Delegation in the House.

Mr. Bouligny Refuses to Secede and Announces his Intention to Stand by the Union.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Proceedings of the Montgomery Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Peace Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. GURLEY, when the Committee on Organization reported as follows:

For President of the Convention—Ex-President JOHN TYLER.

For Secretary—Mr. J. C. WRIGHT, of Ohio.

The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. TYLER, on taking the chair, made the following address:

SPEECH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

GENTLEMEN: I fear you have committed a great error in appointing me to the honorable position you have assigned me. A long separation from all deliberate bodies has rendered the rules of their proceedings unfamiliar to me, while I should find in my own state of health, variable and fickle as it is, sufficient reason to decline the honor of being your presiding officer; but, in times like these, one has but little option left him—personal considerations should weigh but lightly in the balance. The country is in danger—it is enough—one must take the place assigned him in the great work of reconciliation and adjustment. The voice of Virginia has invited her co States to meet her in council. In the invitation of this Government that same voice was heard and complied with, and the results of seventy odd years have fully attested the wisdom of the decisions then adopted. Is the urgency of her call now less great than it was then? Our godlike fathers created—we have to preserve. They built up, through their wisdom and patriotism, monuments which have *eternalized* their names. You have before you, gentlemen, a task equally grand, equally sublime, quite as full of glory and immortality. You have to snatch from ruin a great and glorious Confederation, to preserve the Government, and to renew and invigorate the Constitution. If you reach the height of this great occasion, your children's children will rise up and call you blessed. I confess myself ambitious of haring in the glory of accomplishing this grand and magnificent result. To have our names enrolled in the Capitol, to be repeated by future generations with grateful applause, this is an honor higher than the mountains—more enduring than monumental alabaster. Yes, Virginia's voice, as in the olden time, has been heard. Her sister States meet her this day at the council board. Vermont is here, bringing with her the memories of the past, reviving in the memories of all her ETHAN ALLEN and his demand for the surrender of Ticonderoga in the name of the Great Jehovah and the American Congress. New-Hampshire is here—her fame illustrated by memorable annals, and still more lately as the birthplace of him who won for himself the name of Defender of the Constitution, and who wrote that letter to JOHN TAYLOR which has been enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. Massachusetts is not here—(some member said she is coming)—I hope so, said Mr. TYLER, and that she will bring with her her daughter Maine. I did not believe it could well be that the voice which, in other times, was so familiar to her ears, has been addressed to her in vain. Connecticut is here, and she comes, I doubt not, in the spirit of ROGER SHERMAN, whose name with our very children has become a household word, and who was in life the embodiment of that practical sense which befits the great lawgivers and constructors of Governments. Rhode Island, the land of ROGER WILLIAMS, is here, one of the two last States in her jealousy of the public liberty to give in her adhesion to the Constitution, and among the earliest to hasten to its rescue. The great Empire State of New-York—represented thus far but by one—delegates to-day a fuller force to join in the great work of healing the discontents of the times, and restoring the reign of fraternal feeling. New-Jersey is also here, with the memories of the past covering her all over. Trenton and Princeton live immortal in story,—the plains of the last encrimsoned with the heart's blood of Virginia's sons. Among her delegation I rejoice to recognize a gallant son of a signer of the immortal Declaration which announced to the world that thirteen Provinces had become thirteen independent and sovereign States. And here too is Delaware, the land of the Bayards and the Rodneys, whose soil at Brandywine was moistened by the blood of Virginia's youthful Mouan. Here is Maryland, whose massive columns wheeled into line with those of Virginia in the contest for glory, and whose State House at Annapolis was the theatre of a spectacle of a successful commander, who, after liberating his country, gladly ungirthed his sword and laid it down upon the altar of that country. Then comes Pennsylvania; rich in revolutionary lore, bringing with her the deathless names of FRANKLIN and MORRIS, and I trust ready to renew from the belfrey of Independence Hall the chimes of the old bell, which announced Freedom and Independence in former days. All hail to North Carolina! with her Mecklenburgh declaration in her hand, standing erect on the ground of her own probity and firmness in the cause of public liberty, and represented in her attributes by her MACON, and in this assembly by her distinguished son, at no great distance from me. Four daughters of Virginia also cluster around the council board, on the invitation of their ancient mother, the eldest Kentucky, whose sons, under that intrepid warrior, ANTHONY WAYNE, gave freedom of settlement to the territory of her sister, Ohio, and extending his hand daily and hourly across La Belle Riviere to grasp the hand of some one of kindred blood of the noble States of Indiana and Illinois and Ohio, who have grown up into powerful States already grand, potent and almost imperial. Tennessee is not here, but is coming—prevented from being here only by the floods which have swollen her rivers. When she arrives she will wear the badges on her warrior crest of victories won, in company with the Great West, on many an ensanguined plain, and standards torn from the hands of the conquerors at Waterloo. Missouri and Iowa and Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, still linger behind, but it may be hoped that their hearts are with us in the great work we have to do. The eyes of the whole country are turned to this hall and to this assembly in expectation and hope. I trust, gentlemen, that you may prove yourselves worthy of the great occasion. Our ancestors probably committed a blunder in not having fixed upon every fifth decade for a call of a general Convention to amend and reform the Constitution. On the contrary, they have made the difficulty next to insurmountable to accommplish amendments to an instrument which was perfect for five million of people, but not wholly so as to thirty million. Your patriotism will surmount the difficulties, however great, if you will but accomplish but one triumph in advance, and that is triumph over party. What is party when compared to the task of rescuing one's country from danger? Do that, and one long, loud shout of joy and gladness will resound throughout the land.

This was followed by general congratulations from most of the States.

Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, expressed himself as particularly gratified, and assured Mr. TYLER, as most of the other Commissioners did, that they were ready to follow where Virginia led.

The hopes of the Union men are high to-night.

DOINGS OF THE PEACE CONVENTION.

In the Peace Convention to-day notice was given that Massachusetts would send Commissioners. The motive for not proceeding to business was a desire to wait for the Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee and New-York delegations.

THE PRESIDENT'S JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day, his message, inclosing the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature. He also sent in the nominations of BLACK, for Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and PETIT, for United States District Judge in Kansas. It is doubtful if either be acted upon this session.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S SPEECH—ITS EFFECT.

The great speech of Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, to-day, is the universal topic of discussion. His denunciations of Secessionists were terrific and overwhelming. He did not hesitate to hold up as traitors the late Senators who have committed themselves as leaders in secession and rebellion. His review of BANJAMIN'S speech and conduct was most scathing. So, too, he mercilessly scored Gen. LANE—exposing his inconsistency and treason. The Secessionists winced visibly under his lash, and manifested almost uncontrolable rage. If anything was needed after the Union victory in Virginia to seal the death-warrant of disunion, Senator JOHNSON'S bold, outspoken, manly and patriotic speech furnished it.

MR. BOULIGNY REFUSES TO SECEDE.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, also did himself credit in the House to-day by his brief, though emphatic, declaration for the Union under all circumstances. The veteran CRITTENDEN complimented him warmly for his course, telling him that when his colleagues, who had lent themselves to the work of breaking up the Government, shall have found their proper level, he, as a fast friend of the Union, would occupy a position far above them in the estimation of the people.

VIRGINIA FOR THE UNION.

Virginia's verdict yesterday is generally considered to have broken the back of secession. Its effect on the conservative majority of Northern men in Congress is to increase their disposition to arrange some compromise that shall strengthen the border States in resisting the tide of secession in the South. WM. C. RIVES, in conversation to-day, cautioned gentlemen not to mistake the postponement for the abandonment of secession in Virginia. He said, "We will secede if our difficulties are not composed upon an equitable basis, and Virginia will wait to see whether that basis be accepted or rejected." "What basis?" was asked. "The Crittenden propositions," was the reply. Gov. POWELL, in conversation in the Senate this morning, said the election only delayed secession. That it did not render it improbable.

MR. KELLOGG'S COMPROMISE INDORSED.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, to-day received a dispatch from a distinguished Republican at Springfield, Ill., stating that he would be sustained by many leading Republicans of that State in the proposition for compromise which he has introduced in the House. This scheme restores the Missouri Compromise line, forbidding all intervention relative to Slavery south of it; provides Congress shall neither establish nor sustain Slavery anywhere, or interfere with in the States. It declares the right and duty perpetually to prohibit the African Slave-trade, and recognizing the right of Congress to legislate for the recovery of fugitive slaves. This was bitterly denounced in caucus last night by the non-compromising Republicans.

WILL CONGRESS COMPROMISE?

The canvass to-day shows eighteen Republican Senators opposed to any compromise whatever. The North in both Houses continues nearly unanimous, however, against yielding the demand for recognition of the right of Slavery extension, or of its Federal protection in the Territories.

MORE ADMINISTRATION BACK-BONE.

The Government is making full preparations for the protection of the Naval School at Annapolis, in the improbable event of the secession of Maryland. Six months provisions and a large amount of shot and shell have just been placed on board the practice ship *Constitution*.

ANOTHER SECESSION CHAMPION.

Mr. DANIELS, our Minister to Sardinia, has just returned, and resumes the Editorial chair of the Richmond *Examiner* to battle for secession.

THE NAVY YARD SURRENDERS.

Major HASKIN commands the company of artillery stationed opposite the eastern front of the Capitol. He was in command of Baton Rouge when that arsenal was taken by the Louisiana State troops. The War Department entirely approves of his conduct in surrendering, while a Court of Inquiry is ordered by the Navy Department on Commodore ARMSTRONG for surrendering Pensacola Navy-Yard. The points of difference in the two cases, I do not learn.

M'CORMICK'S PATENT SCHEME CHECKED.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution in the House, making certain inquiries, with a view of checking the scheme for extending Mr. MCCORMICK'S reaper patent. As there is no honest reason nor necessity for hastening the extension, it can hardly be rushed forward in the face of Congressional inquiry.

CHEAP COINAGE.

The Senate Finance Committee have recommended the passage of an act reducing the charge for coinage to one-fifth of one per cent. It is likely to pass. The present charge is one-half per cent.

OPPOSITION TO THE MORRILL TARIFF.

The Morrill tariff bill, as reported by the Senate Special Committee, seems to have excited much alarm among mercantile classes, and quite a delegation of merchants is here begging Senators not to rush the bill through in hot haste, but give time for exposure of its many fallacies, and unjust and unwise provisions.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Señors TASSARA and ROMERO held a long conference to-day, relative to the expulsion of the Spanish Minister from Mexico. Mr. ROMERO, I understand, presented very satisfactory evidences showing the complicity of PACHECO in Mexican troubles.

SOUTHERN TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.

The President of the American Telegraph Company has been called South to arrange matters with the proposed new Republic. He left here this afternoon for Montgomery.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Ex-President TYLER, on taking the Chair to-day as the presiding officer of the Peace Convention, delivered an address which is eulogized by those who heard it as highly patriotic and conciliatory in its character. The proceedings were chiefly confined to an expression of views in a somewhat conversational way.

A Committee of New-York merchants and others from that City are now here to oppose the Morril Tariff bill, principally on account of the feature in it proposing to modify the warehousing system.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, is the only Representative from the seceded States who remains in the House, and takes an active part in its proceedings.

The tellers to count the votes for President and Vice-President to-morrow week, in the joint meeting of the two Houses, are Mr. TRUMBULL, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, and Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, on the part of the House.

Several Alabama Postmasters have declined to render their accounts, saying that they will await the action of their State.

Additional evidence continues to be received that private correspondence is violated in the South.

Captains STORER, LAVALETTE and POWELL have been appointed a Court of Inquiry, at the request of Capt. ADAMS, to investigate the circumstances attending the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-Yard. The Court will meet on Friday next.

The Select Committee of Five examined another witness to-day relative to the alleged conspiracy to seize the Federal Capital. As with the large number of witnesses heretofore, nothing whatever was shown to lead to such a belief. Gov. HICKS was summoned several days ago, but not appearing, he has again been sent for and probably will be examined on Tuesday.

Commander WALKER is to be Court-martialed for acting contrary to orders in bringing the storeship *Supply* to New-York, instead of proceeding to Vera Cruz with provisions for the Squadron.

Secretary of State BLACK was to-day nominated to the Senate as Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of DANIELS, deceased, and JOHN PETIT as District-Judge of Kansas.

The Gaines case, which excites additional interest since the secession of Louisiana, has been postponed in the Supreme Court until next Monday.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

DELIBERATIONS IN SECRET SESSION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

During the discussion to-day, on the adoption of the rules for the Southern Congress, Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, said that the rules were made on the principle that we were a Congress of sovereign and independent States, and must vote as States.

Pending a discussion on the adoption of the resolutions providing for the appointment of a Committee to report a form of Provisional Government, the Congress went into secret session.

A bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the cause of Southern independence, passed both Houses of the Legislature to-day.

The bill legalizing bank suspensions, and a Stay law was defeated in the Senate, but an effort will be made to reconsider the vote to-morrow, which, it is believed, will be successful.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Convention, to-day, appointed a Committee to adopt a flag.

A resolution was offered that the Convention shall not consider itself a legislative body, except for the particular purpose for which it was called together.

The expenses of the Convention were stated at $10,000 per week, and a proposition was made to adjourn the Convention as soon as possible and referred.

THE INFORMAL TEXAS CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4.

The Texas Convention met at Austin on the 28th ult. No important business had been transacted at the date of our advices, but it was believed the secession ordinance would be submitted to the people on the 20th inst., and a new Convention be called to assemble on the 2d of March.

The House resolution giving the Government sanction to the Convention had passed the Senate, by a vote of 29 to 5.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

A rumor reached this city, yesterday, that the Texas State Convention had passed an ordinance of secession by a vote of 154 to 6, and that the sentiment in favor of uniting TEXAS to the Southern Confederacy was largely in the ascendant.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Austin (Texas) dates of the 29th ultimo are received.

Gov. HOUSTON had sent in a message to the Texas Legislature condemning the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of New-York tendering men and money to the Federal Government to coerce the Southern States. He expressed the hope that the people of Texas would act as a unit in defence of their rights.

The resolution to submit the ordinance of secession to the people had been lost.

The House had passed a bill establishing patrols throughout the State.

The State Convention had passed a military bill providing for two more regiments, one of artillery and the other of infantry, to consist in all of about 1,800 men.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall to-day, and, by adjournment, continued through the evening, was a great Union demonstration. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. At the day meeting B. R. CURTISS and J. THOMAS STEVENSON were the principal speakers.

A letter was read from EDWARD EVERETT, dated at Washington, regretting his inability to be present. Alluding to the state of the country, he said that six States had seceded, and Congress could not do anything to heal the breach, as the members were bound by pledges or party ties. Mr. EVERETT averred that the alternative was either the Union or a bloody civil strife, in which not only the sections of the country shall be arrayed against each other, but State against State, and perhaps country against city. The letter concludes by saying: "Let the cry ring out from Faneuil Hall, 'The Union—it must and shall be preserved.'"

Resolutions were adopted, expressing unalterable attachment to the Union of the States; recognizing with sorrow and anxiety the present dangerous state of the country, which can only be averted by wisdom, moderation and unselfish patriotism; approving the recent speeches of Messrs. SEWARD and ADAMS; appealing to Virginia and other Border States to remain faithful to the call of patriotic duty; conceding the equal rights of the States in the territory of the United States; and approving of the compromise on the basis presented by Mr. CRITTENDEN.

The resolutions, nine in number, and of considerable length, were adopted with great enthusiasm.

The meeting was addressed in the evening by LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, H. F. DURANT, GEO. S. HILLIARD, and others.

Few popular demonstrations have ever taken place in Boston where so much earnestness of purpose was manifested. The ruling sentiment seemed to be that the politicians should make way for the people, now that the country is in danger.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The storeship *Supply*, which reached this port on Monday last from Pensacola, was immediately placed alongside of the Commissariat Dock in the Navy yard and at once commenced to discharge cargo. The future movements of the vessel are not as yet known. The force at work on the steam-propeller frigate *Wabash* has recently been greatly increased, so that she can be ready for sea in ten days or two weeks, if necessary. The *Roanoke*, the same class frigate as the *Wabash*, is undergoing repairs in the Dry Dock. The force at work upon her is not very large, as a portion of the mechanics were drawn off and set to work upon the *Wabash*. The *Roanoke*, however, can be got ready for sea at very short notice. The repairs on the brig *Perry* have been completed, and she is now being fitted up. The steamers *Corwin* and *Bibb* and the frigate *Savannah* complete the list of vessels now at this Yard ready for service, or which can be got ready for service within a reasonable time. The force of mechanics in the Yard has lately been increased somewhat, much to the gratification of successful applicants, who were before out of employment.

For the benefit of parties who may feel an interest in the matter, it should be stated that the *Savannah*, with a battery on her upper deck, is so located that her guns have full command of all approaches to the Yard.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

While a large proportion of the delegates elected to the State Convention are called Unionists, very few of them are Submissionists. It is known that they intend to exhaust all honorable means to preserve the Union, but that unless their rights are fully guaranteed they will go for secession. If the Peace Congress fails to effect a settlement, the Convention will probably consider further exertions hopeless.

The question of referring the action of the Convention to the people is doubtless carried.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Hon. HENRY A. WISE is elected a delegate to the Convention, from Princess Anne County, by a decided majority.

In Matthews County, MONTAGUE, Secessionist, is elected.

REPORTED TRUCE AT PENSACOLA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4.

Pensacola advices of the 2d are received.

A truce had been concluded between Lieut. SLEMMER and the State forces.

The Mississippians were to leave for home to-day.

The Alabama troops remain until relieved.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 4.

The New-Orleans Custom-House refuses to deliver foreign goods to Louisville importers unless the Louisville Surveyer will grant canceling certificates for the goods, or the duties thereon be paid at New-Orleans.

The Douglas Democratic newspaper hoisted the national flag over its office to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Custom-House opened, yesterday, for business, under the Government of Louisiana.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Legislature passed, to-day, a general Stay law.

The House is employed on the Military bill.

The military of the State are to be thoroughly organized.

Volunteer companies are to be raised and armed.

The news from Virginia elates some and depresses others. It is all the talk to-night.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Primary Ward meetings, to-night, had no opposition in electing the entire one hundred delegates to the City Convention favorable to calling a State Convention—mostly Democrats. The Unionists refused to participate in the election. The whole popular vote was small.

Officer DAVY here told me, three days ago, that a brother officer informed him that Fort Sumter had been reinforced from the steamer *Brooklyn*, as she passed Charleston Harbor, on her recent cruise.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. LINCOLN has restricted the time for receiving visitors to one and a half hours each day during the remainder of his stay. A last reception will be given to-morrow evening at his private residence.

HORACE GREELEY returned from the West this morning. This afternoon he was called upon at his hotel by Mr. LINCOLN. The interview lasted several hours. GREELEY urged a strict adherence to an anti-compromise policy, and is said to have received gratifying assurance! His opinion as to the Cabinet and other appointments was freely solicited and given. He is known to be strongly opposed to CAMERON, and very much interested in the appointment of CHASE and COLFAX. Col. FREMONT, he thinks, should have the mission to France. Although just defeated in Albany, he did not ask anything either for himself or friends. G. D. LINCOLN, of New-York, was present during part of the interview.

The "irrepressible conflict" is raging among the Republican organs of the State. The Chicago *Tribune* is severely attacked for denouncing SEWARD and KELLOGG as untrue to the Republican faith, and claiming to reflect Mr. LINCOLN'S views.

Governor CURTIN has been invited to meet Mr. LINCOLN in Philadelphia.

W. S. WOOL, of New-York, acts as *avant courier* to the President elect, making arrangements for special trains and apartments at hotels.

S. N. PETTIS, of Pennsylvania, is here, recommending himself for the Governorship of Nebraska.

Another Indiana delegation, consisting of J. L. SMITH, O. L. CLARK, and A. L. WHITE, M. C., is in town to press SMITH for the Cabinet. Their presence at this late hour of Mr. LINCOLN'S stay is altogether undesired.

The influx of politicians is so great that a large number are nightly obliged to seek shelter in sleeping cars.

COMMISSIONERS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The House passed the resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners to the Washington Convention this afternoon, in concurrence, and Gov. ANDREW has appointed John B. Goodrich, of Stockbridge; Charles Allen, of Worcester; George S. Bontwell, of Groton; M. Forbes, of Milton; Francis B. Crowninshield, of Boston; Theophilus B. Chandler of Brookline, and Richard P. Waters, of Beverly, as Commissioners.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Legislature was occupied all the afternoon discussing the question of sending delegates to Washington, but no decisive action was taken.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that Fort Sumter has been reinforced.

Everything is quiet here. Nothing of interest is transpiring.

PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Gov. CURTIN has ordered a salute of thirty-four guns to be fired in honor of Virginia.

Mr. SHAFFER offered resolutions congratulatory of Virginia in the House, to-night. Laid over under the rule.

UNION MEETING AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at the Academy of Music last evening, resolutions were adopted expressing a strong attachment to the Union, disavowing any intention to interfere with the local institutions of the South, recommending the earliest modifications of the Fugitive Slave law, to do away with its offensive features without impairing its efficiency, and recommending the State Legislature to appoint delegates to Washington.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.

RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING ANY SACRIFICE OF PARTY PRINCIPLES.

The Republican Central Club met at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, last evening, the President, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, in the chair.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. A. C. HILLS, were adopted after some debate, few dissenting:

Resolved, That the members of the Republican Central Club, voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN from a profound conviction of the truth and justice of the principles they represented.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any compromise which shall involve a surrender of the principles of the Republican Party, as expressed in the Chicago platform.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to put down treason, hold fast to the Constitution as it is, and protect the Federal property, at all hazards and at every sacrifice, and that we are for the Union and the enforcement of the laws, now and forever.

Resolved, That the members of the Republican Central Club approve and applaud the instructions of JOHN A. DIX: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Mr. DAYTON offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we are hostile to the sending of delegates to the informal Convention, proposed by the State of Virginia to meet at Washington, believing that if it will have any effect, that effect will be injurious to the country while treason stalks abroad throughout our land.

Mr. MCDONALD sang "The Flag of our Union Forever!" amid a great deal of enthusiasm.

The President addressed the Club, bidding all Republicans to have faith in the leaders whom they had chosen, and the meeting adjourned.

LYNCHING A RAILROAD ENGINEER IN FLORIDA.

HE IS DRIVEN FROM THE STATE AFTER HAVING ONE SIDE OF HIS HAIR AND WHISKERS SHAVED OFF.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Montgomery*, from Savannah, was Mr. O. D. KINSMAN, late a civil engineer in the employ of the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad Company, Florida, who was recently lynched and driven from the State, without an hour's notice.

Mr. KINSMAN is a young man, and a native of Portland, Me., where his mother resides. Some three years ago he went to Florida, and soon obtained employment as a civil engineer, in which capacity he remained until driven from the State by mob violence. It appears that a planter named CHAMBERS, whose lands lay near the route of the railroad, found some fault with KINSMAN for opening a ditch on some part of his plantation against his wishes. This man appears to have adopted the common method now in vogue in the South to get rid of obnoxious persons, viz: denouncing them as Abolitionists. Having drawn the engineer into a seemingly friendly conversation, he remarked to him that there would be war, and he, CHAMBERS, intended to fight for the South. "What shall you do?" then inquired CHAMBERS. KINSMAN answered, "I shall not; I am a Northern man; my friends are all there, and I shall not take up arms against them."

He heard no more of the matter for two or three days, when riding up from Cedar Key's one morning, he was met at Bronson by an armed body of some seventy-five men. He was seized by three persons, and notified that resistance would be met with death on the spot. He was taken to a tavern near by, and shut in a close room, adjoining which, in another room, the "Committee of Vigilance" assembled to deliberate upon his case. He distinctly heard the excited crowd clamoring for his blood, and with oaths and imprecations upon the "the d—d Yankee," declared that he should be hung. He had no one to speak in his favor. So determined were the mob to finish him that a rope was purchased for his execution.

With the view of getting an opportunity to search his baggage, they ordered him to send for it, as he would "have to leave." When his things came up from Cedar Keys, a gentleman who had known him on the road, accompanied the engine, and spoke strongly in his favor. "He had never heard anything against the man, though he had known him long," and persuaded them not to proceed to *extreme* measures. The timely appearance of this friend probably saved his life.

At 10 o'clock P. M. he was taken to the "store" to hear his sentence. As yet he had not heard the nature of the accusation against him, and only knew that CHAMBERS had accused him, and a drunken Irishman who had been discharged from the road had been a witness in the case. He was ushered into the room where the "Committee" had sat, when the leader stepped forward and said, "All you that are in favor of the sentence just agreed to against this man say Aye." A savage affirmative yell indorsed the "sentence." But what the sentence was he did not know, though he soon ascertained. He was seated in a chair; a man with a pair of scissors approached, and while he was held by two others, the hair from one side of his head, and one-half of his whiskers and mustache were closely cut off. He was then permitted to go to the tavern where he spent the night.

In the morning the "Committee" escorted him to the cars, and, under their surveillance, he started for Fernandina. Much against his wishes they obliged him to take a seat in the passenger cars, where his shorn condition would excite the derision of his fellow travelers. On the way down his baggage was again searched, but nothing was found except a small map, which the ignorance of some of the party led them to think was intended to give information to the enemy. They demanded of him a written promise that he would never return to the State, which he refused to sign. The next day he took the steamer for Savannah, and thence came to New-York by the *Montgomery*.

Fernandina has about 1,500 inhabitants. There is comparatively nothing doing, everything being at a stand-still—except the military, about 200 of which are organized, armed and drilled daily. Six thirty-two pounders, and several smaller pieces have been brought up from the old fort of St. Augustine, which they intend to mount at Fernandina.

CLEARANCES AT CHARLESTON.

AMERICAN VESSELS SAILING UNDER ENGLISH COLORS.

Foreign clearances from the ports of South Carolina are now managed as follows. The principal vessels trading directly from South Carolina are the lines to Liverpool and Havre. They are medium-sized vessels, with the exception of the ship *Alliance*, which rates about 1,200 tons. These vessels are principally owned in Charleston. The plan is to have the commanders pass their examination at Lloyds, and to have the vessels registered as English bottoms, and sail them under the English flag. One of these Captains, in order to pass muster at Liverpool, remained over one voyage, to brush up his "navigation." He succeeded in passing the ordeal, and is now soon expected home, under the British flag. This is considered the shortest way of avoiding seizure, on account of irregularities of clearance at our Custom-houses. These vessels go to Liverpool or Havre, as trade happens to be best.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 25,000 of the mechanical reports of the Patent Office. Adopted.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition earnestly requesting Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. VAN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented several petitions of the same character.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a petition from over 1,000 citizens of Connecticut, without distinction of party, in favor of the passage of the Border-State resolutions.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of standing by the Constitution.

Mr. WINFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) offered a resolution inquiring of the President why troops were concentrated in this District, their number, and if destined for special service, and if so, for what service. Laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) reported a resolution providing for the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice-President.

The resolution proposed the usual mode, and was adopted.

The Loan bill was taken up.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) advocated the passage of the bill as necessary for the support of the Government. He disclaimed the idea that the money would be used for war purposes. The Government or Union could not be preserved or restored by force, and the amount of this loan was necessary for the ordinary working of the Government in time of peace.

After a discussion, the bill passed.

The President's message was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) said that in a former speech he had placed himself on the Constitution with the fathers, and against the doctrine of nullification and secession, which he considered to be a national heresy. As far back as 1833, he had planted himself on the same principles, and believed the doctrine of secession to be an enemy which, if sustained, would lead to the destruction of the Government; and he opposed this doctrine to-day, for the same reasons. He believed it would be the destruction, also, of any Government which might be formed subsequently. He looked upon this doctrine as a prolific Northern political sin—as a production of an anarchy, which was the next step to despotism. But once, when he made a speech on the 19th of January, he had been attacked and denounced; but he was inspired with a confidence that had struck treason a blow, and men who were engaged in being traitors felt the blow. His object now was to meet attacks. On yesterday we had quite a scene—a piece well played, gotten up to order, and the pieces well memorized—whether anxious mourners were prepared for the occasion, he could not say. The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BENJAMIN) had argued that his State had violated no obligation, as she was not bought for a price, but had her sovereignty simply handed over in trust. He (Mr. JOHNSON) then read from the first article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, claiming that it was explicit, that by the conveyance of absolute jurisdiction and control to the United States of the property and sovereignty, both were conveyed to the people of the United States. It was not, as represented by the Senator of Louisiana, any good will of the French, but the United States bought this property and sovereignty for so many million dollars. Then the Senator from Louisiana portrayed the enormity of the wrongs done to Louisiana, till he (Mr. JOHNSON) almost thought MARC ANTHONY came back, and expected to hear the Senator exclaim: "If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now." What are these dreadful wrongs? The United States bought her, paid for her sixty millions francs, and then admitted her to the Union. Was any oppression and wrong there? Was there any wrong, when, at the battle of New-Orleans, Kentucky, who thanks to God stands firm to-day, and Tennessee, who he hoped will stand with Kentucky, went to the help and saved that city from Packenham? How much protection has she had for sugar? Is this another wrong? Then where are the wrongs which justify Louisiana to-day in leaving the Government, in violation of the rights of all the States of the Union? Without consulting even Kentucky and Tennessee, who defended her, she has taken the forts, arsenals and mint of the United States. He said, this reminded him of the fable of the Frogs and their King Log, who got satisfied with the wrongs received and took King Stork, who began to devour them; that South Carolina got King Stork now and Louisiana will have him when they make heavy appropriations for war. Is it not an outrage on the Government? There was a large portion of people, who think that there have been aggressions and that some thing ought to be done; but there was another part, who are afraid that something may be done for reconciliation. He referred to a speech of the Senator from Louisiana, when he said, since the election of LINCOLN are those who prate disunion like silly savages, who shoot at the sun, but the sun still runs on. What changed the Senator's mind so soon? He claimed that the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. HUNTER,) was forced to the conclusion, after careful thought, that secession was not a right given by the Constitution, and that he would be willing to regulate it, so that no State shall go out of the Union without the consent of the rest. But when JEFFERSON, under the confederation of said States, had the right to compel the obedience of a State, he (Mr. JOHNSON) would as soon take the opinions of the Old Dominion's earlier statesmen, as the latter ones. He argued at some length the question of coercion, claiming a great difference between the enforcement of the laws, and what was called coercion of States. He quoted the Richmond *Enquirer* of 1814, referring to the Hartford Convention, and saying that no State had a right to withdraw from the Union, and that resistance against the law was treason, calling on the Government to arrest the traitors, for the Union must be saved at all hazards. Mr. JOHNSON said he subscribed fully those opinions. But what is treason? The Constitution says, "treason consists in levying war against the United States, or adhering to an enemy and giving him aid and comfort." Does it need any search to find men levying war and giving aid and comfort to enemies against the United States? Treason ought to be punished. North and South; and if there are traitors, they should be entitled to traitors' rewards! [Applause.] He said that South Carolina early had a prejudice against a Government by the people, and that secession was no new thing in that State. He referred to the early history of South Carolina, who proclaimed at one time that they were ready to go back under the dominion of King GEORGE. He read an address of the people of Charleston to King GEORGE, in 1780, saying that they never intended to dissolve that union; lamenting the struggle for Independence, professing affection for the Government, the King, &c., &c. He then referred to the attempt to break up the Government in 1833, by South Carolina. Then they were restrained and their pride humiliated, and men who speak in their Convention now say that they have had an intention to dissolve the Union for forty years. The question now is are the other States going to allow themselves to be precipitated into ruin by South Carolina? What does South Carolina propose to give Kentucky and Tennessee? All South Carolina wants of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the other States of the northern portion of the South, is to furnish men and money. When we find her prosecuting a contest for Mexico or elsewhere, Tennesseeans and Kentuckians will be very desirable to help in the battles. What protection can South Carolina give Tennessee and Kentucky, if her negro property needs protection? We have got this men, and we will have to pay for it, and not South Carolina, which has been an apple of discord in this Confederacy from my earliest recollection to this time, complaining of everything and satisfied with nothing. I think sometimes it would almost be a godsend if Massachusetts and South Carolina could be joined together, like the Siamese twins, and separated from the Government, and taken off into some remote, some excluded part of the ocean and fastened there, to be washed by the waves, and cooled by the winds, and after they had been there a sufficient length of time, the remainder of the people of the United States might entertain a proposition for taking them back. [Laughter.] For they seem to have been a source of dissatisfaction pretty much ever since the Confederacy was formed, and some operation or experiment of this kind, I think, would have a beneficial effect on them. But we must try to do the best we can with them. So much for South Carolina and Louisiana. I don't think they are setting examples worthy of imitation. But the little speech I made on the 19th of the month, seemed to produce some stir, and, among other distinguished Senators, the Senator from Oregon (Mr. LANE) felt it his duty to make a reply. I did not think this was called for. I had not said anything offensive to him, or I did not intend to, at least. I felt he had just come out of a campaign, in which I had labored hard, and expended my money in vindicating him from the charge of secession. Yes, through dust and heat, through wind and rain, I traversed my State, meeting the charges that secession was at the bottom of his platform and principles, and that it was a fixed and decided plan to break up this Government. It was charged that it started at Charleston, and was consummated at Baltimore, and that my worthy friend was the embodiment of disunion and secession. I met the charge; I denied it, and repudiated it, and tried to convince the people that the charge was untrue. I did not see what there was in my speech to extort an answer from him. I did not come into conflict with anything he said or did, and while he was striking his blows without cause, I

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—A lady like Mrs. Delany, who was born under the Stuart rule of "good Queen Anne," in the year 1700, and lived to see the French Revolution, and was the intimate friend of the Hanoverian George the Third and his Queen, who was the niece of the nobleman immortalized by Pope as "Granville, the Polite," and the friend of Dean Swift, who said that his strictest scrutiny could discover "nothing wrong" in her,—must naturally have much to relate worth listening to. But, unfortunately, the Editor of her *Autobiography and Correspondence*, just issued under the editorial care of her relative, Lady Hanover, is modeled on what Sydney Smith called the antediluvian scale of book-making, when people could spare a hundred years to lounge over a favorite work. Three large volumes, weighing several pounds avoirdupois, are sufficient to deter readers in the present "go-a-head" days, and will make it still a sealed book to the multitude. Some beautiful engravings from old family miniatures and enamels, decorate the work, including a new portrait of Lady M. Wortley Montagu, Catharine Hyde, Duchess of Queensberry, (Prior's "Kitty, beautiful and pretty;") staid and decorous Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, renowned for Greek; a charming "Lady Scudamore," yet unknown to fame, and other belles and beaux of the last century. The Court gossip, personal anecdote, and pictures of past life and manners, give a charm to the work which Horace Walpole would have thoroughly enjoyed.

—One of the most beautiful illustrated books of the present season is Messrs. Lingman's embellished edition of Miss Winkworth's translation of the *Lyra Germanica*. It was this work which first made generally known the treasures of Doctrinal Poetry, buried in the old German writers; and, in preparing the illustrations, Mr. John Leighton, the artist, has been careful to infuse a tinge of quaintness and simplicity, in accordance with the poems themselves. As the productions of one designer, the illustrations are a very remarkable series, exhibiting great fertility of fancy, and graphic mastery over the most incongruous materials. The work is beautifully got up, in every technical respect, and as it was issued in England too late for American sales, it will unquestionably figure conspicuously among the literary Christmas Gift Books of 1861.

—Dr. Mansfield Ingleby's *Complete View of the Shakespearean Controversy—Concerning the Authenticity and Genuineness of Manuscript Matter, affecting the Works and Biography of Shakespeare, published by Mr. J. P. Collier, as the Fruit of his Researches*,—is a convenient work for those who would see the various statements in this much vexed question collected in one focus, and accompanied with trustworthy *fac similes*, tending to illustrate the points in dispute. These are given in abundance by Dr. Ingleby, including several of the annotated *Shakespeares* prepared by permission of its owner, the Duke of Devonshire, to whom no unfair bias towards either side can be alleged. The result of the whole book is very damaging to Mr. Collier's reputation as a *critic*—to say no more.

—The Abbé Domenech, whose American stories are said to partake somewhat of the *Munchausen* order, although his *Fourteen Years' Adventures in the Great Deserts of America* was recently published in London in two stately volumes, has just brought out, at Paris, a work on the system of Picture-writing of the American Indians, which may possibly be of value to ethnological students, as the Western experiences of the good Abbé have undoubtedly been great, in spite of the unfortunate tendency to romance displayed in his narrations. His new work is entitled *Manuscrit Pictographique Americain*, and comprises 228 plates, with an introduction on the ideographic system of the Redskins ("*peaux rouges*,") in one volume, octavo, price 40 francs.

—The young poetess, Miss Adelaide A. Procter, daughter of "Barry Cornwall," encouraged no doubt by the popular favor which has already demanded five editions of her *Legends and Lyrics* within a few months, has just brought out a new volume of poems, a second series, under the same general title. For a young lady whose experiences must have made her most familiar with the sunny side of life, the general tone of the volume is mournful, if not sad. This is, however, merely a phase of authorship, which juvenile writers soon exhaust, and some of the poems of this new volume show a dramatic power combined with graceful and melodious versification, to a degree that raises high expectations of Miss Procter's future career. Messrs. Bell & Daldy are the English publishers, and we dare venture to say that Messrs. Ticknor & Fields are only waiting for the "crisis" to subside to present it to American readers.

—Rev. George Rawlinson, the Bampton lecturer, and accomplished translator and editor of *Herodotus*, is just publishing a new series of discourses,—*Christianity and Heathenism: Nine Sermons, Preached before the University of Oxford*, from the Press of Messrs. Longman & Co.

— The Revolutionary History of America, as a special object of study, now engages the attention of so many persons, that every new English book of memoirs relating to the last century is eagerly investigated, in the hope of finding some new light thrown on the persons or incidents of the great national struggle. Dr. Carlyle's *Autobiography* furnishes one or two entertaining glimpses of parties concerned in it, as Dr. Franklin, and a gentleman whose fair fame has, of late, been widely questioned—Maj-Gen. Lee, known to his familiars, (as the worthy Doctor avouches,) by the name of "the Savage." Expectations of this kind were excited by the announcement of Lord Auckland's *Journal and Correspondence*, when it was remembered that he was appointed, in 1778, one of the Commissioners to negotiate a peace with America, and visited Philadelphia for that purpose. Unfortunately, however, it is rarely that English editors understand the kind of information most in request here, and the present selection of Lord Auckland's papers ignores entirely his American correspondence. Commencing at a later period of his life, and chiefly relating to his French and Spanish missions, some incidental matter concerning America may be found, however, by a careful explorer, as Lord Rawdon's list of reasons *why* the last campaigne which ended with the surrender of Cornwallis, should have been successful, and by what a series of blunders and unlucky accidents they turned out so fatally the reverse, related in a letter of January, 1782.

—Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh, having fairly got that gigantic undertaking, the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, off their hands, by the publication of the twenty-first (and last) volume, issue announcements of several new works that they have in preparation, including *The Polar Regions*, by Sir John Richardson, once the companion of Franklin, and afterwards one of the unsuccessful searchers for his remains; *Iron—Its History and Manufacture*, by William Fairbairn, of Manchester, and a posthumous work by Hugh Miller, on a subject dear to the polemical tastes of his countrymen, but one that can afford no scope for the display of the talents so peculiarly his own, and which, therefore, the world might well spare—*The Hardships of Christ, and the Rights of the Christian People*.

—Mr. Henry G. Bohn, the "admirable Crichton" of publishers, who has just edited, in the intervals of business, a *Pictorial Hand-book of Modern Geography*, announces an enterprise of great promise. It is the commencement of a new series of books to be published monthly, entitled "Bohn's English Gentleman's Library," handsomely printed in octavo, and illustrated with portraits and plates. It is intended to meet a gradually increasing demand for books of established character, printed elegantly in the Old English Library form of demy octavo. This new series will not interfere with the well-known "Standard" and "Classical Libraries," but will rather be supplemental to them, aiming to gratify the taste for a class of books of superior outward attractions which the immense circulation of those popular series has gone far to create and promote. The first work issued in the "English Gentleman's Library," will be *The Entire Correspondence of Horace Walpole, Earl of Oxford*, chronologically arranged, with the prefaces and notes of the various Editors, and illustrated with numerous fine portraits engraved on steel. This will form nine volumes, and will be followed by *The Letters and Works of Lady Wortley Montagu*; by Lord Wharncliffe; new edition, with important additions and corrections derived from the original manuscripts, with illustrated notes by W. Moy Thomas; in two volumes. Other works of similar importance are in preparation.

—The new volume of Messrs. Dinot's great *Biographie Générale* carries on the work from Mal to Mar, and is the thirty-third of a series which will probably extend to fifty closely printed volumes of 500 pages each. It contains many articles of great excellence, as "Malthus," by the Editor, Dr. Hœfer; "Aldus Manutius," and his Family, the famous printers, by M. A. Firmin Didot, whose studies illustrate the history of the art which he practices; "Marcus Aurelius," (the Roman Emperor,) by M. Noel des Vergnes; "Merie Antoinette," by Alfred de Lacaze; "Malebranche," by B. Hauvéau, &c. A great part of the volume is occupied by the "Marys" and "Margarets," who figure in the History of Europe at various epochs. It is unfortunate that there exists no biographical repertory of similar extent and merit in the English language, but we are obliged to be content with *jejune* compilations by anonymous and irresponsible authors.

—The memoir of Mr. Bowley, the martyr correspondent of the *Times*, is everywhere receiving the tributes which are due to his deserts as a vigorous and able writer, and are especially called forth by his lamentable fate. The facts disclosed respecting his engagement show a liberality worthy of the leading journal of the British Empire. By the terms of the engagement he received a salary of $7,500 per annum, with liberty to draw on the concern for *any amount* which might be required for the efficient discharge of his duties. Mr. Bowley had been for the last twelve years connected with the *Times*, and had performed the duties of its correspondent in almost every country in Europe.

—A new *Bibliotheca Piscatoria*, or descriptive catalogue of books on angling and the kindred subjects, works on fishing generally, treatises on pisciculture, pamphlets on the fisheries and the legislation connected with them, is in preparation by an old "Brother of the Aegle," Mr. T. Westwood. It will be founded on the existing lists published by Mr. Pickering and Mr. J. Russell Smith, but with very large additions. It will be commenced in the columns of the English sporting paper, the *Field*, and afterwards be reprinted, with the corrections and additions that may offer, in a separate work.

—Almost day by day the great African mystery, the source of the Nile, is being gradually dissipated. The latest accounts of all show how nearly the veil is removed from the standing enigma of ages. While Capts. Speke and Burton were trying to work their way to the North, in hopes of discovering the connection of the river with the great fresh water lakes that they first explored, a new competitor, Signor Giovanni Miani, of Venice, was employed, unaided and alone, in tracking the southern course of the White Nile beyond the furthest limit yet attained. All exploration had previously stopped at *Gondokoro*, in N. lat. 4° 30′, where immense cataracts put a limit to navigation. Miani, however, was not to be foiled by them. Leaving his boat, he made a circuit round the mountain-chain, and, reaching the White Nile again after five days' travel, pursued its course through hostile nations and ferocious animals, as far as the *second degree* of Northern latitude, till, completely exhausted with fever and the wounds he had received, he was compelled to return, at the time when only 270 *geographical miles* remained to be explored between his position and the most northerly point reached by Capt. Speke. The particulars of his journey, which were full of interest, have been published by the Geographical Society, under whose auspices a fund is now being raised for the final and complete examination of the district, in which the services of the above-named explorer are now to be engaged.

—A remarkable coincidence in the number of Books published in France, during the last two years, is exhibited in the annual return of the "*Bibliographie de la France*." In 1859 the lists show a total of 11,905 articles; in 1860, of 11,862; and literary statistics are so carefully collected in France, that there is no doubt of their accuracy.

BRITISH VIEWS OF SECESSION.

LETTER FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE COTTON SUPPLY.

The following letter has been addressed by Right Hon. Lord John Russell to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:

Foreign Office, Jan. 19, 1861.

Sir: The uncertainty which must necessarily exist as to the effect that the present political crisis in the United States may have on the supply of cotton, and the serious results which might ensue if that supply were to fall short, appear to Lord John Russell to suggest the expediency of making timely inquiry as to the *possibility of obtaining from other quarters* such an amount of cotton as may compensate for any deficiency in the amount usually obtained from the United States.

In compliance with the wishes of the Cotton Association of Manchester, the attention of Her Majesty's Consuls was some time since called to the facilities which the countries wherein they resided offered for the cultivation of the cotton plant; and much valuable information on this point has been, from time to time, communicated by the Foreign Department to the Cotton Association; and it has been made apparent that, with proper encouragement, *a vast supply of cotton might be produced for the British market in many places not hitherto resorted to for that purpose.*

It would seem, too, that, even without more than the ordinary encouragement to industry offered by the prospect of a sure market, no small amount of cotton might at once be obtained; and it occurs to Lord J. Russell that it would be of great convenience and advantage to the cotton manufacturers in this country, in anticipation of a deficient supply from the United States, if they could obtain a fair estimate of the amount of supply which might at once be procured from other countries, if it were thought worth while to send and fetch it.

Lord John Russell therefore desires to place at the disposal of the cotton manufacturers in this country the services of any of Her Majesty's Consuls residing in countries which, from the information now in the possession of the Cotton Association, offer a prospect of immediate supply, if it were necessary to have recourse to them.

Lord John Russell would not, indeed, think it right that Her Majesty's Consuls should be allowed to incur any expenditure of public money on this account, or in any way to pledge the Government to the collectors or producers of cotton within their districts, that the fruit of their labors would surely find a British market. But the Consuls might ascertain what amount of cotton might be expected to be forthcoming in their respective districts to meet any sudden demand, or what amount might be brought into the local markets, if the native dealers had a reasonable assurance of finding customers at a given time.

The attention of the Consuls, Lord John Russell conceives, might usefully be directed to these, as well as to other similar points which might be suggested by your association, in communication with the General Cotton Association, and also with the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool.

The practical knowledge possessed by the members of the several associations will enable them at once to judge whether any beneficial results would be likely to attend such an inquiry as that which Lord John Russell, if they choose to accept his offer, is prepared to instruct Her Majesty's Consuls at once to set on foot. Lord John Russell is aware that in making this offer he is departing in some degree from the usual practice, but it appears to his lordship that the vast amount of the interests at stake, not only as regards the manufactures themselves, but as regards also a very large proportion of the laboring population of this country, warrants him in informing the parties who, from their position, take a lead in such matters, that he is prepared and anxious to afford them all the assistance, more particularly at the present time, which the department under his superintendence is able to render. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, R. HAMMOND.

The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

AN ESTIMATE OF RESULTS, POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

From the London Economist.

We last week promised our readers that we would take the earliest opportunity of considering the bearing of the dissolution of the American Republic on the interest of our country, both political and commercial. We will suppose that matters will go on as they have begun; that the other Slave States will join South Carolina, and that a Southern slaveholding Confederation will be formed as an independent nation, prepared to enter into relations with other States.

The first question that arises is, "Will England recognize the independence and sovereignty of the new State?" The natural and spontaneous answer is, of course, in the affirmative. Our principle is, and has long been, to recognize, and enter into amicable relations with, all *de facto* States and Governments. The moment the severance is complete and admitted, we have no concern either with antecedent causes or proceedings. But here a difficulty arises. What is our actual relation to the new Republic? Is the whole Union dissolved, or has there merely been a seperation of a portion of it? Are our treaties and engagements with both sections of the Union dissolved by the dissolution of the Union itself? or do they still hold with the North as with the original body with which they were made? Do the Southern States in seceding still remain bound by the engagements entered into by the Confederation of which they formed a part at the date of those engegements? Or will they hold themselves liberated from all foreign contracts by the same act which has severed them from their domestic connection.

These are somewhat difficult questions for international jurists to decide. Probably, as far as regards the Northern States, they will continue to call and consider themselves as still the United States, and as holding their former position and treaties—none the less that they have lost a portion of their territory. The real, immediate practical problem that lies across our path is this:—"Will the Southern Confederated States consider themselves bound by those mutual engagements as to abstinence from and suppression of the Slave-trade, entered into and still subsisting between the United States and Great Britain?" Probably not—since one of their chief motives for seceding is to be able to renew the Slave-trade. If they hold themselves freed, we do not know how we can bind them, or make themselves regard themselves as bound. But supposing our diplomacy were able to obtain this point, the only consequence would be that they would give us formal notice of their intention to abrogate those treaties and engagements after a certain date. We might remonstrate; but we do not know that we could refuse to accept such notice. The practical shape, therefore, in which the question will come before us is this:—"Shall we recognize their independent sovereignty, without requiring as a condition that they shall renew and observe the Anti-Slave-trade treaties which subsist with their Northern brethren, or even accept more stringent ones?" Doubtless we shall endeavor, and in consistency and as a matter of duty ought to endeavor to make this condition; since we cannot shut our eyes to their notorious and avowed design of reviving the abominable traffic, and to pretend to do so would be to surrender the most passionately and pertinaciously pursued object of our national policy. We shall urge upon them that the trade is prohibited by international agreement and by municipal law in every civilized nation in the world, and that we can recognize and treat with no nation as civilized which persists in upholding it. They will, of course, refuse to accept such a condition, as it would defeat one of their principal purposes, and will insist on unconditional recognition. What are we to do, then? It might seem that we are simply helpless in the matter. These courses are open to us—none of them entirely satisfactory.

We may recognize their independence at once, in accordance with our usual practice; and, when we have done so, may proceed to make the best terms that we can as to the Anti-Slave-trade treaties. But this course, though the simplest and easiest, would be very painful to our feelings of humanity, for we cannot disguise from ourselves that it would be nearly equivalent to unconditional surrender. Or, secondly, we may formally refuse to recognize them, and abstain from all diplomatic intercourse with them unless or until they shall consent to abstain from and prohibit the Slave-trade; but it is scarcely likely that this negative proceeding would bring them to terms, as it would not prevent commercial intercourse, and would at most inflict some trifling inconveniences which might be felt as much on one side as on the other. If we choose slightly to vary our course and to ignore the fact of their separation, and to continue to regard and treat them as still part of the United States (which would be rather a childish mode of action,) all that we could gain would be the right of forwarding formal remonstrances, as against a violation of existing engagements, in case of any of their citizens being discovered to be engaged in the Slave-trade—remonstrances which they would of course disregard, and which the treaties give us no right of following up by any active measures. Or, again, we may take up the matter in a high-handed way, and, while refusing our recognition of their independent national existence, treat any of their citizens whom we detect in carrying slaves as pirates, sailing under no known flag, and protected by the nationality of no known State. As to the advisability of so decided a proceeding, we will not yet offer an opinion. But there is a fourth and a preferable alternative—viz., a cordial agreement between ourselves and the Northern Federation to prevent the renewal of the traffic at all hazards and by all means. Such cordial agreement may now be attainable, but, even with it, we must bring our forcible interference within the limits of international morality and usage, by procuring from all other civilized nations a consenteneous declaration rendering the Slave-trade, like piracy, a crime against humanity and the world's law, and, as such, punishable by any witness and pursuer.

Apart from this perplexing question, we see no reason for anticipating that a severance of the Union, once effected peaceably and without catastrophe, will be in any way injurious to Great Britain. On the contrary, we are not sure that it may not indirectly be rather beneficial than otherwise. In the first place, we may expect that America will be somewhat less aggressive, less insolent and less irritable than she has been. Instead of one vast State, acting on every foreign question *cum toto corpore regni*, we shall have two, with different objects and interests, and by no means always disposed to act in concert or in cordiality. Instead of one, showing an encroaching and somewhat bullying front to the rest of the world, we shall have two, showing something of the same front to each other. Each will be more occupied with its immediate neighbor, and, therefore, less inclined to pick quarrels with more distant nations. Then, too, for some time at least, that inordinate, though most natural sense of unrivaled prosperity and power, which swelled so fatulently and disturbingly in the breast of every citizen of the great Transatlantic Republic, will receive a salutary check. Their demeanor is likely to become somewhat humbler and more rational, and it will, therefore, be easier to maintain amicable and tranquil relations with them than it has been. In place, too, of Europe being obliged to watch and thwart their annoying tendencies, the two federations will probably exercise this sort of moral police over each other. Neither of them will look with much complacence on the annexation of States or Territories which will add power and dominion to the other, and so disturb their relative equilibrium. Unprincipled and lawless Southerners, like Mr. Buchanan, may talk of seizing on Mexico, Nicaragua and Cuba; unprincipled and inflated Northerners, like Mr. Seward, may talk of seizing on Canada; but there will be some hope that we may leave them to each others' mutual control, and amid all the villainous cupidities of both. With the Northern Federation, too, we may look to maintaining more cordial relations than we have often heretofore been able to do; not only will the embarrassing question of Slavery, which has caused so much righteous indignation on our side, and so much bitter resentment and irritation on theirs, be for ever removed from between us; but the immediate and marked improvement which we may look for in the tone and working, if not in the form of the institutions, of the North, when Southern Democracy, complicated as it has been with Slavery, shall have ceased to poison and degrade them, can scarcely fail to bring them more into harmony with English feeling, because to command more of English confidence and respect. The more they civilize, (they must pardon us the word, for assuredly they are getting rid of a barbarizing element,) the more friendly and cordial shall we inevitably grow.

But what will be the consequences to Great Britain, in a commercial point of view, of the disruption of the Union, if that disruption should be accompanied by war, and should be followed (as in that case would be not improbable) by such a general insurrection of the slave population as would interrupt for a longer or shorter period the growth of cotton in the Southern States? This catastrophe would be so terrible, its accompaniments so shocking, and its results everywhere and in every way so deplorable, that we must earnestly pray it may be averted; but the danger of it, if a civil conflict does break out, is so obvious and so imminent that it would be simple folly to shut our eyes to so possible a contingency. How, then, would it affect this country?

It is not easy to overestimate the extent or gravity of the consequences to Great Britain of a cessation, or even of any large or sudden diminution, of the supply of cotton from the United States. But even in facing a danger of such vast and admitted magnitude, it is important to be exact as to our facts and reasonings, and to avoid all exaggerated terrors. Let us recall to our readers' minds the precise bearing of the case. The cotton manufacture, from the first manipulation of the raw material to the last finish bestowed upon it, constitutes the employment and furnishes the sustenance of the largest portion of the population of Lancashire, North Cheshire and Lanarkshire, of a considerable number in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, and of scattered individuals in several other parts of England, Scotland and Ireland. The actual number of hands directly employed was stated by McCulloch in 1854 to be rather more than 500,000; there can be no doubt that it now greatly exceeds this figure; and if we take into account the subsidiary trades and occupations, coal mines, machine works, &c., and add the unemployed families of the workmen, we may safely assume that nearer 4,000,000 than 3,000,000 are dependent for their daily bread on this branch of our industry.

The total aggregate value of British produce and manufactures exported in 1859 was £130,440,000; of this sum the United States took £4,636,000

Let us now see to what extent we are dependant on the United States for our supply of the raw material for all this enormous production. Many countries contribute to our consumption, but none so largely as North America. In ordinary years she supplies us with about three-fourths of our consumption; and we take off more than half her production. During the last four years of which we have full accounts, 1857–1860, our consumption was, of all sorts, 9,062,700; of the United States' cotton, 7,140,000 bales, or rather more than 77 per cent

But although we usually receive 75 per cent. of our supplies from North America, we must not confound this with being actually dependant upon that country for this amount. The practical question—if we wish to measure the precise degree of dearth to which we should be subjected in case of the American supply being interrupted,—is, what proportion of our supply could we, under the pressure of high prices, and stimulated mercantile enterprise, obtain from other quarters? To answer this question we must look back for exceptional years. It is true that the West Indies send us little, and send us all they grow. Brazil and Egypt might send us somewhat increased supplies, especially by sending less to the Continent. India can send us a very much larger amount than she usually does, because vast quantities are always grown, and they are shipped here or consumed at home according to the ruling prices of the year. Now we find that in one year (1857) when the crop in the United States fell short, India sent us 680,000 bales, and other quarters 255,000;* while America supplied 1,452,000 bales. It will, therefore, we think, be fair and moderate to assume that under such extraordinary pressure and inducements as would be presented by a cessation of the American supply, we should be able to obtain from India, Egypt, Brazil, and miscellaneous quarters, at least one-third more than we did in 1857,—or a total supply of about 1,200,000 bales. Now in 1859 our actual consumption (after deducting reexports) was 2,300,000 bales; and in 1860 (an extraordinary year) 2,630,000 bales. The extreme effect, therefore, of an entire cessation of the production of cotton in America would appear to be this,—that all our mills would have to work about half time, as long as the dearth lasted in full intensity. What would be the effect on wages and on profits—whether the manufacturers would gain half-profits, or no profits at all, and whether the workpeople would still earn half wages, or less or more than half—would, of course, depend upon the question whether the scarcity of the manufactured article raised its price in the same or in a greater or a smaller ratio than the scarcity of the raw material raised its price—a matter as to which conjecture would be simply idle. The result upon our exports it is equally impossible to predict. Very possibly the home market might take off a larger proportion of the total production than heretofore; if it did not, and it were exported half the quantity we usually do, the probability is that the price of this quantity would be so largely enhanced as to leave the aggregate value of our cotton exports not far short of its present amount. The influence on the shipping trade would of course be great—freights would necessarily fall.

We have stated what in our judgment—and apart from the possible effects of panic—will be the extreme effect of the worst that can ensue, (viz.: an entire stoppage of cotton cultivation in America) on our chief branch of national industry. It is serious enough, no doubt, and may well cause grave uneasiness to all concerned—and who is not directly or indirectly implicated?—in the prosperity of the cotton manufacture. But we may anticipate that the effects we have described will in actual operation be mitigated by degrees in various ways. In the first place a great stimulus will be given to the already awakened activity of our merchants in procuring supplies of the raw material from quarters that are only now just beginning to be thought of, but whence, under sufficient pressure, considerable quantities might before long be procured. Thus, we know by experiment that excellent cotton of the Sea Island description can be grown in Australia. The small shipments of the article that have from time to time been forwarded to this country from Port Natal resemble in quality the production of the United States much more closely than do those from either Egypt, India, or South America. The same observation will apply to the sample bales which have been received from the West Coast of Africa. From both these quarters there is reason to believe that, under the stimulus of high prices, considerable quantities might be procured as soon as a regular traffic could be set on foot and means of transport be procured. It has lately become known that cotton is largely grown in the interior, and is even manufactured there; and adequate inducements would no doubt persuade the natives not only to grow more for our use, but to sell instead of manufacturing much of what is already grown. In a few years, too, considerable quantities might again be procured from Asia Minor, as was the case formerly. "Smyrna cotton" was once well known in the trade, and some is still imported.

In the second place, a considerable economy in the consumption of the raw material would be at once effected, under the influence of a high rate of prices, by a general tendency among manufacturers towards the production of the finer fabrics. Most mills have a range of potential production (without any alteration in their machinery) of at least 30 per cent.—often more. Manufacturers who now use weekly 100 bales could easily, by turning to finer fabrics, reduce their consumption to 70 or 75 bales. Those articles into which the raw material enters most largely would, of course, be those which relatively would be most enhanced in price, and for which, therefore, the demand would be most curtailed. "Domestics," as they are called, or strong cotton cloths and shirtings, and coarse yarns, would be discouraged; and, as their price approached more nearly to that of linen and woolen fabrics, would be to a considerable extent superseded by them. This would cause an increase in the production of these latter articles, and a consequent increased demand for workpeople; and by this process a considerable number of the hands thrown out of work in the cotton trade would be absorbed, and the suffering to the operatives, though not the loss to the masters, would be greatly mitigated.

These palliatives would no doubt be a work of time, but they would begin to operate immediately; and in conclusion it must be remembered that, though we have preferred to consider the case in reference to a total cessation of cotton production in North America, yet such a total cessation, even in the event of negro insurrection and a servile war, is scarcely to be apprehended. In Texas already a considerable amount of cotton is grown by free labor, and on many isolated plantations production would most probably continue—at all events for a time.

As to the consequences of the severance of the Union on our trade with North America, in case the severance is peaceably effected and no extensive slave insurrection ensue, we do not apprehend that any material change will be felt, as soon as the monetary derangement shall have subsided, and the existing organization of draughts and payments shall have been modified as far as is necessary to meet the altered circumstances. We shall of course continue to receive from the planting States all the cotton that we wish to buy and that they have to sell. Our exports will not probably be much, if at all effected. It is probable that the Northern States will raise their tariff as much as the Southern States lower theirs; we shall send more manufactures to New-Orleans, and less to New-York than we do now. What would be the consequences to our aggregate commerce with America of a general negro insurrection, or of negro emancipation, it is idle to speculate and impossible to estimate.

* It is true that a considerable part of this was reexported; but we have assumed, as the most probable result, that in such a peremptory demand as the case supposes, we should retain all we import, our necessities being more imperious than those of any other country.

THE COTTON SUPPLY QUESTION.

From the London Times, Jan. 22.

The American revolution is advancing with rapid strides to a consummation. Within a week or two we may expect to hear of civil war between the States of the great Republic. Anxious as we feel to escape such a conclusion, we do not see how it is to be evaded. The North is no longer disposed to make concessions even if the South would listen to compromise, and, although we may allow for a certain amount of bluster on the side of the Secessionists, nobody doubts that Americans are ready to fight. We look upon this prospect with unaffected horror. Independently of our natural sympathies, we have enormous interests at stake—such interests, indeed, that our charity must begin at home We deplore the political catastrophe, but our first thoughts must necessarily be given to its commercial effects. If the Southern States of the Union are convulsed by war, a servile insurrection will be only too probable an incident of the strife; if the slaves rebel, the cotton crop perishes; and with the failure of the cotton crop comes the paralysis of our own staple manufacture. The question is so momentous that it cannot be too seriously urged, or too expeditiously entertained. Lancashire depends on South Carolina, and what South Carolina is doing becomes terribly evident from each successive dispatch. The telegrams of Saturday last were the most ominous yet received, and if we compare with those reports an article from a weekly contemporary, which we yesterday transcribed, the perils actually ahead of us will be distinctly appreciated.

We gave insertion all the more willingly to the remarks of the *Economist* because they were designed to mitigate alarm. They professed to give the facts and figures of the case without exaggeration, and to inform the public exactly of what might be expected if the worst come to the worst. Such being the spirit of the article, it may be fairly assumed that at least all the consequences anticipated would really occur in the event of an American war, and what those consequences would be we can now briefly explain. The number of people actually dependent on our cotton manufactures for their daily bread is estimated at nearly 4,000,000—that is to say, at about one-sixth of the entire population of Great Britain. The extent to which our export trade depends on the same branches of industry is expressed by the fact that cotton goods constituted more than one-third of the aggregate exports of 1859. Finally, the degree in which we have hitherto depended for the material of all this trade on the Southern States of the Union appears from the statement that upon an average of the last four years America sent us 77 per cent. of all the cotton we consumed That much is admitted, and the deduction is at once so obvious and so alarming that we do not see how it could be exaggerated.

Our contemporary, however, has some crumbs of consolation for us. There are many countries which produce cotton, and when the American supply falls short of our wants, as it has occasionally done, the exports from other quarters increase. For instance, four years ago the crop of the United States proved deficient, and the consequence was that *other countries, and especially India, sent us an amount making a respectable approximation to the whole American yield.* From the Slave States we got 1,482,000 bales, while from other sources we actually obtained almost 1,000,000, of which India contributed nearly two-thirds. Assuming, therefore, that our yearly consumption may be reckoned at 2,400,000 bales, it would not be extravagant to suppose that the miscellaneous sources of supply might be made, under the extraordinary pressure which would ensue, to furnish us with 1,200,000; or, in other words, with half the amount required. Here, then, we see the extreme effect which might be produced by the suspension of cotton production in the Slave States of the Union, and the absolute interruption of supplies from that quarter. All our mills would have to work half-time That it does not follow, as a matter of necessity, that all our work-people would earn only half-wages, may be perfectly true. It is also true that the consequences would be probably mitigated by economy of consumption and various other incidents of the crisis, while *it is certain that the dearth of material would be only temporary, and that the irresistible stimulus applied to cotton production in other quarters of the globe, would soon stock our markets as abundantly as before.* All this may be true, and it may, moreover, be admitted that the utter destruction of the American cotton crop is too extreme a case to be fairly supposed. In the worst of events we should get something.

We are certainly not inclined to depreciate these arguments. We prefer, on the contrary, to give them their full weight, and to assume that the worst contingency conceivable amounts simply to this, that for a certain period, probably a brief one, all our cotton mills would be compelled to work half-time. We take that as the result to be anticipated, according to reasonable and temperate calculation; and we ask whether any man in the kingdom can contemplate it without terror? Look at the results of a month's frost, mere old-fashioned "Christmas weather!" The interruption of a few minor trades for a few Winter days has pauperized the metropolis and driven half our authorities to become relieving officers for the time. Look at Coventry, with a total population, rich and poor together, of less than 40,000, disturbed by the decay of the ribband trade. The charity of the whole kingdom, lavishly bestowed, has just sufficed to keep the sufferers from starving till Spring or fashion shall bring relief. Take these examples and apply the deduction to the cotton manufacture. Instead of a few thousands, imagine 4,000,000 people in trepidation and distress. What subscriptions, what societies, what poor rates, what Police Courts could meet such a case as that? Where could the relief come from? Recollect that while so much national industry would be paralyzed, so much national wealth would be also lost. We should be doing one-third less trade, and who can tell how far the mere panic incidental to such an unprecedented crisis might not aggravate the realities of the peril?

There is not an hour to be lost in providing against this tremendous danger. To put the case in the mildest form, three fourths of our cotton supply has become uncertain, one-third of our trade is in jeopardy, and the earnings of one-sixth of our population may be rendered precarious. Are not these facts enough to set us at work with a will? Not a doubt exists about the resources at our command. *Cotton can be grown almost as commonly as wheat.* The best seeds and the best staples are now well understood, and the proper methods of cleaning and packing can be easily taught. The rest is the work of a year or two. Since the publication of our last remarks on this subject we have received a communication from one of the societies interested in African civilization, informing us that the progress of cotton cultivation at Abbeokuta, as actually and authentically recorded, is such as to match the beginnings of even American enterprise. In 1850 that obscure, though productive, region sent about half a bale of cotton to England. In 1855 this modicum had been increased about forty-fold, and in 1860 it actually amounted to 2,000 bales. We are assured that the district could easily grow cotton enough for the consumption of all Lancashire, and we are asked whether the introduction of skilled negroes from the United States would not soon give us a new Charleston on the African coast? From India the offers are the same. In the 1857 India could send us, as she did, 680,000 bales, it is fair enough to presume that under the pressure and with the encouragement of a strong demand, she could raise her supplies to 1,000,000 bales—nearly half of our immediate wants. Then, again, there is Australia, actually inquiring for a staple article of produce, and desirous of nothing better than to be set cotton-growing for England. We do not dissemble the particular difficulty of the case. We have repeatedly observed, and we acknowledge once more, that America has got the call of the market. It is not that her advantages might not be equaled in the end by those of Australia or India, but at present she enjoys all those facilities of organization and traffic which would have to be created elsewhere. The creation would be perfectly practicable, but it has still to be accomplished, and in the meantime there is the old-established firm, with its capital, its connections, and all that makes business profitable, yet undamaged. Nobody can say, however, that the security will last a month longer, and, besides that, *our national interests call imperatively for new supplies.* It is worth reflecting that if the agriculture of the Slave States should be ruined there will be a trade of £40,000,000 a-year to be picked up by some other countries.

—Grecian Works of Art.—M. Lenormant, who has for years been rummaging, excavating and searching in the various hiding-places of Greece and Syria, has succeeded in finding and securing very many beautiful and desirable specimens of ancient art and skill. Various found by him are now at the Louvre. Among them is a marble bust of a priest of Eleusis, wearing the hair in a sacerdotal fashion—such as described in books, but never before seen represented in a work of art; several bas-reliefs and inscriptions; some Phœnician articles of jewelry; and lastly, the arms of a warrior of the bordes of Alaric, which were found in an excavation at Eleusis. The *Ecole des Beaux Arts* has also received from M. Lenormant sixteen large boxes containing models of ancient sculpture, and among them one of the principal fronts of the eastern frieze of the Temple of Theseus, representing the expulsion of the Pallantidæ from Attica.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Feb. 2, Fort Palmetto, on Coles' Island, in the harbor of South Carolina, was completed, and the soldiers there celebrated the event by raising the Palmetto flag and giving cheers for all concerned in the construction of the fortifications. Some fifty negroes who had assisted in digging ditches &c., the *Mercury* says, then assembled on the ramparts around the flagstaff, and gave utterance to the following sentiment: "We are de first det cum to dis fort—wa work on 'am till'e finish—tree cheirs for Palmetto Fort—tree chairs for Capen Pope, and tree more for Sous Carolina." The enthusiasm with which these cheers were given would have amazed the old Railsplitter himself. After which they all dispersed to their homes about the several Islands singing "Dixie."

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing on the 30th ult., insists that Fort Sumter must be captured. He warns those whom he addresses that Major Anderson gains by delay as well as those who intend to attack him; that Gen. Scott is no trifler, and that when he makes another attempt to reinforce Sumter that he will not be balked.

Martin V. Brantley, who has been confined for some weeks in the Penitentiary at Milledgville, Ga., on a charge of violating the laws of the United States, and who had nearly ten years of his sentence yet to serve, was brought before Judge Iverson L. Harris, on Jan. 27, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. His counsel contended that under the new relation subsisting between the United States and Georgia, the prisoner was entitled to a discharge. Judge Harris decided that Georgia, as one of the confederates of the late United States, simply delegated to that Government powers which now revert to herself. The law which the prisoner violated was in part made by the Representatives of the State of Georgia; the Judge who passed the sentence was a citizen of that State, and for that reason Judge Harris said that he failed to perceive how the offence for which the prisoner was held could be affected by the ordinance of secession. Then, too, before the application for *habeas corpus* was made, an ordinance had been passed declaring valid all judgments of the United States within the State of Georgia. Still another consideration, which the Judge adduced, was, that the State of Georgia had contracted with the General Government to detain, feed and clothe the convicts of the courts of that Power, and that as the agreement had not been broken, it must still be considered binding. It was, therefore, ordered that Brantley be remanded to the Penitentiary.

The first vessel cleared from Savannah by the authorities of the State of Georgia was the brig *Times*, Capt. Phinny, which took out her papers on Feb. 1, for Boston. The first vessel entered under the same auspices was the schooner *L. S. Davis*, Capt. Alden, from New-York.

The Committee appointed to convey the remains of Gen. Harry Lee from Cumberland Island, Ga. to the State of his nativity, *have received a passport* through South Carolina from Col. Walter Gwin, the present chief military engineer of that Republic.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* of Feb. 2 states that the flag of Georgia was on the preceding day hoisted over the U. S. Custom-house in that city, by Major McIntosh, late of the U. S. Army.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* publishes the appended extract of a letter written by an English gentleman to his friend in Charleston, under date of New-York, Jan. 22. He says:

"I was for more than an hour with Gov. Andrew, at Boston, and I gave him the full benefit of your letter to me. He at first disputed your point about Fort Sumter being capable of capture. He said he had Gen. Scott's dictum that it would hold out three months, and was inaccessible; that you may fire two hundred shell on one spot

armory. They are now making 300 pistols a day, and about 600 revolving rifles a month. Contracts for 10,000 rifles, to be completed within a year, were concluded at SHARP's rifle factory last week.

Col. WM. F. SAMFORD, of Alabama, who has long favored a dissolution of the Union, is now for cooperation and a common and united policy. He writes to the editor of the Tuskegee *Republican* that his views and feelings have been much misunderstood and misrepresented, that he has been denied a hearing through the most ultra papers, and says: "*We are in the hands of revolutionary cabals. It is red against Black Republicanism.*"

Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, it appears, is acting as a sort of informal Minister of the Southern Disunionists at Paris. He writes to Mr. SWAN, of Tennessee, formerly a business partner of his, that the South is all right as far as NAPOLEON is concerned, and that she will have his sympathy and support. Present indications would seem to show that in this case Mr. MITCHEL'S wish was father to the thought.

An organization known as the "1860 Association" has been formed in Charleston, with the avowed object of preventing a reconciliation between the North and South. Some of the circulars which it has distributed have strayed North, and from these it appears that Mr. ROBERT N. GOURTIN is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association, which was formed just before the last election, and in view of Mr. LINCOLN'S accession to the Presidency.

First—To conduct a correspondence with leading men in the South, and by an interchange of information and views, prepare the Slave States to meet the impending crisis.

Second—To prepare, print and distribute in the Slave States tracts, pamphlets, &c., designed to awaken them to a conviction of their danger, and to urge the necessity of resisting Northern and Federal aggression.

Third—To inquire into the defences of the State, and to collect and arrange information which may aid the Legislature to establish promptly an effective military organization.

Up to Nov. 19, one hundred and sixty-six thousand pamphlets had been published, the design of which was to prevent the North from conciliating the South. For this object the "1860 Association," in its circular, solicits pecuniary aid.

The Secessionists in Alabama do not have matters all their own way. As yet all the members of the State Convention have not signed the Ordinance of Secession; and on Jan. 29 the working men in Athens, a town in the upper part of the State, met in the public square and "fired thirty-three guns for the Union, and that flag that still waves at the Court-house, our enemies at Montgomery, and Disunionists everywhere notwithstanding." They then paid a visit to Gen. HOUSTON, who had just returned from Washington, where he for many years represented the Northern District. He made them a brief and spirited Union address, and on their return to head-quarters the workingmen adopted a series of resolutions squinting strongly towards appealing to Tennessee for protection. On the night of Jan. 26, Mr. YANCEY was burned in effigy in the same town.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred causes—Nos. 2, 12. Enumerated—Nos. 313, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 20 to 39 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 201, 287, 289, 295, 299, 301, 305, 307, 309, 311, 315, 317, 321, 323, 327, 329, 333, 335, 337, 339.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Demurrers—15, 2. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 141, 143, 145 to 152, 151 to 159, 29, 91.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 139, 649, 1147, 1149, 1151, 211, 91, 391, 1153, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1173, 1175. *Part II.*—Nos. 412, 498, 488, 144, 18, 142, 886, 102, 666.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 205, 206, 1900 to 1910, 51, 85. *Part II.*—Nos. 159 to 163, 165½, 166, 168, 174, 130, 23, 175, 336, 104, 105.

Murder on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Gordon Hires.*—The accused in this case was the second mate of the bark *Anna*, and was indicted for murdering, on the high seas, one John Tuttle, one of the crew of the vessel—Tuttle was a colored man—eight of whom were seamen on board, and six of the eight died on the voyage from Laguna to Cowea. The accused was defended by Mr. Brady, Judge Beebe and Mr. Ridgway; Mr. Wilcoxson appeared for the prosecution.

John Taomas, a colored man, was sworn and testified: I reside in New-York, and was born here; I am 28 years old; I shipped on the bark *Anna* in June, 1859.

Defendants' counsel admitted that it was an American vessel.

Witness proceeded: We sailed about June 15 or 16; we had four officers, including the steward and eight men, all colored; I recognize Hires, the accused; he was second mate; I recollect John Tuttle, one of the crew; was shipped for Mobile and thence to Laguna, thence to Europe; we sailed from New-York to Mobile and thence to Laguna; we lost one man before we reached Mobile, John Aroostrong by name; we were bound from Laguna to Falmouth, but could not get in there, and went into Cowes.

On the passage from Laguna about thirty days out we had a heavy blow which carried away the ring of the small anchor, and the second mate gave an order to Tuttle to reeve a rope through the cathead so as to get the anchor up; I don't know if Tuttle heard the order; I did; Tuttle did not obey, and the second mate took a rope and struck him, saying, "I'll give it to you for stealing rum;" after he struck at him he went upon the topgallant forecastle, pulled Tuttle down, partly held him up with one hand by the seat of his breeches, and with his feet kicked him in the back of the neck; this was the same morning; he kicked him for three minutes; he had on a pair of heavy sea boots; Tuttle did nothing except to struggle in trying to get up; he then let Tuttle go; after that he gave us all orders to go aft and get breakfast; Tuttle started aft with the rest; he was bleeding all about his head, eyes, mouth and forehead; he was about as well as I ever saw him before the beating, except the salt water sores; after he was sent aft I was in the forecastle, and he came in and turned into his bunk—a low bunk on the starboard side; Tuttle did not eat any breakfast; this beating was about eight o'clock; after I got my breakfast I was called on deck; the second mate was standing on the port side; I was on the same side between the foremast and mainmast; the second mate called to me, "Tell that old nigger to come out and get oo the pump,"—he meant John Tuttle—I went into the forecastle and told Tuttle he had better get up and come out, and not have the second mate come in and beat him; Tuttle said he could not get up if the mate came and killed him; he lay there bleeding, with his clothes on, as he came off the forecastle; when I started out of the forecastle I met Hires coming in, and I went back into the forecastle; Hires went up to Tuttle caught him by the hair, and hauled him on the forecastle-floor; he made no exclamation; neither of them did; when the second mate was coming off the poop, before that, he said to me if Tuttle did not come out, he would murder him; that was before he gave me the order for Tuttle to come out; after he threw him on the forecastle-floor, he stamped on him, first with one foot, and then the other. Tuttle was lying down on his side, and sometimes trying to get up; Hires was not holding him; Hires put one hand on the bunk-board, and when Tuttle would try to get up, he would give him a kick, and when down stamp on him; he had on a pair of heavy sea boots; he was kicking him some four or five minutes, always in the same position, except to shift his hands on the bunkboards as Tuttle moved about; neither of them made any exclamation at that time that I heard, and no sound except John Tuttle groaning; this was about a quarter of an hour after the first beating; I had had my breakfast; Hires did not strike Tuttle; he kicked him on his neck and arms; when he took him out of the bunk, he caught him by the ears and hauled him out and threw him on the deck, and Tuttle fell on his side, I think; sometimes Tuttle was partly up, trying to rise; as he was trying to rise, Hires caught him and tumbled him over the sill of the door on deck; the water was rolling across the deck, and the water swept him from the forecastle door to the corner of the main hatch; there was a rope-yarn on the main hatch; Tuttle caught hold of it; the second mate, holding fast to the forecastle, kicked Tuttle on the side of the head; Tuttle was then sitting down; the rope-yarn to which he was holding was fastened into a ring in the corner of the main hatch; I was in the forecastle door; after kicking him the second mate stepped back into the forecastle, opened his knife and stepped out on the main deck and cut the rope yarn that Tuttle was holding to; the mate then came across the hatch and washed him down feet first into the scuppers; there was water enough there to cover him as he lay; he lay there two or three minutes; the second mate went on the poop-deck and when the water rolled away, I went out of the forecastle and went on the pump and took Tuttle into the forecastle; he could not speak then; he kept on moving himself, rocking himself and groaning; I did not see any wounds on him except the wounds on his head and the salt water sores; I had him sitting on my chest in the forecastle, trying to get his wet clothes off; the second mate called me out; before I went on deck I took Tuttle off the chest and set him down on the floor; I did not take notice of him again till next morning at four o'clock; then he was lying on the floor in the forecastle dead; I heard him groan sometime that night; I was then in the galley; when I found him dead I left him there and went to the wheel, and in the morning I told the Captain he was dead; two days after I was told to send him up and heave him overboard; I examined into the condition of his wounds; his forehead bone was broken; on pressing the bones they would shove the skin out; his head was all over bloody; I asked the second mate if the Captain wanted to see him; he said no, send him up and throw him overboard; after I took him from the lee scuppers he did not speak at all; another of the crew, Wm. Johnson, died the day after Tuttle did, and both were buried the same day.

On cross-examination he said that Tuttle would weigh about 150 pounds, and was about 5 feet 5 high; that he did not believe he had the fever and ague—though he saw him have a chill in Laguna; that Tuttle was not off duty till after the second mate beat him; that he did not believe that Tuttle had the scurvy; his legs were swelled; that he told this story in England when they arrived in February; they were 70 or 80 days on the voyage; had pretty heavy weather; she leaked all the way across; that Tuttle was sober; did not act like a drunken man; there was liquor on board belonging to the second mate; Tuttle told him he had not stolen any liquor.

The steward of the bark, a white man, named *Roseman*, was called as a witness and corroborated Thomas in the main besides testifying to another kicking of Tuttle by Hires, while Thomas was at his breakfast. The cross-examination was mainly directed towards contradictory statements alleged to have been made by the witnesses in England, and ill feeling on their part towards the accused.

The prosecution closed with their testimony, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. *The United States.*—The trial of this noted case was commenced this morning, before Judge BETTS and a jury. The action, as will be recollected, is brought to perpetually enjoin the United States from enforcing the collection of the bond which they had signed as sureties for Isaac V. Fowler, late Postmaster. Judge BETTS directed an issue to be made up to be tried by a jury, as to the two questions, whether the bond was ever legally delivered, or only in escrow, as claimed by the complainants, until it should be signed by Oliver Charlick, who had also agreed to become surety with them; and second whether Fowler had been, previous to the execution of the bond, guilty of a defalcation which was by the Government concealed, and the bond thus vitiated.

Judge Roosevelt, the District Attorney, appeared for the Government, having Mr. Gerard associated with him. For the complainants appeared Mr. O'Conor, Judge Bronson and Mr. Robinson.

Mr. O'Conor opened the case to the jury, and the day was mainly spent in reading the deposition of Mr. Fowler, taken by commission, as to the circumstances of the execution of the bond. This deposition was mainly published in our columns at the time of its return, and need not now be repeated. Objections were raised by the Government to the admission of parts of the deposition, but after argument on both sides, the objections were overruled.

It being nearly 3 o'clock when the deposition was finished, the Court adjourned till to-day without hearing any further testimony.

The Chamberlain War—The Park Bank to Pay over the Money.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Application of Daniel Devlin for a Mandamus against the Park Bank.—This case was reported in full in Monday's TIMES. The Court has now decided to grant the writ of *mandamus* to compel the Park Bank to deliver the funds to the custody of the Broadway Bank, according to the direction of Mr. Devlin.

Habeas Corpus—An Indiana Requisition.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Application of Joseph P. Sweet to be Discharged from Arrest.—This case came up on a return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, granted at the application of Joseph P. Sweet, now under arrest.

It appears from the return that Mr. Sweet was arrested and is now held by virtue of a mandate issued by the Governor of the State of New-York, upon a requisition issued to him by the Governor of Indiana; Mr. Sweet being charged with committing forgery upon the Bank of Indiana, in that State.

In the traverse to the return the relator denies having committed the crime of forgery, or that he is the Joseph P. Sweet mentioned in the requisition, and alleges that he has been and is still a resident of the State of New-York.

The return also excepts to the sufficiency of the statement in the requisition to the Governor.

Upon reading the return and traverse to the return, the Court adjourned the hearing of the case until 2 o'clock to-day, in order to give counsel time to examine the papers, &c.

John P. Graham for prisoner; Mr. Authon for District-Attorney.

Trouble in the Commissary Department.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

The Vegetable Preservative Company vs. *Geo. E. Schenck et al.*—The plaintiffs are a corporation engaged in the prepartion of preserved foods for army and navy uses and for exploration purposes. They charge the defendant, who was formerly treasurer of the Company, with a breach of trust, in an attempt to misappropriate the profits of the Company, and also with having made fictitious transfers to one Sweetzer, who is made one of the defendants. The defendants deny generally.

Some time since the plaintiffs obtained an injunction against the defendant Schenck, and this is a motion to punish him for an alleged contempt of that order. Injunction is also asked against Sweetzer. The case was now argued, and decision reserved.

W. W. Peck for plaintiffs; A. H. Dana for defendants.

The Pockets of Ex-Recorder Smith—The Accused Demand Relief.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of the Application of Casady and Lees to be Discharged from Arrest.—This matter now came up on a return to a writ of *certiorari*, granted at the application of the prisoners, Casady and Lees, who, on the 22d of January last, were arrested on the charge of having picked the pocket of the Hon James M. Smith, and extracted therefrom the sum of $1,040 in money, together with other property.

It appears that Mr. Smith was returning from Bridgeport on the evening of the 21st of January. Having left the cars at Twenty-seventh-street and taken one of the small horse cars, he arrived at Spring-street about 11¼ o'clock, and in getting out of the car in something of a crowd, the contents of his pocket were abstracted.

Mr. Smith being unusually good at remembering faces, immediately reported the case, with a description of the individuals, to the Police Department; the result of which was the arrest of the prisoners, Casady, Lees, Whitney and Campbell, *alias* Dublin.

Two of these arrested, viz: Casady and Lees, now apply to be discharged, on the ground that there is not evidence sufficient to warrant their detention.

The Court, after hearing the argument of counsel, took the papers and reserved its decision.

Is a Bond which is made Payable to a Blank Payee, Valid?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Monerief and Robertson.

William Chauncey vs. *Lemuel Arnold, and Lemuel Arnold, Executor of Caroline Arnold, deceased.*—This action was tried in May, 1859, before Judge MONCRIEF, without a jury, and on the evidence the counsel for defendant moved a dismissal of the complaint, which motion was granted, and the cause now comes before the Court on an appeal from the order of dismissal. The complaint avers that, in 1846, Lemuel Arnold and Caroline, his wife, filed a bill in the Court of Chancery, against the executors of William W. Gilbert to set aside the will of said Gilbert and to protect certain rights which Caroline Arnold had in his property. That to raise money to prosecute said Lemuel Arnold executed his bond in the sum of $5,000, conditioned to pay to a payee the name of whom was left blank in said instrument, the said sum of money, as soon as the estate should be distributed among the heirs-at-law. Lemuel Arnold and wife then joined in an instrument executed, the same conveying to the blank payee of the said bond, all her right, title and interest in the estate of said Gilbert. The said conveyance was also executed by Jane Gilbert, mother of Caroline, and Charlotte Brayton, trustees of Caroline, under an ante-nuptial agreement between the said Caroline and the said Lemuel, the said ante-nuptial agreement having been made Oct. 3, 1837. This bond and conveyance as aforesaid remained in the hands of the defendants until June, 1847, when, as alleged, Lemuel Arnold obtained the necessary loan from the plaintiff and surrendered to plaintiff the bond and conveyance, with the name of the payee left blank. Arnold carried on his suit against the estate of Gilbert until about May, 1853, when, it is alleged, the difficulty was mutually compromised between the parties, and Caroline Arnold received in her own right the large estate under said compromise. The bond given as aforesaid fell due some time in May, 1853, and not having been paid in accordance with its condition, this suit was brought to recover upon the same.

On the trial of this case, the defendant's counsel objected to the admission of the conveyance or mortgage as evidence, on several grounds, among the principal of which are—1st, Because the instrument names no grantee or mortgagee, and was manifestly left incomplete, either from lack of power, or because it was not intended by the grantors to take effect. 2d, Because it purports to be executed by an Attorney for one of the trustees of the estate, and the power given by the instrument of trust could not be delegated. 3d, Because this paper claimed to be a mortgage, read in connection with the ante-nuptial agreement is, in all respects, informal, illegal and incomplete. These objections, among others, were sustained by the Court, and the complaint was dismissed. With regard to the bond and mortgage executed with the payer's name left blank, the counsel for appellant takes the point that where a bond or deed is executed with the name of the obligee or grantee left blank, with the design to deliver them to any party who will advance money upon them, and where they are subsequently delivered to a party for value and without fraud it is an authority to the party who lawfully acquires possession of the same to fill up the blank with his own name as grantee or obligee. This, it is contended, has always been the rule in reference to instruments not under seal. Case of Violet *vs.* Patten, 5th Crauch, 151, cited in support. In the case of Pexira *vs.* Evans, 1st Anstruther, 229, defendant wanted to borrow a large sum of money, and for this purpose executed bonds in blank for the name and sum, and sent out his agent to raise the sum. Plaintiff lent the amount, and the agent filled in plaintiff's name and delivered the bond to him on a plea of *non est factum*. Lord Mansfield held it a good deed. A large number of authorities are cited in opposition to this point by the counsel for respondent. The decision is reserved.

John W. Ashmead for appellant; Wm. C. Noyes for respondent.

Harbor Masters and Policemen Contending for Authority Over the River Piers.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Daly, Brady and Hilton, Judges.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *Joseph Tucker.*—The plaintiffs brought this action to recover a penalty of $25, for an alleged disobedience to municipal authority on the part of the defendant, in not removing from Pier No. 20, East River, when required to do so by a Policeman of the Seventh Ward.

The defences, that the defendant's ship was lying in the ship under permission of the Harbor Master, who, at the time he was commanded to remove by the policeman, told him to remain; and that he was justified in obeying the State authority.

Upon the trial of the cause below, the Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs, imposing the fine.

The defendant appealed to this branch of the Court, where an elaborate opinion was now rendered by Judge HILTON holding that the defendant was justified in the course taken by him, and that the judgment of the Court below should be reversed. This position is based upon the fact that the Matropolitan Police act divested the Mayor, &c., of all authority in such cases, and created the office of Harbor Master, whose authority is supreme, emanating from the highest source.

Geo. C. Genet for plaintiffs; John H. White for defendants.

Verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Herman Stricker vs *John P. Wakeman.*—This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. The jury have now rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of $539 20.

Surrogate's Court.

Charitable Bequests.—The will of William Bleakley was now admitted to probate, making a bequest of $200 to the American Christian Union of this City. The rest and residue of testator's estate was divided among his relatives and friends.

Court of General Sessions.

TRIAL FOR LARCENY—THE JURY DISAGREE.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Richard Kelly, indicted for an attempt at grand larceny, was put to the bar for trial.

John E. Galer testified that on his return to his home at night, from a call, he saw a light in his room, which he had left dark; on going into the room, a man sprang down from the bureau, and rushed by the witness, through the yard, and into the street; witness raised a cry of stop thief, and a policeman gave chase and arrested the prisoner; witness then returned to his room, and found everything in disorder, and his draws ransacked, some of the articles it had contained having been bundled up ready for removal.

Mary Walbrecht testified that she keeps a milk-store at No. 73 Pitts st., the next door to the house in which the last witness lived; on the night of Nov. 15, the day of the burglary, she saw three persons, among them the prisoner, in front of her store; afterward, when the burglar jumped from the rear window of the next house, the witness opened her rear door, when three men rushed through, among whom was Kelly, the prisoner; this was about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening.

Elizabeth Kuhl testified that she was present at the store of the last witness on the night of the burglary. She narrated the same circumstances, in the same manner as the last witness had done.

Alonzo Montrose testified that he had been in company with the first witness on the night of the occurrence. He described the event as the witness Galer had done. Witness could not identify the faces of the persons who ran away, though he described their clothes.

Mrs Baines, mother of the first witness, testified that in the room which had been broken into she had at the time $25 worth of jewelry, a velvet dress worth $75, and two or other dresses; she had locked the door at eight o'clock, and given the key to her son.

Officer Johnson testified that he arrested the prisoner immediately after the burglary, in the immediate vicinity of the house which had been entered; the prisoner was dressed in the same manner as the former witness had described the burglars to have been.

For the defence. *Mrs. Kelly*, the mother of the prisoner, testified that on the night of the occurrence, her son wore a black suit of clothes; he had no grey clothes as the former witness had stated he had.

The testimony of this witness was corroborated by the prisoner's sister. Several witnesses then testified that the prisoner bore a good character; and the counsel summed up to the Jury, who were then charged by the Court, and retired. After remaining out several hours, they were unable to agree, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded to custody.

A KNAVE OR A FOOL.

Michael Cane, indicted for false pretences, in obtaining money from a Savings Bank, by stealing a bank-book, and falsely personating its owner, was put to the bar. The District-Attorney stated that he had caused an examination of the prisoner to be made, and that he had been reported half idiotic. Under these circumstances the District-Attorney was unwilling to press the prosecution, and the prisoner was discharged.

A FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Michael Walsh, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

INGRATITUDE AND CRIME.

Theodore Smith, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a large number of pairs of shoes, when asked whether guilty or not, replied, "I'm guilty of three pairs—that's all—no more." A plea of not guilty was entered, and the trial proceeded.

Isaac Strauss first testified that he was a shoe-manufacturer at No. 707 Houston street; the prisoner, under the name of Ullman, had come to his place, and asked shelter and employment; witness received him, gave him a room, and fed him; the prisoner in turn made himself generally useful, one morning, when he was called to breakfast, he did not appear; he had taken himself out of the way: witness then investigated, and found that a number of pairs of shoe-"uppers" were missing.

At this point the District-Attorney stated that as the indictment alleged a larceny of made-up shoes, while the proof was only of stock, the variance was fatal, and he would consent that the Court should charge the Jury to acquit. The Court so charged, the Jury acquitted, and the prisoner was remanded for reindictment.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Henry Livingston, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, was next put to the Bar. The allegation was that he had obtained two buffalo-robes, of the value of $20 each, by fraudulent representation. The jury acquitted on this indictment, and the prisoner was remanded on other charges of a similar character.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Nolan, Patrick Cusic, William J. Smith.

For Embezzlement—Louis Praver.

For Forgery—Joseph Damsey, Henry Wilson, Thos. McConnell.

For Robbery—William Maloy.

For Burglary—William Gallagher, Frank Burke.

For Grand Larceny—Wm. H. Lazelle, James Hazen, George Starr, John Barker, John McGuiness.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

LEONARD J.—*Morris* vs. *Morris.*—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; care and custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Eonck vs. *Ernst.*—Motion granted to discharge defendant from arrest, with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event.

BARNARD, J.—*Gray* vs. *Walker.*—Prayer of the petition granted.

Roswell, et. al., vs. *Morr, Jr.*—Default opened and cause returned to the calendar. Costs to abide event.

Malcom vs. *Ostrander, et. al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

SHOWING FALSE COLORS.

On Thursday afternoon, James Avery, a colored man of confiding temperament, residing at No. 288 Church-street, became acquainted with a young person named J. H. Berkett, also a descendant of Ham, whom he met at a Dutch grocery in Leonard-street. Having indulged in several social glasses together, Mr. Berkett finally became unpleasantly demonstrative in displaying his regard for Avery. The latter, desiring to avoid such disagreeable attention, ran into the street, where he was followed by his affectionate friend, who overtook and fondled him in a very loving way. Suddenly Berkett departed, and immediately Avery discovered that he had been robbed of a gold watch, valued at $75. He made known his misfortune to Officer Horbeit, of the Fifth Ward, who arrested the thief, and yesterday Justice OSBORNE committed him for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE HOMICIDE IN SOUTH-STREET—CORONER'S INQUEST.

Stephen Goodwin, a sailor on the ship *Charles Hill*, lying at the foot of Catharine-slip, East River, died at the New-York Hospital on Monday morning from knife wounds received on Friday morning last in an affray with two seamen named William Robinson and John Jackson, whom he encountered in Duryea's drinking-place, corner of Catharine and South streets. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case yesterday morning and the particulars of the affray as developed by the testimony are as follows: About 12¾ o'clock on Thursday night four seamen named Donovan, Robinson, Jackson and Jones went to the saloon where deceased was sitting and called for drinks; while the men were standing at the bar, deceased approached them, making the remark to Donovan, that he had been on board the *Charles Hill* that morning for the purpose of shipping as a sailor; Donovan told him that he was mistaken, but said, "Never mind, take a drink with us;" deceased assented, and then Robinson stepped toward him, saying, with an oath, "So, you're mate of a ship, and treat sailors like dogs, do you?" following the interrogation with a blow; deceased stepped toward the door to avoid further trouble, but Robinson and the others followed him to the sidewalk, where he was beaten and stabbed, as he alleged in his *ante-mortem* deposition, by Robinson and Jackson, while Donovan and Jones witnessed the assault; the men all went into the porter house again after a minute's absence, and deceased made known to the bar keeper that he had been stabbed in the breast; he went out again immediately, however, and making his way to his vessel, informed a shipmate of what had occurred, who went after the Police and caused the apprehension of the assailants. Upon this testimony the jury brought in a verdict charging Robinson with having given the fatal wound, and implicating Jackson as an accessory in the assault. The accused are both men about 24 years of age, and natives of Ireland. Each denied in emphatic terms the truth of the charge, adding that they had never seen deceased before. The Coroner committed them to the Tombs pending action by the Grand Jury, and Jones and Donovan were sent to the House of Detention for witnesses. Deceased was 36 years of age and a native of Newburyport, Mass.

DIED IN A STATION HOUSE.

Cordner JACKMAN held an inquest at the First Ward Station House, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown man, apparently a sailor, who was found by the Police on Monday afternoon, lying on the sidewalk in Whitehall-street. Supposing the man to be stupidly drunk, he was taken to the station house and locked up. An hour or two afterwards, when the doorman went to the cell, it was found that he had expired. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

On Monday afternoon the body of a man was found in the water at pier No. 34 East River. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest in the case, but the remains were too much decomposed for identification. From the clothing upon the deceased it is supposed that he was a longshoreman.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 5.

$5,000 Treas. 12	2c Notes.	101¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	73
23,000	do	101¾	60	do	74
2,000	Virginia 6s	72½	100	do	b30 74
13,000	Missouri State 6s	64	100	do	b15 73¾
3,000	California 1st 7s	86	50	do	73¾
1,000	City 5s, '87	103	200	do	s30 73
10,000	Erie R 1st M	Bs. 105	175	do	73¾
2,000	Mich. S. & N. Ind. Bs	54	250	do	s60 73
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	b30 40	100	do	s30 72½
9,000	C. R. & Q. R. Bs	93	150	do	s30 72
50	Bk of S. N. Yk	89	200	do	s30 72¾
100	Cum. Coal Pref	8	100	do	s10 73
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 84½	18	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94
325	d	85	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	69½
700	N. Y. Cen. R.	p&c 78½	50	do	s10 69½
200	do	s30 78	50	do	69¾
23	do	78	100	do	69
150	do	opg 78¾	100	do	b30 69
100	do	ovg 78¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	33½
100	do	p & c 78¾	750	do	33¾
650	Hudson River R	41½	300	do	s30 33¾
50	do	41¾	200	do	33½
100	Erie Railroad	31	100	do	s30 33¾
50	do	31½	100	do	s10 33¾
100	do	s30 31½	500	do	33¾
400	do	32	200	do	b30 31
400	Harlem R. Pref	84¾	200	do	31
600	do	37	300	Chi. & Rock Isl. R	s30 55
300	do	37½	50	do	55¾
200	Reading R	b30 42	100	do	at 55¾
400	Mich. Cen. R	52¾	100	do	s10 55¾
50	do	57½	350	do	55¾
100	do	b10 52½	600	do	55¾
100	Mich So & N Ia. R.	11¾	150	do	s4 55½
514	Mh. S. & N. Ia. G. Sk.	30	150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	68
50	do	30½	50	do	b15 68
400	do	s30 30	5	do	57
50	do	s5 30	115	do	57½
8	N. Haven & Hart. R.	140	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	10

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Treas. 10	8c. Notes.	99½	150	Michigan Cen R. 53
17,000	Tenn 5s 6	0, 90.	70	50	do 53¼
7,000	Missouri 6s		55	425	do 53½
1,000	N. Car. State 6s.		77¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R 14¾
1	000 Erie 1st M		100	25	Panama Railroad 112
2	000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M		38	100	Mil. & Miss R. 11¾
5	American Ex. Bk		90	200	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip 73¾
30	Pacific M. S. Co		84¾		do b30 74
10	do	s30	84	300	do s15 73
40	do	s10	84¾	200	do s30 73
250	Cum. Coal Pref		8	50	do 73¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R	b30	78½	20	do 74
100	do	p. & c.	78¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. 69¾
500	do	opg	78¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. 31¾
250	do	p&c	78¾	100	do 31¾
300	Harlem R Pref		38½	100	do s30 31½
100	Reading Railroad		42	200	do b30 31¾
400	do	s30	42½	100	do b30 32
50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R		69	100	Chic. & R. I. R. 55¾
50	do	b30	69		

TUESDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The popular vote in the old Commonwealth of Virginia, reported by telegraph to the morning papers, reversed the whole current of feeling on the Stock Exchange to day. The Union sentiment thus reflected in that important quarter of the South is deemed significant of good in the ultimate settlement of our political troubles, and we understand it has been followed up by the private action of a number of influential Bank men of this City who voted for Mr. LINCOLN, in favor of exhausting every means of conciliation with the Border or Union States of the South, before inaugurating the new Administration. This action is understood to have taken the shape of a direct and pointed intimation to the Republican leaders in Congress that without such conciliation or the restoration of confidence between the Middle States of both sections, it would be hazardous for the party to rely upon this loyal City for further Money loans, whether in the form of Treasury Bills or Funded Stock, of the support of the Government after the 4th of March. When the Stock of Virginia was called at the early session of the Exchange this morning, the Board gave three unanimous and hearty cheers for the Old Dominion and her loyalty to our common Union, and the dealings of the hour were arrested by this enthusiasm until a Virginia member of the Exchange, (Mr. GARLAND,) was called upon for a speech, and briefly and neatly responded to the compliment. The recovery in most of the State Securities was about 1 ₱ cent, and on the Railway Shares the upward reaction was equal to 2@2½ ₱ cent., and to this a further advance of ½@1 ₱ cent. was added in the afternoon; the market showing increased buoyancy after the adjournment of the Second Board. And later in the afternoon the following prices were established:

Central	79	Michigan Central	54
Erie	32½	Pacific	85
Toledo	32½	Missouris	65¾
Rock Island	57	Tennessees	70
Galena	70	Virginias	72¾
Michigan Southern	15	Panama	112

In the Exchange Market the decline indicated yesterday was established at about 1 ₱ cent., as compared with last week, the closing sales being made for the Boston steamer at 105¾ to 106⅜ for first-class 60-day bills on London, and 107 ₱ cent. for sight bills. On Paris the rates were in about the same proportion, f 5.35@f 5.33½. The impression is with some of our banking authorities that these advices on reaching England may cause a moderate reamption of Specie shipments to this side. The accounts by the *Kedar* this morning to Tuesday, 22d January, show that our mail of the 9th January, with the first decided upward turn in Bills over 105 ₱ cent., had a favorable influence on the London market, and so far from the Bank of England rate being further advanced, (as was apprehended in some of the letters by the *Arabia*,) the rate for Money outside of Bank was ½@¾ ₱ cent below the Bank rule of 7 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange had resumed more steadiness, and the chief remaining topic of excitement and apprehension seemed to be the Cotton supply as likely to be affected by our political troubles. In our own Money Market to day there is no apparent change, and little to remark upon besides the continued accumulation of Bullion in Bank.

Comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$923,817	$1,909 069	$2,490,864
Previously reported	3,826,101	5,459,421	10,541,230
Since Jan. 1	$4,749,918	$7,378,490	$13,432,094

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	Receipts.		Exports for past week.	
	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	194,000	2,342,000	75,000	15,000	5,000
1859-60	167,100	2,934,000	82,000	31,000	20,000
1858-9	152,000	2,471,000	51,000	5,000	18,000
1857-8	110,000	1,483,000	40,000	12,000	11,000
1856-7	72,000	2,015,000	68,000	9,000	9,000
1855-6	82,000	1,987,000	50,000	28,000	13,000

	Exports since Sept. 1.				
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	1,468,000	272,000	162,000	1,501,000	721,000
1859-60	1,227,000	335,000	180,000	1,742,000	1,040,000
1858-9	762,000	303,000	216,000	1,281,000	920,000
1857-8	524,000	190,000	126,000	840,000	612,000
1856-7	541,000	264,000	143,000	888,000	7-6,000
1855-6	763,000	260,000	190,000	1,213,000	698,000

On the subject of the crop Messrs. NEILLS say, that owing to the fact that the receipts for the past three weeks have been on a large scale, the decrease as compared with last year has undergone a considerable reduction, being now down to 591,000 bales. By telegraph the deliveries for the following week were somewhat smaller at the Gulf ports, but larger at the Atlantic. For the last three days, however, they were again large at New-Orleans. Four million bales will probably prove sufficient with the present condition of trade.

The Irving Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

THE TIMES IN PROVIDENCE.—Mr. D. KIMBALL, No. 4 North Main-street, is our agent for the sale of the TIMES, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—RAISING the WIND—HARLEQUIN JACK—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Peace Convention at Washington adheres to the resolution to sit with closed doors, but we are, nevertheless, enabled this morning to give an account of the proceedings. The Committee on Organization, appointed on Monday, reported in favor of Ex-President JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for President, and J. C. WENDIR, of Ohio, for Secretary. The report was unanimously concurred in, and Mr. TYLER, on taking the chair, made a speech, which had the happiest effect on the Convention. At its conclusion he was generally congratulated, and most of the Delegates announced their readiness to follow where Virginia would lead. The regular business of the Convention was not proceeded with, the excuse being that the Delegates from several States had not yet arrived.

The effect in Washington of the result of the Virginia election—which there is now no doubt is strongly in favor of the Union—is considered as rendering more probable some compromise. It is believed that it will increase the disposition of the conservative majority of the Northern men to make some arrangements which shall strengthen the Border States in resisting the tide of secession. Some of the Virginia members of Congress, however, insist that the present action of the State only delays secession—that it does not render it improbable. This, however, of course very much depends upon the action of the Peace Convention.

Nothing of special importance was done yesterday in open session by the Montgomery Convention, or Congress, as it chooses to call itself. The resolutions providing for the appointment of a Committee to report a form for a Provisional Government were discussed with closed doors.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of an important character. In the Senate, after the presentation of a great number of petitions and memorials on the subject of the national troubles, a resolution, providing in the usual manner for the counting of the Electoral vote for President and Vice President, was adopted. The Loan bill was taken up, and passed, it meeting with no further opposition. It now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The President's Special Message was then considered, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, gave his views of the crisis at length. His speech was a very powerful argument for the preservation of the Union, and a scathing rebuke to secession. He did not conclude his remarks, but gave way to a motion to adjourn—previous to which a message was received from the President, accompanying a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky, asking Congress to do something to arrest the dissolution of the Union. In the House, Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana announced the secession of his State, and made a farewell speech, —in which he was considerably interrupted by the raising of points of order, and inquiries relative to the late seizure of Government property in New-Orleans and elsewhere. Subsequently, Mr. BOCLIGNY, of Louisiana, asked leave to make an explanation, and leave being granted, he proceeded to announce that until he received instructions from his immediate constituents to withdraw, he should continue to occupy a seat in the House, and when he did withdraw he should also resign his seat. Furthermore, he announced that he should continue to be a Union man, and should "stand under the flag of the country that gave him birth." His remarks were received with a burst of enthusiasm on the floor and in the galleries. The action of the Committee of the Whole on the amendments to the Deficiency bill, were concurred in. Mr. COLFAX then called up his bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to suspend postal facilities in the seceding States, and speeches were made on it by Messrs. BRANCH, of North Carolina, and SICKLES, of New-York—the former in opposition to, and the latter in favor of it. Mr. SICKLES, in the course of his remarks, was very severe upon Mayor WOOD, in reference to his telegraphic note in answer to one sent him by Mr. TOOMBS. The report of the Committee of Thirty three was then considered until the recess. An evening session was held for general debate.

The Union Meeting in Boston yesterday was a great affair. It was held in old Faneuil Hall, to which hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Speeches were made by LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, H. F. DURANT and GEORGE S. HILLIARD; a letter from Mr. EVERETT, written at Washington, was read, and a series of resolutions was adopted, breathing unalterable attachment to the Union.

The State Legislature yesterday, in joint session, went through the formality of electing Hon. IRA HARRIS, of Albany, United States Senator for six years, to succeed Mr. SEWARD, and Messrs LEAVENWORTH and BREVOORT, Regents of the University. Mr. HARRIS concentrated the entire Republican vote, and ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, the Democratic. In the Senate, the resolutions proffering financial aid to the General Government were discussed and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill providing that no Insurance Company shall be organized in New-York or Kings County with less than $500,000 capital. The resolutions appointing the Virginia Commission were taken up and discussed. In the Assembly, the bill for the abolition of capital punishment was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported. The condition of Kansas was the subject of an interesting debate which took place on the bill appropriating $100,000 for the immediate relief of our starving fellow-countrymen. Dispatches from THADDEUS HYATT were read, but the bill was lost for want of a constitutional majority. The Governor transmitted, in a message, the resolutions of the Kentucky and Minnesota Legislatures on the state of the Union.

From our files by the *Kedar*, we extract a number of articles relative to the disunion question, which will be found well worth perusal.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney early yesterday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of January 19. The Governor delivered his Message to the California Legislature on the 18th. He takes strong ground in favor of preserving the Union, and opposes a Pacific Republic under any circumstances. The proposition of Congressmen, SCOTT and BEACH, meets with little favor from their constituents, and the tone of their letter, recommending such a Republic, is strongly condemned. The condition of the State Treasury is gratifying—the receipts exceeding the expenditures by $68,000. The decision in the New-Almaden Mine case had created the greatest joy among the people of Santa Clara County, as the mines would be worked again immediately, notwithstanding the fact that the case was still further to be heard on appeal of the claimants, who are not satisfied with the extent of the land awarded them.

The Republican Central Club, last evening adopted a series of resolutions, offered by Mr. A. C. HILLS, declaring against any compromise involving a surrender of Republican principles and also a resolution against sending Commissioners to Washington.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, and were pleasantly disappointed by the non-reception of the expected veto of the tax-levy. The use of the Chamber occupied by the Board, was tendered to the Court of Appeals, which will hold its next session in this City.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD, yesterday, rendered his decision, holding that the Park Bank should be required to pay the City funds over to the Broadway Bank, as required in the order to show cause. The order was to that effect. In the same Court, Justice BARNARD commenced the hearing of an argument on a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of JOSEPH P. SWEET, now in custody under the authority of the State, in pursuance of a requisition of the Governor of Indiana. The prisoner is charged with forgery. At General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge HILTON has rendered an interesting opinion in a case involving the question of authority over the piers of the two rivers—whether the Harbor Master or the Police are the proper officers to exercise authority. In the General Sessions, most of the day was occupied with the trial of RICHARD KELLY, for an attempt at larceny, in which the jury disagreed, and were discharged. One prisoner was discharged as being idiotic, one was acquitted by defect in the Indictment, and there was one acquitted on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

The Stock Exchange reversed its tone yesterday and prices were all up from 2 to 3 ₱ cent. on Monday's lowest decline, the market closing buoyant in the afternoon from the improved political confidence; Central 79 ₱ cent. Money the same as the day before. Exchange settled down to 105¾@106⅜ at the close of the Boston mail.

Flour was less active, yesterday, though no quotable change occurred in prices. Wheat and Corn were in moderate request, at drooping rates. Cotton was heavy, and buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were inactive, as were also Candles, Fish, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Molasses, Spices, Teas and Whalebone. A fair inquiry prevailed for Raisins, Hay, Sugars, Whisky and Clover-Seed—the latter at reduced prices. Other branchss of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Cattle Market exhibits nothing remarkable this week. In quality the cattle are not equal to those of last market; in numbers they are about the same, and prices are only a shade higher. Trade was dull, and a sufficient number of the 2,850 on sale yesterday were left over for the market of to-day—more than will be wanted, if the 500 head now back should reach here. With the exception of a single choice premium steer at 12c. ₱ lb, we saw no sales above 10c, and very few over 9c. One lot of fair animals were certainly not above 8c., although first-class buyers rated most of their meat at about 9c. The advance is certainly not over ½c. ₱ lb

The Crittenden Compromise.

The various organs of the Democratic Party throughout the Northern States devote themselves mainly, in this crisis of our national affairs, to calling upon the Republican Party to adopt some *compromise* which shall satisfy the South. We have already more than once expressed our opinion, that the first duty of men of all parties,—Democrats and Republicans,—is to lay aside all their political differences and rally to the support of the Constitution and the Union,—to insist that the Union shall be preserved, not as a matter of favor but of duty:—and that when this result has been secured, it will be in order to consider what new guarantees or concessions are due to the South and essential to the public peace. We are still of this opinion. We would yield nothing whatever to exactions pressed by threats of dissolution, either to States that have already seceded, or to others which propose to follow their example unless restrained therefrom by compliance with their demands. If any of the Southern States desire the preservation of the Union on account of its value to them and to the world, let them declare that wish. Let them proclaim their loyalty and then the North will be ready and eager to arrange all differences of interest or of sentiment upon a perfectly just, and therefore a perfectly satisfactory basis.

The Democrats, however, do not take this view of the subject. Their Conventions, their leaders, their public journals, while proclaiming their devotion to the Union, evade all responsibility for its preservation.—ignore utterly the plain, universal duty of loyalty to it, and demand that the *Republicans* shall preserve it in a specific manner.—namely, by *compromising* the questions at issue. This demand, on the face of it, and without regard to the particular measures which it contemplates, is open to the objection that it aims to weaken, demoralize, and thus destroy, the party upon which it is made. If the Republicans were to accept the Democratic Party as their counselors, and adopt the advice they give them, the Democracy would give them not a particle of support or encouragement, except in that act of sacrifice. If Mr. LINCOLN were to accept the Crittenden amendment, and make it the basis of his administration, as he is urged to do by every prominent Democrat in the country, the Democrats would not relax in the slightest degree the war they intend to wage upon it. Indeed that war would be all the fiercer,—the assault all the more desperate, because of the breach that will have been already made. If the Democracy proposed to unite in support of the coming Administration, provided this were to be its basis, the advice, as a political scheme, would have more plausibility to recommend it. As it is, it has too much the appearance of a device to destroy the Administration in advance of its accession to power.

It may be well, however, to examine the schemes of adjustment which have been suggested. That which the Democracy favors is the CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE, as it has been amended during the discussions which have been had upon it in the Senate. That Compromise consists of two parts,—the first proposing *seven* amendments to the Constitution, which are themselves to be placed beyond the reach of future amendment;—and the *second* embodying four resolutions concerning the Fugitive Slave law. Its most essential feature is contained in the following proposed amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE 1. In all the territory of the United States now held *or hereafter to be acquired*, situate north of latitude 36° 30′, Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such Territories shall remain under Territorial Government. In all the territory south of said line of latitude *now held or hereafter to be acquired, Slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing*, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but *shall be protected as property by all the departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance*; and when any Territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without Slavery, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

This is sometimes represented as being merely the reënactment of the Missouri Compromise,—and surprise is expressed that those who resisted the repeal of that Compromise in 1854, should resist its restoration now. These two Compromises, however, differ in several very essential respects.

1. The Missouri Compromise was merely a legislative act, and left the language, spirit and intent of the Constitution untouched. The Crittenden Compromise is to become an irrepealable part of the Constitution, and introduces a recognition of Slavery and slave-property, which was carefully excluded from that instrument by its framers.

2. The Missouri Compromise related solely to "that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana," —and left all other possessions and acquisitions to the legislative control of Congress. The Crittenden compromise covers all the Territory that can ever belong to the United States,—the whole of Mexico and Central America, and withdraws the whole of it from the control of Congress, or of its own inhabitants, so far as Slavery is concerned.

3. The Missouri compromise simply *prohibited* Slavery north of 36° 30′;—in the Territory south of that line the whole matter was left open to such action as Congress or the inhabitants or the Judiciary might take. The Crittenden amendment makes the *Constitution*, by an irrepealable act, *recognize Slavery and protect slave-property*, in all that Territory.

These are very radical differences. They involve considerations, both of principle and interest, of the utmost consequence. And those who supported the one, might, without the slightest inconsistency, scout and reject the other. Certainly the Republicans could never, without the most flagrant abandonment of every principle they have ever professed, assent to so complete a surrender of the entire territory of the Union to Slavery, and so complete a transformation of the Constitution from its original character and intention. It is a mockery, moreover, to style the proposition a compromise. All the territory North of 36° 30′ is Free Territory, and will forever remain free, no matter what Congress or the Constitution may say. Nor is it in the least probable that we shall ever acquire any territory North of that line,—while if we do, it is absolutely certain that it will be free. The ostensible concession to the North, therefore, could never, by any possibility, have the slightest practical value. All the territory we shall ever acquire, by purchase or by conquest, must lie South of 36° 30′; and by the Crittenden amendment, *the whole future growth of the Republic*,—all the acquisitions of its treasure and its blood—all the achievements of its industry and its arms,—are to be dedicated by a provision of the Constitution, which the American people, in all time to come, shall have no power to alter.—*to the extension and perpetuation of African Slavery.*

We hazard but little in saying that no Northern Democrat, who values principle, national honor and personal consistency, could possibly give such a proposition his personal support. He may urge Republicans to adopt it; he may demand, through all his organized channels of influence, that his opponents shall espouse and assume the scheme—but he will scarcely do so himself. It must be remembered that the Democrats of the North braved the disruption of their own national party rather than assent to the principle that Congress should *protect* Slavery in any territory of the United States. The Southern majority report, submitted at the Charleston Convention, went no further than to declare—

1. That Congress has no power to abolish Slavery in the Territories.

2. That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish Slavery in the Territories, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

Yet against this, which stops far short of the Crittenden amendment, the Democrats of the Northern States offered a stern and unflinching resistance. And they finally *rejected* the doctrine which it embodied, in the most distinct and emphatic manner;—165 Democrats voted against it, while there were but 138—only 30 of whom were from Free States—who voted for it. And they even rejected a resolution declaring that the Democratic Party would abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court on this subject. It was this action which led to the secession of the Southern delegates from the Convention.—to the disruption of the Democratic Party, the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and the menaced dissolution of the American Union; and yet the Democrats of the North deliberately faced all these dangers, rather than assent to the principle, that the Constitution recognizes Slavery in the Territories, and that Congress owes it protection. With what possible claim to consistency, then,—with what pretext of principle, can they now demand that the Republicans shall espouse a doctrine which *they* discarded, and to which, even to this day, they have never given their assent?

It is preposterous, under such circumstances, to expect that the Crittenden Compromise, as it is called, can ever command the assent of the Republican party, or of the people of the Northern States. It goes to the full extent of the platform from which we have quoted above, which was first rejected at Charleston, and afterwards at Baltimore, and which was afterwards adopted by the seceders who nominated Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and made the basis on which they conducted the canvass. And when the Democrats demand its adoption by the Republicans, they demand, in effect, that they shall abdicate the government which has been committed to their hands, and put in power, not the Democratic Party, but the faction which seceded from the Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore.

GOV. SEWARD'S VIEWS ON SAVING THE UNION.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives the following reply of Gov. SEWARD, to the urgent requests that he would assent to measures of compromise:

"The pressure has been very strong on the Republicans to yield to something like Mr. CRITTENDEN'S measures, but it is of no use. When people press Gov. SEWARD to yield to this, in order to save the country, he replies: 'Gentlemen, you think I can save the country by sacrificing myself. Suppose I were to save the country as you wish, I should have put an end to my power for good or evil forever. I shall have to go back to Auburn and amuse myself with writing history for the rest of my life. I am not so blind to experience as to suppose that I can both sacrifice myself and remain leader at the same time. Now, do you want me to retire from public life?' The answer is of course, 'No, Governor; we can't do without you.' 'Then,' returns he, 'you must let me save the Union in my own way.'"

It is a defect, perhaps, in political communities, and especially in our political parties, to place too little confidence in the wisdom and fidelity of those whom they have chosen to be their representatives. One would suppose that if there is any such thing as proved fidelity, Gov. SEWARD had made good his title to the confidence of those who deprecate and resist the extension of Slavery. He may fairly claim the right to exercise his own judgment, as to the best means of attaining this result, without subjecting himself to the suspicion of disloyalty to his principles or unfaithfulness to his friends. Yet he is denounced by the *Tribune* as ready to abandon both, because he intimates a desire to preserve the Union even at the sacrifice of some points upon which, under other circumstances, he would insist. We think Mr. SEWARD may fairly claim the right to be allowed to "save the Union in his own way."

Tragedy off the Stage.

Since the days when Roscius combined military order with dramatic excellence, we have had no such inspiriting incident in the history of the stage, as the spontaneous formation of the company of New-York actors now playing a brief engagement at the Varieties Theatre, New-Orleans, into a military organization. Thalia and Melpomene descending from their classic pedestals and practising the goose-step, is a noble spectacle. The metamorphosis of first low comedy man into second lieutenant, *danseuse* into *vivandiere*, and property man into regimental tailor, are worthy of being sung by Ovid. There is something truly gratifying in the knowledge that the heroics of the stage are not all mock, and that a manly heart may beat under the buff waistcoat of Mr. Robert Acres.

Were it not for the fact that inquisitive gentlemen from the North are not at the present moment greeted with exuberant hospitality in the sunny South, we would esteem it a privilege to witness the military spectacle presented by this band of heroes on some public occasion. They appear, we take it for granted, in all that accustomed pomp and insignia of war with which they are wont to dazzle the eyes of spectators on more peaceful and more lucrative occasions. The main portion of the company, being of course composed of supernumeraries, doubtless retain that pleasing, although unscientific, species of drill by means of which they are enabled to march into the bowels of every conceivable land without the slightest possible impediment. The standard-bearer, upon whose ensign we trust that victory will alight, naturally and from force of habit, is careful to keep the handsome side continually towards the spectators. The ballet-master, who from certain qualifications in the way of leg is best fitted for the post of scout, will follow the traces of the enemy in a series of double pigeon-wings, and when attracted by any suspicious sound, will listen after the approved manner on one leg. We know not if the New-Orleans Company have as yet decided on any particular uniform, but we would suggest that by a careful selection from the property-room a novel and even formidable style of accoutrement may be obtained. The dashing MURAT affords a precedent for somewhat theatrical caparisons, and the leading light comedy man, by adopting a costume similar to that of the King of Naples, might show his feathers and jewelry, and display his leg to almost as much advantage as if he was before the foot-lights. For the Captain a good suit of Richard armor, with diademed helmet and gilded truncheon would, we think, have an imposing effect on an enemy, and there are few of our Northern militia whose courage would sustain them in a hand to hand encounter with a Dougal creature.

Of the conduct of the New-Orleans warriors in the field, it will be, perhaps, presumptuous in us to form any opinion; still we cannot help thinking that their theatrical training will render them very awful in those bloody engagements for which they are now preparing. Their style of fencing, as every one knows, is fatally skilful and scientific, and their mastery over the short sword, used in nautical combats, will cause them to be formidable to even the most experienced veterans. Their theatrical mode of speech will likewise help them along in time of battle. "Die, traitor!" cries Lieut. MARK SMITH, as he pins an Abolitionist to the earth. "This to thy heart!" shouts the fiery OWENS, as he passes his sword through the body of some Lynn shoemaker. Everything will be conducted with a similar view to effect. After every victory—because these heroes will invariably win the day—red and blue fire will be burned on the battle-field, and the conquering company will present a silver pitcher, with appropriate address, to their noble Captain; a select body of carpenters, concealed in adjacent bushes, will fling bouquets to those who most distinguished themselves in the fight; after which, the wearied warriors, accompanied by their squires, formerly dressers, will retire to their tents and take off their harness.

Still there is something parricidal in the attitude assumed by our old favorites to us poor Northerners. For many a year we have paid them good salaries, taken numerous tickets on their benefit nights, and worn out countless pairs of JOUVIN'S kids in applauding their histrionic efforts. And after all this they fiercely swear to cut our throats! Can it be that such ferocity dwells in the heart of the gentle JORDAN, the courteous SMITH, or the bland DAVENPORT? Come what will, we feel that we have a claim upon their sympathy, and should it be our fate to meet them on the bloody field, nay, even if the impetuous JORDAN was standing over us, battle-axe in hand, ready to cleave us to the chine, we should implore quarter in the name of the many fifty cents paid in at the box-office, and feel certain that our appeal would not be unheeded.

But seriously speaking, if this dramatic revival has no other recommendation, it at least possesses this: In military affairs, the post of honor is the post of danger, and we apprehend that there will be less theatrical squabbles about precedence, than take place usually behind the scenes.

ENGLAND AND THE COTTON SUPPLY.—Of many ways in which the Cotton States, by their recent reckless steps, have inflicted irreparable injury upon their material interests, the new and animated inquiry into the sources of the cotton supply, is among the most formidable. In assuming their actual attitude, these States have also assumed as unquestionable their absolute control of a staple without which mankind can hardly exist; and to obtain which it will be obliged to concede any terms which the arrogant planter may dictate. It has even been believed that in her eagerness to obtain the indispensable fibre, Great Britain might be brought not only to surrender her prejudices against Slavery, but even to connive at a partial reopening of the Slave-trade.

How visionary and ill-considered these expectations are is shown by remarks which we reprint elsewhere from the London *Economist* and the London *Times*. The writers reconnoitre the subject with the utmost care; and after examining the present consumption of the staple in England, the sources from which it is now supplied and those which admit of a prompt, and, perhaps, indefinite expansion, find reason to regard the deluge which may sweep the American Cotton States from the map as not so serious a shower after all. There are Egypt and Brazil, Southern Africa and India, Australia and New-Zealand, all actually producing enough of the raw material to keep the British mills running upon half time; and with proper encouragement and provision of means of manipulation and transportation, while in a very few years to fill the entire British market. Cotton, in fact, can be grown on as large a portion of the earth's surface as the cereals; and will be lands its impulse to enterprise.

With such mitigations of the sorrows which revolted slaveholders are preparing to inflict upon helpless John Bull, that sturdy individual may safely venture to try which can hold out longest; four millions of unfed negroes in America, or four millions of half-fed workmen in England. This is the sum of the whole matter; and it admits, we conceive, of very trifling doubt.

Street-Opening Commissions.

Several weeks ago, a resolution was adopted by our State Legislature, calling upon Comptroller HAWS to make a complete return of the amounts paid out of the City Treasury during the last ten years for Street-opening Commissions—the names of all the Commissioners, and the amounts paid to each for his services. To this resolution the Comptroller replied by furnishing all the information within his power, extending back to 1855,—the street-opening Commissions, previous to that time, having been under charge of the Street Department, and their records consequently not within the Comptroller's reach. This document, we learn, is a very voluminous one, covering more than "fifty foolscap pages;" but, strange to say, since its receipt at the State capital, *not one word has been heard concerning it*, nor have the most active newspaper correspondents been able to hunt up its items.

And yet it would not be easy to conceive any official statistics more likely to amuse, excite, disturb and enlighten the hoodwinked citizens of this heavily-taxed Island. Each Commissioner receives $4 *per diem* for doing nothing; and many of the favored ones, including one of our very honorable City Senators, is now, or was, at least, a few months ago, drawing pay at this rate on *four* separate Commissions,—all of said Commissions meeting in one room, and each paying full rent for it; all of them having the same official to act as their clerk, and the clerk drawing full pay from each; and all of them incurring fabulous charges against the city for "stationery," while half a dozen quires of foolscap and a box of steel-pens would be more than adequate for the entire aggregate of business transacted by all four commissions when in their fullest blast.

We cannot think that the Legislature design to suppress the records now before them of this extensive and widely-ramified branch of City depletion. We believe it will be found in certain cases that as many as ten Street-opening Commissions have separately hired and paid an extravagant rent for the use of a particular set of chambers, in which to hold their daily sessions; that daily sessions have been invariably charged for, while property-holders have danced attendance for weeks and months without once being able to find a quorum to hear their appeal; that the same two or three clerks are employed on nearly all the Commissions now in force, though drawing full pay *per diem* from each; and that the Commissionerships themselves have been distributed with an eye single to two purposes.—the enrichment of the immediate friends and relatives of the official practically charged with distributing this patronage, and the adencing by one or more sops at the rate of four, eight, twelve, or sixteen dollars per day, of any politicians or others "on the inside," who threatened and had power to call public attention to this most iniquitous plunder-system. Will Comptroller HAWS make public his report?

UNITED STATES PRISONERS IN SECEDED STATES.—Early in last November one MARTIN V. BRANTLEY, a Post office robber, was tried and convicted of having violated the mails, before the United States Circuit Court for the District of Georgia—his sentence being one of incarceration for ten years in the Georgia penitentiary. But the friends of the prisoner thinking doubtless, that secession furnished an admirable plea for his liberation—it being hard to punish one man for merely rifling a letter, while honors are heaped upon those who have stolen forts and arsenals—lately sued out a writ of *habeas corpus ad subgaciendum*, returnable before Judge IVERSON L. HARRIS, and calling upon the principal keeper of the Penitentiary to show by what authority said BRANTLEY was detained in custody—the Court under whose warrant he had been incarcerated no longer having any recognized existence in Georgia?

This rather embarrassing question, threatening as it did a general jail-delivery through the seceded States of all mail robbers, counterfeiters of coin, pirates, land-warrant forgers, *et id genus omne*—has been promptly, though rather evasively check-mated for the time being, by the decision of Judge HARRIS, who enters into quite an extra-judicial amount of special pleading to prove that the relief called for on behalf of the prisoner should not be granted. A majority of the points advanced by the Judge in support of this decision appear based exclusively on the inexpediency of granting liberations of this kind; but curious enough to say, his main argument against granting the motion to discharge, is a clear denial of the right of any State to withdraw from the Union. The law violated, says the Judge, "was made in part by representatives from Georgia," and, therefore, the decision of the United States Circuit Court must stand. By a parity of reasoning, is not the Constitution entitled to be a permanent bond; or will the Judge deny that "representatives from Georgia" had their full part in its formation?

In another portion of his opinion, the sorely-puzzled Judge takes refuge in a general statement that the Constitution "was, in substance, but a power of Attorney from the several States to their common agent, the General Government, to exercise for the public welfare certain sovereign powers;" and therefore the prisoner, though condemned and imprisoned by laws claimed to be no longer in existence, must continue to suffer the full term of his sentence—and this under an authority which it is declared "treason," by the present laws of the State of Georgia, to cite or to obey.

Finding this plea not even plausibly satisfactory to his own conscience, Judge HARRIS next launches out with the assertion that "there can be no embarrassment in this case, where the judgment (of the United States Court) is already executed in part, *and needs no officer to do any other act towards its further execution.*" The boldness of such a statement may well challenge attention, coming, as it does, from the lips of a man who was then in the very act of doing all in his power "towards the further execution" of the decrees made by the defunct tribunal,—his decision, moreover, consigning the prisoner back to the custody of the keeper of the Penitentiary, who will be obliged every day, for the next nine or ten years, to do many other acts "towards the further execution" of the sentence made last November. It would have been much more dignified for Judge HARRIS to have boldly assumed the responsibility of revolutionary periods, and stated in so many words that expediency, and expediency alone, demanded the continuance in operation of BRANTLEY'S sentence. In a legal point of view, the prisoner is entitled to his discharge, if the Court itself believes in the secession of Georgia from the Union as an accomplished fact; and we doubt not that this view will be held by the Supreme Court of the State, to whose decision the prisoner's counsel have given notice that an appeal will immediately be carried.

The Virginia Election.

If Virginia has elected a Convention in which the Union men have a majority, we may regard the crisis of the secession movement as having passed. Her action will undoubtedly decide that of the other Border States. If she declares for the Union, they will do so likewise. And we shall then have a basis for an adjustment of all pending differences upon which the North can stand, and which the great body of the reasonable and considerate men of the South will regard as satisfactory. This is really the turning point of the whole controversy, and we shall await, therefore, with anxious interest the full returns of the election held on Monday for delegates to the State Convention.

It is very clear that in the Border States the *People* have vindicated their right to a hearing on this great issue. In the Gulf States the Conspirators have taken good care to keep the control of public movements in their own hands. They have refused to submit the question of secession to the popular vote, and have branded every one who advocated such a step as an enemy of the South. The Charleston *Mercury* has denounced Virginia as being really *abolitionized*, because she decided to submit the question of secession to the judgment of the people! With time and liberty for full and fair discussion, we should be perfectly willing to submit this issue to the public verdict in every Southern State; but in several of them it will not be submitted to the people at all, and in others it will be decided under the terrorism which has usurped the place of law.

If the Border States remain true to the Union now, the most important of the Gulf States will imitate their example. They will be able to secure such guarantees from the North as will induce Georgia to consult her highest interest by repealing her hasty act of secession, and Louisiana will speedily find ample reasons for pursuing a similar course. And the ultra States that may persist in holding their position of independence will gradually find the attempt to maintain it burdensome and oppressive beyond endurance.

THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* thus shadows forth the general course of policy by which the Republican Party proposes to seek a solution of the difficulties which surround the country:

"This way is, as I understand it, to shift the present, or rather the past issue. The measures which Mr. ADAMS proposed in Committee, and which are now under discussion; the speech of Gov. SEWARD, which evidently looks at those measures as the only middle ground; and the course of the South Americans, Mr. CLEMENS, ANDREW JOHNSON, and others, *who seem willing to accept those measures as a settlement*, all tend to show that the effort of the Republican leaders now is to change the front of battle; to settle the Slavery question in a way that all honorable men can acquiesce in, and *with a united North behind them, and a strong and able minority in the South with them, to stand up as the Union Party, and maintain as their one great and all-important object, the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.* If this can be effected; if *the Union men of the South can find some fair ground on which they and the Republicans can act energetically together*, then there is some hope of saving the Union and ending forever this whole matter of secession. But the North need not suppose that the South is going to yield easily. If the contest can once be fairly arranged on this ground, it will only be the beginning of the fight. If this effort fails, then we shall either have the Crittenden measures on us, or the whole South will go, which will shake the country through and through. The movement is a bold one, only justified by the greatness of the danger. Those who do not believe in the danger, will not be apt to acquiesce in the motion. Being in Washington, and seeing what the feeling all over the South really is, I believe that this is a wise and far-sighted policy; the only one that great statesmen could follow. We shall be anxious to learn what you in New England say to it."

If the basis for such a movement can be laid, first, in the proclaimed adhesion of the Border States to the Constitution and the Union, and then in such measures of conciliation as shall be just and fair to the whole country, we shall be very much surprised if the policy thus indicated does not meet the concurrence of the great mass of the people in the North, and receive a very strong support in the Southern States.

ENGLISH COMFORT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.—"An English gentleman in New-York" has been writing to a friend in South Carolina on the state of sentiment in this City. He finds, he says, but three parties—the Abolitionists of the Wendell Phillips school, who are "bent on enforcing the laws as they call it, with fire and sword immediately;" the moderate Republicans like Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, "who ask for trying what mild counsels will do first;" and finally the Democrats, who not only warmly sympathize with secession, but who "will fight your (the Secessionists') battle with the sword if necessary."

This "English gentleman" will require to reside some weeks longer in the Empire City, and to mix with a more intelligent class of our population, before his views can be accepted as Gospel truth. So far are the Abolitionists of the Wendell Phillips school from desiring to maintain the Union "with fire and sword immediately," that we know them to be in full accord and sympathy with the Keitts, Rhetts and Pickensea of the Palmetto State in pronouncing the Union "a bond with death," and the Constitution "a covenant with hell." As to the position of the Democracy, taking the recent solemn utterance of their State Convention as an exposition of their sentiments, the "English gentleman" is woefully deluded when he attributes to them any wish to fight in sustainment of secession "with the sword if necessary." This "English gentleman" must have fallen into bad company over in the Bowery district, and mistaken the ravings of a few Kerrigan brawlers for the voice of the Democratic masses of our Empire Metropolis. The Charleston *Mercury* should draw its news from more reliable sources

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Election of United States Senator—Course of Proceedings on the Occasion—Election of Regents of the University—Defeat of the Kansas Appropriation—The Washington Commissioners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

Do you suppose I tu-day witnessed the election of the Ixst Senator which the State of New-York will be called upon to return to the Unile1 Stistes Senate? Some people that are aronad me surmise such to be the fact,—but 1 do not think I am yet of that number.

The election of to-day passed off with less excitement then usual. 1 could but contrast its calm aad quiet with the inteare excitement and wide-spread interest which was manifest six years ago, whea Mr. SEWARD was chosea.

The historian will wonder that the reverse was aot the case. He will read in the newspapers of the day, the stirring events that are almost hourly transpiring, and he will be surprised that we should be so calm now, when the permanency of the Government may be the qoestion determined and that while we have been so excited when there was perfect peace throughout the land. The future will not know that in reality the great army was organized when Mr. SEWARD was chosen, and that to-day we chose a field-officer in the place of one promoted to a higher grade.

The attendance of members to-day was not so large as it was six years ago. To-day, there were ten absent,—four Democrats and six Republicans. Six years ago, every man was present and voted.

At 12 o'clock precisely the two Houses proceeded to nominate candidates. You know the process. The Senate votes, and having made a nomination, announces that fact to the Assembly by a Committee. The House having nominated, sends a similar notice to the Senate. Then the two Houses meet in joint session to compare notes. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House occupy seats side by side, in the Speaker's desk—the Clerks of the twb Houses being on thei right and left. The Clerk of the Senate reads the minutes of their vote; the Clerk of the House reads their record. Then the Lieutenant-Governor announces the result and declares the election, after which the Senate retires and returns to the Senate Chamber, where the Lieutenant-Governor announces the result to the Senate. After the withdrawal of the Senate, the Speaker of the House announces to that body the choice that has been made. When the Senate visits the House on such occasions, the members of the lower body rise and remain standing until their peers are seated. Preceded by the Sergeant-at-arms, the Lieutenant-Governor and his Clerk march down the front aisle, two-and-two. Arrived at the Speaker's desk the Sergeant-at-arms of the House announces "The Honorable the Senate," and Senators file right aad left, taking seats immediately in froat of the Assembly and adjaceat to the reporters. By the way, the latter generally keep up a ranning cooversation of gossip with the upper thirty-two, while the presiding officers are going through the formalities, and it is a matter of etiquette for the reporters to cry "Seat" when "the Honorable, the Senate," begins a movement lowarda the door.

From this brief description, you will see there is little formality and no dignity in these joint assemblies. In olden times the Sergeant-at-Arms used to march backward down the aisle, with a chapeau in one hand and a drawn sword in the other. But all such insignia of office has been laid aside, and instead of a backward movemeat and a loud sonorous tone, we have a rapid step and a squeak voice, which hardly rises above the shuffle of the incoming Senators, and these Senators running a tilt for seats.

The joint meeting to-day, announced the following as the result of the balloting in the two braaches for the successor of Mr. SEWARD:

	Senate.	House.
Ira Harris	22	88
Horatio Seymour	9	31
Harris' majorities	13	57

Or a round majority of *seventy* on the joint ballot. Senator FESSY was absent on account of sickness in his family. Of the Assembly, Messrs. ANTHONY, FIELD, FINCH, PRENDERGAST and RICE. Republicans, did not vote—all being absent when the roll was called. Messrs. COZANS, LONG, ODELL and WOODRUFF, Democrats, were also absent. Had all been present and voted according to the decree of King Caucus the footinga would have stood—HARRIS 116, SEYMOUR 44—giving HARRIS a majority of 72. As it is, his majority is sufficient for all practical purposes.

The election of Regents proceeded after the Senator had been chosen, and in the same maoner. The result was:

	Senate.	Assembly.
Elias W. Leavenworth	22	89
J. Carson Brevoort	22	91
—— Cumings	9	31
John D. Willard	9	31

The election of Mr. LEAVENWORTH and Mr. BREVOORT was therefore declared.

It was "general order day" in the House—broken through with temporarily by the joint meeting. The question of capital punishment was pending immediately preceding, and was resumed immediately after the dissolution of both Houses.

After that was "progressed," by unanimous consent, the Select Committee on the Famine in Kansas, reported by bill in favor of appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the starving poor of that State. By unanimous consent it was at once considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading, and by unanimous consent was read. I regret to say, however, that it was defeated on its final passage by a few votes—the Constitution requiring it should have 88 votes, and only 86 could be obtained. I am glad to say that Democrats and Republicans united in this vote, in about equal proportions, and I regret to state that some Republicans felt compelled to vote in the negative. I think the bill will be called up again to-mo row and pass.

The Senate has been all day discussing the resolutions to send Commissioners to Washington. It is intended to put the question to a vote before an adjournment, and I should not be surprised if we had a midnight session.

How will it be decided? One thing is certain, that fourteen of the twenty-three Republicans have expressed a determination to vote against them. This, with the vote of J. MCLEAN MURPHY, will make a total opposition vote of fifteen. I hope for two more Republican votes in the negative. Their constituents are against any such schemes, and so are they. As for that matter, there are not three Republican Senators in favor of it, but they are put up to an affirmative vote because somebody else wants it done. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Senate took up the resolutions proffering to the General Government the inlorsement of the State for the United States Deposit lund in use la this State.

Mr. MANIERRE moved its reference to the Fiaance Committee.

Mr. HAMMOND movod to refer them to a Speeial Committee of Three.

J. MCLEAN MORPHY read a letter from Gen. DIX, urging the speedy adoption of the resolutions.

A debate ensued, Mr. SPINOLA opposing any instructions to the Committee, aad the resolutions were eventually referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MANIERRE presented a numerously signed petition in favor of the submission of the Crittenden Compromise to the people.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to provide that no Insurance Company be organized in New-York or Kings County with less than $500,000 capital.

The Virginia Commission resolutions were taken up.

Mr. MONTGOMERY offered an amendment, expressing willingness to unite with the Legislature of Virginia and other States in an application for a Coavention, to assemble at an early day, proposing amendments to the Constitution, for ratification by the several States.

After a protracted session, the resolutions on the Virginia proposition were amended by adding the names of Mr. JOHN A. KING and Gen. WOOL to the Commissioners, and passed by 19 to 12.

The Seaate was in session from 11 uatil nearly 5 o'clock P. M. In the course of a debate, Mr. HAMMOND made a speech in favor of a separation of the Union into two Confederacies, so that in the Northern Confederacy the curse of Slavery might be forever excluded, and no print of a footstep of a slave ever disgrace its soil.

He was replied to by Messrs. COLVIN and SPINOLA, the latter of whom denounced his speech as the most disloyal and incendiary ever uttered in the State Senate.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

At 12 noon, in accordance with the law, the Assembly proceeded to nominate a candidate for election to the United States Senate in place of Mr. W. H. SEWARD.

Mr. IRA HARRIS, of Albany, was nominated by all the Republicans, except Messrs. Anthony, Field, Finch and Rice, absent, and Prendergast, not voting.

Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of Oneida, was nominated by all the Democrats, except Messrs. COZANS, not voting, and LONG, ODELL and WOODRUFF, absent. For HARRIS, 88; for Seymour, 31.

The House then nominated Messrs. ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH and J. CARSON BREVOORT for Regents of the University, in place of DAVID BOSLL and GEORGE B. CHEEVER—the Democratic vote being cast for JAMES CUMMINGS and JOHN D. WILLARD.

The two Houses then met in joint session, and the nominations being found to agree, IRA HARRIS was declared duly elected to the United States Senate, and Messrs. LEAVENWORTH and BREVOORT Regents of the University.

Mr. TURNER, by unanimous consent, reported at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, a bill for the relief of the suffering people of Kansas.

Mr. CAMP read a telegraphic dispatch, just received from THADDEUS HYATT, imploring aid to the starving people of Kansas, saying that 30,000 people have only a bounty between themselves and death. The bill appropriates $100,000, to be immediately paid out of the Treasury for the purease of food and the payment of transportation.

Mr. KERNAN desired the bill to lie one day, as it made no provisions for the proper care or outlay of the money.

After further discussion by Messrs. BENEDICT, KERNAN and CHAPMAN, the bill was read a third time.

Messrs. FERRIT, MOAGAN, TABER and KNAPP asked to be, and were, excused from voting on the bill.

The bill requiring the vote of two-thirds to pass it, it was lost—Ayes, 82; Noes, 17.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock to consider Mr. ROBINSON'S resolutions appointing Commissioners to Washington, in accordance with the Virginia resolutions. They were announced as a message from the Senate.

A motion being made by Mr. PIERCE, to concur in the Senate amendments, the minority opposed to the resolutions commenced a series of tactics designed to drive off action, or to secure some amendment that would send the resolutions back to the Senate. The Ayes and Noes were called on every conceivable motion, and several warm personal passages ensued. The opposition was led by Messrs. MERRITT and MOAGAN, until the previous question was moved.

Among the motions made was one for a call of the House, which was voted down by a large majority, there being 110 members present. Immediately afterwards a call of the House was again moved, which the Speaker decided out of order.

Mr. BENEDICT appealed from the decision, and the Speaker refused to entertain the appeal. After much skirmishing the motion was put on the Senate amendments under the pressure of the previous question, and the Senate amendment, adding the names of JOHN A. KING and Gen. JOHN E. WOOL to the Commission, was concurred in, and the resolutions finally passed.

Mr. BENEDICT then, on a question of privilege, demanded a Committee to investigate whether his rights had been encroached upon by the refusal of the Speaker to put his appeal from the decision of the Chair.

This reopened a heated debate, during which Mr. KERNAN argued that the previous question to-night had not cut off the rights of the minority, for the merits of the minor question could not have been debated in order. Factious opposition had been made, and the Ayes and Noes called on every question, and the previous question had been resorted to to protect the majority. Under no other circumstances would the previous question be sustained by him.

After a long debate, at 11 o'clock the House adjourned, without taking the question on Mr. BENEDICT'S motion of privilege.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Proceedings of the California Legislature—The Senatorial Election—Governor's Message—Strong Union Feeling—The New-Almaden Decision, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Pony Express passed here at 2 A. M., with San Francisco advices of Jan. 19, 3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 18th, ships *Aurora*, New-York, *Ocean Pearl*, Hong Kong.

The election of Speaker of the Assembly on the 14th was effected by a coalition between the Republicans and Douglas Democrats. A similar coalition will be attempted to elect a Douglas candidate, of Northern bias, United States Senator. A portion of the Breckinridge and Douglas members are negotiating to combine on some Southern Douglas Democrat.

The Governor's Message was delivered on the 18th. The principal feature was the strong ground taken in favor of preserving the Union, and opposition to a Pacific Republic under any circumstances. He urges a petitioning of Congress to alter the eastern boundary of California, so as to take in the Washoe silver region.

The receipts of the State Treasury during the past year exceed the expenditures by $86,000.

A Union meeting is proposed at Sacramento, when all the candidates for United States Senator will be called on to define their positions.

The following is a complete list of all the known aspirants for the Senatorship: James A. McDougal, J. W. Denver, Edmund Randolph, John Conness, John Curry, John Nugent, John Bidwell, J. P. Hoge, and Humphrey Griffith. O. L. Shafter, Wilson Flint and Leland Stanford have been spoken of on the Republican side, and A. M. Given on the Breckinridge.

Letters from Congressmen SCOTT and BURCH, advocating a Pacific Republic, are published in all the leading papers and severely denounced. Only two or three obscure country papers defend or excuse either of the letters.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Senate declaring California's fidelity to the Union, and in opposition to the secession of any State, which, it is believed, will pass both houses by large majorities.

Judge MCALLISTER'S decision confirms the New-Almaden mines to the claimants against the United States, with seven pertenecoils of immediately surrounding land, according to the Mexican mining laws. He rejects their claim to three thousand varas of more remotely adjoining lands. Judge HOFFMAN concurred in the decree, but dissented from MCALLISTER in many points, believing the claimants entitled to more land. The claimants have entered an appeal. Mining will immediately be resumed, and the people of Santa Clara County have held a jubilee over the prospects of a return to the prosperity existing before the mines were closed, and hundreds of laborers deprived of employment.

The extensive warehouse of MOORE & FOLGER, San Francisco, corner of California and Davis streets, in which were stored large quantities of liquors, candies, provisions, &c., was partially destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th. About $40,000 worth of merchandise was destroyed; fully insured.

The clipper-ship *Sunshine* was sold to-day by the U. S. Marshal, at auction, for $40,000.

No Pony Express has arrived since the last departure, the latest Fort Kearney dates being of the 31st of December. Fears are entertained that financial troubles have caused the discontinuance of that means of communication with the East.

[The Expresses West were doubtless detained by snow in the Mountains.]

COMMERCIAL.

Our limited market is at this writing in about the worst stage it can be brought to, as for nearly all articles there are few or no buyers. Money is comparatively easy on this steamer-day. Candles have rallied a little; sales to-day of 425 boxes assorted Adamantines at 20c.@21c. In the absence of sales no change in quotations can be made. The increased demand for Flour and Wheat for shipment to England is without change in rates.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Habana* has arrived, from Havana 1st inst.

Sugars were dull; Nos. 12 to 14, 7½ reals.

Sight Exchange on New-York, 4@6 per cent. promium.

News unimportant.

The Anderson Extradition Case.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

In the Anderson case, precedence has been given to the Canadian over the English writ of *habeas corpus*. The case will be argued on Friday before the Court of Common Pleas.

Death of Rev. Nicholas Murray.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., the well-known "Kirwan," died last evening, at his residence in Elizabeth, of a disease of the heart. He was a prominent man in the Old School Presbyterian Church, and pastor of the First Church in Elizabeth for many years.

Discrepancies in a Post-office.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Postmaster STEEVER, of this city, has been removed on account of some discrepancies in his accounts. Mr. D. M. BULL, Special Agent of the Department, has assumed the duties of the office for the present.

Fire at Paineaville, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

A fire at Paineaville, last night, consumed eleven wooden buildings, among them STERLE'S banking office, and the American Express office. Loss $20,000; insured $13,000.

Arrival of the United Kingdom.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, Capt. CRAIG, from Glasgow 20th, arrived here at 4 P. M., and will proceed to New-York after discharging the Canadian portion of her cargo.

Municipal Elections.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The entire Democratic ticket was elected at the Charter Election in Palmyra, yesterday, by from 30 to 40 majority.

BINGHAMPTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

At the Charter Election, D. D. DENTON, Democrat, was elected President over ROBINSON, Republican, by 100 majority. Four Democratic and two Republican Aldermen were elected. Thirty-four guns were fired by the Democrats over the victory.

New-Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 5—Midnight.

There are no signs of the European steamer *Anglo Saxon*, now fully due at this port.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The mails of the *Niagara* close at 7 o'clock A M. to-morrow. She will sail at 10.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

NO VETO FROM THE MAYOR—THE COURT OF APPEALS TO HAVE THE CHAMBER OF THE BOARD—POST-MORTEM BILLS OBJECTED TO.

After the presentation and reference of sundry petitions and bills, the monthly statement of the Comptroller as to the City and County finances was received, and ordered printed at length on the minutes. The annual report of the County Treasurer, of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, and other reports, were similarly disposed of. A resolution to consider the propriety of asking the Legislature to amend the act for the collection of taxes, so as to have them collected at an earlier period of the year, was adopted, it having been recommended by the Comptroller in his annual report. Also a resolution of inquiry to ascertain the probable cost of publishing in six papers having the largest circulation, all the reports, proceedings, &c., of the Board. The use of the chamber of the Board was, on motion of Mr. ELY, tendered to the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and ordered to be prepared for their occupancy, in case of their acceptance.

The bills of physicians for holding *post mortem* examinations, amounting to $700 for the quarter, excited considerable opposition from Mr. WEISSMANN, who, as one of the Committee, protested against paying for such services when rendered in the public institutions—there being no less than thirty-four held at Bellevue and on Blackwell's Island, and even at the City Hospital. Other members desiring further information, the subject was laid over. The Committee on Annual Taxes were authorized to expend $100 for repairs to the Harlem Bridge, in case of any accident whereby the safety of a passenger might be endangered, or travel obstructed.

Several reports in favor of remitting taxes were adopted, as were several adverse to such remission; among them those of a party who declared that he had been "hopelessly insolvent for many years," but the Committee did not offer any recommendation as to the mode of collection under such unpromising circumstances. The bill of the new City Judge for law-books, ordered by him, amounting to $22, was disallowed, as was a bill of $70, incurred by the Police Commissioners for printing and posting handbills and circulars, connected with the late elections, on the ground that it was not a proper County charge. A resolution, offered in December, to discharge of record all judgments obtained against parties for violations of the Excise laws, "provided the County was not put to any expense therefor," and which had been laid over, was called up, and excited considerable discussion, but final action was deferred until the next meeting. The Comptroller was called on by resolution (offered by Mr. TWEED) to inform the Board of the number and names of persons employed in the office of Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, with the date of their appointment and the amount of salaries. The Board adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

COUNTY FUNDS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The balance of County funds on hand in the Comptroller's office, Jan. 26, was $801,572 72; receipts, $28,130 17; total, $829,702 59. Payments, $7,297 34; leaving a balance on hand, on the 4th inst., of $822,405 55, of which the Park Bank holds $138,255 31, and the Broadway Bank $384,150 24.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LATE CUSTOM-HOUSE FORGERY—ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED DELINQUENT.—Some time in September last, Messrs. GOODRICH & WALKER, of Broadway, near Exchange-place, imported an invoice of silks and placed them in bond. A few days ago, upon application having been made for the goods, it was found that two cases, valued at $9,000, had been taken out of the United States Bonded Warehouse, on the 27th of December, upon the strength of a forged order, and to accomplish the fraud the delinquent had shown himself well acquainted with the mode of doing Custom-house business. Beside giving the name of the vessel in which the goods had come, describing the packages, and forging the consignees' names, to obtain possession of the property, it was necessary to imitate no less than seven different signatures of Custom-house officers, and also to counterfeit the obtoag stamp of the delivery clerk, all of which was accomplished in so perfect a way that the order was accepted and duly honored. The Police were informed of the fraud, and Detectives MACDOUGAL and BENNETT have since been searching for the guilty party. Yesterday they learned enough, in their judgment, to warrant the arrest of a young man named EUGENE COTLAY, on suspicion, and the prisoner is detained at Police Head-quarters pending the result of a further investigation.

MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At a regular meeting of the Historical Society last evening, Mr. HENRY BRACE read an interesting paper upon "Early Dutch Life in the Upper Valley of the Hudson." It gave a minute and accurate description of the domestic life, habits and customs, dress, and other peculiarities of the Dutch settlers of Albany and Ulster Counties, from a date anterior to the Revolution down to the time when the people themselves, and all pertaining to them, were swallowed up and absorbed by the more positive blood and characteristics of the Yankee invaders from New-England. At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. J. W. BEEKMAN moved a vote of thanks to its author, at the same time he protested against the accuracy of some of the portraitures drawn therein, which he thought did not do full justice to his forefathers. He particularly controverted the assumption that these early settlers were descendants from the Netoerlands. The motion was unanimously carried. Mr. LOSSING announced the death of Mr. JNO. F. WATSON, of Philadelphia, and offered resolutions complimentary to his memory, which were adopted, and Mr. LOSSING was requested to prepare a memoir of the deceased for the archives of the Society.

EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN TO THE WEST.—A fine company of nearly seventy boys and girls, orphan and homeless, left the City, yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, of the Children's Aid Society. Among them was an interesting group from the News Boys' Lodging House. They were properly fitted up for the journey, and looked very happy and hopeful in the encouraging prospects before them, after an early life of checkered poverty and suffering.

PARADE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An order has been issued to the Seventh Regiment to parade on the 22d inst.,—the Anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON. The line will be formed in Lafayette-Place, the right resting on Fourth-street. The companies comprising the right wing will go to the Parade ground by the way of Fourth-street, and the left wing by way of Astor-Place. The parade will take place at 2 P. M.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Last evening, a new counterfeit, representing the five dollar Issue of the Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y., was put in circulation in this City. The Second Ward Police arrested a man named THOMAS JONAS, who passed one of the counterfeits at HILL'S saloon, Fulton Market.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Thurlow Weed, of Albany; Hamilton Easter, of Baltimore; Gen. Joseph C. Abbott of New-Hampshire; G. T. Perry, of New York: Dr. W. S. Bishop of United States Navy, and J. M. Galt, of the Army, are at the Astor House.

Hons. Wm. Kelly, of New-York, and John McGee, of Bath; Capt. J. P. Acker, of Stuyvesant, and A. B. Van Gaasbeck, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge H. E. Davis, of Albany; Eustace Howe, of Cambridge; T. Batcheller, of Boston; C. C. Alger, of Newbergh, and L. R. Williams and J. J. Treadwell, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge E. Newton, Capt. J. T. Wright, and G. A. Meadin, of California; J. C. Bemen, of Georgia; F. W. Dow, of Florida, and M. Magers, of Arkansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Baron Steinburg, from Russia, and Capt. Oerman, of Virginia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

State Atty.-Gen. C. G. Myers, of Ogdensburgh, and D. Watkinson, of Cleveland, are at the Union Place Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL HUGHES, driver of a distillery swill-cart, died on Monday night from injuries received by being run over. Deceased worked in the distillery at the foot of Fifth-street.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court was opened yesterday by Judge GARRISON, when a large number of prisoners were arraigned to plead, and the trial of criminal cases was proceeded with.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will appear here to-night in SHAKESPEARE'S play of "Hamlet." The character of the Prince is so well adapted to the peculiar reticences of Mr. BOOTH'S style that the admirers of this fine artist naturally anticipate a great treat. Mr. FREDERICKS is the *Ghost*.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

Last night ROSSINI'S Opera, "The Berber of Seville," was given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with the same cast as that of Monday night in this City. The great success of Miss HINKLEY in that peculiar city caused an immense audience to assemble on this occasion, insomuch that every seat in the parquette balcony and dress circle was sold, while the proscenium-boxes were divided between several prominent New-Yorkers and the omnipresent Deacons and Directors of the Academy.

The interest of the evening was naturally concentrated upon Miss HINKLEY, who fully justified the encomiums we have heretofore bestowed upon her. BAIONOLI, SUSINI, FERRI and COLETTI seemed impressed with the fact that so large an audience could not with impunity be insulted and ably sustained Miss HINKLEY.

In the music lesson, the "Star-Spangled Banner"—not the new one, as given on Monday, but the 'genuine, original Jacobs"—was introduced by Miss HINKLEY. Holding in her hand a small American flag she commenced, when, as if by preconcert, every person in the audience rose and gave profound attention. At this moment, from the centre of the top of the stage, was unrolled a very large flag, on which were all the stars and all the stripes causing three rousing cheers to be given for the Union, and three more for the fair singer. The song was encored, and when that was over, bouquets by the dozen were showered upon her, and the Directors aforesaid, with prudential gallantry, beckoning Miss HINKLEY to the box, presented her with a basket large as a young ark, filled with the choicest flowers.

On Saturday Mad. COLSON takes a benefit, and appears, with Miss HINKLEY, in "Ernani."

Jersey City.

THE ADSON WIFE-POISONING CASE.—Yesterday, the District-Attorney, J. W. SCUDDER, was engaged most of the day in summing up in the case of WM. ADSON, charged with killing his wife by poison. Mr. SCUDDER reviewed the evidence which had been produced by the prosecution and the defence, and detailed the causes which had led to this investigation, from 1857 to Nov. 9, 1860. Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT then summed up for the defence His theory was—1st, death by suicide; 2d, a mistake by Dr. BOOTH by administering wrong medicine, and 3d, a mistake on the part of Mrs. ADSON in taking poison procured by herself, instead of medicine intended for other purposes. Gen. WRIGHT closed summing up at 6 P. M., and the Court adjourned. A. O. ZABRISKIE will sum up for the defence to-day, occupying five or six hours. Attorney-General DAYTON will follow for the State, and the charge to the jury will probably be delivered, by Judge OGDEN, on Thursday morning.

These drugs, so friendly to the joys of life,
Let such food husband give his lovely wife;
And each fond wife her lordly husband give
The same famed drugs that teach him how to live.
How applicable to a Great Blood Purifier.
For Sound Morals depend upon PURE BLOOD,
And
BRANDRETH'S QUINTESSENCE
OF SARSAPARILLA
IS THE BEST ARTICLE
of the kind the world has yet seen.
It comforts the sick, is quite pleasant to take; is INFALLIBLE where the BLOOD WANTS VITALITY, and where the powers of life are exhausted from premature age or disease.
Sold at the principal office,
No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE,
and No. 612 BROADWAY,
At 50 cents per Bottle, with full directions.
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS
Also sold as above at 25 cents per box.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Felton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker-knit, lambs' wool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Batcheler's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; not staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved
SEWING-MACHINES,
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st, near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Maldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FLETCHER—BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, by Rev. James Manning, GEORGE G. FLETCHER to VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of Peter Bergen, all of this City.

STEWART—BOWLES.—On Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Pastor of the Second Universalist Church, EDGAR T. STEWART, of New-York, to L. ADELAIDE BOWLES, of Springfield, Mass.

☞ Springfield, Mass., *Republican* and Connecticut papers please copy.

DIED.

COOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, after a short and severe illness, EDWARD V., youngest son of Thomas and Hannah Cooper, aged 2 years and 16 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 61 Suffolk-st.

RILEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, SOPHIA WILLARD, wife of George Ripley, of this City, and daughter of the late Francis Dana, of Cambridge, Mass., aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Cambridge for interment.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 4, EVELYN VERNON, daughter of Charles Homer and Angeline A. Davis, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The remains will be removed this day, (Wednesday,) to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

PETTES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, after a painful illness, SARAH ANN C. PETTES, daughter of the late Levi Pettes.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her brother, O. B. Smith, and brothers-in-law, Oscar Hoyt and J. B. Farnum, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of O. Hoyt, No. 129 West 15th-st., on Thursday afternoon, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, OLIVIA MURRAY, wife of William Hall, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Crocker, of Providence, R. I.

WINSLOW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, of scarlet fever, MARY S., daughter of William and Mary G. Winslow, aged 1 year, 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 61 West 35th-st. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

BEACH.—In this City on Sunday, Feb. 3, after a short and severe illness, MARGARET EVERTSON, youngest daughter of Aaron Beach, deceased, of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, Henry N. and Edward P. Beach, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, 5th av., corner of 19th st.

WEBSTER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, Anna, daughter of William V. and Amanda M. Webster, aged 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 522 5th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SHEARDS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 4, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of Clayton and Elizabeth Sheards, aged 3 years and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 8th st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

VERNON.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 3, FRANCIS H. VARNER, aged 22 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. ABIGAIL GRIFFITHS, 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Western papers please copy.

SHELDON.—On Monday, Feb. 4, Mrs. MARY R. SHELDON, of this City, in the 96th year of her age.

Further notice will be given in next Friday's papers.

HUBBARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, MARIA S. HUBBARD, in her 23d year.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Ida Hubbard, No. 22 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, MINNIE second daughter of Wm. F. and Abby Richards.

Funeral Thursday afternoon.

RENWICK.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 5, of consumption, ANNIE M., wife of John B. Renwick, and daughter of the late Aloazo Worden, aged 22 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Funeral services will take place at the M. E. Church, corner of Garden and 4th sts., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HILTON.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 5, EDWARD P. HILTON, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, in Bergen, N. J., at 1½ o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon.

MURRAY.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday evening, Feb. 4, Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MILLER.—In Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 2, Mrs. SARAH MILLER, relict of the late Rev. Samuel Miller, LL. D., in the 87th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

EARL.—In Hanover, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 4, Mrs. SARAH BALL, widow of the late James H. Ball, Sr., aged 83 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PERKINS.—In Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 4, CAROLINA C., wife of L. M. Perkins, and daughter of Ira Campbell, Esq.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, at 2 P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 7. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M. Carriages will be at the depôt on the arrival of the trains at Rahway.

CHETWOOD.—In Hagerstown, Md., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, ANNIE P., wife of Rev. Hubart Chetwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from Christ Church, Elizabeth, without further notice.

MACOY.—In Winona, Minnesota, on Sunday, Jan. 27, of chronic dyspepsia, ROBERT MACOY, of New-York City, aged 54 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 111, Feb. 5, 1861.
49, 26, 18, 37, 73, 40, 11, 64, 38, 1, 71, 12, 20, 50.
Class No. 112, Feb. 5, 1861.
46, 39, 20, 3, 10, 4, 53, 23, 60, 14, 1.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del. Feb 5 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW BOOKS.
THE GREAT BOOK OF THE DAY.
NEGROES AND NEGRO "SLAVERY."
THE FIRST AN INFERIOR RACE—THE LATTER ITS NORMAL CONDITION.
BY J. H. VAN EVRIE, M. D.
1 Vol. 12mo, pp. 389. Price $1.
"This is a superb book. If the unhappy misled would only read it, and think upon its irresistible facts, its direct and conclusive reasonings, we might be, we would be saved."—*Charles O'Conor.*
The work will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of one dollar.
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 162 Nassau-st., New-York.
☞ For sale by all booksellers. The trade supplied by all the principal jobbers in New-York and Philadelphia.

DISUNION A

FROM UTAH.

The Legislature and the Courts—Festivities—A Mild Winter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The past few weeks has been a very quiet time at Salt Lake. The Legislature has been in session, the Supreme Court has been in session a short time, but neither of these august bodies has excited much interest among common folks. In fact, unless there is on the tapis a case of class against class, or in other words, Gentiles *versus* Mormons, the inhabitants of this salina and alkaline region are apt to evince a considerable degree of *stolidity*, or at least, indifference. In the Legislature a compilation and revision of the laws of the Territory, much needed, is in progress, and Congress may expect memorials for the admission of Utah into the Union as a sovereign State; for a daily overland mail, perhaps a transcontinental railroad; and also a stiffish protest against breaking up the Union. This latter will be refreshing from Utah. Gov. CUMMINGS' wish for an appropriation from the Territorial Treasury to sustain the District Courts, seems not likely to be granted. The Mormon notion is for the several county treasuries of each district to pay court expenses. Judge CROSBY is to officiate, not willingly, however, in the Provo, Camp Floyd, &c., District, while Judge FLENIKEN remains at Carson. CROSBY, it is said, had certain Washoe proclivities, and the Governor objected.

The festivities of the season are brisk, as usual; Gentiles and Mormons equally spirited in such matters. Rowdyism seems rather on the decline as little has appeared of late. No doubt if Salt Lake were all Mormon or all Gentile, we should have less still. It is the mixture which develops the antagonism.

The present Winter bids fair to be the mildest yet. The ground is free from snow till Christmas, and all but free now. At the junction of the two years we had a precious, raw, foggy, cold time for a few days. The beginning of this week, several days' thaw. Industrious gardeners are even now at work daily in their lots, trenching—a rare thing, indeed, in Utah at this season. However, we may have snow belly-deep and below-zero weather yet. So we will not boast too loudly.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.

Further Testimony as to the Right of the Major-General to order Division Parades—The Testimony nearly all in.

The Court met at 5½ o'clock Monday afternoon, having been delayed half an hour by the non arrival of Col. POSTLEY.

Testimony of Col. Vosburgh continued—Examined by the Prosecutor—Q.—Do you mean to say anything more than that the Major-General gave information to the Division Board, that the music bills would be paid by the Common Council? A.—That was the information which he gave to the Board when advising with them with reference to the parade.

Q.—Do you mean to say that upon any occasions the Major-General asked the consent of the Division Board to order a Division parade? A.—I mean to say that upon two or three occasions that Gen. Sandford at a meeting of the Board consulted with the officers with reference to the propriety of the Division parading.

Q.—Have you not on various occasions, when you have had the undoubted legal right to order out your Regiment, consulted with your Regiment as to the propriety of doing so?

Judge-advocate Mead objected to the question as irrelevant.

Mr. O'Gorman said he would join in that objection. [Laughter.]

The Court, after consultation, said the objections were sustained—both of them.

Q.—Was there a Division Parade on the 4th of July, and also on the 25th of Nov., 1855? A.—I believe there was, on both occasions; my Regiment paraded on those occasions by Division and Brigade order; to the best of my recollection, I promulgated the orders.

Examined by Mr. O'Gorman [for the accused]:—Q.—Did the Major-General consult with the officers of the First Division as to the propriety of the parade on the occasion at the laying of the Atlantic Cable, in 1858? A.—I think he did.

By the prosecutor—Q.—What was said by the Major-General on that occasion? A.—I do not remember distinctly the explanation he gave to the officers.

By the accused—The objects of the parade were generally stated in the officers of the Division Board, with accompanying explanations as to the parade.

Testimony of Brigadier-General Yates—Examined by the Prosecutor—I am in command of the Second Brigade, First Division, since Dec., 1853, when I was elected Brigadier-General; I was elected Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Artillery, now Fourth Regiment, in Sept., 1843; I can only remember of the Major-General having consulted the Division Board twice in reference to contemplated Division parades; the first time was in reference to the parade-call upon the laying of the Atlantic Cable, and the other the parade of the 25th of Nov. last; there was a conversation had in reference to a meeting of the First Division in Castle Garden at the time of the visit of Kossuth to answer to an invitation to hear an address; the nature of the consultation of the meeting at Castle Garden was, I believe, with regard to resolutions to be proposed by the Division on the occasion of the celebration of the Atlantic Cable, the nature of the consultation was to the effect that the Major-General had received a communication from the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council requesting him to order the Division to parade at the celebration contemplated; that he had satisfied himself that provision had been made for the payment of music bills and he submitted the question to the members of the Division Board—the question of the propriety of having the entire Division parade on that occasion. The subject was discussed by several members in regard to the propriety of having the Major General issue an order for a Division parade, or of making voluntary parades by regiments. The Board concluded that it was a proper occasion for the Major-General to issue an order for a Division parade. On the other occasion, with reference to the parade of the 25th of November, the Major General stated that he would not issue an order for a Division parade unless the commandants of the regiments desired it; he was ready to issue an order if they wished it, but not otherwise, in consequence of the considerable amount of duty they had done that year; the majority of the Board did not wish a Division parade, and, it being understood that the First and Fourth Brigades were to parade at all events, it was understood that no Division order would be issued, but that the parade would be left to the several commands who might volunteer.

Q.—Was the question, on either occasion, discussed as one of right or expediency?

[Objected to and overruled.]

Q.—In what view was the question discussed?

[Objected to and overruled.]

Q.—Was the question discussed as to the right of the Major-General in ordering Division parades?

[Objected to and overruled.]

Q.—What was said on the occasion of the Major-General consulting the Division Board as to issuing an order for the Division parade on the occasion of the Atlantic Cable Celebration? A.—The propriety of the parade was discussed; the discussion did not go further than the allegation of reasons urged for and against the propriety of calling a parade; the right of the Major-General to issue an order was not raised or called in question—it was simply as to the propriety.

Mr. O'Gorman asked that the last part of the answer be stricken out as irresponsive.

Judge-Advocate Mead said he had made a similar request in the case of Col. Vosburgh, which was overruled. He hoped the Court would be consistent.

The Court denied the motion to strike out.

The prosecution here rested their case, and the accused proceeded to offer testimony.

Testimony of Col. Wm. Halsey, examined by the accused.—I hold the rank of Colonel; was commissioned as Colonel in January, 1848; I previously held the office of Surgeon's Mate and Surgeon; was commissioned as Surgeon's Mate in 1839, I believe; I look upon all parades as being for exercise, and I know of no other parades than for exercise; the Commandant has ordered parades oftener than twice a year.

Q.—Please state on what occasions he has so ordered Division parades oftener than twice a year, and if you understand obedience to such orders voluntary or compulsory on the Division. A.—I don't think I could state in what years without reference to my order-book; on the arrival of distinguished persons, the Major-General has issued orders for Division parades, pretty generally; I consider such obedience voluntary; I do not consider it compulsory; I think the Major-General has consulted with the Division Board as to the propriety of ordering Division parades—in fact, I know he has.

Q.—Has or has not a custom existed in the First Division New-York State Militia regarding the right of the Commandant to order more than two Division parades in each year?

Objected to and overruled.

Q.—Do you recognize the existence of any military custom, giving the Commander in the First Division the right to order Division parades?

Objected to and overruled.

Testimony continued—As I have testified before, the Major General has ordered more than two parades a year, but I have never looked upon it as his right to order more than two parades in each year for exercise.

Judge-Advocate MEAD moved to strike out the last part of the answer. The Court denied the motion.

Examined by the Prosecutor.—I have always and most cheerfully promulgated orders for Division parades after there had been more than two in any one year.

Q.—Has the Division Board, at the consultations you refer to, questioned the right of the Commandant to order more than two Division parades in any one year?

Objected to and admitted.

A.—The Division Board have not.

By the accused.—I believe the Major General has claimed the right on some occasions; I am not positive; I am unable to say when he has claimed the right, or what he said on those occasions; I cannot call to mind any occasion.

Mr. O'Gorman stated that this comprised nearly all the testimony he should offer.

After a session of nearly four hours the Court adjourned to Monday next at 7 P. M.

The New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, held at No. 97 Clinton-place on Monday, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers of the Asylum for the ensuing year: JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., LL.D., of New-York, President; Hon. WILLIAM T. MCCOUN, of Long Island, Vice-President; Hon. JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca, Second Vice-President; JONATHAN H. RANSOM, Esq., of New-York, Treasurer; J. ENWARD TURNER, of New-York, Corresponding Secretary, and T. JEFFERSON GARDINER, of New-York, Register.

For the purpose of completing the Asylum the present year, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That THOS. W. OLCOTT, THOMAS C. BRIMMADE and J. EDWARD TURNER be appointed by this Board as a Committee to urge upon the Legislature the importance of the immediate passage of the bill entitled "An Act for the relief of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, and for other purposes."

Already 4 310 applications have been received to enter the Asylum as patients. They have come from every State in the Union, and from every county in our own State.

THE FOURTH WARD READING-ROOM.

Meeting at Cooper Institute—Annual Report—Speeches of Wm. Curtis Noyes, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Orville Gardner and others.

A public meeting in behalf of the Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee room, No. 26 New-Bowery, which, under the superintendence of OAVILLE GARDNER, has been the means of reclaiming many intemperate men, was held at Cooper Institute on Monday evening. The large hall was half filled with ladies and gentlemen, Mr. WM. A. SOOTS took the chair, stating that WM. E. DODGE, who should have presided, was attending the Convention at Washington.

Rev. C. L. BRACE read the report of the Committee which has charge of the charity. The document sets forth the well known causes which originated Mr. GARDNER'S establishment, which was opened at No. 26 New-Bowery in June, 1859, by a Committee of gentlemen who paid most of the expense of fitting it up. It dwells upon the labors of Mr. GARDNER among the intemperate.

The number of instances of men who have been hopefully reformed under these influences is something remarkable, and shows what one earnest man can accomplish. The list already counts over 1,200 names, some of them of young men of good families; some, men of notorious and desperate character; one a former pugilist and bully in the Fourth Ward, and another, who had killed a man in a fit of intoxication; many who had been in mercantile pursuits. The profession most largely represented is the printers. Many of these have apparently become religious men. Mr. GARDNER has declined advantageous offers for the sake of doing good among the class which frequents his reading and coffee room. In conclusion the report appeals for assistance. The annual expenses are only about $1,200. For Mr. GARDNER'S salary, there is now due about $600; for rent of room and gas about $100; total indebtedness at the present time, $700.

The cash donations since the opening have amounted to $1,808 57.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., delivered an address. This hall, he said, was usually devoted to political meetings which tended to produce the very evils which this charity was designed in a measure to eradicate. Our largest taxes grew out of the intemperance which prevailed in our midst. The Police cost us $1,500,000 and the existence of this force was principally necessitated by this cause. Of those supported by the public institutions, fully six-tenths were thrown upon them by the same vice. Mr. NOYES read from the Police reports of last year comparative statements showing that no less than one-third of the arrests in the City were for crimes which naturally resulted from intemperance. He dwelt upon the advantages of such methods of reform as that of Mr. GARDNER, and illustrated the example of Rev. JOHN NEWTON, who did much to put an end to the Slave-trade, to prove that men who had been engaged in infamous occupations themselves made the best reformers.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN said, those things which spoke for themselves, as this reform did, were the most difficult to speak about. The efficacy of this institution lay in the fact that it was based upon certain fixed laws. In the first place it was based upon a physiological fact—the fact that a man wanted change of action, not simply rest as the alternation of labor. Man must have his proper amusements, and the question was in this case, whether he should have those which cheered or those which inebriated. This institution recognized the fact that a man who has been accustomed to intoxicating drinks should have a stimulus, an innocent and proper stimulus in place of that which has debased him. Reforms could best be effected by substituting for an evil something that was higher. Another law recognized by this enterprise was the law of circumstances, that by which man was reorganized as subject to the influence of circumstances. This institution placed around a man circumstances favoring the reform which was designed to be brought about. But, after all, the law by which this institution was made most effectual, and which it specially recognized, was the law of sympathy. Mr. CHAPIN summed up, with illuminated figures, the terrors of intemperance. We lived in uncertain and perilous times, and though we might be unable now to do much for our country, we could stand to our posts and do good in the sphere here presented to us.

The Chairman stated that Rev. T. L. CUYLER had promised to speak, but was not present. Mr. BOOTH made an appeal for funds, and a collection was taken up.

In response to repeated calls ORVILLE GARDNER addressed the audience. He told how he had been converted in 1858, and how, at the instance of Mr. BRACE, he had undertaken the Superintendence of the Coffee and Reading Room. He depicted the wretchedness of those who, reduced to poverty by the love of liquor, are taken by the hand by those who are engaged in the Coffee and Reading Room enterprise, and exhorted his hearers to come to their aid.

Mr. BRACE stated that he did not know the amount of the collection that had been taken, but he knew it would cost $1 200 to support the institution the coming year, and he called on the public to sustain it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS."—We have just issued from the Press the SECOND VOLUME of our "RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS," which contains a MERCANTILE STANDING and CREDIT of about FORTY FIVE THOUSAND business firms in the principal cities throughout the United States and the Canadas. We have added to this volume FORTY CITIES not reported in the previous issue.

The RATINGS are the opinions of the best judges of credit in the several trades and places reported; and, by means of our agents and correspondents, are subject to revision as often as changes may occur, notification of which is given to our subscribers every week.

This work is superior to all others of a similar kind, in that it not only gives the grade of Credit, but also states the MEANS that each firm is supposed to possess, together with the ownership of Real Estate where such ownership exists.

The work, with a revised Volume every six months, and weekly notifications of changes, will be furnished to subscribers at $100 a year.

Your order is solicited. Books will be sent, by express, at our expense, to any part of the United States and the Canadas. D. FLUMB & CO.,

Jan. 12, 1861. No. 340 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID AND NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils. They can be used in any fluid lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required; thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,

No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

State and County rights for sale.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR SCREW STEAMERS from 300 to 900 tons.
THREE SIDE WHEEL STEAMBOATS.
THREE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, A memorial to Congress has been prepared and signed by several respectable firms in this City, and sent to Washington, stating that the "New-York Pilot Commissioners are asking for a change in the Pilot Law of Congress of 1837;" and *whereas*, this Board have never asked, nor desire to have any change made in the law of 1837, but on the contrary, are opposed to any change in that law: therefore,

Resolved, That this Board regret that a memorial, based on misstatement, and signed, as the Board believes, under a mistake by many of the signers, should have had any such currency in this community.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

A SPECIMEN OF FINE CATTLE.—JOSEPH ACOLWELL, of New Washington Market, 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., New-York, has purchased some of the finest steers that have been sent to this market for some time; some of them will be on exhibition in front of this market this morning. The public are invited to come and see them, as they are worthy of notice. The above cattle were raised on the farm of James Bates, Esq., Tompkins County, N. Y. Purchased of Jerry Church.

A CARD.—J. L. HARLEM RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers that he is manufacturing, at his old place of business, No. 74 Maiden-lane, all kinds of Spectacle Cases; also a fine stock of Bankers' and Jewelers' Cases on hand, at the former terms and prices. Southern dealers particularly invited, as I would fill their orders as before.

Yours, very respectfully, J. L. HARLEM.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant English woman, as situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or as seamstress; would have no objection to assist with ironing; or in the care of children; thoroughly understands her business for either purpose; has excellent City and country references from first class families. Can be seen at No 142 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th aves., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or would do general housework; has the best of City references from her last places. Call, for two days, at No. 76 4th av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Call for 2 days at No. 6 Market-st., between Division-st. and East Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl a situation to do chamber work and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing; or to take care of children and sew; has good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and fine washer, or to assist with children and do sewing: good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of reference given. Call at No. 28 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the fancy-store; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and fine washer, by a young woman: has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Best of reference given. Apply at 305 8th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Situation wanted for a very intelligent girl as waitress and chambermaid, or child's nurse; is a person of very neat personal appearance, obliging and respectful manners, kind and affectionate with children, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Married, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as general housemaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or do the fine washing; good City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted a situation as above, by a girl, who can be highly recommended by a family in which she has lived for years. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West 20th st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for one of her servants as chambermaid or waitress. Call, between the hours of 10 and 1, at No 13 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—OR to do general housework in a small private family, by a young woman. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 108 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class Scotch Protestant cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, jellies, and desserts; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 4 Jane-st., second door from Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days, No. 357 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands jellies, soups and game; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 29 6th-st., 2d floor, front room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has most excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 13 Union-court, University-Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in washing if required; is a good baker and understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer; is a good baker; has no objection to Brooklyn; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 184 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for a middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; or would take charge of a baby from its birth. Call, for two days, at No. 100 West 25th-st. Has no objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a good situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a very good baker and pastry cook. Call at No. 101 31st-st., in the rear, Room No. 5, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit, and family pies. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as good cook and baker; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 East Houston-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 482 2d-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations by two girls, one as cook and to do the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., 3d floor.

AS COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable girls—one to cook wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and washing; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 132 West 43d st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a very worthy servant: an experienced meat and good pastry cook, and a very superior washer and ironer, or will do the entire housework of a small family; is a neat efficient servant, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 16 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a really smart, capable servant girl that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN AGED SCOTCH LADY wants a situation, in a small private family, to do general housework; a good, steady place wanted as a home. Apply at No. 368 8th-av., next door to Post-office, top floor, back room, for three days.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; can give entire satisfaction in either situation; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 42 West 27th-st., northeast corner 6th-av., top floor, front room. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a woman; one who thoroughly understands her business as perfect laundress; is capable of doing all kinds of embroidery and finting; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., first floor, back.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a first-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands French finting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 214 West 25th-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl, as excellent laundress; would assist in chamberwork, or do plain sewing; best of reference given. Call at No. 87 West 24th st., for two days, room No. 7.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as laundress, and to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 301 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand; willing to assist with chamberwork, if required; best City reference. Call for three days at No. 244 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOmen, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand. Has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good sewer, can make children's dresses, and is accustomed to the care of children; the best of City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 481 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion by a trustworthy person as nurse and seamstress, has been for years in care of children; can take charge from birth, and bring them up by hand; or as seamstress and chambermaid. Best City reference. Call at No. 96 West 28th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY capable woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; or would do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging. Good references. Call at No. 173 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., four doors from 2d-av.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATION wanted for a most respectable, intelligent Protestant woman, who is fully competent to discharge her duties as infant's or children's nurse; is a responsible servant and has excellent testimonials from where she served 12 years. Apply for MARY, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse; is a Protestant German woman; can speak first-rate English; has good reference. Or would take a respectable child to her own house; can give good reference to suit fy the parents; can also do all sorts of fancy work; can be seen until suited. Address No. 242 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young married woman, as wet nurse; has lost a baby three months old. Call, for two days, at No. 212 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Has the best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinary store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes a situation as seamstress, by the day, week, or month; would take a situation as nurse and seamstress; good testimonials can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th av., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman in a private family as seamstress, who has a sewing machine; can cut and fit clothing for children, and do all kinds of family sewing; can be recommended by first-class families. Apply at No. 145 East 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as first-class seamstress; understands working on a sewing-machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress; would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week at moderate wages; cut and baste for a sewing machine or infants' clothing. Can be seen at No. 29 Ethe st door, front room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses, and make children and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of children, or do chamberwork and sewing; or would go out by the day; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 280 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A RESpectable Scotch woman wants a situation as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid; understands cutting dresses, children, or plain family preferred. Address J. O B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL GIRL.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH four years' reference, wishes a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is also a first rate nurse, being very fond of children; can operate on Singer's sewing-machine; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable private family; one who understands her business; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 24 East 31st-st., between Madison and 6th avs., for two days.

SEWING.—ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING, children's clothing and shirts made in the neatest manner; would go by the day or do the same at her own residence. Apply or address a note to Mrs. LUCKWOOD, No. 138 East 23d-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, can be procured at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Englishman, of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business, and can be implicitly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and industry; always attends to his duty in the stable with punctuality and economy. Wages not so much an object as steady work. Good City references. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Finigan's stable, No. 124 Clinton-place, near 8th av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishman a Protestant a situation as thorough groom and coachman in a private family, or would go as groom or valet to a single gentleman; has had many years' experience, and understands his business thoroughly in both branches; has got the best of City reference from his late employer. Can be seen at Mr. Tramor's, harnessmaker, No. 654 Broadway, for three days, or a letter addressed W. P., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man, of long experience in the City; knows his business and willing to do it; has been brought up to the care and management of horses; is neat and tidy in his person, also his work; has the very best of City reference from his last situation. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 63 University-place, Mr. Graham's saddlery-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; by a respectable Englishman, single; understands his business and gardening; is willing and obliging. Best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, and all kinds of farm-work in all its branches, in the care of horses, harness and coaches; can milk good; is an excellent groom and a careful driver; can produce one year's recommendations from his last place. Call at No. 219 Bowery, or address a note for two days to J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, of long experience in business; is a first-rate waiter, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman or groom; has good City reference; has no objection to the country wages no object to a steady home. Address J. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a married, sober, honest man, who has good reference in the above capacities; family small. Wages not so much an object as a steady place the year round. Address PLAIN GARDENER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK AND CONFECTIONER.—AN EXperienced, steady man, wishes a situation as cook and confectioner; no objections to the country. Address A. B. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock, and farming in general; no objections to any part of the country. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address S. S., for three days, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a practical gardener; understands his business in all its branches—green-house, grapery, flowers and vegetable gardening, and the laying out of new places; has the very best of City references as to capability and character. Address J. D., at Mapes' store, No. 132 Nassau-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, Prussian by birth, wants a situation; is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, green house and hot-house departments; is an excellent landscape gardener, and a man who perfectly understands his business. Apply, or address F. W., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an active, industrious man; fully understands his business in all its branches; is a native of England; age, 32 years; well recommended. Address THOMAS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German gardener (marr ed.) who understands his business, also farming and care of horses thoroughly, desires a situation; he can furnish the best of references. Address HENRY STADLER, No. 97 Mercer-st., New-York. Call for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a German, who understands the cultivation of grapes fully; is a good gardener, and can take care of horses. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cows, &c.; has the best of references. Address S. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble boy, a situation to take care of horses, or any other light work, and make himself generally useful. Address J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN OF RESPECTable family, who has received a good education, and speaks three languages well, and thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family. He has been employed for six years in his last place, and has the best of City recommendations. No objections to travel or go into the country. Address M. E., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent young man who thoroughly understands his business, and having good City references. No objection to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 840 Broadway, in Mr. Waters' harness-store, corner of 13th-st., or address B. C., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a steady, competent single man, who understands his business well, and has the best of City references. Any communication left at Hazard & Caswell's, 5½-av. Hotel, for T. H., will meet quick attention for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Frenchman, who has lived several years with the most respectable families in this City, a situation as waiter with a private family. Good City references given. Address A. N., Box. 190 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

AS WAITER.—A SCOTCHMAN WISHES A situation as waiter; understands the business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Apply at ackerman's, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BUSINESS man of much experience, who is familiar with the banking and stock commission business, having served some years in both branches; his experience and knowledge would fully qualify him to assume the duties of any responsible and respectable situation. Undoubted references given. Address HENRY. *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO go under instructions with a practical farmer; is young, active and intelligent; wages not so much an object as the attainment of the whole routine of successfully working a farm. Call or address ACKERMAN, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, with a small family, as farmer; has the best recommendations as to sobriety, industry, and capability from his last employer, where he has lived 5 years. Address FARMER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

##

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ORIGINAL PICTURES.

Being the entire collection known as the "French and Flemish Exhibition" at Goupil's Gallery.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th February, at 7 o'clock each evening, at "Goupil's Gallery," No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th st., that superb collection of pictures known as the French and Flemish Exhibition at Goupil's.

The thousands who have visited this exhibition will need no further reminder. Those who have not had the opportunity are advised that it contains the latest and best works of Gerome, Muller, Leys, Knaus, Lamoinee, Daniel, Plassan, Perrod, Bonheur, Ouverger, Heilgebeg, Edouard Frere, Lesabe, Schlesinger Trayer, Verboeckhoven, Veyrassat, Van Marcke, Auguste Bonheur, Bernard Dubuf, Theodore Frere, Daubigny, Breton, St. Jean, Troyon Van Schoncel, Rousseau, De Winter, Chavet Ziem, and others forming the most complete exposition of the modern French and Flemish School of Art ever made in this country. The exhibition will remain open until the sale as usual. No other pictures will be admitted, and catalogues will be ready in a few days. The gallery will be open for public exhibition two days and evenings before the sale. Admission free.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF PARIS-MADE FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THURSDAY, 7 h inst., at 11 o'clock, at their sa rerooms, No. 141 Broadway, the above superb furniture, consisting of rosewood and black wood and gilt suites, covered in satin, velvet, and reps; rosewood and mahogany amoires-à-glace, buffets, Bibliothèques, encoignares, buffet du salon, table-à-jeu, style Louis XV.; consoles, table entre jambes, and other styles; bureaus à casiers, bureaus Louis XV. abattant, buffet de salle à manger à coulisses, guéridons, table à ouvrage, toilettes, donchte and commode, vide-poche, cadre et gorge, comodes à cedre berceaux, &c. The above is now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve, to pay charges.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer,

AUCTION NOTICE.

$9,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY,

RICH CARPETS, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, COST $400,

BRONZES, PAINTINGS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, &c.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, By RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, embracing the entire contents of the dwelling-house No 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av. The parlors, chambers, dining-room and library are beautifully furnished throughout with every thing adapted to a fashionable and costly residence, in rosewood, oak and mecogany; superb mattresses, bedding, parlor suites, rich carpets, silver-ware, China, cutlery, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at hous.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Shaboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, as of the first division of the line of the Sheboygan of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in this place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder, sell for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises and appurtenances described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan, in the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, and all other chattels real or personal, the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad than owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were mortgaged by deed and appurtenances, and are to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, AT 10½ o'clock, at the sale room No. 74 Nassau st., large sale of second-hand Rosewood Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, crockery &c.; rich rosewood and black wa nut parlor furniture in colored satin, brocatelle and reps, mirrors, slabs and brackets, bookcases wardrobes, library tables, book-shelves, &c.; solid oak dining-room suites in green reps, extension tables and sideboards; chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c., mahogany, rosewood and black-walnut; also a number of oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; also a very fine rosewood pianoforte, City made; also an iron safe made by Silas Herring.

GAS WORKS FOR SALE.—THE ASTORIA GAS LIGHT COMPANY offer for sale their entire works, including contracts, privileges, &c. They will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on the 2th of February inst. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, and possession given on the 1st of May next. For information, terms, &c., apply to C. R. TRAFFORD, at Astoria, or J. J. HALSEY, No 55 Cedar-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 27 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged slightly to groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, W. Galbraith.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS AND ENGRAVING, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising a choice assortment of standard and miscellaneous works; also, a number of fine steel-plate engravings.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. comprising an assortment of new goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST desirable medium-sized houses in 22d-st., with all the modern improvements; full-sized lot; will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished, and a large part of the amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 3,731 Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial, well-built, brown-stone front house, south side 16th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. It has all the conveniences requisite for a genteel residence. Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 825 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A HOME.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem, and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would help parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built and finished in the most substantial and modern style, and one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of Mr. WILLIAM RYER.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 36th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH-ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—CONTAINING FROM 40 TO 100 acres, suitably divided into arable meadow and woodland, under good cultivation, well fenced, watered by a living stream which can be brought to the house and barn, a thrifty bearing apple orchard, and a good supply of small fruit. The buildings must be good and ample, (modern style preferred,) suitable for a winter as well as a Summer residence. Location high, yet not bleak; in a good neighborhood, within 1½ miles of a railroad depot, churches, select schools, &c., and not more than 36 miles from this City. Price not to exceed $16,000. Answers, minutely describing the property, addressed C. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will receive due attention.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more pieces, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built first-class City house, desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 38 Dey-st.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 24 miles from the City, unincumbered, which would be exchanged for Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City property lightly incumbered. Address, or apply at No. 129 West 46th-st., New-York. No Brokers need apply.

FARM FOR SALE—IN NEW JERSEY, CONtaining 45 acres, 2 dwellings, 700 peach trees; good soil, healthy location; all kinds of small fruits; five miles from Morristown. For full particulars inquire of THOMPSON, at New-Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., for 3 days.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL farm at Sing Sing, two miles from the dépôt; will be sold cheap.

J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 106 acres, with buildings nearly new, on Central Long Island, 2½ miles from the Railroad. Apply to GORDON L. FORD, No. 5 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., NEW-YORK Jan. 28, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,	C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
HERMANN MAROUSE,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAMES BOY,	MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
EDWARD SCWELL,	W. J. SYMS,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	DANIEL DEVLIN

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.

O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of this Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK Jan. 28, 1861.

NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—A meeting to consult with Mr. R. H. Lowry Trustee, and take measures to protect their interests, will be held at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Feb. 11 at 1 P. M. Bondholders may call any day prior, at that hour, to meet the Committee.

A. W SPIES, Chairman

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A LOAN FOR a term of five years at 7 per cent., on each of the eight new, substantially built and elegantly finished houses on Madison-av., between 33d and 34th sts.; parties can take one or more, to suit their convenience. Inquire of DAVID FELT, in the basement of house No. 135 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law No. 69 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 9th instant, until which time the Transfer books will be closed. GEO C. PETERS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months in this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.

R. H. CONWAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

Jan. 31, 1861. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house with coach entrance, and coach-house rear, No. 1 160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three-story brick houses on 31st-st., near 6th-av. Also to let, at Germantown, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1 254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LET—THE BUILDING ON THE CORNER OF 4th and Mercer sts., for a term of years. Will be altered to suit the tenant. The premises given immediately, as Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA are moving to their new building, on the corner of 4th and Greene sts. For terms, inquire of Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—FURnished, from 1st May next, a small three-story brick house, (rent $550,) pleasantly located in the vicinity of Henry and Carroll sts., containing gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, range, &c., now occupied by a widow lady, who wishes to rent the furniture and hear I to the house. Address MAY, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfactoring premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and have been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st. MAJOR THOMPSON.

TO LET.—ON 54TH-ST., NORTH SIDE, BEtween 8th-av. and Broadway, a stone-front house, containing all the modern improvements. $300 per annum.—$60 till the 1st of May. Inquire of S. FLEET, on the premises.

TO LEASE.—TWO STORES AND DWELLINGS, Nos. 146 and 148 Court-st., between Warren and Baltic sts., Brooklyn one long occupied as a shoe store, and the other as fancy dry goods store. Rent, $750. Inquire of WM. W. STEPHENSON, 240 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 3 Bea h-st., with modern improvements; in complete order, possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STORES TO LET.—NOS. 79 AND 83 BARclay-st., near Washington Market. Location excellent for wholesale business. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 46x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER Also Let, by JOHN GANDY, No. 162 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, with ten or twenty acres land, good buildings, near the dépôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,268 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE WANTED.—Must be in first-rate order, very desirable location, and rent about $800 per annum. To any one wishing to give up housekeeping and sell their furniture, so as to make it an inducement to purchase, the present is a good opportunity. Address, for one week, H. B. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to hire a small house in the upper part of the City. A house suitable as to condition, size, rent etc., would be taken for a term of years. Location preferred west of 4th-av. and south of 34th-st. Address Box No. 619 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, AT a moderate rent per annum, within a short distance of the City, and convenient communication; healthy and pleasantly located; family small. Address, stating terms, &c., M. E SMITH, No. 118 2d-av., New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SNUG MODERN-built house, between 5th and 8th avs. and 30th and 40th sts., for a family of three persons; rent moderate. Address Box No. 2,343 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary; must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. B., Box No. 4,652 Post-office New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE CITY.—A desirable property situate at Nyack, on the Hudson, consisting of four acres of land under good cultivation and well stocked with fruit of all kinds; a commodious house and suitable outbuildings; access to New-York, per steamboats and cars, several times per day. Apply to F. A. HALLIDAY, on the premises, or to C. DEVER, Esq., No. 109 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of fruit, grown beds and fruit trees. Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 652 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF ground, situated near Fort Morris, Westchester County, 10 minutes' ride from the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroad dépôts and Harlem steamboat landings. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or at No. 59 East 13th-st., second story.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Greenwich, Conn., the place now occupied by the subscriber, near the Cos cob Bridge, N. Y. & N. H. R., east side. Apply on the premises. W. A. FERRIS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Brooklyn Society for the relief of respectable aged indigent Females, will be held at the Graham institution, corner of Washington and De Kalb ave., on THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock noon. The friends of this charity and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. A. B. ST. JOHN, Cor. Sec.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New York will hold its regular semi-annual session in its room, Odd Fellow's Hall, corner Grand st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVISS, Grand Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES.

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Dr F. L. BECKWITH, Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced the above. Price of the Japan Secret, $5 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 37 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a present increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,324 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females excisively treated by Dr. THIRS, No. 62 6th-av., second block above 4th-st., New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Electro-Abdominal corsets, girdles, supporters &c. The ladies' private circular mailed free. Waits for it, and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. Ward can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, and has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint from the blood. Beware of those that remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the failure of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance is hereby fore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 612 7th-av., in the City of New-York is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, upon the basis of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES, THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD C. RNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, pottery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited. JASPER E. CORNING,

Surviving Partner of the late firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSINGER, is a member of our firm from this date T. & M. MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York Jan 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to a reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 16. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath thereto, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859; Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ADLER, J. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, who are in arrears, are hereby notified and required to pay all such arrearages, at the office of said Association, No. 443 Eighth-avenue, before the expiration of sixty days, from the date hereof, or their shares will be declared forfeited, in accordance with Act 4 of an act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations".—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. Jaw-6w W*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. J. BABCOCK, formerly in my employ, is not authorized to do any business whatever on my account.

JAMES M. SHAW, No. 70 Chatham-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 335 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Organ Mosaic Wedding Envelope. Knife for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per 100; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) This Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company in order dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ATNA, SATURDAY, Feb. 9;
VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16;
CITY OF BALTIMORE SATURDAY, Feb. 23;
and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
do. to London.....80 | do. to London.....33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months.....60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. BRAD

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

duced by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. BROWN.) Now, I wish to say here that had that Senator (Mr. LANE) avowed such a doctrine prior to the Presidential election as he did in his reply to me, expressing disunion and secession sentiments, I give it as my opinion, he would not have received 10,000 votes in the State of Tennessee. Mr. J. then read from the record of votes, showing that the Senator from South Carolina, as well as the Senator from Oregon, and others, voted against the resolution declaring that Slavery needed protection. I want to know what has brought such a change over the Senator's mind since the last session of Congress, when the Senator said, under the sanction of his oath, in voting against Mr. BROWN'S resolution, that it was not necessary to pass laws now to protect Slavery? Now he is ready to say they have the right to go out of the Union because Congress has not passed laws to protect Slavery, which he then swore were not necessary. Then other resolutions were introduced, and Mr. BROWN offered an amendment, and made an argument to show the necessity of passing laws to protect Slavery then. But the Senate voted, 42 to 3, that there was no danger, and Slavery did not need protection. Mr. JOHNSON read the list of votes, "Mr. BENJAMIN, Aye," and Mr. LANE—ah, yes, Mr. LANE, of Oregon, swore on the 25th of last May that slave property did not need protection in the Territories. And now I want him to get up here and tell the Senate and the American people, if he is for the right of a State to break up the Union, because she cannot get that protection for slave property which he then swore it did not need. [Laughter.] Then the Senator from Oregon, in his reply to me, spoke of the reservations and conditions made by the Old Dominion and by New-York in surrendering their delegated powers. He spoke with great familiarity of the subject and the rights of the States, and he read a few lines, and then wanted to know if the time had not arrived when these states should resume their delegated powers. After declaring, under the solemn sanction of an oath, that no further protection was needed, he wants to know if the time has not arrived when these States will be justified in breaking up the Confederacy. Perhaps, it might be well to examine a book before speaking of it. I do not say this is the case with the Senator, but I shall proceed on the idea that he thought he understood it all. This is a common misapprehension. Sometimes it arises from a want of examination, and sometimes it arises from a want of capacity to understand. On examination, we find that the Committee of the Virginia Convention reported resolutions previous to the ratification of the Constitution, providing that certain amendments ought to be referred to the other States. This was voted down. Then the Committee reported the ordinance adopting the Constitution of the United States and in that ordinance they go on and make a preamble and declaration of their understanding, but no conditions or reservations. Mr. JOHNSON then read the ordinance. This was adopted June 26, and South Carolina was already in the Union. So even if Virginia had made reservations, South Carolina could not profit by them, for she had already adopted the Constitution. Mr. MADISON received a letter from Mr. HAMILTON, who stated that he had great doubt as to the ratification in New-York without conditions. One condition was that they might have permission to secede—recede was the word then—in five or seven years if certain amendments were not ratified. Mr. MADISON writes in reply, that if the Constitution is adopted, it must be adopted in toto, without reservation or condition. Now, I am inclined to think Mr. MADISON understood this ordinance, and here in his letter, written to Jay, in which he said to Mr. HAMILTON that the idea of a reserved right was as bad as conditional rejection. I think JAMES MADISON understood this ordinance, and I had as soon rely on his opinion as on that of the distinguished Senator from Oregon, as I am inclined to think he understood the whole subject as well as the Senator from Oregon, with all his familiarity with the subject. But the Government was formed, the Constitution ratified, and the provision made, for what? For the admission of new States. If the express grant to admit be given, I say that the Government can exercise all the incidents necessary to carry the admission into effect. Then we come to the State of Alabama, as the Senator seems to be so familiar with things of that sort. An act to enable the people of Alabama to form a Constitution and a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, was approved March 2, 1819, and the people accepted it with this passage: "The ordinance is hereby declared unrevocable without the consent of the United States." There is the compact. Yet it is claimed that Alabama has a right to go out of her own will, because she cannot get her equal rights. When we are a candidate for the Presidency, then I suppose we are all equal brethren in the Confederacy. But after we have attempted and signally failed of an election, then I suppose the enemies' line commences just where our defeat commenced [Laughter.] Mr. J. then referred to Louisiana, purchased for the purpose of preserving the free navigation of the Mississippi River, yet in her ordinance of secession she claims a negative right to control that navigation, and without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

The President presented a message from the President of the United States, stating that he had received from the Governor of Kentucky resolutions making application to Congress to call a Convention, to present amendments to the Constitution. He said it afforded him great pleasure to perform this duty, and felt confident that Congress would act with careful consideration, to which the resolutions are entitled, on account of the patriotic source from which they proceed, as well as the great importance of the subject.

Laid on the table. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) sent sent to the Clerk's table the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession, which was read. He said the act which it was his purpose to perform, of withdrawing from this assemblage, in obedience to the will of the people of his State, was one of no ordinary occurrence. The spectacle was now exhibited of seeing the representatives of the States, delegation after delegation, withdrawing from Congress, from the Legislative Assembly of the country, destined under Providence to be the greatest the world has ever seen. We are now witnessing the dissolution of a mighty form of Government, and the secession of State after State from the Union. Differences of opinion have caused these results, owing to a change in the relative condition of the two sections. A number of the Sovereign States have arrived at the conclusion that they can no longer remain members of this Union, unless changes be made in the constitutional law, and the Constitution restored to its original spirit. In his judgment he owed it to himself, to the people of Louisiana, and to the House and people of the United States, to say that it was his solemn conviction that if every one of the measures reported by the Committee of Thirty-three was adopted unanimously by both Houses of Congress, it would produce no effect in resisting the current sweeping State after State from the Confederacy. If the Union was to be restored to its former condition, must be by constitutional amendments. If gentlemen cannot grant this, then a dissolution of the Union is inevitable. If we cannot dwell together in unity, let us, like the patriarchs Lot and Abraham, peaceably separate. While he found no warrant in the Constitution for secession, he maintained the right of revolution, which had been recognised by solemn acts through all the Departments of Government.

Messrs. MCKEAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) and STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) severally interrupted the gentleman, raising the point that he was not confining himself to a mere personal explanation.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, (Am.,) said his colleague was making his last speech here, and certainly it was not polite to interrupt him.

Mr. TAYLOR said those who remain here will have an opportunity to reply to his remarks if they desire to do so. He proceeded to show that coercive measures should not be employed, and that the manufacturer must depend on the South for supplies of cotton. All the world beside cannot produce as much of that material as a single county in Arkansas. It was not only proper for the interests of trade, but for the comfort and happiness of the mass of the people and mankind that if separation is to take place, it should be peaceable. To-morrow probably another State would go out of the Union. If the army shall be used in the effort to take possession of any portion of the South, even the territory, and if the navy shall be used to blockade any Southern port, he would tell gentlemen it would be an act of war, and from this would leap the firm nationality of the Southern people.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.)—As the gentleman is disposed to discuss the question of war and peace, and as he discusses every question with signal ability, I desire to inquire of him whether a blockade be an act of war. Whether, in his judgment, war has not already been initiated by the measures of a yet more aggressive character; namely, the seizure of the United States forts, of a public vessel-of-war of the United States, and the spoliation of the Mint and the public moneys of the United States? That if this be so, then are not the measures of the Government of which he had spoken, essentially defensive in their character, and rendered imperative upon the people and the Government of the United States, in protection of their dignity, their rights, and their honor?

Mr. TAYLOR replied: When Congress came together, and it was unmistakable that a portion of the Southern people were under the influence of what they conceived to be oppression on their rights, and under the influence of apprehension as to the future, and after hearing on the floor of the House and the Senate coercion threatened against their right of revolution, and the duty of holding them in absolute subjection, and of reducing them to a condition worse than that in which the people of Ireland are subjected, and those of India now groaning at the footstool of British power,—under these circumstances, if it was their purpose to assert the right of revolution and take the attitude of sovereign States, it was their duty, as the forts were erected on their soil—not for the purpose of restraining them into obedience, but repelling hostile invaders—to prevent them from being made use of for the purpose of maintaining so monstrous a doctrine.

Mr SPINNER, of New-York, (Rep.,) raised the point of order, that, by the showing of the gentleman who was not a member of this House, he was justifying the seizure of forts and money of the United States, taken surreptitiously.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.)—I hope the gentleman who is taking his farewell will not be interrupted.

Mr. TAYLOR repeated that on the first attack on the South the people there will come to the rescue, including Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri, and a civil war will result, the like of which history does not record. Mr. TAYLOR then bade gentlemen farewell.

Mr. BOULIGNY asked the privilege of making an explanation.

Mr. LOVEJOY, who had made objection to his doing so, said he would withdraw if the gentleman was going to make a Union speech.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—Oh! don't object. We will give you the same privilege when you withdraw. [Laughter.]

Mr BOULIGNY said that until a few minutes ago he was in a similar position with his colleague. He had received no official information that an ordinance of secession had been passed by Louisiana. As to the Convention, he was not elected by them, and had nothing to do with their action. He should not, therefore, obey their instructions. Some of the gentlemen of that body were his personal and intimate friends. He thought discourtesy had been exercised towards him, in not sending him a copy of the ordinance. He would therefore pay no attention to it until he received official notice of its passage. Another reason compelled him to differ with the Senators and Representatives from that State. He was the only member of Congress elected therefrom as an American Unionman and to this principle he should stand forever. [Applause.] When I came here, he added, I took an oath to maintain the Constitution of the United States. What does that mean? Does it not mean the union of the States? It does, if I understand it right. By that oath I shall stand. Whenever instructed by my immediate constituents and asked by them to withdraw myself from this House, their wishes shall be complied with as soon as I receive the information. I shall, however, not only withdraw, but resign my seat. After I do so, I shall continue to be a Union man, and stand under the flag of the country that gave me birth. [Long continued applause on the floor and in the galleries intermingled with cries of "Good"]

The House then concurred in the action of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill, rejecting the Chiriqui amendment by 43 against 121, and agreeing to an appropriation of $135,000 for the purchase of WENDELL'S establishment for a Government Printing-office, by 88 against 67.

Mr. HINDMAN said that he had been voting for appropriations to bankrupt the treasury, but as there was a little too much rascality in this proposition he voted, "No."

Mr. CRAIG, of Mo., (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution providing for the recovery of certain stolen Indian bonds. Referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up his bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to suspend postal facilities in States where obstructions are interposed.

Mr. BRANCH, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) opposed the bill. The Postmaster-General early has power to discontinue the mails in such cases. When the laws cannot be enforced it would be time enough to consider such a measure as that now pending. We must either admit that the seceded States are in or out of the Union. If this bill considers them in the Union, then it is a most injurious act to withdraw from them the postal laws. If, however, it was to acknowledge that these States are out of the Union, then he had no objection to the bill. He knew of no better way of acknowledging the independence of these States, than by withdrawing from them the postal benefits of the Government.

Mr. SICKLES, of N. Y., (Dem.,) in addressing himself to the question, said—There is a legal necessity for the passage of a bill of this character. There is no power in any of the seceding States to protect the mails of the United States. There is no power in any of the seceding States to punish any criminal offence which may be perpetrated upon the mails. As there are no courts there which would entertain jurisdiction of any offence charged to have been committed in any of the seceding States, therefore, *en necessitate rei*, the Government of the United States must either subject the mails to the hazard of every possible treason and depredation, or else withhold them from those seceding States.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Ark., (Dem.,)—Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. SICKLES—With pleasure.

Mr HINDMAN—While I shall vote for this bill, acknowledging as it does, the independence of the seceding States, yet, Sir, my impression is that in the seceding States the laws of the United States not specially declared null and void are expressly continued in force.

Mr. SICKLES—My attention has not yet been called to that extraordinary inconsistency. I have yet to hear of the principle upon which a sovereign State asserts its independence, and still allows the laws of a foreign jurisdiction to be enforced within its boundaries; and I trust that no State holding the dignified attitude which these States claim, either as members heretofore of this Union, or as independent States, will continue in such position.

Mr. HINDMAN—I have no desire to interrupt the gentleman unnecessarily. I do not understand that it is the intention of the seceding States that the United States shall enforce its laws within their limits, but those laws having been enacted, and others having previously submitted to their enforcement within their limits they of their own act and by their own authority provide for their future enforcement, until such time as they shall deem fit to declare their repeal. In that I see nothing derogatory to their assumption of authority.

Mr. SICKLES—The gentleman from Arkansas is a good lawyer, and I am quite confident if he were intrusted with the defence of a person accused of a crime upon the mails of the United States, and the indictment was drawn in the State of Louisiana, charging that certain offences had been committed by a citizen of that State, injuring the property of the Government of the United States, he would very speedily find the means of drawing a demurrer which could not be answered, and which would effectually protect any and every offence that might be perpetrated upon the public mails of this Government. I know, Sir, that we have a mode of treaty, where we have recognized the independence of a State, or a State whose independence has already been established, of protecting or securing the protection of our property within the jurisdiction of a foreign State; but, Mr. Speaker, the independence of these States has not been recognized by this Government. It has not yet been recognized anywhere or by any Government. At least it will be conceded that it is a question in abeyance. In that position the measure proposed is the only one consistent with principle. Certainly it cannot be objected to as a coercive proposition. Far from it. As such I could not vote for it. It simply amounts to this, that you propose to suspend the operation of a law the enforcement of which is impossible. You propose to withdraw from the jurisdiction of a seceding State your property, wherein it is impossible to protect it. So far as this is a question to be considered with reference to individual and private inconvenience, the merchants of New-York will suffer in a pecuniary point of view one hundred-fold more than the merchants of the South. The seceding States are indebted millions upon millions to the City of New-York. A large portion of this indebtedness is wholly unavailable. Of the bills receivable payable by the seceding States, which matured in January and February, not twenty per cent. has been paid. The balance of trade is entirely against the seceding States, as we all know, and this is the very season of the year, when the remittances, if honorably met, are forwarded. They have not been met, I regret to know. But, Sir, they would not be safe, I maintain, under existing legislation, and in the present condition of relations between the United States and the seceding States, that it would be most hazardous to forward remittances between the seceding States and the remaining States of the Union. Mr. Speaker, as I have already remarked, I would not vote for this as a measure of coercion, but just so far as you can suspend the operation of your laws upon the seceding States, you obviate the necessity of coercive measures affirmatively pressed by the Government of the United States. Pending these disastrous events, I would confine the Government of the United States strictly, as far as it is possible, to do so if consistent with the acts of the seceding States themselves, to a defensive line of policy over the public property, over the public vessels, which are undoubtedly ours, and especially over those places where jurisdiction has been ceded to us by the Southern States themselves. There I would maintain a strictly defensive attitude, and I would defend it firmly, I would defend it adequately, I would defend it without yielding to menaces or to attempts at coercion from any quarter, whether it proceeded from the seceding States themselves, or from the allies they may seek elsewhere. [Applause.] But with reference to affirmative measures of coercion, to be adopted on the part of the Government of the United States, then I would draw a broad and clear line of distinction, and especially in respect of laws, the enforcement of which can only be accomplished through the aid of the magistracy. Of these, Sir, the postal laws form a distinct class. With respect to the revenue laws, they are not administered by internal machinery, at least to any considerable extent. They may be enforced as Gen. JACKSON proposed to enforce them, by a ship of war lying off the harbor, and not encroaching upon the territorial jurisdiction of a seceding State. But the postal service cannot be so enforced, and adequate protection gives to the mails, without placing within the territorial jurisdiction of a seceding State the armed power of the United States. I speak now especially with reference to the absence of any power to protect the property or enforce the laws by means of the Magistracy. The United States Judges have resigned, and you cannot get a jury in these seceding States that would convict a man of an offence against a jurisdiction which they repudiated. Wherever the flag of the United States cannot go—wherever the jurisdiction of the United States is repelled and insulted—I would not trust the property of the United States. If the money, if the bullion in the Mint at New-Orleans, is not safe from spoliation—if they are willing in Louisiana to imitate the Mexican policy of spoliation upon property—how, Sir, could you intrust your mails with the property of your citizens, with the dispatches of your Government, and with the property, also, of the Government, within the same jurisdiction? You cannot do it.

Mr. HINDMAN—Will the gentleman under the head of spoliation, be kind enough to explain the recent proceedings in New-York City, in which the property of Southern men was pillaged?

Mr SICKLES—I have yet to learn that the arms to which the gentleman so alludes belong to Southern men. No claimant has appeared, and I am glad to know it. Mr. TOOMBS, I am reminded, sent a telegraphic dispatch of an extraordinary character to the Mayor of New-York, to which he sent a reply equally extraordinary. [Laughter.] If I had been the Mayor of New-York I would have sent a different answer to the message of Mr. TOOMBS, and especially in view of the menace and sting which was at the bottom of it; for he told the Mayor of New-York, that it was important for New-York that he should know whether the act was justified. The loyalty of New-York to Southern citizens should not have received that insult from Mayor WOOD. If I had been Mayor of New-York, I would, in the name of New-York, have repelled it and have sent this answer: "The authorities of New-York had no information whether or no those arms were to be used in an insurrection of the character which JOHN BROWN initiated, or of the character which the State of Georgia initiated, when, before her secession, she seized upon the forts and the arms of the United States; but in either event they were, as we believe, for the purposes of insurrection, and therefore, in preservation of the public peace, I seized them, and will hold them against all comers." [Applause in the galleries.] I would have sent that answer to Mr. TOOMBS; and I regret that the Mayor of New-York was so unmindful to what was due to the State, and to his own position, as to have sent the craven answer he did. But to resume the current of my argument at the point where I yielded to the interruption of my friend from Arkansas. Let us not, at a crisis like this, confound pleas. Let us not confuse our proceedings by a failure to discriminate carefully between what we may rightfully do in the discharge of our duty, and what would be cruel and unwise to do in yielding to passions. To administer this Government, to protect its property, to guard its mails, to hold the scales of justice even and true over, as between those who are and those who are not in harmony, can never be coercion, but is the simple and honest discharge of our sworn duty. To that extent I would go, no further. The President of the United States has solemnly announced to the people of this country that he will not accept the policy of coercion. It has not been adopted. The Congress of the United States, in the presence of events which all concede to be revolution, has abstained from any and every measure of coercion. Yet we have no response to this policy, which only subjects us to the charge of being ossillanimous because it is conceived in to bearance in fraternal affection, in the hope that peace may be restored; for if we were to accept a declaration that there shall be no appeal except to the law, then, Sir, none of us would like to be held responsible for suffering a series of events which have reduced this Government, if it were powerless indeed, to prevent them, or escape their consequences, to a condition among the nations of the earth as contemptible as that which it has heretofore occupied has been lofty. Now Sir, there has been no coercion attempted. On the contrary, every pledge expressed and implied, so far as this Government is concerned, has been against it; and advantage has been taken of those pledges and of that policy to degrade our flag, to commit acts of spoliation upon our property, to repudiate our jurisdiction, to enable the Cabinets of Europe to sit in council as they are sitting at this moment, not upon the "Sick Man of Turkey," which they have had before them for years, but upon the paralyzed and impotent United States of America, and to determine what they will do, and what share they will appropriate to themselves in the dismemberment of the Confederacy, and in the confessed and demonstrated inability of the Government of the United States to make its jurisdiction respectable and respected. I would not like to be held responsible, as one member of this body, for such a state of things. If I did not defend and justify the forbearance of the Government, and my own silence to this hour, upon the hope that such forbearance, while it might subject us to misconstruction elsewhere, while it might bring pain to the heart of every patriot in the land, would lead to peace and reconciliation, and that good would come of it. Now, Sir, with reference to the suggestion of the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, deprecating the application of such a measure as this upon his State—his loyal, his noble, his gallant State; or to the State of Maryland, or any other State which yet remains in the Union, where we have Courts, where we have a magistracy, where we have the means of enforcing the laws legitimately and regularly. Why, Sir, I venture to say that no man in this House would be guilty of the offence and the insult to the loyalty of those States of thinking of such a proposition. In its application it can only be extended, in the nature of things, to States which have by their own solemn act repudiated our jurisdiction and deprived us of all possible means of protecting our property except by force of arms.

Mr. BRANCH—I would ask the gentleman from New-York to specify in what State they have refused to allow the collection of revenue from postages?

Mr. SICKLES—O, Sir, from postages? I do not know.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.)—With the gentleman's permission, I will state that some of the Postmasters in Alabama, when drafts have been drawn upon them by the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, have answered that they would wait until they could ascertain the action of their State before paying the drafts.

Mr. BRANCH—Those are cases of individual Postmasters. But I would ask the gentleman from Indiana if he has any information that in any instance in the States that have attempted to secede the public authorities have interfered with the collection of the revenue from postages? I would ask him this additional question while I am up, whether the Postmaster General has not, under existing laws, full power to discontinue the service in all such cases as he has alluded to, by abolishing the offices, or even discontinuing the mail service entirely?

Mr. COLFAX—I will answer the gentleman that there is evidence in the Post-office Department that the mails are tampered with in the States that claim to have seceded, and there is no authority by which you can protect the letters against being tampered with. A man may take letters that do not belong to him from the mail in the public streets and open them, and there is no tribunal before which he can be brought for that offence. I will add, that it is well known that the correspondence between this Government and Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumter was stopped by the authority of the Governor of South Carolina, until the Government saw fit to allow it to continue, and it is now continued only by his toleration.

Mr. SICKLES—I do not mean to state that the Convention or Legislature of any State had by law taken the position which I adverted to. I meant to say that practically, and as a matter of argument, that was their attitude, and that logically it must before long find its position in their legislation. I suppose, Sir, that gentlemen holding public stations as Postmasters in those States, pay over what they receive to the sub Treasuries in their vicinity, and then, Sir, as we have seen in Louisiana, the State authorities, after it has been collected in one mass, appropriate it to the local government. In that way all the revenues from the postal service, and all the deposits belonging to the United States in those Sub-Treasuries, are secured to the insurgent States; and frequently, in the Sub-Treasuries and Mints in those States there are large amounts of money belonging to private individuals, which are placed there upon deposit—placed there for coinage—placed there to be weighed, and placed there to be stamped for exportation. We have no means of protecting that private property in any of those States, and for the same reason that I would have suspended the Mint at New-Orleans a month ago if a proposition had been brought forward for that purpose, because I could not anticipate the security of the public and private property there—for that very identical reason I will now, in view of these acts of spoliation, withdraw the mails from a jurisdiction where they cannot be protected. Mr. Speaker, we must not close our eyes to the new phases which events have successively put upon the secession movement. It originated, Sir, as a peaceful remedy for grievances. As such it had thousands and tens of thousands of men at the North who were disposed to meet it on midway ground, and say, "If you cannot abide with us, bitter as the lesson may be, we will yield to your appeals for a separation." That was the December phase of the secession movement. In January it assumed a new attitude. No longer peaceable, no longer disposed to await the consent or the deliberations of the Northern States, forcible possession was taken of our forts, and arsenals, and arms, and we were menaced in advance with all the terrors of civil war, and degradation to our flag and jurisdiction was inflicted upon us. When this new phase of the secession movement was presented, those friends of the Southern cause who, up to December, defended it manfully became only the apologists of the erring acts of their friends. In February it assumes yet a new phase. I can only characterize it as the Mexican method of revolution. When ROBLES and MIRAMON and SANTA ANNA are engaged in revolutionary movements, and a Government confronts or opposes comes within their reach, it is seized upon, and they say, "We will count every dollar of the coin, and when we settle our quarrel with you, why, then the money will be all safe, and we will pay it over."

Mr WINSLOW, (Dem.,) of North Carolina—I would ask the gentleman if he has any information that any money whatever belonging to the Government of the United States has been seized by the governments of the seceding States?

Mr. SICKLES—Yes, Sir, I have it from the Treasury Department.

Mr. WINSLOW—I speak now with reference to the sub-treasuries.

Mr. SICKLES—I speak of the bullion belonging to the United States, about nine tons of silver, seized the other day in New-Orleans.

Mr. WINSLOW—Does the gentleman rely upon newspaper reports?

Mr. SICKLES—No, upon official information.

Mr. WINSLOW—The same as that published in the newspapers?

Mr. SICKLES—Substantially the same, but worse, I am sorry to say. There has been another mint seized in Georgia, which is to be held for our benefit at some future day to the general settlement. Now, that may be very proper, but I am not disposed to put the mails in the same process of liquidation, because the receivable drafts and warrants on the sub treasuries, and warrants on the postmasters in the seceding States, and all the machinery of the Government which relates to the public funds, would not be in a good condition of administration under such circumstances. But, to resume at the point where I yielded to my esteemed friend from North Carolina, and to bring these remarks to a close, I want to call the attention of gentlemen again to these new phases which the movement, in the progress of events, yielding entirely to the passions of the hour and repudiating reason, has assumed. In November it was peaceable secession. We could agree to that. I am for it. In January it was forcible secession; and then, Sir, the friends of peaceable secession in the North were transformed into timid apologists. In February it is speculation and war. Armies are raised right under the guns of forts belonging to the United States, the jurisdiction of which has been ceded to us by the solemn acts of the seceding States. Measures of open war yielded to Mexican vacillations, and I say, in the presence of this new and last phase of the secession movement, that it can have no friends in the North, it can have no apologists in the North, but there will soon be an exception to the general denunciation which it must meet with from the loyal and patriotic citizens of this country.

The morning hour here expired.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty three was resumed.

Mr HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) traced the history of the causes which led to the present difficulties, the paramount one being the election of a President on a strictly geographical and sectional issue, representing principles hostile to the rights and interests of the South. He advocated the Crittenden proposition as a reasonable basis of adjustment.

The House passed Mr. STANTON'S resolution about extending the time before the Commissioner of Patents, to take testimony against the extension of MCCORMICK'S reaping-machine patent.

Recess from 4 to 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) opposed coercion or war against the seceded States.

Mr. TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) addressed the House.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Am.,) discarded secession as heresy and a new-fangled idea. The wise, patriotic and sagacious framers of the Constitution did not implant within it seeds of its own destruction. None of them considered that a State had a right to secede. He argued that the South should have equal rights in the Territories with the North. His State had abundant reason to complain of the aggressions of the North, but this was no reason the Union should be dissolved. When the dogmas of the Republican Platform come to be put into practice then it would be time to revolt. Kentucky had never regarded this Government as oppressive.

Mr. THOMAS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) expressed his confidence that the Union, threatened as it was, would yet be preserved. He then gave his reasons why he would not support the Crittenden proposition.

Adjourned.

Note from Capt. Berry.

STEAMSHIP "MONTGOMERY," Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 25 I noticed a report of "Steamship *Montgomery*," where I am charged with using bad language—"threatening, with a terrible oath, to carry the policemen to Savannah." Other New-York papers also have equally erroneous statements.

The facts are simply these: The Police came to my ship, with no other authority, as they alleged, than from Superintendent KENNEDY, which was not sufficient under the circumstances, and I accordingly ordered them on shore, and at the same time gave the order to cast off my lines which being prevented by the Police, I was obliged to have them cut. And I wish it distinctly understood that no bad language was made use of, either by myself or those under my command, as I do not allow profanity on my ship under any circumstances. By publishing this in your paper you will greatly oblige

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM C. BERRY,
Commander steamship *Montgomery*.

Pure Milk—Food of Infants.

From the North American Journal of Homœopathy.

It is a matter of deep regret that there should be so much apathy and ignorance among the better classes of society (who ought to know better) as regards the food of infants. Mothers act as if they thought that milk was milk, let it come from what source it may. They seem utterly to ignore the chemical and vital changes that may be impressed upon their own milk by dissipation, late hours, dinner parties, excitement, moral emotions, and the general high-pressure pace at which our City life goes on—so complete a contrast as it is to the quiet and unexciting life of the farmer's wife. The cow—which may be looked upon as the typical nurse—leads a life which could scarcely be exceeded for placidity and tranquillity. Probably there are more bad nurses (that is to say, unhealthy breasts of milk,) among our City ladies than in any other class of society, and it is precisely in those cases that it is most difficult to find a suitable and digestible food for the pining infant, on account of the bad quality of our City milk. An infant will nurse greedily, perhaps, yet steadily loses flesh: or, perhaps, the milk is of so indigestible a quality that it is tormented by flatulence and colic. The motions are grass-green one-half the time; or there are large masses of undigested curd passed with each movement; or, perhaps, the child is teething, irritation sets in, with symptoms of incipient hydrocephalus, the child all the time drawing its nourishment from a consumptive or scrofulous mother.

In these cases I have had recourse to the milk of the Rockland County Association, which I believe to be perfectly pure, and unadulterated with anything—not even water. They are in direct communication with the farmers themselves, and no milkmen, or other go-betweens, are allowed to have anything to do with the handling of the milk: the milk, as soon as drawn from the cow, is emptied into large cans, which are then placed in a cool running stream or spring, and thoroughly stirred until cold, when the cream is completely incorporated with the milk, and cannot afterwards rise or separate. The cans are then locked up, and the keys delivered to the Agents of the Association, and the milk brought to town; so that it seems impossible (if we may rely upon the integrity of the agent—which I believe we may) that any "bocussing" of the milk should take place. The Association also professes to supply, for the use of teething or pining infants, the milk of one cow daily—and this of a cow who has freshly calved. Their cream is also pure and unadulterated; and I often used this, mixed largely with water and a little sugar, for those infants who cannot digest milk. If all these means fail, and the food still disagrees, and the child pines, I use the food recommended by MEIGS, and made from this milk. A small quantity of prepared gelatine, or Russian isinglass—say a scruple, or a piece two inches square—is soaked for a short time in cold water, and then boiled in half a pint of water until it dissolves, about ten or fifteen minutes. To this is added, with constant stirring, and just at the termination of the boiling, milk and arrow-root, the latter being previously mixed into a paste with a little cold water. After the addition of the milk and arrow-root, and just before the removal from the fire, some cream is poured in, and a moderate quantity of loaf sugar added. The proportions of milk, cream and arrow-root must depend on the age and digestive powers of the infant. For a healthy infant within the month, from three to four ounces of milk, half an ounce to an ounce of cream, and a teaspoonful of arrow-root to a pint of water, are about the best proportions. For older children the proportions should be gradually increased to a half or two-thirds milk, and one to two ounces of cream. This will generally be found to agree as food when all else has failed. I generally send my patients to the milk depôt No 146 Tenth-street, opposite the Academy of Design, for the milk and cream. SNELLING.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP AND PRICES DOWN.—We have this day (Jan 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.

CONOVER & WALKER.
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM will be full of ladies and children to-day, to see the living curiosities there, and witness the performance of that thrilling drama, the "Lady of St. Tropez," at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH MY BOY.—I cannot govern him. *Learn how to direct* him. You are endeavoring to restrain him. He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him into mischief wants direction, and a knowledge of this direction can be obtained in a Phrenological Examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb 5.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 19,000 bales, at 11c @ 11¾c., for Middling; sales of three days, 35,000 bales. Receipts of three days, 52,500 bales, against 47,500 bales the same time last year. Receipts less than last year, 170,000 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports less than last year. 560,000 bales. Flour closed with an advancing tendency, at $6 for Superfine. Coffee steady, at 12c @13c. FREIGHTS—Cotton: to Liverpool, ⅝d. Exchange on London, 10½ @10⅝. Slight Exchange on New York, ¼@⅜ per cent. discount.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Karnak, for Nassau, N. P.—Mr. and Mrs A. G. Bartlett, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J Harris, child and servant New-York; Mrs. L. J. Harbreak, do; John H. Goodwin, do.; Samuel Brown, Newport, R. I.; Mrs Luther Wright and Mr. Luther Wright, Jr., Oswego, N. Y.; S. W. Collins, Connecticut; Mr. and Mrs C. T. Cromwell and child; Mr Riley and servant, Mr. O'Reilly and child, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Buckley, Miss M Barkley and Master Robert De Witt Barkley, Mr. E. N. Danell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Macy and two children, W. G. Sewell, J. Ray and Miss Ray, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kingsland and child, New-York; Hon. F. McCarthy, Colonial Secretary, Nassau; Hon. John F. Cooke, do.; Edwin Burr, New-York; Joel Cadbury, Miss Mary Ann Cadbury and Miss Elizabeth Cadbury, Philadelphia; A. A. Thomson, Miss Helen Thomson, Miss Isabella Thomson, New-York; Mr. Lurlel Ambrister, Nassau.

For Havana—J. Birge, Specie, $26,540.

In Steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Miss Emma Barker, Messrs. S S Huntingdon, Jas. Larkey, F. Cohen, W. Kennish, James French, Geo. Dimwell, Hy. T. Moore, A. D. Black, E. H. Williams and 3 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Miss Johnston, Miss Wright, Mrs. Neufville, Mr. Larcombe, Miss Larcombe, E. Polndexter, lady and four children; R. W. Woodbridge, Capt. Sizey, U. S. A., Lieut. Long, U. S. A., E. M. Jefferson, M. F. Woodruff, L. L. Long, G. W. Kingsley and lady, J. G. Hoyt, M. Mezins, C. Morgan, C. F. Miller, W. Boone, J. Boone, W. H. Chapman, G. H. Simpson, J. H. Walker, E. F. Neufville, F. L. Neufville, E. C. Kollock, F. R. Pond, Capt Semo, W. Pendleton. The Augusta also brings Company E, Second Artillery, under command of Capt. Sizey, from U. S. Arsenal, Augusta, Ga

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets..... 5 24 | Moon rises.. 4 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 23 | Gov. Island.. 6 12 | Hell Gate.... 7 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Hergous & Co.; Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Kniuak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, C. Cunard; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ship Gilbert, Terry, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark M. Metcalf, Snowman, Montevideo, Geo. Savery.

Brigs Echo, ake, Port-au-Prince, Isslefield Wilson & Co.; Sunny South, Hurvey, Cape Town, Bashford, Moulton & Co.; Socrates, (Ham.,) Hummert, Exeter, Eng., A. Wendt & Co.; Elliot Farrah, Bristol, Reliefe Parish; Orlando, Talbot, Norfolk, Brett Son & Co.; Beatrice, Drisko Remedios, Simpson & Mayhew.

Schooners J. C. Evans, Hammond, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. B. Austin Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand: Maquish, Newbern, Conklin, C. B. Obbie & Co.; Alliance, Ireland, Plymouth Beeton & Co.; Triumph, Artis, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; D. S. Warner, Cairow, Charleston, ——; Nathaniel Chase, Deane, St. Pierre, T. B. Chase; Macoute Perry, Bathurst, T. S Chase; W. C. Alexander, Tucker, Havana, W. W. Russell.

Sloop Ida E. Veit, Vail, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Keystone State, Mershman, Savannah, with mdse. to Thos. Richardson & Co. Feb. 3, passed steamship R. R. Cuyler ashore on the Points the Knoll. Feb. 4 at 10 A. M., 50 miles S. of Chincoteague, passed steamship Hurtsville bound S. Experienced heavy N. E. winds N. of Hatteras.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Feb. 5, 10½ A. M., N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Alabama, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark D. Godfrey, (of Boston,) Cobb, Fooochow Sept.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO 2927. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Proceedings of the Peace Convention at Washington.

Probable Good Effect of the Virginia Election.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Conclusion of the Great Speech of Senator Johnson, of Tennessee.

Mr. Colfax's Postal Bill Passed in the House.

MORE UNION SPEECHES BY SOUTHERN MEN

Nothing Done yet by the Montgomery Convention.

Passage of the Secession Ordinance by the Texas Convention.

Threatened Attack on Forts in the Indian Territory.

Seizure of the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, Ark.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The Peace Convention had a session of four hours to day, during most of which time, Mr. MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, occupied the Chair, Mr. TYLER being too unwell to remain.

Mr. SEDDON, of Virginia, desired to proceed with business, and proposed to take up the Crittenden resolutions for consideration. This met with violent opposition, as most of the Northern Commissioners seemed favorable to delay, and an animated debate followed, in which Messrs. RIVES and SEDDON, of Virginia; CHASE, of Ohio; GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, and others took part. It was finally agreed to defer action until the absent delegations should arrive, and the Convention adjourned.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the prospects of harmony in the Convention. Mr. TYLER, Judge RUFFIN and a few others still believe there is a conciliatory spirit, but most of the Southern men profess to see beneath all the fair and patriotic declarations made a radical difference in views which must soon terminate the proceedings of the Convention unfavorably.

The Virginia Commissioners apprehend that the election in their State will be misconceived and lead to difficulty. The result, they say, only proves that their constituents are anxious to preserve the Union, and will await the action of this Convention hopefully. Should they be disappointed, then, they allege, there will be but one voice in the State, and that will be for secession.

The same view is entertained and expressed by the Kentucky Commissioners.

Five of the Tennessee Commissioners arrived this afternoon, and express the opinion that, unless the Crittenden or some similar propositions are speedily agreed on, their State will be almost unanimous for separation from the Union, although she may not join the Southern Confederacy. I give all these expressions of views, of course, without indorsing them.

Senators HUNTER and MASON still declare that it is their opinion that Virginia will secede all the more certainly because of the result of the late election. Mr. GARNETT takes the same position, and expresses regret at the result of the election only because secession is more certain than before, if the Crittenden Compromise is not accepted, and he thinks Virginia's course will encourage the North to refuse concession.

The effect of the Virginia election is exactly opposite. The Republicans, whose self-respect forbade their yielding anything to those who made concessions to their demands on the condition of remaining in the Union, are much more inclined to listen to what Virginia asks after having declared her own fidelity to the Government as it is. Senator CRITTENDEN's propositions will not be accepted by the North in Congress or in the Peace Convention, but there are concessions which are not compromises, and which may be granted.

The New-York delegation have telegraphed that they would be here in the morning in a body.

TEXAS AND THE UNION.

Intelligent Texans here say the refusal of the Convention of Texas to refer the secession ordinance to the people, would strengthen the hands of HOUSTON and the Union men, by making more offensive the arbitrary illegal acts of that unauthorized assemblage, chosen by less than one-third of the voters of the State. If the Secessionists attempt by force to suppress the Federal Courts there will doubtless be an armed collision between them and the Unionists, resulting, it is thought, in the call of a new Convention, and overwhelming repudiation by the people of the entire secession programme.

THE NEW-YORK SENATORSHIP.

There is a very general feeling here that the defeat of Mr. GARDNER for the Senate will produce a good effect upon the present misunderstanding between the North and South, because it is considered a repudiation of the ultra sentiments of which he is the known champion.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

ANDREW JOHNSON concluded his great speech to-day. Its boldness was even more marked than that of his speech some weeks ago on the same subject. He showed conclusively that disunion is abolition, and exposed the flimsiness of the pretence that any evils menaced the South from which she could escape by abandoning the Union.

THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

Senator HEMPHILL gave notice to-day of an amendment to Senator COLLAMER's bill for the collection of the revenue, reported several days since. This amendment provides that whenever a State shall, by a Convention of its people duly called, withdraw from the Federal Union, the laws of the United States shall cease to have force or effect within the State thus seceding; and whenever the President is notified by the Executive of such State of the Ordinance of Secession, he shall refrain from a further execution of the laws within the limits thereof, and shall cease to occupy the forts or other public buildings—the mail service to be continued until a postal treaty shall have been negotiated, and in the meantime the revenue to be paid to the United States.

MAJOR BASKIN'S SURRENDER.

The reason why the War Department exonerates Major BASKIN from blame in surrendering the Baton Rouge Arsenal, as noted in my dispatch last night, is that he had only three men with whom to resist. Commodore ARMSTRONG, on the other hand, at Pensacola, had a considerable force which, it is believed, he might have transferred to Fort Pickens if he had chosen to do so.

AID FOR KANSAS.

Urgent dispatches have been received from Kansas by Senator SUMNER and Representative CONWAY, praying that the Government will aid the suffering people there. The Senate Territorial Committee has been consulted on the subject, but Judge COLLAMER thinks it inexpedient to attempt a relief appropriation in the present condition of the Treasury.

M'CORMICK'S PATENT.

The extraordinary efforts making to smuggle an extension of McCORMICK's reaper patent have induced the House to pass a bill without objection, giving the contestants ninety days' time to file rebutting testimony, and thus prevent this present Administration from acting in the case, and defeating the contemplated outrage. The bill will surely pass the Senate, if a vote can be had on it.

STEAMER TRADE ON THE PACIFIC.

BEN. HOLLADAY, Esq., of San Francisco, who recently purchased six of the steamers belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, now running on the Pacific Coast, designs to continue the present steamer line between San Francisco, Oregon, Washington Territory, the Columbia River, Puget's Sound, &c. Also to establish a line between San Francisco and San Diego, touching at all the way ports; and another between Guaymas, Sonora and Acapulco, touching for freight and passengers at San Blas, Mexatlan, Manzanilla and other intermediate ports, and making regular connections at Acapulco with the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, running both to Panama and San Francisco.

This last-named line has long been needed, and its establishment will develope a valuable trade between Western Mexico and California. It will also be a great convenience to the people of Arizona, as their shortest and speediest communication with the Pacific Ocean is by way of Guaymas. A recently ordered and very liberal reduction of duties in imports at Guaymas when designed for Arizona, will tend to rapidly enhance the importance of Guaymas as the *entre* port for a vast interior country. Regular steam communication between Guaymas and Acapulco will also be likely to bring to the American line of steamers at the latter point, the bulk of the silver bullion shipped from the West Coast of Mexico for foreign account, and thus incidentally benefit the Mail Steamship Company in that way as well as by giving it a freighting business in more bulky articles of commerce.

The ships purchased by Mr. HOLLADAY are the *Cortez*, *Panama*, *Sierra Nevada*, *Columbia*, *Republic* and *Fremont*. The price agreed upon is $250,000, of which $25,000 is to be paid upon the delivery of the vessels $25,000 more in six months, and the balance in quarterly payments having thirty months to run. The trade is an advantageous one on both sides—good for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, because it will get a new trade quite equal to the net profits heretofore derived from running their line on the northern coast; and good for Mr. HOLLADAY, whose capital, enterprise and personal attention to the operating of this new business will insure him a great success. His partner in the transaction is Mr. E. FLINT, formerly Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and its agent at San Francisco for several years. He has gone out to California to receive a transfer of the vessels.

THE ABSTRACTED BONDS.

It is stated that the Grand Jury have got hold of a correspondence between GODARD BAILEY and Gov. FLOYD, in relation to the abstracted Trust Fund Bonds, which disposes quite clearly of the late Secretary's pretence of having had no communication with BAILEY in regard to that subject. Mr. FLOYD, with the Grand Jury on one hand and the searching investigation of the Morris Committee on the other, seems likely to get a scorching one or the other side. By the way, although the law of 1857 relieves witnesses before investigation Committees of Congress from prosecution upon any facts in relation to which they may testify, it does not relieve them from any of the penalties of perjury, if they should be detected in that crime.

THE CASE OF MR. RUSSELL.

A joint resolution has been referred to the Morris Investigating Committee, providing a commission to examine and settle all accounts between the Government and WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, and to withhold all moneys found due him until the abstracted bonds hypothecated for his benefit shall have been restored. With proper limitations and restrictions there can be no reasonable objection to such a measure. Certainly when the power of a great Government is weighing heavily upon a citizen, arbitrarily withholding all moneys due him on contracts, the least it can do is to settle with him promptly, reserving the means of indemnifying itself at the same time for any losses it may have sustained.

THE INAUGURATION UNION BALL.

The gentlemen who have undertaken to get up a grand Union Inauguration Ball on the 4th of March, have progressed finely thus far in their work, and it promises to be a complete success. A plan has been prepared for the temporary building to be erected for the purpose on the occasion, on Judiciary-square, and the design is an admirable one, as it will afford ample accommodation for a large number of people. The site chosen is one just in front of the barracks, recently erected near the City Hall for use by one of the artillery companies recently stationed here by order of Gen. SCOTT. The expense of the ball is estimated at from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. Books for subscription will soon be opened in the principal cities, North, South, East and West.

Letters received here by an Illinois member indicate that Mr. LINCOLN will probably leave Springfield between the 10th and 15th February, and reach here about the 20th, *via* New-York. He will not go to Boston.

COTTON IN NICARAGUA.

Major JOHN P. HEISS, formerly of Tennessee, and more recently of this city, has returned to Nicaragua to settle there permanently. So satisfied is he with the cotton-raising experiments made upon the high and healthy interior lands of that region, that it was his purpose immediately to put a hundred acres under cultivation for that staple. There is no longer any doubt that large districts of Central America are well adapted to the culture of cotton by white labor, as the table lands, away from the coasts and river bottoms, are as healthy and salubrious as they are rich and fertile.

THE DEPARTMENTS NEED PURGING.

Secessionists are still numerous in the various Executive Departments here. The work of purifying that branch of the Government was begun some time ago, but as suddenly ceased. This evil ought to be abated. Good men and true in abundance can be found to fill all the places in lieu of men whose influence is constantly directed to the work of encouraging disunion, countenancing treason, and tending to make it respectable.

AN ABUSE WHICH NEEDS REFORMING.

There are a number of sinecures in the Departments which should be abolished. Some time ago I referred to the case of a man named QUIN, who nominally holds a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and draws the pay, while he not only performs no duty, but is absent attending medical lectures at Philadelphia. This story is constantly repeated, but probably has not come to the ears of Mr. DIX yet.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

The lack of regular army forces is causing frequent expressions of regret that the call made by the President two years ago for three additional regiments had not been favorably responded to by Congress. It may be doubted, however, whether in the hands of Mr. FLOYD, as Secretary of War, they would not have been specially organized with a view to secession purposes.

THE GREAT GAINES SUIT.

The great and long-pending suit of Mrs. MYRA CLARKE GAINES, which was to have been argued before the Supreme Court yesterday, was postponed for a few days, in consequence of an unfortunate accident to Mr. JANIN, of New-Orleans, one of the opposing counsel, which renders him temporarily unable to appear in the case.

An official report from the West says that the recent difficulty with the Brule Sioux arose from the liquor traffic in that region.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The President's course, in relation to the proposition of Col. HAYNE, is similar to that towards the former Commissioners of South Carolina, namely, that he has no authority to treat for the sale or make any disposition whatever of the forts or other public property in that State; that it is his duty to defend the forts to the best of his ability, and that the consequences of doing so must fall on those who attack them. Col. HAYNE will now return to South Carolina.

In the Peace Convention, to-day, a resolution was introduced proposing to conduct the proceedings with open doors. This was earnestly discussed, and the result was a restriction upon the Commissioners from communicating their doings to outside parties—an act scarcely necessary, considering that but little curiosity is manifested concerning their movements. The Commissioners are socially harmonious, but as yet they have discussed no measure looking to political results.

A number of the Republican members of the State Legislature of New-Jersey, and others belonging to the same Party, are here, urging their Representatives not to agree to any compromise which will compound their principles.

The steamer *Michigan*, at Lake Erie, will be put in commission on the 1st of March.

The artillery company which recently left the arsenal at Augusta has been telegraphed to come to Washington.

All Government telegraphic communication with New-Orleans is cut off; the Secretary of the Treasury, however, is taking action in regard to the late obstruction of the revenue laws by the Collector of that city.

It is ascertained from an authentic source, that the laws will be enforced to the greatest extent practicable and on a Union basis.

The President has recognized Don VINYAL as Spanish Consul to reside at Charleston.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RESULT OF THE VIRGINIA ELECTION—ITS EFFECT—THE SOUTHERN REACTION COMMENCED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5 1861.

The glorious news which is pouring in upon us from the Old Dominion is the theme of universal gratulation among patriotic men, while the sympathisers with secession are as blue as indigo. The victory of the Union Party was as unexpected as it would seem to be overwhelming. The most intelligent and well informed friends of the Union had no hope of such a result; and so late as yesterday, while the battle was raging, and while victory was perching upon the national standards, they utterly despaired of the Republic, and made the melancholy confession that all was lost. They believed that secession would carry the day by a majority as great as that which has been rendered against the pestilent heresy, and the joyous surprise with which the meagre returns in the newspapers this morning was devoured, was mingled with apprehension that it was delusive.

There can be no doubt that the surprise was as great to the defeated party as to the victorious, and their feelings of chagrin and mortification may be more easily imagined than described. Senator MASON had expressed the most unbounded confidence that the result would be overwhelmingly in favor of secession. His expectations were high; his bearing was haughty; and he would have scouted contemptuously the supposition that Virginia could be induced to vote for the Union. He made a mistake which we all made, and we therefore have no reason to reproach his judgment in the premises, however much we may commiserate his sad disappointment in the overthrow of his cherished plans of treason.

The secret of the universal mistake which has been made as to the real sentiment of Virginia is susceptible of an easy explanation. The Secessionists are all politicians—all noisy, windy, blustering demagogues, who had committed themselves to the declaration that, in a certain contingency, which has happened, viz., the election of a Republican President, they would go out of the Union. They had made so many threats to this effect that, for very shame, they felt bound to keep their words, and by dint of perseverance they succeeded in making the impression, at home and abroad, that the people were with them. But the result shows that the love of the Union is the normal condition of the public mind of Virginia, and that the utmost efforts of the politicians have not been able to rouse them from it. SAM HOUSTON said, in 1854, that if two slaveholders got into Kansas, they would keep up such a h—l of a howling you would suppose they were a hundred. So it has been with the Secessionists.

The result of this Virginia election will go far to illustrate the mode in which secession has been carried further South. A storm of excitement has been raised, which would listen to no appeal of reason, and whose authors threatened with death or confiscation all who opposed it. It was wisely assumed, in the beginning, by the leaders of the movement in the States which have actually passed ordinances of secession, that no appeal should be taken to the people. They, like Herod, feared the people, and they determined that the whole treasonable plot should be consummated before there was time for reflection upon the consequences. They relied upon terror to carry them safely over the heads of the people, and to enable them to establish what form of government would be most agreeable.

The effect of the Virginia election will be decisive in destroying the traitorous conspiracy in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Maryland. There was abundant evidence that a powerful reaction had taken place in each of them before this Waterloo defeat of treason in the Old Dominion came to the aid of the patriotic cause; and now there is every reason to believe that in the States named, which have yet to dispose of the question, the majority for the Union will be so overwhelming as to crush the last sign of vitality in the monster. This result would become a certainty if the Republicans pursue a policy of conciliation and kindness to the friends of Union in the South. They can now afford to be magnanimous, since the loyalty of the Border and Middle Slave States is no longer doubtful or contingent. Let the Union cause be strengthened, and its friends will utterly extinguish treason, so that no traitor will ever again raise his voice in Congress, except those who still have terms to serve out, and even they will be constrained to keep step to the music of the Union. Is not this a desirable object? I envy not the man his heart who could be indifferent to such a consummation.

Backbone is an admirable thing in a politician, but, as has been happily remarked by the *Republican*, of this city, a back-bone should not be wanting in a certain degree of flexibility. A back-bone of iron or of granite, without joint or marrow, certainly has no existence in nature; and the neck, which is but the projection of the spinal column, is generally supposed to be in an abnormal condition, when it will not allow the head to turn to the right or to the left.

The Southern reaction will not stop with the Border and Middle Slave States. It will penetrate into Georgia and Alabama first, and at no distant day into the other States, which have passed secession ordinances. We shall soon hear that the people of these States are demanding a submission of the question of secession to the popular vote; and, when the tide once sets the other way, woe to the traitors who have precipitated them into rebellion and civil war! If they escape the gallows, they will be happy to hide themselves in perpetual obscurity from an indignant and outraged country. New representatives will be sent to Congress, who will bring with them no taint of treason, or odor of the arrogant oligarchy which has ruled the South for the greater part of thirty years past. The new representatives will be patriotic, fair, candid men, such as Etheridge, Nelson, Stokes, Gilmer, Clemens, Millson, and others who are now pleading for the Union. It will be a great deliverance to be relieved from the presence of the Keitts, and Pryors, and Masons, and Benjamins, and Slidells, and Clingmans—and that forever! Think of it, ye rigid, stiff-backed Republicans, and ask yourselves, as lovers of ease and haters of nuisances, if you cannot make some little sacrifice—I will not say of principle, but of pride—for the sake of a consummation so devoutly to be wished? The adoption of the policy suggested by Messrs. SEWARD and ADAMS would consign the whole tribe of fire-eaters to graves which know no resurrection.

It is currently reported about the hotels that a "Crowners 'quest" is to be held upon the body of the late JOE LANE, of Oregon, who was slayed alive today in the presence of the Senate, by ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. The investigation will, of course, be a mere legal formality, as no one of the hundreds present can for a moment doubt the cause of the demise. Those who have witnessed the slaughter of a sheep, can appreciate the commiseration which was felt on all sides for the almost uncomplaining victim. The plausible BENJAMIN, whose plaintive farewell, like the last notes of the dying swan, still echoed through the chamber, also came in for a stroke from the trenchant weapon of the intrepid friend of Union. But I will not spoil, by attempting to describe the rich scene, and refer your readers to the phonographic reports. OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION—THE QUESTION TO GO TO THE PEOPLE.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The TEXAS State Convention passed, on the 1st inst., an Ordinance of Secession, by Yeas 166, Nays 7.

The Governor, the members of the Legislature, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Commissioners from the Southern States, were present at the time.

The Ordinance of Secession is to be voted on by the people on the 23d of February, and if it is adopted it is go into effect on the 2d of March.

Gov. HOUSTON has recognized the action of the Convention. He says that the people have declared their attachment to the South and a desire to join the Southern Confederacy. He thinks that if such a Confederacy is not formed, Texas will form a Republic for herself.

The news of the secession of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana created much excitement in Northern Texas.

THREATENED ATTACK ON FORTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE LITTLE ROCK, ARK., ARSENAL.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Advices received to-day by the editor of the *Thirty-fifth Parallel*, state that the Texans have threatened to take possession of Forts Washita, Cobb and Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory. It is thought that the force at each of these stations is sufficient to protect them.

The conductor of the overland mail from Little Rock, Ark., reports that the arsenal there was taken possession of by the State troops on Saturday evening last.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The President elect and suite will leave Springfield at 9 A. M. on the 13th inst. But few stoppages will be made on the way, and Indianapolis reached at 4 P. M., Cincinnati will be made on the following afternoon. No further appointments are as yet made.

The Presidential party will consist of fifteen persons. A number of outsiders are impatiently exerting themselves to get invitations to accompany Mr. LINCOLN to Washington, but all will be excluded, with the exception of the reporters of the Press.

The English Consul at Chicago has paid a visit to Mr. LINCOLN.

FITZ HENRY WARREN, of Iowa, is in town. His name is familiary mentioned in connection with the Postmaster-Generalship.

The report of the election of a majority of Union men to the Virginia Convention was read with much gratification by Mr. LINCOLN.

The *soirée* at the private residence of the President elect this evening is a brilliant affair. Seven hundred ladies and gentlemen, composing the political elite of this State, and the beauty and fashion of this vicinity, are present. Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN are in their happiest mood, and do the honors with much dignity and affability.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

In Northampton County, FISHER (Southern Rights) is elected a delegate to the State Convention by a large majority.

In the District of Warwick, Elizabeth City and Williamsburgh, MALLORY (Union) is elected.

In Accomac, CURTIS (Union) is elected.

In the Isle of Wight, WHITFIELD (Southern Rights) is elected.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Conservatives have been elected in Washington County. King and Queen, Gloucester and Botetourt elect Secessionists. Gov. WISE's election is deemed certain.

SALUTE FOR VIRGINIA.

The Union General Committee yesterday caused to be fired one hundred guns from the Battery in honor of the noble stand taken by the "Old Dominion" in favor of the Union, as indicated by the recent elections in that State. The firing drew a large crowd who were in great suspense as to the nature and meaning of the demonstration. On being informed, they offered to take up a collection on the spot to defray the expense of firing a hundred more. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the most hopeful sentiments were uttered.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Military bill passed the House to-day. It arms the three thousand volunteers, and thoroughly reorganizes the militia.

Stronger hopes of a settlement of the Federal difficulties are entertained. Conservative men are more confident, but everybody is for a full and final settlement, or separation.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city this morning, and organized by the choice of WM. B. BUSHELL as President.

The morning was occupied in the appointment of the usual committees.

Hon. J. C. LOOMIS, of Bridgeport, is prominently named as the candidate for Governor.

The Convention is a full one.

It is supposed that the majority of the Committee of Twenty-one on resolutions, are Douglas men.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 6—P. M.

The Democratic Convention this afternoon nominated JAMES C. LOOMIS, of Bridgeport for Governor, receiving 371 votes, and it. J. INGERSOLL 133; scattering 98. A. GILLAZARD, of Enfield, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; the remainder of the ticket the same as last year.

Mr. LOOMIS was introduced to the Convention, and made a speech, accepting his nomination, and dwelling upon the importance of preserving the Union, but without discussing the matters in issue.

The resolutions contend that the Union is a Confederation of sovereign and independent States; that any trenching on their equality is a violation of the Constitution; that the present condition of the country is owing to the sectional spirit of a great Northern party denying the equality of rights; that the doctrine of coercion instead of conciliation is pernicious and should be resisted as leading to civil war and destruction of the moral and commercial interests of the people, and will destroy the Union and prevent its reconstruction; that the Crittenden compromise, or something like it, will harmonize opinions; that our Senators and Representatives have failed to meet the requirements of their position; that the Personal Liberty bills should be repealed, and the ticket nominated should be elected.

FROM FORT SUMTER.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN SENT AWAY.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT ON BOARD THE MARION—CONDITION OF THE GARRISON.

The sending away of the families of the officers and men at Fort Sumter, in anticipation of a possible attack, was announced by telegraph several days since. Yesterday the steamer *Marion* arrived from Charleston, having among her passengers these persons, fifty-six in all, twenty-five of them being children.

They were embarked by order of Maj. ANDERSON, for the double purpose of relieving the garrison and placing them out of danger in case an attack should be made. They all appeared in good health, and gave no indications of having suffered by their six weeks' residence at the fort. They were all respectably and comfortably clad, and appear to have been well prepared for coming from a comparatively mild to a cold climate in mid Winter. With few exceptions they appeared in good spirits, and some of them even in cheerful humor, and were not at all inclined to put a bad face upon affairs in Sumter. The more intelligent and thoughtful among them, however, appeared anxious and care-worn. They had taken leave of their husbands with heavy hearts, and might never see them again. The sight of so many women, many of them intelligent and lady-like, with little families of helpless children clinging to them for support and protection, was calculated to excite deep commiseration.

As soon as their arrival could be made known at the Quartermaster's Department in State street, a steam-tug was chartered to convey them all to Fort Hamilton, where arrangements have been made for their reception. A portion of them evinced some shyness about giving information concerning the state of the garrison they had left, evidently fearful that it might, in some way, operate to the prejudice of Major ANDERSON and his command; but a somewhat prolonged interview with them, by our reporter, enabled him to gather particulars which they generally admitted to be correct.

THE FORCE IN THE FORT.

There had been no reinforcement of Major ANDERSON up to the time of their leaving, on Friday last. Seventy-nine persons, including the officers and band, and exclusive of a working corps of some twenty men, under Capt. FOSTER, constitute the whole garrison—a force generally felt to be insufficient for a rigorous or prolonged defence of the place. "It is a shame," said one of the most intelligent of the party, "that they should be left there to be destroyed; if the Government cannot send them help, they ought to let them come away." When Lieut. TALBOT returned from Washington, the command were assembled, and the decision of the President communicated to them. The expressions of confidence reposed in them by the authorities at Washington gave them new heart, and every man declared he would fight to the last, and die rather than surrender.

A great many guns have been mounted on the second and third tiers, and they are now in as good condition to defend the fort as they will ever be, excepting that they are short-handed. A light is kept burning throughout the night in each of the casemates, and everything ready for instant action. There is no lack of ammunition, and any quantity of grenades of a destructive character have been prepared for use at close quarters. There have been no desertions; no disaffection exists, and the entire command entertain the highest respect and even admiration for Major ANDERSON, with whom they are ready to stand or fall in their country's defence.

PROVISIONS.

For the first time during their stay at the fort, they received a quantity of fresh beef on Thursday last; but they could not tell where it came from, or whether arrangements had been made to obtain a continued supply. [This was probably the fresh meat sent over by Major CLYMER, referred to in the correspondence of the TIMES.] The rations have consisted of salt provisions, with beans and a moderate quantity of vegetables. The flour is reduced to a twenty days' supply, and hard bread is dispensed twice a week to eke it out. Of sugar and coffee, a half barrel of each is believed to be all there is left. The oil is also getting low, and the greatest economy is practised in the use of these latter articles. There is a good supply of pork and beef, which must constitute the main reliance of the garrison, unless they are soon supplied.

They could procure nothing at Charleston—not even a pair of shoes for a child. They were taken from the fort in "Capt. THOMPSON's old schooner" directly to the *Marion*, but they did not leave Charleston until Sunday, on account of the weather. Meantime they were visited by many of the chivalrous Carolinians, who did their best to alarm the fears of these poor women and children by assurances that they would soon attack the fort—that their floating batteries were nearly ready, and that the fort would certainly be taken within a few days. Some of them asserted that Wednesday had been determined on as the day for the attack.

As the *Marion* passed Fort Sumter on her way out the whole garrison assembled on the ramparts, and gave them three parting cheers, which were tearfully responded to by the departing women and children. Great anxiety was evinced by them to know the course events were likely to take, and the most earnest wishes were expressed that affairs might be peaceably settled, and without bloodshed. The *Marion* came out through the Swash channel.

The following is a complete list of the passengers from Fort Sumter:

Mrs. S. A. Cox and child, C. W. Hersey, Felix Rafferty, Robert Jackson, George Leighton, George Stenhouse, Samuel N. Holmes, H. H. Safford, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Whitesfield, Mrs. Hanmer and two children, Miss Smythe, G. Patterson, John Hasberon, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Neilen and three children, Mrs. Burns, Miss Burns, Mrs. Galway and two children, Mrs. Smith and two children, Mrs. Rondnan and two children, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. McDonnell and two children, Mrs. Carroll and three children, Mrs. McMann and three children, Mrs. Rice and one child, Mrs. Murphy and one child, Mrs. Davis and one child, Mrs. Strand and one child, Mrs. Shearcrer and one child, Samuel Simon, and six in the steerage. Total, 82.

COLLECTING DEBTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A large commercial house in this City some time since sent to their agent, a lawyer in South Carolina, notes of business firms in his vicinity amounting to $1,800, which were about to mature, to be collected. They received no intelligence from the legal gentleman aforesaid until a few days ago, when the notes were all returned, having been kept by him until they were sixty days over due. Accompanying the notes was a letter from the agent stating that he considered himself an *honest* man, but he would not collect debts against the citizens of South Carolina in favor of Northern creditors. In reply the house here wrote back that they must respectfully demur to his claim to be an "honest man;" that in this latitude a man who practiced such a trick as the one he had been guilty of would not be recognized as either honest or honorable, whatever notions to the contrary might prevail in Carolina. In conclusion, they notified him that as he had rendered himself personally liable for the entire amount of the notes, if he ever came this way they would accommodate him with rooms in Eldridge street Jail until he paid what had thus been swindled out of confiding creditors in New-York.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY BILL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

In the House, to-day, the original bill in relation to the volunteer militia, providing that the companies as now regulated shall be retained, and specifying the numbers of the companies, battalions, etc., was amended by making such companies liable, on the requisition of the President, to be marched without the State. It was then ordered to be engrossed.

NO FORCED LOANS IN CHARLESTON.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

In regard to the forced loans, I can assure you that the reports are gross fabrications. Mr. JONES, of the firm of RUSSELL & JONES, has this moment been in the store, and when I read him the portion of your letter stating that they had paid $3,000 on their stock, he laughed heartily and said that it was the first time he had ever heard anything about a forced loan; so you see that the people themselves do not know anything about it. When you first wrote about it, I thought you were jesting. Thank God, our Government has not yet been reduced so low that it is necessary to force her people to give money for its support. Many of our people throughout the State have given large sums towards defending the State, and have expressed their willingness to give more.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Commissioners from North Carolina presented their credentials and were tendered seats in the Congress during the open sessions.

The Committee appointed yesterday in secret session, stated through their Chairman, Mr MEMMINGER, that they would probably report to-morrow (Thursday,) a plan for the Provisional Government.

The Commissioners from Virginia are now in the city.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

In the Louisiana State Convention, to-day, a resolution to appoint Commissioners to all the Slave-holding States not yet seceded, to invite them to join the Southern Confederacy, was laid on the table by a vote of 58 to 47.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

For the first time in a dozen years it may be said that all the sea-going vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are almost ready for service. Still the force of workmen employed is far below the average, and the disbursements, which would amount to about $35,000 monthly, if regularly paid, are lower than they have been for a considerable period. We append a list of the vessels now in the bay, with a brief statement of their condition.

The steam frigate *Wabash*, 12 guns, 3,200 tons burthen, calculated to carry 400 men, is at the wharf, having been some two months on hand. She is in good condition and awaits her machinery, in which considerable alterations had to be made. If hurried, four weeks would suffice to make her fit for commission. The *Wabash* was last flag-ship of the Mediterranean.

The steam frigate *Roanoke*, same class and armament with the *Wabash*, is in the dry-dock, having unsound timbers replaced. Over $90,000 will be expended in refitting her. She is now pretty far advanced towards completion, and could probably be equipped in a month. The *Roanoke* last served as home flag-ship and brought here the Japanese.

The corvette *Savannah*, which recently returned from the Home Squadron, of which she had the flag temporarily, has been stripped, dismasted and pushed into a corner of the bay, with a gun on board for self-defence. She was lately surveyed and could be put in commission properly in five weeks. The *Savannah* is 1,726 tons burden, carries 24 guns, and was a first class frigate until 1858.

The *Brandywine* frigate, rated to carry 50 guns and 500 men, is rotting fast—LAFAYETTE's old ship deserves a better fate. There are sound materials enough in her to make her a useful, sea worthy vessel. There is neither anything being done to her nor likely to be.

The brig *Perry*, late of the Paraguay expedition, has just been put in the naval "ready state;" that is, she is in a condition to be prepared for sea without docking. She is rated 280 tons burden, and carries five guns. Her sailing qualities are bad, but she is sound and a good "hack craft." It is understood that she will be commissioned this month.

The frigate *Potomac*, 50 guns and 500 men, although "sound as a bell" has been left idle for years. She was painted, covered and placed in the stream eight months ago. Her rate is 1,726 tons, she could be got ready for sea in a few weeks.

The *North Carolina*, receiving ship, is still in her old berth, and has about 300 blue-jackets and a good troop of marines on board, who expect to be drafted for service ere long. There are, besides, several revenue cutters and the storeship *Supply* in the stream, but they are not men-of-war.

The marine barracks are garrisoned by nearly one hundred men, independently of those who have arrived from Pensacola. They are, as stated recently, commanded by Capts. BREVOORT, DOUGHTY, REID and Lieut HELMS. They expect to be transferred to their new quarters, on Flushing-avenue, next month.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Gen. SCOTT sent a telegraphic dispatch yesterday to Fort Columbus, ordering a detachment of 30 men to Fort Delaware, and directing them to leave forthwith. The dispatch was received at 4½ P. M., and at 6 P. M. the detachment was on board of the Philadelphia train, in charge of Lieut. WOOD, each man armed with his rifle and 25 rounds of ball cartridge.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from importing merchants and others of the City of New-York against abolishing the warehousing system.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) reported the Deficiency bill with the House amendments, recommending the Senate to insist on their amendments, and asked for a Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Massachusetts in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented six petitions from the citizens of Philadelphia asking Congress to stand by the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Laid over.

Messrs. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) and BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. One of Mr. BIGLER's petitions was from a fire company in Lancaster, Penn., organized before the adoption of the Constitution, printed on a large American flag.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a petition, numerously signed, in favor of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of the Constitution and enforcement of the laws.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented petitions from the citizens of Maine praying for something to be done to save the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to organize the government of the Territory of Colorado passed.

A long discussion ensued upon this, and the motion was disagreed to.

The President's Message was taken up, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) resumed his remarks. He said yesterday that he was referring to the speech of the Senator from Oregon, (LANE.) He had no wish to do that Senator, or any other, injustice, but in the speech of the Senator from Oregon he seemed to give a direct contradiction to the defence that he (JOHNSON) made during the Presidential election, against the charge that he (LANE) was a Disunionist.

A message was received from the House, asking a conference on the amendment to the Loan bill, and a Committee was appointed.

Mr. JOHNSON resumed by saying that the Senator assumed that South Carolina could obtain her rights out of the Union, which she could not get in it; but what did South Carolina ever ask for, in the Union, that she did not get? He proceeded to argue that South Carolina could get no rights by going out of the Union; on the contrary she lost all her rights, and got anarchy, taxation and trouble. The Constitution has not infringed upon the rights of South Carolina, but the cause of the apparent breaking up of the Union is, bad men North and bad men South, both of whom wish to destroy the Union to gratify their unhallowed ambition. Bad men from either section, in both branches of Congress, criminate and recriminate until they become angry, but they will not fight with each other, but agree together to fight against the

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

Our Charleston Correspondence.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVE FORT SUMTER—THEIR APPEARANCE ON LANDING—WHAT THEY THINK—THE ATTACK—GOV. PICKENS AN OLD FOGY—GOV. AIKEN AND HIS MUNIFICENT PRESENT—UNION NOW AN IMPOSSIBILITY—HOMESPUN AMONG THE WOMEN.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

A most ominous and suggestive departure took place this morning. A 9½ o'clock a small yawl, manned by five men, with the celebrated Capt. ADKINS, of the now famous *Marion*, as commander, left the steamer's pier for Fort Sumter, bearing a flag of truce. I had heard that the *Marion* would positively take these women and children, (as I before mentioned,) so I stationed a lookout, who at 4½ o'clock brought me the intelligence that a small craft had just left the Fort's wharf, filled with people. I hurried down, and had the pleasure of seeing them come ashore. Truly it was a sight to move the nerves of the most stolid, yet so strongly do the Charlestonians hate the flag that has protected them, that their passions ruled their curiosity, and not more than fifty persons saw a sight which in New-York would have drawn a dense crowd.

I counted twenty-two women and some thirty children. Among the latter there were little beauties of ten and twelve, with strong Milesian or Teutonic features, and from that age away down to little babes who have just seen the light under cover of terrible columbiads, mortars, &c. The women ranged from 16 to 60, mostly hard featured and ordinary in appearance, the common run of soldiers' wives, although there were a few exceptions. Their bravery, however, made amends for their plain faces. Every one whom I conversed with seemed proud of having their husbands at Sumter, and many said they would have staid unto the bitter end if need be, but the orders were positive, and to-night none but stern, determined men sleep within those now-famed walls. Two women stay in Charleston; one of these is only 17, and has been married three months. With true Irish lightness of heart, she said that MICHAEL was a brave soldier, and she hoped for the best. I had a brief conversation with one of the older women, a Corporal's wife. She seemed to worship the gallant ANDERSON, and said every men in the Fort looked up to him with feelings approaching veneration. I asked her about the *Star of the West*. Her eyes flashed with patriotic fire. "Ah, Sir," she said, "you ought to have seen our brave Commander on that eventful morning. The men were almost uncontrollable; but a word from *him* staid them. One of the officers was very anxious to fire, if but once, but Maj. ANDERSON replied that he would, at every hazard, avoid the shedding of the first drop of blood. 'If it must come, let it come from our opponents first. On their heads be the crime of bathing their hands in their own brothers' blood.'" My informant added that "the Major is the soul of honor, and he never will allow that fort to be taken—no, never!" They have been living on salt provisions and hard bread until yesterday, when ANDERSON's brother-in-law, the son of Gen. CUSHG, brought them down a bountiful supply of fresh food and various delicacies.

The Palmettoens now say that between the 5th and 10th of this month the Fort will surely be attacked. One of them gave me a graphic account yesterday of the sand forts on Morris Island, and the heavy batteries that frown from Moultrie. Morris and James' Island. He says that the James' Island battery points directly at the gate of Sumter, and the Cummins' Point one has columbiads mounted. This is distant only three-quarters of a mile from Sumter. This military gentleman acknowledges that this city can be shelled with perfect ease. Gov. PICKENS is denounced by many as being a perfect old fogy. I never heard any one speak unkindly of his wife, however. She is a perfect bundle of fascinations, and the younger officers go crazy over her. I saw her at Fort Moultrie the other afternoon, cutting an immense dash. The troops were reviewed for her especial benefit.

Of the 1,500 men on Sullivan's Island, hardly a company has a dress alike. Many stalwart fellows have hurried from their homes, bearing only their trusty rifle, while some have extemporized a costume *à la* GARIBALDI. This red blouse is very picturesque, and the bearers of it are men of great muscle, and powerful fellows in every sense.

Gov. AIKEN has recently purchased a number of Armstrong Guns in England, paying $40,000 apiece. He will shortly present them to the State. Every day I hear, from undoubted sources, of large amounts being sent to the Governor, ranging from $500 to $5,000. The South Carolinians fight for an idea; and where they think their honor is concerned, they dismiss all abstractions and fight to the death. I am perfectly convinced, from what I have seen here and in other portions of the South within three months, that the helping of any more *Union* meetings at the North is a perfect farce. Six States out of the Union, with two more going shortly, and the Border States against any liberal rendering of the Constitution—*Union now is a moral as well as geographical impossibility.* Get up reconstruction meetings for the Border States—save them if you can; but the Gulf States, with South Carolina, *never will return.* It is *now too late.*

I am thoroughly a Northern man, but I speak from careful observation, and any one from the Northeast or Northwest, who will come to the extreme South and leave all preconceived ideas behind, will find that every word I utter above is true.

I attended a *slave-sale* at the "Mart" on Thursday. The men who were sold seemed perfectly indifferent as to their new owners, and had no more animation in their faces than so much mahogany. They brought less than $900 apiece, a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. from prices two years ago.

Women in this and neighboring States are beginning to spurn homespun dresses. JASPER.

Affairs in Alabama.

The following is an extract from a private business letter from a gentleman of wealth, influence and respectability in Northern Alabama:

ALABAMA, Monday, Jan. 28.

You will have heard before this that this State is out of the Union, not, however, by the vote of the people, but by the act of hot-headed, corrupt hearted traitors, with the Governor at the head. If the action of the Convention had been submitted to the people, as it ought to have been, the decision would have been set aside. A majority of the people are for the Union as long as there is any hope of obtaining our rights, and if they cannot be secured to us in the Union, than for the whole South to go off in a body.

My land is in the market. If I could obtain a fair price, I would sell to-morrow. The course pursued by South Carolina and the leading set in this State is ruinous, and will get worse the further it goes, unless things change. I hope they will become aware of the folly and rashness of their proceedings, and that matters may be yet so arranged as to preserve the Union in peace and quiet. It would be better for the whole, however, if South Carolina was set off by herself. If there is a Southern Confederacy, if she is in it, she will be a pest and eventually a curse to it. If the Union is to be torn to pieces, may the Lord, in his great mercy, preserve the country from war and bloodshed. Will you please subscribe for and send to me, the best conservative paper in your City; I should like to have the general news from the North. Money is more scarce and times are harder than I have ever known them. I came here shortly after the land sales. The times were hard and money scarce then, but not to compare to the present.

The hog cholera swept through this region in the Fall of 1859. All are meat-buyers and almost all corn-buyers, and no money to buy with.

The crop of corn in North Alabama is an average of a half crop. Cotton crop averaged about 450 lb the seed per acre. Property is falling in value.

Major Anderson's Supplies in Charleston.

The following note is from a personal friend of Maj. ANDERSON, who has the best means of knowing the facts which he communicates:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been stated in telegrams from Charleston that Maj. ANDERSON had free access to the markets and received from them regular daily supplies of provisions. *I state this is not true. Maj. Anderson has not the privilege of the Charleston markets, and consequently is in great want of fresh provisions.* His supply of army rations, however, is adequate. Maj. ANDERSON has no means of contradicting lying telegrams. Yours. ****

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman who has been traveling in the South furnishes the Chicago *Tribune* with the particulars of some outrages recently perpetrated in that section, of which he was personally cognizant. Among other places he visited Charleston, and while there met an old friend who had been arrested only a few days before on account of suspicions aroused against him because he was born in Rhode Island. The expenses of his trial amounted to about $300. He was himself warned to leave Charleston after he had been there but a few hours, and did so when he got ready. Thence he took a steamer for Florida and entered one of the ports in that State just as a sloop was leaving which had on board a man and his son who had been beaten nearly to death because one of them acknowledged having voted for Mr. LINCOLN. In an extended tour through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana numberless instances of a similar character came under the notice of the gentleman in question.

Sixty-three free negroes, from North Carolina, arrived at Zanesville, Ohio, on Jan 31. They were from Edgecomb County, in the Old North State, and had been ordered to leave by the whites of that section.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* notices the story that a quantity of arms purchased in that city were safely shipped to the seceding States without molestation. It says that the weapons were not made at the armory, but were purchased by a Springfield man for the Southern States from private manufacturers in Hartford or New-Haven. Mr. SALMON ADAMS, late of the United States Armory, and recently appointed Superintendent at Harper's Ferry, has acted as agent for some of the Southern States in purchasing arms in the vicinity of Springfield, and has been quite successful in getting them off to their destination. Since the New-York Police have molested this traffic, it is supposed that the fishing and oyster vessels that ply between the coast of Virginia and New-Haven have been employed for the transportation of arms. Mr. ADAMS has recently left Springfield for the South.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY.

A letter from Vera Cruz to the New Orleans *Delta* asserts that if the officers of the Home Squadron who have expressed an intention to resign do so there will not be enough left to take charge of the vessels. Lieuts. Morgan, Rutledge, Porcher, Evans, Kennon, Jones, Murdaugh, McCrea, and Maury; Surgeons Freeman, Barclay, and Galt; Paymaster Clarke; Engineers Manning, Landen, and Landen again, and Purdy, are mentioned as among those who intend to desert their posts.

MR. GOGGIN'S POSITION.

The position of Hon. W. L. Goggin is defined in a speech delivered by him at Lobrity, Va., on Jan. 28. In it he says he is for "no rash course"—"would exhaust all the means in our power for a positive good" to the country, and "would not pledge himself to any action to place Virginia beyond an honorable alliance in a Union of all the States." He also pledges himself to await the action of the Washington Commissioners.

ENERGETIC.

It is stated that Rev. DOW BEMIS, of South Windsor, Conn., took up in his pulpit the President's proclamation of last un the Sabbath previous to the 4th of January, and, without reading it, threw it on the floor, rubbed his foot across it, and remarked: "If the President would go down South and kill some of the Secessionists, I would pray and last for seven days."

Judge LEGRAND, a prominent Maryland Secessionist, paid a visit, a few days ago, to Governor HICKS, in order to induce him to call a Convention. Being, however, unable to make any impression upon the mind of the old Governor, he finally tried the same game which the Secessionists have been playing successfully on Mr. BUCHANAN. He asked the Governor whether he was quite sure that, in the event he should continue to be deaf against the clamors of the advocates of a Convention, an attempt upon his life would not be made. The Governor quietly replied to the astonished Judge that if he had forty lives to lose, he would lose them all, before he would call a Convention. The Judge then left.

The St. Louis *Democrat* relates the circumstances of the expulsion of Mr. JOSEPH POWELL, from Fayetteville, Ark. He was originally from Pittsfield, (Mass.) and went to Fayetteville two or three years since to rebuild a flour mill for Messrs. STORMAN & DIXON. A year ago he purchased a third interest in the establishment for which he paid $5,000. Recently, in the course of conversation with some of his neighbors, he declared that he could not take up arms for the South, and for this expression he was compelled to leave Fayetteville without having time to take the first step towards arranging his affairs.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AT ALBANY.

The Anti Slavery Convention at Albany did not come to a very happy conclusion. Mayor THACHER had declined to take measures to prevent its assemblage, and when it did meet the police, who were present in large numbers, did nothing to check the disorder which interrupted the various speakers. Hon. GERRIT SMITH was present, and the crowd displayed much anxiety to hear what he had to say, but he positively refused to avail himself of a privilege which was not accorded to others. Mayor THACHER also favored the assembly with his presence, and just before the meeting adjourned made some remarks. He thought it the right of any audience to applaud or condemn whatever sentiment they might hear expressed at a public meeting, and so long as no violence was attempted to the speaker, he did not feel authorized to interfere.

Gen. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCHOLES has offered his services and those of the men under his command to Gov. MORGAN, and has received a letter of thanks therefor from the Adjutant-General.

A SOUTH CAROLINA TARIFF.

A significant communication with significant initials,—G. M., which probably stand for G. MEMMINGER,—appears in the Charleston *Mercury*. The writer asks whether the intermeddling of Governments and thwarting the natural laws which regulate production and exchange can bring commerce to Southern cities, and after condemning the course which the North has taken in times past, as he affirms, to benefit herself at the expense of the South, says that he hopes the latter section will never pursue the policy of robbing one kind of labor to make another profitable beyond its natural gains. But a revenue must be had, for Governments earn nothing, and Mr. MEMMINGER proceeds to argue in favor of the system of direct taxation. This is so honest a way of supporting a Government that he would be willing to allow that about to be formed for the South no other dependence. For reasons which he does not give in detail, but which the people to whom the article is addressed will appreciate before the year is over, he thinks it best that the Southern Confederacy should grant a limited power of laying duties on imports, say 10 *per cent. ad valorem*,—if that be not too high, Mr. MEMMINGER adds, apologetically. To show that this would afford sufficient revenue, he produces these statistics: The Southern States now produce annually, for exportation, 4,000,000 bales of cotton, worth $200,000,000. They produce, moreover, in tobacco, hemp, naval stores, lumber, rice, &c., at least $40,000,000 more for exportation, making in all fully $240,000,000. This produce, when delivered in foreign countries, with the expenses of transportation, insurance, commissions, &c., is worth more than $260,000,000; and being sold for by foreign commodities of equal value, these, on arriving at our ports, will yield, under a duty of 10 per cent., *ad valorem*, $26,000,000 for the support of the Government of the Southern Confederacy. That this will be an ample revenue, if administered with honesty and due economy, says Mr. MEMMINGER, may be inferred from the fact that half that amount sufficed for the support of the Government of the United States under the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, when the whole population in the United States was about equal to the present population of the Slaveholding States. So much for free trade with the Southern Confederacy.

DISUNION IN CANADA.

The papers in the British Provinces discuss the disunion question in its various aspects, with much spirit. The *Canadian News* thinks that the partial dissolution of the Union occurs very opportunely for those who are engaged in the settlement of a basis of federative union of the British American Colonies; they will see, at all events, the weak point in the compact of the United States, and will no doubt so frame the new Government, as that it shall not be in the power of any small minority to endanger its stability by declaring itself out of the Union, and setting up its own independence. Should the slaveholding States secede, the British Colonies would become a greater Power than any in North America, if they were united.... A member of the Canadian Legislature, writing to the Acadian *Recorder*, expresses the opinion that if the Southern States should assume control of the Mississippi, the necessity which the Northern Stetes would be under of having free passage through the St. Lawrence would drive the Provincee into adopting a foreign policy, or ultimately acquiescing in annexation to the Northern States. The *Recorder* comments on this letter, and makes it the text for urging an immediate union of the Colonies, that they may reap the full benefits of the dissolution of the Confederacy.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

The *Insurance Monitor* in its last issue states that most of the companies now exact double the ordinary premiums upon all vessels clearing for Charleston, which rate is 1½ per cent. on sailing vessels and from 1 to 1½ per cent. for steamers. No extra premium have thus far been made on ships clearing for other ports. The secession trouble is felt in the diminished amount of marine business which is transacted at this port. The marine offices are now receiving about one-third less insurance on Southern vessels than heretofore. This is owing to the great reduction in the transportation of merchandise and other freight. Cotton, instead of being shipped on vessels direct to New-York, goes to Wilmington, and thence is conveyed by railroad. The shipments, it is supposed, of this staple, have not materially lessened, as Southerners find it as necessary as ever to get rid of their cotton to raise money.

The Chamber of Commerce of Memphis, Tenn., held a meeting a few evenings ago, and adopted resolutions, condemning in the most decided terms, the course of those members who voted for the Stay Law which has just been passed.

A petition in favor of enmpromise, containing 3,350 signatures of voters, has been sent to Washington from New-Haven, Conn. It measured 113 feet in length.

Movements of the Politicians.

WHY MR LINCOLN HESITATES TO CALL SENATOR CAMERON TO HIS CABINET.

About a fortnight since the Central Republican Club of Philadelphia passed resolutions urging the claims of Senator CAMERON to a seat in the Cabinet, and appointed a Committee to carry them to Mr. LINCOLN. This Committee repaired to Springfield on Jan. 23, and after notifying him of their arrival were informed that Mr. LINCOLN would see them at their hotel the next morning. The interview is sketched by the Philadelphia *Mercury* as follows:

"Dr. SMITH, Chairman of the Committee, stated to Mr. LINCOLN the purport of the resolutions intrusted to the care of the Committee, and had reached the point where it was stated that Pennsylvania desired to have in the Cabinet one who had ever been true to her interests, when Mr. LINCOLN interrupted him by saying:

"Yes, I know who you allude to—Gen. CAMERON. This suggestion has already engaged a large share of my attention, and I have every reason to hope that your wishes will be gratified. I feel quite desirous to do something for your big State, and I am determined she shall be satisfied, if I can do it.'

The resolutions were read to him, when he continued nearly in this language:

"Gentlemen, in the formation of my Cabinet, I shall aim as nearly as possible at perfection. Any man whom I may appoint to such a position, must be, as far as possible, like Cæsar's wife, pure and above suspicion of unblemished reputation, and of undoubted integrity. I have already appointed Senator SEWARD and Mr. BATES, of Missouri, and they are men whose characters I think no breath of calumny cannot impeach. In regard to Gen. CAMERON, I have received assurances without limit from gentlemen whose word is credited to me as that he is eminently fitted for the position which his friends desire him to fill, and that his appointment would give great satisfaction to Pennsylvania. I have a great desire to appoint Gen. CAMERON, for the reason that he was formerly a Democrat, and I wish to give that element a fair representation in the Cabinet on equal terms. Both Mr. SEWARD and Mr. BATES were formerly old line Whigs, and for this reason I feel a disposition to appoint Gen. CAMERON. But on the other hand, there is a strong opposition to him; not from his own State, it is true, for the opposition to him there is so slight that it is scarcely worth mentioning. The feeling against him appears to exist in Ohio, and one or two of the other Western States. His opponents charge him with lobbying and obtaining contracts, and I intend that if he is appointed he will use the patronage of his office for his own private gain. I have no knowledge of the acts charged against him, but I intend to make an investigation of the whole matter, by allowing his opponents to submit their proof, and I shall give him an opportunity of explaining any part he may have had in the transactions referred to. This is all I can say at present, gentlemen, for I am not prepared to express an opinion. I shall deal fairly with him, but I say to you, gentlemen, frankly, that if the charges against him are proved, he can not have a seat in my Cabinet, as I will not have any man associated with me whose character is impeached. I will say further, that if he vindicates himself, I have the strongest desire to place him in the position you wish him to fill, and which you think the interests of your State demand. If, after he has been appointed, I should be convinced by such means as I consider of a respectable character, that *responsibility will rest upon him gentleman of Pennsylvania who have so strongly urged a his claims to my consideration.* But this is supposing a state of things which may never occur."

After continuing the conversation for some time, the Committee requested to recommend the appointment of WILLIAM B. THOMAS to the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia, and then withdrew.

Mr. Douglas on the Secession Movement.

From the Memphis Appeal.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have this moment read with astonishment an editorial in your paper of the 30th ult., in which you declare that I am favoring the measure which has for its object the coercion, by military force, of a sovereign State to remain in the Confederacy, by a peace measure to avert the horrors of civil war, and with the view of a reconstruction on the old basis.

I impute your error to the loose and reckless way in which newspaper editorials are written, and which I shall attempt no remarks upon, and shall rely, for my justification in the premises, upon the correct statement of facts which you have failed to find. In regard to the question, whether it would be a constitutional power or a military expedient, I do not feel called upon to express an opinion, but will simply say that I am entirely opposed to the use of force in any form or shape—that I am unconditionally opposed to it.

Nothing can be accomplished in the power of the country, under the existing circumstances, by the use of force. Secession, the dissolution of Union, and the Republic States under existing circumstances.

You must remember that *there are Disunionists among the patriots and lovers of the North as well as the South*; men whose hostility to Slavery is stronger than their fidelity to the Constitution, and who believe that the disruption of the Union would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil war, servile insurrection and finally the utter extermination of Slavery in all the Southern States. They are bold, daring, determined men; and believing, as they do, that the Constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of Slavery on this continent and that the disruption of the American Union involves the certain destruction of Slavery, and is an impossibility to the attainment of that end, *they are determined to accomplish their purpose not to yield to any means within their power.* For these reasons the Northern Disunionists, like the Disunionists of the South are resolutely opposed to any compromise, or constitutional amendments, or effective conciliation, which they fear could be tendered, as all the Union preserved.

They are striving to break up the Union under pretence of unbounded devotion to it. They are struggling to overthrow the Constitution while professing undying attachment to it, and a willingness to make any sacrifice to maintain it. They are trying to plunge the country into civil war, as the surest means of destroying the Union, upon the plan of enforcing the laws and protecting the public property. If they can defeat any kind of adjustment or compromise by which the points at issue may be satisfactorily settled, and keep up the irritation so as to induce the border States to follow the Cotton States they will feel certain of the accomplishment of their ultimate designs.

Nothing will gratify them so much or contribute so effectually to their success, as the secession of Tennessee and the Border States. Every State that withdraws from the Union increases the relative power of Northern Abolitionists to defeat a satisfactory adjustment, and to bring on war, which, sooner or later, must end in final separation and recognition of the independence of the two contending sections. If, on the contrary, Tennessee, North Carolina and the Border States will remain in the Union, and will unite with the conservative and Union-loving men of all parties in the North, in the adoption of such a compromise as will be alike honorable, safe and just to the people of all the States, peace and fraternal feeling will soon return, and the Cotton States come back, and the Union be rendered perpetual.

Far on the repetition, for it cannot be too strongly impressed upon all who love our country, that secession and war will be destructive, not only of the present Union, but will blast all hope of reconstruction upon a constitutional basis. I trust you will do me the justice to publish this note in your next issue. I am, very truly, your friend

S. A. DOUGLAS.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The non-enumerated calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 309, 345, 347, 349, 353, 355, 359, 361, 365, 371, 373, 375, 377, 385, 389, 393, 399, 403, 409, 411. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to next Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 412, 492, 468, 144, 142, 162, 96, *Part II.*—Nos. 139, 211, 91, 381, 1153, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1269.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 224, 108, 155, 2967. *Part II.*—Nos. 225, 231, 233, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 2960, 246, 247.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Trial of Gordon Hires, for the Murder of John Tuttle.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Gordon Hires.*—Mr. Ridgeway opened the case for the defence yesterday morning. After which depositions were read, showing that the witnesses for the prosecution did not make any complaint against the captain in England, and also as to contradictory statements. The defence then proceeded to introduce their testimony. They offered in evidence, among other things, the log of the ship, which contains the following entry with reference to the death of the deceased (Tuttle.)

"John Tuttle fell out of his berth on the floor, and was found dead on the next morning, with his face in the water under the berth, his face a great deal bruised."

Testimony of Edmund P. Lane.—I was first mate of the bark *Anna*; this is the log-book; the tonnage was about 400 and odd; I had been in her over a year; first as second officer; [Captain identified.] I do not recollect the date Tuttle died, for I was very ill of chills and fever; I was in the cabin laid up, and came on deck whenever I possibly could; the anchor was carried away the day before Tuttle died; there was a heavy gale of wind; the night before Tuttle died we had a very heavy gale of wind; carried away the maintopsail; I think it was the night previous to Tuttle's being found dead; I remember that about seven o'clock the mate came and informed me that there was danger of the anchor being carried away; I took the wheel and let the man go forward to help; they went forward about half an hour till 7 bells or ½, when the second mate came aft; he went below and turned in at 8 o'clock; it was his watch below; she was a full-podged ship, the poop extending forward of the mainmast; I think the wind was on the port quarter; she had her port tacks aboard; the poop came within three or four feet of the mainmast; the forward house was about ten or twelve feet forward of the poop; the galley was in after part of the house, with a door in the port side, and a state-room for the steward to live in; the said-room was on the starboard side forward; the forecastle was a room with four berths on each side to accommodate eight men; I can show where the men lived; the lower berth was about three feet from the floor; the anchor was catheaded on topgallant forecastle's starboard side; you could see from the poop to the topgallant forecastle; when I came to the forward end of the poop, I saw John Tuttle in the lee scuppers; it was eight o'clock then, and the second mate was in the forecastle; Thomas Rock and another seaman were at the pumps, and the steward was in the galley door, laughing at Tuttle as he blew the water out of his mouth; it was blowing a severe gale of wind; the sea was making a clean breach over her; she was deeply loaded, and sometimes the sea went over both rails; I ordered Thomas to pick Tuttle up and take him in the forecastle; Thomas and Rock took him by his shoulders and put him in his bunk; I saw him out again in about half an hour afterwards; the second mate was in his berth—I suppose asleep; Tuttle came out drunk, doing nothing only amusing himself; I told the captain, and he went and gave him medicine; nearly all of the men were drunk; they stole a bottle of liquor from the second mate's room; there was liquor in the mate's room which I gave him to give the men on stormy nights to keep their courage up; I don't know that the steward was drunk; Thomas could walk; Tuttle was sick and had been previously and has not been laid up more than one, two or three days all passage; he has large sores on his legs, arms and feet, and complained of chills and fever; don't know what kind of sores; his legs and bucy were swelled; he was between fifty and sixty years of age, the vessel had been leaking badly from about a fortnight out of Laguna up to the time of our arrival in England; the pumps were going day and night to keep the water about; after we were taken back the second time don't think he was out; the door was shut to keep him in, the Captain was on deck, day and night, a good deal of the time, the night Tuttle died, it blew more like a hurricane than an ordinary gale of wind; the boats were washed out; I sounded pumps on arrival in England; four men at the pumps, two or three hours, and then she had four feet of water or so; the night Tuttle died, the decks were flooded all the time; laboring very hard; did not see any kicking or violence from Hires to Tuttle; the water on deck was two or three feet deep; I don't know that we had a single able-bodied man that day, except the Captain and Thomas; Hires has no boots that I ever saw, he wore shoes; I had and have a pair of sea boots, don't know any one else on board that had them, never saw Hires have any; arrived in England in January; Thomas asked me, shortly after we arrived, if the Captain would pay the men off there; said he said he would like to get his wages there; him he would have to talk to the Captain; the Steward and Thomas came and asked the Captain to be paid off; Captain said he would not; the Steward said he would get his wages by fair means, and if not, by foul, up to that time I had heard no complaint of killing, murder or violence; I had trouble with the Steward and Hires on the passage; could see the topgallant forecastle from the wheel; saw Hires there, did not see Tuttle; I saw no one touched; I don't know, but suppose Hires was below till twelve o'clock; he relieved me while I was getting breakfast; the captain breakfasted with me; while I was at breakfast Hires was in charge of the deck; I saw no bruise or wound on Tuttle when he was laid up; no others on board when I first saw him; I first heard of the complaint against Hires on the Thursday after our arrival, was arrested two or three days afterwards; am twenty-seven years old, known Capt. Tuttle since I joined the *Anna* as before; I did not know Hires till this voyage; Steaman and Thomas and the men, several times proposed to leave the ship for help and assistance from another vessel in sight, about twenty or thirty days out; the ship was short of provisions; never heard any complaint against the captain. The Magistrates asked Roseman and Thomas if the captain ever touched any man or saw any man touched, and they said "No." The capt in was there as an evidence for us; I saw the captain to-day first time since leaving him in England.

This witness was cross-examined at some length by counsel for prosecution, and though himself under arrest, charged with maltreating the crew, evinced willingness to answer all questions. He adhered to his original testimony.

Testimony of Capt. Tuthill.—The material point of the captain's testimony was that Tuttle was about forty-five years of age; had been complaining of sores all over him, and witness thought he (Tuttle) had the scurvy; it had been showing very hard; witness had seen on the 1st quadrant forecastle; did not see the mate have the key of the cabin till the time he took charge of the deceased's effects out to the ship; I think Hires was eating his breakfast when Tuttle was taken down to the forecastle; I found Tuttle in the upper berth on the port side, he did not speak or complain of anything, I spoke to him, but could get no answer; went all and got some medicine, but could get nothing down him; I went as soon as I heard he was in the forecastle; Hires checked my attention to the man. I noticed no bruises or blood on his face; saw him two or three times during the day; had it his time to relieve him as I had to be on deck; he did not become sensible so as to speak to me during the day; last saw him about five o'clock—just before supper; it blew a perfect hurricane that night; there was at least three feet of water in the forecastle that day, at the morning Tuttle was found dead there was about seven inches of water; saw Tuttle in the bunk called; the sheet in his face was strained; he was found under the berth in the morning; Hires did not have or wear a pair of boots.

The cross-examination of the Captain did not shake his direct testimony. He declared that he never treated a crew better; that he fought clothes for them and used them well, and did not see his officers abuse them.

Dr. Thomas Ritter was called, and testified to the symptoms of scurvy, and also to the fact that exposure to salt-water would be likely to result in causing death ultimately, especially after the patient had been taking mercury for several diseases. Dr Adams further corroborated his statement.

Capt. Lewis F. Davis testified that he had been Captain of a vessel for twenty two years; knew Hires, the accused; Hires sailed with him four months, about four years since; was a very peaceable, quiet man; as good a man as he would like to have; used the men well, and was a very good second mate; there were no colored men on board.

John Edwards, of No. 122 Madison-street, keeper of a sailor boarding-house for some time; knew Hires seven or eight years; never heard of him abusing any man; had a conversation with Thomas, in which Thomas said he had no ill-feeling in regard to Lane, but would shove Hires as far as he could, and that as he was born in England he must swear so here.

Cross-examined—Lane and Hires have boarded with me seven or eight years; I believe they are to-torment of what they're charged with; first saw Thomas when I went to the Tombs to see Lane; the conversation occurred the next time I saw him; I did not want to entrap him; did not go for the purpose of entraping him.

Robert Gake, keeper of a sailor's boarding-house, knew Mr. Hires about four years as a very peaceable man; never heard of any difficulty between him and his sailors; heard the conversation between the last witness and Thomas; Thomas said Lane was a pretty good man, but he would send Hires as far as he could; that Hires had not done him any harm, not that what they had said in England they would say here.

On cross-examination the witness said Hires had boarded with him before he went to sea in the *Anna*; he owed witness $16, and his advance was but $12; [laughter;] Hires could not have had any boots, as he had no money to buy them.

Wm. Taylor, book-keeper, knew Hires seven or eight years as a peaceable, quiet young man.

Cross-examined—Never seen him at sea.

John Allen, keeper of a restaurant, knew Hires seven or eight years; did not know anything bad of him.

Cross-examined—Never knew him at sea; knew him by sight as coming into his restaurant.

Henry Gulick, of Barnegat, knew the prisoner's general reputation from hearing one gentleman speak highly of him on one occasion.

Capt. Lester Darling testified to his experience as to scurvy curing fifteen years; had lost three men; they were able to walk about just before they died; they would be covered with sores; two of the men dropped in their tracks while walking about the deck from the effect of the land breeze; knew Hires as having a reputation for peaceableness among seafaring men.

John Thomas was recalled by Mr. Wilcoxson, and testified that on the occasion of the scene near the bowsprit, Lane said, "Don't haul the d—d nigger in—cut the rope and let him go;" that he saw Hires have on a pair of "Knuckle dusters" on one day; did not complain of the Captain in England, because he was afraid that if he went to sea again he would be killed the same as the rest had been.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Was afraid I would be killed if I sailed in the ship; went on board because I wanted to see the sick man on board; was not afraid of being caught by Hires and the Captain because there were too many around.

Roseman, the steward, was recalled by Mr. Wilcoxson, and denied that he was laughing when Tuttle was under the lee scuppers; did not think Tuttle was going to die; did not go into the forecastle that night.

Mr. Wilcoxson offered in evidence the indictments of the captain and mates, but they were excluded, the witnesses having testified that they were indicted.

Mr. Brady remarked that the Grand Jury had indicted Tuthill and Hires for killing this man on the 1st of September, when he was proven to be alive on Nov. 22 following.

The testimony was announced as closed on both sides, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

THE FOWLER DEFALCATION.

Testimony of Judge Hilton, Gustavus A. Conover, George Law, and Samuel C Jolley.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. *The United States.*—The trial of this case was continued yesterday morning. The complainants called

Judge Henry Hilton, who testified.—In September, 1858, I was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; being shown the bond, he said, I am the witness to this instrument and the Judge before whom it was taken; all the filling in is in my writing; it was filled in at my house in Twenty-eighth-street in this City; on the day after the bond was dated, Mr. Waterbury, a clerk in the Post-office, asked me if I would see Mr Fowler at my house; I told him I would, and Fowler came that evening between 7 and 8 o'clock in a carriage alone; he was shown into the library, and said he wished me to go with him then to take the acknowledgment of his bond as Postmaster. He said he had asked me, as he wished it to be private as he did not wish to be known who would go security for him; I asked was the sureties were to be, and he said Conover and Charlick had volunteered to become his surety on his new bond on condemnation, as he had already given one; he said he had the bond with him, and as must have I acknowledged it to, as he had been pressed for it from Washington we then left together, and went I think, to Conover's house first; the bond would seem to indicate that we went to Law's house first; Fowler, I think, had made an appointment with him for that evening; we found Conover in; I was looking round while Fowler and he were talking; I did not hear their talk; I made it a point not to hear; Conover then signed the bond and the affidavit on the back; I took the acknowledgment out and remarked that I would fill up the blanks at my house; Fowler took the bond also we left; we then went to Law's house, found him in, and sat down and talked for half an hour or so on general subjects; Fowler then said he had brought the Judge along to take an acknowledgment of that bond; Law assented; Law was present when Conover signed; Fowler then said he had brought the Judge along to take an acknowledgment of that bond; I said I would; he then signed it with the same pen; I said I would fill in the names and dates at my house; Fowler then asked Law if Charlick was in the City; that we were going over there from his house; Law said he thought he was, and would be likely to know if he was not; Fowler asked if we would be likely to find him at that time; Law said we would, and we then left for Charlick's house in Thirty-fourth-street; we found him out of town, but expected that night; Fowler appeared disappointed; we started to go home to my house; we talked about how pleasant it was to have friends come forward and offer their security; while on the way Fowler asked me if I did not think Law and Conover sufficient on the bond; I said I would certify that they were responsible for over $75 000; nothing else was said about it till we got home and talked about how we should get Charlick to acknowledge it; Fowler said he wished to get the bond off next day; he then said "Never mind, if we don't find Charlick we will let it go as it is, but that Charlick had volunteered, and it would not be well not to secure him;" I filled up the names, and left the blanks purposely, so that Charlick was found next day, and I could get down from Court to the Post-office, I could take his acknowledgment; Fowler said that Charlick would not see it if he was not asked after having volunteered; we sat some time talking, and Fowler then left, he took away the bond, and I never heard any more of it till this came up, and this is the whole story so far as I can recollect it.

Gustavus A. Conover was called and sworn.—The Government objected to his examination as a witness, but the objection was overruled. He testified as follows: I am one of the parties to this trial; I signed the bond and the affidavit; there is no other writing of mine on the bond; I knew Fowler; I had only one interview with him about this bond before I signed it; he called on me either the day before or the day I signed it; I signed it at my house, No. 35 West Thirtieth-street, we were alone at the interview; he said he had been confirmed by the Senate; that his bond was to be renewed, and asked me if I would be surety again; I asked first if Law and Charlick were going to sign, and he said yes, and I said under those circumstances I would sign, but not unless they would do it; he called that evening or the next he called at my house with Judge Hilton; the bond was produced; I said those other gentlemen have not signed yet except Conover; they said, We'll go from here to Charlick's and get his signature, and after that the bond will be filled up; Hilton said we will take your acknowledgment and justification here, and after getting the other, that will complete it; I then signed, and the oath was administered, and that was the last I heard of the bond till I heard of Fowler's defalcation; I never in any way to anybody consented to have the bond delivered without Charlick's signature; I never thought any more about it; I never had notice or knew that the bond was in the Government's hands without Charlick's name, I never knew Fowler was a defaulter before he went away; had no suspicion of it.

Cross-examined—I was not very intimate with Fowler; I had no time; I became his surety on two occasions; I very rarely visited him at the office; did not often see him at the Post-office; Charlick was in a business in which I was interested; from September, 1858, to May 1860, I saw Charlick frequently about business of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company; I was President and he Superintendent; I owned $300 000 and more of stock in that road; saw Charlick once in two weeks; I never said a word to him about anything except business; our relations personally had ceased and we only talked about business; I never had one word with him about the bond; I had no doubt that Fowler was receiving moneys; I never had any communication with any one about the bond; I knew Charlick was a man of responsibility when I signed; I never asked Fowler if he had sent the bond off without Charlick's signature; I did not ask Hilton to put in the names of the sureties; all I did was under the promise I spoke of, and on the faith of Fowler and Hilton, that Charlick's name would be put in; I swore to the affidavit in blank, to be filled up by Hilton when Charlick's name was in; I have made affidavits like this before, when the Commissioner's name and all the seals were on it when it was brought to me; I suppose it was intended my name should be first; they asked me to sign it at the first seal; I saw Fowler last in March, 1860, before he went to Charleston; I have never written a letter to him or he to me; I had confidence in his honesty; his reput

to discharge Lees, but to deny the application as to Cassidy.

Court of General Sessions.

PRISONER DISCHARGED.

In the Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Richard Kelly, on whose second trial for grand larceny, the Jury on the previous day had disagreed, was discharged.

A BLOODLESS DUEL.

Patrick Cusic, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, by attempting to shoot off a pistol at Daniel Sullivan, was next put to the bar. The evidence, however, was not conclusive, and the Jury therefore acquitted, and the prisoner was discharged.

Daniel Sullivan, the complainant in the last case, was also indicted for an assault on Cusic with a pistol. As both indictment had been found on the same state of facts, and the Jury had acquitted Cusic, the District-Attorney was unwilling to press the prosecution against the present prisoner, and he was therefore discharged.

A HORSE THIEF.

John Baxter, indicted for grand larceny, was then put to the bar. He was charged with stealing a horse worth $30. The testimony in the case showed that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time; and the complainant gave him a general good character for honesty. The prisoner's excuse was that being intoxicated he had taken the horse only with the intention of going to Harlem to see a fight. He meant to return the horse afterwards. The Jury did not deem that there was sufficient proof of the felonious intent, rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

A ROBBER SENT TO SING SING.

William Maloy, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to rob, and was sent to the State Prison for three years and eight months. The complainant, Clark N. Humphrey, it appeared, had been knocked down and severely beaten about the head and face, by the prisoner and another person unknown. While he was lying insensible from the violence inflicted, the sum of $27 had been taken from his pocket. It was owing to the aggravated character of the offence that the prisoner, although pleading to an inferior offence, was so severely punished.

PENALTY OF THREATENING TO SHOOT.

Wm. J. Smith, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, was next put to the bar.

Mr. Fynckel, the first witness, testified that he was a locksmith; the prisoner came to his place of business and obtained some pinchers to get a broken key from his lock; he selected the tools, and putting them in his pocket, started to leave without paying for them; witness told him "that wouldn't do," and attempted to prevent his exit; the prisoner then drew a pistol, and cocking it, presented it at the head of the witness, and threatened, if he stirred, to shoot him. The witness then exclaimed to the Court, "Wot could I do; I could not tell, vould I be shot the next minute, and gone to dead; ef coors I stops in my feets, and he runs away." Witness then shouted for assistance, and started in pursuit of the prisoner, who was arrested.

Officer Spilker next testified that he arrested the prisoner, and found the pincers and a loaded pistol in his pocket; witness then took the prisoner to the complainant's place, where the former said to the latter, "I paid you for the tools three dollars." The complainant denied this.

Counsel at this point asked that the action might be dismissed, on the ground that the allegation in the indictment was of a shooting off the pistol, which the proof on the trial had failed to establish. This variance was fatal. The Court denied the motion, but charged the Jury that, under the indictment, they could only convict of a simple assault. After a short consultation they rendered this verdict; an I the Court remarked to the prisoner, You have no business going about with a pistol in your pocket. It is, moreover, exceedingly suspicious that you should go to the expense of having a pair of nippers made merely to get your key from your own doors. You have very narrowly escaped a much more serious conviction, and I shall impose the most severe sentence which the law will allow. The sentence of the Court is, that you be confined in the Penitentiary one year, and pay a fine of $250, and stand commited until the fine is paid.

ACQUITAL ON A CHARGE OF LARCENY.

William H. Larelle, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar. *Mrs. Alice J. Woodbury* testified that the prisoner in September last came to her place, and hired two sewing machines, and paid the rent of each of them, five dollars, in advance; at the expiration of the month, neither the prisoner nor any rent for the next month was forthcoming; witness had never seen anything of the machines since; in obtaining them, the prisoner had represented that he wanted them for his wife to use, and also that he was getting up a new machine, and wanted to observe the working of those. The value of the property stolen was $100. The husband of the witness was a policeman. The machines had been obtained by their joint moneys, before he went upon the police. At the Station-house, the prisoner had asked her to settle, and had put in her hands a patent-right and a diamond pin.

Officer Woodbury, husband of the last witness, then testified that he was present when the prisoner came for the machines; he narrated the events as the last witness had done; he added that a month later, he went to No. 500 Second-avenue, which the prisoner had given as his residence; neither the prisoner nor the machines were found there; witness had no interest in the machines; he had bought some of them for his wife, with her money and with borrowed money; the bills, some of them, were made out in his own and some in his wife's name.

William W. Woodworth testified that he had purchased two machines of the prisoner; but at what time he could not tell, as he was in the constant habit of buying machines, and never made any memorandum of the purchase; he gave fifty dollars for these two machines.

John Murray testified that he carted the machines in question for the prisoner from his house to the place of the last witness.

Officer Peany testified that he arrested the prisoner, who stated that he had not pawned or loaned the machines.

The prisoner then introduced several witnesses, who testified that he had been running the machines in question at his own house, and that he had several others there. Witnesses also testified to the prisoner's good character. Counsel summed up the case: the jury rendered its verdict of "Not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Michael McKanna.
For Robbery—William Pettit, Charles Adams *et al.*
For Burglary—John Anderson, George Downing.
For Larceny—John McGinness, Thomas Jones, James Hagan, George Starr, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Henry Hennecke, Peter Woods, Louisa Palmer, William Carney.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Dietman Steinmetz, Abraham Rosentine, Henry Stone.
For Forgery—George Davis.
For Rape—Christian F. Jacobs, Michael McBride, Frederick Rosenbruck.
For Petty Larceny—Patrick Radican, James Gallagher, Nicholas Kane.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Archer* vs. *Ingersoll*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Seixas vs. *Wood*.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Lord vs. *Vreeland*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Nourry vs. *Dubosty*—Judgment for the defendant on demurrer, with leave to the plaintiff to reply on payment of costs.

Hennigar vs. *Hennegar*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Armstrong, Assignee vs. *Santersen, and Same* vs. *Same*—Referred to E. H. Owens, Esq.

Allen J. Bowers vs. *Betts*—Motion for a new trial denied. Report confirmed.

Phillips vs. *Wooster*—Judgment for the defendant.

Leonard J. Deming vs. *New-York Marble Company*—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing.

Meckendorfer et al vs. *Mina Levino*—Receiver to be appointed and references ordered.

Levingston vs. *Luckey et al*—Memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice HOFFMAN.

Hersey et al vs. *Bliven et al*—The plaintiffs are entitled to recover the sum of $59 45 and costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

Total Eclipse of the Sporting Star.

THE POLICE VERSUS THE FANCY.

On Tuesday night the police of the Eighteenth Ward were apprised that a prize-fight was in progress at the "dumping ground," foot of Sixteenth-street, East River. Hurrying to the indicated place, the guardians of the public peace found a ring prepared, and a battle raging fierce and fast between two rising stars in the sporting sky, known as Pat Manning and Jimmy Clark. At the sudden irruption of the officers the spectators—of whom there were fifty or more—stood not upon the order of their going, but went without delay, and their disappearance was accomplished so quickly that none of the participants in the affair, save the principals, could be captured. The prisoners, wearing the scant costume of the ring, panting from overexertion, and with faces bruised and bloody, were led away to the cells, whence yesterday morning they were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Jefferson Market Court. Having heard the case, the magistrate fixed the bail of each at $500, to keep the peace; and William Beard, representing himself to be owner of a drinking-saloon at No. 288 First-avenue, offered to go surety for the prisoners. Doubts having been expressed as to the credibility of his story, Beard became angry and abusive, making it necessary for the very forbearing magistrate to commit him for contempt of Court. A messenger was afterwards sent to inquire if the man really owned the property, and returned with the report that it did not belong to him.

On Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, the Police of the Twenty-third Precinct, under Sergeants Clinton and Howard, made an official call at the cock-pit kept by William Beeman, in Eighty-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, where a "main" was to have been fought. A large crowd had congregated to see the brutal exhibition, and the Police arrested twelve of the number, but a great many escaped through a window, which one of the frightened spectators broke open with a chair in order to make good his exit. In addition to the twelve spectators, the officers captured two men named John G. Elkin and George Snyder, whom they found in the act of putting spurs upon birds for the next encounter. Several dead cocks in the pit evidenced that the pastime had been indulged in for a long time before the police arrived. Yesterday morning the prisoners were taken before Justice BROWNELL, who fined the principals $5, and the spectators $2 each.

A warrant having been issued for the arrest of Frederick Edger, alleged to be proprietor of a gambling house at No. 436 Broadway, on Tuesday night, Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, with several of his command, went to the house of the accused for the purpose of executing it. Edger was absent when the officers called, and as they did not succeed in taking him, they took a quantity of his property, consisting of counters, sweat board, cards and other paraphernalia, valued in the aggregate at $100, which were placed in charge of the Police Property Clerk.

ANOTHER PHASE OF TICKET-SWINDLING.

The energy of the authorities in enforcing the provisions of the existing law with reference to the sale of passenger tickets having resulted in the conviction of Fowler, Selover and others, who had been most prominent in the business of defrauding emigrants, the less notorious of the swindlers have retired from what has come to be a dangerous pursuit. The worst features of the ticket traffic having been thus obliterated, the authorities are now turning their attention to another abuse which has borne hardly upon passengers destined to Europe. Complaint was made some months since before a magistrate at the Tombs against Conrad A. Ten Eyck, of No. 67 South-street, who advertised the ship *Jeremiah Thompson* to sail for Liverpool on a certain day, engaged a number of passengers, and then delayed the departure of the vessel a week beyond the advertised day of sailing. Some of the passengers went to Capt. Hartt, at the City Hall, and laid their grievances before him, representing that in consequence of the delay they had been rendered destitute, the agent of the vessel having refused to supply them with food or provisions of any kind, and that several other vessels had left this port for Liverpool upon which they would have taken passage, had not their passage money been paid to Ten Eyck. The case was brought to the notice of Justice OSBORN, who caused the arrest of Ten Eyck, on a charge of having sold tickets not made out in accordance with the Passenger law. At a hearing, however, the counsel for the Board of Delegates solicited a suspension of action in the matter, on the ground that the accused denied any intention to defraud, and expressed his willingness to refund the passage money to those who wanted it, as well as to pay the board and 50 cents a day additional for every day of further detention of the complainants. On Tuesday, however, a similar charge to the above was made against Ten Eyck, and Justice WELSH laid the papers in the case before the Grand Jury.

A FRAUDULENT INITIATION INTO THE MYSTERIES OF PASS-WORDS AND GRIPS.

Joseph Gundy, a negro of gigantic proportions, was taken yesterday before Justice STEERS, charged with having defrauded nine colored gentlemen, recently expatriated from South Carolina, of $1 50 each, under the following somewhat peculiar circumstances. His victims were grieving of their misfortunes, and advised with him as to the feasibility of a plan which they had for going to Hayti and colonizing that charming island. He didn't favor the project, and suggested that all of them had better join a lodge of Free Masons, of which he was a member, and in which they would find sympathizing friends and pecuniary aid. They took his counsel and were led to his residence in Jersey-street, where the aprons, the hot-irons and all those appliances conventionally believed to pertain to the Order, had been provided for their initiation. The fee ($1 50) from each was collected, and the rites and ceremonies duly consummated. One of the neophytes, however, had grave doubts with reference to the *bona fide* nature of the process which he had been put through, and applied to Rev. Mr. Thomson, a colored minister of this City, for the purpose of ascertaining if he were really a Freemason or not. Having heard his story, the reverend gentleman told him that he had been duped by a sharper, and advised him to seek legal redress, which he did. Gundy was arrested by Roundsman Phillips, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and is now in prison on a complaint of false pretences. On searching the prisoner's house the officer found a magazine of paraphernalia pertaining to various secret orders, such as the Odd Fellows, Order of Ancient Romans, Daughters of Ruth, Sons of Malta, Ancient Hibernians, and the P. A. Association.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. Martin Hoey, residing at No. 43 Elm-street, while on his way home through Centre-street, was assailed by three highwaymen, who attempted to rob him. His sturdy resistance, however, induced the rogues to believe that the noise would bring the Police upon them, and they ran off, after one of them had stabbed Mr. Hoey in the breast. The injured man walked a few blocks in the direction of his residence and fell down in a fainting fit. He was found, soon afterwards, by a policeman and taken to the New-York Hospital. His wound, though severe, is not considered dangerous.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 6.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '65	86¾	100	Mich. Cen. R	55
50 Treas 12pc Notes	101⅜	100	do	s10	55
20,000 do	101⅜	50	do		55⅛
1,000 do	101⅜	50	do	b33	56
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	71	150	do		56
2 000 do	71⅛	500	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		15⅛
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	74	50	do		15
2,000 do	74⅛	100	do	b10	15
8,000 Missouri Sts. 6s.	65¾	400	do		14⅞
10,000 do	67	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		94
9 000 Br'klyn City R'l'd	100	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		31⅛
2 000 N. Y. Cen. Bs '78		100	do	b10	31⅛
Cen. Bs	109	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	s10	75⅛
2,000 E. R. 1st M. Bs	105	500	do		75⅛
2,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs	99	50	do	b30	75⅛
2 000 Harl. R. 2d M. Bs.	77	200	do		75⅛
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	98	400	do		75⅛
2,000 LaC. & M. L. G. b.	17	50	do	s10	74⅛
1 000 L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	37	250	do	s30	74⅛
3,000 C. B. & Q. R. 7pc b.	93	100	do	s60	74
15 Amer. Ex. Bank	90	200	Gal. & Chicago R.		70⅛
48 Shoe & L. Bank	99	50	do	b10	70⅛
100 Canton Company	35	250	do		70⅛
5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	85⅛	100	do	b10	70⅛
100 do	85	100	do	b30	70⅛
450 N. Y. Cent. R. opg.	79⅛	100	do	b10	79⅛
350 do pac.	79⅛	50	do	s10	79⅛
360 do opg	79⅛	100	do	s30	70
50 do	85 79⅛	100	do	s10	70
200 do	c 79	2150	Clev. & Toledo R		33
500 Erie Railroad	32⅛	600	do	b30	33⅛
50 do	b10 32⅛	100	do	b60	33⅛
250 Hudson Riv. R.	43⅛	150	do	s15	33
200 do	43⅛	100	do	s10	33
50 do	b30 43⅜	200	do		32⅜
50 do	b15 43⅜	150	do	b30	32⅛
550 Harlem R.	b30 15⅜	50	Chi. & Rock I. R.	b15	67
20 do	15⅜	15	do		67
350 do	15⅜	15	do		66⅜
200 do	15⅜	100	do	b10	66⅜
150 do	b30 16	200	do	b10	65⅜
50 Har. R. Preferred	39⅛	100	do	s10	65⅜
50 do	39⅜	350	do		65⅜
100 do	39⅜	100	do	b30	65⅜
100 Reading R.	s30 43	50	Chi. Burl. & Q. R.	s10	70
400 do	43⅛	50	do	b15	70⅛
300 do	43⅜	65	do		70
200 do	b30 43⅛	25	do		70⅛
8 N. J. Cen. R.					

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '65	86	500	Reading Railroad		42⅜
7,000 do	86⅞	50	Hudson River R.		43
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	71⅜	50	Galena & Chic. R.	s10	70⅛
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	74	300	Ill. Cent. R. scrip		75⅛
10,000 do	73⅞	100	do	b10	75⅛
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	65⅞	50	do	b30	75⅛
5,000 do	66	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	s10	33⅛
1,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8pc 1st Mt. Sinking Fd Con	98	500	do		32⅜
100 New-York C. R. opg	78⅞	200	do	s30	32⅛
175 Erie Railroad	32	600	do	b30	32⅛
50 Harlem Railroad	15	300	Chicago & R. I. R.		66⅛
10 Harlem R. R. pref.	39	50	do	s10	66⅛
100 do	39	50	do		66⅛
250 Mich. Central R.	55	25	Chicago, B. & Q. R.		70
50 do	55⅛	50	do	b10	70
50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	31⅜	100	do	s15	69⅛
150 do	32⅛	100	do	s30	69⅛
400 do	s30 32				

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of January, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the 31st of that month, completing seven months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1860.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of January, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$8,176,837
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	8,560 680
In Free Goods	2,825,665
Total Foreign Merchandise	$19 565.182
Against January, 1860	21,528,223
Decrease this season	$1.963,041

There was also entered during the month foreign gold and silver of the value of $7,262,229, against only $228,050 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $2,543,273, or $6,017,407 less than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in January is $13,547,775, against $21,747,836 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of January, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$10,277.025
Foreign Goods reexported	865.918
Specie	58,934
Total clearances	$11,202,737
Against January, 1860:	
In Domestic Produce	$5,299.142
Foreign Goods reexported	723,320
Specie	853,562—$6,876.024
Increase of all Exports Jan. '1861	$4,326,713

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of seven months of the current Treasury year, comparing the correeponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59
July	$24,817,000	$27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,459,000
October	16,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,728,000
December	15,079,000	18,724,000
January	19,565,000	21,528,000
Total seven months	$131,941,000	$136,888,000
Foreign Specie	15,427,000	1,918,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	$7,525,000	$4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,232,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,753,000
November	11,263,000	5,321.000
December	10.612.000	6,333,000
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
Total 7 months	$66,990,000	$36,794,000
Foreign reexported	4,078,000	5,601,000
Together	$71,068,000	$42,395,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,758,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344.000
November	525,000	4,383,000
December	202,000	2,062,000
January	59,000	854,000
Total 7 months	$20,669,000	$37,372,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
Domestic Produce	$66,990,000	$36.691 000
Foreign reexported	4,078.000	5,701,000
Specie	20,669,000	37,372 000
Total	$91,737,000	$78,767,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
September	3,038 903	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
November	1794,748	2,157,154
December	1,171,862	2,843,388
January	2,059.202	3,899,166
Total 7 months	$19,697,602	$23,221,413

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860-'61. From July 1, '60.		1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	
July 12	$1,514,884	July 12	$1,741,879
July 23	673,290	July 27	2,145,000
Aug. 2	988,678	Aug. 11	1,863,333
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Aug. 27	2,126,333
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Sept. 2	934,633	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Sept. 12	791,661	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Sept. 23	1,202,657	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Oct. 14	870,157	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Oct. 20	992,484	Nov. 28	1,721,343
Oct. 23	810,225	Dec. 12	1,865,429
Nov. 2	1,241,939	Dec. 24	1,408,234
Nov. 14	911,620	Jan. 10	1,788,666
Nov. 26	1,087,071	Jan. 24	1,760,582
Dec. 3	822,419	Total 7mos.	$25,832,749
Dec. 14	1,083,213		
Dec. 25	1,216,219		
Jan. 3	1,455,385		
Jan. 13	1,446,219		
Jan. 25	1,246,029		
Total 7mos.	$21,100,198		

There was increased political and financial confidence manifested on the Street to-day, and the Stock Exchange in the afternoon closed with great buoyancy, prices generally showing an additional rise on yesterday's sales of 1@1½ ₩ cent. The average recovery from the lowest sales of Monday is now equal to about 3 ₩ cent. on State Securities; the same on the New-York Railway shares, and nearly 5 ₩ cent. on the Western shares. There were some signs of realizing the sudden profits on yesterday's purchases, at the early Board in the forenoon, and a considerable cash business was done of Cleveland and Toledo, Illinois Central, &c., besides the usual amount of time options, and the same disposition was peculiarly shown at the Second Board. But after the printed list, new orders and fresh combinations to buy for the further rise came on the Street, and at 5 o'clock the highest prices since Friday last were established, under more than ordinary eagerness to speculate in Central and the Western Roads. The following were about the latest bids:

Central	79¾	Mich. Southern	15
Illinois Central	77	Mich. Central	56
Mich. Guaranteed	33	Rock Island	57
Galena	71¾	Burlington	70
Hudson	43⅞	Pacific	84¾
Erie	33	Missouris	66¾
Toledos	33	Tennessees	71¾
Harlem Preferred	40	Virginias	74

The conservative popular vote of Virginia on Monday, and the influence which it is expected to have in settling our political troubles, and which it will assuredly have on the course of the other Border States of the South, have had much to do with the improved demand for State Securities. The prices are still consequently very cheap, and a further rapid advance will probably follow the signs of political quiet as between these States and the North, as there is nothing in the financial position or means for the prompt payment of interest, of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina or Missouri, less favorable than when their Stocks were selling 15@20 ₩ cent. higher, before the Presidential election last Fall. The market value of the credit of these loyal States to the Union has been made to suffer severely by the inconsiderate haste and revolutionary action of the Cotton States. The same cause has had little or no influence on the Stocks of Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, while New-Yorks are regarded, if anything, with increased favor, both as an investment and as the basis of our Railway system.

The January returns from the Western lines, which came in yesterday, have contributed to the speculative revival in their shares. The results on the Illinois Central, Galena, and both the Michigan Roads, are especially encouraging; the Toledo figures are also better than looked for for the month, and Chicago and Rock Island reports a gain of $10,100. The returns from the New-York Central and Erie have not yet appeared. The former is understood to be ahead of the corresponding month last year, and the Erie about the same. The Erie line is now to have the important advantage of the use of the Bergen Tunnel, and Long Dock piers and stations at Hoboken, opposite this City. The depth of water in the Hudson River at the end of these piers is from 25 to 35 feet, admitting the largest ships to take in lading directly from the freight trains, as they arrive from the West. The facilities, in point of convenience and admirable promptness to the passenger trains, will be unequaled by any other Railway starting from or terminating at this City, and the improvement upon the present arrangements of the Company are scarcely less marked in this respect than for freight accommodation. The first passenger train went through the Bergen Tunnel to-day, on an excursion celebration of the opening of the work, in which the Governor and Legislature, and a large party of Erie Directors and their friends, dined with the President and Directors of the Long Dock Company. The party were taken up to the new station at the end of the Long Dock, on the Hudson, and after passing through and examining the immense structure of the tunnel, returned to the station, where a sumptuous collation had been prepared by the Company. The congratulations upon the event of the completion of this great enterprise, were both hearty and universal. Its importance, beyond the calculation of the original projectors, is largely and immediately enhanced by the circumstance that English capital is now prosecuting the extension of the wide-gauge route through the lake border of Pennsylvania, and the very heart of the State of Ohio, to an early connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Road, from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Since the Boston mail there is nothing doing in Bankers' Exchange on London. As their rates left off easier, and the demand from the Importers is light, the terms made on merchant bills drawn against Cotton and Grain tend to lower rates, and a wider range of figures, say 104 to 105¼ ₩ cent. In the Money Market we hear of nothing new to-day. The offering of very choice paper outside of Bank is moderate, and everything below this is scanned with much closeness by money-lenders, and the rates vary from 8 to 10 ₩ cent. for fair names.

The movements of the Sub-Treasury to-day were as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

Total Receipts	$92,302 68
Total Payments	237,305 77
Total Balance	3,862,355 08

The receipts include $49,000 for Customs.

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 2:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,467 02	14,339 13
Shipped South	11,698 16	54,783 12
Total	13,5 6 17	69,123 05

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,067 18	11,398 13
Shipped South	10 288 16	53,077 19
Total	12,376 14	64,466 11

Statement of earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the fourth week of January:

	Present week.	Total this month to Jan 31
Passengers	$5 634 50	$25,915 10
Freight	13,886 54	50,961 81
Mails and Express	815 33	3,382 82
Total	$20,316 47	$80 259 73
Corresponding period 1860	11,698 91	55,734 31
Increase in 1861	$8 617 56	$24 525 42

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—The following is the latest quotations by mail for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, one door from Wall-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 6.	Philadelphia	1-10@ ⅛
Feb. 5.	Baltimore	1 @ 1⅛
Feb. 5.	Boston	Par @ ⅛
Feb. 5.	Washington	1⅛@ 1⅜
Feb. 2.	Cincinnati	⅜@ ¾
Feb. 2.	Chicago, Ill.	6½@ 6
Feb. 2	Milwaukee	5 @ 5½
Feb. 2.	St. Louis	5¾@ 6
Feb. 2.	Richmond	5½@ 5¾
Feb. 1.	Iowa City	7½@ 8
Feb. 2.	Chillicothe	1¾@ 1¾
Feb. 4.	Petersburgh	6 @ 6½
Feb. 2.	Fayetteville	6 @ 7
Feb. 4.	Toledo	1½@ 1¾
Feb. 5.	Alexandria	6 @ 6½
Feb. 3.	Charleston, S. C.	3 @ 3½
Feb. 1.	Louisville	⅜@ ½
Feb. 2.	Montreal	½@ ¾
Feb. 4.	Augusta, Ga	2½@ 3
Feb. 1.	New-Orleans	⅛ dis.
Feb. 1.	Mobile	¾ dis.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90¾; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @½ ₩ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 5,622 bbls. Flour, 120 bushels Corn Meal, 2,066 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Barley, 1,600 bushels Oats, 1,452 bushels Malt, 1,012 pkgs. Provisions, 676 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited request, at $5 for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouse, this morning, 454 bbls, including 239 bbls. Pots, and 215 bbls. Pearls.

BEES WAX—American yellow has been in fair demand for export, at, according to quality, from 32c.@ 34c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 200 bags Rio, at 11c.@12¾c.; and 1,704 bags do., by auction, at 11c.@13½c., averaging 11¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Only 1,000 bales were reported sold, to-day, at prices rather under our annexed quotations, the market closing heavily:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₩ lb	9⅓	9⅓	9½	9⅝
Middling, ₩ lb	12	12	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13⅛
Fair, ₩ lb	13	13	13⅛	14⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand to-day, though holders have been rather eager to sell, and the tendency of prices has been downward. Shipowners claim somewhat firmer rates on freight, and this circumstance discourages export buyers; these are also inclined to defer purchasing freely until later news from Europe shall have been received. The reported transactions amount to 10,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 50, chiefly $5 30@ $5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 10@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 30@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 50@$5 55; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales since our last, 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 85 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is in limited demand including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 30@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 05@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in request at $1 75@$2 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, mainly by shippers, at uniform prices. We have heard of sales of 65 000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 40@$1 50; Red Western, at $1 31@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 26; prime Milwaukee Club, (which has been in most demand,) at $1 25; Northwestern Club, on private terms; No. 2 to good No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 20; and Red Long Island, at $1 38½ ₩ bushel. Corn in very moderate demand and is declining. Sales 43,000 bushels at 66½c.@68½c. for sound old Mixed Western, store and delivered; 66c. for unsound do. do.; 64½ @ 65c. for new do. do., from the railroad depot, 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern; 76c. for choice White Southern, and 64c. for damaged do. do., ₩ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at 62½c.@ 67½c. for Jersey and Northern, ₩ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Barley rules quiet, and somewhat nominal at 65c.@70c. ₩ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada, at 35c.@36c.; Western at 35c.@36c., and State at 36c.@37c., ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 400 bales North River were made at 90c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, yet firm, at 24c.@32c. ₩ lb. Old are unaltered.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous quotations.

The total shipments of copper from Lake Superior for a series of ten years has been as follows:

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ZOUAVES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE COURRIER DE LYON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—RAISING THE WIND—HARLEQUIN JACK—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Peece Convention et Washington was in session four honrs yestsrday, but no business of special importance was transacted. Some of the Southern members were anxious to proceed immedistely to the consideration of the Crittenden Compromise, but the proposition met with strenuous opposition, and it was finally decided to defer all business until the arrival of the Delegates from all the States in which they have been appointed. With regard to the prospects of harmonious action in the Convention, there appears to be e difference of opinion. It is feared on the one hand that the result of the Virginia election will lead to a show of opposition to conciliation on the part of the Republicans, while, on the other hand, it is alleged that the effect will be entirely the reverse,—that the Republicans will be much more inclined to listen to what Virginia may propose, now that she has declared her fidelity to the Government. The New-York delegation to the Convention will reach Washington to-day.

The proceedings of the Convention at Montgomery, so far, posseases no special interest. The Committee appointed to prepare a plan for a Provisional Govsrnment, for the proposed Southern Confederacy, have announced their intention to make a report to-day.

The informal State Convention of Texas on the 1st inst. passed an Ordinance of Secession, by a vote of 166 to 7. The action of the Convention is to be submitted to the peopls on the 23d, and if indorsed by them, the Ordinance is to go into effect on the 2d of March. Gov. HOUSTON, it is understood, has recognized the Convention's action. Meantime a rumor reaches us from Fort Smith, Ark., that the Texans intend still further to prove that secession must necesserily be accompanied with outrage. Forts Washite, Cobb and Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory, are threatened by them—though as a United States force is stationed at each of them, whether they will venture upon the experiment of captnring them remains to be seen. It is reported elso that the Arsensl at Little Rock, Ark., has been taken possession of by the State troops.

Col. HAYNE, it is intimated, has been given to understand by the President that hs need not expect any answer to his communication on the subject of the surrender of Fort Sumter, and he will n consequence take his departure from Washington immediately. In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found all the correspondence which has recently passed between the authorities of South Carolina, the members of Congress from seceding States, and other parties, relating to the fortifications in Charleston Harbor.

A great flood of petitions and memorials on the subject of the national troubles again deluged Congress yesterday, mostly in favor of the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise. In the Senate a bill was reported from the Military Committee, by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, and laid over, providing for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. They refused to reconsider the vote by which the bill to organize the Territory of Colorado was passed. The President's messsge being under consideretion, Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, then proceeded to finish his speech, commenced on Tuesday. He will be followed by Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, to-day. In the House, a Message from the President similar to that sent to the Senate on Tuesday, accompanying the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislatnre, asking for the calling of a National Convention, was presented. The Senate's amendments to the Loan bill were considered and disagreed to, and a Committee of Conference was asked for. Mr. COLFAX called up his bill relative to the postal service in the seceding States, and to prevent the impression that it was intended to recognize in the remotest degres the right of secession, as had been intimated by Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, he presented a more csrefully-worded substitute, which was passed—131 against 26. Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking for an extension of the limits of entry and delivery et that port, accompanying it with the drsft of a bill to effect the required object. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three waa tben considered, and speeches were made by Messrs. HUMPHREY, of New-York; HARRIS, of Virginia; MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and WELLS, of New-York. Mr. HARRIS made a Union speech, as did also Mr. MAYNARD—both advocating the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

The steamer *Marion* arrived yesterday from Charleston, having as passengsrs 56 women and children from Fort Sumter, who have been sent away by order of Major ANDERSON, to relieve the garrison, and to place them in safety in case of an attack. Many of them ars intelligent, and appear well informed as to the present condition of the garrison, ths temper of the command, the emount of provisions on hand, and other matters of interest. They left on Friday last, and went directly on board ths *Marion*, which sailed on Snnday. The entire party have gone to Fort Hamilton, where quartsrs have been provided for thsm.

A detachment of thirty troops were yesterday dispatched from Governor's Island to Fort Delaware, in charge of Lieut. Woon, by order of Gen. SCOTT. The ordsr was received after 4 o'clock, and the troops were on their way by the 6 o'clock train.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut met at New-Haven yesterday, and WM. B. BURREL was called to preside over it. JAMES C. LOOMIS, of Bridgeport, was nominated for Governor, and A. G. HAZARD, of Enfield, for Lieutenant-Governor. The rest of the ticket is the same as last year's. Mr. LOOMIS was introduced and made a speech, accepting the nomination. A series of resolntions for the Union and conciliation, and against coercion and the Republican Party, was adopted.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Mr. GRANT presented a petition for the submission of the Crittenden Amendment to the people. A resolution requesting ths Commissionars from this State to endeavor to indnce the Convention at Washington to sit with open doors and empowering them to employ a Secretary to report ths proceedings for the New-York Legislature, was adopted. The bill to confer additional powers on Boards of Supervisors was passed. The bill appropriating $500,000 so arm the State was the special order; after a brief dabate it was made the special order for to-day. In the Assembly, the session was consumed in ths consideration of Mr. BENEDICT'S resolution calling for a Committee to inqnire whether any new rulss sre necessary to protect members in the right of an appeal from the decisions of the Speaker. It was rejected—ayes 31, noes 69.

Three days later advices come to us by the *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived st Portland last svening. The news is unimportant. On ths 22d of January tha batteries of Gaeta opened a hsavy fire against tha Sardinians, bnt wsre speedily silenced. Fourteen vessels were before the town. Reactionary movemsnts in Italy wsre evarywhere suppressed.

In tha Board of Education last svening several communications were read asking for appropriations for building nsw school houses, and addlog to and repairing old ones.

Ths celsbration of ths completion of the Bergso Tunnel took place yesterday, end was attended by a large party of New-Yorkers, and by dapu ations of both branches of ths New-Jersey Legislatnre. This work has been ebout fivs years in process of construction and cost $2,000,000. Its length is over three quarters of a mils, the whola distsnce being through solid rock. By ths completion of this great improvement the whole business of the Eris Railrosd la brought to tide-watsr merk and in immediete contact with the city. The debt of the Eris Railroad is increased by tbis work to $41,000,000.

In tha United States Circuit Court, yestsrday, the defence in the case of HIBBS, cherged with murder on the berk *Anna*, completed their testimony. Their theory is thet the deceased died either of scurvy or drowning in the forecastle, or from the effects of venereal disease, or a combinetion of all of them, and that there is a conspiracy between the witnesses for the prosecution to injure the accused. The Fowler Defalcetion case was proceeded with, end testimony was given by Judge HILTON, Mr. CONOVER, GEORGE LAW and S. C. JOLLY. At the General Term of the Common Pleas Judge BRADY has rendered sn opinion in the case of Purdue *vs.* The Mayor, holding tbat when a party pays an assessment properly imposed upon his property, and the money so paid is credited to other property, the true remedy for the error is by injunction, to restrein the sale of the lot, and not by action to recover beck the amount of the assessment. In tbs General Sessions there were several ecquittals on trials for larceny, and one on a trial for felonious sssault. One prisoner was discharged after two trials on sccount of dissgreement of tbe Jury. A robber was sent to the State Prison three years and eight months, end a prisoner, convicted of a dengerous essault, was fined $250 and sent to the Penitentiary one year.

The Stock Market was agein very buoyant yesterday, both in State Securities and Railway shares. New-York Central 79¾ ₩ cent. at the close. No change in Money. The terms for Merchant bills on England ere again lower. Notbing done in Banker's bills since the closing of tbe Boston steamer mail.

A limited busineas was trensected in Flour yesteiday, et drooping prices. Wheet wes more sought after, mainly by shippers, at steady retes. Corn was in very moderate request and chesper. Co ton wes quiet end tendiog downward. Less activity was discernible in Groceries, Hay, Spices, end Whisky; the latter was dearer. Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Ilides, Metals, Oils, Provisions, Naval Stores, Seeds and Tobacco were sparingly purchased. The freigbt engagements were more extensive, with 426 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets there has been full supplies of the various animals. For the week ending with yesterday's general weekly merket, the total receipts at all the City yards numbered 4,091 beef cattle, 112 milch cows, 370 veal calves, 7,425 sheep, and 8,672 live hogs—total, 20,670. The cattle yards were berely cleared out last evening, the last sales being considerably below the current rate of Tuesday, which ranged 9¼c.@10c. ₩ lb. estimated dressed weight for a few first grade bullocks; 8¼c.@9c. for good qualities, and from 7¼c. down to 5c for tbe inferior and poorest grades. Averege of all sales, about 7¼c. Good cattle scarce, and milch cows are very low and dull of sale—a good time to secure family cows. Veal calves of good quality rather scerce; 7c. ₩ lb. live weight readily paid for superior calves; medium qualities, 6c. Sheep in good demand; good fat animals at prices equivalent to 5¼c. ₩ lb. live weight. Hogs are in good supply, and prices about as last week, with a slow trade.

The Aims of Secession—What is the South Arming For?

Conspirators always have the advantage of the public at large. They plot and carry forward their plans in secret. They can avail themselves of circumstances and of temporary currents of opinion and of feeling, to promote their ultimate design, without revealing that design to the world at large. They can command aid and support, under various pretences and from a thousand different motives, for the promotion of their real secret object,—which they could never secure if that object were proclaimed to the world, or even revealed to their own adherents. Secrecy is itself a weapon of prodigious power, especially for the accomplishment of a wicked end.

The Disunion movement has had, and still enjoys, the full benefit of this feature of all great conspiracies. It is not a thing of to-day, nor is it simply an outburst of passion on the part of the Southern people. The impulsive force, the popular frenzy and madness which have marked its progress since the election of LINCOLN, have been elements of its success; but they have not been the causes of the movement itself, nor do they measure its power or indicate its ultimate objects. The Secession movement is a CONSPIRACY,—as really and truly as that of CATALINE, or as the GUY FAWKES conspiracy to blow up the House of Parliament. It is the firing of a train—which has been carefully laid by cold and calculating leaders—which they have been arranging for years, and which they have been a long time watching for an opportunity to explode. Ever since the days of Nullification, a portion of the restless politicians of the South have been engaged in this work. They have tried more than once to bring their plots to a consummation, but have found the public mind of the Southern States unprepared. They tried it in 1850 on the admission of California, but found the Government in too strong hands, and the Southern mind not ready for such a movement on such an issue. They felt, then, the necessity for further measures of preparation. It was for this work that the "League of United Southerners" was formed in the Southern States. It was for this that Mr. YANCEY in June, 1858, urged the appointment of "Committees of Safety all over the Cotton States," in order to "*fire the Southern heart*, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, by *one organized, concerted action, precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution.*" Every succeeding step has aimed at that result. The agitations in Congress for a Territorial Slave Code,—the disruption of the Democratic Party at Charleston and again at Baltimore,—the utter refusal to unite with the Northern Democrats on any basis except one which should secure their defeat,—all pointed to the same forgone conclusion, and were intended to bring about precisely that sentiment in the Southern States which has proved so favorable to the designs of the conspirators. They have succeeded in secnring the secession of the Gulf States,—and they are now endeavoring, by all the means in their power, to secure the coöperation of the Border States,—not, so much in the organization of their new Confederacy, as in their general movement of resistance to the General Government. These States lie between them and the North, and they rely upon them, therefore, to prevent any hostile collision between the forces of the two sections.

In this expectation they are doubtless correct. It is unqnestionably true that, whatever may be their sentiments on the general snbject—whatever they may think of the policy of secession, or of the advantages of the Union—neither Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky nor Tennessee would assent to the advance of armies from the North through their borders for the coercion of the Gulf States. Upon this point there is no difference of opinion among their people. Nor is there any expectation at the North that any attempt will ever be made to carry forward such a hostile scheme. It is not in harmony with public sentiment at the North, nor is it in the least adapted to the emergencies of the case. There will be no attempt to coerce the Southern States by the advance of Northern armies. There will be no invasion of Southern soil. Such a project is as impracticable as it would be nnwise,—and no one looks to it as a remedy for any of the evils which afflict or threaten the country. Thinking men at the South know this as well as we do. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the ruling spirit of Mississippi, knows perfectly that there is not the remotest danger that any Northern force will ever attempt to set foot on the soil of that State. And Mr. SLIDELL acknowledged in the Senate that they did not apprehend any such invasion.

Why, then, are the Gulf States arming? Why are they enrolling regiments of volunteers,—organizing their forces for active service,—securing munitions, and making elaborate and costly preparations for war? Why have the leading conspirators been busy for the past two years in drawing war supplies from the Northern States,—in transferring cannon, and muskets, and all the material of a campaign from Northern posts,—in removing Northern officers to distant service,—in placing Southern forts in the hands of Southern men? When the preparations already commenced in the Gulf States shall have been completed, there will be not less than 25,000 men enrolled, drilled and organized for active military service in these States. What is the object of this array? What is to be done with them? The military spirit has been arousod, and all these preparations have been made, under the alarm cry of a Northern invasion. The people of these States have been made to believe that all these measures were necessary to protect themselves from Northern hostility. But their leaders know better. What is *their* object in all this? What is the channel into which *they* expect to turn all this military ardor, and by which *they* intend to reap the fruit of all this costly and formidable organization? When the appearance of danger passes away, how will they answer to their constituents for the enormous expenditures they have incurred, and the overwhelming embarrassments into which they have plunged them?

In seeking an answer to these queries, we must remember that simple secession is a very small part of the Southern programme. It is only one step towards the grand consummation at which they aim. What they seek is to build up a *great Slave Empire*,—which shall absorb all the Cotton-growing regions of the Continent,—inclose completely the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea,—and thus perpetuate the monopoly of Cotton upon which they rely for their independence and their strength. This is the grand result which their leaders have kept in view from the beginning. They would gladly have postponed disunion until they could have secured all these conquests by the aid of the Federal Government—but they found themselves unable longer to control its policy. They failed in their attempts to secure its aid in acquiring Cuba. They were defeated by its interference in their efforts to conquer Central America through the fillibustering operations of Gen. WALKER. The Union has become an obstacle to their designs instead of an advantage and an aid in attaining them. They must, therefore, first get rid of the Union, and then undertake the task on their own responsibility.

In our opinion the enormous military preparations of the Gulf States *will be directed against Mexico, Central America or Cuba*, the moment the mass of their people come to see that their apprehensions of Northern invasion have been utterly without foundation. Whether they can rsise money enough for such an expedition, may be doubtful—but they are making every possible effort to replenish their exchequers under the excitement and panic which they have succeeded in creating. If they can once throw a large and effective army into any of these States, and secure possession of them, they will rely upon the national spirit and the military ardor which such an achievement would create throughout the country, for protection against the Intervention of foreign Powers, and for such a party support in the Northern States as might secure the ultimate success of their designs. The public passions they have aroused at the South must be gratified in some way. The military fervor which they have excited demands an object. They must find one for it, or they must become the victims of the reaction which will inevitably follow its disappointment. They are in the same predicament as LOUIS NAPOLEON—they must find employment for their armies, indulgence for the ambition they have awakened, or else they must be overwhelmed beneath the indignation they will encounter.

The secession movement is rapidly assuming a military aspect. We shall soon have JEFFERSON DAVIS put at the head of its armies, and a Government organized which will have all the essential characteristics of a military *régime*. The Montgomery Convention, after it shall have fixed upon a form of Government for the new Confederacy, will arrange in secret session, the ultimate destination and nse of its armies, and set on foot the means requisite to attain the grand end at which they aim. Mr. SLIDELL, who has been one of the leading conspirators from the very beginning,—who was foremost in the designs upon Cuba, and in all the fillibustering crusades of the last ten years, told the North in his farewell speech to the Senate:

"*We have no idea that you will ever attempt to invade our soil with your armies.* But we acknowledge your superiority on the sea *at present*, in some degree accidental, but in the main, natural and permanent, *until we shall have acquired better ports for our marine.*"

Where are these "*better* ports" to be found? What becomes of the hope hy which Maryland and Virginia have been dazzled, that Baltimore and Norfolk should become the great commercial marts of the new Confederacy? Why this summary dismissal of Savannah and Charleston as great *entrepôts* of Southern commerce? Has South Carolina been urged to sow the wind, merely to reap the whirlwind? Is the Empire State of the South to be thus remanded to a secondary and subordinate position under the new *régime*?

The Border States may see in all this the *rôle* they will play in the new Empire which they are invited to aid in establishing. They have already been forewarned, by the leading organs of secession, that they must be content to play a wholly subordinate part in the new order of things. It will be the Military Adventurers of the new Confederacy,—the daring, dashing spirits who leap to the control of their armies,—who will shape the policy and control the destiny of the new Slave Empire. Military leaders, in the full tide of revolntion, commanding troops flushed with success and eager only for new conquests, neither brook the control nor seek the advice of staid statesmanship. If the Border States listen to the temptations of secession, they will simply throw themselves into the power and commit themselves to the destiny, of the most reckless and comprehensive Conspiracy this Continent has ever seen. Neither their rights, their interests nor their wishes will have a feather's weight against the bold and unprincipled ambition of those who have set this ball in motion.

Street-Opening Commissions.

While awaiting a copy of the report transmitted to the Legislature by Comptroller HAWS in reference to the cost to the City Treasury of Street-opening Commissions during the past ten years, we are induced to submit the items charged for declaring Sixty-fourth-street open (on paper,) from the Eighth-avenue to the North River, a distance of but a few blocks:

For three Commissioners at $4 a day each, and holding 216 meetings	$2,592 00
For clerk hire to said Commission	1,080 00
Surveyor's bill for said Commission	905 52
For room-rent, &c.	648 00
For stationery	193 13
For making abstract	92 00
For advertising (say)	500 00
For posting notices	208 00
For expenses of Corporation Counsel's office	205 00
Total cost of Commission	$6,423 65

On examining the names of the three Commissioners we find them to be R. W. MCCLELLEN, of whom but little is known; Justice RICHARD KELLY, brother-in-law to RICHARD BUSTEED, late Corporation Counsel; and G. W. BUSTEED, brother to the same officer. On how many commissions Messrs. MCCLELLEN and G. W. BUSTEED figure, either as Commissioners or bill-posters, we have no means of knowing; but if Mr. KELLY conscientiously discharges his duties as Justice, Commissioner for extending the Central Park, Commissioner for opening Sixty-fourth-street, and all the other honorable and lucrative offices heaped upon him by an affectionate relative, and paid for by an unconscious public, we can only say that he must rise early, go to bed late, and take but little time to digest his meals in that quiet which physicians advise to their dyspeptic patients. Very possibly, indeed, the late tremendous errors, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, in the awards made by the Commissioners for extending the Central Park, may have been wholly and solely due to the preoccupation of Judge KELLY'S mind in the task of imagining how the bill for opening Sixty-fourth-street (on paper) could be increased!

The item of Clerk-hire—$1,080—is refreshing, being in excess of the average paid to commercial clerks who are kept with their noses to the grindstone of active business from early morn to dewy eve, during more than three hundred days of every year. But to how many Commissions of a similar nature was this particular officer, clerk, drawing his full pay from each; or was he one of the small-fry, contented with a single sop, or not possessing the requisite influence to be given $5,400 a year, by appointment as clerk to five Commissions? On this subject we are still greatly in the dark.

Let us suppose that the Surveyor's bill of $905 52 is all correct—this officer doing the only practical work connected with the commission, and the addition of the "fifty-two cents" really looking as if matters had been brought down to a fine point. In the same charitable light let us regard the item of $92 for "making abstract"—albeit said abstract occupies but a few pages of foolscap, and could have been easily written in half an hour or so by the splendid first-class $1,080 clerk. So, too, we pass the advertising item set down at "say $500;" and in like manner the stationery bill for $193 13 may escape without rigorous scrutiny—though for that amount of money an immense quantity of foolscap, blotting paper and steel pens could have been purchased.

But when we come to the item "For room rent and so-forth, $648," we must insist upon knowing how many similar Commissions held their sessions in the same set of chambers, and how many times over the City had to pay for the same rooms? Was the proprietor of the said room or rooms Mr. WILDES P. WALKER; or was he in any manner recognized as an associate or side partner of the Corporation Counsel holding office at the time this commission and dozens like it sat? So, too, with the item of $208 for "posting notices," we demand to be informed under oath whether two hundred and eight notices were ever printed—whether one hundred and four were ever posted; and whether one single notice can be proved to have at any time fallen under the eye of one single resident or property-holder in the neighborhood? For $208 the whole City, so to speak, could be covered with such small handbills as the notices referred to; but as Corporation Counsel BUSTEED was now and then in the habit of delegating to one of his brothers the duty of posting these notices, we cannot pay his family affection the poor compliment of supposing that he insisted very rigorously on the duty of the paste-pot and hand-ladder.

As to the sum of $205, for expenses in the Corporation Counsel's office, we feel sure there must be some mistake—the statute conferring upon that officer his present very liberal salary, strongly and specially stipulating that said salary shall be in lieu of all fees, and that the Corporation Counsel shall make no other charges against the City for his services. It might be thought by the common mind that the duty of making the abstract in this case, was part of the Corporation Counsel's business; but as we find that document charged for as a separate item, of course we stand corrected before superior wisdom.

And now it is time to say that for this expenditure of $6,423 65—raised by an assessment of $64 upon each lot along both sides of the imaginary street, the property-holders received the substantial benefit of having "Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River," *declared* open on paper—not a spadeful of its earth being thrown aside, not a bonlder removed, not a square yard of rock blasted, not an attempt at paving, curbing or guttering being made—the green grass still waving over the loamy soil, and the hoary lichens still clinging to the peaks of the primeval rocks!

The Comptroller's report of the amounts expended in these Commissions is now cryingly demanded, together with the names of the patriotic gentlemen who have been serving the public in this unostentatious and designedly secret manner. We have given but a specimen brick from this Babylon of corruption and extravagance—still flourishing as it does in our midst, and lifting its turrets and golden minarets even higher to-day than at any former period. Between the year 1855 and the first day of the present year, more than three hundred thousand dollars have been disbursed by the comptroller of the Corporation Counsel's office to gentlemen of many creeds, parties and persuasions. Is it not time that the public services and modest worth of the recipients of these donations should be displayed for the edification and encouragement of our aspiring youth?

Exports of Produce of the Western States by Way of the Mississippi.

Englishmen present the singular paradox of being the greatest travelers and most adventurous people in the world, and at the same time the most ignorant of the geography of other countries. Not long ago the London *Economist*, the editor of which was one of the most intelligent men in England, made, in a leading article, frequent mention of the "*State of Philadelphia*." Their best journalists cannot write of this country without making a curious muddle of our localities—substituting Buffalo for St. Louis, or the State of Ohio for that of Missouri. They are in still greater ignorance of our routes of commerce, and of the effect of our system of public works upon the course of trade. Accordingly, the last number of the London *Herald* tells us that

"A Southern Republic would *doom* the Western States. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, which are attracting the surplus population of Europe, and bidding fair to become the granaries of the world, will sink into complete insignificance, when the mouths of the Mississippi are closed by a foreign power."

This statement is echoed all over London, and hence the tronble in American stocks; Illinois Central dropping six or seven per cent., and Erie suffering pretty much in the same fashion. On this side we follow suit, and see our Stock market suffering all the agonies of a panic, simply from the blundering statement of an ignorant editor.

Now of the States named, neither Michigan nor Wisconsin makes any use whatever of the Lower Mississippi. All their products go directly East. To show to what extent the river is used by the other States, the entire exports the past year, coastwise and foreign, from New-Orleans, were: of flour, 386,511 barrels; of wheat, 5,816 bushels; of corn, 652,370 bushels; of oats, 619,556 bushels. Reducing the flour to bushels, the aggregate would be 2,823,770, against an export from the Western States to New-York of 71,384,143 bushels. To this quantity should be added that sent down the St. Lawrence, and over the Ogdensbnrgh, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, which must have equaled 10,000,000 bushels, making an aggregate of 81,384,143 bushels of grain sent the past year to market over the public works terminating on the Atlantic, against 2,823,770 bushels sent to market by way of the Mississippi! It is to be borne in mind, however, that the greater portion of the flour received at New-Orleans, was sent from St. Louis, a city of a Slave State, and that most of the corn came from the Slave States of Tennessee and Kentucky. In fact, the States named in the London *Herald* article do not send *one-fiftieth* of their exports of cereals—their great product—to market by way of New-Orleans. What little goes in this direction is designed for the Gulf ports, and they would take it, whoever held the mouths of the Mississippi. Of the total exports of breadstuffs from New-Orleans the past year, only 52,386 barrels of flour and 59,653 bushels of corn went round to the Atlantic ports; and only 6,341 barrels of flour and 52,386 bushels of corn to England. In other words, the whole value of the breadstuffs exported to the Eastern States and England from New-Orleans the past year, did not equal in value $450,000.

The other exports, by way of New-Orleans, of the States named, are provisions—beef, pork and lard. Of these there were exported, coastwise and foreign, as follows: pork, 53,053 barrels; bacon, 30,693 casks; lard, 23,470 barrels; and beef, 21,699 barrels. Of these quantities 3,034 barrels of pork, 362 casks of bacon, 17,072 barrels of beef, and 6,284 barrels of lard were exported to the Eastern States and to Europe. All the rest went to the Gulf ports and to the West Indies; the entire value of animal food exported from New-Orleans did not exceed $2,000,000, of which not more than $450,000, in value, went to the Eastern States and Europe, through the Gulf. But the greater portion of these exports were the products of Slave States. Against this paltry amount, there came from the Western States to tide-water, the past year, over the three New-York lines, 400,000 tons of animal food, valued at $80,000,000. Adding this amount to that sent forward to the Eastern cities over parallel routes, the aggregate could not be less than $100,000,000.

Of the other products of the Northwestern States, such as wool, hides, lumber, butter, cheese, &c., no portion goes down the Mississippi, but the whole over the New-York and other parallel routes.

A still greater proportion, if possible, of the imports of the West are received through New-York and other Eastern cities; and the whole might be supplied through the same channels without inconvenience either to manufacturers or consumers.

The figures given will convey a good idea of the relative value of the different outlets of the West. If we already bring to our own ports forty-nine fiftieths of all the produce of the Northwestern States, we can, without much ado, take the remaining fiftieth. But this goes down the Mississippi to the Gulf ports and the West Indies for the convenience of distribution—not because we cannot readily take it over our own lines. *As far as the export or import trade of the West is concerned, the South may close up the mouths of the Mississippi as soon as she chooses.* The inconvenience would hardly be felt, except at New-Orleans, where the loss would fall. But what that city lost would be added to the trade of our own. Englishmen and emigrants from the Old World may rest assured that the West never offered greater attractions, nor was in better position to become the granary of mankind, nor ever had better prospects before it. Its railroads are particularly the gainers, as they are now having added to their own traffic what has been accustomed to go down the Mississippi.

BELLIGERENT JOURNALISM.—Several editors in South Carolina, we see, have thrown aside the pen for the pistol, the proof-sheet for proof powder, and are now as prompt in responding to cannon duty as heretofore they were in supplying all calls for copy. In place of marshaling columns of type against the Union, they are now marshaled in columns themselves; and while their respective sheets are going to the dogs for the want of some one to take care of them, the gallant editors strap blankets on their backs and declare themselves willing to become food for turkey-buzzards rather than allow the banner of the Stars and Stripes to continue waving over Fort Sumter. All this they fearlessly do—on paper; but we are nowhere informed, in the highly flattering article which announces their assumption of warlike life, that any one of them has yet made his appearance in the trenches of Morris Island or in the forts of Charleston harbor.

Ireland Englished.

It is not more than fifty years since Col. VALLAMRY urged on English officials the expediency of studying the Old Irish language, since there were, as he estimated, above two millions of persons who spoke no other tongue. Since that time it has become well-nigh dead, while even the "rich brogue" which flavors Hibernian English, is vanishing before the influence of schools and of intercourse with England. The constant stream of emigration to America and Australia, drawn, in a great measure, from the Catholic element, which is synonymous with the more purely Irish portion of the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle, was the first great measure of national diminution and of change. The passing of the Encumbered Estates act, and its important social results also caused a great stirring up of the depths of Irish life. Capital was set free, and brought into active operation; potatoe farms, which barely maintained starving peasants, became grazing farms; schools were established, Anglicizing influences progressed, and, in short, the change was so rapid that within three years Irish Protestant clergymen confidently asserted that in Ireland their party and friends held the balance of power.

A recent examination of facts and figures by the *Irish Times* establishes in a startling manner the truth of this assertion. The old stock have been swept out at a truly terrible rate. Between 1841 and 1851 the population of Ireland sunk from 8,175,124 to 6,551,970, showing a decrease of 1,623,154 souls! Of this number upwards of 400,000 died of fever, cholera, dysentery, and starvation, while more than a million emigrated. The more fearful causes of loss have diminished, but emigration still continues to thin out at a headlong rate the original population.

"By the returns from the Irish ports it appears that from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 1st of September, 1860, no less than 1,140 982 emigrants went from Ireland; and in the first eight months of 1860, 62,185 persons emigrated, being an excess of 2,776 on the same period of 1859. * * * We find that the population was less by 20,293 on the 31st of March, 1860, than at the same period of the preceding year. There will be a corresponding diminution on the 31st of next March, and the population of Ireland on the first of this month could not have been more than $5,950,000."

This emigration has been principally among the Roman Catholics. It is claimed, apparently with justice, that of this 5,950,000 at least 2,500,000 are Protestants, and that it is very possible that the census of the present year may establish a majority in favor of the latter. As the two parties represent to a certain degree the elements of manufacture, of education and of progress, against those of mere agriculture, and a very limited advance in elevating, social influences, it will be seen that the question of virtual supremacy is already settled—while that of mere numbers must very soon be to the disadvantage of Old Ireland. It is unquestionably melancholy to see a brave and once eminent race thus vanishing from the land of its birth—and we regret it none the less because our own progress owes much to its extinction. But be it remembered that the *real* cause of its perishing is the inevitable action of those laws of capital and of industry which regulate labor.

An examination of the condition and mortality of the Irish residents in this country, indicates clearly enough the reasons why they are defeated at home—reasons which may not be without their influence on those who believe that the population of our rising Southern Confederacy has as good a chance as the Northern in attaining numbers and power. From the present age, henceforth and forever, all power must inevitably tend to those races or subdivisions of races which excel in invention, and in its application to steady and exhaustive industry.

The Fort Sumter Question.

The diplomatic correspondence which we publish this morning clears up something of the fog which has hung over the action of South Carolina concerning Fort Sumter. As was made known by the second letter of Major ANDERSON to Gov. PICKENS, when the *Star of the West* visited Charleston, active operations were suspended until further advices could be received from Washington. Col. HAYNE was sent thither with instructions to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter: these instructions will be found among the documents in question.

On arriving at Washington Col. HAYNE received a letter from the Senators, of all the seceding States, requesting him to defer making the demand for the surrender of the Fort, in the hope that an amicable adjustment of the differences in regard to it might be reached. He complied with this request. The Senators then presented the subject to the President, who replies through the Secretary of War.

Mr. HOLT, in reply to the request that assurances may be given that no reinforcements shall be sent to Fort Sumter while negotiations for its surrender are pending, says "it is impossible to give any such assurances." He adds:

"The President has no authority to enter into such an agreement or understanding. As an executive officer, he is simply bound to protect the public property, so far as this may be practicable; and it would be a manifest violation of his duty to place himself under engagements that he would not perform this duty either for an indefinite or a limited period. At the present moment it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Major ANDERSON, because he makes no such request, and feels quite secure in his position. *Should his safety, however, require reinforcements, every effort will be made to supply them.*"

This was substantially the conclusion of the whole matter. The reply was not satisfactory to the authorities of South Carolina, or to Col. HAYNE, and a very long document is sent by Judge MAGRATH in reply. But what ultimate action the State will take, she has not yet determined.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The Charleston *Courier* urges the Montgomery Convention to organize only a Provisional Government for the Southern States,—limiting it to two years at the outside, and adopting the Federal Constitution as its basis. It says:

"The pressing necessity of the present juncture with the seceding States, is an immediate organization and inauguration of a common Government and Federal agency. *Permanent arrangements of Federal relationship, and the adjustment of Governmental details, may be wisely and properly postponed* for a more deliberate opportunity and for fuller advices and consultation from the several States."

The *Courier* desires it to be distinctly understood by all their

"Late Federal associates, who meditate reconstruction, or peaceable adjustment in a *return of any State*, that an indispensable condition *to even the reception* of proposals for negotiation is the *placing of such seceding State fully and practically in the enjoyment of her own soil and territory.*"

This means that Virginia must not think of negotiating to restore the Union, unless she takes care to protect South Carolina against the consequences of her own reckless precipitancy.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AT PORTLAND.

The Liverpool Manufacturers and the Cotton Supply.

The Naval and Military Preparations in France.

RENEWAL OF THE FIRE AT GAETA.

The Sardinian Fleet Blockading the Port.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon* arrived at this port at 10:30 this evening. She left Liverpool at 3:30 P. M. of the the 24th, and Londonderry 25th ult.

The steamship *North American* reached Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 24th.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 24th.

The steamship *Vigo*, from Liverpool 23d, for New-York, took £59,000 sterling.

The steamship *New-York* left Bremen on the 24th, and would leave Southampton on the 26 h.

The newspaper hag of the Associated Press will be forwarded by the morning train to Boston, and will be due at New-York at midnight of Thursday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news was unimportant.

It was expected that the Indian five per cent. loan of £3 000,000 was not to be delayed beyond the 28 h.

A trial had taken place on the Thames of a peculiar steamer for the conveyance of troops in inland waters. The steamer is nearly 400 feet long, and accommodates over 800 troops. It draws only two feet of water.

An influential meeting had been held at Manchester to devise measures to relieve the cotton-trade from the anxiety resulting from the dependence on the Southern States of America. R solutions were passed recommending efforts commensurate with the impending danger to prevent calamities; approving the steps taken for the formation of a Cotton Company; and expressing the desire that the Company recently launched should commence operations without delay.

Several American vessels have been registered at Liverpool under the British flag, in order to enable them to carry salt to South Carolina and return with cotton without fear of capture.

FRANCE.

The London *Post* says there was no information at Paris on the affairs of Syria.

A Prussian gentleman, M. Vallisnu, had had an audience of Napoleon, and presented an autograph letter from the King of Prussia, announcing his accession to the throne.

The *Monitour* announces that a *Senatus consultatum* had been presented to the Senate, and ordered that accounts of the proceedings of the Senate and *Corps Legislatif*, be placed at the disposal of each journal every evening.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says there is no doubt whatever that extraordinary naval and military prepara ions are being made by France. The excuse is the menacing attitude of Germany toward Denmark, and the speeches of the King of Prussia.

The Bourse was quiet, but pretty steady, Rentes closing at 67f. 45c.

Count Persigny had refused to allow Emile Olivier to establish a newspaper in Paris. Other applications had also been refused.

ITALY.

Official dispatches announce that at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, the batteries of Gaeta unexpectedly opened a heavy fire against the Sardinians The latter promptly replied, and compelled the place to remain silent, and the besiegers continued their fire. Fourteen vessels were stationed before Gaeta and at noon on the 22d, the fleet was got into line. The Sardinians were actively engaged on new batteries.

A Naples telegram of the 23d says: "The batteries of Gaeta have slackened fire."

The official *Gazette* of Naples publishes a declaration of the blockade of Gaeta.

The Sardinian troops were dispatched to Abruzzi and Calabria.

Reactionary movements were everywhere suppressed, and reactionary bands had recrossed the frontiers.

Garibaldi, in a letter to a Vigilance Committee in Italy, dated 13h of January, calls for fresh donations to procure the necessary means for facilitating to Victor Emanuel the enfranchisement of the rest of Italy. The Committee is urged to penetrate every Italian with the idea that in the Spring of this year, Italy must have a million of patriots under arms. He also says e journal should be established to inculcate upon the electors the choice of deputies, who, having as their first thought the enfranchisement and integrity of Italy, shall obtain from the Government the armory of the nation.

Gen. Turr had returned to Turin after visiting Garibaldi.

It was reported that Garibaldi had sent a message of concord and conciliation to Count Cavour, and had fallen into Gen. Turr's opinion that an attack on Venetia was inexpedient.

Another version says that Garibaldi declines to adjourn the work el deliverance, unless the Italian Parliament relieves him of his solemn engagements.

DENMARK.

The Minister of Marine Affairs had ordered an equipment of the steam squadron, twenty-two vessels, including gun and mortar boats. A reserve force of 600 sailors had been ordered to assemble on the 1st of March.

A Committee had been appointed to purchase gunboats.

The Minister of Marine Affairs had announced that a certain number of captains of merchant vessels can be received into the Navy, if prepared to undergo a course of instruction in the Government training schools, which open in February.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the new commercial treaties were advancing to conclusion, on the expected basis of uniform duties of 8 per cent. on imports and exports.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The *Times* (City Article) of last evening, says the English funds opened this morning with out distinction, but the tone was better, and an advance subsequently occurred. In the discount market there was rather more inquiry, but the general rate is still below the Bank. There were no transactions in gold at the Bank to-day. In the Railway market there was a general improvement.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says the opinion gains ground that the terms indicated by the friends of Garibaldi will rather give new guarantees to the peace of the world than tend to destroy it.

There is immense activity at the arsenal at Toulon as if the Government intended to send three or four fleets to sea, together with twenty steel-plated frigates.

SHANGHAE, Friday, Dec. 7.

Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant have left for Japan.

The first installment of the indemnity to England and France has been paid.

The Rebels were gaining strength.

CAIRO, Wednesday, 31st.

The ship *Herculean* was totally lost on the 29th of November at Paul's Head. The crew all saved.

PARIS, Thursday.

The Bourse was firm, and rather animated. Rentes firm; quoted at 67f. 55c, being 10c. higher than yesterday.

NAPLES, Thursday, 24th.

A powder magazine exploded in the Sardinian camp yesterday, killing 20 men.

The insurrectionary bands at Tagliacozza and Cassemare have been completely defeated.

The fire of the Sardinians was vigorously maintained, and slowly ripped to by the batteries of Gaeta.

PERTH, Friday, Jan. 25.

Recalling refugees is prevented at present by the sequestration of their property.

The Emperor announces that a general amnesty shall be proclaimed when that question is settled.

Commercial and Financial.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Rathbone & Co. report Flour dull and declined 6d.; sales of extra Western, at 29s. 5d. Wheat dull; all qualities had slightly declined, and holders were pressing their stocks on the market There was a still declining tendency on all articles when the market closed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Beef dull. Pork inactive. Bacon quiet. Lard steady at 58s.@66s. Tallow closed quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Rice steady; sales of new Carolina at 25s 6d. Ashes—Pots steady, at 29s. 6d; Pearls steady, at 30s. Rosin firm. Spirits Turpentine steady, at 31s.@32s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Wheat—All qualities slightly declined. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea generally unchanged. Rice quiet. Tallow quiet, but steady, at 69s. Linseed Oil firm, at 28s 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan 24.

Illinois Central Railroad.....31½ dis.
Erie Railroad.....27@28
New-York Central Railroad.....73@75

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25.

Illinois Central Railroad, 34@33.

Consols close at 91½@91¾ for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan 25

The Brokers' circular reports the sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week, at 67,000 bales, of which 29,000 were on speculation and 17,000 for export The market opened buoyant at an advance of 8d., but subsequently lost part of the closing firm at last week's rates. The sales to-day, (Friday,) foot up 8 000 bales, of which 2 000 were to speculators and exporters the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.

Cotton—Sales of the week 87,640 bales, including 29,230 on speculation and 16,860 to exporters. Quotations for fair are the same as last week. Stock 595 800 bales. Imports to-day, 17 958 bales; for the week 119 193 bales.

Fair Orleans.....8	Middling.....7 7-16
Fair Mobile.....7¾	Middling.....7¾
Fair Uplands.....7¾	Middling.....7¾

The stock in port was 595,000 bales, of which 432,000 bales were American.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co report a decline of 1 16d @⅛d., but say that holders refuse to concede at

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb 6.

Mr. Grant presented a petition for the submission of the Crittenden amendment to the people.

Mr. Warner reported favorably on the act relative to the Methodist Episcopal Church in John-street New-York.

Mr. Manierre introduced a bill incorporating the New York Navigation and Colonization Company.

Mr. Robertson's bill relative to the removal of Quarantine, provides that the Governor shall appoint three Quarantine Commissioners, each Commissioner to execute a bond with two sureties to the people of the State as a condition for the faithful performance of the duties. All the property now owned by the State in Richmond County shall be vested in the said Commissioners, to be held in trust for the State. As much of a portion of the estate on which are situated a boat-house and boat hoffices as they may deem necessary for the use of the Health Officer, shall not be sold under this act until a new site shall be selected; the remainder of the estate to be laid out in lots and sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the satisfaction of all the mortgages upon the said lands, to purchase a new site for Quarantine, and the payment of the expenses incurred by the Commissioners, and the Commissioners are authorized to proceed at once with negotiations for the establishment of Quarantine at Sandy Hook.

The bill to appropriate $500,000 to arm the State came up as the special order.

Mr. Warner moved to amend by making the appropriation $200 000.

Mr. Lawrence moved to strike out the enacting clause.

After debate progress was reported without taking a vote, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Hammond, on a question of privilege explained that he had not favored yesterday a dissolution of the Union. He only took the position that, if the Union should be dissolved by the separation of all the Southern States, all would not be lost—but a great destiny would still await the Northern Confederacy.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the Speaker announced the pending question to be on the resolution of Mr. Benedict, asking for a Committee to investigate whether any new rules were necessary to protect members in the right of an appeal from the decisions of the Speaker, and Mr. Fisk's amendment thereto.

Mr. Fish, after an explanation, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Benedict took the floor and argued in support of the resolutions, declaring that members who would not stand up for their rights on the floor were unfit to be legislators.

A long debate ensued. Mr. Piracy opposing the resolution and holding that the Speaker must exercise his discretion in enforcing the rules, so as to protect the majority as well as the minority, and prevent factious opposition to the business of the House.

Mr Brougham spoke against such doctrine, as destructive of the rights of the minority.

The resolution was warmly advocated by Messrs. Dwight, Perry, Barker, Merritt, Chapman, Tuthill and others, the debate being confined mainly to the members in the minority last night. The debate continued until a late hour, amidst considerable excitement.

At 2½ P. M. the House took a vote on the preamble and resolutions which were lost by ayes 31, nays 64; and the action of the Speaker during the debate last night was thus sustained.

Adjourned.

The Pacific Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Private letters from leading telegraph men by the last mail from California leave little room to doubt that under the judicious diplomacy of Mr. Wade, the representative of the Western Union Telegraph Company, all the telegraph interests in California will be consolidated and a strong Company formed on the Pacific to cooperate with the Western Union Company on the Atlantic side, in the rapid completion of the Pacific line under the recent Congressional grant. We also understand from well-informed parties, that in connection with the Pacific line, an earnest and persevering effort will be made to extend the telegraphic facilities *via* Oregon, the British and Russian possessions &c., to Europe—the utter failure, thus far, of long submarine cables, leaving, in the judgment of these parties, little, if any reason to hope for a permanently successful line to Europe, except *via* Behring's Strait at the intersection of the Pacific and Arctic Oceans. The United States and several of the leading European Governments are confidently relied upon to favor this world-wide enterprise.

The Kansas Sufferers.

ATCHISON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Thaddeus Hyatt to Seth B. Hunt, of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee:

I telegraphed last week, to Mr. Williams, that Gen. Pomeroy needed $2,000. He now needs $5,000. I have said "Draw on the Committee," for the money is indispensable. Thirty one car loads of provisions arrived to-day, and the freight must be paid I cannot look upon the people's despair—fifty thousand in number—and withhold my hand so long as one dollar remains. Your Committee is our sole dependence. If you fail now, the work of death commences.

Boston gives us no help. Not one dollar of the Boston fund has reached the starving yet.

The Slaver Storm King.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Calleros, the Spanish Captain of the slaver *Storm King*, has been acquitted.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed at 10 o'clock today, with 31 passengers for Liverpool and 10 for Halifax. She took $14,800 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 6

Flour steady; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 25. Wheat firm; Red, $1 28@$1 33; White, $1 45@$1 65. Corn firm; White, 65c@73c; Yellow, 61c.@67. Provisions active; Mess Pork $18; Lard 10½c. Coffee active at 12¾c.@13c. Whisky steady at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; White at $1 42; Red, $1 25@$1 28. Corn quiet; Old, 60@60c; New, 58c. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork $18 25@$18 50. Whisky steady at 18c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Flour unchanged. Whisky dull at 14c. Bulk Meats in improved demand at 4c. for Shoulders, and 5½c.@5¾c for Sides. Lard firm at 9c.@9½c. Mess extra offered at $16 75@$17. Sight Exchange on New-York steady at ½ @ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm, at 80c for No. 1, and 74c.@75c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 27½c., in store. Oats steady at 17½c. Sight Exchange on New-York—Bank rates advanced to 7 @ cent. prem.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Cotton—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, at 11c. for Middling. Sales of three days, 13,000 bales. Receipts 8,570 bales. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.@ 1d.; to Havre, 1¼c.@2¼c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 3,000 bales, at 11c. for Middling, the market closing firm.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Flotow's very agreeable and melodious opera of "Martha" was played here last night to an unusually good attendance The performance was thoroughly excellent, and so vastly superior to what we have been accustomed to of late, that we are disposed to accept it as a recognition of the kindly counsels which we so lately tendered to the management. A gentle word uttered at the right moment is seldom thrown away on sensible people. The performance was light and vivacious, the vocalism tasteful and spirited, and even the acting good, especially in all that relates to Miss Adelaide Phillips. Mme. Colson and Signor Brignoli, although not in their usual voice, sang well and Messrs. Susini and Ferri were at times excellent. A few accidentalments so thoroughly even, we think, renew the lagging interest in Italian Opera.

There will be no other performance at our Academy until Monday next, when Verdi's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," will be given for the first time in America. The greatest exertions are being made to render full justice to the work; and the caste, which embraces every leading artist in the company, will not be greatly inferior to that of the French opera, where this opera is now creating a *furore*. The next Brooklyn night is Saturday.

Winter Garden.—The fashionable people seem to have deserted the opera for Winter Garden, where they may be seen nightly crowding the private boxes and orchestra stalls, and growing enthusiastic over Mr. Booth's intellectual eliminations of character. A very fine performance of "Hamlet" last evening was thus witnessed. The tragedy will be repeated tonight.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Board was held last evening. Among the communications received was one from the School officers of the Second Ward, asking for an appropriation of $25,000 to purchase the premises No. 307 Pearl-street for a school-house for the school now held in the basement of the John-street Church.

The Twentieth Ward also asked authority to build a new school-house in West Thirty-second-street, which gave rise to a lengthy discussion as to the merits of the various appropriations asked for, in which the fact was developed that the appropriations required by the various Wards for new school houses amounted to over $300 000, and that the Board had only $116 600 to spend for building purposes. The application of the Second Ward was referred. The Twentieth Ward was authorized to advertise for proposals as was also out to Fifteenth Ward for an addition to the school house in Thirteenth street. Adjourned.

COMPTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

BALANCES OF COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Comptroller transmitted to the Board of Supervisors, at their last meeting, the following statement of the balances of appropriations not exceeded Dec. 31, 1860. The following were the unexpended balances:

Arrearages	$7,382 06
Coroners' fees	1,955 34
County Jail (reconstruction)	17,631 61
County contingencies	16,888 38
Court house (new)	100 000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,120 03
Deficiency in taxes	19,000 00
Electric expenses	19,890 73
Harlem River Bridge (new)	10,492 40
House for detention of witnesses (construction)	10,000 00
Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	868 37
Interest on loans	512 77
Institute for the Blind	97 18
Lighting, cleaning and supplies	4,140 49
New-York Juvenile Asylum	6,453 92
Officers' and witness's fees	469 23
Printing, &c	3,589 47
Rents	5,343 34
Repairs to buildings and offices	5,028 52
Salaries—Executive Departments	7,800 71
Salaries—Judiciary	1,011 20
State taxes	20,727 27
Support of detained witnesses	2,2-3 42
Total	$253,574 80

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

This Board met yesterday, the President in the Chair. The weekly statement showed that 2,765 persons have arrived at this port since the 1st of January—396 emigrants arrived last week. Aggregate receipts, $13,910 60 Disbursements, $14,010 96. Overdraft, $100 36. The Commissioners entered into a contract with Samuel Cooper, an undertaker, for the burial of emigrants on Staten Island, chargeable to the Board, for the sum of $6 for each one. They formerly employed a man for the same purpose, paying him $25 per month, but there having occurred no deaths on the Island for years, they found it necessary to compromise the matter.

Mr. Jellinghaus made an ineffectual motion to have out-door relief extended by the Board, all excepting the mover voting against it.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Erastus Corning, of Albany; C. Wilson and R. F. Gilchrist; Gen. W. Cook and Col Wm Butler, of New-Jersey; Gen Wool and Richard Arnold, of the United States Army, are at the St Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. W. W Welch of Connecticut, and E Dickerson of Massachusetts; G B Blanchard, of Boston; Capt. Wm Drummond, of Maine, and J. Holbrook of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston; R. H. Hudson, of Indiana; J. V. Robbins, of Chicago; J. M. Forbes and family, of Boston; D. F. Fleming, of Charleston; and Horace Ramsdell, of New-York, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

G. L. Ward, of Cambridge; G. Dwight, of Springfield; and M. B. Jenkins, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

A. W Frye of England, and Mme. Amodio, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

N. Berry, of France, and A. Batt, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Pure Milk—A Note from Dr. Snelling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Will you do me the favor to state that the article entitled "Pure Milk," which appeared over my signature in your paper of yesterday, was inserted without my knowledge or consent. It was contributed by me to a medical periodical, and was intended simply as a hint to physicians. Respectfully yours,

F. G. SNELLING, M. D.

We copied the article in question from the "medical periodical" referred to; and it is scarcely necessar to add that we did so without the slightest suspicion that its author would object to telling our readers what, for their own advantage, he had volunteered to tell his own.

Shocking Burning Fluid Casualty.—Yesterday morning, Sarah Dennett, a servant in Dr Henry Railton's family, No. 46 Seventh avenue, was fatally injured by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She was engaged in cleaning a room, and accidentally let a fluid lamp fall from the mantel-piece into the fire. It exploded, and the flames shooting upwards, ignited a quantity of camphorated oil, which was in a bottle close by. This also exploded, setting the girl's clothes in a blaze, and wounding her with pieces of the shattered glass. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Police, and her death soon afterwards occurred.

Railroad Accident.—A serious casualty happened to a train downward-bound, last night, at 9½ o'clock, upon the Harlem Railroad. About half a mile from Williamsbridge it was discovered that an axle was broken. Two passenger cars were found to be upset, and the passengers badly frightened and somewhat bruised. One old lady, who did not give her name, sustained serious injuries. The train arrived in New-York at about 11 o'clock—half an hour overdue.

Notice.—We are requested to state that, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, the Directors of the Cosmopolitan Art Association have decided to postpone the distribution of their Palotlaga and other works of Art until the 16th of April next. Subscriptions will be received until that time.

Ball Up and Prices Down.—We have this day (Jan 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.
Conover & Walker,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Mrs. Mondell N. Duckworth, F. J. Holzderber, J. F. Kennard, J. Hickey, H Wilkinson, John Wilson, J. P. Benton, Chas Lee, Miss C Dodd, Miss L. Watling, Mrs. John Young and child, Miss A. Wilkesby, Miss Hunchencreer, P. McDonald, P. O'Connor, Thos Harlow.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, from Savannah—Capt Howes, C. A. S. Tuttle, Cobb, Bisborn and wife, H Stevens, H Gillin, wife and child, S. White, L. Gaskell, Rockwell, C. C Seovy, Miss M. A Denmer, Mrs. A. V Pell, W. T. Rockwood, G. A. Kendrick, E. B. Cranston, P Bauer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 01 | Sun sets.... 5 24 | Moon rises.... 5 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 16 | Gov. Island.. 7 05 | Hell Gate.... 8 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Star of the South, Kearney, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, master.

Ships Christopher Hall, Freeman, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; A. & A., Hutchinson, Belfast, Edmiston Bros; St. Nicholas, Braydon, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Royal Bride (Br.,) England, New-Ross, J. C. McArthur; Black Eagle, (Br.,) McKee, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; John Paysor, Terry, St. Jago de Cuba, J. & F. R. Webster; Virginia Ann, Bryant, Nagles, Brett, Son & Co; Arcanum, Prince, Demerara, John F. Smith & Co.; Henry Hill, Watson, Constantinople and Smyrna, G. M. Braggiotti.

Brigs Ann, Baxter, Rio Grande del Sur, I. B. Gage; Ida Raynes, Jenkins, Havana, Maguire & Armstrong; Allee, (Br.,) Alwood Norfolk, Rogers & Ide; Mary Means, Tibbetts, St. Jago de Cuba, H. D. Brinkman & Co.; Karnak, Downing, Nuevitas, master; Eliza Ann, Geyer, Matanzas, Yates, Porterfield & Co

Schooners Trade Wind, Baxter, New-Haven, J. & F. A. R. Webster; J. Goodspeed, Perine, Bristol, R. I., master; Cordelia, Horn, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; S. W. Alexander, Alexander, St. Pierre, Metcalf & Dueeen; Enterprise, (Br.) Gould, St. John, N B, D R. De Wolf; Alms, (Br.,) Curry Cornwallis N. S., R. R. De Wolf; T. D. Wagner, Ryder, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr

Arrived.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 4, 45 P. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Augusta, hence, and State of Georgia, from Philadelphia, both for Savannah.

Steamship Marion, Adkins, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Steamship George's Creek, Willets, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Page.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Ship John Sidney, (of Richmond, Me.,) Wheeler, Calcutta, and from Sand Heads, Aug. 2, with linseed, to Beamish & Sons 1st inst. lat 39 40, lon. 66, spoke ship James Loper, Pierce for Rotterdam, Jan. 24, in the Gulf, experienced heavy gale from N. E. to S. W. stove bulwarks, sky light, &c. lost off rudder-stock on main deck, and have been for last 20 days steering the vessel with tackles. In the Bay of Bengal experienced very heavy weather, spring forecast split sails, &c. Nov. 30 put into St. Helena for supplies, and while there the crew revolted, four of whom were put in irons, and given in charge of Cowell Vanderzee, of Harbor Police Boat No. 8; upon the vessel arriving at quarantine. Capt. Wheeler received assistance at St. Helena, while getting his vessel underweigh from U. S. steamer Mystic, and was supplied with four men from that vessel as substitutes for the principal mutineers Sept. 15. Wm. Bolton, seaman, of Providence, (R. I.,) died of dysentery.

Ship Wizard King, Cone, Bombay, Oct. 10, with linseed, to order.

Bark Orion, (Nor.,) Orion, Bach, Newcastle, via Lisbon, (where she put in in distress,) Dec 13, with coal to Funch & Meincke. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Bark Fleetwing, Jayne, Apalachicola 18 ds., with cotton and hides to master.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) McFeelan, Havana 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. I. Nevins & Son. Has experienced heavy weather. Jan. 24, off Hatteras, took a heavy gale from N. E., during which carried away jib-boom, shifted cargo, &c.

Brig Waredale, (of Eastport,) Shuckford, Black River, Jam., Jan. 20, with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Was spoken by Hatteras Jan 27, lat. 28 40, lon. 75, passed schr. Norman, Collins, from Jamaica for New-York.

Brig Conductor, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Strickland, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to Wilson & Braine. Experienced very heavy weather; lost maintop and topgallant mast, and sustained other rigging damage.

Brig Northern Light, (Br., of Musquash, N. S.,) Estabe, Anguilla 15 ds., with logwood to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Augusta, (of Barrington,) Cole, Sneyites 12 ds., with mahogany, cedar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Barbados 16 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Agate, (of Provincetown,) Akins, Ponce 23 ds., with oranges to H. Underwood. Has had very heavy weather from N. W. to E. S. E. for two days. In the Gulf: saw 8 sails, &c.

Schr. Paradise, (Br., of Halifax,) Rhodes, Aux Cayes Jan. 15, with coffee and logwood to Polhill & Wilson. Jan 23, lat. 33 N, lon. 72 15, spoke brig R. A. Fisher, hence for Rhode Island. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, (of Damariscotta,) Hooper, Saint Martin Jan. 9, with salt to Metcalf & Duncan. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Kate Sargent, (of Provincetown,) Brown, Baltimore 4 ds., with rosewood, &c., to Bulmer & Cobb, of Boston.

Schr. Flying Scud, Carmine, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Dowley, Corners & Co.

Schr. Norman (of Bangor,) Collin, Kingston, (Jam.) 18 ds., with logwood, to T. H. Sanford. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Sarah B., (of Taft River,) Clark, Miniffiah, via Breakwater, (Mex.,) 22 ds., with mahogany, to Post & Snell.

Schr. A. Baker, (of Harwich,) Miller, Kingston, Jam., via Breakwater 18 ds., with logwood, to Jas. Maxwell.

Schr. Osprey, Gardiner, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Dowley, Corners & Co.

BELIZE—Swedish bark Nordsjerneu, Rosseu, from Newcastle.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.; 10 P. M., S. S. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c., Star of the South, Savannah; James Adger, Charleston, Barks Mary B. Rich, London; Northwood, Cuba; Brigs Echo, Bertan Prince, Pinar, Nassau, N. P.; Mary Alvina, Matanzas; Titania, Mayaguez.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Arr. bark Benjamin Burgess, from Cienfuegos.

NORFOLK, Feb. 6.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ships Messenger, Sachem, and Mary Bangs, from Callao; schr. Gen. Marion, from Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Agate, of Provincetown, arrived in this port yesterday, from Ponce, P. R., has been 23 ds. performing the round voyage, 23 ds of which she has been laying by.

We are indebted to Capt. Andrew Hemingway, of steamtug Achilles for favors shown our Ship News Collector.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas Jan. 25, schr. Sahara, Elliott, for New-York (in 2 or 3 ds); Mexico, Wells, do., 5 or 6 ds; G. Worthington, do., 10 or 12 ds.

At Barbadoes Jan. 22, barks May Flower, Dauntze, for New-York in 2 ds; Gazelle, hence, arr. day previous; a whaling bark, of New-Bedford, name not known, out in 23th; had been 22 months out, with 800 bbls; a whaling schr., of New-Bedford, about half loaded, arr. 20th.

At Falmouth, Jam., Jan. 24, ship Old Dominion, Lamson, from Kingston, for London Feb 1; bark Velette, M. Mengale, from Kingston for Liverpool Feb. 10; brig S. Thurston, from Falmouth, for Philadelphia Jan. 21.

At Ponce, P. R., Jan. 14, schr. Euphemia, hence, arr. 2 ds previous.

At Baldia Dec. 27, brig Frederic, from Boston, disg.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—Feb. 20, Bavaria and Rega, at Havre; 21st, Moscow, at Turkey; Arthur Childs and Clarville, at Bristol; Wild Duck, in the Clyde; 23d, Jessie Shaw, Derwent Home and Welkin, at Bristol; Lines, at Hull; H. R. Wright, Devonshire, J. A. and A. Jones, in the Clyde; 24th, Wilhelmine, at Queenstown; 25th, Piccolomini, off Chicester; 26th, Saxonia, at do.; Marshall, Clarence and Victoria, at Liverpool; Nadir and R. S. Lilly, at do.

Arrived from Boston—Jan. 27, Harriet, from Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Jan. 21, Lizzie Moses, at Havre; Racine, at Queenstown; 22d, St. James, at Liverpool; 24th, North America, at do.; Brazil, at do.; Oroville, at do.; Garland Forest Century, at do

Arrived from Mobile—Jan. 24, Persuo, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Jan. 22, warrego, Wm Patten, James Gray, Kuhlrabin and Hamilton Gray, at Liverpool; 23d, Edwards, at do.

Arrived from Pilot Town—Jan 24, Victoria, at Deal.

Passed from Savannah—Jan. 24, Borodo, Davon, and Ellen Farina, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New York—Peo M. T. B. Wales, from Calcutta Jan. 12, Yorktown, from Leith; 23d, Columbia, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Dec. 12, Rowcastree, from Calcutta; Jan. 22, Levi Woodbury and J. S. Parsons, from Liverpool

MEM.—The Newsboy, from New York, for Falmouth, put in to Bermuda leaky on the 18th of January, short of provisions.

The Orion was aground in the River Hoogly, Calcutta, and would probably become a total wreck.

Passed up Dardanelles.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 25.—*Arrived from New-York*—Jan. 25, Storm Bird, and Chrisbana, at Deal; Alarm, at Southampton; J. Foster, Jr., at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Swordfish at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—Admiral Browning, at Liverpool

Arrived from City Point—Gondola at Dover.

Arrived from Savannah—Waltham, at Havre; Anna Dexter, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—Wasp, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Kearsarge and Napoleon at Havre; Young Sam, at Plymouth; Peter Moore, in the Clyde; Milan, at Liverpool.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr S. N. Marsh of the well-known house of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins Fem le Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; not staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved
SEWING-MACHINES.
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Harry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Reduced to fifty cts. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. Batchelor's newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Melodonia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. Batchelor, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Williams—Cranto.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Valentine Buck, Augustus F. Williams, M. D., to Carrie A., eldest daughter of Col. M. E. Cranto, all of New-York.

Winston—Erben.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5 by Rev Dr. Hawks, Frederick M. Winston to Mary Louise, daughter of Henry Erben.

Browne—Leonard.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, at the Church of St George the Martyr, by Rev. A. S. Leonard, D. D., William Browne to Kate A., daughter of the late John Leonard, all of this City.

Hunne—Huntington.—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at St. George's Church by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, Frederic Browne to Adelaide Huntington, daughter of William St

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Week of Prayer—Civil Schools and Criminal Statistics, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan 7, 1861.

Though the streets are flooded with mud, the weather is charming; everything, indeed, above the grade of the street contractor's operations is delightful, though whatever is below that is horrid. In all the Protestant Christian Churches in town the recommendation originating with the Missionaries of India, that the first week from the first Sunday in January be observed as a week of prayer, is indorsed. Prayer-meetings were held in all the churches this morning, from 11 to 12; this evening there is to be a Union prayer-meeting, and, with a slight variation, that is the daily programme until next Sunday.

Our State Legislature meets to-day. The *Herald* names a long list of Douglas applicants for Legislative appointments: 5 for President of the Senate; 11 for the four Senate Clerkships; 19 for the two Sergeant-at-arms; 5 for the Speakership of the House; 13 for its Clerkships, and 19 for its Sergeant-at-arms—that is, in this land of gold, 78 candidates from one party for 14 places; and the *Herald* omits about all the names that have been mentioned in the other papers. As candidates for the United States Senate, the *Herald* names Denver, Geo. McDougal, John Nugent, Edmund Randolph, J. P. Hoge, John Conness and Humphrey Griffith, all Douglas men.

The total of passengers who arrived by sea at San Francisco during the past year was 30,711; the departures 14,567; leaving a gain to our population from this source of 16,135; this was 2,733 more of gain than during 1859.

By the State Superintendent's report, it appears that the number of children residing within the limits of districts where schools have been kept three months during the year past, and within the ages that draw the school money, (between five and sixteen,) is 59,471; of these, 9,025 were residente in San Francisco.

All the grave crimes in our city go, sooner or later, into the Court of Sessions, so that the statistice of its business furnish a pretty fair index to the amount of grave crime in the Pacific metropolis. The whole number of indictments here, during the year, was 175, and of persons indicted, 222. In the last item are included two or three scores of our best citizens, whose crime was, "committing a nuisance" in putting fences, unwittingly or otherwise, across or over the street lines as the map lays them down.

The grand larcenies numbered 35; the assaults with intent to do bodily injury, 61; the robberies, 6; the assaults with deadly weapons, 3; the burglaries, 14; getting money under false pretences, 9; the murders, 4; the misdemeanors, 32; the perjuries, 3; the libels, 9; keeping houses of ill-fame, 2; attempt at bigamy, 1; petit larcenies, 2; malicious mischief, 1; assaults with intent to commit murder, 2; assault and battery, 3; fraudulent voting, 2; manslaughter, 1; poisoning cattle, 1; mayhem, 4; selling lottery tickets, 1; bigamy, 1; kidnapping, 1; forgery, 1; conspiracy, 1. On these indictments there were 114 convictions: 30 of grand larceny, 12 of burglary, 8 of robbery, 7 of petit larceny, 7 of libel, 10 of assaults of all sorts, 1 of bigamy, 1 of attempt at bigamy, 1 of forgery, 1 of receiving stolen goods, 1 of getting money under false pretences, 1 of keeping a house of ill-fame, 2 of fraudulent voting, 1 of mayhem, 1 of kidnapping, and 1 of selling lottery tickets. The four murder cases were transferred, according to law, to the District Courts. For a city of 80,000 inhabitants, where can you show a more decent record? GLAUCUS.

Trade with Mexico and New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1861.

Since the establishment of the Liberal Power in Mexico much interest is felt in our trade with that hitherto distracted country. Merchants are now looking about to find a market for the merchandise (manufactured goods) formerly disposed of to the Cotton States. No country at present offers a greater inducement than Mexico, particularly that portion which borders on the Territories. The Governor of Sonora, with commendable foresight, has opened, by special decree, one of the principal ports on the Pacific to merchandise *in transitu* for New-Mexico, receiving only nominal duty.

In July last, a gentleman interested in the business of New-Mexico (Arizona) visited Sonora, to ascertain the feeling of the officers and the merchants in relation to "right of transit," the same as was guaranteed by the McLean Treaty. The enterprise was looked upon with favor. The following application was made, to which a favorable response has been received.

To His Excellency Gov. Pesqueira:

For myself and associates, and such others as may avail themselves of the privilege, I am desirous of privilege being granted of entering merchandise at Guaymas, *especially for transit to* Arizona, New-Mexico and Texas, paying such nominal duties as you may direct, and under such regulations as you may accept to insure your State against fraud.

The isolated situation of the Territory of New-Mexico, having no seaport, and a land transportation of one thousand miles, will give to a route through Sonora many advantages in furnishing our citizens with transportation, the cost being less than half.

Should you be able to grant this privilege, the port of Guaymas will soon realize many advantages, and your citizens soon find profitable employment for their wagons and mules, as well as your Government realize no inconsiderable revenue, to say nothing of the protection on this inland route against hostile Indians, that a considerable number of trains will give.

The benefits to the citizens of the United States residing on the frontiers will be great, and will, I trust, form business relations between the inhabitants of the two countries, that will, as such relations always do, tend to cement and increase friendly relations so much to be desired.

It will give me pleasure to furnish you with statistics, and such information as is in my power as to the details of the system adopted in the United States as regards the system of privilege granted English merchants in transporting merchandise through inland route to Canada, and to Mexican merchants in transporting through Texas. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant, S. H. LATHROP.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, July 31, 1860.

The port of Guaymas is but three hundred miles from the line of the United States, at a point fully twelve hundred miles from any port on the Atlantic, over a road quite level and without the least obstruction. The details of the permit are not yet received; but, if they are liberal, certainly all the trade of Western Texas and Southern New-Mexico will go that route, opening to American enterprise a country hitherto occupied by the English and French; for it will be fully understood that, an opening once made, the time will soon come when Americans will do the business of the country.

Sonora and Arizona are rich in mineral: no section of the globe is more so; difficulty of access has prevented these mines of silver, copper, and lead being developed; opening this transit is a commencement which, if followed up by a Pacific Railroad, will open a country which in a few years will equal California in its mineral exports.

The writer has traveled much in these countries, has examined many of the mines, and is fully convinced of their richness. Sonora has a population of something over 100,000, including Indians. For four years the whole country has been in revolution; the Indians have overrun quite one-half of it. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, Sonora exported in 1859 $1,500,000 in bullion. Arizona is equally as rich. Who can estimate the production of bullion in these countries when *American* enterprise is protected; and should this Union be dissolved *Northern* enterprise will occupy these places.

A right to run a stage line was also granted a party at the same time. Revolutions have delayed its establishment; but, sooner or later, Northern enterprise will carry it out, and develop the riches of the country. B.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Walter Clarke D. D., late pastor of the Mercer-street Church, in this City, has received a call from the First Presbyterian Church, in Buffalo. He will undoubtedly accept.

—Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, is rapidly recovering from the recent severe injuries which he received in consequence of a fall, and hopes soon to resume his active duties.

—The Montreal *Gazette* states that Messrs. Baring Brothers and Messrs Glyn & Co. have instituted actions for £400,000 *each* against the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the Superior Court of Canada.

Secreter, the famous billiard player, of Detroit, who tried to beat Phelan, but did not, has been overmatched in a contest with John Dorry, of Cincinnati. In a game of 500 points he was beaten 183.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 475 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VANDYKE REVIEWED.—THE REV. J. R. LOANE'S Sermon in reply will attract great attention. Price 6 cents single. For sale by WM. ERVING, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID AND NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils. They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required; thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

State and County rights for sale.

DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,

Public and Private Lecturer on Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene, as pertaining to the Vocal, Respiratory and Reproductive Systems,

No 99 Spring-st, near Broadway.

REFERENCES:

Prof. DOREMUS, M. D.	Prof CARNOCHAN, M. D.
Prof. PARKER, M. D.	JAMES STARR, M. D.
THOS. WARD, M. D.	EDW. HODGES, Mus. Doc.
M. Le Docteur CAFFE, President L'Academie de Medicine, Paris.	O. Sig. Dr PAULO CANDIDO, Iro. Medico De SS. MM. II., Brazil.
Rev I. McVICKAR.	Rev. Dr. MALCOLM.
The Members of the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal theological Seminary.	The Members of the New-York Union. Theological Union.
Mr. BUCK.	Mr. TOKER.
Members of the Brooklyn Normal School	The Members of the N. Y. Medical Society.
Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS.	

Nearly twenty years of successful practice in the United States, Europe, the West Indies, and Empire of the Brasils resulting in many remarkable cures by his original system of treatment, enables Dr. G. to promise the speedy relief of several diseases of the organs of the THROAT, the CHEST, and other most important organs hitherto considered incurable

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE,"

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam 8½ feet hold; engine, 36-inch cylinder 9 feet stroke. In good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 124 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—H. R. WORTHINGTON HAS REMOVED his office for the sale of steam pumps, water-meters, &c., from No. 28 Broadway to No. 81 Beekman-st., corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Hydraulic Works, is in Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—PEW NO. 61 in Rev. Dr. BELLOWS' Church will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on favorable terms for a pew in Rev. Dr. OSGOOD'S Church of the Messiah. For terms, address DEBBY & JACKSON, No. 489 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, CHEAP, SECOND-HAND Billiard Table. For further information, address E. M. DRAKE, Hazleton, Luzerne County, Penn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family. Apply to H. BUMFREYS, No. 247 West 39th-st., first door east of 8th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family by applying at No 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant, and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished double or single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD wanted in the 7th or 10th Wards, in a private, quiet family, after May 1 by a gentleman, wife, son and daughter. A large room and sleeping room next same floor, or two bedrooms, all furnished, and private, will be wanted. Address ANDREW, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, stating place and terms (which must be moderate,) for one week.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN will lease a nicely-furnished room, above 20th-st., with board, fire and light, in a respectable private family where no other boarders are taken; will be permanent and pay a fair price for satisfactory accommodations. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 3,689 Post-office.

TO LET.—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room to let, with breakfast, and dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 71 McDougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK ROOM ON THE SECOND floor also one on the third floor, at Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER'S, 56 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD—(Dinner at 6 P. M.,) at No. 225 West 22d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS DRIVE DIRECT TO THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Hunton-st., conducted on the European plan. Rooms, 51 cts. to $1 per day; good fare, clean rooms, prompt attention, and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

A POSITIVE SAVING

OF FROM THIRTY TO FIFTY PER CENT.

A comparison of our goods and prices will convince every one that we are now selling all kinds of China, Glass, Silver-plated Ware &c., &c., at an

IMMENSE DISCOUNT.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Gold and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets 107 pieces	13 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz	4 00
Silver plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Ivory-handled Table Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-bowls, the dozen	1 80

Cut out this List,

And bring it with you.

W. J. F. DARLEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND,
No. 99 Duane-st., (late No. 45 Jehn-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 728 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS just received several cases of nice fitting Corsets at $1; also a few cases of Paris Worley's at reduced prices; hair-cloth skirts, her own make, for $1, war anted; at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th st., east side. N. B. Corsets and skirts made to order and made over.

WET PRINTS, DE LAINES, LINENS, Linen Diaper, Towels, Sheeting, Napkins, Black Silks Merinoes, Paramattas &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $6,000, with ten or twenty acres land, good outbuildings, near the depot, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,2 5 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, A MODERATE-sized house in genteel neighborhood, between 4th and 20th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; rent not to exceed $600; north side of the street preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, stating particulars.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary, must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. S., Box No. 4,552 Post-office New-York.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house between 14th and 30th sts and 4th and 8th avs; rent between $500 and $1,000. Address X. Y., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SPACIOUS ROOM, FOR DRILLING a small Company, in a central location, and at a reasonable rent. Address H. C., Box No. 2,775 P. st-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—ONE OF THE ROW OF SMALL TWO-story and attic brick houses in 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. with gas-fixtures; cost, to a small family, from now to May 1 1862 $175 per year. Also, the whole house No 233 West 16th-st. (now vacant) with modern improvements, all in good order; rent, $650 per year. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS. The three-story basement house No. 10 Fifteenth-st., near the Battery, and opposite the Hudson River Railroad depot; two stores on the basement floor, with rooms on the first floor, well adapted for offices for steamship companies, being large and commodious—size 32 feet front.

Also, stores and houses to let and lease in different localities. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING ON THE CORNER OF 4th and Mercer-sts for a term of years. Will be altered to suit the tenant. Possession given immediately. Apply to Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA are now erecting a new building, on the corner of 4th and Great-sts. For terms, inquire of Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—FURnished, from 1st May next, a small three-story brick house (rent $650,) pleasantly located in the vicinity of Henry and Carroll-sts, containing gas, hot and cold water, bath room, range, &c., now occupied by a widow lady, who wishes to rent the furniture and board in the house. Address MAY, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfactoring premises Nos 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-sts. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st MAJOR THOMPSON.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, Wall-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 81 Wall-st., or on the premises, Elizab to, N. J., or No. 52 Barclay-st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE BEST PART OF Broadway first floor, up stairs, suitable for a bookseller, magazine publisher or other business. Rent $4 0. G. P. PUTNAM, No. 562 Broadway, opposite Prescott House.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE THREE-story brick house first from Myrtle av., in Hamilton-st., Brooklyn; contains 7 rooms; rent $12 per month. Possession immediately.

STORES TO LET.—NOS 79 AND 83 BARclay-st., near Washington Market. Location excellent for wholesale business. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

TO LET FROM FIRST OF MAY—THE FIRST-class furnished house No 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO. No. 58 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 150 horse-power

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDY, No. 192 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE THREE-story brown-stone front house, No 213 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, built in the best manner, and has all the modern conveniences, including sun-baths, water-closet, speaking tubes and ventilators in rooms; elegant shade trees and statuary, marble mantels. A beautiful location, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price, $8,500. Terms will be made very easy. Apply on the premises, or No 160 Watts-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY basement and counter cellar brick house with all the modern improvements complete, just being finished, situated on Taylors., between Bedford and Lee avs., XIXth ward, in the city of Brooklyn. Terms easy and will be sold low. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS or of WM. S. BOURDETT.

2,000 ACRES TEXAS LANDS.—A GENTLEman who has a section of Texas land, well situated for grazing or cultivation, wishes to purchase a block of goats adapted to the Texas range, and will pay for them in the East at a fair price. Address Box No. 3,647 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 178 Fort Green-place; also, a brown stone house, with all the modern improvements, in Portland av., near Fulton av. and Washington Park. Terms easy. Apply to T. H. JACKSON, on the premises.

A BRISK FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST desirable medium-sized horses in 22d-st., with all the modern improvements; mid-sized lot, will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished, and a large part of the amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 3,731 Post-Office.

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Large new house, with all modern improvements, and 20 acres of land, beautifully laid out in grass and farms, on reasonable terms. Inquire of SAM'L JAQUES on the premises, Elizabeth, N. J., or No. 52 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 173 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st.; house 26 feet wide by about 45 feet deep; lot 100 feet deep, with garden, grape vines &c.; brick two-story and finished attic, with water and gas to upper floors. Apply to H. CLARK, No. 81 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in Lee Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BOGART, LOCKWOOD & CO. No. 237 Washington st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Two lots on the south side of 38th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. beginning 175 feet east of 2d-av., 21 feet wide by 92 feet deep. Apply to ADRIANCE & CANFIELD, Attorneys, No 81 Nassau-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—VERY ONE A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would be a partie to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY AND ATTIC high stoop houses, No. 78 and 80 6th-st. To good order, with modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, No. 50 Nassau-st.

FARMS

FARM WANTED—CONTAINING FROM 40 TO 100 acres, suitably divided into arable meadow and wood land, under good cultivation, well fenced, watered by a living stream which can be brought to the house and barn, a thrifty bearing apple orchard, and a good two story frame house. The buildings must be good and ample (modern style preferred,) small lot for a winter as well as a Summer residence. Location high, yet not bleak; in a good neighborhood within 1½ miles of a railroad depot; churches, select schools, &c., and not more than 35 miles from this City. Price not to exceed $16,000. Answers, giving full description of property, addressed C. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will receive due attention.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND THRIVing village of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, two houses and premises suitable for genteel families. They are situated near the Presbyterian Church, in the immediate neighborhood of excellent male and female schools, and but a short distance from the Railroad depôt. For terms apply to ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 123 Washington-st., New-York, or to the premises at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A DWELLING-house and an acre and a quarter of ground, within five minutes' walk of the Valley depôt. The house is well built and commodious, and there are choice fruit trees in abundance. For particulars, inquire of H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNdred acres on the east bank of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie. One of the best farms in Dutchess County having a number of fine building sites, with extensive inland and river views, with good farm buildings, stock of cattle, hay, farming utensils, &c. Would be sold low. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—ABOUT FORTY ACRES OF fruit and garden land; is planted with pears, berries, asparagus and a general variety of seasonable market stock. Is very valuable and ought to produce $4,000 per annum. In 20 miles from New-York and one mile from depot. Will take part cash and part productive City property. D. S. BARNES, No. 13 Park-row.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE—Over 100 acres on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 24 miles from the City, unincumbered, which would be exchanged for Brooklyn or Jersey City property lightly incumbered. Address or apply at No. 129 West 45th-st., New-York. No Brokers need apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL farm at Sing Sing, two miles from the depôt; will be sold cheap. J. W. WILLIAMS, No. 412 8 h av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 106 acres, with buildings nearly new, on Central Long Island, 25 miles from the Railroad. Apply to GOELON L. FORD, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

TO LET—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, the large and commodious three-story house and premises, known as No. 101 Jersey-st., opposite Grace Church. It is particularly adapted for the residence of a large family or for a first-class boarding house, of which there is great need in said city. Attached to the premises is a fine garden and nursery, containing nearly five acres in all, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is furnished with hot and cold water, and all in good repair. Rent $700 per year. Apply to BAILEY H. BEHART, or WILLIAM F. DAY, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND THRIVing village of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, two houses and premises suitable for genteel families. They are situated near the Presbyterian Church, in the immediate neighborhood of excellent male and female schools, and but a short distance from the Railroad depôt. For terms apply to ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 123 Washington-st., New-York, or to the premises at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

HELP WANTED.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG, healthy woman, with a good breast of milk. References required. Apply for two days, between the hours of 12 and 2, at Room No. 6, Masonic House, Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR FAXon's Bank Note Register and Counterfeit Detector. Good references will be required. Address, inclosing postage stamp E. J. FAXON, corner Main and Exchange sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—FOR A LADY'S MUFF, LOST on the Central Park Pond, or in returning home in the cars, on Tuesday afternoon. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at No. 97 Fulton-st., or No. 193 West 30th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22

LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A VERY RESPECTABLE English Protestant chambermaid wishes a situation in a first class private family; understands doing up fine linen, butler &c.; no objection to country. Best of references given from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d st., opposite Madison square.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; best of City reference can be given; no objection to go in the country. Call for 2 days at No. 8 Market-st., between Division-st. and East Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl a situation to do chamber work and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing; or to take care of children and sew; has good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 33d st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would assist in chamberwork and lay the cloth. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE.—WANTED a situation, by two sisters; one as chambermaid and plain seamstress or waitress, and the other as nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; good references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st, one door from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Best of reference given. Apply at 305 8th av.

A CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Situation wanted for a very late Digeot girl as waiting and chamber maid, or child's nurse. Is a person of very prepossessing appearance, obliging and respectful manners, kind and affectionate with children, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl who understands her duties well, desires a situation in a private family, in the above capacity; has no objection to do housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 136 West 33d-st. Best of reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 427 6th av., corner 26th st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and wait on in a private family; has excellent city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 13th and 14th-sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best of City reference. Apply at No 261 West 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for one of her servants as chambermaid or waitress. Call, between the hours of 10 and 1, at No 13 West 30th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish woman a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, as well American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City references given, when applied. Address M. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, where a laundress is kept; is a Protestant; will be discharged by the 8th; is a good bread and pastry baker; understands all kinds of meats, poultry and game; satisfactory City reference from her present and last employers. Address M. C., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A COOK—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has most excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, as cook in a small private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation in private family, hotel or boarding-house; can produce the very highest City reference. Apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, for two days, at No. 28 7th-av., in the milliner store. A note, addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking; makes excellent pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $9 to $10. Call at No. 210 East 22d-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch woman, in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business; is a good baker of bread and cakes; excellent City references. Can be seen at No 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK.—A NICE AND TIDY PROTESTANT girl desires a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; is willing to work; no objection to any part of the country; good reference given. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

A COOK.—A WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, in a first-class private family or private boarding-house; has good City reference if required. Call at No. 181 4th-st., rear, second floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; if a private family. Good City reference given. Apply at No 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front room, over the shop, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, in a private family, as cook; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Sheriff-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as perfect cook, in a first-class Lodging House or hotel. Also, a first-class cook in a private family. Satisfactory City reference can be given. Apply at No. 19 6th-av., first floor.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good reference if required. Appl, at No. 61 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, or to cook wash and iron for a small family; is a good plain cook and excellent baker; is a first-rate laundress; or would take liondress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, wash and iron; or to do chamber work and help with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., for two days.

A COOK.—&c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a good situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a very good baker and pastry cook. Call at No. 101 31st-st., in the rear, Room No. 6, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation to cook, wash and iron. Can show the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., 3d floor, front room.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, steady, well-disposed Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; is an excellent cook and baker; could fill a place as chambermaid and do the fine washing, which she can do in the best style, and flutes neatly; has the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front.

A COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation either as cook or laundress, or to cook and assist in the washing and ironing, by a colored woman who understands all kinds of cooking, and is a first-rate laundress; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a really smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted, for a smart, capable girl either for kitchen work or general housework; is a very good cook and washes and irons excellently; is a neat and efficient servant and recommended by the family she last served three years. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK—WANTED A SITUAtion, by one thoroughly experienced in her business; understands all kinds of made dishes and soups; boning and larding; jellies and creams; is an excellent pastry cook; best of references given. Apply, for three days, at No. 122 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a situation by a highly-respectable Protestant young woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly, and good reference. Call at No. 405 Broome st., first floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman, German and Protestant, to do general house-work; the best of references, if required, can be given; can speak English fluently. Call at No. 135 Cannon-st, for one day only, first floor front room.

A LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; can give entire satisfaction to either situation; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 48 West 27th-st., northeast corner 6th-av., top floor, front room. Call for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a first-class laundress a situation in a gentleman's family; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 214 West 25th-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a first-class laundress; best City reference from her place; can be seen at No. 67 West

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ORIGINAL PICTURES.

Being the entire collection known as the "French and Flemish Exhibition" at Goupil's Gallery.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th February, at 7 o'clock each evening, at "Goupil's Gallery," No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., that superb collection of pictures known as the French and Flemish Exhibition at Goupil's.

The thousands who have visited this exhibition will need no further reminder. Those who have not had the opportunity are informed that it contains the latest and best works of Gar me, Muller, Leys, Janson, Lamoinet, Sassial, Plassan, Perrol, Bonheur, Duverger, Deneseberg, Edouard Frere Lesabe, Schlesinger Trayer, Verboeckhoven, Veyrassat Van Marcke, Auguste Bonheur, Rosaud Dubigny, Lhermitte Frere, Dambigny, Breton, St. Jean, Troyon Van Schendel, Rousseau De Winter, Chavet Ziem, and others forming the most complete exposition of the modern French and Flemish School of art ever made in this country. The exhibition will remain open until the sale as usual. No other pictures will be admitted, and catalogues will be ready in a few days. The gallery will be open for public exhibition two days and evenings before the sale. Admission free.

EDWARD SCHANCK Auctioneer

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF PARIS-MADE FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHANCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 641 Broadway, the above superb furniture, consisting of rosewood and black wood and gilt suites, covered in satin, velvet, and reps; rosewood and mahogany ameublement-pieces, buffets, library bookcases, encoignures, buffet de salon, tabourets, style Louis XV.; consoles, tables entre jambes, and other styles; bureaus à ressorts, bureaus Louis XV. abattant, buffet de salle à manger à coulisses, guéridons, table à ouvrage, tabourets, douchue and comode, wide-pole hat, cane, et gorge, commodes à cadre harmonica, &c. The above is now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve, to pay charges.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 21 day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,090 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or retained therein whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, utensils, shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and connecting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appertaining to the efficient use of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST BROADWAY, VARICK, FRANKLIN, and BEACH STS., belonging to estate of Thos. Riley, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of EXECUTORS HEREIN, the

WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Franklin-st., (known as "The Fifth Ward Museum Hotel")

WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Beach-st., the [illegible] story brick building and lot.

VARICK ST.—Southeast corner Beach-st., the three-[illegible] brick house and lot, with stable.)

For terms, &c., see No. 7 Pine-st.

Also, 110 shares Capital Stock Columbia Fire Insurance Company. By order,

F. R. TILLOU,
BENJ. H. BRUSH,
Executors Estate of T. Riley, deceased.

P. C. BUCKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of S. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, of valuable 17th Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BUCKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northeast side of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80 and 82 and Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st. Jauncey-court.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 7, AT 10 o'clock, in front of sale-rooms, No. 25 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 8 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, stands without tying; good family animal. Also, a variety of top and no top buggies two-seated and four-seated rockaways two Central Park wagons. Also, a number of single and double harness, saddles, halters, whips, cap-robes, horse-blankets, &c., &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, comforters, blankets, kitchen furniture, &c. DANIEL LORD, Attorney.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of THERESE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.

jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Butler, No. 19 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.

au15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.

nl5-law6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools of the XXth Ward until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 34, on the north side of West 38th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and material, and for the carpenter's work and material, and in addition, a proposal for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.

PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD J. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that payment of the carrier's fee on letters dropped in lamp-post boxes cannot be made by the use of stamps issued by private penny posts and Express Companies. Within a few days past many of the letters detained for want of the fee, have had Boyd's stamp affixed; and today I am informed that his agents state to persons who deposit letters in the boxes, that such stamps are available for that purpose. Under these circumstances, and to protect the public, I hereby give notice that the only stamps to be used in prepayment of the carrier's fee are those issued by the United States.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Brooklyn Society for the relief of respectable aged Indigent Females, will be held at the Graham Institution, corner of Washington and De Kalb avs., on THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock noon. The friends of the charity and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. A. R. ST. JOHN Cor. Sec.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. 49 I. O. O. F.—Brothers you are hereby notified to attend the next regular Lodge Meeting on THURSDAY (To-night,) Feb 7, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be brought before the Lodge. Per order,

JAMES S. BRADLEY, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GRISFIN & BROTHERS INSERT Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled; gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement and silver, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

ALBERT G. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY) FEB. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock vendue room, No. 52 Wall-st.:

BE UDAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20 Continental Bank	$100	10 Am Exchange Bk	$100
10 Bank of Republic	100	20 Security Ins	50
25 Standard Ins	50	30 Phoenix Ins	50
10 Gallatin, C. & S. M. Co	25	200 La Crosse & Mil. R.	100
25 Col. Marine Ins	100	100 Damascus M. & Co.	50
20 Commercial Ins	100	1200 N. E. S. Quarry Co.	10
20 Brevoort Ins	50	13 N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100
10 Commerce Ins	100	50 Am Ex Ins	100
200 Universal Stg Co	10	50 Par. & Whit. Vase	50
15 St. Nicholas Ins	25	100 S. Pacific	100
10 Irving Bank	50		
$5,000 San Francisco City and County 8 per ct. Bonds.			
4,000 Missouri State 6 per ct. Bonds.			
5,000 Treverton Coal & Railroad 1st Mtg. Bonds.			

Next Regular Sale on MONDAY, Feb. 11. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks are on Tuesdays, every MONDAY and THURSDAY (or every day when required) at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Sales room, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

IRVING BANK, NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN THOMSON, BENJ. J. HARP,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN ROMER, DAVID B. MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN SHEWELL,
ISAAC ODELL, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hustace, Joseph Rogers, Hy. A. Kerr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open, at the office of the Company, Room No. 6, Trinity Building, New York. Ninety per cent of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the Directors,

C. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final instalment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 15th of February at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK Jan. 28, 1861.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TRANSFER OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 22d day of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Jan 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.

W. H. EMERSON Treasurer.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, Feb 2, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

K. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BUSINESS man of much experience, who is familiar with the banking and stock commission business, having served some years in both branches; his experience and knowledge would fully qualify him to assume the duties of any responsible and respectable situation. Undoubted references given. Address HENRY, *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK BROOKLYN, Feb 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent, payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 9th instant, until which time the Transfer books will be closed. GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 435 Broadway, Jan. 21, 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, Feb 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. CANFIELD, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and continuing for the term of three years, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance is the hardware fure, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 Broadway, in the City of New-York as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES.
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD. C. RNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

D. S. BARNES,
P. CONKLIN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. T. & H. MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1. BERTHS FREE. By steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the fine steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NEWMAN, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH Superintendent.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 3.3 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
JAN. 1, 1861.

OFFICE, No. 151 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance per Statement, Jan. 1, 1860			$3,100,582 32
Received for Premiums during the year 1860		$763,053 55	
Received for Interest during the year 1860		214,014 09	
Total Receipts for 1860			$977,067 64
Paid Claims, by death	$267,050 000		
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 29		
Paid Returned, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.	31,620 54		
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,725 30		
Paid Salaries' Fees	5 906 75		
Paid Annuities	1,517 00		
Paid Dividends during the year	106,500 75	$505,091 63	$471,976 11
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1861			$3,812,538 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$82,684 19	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	2,327 841 68	
Premium Notes, on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,279,864 17	
Real estate	90,892 27	
Loans on Scrip	5,931 44	
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission	45,343 75	
Total Assets		$3,812,538 50

The Directors have declared a Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT, and have ordered THE PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1859.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.

JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge, at the office. All information required will be given by the undersigned agents.

JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock, P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. BATTERLEE.....Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....of Wells, Butterfield & Co
FRANCIS W. BUTCHINS.....Merchant
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Ootheut & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.

Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the married particularly, both married and single. His long and earlier practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and pain in the chest, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or pressing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure, but few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing hundreds, Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is made free for $1. by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., of the author, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, upstairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OF FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularity with certainty in every case of the patient. This medicinal agent was prepared and established by a very celebrated physician in Japan, from a plant grown in Japan and found nowhere; and in every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personal or by letter. Ladies residing to consult a physician will be only required to learn the mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilide, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with advice for self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURIAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,232 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., second block above 4th-st., New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Electro-abdominal corsets, girdles, supporters, &c. The ladies' private circular mailed free. Write for it, and escape quackery.

SOOTHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 463 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1847, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisons taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book (or pothing) that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MRS. WEBBON, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND Stereoscopic Artist, in water colors and India ink; for the last three years colorist for the Lawrence Gallery. Prices to suit the times. No. 381 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, Bristol, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 14 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARADISE, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $3; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $4; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston sail at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Bockley.	NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

AUSTRALASIAN, Buckley, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 9 A. M.

AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan 23.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WATSON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer is unsurpassed for safety and comfort; has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STAPLE WEEKLY NET WEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Leading gold-mining passengers at Queenstown, (Cork Harbor.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA, SATURDAY, Feb. 9;
VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16;
CITY OF BALTIMORE SATURDAY, Feb. 23;

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 4 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$31
do to London	80	do to London	31

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, 60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Butte dam, Antwarp, &c., at reduced through fares

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. BEARS, TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, THURSDAY, Feb 7.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAFFLIN, SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgom

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

Union. He believed that there was a spirit of Union among the mass of the people, and if the question could be taken from the politicians and given to the people, he thought that the country would be safe. He said an appeal was made to the Border Slave States to join a great Confederacy. This is simply a question of latitude and not real friendship for the Border Slave States. Whenever a line of division is drawn in this country, it will be a line of civil war, and the work of extinction of slavery will be that day commenced. He quoted from the speech of Mr. Burch, of South Carolina, in 1851, when he said that secession would be tantamount to sentence of Slavery doomed. He then referred to the speech of the Senator from Mississippi (Davis,) who sought by innuendo and calling him the ally of the Senator from Ohio (Wade,) to injure him. But when the Union was in danger, he did not stop to ask questions of antecedents; if the Senator from Ohio or any other man was willing to come up to the great work of saving the Union, he can be was his ally, and was willing to work with him. The Northern and Disunionists of the South, and the Abolitionists of the North, are both working for the same end, and they are allies. Recently, he regretted, the resolution passed by the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and the speech of Wendell Phillips, where he said that the Disunionists of the South were the best allies. If it came to a question, he (Johnson,) would much rather be a Black Republican than a Red Republican. Talk about allies, when he (Davis) was engaged in alliances with abolitionists in a work to break up this great and glorious Union. Thank God! he (Johnson) was not the ally of Phillips, Garrison and others. He defended Tennessee from the charge of being born of secession. He referred to the attempted secession of the State from North Carolina as but an insane political, heil-born and hell-bound affair, and the doctrine of secession carried this leader of the movement to prison in irons and disgrace. Tennessee came in the Union with Andrew Jackson, and he believed if that man had been President to-day, there would be no secession and no war. Tennessee has always been willing to give treasure and blood for the Union, and he hoped that she would stay in the Union as she always had done. He spoke in high terms of the conduct of the gallant officer, Anderson, who defended the flag of his country against insult. Tennessee stood by that flag which Washington carried, and she was not now prepared to make war on that flag. He contended that a reign of terror existed in the seceded States and he did not believe that Tennessee was going to be lashed to the car of South Carolina, and thought even if the Convention of that State pass such an ordinance it would have to take the people out of the Union at the point of the bayonet. The Union was not gone. It is still in existence; but if the Union was to be destroyed and the old flag struck to dust, no wanted no more glorious winding-sheet than that same flag, and no better grave than to die with the Union. He closed by making an appeal to the conservative men of the opposite party to sustain the Union men fighting for the Union, and do something for the safety of the country, or at least let the question go to the people of the country in whose patriotism and integrity he had an abiding confidence.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) obtained the floor.

The Senate went into Executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, inclosing a resolution from the Kentucky Legislature, which asks Congress to call a National Convention to amend the Constitution. He commends the proposition to that consideration which its patriotic source and importance demands. Referred to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. Nixon, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) introduced a memorial of 1 500 citizens of New-Jersey, asking the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions. He was satisfied that a large majority of the people of that State desire Congress to act speedily on them.

The Senate amendments to the Loan bill were taken up.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.,) advocated concurrence in the amendment to repeal the act of June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of the Treasury notes.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied that if this was agreed to it would leave no security for retiring the Treasury notes authorized by the act of December. He trusted that the next Administration would never come here with a loan bill. In time of peace the expenses should never be allowed to exceed the revenue.

Mr. Phelps supposed that it was a fixed fact that the Tariff bill, which contained a clause for a loan, would pass, and that ample provision would be afforded there for the redemption of the Treasury notes.

The amendment was rejected by 59 against 101.

On motion of Mr. Sherman a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate was asked on this subject.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the bill relative to the postal service. He said the Committee on Postal Affairs did not wish it thought, even by inference, that they recognized the right of States to secede from the Union. After consultation, they had agreed on a more general bill, which provides that whenever, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, or the Post-office revenues collected, or the postal laws maintained, or the contents of the mails preserved inviolate till delivered to the proper address, on any post-route, by reason of any insurrection or resistance to the laws of the United States, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to discontinue the postal service on such route, or any part thereof, and at any Post-office thereon, till the same can be safely restored, and shall report his action to Congress.

Mr. Colfax stated that although he had a half-an-hour speech he wished to deliver on the subject, he declined, as some time yesterday was spent in debate—one speech for and one against—the bill. Votes were better than words.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) inquired whether by the bill persons in the States not seceded can correspond with those in the States which have seceded.

Mr. Colfax replied that no lines were established in the bill. The mails can be carried to the borders, and thence letters transmitted all over the seceded States by express, if they are placed in stamped envelopes.

The bill passed—131 against 26.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said if it was the general desire to repeal the laws as to all the seceding States he would vote for it. But he could not sanction the collection of taxes in the seceding States to support the Government treating them as in the Union, yet cutting off their postal facilities.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) regarded the bill as recognizing the right of secession. He voted for it as a disunion measure.

Mr. Vance of North Carolina, (Am.,) said if the bill applied to all the seceding States, he would vote for it. As it retained the burden of paying the revenue in those States, it thereby increased the danger of a collision between them and the General Government.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) alluded to the fact that Commissioners from fifteen States were now in Washington, endeavoring to adjust the national difficulties. Pending their deliberations, the House ought to pursue a course of masterly inactivity; and in this connection he alluded to the military display of mercenaries around the Capitol as calculated to produce irritation.

Mr. Branson, of Tennessee, (Am.,) conceiving that the bill would increase the prevalent excitement, voted "Nay."

Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought it the duty of every member to do everything in his power to produce an adjustment. He thought the bill would retard settlement.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.) could not recognize secession, and, as a partial remedy for the public evils, voted for the bill.

Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—Inasmuch as it recognized the independence of the seceded States, thought they have no further claim on the bounty of the Government, and voted nay.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) supported it on the ground that it was called for by a just regard to the dignity and interest of the Government, as there was now a guard against the violations of private correspondence.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from 2,000 citizens of Philadelphia, who voted for Lincoln, asking for the adoption of Mr. Bigler's compromise. Referred to the select Committee of Five.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) presented six memorials from citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. McClernand presented memorials from gentlemen of all parties in Illinois, relative to the existing crisis. Laid on the table.

Mr. Florence presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia asking Congress to pass a law extending the limits of entry and delivery at the port of Philadelphia. It was accompanied by the draft of a bill to effect the purpose desired. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was then resumed.

Mr. Humphrey, of New-York, (Rep.,) argued that the idea of thirteen independent nations had never existed but in the brains of political theorists. Before State sovereignty was dreamed of nationality had an existence. Yet they saw States solemnly declaring the resumption of a sovereignty that they never for a moment possessed. True, men could not negotiate with traitors, nor could the Government compound with treason. But as to these States which demand he would deny consistent with honor and principle. The Committee had wasted much time in devising the means of adjustment, while the true cause remained unresolved. Let Lincoln be inaugurated and then Congress could address themselves to the subject. The duty of reinvigorating the Government must be cast on the incoming Administration. Animated by a patriotic impulse its acts will be without suspicions of fear or courteous weakness. It must have power to conciliate and lead public opinion when by Congressional Representatives fresh from the people. He looked forward to the next Administration with a steadfast trust and cheerful hope. Then will come the time for adjustment in conformity with honor, dignity and principle. If the seceded States return it must be with a reconstruction of the Disunion heresy on their lips.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that he should use every exertion in his power to preserve this Government. He was for the Union now—even bleeding torn and shattered as it is. The calamities, including civil war, attending and following a disunion, were equally in both sections and to each they are boundless. The Cotton States are gone, but the Republican Party, coming to a right line, and meeting justice to the south can prevent further injure until the Border States, by a firm and conciliatory course can adjust with them all the pending difficulties. This done, these States would return to the Union, and it would then be fixed upon a more permanent basis than ever before. He spoke of the idea of reconstruction, and urged the Republicans to accept the Crittenden proposition. Let no rash and adjustment and Union stand firm, and our troubles will yet be settled.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Am.,) advocated the Crittenden proposition. He appealed to the Republicans in attempt no coercive policy, which would be ineffective, unwise and attended only by evil. The moment such a war commenced the whole South would make common cause. Trust to the Union men; give them assurances and guarantees, so they could go back to their people and satisfy them that their rights will not be lowered, and that their equality in the Union will be maintained inviolate, and he would pledge himself, so far as he could, that the forts, arsenals, ships, navy-yards, the mint and the bullion shall be restored. They will do this without firing a gun or shedding one drop of blood; they will do it by the peaceful remedy of the ballot-box, with no honor soiled or self-respect lost; they will restore the Government in the rich and proud position it enjoyed before these troubles commenced, and at the end of four years the Government will be in the hands of a party which shall embrace every one of the thirty four States. [Applause.]

Mr. Wells, of New York, (Rep.,) saw no present escape from a dissolution of the Union. Its preservation must be found in a change of sentiment in the two sections, now as wide apart as the poles. Therefore it was impossible for them to unite on a common ground until they feel like one brother toward another. He proceeded to show that the report of the Committee of Thirty-three asks the Republicans to give up their principles as announced in the Chicago Platform by recognizing Slavery in New-Mexico. Slavery was repugnant to the principles on which the Constitution rests, hence he would never vote for any measure which sops the foundation of the stones on which the structure is erected. To is this principal question; others are of no consequence. He deprecated civil war but would use no more force against the seceding States than was necessary for the interests of the country. When South Carolina was hungry, he would give her bread; when naked, give her clothing; and if she should come back, he would meet her half way and "kill the fatted calf, and make music on her return. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Correspondence and Other Papers Relating to Fort Sumter.

GOV. PICKENS TO MAJ. ANDERSON.

State of South Carolina, Executive Office, Charleston, Jan. 11, 1861.

To Maj. Robert Anderson, commanding Fort Sumter:

Sir: I have thought proper, under all the circumstances of the peculiar state of public affairs in the country at present, to appoint Hon. A. G. Magrath and Gen. D. F. Jamison, both members of the Executive Council, and of the highest position in the State, to present to you considerations of the gravest public character, and of the deepest interest to all who deprecate the improper waste of life, to induce the delivery of Fort Sumter to the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina, with a pledge, on its part, to account for such public property as is under your charge.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) F. W. PICKENS.

MAJOR ANDERSON TO THE GOVERNOR.

Head-quarters, Fort Sumter, S. C., Jan. 11, 1861.

To His Excellency F. W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your demand for the surrender of this fort to the authorities of South Carolina, and to say, in reply, that the demand is one with which I cannot comply. Your Excellency knows that I have recently sent a messenger to Washington, and that it will be impossible for me to receive an answer to my dispatches, forwarded by him, at an earlier date than next Monday. What the character of my instructions may be, I cannot foresee.

Should your Excellency see fit, prior to a resort to arms, to refer this matter to Washington, it would afford me the sincerest pleasure to depute one of my officers to accompany any messenger you may deem proper to be the bearer of your demand.

Hoping to God that in this, and all other matters in which the honor, welfare and lives of our fellow-countrymen are concerned, we shall so act as to meet his approval; and, deeply regretting that you have made a demand of me with which I cannot comply, I have the honor to be, with the highest regard, your obedient servant,

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major U. S. Army, commanding.

THE GOVERNOR TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

State of South Carolina, Executive Office, Head quarters, Charleston, Jan. 11, 1861.

Sir: At the hour of the separation of the State of South Carolina from the United States, Fort Sumter was, and still is, in the possession of troops of the United States, under the command of Major Anderson. I regard that possession as not consistent with the dignity or safety of the State of South Carolina; and I have this day addressed to Major Anderson a communication to obtain from him the possession of that Fort by the authorities of this State. The reply of Major Anderson informs me that he has no authority to do what I required, but he desires a reference of the demand to the President of the United States.

Under the circumstances now existing, and which need no comment by me, I have determined to send to you Hon. I. W. Hayne, the Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina, and have instructed him to demand the delivery of Fort Sumter, in the name of Charleston, to the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina.

The demand I have made of Major Anderson, and which I now make of you, is suggested because of my earnest desire to avoid the bloodshed which a persistance in your attempt to retain the possession of that fort will cause; and which will be unavailing to secure you that possession, but induce a calamity most deeply to be deplored.

If consequences so unhappy shall ensue, I will secure for this State, in the demand which I now make, the satisfaction of having exhausted every attempt to avoid it.

In relation to the public property of the United States within Fort Sumter, Hon. I. W. Hayne, who will hand you this communication, is authorized to give you the pledge of the State, upon the adjustment of its relations with the United States, of which it was a part.

(Signed,) F. W. PICKENS.
To the President of the United States.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE TO HON. I. W. HAYNE.

State of South Carolina, Executive Office, State Department, Charleston, Jan. 12, 1861.

Sir: The Governor has considered it proper, in view of the grave questions which now affect the State of South Carolina and the United States, to make a communication to the President of the United States, for the delivery to the State of South Carolina of Fort Sumter, now within the territorial limits of this State, and occupied by troops of the United States.

The Convention of the people of South Carolina authorized and empowered its Commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Government of the United States for the delivery of forts, magazines, lighthouses, and other real estate within the limits of South Carolina.

The circumstances which caused the interruption of that negotiation are known to you; with the formal notification of its cessation was the urgent expression of the necessity for the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the harbor of Charleston.

The interruption of these negotiations left all matters connected with Fort Sumter and troops of the United States, within the limits of this State, affected by the fact that the continued possession of the fort was not consistent with the dignity or safety of the State, and that an attempt to reinforce the troops at that fort would not be allowed. This, therefore, became a state of emergency, in consequence of which the State of South Carolina was placed in a condition of defence. During the precipitations for this purpose an attempt was made to reinforce Fort Sumter, and repulsed.

You are now instructed to proceed to Washington, and there, in the name of the Government of the State of South Carolina, inquire of the President of the United States, whether it was by his order that troops of the United States were sent into the harbor of Charleston to reinforce Fort Sumter; if he avows that order, you will then inquire whether he asserts a right to introduce troops of the United States within the limits of this State, to occupy Fort Sumter; and you will, in case of his avowal, inform him that neither will be permitted; and either will be regarded as a hostile declaration of war against the State of South Carolina.

The Governor, in save life, and determined to omit no course of proceeding usual among civilized nations, previous to that condition of general hostilities which belongs to war, and not knowing under what order or by what authority, Fort Sumter is now held, demanded from Major Robert Anderson, now in command of that fort, its delivery to the State. That officer, in his reply, has referred the Governor to the Government of the United States at Washington. You will, therefore, demand from the President of the United States the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from that fort, and its delivery to the State of South Carolina.

You are instructed not to allow any question of property claimed by the United States to embarrass the assertion of the political right of the State of South Carolina to the possession of Fort Sumter. The possession of that fort by the State is alone consistent with the dignity and safety of the State of South Carolina; but such possession is not inconsistent with a right to compensation in money for another government. If it has against the State of South Carolina any just claim connected with that fort. But the possession of the fort cannot, in regard to the State of South Carolina, be compensated by any consideration of any kind from the Government of the United States, while the possession of it by the Government is invasive of the dignity and affects the safety of the State. That possession cannot become now a matter of discussion or negotiation. You will therefore require from the President of the United States a positive and distinct answer to your demand for the delivery of the fort. And you are further authorized to give the pledge of the State to adjust all matters which may be, and are in their nature susceptible of valuation in money, in the manner most usual, and upon the principles of equity and justice always recognized by independent nations, for the ascertainment of their relative rights and obligations in such matters.

You are further instructed to say to the President of the United States, that the Governor regards the attempt of the President of the United States, if avowed, to continue the possession of Fort Sumter, as inevitably leading to a bloody issue—a question which, in the judgment of the Governor, can have but one conclusion reconcilable with a due regard to the Sate of South Carolina, the welfare of the other States which now constitute the United States, and that humanity which teaches all men, and particularly those who in an hourly contest the lives of others, to regard a resort to arms as the last which should be contemplated. To shed their blood in defiance of their rights is a duty which the citizens of the State of South Carolina fully recognize. And in such a cause, the Governor, while deploring the stern necessity which may compel him to call for the sacrifice, will feel that his obligation to preserve inviolate the sacred rights of the State of South Carolina, justify the sacrifice necessary to secure that end. The Governor does not desire to remind the President of the responsibilities which are upon him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. MAGRATH.

To Hon. I. W. Hayne, Special Envoy from the State of South Carolina to the President of the United States.

LETTER OF SENATORS OF SECEDING STATES TO HON. I. W. HAYNE.

Washington City, Jan. 15, 1861.

Hon. Isaac W. Hoyne:

Sir: We are applied that you visit Washington as an Envoy from the State of South Carolina bearing a communication from the Governor of your State to the President of the United States in relation to Fort Sumter. Without knowing its contents, we venture to request you to defer its delivery to the President for a few days, or until you and he have considered the suggestions which we beg leave to submit.

We know that the possession of Fort Sumter by troops of the United States, coupled with the circumstances under which it was taken, is the chief, if not only, source of difficulty between the Government of South Carolina and that of the United States. We would add, that we, too, think it a just cause of irritation and of apprehension on the part of your State. But we have also assurances, notwithstanding the circumstances under which Maj. Anderson left Fort Moultrie and entered Fort Sumter with the forces under his command, that it was not taken, and is not held, with any hostile or unfriendly purpose towards your State; but merely as property of the United States, while the President deems it his duty to protect and preserve it.

We will not discuss the question of right or duty on the part of either Government touching that property or the late acts of either in relation thereto; but we think that, without any compromise of right or breach of duty on either side, an amicable adjustment of the matter of differences may and should be adopted. We desire to see such an adjustment, and to prevent war or the shedding of blood. We represent States which have already seceded from the United States, or will have done so before the first of February next, and which will meet your State in Convention on or before the 15th of that month. Our people feel that they have a common destiny with your people, and expect to form with them, in that Convention a new Confederacy and Provisional Government. We must and will share your fortunes, suffering with you the evils of war, if it cannot be avoided; and enjoying with you the blessings of peace, if it can be preserved. We, therefore, think it especially due from South Carolina to other States—to say nothing of other Slaveholding States—that she should, so far as she can consistently with her honor, avoid inflicting hostilities between her and the United States or any other Power. We have the public declaration of the President, that he has not the constitutional power or the will to make war on South Carolina, and that the public peace shall not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards your State.

We therefore, see no reason why there may not be a settlement of existing difficulties, if time be given for calm and deliberate counsel with those States which are in any way involved with South Carolina. We, therefore, trust that an arrangement will be agreed on between you and the President, at least till the 15th of February next; by which time your and our States may, in Convention, devise a wise, just and peaceable solution of existing difficulties.

In the meantime, we think your State should suffer Major Anderson to obtain necessary supplies of food, fuel or water, and enjoy free communication, by post or special messenger, with the President, upon the understanding that the President will not send him reinforcements during the same period. We propose to submit this proposition and your answer to the President.

If not clothed with power to make such arrangement, then we trust that you will submit our suggestions to the Governor of your State for his instructions. Until you have received and communicated his response to the President, of course your State will not attack Fort Sumter, and the President will not order to reinforce it.

We most respectfully submit these propositions, in the earnest hope that you, or the proper authority of your State may accede to them. We have the honor to be, with profound esteem, your obedient servants,

LOUIS T. WIGFALL, D. L. YULEE,
JOHN HEMPHILL, C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
D. L. YULEE, A. IVERSON,
S. R. MALLORY, JOHN SLIDELL,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, J. P. BENJAMIN.

LETTER OF HON. I. W. HAYNE IN REPLY TO SENATORS FROM SECEDING STATES.

Washington, January, 1861.

Gentlemen: I have just received your communication, dated the 15th instant. You represent, you say, States which have already seceded from the United States, or will have done so before the first of February next, and which will meet your State in Convention on or before the 15th of that month: That your people feel they have a common destiny with our people, and expect to form with them in that Convention a new Confederacy and Provisional Government; that you must, and will share our fortunes, suffering with you the evils of war, if it cannot be avoided; and enjoying with you the blessings of peace, if it can be preserved. We, therefore, think it especially due from South Carolina to other States—to say nothing of other Slaveholding States—that she should, so far as she can consistently with her honor, avoid inflicting hostilities between her and the United States or any other Power. We have the public declaration of the President, that he has not the constitutional power or the will to make war on South Carolina, and that the public peace shall not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards your State.

You are therefore, see no reason why there may not be a settlement of existing difficulties, if time be given for calm and deliberate counsel with those States which are in any way involved with South Carolina. We, therefore, trust that an arrangement will be agreed on between you and the President, at least till the 15th of February next; by which time your and our States may, in Convention, devise a wise, just and peaceable solution of existing difficulties.

In the meantime, we think your State should suffer Major Anderson to obtain necessary supplies of food, fuel or water, and enjoy free communication, by post or special messenger, with the President, upon the understanding that the President will not send him reinforcements during the same period. We propose to submit this proposition and your answer to the President.

If not clothed with power to make such arrangement, then we trust that you will submit our suggestions to the Governor of your State for his instructions. Until you have received and communicated his response to the President, of course your State will not attack Fort Sumter, and the President will not order to reinforce it.

We most respectfully submit these propositions, in the earnest hope that you, or the proper authority of your State may accede to them. We have the honor to be, with profound esteem, your obedient servants,

LOUIS T. WIGFALL, C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
JOHN HEMPHILL, BENJ. FITZPATRICK,
D. L. YULEE, A. IVERSON,
S. R. MALLORY, JOHN SLIDELL,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, J. P. BENJAMIN.

LETTER OF HON. I. W. HAYNE IN REPLY TO SENATORS FROM SECEDING STATES.

Washington, January, 1861.

Gentlemen: I have just received your communication, dated the 15th instant. You represent, you say, States which have already seceded from the United States, or will have done so before the first of February next, and which will meet your State in Convention on or before the 15th of that month: That your people feel they have a common destiny with our people, and expect to form with them in that Convention a new Confederacy and Provisional Government; that you must, and will share our fortunes, suffering with us the evils of war, if it cannot be avoided; and enjoying with us the blessings of peace, if it can be preserved. We, therefore, think it especially due from South Carolina to other States—to say nothing of other Slaveholding States—that she should, so far as she can consistently with her honor, avoid inflicting hostilities between her and the United States or any other Power. We have the public declaration of the President, that he has not the constitutional power or the will to make war on South Carolina, and that the public peace shall not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards your State.

We therefore, see no reason why there may not be a settlement of existing difficulties, if time be given for calm and deliberate counsel with those States which are in any way involved with South Carolina. We, therefore, trust that an arrangement will be agreed on between you and the President, at least till the 15th of February next; by which time your and our States may, in Convention, devise a wise, just and peaceable solution of existing difficulties.

In the meantime, we think your State should suffer Major Anderson to obtain necessary supplies of food, fuel or water, and enjoy free communication, by post or special messenger, with the President, upon the understanding that the President will not send him reinforcements during the same period. We propose to submit this proposition and your answer to the President.

If not clothed with power to make such arrangement, then we trust that you will submit our suggestions to the Governor of your State for his instructions. Until you have received and communicated his response to the President, of course your State will not attack Fort Sumter, and the President will not order to reinforce it.

We most respectfully submit these propositions, in the earnest hope that you, or the proper authority of your State may accede to them. We have the honor to be, with profound esteem, your obedient servants,

LOUIS T. WIGFALL, C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
JOHN HEMPHILL, BENJ. FITZPATRICK,
D. L. YULEE, A. IVERSON,
S. R. MALLORY, JOHN SLIDELL,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, J. P. BENJAMIN.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT, THROUGH HON. J. HOLT, SECRETARY OF WAR, AD INTERIM, TO THE SENATORS OF THE SECEDING STATES.

War Department, Jan. 22, 1861.

To Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, S. R. Mallory and John Slidell:

Gentlemen: The President has received your communication of the 19th inst., with the copy of a correspondence between yourselves and others "representing States which have already seceded from the United States, or will have done so before the 1st of February next," and Col. Isaac W. Hayne, of South Carolina, in behalf of the Government of that State, in relation to Fort Sumter; and you ask the President to "take into consideration the subject of that correspondence." With this request he has complied, and so directed me to communicate his answer.

In your letter to Col. Hayne of the 15th inst., you propose to him to defer the delivery of a message from the Governor of South Carolina to the President, with which he has been intrusted, for a few days or until the President and Col. Hayne shall have considered the suggestions which you submit. It is unnecessary to refer specially to these suggestions, because the letter addressed to you by Col. Hayne, of the 17th inst., presents a clear and specific answer to them. In this, he says: "I am not clothed with power to make the arrangement you suggest; but provided you can get assurances with which you are entirely satisfied, that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter in the interval, and that the public peace will not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards South Carolina, I will refer your communication to the authorities of South Carolina and withholding their communication, with which I am at present charged, will await further instructions."

Prior to the beginning of the present unhappy troubles, the President has endeavored to perform his Executive duties in such a manner as to preserve the peace of the country and to prevent bloodshed. This is still his fixed purpose. You, therefore, do him no more than justice in stating that you have assurances (from his public messages, I presume) that "notwithstanding the circumstances under which Major Anderson left Fort Moultrie and entered Fort Sumter with the forces under his command, that it was not taken, and is not held with any hostile or unfriendly purpose towards your State; but merely as property of the United States, while the President deems it his duty to protect and preserve it," you have correctly stated what the President deems to be his duty. His sole object now is, and has been, *to act strictly on the defensive, and to authorize no movement against the people of South Carolina, unless clearly justified by a hostile movement on their part.* He could not have given a better proof of his desire to prevent the effusion of blood, than by forbearing to resort to the use of force, under the strong provocation of an attack upon a vessel bearing the flag of the United States.

I am happy to observe that, in your letter to Col. Hayne, you express the opinion that it is "especially due from South Carolina to our States, to say nothing of other slaveholding States; that she should, as far as she can, consistently with her honor, avoid inflicting hostilities between her and the United States or any other power." To inflict such hostilities against Fort Sumter would, beyond question, be an act of war against the United States.

In regard to the proposition of Col. Hayne, "that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter in the interval and that the public peace will not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards South Carolina, "it was supposed that no reinforcements would be sent to Fort Sumter, nor will the public peace be disturbed by any act of hostility towards South Carolina, during the period requisite for full communication between yourself (myself) and your (my) Government," in compliance with our previous understanding, I withhold the communication with which I am at present charged, and refer the whole matter to the authorities of South Carolina; and will await their reply.

Mr. Goodwin, of South Carolina, now in this city, will leave here by the evening's train, and will lay before the Governor of South Carolina and his Council, the whole correspondence between yourselves and myself, and between you and the United States; with a communication from me, asking further instructions.

I cannot, in closing, but express my deep regret that the President should deem it necessary to keep a garrison of troops at Fort Sumter for the protection of the "*property*" of the United States. South Carolina regards the idea of appropriating to herself the *property* of another, whether of a government or an individual, without accounting to the last dollar, for everything which, for the protection of her citizens, and in vindication of her own honor and dignity, she may deem it necessary to take into her own possession. As *property*, Fort Sumter is of far greater jeopardy occupied by a garrison of United States troops, than it would be if delivered over to the State authorities, with he pledge that, in regard to that and all other property claimed by the United States within the limits of South Carolina, they would duly account upon a fair adjustment.

Upon the other point of the preservation of the peace, and the avoidance of bloodshed: Is it supposed that the occupation of a fort in the midst of a harbor, with guns bearing upon every position of it, by a Government no longer acknowledged even as the other, the occasion of constant irritation, excitement and indignation? It creates a condition of things which I fear is but little calculated to advance the observance of the "high Christian and moral duty to keep the peace, and to avoid all causes of mutual irritation" recommended by the Secretary of War in his communication.

In my judgment, to continue to hold Fort Sumter by United States troops, is the worst possible means of protecting it as property, and the worst possible means of effecting a peaceful solution of present difficulties.

I beg leave, in conclusion, to say that it is in deference to the unanimous opinion expressed by the Senators present in Washington, "representing States which have already seceded from the United States, or will have done so before the 1st of February next," that I reply with your suggestions. And I feel assured that suggestions from such a quarter will be considered with profound respect by the authorities of South Carolina, and will have great weight in determining their action.

With high consideration, I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC W. HAYNE,
Envoy from the Governor and Council of South Carolina.

The next document in this series is a long dispatch from Hon. A. G. Magrath, reviewing the whole subject for the purpose of showing that the President is entirely wrong in the position he has assumed,—and closing thus:

"The safety of the State requires that the position of the President should be distinctly understood. The safety of all the seceding States requires it as much as the safety of South Carolina. If it be so, that Fort Sumter is held but as property, then, as property, the rights, whatever they may be, of the United States can be ascertained, and for the satisfaction of those rights, the pledge of the State of South Carolina you are authorized to give. If Fort Sumter is not held as property, it is held as a military post, and such a post within the limits of this State will not be tolerated.

The letter of the President may be received as the reply to the question you were instructed to ask, as to the assertion of the right to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. You were instructed to say to him, if he asserted that right that the State of South Carolina regarded such a right, when asserted, or with an attempt at its exercise, as a declaration of war. If the President intends it shall not be so understood, it is proper, to avoid any misconception hereafter, that he should be informed of the manner in which the Governor will feel bound to regard it.

If the President, when you have stated the reasons which prompted the Governor in making the demand for the delivery of Fort Sumter, shall refuse to deliver the fort, upon the pledges you have been authorized to make, you will communicate the refusal, without delay, to the Governor. If the President shall not be prepared to give you an immediate answer, you will communicate to him that his answer may be transmitted, within a reasonable time, to the Governor, at this place. The Governor does not consider it necessary that you should remain in Washington longer than is necessary to execute this, the closing duty of your mission, in the manner now indicated to you. As soon as the Governor shall receive from you information that you have closed your mission, and the reply, whatever it may be, of the President, he will consider the conduct which will be necessary on his part.

To the Senators who have so generously interposed in this matter, the Governor desires you to express the satisfaction he has experienced with the interest they have all felt, and the concurrence they have manifested, in the earnest desire which has governed him, in his attempt to secure for the State of South Carolina its just rights, without the waste of life or loss of blood. If other counsels shall prevail with the Government at Washington, the Governor feels that, whatever unhappy results may follow, his efforts and the efforts of those Senators will have been earnestly made to avert them. A copy of this note to you, the Governor desires you to address to those Senators.

It will not be necessary for the Governor to make any further communication to you than this note. In this he desires me to add the expression of his thanks for the manner in which you have executed the duty with which you were charged. Very respectfully, yours, &c., &c.

A. G. MAGRATH.

To Hon. I. W. Hayne, Special Envoy from the State of South Carolina.

THE POST-OFFICE DIFFICULTIES.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE INTERFERENCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA WITH THE MAILS—LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT, THROUGH HON. J. HOLT, POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE GOVERNOR.

Post-office Department, Jan. 14 1861.

Sir: Reliable information has been received by this Department that, acting under the powers claimed to have been conferred upon you by a Convention of the State of South Carolina, you have recently imposed upon the Post-office at Charleston restrictions which are in derogation of the laws of the United States and of the rights of its citizens. It is asserted that Maj. Anderson and his command, now in the occupation of Fort Sumter, in consequence of the interposition of your Excellency, are not permitted freely, and at their discretion, to visit the Post-office for the purpose of receiving and transmitting their correspondence, but are absolutely prevented from doing so.

This proceeding on your part, so unexpected and unparalleled, involves a violation of public law too manifest to be discussed and too aggravated to be endured.

The Government of the United States, at vast expense, supports the postal service in the State of South Carolina, for the convenience of its people, and it cannot submit that its own officers and those obeying its authority, shall be deprived of the use of the mails, thus made free from its own Treasury. Its relations with the State of South Carolina are those of amity and good-will and it is the earnest desire of the President that they may continue to be so; and that all causes of irritation may be avoided. He, therefore, directs me to express the hope that you will reconsider the resolution under which you have acted, and that in the spirit by which he himself is animated, and which seeks a peaceful solution of the difficulty so unhappily subsisting, you will promptly remove all existing restraints upon the Post office at Charleston, and upon the intercourse of Major Anderson and his command with it. Should you, however, decline doing so, it is my duty to inform you that this office will be regarded as having, under the pressure of the local Government, lost its integrity, and he no longer entitled to the confidence or support of the Government of the United States will at once be discontinued, and the postal service supplying it suspended. This question will be reserved for future consideration how much further than this identity to the administration of the Department will require this suspension to be extended. A free intercourse of communication between Major Anderson and his command, and this Government and their friends, the President feels it to be his duty to claim, and this it is his fixed purpose to enforce. He would greatly prefer that this communication should be effected through the instrumentalities of the mails, and the question is now submitted to your Excellency to determine whether this preference shall prevail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT, Postmaster General.

His Excellency Francis W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina.

LETTER OF THE GOVERNOR IN REPLY, THROUGH THE HON. A. G. MAGRATH, SECRETARY OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

State of South Carolina, Executive Office, State Department, Charleston, 16 January, 1861.

Sir: Your note of the 14th January, has been received by the Governor of this State, and he has directed me to communicate to you its reply.

The Convention of the People of the State of South Carolina, among other Ordinances, adopted one "to make provisional postal arrangements in South Carolina." A copy of that Ordinance you will find in the proceedings of that Convention, which accompany this letter.

The terms of that Ordinance will be sufficient to show you, that the "reliable information" which has been received by the Post-office Department at Washington, and by which you have been notified that "resistance will be made to the collection of duties and imposts" by "military force," is, to say the least of it, somewhat inaccurate.

The Governor does not consider it necessary critically to consider the terms in which you refer to the power under which his supposed interference was exercised. Nor does he deem it proper to explain the nature of the authority which "the laws of the United States" have in this State; nor to determine what are the rights of citizens of the United States within the limits of South Carolina: further than by saying, that the Ordinance in relation to Postal Arrangements provides for one of these questions; and the Ordinance of Citizenship, a copy of which you will also receive, regulates the other. Future arrangements, by treaty stipulation, or otherwise, may and probably will provide for citizens of the United States, such privileges within the limits of South Carolina as are not inconsistent with its safety.

And this explanation of the existing relations of the State of South Carolina to the Government of the United States, in connection with its Postal Arrangements, the Governor presumes will be satisfactory to you.

But your letter also expresses the complaint that "Major Anderson and his command, now in the occupation of Fort Sumter, are not permitted freely and at their discretion to visit the Post-office, for the purpose of receiving and transmitting their correspondence, but are absolutely prevented from doing so."

The question of affording Major Anderson and his command all the benefit of the Post office Department at Charleston, has been fully considered; and is involved in the provisions of the Ordinance of the Convention. This, of course, determines for the Governor his duties in all cases which arise under that Ordinance. Nor has the privilege of Major Anderson, or his garrison, been interrupted, except at periods when the conduct of the Government of the United States at Washington, justified the conclusion that it was about to attempt certain acts of coercion in relation to this State: concerning which, whosoever attempted, the purpose of this State was fully understood by the Government of the United States at Washington. At the earliest moment, however, that it was proper, because safe, to restore to Major Anderson and his command the privilege of receiving and transmitting mail matter through the Post office in Charleston, it was, and has been done so, by the order of the Governor. But while such occasional suspension of the privilege claimed for Major Anderson and his garrison was procured by the acts of the Government of the United States; causing that suspension to be adopted as a proper act of defence, and measure of precaution in behalf of the State; the restoration of the privilege to Major Anderson was agreeable to the Governor; because it was in accordance with the wish of the Convention, and because it was not the wish of the Governor to create for Major Anderson or his command, any circumstance of annoyance or inconvenience; but not because the Governor anticipated "any hostile purpose of the President to enforce" it; and certainly not because at the time when the privilege was suspended, the Governor could well understand how the President of the United States was "under a duty to claim" it.

The actual enjoyment by Maj. Anderson and his command of the privilege

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO 2928. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Interesting from the Federal Capital.

Nothing Done yet by the Peace Conference.

Particulars of the Surrender of the Cutter Robert McClelland.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Speech of Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, in the Senate.

Henry Winter Davis on the Position of Maryland.

Curious Proposition to Divide the Country into Four Confederacies.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE FLORIDA COAST

THE BROOKLYN HEARD FROM.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The following statement in relation to the surrender of the revenue cutter *Robert McClelland*, is derived from an official source:

The cutter is one of the largest and best in the revenue service, just rebuilt and refitted. Her commander was Capt. BRESHWOON, of Virginia. On the 19th of January, four days after Secretary DIX took charge of the Treasury Department, he sent Mr. WM. HEMPHILL JONES, Chief Clerk in the First Comptroller's Office, to New-Orleans and Mobile, to save, if possible, the two cutters on service there. Capt. MORRISON, a Georgian, commanding the *Lewis Cass* at Mobile, must have surrendered her before Mr. JONES' arrival. On the 29th of January, the Secretary received the following telegraphic dispatch from Mr. JONES:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1861.

Hon. J. A. DIX, Secretary Treasury: Capt. BRESHWOOD has refused positively in writing to obey any instructions of the Department. In this I am sure he is sustained by the Collector, and believe acts by his advice. What must I do?

W. H. JONES, Special Agent.

To this dispatch Secretary DIX immediately returned the following answer, before published:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1861.

W. HEMPHILL JONES, New-Orleans: Tell Lieut. CALDWELL to arrest Capt. BRESHWOON, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order through you. If Capt. BRESHWOON, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. CALDWELL to consider him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

This dispatch, it is said, must have been intercepted both at Montgomery and New-Orleans, and withheld from Mr. JONES, and that the conduct of Capt. BRESHWOON was consummated by means of a complicity on the part of the telegraph line with the States of Alabama and Louisiana, which latter State has accepted the cutter.

Gov. LETCHER is among the latest arrivals.

The galleries of the House were densely crowded to-day. Among the spectators were the Commissioners to the Peace Convention.

A sound like the reverberating of a cannon startled everybody. The members rushed to their feet, and the ladies hastily left the galleries. The Speaker quieted the fears by saying that something had fallen on the roof. It was subsequently ascertained that the wind had blown down a small derrick.

The Senate bill, in addition to the act to promote the progress of the useful arts, passed the House to-day with sundry amendments; one of which provides that there shall be no extension of any patent when the Commissioner is satisfied that the net profits are $100,000. All laws fixing the rates of fees to be paid, and discriminating between inhabitants of the United States and those of other countries which shall not discriminate against the inhabitants of the United States are repealed, and in their stead certain rates established. The Commissioner is authorized to dispense in the future with models of designs, when the designs can be sufficiently represented by drawings.

Generals DONIPAN and COLTER, and Judge JOHNSON, Commissioners to the Peace Congress, have arrived.

The body, after a short session to-day, adjourned to pay a visit to the President and attend the Capitol.

The object of Mr. COWIN in delaying action on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three for a week longer, was to see what the Peace Congress will do meantime.

The resignation of Capt. INGRAHAM has been accepted. Capt. SHUBRICK is not now likely, as heretofore designed, to pursue a similar course.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. He also presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey, which his colleague had presented during his absence, and said he entirely dissented from the views of his colleague. He contended that the instructions in the resolutions were the real views of the majority of the people in the State, and that a State had a right to instruct her Senators, who should obey or resign. He was very much surprised at the course of his colleague. He thought the people of New-Jersey never more in earnest than they are now in the opinion that the South have cause of complaint, and that some guarantees should be given them. Yet he must say that the course of the South in seizing the forts, arsenals, &c., had done much to weaken kindly feeling in the Northern States. Nothing was more fatal than the doctrine of secession. If admitted, the Government must fall to pieces. He said a portion of his colleague's speeches looked to coercion, but the coercion of States was an equally fatal doctrine. The Union could not be preserved by blows and bloodshed. He deprecated civil war, and made an appeal to save the Union by concessions on both sides.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) replied, and said he had no desire to avail himself of his colleague's absence. He contended the resolutions did not express the calm feeling of the people, as shown by the votes at the recent election, but the resolutions sent were rushed through the Senate of New-Jersey when four members were sick.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vt., (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Vermont, asking Congress to adopt an amendment to the Constitution similar to the Border States' proposition. He said he was willing to do all in the power of Congress, but not anything which was not allowed by the Constitution, which says that Congress may propose amendments to be submitted to the States. And further, if States want amendments, let them say so by Convention, and Congress must agree. If the States call such a Convention, and adopt amendments, Congress must send them to the States for ratification. But does the Government need more delegated power? No. He contended that the provision of the Constitution was perfectly plain, but none of the complaining States have taken any means to secure amendments in a constitutional way. Yet Congress was asked to make amendments which somebody conjectures the States need. He never would attempt to make any such amendments which none of the States, he said, wanted. Suppose two or three States present amendments, asking Congress to submit them to the States. In his judgment Congress could not pass on the merits of such amendments, but present them to the States as the request of certain States. He quoted as a precedent the former amendments made in 1789, when Congress took the same course. His views would govern his votes.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition, signed by 5,000 citizens of Philadelphia, representing probably 30,000 or 40,000 people, in favor of the Crittenden-Bigler resolution.

The President's Message was taken up.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) proceeded to reply to the Senator from Tennessee (JOHNSON.) He said that the Senator from Tennessee seemed to think that he had been the object of special attack, and now, after six weeks' silence, he complains that he has been misrepresented, and denies that he ever was in favor of coercion. Certainly such was the effect of the speech of the Senator, and it was too late now to deny it. The Senator complained that his great argument had not been answered. But when did the Senator made any great argument? He (WIGFALL) had not heard any such argument. The Senator (JOHNSON) seemed to think that the farewell of the Senator from Louisiana, (BENJAMIN,) and the disruption of the Union was a farce, and yet he pretended to love the Union. Mr. WIGFALL here referred to the treaty of the cession of Louisiana, and contended that the Senator from Tennessee did not give a fair construction of it, and so it was in regard to the admission of Alabama. A monstrous perversion of the doctrines of JACKSON and nationalism had been charged upon him by the Black Republicans. He read from a number of documents to show that JACKSON considered this Government as "a compact of States." He then argued against the right of coercion, and said that any attempt to enforce the laws upon individuals in a State, was the same thing as the coercion of a State, and would bring on a civil war. He contended that JEFFERSON and JACKSON had avowed the right of secession, and he read copious extracts from their writings and speeches to sustain this position. He claimed that MADISON understood that the States could at any time renounce the Constitution, and such was the understanding of most of the States when they ratified the Constitution. He denied that the Breckinridge Party ever intended to break up the Union, but they demanded that the property of the Southern States should be protected. Six States thought it not safe to remain in the Union when two millions of people in the North had voted that their property ought to be confiscated. They might talk about the Helper book, but HELPER had never uttered anything so slanderous against the South as the sentiments uttered by a Southern Senator on this floor. What Black Republican ally had told the Senator that the South wanted to make war on Mexico? It was a slander! They have enough to do to take care of themselves. Mr. WIGFALL then paid a high tribute to the Senator from Mississippi, (DAVIS.) The Senator from Tennessee (JOHNSON) had attacked him (DAVIS) in his absence. If the Senator from Mississippi had been here he would have answered the Senator from Tennessee, "Lord Angus, thou has lied!" [Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved that the galleries be cleared.

The President, Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Rep.,) in the Chair, ordered that the galleries at the right, the "men's gallery," be cleared. It was done.

Mr. WIGFALL proceeded. He said the South had no desire to make war, but it intended to live under such Government as it saw fit. Six States had gone out because they saw fit to do so, and had revoked the treaty called the Constitution, though they might be willing to make another. He claimed that the South had a mine of wealth in cotton, and gave a picture of the destroyed commerce of the North, if the ports are blockaded, which will be considered an act of war. A vessel with a flag of thirty-three stars will be fired on. If it comes into port carrying the flag with the stars which they have plucked thence, it will be considered an insult. He quoted from the New-York *Tribune's* notice of Mr. JOHNSON'S speech, and contended that the Senator from Tennessee always had been seeking popular applause.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the subject was postponed till Monday.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reorganizing the Patent office and amending the Patent laws.

It came from the Senate last session, and was now passed by the House with amendments.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice that he will not move to close the debate till to-morrow week, in order to give all gentlemen, who desire, a chance to speak.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) rose to address the House. He said that the people have been demoralized by our early and premature excesses. The Government has been shorn of every aspect of dignity and law, and the President has ceased to be accompanied by forces and the emblems of supreme authority. The successor of GEORGE WASHINGTON is expected to meet every demand with wreathed smiles and gracious condescensions. The struggle for party power has brought the two sections face to face on that most dangerous subject of agitation, the Slavery question. These are the only causes to be assigned for the extraordinary phenomenon, presented within one month of a Presidential election, according to the forms of law. Without any grievance or menace, we find six States have usurped the extraordinary prerogative of rebelling against the supreme law of the land, and assuming to be independent powers, seizing forts, ships, &c., and insulting the national flag; we have seen a Cabinet Minister distributing the public arms in the South for the benefit of those who are about to resist public authority and wage war, we have seen Commissioners, flagrantly in violation of the Constitution, wandering from State to State, stirring up rebellion; we have seen a Cabinet Minister, still holding his commission, and still bound by oath to support the Constitution, going himself, as a Commissioner, from one State to another, for the purpose of organizing another part of the great scheme of rebellion; we have seen a President neglecting the most solemn warnings of the first military officer of the age, in allowing the forts to be taken possession of; we have seen him, subsequently, making bargains for peace with the Disunionists until he shall be relieved from the responsibilities of office, instead of defending the public property and vindicating public honor, and without remonstrance permitting the work of disintegration to go on. His ascension to the supreme power shows his utter incapacity for the Presidential honors showered upon him. We have seen, too, recently, a late Cabinet officer President of the Southern Convention, declaring it is their purpose finally to sever their connection with the United States, and take all the consequences of establishing a sovereign and independent Republic. We are driven to one or two alternatives, and we must recognise what we are informed is an accomplished fact, not to be recalled, or we must refuse to acknowledge it and accept of all the responsibilities attached to that refusal. He did not wish to quarrel about words, but the Constitution and laws of the United States must be enforced, and those who stand across the path of that enforcement must either destroy the power of the United States or it will destroy them. [Applause in galleries.] He trusted that this condition was centuries or thousands of years distant. The revenue may be collected on shipboard, and the laws of commerce enforced by not allowing vessels to pass out without papers from the United States authorities, and the postal facilities can be continued or suspended, according to the circumstances of the locality, and the Courts of justice may be supported as in Utah, or their jurisdiction be extended in the States where there is no disturbance. These are clearly peaceful measures for enforcing the laws, and the United States Government is vested under the Constitution with adequate power to meet such emergencies, and may dispose of the troops, and sink ships, without war.

After further discussion, he said he could speak for Maryland [applause in the galleries] who has confidence in the strength of the great Government who protects her.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, (Dem.)—If you speak for the State of Maryland I desire to be heard.

Cries of "Order" from the Republican side.

Mr. DAVIS—I decline to yield the floor.

Mr. KUNKEL, [amid cries of "Order,"]—Do not speak for Maryland. Speak for yourself.

Mr. DAVIS—I represent the Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, and cannot say whether I was elected by the whole of Maryland or not. I will speak for what I know to be the sentiment of the people of Maryland. [Enthusiastic applause, particularly in the galleries.]

Mr. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) pointed to the fact that persons admitted to the floor were seen clapping their hands. He said that if order was not preserved in the galleries he should move that they be cleared.

Cries of "Order" from the Republican side.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that his friends would confer a favor by refraining from expressing their approbation.

The Speaker hoped that persons in all parts of the hall would preserve order.

Mr. DAVIS—I did speak for the people of Maryland. Whoever may make the issue on the other side, I will meet it. I will meet him from St. Mary's to Allegany. I will meet him in every county. [Applause.]

Mr. KUNKEL—I will meet you here.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) rose and called attention to the disorder prevailing in the galleries.

The Speaker hoped that all present would observe order, and that there would be no further cause of complaint.

Mr. SPINNER, of New-York, (Rep.,) said it till became gentlemen on the other side to make objections when treason had been preached.

Mr. DAVIS resumed, repeating that Maryland does not recognize the right of secession. She does not recognize the right to repeal the supreme law. If any Convention should be called there, of whatever character, and under whatever auspices, those who should presume to inaugurate a revolution would meet with revolutionary resistance on the soil of Maryland, under the Stars and Stripes. They will not allow either the majority or the minority to drag them from the Union. Within Maryland are men who will assume resistance to anything looking to armed rebellion.

Mr. KUNKEL—Does my colleague inaugurate it now? Cries of "Order" from the Republican side.

Mr. DAVIS, resuming, expressed his contempt for platforms, as they were sails to catch popular breezes, and in conclusion advocated the report of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. SENOWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) after speaking of the seizure of the forts and other public property, and the disloyalty of the officers of the army and navy, said that so powerless and low had this Government fallen, that even Florida, insignificant as she is in respect to population, is flapping her disunion banner in the face of the United States, and we have recently been told that a truce has been declared between the General Government and the hostile army in that State. The golden opportunity for stopping disunion has been lost, and we must now regain by slow steps what inconsiderate and cowardly conduct has permitted to be wrested from us. The remedies for the specific complaints proposed by the Committee, leave the real difficulty wholly untouched. He was opposed to all of them. Nothing short of the incorporation in the Constitution of the Breckinridge platform with the Dred Scott decision would satisfy the rebels. He was opposed to compromise because the complaints were as utterly groundless as the remedies were puerile. A permanent Union between the Free and Slave States, is a failure. He would consent that the Slave States should go into a new and separate confederacy with the full consent of all the parties, and provide for a gradual emancipation of the slaves in such of the Slave States as might remain with the North.

Mr. VALLANDINGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered propositions to amend the Constitution, by dividing the United States into four sections, the New-England and Middle States to constitute one; the Northwestern States another; the Pacific States another, and the Southern States east of the Rio Grande another; these sections to be called respectively the North, the West, the Pacific and the South; new States within the prescribed limits of each section to be a part of such section; the latitude of thirty degrees, thirty minutes, to the Rocky Mountains, to be the line between the West and South; on the demand of one-third of the Senators of any section, a vote upon anything requiring the concurrence of the House, if necessary, shall be had by sections, and a majority of the Senators from each section shall be necessary to the passage of a measure. Two of the electors for President and Vice-President shall be chosen for each State; the other electors in each State to be chosen by the Congressional Districts; a majority of the electors in each section to be necessary to the choice of President and Vice-President; and a majority of the States of each section and Senators of each section shall be necessary to the choice of President and Vice-President—in the House or Senate, whenever the right of choice devolves upon them; the term of President and Vice-President to be six years, and they are to be ineligible for a second term, except by the votes of two-thirds of the electors of each section. Congress is to provide by law for the case of a failure of the House to choose a President, and of the Senate to choose a Vice-President; and also, in such case for a special election within six months from the 4th of March. No State shall secede without consent of the Legislatures of all the States of the section to which it belongs. The President is to have the power to adjust the terms with the seceding States and the terms are not to be valid till approved by Congress. Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature is to interfere with migration on equal terms of the citizens of the several sections, nor shall either have the power to destroy or impair the rights of persons and property in the Territories. New States are to be admitted with any Constitution, Republican in form, which the people thereof may ordain.

On motion of Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) the House took up and passed a joint resolution authorizing Lieut. CRAVEN of the Navy, to receive a medal and diploma from the Spanish Government, for service rendered the seamen of a wrecked vessel.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether the duties on imports continue to be collected in the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. SICKLES said this was the only reliable mode of obtaining correct information. He gave notice of his intention to offer the resolution on Monday.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. LEACH, of North Carolina, (Am.,) argued that the dogma of secession had no warrant in the Constitution. He advocated the Crittenden-Bigler proposition, and remitting the question to the people whom some Republicans and Southern ultraists are afraid to trust. The first gun that is fired in coercion will unite the entire South in a common cause. The Border Slave States love the Union. He concluded by making a calm and earnest appeal in their behalf for Constitutional guarantees.

Mr. JENKINS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) favored the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three, believing they embraced virtually the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) argued against the right of secession and the Southern revolutionary movements.

Mr. CURTY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) spoke of secession as being thick with the blackest treason. Leave the present difficulties to the people and there will be a better settlement than by attempting to legislate on the subject. If the Border State men would talk as his friend DAVIS, of Maryland, did to-day, it would not be two weeks before the traitors would tremble in their shoes.

There were not over ten members in the House to-night during the delivery of the speeches, and about two dozen listeners in the galleries. Adjourned.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

INCIDENTS OF SUMTER LIFE—A BLOODY SOLDIER—A GUN FROM SUMTER!—DRIPPING EYES—ONLY TEN DAYS GRACE—THE BIG RAFT DELAYED, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

While the present Sumter garrison were at Fort Moultrie, I had the good fortune to become acquainted with some of the more intelligent of the soldiers and their wives. Strolling through King, (the shopping street of Charleston,) last Saturday evening, I met several of these women, who were bound on what all women have a perfect *penchant* for—a shopping excursion. I joined one of them, and a compliment to her bright-eyed little "ROBERT ANDERSON" opened the mother's heart, and she became quite communicative concerning Sumter and its heroic defenders.

She said the Major had been besought as a Southern man, both by his wife and her brother, Major CLINCH, to resign and retire ere the bloody conflict commenced. Once when they were both there on a brief visit, their entreaties became so importunate that ANDERSON forbade them both ever to visit him again unless they would promise "never to attempt to inflict on his manhood such an indelible stain."

I asked her if her husband and his companions were really to be relied on if the attack should be made. "Do you know, Sir," said she with flashing eyes, "that our commander called every officer and soldier a few days since, and begged as a personal favor that if any one among them felt that he held a forlorn hope, that he was at liberty at that moment to resign, and he should be sent to Charleston in safety? Every man stepped forward and signed a paper, promising, if need be, to shed the last drop of blood in defence of their beloved commander and the fort." This story, which I transcribe, *verbatim*, from the little woman's lips, is an emphatic denial of the absurd and wicked stories concerning constant mutinies and frequent ironing of refractory men.

I met the same evening a bugle teacher, who instructs the boys at Cummins' Point in the mysteries of that soul-inspiring instrument. This man is a hot Hibernian, and has two brothers at Sumter. He gave me a graphic account of the sand forts at Morris Island, and, as he was in the Crimea, he knows what such earthworks are worth. He assured me that both he and his companions were burning with impatience to attack Sumter, "and if it had not been for that old granny, Mr. PICKENS, we would have done it long ago."

"Would you," I asked, "deliberately engage in an assault which might point your own sword at your brothers' hearts?"

"Devil a bit do I care. If they choose to fight under the cursed stars and stripes let them take the chances of my killing them or they killing me." This wretch wears epaulets on his shoulders and I much mistake a true son of the Palmetto, if they would not be indignantly torn from his shoulders if he utters such sentiments at Morris Island. This incident emphatically tells how war brutalizes and debases "the image of Divinity."

A friend of mine has a beautiful little craft, which, like a good many good things here, came from the North. He invited me to take a sail, Sunday morning, and thanks to him, I witnessed a spectacle which, in pathos and true sublimity, it would be difficult to match. We saw the *Marion* steaming down, while we were off James' Island, and knowing that she had a precious cargo on board, we ran in as near to Sumter as was considered safe, and dropped anchor. Presently the men came on the ramparts, headed by the officers in full uniform. I saw distinctly, with my glass, every feature of every officer's face. They were all calm and self-possessed, but under each stole aspect I could see the mighty workings of that wonderful engine, the human heart.

As the steamer neared them they sent up three tremendous cheers for their wives and little ones, *forty-seven* in all; then ANDERSON'S face lighted up with a quiet smile, and he gave the order to fire, and a big fellow went booming over the Bay, and must have echoed defiantly throughout all Charleston; then three more big cheers and a "*tiger*," and those heroes, every one of them, slowly left the walls. If they came up still ing their wild pulses, I know they went down with dripping eyes. Tears are sometimes sacred outpourings, and I am free to confess that our little party were decidedly affected.

If the programme of the extreme section of the South Carolina revolutionists is carried out, *not a man in those now celebrated walls will be living ten days hence.*

If they do fall, I hope that a now imbecile Government will do tardy justice in their manes, and see that the helpless crowd aboard the *Marion* on that eventful morn do not suffer the pangs of hunger and the horrors of poverty.

There is so much delay about that "*big raft*," and there is such a difference of opinion among the Governor's counselors about the last crossing of the Rubicon, and Mr. HAYNES leaving that terribly seductive Washington, that I have determined to run down to Florida for a few days, and hunt turtles by way of a little variety. I am tired of gunpowder, and will take a brief respite. So *au revoir* for a week or so.

JASPER.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOHAWK.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE FROM THE COAST OF FLORIDA.

The U. S. steamer *Mohawk*, six guns, arrived yesterday morning at Sandy Hook, from Key West.

The *Mohawk* sailed from Key West Thursday night, Jan. 31. The *Brooklyn* arrived that morning, was coaling, and would leave the following day for Tortugas and Pensacola. The *Crusader* was in port, and would sail for New-York in a few days. The *Wyandotte* was expected from Pensacola in the course of a week. The *Macedonian* was spoken on the 30th ult., 10 miles off Saint Key, bound into Tortugas. The *Mohawk* was 36 hours in a severe gale of wind off Hatteras, and experienced other bad weather and head winds. Saw the Mail steamer *Quaker City* yesterday at 12 M., off the Capes of Virginia, standing south.

The *Mohawk* has been for the last eighteen months actively employed cruising on the North coast of Cuba for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, during which time she has captured *four* slave vessels and rescued from slavery 530 Africans. She also saved from shipwreck the American brig *Tangiers*, and rescued the crew of a Spanish brig wrecked on a dangerous shoal, for which the official thanks of the Government of Cuba were tendered to the officers and crew. She has also afforded relief to numerous other vessels. Upon her cruising ground American commerce has been effectually protected against foreign aggression.

Capt. CRAVEN comes here in compliance with instructions from the Navy Department, directing him to report to Commodore BREESE and await orders. It is understood that the *Mohawk* is temporarily recalled from cruising, to be fitted up as a tender and messenger craft to the larger men-of-war now concentrating on the coast. She belongs to that portion of the Home fleet (consisting of the gunboats *Crusader*, *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*) which have been detailed for intercepting slavers off the Cuban coast, but since the political atmosphere became somewhat clouded her movements have been confined to the Coast of Florida. Commodore BREESE yesterday telegraphed her arrival to the authorities, and had a berth given her near the receiving-ship. She is in good order apparently, and and does not look like the old Cornwell coal barge *Caledonia*, which she was when purchased. There are 100 officers and men on board, who express a desire to be allowed liberty on shore.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MOHAWK.

Lieut.-Commanding—T. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN.
Lieutenants—A. Barbot, Edward T. Spedden, C. C. Carpenter.
Master—Chester Hatfield.
Assistant-Surgeon—Delavan Bloodgood.
First Assistant-Engineer—J. S. Albert.
Third Assistant-Engineers—E. L. Dick, G. D. Emmons.
Captain's Clerk—A. C. Craven.
Paymaster's Clerk—J. H. Hoadley.
Master's Mate—C. D. Humphreys.

DUTY OF NAVAL OFFICERS TO THE UNION.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Basely unprincipled incendiaries have scattered throughout our land doctrines of revolutionary character—doctrines calculated to influence the minds of the excitable and thoughtless multitude—calculated to mislead the weak and wavering, and to lead on and incite to frenzy the needy adventurers, those wolves of the human race who rejoice in that anarchy and disorder, which loosens the restraint of law, and affords them occasion for indulgence in license and rapine.

Sad, indeed, in the history of the world will be the day which witnesses the dismemberment of this Confederacy; disastrous to the march of human freedom and civilization the event which blots from the page of history our great and glorious nation of self-ruled men.

The oppressed of the earth, with hopeful hearts, have long regarded us as the exponents of "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality." God avert from us the abasing acknowledgment that man is not capable of self-government. What a humiliating reflection, that man in his passions can be ruled only by the bayonet, by force, despotic force—his reasoning faculties gone, he sinks to the level of the brute; with no principle to guide him, he yields only to force.

Officers of the Navy, be as ever, loyal, brave and true. Our beloved country is convulsed with distracting troubles; our country is in danger; the great temple of Liberty founded by our fathers and dedicated to the use of the human race, now reels and totters to its base; destruction threatens it; base machinations of designing men have brought it to the verge of ruin.

Officers of the Navy, our country is in peril, and it behooves us, my friends, to consider well and earnestly what are our duties to the nation, which has given us honored places among her sons; has enrolled us among her defenders; has "*reposed special trust and confidence in our valor, patriotism and fidelity.*"

There is no one among us, my friends, however humble his station, who has not, with laudable pride, enjoyed the honor of being a servant of his country, one of her defenders on the seas; one of the fostered sons of the favored arm of national defence. There can be no feeling more ennobling than that of him who bears arms in his country's defence; let none be slow to throw aside that armor; slow to abjure our allegiance, and never betray the trust reposed in us.

We have in a marked manner been the honored and cherished sons of our country. Our countrymen have with exalted estimate valued the exploits of our heroic men, whose deeds have shed such lustre on our flag, and carried it, in triumph and honor, to all parts of the world. Recollect, my friends, that each one of us is a sharer in all the glories won by naval valor. Our great men have passed away, but they have left the honor of the Navy, the honor of the flag, in our keeping. Some among us have had the fortune to do battle against our country's foes; all of us have had each our individual rôle in the great machinery by which the whole is moved. The fame of our flag belongs to us, and our duty is to rally to its support.

We must not forget that our initiation into the services of our country was by taking a solemn oath "to support the Constitution of the United States." That vow, my friends, is recorded on high; that vow was heard by Him who has said, "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." We must beware how we lightly treat so solemn an oath—it cannot be thrown off; we cannot ignore the claims of our country; we may, it is true, cease to serve, but we cannot, dare not offend the Most High by turning our arms against those laws which we have sworn to sustain; nor can we be too guarded, lest by any act of ours a single stain is brought upon our bright escutcheon.

Let us not be deceived by the vain and idle sophistries of those deluded men who would tell us that the United States are only bound together by a *weak alliance*, to be shaken off at pleasure by any one without even so much notice of the abrogation as common decency has established as customary among the civilized nations of the earth. Let us discard from our minds the illusions of those who would in fact persuade us that we never had any nationality. If their arguments are correctly based, we have never, indeed, been one nation. We are mere pretenders, who have without shadow of right adopted a national style and law, by which to impose upon mankind.

Let us not listen to the reasoning of those who would seduce us from our allegiance, by special pleading and abstract questions of State sovereignty. "Remember your oath,"—"Remember." What have we to do with States? What, indeed, have you to do with States, those of you who by virtue of your *National office* are disfranchised by the law of the States in which you reside?

The Union is our country; the Union is our State; the Constitution is our law. A great trust devolves on us. Let not the poisonous bane of revolution have any spread among our ranks; let us show ourselves ever worthy of the confidence of our countrymen. We are not partisans; we must not listen to treason in any shape or form; we cannot abjure our duties without being guilty of treason, and by no train of reasoning can acts against the Government be sanctified by any other name than treason.

The fame of our proudly-waving flag belongs to us; and whatever be the fate of that honored emblem of our country—that honored badge of our power—whatever be its fate, my friends, let us beware that it suffers no stain through the Navy.

T. AUGS. CRAVEN,
Lieutenant Commanding U. S. S. *Mohawk*.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Springfield *Journal* of this morning has an evidently inspired leader, denouncing any of Mr. KELLOGG'S propositions, and their support by Republicans an impossibility. It also denies the statement that a prominent Republican had sent a dispatch to Washington announcing the approbation of the propositions by members of the party here. Mr. LINCOLN'S wishes will be met by dispensing with all established receptions in the different localities he proposes to visit on his way to Washington.

Lengthy reception speeches will prove especially unwelcome. The probability of an infliction of the New-York Aldermen is greatly dreaded here.

HORACE GREELEY, just before starting for St. Louis, received information which induces him to forego his intention to lecture in that city, and change his course East. He wrote a letter to the Missouri *Republican*, in which he states that leading Republicans had advised him that he would probably be mobbed should he attempt to lecture.

H. B. SERGENT, bearer of resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, arrived here to-day.

JOHN QUACKENBUSH, of New-York, is visiting Mr. LINCOLN.

W. S. WOOD, the *avant courier* of the President elect, has returned from the East; arrangements for the journey are now perfecting, and will be published in the course of a day or two.

Mr. LINCOLN pronounces the letter published in the Charleston *Mercury*, purporting to be addressed by him to Mr. SPENCER, of Wheeling, a forgery.

UNION MEETINGS AT MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

There was an immense torch-light procession here to-night. The national airs were played, and a display of fireworks occurred.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 7.

A citizens meeting of unconditional Union men convened again at Vendalia Hall this afternoon pursuant to adjournment, to receive the report of the Committee of Twenty-five, appointed at the previous meeting.

The following list of names were presented by the Committee as delegates to the State Convention, and were unanimously accepted: H. R. Gamble, M. L. Linton, John Howe, Ariel Wright, George R. Taylor, James O. Brodhead, Feut Long, Fred. Myer, Henry Hitchcock, Turner Maddox, Isadore Busch, Solomon Smith, Wm. S. Cuddy, Hudson E. Bridge and J. H. Shackleford.

The meeting was numerously attended. Several strong Union speeches were made, which were enthusiastically applauded. Among the speakers were F. P. BLAIR, Jr., who cordially approved the ticket, and urged all Union-loving men to support it.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF VIRGINIA.

TROY, Thursday, Feb. 7.

One hundred guns were fired at 12 o'clock today by the Bell and Everett Union party in honor of Virginia.

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Feb. 7.

Ninety-four marines from Governor's Island, and fifty-five United States dragoons from Carlisle Barracks, fully equipped, passed through this city this morning *en route* to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Artillery Company lately at Augusta arrived here this morning. They are quartered in the south wing of the Treasury building, owing to the difficulty of procuring accommodations elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Two hundred and fifty troops from Newport, Ky., and 100 from Fort Riley, Kansas, arrived to-day, destined for the United States Arsenal in this city. The latter company, under command of Capt. LYON, who was appointed Commandant of the Arsenal, vice Major BELL. There are now between five and six hundred troops at the Arsenal.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

Military orders promulgated to-day by the Commander-in-Chief are prefaced as follows:

"The present condition of national affairs renders it possible that the services of the volunteer militia of Massachusetts may be required at no distant day, and at short notice by the President of the United States for the defence of the Federal Capital, and it is the desire of His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, that the troops should be in readiness for any legal requisition that may be made upon them."

The orders apply more directly to the first division, and require rigid scrutiny of company rolls, frequent company drills, and a thorough preparation for active service.

A PATRIOTIC SAILOR.

The United States store-ship *Supply*, which brought home from Pensacola the wives of Lieuts. SLEMMER and GILMAN, of Fort Pickens, had also on board a number of ordinaries who have been attached to the Warrenton Navy-yard, and who were present when it was ingloriously surrendered by Commodore ARMSTRONG. Among them was an old Quartermaster named WM. CONWAY, who has been a great many years in the service, being last with Capt. TURNER, in the United States ship *Saratoga*. When the filibusters from Alabama and Florida marched through the gate and took formal possession of the Yard, without opposition from the Commandant, old CONWAY was a witness of the proceedings, and manifested in every possible way his deep mortification and disgust. On being ordered to haul down the flag, he slowly and sullenly obeyed. The crowd gathered around the flag-staff, to witness and jeer at this act of humiliation of the Government. As the starry folds in their descent touched the head of the old sailor, he could no longer restrain his feelings, tears gushed from his eyes, and, in an agony of grief and mortification, he clasped the old flag in his arms, buried his face in its folds, and kissed it repeatedly. Derisive shouts only greeted this act, and nothing but the venerable years and hearty sincerity of the old sailor, saved him from summary acts of violence by the mob. CONWAY is still on board of the *Supply*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and frequently expresses his sorrow that he should have lived to see his country's flag dishonored by her own citizens.

THE ARMS SEIZED BY THE POLICE.

Yesterday morning a writ of *replevin* was served upon Police-Superintendent KENNEDY for the thirty-eight cases of muskets seized three weeks since on board the steamer *Monticello*, as contraband of war. On the 30th ultimo, Mr. G. B. LAMAR, President of the Bank of the Republic, had an interview with Mr. KENNEDY, to whom he represented that he had been authorized by the Adjutant-General of the State of Georgia, who had purchased the arms from the Directors of a Bank at Hartford, Conn., to receive them and forward them to Georgia. Mr. KENNEDY replied that no claimant had appeared, and he did not intend to surrender the muskets until one presented himself. With this answer the conversation ended, but last Friday Mr. KENNEDY received a note from MANN & PARSONS, attorneys at-law, on behalf of Mr. WM. H. CALLENDER, making a formal demand for the arms. Mr. KENNEDY at once placed the matter in the hands of his counsel, who entered into negotiations with the claimant's representatives, and the result was the delivery of the muskets.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR WASHED AWAY.

Late, and it is believed reliable, intelligence from Charleston states that the four or five old hulks which were sunk in the main ship channel of Charleston harbor have been broken up by the action of easterly storms, and wholly swept away, leaving, of course, the stones used to sink them upon the bottom. The brig *Emily St. Pierre* is reported to have passed in without obstruction. It is said she drew 16 feet of water but this can hardly be correct, as she discharged a part of her cargo at Savannah. Capt. ANKINS, of the *Marion*, and BEHAR, of the *Columbia*, insist that the channel obstructions still remain, and that it is not possible to pass in or out that way.

A LETTER FROM MR. CRITTENDEN.

The following letter we find in the Frankfort *Commonwealth* of Saturday:

SENATE, Jan. 28, 1861.

MY DEAR COMBS: I feel under many obligations to you for your many letters, and I beg that you will continue the correspondence. Notwithstanding my omissions. What with business, consultations and unavoidable company, I have in truth hardly time to write a line to the best friend, or even to draw a free breath. Your letters have a freshness about them that makes me feel and see the things you tell me. All things here are in chaos and darkness, yet I have every confidence that though my resolutions may not pass, they will be the root out of which a settlement will grow.

The news from Frankfort is that you will not call a Convention. I am glad of it. There is no cause why we should *haste* out of the Union at this time, and unless it is intended, I do not know what we want with a Convention. Preparations made often induce us to do things from which more consideration would have restrained us. Old Kentucky has too much dignity and history to be drifted about by every changing tide in politics. Her movements in the present crisis ought to be well measured, well considered, and marked with steadfast manliness. We ought to see clearly what we are to gain by disunion, before we abandon a Union

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution—What Should and What Should Not be Done?

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1861.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir*: Now, when the general desire is tending so strongly towards some adjustment of existing troubles, I beg leave to submit what, in my humble judgment, is the source of the present calamities, what alone can effect their permanent removal, and why the prominent measures already proposed fall short of that end.

These calamities spring from the agitation of Slavery with a view to *procure* or to *prevent* some *Congressional* LEGISLATION respecting it. Prior to the Missouri question, Slavery was talked of, preached about, praised or denounced everywhere, and in several States abolished. Yet there was no general disturbance. But when that spectre appeared in Congress the whole nation was at once all a-blaze. As soon as it disappeared all was peace again for ten or twelve years, until it returned once more with the question of the abolition in the District of Columbia, and with an ultimate resort to the power of "regulating commerce * * among the several States," threatened or apprehended, since then it has never again disappeared, nor has there been an hour of peace.

He who acquires a LAW in his favor obtains thereby the whole power of the State through all its departments, judicial, administrative, executive—nay, even military—each on its proper occasion, to be employed against his opponent. Hence the animosity of the present struggle. The right of petition and the safety of the mails got involved in the quarrel, aggravated by attempts of servile insurrection. Then came Texas—then the Mexican War—then the long "Walpurgis Night" over the spoils—then the adjustment of 1850, which most men agreed to be fair and believed to be final—then the Nebraska bill, with a determination to have no more compromises, followed by six years of unintermitted strife, discord all the while existing her apples faster and further, the reactions of exasperation quick and quicker flying—Emigrant Aid Societies—the Missouri invasions—the raid of Harper's Ferry—until now, in the mad grapple of millions with millions to carry a favorite or to defeat an obnoxious statute, the Titans of what have been miscalled the two civilizations, have laid hold on the mountains, and the nation reels and crumbles.

The three conflicting demands are, Congressional *protection* of Slavery in the Territories, Congressional *toleration*, and Congressional *prohibition*. Now, certainly Slavery is not an interest more sacred than religion; yet Congress shall make NO LAW RESPECTING an establishment of the latter; and if henceforth it could make NONE respecting the former, then except those occasional gusts which always attend a subsiding storm, a general calm would at once return. The public peace would keep itself if the only occasion for its disturbance were removed. For, the nation has too many other subjects to investigate, too many other topics to discuss, and, more than all, too much other work to do, ever to run wild again, or to keep on wild now, with an agitation which can no longer yield either law, power or distinction.

The adherents of the three conflicting platforms have lately met. Each has won something, and what each has not won it has lost. They are on the field yet. None will surrender, but why will they not all consent to *disarm*, and join hands just where they stand? Perhaps *up* to the line of thirty-six-thirty, the South,—perhaps *down* to that line, the North has prevailed. That line would make a fair apportionment of area on each side to population there. Besides, that line suggests old memories of peace; the existing disturbances were occasioned by its repeal; and why may not its restoration be permitted to bring peace once more? Then, if the Constitution could interpose and say, in terms, that on one side of it domestic servitude was prohibited, and *not* prohibited on the other, and that all power of Congress respecting that subject was abrogated, then what ability to tempt would the tempter of agitation about the Territories any longer retain? Then if the prohibition of the foreign Slave-trade were transferred from the statute to the Constitution—if abolition in the District of Columbia were forbidden by the same instrument until Maryland should lead the way, and if there were a constitutional injunction that Congress, in making all needful rules for the rendition of fugitives from service, should provide also for a fair and equal trial, then the power of the National Legislature over domestic servitude would be quite too small to afford *pabulum* for any serious agitation. By a further amendment that, with these three exceptions, CONGRESS SHOULD MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE EXCEPT FOR CRIME, all questions about Slavery in the States, the dockyards, the arsenals, the Territories, present and future, and in every other aspect, would be ended. A provision that henceforth other Territories should be acquired only by treaty, provisional upon the *prior being voted by both Houses*, would prevent the employment of small, or fortuitous or factitious majorities to give either the South or the North greater influence by an enlargement of its area or population, and would limit future acquisitions to purposes purely *national*. As fast as territories, present or future, fill up, and come with sufficient population and proper areas and Republican Constitutions, asking for admission as States, Congress can be required to admit them without regard to Slavery. If these provisions were made unalterable, except by consent of all the States, then present territory, having all been divided, and all Congressional power to legislate on Slavery gone, what elements *can* remain to start these tumults anew? Thenceforth the nation would stand back and aloof from this perilous subject as she stands back and aloof from religious establishments and from all the other great questions of life, society and civilization; and in withholding all her own legal power, would command every State and people to withhold their's also, except only the State or people to whom the decision belongs, and on whom the benefits of a right and the retributions of a wrong decision must rest. Then, left to the tests of experience, the teachings of conscience and the investigations of wisdom, be assured that Slavery, if it be just and good, will stand, and if unjust or evil, then some sun yet to rise will find it gone, and the people where it had stood, remaining all the wiser for its lesson, and all the happier for its fall. What higher *protection*, *toleration* or *prohibition* can its advocates or opponents wisely demand?

Every other plan leaves Congress as an open forum for debate and legislation. For, besides the awkwardness of admitting a State without a people, admit New-Mexico, and the power survives over Nebraska, Utah, Washington, and all that wilderness. Admit these also, and that power would only sleep as it slept when the Constitution was adopted, ready to awake on the acquisition of new territory, and to produce perhaps wilder distractions than ever.

Worse than either of these, it seems to me, are those projects which would incorporate into the Constitution itself a mandate requiring a Congressional *protection* to Slavery, in future as well as present territory. Besides giving this kind of property a guarantee which no other enjoys, such a provision would create a new and high power in the nation, with an uncontrollable interest to acquire further territory—to increase the number of slaves, and to enlarge and consolidate the power of their proprietors. Already *dicta* have been spoken from the Supreme Court that no person of African descent—no matter how slight the taint in his blood—can *ever* become even so far a citizen of the United States as to be permitted to enter its Courts for *justice*. How many hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of this class are there now in Mexico, who, citizens to-day, would, by annexation or conquest, become outlawed to-morrow? Cuba is half full of the like, and Jamaica and St. Domingo quite full. Would it not be a compendious evasion of the African cruisers to return all these populations to the servitude of their ancestors? Protection is a word of discretion. The proposed amendment would make it a constitutional duty, sanctioned by oath. Such duties are never performed except when performed in full. And this duty of protection being brought into the Constitution subsequent to all the adjustments contained in it, and to all the amendments appended to it, will, by a rule which has no exception, and which never bends, override them all. Every mandate, every prohibition, every grant in that instrument will have, by intendment of law annexed to it, a proviso for the protection of slave property in the Territories. Many of the Slave States have adopted restrictions on speech and the press, and summary trials by process unknown to the common law. Congress would hardly be expected to do less, and its superior wisdom and power might prompt the accomplishment of much more. Every possible way and every possible means are left to its discretion, and the full measure of its duty is nothing short of complete protection. Obviously, if endangering this institution in the States would endanger it in the Provinces, it must then be protected in the States also. But protected how? Of course by such means as Congressional wisdom shall find best adapted to the end. An obvious means would be to stop the introduction and circulation of incendiary publications, the preaching of incendiary sermons, the inculcation in the minds of the young of incendiary precepts, the nomination of incendiary candidates, or the holding of incendiary assemblages of the people, however peaceable. If these means would give stability to Slavery in the States, and thereby protection to that institution in the Territories, then the mandate to protect is a mandate to employ them. For no lawyer ever heard or will hear of an act in conformity to an amendment being illegal, for repugnancy to any clause of the law amended. Of course, the definition and the punishment of incendiarism it would be for Congress to declare. Perhaps it might be found best to ordain grand assizes of incendiarism to be held once or twice a year in all the counties of all the States most suspected of that evil tendency, with full power to determine, *rebus emergentibus*, what facts shall constitute the crime, what proof shall establish those facts, and what punishment shall follow those proofs.

One-half the logical acumen now wasted in proving that secession is a remedy within the Constitution—that under that instrument the laws of a State recognizing Slavery accompany the master beyond the border into national territories in spite of any possible legislation of Congress to the contrary—or that "all men" means nothing but "some men"—or that the descendant, no matter how free, wise or white, of any ancestor ever brought in servitude from Africa, shall never, in any age however remote, be entitled even to "justice" in the national Courts—one-half of this acumen would, if the nation were ever suffered to relax its vigilance, infuse this mandatorial protection through all its system; slowly but surely it would spread everywhere and bind everything.

It would be curious to trace the possible operation of this newly infused duty with boundless discretion of means, on the regulations of commerce, the army and navy, the duties on imports and the general advancement and prosperity of the country. But enough is shown to make it plain that the seceding States will all make haste to return, and the Union will once more be safe.

But if in the panic of impending dissolution, if to prevent the Capital and all the organs of Government from being enveloped by a hostile force, the requisite majorities of Congress should recommend, and the requisite number of States, adopt such an amendment, though there might be a momentary truce, there never could be permanent peace—for the whole subject of Slavery in all its relations—what will weaken and what will strengthen it wherever it exists—will be brought into Congress for everlasting discussion and legislation, with bitterness and exasperation hitherto unfelt. No; if nothing but such an amendment can reconstruct the Union, better leave it in ruins than to prepare by such means for the more signal ruin that will surely follow.

If these distractions are to disappear, if peace is to return, and the old harmony ever to be restored, and existing animosities ever to be forgotten, it can be accomplished only by laying the ax at the root of the evil, in the real or supposed legislative power of Congress respecting domestic servitude, and thus withdrawing the whole general subject forever from the national politics. Relegate the whole subject to the States, where all except international topics, treated of in commercial books of jurisprudence, are still retained. No motive, no passion, no interest will remain for outside or inside disturbance beyond the civil power of the State to repress, unless they come in the form of domestic insurrection or foreign invasions. Against these, from whatever cause or whatever quarter they may come, the nation is bound to interpose. No interest of society, of life, liberty, happiness or property, has any other guarantee, or needs any. This is enough to secure peace, safety and enlightened progress. Beyond this, protection to our interest disturbs others, and often oppresses all, and brings repose to none.

I have the honor to be, &c., A. C. B.

Position and Duty of New-York.

In the Democratic Convention which met at Albany, last week, JAMES S. THAYER, Esq., made a speech which has been represented as incendiary in its advice to the Northern States. The following extracts sets forth the sentiments which he expressed on two of the leading points discussed:

A STATE CONVENTION.

Assuming that there is an actual condition of revolution in the country, it would seem proper that the two sections, which stand in a hostile attitude to each other, should occupy a corresponding relation to themselves, and to each other. That is, if the Southern States, with a view to a dismemberment of the Government, are referring the great questions involved in it to the people, for their deliberate and final action, the North should consult the same source of power to decide upon her action. And while separate State action for secession is going on at the South, separate State action for the preservation of the Union may be going on at the North. If the State of New-York will place herself in this position, and bring home the question to her own people, she can speak with an authentic voice, that will command and receive the respect and attention of the other States. Union demonstrations, self-constituted Conventions, addresses and resolutions, full and running over with devotion and love to the Constitution, will avail nothing. But the sovereignty of New-York, speaking through an authorized Convention of delegates, elected by her people, will be heard and heeded, and the dark and ominous shadow of disunion, that now seems hastening to complete the full circle of the dial, if it cannot be altogether stayed, shall be turned back, until patriotism, wisdom and forbearance have done their office, and the people, by their own voice, decree that their Constitution and Government shall be no more.

If six States have already seceded, and six others have called Conventions of their people, to consult as to the condition of the country, and it may be to concert measures to go out of the Union, is it not time that New-York (the largest State in the Union) should inaugurate some action corresponding to that movement? Let the Legislature be at once petitioned to authorize a Convention of delegates, to be chosen by the people, to assemble at the earliest practicable moment, for the purpose of considering the alarming condition of public affairs, and adopting such measures as may comport with her own interests, her duties and relations, to the Federal Government and the other States of the Union. No other action is at all commensurate with the critical condition of the country. If our Government must pass away, shall it not be by a process as formal, as deliberate and authoritative as that by which it came into existence. The Constitution was framed by deputies chosen by the legislative branches of the original thirteen States. It was referred to Conventions of delegates chosen directly by the people for adoption. By adoption, it became the Constitution of the United States. In this respect, from the beginning to the end, it bears with impress of sovereignty, and now, in the day of its threatened overthrow, the feeblest construction of its rights and obligations, recognizes no way of dissolving the Federal tie, but by the formal and deliberate action of the people in their sovereignty capacity. It may be said that the Constitution itself contains the remedy when a State or States attempt to dissolve their connection with it. Legally this may be so, practically the remedy fails, or becomes worse than the disease when disunion rises to the dimensions of revolution. "*Inter arma silent leges.*" And there is, then, no resort but to the *source* of all political power—the people. Departments of the Government, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, each and all must act within the limitations prescribed to them. But the people may go outside of the Constitution, above and beyond it. They may in their sovereign capacity deal with it in other forms than those provided for in the Constitution itself. Six States acting without the pale and authority of the Constitution have determined in their sovereign character that they will dissolve their relation to it. Others will follow. It may be said that this is unconstitutional. Granted. It is nevertheless *a fact*, and in order that those who would preserve the Union may not be taken at a disadvantage, they should assume an attitude as free and unconstrained as those who would sever it. To-day in the midst of a revolution, New-York stands inactive and voiceless, while an epoch involving her destiny is passing. And shall she bear no part in the great drama that will fill the largest chapter in the history of our race, except after the shifting scenes have passed, to wake unprepared to tragic and bloody issue that will overwhelm her in a common ruin?

First—The effect of such a movement will be to place New-York in a position to act in the wisest manner for the preservation of her own interests.

Second—It will present what has not yet been done, the real question at issue, and whatever course is finally adopted, that course will receive the deliberate sanction of a majority of the people of the State, and, if not the support, the acquiescence of all, and thus avert the fearful calamity of a revolution at home.

Third—It will be received by the South as the evidence that we at the North comprehend the full measures of the dangers that beset us, and are acting under the conviction that a revolution exists, and are prepared to meet the crisis, with dignity and self-respect, and with a due regard to their just rights and our common obligations to the Government.

Fourth—*We shall gain time*, and with a Convention in session at the same time that like bodies will be assembled in Border States, they will naturally await our action, and we shall be in a position to receive and make propositions that may result in an adjustment of all differences. If no adjustment can be made, we can decide on what terms a peaceable separation shall take place.

Fifth—Other Northern States will follow the action of New-York, and thus the way may be opened to the only path of deliverance—a National Convention of all the States.

THE POLICY OF COERCION.

You ask if I am for "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws?" I answer, that so long as the people cherish "a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to the Union," I "would indignantly frown upon every attempt to enfeeble its sacred ties." But when the ties is broken, when fraternal bands are unclasped, they should never *never* be raised in hostility to each other. The Constitution, while it measures out to all the States alike the great objects for which it was ordained and established—justice, domestic tranquility, the general welfare, the common defence and the blessings of liberty,"—I would look up and recognize no other *motto* than that which floats from the grand peak of the star-surrounded eagle, *esto perpetua*. But when one by one those stars go out, and the waning light of a divided constellation, I will not attempt to force them back to their places, and in the vain effort,—to renew the previous glories of that once serene and radiant upper sky, that canopied the whole land,—wrap the heavens in a direful conflagration of fire and blood.

"The enforcement of the laws," when the hand of Black Republicanism turns to bloodred, and seeks from the fragments of a violated Constitution and broken laws, to construct a scaffolding for coercion, I would reverse the order of the French Revolution, and save the blood of the people, by making those at home who would inaugurate the "reign of terror," the first victims of the National Guillotine.

Unionism and Secession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hon. Mr. BOCLIGNY, M. C. of Louisiana, who has done himself so much honor by standing by the Union, is a Creole of the State, and unites in himself the blood of the very best families of the old French population. Whatever may *appear*, just at this time, to be the course of the descendants of the old French population, they are misrepresented, and have great injustice done them, if they are considered anything else than conservative and Union-loving people. They were always distinguished for their political admiration and personal love for Mr. CLAY; and Mr. BENJAMIN, who so recently insulted the Creole population of Louisiana, by his seceding speech in the United States Senate, is a native of Charleston, S. C., and won his present position, political and social, because he was deemed to idolize Mr. CLAY and his national political sentiments. Mr. SLIDELL, the other retiring United States Senator, is a native of New-York. Two of the members of the Lower House, who "went off," DAVIDSON and TAYLOR, were elected to their places as *Union men*, against avowed State's-rights candidates. Mr. BOCLIGNY truly represents Louisiana; and when the rebellion is passed, and Southern men think constitutionally, and not madly, he will be the favorite son of the South, and an honored and beloved citizen of the whole country.

PELICAN.

Good News from Kentucky.

KENTUCKY HOLDS BACK—THE PRECIPITATORS ROUTED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

The Senate of Kentucky, yesterday, by 25 to 12, and very likely the House to-day by about 60 to 30, resolve to adjourn over from the 6th inst. to the 25th of April, to suspend action for some eighty days. This is cheering. It gives us time, it thwarts and routs the Yan cyiter. Those separators against the rights and interests of Kentuckians, as citizens of the United States, and of Kentucky are checkmated. The General Assembly are not unmindful of the powerful popular sentiment of this State for clinging to the Union.

Accordingly, they resolve that the people of Kentucky are profoundly concerned about the dangers to the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, and are deeply solicitous for some measure of peace to secure it, that they, the Kentucky legislators, appeal to their Southern brethren to stay the work of revolution, and return, and make the mighty effort to perpetuate the Union that they profess against coercion as unwise, inexpedient, tending to the destruction of our common country, for less objections to being back our straying sisters, than persuasive and peaceable means which alone, in their opinion, can allay the secession fever, check the excesses, and furnish the oppressed and overridden Union men of the South time to recruit, and recover their strength and influence over the precipitated and impassioned masses, that, as they, the Legislature of Kentucky, have applied to Congress to call a National Convention, have requested the Legislatures of all the other States to make similar applications, and have appointed Commissioners to the Central Conference at Washington, it is unnecessary and inexpedient for them to take any further action for the present, and, therefore, that they adjourn on the 6th, to reassemble on the fourth Wednesday of April next, then "to take into consideration the responses of our sister States, the then condition of the nation, and to adopt such measures as may be proper, and the interests of Kentucky may require."

Despite the apparent partial success of the precipitators all along the Gulf, I cherish and reaffirm my abiding confidence that the people of Kentucky will look to their own highest interests, ponder what will be best for themselves, act for themselves, remain in the Union during the administration of President LINCOLN, and regard the peaceable and efficacious remedies provided by the Union for all wrongs committed against the Union by politicians, parties or States, in either section. PONTIAC.

Affairs in Michigan—Resolutions on the Crisis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

Although the Legislature has been now a whole month in session, the two Houses have not, until to-day, agreed upon a set of "Resolutions upon the state of the Union." This delay has not been occasioned by any weak fears of taking a bold stand in the matter, as the respective resolutions of the two Houses, passed many days ago, clearly show. Each have fully expressed a firm belief in the supremacy of the Constitution, their abhorrence of treason, fidelity to the Union, their firm belief that no State can absolve its citizens from their allegiance to the Union, and each have tendered the force and resources of the State to the General Government. The trouble has been that there has not been opposition of sufficient strength to concentrate the friends of the spirit of the resolutions; and each House, seemingly desirous of the honor of the paternity of the successful resolutions, has rather mulishly adhered to its own production. But the reception of the late Virginia resolutions, yesterday, has had the effect to arouse the Houses to a sense of their position, and, to-day, the following resolutions, introduced by WM. T. HOWELL, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Town-House, were passed:

Joint resolution on the state of the Union:

Whereas, Certain citizens of the United States are, at this time, in open rebellion against the Government, and by overt acts threaten its peace and harmony, and compass its final overthrow; therefore,

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is supreme, with full inherent powers of self-protection and defence.

Resolved, That Michigan adheres to the Government, as ordained by the Constitution, and for sustaining it intact, hereby pledges and tenders to the General Government all its military power and military resources.

Resolved, That concession and compromise are not to be entertained or offered to traitors, while the rights and interests of Union-loving citizens shall be regarded and respected in every place and under all circumstances.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of our sister States.

On Wednesday, the Republicans of both Houses met in caucus to discuss the Virginia resolutions. After a long discussion, prolonged well into the evening, it was decided to recommend to the Legislature to send no Commissioners to Washington.

To-day, the question was introduced into the Senate in the shape of a joint resolution and was lost. Had it passed the Senate, I think the House would have rejected it.

Thus Michigan will probably stand alone in her refusal to send Commissioners to the Convention proposed by Virginia. A hot discussion is expected soon upon the attempt to repeal the Personal Liberty Laws.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

On the 31st ult., in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 19th, the President transmitted to that body the correspondence between Hon. J. S. BLACK, Secretary of State, and the different foreign Ministers at Washington, relative to the clearances of vessels from Charleston.

Mr. R. SCHLEIDEN put these questions to the Secretary of State:

1. How are Bremen captains, and consignees of goods imported from Bremen, or in Bremen vessels, at any of the ports of that State, to act, in order to avoid all violations of the revenue laws of the United States?

2. Does the Government of the United States hold itself responsible to the owners of goods now stored in or which may hereafter be placed in the United States bonded warehouses at Charleston?

3. In case of the discontinuance of the United States Custom-house at Charleston, will Bremen vessels be permitted thence on their voyage, without hindrance on the part of the United States?

The following communications from Lord LYONS covers the same points as those presented for the consideration of the State Department by Senor TASSARA, the Spanish Minister:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1860.

SIR: Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston has sent to me a copy of an ordinance passed by a Convention sitting in that city, by which it appears to be declared, in effect, that the Custom-houses of the United States in South Carolina are converted into Custom-houses of that State; that the customs' officers of the Federal Government are to become customs' officers of South Carolina; that the revenue and navigation laws of the United States are, with one or two specified exceptions, adopted as laws of South Carolina; finally, that all oaths and moneys hereafter collected on account of the United States, are to be collected on account of South Carolina. I am, moreover, informed that the provisions of this ordinance have been carried into actual execution.

Such being the case, her Majesty's Consul has felt himself bound to call my attention to certain practical difficulties connected with the entry and clearance of British vessels, and to request me to send him instructions for his own guidance and for that of masters and consignees of such vessels.

I lose no time in submitting these difficulties to you, being confident that the Government of the United States will be as anxious as I am to prevent any loss or injury, or even any inconvenience, being sustained by foreign commerce, in consequence of the anomalous state of things which appears to exist in South Carolina.

Her Majesty's Consul first mentions the points involved in the arrival of a British vessel, an event which may occur at any moment. He observes that, by the law of the United States, passed on the 3d March, 1817, it is required "that, upon the arrival of a foreign vessel, the master shall (previous to his being permitted to enter at the Custom-house) produce to the Collector, within forty-eight hours of his arrival, a certificate from the Consul or Vice-Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, that he has deposited at the consulate the register, clearance, and other documents granted at the Custom-house at the port or place where he last sailed." The penalty upon the masters for non-compliance with this enactment appears to be fine of $500 to $2,000.

With regard to the *clearance* of British vessels, Her Majesty's Consul points out that the law just quoted requires that, "before a foreign Consul shall deliver to the master or commander of a foreign vessel the register or other papers deposited with him, he shall require the production of a clearance from the Collector of the United States customs at the port of the vessel's entry." It seems that, if a foreign vessel violate this provision, he is liable to be tried by the Supreme Court, and, on conviction, to be fined from $500 to $5,000.

Her Majesty's Consul states further that it is necessary to consider the case of an American or other non-British vessel bearing a recognized flag, which may be desirous of sailing to a British port, having on board cargo the whole or part of which is the property of a British subject.

Lastly, the Consul adverts to the question of the legality of the payment of duties by a British ship to the *de facto* Collector of the State of South Carolina, in the absence of a Collector of the United States, and upon the requirement of such *de facto* Collector.

I do not think it necessary to make any suggestions of my own as to the measures required with regard to these several points. I take it for granted that the Government of the United States will never exact penalties, nor allow foreign vessels to be subjected to detention or inconvenience, in consequence of nonclearance with formalities, or non-payment of duties in cases such as those mentioned above, in which compliance or payment has become impossible. I limit myself to earnestly requesting the Government to give me, without delay, such information respecting its wishes and intentions as may enable me to give definite instructions to Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, and to remove any apprehension which may exist that the abolition *de facto* of the United States Custom-house in South Carolina will be allowed to subject British vessels or British commerce to loss, injury or inconvenience.

In the event of that you will do me the honor to answer this note at your earliest convenience, I remain, with the highest consideration, your most obedient, humble servant, LYONS.

Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
Secretary of State, &c.

In reply to these communications and to others from the same sources, asking regarding the removal of buoys and lighthouses by the authorities of South Carolina, Secretary BLACK replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1861.

MY LORD: I have had the honor to receive your lordship's two notes, dated respectively the 31st ultimo and the 7th instant. I have laid them before the President, who charges me to say in reply that he deeply regrets that any injury should happen to the commerce of foreign and friendly nations, and especially that British subjects who are engaged in lawful trade at the port of Charleston, should suffer in consequence of the abnormous state of things which has existed there for a short time past.

In your lordship's first note several cases are put, and you request me to furnish such information respecting them as will enable you to give definite instructions to Her Majesty's Consulate at Charleston. The points thus raised will be answered as fully as, to the best of my knowledge, this Government can speak of events which have not yet occurred.

The participation of the Federal Government to regulate trade with foreign nations and to impose duties on goods imported into the United States, is exclusive. Congress has, as you are fully aware, exercised this power by passing laws which clearly define the duties, rights and liabilities of foreigners, as well as American citizens, engaged in that business. This Government cannot acknowledge any standard of legality, or any rule of conduct, other than those prescribed in the statutes referred to. It necessarily follows from this that payments of duties to a person who is not the proper officer of the United States, and authorized by the laws of the United States to receive them, will be a nullpayment. Nor can a clearance which may be obtained contrary to these laws be regarded as valid by the Federal authorities.

Whether the state of things now existing at Charleston will or will not be regarded as a sufficient reason for not executing the penalties which may be incurred by British subjects, is a question which I am very sure you will see the necessity of reserving until it practically arises. It seems to me impossible to deal with it in the abstract, or to lay down any general rule at this moment which might not be misinterpreted hereafter. Each case will, no doubt, have its own peculiarities. The degree of constraint under which the party who violates the law may be compelled to act at the time, and what amount of coercive power South Carolina will bring to bear upon the masters of vessels, or consignees of cargoes, are facts which may have some influence, but cannot be ascertained now.

I regret that these considerations compel me to decline giving any assurance concerning the intention of the President in regard to the supposed case you speak of.

Your lordship's motive in making the inquiry is fully appreciated. Any uncertainty on such a subject is, in itself, an evil which ought to be removed, if it could be. But the reliance which your lordship cannot but feel on the justice of this Government will, no doubt, quiet all apprehension of ultimate wrong to British subjects, if such wrong can possibly be avoided.

In reply to your lordship's second note, which concerns the extinguishment of the lights, the destruction of the beacons, the removal of the buoys, &c., which serve as guides to the entrance of the harbor of Charleston, I am unable to say more at the present moment, than that notice will be given by the Treasury Department of the condition in which these acts of South Carolina have put the coast.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your lordship the assurance of my high consideration.

J. S. BLACK.

Lord LYONS, &c., &c., &c.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COLLECTOR COLCOCK AND JUDGE MAGRATH.

Collector COLCOCK, of Charleston, applied, on the 21st of January, to Ex-Judge MAGRATH, now Gov. PICKENS' Secretary of State, asking him for advice as to the course to be pursued in the event of interference by the Government at Washington with the clearance of vessels and the payment of duties. Under date of January 29, Judge MAGRATH replies in a long and rather obscure communication, stating that the difficulties anticipated must occur, if they occur at all, with vessels of three classes—those owned by foreign powers, or those owned by States in the Union, and by the States out of the Union. With regard to the first class no difficulty can be foreseen, as the principles of public law, as recognized at Washington on this point, are plain. All treaties with the United States recognize the law under those treaties as binding upon all the States, and such treaties continue binding on the States which still maintain the Confederation known as the United States. Judge MAGRATH then proceeds to discuss the *status* of South Carolina. She has resumed her independence, he says, and only those States which maintain the existence of the United States as a despotism deny this fact. If a State, he says, has not a right to secede from the United States, then would the consequences have followed, that being flee before the adoption of the Constitution, it lost its freedom by becoming a party to a compact to secure, among other things, a more perfect freedom.

If she has resumed her independence, it cannot be denied that South Carolina has a perfect right to make treaties with foreign Powers. As the letter of the Collector seems to assume that the United States Government denies the independence of South Carolina, Judge MAGRATH refers to the relations which exist between the two powers. The State, at least, has a Government *de jure*, if not *de facto*, and Judge MAGRATH thinks it fortunate that with regard to Governments of this description, the late Secretary of the United States, as well as the present one, recently the Attorney General, have given a construction of the law of nations in a case that may be deemed similar. He then cites the case of Peru, where it was decided that the *de facto* Government was to be respected and obeyed. Vessels of the United States had a right to be protected when they obeyed the regulations existing in the ports they entered, &c. The six propositions respecting Peru, which Attorney-General BLACK advanced and supported, are then cited. The conclusion, *therefore*, is that the United States will recognize any foreign vessels entering or going out of the port of Charleston. Until the United States Government itself cease this position to be questioned, Judge MAGRATH thinks that it will be easy for the Collector to dispose of each case as it may occur. He then adds:

"It will be sufficient to notify the parties in all cases, that the State of South Carolina is not a part of the United States; that the revenue laws of the United States are not of force within the limits of this State; that all commercial regulations at this port are of force by the authority only of the State of South Carolina; and that no interference will be permitted by the Government of the United States with such regulations as the State of South Carolina has provided; nor will the authority of the Government of the United States be permitted to be exercised within the limits of the State.

You will thereupon proceed to discharge your duties as provided in the Ordinance of the Convention; and if it should happen that after such explanation, in any case, other questions may arise than such as are provided for in his case, you will make a particular report to this department. Whatever may be the ability of a Foreign Power to secure for its vessels adequate protection, the authorities of this State will repel the attempt of the Government of the United States to interfere with the vessels of a friendly Power upon the waters over which the jurisdiction of the State extends, in the same light as if the attempt were made upon a vessel belonging to this State."

The term class of vessels to which he alludes are those belonging to the United States. If that Government prohibits them from traffic with South Carolina, there can be no objection. The last class of vessels is those of seceded States. The high seas are the common property of nations, and if a compliance with certain laws is impossible, how can there be any punishment awarded? Even upon the narrowest and most technical ground, an attempt to forfeit a vessel because of her non-compliance with the provisions of the laws of the United States, would, before any legal tribunal or enlightened Judge, be summarily dismissed. Nor would the repetition or renewal of the attempt to enforce such condemnation or forfeiture, be regarded otherwise than the exhibition of a tyrannical will, stripped of the power to make its attempted exercise even respectable. The instructions, after endeavoring to show the Federal Government that it would destroy peace to interfere with these views by force, conclude by saying, should the Government of the United States, in relation to foreign vessels, change the rule which it has declared applicable to its own vessels, it will be for that Government to explain to foreign nations the reasons which have induced, at this time, that change. And it will be for such foreign nations to determine how far such reasons are satisfactory.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

The returns of the election in Virginia, as given in the Petersburgh *Express*, of Feb. 6, present some interesting features. Out of 44 Counties then reported 32 had elected conservatives candidates,—some of them for the Union to any event. Among those best known to the country at large who have been returned, are Hon. Timothy Rives, who defeated Edward Ruffin, Jr., by an overwhelming majority; Messrs. Baldwin, Baylor, and A. H. Stuart, elected from Augusta County; Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, from Montgomery County; Hon. W. L. Goggin, from Bedford County, and Hon. Sherrard Clemens, from Ohio County. Then it is settled that Ex-Secretary Floyd has been defeated in Washington County, and that Campbell and Grant, conservatives, have been returned. Ex-Governor Wise had a Methodist clergyman to contend with in Princess Ann County, and it is by no means certain that he has defeated him. In commenting on the result the Richmond *Dispatch* insists on people at the North making a distinction between Unionists and Submissionists, and expresses a belief that Virginia will be content with no settlement that does not restore the whole Union. It that cannot be accomplished, she will, of choice, as well as from the necessity of her position, go with a Southern Confederacy.

The Petersburgh *Express* concludes a leader with these lines:

"Let the Republicans do *their* duty, and Virginia will do *hers*. Let *them* show justice and equality—honor and honesty—good faith and patriotism, and all may yet be well."

HON. SHERRARD CLEMENS BEFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On the Saturday night preceding the election in Virginia a large meeting was held at Wheeling, which was addressed by both the secession and anti secession candidates for the State Convention. The former were compelled by the crowd to make their remarks rather brief, but Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS was greeted with applause which indicated the emphatic indorsement his course received last Monday. In his address he said that it had been charged that the workingmen who nominated him were Republicans. Candidates were the servants of the people, and Republicans had a right to vote for who they pleased, but he denied that they were Republicans, and referred to the gentlemen themselves. Another charge was that all his interests were in Louisiana, a seceding State. What little he had was here—every dollar of it. He then appealed to the naturalized citizens to stand by the Constitution to which they had sworn allegiance, and exhorted them to vote for no man whose fidelity to the Union was not above suspicion.

He had thrown off party shackles, and party maledictions were being showered upon him thick and fast because he did so. He then made a convincing argument showing the disasters and dangers and taxes that must inevitably follow secession. His hearers would get no benefit from the ingening of the African Slave-trade. The niggers would leave Virginia quicker than cream would curdle under a thunder-storm. He was in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. He had been called a Republican, and his votes in Congress this session had been pointed to as evideuces of it. He had voted for a resolution of thanks to the gallant Major ANDERSON, who with his gallant little band had nobly upheld the flag of his country. He had voted for HOWARD'S resolution to appoint a Committee of Five to inquire into the doings of traitors who sought to take forcible possession of the Capital of their country. If that was Republicanism, he stood by it. He defied any honest Democrat to put his finger on the place where he had departed from the creed of that party as it was. Mr. CLEMENS spoke for nearly two hours.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says of Messrs. CLEMENS and HUBBARD:

"Neither of them *will ever, under any circumstances, vote for an Ordinance of Secession, and they will never, never sign one if passed over their votes.*"

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FORT SUMTER.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the appended extract from a letter written by one of the garrison in Fort Sumter, to a friend in that City:

FORT SUMTER, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 27, 1861.

Our present status may be described as the *lull before the storm*. The papers will tell you many things about us that are utterly and entirely false. We are yet receiving no fresh provisions of *any kind* from Charleston. A quantity of beef was sent some days ago, but as no arrangement had yet been made with the authorities, *we sent it back*, saying to Gov. PICKENS, that if we were to be furnished *as a right*, we would make the customary arrangements in town, but if it was sent as a *civility*, or courtesy, *we declined* to receive anything. The papers here publish falsehoods every day. That we are receiving fresh provisions is false; that our boat was fired into by a battery on Sullivan's Island is also false; and that Maj. ANDERSON is a Secessionist is equally so. And thus it goes on. We have no way of making known our position, except through Washington. We are, to all intents and purposes, in as perfect a state of siege as if actual war prevailed. No boat leaves our fort for town, or approaches it, without a white flag. All communication, except our mails, is cut off, as it has always been since we occupied this fort. Our provisions are running short, and we have now no sugar or coffee for the officers, and the men are on half rations. We have not enough of anything but flour and pork to last any length of time. Our women and children leave for New-York on Wednesday. It is better they should be away. *Our guns are all up, and we are waiting the progress of events.* If the Crittenden resolutions or their equivalent do not pass, the entire south is gone. This fort is cold and damp. We have insufficient fuel and food, and nothing but salt air to breathe, which I despise. But "a soldier's life is always gay," you know.

A COMPROMISE OSTRACISED.

This is the manner in which the Chicago *Tribune*, of Feb. 4 reads Hon. Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, out of the Republican Party:

"The people of the Fourth Congressional District, in this State, have heretofore been under the impression that they were represented by a Republican. They will think so no more. Whatever Mr. KELLOGG may have been at the time of his election, he is not a Republican now. He has gone "hook and line, bob and sinker." He has deserted his colors in the face of the enemy, betrayed his constituency, and sought more congenial political associations. In introducing into the House of Representatives a resolution to incorporate the Breckinridge platform into the Constitution, he reached at a single step the lowest depth of political degradation."

THE ROUTE WHICH MR. LINCOLN TAKES TO WASHINGTON.—Mr. JNO. W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a letter to Mayor BRENETT, of Washington, gives an emphatic denial to the statement that there is any probability Mr. LINCOLN would be interfered with should he take that route to the capital. He says that these stories were started by the agents of rival lines in the West, and

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Extent of Destitution in Kansas—Measures of Relief—General Affairs in the Territory—Admission of the State, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

We are now surrounded by the scenes of mid-Winter, not unlike those witnessed at this season in more Northern latitudes. Some fifteen days ago the snow fell about twenty inches deep at this place, and between here and Atchison it is said to be thirty inches. Until that time very little snow had fallen, and in many counties our cattle were living without fodder. But a great change is now upon us. Hundreds of cattle must still shift for themselves, as there is nothing to feed with generally, and many of them must perish, if this weather continues.

That, however, is the least of our hardships. During the whole Winter a large number of our poor people had been employed in drawing loads of provisions from Atchison into every county in Kansas, to sustain those who would otherwise be left without any support. When this snow-storm came upon us, there were not less than two or three hundred teams thus out on the roads—all with wagons. Many of them were men who left wives and children at home with barely provisions enough to last until their return, under ordinary circumstances. The condition of those families, as well as many others, depending upon these same loads of provisions, can well be imagined, when it is known that the most of the teams are still blocked by the snows, many of them having been out now from eighteen to twenty-five days.

We expect to hear of actual starvation in consequence of this misfortune. One case is already reported of a family of five having starved last week in the eastern part of Anderson County. But the teamsters themselves must suffer little better than death. Many of them travel across the Indian reservation, where settlements are many miles apart, and they have been obliged to camp just where the storm overtook them. I recently heard from a company in camp but eight miles from this place, on the Delaware lands, who were all in a state of great suffering. Several had frozen feet, and some of their feet are described as a putrid mass, so that nothing but amputation can save their lives. One old gentleman from Linn County, by the name of WILSON, who is about 70 years of age, was among them. He was otherwise feeble—just bending over his grave—and in that condition, camped in a patch of timbers away from settlements, he is attacked with the ague. It should be remembered that my knowledge of these things extends only for a few miles around at present, but I have every reason to suppose that the same suffering exists everywhere, excepting, perhaps, in a few Southern Counties, where the snow has been much lighter.

It is admitted by us all that this is the greatest fall of snow we have ever witnessed in Kansas; and as sleighs and sleds are comparatively unknown here, we are somewhat compelled to suspend traveling for the present. Even our mails have not reached us but a few times for the last two weeks. We are not without this consolation, however—this depth of snow secures the little Winter wheat there is sown, and imparts confidence that next season will be generally productive.

Just at this juncture it is evident to our Relief Committee that aid from the States is fast diminishing—at the very time most needed. They calculate that the provisions now on hand, with all that is liable to arrive in the future, from present indications, will not sustain our people more than *thirty days* from this time. Our future is truly alarming. This has aroused our Legislature to renewed action, and to-morrow a memorial will probably be acopted, to the Governors and Legislaturss of the Free States, asking for an *immediate appropriation* for our relief. If adopted thus, and reindorsed by our Territorial Relief Committee, one or more agents will start at once to visit the Legislatures now in session on that mission; and for the sake of our many aching hearts, it is hoped their appeal will not be in vain. For many reasons we had hoped for a favorable Winter, but it seems fated otherwise. The thermometer has been from five to eight degrees below zero several times since the snow fell, thus making camp life the more oppressive.

Our Legislature is in full blast, and are beginning to pass bills with usual dispatch. Divorce bills continue to pour in upon them, but the House has so far given them all an emphatic negative. If they hold out till the end, it will inaugurate a new era in Kansas legislation. Many subjects of an important nature are now receiving their consideration, and among them are bills to organize the militia; to provide against the payment of illegal debts; and to save the Union generally. Of the latter class are the following joint resolutions, declaratory of the views of the Governor and Legislative Assembly upon the pending national controversy:

"*Resolved by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas*, That as a citizen of a common country and subjects of the most liberal Government ever established among men, we deeply deplore the attitude of hostility assumed by some of the States against the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we believe that that Constitution, which has heretofore rendered the United States the most prosperous and happy of all the nations, and made it an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, contains sufficient guarantees to secure the rights of all; and, also, possesses the inherent power to enforce their observance; we, therefore, implore our brethren, at present excited and estranged, not to destroy in haste, that which it took our fathers years of labor to establish, but to come back to its sacred compromises, and, in accordance with its provisions, adjust existing difficulties, and renew their fealty to the Union.

Resolved, That we most respectfully recommend a division of the Territories on the line of 36° 30', as a basis for the adjustment of the question of Slavery therein."

These resolutions have occupied the time of the Council principally for the last three days, and it is probable that a substitute will be adopted for the last one. That is rather too conservative for conservative Kansas. While we are loyal to the Union, we see no necessity for stooping from the position that has just secured us so glorious a national triumph. There is a young gentleman here lately from the East, of whom it is said in fantastic circles, that he has *a steel backbone*, and we hope there will be no duty laid upon that *genus*, at present.

We are now daily on the alert for the earliest Washington news relative to our expected admission. It is the opinion here, that before this reaches you we shall enter the shattered Confederation. Under such circumstances as would be supposed, the Senatorial question is rising above all others, politically, for the time. The telegraph last night brought us the choice bit of gossip from Washington that among the principal candidates for that position here, were Messrs. ARNEY, POMEROY and GRAHAM. We always expect to get something new from the telegraph, and here it comes, without stint. Every man, woman and child in Kansas, upon reading that, will indulge in a broad grin for two minutes and a half, with the right thumb to the nose, with the fingers extended and gently moving. If it did not cost ARNY more than twenty dollars to send that morsel to the country, we can assure him that it has been worth at least twenty times what it cost. It has no parallel as a "*laughing cure.*"

Of Mr. GRAHAM, about the same remarks would apply, but Gen. POMEROY continues, as he has long been, the first choice of a majority of our people north of Kansas River. On the south side it is impossible to say who has the best chance at present. The fight will be a triangular one between F. P. STANTON, J. M. WINCHILL and J. H. LANE. It is easier to say who *ought to be* defeated, than who will be. This Senatorial issue is working corruption in this present Legislature, and we shall all be glad when the question is removed from our politics. All principles, all interests, and all men are sacrificed at the crook of a finger upon this Unitarian altar. The contest will grow hotter the longer it rages. Without doubt, the Senatorial election will be put off until after the 4th of March, consequently until after the public patronage for the Territory has been disbursed.

Another question comes in here. The members elect to the Legislature, under the Wyandot Constitution, were elected in December, 1859, the House for one year, and the Senate for two years. Now it is a question upon which "doctors disagree," when that time expires. The Constitution was not sufficiently explicit upon that point, as all believed at that time that we should be admitted long before this time. I incline to the opinion now that the decision will be, that the members to the House must be elected again, upon a proclamation from Gov. ROBINSON. If so, then will come the hottest campaign ever witnessed in Kansas.

RANDOLPH.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

HOW THE PRINCE WENT TO COLLEGE.—The English Press found cause for merriment, in the fact that our people manifested great curiosity concerning the Prince of Wales, during his recent visit to this country, and they lost no opportunity which could be used as a text for good-natured raillery and innocent sarcasm. By the papers recently received, we find that an equal amount of curious interest, of anxious impertinence, and pertinacious pushing was discoverable on the occasion of the matriculation of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, at Cambridge. The Prince, accompanied by Major-General BRUCE and Capt. GREY, entered the city at twelve o'clock, and immediately the "joy-bells" were rung, a vast procession of spectators gathered, and everything and body was in a topsy-turvy state. The Chancellor of the University was honored with a presentation to the Prince, as was all the professors, doctors and big-wigs. After this, the Corporation were presented, and then the Chief Magistrate read the following civic address:

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

May it please your Royal Highness:

We, Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Cambridge, humbly crave leave to be permitted to offer to your Royal Highness our congratulations upon your admission as member of the University of Cambridge.

We earnestly trust that your Royal Highness' connection with that ancient and illustrious seminary of sound learning and religious education may be productive of advantage to that body, and of entire satisfaction to your Royal Highness.

We beg to add our best wishes for the health and happiness of your Royal Highness.

This, the young student was graciously pleased to receive, and then *en grand tenue*, they proceeded to the College, where the Prince enrolled his name upon the book, took the oath of allegiance, and then, being tired of ceremony, went with Capt. GREY to play at tennis. After the Prince had gone, a scramble ensued for the possession of the pen with which he signed his cognomen, and it became the prize of a lady, who exhibited it with pleasure and satisfaction. On the whole, we should think H. R. H. might enjoy "going to college," and have a very comfortable time of it.

FOOD FOR SOLDIERS.—It is well known that the biscuit used in the French army and navy is as hard as a cannon-ball, as perishable as an egg, and as indigestible as sand. A Mr. DUPUYPARLIER has recently prepared some good compressed bread, to replace that now in use, and is endeavoring to have it used in the service. Small loaves baked in tins are thoroughly dried, and then pressed into cakes four inches square and three-quarters of an inch thick by a machine, invented and patented by M. MARINONI, of Paris. The cakes recover their original dimensions when put into water. They have been tasted and approved of by the Emperor, who has ordered 2,000 rations (four cakes each) to be made of the bread.

TRAIN-WAY SAFETY.—Mr. TRAIN, who has met with remarkable success in his Metropolitan railways, writes as follows to the London papers:

SIR, I am importing from Philadelphia, for the use of my street railway carriages, wheels which are not affected by frost, and which cannot be broken by any ordinary concussion. The use of them is general in the United States, and I shall be glad to make them known to any railway engineers who may favor me with a call. These wheels would remove one cause of many recent disasters. I propose to remove another and most serious drawback to railway traveling by giving to passengers a means of communication with the guard, by an apparatus so simple and inexpensive that I shall be glad to furnish one free of charge; and I engage to forfeit £5 for every unnecessary, but *bona fide* stoppage of the train by its use. I am, Sir, yours, &c., GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

RABBY IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—While Mr RAREY was in England, his manner of subjugating horses attracted the serious attention of high military authorities, and a contract was made with him by the British Government that he should instruct a large number of farriers, tanners, breakers, and riders. This he did, and we observe by the *Army Gazette* that the Commander-in-Chief has issued an order to those cavalry regiments in which the riding-masters, veterinary surgeons, roughriders, and farriers have had instruction in Mr. RAREY'S system of horse-breaking, directing that that system shall be adopted and fairly tried, and the result regularly reported at each inspection.

THE MAN WHO WAS THROWN OVERBOARD.—It will be remembered that much excitement was caused in England by the publication of a statement that the Marquis of Downshire had thrown overboard, from the yacht *Sylphide*, an impertinent suitor for his daughter's hand. This was subsequently explained by the statement that "thrown overboard" was a flash expression for "rejected," and that the Marquis had only in that way thrown cold water upon the suitor. The Marquis, however, does not seem inclined to regard the affair in a joking humor, as will be seen by a perusal of the following note, with which the *Telegraph* was recently honored

ROYAL YACHT SCHOONER SYLPHIDE, NAPLES, Jan. 6.

SIR, The *statement* of which is *said* to have occurred on board my yacht, copied the end of last month from the Manchester *Guardian* into several newspapers, *is false*, and totally devoid of a vestige of foundation, nor had anything occurred on board, or ashore, directly or indirectly, to give any coloring whatever to such a villainous calumny and lie. The man who forged this prosecution, whether he be an Englishman or a foreigner, is a wilful liar and a slanderer, and I will leave no means untried to punish his audacious calumnies. I do not, of course, know how far I might have gone, in my exasperation, had the statement been true, but *this I do know*, that if I catch this scoundrel, I will throw *him* overboard; nor will I trouble myself further about such worthless carrion.

I remain, Sir, faithfully yours, DOWNSHIRE.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT OFF COWES.—Capt. BARTON, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, met with his death, attended by the most revolting circumstances, while a passenger on board of the steamer *Emerald*. The Captain, who was in a somewhat excited condition, was conversing with a gentleman and standing amidships, near the engines, the skylight covering to which was about half open. Turning round somewhat hastily, he staggered and fell back, falling partially on the engine, through the open portion of the skylight, raised for ventilation; the crank, in working over, caught Capt. BERTON, and dragged through the framing on to the cylinder cover. This was the work of an instant, and, the machinery revolving once, literally tore the unfortunate man's body to pieces. His intestines were dragged out by the crank, his heart was separated from his body, his head was smashed, and both his thighs broken. The lower portion of his person was unhurt, but death was instantaneous. The engineer, with great promptitude, stopped the engines dead, throwing them out of gear on seeing the skylight darkened, and hearing the wild shriek which the unfortunate man gave. So quickly was the machinery stopped, that only half a turn was taken after Capt. BARTON fell through. The accident caused great commotion on board the steamer, and the machinery presented a fearful spectacle, being thick with blood and torn flesh; the life-blood of Capt BARTON actually boiled on the cylinder. The remains were eventually gathered together, and sewed up in a blanket, being afterwards landed at Ryde Pier, where deceased resided. The fatal occurrence took place off Old Castle Buoy, near Norris Castle and Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Deceased was between 40 and 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children to lament his untimely death.

HORRIBLE DEATH AT HULL.—A young man, 18 years of age, who was an apprentice at a basket factory, was engaged one evening in pulling several batches of willows out of a large boiler, in which they had been steaming. Having incautiously stepped on the edge of the boiler, he lost his balance, and fell into the boiling water. His cries at once attracted attention, and in a few minutes he was taken out. The lower and upper part of his body and his arms were in a fearful condition, but he had managed to keep his head above water. The pain in his feet, however, was intense, and the deceased requested that his boots might be taken off. This wish was complied with, but in taking off the stockings, the skin of the poor fellow's feet actually peeled off. His agony was terrible, and the sight most fearful. He was taken to the infirmary, where death speedily ended his sufferings.

Affairs on the Pacific.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a gentleman, dated

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1861.

This country was never so prosperous as now In San Francisco property is fast rising, and over the whole State there is an onward movement which has never been witnessed before. The difficulties at the East, of North and South, will be the making of California. Already hundreds of letters are being received here from Southern people who wish to leave their own troubles, and not caring to move to the North, are preparing to seek a home in the balmy climate of the Pacific. No one here thinks of a miserable Pacific Republic, but California will stand by the Union. Give us the railroad, and we ask nothing else.

Italy and Venetia—Cavour and Garibaldi.

The following article from the Turin *Opinione*, the semi-official organ of the Sardinian Government, has created great sensation throughout the whole of Italy, from its being supposed to indicate the decided stand which Count CAVOUR and his colleagues are resolved to make against the war policy of GARIBALDI:

"Baron HUBNER remarked, not long ago, in the course of conversation, that Austria was apprehensive of Count CAVOUR'S succeeding in preventing an attack on the Austrian Empire in the next Spring by the bands of volunteers. Austria, in fact, is in an extremely difficult condition. The cause which she defends in Italy encounters the hostility of public opinion, and is condemned by all Europe. Austria may, indeed, rest on the letter of treaties, and boast of her rights; but she has already received a moral defeat, which weakens the force of the rights to which she appeals, because the more Italy becomes united, the more does the independence of Venice become inevitable.

What can Austria do to prevent this event? Attack Italy? Such an attack would be a violation of national law, and of the principle of non-intervention, which no act on the part of the Government would justify, and which France and England would not tolerate. An aggression upon Italy would call forth the disapproval of all the European Powers, and Austria would remain more isolated than ever, and would end by provoking a war in which she must lose all that, by her attack on Italy, she had intended to preserve. The internal situation, the embarrassment, the want of money, are not, perhaps, such insuperable obstacles as the certainty which she must now possess of being completely abandoned by the other Powers in the event of her violating in Italy the principle of non-intervention.

The attitude of Austria during the past year, especially when our troops entered the Marshes and Umbria, is the consequence of her position with reference to the other Powers, and of the impossibility of intervening in Italy without kindling a European conflagration.

Compelled to be spectatress of the progress of Italian unity and to maintain in Venice an army of 150,000 men, by which she is weakened and ruined, Austria can descry hope from no quarter except from the imprudence of the Italians themselves. If the sound sense of the Italians and their habits of discipline have blunted the weapons of their enemies, an act of rashness on their part might furnish Austria with an opportunity of re-kindling war, and of casting the responsibility on the Italian people.

The apprehension displayed by Baron HUBNER reveals the position of Austria, and is in harmony with the information of our Paris correspondent respecting the proclamation which the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will, it is said, shortly address to the populations of the Austrian Empire. This proclamation will be nothing more than an anticipatory reply to the declarations of war, and to the general rising of the Italian people which is announced in the Spring.

We have already remarked that it is impossible to foretell what may happen in the course of a few months. But, in looking at the present condition of Italy in relation to Austria, it appears to us wholly inopportune to speak of war against Austria our or two months hence.

Italy ought to strive to place herself in a position of working out the national deliverance by means of her own resources. This is the best means of preserving the Anglo-French alliance, and of tranquilizing the fears of Europe; for it is notorious that the aversion displayed by several Cabinets to another war in Italy, and the alarm excited by the Venetian question, are caused by the fear of a new French intervention.

If Italy possessed an army sufficiently organized and strong, and were in a condition favorable for a war, we believe that Europe would not be so much opposed to it, for Europe also wants Lombardo-Venetia to hasten the solution of the Italian question.

But should we then find ourselves in two months in a condition such as would justify our commencing a war with the probability of success? Do we then risk nothing in thus seeking to hasten the day of the combat? Should we not, in delaying it, be increasing the probabilities already in our favor? All Italians have at heart the deliverance of Venice. The woes of the "Queen of the Adriatic" are felt, not merely by Italy, but by Europe: no cause has awakened so many and such keen sympathies as the cause of Venice. We should not, however, on that account be the less culpable if, through our rashness, we should render the condition of Venice even worse, and should hazard all the advantages which we have already secured.

It is important that Italy should examine well her leaders and her real situation. It is possible that, in the event of a war with Austria, we should become oft victorious, but it, by delay, we increase our strength, it is certain that to precipitate events can only do us harm.

The Cabinet, for its part, ought to estimate accurately the means at its disposal, and to enter on such a path as may obviate all uncertainty. In the very serious conditions in which we now are it is necessary that the ministry should tranquilize those who are afraid of its being unable to resist the pressure of the party which calls for war at all hazards, and should *warn this party of its resolution to oppose whatever attempts may be made to force on it the daring policy.*

The war party is agreed with us in its principles; it recognizes, like us, VICTOR EMANUEL as the head of Italy, but it is necessary *that this recognition should not be contradicted by the facts.* VICTOR EMANUEL is King of Italy, and, as King, he alone has the right to declare war. It would be ridiculous for any one individual to profess obedience to the head of the nation, and then to substitute himself for that head by provoking a war, and by involving the nation in dangers which the King wished to avoid.

We must not allow ourselves to be led by conspirators between quite dissimilar matters. The case with which Sicily and Naples were freed from the Bourbon tyrants does not justify the hypothesis of an easy conquest of Venice. If the Sicilian expedition be drawn in the argument it will only have the effect of proving that the means employed in Sicily are of no avail against Austria. The fatigues and the labors undergone by our soldiers beneath the walls of Gaeta allow us to foresee what we should have to endure beneath the fortress of Verona and of Mantua

The obstacles presented by the Austrian fortresses are not insuperable for a nation united, concordant, and determined to make every sacrifice of blood and of money to overcome them. But we must not deceive ourselves, and believe that the presence of bands of volunteers will suffice to chase away the Austrians, and to shake down the walls of the fortresses. The means must be proportioned to the difficulties, and to the power of the nation. Until these means shall all be brought together, any attempt would be extremely hazardous. The partisans of a war in the coming Spring are neither blind nor senseless; they cannot hope to succeed by the help of mere enthusiasm and by irregular bands; and therefore they are endeavoring to force the head of the nation to drive it into a war against its will.

We trust, therefore, that the electors will take to heart these considerations. When they shall have done their duty, it will then be the duty of the ministry to remember that the responsibility of subsequent events weighs upon it. Italy and Europe will call it to account for the manner in which that responsibility has been discharged.

OPENING OF THE BERGEN TUNNEL.

Journey into the Bowels of New-Jersey.

The completion of the Bergen tunnel, one of the most important public works of New-Jersey, and a triumph of engineering skill of which any State might be proud, was duly celebrated Wednesday, when the tunnel was formally opened and the first train of cars passed through it. This work was built by a corporation known as the Long Dock Company, mainly for the benefit of the Erie Railroad Company, who are understood to have advanced a large share of the money for its construction, and who hold a lease of the improvement. By means of it, the business of the Erie Railroad is brought to tide-water mark, and to immediate contact with this City, thus saving the great expense and delay of shipping their freight to Piermont. The tunnel is 4,000 feet, or upwards of three-quarters of a mile in length, running the whole distance through a solid rock of the most adamantine species, and from fifty to two hundred feet beneath the surface of the earth. It has been five years in process of construction, and its cost has been a fraction less than two millions of dollars. From the commencement of the work there have been from 1,000 to 1,400 men employed on it, and the loss of life by accident has been about two dozen persons.

The opening celebration yesterday was under the auspices of the Directors of the Long Dock Company, headed by the President, Mr. BERDELL. At 12½ o'clock, about 250 of the solid men of this City embarked on board the steamboat *New-Haven*, from the foot of Duane-street, and in a few moments were landed on the spacious pier of the Long Dock Company, on the opposite side of the river. Here they were obliged to wait a full hour for the arrival of the New Jersey dignitaries, from Trenton and elsewhere, which had the effect to draw forth the usual complimentary remarks about New-Jersey, in which New-Yorkers are wont to indulge. At length, however, they came, and were greeted with just as much cordiality as if they had not been roundly cursed for an hour previous. Among them were deputations from both houses of the New-Jersey Legislature, judges, lawyers, editors and plain Jersey Blues. The ten cars in waiting immediately started on their journey, and in less than ten minutes the whole party were in the heart of the tunnel. To the astonishment of every one, the tunnel was found to be lined the whole length with Wide Awakes holding lighted torches in their hands, but whether they were placed there to illuminate the Stygian darkness of the elongated dungeon, or whether they had run in there to escape the wrath and indignation of South Carolina at their acts last November, could not be ascertained. The only signal they gave was an unearthly yell of "Wide Awake" as the cars whizzed past their blazing lanterns. After passing through the tunnel, the cars stopped a few moments on the other side, to give the guests a view of the stupendous rock excavations near the Western entrance, and then returned to the depot on the end of the Long Dock. Here the party partook of a liberal collation, freely moistened with the dew of "Blumm" and "Otard."

Mr. BERDELL, President of the Long Dock Company, tendered to a toast, complimentary to the Company, and gave the statistics of the building of the tunnel mentioned above.

Speeches were also made by Hon. N. PERRY, member of Congress from New-Jersey; Hon. Mr. TASSE, Speaker of the Assembly; Judge NAAR, of the *State Gazette*, and others, after which the party returned to New-York.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, Feb. 7, at 1 P. M The attendance of members was much larger than usual.

Messrs. EZRA R. GOODRIDGE and CHARLES E. HILL were elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. WM. CORREAL was elected a member of the Committee on Arbitration.

The President announced the reception from the Philadelphia Board of Trade of a report upon collisions at sea, and the report on other topics introduced by Mr. LINDSAY, M. P. It was referred to the Committee of the Chamber upon the same subject.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Executive Committee, presented a remonstrance against the passage of the Tariff bill now before Congress, for the approval of the Chamber.

Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN moved the adoption of the memorial, with that clause proposing to reserve the matter for the action of the incoming Administration, stricken out.

Mr. OPDYKE thought it important that the memorial should remain in its present shape. In the course of three weeks the present Administration would retire from office, and the incoming Administration would assume the conduct of the Government; and as the tariff question entered to a considerable extent into the late election, by the people, of their Representatives and President, he thought it eminently proper that the subject should be acted upon by the Representatives last elected by the people to carry out their views.

Mr. LOWE thought that if the bill now before Congress should be passed, before the advent of the incoming Administration, it would be by the friends of that Administration, with the view of devolving the odium which attaches to the bill upon the present Government.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS thought that it would make but little difference whether that clause remained in the remonstrance or not; but if it came to a vote he would vote against it, for the reason that it argued ignorance on the part of the Chamber of the proceedings of Congress. It was well known that the Tariff bill was not a measure of the present Administration, and if it should pass, and every hope being cherished by the Executive, it would be only on account of the shortness of his term of office yet unexpired.

Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN had no objection to leaving it to the representatives of the people last elected, but thought the words "incoming Administration" should be expunged.

The memorial was adopted, with a resolution instructing its transmission to both Houses of Congress, and the appointment of a Committee of five to go to Washington and present the objections to the bill now pending. The President appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Opdyke, Mali, C. H. Marshall, J. J. Phelps, and Buer.

Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN moved to instruct the Committee of the Chamber previously appointed, to petition the Legislature to grant additional powers to the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber. The resolution was adopted.

Capt. NYE presented a majority report from the Committee on the Coasting-Trade, signed by four members.

Mr. NEILSON, from the same Committee, presented a minority report. Both reports were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. WETMORE reminded the Chairman of the Committee on Quarantine that some action should be taken by that Committee at once. There were two bills pending before the Legislature materially affecting the subject, and by the next meeting of the Chamber it would be too late for the Committee to act.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Quarantine to act upon the subject as might seem necessary.

Mr. MALEY had seen it stated by the papers that a certain meeting had been held in the rooms of the Chamber, since the last meeting, upon the subject of the politics of the country, and that deputations were sent to Washington, which, judging from the papers, appeared to represent the Chamber. No notice had been given of such a meeting, and he wished to know whether the meeting was of the Chamber of Commerce or not.

The President explained that the meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, but had no other connection with that body, except that the merchants composing the meeting were also members of the Chamber. They were gentlemen of different political parties, and the object of the meeting was the ascertainment of harmony.

Mr. DIXEY said that great pains had been taken by papers and politicians of a certain class to make it appear that the meeting in question was a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and he hoped that they would not again have the opportunity to do so. He did not object to a meeting of the Committee being held in the rooms.

Mr. LOWE thought that none of the proceedings of the Committee authorized the report that their meeting was a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and they ought not to be held responsible for what others said.

Mr. MALEY had introduced the subject merely in order to get the authoritative denial of the President of the Chamber of Commerce that the meeting referred to was a meeting of that body.

Mr. LATHERS moved that the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce be put at the service of that Committee for any meetings they may choose to hold in forwarding the laudable and patriotic object in which they were engaged.

The President said that Mr. LATHERS had applied to him for the use of the rooms on a former occasion, and he had refused him.

Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING also had had the idea that the meeting held in the rooms of the Chamber was a meeting of that body, and he had wondered that he received no notice of it. He was apprehensive that some use was being made of the Chamber of Commerce which was calculated to give an impression at Washington that would be likely to do mischief as well as good. The people of the South were seceding from the Union upon an entirely imaginary basis, and it was the duty of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, as citizens of New-York and merchants of the great emporium of the country, to look fairly at the question and not lend themselves to become Slavery propagandists by signing a petition nominally in favor of Union, when in fact it was a petition to sanction a more perfect and arbitrary slave code all over the country than ever existed before since the foundation of the Government.

Mr. LATHERS' resolution was adopted.

A resolution was passed authorizing the President to issue the obligation of the Board for $1,000, after which the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., died, at Elizabeth, New-Jersey, on Monday evening last. He was born in Ireland, in December, 1802, and, as his parents were Roman Catholics, he was brought up in that religion. When but sixteen years of age he came to this country, and became connected with the establishment of HARPER & BROTHERS, in this City. His active mind did not find itself satisfied with the doctrines of the Church in which he was educated, and soon after his arrival here, he abjured Roman Catholicism, and embraced the Protestant faith. At once he determined to devote himself to the Ministry, and, having completed his preparatory studies, he entered Williams College, where he graduated, in 1826. After having finished his theological course at the Princeton Seminary, he was settled over the Presbyterian Church, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he remained until July, 1834, when he was called to the Church in Elizabeth, N. J., of which he was Pastor at the time of his death. The title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the College of which he was an *alumnus*, in 1842. Prominent as Dr. MURRAY has been in the denomination to which he was attached, he has gained a still wider celebrity through the medium of his controversial writings. The letters which he wrote some years since to Archbishop HUGHES under the signature "Kirwan" were very extensively circulated in this country and did not serve to increase the reputation of the distinguished prelate to whom they were addressed, inasmuch as he found himself decidedly overmatched. So popular were these letters on account of the ability which marked them, and the genial and genuine Irish humor by which they were pervaded, that they were translated into several foreign languages and scattered through Europe. Another volume on a kindred subject, entitled *Romanism at Home*, was the result of a visit made to Europe in 1851. Last summer Dr. MURRAY again crossed the Atlantic, partly professionally, but chiefly for his health, and during his absence, contributed a series of interesting letters to the New-York *Observer*,—the same paper which first published the Kirwan letters. So much did he seem benefited by this trip that long years of usefulness were anticipated for him. The announcement of his death will fall with startling suddenness upon his wide circle of friends and upon the still larger number of those to whom he was so well known by reputation.

—The death of Hon. Elisha Harris, of Coventry, R. I., which occurred on Jan. 31, has already been announced. He was born in Cranston nearly seventy years ago, and boasted of being a direct descendant of William Harris, one of the six associates of Roger Williams, in the settlement of Rhode Island. By quiet industry he amassed a large property, which he used liberally in advancing the interests of various educational and religious institutions, more particularly those under the charge of the Methodists. In 1846-'47 he filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, and in 1848-'49 that of Governor. He also served as one of the Republican Electors in the recent campaign.

—Hon. Joseph Ridgeway died at his residence in Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of Jan. 31. He was born on Staten Island in 1794, and removed to Columbus in 18.2, where he erected a large foundry, which turned out large numbers of what was then known as the "Jethro Wood Plow." Having acquired a large fortune in this business, he came to this City a few years since, bringing with him $10 000 with which he paid off debts which were standing against him when he was forced into liquidation while in business here fifty years before He occupied a seat in the State Legislature of Ohio in 1828 and 1830, and from 1839 to 1842, represented his district in Congress. Notwithstanding heavy losses which he has experienced of late years, he leaves a large fortune.

—Major James E. Heron died at Syracuse, on Feb. 4. He was born in Maryland, enlisted in the United States Army at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and held the rank of Major; was stationed at Fort Niagara and was taken prisoner by the British in the Fall of 1813. In 1821 he was stationed at Sackett's Harbor as a field officer connected with the Clothing Department, and in 1845 he resigned his commission to enter upon civil pursuits. By industry and economy he amassed an immense property which is invested at St. Louis, New Orleans, and in Auburn. He completed his 82d year on the 1st of last January.

—Rev. Roswell Shurtleff, D. D., who died at Hanover, N. H., on Monday, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1779 He was appointed first a tutor, and afterwards a Professor of Moral Philosophy and political Economy in the College. His connection with the institution lasted about thirty-eight years. He resigned in 1838, since which time he has lived in retirement, having been made Professor Emeritus soon after his resignation. He retained his faculties to the last, and died after a few weeks' illness.

—Hon. John M. S. Causin died at Cairo, Ill., on Jan. 30. He was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, and was quite distinguished as a politician, having served both in the State Legislature and in Congress, six or eight years since he removed to Little Rock, Ark., where he resided until 1857, when he transferred his residence to Cairo. In the last Presidential Canvass he advocated Mr. Douglas' election with much ability.

—The venerable mother of Hon. Thomas B. Carroll died at Troy, on the morning of Feb 4.

—Henry L. Wilson, brother of Charles L. Wilson, of the Chicago *Journal*, and the business manager of that establishment, died on Saturday last.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 7.

$5,000 Treas.	103⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R.	55⅜
1,000 Conn. St 6s, '90	71	200 do	55⅝
1,000 Missouri St 6s	66	50 do	b30 56
1,000 do	65⅜	50 do	b30 56⅞
4,000 do	65¾	100 do	56
1,000 N.Y Cen. R. 7s	101⅜	100 do	s30 55⅜
1,000 Erie R. 1st M.	105	50 Mich. So & N.I.G.R.	32⅝
6,000 Erie R. 4th Mt. Bs	82⅜	100 do	32
3,000 Ill. Cen. 1st M. Bs	87	50 do	b10 32
1,000 N.Y. & N.H. Bs '66	95	8 Panama R.	113
2,000 M. C. 8 per 1st M.		5 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	80
S Fund. C. Bds.	98	350 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	s10 77
10,000 M. Sc. S. F. bds.	75	250 do	77⅛
1 500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	96	100 do	b30 77⅜
1,000 La C. & M. L.G. Bs.	13⅜	200 do	b60 77⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	40	100 do	s21 77
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	92	200 do	c 77
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. b.	75	100 do	s30 76⅝
1b B'k of the State N.Y.	88	25 Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	84
25 Bregan Bank	86⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 70
1b Metropolitan Bank	103	100 do	70½
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	84⅜	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	32
25 do	83⅜	250 do	32⅜
10 Penns. Coal Co	80	100 do	32⅜
50 Cumb. Coal Pref.	8	50 do	32¾
110 N. Y. C. R. ex div.		100 do	s10 32⅜
p. & c	76⅜	250 do	32⅜
100 do	s30 76	100 do	s10 32⅜
50 do	opg 76⅜	200 do	s30 32⅜
500 do	c p. 76⅜	100 do	b30 32⅜
50 do	s90 78	200 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	s60 86
150 Erie Railroad	32⅜	100 do	s30 86
100 do	s15 32⅜	200 do	s30 86
50 do	32⅜	50 do	b30 86⅜
150 Hud. River R.	43⅜	250 do	86⅜
50 do	s30 43⅜	250 do	86⅜
100 Harlem Railroad	16	50 do	b10 86⅜
200 Harlem R. Pref'd	39	35 do	86
50 do	39⅜	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	70
100 Reading Railroad	43⅜	50 do	b30 70
100 do	43⅝	160 do	69⅜
250 do	43	50 do	b30 69⅜
150 Mil. and Miss. R.	12	100 do	b30 69⅜
12 T. H. & Richmond R	100		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 Treas. 12	c Notes.	101⅜	20 Mich. S. & N. Ind.	14⅜
10,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	98	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	33⅞
5,000 Ken. State 6s	92	200 do	s30 32⅜
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	65	250 do	32⅜
20,000 do	b30 65	250 do	s10 32⅜
10,000 Har. 1st Mt. Bs	99⅜	20 M. S. & N. Ia. Gld. Stk	32
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	40	50 do	31⅞
100 Cantor Company	14⅜	50 do	s10 31⅜
70 Pacific M. S. Co.	83⅜	41 Panama Railroad	114
50 Hudson River R.	s10 43	100 Ill. Cent. R. scrip	76⅜
300 New-York Cen. R.		50 do	s10 76
Ex Div.	p&c 76⅜	350 do	76⅛
50 do	p&c 76⅞	100 do	b60 76⅜
100 do	b30 77	100 do	s30 76⅜
350 do	s15 76⅜	110 Galena & Chic. R.	70⅝
200 Reading R.	b30 43⅜	75 do	70
200 do	b30 43	150 Chicago & R. I. R.	56⅜
50 Mich. Central R.	55⅜	200 do	b30 56⅝

THURSDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day scarcely maintained the extreme advance of yesterday on part of the Railway list, and the general market was called barely steady through both sessions of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 8 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Fr ce TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash in variably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRON CHEST—DON CESAR DE BAZAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE NOBLE SOLDIER—HARLEQUIN JACK—THE DEVIL'S OAK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A violent gale of wind visited the City last evening, and appears to have extended over several hundred miles of territory North and South. At Albany it was accompanied by a blinding snow-storm. In Philadelphia, there was no snow, but a violent hurricane, which did much damage. In Baltimore, it was still more fierce; the tide fell three feet in the harbor, trees were uprooted, chimneys demolished, and upwards of thirty houses unroofed. Telegraphic communication with this City was much interrupted in consequence of the prostration of the lines.

The Peace Convention at Washington held only a short session yesterday—all the delegates not having yet arrived—and adjourned to pay a visit to the President, after which they proceeded to the Capitol and looked in upon the deliberations of Congress.

Nothing has reached us relative to the proceedings yesterday of the Convention at Montgomery. The Committee to whom was given the task of preparing the plan for a Southern Confederacy, was to have made a report.

Nothing of importance occurred in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, in presenting petitions in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, took occasion to differ from his colleague, Mr. TEN EYCK, as to the duties of a Representative in the matter of obeying the instructions of his constituents. At the same time, he expresses his condemnation of the course the Seceding States have seen fit to pursue in seizing the property of the General Government. Petitions were also presented by Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, and Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, in favor of compromise. The President's Message was then taken up for consideration, and Mr. WIGFALL, of TEXAS, proceeded to reply to the speech of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, in his accustomed vein of violence. In the House, the bill reorganizing the Patent-Office and amending the Patent Laws, which originated in the Senate during the last session, was amended and passed. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up, and Mr. CORWIN, the Chairman of the Committee, announced that in order to give all those who desired it an opportunity to speak, he should not move to close the debate until Friday next. Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland then proceeded to address the House, and occupied most of the time before the recess. Mr. DAVIS was very severe upon Disunionism, and asserted that Maryland would never for a moment countenance it. He was followed briefly by Mr. SEDWICK, of New-York, who deprecated the fact that earlier efforts had not been made to stem the torrent of secession and treason. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, brought forward a remarkable and impracticable project to amend the Constitution so as to provide for four distinct Confederacies, to be known as the North, the West, the Pacific and the Southern Confederacies. It does not seem to have commanded any attention. A joint resolution, allowing Lieut. CRAVEN, of the Navy, to accept a medal from the Spanish Government for rescuing the crew of a Spanish vessel, was passed. Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, asked leave to introduce a resolution calling for information as to whether the duties on imports are still collected at the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida. Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, objected, and Mr. SICKLES announced his intention to call up the resolution on Monday. An evening session for debate was held.

The United States steam gunboat *Mohawk*, Lieut. T. AUGUS. CRAVEN commanding, arrived yesterday, from Key West, which port she left on Jan. 31. She reports the arrival there of the United States steamer *Brooklyn* on that day, to leave Feb. 2, for Tortugas and Pensacola. The *Crusader*, Lieut. MAFFIT, was in port, and would sail for New-York about Feb. 7; the *Macedonian* was spoken on Jan. 30, ten miles off Sand Key, bound to Tortugas. According to these reports both the *Brooklyn* and *Macedonian*, if not detained for more than one or two days at Tortugas, should have arrived at Pensacola on the 5th or 6th inst.

In the State Senate yesterday the bill to appropriate $500,000 to arm the militia of the State, after a lengthy discussion, passed by a vote of 19 to 6, all the Democrats, with the exception of McLEON MURPHY, voting in the negative. In the Assembly several bills were reported favorably, among them one establishing a Metropolitan Health District, the passage of which was strongly urged in an able report from Mr. BALL.

The mails by the *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived at Portland on Wednesday night, reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning, and interesting extracts from our English files, which are two days later than previously received, will be found elsewhere. The meeting held at Manchester to consider the Cotton Supply question, it will be seen, was a very large and influential one.

The trial of ABSON for the murder of his wife by poison, which has been in progress before the Hudson County Court of New-Jersey, terminated yesterday in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner will be sentenced on Tuesday morning next.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed a resolution, calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation to give his opinion as to the constitutionality of the law creating the Central Park Commission. It was intimated that an investigation will soon be had. The Tax levy was debated at length. The Board struck out from the Central Park appropriation $25,000, added $25,000 for contingencies of the Street Department, and altogether added about a quarter of a million dollars to the Levy as reported by the Committee. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Comptroller for information in regard to legal measures authorized by the Common Council during the last five years, to be taken for opening streets and avenues, together with the results in each case, the expenses incurred, &c.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge ALKER, a suit for services as an operatic aid was tried. The action is brought by SSAIOLLA against BRIGNOLI and COLSON. At the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM held that Mayor WOOD was responsible, personally, for the ministerial act of approving bonds. In the General Sessions there were two trials for attempt at rape. One of the prisoners was convicted and sent to Sing Sing; the other was convicted of an assault, and sent to the Penitentiary. There was one trial for larceny and one for forgery, and a large number of prisoners were arraigned.

The Stock Market lost part of its previous buoyancy yesterday afternoon, and closed dull. New-York Central, 26½ ₰ cent. ex-dividend; Missouris, 65 ₰ cent. No change in Money rates, except on Treasury paper, which is lower.

The transactions in Flour, especially in extra State brands were rather heavier, but at reduced prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Wheat, which was freely offered at former rates. Corn declined and closed languidly. Cotton very dull, lower and unsettled. Sugar, Hay, Cassia and Whisky were in good request. Provisions, Coffee, Hops, Metals, Oils, Molasses, Naval Stores, Rice and Tobacco were quiet. Freights were less active.

The Great Conspiracy—Mr. Slidell's $30,000,000 Bill.

It is quite common to regard the political difficulties of the day as simply a *crisis*,—to be met and its consequences averted as promptly as possible, and then suffered to fall into the same oblivion which overtakes all the events of current political history. Future students of the annals of this day will view it in a different light. They will see in it one of the most deliberate and gigantic CONSPIRACIES which have ever threatened the subversion of powerful nations, or aimed at the overthrow of great States. And the problem will be to trace it to its origin, and to follow the successive stages of its progress and development.

The scene enacted in the Senate on Monday last, when one of the leaders in this great crime took his leave of that body, will be a prominent and striking feature on the historic canvas. It has not been paralleled since CATALINE, on the discovery of his grand conspiracy, and on the eve of his flight, hurled defiance at the Senate and his country, threatening to overwhelm both in a common ruin. Mr. SLIDELL, upon the exposure of a conspiracy equally hold and infamous, presented a front quite as unblushing, and uttered threats of an equally bloody retaliation. As he cannot touch us by land, "every sea is to swarm with *volunteer militia* of the ocean,"—that is to say, with pirates,—"and your mercantile marine," he adds, "must either sail under a foreign flag, or rot at your wharves." Yet this same Mr. SLIDELL, up to the commencement of the present session of Congress, was the bosom friend, the *fidus Achates* of Mr. BUCHANAN, and of all men in the country had the *entrée* to the White House. He, more than any other man, scarcely excepting the President himself, wielded the destinies of the country. He dispensed its patronage and directed its policy. It was Mr. SLIDELL who, at the last session of Congress, brought in a bill to entrust the President with $50,000,000, for what particular purpose it was an imputation upon Mr. SLIDELL'S honor and that of Mr. BUCHANAN, even to inquire. The bill was pressed with all the ability which Mr. SLIDELL is known to possess, backed by all the power and patronage of the Administration.

We now see the purpose of the mover, then hidden from us. We have now conclusive reasons for believing that it was one of the steps in the grand Conspiracy, and was intended to aid in furnishing the outfit for the New Empire. At that time the most perfect *entente cordiale* prevailed between Mr. SLIDELL, his co-conspirators, and Mr. BUCHANAN. This continued up to the meeting of Congress. All recollect with what ostentation it was telegraphed "that Mr. SLIDELL would not appear in Washington this Winter, unless in obedience to the wishes of the President." With such relations, there would have been no difficulty in obtaining such control of the Government, that the proceeds of the $50,000,000 loan, in money, arms, magazines and munitions of war could have been quietly stowed away in Southern forts and arsenals, to be seized when the outbreak should happen. Had the bill passed, the seceding States would have had a splendid outfit with which to inaugurate their new empire. What a start it would have given it. Thirty millions of dollars would have kept for a long time a formidable force in the field, sufficient to have overrun Mexico, Central America, and perhaps Cuba. But this supply failed, and the conspirators had to turn in other directions for means. Mr. FLOYD commenced his course of purchasing and moving, by virtue of his official authority, immense quantities of arms from the North to the South, which were placed where they could become an easy prey. It will undoubtedly turn out that his vast issue of fraudulent acceptances was a part of the scheme of arming the South and disarming the North. The part he performed in the drama was such a magnificent *coup de main*, that we can almost excuse his jeers at us from the safe side of the Potomac.

Our money is gone, and with it our forts, arms and munitions of war. These, or the greater part of them, can never be reclaimed. We have left, however, a lesson which should not be lost. Congress should at once appoint a Committee, *en permanence*, if necessary, to sift the whole matter to the bottom. When the story is told, it will show that for years the Government has been wielded by the very persons who are now foremost in breaking up the Confederacy; that SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, COBB, FLOYD and their particular associates, seized upon its power and patronage with as little compunction as they have since seized the forts in Georgia and the mint in New-Orleans; that a band of reckless conspirators have been our rulers, and that our Chief Executive has been their pliant tool. To such a depth have we fallen. Is this fall an accident, or is it the necessary sequence of our form of Government? Is official corruption, followed by the despotism of a mob, the end of free institutions? Is there no such thing as patriotism or integrity? Are conspirators against the country to wield our Government, and to destroy it whenever accident or the aroused virtue of the people displaces them from power?

These are questions which it behooves those who have most at stake in the country to consider. There is a strong pressure coming, mainly, though not wholly, from those who have been leaders in the Democratic Party, and political associates of these conspirators, urging the country to compromise all these differences, purchase peace and silence by concessions to the South and leave the whole gigantic crime, with all its motives, actors and consequences, to pass into merciful oblivion. Is it quite safe to pursue this course? Aside from all consideration of the merits of the specific plans of Compromise which have been proposed, will the Government itself receive no shock from such a sweeping and indiscriminate amnesty? Will the credit of a nation which thus nurses traitors, and makes haste to forgive and forget their treason, suffer no strain? What say the Pine-street Committee—what says Mr. BELMONT, at once a banker and a statesman, able and experienced in both capacities—on this point? Are we not in danger, by tolerating the misdeeds of such men as those who have organized this great plot and carried it to the very verge of complete success, of rendering it impossible forever after to maintain a Government which shall command the loyalty of its own people or the respect of the world at large?

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY AFFIRMED.—Judge INGRAHAM rendered a wholesome decision yesterday, holding Mayor WOOD responsible for a loss incurred through the dishonesty of a constable,—the Mayor, as charged by the plaintiff, having approved the bondsmen offered by said constable for the faithful performance of his duties, though knowing them, at the time of such approval, to be utterly bankrupt and irresponsible. The Mayor set up in his defence that he had acted only in his official capacity, and therefore could not be held "personally liable;" but as the admission of this doctrine would utterly destroy the security of our citizens and the theory on which the Mayor's approval is made necessary, Judge INGRAHAM very properly held that as the Mayor had accepted the security offered by the defaulting constable, knowing at the time said pretended security to be worthless, the loss incurred by the plaintiff was to be regarded as a result of the Mayor's wrong-doing, and that therefore judgment should be given for the plaintiff against the Mayor, which was accordingly entered up.

Prussia and Denmark.

When the new King of Prussia told his assembled Generals a few days ago of a probable demand for their active services during the coming Spring, something more than curiosity prompted an inquiry as to which way the eagles of Brandenburg are to take their flight. It might be toward the Rhine, for France is supposed to nurse just now with unusual ardor all the predilections for a Rhenish frontier which were handed down from Louis XIV. It might be toward the Po; for there were confident assertions in a half-dozen usually well-informed quarters that a treaty has been arranged between Russia, Prussia and Austria, for the preservation to the latter of Venice. Or lastly, and more probably, it might be toward the Eider, the stream dividing the Danish Province of Schleswig from Holstein; for the difficulties between the last-named Duchy and the Danish Crown have again assumed dangerous proportions, inviting the pacificatory intervention of a German army. The latter contingency, we say, is more likely, for the simple reason that the Ministry which, twelve years ago, led Prussia to the adoption of a warlike policy on this very question, is once more in power in the person of Baron SCHLEINITZ, who is known to have a more than German pertinacity in his ideas.

To speak of the "question of the Duchies," or the "Schleswig-Holstein imbroglio," is to the majority of American readers a mockery of phrases. For a dozen years or more we have heard of these things; and either because of the remoteness of the interest, or from the nicety of the issues involved, very few have been at pains to acquaint themselves with the merits of the subject; and if we now briefly recall the leading points, it is only in view of the greater consequence they may presently assume as the provocation of a general war.

Briefly, then; as the continental portion of Denmark approaches Germany, the German element becomes prominent in its population—outnumbering in the Duchy of Schleswig the Danish inhabitants, and peopling almost exclusively the Duchies of Holstein and Lowenburg, still further southward. Schleswig is strictly a province of the Danish Kingdom, though prescriptively indulged with a separate consultative Parliament, or representative body, and certain other privileges, in deference to its German characteristics. Holstein and Lowenburg, however, are within the German Confederation—are represented as German States in the Diet, where the delegate of the Danish King appears for them—and are therefore entitled to such protection as the Diet extends to all its members. In 1831 the absolutism of the Danish crown was so far relaxed as to concede to each province of the Kingdom the right to such consultative representative bodies as have been just referred to. In 1848 FREDERICK VII., the reigning King, went yet further, and granted full legislative and administrative powers to each province; a concession received with satisfaction everywhere except in Holstein. There new and utterly preposterous claims seem to have been set up Holsteiners wanted to have Schleswig consolidated with their Duchy; the Administration to be quite independent of Copenhagen; Schleswig to be a member of the Germanic Confederation; and the succession to be settled upon a different branch of the royal family. These demands the German subjects of FREDERICK proceeded to urge with arms. They invaded Schleswig, and were having a highly flattering career in the field, when they were encountered by the Danish army, and driven back beyond the Eider. At this point the rebellion would have ended had not all Germany marched to the assistance of the insurgents. The Danes were unable to oppose an army of 100,000 men, and after a desperate battle or two, were obliged to retire. The war was kept up with various success until 1850, when a peace was concluded, the only condition of the brief convention being that Germany should undertake the pacification of Holstein. This was done; but the Prussian army was only withdrawn after extorting from FREDERICK assurances in regard to the future treatment of the Holsteiners. Views as to the proper Government of the Duchies were also exchanged between the several Courts. In 1854, a fresh Constitution, of a very liberal sort, was promulgated by the Danish Government. Spoiled by the success of their recent rebellion, the people of Holstein refused to be satisfied with the new organic law, mainly because the representation in the common Parliament of the Kingdom was distributed equally among the entire population, instead of being equally divided between the Danes and the Germans. This cavil, with other objections as unreasonable, arising out of the systems of taxation, worship and education, enforced in Schleswig, has grown into a matter of grave importance, Prussia, as the head of the German States, and the defender of the German nationality, espousing the cause of the unreasonable Holsteiners, and threatening Denmark with invasion and destruction unless she yields to her rebellious subjects.

This presentation of the case, which really involves the whole issue, suggests at once a very striking reflection upon the inconsistency of a great Power, who on the one hand offers to back Austria in opposition to Italian unity, by aiding in the defence of Venice; while on the other she is assisting Holstein in revolt against Denmark, by way of promoting the unity of Germany. The rule of Denmark in Holstein is as mild and patriarchal as can possibly be conceived; that of Austria in Venice is what the world knows it to be. Yet in the pursuit of that solidarity of the Germanic peoples, which the Court of Berlin has adopted as a sort of political monomania, and which can only be fully realized by the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire, Prussia is prepared to plunge into this two-handed fight, and while helping Austria to her own destruction, is strengthening her own power by securing the sympathy and alliance of half the subjects of the Danish Crown. Thus pitifully do the successors of the great FREDERICK achieve their conquests in the Cabinet, where he won them in the field.

The New-York City Compromise.

The Committee appointed by the merchants and others of this City, not long since, to proceed to Washington for the purpose of urging some adjustment of pending political differences, have submitted certain measures which are worthy of consideration. They embrace *six* articles intended to be amendments to the Constitution, and five resolutions to be passed by Congress. The amendments to the Constitution are as follows:

"1. That Congress shall have no power to legislate touching persons held to service or labor in places under its exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of States which have made cessions to the United States, without the consent of the State or States making such grants.

2. That in all the *present territory* of the United States, situate north of latitude 36° 30', Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be prohibited while such territory shall remain under Territorial Government. That in all the *present* territory of the United States south of said line, *neither Congress, nor any Territorial Legislature, shall hereafter pass any law abolishing or prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African Slavery*; and when any such territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, in any area of 60,000 square miles, shall contain a population entitling it to one member of Congress, and shall apply for admission, as a State, into the Union, it shall come in on an equality with the other States, with or without Slavery, as its Constitution may determine.

3. That the laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade ought to be made effectual, and ought to be thoroughly executed; and that the importation of slaves from abroad into the United States or its Territories is prohibited perpetually.

4. Congress shall have no power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to service or labor from any State in which such service or labor is recognized by law to another State in which such service or labor is so recognized.

5. Congress shall have no power to regulate, abolish, or control *within the States*, the relations established or recognized by the law of any State respecting persons held to service or labor by the laws thereof.

6. That no Territory shall be acquired by the United States, without the consent of three-fourths of the members of the Senate.

The Resolutions relate mainly to the provisions for the recovery of fugitive slaves, and declare, 1. That the existing laws on the subject are constitutional and ought to be executed. 2. That all State laws which conflict with them, or hinder their execution, ought to be repealed. 3. That the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 ought to be amended so as to prevent kidnapping and equalize the fees of the Commissioner. 4. That the demand for the surrender of fugitives from justice or from service be made always upon the United States District Judge; and 5. That a law should be passed to prevent and punish invasions of Slave States.

These propositions are a very decided improvement upon the Crittenden Compromise; and whenever the Southern States, or the Border States, indicate their desire to preserve the Union as important to themselves, and not merely as a boon to the North, and are disposed to do it upon a basis which shall leave it a substantial *Government* as well as a form of Union, we are confident these propositions will receive respectful consideration from the Northern States. If it shall be considered wise to make any amendments to the Constitution, we presume that none of those proposed by the Committee, except that relating to Territories, would meet with any considerable opposition at the North, and the Territorial proposition will be much more acceptable than Mr. CRITTENDEN'S, because it relates only to the *present* territory of the Union: and all future difficulties on this score are sought to be obviated by the *sixth* proposition, which prohibits any further acquisition of territory except by the consent of *three-fourths* of the Senators.

Strengthen the Navy.

Congress ought to take some effectual steps towards placing our Navy on a more effective footing. Every day's experience shows its utter inadequacy even for the ordinary emergencies of the service. But when affairs wear so threatening an aspect as they do at present, every consideration of national honor and the public safety demands that prompt measures be taken to remedy its defects and render it available and efficient.

The secession movement is very likely, before it has run its course, to involve us in serious difficulties and embarrassments,—not only at home but with foreign Powers. There can be no doubt that its leaders have designs of invasion and of conquest upon nations with which we are at peace. The movement cannot subside, or pass away, without seeking some such outlet for the mad passions it has aroused. We shall have forays upon Mexico,—invasions of Central America,—renewed attempts to enlarge the Cotton-growing area of the country by precisely such filli-bustering crusades as those of WALKER, only waged with far more vigor, and having the open and active support of the whole South. *We must be prepared to crush all such movements.* Regard for our own safety, as well as for our honor and good name throughout the world, demand that all such attempts, whether made within the Union or against its authority, should be repressed.

And for this service we shall stand in imperative need of a strong and effective naval force. Our Navy has never been fully adequate to our necessities,—and just now it is unusually defective. We hope Congress will lose no time in taking measures to put it upon a more satisfactory footing.

RED MEN, WHITE MEN, BLACK MEN, AND KINKY-HAIRED WHITE MEN.—When it was announced, the other day, that the forces of South Carolina had been strengthened by the addition of the Catawba Indians to her army, everybody saw in it a striking illustration of the eternal fitness of things, and the wise adaptation of means to ends. But the very opposite principle is illustrated in the offer recently made to Gov. MOORE by the free *negroes* of New-Orleans to form a battalion for the defence of the Pelican flag and the right of traffic in their Congo countrymen. For, look you, it is one thing for the Catawba to mount his feathers, and don his warlike toggery, to seize his tomahawk and follow the war-trail that leads to Fort Sumter, when he has a promise of "whisky big plenty," "big fight," and *pay in advance*; and quite another thing for the New-Orleans nigger to hang up his razor-strop or shoe-brush, doff his little white apron, renounce all future hope of fips and picayunes, and then throw himself into the deadly imminent breach to do battle, not for his own freedom, but that the fetters may be riveted more securely upon unborn millions of his fellows.

These heroic darkies, we are told, are the descendants of those "who fought side by side with JACKSON'S little band on the Plains of Chalmette," and are as ready now to fight for the overthrow of the Government as their ancestors were to die in defence of it. New-Orleans is, indeed, fortunate that she has such gallant sons, and the Pelican may be proud that it has such loyal defenders. As the population of Louisiana is composed of about one-half whites and the other half negroes, would it not be a good plan for Gov. MOORE to put the United States muskets recently captured at Baton Rouge exclusively into the hands of these black Louisianians, to be used by them for the defence of the liberties of their native State? Surely there cannot be a doubt that they would all be used strictly for this purpose, especially since we are informed that even the slaves will fight to the death for their masters.

As the red men, and the black men, and the white men of the Six Nations are thus enrolled as warriors under the Rattlesnake and the Pelican, there is only one other human variety that seems to have escaped the universal conscription; we mean those whom Senator WIGFALL so neatly characterizes as *white men with kinky hair*. Where, in the name of secession, are *they* in these warlike times? We know that, in company with the Clay-eaters, they comprise a large part of the population of the Empire of South Carolina; and, while Sumter frowns upon their native State, they might screw their patriotism up to the point of denying themselves, for a while at least, their favorite pabulum, and try the less substantial though more exhilarating diet of fire. White men with kinky hair! to the rescue!

The Decay of Charleston.

Of the grandeur to which Charleston is to attain as the first fruit of secession, the first statement of customs' business under the new order of things gives a discouraging indication. In response to a call from Judge MCGRATH, the Secretary of State, Collector COLCOCK has made a return of the income at Charleston from December 27, the day when South Carolina stole the Custom-house, to January 31, with the figures for the corresponding period of 1859–60. The case stands thus:

	1859–60.	1860–61.
Cash Duties Received.....	$60,007 97	$14,532 18
Duties upon Bonded Goods in Warehouse.....	$2,652 50	$27,693 02
Value of Foreign Exports..	$3,095,618 00	$935,717 00
No. Vessels from For'n Ports	53	21
No. of Vessels Cleared to Foreign Ports.....	64	19
No. of Vessels from Coastwise Ports.....	98	47
No. of Vessels Cleared to Coastwise Ports.....	57	54
Cash Duties and Duties on Bonded Goods.....	$62,660 00	$42,225 20

The advantage which arithmetical figures have over those of rhetoric, consists in their closer affinity to the truth. Measured by the gigantic appropriations of the Legislature and the particularly free and easy way with which the idea of forced loans, benevolences, and rates-in-aid are pooh-poohed, the resources of the State Treasury might be supposed to be exhaustless, and that from the single department of the Custom-house, the only present alternative of that frightful thing, direct taxation, revenues equal to the largest demands of war and peace are confidently anticipated. And yet, what an unhappy story is told in the brief table of the Collector. In the Union, the cash duties gathered at Charleston during these thirty-six days would have been $70,000, for such is the expectation fairly founded upon the returns for a similar period a twelvemonth previous. But having abandoned the Union, those receipts fall to $14,532, a sacrifice of four-fifths. The foreign exports of 1859–60, fall off in 1860–61, two-thirds; the number of vessels departing to foreign ports is diminished by three-fourths. The showing is so obviously discouraging as to suggest to the Collector the necessity of applying a little ingenious perversion, by way of improvement; and we are therefore presented with a comparison of the joint receipts of cash and bonded warehouse duties, wherein secession has a sum of $42,225 to set off against the $62,660 credited to the Union. The comparison is, of course, fallacious. In January, 1860, there were only $2,652 paid for goods withdrawn from warehouse; there being still an export trade which permitted goods to depart without the payment of duties, and the imports entering so freely as to dispense with the necessity of drawing upon the reserves under bond. But in January, 1861, exports, save of cotton, had ceased; while, in the absence of the usual foreign arrivals, the warehouses have been nearly exhausted; the payment of duties in that direction amounting to nearly $28,000, an eleven-fold increase upon the preceding year. With these palpable defects, the account clearly needed further manipulation, and we are therefore informed that the actual total of cash and bonded receipts in the later period exceeds that of the earlier by some $4,600; for the duties on the *Emily St. Pierre*, "which vessel arrived here in January, but went to Savannah, and did not return until the 30th, estimated at $25,000," must be taken into the account. But to this there are objections. A vessel which arrived on the day before the account closed, and which had probably not broken bulk, and the duties upon which might, under the warehousing system, remain unpaid for three years, can with no propriety figure in the returns of January. Mr. COLCOCK was quite aware when he placed them there that they must reappear in his accounts for February, and perhaps through several successive months, and that such use of them was a shallow deception. And we should also be disposed to question the estimate of duties anticipated in this instance. The twenty-one vessels from foreign ports, which had arrived earlier in the month, had afforded altogether, as cash receipts, only $14,532; an average of $692 each. The *St. Pierre* must indeed bear a rich cargo to rise so far above this moderate average, as to yield nearly twice as much revenue as all the others taken together.

Upon the whole, Collector COLCOCK has made a bad business very much worse by his bungling patchwork. Let him rather face boldly what he knows to be the fact, that accession has ruined the port of Charleston; that the income may be expected to decline month by month; and that even the ten per cent. tariff, proposed by Mr. MEMMINGER, will be unavailing to restore the traffic which short-sighted folly has extinguished. With the cessation of trade, tariffs perish; and recourse can only be had to those direct taxes which, as society is arranged at the South, mean discontent, insurrection and civil war. And this is the glorious future of the Cotton Confederation.

A GEOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—It appears that a clerk in the Custom-house has been attempting on a small scale to rival the performances of Ex-Secretaries HOWELL COBB and JOHN B. FLOYD, but not with so much success or impunity as attended the operations of those high officials. It is the old fable of the ass and the lapdog,—the furtively-inclined clerk representing the ass, who is to be cudgeled and kicked by justice for attempting the same tricky leaps over the barriers of honesty, for performing which the late "curled darlings" of the Cabinet are to-day openly petted and prized in all secession circles.

The mistake made by the clerk—apart from the moral view—is merely geographical. Had his attempt to plunder the Bonded Warehouse by forged orders been made in any of the seceding States, the act would have been regarded as meritorious, and the perpetrator might have set up claims to a seat in any of the Conventions called together for secession purposes. But as it was not committed in the Cotton States, but in the "cold and Puritanical atmosphere" of New-York, the blind Goddess will probably compromise with the offender by energetically inviting him to do the State some service in a less conspicuous position.

Disunion and the Poor Whites.

We have attempted, in preceding articles, to analyze Southern society, and to show what elements, in the nature of things, are most active in the present revolutionary commotion. We have shown how inconsiderable in number is the class of large slaveholders, and pointed out the considerations which must impose upon it, by a law of self-preservation, the necessity of a conservative reaction. This reaction, we learn from various sources, is actually taking place. We have also pointed out where the real strength of the South and of the Pro-Slavery cause lies, viz.: in the middle and smaller classes of slaveholders, and in the great body of intelligent non-slaveholders.

We now propose to consider the condition of the "poor whites," properly so called, and to show the part they play in politics. We have already identified them with the 494,161 illiterate persons in the census classification, and pointed out the circumstances which render it probable that the number should be doubled. We will not ask the reader to accept our description of the condition of this class, but we subjoin a few brief extracts from unexceptionable Southern authorities, which will leave no doubt about the matter. Mr. TARVER, of Missouri, in 1847, published a paper upon "Domestic manufactures in the South and West," in which he says:

"In the more Southern portion of this region, (the South,) the non-slaveholders possess generally, but very small means, and the land which they possess is almost universally poor, and so sterile that a scanty subsistence is all that can be derived from its cultivation; and the more fertile soil being in the possession of the slaveholder, must ever remain out of the power of those who have none. * * The acquisition of a respectable position in the scale of wealth appears so difficult that they decline the hopeless pursuit, and many of them settle down into habits of idleness, and and become the almost passive subjects of its consequences."

WILLIAM GREGG, Esq., of South Carolina, delivered an address in 1851, on manufactures in that State, in which he said:

"From the best estimate that I have been able to make, I put down the white people who ought to work, and who do not, or who are so employed as to be wholly unproductive to the State, at one hundred and twenty-five thousand. * * Any man who is an observer of things could hardly pass through our country without being struck with the fact that all the capital, enterprise and intelligence is employed in directing slave labor; and the consequence is, that a large portion of our poor white people are wholly neglected, and are suffered to while away an existence in the State, but one step in advance of the Indian of the forest. These people must be brought in daily contact with the rich and intelligent:—they must be stimulated to mental action, and taught to appreciate education and the comforts of civilized life; and this we believe may be effected only by the introduction of manufactures."

In an address delivered in 1850, by Gen. HAMMOND, before the South Carolina Institute, he gives the following graphic picture of the "poor whites." He says:

"They obtain a precarious subsistence by occasional jobs, by hunting, by fishing, by plundering fields or folds, and too often by what is in its effects far worse—trading with slaves, and seducing them to plunder for their benefit."

Mr. GREGG, already quoted, in further urging the importance of manufactures, as a means of reclaiming the poor whites from barbarism, says:

"It is indeed painful to be brought in contact with such ignorance and degradation."

Hon. J. H. LUMPKIN, of Georgia, in an article upon the "Industrial Regeneration of the South," written in 1852, says:

"It is objected that the manufacturing establishments will become the hot-beds of crime. * * But I am by no means ready to concede that our poor, degraded, half-fed, half-clothed and ignorant population—without Sabbath Schools or any other kind of instruction, mental or moral, or without any just appreciation of character—will be injured by giving them employment which will bring them under the oversight of employers, who will inspire them with self-respect by taking an interest in their welfare."

It has not been the fashion of late years for Southern men to speak thus plainly of the condition of the poor among them. The terrible argument they were furnishing to the opponents of Slavery, the latter were not slow to use, and hence the cessation of the frank admissions which were made ten years ago. But the condition of the "poor whites" has not been changed or improved. They are still the degraded and suspected outcasts who are so graphically described by Senator HAMMOND. The praiseworthy efforts to establish extensive manufactures in the South utterly failed, or at least never succeeded to the extent of alleviating the condition of the poor to any appreciable degree. Although the South grows the cotton, and manufacturers on the spot can obtain the raw material without the cost of transportation, the peculiar institution interposes an effectual bar to such enterprises.

It is obvious that this degraded class of "poor whites" can have no political influence, and that they are the mere creatures of the superior classes, who vote them at pleasure, just as the free negroes were voted in North Carolina before the change of the Constitution in 1835. The highest and the lowest classes of Southern people seem to be equally powerless at the present time, except so far as they make themselves subsidiary to the ruling idea of the great middle classes. In its origin, Slavery propagandism was the policy of the great slaveholders who sought outlets for the augmenting number of their slaves. But when to this original policy, which has been so successfully prosecuted, the demagogues added the suggestion of the African Slave-trade—when to the idea of extending the *area* of Slavery was associated that of increasing the number of slaves by fresh importations from abroad, the great owners of that species of property began to hesitate; and when at length the same demagogues threaten to dissolve the Union, and involve all slave property in ruin, in order to carry out their reckless policy, the proprietors of the large plantations shrink with horror from the gulf which yawns before them.

The small slaveholders, however, and the intelligent non-slaveholders, have no such motive for dreading disunion. They see in it a

chance either to rise to the level of those above them, or to drag the wealthy planters down to their own condition. It is found to be much easier, therefore, to inspire them with zeal for disunion, than to moderate or check it when it becomes excessive.

The Patent Office.

We trust that Congress will not fail to take some effective action to prevent the premature renewal of the patent for McCORMICK's reaper. We have already stated the facts which render such action simply a matter of justice to the farmers of the whole country. There is not the slightest necessity for a hasty decision of the point by the Patent Office, for the present patent does not expire until October next, and every consideration of justice and fair dealing requires that so important a step should not be taken without a much more full investigation than this application has yet received. The effect of renewing the patent will be to compel every farmer to pay something over *fifty dollars* for every reaping machine he may use,—not for the cost of its construction, but simply as tribute to Mr. McCORMICK for the privilege of having one made. The only possible justification for such an act in any case, lies in the fact that the inventor has not been sufficiently rewarded for the time, labor and ingenuity bestowed upon his invention. This reason cannot be urged in the present case, for Mr. McCORMICK has already received more than a *million dollars* for his invention.

Congress would render a service to the public by instituting a rigid investigation into the recent operations of the Patent Office. That office exists for the encouragement of inventors, and the good of the community. But it seems to be conducted with exclusive reference to the enrichment of individuals at the expense of the public. A *poor* inventor has no chance of securing any departure from the strict letter of the law,—or any extension of the time for which the law has given him the monopoly of his invention. But if a man makes a *fortune* out of his invention, he has not the slightest difficulty in securing the chance to make another at the public expense. It is not long since Mr. HOWE, who had made, according to his own confession, over $500,000 out of his invention of something essential to a sewing machine, obtained from the Patent Office the power to make every person who buys a sewing machine contribute for seven years longer to his emolument. Mr. HOE has just obtained a renewal of his monopoly for printing presses. Mr. MORSE has secured an extension of part of his telegraph patents. And now the farmers are to be taxed for seven years longer to swell the profits of a man who has already been overpaid threefold for anything he has contributed to the inventions of the world.

How is it that *rich* inventors find it thus easy to perpetuate their monopolies? Why is the regular operation of the law, by which after seven years the public at large was to have the use of these inventions, arrested for their personal benefit? We have reason to believe that a rigid inquiry into these matters would reveal facts which it might be well for the public to know.

But Congress should not permit this patent for the McCormick reaper to be renewed without a much more thorough investigation than it can possibly receive during the very brief interval prescribed by the Patent-office. Unless there is some corrupt collusion, or wrong influence of some sort at work in this matter, the Commissioner of Patents himself can have no possible objection to postponing action long enough to give all parties a satisfactory hearing. The fact that he does oppose it, affords conclusive reason why Congress should promptly interfere.

MOAB OF FLOYD.—A Philadelphia paper recently contained an elaborate article in relation to the transcendent merits of the rifled cannon and projectile invented by Gen. JAMES, of Rhode Island. The article is mostly made up of extracts from the report of a Board of Officers appointed by FLOYD to test the merits of the invention. We have no disposition to question the sincerity of the opinions expressed by the Board, as we understand that not a single member of it had ever witnessed experiments with other rifled cannon; and we are also informed that under the management of FLOYD, Gen. JAMES was excused from bringing his invention into competition with others before a Board which assembled at Old Point for the purpose of experimenting with rifled cannon and projectiles invented by SIGOURNEY, SAWYER, DYER, CRAIG, DIMMICK, and perhaps others. If Gen JAMES had the confidence in the superiority of his invention which is claimed for it in the Philadelphia paper, he ought certainly not to have hesitated in bringing its merits before those who had the opportunity of comparing it with others. But to satisfy the unprofessional reader, it is only necessary to state that "*the* Army Board" referred to is an imaginary creation; that the whole affair seems to have been an invention of FLOYD to take money out of the Treasury; and that the recommendation and contract to rifle half the cannon in the service, would most effectually have absorbed the little balance left by him and COBB, if the present Secretary had not promptly nullified the arrangement.

THE QUESTION OF COMPROMISE.

Different Views Among the Republicans—The Admission of New-Mexico, With or Without Slavery—The Chicago Platform—Effect of the Virginia Election, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1861.

That the Republican Party is divided as to the course proper to be pursued in the present distracted condition of the country, is a fact too palpable for concealment. There are those who are rigidly opposed to the adoption of any measure of conciliation whatever, and seem to think that even to look and talk amicably upon the subject, betrays a spirit of weakness akin to the vice of the dough-faced Democracy. Without intending to be disrespectful to this class of men, I must say that they remind me of the remark which somebody made in regard to an old fogy king, that he was incapable of learning or forgetting. They seem to have closed their minds to the fact that the Territories are no longer in danger of being overrun with Slavery. That they are now free by the voice of the free people who inhabit them; and that it would be almost impossible for a Pro-Slavery Administration, backed by the Dred Scott decision and a Slave code, to force the institution upon them.

When Mr. SEWARD announced some two years ago that "the battle had been fought, and the victory won," his declaration thrilled the whole North with delight, and was accepted as a concise and truthful statement of the result of a long struggle. That remark was made with reference to the then ascertained fact that Kansas was free. The freedom of that Territory is now assured beyond the power of reversal by its admission into the Union as a State; and Kansas now stands as a perpetual barrier to the further progress of Slavery. It shuts the last gate through which the holders of slaves can pass to the West. Everybody who knows anything of the interior of the Continent is aware that there exists no accessible territory into which the "peculiar institution" can find foothold.

New-Mexico has a territorial slave code, with twelve to twenty slaves; and the whole country is lashed into a passion upon the grave issue whether these twelve negroes shall be suffered to remain in their present condition, while the Territory is being transformed into a State, or whether they shall be emancipated by the Federal Government. Indeed, it is freely admitted that but for the withdrawal from Congress of some thirty Southern representatives and twelve Senators, the exclusion of Slavery from New-Mexico could not be effected by the Federal Government This was the expectation of the Republicans when Mr. LINCOLN was elected, and the friends of Freedom were perfectly content to leave the subject in the hands of the people inhabiting the Territory.

Then why not still leave the matter in their hands, with the power to form a State Government? It is not certain that they would retain Slavery, and if they did so, no human being of common intelligence believes that the institution would ever take root, or that it would survive, even nominally, but for a few years.

The admission of New-Mexico as a State, "with or without Slavery," as the people may determine, would be a measure perfectly harmless to the cause of Freedom; while it would be a most grateful offering to the friends of Union in the Southern States, and would enable them to crush out the spirit of treason. *It would involve no abandonment of the Chicago Platform. That platform is not pledged to exclude a State from the Union on account of Slavery—neither is it pledged to abolish Slavery in the Territories by Congress.*

The world gives to Mr. HORACE GREELEY the credit of having shaped this platform, and it is for him to explain why he omitted to insert a Wilmot proviso, and a declaration that "*no more Slave States*" shall be admitted into the Union. Was it because he wanted such a declaration of principles as would be agreeable to Mr. BATES and his supporters in the South, or even to JOHN BELL? The fact is well known that Mr. GREELEY was friendly to the nomination of Mr. BATES, before he took the moderate Free-Soil Whig ground which he at length announced in a letter to his friends. The editor of the *Tribune* was then anxious to conciliate the South, anxious to give and take, and to give more than he demanded, in order to secure the overthrow of the Free-Trade and Pro-Slavery Democracy. I don't quarrel with Mr. GREELEY for his course at that time, for I sympathized with it to a considerable extent; but it is not for him now to raise his hands in holy horror at the alleged abandonment of principle on the part of such men as SEWARD, ADAMS and CASSIUS M. CLAY. By assuming a pharisaical profession of righteousness, and a prudish affectation of exemption from the weakness of compromise, he will infallibly subject himself to the suspicion that he was for BATES or BELL or BUTTS, a year ago, as the readiest means of "heading off" SEWARD; while at the present moment, to accomplish the same object, he falls into the arms of GARRISON and PHILLIPS.

In spite of the beautiful weather and the cheering news from Virginia, the friends of Union seem to be less cheerful in spirits than I expected to find them. The Secessionists, taking their cue from the Jesuitical Baltimore *Sun*, claim the Unionists elected in Virginia as being imbued with the spirit of treason, and ready to dissolve the Union unless all their demands are complied with, and this impudent apology for a disgraceful overthrow seems to have been accepted by many as a correct statement of the case. The truth is, that the Old Dominion is sound to the core, and would reject any proposition to dissolve the Union, except for an unmistakable attack upon her rights. Still, it is due to her, and to the friends of Union in the South, that the Republicans should recognize their patriotic efforts by the adoption of a policy of conciliation.

For some cause Southerners are coming here in crowds. Whether they are moved by curiosity, or by a desire to save the Union, or to break it up, or to get away from home, I cannot say. But if any have sinister designs upon the Capital, a sight of the flying artillery will cool their aspirations for military glory. The force now here could put ten thousand of the best drilled ruffians in the country to flight at Bladensburg or "elsewhere." OBSERVER.

"KING COTTON."

Progress of the Revolution Inaugurated to Crown Him—The Question of the Cotton Supply in England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1861.

It is a gratifying fact that our British cousins are beginning to realize the importance to themselves of the secession question in the United States, and to discuss its probable effect upon their future supply of raw cotton; for as they progress in this discussion, our seceding States will obtain unmistakable evidence that whatever else England may determine upon as a means of obtaining the staple, the idea of sustaining the secession movement here, and exercising force to open our Southern cotton ports, will never be so much as seriously considered. Every British journal which has touched upon the question, admits the grave consequences to England of a failure of the American Cotton supply, and looks the question, "Whence shall we make up the deficiency?" fairly in the face; but none of them think for a moment of evading the threatened difficulty by conniving at the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, based on human Slavery. Such a policy is so abhorrent to British sentiment, that nobody in England seems to entertain its consideration for a single moment.

Intelligence of the first open overt steps in the secession movement in the South went to Europe, accompanied by private information from trusted correspondents to the effect that the Government itself was bankrupt, ruined and lost. I might give, if it were necessary, the name of a facile and brilliant writer in your City, who sent information of this character, privately, to the editors of the London *Times*. The deplorable condition in which COBB left the Treasury; the published developments relating to the Indian Trust Bonds abstraction; the fraudulent acceptances by the Secretary of War; FLOYD's conduct in arming the South against the Union; the general demoralization in the Government brought about by the arch conspirators who controlled and directed it a few weeks ago solely in the interest of the disunion movement, and the menaces which threatened the Federal Capital, all combined to present to the foreign observer fearful corroboration of the private correspondent's theory. No wonder, under such circumstances, that the *Times*, for a brief period, evading in a degree the question of sympathy with North or South, descanted upon the possible future of a Southern Confederacy which was to annex Mexico and Central America, and become colossal in its territorial proportions. No wonder that, at the same time, it commented disparagingly upon the more limited bounds of the Free States, and the doubtful future expansion of the Northern Confederacy. As a matter of course, this article was accepted by the Secessionists, despite the well-known sentiments of the people of England, as a foreshadowing of action by the Government in support of the secession movement. Even Senator CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, in the course of his recent speech, had the article read from the Clerk's desk, and offered it as an evidence of British feeling and British prejudices.

But subsequent developments show that as soon as the English mind had time to grasp the subject fairly, in all its immensity, secession found the proper level in its estimation, and only set the people to thinking—not how they can extend to it aid and comfort, but rather how they can take care of themselves without becoming in any way implicated in the scheme. This is the object and aim of the admirable article from the London *Economist* which you published to-day, and from which it appears that "the English mills would be compelled to work half-time in the event of a complete failure from any cause of the usual supply of cotton from the United States." With us such a necessity would be deemed an irretrievable disaster. But the London *Times*, commenting upon the article from the *Economist*, instead of hinting at the necessity of forcing a "peaceable separation" of the American States as a means of getting cotton, proceeds to show that the different mercantile interests which have hitherto been stimulating the growth of cotton in Africa and Australia, have already come forward in England as claimants for public attention. The *Times* thinks they can depend upon receiving a million bales from India, including in this estimate, probably, the half million bales which we showed the other day would be diverted from the Chinese market in consequence of the encouragement and stimulation of cotton-raising to spring from the influence of the recent treaty admitting British merchants and factors to the cotton region of the Yeng-Tsa-Kiang Valley. Other suggestions are made, but all tending to establish the one fact, that the English mind is addressed more actively than ever before to studying how and where to get the supply of cotton which they have heretofore obtained from the United States, but which *they distinctly and quite coolly assume that they can rely upon no longer*. This fact has serious significance to our brethren of the seceding States, who boast of "King Cotton," but have never yet quite crowned him.

I believe it is true of all articles in the English Press, which have thus far come to hand, that their speculations in relation to the Cotton question are based entirely upon the anticipation of interruption in the shipment of cotton from our Southern ports, or upon the probability of a civil war and slave insurrection. The writers have not calculated upon a diminution in the cotton crop consequent upon a deliberate determination, on the part of a portion of the planters of the South, to lessen their production of the staple, even though peace shall continue and the avenues to market are unobstructed. Has it escaped the attention of your readers, also, that the proposition has been seriously discussed in Alabama and elsewhere to diminish the cotton product this year, either by means of a general understanding among the planters themselves, that they shall cultivate less cotton and more corn, or by State legislation providing for such a change in the policy of the agricultural interests? The latest and best advices from the South indicate that a movement of this character will be quite general, and constitutes a remarkable feature in the pending revolution. The proposition is to plant one-half as much land in cotton this year as was planted last, and to devote the other half to corn, in addition to the usual quantity cultivated.

Nor is this crazy scheme so likely to kill itself among sensible men as you may be inclined to suppose. Men who will rush into disunion as a means of preserving Slavery, will not seriously lessen their title to respect by adopting the measure indicated. The planting community, in part at least, have been made to believe that one-half the usual crop of cotton next year will, by its enhanced price in consequence of a short supply, command double the usual rates; and, under the operation of this shrewd speculation, they expect to secure, free of any cost, the entire additional crop of corn which they plant in the one-half of the land usually put in Cotton! In any event, then, we may expect a short supply of cotton during the ensuing year, even if pestilence—which there is much reason to apprehend after the present open and exceedingly wet Winter—does not interfere with its cultivation. How this will affect the price of negroes, or of cotton, and the Northern shipping and manufacturing interests, are grave matters of speculation, to which I may refer in a future letter. Meantime, one thing is certain, "King Cotton" has so startled the English mind by his secession vagaries, that John Bull will never rest henceforth until he is free from dependence upon the product of Slave labor. S.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Responses from the Commissioners to Washington—Annual Meeting of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Governor has received responses from the following Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature to represent the State in the Washington Convention, each of whom accepts the trust: Ex-Gov. John A. King, Gen. John E. Wool, Hons. Greene C. Bronson, David Dudley Field, and James C. Smith. Erastus Corning is at present in Washington. He will also accept.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons hold their annual meeting to-day. The following officers were elected: Grand High Priest, Geo. H. Thacher, of Albany; Deputy, Arthur Boyce, of New-York; Grand King, Darius A. Ogden, of Penn Yan; Grand Scribe, Daniel S. Wright, of Whitehall; Grand Treasurer, Wm. Seymour, of Albany; Grand Secretary, John V. Cole, of Albany; Grand Chaplain, Salem Town, of Aurora; Grand Chapter of the Host, Wm. F. Holmes, of Rochester; Grand Royal Arch, Capt. Wm. Connelly, of Albany; Grand Sentinel, Alonzo Crosby, of Albany.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The adverse report against the bill to amend the charter of the New-York and Jamaica Railroad was agreed to.

The bill for the extension of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad was reported favorably.

The bill appropriating $500,000 to arm the militia of the State came up as the special order.

The pending question was an amendment, proposed by Mr. BELL, to reduce the sum to $250,000.

Mr. GARDNER spoke against the bill, and held the doctrine that, if a general secession of the South comes, a peaceful separation of the Union is desirable before attempting coercion.

The amendment was adopted, 12 to 7, but on motion of Mr. SPINOLA the vote was reconsidered.

A debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. GOES, P. P. MURPHY, COLVIN, SPINOLA, GRANT and TUCKMAN.

After the bill had passed through the Committee of the Whole, it was put on its final passage.

The amendment making an appropriation of $250,000 was first adopted, but the absent Senators who had retired for dinner were brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The vote was then reconsidered, and the $500,000 was reinserted.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and said, while he was willing to give five times the amount for patriotic purposes, he was not willing to tax a hard-working people half a million dollars to enable juvenile military aspirants to play at soldiers, and uniformed Adonises to parade themselves on public thoroughfares or in ball-rooms. Holiday soldiers might be very pretty things, but their finery should not be paid for by the over-taxed people.

The motion was lost, and the bill finally passed—19 to 6.

The affirmative vote all Republican, with J. MCLEOD MURPHY. The negative all Democrats.

Adjourned. The session was protracted until 6 o'clock, having held seven hours.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Governor transmitted a communication from South Carolina, returning the resolutions of the New-York State Legislature, tendering the aid of the State to the General Government in enforcing the laws. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

The Governor also transmitted a letter from JOHN A. DIX, asking for the passage of a bill to authorize the indorsement of the State to the United States bonds to the amount of the deposit fund in this State.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the letter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BALL reported favorably a bill creating a Metropolitan Health District, and a Board of Health Commissioners for the Counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond, accompanied by an ably written report, setting forth the importance of the bill, giving valuable information on the subject, and arguing in favor of the passage of the bill. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRENDERGAST reported favorably the bill to authorize the cession of the title to the Post-office site in New-York to the General Government.

The bill allowing jurors in criminal cases to be judges of law as well as fact, was reported for the consideration of the House.

The Canal Appropriation bill was reported to the House, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

The several propositions to amend the Constitution, so as to prevent bribery in elections, and relative to the Judiciary, and the proposition to submit to the people the question of holding a Convention to amend the Constitution generally, were reported by Mr. KERNAN for the consideration of the House, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FERRY reported a bill appropriating $7 000 a year for five years to the People's College at Havana.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted the State Agricultural Society for Wednesday next.

Mr. WEBSTER, on a question of privilege, stated that he had voted for JEREMIAH W. CUMMINGS for Regent of the University, but his vote was not recorded. It was ordered to be entered on the Journal.

The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn sent in a communication, questioning the right of the Legislature to interfere with their chartered rights by hostile legislation, and submitting a report of their business assets, &c., last year.

On motion of Mr. DARCY, the communication was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Adjourned.

FURIOUS WIND STORM.

A Northwest Gale—Snow at Albany—Great Damage at Baltimore—Telegraph Lines Prostrated, &c.

One of the most furious gales that have visited this region for many months past commenced in this City last evening. Beginning with a slight snow-squall about 5 o'clock P. M., which soon blew over and left a cloudless sky, the wind continued to increase in violence until late in the night, and even at the time of going to press (2½ A. M.) it has scarcely abated any of its fury. Simultaneously with the commencement of the gale, the mercury suddenly fell several degrees, and the weather continued to grow colder as the gale increased. We have heard of no serious damage being done in the City, but it is scarcely possible that the shipping in the harbor and on the coast should have escaped uninjured.

THE STORM IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7—10 P. M.

A blinding snow-storm prevails here and the wind is blowing a hurricane.

THE STORM IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 7.

A terrific northwest gale has prevailed here since one o'clock, doing considerable damage. Some thirty houses have been unroofed, walls and chimneys demolished, and trees uprooted. The tide lowered three feet in the harbor under the influence of the wind. The telegraph lines in this neighborhood are considerably damaged.

THE STORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 7.

A furious gale of wind occurred here to-day, prostrating the wires of the National Telegraph Company and doing other damage.

THE STORM AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Feb. 7.

It commenced snowing here yesterday afternoon, and continued through the night and all day, with a high wind. The trains on the Central Road are all behind time. Thermometer at zero.

THE STORM AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Feb. 7—6 P. M.

A terrific gale from the northeast, accompanied by a driving snow storm and intense cold, prevails all along Lake Ontario and the St Lawrence. The thermometer is lower than before this Winter—4 degrees below zero. At Watertown it is 10 below, and at Ogdensburgh 16.

THE STORM AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 7.

A severe snow-storm, accompanied with a gale of wind from the northeast, has prevailed all day. The thermometer was below zero at 6 o'clock to night.

THE STORM AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The severest snow-storm of the season, drifting hard, occurred to day. All the railroads are blocked up. The snow drifts on the track faster than it can be got off. The trains on the Grand Trunk will not attempt to run to-day. The Great Western is trying, but without success as yet. The Northern train managed to get out a few miles, and is now stuck at Thornhill.

SNOW-STORM AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 7.

We have had another snow storm here, blockading all the railroads. No mails will be able to leave here this morning.

Dreadful Sufferings in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Thursday, Feb 6.

Mr. W. W. JEROME, of Irving, Marshall County, 80 miles from this place, says that the cattle and hogs in his neighborhood are actually starving, and that the inhabitants are nearly destitute of food, and must perish unless relief is speedily afforded. The desperation of despair is seizing upon them. Their teams are giving out, and they are too weak to make their way through the snow. Some have been four weeks in trying to get from the Republican Forks to Atchison, and have turned back dispirited. The population of Marshall County is about 3,000. Mr. JEROME has hurried to Atchison with all possible dispatch, fearing that the people upon the Little Blue will suffer from hunger before he can get back with supplies. The condition of the roads in that region are now so bad that only about ten miles a day can be traveled.

ATCHISON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Kansas Relief Committee held their monthly meeting to-day.

A dispatch was read by Gen. POMEROY from J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer of the New York Relief Committee, authorizing him to draw on them for $5 000. Encouraged by this timely aid, the Committee directed the immediate establishment of one relief depot south of the Marais des Cygnes, and another south of the Kaw river at Topeka. Teams will be started to-morrow morning.

Special thanks were voted to the New-York Committee for their generous succor.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the Chicago Committee and all others who, by their generous efforts, have thus far aided the cause.

A Committee of Correspondence, consisting of CHAS. LINES, N. B. BLAKE and J. C. BURDETT—all New-England men—was appointed to advise with the Boston Committee relative to some two tons of clothing, shoes, &c., for want of which the people are suffering, but which still remain locked up in the hands of the Express Agent here for non-payment of the freight. It was stated that these goods, like all which have been forwarded by the New-York and Chicago Committees, would have come in free had they been sent absolutely to Gen. POMEROY, instead of being consigned to a Boston agent here, who is unknown by the Railroad agents here, and unrecognized by the Express Companies.

The Correspondence Committee were also instructed to implore the Boston Committee to make a prompt distribution of the funds, which have been for ten weeks accumulating in their hands, but not a dollar of which has as yet been received by the Relief Committee here.

Railroad Casualty.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 7.

CAPER HYSINGER, DANIEL DUNNIVAN and DANIEL ALBERTS, trackmen, while shoving a hand-car three miles east of this place, were struck by a single engine coming west. HYSINGER and DUNNIVAN were instantly killed. ALBERTS has an arm broken in two places and is otherwise injured. He will recover. It was snowing and blowing at the time and the men were not seen by the Engineer.

Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The brig *Roamer*, of Castine, THOMPSON, from St. Mary's, Georgia, for Providence, is ashore near Nayatt Point. She may probably come off at high water.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The resolution to procure a marble bust of ex-Gov. BANKS, to place in the State Capital, was defeated in the House to-day, 94 to 102.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived at Halifax at 8 o'clock this evening.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER.—About a week ago, a fine clipper bark of 800 tons, called the *Griffin*, Capt. DAVIS, quietly left her moorings in New-York, and slipped over to Elizabethport. She was in full ballast, and was ready for sea, but had no cargo of any sort on board. It happened however, that she left six thousand dollars worth of shipping liens in New-York. She had been recently coppered, refitted throughout, and provisioned for a long voyage, and had left the jurisdiction of the Sheriff and Marshal of New-York without discharging her liabilities. As she had no ostensible honest reason for going to Elizabethport, the creditors concluded that they were to be "done" in some manner out of the amount of their claims, and accordingly libeled the *Griffin*. She was seized on Monday by Mr. WM. H. JELLIFFE, an attorney for the New-York claimants, and put into the custody of the United States Marshal and the Sheriff. On Tuesday night, however, Capt. DAVIS gave the Sheriff's officers and Marshal's tip-staves the slip, and went to sea without his papers. Where he has gone to is only a matter of conjecture, but the presumption of parties interested is that the destination of the *Griffin* is not far from the Congo River. The libelants at first thought of chartering a clipper to go in pursuit of her; but as she is an exceedingly fleet vessel, and her route is somewhat uncertain, the experiment will hardly be tried. —*Newark Mercury, Feb. 7.*

A Fit Subject for the Consideration of our Merchants and Property-Owners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After an absence of several months in the South I have returned to New-York. I have traveled up and down the Mississippi, and found everywhere the same condition of things; it is that the masses of one section of the country have very little correct conception of the actual state of things and the minds of the people in the other section. Distance and want of contact increases the evil, and, in short, you may say, the North does not know the South, and the South does not know the North.

Bring them into friendly contact, after the North have repealed their Liberty Laws, and they will better appreciate the difference naturally arising out of a difference of soil and climate. You will reestablish the friendly feeling which once existed, and, if this should be too late to save the Union, still it would do much to heel up the breach between the dissolved States, and allow them to live in peace.

This may be accomplished by a commercial remedy, viz.: The transportation of cotton by railway to our Eastern and Northern cities. It will bring the great body of the Southern population into direct intercourse with our merchants under every advantage to both parties. The great body of Southern population, to which I allude, are the smaller planters—men who do not come North to spend their money, but who stick to their plantations all the year round.

The expenses of shipping cotton around the keys of Florida to Europe, in excess of those of shipments from New-York to Europe, and which would go to pay railroad freight, are as follows, viz.:

River freight to New-Orleans, if within 500 miles, is	$1 25.
For quarter distances, $1 50 to $2 is charged. It brought to the river bank by railroad, the expense will be further increased by 50 cents to $1.	
A low average river freight is consequently	$1 50
Insurance to New-Orleans from ½ to ¾ per cent.	
Loss on exchanges in New-Orleans on New-York or Europe at least	1 per cent.
Marine insurance around Florida	1½ per ct.
Loss of time and consequent interest	½ per ct.
Total	3½ per ct.
On $50, the average value of a bale	1 88
Difference of freight around Florida ½ ct. per lb.	2 50
Total amount of additional expenses	$5 88

A car-load of cotton contains 42 bales, which at the above rate will earn $246 75 freight. A train of fifteen cars would carry 630 bales and earn $3,700 25.

Let our railroad men answer the question—for how much less they can run, at a good round profit to themselves, well-organized *through trains*, and how many trains in close succession they can start every morning and every evening.

The answers will be, that our present Southern railroads, with their double tracks completed, can carry a great deal more than the Cotton States can raise, and if a consolidation between certain railroads can be effected, as it was the case with the New-York Central, freights will be very materially diminished, and all the cotton will flow to New-York.

If this movement once sets in, nothing will prevent New-York from becoming the great cotton market of the world.

But there is another subject in close connection with this movement. It is the telegraphic communication with Europe. New-York wants an Atlantic cable, with one end resting on the Liverpool Exchange and the other end on the Merchants Exchange here.

When Liverpool has done her work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the telegraph will transmit orders and advices, which, beating sun and time, will arrive here at 11 o'clock in the morning of the same day, and enable the New-York merchant to continue where Liverpool has left off, and act by her advices.

Many schemes, more will-sounding than the above, have been realized. As an instance, I allude to our railroads. Twenty years ago nobody would have believed in the enormous net work which now overspreads the country.

Let some of those who have the greatest interests at stake meet and canvass the question. H.

Liability of Postmasters.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

It is a very serious question how far a Postmaster is to be held responsible, in cases of pecuniary loss resulting from a failure to do his whole duty in respect to the custody of letters passing through his hands. When it is clearly shown that such loss has been the result of his own gross carelessness or that of his subordinates, or the general bad management of his office, it would seem no more than just that such liability should follow.

At least such has been the opinions of courts and juries in some cases where this question of responsibility has been brought before them. The case of Christy vs. Smith, Postmaster at Waterbury, Vermont, which may be found in "Vermont Reports," vol. 8, page 663, should serve as a warning to Postmasters who are prone to ineffi[illegible]cy and loose management in the discharge of their duties.

A letter containing a consi[illegible]e amount of money was mailed at Salisbury, [illegible] party in Waterbury in the same State. It was [illegible] Suit was brought against the Postmaster for the delivery of the amount, with costs. It was satisfactorily shown that the letter reached the Waterbury office but was not delivered. It was further proved that the office was badly managed, that letters could be easily abstracted from the boxes by reaching through the delivery windows, and that persons in no way connected with the office, were allowed free access at all times behind the boxes, and his assistants admitted that they had never taken the required oath of office.

This case resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, though no one attributed to the defendant any greater delinquency or dishonesty than a neglect of that degree of watchfulness and care implied by the acceptance of his important trust.

Honesty in the discharge of official duty is not confined to abstaining from or depredating upon the mails, or otherwise violating the sanctity of letter seals for purposes of mere curiosity.

It is not honest to allow others not connected with a post office an opportunity to be dishonest, by failing to provide all possible checks and precautions against such contingencies.

It is not honest to employ in such responsible positions persons who through ignorance, bad habits, stupidity or indifference, are as likely to go wrong as right in transacting post-office business.

It is not honest to accept of a high trust from the Government, and yet consider and treat the position in the light of a sinecure, visiting the office often enough perhaps to sign the quarterly account, and pocket the large or small commissions, as the case may be.

It is not honest to make the Post-office a political caucus-room, where tobacco smoke, loud talking and disorder usurp the place of neatness and good order, and where timid applicants for letters are turned off with a negative growl from the lazy official in the dim distance, who finds it easier to pronounce the hackneyed word "nothing," than to take down his extensive legs from their elevated position, and make a faithful search for the letter.

It is far from honest to allow curious and prying persons to inspect the letters of others for any purpose or under any pretext, or to afford any information whatever concerning such correspondence. In short, the public have a right to expect and to demand the utmost care, privacy and vigilance in the management of their postal affairs.

—Some of the admirers of Ex-Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, have tendered him a public dinner, as an evidence of the high regard in which they hold him. He declines the honor in a brief note.

—Robert Whitley was arrested in Nashville, (Tenn.,) a few days since, for forging his sister's name and drawing $800 of her money from the Savings' Bank.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins: Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 23 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator Improves the Light and saves Gas. Manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved SEWING-MACHINES, At reduced prices. Office, No 505 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in private rooms, at W. A BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WILKES—FRASER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, GEO. WILKES, of New-York, to ELIZABETH FRASER, late Mrs. Hutchen, daughter of John Fraser, of Dunairies, Scotland.

DIED.

COOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, after a short and severe illness, EDWARD VALENTINE, youngest son of Thomas and Hannah Cooper, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 64 Suffolk-st.

TAPPIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, after a short and severe illness, THEOPHILUS T. TAPPIN.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood on Saturday morning, 9th inst., from his late residence, No. 165 Madison-av.

MACY.—In this City, on Fifth Day, the 7th inst., MARTHA G., youngest child of Benj. C. and Julia D. Macy, aged 10 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Israel Underhill, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to-morrow, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SHELDREGH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb 4, Mrs. MARY R. SHELDREGH, in the 95th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandson, Joseph A. Sheldregh, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 82 Rivington-st., without further notice.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Feb. 6, MARY ANN, wife of Valentine P. Harrison, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, V. Barton and Charles C. Harrison, also of her son-in-law, Thomas C. McKie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 414 4th-av., near 30th-st, this day, (Friday,) Feb. 8, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

CHAMBERLAIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, JULIA A., wife of M. Chamberlain, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Feb. 8 at 12 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 77 West 42d-st., without further notice.

FAULKNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, BLANCHE, daughter of James T. and Sarah A. Faulkner, in her 15th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No 143 West 53d-st., without further invitation.

MILLER.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 7, ADELINE SCOTT, wife of William B. Miller, aged 28 years.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, Mrs. SARAH LOCKWOOD, widow of the late Elishim Lockwood, of Greenwich, Conn., in the 79th year of her age.

WANDS.—In Brooklyn, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY WANDS, wife of the late John H. Wands, aged 35 years.

Her friends and relatives are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 President-st., South Brooklyn, on Friday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DRISCOLL.—In Brooklyn, HENRY WARNER DRISCOLL, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth F. Driscoll.

His funeral will take place from the residence of the family, No. 164 Dean-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock this day. (Friday.) The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CROCHERON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 6, REUBEN, eldest son of James M. and Sarah E. Crocheron, aged 19 years, 3 months and 12 days.

His friends, and the friends of the family, also the members of the Class of 1860 of the New-York Free Academy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 398 Hicks-st., corner of Carroll, on Saturday morning, Feb. 9, at 10 o'clock.

BOWERS.—In Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 7, Capt. HENRY BOWERS, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his son, Palisade-av., Yonk

A WORTHY REFORM MOVEMENT.

Report of the Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room, at No. 26 New Bowery.

The idea of opening Reading and Coffee Rooms, as a moral instrumentality for the working classes, has for some time been familiar to the English public. The principle at the basis is derived from a practical experience of the condition of these classes.

A great deal of the vice of the world arises from a love of amusement—and, where this is not gratified healthfully, it will be unhealthfully. Those who live in luxuries and in the constant enjoyment of works of art or objects of beauty, who can relieve the over-strained nerves or the wearied body by society, or by books, or in country excursions or distant journeys, who, at least in imagination, can leave far behind the dull world of reality and escape the rubs and jars of everyday life, can hardly form a conception of the condition of the workingman, after a long day's work, and his hunger for some change or excitement. His nerves and muscles are utterly strained and wearied; he goes home at night to a dreary room, where he is alone, or where a dispirited wife and ungoverned children meet him: he has no books, no pictures, no music, no papers or society. He hankers for society and some stimulus which will lift off the heavy burden of daily cares, and make him forget the weary present. What wonder that his first place of resort is the rum-shop? Here he finds society, genial welcome, people to talk of the affairs of the day, a social, comfortable place, and, above all, the cup which awakes the flagging brain and changes the dull sky of care to radiant sunlight, and causes the present to be all forgotten.

So the long, dark career of drunkenness, with its hundred curses and pangs, begins with tens of thousands. There are still other classes of young men, who are in more intellectual employments, but whose work is irregular, though well paid—such as printers and others, and men in night-work; these are constantly drawn to unlucky places merely for society, and to spend dull hours. For all these, and the thousands of floating, idle people in a great metropolis, there is hardly a place of virtuous resort, where they can have society, or papers, or some healthful stimulus, at low cost, and without the temptation to bad company and extreme indulgences.

To meet this want, the Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room was opened in June, 1859, at No. 26 New Bowery, by a Committee of gentlemen, who paid most of the expenses of fitting it up themselves.

It was placed in a respectable street, but close to the worst districts of the City. Newspapers, magazines, books and pictures were presented to the Room by the liberality of friends, and the whole was rendered an agreeable place of resort for the workingmen. Coffee, cigars and plain food were to be furnished at a low price. It had originally been designed by the Committee that the Room should support itself; but, soon after the first arrangements were made, a man occurred to them who seemed especially fitted by Providence to influence the class they desired to affect—one who had himself been redeemed from the worst vices, and who knew thoroughly the habits, temptations and sins of the population of our City—Orvilla Gardner. They accordingly committed the whole enterprise to his charge, paying him a small salary of $500 per annum.

Gardner at once began to go around among the saloons, boarding houses, the porter-houses, and the places of bad resort in Cherry and Water streets, and collect in his old associates—the drinking and fighting men of the Ward.

Wherever he could find young men, also, who wanted a pleasant place for society, be invited them in.

The room soon was crowded, especially in the evenings, with these men, chatting, smoking, or reading the papers, and scarcely in a single instance was any disorderly act ever committed. Indeed, there was something rather edifying in the almost formal courtesy with which the "roughs" invariably treated Gardner, and one another, while in the room.

For the first two or three months the room about paid all expenses, even including Gardner's salary. But gradually a new class of subjects began to appear—men who had been run down by drunkenness, and who came in to get the help of a strong will to aid their weak one in the work of reform; men whose temptations were overwhelming them, and who sought Gardner to know what it was that mysterious power of Christianity which had saved him; young men who wanted a counsellor and friend, those whom the insanity of the passion for liquor had stripped of wealth, friends, and home, and who were ragged and houseless; men trembling with shattered nerves, faint for want of food, without proper clothes, dirty and vermin-eaten—a procession of the sorrowful victims of drunkenness.

These men Gardner met with the generosity of his class, giving them the clothes from his own back, spending his own means to feed them, and using all his powers to aid in reforming them. After they were fed, and washed, and clothed, remembering to what he owed all his reform, he took them to the church, or the place of prayer.

His next effort was to find them work. Each one took the temperance pledge, and Gardner had a distinct understanding that whoever violated it should be sent at once to Blackwell's Island. His part of the engagement he has always kept, with all the vigor of his former life, and, in a number of cases, he has had the men summarily committed for their terms as vagrants.

The number of instances of men who have been hopefully reformed under these influences is something remarkable, and shows what one earnest man can accomplish. The list already counts over 1,200 names, some of them of young men of good families; some, men of notorious and desperate character, one a former pugilist and bully in the Fourth Ward, and another, who had killed a man in a fit of intoxication; many who had been in mercantile pursuits. The profession most largely represented is the printers.

A goodly number of these have apparently become religious men. Families have been united again, long-lost sons have been restored to their mothers almost heart-broken; wives have refound their husbands, and sisters have regained their brothers. A gentleman assured a member of the Committee that he knew *eleven* young men who had come from one single place in New-York, who had been reformed under Gardner's influence.

In fact, no human estimate can ever measure the sorrow that has been assuaged, and the burdens that have been lifted by this simple instrumentality, during the last eighteen months.

But one practical difficulty of this very result has been, that these unfortunate subjects kept away the more respectable frequenters of the room from the refreshment counter, on whose returns the support of the enterprise depended. People came as before to read, but they did not eat; so that the choice was presented, either of giving up the thing as a peculiar mission to the outcast classes, and discouraging Gardner, and merely keeping a social coffee-room to prevent drunkenness, or to throw the whole matter, risen on the benevolence and liberality of the public, and carry it on as a practical mission for the lowest classes. The Committee chose the latter, feeling that Gardner was the man to influence a class most difficult to reach, and being sure that the public would support what was so plainly for the public benefit. To the credit of Mr. Gardner, it should be said that he has declined offers of large salary in other employments, for the sake of doing good among this class.

But for the business depression, it is probable the Committee might have collected among the charitable the necessary funds. As it is, they *cannot carry the thing along any further, without immediate and liberal aid.*

The question is, will the public let so practical a charity go to the ground?

The annual expenses are only about $1,200.

For Mr. Gardner's salary there is now due about $600; for rent of room and gas about $100; total indebtedness at the present time, $700.

COMMITTEE:

M. S. Beach, *Sun* Office.
J. F. Mellen, No. 295 Broadway.
Charles C. Whitehead, No. 64 West Thirty-sixth-street.
Theo. Winthrop, No. 50 Exchange-place.
Salem T. Russell, No. 66 Pine-street.
George L. Schuyler, Dobbs' Ferry.
M. F. Hawit, No. 40 Wall-street.
C. L. Brace, No. 11 Centre Hall.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Preferred—Nos. 1, 9. Enumerated—Nos. 27 to 44, 45 to 53, inclusive.

Superior Court—Circuit.—*Part I*—Short causes, Nos. 4225, 6391, 2495, 2667, 2815, 2955, 1922, 2306, 2919, 3168, 1710, 6346, 15 9 1589, 5103, 2734, 3180, 30, 3165, 2147, 2163, 3021, 3049, 3123, 3215, 3312, 1641, 3025, 3313, 18 9, 3295, 3316, 3319, 3279, 2503, 3 00, 3335, 2704.

Superior Court.—*Part I*.—Nos. 211, 91, 531, 1179, 1161 1163, 1165, 1191, 1195, 1201, 1205, 1209, 1211, 12 3, 1217 1229, 1231. *Part II.*—Nos. 488, 141, 165, 696, 696, 900, 902, 904, 908, 912.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 298, 299, 300, 301, 303, 304 305, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 110. *Part II.*—Nos 237, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 105, 168.

The Fowler Defalcation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law et al vs. *The United States.*—The trial of this case was continued yesterday.

The plaintiffs put in evidence a letter from the Department to Fowler, some in ordinance in which they proved to be in the handwriting of Gen. Brown, the then Postmaster-General, and they put in also an indorsement upon the back of the letter which they proved to have been written by Horatio King, the First-Assistant Postmaster-General. The letter and its indorsement are as follows:

Post Office Department,
Appointment Office, Sept. 9, 1859.

Sir—Referring to the letter of the First Assistant Postmaster-General of the 13th of July last, I am instructed by the Postmaster-General again to call your attention to the fact that your bond, under your appointment and confirmation as Postmaster on the 11th of May last, has not yet been received at the Department. This omission has just been made known to the Postmaster General, who directs me to say that any further delay will be very embarrassing to him, as well as to the President. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First-Assistant Postmaster General.

J. V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.

[Indorsed in pencil.]—I saw Fowler yesterday, and he told me this should be attended to as soon as one of his sureties returned home, in a few days.

Sept 22, 1859. H. K.

The examination was postponed to-morrow, and Judge Roosevelt opened the case on behalf of the Government.

"Try them fully in some documentary evidence, and without calling any witness the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

The Approval of Bonds by the Mayor—Personal Responsibility for Ministerial Acts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

G. A. Seixas vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This action was brought against His Honor Mayor Wood, for approving the bondsmen of a constable, knowing them at the time to be irresponsible.

It appears that the plaintiff in August, 1858, recovered a judgment against one W. R. Bail, upon which an execution was issued to one Foster, a constable.

Subsequently a judgment was obtained against Foster for the sum of $85 08, he having become liable to the plaintiff upon this execution; but the plaintiff could not collect anything upon it from either Foster or his bondsmen; all the parties being, it is alleged, irresponsible.

The plaintiff now sought to recover against Mayor Wood, on the ground that he approved the bondsmen of the constable knowing them to be worthless at the time.

The defendant demurred to the complaint, and contended that he acted in his official capacity and was not liable personally for his acts.

The Court, however, held that the defendant acted in a ministerial capacity, and was liable to the plaintiff. Judgment was rendered accordingly for the plaintiff for $109 31.

E. L. Taft for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendant.

Music and Money—Suit for Operatic Services.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

Giovanni Sbriglia vs. *Pasquale Brignoli, Pauline Colson et al.*—This action is brought to recover for services rendered by the plaintiff to the defendants, in pursuance of a contract alleged to have been made between them.

The complaint alleges that on the 25th of November, 1860, the defendants hired the plaintiff to render services as operatic artist—to wit: as *primo tenore*—from the said date to March, 1861, and agreed to pay him therefor the sum of $600, payable semi-monthly; that, in pursuance of such agreement, the plaintiff entered upon his duties, and continued in discharge of them until the 26th of December, 1860; and that from that time he has been ready and willing to perform his duties, according to the said agreement. That there is due to him for such services performed, and still unpaid, the sum of $300, for which he prays judgment.

The defendants deny the allegations as to the agreement made by the plaintiff, and allege that on the 17th of January, 1861, they paid the plaintiff the sum of $250 for services rendered, which he received, in full satisfaction for all claims against them. Decision reserved.

Truman Smith, for plaintiff; Benjamin Gilbrath, for defendants.

Argument in the Sweet Requisition Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the application of Joseph P. Sweet to be discharged from arrest.—This case, which has heretofore been stated in the Times, now came on for argument.

It was contended, on behalf of the prisoner, that he was illegally held, inasmuch as the requisition was defective in material particulars heretofore stated, while the prosecution contended to the contrary.

The Court reserved its decision until Monday next.

John P. Graham for prisoner; Levi S. Chatfield for District-Attorney.

Verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Wm. A. Ives vs. *James Ray et al.*—This case was stated in yesterday's Times. The jury have now rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000.

Court of General Sessions.

ANOTHER RAPE TRIAL.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, the first case called was that of Michael McBride, indicted for an attempt at rape upon a young woman by the name of *Mary Hosey*, the first witness, who testified that she was servant in the family of Mr. Underwood; she was 20 years of age; on the 2d of December last she was returning from Manhattanville, starting from that place at about 8½ o'clock in the evening; she walked the in the distance; when she had reached the vicinity of One Hundredth-street, the prisoner, whom she had never seen before, met and accosted her, offering to accompany her home; she attempted to escape from him; but only succeeded after he had made several assaults upon her, attempting the offence of which he was charged; the screams of the witness attracted some policemen, who rescued her and took her home.

Officer Fraun corroborated the last witness's statement, and testified that he arrested the prisoner, and that the last witness made the same charge as she had now sworn to; the prisoner was not intoxicated at the time.

Officer Hallet was present with the last witness at the time of the arrest, and corroborated his statements.

For the defence, *Mr Moses A. Field* testified that the prisoner had been in his employ, and was at the time of the occurrence, as a coachman. He had always previously borne a good character.

Counsel for the defence briefly summed up, asking the jury for a verdict of simple assault. Mr. Darvin, the Assistant District-Attorney, insisted that a verdict of guilty should be rendered, for the protection of those members of the community on whom such offences were likely to be committed. The Court briefly reviewed the facts, and the jury rendered a verdict of *guilty*. The prisoner, when asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced, or what excuse he had to offer for his conduct, said he had none whatever.

The Court then remarked that it felt it a duty to say to that class of villains who prowl about the streets ready to assault the weak and helpless, that poor servant girls, whose only opportunity to visit their friends, was in the evening, and that, too, usually without attendance, must be let alone. An example must be made of the prisoner. Owing, however, to representations which had been made of his previous good character, the extreme penalty of the law would not be inflicted. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be confined at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing for three years and eight months.

FORGERY TRIAL—THE JURY DISAGREE.

George Davis, indicted for forgery, in passing or attempting to pass a counterfeit bill, was next put on trial. Mr. Tobias, the first witness, testified that the prisoner came to his place of business, and bought a pair of pantaloons for three dollars. He gave in payment therefor a bad bill, on a bank of which he said none of the bills were counterfeited. He was arrested by Officer Thorn, who next testified that after the arrest, the prisoner said he belonged in the interior of the State, and had no particular place of residence in this City. No other money was found upon him. The officer here identified the bill shown him as the one taken from the prisoner. No further witness was were examined, and the prisoner's council asked the Court to dismiss the action, on the ground that the people had failed to show any knowledge on the part of the prisoner that the bill was bad. The Court denied the application, remarking that the question must be decided by the jury, who then took the case, and after a long consultation were unable to agree, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded.

BLACK AND WHITE.

John Anderson and George Downing, indicted for burglary, were next put to the bar. The prisoners were of the Africa sun-burnt race; one of them being ebony black, the other owing an almost white skin to the absence of prejudice of race from the minds of his progenitors. After some consultation, however, between the prisoners and his counsel, the prisoners concluded that they were not ready, and the trial was postponed till this morning.

A THIEF TO SING-SING.

George Stott, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for two years and two months.

A SECOND RAPE CASE.

Frederick Rosenbruck, a German boy, aged 17 years, indicted for an attempt to commit rape, on the 23d of December last, upon a little girl five and a half years of age. Mary Alger, the first witness, testified that the prisoner had worked for her husband as a shoemaker, and while at her house the witness had detected him in the commission of the crime alleged, upon her little daughter, 5 years of age. There were no other witnesses called, and the Jury rendered a verdict of simple assault and battery, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

After several arraignments of prisoners the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Clary.

For Forgery—William F. Ayers, Charles H. Scott, James Hughes.

For Rape—Christian F. Jacobs.

For Burglary—Charles Wentworth, James Robinson, Henry Moneghan, John Barry, John Adams, George Downing.

For Grand Larceny—Andrew Ryan, John Eginton, John McDonald, Lawrence Palmer, Mary Smith, William H. Sherwood, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, William Gale, Thomas Coleman, Victor Blumenthal, Peter Wood, Louisa Palmer.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Abraham Rosenstine, Henry Stern.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CALENDAR.

In this Court, yesterday, Justices Brownell, Connolly and Streas disposed of the calendar as follows: Of eight persons charged with assault and battery, three were discharged by non-appearance of witnesses, one was remanded, one obtained postponement, two were fined and one imprisoned.

The case of one prisoner, charged with counterfeiting labels, was sent back to the Magistrate; one person, charged with petty larceny, was acquitted. One person, charged with illegally squatting on lands belonging to another, was discharged by request of complainant.

FIREMEN IN COURT.

The only case of any particular interest was that of Matthew H. Moore, charged with assault and battery upon one O'Brien. The affray took place about a fortnight ago, at a fire on Sunday evening. The complainant was with his "machine," when some altercation occurred between him and the prisoner, who was not a member of the Company, when the latter struck the former, and was attacked in turn by the "boys." There was a large number of firemen in Court as witnesses in the case. Their testimony was given with that peculiarly vigorous nuction which usually characterizes them in fighting the flames, or the "boys" of a rival "tub," and was couched, much of it, in language much more terse than elegant. At one time it became necessary for the Court to repress the oratorical ardor of one of the witnesses, who had left the stand, but who insisted on acting as counsel for the prosecution. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and fined him $10; Justice Brownell remarked in imposing the fine, that he had been connected with the Volunteer Fire Department for twenty years and he never had found it necessary to strike or be struck. He was sorry to see a growing spirit of riot among the firemen, who *should* be a band of brothers, but were continually having rivalries, bickerings or fights. An example must be made in order to check the growth of this evil. The prisoner paid his fine.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Naylor et al.* vs. *Goddard et al.*—Motion denied with leave to renew.

Hoge vs. *Salter et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Thwaing, Jr., et al. vs. *Twaming*,—Motion granted.

Ogle vs. *Crosby et al*—Settled.

Application of John W. Whiting, &c.—Order as amended granted.

Lammers vs. *Lammers.*—Order granted.

Quin vs. *Quin et al.*—Ordered that this motion be granted unless the parties pay to the Referee named in the decree in this action his fees and disbursements within ten days after the taxation thereof by the County Clerk, on four days' notice to all parties who have appeared by attorney herein.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Mosecief.

Mary Jane Robbins, Administratrix, &c., vs. *Henry Wells.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Fullerton vs. *Recter.*—Order of arrest discharged.

POLICE REPORTS.

THE VAGARIES OF A POLICEMAN.

About two weeks since, a poor German girl applied to the Commissioners of Emigration for admission to Ward's Island Hospital, in anticipation of her near confinement, representing that she had been seduced by a young man soon after her arrival in the City. As is usual in such cases, the Commissioners compelled her to make a complaint against her betrayer, for whom a warrant of arrest was issued by one of the Police Justices at Jefferson Market Court. While the woman awaited the appearance of the accused she was seen at Court by Officer Fischer, a policeman of the Twentieth Ward, who entered into conversation with her, and having learned the circumstances of her case, advised her to forego the prosecution and leave the matter to him, saying that a settlement might be effected, which would result to her pecuniary advantage. She accordingly quietly left the Court, and when the accused was brought in it became necessary to discharge him, on account of the absence of the prosecutrix. A few days later Fisher called upon the seducer and frightened him into the payment of $45, under the representation that for that amount the woman had agreed to relinquish any and all claims upon him—five dollars of the sum being given to a man in Eighth-avenue, who personated a lawyer and drew up the written release. The policeman afterwards called upon the woman whom he accompanied to the office of the Board of Charities and Correction, and by swearing that she had been six years in the country, under an assumed name procured for her a permit to Bellevue Hospital. Before seeing her safely in the Institution he told her that he had only been able to obtain seventeen dollars from her betrayer, one dollar of which he demanded as a recompense for his trouble, and $12 in addition as the entrance fee to the Hospital. The affair having thus been arranged, Fischer was congratulating himself upon the success of his rascality, when he was summoned a few days since before the Board of Police Commissioners, and to his surprise, tried upon a complaint for misdemeanor-like conduct, growing out of the transaction, which resulted not in his dismissal from the force. His roguery was divulged in this way. The Commissioners of Emigration having subpœnaed the girl as a witness, feared that she had been foully dealt with, and, of course, sent to her residence for an explanation, he told how he had settled the matter. Next the warden of Bellevue Hospital were searched, and the woman having been found there, made a statement of Fischer's dealings with her.

THE RECENT FORGERY OF CUSTOM-HOUSE ORDERS

A preliminary examination in the case of Mr. Eugene A. Kozlay, clerk in the warehouse department of the Customs, was entered upon yesterday before Justice Welsh. The accused, it will be remembered, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, on the complaint of Mr. William Jackson, proprietor of a bonded warehouse at No. 71 Greenwich street, charged with having obtained a quantity of silks, on the 27th of last December, from him, upon forged orders, purporting to have been signed by several of the Custom-house Officers. The witness were examined mainly with reference to their familiarity with the hand-writing of the accused. The deputy Naval Officer, Mr. N. P. Rossiter, described the mode of withdrawing goods from the bonded warehouse, and testified that the signature attached to the order, though strikingly resembling his, was not genuine. Mr. Henry A. Cardell, Deputy-Collector, was of opinion that the permits are filled up in Kozlay's hand, though the writing lacked the boldness which characterized the ordinary style of the manuscript of the accused. His impression was that at least two persons had been engaged in the forgery. Mr. Russell Smith, clerk in the warehousing department, was of opinion that Kozlay had filled up the permits. Mr. Prince B. Lounsberry, whose business it is to stamp the withdrawal permits, testified that the stamps upon the forged orders are genuine, but he did not think the filling up of the permits was executed by the accused. The examination will be resumed on Saturday. Bail was furnished by Mr. Philip W. Engs for the appearance of Koz ay at the designated time.

A FANCIER OF ORIENTAL GIMCRAWKS.

Mr. John L. Davenport, fancy goods dealer, at No. 95 Maiden-lane, yesterday caused the arrest of Ellen Sullivan, a vender of apples and peanuts, who entered his office to sell her fruit, and took occasion to hid her basket with a lot of Japan se curiosities while his attention was turned elsewhere. The theft was discovered before the woman left the store, and having been taken before Justice Welsh, she was consigned to the Tombs.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, desirous of obtaining pleasant rooms and good board in a genteel family, can early be accommodated by applying at No. 81 West 12th-st.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family. Apply to H. HUMPHREYS, No. 217 West 32d-st., first door east of 9th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 158 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD wanted in the 7th or 10th Wards, in a private, quiet family, after May 1 by a gentleman, wife, son and daughter. A large room and sleeping room on the same floor and two bedrooms, all unfurnished, and all to rent, will be wanted. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 121 *Times* Office, stating place and terms (which must be moderate,) for one week.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM BY A SINGLE gentleman with partial board, between Canal-st. and Union-square, near Broadway, with a quiet, respectable family only. Address R. L., Box No. 459 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board in a pleasant location, between 14th and 24th sts. Address, stating terms, location and reference, E. E. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room to let, with breakfast, and dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 71 McDougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, if required, to a gentleman and wife, with board, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders. Apply at No. 71 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK ROOM ON THE SECond floor, also one on the third floor, at Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER'S, 58 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD—(Dinner at 6 P. M.,) at No. 225 West 22d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS DRIVE DIRECT TO THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Rooms, 50 cts. to $1 per day; good fare, clean rooms, prompt attention, and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED IN ONE OF THE HARLEM Railroad cars, between 28th-st. and Mott Haven dépôt, on the 6th inst., a dark LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, lined with red silk, containing two gold pieces, bank notes and change, amounting to over $30, some post-stamps, and a bill in the name of "Sarah Simpson." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the above with the ticket agent at Mott Haven dépôt, or at No. 89 Bowery, New-York.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A HEAVY, NEW-fashioned gold BRACELET, on the evening of Monday, Feb. 4, at the Academy of Music, or from there to West 19th-st. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same at No. 29 West 19th-st., where more particulars will be given.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FEB. 6, 1861, AN INcomplete set of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Any one leaving them at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, No. 161 Broadway, will receive the above reward and confer a favor on the owner.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed

Whereas, A memorial to Congress has been prepared and signed by several respectable firms in this City, and sent to Washington, stating that the "New-York Pilot Commissioners are asking for a change in the Pilot Law of Congress of 1837;" and *whereas*, this Board have never asked, nor desire to have any change made in the law of 1837, but on the contrary, are opposed to any change in that law; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board regret that a memorial based on misstatement, and signed, as the Board believes, under a mistake by many of the signers, should have had any such currency in this community.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A VERY RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant chambermaid wishes a situation in a first class private family; understands doing up fine linen, tatting, &c.; no objection to country. Best of reference given from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d st., opposite Madison-square.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a very genteel and intelligent colored young woman, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A SCHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE.—WANTed situations, by two sisters; one as chambermaid and plain seamstress or waitress, and the other as nurse, capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; good references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st, one door from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE English girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she can give first-class reference from England and this country. Apply at No. 2½ East 23d-st, near Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl who understands her duties well, desires a situation in a private family, in the above capacity; has no objection to do housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 136 West 33d-st. Best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 427 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has excellent city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 13th and 14th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 261 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, as well American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City references given, when applied. Address M. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, where a laundress is kept; is a Protestant; will be thirty-aged by the 8th; is a good bread and pastry maker; understands all kinds of meats, poultry and game; satisfactory City reference from her present and last employers. Address M. C., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as cook in a small private family; understands her business in all its branches; has an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and pies; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation in private family, hotel or boarding-house; can produce the very highest City reference. Apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, for two days, at No 28 9th-av., in the millinery store. A note, addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking; makes excellent pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $9 to $10. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable widow woman as cook, with a little girl 13 years of age, that can assist in taking care of children or waiting; no objection to a private boarding-house; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ECONOMICAL cook wishes a situation; has eleven years' reference; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, poultry, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and pastry. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch woman, in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business; is a good baker of bread and has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A NICE AND TIDY PROTESTANT girl desires a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; is willing to work; no objection to any part of the country; good reference given. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable girl, in a private family, as cook; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Sheriff-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls with the best of City reference, situations in one family. City or country; one is plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; wages $8 and $7. Call at or address No. 216 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation to cook, wash and iron. Can show the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 East 32d st., near Lexington-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation either as cook or laundress, or to cook and assist in the washing and ironing, by a colored woman who understands all kinds of cooking, and is a first-rate laundress, good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations: one as first class cook and first-rate laundress, and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses in the neatest manner. Have the best references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No 195 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUAtion wanted, for a smart, capable girl either for kitchen work or general housework. Is very good cook and washer and ironer excellently; is a neat and efficient servant and recommended by the family she last served three years. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK—WANTED A SITUAtion, by one thoroughly experienced in her business, understands all kinds of made dishes and soups; is a good carver; jellies and creams; is an expert pastry cook; best of references given. Apply, for three days, at No. 122 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a situation by a highly-respectable Protestant young woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly, and good reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable American girl, a situation as housekeeper, or to do general housework; can come well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman, German and Protestant, to do general housework, the best city references, if required, can be given; can speak English thinly. Call at No. 135 Cannon-st., for one day only, first floor front room.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A NORTH OF IRELand Protestant young woman, with reference, wishes a situation, is a good cook and baker of bread and pies, and a superior washer and ironer; is civil, clean and capable, and of good disposition; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a genteel girl with excellent City reference, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, would have no objection to travel; can get up ladies' linoline very nicely; or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a first class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 214 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, by a first-class laundress; best City reference from her place; can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up by the hand; can do good plain sewing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 28 11th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WHO HAS JUST LOST her infant, is desirous to obtain another to nurse; she is perfectly healthy, has an excellent breast of milk, and refers to Dr. Otto Rotton, No. 57 Court-st., Brooklyn for particulars.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent person, who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; will do plain sewing and chamberwork; good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 169 East 34th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN nurse wishes a situation in a respectable private family to take charge of children and do plain sewing; is willing to teach the German language; has no objection to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young girl, as nurse and to assist in chamberwork; good reference. Inquire at No. 33 West 12th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young girl, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable girl, a situation in a private family, as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; also, understands taking charge of a baby; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a very respectable married woman, whose child is six weeks old; City reference given. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG American Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a breast of fresh milk. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 115 Mott-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a respectable Protestant married young woman; has a fresh breast; best reference given. Apply at No. 144 W st 30th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in the care of children. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 12, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to go out by the day or week to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 137 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress, by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, and can operate on a sewing machine; City references; will go out by the week. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

AS WAITRESS.—A

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. A collection of really fine oil-paintings, most of them ORIGINALS, and bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found the following work:

SHEEP, SURPRISED BY A STORM.—VAN SEVERDONCK.
STABLE-SCENE, WITH POULTRY.—VAN SEVERDONCK.
CONVERSATION —A. LION.
EXTERIOR AND FIGURES.—DE BRACKELIER.
DOGS.—HENRIETTA RONNER.
MARRIAGE FESTIVAL.—DE WILDE.
TWO MARINES.—B. WILLOT.

And many others, by well-known artists, viz.: Smets, Redig, Douny, Schanmburg, Vanderueer, Foutiael, &c. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said murtgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tools, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. H. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. —AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND DEALERS IN FINE FURNITURE.—FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant Chiss tables and other marble ornaments; oak dining-table, oak buffet, chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silver wares, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, fine clothing, bureaus, settees, basement furnitura, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend. N. B.—The above house and lot for sale at a great bargain. Apply to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany chairs covered in hair cloth lounges in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany marble-top center tables, black walnut dining-room suites in green reps, hair mattresses, ottomans, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany etagores, mahogany stands and work tables, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany office table, mahogany card tables black walnut washstands, &c.; also a large lot of iron stools, chairs, washstands, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell Esq., Referee, of valuable IVth Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., bay mare, about 15 hands high, ten years old, believed to be sound and kind, is a very fast trotter and a stylish driver.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE THREE-story brown-stone front house, No. 213 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, built in 1858 for owner's use, lot 25x112. house has every convenience, including baths, water closet, speaking tubes and ventilators in rooms, elegant chandeliers and stationary, marble mantels. A beautiful location, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price, $9,500. Terms will be made very easy. Apply on the premises, or No 18 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and counter cellar brick house with all the modern improvements complete, just being finished, situated on Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee ave., XVIth Ward, in the City of Brooklyn. Terms easy and will be sold low. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. FOLLIS or of WM. S. BOURDETT.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st., overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HOLLINGSWORTH, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—EVERY ONE A BOMB.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem, and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would be parties to build. Call, or address A. WAGNER PLATT, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, brick backs, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Butler, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built and finished in the most substantial and modern style, and one of the best titles in the City. Inquire on the premises of Mr. WILLIAM RYER.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. —Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 36th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to MATTHEW BRISTED, No. 83 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH-ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house, with coach-entrance, and coach-house on rear, No. 1 160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three-story brick houses on 31st-st., near 6th-av. Also to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LEASE.—NO. 300 PEARL-STREET, SEPARate or together, on New-Bowery. For sale—Farms, &c., at Far Rockaway, L. I.; 300 to 3,000 acres Warren and Hamilton, State of New-York. J. L. & R. NORTON, No. 193 Remsen-st., Williamsburgh. E. J. GENET, office Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st. S. R. B. NORTON, Far Rockaway, L. I.

TO LEASE—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st. MAJOR THOMPSON.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms, as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story dwelling-house, with modern improvements. Possession in April. Inquire on the premises, No. 110 West 43d-st., or No. 12 Maiden-lane, 3d floor. E. STITES.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE THREE-story brick house, first from Myrtle-av., in Hamilton-st., Brooklyn; contains 7 rooms; rent $12 per month. Possession immediately.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 3 Beach-st., with modern improvements; in complete order; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,600 horse-power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER also to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a country seat upon the banks of the Hudson, with a view of the river, one hour from the City. Address; stating terms, location and description, BLACK, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, A MODERATE-sized house in a genteel neighborhood, between 8th and 20th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; rent not to exceed $300; north side of the street preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, stating particulars.

REMOVAL.—H. R. WORTHINGTON HAS REmoved his office for the sale of steam pumps, watermeters, &c., from No. 26 Broadway to No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Hydraulic Works, is in Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

FINANCIAL.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX. COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN THOMSON, HENRY J. HARF,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, VANDERBILT I. BUXTON,
JOHN TOMER, DAVID B. MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN FLINTWELL,
ISAAC ODELL, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. BRINGS.

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hastace, Joseph Rogers, Hy. A. Kerr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861.

FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. —The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New York will receive their Dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the 22d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable at the Banking-house on and after Feb. 11. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of February. CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Merchants' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 11th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months in this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

CITY BANK BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent, payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT RYE, WESTchester County, to lease, a large well-built modern house, with thirty acres highly-improved land, richly stocked with fruit, one hour from the City, and about half a mile from the railroad depot; situation is perfectly healthy, and commands a fine view of the village, the Sound and Long Island; the house is handsomely furnished, and would be rented with or without the furniture. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 34 Pine-st., or ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A COUNTRY residence in North Orange, N. J., is finely located, and within five minutes' walk of the depot; is well built, filled in with brick; has all the modern improvements, and contains five sleeping rooms; the garden is in fine order, and contains half an acre of land. For further particulars inquire of S. F. MORSE, Jr., No. 37 Park-row, or H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie, 65 acres of land, fronting on the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Dr. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A NEW three-story house, built in the best modern style, with one acre of land, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames River, opposite New London, Conn., five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, a village of 3,600 inhabitants. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, room No. 12. C. B. HOWE & CO.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE.—A DWELLING-house and an acre and a quarter of ground, within five minutes' walk of the Valley depôt. The house is well built and commodious, and there are shade and fruit trees in abundance. For particulars, inquire of H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Westport, Conn. Good house containing 10 rooms, barn, carriage house and good stable; about 1½ acres of ground beautifully laid out as garden, with fruit and shade trees in abundance; all in good order. For terms &c., inquire of JOHN R. ANDREWS, No. 145 Wooster-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF ground, situated near Port Morris, Westchester County, 10 minutes' ride from the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroad depôts and Harlem steamboat landings. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or at No. 59 East 13th-st., second story.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Greenwich, Conn., the place now occupied by the subscriber, near the Cescob Bridge, N. Y. & N. H. R. cast side. Apply on the premises. W. A. FERRIS.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—CONTAINING FROM 40 TO 100 acres, suitably divided into arable, meadow and woodland, under good cultivation, well fenced, watered by a living stream which can be brought to the house and barn, a thrifty bearing apple orchard, and a good supply of small fruit. The buildings must be good and ample, (modern style preferred,) suitable for a winter as well as a Summer residence. Location high, yet not bleak; in a good neighborhood, within 1½ miles of a railroad depôt, churches, select schools, &c., and not more than 36 miles from this City. Price not to exceed $16,000. Answers, minutely describing the property, addressed C. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will receive due attention.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE.—Over 100 acres on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 24 miles from the City, unincumbered, which would be exchanged for Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City property lightly incumbered. Address, or apply at No. 128 West 45th-st., New-York. No Brokers need apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL farm, at Sing Sing, two miles from the depôt; will be sold cheap.

J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 30th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st: GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES.

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suits of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, sexual weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. TILTERS, No. 62 6th-av., second block above 4th-st., New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Electro-abdominal corsets, girdles, supporters, &c. The last new private circular mailed free. Write for it, and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. Fools, out of whose poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AMBROSE SNOW and JOSEPH S. BURGESS against THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, DANIEL BURNS, HORACE J. MOODY and JACOB R. TELFAIR.—Summons for relief.—(Commercial.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1860.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The above named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 17, 1861. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

ja18-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATARAUGUS.—NATHAN P. WILCOX and FREDERICK EATON against JAMES D. GENTNER, S. HOLLIS SIGGINS, CHARLES W. SMITH, EDSON RUEL, RICHMOND, JAMES S. STONE, ALBERT METCALF and THOMAS METCALF.—Summons for Money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cataraugus, New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at 81 Courtville, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1859, besides costs. Dated Ellicottville, Jan. 20, 1861. FOLLES & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja26-law7wF

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, Broome County, New-York. Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof on the 30th day of January, 1861, in an action wherein WILLIAM TOWNSEND and others are plaintiffs and NELSON SMITH and JONAH J. MILLARD, Administrators, &c., and others are defendants. Notice is hereby given that all the creditors of GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, in the County of Broome, are to come in and prove their debts, and claim their respective proportion of the assets of the said estate, before me, at my office No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of February next, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefits of the said decree.

SAMUEL JONES, Referee.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1861.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

sf-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERship.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 1st day of December, 1859, for the period from the 1st of January, 1860, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 61 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD CORNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited. JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. T. & H. MESSENGER.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRISWOLD & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled; gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement and silver, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies of the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

GILBERT M. PLATT,
MICHAEL TOUMEY,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents. per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WILSON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, on SATURDAY, April 6.
BALTIC, on SATURDAY, April 20.
ADRIATIC, on SATURDAY, May 18.
BALTIC, on SATURDAY, June 1.

From the Pier at the foot of Canal-st.

Returning, leave Havre:
ADRIATIC, on TUESDAY, April 23.
BALTIC, on TUESDAY, May 7.
ADRIATIC, on TUESDAY, June 4.
BALTIC, on TUESDAY, June 18.

And so on thereafter on the 4th and 18th of each month.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 58 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secret

BRITISH VIEWS OF DISUNION.

Extracts from our Files by the Anglo-Saxon.

The mails by the *Anglo-Saxon*, whose arrival at Portland we announced in yesterday's TIMES, reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We give below such extracts from our English files, relating to our national troubles, as we find time to copy.

Important Meeting of Manchester Manufacturers.

On Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, an important public meeting was convened in the Mayor's parlor, Town Hall, Manchester, with reference to the American crisis and the supply of cotton. So large was the attendance, that the meeting was compelled to adjourn to the large room of the Town Hall, which was speedily filled with merchants and manufacturers. The meeting was convened by the Provisional Directors of the Cotton Company, (Limited,) the circular stating that the public had not adequately responded to the invitation to assist in its establishment. The Mayor of Manchester (MATTHEW CURTIS, Esq.,) was called upon to preside. There were present Lord A. Churchill, M. P., Mr Bazley, M. P., Mr. J. A. Turner, M. P., Capt. Gray, M. P., Mr. J. Cheetham, Mr. E. Ashworth, Mr. H. Ashworth, Mr. E. Potter, Mr. H. Littledale, Mr. T. Mosley, Mr. W. Wanklyn, Mr. J. Pender, Mr. Stolterfoht, Mr. H. Mason, Mr. D. Chadwick, Mr. Bell (of Madrass,) and many other gentlemen of influence.

Mr. J. CHEETHAM, President of the Cotton Supply Association, moved: "That this meeting deeply regrets the present dependence of the cotton trade upon one chief source of supply for its raw material, the production of which is now alarmingly imperilled by the disturbances in the southern States of the American Union; and recommend that efforts commensurate with the impending danger should be called forth to prevent the calamities thus threatening capital and labor; as, unless cotton adequate to the existing large consumption be provided, loss and distress will result in fearful consequences."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. H. MASON moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. T. M. MACKAY, of Liverpool: "That in the opinion of this meeting the emergency demands that prompt, liberal and ample support should be afforded for the formation of a powerful joint-stock limited liability company, to promote an increased cultivation of cotton, by offering in purchase it in India, Australia, Africa, or other countries; and that a capital of one million sterling, in shares of £10 each, should be raised for this purpose."

This resolution was also carried unanimously:

Mr. EDWARD ASHWORTH moved: "That this meeting cordially approves the initiatory efforts of the provisional directors of the 'Cotton Company Limited,' and is of opinion that at the present crisis, the basis of their action should be greatly enlarged, and hereby strongly recommends that the exertions of that body be vigorously renewed, the permanent directors appointed, the company registered, and operations commenced without delay."

Mr. J. PLATT, (of Oldham,) in seconding the resolution, stated that the present annual rate of the production of cotton-spinning machinery was equal to three million spindles in Great Britain—enough for the remainder of Europe, and two millions for America, being a total of 15 million spindles. To furnish this large increase of machinery, operating with the requisite supply of raw material, would require an annual increase of upwards of 300,000 bales of cotton. [Hear, hear.]

The resolution was briefly supported by Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL, M. P., and unanimously adopted.

The Lancashire Manufacturers and the Cotton Supply.

From the London Times, Jan. 24.

The Lancashire manufacturers have at length taken a reasonable view of the Cotton supply. For years past we have been reminding them that they were permitting their trade to hang by a single thread. For the supplies of that material which keeps their enormous mills at work, their countless hands employed, and their vast capital productive, they depended almost exclusively on one special source, which source, though excellent in itself, was not only liable to ordinary accidents, but was notoriously exposed to a peculiar and most formidable derangement. It was alarming enough to reflect that a bad season in Georgia might interrupt the prosperity of England, but the case became still worse when it was remembered that Georgian agriculture was closely connected with the successful maintenance of so precarious an institution as Slavery. The actual state of things was repeatedly explained in these columns without the least attempt at contradiction or denial. The prodigious superstructure of our Cotton Trade rested on utterly insecure foundations. A drought, a deluge, even a premature frost, might throw a hundred thousand workmen out of employ, deprive half a million mouths of bread, and cut down the national exports by 25 per cent. There was no question indeed, about the magnitude of the stake. The Lancashire people were foremost in asserting the importance of their own pursuits. All their political pretensions, which are not very modest, proceed on the assumption that, as England's greatness consists in its trade, and England's trade in the manufactures of Lancashire, the Lancashire millowners must be a mighty race. Certainly they did not underrate themselves or their doings, and yet when it came to insuring all this industry, wealth, and power they not only took no trouble themselves, but refused encouragement to those who did. Associations were started for promoting the supply of Cotton, but the Cotton Lords turned their backs upon them. With a few exceptions, the representatives of this wonderful trade were deaf to all propositions for increasing or securing the supplies of raw material, and the results of that policy appeared in our columns of yesterday. The danger is at hand, and now the spinners and manufacturers, in public meeting assembled, are fain to confess their errors and their alarms together. They acknowledge the apathy with which the danger has been regarded, admit that they have been in arrear of public opinion, even on a question so intimately their own, and resolve at last to take energetic and immediate measures for placing themselves in safety, if there may yet be time.

Nobody can suppose that the indifference with which this question has been hitherto treated could have proceeded from ignorance or folly. The Lancashire people are neither ill-informed nor bigoted. Their view of the case originated, not in obsolete principles, but in too rigorous an application of recognized truths. Political economy teaches us that demand will regulate supply by an infallible law, and the cotton manufacturers concluded, accordingly, that if they took care to maintain the demand the supply might safely be left to maintain itself. They thought it was no business of theirs to grow cotton, or to see that others grew it. They were ready to buy it when brought to them, and that was enough. So long as Liverpool, as established as the cotton-market of the world Manchester could never want cotton. As to the source or sources of the supply, that was a question for others. The bales might come from Bombay or from Charleston, from Alexandria or Australia, but they would infallibly come from some quarter or other, and so long as they did come that was sufficient for the purpose. It was not the consumer's business to interfere with the producer, or concern himself about the conditions of production. Keep up a standing market for cotton at a paying price, and cotton would find its way to it; perhaps from one country, perhaps from another, but with a positive certainty as to the ultimate result.

Such were the doctrines which have brought us to our present pass. In the abstract, of course, they are sound. What rendered them fallacious in the present instance was simply the exceptional agency employed by the American producer—an agency which removed the case from the natural operation of self-interest. Demand regulates supply, because what it is the interest of one party to buy it is equally the interest of another party to sell, and the influence of these motives will be reciprocal and constant. It is still the interest of the Southern States of America to supply us with cotton, and they will undoubtedly do so, if they can; but in the not improbable event of their slaves rebelling, they will be left absolutely helpless in the matter. If cotton were grown by free labor, we might feel tolerably easy, even with the prospect of civil war between the States of the Union. It has been argued from curious evidence that the convulsions of war penetrate but slightly, except in rare instances below the surface of every-day life, just as the most terrific tempest stirs the waters of the Atlantic to only an insignificant depth. When the houses of York and Lancaster were fighting for the Crown of England the carriage was frightful, and the extermination of the nobility almost complete; but the great body of the people went on in their old ways, and agriculture and trade, such as they then were, escaped the shock. It is said that even during the Reign of Terror in the French Revolution the effects of the crisis upon social life were incredibly circumscribed, and that many a small tradesman and domestic servant, even in Paris itself, went to bed at night without hearing of deeds which make Europe shudder to this very day. Unfortunately, however, there is no scope in the Southern States of America for the operation of this law. There the convulsion, if it actually occurs, will embrace at once and instantaneously every man, woman and child employed upon the cotton-fields. They, indeed, and they only, are the subjects of the quarrel. The South reports from the Union because the North protests against the agency employed in the production of cotton. Possibly the South may hold its own; possibly the storm may blow over, or the danger, in some way or other, be averted; but if, as is certainly not improbable, the consequences of secession should include an insurrection of the slaves, it follows as a matter of course that the crop which these slaves raised will be raised no longer, and that our cotton supplies must be reduced by at least one-half until we can bring new fields into bearing.

The actual position of affairs is enough to show the mistake which the Lancashire people have committed in refusing their cooperation to those who would have provided against the evil day. That evil day, we do not deny, has at last come upon us unexpectedly. We ourselves could never have anticipated, when we delineated the event as a possible contingency, that the mere election of a Republican President would dissolve the American Union, and array one half of the States against the other. But here is the peril, and we must prepare to face it. We must face it by practical measures, and not by speculative reasoning. The Lancashire manufacturers must now see that cotton will not, as a matter of course, be brought to their doors, however ready they may be to pay for it. In the event of a not unlikely catastrophe the supply will most unquestionably cease to answer the demand. It is strange that everybody should have taken the alarm before our manufacturers. Many a long year has elapsed since a Minister of State was called upon to address a great commercial class on the subject of its own interests, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce last week. No doubt, political economy would be vindicated in the end, but where would the end find us? In the course of time some other country would take up the cultivation which had been abandoned in America, and the Liverpool market, if it still existed, would be stocked with cotton as before; but what would be our fate in the interval? The prospect is too alarming to contemplate, and, as was said of the contingency of foreign invasion, the idea must never be entertained. The Lancashire manufacturers must provide for the organization of their own supplies, as is done in all other callings. It will no longer do for them to sit still with open mouths, expecting political economy to feed them. They must cater for themselves. New cotton fields must be established, and new establishments require organization, capital and encouragement. As to the capital, men who freely sink their thousands in any pet project of politics or finance can surely raise their half million for the preservation of a trade affecting £200,000,000 of invested money. That sum would suffice, in good hands and with judicious management, to call new cotton-fields into being; and we should then be relieved entirely from an alarm too serious to be trifled with and too reasonable to be styled a panic.

Comparisnn Between the North and South.

The following is the concluding portion of an article in the London *News*, in reply to an article in the London *Times*, which we copied a few days ago:

"The strangest notion of all is of the wealth the South is assumed to possess now, and to have the prospect of hereafter. The South has no wealth but what is pledged for the payment of debt. Local testimony is best; and we will make room for a few words of it. Alabama is regarded as unsurpassed for natural wealth—its virgin soil, its noble rivers, and excellent harbor. Here is the conclusion arrived at by a loyal son of the soil, and published in 1855 for the good of the State: "A country in its infancy, where fifty years ago scarce a forest tree had been felled by the axe of the pioneer, is already exhibiting the painful signs of sterility and decay apparent in Virginia and the Carolinas. The freshness of its agricultural glory is gone; the vigor of its youth is extinct; and the spirit of cerolation seems brooding over it." So reports a son of Mr. CLAY, a zealous slaveholder. The same spectacle is presented from State to State; and we might infer as much, if we did not know it, from the figures in which their population and produce are reported, on governmental authority.

How are the respective sections peopled? In the Slave States, there were, ten years since, six millions of whites, and in the Free States thirteen millions and a quarter. The slaves have increased to four millions; and in South Carolina the whites have diminished in proportion to the negroes, if not in positive amount. Where is the force which is to overrun and annex foreign territories, after having put down the North? The available military force of the entire South is declared to be under 50,000 men, while Massachusetts alone has a militia, ready for work, of 155,000. The difference is that in the North the working men are the soldiery who undertake the defence of the country, while in the South they are the chief peril of the country, requiring more force to coerce them than can be sent out to make conquests. The prospects of conquest are not very brilliant, surely.

Again, the population on a square mile averages 22 in the Free States, and a fraction more than 11 in the Slave States; and, as might be expected from this, the produce per acre is in the more populous section $8, to $3¾ in the South. With fewer cultivators, the North raises $227,000,000 more of agricultural products than the South; and the property, exclusive of slaves, is four times as great as that of the South. Including slave property, at its highest rate of value, the wealth of the Slave States is less than two-thirds that of the Free States. What is more significant still, the mere increase of Northern property within five years is greater than the whole amount of that of the South. This is surely enough to put to silence all boasts about the present wealth and future prospects of the Slave States.

But it will be asked, why has the North allowed matters to come to this pass? And how can the South be so mad as to have challenged ruin in this way? We can only say that the South *is* mad—mad in the way that is caused by passion acting on ignorance and a morbid self-will. The people there know no better than to trust to prophets who declare their prospects to be brilliant, and the North likely to be a mere Rump. There are wiser people in the South; but they are silenced, or they are busy getting away to the Free States. They furnish the answer as to why the North has waited thus long. Six times as many persons go from the Slave States to live in the North as the reverse, but there are enough of Southern wives, clergymen and educators who are natives of the North to make it a serious thing—a most moornful and dreaded procedure—to resort to war. At present the alarmed slaveholders from the North are hastening to their native States at any sacrifice; while the immigrant Southerners in the Free States show no desire to move. They deserted the sinking vessel long ago, and are not going back to it now.

It is bad enough to witness the madness of rebellion and treason from afar. We cannot have it here; and the proposition that a barbaric slaveholding community has a prospect of splendor and wealth, in virtue of its barbarism, while a free and thriving people will become a mere rump of the Republic, because it is free, is treason to political principle in any civilized country in the world.

Solution of the Secession Question.

From the London Times.

In one way the question is working itself out. Trade has already suffered considerable interruption, people not quite knowing what to be at. The most speculative genius will hardly venture to guess the ups and downs of cotton for the next year or two. Our own speculators have been sending out millions of gold to buy everything that is to be bought, and the only result is, that the Americans are obtaining very high prices for everything they have to sell. So far they have pocketed what are afraid to say how many million dollars by the outbreak, and if the Northern and Southern States were to make it up to-morrow they would be able to divide a very handsome booty at the expense of the British alarmist. But it is said the present state of things has its inconveniences at Charleston, where everybody is arming, drilling, digging, and doing everything rather than work to any useful purpose, or pay wages or debts. There is a complete suspension of trade, and Charleston without trade is an animal under an exhausted receiver. Trade is the very breath it breathes. The 130,000 stand of arms, such as they are, which, thanks to Secretary FLOYD, the South Carolinians are busily practicing with, afford the means of a very pretty amusement, but they will neither crush into sugar nor coin into dollars, and while they are handled every other tool must be idle. From the pen of the cashier to the pick of the navvie. So things must be going to the bad at Charleston, and the Government at Washington may find it the best course to let the Seceders find out for themselves the true nature of the step they have taken. It is a question of convenience, and perhaps there is no harm in putting it to a practical proof. Of course, it is possible to go too far even in an experiment. So we say to South Carolina, "Look before you take a very dark leap. Unpleasant as your present position may be, you may light on something worse, or on nothing at all." "It is easy," says some one, "to decide any day in the affirmative the question whether to cut one's throat or not; but when one has once come to that decision and acted upon it, it is not so easy then to review the arguments leading to a contrary view of the case."

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

IS THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSION LEGAL?—AN INVESTIGATION ON THE TAPIS—DEBATE ON THE TAX LEVY—HALF A MILLION FOR BELGIAN PAVEMENT—ONLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS ADDED TO THE TAX LEVY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation to report to the Board at its next meeting his opinion as to the constitutionality of the Act creating the Central Park Commission, and whether the appointment of such Commission was not in conflict with the decision in the case of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, that Commissioners to discharge a purely local and municipal trust must be appointed by a local and municipal authority.

Alderman DAYTON wanted the wording of the resolution changed so as to call for the opinion without reference to the Metropolitan Police case.

Alderman FROMENT stated that he had intended to move an investigation into the affairs of the Commission.

Alderman DAYTON's amendment, calling simply for an opinion as to whether the provisions of the Constitution of the State had been contravened, was adopted, and thus amended the resolution passed.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, setting forth that the law does not require that the contracts for street cleaning shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, but may be given to such person as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty may deem will best advance the interests of the City.

A MANDAMUS.

The Chair announced that a *mandamus* had been received from Justice LEONARD, compelling the Board to take action with reference to the assessment of John Duffy. On motion of Alderman BOOLE the Committee on Assessments was ordered to attend to the matter.

BALDWIN AND JAYCOX

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation stating that he had not attended the arbitration in the case of Baldwin and Jaycox, because he had not received notice of the time and place of meeting. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that he had received a document purporting to be the act of the arbitrators. The matter was consigned to the care of the Law Department.

A communication from the City Judge with reference to a better disposal of Court-rooms was appropriately referred.

A communication was received from the Comptroller setting forth the condition of the City finances. The balance of unexpended appropriations, Jan. 31, 1860, was $960,340 23.

THE TAX LEVY.

The Board proceeded to consider the Tax Levy of 1861, as reported by the Finance Committee. The Board passed without objection the amounts recommended by the Comptroller, as follows:

Abatement of nuisances	$2 000
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	28,000
Almshouse Department	589,875
Almshouse building and repairs	79,500

The Committee proposed to raise the Comptroller's recommendation of $360,000 for Belgian pavement to $500,000.

Alderman DAYTON spoke in favor of restricting the appropriation to $350,000, and suggested the propriety of making the property-owners pay a large portion of the cost of such pavement.

Under the operation of the previous question the report of the Committee was adopted, and the $500,000 for Belgian pavement passed.

The following items passed:

Board of Health	$37,000
Charges on Arrears of Taxes	1,000
Charges on Arrears of Assessment	1,000

On the Central Park item of $114,000 for maintenance and government, a motion was made to strike it out, but was lost, Aldermen Brady, Bagley, Barry, Clapp, and Russell, alone voting for it.

Alderman GENET moved to strike out the sum of $25,000, included in the estimate for labor, materials, &c.

Alderman DAYTON thought it would make no difference, as the law required the money to be raised.

Alderman GENET reproved Alderman DAYTON for pretending to favor retrenchment and yet sustaining this appropriation, which did not come within the law, as the Board was not required to raise money for any purpose other than the actual cost of keeping the Park in repair.

Alderman FROMENT thought that the items of the charge of $20,000 for officers, superintendents and clerks should be given. What were the salaries? Why should not these salaries be named as well as the names and salaries of gate-keepers?

The item of $25,000 for labor and materials in the maintenance and repairs of roads, walks, masonry, surface drainings, bullcings, &c., was stricken out by a vote of 9 to 7.

Alderman BRADY wanted to see the item of $20,000, for officers, superintendents and clerks, stricken out. There were seventy-five gate keepers charged for, but there were no gates in the Park that he ever saw.

Alderman BRADY's motion to strike out was lost, and the appropriation for Central Park passed, 9 to 7, less the $25,000 already named, *i. e.* $89,000. The following items also passed:

Cleaning Markets	$10,000
Cleaning Streets	300,000
City contingencies	60,000
City Dispensaries	5,000
Common Schools	1,300,000

The Comptroller reduced the estimates of the Street Commissioner, for contingencies, from $35,000 to $10,000, but a motion was made to raise it to $35,000, which was carried.

Alderman DAYTON moved to strike out the items of $20,000 for contingencies in the Law Department, and $25,000 for contingencies of the City Inspector's office.

Alderman BRADY said the contingencies in the City Inspector's office had increased in two years from $5,000 to $25,000. He supposed it was no use to delay gentlemen. He supposed the thing was going through.

The motion to strike out was lost, only three voting in the affirmative. The items were adopted under the operation of the previous question.

Alderman GENET moved to reduce the appropriation for the contingencies of the Mayor's office from $15,000 to $5 000. The Mayor's estimate of the contingencies of his office, $35,000, was cut down by the Committee to $15.000, striking out the sum of $20,000 for advertising papers pending before his Honor the Mayor. Alderman GENET stated that the Mayor had not advertised the papers before him that met his favor, but signed them immediately, and thus avoided their publication. He did not want to see the City money used to support papers that were friendly to the Mayor and abusive of the Aldermen.

The motion to reduce the Mayor's contingencies to $5 000 was lost, and a motion to make them $10,000 was lost also. The appropriation was passed as recommended by the Committee, *i. e.* $15,000.

The following also passed:

Contingencies Comptroller's office	$12,000
Contingencies Corpor Board	4,000
Donations (charitable)	35,000
Hauling Diamond Reef	2,400
Deficiencies in Taxes	100,000
Election expenses	45,000
Errors and delinquencies	1,000

Alderman BRADY moved to strike out of the appropriation $10,000 for house and lot for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, which was lost, and the appropriation passed.

Alderman GENET moved to raise the appropriation for fire machines and apparatus from $100,000, as recommended by the Committee, to $133,225 as asked for by the Street Commissioner, for the completion of work already ordered by the Common Council, which was lost on a tie vote, but by the earnest effort of Aldermen GENET reconsidered and adopted, thus making the appropriation $133,225.

The following passed:

Fire and Police Telegraph	$2,500

Alderman BRADY moved to strike out the sum of $12,000 for Fourth-avenue Parks between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Aldermen DAYTON and GENET opposed the appropriations, not for the benefit of the City, but for the property-holders of the vicinity, and to enhance the value of their property.

Alderman BRADY thought they might as well ask to fence up the sidewalks.

Alderman OWENS, who was the political opponent of the Board, should have had no many favors granted, and that the present Alderman from that district should be denied this, the first favor he asked.

On motion of Alderman GENET, the matter was laid over, to allow Alderman FROMENT time to examine the subject.

Alderman BRADY moved to strike out the item of $10,000 for grading Hamilton-square, as he believed that the City could get $10,000 for the privilege of taking the dirt away.

Alderman GENET said if that was the case, the lowest bidder would get the contract, and the money would not be used.

The motion to strike out was lost, and the appropriation passed.

The appropriation for lamps and gas was increased $14,100 for gas burners, making the sum total $119,100.

Alderman GENET moved to increase the item of $30,000 for lands and places (maintenance and repairs of parks) to $47,220, the sum asked for by the Street Commissioner. Under the operation of the previous question, the appropriation passed. Alderman DAYTON created much merriment by voting for the increase in a fit of absence of mind. Of course he changed his vote.

The following passed:

Lands purchased for taxes and assessments	$50,000

Alderman DAYTON moved to strike out the sum of $20,140 for laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, which was lost, and the item passed.

Alderman DAYTON moved to strike out the item of $23,000 for a railing around Madison-square, which was lost, and, under the operation of the previous question, the appropriation passed—Alderman DAYTON alone voting in the negative.

The following passed:

Normal school Dispensary	$10,000
Opening new streets	100,000
Police Station-houses	6,000

On motion of Alderman GENET, the amount for printing and advertising for the Common Council was divided, so as to make the appropriation for printing $65,000, and for advertising $10,000. He said there was a nigger in the fence somewhere, and this division was necessary to prevent the Mayor getting his advertising out of this appropriation.

Alderman DAYTON moved to reduce the first item to $30,000, but it was not seconded.

The Board adjourned to next Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CALLS UPON THE DEPARTMENTS FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING STREET OPENINGS.

At a meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Comptroller to report the names of the persons in the employ of the Street, Croton and City Inspector's Departments, and the amounts paid to each employe during the last three months of the year 1860.

A report of the Committee on Fire Department, giving the rooms in the Park lately occupied by the Superior Court to Engine Company No. 22, for bunk and meeting rooms, was adopted.

A remonstrance was received from a large number of Insurance Companies against the proposed renumbering of the streets of the City after the Philadelphia plan. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the Corporation Counsel to furnish the Board with full information relating to all the streets and avenues in the City which the Common Council have directed that legal measures should be taken to open, during the last five years, together with the result of such measures, the expenses incurred in each case, the date of the order of the Supreme Court appointing Commissioners, the time of confirming the same, &c., &c.

The Board then adjourned to Monday evening.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

GRANTING CITY CAR LICENSES.

Yesterday, the First Marshal, Col. BURNHAM, issued licenses for the Eighth and Ninth avenue cars, to take date from Jan. 1. There were issued as follows:

Eighth-avenue Railroad—50 two horse cars, at $50 each, and 18 one-horse cars, at $25 each—$2,950.

Ninth-avenue Railroad—36 cars, at $20 each—$720.

Making a total of $3,670—being the largest taken in one day in the office since the same period last year. The Sixth-Avenue licenses have not been called for, and as to the Second, Third and Fourth, the legal question as to their liability to pay has not been decided.

TAX COMMISSIONERS.

CORRECTING ERRONEOUS TAXES.

This Bureau is, just now, one of the busiest in the City, the Commissioners being engaged during office hours in hearing the statements of the property owners and non-owners who crowd there to correct their taxes. In every case an affidavit must be drawn up and sworn to in person. No complaint has yet been made by the Commissioners of any delay in asking a diminution of taxes, though in most cases the payment is postponed until the latest day possible, and there has never been but one case of a party seeking an increase of his taxes, and that, which occurred last year, was duly noted in the TIMES. Corrections may be made until June, when the books will be amended.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The weekly statement of the Board of Charities and Correction shows for the week ending Feb. 2 as follows: Died, 52; discharged, 1,203; sent to Blackwell's Island, 349; sent to State Prison, 24. Total remaining in the public institutions, 9,064, being an increase of 34 over the previous week.

Arrivals in the City.

Capt. E. P. Don, of Buffalo; F. H. Quintman, of Louisiana; Rev. William Scrymgeour, of Scotland; Dr. A. Rawlings and family, and S. H. Marsh, of Oregon, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

G. S. Boutwell, Chas. Allen, S. H. Whitewell and W. B. Rice, of Boston; T. P. Ives, Dr. W. Hoppin, W. W. Chapin and Marcus Spring and lady of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

J. H. Garner, of Mobile, Ala.; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, and W. Buchier, of Harrisburgh, Penn., are at the St Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. S. B. Hayman, of the U. S. Army; J. M. Worth, of Virginia; and Capt. J. B. Frisbie, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

L. Jennings, of Newburgh; N. B. Morgan, of Irvington; H. W. Overman, of Philadelphia; J. T. Ames, of Massachusetts; and Dr. Anderson, of Staten Island, are at the Astor.

Capt. A. Tully and Cnl. Buchanan, of the U. S. Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DYING MAN FOUND IN A FACTORY—MYSTERIOUS CASE.—On Wednesday morning, one of the employes in the paper-box manufactory No. 144 Centre-street, on opening the establishment for the day's business, found a German named JOSEPH BROCKMAN in a room on the third floor, lying insensible, and bleeding at his mouth, nose and ears. At the foot of the stairs, on the floor below, there was another pool of blood, and appearances indicated that the injured man had lain down in that place. Assistance having been procured, BROCKMAN was removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where he received medical attention; but all efforts to restore his consciousness having failed, he was sent to the Hospital on Black well's Island. While at the Station house, a dark-lantern was found in his pocket, and this fact gave rise to the supposition that, having been engaged in the commission of a burglary, he had fallen down stairs and received his injuries. This theory of the matter is not, however, sustained by the man's antecedents. He was formerly employed in the factory, had always borne the reputation of an honest man, and his friends state that the dark-lantern was placed in his pocket the night previous for the purpose of preventing some children playing with it. The door of the premises was locked, as usual, when the porter arrived on Wednesday morning, and no false keys or burglars' implements of any sort were found in the building. The probability is that BACHMAN was accidentally locked in the factory and fell down stairs while groping in the dark.

FIRE IN A PICTURE-FRAME FACTORY.—Shortly before nine o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the upper story of the building No. 634 Broadway, in apartments occupied by LEON MILLAAO, manufacturer of *passe partout* picture-frames. The loss resulting from the destruction of the stock amounts to about $1,000. It is fully covered by insurance in the Relief, Gallatin and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies. The Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, and E. GRAY, manufacturer of bedsteads, joint tenants of the floor below, suffered severally by water to the extent of $100 and $200. Mr. E. WHITNEY, manufacturer of enameled furniture, occupying the basement, lost to the amount of $100 or more. The damage to the building is estimated at $300. The intense cold made it difficult for the firemen to operate advantageously, and two hours passed before the flames were subdued. The cause of the fire did not transpire.

FIRE IN A PLASTER MILL.—About 8 o'clock Wednesday morning a fire occurred in the plaster-of-Paris manufactory, No. 345 West Eighteenth-street, owned by JOHN WATTS, caused by some coals having fallen from the boiler furnace in the basement. The flames extended to the first floor of the premises, occupied by L. S. HUNT, manufacturer of phosphate of lime, whose stock was injured by water to the extent of $500. Mr. WATTS' loss is estimated at $1,000. Both he and Mr. HUNT had their property insured in the Park, Excelsior and American Insurance Companies.

FIRE IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.—A fire occurred about 5 o'clock P. M. in the house No. 24 Jane-street, occupied by Mrs. MARGARET LAMB. The flames were kept within the room where they broke out, but damage to furniture, &c., amounting to $200, resulted; uninsured. The roof of the building was partially destroyed.

THE CITY POST-OFFICE.—Mr. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, whose appointment as Postmaster of this City we had occasion to notice some days since, on Wednesday received from the President his commission, and yesterday appointed Mr. SEYMOUR J. STRONG as Assistant-Postmaster, to fill the position recently vacated by himself. Mr. STRONG has been for twenty years a clerk in the Office, and has for many years filled the position of Superintendent of the Box Department. His said to be a source of great gratification to the employes of the Office, that in a short space of time both a Postmaster and Assistant should have been selected from among their number.

THE UNION VOLUNTEERS.—A business meeting of the Union Volunteers, recently organized by Capt. ALLAN RUTHERFORD, of the 24d Regiment, was held at the Mercer House Wednesday evening. The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers: Captain, ALLAN RUTHERFORD; First-Lieutenant, R. D. GOODWIN; Second-Lieutenant, E. JACKSON; Secretary, L. M. VORST; Treasurer, J. J. S. HASLER; Orderly Sergeant, L. FERRATY. There are 130 names on the roll of this corps, which is distinct from the other organizations of the same character recently formed. The next drill takes place on Wednesday evening.

TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE—ORGANIZATION.—The Tammany Democratic General Committee met at Tammany Hotel last evening, and organized for the year by choosing the following officers: President, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Secretaries, AARON B. ROLLINS and JOHN HADDY; Treasurer, JOSEPH T. MARSH; Sergeant-at Arms, GEN. MESSEROLE. As soon as the organization had been perfected, the Committee adopted the resolutions which were adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention.

MOZART GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Mozart Hall General Committee met last evening, the President, GEO. C. GENET, in the Chair. The Finance, Printing and Executive Committees for the ensuing year were appointed and the Committee adjourned without the transaction of any other business. The meeting was held with closed doors.

CHARGE OF REVOLT AND MUTINY.—GILDER BENNAY and eight other seamen of the bark *John Sidney* were arrested yesterday, and committed upon a warrant charging them with having created a revolt on board that vessel. They were held for examination.

LAST LECTURE.—Rev. N. H. HUDSON will give his closing lecture at Clinton Hall this evening. His subject is "Shakespeare Himself."

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1861.

	New York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.	Grd Totals.
No. of Male Patients	1,949	680	997	1,061	560	5,367
No. of Female Patients	1,958	864	1,379	1,355	741	6,297
Totals	3,907	1,544	2,376	2,416	1,301	11,664
Treated at Dwellings	544	413	554	739	298	2,548
Treated at Dispen	3,063	1,131	1,822	1,677	1,003	8,716
Primary Vaccinations	41	45	120	23	80	309
Revaccinations	21	8	31	19	13	92
Whole No Vaccinated	62	53	151	42	94	401
Number of Adults	3,667	994	1,390	1,491	720	7,662
Number of Children	810	550	986	947	581	3,902
No. of Native Patients	1,021	592	898	999	595	4,105
No. of Foreign Patients	3,586	952	1,478	1,437	706	7,559
No. sent to Hospital	658	8	146	32	14	858
Number of Deaths	13	8	19	16	9	65
Prescriptions dispensed	7,231	2,361	4,674	5,066	2,548	22,182

During the month of January, as above shown, Medical and Surgical Services, Vaccination and Medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,564 persons. The principal causes of death were consumption, scarlet fever and small-pox. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Small-pox has been unusually prevalent in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Tenth and Seventeenth Wards.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A WARNING.—A large number of housekeepers were brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, on complaint of the Corporation Attorney, for violating a City ordinance by the non-removal of ice and snow from the sidewalk in front of their premises. The delinquents were fined $2 50 each, when by paying 25c. each in the first instance, to have the snow removed, they would have saved both time and money. A large number of persons have received injuries, recently, by the violation of this ordinance, and the prosecuting officer has resolved to bring all the delinquents to justice.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—A well-known thief, named JOHN GILMARTIN, was arrested yesterday morning by the police of the Third Precinct, while in the act of breaking into a house at the corner of First-place and Court-street. He was committed for trial by Justice BLACKLY. JOHN FITZPATRICK was arrested yesterday in the Seventh Precinct, for committing a burglary at the house of PATRICK MERCKLE, corner of Union-avenue and 11 street. The accused was committed for examination.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Directors of this Society announce a postponement of the Concert which was to have taken place to-morrow night, until Saturday, 16th. They have secured the services of Signorina ELENA, Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY and Signor SUSINI for the occasion.

FIRE.—At about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a stable at the corner of Smith and Richardson streets, owned by MATTHEW TOTTON, was destroyed by fire, together with seven cows kept in the stable. Mr TOTTON's loss is about $750. It is alleged that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

CHILD DROWNED.—A child one year old, named OLIVER VINCENT SELON, was drowned yesterday by falling into a tub of water, at the residence of his parents, in Flatbush. Coroner HEDRMAN held an inquest.

THE REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF JOSEPH L. WHITE IN NICARAGUA.—The statement of the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, that the shooting of Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE by Mr. JONATHAN GAVETT at Nicaragua, "was a willful murder," is discredited by the friends of Mr. GAVETT, who is himself a native of this city, and is held in great estimation as a high-minded and honorable gentleman. He belongs to a highly respectable family, members of which occupy prominent positions in this community. He was well known at one time as Adjutant of the First Regiment, M. V. M.

In the absence of all details of the affair, the friends of Mr. GAVETT, knowing with what repugnance he would shrink from the commission of an heinous an offence, believe it to have been the result of accident, and that he will be able to vindicate his character from the aspersions cast upon it by parties evidently prejudiced against him. In a letter to a friend at Panama, Mr. GAVETT alludes to Mr. R. as "the man who is making all the trouble for me. I am in hopes to vindicate my character, if to do this it is necessary to expose the character of R. He is to blame. You may expect, therefore to have proof that he is one of the most unmitigated rascals in the world." A letter has been received from a friend of Mr. GAVETT, at Panama, assuring his family that the entire native population of Chinandega, to whom he had endeared himself, were in sympathy with him. His friends will use every influence to insure him a fair trial.—*Boston Journal, Feb. 5.*

—Thomas J. Bishop, a lad only twelve years of age, has been arrested in Wilmington, (N. C.,) charged with having murdered a playmate about his own age, by the name of James E. Dickson. Dickson, it seems, had stolen a $20 gold piece from his mother, and with it purchased two shot-guns and a quantity of ammunition, with which he and Bishop went off shooting. The latter returned at night without his companion, and gave some evasive reply when asked where he was. When found, Dickson was lying on the bank of a brook, partly in the water, with a ragged gun-shot wound in the back of his head. He was just alive, and in his lucid intervals stated that Bishop had shot him.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.*

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO 2929. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Deliberations of the Peace Conference.

Uncertainty as to its Probable Action.

Conclusion of the Negotiations Between Col. Hayne and the President.

The Demand for the Surrender of Sumter.

PLAIN TALK FROM SECRETARY HOLT.

The Fort will Not be Surrendered, but It Will be Defended.

Proceedings of the Montgomery Convention.

Constitution of the United States Adopted for the Provisional Government

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 8.

The wires were all down last night, except one occupied in transmitting Congressional proceedings, so that it was impossible to get any news over by telegraph. Fortunately there was nothing of much importance to transmit.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The Peace Convention yesterday did scarcely anything beyond meeting and adjourning to give the State delegations and sections time to caucus. Opinions are divided as to what will be the result of their deliberations. Some of the New-Jersey delegates express decided hope of some satisfactory arrangement being agreed upon. The more general outside impression is that the discussions in Convention will be prolonged for a week or ten days, resulting in a better understanding between different sections, the renewal of confidence on the part of each as to the views, purposes and sentiments of the other, and the adoption, at last, of some modified basis of conciliation, similar to the Adams proposition, or the one suggested by Judge KELLOGG, of Illinois. It is not supposed that any unanimous agreement can be arrived at, but that a majority of moderate men will recommend a settlement of the question in terms which will be equally protested against by the extreme men of both North and South.

The Peace Convention has gone so far as to require the Commissioners not to express any opinion to outsiders as to the probabilities of agreement or disagreement. The New-York delegation, under instructions, moved for open sessions to-day, but failed to carry their motion. The report in a contemporary of the debate on the resolution to appoint a Committee to report a plan of settlement, is pronounced by the Commissioners a pure fabrication, and where read and believed is calculated to place the parties named in a false position. The Committee have yet agreed upon no plan of settlement, but the majority may report some proposition on Monday. Should they fail to do so, it is the purpose of a member of the Virginia delegation to move an *ultimatum*, and demand prompt action. In this he will, it is expected, be sustained by his colleagues, and by the majority of Southern Commissioners.

Gen. WOOL, one of the New-York delegation, will require guarantees that the Capitol shall not be interfered with by seceding States before he will assent to any plan of reconciliation.

The Massachusetts delegation is here, but the majority is opposed to any compromise. Mr. ALLEN is believed to be favorable to ADAMS' proposition. FOSTER and CROWNINGSHIELD are conservative. BOUTWELL, GOODRICH, CHANDLER and WATERS are determined to "run the machine as it is," without compromise or concession.

Gen. DONIPHAN, of the Missouri delegation, says his State demands a full and substantial settlement, or she will certainly unite her destinies with the South.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, is here, exerting himself to secure such a settlement as will satisfy Virginia. From his observation here he fears the result of Virginia elections has not tended to facilitate but rather to retard action. This, he regrets, as he thinks the position of his State is not appreciated by Northern men.

If the Conference fails to present some desirable plan of settlement, he is perfectly satisfied that the voice of Virginia will be for secession. None of these appeals, however, will modify the action of Northern Commissioners. Their course is dictated by principle and not by timorous policy.

MR. KELLOGG'S COMPROMISE.

Mr. KELLOGG'S speech in the House to-day, in support of his proposition for an adjustment of the present national difficulties of the country, was warmly applauded on the floor and in the galleries, and is bitterly denounced by the opponents of all concession.

HOPES OF PEACE AND UNION.

It strengthens the conviction that enough will eventually be conceded to enable the Border States to unite with the North in maintaining the Union, and that without the compromise of any Republican principles. If the Border States insist on more than this, Mr. KELLOGG and all the rest of the conservative Republicans will be firm in their opposition thereto as the most radical uncompromisers could desire.

WHAT MR. LINCOLN MAY RECOMMEND.

There is an impression gaining ground here—though I cannot tell from what source it emanates—that if the question between the sections remains open until after Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration, he will recommend the calling of a Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution, providing the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States shall indicate a desire therefor. This is the proper constitutional mode of procedure. True, Congress has power itself to propose amendments for the consideration of the States; but it is evidently impossible to get a two-thirds vote of either house of Congress, as at present composed, in favor of any amendment that would meet the demand even of Virginia, on the Territorial question.

MASSACHUSETTS IN THE FIELD.

Major RITCHIE, of Gov. ANDREWS' staff, has been here, and tendered, in person, to the President, two or three regiments of Massachusetts troops, who are ready to march at a moment's notice for the protection of the Federal Capital, to maintain the Union and enforce the laws. While the President could not do otherwise than express his appreciation of the readiness of Massachusetts to support the Government, he does not consider that any emergency is likely to arise calling for their services. The special tender of these troops is understood to have been made in consequence of private letters sent to Boston setting forth that there is imminent danger of an attack upon Washington prior to the 17th of this month. All parties here now concede that the recent election in Virginia assures the peace of the District until March, at all events.

THE HOLT AND HAYNES CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. HAYNES' rejoinder to Secretary HOLT'S reply was suppressed by the President, and not communicated to Congress to-day with that correspondence. It is understood that inquiry will be made into the cause of this, as the President's Message professed to send the whole correspondence.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP.

The nomination of HORATIO KING as Postmaster-General, is pending in the Senate, having been held up by the Republicans until it could be ascertained whether the nominee will execute Mr. COLFAX'S new bill relative to postal service in seceding States. There need be no doubt that if the law is passed and KING is confirmed, he will immediately cut off the service wherever Postmasters have failed fully to recognize their responsibility to the Department, or where mails have been intercepted by domestic violence, or where there is no United States Courts to execute the laws for the punishment of offences against the postal system. This would instantly cut off South Carolina and Florida. Mr. KING has been long in public service, is an accomplished and experienced officer, and a good Union man, and can be relied on to do his whole duty. His confirmation ought not to be delayed.

THE SUPREME COURT QUESTION.

The result of an attempt to refer Mr. BLACK'S nomination to the Supreme Court Bench, in secret session of Senate, has satisfied his friends his confirmation will be impossible, so the effort will not be pressed. It is rumored that Judge CAMPBELL is reconsidering his determination to resign at the end of the present term. A letter which he wrote some months ago committed him to that cause in the event of the secession of his State, but it is said that leading Southern men urge both him and Judge WAYNE to hold fast to their seats, as it is evident LINCOLN will have to fill all the vacancies.

THE KANSAS JUDGSHIP.

Judge PETIT'S nomination to the Kansas Judgship is also admitted dead enough for all practical purposes.

THE LOAN BILL CONFERENCE.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Loan bill provides that the Senate shall recede from its virtual repeal of the fourteen millions balance of loan under the act of last June, on condition, however, that the whole sum shall be devoted to the redemption o. Treasury notes, under the act of December last. The report is agreed to.

M'CORMICK'S PATENT EXTENSION POSTPONED.

The Senate's concurrence in the House resolution, postponing the decision on the McCormick Reaper case for ninety days, is a great triumph over monopoly. If any evidence was wanting to show the necessity for interference by Congress, it is furnished by the fact that the patentees and attorneys were at the capitol all day, lobbying against the Stanton joint resolution.

THE MEXICAN SPANISH IMBROGLIO.

The interview between Spanish and American Ministers here, touching the expulsion of the Spanish Minister, PACHECO, is understood to have been very unsatisfactory to Señor TESSARA, and the probabilities are that Spain will demand satisfaction of the Juarez Government.

LAND OFFICES IN SECEDING STATES.

The various employes of the General Land Office in the seceded States have made full returns up to the dates of secession, and notified the Department that their offices as held under the Federal authority have ceased.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

Light follows the rising of the sun no more certainly than a dissolution of the American Union and the establishment of a Northern *free* Confederacy will bring about the acquisition of Canada, and its annexation thereto. This result is anticipated, not only by our wisest politicians and statesmen at home, but is freely admitted also by leading minds of England. In connection with this subject, the following extract of a letter is interesting, coming, as it does, from an eminent politician of England, much connected with the public men of Great Britain. Referring to the secession question in the United States, he says:

"This sudden, unforeseen political earthquake in your country, absorbs all our interest in London. The steam-packet advices of every day's occurrences are looked for with anxious solicitude. I do not recollect any political crisis or concussion in civilized states, except ours of 1832, and the Indian mutiny, of any such magnitude, or so big with future results. We cannot comprehend BUCHANAN'S suicidal policy. There really is no sinister or jealous feeling towards the States. Indeed we are too deeply interested, not only in our cotton imports, but also in our exports to the States, and in our blood relationship to your people, for any mean or short-sighted feelings. * * * We do not want, and never meant, to allow your States to "seize" our North American Colonies; *but we all know that they must of their own free will, hereafter molt their mother country's feathers.*"

INTERESTING NAVAL NEWS.

WILLIAM G. RIDGLEY, of this District, chief clerk of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, died suddenly of heart disease last evening. He was at the Department discharging duties through the day. Two Third Assistant Engineers in the Navy, JAMES G. PLUNKETT and GEORGE W. TENNENT, have resigned.

JAMES L. BUTLER and LEVI R. GREEN, Third Assistant Engineers, were to-day promoted to Second Assistants.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COMMODORE ARMSTRONG.

The Court of Inquiry on the case of Commodore ARMSTRONG, growing out of his surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard, consists of Commodores STADER and LAVALLETTE and Capt. PERCELL, and Mr. CROSS, Judge-Advocate. The Court met to-day, and organized, and adjourned till to-morrow. Five witnesses are summoned, and have reported. The fact of the Home Squadron being short of provisions was not known at the Department here when the same was ordered to Pensacola.

The reported discontent among the officers of the fleet is said to be an exaggeration.

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPT. WALKE.

It is thought here quite certain Capt. WALKE, of the store-ship *Supply*, will lose his commission, for disobedience of orders in bringing his ship to New-York, when he had been sent to Pensacola by Flag-officer PRENDERGAST for provisions, and been ordered by Commodore ARMSTRONG to take said provisions to the Gulf fleet, which is much in need of them. WALKE, who is a citizen of Brooklyn, I believe, instead of obeying orders, went to New-York with Mrs. SLEMMER and others, who left Fort Pickens. Orders have been issued for his trial in private.

SUICIDE OF COM. TILTON.

Commander TILTON, of the Light-house Board, blew his own brains out to-day, just after dinner. His quarters were at Washington Navy-Yard. He dined with some friends, and soon afterwards returned to his rooms. The report of the pistol was heard by friends, who found him dead. No cause is assigned or suspected.

CONTEMPLATED NAVAL RESIGNATIONS.

A letter to the New-Orleans *Delta* from the Home Squadron says: "In addition to the list of officers already furnished you, who will resign in the Home Squadron, I will name Lieuts. Morgan, Kennen, Jones, Mordaugh, McCann and Murray. Surgeons Barclay, Freeman and Galt. Engineers Vanning, Lamden, and Lamden again, and Purdy. In fact, there is a perfect stampede in the squadron, and there will not be officers enough left to keep charge of the vessels." The New Orleans *Picayune*, of Jan. 31, says: "The business of New-Orleans is drivingly brisk, and the amount of freights shipped is large."

LIEUT. HALL GOING HOME.

Lieut. HALL left to-day, on his return to Fort Sumter—negotiations having definitely closed.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 8.

Col. HAYNE and Lieut. HALL left here this morning for Charleston. They came here together by agreement, and so return.

The Postmaster at Mobile denies to the Post-Office Department that letters passing through his office have been violated.

The impression here among gentlemen who are well acquainted with the subject is, that no apprehensions need be entertained relative to an immediate attack on Fort Sumter, as that question will be referred to the Southern Congress. Meanwhile the South Carolina authorities will keep stricter guard of the coast, to intercept any attempt to reinforce Major ANDERSON; all domestic supplies and mail facilities are to be denied, and every possible means taken to weaken and starve out the garrison.

The Committee of the Peace Congress were engaged to-day on measures looking to an adjustment. Nearly all the Commissioners have arrived, including those from Massachusetts and New-York.

A large number of influential gentlemen, from nearly all parts of the country, are constantly arriving, embracing many members of the Virginia Legislature.

Capt. TILTON, of Maryland, attached to the Navy, and a member of the Lighthouse Board, committed suicide this afternoon by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He had for some time been much depressed, owing to the political state of the country.

It appears, on inquiry at the proper source, that the *St. Louis* was ordered from the Gulf Squadron as early as Dec. 24, and the *Sabine* Jan. 9, or three days before the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard, leaving the other vessels to compose that Squadron the *Powhattan*, *Pocahontas*, and *Cumberland*. To obtain provisions the storeship *Supply* was sent by order of Flag-Officer PRENDERGAST, to Pensacola, and by Capt. ARMSTRONG, then at that place, was ordered to return to the Squadron. But, instead of doing so, Capt. WALKER, the commander, took on board the paroled officers, and men and women from Fort Pickens, and proceeded to New-York, for which disobedience of orders he is to be court-martialled. The *Cumberland* has been ordered to Hampton Roads, and the *Powhattan* to New-York. Whatever of disaffection has existed in the Gulf squadron was on board the latter vessel. When ordered to proceed elsewhere, a portion of her officers, who are Southern men, supposing she was to go to Pensacola, manifested discontent. The First Lieutenant sent in his resignation, the acceptance of which will depend upon his being exhonorated from blame, to be ascertained when the vessel shall arrive at New-York, otherwise he will be court-martialled.

There are eleven naval vessels in commission on our coast and one at Cuba, another at Fort Taylor and Tortugas. The *Macedonian* and *Brooklyn* have arrived in the neighborhood of Fort Pickens. While the Mexican Government was in a more unsettled condition than at present, and there was a prospect of a demonstration by Spain against Vera Cruz, it was the policy of the Government to keep a strong fleet in the Gulf for the protection of American interests. Since the Juarez Government has been established the necessity for the continuance of a strong force in that quarter has ceased, and hence the fleet has been distributed in the manner above stated.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

REPORT BY MAIL.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Feb. 4.

There have been unusually heavy rains within the past few days throughout South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and, as a consequence, the creeks and rivers are full, and some of the rivers mark a higher stage of water than has been known for many years. It is unnecessary to state that much damage has been caused. At Atlanta, Georgia, on Saturday night, the trains on the State Railroad were twelve hours behind time, and fears were entertained that some of the bridges on that route had been washed away or otherwise damaged by the floods.

The regular passenger train from West Point, due here at near noon, when within about three miles of this City, met with a serious accident to cars and wheels, but no person was injured. The track was broken up for about fifty feet; the baggage and express cars were considerably smashed, and thrown disengaged from their tracks. On the train were several delegates to the Convention. Hons. A. H. STEPHENS, ROBERT TOOMBS, JAS. CHISWELL, T. J. WITHERS, T. R. R. COBB, and others, whose names I have not learned—all escaped unhurt.

There are not, so far as I can learn, more than twenty of the delegates now present. The others may reach here this forenoon. Like all other Conventions, there is much speculation indulged as to the gentleman who will be elected as permanent President, but it is generally considered that the Hon. HOWELL COBB will be chosen. Other names are mentioned, but that of Mr. COBB appears to be the most talked about.

What will the Convention do? I do not pretend to be able to state, but I am satified that a Provisional Southern Government will be formed, and that the constellation will in a few months number fifteen of the bright particular stars in the old Confederacy. It will embody as much intellect, experience, and statesmanship as ever convened in our country. But the Convention meets to-day, and I am writing only a few words before its session commences.

The streets here are in a bad condition, and the Alabama river is up higher than for many years.

There appears to be considerable of a trouble in the Legislature about the passage of a Stay law. The House passed a Stay law, but the Senate amended it in so many ways that it is now considered very doubtful whether any law satisfactory to both branches can be passed.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The Congress has received an official copy of the act of Alabama appropriating half a million dollars for the support of the Provisional Government of the seceded States.

But a short time was spent in open session.

The Committee on the Plan of a Provisional Government reported in secret session. It was discussed four hours, with much unanimity of feeling, when the Constitution of the United States was adopted, with some additions in relation to free trade with all the world.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

DELEGATES FROM TEXAS TO MONTGOMERY.

AUSTIN, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Delegates are to be appointed to the Montgomery Convention, as members of the Conference, until a vote is taken on the ordinance of secession by the people.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Feb. 8.

A bill guaranteeing $2,800,000 United States bonds of the new twenty million law passed both Houses unanimously to-day.

A letter from Major ANDERSON, in response to the resolutions of the Legislature, congratulating his bravery, was read in the House. It is a well written, though brief, expression of his profound gratitude.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report favorably the bills for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and for the appointment of a Committee on Tonnage Duties on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

IMPORTANT FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Route of the President Elect to Washington What Will be Done and What Will Not be Done on the Journey.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Feb. 8.

Mr. W. S. WOOD furnishes, by authority, the following schedule, showing the arrivals and departures in and from the various localities the President elect and party will visit on their journey from here to New-York.

MONDAY, Feb. 11—Leave Springfield at 8 A. M., and arrive at Indianapolis at 5 P. M.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12—Leave Indianapolis at 11 A. M., and arrive at Cincinati at 3 P. M.

Wednesday, 13th—Leave Cincinnati at 9 A. M. and arrive at Colmbus at 12 P. M.

Thursday, 14th—Leave Columbus at 8 A. M. and arrive at Steubenville at 2:20 P. M., and arrive at Pittsburg at 5 P. M.

Friday, 15th—Leave Pittsburg at 10 A. M. and arrive at Cleveland at 4 P. M.

Saturday, 16th—Leave Cleveland at 9 A. M. and arrive at Buffalo at 4 P. M.

Sunday, 17th—Remain in Buffalo.

Monday, 18th—Leave Buffalo at 6 A. M., and arrive at Albany at 3 P. M.

Tuesday, 19th—Leave Albany at 10 A. M., and arrive at New-York at 3 P. M.

The following railroads will be traveled over:

Great Western.
Wabash Valley.
Lafayette and Indianapolis.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.
Dayton and Colmbus.
Columbus and Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh and Cleveland.
Cleveland and Erie.
Buffalo and Erie,
New-York and Central.
Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. WOOD has made such arrangements as will insure both the comfort and safety of those under his charge. He has provided special trains, to be preceded by pilot engines all the way through.

Cards of invitation will be issued by him to all participants on the journey from point to point, and only holders will be found on the train.

State and local authorities and prominent persons, without distinction of party, will be invited.

To avoid crowding and annoyance to Mr. LINCOLN, representatives of the leading papers only will be admitted to the different stopping places.

The Presidential party will be under the charge of the local Committee, and no party coloring being intended to be given to the trip, Wide-Awake and other demonstrations of a partizan character will prove objectionable.

Military escorts through the stopping places will be accepted, but none on the journey.

The invitation to visit Boston by the Executive and Legislative authorities of Massachusetts has been declined by Mr. LINCOLN, for want of time.

The Presidential family has broken up housekeeping, and is now sojourning at a hotel.

C. BANA, of San Francisco, is visiting Mr. LINCOLN.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

SOME INTIMATIONS OF THE DUTY ON WHICH SHE IS SENT.

KEY WEST, U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

I hasten to take advantage of the departure of the United States steamer *Mahawk*, which leaves here to-day for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to transmit you a single line in relation to the movements of this Will-o-wisp vessel.

On the morning of the 25th instant we left Hampton Roads in a state of the utmost confusion and excitement, with troops and several pieces of heavy artillery, for the purpose of reinforcing Fort Pickens at Pensacola. A heavy gale from the southwest met us when out but a single day, and continued nearly three days without the least cessation, which very materially retarded our progress. We arrived last night, and anchored off the Light-house, but this morning steamed up to the Government wharf, where we are now lying.

Our object in stopping here is to coal ship, which, at the moment of writing, is rapidly proceeding with. We will have accomplished this very dirty job about midnight, after which we again "up" anchor, heading for Pensacola *via* Tortugas.

At the latter place, it is our intention to land several pieces of the heavy artillery, taken on board at the Roads for the troops stationed there. The troops destined for Fort Pickens are a lot of brave-looking fellows, and in numbers amount to a very respectable garrison themselves.

Although considerable excitement exists in Florida, and particularly in Pensacola, relative to the reinforcement of the forts there, we do not anticipate any serious trouble. As soon as we succeed in landing these troops, we are to join the Gulf fleet, recently ordered to that place, and acting in concert with them, it is whispered *that we will retake the Navy-yard and other Government property, now in the hands of the Floridians in that section.* I have been informed that very many of the citizens there strongly condemn the action of the people in seizing this property, and they do not hesitate to publicly declare that it was one of the most high-handed outrages on record, and should only be viewed with ineffable scorn by all honest men.

The sloop-of-war *Macedonian* will join us at Pensacola. This can certainly be relied upon, notwithstanding the various newspaper rumors to the contrary. Since the tempestuous gale alluded to, we have had the most lovely weather, the atmosphere being so genial as to allow "all hands" to wear thin clothes and straw hats. In this we present, in all probability, a very different aspect from you, with your overcoats, fur caps, &c.

This place is remarkably quiet; the stars and stripes float solemnly and proudly over the fort, where may they forever wave!

The United States steamer *Crusader* is here, but will leave for Havana in a day or two. We shall arrive at Pensacola on Sunday next, and from that place you may expect to hear from me again.

LATER FROM PENSACOLA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 7.

Advices received here from Pensacola represent matters as in *statu quo*.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Feb. 7.

Both Houses of the Legislature have resolved to adjourn on the 14th inst.

A bill providing for carrying the mails has passed the Senate and will pass the House.

The free negro expulsion bill has been indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

SECESSION PROCESSION IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 8.

There was an immense secession torchlight procession to-night, the largest ever held here. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

REPORT FROM ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Springfield correspondent of the *Republican*, says prominent Republican members of the Illinois Legislature are in favor of signing a remonstrance against Senator SEWARD going into LINCOLN'S Cabinet.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

DETROIT, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, met in this city yesterday. Resolutions declaring devotion to the Union, opposing coercion and favoring compromise were adopted. These resolutions are to be forwarded to Washington, the Convention claiming to represent a majority of the people of the State. The Convention adjourned to the 7th of March without making a nomination.

THE WORKS AT PENSACOLA.

As the Coast Survey maps and some plans published do not show the defences of Pensacola, either fully or correctly, a brief statement of some details may be useful.

Pickens is a pentagon, (not a quadrilateral, as ordinarily shown,) with a bastion at each angle. It has a counterscarp and glacis on one (the land) side, mounts guns in barbette on all sides, and has a tier of casemates on the four water sides. Its ditch is usually so full of moccasin and rattlesnakes as to be a peculiarly bad place of transit. In fact, the whole island is infested with them.

McRee is a circular work, without bastions, slightly truncated on the land side.

The Barrancas delivers a heavy fire towards the water, but its land works are inconsiderable.

The redoubt behind it is situated on an elevated neck of land, and is of great strength. The counterscarp has a loopholed gallery running entirely around the work, and communicating with it by a covered way under the ditch. An assaulting party in the ditch, would be in a court with a fire upon them from loopholed walls on all sides.

The above embrace the principal matters about this place of which the public are ignorant, or have been misinformed.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS ILLUMINATED IN HONOR OF SECESSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night, in honor of the passage of the Ordinance of Secession.

The State Convention has passed an ordinance conferring the right of citizenship upon all persons residing in the State of Louisiana at the date of the adoption of the Secession Ordinance.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 7.

In the Convention to-day, a motion to invite all the States, except the New-England States, to join the Southern Confederacy, was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Saturday.

At the request of the Convention, Collector HATCH reported fully in regard to the New-Orleans customs; he also stated the capacity of the cutters *McClelland* and *Washington*, now in possession of the State.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Convention to-day passed an ordinance continuing as laws of Louisiana all of the old Federal laws relating to Circuit and District Courts.

A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Finance to report as to the expediency of a modification of the revenue laws to admit India bagging and other articles used in dealing in cotton free of duty; also, as to imposing a specific, instead of an *ad valorem* duty on foreign sugar, with a view to protect the sugar interests of Louisiana.

A resolution that the criminal laws of the United States Courts remain as now was ordered to be printed.

A resolution will probably be offered to-morrow to abolish the Legislature.

FORT SUMTER.

The Official Demand for its Surrender, and the Response of the Secretary of War.

Letter of J. W. Hayne, Attorney-General of South Carolina, to the President of the United States.

To His Excellency, James Buchanan, President:

SIR: I had the honor to hold a short interview with you on the 14th inst., informal and unofficial. Having previously been informed that you desired that whatever was official should be, on both sides, conducted by written communications, I did not at that time present my credentials, but verbally informed you that I bore a letter from the Governor of South Carolina, in regard to the occupation of Fort Sumter, which I would deliver the next day, under cover of a written communication from myself. The next day, before such communication could be made, I was waited on by a Senator from Alabama, who stated that he came on the part of all the Senators then in Washington from the States which had already seceded from the United States, or would certainly have done so before the 1st day of February following.

The Senator from Alabama urged that he and they were interested in the subject of my mission in an almost equal degree with the authorities of South Carolina. He said that hostilities commenced between South Carolina and your Government would necessarily involve the States represented by themselves in civil strife, and fearing that the action of South Carolina might complicate the relations of your Government to the seceded and seceding States, and thereby interfere with a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, these Senators requested that I would withhold my message to yourself until a consultation among themselves could be had. To this I agreed, and the result of the consultation was the letter of these Senators addressed to me, dated 15th January, a copy of which is in your possession. To this letter I replied on the 17th, and a copy of that reply is also in your possession. This correspondence, I am informed, was made the subject of a communication from Senators FITZPATRICK, MALLORY and SLIDELL, addressed to you, and your attention called to the contents. These gentlemen received on the — day of January a reply to their application, conveyed in a letter addressed to them, dated ——, and signed by Hon. J. HOLT, Secretary of War, *ad interim*. Of this letter you, of course, have a copy.

This letter from Mr. HOLT was communicated to me under cover of a letter from all the Senators of the seceded and seceding States, who still remained in Washington, and of this too I am informed you have been furnished with a copy. This reply of yours through the Secretary of War *ad interim*, to the application made by the Senators, was entirely unsatisfactory to me. It appeared to me to be not only a rejection, in advance, of the main propositions made by these Senators, to wit: that "an arrangement should be agreed on between the authorities of South Carolina and your Government," at least until the 15th Feb., by which time South Carolina and the States represented by the Senators "might in a Convention devise a wise, just and peaceable solution of the existing difficulties." "In the meantime," they say, "we, (that is these Senators) think that your State (South Carolina) should suffer Major ANDERSON to obtain necessary supplies of food, fuel and water, and enjoy free communication by post or special messengers, with the President, upon the understanding that the President will not send him reinforcements during the same period," but, besides this rejection of the main proposition (in Mr. HOLT'S letter) there was a distinct refusal to make any stipulation on the subject of reinforcements, even for the short time that might be required to communicate with my Government. This reply to the Senators was, as I have stated, altogether unsatisfactory to me, and I felt sure would be so to the authorities whom I represented. It was not, however, addressed to me, or to the authorities of South Carolina, and as South Carolina had addressed nothing to your Government, and had asked nothing at your hands, I looked not to Mr. HOLT'S letter, but to the note addressed to me by the Senators of the seceded and seceding States. I had consented to withhold my message at their instance, provided they could get assurances *satisfactory to them* that no reinforcements would be sent to Fort Sumter in the interval, and that the peace should not be disturbed by any act of hostility. The Senators expressed in their note to me of the 23d instant, *their* "entire confidence that no reinforcement will be sent to Fort Sumter, nor will the public peace be disturbed within the period requisite for full communication between you (myself) and your (my) Government," and renewed their request that I would withhold the communication with which I stood charged, and await further instructions. This I have done. The further instructions arrived on the 30th instant, and bear date the 26th. I now have the honor to make to you my first communication as special Envoy from the Government of South Carolina. You will find inclosed the original communication to the President of the United States from the Governor of South Carolina, with which I was charged in Charleston on the 12th day of January instant, the day on which it bears date.

I am now instructed by the Governor of South Carolina to say that his opinion as to the propriety of the demand which is contained in this letter "has not only been confirmed by the circumstances which your (my) mission has developed, but is now increased to a conviction of its necessity. The safety of the State requires that the position of the President should be distinctly understood. The safety of all seceding States requires it as much as the safety of South Carolina. If it be so that Fort Sumter is held as property, then as property the rights, whatever they may be, of the United States, can be ascertained, and for the satisfaction of these rights the pledge of the State of South Carolina you are (I am) authorized to give." "If Fort Sumter is not held as property, it is held," say my instructions, "as a military post, and such a post within the limits of South Carolina will not be tolerated."

You will perceive that it is upon the presumption that it is solely as property that you continue to hold Fort Sumter, that I have been selected for the performance of the duty upon which I have entered. I do not come as a military man to demand the surrender of a fortress, but as the legal officer of a State—its Attorney-General, to claim for the State the exercise of its undoubted right of eminent domain, and to pledge the State to make good all injury to the rights of property which arise from the exercise of the claim. South Carolina, as a separate, independent sovereign, assumes the right to take into her own possession everything within her limits essential to maintain her honor or her safety, irrespective of the questions of property, subject only to the moral duty requiring that compensation should be made to the owner.

This right she cannot permit to be drawn into discussion. As to compensation for any property, whether of an individual or a Government which she may deem it necessary for her honor or safety to take into her possession, her past history gives ample guarantee that it will be made upon a fair accounting to the last dollar. The proposition now is, that her law officers should, under authority of the Governor and his council, distinctly pledge the faith of South Carolina to make such compensation in regard to Fort Sumter and its appurtenances and contents, to the full extent of the money-value of the property of the United States, delivered over to the authorities of South Carolina by your command.

I will not suppose that a pledge like this can be considered insufficient security. Is not the money value of the property of the United States in this fort, situated where it cannot be made available to the United States for any one purpose for which it was originally constructed, worth more to the United States than the property itself? Why then, *as property*, insist upon holding it by an armed garrison? Yet such has been the ground upon which you have invariably placed your occupancy of this fort, by troops beginning prospectively with your annual message of the 4th December; again, in your special message of the 9th January, and still more emphatically in your message of the 28th January, the same position is set forth in your reply to the Secretary of War *ad interim*.

It is there virtually conceded that Fort Sumter "is held merely as property of the United States," which you deem it your duty to protect and preserve. Again it is submitted that the continuance of an armed possession actually jeopards the property you desire to protect. It is impossible but that such a possession, if continued long enough, must lead to collision. No people, not completely abject and pusillanimous, could submit indefinitely to the armed occupation of a fortress in the midst of the harbor of its principal city, and commanding the ingress and egress of every ship that enters the fort; the daily ferry-boats that ply upon its waters moving but at the sufferance of aliens. An attack upon this fort would scarcely improve it as property, whatever the result, and if captured it would no longer be the subject of account. To protect Fort Sumter, merely as property, it is submitted, that an armed occupancy is not only unnecessary, but that it is manifestly the worst possible means which can be resorted to for such an object.

Your reply to the Senators, through Mr. HOLT, declares it to be your sole object "to act strictly on the defensive, and to authorize no movement against South Carolina unless justified by a hostile movement on their part," yet in reply to the proposition of the Senators that no reinforcements should be sent to Fort Sumter, provided South Carolina agrees that during the same period no attack should be made, you say: "It is impossible for me (your Secretary) to give you (the Senators) any such assurance; that it would be a manifest violation of his (your) duty to place himself (yourself) under engagements that he (you) would not perform the duty either for an indefinite or a limited period."

In your message of the 28th inst., in expressing yourself in regard to a similar proposition, you say: "However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power. Congress, and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain 'from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms' between this and any other Government. It would, therefore, be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control. If he were thus to act they might pass laws which he should be bound to obey, though in conflict with his agreement."

The proposition, it is suggested, was addressed to you, under the laws as they now are, and was not intended to refer to a new condition of things arising under new legislation. It was addressed to the Executive discretion acting under existing laws. If Congress should, under the war-making power, or in any other way, legislate in a manner to affect the peace of South Carolina, her interests or her rights, it could not be accomplished in secret.

South Carolina would have timely notice, and she would, I trust, endeavor to meet the emergency.

It is added, in the letter of Mr. HOLT, that, "at the present moment, it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Major ANDERSON, because he makes no such request, and feels quite secure in his position. But should his safety require it, every effort will be made to supply reinforcements." This would seem to ignore the other branch of the proposition made by the Senators, viz.: that no attack was to be made on Fort Sumter during the period suggested, and that Major ANDERSON should enjoy the facilities of communication, &c., &c. I advert to this point, however, for the purpose of saying that to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter could not serve as a means of *protecting* and *preserving property*, for, as must be known to your Government, it would inevitably lead to immediate hostilities, in which property on all sides would necessarily suffer.

South Carolina has every disposition to preserve the public peace, and feels, I am sure, in full force those high "Christian and moral duties" referred to by your Secretary, and it is submitted that on her part there is scarcely any consideration of mere property, apart from honor and safety, which would induce her to do aught to jeopard that peace, still less to inaugurate a protracted and bloody civil war. She rests her position on something higher than mere property. It is a consideration of her own dignity as a sovereign, and the safety of her people, which prompts her to demand that this property should not longer be used as a military post by a Government she no longer acknowledges. She feels this to be an imperative duty. It has, in fact, become an absolute necessity of her condition.

Repudiating as you do, the idea of coercion, avowing peaceful intentions and expressing all a patriot's horror for civil war and bloody strife among those who once were brethren, it is hoped that on further consideration you will not, on a mere question of property, refuse the reasonable demand of South Carolina, which honor and necessity alike compel her to vindicate. Should you disappoint this hope, the responsibility for the result surely does not rest with her.

If the evils of war are to be encountered, especially the calamities of civil war, an elevated statesmanship would seem to require that it should be accepted as the unavoidable alternative of something still more disastrous, such as national dishonor or measures materially affecting the safety or permanent interests of a people—that it should be a choice deliberately made and entered upon as war and of set purpose. But that war should be incident or accident on a policy professedly peaceful and not required to effect the object which is avowed as the only end intended, can only be excused where there has been no warning given as to the consequences.

I am further instructed to say that South Carolina cannot, by her silence, appear to acquiesce in the imputation that she was guilty of an act of unprovoked aggression in firing into the *Star of the West*. Though an unarmed vessel, she was filled with armed men, entering her territory against her will, for the purpose of reinforcing a garrison held within her limits against her protest. She forbears to recriminate by discussing the question of the propriety of attempting such a reinforcement at all, as well as of the disguised and secret manner in which it was intended to be effected. And on this

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MOTLEY'S UNITED NETHERLANDS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS: From the Death of WILLIAM the Silent to the Synod of Dort, with a full view of the English-Dutch struggle against Spain and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., D.C.L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, &c. Vols. I. and II. HARPER & BROTHERS.

DR. MOTLEY, it will be remembered, closed his *History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic* with the death of WILLIAM the Silent. His present work takes up the narrative of the fortunes of that memorable Commonwealth immediately upon that disastrous event. The new story is pursued with the same characteristics of zeal and diligence, of sympathy for his theme, of original research into a like unfailing stock of materials, which marked his former work. The style, perhaps, is somewhat more chastened and condensed. There is certainly a noticeable simplicity, while nothing is lost of that judicious selection of circumstances and remarkable picturesqueness which attached the most careless reader to the perusal of the *Dutch Republic*. The portion of the history of Europe—for the fate of these petty provinces involves the fortunes of a continent—with which these volumes are occupied, is of unusual interest. It includes a view of the Spain of PHILIP II. in the highest exercise of its extraordinary sovereignty; of France in the memorable period of the rising authority of HENRY of Navarre; of England, with ELIZABETH on the throne, with WALSINGHAM and LEICESTER for her ministers; of the Netherlands, in desperate struggle with the Prince of Parma, the consummate General of the age; and still more fearful conflict with internal elements of disorganization. It is the time of the fall of Antwerp, of the *quasi* protectorate of the Provinces by England, of the enormous effort of the Armada.

It is but little to say of Dr. MOTLEY'S work that in respect to all of these various and important matters his pages are luminous with new and interesting details; for it is not so much in any novel conclusions that he arrives at these facts, as in admitting us behind the scenes, and supplying us with the most irresistible evidence in motives and hitherto unrecorded acts, that the great excellence of his book consists. The bigotry, art and persistent management of PHILIP, the generalship of PARMA, the mingled greatness and littleness of ELIZABETH, the unsatisfactory rule of LEICESTER, were known before. In the few pages of HUME'S history devoted to this subject you will get a shrewd, philosophical estimate of the whole of these transactions. The acuteness and subtlety of that author in the main outline would seem to have anticipated the results of Dr. MOTLEY'S unwearied labors; but it was not given to HUME or any later historian so to penetrate the darkness of ages by carrying such a blazing torch into the sepulchre of the past. Rarely, indeed, has any historian had at his command such treasures of choice material as Dr. MOTLEY has employed in this work. The long-concealed correspondence of PHILIP II., guarded with Spanish jealousy and punctilio; the wealth of the State Paper Office of England; the singularly minute and faithful chronicles of the Low Countries, have all been freely at our author's disposal and most conscientiously wrought up into a narrative which revives, as familiarly as the concerns of our own day, the affairs of nearly three hundred years ago. So much, in fact, is displayed of the sayings and doings of the actors, that the author thinks it necessary to give the reader notice, in a special paragraph of his Preface, "that no personage in these pages is made to write or speak any words save those which, on the best historical evidence, he is known to have written or spoken." We know more of what was going on than the best informed actors in the scenes; for WALSINGHAM, with all his spies, was sometimes deceived; while we are made at home with the workings of all the secret machinery. It was emphatically an age of intrigue and State-craft, and no small portion of these present volumes is taken up with unraveling this web of diplomacy. In other hands or with other themes the minute handling might readily become wearisome, but Dr. MOTLEY keeps alive our attention to the end with these *ipsissima verba* of State actors on whose decision hang all the future of England and the great cause of the Protestant world.

At the first blush, some of these revelations are painful in the impression which they create. Compared with the ordinary smooth narratives of history, it is like reading THACKERAY alongside of common romance-writers. We feel, for the moment, uncomfortable at the exhibition of petty motive, meanness, and intrigue, when we would, if we could, have nothing to diminish the swelling progress of some illustrious event. But, as we read and reflect, we find that we are studying an actual living world of human agents; that we are mastering the laws of society in its complicated relations, and learning a lesson of the deepest and most profitable significance. It is not one key alone which can unlock the secret cabinets of the past, or, for that matter, make us acquainted with anything of great importance going on in the present. Take our own melancholy affairs, in these United States, of the present year, and endeavor to solve them by a word, or a hundred words, or a hundred sentences or volumes, if you please. Even so Dr. MOTLEY threads the perplexities of his United States of the Sixteenth Century, and verily we may profit by almost every page of his narrative. Events vary, not always so very widely, after all; but human nature constantly remains the same. The questions of a strong Government or a weak one, of the advantages of union and the failure of separation, how commerce may be gained or lost, whether it is better to fight or negotiate, at what point acquiescence ceases to be a virtue, who will protect or who betray the popular cause—all the topics which agitate us now, are more or less vividly presented in this *History of the United Netherlands*. To him that hath eyes to read, these volumes will go forth as an historical tract to warn, to enlighten, to terrify, and sometimes to console; for out of the nettle danger, these brave men of the Netherlands plucked the flower safety. The Commonwealth was saved, and England was saved, and the great ogre of Spain was driven to his black dungeon.

We will not attempt, in a brief notice, to trace the progress of Dr. MOTLEY'S narrative, follow him in the development of those bloody sieges in which these wars abound, where every step is gained by the most hardy individual progress—if any one is an amateur of real fighting he will find it here to his heart's content—sum up his conclusions as to the character of that various and always mutable lady, Queen ELIZABETH, pronounce upon the intrigues of her courtiers, or attempt to set forth the dramatic action of the great Armada. The book will be at once in every one's hands, and as these things are read of again and again in these pages—for a second or third perusal of such works is quite as enjoyable as the first—Dr. MOTLEY will be thanked for a narrative the most attractive of any since the charming productions of MACAULAY and PRESCOTT. To the latter, indeed, this author is a legitimate successor, taking up his story where the eminent historian of Spain left it, continuing the action through the great battle-fields of Central Europe, where the cause of Protestantism and liberty was finally decided. With a like earnest application, with similar command of materials, with mental resources of his own, the result in the good fame which accompanies literary triumphs cannot be dissimilar. It is with pleasure we note that Dr. MOTLEY has fairly pledged himself to this important work, in his announcement that, in addition to the two further volumes which will close the present portion of his subject with the Synod of Dort, he will continue the narration through the Thirty Years' War of Germany to the peace of Westphalia.

We have marked numerous passages for quotation illustrative of Dr. MOTLEY'S felicity in characterization, happy selection of circumstances, and judicious method of narration, but must content ourselves, in the present crowded state of our columns, with but a few of these specimen bricks of an edifice which should be contemplated only in its full proportions. As a key to a good portion of the narrative, we may present this suggestive allusion to

PHILIP II.

A small, dull, elderly, imperfectly-educated, patient, plodding invalid, with white hair and protruding under-jaw, and dreary visage, was sitting day after day, seldom speaking, never smiling, seven or eight hours out of every twenty-four, at a writing-table covered with heaps of interminable dispatches, in a cabinet far away beyond the seas and mountains, in the very heart of Spain. A clerk or two, noiselessly opening and shutting the door, from time to time, fetching fresh bundles of letters, and taking away others—all written and composed by secretaries or high functionaries—and all to be scrawled over in the margin by the diligent old man in a big school-boy's hand and style—if ever school-boy, even in the sixteenth century, could write so illegible, or express himself so awkwardly; couriers in the court yard, arriving from or departing for the uttermost parts of earth—Asia, Africa, America, Europe—to fetch and carry these interminable epistles which contained their irresponsible commands of this one individual, and were freighted with the doom and destiny of countless millions of the world's inhabitants—such was the system of government against which the Netherlands had protested and revolted. It was a system under which their fields had been made desolate, their cities burned and pillaged, their men hanged, burned, drowned, or hacked to pieces; their women subjected to every outrage; and to put an end to which they had been devoting their treasure and their blood for nearly the length of one generation. It was a system, too, which, among other results, had just brought about the death of the foremost statesman of Europe, and had nearly effected simultaneously the murder of the most eminent sovereign in the world. The industrious PHILIP, safe and tranquil in the depths of the Escorial, saying his prayers three times a day with exemplary regularity, had just sent three bullets through the body of WILLIAM the Silent at his dining-room door in Delft.

In a few lines we have a vivid portrait of the youthful

HENRY OF NAVARRE.

At his very name a figure seems to leap forth from the mist of three centuries, instinct with ruddy vigorous life. Such was the intense vitality of the Béarnese prince, that even now he seems more thoroughly alive and recognizable than half the actual personages who are fretting their hour upon the stage.

We see, at once, a man of moderate stature, light, sinewy and strong; a face browned with continual exposure; small, mirthful, yet commanding blue eyes, glittering from beneath an arching brow, and prominent cheekbones; a long hawk's nose, almost resting upon a salient chin, a pendent moustache, and a thick, brown, curly beard, prematurely grizzled; we see the mein of frank authority and magnificent good humor, we hear the ready sallies of the shrewd Gascon mother-wit, we feel the electricity which flashes out of him, and sets all hearts around him on fire, when the trumpet sounds to battle. The headlong desperate charge, the snow-white plume waving where the fire is hottest, the large capacity for enjoyment of the man, rioting without affectation in the *certaminis gaudia*, the insane gallop, after the combat, to lay its trophies at the feet of the Cynthia of the minute, and thus to forfeit its fruits; all are as familiar to us as if the seven distinct wars, the hundred pitched battles, the two hundred sieges, in which the Béarnese was personally present, had been occurrences of our own day.

Passing over many striking scenes of extraordinary daring and adventure, we come to the chivalric death of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, which we do not remember, in the various relations we have met with, to have seen related with any approach to the same force and distinctness. The action, it will be remembered, was in intercepting a convoy of provisions sent by the Spaniards to the relief of Zutphen, which was besieged by the Dutch and English. The affair on the part of the young English Knight was an anticipation of the courage and bravado of the famous charge of the six hundred at Balaclava. SIDNEY, it will be seen, owed his death to a piece of transcendental chivalric refinement:

It was 5 o'clock of a chill autumn morning, Oct. 2, 1858. It was time for day to break, but the fog was so thick that a man at the distance of five yards was quite visible. The creaking of wagon-wheels and the measured tramp of soldiers soon became faintly audible however to Sir JOHN NORRIS and his five hundred as they sat there in the mist. Presently came galloping forward in hot haste those nobles and gentlemen, with their esquires, fifty men in all—SIDNEY, WILLOUGHBY, and the rest—whom LEICESTER had no longer been able to restrain from taking part in the adventure.

A force of infantry, the amount of which cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, had been ordered by the Earl to cross the bridge at a later moment. SIDNEY'S corset of horse was then in Deventer, to which place it had been sent in order to assist in quelling an anticipated revolt, so that he came, like most of his companions, as a private volunteer and knight errant.

The arrival of the expected convoy was soon more distinctly heard, but no scouts or outposts had been stationed to give timely notice of the enemy's movements. Suddenly the fog, which had shrouded the scene so closely, rolled away like a curtain, and in the full light of an October morning the Englishmen found themselves face to face with a compact body of more than three thousand men. The Marquis DEL VASTO rode at the head of the force, surrounded by a band of mounted arquebus men. The cavalry, under the famous Epirote chief GEORGE CRESCIA, HANNIBAL GONZAGA, BENTIVOGLIO, SESA, CONTI, and other distinguished commanders, followed; the columns of pikemen and musketeers lined the hedge-rows on both sides the causeway; while between them the long train of waggons came slowly along under their protection. The whole force had got in motion after having sent notice of their arrival to VERDUGO, who, with one or two thousand men, was expected to sally forth almost immediately from the city-gate.

There was but brief time for deliberation. Notwithstanding the tremendous odds there was no thought of retreat. Black NORRIS called to Sir WILLIAM STANLEY, with whom he had been at variance so lately at Doesburg.

"There hath been ill-blood between us," he said. "Let us be friends together this day, and die side by side, if need be, in Her Majesty's cause."

"If you see me not serve my Prince with faithful courage now," replied STANLEY, "account me forever a coward. Living or dying I will stand or lie by you in friendship."

As they were speaking these words the young Earl of Essex, General of the horse, cried to his handful of troopers:

"Follow me, good fellows, for the honor of England and of England's Queen!"

As he spoke he dashed, lance in rest, upon the enemy's cavalry, overthrew the foremost man, horse and rider, shivered his own spear to splinters, and then, swinging his curtel axe, rode merrily forward. His whole little troop, compact as an arrow-head, flew with an irresistible shock against the opposing columns, pierced clean through them, and scattered them in all directions. At the very first charge one hundred English horsemen drove the Spanish and Albanian cavalry back upon the musketeers and pikemen. Wheeling with rapidity, they retired before a volley of musket-shot, by which many horses and a few riders were killed, and then formed again to renew the attack. Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, on coming to the field, having met Sir WILLIAM PELHAM, the veteran Lord Marshal, lightly armed, had with chivalrous extravagance thrown off his own cuishes, and now rode to the battle with no armor but his cuirass. At the second charge his horse was shot under him, but, mounting another, he was seen everywhere in the thick of the fight, behaving himself with a gallantry which extorted admiration even from the enemy.

For the battle was a series of personal encounters in which high officers were doing the work of private soldiers. Lord NORTH, who had been lying "bed rid" with a musket-shot in the leg, had got himself put on horseback, and "with one boot on and one boot off," bore himself "most lustily" through the whole affair. "I desire that Her Majesty may know," he said, "that I live but to serve her. A better barony than I have could not hire the Lord NORTH to live on meaner terms." Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL laid about him with his curtel-axe to such purpose that the Spaniards pronounced him a devil and not a man. "Wherever," said an eye-witness, "he saw five or six of the enemy together, thither would he; and with his hard knocks soon separated their friendship." Lord WILLOUGHBY encountered GEORGE CRESCIA, General of the famed Albanian cavalry, unhorsed him at the first shock, and rolled him into the ditch. "I yield me thy prisoner," called out the Epirote in French, "for thou art a *preux chevalier*;" while WILLOUGHBY, trusting to his captive's word, galloped onward, and with him the rest of the little troop, till they seemed swallowed up by the superior numbers of the enemy. His horse was shot under him, his basses were torn from his legs, and he was nearly taken a prisoner, but fought his way back with incredible strength and good fortune. Sir WILLIAM STANLEY'S horse had seven bullets in him, but bore his rider unhurt to the end of the battle. LEICESTER declared Sir WILLIAM and "old READE" to be "worth their weight in pearl."

HANNIBAL GONZAGA, leader of the Spanish cavalry, fell mortally wounded. The Marquis DEL VASTO, commander of the expedition, nearly met the same late. An Englishman was just cleaving his head with a battle-axe, when a Spaniard transfixed the soldier with his pike. The most obstinate struggle took place about the train of wagons. The teamsters had fled in the beginning of the action, but the English and Spanish soldiers, struggling with the horses, and pulling them forward and backward, tried in vain to get exclusive possession of the convoy which was the cause of the action. The carts at last forced their way slowly nearer and nearer to the town, while the combat still went on, warm as ever, between the hostile squadrons. The action lasted an hour and a half, and again and again the Spanish horsemen wavered and broke before the handful of English, and fell back upon their musketeers. Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, in the last charge, rode quite through the enemy's ranks till he came upon their entrenchments, when a musket-ball from the camp struck him upon the thigh, three inches above the knee. Although desperately wounded in a part which should have been protected by the cuishes which he had thrown aside, he was not inclined to leave the field; but his own horse had been shot under him at the beginning of the action, and the one upon which he was now mounted became too restive for him, thus crippled, to control. He turned reluctantly away, and rode a mile and a half back to the entrenchments, suffering extreme pain, for his leg was dreadfully shattered. As he past along the edge of the battle-field his attendants brought him a bottle of water to quench his raging thirst. At that moment a wounded English soldier, "who had eaten his last at the same feast," looked up wistfully in his face, when SIDNEY instantly handed him the flask, exclaiming, "Thy necessity is even greater than mine." He then pledged his dying comrade in a draught, and was soon afterwards met by his uncle "Oh, PHILIP," cried LEICESTER, in despair, "I am truly grieved to see thee in this plight." But SIDNEY comforted him with manful words, and assured him that death was sweet in the cause of his Queen and country. Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL, too, all blood-stained from the fight, threw his arms around his friend, went like a child, and, kissing his hand, exclaimed, "Oh! noble Sir PHILIP, never did man a task hurt so honorably or serve so valiantly as you." Sir WILLIAM PELHAM declared "that SIDNEY'S noble courage in the face of our enemies had won him a name of continuing honor."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—The most important literary announcement of the present year is undoubtedly the fact that the fifth volume of Lord MACAULAY'S *History of England* is preparing for publication, under the editorship of his sister, Lady TREVELYAN. It will contain the continuation of that work as far as the manuscript was left revised by him. The narrative is in immediate connection with the fourth volume, and, with two exceptions, is complete and consecutive, ending with the death of WILLIAM III. A full index to the entire work will be given in this volume. In confining the publication to the portion which received the author's last revision his literary executors practice a wise and considerate reticence—too often entirely lost sight of. MACAULAY'S finished works are enough to secure his place in literature, and no good purpose is served by exposing the fragmentary rough drafts and sketches of the consummate artist. His treasures now, in the English Library Edition, will till twelve volumes, octavo, ("History," 5 vols.; "Critical Essays," 3 vols.; "Miscellanies," 2 vols.; "Parliamentary Speeches," 1 vol.; "Poems and Ballads," 1 vol.,) a bulk not inconsiderable for one who was not a professed writer, and more certain to be kept in remembrance than if their voluminousness was doubled.

Messrs. LONGMAN & Co.'s *Annual List of Periodicals and Newspapers*, published in London in January, 1860, conveys a good notion of the activity and enterprise employed in this class of literature. They number, altogether, nearly seven hundred, varying in price from a half-penny to a shilling. The "Weeklies" and "Dailies" comprise about two hundred and thirty of the above aggregate, the remainder being about three hundred and fifty "Monthly" publications, and a few of the scientific and literary "Quarterlies." It is calculated that the cost of a year's subscription to each and all would amount to four hundred pounds, or two thousand dollars. The number is a rapidly increasing one, the great success of the new one shilling Magazines causing the institution of several other enterprises of the kind, while none of the older and higher priced journals have yet succumbed to the rivalry of the juniors. The most promising of the new announcements is a magazine to appear March 1, edited by Mrs. S. C. HALL, assisted by Miss MULOCH, Mrs. ELLIS, &c. Among the new periodicals about to commence with the new year, on more special subjects, are *The Medical Circle and Psychological Journal*, edited by Dr. FORBES WINSLOW; *The Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science*, a new series, by Dr. LANKESTER and Mr. BASK; *The London Medical Review*; *The Technologist*, edited by Mr. SIMMONDS; a *Photographic Quarterly Review*, by Mr. THOMAS SUTTON, and to wind up the list, a new cheap magazine, adapted for the reading of boys and girls, called *Entertaining Things*, and published by Messrs. HALL, VIRTUE & Co.

—After all the reproaches leveled at the United States on the subject of literary piracy, it is amusing to find that no country can claim exemption from it. Messrs. SMITH & ELDER, of Cornhill, who brought out for the author's joint benefit the English edition of EMERSON'S *Conduct of Life*, and endeavored to meet all demands by the simultaneous issue of a shilling people's edition, (or a quarter of what it costs here,) have been unable to secure their property from molestation, and a rival shilling copy has been brought out by another London house, calling itself respectable. The value of the property in dispute is not sufficient to justify the cost of a chancery suit. So the legal points at issue stand no chance of being determined yet.

The same publishers, Messrs. SMITH & ELDER, announce a new work which has every claim that subject can give to the most thrilling interest: *The Tragedy of Life*—being records of remarkable *Phases of Lunacy*—in 2 vols., post 8vo. They will also immediately bring out *Education in Oxford—its Methods, its Aids and its Rewards*. By JAMES E. THIRALD ROGERS, M. A., a gentleman well qualified to do justice to the subject by eighteen years' residence at the University, in which he was formerly Public Examiner. This work will form a good companion to Mr. C. A. BRISTED'S book on *Cambridge Life and Studies*; a work which in a few years has attained the rare distinction of being so scarce, that though published at $1 25, $3 50 was given for a copy last week to fill an order from London.

—The elegant volume on *Antique Gems*, by Rev. C. W. KING, just brought out by Mr. MURRAY, among many subjects of interest, details a curious speculation of the author's—that the age which has witnessed the resuscitation of Sennacherib's signet and the ring of King Cheops, "may yet bring to light, from the dark recesses of the Sultan's treasury, the scattered engraved gems of great price which once adorned the Jewish High Priest's breastplate." It is known that this trophy formed part of the spoils of the Temple of Jerusalem, which were carried to Rome by the Emperor Titus, and they were extant in Constantinople in the time of Justinian, by whom they were deposited in the sacristy of Santa Sophia. Every one conversant with the nature of gems will admit that these most venerable productions of the glyptic art *must* still be in existence. No lapse of time produces any effect upon such remains, and their intrinsic value must always have rendered them objects of care to every captor.

Messrs. DIDOT, Publishers to the Institute of France, &c., have just announced an antiquarian work of great importance as relating to a portion of Ancient Greece hitherto almost overlooked by classical tourists. It is entitled *Mount Olympus and Acarnania*, an Exploration of these Regions, with Researches on their Antiquities, Geography, History and Ancient and Modern Populations, by M. L. HEAZEY, Member of the University of Athens. It is published under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction, and is beautifully illustrated with plain and colored engravings.

—The Fourth Edition of the volume now causing so much perturbation among Orthodox Churchmen, *Essays and Reviews*, by Prof. JOWETT, Dr. TEMPLE, &c., is on the eve of publication by Messrs. LONGMAN & Co., a circumstance rather remarkable, as the three previous editions were issued by another house, Messrs. J. W. PARKER & SON. The reason for this transference has not been made public, though it would seem rather late in the day for any lurking dread of heresy to operate on its first publishers. Under the title of *New Inquiries on Theology*, the American reprint prefaced by D. HEDGE, has been issued by Messrs. WALKER, WISE & Co., of Boston, who have sold off two editions. Though called upon from all quarters to explain the inconsistences of their present position as recipients of the bounties of a Church from whose creed they depart, the authors have yet "made no sign." Messrs. LONGMAN & Co.'s other announcements for the present month are: Mrs. PIOZZI'S (THRALE) *Autobiography and Memoirs*, edited by A. HAYWARD, Esq., the early sheets of which were purchased for republication by Messrs. HARPERS; *Port-Royal, a contribution to the History of Religion and Literature in France*, by CHARLES BEARD, B. A., 2 vols, 8vo.; *Sons of Strength, Wisdom and Patience—Samson, Solomon, Job*—by Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON; and a new work on ethnology, *The Lost Tribes and the Sorrows of the East and West, with New Views of Buddhism, and Translations of Rich-Records in India*, by Dr. GEORGE MOORE; a book which may contain some curious matter, though it is too apparent from the title that the author belongs to an obsolete school of science.

MICHELET'S new work, *The Sea*, is hotly contended for by rival American publishers, in spite of the depressing influence of the times on all business enterprises. The contest for its possession has been determined in favor of Messrs. REID & CARLETON, the spirited publishers of his former books, *L'Amour* and *La Femme*. They will issue a translation of *Le Mer*, prepared carefully to convey the sense and elegance of the original with the same accuracy that distinguishes their impressions of the previously-named books.

—The accomplished authoress of *Trip to Catch a Sunbeam, Old Jolliffe, Alone*, and other short tales which have enjoyed so much popularity in England and America, under the collective titles of *The Sunbeam Stories*, is entering a more adventurous path. Her new work, *Minnie's Love*, a novel, has just appeared in London. Published by Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co.

—It is rumored authoritatively that the literary treasures of Oxford, will probably receive a magnificent accession in the library of Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS, of Middle Hill, Worcestershire. The name of this gentleman is known throughout Europe as the most liberal and enterprising collector of manuscripts that has appeared since the days of HARLEY, Earl of Oxford, and Sir ROBERT COTTON. A German *savant* says that his acquisitions of this character are so immense that they go far to make amends to England for the losses sustained by literature in the devastation and destruction of manuscripts at the dissolution of Monasteries by HENRY VIII. Unlike many collectors of choice books, Sir THOMAS has always been remarkable for his liberality in allowing access to his treasury. The well-known Shakespearian commentator, Mr. J. ORCHARD HALLIWELL, was "once upon a time" a visitor at Middle Hill for this purpose; and though, as his works evidence, a devoted student, he did not allow books to shut out "the light that lies in woman's eyes," but made a runaway match with the oldest daughter of his host, while the latter, like a good old English country gentleman, was enjoying the sports of the hunting-field. The Radcliffe Library at Oxford, a noble circular Hall, will probably receive the collection, unless it is found expedient to erect a new library building for its accommodation.

—Mr. MURRAY will publish, during the present month, a legal work of standard character—*Ancient Law. Its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas*—by Dr H. SUMNER, Maine, who, since the death of Prof. AUSTIN, ranks first among the philosophical jurists of the present day. Another new work, by Dr. PHILLIMORE—*Private Law Among the Romans, from the Pandects*—published by MACMILLAN & Co., testifies to the gradual widening of the horizon that formerly bounded the studies of English lawyers.

—Lovers of books are always fond of hearing and relating the extraordinary instances of good fortune which sometimes befall collectors when a treasure is thrown in their way for some trifling sum totally inadequate to its value. There are few examples where the actual per centage of profit in such an adventure has been greater than in a case mentioned by M. BRUNET in the new edition of his *Manuel du Libraire*. A friend of his, M. PARISON, picked up at a stall on the quais of Paris a copy of CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN'S edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, printed at Antwerp in 1570. It was not in desirable condition, being scribbled over on the margins and fly leaves, but the low price asked, made him purchase it for the sum of *one franc*. A brief examination of the volume soon showed him that the former possessor and writer of the manuscript notes was MONTAIGNE, the essayist, who had crowded the pages with annotations, and written at the end a long parallel or comparison between CÆSAR and POMPEY, that was unpublished and quite unknown. M. PARISON retained his fortunate purchase through life, and at the sale of his library, it was recently purchased by the Duke D'Aumale for *fifteen hundred and twenty-five francs*.

—A new, and greatly improved edition of Dr. KITTO'S *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature* is in preparation by Messrs. ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh. It will be edited by Dr. WILLIAMS LINDSAY ALEXANDER, with the assistance of able scholars and divines, and will contain the latest results of investigation—philological, topographical, exegetical, &c.—in Biblical subjects. W.

The Difficulty between Denmark and Prussia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is but seldom that Denmark, in its defensive attitude against the aggressive policy of Germany, has been found worthy of mention in the American newspapers, and I could not, therefore, fail to be pleased by reading in this morning's TIMES a leading article on Prussia and Denmark, which seems to treat the question with a degree of fairness to which we are unused, as most of the accounts on the question of the Duchies have come to us from German sources, and have, in consequence, been entirely one-sided. I cannot, however, help regretting that you should only think the question worthy of your attention because of "the consequence it may assume as the provocation of a general war," for I think that the continued and manly struggle of a gallant people, however small in number and in diplomatic importance, to maintain its nationality and honor, is deserving of more than an occasional notice at the hands of the American Press. The plain fact of the matter is, that Germany wants to get hold of Slesvic, *because it is the key to Denmark*; it is *not* true that the German element predominates in Slesvic; but it is quite certain that if that duchy was given over to Germany, then German influences would be brought to bear on the rest of the Danish continent, and *that* once being the case, the hope of maintaining the Danish nationality might as well be given up forever. There is not the slightest doubt that Slesvic is favored as much as any other part of the Danish Kingdom, and it is equally certain that the majority of its inhabitants are in favor of its remaining a strictly Danish province.

The *Dagblad*, one of the ablest and most liberal journals of Copenhagen, publishes a weekly review in the French language, for the purpose of gaining an admission outside of Denmark for the Danish views of "the vexed question," and any other questions of special interest. As these articles may throw some additional and desired light on the subject, I take the liberty of sending you herewith the last two I have received. Should you deem them of sufficient interest, I shall only be too glad to be of service to you in giving you copies of such future ones as may have a bearing on the difficulties with Germany.

I notice that you forgot to mention that the peace of 1850 was partly brought about by a "friendly" note from the Russian Emperor to the King of Prussia, which caused the retreat of the German army from Denmark, and partly by the utter defeat of the Holstein rebels at the battle of Isted.

I remain, gentlemen, very truly yours,

T. CHRISTENSON.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

THE KING OF THE SKATERS.—LOUIS NAPOLEON seems to be as much at home upon skates as he is on horseback. He, with the Empress and prominent members of their suites, is in the habit of indulging frequently in that amusement, and on a recent occasion went to a large pond opposite Suresnes for that purpose. As soon as the Emperor and the Court arrived, the sport commenced in very business-like style. The Empress got into a sledge, and M. HARTOGS, a German gentleman, whose proficiency as a skater attracted the Imperial notice two years ago, and who is now called at Court the Emperor's *Aid-de-Camp de glace*, had the honor of pushing Her Majesty on the ice. He took her along at railroad speed, and was out of sight of shore in less than a minute. The Emperor then put on his skates, and conducted the sledge of a lady whose name I could not learn. Afterwards Her Majesty ventured to skate, but only with the assistance of two gentlemen. She is not at her ease upon the ice, and, considering that she comes from sunny Spain, this is not to be wondered at. The Emperor is a very good skater. He does not attempt any *tours de force*, but he is perfectly master of his movements. His wont is to go along rather slowly, and he stops frequently to contemplate the animated scene around him. Not the least etiquette is observed on the ice. No clear space is kept about the Emperor or Empress. They go about just like anybody else, and to-day, unlike last evening, everybody, without exception, was allowed to skate at the same time with them. The Emperor had nothing whatever but his own adroitness to prevent him from being knocked over by the first tyro in the sport whose skates might run away with him. It was an interesting sight to see the master of so many legions, the mighty potentate upon whose mysterious breath the fate of so many nations hangs, slipping about unpretentiously on the ice, no squire or even servant following him, and apparently as much on an equality with the people about him as a carter is with a plowman on an English farm-yard pond. Once a young man, who saw the Emperor skating slowly along the middle of the lake, steered almost indiscreetly close to him and gave him the go by, with the evident intention of getting credit with the spectators for being the best skater. The Emperor then, without any apparent effort, increased his speed, gracefully distanced his opponent by a few yards, and, contented with his victory, resumed the steady pace which he seems to affect.

THE TWO SKATERS.—Some anxious inquirer, who had doubtless read the account above given concerning LOUIS NAPOLEON'S freedom while upon the ice, sends the following communication to the editor of the *Star and Dial*:

SIR: I have just read in the newspaper a very graphic account of the Emperor NAPOLEON skating amongst hundreds, similarly amusing themselves, just as if he were a mere Parisian *flâneur*. A few days ago the Court newsmen informed us that the Prince Consort had been skating on the Virginia ice, and that some officers of the Guards had the honor of attending his Royal Higness.

Do not these two pictures of imperial and royal pastimes tell of the perversity of human things? Is it not strange that thorough imperialism should glide freely amidst the masses, while limited royalty dispoits itself within a "select" circle of Pretorians? I should like an explanation of this social problem. Why is arbitrary power "hail-fellow-well-met with the people?"—why is constitutional royalty exclusive in its pleasures? I am, Sir, your puzzled servant,

IN THE CROWN.

JAN. 22, 1861.

STRANGE MURDER IN ALGERIA.—A murder was recently committed in Algeria under very singular circumstances, the author of it being a boy, aged 11 years, named GILLESHEIM. He was in the fields, with some other children, looking after cattle, when he went to a little distance from his companions, and collected a heap of dry wood and brambles. He then laid hold of a girl four years old, dragged her to the pile, threw her down on it, and then set fire to it with a chemical match. Her brother came to her assistance, but the young ruffian threatened him with a similar fate if he interfered, telling him that he must tell his parents that the Arabs had carried her off. When he thought his victim was dead he dragged the body off the fire to some little distance, saying, "to-morrow the jackals will have eaten your body, and nothing more will be seen of you." The other children had in the meantime ran to the village and given an alarm, and the parents of the girl, coming to the spot, found her still breathing, but she expired in a few hours after. GILLESHEIM was delivered into the hands of justice.

THE IMPERIAL PAW.—The Princess MATHILDE gave, a short time since, a children's ball, in honor of the Prince Imperial, which, from all accounts, must have been decidedly a most charming affair. It commenced at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and ended at about 8. The Emperor arrived at 4, and the Prince Imperial, who wore the costume of a Marquis of the old *régime*, at a quarter past. His Imperial Highness was received by all the little guests, who grouped themselves on his passage. The orchestra was composed of children, all in exceedingly pretty costumes, and the Prince insisted on dancing with the lad who played the flute. Mlle. WALEWSKA was attired to represent a butterfly, and the Prince danced several times with her. Mlle. MINETTA VIMMERCATI, daughter of the Director of the Hunting Establishment of King VICTOR EMANUEL, was in the costume of a Spanish girl, and the son of Mme. BIZOT as a postillion of the time of LOUIS XV. The Princess MATHILDE, when the Prince arrived, said, with a smile: "Good day, my child! Give me—*la patte!*" (your paw.) The Prince looked at the Princess with surprise, but, after a moment's reflection, stepped back, and presented, most gaily—*his foot!* The ball concluded with the quadrille of "Orphée."

A BOLTING BULL.—One Sunday, as many people were quietly pursuing their homeward way after the morning sermon, an infuriated bull of the compact Scotch breed, and exceedingly lively, broke out of one of the lairs in the neighborhood of Smithfield, and rushed at full speed by the General Post-office, to the top of Cheapside, to the terror of several ladies and children, who sought refuge in doorways and passages. Having waited for a minute or so at the northeastern corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, he suddenly turned towards the northern entrance to the cathedral, bolted in, and went towards the steps leading towards the northern portico, but probably through perceiving the grass within the inclosure he went up to the rails reeking with heat and snorting violently. In a short time, however, he became comparatively calm, and the police having turned back several hundred persons so as to prevent their following and exciting the beast, he was taken in hand by two drovers, who took him easily along to his old quarters, fortunately without his having effected any material damage.

THEATRICAL FARCES AT ROME.—The utmost freedom is certainly not to be found at Rome, nor are the farces that are produced in the play-houses the only ones enacted in that imperial city. On a recent occasion, during the performance of the "Trovatore," the usual military chorus was applauded to such a degree that the Police interfered, and went round to several boxes to take down the names of the most vociferous spectators, who were summoned the next day to the Police-office, severely reprimanded, and prohibited from attending any public place of amusement for three years. Signors ALIBRANDI, SEJANI, and ten or twelve other frequenters of the opera, are amongst the best known of these victims of police severity. Signor PIPERNO, a respectable and talented Jewish gentleman, whilst going out of the theatre with his wife on his arm, was seized by four *gendarmes* for the same crime of having clapped the *bandiera*, and carried off to jail at that time of night, to his spouse's infinite consternation and dismay.

THE DANGER OF FOOT STOVES.—A most extraordinary event is narrated in *Le Nord*, as follows: "As a small tradesman named BOYOT, of Gandelu, was three days ago going in a covered cart with his mother-in-law and daughter to a place called Ocquerre, flames suddenly burst from the petticoats of the elder women and set fire to those of the younger. BOYOT dragged the two females from the vehicle and attempted to extinguish the fire by rolling them on the ground; but his efforts were in vain, and the two poor creatures were burned to death. No one was near to give him aid, and the man himself was much burned. He states that the females suffered dreadful agony for about ten minutes before they died. The fire was occasioned by a chaufferette, which the elder woman had put beneath her feet. The latter female was advanced in years, but the younger was only eighteen.

A PUGNACIOUS PEDAGOGUE.—A schoolmaster of Leeds, PURDON by name, was charged some weeks since, with an aggravated assault on a boy aged 9 years. The boy had been examined by Mr. PRICE, surgeon, who stated that he found the boy had been severely beaten over the back and shoulders, and was covered with contused wounds. The beating had been very severe, and, though he could not speak positively, he fancied there had been twelve or fifteen blows struck. The Magistrates afterwards examined the boy themselves, and committed the schoolmaster—whose only excuse for his conduct was that the boy had laughed at him—to two months' imprisonment.

THE GENTRY OF THE RED HAT.—It may be interesting to our readers to know some facts concerning the Sacred College at Rome. A communication from Rome states that there are at present in that body one cardinal named by LEON XII., twenty-one by GREGORY XVI., thirty-eight by PIUS IX., one reserved *in petto* in the consistory of the 26th of June, 1859, and nine hats vacant—total, seventy. The oldest of the cardinals is his Eminence TOSTI, who is 85, and has worn the purple 24 years; the youngest is his Eminence MILESI, 43, who has been a cardinal three years.

POOR DOG TRAY.—Celebrated among hunting packs were the Meath fox-hounds of England, and by a recent casualty their notoriety is destined to be greatly increased. It seems that the entire pack were following a fox, which had crossed the railway track a few miles from Naven, when the mid-day train came thundering along, and before the engineer could stop the engine the hounds were chopped, mangled and destroyed.

FROM OUR AFRICAN SQUADRON.

Our Cruising Vessels—Capture of Slavers—Visit to St. Helena.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDA, TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 1860.

The bark *Starlight*, of Boston, which sails on the 24th for home, is the first opportunity for mail this month. By her I send these few lines. The yellow fever, which has been ravaging the town for two months, has made over 50 victims to its cause, and naturally renders the port rather gloomy and dreary. The English squadrons do not come near us at all; the French, as soon as they perceive other men-of-war at anchor at a distance from the town, take to their heels, declaring it *un mauvais pays*, and the Yankees, not much better, leave as soon as their storehouse has replenished their empty holds with nourishment and fuel for the

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE RUMORED RAID ON WASHINGTON.

CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM EX GOV. WISE.

Mr. J. B. JONES, of Burlington, N. J., furnishes the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* with the following letter from Ex-Gov. WISE. Some weeks ago he wrote Mr. JONES that there was no purpose to interfere with the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, and this is in response to a request that he might be authorized to make a public contradiction of the preposterous rumors:

ROLLESTON, NEAR NOAPOLE, Va., Feb. 4, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: For many months I have been confined to the bed side of sickness and suffering, nursing with one hand, and attending to numerous pressing domestic duties with the other; not visiting Norfolk once in three months; seeing but few friends at my house, and these from my own immediate neighborhood; receiving my mail even not daily, or regularly, and not caring to be oppressed with its disgusting and distressing details of ruin, and of the destruction of my beloved country; in a word, I have been perfectly retired and inactive regarding every public concern. Named here as a candidate for our State Convention, I have not moved an inch from my door to meet an assemblage or to see a voter. And yet public and private accounts have me recruiting raid armies to take Washington; and I am actually assured that Gen. SCOTT has alleged, as a reason for raising a standing army around the capital, that I am writing and speaking and acting a rebellion! The Black Republicans and the Lieut-General are disturbed in their apprehensions of a *bug a boo* in the form of Gov. WISE. This would be ridiculous, simply, if the motive of the slandar was not the basest and most dangerous; if the safety of the country was not at hazard, and a private reputation was not falsely assailed. In my Norfolk speech, in my late letter to Virginia, everywhere, and at all times, I have disclaimed all raids, and pledged myself to await the sovereign orders, first of my own State, and failing in having them, of some other State. Still my public letters and speeches are made the pretext for raising menacing forces. This is base in motive, for Gen. SCOTT can hardly be affrighted at a single poor civilian, who never set a squadron in the field, and is now at home, alone, and in utter distress from sickness in his family, and from the dangers which he fears Gen. SCOTT is rushing the nation into. Fear is not the motive of this slander—it is worse—it is treason. A pretext, some pretext is needed to concentrate the army to establish a military despotism. SCOTT is but a martinet and commissary, but his vanity, in his old age, stands up like hip bones and withers of an old horse, from which the muscles have fallen away; and the Second Lieutenant-General aspires to rival the First Lieutenant-General in being canonized as the second saviour of his country. He had better take care, or I *will* take the field and take tha feathers off his peacock pride. Now, you are perfectly welcome to put this in print, to dispel the apprehensions of all tha grannies in the North, or to put to shame those who would malign by slander, one who never engaged in *secret* war, but who would claim our Capitol and our flag as belonging to those who have kept the covenants of the Constitution, and not to those who have broken them; and who will fight Gen. SCOTT himself, to defend them both. I have opposed secession and advocated fighting in the Union, against those who have denounced the Constitution as a covenant with hell. I have endeavored to preserve this Confederacy against all newly-constructed ones, and especially against the plots of Black Republicans to form a Northern Confederacy with Canada, under the protection of Great Britain. I am opposed, and ever have been opposed to dissolving this Union, and giving its Capitol and everything up to the demon of destruction. But I have no authority, and no means of attempting to preserve either from the military despotism which is in the very act of inauguration before the inauguration of LINCOLN. If anything could make me join a raid, it would be Gen. SCOTT'S demonstration at Washington.

See slip as to your idea of a Cotton Bank. No need to fear about copyright. My wife is still very ill. Yours, truly,

J. B. JONES, Esq. HENRY A. WISE.

A SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZER SHOT.

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Courier* of the 1st inst, contains the particulars of the shocking murder of WILLIAM WILKINS, a few days previous, at Sewellsville, Belmont County. The murdered man was engaged in a heated discussion of the national troubles, during which he earnestly sided with the South, and exhibiting a pistol expressed his willingness to fight for her. One of his companions, who had taken part in the discussion, requested WILKINS to let him see the pistol, and upon his compliance with the request, remarked that if those were WILKINS'S sentiments, it was as good a time now as any other to make a commencement, and placing the weapon at the breast of the latter, fired, the ball entering the heart and killing him instantly. No arrests were made.

THE STATE ASKED TO INDORSE UNITED STATES BONDS.

The following communication from Gen. DIX, which was transmitted to the Legislature on Friday, has been noticed by telegraph:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, FEB. 4, 1861.

To His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

SIR: In a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, of the 18th ult., I suggested that the public moneys belonging to the United States deposited with the States for safe keeping, under the act of Congress of the 23d of June, 1836, might be made the basis of a loan to meet the expenditures of the Federal Government, and become the means of sustaining the public credit in the present disordered condition of the commercial and political affairs of the country. I observe that a proposition has been introduced into the Legislature of New-York, to guaranty stocks of the United States to the amount of the moneys thus deposited with the State. This is in strict accordance with the suggestions I made.

Should the measure be adopted, as I trust it may, it could not fail to have a most salutary influence, by upholding, as New-York has done in other trying emergencies, the credit and authority of the General Government. I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't, JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MAYOR OF WASHINGTON STANDS ON HIS DIGNITY.

The Washington papers, of Feb. 8, publish a curious correspondence between Maj.-Gen. WEIGHTMAN and Mayor BERRETT. The former addressed a note to the Mayor asking him for the residences of the policemen employed by the city, that they might be speedily summoned in case their services should be required at any time. To this request Mayor BERRETT replies that he is the head of the municipal government of Washington, and that as such the Police force is under his supervision and control; that he has been unable, after laborious investigation, to ascertain that there is any ground whatever for the rumors which have been circulated regarding the invasion of Washington City by an armed force, and that he does not chose to give the information called for. Maj.-Gen. WEIGHTMAN answers that his first letter was strangely misunderstood, since he only wanted the names of one or two officers on whom he might call in case of emergency. Mayor BERRETT replies that Maj.-Gen. WEIGHTMAN'S first note was certainly so worded as to be liable to misconstruction, and says that while he will gladly detail all the Police officers he may think he needs for the defence of his rights as a private citizen he will never respond to such a call from the Commander of the District militia.

THE POSITION OF KENTUCKY.

The following is the resolution which has just passed the Legislature of Kentucky, the Senate having approved of it by 25 ayes to 11 noes and the House by a vote of 54 to 40:

Resolved, That as this General Assembly has made an application to Congress to call a National Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, and requested the Legislatures of all the other States to make similar applications, and has appointed Commissioners to meet those which have been appointed by the State of Virginia, and such as may be appointed by other states, at a designated time and place, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment of the present unhappy controversies, *it is unnecessary and inexpedient for this Legislature to take any further action on this subject at the present time.* As an evidence of the sincerity and good faith of our propositions for an adjustment, and an expression of devotion to the Union, and desire for its preservation, Kentucky awaits with deep solicitude the response from her sister States.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN'S PEDIGREE.

The Boston *Journal* revives a letter written to the Secretary of the New-England Historical Society by the Vice-President elect, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, giving a condensed record of his history. The letter is dated Hampden, (Me.,) Aug. 24, 1855, and says:

"My name is HANNIBAL HAMLIN, born in Paris, County of Oxford, State of Maine, Aug. 27, 1809. CYRUS HAMLIN was my father. He was born in Massachusetts. He died in Paris Jan. or Feb., 1828, aged about 58. He was a surgeon and physician. He was clerk of the Courts for Oxford County for several years, and subsequently High Sheriff of the same County. I think he had more than twenty brothers and sisters. Four of the brothers were named ASIA, AFRICA, EUROPE and AMERICA. AFRICA was a member of the Cincinnati Society.

My mother died about four years since, aged about 70. Her maiden name was ANNA LIVERMORE, daughter of Deacon ELIJAH LIVERMORE, of the town of Livermore, in Oxford County. They were married about the year 1798. (If desirable, I can obtain the exact dates of their birth, marriage and decease.)

I prepare myself for a collegiate education. The death of my father required my services at home, and I devoted myself to labor on the homestead until I was near 21 years old. I then went into a printing office, having purchased an interest therein, where I remained something more than a year, working as a compositor. I then commenced the study of the law; was admitted to the Bar, January, 1833; commenced practice at Hampden, April, 1833, and continued in the practice up to 1848.

I was a member of the House of Representatives in Maine for the years 1836, 1837, '38, '39 and '40. Was Speaker of the House in 1837, 1839 and 1840. Was also a member in 1847. Was a candidate for Congress in 1840, and was defeated by about two hundred and fifty majority in a poll of about fifteen thousand votes. Was elected in 1842, and re-elected in 1844. Was elected to the Senate in 1848, to supply the vacancy for four years, occasioned by the death of JOHN FAIRFIELD. Was re-elected in 1850 for the term of six years."

SEIZURE OF THE REVENUE-CUTTER CASS.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of Jan. 31, gives some of the circumstances attending the seizure of the Revenue-cutter *Lewis Cass*. The surrender of the vessel was demanded by the Collector of the port of Mobile, and Capt. MORRISON, who is himself an Alabamian, at once gave it up. Then he resigned his commission in the United States service, and is only waiting for its acceptance to resume command of the vessel under authority of the State. After the surrender Capt. MORRISON received orders to go to Galveston, and take command of the Revenue-cutter *Phillip Dodge*, in order to take her to a Northern port, so as to prevent her seizure by the State of Texas. To these orders he paid no attention whatever.

TWO CARPENTERS FROM NEW-JERSEY MURDERED IN CHARLESTON.

The Paterson *Guardian*, of Feb. 9, gives the particulars of a horrible outrage perpetrated in Charleston a few days ago. ANDREW ACKERMAN and —— BARTOLF, the former from Ramapo, and the latter from Bergen Co., N. J., went South some weeks since to work at their trade. When the secession excitement broke out all business was suspended, and, as they found that they were earning no thing they concluded to come home. All their arrangements were completed, but they found that they would have to wait several days for their money, and it was during this time that they were arrested as spies. The formality of trial was hurried through, and both of them were executed within an hour after they had been arrested. Neither of them had any sympathies with the Republican Party, and it is difficult to imagine what could have been the ground for the summary action of the Charlestonians. The first intimation that was received concerning their fate, came from the man for whom they had worked, in the vicinity of Charleston, who, finding out what had been done, and where BARTOLF'S father lived, wrote a statement of the circumstances, regretting the affair, and saying that had he been informed, or time been allowed the suspected persons, their innocence might have been established, and their lives saved. Mr. BARTOLF has gone South to learn more definite particulars regarding his son's fate, and to bring on his remains and those of his friend, if the statement which has been made should prove to be true.

MINOR ITEMS.

The Washington *Intelligencer* approves of the plan of calling a National Convention to arrange present difficulties.

Ex-President TYLER is elected a delegate to the Virginia State Convention from Charles City, James City, and Naw-Kent.

The Washington *Confederation* states that the editor has recently had conversations with many of the most eminent statesman in the country, among them Hon. LEWIS CASS, and that while they all hope that the political storm which is sweeping so many Southern States from their moorings within the secure haven of our Union, will subside, they entertain an idea that our form of government is not sufficiently *strong* to preserve itself from the schemes and acts of domestic traitors and demagogues.

A number of students from Southern States left Union College for their homes on Feb. 7. Before their exodus they tried to elevate the Palmetto Flag on the skating park, but were driven off. During the night, however, they raised it on the liberty pole, and then cut the halyards. It was taken down as soon as there was light enough to see that it was there.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that Gov. MORGAN has replied by letter to the Governor of Georgia in regard to the seizures of arms by the City Police. The Governor takes the ground that as the arms were destined to be used to subvert the Government, which his official oath binds him to sustain, *he could not*, so far as *he* had any control, *permit arms to leave this State which might be turned against our own citizens*. From this it would appear that, in making the seizure, the police were acting under orders from the Governor and not on Mr. KENNEDY'S individual responsibility, as has hitherto been supposed.

"Occasional," in a letter from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, gives an incident which transpired during the sessions of the Peace Convention at Washington on Feb. 6. Mr. SEDDEN, of Virginia, a very extreme man, and little disposed to lead the way to conciliation, having made some objectionable remarks, the Chief Justice of North Carolina, Mr. RUFFIN, who is now over eighty years of age, and the idol of the people among whom he lives, alike because of his spotless character as his gigantic intellect, rose to his feet, and pronounced one of the most inspiring and affecting appeals for the Union. He melted the hearts of even the most ultra of his colleagues, and Ex Gov. MOOREHEAD, of North Carolina, himself a remarkable man, and only second to the aged Chief Justice in the love of the people of the old North State, burst into a flood of tears, which he could not restrain.

Rev. W. MATTHEWS, a prominent clergyman who resides in Bainbridge, Ga., writes to a gentleman in Chicago, Ill., that all the South desires is to be let alone while she withdraws from a Union in which her welfare, honor and independence are no longer secure.

"What's in the Wind?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The above caption in to-day's TIMES attracted my attention, and a private letter from Savannah gives me the particulars. The outrage perpetrated upon Capt. VANDIAN, of the British ship *Kalos*, now lying in that port, consisted in treating him (with true Southern hospitality) to a coat of *tar* and *feathers*; and for what? For allowing his negro stevedore to sit down at the dinner table in his own cabin with himself.

We may differ on matters of taste with the English captain, but the community at large, both here and in England, are hardly prepared to admit the right of a mob of the chivalry to invade the cabin of a British ship and dictate to her commander who he shall have to dine with him. John Bull is a little *touchy* on such small matters, and may not exercise quite as much forbearance towards our seceding brethren as our own Government does. Yours, F. M. L.

LAW REPORTS.

The Forrest Divorce Case—The Amendments Defective.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mitchell.

Catherine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—Sometime since this case was submitted to the Court on a proposed decree and proposed amendments, an appeal having been taken by the defendant from the report of the Referee. The Court decides that the counsel for the defendant has not complied with Rule 36 of the Court.

The German Theatre Cases—Injunction against Knobb and Bechtel.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The House of Refuge vs. *Knobb et al.*—Justice LEONARD now makes the following order in this case, the Volk's Garten case. Knobb is alleged to be the manager and proprietor. Section 4 authorizes an injunction only against such person, not against an owner, as such merely, of the premises. Injunction continued as to Knobb; dissolved as to Bechtel.

Action against the New-Haven Railroad Company—Defence a Release.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

L. D. Cummings vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—The plaintiffs brought this action to recover $20,000 damages, by reason of injuries sustained from an accident in the cars of the defendant near Yorkville some time in the year 1859.

The defendants allege that shortly after the alleged accident, the plaintiff executed and delivered to defendant a general release of all claims for damages. Thus the plaintiff admits, but sets up in reply that the release was obtained from him by fraud and duress. The plaintiff offered to show that at that time he was incapable of making a valid contract, he being so enfeebled from the effects of said accident as not to know what he was about. He further offered to show that the consideration of the said release was insufficient; that undue influence was used to obtain his signature; that he was induced to sign the said release on the representation being made to him that he could not maintain an action against the Company. The Court ruled this testimony out as incompetent, whereupon the plaintiff's counsel, with the consent of the Court, withdrew a Juror, and the case was postponed to the next term.

Platt & Fuller for plaintiff; Tracy, Powers & Talmadge for defendant.

Action of Libel Against a Lawyer—Defence Justification and Plea of no Witnesses.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Woodruff.

George O. Mulford vs. *Moses Ely.*—The plaintiff brought this action against the defendant, a highly respectable lawyer of this City, to recover damages for an alleged libel. The charge is that the defendant accused the plaintiff of forgery, averring that he (plaintiff) had forged a certain check, and must pay it. This accusation, it was claimed, was repeated by the defendant, thus aggravating the case.

The defendant averred that upon the first occasion no other person than the plaintiff heard the charge, and that the second time the charge was provoked by the behavior and words of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, however, replied and testified that on the first occasion two other persons heard the language, and the second time there were witnesses.

The defendant moved that the complaint be dismissed after this evidence was in, urging that no cause of action had been shown.

The Court, however, submitted the case to the jury, who gave the plaintiff a verdict for $50.

Turndike Saunders for plaintiff; Moses Ely and Mr. Lawrence for defendant.

Shipment of Wheat—Alleged Conversion.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Woodruff.

John D. Durbrow et al. vs. *Francis McDonald et al.*—This action is brought to recover possession of 3,492½ bushels of wheat, valued at $10,000.

The plaintiffs allege that they shipped on board the ship *Compromise*, then lying in the port of New-York and bound for Glasgow, Great Britain, in charge of John Child, one of the defendants, as master, the wheat in question to be transported for them to Glasgow. That while the wheat was in the vessel and lying in the port of New-York, the defendants took possession of the wheat, claiming to be the owners thereof and converted the same to their own use.

The defendants deny that the plaintiffs owned the wheat, and allege that they, being Commission Merchants, doing business in New-York and Glasgow, purchased the wheat of one Perry and shipped the same on their own account.

This is the second trial of the case; the former trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $6,183 63, the plaintiffs waiving the return of the property. The defendants appealed from this judgment to the General Term of the Court, which ordered a new trial.

The case is still on.

Larocques & Barlow for plaintiffs; Henry Nicol and David Thurston for defendants.

Gordon Hires Convicted of Manslaughter.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The trial of Gordon Hires, the second mate of the bark *Anna*, for the murder of John Tuttle, one of the crew, resulted in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

The case of Edmund P. Lane, the first mate of the *Anna*, indicted for the murder of another one of the crew, was then called up, but as there were not a sufficient number of jurors present, who had not taken part in the trial of Hires, the case was put over till Monday, and the Marshal was directed to summon another panel of thirty-six jurors for that time.

United States District Court—FEB. 8.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law et al vs. *The United States.*—This case was continued to-day. The Government read depositions of some of the officials in the Post-office Department, and after examining Mr. Cornelius Wendell as to some matters of locality in the Post-office Department, and the whereabouts of a witness, the testimony in the case was closed and the Court adjourned. The case will be summed up on Monday.

Court of General Sessions.

A PANEL THIEF SENT TO SING-SING.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, William H. Sherwood, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for three years and six months.

A JERSEY "GULL" IN A PANEL HOUSE.

Mary Smith, jointly indicted with the last prisoner for the same offence, pleaded not guilty, and like Niobe, all in tears, went to trial.

Mr. Van Winkle, the first witness, testified that he was a Jerseyman; a few days ago he came to this City; at about 9 o'clock in the evening he was coming down Broadway, when he met the prisoner and stopped to talk with her; she said she came from the country, having been treated badly at home; she asked the witness to go to her room and warm himself there; witness declined, and she pressed the suit until he consented; on the way she complained that it was hard for her to get along, and the witness sympathized with her; he then went to her room; he sat down by the stove, and she subsequently locked the door, which may as well close in from public view an account of the events which the witness narrated. The witness however found that he had been robbed; the prisoner then escaped, and the witness called in officers, who, upon investigation found an ingeniously-contrived and hidden door behind the bed up on which the witness had deposited his clothes; he had first offered to put them on another sofa, but the prisoner had objected, and bade him put them on the lounge; when he had put his clothes there, there were $350 in the pockets; this was all taken; afterwards, in the Station-house the witness had a conversation with this rural maid, now transformed into a wicked Cyprian, who asked to speak with him, and said she was willing to confess all; afterwards, in the office at the prison, she gave up $30 of the money; her confederate, the previous prisoner Sherwood, at the same time had said: "Her and me have robbed you rascally," witness had replied, "It is a deep concerted plan, and you done it mechanically;" they asked the witness to drop the matter, he said he should be glad to, as it was mortifying to him to prosecute them, but he was bound over by the magistrate to appear as a witness; subsequently, $150 more of the money was recovered by the Police, on cross-examination, the witness was shown the papers containing his examination before the magistrate, upon which he had signed a different name from that which he gave in Court, he explained the variance on the ground of a desire, when before the magistrate, to avoid exposure; witness has no wife, but has daughters.

Capt. Dowling, the next witness, testified to having recovered a part of the stolen money from the other prisoner, Sherwood; the witness also examined the house where the robbery was committed, between the front room and the rear one is a wide partition with a space of a foot between, through these partitions are two panel doors, one opening in and the other out, through the one opening into the front room was a small eye-hole slanting in the direction of the bed; the bed can be seen by a person not seen the partition, who should look through the hole; the panel would not be noticed by a person entering the room.

Officer Golden next testified that he arrested the prisoner; she had said to Sherwood that unless he would get her bailed, she would "blow" on him.

Officer Jordan testified that he assisted in the prisoner's arrest; she denied all knowledge of the matter when it was charged upon her.

There were no further witnesses, and, after a long consultation, the jury were unable to agree. The prisoner then pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

BURGLARS SENT TO STATE PRISON.

George Downing and John Anderson, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and were sent to the State Prison for two years.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Clarey, indicted for felonious assault, was convicted of simple assault and battery, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, for passing sentences and listening to motions.

Surrogate's Court.

Benefice to a Church.—The will of Peter Vanpelt was now admitted to probate, leaving $500 to the Theological School of the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church in New-Brunswick, N. J. If the residue of the estate, after paying bequests, amounts to that sum. The wills of Ann P. Newbold, John Fortune and Vincent Poppi were also admitted. They make no bequests of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Mulry et al.* vs. *Conray et al.*—Motion denied with $7 costs of opposers.

Earle et al vs. *Tate.*—The Sheriff is entitled to poundage in the sum actually collected by him in execution.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Dietz* vs. *Dietz.*—Findings of fact and conclusions of law filed with Clerk.

Ketcham et al vs. *Carrol et al.*—Attachment granted.

POLICE REPORTS.

THE PISTOL MIGHTIER THAN THE PEN.

On Thursday afternoon a person called at the book-store of Mr. James Miller, No 554 Broadway, and represented himself as a bibliopole from Albany, named Henry King, who desired to make some additions to his library. Mr. Thomas R. Knox, one of the clerks in the establishment, obligingly displayed the treasures of the store, and King made a selection of valuable works. Mr Knox, however, had occasion to suspect the honesty of his customer, who placed a handsome volume of Byron and an elegant edition of Homer beneath his cloak, and prepared to go away without paying for them. His exit was prevented, and a policeman sent for, who recovered the stolen volumes, and arrested the well-dressed thief. Waxing exceedingly wroth at the exposure, the prisoner sought revenge by firing at the keeper of the establishment with a revolver. The aim, however, was not well taken, and the ball entered the floor some distance in the rear of the intended victim. King was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who imprisoned him for trial in default of $1,000 bail, on the charge of felonious assault.

SLIPPED HIS MOORINGS.

On Thursday afternoon, Officer Newton, of the Twenty-first Ward, was conducting a young man named Charles H. Wilson, to the Jefferson Market Court, who had been detected in the commission of a burglary at the House of Mr. Jeremiah Loeder, No. 302 Fifth-avenue, by forcing open a window on the second floor. The prisoner was handcuffed, but at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, he managed to withdraw his hands from the shackles, trip up the policeman and escape. He was pursued and overtaken after a race to Third-avenue, and finally reached his original destination. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Smith, of the Eleventh Ward, heard cries of murder in the house No. 11 Dry-Dock-street, and forcing his way into the premises he found a number of ruffians beating a man named Patrick Gallagher with clubs. At sight of the policeman the assailants beat a precipitate retreat, but as they were recognized it is likely that they will be apprehended. Gallagher was very severely injured, and received medical attention from Dr. Kimbark. He was unable to state the reason of his ill-treatment.

SPURNING GOOD ADVICE.

Two women, named Mary Haskell and Mary Block, called at various stores in the Bowery and other streets yesterday with the object of palming off counterfeit bills. They were not successful, and having persisted in their efforts to get rid of the bills after they had been informed of their worthlessness the police took them to the Police Court at Essex Market. Justice BRENNAN committed them to prison. The counterfeit notes were on the Bank of Amsterdam and Rockland County Bank.

DISAPPOINTED PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

On Thursday, Justice BRENNAN issued a warrant for the arrest of two professors of fisticuffs, named Wm. J. Donnelly and John Hickey, who have been training during the past few weeks for a ring-fight at $600 a side. The complainant is a relative of one of the pugilists, and the men, having been brought to Court by Officers Smith and Holmes, were required to furnish bail, each in $1,000, to keep the peace.

A LUCKY MEETING.

Mr. Abraham Fuerth, residing at No. 3 Avenue B, on entering his bedroom yesterday noon, met Louis Fischer, a young German, coming out with a writing desk, containing $146, under his arm. Mr. Fuerth secured his property and handed the thief over to the police. Justice BRENNAN held him for trial.

THEFT OF RIBBONS.

Justice BRENNAN committed a lad named Isaac Marsman, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen $40 worth of ribbons from the fancy goods store of Moyse Lehman, No. 328 East Houston-street. The youth acknowledged his delinquency.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 8.

$500	Treas. 12 p. c. N.	101⅞	300	Harlem Railroad...	15¾
3,000	do	101¾	100	Chic. & R. Island R.	55
10,000	Treas 10 p.c. N.	99¾	700	do	55⅛
8 000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	70	200	do	b10 55⅜
2,000	do	69¾	200	do	s60 55¼
5 000	N. Carolina St. 6s	76	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	69¾
5,000	Miss. State 6s.	b30 64½	100	do	69⅝
1,000	do	64¼	100	do	s60 69
1 000	do	64	50	do	b15 69⅜
1 000	do	64¾	350	Har. R. Preferred.	34½
10,000	do	s10 64¾	200	do	b30 35¼
20 000	do	b30 65	50	Reading Railroad .	42¾
2,000	Brook City W. L.	10	150	do	42
6,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs	54	100	do	b30 42⅛
800	Ill. Central R. Bs	98¾	43	Clev., C. I. & Cin R	94
1 000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	40	100	Mil. & Miss R....	12
5,000	L. E. & W. 1st m	67	100	Michigan Cen. R...	64
4 000	Ile's M. & To. bs.	70	250	do	54⅛
3,000	C. B. & Q. 8 ct. bs	93	100	do	53⅞
5	Bank of New-York	92	200	do	s30 53⅝
20	State and Lea. Bk.	99⅜	200	M. So. & N. I. G. R	3
300	Canton Co.	14	50	do	30⅛
16	Pacific M. St. Co.	82	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	75
50	do	81½	250	do	75⅜
16	N. Y. C. R. ex div.	76	50	do	75⅝
250	do	76⅝	250	do	75⅞
850	do	75⅞	600	do	s30 71½
200	Erie Railroad	31⅝	150	do	75⅛
400	do	30½	100	Gal. & Chicago R.	69⅝
100	do	s30 30	150	do	69
50	Erie Assessment	b60 28	250	Ct. & Toledo R	31
100	Hudson River R	42⅛	350	do	31¾
175	do	b30 42⅞	150	do	31⅞
500	do	43	100	do	b15 31¾
50	do	b3 42⅞	100	do	31⅝
20	do	43			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '68	94	50	Harlem R	15¾
10,000	Treas. 12 p.c. Notes	101¼	100	Reading R	42
5 000	Treas. 10½ p.c. N.	100	100	Mich. Central R	54⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	69⅜	50	do	b10 54½
2,000	do	69⅛	100	Ill. Cent. R. S.	s10 78½
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	64½	50	do	75⅛
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	74	50	do	75⅜
2,000	Erie R. 6th M. B.	72	125	do	s10 75
3 000	C. & I. R. f. b.	74⅜	50	do	s30 74⅜
1,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	39¾	97	Galena & Chic. R.	69⅜
15	Bk. of Commerce	92	100	do	69⅝
19	Park Bank	105½	100	do	s10 69¾
150	New York Cen. R.	90	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	31⅜
	Ex div	s6c 78	50	do	31⅝
150	do	77⅞	200	Chicago & R. I. R.	55⅛
250	do	77⅝	50	do	55⅜
50	Hudson River R	42⅝	50	Chic., B. & Q. R.	70

TUESDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning on lower prices, from no ostensible cause, but under a prevailing feeling in the Street that political events at Washington move too slowly in the direction of a peaceable solution of the present troubles. While there was nothing in the morning papers to change the news of yesterday, the absence of additional assurances of peace was unfavorably construed, and the market was sold down ¼@1 ₱ cent., both on State securities and on the Railway speculatives. In the case of Erie and Michigan Central, the decline was even greater, amounting on Erie, at one time, to 1¼ ₱ cent. from yesterday's calls, and 2 ₱ cent. on Michigan Central. The lowest business on New-York Central was at 75¼@¾, against 76⅞@77 at the Second Board on Thursday, and 76¼ at the close of that day. In the afternoon the feeling was reversed again, and prices were generally up, recovering nearly or quite the decline in the forenoon, and in some instances going ahead of the last prices of yesterday. The dispatches from Albany, in regard to the appointment—with singular unanimity—in the Legislature, of Mr. THURLOW WEED, on the Peace Commission to Washington, (in place of Judge GARDINER declined,) and from Washington, to the afternoon papers, were assigned as the cause of the sudden recovery of prices, but the probability is that the general temper of the market had not been substantially altered by the experiment made at the early Board to depress it. The upward inclination of most of the speculators outside the Board, if not at the Board, has been quite palpable for several days, based, of course, on the belief that the popular election in Virginia, and subsequent meeting at Washington of many of the best and ablest men of the country, on the invitation of that Commonwealth, opens the way to a reconciliation of existing disagreements, as between the North and the loyal States of the South. While this belief is strong among a large class of our business men, and ought to be well grounded from the high character of the various State Commissions which have gone to Washington, there is sufficient remaining doubt with capitalists to create an uneasy and unsettled feeling in regard to Federal Securities, the further negotiation of which, on any new creation of Stock or Treasury bills, would be utterly impracticable, on any creditable terms to the Government, in this market, in case the present or some other immediate opportunity of settlement, between the great Middle States, North and South, is not embraced and made effectual to future confidence by both parties. It is as well that this should be understood at Washington. The facts of the day confirm it. Some 6 ₱ cents, of 1867-'68, have been returned from the Continent of Europe, under the alarm created by secession, and could not be sold here better than 93@94 ₱ cent., and only at these figures in a very moderate or retail way. There is no established rate whatever for the 5 ₱ cents. of 1871, issued last November, and Treasury Bills have fallen back to 10½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Another circumstance is, that one or more of our large Banks, heretofore taking a leading part in all new negotiations for the Treasury, are already incumbered with two millions or more of the 5 ₱ cents. of 1874-71, the market decline on which is now equal to 12@15 ₱ cent., part of the sum having been originally taken at 105 ₱ cent. Of course there is not much stomach for New Loans to accommodate a distracted Government in *that* quarter. At the same time it may be safely assumed that the incoming Administration will be able to command Money, readily, on a 6 ₱ cent. Funded Stock, if the embarrassment of secession is made to stop with the withdrawal of the Cotton States.

Late in the afternoon there was much buoyancy in the Railway market, and the following were about the latest quotations:

Central	76½	Illinois Central	76
Toledo	32⅜	Rock Island	56⅛
Galena	70⅛	Burlington	70
Erie	31¼	Pacific Mail	82
Michigan Guaranteed	31⅝	Panama	112⅝
Michigan Southern	14¾	Missouris	64¾
Michigan Central	55	Tennessees	69¼

The market for Money is growing easier on first-class securities, while there is still much difficulty in negotiating all mercantile paper below this class. The current price for Money both at Bank and on the Street is 7 ₱ cent., with exceptions, at call, at 6 ₱ cent. On Treasury paper the rate to-day is 10½@10¾ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Banks are said to hold about $35,000 000 in Bullion, to-day, although the average for the week may not come up to this sum on the statement of Monday next. In addition to the present stock, $300,000, came in from England this afternoon by the steamship *Vigo*, and the *Canada*, telegraphed at Halifax, has $260,000 on board. The Exchanges on Europe are again downward, and some Bankers' bills on London have been done to-day as low as 105½ ₱ cent. The range of quotation is 105@106 ₱ cent., as against 106@107 ₱ cent last week. There is much irregularity in the market for Merchant bills on England, the range being from 104@105½ ₱ cent.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—The following is the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, one door from Wall-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 7	Philadelphia	Par @ ⅛
Feb 7	Baltimore	⅛ @ 1
Feb 7	Boston	Par @ ⅛
Feb. 5	Columbia, S. C.	3 @ 4
Feb. 5	Cincinnati	⅜ @ ¾
Feb. 6	Pittsburg	2¼ @ 2¾
Feb. 5	Montreal	¾ @ 1
Feb. 5	Toronto	½ @ ¾
Feb. 5	Quebec	¾ @ ¾
Feb. 4	St. Louis	5½ @ 6
Feb. 5	Chicago, Ill	6¼ @ 6¾
Feb. 4	Milwaukee	5 @ 5¼
Feb. 4	Savannah	1 @ 1½
Feb 4	Charleston, S. C.	3 @ 3½
Feb. 7	Washington, D. C.	1½ @ 1¾
Feb. 2	Jackson, Tenn	2 @ 2½
Feb 2	Tallahassee, Fla	3 @ 3½
Feb. 1	Jacksonville, Fla	3 @ 3½
Feb. 4	Lansing, Mich	1 @ 1½
Feb. 7	Alexandria	6 @ 6½
Feb. 4	Paris, Ky	⅜ @ 1
Feb. 4	Jackson, Mich	1½ @ 1⅞
Feb. 6	Petersburg	6 @ 6½
Feb. 4	Richmond	5¾ @ 6
Feb. 4	New-Orleans	¼ dis.
Feb. 4	Mobile	¼ dis.

It is stated by one or more of our cotemporaries, that at a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company yesterday there was one majority against declaring a quarterly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on the 20th inst. The United States Trust Company of this City has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on the 11th inst. The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company an interest dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on dem

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Ernani.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Iron Chest—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Courriers de Lyon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Noble Soldier—Harlequin Jack—Lafitte, the Pirate of the Gulf.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropez—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs, Dances, &c.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on Monday Morning, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Col. Hayne, the Special Envoy of South Carolina, and Lieut. Hall, the messenger of Major Anderson, left Washington yesterday, bearing dispatches upon which depend possibly the question of peace or war—the former with the refusal of the Government to surrender Fort Sumter, in accordance with the desire of South Carolina, and the latter with the final instructions of the Government to the faithful officer to whom has been intrusted the command and defence of that fort. The impression seems to prevail in Washington, however, that an attack upon it will not take place immediately, notwithstanding the bravado of the South Carolinians, and their professed anxiety to pull down that "hated flag."

Nothing definite has yet been accomplished by the Peace Conference, which still sits with closed doors. An effort was made yesterday by the delegation from New-York to induce the Conference to hold open sessions, but they did not succeed. A Committee has been appointed to report a plan for the settlement of the national difficulties, which will perhaps report on Monday. Should they fail to do so, however, it is understood to be the intention of the Virginia delegation to move an *ultimatum*, upon which they will demand prompt action. It is impossible at present to form any definite idea of what is likely to be determined upon, or whether anything at all will be accomplished in the way of compromise.

The Montgomery Convention spent most of the day on Thursday in secret session, considering the report of the Committee on the plan for a Provisional Government for the proposed Southern Confederacy. It was discussed for several hours, when the Convention came to the conclusion that the old Constitution of the United States was good enough, and it was accordingly adopted, with some modification relative to free trade with all the world.

The Louisiana State Convention is still in session. On Wednesday it passed an ordinance conferring the right of citizenship upon all those who were residing in the State at the time of the passage of the ordinance of secession. Yesterday a motion was made to invite all the States except those rejoicing in the name of New-England to join the "Southern Confederacy." This motion was made the special order for to-day.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were varied in the Senate from the usual routine of receiving petitions and memorials relative to the condition of the country, and speech-making on the same prolific theme, by action in regard to the proposed extension of the patent for the McCormick Reaper. The resolution for extending the time for receiving testimony was called up by Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and the special order being postponed, debate upon it was continued at considerable length by Messrs. Wade, Douglas, Fessenden and others. The resolution was finally passed. This action, it is understood, will have the effect of defeating the proposed extension of the patent. In the House, a message was received from the President inclosing the correspondence between himself and Col. Hayne, Special Envoy from South Carolina, relative to the surrender of Fort Sumter to the authorities of that State. The bulk of this correspondence has already appeared in the Times, and we this morning give in full the two letters which make it complete—the last communication of Col. Hayne to the President, and the response of Mr. Holt, Secretary of War. It will be seen from these documents that the demand for the surrender of the Fort is peremptory, and that the refusal to surrender is quite as positive. The House then resumed consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, and speeches were made by Messrs. Hatton, of Tennessee, who protested forcibly against his State being dragged into the vortex of secession; Kellogg, of Illinois, who made a speech in vindication of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican Party; and Smith, of North Carolina, who said that his State would never be a party to the destruction of the Union so long as her rights and honor were safe within it. An evening session was held, at which several speeches were made to almost empty benches.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we have advices from Europe two days later than were brought by the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland. The steamship *Vigo* has also arrived at this port, but her advices are not so late by one day as those by the Portland steamer. The *Canada's* news is not especially important. The prospectus of an India Cotton Company had been issued in Great Britain, the object of which was to establish agencies in the cotton region of India, to purchase the article from the growers direct, and to endeavor to improve the process of picking and cleansing by machinery. The bombardment of Gaeta still continued vigorously, and was still feebly replied to. Military preparations still continued on a large scale in France, and it was stated that an immense camp was to be established at Chalons early in the Spring. Later advices from China inform us that a great part of the allied expeditionary forces had reached Hong Kong.

The Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 23d January, announces the sailing of the *Uncle Sam* from that port for Panama, having on board $1,044,000 in treasure for this port.

The New-York State Legislature yesterday, by joint resolution, elected Mr. Thurlow Weed as Peace Commissioner to Washington, in place of Abraham Gardner, who declined to accept. Mr. Weed received the votes of every Senator present in the Senate, and 73 out of 90 votes in the Assembly. In the Senate the bill relative to the Courts of New-York City was recommitted. Mr. Grant moved a resolution of inquiry on the Governor as to whether any of the New-York Harbor-masters have been under indictment—their numbers, &c. This was lost after a general debate and the subject was set down for Executive session. In the House a resolution was offered by Mr. Ainsworth, providing that when the House adjourn on the 28th of February, it be until March 7, in order to afford members an opportunity of witnessing the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. Bills were introduced to provide for the suppression of gambling; giving residents of the State the power to absolve themselves from citizenship on their assuming citizenship of a foreign country; to authorize the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to loan $600,000, if needed, on the half mill tax, for the completion of the canals; to reorganize the Harbo-rmasters' Department; to incorporate the Metropolitan Improvement Company with a capital of $500,000.

The sudden change in the weather, noted yesterday morning, appears to have been even more marked than that which occurred about this time in February of last year. In some localities, as reported by telegraph, the change in temperature within twelve hours, as noted by the thermometer, exceeded sixty degrees. At Hanover, N. H., for instance, the mercury stood on Thursday afternoon at thirty-seven degrees above zero, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning it stood at thirty-two degrees below. Heavy snow-storms have also occurred at various points, and the snow has been badly drifted, causing serious interruptions to railroad travel.

The coffee and spice mills of Messrs. Wright, Gillies & Brother, No 206 Fulton-street, with the adjoining building, No. 208, occupied on the first floor as a paper warehouse by Messrs. Hendks & Moss, and the upper part as a hoop-skirt and netting manufactory by Mr. William Adams, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The unusually cold weather made it difficult for the firemen to operate advantageously, and the water froze almost as soon as it entered the hose, but notwithstanding these obstacles, after eight hours' hard labor the flames were subdued. One of the firemen, Joseph Skillman, a member of Truck Company No. 15, was killed by the falling of a chimney, and Wm. Rennett, another fireman, was severely injured by the same casualty. The total loss by the conflagration is about $20,000.

In the Surrogate's Court the will of Peter Vanpelt was yesterday admitted to probate, leaving a contingent bequest of $500 to the Theological School of the Protestant Dutch Rnformed Church of Brunswick, New-Jersey. At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice Monerief gave notice to defendant's attorney in the Forest divorce case, that their proposed case and amendments do not conform with Rule 36. At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice Leonard dissolved the injunction against Bechtel in the German (Volks' Garten) Theatre case, and continued it against Knonn. In the General Sessions, most of the day was occupied with a trial for grand larceny, committed in a panel-house by two thieves—a man and a woman. The former pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. The other was tried, and the jury disagreed. She then pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Two burglars were sent to Sing Sing, and one prisoner, convicted of assault and battery, was sent to the Penitentiary.

The Stock Market opened yesterday at lower prices, but later in the day prices recovered, and the dealings closed with considerable buoyancy. New-York Central 76¾, ex dividend. Money easy on first-class securities. Exchange on England lower; Bankers', 105@106; Merchant bills, 104@105 ₱ cent.

A fair amount of Flour, especially extra State, changed hands, yesterday, at, however, slightly reduced rates. Wheat and Corn were also cheaper, yet not active. A very limited inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Molasses, Coffee, Candles, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hops, Hides, Leather, Tobacco, Metals, Seeds, Oils, and Naval Stores. Cotton was dull and a shade lower. Rice, Spices, and Sugars attracted more attention. Hay, Tallow, and Whisky were in moderate demand. The freight engagements were restricted; shipowners claimed higher rates.

The Effect of Secession on the Production of Cotton.

We published, a day or two since, with brief remarks, elaborate articles from the London *Times* and *Economist*, upon the great theme, just now, in England, *cotton*. As 4,000,000 people in that country derive their support from the manufacture of this article, the question of supply, by which they are to be employed, is an all-absorbing one. England has long been impatient of the thraldom in which it has been held by its dependence upon the United States for a regular supply, and is now subjecting the whole world to a careful examination and analysis for the purpose of finding other fields for its production. That success is speedily to follow her efforts there is no doubt. Cotton is a plant that can be grown almost universally in the tropics, and to suppose that it cannot be raised in other countries as well as in the United States, would be as absurd as to affirm that we have the only soils well adapted to wheat and corn.

But an adequate supply from other countries is a work of time. It cannot come this year, nor next. Till it does, anxious eyes will be turned to the Southern States, and the leading question will be the effect of secession upon the production in them. The speculations of the English journalists can hardly help being wide of the mark from the very inadequate notions they possess of this country. The question of supply does not so much depend upon the Southern as the *Northern* States. People have overlooked the fact that the South, by ceasing to produce, would cease to *exist*. Cotton is their staple, and upon the soils best adapted to it, nothing else can be grown that we know of but Indian corn. By cotton the South eat, drink and are clothed. Their necessity in this particular is a rope around their necks, the end of which the manufacturers both of Europe and America hold.

The South will, for 1861, with a good season, produce more cotton than in 1860, unless prevented by disturbing causes. More acres will be planted and hands employed than ever before. What are the disturbing causes liable to occur? Servile insurrections, and war with the Northern States. We do not anticipate any great disturbance from the former, in case pacific relations continue. A considerable force in each Cotton State will soon be under arms, which, if not otherwise employed, can be readily converted into a local police, well-trained and efficient, and easily moved from one locality to another. The cotton-planting districts at the South are immense plains, affording no points of rendezvous, comparatively inaccessible, and easily defended against small bodies of troops, till plans and means of resistance can be accumulated on a large scale. The blacks are pretty uniformly dispersed, and without arms or means of subsistence. Intercourse between plantations will be cut entirely off, so that opportunities for organizing insurrections on a grand scale will be hardly possible. Small *émeutes* and acts of insubordination will be, and doubtless are, daily occurring, but not of sufficient magnitude to affect the general result.

Will pacific relations continue between the North and South? Everything hinges upon this. Had we not great interests at stake, so great as to sap, almost, our very manhood, we should say no! not a day. If peace be preserved, it will be the greatest display of forbearance and magnanimity the world has ever seen. There is no nation in Christendom that, with a quarter of the provocation we have submitted to, would not have resented it with all their power. We did not suffer half so much from the Barbary States, whose chastisement in behalf of the world we undertook. Look at the recent robbery of the New-Orleans mint, and at almost the same instant the speeches of Benjamin and Slidell. If the North attempt, we are told, to enforce the laws, then the South are to turn to a nest of privateers and pirates and sweep our commerce from the seas. We have too much at stake to lightly incur such risks and not to heed such a menace. We shall probably conclude it to be wiser to let secession exhaust itself, and fall of its own weakness, as it is certain to do. The Southern people will, ere long, take care of the authors of their misfortunes. Time is daily adding to the strength of the North, and weakening that of the South. We retain government and local order. They will soon find themselves without either.

The South may produce as much Cotton in 1861 as in 1860, securing the industries in other countries from disturbance, but bringing no profit to themselves. Instead of the comforts and luxuries of life, the proceeds of the crop must go for powder and ball, munitions and magazines of war and the maintenance of Government, and of considerable military forces in each State. Attacks will be always feared from every quarter. In the Southern imagination, every Northern man will be a *John Brown*, who will be fitting out expeditions by sea and land for the rescue of the slave. While she was a part of the Confederacy, Government protected the South from all such incursions, rendered unnecessary a local police to put down slave insurrections, and gave them at half cost all the advantages that a Government can confer. Hereafter the seceding States must have their Chinese Wall, extending from the Atlantic to the distant wastes of the Rocky Mountains, and a line of defences covering more than 2,000 miles of sea-coast. For all these things they will need annually a much larger sum than the net profits of their entire industry.

Meantime the secesaion movement has already produced one result from which the Cotton-growing States will suffer a permanent and substantial injury. It has *compelled* England to redouble her efforts for securing new Cotton fields for the supply of her necessities. She cannot rest permanently dependent on a region, whose productions depend so largely on the varying passions and caprices of the hour. The South has menaced England and France with a stoppage of their supplies, and with the starvation of their operatives. The mere utterance of the threat will compel both nations to render its execution impossible. They will explore every portion of the habitable globe where cotton or any of its substitutes can be raised, and within ten years we shall see Europe independent of the United States for her supply of Cotton. They have "a world before them where to choose." They may go to Africa, where Cotton grows spontaneously, and labor is the cost of the corn or rice that support it,—to India and China, where untold millions of it may be raised, at wages of two or three pennies a day; they may go to Australia, to Asia Minor, Egypt, the West Indies, and elsewhere, and *now they will go there*, and inaugurate a system of production that will render them independent of a people, who have madly attempted the overthrow of a Government that had every claim to their loyalty and veneration.

By secession the Gulf States have already inflicted upon that supremacy which the monopoly of Cotton would give them, a blow far more severe than could possibly have followed any policy which their enemies could adopt.

A Cry for Help.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* exhibits a good deal of ingenuity in making discoveries, which, it is hoped, may fortify the courage of the Secessionists of South Carolina. One of the latest is thus revealed:

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

A look behind the scenes has been vouchsafed me. The Republicans have been given to understand that *no compromise will be listened to, even by the Submissionists of the Border States* (the Botts-Etheridge school always excepted) *which will not bring back the Cotton States*. From all I can gather, this fact has been known for some time to the Bell-Douglas coalition but has been studiously concealed from the Democrats—the design being to chouse them out of their favorite game of saving the Union.

This is rather a curious paragraph,—and may "reveal" something to other people, as well as to the seceding Gulf States. It indicates, to begin with, that the Cotton States indulge hopes of being "*brought back*;"—and, next, that they rely on the "Submissionists of the South" to do them that good turn. They expect them to insist upon such compromises as will accomplish this result. And they have been endeavoring to induce the Border States to make common cause with the Cotton States, in order to be thus helped out of the dilemma into which they have been plunged by their own precipitate action.

We are inclined to think that, in this matter, as in a good many others, the seceding States are doomed to disappointment. We do not believe that the Border States intend thus to play the part of tools and catspaws for South Carolina and her allies. It is consistent neither with their dignity nor their interests thus to be driven hither and thither at the caprice or the whim of the Cotton States. They have something of their own at stake in this controversy, and they are not likely to sacrifice it to the pride or the passion of States that have always treated them with all the insolence of an assumed superiority.

We do not believe that Virginia will insist upon such compromises or concessions as will satisfy the Cotton States, or that she will take *their* demands into consideration at all. Why do they not appear as claimants on their own behalf? If they have grievances for which they seek redress, why do they desert the Congress by which alone that redress can be afforded? They have proclaimed, over and over again, their repudiation of all compromises,—their determination not to come back into the Union on any terms, and their utter contempt for Virginia and the other States which refuse or hesitate to follow their example. They have lost all claim on the sympathy of the Border States,—and all right to demand their championship on their behalf.

The Tendencies of Secession.—It has been apparent to every one from the beginning that the tendencies of the secession movement in the Southern States were to create a war of interests between the rich and the poor,—between those who have everything and those who have nothing to lose, by a disruption of the bonds of society. Every day has made it more and more clear that the disunionism of the South finds its main support with those who own few or no slaves,—and who have little or no property; and that the largest planters and capitalists are, as a general thing, hostile to the movement. We find already, in some of the Southern organs of secession, very sharp complaints of the indifference and inaction of the rich, and very menacing hints that they are paying much too exclusive a regard to their own interests. The Montgomery *Mail*, of Jan. 26, has an article of this sort,—denouncing a class of persons in Alabama who, it alleges, are already seeking a *reconstruction* of the Confederacy. It says:

"In the South, as everywhere else where the sun shines, there are thousands of mercenary, selfish, unpatriotic rich men—*men so fat, that they have become impotent for all good*. These men, (not the best judges of what it befits a free people to do and to suffer,) are surpassingly acute as to what may, can or will, affect the value of property. The idea of a collision with our oppressors, alarms them for their per cents.; they groan over the calculation that it may be long months, possibly years, ere their harvest-time shall come again. In the prostration of business, the man worth half-a-million is making little more than the man worth twenty thousand; in fact, *the autocrats of the money market are temporarily dethroned*. Besides this, there is the possibility—in the apprehension of the class we speak of—that property may permanently "go down," in which case they will be heavy losers, of course.

What then? *Why, the sharp property holders of the class we refer to—that class we mean which does not intend to adhere to the South—are desirous of patching up a compromise, so that a temporary respite from political troubles may enable them to convert their Southern property, and to go with the proceeds wherever inclination may lead them.* They know full well that no concession now made (if any *could* be made) by the Black Demons of the North, would be observed for any considerable period; but they hope, in the few months of deceptive prosperity thus to be secured, to make them and theirs safe by 'a change of securities.'"

It is not very easy to make men of property in the Southern States believe in the "oppressions" of the General Government, or in the hatred and bostility of the "Black Demons of the North." They have a test by which they try all such accusations before acceding to their truth. Oppression of any kind generally makes itself manifest by its effects upon the prosperity and welfare of those who suffer from it. But all men of substance, in the South as well as the North, know very well that the General Government has promoted their prosperity, augmented their wealth, and in every way improved their condition. They judge the Union by these palpable and tangible results,—and not by the clamor of bigots or the rant of political demagogues. And it is only in a moment of excitement,—when they are overborne by the headlong passion of the community in which they live,—that they are induced to depart from the policy which such a conviction would prescribe.

The Ultimatum Rejected.

We publish this morning the demand of Col. Hayne for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and the President's peremptory refusal, through the Secretary of War. The correspondence is as interesting as it is important. Col. Hayne's letter is long, and by no means lacking in ability. He assumes throughout the absolute independence of South Carolina, and thus escapes the most difficult part of the argument which the emergency would seem to require. He aims merely to convince the President that it will be much better for him and the country to surrender the fort than to attempt to hold it.

Mr. Holt makes short work with his logic, though he devotes considerable space to defining the position in which Col. Hayne has placed his State by his various arguments upon the subject. He takes occasion, quite incidentally, however, to rebut the quiet assumption of independence on the part of South Carolina, by reminding Col. Hayne that the attitude of the garrison in Fort Sumter is "neither menacing, nor defiant, nor unfriendly,"—that it is "acting under orders to stand strictly on the defensive;"—that "the Government and people of South Carolina must well know that they can never receive aught but shelter from its guns, *unless*, in the absence of all provocation, *they should assault it and seek its destruction*."—and that "if a public enemy were to attempt the capture of Charleston or the destruction of the commerce of its harbor, the whole force of the batteries of this fortress would be at once exerted for their protection." Nothing could be more admirable in tone, or more effective in its implications than these passages of Mr. Holt's letter. Nor can any man, no matter how strong may be his prejudices, fail to acknowledge the truth of his statement, that if the reiterated assurances and extraordinary forbearance of the Government fail to convince South Carolina of its peaceful policy, neither language nor conduct could possibly do so.

It will be observed, moreover, that Col. Hayne's character as a Commissioner or Envoy is nowhere acknowledged. He is addressed as the "Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina."

Col. Hayne takes back to South Carolina the peremptory refusal of the Federal Government to comply with her demand and surrender the fort. It is not easy to see how she can possibly do otherwise, in view of her pledges and position before the world, than to attempt to take it. We still hope and trust that she will not proceed to this extremity;—but if she does, the whole country will sustain the President in saying: "Upon her own head must rest the responsibility."

The Lessons of Experience.

The question of *revenue* is beginning to enlist considerable discussion in South Carolina. One of the most prominent of the grievances of that State against the Federal Government has hitherto been the tariff on imports, and it has been taken for granted by the great majority of people, within the State and beyond its borders, that the new Republic would certainly adopt Free Trade and direct taxation as the basis of its revenue system.

There are many, however, even in Charleston, who distrust the wisdom of such a policy, and are strenuously urging a tariff on imports. A writer in the Charleston *Mercury* advocates the opposite policy, and insists upon its adoption. The following is an extract from his argument:

"By offering to England, France, and other European Powers, the extraordinary privilege of introducing their manufactures amongst us free of all duty, you hold out the strongest possible inducement for our immediate recognition; much stronger than the supposed embarrassment to arise from any interruption to the export of cotton; *for this interruption will not be so great, under any circumstances, as may at first be supposed. The facilities for sending the cotton to any part of the continent on the Atlantic, even into Canada, by means of railroads and steamboats, are so vast, that the stream of exports will readily be turned in the direction of any port that may afford facilities for exportation.*"

Here is the distinct recognition of a fact upon which we have been insisting, from the very beginning of this secession movement,—but which the South has hitherto ignored,—namely, that *Cotton would go where it is wanted*, in spite of secession or any other policy which the Southern States might adopt. The South has been hoping to *compel* England to recognize the new Confederacy, by withholding its supply of cotton. We have steadily urged the utter futility of this expectation,—which has been abundantly demonstrated, moreover, by the course of events since the secession movement commenced. Cotton is now finding its way to New-York and Philadelphia for exportation over the railroads of the interior; and the writer in the *Mercury* now acknowledges that it will do so, in spite of all efforts of the South to prevent it. In other words, he confesses the utter *failure* of the attempt to coerce England and France into a recognition of Southern independence. So much for that point.

The same writer thus refers to a serious practical difficulty in the way of establishing import duties:

"It has been argued that a moderate duty on all goods from abroad would give protection to our commerce, by subjecting goods coming from New-York, and that had already paid duty there, to a second duty here. We have no confidence in the efficacy of this suggestion. *Some goods will be warehoused and exported to the South in unbroken packages*, as gunny bagging for example, and the great bulk of the foreign imports, certainly all the fine goods that are sold almost in retail quantities, *will pay the duties in New-York, and be sent to the South by a thousand channels of railroads, rivers, &c., and be introduced free of duty.* It would take half the revenue to protect our widely-extended frontier on the North from smuggling. And if goods can come by land free of duty, but not by sea, it will easily be perceived that *the trade of our seaports must be entirely annihilated.*"

South Carolina will not find it an easy matter, by any legislative policy she can adopt, to change the usual course of trade, or to divert commerce from its natural channels. And these extracts show that the difficulties in the way of such an attempt are beginning to be appreciated by the statesmen of the new Republic.

Progressive Democracy.

It is quite certain that the political revolution through which the country is now passing, must modify in many very essential respects the partisan organizations of the day. New questions are introduced into our political controversies,—new issues are raised, and old ones are of necessity superseded.

This state of things, and especially the danger threatened to the Union and the fundamental principles of the Government, will for a time at least render obsolete many of the platforms and positions for which political parties have hitherto contended. It becomes a matter of interest, therefore, to watch the progress of this transformation, and to note carefully the positions taken by the various political parties which divide the country. The Democrats of Connecticut held their State Convention on Wednesday last, and adopted a series of resolutions, among which were the following:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Democracy of Connecticut, in Convention assembled: That this Government is *a Confederacy of Sovereign and Independent States*, based and founded upon the equal rights of each, and any legislation trenching upon the great principle of their equality, is a wanton violation of the spirit and letter of the constitutional compact.

Resolved, That the present lamentable condition of the country, *finds its origin in the unconstitutional acts and sectional spirit of a great Northern Party*, the principles of whose organization deny to the people of one class of States the enjoyment and exercise of the same political rights claimed and demanded by another class of States; thus ignoring and destroying the great political truth which is the foundation of our Government and the vital principle of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That *the pernicious doctrine of coercion instead of conciliation, to be applied to the seceding States*, which is now advocated and urged by the leaders of the Northern sectional party, is utterly at war with the exercise of right reason, mature judgment, and the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and should be strongly resisted by every lover of our common country—by every well-wisher to the best interests of the human race, as opposed to the progress and civilization of the age, as the sure precursor of an internecine war, in which would be sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens, the expenditure of countless millions of treasure, the destruction of the moral and commercial interests of our people; and not only fail of its avowed object—the restoration of the Union—but defeat forever its reconstruction.

This is sailing very close to an affirmance of the *right of secession*. It comes as near to an indorsement of the recent action of South Carolina and the other seceding States, as we could expect any Northern Convention to go. It changes entirely the character of our Government from what it has always been supposed to be, and substitutes for it the old Confederation which was superseded by the present Constitution in 1789.

If the Democrats of the North generally take the ground set forth in these resolutions, they will either secure their own overwhelming defeat, or they will convert the Government into a mere rope of sand—destitute of authority and of dignity—unable to command either the loyalty of its citizens or the respect of its foes.

Operatic.—There was danger a week ago that New-York might become a sort of musical suburb to Brooklyn, so fervently did the newly-ignited operatic fires burn in that city, and so dimly were they kept alive here. To avert this calamity, the Directors of the Montague-street Academy have been kind enough to raise the rent of their house. Aspiring managers will in future have to pay nearly as much for that establishment as for our Academy in Fourteenth-street, where, in addition to greater seating capacity, they have abundance of scenery, an ample wardrobe, and a library of upwards of one hundred operas. The Brooklyn Directors—who are very superior men—think that, as the excitement is now at its height, this must be the time to strike—and perhaps they are right. But we are disposed to think there are few entertainments that can afford to pay $250 per night for the use of bare walls—the modest sum now demanded by the Directors aforesaid.

Thus the balance of power in all probability will be restored to us, and we shall not be reduced to the necessity of crossing a ferry to hear singers and music that belong to New-York, and be dazzled with courtly and warlike dresses that are native and to the manner born. The associate artists, too, are providing for the expected reaction. They have Verdi's newest, and, according to some critics, best opera—the "Masked Ball"—in a forward state of preparation. It is to be produced on Monday, in a style of great splendor, with three *prima donnas* and all the male artists in the cast. The scene of the play is laid in the goodly City of Boston, and the story reveals a phase of social life which has been entirely overlooked by our historians. When we state that the Governor of that period is represented as a man with a sweet tenor voice, who sings constantly about love, and is finally dispatched, at a masquerade ball, by an infuriated husband, we shall have sufficiently hinted at its character. The masquerade scene is said to be one of the most animated things ever attempted on the stage. In addition to three bands of music, an increased *ballet*, chorus, &c., a certain number of Opera-house *habitués* will be allowed to join in the mimic festivities, and to display their dominoes before the footlights. We hear that many applications have already been made for this privilege.

A Happy Consummation.—In the jubilation over the general result of the recent election in Virginia, it will not do to pass by individual instances in which the Secessionists have sustained overwhelming reverses. That such an eminent apostle of disunion as Edmund Ruffin, Jr., should have been informed that the people desired none of his counsels, is gratifying enough. Then there seems to be a righteous retribution in the narrow escape which ex-Gov. Wise had, from defeat, at the hands of a Methodist minister; but the most pleasing consummation of all was achieved in the emphatic condemnation of ex-Secretary Floyd. By a strange coincidence this arch-traitor was put forward to represent Washington County, and the returns thus far received not only render his defeat certain, but make it highly probable that the majority against him will be so great that, like his late distinguished colleague, Howell Cobb, he will aeriously doubt a fortnight after election day whether he was in nomination at all.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Arming the State—Rending a Senator Out of the Party—He Won't go Out—The City Courts—Enormous Increase of Judges—Railroads vs. Canals—After the Harbor Masters—Have any of them been Indicted—Abolishing the Shower Bath—More of Interest to Harbor Masters—Petitioning for a City Railroad—The Bureau of Assessments—Inspectors of Boilers—Mr. Weed a Commissioner—The Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

It was a long day's work the Senate did yesterday. Time will show whether it was well or ill done, for on yesterday's proceedings may hang suspended the ultimate political condition of some millions of human beings.

When either France or England, or Austria, or Prussia, or Russia, and now Italy—for there is an Italy now—"arm the State," it has a significance. The fact no sooner becomes known that one of these great Powers is increasing the munitions of war, than the diplomats and Presses of all the other Powers are in a fever to know *what* it portends—for nobody ever questions that it has a meaning. The State of New-York was arming yesterday. What does that portend? Only this, and certainly this—that having tendered aid to the General Government to "enforce the laws," she intends to be prepared, as she always has been, to meet her obligations. Hence the Senate voted yesterday—19 to 6—the bill appropriating $500,000 to be expended in the purchase of arms necessary to place the State in a condition to respond to any demands the General Government may make upon her.

Every Republican present voted for the bill, as every Democrat voted against it, except Mr. J. McLeod Murphy, of your city, who throughout voted for its passage. Senator Spinola, who opened the session with a resolution to appropriate $10,000,000 for the same purpose, dwindled his liberality and his patriotism down to favor an amendment of $200,000, and finally to vote against any expenditure.

The *Atlas and Argus* this morning undertakes the labor of reading Mr. Murphy out of the Democratic Party. On a question of privilege, this morning, the Senator was quite explicit in his disclaimer of the right of the *Argus* to judge his standing in the Democratic ranks, and by no means complimentary in his general estimate of the ability and standing of the State paper. His closing paragraph may be taken as a specimen of his remarks. After charging that the *Atlas* had been efficient only in breaking up and demoralizing the Democratic Party, he said:

"Sir, I for one shall not go to the *Atlas* office for instructions how and when to vote. Whenever, in my judgment, the Republicans are in the right, I shall vote with them—and whenever the Democrats are wrong, I shall vote against them. In conclusion, permit me to say that it will require a better breed of dogs than those that kennel in the *Atlas* office, to bark me out of the Democratic Party."

Did it never occur to you that sharp contests not only develop men, but the real feelings of men. Now, here is friend Murphy, who has been living these many years what he supposed to be a Democratic life—never dreaming but what he was in line, and not knowing that the genuine Democracy had gone in another direction. Suddenly he wakes up and finds out that Democracy, like modern beauty, contains none of the genuine extract, and only resembles the original in name. Coming to a knowledge of this fact, and being a truthful man, Mr. Murphy has no help but to talk plain. He talked plain yesterday—soaring above the partisan, to be the Senator and the patriot. What wonder that his party organ waxed wrathy, and fulminated its bulk of excommunication?

In the Senate this morning, the bills to reconstruct the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Marine Courts of your City, were recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for a further hearing. The two first had been reported favorably and the latter for the consideration of the Senate. It was settled this morning that parties desired to be heard on these measures. I trust at last that the people of New-York have become awakened to the enormity of these schemes. More gigantic inroads upon the public purse were never attempted, and none were ever conceived that more rigidly demanded the scrutiny of the Press. The plan conceives the appointment of twelve Judges of the Superior Court, twelve Judges of the Common Pleas, and twelve Judges of the Marine Court—the latter Court having its jurisdiction increased to $5,000. Each of these Judges is to receive a salary of $5 000 a year—making a round sum of $180,000 to be paid yearly for the salaries of the Judges. Probably at least $150,000 more would be required to pay the increased number of clerks, marshals, and other officers, and the stationery, that this army of judicial officers would consume.

The only plea urged in favor of these bills is that more facilities are necessary to dispose of the suits brought—that the Calendars are overloaded, and with no hope of clearance except this enormous increase of the Judiciary be voted. This is, I believe, an untruth. When last in New-York, I took the trouble to examine the Calendar of the Circuit Court for the current time. It contained 3,200 causes. Five years ago, I have reason to know that the Calendar of this Court was burdened with 6,000 causes. These figures show that the Circuit is gradually reducing its business, and getting it within control. I presume the other Courts might accomplish the same results, if guided by the same rules. At any rate, there can be no necessity for the large increase demanded in these three bills that were to-day recommitted. I believe them to be simply schemes to make Court-benches for starving lawyers, and I fear the combination embraces men of both parties. The bills provide for the election of these Judges in the same manner as the Supervisors are now elected,—three to be voted for and six chosen,—which justifies the suspicion that some of those who failed to be elected last Fall have now conceived a project for the joint benefit of all parties.

The Railroad fight has commenced in earnest in the Senate,—not the fight about the repeal of the City grants of last year, but the old "irrepressible conflict" between the Railroad and the Canal. In the early part of the session, Senator Parossa introduced a bill to toll certain railroads. It went to a Select Committee, and nobody appearing in opposition, it was favorably reported and committed to the General Orders. There it has been these three or four weeks, and in due course would have been speedily disposed of. Indeed there was imminent danger that it was not to be opposed. Imminent danger to what? I know you would ask that question. Why, danger to certain gentlemen who always calculate that the Central and Erie will sweat mint-drops sooner than such a bill shall become a law. Their fears were dispelled this morning by a motion to recommit the bill for the purpose of hearing parties. This motion prevailed, as did also the following resolution, introduced by Senator Spinola, which may be considered a kind of backfire built by the railroad men to keep the canal forwarding looking after the safety of their own tenement:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee, to whom was referred the bill tolling the railroads of the State, be and they are hereby directed to report upon the propriety of establishing discriminating toll on the canals of the State, and that they report upon this subject at the same time they do on the toll bill.

This subject being disposed of, there occurred a little episode that may interest several of your City friends. For some time there have been rumors that your Harbor Masters were not above suspicion of being paid something more than the law allows for the services they perform; or rather for doing those things which they ought not to do, and leaving undone those things which they ought to do.

Senator Grant, in order to get light on the subject, offered the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That a respectful message be sent to Gov. Morgan asking an answer to the following questions:

1. How many Harbor Masters are there in the City of New-York?

2. Have you any knowledge of charges of malfeasance in office of any of the said Harbor-Masters or Port Wardens of said City?

3. Has it in any way come to your knowledge that any of the above-named officers are, or have been, under indictment, and, if so, for what offence?

4. What amount of fees was received by said Harbor-Masters for the year ending Dec 31, 1860?

After some discussion, a motion was made to lay the resolutions on the table. This motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abell, Bell, Goss, Hillhouse McGraw, P. F. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond, Robertson, Rolch and Warner—13.

NAYS—Messrs. *Colvin, Connolly*, Fiero, *Gardiner, Grant*, Hammond, Ketcham, *Lawrence*, Manierre, J. M. *Murphy, Spinola*, Truman and Williams—13.

I have italicised the Democrats, to show the character of this vote, and also to show that it was entirely a party division.

The motion to lay on the table being lost, Mr. Abell

moved the further consideration of the resolutions be postponed until the Executive session, which motion prevailed by ayes 14, nays 12, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abell, Bell Flero, Goss, Hillhouse, Ketcham, McGraw, Montgomery, Prosser, Ramsey, Richmond Robertson, Rotchkiss Warner—14.

NAYS—Messrs. *Colvin, Connolly, Gardiner, Grant,* Hammond *Laurence,* Manierre *J. M. Murphy,* P. P. Murphy, *Spinola,* Truman and Williams—12.

In the House, this morning, Mr. CHAPMAN introduced a bill to prohibit the use of the shower-bath, as a means of punishmeot, in State Prisons, jails, &c.

Mr. NESBIT introduced a bill to prohibit persons acting as essistant Harbor-Masters. Also, to make it a miscemeanor for a Harbor-Master to receive a bribe; also, making it a misdemeanor to offer a bribe—either party to be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and not less than six months.

We have a novelty to-day in the House—the presentation of petitions in favor of the building of a railroad in the City of New-York through Spring-street. Those who have heretofore projected City railroads have not thought it necessary to go through the formula of petitioning. Their "little bills" have always come up here between two days, and been born, like Minerva full fledged. It common report be true, they, like Minerve, sprung from the brain of a Jupiter—the Jupiter of the lobby—a modern god that transmutes statutes into substantial dollars and cents.

The Committee on Cities and Villages broke loose this morning. They had a perfect diarrhœa of reports on village charters, cross-roads, town pumps, rural cemeteries, city railroads, (not repeat bills—no fear of them,) commissioners' maps, etc., etc., etc.

Among their reports is favorably the bill to make the Department of the Collection of Assessments a bureau in the Comptroller's office. If there be not an African in that fence I shall be much mistaken. Look around, some of you delvers at the City Hall, and see if you do not smell wool. It is there, depend upon it, and may be brought out. Let us have a whereas or two, and a little resolution or Inquiry.

The Committee on Cities and Villages also reported in favor of the bill to create the department of Inspectors of Steam-boilers and Machinery. The report is substantially in favor of the original bill. The bill provides for the appointment of WM. BOARDMAN, GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., and THOMAS H FARAN, Commissioners, to hold their offices for five years. They are to be authorized to appoint competent Inspectors—not exceeding three—and to hold office for five years. These Inspectors are to inspect at least once in each year, all steam-boilers and steam machinery, and give certificates of their condition. The Commissioners are authorized to grant licences to Engineers, etc. The expenses are to be paid by fees from those using steam machinery. After three months from the passage of this bill, it is made unlawful, under a severe penalty, to run any engine without the certificate of the Commissioners.

The Committee on Trade and Manufactures reported in favor of the the bill to reduce the percentage of pawnbrokers. The Committee have evidently been seen by the Tribes of Israel, for all that was in the original bill reducing the percentage has been struck out, what is left being nothing but a volume of words. The men who drew the original bill would never recognize it as it comes from the Committee. It has been sadly manufactured over, and I am afraid traded over.

Mr. WEED had conferred upon him to-day the first office conferred upon him since the first day he came to Albany, now some thirty years ago. No, not exactly the first office—for I believe he has on one or two occasions filled one of the most lucrative offices known to the statute-book—the office of State Printer. The office to day given him is that of Commissioner to Washington, in place of ANDISON GARDNER, who declines the honor and the danger of representing the State in the Virginia conclave. Mr. WEED has the unanimous, vote of the Senate. Two hopes or theories and one fact force this unanimity. Mr. WEED's friends hope that he will be able to do something that will connect his name with a settlement of the difficulties now under discussion at Washington, and so vindicate the policy of compromise which he inaugurated. This is one hope—a Republican hope. The other hope is also Republican—that he will be forced in a false position, and so thrown against the bank, while the train of public opinion goes on with a full load of Republicans, but with a new conductor. The *fact* is Democratic, stated by the Democrats, that Mr. WEED is just as much on their side in this fight as the man whose place he is to fill.

Do you know what cold weather is? If you want information on that subject come up here. We can give you twenty or thirty degrees below zero, and perhaps a lower figure. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 8.

Mr. HILLHOUSE reported a bill to enable the General Government to obtain a loan of money on its bonds.

Mr. PROSSER reported concerning the collection of Toll and the Navigation of the Canals.

Mr. GRANT offered a resolution requesting Gov. MORGAN to answer the following questions: How many Harbor Commissioners are there in New-York? Have you any knowledge of charges of malfeasance in office against them? Has it come to your knowledge that any above-named officers are or have been under indictments; if so, for what offence? What fees were received by said Harbor Masters for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860?

The resolutions were referred to the next Executive Session.

Mr. HILLHOUSE's bill provides for the indorsement by the State of United States Bonds to the full amount of the United States Deposit fund in this State, payable in not more than ten years.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to recommit the Railroad Toll Bill, which had been before committed to the Committee of the Whole, to the Finance Committee.

Mr. PROSSER opposed the motion, and urged its reference to the Canal Committee.

Mr. HAMMOND argued that the bill was one properly belonging to the Finance Committee, that a snap-judgment had been taken when the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole, and that the vast interests involved in the bill made a careful consideration necessary.

The bill was then recommitted to the Joint Committees on Finance and Canals, without instructions.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a resolution instructing the Committee to report, at the same time with the toll bill, on the propriety of establishing discriminating tolls on the canal. Referred to the Senate Committee, with Mr SPINOLA as Chairman.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY, on a question of privilege, took exceptions to articles in the *Atlas and Argus*, in allusion to his voting with the ultra portion of the Republican Party, during the session, and questioned the orthodoxy of that journal.

The Senate adjourned to 7½ o'clock P. M. Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Senate's resolution appointing THURLOW WEED in place of ADDISON GARDNER as a Peace Commissioner to Washington, was announced in the House, and by consent immediately considered.

The resolution was adopted by nearly a unanimous vote, under a call for the ayes and noes. Only thirteen Republicans voted "nay," and they explained that their determined hostility to the Commission alone induced them to vote against the gentlemen, in whose judgment and ability they had full confidence.

Mr. AINSWORTH introduced a concurrent resolution to adjourn over from Feb 28 to March 7, to give such members as may wish the opportunity to attend to the Inauguration of the President elect, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at Washington, the 4th of March. Laid over.

A large number of bills, mainly of a local character, were presented from Standing Committees.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BUCKBEE, to provide for the more effectual suppression of gambling.

By Mr. JOHNSON, giving residents of the State the power to file an affidavit in the County Clerk's Office, stating their intention to become residents of a foreign country, and absolving them from citizenship from the date of filing the affidavit, provided that they actually leave the State within thirty days.

By Mr. WATSON—imposing half a mill tax to pay the Canal debt created under the Constitution.

Also, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to loan $600,000, if needed, on the half-a-mill tax for the completion of the canals.

By Mr. CHAPMAN, prohibiting the use of the shower-bath in State Prisons as a punishment.

By Mr. NESBIT, a bill to reform the Harbor Masters' Department. It prohibits Harbor Masters from employing Deputies or Assistants, makes them forfeit their office and subjects them to six months to two years imprisonment for directly or indirectly taking any consideration above the legal fees for the discharge of their duties, and provides for a like punishment for all who offer them extra compensation or presents, and for all wharf, slip and dock owners, who charge more than the legal fees.

By Mr. MOORE—To incorporate the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with $500,000 capital, to buy land, lay out streets and avenues in Brooklyn.

By Mr. WHEELER—Requiring Commissioners of Excise to give bonds.

By Mr. PIRACE—To increase the fees for hawkers and peddlers licenses.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was in session until 12 o'clock.

The bill appropriating $500,000 to arm the State was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment offered by Mr. HARDY to the first section, providing for five-sixteenths of a mill tax to meet the appropriation. A long debate took place, Messrs. KERNAN, JOHNSON and HARDY advocating the amendment and opposing the bill; Messrs. PIRACE, FULLERTON, FISH and BINGHAM sustaining the bill. At 11½ o'clock the Committee rose and reported progress, the first section of the bill only having been read.

In the House Mr. PIERCE moved to order the bill to the third reading. Messrs. KERNAN and COZANS opposed the motion, on the ground that they had important amendments to offer, and no chance had been given to debate or amendment on the bill. The motion prevailed, by 37 ayes, 36 nays.

The Governor sent in a letter from THURLOW WEED, declining the appointment as Commissioner, as follows:

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

To His Excellency Gov Morgon:

DEAR SIR—I have just received the resolutions of the Senate and Assembly, appointing me a Commissioner to meet Commissioners from other States, now convened in the City of Washington, upon the invitation of the Legislature of Virginia. Though symphathising warmly in this beneficent movement, and immensely anxious that it may avert the worst of national calamities, imperative considerations constrain me to decline the appointment. In communicating this determination to yourself and to the Legislature, I beg to express a deep and grateful sense of the honor and the obligations which so flattering an expression of confidence imposes upon Yours truly,

THURLOW WEED.

At 12 o'clock the House adjourned over till Monday evening.

The Wilson-Matthews Murder.

THE PETITION OF CHARLES M. JEFFERDS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

This, the petition of CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, respectfully shows:

That he has been confined in the City Prison of the City of New-York on a charge of homicide since the fourth day of July last, and hath ever since been ready and anxious for trial, and has wearied the public the Court, the District-Attorney, his counsel and his friends with his daily repeated importunities to be tried for a crime that he solemnly avers he is innocent of That his writ of *habeas corpus*, his motions to Court, and his legal appeals have all been ineffective, because, as he is advised, the responsibility appertains alone to the District Attorney, and the statutes are defective on the subject of a right of a prisoner to move on his case in a criminal action, although secured in civil proceedings.

He is advised that it would be scandalous and unparliamentary for him to state the reasons which, as he is informed and believes, the honorable District-Attorney of New York County has for this neglect and delay, and therefore he omits reference to them.

He prays relief by the accompanying bill, which he prays may be, if not in form, in substance, enacted, not only for his benefit, but that of all others in the like condition, denied the right of speedy trial by jury. CHAS. M. JEFFERDS.

The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Treasure on the Way to New-York—News from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Pony Express passed here at 5 o'clock this morning, bringing the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 23—3.40 P. M.

Arrived 21st, bark *Yankee*, Honolulu; 22d, brig *Curlew*, Malaga; ship *Scotland*, England.

Sailed 20th, ship *Sea Lark*, Mazatlan; 22d, *Ringleader*, San Blas.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* sailed on the 21st, for Panama, carrying the following passengers:

Ira F. Rankin, J. J. Donohoe, J. Wales, D. L. Murphy, Mrs. Newhall, W. W. Stevens, H. A. Nash, E. C. Kennedy, P. Kirby, J. O. A. Thurber and wife, G. W. Bryant, L. Story, Wm. Dunn, wife and grandchild, A. B. McGowan, L. B. Joseph, Col. Butler, D. W. Hale, Julius Ottenheimer, F. B. Whiting, Capt. J. M. Hume and wife, S. H. Parker, Louis Lar, Wm. D. Hooker, Mrs. Sophie Brayle Funstenberg, A. M. Krane, Robert Dater, W. G. Fetterman, W. S. Deno, Benj. L. West, Mrs. O. D. Ward, Gen. M. Williams, wife, infant and servant, J. W. Hubbard, W. E. F. Kranse, J. W. Wells, Mrs. G. N. Smith, L. N. Simpson, J. P. Goodwin, Westry Diggins, James E. Freeman, J. H. Purdy, Col. Gonzales, of the Mexican Army; Gen. Wall, of the Mexican Army; Edward E. Cannon, Mrs. Maguire, H. Casebalt, W. L. Halsey, Andrew Dodds, wife and child, J. H. Dowler and mother, Mrs. Eliza Ball, Tom Smith, S. H. Webb, Mrs. Hickman and family, Mrs. Hall, E. H. Jones, Thos. Mack, M. McKenzie, J. McIntosh, L. L. Eastman, and 102 others.

The following are the principal shippers of treasure per the *Uncle Sam*

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$143,000	Aloi Gay	$98,000
B. Davidson	125,000	W. L. Cheeney & Co.	46,000
Alsop & Co.	78,068	M. Heller & Bros	40,000
Levi Strauss	70,500	Tallant & Wilde	40,000
Luther & Church	69,000	And others	360,472
Total			$1,014,000

Which goes to New-York.

The city trade has remained exceedingly quiet since the last Express. Adamantine Candles sold down to about 20c. Sugar without change, and few sales. Eastern Provisions dull and declining. Butter *via* the Isthmus, 25c. The cargo Malaga Fruits per *Curlew* not sold, but will pay a handsome profit The export demand for Flour and Wheat has revived; best samples, $4 75 ₱ bushel; superfine Flour, $4 75 ₱ bbl. The clipper-ships *Flying Childers* and *Chariot of Fame* are chartered to carry Breadstuffs to England, and will carry about 70,000 sacks of Wheat.

The Legislature has done little as yet. Three sets of Union resolutions have been introduced with the intention of disposing of that subject before proceeding to the election of a U. S. Senator. The Douglas Democrats appear to be divided, a part of them favoring a coalition with the Republicans to elect a Senator, and a part favoring a similar coalition with the Breckinridge Democrats.

The Republicans propose giving SIBLEY, who ran for Congress in 1857, a complimentary vote for Senator, with the view of aiding him in his aspirations for the appointment of United States Minister to Chili. To-day all the Senatorial candidates have been invited to address the Legislature on Saturday evening.

British Columbia dates, from Victoria 12th inst., are received.

The amount of gold shipped from that port during the last two and a half years is $2 850,000.

A great number of shipwrecks are reported in the Northern waters, principally small craft engaged in the lumber trade. The British gun boat *Forward* is among those believed to be lost. About half the cargo of the *Monnette* had been recovered from the wreck.

Sandwich Island dates of the 31st December, are received per *Yankee*.

On the 29th, the largest fire ever known at Honolulu, destroyed a steam flouring-mill valued at $22,000, and thirteen other buildings, among them storehouses, machine-shops, iron foundry, etc. Total loss $55,000.

But nine whaling vessels remained at Honolulu.

The sugar crop was coming in, promising a large yield of superior quality, a portion of which was selling for export to British Columbia at 6c. per lb.

Mercantile affairs were extremely dull.

SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK.

How Many Were There—What They Did, and How They Did It.

Comparatively few visited Central Park yesterday—it was so cold. Comparatively few, therefore, enjoyed some of the best skating that has been afforded there this season. The many made a monstrous mistake. You might as well object that a fire is too hot for burning, or that snow is too slippery for sleighing, or that bells are too merry for jingling, or a State too seditious for seceding, as to urge that weather like that of yesterday is too frigid for a frolic on the ice. A nipping and an eager air gives zest to exercise on runners, as spices give snap to vapid viands; and skating, like beef, is made much more *a la mode* when some pungent relish le added. Who would prefer a sweltering August day, if nature permitted the anomaly, for a ride over the whilened, frozen, cracklink ground, to a season in which buffaloes and boon companions huddled around you are a comfort, and the body is braced and full of electricity, and the lungs are clear, and laughter and the bells bells ring out cheerily on the rushing wintry blast? And why should one rather skate when the weather is Spring-like and when one le not so buoyantly inclined to the exertion, and when but little effort warms one too completely, than when the gale is biting and savage, and tries to tie up your veins and curdle your blood, and throwe down hie icy gauntlet, and dares you to the combat—you and all your caloric—and shouts in your ear, and breathes defiance in your face, rouses all your spirit for the conflict, and only yields after you've overtaken him with earnest strides, and, panting, trample him beneath your sandal of steel? To follow, in such an atmosphere, fleet as "an arrow of light" in the wake of the howling wind—it is a joy akin to that

"——which warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel."

The chopping gusts of Thursday night sunk into the ice on the pond, freezing it more firmly as they passed, and left the surface a little uneven. During the morning, on this account, the skating was not so good, but as the day wore on, the roughness wore off under the friction of flying feet, and in the afternoon and evening there was nothing to be desired in the way of a smooth roadstead. The thickness of the ice was greater than it has been before this Winter, and the placards marked "Danger"—their occupation gone—were placed together on the edge of the Pond, by accident or by design, near a *marquée* in which liquors and other "refreshments" are dispensed, as if to indicate that there was more hazard in lingering there than elsewhere thereabouts.

On that part of the frozen field which is used principally by the ladies—though a few of the fair poached upon their manor, chasing the flying men with fairy feet—the sport, as the day waned, grew fast and furious. Skater followed skater, and skater and skater met, and skaters crossed the paths of skaters, and cut their fancy figures on every side, and yet the speeding hosts—for by this time there were crowds of people present—seemed never to come in collision and only now and then a fledgling in the art, making his first essay with his newly-winged feet, found himself suddenly new-lighted in an ice-kissing posture on the borders of the skaters' highway. Some wore overcoats, and were bundled as for a journey in an open wagon to be performed by horses' feet, and not their own, and with coat-flaps flying, bagging and fluttering in the breeze, and encumbered with superfluous garments seemed, like John Gilpin, to run a race and carry weight, and they cut a sorry figure. Some more considerate laid aside their great coats and tippets, to be donned again when, warmed with exercise, they should start for home, and gracefully glided over the ice clad as the occasion demanded. He who undertakes such sport as this coated and over-coated and coated over and over again, till he looks

"Like too single gentlemen rolled into one,"

skates not wisely nor too well.

The Ladies' pond, during the afternoon, was like a frozen deer-park with herds of timid creatures grazing in troops across it. They were not very numerous, nor yet very few. Their name was not legion but rather leg-ead, if what was most noticeable about them, their little pedal parts, may give them an appellation. A traveler from a distant land—from the Heights of Alpine Italy or the depths of all-pine Carolina, or some other foreign country—dropping suddenly from a balloon upon the Central Park Pond yesterday, would, at first blush, have declared that all American ladies had small feet. But the second thought would have planted an axiom in his mind—ladies with large feet seldom go skating. After all, he would have come to the conclusion that, by this token, the feet of most of our belles are big things. But though not so numerous as the men on the larger pond, the fair apparently enjoyed themselves quite as well. It is a much more picturesque sight to see a pair of saucy little skates running away with a pretty face and a balmoral than to gaze at the sometimes swifter but less graceful performances in the same line on the larger pond; so spectators in squads stood without the wire fence that divides the male and female ice-grounds contemplating the birds of bright plumage that were fluttering hither and thither within. Thus the day passed, and when night came the calcium lights brilliantly illuminated the scene, and many were skating until 10 o'clock, the hour at which all are directed to leave. The surface of the Pond was cleaned last night, and it was clear and cold. Doubtless the sport will be better than ever to-day. The ball is up!

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Babies.—Anything that Interests Babies will, of course, claim the attention of mothers. Call at No. 652 Broadway, and examine Dr. BROWN'S Patent Baby Tender, pronounced by all to be the greatest invention of the age, and recommended highly by the medical faculty. J. S. BROWN & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

Trusses for the Radical Cure of Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator Improves the Light and Saves Gas. Manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Balmorals for Cold Weather, India-Rubber Boots and Shoes for snow and rain, White Satin Slips and Gaiters for balls and parties, at MILLER & CO'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Frozen Gas Meters can be thawed and filled with Patent Fluid, which will prevent a recurrence of this annoyance. The light is also greatly improved. Send your orders to 592 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved SEWING-MACHINES, At reduced prices. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FALCONER—OSTSANDER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., JAMES H. FALCONER to MATTIE OSTSANDER, daughter of P. V. B. Ostsander, Esq., all of this City.

PARTER—THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, JAMES B. CARTER to EMELIA C. THOMAS, daughter of Gen. F. Thomas, Esq.

DIED.

FRANCIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 8, after a lingering illness, JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the Medical Faculty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Thomas' Church, Broadway and Houston-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

BACON—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, GEORGE, son of Francis and Anna H. Bacon, aged 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend this funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 69 East 12th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MCGUIRE.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, JAMES MCGUIRE, aged 62 years.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 116 West Broadway, this (Saturday) morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for interment at Albany, on Sunday, both inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, Alexandria, No. 67 South Ferry-st.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

MILLER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, ADELINE SCOTT, wife of William R. Miller, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 M., from St. Clement's Chr. Mr. Eaton's Church, Amity-st., near 6th av., without further invitation.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 8, ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D., in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Rev. D. Irving, and Wm. L. Skillman, also the Medical Faculty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Union-place, corner of 16th-st., without further notice.

MORAN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 8, after a lingering illness, at the residence of her brother, Daniel Earle, No. 200 9th-av., Mrs. CHRISTIANNA MORAN, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the City Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, in 20th-st., near 9th-av., on Sunday, 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

SHELBURNE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 4, Mrs MARY R. SHELBURNE, in the 98th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandson, Joseph A. Shelburne, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 82 Livingston-st., without further notice.

CURACH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Feb. 8, suddenly, of membranous croup, JAMES H. CURACH, only son of James H. and Lizzie Church, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 171 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

WATT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, Mr. ALEXANDER WATT, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son, Mr. James S. Watt, on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 44 4th-place, Brooklyn. The friends of his son, and those of Mr. James A. Kissam, are invited to attend, without further notice.

SILLECK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, ALICE, infant daughter of Isaac U. and Wilhelmina F. Silleck, aged 11 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 161 Adelphi-st. The remains will be conveyed to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

NEWBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 8, after a short and severe illness, JAMES NEWBURN, late of London, England, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, Walter Newburn, Green-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWERS.—In Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 7, Capt. HENRY BOWERS, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his son, Palisade-av., Yonkers, on Saturday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 11 and 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAPMAN.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 7, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. SARAH CHAPMAN, relict of the late Austin Chapman, M. D., aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ's Church, Manhasset, on Sunday, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

PAGE.—In Somers, N. Y., on Fifth Day, the 7th inst., RACHEL W., wife of Wilson M. Page.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on First Day, 10th inst., at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Katonah Depôt, to meet the 9 o'clock train from New-York, on Seventh Day, 9th inst.

PAUL.—In Easton, Penn., on Thursday, Jan. 31, at the residence of his uncle, Rev. J. Vanderveer, THOMAS PAUL, son of Theodore S. Paul, Belvidere, N. J., aged 21 years.

BANKS.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, of consumption, EUNICE W., wife of Henry W. Banks of Brooklyn, E. D., aged 35 years and 9 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ A meeting of the Class of 1860, of the New-York Free Academy, will be held at the Academy, at 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday, 11th inst., to take appropriate measures concerning the death of our late Classmate R. CROCHERON. T. ALLISON, President.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 16t
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

NOTICE.

GEORGE LVANDENHOF, Esq.,
Will deliver the third lecture in the Series, at the Lecture-room of St. John's Parish, Clifton, Staten Island, THIS EVENING, Feb. 9 at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*The Union.* An original Poem. Also, humorous selections from Dickens.
Tickets to be had at the door.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES
Extra Class, No. 117, Feb. 8, 1861.
22, 47, 28, 60, 26, 37, 66, 10, 65, 12, 54, 3, 11.
Class No. 118, Feb. 8, 1861.
13, 65, 6, 39, 52, 29, 35, 78, 67, 43, 55, 11, 73.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 8 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL.
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

Fifteen years of simple and varied experience has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that this Catholicon will restore functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and it will do this at all ages of female life, from the young girl languidly budding into womanhood, to when the "turn of life" leaves the system enfeebled and unable to meet the demands of the change upon the system. *It should be used in all cases attended with* ANY *of the following symptoms,* AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

Deranged Monthly Periods.
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—Feverishness—Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—
Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—Red Face—
Nervous Twitching—Starting—Consumption.
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulency—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—Pain in the Back.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW YORK. ☜

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Resident Physician, Graefenberg Company,* No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY

I hardly know in what manner to express my deep gratitude for the perfect health I enjoy now for the first time during the past fifteen years.

From my girlhood I was afflicted with Uterine difficulties of the most aggravated nature, which grew worse as I grew older, until death itself seemed preferable to the misery I endured. I was treated by the most eminent physicians until they pronounced me incurable. Other means were resorted to, but without success, and I had abandoned all hope of ever regaining my health, when a Mr. Joseph Smith came to reside in our place, and becoming acquainted with my case urged my husband to have me try the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon which had cured his wife of a similar condition. I finally commenced its use, but with little faith, yet, by two bottles I am entirely restored, and should this public acknowledgment be the means of bringing one other from a like condition of misery, I shall feel well paid for the trouble. ELIZA DAVENPORT.

I most heartily join my wife in her gratitude for the benefits derived from the use of the Graefenberg Catholicon. I had spent over $300 to accomplish what was effected by the use of two bottles of the Catholicon.

THOS. DAVENPORT.

I am well acquainted with the circumstances of the above case and think it the most extraordinary cure I ever knew accomplished by the use of Medicine, and I can cite a number in my circuit who have since used this Catholicon for Uterine Complaints with the most satisfactory results. REV. D. W. DUDGEON,
Methodist Clergyman.

☞ *Address all orders to No. 2 Bond-st., as above.*

☞ *Dr. BRIDGE will visit invalids in any part of New-York or vicinity, and also receive them at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-ST., New-York,* and he is permitted to refer, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE COMMITTEE OF RELIEF FOR KANSAS are convinced that the statements heretofore made as to the extent of the suffering from drouth were not exaggerated but have been confirmed by recent reliable accounts. It is believed that over thirty thousand people will need to be liberally aided, or the most disastrous consequences will ensue. The want of food, clothing and other necessaries, must be followed by suffering, sickness and death. To alleviate, and partially prevent these evils, is in the power of those whom Providence has blessed, and is demanded by every dictate of duty and humanity. The sufferers are our own countrymen, mostly intelligent and respectable, who have never before felt want; and the cause of their sufferings could not have been foreseen or prevented. The people of the West have given largely of their grain, and the Committee have aided in its transportation. Relief has been extended to a large number, but still the wants of the sufferers continue, and relief must continue to be afforded until a new crop renders further aid unnecessary. Numerous letters received by the Committee, some of which have been published, contain alarming accounts of suffering, and urgent appeals for aid. Former appeals of the Committee have met a generous response from many sources, and about $10,000 have been received and applied; but in view of the amount of relief needed, and the good to be accomplished, the Committee again urge upon the friends of suffering humanity to aid them in relieving tens of thousands who may perish unless they are helped at once. Subscriptions may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, and donations in clothing, &c., to Room No. 25 Cooper Institute.

WM. C. BRYANT, GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, DANIEL DREW,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL, R. H. MCCURDY,
MORRIS KETCHUM, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
DANIEL LORD, JAMES S. WADSWORTH,
SETH B. HUNT.

RABBI RAPHALL'S FAST-DAY SERMON.

BIBLE VIEW OF SLAVERY.

Delivered at the Greene-st. Synagogue, New-York, Jan. 4, 1861, by Rev. M. J. Raphall—now ready, in elegant cloth linen covers, price 25 cents, and in neat paper covers, price 15 cents.

☞ Copies sent by Mail, *Postage Free,* by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the constantly increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. MOET & CHANDON'S Champagne Wines, especially of their VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL,) I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moet & Chandon Wines only from reliable and respectable houses.

ADOLPHUS OECHS,
Messrs. Moet & Chandon's General Agent for the United States and the Canadas.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

NEW BOOKS.

SECOND EDITION READY ON MONDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

SCENE AT THE ACADEMY.

A very good story is told concerning the doings at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The Directore have, doubtless with the best and most moral intentions, been so very scrupulous as to what should be allowed therein and what should not, as to rather throw ridicule on the whole affair. A time-honored custom at Mr. BEECHER'S, Dr. STORRS', and other popular churches, is for the Deacone and Trustees to officiate as Ushers, seating strangers and looking out for the general good behavior of the boys. Several of these gentlemen are Directors of the Academy, and the atory runs that a couple, who had not secured seats in advance approached one of them on Tuesday night, when the following conversation ensued:

Gent.—Ah, good evening, Deacon, can you show us a seat?

Director.—Well, really Mr. ——, I'll do the best I can for you—let me see—oh! yes, there, you'll find a seat in the third pew of the middle aisle, just behind the lady with the hymn—I mean opera book. Spelen did house!

THE OPERA IN BROOKLYN.

The first operatic aeason in the city of Brooklyn ended on Tuesday evening. Its unprecedented success established several somewhat singular facts, furnishing topics of conversation for the residents of that quiet city, moat exciting and possibly salutary. For many years it has been a conceded point that theatrical representationa and kindred performances could not be euetained in that city. The influential citizens are church-going, shurch-respecting people, who attend the Wednesday evening lecture and the Friday evening prayer-meeting as regularly as they come to New-York to transact their business. The Atheneum and Lyceum lectures, the occasional concert, the Philharmonics, and a semi-yearly tour to the New-York opera furnished all the amusement and intellectnal excitants desirable, and it was deemed a very risky undertaking, when the present Academy of Mnsic was erected, for the purpose of presenting operatic entertainments. The result shows that all the people desired was the opportunity at home, a judicious yielding to their moral scruples by the manager, and a non-interference with their meeting nights. These being granted, and n capahle troupa being given, their patrnnnge is cheerfully and enthnsiastically bestowed upon what, ten ynars earlier, would have been regarded as an abomination and a scandal to the fair fame of the city.

WHAT JEREMIAH THOUGHT.

Possibly our Southern brethren may find consolation in the fact that Jeremiah, who was quite a prophet in his day, prognosticated the evils that are now upon the land, and from the following extract, taken from the first chapter of his prophecies, seemed to lay the hlame upon the North:

13. And the word of the Lord came unto me the second time, saying. What seest thou? And I said: I see a seething pot, and the face thereof is toward the North.

14. Then tha Lord said unto me: Out of the North an evil shall break forth upon all the inhabitants of the land.

One thing is very certain, the South has been a "seething pot" for several years, and it is barely possihle that after the North haa been exasperated a little longer, it may be wicked enuugh to fulfill the foregoing prophecy.

A NEW TITLE FOR PICKENS.

The present Commander-in chief of the South Carolinian forces has been the recipient of many titles, from the plain Mr. to the more pretentious, Honorable, then M. C., then Minister Plenipotentiary, auhsequently Guvernor, and now it saems, has been duhbed hy the troopa under his command as "Old Ironsides." Pewter Head would be eqnally appropriate, and possibly more original. However, they call him Old Ironsides, and have announced with a flourish of trumpete, that they would storm the gatea nf Hell, if they should receive the order from their gallant commander. Very likely they would, hut we have serious douhte of the necessity of any auch valorous exploit. In all probability the Power of Darkneaa would see them coming afar off, and waituug not for their fiery charge, wuuld "open the gates as high as the aky," and welcome the fire-eaters with his accnatomed hospitality.

YANKEE GIRLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Onr acquaintance with South Carolinians is not extensive, but within a circle of twenty families we know of seven containing wives of New-England parentage. The Louiaville *Journal* reminds these gentry that they not only have Yankee arms in their hands, hut that when in the quiet unmolested retreat of their own homee, they have Yankee arms ahoot their necks!

BIG NUSINESS.

The people of Mobile are inclined to be spiteful in a very small way, as is clearly evinced by the passage of the following ordinance hy the City Conncil:

"That the name and title of Main-street he changed to Palmetto-street; Massachusetts be changed to Charleston-street; New-Hampshire be changed to Augusta-street, Rhode Island he changed to Savannah-street; Connecticut be changed to Louisiana street; New-York he changed to Elmira street; Vermont be changed to Texas street; Pennsylvania oe changed to Montgomery-street."

LINCOLN'S WHISKERS.

In theae troublous times, when the nation is turmoiled from one end of the land to the other, and everything is turned topay-turvy, it is gratifying to know that he to whom all eyes are looking haa, as we are informed hy an evening cotemporary, commenced the work of raising whiskers. Can it he that Mr. LINCOLN proposes to hold tha States together hy the force of capillary attraction alone?

—The huat of Mr. Lincoln, which Mr. Jones, a sculptor of Cincinnati, haa in hand, is rapidly assuming form, and bide fair to be an excellent repreaentation of the Preaident Elect.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most poonlar and ceono mical condiment known; delielons in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Banee in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershira Snnce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each sottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruitnrers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-sqnare, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS man, who can take efficient charge of the financial and incn r branch of business, and fur nish cash capital of $15,000, may hear of a very favorable opportunity to connect himself with an es ahlished and prosperous concern in St. Louis, by address ng, confidentially, and with real signature, H. W., Box No. 4,055 Post-office

TO CAPITALISTS.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD business capacity, who can furnish $2,000 for one or two years, may secure the situation of clerk in the office of a periodical work at a salary of $500, where the duties are not laborious. Address PERIODICAL, Box No. 4,674 Post-office.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD energetic business man having the above amount of capit-l can obtain an interest in an old established retail business in thi City, mostly done for cash. Business sure and profitable. Address with real name, Box No. 4,109 General Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A coffee and cake stand in either of the City Markets. Requires that it shall be doing a fair paying business, and be conveniently located. Address J. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A TREASURE FOR 1861.—EXPLANATION of money-making arts that agents practice, curious recipe, &c., sent for $1. Contains things that agents make $20 per day at. WM. ANDERSON, Onondaga, C. W.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A LONG-ESTABlished hardware house, with from $5,000 to $8 000 as le of good business capacity and acquai ted with the trade, preferred. Address W. F., Box 199 *Times* Office.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, Lumber and good will of lease of an old established lumber business, in good premises, No. 320 West, corner of Charlton-st., New-York.

WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK FOR SALE.—A great sacrifice in lots to suit customers, by the assignee. No. 34 Beekman-st.

HOTELS.

TRAVELLERS DRIVE DIRECT TO THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE. Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan Rooms, 50 cts. to $1 per day; good fare, clean rooms prompt attantion, and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—PEW NO. 61 in Rev. Dr Bellows' Church will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on favorable terms for a pew in Rev. Dr Osgood's Church of the Messiah For terms, address DERBY & JACKSON, No. 480 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

PARTON'S
LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.
3 vols., crown 8vo. Price $5.

Few works have won such enthusiastic and unanimous praise from the critics and the public At the present time a just and impartial biography of President Jackson is of peculiar value, and is read by all with great interest. Mr. Parton's Life is almost universally commended for its truthfulness and impartiality. General Jackson was the only President of the United States who has had to deal with a similar crisis to that which now distracts the United States and the story of how he met this crisis is well told in Mr Parton's Biography.

OLMSTED'S OUR SLAVE STATES.
A series of three volumes, viz:
1. A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES. 2. A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS. 3. A JOURNEY IN THE BACK COUNTRY. Uniform in style and price. Showing the Condition, Resources and Economy of the Southern States. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. 12mo. cloth. Price $1 25 per volume.

SEABURY ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.
AMERICAN SLAVERY DISTINGUISHED FROM THE SLAVERY OF ENGLISH THEORISTS AND JUSTIFIED BY THE LAW OF NATURE. By SAMUEL SEABURY, D.D.
The author's aim, as stated in his Preface, is "to withdraw from this vexed controversy, if it be possible, its moral, religious and social element, that thus Slavery when it is made an object of National legislation, may be discussed and disposed of on economical and political grounds." The established reputation of the distinguished author furnishes ample assurance that the arguments are at once able, forcible and kind.
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.,
New-York.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES
IS
THE AMERICAN QUESTION.
THE AMERICAN QUESTION.
THE AMERICAN QUESTION.
By Prof. PEISSNER, of Union College.
1 volume 12mo. Price 60 cents.
A REPLY TO HELPER—THE UNION AT ALL HAZARDS.
This work has been prepared with the greatest care; and has received the approbation of the first scholars and statesmen in the country Sold by all booksellers, but postage prepaid upon receipt of the price.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

"RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS." We have just issued from the Press the SECOND VOLUME of our "RECORD OF MERCANTILE CREDITS," which contains the MERCANTILE STANDING and CREDIT of about FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND business firms in the principal cities throughout the United States and the Canadas. We have added to this volume FORTY CITIES not reported in the previous issue.
The RATINGS are the opinions of the best judges of Credit in the several trades and places reported; and, by means of our agents and correspondents, are subject to revision as often as changes occur, notification of which is given to our subscribers every week
This work is superior to all others of a similar kind, in that it not only gives the grade of Credit, but also states the MEANS that each firm is supposed to possess, together with the ownership of Real Estate where such ownership exists
The work with a revised Volume every six months, and weekly notifications of changes, will be furnished to subscribers at $100 a year.
Your order is solicited. Books will be sent, by express, at our expense, to any part of the United States and the Canadas. D. PLUMB & CO.,
Jan. 12, 1861. No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

ALL PERSONS
In want of China, Glass, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery, are invited to an inspection of the following pricaa.

LOOK ALL AROUND
the market and you will discover that we are from 30 to 50 per cent. below the usual rates.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Brenkfast Plates, the dozen	1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Gold and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets 167 pieces	45 75
Gold and Colored French China Dinner Sets, 167 p.	56 80
Silver plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the dos.	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the doz	2 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 5 pieces	18 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers	7 00
Silver plated Cake Baskets	4 50
Silver-plated Casters, 5 cut-glass bottles	4 50
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the doz	4 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-bowls, the dozen	1 50

TOGETHER WITH
Seventy-five fancy French choice Dinner Sets, ranging in price from $55 to $140.
ALL OF WHICH
Are at about one-half the usual price. The public may rest assured that everything herein offered will be on sale. Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages.
NO MONEY TAKEN,
Except at par value in New-York.
W. J. F. DALEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 9½ Duane st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 770 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Fierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE-MEDAL SKIRTS—Best Steel! Best Shapes! Best Quality! Cannot get out of order. Six springs, 25 cents, 9 springs 37 cents, 12 springs 50 cents; 5 springs, 75 cents, 20, 25, 30 and 40 springs, including children, in proportion. The trade supplied cheap No 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 119 8th av., No. 244 Grand st., New-York, and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Ladies, do not be deceived by the many worthless imitations found elsewhere.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS just received several cases of nice fitting Corsets at $1, also a few cases of Paris Worley's at reduced prices; has dome that skirts, her own make for $1, warranted, at No. 882 Broadway near 19th st., east side. N. B. Corsets and skirts made to order and made over.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!
NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID.
GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.
THEIR ADVANTAGES over all nthnr fluids and oils They can be used in any finis-lamp or gas generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required; thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning finid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and County rights for sale.

DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Public and Private Lecturer on Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene, as pertaining to the Vocal, Respiratory and Reproductive Systems.
No 39 Spring-st, near Broadway.
REFERENCES:

Prof. DOREMUS, M. D.	Prof CARMOCHAN, M. D.
Prof. BARKER, M. D.	JAMES STEWART, M. D.
THOS. WARD, M. D.	EDW. BODGERS, Miss Doc.
M. Le Docteur CAFFE, President L'academie de Medicine, Paris.	O. sig. Dr PAOLO CANDIDI, Bro. Medico De SS. MM. II., Brazil.
Rev Dr. McVICKAR.	Rev. Dr. McAULAY.
The Members of the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal theological Seminary.	The Members of the New-York Union Theological Union.
Mr. BECK.	Mr. TOOKER.
Members of the Brooklyn Normol School	The Members of the N. Y. Mendelssohn Society.
Rev. Dr. CUMMINOB.	

Nearly twenty years of successful practice in the United States, Europe, the West Indies, and Empire of the Brazils resulting in many remarkable cures by his original system of treatment, enables Dr. G. to promise the speedy relief of several diseases of the organs of the THROAT, the CHEST, and other most important organs hitherto considered incurable.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.
FOUR SCREW STEAMERS from 300 to 900 tons.
THREE SIDE WHEEL STEAMBOATS.
THREE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, the following preamble and rasolutions were unanimously passed
Whereas, A memorial to Congress has been prepared and signed by several respectable firms in this City, and sent to Washington, stating that the "New-York Pilot Commissioners are asking for a change in the Pilot Law of Congress of 1837," and *whereas*, this Board have never asked nor desire to have any change made in the law of 1837, but on the contrary, are opposed to any change in that law; therefore,
Resolved, That this Board regret that a memorial, based on misstatement, and signed as the Board believes, under a mistake by many of the signers should have had any such currency in this community.
F. PERKINS, Sec retary.

THE CELEBRATED STEER, LAFAYETTE, said to be the largest and best of the season, fatted by Mr. Chapman, of Dutchess County, will be exhibited at Centre Market on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, he being the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock A. M. The beef of said steer will be offered for sale on Saturday, Feb. 16, at the stalls of WILLIAM LALOR, Nos. 30 and 31 Centre Market. The public are invited to call.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL, NO. 2.—A SUperior collection of choice tunes, nicely arranged and composed, and a large number of excellent Hymns written expressly for this work, which are well adapted for Sunday-schools, Revival Meetings, anniversaries, Christmas Festivals Concerts, Temperance Meetings, Boys' and Girls' Meetings &c., &c. The great success of NEW SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1, (490,000 copies having been issued the first 24 months of its publication,) has induced the publisher to issue Bell No. 2. It contains 40 pages more than Bell No. 1 The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have been received for more than 40,000 copies 50 000 comprise the first edition. Price in paper covers, 15 cents; $12 per 100; postage 3 cents. Board, 25 cents; $18 per 100. Elegantly bound embossed gilt, 30 cents; $23 per 100 postage 5 cents. Bell No. 1 and 2, bound together 40 cents; $30 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents; postage 8 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Chapel, on Broadway and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING Mr. SMITH will repeat the sermon preached a few Sabbaths since. Subject—*The Lawyers who took on ay the Key of Knowledge—who they were, and how they did it.* A sermon for the times—not national, but personal.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH—THIRTY-fifth-st., between 5th and Lexington ave.—Rev. ADIEL SILVER will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Glance at the Second Chapter of Genesis, and at the Making of the Woman of the Rib of Man.* MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

MISSIONARY SUNDAY.—ROSE HILL M. E Church 27th-st., Feb 10, 1-61 Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C FLETCHER. Missionary meeting at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. R. S. MACLAY, of the China Mission, Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, and Rev. Dr. CARLTON In the EVENING at 7 Mr MACLAY will give an account of the Mission work in China.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. DR. CRANMER, Pastor, will preach TOMORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning services will commence at 10¾ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats will be provided Notice of Young People's Prayer meeting will be given from the pulpit.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under the care of Rev. Dr. HASBROUCK. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M Rev FREDERICK G. CLARK may be expected to preach in the EVENING. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

"THE PROPHET SNOW" ONCE MORE.—He is constantly proclaiming impending woe to the world and joyful redemption to the true friends of Christ As herald of the coming One he will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers invited to hear.

A COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG women, at the State-st. Congregational Church, near Boyt-st., Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. The fifth of the course, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Marriage.* Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning—*Content and Discontent* Subject for the evening—*The Sacredness of the Body*; A sermon for young men.

MISSION CHAPEL OF THE STRONG-PLACE Baptist Church, corner Hicks and Rarclye sts. Sunday School concert and annual meeting of "Our Missionary Society" TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of New York.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH Charity Foundation will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on SUNDAY EVENING 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock The Provisional Bishop will preside, and Rev ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach the sermon.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—The Sabbath services in this church, in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place, will hereafter commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor Rev. JAMES ELLIS, is expected to preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

JOHN, THE REGENERATE MAN, WILL be the subject of the seventh discourse of the series at the 20th st Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3. Rev. Dr. SAWYER will preach in the MORNING.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, commencing at 10½ and 7 o'clock Lecture and Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Praying Band on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, the sermon in the MORNING will be to young men, by the Rector.

INEBRIATE'S HOME, NO. 154 CHATHAM-ST.—Preaching at 10½, by the Chaplain, prayers at 3; temperance meeting at 7 o'clock. All these meetings demand your immediate consideration, because your happiness depends on yourself.
GEO. T. HALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Wm. HAGUE, D. D., will preach before the Association TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. The public, and especially young men are invited to attend.

UNION CHAPEL, NEW-YORK.—THE LECture Room of Union Chapel, 41st-st., near 8th av., will be opened for Divine service TO-MORROW. Rev. H. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. M. STARKS, of Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.; and Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, at 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. To-morrow Evening Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the subject of *Naturalism and Supernaturalism.*

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., Pastor, 44th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., is open for divine service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Ormond-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.—By special request, the Pastor, Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, will repeat his discourse upon *The Nation's Crisis*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock Subject to-morrow *The Melchisedec Priesthood of Christ, as exercised in the Church on Earth.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—The regular Children's Service at this mission commences in the chapel at 3 o'clock every SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Strangers are cordially invited.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—25TH-ST., Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE D. D., at 7½ P. M.

EIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR-NER Eight and Variek sts.—Rev. Wm. ROLLINSON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, T. J. SAWYER, Pastor, meets EVERY SUNDAY at the Historical Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE—SHORT LECture and Circle from 10 to 12 o'clock at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., third floor. Admission free.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH of Stamford, will preach in this Church next SABBATH MORNING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, desirous of obtaining pleasant rooms and good board in a genteel neighborhood, may be accommodated by apolying at No. 184 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen desiring a comfortable and permanent home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th-st. Reference will be given and required.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family Apply to H. HUMPHREYS, No. 247 West 36th-st., first door east of 9th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD wanted in the 7th or 10th Wards, in a private, quiet family, after May 1 by a gentleman, wife, son and daughter. A large room and sleeping room on the same floor and two bedrooms, all unfurnished, and closets, will be wanted. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, stating place and terms (which must be moderate,) for one week.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM BY A SINGLE gentleman with partial board, between Canal-st. and Union-square, near Broadway, with a quiet respectable family only. Address R. L., Box No. 489 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board in a pleasant location, between 14th and 24th sts. Address, stating terms, location and reference, E. E. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room to let, with breakfast, and dinner if desired. Inquire at No. 71 McDougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, if required, to a gentleman and wife, with board, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders. Apply at No. 71 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD—(Dinner at 6 P. M.,) at No. 225 West 22d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av.

REMOVAL.—H. R. WORTHINGTON HAS REmoved his office for the sale of steam pumps waterworks &c., from No. 28 Broadway to No. 61 Beekman-st. corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Eagle Works, is in East Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A VERY RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant chambermaid wishes situation in a first class private family; understands doing up fine linen, fitting &c; no objection to country. Best of reference given from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d st., opposite Madison square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable widow woman as cook, with a little girl 13 years of age, that can assist in taking care of children or waiting; no objection to a private boarding-house; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ECONOMICAL cook wishes a situation; has eleven years' reference; understands all kinds of meats, soups game, gravies, poultry, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and pastry. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls with the best of City reference, situations in one family, City or country; one as plain cook an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; wages $6 and $7. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotch woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and good laundress; willing and obliging; can be seen most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—A nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girl, with good references, wants a situation, in city or country. She is a good cook and laundress, and understands all kinds of housework well; is willing to take moderate wages. Apply to D. ELMORE, No. 294 8th-av.

AS COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations one as first-class cook and the other as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses in the neatest manner. Have the best references from their last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 195 East 13th-st.

AS COOK WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, hard-working young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in the City or country, in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable American girl, a situation as housekeeper, or to do general housework; can come well recommended; weges moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A NORTH OF IRELand Protestant young woman, with reference, wishes a situation, is a good cook and baker of bread and pies, and a superior washer and ironer; is civil, clean and capable, and of good disposition; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by a genteel girl with excellent City reference, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; would have no objection to travel; can get up ladies' muslins very nicely; or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WHO HAS JUST LOST her infant, is desirous to obtain another to nurse; she is perfectly healthy, has an excellent breast of milk, and refers to Dr. Otto Rotton, No. 57 Court-st., Brooklyn for particulars.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN nurse wishes a situation in a respectable private family to take charge of children and do plain sewing; is willing to teach the German language; has no objection to do chamberwork and plain sawing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a respectable Protestant married young woman; has a fresh breast; best references given. Apply at No. 144 W. st 30th st.

AS OFFICE CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as office-clerk, or would attend a store; salary not so much an object as immediate employment. Address EMPLOYMENT, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a married man, a situation as coachman and gardener, where he can have a house for his family; small wages, to correspond with the present pressure; is strictly honest sober, civil and obliging and his reference will certify as to his capability is a good milker Address COACHMAN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation in the above capacity by an active and respectable single young man; is an excellent driver, and a first-rate groom; is highly recommended as such from his last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, recently admitted to the bar, a position in a first-class law-office. Address LEX, Box 141 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A LAWYER'S office to run errands and copy papers; wages $2 per week. Address LEWIS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, stating name, age and residence.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Wanted, a girl to fill chambermaid and laundress' situation; one willing to spend a part of the year in the country; good recommendations required. Call on Saturday, between 12 and 1 o'clock at No. 82 Columbia-st., two doors above Orange, Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, who understands her business, and can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 15 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., immediately.

A WET NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WET NURSE wanted, a French woman preferred. Apply at No. 13 East 16th-st., between 5 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED A WOMAN TO wet nurse an infant three weeks old, at her own residence. Call at No. 115 Mott-st., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, a bookkeeper for a machine shop, 1 housekeeper, 1 governess, 3 boys for trades, 2 porters, 1 express driver, 2 men for farm, 2 canvassers; places wanted for clerks, salesmen, conductors, men to travel, girls to travel to Europe and California; charges moderate Apply to EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 7 Cortlandt-square.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR FAXon's Black Note Register and Counterfeit Detector Good references will be required. Address, inclosing postage stamp E. J. FAXON, corner Main and Exchange sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO ATTEND a locomotive boiler for heating a dry goods jobbing house, and to act as assistant potter. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office, stating terms and reference.

INSTRUCTION.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY. —$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings, the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 25. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY. —Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers of ability with engagements. References: Faculties Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason *et al.* SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

UNA SENORITA DESEA COLOCARSE dentro de una familia Espanola para ensenar el Ingles y la musica, y en cambio recibira su mantencion y instruccion del Espanol. Referencias se requieren. Dirijase EXCELSIOR, Station D, Bible House, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCRANCE, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, A collection of really fine oil-paintings, most of them ORIGINALS, and bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found the following work :

SHEEP, SURPRISED BY A STORM.—VAN SEVERDONCK.
STABLE-SCENE, WITH POULTRY.—VAN SEVERDONCK.
CONVERSATION.—A. LIN.
EXTERIOR AND FIGURES.—DE BRACKELIER.
DOGS.—HENRIETTA RONNER.
MARRIAGE FESTIVAL.—DE WILDE.
TWO MARINES.—B WILLIOT.

And many others, by well-known artists, viz.: Smets, Redig, Donny, Schaumburg, Vanderneer, Foutinel, &c. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY,

At 10½ o'clock,
At their Salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office,

A general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and bedroom furniture; oak and walnut dining-room do'pler mirrors, china and glass, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at salesroom.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Aesriah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 3d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, feaces, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. H. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND DEALERS IN FINE FURNITURE.—FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., &c., in the residence No. 38 Hudson-st., near Stuyvesant, consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre-tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil paintings, Turkish easy-chairs, elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments; oak dining-table, oak buffet, chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silver ware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend. N. B.—The above house will be for rent at a great bargain. Apply to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST BROADWAY, VARICK, FRANKLIN, and BEACH STS., belonging to estate of Thos. Riley, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, WITHOUT FURTHER RESERVE:

ON WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Franklin-st., the house (known as "The Fifth Ward Museum Hotel") and lot.

ON WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Beech-st, the four-story brick building and lot.

ON VARICK-ST.—Southeast corner Beach-st, the three-story brick house and lot, (with stable.)

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

Also, 110 shares Capital Stock Columbia Fire Insurance Company. By order. F. R. TILLOU,
BENJ. D. BRUSH,
Executors Estate of T. Riley, deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany chairs covered in hair cloth, lounges in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany marble-top center tables, black walnut dining-room suites in green reps, oak do. do., mantel mirrors, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany fetageres, mahogany stands and work tables, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany office table, mahogany card tables black walnut washstands, &c.; also a large lot of iron stools, chairs, washstands, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 9, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.—Sale of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, in reps, figured brocatel and velvet, rosewood secretary bookcases, library tables in oak and black walnut, pier mirrors, lounges, ottomans, &c., solid round-cornered rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c., spring beds, bedding, mattresses, chamber crockery, oil cloth, &c.; also, two superb rosewood piano-fortes, City made; also, an iron safe and lot of second-hand office furniture. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early this morning.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell Esq., Referee, of valuable 17th Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwest corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 98, 99 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON MONROE-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Feb 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot No. 71 Monroe-st, between Market and Pike sts., near Rutgers square. The house contains gas, water, &c., is in good order, and rents easily for $350. Lot 25x100. Ground rent $125 per annum, with usual renewals.

SALE POSITIVE.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No 411 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, carpets, blankets, sheets, curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, about 15 hands high, ten years old, believed to be sound and kind, has a very fast trotter and a stylish driver.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, lenses, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE...Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITE & WRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD...of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. MCLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Engineers and Foremen will be held at Firemen's Hall, on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to make suitable arrangements to attend the funeral of our late Brother Fireman JOSEPH SKILLMAN, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty, on the morning of the 8th inst.

By order,
JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.
W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—A special meeting of this body will be held in the small chapel of the New-York University, THIS EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7 o'clock P. M., to take action relative to the death of the late Dr. John W. Francis.

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D.,
Secretary New-York Academy of Medicine.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 3.2 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN THOMSON, HENRY J. HART,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN ROMER, DAVID B. MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN SHOTWELL,
ISAAC ODELL, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. BRINJES.

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hustace, Josiah Rogers. By A. KERR, At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, Feb 2 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three in rotation for Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

$50,000 TO LOAN.—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit applicants. Also, $30,000 to loan on Improved City property, at six per cent. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861.

FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 30th day of March next, upon Stock registered at London

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New York will receive their Dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the 22d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 11th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 433 Broadway, Jan. 21, 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz. EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 Hudson, in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., is said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD CORNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. T. & H. MESSENGER.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A warrant has been issued by the Hon. H. Hogeboom, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the brig or vessel called the *J. B. Mansfield*, a see-going vessel belonging to the port of New-York, and all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of the 8th title of the 8th chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited, and the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Dec. 24, 1860.

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.,
ja19-law3mS Attaching Creditors.

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY.—WILLIAM ADEXANDER, plaintiff, against BETSEY JANE WHITTEMORE and CHARLES WHITTEMORE her husband, DANIEL B. BUSH and ADELINE his wife, and others, defendants.—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County at the Village of Jamaica, in said County, on the 5th day of February, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb. 5th 1861.

S. D. LEWIS Plaintiff's Attorney,
9f-law6w-S* No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall street in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL,
Administrator.
n17-law6mS*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and husbiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, oor BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure, but few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1 by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 447 Broadway, upstairs, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic Mercurial and disease of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor for the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., 148 or House, and No. 14 Ann-st.

DR. VAN BAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Redgett Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Hartnett's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Beshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Fulwery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 482 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on D. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City established in 1848, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultations.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, enters certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without hindering or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book (or nothing) that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the various modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sick nesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prin of Same doses	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feverishness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Inflammation	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and the Head	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, Irritation, Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Costly Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Sores	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures I Sore; Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cure Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation, Prorities	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book... 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at ruination prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas, Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber $3; gold $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled; gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement and silver, 50 cents. Extracting 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. BENNETT, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 59 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUULAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
EUROPA, Capt. | CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Mudlis.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt Anderson. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secures until paid for

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, and no bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC,
On SATURDAY, April 6.
BALTIC,
On SATURDAY, April 20.
ADRIATIC,
On SATURDAY, May 18.
BALTIC,
On SATURDAY, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st.

Returning, leave Havre:

ADRIAT

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

occasion she will say nothing as to the manner, in which Fort Sumter was taken into the possession of its present occupants.

The interposition of the Senators who have addressed you, was a circumstance unexpected by my Government and unsolicited certainly by me.

The Governor, while he appreciates the high and generous motives by which they were prompted, and while he fully approves the delay which, in deference to them, has taken place in the prescutation of this demand, feels that it cannot longer be withheld.

I conclude with an extract from the instructions just received by me from the Government of South Carolina:

"The letter of the President through Mr. HOLT, may be received as the reply to the question you were instructed to ask as to his assertion of his right to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. You were instructed to say to him, if he asserted that right, that the State of South Carolina regarded such a right when asserted, or with an attempt at its exercise, as a declaration of war. If the President intends that it shall not be so understood, it is proper, to avoid any misconception hereafter, that he should be informed of the manner in which the Governor will feel bound to regard it. If the President, when you have stated the reasons which prompt the Governor in making the demand for the delivery of Fort Sumter shall refuse to deliver the fort upon the pledge you have been authorized to make, you will communicate that refusal without delay to the Governor. If the President shall not be prepared to give you an immediate answer, you may communicate to him that his answer may be transmitted within a reasonable time to the Governor at this place. (Charleston, S. C.)

The Governor does not consider it necessary you should remain longer in Washington than is necessary to execute this, the closing duty of your (my) mission, in the manner now indicated to you (me.)

As soon as the Governor shall receive from you information that you have closed your mission, and the reply, whatever it may be, of the President, he will consider the conduct which will be necessary on his part."

Allow me to request that you would, as soon as possible, inform me whether, under these instructions, I need await your answer in Washington. And if not, I would be pleased to convey from your to my Government information as to the time when an answer may be expected in Charleston.

With high consideration,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) I. W. HAYNE.

Response of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 6, 1861.

SIR: The President of the United States has received your letter of the 31st ult., and has charged me with the duty of replying thereto.

In the communication addressed to the President by Gov. PICKENS, under date of 12th of January, and which accompanies yours now before me, his Excellency says: "I have determined to send to you Hon. I. W. HAYNE, the Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina, and have instructed him to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, to the constituted authorities of South Carolina. The demand I have made of Major ANDERSON, and which I now make of you, is suggested because of my earnest desire to avoid the bloodshed which a persistence in your attempt to retain the possession of that fort will cause, and which will be unavailing to secure to you that possession, but induce a calamity most deeply to be deplored."

The character of the demand thus authorized to be made appears under the influence, I preaume, of the correspondence with the Secretary to which you refer, to have been modified by subsequent instructions of His Excellency, dated the 26th, and received by yourself on the 30th January, in which he says: "If it be so that Fort Sumter is held as property, then as property, the rights, whatever they may be, of the United States can be ascertained, and for the satisfaction of these rights the pledge of the State of South Carolina you are authorized to give." The full scope and precise purport of your instructions, as thus modified, you have expressed in the following words: "I do not come as a military man to demand the surrender of a fortress, but as the legal officer of the State—its Attorney-General—to claim for the State the exercise of its undoubted right of eminent domain, and to pledge the State to make good all injury to the rights of property which arise from the exercise of the claim." And lest this explicit language should not sufficiently define your position, you add: "the proposition now is, that her (South Carolina's) law officer should, under the authority of the Governor and his Council distinctly pledge the faith of South Carolina to make such compensation in regard to Fort Sumter and its appurtenances and contents to the full extent of the money value of the property of the United States, delivered over to the authorities of South Carolina by your command." You then adopt his Excellency's train of thought upon the subject, so far as to suggest that the possession of Fort Sumter by the United States "if continued long enough must lead to collision," and that "an attack upon it would scarcely improve it as property, whatever the result, and if captured, it would no longer be the subject of account."

The proposal then, now presented, is simply an *offer on the part of South Carolina to buy Fort Sumter and contents* as property of the United States, sustained by a declaration, in effect, that *if she is not permitted to purchase she will seize the fort by force of arms.* As the initiation of a negotiation for the transfer of property between friendly Governments, this proposal impresses the President as having assumed a most unusual form. He has, however, investigated the claim on which it professes to be based, apart from the declaration which accompanies it. And it may be here remarked that much stress has been laid upon the employment of the words "property" and "public property," by the President in his several Messages. These are the most comprehensive terms which can be used in such a connection, and surely when referring to a fort, or any other public establishment, they embrace the entire and undivided interest of the Government therein. The title of the United States to Fort Sumter is complete and incontestible. Were its interests in this property purely proprietary, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, it might probably be subjected to the exercise of the right of eminent domain; but it has also political relations to it of a much higher and more imposing character than those of mere proprietorship. It has absolute jurisdiction over the fort and the soil on which it stands. This jurisdiction consists in the authority to "exercise exclusive legislation" over the property referred to; and is, therefore, clearly incompatible with the claim of eminent domain now insisted upon by South Carolina. This authority was not derived from any questionable revolutionary source, but from the peaceful cession of South Carolina herself, acting through her Legislature under a provision of the Constitution of the United States. South Carolina can no more assert the right of eminent domain over Fort Sumter than Maryland can assert it over the District of Columbia. The political and proprietary rights of the United States in either case rest upon precisely the same ground.

The President, however, is relieved from the necessity of further pursuing this inquiry by the fact that whatever may be the claim of South Carolina to this fort, he has no constitutional power to cede or surrender it. The property of the United States has been acquired by force of public law, and can only be disposed of under the same solemn sanction. The President, as the head of the Executive branch of the Government only, can no more sell and transfer Fort Sumter to South Carolina, than he can sell and convey the Capitol of the United States to Maryland or to any other State or individual seeking to possess it. His Excellency, the Governor, is too familiar with the Constitution of the United States, and with the limitation upon the powers of the Chief Magistrate of the Government it has established, not to appreciate, at once, the soundness of this legal propoaition.

The question of reinforcing Fort Sumter is so fully disposed of, in my letter to Senator SLIDELL and others, under date of the 22d January—a copy of which accompanies this—that its discussion will not now be renewed. I then said: "At the present moment it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Major ANDERSON, because he makes no such request. Should his safety, however, require reinforcements, every effort will be made to supply them." I can add nothing to the explicitness of this language, which still applies to the existing States.

The right to send forward reinforcements, when, in the judgment of the President, the safety of the garrison requires them, rests on the same unquestionable foundation as the right to occupy the fortress itself.

In the letter of Senator DAVIS and others to yourself, under date of the 15th ultimo, they say: "We, therefore, think it especially due from South Carolina to our States—to say nothing of other Slaveholding States—that she should, as far as she can consistently with her honor, avoid initiating hostilities between her and the United States or any Power," and you now yourself give to the President the gratifying assurance that "South Carolina has every disposition to preserve the public peace;" and since he is himself sincerely animated by the same desire, it would seem that this common and patriotic object must be of certain attainment.

It is difficult, however, to reconcile with this assurance the declaration on your part that "it is a consideration of her (South Carolina's) own dignity as a sovereign, and the safety of her people, which prompts her to demand that this property should not longer be used as a military post by the Government she no longer acknowledges," and the thought you so constantly present that this occupation must lead to a collision of arms and the prevalence of civil war. Fort Sumter is in itself a military post, and nothing else; and it would seem that not so much the fact as the purpose of its use should give to it a hostile or friendly character. This fortress is now held by the Government of the United States for the same objects for which it has been held from the completion of its construction. These are national and defensive, and were a public enemy now to attempt the capture of Charleston or the destruction of the commerce of its harbor, the whole force of the batteries of this fortress would be at once exerted for their protection. How the presence of a small garrison, actuated by such a spirit as this, can compromise the dignity or honor of South Carolina, or become a source of irritation to her people, the President is at a loss to understand.

The attitude of that garrison, as has been often declared, is neither menacing, nor defiant, nor unfriendly. It is acting under orders to stand strictly on the defensive, and the Government and people of South Carolina must well know that they can never receive aught but shelter from its guns, unless in the absence of all provocation, they should assault it and seek its destruction. The intent with which this fortress is held by the President is truthfully stated by Senator DAVIS and others, in their letter to yourself of the 15th January, in which they say "it is not held with any hostile or unfriendly purpose toward your State, but merely as property of the United States, which the President deems it his duty to protect and preserve."

If the announcement, so repeatedly made, of the President's pacific purposes on continuing the occupation of Fort Sumter until the question shall have been settled by competent authority, has failed to impress the Government of South Carolina, the forbearing conduct of his Administration for the last few months should be received as conclusive evidence of his sincerity. And if this forbearance, in view of the circumstances which have so severely tried it, be not accepted as a satisfactory pledge of the peaceful policy of this Administration towards South Carolina, then it may be safely affirmed that neither language nor conduct can possibly furnish one.

If, with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumter and peril the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

(Signed) J. HOLT, Secretary of War.

To Hon. J. W. HAYNE, Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina.

P S.—The President has not, as you have been informed, received a copy of the letter to yourself from the Senators, communicating that of Mr. HOLT of the 22d of January. J. H.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 8.

Messrs. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) and HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented petitions from citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked to take up the resolution extending the time for taking testimony in regard to the patent for McCormick's Reaper.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) had a protest of the Commissioner of Patents against the extension of time. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. WADE argued in favor of the extension of time.

The discussion was continued at some length, and pending the decision, Mr. PEARCE, from the Committee of Conference on the Loan bill, reported that the Committee had agreed to an amendment to the effect that the amount accruing from the former loan shall be applied to the redemption of the outstanding Treasury notes issued under the act of the 17th December of 1860, and no other purpose. The report was agreed to. Then the discussion on the resolution was continued till the Chair announced that it was the hour for the special order, which was on private bills.

Mr. WADE moved to postpone prior orders, to continue discussion on the resolution.

Mr. SEWARD explained that he had held former professional relations with this matter, which would render it improper for him to vote.

The special order was postponed, and the Senate refused to refer the matter to a Committee.

The discussion on the resolution was then continued.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) contended that the wording of the resolution did not allow that testimony might be taken on the part of Mr. MCCORMICK.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator did not know if the Commissioner had the power to extend the time as long as he pleased.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he knew nothing about it. He never had a patent case in his life.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was perfectly clear, and everybody might to know it. He thought that the Senator, when he practiced law, had learned not to admit anything, for fear of the consequences.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he had always seen when men fall in argument, that they took to making indecent remarks.

Mr. FESSENDEN wanted to know what he meant by indecency.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I will tell the gentleman what I mean. When he said that if I had practiced law, I ought to know something about it, this was an indecent insinuation which a gentleman ought not to make.

Mr. FESSENDEN—The Senator and I may differ, but when it comes to talk about what is decent I will put myself against him or any other man anywhere.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I will not put myself against him in that way.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Very well, the gentleman can do as he pleases.

The Chair said I must call the gentleman to order.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in a loud voice, "I think so, and I call the Senator to order." Mr. DOUGLAS then proceeded to argue that it was evident that the resolution intended to refuse Mr. MCCORMICK's rights. Gentlemen acting as agents foreclose him in taking testimony.

Mr. FESSENDEN said, he could ask anybody whether the insinuation of others being lobby agents was decent, as applicable to members of the Senate. He supposed that was a specimen of the Senator's idea of decency in a debate, and, when coupled with a loud voice and impetuous manner, must make it out to the satisfaction of everybody. If the Senator had had the good sense—for even great men may be lacking in that—to notice that the remark he (FESSENDEN) had made was in perfect good nature, instead of going into a rage, he would have appeared better than he did. He then proceeded to argue that it was plain that the Commissioner had the perfect power to continue the time, and that Mr. MCCORMICK should have all opportunity he wished.

The discussion was still further carried on.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to amend the resolution so as to read "taking testimony in favor or opposition to the renewal of the patent." Lost by yeas 18, nays 25.

The resolution was then passed by yeas 28, nays 18.

The President's Message was taken up and read, and with the accompanying papers, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. KING presented a petition against any alteration of the warehousing system.

Mr. SIMMONS moved to take up the Tariff bill. Agreed to by yeas 26; nays 23. Pending the consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 8.

The House passed a bill for the adjustment of the claims of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, under the Treaty of Great Britain. It authorizes persons residing in Washington Territory within one year to make application for confirmation of the title to the lands claimed by them.

The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President, inclosing the correspondence between himself and Col. HAYNE, of South Carolina. Referred to a Select Committee of Five, and ordered to be printed.

☞ The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. HATTON, of Tennessee. (Am.,) contended with regard to the principal question at issue, namely, Slavery in the Territories, that question has been decided in favor of the South, and Slavery was entitled to protection in the Territories. It was complained that these rights were not respected, and upon this ground some of the States say that they will secede, while others have seceded. But Tennessee would seek no such remedy for wrongs. She would deem herself humiliated and disgraced if she abandoned the Constitution of their fathers, and help to dismember this glorious Union. He protested against his State being dragged in the wake of this reckless and selfish leaders of the Cotton States.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that if the country is to be saved, parties and platforms must be sunk and buried in oblivion. He cared for no party and no platform in the face of the momentous crisis before them, and his principle of action in this dread emergency would be, that the Union must and shall be preserved. No matter at what abandonment of party or platform, so long as there would be no abandonment of honor and conscience. The questions at issue were such as might easily be adjusted, if they were approached with deliberation and calmness, and with feelings free from the trammels and prejudices of party. Let this be done, and peace and harmony would once more be restored to our distracted country. Revolution, unfortunately, is a fact, and history has recorded it that six States, and perhaps seven of the outer circle of the States of the Confederacy have withdrawn their light and brightness to set, unless they return as loyal States to set in that darkness forever, which disloyalty to truth and freedom must ever engender. The time has come when all men, North and South, must combine to save the Union, sinking out of sight for the time at least, all abstractions which had hitherto prevented them from clearly seeing the proper course which lay before them. Let them do this, and the sun would not rise and set five times until peace was restored. Harmony would once more spread her wings over this great nation, and still the glorious old Stars and Stripes will wave as bright and free as ever—not a star erased, not a line tarnished on the brave old flag. [Applause.] What were the difficulties which prevailed, and from whence did they spring? The real difficulty was not as to the returning of fugitives from labor, for in his State, and all other States, where the question had been tested, every facility had been given to the execution of that law. Mr. LINCOLN had declared, in one of his speeches, that the South was entitled to an efficient Fugitive Slave law. How, then, could they establish any charge upon this? No, it was a mere *bagatelle*, and had really nothing to do with the present difficulties which threaten the disruption of the Union, as the question was easy of solution. The difficulty has arisen from a conflict of opinions between the people of the North and the South relative to the institution of Slavery, one believing that it was a blessing to the slave and a benefit to the master; while the other, the North, were taught to regard it as a moral and political wrong; and this conflict of opinion would continue to exist as long as the Government shall last. Fifty years ago it was generally conceded South, as well as North, that Slavery was wrong; but since then, education and political training had greatly changed the current of men's feelings with regard to this question, and now the opinions of the people cannot be changed. They might legislate till the tide ceased to flow, and yet the South would believe that Slavery was right; they might legislate till the sun grew tired of its course, and yet the Northern mind would regard Slavery as a moral and political evil. This was a subject on which it was useless to legislate. Now, the proposition introduced by him several days ago was to amend the Constitution as our fathers have before us. How was the question in 1820 settled? A remedy was at once applied. A line was drawn between the Free and Slave States, saying that north of that line Slavery should not be, but south of it Slavery might exist. The result was that peace was restored to the country—an undisturbed peace of thirty years, during which time the country devoted itself to the development of their natural resources. He further explained his proposition, believing that it would be the opinion of the American people in six months. He did not talk to politicians; as they are joined to their idols, let them alone.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked his colleague whether he favored Slavery south of the line?

Mr. KELLOGG replied that he would adhere to the line, with all its legal and logical consequences. In further response to a question from Mr. FARNSWORTH, he reminded that gentleman that he (FARNSWORTH) voted for the Crittenden Montgomery amendment, which embodied a provision to admit Kansas with Slavery in the Constitution, if the people should so determine.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that he knew the people would not so determine.

Mr. KELLOGG resumed, saying that he voted for that amendment in the full recognition of the principle it embodied. He was for his country in all its parts. He did not care whether his proposition was found in the Breckinridge, Douglas, or Republican Platform. It was enough for him if it suits the country. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SMITH, of N. C., (Am.,) in the course of his remarks, said that his State would not be a party to the destruction of the Government, so long as her rights and honor were safe within the Union. He concluded by advocating the Crittenden compromise.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CAREY, of Indiana, proceeded to show that there were no causes for a dissolution of the Union now that have not existed ever since the foundation of the Government. The only real difficulty with the Secessionists is the election of a Republican President. The Crittenden proposition was a sham and pretence which would not be indorsed by the people.

Nobody caring to take the floor, the House adjourned.

DESTITUTE FAMILIES FROM CHARLESTON.

During the month past many families, whom the troubles in Charleston have driven away, have arrived in this City, some of them in very destitute circumstances, and whose troubles are greatly enhanced by the prevailing cold weather, so unlike the mild climate from which they have come. Among the most necessitous cases which have been brought to light is that of Mr. BOYCE, wife and two children, who came away from Charleston about two weeks since. They found temporary lodgings at No. 29 Greenwich-street, where, on account of their great destitution, and the absence of fire and food, the wife and children were soon taken sick. Dr. ANDREWS, Police Surgeon for the lower districts, learned their situation, and has attended the family. Mr. BARTLETT, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, sent them a stove and some fuel, and has been kind to them. The wife still continues dangerously ill.

Yesterday an old lady, of 60 years and upwards, appeared at the Eighteenth Ward station house for relief. Her daughter, who had lost her husband in Charleston, fearing that her two children would starve there, had sent the little ones to her to be cared for. She was very poor, having to rely wholly upon what she could earn by doing occasional work at service. The policemen verified the truth of her story, and gave her temporary relief. These cases appeal strongly to be humane.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY BALL.—Company B, (National Greys,) Capt. SPRAGUE, of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., gave their annual ball in the Academy of Music, Thursday night. The ball was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever given in this city. Among the military gentlemen present were Major-Gen. DUSTEA and Staff, Brigadier-Gen. CROOKE and Staff, Col. DURYEA, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, and officers representing the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Fifty-fifth and Seventy-first Regiments of New-York, and also the different Regiments in Kings County. The band of the Seventh Regiment, containing seventy pieces, furnished music for the occasion. The great feature was a drill by Capt. SPRAGUE's command. This commenced at about 11½ o'clock, when the floor was cleared and thirty members of the corps were marched in by Capt SPRAGUE. The Company was formed in two ranks and exercised in the manual of arms, according to SCOTT's heavy Infantry tactics—first by the word of command, next by tap of the drum, and finally the "silent drill." The Company was then formed in three ranks and went through with the same manœuvers, adding thereto the stacking and unstacking of muskets. The company retired, and dancing was resumed. Subsequently the floor was again cleared and the Company returned, dressed in the Zouave uniform, and went through with a part of HARDEE's Light Infantry tactics. The drill in SCOTT's tactics was unexceptionable. In the Zouave drill, the Company manifested a surprising proficiency, considering the very short time they have been practicing, and their efforts were frequently applauded. At the conclusion of the drill, dancing was again resumed and kept up until a late hour.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A man, whose name is unknown, was found dead in a vacant lot, at the corner of Clinton-street and Hamilton-avenue, yesterday morning, where he had evidently died from exposure to the inclement weather. The deceased was apparently about 50 years of age, with grey hair and whiskers. He had on a black vest, blue undercoat, brown beaver overcoat, grey mixed pantaloons, and Congress gaiters. In his pocket was found a patent-lever silver watch, marked "P. GUTENBERG. No. 32," and a door-key. An inquest was held by Coroner HORTON, when a verdict of "frozen to death" was rendered.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a grand performance at this establishment to-night, for the benefit of Madame COLSON, the prima donna. VERDI's opera of "Ernani" will be played for the first time this season, and also an act of "Lucia," with Miss HINKLEY as the heroine.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.—Joseph REEVE and JEREMIAH W. HIGGINS, arrested a few days since on a charge of assault and battery upon Mr. SHERMAN, at a political meeting in the Fourth Ward, were examined yesterday before Justice BLACHLY, and honorably acquitted.

THE GALE.—The gale of Thursday night was very severe on Long Island, and considerable damage was done to awnings and rickety chimneys. A windmill near Hempstead was partially blown down.

CITY COURT.—The Calendar will be taken up in this Court on Monday, when the first twenty cases will be called.

CORRECTION.—We understand that the salute on the Battery for the result of the Virginia election was fired under the direction of Ex-Commissary-General STORES, and not of the Union Committee, as was stated at the time.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Vigo at this Port, and the Canada at Halifax.

A Great India Cotton Company to be Formed in England.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA CONTINUED.

French Military Preparations.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The screw-steamship *Vigo*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, from Liverpool at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 23d of January, and from Queenstown the 24th, arrived here last evening. Her advices have been superseded by the *Anglo-Saxon* at Portland.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool Jan. 26, via Queenstown 27th, anchored outside Halifax harbor at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived at her dock at 8 A. M.

The *Canada* sailed at noon, with £37,000 sterling, for Boston.

On Jan. 27, off Holyhead, she passed the steamship *Australasian*, with forty passengers, namely:

Mrs. Gerbl, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Hailen, Sir Domnis Daly, Messrs. Smith, Bisket, Burrell, English, Shaw, Hailhouse, Stewart, Hampson, Mackeand, Macan, Paton, Payne, Crocker, Farleigh, Edwards, Cobb, Knight, Jordan, Sleeper, Wnseler, Edmiston, Oakford, Carswell, Lady Cann, Row, Barlie Lyle, Seller, Babson, Lamb and family, Barry.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 26th.

The steamship *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 25 h.

The *Canada* has £53,000 in specie.

The London *Times*, in another editorial on the American crisis, is very bitter on President BUCHANAN. It says few men who have been called upon to play so important a political part have been found more utterly unequal to their position.

The bombardment of Gaeta continued, and occasioned much damage.

The Sardinians entered the Roman States on the 22d, dispersed the reactionary bands and burot the Convent of Casmalla.

Prince CARIGNAN was about to proceed to Gaeta.

The Calcutta and China mails had reached London, but the news has been anticipated by the *Anglo Saxon*.

The Galway mail contract is allowed to remain suspended till the 25th of March, and then to be effectively carried out.

The Paris Bourse was firm, the rentes closing on Friday at 67f. 50c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The prospectus had been issued of an Indian Cotton Company. It is proposed to establish agencies in Guzerat and purchase Cotton of the growers direct, and to endeavor to improve the process of picking and cleaning by machinery.

The Galway Company being unable at present to provide vessels for the mail service, the Postmaster-General has issued a notice that the contract is suspended until the 20th of March next, on the understanding that the Company will then be ready to carry the fortnightly service in an efficient manner.

Attention is drawn to the fact that ANDERSON, the fugitive slave, cannot be taken from Canada to England at present, inasmuch as he cannot be conveyed through American territory, and no other route will be opened before Spring.

FRANCE.

There is great activity in the French arsenals and forts.

A camp at Chalons is to be formed early in the Spring consisting of 60,000 men under Marshal MCMAHON.

Gen. LAMORICIERE, in a letter declining a sword of honor, writes that such distinctions are for battles won, &c., while his fortune has been the very reverse.

The Bourse on the 25th was quiet, but firm; Rentes 67f. 50c.

ITALY.

Advices from Gaeta are to the evening of the 23d. The fire of the Sardinians was vigorously continued, and slowly replied to.

The London *Globe* learns that FRANCIS Second resolved to hold out at Gaeta by the advice of the foreign ministers.

It was rumored that negotiations were progressing to replace the French troops at Rome by Sardinians.

Typhoid fever was making ravages at Gaeta.

AUSTRIA.

Austria has issued an official ordinance relative to the thirty millions of florins loan already announced.

SPAIN.

Rumors had been current of disturbances in certain Provinces in Spain, but the *Correspondencia Autografa* says they are unfounded.

HANOVER.

A dispatch says this last difficulties in reference to the redemption of the Stats ques is removed.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails had reached London, and the American portion was put on board the *Canada* at Queenstown.

Tien-tsin dates are to Nov. 21. An installment of the indemnity had been paid.

A great part of the expeditionary forces had reached Hong Keng.

Twenty-five hundred English troops, and a quota of French were left at Tien-tsin.

Lord ELGIN and Sir HOPE GRANT arrived at Shanghai Dec. 4, and on the 7th both started for Japan.

The Pei-ho was completely frozen up.

Baron GROS and Mr. WARD had been at Canton.

A steamer had been up the inland waters near Canton with perfect safety.

The rebels were still in force and gained strength.

The Yang-tse-Klang was much infested with pirates.

Calcutta dates are to Dec. 30.

A monster meeting had been held, protesting against the Government gift to TIPPOO SULTAN's descendants.

Troops had been ordered to Darjeeling.

The Calcutta import market was gloomy; rates were nominally unchanged, except for twist, which was a farthing lower. Freights unaltered. Exchange 2s. 1¼d.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates of Dec. 22, had been received. Business was dull.

Sir GEORGE GREY had gone to the frontier.

Commercial News by the Canada.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There has been but little inquiry, and prices are weak, with very light transactions.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton market opened buoyant at an advance of 1-1 at 2, but closed quiet at 1.10d for Orleans *tres ordinaire*, and f.100 for *Bas*. The sales of the week were 35,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIOLANO, ATAYA & Co. report: Flour dull, with a decline of 6d @1s. ₱ bbl on the week, with quotations at 28s 6d @31s. 6d. Wheat is dull, and quotations are 1d.@2d. ₱ cental lower; red Western, 11s.@13s. Corn dull, and declined 6d.@9d. since Tuesday; mixed, 30s 9d.@37s.; yellow, 37s.@38s.; white, 39s.@39s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef heavy. Pork dull. Bacon dull, and declined 12d., with more doing. Lard steady, at 57s 6d @59s, and 60s. at retail. Tallow generally unchanged; North American has slightly declined, under considerable arrivals; Butchers' Association quoted at 57s. 6d. @58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes steady at 29s.@30s for Pots, and 29s. 6d.@30s. for Pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Rice quiet; Carolina, 22s. 9d. @29s. Resin firm, and all qualities slightly advanced; Common, 4s. 6d@4s. 7d. Spirits Turpentine dull at the opening, quotations being 30s, but closed active at an advance of 1s. @2s., quotations closing at 31s.@32s. Coco Oil, £36. Linseed, 29s. 6d.@30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Bading Bros. report Wheat quiet, and foreign descriptions generally unaltered. Iron dull; Rails, £5 5s; Bars, £5 10s. Sugar dull. Tea more active; common Congou. 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. Copper firm. Rice steady. Spirits Turpentine firm at 32s. 6d. Tallow generally unchanged. Linseed Cakes more quiet; New-York ships., £7 15s.; Boston bags, £11 10s. Fish Oils steady; Linseed in better demand at 28s. 6d. Tin has declined 4s. for English.

HAVRE MARKET.

(Week including 23d.) Breadstuffs firm, with a slight advance. For Ashes firm. Coffee firm. Oils, little inquiry, and prices weak. Rice firm. Sugar dull, and slightly declined. Lard dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market is slightly more stringent. Consols, 91¾@91¾ for money, 91⅝@91¾ for account. The weekly return of this Bank of England exhibits a decrease of £253,000. BARING Bars quote Bar Silver 5s. 1¾d., Mexican Dollars 5s. 1¾d., Eagles 76s. 7d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—BARING reports the market quiet and unchanged, with nominal quotations: United States Fives, 86@87; do. Sixes, bonds of '68, 95@98.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.

Destruction of Spice Mills and Paper Warehouse—An Intensely Cold Time—One Fireman Killed and Another Seriously Hurt.

Yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the alarm bells, which had called the firemen out already three times for the Third and Fourth Districts, sounded for the Eighth District, and the weary, half frozen firemen hastened to the spot with their accustomed alacrity. The night reminded old firemen of the great fires of 1835 and 1836, when the water froze in the hose, and when every fireman not near enough to the flames to be thawed out, presented the appearance of a warrior encased in armor of ice. Last night the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and, as in 1835, the cold was so intense as to freeze every drop of water as it fell.

The alarm proceeded from the Ocean Spice and Coffee Mills, No 206 Fulton-street, owned by WRIGHT, GILLIS & BROTHER—a two-story and attic brick building—and had apparently commenced in the extension of the first floor, where the machinery was placed. The firemen soon commenced work, but the terrible gale which was blowing at the time had wafted the flames throughout the building, and as its destruction was inevitable, their attention was turned to saving the adjacent stores. As in 1835, the great difficulty which they experienced was in the lack of water, the hose being frozen solid almost as soon as the water entered—and it is a matter of wonder to those who witnessed the conflagration, and knew the difficulties under which the firemen labored, that the flames were confined to the building in which they commenced, and the one adjacent, No. 208, which was of a precisely similar character, occupied by HEDGES & MOSS' paper warehouse on the first floor, and on the second by WM. ADAMS, hoop-skirt and netting manufacturer. The danger which threatened the buildings on either side of Nos. 206 and 208, compelled the attendance of the firemen until a late hour this morning, and when at last the order was given to "take up," the firemen were completely exhausted, as well by their severe labors as by the intensity of the cold. They were fairly encased in ice, and looked like animated icicles. The engines were similarly covered, and it was only with the greatest difficulty they could be worked, on account of the ice which clung to their brakes. The steam-engines of course performed their share of this work, but owing to the heat which surrounded them, escaped the general frosty covering. During the early part of the fire, the Chief Engineer perceiving that there was great danger of the falling of the chimney of No. 206, ordered the building to be cleared, for the purpose of pushing it down, which was obeyed by all. JOSEPH SKILLMAN, a member of Truck Company No. 15, accompanied by WM. RENNETT, of the same Company, incautiously and without the knowledge of the Chief-Engineer, entered again into the building, and while there the chimney was pushed down; they were crushed beneath the *debris*. SKILLMAN was instantly killed, and RENNETT so seriously injured, few hopes of his recovery are entertained. He was at once conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where every attention was paid to him, while the body of SKILLMAN was taken to the Truck-house in Franklin-street, where an inquest was held on it yesterday morning by Coroner JACKMAN. He was an upholsterer by occupation, a native of this City, 28 years of age.

Probably on no occasion during the last thirty years have the firemen been called on to discharge their duties under more trying circumstances, and never have they been performed more cheerfully or faithfully.

The loss of Messrs. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, on machinery and stock, is estimated at $6 000. They are insured for $4,000 in the East River and Park Insurance Companies. The upper part of their building was occupied by WILLIAM A. HAMMETT, tailor, who suffered to the extent of about $200; uninsured.

Messrs. HEDGES & MOSS' stock was entirely consumed. The loss is about $5,000; fully insured in City companies. The Police from all the lower Wards were present in full force, and zealous as usual in the discharge of their duty. Through their agency the books and papers, as well as $75 in pennies, belonging to Messrs. HEDGES & MOSS, were saved.

The loss of Mr. ADAMS does not fall far short of $8,000. He was only insured for $1,000.

The buildings formed part of the Fowler estate. The damage to them amounts to between $3,000 and $4,000; insured.

Meeting of the Wide Awake Central Committee.

MR. LINCOLN TO BE WELCOMED TO THE CITY.

At the regular meeting of the Wide Awake Central Committee, last evening, held at the rooms, No. 618 Broadway, the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. ALEXANDER MCLEON, were adopted:

Whereas, The Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President elect of the United States, has accepted the invitation of the State Legislature to visit Albany during the coming week, and will also spend a short time in this City, *en route* for Philadelphia and Washington. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Wide-Awake Central Committee of the City of New-York welcome to our midst the distinguished guest, and tender to him the services of the Committee during his sojourn here.

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Ward organization be appointed by the Chair to proceed to our State Capital, and in behalf of the Wide-Awakes of New-York offer the President elect a cordial reception to our State and City, and tender him an escort to this City.

Resolved, That this Committee, on the arrival of Mr. LINCOLN in this City, receive him in a body.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. C. H. Sherrill, of Albany; N. H. Pangborn, E. P. Burnham and H. K. Horton, of Boston; H. Vandergee, of Charleston, S. C.; G. S. Claflin, of Providence; G. James, of Gainesville; P. V. Kellogg, of Utica; and C. D. Humphreys, of the United States steamship *Mohawk* are at the Astor House.

Hon D. S. Dickinson, Ex Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts; R. G. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; E. Ruddle, of Boston; and W. T. Gray, of Virginia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj or G. B Centre, of Cleveland; Major Pepper, of Washington; Gen. Sherman, of Cold Spring, and Capt. Bayman, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

S P. Jewett, of Canandaigua; Col. Seawell, of the Army; Dr. Griffith, of Kansas City, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J Crowell, of Georgia; N. T. Johnson, of Arkansas, and G. Smiley, of San Francisco, are at the Lafarge House.

S. M. Clark and lady, of Washington; T. P. Huger, of Georgia, and C. Sargeot, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP AND PRICES DOWN.—We have this day (Jan. 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.

CONOVER & WALKER,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies, children, everybody, read the advertisement of Barnum's Museum to day, and go and see his multitude of curiosities for your amusement.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 8.

Cotton declined ¼c.; sales to day, 6,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling; sales of the week, 67,000 bales; receipts of the week, 61,000 bales, against 89,000 in same time last year; exports of the week, 59,000 bales; total this season, 473,500 bales; decreased receipts at this port, 184,500 bales; ditto, at all the ports, 583,500 bales; stock in port, 345,500 bales. Molasses, 24c.@26c. Coffee firm; sales of the week 18,250 bags, at 11c @13c; imports of the week, 4

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO 2930. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Tennessee Gone Overwhelmingly for the Union.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Convention of the Seceded States at Montgomery.

The Constitution and the Executive Officers for the Southern Confederacy.

Jeff. Davis for President and Alex. H. Stephens for Vice-President.

Georgia Undertakes Reprisals against New-York.

Seizure of Five Vessels in the Harbor of Savannah.

EFFECT IN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

THE VESSELS RETURNED TO THE OWNERS.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

TENNESSEE FOR THE UNION.

The Tennessee Delegation are in receipt of dispatches, to-day, showing the result of the election in that State yesterday. The Union men have carried everything before them by overwhelming majorities. The Union men of the Sonth here express great satisfaction at this result. In Mr. STOKES' District one county gave 5,700 for Union, and only 675 for Secession. The Union members from Tennessee, Messrs. STOKES, HATTON, QUARLES and NELSON, have been warmly congratulated here on all hands upon this victory. It is regarded here as a strong indorsement of ANDREW JOHNSON, against whom the fight has been very bitter, and oftentimes grossly insulting.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

Judge ALLEN, of the Massachusetts delegation of the Peace Convention, arrived last night, and the representation is now complete. The Peace Convention yesterday passed a resolution, binding all members not to tell evan their opinions of what is likely to occur in Convention, nor express their sentiments upon any proposition in such a manner as to expose what had or would be likely to be discussed, or as to the probability of the adoption of any particular measnre. From convereation to-night with one of them least disposed to concession or compromise, I am convinced that there will be a strong effort to close some proposition during the present week, but others of them say the Convention may continue for several weeks. The general feeling is quite hopeful this evening. The best feeling prevails. The views of delegations continue to be made known. Messrs. CHASE and HITCHCOCK ignore all compromise nntil after the inaugnration, without pledgea as to what they would then be willing to do. Messrs. EWING and GROESBECK favor the Border-State proposition as the only one likely to succeed. Messrs. WRIGHT and BACKUS rather lean towards, and HONTON expresses, conservative views. The Connecticut delegation is equally divided between compromise and no compromise. The Maryland man, under the lead of REVERDY JOHNSON, are to-night confident of a successful result in convention.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

Dispatchea received here to-day, state that the Montgomery Convention have elected JEFFERSON DAVIS President, and ALEX. H. STEPHENS Vice-President, of the Provisional Government for one year. It is believed that Mr. STEPHENS' election is a forced one; that he did not desire it, and will accept it only for the purpose of exerting his influence for reconstruction and reunion. Of course, the object of Gen. DAVIS and his ilk in electing Mr. STEPHENS is, to secure to their policy all the conservative elements, and thus prevent a revulsion of sentiment, which would ultimately overthrow themselves.

THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

It is freely stated in high secession circles here, that Fort Sumter is to be attocked some time this week. This is not probable, in view of the fact that the Montgomery Convention has just adoptad the Constitution of the United Statea for the Southern Confederacy, which devolves the war-making power on Congresa. Col. HAYNE, before leaving, was decided in the declaration that no assault on Fort Snmter wonld be made until by order of the Southern Confederacy. Nevertheless, great anxiety is felt here on the subject.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF MAJ. CHASE.

It is etated, on apparently good authority, that Maj. CHASE, commander of the State forces at Pensacola, has resigned, having become disgustad. He refusea longer to be a party to so ludicroua a farce.

THE SEIZURE OF NEW-YORK SHIPS.

The seizure of the ships at Savennah will probably cause the passage promptly to-morrow of Mr. COCHRANE'S bill for the collection of the revenues in the seceding States, which will enable the entire closing of all seceding ports to foreign commerce. It does not interfere with the coasting trade, but, on the contrary, will have the effect of stimulating it. Under its operation, six steamers would be required between New-York and New-Orleans, where one now runs, as all the foreign trade with the seceding States would be carried on coastwise, viâ New-York City.

A COMMISSION WITHHELD.

Gen. WEIGHTMAN, of the District Militia, refused a commission to Capt. SCHAEFFER, yesterday, under the following circumstances: Capt. SCHAEFFER had been notified to call at Gen. WEIGHTMAN'S office and receive his commission. When he reported himself, Gen. WEIGHTMAN inquired, "If Maryland were to secede, and you were ordered by your superior to make war on her, what would you do, Captain?" Capt. SCHAEFFER frankly responded, "Maryland, Sir, is my native State, and should I ever be in the unfortunate position you have supposed, I should resign my commission." "Then, Captain, you cannot have it," rejoined the General. Capt. SCHAEFFER appealed to Secretary HOLT, and protested against such a test being applied to him, which, if applied to all, he claimed, would vacate four-fifths of the commissions in the District Militia. He declared that he and his company, the Crack Rifle Corps, were ready to repel any invasion of the District from any quarter whatever, but he could say no more. The usual oath he was ready to take. Mr. HOLT sustained the action of Gen. WEIGHTMAN, and the case is now pending before the President.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

Gen. SCOTT hea ordered all the forces in the District to be ready to perform duty on the 12th inst., the day previous to the counting of the alectoral votes in the House. No difficulty is anticipated, however.

SCHUYLER COLFAX AND THE CABINET.

Recent letters from highly influential sources in the West, received in this city, indicate a strong probability that Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX will be selected for Mr. LINCOLN'S Postmaster-General. His popularity as a candidate increases, instead of diminishing, by lapse of time. No positive decision by the President elect is expected, however, until after his arrival at Washington. Mr. COLFAX'S selection would be hailed with delight by the entire Press, and by all "Young America" in the Republican Party.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

Rumors are afloat relating to some new scheme for reopening the Tehuantepec route to California. It is said that several millions of capital have been already subscribed in your City, and that DUNCAN SHERMAN & Co. are in some way engaged in the matter. What's in the wind?

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The contest is very severe between the Senate and House on disagreeing votes on the amendments to the Deficiency bill. A decided majority of the Senate will insist on the appropriation for the purchase of certain privileges of the Chiriqui Improvement Company, even if it results in the loss of the entire bill by a disagreement of the House. A new Committee of Conference on the subject will probably be ordered to-morrow, when an amendment will be proposed providing that the appropriation shall not be expended until the Company aforesaid shall have executed good and sufficient bonds to deliver to Government vessels on the Pacific alt coal required by them for two years at half the price now paid by the Government. Senators claim that this arrangement will save the Government in two years $60,000 more then it pays for the coaling and other privileges contracted for by the Navy Department. It is likely to prevail.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE TARIFF.

An effort will be made, to-morrow, to pass the Pacific Railroad bill in the House, just as it came from the Senate. It seems altogether probable now that the Senate will strike out the Warehousing section of MORRILL'S Tariff bill, and pass it with other amendments.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CASS.

Gen. CASS is packing up to remove to Detroit, but will remain until after Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration, as it will be the last he expects to live to see.

THE KILLING OF JOSEPH L. WHITE.

The State Department is preparing instructions for Mr. DIMITRY, our Minister in Nicaragua, touching the trial of GAVITT for killing JOSEPH L. WHITE.

GOV. FLOYD'S TRIAL.

Ex-Gov. FLOYD will be here next week to submit himself to the criminal laws of this District. He pronounces all the charges frivolous and malicious, and instigated by Ex-Secretary THOMPSON, aided by the Administration.

RUSSELL'S CASE.

The case of RUSSELL was up in Court yeaterday upon a motion to quash the proceedings under the law of 1857, exempting witnesses before Congressional Investigating Committees from criminal prosecution, as noted recently in the TIMES' correspondence. The Committee was sent for to testify to the fact that RUSSELL summoned them as witnesses, but all of them failed to appear and declined to do so until their report is made. The Court therefore adjourned the case until March next. I am informed that the highest official legal authority in the District says the motion is well taken and will probably be sustained by the Court. The Committee did not discover this law until three days after RUSSELL testified before them. The report of the Special Committee is nearly completed, and will come up in the House sometime this week if opportunity is afforded.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Certain distinguished Virginians telegraphed Gov. PICKENS requesting him still to forbear assaulting Fort Sumter. The Governor replies that he would take into respectful consideration any suggestions from them, but he could give no definite answer until he shall receive the President's communication, and ascertain the grounds of the latter's refusal to surrender Fort Sumter.

The letter of Col. HAYNE, in rejoinder to the President's reply thraugh the Secretary of War, was not received by the President until after the special message and accompanying documents were yesterday ready for transmission to Congress. If the President had deemed proper to answer the rejoindur, it, together with the reply, would have been included in the documents. Col. HAYNE having left the city early yesterday morning, his rejoinder was returned to him through the mail, addressed to Charleston, S.C.

The President has approved and signed the Twenty-five Million Loan bill, which passed both Houses as originally reported, with amendments providing that the revenue from the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860, or so much as may be deemed necessary shall be applied to the redemption of Treasury Notes issued under the act of last December, and for no other purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to exchange at par the bonds of the United States for said Treasury Notes at legal interest, and shall not be obliged to accept the most favorable bids as provided for, unless he shall consider them advantageous to the United States; and any portion of said loan not taken under the first advertisement, he may again advertise, according to his discretion.

Secretary DIX has received a dispatch from the Assistant-Treasurer and Collector at New-Orleans, in reply to one from him, stating that Louisiana had taken possession of the Mint and other property on the 31st of January, and that they resigned on that day. It is understood that they have taken the oath of allegiance to the State of Louisiana.

Col. JUDAH has seen the President, who received him as a distinguished citizen of Alabama, but not, of course, recognizing him in an official capacity, nor could the President agree to enter into any discussion whatever relative to the object of his mission,—namely, to negotiate for the transfer of the arsenals and other public property belonging to the United States within the limits of the State of Alabama.

Nearly all the late five million loan has been paid into the Treasury, and very much of it has been already disbursed.

RUSSELL'S trial has been postponed till the March Term of the United States Supreme Court, although his counsel were ready and anxious to proceed with it now.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on the Indian Bonds Abstraction, has declined to testify in Court, as the report on the subject will be made in the course of a few days.

ALEX. W. RUSSELL, of the District of Columbia, and SAM'L A. COOLY, of Connecticut, have been appointed Paymasters in the Navy; and Rev. DANIEL BALL, of Maryland, Chaplain in the Navy.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

Proceedings of the Seceders' Convention.

THE CONSTITUTION AS ADOPTED.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Congress was in secret session four hours to-day, and met again to-night, and has probably achieved important results, which will be made known to-morrow. The only public session was half an hour this morning consumed in prayer and some formal business resolutions. Gen. HENNINGSEN is here.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Feb. 9—3 A. M.

The Convention have just got through with preparing the first copy for the printer of the Provisional Constitution. Its title is: "The Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America." It follows in the main the Constitution of the old Union. The preamble reads as follows:

We, the Deputies of the sovereign and independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, to continue one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent Constitution or Confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, whichsoever shall first occur.

The Seventh section, First article, is as follows:

The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the United States is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

Article second—Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy.

Article fourth of the third clause of the second section says:

A slave in one State escaping to another shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom said slave may belong, by the Executive authority of the State in which such slave may be found; and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of slave, and all costs and expenses, shall be made to the party by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place.

Article sixth, of the second clause, says:

The Government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their late confederates of the United States in relation to the public property and Public Debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liabilities and common obligations of that Union upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

The tariff clause provides that the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederacy, and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederacy.

All the other portions of the Constitution are almost identical with the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution was adopted unanimously last night at 10½ o'clock.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.,) Saturday, Feb. 9.

Unusual interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Southern Congress to-day.

The hall of the Convention, and the gallery were crowded with spectators.

Mr. MEMMINGER presented a beautiful model flag, made by the ladies of South Carolina.

This flag has a blue cross on a red field. Seven stars were on the flag. It was highly admired.

Mr. MEMMINGER also presented another model flag, made by a gentleman of Charleston. It has a cross and fifteen stars on a field of stripes.

A Committee was appointed to report on a flag, a seal, a coat of arms and a motto for the Southern Confederacy.

The President was directed to appoint Committees on Foreign Affairs, on Finance, on Military and Navel Affairs, on Postal Affairs, on Commerce and on Patents.

Honorable JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, was then elected President, and Honorable ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy. The vote was unanimous.

A resolution was adopted for appointing a Committee of three Alabama Deputies to inquire and report on what terms suitable buildings in Montgomery, for the use of the several Executive Departments of the Confederacy under tha Provisional Government, could be had.

An ordinance was passed continuing in force, until repealed or altered by the Southern Congress, all laws of the United States in force or use on the 1st of November last.

It is understood that under this law a tariff will be laid on all goods brought from the United States.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to report promptly a tariff for raising revenue for the support of the Government.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to report a Constitution for the permanent government of the Confederacy.

The Congress was about two hours in secret session, and the rest of the proceedings were conducted openly.

A grand demonstration is going on here this evening.

A complimentary serenade was given to Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, which he responded to in a very eloquent speech.

Messrs. CHESNUT and KEITT, of South Carolina, CONRAD, of Louisiana, and others, also spoke very eloquently.

The demonstration is still progressing. One hundred guns were fired on Capitol Hill this afternoon for the Southern Confederacy.

A strong and vigorous Government will go into immediate operation, with full powers and ample funds. No proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained. The Congress will remain in session to make all necessary laws.

FULL REPORTS RECEIVED BY MAIL.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb 4.

The Convention met to day at half-past twelve o'clock in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol.

Mr. W. P. CHILTON, of Alabama, called the Convention to order and moved that the Hon. R. M. BARNWELL, of South Carolina, be delegated as Temporary Chairman. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BARNWELL took the chair, thanked the Convention, and called upon Rev. Dr. BASIL MANLY to offer a prayer.

After the prayer, the Chairman stated that the first business of the Convention was to provide for its permanent organization.

Mr. SHORTER—I move that A. R. LAMAR, Esq., of Georgia, be appointed Temporary Secretary. Adopted.

Mr. MEMMINGER—I move that the deputies from the several States, in alphabetical order, present their credentials to the Secretary, and also sign their names to the roll of the Convention. Adopted.

The deputies then proceeded to comply with the resolution, as follows:

Alabama.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale Colon, J. McRae, Jno. Gill Shorter, David P. Lewis, Thomas Fearn.

Florida.—James B. Owens, J. Patton Anderson—(Jackson Morton was not present.)

Georgia.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, F. S. Bartow, M. J. Crawford, E. A. Nesbit, B. H. Hill, A. R. Wright, Thomas R. R. Cobb, A. H. Kenan, A. H. Stephens.

Louisiana.—John Perkins, Jr., A. Declonet, Charles M. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, G. E. Sparrow, Henry Marshall.

Mississippi.—W. P. Harris, Walker Brooke, N. S. Wilson, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T. Harrison.

South Carolina.—R. B. Rhett, R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, James Chesnutt, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. Porcher Miles, Thomas J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

The Chairman stated that the deputies had handed in their credentials and had signed the roll, and stated that the Convention was ready for further business.

Mr. RHETT—I think our proper course is to elect a President of the Convention. On the part of the deputies from South Carolina I present the name of a gentleman for that office who has been illustrious on the arena of the General Government, whose name is coextensive with the length and breadth of this whole country. I nominate Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, for President of this Convention. [Applause.] I am sure that his election will be unanimous. I therefore propose that he be declared President by acclamation.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. RHETT—I move that a Committee of three be appointed to inform Mr. COBB of his election.

Mr. COBB, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention as follows:

Accept, Gentlemen of the Convention, my sincere thanks for the honor which you have conferred on me. I shall endeavor, by a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the chair, to merit, in some degree at least, the confidence which you have reposed in me. The occasion which assembles us together is one of no ordinary character. We meet as the representatives of sovereign and independent States, who, by their solemn judgment, have dissolved all the political associations which connected them with the Government of the United States. Of the causes which have led to this decision it is unnecessary now to speak; it is enough to announce that by the judgment of our constituents they have been ample and sufficient. It is now a fact, irrevocable fact—the separation is perfect, complete and perpetual. [Applause.] The great duty is now imposed on us to provide for these States a Government for their future security and protection. We can and should extend to our sister States—who are identified with us in interest, feeling and institutions—a cordial invitation to unite with us in a common destiny, desirous, at the same time, of maintaining with the rest of our late confederates, as with the world, the most peaceful relations, both political and commercial. Our responsibilities, gentlemen, are great, and I doubt not we shall prove equal to the occasion. Let us assume all the responsibility which may be necessary for the successful completion of the great work committed to our hand, placing before our countrymen and the world our acts and their results as the justification of the course which we may adopt. With a consciousness of the justice of our cause, and with a confidence in the guidance and blessings of a kind Providence, we will this day inaugurate for the South a new era of peace, security and prosperity. [Applause.]

After routine business, the Convention then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The nomination of J. J. HOOPER, for Secretary, was then made by acclamation.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Congress met to-day, at noon. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of St. John's Church.

The Secretary was authorized to appoint an Assistant Secretary and a Journalizing Clerk.

Mr. STAPHENS—The Committee on Rules have authorized me to submit a report which, for the convenience of members, has been printed and laid upon their desks. These rules have been selected by the Committee from the Rules of the House of Representatives, as well as those of the Senate of the United States, with some from JEFFERSON'S manual, and some few original ones which the Committee regarded necessary for this body. The Secretary will please read them from the printed copy.

Mr. CURRY—I submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That Messrs. SHORTER & RAND be appointed Printers to this Congress, while it holds its session in Montgomery, and that they shall do the work in the same style and for the same compensation they received for the printing for the Alabama State Convention. Adopted.

Mr. NISBET—I submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the reverend clergy of this city be, and they are hereby, invited to open the sessions of this Convention with prayer, and that a Committee of three be selected from the Alabama Convention to extend to them this invitation, and to arrange with them for the performance of the service. Adopted.

Mr. STEPHENS—I move that the hour of 12 o'clock be fixed upon as the time for regular meeting. Adopted.

The States were called in order, and when the Secretary called the State of South Carolina, Mr. MEMMINGER presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention deem it expedient forthwith to form a confederacy of the States which have seceded from the federal Union; and that a committee be appointed to report a plan for a provisional government upon the basis of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen members be appointed as follows, viz.: The chairman by the Convention, and two members from each State, to be nominated by the deputies of that State.

Resolved, That all propositions in reference to a provisional government be referred to this committee.

Mr. STEPHENS—I move to strike out of the resolutions the word "Convention" wherever it occurs, and substitute the word "Congress."

Mr. MEMMINGER—I have no objection to the change proposed.

Mr. BARTOW—I offer the following resolutions as a substitute for those presented by the gentleman from South Carolina:

Whereas, The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have severed the political ties which bound them to a compact known as the United States of America, and, through duly authorized delegates, are now assembled in Congress to provide measures for the welfare of those States and to establish an enduring Government, whereby their rights may be maintained; and

Whereas, It is important that a Provisional Government shall be formed before a permanent one can be constructed; therefore,

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of one from each State, to report a plan for a Provisional Government as soon as possible.

The Congress went into secret session at 12½ o'clock P. M.

MINISTERS TO EUROPE APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Some of the members of the Montgomery Congress have just advised their secession friends here, that Commissioners or Ministers have been appointed to represent the interests of the Southern Confederacy in Europe.

REJOICING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The President of the Louisiana State Convention announced to-day that information by telegraphic dispatch had been received of the election of JEFFERSON DAVIS for President, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS for Vice-President of the Provisional Government of the Southern Confederacy. Tremendous and prolonged applause greeted the announcement from the galleries and the lobbies. Resolutions were immediately offered cordially approving the action of the Montgomery Convention, and passed unanimously, and a resolution to fire a salute in honor of the Southern President and Vice-President elect, unanimously passed the Convention. One hundred guns were fired, and great enthusiasm and rejoicing prevails.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUTENANTS RODGERS AND SCHUMACKER.

Lieutenants RODGERS and SCHUMACKER, of the United States revenue cutter *Lewis Cass*, before she was seized by the Secessionists at Mobile, arrived in this City yesterday morning, on the steamer *Mount Vernon*, from Savannah. They report that her Captain, who so willingly allowed her to be seized, has been reinstated by the State authorities.

REPRISALS BY GEORGIA.

SEIZURE OF FIVE NEW-YORK VESSELS AT SAVANNAH.

The Governor of Georgia has initiated the policy of reprisal, laid down in his recent message, by the seizure of five vessels owned in New-York. The following dispatch, received here on Saturday, tells the story:

SAVANNAH, Friday, Feb. 8.

Col. LAUTON to-day, under orders of the Governor, seized five vessels, owned in New-York, namely:

Brig *W. R. Kibby.*
Brig *Golden Lead.*
Bark *Adjuster.*
Bark *C. Colden Murray.*
Schooner *Julia A. Hallock.*

The measure is an immediate application of the *lex talionis* to the action of the New-York authorities in the seizure of arms shipped for Southern ports. Gov. BROWN, in his message to the Legislature of Georgia, on the 7th ult., recommended the enactment of a law authorizing him, in case any citizen of that State should be deprived of his slaves or other property by the "aggressive legislation" of any other State, or by negleet of any other State to fulfill its constitutional obligations to Georgia in the return of fugitives, or otherwise, to call out a military force and seize sufficient of the property of such State within the limits of Georgia to indemnify the citizens who have sustained loss by such action, and if, after thirty days' notice to the Governor of the offending State, the latter does not cause the property belonging to citizens of Georgia or its value to be returned, to deliver to those citizens enough of the property taken in reprisal as should make good their loss. This message was sent to the Legislature before the secession Convention met and a portion of the document is an argument for the establishment of this proposition that the provision in the Constitution of the United States declaring that no State shall *grant* letters of marque and reprisal does not forbid a State to *make* reprisals in her sovereign immunity.

On the 22d ult., under the direction of General-Superintendent KENNEDY, the Police of this City, our readers are aware, seized twenty-eight cases, containing 950 muskets, found on board the steamer *Monticello*, about to start for Savannah, Ga. The articles contraband were consigned to a citizen of that State. Other muskets were seized under the belief that they were destined to be placed in the hands of the troops of the seceding States, but were given up on the receipt of reliable assurances that they were bound to a foreign port; and an unsuccessful effort was made to detain another consignment of similar goods, which was carried off by a Charleston steamer. Two days after the event first mentioned, Mayor WOOD received the following telegram:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Friday, Jan. 24, 1861.

To His Honor Mayor Wood:

Is it true that any arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by public authorities in New-York? Your answer is important to us and to New-York. Answer at once. R. TOOMBS.

The Mayor lost no time in sending the following message in reply:

Hon. Robert Toombs, Milledgeville, Ga.:

In reply to your dispatch, I regret to say that arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by the Police of this State, but that the City of New-York should in no way be made responsible for the outrage. As Mayor, I have no authority over the Police. If I had the power I should summarily punish the authors of this illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CROMWELL & Co., the agents of the *Monticello*, received the following dispatch on the same day that Mr. TOOMBS sent his:

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24, 1861.

The seizure of arms from the *Monticello* causes excitement here. Can you get them back? We fear retaliation.

Gov. BROWN next made a formal demand upon the Governor of this State for the surrender of the muskets, and Gov. MORGAN is said to have replied that as the arms were designed to be used to subvert the United States Government, which he had sworn to sustain, he could not, so far as he had any control, permit arms to leave this State which might be turned against the Government and our own citizens. Another story is that Gov. MORGAN refused to take any action upon Gov. BROWN'S demand until he should receive it officially in writing.

Shortly after the seizure by the Police a resolution, introduced in the popular branch of the New-York Legislature, calling upon the Police Commissioners to report by what authority the seizure was made, was rejected.

On the 1st inst. the attorneys of W. H. D. CALLENDAR, Cashier of the State Bank, of Hartford, demanded the surrender of the muskets by the General Superintendent. The latter declined to give them up, and last Thursday a writ of replevin was served upon him. His counsel entered into negotiations with the representatives of the claimant, and the result was the delivery of the muskets to the Sheriff.

Mr. G. B. LAMAR, President of the Bank of the Republic, in an interview with Mr. KENNEDY, on the 30th ult., represented that he had been authorized by the Adjutant-General of Georgia, who had purchased the muskets from the Directors of the Bank at Hartford, to receive and forward them to Savannah.

Mr. LAMAR, early on Saturday, received a dispatch from Savannah, stating that unless the muskets were speedily given up there would be reprisals upon New-York vessels at Savannah. He had not dispatched an answer when another telegram brought the news that the vessels were seized. The following private dispatches were also received:

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8, 1861.

Messrs. J. N. SMITH & Co, New-York City: Your brig (the *Wm. R. Kibby*,) has been seized by order of the Government. SAVANNAH, Feb. 8, 1861.

Messrs FUNCH & MAINCKE: My vessel is seized by order of the Governor of Georgia, on account of arms detained in New-York. CHARLES A. ENELL.

Capt. ENELL is master of the *Adjuster*. Her owners, Messrs. FUNCH & MAINCKE, returned the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

Capt. C. A. ENELL, Esq.: Protest and send us full particulars and facts, including any papers they may send you. FUNCH & MEINCKE.

The *Adjuster* is a bark of 496 tons burthen, rated A 2. She was built at Fraeport, Me., in 1853. She cleared at New-York on the 14th ult., and arrived at Savannah on the 27th.

The *D. Colden Murray* is a bark of 443 tons burthen, A 1. She was built in Brooklyn, in 1860. D. C. MURRAY is her owner and namesake, and Capt. LEA commands her. She cleared at New-York on the 10th ult., and arrived at Savannah on the 19th.

The *W. R. Kibby* is a brig of 190 tons burden, A 2, built at Baltimore in 1853. She belongs to J. N. SMITH & Co., of New-York, who purchased her last October, and Capt. BARSTOW commands her. She reached Savannah from New-York last Thursday with a cargo of coal, and was to have sailed thence shortly with rice to New-Orleans.

The *Golden Lead* is a brig of 299 tons burden, A 2, built at Thomaston, Me., in 1855. Messrs. METCALF & DUNCAN, of this City own, and Capt. JOHNSON commands her. She was chartered by Mr. HENRY RAIMERS, of New-York, to take a cargo of timber to Aspinwall. She was ready for sea, and cleared at Savannah on the 27th ult.

The *Julia A. Hallock* is a schooner of 239 tons burden, A 1½, built at Stonybrook, L. I., in 1858. Capt. PEDRICK commands her, and C. D. HALLACK is her owner. She sailed from New-London for Savannah, where she arrived on the 25th ult.

It is stated—but the authority for the statement does not clearly appear—that the seized muskets were on Saturday surrendered unconditionally to Mr. G. B. LAMAR, of this City, and that JOHN BOSTON, Esq., Collector of Savannah, and Col. LANTON, in command of the Georgia forces at that port, have been informed of the facts by telegraph.

RELEASE OF THE VESSELS.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

A dispatch received here to-day, to Gov. PICKENS, from Savannah, states that the New-York vessels, seized there on Friday by the authorities of Georgia, have been released.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

By reason of the receipt of news to-day of the seizure of New-York ships at Savannah, together with the recent action of the New-Orleans Custom-house in obstructing the interior commerce, in effect of levying tribute, and the declaration of the Montgomery Congress in opening the Southern ports free to foreign commerce, JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, will call up Monday, and press to a passage, the bill heretofore introduced by him, providing for the thorough execution of the Federal Revenue laws, for the protection of the commercial interests of the nation against flagitious attacks upon them by the seceded States.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

SEIZURE OF THE LITTLE ROCK ARSENAL. ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ORDNANCE IN THE HANDS OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 9.

News is received here that the Little Rock (Ark.) Arsenal, containing nine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and forty cannon, including Capt. BRAGG'S battery, were surrendered to the State authorities of Arkansas yesterday.

The Arsenal is now garrisoned by a hundred volunteers.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Convention has resolved, that under the present system, it is impossible for a single State to establish postal arrangements adequate to the wants of the people, and recognizes the Central Government at Washington, to carry it, and the Southern Congress will hereafter be called upon to form permanent postal arrangements.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Vice-President announced that he had received the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Ohio.

Objection was made to their reception on the ground that they were not specially addressed to the Senate.

After some discussion, the resolutions were received,—Yeas 33, Nays 14.

Mr. SAWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions for the settlement of the difficulties of the country.

Also the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented memorials of citizens of Kentucky in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN also presented the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, and a large number of petitions.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions of citizens of the State of New-York, earnestly remonstrating against any legislation for extending Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented resolutions of the Republican members of the New-Jersey Legislature.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to pay FRANKLIN HAVEN and associates $12,000 in payment of all moneys deposited with the Post-office Department. [This is the matter of the removal of the Boston Post-office from Summer to State-street.]

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up.

Pending the debate on the amendments,

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, that the Committee were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) made a motion that the Senate recede from its amendments, which was laid over.

The discussion was then continued on the Indian appropriation bill.

The Naval appropriation bill was taken up and passed, when the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

On motion of Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the House the correspondence between our Government and that of Peru, since 1853, on the subject of the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to the Senate bill for a temporary Government for the Territory of Colorado. It proposes to allow the people to assemble and form for themselves an organic law, and Territorial Government, to consist of a Legislature, Judicial and Executive Departments, etc. It is substantially the Douglas substitute offered in the Senate. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill appropriating $1,150 to pay the musicians and soldiers for loss of instruments and clothing in the removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) objected to its consideration.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether and what information has been received by the Department relative to the recent alleged seizure of New-York vessels at the port of Savannah, and, if seized, by whom and by what authority.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) would not object to the resolution if the gentleman would amend it so as to call for information officially received.

Mr. COCHRANE replied—Certainly.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) suggested that inquiry also be included as to any property belonging to Georgia being arrested or seized by the State or city authorities of New-York.

Mr. COCHRANE had no objection, if such information was in possession of the Treasury Department.

The resolution was thus amended.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) objected to its consideration.

Mr. COCHRANE gave notice that he will again offer it on Monday.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said there was gross criminality in one of the Executive Departments of the Government, and asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select Committee of Three, with instructions to inquire whether any officer or officers of an Executive Department have lately been guilty of improper interference with an election pending in any State, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

Objections were made to the resolution by the Republican side.

Mr. COWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to still further postpone the taking of a direct vote on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three till next Thursday. He believed the public interest would not be prejudiced.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought action, and not speeches, would be better for the country.

Mr. COWIN said he was duly impressed with Mr. BURNETT'S suggestion, but he thought the Peace Convention might, before Thursday, agree on something, or offer light on the subject, so as to enable the House to come to a better conclusion.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) had no hope from this Peace Conference, and opposed postponement. As Republicans had been so generally heard, those on the other side ought to have an opportunity to make speeches.

Mr. BURNETT was perfectly willing to postpone the debate until within five minutes of taking the vote.

Mr. COWIN said he would not certainly call the vote until the gentlemen on the other side could be heard.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said his vote on the pending question would be governed by the condition of the public business. If this could be closed up in the meantime, he had no objection.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, was willing to vote now.

Several gentlemen on his side said they preferred it.

Mr. COWIN remarked it was far from his intention to do injustice to any gentleman.

Mr. HINDMAN said he had made no speech. He proposed a compromise, namely, to take a vote now. We might thus, he said, save the Union.

The House postponed the consideration of the report of the Committee, after to-day, till Thursday next, and then resumed the consideration of the report.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) as did MILTON, asked Divine guidance when about to speak of a revolt as wicked and causeless as that of which MILTON wrote. Among the topics relating to the state of the country,

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM FLORENCE.

Assembling of the First Italian Parliament—Garibald and Cavour—The Fruits of Precipitation—Condition of Affairs at Gaeta—Venice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Electoral Colleges are convoked for the 27th of January, and the first Italian Parliament is to assemble at Turin, on the 18th of February. The Government has issued a circular to the Governors and intendants of the various Provinces, urging the great responsibility of the present Parliament, and the fact that it will be its duty to consolidate the great work done during the last two years, establish the new Kingdom on a firm basis, and prepare it for its great destinies. It expresses the conviction that perfect freedom of election is the best guarantee of a constitutional Government, and the condition most essential to its stability and perfection. It advises that the necessity be inculcated on all having the elective franchise of availing themselves of their privilege, and that all designated as candidates should be urged to act as good citizens, and not shrink from any motive from the duty expected of them. While the Government deprecates the use of any force or underhand influence in the elections, it does not, on the other hand, profess to maintain an attitude of indifference. If two or more candidates are proposed, it will not hesitate to indicate the one considered best fitted to carry out the national cause, and the principles of Free Government.

It is said that Government feels itself so secure of a strong working majority, that Count CAVOUR has expressed no disinclination to a good opposition. If he really has such a wish, there can be little doubt of its being gratified. Of all parties, the Republican is that which never sleeps. It is anticipated that their strongest votes will be in Milan and Genoa. Naples will show a strong tinge of both red and black; that is, the Republicans and the party of reaction. One move attributed to the former, was to get GARIBALDI nominated in many Electoral Districts; then, as of course he would, be chosen and could not sit for more than one, all the others will have to reelect, and the probability would be that the votes would then be cast in the same sense. If this was their plan, it is now defeated by the letter from GARIBALDI, quoted in my last, declining to stand as candidate. The other letter, written about the same time, in which GARIBALDI had a fling at the Cavour party, found little favor in the Court's journal, the semi-official *Opinione*, and it resented it by saying it did not become any subject to call on the Italians to urge war against Austria; but that it was incumbent on all to await the Sovereign's action. This open fault-finding with the hero of the day, shows a consciousness of strength on the part of the Premier, and we can also gather from it a disinclination to the Austrian war in the Spring.

GARIBALDI'S position of hostility toward CAVOUR is much to be regretted by all sincere well-wishers of Constitutional Government in Italy. An attempt was made lately to effect a reconciliation between the heart and head of Italy, as the two have been aptly called. It is as necessary for her well-being that harmony shall exist between them as between the belly and the members in the fable. One of the ministers made a visit to Caprera, GARIBALDI'S residence, and the whole thing was talked over. The result is said to have been that GARIBALDI expressed himself as having no hostile feeling toward CAVOUR. Believing him to have the good of Italy at heart, he would be glad to work with him for that common end. He confessed to a hostility to FARINI and FANTI; if they were not in the ministry, a reconciliation might be brought about.

Now, FARINI is already cared for, having resigned his office at Naples and been appointed to some office outside the ministry. There was a report, the other day, that Gen. FANTI had resigned. It turned out not true, but may be the shadow of a coming event. Indeed the stake is too great not to strain every nerve to insure harmony between the Government and one who has proved himself so potent for good or evil as GARIBALDI. Potent for evil I say, for with all his fine qualities he is too easily influenced and too apt to take his inspirations from the last speaker. If that last speaker were always CAVOUR—if GARIBALDI'S bold heart and strong hand were always guided by the able head of the Sardinian premier, all might yet go well for their country.

Indeed it may be a question whether GARIBALDI has not already done harm to the Italian cause. To say nothing of his course after the conquest of Naples it is, I think, by no means clear that that conquest was an advantage. This gift of the Two Sicilies to VICTOR EMANUEL is not unlike a birthday present a fond father might receive from his little son of a basket of unripe pears, gathered at the risk of life or limb from his own tree. Unwilling to hurt his feelings by refusing to eat them, though at the expense of his health, he could not get over the reflection how much better they would have been if suffered to ripen and appear on his table in their due season. It was wholly out of the King's power to prevent the expedition to Sicily, and he was of course forced to receive the splendid gift with a good grace. But the annexation of such large territories as Lombardy, the Duchies, Tuscany and the Æmilia, were certainly enough for once. To accustom these to Piedmontese rule, to assimilate them and make them one, would require more than one year. In the meantime, the southern pear would have been ripening, and who can doubt that, when ripe, it would have fallen on VICTOR EMANUEL'S table? Or, to use the favorite figure of the House of Savoy, who can doubt that the last leaves of the artichoke would be eaten by its representative as surely as the first. A few years of the constitutional government promised by FRANCIS II., (and he would have been held to his promise,) would have educated all classes, some in the art of government and others in obedience to law. The introduction of northern ideas, of schools and railroads, the abolition of fetters on commerce and free intercourse, of priestly rule and political persecution, would gradually prepare an ignorant and debased population for higher things. Between two such kingdoms the Pope would have been squeezed out of his dominions as surely if more slowly than now. When joining hands the Bourbon would have been called on to give an account of his stewardship to his northern master.

By precipitating events, what might have been spread over several years must now be done at once: and what is to be done in the Southern provinces can be judged by the state of anarchy and confusion in which affairs are there. If the Augean stable is to be cleansed, at least Hercules should be allowed to devote all his strength to the task. Spring is approaching; and while the new kingdom, yet in the gristle, requires time for preparation, the officious zeal of a successful subject calls it again to arms, and that with a voice that must be heard. There can be no doubt that GARIBALDI is a thorn in the side of the Government; but whatever may be his thought, policy dictates silence. And not only policy. The feeling of admiration for his high soul and noble deeds is too great to be quenched by considerations of expediency. After all, it is more agreeable to believe that his course *may* have been the true one. The old sayings: **A bird in the hand, and there's many a slip, are not to be ignored. NAPOLEON may die, and his successor, whether Bourbon, Orleanist or the Goddess of Liberty, might not give the *quid* for the *quo* of Savoy and Nice. Count CAVOUR** would find it hard to show it in the bond; and the moral support of the *ultima Thule* would hardly save Italy from the Northern hordes.

No. Let us be optimists. It is so agreeable to see no flaw in a hero. Let us believe that GARIBALDI has acted, and is acting, not only from the best motives (none ever attributed to him any other) but for the best interest of his country. Let us imitate the father, and eat our pears without making even a wry face. Who would not put some constraint on himself for one whose whole life has been a sacrifice of self for others' good?

Daylight begins to show itself at last at Gaeta: and many a long face has been shortened by what seems really the speedy solution of the question. On the evening of the 8th of January an armistice was signed between the contending parties to end on the 19th; when hostilities will be resumed, unless FRANCIS shall surrender. The French fleet is to leave, with the exception of one vessel, which will stay till the expiration of the armistice. On the 7th, the French Admiral proposed the armistice to the Sardinian General, CIALDINI, giving as an inducement that it would be useful for him in allowing time to finish his batteries. CIALDINI replied that he would give good proof that he needed none. The next morning begin a *feu d'enfer* from all his new batteries, including those mounting the celebrated Caralli guns, and continued with great damage to the citadel till 5 P. M. Such arguments must have hastened the truce, and will help the ex-King in making up his mind before the 19th arrives.

It is high time that this vexatious affair should be put at rest, and VICTOR EMANUEL have the time and means necessary to put his Kingdom in order. A new broom has just been sent to Naples from which clean sweeping may be expected. Prince CARIGNANO, the King's uncle, has just arrived there, accompanied by the Chevalier NIGRA as Secretary. The former is the *faineant*, and the latter his *Maire du Palais*. NIGRA is a young man who has raised himself from nothing by his talents alone, and is chosen by CAVOUR for this difficult post as the one best calculated to carry out his views. As the Premier's private Secretary, he first showed what might be expected of him, and the next step was that of plenipotentiary to Paris. In Sicily, too, there has been a change of ministry. After a demonstration, of which we know little but the fact, LA FARINA and CORDOVA retired, and with a new Cabinet headed by the Marquis of TORREARSA, has begun a period of comparative tranquility.

The King's Government is turning all the attention it can spare to improve the means of internal communication in the new provinces, and the minister of public works at Turin has lately issued a report on the railroads. From this it appears that, in the original Kingdom, those in operation measure upwards of eight hundred kilometers, besides others in progress, while, in the large territory of the Two Sicilies, are only about two hundred. In Tuscany there are about the same. In Umbria and the Marches are *none*, the only railroad under priestly rule being that from Rome to Civita Vecchia. In Naples there is not only a want of railroads, but of common roads. It has been estimated that, to put this part of the Kingdom on an equality with the Northern provinces, would require an expenditure of 300,000,000f. So the Neapolitans must wait. To make a beginning, the Turin Treasury is about to lend two millions to that of Naples for this purpose.

As a contrast, poor Venice has just received another testimony of the paternal feeling of the Government at Vienna, in the shape of paper money. The employes of Government suffer the most by this. Merchants and tradesmen arrange their prices to suit it, and add generally about sixty per cent. It gives occasion to a sly hit from the Turin *Opinione* at the Verona *Gazette*, which wrote an article on the prejudice against the new currency, saying it requires only a little imagination to see in the paper the real value it represents. Its antagonist cites the terms for subscribers on the same page, refusing all payment not in hard cash, and asks the *Gazette* why it does not apply the powers of its imagination to its own affairs.

As a sign of the friendly terms on which VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI stood, it may be noticed that Gen. TURR, the Hungarian, sailed lately for Caprera, bearing a present of a diamond necklace from the King to his chieftain's daughter. It can't be thought that this was the sole object of the voyage. I have it from a high authority that the *mot d'ordre* of the Government is *no war with Austria in the Spring*. To carry this out, GARIBALDI must be made to agree to this. However, it is not improbable that this task has been confided to his friend TURR. According to a Turin paper, Government has contracted for gunboats, to be laid at Genoa and Leghorn, and finished within fifteen months. This, if true, is an additional argument in favor of a pacific policy this year. In those fifteen months what may not happen? If Russia and France combine on the Eastern question, those gunboats may not have occasion to go round to Venice. X.

FROM DRESDEN.

Prussia and Her New King—The Burial of the Old King—Idiosyncrasies of the Berlin Mob—An American Enterprise in Denmark—Hungarian Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Friday, Jan. 18, 1861.

The recent accession of King WILLIAM to the throne of Prussia was no great political crisis for the State; it was fraught with danger only to the City of Berlin itself; and that danger was not different, in kind, from the ordinary peril which, in the Prussian capital, attends every occasion of general public interest. Any one who has lived in Berlin will understand me when I say that Berlin lives in fear of the Mœbites. *Moabs*, the factory and foundry suburb of Berlin, is its *Faubourg St. Antoine*, its *Saint Giles'*, its "*Bloody Eleventh*." The mob of Berlin, which is largely recruited from this quarter, is the most outrageous, vulgar, brutal and dangerous mob on the continent. It has no political sympathies, that can be discovered; it cannot be roused for a noble idea; so many *lazzaroni* would deserve much more respect, but inspire no more fear. This Berlin mob tore open the coffin of HUMBOLDT, and insulted the memory of SCHILLER by attempting to tear up the newly-consecrated corner-stone of his monument. No matter what is the occasion which calls for some public ceremony in Berlin, these offscourings of Germany fill all the streets to terrify and outrage peaceful citizens and convert the most solemn performances into Pandemonium and chaos. The police, it is well known, are afraid to cope with them. Several times have the students been refused permission to get up torchlight processions, because such celebrations never fail to call out the Mœbites. A friend, who took part in the procession at the late *Jubiläum* of the University, said to me that the whole city swarmed with this class—sometimes well-dressed, but ahusive and indecent in the extreme. Only because the students carried fire, (in a German "*Fackelzug*" the torches are carried horizontally, and with the burning end outwards) could they effect a passage.

I have said thus much about the Berlin mob, because it furnishes a key to many measures of the Berlin authorities. It is generally supposed that the late King of Prussia had been dead several days before his decease was proclaimed. The Government collected troops, during this interim, to be used, if necessary, in preserving the order of the capital. I may add that the burial, the accession and the opening of the Chambers passed off in unhoped for quiet. His Majesty, in reading the first part of his inaugural, is said to have been "almost choked by tears." The Houses will vote addresses in reply; but it is a question whether anything more shall be said than the ordinary expressions of sympathy and allegiance. The Liberals will try to introduce the topic of Reform.

The King has issued an amnesty for political offences. Rather than lay a general bill of pardon before the Chambers, for those cases where the trial is still pending, and the sovereign cannot exercise the pardoning power, the King has taken the cumbrous method of requesting the accused to come home and stand a trial, and *then* be pardoned. It is feared that this will be the cause of technical difficulties in executing the proposed measure of grace, by which its moral influence may be seriously impaired. Another, and a still more disagreeable article of the amnesty, makes exceptions of those persons convicted by military tribunals, among whom the revolutionists of Baden are to be reckoned. In such cases the King reserves to himself a separate consideration. The papers say this article is intended to hit KINKEL, (now in London,) TICHOW, (in Australia,) and MIKESLAWSKI, (probably in disguise, in the Austrian Crown lands;) but among those who are equally its victims, and, at least, *not yet pardoned*, are RUSTOW and HOFSTETTER, high in command under GARIBALDI, and VON BEUST, CONHEIM, DE LA HAYE, WILLICH, and KARL SCHURZ, all in the United States. The latter is described, in the first journals of Berlin, as "member of the Government of Connecticut." A list of nineteen names is also published, which fall under the more favorable provisions of the document. Six of them are in America.

The Danish papers contain an item of news, interesting to American readers, and flattering to American enterprise. Mr. C. HANSEN, of New York is, it seems, in negotiation with the Danish Government, on behalf of an American Company, for permission to construct a canal through Holstein, from the Elbe to the sea, which shall enable even the largest ships to avoid the dangerous passage of Kattegat. The Government has expressed itself favorably as regards the scheme, but requires security that the canal will not be used, in time of war, as a means of attack upon Denmark itself. As the Company cannot guarantee this, the Government proposes to obtain, in the diplomatic way, a general guarantee of the neutrality of Holstein, and then grant the Company their charter. It is extremely doubtful whether Germany will agree to a neutrality which will prevent German troops from occupying Holstein in case of war.

The Commission of "adepts," (*Fachmänner*,) appointed by the Diet to consider the question of a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole country, are holding their sittings at Frankfort. They decided, the first day, to recommend the French *meter* as unit of length.

A new liberal daily is about being established in Frankfort. It is to be especially excellent in the scientific department, as well as the political, which is under the charge of Professors GERVINUS and HAUSSER, of Heidelberg, and could be in no abler hands.

The proposition of Hesse Cassel, in the Diet, has roused the ire of the National Verein all over the country. The Society has increased with wonderful rapidity, and is really an engine of public opinion not to be despised. If it is decided that the Constitution forbids the Society's existence, then the Constitution must yield, in the end; for nothing is more evident than that the Society is *bound to exist*. It has just been forbidden in Holstein.

The news from Hungary is important, as showing a greater dignity and unanimity in the revolutionary movement. The Committees of the several counties have spoken bravely the demands of the people for the Constitution of '48, the immediate convention of the Diet amnesty for all political fugitives, and restitution of confiscated estates, removal of foreign soldiery, and return of the Hungarian troops to their homes, to be sworn on the Constitution of '48, constitutions for other crownlands, organization of a National Guard, abolition of the present illegal and exorbitant taxes, &c., &c. I take all these items from the declaration of the *Comitat Neutra*, which is the latest we have. Since the affair of which I wrote you in my last, the customs officers are powerless to execute the law in regard to tobacco. Indeed, such is the general hatred to the "*Finanz-wachen*," that they are besieged in the different custom houses, throughout the land. In Czegedin, KOSSUTH'S bank notes have been put in circulation, and are accepted at 50 per cent. discount. His promises to pay are certainly as reliable as those of the National Bank.

Bohemia is less excited, but also in a very critical position. A few days ago, RICHTER was carried to his grave in Prag, by an immense concourse of citizens. He is regarded as the victim of Government persecution. It is curious that he died on the anniversary of his arrest. His hair doubtless worn out by anxiety and excitement.

Count and Countess MONTEMOLIN (Don Carlos de Bourbon,) died on the 12th inst. at Venice, of scarlet fever. A fortnight before, Don FELIPE NO DE BOURBON died of the same disease in Venice.

The Minister-President of the Moldavian Government is ready to answer the question concerning the Sardinian ship, recently arrested at the mouth of the Danube, said that, at the time of that arrest, not thousands of Hungarians, as had been reported, but sixty, were in Moldavia. Austria had countermanded their surrender, and been plainly refused; but, in order to avoid a collision with Austria, the exiles had been induced to leave Moldavia. The President closed, amid applause, with the words: "We will have our Rumanian land at once a neutral and a hospitable land. This we inherited from our fathers, and we will have it, at every cost, to our children." Civilized Saxony eagerly catching Austria's runaways, may take a lesson here!

The condition of the United States provokes much comment from the German Press. The *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, contains admirable American correspondence. The Leipziger *Zeitung* tells the worst it knows, with the greatest gusto, and is not always restrained by the fact of its ignorance. Between these sources the small papers of this part of Germany choose, cutting down and remodeling the articles to suit their pleasure. As a specimen of one of these condensed paragraphs, I quote the following from a Saxon official country paper:

"FROM AMERICA. *An insurrection of slaves in South Carolina is feared. The worth of slaves is fallen one half. Large dogs watch before the sleeping-rooms of children. The rebellion is feared. The situation is no longer to be endured.*"

R. W. R.

COUNTERFEIT PRESENTMENTS.

The interests of publishers and of engravers, generally, go hand in hand. Literature and art are twin sisters, and so strong is the sympathetic bond between them that whatever touches the one affects the other in like degree. Publishers complain of poverty this Winter and engravers are also deploring a lack of employment. Beyond multiplying the features of Presidential candidates and furnishing the country with an idea of how succeeding Senators and Secretaries—a collection by the way that would make a very valuable addition to the "Rogues Gallery"—look, the latter gentlemen have done little during the present season. This stagnation is more severely felt since Winter is the harvest time of engravers and artists generally. It is in anticipation of the long evenings that people seek those surroundings which shall make home pleasant; they look around for something to break the pale monotony of the walls and relieve the polished baldness of the centre-table. Notwithstanding the general dulness, however, the enterprising house in Rose Leerwold & Son have got a work under way which bids fair to rival anything of the kind ever before undertaken in this country. We allude to their series of *Audubon's Birds of America*, the initial plates of which are before us. The feathered Americans are drawn with a fidelity only equaled by the faithfulness of color with which their plumage is rendered. The work is expensive, and must necessarily have a somewhat contracted circulation, but it is very certain to attract the attention of ornithologists, and if its merits does not reach the heart and pockets of many of our merchant Maecenases, it will be simply because they are rocked in apathy to Art in the cradle of the Crisis.

A series of very fine engravings, under the title of *Darby's American Farm Scenes*, is published by M. KNOEDLER. As pictures of rural life they possess a rare degree of merit; and in complimenting Mr. DARLEY upon his success, which we can conscientiously do, we pay a tribute to the native genius of our country. We fancy that these pictures of farm-life would stand even the critical examination of the old farmer who detected the flaws in a painting representing a group of pigs feeding. The work stood the fire of critics and connoisseurs successfully, and all authorities pronounced it beyond the reach of criticism, but the old farmer found fault with it because none of the pigs had their feet in the trough. Mr. DARLEY has profited by the mistake of the artist referred to; when he paints pigs, he is careful to put their "feet in the trough."

A very fine head of SEWARD is published by W. SCHAUS. The face of the illustrious Senator is as calm and unruffled as though he had never been thrown overboard at the Chicago Convention, or received censure for self-sacrifices which merited praise.

A dozen heads of LINCOLN are before us, but such a horror of ugliness stamps the majority of them that we should justify the seceding States in refusing to serve under his rule, did we not know them to be caricatures. Without being a beauty, the President elect is by no means a horror. He bears no personal resemblance to Belzebub, and could by no possibility be mistaken for an Arapahoe warrior. In reality he is a somewhat plain-featured man, but possessing a most pleasant expression of face, with an honest aspect that would scarcely be looked for in one who had entered at all into political life. The President elect has received enough indignities at the hands of his enemies—artists should spare him.

The Past and the Present of the United States, is one of the largest photographs it was ever our fortune to see. In size the picture is 30 by 28 inches. The original was accomplished by Mr LUTHER, with a pen alone; he was two years in completing it, and received nearly two thousand dollars from Mr. JAMES MEYER for the work. The design is most ingenious and the execution evinces a remarkable skill in penmanship, to say the least. As a work of art it has received the imprimatur of Mr. EVERETT, a gentleman whose connection with the *Ledger* at once stamps him as an authority on æsthetic subjects. If permitted to hazard a remark, we should say that hard as it might be to portray the past and the present of the United States, it would be still more difficult to now picture their future. What seer of an artist will attempt it? LANDSEER?

In pleasing contrast to the cuts of and *at* the new President, stands a faithful and characteristic full-length likeness of ANDREW JACKSON. It is engraved by Mr. A. H. RITCHIE, from an original painting by Mr. D. M CARTER. Mr. CARTER'S familiarity with the personal appearance of the old hero, together with the assistance of an original portrait, painted at Washington during the second term of the General's Presidency, has enabled him to produce a most admirable likeness, which has lost none of its excellence in the translation to steel effected by the hands of Mr. RITCHIE. Those fond of contrasts will delight to hang this portrait of JACKSON side by side with one of BUCHANAN, that they may "look on this picture, and then on that." Many would undoubtedly prefer the pleasure of hanging the present President to that of hanging his portrait merely, but as this delectation is not likely to be placed within their reach, they can solace themselves with a substitute.

ART GOSSIP.

—No collection of paintings in this City has attracted so much attention or given such general satisfaction, as that of the French and Flemish pictures which were sold at public auction on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday last. The announcement that the gallery would be open free of charge, to those who wished to examine before purchasing, drew a room full of those who probably changed their minds after looking at the pictures, for when the auction opened they were among the missing. The bidding was very spirited, and prices most extravagant, considering the state of finances generally, were obtained. But few pictures were withdrawn, and the vast majority sold at rates most satisfactory to the original proprietors, and doubtless gratifying to the lungs of self-gratulations poured on the heads of the artists. SNYDER'S "Tour of Doris" brought the handsome sum of $18; and MULLER'S "Letter-writer of Venice" drew the moderate sum of $575. Other pictures had been disposed of at fancy prices at private sales, which were of greater value than those at auction, a small work of ROUSSEAU'S, sold for $700 to one of our eminent artists, he might have sold it for $900. On the whole, we think GUTTLE & CO. ought to be satisfied with the result of their Third Annual Exhibition and Sale—and we presume they are.

—For some centuries many of our artists are scattered at the Nation's Capital. GEORGE W. WEIR, Professor of Drawing at West Point, is engaged in painting, enlarging and ornamenting his fine exhibition of "The Pilgrims." A short time since, I heard him from the roof of the Rotunda, lecturing upon the unfortunate "Pilgrims," and as fresh investigating in the crannies and smashed the same into bits. The individual who lights the gas in and about the building seems also to have had a hand in the damaging of this picture, for in many places are unseemly spots caused by the frequent droppings of alcohol thereon. In order that he might be undisturbed at his work, Prof. WEIR has caused a portion of the room to be boarded off, and this fact has given rise to the rumor that Federal troops were to be quartered in that enclosure on the 4th of March next. KENSETT is expected there shortly. Dr. STONE, President of the Washington Art Association, is busily engaged upon several Congressional orders. A young artist of that city is causing quite a *furore* by the exhibition of a painting called the "Camp of Marion," which is said to be exceedingly meritorious. His name is WASHINGTON. A pupil of WM. HART has recently painted a landscape in which is introduced the famous schoolhouse wherein JOHN BROWN kept his pikes and other offensive weapons concealed. During the past year, several important Indian delegations have visited Mr. BUCKMAN, at Washington, and it has been made the duty of HENRY ULKE to transfer their copper-colored *fac similes* to canvas. The manner in which he has performed his duty cannot be excelled and the friends of the Indian have every reason to be grateful to the Government who ordered and the artist who executed the commission. CORCORAN has concluded to suspend operations upon his Fine Art building until the affairs of the country are in a more settled and understandable condition. STANLEY, who has probably painted more Indian portraits than all the rest of the artists in the country, has taken the old Washington Art Association rooms, where he continues the labor of his early love, and at the same time initiates several young lady pupils into the mysteries of pencil and paint. CLARK MILLS is engaged in casting the figure of Freedom, for the dome of the Capitol: it is to be cast in bronze, at his studio near Bladensburgh. MILLS has recently married.

Miss LANDER is in Baltimore. She has just completed a portrait bust, which is pronounced by competent judges, to be her finest effort. The subject is WIGANS, the eccentric millionaire, who persists semi-occasionally in startling the nation by a clipper-modeled steamer in which he intends to cross the Atlantic in five or six days. During Miss LANDER'S sojourn at the Court of St Petersburgh, she executed busts of Gov PICKENS and Mrs. PICKENS, the former of whom was at that time the representative of our Government at that point.

—The love of art and art-culture has obtained a foothold in St. Louis, Mo., which is far from an ordinary one. The first annual exhibition of the "Western Academy of Art" has just closed a most successful season. The institution represented by that euphonious title is duly incorporated, and has a Constitution which provides for the establishment of a primary School of Design, which is open to all persons of both sexes over ten years of age. At the recent exhibition, a most liberal feast was prepared—over four hundred pictures of all schools, sizes and subjects being presented for the study of the people. In the catalogue, which was very voluminous and very entertaining, were some exceedingly amusing descriptions and suggestions—such as "Stand twenty feet off to see this picture." However, it was a good beginning, and there is no doubt on one point, namely, that the Western people know when they do and when they do not like a picture, and in either case are not afraid to express their opinion, in very plain terms.

—N. P. GRAY, who long since abandoned the more worldly and stormy walks of his profession, and whose pictures, so rarely seen in public, are found on the walls of many a private dwelling, is at present engaged upon a work which will add materially to his deservedly enviable reputation. The picture represents Paris and Venus, at the moment when the former, unable to resist the tempting offer of "the fairest and most loving wife in Greece," hands to Venus the golden apple, for which, with Juno and Pallas, she was striving. There are few artists so gifted by nature, fitted by education and skilled by experience as Mr. GRAY, and we anticipate a treat most delightfully refreshing in this, as in others of his new creations.

—LAURET THOMPSON'S bust of "Old Grizzly ADAMS" progresses gradually. Of the many meritorious works by this artist, we think this will prove the best. ADAMS was a very peculiar person, and of marked individuality. THOMPSON knew him intimately, and made a cast of him prior to his decease. Besides this, he has the aid of photographs, and the advice of friends; so that, aside from its merit as a work of art, the creation will be valuable as an exact portrait of one of the most singular and wonderful men of this or any other country.

At the Crayon Art Gallery is a picture of the interior of a German house, by WHITTERIDGE. It is an unusual subject for that artist, but he has proved that with his facile pencil, some things can be done as well as others. At the same Gallery is the large picture by BROWN, of the White Mountains, to which he has given the romantic and not entirely applicable name of the "Crown of New-England," the "Rachel" of AMES, and several spirited and highly picturesque views of South American scenery.

—The International Gallery; DERBY'S Institute of Fine Arts: SCHAUS' *boudoir*, and GOUPIL'S collection, continue to be well patronized. At the International is a large number of pictures very well worth seeing; at DELBY'S are all the old Dusseldorf pictures, and those "undoubtedly original" paintings by somebody or nobody; at SCHAUS' is CARL BUNNER'S famous and touching work, entitled the "German Emigrant's Farewell," of which we will have no space to speak this week; at the old Dusseldorf rooms may be seen PAGE'S Venus, his Mosea, and his-self, while at GOUPIL'S remains in unconscious beauty Miss STEBBINS' mournful Lotus-Eater, at whose shrine worship daily many a fair dame, and all the critics of the City.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond papers publish the correspondence between Judge ROBERTSON of Virginia, who went as Commissioner to South Carolina when Ex President TYLER started for Washington, and Judge MAGRATH, Secretary of State to Gov. PICKENS. Judge ROBERTSON, writing under date of Jan. 29, explains the object of his mission,—to secure guaranties from the seceded States that they would not commence hostilities against the General Government while negotiations for an adjustment were pending, and says that it is useless to make any proposition of the kind since he has learned from Mr. TYLER that President BUCHANAN refuses to give any parallel assurance. Judge MAGRATH responds, and manages to convey the idea in a great many words, that Gov. PICKENS also thinks it useless to say anything about the matter, and that the best thing Judge ROBERTSON could do under the circumstances, will be for him to return home, carrying with him from the General Assembly of the State "the assurances of their cordial respect and esteem."

THE CANVASS IN TENNESSEE.

The papers in Tennessee teem with the usual electioneering appeals from the candidates for the State Convention. Among the most important of these documents, is a correspondence between Hons. H. S. FOOTE, J. C. BURCH and J. J. MCCANN, the Southern Rights candidates, and the Union candidates, Hons. NEILL S. BROWN, ANDREW EWING and RUSSELL HOUSTON. The former propose to withdraw from the canvass if the latter will pledge themselves to advise the session of Tennessee, on the 4th of March next, if the labors of the Peace Congress now in session at Washington should prove futile. The Union candidates refuse to make any such pledge, and say that even in the emergency proposed, they feel incumbent on them to make some other effort for the preservation of the Union.

A CANDID ADMISSION.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* commends to free the claims of Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS to the Provisional Presidency of the Southern Confederacy. In the course of a recent article it makes this candid admission:

"Disguise it as we may, the greatest danger to the new Confederacy is its union, from all hearts, not from the North but from our own people. We have only to cast our eyes at South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, to see that the bad elements are growing stronger, that organized if not armed opposition to the new order of things may arise in States or parts of States, not vitally interested in the slavery question. Such discontents is to be allayed, if possible. Our position has ever been that *all* the Southern States should unite in a nation, and we have advocated separate action and an independent State Government by Georgia only because we saw no hope for united action by all the Southern States."

EX-SENATOR CLEMENS' VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

Hon. JERE. CLEMENS writes to Col. PLANTON DUNCAN, of Louisville, (Ky.,) under date of Feb. 1, that he "feels shown a disposition to compromise when South Carolina seceded not another State would have followed in her footsteps, but the threats of coercion fired the Southern heart, and he with thousands of others concluded that there was no other remedy than secession left them. Three months ago not one fourth of the people of Alabama were Secessionists; one month ago barely a majority could be so classed, but now nine-tenths of them sustain the action of the Convention, and they are becoming more unanimous every day. Kentucky, he is sure, must follow in the footsteps of the other Southern States, for coercion will be attempted: the question has gone beyond the point where it might have been solved peacefully, and in the war which must come there can be no neutral States."

THE K. G. C. AGAIN.

The inevitable Gen. GEO. BECKLEY, K. G. C., turns up in Louisville. He denies most energetically that the organization of which he claims to be the head, aims to subvert the Government. To use his own emphatic language: "The K. G. C. is an institution, even in Louisville, and will be the very first to respond when a call is made for defenders of the State. It has tendered 12,000 troops to South Carolina, and will give her 50,000 if she needs them; and it can give the Federal Government 135,000 to fight a foreign foe, but not one to fight a Southern State. Now, Sirs I hope I shall be clearly understood. *We look only to the Americanization of Mexico*; yet the defence of our own homes is a paramount duty. If ever there has been a movement set on foot to settle forever the Slavery question, and balance the political powers of the North and South, and thereby perpetuate the Union, the K. G. C. has made the movement."

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig* states that the impression that Virginia has determined to remain in the Union *as matters now stand*—to submit to the rule of the new dynasty *under the Chicago programme*—is a gross and pernicious error. She has decided to do no such thing; nay, she has decided to do just the reverse, by a popular judgment approximating unanimity. She has determined that her connection with the Northern States shall end, unless satisfactory and invioable assurances are given that every constitutional right she has will be recognized and respected, and that her equality and safety, as a member of the Confederacy, will be free from all jeopardy. The Norfolk *Argus* whistles in a most melancholy strain to keep its courage up. It has not the slightest doubt, from the returns, "that the people of Virginia have elected a handsome majority of Secessionists, and glories in the thought that before the 4th of March Virginia may be free."

EMPHATIC RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting held at Nashville, (Tenn.,) a few evenings since:

Whereas, South Carolina, through her Governor, has demanded that Fort Sumter be surrendered to her or she will take it by force of arms; and

Whereas, We recognize in this so-called ultimatum the highwayman's threat, and a declaration of war; therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot approve or stand by her in such a struggle, nor will we allow our sympathies to drag us into a war against our brethren in her behalf, and we hereby tell South Carolina that we are not ready yet to desert the flag of our country to enlist under the Palmetto flag, nor can we justify her in coercing the Government, any more than we can justify the Government in coercing her.

THE CONDITION OF FORT SUMTER.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Feb. 5, is inclined to doubt the report regarding the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and cites the denial of a workman who left there on the Sunday preceding. He reports forty-four laborers and ninety-six soldiers, (officers included,) remaining in the fort, with a large supply of provisions. Of these he specifies, according to his knowledge, fifty-eight barrels of pork and beef, five hogsheads of molasses, two casks of vinegar, with large supplies of flour and potatoes. The supply of fuel, which was good, had been lately increased by a drifting raft which was secured. As to the arms, he reports five Columbiads, 10 inches, in the yard, mounted on granite, two ranging toward the city, one towards Sullivan's Island, and one towards Fort Johnson. There are also four Columbiads, eight inches, bearing on Fort Morris, three of the same calibre on Commings' Point, and four that can be brought to bear on Mount Pleasant or Sullivan's Island at choice. No reinforcements in men have been received.

MINOR ITEMS.

Mr. JOSEPH SEGAR writes to the Richmond *Whig*, denying very emphatically the story that guns had been mounted at Fort Monroe so as to point inland. He says that some of the flank guns when mounted describe an entire circle, and may now and then be made to point inland, as well as in any other direction. He says that others of the guns point in the direction of his farm, nearly in a line with his mansion house, but these have been mounted in the same spot, and pointing in the same direction, long before Mr. LINCOLN'S election and the secession of South Carolina, and the "peaceful Virginians," on whose farms they bear, are not at all alarmed at the "sweep inland."

There is disaffection among the Secessionists of New Orleans. When that city was illuminated on the night of Jan. 30, the rooms of the Louisiana Club were darkened because the State Convention ignored the claims of SLIDELL and BENJAMIN to go as representatives to Montgomery.

S. R. GIST, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the Army of South Carolina, has issued notice that no permits to visit the fortifications of the harbor will be granted, except in case of actual necessity.

Hon. G. A. HENRY, of Tennessee, will not have the honors which the Disunionists try to thrust upon him. They nominated him for the State Convention a short time since, but he replied that he was in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, and would support it as a basis of adjustment if sent to the Convention.

The Washington *Confederation* of Feb. 8, has information which forces it to the belief that Fort Sumter will soon be attacked. It urges upon the people of the District of Columbia the necessity of keeping cool, whatever the result may be.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* urges upon the Montgomery Convention the necessity of passing ordinances prohibiting the sale of the great staples of the South to any citizen living outside the limits of the seceding State: and making it a penal offence for the introduction of any article of merchandise within the limits of the seceding States purchased in the markets of any State antagonistic to Southern interests.

How long the "Free Trade with all the world policy" of the Southern Confederacy will continue in force remains to be seen. We have already given the points of a significant article published in the Charleston *Mercury*, over Mr. MEMMINGER'S initials, showing that a moderate tariff was advisable, and now the Savannah *Republican* states that it has always believed that the true policy of the Southern Republic, in the outset of its career, would be a prudently adjusted tariff to pay off her debt, support her Government, and protect such branches of industry as are essential to her practical independence. A purely agricultural nation, it says, must always be a dependent one.

EDWARD MANCHESTER, formerly of Bennington, Vt., arrived home from the Palmetto State a few days since. He says he had a choice between three things—to leave the State, to remain and join the rebels, or don a coat of tar and feathers. He chose the former, and withdrew in the night, leaving his trunk behind, and an unsettled account with his employer, who was owing him quite a sum. Two other Bennington comrades, JEROME SEYMOUR and ALBERT CUSHMAN, were not so lucky, but, as MANCHESTER says, were impressed into the service of South Carolina. He believes they will never fight against the Union.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in reply to the urgent entreaties of an iron founder at Macon for a contract to furnish the State with cannon, says that the Legislature, at its last session, voted down every proposition to encourage the manufacture of arms in the State. The demands of the volunteer corps will make it necessary to purchase an immediate supply.

A letter has been received by a private citizen of North Adams, Mass., from Congressman DAWES, in which he distinctly and firmly announces himself opposed to all compromise at this hour, and asserts that he shall stand firmly to the platform upon which he was elected. Judge PAGE, of Pittsfield, has received a similar letter from Mr. DAWES.

Major CHASE has, it seems, asked to be relieved of the command of the troops which were concentrated at Pensacola, Fla., alleging his health as an excuse. The Legislature at once passed a resolution empowering the Governor to fill any vacancy which might "occur in the office of Major-General of the army of Florida," not even paying Major CHASE the compliment of mentioning him by name.

In noticing the arrival at Charleston of the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, the vessel which was obliged to go to Savannah, the *Courier* states significantly that the most formidable obstructions now affecting the bar or harbor of Charleston are certain cylindrical pieces of iron, not in, but near and commanding the channel. They offer no obstacles or dangers to merchant vessels coming on legitimate business.

Gen WALDRIDGE writes from this City to the Editor of the Charlotte (S. C.) *Bulletin* denying the report which had been circulated in that vicinity, to the effect that he advocated co

FRENCH VIEWS OF DISUNION.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IN THE FUTURE.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The election of the Republican candidate appears thus to have pushed to its extrama limits the antagonism which existed at the bottom of affairs, and since tha very origin of the Republic, between the North and tha South. At all events every attempt at conciliation has hitherto failed. We have seen two Committees, chosen one from the Senate and the other from the House of Repraentatives, forced to confess their powerlessness, after having listened to and discussed every project that could be imagined for the purpose of bringing about and securing concord. It is therefore unfortunately probable, according to tha turn which events are taking, that we shall witness the disunion of the great American Republic. For evan should tha new policy of Mr. BUCHANAN and that which his successor will doubtless follow, succeed in triumphing over the first resistance of the Separatist States, what can in the end be the result of these momentary advantages, if it be not a moral rupture not less deep than the material one, which will forcibly take piece? Unless the North, twice victorious on the electoral ground and in the field of battle, consents to accept the part of the vanquished party, we scarcely see how the Confederation can yet have a chance of reëstablishing and long maintaining itself.

From the Paris Débats.

What force will arrest the Union on the verge of the precipice on which it is standing? Who will dare to make the voice of truth and justice heard by the fanatics of the South, and defend their interests against their passions? Where is there in America a statesman independent enough, and sufficiently superior to circumstances, not to seek in this perilous crisis anything more than the safety of his country? Alas! it is too probable that America will not evan find an Agrippa. There is not one of the public men sent by South Carolina to Washington, or appointed to local functions, who does not know that a single gesture or one imprudent word may forever ruin his career. They have only one idea—that of discovering and preventing the slightest popular wishes, and of exceeding their competitors in absolute obedience. Officers abandon their vessels rather than defend their flag; the President cannot find a man of the South who will accept the post of Collector of the Customs at Charleston; representatives refuse to sit in the Chambers, and take part in its labors; a Minister dares not express an opinion contrary to that which prevails in tha State of which he is a citizen, and he prefers to resign. The Administration and the Legislature almost present the spectacle of an army seized with a panic terror, and about to disband itself. Each thinks only of self, and has no other care than that of not compromising himself. This is really what may make one despair of the safety of the Union more than cries and threats. What strikes us in Europe is not so much wonder at seeing a powerful State seized with an irresistible desire of putting an end to its existence, since that is now a custom very generally practiced, as wonder at beholding this work of annihilation accomplished in a moment, and without any effort. Bnt that is the natural effect of a situation which in everything favors extremes, to the detriment of what is moderate and reasonable. It is the populace of Charleston who effect it; and, like all absolute soveraigns, they have only flatterers.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF DISUNION.

THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

From the London Post.

Mr. BUCHANAN appeara to entartain the opinion that it is the duty of the head of the American Executiva to meet treason and rebellion by long-winded messagas and special-pleading letters. Mr BUCHANAN, however, is in one respect consistent. The policy which he announced on the 3d of Decamber is identical in spirit with that which we find embodied in tha letter which he addressed to the South Carolinian Commissioners on the 30th of the same month. The insurgents have only to keep their hands off Federal property, and the President will endeavor to preserve until the inauguration of his successor that condition of affairs which has already led to successful rebellion in the case of South Carolina, and is about to lead to the formation of a great Confederation of the Southern Slave States. The intelligence brought by the last mail shows that, whilst the President and Congress are talking instead of acting, Florida, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama are holding Conventions and caucus meetings, and that secession is now extending beyond any possible hope of adjustment. But the most extraordinary circumstance connected with this melancholy history of national folly is the course which Mr. BUCHANAN has adopted of entering into negotiations with the Commissioners of South Carolina. Mr. BUCHANAN says with perfect truth that the question of secession must be eventually left to Congress, and that, if he were formally to recognize the powers of the South Carolinian delegates, he would in fact give the sanction of his authority to the principle of separation. This, we believe, is the *first time that the head of any Government has condescended to argue with armed rebels.* Mr. BUCHANAN did more. At a period when he knew that South Carolina had issued a declaration of indspendence, when the palmetto flag had been hoisted—when every act of sovereignty short of actnal warfare had been exercised—he agreed with these gentlemen that he would not send reinforcements to the South so long as Federal troops and Federal property were not actually attacked. We say nothing of the invasion of Fedetal rights, because, as regards the Post-office, the administration of justice, and the collection of revenue, these matters had been ostentatiously and flagrantly invaded. Whilst negotiations were proceeding at Washington the United States officer in command at Fort Moultrie, in the exercise of a very wise and proper discretion, removed his force to Fort Sumter. The South Carolinian delegates viewed this simple measure of preeaution not only as a violation of the arrangement, but as e kind of *casus belli*; in fact thsy withdrew from Washington. Under these circumstances the President is inconsiderate enough to write a long letter, in which he first explains tha course of the negotiations, and then attempts to justify his policy of non-interference by disavowing the act of Maj. ANDERSON. This document contains the instructions issued by the War Department under which that officer acted. Those instructions contain this passage: "You are to hold possession of the forts in the harbor, and, if attacked, to defend them to the last extremity." Maj. ANDERSON was further authorized to remove the troops to Fort Sumter, or any other place, when he had "tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act." Mr. BUCHANAN'S theory, perhaps, was that Maj. ANDERSON was to remain in Fort Moultrie until the insurgents thought proper, by an exhibition of overwhelming force, to make that gallant officer and his men prisoners. But Maj. ANDERSON had tangible evidence, not of one, but of many hostile acts; and, acting upon the letter and spirit of his instructions, he simply took up a better military position in one of those forts in that harbor, which, "if attacked," he was told "to defend to the last extremity." In consequence of this movement, and of the withdrawal of the negotiations, Mr. BUCHANAN has at length been compelled to send reinforcements to Charleston. The transport containing the artillerymen and marines so dispatched was fired upon, and the flame of civil war in America has been lighted. Here we must admit that Mr. BUCHANAN is placed in a most difficult and embarrassing position. He is the head of the Executive Government, but the Constitution does not arm him with the power of declaring war. We hear that "force" bills, army and navy appropriatioo measures, are to be submitted to Congress, and that the very States now verging on separation have instructed their Representatives to remain at Washington for the purpose of defeating all attempts to put down revolution and rebellion by constitutional and legal means. War can only be declared by a majority of the Senate, and if the Senate should refuse to act, Mr. BUCHANAN has no authority to interfere by force. This is one way of putting the argument, *but it is only a specimen of that special pleading which shows how incompetent small minds are to face great and difficult emergencies.* The American Constitution declares that levying war against the United States amounts to the crima of treason. According to ordinary apprehension, acts which subvert the authority of the Federal Government are treasonable, though they may not be accomplished by actual violence or military force. If Mr. BUCHANAN were left to have his own way, tha whole South would quietly separate, and his successor would, as we apprehend he will, have to engage upon the difficult and almost hopeless task of attempting to restore the insurgant States to loyalty and allegiance—not by private negotiations and unsatisfactory compromises, but by the stern and cruel arbitrament of the sword. If Mr. BUCHANAN, in the first instance, had acted with vigor, not by declaring war, which was beyond his power, but *by enforcing the law against treason, a long and disastrous civil contest might altogether have been avoided.* He is about to retire from office, leaving his country weak, dismembered and disorganized, ranged in two hostile camps which no geographical compromise will ever reunite, and these are the results of that model Republic which Englishmen have been so rashly and so foolishly taught to admire and imitate.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: Is there to be found in Great Britain a sane man who believes that Slavery can make a greater country than freedom; that 18,000,000 human beings, where each can think and speak as his Maker gave him ability, can be inferior to 8,000,000, whose thonghts, if they wander free, must not find utterance; that 4,000,000 natural enemies amongst the latter form no e'ement of weakness; that an industrious population able to snpport themselves can be inferior to a smaller one living in affluence and idleness on the toil of their slaves; that $2 000,000,000 of the products of industry is of less value than $900,000,000 because the larger comes from free labor, the smaller from slave?

The anomaly of a republic which has declared all men free and equal holding 4,000,000 souls in bondage was a fact hard to believe; but now behold a greater. The leading journal of the freest country in Europe annuling the blessings of freedom and seeking for a nation which shall eclipse all others to arise from incongruous elements and from people who are sapping the foundation upon which their past greatness has been built.

Alas for England if the noble independence of her yeomen be no cause of her prosperity—if her trade with the East and the West be of less value than a dependence on the fruits of her soil and the toil of her poor? Adieu to the genius of her sons, who recruit their strength from her elements, who subject her hidden riches to their use, who overcome time and distance making Fire their charioteer and Lightning their Mercury.

But in sober earnest, what does the leading article in Friday's *Times* mean? Are we to believe that extent of territory constitutes strength? Then is that of England a myth. Are we to suppose that no abhorrence of Slavery exists in the United States except in those which the *Times* foresees shall form the rump? We are reinctant to believe it, and yet these must be answered affirmatively if the *Times'* conclusions be correct. The writer of this startling theory must either be ignorant of, or have forgotten, the past history of the United States and their present position. The figures before used herein to represent the populations severally of the Free and Slave States will be found probably to arrin favor of the latter. So also with the value of their products and manufactures; but the difference is sufficiently great to prove the greater prosparity of the one over the other.

The comparison is still more atriking when we recollect which are the more recently settled. In 1790 the population of Virginia, with an area of 61,000 square miles, was 748,308, and which in 1850 increased to 1,421,660. New-York, in 1790, with an area of 47,000 square miles, had only a population of 340,126, and yet in 1850 it had swelled to 3 037,394. A comparison of the other States with each other would show quite as conclusively the improving condition of the Free States; and when we look at these on the map, and then at England with her inexhaustible wealth, we must acknowledge there is still room for industry to further develop their enterprise. The northern coast, which the *Times* effects to despise, is a line stretching from 38 to 45 degrees of latitude, with harbors into which the largest ships can enter, and there ride with safety.

The commerce of her inland seas would probably compare favorably with that of the whole proposed Confederation. The coast of the latter facing the Atlantic, if we except the marshy unapproachable coast of Florida, is little larger than that of the North; and with the exception of Norfolk, no ports that the largest ships can enter. The coast washed by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico has no better to boast of. New-Orleans can only be approached by large ships when lightly loaded, and even then are frequently detained week after week unable to cross the bar. To Mobile ships cannot approach nearer than ten miles, and cargo has to be taken to them in lighters. Some approximation to the fleets which each Confederation may possess if divided can be found in the tonnage owned by the Free and Slave States in 1850, and which ware severally 4,252,615 by the former, and 855.517 by the latter.

This superiority of the North over tha South crowds upon us in every reflection upon their strength and ability to make war. A Southern Confederation, if ever formed, can only exist by tha sufferance and forbearance of the North. Tha United States Govanment has no occasion to shed one drop of blood in coercing the South. A blockade of their ports would soon win over all moderate men and those of property, including slave owners, to more reasonable councils; and yet let us not shut our eyes to tha dangers of those having nothing to lose, and who, I believe, are the prime movers to secession—being more desirous of dwelling amongst the ruins than withdrawing from their present defiant position. It is difficult to believe yet that serious intentions of secession are held by any State except South Carolina, else why was not some previous preparation made for the struggle? The election of LINCOLN must have been regarded as at least possible. Nevertheless secession found no advocates previously except in South Carolina, where it is hoped that, with a Southern Confederacy, Charleston would become the commercial metropolis. Tha tardiness of the President in taking any coercive step, whatever bad effects it may have produced, has gained to the anti-secession party vast numbers in the Free States who before sympathised somewhat with the South, and a united action amongst all political parties in the North seems now probable.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated—Nos. 29, 32 to 41 inclusive, 44 to 60 inclusive, 62. Preferred, No. 8.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 407, 411, 35, 367, 159, 287, 413, 415, 417, 423, 427, 429, 431, 433, 439, 441, 443, 445, 449, 451.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 143, 145, 146, 155, 157, 158, 159, 29, 91, 160, 161, 162, 163, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 211, 91, 391, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1191, 1195, 1205, 1213, 1217, 1229, 1231, 327, 613. *Part II.*—Nos. 144, 162, 686, 890, 900, 902, 904, 908, 912, 754, 18.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 299, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 79, 80. *Part II.*—Nos. 168, 339, 341, 345, 346, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358.

Opening of the Evidence Contesting the Blankman Will—The Will Alleged to be a Fabrication.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Jane A. Blankman, deceased.—The contestants to this will commenced their testimony on Friday last. The probate of the will is opposed, on the ground that it is a fabrication. The contestants were represented by Henry L. Clinton, H. P. Allen and E. T. Wood. The proponents were represented by James T. Brady and James S. Carpenter. Mr. Bolton, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will, has been examined. The following testimony was taken in regard to the genuineness of the signature, "A. P. Maillard," the other subscribing witness, who is now dead.

Wm. H. Freeland called and sworn for the contestants.

Q.—State your occupation and business? A.—I am a merchant, Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-street.

Q.—Are you a member of the firm of Freeland, Squires & Co.? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—I did.

Q.—For about how long, prior to his death? A.—Six or seven years.

Q.—Wes he et any time in the employ of your firm, and, if so, when in what capacity? A.—He was from 1853 to 1857, as salesman: won't be certain.

Q.—After that, had your firm business transactions with him? A.—They had.

Q.—Did he keep his bank account with you? A.—He did.

Q.—was he in the habit of drawing checks upon your firm? A.—He was.

Q.—During what time was he so in the babit of drawing checks on your firm? A.—I think it was part of the year 1857, during the year 1858, and during the year 1859.

Q.—Did he draw many or few such ebecks? A.—He drew a great many.

Q.—Who was the cashier of your firm that paid those checks? A.—I was.

Q.—State whether you have ever seen him write. A.—I have.

Q.—Often? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During tha entire period you knew him? A.—I did.

Q.—State whether during that period you saw much or little of his writing? A.—I saw a good deal of it.

Q.—Are you familiar with his signature? A.—I am.

Q.—Look at the name "A. T. Maillard" in the alleged will, now shown you, and the words opposite, "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," and state whether, in your opinion, such name, or such words, are of them, are in the handwriting of A. T. Maillard [showing alleged will.]? A.—I should think not.

Q.—Have you any doubt on that subject? A.—The "A. T. Maillard" looks *something* like his handwriting; the balance does not.

Q.—Look at exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, marked 9th January, 1861, and say whether the signatures A. T. Maillard on them, in your opinion, are his genuine signatures?

Objected to as incompetent, irrelevant, and because neither of the papers produced have been received in evidence.

Withdrawn for the present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—Who first exhibited to you the will which has been shown you here this morning? A.—I think Mr. Wood—E. T. Wood, now present.

Q.—When was that? A.—About a week or ten days ago.

Q.—For what purpose did he then exhibit it to you? A.—To ask me if I thought that was Mr. Maillard's signature.

Q.—Did you know, or did he state to you that the genuineness of that signature was disputed? A.—I had heard it had been.

Q.—Did he tell you so? A.—I presume he did; I think so.

Q.—Did he say to you in effect, that the whole will was a fabrication, and could be proved to be such, or anything to that effect? A.—I cannot answer that direct; I had heard the will was in law; don't think he told me it was a fabrication, but he said the signature was not genuine.

Q.—When Mr. Wood showed you the will, as you have stated, was there any third person present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—Mr. P. H. Baker, a partner of mine.

Q.—Was any other person present? A.—I think no one, but the clerks in the Surrogate's Office.

Q.—Did Mr. Baker examine tha will also? A.—He did.

Q.—Which first expressed an opinion as to the name of Maillard on that occasion? A.—I did.

Q.—How long or carefully did you examine the name before you expressed that opinion? A.—I examined it alone, I think, from perhaps three to five minutes.

Q.—In making that examination, did you use any other medium of inspection than your natural sight? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—A magnifying glasa.

Q.—Who furnished that to you? A.—I don't racollect whether it wes one I had myself, or one Mr. Wood had.

Q.—Is your sight imperfect? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Why did you use that glass? A.—I wanted to examine the name carefully.

Q.—Was that necessary to enable you to give a reliable opinion about its genuineness? A.—Well, I don't know as it was absolutely necessary, but I preferred to do it.

Q.—Look at the signature of A. T. Maillard, on that Will, and state from your knowledge of his handwriting, in what particular it differs from his genuine signature, which you have seen? A.—Well, Sir, I never saw the "l" joined to the "l" so far up, and very seldom joined at all, (the "l" in the sir-name,) and also the "r;" the letter "r" here is square at the top, whereas, he made a round one, without the little loop or dash at the top; it appears to me as if he commenced his "A" here at the bottom, (first letter,) and also the loop in the "A" is carried further up than his genuine; he always commenced his A (capital) at the top, that is all, Sir.

Q.—Look at the paper shown you marked Feb. 8, 1861, Exhibit No. 1, and say whether that is not the original handwriting of Mr. Maillard.

Mr. Clinton objects, unless he be allowed to produce the same character of test evidence.

Objection overruled. Mr. Clinton excepted.

A.—I think it is.

Q.—Look at the indorsement on that exhibit, and say in whose handwriting it is A.—Mr. Squiree, one of the firm of Freeland, Squires & Co. The name indorsed is Freeland, Squires & Co.

Q.—Look at the capital A in the signature of Maillard on that Exhibit, and say where in your opinion the writer of that name commenced the formation of that letter? A.—I would think, Sir, it commenced at the top.

Q.—Look at the paper marked Feb. 8, Exhibit No. 2, and say whether you believe it is a genuine signature of A. T Maillard?

Objected to.

Objection overruled. Mr. Clinton excepted.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at the several exhibits marked three, to and including number eleven, and say whether you believe the name of A. T. Maillard on each of them to be the proper handwriting of said Maillard? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you ever give eash for any check purporting to be signed A. T. Maillard, and which proved not to be signed by him. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him write when he was on his feet at the time, leaning over a table? A.—No, Sir, never on a table; I have seen him writs at counting desks standing up.

Q.—Whenyou used the magnifying glass in examining the signature of Maillard to the will, was it to determine whsre he commenced the formation of the capital "A" at the beginning of tha name? A.—It was not for that express purpose.

Q.—Was that part of your purpose? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—What other purpose had you specifically in using the glass on that name? A.—To examine some of the letters that appeared to be patched, fixed up, and lengthened out.

Q.—Look at the will and say which letters are referred to in your last answer. A.—The top part of the letter "M" and the lower part of the letter "M," and also the letter "R;" that is all, Sir.

Q.—Were you on friendly terms with Mr. Maillard when he died? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before his dscease did you see him for the last time? A.—It wasn't very long; I can't say the exact time, up to the time he was confined to his bed the last time.

Q.—Had he been more or less out of health during the last year of his life? A.—Yes, Sir, he was out o health—not what you would call a healthy man.

Q.—Did you visit him at his house? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Maillard personally? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Was there a misunderstanding between your firm and Mrs. Maillard about the policy of insurance on Maillard's life, which your firm held as collateral security for some obligation to you? A.—Not that I knew of.

Q.—Were you not informed that Mrs. Maillard had consulted Mr. Edmon Blankman, as the lawyer, in regard to a claim by her to obtain the policy of insurance for her benefit or use? A.—I can't answer that very direct; I never heard of such a thing; I never knew of a policy of a life insurance; I had heard that she consulted Mr. Blankman after her husband's decease.

Q.—Was her consultation with Mr. Blankman, as you were informed, in relation to your firm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what respect do the words "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," on the will, differ from the general handwriting of Mr. Maillard? A.—Tha entire character is altogether different; the whole writing is different.

Redirect examination by Mr. Clinton—Q.—Can you see the patches to the name "A. T. Maillard," on the alleged will, without the aid of a glass? A.—I can.

Q.—Did you ever know Maillard to patch his signature in that way? A.—I never did.

Q.—When you first looked at the signature, "A. T. Maillard," on the alleged will, did you see these patches? A.—I did, and without the aid of a glass.

Q.—State whether in these patches the pen seemed to be put on more than once in a single stroke, or what should be a single stroke of a particular letter. A.—They do.

Q.—State whether the name of Maillard, on the alleged will, is written in a freer or more constrained hand than Maillard wrote his signature? A.—I should say it was more constrained.

Q.—Look at these various exhibits shown you in the cross-examination, and say whether Maillard joined the "r" and "d" in writing his signature generally, as these letters are joined in such exhibits. A.—I think those are good samples of his "r" and "d;" he wrote them in that way, I should say.

Q.—Do the words "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," bear any resemblance whatever to Mr. Maillard's hand-writing? A.—They do not.

Q.—Did you ever know Maillard to write his name so that between the "r" and "d" there were two or three separate strokes of the pen? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Are the exhibits shown you on the cross-examination, containing Mr. Maillard's signature, fair specimens of the manner in which he made the loop at the left hand of the capital "A"? A.—They are, Sir.

Q.—As far as you know, in writing his name when he began it with that kind of an "A," was the loop just about the same distance from the top as in those exhibited? A.—I should think it was.

Q.—How does the capital "A" in the alleged will compare in respect to that loop with the manner in which he made it in writing his name?

Objected to as an indirect method of making a comparison of handwriting. Question withdrawn.

Q.—Look at exhibit No. 1, Feb. 8, and say whether Maillard, in writing his name, often or but rarely made the capital "T" and "M" in that way when he made his signature? A.—Very seldom; I never saw it till I noticed it there.

Q.—Were you, during your entire acquaintance with Mr. Maillard, on friendly or other terms with him? A.—I think always friendly.

Q.—About how long before his death did you last see him? A.—About a month, Sir.

Q.—State whether you attended his funeral? A.—I did not, Sir.

A.—At whose expense was he buried? Objected to. Waived.

Q.—In the conversation, as in the remarks made by Mr. Wood, one of the counsel in the case, when you examined the alleged will for the first time, did he say in substance the genuineness of the signature was contested? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he ask you to examine carefully and give your candid opinion whether that should be for or against the side he represented? State what he said on that subject. A.—I said to Mr. Wood I wished to examine it for myself without his saying anything about it, and I would give him my opinion.

Q.—You have been asked about a policy of Insurance. State whether Mr. Maillard, at the time of his death, was indebted to your firm?

Objected to—irrelevant. Question waived.

Patrick H. Baker, examined for contestants:

Q.—State your residence and occupation. A.—Merchant, Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-street; dry goods business; one of the firm of Freeland, Squires & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—I did.

Q.—For about how long? A.—Seven years.

Q.—Was he in employ of Freeland, Squires & Co., during time stated by last witness? A.—He was.

Q.—Have you seen him write? A.—I have.

Q.—During the time he was in employ of Freeland, Squires & Co.? A.—I have.

Q.—And since? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Have you seen much or little of his writing and of his signatures during the period you knew him. A.—Not very much.

Q.—Have you seen his signatures often during the time he did business with your firm and after he left your employ? A.—Often, but not after he left our employ.

Q.—Have you seen his signature to checks drawn upon your firm? A.—I have.

Q.—Many or few? A.—Few.

Q.—Have you within the past month or two looked at his signatures to checks drawn upon your firm and paid by your firm in the way of business with him? A.—I have.

Q.—Look at the alleged will of Mrs. Blankman now shown you and say whether in your opinion the name A. T. Maillard and the words "Park place and Broadway, New-York," are in the hand-writing of A. T. Maillard? A.—I should think not.

Cross-Examination by Mr Brady: Q.—State all the differences you observe in the name of Maillard, as written in that will, and his signature in the general character of his handwriting. A.—It appears to be much larger than the ordinary signature of his I have seen; the flourish under his name is unusual for his signature; I never saw it before; the "Park place and Broadway, New-York" is quite different. I think; the loop to the capital letter "A" is different; in his signature there is a little space between the "i" and the "l," that is all.

Q.—What is the difference between the flourish at the end of the name of Maillard on that will and the conclusion of his signature, as you remember; he was accustomed to write it? A.—He usually made but one line under the name, from right to left.

Q.—Did you ever know him to depart from that custom? A.—I think not.

Q.—Look at the signature now shown you marked Feb. 8, '61, Exhibit No. 12, and say if you believe that to be genuine?

Objected to; objection overruled. Mr. Clinton excepts.

A.—I think that is his signature.

Q.—Look at the respective papers marked Feb. 8, Exhibits Nos 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and say whether you believe each of them to be the proper handwriting of Maillard? A.—I think they are all Mr. Maillard's signature?

Q.—Do you know Mistress Maillard? A.—I do not.

Adjourned to 15th inst., 11 A. M.

The Central Park Extension—The Question of Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the matter of the application to acquire lands for the Central Park.—This case has been heretofore stated in full in the *Times*.

It will be remembered that the controversy grew out of the discontinuance by the Central Park Commissioners of the proceedings to extend the Park, which had been instituted according to the provisions of the act of 1859, parties interested in the lands which were to be taken insisting upon the continuance of the proceedings on the ground that their lands had already been taken, and these proceedings were the only method left to them to recover compensation; and that the Commissioners of the Park had no authority to discontinue the proceedings after having once been initiated.

The Court decided that the Commissioners had the power to discontinue the proceedings, and that they had by a resolution of their body duly discontinued them.

But the Court also held that the Commissioners were liable for the costs of the proceedings which the Appraisers and parties interested had been put to up to the time of such discontinuance; and a motion having been made to ratax the costs the Court now decides that this motion for a retaxation must be granted; that it has been unable to find any authority for the County Clerk to act as a taxing officer.

For the purpose of having a proper examination into the charges the Court determines to refer the matter to John B. Haskins, Esq., to take proof as to the performance of the service, &c., and the reasonableness of the charges, and report the same to this Court, together with his opinion thereon.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, Recorder HOFFMAN listened to various motions of no public interest. No prisoners were sentenced, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Rape—Patrick Holland *alias* Mulholland, Wm. Anderson, Christian F. Jacobs.

For Forgery—Charles H. Scott, Wm. F. Ayres.

For Robbery—Michael McCarty.

For Burglary—John Fitzsimmons, Charles Wentworth, James Robinson, Henry Monaghan, John Barry.

For Larceny—James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Victor Blumenthal, Gilbert Morris, John Eglinton, John McDonald, William Gale, Peter Woods and Louisa Palmer.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Andrew Ryan, Abraham Rosenstein, Henry Stone.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

AN EXTRA TERM.

The January term of this Court recently adjourned *sine die*. On application of the District-Attorney, the Governor has ordered an extra term, to commence its session on the 27th of February inst.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CALENDAR.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justices BROWNELL, CONNOLLY and STEERS disposed of the calendar as follows: One person charged with keeping a disorderly house, obtained a postponement. Of seventeen persons charged with assault and battery, three were discharged by request of complainant, two were allowed postponement, seven were fined, two were imprisoned, and three were acquitted. Two persons were charged with petty larceny; of whom one was acquitted, and the other was discharged by non-appearance of witnesses.

A case which indicated, in the manner of its conduct, the characteristic obstinacy of the Teutonic race, was that of Charles Rautenberg, charged with committing an assault on Police Officar Lewis. The officer testified that a short time ago, on a Sunday afternoon, having received orders to arrest all parsons openly exposing liquor for sale, or keeping billiard-rooms open, he noticed that the sounds which came from the prisoner's saloon, in West-tenth-street, indicated that persons within were playing at billiards. The officer went to tha window of the place and warned the inmates that a persistence in their course would result in arrest. He then went away. Shortly afterwards passing the place again, he saw a person carry a pitcher into the saloon, he followed, and found the prisoner selling liquor to tha person with the pitcher. He then arrested the proprietor, by saying "you are my prisoner; Rautenberg then wanted to go out to get his hat, and the officer allowed him to go for it, accompanying him as he went; the officer passed through the door first, when the prisoner endeavored to close it on him, and shut him out; failing in this attempt at the first door, he repeated it at the second door, trying to push out the officer, and taking his "billy" from his hand, threw it at him; the officer dodged, and so escaped the blow of the missile.

The prisoner was represented in Court by a German lawyer, who inveighed with fiery Teuton eloquence against the injustice of allowing a policeman to invade the sanctity of a private house. His opinion, advanced with great earnestness, that the position of the prisoner and complainant should be reversed, did not seem to impress the Court very forcibly, for the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $10. The Counsel then asked that an appeal might be entered under a statute which be cited. In this, however, he was a little behind the time, and was informed by the Court that the statute to which he referred was repealed long ago. Another method of taking the case to a higher Court was, however, suggested by the Clerk, and the prisoner paid the fine under protest, and announced his design to appeal to his country. Until the recent conviction of Lindenmuller for violetion of the Sunday laws shall be confirmed, no German will probably ever yield to the law without resisting to the last.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Outhouse* vs. *Outhouse*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Laurence et al vs. *Cornwell*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Woodruff Mosecrief, Robertson and White.

Bellmont Branch Bank, Branch Bank of the State of Ohio vs. *William Hogt, et al*.—Order affirmed with costs.

Wilder, et als vs. *Lane et als*.—Order affirmed with costs.

Van Allen vs. *The Illinois Central Railroad Co.*—Judgment ordered for the plaintiffs for $26,812 50, with interest and costs.

Dorritz vs. *Russel, et al*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to ehide event.

POLICE REPORTS.

AN INCURSION INTO THE HIGHLANDS.

During the past few weeks the occupants of tenement houses on the east side of the City have suffered greatly by the depredations of an organized body of juvenile thieves, two of whom, named Peter Terriff, *alias* Campbell, and Charles Dstman, were arrested on Saturday afternoon by Officer Anderson of the Tenth Ward. The prisoners were caught in the apartments of John Highland, at the tenement house No 18 Orchard-street, which they had broken open, but ere they could "bag" their plunder some of the inmates discovered them. Afterwards the burglars were identified by Mr. August Tucker, of No 67 Forsyth-street, as having stolen, on the 30th ult., a watch and key, and some other property, from him, a portion of which was found upon Terriff. Mrs. Eliza Clive, of No. 65 Norfolk-street, also recognized the prisoners as thieves who had robbed her rooms on the 26th ult. They were taken before Justice BRENNAN, who committed them for trial, each in default of $1,000 bail.

FUGITIVES FROM NEW JERSEY.

William and Edward Allen, brothers, aged thirteen and sixteen, were arrested in Fulton-street, soon after midnight on Saturday, by Officers Niven and McCaman, of the Second Precinct, charged with having committed a burg ary at Newark, N. J., a few nights since. Justice OSBORN yesterday committed them to prison, and they will be delivered into the hands of the Jersey police to-day. Chief of Police Wambold, of Newark, was in the city on Saturday, searching for the prisoners, and left only an hour previous to their arrest.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 9.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '65.....	97	8 Park Bank.....	105
5,000 Tre. 10⅜ pc Notes.	100	50 Chic. & R. Isl. R...	56
16,000 Tre. 10⅜ pc Notes.	100⅛	100 do.....	55⅞
6,000 Missouri St. 6s..	64⅞	10 do.....	55⅝
8 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	69⅜	15 Clev., Paine & A R.	120
1,000 N. Y. C. B '76 C. B	100⅛	50 Erie Railroad.....	32
1,000 Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	86	200 do.....s30	32
6,000 Mich Cen 8 pct. 1st m. Sksg F.C.h.	98	50 do.....s30	32⅛
3,000 Mich. S 1st m. b.	82	50 do.....	33
3,000 La. & M. l. G.b.	17⅜	50 Hudson R. R....b30	42⅜
1,800 Han & St J. R.h.	53	10 do.....	42⅜
1,000 L. E. & W. 2d m.b.	78	25 do.....	42¼
1,000 D., L. & W. 2d M..	94¼	50 do.....	43
5 Dk of State of N. Y	89	50 Harlem R. Pref.s10	39⅜
8 American Ex. Bk..	91	50 Mich. Cen. R....s10	54⅜
50 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	82⅜	100 Ill. C. R. scrip..b30	76
8 do.....	83	250 do.....	76
10 do.....	82⅜	200 do.....b60	76⅜
450 N. Y. Cn ex div. p&c	76⅛	100 do.....s30	76⅛
100 do.....s30	76	100 do.....s30	76⅛
100 do.....s15	76	150 do.....s 0	76
25 do.....b30	76⅛	1300 Clev. & Tol. R.....	32⅛
200 do.....p&c	76⅛	700 do.....b60	32⅜
150 do.....opg	76⅜	100 do.....b10	32⅜
300 do.....p&c	76⅜	50 Chic., B. & Q. R....	70⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 11—A. M.

The Trade of the past week shows a partial improvement in the sales, making by the Importers to the Jobbers, and by the latter to the country. The amount of business doing, however, is still far below that of last season, and appears to be very unequally distributed, as many of the houses heretofore doing a good trade with the South and West complain that, for the present, their prospects are as gloomy as at any time since the political crisis set in. One of the difficulties encountered is in the doubtful expediency or security of selling to the customers who have come on as usual from the Southwest, not knowing what course their States may heresfter take in regard to the collection of Northern debts. This applies especially to Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. There is not so much hesitation about the Southern Border States, at least while the chance of retaining these States in the old Union remains. The relief to trade would be very great and immediata if this queation were favorably solved, not only with reference to the intercourse of New-York with Virginia, North Carolinia, Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., but to the North-Western Exchanges, which threaten to be more seriously compromised than at present by the relation of the Bank Note Currency of Illinois and Wisconsin to the Public Stocks of the Southern Border States. As if to select the most inopportune moment, the Legislature of Illinois proposes to virtually force into liquidation a large portion of the Free Banks, whose circulation is based on these Stocks. We understand that the Bill, known as the Auditor's Bill, just passed by one branch of that Legislature, would, if it should become a law, force some millions of State Bonds on the market and greatly depreciate prices. Indeed, the fear of it has already accelerated the serious decline in them. The hasty movement in Congress to revolutionize the present Tariff and to break down the Wsrehouing system, is complained of by our Merchants as equally inopportune. And in a political sense, it is probable that the passage of such a bill, just now, would prove most unfortunate in its influence against the Northern States, in the European States, with which our Foreign Trade is so intimately connected. Even parties at home, who would like to see a reform, at any other time more conducive to its favorable working, in our present *Ad Valorem* system of levying Custom Duties, by the restoration or substitution of *specifics* on many articles of Foreign Import, doubt the wisdom of attempting the change in the face of existing political troubles.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,787,144, against $3,954,310 same week last season. For the first time since the crisis, the amount of Dry Goods marketed for the week was nearly equal to the amount entered at this port. Usually, at this season of the year, the withdrawals from Bond should exceed the amount thrown into Bond. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods continue large, and in material excess of the movement last season, say $2,890,864 against $1,909,069; while the Export of Specie is next to nothing. The Import of Gold has also fallen off, the arrivals this week by the *Vigo* and *Canada* being about $560,000. The fall of Exchange, however, to 104½@105½ ℔ cent. on England, may cause a resumption of the Import of Gold, on an active scale, when the fact is known in London and Paris. The market for Money remains easy, and the accumulation of Gold in Bank goes on rapidly, (partly by reason of the disbursement again of the sums recently transferred

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Un Ballo in Maschera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pizzaro.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Wild Oats.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Belphegor.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Taying It On—Harlequin Jack—Wallace.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropez—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Convention of the Seceding States at Montgomery on Saturday, elected a President and a Vice-President for the proposed Southern Confederacy, as follows:

For President—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.
For Vice-President—Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

The vote for these gentlemen was unanimous. Previous to this action, the presiding officer was instructed to appoint Committees on Foreign Affairs, on Finance, on Military and Naval Affairs, on Postal Affairs, on Commerce and Patents. All laws of the United States in force on the 1st of November last were continued by special ordinance, and will remain in force until repealed or altered. The Committee on Finance was instructed to report, with promptness, a tariff for raising revenue for the support of the new Government, and under this law it is considered probable that duties will be levied on all goods introduced from the States not joining in the secession movement. In the Constitution as adopted there are special provisions for the prohibition of the Slave-trade, for the rendition of fugitives, and for the settlement of all matters of territory and public debt with the non-seceding States. In all other particulars the Constitution is almost identical with that under which the United States have increased from thirteen to thirty-four.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning are very important. Advices have been received there from Tennessee, which render it certain that at the election for delegates to the Convention on Saturday, that State went overwhelmingly for the Union. As an indication of how sweeping the triumph of the Union men is, it may be stated that, in one county only, 675 votes were cast for secession, while 5,700 were given against it. The Southern Union men in Washington are much elated at this result, which is considered as a great triumph for Mr. Johnson, whose speech in the Senate, a few days ago, so enraged the Disunionists. Since the departure of Col. Hayne from the Capitol, the fear that an immediate attack will be made on Fort Sumter has been gaining ground in some quarters. In view of the action of the Montgomery Convention on Saturday, however, it is hardly probable that South Carolina will now assume the responsibility of taking so important a step. As she is now no longer sovereign mistress of her own actions, Gov. Pickens will most likely be glad to forego the honor of initiating a war against the General Government.

The Peace Conference still awaits the action of the Committee to whom has been intrusted the duty of preparing a plan for the adjustment of the National difficulties. Twenty one States are now represented in the Conference. The strictest secresy is enjoined upon the delegates relative to the proceedings.

Col. Lacton, the military commander at Savannah, Ga., acting under the instructions of Gov. Brown, on Saturday seized and detained as a reprisal for the seizure of muskets at New-York, five New-York vessels at that port—the barks *Adjuster* and *D. Colden Murray*, the brigs *W. R. Kibby* and *Golden Lead*, and the schooner *Julia A. Hallock*. The news created great excitement here and in Washington. Hon. John Cochrane, it will be seen, promptly offered in Congress a resolution of inquiry. A telegram received last evening from Charleston states that Gov. Pickens has received a dispatch from Savannah declaring that the vessels have been released. We shall probably learn the truth or falsity of this report to-day.

The most important matter before Congress on Saturday, was the late seizure of New-York vessels in Savannah, noted above. John Cochrane offered a resolution in the House, making inquiries of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, which was amended so as to include an inquiry relative to the seizure of arms destined for the South, by the Police of New-York, when objection was made to its consideration, and Mr. Cochrane gave notice that he intended to call it up to-day. He will also, it is understood, call up and press to a passage the bill heretofore introduced by him, providing for the rigid execution of the Federal Revenue laws at the ports of the seceding States. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the President for the correspondence between our Government and that of Peru since 1853, relative to the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries. On motion of Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, the vote on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was still further postponed, until next Thursday, and debate upon the report was continued until the adjournment. The postponement is in consequence of a desire to await the action of the Peace Conference. In the Senate, the Naval Appropriation bill was passed. The Chairman of the Committee of Conferences on the amendments to the Deficiency bill reported their inability to agree, and the Committee was discharged. A motion made by Mr. Hale, that the Senate recede from its amendments, was laid over under the rule.

Col. Judge, the Commissioner appointed by the Alabama Convention to proceed to Washington to negotiate for the surrender of the fortifications in the Alabama waters to the authorities of that State, has had an interview with President Buchanan, who received him simply as a distinguished citizen, and declined to enter into any discussion whatever relative to the business for which his journey was undertaken. He will now probably take to letter-writing, like his illustrious predecessors from South Carolina.

The Twenty-five Million Loan bill has been signed by the President, and is now a law. There will probably be very little difficulty in negotiating a portion of the loan immediately, in view of the growing Union feeling in the Border Slave States.

Gen. Scott has written a note to Gen. Ward, commander of the Scott Life Guard of this city, in response to an offer of the services of that corps in Washington, stating that no more military aid is needed there, and that the Government has not contemplated calling out more than the District militia, and some detachments of regulars.

The Arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., it seems, was not seized on the 2d inst, as at first reported. The seizure did not take place until Friday last. The Arsenal contains nine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and forty cannon, including the famous Bragg Battery.

The steamship *New-York*, reported aground in the Weser, got off without damage and arrived at Southampton Jan. 26th. She was to sail for New-York on the morning of the 27th.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard, on Saturday, held that the Commissioners of the Central Park were liable for the time costs in the extension controversy up to the time of discontinuance. In the Surrogate's Court, the contestants in the Blankman will case have opened their testimony, basing their opposition to the probate of the will upon the ground that it is a fabrication.

The Stock Market was firm in the early part of the day on Saturday, but on receipt of news of the trouble at Savannah, prices were easier, and the market in the afternoon closed dull: New-York Central 76.

Breadstuffs were lightly purchased on Saturday, as buyers were reluctant to pay asking prices for desirable lots. Cotton, Provisions, Naval Stores, Rice, Oils, and Whisky were in limited request. Rio Coffee, New Hops, Iron, some kinds of Tin, and prime Tallow were more sought after. A brisk demand prevailed for Spices. Hay, Sugars, and Molasses were moderately dealt in. The freight engagements were light, with 419 vessels of all classes in port.

The New Administration.

The President elect starts to-day for the National Capital. He enters upon one of the most momentous and difficult duties ever devolved upon any man, in this country or any other. No one of his predecessors was ever called upon to confront dangers half so great, or to render a public service half as difficult, as those which will challenge his attention at the very outset of his Administration. Six States have already repudiated the authority of the Federal Government,—have organized a separate Confederacy, and stand prepared to resist by force any attempt to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States. The other Slaveholding States hold a position of *quasi* neutrality,—declaring that their adhesion to the Union can be secured only by affording them guarantees against wrongs of which they complain, and dangers which they apprehend. The events of the present month will do much towards deciding the action which these States will finally decide to take:—but more will depend on the policy which Mr. Lincoln's Administration may proclaim at the very outset of its career. We cannot believe that Virginia, or any of the other Border States, will permit herself to be dragged into a position of irrevocable hostility to the Union, in advance of the *Inaugural Address*, in which the new President will declare the basis on which he will discharge the high duties which his office devolves upon him.

A portion of the Republican Party, to which he owes his election, seems singularly insensible to the embarrassments and responsibilities of Mr. Lincoln's position. They do not appear to recognize any difference between his attitude as the candidate of a party and as the President of the nation. They think that his whole duty is embraced in adhesion to the party interests and the party sentiments which carried him into power,—and call upon him to administer the Government in the same spirit of hostility to rival parties and to sectional opponents, which their resistance infused into the electoral canvass. We cannot regard this as just, either to the President himself or to the country whose welfare is intrusted to his care. He has higher responsibilities, and broader duties, than any which mere partisan relations can possibly impose. It has been the misfortune, and has proved the ruin, of the present Administration, that Mr. Buchanan could not rise above the partisan and the sectional influences to which he owed his election. Even in the most critical of the emergencies which have come upon the country, he has seemed incapable of seeing beyond the narrow limits of the least liberal section of his party;—and both his party and the country are now suffering the inevitable result.

He can be no true friend of Mr. Lincoln, or of the Republican Party, who would coerce him into the imitation of such an example. While no one asks at his hands any departure from the essential principles of that public policy to which the country has given its sanction by his election, he would prove unequal to his trust if he were to limit his regards by the requirements of party, or make hostility to any section or any class of his countrymen, the guide and rule of his official conduct. During the canvass he was the candidate of the Republican Party. His election has made him President of the United States; and the very existence of the nation, of which he has thus become the head, depends upon his rising to the dignity and recognizing the responsibilities of that great office. He cannot perform its duties in the spirit of a partisan. He cannot make party interests, party prejudices, and still less party animosities, the rule of his conduct. He was—not through any fault of his own or of the party which supported him,—the candidate of a section. By the oath he will take, and by the necessities of his position, he becomes President of all sections:—and he is in duty bound to guard the honor, to protect the rights and to promote the welfare of South Carolina and Mississippi, with just as much care and solicitude as those of New-York or Massachusetts. At all times and under all circumstances, a partisan President is a curse to the country. In its present critical condition, when nothing but consummate wisdom and the most elevated patriotism can rescue it from destruction, such a President would complete the ruin which unwise counsels have already begun.

We have the utmost confidence in Mr. Lincoln's ability and patriotism. If any judgment concerning his future course can be formed from his past career, we hazard nothing in predicting, that the very opening of his Administration will infuse new hopes of peace and prosperity into the public mind. We believe him to be thoroughly equal to the crisis—alive to all its responsibilities, and ready to meet every danger, and perform every duty which it may devolve upon him. He is the last man likely to mistake mere obstinacy for firmness, or party prejudices for political principle. And while we do not expect, as we certainly should not desire, at his hands, any abandonment of those cardinal principles of public policy which were affirmed by the people in his election, we do believe that he will stand in no such childish dread of the mere name of concession, as to prevent him from doing whatever justice and the permanent welfare of the country will sanction, to restore and preserve the integrity of the Federal Union.

First Thoughts and Second Thoughts.—Some of the City papers announced on Saturday, that Mr. A. V. Stout, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, had advanced money to pay the Policemen, in the absence of an appropriation for that purpose; while others stated that this had been done by Mr. Devlin, the new Chamberlain. Both sides were right; but as the incident illustrates somewhat the course of City affairs, as well as differences of personal character, we may as well tell the whole story.

The Police Commissioners first applied to the Chamberlain, Mr. Devlin, who has over two millions of the public funds in his custody. Mr. Devlin declined to make the advance. Application was then made to Mr. Stout, who had frequently made such advances while Chamberlain,—and he at once consented to advance $120,000, declining, however, to take any interest for such advances, as the members of the Department were fairly entitled to their full salaries. On hearing of this, and at the urgent advice of a personal, political and financial friend, Mr. Devlin withdrew his refusal and consented to advance the amount required.

Both gentlemen thus tendered their services to relieve the Police Department from its dilemma;—it is to be regretted, however, that the Chamberlain should have required the prompt action of a private citizen, as well as the example of his predecessor, to induce him to come to their relief.

The New Confederacy.

The new Empire is at last fairly launched, with Mr. Jefferson Davis, a name not unknown to fame, at its head. He has figured before the country as an officer in the Mexican War, as a member of both Houses of Congress, and also as a member of the Cabinet of the United States. The most marked events of his career were his earnest advocacy of the repudiation of the debts of his State, declared by its highest tribunals to be valid and binding; his strenuous opposition, as a Disunionist, to the compromise measures of 1850, when he was defeated in the contest for the Gubernatorial honors of his State, by Mr. H. S. Foote, the Union candidate; and by his real premiership of Mr. Pierce's Administration, which soon followed. Upon the termination of this, he was again returned to the Senate of the United States, which he has just left to take the helm of the new Slaveholding Confederacy.

The seceding States having assumed the attitude of nationality, are proceeding at once to the discharge of its functions. For immediate use and protection, the laws of the United States, in existence on the 1st of November last, with some slight modifications, are adopted. But the severance from the United States is assumed to be final and complete. The adoption of our laws in reference to the collection of revenue applies to all merchandise imported from the Northern States, and threatens a speedy collision between the two sections. The laws in reference to the Slave-trade are, *pro tempore*, to be continued, as a means of operating upon the non-seceding Border Slave States, the importation of slaves from which is put on the same footing as from Africa. A desire is expressed for a peaceable division of the property of the old States, which has already been pretty well accomplished by the forcible seizure of whatever could be found belonging to them, in the seceding States.

To foreigners we are a country of paradoxes, but certainly the aspect we now present is the most extraordinary ever exhibited in history. If Mr. Webster were living, he might well ask, "Where shall I go?" We have the United States, with its laws coextensive with our territory, and which, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, are recognized by office-holders, even in the seceding States, by collecting in most cases the revenues, and performing the mail service. We still hold, fortunately, all the important strategic points on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf. Of the thirty-four States, twenty-eight are still represented in the National Congress. But within this empire is *another*, assuming equal dignity and power. The new empire, with as little scruple as that displayed by a band of robbers, lays violent hands upon everything it can reach belonging to the old Confederacy. To the members of this every right of citizenship is denied. In the face of all these outrages, we are told that there must be "no coercion," and that there is no hope of retaining even the Border States, unless we surrender the very ground upon which the last Presidential canvass was won, and that even this may effect nothing, provided the Cotton States do not accept the terms demanded.

Under such a state of things, all talk of compromise with the Gulf States is a mockery. The Cotton States pay no more attention to the Peace Convention at Washington than they would to a collection of old women. It is their game to defeat its action by precipitating matters, and forcing the Border States to follow. The longer Government hesitates, the more they presume. Their Government is to be supported by *import* duties paid upon Northern merchandise. They have so long had their way under the Administrations of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan, that they consult only their fancies and caprices. It is now time for our Government to put in its oar, and let the South know that it takes two to make a bargain. If the Southern States assume to levy duties to support their new Confederacy, let them know that we are to make the first levy. A floating Custom-House, in the shape of a ship-of-war, should forthwith be placed at the outlet of each Southern harbor, collecting the revenue, in ready money, upon each article imported. If the Southern Confederacy levy another duty, let them enjoy the luxury of high prices to their heart's content. The result, however, would be a complete stop to importations into Southern ports by sea. Both the import and export trade of the South would be carried on through Northern cities, where it could be done without inconvenience to any portion of the country. The Southern people, receiving all their supplies of goods through the interior channels of trade, would exercise their own choice in the payment of duties on Northern manufactures, and this choice we are confident would produce only a very small revenue.

It is time this farce, which for months has been enacted in the South, should come to an end. The bubble may as well be pricked at once, as to wait. A half-a-dozen ships of war stationed at the proper points is all that is wanted. We can never come to terms with the Cotton States, till something of this kind is done. To presume longer on their manliness, or integrity, or fair dealing, is to show them that we are either cowards or fools. By taking the steps proposed we do not provoke collisions, and hardly run the risk of encountering them. We should, on the other hand, accomplish two great objects. In a few months' time the Southern Confederacy would be completely starved out. It would fall of sheer inanition. By concentrating at Northern sea-ports the entire trade of the interior, we should make up the losses caused by this reckless disturbance of the public peace. We have an additional motive and duty. If any settlement is made, we must be in a position to dictate terms. Up to this time we have submitted in silence to a series of outrages, both upon our persons and property, that are a disgrace to civilization. These deserve some signal retribution, or they will only be multiplied for the future. The longer we wait the bigger the cloud will grow. The entire impunity enjoyed so far by the Cotton States is a premium to the others to go, or to demand terms equally absurd and extravagant. We hold the whole issue in our own hands. While the States remain a part of the Confederacy, they must yield prompt obedience to the laws. If they are to go, it is for those that remain to dictate the terms.

Protecting Corruption.

The following announcement comes from the State Assembly at Albany:

By Mr. Nesbit, a bill to reform the Harbor-Masters' department. It prohibits Harbor-Masters from employing deputies or assistants, makes them forfeit their office, and *subjects them to six months to two years imprisonment*, for directly or indirectly taking any consideration above the legal fees for the discharge of their duties, and *provides for a like punishment for all who offer them extra compensation or presents*, and for all wharf, slip, and dock owners who charge more than the legal fees.

Mr. Nesbit is undoubtedly a gentleman of excellent intentions;—but he could not possibly have devised a more effectual method of *encouraging* official corruption than is provided by his bill. The great safeguard for all corrupt practices is impossibility of conviction. It makes not the slightest odds how severe, or how light, the penalty may be; so long as the avenues to exposure and conviction are thoroughly blockaded, punishments have not the slightest terror. And there is no surer way of rendering conviction impossible, than by releasing everybody who can be a witness to the transaction from all obligation and from all temptation to tell what he knows. But Mr. Nesbit proposes not only to release them from the obligation to testify, but to punish them for doing so.

Mr. Nesbit is probably aware that bribery is a crime practiced in secret. There are but two parties cognizant of the fact—the person *bribing*, and the person *bribed*. Disinterested witnesses are never called in at such arrangements. The offence is not capable of being proved by circumstantial evidence. No amount of merely inferential testimony can ever make it legally certain that the crime has been committed. Unless one of the parties to the transaction reveals it, it will remain forever unknown. Now suppose a Harbor Master to be indicted for corruptly taking bribes under Mr. Nesbit's bill. If he were up to his eyes in corruption, the only possible witness against him would be the man who had bribed him. But he is protected from testifying by this very bill,—which makes him equally guilty, and inflicts upon him the same punishment. No man is bound, as a witness, to criminate himself. This bill affords a complete and perfect shield for corruption of all kinds.

We beg to remind Mr. N. that our statute book is already full of just such enactments as that which he proposes. Members of the Legislature and of our Common Council have shown the utmost zeal in securing just such laws applicable to their own members. Why? In order to discourage and punish corruption? No instance of conviction has ever been known; yet Mr. N. can scarcely believe that this is because no case of guilt has ever occurred. It is because no man is allowed to be a witness. All these laws operate, and possibly may have been intended to operate, as shields and protections for corruption in official quarters.

If Mr. Nesbit really desires to prevent official corruption, let him punish the person *bribed*, and *invite* the testimony of the man who bribes him. Let him apply the principle so common in criminal trials, of turning State's evidence,—where an accomplice in a crime is allowed to go free, as a condition of giving his testimony in a case where without it crime must go altogether unpunished. Let the Legislature pass such a law as this,—applicable to all persons holding places of public trust, State legislators, members of municipal councils, State officers, City officers and County officers of all kinds, and of every grade,—and we should very speedily see the end of all this cry, now so constant, and so degrading, of official bribery and universal corruption.

Why does not the Legislature pass such a law? Has it never occurred to any member? Or would there be insuperable objections—of principle or of interest—against its enactment? We invite Mr. Nesbit's attention to this matter.

The Tribune on Conciliating the Border States.—We have neither the disposition nor the purpose to take part in the controversy by which the *Tribune* seems inclined to divide and destroy the Republican Party in advance of its accession to power. Its endeavors seem to have had their origin too exclusively in personal motives to render the discussion edifying or important to the public at large. But they may have a very disastrous effect upon the success of the incoming Administration in performing what will be its first and most imperative duty—restoring the confidence of the Border States of the South in its fidelity to the Constitution, and convincing them of its determination to protect their interests and their rights to the fullest and most satisfactory extent.

Now that the issue involves the preservation of the Union, the *Tribune* seems utterly indifferent to the Border States, and is excessively indignant at any attempt to secure their support for the Government in Republican hands. When the question was one of electing a Republican President, however, its views on the subject were very different, as the following article which the Albany *Evening Journal* copies from its columns abundantly proves:

From the Tribune, Feb. 20, 1860.

The Presidency.—Is the Republican Party strong enough to elect Chase or Seward? Could they, or either of them, carry Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Illinois, or all the Free States except Pennsylvania? If yes, then the only practical question is, which of these two foremost Republicans shall be our standard-bearer in 1860?

And it does seem to us—though we hold this view subject to the representations of the delegates to Chicago from the doubtful States—that, if we cannot probably elect Seward or Chase, it will be vain to nominate either Banks, or Fessenden, or Dayton, or Cameron, or LINCOLN. Good men and true are they all; but wherein or on what ground can we rationally hope to obtain for either of them any considerable support which will not be accorded to Chase or Seward? All of these are simply and thoroughly Republicans, who fought with us the good fight of '1856, and bear the scars of that well-fought and glorious, though unsuccessful, struggle. No one will seriously contend that either of them is abler, more eminent, more deserving, than they who led the forlorn hope against Douglas and his Iniquity in 1854. On what plausible ground could we hope to secure for them the votes denied us in 1856?

If, then, our Convention shall decide that it cannot safely nominate Seward or Chase, we hold with due submission, that the man for the hour is Edward Bates, of Missouri. Mr. Bates is commended to our judgment, because, while essentially a Republican, *he has not hitherto been identified with our party*, and is not exposed to the unjust prejudices which incessant misrepresentation has excited against our veteran leaders. *Born, reared, and always residing in a Slave State*, it will be morally impossible to make anybody believe that he meditates disunion as a means of getting rid of Slavery, or that his election would result in disunion.

The gallant Emancipationists of Missouri, who have borne the Free Soil flag aloft in the darkest days, are unanimous and earnest in urging Mr. Bates' nomination. They say that he can carry their State, which we greatly doubt; but he would at least thoroughly contest it, and thereby hasten the day of the consecration of the soil of that whole State to Free Labor alone. *So throughout the border line of Slave States:* we do not say Bates would carry one of them, *though we believe he would stand a good chance for Maryland and Delaware*; but he would have an Electoral Ticket in every one of those States, and a respectable support in each, led by such men as Josh Bell, H. Winter Davis, Joan J. Crittenden, (we trust,) and many others *who are not Republicans*. And it would be to us a very pungent commendation of such a choice, that it would be smoke to the eyes of the little jilts of workers in darkness, who have sold out the remains of the American Party to the sham Democracy, and would find themselves utterly unable to deliver the goods in case Bates were our candidate."

If it was desirable that the Border States should be conciliated then, in order to secure the success of the Republican Party, it may possibly be worth while to do something towards it now, in order to preserve the Union.

Georgia and New-York.

The State of Georgia has taken the bold step of seizing vessels in Savannah, the private property of citizens of New-York. This is in reprisal for the seizure in New-York by our Police, of arms belonging to the State of Georgia,—and avowedly to be used by her in resisting the authority of the Federal Government. This step on the part of Georgia is calculated greatly to exasperate public sentiment here, and is utterly unwarranted and unjustifiable.

We cannot say, however, that it was wholly unprovoked. We presume it will be generally conceded that our City Police had no authority to seize arms destined for Georgia, or any other State—not because their shipment was lawful, but because the whole matter is beyond the jurisdiction of the Police. The duties of the Police are limited entirely to the District which they are created to protect. They have nothing whatever to do with questions of national concern—nor is it any part of their duty to protect the Federal Government from assault, or to detect designs against its authority. Nor has Georgia any quarrel with the State—any more than with the City—of New-York. She is not resisting the supremacy of either,—but of the Federal Government. If any offence is committed by the shipment of arms to Georgia, it is committed against the United States, and not against New-York; and it is for the authorities of the United States to take the proper steps for its punishment, and to thwart the consummation of the intended crime.

Judge Smalley's charge to the Grand Jury in the U. S. District Court, left no doubt whatever as to the real character of the act. Shipping arms to a State which has repudiated the authority of the Federal Government, and is in revolution against it, is giving aid and comfort to its enemies, and thus clearly falls within the definition of treason. It is not essential that a state of open and acknowledged war should exist to render this crime possible; if the fact of hostility is clear, the possibility of the offence is clear also. But it is the duty of the Federal authorities to take cognizance of it. It is for the U. S. District Attorney and for the U. S. Marshal to take measures to prevent the consummation of the crime, and to hold those connected with it responsible to the Federal law. Marshal Rynders is just as much bound to stop the shipment of arms to a seceding State as he is to prevent the departure of a slaver for the coast of Africa; and our City Police have no more to do with the one offence than with the other.

We presume that as soon as this matter is brought under the operation of the law, the muskets seized by our Police will be given up, either to their owners or to the custody of the United States Marshal of the District; and that the vessels seized by the State of Georgia will be released. If there is to be a collision of authorities, backed up by forcible seizures of property, let it be between the parties to the controversy. Georgia has already seized muskets, forts, munitions and other property belonging to the United States, and she would have no reason to complain if the Government of the United States should make reprisals, or protect itself from armed hostility, by seizing the weapons intended to make it effectual. But there is no reason for making private citizens of New-York bear the brunt of Georgia's hostility to the Federal Government. If we are to have war of any kind, let it be at least conducted in accordance with the usages of civilized nations.

Railway Detentions—The Lesson of the Season.—If any railway traveler has escaped annoying detention during the cold terms of the present Winter, caused by the inability of the engine to proceed, he has been peculiarly fortunate. The vital features of the locomotive are susceptible to cold in a much greater degree than the public imagines. A blockade of snow certainly delays progress, but it does not of itself permanently interrupt it, for if a locomotive can only be made to generate the breath of life, the penetration of the loftiest New-England snow-banks is but a question of time. The trouble is, that the supply of *feed-water* to the boiler, being dependent upon the locomotion of the engine, is cut off—the alternate charge and retreat of the huge battering-ram does not develop sufficient continuity of motion to keep the pumps in action—the blood stops flowing through the veins of the iron horse, till half-a-dozen of them together are stalled in the same drift. But a more frequent cause of detention is the freezing of the pump during long stoppages at stations, or while waiting for trains. As the action of this heart of the monster is dependent upon his locomotion, any temporary cessation of the pulsation and flow is likely to result in disaster more or less serious.

These palpable results of making the water-supply dependent on the movement of the train, however, are but the beginning of a catalogue of ills due to a dependent feed. The regulation of the steam pressure, the economy of fuel, the adaptation of power to emergencies, and the safety of continuous high-tide, rather than the risk of occasional low-water in the boilers of the nine thousand locomotives which haul about the people of this country, are the results, chiefly, of a supply of water to the boiler, entirely independent of the locomotion and the engine. This apparently trivial matter, almost wholly overlooked by the counting-room officials of railways, amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars per winter, and should engage the immediate attention of all persons who have a voice in railway management.

The next question is: What unobjectionable and reliable plan of independent boiler-feed shall be employed? A year or two ago this question was not so easily answered; to-day no problem is susceptible of such instant and perfect solution. During the last year the wonderful Giffard Injector has been introduced—that French invention which has well nigh turned the heads of European *savans*, and made practitioners doubt their senses—a simple little instrument, without any working parts, through which the direct impact momentum and condensation of steam from the boiler, takes up and forces into the boiler the necessary supply of feed-water. Already it is in use on at least five hundred locomotives, principally in Europe, and on many other boilers, here and abroad; and its success, economy and practicability for locomotive use are beyond doubt. It saves money to use it; Railroad Directors, why do you not put it in operation? Or if the rule of some is adopted—nothing *can* work well which we don't understand—then there is the Worthington *duplex pump*, the fruit of twenty-five years successful experiment, and a competitor of the injector. We admit, for the sake of peace, that smoky cars and broken rails and axles are a Divine institution, but we do not propose to compromise on a dependent boiler-feed.

The Best of the Bonapartes.

Family quarrels have an irresistible attraction, as well for dwellers in Vanity Fair, as for the innumerable many who live in the suburbs of that giddy metropolis. And it may be a safe proposition, perhaps, to lay down that the interest increases with the magnitude of the parties implicated, insomuch that they, who turn in scorn from the story of hostilities between Pat and Bridget, are ravished with a scene between Augustus Fitz-Green and Mary, his wife, of Thirteenth-avenue; and simply go wild over a difficulty between King Cole and Queen Cunigonde, or a divorce case in which King George and Queen Caroline are to figure. Now in Paris a quarrel of even more than royal dimensions is engaging the thoughts of all men, women and girls. The Emperor, who so wisely rules France, and so adroitly manages Europe, has confessed himself unable to govern his own family; and the aid of the Courts having been invoked, the whole matter is to be pleaded in public on and after the 24th of this current month of February. The parties to this interesting bit of litigation are Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, the son of the late King Jerome, of Westphalia, by his first wife, and Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde, the fruit of a second marriage of the same potentate. What the law has to determine is to which of his wives was the Ex-King legally married; for one or the other union was clearly illegal, and the posterity which sprang from it illegitimate.

The facts are admitted to be these:

Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon, was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Navy by his brother, at that time First Consul, and sent out in 1803 with a frigate ordered to cruise in American waters. He arrived at New-York in 1803, and during a rapid run through the country, upon leave of absence, met at Baltimore Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant of wealth, and distinguished for her extraordinary personal attractions. Lieut. Bonaparte became violently enamored of the lady; presently after made an offer of his hand, and upon the 24th of December, 1803, they were married by John Carroll, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore. The marriage contract had been drawn up with great formality by Alexander Dallas; and every legal sanction was secured to the marriage. The fact that Jerome was not yet twenty years of age offered no legal objection under American law,—though even the fact itself is not undisputed. After a year spent in the United States, Jerome and his wife sailed for Europe.

In Europe, in the meantime, events of tremendous import had been transacting. France had become an Empire; the First Consul had assumed the imperial purple, and was devoting every energy to the muster of other court pieces with which to cover his golden chessboard. Brothers, sisters, cousins and step-children rose at once to the highest market value as the means of diplomatic exchanges and alliances; and Jerome and Lucien were too precious to be thrown away in plebeian matrimony. When, therefore, in 1805, the former landed with his wife at Lisbon, he found a summons to Paris awaiting him, with instructions for his wife to remain behind. The rest of the tale is soon told. Jerome, unlike Lucien, consented to sacrifice love to ambition. He was subsequently married to Catharine of Wurtemburg, and filled the hastily constructed throne of Westphalia. From this second marriage came the present Prince Napoleon and Mathilde, Princess Demidoff.

Deserted at Lisbon, the American wife proceeded to Holland, where she was met with a prohibition to land. She at once took up her residence in England, where in July, 1805, the actual claimant of the succession to Ex-King Jerome was born. While the Empire lasted, Mrs. Bonaparte remained in Baltimore, obtaining from the Legislature of Maryland in 1813 a divorce from her husband, with a reservation of all the rights of herself and children. Since that time she and her son have repeatedly visited Europe, where they have always been cordially received by the Bonaparte family.

Upon the re-establishment of the Empire, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte repaired to Paris, where he met with a cordial reception from the Emperor Napoleon III., who presented him with a solemn act, signed by three Ministers of State, declaring his legitimacy. Subsequent reflection, however, showed that this declaration was inconsistent with the claims of Prince Napoleon and Mathilde to the same *status*, and two "family counsels" held about the matter withdrew this concession, and strove to dazzle the eyes of the American contestant with wealth and honors as a compensation. These Jerome has declined. Opportunely his useless and mischievous old father died, thus affording an opportunity, in adjusting the question of inheritance, to settle the whole issue.

There can hardly be said to be any legal aspects of the subject. The marriage performed by one Archbishop of the Catholic Church in 1803, was declared null by another in 1806; the Archbishop of Paris, in his sentence, alleging "that it was clandestine, having taken place without the publication of bans, without the consent of the minor's mother, from which there resulted a presumable *rapt de seduction*, without the presence of a proper priest in a foreign country," and other equally frivolous reasons. To make any such decision valid, the approbation of a superior authority was needed. But neither the prayers nor the threats of Napoleon could bring Pius VII. to admit the irregularity or invalidity of the first marriage; and the Court of Rome has, to this hour, persisted in its creditable firmness.

There is, in fact, no reasonable question about the insufficiency of the pretences urged by the European BONAPARTES.

Whatever the decision may be, the case offers some points so honorable to the American branch of the family as to deserve mention "in perpetual memory of the thing." From the moment the elder JEROME fell from his loyalty to love and honor, he was incessant in attempts to drag his deserted wife down to the wretched level of his throne. If she would renounce her rights she should be pensioned with 60,000f.; she should be made the mistress of a German Principality, with royal revenues; she should have all the benefits of her marriage into an Imperial family, save the dignity of wife To none of these seductions did this noble American lady for a moment listen. Similar inducements have been tendered to the son; wealth that would render his actual opulence insignificant; a dukedom, with pensions, and a position of endless availabilities as one of the Imperial femily. JEROME, to his credit, holds his mother's honor, and that of himself and children, higher than these momentary baubles; and shows that it is not so much to prove himself a BONAPARTE, as to prove himself a gentleman of honorable birth, that he pursues his cause with the indomitable doggedness of a Corsican vendetta. Whatever, we repeat, the decision of the courts may be, the moral stature of this man will greatly and always out-tower the grandest of the BONAPARTES.

Fanny White Blankman's Will.

The circumstances attending the death of Mrs. FANNY WHITE BLANKMAN, and the production of a will, said to have been made by her, leaving the bulk of her property to her husband, to whom she had not very long been married, created some sensation at the time of their occurrence; and the interest of the case has been steadily increasing since the evidence in regard to the Will has been in course of development before the Surrogate—Mrs. BLANKMAN'S blood relatives denouncing it as a forgery, and contesting it upon that ground.

The will purports to have been drawn up by Mr. HENRY BOLTON, one of the subscribing witnesses, under the directions of Mrs. BLANKMAN—her husband knowing nothing about it, either at the time of its having been made, or at any subsequent period previous to her death. The body of the will and one of the signatures is in Mr. BOLTON'S handwriting,—the other alleged attesting witness being one A. T. MAILLARD, deceased, whose signature, as well as that of Mrs. BLANKMAN, is also denounced as a forgery. Practically, therefore, the whole validity or genuineness of the document, depends in its primary phase, on the single evidence of Mr. BOLTON, who appears to have been the husband's friend, and only to have been acquainted with the wife through having seen her on several occasions in company with Mr. BLANKMAN.

The remarkable feature in Mr. BOLTON'S evidence—published some weeks ago—was its singular minuteness of detail in all that referred to the execution of the alleged will, and its total oblivion of all collateral circumstances in the same connection. His memory never faltered for a moment in relating what must have been long conversations with Mrs. BLANKMAN, during the various visits in which he was occupied drawing her will; but when questioned as to the appearance of the rooms, their furniture, the number of the windows, and so forth, his memory was not so good. It was, in fact, so far as could be judged from the evidence, extremely faulty and embarrassed.

Why Mrs. BLANKMAN, who was certainly a woman of the world, should have selected her husband's unprofessional friend, instead of her own lawyer, as the drawer of the will, is one of the main questions raised by the contestants. Mr. BOLTON does not profess, we believe, to have had any legal education,—his first public connection with Mr. BLANKMAN having been in the Cancemi case, wherein he was employed, at Mr. BLANKMAN'S request, by the District Attorney, to make a map or chart of the streets through which CANCEMI ran in attempting to escape after having shot down policeman ANNERSON. Mr. BOLTON was then represented as a Surveyor and Civil Engineer, there arising afterwards some very serious difficulty between him and the Board of Supervisors, in regard to an attempt made by Mr. B. to make the Board pay a second time, and at an exorbitant increase, the map-bill, already paid by the District-Attorney, who held a receipt for the same.

The other alleged attesting witness to the will is Mr. A. T. MAILLARD, deceased, whose signatnre is denounced as a forgery by Mr. WILLIAM H. FREELAND, in whose employment MAILLARD served five years as clerk and salesman, and who had been in the habit of seeing his signature to checks for over seven years. This witness describes specific differences in the formation and distances of several letters in the signature,—also, calling attention to the fact that several of the letters are what is known as "painted," or "scratched over again," as if the writer were imitating a set copy. The witness further says, that while the signature is an imitation, however poor of MAILLARD'S writing, the address written after it and purporting to be in the same hand, "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," does not bear even a remote resemblance to the original; and this testimony is corroborated with remarkable force by PATRICK H. BAKER, Esq., of Duane-street, who testifies to having known MAILLARD for seven years, and to being acquainted with his signature.

We have only called attention to this case, not in the least wishing to prejudge it, but from a conviction that further evidence, likely to throw light upon the transaction, may be elicited, by giving some of the leading facts as wide a notoriety as possible. Frauds of the will kind are invariably of the most detestable nature; few men who could forge or cause to be forged such a document for their own benefit, being of character to place them above suspicion of subsequently taking other steps to hasten the enjoyment of their inheritance. Every case of this nature should be sifted to its foundation, and all its facts should be placed before as wide a circle of readers as possible. We accordingly publish at length, in another column, the evidence taken before the Surrogate.

The Famine in Kansas.

Mr. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer of the Kansas Relief Fund Committee, acknowledges the receipt, during the past week, of $4,716 95, for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Kansas,—making $16,509 42 which has been received in all.

The accounts from Kansas leave no doubt of the fearful nature of the crisis which has come upon the people of this new State. Mr. HYATT, who is now there, telegraphed to the Treasurer of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee, on Saturday, as follows:

POMEROY draws on you to-day for $1,500. This forenoon two poor women came to Gen. POMEROY'S office in quest of clothing. They came from some ten miles back in the country, having traveled through the deep snow. One of them had left her husband at home, dangerously sick We had no clothing left; and yet there are tons of it locked up near because the Boston Committee do not cooperate with the Territorial Committee The scenes at this office baffle all description. To see stout-hearted men shed tears over their inability to help those they have left behind, caring nothing for themselves, is a sight of noble tenderness and independence which may well challenge a parallel anywhere else on the American Continent. Help them!"

Subscriptions of money may be sent to the Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Send bundles of clothing to the Room No. 25 Cooper Institute.

THE LATE DR. FRANCIS.

Sketch of his Life and Personal Character.

At a few minutes before 3 o'clock on Friday morning, Feb. 8, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS expired. For nine weeks he had been stretched on a bed of suffering. This unprecedented lapse of his usual professional activity and social enjoyment had in no small degree weaned him from that strong interest in life which was a peculiar trait of his character; and great physical pain had subdued the vivacity, while it failed to impair the clearness of his mind. Accordingly, there were times when he contemplated death with calmness as a desirable release; and on more than one occasion, he expressed his entire resignation to the will of God; at other times he rallied and indulged hopes of recovery—hopes which his physicians, family and friends earnestly shared. The case was a peculiar one—a prolonged nervous disturbance that interfered with sleep, and seriously lessened the assimilative process of the constitution, and a crisis resulted from poverty of blood. An ominous carbuncle on the back, gradually impaired the vital force; the process of healing commenced and progressed favorably—but too late. The original trouble was complicated with another serious drain upon the patient's strength, and frequent attacks of exhaustion and collapse at length ended fatally. Dr. FRANCIS died in the full possession of his faculties, and without pain. He spoke words of affection and of faith, and expired surrounded by those most dear to him; and so perfectly conscious that his last hour had arrived, that he announced it distinctly and emphatically but a few moments before his departure. He has never been the same man since the loss of his eldest son, an event which occurred six years ago, and deprived him of the seasonable respite he proposed to himself, in resigning some of his professional cares to the inheritor of his talents and his tastes. Eminently blessed, however, in his remaining children, he lived to see them fulfill the best promise of their youth, and to experience their filial devotion in his lingering illness. To them and their widowed mother words of human consolation are unavailing.

We are unwilling to let the mere record of technical honors and professional services alone signalize, in our columns, the decease of so useful, honorable and gifted a citizen as Dr. FRANCIS. We feel that in many respects he stood alone, and represented a social interest and a phase of American character, of which few types remain. It seems to us hardly appropriate, when the hearts of friends and kindred are bleeding, to entertain our readers with the numerous salient anecdotes that occur to our memory as we think of our friend as the personification of kindly fellowship and genial humor; but, having had occasion to know of his sacrifices and services in the great battle of life,—having been admitted to his confidence in the hour of earnest self-communion and heartrending grief,—and having had frequent experience of his affectionate ministry in suffering, and candid zeal In the offices of friendship,—we prefer, in this hour of sorrow, to dwell upon his latest and permanent, rather than his incidental and superficial traits.

Although he had reached an age and wore an aspect which fully justified the term *venerable*, so varied and sympathetic were his relations to life,—so vivacious was his temperament and ready his mind, that it was difficult to associate the idea of age with his presence. Many men comparatively young in years, were vastly older in feeling: and on this account, he inspired the youthful with personal attachment quite as much as his contemporaries. The secret of his freshness of heart is to be found in a certain disinterested sympathy with life and literature, with the past and the present, whereby the incrustations of selfishness were avoided. He had a genuine public spirit, such as distinguished our early race of statesmen; he loved his country, he loved knowledge, he loved eminent men—his native city, institutions, characters and places—with the ardent feelings of an enthusiast, and the loyalty of a faithful citizen. It was this going out of a limited personal sphere—this identification of himself with what he admired and loved, that kept him morally alive to the last, and endeared him to so many friends of widely different stations and pursuits. While men of letters sought encouragement in their lonely and often profitless toils from his active beneficence and warm praise, the ignorant and the poor blessed him as a kind healer of their infirmities. In our age of material prosperity and self-absorption, this generous and genial type of character has become rare. In his social life, especially, Dr. FRANCIS manifested broad and beneficent affinities. His circle of friends embraced such pioneers in American literature as RICHARD H. DANA, ROBERT WALSH and JARED SPARKS; while he idolized HENRY CLAY, was a favorite companion of WEBSTER, and was equally prompt to cheer Dr. KANE in his brave empriae, essist at a Printer's festival, hunt up facts for an historical inquirer, compare notes with a foreign visitor, help a poor artist, or attend the death-bed of a gifted and unfortunate actor. There was not a profession or a class, in which Dr. FRANCIS had not warm friends. His clerical associates were as constant as those of his own profession; while the number of authors, artists and mechanics who owe their lives to his gratuitous skill, is incredible. This practical benevolence and intellectual sympathy, were no less characteristic of the men, than his genial humor and extraordinary memory. He never forgot an interview with any person of marked character or eminent gifts; accordingly personal anecdote flowed in a rich stream from his lips. He could give living portraitures of the famous preachers, physicians, editors and lawyers of this Metropolis. His account of SCOTT and the widow of BURNS, of ABERNETHY and KEAN, of Dr. MASON and TOM PAINE, of BURR and CHAISTOPHER COLLINS, whether in talk or in writing, are memorable. He went to school with IRVING, and accompanied LESLIE to the *soirées* of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in London; he cherished vivid reminiscences of CUVIER, DENON and GALL; he was a life-long friend of FENIMORE COOPER, befriended DUNLAP, attended Col. TRUMBULL, heard GOUVERNEUR MORRIS in his latest conversations, and was intimate with FRENEAU and Dr. MITCHILL; he sought out the botanist BARTRAM, and reverenced FRANKLIN'S memory—having collected many unfamiliar facts of his career. For genius and worth he reserved his best sympathy—caring nothing for luxury, show or riches. He believed a life of letters or the pursuit of art or science the most beautiful and desirable career. Abroad, he visited COWPER'S rural retreat as a shrine, and, at home, he sustained the cause of FULTON and gloried in the muse of HALLECK. The society of an intellectual friend, the comfort of domestic love, the acquisition of a memorial of genius, the advancement of a patriotic or charitable, a scientific or a literary cause, were to him the great privileges and charms of life. He, indeed, as has been often said, was a representative man—whose rectitude and public spirit, whose kindliness and respect for talent and knowledge, vindicate the superior tone of mind and principles of action which belonged to our community, before luxury, pretension and audacious self-assertion had encroached upon the old-school ideas of honor, reverence and heartiness.

The costume, manners and popularity of Dr. FRANCIS, his active habits of life, the vast number of his acquaintances, and the hospitable attraction of his house, combined to individualize and enhance these traits and qualities. Under a facetious manner he concealed a pensive and thoughtful nature; beneath a lively, and off-hand address he kept a heart "open as day to melting charity." There was a German *bonhommie* and many-sided nature blended in his character with rare probity and guileless faith. New-York has lost in him a loyal son, than whom no living citizen took more intelligent pride in her growth, history and character; the medical profession is deprived, not only of a distinguished member, but of an original and endeared character; while society mourns one of its most congenial and accomplished members. To the kindred and personal friends this bereavement is one to cast a shadow over the future; for, with his life, is eclipsed to them a source of happiness no other relation or companionship can ever yield.

Several errors have crept into the hasty notices which have appeared since his decease. No surgical operation, properly speaking, was performed during his last illness, nor was his death, in any manner, to be ascribed to such a cause. He was not a member of Calvary Church, although an intimate personal friend of its rector, Dr. HAWKS. The degree of LL. D. was originally conferred upon him by Columbia College. We believe the following (from *Appleton's New American Cyclopedia*) to be a correct list of the offices and honors conferred upon him, and of his literary productions. To the former, however, should be added two which he received during his last illness, viz.: that of Honorary President of the Bellevue Medical Board and President of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum:

"He was graduated A. B. in 1809, and M. D. by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1811, being the first person upon whom a degree was conferred by the latter institution. A few months afterward Dr. HOSACK offered his young pupil a partnership, and the connection thus formed, extending not merely to professional, but also to literary and other pursuits, lasted until 1820. In 1840, while yet a student, he issued, in conjunction with Dr. HOSACK, the prospectus of the 'American Medical and Philosophical Register,' which was published quarterly and continued for four years. In 1813 Dr. FRANCIS was appointed Lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and soon afterward, the Medical Faculty of Columbia College having been consolidated with that institution, he received the chair of Materia Medica in the united body. He would accept no fees for his first course of lectures, fearing lest the increased expenses of the new establishment might exclude some who wished to attend the full course. He contributed to REES' *Cyclopedia* while abroad. On his return to New York, the chair of *materia medica* having been added to that of chemistry, he became Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and in 1817 succeeded Dr. STRINGHAM as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. In 1819 he was made Professor of Obstetrics in addition to his other duties, and retained this appointment until 1826, when the whole faculty resigned, and a majority of them founded the Rutgers Medical School, which, after a successful career of only four terms, was closed by the Legislature. In this institution Dr. FRANCIS filled the chairs of obstetrics and forensic medicine. Since his retirement from this post he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession and the pursuit of literature, neither of which indeed he has allowed his academical duties to interrupt. In conjunction with Drs. BECK and DICKMAN he edited, in 1822, 1833, and 1834 the New-York *Medical and Physical Journal*. He actively promoted the objects of the New-York Historical Society, the Woman's Hospital, the State Inebriate Asylum, and the cause of natural history, the typographical guild and the fine arts, in behalf of which he has frequently written and spoken. In addition to biographical sketches of many of the distinguished men of the last half century, with whom he had been in intimate relationship, among others, of Robert R. Livingston, Philip Freneau, Daniel Webster, J. Fenimore Cooper, Cadwallader Colden, Samuel L. Mitchill, Edward Miller, John Pintard, and the actors, Cooke and Kann,) and articles in different medical periodicals on obstetrics, vitriolic emetics in croup, *sanguinaria Canadensis*, iodine, the goitre of Western New-York and Canada, on medical jurisprudence, yellow-fever, death by lightning, caries of the jaws of children, elaterium, ovarian disease, &c., he has published an essay on the 'Use of Mercury' (8vo., New-York, 1811;) 'Cases of Morbid Anatomy,' (4to., 1814;) 'Febrile Contagion,' (8vo., 1816;) 'Notice of Thomas Eddy the Philanthropist,' (12mo., 1823;) 'Denman's Practice of Midwifery, with Notes,' 8vo., 1825;) 'Address before the New-York Horticultural Society,' (1830;) 'Address before the Philolexian Society, (1851;) 'Letter on Cholera Asphyxia of 1832,' (8vo., 1832;) 'Observations on the Mineral Waters of Avon, (1834;) the 'Anatomy of Drunkenness;' 'Discourse before the New-York Lyceum of Natural History,' (1841;) Discourses before the New-York Academy of Medicine, (1847, 1848 and 1849,) Addresses before the Typographical Society of New-York, 'On Dr. Franklin,' (1850 and 1859) and 'On the Publishers, Printers, and Editors of New-York;' 'Old New-York, or Reminiscences of the past Sixty Years,' (8vo., 1858; second edition, enlarged, 12mo., 1858;) A memoir of CHRISTOPHER COLLES, read by him before the Historical Society in 1824, was published in the *Knickerbocker Gallery* in 1855. His discourse at the Bellevue Hospital, 1858, embraces a minute view of the progress of anatomical investigation in New-York, from its early state under the Dutch dynasty down to the present time. He was elected the first President of the New-York Academy of Medicine after its organization in 1847. He was a foreign associate of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, and other institutions abroad, and in fellowship with many scientific bodies in his native land. In 1850, he received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn."

Such a programme indicates no ordinary scope of action and influence. It covers also a period during which New-York has developed into a cosmopolitan mart and metropolis—the earlier local traits whereof no one knew better, or narrated with more zest, than Dr. FRANCIS.

Born on the 17th of November, 1789, the son of a German, of Swiss ancestry on the mother side—in his youth apprenticed, like FRANKLIN, to a printer, and subsequently prepared for his academic studies by two clever graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, he left Columbia College to enter the office and become the partner of the celebrated Dr. HOSACK. Thenceforth his studies, observation and social intercourse were alike universal and active, and his sympathies were as wide as his taste was catholic. Too free and human in thought and sentiment to be a sectarian in any sense of the word, he was strong in argument and conviction on points of medical opinion or literary attachment; he loved and lauded writers who are now but seldom appreciated; he could listen, like a philosopher, to the fanatical confidences of GENET, while he promoted, like a Christian gentleman, the derided claims of an unpopular but meritorious cause, party or individual; he could laugh heartily at the comic talent of MATTHEWS, and be excited to enthusiasm by the brilliant compositions of MOZART and ROSSINI; he delighted in the serene and benign circle of DRAIKEN and GILBERT WAKEFIELD, while he entered heartily into the Canal policy of CLINTON, and discussed philosophy with BREWSTER, art with GREENOUGH, and "Old New-York" with Mr. VALENTINE or Mayor RAPELYE. There was something liberal and cheering in the personal magnetism of one so capable of broad views and versatile appreciation: as there is something precious and permanent in the memory thereof.

THE FUNERAL OF DR. FRANCIS.

The funeral of Dr. FRANCIS took place at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, from St. Thomas's Church, Broadway. The large concourse of people that assembled in the church, and thronged about the doors to witness the obsequies, comprising professional men and laymen, rich and poor, testified to the grateful remembrance in which the Doctor is held by all classes of his fellow-citizens. Among the prominent scientific bodies in attendance were the faculties of the various medical colleges, the members of the Academy of Medicine, the Typographical Union, the Historical Society, and members of various literary and charitable associations. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers;

Henry T. Tuckermann, Gen. Geo. P. Morris,
Wm Jephson, Moses H. Grinnell,
Joseph G. Coggswell, Augustus Flemming,
Henry Grinnell, President Charles King,
Geo. B. Rapelyea, Rev. G. W. Bethune.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. Wm. H. Van Buren, Dr. R. S. Kissam.

The services at the Church were of the Episcopalian form, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, assisted by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, Rev. Dr. WELLES, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. CUTLER, of Brooklyn.

A brief eulogistic discourse was delivered by Dr. CUTLER, in which the varied intellectual attainments, private and professional virtues, and charitable impulses and acts of the deceased, were feelingly alluded to. At the close of the services the remains were accompanied to Greenwood Cemetery by a large number of the friends of the deceased, and there placed in the family vault.

THE DEATH OF DR. J. W. FRANCIS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE —RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE ACADEMY AND BOARD OF PHYSICIANS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held in the University of New-York on the 9th of February, the President, Dr. ANDERSON, in the Chair. The meeting, which was unusually large, being called to order, the Secretary proceeded to read the following requisition for a special meeting, signed by nine of the Fellows of the Academy:

We, the undersigned Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine, having heard of the decease of our venerable Fellow and Ex-President, JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., LL.D., do hereby request the President to call a special meeting of the Academy.

John G. Adams, Alanson T. Jones,
John Watson, M. D., John L. Metcalfe,
Gurdon Buck, M. D., C. Henschel,
J. H. Douglas, A. R. Gardner, M. D.,
Horace Green, S. S. Hubbard.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1861.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT then rose and after a few remarks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to present such resolutions as they deem appropriate in reference to the decease of our late fellow and Ex-President of the New-York Academy of Medicine, JOHN W. FRANCIS.

This was carried and the following gentleman appointed as a committee: Drs. Valentine Mott, R. S. Kissam, John Watson, J. M. Smith, Willard Parker.

The committee then retired for the purpose of drafting resolutions, and, upon its return, the following were offered for the adoption of the Academy.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable Providence to remove from amongst us our learned and respected colleague, JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., LL.D., in whom we lament the loss of one of the earliest and most eminent Fellows of the Academy, and most prominent members of our profession—distinguished alike for his learning, ability and charitable deeds; therefore,

Resolved, That we bow in submission to the Divine will, and desire to recognize gratefully the privilege we have enjoyed in the counsel, companionship and example of our beloved associate.

Resolved, That the unfailing benevolence, strict integrity and earnest love of knowledge which marked the character of Dr. FRANCIS, render him a rare and invaluable example, worthy of our imitation, and that we admire his rich memory and literary assiduity, which added the graces of the scholar to the wisdom of the philosopher.

Resolved, That we tender our most sincere and respectful sympathies to the family of our deceased Ex-President; and, also,

Resolved, That the Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine attend his remains to their last resting-place, wearing the usual badge of mourning.

These were unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Dr. THOMAS, it was then

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be furnished by the Secretary to the daily papers of the City for publication, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Upon motion of Dr. J. MARION SIMS, it was determined that the Fellows of the Academy should meet in the Chapel of the University, and proceed in a body to the funeral. And on motion of Dr. HUBBARD, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to attend to the arrangements of the funeral of our late deceased Fellow and Ex-President JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., so far as appertains to the New-York Academy of Medicine.

In accordance with this the Chair appointed as the Committee Drs. HUBBARD, HARSEN and GARDNER.

The Academy then adjourned.

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D.,
Secretary New-York Academy of Medicine.

Amusements.

A very successful performance of "Ernani," and of one act from "Lucia," at the Brooklyn Academy, on Saturday night, brought the operatic week to an end. The house was one of the best of the season, and was of course highly remunerative. Here in New-York we have done little towards supporting the opera, and it is conceded that without Brooklyn the season of the Associate Artists would have been of remarkable brevity. Fortunately the two cities make the enterprise a good one, and there seems to be a prospect that we shall have an energetic Spring campaign. Especially will this be so if VACRI'S new opera, "Un ballo in Maschera," which is to be brought out at the Academy (New-York) to night, achieves the success which is expected of it. The rehearsals have been conducted with much industry, and the artists are unanimous in their praise of the work. The caste includes the names of Mesdames COLSON, HINKLEY and PHILLIPS; Messrs. BRIGNOLI, FERRI, SUSINI, &c. The first performance of an opera is always a fashionable event, and the attendance to-night will certainly be brilliant.

At Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre several of the sterling old comedies were played during the past week, and "drew" enormously, as they always do when revived at this house. To night the comedy of "Wild Oats." A novelty is underlined in the shape of a five act comic drama, to be called "Central Park, or the House with Two Doors." It will be produced on Monday next.

At the Winter Garden Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commences his last week to-night, playing *Shylock*, in SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice." The houses which greeted the tragedian last week were, perhaps, the most fashionable of any in the city. His eminently intellectual style of acting is better calculated to win friends among the cultivated classes than make favor with the masses.

At LAURA KEENE'S Theatre the burletta of the "Seven Sisters" will be played to-night for the eighty-second time and will, at the same time, receive its eighty-second emendation and improvement in the shape of an "original sketch," by GEORGE M. MILES, Esq., which is to be combined with it. A series of Union pictures being one of the features, we may almost guess the rest. Miss KEENE'S excellent taste and judgment will be certain to provide us with a good entertainment.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear to-night in his brilliant *rôle* of *Rolla*, the tragedy being "Pizzaro," which will be brought out with great care and completeness. To-morrow evening an English opera company, headed by Madame ANNA BISHOP, will commence a short season, playing "Linda di Chamounix," in English, for a commencement, Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ is the conductor.

At the New Bowery Theatre, the grand comic pantomime of "Jack the Giant Killer," is the leading attraction. At the Old Bowery, Prof. ANDERSON opens his Psychomanteum to-night. At Barnum's the play of the "Lady of St. Tropez." At HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, a variety of new items.

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS gave one of their admirable classical *soirées* on Tuesday of last week, at Dodworth's Saloon, to a full and fashionable audience.

We learn that a new candidate for histrionic laurels is about to appear in the person of a lady with whose career not a little of romantic interest is associated. She is the daughter of a lawyer, formerly very eminent at Albany, and has lived many years, studying art and literature, in Italy. She is said to possess an exquisitely graceful figure, and a face already familiar to the public in one of the most brilliant and celebrated pictures lately on public exhibition in this City. It is not yet certain at which of our City theatres she is to make her *début*; but we promise a sensation when she does.

Kansas Relief Meeting in Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 10.

A meeting was held here last night, to take measures for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, Mayor THATCHER presiding, and a large number of prominent citizens were present. Gentlemen direct from Kansas addressed the meeting, giving a most deplorable account of the condition of the people there. A Committee of thirty was appointed to canvass the entire city, and solicit subscriptions from the people. The Committee will commence their operations to-morrow morning. A Committee was also appointed to memorialize the Legislature, and urge the immediate passage of a bill appropriating $100,000, to aid the sufferers.

The Morrill Tariff Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Board of Trade of this city had a special meeting this evening, and unanimously adopted a memorial submitted by JAMES MILLIKEN, advocating the passage of the Morrill Tariff bill, as reported to the Senate. The memorial approves the modification of the warehousing system, and the adoption of specific duties. The following Committee was appointed to convey the memorial to Congress: James Milliken, Charles Lennig, Joseph C. Grubb and S Cholwell.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 9.

The case of ANDERSON, the fugitive slave, was argued at great length to-day by eminent counsel, and the case is still going on to-night. There will be no decision given probably till next week, but the general impression is that the Court will liberate the prisoner on a technicality in the commitment.

A Duel with Knives in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Messrs. HEFFRON and MOODY, of the Indiana Legislature, left this city last night, for Kentucky, to fight a duel at an early hour this morning. The weapons were to be knives. The Police are on their track.

Capt. Holmes Pardoned.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 9.

Capt. JOHN A. HOLMES, sentenced to the State Prison for life for murder on the high seas, has been unconditionally pardoned by the President.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Sundey, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Canada* from Liverpool, *vid* Halifax, arrived at this port at 1 P. M., to-day. Her news has been received *vid* Halifax. The mails and newspaper bag for the Associated Press were forwarded by the evening's train and will reach New-York at an early hour to-morrow morning.

Probable Arrival of Tom Sayers.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The name of "Sellers" appears in the *Canada's* passenger-list. It is misspelled, and is said to be TOM SAYERS, the great English pugilist.

The Great Western Railway.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday was $34,300, being an increase of $2,300 over the same week in last year.

The Steamer General Miramon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb 9.

The steamer *General Miramon* sails for Havana on the 13th inst.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—One hundred and thirty-eight deaths were reported to the Health Department during the week ending Saturday last, classified by the Health Officer, Dr. JONES, as follows: Men, 21; boys, 45; women, 25; girls, 47. Adults, 46; children, 92, males, 66; females, 72; colored persons, 5. There were 29 deaths by fevers, 26 of which were scarlet, 19 by consumption, 8 by inflammation of the lungs, 6 each by diptheria and dropsy in the head, 7 by convulsions, 5 by bronchitis, 4 each by congestion of the brain and croup, 3 each by dysentery, inflammation of the brain, marasmus (infantile) and small-pox; 2 each by apoplexy, compression of the brain, congestion of the lungs, debility (adult), inflammation of the bowels and palsy, and one each by abscess, disease of kidneys, asthma, bleeding from navel, bleeding from stomach, brain, convulsions (infantile), cyanosis, delirium tremens, enlargement of heart, congestive fever, typhoid fever typhus fever, whooping cough, inflammation of stomach, inflammation of womb, disease of lungs, old age, premature birth, scrofula, sprue, suffocation, teething, varioloid. Seventy-eight of those who died were children under 5 years of age; 107 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several wards as follows: First, 2; Second, 6; Third, 2; Fourth, 6; Fifth, 10; Sixth, 22; Seventh, 5; Eighth, 4; Ninth, 3; Tenth, 20; Eleventh, 16; Twelfth, 5; Thirteenth, 9; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 1; Sixteenth, 11; Seventeenth, 2; Eighteenth 2; Nineteenth, 3.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of a man found frozen to death on Friday morning last, at the corner of Clinton-street and Hamilton-avenue, was, on Saturday, identified as the remains of Mr. ALEXANDER WATT, a respectable Scotch gentleman, residing at No. 362 Clinton-street. The deceased was a man of strictly temperate habits, and a regular attendant at Rev. Dr. FARLEY'S church. On Thursday night he went to call upon a friend in New-York and started for home at a late hour, and when near where his body was found, it is supposed that he slipped and fell; and being benumbed by the cold and stunned by the fall, could not rise, and was frozen before discovered. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, from the late residence of deceased. Rev. Dr. FARLEY officiated.

JUSTICE METED OUT.—A man named ANDREW FAULKNES, a shoemaker by trade, formerly residing at No. 132 Meserole-st., was convicted in the Court of Sessions, Saturday, of committing a heinous outrage upon the person of a girl 15 years of age, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. GEORGE WILEY was convicted in the same Court of robbing the house of CHARLES DENIKE, and sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

THE COURTS.—The February term of the Supreme Court, General Term, will be opened to-day. The calendar will also be called in the City Court.

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved
SEWING-MACHINES.
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Trusses, for the Radical Cure of Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR IS WARRANTED TO CURE SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, SEMINAL LOSSES, &c. Call upon, or address, Drs. CLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Astor-st., under Barnum's Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed. In twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED,

LOCK—STROUD.—In Fordham, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Joshua Weaver, D. GODWIN LOCK to MARIA S., daughter of James Stroud.

DIED.

BACON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, GEORGE, son of Francis and Anna H. Bacon, aged 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 69 East 12th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 8, ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D., in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. D. Irving, and Wm. L. Skidmore, also the Medical Faculty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Union-place, corner of 15th-st. without further notice.

MANOLES.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9 after a lingering illness, JOHN MANOLES, aged 41 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother Henry, and the butchers generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 30th-st M. E. Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

RUTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN RUTON, widow of Dr. John J. Ruton, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of D. A. Woodworth, No. 43 West 35th-st., this (Monday) morning, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

HOWE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, ELIZABETH A. HOWE, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 456 Broome-st., without further invitation.

GROWER.—In this City on Saturday evening, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, FRANCIS HENRY, son of Wm. T. C. and Sara E. Grower.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence, No. 145 East 26th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment. The train will leave 27th-st. at 9½ A. M.

SHANNON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever and diphtheria, CHARLES WILMOT, eldest child of Robert H. and Hester A. Shannon, aged 8 years. Also, from the same causes, on Sunday morning, Feb. 10, NATALIE ANDREWS, youngest child and only daughter of Robert H. and Hester A. Shannon, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of the latter from the residence of her parents, No. 34 West 41st-st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

YVELIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, of disease of the heart, HYACINTH YVELIN, for over 30 years a merchant of this City, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son, G. G. Yvelin, in Lexington-av., first house above 44th-

The Trouble between Georgia and Great Britain.

From the Savannah Republican of Feb. 5.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a reward of $1,500—a $1,000 by the British Consul and $500 by the Mayor—has been offered for evidence to convict the party or parties implicated in the outrage upon the person of Capt. VAUGHAN, of the British ship *Kalos*, on Saturday last. We presume there will be no difficulty in procuring the information desired, and we are pleased to see that the Mayor and Council have resolved to put a stop to a course of conduct that is setting all law at defiance, and bringing deep disgrace upon the city. More than this, it has now reached a point where it may embroil the whole country in war and bloodshed. Whatever may be the motive that prompts to such conduct, the parties who engage in it must see its evil effects upon society, and that the great body of our most respectable citizens, who have the deepest interest in the institutions of the South, have nothing but unqualified condemnation for their course. Let them, then, for their own sakes and for the welfare of the community in which they live, abandon it and at once.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

PARTON'S
LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.
3 vols., crown, 8vo. Price $5.

Few works have won such enthusiastic and unanimous praise from the critics and the public. At the present time a just and impartial biography of President Jackson is of peculiar value, and is read by all with great interest. Mr. Parton's Life is almost universally commended for its truthfulness and impartiality. General Jackson was the only President of the United States who has had to deal with a similar crisis to that which now distracts the United States and the story of how he met this crisis is well told in Mr. Parton's Biography.

OLMSTED'S OUR SLAVE STATES.
A series of three volumes, viz:
1. A JOURNEY IN THE SEA-BOARD SLAVE STATES. 2. A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS. 3. A JOURNEY IN THE BACK COUNTRY. Uniform in style and price. Showing the Condition, Resources and Economy of the Southern States. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. 12mo. cloth. Price $1 25 per volume.

SEARCHY ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.
AMERICAN SLAVERY DISTINGUISHED FROM THE SLAVERY OF ENGLISH THEORISTS AND JUSTIFIED BY THE LAW OF NATURE. By SAMUEL SEABURY, D.D.
The author's aim, as stated in his Preface, is "to withdraw from this vexed controversy, if it be possible, its moral, religious and social element, that thus Slavery when it is made an object of National legislation, may be discussed and disposed of on economical and political grounds." The established reputation of the distinguished author furnishes ample assurance that the arguments are at once able, forcible and kind.
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
New-York.

VANDYKE REVIEWED.—THE REV. J. R. DOANE'S Sermon in review of Sermon of H. J. Vandyke, D. D., reduced to $3 per hundred. 5 cents single. For sale by WM. ERVING, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 14.

VALENTINES.

VALETINES, VALENTINES.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
AT
STRONG'S,
NO. 98 NASSAU-STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS man, who can take efficient charge of the financial and indoor branch of business, and furnish cash capital of $16,000, may hear of a very favorable opportunity to connect himself with an established and prosperous concern in St. Louis, by address-ing, confidentially, and with real signature, H. W., Box No. 4,055 Post-office.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No 85 8th-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD business capacity, who can furnish $2,000 for one or two years, may secure the situation of clerk in the office of a periodical work at a salary of $500, where the duties are not laborious. Address PERIODICAL, Box No. 4,574 Post-office.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD energetic business man having the above amount of capital can obtain an interest in an old established retail business in this City, mostly done for cash. Business sure and profitable. Address with real name, Box No. 4,109 General Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A coffee and cake stand in either of the City Markets. Regalrea that it shall be doing a fair paying business, and be conveniently located. Address J. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A TREASURE FOR 1861.—EXPLANATION of money-making arts that agents practice, curious recipes, &c., sent for $1. Contains things that agents make $20 per day at. WM. ANDERSON, Onondaga, C. W.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of lease of an old-established lumber business. Inquire on the premises, No. 235 West, corner of Charlton-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
HANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 75 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by failure of work, sickness and misfortune, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased contracting of labor as Winter advanced, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, reduce the number of the recipients. There having, meanwhile, been no public excitement touching the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds, consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering the most severe, the Association is left without adequate means of relief. What more need be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? The plea is not for distant strangers who have claims on others, nor for the debased and outcast; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have none to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly; for thus shall it be measured to you again. It surely cannot be that the piteous cry of more than SIXTEEN THOUSAND of our worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.

To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business arrangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than fifty per cent. less than in 1855 and 1857. The present strait, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st., R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.
By order of the Board,
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

TADMAN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.
A certain cure for chapped hands and lips, and excoriations of the skin. One application only will show its efficacy. With ladies, it is an especial favorite, as the frequent use of it renders the skin delicately soft and white.
TADMAN & CO., No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 268 4th-av., N. Y. By mail, twenty-five cents.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, A memorial to Congress has been prepared and signed by several respectable firms in this City, and sent to Washington, stating that the "New-York Pilot Commissioners are asking for a change in the Pilot Law of Congress of 1837;" and *whereas*, this Board have never asked, nor desire to have any change made in the law of 1837, but on the contrary, are opposed to any change in that law; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board regret that a memorial, based on misstatement, and signed, as the Board believes, under a mistake by many of the signers, should have had any such currency in this community.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

A CARD.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the premises known as Ocean Mills, No. 206 Fulton-st., destroyed by fire on the 8th inst., is only a branch concern, stock and machinery owned by us, valued at $8,000, fully covered by insurance.
Our friends and customers who may get a wrong impression from the daily papers, may rest assured that our establishment in Washington-st. is in no sense prevented the transaction of our usual business in the old place.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY THANKFULLY acknowledges the receipt of thirteen dollars ($13,) a donation from the Grand Jury of the Session's Court, during its sittings at the January term.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
At a great sacrifice on cost.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Feb. 11,
Their entire
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Comprising
1,000 Pieces MERRIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOS, at 8 cents per yard.
500 Pieces AMERICAN DELAINES, best quality, at 12½ cents per yard.
1,000 Pieces 4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTING, from 6 to 11 cents per yard.
1,000 Pieces FINE IRISH LINEN, from 20 cents per yard upwards.
1,200 Dozen DAMASK NAPKINS, from $1 per dozen upwards.
1,500 Fine DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, from $1 each upwards.
2,500 Pieces Plain PLAID and FIGURED CAMBRIC, JACONET, NAINSOOK, SWISS MUSLINS, and BRILLIANTS, from 10 cents per yard upwards.
1,500 Dozen Best Quality PARIS KID GLOVES, at 75 cents per pair.
10,000 Dozen COTTON, MERINO, LAMBSWOOL and SILK HOSE, from $1 per dozen upwards.
BLACK and COLORED SILKS in great variety, from 40 cents upwards.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at less than half price.
MOURNING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HEMMED and PLAIN BORDER LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Reduced in proportion.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
At a great sacrifice on cost.
BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA, PLAID and OTHER SHAWLS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
10,000 yards Best Quality PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 20 cents per yard, usual price 40 cents.
5,500 yards RICH CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 25 cents per yard, usual price 50 cents.
8,000 yards Best Quality CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 37½ cents per yard, usual price 65 cents.
Also,
A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., proportionably cheap.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, &c.
On Monday and the ensuing week we shall offer
DECIDED BARGAINS
To our retail trade in
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK,
and all the popular domestic Muslins, at cost and less than cost.
Our last year's stock of housekeeping goods must be closed.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SILKS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS
SELLING OFF AT PANIC PRICES,
Before the opening of the Spring trade.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS, $10.
OPERA CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING
A FRESH LOT
OF OPERA CLOAKS, AT ONLY $10.
Also, some Richer.

AT KINZEYS.
GREAT PANIC SALE.
LARGE FAILURES OF IMPORTERS' AND JOBBERS' GOODS AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, AT 9 A. M.
$25,000 WORTH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, HOSEIRY, GLOVES, SKIRTS AND FANCY GOODS.
Fine worked Collars, 12½c. Children's Cotton Hose, 2c.
Fine run Thread Lace, 6c. Children's Wool-n Hose 3c.
Fine worked Collars, 25c. Gents' Half Hose, 5c.
Fine worked Sets, 31c. Infants' Wool Boots, 2c.
Fine worked Sets, 50c. Heavy-ribbed Hose, 8c.
SILK VELVET TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
ASSORTED TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
SILK FRINGES, 12½c. a piece.
SILK WATERED TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
FANCY SILK TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
MUST BE SOLD.
Best Pins, 3c. a paper; best Needles 3c. a paper; Spool Cotton, 1c. a spool; Spool Cotton, 6c. a doz.; sewing Silk, 9c. a doz.; Skirt Braids, 2c. a piece; Serpentine Braids 1c., Twilled Tape, 1c. a roll; best Hooks and Eyes, 2c a card; Buttons, 4c. a gross; Tooth-brushes, 6c.; Round Combs, 6c., Fine English Toothand Nail Brushes, 12½c.; Hair-pins, 2c. a bundle. Large quantities of other Fancy Goods closing out.
NOS. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.

FINE TWIST NETS 6c. and 12c.
BUGLE and CHENILLE, &c.
LINED SILK GLOVES 15c.
LISLE GAUNTLETS, 12½c
FRENCH FLOWERS 3c. spray.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray.
GREAT PANIC SALE.
WIDE TABLETONS, CLEARING OUT, 10c.
Illusions, Crapes and Laces, 3c., 6c. and 12½c.
Linen Edgings closing out 10c., 12c., and 15c. a doz.
Gents' Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c.
Fine Bordered Handkerchiefs 3c. and 4c.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs 5c. and 6c.
Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, 5c. and 6c.
SHIRT BOSOMS, closing at 3c.
WIDE PLAIT BOSOMS, at 8c.
FINE PLAIT BOSOMS, 10c. and 12½c.
FINE PLAIT BOSOMS, 15c. and 18c.
WOOLEN GOODS LESS THAN COST.
Lots of Needlework and Lace Goods, in baskets; cheap Ribbons, closing out cheap.
The entire Stock contained in the two stores, closing out, consisting of nearly everything ever kept in the Lace, Embroidery and Millinery business.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CARPETS—SPRING, 1861.
A. T. STEWART & CO. are now offering
AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET,
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY, and
SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS,
From the most
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.
Also,
AMERICAN and ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS,
COCOA, MATTINGS, RUGS, and MATS,
Together with every article connected with
THE CARPET TRADE.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
LATE PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER FOR
THIRTY DAYS,
THE WHOLE OF THEIR VALUABLE STOCK OF RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT A VERY MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN PRICES,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.

NEW LACES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on MONDAY, Feb. 11,
CHANTILLY and POINT LACE SHAWLS,
CAPES, VEILS, BARBES, and COIFFURES,
POINT ALENCON, GAZE, and APPLIQUE SETS.
Also, COLLARS and CUFFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, and HDKFS., GUIPURE COLLARS, &c., &c.,
Purchased in Europe, in the most depressed state of the market. Just received per steamer *Kedar*.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 99 Duane-st. (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 186 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.
ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY.
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Dépôt No. 99 Maiden-lane.

5,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, FINE QUALITY and FULL WIDTH, FROM $2 UPWARDS.
Also, an EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT of SKIRTINGS BY THE YARD, 50 CENTS and UPWARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

10,000 YARDS VALENCIENNES AND THREAD LACE EDGINGS, only 12½ cents per yard.
Fresh Goods per steamer *Kedar*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 DOZEN LADIES'
ENGLISH WHITE AND BROWN
COTTON HOSE,
Regular make, at 25 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on MONDAY, Feb. 11, THREE CASES BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS. New and choice patterns. Just received.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS just received several cases of well-fitting corsets, at $1; also a few cases of Paris Werley's, at reduced prices. Handsome shaped skirts, her own make, $1, warranted. Corsets and skirts made to order, at No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—Alexander's celebrated Gloves.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c., new colors, just received; also, patterns canvas needles, Shetland wool and Saxony yarns, gaiters, mittens, gloves, belt ribbon, dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, small wares and fancy goods, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Best French Kid at 50 cents.

ZEPHYR WORSTED 12½ CENTS.—WINTER Goods cheap. Hoods, Sontags, Leggins, &c., Saxony yarn, a full assortment of small wares, dress-trimmings, trimmings and buttons; just received, choice colors in zephyr, extra heavy Balmoral boot laces, at No. 1, 109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th streets.
SHEPHERD'S.

AT CUSHMAN'S, SIXTH-AV., COR. 28TH-ST., all kinds of Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Nets, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Dry-Goods, Yankee Notions, Toilet Soaps, &c., &c., are selling at reduced prices. Ladies please call. P. S.—Gents' fine shirts only $1 25, worth $2.

DRY GOODS

FAMILY DRESS GOODS.
To this department of our business we call the particular attention of
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
As our
SPRING STOCK
Comprises every article necessary for
HOTEL AND FAMILY USE,
All of which we are offering at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail new and choice styles of
DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for the present and coming season.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS
Will find, at and under the lowest market prices,
Merrimac, Sprague, Cocheco, Hamilton,
And other Domestic Prints.
New-York Mill, Wamsutta, Lonsdale,
And other Shirtings. Utica, Pepperell,
And Huguenot Sheetings, Denims,
Kentucky Jeans, Brown and Bleached Drills,
Striped Shirtings, Apron Checks, Canton Flannels,
Blankets, Quilts, Tickings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of other
Domestic Fabrics, purchased in the most depressed state of the market.
The closest buyers are particularly invited to examine them.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE OFFERING
Real Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Ermine, Mink, and other Furs, at greatly reduced prices, to close balance of stock.

WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL, A FEW FIRST-class, experienced salesmen in our Hosiery, Shawl, and Cloak Departments. Apply from 8 to 9 A. M.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 162 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, desiring a comfortable and permanent home, may apply at No. 136 East 13th-st. Reference will be given and required.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family. Apply to H. HUMPHREYS, No. 347 West 36th-st., first door east of 9th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single persons can have board, with a small front room, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Terms for two persons, $10, or $11 per week, including fire and gas. Reference exchanged.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT OR second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

79 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY and UNION-SQUARE—A desirable family room; also two comfortable rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room to let, with breakfast, and dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 71 McDougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. Apply at No. 80 West 36th-st., one door west of Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house, with coach-entrance, and coach-house on rear, No. 1,160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three-story brick houses on 31st-st., near 6th-av. Also to let, at Carmonville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LEASE.—THE MARBLE STORES ON HOWard-st., Nos. 50 and 52, being 121 feet west of Broadway, 48 feet front, forming an L, with a front on Mercer-st. First-class store, well lighted, fronting the store of Arnold & Constable. A. W. SPIES, No. 187 Broadway, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, Nassau-st.

TO LET.—STORE, BASEMENT AND DWELLING in upper part of three-story building No. 446 4th-av., on the west side, between 31st and 32d sts. Apply to N. LAWRENCE, No. 45 East 28th-st., before 9, at 4 o'clock, and in the evening, or at No. 81 Nassau-st., third story, 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LEASE—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st. MAJOR THOMPSON.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—BANKing and law offices in Nos. 57 and 59 William-st.
Store No. 78 Maiden-lane.
Lofts Nos. 90 and 92 John-st., corner of Gold-st.
Apply to S. S. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 150 William st

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms, as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

STORES TO LET.—THE LARGE STORES, NOS. 79 and 83 Barclay-st., near the Washington Market. Will be put in thorough repair for good tenants. Apply at the office No 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 18 AND 24 SEVenth-av., well located, and replete with every convenience. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—NO. 152 McDOUGAL-STREET—A first-class, double two-story house, modern conveniences. Apply to J. B. STEVENS, No. 61 Wall-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,500 horse-power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GAMBU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, AFTER THE 1st of May, or sooner, by a small family, in a genteel neighborhood, west of Broadway, between 14th and 28th sts.; rent must be moderate; prefer living with the owner. Address, with particulars, J. M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

AT DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, NO. 609 BROADWAY.—Boys designed for business can take private lessons in business writing, book-keeping and arithmetic on low terms, and learn more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Reduced terms, $5 each branch. Two desks vacant.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Circulars at Carter's, No. 658 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

A STUDENT DESIRES LESSONS IN ELOCUTION. Address Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET A SITuation in a family where she could teach music and assist in the domestic duties. Address M. H., Station D, Bible House.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN ONE OF the best schools in the City, and having references of the highest character, can devote two or three hours, afternoon or evening, to private instruction in classics, French and English. Address A. P. X., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TWO LADIES, EDUCATED IN NEW-ENGLAND and accustomed to tuition in our leading seminaries there and in this City, would like to learn of a good opening, buildings, &c., suitable, for a boarding and day school. Parties interested please address E. T. E., Broadway Post-office, New-York City.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A College graduate, would like a few additional pupils. Instruction is given in the classics, and boys are fitted for College, or the branches of an English education will be taught. The best of references can be given. Address T. E., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN A boys' boarding school, a few miles from New-York. For particulars, call on D. M. DEVOE, Esq., No. 37 Macdougal-st., on 13th or 14th inst., from 7 to 9 P. M.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., Manufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 60 cents upwards; Post-office cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer, willing and obliging, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress. Can give three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 115 West 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as above, by a respectable woman, or as waitress and laundress; is competent to fill either of the situations. City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 317 West 29th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Cottage in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A highly respectable German Protestant woman desires a situation in the above capacity in City or country; is a first-class seamstress; will do her best to give satisfaction to her employer; salary moderate. Call at No. 316 6th-av., first door, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, with excellent City reference, as cook, in all its branches; makes pastry soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages $10; also, a regular seamstress, makes shirts, children's clothes and all styles of family sewing; wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman in a private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUAtion as first-class cook; perfectly understands all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 West 15th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, with the best of reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, gravies, poultry, &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread, cake and pastry. Can be seen at 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, who understands her business thoroughly, and can bring best City reference. No other need apply. Call, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 200 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation, as first-class cook in a private family or private boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 116 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; will take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotch woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and good laundress; willing and obliging; can give most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS first-class cook and first-rate washer; understands all kinds of desserts, blanc-mange and jellies. If required; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 Amity-st. in the rear. Best references.

AS COOK, GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—A nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girl, with good references, wants a situation, in city or country. She is a good cook and laundress, and understands all kinds of housework well; is willing to take moderate wages. Apply to D. ELMORE, No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, hard-working young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in the City or country, in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as nurse; is a first-class seamstress; capable of cutting out and making all kinds of children's clothes; also, willing to instruct them if necessary. Call for three days at No. 369 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse; understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and will make herself generally useful, and has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 485 2d-av., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and to assist in sewing, or as chambermaid. Best City reference can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., basement door. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a very respectable young married woman, whose child is seven weeks old; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent seamstress, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses in the latest style; also, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No objection to chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 144 East 25th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted—either City or country—by a competent and respectable servant girl; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; will hire for moderate wages.

GOOD SERVANTS, AND PLENTY OF them, including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway (formerly Bible House). French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED single man desires a situation as above; would be found everything required; the best reference. Address WEBSTER, Box No. 203, *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A MARried man with good City references wishes a situation as coachman and gardener. Call for two days at No. 11 Hamilton-st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care, treatment and management of horses; is but a short time in the country. Wages not so much an object as to get a trial. Would make himself useful to his employer. Address GROOM, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, as gardener, of practical experience; understands the care and management of grapery, greenhouse, vegetables, &c. Has the best of City reference as to capability and character. Please address PRACTICAL GARDENER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or to M. GARDENER, No. 71 Liberty-st., Smithe's seed-store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an gardener, with a practical knowledge of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees, grape vines, flowering plants and all kinds of vegetables, pleasure grounds, lawn roads, and ornamental planting promptly attended to with neatness; has the best of City reference. Apply or address F. B., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as gardener and coachman, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference. Address, for three days, M. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—GENERAL SERVANT.—A German young man and his wife desire situations in city or country. They are a most desirable couple for any gentleman or family. The man can train young horses for saddle or harness; can also instruct young ladies in the art of riding on horseback is a thorough groom and coachman, and a good gardener; his wife is competent to take any kind of a situation. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and reliable man, who can give five years' City references, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. Notes addressed to S. C., No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-place, will receive immediate attention during this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FINE FURS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

Will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 12th, and WEDNESDAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock each day, by order of the Assignees, the entire stock of furs, made expressly for Broadway retail trade, all of the best quality, consisting of ladies' and children's muffs, capes, cuffs, &c., of mink, Siberian squirrel, French sable, &c.; also fur capes, gloves, collars, gentlemen's and children's hats and caps, together with a fine assortment of sleigh robes of various descriptions, without reserve.

The store to let. Inquire of the auctioneers.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asarish C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 21 day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, feaces, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments my said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be taken and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST BROADWAY, VARICK, FRANKLIN, and BEACH STS., belonging to estate of Thos. Riley, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, WITHOUT FURTHER RESERVE:

ON WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Franklin-st., the house (known as "The Fifth Ward Museum Hotel") and lot.

ON WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Beach-st., the four-story brick building and lot.

ON VARICK-ST.—Southeast corner Beach-st, the three-story brick house and lot, (with stable.)

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

Also, 110 shares Capital Stock Columbia Fire Insurance Company. By order.

F. R. TILLOU,
BENJ. D. BRUSH,
Executors Estate of T. Riley, deceased.

P. C. BOLKLAR, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell Esq., Referee, of valuable IVth Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jamesy-court.

A. M. CAISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 444 3d-st., the entire stock contained in said store consisting of cassimeres, cloths, delaines alpaccas, debages, merinos, black and colored silks, dress goods, broche and woolen shawls and blankets, hoisery, undershirts and drawers, woolen goods, buttons, trimmings, &c., &c. By order of

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

MORTGAGE SALE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, perfumery, bottles, shelves, counters, cases, scales, pill machine, the entire stock and fixtures of the drug store, No. 282 Bleecker-st., between Grove and Barrow, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1861, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. If desired, it will be sold complete or in lots.

ABRAHAM MOSES, Constable.

SIM. B. MOSES, Attorney for plaintiff.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of and in conformity to the statutes of the State of New-York, that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, and formed under the said statutes under the name and firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM, and which by the original certificate of formation thereof, was to commence on the 1st day of January, 1855, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1857, and which was thereafter renewed and continued pursuant to said statutes, such renewal to commence on the 31st day of December, 1857, and to terminate Dec. 31, 1860, is again renewed and continued for the period hereinafter specified, beyond the period fixed for the duration by said first-mentioned renewal; that the said again renewed limited partnership is to be conducted in the City of New-York under the same name or firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM as heretofore; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said limited partnership during such renewal or continuance last aforesaid, is as heretofore, the commission and importing business or buying and selling Dry Goods and Merchandise generally; that the same general partners to wit, WILLIAM WATT, WILLIAM H. DUNNING, and JOHN GRAHAM, who each and every one of them reside in the City, County and State of New-York, are the general partners who are and will continue to be interested therein during such second renewal. That, as heretofore, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, who resides in the said City, County and State of New-York, is and will continue to be the special partner interested therein; that the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR hath heretofore in the original formation of the said limited partnership and his former renewal as aforesaid, contributed to the common Stock of said partnership the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in cash actually paid in; that no part of said sum has been withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the shape of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, nor has the same been reduced by payment of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, but the same is now paid and is to remain in the said limited partnership as a contribution to the Common Stock of the same during this second renewal or continuance of said limited partnership; that this said renewed partnership is to commence on the 31st day of December, 1860, and to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1863.

Made and signed at the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D., 1860.

WILLIAM WATT,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
JOHN GRAHAM.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the said 1st day of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business to be conducted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD CORNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date.

T. & H. MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm.

PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 34th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, and for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residence of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Cranby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.

PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE,
JAMES C. DIMOND,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT T. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 11 at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Bank of Republic	$100	20 Park Bank	$100
20	Hanover Bank	100	40 Butchs. & Drovs. Bk.	25
100	Citizens' Bank	25	20 East River Bank	25
30	Lamar Ins.	100	20 Washington Ins.	50
100	People's Ins.	50	30 Har. & N. Y. S. Nav. Co.	10
50	Phenix Ins.	50	50 Great West Mar. Ins.	100
200	American Coal Co.	100	15 N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100
55	Col. Marine Ins.	100	50 U. S. S. S. Roffing Co.	100
29	Howard Ins.	50	13 U. S. Ins.	25
200	La Cross e & Mil. R.	100	20 N. West Mar. Ins.	50
10	Commerce Ins.	100	150 [illegible] Pacific R.	100
40	Mechs' & Traders' Ins.	25	58 Brooklyn Cent. R.	53
20	Hope Ins.	50	20 Sixth-av. R.	100
30	Mar. & Wat. Ins.	50	25 Standard Ins.	50

$3,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. Land Grant Bonds.
4,000 Virginia State 6 P cent. Bonds.
3,000 San Francisco City and County 6 P cent. Bonds.
3,000 United States 6 P cent Stock of 1862.
2,000 United States 12 P cent Treasury Notes.
1,000 Atlantic Insurance Scrip of 1860.

Next Regular Sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 14. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,

No. 5 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX. COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES.

Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Roolnsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN THOMSON, HENRY J. HART,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN ROMER, DAVID B. MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN SHOTWELL,
ISAAC ODELL, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hustace, Joseph Rogers, Hy. A. Kerr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861. }

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

MONEY WANTED.—$11,000 WANTED ON A first mortgage, on first rate City real estate. Title indisputable. Apply to W. H. McDONALD, Jr., No. 177 William-st., between Spruce and Beekman sts.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The tranfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, } REDDEPORT, Conn., Feb. 4, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst till that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 11th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months is this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, Feb 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train from 26th-st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depôt; 8:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only, from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A.M., and 3:26 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigna and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M., for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:05 P. M.; Piermont, 5:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¾ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 26. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman, in the prime of manhood, (46,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel-looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, with some property, is sincerely desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or young widow, possessing the same endowments, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars, addressed, in sincerity, to A. B. P., Box No. 140 Times Office, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

REMOVAL.—H. R. WORTHINGTON HAS REmoved his office for the sale of steam pumps, watermeters, &c., from No. 28 Broadway to No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Hydraulic Works, is in Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES.

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address

Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call especial attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. VAN BAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodin Pills and Reward's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam. 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It rooks out the poisonous taint the blood causes, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It rooks out the poisonous taint the blood causes, without an absorbent, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single doses.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentary or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and Headache	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Week Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and palliating its Paroxysms Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures I Sore; Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$9 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 23 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will remain open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergyman or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 16. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.

Do. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

**Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, le

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

which crowded upon the mind for consideration, he had selected the following: First, have we a Government worth preserving? What are the alleged causes of the overthrow? Are they sufficient? Third, the remedies proposed. He contended if the absurd right of secession as now advocated by the Slave States, was admitted, we have no Government, and it was no use in trying to save it by compromises. He referred to the alleged causes of complaint, and argued that they were entirely groundless; that the Free States had as just cause of complaint as the Slave States, and neither have any cause for a dissolution of the Union. He objected to the clauses for Mr. Conwin's report, regarding it as an attack upon the liberty of the Press in the Free States, more dangerous than the Sedition law of 1798. Some of the propositions reported by the Committee of Thirty-three were well enough as a declaration of sentiment. The proposition to amend the Constitution was opposed to the spirit of the age, and he could never vote for it. We are under no obligations to admit New-Mexico now. She has not the requisite population, and does not ask admission. He took up the Crittenden proposition and explained it, saying the country did not understand it, and that the Free States would not adopt it. He referred to the history of compromises upon the Slavery question, contending that they were worthless as final settlements. The only settlement that could be permanent was one founded on truth and justice. The verdict of the American people had been fairly obtained, and judgment should be rendered upon it. This was not a partisan view of the case, but all who are really for the Union could stand upon it, and they must stand upon it in the end. He could act with all who stood for the Union, and in so doing he did not necessarily adopt their views upon the Slavery or other questions. It was unwise to tamper with the organic law at the present time; but propositions to amend the Constitution, originating in States or in Congress, were entitled to respectful consideration at any time, when not coupled with the threat to dissolve the Union if not granted. The love of the Union was too strong in the affections of the people of all sections to allow a wide-spread conspiracy to destroy it to prevail.

Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said there had been no time since the commencement of the session that the Republicans could not have saved the country. He advocated the plan of Senator Crittenden, which simply proposed to incorporate in the Constitution the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and give to the South the territory south of the line thirty-six thirty, and the Chicago Platform north of it. Why would not the Republicans take this?

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied: As for himself, he held that slaveholding was not a desirable form of civilization, and ought not to be extended. He would not force it on a people against their will. The Crittenden plan proposed to divide by the same line all future acquisitions. If New-Mexico has Slavery established therein, all future acquisitions, whether the *status* is fixed or not, will follow the condition of contiguous territory.

Mr. Simms resumed, saying that the Republican Party was organized simply on an Anti-Slavery basis—that is the only link which holds them together, the object being the ultimate extinction of Slavery.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) briefly replied to some remarks of Mr. Hutchins concerning himself, which he characterized as an indecent attack. Renegades and rascals like John Brown had the ægis of the countenance of his colleague, who was elected because he was more radical than Joshua Giddings.

Mr. Hutchins responded, saying Mr. Cox would preserve the Union if he could do so by exciting prejudices against the Republican Party. It was hardly fair to add fuel to the flame of Southern excitement, if it was the object of his colleague to preserve rather than destroy the Union.

Mr. Cox retorted—His colleague was for the Union if there was a power to crush out Slavery in the States or Territories, and only in this case; but he (Cox) was for the Union, without qualification or condition.

A remark of the latter called out Mr. Stanton, who replied, and was responded to by Mr. Cox, when the House adjourned.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

THE TRAVELING SUITE OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT —INTERVIEW WITH A SECESSIONIST, ETC.

Springfield, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 9.

The following gentlemen will compose the suite of the President elect: Col. Sumner, Major Hunter, R. T. Lincoln (Bob), J. U. Nicoly, Private Secretary; J. Hay, Assistant Private Secretary; E. E. Ellsworth, of Zouave fame; Col. W. N. Lamon, Gov. Yates, Aide-de-Camp; Judge Davis, Hon. J. K. Dubois, Hon. O. H. Bowning, E. L. Baker, editor of the Springfield *Journal*; G. C. Latham and R. Irwin.

Mr. Baker will return here from Indianapolis to escort Mrs. Lincoln and family to New-York. Miss Baker will accompany Mrs Lincoln, and assist in doing the honors of the White House. Mrs. Edwards and Miss Wallace will not be in Washington, as heretofore reported.

Mrs. Lincoln will start for St. Louis on Monday evening, to make additional purchases for the White House.

Dr. Rabe, Jas. R. McDonald and Thos. Fitch, of San Francisco, are here, urging the appointment of a California member of the Cabinet. Dr. Rabe is supposed to be willing to take either the Collectorship or Postmastership of San Francisco.

A member of the Georgia Secession Convention called and had a long talk with Mr. Lincoln yesterday noon. He tried to exact a positive committal on one of the compromise propositions from him, but was unsuccessful.

Some days since a box was expressed to Mr. Lincoln from Tennessee, no letter accompanying it. Some hesitation was at first felt to open it. This morning, however, his private Secretary overturned the box, when it was found to contain a stuffed figure representing an African.

NOTE FROM GEN. SCOTT.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. fi, 1861.

To Capt. Ward, Lieuts. MacGregor, Jameson, and Peel, and my friends of the Scott Life Guard:

Gentlemen: Please accept my thanks for the personal kindness to myself that dictates the expression of your desire to be at my side in this crisis of our country.

The Government does not contemplate calling any troops here, other than the District militia and some detachments of regular troops, and it is desired by the friends of peace that no organized societies or clubs, even without arms, shall make their appearance here until the tranquility of the public mind be restored.

I cannot counsel an exception in your favor, much as I should value your faithful services.

With the affectionate regard of an old brother soldier, I remain, truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT.

THE BOSTON BANKERS AND THE CRISIS.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The *Traveller* states that bankers here will not take the loans of the new Administration unless affairs at the South are satisfactorily settled.

THE OUTRAGE AT SAVANNAH.

PRESENTMENT OF THE SAVANNAH GRAND JURY.

We, the Grand Jurors, now sitting as a Grand Inquest of the Superior Court of Chatham County, feel it to be our duty to bring to the notice of this Court and of the State authorities, the several lawless acts lately committed upon the person and the liberty of various individuals, residents of our city.

Law and good order we consider to be the best safeguards of the lives and property of all communities, and whenever these prove insufficient for the protection of citizens and transient visitors, we forfeit, as a community, all claim to the respect of our law-abiding citizens, and the confidence of the civilized nations of the world.

The gross outrage recently inflicted upon the person and liberty of Capt. Vaughan, of the British ship *Kate*, demands of us, as the representatives of the law, and the guardians of good order, that we thus publicly express our detestation of that and all similar disgraceful acts, inasmuch, should lawlessness be longer permitted, the good name of our city, and the reputation of our State, will be seriously affected by the deleterious effects which must inevitably follow in our commerce and friendly relations with other powers.

In view of these evil results, we ask our city and State authorities that they will energetically endeavor to put an end to all such disgraceful disregard of the laws and peace of the land, and to punish severely all persons detected in the commission of similar acts of violence.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The high trust which the Legislature, with a unanimity alike unexpected and flattering, conferred upon the senior editor of this journal, was declined, in the earnest hope that some gentleman representing the Soft and Everett sentiment of the country may be placed upon the Commission. The propriety of such a designation will, we cannot but hope, be appreciated by the Legislature. Three of the Border States cast their Electoral vote for Bell and Everett, and in the others, that ticket divided the vote of the people.

The Commission, as now constituted, represents the Republican and Democratic Parties. Designed to accomplish, if possible, a result beneficial to all, we submit whether it be not needful that a representative of the party strongest in the Border States should not be added to the Commission.

Pennsylvania and the United States Bonds.—On Feb. 8, Gen. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, transmitted the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Legislature, in relation to the money deposited by the General Government with the State, in 1837:

Treasury Department, Washington, Feb. 7, 1861.

His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

Sir: In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, of the 16th ultimo, I suggested that the deposits of money with the States of the Federal Government, under the act of Congress, of the 23d of June, 1836, might be made instrumental to the support of the public credit, by pledging them as security for the repayment of a loan by the United States. Such a loan will be necessary in a few days; and the State of Pennsylvania would greatly facilitate the object, by agreeing to guarantee bonds of the United States, to the amount she has received and pledged her faith to repay. As the loan must be advertised in a few days, prompt action is indispensable. I take the liberty of inclosing a preamble and resolution, giving the requisite authority to the principal financial officer of your State. A similar preamble and resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of New-York, and, I am assured, will be speedily adopted.

As the Secretary of the Treasury is designated, by the act of June 23, 1836, as the agent of the Federal Government, to call for the repayment of the moneys deposited with the States, when directed by Congress, I have thought it not improper to address this Commonwealth in regard to the use of the credit of your State, in sustaining that of the Federal Government, in the manner suggested.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In transmitting this communication, Gov. Curtin recommended that immediate action be taken thereon. The preamble and resolution contained in the letter of Mr. Dix, were immediately taken up and passed. They authorize the State Treasurer to guarantee the principal and interest of bonds of the United States to the amount deposited by the General Government with the State ($2 867,000.) The resolution does not state when these bonds are to be payable.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE GALE AND THE EXTREME COLD.

Several Sailors Frozen to Death—Several More Badly Frost-bitten—Vessels Damaged, &c.

The British brig *Elliott*, of Arbronth, Capt. Farrar, hence for Bristol on the 7th inst., returned on Saturday, in consequence of having lost three men by cold and exposure. Capt. Farrar makes the following raport: "Sailed from Quarantine on the 7th, at 10 A. M. At 3 P. M. we hove to on the bar, for the station-boat. It was blowing a hurricane at the time, and intensely cold. We hove to under double-reefed fore and maintopsails. At 7 P. M., A. Manzoa, seaman, of Holland, while reefing the foretopsail, fell overboard and was drowned. At 9 P. M., Robert Elliott, seaman, of Newburyport, died from cold and exposure. *His body was thrown overboard.* On the 8th inst., at 10 A. M., James Rean, seaman, of England, aged 40 years, died from cold and exposure, and *his body was thrown overboard.* The Captain and the remainder of the crew are slightly frostbitten. *The Highlands were in sight during the whole time.* We had Mr. A. Phillips, pilot of boat *James Avery*, No. 9, on board from the time of leaving the port. The only damage the vessel has received is the loss of jib and foretopsail." He returned for a new crew, and is now anchored at Quarantine.

James Morris, seaman, of Dublin, was sent to the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, badly frostbitten.

THE SHIP ST. NICHOLAS DAMAGED BY THE STORM.

The following is the statement of Mr. Frederick Nelson, the pilot in charge of the ship *St. Nicholas*, at the time of the disaster:

"The ship *St. Nicholas*, Capt. Beaonon, sailed for Havre on the 7th inst., and while going through the Swash Channel, at the tail of Romer Shoals, was struck by a heavy squall from the westward, which hove the ship on her beem-ends, split the fore and maintopsail and foretopmast-staysail. The foretopsail was partly set at the time. The maintopsail was blown out of the hunt gasket, and was split, and the maintopgallant-staysail was blown out of the ropes. At the same time the ship pitched down head foremost, which carried away the ring stopper of the port anchor. In order to prevent the anchor from going through the vessel, we let go the shank painter, and 60 fathoms of chain was run out, which held the ship partly to the wind, until the topsails were secured. At 7 P. M., off the Lightship, the port-chain having parted, we let go the starboard anchor, the ship dragging off meanwhile until she got on the southwest part of the Cholera ground, where she brought up at 2 o'clock the following morning, in twelve fathoms water. At daylight we commenced to repair the topsails. At 3 P. M., as eight of the crew were badly frost-bitten, we employed the pilot-boat *Isaac Webb* No. 8 to get a steam-tug to proceed to New-York to ship men to replace those frozen. At this time the squall struck the ship she was in charge of the pilot, and he lays the entire blame on the Captain and the agents of the steam-tug *Satelite*, which tug took the vessel to sea, for representing their boat as capable of towing the ship, which was not done properly in this instance, as the ship, at the time of the occurrence, would have been at sea and perfectly safe if a proper tug had been employed. The station-boat *Washington* No. 4 was at the time on the station, but in consequence of the gale, could not take the pilot off.

Norfolk, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Barkantine *Ephraim*, William, from Baltimore bound for Wilmington, N. C., with coal, has arrived here with loss of anchors, chains, and sails, in the gale of Thursday. Daniel Cushman, colored, was frozen to death, and five of the crew are badly frostbitten, and have been taken to the Hospital.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The ship *Valentia*, arrived here from Havre picked up the Captain and crew of the bark *Nimrod*, of Boston, capsized at sea.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The brig *Pomsett*, from Galvestoo for Boston, is ashore at Edgartown.

The schooner *Joseph Guest*, from Boston for New-York, has got off George's Island and proceeded on her way.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

CAR LICENSES COMPLETED.

The issuing of licenses for the City cars was completed on Saturday, by the payment, on the part of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, of the fees for forty cars, drawn by two horses, at $50 each, and twenty one-horse cars, at $20—making a total of $2,500 for this line alone, and, with the amount received on Thursday from the Eighth and Ninth avenue lines, make up the amount of $6,170 received in two days for this purpose alone.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY NOT SIGNED.

The County Tax bill has not received that official sanction which would make it a law. The ten days allowed from the reception of the paper have not yet expired, and the intention of the Mayor in this regard is not publicly known. The pay for the Police and Board of Education has been advanced by the City Chamberlain.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. A. V. Stout and Charles Devlin having generously advanced, without interest, the sum of $120,000 each for the payment of the force, pending the passage by the Legislature of the City Tax Budget, on Saturday the men received their salaries for the month of January; and the Board, at its regular meeting, passed resolutions thanking those gentlemen for their timely aid. The Board also appointed seven men for patrol duty; promoted Roundsmen Gross Sergeant in the Twenty-second Precinct, *vice* Bowlby, deceased; transferred Sergeant Dege from the Essex Market Court, and assigned Sergeant Gilmour in his stead; and remanded Roundsman Pettit, of the Twelfth Precinct, to patrol duty, promoting Patrolman Aldis to the vacancy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Very Dangerous Building.—The attention of the police has recently been called to a building in process of erection at Nos. 25 and 27 Washington-street, to be occupied as a tenement house, and owned by a man named Burke. From the following description of the premises, any person having a typo's knowledge of architecture can understand that the structure is in a dangerous condition and liable to fall at any moment: The building is sixty feet front and rear, with walls twelve inches thick. The sides are party walls into which the beams project three to four inches. There are two brick partitions running through the structure, which is six stories high. The walls are already cracked, and sag down in consequence of the piers on which they stand having given way. The ground on which the building stands is made, and spiles should have been driven in before the foundation was laid. There are no anchors or trimmers, as the law requires. The whole structure is of old bricks and bats and the timbers, including beams, are old and rotten. Considerable fear is expressed by persons having to pass the premises, but as yet no action has been taken in the case by the authorities.

Arrest of Alleged Burglars.—Two men, named T. B. Hall and D. W. Lucas were apprehended yesterday by Detectives Slowey and McCord, on suspicion of having been engaged with others in the perpetration of a burglary at Stamford, Conn., about two weeks since. A few days prior to the burglary, a man named Strong hired an unoccupied building at Stamford, adjoining the drug-store of Messrs. Leopold & Co., and opened a cigar and candy store. He did not continue his business more than two or three days, but during the time he kept his place open the drug store was broken into and robbed of $1,000 worth of goods. The sudden disappearance of Strong led to the supposition that he was implicated in the burglary, but thus far he has eluded search. Hall and Lucas were arrested upon information of a conductor on the New Haven Railroad, who stated that they left a down train at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each having a large bundle, supposed to contain a portion of the stolen property. A man named Orin Storms was arrested on Saturday, also charged with being implicated in the burglary, and all the prisoners will be sent to Connecticut.

A Swindle.—Small dealers, market-men, apple-women, sleigh drivers and stores have recently been imposed upon by a bogus coin looking like a cent, but which, on inspection, turns out to be only a base coin galvanized with copper. It has the head with "Liberty" across the brow, the old wreath on the obverse, and is well calculated to deceive. Officer James H. Ward, of the Seventeenth Precinct, took the matter in hand, and proceeded to No 142 Elm-street, where he found one Samuel H. Black, with an electrotyping apparatus, engaged in the manufacture of these bogus cents. He said he made them to sell. He was arrested, and on Fri ay examined before United States Commissioner Carroll. Several witnesses who had been imposed upon by them were examined. They are mixed with good counties, and thus escape notice. The case is still on.

Steam on the North River.—It is evident from the preparations thus early making, that the traveling public may anticipate a lively competition for the pleasure, honor and profit of their company upon the peaceful waters of the lordly Hudson during the coming Summer. We hear of two entirely new lines, which will be started by men of capital, energy and experience. The People's Line will, of course, be continued, as will also the daily departure of Capt. A. L. Anderson's creek boat, the *Thomas Powell*. It was rumored that outside parties had bought the *Powell*, and would run her in connection with the *Alida*. This report we are authorized to state is without foundation. Capt. Anderson still owns, and will continue to command, this favorite and crackleat of crack boats.

A Surprise Party.—On Friday last the Elders, Deacons and Trustees of the German Lutheran Church in Walker-street, near Broadway, proceeded in a body to the residence of their Pastor, Rev. Dr. C. F. Stoalmann, who was celebrating the 25th anniversary of his wedding, and presented him with a very handsome service of silver. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by two of the Elders, Messrs. Tiemann and Haas, and happily responded to by the recipient. Short addresses were also made by Professor Seibahrt, Dr. Senff, and Rev. Mr. Henniger, which made the occasion a very happy one to all who were present. Rev. Dr. Stoalmann has labored in the third congregation since 1837, and is very much beloved by all the flock under his pastoral charge.

Trade with Japan—Valuable Cargo.—The ship *Phantom*, Capt. Sargent, which arrived last week from Shanghai, brought one of the most valuable cargoes ever imported to this country from China, its value reaching between *eight and nine hundred thousand* dollars, consisting of teas, cassia and raw silk. Of the latter article there were five hundred and thirty bales, and of these one hundred and forty-four contained the Japanese raw silk, brought from Japan to China for shipment to this port. As each bale of the Japanese silk is worth about $600, and as this is but the commencement of the shipments, some idea may be formed of the trade likely to grow up between the two countries, indirect at present, but which will doubtless soon be direct.

An Actress Badly Burned.—A young woman known professionally as Hattie James, and engaged at "The Gaieties" in Broadway, was terribly burned on Friday night last, at that place of amusement. While singing she approached too near the footlights; her clothes caught fire, and before the flames could be smothered, she was burned so badly that she is not expected to recover. She is said to be a good girl, and that she was of great assistance to her widowed mother, who, with a large family of children, lives at No. 164 Mott-st. Her professional friends intend joining in an entertainment for the benefit of the family.

Funeral of a Fireman.—Joseph Skillman, a member of Baxter Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, who lost his life on Friday morning last at the fire in Fulton-street, was buried yesterday afternoon at Greenwood Cemetery. His remains were followed down Broadway by nearly the entire Fire Department in citizens' dress, with badges, proceeding by the Department banner. At Hamilton Ferry the procession dismounted, the Company to which deceased belonged alone accompanying the body of their late comrade to the grave. While the *cortege* was *en route* to the ferry, all the fire-bells were tolled.

Shocking Suicide.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 26 Fourth-avenue, upon the body of Mr. Otis T. Peters, a hoop-skirt manufacturer, who cut his throat on Saturday evening with a razor. Deceased had been of late much troubled in mind, and at the time of taking his life was evidently somewhat deranged. He was conversing with one of his friends, and, suddenly taking the razor from his pocket, drew it across his throat, causing a wound which almost immediately resulted in his death.

Horrible Death of an Unknown Man.—On Saturday night, about 10½ o'clock, one of the engines of the Hudson River Railroad, in backing out of the wood-yard at the Thirty first-street depôt, ran over a man who was lying upon the track, and mangled him in so frightful a manner as to make his identification impossible. His head was separated from his body, and his clothes and flesh were ground together into a mass of pulp. Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the remains.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railroad.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest on Friday upon the body of James H. Collard, a native of this State, 24 years of age, who was fatally injured on the 28th ult., at Sufferns, on the Erie Railroad. Deceased was a brakeman on the cars, and while attaching the couplings, the train was put in motion. He was crushed in a shocking manner, and having been brought to the City, was placed in the New-York Hospital, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was given.

A Victim of the Cold.—A woman, of whom nothing is known save that she had been seen in an intoxicated condition on Thursday afternoon, was found dead on Friday morning in the area-way of No. 77 Washington-street. She had, without doubt, crept into the place for shelter and been frozen to death. Officer Carey, of the First Ward, had the remains taken to the Station-house, where an inquest was held upon them.

Fire in a Stable.—About 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon a fire occurred at a stable, owned and occupied by Robert Laws, in Fourteenth-street, between Avenues B and C. Damage to the extent of $100 was done. The cause of the fire is not known.

Rev. W. H. Milburn repeats his very interesting lecture on "What a Blind Man saw in England," at the Cooper Institute, this evening.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Grant, J. Hastings, and J. C. Davidson of Albany; E. Convers, of Boston; Capt. W. Brown, of Fall River; O. B. Billings of Vermont; Col. Trott, of Washington, and Lieut. Wells, of Hartford, are at the Astor House.

Judge E. Loring, W. H. Wilkinson, and C. Crowingshield, of Boston; Judge A. Gregg, of South Carolina; Prof. J. P. Cook, of Cambridge; W. Cameron, of Va., and Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Col. Sam. Colt and family, of Hartford; Dr. G. P. Hinton, of Petersburgh, Va.; G. M Dexter, of Boston; C. G. Shaw, of Cincinnati, and J. Richards, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. M. Read, of Albany, and J. Phillips, of Illinois, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Capt. McGulgan, of the steamship *Vigo*; J. H. Johnson, of Alabama, and T. Hopkins, are at the Everett House.

Lieut. Ball, of the United States Navy, and F. Enthoven, of London, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Senatorial Contest—A Peep Behind the Scenes.

From the New-York Leader.

As much labor and ingenuity have been expended in misrepresenting the character and issue of the recent contest for Wm. H. Seward's seat in the Senate of the United States,—we are not without hope that the following true, plain and unvarnished statement of the facts in the case, may be accepted as a refreshing relief to the political eye, already somewhat weary—not to put too fine a point upon it—of the very highly-colored crimson and orange battle-pieces, after the manner of Horace Vernet, recently exhibited upon the distinguished easel of the *Tribune*.

Some months ago Mr. Charles Cook, of Schuyler County, paid a visit to Albany for the purpose of entreating and compelling Mr. Thurlow Weed to accept the Senatorship. In this entreaty he was joined by Gov. Morgan. Mr. Cook having canvassed the Legislature sufficiently to ascertain that with Mr. Weed as a candidate there would be all but a unanimous vote in his favor,—the opposition led by Mr. B. F. Camp on behalf of Mr. Greeley dwindling down almost out of sight in all quarters when Weed's name was mentioned.

But from some reason or other—possibly because appreciating at its true worth the higher dignity and greater freedom of the editorial chair—Mr. Weed refused to abandon the fixed resolve which has heretofore led him, on so many occasions, to refuse public station; and then it was that Mr. Cook waited upon Judge Lea Harris with an offer of his support, and the support of his friends, if Judge Harris would consent to become a candidate.

Before giving any reply, Mr. Harris waited upon Mr. Weed, stated Mr. Cook's proposition, and asked advice.—Mr. Harris clearly setting forth that he would be governed in the matter exclusively by the wishes and judgment of Gov. Seward and Mr. Weed, with whom all his political sentiments were in unison, and with whom he wished to continue on the same terms of relationship as heretofore.

To this Mr. Weed answered that his own candidate and the candidate of Gov. Seward, was Mr. William M. Evarts, and that everything in their power to do towards electing him should be done. Nevertheless, as there were ten or twelve members of the Legislature who could not possibly be induced to vote for Evarts, though equally opposed to Mr. Greeley, Mr. Weed thought that Judge Harris should take the field in his own behalf, trusting to the chances of battle, and with a promise that the Weed forces would support him who never—if ever—it should become clear that the further pressing of Evarts could only have issue in Greeley's election.

This conversation and all subsequent conversations with Judge Harris, Mr. Weed reported verbatim to Mr. Evarts—such being the understanding on which the interviews were based; and all through the contest, Weed, Evarts and Harris were in constant communication as to the varying complexion of the fight—each candidate doing the best he could for himself; but both agreeing, that, in the present state of public affairs, Mr. Greeley's election could hardly fail to have a most disastrous effect throughout even the conservative States of the South. In this view, we should say, Messrs. Angel, of Allegheny, and Markel, of Schuyler—the prominent leaders for Judge Harris—very sincerely sympathized.

As to the stories put in circulation to the effect that Mr. Weed wrote a letter asking Evarts to back out and that Evarts replied by visiting Albany, where his presence embarrassed Mr. Weed's movements,—these in no truth in them, but they are the exact reverse of truth. Evarts only consented to take personal part in the canvass on Mr. Weed's urgent solicitation and at a time when it was beginning to look very questionable whether Greeley could be defeated by any means—so unexpectedly violent and radical had become the tone of the Legislature.

For the rest, Mr. Evarts was in the Executive Chamber with Mr. Weed during the whole evening of the caucus—Judge Harris being in communication with both gentlemen through his brother, and perfect harmony existing in their councils. Mr. Evarts himself was the first to suggest his own withdrawal and the concentration of the conservative vote on Harris—Mr. Weed not acquiescing in this at once, but trying one more vote before issuing his rescript to the faithful. This is the true history of the Senatorial contest, and every reader can now determine for himself whether the radical Greeleyite warriors of the Republican Party have any special cause to claim the result as a triumph. To us, as mere outsidere, the shoe seems to fit better on the other foot.

PERSONAL.

—The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* denies the stories that Ex-Postmaster Fowler is in destitute circumstances. Friends of Mr. Fowler, who are in constant communication with him, state that he is in receipt of a handsome enlary as agent of a large company near Mexico, and that independently of that he has a resoectable sum on hand in cash—sufficient, at all avants, to maintain himself in entire comfort for a twelvemonth, at least, and that in case he should need more, it would be promptly and cheerfully sent to him. The parties by whom he is employed are greatly pleased with his management thus far, and he has their entire confidence. He writes home in good spirits, and is far from abandoning the hope of returning to New-York, and discharging every obligation against him.

—Two girls confined in the State-prison at Jeffersonville, Indinna, came very near effecting an escape on the night of Feb. 2. They succeeded in picking the lock of the door that leads to the yard, and with the aid of a rope they managed to climb up to the second window, which is but a few feet from the top of the wall. A water-spout in the corner, near the window, running to the top of the building, aided them in getting a foothold. They were just in the act of scaling the walls, when the spout cracked under their weight, and gave the alarm. They were instantly captured, and are now under strict surveillance. One of the same girls succeeded in escaping from the prison in the same manner some months since, but was captured a few weeks after and returned.

—The quiet town of Greenwich, Conn., was thrown into a painful state of excitement, on Feb. 8, by a sad casualty which occurred at the Meeting-House District School. Almira M. Cox, an orphan girl about nine years old, ignited her dress by coming in contact with a red-hot stove in the dressing room. She was alone in the apartment at the time, and on discovering that her clothes were in flames, ran out into the yard and attempted to extinguish the fire by rolling over in the snow. Before relief could reach her, she was fatally burned.

—The Rochester *Democrat* records a skating feat which, it thinks, will not soon be repeated in its essential features. On Feb. 5 Mr. James Jones, of Rochester, a gentleman who has passed his sixtieth year, skated from that city to Holley. On the next day he returned to Rochester, having in company his grandson, a little fellow only 12 years of age, and a young artist of Rochester. The distance is 25 miles, and the three travelers skated it in two hours and nineteen minutes! The average rate of speed was a little less than a mile in five minutes.

—Ex-Gov. Banks writes to his friends in Boston that himself and family are in excellent health, and that they are delighted with their new home.

—Gov. Morgan and lady were present at a grand skating carnival, in Albany, a few evenings since.

—Low & Son, of London, are soon to publish a memoir of Hon. Abraham Lincoln.

Deafness Cured.—Mr. Bartholomew Potter, of Munson, Hampden County, Mass., an old gentleman, 63 years of age, who is now on a visit to some friends in this City, suffered under the affliction of deafness for forty years, without any cessation or change. A son of this gentleman—Mr. D. F. Potter, labored under the same malady, and his case was deemed hereditary, and therefore incurable. He was induced, however, to place himself under the treatment of Dr. Lourmell, of this City, who completely restored his hearing. The father followed the example of the son, and the same good, but more remarkable result ensued, and he now hears as well as any one. This we regard as an achievement of medical skill worthy of comment.

Advertisement.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.*

Dr. Bridge is permitted to refer to:
Horace Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.

JANUARY 30, 1861.

Jamestown Bank,
Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiries about the safe of your make which I bought from you for the Jamestown Bank, we would say the safe has resisted the fire well, and has answered all our expectations. The fire in which the safe was tried was fully as severe as any that could occur in this place. Over forty-two places of business were destroyed, and our banking house was in the centre of them. We removed many of our books before the fire reached us, but about $3,000 in specie, some of our books and many valuable papers, bonds, mortgages, &c., remained in the safe and passed through the fire. We consider it had a very severe trial, as it fell upon a pile of wood in our cellar. The safe remained in the fire for fourteen hours before we could get it out, the fire still burning under it when removed. Not a drop of water was thrown on the building from the commencement, as the heat was too great for the firemen to get within reach. The safe has done all that you promised. We found our books, money, papers, bonds, mortgages, &c., all safe, no sign of fire, and in no way damaged, except being a little steamed.

Yours truly,
ALONZO KENT, President.
J. MAYHEW, Cashier.

ANOTHER SAFE.

Jamestown, Feb. fi, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

Gents: At the great fire which occurred here on the night of tha 30th ult., the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, which I purchased from you last summer, containing all my books, papers and money, and a large amount of jewelry, was in my store, which was located in the centre of the burning buildings. The fire broke out about 11½ o'clock, and, in less than one hour, nearly fifty buildings were in flames, and the whole business portion of the town was threatened with destruction. The heat was so great that, when the fire was raging on both sides of the street, which is an unusually wide one, no person could approach the burning buildings, or pass through the street—consequently not a drop of water was thrown either upon my building, which was the middle of a three-story brick block, or upon my safe, during the fire. The flames burned fearfully for a long time. The safe fell into the cellar, and was exposed until the fire had exhausted itself. We got it out of the ruins about 10 o'clock the next morning, and finding it would not unlock, were obliged to cut it open. My books, paper and money were all preserved, no injury being done, except to the binding of the books. A portion of the jewelry was damaged, owing to the steam generated in the safe which stained and discolored them. The greater part, however, was well preserved, and several watches which were running before the fire were *still running when taken out* of the safe, marking the true time of the day. I return you the old safe to exhibit to your customers. You will see the knobs and plates are all melted off, and wish you to send me another of the same size and kind. I had a safe in my store of Pittsburg manufacture standing near the door, which did not result so well, the inside with its contents being entirely (or nearly so) destroyed by the heat.

LEVANT L. MASON.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes—The best security from fire now known. Manufactured only by
Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.
Fasael, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.
Herring & Co., New-Orleans.
Herring & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

Ball Up and Prices Down.—We have this day (Jan. 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.

Conover & Walker,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb 9.

Flour drooping, at $5 for superfine. Wheat dull; sales, 2,000 bushels; red, $1 25@$1 27; white, $1 30@$1 40. Corn dull, at 56c.@57c. Provisions dull. Coffee—Rio, 12½c.@13¼c. Whisky steady, at 17½c.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Flour very dull at $4 60@$4 70 for superfine. Whisky at 13¾c. Provisions quiet and firm. Bacon firm and quiet. Pork quiet and firm at $17@$17 25 for Mess. Lard dull at 9¾c. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at ¼ @ cent. premium. Money market unchanged.

Baltimore, Saturday, Feb 9.

Flour dull and heavy; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 25; City Mills at $5 12½. Wheat dull; Red, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 40@$1 60. Corn steady; Yellow at 59c@61c.; White, 56c.@58c. Provisions quiet. Coffee active at 12¼c @13c. Whisky dull at 18c.

Mobile, Saturday, Feb 9.

Cotton—Sales of 1,000 bales at 10¾c. for Middling. The market is very dull.

New Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Cotton closed with a declining tendency; sales to-day 4,500 bales, at 10¾c. for Middling. Sugar steady, at 4¾c.@5¾c. for fair to fully fair. Molasses 23c @26c. Flour at $5 90@$6 for superfine. Corn, 61c.@65c. Whisky at 18½c @19c. Exchange on London 102⅜@103⅛. Freights unaltered.

Ocean Mails.

The Mails for California and South Pacific Coast *via* Panama by the *Northern Light* will close to-day, the 11th, at 10 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 9.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Dr. Fell, Capt. James Haggerty, Capt. John Pope U. S. N., N. C. Fisher and son F. Roever, E. Buerhmann, E. Montel, John McKay, Michael Smith and wife, Charles Collins, A. Bridges, Camille Dugrocar, Marcel Dugrocar, Henry Moulton and wife, Thomas Anderson, B. Pascal, P. Dunjes, Haine Dekker, Meyer Cohn.

In steamship Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.—S. J. Carrington and sister, Wm. Davis, Wm. Herring 2d, R. W. Hyman, Capt. H. R. Johnson, B. B. Woodson, J. P. Carter, J. M. Vinal, J. M. Worth, Mrs. Richard Barse, Miss Rosella Baker.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, &c.—Mrs. Redford, Wm. Limerick, Daniel Hanenk and lady, Jno. Dixson and son, Lewis Genoa, Jas Eldridge, J. O. Phipps, J. M. Lane, Mary Huergumere, Mrs. Lignort and two sons, W. Parkenson, F. Smith and lady, E. H. Ludwig lady and three children; G. Beelurs and lady, and six in steerage.

In steamship Mount Vernon, from Savannah—Capt. Chandler, Rev. A. Steele, Lieut. Rodgers, Lieut. Schumaker, B. H. Nottingham, A. Atkins, J. Barry, J. Schabelt, Chas. Cullman, Master J. Nagh, G. A. Hooker, P. West, C. Sheril, C. P. Dwyer, Peter P. Cline, P. Dunn, E. Brien, J. Leland, J. Dwyer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 5 30 | Moon sets... 7 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 52 | Gov. Island.. 9 41 | Hell Gate....11 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Augusta, Woodhull Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; North Carolina, Powell, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Patapsco, Vale, Portland H. B. Cromwell & Co; George's Creek, Willetts, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, Moorehead City, D. C. Murray.

Ships Florence Nightingale, Holmes, Liverpool, Crocker, Wood & Co; Rattler, Almy, Havre, W. Whitlock; Wild Hunter Bailey, Liverpool, C. Comstock; Helena, (Brem.) Kuhlmann, Bremen, Chas

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2931. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Important Speech by the President Elect.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Appropriation Bill Before the Senate.

Debate on a Proposition to Build Seven Steam Sloops-of-War.

Speeches of Messrs. Mason, of Virginia, and Fessenden, of Maine.

EXCITING DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

Adoption of a Resolution Declaring Against Interference with Slavery.

Outrages on Federal Property to be Inquired Into.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN AT PENSACOLA.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECESSION TROOPS.

The Overwhelming Union Triumph in Tennessee.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE AND TEXAS.

Private dispatches from Tennessee indicate that the State has voted against having any Convention, at the same time it has elected an overwhelming majority of Union delegetes to one. Mr. ETHERIDGE'S county is nearly unanimous for Union. Later and fuller advices received from Texas show that only about forty-six counties in the State voted at the recent election for a Convention, and only one-eighth, instead of one-third, of the usual popular vote was cast. Under the law referring the secession Ordinance to the people, the election comes off in twenty days notice, and the returns are ordered to be received for only seven days thereafter, so that the result may be declared in time to get the State out of the Union on the 2d of March, before LINCOLN'S inauguration. Texans here say, that in seven days it will be impossible to get returns from more than forty countiee in the State. If this is so, Gov. HOUSTON, whose bravery and firmness in support of an honest instinct no man questions, will be compelled to refuse to consider anything on the election which brings him returns only from a fragment of the people.

Messrs. GILMER, ETHERIDGE and NELSON, of Tennessee, say that if the North will now do anything to give them any basis on which to stand at home, the Border States can't be dragged out of the Union, and will undertake themselves to crush out secession and rebellion all over the South.

THE PEACE CONVENTION—PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT.

The Peace Conference had only a short session to-day. Mr. TYLER, who was detained in his room yesterday by sickness, was in his seat. He gave notice of having received the certificate of his election to the Virginia State Convention, and said he should expect to be able to make a satisfactory report to that body of the action of this. As he should desire to leave here in the course of the week, he should insist on some definite action prior to that time. It was then given out that the Committee on Adjustment would probably report on Wednesday, recommending the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, with restrictions upon the acquisition of new territory. Members of the Conference are quite confident of a favorable result.

Mr. CROWNSHIELD pronounces the absurd report of his remarks in the Peace Convention, an entire fabrication, and expresses himself greatly amused at the ingenuity of the author of the report.

Another member tells me to-night that they hope to close before Saturday night, and make public their proceedings. He says the proceedings go on pleasantly and amicably, with very little acrimonious debate.

THURLOW WEED is here, laboring with his accustomed power and zeal. He is much more hopeful of a satisfactory adjustment than he was when last here.

PRIVATE CAUCUSING OF THE "PEACE CONGRESSMEN."

Nearly all the delegations to the Peace Conference were canvassing separately all day Sunday. No definite conclusion seems to be arrived at by any of them. One of the most prominent gentlemen in the delegation stated to-night that they were all at sea; that several propositions had been submitted, upon which there were scarcely three of the same opinion. He regretted that there was really no binding authority attached to the Convention, and said there would probably be no result for good arrived at, further than that derived from the interchange of opinions of leading men of different sections of the country.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate to-day, on the proposition to build new war steamers, was very earnest and spicy. Mr. FESSENDEN was bold, elegant, keen, and searching; PRESTON KING, direct, practical, and pointed. Neither of them left MASON ground to stand upon. The sentiment in favor of enforcing the laws grows stronger in Congress daily.

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

There was a lively time in the House, to-day, on the resolution declaring that Congress has neither the right nor the disposition to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists. The Democrats disliked to vote that Congress had no such "disposition," but were compelled to face the music and swell the unanimous vote in the affirmative. This was done to strengthen the hands of the Southern Union men.

RUMORED MAL-TREATMENT OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AT MOBILE.

It is currently reported that the President received a telegram to-day from Mobile, announcing the maltreatment of the British Consul. The rumor created quite an excitement in diplomatic circles, and Lord LYONS called at the State Department to ascertain the facts. What information he received has not transpired.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The disposition to-day, seems to be to put the Pacific Railroad through, just as it passed the Senate, and forego the proposed amendments.

THE DEFICIENCY AND NAVY BILLS.

The Senate, to-day, voted unanimously to adhere to their Chiriqui amendment to the Deficiency bill. This contest is becoming very earnest. The probability is the Senate will put an amendment on the Navy bills also, if the House persists in its opposition. The overwhelming vote of the Senate forebodes the loss of both bills unless the House recedes. The new Committee of Conference, appointed on the part of the House, is understood to be against the amendment; the Senate Committee are decidedly for it.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR NEVADA.

There is a strong probability of the passage of the bill, organizing the Territorial Government of Nevada, this session. The measure will be of vast importance to the development of the riches of the Washoe silver region.

The Committee on the stolen bonds will report to-morrow, implicating BAILEY criminally, and FLOYD and RUSSELL only inferentially.

MR. COLFAX'S OVERLAND MAIL BILL.

There is a proposition on foot to amend in the Senate Mr. COLFAX'S House bill, establishing a daily overland mail to California, so as to transfer the Butterfield Company to a tri-weekly service only on the Central route. If Mr. GWIN can get the Republican Senators thus to turn their backs on the Chicago Platform, he will doubtless defeat all legislation for overland mails, just as he did last year, and for which California repudiated him by an overwhelming vote.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA POSTMASTERS.

South Carolina Postmasters are still ordering stamps for their offices. A Postmaster who had been called on to say whether he considered himself bound to make returns to the Federal Government before stamps could be sent him, replied to-day in violent language, adding that when he ordered an article he expected to pay, but that he didn't care a damn whether stamps were sent or not.

No further complaints have come in at the Post-office Department since orders were issued to cut off all routes in the seceding States where matter was tampered with. The orders are strict and unequivocal.

WHO TAKES THE TREASURY?

The more generally received opinion here during the last few days is, that Senator CAMERON will be offered the Treasury Department under Mr. LINCOLN, notwithstanding the bitter war made upon him from certain quarters. It is not so certain, however, whether he will accept the position. If he should decline, the name of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, is favorably mentioned for the place. Mr. SHERMAN, present head of the Committee on Ways and Means, is a man of excellent financial ability, a sterling Republican, and a gentleman of uniform dignity and courtesy of manners. As the standard bearer of his party in the House during the protracted struggle for the Speakership at the beginning of the present Congress his bearing challenged the unqualified respect of enemies and friends. His appointment to the Cabinet, if an opening is left for Ohio, would be hailed with general satisfaction.

PROSPECTIVE CHIEF OF THE WAR OFFICE.

For the responsible position of Secretary of War under Mr. LINCOLN, the name of MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, continues to be most frequently mentioned. The propriety of giving a Cabinet appointment to that State is very generally recognized. If decided upon, Mr. BLAIR is about the only Republican in the State whose antecedents and attainments entitle him to the distinction. Besides being a graduate of West Point, he is an able lawyer, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him. Another fact in his favor is that he is of the old Jacksonian Democratic stock,—and it is of course desirable to have something of the Democratic element in the Administration. Mr. BLAIR is, withal, a man of sound, practical common sense, and well-proved discretion.

HONORS TO GEN. SCOTT.

A subscription is being raised in Virginia to purchase the birthplace of Gen. SCOTT in Dinwiddie County—to be placed under a trust which is to prevent another child from ever being born on the same spot. The spot that gave him birth needs nothing more to make it illustrious.

A Creek delegation consisting of MOTEY, KENNARD, ECHO HAJJO, SMITH and CHICOT, are here, attempting to obtain a settlement of outstanding claims of their people against the United States. These consist of, first, claims under the treaty of 1832; second, Bounty Land Claims; third, claims for depredation by Osagee, amounting in all to one million dollars.

SECESSION AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Very important questions are arising in the General Land Office as to its operations in the seceded States. Only one Register has resigned in Florida, yet the land business is paralyzed in that State and Louisiana. An agent of the latter State is now here trying to effect some arrangement, but Government declines. At the same time the Department contends that the title of the United States to land, like individual titles, cannot be damaged by change of jurisdiction.

THE CROWD AT THE CAPITOL.

Very many people have arrived within the past two or three days. The hotels are nearly full, and a large influx of people is expected during the present week. It is a remarkable fact, as showing the state of public feeling and sense of anxiety in the District, that very few ladies are among the arrivals.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The plans and programme for the Inauguration Ball are complete, and the list of subscribers rapidly increasing. It now appears in a fair way for successful consummation.

FORT SUMTER AND THE CHARLESTONIANS.

A prominent gentleman and Democrat showed me a private letter to-day from one of the South Carolina soldiers at Charleston, in which he writes fully of the secession movement. Says everything is complete and ready for an attack upon Fort Sumter, and that so sure as Col. HAYNE should return with an unfavorable answer, the attack will be made and Fort Sumter taken, if it costs the blood of every citizen of the State. He does not speak flatteringly of their condition, but is certain they will carry out their purpose, which if they fail to do, or waver in its execution, will drive every soldier in the State from the ranks. He speaks of the cause as a holy one, says that is the universal sentiment of the troops, and that they desire no concession from, or compromise with the North. They only wish to be left alone.

A PETITION FROM THE WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY.

Mrs. WILLARD, of Troy, arrived this evening with a mammoth petition from the women of the country to be presented to Congress asking a settlement of the national difficulties.

A member of the House proposes to introduce a resolution extending the aid of the Federal Government to the suffering people of Kansas.

Senator PUGH left for home to-day.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

Capt. MORRISON, of the revenue cutter *Lewis Cass*, has sent his resignation to the Treasury Department, and acknowledged that he had surrendered his vessel to the State authorities of Alabama. It will be seen by the following order that no resignation, under such circumstances, will be accepted. Capt. BERRYWOOD'S resignation, when received, will no doubt be disposed of in the same way:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

J. J. MORRISON, of Georgia, a Captain in the revenue service of the United States, late in command of the *Lewis Cass*, having in violation of his official oath and of his duty to the Government, surrendered his vessel to the State of Alabama, it is hereby directed that his name be stricken from the rolls of the said service, by order of the President of the United States. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

Some Postmasters recently appointed in the seceded States, decline to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Of course the offices will have to be discontinued, if persons cannot be found to take and hold them according to law. Both the Constitution and the Post-office act of 1825, are imperative in regard to the taking of the oath. No cases for the appointment of Postmasters, are acted on where the parties seek to effect changes with a view of leading off the next Administration.

WM. M. STEWART, of Washoe, has written to Representative BURCH, of California, and inclosed the caption of a memorial, which is being extensively signed by the citizens of Nevada Territory, praying for the organization of that Territory. STEWART is a son-in-law of Gov. H. S. FOOTE, and a lawyer of ability. He says Nevada is unsuited to Slavery, but this makes no difference to the people, who want a Government speedily, to protect their increasing interests from Mormon rule. The Governor of California recommends an extension of the Eastern boundary over Washoe.

The House Territorial Committee was to-day, at the instance of BURCH, instructed to report on the subject.

Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, formerly member of Congress from Connecticut, suddenly died last night, it is supposed, of appoplexy. His body was discovered lying on the floor by his bed.

A private dispatch from Greenville, Tennessee, says that Green, Senator JOHNSON'S county, gives a majority against a Convention of 2,291; Washington and Hawkins Counties are strongly for the Union.

The President has recognized ROBERT C. TREADWELL as Vice Consul of Spain, at Portsmouth, N. H., and CARL SCHMIDT, of Cincinnati, as Consul of the Duchy of Brunswick and Luneburg, for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN—WITHDRAWAL OF THE STATE TROOPS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* telegraph as follows:

A messenger arrived here to-day from Pensacola, bearing despatches to the Government. He states that when the United States vessel *Brooklyn* arrived in sight of the town the troops of the seceders made arrangements to withdraw, and soon evacuated the region.

The *Brooklyn* landed supplies and provisions at Fort Pickens and she now lies off the Fort.

When the Government messenger left Pensacola, the United States steamer *Wyandotte* was quietly coaling up at the United States wharf, at the Navy-yard there.

FIVE WAR VESSELS OFF PENSACOLA.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The steamer *Arizona*, from Brazos Feb. 7th, with $111,000 in specie, has arrived.

News unimportant.

Five American war vessels were reported to be off Pensacola.

THE ALABAMA AND GEORGIA MUSKETS.

THE FIRST SURRENDERED—THE SECOND LOT IN NEGOTIATION.

The writ of replevin issued by the Superior Court, on application of W. H. D. CALLENDER, Cashier of the State Bank of Commerce, of Hartford, Conn., and directed to J. D. KENNADY, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, for the recovery of the muskets seized by the latter, sets forth that there were twenty-eight cases, marked diamond, L, to be shipped by the steamer *Monticello*, for Montgomery, Ala., care of the Central Railroad, Augusta, Ga.; that they contained 560 Minié rifles, for which, on the 22d of January, bills of lading were duly signed by the agents of the above-named steamers; that they were wrongfully detained from the plaintiff, &c., having been seized by defendant, while in possession of the parties with whom plaintiff had placed them, on the ground that they were contraband of war. The value of the arms is stated to be $8,500.

Mr. DUNLAP, Deputy Sheriff, who waited on Mr. KENNEDY, states that the Superintendent behaved in the handsomest manner, and expressed his entire willingness to obey any mandate of the Court. At the same time it had been his inflexible determination not to give the arms up except upon legal demand of the owners or their representatives. He immediately gave Mr. DUNLAP an order upon Commissary-General WALSH for the delivery of the arms, which had been deposited in his possession at the new arsenal in Thirty-fifth-street, corner of Seventh-avenue. The same day, the 7th, they were carted down-town and delivered to the parties claiming them, and stored for safe keeping. They have since been shipped to their destination.

There are still ten cases of muskets which have been claimed by Mr. LAMAR, on account of a Mr. SYMS, formerly of BLUNT & SYMS, in connection with a citizen of Milledgeville, Georgia, but which have not been surrendered.

The following letter from Mr. LAMAR explains the past and present state of the negotiations:

February 11, 1861.

I submit herewith the facts of my connection with the affair of the muskets seized by Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY, on board the *Monticello*, for Savannah.

Messrs. SYMS, the shippers of the ten cases, told me, on Friday, that the arms were at their command, but that Mr. CROMWELL refused to pay the expenses on them. Mr. CROMWELL, the owner of the steamer, gave me the same information on Saturday.

Hence, when I got a private dispatch from Savannah on Saturday, that the vessels were to be seized I telegraphed instantly to prevent the seizure. But it had been done the day before. I then telegraphed to Gov. BROWN, at Milledgeville, "that the guns were at the command of their owners," and he released the vessels.

You will see that the arrangement to restore the guns had been made prior to the seizure of the vessels in Savannah, and though ten cases remain unclaimed, it is because their owners and Mr. CROMWELL cannot agree as to settling the expenses incurred in replevying them. With that dispute neither Gov. BROWN nor myself have anything to do.

I take the occasion to state that, though the Bank of the Republic is, by the appointment of the Legislature, the Fiscal Agent of the State of Georgia, my connection with the agency of the State has been as a native Georgian, and not in my official capacity; and I am very glad that the question of the arms had been adjusted, prior to the action of Gov. BROWN, but without his knowledge at the time.

It is an unwarrantable inference that the arms going South are designed to institute war against the North. Not one man in fifty there believes that war will ensue, even in self-defence; but many think a show of arms in these agitating times will produce a good effect upon any slaves who might lend a too willing ear to the suggestions of wicked men from the North.

I am, very respectfully, yours, G. B. LAMAR.

Two of the clerks in the store of Messrs. SYMS & Co., gunsmiths, in Broadway, were yesterday before the United States Grand Jury, and examined in reference to this and other sales of arms to the seceding States.

Notwithstanding the action of the Superintendent of Police in the above cases, it is understood that he intends to seize all arms intended for the seceding States as heretofore, and the orders to the Police will not be in the least modified.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Some Indications of the Policy to be Pursued.

MR. LINCOLN'S DEPARTURE FROM SPRINGFIELD.

PARTING ADDRESS TO HIS FELLOW-TOWNSMEN—HIS TRAVELING COMPANIONS—ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Feb. 11.

Mr. LINCOLN left home at 7½ A. M., accompanied by a large concourse of people to the depôt, where nearly 1,000 citizens had already collected. After he had shaken hands with a number of friends, he took his stand on a platform near, and spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of WASHINGTON. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain. Again, I bid you all an affectionate farewell. [Loud applause, and cries of "We will pray for you."]

During the speech, Mr. LINCOLN betrayed much emotion, and the crowd was affected to tears. The train left at precisely half-past eight o'clock.

The following persons accompany Mr. LINCOLN:

J. G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary to the President elect.

JOHN HAY.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

Major HUNTER, U. S. A.

Col. SUMNER, U. S. A.

Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH.

Hon. J. D. DUBOIS, State Auditor.

Col. W. H. LEMON, Aid to Gov. YATES.

Judge D. DAVIS.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING.

E. L. BAKER, Editor Springfield *Journal*.

ROBERT LOWIN.

N. B. JUDD.

GEORGE LATHAM.

Mrs. LINCOLN remains in Springfield until next week, and will meet Mr. LINCOLN in New-York.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 11.

In addition to those reported accompanying Mr. LINCOLN are the following: L. Tilton Hall, Wilson E. S. Leonard, W. Jamieson, E. Peck, Jackson Grimshaw, W. R. Morrison, L. W. Ross, W. H. Carlin, Wm. Hassell, G. A. Hough, E. V. Sumner, Jr., D. H. Glimer, G. W. Gilpin.

Telegrams from Decatur, Tolono, Danville, and the State line report the party in fine spirits. Mr. LINCOLN spoke briefly to the large crowds that gathered at the depôts on the route.

ARRIVAL AT DECATUR.

DECATUR, Monday, Feb. 11—9½ A. M.

An immense multitude awaited the arrival of the train at the depôt, and burst out in enthusiastic cheers as I moved up. The President left his car and moved rapidly through the crowd, shaking hands to the right and left. After a stoppage of a few minutes the train proceeded.

ARRIVAL AT TOLONO.

TOLONO, Monday, Feb. 11—11 A. M.

Cheers from a thousand voices, and the booming of cannon and waving of handkerchiefs, greeted the arrival of the special train at this station. In response to the cheers, the President appeared upon the platform and said:

"I am leaving you on an errand of national importance, attended, as you are aware, with considerable difficulties. Let us believe, as some poet has expressed it,

'Behind the cloud the sun is still shining.'

I bid you an affectionate farewell."

The turn-out of the yeomanry increases as the train progresses eastward. Most of the stations are handsomely decorated with flags.

The cheers are always for LINCOLN and the Constitution.

The President elect continues thoughtful, and stays most of the time alone in the private saloon prepared for his special use.

E. COES, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, got aboard at this place. Just before leaving Springfield, Mrs. LINCOLN determined to join the party, with her two sons, at Indianapolis, after visiting St. Louis.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The firing of thirty four guns announced the approaching train, bearing the President elect and party. The President was received and welcomed by Gov. MORTON, and escorted to a carriage with four white horses, when a procession was formed into, a pageant seldom if ever witnessed here. The procession was composed of both Houses of the Legislature, the public officers, the municipal authorities, military and firemen. Great enthusiasm was manifested along the line of march. The President stood in his carriage, acknowledging the welcome of the surrounding thousands.

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

On reaching the Bates House the procession halted and Mr LINCOLN was escorted to the balcony, when he said: He came here to thank them for the support given by Indiana to a true and just cause. Coercion and invasion are terms much used now with ten per cent blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning nor the meaning of who use them. Let us get their meaning from men who deprecate the things which they would represent by their use. What is the meaning of these words? Would marching an army into South Carolina with hostile intent be an invasion? I think it would, and it would be coercion also if South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect duties or withhold the mails, where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion? Do professional Union lovers, resolved to resist coercion, understand such things there on the part of the United States to be coercion or invasion? If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy. In their view the Union as a family relation would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of free-love arrangement, to be maintained by personal attraction. In what consists the special sacredness of a State, I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that by the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out by a State and county possess an equal amount of territory and inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle. By what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation, in soil and population, break up the nation, and then coerce a larger division of itself? What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on the district of country with its people by merely calling it a State?

Mr LINCOLN, in conclusion, said he was not asserting anything, but asking questions for them to consider and decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong.

Gov. MORTON, being loudly called for, appeared and spoke in congratulatory tones to the multitude, which was now immense.

EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.—The members of the Legislature have welcomed Mr. LINCOLN, who is now holding a reception at the Bates House.

The crowd swaying to and fro forget all etiquette, and each seem to out do his elbow companion.

Mr. LINCOLN and suite leave the city to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, for Cincinnati.

MR. LINCOLN TO VISIT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The President elect has accepted the invitation of the Legislature to visit Trenton. The Governor communicated the fact to the Legislature to-day. The Senate appointed Messrs. TOUR, WESCOTT and BROWN, a Committee to make arrangements for his reception, and the House will also appoint a Committee.

Mr. LINCOLN is expected to arrive here on Wednesday of next week.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

SERENADE TO HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH—HIS VIEWS OF THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMERY, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS said, in response to the serenade last evening:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For although we met as strangers from different and independent States, we are once more citizens of a common country. Allow me briefly and sincerely to return my unfeigned thanks for this compliment. The state of my health and voice and the night air apart from other considerations, prevent me doing more. This is not the time, nor place, to discuss the great questions now pressing upon the public councils. It is sufficient to say that this day a new republic has been formed. The "Confederated States of America, have been ushered into existence to take their place amongst the nations of the earth, under a temporary or provisional Government it is true, but soon to be followed by one of a permanent character which, while it surrenders none of our ancient rights and liberties, will secure them more perfectly. We trust for peace, security and domestic tranquillity. That ought to be the object of all Governments. What is the future of this new Government? The fate of this new Republic will depend upon ourselves. Six States only at present constitute it,—but six stars yet appear in our constellation and Constitution. This permanent Government may have a greater number than the original thirteen of the orginal Union, with more than three times their population, wealth and power. With such a beginning the prospect of the future presents strong hopes to the patriot's heart for bright prospects in our career, but what that future shall be depends on ourselves and those who come after us. Our Republic, and all Republics, to be permanent and prosperous, must be supported by the virtue, intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people. These are the corner stones upon which the temple of Liberty must be constructed, to stand securely and permanently. Resting our trust upon these, we need fear nothing from without or within. With a climate unsurpassed by any on earth, with staples and productions which control the commerce of the world, with institutions so far as regards our organic and social policy, in strict conformity to nature and the laws of the Creator, whether read in the Book of Inspiration or the great book of manifestations around us, we have all the natural elements essential to the attainment in the highest degree of power and glory. These institutions have been much assailed, and it is our mission to vindicate the great truth on which they rest, and with them exhibit the highest type of civilization which it is possible for human society to reach. In doing this our policy should be marked by a desire to preserve and maintain peace with all States and people. If this cannot be done, let not the fault lie at our door. While we should make aggressions on none, we should be prepared to repel those made by others, let them come from whatever quarter they may. We ask of others simply to let us alone, and to be permitted to look after our own safety, security and happiness in our own way, without molesting or giving offence to other people. Let then peace, fraternity and liberal commercial relations with all the world be our motto. With these principles—without envy towards other States in the line of policy they mark for themselves—we will invite them to a generous rivalry in all that develops the highest quality of every nation. With the best wishes to you, gentlemen, and to the success of our common Government, this day announced, I bid you good night.

He was frequently interrupted by applause, and on retiring three cheers were given for Mr. STEPHENS, the first Vice-President of the Confederate States of America.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Feb. 11.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock. After prayer, a Committee was appointed to inform Mr. STEPHENS of his nomination. It is reported that Mr. STEPHENS will, at the request of the Committee, announce his reply in open Convention at 1 o'clock.

Mr. CONRAD introduced a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a Committee of five to report a bill for the establishment of an Executive Department for the Confederacy.

Mr. STEPHENS' resolution was adopted making the Naval and Military Committees separate; also appointing Committees on Public Lands, Indian Affairs, and Territories.

The Convention went into secret session, and subsequently took a recess for half an hour.

The Convention reassembled at one o'clock.

The President announced that the hour had arrived to hear Mr. STEPHENS' reply.

Mr. STEPHENS said: I have been notified by the Committee, of my election of Vice-President of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America. The Committee request that I should make known to this body, in verbal response, my acceptance of the high position to which I have been called. This I now do in this august presence, before you, Mr. President, before Congress, and before this large concourse of people, under the bright sun and brilliant sky, which now smile so auspiciously upon us. I take this occasion to return my most profound acknowledgments for this expression of confidence on the part of Congress. There are special reasons why I place an unusually high estimate on it. The considerations which induced me to accept it, I need not state. It is sufficient for me to say that it may be deemed questionable whether any good citizen can refuse to discharge any duty which may be assigned him by his country in the hour of need. It might be expected that I should indulge in some remarks on the state of public affairs, and the dangers which threaten us, and the most advisable measure to be adopted to meet the pressing exigencies. Allow me to say, in the absence of the distinguished gentleman called to the Chief Executive Chair, I think it best to forbear saying anything on such matters. We expect him in a few days—by Wednesday of this week, if not Providentially detained—when we will hear from him on these difficult questions, and I doubt not we shall cordially and harmoniously concur in the line of policy which his superior wisdom and statesmanship indicate. Meantime we may very profitably be directing our attention to such as providing necessary postal arrangements, making provision for the transfer of the Custom-houses from the jurisdiction of the separate States to the Confederacy, and the imposition of such duties as are necessary to meet the present expected expediencies. The power to raise revenue should be limited to the object of the revenue. A small duty of not exceeding 10 per centum upon importations it is believed is sufficient. We can also be devoting our attention to a Constitution and permanent Government, stable and durable, which is one of the leading objects of our assembling. I am now ready to take the oath.

A Committee was appointed of two from each State to report a form of permanent Constitution.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Feb. 10.

This city gave between 300 and 400 majority for

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE JAPANESE AT HOME.

Our Letters from on Board the Niagara.

Landing of the Ambassadors at Yeddo.

Description of the City—Quarters of the Foreign Ministers.

How the American Presents were Received.

Small Results Likely to Flow from the Visit to America.

THE EMBASSY AN IMMENSE HUMBUG.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FRIGATE NIAGARA, YEDO, Japan.
Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

After a wonderfully fair and pleasant passage, under steam, against a gentle monsoon, from Hong Kong, around the southern coast of Formosa, whose grand and towering sky line of mountain stood up in striking contrast to the green and fertile shores at the base, on the evening of the 8th, we came in sight of Niphon, and for the first time saw the magnificent snow-crowned cone of Fousi-Yamma, rearing its frosted head to the clouds. Soon after, as the shades of night fell, we anchored within the ship's length of the shore; but finding it in too close proximity, the engine was immediately backed, and though a moment later the frigate swung broadside on to a rock, which grated along her bilge, yet, happily, there was no damage, and she finally got once more in deep water. The next morning, as the sun gilded the peaks of the lofty mountains around, we were again aweigh and coasting along the western side of the wide Gulf of Yedo. By noon we were at the Bay of Yokehama and Sinegawa, where, pausing an hour to send an express to the American Minister, the steam again poured out its hot breath, and urging us along at ten knots speed, the *Niagara* proceeded majestically on, and before sunset let fall her ponderous anchors within six miles of the Imperial City of Yedo. But in this last small voyage we were delighted with the lovely prospect of mountains, gurge, slope and plains, glistening in white and green, and clothed with noble timber, while on the surface of the broad and tranquil gulf were myriads of fishing boats and fleets of huge open-sterned junks of the queerest of rigs, who, when the great ship pushed her way through them, their swarthy, elfin-looking crews scarce so much as raised their eyes to behold us, or yet their bodies to avoid a collision.

The Ambassadors had arrayed themselves in their gaudiest plumage; SIMME BUGEN, like an illuminated backgammon board about the legs, his cosdjutors in various hues of birds and beasts, while the entire suite were emblazoned on the backs with the imperial cipher of inverted hearts and crabs. Thus, then, as the anchor fell, after these interesting heathens had circumnavigated the globe, we had the satisfaction of enjoying their society for 132 days, sailing with them about 18,000 miles, at no cost, perhaps, of $1,000 per diem, and finally bringing them, fat and jolly, to their native land. And, moreover, joy of joys, there lay the great City of Yedo before us, stretching as far as the eye could reach on the curved shores of the head of the gulf, defended by five polygonal forts, rising from the water, while verdure-crowned hills and fine forests arose here and there from the low thatched mazes of houses, and all framed in by a dim blue outline of grand and imposing mountains. What a subject for contemplation! Especially, as we were poked in the ribs or grasped by the flippers by our delighted passengers, as they told us what was in store for us. On occasions of imbibing cocktails, or swilling the little wine we had—which Pagans though they be, they drank like Christians—ay! then it was they painted to our giddy imaginations scenes of glorious feasts, gardens of pleasure, tea houses of tranquil delights, beautiful houris to dance for us, the labyrinths, the beets of the water gardens, excursions and what not, all to come off without regard to wind or weather, so soon as they could transport us in gilded barges and norimons to their noble domains! Nor was this all, for some of us, I believe, were actually betrothed to a score or more of lovely princesses, with each an army of retainers to pay us homage. Delightful vision, and how it vanished! But as the subject is becoming painful, I will drop it for a time, and go on to relate what actually occurred.

Well, the day after our arrival, we waited, with some small feelings of awe and curiosity, for the coming of Japanese grandees of rank, to welcome their Ambassadors home, but we waited in vain. Presently, however, there came alongside a lot of old junks for the personal baggage of the entire Embassy—and such a collection of plunder no pen could describe—which being passed out of the ship, the Kamis themselves appeared, arrayed in their illuminated trowsers, to follow their effects. It was of the hour of high noon, and under a brilliant sun, the sailors tripped aloft and ran out and stood with linked hands along the broad-armed yards, the full guard of marines lined the quarter-deck, the officers gleaming in lace and bullion, the drums rolled as the great leckered Treaty box was borne to the gangway, followed by the Ambassadors, the sailors hoarse musical hurrahs arose to the heavens, the guns pealed forth a royal salute, and then, while the Ambassadors tumbled into a dirty old *sampan* of a boat, and buddled together in its bow, the white Japanese flag, with the red sun, came fluttering down from the fore, and the mission of the *Niagara* was over!

As a relief from this excitement, and while we were all waiting in nervous anxiety for the promised revels in Yedo to begin, there came on board a present for the crew. This consisted of the following articles, to wit: One large Muscovy duck in a bird cage; 27 huge Brobdingag white radishes; three moulting chickens in a basket; one venerable rooster, so very tough and sinewy-looking, that his grandfather may have been an ostrich or an admiral; and finally six small boxes of raw and not sweetly perfumed fish, accompanied by some dabs of boiled rice, most of which succulent matter the sailors very wrathfully kicked out of the ports so soon as it came on board. On the 12th appeared another lot of junks for the heavy baggage which lumbered the decks below. Up it came, tons on tons of it, hydraulic rams, boxes of bitters, sewing machines by the dozen, billiard tables, pianos, stoves, iron safes, bottles of quicksilver, barrels of nails, tinware of every form and device, carpets, biscuit, New-Jersey champagne, cases of shoes, cameras, and in fact every imaginable description of merchandise and produce—computed in bulk at

300 tons—which the generosity of our people at home could ransack their warehouses to present. But, oh! my deluded friends, if you ever indnlge in the faintest hope of ever getting an order back from Japan for any of this valuable material you have given, then believe the subscriber, that you have never been more egregiously deceived in all your natural lives. I know that our curious saturnine friends told you many marvelous stories, and gathered together invoices, prices, specifications, contracts, and what not, and thanked you in their polite quiet way, hintiog at a flattering return, but yet methinks they were laughing very silantly up their wide sleeves, and saying to themselves what a lot of silly people there are in this Western world! But as this is another rather painful topic, I shall go on to other matters. Now that the frigate was relieved of all tha Japanese living and private freight—of the Government presents more anon—it became a business of sanitary precaution to look to their cabins; and so at them the sailors went, and overboard were tossed almost acres of filthy bedding, swarming with vermin; then up came the spoiled carpets, water, soap and paint did tha rest, and once more the spacious apartments were untainted by musk, tobacco, monkeys and filth, and in readiness for tidier occupants.

Of what has since transpired, or what may during our stay in these waters, I must defer until another opportunity to relate, as the vessel which is to bear this to catch the mail at Hong-Kong is about to leave, and I must therefore close in haste.

FRIGATE NIAGARA, YEDO, Japan,
Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

In my last letter I gave you some rapid account of the doings on shipboard for the few days subsequent to our arrival at Yedo. Now, if you please, we will go on shore, and after a tedious pull of five miles between the Forts before the city, we get into shallow water, where the oars turn up the mud at every stroke, then we see a little black and white imperial flag on a pole, and steering for that we presently land at a stone jetty, and are politely received by a lot of two-sworded officials. The place we disembark at is a sort of inclosure, containing a few slightly built sheds of sticks and paper, a lot of open stalls for horses, all surrounded by a high picket fence, with a gateway on one side. As we pass through this portal we behold an upright frame supporting three long poles, armed with huge ragged things like fish-hooks, a spear, a kind of sharp-toothed rake and an iron collar. These instruments we are given to understand are stuck up at the entrance of all public places, and are used to arrest the progress of unhappy people, who not unfrequently run *mucks* about the town. As the doors of the gate are thrown back, we behold a dense swarm of the natives standing to receive us. Our officials, however, make one wave of the hand, and they roll out of our way like waves before a blast, and then we pass on through narrow, nasty lanes, lined by small houses of cedar sticks, paper and mats, where the air is dank with fishy odors, raw and fried, and where snarling mangy curs snap and bark at our shins as we cautiously pick our path over the nastiness which surrounds us. And at every step swarms of the filthy elfin race, tattered and half naked, children fairly uncountable, and every child from six years up with each a baby slung to their backs. Slowly we move on, and presently leaving the lanes we mount a gentle slope, and then we behold on either hand long rows of white-washed buildings, with narrow barred windows, and midway between a great gateway of timber, grotesquely carved in goblin patterns; and if, perchance, the huge bronze studded doors are thrown back we see a smoothly paved court-yard, and facing it an imposing edifice, broad and spacious, with turned up corners at the eaves, and tha front profusely carved in wood in the mythical or diabole designs of Japan. These are the residences of the mighty Damios, the Princes of the Empire, who each have a Palace in Yedo, and some of them three or four, and all occupying an area of not less than forty or fifty acres of ground each.

As we pass out from between these gloomy, prison-like streets we gain the crest of a hill, and look down upon a charming prospect of a pretty murmuring thread of a stream, with bright green banks, and beyond over the high pickets of a Damio's residence, a great extent of natural forest, wild fig, acacia, lofty, graceful pines, with trunks straight as javelins, or broad tufted-topped cedars, all mingled in clump and foliage, very pleasant to gaze upon. Down we march, and crossing a little bridge we enter another densely populated quarter, where are more small paper nests, more small imps, with others yet smaller on their backs, more curs, together with the same amount of squalid, unwholesome, diseased wretches we had seen before; and again emerging we enter a gateway, mount a long flight of stone steps, pass through still another lofty carved portal, and finally stand in front of a huge temple, and the residence of the American Minister. These temples, similar to the domains of the Damios, are very numerous, and cover about the same space of ground, and at the same time are most picturesquely situated, and dense with groves of noble timber and lesser vegetation of canes, shrubs, plants, ponds and flowers, aside from the Temples proper, which are great structures of stone, with tiled roofs, being profusely gilded and carved without and within; there are a vast number of dwelling houses within the great inclosures, belonging to the priests or dignitaries of the Church, and it is there dwellings are allotted to the foreign Ministers who come to reside in Yedo. The houses are of one story, standing on a under-pinning of wood or stone, constructed of a framework of light timber, with heavy beams above, to compensate for the frequent earthquakes, while the sides and partitions below are simply frames of sticks and paper, and the floors laid with beautiful white matting four inches thick, yielding and springy to the tread. In fact, the whole of this vast and populous city is a great rice paper camp, which takes fire like a flash of gunpowder; and were it not for the great open spaces between the nests where the masses of the population live, no human means could arrest the conflagrations that almost daily break out. We witnessed one of these fires, which consumed two thousand houses; and I was assured that at the awful earthquake which destroyed Simoda in 1858, and which shook down whole inhabited quarters in Yedo, and which caught fire at the same time more than forty thousand people lost their lives, unable to retreat from the burning ruins.

To return, however, to the residences of the Ministers, the Tycoon's Government have provided each with a watchful guard of from forty to fifty men, whose duty it is, day and night, to exercise a most careful vigilance around the premises, as well to guard against fire as to keep off evil-disposed persons. So far as personal is danger involved, no one may divine, while traversing in broad day any part of this huge city, at what moment some fanatic or assassin may slice off his head with one blow of their razors of swords, and it is therefore as well to be on one's guard; but at night there is no apparent risk, and for many nights in succession, in company with a gentleman who knew the town well, we have galloped in every direction till daylight, attended of course by a troop of lantern-bearers, on foot and horse, and never met with the slightest mishap. In truth, we never saw a single living creature, save the head men who keep the wicket barricades at the ends of every street, as we galloped through, and all else was as if we were couraing on through a silent and deserted city.

VISIT OF THE AMBASSADORS.

Four days after the arrival of the Ambassadors they made a visit of ceremony upon our Minister and expressed to him their kind appreciation for all that had been done for them in the United States. Two days later, on the 16th, an audience of ceremonial reception was given to the Minister and officers of the *Niagara* by the Prime Minister of the Empire, at the Palace of Foreign Affairs. By noon on that day we were all assembled in full toggery at the temple of the Minister, and shortly after we doubled ourselves up in the *norimons*—uncomfortable lackered cages slung on poles—which with four bearers each were in waiting to receive us. Then with a lot of two-sworded guards on either side, and a lot more fellows ahead who carried long spears, and jingling iron rings to attract attention, we moved on through the crowded lanes, the cynosure of myriads of wolfish eyes, up hills and down slopes, when, after an hour's time, we passed the first and second lines of broad moat, gate and wall, and found ourselves at the base of the sacred precincts, which loomed high above our heads, of the Imperial residence and fortress of the Tycoon. Here, too, we crossed a causeway, and were shown the spot where the Regent of the Empire had, a few months previously, been assassinated, and within an hundred yards of his own palace gates, surrounded by his own followers and in broad day, and all the result of the Regent's policy in sanctioning and advocating the opening intercourse with foreigners. Pondering on this pleasing episode, shortly after our procession halted, the bearers let down their burdens, we crept out with cramped legs, and hobbling through a noble gateway, with Niphon officials kow-towing before us, we were received at the entrance to the palace by our old friends the Ambassadors, together with the Governor, Treasurer and Second Interpreter of their suite. Moving noiselessly as cats over the springy mats of a great antechamber, we then entered the audience-chamber. It was a long hall of paper, and very pretty paper too, painted in blue and white, the ceilings about ten feet high, and the everlasting mats on the floor. On one side was a long table, laid with a scarlet cloth, and a row of lackered stools to the right, while on the other side was another small table with two seats, and seven other stools against the screen of wall. The Prime Minister, a tall old gentleman, with a mild, swarthy face, and Roman nose, attended by a shorter Minister, with glittering, black, beady eyes, and pitted with the small-pox, accompanied by seven Councilors of State, received us with great urbanity, and blandly motioned us to be seated. Between the two tables kneeled MORYAMA, the interpreter, who knocked his retreating forehead against the mats whenever anybody looked at him. Behind him, on an isolated stool, sat SIMME BUGEN, and again in his rear sat TOKUJURO, one of the Embassy's own interpreters in the United States. I may here parenthesise, that this last individual is—as people may remember at home—afflicted with a grievous squint-eyed vision; so much so that one might naturally believe he could see the back of his pig-tail top-knot without a reflecting mirror; but on this occasion he assumed such a look of reverential awe, in the presence of his superiors, that he fairly lost for the nonce his obliquity, and stared straight ahead. No sooner had the clatter of swords subsided, on taking our seats, than in came a long file of youthful servants, very neat in attire and comely in feature, who placed before each of us a lackered tray, containing pipes, tobacco and a jar, which, from its beautifully white surface, was presumed to be powdered sugar, but investigation showed it to be live coals of fire, embalmed in snow-white ashes.

Conversation began between Mr. HARRIS and the Minister by the usual Oriental compliments, and then the latter made somewhat of a speech, in which he very happily expressed the satisfaction his own Government experienced at the friendly manner this Embassy had been treated during their absence. He also thanked for the valuable presents which had been sent to the Tycoon, and said that in a day or two a place would be designated where they might be landed, prior to the formal transfer to be made by our Minister.

THE DINNER.

All this was conveyed over a bridge of the Dutch language, through the medium of MORYAMA; but during the pauses the servants came in at regular intervals with the Japanese banquet, which we were to partake of. I wish I could do even moderate justice to this Niphon repast, but I truly believe that the great though defunct SOYER himself, had he been present, would have thrown down his silver casserole, upset his *stocks* of viand juices, and wept in despair at his own efforts, on the sunny folds of his damask napkin. I cannot take time to portray, with any degree of minuteness, the numerous courses of teas, soups, fishes and fruits which were offered us to taste; but each and all were prepared in such a marvelously artistic way, with such a delicacy of touch in the preparation, that one might reasonably infer they had been fashioned under the action of a microscope and the light touch of a fairy's fingers. There were slices of many varieties of fish, made to represent rare fruits; condiments of gay-colored peppers, finely grated, seeming like bunches of violets and moss-roses; little bowls of chow-chows, of a dozen various viands and vegetables, looking as if each variety had been separately carved, lackered or enameled by a pupil of CELLINI. Then flew in a flock of quails, each standing on a little mound of green moss, with wings at full stretch, tail up, the head cocked to one side, not a ruffled feather—nay, the bird itself, in all save that its tender breast lay in delicious morsels on its silken back, ready to be picked off by the delicate chopsticks, which were served anew at every course. Among other dishes, and which came, German fashion, after the sweets, were small and evidently stunted fishes, identical with our sheepshead. They were diminutive monsters, about four inches long, though looking, from their extreme symmetry and mirage-like portliness, to weigh twenty pounds a piece, but evidently had been made *littler* since they first dipped into water in their infancy. We were told that they came from the Tycoon's ponds, and were worthy of a Damio's palate, as, indeed, they were to ours. Cold *saki* of two kinds, sweet and acrid, was profusely served towards the close of the feast, as were likewise paper napkins of filmy texture; and we were served, too, at times, by our old acquaintances, the Ambassadors, who pressed us to eat and to drink, though they sedulously abstained from touching a thing themselves. Meanwhile our old carouser, the burly Governor, and his firm ally, the Treasurer, sat on their hams at the furthest corner of the hall, with an air of patient and awe-struck resignation truly pitiful to behold; and when we, their former boon-companions, raised our cups, as in the seaboard time, to hob-nob to them afar off, in *saki* spirit, they never even smacked their thirsty lips, shouted, or even smiled, as they were wont to do in the cosy retreats of the frigate's lower decks. Shade of Cocktails and Bitters! could it be possible that our jolly Japs, who used to punch us in the ribs for a fifteenth mixture before dinner, who painted the glorious canonses we were to have in the gardens, grottos and palaces of their ancestors, with dancing-girls and songs, had reformed. Yes, perhaps they had, or at least we rather fancied that they gazed sorrowfully at us amidst the hob-nobbing pantomime, fearful lest the sage councilors around might be taking mental notes and dispatch them for hari-kari execution the moment the audience was over! And then our thoughts wandered away to TOMMY! and where could that gabbling young imp be, when there was so much good feasting going on? Had any body seen him? No—nor yet any of the Royal presents and letters patent he was to have dispatched to his tender damsels in America! Let us weep for that little Pagan, for we ne'er shall see him more; and now let us return to our muttons.

THE AMERICAN PRESENTS.

When the conversation on business had ceased, Mr. HARRIS produced a magnificent gold watch, with a Japanese dial-plate on the face, which had been manufactured at Waltham, Mass., for exhibition to the Prime Minister. That noble Damio took it in his hands with every symptom of admiration, and after a critical examination of the workmanship, he beckoned to the Ambassadors to draw near. With the usual genuflexion of the cramp in the stomach, they approached, and then arose low murmurs of surprise, and with looks of wonder they gingerly passed the timepiece from hand to hand. Would any outside beholder ever believe our quondam guests had ever seen one of those Waltham watches? Of course not, but yet I know for a positive fact that each one of the trio had one of precisely the same make tucked snugly away under the Japanese fob, the arm-pits, where they were likely to remain hid, lest their Prime Minister, if he got a peep at them, might perhaps "nobble" all! And, Oh! ye skillful manufacturers of Waltham, lay in no store of golden ingots for costly timekeepers with Nipbon face; for mark ye, within twelve moons this imitative race will have copied your works by the thousand, and undersell you, cent per cent.!

The watch exhibition being over and returned to its owner with a sigh, Mr. HARRIS inquired of the Minister if he had heard any detailed account of the Embassy in the United States? Prime Minister replied with the faintest approach to a sneer as he knocked the ashes out of his pipe, "that the days were very short just now, and he had a good deal of business on hand, but he hoped at some future time to hear more on the subject." May Heaven convert and bless him for not caring to learn more of the most stupendous humbug of this nineteenth century. When there was nothing to eat and the saki getting low in the little bottles, we all arose, bowed, and marched out of the presence, took a last series of hand-shakes with the Ambassadors, and so passed out beneath the portals of the palace. Whether the great, ugly, carved griffins, with their huge red eyes and scaly backs, who showed their open mouths to us above the gate-way, were grinning at us in spite or for sympathy, we know not, but methinks that had they had the power to give utterance to the thoughts of the Prince whose gates they guarded, the words would have been somewhat in this wise:

"Nation of the Flowery Flag, you came here some years ago with some big ships, and a sword in one hand and a piece of paper called a Treaty, in the other. Not caring to fight, we signed the paper. By and by you come and ask us to send some of our people to your country, and we having plenty of people and no objections, you carry them away. Well, you bring them back; you have treated them well and given them plenty of loot, now what more do you want? We have conferred the obligation on you, so there is an end, and now go home and do not bother us any more."

We smiled at the griffins, got in our norimons, lighted our cheroots, and were borne away.

FRIGATE NIAGARA,
HONG KONG, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1860.

It was on the following day but one, after the audience at the Palace in Yedo, that the valuable presents destined for the Tycuon of Japan were landed. These consisted of a beautiful battery of DAHLGREN'S field and boat guns, a gunboat and machinery from the Navy, together with a large quantity of small arms and machinery, also from the Department of War. Early in the morning all this material—some ninety tons in bulk—was got into junks, and in charge of an officer of the Navy, and accompanied by a skillful artisan from the Army Arsenal at Washington, the fleet sailed for a place called Oomuree, about ten miles down the gulf from Yedo. Here, after a tedious voyage, the junks crept up a muddy little creek, until a bridge and a picket gateway stopped the further passage. The officer, on jumping on shore in the mud, was conducted through the gate to an enormous open space, one great swamp, in fact, surrounded on all sides by a levee-like embankment, which hid everything from the outer world. Ditches intersected this area, with here and there two or three inclosed sheds, with another in a roofless and walless condition, while on detached platforms were a range of immense bronze guns, some of 10 inch bore, together with some 13-inch mortars, all mounted on heavy timber carriages.

AN UNPLEASANT DISCOVERY.

The officers saw at a glance that this place was the proving ground for cannon, but before making a closer inspection, he was conducted to a small, hastily knocked up shed, laid with matting, and graciously received by SIMME BUGEN and small Mr. BUNGO, the No-Kami. A few minutes later, some twenty-five of the most distinguished officers of the Japanese Army and Navy were presented to him, and then, by the assistance of a lot of half-naked coolies, the stores from the junks were disembarked. The spot selected as being less swampy than the surrounding ground, was the dilapidated shed before spoken of; but it was by no means a pleasant sight to see all the valuable presents, muskets, clothing, tent equipage, saddles, guns, carriages, and the most delicate and costly machinery, pitched pell mell in a place where a pig would not care to take up his quarters in. At last the officer mildly remonstrated with the Ambassadors at so indifferent a regard being paid to the Tycoon's property, informing them that much labor and care had been expended upon it, under the natural belief that it would be at least properly received. He also observed that there was several tons of gunpowder in fixed ammunition, which were lying around loose, exposed to the little fires and pipes of their soldiers, and suggested that one of the covered sheds would be a safer place to store it in. The Ambassadors, however, merely shrugged their shoulders, and seemed to exhibit so much agitation at the very name of sheds, that the officer concluded he would make them a visit. Scarely, however, had he begun to move in that direction, than Ambassadors, officers and soldiers trooped around him in a body, and in the politest and most imploring manner, desired him not to wet his feet in the effort, as the keys were at Yedo, and there was nothing to be seen. Nevertheless, the officer persisted, and after reaching a doorway, a gentle push disclosed the entrance, and lo! on either side of the shed lay seventeen of DAHLGREN'S 12-pounder boat howitzers, with boat carriages, which had all the appliances as complete as could be—all evidently copied from one presented by Commodore PERRY—and only differing in some minor improvements from those just landed outside! The looks of sheepish dismay which the Japanese assumed when this discovery was made, baffles all description but at last one of them recovered his speech, and in reply to an inquiry, assured the officers that they had more than 1,000 *more of the same guns in the forts and arsenals at Yeddo—that is about ten times the number of all the American Navy*—and were still employed in making more. In another shed hard by were several breech-loading cannon of large calibre, one after the principle of ARMSTRONG, and which had apparently been made from some foreign newspaper description. Returning once more to where the stores had been pitched, one of the guns, a beautiful rifle cannon, throwing an 18-pound projectile, was mounted for the inspection of the Ambassadors and their suite. Nothing could exceed their delight, and when the officer in charge selected a crew for instruction in the exercise, in less than half-an-hour they worked the piece with as much ease and facility as any artillerymen, however well drilled they may be. This was all that was desired, and as the shades of evening were beginning to fall, the officer and the artisan mounted horses and rode to Yedo, leaving the presents for whatever Japanese fate may have in store for them after the mud and rust have done their work.

JAPANESE MALTREATMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

On the 20th November the *Niagara* dropped down to Yokahama, and the same day the ceremonies attending the reinterment of two Russian officers who had been murdered last Winter, took place. It was an imposing affair, attended by all the foreign Consuls with their national flags, and the escort composed of some hundreds of armed sailors from two Prussian frigates in port. The bodies were laid in a vault beneath a cenotaph of granite, capped by a gilded dome, and an oration delivered by the Prussian Chaplain. A vast concourse of Japanese thronged the hights and plain around, and the scene they saw was every way calculated to exercise a salutary moral lesson, knowing as they did that their own Government was forced to build the tomb, and that their own Governor had been politely forced to march in procession to the spot. But yet the murderers of those Russians have never been given up, nor yet the assassins who so brutally chopped in pieces two inoffensive Dutch skippers at a more recent date, in the great street of Yokahama. I think, however, from the present state of feeling in this abode of the foreign merchants, that the very next act of violence will be repelled by an indiscriminate act of slaughter, which may, perhaps, cause the massacre in return of every foreigner residing in the Empire.

Nearly all the leading American merchants in China have branches in Yokahama, and to a man they all complain loudly of not only the personal indignities heaped upon them by the Japanese officials, but that every annoyance and obstacle is thrown in the way of trade, that every single article of the Treaty has been violated, that they are cheated in the matter of exchange—and what is more humiliating, they can get neither sympathy or redress from their own diplomatic representative, whose sympathies they declare are entirely on the side of the Japanese. With respect to trade in its true inter-commercial sense, there is, for the reasons I have given above, very little done, especially by our own people, who are undersold in woollens and cottons by the English—that is in the very small quantity bought by the Japanese;—and silver dollars are the only goods taken in exchange for the native products of raw silk and tea. The principal grievance, however, is in reference to the currency, and though our merchants believe the matter was arranged on a fair and equitable basis by the Ambassadors in the United States, according to the true value of coin by mutual assay, yet no official announcement of the subject had been made up to the time of our departure, and when it is, the merchants fear that the Japanese will pay no regard to it, but find some means to set it aside or get around it, to their loss and disadvantage. All these causes have engendered a personal and bitter feeling of resentment, almost amounting to exasperation, and I think it reasonable to infer that a serious explosion is not far off, which may terminate in some terrible catastrophe. It is not my purpose in any way to go into speculations as to what may be the future prospects with respect to our intercourse with Japan; I only state the facts as they exist at the present time.

The Prussians have been at Yedo with a Minister and squadron for many weeks, trying to induce the Japanese to make a treaty, but as they have included, and insisted upon an additional article to those heretofore signed, of opening all the ports at once, and to permit foreigners to live or travel all over the Empire—a very proper provision indeed—the Japanese reply, "We have already made a good many treaties, and until we are satisfied they will be of advantage to Japan, we must for the present decline." The truth is that these shrewd inquiring Niphonese know very well that the Prussians are not powerful on the sea, and cannot afford the expense of a naval expedition to compel them to do as they wish. John Bull, on the contrary, does his diplomacy among the Eastern nations through the convincing arguments of his 68-pounders, and even since our departure, having a few open questions to settle with the Japanese, Lord ELGIN has gone—shortly to be followed by a score or more of steamers—to Yedo, where no doubt all grievances will be very speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

The *Niagara* remained eight days at Yokahama, which though a mushroom fungus, is yet a busy thriving little mart, and rapidly growing in importance. There are articles to be bought there, of the most curious description, and there are sights to seen there which I fancy have never been seen since the days of Pompeii and Herculaneum, but which no modest pen of steel or quill in the present day could have the courage to put on paper, and I therefore spare the compositors their blushes. On the 27th inst., we were aweigh once more, and leaving Japan, with her inquisitive, non-communicative, imitative, though non-creative, millions behind us, and before the sun sank below the sea-girt horizon, Fousi Yamma's white glittering dome faded from view, as we went reeling before a strong northeast monsoon on our quarter. Flying on with wide-stretched wings under sail, sometimes at the rate of 14 or 15 knots—the ship being nearly on an even keel, and making on one occasion 316 miles in 24 consecutive hours—we arrived here after a rapid passage of 7 days. We found the flagship *Hartford*, corvette *John Adams*, and steamer *Saginaw* in port, besides no end of foreign vessels of war, and the harbor crowded with transports with troops from Northern China. Hong-Kong is as busy as a hive, and gay with crowds of home-bound soldiers, who have stopped here *en route* with their pockets full of "boot" from their pickings in the vicinity of Peking. The luckiest man of them all, however, is an officer of the Punjaub artillery, who entered the Emperor's summer Palace, after the French had pillaged it, and finding a brassy-looking joss, which had been rejected for its appearance and weight, he shouldered it himself. On arriving at this place the other day, he sold it for $33,000, for a very pure kind of gold, as it was, and the day after, the purchaser again disposed of it for $9,000 advance on his bargain! Auctions for the sale of this plunder go on daily, and from the quantity sold, the "loot" must have been enormous.

The English mail steamer, and likewise the *Niagara* leave to-day—the latter having on board our Minister, Mr. WARD, bound for Aden.

TRUE BLUE.

From Our Regular Correspondent.
KANAGAWA, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1860.

I embrace the opportunity offered by the United States steamship *Niagara*, which leaves for Hong Kong to-day, to send you a few lines which may contain some items of news that have not reached you through other channels.

When I wrote you last the *Niagara* had not yet returned from Yedo, where she was discharging her cargo of presents. This being accomplished, and her officers having had their reception by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ridden themselves sore in sight-seeing excursions around the great Capital, she returned to this place where she arrived on the 19th. As I was not in Yedo during the stay of the *Niagara* there, I will leave most that transpired in immediate connection with the return of the Embassy for those to describe who were.

As it would be naturally supposed, those of us who are residents in this country, have watched this closing scene of the drama with no little degree of interest.

We were here when the mission took its departure for America—we saw this country convulsed, and on the verge of a civil war soon after it left. We have read the extravagances of our own countrymen in their attempts to entertain it. We have watched its course around the world, and find ourselves still here when it returns, and shall probably remain long enough to see some of the results which are to be accomplished by it, and be able to judge of the soundness of the policy of our Government and people in the part they have taken in the matter. We do not look for the development of these results in a day, and they may be so gradual even that we may never be able to put our finger on individual cases, where good or evil was accomplished by it.

Whatever may be the result to us, one thing is certain, that the Japanese will turn it to a good account among themselves, and no information or advantage that will be practicable for them to make use of will be forgotten.

Our countrymen have treated the representatives of this Government with frankness and openness, and have concealed from them nothing which might in any possible way be turned to profit by this people.

Our country's Government, its institutions, laws, arts, sciences and inventions have all been unfolded to them without reserve. She has acted nobly and magnanimously in the matter, and must impress even this cold, selfish, narrow-minded people with her greatness in heart as well as power of arms, and we feel proud to own such a country as our alma mater.

To all this we have but one exception to make. I think it must be acknowledged by all, that no one branch of the human race needs any aid from another to instruct it how to do mischief, and equally so that a Government does a very impolitic act when it places in the possession of another, which it may any day be brought into belligerent relations with, those means which would render the demands of justice far more difficult to obtain, and by the power which they carry with them encourage arrogance, create insolence, jeopardise the lives of her citizens—choke the hearty and legitimate operations of commerce—retard the march of Christianity and civilization, and hasten the times of war and bloodshed. Such an act has the Government of the United States perpetrated in sending to Japan the *most improved instruments of modern warfare* which made up a portion of the presents to the Tycoon of this country, and to cap the climax, of commissioning a man to remain and instruct his subjects in their use.

It is well known to all who are acquainted with the advance of the enterprise and civilization of the West among the nations of the East, that in no case have they yielded to even their healthy and legitimate progress among them, without a struggle. That Japan should be an exception to this rule I for one see no reason to infer, from anything that I have yet learned of the character of the people and policy of its Government. What has been conceded thus far has been through fear; not one jot do I believe has yet been yielded uninfluenced by it, and every one knows, who has visited here any length of time, that did she feel herself sufficiently strong she would expel every foreigner from her shores in less than three months, and close her gates upon all the world as securely as when Commodore PERRY appeared on their shores five years ago. But in this matter her fate is sealed. She can never recede, and tha progress of foreign enterprise and enlightenment will march steadily on in Japan, peacefully if she wills it, but if not, by force of arms even to compel her to secure what in the end will prove a blessing to her race. It is clear then that the bloodlessness of this contest between Christianity and Idolatry, enlightenment and semi-civilization, utter seclusion or liberal intercourse with the rest of the world, will be just in proportion as this country feels her weakness and inability to fight against its destiny. If this view of the subject is correct, which I am convinced to a moral certainty it is—and so are all who have a right to an opinion from a residence in the country for any length of time—is it to be wondered at if we, who are the pioneers, feel outraged by this want of discretion, and the short-sightedness of our Government in the act above mentioned of including in the list of presents to the Tycoon implements of modern warfare, which may any day be turned against us.

It would be just as politic for our Government to send a man to teach the most improved military tactics of modern times to our frontier Indians, (who only relinquish the hold of their rights to these ancient privileges and customs through fear,) as a means of gaining their friendship, hoping thereby to render them more docile and approachable, as to do what it has done in part to the Japanese. It is all very well for you at home by your firesides, surrounded by friends, and far from danger, to argue the matter, and comment on the magnanimous policy of our Government in this particular; but let those persons who do so be placed in our stead—in the midst of that same people—puffed up by pride of their imaginary power, who have from time immemorial counted themselves the greater part of the earth—let them pass days and nights in constant expectation of being cut off or being assassinated in the streets, as we have been—it may be, by Government emissaries or powerful princes—and they would, I imagine, think differently, and ask our Government, in the name of Heaven, not to give the Japanese any more power of doing mischief than they now possess, which is quite sufficient without any foreign aid.

In true Japanese style, the implements were accepted, but the man commissioned to instruct them in their use was rejected. I understand that when the subject was broached in regard to this gentleman's remaining, the Japanese hesitated somewhat, but at length said that they would look at the implements, and if there was anything about them which they did not understand, they might accept his services. On their being exhibited, and after a few trials of them, it was concluded that they could get along by a little study by themselves, and that his services would not be required. Aside from any personal feeling towards the gentleman thus rejected, we are most heartily glad that such has been the case, and I hope our people will learn a lesson by this bit of experience, and not flatter themselves that they are going to gain favor in the eyes of so shrewd a nation as the Japanese by any such palpably foolish and unpolitic act, as we are sure that to-day the Japanese are congratulating themselves over their having stole the march on our Government in attempting, as they doubtlessly think, to shove a spy under the above pretence into their country, to pry into the secret weakness of their institutions, and which they have so successfully kept from time immemorial hid from the rest of the world.

I-SHI-YA.

Latest from the Niagara—Affairs in the China Squadron.

From Another Corraspondent.
FRIGATE NIAGARA,
HONG KONG, China, Dec. 14, 1860.

We arrived in this harbor on the 5th inst., eight days from Kanagawa, Japan, all well. The voyage was made entirely under canvas, and is the quickest trip ever made between these ports. On the first day out we encountered quite a gale, which lasted for fifteen hours, making the ship more uncomfortable than she has ever been during the entire voyage. After this subsided we had a fair wind all the way, and on the first of December she made three hundred and twelve miles in twenty-four hours, and no day did she log less than two hundred. It is the impression of all the officers that she is the fastest sailer afloat. On entering this port we found the flag-ship *Hartford*, Com. STRIBLING; *John Adams*, Com. BERRIEN; and *Saginaw*, Com. SCHENCK. The *John Adams* sails in a day or two for Manila. A number of seamen whose times are out, and a few sick ones, have been transferred to the *Niagara* from these ships, their places being filled by men who wished to go from this ship.

Several Court Martials have been in session, one in case of the First-Lieutenant of the *Saginaw*, the other for one of our seamen for assaulting the officer of the deck. Neither of them is yet concluded.

Flag-officer STRIBLING visited the ship on the 6th inst., and was saluted with fifteen guns. Hon. Mr. WARD, a number of English army officers, Lady ROBINSON, and other ladies, visited the ship yesterday, and partook of a handsome banquet given by Capt. MCKEAN—the whole party going away perfectly enraptured with the ship and her handsome apartments. Mr. WARD and suite embark to-morrow morning, when the ship sails for Aden, touching at Singapore and Ceylon.

The English and French troops are coming into this port every day, on their way home from Peking. Four thousand are encamped now on the shores near by, and two thousand more occupy the Cymoon Temple in the City of Canton. Some of the privates have made fortunes by disposing of the *loot* from the Emperor's Palace. I know of one man who sold a gold vase for $35,000. Hong Kong is swarming with soldiers, and the auctions held every day selling the "stealings" are very exciting. Everything brings enormous prices.

Business is rather dull, but provisions have gone up one hundred per cent. on account of the many transport ships now in the harbor.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 13th brings us dates from the United States as late as the 15th of October. I see the election of Governor of Pennsylvania has gone 32,000 majority for CURTIN, so we all think that LINCOLN will be President when we arrive home. Please send me papers to Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. We expect to go into Boston in May. Yours truly,

6 P. M., Friday, Dec. 14, 1860.

P. S.—Our last day at Kanagawa was rather an exciting one. Some eight or ten of the crew on shore, on liberty, were indulging in saki to a considerable extent, and two of them assaulted the Count DE MONT BLANC, robbed him of his watch, pistol and $10 in money. Complaint was made before our Consul, Mr. E. M. DORR, who informed Capt. MCKEAN of the affair. He immediately called upon the Consul, and there had an interview with the French *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General to Japan, M. DE BELLECOMT, and the Count DE MONT BLANC, and invited them on board to have the men identified by the latter-named person. This was done, and the watch, pistol and money was returned, and the men confined in double irons. Flag-officer STRIBLING would have had them tried by a Court-martial, but time would not permit. After M. DE BELLECOMT went on shore, he addressed a very complimentary letter to Capt. MCKEAN, for the promptness with which he acted in the affair to bring the criminals to justice, and said that he would not fail to bring it to the notice of his Government.

Since writing the above, I have learned that the Court-martial sitting in the case of RICHARD HEWSON (ordinary seaman) for assaulting Lieut. DE KRAFFT, of this ship, has been sentenced to forfeit all the pay now due him, to be confined in single irons during the cruise, and then to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary (without pay) in the District of Columbia for one year after our arrival in the United States. This is pretty hard, but I think he deserves it.

The American steamboats built by COLYER, of New-York, beat every thing afloat in the China seas and rivers. The *Williamette*, Capt. WALDO, (formerly of our Navy,) and *White Cloud*, Capt. NEWTON, running between Hong Kong and Canton, are doing a flourishing business. Many of the officers of this ship are indebted to these gentlemen for a free passage up and back, with every convenience that could be desired aboard a steamboat. These boats belong to the long-established firm of RUSSELL & Co., at whose house many of us were invited to stay during our sojourn in Canton. Mr. ORNE, the head of the house there, and Mr. BECKWITH at this place, both retire on the 1st of January and go home, from whence they have been absent for ten years. Mr. DELANO and Mr. TYSON take their places. Once more, SIONARA.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Contested Mayoralty—Respective Claims of Messrs. Berret and Wallach—The Defence of the District—Accounts from Kansas, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 8.

The trial in the case of the contested Mayoralty in this city, which was to have come off at the present term of the Court, has been postponed until May. The facts are simply these: Washington has always contained a decided anti-Democratic majority, in spite of the fact that that party has been nearly all the time in power for thirty years past. In old Whig times, that is to say, prior to the election of PIERCE, the Whig majority was always large, and sometimes nearly or quite two to one. But during the Presidential terms of PIERCE and BUCHANAN, the most unscrupulous efforts have been resorted to, in order to crush out all opposition to "democratic" rule in this locality. No Government official, from auditors down to messengers and watchmen, has dared to have an opinion of his own, or to vote his honest sentiments, unless they happened to accord with those of the Administration. Every device of intimidation and corruption has been resorted to, and among these an extensive system of pipe-laying, ostensibly with the purpose of supplying the city with water, but really to enable an unscrupulous Government to import Irishmen from the four points of the compass, to out-vote the citizens of Washington. By such means the party in power triumphed over the people, when it is well known that at no time has it had a majority of the voters. With the whole power of the Administration, with its fifteen hundred office-holders against them, the people have fought gallantly for their rights at several successive elections, and in June last they came within about twenty votes of winning, in spite of the most flagrant corruption, which Mr. WALLACH, the people's candidate, is prepared to establish.

The Mayor takes the oath of office early in June and at once enters upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. WALLACH notified his competitor, Mr. BERRETT immediately after the result of the election was declared, and before he was sworn in, that he should contest the election; and proceeded at once to sue out a writ of *quo warranto*. The Circuit Court, which is a democratic institution, was in session at the time, but promptly adjourned, and thus staved off the trial, and permitted BERRETT to be inaugurated, though resting under the suspicion of being unduly elected, by the aid of hundreds of fraudulent votes. Even candid democrats admitted that the election was carried by fraud. But the democratic Circuit Court was in no hurry to clear up the matter, although it affects the rights and honor of every citizen, and the character of Republican institutions. At the present term of the Court the counsel for the contestant insisted on coming to trial, but in vain, the judges allowing the case to go over to the next term upon frivolous pleas of delay.

If this were an ordinary suit for damages, in which delay could only put off, without destroying the very thing in controversy, it would excite no particular notice. But when the very term of the Mayoralty is passing away, and must, by the postponement, be half gone, before the man chosen by the people can come into his office, it cannot fail to awaken the public indignation.

A recent correspondence between the acting Mayor and the commander of the District Militia, in regard to the threatened seizure of the Capital, displays, on the part of the former, a mind as unsuspicious of evil as that of our first parents in the garden of Eden; and, however beautiful this pristine innocency and guileless ignorance may be in Mayor BERRETT, it is not exactly the thing to trust to in these troublous times. If Mr. WALLACH were in the possession of the office to which he was rightfully elected, the plotters of treason and rebellion could not be permitted to conspire the overthrow of the Government under the very shadow of the Capitol.

The next election in this city will demonstrate that the bogus Democracy is literally dead, and that it was never anything but a sham—a temporary house of pasteboard, cemented together by the cohesive power of the public plunder. The people of this city—the masses—are honest, independent voters, who have resisted for years an amount of temptation to time-serving, which no other city in America, or perhaps the world, was ever subjected to.

They have ever been sternly opposed to what passes for Democracy in these degenerate days; and have only been beaten by imported officials, by hired gangs of Irish laborers, by intimidation and fraud. The next election, which will be held under better influences, will demonstrate this fact.

The fact will go down to posterity on the pages of history that the South Carolina politicians have labored for thirty years for the overthrow of the Government of the United States. That State has never been Republican in fact, and scarcely in form. It is an oligarchy of conceited and, for the most part, ignorant slaveholders, who have as little of the spirit of American Democracy as the petty sovereigns of Germany, and far less than the educated and liberal-minded aristocracy of England. Many avowals of leading Presses and politicians, within the last few weeks, have been made to the effect that the present secession movement has not been caused by the election of Mr. LINCOLN, but that that event has only been made the convenient pretext for rallying and exciting the people, and uniting the South.

An interesting fact was mentioned to me to-day by an intelligent and reliable gentleman, who has been intimately acquainted with the public men of the country for thirty years past. He states that in 1833 DUFF GRE

diplomatic politeness there was in this expression of confidence on the part of Mr. MANGUM, and how much evasion was practiced on the part of Mr. CALHOUN, I am not informed. But those who knew him best will not be likely to credit DUFF GREEN with originality in the suggestion.

An intelligent gentleman, directly from Kansas, confirms the appalling accounts of suffering which have been published by Messrs. HYATT and POMEROY, from personal observations. Gaunt famine stalks over that beautiful State—at least in its Southern portion—and nothing but speedy relief at the hands of the Federal or State Governments can prevent thousands from starving. If Kansas were a Slave State relief would be voted immediately. Why does not Congress take the matter in hand at once? OBSERVER.

An Iambic Inundation.

Not the least among the many woes which at present invest our common country, we may rank the remarkable and lamentable increase of execrable verse. The welling of the waters of disunion seems to have had with us an effect somewhat similar to that produced in Egypt by an overflow of the Nile. Poets have sprung up here in quite as marvelous a manner as frogs do there, and crosking is heard from a multitude of throats before silent. Any attempt to count the crop would necessarily prove eminently futile. If any mathematician wishes to approximate to a correct census, let him multiply the number of poets before in existence by the square of secession,—unless we are greatly mistaken, the result will be infinity.

Nothing very new or melodious has been developed by this sudden and spontaneous growth. Sentimental subjects are at something of a discount, but patriotic themes and figures are more than ever before above par. The eagle is loosed for loftier flights than he has been wonted to of late years; liberty and union are put through more changes, complications and combinations than any patent lock with which we are acquainted is capable of, and that "glorious banner"—of course we allude to the star-spangled one—is fairly torn to rags. All the inventions and appliances of poetic artillery are brought into play. Sonorous hexameters hurst around our ears like shells, iambuses and anapests take their straightforward flight, or ricochet threateningly like solid shot, and spondees and dactyls hurtle on all sides like hand-grenades. There is no dodging the fire. A masked battery opene on you from the columns of a respectable paper that never before within the memory of man has lent itself to any more formidable projectile than prose; the moss-grown mouths of hards, that have been as closed craters, and silent for centuries, suddenly open, and without giving the least premonitory symptom of the alarming eruption, pour forth a living lava of verse.

Of the two sections of the country, the South is vastly the most guilty in this respect. The North is bad enongh, but the South produces "more of it," and of a worse quality. Setting aside the diabolical versification in which her sons indulge, ignoring the fact that nine in ten of their lines go halting to their goal like born cripples, deficient in symmetry and irregular in the apportionment of their feet, and they are still open to unrest, on the ground of their crimson character and sanguinary sentiments. The Southern poet sets an ocean of blood flowing with quite as little remorse as he would evince in uncorking a bottle of claret. Firearms are as familiar figures with him as flowers are with the commonalty of poets; he punctuates with a pistol, and points his moral with a dagger. Going through his performance is like walking through a battle-field, or, rather, a slaughterhouse, since it lacks the artistic arrangement of the former. In brief, the Southern hards seem to have forsaken Olympus to take up a permanent residence on Golgotha.

But we do not intend to draw poetic parallels and comparisons in connection with parallels of latitude. We merely wish to intimate to the hards of both sections that the present is not a fitting time for the exercise of their peculiar powers. Our woes are many enough without having them donhied hy grevious verse. If civil war must ensue, the fact offers no excuse tor the premeditated mnrder of both melody and sense. To the conscrvative North we would say, If good prose cannot save the Union, poor poetry certainly cannot; to the destructive South we would only hint that their verses, bad as they are, cannot drive ANDERSON out from Sumter, or scsre even BUCHANAN into a syncope.

PERSONAL.

—A cattle drover, while passing through Buffalo a few dsys since, dropped a pocket-hook, containing nearly $2,000, in the refreshment saloon of the Lake Shore Railroad depôt. An honest inan, by the name of Joseph True, picked it np, inferred that its owner must have left tbe city by the Lake Shore Railroad, telegraphed to the conductor of the train, and in a couple of hours afterwards was overwhelmed with the thanks of the happy drover, who returned by the first tiain to claim his property.

—The house of Mr. Wm. Costigan, a citizen of Milledgeville, Tenn., was consumed hy fire a few nights since. Four children,—two hoys and two girls,—between four and ten years of age, lost their lives, and the other inmates of the house narrowly escaped.

—Mr. Carl Kleinman, of St. Louis, made a savings hank of his cellar, and was surprised a few days since to find that the rats hrd been making free with his funds, which conesisted of $300 in bank hills. Of this sum he recovered only $148.

MR. RAYMOND'S LETTERS TO YANCEY.—If any of our readers have friends in the Border States, they cannot do better than to send them a few copies of the pamphlet edition of Hon. H. J. RAYMOND'S letters to the Arch-Apostle of Disunionism. They are the fullest and ablest discussions of the great qnestion as yet brought ont by the crisis, and should be read by millions.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

CASE OF THE BARK ANNA.

Before Judge Smalley.

Edward E. Lane, the mate of the hark *Anna*, was, this morning, put on trial for the murder of Frank Leight, one of the crew of the bark. Mr. Brady and Mr. Ridgway appeared for the prisoner.

Roseman, the cook, was put on tbe stand, and testified—That on Christmas Day Leight was at the wheel, and he himself was in the galley; heard Leight crying out, "Murder," and "Oh! Mr. Lane," &c.; that he looked out the galley door, hanging by his hands, and saw Lane beating Leight over the head with a belaying pin; looked out three times, and each time he was beating him; Leight made no defence only to shield his head with his arms; his head was bloody all over, and a pool of blood was on the deck by him; he had a canvas cap on. Witness identified a cap produced as the one on Leight's head at the time, which was a good deal stained with blood. He also identified a belaying pin as one which he had seen on board the bark, but could not tell that it was the one the matc was beating Leight with. That same evening witness was in the cabin, and Leight was at the wheel again, and witness heard him again crying "Oh! Mr. Lane;" that the Captain who was in the cabin, said Leight was being flogged because he could not steer well, and witness heard one blow struck; when Leight left the wheel he stumbled and could hardly walk, and would have fallen if witness had not caught him; he had sore legs before, hut not to prevent his walking; next morning witness saw him on deck on his hands and knees, and the next morning witness found him lying on the forecastle floor, in the water, dead.

Mr. Brady's cross examination tended to show that the vessel was then in a bad condition, leaking and having lost sails, and had to throw over cargo toree times; that the crew were on short allowance and unhealthy; that witness made no complaint of this affair at the first chance he got; that Leigut was at the wheel from 10 to 12 o'clock that night, and during all that time witness heard him cryiog out, but only looked out to see the mate beating him at three times and each time the mate was walking up and down, and every now and tben striking Leighton on the head with the belaying pin; that he saw some six een or seventeen blows struck, and from the man's crying he supposed the mate was beating him so during the whole time; the mate would cry "Keep her straight" as he hit him; they caught a porpoise on the voyage which was cut up forward on deck; the crew were all sick except one? Thomas Leight was barefoot for a while before; the weather was rough and the water would be two or three feet deep on deck sometimes; witness heard said on board that Leight had fallen from the poop and hurt his head; he had also hurt one of his fingers and had a sore on one of his legs; there was no place comfortable to sleep in on board except the cabin; the water was two inches deep where the man was lying dead on the forecastle floor.

The case is still on.

DECISION IN A REVENUE CASE—SUFFICIENCY OF PROTEST.

E. B. Sturges vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was an action against the defendant as Collector of this port, to recover back monies exacted by him as duties on certain merchandise imported by him from Europe. There was a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court, on a case made, which now came up for argument. The only question in the case was as to the sufficiency of the protest.

The defendant added to the amount of the invoice a certain sum for "inland freights and charges," based upon a report made to the Treasury Department by Isaac Phillips, one of the Appraisers, as to what was the average amount of inland freights and charges upon goods exported from the several Governments of Continental Europe. The plaintiff alleged that there was no such item of expense upon his goods, and protested in writing "against the payment of duty on the additions made to the annexed entry for inland freight or charges because said goods are invoiced free on board, and the price named in the invoice includes all charges and expenses to the port of exportation, and we pay no separate expense or charge on said goods."

No evidence was given as to the actual payment of any such inland freight and charges, and the only question was as to the sufficiency of the protest.

Held by the Court—That a protest is sufficient if the importer states in it distinctly and definitely the source of his complaint and his design to make it the foundation of a claim against the Government.

That this protest complies with these requisites and are sufficient.

Judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict.

Same judgment rendered in six other cases involving the same question.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Roosevelt.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law et al. vs. *The United States.*—The evidence in this case having been concluded, Mr. Gerard proceeded, this morning, to sum up the case for the Government. One of the jurors was ill, and by consent the case went on before the eleven. Mr. Gerard occupied all day with his summing up.

Action for Divorce—No Happiness without Beefsteak.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Emeline J. Clements vs. *Abraham V. Clements.*—This is an action for a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, brought by the plaintiff against her husband, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

It appears that the parties were married Jan. 10, 1859, having been acquainted with each other, according to the testimony of the plaintiff, for the previous 15 years. The plaintiff is 50 years of age, and the defendant is a physician.

The plaintiff now alleges that since her marriage with her husband she has been the victim of much abuse from the one thing she should be her protector. That the ordinary comforts of life have been denied to her; that she has suffered from the want of food, the defendant limiting the amount of beefsteak for the breakfast table, from which four persons were accustomed to eat, to one pound, and upon one occasion, when she overstepped this limit by purchasing from the butcher one pound and a half of beefsteak, he grossly abused and illtreated her. That the defendant only allowed three cents for breakfast rolls; that she had been obliged to borrow money for clothing; that only four days after their marriage the defendant arose in his bed at 2 o'clock in the morning, and shook his fist at her, threatening her with personal violence and using language improper to be repeated; that the defendant has used personal violence to the plaintiff on a number of occasions which renders it improper and unsafe for the plaintiff to longer live with him.

The defendent denies all the allegations of cruelty, &c., and alleges that the plaintiff is herself the one to blame.

The plaintiff, upon being put upon the stand, testified to the facts substantially as set forth. She was followed by her daughter, a lady of some 23 summers, and a teacher in one of the Ward schools, who corroborated many of the statements of the plaintiff as to the unhappiness of the plaintiff in her domestic relations, and the coarse and cruel deportment of her husband; the witness herself stating that she had once driven him from her apartments early in the morning where he had intruded himself before she had completed her toilet; the witness had never seen any actual physical violence used by the defendant towards the plaintiff, the reason for which, she intimated, was that the defendant was afraid of her own ability in that line. The spirited manner in which both mother and daughter gave in their evidence produced much amusement in the Court-room, which was quite crowded with the friends, both male and female, of the respective parties. It appears that the plaintiff has been previously married, the defendant being her second husband. The case is still on.

Gen. Nye and E. W. Dodge, for plaintiff: Ex-Judge Whiting, for defendant.

Mr. Sweet to be Remanded to the Authorities and Sent Back to Indiana.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Application of Joseph P. Sweet to be Discharged from Arrest—This case was stated in the TIMES Feb. 8, and once previously.

His Honor now overrules all the exceptions taken by the counsel for the prisoner to the sufficiency and legality of the proceedings by which Mr. Sweet is held, and remands the prisoner to the custody of the State authorities to be taken to Indiana.

The Court, however, upon the urgent request of Mr. Graham, the counsel for the prisoner, defers the final disposition of the case, to give Mr. Graham a further hearing on Wednesday next.

Car Licenses—City Railroad Grants and Corporation Ordinances.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—A Corporation ordinance, passed Dec. 31, 1858, imposes a penalty of $50 for every passenger-car run below One-Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street without a license. This action was brought under that ordinance for the recovery of $50 penalty of the defendants.

The defence to the action was that, by the grant permitting the defendants to lay the track and run their cars, the City contracted to allow the cars to run without further requirements; and that the defendants are, therefore, not liable for the penalty sought to be recovered.

To this answer the plaintiffs interposed a demurrer, averring that it constituted no defence. The Court at Special Term overruled the demurrer, and dismissed the complaint.

The plaintiffs appealed to this branch of the Court, where argument on the appeal was now heard.

The defendants contended that no such right as that now claimed on behalf of the Corporation exists under their general powers in respect to the public streets—such powers, as defined by the charters, colonial and legislative, being wholly those of regulation and police, and in no sense analagous to that attempted to be exercised by the resolution imposing a license fee with a penalty.

Decision reserved.

Mr. Genett for plaintiffs; Waldo Hutchins for defendants.

The Parker Breach of Promise Case—Judgment for Default in Matrimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Mencrief and Robertson.

Louise Zimmer vs. *William Parker.*—This action was brought to recover $10,000 damages, for an alleged seduction and breach of promise to marry. The action was tried in December, 1860, before Mr. Justice WOODRUFF and a jury, and the plaintiff was awarded damages to the amount of $1,101 94. An appeal is now taken to this term of the Court, and a new trial asked, on the ground that the verdict was rendered against the weight of evidence. The following are a few of the facts of the case, as they were elicited upon the trial. The plaintiff being placed upon the stand as a witness in her own behalf, testified that she went into the house of defendant as a hired help, for general housework; that the defendant lived in Greenwich-avenue, between Twelfth-and Thirteenth streets, in this city; that when the plaintiff first came to the house of the defendant, defendant told her he would like her, and that he would like to marry a German woman, and asked the plaintiff if she would marry him; plaintiff testifies that at first she told him nothing, believing him to be only in fun; plaintiff then told him after his constant importunities that he ought not to fool her, that she was a poor woman and he a wealthy man; to which he answered that was no matter, that he did not go in for richness and poorness, and then told her that he would rather have a poor woman who could work than a rich woman who had a great deal of property, telling her that he did not wish to be bossed by any woman. She further testified that she thought a great deol of the man and saw that he liked her. It appears that they mutually promised to marry each other. Sometime after this the defendant was taken sick. Plaintiff then testifies that shortly after this she felt that she was in a delicate condition, and told him about it, to which he replied that he did not believe it. Upon assuring him that such was the case, he told her that it such was the case he would give her his nephew for a husband, and set him up in business. This offer she refused.

The defendant, upon his being called to the stand, testified that the conversation between him and the plaintiff was only carried on as a joke, and oftentimes in the presence of others; he, however, admits having visited her bedroom at divers times.

The cause was argued at some length. Decision reserved. The case was stated in the TIMES at the time of the trial.

Moses Ely for defendant; Chauncy Shaffer for plaintiff.

Court of General Sessions.

LARCENY FROM STEWART'S—PRISONERS CONVICTED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Louisa Palmer and Peter Wood, jointly indicted for grand larceny from the store of A. T Stewart, were first put to the bar. The female prisoner was a good-looking American girl, who lived with Woods as his wife.

Leonard Wheeler first testified that he was a clerk in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co.; property had been missed from the store; among other articles were three shawls worth about $70, and some pieces of shirting, de laines, ladies' stockings, gentlemen's pocket-handkerchiefs, velvet rugs; these articles disappeared on the way from the wholesale to the retail departments; goods would be selected by the different retail clerks from the wholesale department; the goods would be sent down, and with them a ticket containing a list of the things sent; it was the duty of the prisoner to wheel the basket to the different departments, after they had been lowered from the wholesale department; on their delivery to the retail clerks a discrepancy would be found between the articles and the list; on the 6th of December the witness charged Wood with the larceny; he confessed and gave information where a part of the goods could be found; on being asked where he got the cloth of which his vest and pantaloons were made, he replied, "I stole it from the store;" he further said that he had given the shawls to Louisa Palmer; she wore one of them, and had pawned the others; she had made a similar disposition of the other articles; and that she usually carried the pawn tickets in her stockings; he said that he knew that he received $30 a month; she was not his wife, but lived with him as such; they were keeping house together in Bayard-street: on the strength of this confession, the witness called Officer Dusenberry, who arrested Wood; afterwards the witness went with the officer to the house in Bayard-street, where they found Louisa, with one of the stolen shawls on her shoulders; she ejaculated the classic interrogation, "What's up?" the witness in reply asked where she obtained the shawl, and a stolen dress which hung near on a nail; she said she bought them of a pedlar; she denied any knowledge of the other articles which she was charged with having stolen; she was then arrested and at the Station-house confronted with Wood, who told her that she must tell where the tickets were; she denied any knowledge of the tickets at first, but subsequently consented, and conducted the witness to her house, down two or three pairs of stairs to a coal-cellar, where she knocked a padlock off with a hammer, and brought out a basket containing some of the stolen articles, and also a dozen or fourteen pawn tickets; witness then went with the officer to the pawn-broker's shop and received other articles; witness had been in the employ of A. T. Stewart since the 1st of June last.

Officer Dusenbury next testified that he arrested the prisoners as detailed by the last witness. In other respects, he corroborated the testimony already given.

There were no further witnesses for the people.

For the defence, the mother of the prisoner, Louisa, testified that she had been present when Wood had given some of the stolen articles to her daughter, saying that he had bought them as a present for her. The father of Louisa, who was called to testify to some points on which the testimony was ruled out, was considerably excited, and exclaimed that he had reared a family of children, and there were no thieves among them.

Counsel summed up on both sides, and the case was submitted to the Jury, who retired and rendered a verdict of guilty of petty larceny against Wood, and receiving stolen goods against Louisa Palmer. The reduction of the verdict from grand to petty larceny, was due to the fact that though the aggregate value of all the goods stolen was nearly $100, the seperate articles were taken at different times, thus making the whole affair a series of petty larcenies. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

FORGERY PROVED BY A FORGER—FELON *vs.* FELON.

William F. Ayres, indicted for forgery in selling counterfeit money to persons to be passed. *Edward P. Boyle* first testified that the prisoner came to his place with some $40 worth of five dollar bills on the Commonwealth Bank of Pennsylvania, and offered to sell them to the witness to have them passed. He offered the witness as his commission all that he could get over twenty-five cents on a dollar. Witness refused, and handing the bills back, called in an officer, who arrested the prisoner on the spot. On cross-examination witness confessed that there were four indictments against himself for passing counterfeit money. He was under $2,000 bail. He had also passed other counterfeit money than that for which he was indicted. He also stated that he had informed officer King, before the prisoner's offer to sell the money, that "he would have the prisoner there ready to be arrested that day." He had also gone to the prisoner's house and induced him to come with the bad money, for the avowed purpose of having him arrested. The witness is an engraver, and is to be tried this week for forgery.

Officer King next testified that he arrested the prisoner, who at once threw the bills into the street, and resisted the officer. A Mr. Coger picked up the bills, and gave them to the witness; witness made the arrest within thirty seconds after the last witness had handed the money back to the prisoner.

Mr. Coger next testified to having picked up the bills when they were thrown away; he identified a part of them now shown him.

Mr. Lawrence, a broker, then testified that the bills (here shown him) were counterfeit.

Mr. Taylor, for the prisoner, testified that he was present on the occasion when the prisoner was alleged to have offered bad bills for sale; contradicted in toto, the entire statement of the witness Ayres; witness had only known the prisoner six months; he was not connected with him or his wife, either in any business, social or family relation.

Mary Ann Dorm, sister of the prisoner's wife, then corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

No further witnesses were introduced, and after a brief summing up by counsel, the jury took the case, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty of an attempt to utter counterfeit bills as false." The Court, however, instructed them that there was no such offence as that of which they had convicted the prisoner, and they thereupon changed their verdict to guilty of the offence as alleged in the first count, to wit "Uttering counterfeit bills as false." The prisoner was remanded for sentence, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Nolan.
For Rape—Patrick Mulholland, William Anderson.
For Forgery—Charles H. Scott, John Wilson.
For Burglary—James Cassidy, James Clarke, Henry Seymour, John Fitzsimmons.
For Larceny—William Gale, James Casey, Elizabeth Cuwing, John McDermott.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Abraham Rosenstein, Henry Stone.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Gray* vs. *Olmstead, et al.*—Motion granted, unless the defendant appears and submits to an examination, within three days.

Kay vs. *Ray et al.*—Memoranda for counsel.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Fay* vs. *Neil.*—Motion to amend case denied with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hilton.

Chesterman vs. *Bouillon.*—Motion granted on payment of $5 costs.

Kerr vs. *Forbi.*—Reference ordered to Henry Nichol, Esq., to appoint Receiver, &c.

Before Judge Brady.

Santos vs. *Sturges.*—Motion denied.

Lyer vs. *Lyons.*—Motion granted conditionally.

Before Judge Daly.

Brocket vs. *Becker.*—Motion denied.

POLICE REPORTS.

A PEDDLER BLINDFOLDED AND ROBBED OF HIS PACK.

Julius Carmoza, an Italian peddler, residing at No. 85 Suffolk-street, ventured yesterday in search of customers among the people of the Five Points. While coming out of the hallway of a house at Cow Bay he was met by Theresa Townsend, a notoriously bad character, who threw a sack over his head and shoulders, and held him fast until two male confederates rifled his pockets and despoiled his pack, taking away about $160 worth of property. In his efforts to free himself from the robbers Carmoza was severely cut in the hand. As quickly as he was released he made his loss known to Officer Gilmartin, of the Sixth Ward, who arrested the woman, and a man named Michael Cronin, both of whom were identified by the peddler, who charged the latter with having used the knife upon him. The prisoners were held for trial by Justice KELLY, each in default of $2,000 bail. None of the property was recovered. It is believed that the other highwayman will be arrested to day.

AUDACITY OF A YOUNG THIEF.

Yesterday morning, a lad named John Riley, aged twelve years, stealthily entered the jewelry store of Charles Rantenberg, No. 127 Sixth-avenne, and attempted to steal a gold watch, valued at $65, from the show-window. The youth's movements were seen by Mrs. Rantenberg, who was in a room at the rear of the store, and she caught hold of him just as he was about to make his exit. Pushing her roughly aside he ran out by the rear way, but was pursued and captured by Mr. Rantenberg. He was taken before Justice DUSENBERRY, at Jefferson Market, and locked up for trial.

A RUFFIANLY VISITOR.

A young man named John Ryan, was arrested on Sunday night, by Officer Dobke, of the Third Ward, charged with having stabbed Daniel Connell, a member of Hose Co. No. 49, in the face, causing a severe wound. Ryan had, previous to the assault, intruded himself into the Hose House, in Cedar-street, and having refused to leave when told so to do, was ejected by Connell and others. A short time afterwards, while Connell was walking through Greenwich-street, with two of his companions, Ryan observed him and made the assault. In default of $1,000 bail, Justice KELLY committed him to answer.

TRADING ON STOLEN CAPITAL.

Justice KELLY yesterday committed Nathaniel Green, a hand attached to the steamer *Commodore*, lying at Pier No. 18 North River, for trial, on a charge of having stolen gold and bank notes, amounting to $60, from Mr. John J. Smith, an employe on the same vessel. Prisoner had access to the complainant's state-room, and soon after he left it, the robbery was discovered. He was suspected and watched. The result was that he was seen to spend part of the stolen funds in the purchase of clothing and other articles, and as he was known previously never to have had money, a policeman was called to arrest him. Having failed to account satisfactorily for his suddenly-filled purse, he was taken before the magistrate.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. PETERS.

The circumstances attending the suicide of Mr. Otis T. Peters, a native of Connecticut, 52 years of age, at Mrs. Schoonmaker's boarding-house, No. 26 Fourth avenue, on Sunday morning last, were made the subject of inquiry, yesterday, by Coroner JACKMAN. It appeared from the testimony of Officer Little, of the Fifteenth Ward, who resides in the house where the occurrence happened, that on Sunday morning, when he went home to breakfast, about 6½ o'clock, Mrs. Schoonmaker called him to the bedroom of the deceased, whom he found with a razor in his hand. Witness called for assistance, and two of the gentlemen boarding in the house came up. After much tronble, they succeeded in taking the razor from deceased, but in a short time he procured another razor, and the fact having come to Mrs. Schoonmaker's knowledge, she again called upon witness to go to him. Witness and some of the other hoarders watched deceased for over an hour, and told him if he attempted to cut his throat they would knock him down. Regardless of the threat, however, he raised his right arm to draw the razor across his throat, but was prevented by witness, who struck him with a club, disabling his right arm. In an instant he changed the instrument to his left hand, and drew it across his throat, inflicting a wound from which he did not survive more than a couple of minutes. This testimony was corroborated by other witnesses, and the case having been submitted to the jury, a verdict of suicide while temporarily deranged was rendered. It is said that reverses in business prompted the deceased to take his life.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Edward Johnston, a laborer, employed at the building in process of erection, corner of White-street and Broadway, was fatally injured some weeks since by falling from a ladder. He died on Sunday at the New-York Hospital, where he had been placed for treatment. He was 25 years of age, and a native of Ireland....John Fitzpatrick, a carman, aged 45 years, also died on Sunday at the New-York Hospital, in consequence of injuries received several weeks since by accidentally falling from his cart. Coroner Gamble held an inquest in each case.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, upon the body of Eliza Johnson, a poor woman, who was fatally burned on the 31st ult., by her dress having come in contact with a stove, at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, while she was scrubbing the floor. She lingered in much suffering until the 8th inst., when her death ensued.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT.

The person who was killed by a locomotive on Saturday night, at the Thirty-fifth-street depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, has been identified as John Linden, an Irishman, 25 years of age. He is supposed to have fallen asleep on the track while under the influence of liquor.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 11.

1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Conp.	99	100 Hnd. River R.	b60 43
5,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Coup.	87⅜	50 do	42⅜
1,000 Treas. 6 p. c. notes	99⅝	100 do	b16 43
2,000 N. Y. State 5s, '74	99⅜	100 do	43
1,000 Missouri State 6s	65⅛	100 Harlem Railroad	15⅞
1,10 Ohio 5's 6s '70	102	200 Harlem R. Pref.	38⅜
4,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	70	100 do	s30 38⅜
3,000 do	69⅜	100 do	s30 38⅜
1,000 Virginia State 6s	74⅜	250 Reading R.	b10 42⅜
6,000 do	74⅛	100 do	b30 42⅜
5,000 do	s10 74⅛	100 do	s60 42
1,000 California St. 7s	87	200 do	s30 42¾
2,000 do	88	100 do	b30 42⅝
1,000 N. Y. City 6s	97½	50 Michigan Cen. R.	55
2,000 N. Y. Cen. Rs. 75	100⅝	150 do	b30 55
1,000 Il. Riv. R. 2d M.	100	50 do	s30 54⅝
2,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs.	99⅜	150 do	s10 54⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.	95	50 do	c 54⅜
1,000 Il. & St. J. R. B.	82⅜	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	75⅜
200 New-York C.R.	c 76¼	50 do	b30 75⅜
50 do	s60 76¼	100 do	75
150 do	s30 76⅜	10 do	75
500 do	opg 76⅜	10 Clev. Col & Cin. R.	94
50 do	s3 p.&c 76⅜	900 Gal. & Chic. R.	s3 70
100 do	76⅜	100 do	s3 69⅞
50 Erie Railroad	s30 31	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	32¾
200 do	s60 30½	650 do	32¾
200 do	s30 30½	100 do	s10 32⅞
50 Panama R.	s60 112	200 do	s10 32⅝
50 do	s30 112	422 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	66

SECOND BOARD.

4,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	87	60 N. Y. C. R., opg	77
2,000 U. S. 6s, '62	92½	100 do	p&c 76⅞
3,000 U. S. 5s, '68, Coup	99¾	10 do	76¾
1,000 Treas. 12 p.c. Notes	101⅛	25 Eighth Avenue R.	125
10,000 Treas. 10 p.c. N.	99⅛	10 Cin. Ham. & Day. R.	70
8,000 N. Car. State 6s	77	80 Erie Railroad	32
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	75	50 do	32⅝
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	65⅜	300 Reading Railroad	42⅜
5,000 do	65⅜	50 Mich. Central R.	55⅝
3,000 Brook. C. W. L.	100	50 co	s30 55⅛
6,000 M. C. Sp. c. 1st mtg	96	100 do	55⅛
S. F. C. Bds	96	50 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	14⅜
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	95	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 70⅜
1,000 Ind. R. S. F. Bds	98⅜	100 do	70⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	40	600 Clev. & Toledo R.	31
40 Park Bank	105	25 Chicago & R. I. R.	55⅝
40 Bank of America	105	165 do	55⅞
26 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99	100 Chic. B. & Q. R.	70
300 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	84	100 do	70⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 9, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 2:

Decrease in Loans	$1,539,874
Increase in Specie	3,601,136
Increase in Circulation	261,929
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,108,888

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 11, 1860.	Feb 9 1861.	Feb 2, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	123,336,629	120,386 050	121,907,924
Specie	19,787,567	34 655 645	31,054,509
Circulation	8 185,109	8,361,305	8,099,376
Gross Deposits	98,145,963	109,242,903	108,236,164
Exchanges	21 671,008	20,254,272	20,356,421
Undrawn	76,471,055	88,988,631	87,879,743
In Sub-Treas'ry.	9,676,732	3,644,921	4,138,332

The present Bank return points in the same direction as the last—the continued accumulation of Bullion, and a decreased volume of healthy business in the way of Loans and Discounts. The latter are falling, involuntary, from the want of demand for Money from regular and substantial dealers at Bank, and the difficulty of filling up the line by outside securities of mercantile paper. To-day the market presents no new feature from last week. The terms for Money both at call and on strictly choice paper are 6@7 ₱ cent.; some very prime 60-day acceptances being quoted at the inside figure. The Foreign Exchanges are again lower, and a number of heavy transactions are reported to-day at 103½@104 for good Merchant bills, and 104½@105 for Bankers' bills on London. The principal buyers are the Banking firms, the demand from the Import trade being unusually light. The next mail to England goes by the *Arabia*, from this port on Wednesday.

The Stock Exchange closed firm this afternoon, after exhibiting a gradually advancing course of prices through the business of the day. The decline of Saturday afternoon, caused by the news of the seizure of New-York property at Savannah, (subsequently released,) was recovered at an early hour this morning, and as the political advices in the morning papers, especially from the popular vote of Saturday in the State of Tennessee, were regarded with favor, the market assumed considerable firmness and ultimate buoyancy. The price of New-York Central at 4 o'clock stood 77¼ ₱ cent. ex-dividend, the highest price made for a fortnight past, and the Western Road Shares were correspondingly advanced. Another good feature of the market was a steadier feeling in Federal and State securities, the depression of which, last week, was particularly discouraging, not only to the speculative movement of the Street, but to the outside public, who hold their Stocks, and regard their ups and downs on the Exchange, in the present crisis, as the barometer of political confidence. Tennessees, Virginias, North Carolinas and Missouris were all firmer and higher by 1@1 ₱ cent. than on Saturday, and there was more disposition to take some of the Federal Stock at the low figures then made, while business paper was steady at 10½@10½ ₱ cent. per annum.

Late in the afternoon there was increased buoyancy on the Share list, establishing an average advance for the day, over the closing of Saturday, of 1½ ₱ cent. The following are about the last figures on the Street at 4½ P. M.:

Central	77½	Harlem Preferred	39
Erie	32½	Hudson	44
Illinois Central	77⅛	Michigan Central	56
Rock Island	57⅜	Michigan Southern	15
Reading	42⅜	Michigan Guaranteed	32
Galena	71⅜	Tennessees	70
Toledo	33¾	Missouris	65½

The following is the latest mail quotations for exchangcs on New-York, by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street.

Feb. 9	Philadelphia	Par @1-10
Feb. 9	Boston	Par @1-10
Feb. 9	Baltimore	⅜@ 1
Feb. 9	Washington, D. C	1⅜@ 1⅝
Feb. 5	St Louis	6 @ 6½
Feb. 9	Pittsburgh	2⅛@ 2¼
Feb. 7	Cincinnati	⅜@ ⅝
Feb. 7	Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 7	Milwaukee	6 @ 6½
Feb 9	Richmond	5⅛@ 5⅜
Feb. 6	Louisville, Ky	⅛@ ⅜
Feb. 6	Montgomery	3 @ 3¼
Feb. 8	Charleston, S. C.	2¼@ 2½
Feb. 6	Akron, Ohio	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 4	Ottenova, Iowa	6½@ 6¾
Feb. 6	Charlotte, N. C.	5 @ 5¼
Feb. 8	Lafayette, Ind	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 6	Atlanta, Ga	2 @ 2½
Feb. 8	Wilmington, N. C	5 @ 5¼
Feb. 8	Sandusky, Ohio	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 6	Rockford, Ill	8 @ 8¼
Feb. 4	Mobile	Par@¼ dis.

MR. W. F. HAVEMEYER has resigned the Presidency of the Bank of North America, which he had held for ten or twelve years past. He is succeeded by Mr. ISAAC SEYMOUR, the late Cashier, whose place has not yet been filled. We learn that Mr. E. J. BROWN has been made Vice-President of the Bank.

The letters and circulars by the *Canada's* mails from England, this morning, are regarded as more cheerful for American Stocks and the English Money market, but less strong than the previous mails for Cotton and Grain, though no serious decline is quoted in either staple. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 23d of January, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,360,261	Increase... £25,080
Public deposits	2,948,437	Increase... 202 118
Other deposits	13,130,293	Decrease.. 1,303,663
Government securities	8,447,430	Decrease. 336 291
Other securities	20,236,060	Decrease. 887,518
Notes unemployed	5 228,300	Increase. 146 675

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,035,130, being a decrease of £363,090; and the stock of bullion in both departments is 11,521,580, showing a decrease of 253,783, when compared with the preceding return. The London *Times* Money writer hopes that now that Florida and Mississippi have gone ont of the Union, with the Northern States of the Union, a spirited competition will follow between these States and Michigan and Indiana in wiping out the old stain of repudiation and reëstablishing their credit in Europe.

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of January, compared with the same period of last year, viz:—

	1861.	1860.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucrezia Borgia.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Linda of Chamouni.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Town and Country.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Tsting It On—Harlequin Jack—Wallack.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropez—Curiosities at all Hours.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—Page's "Venus."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, left Springfield, *en route* for Washington, yesterday morning. He was accompanied to the depôt by a large concourse of his fellow-townsmen, to whom he made a brief parting address, expressing his regrets at leaving them, alluding to the difficult and responsible duties upon which he was about to enter, and declaring his reliance upon Divine Providence for aid and assistance Mr. Lincoln reached Indianapolis last evening, where he was received by an immense crowd of citizens, and made a few remarks in response to repeated calls, in which he for the first time since his election adverted to the troubles now agitating the country.

The Peace Conference still sits with closed doors, and hut little that occurs during the deliberations is allowed to go before the public. Ex-President Tyler occupie his position as presiding officer yesterday, and announced his election as a delegate to the State Convention in Virginia, which is soon to assemble. Hs expressed the hope that he should be able to announce to that Convention that a basis of settlement had been agreed upon. At any rate, he insisted, it is understood, that the action of the Conference should be prompt and decisive.

Another outrage at the South against a British subject is reported, which, it is probable, will lead to serious consequences. Infurmation has reached the State Department that the British Consul at Mobile has been subjected to indignities. The report created considerable excitement, yesterday, in Washington, especially among the Diplomatic corps, and Lord Lyons called at the State Department to gain information upon the subject. Particulars of the affair have not yet reached us.

Congressional proceedings yesterday were extremely interesting. Mr. Green, of Missouri, offered a resolution, which was laid over, asking the President to communoicate any correspondence which may have occurred relative to the extradition of the fugitive slave Anderson. Another Conference Committee on the Deficiency hill was appointed. A petition for a Territorial Government in Nevada was preseoted. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, and occupied attention during the remainder of the day. The appropriations for the Pensacola Navy-yard were stricken out. Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment providing for the building of seven steam sloops-of-war. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, opposed it, as it looked too much like an intention to coerce seceding States. It was advocated by Messrs. Grimes, of Iowa; Fessenden, of Maine, and King, of New-York. The debate was not closed —Mr. Green, of Missouri, having the floor for to-day. The House had a very exciting session. A preamble and resolution were offered hy Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, instructing the President to recognize the existence of a Southern Confederacy, and to receive in their official capacity, such Commissioners as may he sent hy the Government of that Confederacy to Washington. A resolution offered hy Mr McClernand, of Illinois, was adopted, calling upon the President for information relative to the seizure of the Mint and Custom-house at New-Orleans. Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, offered a resolution, which was objected to hy Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to make it impossible for any State to secede without the consent of all the States. Mr. Sickles, of New-York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, recommending the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Washington, the 22d of February, as a national holiday. Mr. Palmer, of New-York, introduced two resolutions,—the first declaring that neither the Federal Government nor the people of the Northern States have a purpose or constitutional right to interfere with Slavery in any State of the Union, and the other asserting that the number of people in the North not subscribing to the sentiments of the first were too insignificant in number to be worthy of notice. These resolutions excited a very lively debate, hut the first one finally passed by a vote of 106 to 4—not a quorum. Further debate and explanations then ensued, and it was again passed, 116 to 4. A reconsideration was carried, and after still further debate, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered a substitute, declaring that neither Congress nor the Legislatures of non-slaveholding States have the right to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the slaveholding States. This appeared to give satisfaction to everyhody, and it was passed unanimously. Mr. Palmer's second resolution was not considered—it being superseded hy that of Mr. Sherman. Mr. Sickles offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to interference with the enforcement of the Revenue laws in the seceded States. It was amended on motion of Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, by adding an inqniry relative to the concentration of troops at Washington, and passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for to-day and to-morrow.

We give elsewhere this morning in full the speech made hy Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the recently-elected Provisional Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, on the occasion of the serenade given to him on Saturday evening last. He eppears to be very hopeful for the future of the States who have engaged in the movement of secession, and says it is their mission to vindicate the great truths on which their peculiar institutions rest, end with them to exhibit the highest type of civilization which is possible for human society to attain.

Further reports from Tennessee indicate that the triumph of the Union men in the late election was even more sweeping than we were led to suppose from the first returns. Not only were Union delegates to the Convention elected in almost every district, but the people have declared that the Convention itself is unnecessary, and have voted "No Convention" by a large majority.

The Floridians and Alahamians, it seems, are net so anxious for a collision with the General Government as the South Carolinians appear to he. A meesenger arrived in Washington from Pensacola, who reports the arrival there of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, and states that as soon as she made her appearance off the harbor the secession troops made arrangements to withdraw from the neighborhood, and soon afterwards departed. The *Brooklyn* met with no resistance in landing her supplies at Fort Pickens, and when the Government messenger left, the steamer *Wyandotte* was taking in coal at the Navy-yard.

The twenty-eight cases of Minie rifles intended for Alahama, it seems, have been surrendered by Mr. Kennedy in obedience to a writ of replevin, and they have already been shipped to their destination. The ten cases helonging to a citizen of Milledgeville, Ga., in connection with Messrs. Syms, of New-York, ere still awaiting the result of negotiations, hut Mr. Lamar chooses to consider them as already surrendered.

In the State Senate yesterday the bill to authorize the State to indorse United States Bonds to the amount of the deposit fund in this State, passed to a third reading. In the Assembly, a communication was received from the Governor, transmitting a letter from the President elect, accepting the proffered hospitalities of this State on his way to Washington, and a Committee was appointed to receive the President on his arrival in Albsny. Hon. Francis Granger was eppointed Commissioner to the Peace Convention at Washington in place of Thurlow Weed, declined.

The mails by the *Canada* reached this City yesterday. Her news has already been published, as telegraphed from Halifax, hut we find details of interest in our English files, which we give elsewhere. Among the articles which relate to our national troubles, those from the London *Economist* and the London *Times* will attract special attention.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, refused to take from the table the resolntion relative to the reception of the President of the United States Elect A communication was received from the Mayer, announcing beforehand that if improper items were inserted in the tax levy, he would veto it. The Board added $326,500 more to the tax levy, making the aggregate increase to the Comptroller's estimates $390,945, and passed the bill. In the Board of Councilmen the contract for cleaning the streets for the ensuing twelve months was awerded to Mr. Andrew J. Hackley, for $279,000. Mr Hackley was not the lowest bidder hy nearly $100,000.

The tedious Court-martialing of Col. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, is approaching an end. The taking of testimony for both sides was closed yesterday. It is helieved that the case will be finished in two more sessions.

At General Term of the Superior Court the Parker hreach of promise case was yesterdsy argued before Justices Mooncief and Robertson. At General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Bonney, the case of the *Mayor, &c.*, vs. *Second-avenue Railroad Company*, was argued. It will be remembered that this case involves the question of the right of the City to impose a penalty upon the City Railroads for running cars below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street without a license. The case of Swart, held under a requisition from the Governor of Indiana, on a charge of forgery, was yesterday before Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The Court has concluded to require the prisoner to be sent back to Indiana, but has consented to hear counsel still further in his behalf on Wednsday. In the General Sessions there were but two trials; one was that of two prisoners, a man and woman, for larceny from the store of A. T. Stewart & Co. The man was convicted of petty larceny and remanded for sentence. The woman was convicted of receiving stolen goods, and also remanded. The other trial was for selling counterfeit money. The prisoner was convicted and remanded.

The Stock Market advanced 1 per cent. on State Securities, and 1½ on Railway Shares, yesterdsy, and closed quite buoyant. New-York Central 77½ per cent., ex-dividend. No changs in money rates. The Bank return for last week exhibits the large gain of $3,000,000 on the Specie list, and a falling off of $1,500,000 on Loans and Discounts. Exchange on London has fallen to 104@105 per cent.

The sales of Breadstuffs yesterday were light, though buyers had any existing advantage. About 2,000 bales Cotton changed hands, including Middling Upland at 11¼c @11¾c. per lb. Provisions, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Fish and Candles were inactive. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cuba Sugars, Rice, Tallow and Whisky. Rio Coffee was in fair request. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

The Elections in the Border States.

Tennessee has just proclaimed her loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. She adds her voice to that of Virginia, in declaring her desire to preserve in all its vigor the form of government which our fathers created, and to have no part in the plots and revolutions by which selfish and unprincipled conspirators are seeking its destruction. The elections which have just taken place in these States are among the most important which have ever occurred in this country,—and the results are such as must carry the most profound satisfaction to the heart of every American patriot. It may serve the purpose of extremists to misrepresent their character and underrate their significance; and it is doubtless true that hotb these States have voted for the Union with the expectation of additional guarantees for their institutions end their rights.

But this does not essentially change the fact or diminish its importance. It is still true that these great Slaveholding States have refused to throw their weigbt into the acale of Seceasion. They have shown that tbey are not partiea to the great conspiracy, and that they will not be dragged into complicity with its machinations. They refuse, distinctly and emphatically, to be made the tools and instrumeats of the Cotton States in destroying the American Union and substituting a great Slave Empire in its stead. They repel the attempt to precipitate them into revolution, or to thruw upon them the whole burden of supporting the revolution which others have cummenced. The other Border States will unquestionably follow their example. Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and North Carolina will beyond all doubt also stand fast by the Union, and support the incoming Administration in its endeavor to carry on the Government. Treason and rebellion will be confined to the Gulf Statea. The secession movement has reached its limits. The new Confederacy can hope for no further accession of strength.

We have then the great fact demonstrated that there is a powerful, vigorous, resulute and active Union party in the Southern States. It was doubt of that fact which paralyzed every effort at conciliation, and involved the fate of the Confederacy in gloomy uncertainty. We have insisted from the beginning that all talk of compromise was *premature*, so long as the whole South seemed hostile tu the Union, and eager for its deatruction. There was no hasis for compromise—nobody to compromise with —nothing to make compromiso desirable or nseful, while the Southern States held themaelves aloof from the Government, and unwilling to render it either obedience or respect. It waa impossible for the Republican Party to make terms for the possession of the Government which the people bad intrusted to their hands. To purchase the privilege of inaugurating a President constitutionally elected, and of wielding the power whicb the people had devolved upon him, was not to be tolerated or dreamed of for a moment. Better far tbat the Union should he dissolved, that tbe Constitution ahould he destroyed, than that both ahould he thua ignominiously hetrayed by those charged with their defence.

But all this is changed. We have evidence now of a Union party in the Southern States. The Government has friends, the Constitution has supportcra there, with whom to treat. Conciliation and compromise become now acts of friendly arrangement, instead of surrender to open and defiant enemies. We have no hesitation in saying that the result of these elections not only enables, hut requirea, the Republican Party to treat the whole question in a different spirit, and to tender to the Union party in the Sonth every guarantee which justice can grant or ask, against any infringement of their rights, or any disturbance of their domestic peace. We take it for granted that the Repuhlican Party desires and seeka the preservation of the Union,—and that it stands ready to make any sacrifice, consistent with principle and aelf-respect, for the accomplishment of this object. The Republican Administration which is soon to aasume the responsibility of power, must have aupport, so far as carrying on the Government is concerned, in the South as well as in the North. The Government cannot be conducted on a sectional hasis, nor can any true friend of the new Administration desire to see it resting exclusively upon sectional support. It must, from the necessity of the case, be the first endeavor of the new President to seek the confidence of all aections in the integrity of his purpoaes, and the atrictly constitutional character of his Administration. And it is the duty of all who intend to give him a fair and effective snpport, to smooth the way for the performance of this most difficult bnt important task.

The elections in the Border States lead us to believe that the danger of a permanent dissolution of the Union is well-nigh averted. With a wise and conciliatory statesmanship on the part of the incoming Republican Administration, we believe the Gulf States may safely be left to try their experiment of a separate Confederacy, without any other coercion than that which results from a retention of the forts which command the great channels of foreign commerce, and the enforcement of the revenue laws of the Federal Government. The newly formed Confederation has been wisely made *provisional* in its character,—and is limited to one year as the term of its existence. If judicioua steps be taken to secure the continued support of the Border States to the Federal Government, we think this Provisional Government will be all the Government the new Confederacy will ever require.

Interesting from Japan.

We lay before our readers thie morning an interesting and instructive budget of news from Japan. Our special correspondents in that quarter of the world have given us, not only very picturesque and striking descriptions of the natural scenery, style of living and general appearance of things in that remote region of the earth, hut some very pertinent iteme of information as to the effect produced upon the Government and people of the Japanese Empire, by that extraordinary Embassy which has just returned from our shores. We have full details of the reception of the Japanese Ambaesadors on their arrival,—the disposition made of the tons of valuable presents which they bore away from our shores,—and the use which they are likely to make of our gifts and our civility.

We took occasion while the Japanese Embassy was here, to express very decided disapproval of the policy of our Government in bestowing upon them specimens of our most perfect firearms, and in giving them special instructions concerning their use. We trust we may he excused for making the following extracts from some comments which we made on this subject on the day of their departure.

From the New-York Times, June 30, 1860.

* * The truth is, the Japanese came to acquire knowledge—not to impart it. An enlightened curiosity—a desire to explore the secret of the strength and power of that formidable civilization of the West, which has so startled the apathy of the slumbering East by its cannon and its conquests, had quite as much to do with their visit as any liberal wish to cultivate closer relations with other Powers, and throw open the gates of Niphon to the commerce of the world. We have done our utmost to gratify and instruct them. We have shown them the wonders of our mechanics, the power of our machinery, and have taught them how to make and use it for themselves. We have given them models of our inventions, have instructed them in processes of all the useful arts, and *have even put into their hands the most formidable engines known to modern warfare. It will not be our fault if, with their quick ingenuity, they do not very speedily become able to fabricate for themselves all the great staples with which we have been hoping to supply them.* The blame will not rest upon our shoulders if they are not able to *build and arm their forts with weapons of war as deadly as any known to us*, and to resist successfully every attempt of American or English ships to force an entrance into their harbors. It is only a few years ago that the Japanese authorities applied to our Government, through Mr. Townsend Harris, for models of some of our cannon, and instructions as to their use. Our Government declined from prudential motives to accede to their request. But we have since grown more liberal, if they have not; and the Embassy takes back complete models of our best howitzers and Dahlgren guns, with full instruction as to the manufacture and use of everything required, both in offensive and defensive warfare. *That they will profit by this excessive liberality on our part, we may rest assured.* We can only hope that we may not find ourselves among the earliest victims of our overzealous and mistaken benevolence.

We refer to the letters of our intelligent correspondents for the complete verification of these prophetic warnings. Instead of making a market for our manufactures, we have taught them how to manufacture for themselves everything we have to sell. The Prime Minister evinced the utmost indifference to the details of the visit to this country, and excused himself to Mr. Harris from hearing anything about it, on the ground that "the days were very short and he had a good deal of business on hand." All the costly presents of machinery, carriages, &c., which our people heaped so liberally upon the Embassy, were heaped together with the utmost carelessness and indifference. But the most curious disclosure awaited the removal of the Dahlgren guns. No less than *seventeen* of these formidable weapons were discovered in a shed—which had been made after the model of one presented by Com. Perry; and one of the officers declared that they had over a *thousand* of the same guns mounted upon the forts and in the arsenals of Yedo! These are the simple, untntored people, to whom we have been volunteering instruction in the art of war.

Our Government has expended nearly two millions of dollars in this attempt to cultivate the good will of the Japanese. We shall be agreeably disappointed if it does not cost us, some day, ten times that sum to avert the results of our excessive civility.

Alarm in Reference to Bonded Goods.—The discovery of the withdrawal of bonded silk goods from the Public Store, to the value of $9,000, on a forged permit, and the utter failure of the Custom-house authorities, so far, to fix the crime with any certainty upon any officer or other outside party, has naturally excited the most lively apprehensions amongst importers having their goods in any of the Bonded Warehouses, as to the safety of their property. It is now believed that when stock comes to be taken after next 4th of March, deficiencies worthy the genius of Howell Cobb or the furtive daring of John B. Floyd, will be developed on every floor and in every department of the Bonded Warehousing business.

Under the contract made by Ex-Secretary Cobb with John C. Mather, Wm. N. McIntyre and Messrs. Bixby and Craig—Collector Schell, it is contended, has been released from all responsibility; so that any importers who may find deficiencies in their goods, will be obliged to look only for redress to the sureties accepted by Mr. Cobb for the faithful performance of the Public Store contract. This, certainly, is not a cheerful out-look for our mercantile classes; and the excitement which has arisen under the circumstances, can occasion but little surprise.

The clerk first arrested for forging the permit has been discharged from custody on evidence inducing a belief of his innocence. The carman who removed the goods is nowhere to he found; and now an attempt is being made to create the impression, that this forged permit is an isolated case, the guilty party being some one entirely outside the official circle. But inasmuch as the permit, to pass for genuine, required the forgery of no less than six names of different Custom-house officers upon its face and back,—the Custom-house brokers and others familiar with the business very naturally laugh at this suggestion, and feel confident that there have been "more of the same sort" emanating from an inside and thoroughly experienced source. If Collector Schell be desirous of allaying public alarm, it is eminently necessary that he should at once order a thorough overhauling of stock in all the Public Stores and Bonded Warehouses of our City.

Rejoicings in Disunion.

In navigation of all kinds,—marine and political,—beacons are quite as important as guides. It is quite as necessary to be warned against concealed perils as to be guided into safe channels. In the present disturbed and menacing condition of public affairs, it is well for all who are loyal to the Constitution and who desire to preserve the Union, to take note of every incident and every indication which may throw light upon the real character of the events of the day, and the real motives of the actors in them. It will not do to act upon impulse, or to regard the most noisy and clamorous demonstrations as the most reliable evidences of genuine public sentiment.

The *National Anti-Slavery Standard* of Feb. 9, has a long and able editorial article,—exulting in the destruction of the American Union as the crowning consummation of the labors and hopes of the Abolitionists, and extending the right hand of fellowship to the New-York *Herald* as an efficient laborer in the same cause. We copy from that article some of its most salient and important paragraphs, as follows:

"Last week, in a leading article, the *Herald* handsomely acknowledged that *the Abolitionists had won the day, in spite of all that the political parties, their leaders and their presses, including itself, could do to prevent it.* The Abolitionists had *proposed to themselves to dissolve the Union and they had done it*, effectually, in the face of all the opposition that could be mustered against it. It had itself done its best to expose and defeat their schemes, but it had been baffled and put to the rout instead. It went on to suggest Mr. Wendell Phillips as the first President of the Northern Republic, a nomination to which we most cordially subscribe, though we do not insist upon it as a condition precedent of our loyal accession to the new polity. The *week before, again, the Herald had a leader of great ability on the division of the United States into two Great Confederacies, showing how it would tend to the growth and prosperity of both*, and advising Mr. Seward to devote himself to the arrangement and adjustment of this separation, so as to be able to boast of "having laid the corner-stones of two majestic friendly empires, whose future grandeur we are now scarcely able to conceive."

We are happy *to assent to the substantial soundness of the Herald's positions on both these points*—though subject to some slight modification as to the details of the last one. It is true that the star of Abolitionism is the Lord of the Ascendant in the political horoscope of this present hour. *The American Anti-Slavery Society dominates the nation, and Garrison is the dictator of the Republic.* * * * For the last ten years, yea, eleven next 7th of March, the Hunkerdom of the North has been engaged in a constant effort to save the Union. *The Abolitionism of the North has been all the time busy in the opposite direction, trying to break it up. Well, we have beaten. The Union is dissolved in spite of the Hunkers.* It is nothing odd that they should rage and imagine strange things. Nobody likes to be *licked*. That is just what they are. Let us be patient with them and let them expend their froth and fury. Better times are at hand, and all the nearer the worse they behave. One thing is certain, *the Union is dissolved.*

This being the case, we cordially agree with the suggestion of our new coadjutor, Mr. Bennett, that true statesmanship will accept the accomplished facts and shape public policy accordingly. Let negotiation, which must follow any resort to the sword, precede it and blunt its edge. Of all insane follies, the most frantic is that which contemplates the forcible subjugation of the seceding States. South Carolina alone can and will defy the whole United States in arms. She is now regarded with more genuine respect than any State ever has been since Massachusetts opened the Revolutionary war at Concord and Bunker's Hill. For a principle—a damnable one to be sure, but still a principle—she is submitting to heavy taxation, exposing her sons to death and her material interests to ruin. She laughs to scorn the vaporings of Northern Governors and their bullying proffers of men and money. Poor in both as she is, if a resort be had to arms, the United States can never conquer her, though she may conquer the United States. It will be she, not Congress or Cabinet, that will dictate the terms of the peace which shall round the war. Any one State, thoroughly in earnest, as she is, is more than a match for all the rest put together. Why not, then, do before the war, what must be done after it is over—*acknowledge the independence of the seceding States*, which we trust and believe will include all the Slave States, except Delaware, and treat for a fair division of the common property and the common debt? The Slave States think that they will be safer and more prosperous without than with us. Let them try the experiment. We are sure that Slavery will be no stronger without our support than it is with it, and we believe it cannot long survive the withdrawal of that support. At any rate, we know that the North will be as safe and as prosperous without as with the South, and, we believe infinitely more so. We shall have an honest Republic, to which a man may swear allegiance without blackening his soul, and which he can serve without dirtying his fingers. And it may not be too late to stay that moral disorganization which has made the Northern race the just scorn of the slaveholders, and is fast making it the loathing of the civilized world. When dissolution comes, as come it must, we repeat for the twentieth time, the world will see the ancient paradox explained, and know how much more the half is worth than the whole."

When we find the ultraists of both sections—the Pro-Slavery fanatics of the South, and the fanatical Abolitionists of the North,—thus exultant over the prospective diasolution of the Union, we feel perfectly satisfied that the result is one which every honest patriot should do everything in his power to avert. *Nothing in which these two parties agree, can possibly be for the welfare of the American people.* They are both the victims of their own insane and reckless passions. They seek the gratification of their own resentments, the indulgence of their own wild fancies, instead of the best-attainable good for the greatest number of our people. The Pro-Slavery zealots look upon Government as merely an agency for extending and perpetuating the divine institution of Slavery,—and they seek to overthrow the Federal Constitution because it has been found to be but imperfectly adapted to that object. The Abolitionists, on the other hand, regard everything connected with Government as subordinate to the emancipation of the slaves, and they seek the destruction of the Constitution because it interposes insuperable obstacles to the immediate accompliahment of that design. The property of the country at large, the advancement of national wealth and of individual happiness, the welfare of the slaves themselves, weigh nothing with either of these extreme and fanatical partisans.

No lover of his country can rejoice in a state of things which gives such unmitigated satisfaction to both these extreme parties. Their applause is a beacon-hell, which may well warn every patriot against dangers to all the interests of our common country.

Cotton Not King, Even in Manchester.—From the London *Economist*, which, more directly than any other journal, represents the views and opinions of the manufacturers, merchants and men of capital in Great Britain, we copy, in another column, an article in reference to the "infatuated folly" of the views entertained hy the Southern fire-eaters of the policy and wishes of the British Government and people. It is a strong, calm and dignified assertion of English convictions as opposed to Southern hopes; a straightforward and powerful warning to those gentlemen of the Cotton States who believe in the universal sway of their special commodity, as to the delusion under which they are laboring. We recommend the attentive perusal of this article to the members of the Montgomery Convention before they decide on going to the useless expense of accrediting an Embassador to the Court of St. James! Let them be careful how they expose their diplomatic representative to the "scorn and indignation" which would await him, even in the mills of Manchester and the streets of those villages and towns where spinning-jennies are most in use.

The Right of Secession and the Peace Congress.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes thus concerning the objects and probable results of the Peace Congress now in session at Washington:

"Their most important office, as it appears to me, is to prepare the way for a peaceful dissolution of the Union, hy the Slave and non-Slaveholding States. To prepare the way for this practical and desirable measure, they will, of course, recommend that *all the States shall declare against coercion, or any semi-coercion, and that the Federal Government shall not interfere with the seceding States in any measures that the latter may adopt*, in regard to revenue or the occupation of forts, arsenals, &c. Finally, this Peace Congress is expected to recommend to all the States the call of a National Convention, which will *provide for the peaceful separation of the States*, hy mutual recognition, and a fair division of the Federal property and Federal debts.

The South might, after uniting under a new Confederacy, treat the disorganized and demoralized Northern States as insurgents, and deny them recognition. But if peaceful division ensues, the South, after taking the Federal capital and archives, and being recognized by all foreign Powers, as the *Government de facto*, can, if they see proper, *recognize the Northern Confederacy, or Confederacies, and enter into treaty stipulations with them.* Were this not done, it would be difficult for the Northern States to take a place among nations, and their flag would not be respected nor recognized."

This is a most excellent plot. It illustrates the extreme of lunacy to which the secession movement has reduced the average minds of those engaged in it. After the South has taken the Federal Capital, by force—(and it will never, under any circumstancee, take it in any other way,)—and been recognized hy all the Foreign Powers, it will be time enough to define its relations with the North.

If the Peace Congress expects to secure any general declaration "against coercion,"—or to procure the recognition of the right of accession, as a condition, either of separation or of preserving the Union, it may as well dissolve at once. The Union is not worth preserving on any such terms. A denial of the right of secession, except as a right of revolution, ought to precede any attempt to adjust differencea which disturb the peace of the two sections. If we have a Government, it must have the power of self-defence. If it has not that power, it is useless to call it a Government, or to make any efforts for its preservation. If the right of secession is recognized or embraced in the present Constitution, it is quite time we had a new one.

Eels do not Like Being Skinned.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* is excessively indignant because Judge Douglas "says in private that the Union will certainly be reunited, aound and whole as ever;" but that "not one single man of the Breckinridge leaders will ever return to represent the Gulf States in this Capital. How," exclaims the indignant and terrified correspondent,—"how he expects to replace them with his own creatures, it would be hard to tell; but that he has some deep-laid plot is very certain."

Now to us it would seem that Judge Douglas merely uttered a truism of the most obvious kind in predicting that, on the subsidence of secession, the men who now ride on its flood must either subside out of sight along with it, or remain, to some extent, like Mahomet's coffin, suspended between the heavens and the earth—though not, possibly, without some "visible means of support." It is this conviction which makes the secession leaders so ultra against any compromise, so ferocious in denouncing any scheme of "reconstruction." There are but few politicians to whom the idea of being "played out," as the term goes, is not an abhorrent one; and that the fire-eaters should entertain the natural prejudice against this process, is one of the few pleasant proofs yet left that they are human. Judge Douglas is right, however, and their fate is sealed—a past of violence and disgrace; a future of oblivion.

A Bill that Needs Examination.—We would respectfully call the attention of our judges and the chief officers of our City Government to the item of $76,000 inserted in the Tax Levy of the present year, under color of paying the bills of McSpedon & Baker, for printing and stationery, "furnished to Courts and Heads of Departments, in the year 1859." We have a very clear recollection of the Tax Levy of that year, and are painfully aware that it contained amounts of very startling magnitude for items of printing and stationery. Let us know, therefore, whether the present demand is a revival of the Commissioners of Records claim in a new form; or whether Messrs. McSpedon & Baker believe themselves invested with an indefeasible and divine right to extract between seventy and eighty thousand dollars annually out of the public purse? Let us know, also, whether the Clerks in the Court of Common Pleas audited and approved McSpedon & Baker's bill against that Court while the prices still remained in blank,—as in the recent celebrated case of E. Jones & Co.? Will not the Corporation Counsel, or the Comptroller, be kind enough to call on Messrs. McSpedon & Baker for the items of their bill? They have had large experience in this line, and should find no difficulty in making a very attractive statement.

Strengthening the Navy.—We are glad to see that the Senate proposes to add substantially to the strength of our Navy. An amendment, moved yesterday to the Naval Appropriation hill, to add seven sloops-of-war to the naval force, elicited a warm debate between the Union Party and the Secessionists. The latter opposed the movement avowedly because it looked like an attempt to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Government by force. It certainly had that appearance, and Senator King did not hesitate to base his support of the measure on that ground. He declared, what the great body of the people will indorse, that the peaceable destruction of this Government is an utter impossibility,—and that sooner or later, when all other means have failed, the *power* of the Government will be brought to bear upon all who resist its authority.

Beginning to Feel It.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"The Democrats of New-York City are getting to be decided Coercionists, so far as closing Southern ports is concerned. *This somes of sending cotton round by the Northern inland route.* Declare your ports free as quickly as possible, and then we shall see a new order of things."

We do not see very well how this advice is to be followed. The present system, however, works very badly—so much is certain. The Secessionists would do well to try some new experiment,—they cannot make things worse.

Academy of Music.

Production of Verdi's New Opera.—Whether the "Masked Ball," produced at our Academy, last evening, be the last, as it is the latest, work of Verdi's genius, there can hardly be a doubt that the composer's reputation, which already overshadows that of every other cotemporary, will be permanently benefited by its production. We state this at the outset, because for the last twenty years, during which period Verdi has written twenty-one important works, and supplied the Italian stage of two worlds with almost all its new music, it has been customary to say after the production of a novelty, that Signor Verdi has not added to his reputation by the same, and because moreover it is stated that that truly illustrious and remarkable composer has expressed an intention of not resuming the pen. He has abandoned the lyre for the sabre, and at this moment is probably in the ranks of Garibaldi. The last works of great composers are usually their best, and although exception may be taken to certain numbers in the "Masquerade Ball," we are disposed to regard it as a success, even if it should—as we trust may not be the case—close the career of one of the most remarkable musical geniuses the world has ever seen.

Many years ago, Auber composed music to the plot of this opera, and succeeded in putting a very strong mark to a galop in the last act, which became famous in consequence. The libretto, then newly from the hands of the young and ambitious Scribe, was regarded as a failure, and "Gustavus the Third" owed all its success to the decorations and the particular splendor of the last hall scene. The ingenious Italian who has annexed the Verdian version, changed the *venue* from Stockholm to Naples. Instead of the unfortunate Swedish monarch, the hero became a Duke and a Governor. In this shape the work was prepared for the San Carlos Theatre, but the Government of the late lamented King Bomba objected to its performance on the ground, possibly, that Naples being a despotism, the catastrophe might suggest the political wisdom of tempering it with assassination. Subsequently, the hero, thus originally transmogrified from a Swede into a Neapolitan, was subjected to another change, and came out as a red-coated British Governor domiciled officially in Boston, as Governor thereof, and surrounded by two worthies, named respectively *Samuel* and *Tom*—which a French paper injuriously asserts, are names of negroes baptised by the Methodists. Bomba did not object to have a British Governor assassinated in his presence, and so the new version passed muster in Naples, but the French appetite was differently affected, owing, perhaps, to the new commercial treaty. To suit the Parisian taste, therefore, the hero was turned into a Spaniard, and as such is nightly being ponfarded in the gayest metropolis of the world. It will be perceived by this brief history that the *libretto* is a very happily constituted production, and flourishes in one clime as well as another. It should be remembered, however, that the local coloring of some of the music has been damaged by the various changes to which it has been subjected. It is very proper (to illustrate,) for the hero to sing a barcarole, being a Neapolitan and in Naples, but as an Englishman in Boston—the character we have him in here—it would be better to give him a convivial song of the good old two-bottle stamp, or a square out psalm-tune in common metre.

We give the plot in the fewest words possible. *Ricardo*, Count of Warwick, and Governor of Boston, (Signor Brignoli) finds himself surrounded by an opposition party, who have resolved to effect his overthrow by assassination. The Count, courageous and gallant to all the world, entertains privately a strong sentiment of attachment for the wife of his Secretary, *Reinhart*, (Signor Ferri,) but, like an honorable man, determines to conquer it. He meets the lady (Mme. Colson) during the progress of the play, accidentally, under circumstances which excite the auspicions of the husband, who, imagining that his friend has been perfidious to him, becomes furious, and blindly joins a plot against his life. He it is who assassinates him at the grand masked hall of the last act. The Governor expires, after performing poetical justice (which means exoneration) on the heroine, exempting her wholly from participation in his guilty passion. The heroine, who as a matter of course loves the Count, seeks the intervention of a sorceress, and by that lady's advice goes to a certain spot at midnight to gather a powerful herb by which her unholy desires may be governed. The part of this sorceress possesses but little weight or interest, and is an extremely ungrateful one for a singer of Miss Adelaide Phillips' ability. Adding in this place that this opera is written in three acts, hut for convenience is played in four, we proceed to a consideration of the salient *morceaux*, and a further elucidation of the points.

A short, but remarkably well devised preludio, supplies the place of an overture. In it we hear, for the first time, the leading motive of the opera—the romanza of the tenor—a theme which recurs very effectively in the last act. After this melody, and in happy contrast to it, we hear on the bass instruments—which always represent the discontent of an orchestra—a subject, heated in the scholastic, fugal style which here, and throughout, characterizes the action of the "opposition" or assassination party. Thus, with no superfluous notes, but with the lightning flash of genius, we have the two broad dramatic questions of the play laid happily before us, and in the shortest of all operatic preludes. The musician will detect something more than this, but happily, as we do not write for musicians, we shall content ourselves with stating the propriety of the general treatment, simply adding that the instrumentation is vigorous without being in the slightest degree overlaid. The curtain rises to a chorus of gentlemen, deputies, officers and conspirators, a mere statement of parties; then the Duke, accompanied by his page, *Oscar*, (Miss Hinkley,) enters, and we hear the tenor's romance referred to above—a chromatic melody in Verdi's early style, which can always be made effective by the singer, but scarcely memorable to the critic. It is, however, distinctive, and occurs, as we have hinted, with good effect in other parts of the opera. A chorus follows, and we have the first of those admirable dramatic distributions which Verdi alone has brought to the operatic stage—a distribution where we *hear* human motives as well as in ordinary life we are apt to see them. The characters of the *Count*, of his friends and of his enemies, are stated clearly and without effort. When the gentlemen of the chorus have taken their leave, the *Count* finds himself alone with the husband of the lady whom he loves. *Reinhart*, the individual in question, comes to inform his master of the plots of the conspirators, and to warn him of his danger. The *andante* (*Alla vita che t'arride*) in which he performs a part of this task, is very fresh and lovely, giving us a foretaste of the pleasures which are reserved for the baritone in other parts of the opera. Verdi may be said to have created this voice, or at least to have rescued it from its dismal position of dependence on the worst part of the bass and the least satisfactory part of the tenor voices. In this opera, as in others from his pen, the baritone is *the* great medium of musical speech, and nowhere can more exquisite writing be found for those sympathetic tones, which, while they frequently warm to love, are more often found expressing the devotion or bitterness of middle-aged devotion.

The next piece introduces us to *Oscar*, the page, (Miss Isabella Hinkley.) A legal functionary comes to the Governor to demand the banishment of the negro sorceress *Ulrica*. The page, who is clearly Republican and opposed to extradition, intercedes, and we have a *scena* and couplets, the latter (*Volta la terrea*) deliciously fresh, and exhibiting at once the youthful generosity and lightsomeness of the singer. The final phrases of this melody possess all the vigor of Verdi's best style. Miss Hinkley, although scarcely equal to the great vocal *tours* demanded in modern music, sang the piece with much elegance, and was warmly applauded and encored for her pains.

The *Count* (Signor Brignoli) hearing for the first time of this great sorceress, whose power is said to cure even love, determines to consult her, and to obtain an antidote for his passion. He announces the adventure to his Court in a scene which describes the emotions of the various persons who are to be present on the occasion. The instrumentation of this number, and the concluding movement which is almost a galop in its vigor, are noticeable for their excellence.

The curtain descends for a few minutes and rises on the home of the sorceress—a *negro* in our printed version, a Bohemienne or Gipsy in the original. Miss Adelaide Phillips, although she sang the music of her part with all the precision that could be expected from so thorough an artist, failed to make the *rôle* of *Ulrica* interesting. Romantic music of the blue-fire school belongs almost exclusively to the Germans. Verdi is delightful in everything that is manly and natural, but he is tiresome when he approaches the supernatural. The incantation business is commonplace, and only rises to positive merit in the terzetto, (*Consentimi, o Signore,*) and here more by the technical way of using the three voices than by positive freshness of design. In this scene we are introduced to the Secretary's wife *Amelia*, (Mad. Colson,) who has gone to the sorceress' house for the same purpose that takes the Count there—to seek a remedy for her love. We hear her to advantage only in the trio. The tenor sings a curious barcarole quite effective in its way, but more extravagantly

thematic than anything we have seen from the composer's pen; and, although popular before the footlights, never likely to ecoma so elsewhere. Signor BRIGNOLI sang it with spirit, but his voice seemed to be suffering from recent rehearsals

This sorceress declares that the Count will meet with a sudden death at the hands o' a friend, and this gives occasion to a quintette in Vaudr's happiest style, wherein the Count mocks at the prophecy, and all the others express their sentiments in appropriate fashion. The tenor part requires great delicacy of treatment, especially in the *staccato* passages. Signor BRIGNOLI did not contribute very largely to the success of this *morceau*, but sang, we are willing to believe, according to the ability that was in him. The finale is spirited, and, like the whole of this act, contains a number of thoroughly effective phrases, which occur in the most natural way, and illuminate, as the imagery of poetry occasionally does, without absolute coherence or awaking the necessity for amplitude.

In the second act the curtain rises on a field "near Boston." Two pillars that never by any accident could have belonged to a habitable building in the wide world, are seen standing straight up, like sign posts. between these pillars, in the early days of this glorious Republic, culprits, it seems, were executed; and to the spot sanctified by the blood of malefactors the love-lorn heroine and the conscientious but passional lover repair to pluck the weed that is to ease them of their pain. Without knowing each other's intentions they both meet at the same place, and hence the fatal occasion which gives to the play its catastrophe. We have first a preludio, exquisitely instrumented; then a scena, for the soprano; and finally an andante, (*Ma dall' orido,*) devised obviously in the Meyerbeer vein of orchestral responses, but perfectly original in other respects. The duo which follows is somewhat commonplace, although there are phrases in it which will probably become popular, and find, by their mechanical sequences, a place in every street-organ. It is a tale of love, and love, if not absolutely a worn-out subject, is at least a little stale when it sinks to the condition of a mere statement. The duo was encored. Under a different aspect we have the same passion in the *terzetto* (*Odi tu come fremono*) which follows, one of the most remarkable *agitatos* we have ever heard, and a positive model of dramatic intensity. It was but imperfectly rendered last night, but must, when known, become a favorite. This gives place to a short, but thoroughly delicious quartette and chorus of male voices, in which the sentiments of he conspirators find an ironical expression admirably in contrast with the honest indignation of *Reinhart*, who, as the secretary and friend of the Count, will believe no harm of him. When he discovers, however, that the lady who was in the Count's company is no other than his own wife, a revulsion takes place, and a finale, which combines distinct melodiousness with a quiet exhibition of dramatic emotion ensues.

The laughing chorus here is one of the gems of the opera.

The Secretary becomes a conspirator, and undertakes to assassinate the Count, resisting all the protestations and entreaties of his wife. The music in the early part of the third act is of the tenderest character; full of that purely feminine gracefulness which VERDI can so readily command, and which happily for himself, has made him the favorite of the sex in all parts of the world. A superb air for the baritone (*O dolcezze perdute*) with an accompaniment for harp and flutes, is one of the many gems of this act, and is otherwise dramatically interesting for the fugal subject, which, throughout the opera, indicates like a terrible menace the dangerous machinations of the conspirators, and is here again introduced. Still finer, in a melodic point of view, is the opening of the trio *Dunque l'onta*, where the baritone abandons his soft regrets, and joins, reluctantly, with the Count's enemies. A very difficult and original quintette for two sopranos, baritone, and two bassos, follows—the opening *motivo* of which, sung by the page, is especially fresh. This leads to the ball-room scene, where the music is only tolerable, even in view of the execrable character of ball music in general, and this despite three orchestras which are employed to give due effect to it. The introduction of the voice in the breathing points of the dance, occasions several picturesque effects, and a *canzone* for the soprano, (*Saper vorreste,*) (Miss HINKLEY,) is particularly memorable for its originality In the midst of the dance the Count is stabbed by his Secretary and expires in throes of mingled agony and explanation. The last act seems to have been laid out on a grand plan, and the earlier portion of it is written up to the highest standard of poetic aspiration The baritone voice has probably never received such consideration or treatment as it here receives. But these are arid places where nothing fresh is to be detected, and the finale—where we are regaled with the gasps of an expiring tenor—is decidedly commonplace.

Our remarks, although somewhat extended, will, we trust, convey a just idea of the incidental points of attraction in this work. The acknowledged admirers of the composer are divided about its merits, some classing it with the "Trovatore" and others ranking it with the "Sicilian Vespers." Without trying to balance a nice question of comparative excellence, we will say that it is scarcely likely to obtain the popularity of the one, or merit the trifling consideration of the other. In the "Masked Ball" VERDI attempts more vehemently than heretofore, and as we think more successfully, the portrayal of dramatic passion. His concerted pieces are never merely exercises for the vocal display of so many voices; they are always well-devised contrivances for the exhibition and illustration of the varied emotions of the scene. The more detached *morceaux* are characterised frequently by rare originality, and by a certain rhythmetic crispness which scarcely suggests the master's ordinary waltz-like mode. There are two characters which have received the strongest delineation—the Page and *Rheinhart*—representatives of thoughtless gaiety and of intellectual sobriety. The melodies given to each are frequently superb, and never sink into insignificance. The soprano part is evidently written for the present generation of sopranos, and is good, but not *all* important. We need scarcely add that Mme. COLSON was more than equal to its requirements. The orchestration is admirable throughout; thoroughly thoughtful and musician like, yet not pedantic or labored. We are disposed to regard the work as one of the best dramatic productions of the modern Italian stage, and as a certain monument of the genius of the composer. If we may judge by the applause, last night, the public will soon be of the same opinion.

The performance was not so satisfactory as it will be on Wednesday; not for want of study, but perhaps for excess of it. After severe rehearsals a little repose is necessary. The next performance will afford us an opportunity to speak more definitely on this subject.

CONCERT.—Mr. GUSTAVE SATTER will give his second concert to-night at Dodworth's saloon.

WINTER GARDEN.—Notwithstanding the attractions of the new opera and the many minor ones offered elsewhere last night, Mr. BOOTH drew, to witness his first appearance in *Shylock*, one of those peculiarly fashionable and intellectual audiences which he alone seems enabled at present to assemble. Much had been expected from him last night—the character being regarded as a kind of test part of his powers—and it is not too much to say that he fully realized those expectations. His *Shylock* is fitted in every respect to fill a niche beside his *Iago* in the gallery of masterpieces of histrionic art. His costuming, as usual, was superb, and it was difficult to imagine, on looking on him, how one so young could carry in his mien and on his visage the traces of a long life, passed, on the one hand, under persecution, and, on the other, in extortion. The animus of hatred were expressed with terrible intensity by the wolfish eagerness in the fiendish gaze on his victim, and, from first to last, Mr. BOOTH preserved with thorough faithfulness the varying passions which from time to time usurped the heart of the Jew. On the whole, it was one of the most finished theatrical pictures Mr. BOOTH has yet presented. He was called several times before the curtain, and received at the close an ovation of applause.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. H. P. Stanton, of Seneca Falls; Ex-Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut; J. Ripley, of Connecticut; E. B. Bigdon and A. Lawrence, of Boston; Dr. Ridgeley, of Baltimore; Dr. Davidson, of Albany; and W. A. Hall, of Hastings, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Ex-Gov. Hunt and family, of Lockport; Dr. Tuttle, of New-Bedford; Dr. Bassett, of New-York; F. B. Cooley, of Chicago; and A. Walcott, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, M. C. elect, of Albany; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport; S. Yaaden, of Charleston, South Carolina, and Sam. D. Crane, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. F. Winslow, of Troy; E. Faxon, of Boston; N. E. Goodwin, of Mass.; G. L. Hardee, of Savannah, Ga.; A. M. Lessie, of St. Louis; Lieut. McCook, of the Army, and Mr. Larned, of Conn., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major T. Dodge, of the District of Columbia; J. W. Embra, of Texas; A. Spats, of Md., and Dr. U. M. King, of the United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. W. Monell, of Newburgh; T. W. Thomee, of London, C. W.; T. D. Archibald and B. Archibald, of Sydney, C. B., are at the Brevoort House.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

Further Discussions of the Secession Question in England.

The mails brought to Boston, by the *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., calling at Queenstown on the 27th, were received in this City, yesterday morning.

From our files we select various matters of interest in addition to the particulars received by telegraph.

BRITISH VIEWS OF SECESSION.

American Infatuation Concerning England.

From the London Economist, Jan. 26, 1861.

There is something truly astounding in the infatuations which seem to possess the politicians in the Southern States of America. They have not only persuaded themselves into something that has all the *strength*, if not the intellectual *weight* of a moral conviction, that the cause of Slavery is a holy and sacred cause in which they who suffer loss are heroes and martyrs,—but they have also fully persuaded themselves that all who differ from them are the unfortunate subjects of a mere fanciful hallucination which the slightest pressure of real self-interest will dissipate at once. They seem really to believe that *England is as ready to support them, if they can but offer her sufficient interested motive for doing so*, as she would be, for similar inducements, to sustain Italy against Austria or Prussia against France. "Cotton is king," they cry. "England wants our cotton, and if we can give it her cheaper than she at present gets it, there is nothing Manchester and Liverpool would not do to attain such an end." Accordingly they bestow fruitless ingenuity on plans for entrapping England into lending them the aid of her protection against the Federal Government. The leading men of South Carolina and Georgia are said to have hit on the following scheme: "If the United States Government attempts to collect the revenue on foreign imports at the South by placing revenue cutters off the different harbors, then the seceding States, not deeming it expedient to declare war, will pronounce for direct taxation as the exclusive source of revenue, passing an ordinance to that effect. The Foreign Ministers at Washington will then be informed that the ports of the Cotton States are thrown open for the entrance of foreign merchandise free of duty, and that any duties imposed by the United States Government are levied contrary to law, and without authority from the Southern Confederacy. The revenue question will then be transferred from the South to Europe. It will become a question with France or England, whether or not it will defend the free trade rights thus conferred on its manufacturers against the revenue duties of the Northern States. And in such an appeal to British or French cupidity, it is expected the national sympathy for free negroism, will yield to the national interest in favor of free trade."

It is lamentable to see such infatuation as this. Have South Carolina and Georgia really persuaded themselves that mercantile men in England would even wish that their Government should interfere in a struggle between the Federal Union and the revolted States,—and interfere on the side of those whom they deem wilfully and fearfully in the wrong, simply for the sake of buying their cotton at a cheaper rate? We think we may safely say *that there is not a commercial body in this Kingdom that would endure to see the British Government so faithless to its avowed principles of action, so treacherous to its avowed sympathies, for the sake of securing a mercantile gain to this Kingdom.* It is true we do not wish to see the struggle between the North and the South prolonged. We believe no civil war could equal it in horrors, and we hold also that,—if, indeed, all classes among the people of the South are bent on separation as they seem to be, and not merely carried away by the excitement of the moment, and the urgency of the meaner part of the population,—no forcible interference on the part of the North can possibly avail. But, assuredly, while the struggle is undetermined,—while the Federal Government still endeavors and hopes to enforce its authority over the whole territory rightfully subjected to its sway, no bribes, however enormous, would induce the English people,—or any class among them, however directly interested in the result,—to lend its aid to a revolt which they believe to be utterly unprovoked, the result of the worst political passions and likely to end in the general degradation of the Southern States.

These Southern gentlemen seem to us to have lost all the instincts of national honor, and to have lost them so entirely that they have ceased to believe in their existence elsewhere, when they calculate on any European nation taking a course that would cover it with well-deserved infamy. If there is one rule of national action more than another to which we have pledged ourselves deeply, it is the rule of non-intervention between revolted subjects and the Government to which they are supposed to owe allegiance;—nay, we do all in our power to secure the adhesion of other European Powers to the same course. Now, do these sharp Southerners really believe that England will not only break through the rule in their case, and break through it against the whole current of their political sympathies, but avow to the world that they do it for the sake of gain and gain alone? Where would England's political influence in Europe be after such an act as this? Would she not be set down as unworthy to be heard again in international councils? If a private gentleman openly takes a bribe to throw his convictions to the winds, would any of these Southern gentlemen deem him fit company for them? And if not, it is not at least usual on this side of the Atlantic to regard a nation's honor as less sacred than an individual's.

The truly melancholy side of these strange calculations on the part of the Southern States, is the evidence which they give of a completely distorted standard of judgment—on all subjects at least that touch the one great interest of their political life. They have cried out so long that all scruples about Slavery are cant and affectation, that they not only believe it, and believe that *we* believe it, but they even expect us to make a sacrifice of political credit and consistency by avowing our previous insincerity, and this for considerations that would certainly never have induced us to interfere in behalf of Hungary or Italy, whom we did desire to aid with all our hearts. *Such infatuation is absolutely appalling.* It seems to indicate that a kind of monomania blinds the Southern States on all subjects closely connected with their cotton and their slaves. We doubt if anything *we* can say will open their eyes. But we are at least bound in the name of the mercantile classes of England to tell them that *any proposal to intervene on their behalf in the struggle against the Federal Government of the Union, would be scouted nowhere with more scorn and indignation than in those districts of England which would benefit most by free trade with the United States.*

The Supply of Cotton for England.

From the London Spectator.

It is high time that this cotton question should be thoroughly discussed, if we intend to avoid a panic as dangerous and as expensive as the wildest apprehension of maritime defeat. Already, the mere rumor of possible deficiency has raised the price of the article 8 per cent., and cost England half as much again as the Chinese indemnity. Every succeeding mail from the United States tends to deepen an alarm which no sage politician will pronounce unfounded. One-sixth of our population relies for its bread, one-third of our trade depends for its existence, on the sufficiency of the import of cotton. It is not too much to say, that a successful invasion would produce less direct physical suffering among our population than a total cessation of supply. Even a serious deficiency would produce misery, to which that of Coventry is bearable; and a serious deficiency is at least not beyond the category of imminent probabilities.

There are, in fact, but three countries in the world which offer a chance of adequate, immediate and cheap supply—they are India, *China*, and, perhaps, Brazil.

In India *all the conditions of cultivation are present as fully as in the Southern States.* The cotton soil is of limitless extent. There is labor on the spot, cheap, plentiful, and accustomed to the work. There is a crop already produced, the extent of which seems but faintly comprehended, even by men whose fortunes depend upon their comprehension. India has no statistics, but the broad facts are patent without the aid of science. Two hundred millions of human beings are there clothed in indigenous cotton. However small the requirements of each man—and a population which bathes in cotton clothes twice a day, needs more cotton than Europeans are apt to admit—the regular supply must be inconceivably large. So great is it, indeed, that fluctuations of hundreds of millions of pounds between the export of one year and another scarcely affect the local price. The normal export to Europe may be taken at 300,000 bales. Yet in 1857, this amount, without preparation, without any disturbance in the internal trade, without any stimulus, other than increased price, rose at a bound to 680,000. Let Manchester ponder the extent of a cultivation which, without warning, throws off that quantity as unnecessary surplus per ge. But if we shall be told, if India really produces such supplies, why do they not always reach this country? *Simply because the Cotton cannot be carried to the coast at the average price of the American staple.* The expense of carriage swallows up the profit. The instant a rise in price overcomes that one difficulty, the cotton is offered in profusion The steple has three expenditures to meet. There is the cultivator's price, say, speaking roughly, 1½d. pound; there is the exporter's profit, little enough always, and there is a cost of carriage equal to nearly double the cost price of the fibre. Reduce that one item, and the supply, without new factories, without waiting for that "regeneration of India" for which Mr. BAZLEY hopes, and of which Anglo-Indians despair, will be ample to supply any vacuum created by disturbances among the slaves. We do not write without knowledge, when we say that *India, the cotton railway once complete, can emancipate England, at once, from dependance on the South.*

The position of China is widely different, but as a *new* field it offers advantages far beyond those of Australia or the Cape. Its colossal deltas contain cotton land almost without limit. Those deltas swarm with a population accustomed to toil, working for bare food, and ingenious beyond any Asiatic or African race. The enterprise which in Algeria must be wasted on the importation of labor, and in India on securing a title to land, may in China be turned at once to the cultivation. The Chinaman has no prejudices. Prove to him that cotton will pay, and he will grow cotton just as readily as sugar, or tea, or any of the products with which he now deluges the world. No demand has ever yet surpassed the Chinese capacity of production. If the reduction of a duty on tea increases the demand 30 per cent., China sends a few more millions of pounds without consciousness even of the difference of demand. It is in the great cloaca of the human race, in lands where labor is a drug and wages imply only the right to breathe, that demands like those of Lancashire for cotton can alone be adequately supplied. Let the Manchester men compel Sir CHARLES WOOD to finish the railway now constructing to Omraotee out of hand, and at any cost. Let them at the same time give up vague theories about Indian regeneration, and send agents to collect detailed information as to the extent of the Indian cotton crop, and in six months they may rest in peace, confident that even if the Union be in flames, the conflagration can never extend to the cotton-mills of Great Britain.

An English View of the Causes of the Secession Movement.

From the London Times, Jan. 26.

The events which have torn asunder the great American Confederation are yet too recent, and the materials on which opinions must be formed too uncertain and disputable, to allow anything like a calm historical view of this memorable transaction. As the tragedy—of which the first act may be said to have closed by the secession of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—advances in complication and intensity, we may expect to gain more insight into the real springs and motives of so singular a catastrophe. Men have hitherto been acting parts which they have long studied, and, if the North has been taken by surprise, the South has evidently been completely organized and prepared. We are about to enter on contingencies which the first planners of this movement could not possibly foresee, and we shall be able to divine the true significance of the past much better from actions and words which arise on the spur of the moment. Still, the time is come when we ought not to continue ourselves to our first emotion of wonder and astonishment at the sudden disruption of a fabric apparently founded on so solid a basis, but should endeavor, even now, to take account of the causes which have converted what in many other countries might have been a quarrel easily reconciled, into a breach which it is evident no compromise or concession is destined to bridge over.

First among these causes stands the form of Government itself. The election of a President every four years gives a singular, and, as it has turned out, a fatal facility for raising and bringing to issue any question on which parties may differ. Nothing is so easy as to associate a man with an idea, and to make up your mind to regard the success or failure of your candidate at an election as equivalent to the success or failure of a whole creed of political principles. It is better, no doubt, that parties should contend in the peaceful arena of an election than in the field of battle, but the excitement of elections unreasonably multiplied, and involving the material interests of large sections of the community who have or who hope for office, may, by their stimulating effect on party passions, stir up the very conflicts which they were intended to prevent. *Let it never be forgotten that the great Federation of America has been shipwrecked on the election of the head of the Executive.* A man possessing no right to the obedience of his fellow-subjects, except the will of the majority, has been repudiated by the minority. There is no loyalty, no tradition, to fall back upon, and the mere negation of the infallibility of the majority suffices to strip the Chief Magistrate of the State of all power over nearly one half of its citizens. A second vice in the American Constitution has arisen from the original miscalculation as to the duties of the electors who stand between the citizens voting on universal suffrage and the President. It was the belief of the founders of the Constitution that the election of a President would not be decided by the vote for appointing electors, but by the deliberations of the electors themselves. Between the two votes an ample period was suffered to intervene, which it was, no doubt, hoped would be used by the men to whom the people of the United States had delegated the power of choosing the President in making all requisite inquiries as to the merits of the different candidates. But those who devised this scheme did not allow for the encroaching spirit of democracy. They did not observe how easy it would be to choose electors pledged to a particular candidate, and thus effectually to forestall their deliberations. It is curious to consider that the election of a President which has torn the American Union asunder has not yet taken place, and will not take place for a month from this time. But this antedating the election by four months has a far more serious consequence. It introduces into the American Government every four years a most dangerous interregnum—a species of twilight between the setting of one President and the rising of his successor. During this period, which no legislator would purposely have created, the power of the State are divided, and the minds of men distracted between the actual tenant of office and his designated and expected successor—between the man who wields the power and patronage of the Government, and the man on whom that power and patronage will in a few months devolve. It would not have been difficult for a speculative writer to predict that if ruin overtook the American Confederacy from external causes, it would be in this ill-omened interregnum that the plague would break out. The man who is the choice of the majority is without place or power for the moment. The man who is possessed of place and power has been repudiated by the voice of the nation. Never was the distinction between a king *de facto* and *de jure* more sharply marked. Where there is power there are wanting all the elements that support authority; where there is authority there are withheld all the means and appliances of power. It is easy to see what an opportunity such a state of things offers to men desirous of overthrowing by force the Constitution of their country. It is just as if it were the custom that every Premier who has been defeated on a Vote of Confidence by the House of Commons were obliged to hold office for four months after his successor was appointed. In such a case what energy in action could we expect from a man who felt that the substance of power, that public opinion which alone makes the exercise of executive functions safe or beneficial, had deserted him, and ranged itself on the side of his opponent? To invest persons in such a situation with executive functions is to countenance the very object of Government, and to make its head for the time being a representative, not of the strength, but the weakness, of society. These considerations should not be lost sight of in estimating the position of Mr. BUCHANAN, and he certainly needs all the excuse and allowance that the most tolerant critic can suggest in his behalf. He owes his election to the very Southern States who are now in open rebellion to his authority, and his best friends have left him in a body rather than submit to be employed in preserving the Union whose bread they have eaten and whose official stations they have filled during the last four years. Still more, some of Mr. BUCHANAN'S principal supporters, while counseling their States to secede, retain their seats in the Senate of the United States, in order, by an abuse of the forms of the Constitution, to impede the action of the Executive in coercing the South to obedience. To break through these trammels is the duty of the President, but every one must feel how much better the duty would be performed by the Northern Anti-Slavery Republican LINCOLN than by the Southern Pro-Slavery Democrat, BUCHANAN.

Still, when all this allowance has been made, we fear it *is impossible to avoid the conviction that few men called upon to play a great historical part have been found more utterly unequal to their situation than* Mr. BUCHANAN. In the vain hope of conciliating the Southern members of his Cabinet, he inaugurated the meeting of Congress by a Message which was in itself the most powerful inducement to disunion. In the face of threatened secession, he told his countrymen that secession would be justifiable unless the North made very ample concessions. He stated distinctly that the power of putting down a rebellion had not been delegated to Congress, and that, while he would continue to collect the public revenue and to protect the public property, he would use no means to bring the Seceders to a sense of their duty. *This language could have but one effect. It gave the intended Seceders to understand that they might go on in safety*, and that, though their secession might be wrong in constitutional law, it would be valid in fact, defensible in morality, and attended with the most perfect impunity. Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, to satisfy whom he had thus degraded his office, lowered his personal character, and opened the door to the disruption of his country, have resigned, and leave him now to make unavailing appeals to Congress that they will supply to the crisis that wisdom and firmness which America had a right to expect from her Chief Magistrate. If, instead of flattering and encouraging rebellion, Mr. BUCHANAN had acted up to his recent declaration that it is his duty to execute the laws, *it is very possible that the fire might have been trampled out before it had time to spread.* A small naval force in Charleston harbor and in the Mississippi, coupled with a resolute declaration of the only line of policy which is open to a President of the United States worthy of his position—a declaration of his unflinching resolution to employ the whole power of the Government of which he is the head, for the purpose of its preservation—would probably have rendered any further appeal to force unnecessary. But the precious, the irretrievable moments, have been allowed to escape, and America must weep in tears of blood the misfortune which has given to faction its strongest encouragement in the weakness of her Constitution and the vacillation of her Chief Magistrate.

The President's Imbecility.

From the London Globe.

"The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great revolution," is the exclamation of President BUCHANAN in his latest, perhaps *last* Message to Congress. Imports have fallen off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war. The Treasury has been "unexpectedly" left without means; no one will lend it money at lower terms than 12 per cent. Trade is paralysed; manufactures are stopped; distress prevails; every species of property is depreciated; and "as the prospect of a bloodless settlement fades away, the public distress becomes more and more aggravated." Such is the lamentable confession of a President at the close of his period of office, the most disastrous for the Union, who consoles himself with the *banale* reflection that he shall carry with him to the grave the consciousness that he "meant well" for his country.

We cannot wonder at the unhappy tone of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message. He is the guardian of the law, the flag, and the property of the United States, and on the day he penned his Message, North Carolina took possession of two Federal forts, and Louisiana sent out three expeditions against three other forts, taking the arsenal at Baton Rouge by capitulation from the United States troops. On the very day when his Message was read in the Senate, the batteries held by the Charleston rebels fired on the troop-ship bearing the Stars and Stripes, and carrying tardy aid to Major ANDERSON in Fort Sumter, and drove her to sea. On the 10th, the day after the Message was read, Mississippi and Florida seceded, and on the 11th, Alabama followed suit, trumping the President's card. At the same time the Senators of the seceding States came to a resolution that the Tobacco States should be "dragooned" into secession, but, being children of this world, these astute Senators determined to remain in Washington "to prevent unfriendly legislation." They are said to rely on certain secret societies, "Knights of the Golden Circle," and what not, and upon treason in the Army and Navy, a reliance not wholly baseless, if we may judge from the rapid surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal by Maj. HASKINS to Gov. MOORE. When Maj. ANDERSON gave Gov. PICKENS an opportunity of proving that the troop-ship was fired on without orders, and declared that this belief alone made him refrain from opening fire, Gov. PICKENS told him that he was mistaken, that the attack on the troop-ship was a deliberate act, and he had the audacity to add that the presence of ANDERSON himself was only "tolerated" in the harbor of Charleston. And to show how deeply the irresolute spirit at Washington has penetrated into every quarter under its control, we have only to state that Major ANDERSON deemed it proper to suspend hostilities until he had heard from the White House. It is plain that South Carolina has begun the war. The Stars and Stripes have indubitably been fired on.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S position, under these circumstances, is one of extreme weakness. In his latest Message he restates the views with which he opened the session. No State has the right to secede at pleasure, he repeats; the Executive Department has no right to recognize the independence of such State. Power to declare war against a State seceding is not in the Constitution; neither the Executive nor Congress can do that. What then? Where is the loophole? It is "clear and undeniable" that it is the duty of the Executive to collect revenue and protect public property, and "to use military force *defensively* against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government." Here one would expect, as a conclusion, a statement that the Executive had ordered the force at his disposal to retake the forts which have been seized. But Mr. BUCHANAN is not prepared to go that length. "The hostile attitude of the States towards each other" has placed the question entirely above and beyond Executive control. We are afraid this is a misstatement. It is not the hostile attitude of States to each other we are to consider, but the hostile attitude of States towards the Federal Government. The broad question of Union or disunion, involving the settlement of a compromise, is beyond Executive control, but the President himself confesses that he is there to defend the property of the Federal Government, and it is the property of the Federal Government which has been seized. New-York has not attacked South Carolina; it is South Carolina which has attacked the Federal Government; deliberately, and with malice aforethought, the Governor of South Carolina has levied war upon the United States. Mr. BUCHANAN admits that the seizure of forts is "by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles." He admits that it was his duty to meet that step by another equally decided. But he holds his hand, and throws upon Congress "the whole responsibility," and in the same breath he tells Congress that it is "no time for palliatives," while the very course he recommends is an attempt to palliate, not arrest the evil. But Mr. BUCHANAN has determined that he would not begin a civil war, and hence he has from the first refrained from the exercise of those high functions intrusted to him as President of the United States. And what is his remedy? He says, "that the secession movement has been chiefly based upon misapprehension at the South of the sentiments of the majority of several of the Northern States." This is a somewhat late retractation of that bitter language which, used by the President in his annual Message, did seriously increase the excitement. We may let that pass. The President's remedy is nothing more nor less than a sort of national convention.

"Let the question be answered from the political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people themselves would speedily redress the serious grievances which the South have suffered. But, in heaven's name, let the trial be made before we plunge into an armed conflict upon the mere assumption that there is no other alternative. Time is a great conservative power. Let us pause at the momentous point, and afford the people, both of the North and South, an opportunity for reflection. Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this truth before her precipitate action! I therefore appeal, through you, to the people of the country to declare in their might that the Union must and shall be preserved by all constitutional means. I most earnestly recommend that you devote yourselves to this question, how this can be accomplished in peace."

For our parts we do not see how the ballot-box would end the matter in peace. The seceding States have gone too far to retract. The President has neglected his duty too much. It is a sound maxim that you should suppress rebellion before you deal with the questions that raised it. Mr. BUCHANAN has allowed rebellion to attain a fearful height, and now he proposes to bring the hostile elements within four walls to talk out what they have evidently resolved, if need be, to fight out. What Congress will say to such a proposal is pretty evident, and nothing will come of it, but more useless committees and caucuses. The sole aim of the violent Southern party, which has gained the upper hand, is to prolong the period of indecision, in order that they may be the better prepared; and whatever may be the intentions of the "wel-meaning" President, the effect of his policy is to insure them that time. If fighting must come, delay will be as beneficial to the North as to the South, since both need time to prepare for a violent issue.

Beautiful Celestial Phenomena.

FORT ATKINSON, Iowa,
Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861—12 M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just witnessed the most gorgeous display of the Parhelion, or Mock Suns, that it has ever been my fortune to behold. The time is noon, the sun, of course, being mid-way in the heavens.

From the body of the sun, which is now about 45 degrees above the horizon, a bright circle of light extends entirely round the heavens, *parallel with the horizon.* Within this circle are *four* mock suns, one of each occupying *precisely* a point—in the northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest. On each side of the sun, and passing through the two most southerly mock suns, are two luminous arcs, at the culmination of which, *in the zenith*, there is a short arc of most brilliant rainbow hues, with its convex side toward the sun. The mock suns are all too bright to be looked at steadily but for a few seconds. Altogether the phenomena seems to be worthy of record; and I should like to learn over how extensive a region of country it has been observed. The weather is intensely cold, and growing colder. The sky is clear in the east, but hazy in the West, whence the wind is blowing. E. KIRKUP, M. D.

THE BROOKLYN COURTS.—SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32.
CITY COURT.—Nos 10, 14, 15. 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Babies.—Anything that Interests Babies, will, of course claim the attention of mothers. Call at No. 65 Broadway, and examine Dr. BROWN'S Patent Baby Tender, pronounced by all to be the greatest invention of the age, and recommended highly by the medical faculty. J. S BROWN & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (Basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved
SEWING-MACHINES.
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Look-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MURRAY—SANDS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Mr. Browne, Mr. DIGBY MURRAY, of New-York, to HELEN C. SANDS, daughter of Gerry Sanger, Esq.

DIED.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 11, HANNAH A., wife of Richard W. Seaman, and daughter of Augustus Vradenburg, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 228, F. and A. M., and Manhattan Engine Company, No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. S. A. Dusenbury, No. 30 Pike-st. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

BUTCHER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, JAMES DUNCAN BUTCHER, a native of the City of Cork, Ireland, aged 33 years.

The friends of deceased are requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 37th-st and 10th-av.

☞ Cork papers please copy.

EDDY.—In this City on Monday, Feb. 11, of pleuro-pneumonia, F. RUFUS EDDY, only son of Samuel and Emeline E. Eddy, aged 4 years.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 22 Clinton-place. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCGOWN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 10, BENSON MCGOWN, aged 22 years, 5 months and 10 days.

His friends and relatives, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, S. B. McGown, 196 first, and 34-av.

MOSES.—In this City on Sunday, Feb. 10, LORENZO MOSES, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

FLEXMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 8, ALFRED FLEXMAN, M. D., in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. D Irving, and Wm. L Skidmore, also the Medical Faculty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 23 Union-place, corner of 19th-st, without further notice.

YVELIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, of disease of the heart, HYACINTH YVELIN, for over 30 years a merchant of this City, in the 68th year of his age

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his son, G. G. Yvelin, in Lexington-av., first house above 44th-st.

BORST.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, ELISABETH MARY, eldest daughter of John B. and Elisabeth Borst, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 27 Madison-av., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

CARNES.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, EDWIN FRANCIS, son of Sarah S. and the late Edwin O Carnes, aged 18 months.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 9, SUSAN D. TAYLOR, wife of Gad Taylor, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No 12 Sydney-place.

ROORSE.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Feb. 10, WILLIAM H. ROORSE, son of William and Mary A. Rogers, in the 13th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 3d-av., between 125th and 128th sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DRAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, of scarlet fever, ALICE MAY, eldest child of Horace K. and Caroline W. Drake, aged 2 years and 8 months.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

WOODRUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 11, FRANKLIN, only son of Franklin and Mary F. Woodruff aged 2 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 78 West Warren-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILNER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, RENETTA AGNES, only daughter of Charles C. and C. Lydia Milner, aged 1 year and 8 months.

☞ St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

LYON.—In Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 10, Mrs. ANNA P. LYON, widow of the late Dr. Thomas Lyon, aged 85 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her sons, William M., Joseph B., and Caleb F. Lindsley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Second Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 13th inst., without further notice.

BANKS.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wedn

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

PARTON'S
LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.
3 vols., crown, 8vo. Price $5.

New works have woe such enthusiastic and unanimous praise from the critics and the public. At the present time is of peculiar value, and is read by all with great interest. Mr. Parton's Life is almost universally commended for its truthfulness and impartiality. General Jackson was the only President of the United States who has had to deal with a similar crisis to that which now distracts the United States and the story of how he met this crisis is well told in Mr Parton's Biography.

OLMSTED'S OUR SLAVE STATES.
A series of three volumes, viz:
1. A JOURNEY IN THE SEA-BOARD SLAVE STATES. 2. A JOURNEY IN THE BACK COUNTRY. Uniform in style and price. Showing the Condition, Resources and Economy of the Southern States. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. 12mo. cloth. Price $1 25 per volume.

SEABURY ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.
AMERICAN SLAVERY DISTINGUISHED FROM THE SLAVERY OF ENGLISH PREDIAL THEIRISTS AND JUSTIFIED BY THE LAW OF NATURE. By SAMUEL SEABURY, D.D.

The author's aim, as stated in his Preface, is "to withdraw from this vexed controversy, if it be possible, its moral, religious and social element, that thus Slavery when it is made an object of National legislation, may be discussed and disposed of on economical and political grounds." The established reputation of the distinguished author furnishes ample assurance that the arguments are at once able, forcible and kind.

1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.

Published by
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer st.,
New-York

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, desiring a comfortable and permanent home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th-st. Reference will be given and required.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family. Apply to H. HUMPHREYS, No. 347 West 36th-st., first door east of 9th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable private family. Apply at 28 Livingston-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Front room to let, with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow; side entrance on Cranberry. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single persons can have board, with a small front room, having gas, both hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to living-place. Terms for two persons, $10, or $11 per week, including fire and gas. Reference exchanged.

IN HOUSTON-ST., NEAR MACDOUGAL.—One or two gentlemen can obtain a neatly furnished attachment room on second floor, having gas and water, bathroom adjoining. Price, including gas and fire, $3 per week. Board furnished if desired. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF APARTMENTS, CONsisting of a parlor and three or four bedrooms, either unfurnished or unfurnished, with private table, in a pleasant locality, not lower than 14th-st., or higher than 39th-st. Address A. W., Box No. 1,055 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE, FATHER and brother, wish to engage permanent board in Brooklyn within five minutes' walk of Wall-st Ferry. A parlor and two bedrooms, adjoining, or up on the same floor, required. Address B., No. 201 Pearl-st., New-York. References exchanged.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,348 Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts. Also, accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

79 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY and UNION-SQUARE.—A desirable family room; also two comfortable rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a sociable private family; location not above 12th-st. Address, stating terms, G. B., Box No. 2,741, Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS TO LET.—AT VERY MODERATE prices, with or without partial board, at No. 38 University-Place.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. Apply at No. 80 West 36th-st., one door west of Broadway

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE MARBLE STORES ON HOWard-st., Nos. 50 and 52, being 121 feet west of Broadway, 48 feet front, forming an L, with a front on Mercer-st. First-class store, well lighted, fronting the store of Arnold & Constable. A. W. SPIES, No. 127 Broadway, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, Nassau-st.

TO LET.—STORE, BASEMENT AND DWELLING in upper part of three-story building No. 446 4th-av., on the west side, between 31st and 32d sts. Apply to N. LAWRENCE, No. 45 East 20th-st., before 9, at 4 o'clock, and in the evening, or at No. 81 Nassau-st., third story, 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LEASE—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st. MAJOR THOMPSON.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—BANKing and law offices in Nos. 57 and 59 William-st.
Store No. 78 Maiden-lane.
Lofts Nos. 90 and 92 John-st., corner of Gold-st.
Apply to S. S. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 790 William st

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms, as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

STORES TO LET.—THE LARGE STORES, NOS. 79 and 83 Barclay-st., near the Washington Market. Will be put in thorough repair for good tenants. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 18 AND 21 SEVenth-av., well located, and replete with every convenience. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 125 MERCER-ST., SUITAble for a grocery-store, saloon, &c. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., upstairs. Rent low to a good tenant.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse-power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 103 Walker-st

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
Public and Private Lecturer on Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene, as pertaining to the Vocal, Respiratory and Reproductive Systems,
No. 99 Spring-st., near Broadway.

REFERENCES:

Prof. DOREMUS, M. D.	Prof CARNOCHAN, M. D.
Prof. BARKER, M. D.	JAMES STEWART, M. D.
THOS. WARD, M. D.	EDW. HODGES, Mus Doc.
M. Le Docteur CAFFE, President L'Academie de Medicine, Paris.	O. Sig. Dr. PAULO CANDIDO, Bro. Medico Do S. MM. II., Brazil.
Rev. Dr. McVICKAR.	Rev. Dr. McAULAY.
The Members of the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary.	The Members of the New-York Union. Theological Union.
Mr. BUCK.	Mr. TOKER.
Members of the Brooklyn Normal School.	The Members of the N. Y. Mendelssohn Society.
Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS.	

Nearly twenty years of successful practice in the United States, Europe, the West Indies, and Empire of the Brazils resulting in many remarkable cures by his original system of treatment, enables Dr. G. to promise the speedy relief of several diseases of the organs of the THROAT, the CHEST, and other most important organs hitherto considered incurable

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, A memorial to Congress has been prepared and signed by several respectable firms in this City, and sent to Washington, stating that the "New-York Pilot Commissioners are asking for a change in the Pilot Law of Congress of 1837;" and *whereas*, this Board have never asked, nor desire to have any change made in the law of 1837, but, on the contrary, are opposed to any change in that law; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board regret that a memorial, based on misstatement, and signed, as the Board believes, under a mistake by many of the signers, should have had any such currency in this community.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—H. R. WORCHINGTON HAS REmoved his office for the sale of steam pumps, watermeters, &c., from No. 28 Broadway to No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Hydraulic Works, is in Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

PELHAM FARM.—TRIPLE-REFINED PIPPIN CIDER for bottling, Pelham Seedling Potatoes for seed, warranted not to rot. Triple-refined Cider Vinegar for sale at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH,
Commission Merchant.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A SMALL FAMILY, a short distance in the country, a middle-aged woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also, a young woman as waitress and chamber-maid; the house has all the modern conveniences; good references required. Apply at No. 113 West 36th-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, who understands her business thoroughly, and can bring best City reference. No other need apply. Call, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 240 Madison-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, who understands her business, and can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., immediately.

NURSE WANTED.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands and does her duty, can sew, is cheerful, Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 160 East 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable yonng English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer, willing and obliging, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable yonng woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as leoudress. Can give three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Scotch girl, a situation as chamberm id, or waiting and plain sewing; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 190 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable youeg woman, to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business. The best City reference given. Call at No. 26 2d-av., in the rear, middle door, third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chamberm aid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 21 State-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do up stairs work and to mind children. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 150 32d-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as nurse; best of City references given. Apply at No. 261 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as above, by a respectable woman, or as waitress and laundress; is competent to fill either of the situations. City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 317 West 29th-st., between 10th and 11th evs. Cottage in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A highly respectable German Protestant woman desires a situation in the above capacity in City or country; is a first-class seamstress; will do her best to give satisfaction to her employer; salary moderate. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a very smart efficient girl for up stairs work and waitress; does up ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing in the best style, and is a very capable dining-room girl; has excellent City refererence, and values a good situation. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable English Protestant young woman; she is a good chambermaid, waitress and seamstress; can also do general housework; is willing to work in any capacity. Can give good reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 29 McDougal-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by two Protestant young women, situations; one to do chamberwork and waiting, the other as regular waitress. Both understand their business well. Call, for two days, at No. 28 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation, either in a private family or boarding-house; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Can produce the very highest references as to character and capability. Apply, for two days, from 10 to 2, at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store. A note, addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A REspectable private family, as cook; understands soups and meats, jellies and creams, games and pastry; good bread and cake baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 237 Elizabeth-st., first floor; good recommendation given from her last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, as well American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City references given, when applied. Address M. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, as cook in a small private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and pies; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman in a private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies. good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family by a very respectable woman; understands all branches of cooking, soups, jellies, desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City refererce given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can take entire charge of the kitchen; the best City references from her employers. Can be seen in the fancy store, No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent, trustworthy woman, as cook to all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry, soups and jellies; understands the French and American also the English style of cooking. Wages $10 to $12. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUAtion as first-class cook; perfectly understands all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 West 15th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as good plain cook; understands German cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th av's., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, with the best of reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, gravies, poultry, &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread, cake and pastry. Can be seen at 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; is a good family baker; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; no objection to be country; first class City refererce. Apply at No. 357 2d-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a Protestant English woman, as cook; she would like, if possible, to keep her little girl with her. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at No. 2 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation, as first-class cook in a private family or private boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 116 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a trustworthy, cleanly, active, good-tempered, young woman; she is a good plain cook, understands washing, and would be found a very useful and desirable person; can have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 63 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., up stairs, until engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; one who understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry and games; also, to make pastry, bread and all kinds of desserts; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best of City references given. Call, for two days, at 165 3d-av., near 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; will take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable widow woman with a girl 13 years of age, as cook, washer and ironer in a respectable private family, or a private boarding house; the little girl can take care of children, wall on the table and run errands; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS first-class cook and first-rate washer; understands all kinds of desserts blanc-mange and jellies, if required; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 Amity-st. in the rear. Best references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived in the best of families, and can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Scotch woman, as cook in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business; is a good baker of bread, and has no objections to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing, if required; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook, a good washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business; best City reference given. Call at No. 135 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress and chamber-maid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, BAKER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a neat, trustworthy Protestant young woman, in either of the above capacities, in City or country; is thoroughly competent for her duties; is willing and obliging. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a young woman of unexceptionable character, a situation in a respectable family as cook and laundress; has the highest reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 39 West 13th-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as above, by a respectable young woman; or as chambermaid and waitress; is competent for either. Prefers Staten Island. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 Mott-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference, in the city or country; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and pies, and an excellent getter-up of linens; is civil, and capable, and clean in her person and work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young German Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a small private family; City reference given. Call at No. 20 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds; no objections to fill a situation as general family seamstress. Best City reference. Call at or address No. 257 7th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted—either City or country—by a competent and respectable servant girl; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; will hire for moderate wages.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted to do general housework or good plain cooking, for a hard working and industrious girl; an excellent washer and ironer not fond of going out much, steady and trustworthy; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English lady from the country who would like to engage herself as housekeeper to a small respectable family, where help is kept to do the laborious part of the work; is fond of children, and can teach different branches of fancy work. Address MRS. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY a highly recommended American girl; she is an excellent seamstress, and a hair dresser by profession; is of a mild and kind disposition and fond of children; wages not so much an object as good treatment. Call or address 37 Allen-st., in the candy-store, during the week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 26th-st., between 8th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as nurse; is a first-class seamstress; capable of cutting out and making all kinds of children's clothes; also, willieg to instruct them if necessary. Call for three days at No. 399 3d av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse; understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and will make herself generally useful, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 486 2d-av., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and to assist in sewing, or as chambermaid. Best City reference can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., basement door. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse, to take charge of a baby from its birth, or to take care of growing children; has good City reference. Call at No. 229 18th-st., second floor front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse, or chamb rmaid and seamstress; has the best reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 369 6th-av., 3d door from 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; the best of City refererce can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—AN EXPEnienced German nurse wishes to take charge of children; is willing to teach them German, and to do plain sewing; no objection to go as waitress in a respectable private family; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted from a most respectable intelligent Protestant woman, as infant's or children's nurse; will be found a most responsible and valuable servant with young children; has excellent reference and dislikes changing, having lived ten years in one family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a very respectable young married woman, whose child is seven weeks old; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses in the latest style; also, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No objection to chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 144 East 35th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTed by two respectable girls, one to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, the other to do plain sewing and chamberwork. Can give City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. She can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 30 West 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, in a respectable private family, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, by a competent young woman; would not object to take care of one child and do fine washing or sewing, is fully competent to fill either place; has lived several years in her last place. Call at No. 121 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, F. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

GOOD SERVANTS, AND PLENTY OF them, including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 6 Clinton Hall Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway (formerly Bible House). French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young man, a situation as book-keeper, reference from former employer; terms moderate. Address O. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a competent groom and steady driver, and can be strictly relied on for steadiness and sobriety, and willing to devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer; can give good City reference from the gentleman that he had lived with, in this City and suburbs. Address for two days, A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishman, a Protestant, a situation as thorough groom and coachman, in a private family, or would go as groom and valet to a single gentleman; has had many years' experience in England, and understands his business thoroughly in both branches; has the best of City refere ce from his late employer. A letter addressed to W. P., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in Europe, and has 8 years of the best City refererce. Any gentleman wanting a man to care his horse and carriage will not be disappointed; is a member of the Episcopal Church. Address L. H. N., No. 693 Broadway, in the fruit-store, or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single Englishman, as coachman; understands his business, and gardening. Best City reference from his last employer. Is willing and obligiug. Address JOHN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED single man desires a situation as above; would be found everything required; the best reference. Address WEBSTER, Box, No. 203, *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Protestant young man wishes a situation in the above capacity; has a thorough knowledge of the greenhouse, flower and vegetable garden, and is capable of doing anything required about a gentleman's place, as his testimonials will prove him to be a competent, intelligent, honest and sober young man. Address D. H. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and gardener; understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; the best of reference will be given as to honesty and sobriety. Address M. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER—COOK, &c.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant man and wife—the man as a good coachman or as gardener, who thoroughly understands the business; the woman as cook, laundress or waitress; excellent reference given. Call or address J. B., at No. 2½ East 24d-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A MARried man with good City references wishes a situation as coachman and gardener. Call for two days at No. 11 Hamilton-st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, and all kinds of farm-work in all its branches, in the care of horses, harness and coaches; can milk good; is an excellent groom and a careful driver; can produce one year's recommendation from his last place. Call at No. 219 Bowery, or address a note for two days to J. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care, treatment and management of horses; is but a short time in the country. Wages not so much an object as to get a trial. Would make himself useful to his employer. Address GROOM, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as above by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the business; is a careful driver, and can take good care of horses; best of reference; will make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a young man who understands the business thoroughly; is not afraid of hard work; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED MAN, a farmer's situation; his wife is competent to take charge of the dairy; has had long practical experience in this country; has the best of recom mendations as to sobriety, capability and industry from his last employer, where he has lived five years. Address FARMER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER (Prussian by birth) wants a situation; he is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, green-house and other departments; he has had practical experience in the landscape business for a long time; he can give satisfactory assurances to any gentleman regarding his abilities; he is a married man, with one child. Address or apply, for four days, to F. W., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty st., New-York.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as gardener and coachman, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can live the best of City reference. Address, for three days, M. M. O., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, as gardener, of practical experience; understands the care and management of grapery, greenhouse, vegetables, &c. Has the best of City reference as to capability and character. Please address PRACTICAL GARDENER, Box No 202 *Times* Office, or to M GARDENER, No. 71 Liberty-st., Smithe's seed-store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a gardener, with a practical knowledge of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees, grape vines, flowering plants and all kinds of vegetables, pleasure grounds, lawn ponds, and ornamental planting promptly attended to with neatness; has the best of City reference. Apply or address F. D., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, sober and faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good carcful driver; he also understands the treatment of green-house and grapery; will be obliging to his employer in all respects. The best of City and County references can be produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man—no family; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; was seven years with his last employer, to whom he can refer for character and capability. Apply or address, H. T., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a man who is a first-rate forcer, fruit, flower and vegetable grower; understands the laying out of new grounds, and would superintend the management of land if required. Address R. T. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A man of good character, good reference from last employer, and would take charge of a small farm. Address T. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., or Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, P. K. GARDENER, for two days.

AS GROOM, &c.—GENERAL SERVANT.—A German yoeeg men and his wife desire situations in city or country. They are a most desirable couple for any gentleman or family. The man can train young horses for saddle or harness; can also instruct young ladies in the art of riding on horseback; is a thorough groom and coachman, and a good gardener; his wife is competent to take any kind of a situation. Apply at No. 376 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and reliable man, who can give five years' City refernces, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. Notes addressed to S. C., No 716 Broadway, corner of Washington-place, will receive immediate attention during this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; first-class reference. Address W. G. at Caswell, Mack & Co.'s, Druggists, Fifth av. Hotel, corner 24th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man, as waiter in a private family; the best of City reference from where he has lived five years; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 6th-av., corner of 15th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an American man, who has lived with the best families in the City. Apply at No. 178 East 17th-st., for two days.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

To this department of our business we call the particular attention of

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS,

As our

SPRING STOCK

Comprises every article necessary for

HOTEL AND FAMILY USE,

All of which we are offering at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

HOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail new and choice styles of
DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for the present and coming season.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

SILKS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS
SELLING OFF AT PANIC PRICES,
Before the opening of the Spring trade.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS, $10.
OPERA CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING
A FRESH LOT
OF OPERA CLOAKS, AT ONLY $10.
Also, some Richer.

FOULARD SILKS 30c. PER YARD.
FANCY SILKS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
JAMES GREY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

500 FOULARD SILK ROBES,
REDUCED FROM $9 TO $5.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DOORS WIDE OPEN,
VERSUS DOORS CLOSED!
The PEACE CONVENTION at Washington are conducting their proceedings with CLOSED DOORS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
will have his doors WIDE OPEN
THIS MORNING, at 9 A. M., exhibiting
1,000 Dozen Ladies' LINEN CAMBRIC HDK'S., $1 60 a dozen; full value, $2 50.
5,000 very cheap EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
from 1s. up.
Fresh importations BLACK THREAD LACES, GUIPTURE LACES, POINTE COLLARS, VALENCIENNES LACES, THREAD VEILS, &c.
500 Pieces DRAPERY MUSLINS,
CURTAIN LACES,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.
JOB LOTS VERY MUCH UNDER PRICE
New line CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
New line 4-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, WHITE ILLUSION LACES.
JOB LOTS JACONET MUSLINS—SWISS and BOOK MUSLINS, TARLETONS, very much under price.
ONE CASE New style HEAD-DRESSES, adapted to the season.
New line BRILLIANTS and MARSEILLES.
JOB LOT 1,000 dozen extra size all LINEN TOWELS, $2 per dozen, very low.
Full line BOSIERY—UNDER-WEAR, for Ladies, Gents and Misses—Ladies' made-up Under Clothing, every variety—CORSETS—SKIRTS.
Full stock YANKEE NOTIONS, BEST PINS, 3c. BEST SPOOL COTTON, 44c per dozen, &c.
NOW OPENING—NEW RIBBONS, NEW FLOWERS, RUCHES, HEAD ORNAMENTS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, &c.
On Monday and the ensuing week we shall offer
DECIDED BARGAINS
To our retail trade in
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK,
and all the popular domestic Muslins, at cost and less than cost.
Our last year's stock of housekeeping goods must be closed.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 96 Duane-st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 156 Fierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CORSETS AND SK

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place; now,

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid; being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage to wit:

All and singular the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether embodied under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools, implements, wood and property connected with the aforesaid railroad, and used, or proper to be used for the purposes of running, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, or any portion or portions of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1858. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLDS ON WEST BROADWAY, VARICK, FRANKLIN, and BEACH STS., belonging to estate of Thos. Riley, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, WITHOUT FURTHER RESERVE:

ON WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Franklin-st., the house (known as "The Fifth Ward Museum Hotel") and lot.

ON WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Beach-st., the four-story brick building and lot.

ON VARICK-ST.—Southeast corner Beach-st, the three-story brick house and lot, (with stable.)

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

Also, 110 shares Capital Stock Columbia Fire Insurance Company. By order. F. R. TILLOU,
BENJ. D. BRUSH,
Executors Estate of T. Riley, deceased.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell Esq., Referee, of valuable 17th Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chamberst. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northeasterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

MORTGAGE SALE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, perfumery, bottles, shelves, counters, cases, scales, pill machine, the entire stock and fixtures of the drug store, No. 283 Bleecker-st., between Grove and Barrow, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1861, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. If desired, it will be sold complete or in lots.

ABRAHAM MOSES, Constable.
SOL. B. NOBLE, Attorney for plaintiff.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, at No 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, kitchen furniture, &c. FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a general assortment of Spring goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1855, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1860, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1859, for the period from the 1st of January, 1860, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership ers as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner, of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES.
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD CORNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. W. FISHER & CO., at No. 650 Broadway, was dissolved on the 15th of December last by mutual consent. J. W. FISHER,
JACOB S. ABRAMS.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date. T. & E. MESSENGER.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered; $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Tees. Flour, $5. $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 200 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

A SSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.

Fifteen Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty-five persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by reason of the severe sickness and suffering, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness, and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased contractions of labor as Winter advanced, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, reduce the number of the recipients. There having, meanwhile, been no public excitement touching the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds, consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering the most severe, the Association is left without adequate means of relief. What more needs be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? The plea is not for distant strangers who have claims on others, nor for the debased and outcast; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have none to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly; for small it be measured to you again. It surely cannot be that the piteous cry of more than Eighteen Thousand of our worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.

To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business derangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than fifty per cent. less than in 1855 and 1857. The present extra, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Mintnrn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board,
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer,
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN THOMSON, HENRY J. HART,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN ROMER, DAVID B. MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN SHOTWELL,
ISAAC ODELL, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES.

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hustace, Joseph Rogers, Hy. A. Kerr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

MR. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

MONEY WANTED.—$11,000 WANTED ON A first mortgage, on first rate City real estate. Title indisputable. Apply to W. H. McDONALD, Jr., No. 177 William-st., between Spruce and Beekman sts.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861.

FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New York will receive their Dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the 22d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, } RAILROAD HOUSE, Conn., Feb. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Feb. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb 5 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. The present arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860, trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train from 26th-st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt for Cold Spring, Fishkill, &c.; 4 P. M. stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Express Train, Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train, Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN RUSCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A.M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M	7:25, 11:30 A.M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	3 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	8:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cenandelgua and principal stations. Mail at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cenandelgua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yephank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hampstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $5; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, colored, bankers, illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following color, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 90 cents upwards; Post-office cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman, in the prime of manhood, (48,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel-looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, with some property, is sincerely desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or young widow, possessing the same endowments, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars, addressed, in sincerity, to A. D. P., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationery generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
JAN. 1, 1861.

OFFICE, No. 161 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per Statement, Jan. 1, 1860		$3,490,582 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860	$763,053 55	
Received for Interest during the year 1860	214,014 18	
Total Receipts for 1860	$977,067 74	
Paid Claims, by death	$267,050 000	
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 29	
Paid Salaries, Postages, Taxes, Exchanga, etc.	21,620 54	
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,325 30	
Paid Physicians' Fees	5,966 75	
Paid Annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends during the year.	166,500 75	$505,091 63 $411,976 11
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$62,684 19	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	2,327,841 68	
Premium Notes, on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,279,864 17	
Real estate	90,893 27	
Loans on Scrip	5,931 44	
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission	45,343 75	
Total Assets		$3,812,558 50

The Directors have declared a Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered the payment of the Dividend of 1859.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock, P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New York.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INCOME RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

J ACOB ROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STERBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE...Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITE & WRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. R. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD...of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Berclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, effecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is daily curing all such patients by his advice. Read this book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hanter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S BED DROPS cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 35th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residence of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Masvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 34 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE,
JAMES G. DIMOND, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKIDMORE, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 1 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23;
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2,

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
do. to London	80	do. to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months..... 60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. Comstock, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. Gray, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

the Union candidates for the Convention. Returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of Union candidates.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 10.

As far as heard from, all the Union candidates are elected by overwhelming majorities. The Convention is defeated by a large majority. The vote of Nashville was: For the Union candidate, 2,990; Secession, 555; for a Convention, 1,290; for no Convention, 1,507.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Feb. 11.

Tennessee has gone for the Union by fifty thousand. There will be no Convention. One county, Chatham, is a unit for the Union.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented four petitions, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand firm by the Union and Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a large number of petitions from citizens of Massachusetts, Indiana and Missouri, asking for some settlement of the difficulties in the country.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions asking Congress to submit the question of amendments to the Constitution to the people, and also fifty petitions asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, asking the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence between the Government of Great Britain and the United States, in relation to the extradition of one ANDERSON, a man of color, charged with the crime of murder, in Missouri. Laid over.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) presented a petition signed by several thousand inhabitants of Western Utah or Nevada, asking for a Territorial Government. Referred to the Committee on Territories. The Deficiency bill was taken up and another Conference Committee appointed

The consideration of the President's message was postponed till Thursday, and the Naval Appropriation bill taken up.

Several amendments were added.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to strike out several appropriations for the Pensacola Navy-yard. Carried.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment, to repeal so much of the act of last year as prevented the purchase of patented articles.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) proposed to amend so as to except firearms, which was agreed to, and the amendment adopted.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment, to build seven steam sloops-of-war.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) thought there was something a little strange about this. It looked like building such a class of vessels as could go into the ports of States which had seceded, and he feared there was something more than appeared on the face of the amendment. He was opposed to anything that looked like coercion.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) disclaimed all such intentions, but advocated the amendment as necessary for the proper increase of the Navy.

After further discussion, the amendment was agreed to. Yeas 30, nays 18.

A bill was reported to the Senate, and on the question concurring in the amendment to build seven steam sloops-of-war, Mr. MASON spoke against the amendment. He said that he could not shut his eyes to the fact that seven States had seceded, and six of them had joined together and formed a Government and a Nationality, and by no vote of his should there be any additions to the military force of the Government, which was to be used to coerce States.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that the proposition did not come from the Republican side of the House, and he saw no reason they should be thus scolded. It was a proposition that had been here for years from a Democratic President, but now that it happened to be brought forward, the appeal is made, why support this measure now? Why, is it not necessary now? Why, according to the Senator, (MASON,) because six States have have attempted to secede, and have seized the property of the Government, does this render it less necessary? It is almost impossible to refrain from asking, who does the Senator represent here? Is he a Senator of the United States here on this floor, and does he stand up here and say, after all these things have taken place, that they render it unnecessary now to increase the naval force of the country? I recognize the fact, as was said by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. DAVIS,) that, so long as I am here, I am bound to perform my duty as a Senator of the United States, without any reference to what may be done outside of this Chamber. So long as I stay here, and receive the money of the Government, I will look out to the best of my ability for the interests of the Government; and if I can no longer do that, I will leave my place here and return to my State, and say I am at its service. Now, Sir, how do we stand as Senators—we who remain, whose States have not seceded? We look on these facts, remarkable as they are, as taking place outside of this Chamber, and we are not bound to deal with them as negotiations. We are to look on them as against the interest, the welfare of the Government and the Constitution of the United States, under which we live. That is the point of view from which we must look at them. But man seem to say to themselves and the country, "I, standing here as a member of this Government, must look out and keep my eyes open, not that this Government has the advantage of my counsels, but that those outside who are waging war against it, are to have the benefit of my counsels and my aid." Why, I take in consideration, and in connection with this question, this bill of my friend from Vermont (Mr. COLLAMER) is simply a bill to provide that, if the revenue of the Government cannot be collected in a particular place, or a particular point, then these places shall cease to be recognized as places where the revenue shall be legally collected. Yet this is commented on as a design of coercion. Do we not owe it to the foreign Governments themselves, that we should either enforce our own laws in these ports, or else declare them not to be legal ports of entry for the United States.

Mr. MASON—Clearly so, if they will avow in the bill the reason for it, that the State of South Carolina is no longer a member of the Confederacy and is beyond the jurisdiction of the Government, let them avow it.

Mr. FESSENDEN—What difference does it make in point of law, should those who draw the bill give the motive? It is not necessary we should avow the fact. We simply declare that there may be cases in which it may be difficult for the United States to collect revenue in particular places, by the ordinary course of proceedings, and we give the President the power to say that we shall no longer attempt to collect the revenue, for it shall cease to be a port where vessels may legally enter under the authority of the United States when we declare that it is no longer a port of the United States, a port of entry, and give notice of the fact; then comes a time when, if foreign vessels undertake to consider it a port of the United States, they will become amenable to the laws, and must take the consequences. It was in reference to this fact, that these people are now availing themselves of this being a port of the United States, and collect the revenue and put it into their pockets, when in fact they are nobody in the eyes of the law, and in the eyes of the world. We are going on now, also, furnishing them all the postal facilities, we paying the expense, and they receiving the money. Now the Senator says this won't do. Either declare war, or else declare that they are no longer a part of the United States. I don't propose to do either. I propose to do simply that which is necessary for our own protection and advantage. I am acting yet as a Senator of the United States, and I will legislate for the United States, and not for South Carolina, or any other seceding State. And as long as I stay here, I take it that is my duty. Nor am I going to be diverted from this by talk about force and coercion. The time may come when it will be necessary for us to speak plain. I am willing to speak plain now, and I say, speaking for myself, that if the time ever does come when it will be necessary to use force to execute the laws of the United States, under the Constitution, I am perfectly ready to do it. But I trust I shall have no such necessity. The measure of my friend from Vermont is a measure of peace, and the measure of constructing these additional vessels is a measure of peace. I do not suppose anybody ever dreamed of making this appropriation for the purpose of making war upon these States. It may be war will come It may be these difficulties will grow vastly greater than they are now, and when that time comes, I trust we shall be ready to meet our responsibilities like men. But the question is now, What is necessary for us to do for the interest of this country in reference to its naval force? Although the Senator will not vote for it, because it may be that it will give additional force to the Government which he represents here. I say to him that is no objection to my mind. I am perfectly willing it should have that additional force, when I am so well defended by the recommendation of a Democratic President, year after year, and supported by a Democratic Senator.

Mr. MASON.—The Senator has been a little discursive, but he has enlightened us, or, at least, he has me, upon this question, that the present necessity for an increased naval force has some reference to the condition of things in the seceded States. He says, is there propriety in letting our naval force decay, in view of the facts that the forts, arsenals and public property has been seized in these States? Now, Sir, is not necessary to spell this whole word, "apple pie," to know the pie when it is put before us. Therefore, the increase of the naval armament is because of the condition of the seceded States. I take it for his admission.

Mr. FESSENDEN.—I said that was no argument for diminishing the force.

Mr. MASON—Well, Sir, let that pass. The Senator undertakes to ask me who I represent here? I did not ask the Senator that question. I have that respect for him to which he is entitled by his position, his mind and his intellect. He is authorized to say for himself what he represents. I will tell whom I represent. I represent the sovereign State of Virginia, to whom I alone am amenable for what I may do, or what I may say. I heard the Senator from Mississippi, to whom he refers, with equal approbation to himself. I will do nothing that will stand in the way of the full and complete administration of this Government as long as I remain one of the participants in its administration; but I have reason to believe that the Government is initiating a policy that will lead to civil war, and that will lead to unnecessary war, and will minister to the passions of men. I will not vote to increase the naval armament for that purpose; and if I have reason to believe that the purpose is to strengthen the arm of the Government with a view to prospective war, I am doing my duty as a Senator of the United States in doing what I can to prevent it. The honorable Senator has not favored us with his view of the reasonable propriety of incurring this expenditure in the present condition of the Treasury, but has contented himself with the recommendation of a Democratic President. When Senators who are soon to become the dominant power will not say whether they are going to war or not, but shadow it out darkly, I will not vote a dollar until there is a settled policy, an established and understood policy for the new state of things. I want to know what is to be the policy of this Government; whether they are going to make war on the seceding States, or whether they will let them peacefully withdraw upon terms to be settled by negotiation, or whether we are to remain here until the 4th of March, with these purposes only darkly shadowed forth, as was done by the Senator from New-York (Mr. SEWARD), the other day, and as has been done by the Senator from Maine, to-day, that there may be a state of things when it is necessary to coerce a State. We have that policy shadowed out, but not avowed. It is time to establish a policy. Let us know what is to be done. I desire, as a Senator of the United States, to know what is to be done. I desire, as a Senator of the United States, to know how to shape my vote in relation to their measures of public policy, and until we know whether civil war is to be waged or not, because of secession, I will never vote a dollar to increase the navy.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,)—This measure of increasing the Navy has been introduced every year since I have been a member of the Senate, and I think I have uniformly voted against it, for I did not think it was necessary. But treason is abroad in this land, and I believe there is an occasion and a necessity of the increase of the armament and the power of the country. But for the condition of things in the country now, I would vote against it, but I vote for it as a measure to put the country in a condition to defend itself against its enemies, whether they are domestic or foreign enemies. This Government and this country cannot be peaceably destroyed, or overthrown, or divided. The sovereigns themselves will come here before that is done, even if their representatives could prove recreant in their defence of it. It is well that the whole country should know that the people of this country will not consent, they will never consent to the peaceable destruction of the Government. They would be recreant to the highest duties of men, to their country, to their race, to themselves, and to the high trust of the ancestry who acquired it, if they could entertain a thought of the destruction of this country. I don't believe it can be destroyed. I would use forbearance and patience; I would extend every degree of kindness, and make every effort at conciliation to these people. But to their right to divide this Government, to take a State out of the Union, or least of all, that they should peaceably have a right to break up this Government, I would never admit. I don't know what these gentlemen consider peace. They have armed themselves, and have even taken arms belonging to this Government. Cabinet officers and members of the Senate have been interested in this treason, and a foul, infamous plot has existed. I have no doubt, to destroy this Government. Providence, rather than the skill and attention of the people, has arrested it, and some of the men have been driven out of the Cabinet in disgrace: and an indictment found against some of them for embezzlement or petty larceny, or grand larceny, or for any other infamous attempt which men can commit. There were members of Congress found in the war of 1812 who voted against the supplies for Government, and it is not surprising that such should be found in Congress at any time. The greatest latitude of opinion exists in this country, and so it should. Men cannot talk treason—they must act it—and he who acts it, in my judgment, should take the fate of a traitor, and should not seek to escape by pretending that he can commit it peacefully against the country. I cannot conceive the case of a man of honor who could steal into a house, partly his own, and clandestinely and privately rob it of its means of strength and defance, and then assail it and claim a right to do so peacefully, and say that he should not be punished or disturbed by force. I tell these gentlemen that, in my judgment, this treason must come to an end—peacefully, I hope, but never, in my judgment, peacefully if by an ignominious submission of the honor of the people of this country to traitors. Never. I desire peace, but I would rather, amply provide, for the means of defence of the country, by war, if necessary.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he had hitherto refrained from discussion, but after the language he had heard to-day he could keep still no longer, but he intended to express his sentiments at length.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Am.,) presented a memorial from the citizens of Seneca Falls, New-York, in favor of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida have seceded from the Confederacy of the United States, and established a Southern Confederacy; and whereas, it is desirable that the most amicable relations should exist between them, and war avoided as the greatest calamity that can result; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the said Southern Confederacy as soon as official information of its establishment shall be received; and that he receive such Commissioners as may be appointed by that Government for an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute.

Mr. CRAIGE asked that the resolution be put on its passage now, as all men desired that peace be preserved.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Patents. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. CRAIGE, it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that by the seizure of the Mint money and Custom-house by the revolutionary authorities of Louisiana, the United States are put at defiance, and calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, for all the facts in the case, and what steps, if any, have been taken or contemplated to recover possession of the said property.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the United States as to expressly forbid the withdrawal of any State from the Union, without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, the approval of the President, and the consent of all the States; and that the Committee report by joint resolution or otherwise.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) objected to the resolution.

Mr. BRECK, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill to establish a Territorial Government for Nevada, or extending the Southern boundary of California over it.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution earnestly recommending to the people of the United States the celebration of the 22d of February as a national holiday, in commemoration of the birth of a man of exalted character and incomparable public services and patriotism, Gen. WASHINGTON, the first President of the United States.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) suggested an amendment after the word Washington, namely: an "illustrious Virginian and slaveholder."

Mr. SICKLES—And patriot. I object to any modification.

Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) inquired whether it would not be well to get somebody to sing the "Star Spangled Banner." [Laughter.]

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. PALMER, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced two resolutions. The first was as follows: That neither the Federal Government, nor the people or Government of non-slaveholding States, have a purpose or Constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with Slavery in any State of the Union.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) objected to it, asking whether Mr. LINCOLN has not said the Union cannot exist one-half Slave and the other half Free; and if this did not indicate a settled purpose to interfere with Slavery in the States?

He was called to order amid much confusion.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished to know whether the resolution could be divided so as to vote first on the purpose of the North and next on the question of constitutional right.

The Speaker said this could not be done, as the voting had already commenced and several gentlemen had responded to their names.

Mr. HINDMAN, amid great confusion, rose to a question of order, insisting on the right to call for a division, as suggested by Mr. BOTELER. He believed the assertion in the resolution that the people of the non-slaveholding States have no purpose to interfere with Slavery is untrue.

Earnest voices on the Republican side, "Call the roll."

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) could not vote to say it was not the purpose of the North to interfere with Slavery in the States. He could not vote for the assertion; he believed it false.

Cries of "Order."

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. BRANSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) could not vote as to the intention of the North, but could as to the power not to interfere with Slavery.

Mr. HINDMAN asked Mr. BRANSON a question which was inaudible at the Reporter's Gallery owing to the excitement and confusion.

The colloquy was spirited.

Mr. BRANSON replied that he never submitted to anything wrong.

The Clerk proceeded with the roll-call,

When the name of Mr. HINDMAN was reached, he said he could not vote for the resolution, because it contained a falsehood.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Am.,) believing that the North had no such purpose to interfare with Slavery in the States, voted aye.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said Northern gentlemen ought not to expect those on the other side to vote as to their purposes.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) understanding the resolution to include all people of the North, voted aye.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) voted in the negative, believing the people have a right either to establish or prohibit Slavery within their own State limits.

Mr. QUARLES, of Tennessee, (Am.,) denied the right of the people of the North to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States, and hoped the declaration in the resolution was true.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) regarding the resolution as a political trick, refused to vote.

Mr. STORY, of Oregon, (Dem.,) believing he would thus express the unanimous sentiment of the people of Oregon, voted aye.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) approved that part of the resolution which denies the right to interfere with Slavery in the States. As to the purpose of the Western people thus to interfere, he believed the hitherto controlling portion of the dominant party of the North had the purpose thus to interfere, but that the majority of the people of the North have no such purpose now. If they ever had, they are cured. He voted aye.

Mr. WOODSON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that there was an assertion of fact of which he was informed, and voted no.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) understanding the resolution declared there should be no interference with Slavery in the States where it exists, voted aye.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the resolution was designed to be one-half true and the other half false.

The vote was announced—yeas, 106, nays 4—no quorum.

Several gentlemen on the Republican side asked to have their names recorded, they being within the bar when they were called.

Messrs. LEAKE and BURNETT objected, saying this could not be done, as the result of the vote had been announced.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. MCCLERNAND suggested that the roll be again called.

Mr. PALMER said, as different constructions had been placed on the resolution, he wished to put it in a plainer form, by making the last part read "Any Slaveholding State in the Union."

Mr. GARNETT suggested that Southern gentlemen should not be called upon to affirm the purpose of the people of the North.

Mr. PALMER—I am content to let the resolution stand as it is.

The resolution was passed—116 against 4.

Mr. HOWARD of Michigan, (Dem.,) moved, and the House reconsidered, the vote by which it was passed.

Mr. BURNETT demanded a division of the resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said this would be done, as Southern gentlemen could not be expected to decide on the purpose of the North.

Mr. Speaker said the resolution was not divisible into two propositions.

Mr. SHERMAN trusted the resolution would be so modified that every member could vote for it. He offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That neither Congress nor the people or Government of the Non-Slaveholding States have a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with Slavery in any Slaveholding State of the Union.

This was passed under the operation of the previous question—Yeas, 161; no Nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Aldrich, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Bocock, Boteler, Brabson, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Buffinton, Burch, Burlingame, Burnett, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin Covode, Cox, Craige of Missouri, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Dimmick, Dimmill, Dunn, Edmundson, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, English, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Fouke, French, Garnett, Gilmore, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Guthrie, Hall, Hamilton, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hoark, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Hughes, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilbrger, Larrabee, Leake, Lee, Lovejoy, Maclay, Mallory, Marston, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernard, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Millnard, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moorehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Palmer, Perry, Petit, Payton, Phelps, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Pryor, Quarles, J. H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson, Rollins, Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Shemmon, Sickles, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevenson, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Sickes, Stout, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Thomas, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vance, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wells, Whiteley, Wilson, Windom, Winslow, Woodson.—161.

NAYS—None.

The other resolution of Mr. PALMER was considered to be superseded by the above. It was to the effect that persons in the North who do not subscribe to what was stated in the first resolution were too insignificant in number to excite alarm, &c.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported resolutions providing for the printing of extra numbers of the report on the tobacco trade, the report relative to the franking privilege, and the report on the coast survey.

Mr. MORRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, The Gulf States have assumed to secede from the Union, and it is deemed important to prevent the Border Slave States from following their example; and whereas, it is believed by those who are inflexibly opposed to any measures of compromise, that concession involves a sacrifice of principle or the extension of Slavery, would nevertheless cheerfully concur in any lawful measure for the emancipation of the slaves; therefore,

Resolved, That the select Committee of Five be instructed to inquire whether, by the consent of the people of the Slave States or by compensating the slaveholders it be practicable for the General Government to procure the emancipation of the slaves in some or all of the Border States, and, if so, to report a bill for that purpose

Laid over for debate.

Mr. SICKLES offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether there have been any obstruction to the Revenue laws in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana; also, what measures have been taken to secure the revenue cutters from seizure, and to recover those which have been seized, together with other property.

Mr. BURNETT proposed an amendment, which was accepted, calling on the President to furnish the reasons which have induced him to bring a large number of troops to Washington, and why kept here, and whether he has information showing a conspiracy to seize the Capital, and prevent the inauguration of the President elect.

The resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) and under suspension of the rules, the Pacific Railroad bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments, was made the special order for to-morrow and Wednesday.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) indicated an amendment proposing the repeal of that part giving certain donations and franchises to the Texas Railroad branch, in case Texas passed a secession ordinance, and adhered to it for six months.

The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency and Diplomatic Appropriation bills, which again go back to the Senate.

Mr. STONE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) under a suspension of the rules, introduced a resolution, making the bill for the payment of the Oregon and Washington war debt the special order for Thursday week.

The resolution was passed. Adjourned.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The Convention has adopted a State flag. It consists of a red field, with a single pale yellow star, and thirteen stripes—blue, white and red.

The ordinance making it a penal offance for pilots at Balize to bring over the bar any United States war vessels, has passed.

The ordinance to accept the criminal law of the United States District Court was adopted.

The Postal Commissioners' report was adopted.

The report of the Inventory Committee on Federal property was received and read.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday Feb. 11.

The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance fevoring the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and elected seven delegates to the Southern Congress.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 11.

The Governor transmitted to the Legislature, today, a communication from Judge ROBERTSON, Commissioner to the seceding States, dated Montgomery, 3d. He says the Governor of Georgia accepts the mediation of Virginia, and gives assurance authentic that Georgia will abstain, during the period contemplated, from all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between that State and the General Government. The Commissioner believed that the Governor of Alabama will give a favorable answer, and that South Carolina will conform her course to the action or recommendation of the Southern Confederation. Ordered to be printed.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Feb. 11.

The Legislature is busily engaged in dispatching business, and will probably adjourn next week. Several Railroad bills have been passed, making a State appropriation therefor. The revenue bill, now under consideration, lowers the tax on many articles.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

The *Transcript*, of this City, authoritatively denies the report that Col. RITCHIE, aid to Gov. ANDREW, visited Washington to tender military aid to the President from Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

The statement made on Saturday by the *Traveller*, that the Boston Banks would withhold loans to the Government until the secession troubles were settled, is untrue.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RUMOR OF A FLYET FOR THE POTOMAC.

Recruiting for the army, notwithstanding the large number out of employment, has almost come to a stand-still in this City. The weekly report of all the rendezvons, handed in yesterday, records a very marked falling off in the number of accepted recruits. The proportion of physically disqualified applicants seems to be on the increase, as one rendezvous has been obliged to reject over fifty, while retaining only eleven.

As some discussion is going on about the armament of Fort Monroe, Va., it may not be out of place to give a correct statement of it. A few pieces of loose ordnance have been sent down lately, but the mounted battery remains almost in its usual state. The number of guns mounted is no less than two hundred and eighty-five, which throw twelve thousand four hundred and seventeen pounds of iron. There are, besides, ten mortars and five siege howitzers. The new fort, commonly known as the Rip Raps, will, when perfectly completed, have one hundred and eight 8 inch columbiads and fifty-four 42-guns, all casemated, and eight 10-inch columbiads and forty-six 9-inch columbiads, all *embarbette*.

The whole number of officers of the *Army* belonging to Southern States, who have resigned, is 25:—of *Naval* officers there are 58.

It has been already announced by telegraph that Forts Cobb, Washita, and Arbuckle, Texas, are in danger of being attacked by Secessionists. The garrison of these forts are as follows: Fort Cobb, one Company Cavalry; Fort Washita, in the Wichita Country, one Company of Dragoons; Fort Arbuckle, one Company of Dragoons and one of Infantry.

THE BOYCE FAMILY—A HARD CASE.

Mr. BOYCE, his wife and two children, whose case was referred to on Friday last, still remain at No. 29 Grenwich-street, both the parents being too ill to be moved, and the wife probably past recovery from inflammation of the lungs. They were ruthlessly driven from a comfortable home on the Santee River, S.C., without any opportunity to arrange their business, or to provide the smallest comforts for their sudden journey. Though a native of New-York State, Mr BOYCE has been over twenty years a resident of Georgia and South Carolina, but because he would not agree to "secede with them," he was ordered away without mercy. The family has been called upon by a few humane persons, who have afforded them some temporary relief, but their condition is still very pitiable indeed. A temporary home for the little children, until the health of the parents would allow of their resuming the care of them, would be a great relief.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 11.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to legalize certain acts of the United States Loan Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. HILLHOUSE the United States Deposit Fund bill was referred to first in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FIERO moved that the President of the Hudson River Railroad be requested to report the amount received for passengers and freight to and from each station on the road for 1860.

A debate ensued, when Mr. FIERO withdrew the resolution.

Mr. GOSS moved that the concurrent resolution reported by the Committee on Internal Affairs, towns and counties for the submission to the people at the next General Election the proposition to amend the Constitution by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to enable the State to indorse the United States Bonds to the amount of the United States Deposit Fund in this State, was passed to a third reading.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was then taken up.

The amendment postponing a levy of tax until 1862 and 1863, was voted down, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ROBERTSON's bill, amending the Revised Statutes, making every highway, now or hereafter laid out, which shall not be opened and worked within six years after, shall cease to be a road for any purposes.

The Senate concurred in the joint resolution appointing a Committee to meet President LINCOLN, when a communication from the Governor was received announcing the declension of Mr. WASH to serve as Commissioner.

Messrs. COLVIN and LAWRENCE hoped the Senate would refuse to accept the declension.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 11.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock.

A large number of petitions were presented for the repeal of the Sunday law.

The half-mill tax bill to pay the Constitutional Canal Debt, and the bill to authorize an advance of $600,000 from the Canal Sinking Fund on the half-mill canal tax, were reported favorably.

Mr DOTY, Private Secretary to Gov. MORGAN, presented a communication from the Governor, transmitting a letter from President LINCOLN, as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ult., inviting me on behalf of the Legislature of New-York, to pass through the State on my route to Washington, and tendering me the hospitalities of her authorities and people, has been duly received. With feelings of deep gratitude to you and them for this testimonial of regard and esteem, I beg you to notify them that I accept the invitation so kindly tendered.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

P. S.—Please let the ceremonies be only such as to take the least time possible. A. L.

To His Excellency, E. D. MORGAN, Governor of New York.

Gov. MORGAN, in communicating the letter, stated that Mr. LINCOLN would be in Albany next Monday, and he had detailed a portion of his staff to meet him in Buffalo, and escort him to the Capital.

Mr. BALL moved for the appointment of a joint committee of five from the House, and three from the Senate, to make preparations for the reception of the President elect. Carried.

Messrs. Ball, Ferry, Prendergast, Bergen and Provost, were appointed on the part of the House.

Mr. COZANS introduced a bill to repeal the act amendatory of the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and punish fraudulent debtors.

Mr. BRADSHALL brought in a bill to prevent the throwing of salt in the streets of New-York City, under a penalty of imprisonment from three to ten days; also, amending the act to provide against unsafe buildings of New-York; also, exempting all persons in the employ of telegraph Companies from military duty.

Mr. WATSON introduced a bill to authorize the Contracting Board to place the State Canals under contract for repairs.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill relating to the Auditor of the Canal Department, which makes the Auditors' term of office three years, and raises his salary to $3 000, dating back from last October.

Mr. VARIAN brought in a bill for the better regulation of the Firemen of New-York, which was sent to a Special Committee.

Mr. WORSTER introduced a bill to prevent the adulteration of lard, and punish offenders.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced concurrent resolutions, that New York, following the example of the patriotic state of Kentucky, hereby requests the Congress of the United States to call a Convention of the States, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to article 5th, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification. Laid over.

The concurrent resolution appointing FRANCIS GRANGER Commissioner to Washington, in place of THURLOW WEED, (declined,) was called up, and adopted. A motion by Mr. WICKS to substitute JOSEPH MULLEN, being lost. Adjourned.

Mr. FRASER's bill to facilitate the transaction of the business of the Court of Appeals provides that the Court shall sit from the first Thursday of September till the last Friday in June, with no adjournment over ten days. Five Judges may make a quorum; cases to be decided within thirty days after argument unless a reargument be ordered.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 11.

The ship *Charger*, from Calcutta for Boston, is ashore on Pollock Rip, off Chatham. Assistance has gone to her.

The schooner *Dorkas*, Ireland, from Mobile, for Providence, is ashore on No Man's Land, Nantucket, and will be a total loss. Her cargo will be saved.

The ship *Manhattan*, hence 6th for Savannah, is returning leaky.

The ship *Charger* remains ashore, has a rank list to starboard and rolls heavy. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 11.

The ship *John Trucks*, from Liverpool, cut through the ice, when coming up the river last night, opposite to Arch-street. The steward, whose name was WILCOX, was drowned, and the cabin lies fifty feet under water.

NORFOLK, Monday, Feb. 11.

The schooner *Empire*, from Norfolk for New-York, was wrecked on a sand shoal on the night of the 7th inst. The vessel and a cargo of 13,000 bushels corn are a total loss. Two men were frozen to death. Capt. HOWELL and the rest of the crew, frosted, were taken off at 3 o'clock on the next day, and are now at Cobb's Island.

Ship *Euterpe*, of New-York, 71 days from Calcutta, lost overboard, December, John KIRK, of Dundee, Scotland.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 11.

The steamer *Bienville*, from Havana on the 7th, has arrived.

Business was brisk. Sugar quiet, at 7@7⅞ reals. Molasses firmer. Flax, 2¾ reals. Sight Exchange on New-York, 3@4¼ premium. Freights are improving.

The steamer *Velasco* had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz. She brought exiled foreign Ministers and Gen. MIRAMON.

The Papal Nuncio had been insulted in Vera Cruz, and took refuge in the French Consulate. MIRAMON escaped disguised after great dangers.

The Archbishop and Bishops were all exiled. The populace stoned them at Vera Cruz, and were afterwards detained by the authorities for trial.

The American Minister, Mr. WALLSA, was received on the 30th.

Shocking Sleighing Calamity.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 11.

Seven persons were drowned yesterday while attempting to cross a small stream in Mercer County, Illinois, in a sleigh. The party consisted of an old man, named MINTY, Mrs. MARY HAYDAS and two children. Mrs. ELIZABETH HODSON and two children, and Mrs. BARGO and two children. MINTY saved himself and one of Mrs. HODSON's children by swimming Mrs. HODSON remained in the sleigh, holding her other child an hour and a half on the side board, until assistance came. Both were taken out alive, but the mother died shortly afterwards.

Missouri Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb 10.

Sight Exchange on New-York advanced 2 ⅛ cent. on the week, and was quoted yesterday at 7 ⅜ cent. premium for Missouri paper.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 11.

FLOUR dull, at $5 for superfine. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels; Red at $1 25@$1 28; White $1 35 @$1 40. CORN dull; sales 2,000 bushels at 56c @66c. MESS PORK at $18 25@$18 50. LARD 10¾c. WHISKY steady at 18c.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated—Nos. 40, 41, 44 to 60, 62 to 71. Preferred, No. 10.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 367, 431, 439, 451, 143, 457, 459, 461, 465½, 471, 473, 483, 485, 489, 491, 493, 499, 501, 505, 507.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 145, 146, 155, 157, 158, 29, 162, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 173, 104, 105, 106, 176, 177, 178, 179.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 91, 331, 1179, 1181, 1185, 1191, 1205, 1213, 1217, 1229, 1231, 327, 1017, 1043, 1233. *Part II.*—Nos. 142, 656, 895, 908, 751, 18, 502, 268, 792, 784, 862.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2063, 378, 1899, 379, 380, 381, 384, 385, 387, 388, 389 80, 221. *Part II.*—Nos. 361, 362, 364 to 370, 372, 374, 375, 376, 377, 241.

[Advertisement.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No 42 Fifth-avenue

Advertisement.]

Scrofula, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scald Head and the most inveterate skin diseases, readily yield to the healing influence of HOLLOWAY's purifying Pills and balsamic Ointment. They have never failed in a single instance out of thousands of cases where they have been faithfully used.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 58 | Sun sets..... 5 32 | Moon sets... 8 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 27 | Gov. Island..10 16 | Hell Gate....11 38

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2932. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Progress of the President Elect Towards Washington.

He Makes Another Speech at Cincinnati.

Interesting from the Federal Capital.

Probable Action of the Peace Conference.

The Crittenden Compromise Again Before the Senate.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

PASSAGE OF THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Seven New Steam Sloops-of-War Provided for.

Deplorable Condition of the Treasury.

The Proceedings of the Montgomery Convention.

The Question of the Forts Taken Out of the Hands of the States.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

THE PEACE CONVENTION—COMPROMISES PROPOSED.

The Peace Conference adjourned over to-day awaiting the report from the Committee on propositions for adjustment. It is expacted that they will submit something to-morrow. A very general feeling continues to prevail that something will be agreed upon satisfactory to a large majority of the Convention, though the delegations are so divided in opinion that it is impossible to form any definite idea as to what form the measures will take. A prominent Northern anti-compromise member says to-night that he should not be surprised if tha Convention finally agreed upon a National Constitutional Convention, which, he thinks, would be acceptable, and for which he would vote. Should the Committee report, and the Convention adopt the Crittenden measure, it is heliaved that the Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and portions of the Ohio, Illinois and New-York delegations, will repudiate it, and retire. On the other hand, it is stated on Southern authority that the report which the Committee is expected to make in the Convention will be rejected hy five out of the seven Southern States represented. Mr. TYLER has advised the Virginia State Convention to adjourn from day to day until after an adjournment here, and under no circumstances to adjourn *sine die* until our national difficultias are fully and *finally settled*.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

It is now considered very donbtful if a vote can be reached upon any of the propositions from the Committee of Thirty-three. Mr. CORWIN'S continued and repeated postponement of the time for taking the vote, gives the impression that no vote is desired upon any of tbese propositions, and none expected, but that Congress will await the resnlt of the Peace Conference, and then see what can be done.

MEDIATION OF THE BORDER STATES.

Telegraphic dispatches are passing between leading Border State politicians here and tbe Montgomery Convention. It is understood that the former are urging moderation for the purpose of gaining time. It is generally remarked here that in ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS speeches he carefully avoids any expression inconsistent with the idea of reunion.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

There will be an immense crowd at the Capitol to-morrow, to witness the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and tbe declaration of the result. It takes place in the House of Representatives, at one o'clock. The *States*, to-night, puhlished an absurd rumor that the budget of electoral votes to be counted, was missing. Of course, there is no foundation for the statement.

The troops of the District have been under orders all day, and will remain so to-night and to-morrow. Gen. SCOTT states that he anticipates no trenble to-morrow, unless some riotous proceedings may he provoked hy rowdies. He recommends perfect calmness and caution on all hands.

SIGNS OF THE COMING MAN.

The near approach of a change of Administration is working miracles with tbe political status of office-holders. The Third Auditor of the Treasury, a violent Ohio Democrat, says now that he is no politician, and is soliciting Republicans to have him retained. He claims to have saved to Government a large amount of money by his plan of settling the Oregon War debt. So strongly has this been pressed that a hill was reported on Saturday allowing bim extra compensation for his services in preparing the war claims for settlement, when the records of the office show that he did nothing but sign his name to the report. All the credit and extra pay, if any should be allowed, is due to Mr. TAYLOR, a Clerk in the Auditor's office.

DEBATE ON THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE.

The day in the Senate has been an unusually interesting one. Mr. CRITTENDEN presented petitions from thirty thousand citizens of Massachusetts for the adoption of his compromise. Mr. SUMNER made a spirited speech, in which he maintained that if the signers had nnderstood the true character of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S scheme, they would indignantly have spurned it. He denounced the compromise in most unequivocal terms.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied with equal spirit, eliciting npreasiona applanse from the galleries, and maintaining the general intelligence of the people of Massachusetts. He also requested Mr. SUMNER to move amendments to his resolutions, if they needed amendment, declaring that he was not tenacious of them, hut only introduced them as a basis of adjnstment.

The debate was continued by Messrs. HALE, GREEN and DOUGLAS. The two former and SUMNER united in the declaration that the time for compromise had passed, and Mr. GREEN advised the Border States all to secede immediately. His speech, however, was a very weak one. The audience showed much excitamant throughout the debate, frequently spplauding and disapproving.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

Further advicea, to-day, from Charleston, contradict the positive assertions that Fort Sumter is to be attacked this week. In the meantime, large reinforcements of men and supplies have been concentrated hy Government, ready to be rushed into Charleston hsrbor if the attack begins, and the first gun will he the signal for the sailing of an overwhelming fleet to the rescue of ANDERSON and his brave comrades.

SHALL FORT SUMTER BE EVACUATED?

The Kentucky and Virginia Commissioners hava called on Mr. BUCHANAN and urged tha withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter. They argued that as the President declared that the only purpose of tha garrison is for the protection of Charleston, there can be no good reason why such protection should be forced upon Charleston against her wishes. Tbe President, however, declined complying. Kentucky waa anxious to relieve Major ANDERSON, and Virginia quite as anxious to avoid the sacrifice of Lieut. MEADE.

THE REPORT ON THE INDIAN BONDS.

The report from tbe Morris Committee of five on tha Indian bonds occupied the attention of the House for two bours to-day. It is very voluminous, and exposes the most gross and glaring frauds and corrupt schemes of peculation ever practiced under any Government. It involved Messrs. FLOYD, the late Secretary of War; DRINKARD, the chief clerk of the War Department; Messrs. RUSSELL and BAILEY, Mr. LEA, of SUTER, LEA & Co's hanking-house; BIARLY of Philadelphia, and several others. It seems evident that over three millions of dollars of FLOYD'S acceptances are now outstanding—four millions having been issued after Senator BENJAMIN had professionally advised DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. that they were not binding on the Government, and cautioned FLOYD of the danger of bis proceedings. The Committee may not have been able to get all the facts, but it will be an interesting point to the country to know who got over three millions now out that never went to RUSSELL & Co.'s account.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury is now in better condition than it has been for many months past, and meets its maturing obligations each day. The action of certain Northern capitalists, threatening to withhold loans to tha Government unless the Republicans will compromise, excites no other emotion here than one of disgust. If it shall become necessary, the Government will find means of obtaining all the funds it wants, on terms not very satisfactory to the bankers. Such attempts at money dictation rather retard than advance the cause of moderation and concession. Nobody denounces it as unpatiiotic and ungenerous more freely than do the friends of the Crittenden Compromise.

ECONOMY OF SECESSION.

A gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the Post-office Department, and who occnpies a high official position, states that, without the Postal service of the seceding States to provide for, the Post-office Department can easily be made self-sustaining, at the present cheap rates of postage.

PROVIDING A LIBRARY FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

It is ascertained that, in addition to the other frauds perpetrated by the seceding Members of Congress, they have taken from the Congressional Library—which is, probably, the best in this country, containing many books which cannot be obtained elsewhere—some of the most valuable volumes in the whole collection. Thousands of dollars' worth have been thus abstracted and carried off by these members. Among them, a single South Carolina member, I am informed, bas more than four hundred dollars' worth of digests of the most valuable character, and which can never be replaced. Scarcely one of these gentlemen took the trouble to return his books, but, on the contrary, were very cautious to have them carefully packed and sent off. I am further informed that a member from one of the Border States, who favors secession, and thought his State sure to secede, sent orders for upwards of one thousand dollars' worth of books recently, which, under the rules of the Library, were refused. This is regarded here to be very near akin to what WEBSTER defines as "theft."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE EX-PRESIDENT

Mr. BUCHANAN spent an hour with Mr. TYLER last evening, and thanked him cordially for his timely intercession to prevent collision and bloodshed. Since it has seemed so certain that there can be no fighting before the 4th of March, Mr. BUCHANAN has again become quite light-hearted.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

The President is very solicitous for the confirmation of Judge BLACK'S nomination to the Supreme Court Bench,—but while the sentiment of Republican Senators in relation to the nominee has much improved of late, it is their fixed purpose to keep the vacancy open until after the 4th of March, as Mr. BUCHANAN left it open so long.

THE KANSAS JUDGESHIP.

Judge PETIT waddles around town like a "lost spirit," or a whole barrel of spirits. He undoubtedly has made up his mind that he is not of the stripe of men whom Republicans are disposed to put in responsible judicial positions for life.

BANCROFT PICKING UP HISTORY.

BANCROFT, the historion, is here observing the current of events, and preparing material, probably, for the next volume of his history of the United States. He doubtless has made up his mind that he cannot he the Gibbon to racord the "rise *and fall*" of the American Empire.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.

The acting Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress a recommendation for legislation authorizing the bridging of Green River, in the Rocky Mountains, on Col. LANDER'S overland emigrant route to California and Oregon. This measure, though it will cost but a trifle to carry into effect, is a very important one, and should be promptly passed.

PEACE WITH THE PAH-UTES.

The acting Secretary of the Interior has also recommended that provision be made for placing the Pah Ute Indians on a Reservation, as was urged by Colonel LANDER last year in his interesting report, announcing his successful efforts to bring to a close the Indian War, which caused so much excitement in tha Washoe region last May, and which, for a time, threatened the massacre of the entire overland emigration of last Summer.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

Gen. TWIGGS, in command of tha Southwestern division of tha army with head-quarters in San Antonia, Texas, has been superceded hy a younger officer whose name has not yet transpired. The same command, it will be remembered, devolved on Gen. TAYLOR in 1845.

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPT. JORDAN.

The Court-martial now in session here for the trial of Capt. THOMAS JORDAN, of the Paymaster's Department, is progressing with tha casa. Capt. J. is charged with procuring vouchers without paying the money, and subsequently returning them to the Department, and having tbe amount allowed him, giving certificates to individuals of the same smounts being due them.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

Resignations of Army officers continue to come in, in consequence of the secession agitation. Fortunately this winnowing of the chaff out of the public service is the accomplishment of a good work. Men who hava not patriotism enough to stand by their country's flag when assailed by domestic treason, or who have not moral courage enough to follow where a Scott dare lead, are well out of the way, that better men may be promoted. Let the runaways rest assured, howaver, that in leaving the service for their country's good, they leave it "for good" in a double sense.

ARMY ITEMS.

Lieut. SILL, of the Artillery, has resigned. Lieut. WHITING, of the Engineers, has tendered his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

In consequence of the seizure of arsenals in Southern States, with ordnance stores therein, including gunpowder for the service of the fortifications of the Gulf, Col CRAIG, of the Ordnance Bureau, through the Secretary of War, has asked the House for an additional appropriation for tha armament of the fortifications, including the purchase of gunpowder, of $100,000, and an equal amonnt for ordnance and ordnance supplies.

The Select Committee of Five dispatched two of its members yesterday after Gov. HICKS, to testify as to the conspiracy to seize the Capitol. While they were on the way to Annapolis, the Governor was on a train for Washington. He will be examined tomorrow on the subject.

The Senate confirmed to-day the nomination of Mr. HORATIO KING as Post-master General, together with a number of Deputy Post-masters and other minor appointments.

The Committee of the Philadelphia Board of Trade arrived here this evening, and have already entered actively on the labor of promoting the passage of the tariff bill, which is expected to be taken up in tha Senate to-morrow.

The resignation of Capt. ROSSEAU, of Louisiana, has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

Commander SEMMES has been transferred from duty as Secretary of the Light-house Board, and appointed member of the Board, *vice* Commander TILTON, deceased, and Commander JENKINS has baen appointed Secretary to the Board

The President has issued a proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate to convene for the transaction of business on the 4th of March, at noon, that day, namely: "To receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive." This proclamation is in accordance with usage, and to enable the incoming President to nominate for confirmation the members of his Cabinet.

CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The following communication has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:

SIR: I deem it my duty to call your attention to the pressing demands on the Treasury, and to suggest the only modes of meeting them without seriously impairing the public credit. The liabilities due and to fall due, before the 4th of March next, are as follows:

For the State Department	$116,668
For the Interior Department	1 892,327
For the War Department	1 521,131
For the Navy Department	1,060,000
For the Post Office Department	700,000
For the requisitions on the War and Navy Department not complied with	1 853,000
Treasury notes falling due before 4th March	1,803 000
For Treasury Department	501 423
For Light-House Board	78,220
For Fishing Bounties	465,522
	$9,901,118

NOTE—These are the round numbers, making a total of

The accruing revenue will, is estimated, not short $1,900,000 of the amount, leaving outeight million to be borrowed.

There is in the Treasury subject to draft of the Treasurer of the United States but little more than half a million, and there are requisitions in the Treasury Department amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars unanswered. In the present condition of the country it would be impossible to borrow the money needed to meet the wants of the Treasury unless at a discount, which would seriously impair the public debt, without some pledge in addition to that of the faith of the Government. Several of the States, in accordance with a suggestion contained in my letter to the Committee of Ways and Means of the 19th of January last have offered to suspend the pledge of the faith to that of the United States for the redemption of any bonds it may issue, to the amount of the public moneys deposited with them respectively for safe-keeping, under the act of the 23d June, 1836. If Congress will authorize these offers to be accepted, the money required to meet the liabilities can be had in time, before the 4th of March can be obtained at par. If the authority is not granted, I am satisfied it can only be procured on terms which would be exceedingly disadvantageous to the Government, and in the highest degree detrimental to its credit. I should not venture to ask for a loan exceeding two millions of dollars, and nearly the whole of this sum would be required to meet the redemption of Treasury notes to fall due before the 4th of March. There would be due on that day about six millions of dollars to public creditors, whose demands could not remain unsatisfied without subjecting them to most serious inconveniences and in some cases to serious losses. I have discharged my duty to them and to the country by making this exhibit of the public wants, and in pointing out the only mode by which, in my judgement, they can be met without the most serious consequences to the interests of the Government and its creditors to whom it is indebted. The short time to elapse before the close of the present session of Congress renders it indispensable that I should advertise for a loan on the 13th or 14th inst. at the furthest. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The following is the bill which Mr. SHERMAN ineffectually endeavored to introduce:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to accept from any State, a guarantee of any stock of the United States which may be hereafter issued to the amount of public moneys deposited with such State for safe keeping, under the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act to regulate the deposit of the public money, approved June 23, 1836," provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the proviso of the Act entitled, "An Act to postpone the fourth installment of the deposit with the States," approved Oct 2, 1837, requiring the three previous installments to remain with the States until otherwise directed by Congress; and provided further that such guaranty shall in no event be construed or enforced as imposing such deposits beyond the obligations now existing by law.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The House to-day laid on the table a resolve to arm and equip two thonsand volunteer troops for active service, and also tabled resolves containing instructions to the Massachusetts Commissioners now in Washington.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect Towards Washington.

Immense Crowds Along the Route—Great Enthusiasm.

MR. LINCOLN MAKES ANOTHER SPEECH.

DEPARTURE FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Gov. MORTON called on Mr. LINCOLN this morning at the Bates House, and escorted him and part of the Presidential *cortége* to the Gubernatorial mansion, where the party breakfasted.

Mrs. LINCOLN and her two sons arrived this morning, and joined the party. Immense crowds commenced gathering at the Bates House at daylight, and at 9 o'clock every available space near the hotel was occupied. The crowd in the parlors, reception rooms and halls was equally great.

Last night, previous to Mr. LINCOLN'S departure from the Bates House, he was again introduced from the balcony by Hon. SOLOMON MEREDITH. Mr. LINCOLN said he had no speech to make. If he made speeches wherever his friends desired he would not be able to reach the National Capital at the appointed time. He once more thanked the assemblage for the reception, and trusted we all might meet again under one flag of one Union. He hada them an affectionate farewell.

At 10¼ o'clock Mr. LINCOLN and suite were escorted by the Governor and a Committee of the Legislature to the dépôt, and departed amid tha shouts of the multitude. Capt. G. W. HAZARD, U. S. A., at the request of Mr. LINCOLN, joined the party here.

RECEPTION AT MORRIS, IND.

MORRIS, Ind., Tuesday, Feb. 12—1:10 P. M.

The train, bearing the President, family, and invited guests, arrived without detention. Large and enthusiastic crowds assembled at all the stations The train stopped at Shelbyville and Greensburgh only, when Mr. LINCOLN appeared at the rear end of the train, and spoke a few words.

Every precaution has been taken by the Railroad Company to insure the safety of the train. Flagmen are stationed at every road-crossing, and every half mile, displaying the American flag as a signal of "all right."

RECEPTION AT LAWRENCEBURGH.

LAWRENCEBURGH, Ind., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

There is an immense crowd here, and flags and banners are suspended over the track. Mr. LINCOLN said he hoped all were Union men here, and friendly with their neighbors across the river. He was frequently interrupted with cheers The train moved off amid salutes, music and tumultuous cheering.

THE RECEPTION AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The train arrived at the appointed time at the foot of Fifth-street, which was literally blocked with people. The locomotive was once compelled to stop. The crowd was so great it was impossible to get out of the way at the dépôt, and it was found necessary to bring the military and police forces into requisition to clear the way.

The reception was an era in the history of Cincinnati. The weather was mild and beautiful. The streets were crowded with citizens and people from this and the neighboring States. The streets through which the procession passed were crowdad at an early hour, and the windows filled with ladies. The Burnett House, where the Presidential party stop, was handsomely decorated, and every arrangement made for the comfort of tha distinguished guests. The stars and stripes were flying from all the public, and a number of private buildings.

At 2½ o'clock, the military, which made a fine display, and the Committee of Arrangements, were at tha Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad dépôt. On the arrival of the train, Mayor BISSOP introduced and welcomed the President elect to Cincinnati. Mr. LINCOLN took a seat in a barouche drawn by six white horses, amid the deafening cheers of a vast concourse of people. The procession, in charge of MILES GREENWOOD, took up its march passing through the principal streets, amid the cheers of men, and waving of flags and handkerchiefs by the ladies, to the Burnet House, where it arrived at 5¼ o'clock, which Mr. LINCOLN entered, amid deafening cheers,—Mentor's Band playing "Hail Columbia" and "Star-spangled Banner."

After a few moment's rest, Mr. LINCOLN made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor BISHOP, who made a short introductory address. Mr. LINCOLN then spoke.

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

He said: I have spoken but once before this in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with small words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them, as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator DOUGLAS for the Presidency, that they could in any other way. They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Mr. DOUGLAS, and the result has come certainly as good as ever I expected. I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should have been beaten; and I now wish to call their attention to what I then said upon that subject. I then said, "When we do as we say, beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, as far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as near as we possibly can, as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions; to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution; and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you so far as degenerate men, if we have degenerated, may, according to the example of those noble fathers, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and MADISON. We mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly.

Fellow-citizens of Kentucky! friends! brethren, may I call you in my new position. I see no occasion, and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured the fault shall not be mine."

The remarks were received with great enthusiasm. In passing to his room those that could rushed at him, throwing their arms around him, patting him on the back, and almost wrenching his arms off. Politicians were thick; among them GEORGE N. SANDERS and others.

This evening, in the grand hall of the Burnet House, which has been decorated for the occasion, Mr. LINCOLN will receive the people generally. He looks well and is in good spirits

The whole arrangements thus far, which have been under the charge of W. S. WOOD, have been admirable; nothing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the journey.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Feb. 12

The Senate rejected the bill, to-day, to amend the Constitution concerning *ad valorem* taxation. The vote was reconsidered.

The House acted on the Railroad bills.

To-morrow evening Hon. SAMUEL HALL, Commissioner from Georgia, has a formal reception. Federal matters are suffering a great calm.

THE NEW FLAG OF LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The new flag of the sovereign State of Louisiana was unfurled to-day from the top of the City Hall, amidst the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and cheers from the populace.

Col. LOCKHART has arrived here from Austin.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Returns from the State indicate that the Union candidates will have an aggregate majority of over 50,000. The Convention is defeated by probably 20,000. As far as heard from only two Secessionists are elected.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

THE QUESTION OF THE FORTS AND ARSENALS TAKEN OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE STATES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Standing Committees were announced today in Congress.

The President received and read a dispatch from the Louisiana Convention, cordially approving of Messrs. DAVIS and STEPHENS' designs for a seal and flag for the Confederacy. Referred.

A resolution was offered that until otherwise provided, the several officers of customs be continued in office. Referred.

A resolution was offered that the Committee on Foreign Affairs are requested to inquire into the propriety and necessity, as soon as the President is inaugurated, of sending Commissioners to the Government of the United States. Referred.

The Convention then went into secret session, during which it adopted the following and removed secrecy:

Resolved, That this Government takes under its charge the questions and difficulties now existing between the sovereign States of this Confederacy and the Government of the United States, relating to the occupation of the forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public establishments; and the President of this Congress is directed to communicate this resolution to the Governors of the States.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Texas State Convention has passed an ordinance favoring the speedy formation of a Southern Confederacy, and elected seven delegates to the Southern Congress.

The Convention adjourned on the 4th inst. to the 2d of March.

A Committee of Safety was appointed to remain in Austin during the interim.

The Convention voted a resolution thanking Messrs. WIGFALL, HEMPHILL and REDAN for their Congressional course, and censuring Mr. HAMILTON.

The revenue cutter at Galveston has been condemned as unseaworthy. Her armament has been taken out and turned over to the Coast and Harbor Survey.

There was not much disposition by the Convention or Legislature to trust Gov. HOUSTON.

The Legislature are discussing financial measures, and the stay law, to which there is much opposition, but it will probably pass.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The Marines who arrived from Pensacola in the *Supply*, left this City yesterday evening for Washington, in compliance with official orders.

A detachment of recruits for the Army arrived on Governor's Island last evening.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The President appointed Senators FERRY, KETCHUM and CONNOLLY the Select Committee on the part of the Senate to make arrangements for the reception of the President elect.

Senators P. P. MURPHY and MONTGOMERY were added to the Committee on the subject of establishing discriminating tolls.

The Senate accepted the invitation to attend the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society tomorrow.

The Harlem Bridge amendment bill was reported favorably.

The resolution of the Assembly appointing FRANCIS GRANGER Commissioner to Washington in place of THURLOW WEED was announced.

Mr. FERRO moved to suspend the rules, and consider the resolution at once.

Mr. TAUMAN objected, and the resolution was laid over.

The bill to authorize the State indorsement to United States Bonds came up for a third reading.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to recommit, and advanced the opinion that, as at present drawn, it was in conflict with the Constitution.

After some debate the bill passed—yeas 17, nays 7.

The bill to amend the Charter of the New-York Life Insurance Company was ordered to a third reading.

The Governor's Annual Message was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COLVIN addressed the Senate at length, taking as a basis of his remarks the observations of the Governor on Legislative corruption, and exhibiting the alleged transactions of the purchase of the Troy and Schenectady Road, by Gov. MORGAN, while in the State Senate, his votes in favor of the Consolidation act, and his immediate sale of the road, which cost him $156,000, for $800,000. The speech was a bitter attack upon the Senatorial course of Gov. MORGAN.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Assembly was occupied during the morning session in considering bills on the general orders in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of Common Schools, and to supply the deficiency in the appropriation of 1860, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for the punishment of murder, treason and arson was taken up. The pending question was on the motion to substitute solitary confinement for life as the punishment for murder in the first degree, in place of the death penalty.

Mr. BINGHAM argued favorably to the substitute, on the ground that there was no right to take human life; that the abolishment of the death penalty did not increase the crime against life; and that the conscientious scruples of a jury under the present law made conviction for murder an herculean task.

Mr. BALL argued for the death penalty. Progress was reported on the bill. The remainder of the morning session was passed in the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill.

Marine Disasters.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The pilot-boat *W. Z. Leitch* has just returned to the city, bringing up a seaman, who was picked up by a skiff, belonging to the brig *James Madison*, of Baltimore, from Attakapas, on the 2d of February. The man says the *Madison* was wrecked on stone breakers, and the captain and crew, except himself, lost.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The bark *W. H. Jenkins*, from Ardrossan for Boston, went ashore on Bangs Island, Portland harbor. The vessel is a total loss.

The bark *A. B. Jenkins* was totally wrecked on Bangs Island, near Portland. She belonged in Yarmouth, England. The crew have been saved.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The schooner *Grace Caroline*, of New-Haven, was wrecked, at Smith Point, the 7th inst. The crew arrived here.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Princeton and Millston Railroad bill was introduced to-day.

The Hunterdon, Somerset and Farmers' Railroad bill was reported in the House.

Gov. OLDEN vetoed the Vincentown branch of the Burlington Railroad bill, to-day, on the ground of extraordinary and the unusual privileges of interfering with the faith of the State to other Companies.

The House has concurred in the Senate's resolutions appointing a Committee to make arrangements for the reception of the President elect and appointed Messrs. Tuttle, Randolph, Wheeler, Schenck and Mulford.

Arrival of the Steamship Tennessee at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, 8th inst., arrived to-day. She brings the exiled Archbishop and Bishops from Mexico.

Railroad Disaster in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Dec. 12

Last night an engine and three empty cars ran into the southern branch of the Elizabeth River. The drawbridge was open and the engineer deceived by a signal. Nobody was hurt.

Freshet in the Hudson.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

There is every indication of a freshet here. The water on the docks is rising rapidly and the weather warm.

THE ROBBERY OF INDIAN BONDS.

Report of the Special Congressional Committee.

Culpability of Secretary Floyd, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Bailey.

The Select Committee appointed on the 24th of December, to investigate the fraudulent abstraction of Indian Bonds in the Department of the Interior, have submitted their report. They state that it became apparent, very soon after the commencement of the inquiry, that the abstraction of the bonds was only an incident in a series of transactions of much greater importance, and they have accordingly pushed the investigation to the furthest limit of the authority vested in them. The Government still holds State Bonds and United States Stocks for certain Indian tribes, to the amount of $2,525,241. These bonds, as well as the 870 abstracted, were purchased from time to time, by authority of law, with the money of the Indians, arising from treaty stipulations. Originally they were in charge of the Indian Bureau, while that Bureau was connected with the Department of War, and remained in its custody after it became one of the Bureaus of the Interior Department in 1849, and from that time up to 1857. In that year the custody of the securities was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. The Government having the Bonds in its possession, was the trustee for the Indians, who were the actual owners of them.

Under previous Administrations the bonds were placed in the immediate charge of some clerk, selected for his integrity and capacity, who kept them in a safe in the Indian Office. No stamp or other mark of designation was placed upon any of them, with the exception of a small portion, and the only safeguard the Government had, was the faithfulness and honesty of the person intrusted with their keeping. Fortunately for the Government, however, no loss was sustained during the previous Administrations; nor is there the slightest ground to believe that the Hon. Robert McClelland, of Michigan, former Secretary of the Interior, acted at any time or in any way unfaithful to it. Nor has the Committee discovered anything to involve the late Secretary, the Hon. Jacob Thompson, in the slighest degree in the fraud, to indicate that he had any knowledge of it until the time of the disclosure by Godard Bailey. Soon after he entered upon the duties of his office, at the commencement of the present Administration, he appointed two additional disbursing clerks for his Department, one of whom was Mr Bailey, who was placed in charge of the Indian Trust Bonds A bond was required of him, which he subsequently executed in the penal sum of $5,000 with Benjamin McCullough, of Texas, and Wm. C. Corrier, of Charleston, S. C., as securities. This bond was acknowledged before Moses Kelly, J. P., and its sufficiency certified to by Phil. Barton Key, United States District-Attorney. It was then approved by J. Thompson. The evidence shows that Mr. Bailey came to Washington a bankrupt in fortune, and a political adventurer seeking office. He brought with him, however, the highest testimonials of confidence and respect from various distinguished men in Alabama where he lived, and in South Carolina, where he was born, and had previously resided.

All the stocks, including those that were abstracted, were kept in the room in the Interior Department, occupied by Mr. Bailey, in a safe, the key of which was in his sole possession.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN MR. RUSSELL AND MR. BAILEY.

Wm. H. Russell is the head of the house of Russell, Majors & Waddell, a firm widely known as contractors with the War Department for transporting army provisions over the Western and Southwestern plains. Mr. Russell stated to the Committee that he had heard in New-York of such a man as Mr. Bailey, although he did not exactly remember his name, who had been in that City to sell Chiriqui securities and Florida bonds, the latter for Mr. Yulee, a Senator from that State. When asked from whom he received his information, he gave the answer usually resorted to in such cases, viz., he could not remember. The next heard of Mr. Russell is, that he is on his way from New York to Washington, in company with Lake Lea, Esq., a banker in the latter city. Mr. Lea was formerly Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and is a partner of Mr. Russell in the banking business at Leavenworth, Kansas.

In a conversation that ensued between them, Mr. Russell made known to Mr. Lea his embarrassed circumstances, and asked if he (Mr. Lea) did not know of some one that could assist him, (Mr. Russell.) Mr. Lea answered in the negative. He states in his testimony that Mr. Russell suggested that he had heard of a man in Washington by the name of Bailor or Bartey, who was a relation of Gov. Floyd's, and an agent for the negotiation of the sale of stocks, and asked his friend if he knew him. Mr. Lea was again compelled to give a negative reply, but stated that he knew a man there by the name of Bailey, and Mr. Russell said that he supposed that he was the man of whom he was in search

It is very evident, from Mr. Lea's examination, that he was both an artful and unwilling witness. He had to be pressed with great pertinacity to induce him to disclose what he knew, and even then his answers were so interspersed with irrelevant and equivocal remarks, designed to relieve him from suspicion of complicity, that your committee are compelled reluctantly to notice the absence of the candor and frankness that they might reasonably expect to find in his responses He was compelled, however, to say that he informed Mr. Russell that Mr. Bailey was in no condition to assist him; that he had no stocks or money, and was as poor as anybody. Before separating, Mr. Russell seeming still to believe that aid might be obtained in the quarter indicated, requested Mr. Lea to see Mr. Bailey in regard to the matter Mr. Lea complied with this request, and stated to Mr. Bailey that Mr Russell had said, unless assistance was rendered, the acceptances of Gov. Floyd would be protested, and he would be compelled to retire from the Cabinet. Mr. Lea is, however, careful to state in his evidence that he gave no intimation to Mr. Bailey that he might use the stocks he had in his charge belonging to the Indian Trust Fund. Mr. C. G Wagner, who is nearly related to Mr. Bailey, and in whose hands was first placed his confession, states, in his evidence given (your Committee are pleased to say) with full and honorable frankness, that he learned from Mr. Bailey that Mr. Lea *did* mention the stocks in the conversation between them. And, indeed, this would naturally be inferred, from the fact that Mr. Lea was perfectly familiar with the business of the Department, and knew that Mr. Bailey had the stocks in charge, and had no large command of private means. Mr. Lea admits that after the delivery of the first installment of bonds to Mr. Russell, he knew that Mr Russell and Mr. Bailey were engaged in lifting the Indian Trust safe; that they so confessed to him; that he had conversations with them on the subject, and that he endeavored to dissuade them from further commissions of the crime. He also states that he refrained from informing the Secretary of the Interior of the transactions referred to, and that he exacted the most solemn pledges from his two friends that his name should never be publicly known in connection with the business. But his precautions have not availed to afford him entire exemption from responsibility in connection with the transactions your Committee have inquired into. Mr. Lea did not introduce Mr. Bailey to Mr. Russell, nor does he state that he appointed for them a place of meeting, yet it happened that these two persons did meet *at the War Department* on the same day that the interview between Mr. Lea and Mr. Bailey occurred. Mr. Russell says this was between the 12th and 15th days of last July. It was probably on the 13th day of that month. The chief clerk of the War Department, Secretary Floyd's most intimate friend Col. W. R. Drinkard, was the medium through whom the introduction took place. On that day they had their first interview at the War Department. Col. Drinkard, as shown by his own evidence, impressed Mr. Bailey with the belief that Mr. Russell was a gentleman of great respectability and pecuniary resources, and that if the acceptances of the Secretary of War were allowed to go to protest he (the Secretary) would be greatly agonized and disturbed. Messrs Russell and Bailey held a private interview in the third story of the

Department, and within a few hours thereafter Mr. Bailey delivered to Mr. Russell one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of bonds at the room of the letter person in Washington City, and on the same morning the recipient returned with them to New-York. Mr. Russell states that he left with Mr. Bailey one note of Russell, Majors & Waddell's in their steed, as security. Ninety of these one hundred and fifty bonds were Missouris, and the rest Tennessees. Mr. Russell does not recollect, at first, whether or not the January coupons were on the bonds, but states that, subsequently, the most of the bonds were retired hy him in order to obtain those coupons to return to Mr Bailey, as he (Bailey) was positive in his request to have them returned. These coupons having been taken off, the bonds were afterwards disposed of. The object was, of course, to conceal the fraud; for if the coupons were on hand it was not probable that the bonds would be demanded or inquired for.

According to the statement of Mr. Russell there was no further correspondence or communication between Mr. Bailey and himself until the September following. At that time he returned to Washington for the purpose of obtaining others. An interview was held with Mr. Bailey, the result of which was that 387 bonds in addition to those first taken were transferred to Mr. Russell on the following day. The protection of the honor of Secretary Floyd, the necessity of providing for the other acceptances as the bonds previously delivered, and which were alleged to have been hypothecated, were assigned as the reasons for requiring further assistance. In this, as in the first instance, the paper of Russell, Majors and Waddell was left as security. Mr. Russell states that at this conference Mr. Bailey first informed him that the bonds in his possession belonged to the Indian trust fund. It was the agreement that the bonds first taken should be returnad within ninety days; but at the second interview the time was extended to the 4th of March. 1861.

In October, Mr. Russell returned the South Carolina and Florida bonds, one hundred and forty or fifty, having ascertained that he could not negotiate them, and North Carolina bonds were substituted in their stead. Mr. Russell again appeared in Washington in December following, and on the grounds so successfully relied upon before, viz: the protection of the War Department from disgrace, and the bonds previously taken from sacrifice, he was enabled to obtain from Mr. Bailey three hundred and thirty-three bonds, as an additional advance, making the entire number abstracted eight hundred and seventy. From the bonds obtained on the second and third occasions, already referred to, it is evident the January coupons were cut off, as a precaution against detection. Nine Tennessee coupons, belonging to other bonds than those abstracted, were returned by Mr. Russell, doubtless because the abstracted bonds had passed beyond his reach. The transaction last referred to appears to have closed the business relations of these two persons, so far, at least, as they related to the abstraction of bonds.

MR. BAILEY'S MOTIVES FOR TAKING THE BONDS.

Why Mr. Bailey abstracted the bonds is a question to which your Committee can present no satisfactory answer. As he and Mr. Russell were entire strangers previously to their meeting at the War Department, neither the obligations of friendship nor the suggestions of kindly feeling seem to have prompted the act. Mr. Russell insists that no money or other valuable consideration ever passed to Mr. Bailey, or, indeed, was ever mentioned in their interviews. Mr. Bailey confirms this statement in various communications which have reached your Committee. It is not ascertained, either, that Mr. Bailey came suddenly into the possession of any large amounts of money. His bank account was kept with Messrs. Riggs & Co., of Washington City, *and Mr. Riggs testifies that between July and the 13th of December, his deposits increased largely over former ones, but amounted in the aggregate to not more than five or six thousand dollars.* It is true that this sum is a large one to be in the possession of a person whose salary was but $2,000 per annum, and who was supporting a family, yet it would not, of itself, constitute a ground for grave suspicion, or afford a clue to the discovery of the purposes of the abstraction.

Mr. Bailey, in his conversations with various witnesses stated, that his design was to protect the character of Gov. Floyd, and to save him from the dishonor and retirement from the Cabinet that would be necessarily incident to the protest and discovery of the acceptances which had been illegally issued to the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell. Whether this consideration was the sole motive of his conduct, it is left to the House to determine. Your Committee are, however, constrained to express the conviction that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of the transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the schemes now partially exposed.

MR. BAILEY'S CONFESSION.

A part of the evidence adduced is found in a communication from Mr. Bailey, dated December 1, 1860, and addressed to Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, containing a statement that a portion of the bonds constituting the Indian Trust Fund, amounting to $870,000, were no longer in his possession. This confession was on the 13th of December, placed in the hands of Mr. Wagner, *with the request that it should be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior five days before the expiration of his term of office, or, as Mr. Wagner understood it, five days before the fourth of March.* On the 26th of the same month, Mr. Bailey addressed a note to Mr. Wagner, requesting that the note previously committed to him (Mr. Wagner) should be given to the Secretary of the Interior immediately upon his return from North Carolina. Mr Thompson arrived on the afternoon of the 22d of December.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR THE MEDIUM THROUGH WHICH THE FRAUD IS DISCLOSED.

On the evening of that day the acceptances issued by the War Department, and the receipt given for the bonds by Mr. Russell, were handed to Mr. Thompson, at the office of the President, in the Executive mansion, *by Hon. H. M. Rice, United States Senator from Minnesota.* No earlier intimation of the abstraction had reached Mr. Thompson. *Your Committee, not designing to examine Mr. Bailey as a witness, caused a subpœna to be served upon Mr. Rice to appear before them. He declined to obey it.* The Chairman then addressed him a note, explaining that he had been inadvertently summoned, and politely requested his attendance. To this he replied that he would answer any question that might be propounded to him, in writing. Seeing that he stood so pertinaciously on his privilege as a Senator, it was not thought consistent with the duty of the Committee or dignity of the House to press any further inquiries, unless the House shall so order.

Had the original intention of withholding from the Secretary all knowledge of the fraud until within a few days of the 4th of March been carried out, the confusion incident to a change of Administrative officers would have prevented prompt investigation, and deprived Mr. Thompson of the means of immediate defence.

AUDITOR FULLER THE CAUSE OF THE EXPOSURE OF THE FRAUD.

Mr. Bailey, in the exercise of forethought prudent to avoid detection, made up his stock account for the current year, showing on its face that all the bonds were safely in his custody, and had caused its presentation to the Second Auditor, Mr. Fuller. That officer refused to approve it, for the reason that the coupon account, designed to be a check upon it, did not accompany it. It is, perhaps, to this refusal that may in part be attributed the early discloeure of the fraud.

It will be observed that while Mr. Bailey's statement is dated December 1, 1860, and embraces the entire number of bonds, and fixes the month of July as the time at which he intrusted them to other parties, the testimony of Mr. Russell shows that they were not all delivered at one time, but that three hundred and thirty-three were transferred to him on the 13th of December—nearly two weeks subsequent to the date of Mr. Bailey's confession. The only satisfactory explanation that can be given of this noticeable discrepency is the supposition that the statement was actually prepared on the day it was given to Mr. Wegner, and the day the last bonds were delivered to Mr. Russell, and dated wrongfully "Dec. 1," to allay any suspicion that might be excited if it were seen that the date of the abstraction was identical with the date of the last acceptance which was issued by the War Department for that purpose, as your Committee think, of making up a definite amount of securities.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE BONDS.

As soon as the abstraction of the bonds was made known to the Secretary of the Interior, he applied himself diligently to discover with whom they were lodged, that proceedings might be instituted for their recovery. Moses Kelly, Esq., his chief clerk, was dispatched to New-York, and he there caused writs of injunction to be served upon a few parties, in whose possession he had reason to believe some of the bonds to be. But, ascertaining this mode of obtaining the desired information to be both slow and unsatisfactory, Mr. Thompson advised that your Committee should hold some of its sessions in the City of New-York. Being desirous of expediting the investigation, and of avoiding the heavy expense that would be incident to the summoning of a large number of witnesses from that City, your Committee concurred in the propriety of this suggestion, and having asked for, and obtained, leave to sit in such places as they believed the public interest required, they proceeded at considerable inconvenience to New-York.

HOW THE BONDS WERE DISPOSED OF.

From the testimony there procured, it was apparent that the bonds had been disposed of by Mr. Russell and his agent, and that Mr. Russell did not have it in his power to restore any of them. A limited number of them were traced into the possession of certain individuals and corporations, as follows:

Merchants' Benevolent Association, New-York City (witness, Hector Morrison), Missouri's.	$ 1,000
Meigs & Greenleaf, for account of C. W. Purrel & Co., Richmond, Va., (witness, C. A. Meigs.) Missouri's	10,000
Mitchell, Scheneclady, New-York, from one to three, State not mentioned, (Meigs witness)	2,000
Sanders, Haydensville, Mass, one to three, State not given (Meigs witness)	2,000
Jas. G. King's Sons, New-York City, (J. G. King witness,) Missouri's	10.000
Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York City, (witness, L. C. Clark)	2,000
Capt. Porter, New-York City, (Mathow Morgan witness)	2,000
Jerome Fitzhugh & Co., New-York City, purchased with knowledge of their character (J. H. Garland, witness)	10,000
W. T. Coleman & Co., New-York City, (Coleman witness	50,000
George Smith, Chicago, (A. Campbell witness)	21,000
Thomas Swann, Baltimore, (Wm. McKim witness)	10 000
R. D. Gaither, Baltimore. (W. Fisher witness)	3.000
B. Atkinson, Baltimore, (W. Fisher witness)	1,000
Townshend Scott, Baltimore, W. Fisher witness)	5,000
Lowndes, Thompson, & Co., Baltimore. (Martin Lewis witness)	5,000
	$134,000

A few other bonds were ascertained to have been purchased by Riggs & Co., bankers of Washington, for other parties, and by other individuals, which are not included in the above statement.

THE APPEARANCE OF MR. RUSSELL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

At an early stage of our proceedings, and before the examination of any witnesses, your Committee designated two of their number, the Chairman and Hon. Mr Thomas, to consult with Robert Ould, Esq., United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, in reference to the abstraction of the bonds, and the legal questions connected therewith. *That officer advised that the testimony of both Mr. Bodey and Mr. Russell should be taken.*

RUSSELL'S BUSINESS MAN MAKES HIMSELF SCARCE.

An important witness, Jerome B. Simpson, who would be found in New-York, it was expressed, could not be obtained. He had acted in that City as the confidential business agent of Russell, Majors & Waddell, and knew, it was believed, all the details of their business transactions with the Government, and of the abstractions of the bonds. The most active and diligent search for him proved unavailing. As none of his acquaintances remember to have seen him since about the day following Mr. Russell's arrest, and as no trece of him has yet been discovered, it is evident that he absconded or concealed himself to avoid the responsibility of his acts, and an appearance before the Committee or the Courts.

MR. RUSSELL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

In view of this circumstance, and of the advice given by the District Attorney, and under the belief that, unless a full statement could be obtained from some one immediately connected with the transaction, no satisfactory report could be made of "the facts in relation to the said fraud" as was required by the resolution of the House, it was determined to afford Mr. Russell an opportunity of appearing before the Committee. Previous to his appearance it had been decided to leave it optional with himself to answer or not, as he might elect. This purpose will plainly appear from the following extract from the record of the proceedings, p. 983:

MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1860.

"Wm. H. Russell appeared.

"THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. Russell, your counsel have no doubt apprized you of your rights. You are under a criminal prosecution, and I deem it my duty to state to you that the Committee do not propose to require of you to answer any questions. If you choose voluntarily to do so, you can; but if you do not prefer to do it, as indicated to you, you can withhold your answer.

"Mr. Russell.—I am anxious to make a full statement in regard to the bonds. I claim to be an honest man, and would prefer to make out a statement of the whole transaction in writing, and have you spread it at length on your record. I ask that as a favor from the Committee. I am under a criminal prosecution, and think it due to me that I should be permitted to make a full statement, although I do not fear the result of the criminal prosecution. If the Committee prefers the statement made verbally, I will make it in that way, but I should like to make it in writing."

Mr. Russell was then sworn, but after a few questions had been proposed, he again expressed a desire to submit a written statement, and leave was accordingly granted. On the 15th of December, he was again before the Committee, and presented a statement, (which will be found among the accompanying papers herewith submitted,) prepared, as he stated before the Committee, by his attorneys, "the night after he asked permission" of the Committee.

Various interrogatories were proposed, which were promptly and freely answered. But when asked, "Did you ever, directly or indirectly, give to any person any consideration, or make to any person any present for services rendered to you connected with your business with the War Department?" Mr. Russell declined to respond before consulting with his counsel.

Upon this suggestion the examination was at once suspended.

On the 23d of December he again appeared, and was reminded of what had been said to him on a previous occasion, and more fully admonished that he was not required to answer any questions. He was also advised that his examination would be waived, if he desired it, in whole or in part, and that, if he so elected, his evidence already given would be expunged. The act of Congress, approved Jan. 24, 1857, entitled "An act more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover their testimony," was shown to Mr. Russell, and after reading it, he requested further time to advise with his counsel. Before leaving the Committee room, however, he stated, in reply to a question, that he understood the statute, and that it had been explained to him previously to his appearing before the Committee.

On the 25th, Mr. Russell presented to the Committee a paper, prepared, he states, as an answer to the question that had been previously proposed to him, and requested that it should be placed upon the record. He left it with the Committee, and no further questions were proposed. This instrument, though not properly belonging to the record of our proceedings, is transmitted to the House for its inspection as one of the accompanying papers. *On examination, it will be found to be not an answer to the question that had been asked, as introductory to more important ones, but an elaborate effort made by Mr. Russell, with technical adroitness and legal acumen, to avail himself of the act of Congress before referred to, and to interpose it as a shield between himself and the consequences of his deeds.* Nearly all the material statements therein contained are wholly incorrect. It is not true, as he alleges, "that he was not permitted by law to refuse to testify to any fact" within the scope of our inquiries. Neither is it true "that he was *required* to testify." He testified of his own free will, and was not "compelled," as declared by the title of the act, "to discover testimony," nor was he "required," as expressed in the body of the law, to give his evidence. Your committee, therefore, while they are constrained to consider the course adopted by Mr. Russell as a confession of his moral guilt, do not deem it within their province to anticipate or prejudge a question of law which may arise in legal prosecutions.

THE ACCEPTANCES ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

When the iniquitous act perpetrated by one of the subordinate officers of the Interior Department in the abstraction of the bonds was made known, it was discovered, at the same time, that acceptances, unauthorized by law, and deceptive and fraudulent in their character, had been issued by the Secretary of War, in favor of Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell. As a portion of these are inseparably connected with a history of the bond embezzlement, it is proposed first to inquire into the circumstances attending their issue.

It is stated by Mr. Russell that on the day he made his last application for securities, Mr. Bailey agreed to furnish them on the condition that there should be deposited with him in their place, the acceptances of Gov. Floyd as Secretary of War. Mr. Russell, it would appear, had then on hand seven hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of acceptances, seventy-two thousand of which were unconditional, and the balance conditional and payable out of the earnings of Russell, Majors and Waddell, for 1861. [Copies of the acceptances will be found embraced in the testimony of Hon. Jacob Thompson.] The amount of the bonds he received on that and previous occasions was eight hundred and seventy, or eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. There was, therefore, wanting to make up the requisite sum of securities, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, and we accordingly find that there is an acceptance, bearing date Dec. 13, for that precise amount. When it is remembered that that is the date of the last delivery of bonds, and of the receipt therefor, the inference seems unavoidable that the acceptance was issued to make up an ascertained deficiency, and that it was anticipated that it would go into the possession of Bailey.

There are other facts that should be stated in this connection. Mr. Russell fixes the probable earning of his firm for the year 1862 at from $500,000 to $600,000, while Capt. Van Vliet estimated them at $488,000 for 1860; and Gen. Johnson says in his testimony that for the present year they will be about what they were in 1860, which was $540,000, including a payment made in Washington by Capt. Miller of a little more than $69,000. The conditional acceptances given to Mr. Bailey amount to $798,000, or $248,000 more than the maximum sum that could have been earned by Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell during that year, according to the estimates of the Department, based upon the earnings of the previous year. The acceptances for the $798,000 were the only conditional ones issued, and these, together with those for $72,000, issued unconditionally, must be regarded as a loss, as the Government will, doubtless, acknowledge the obligation to replace the bonds belonging to the Indian trust fund; and there is little reason to expect that Russell, Majors and Waddell will make a return of what they have received.

If your Committee could rest here, and could feel justified in expressing the belief that there are no other outstanding liabilities, and that no further demands would be made upon this or any future Congress, in connection with these extraordinary proceedings, they would deem this an occasion for congratulation to the House. But, unfortunately, there are transactions of similar character, but of a still greater magnitude, that claim your attention.

In 1858 the Secretary of War commenced the issue of acceptances, and, at the same time, wrote to various banks and individuals urging their purchase or discount. One of his letters, and one from Col. Drinkard, Chief Clerk of the War Department, to James T. Soutter, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic, will be found included in the testimony taken in New-York. Copies of various other letters relating to the same subject, obtained from the War Department, accompany this report. Mr. E. P. James, of New-York City, testified before the Committee, that Mr. Soutter, to whom reference has been already made, said to him upon one occasion that he had a draft for $15,000, and with it a letter from the Secretary of War, stating that he had issued, or was about to issue, acceptances in favor of Russell, Majors and Waddell, but that at no time should he issue those acceptances to exceed one-half of the amount which he knew, of his own knowledge, was actually due to the parties for services already performed. Mr. Soutter, on being called on to produce this communication, says that "he had an impression, and he supposed it was derived from a letter of Mr. Floyd's, that the War Department issued acceptances to the extent only of one-half of the amount that would become due to Russell, Majors, and Waddell on work in process of execution." Although an examination of the letters received by the bank, and his own private letters, failed to bring to light such a communication as he had expected to find, Mr. Soutter does not change his opinion, but concludes that it was derived from the statements of some persons whose names he cannot now recall. These letters and representations are important as showing the means adopted by the Secretary of War to get the paper he issued into circulation.

MORE THAN $6,800,000 OF ACCEPTANCES ISSUED.

In relation to the acceptances issued unconditionally by the late Secretary of War, your committee deem it their duty to State all the facts they have been able to discover, as fully as possible. They amount in the aggregate, to the enormous sum of $6,170,395. Add thereto the conditional acceptances which have already been thrown back upon the Government through the agency of Mr. Bailey, and the sum total is $6,977,305. This estimate is based upon data furnished by the War Department. It appears therefrom that acceptances to the amount of $840,000 were returned to the Department for cancelation. Mr. Russell, however, claims to have returned only $200,000, or $250,000. He further states that the acceptances which he did return were those which had matured in his own pocket and could not, therefore, be negotiated. But this assertion is positively contradicted by the indorsements on the returned acceptances, and by the testimony of Mr. Irvin, a clerk in the War Department.

From the careless and irresponsible manner in which business was transacted by that gentleman and the late Secretary of War, and from the fact that it was the habit of Gov. FLOYD to issue acceptances at the Department or at his house, or at whatever place he happened to be, it is a matter of great uncertainty whether or not the $840,000 should be deducted from the sum heretofore stated. The probability is, that when the acceptances were returned to Gov. FLOYD by Mr. Russell, he accepted others at the same time for the same amount, of which there was no registry made. It is deemed safest to proceed upon the supposition that the acceptances made in the place of those returned were registered. Upon this hypothesis, the $840,000 must be deducted from the $6,179,395 of unconditional acceptances made and registered in the War Department. This would leave of them, so far as is shown by the records of that Department, $5,339,395 still in circulation; and to this amount, the $798,000 of conditional acceptances received by Mr. Bailey in lieu of the bonds, and the aggregate is $6,137,395. Here, then, continues the statement to the records of the War Department, is a deficit of $6,137,395 *to fall upon the holders of these acceptances, or to be assumed in some way by the Government.*

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE ACCEPTANCES.

The evidence shows that the acceptances have been sold in various parts of the United States wherever a bank or private individual could be induced to purchase. Inasmuch, however, as the amount of those that have been traced directly into the hands of present holders constitutes but a small fraction of the sum still unaccounted for, and as owners are daily adding additional claims at the War Department, it is deemed unnecessary to give a detailed statement of the discovered acceptances, or to make other mention of them than to refer to the papers relating thereto presented by the War Department, and to the general evidence.

It is proper, however, to remark in this connection, that while your Committee do not deem it necessary to give said details, the data in the War Department fixes the *minimum* amount of outstanding acceptances known to that Department at $1,445,000.

FURTHER LIGHT ON GOV. FLOYD'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Richard B. Irvin, the faithful and intelligent Clerk to whom reference has been made elsewhere in this report, says in his evidence: "There may, of course, be other outstanding acceptances, of the whereabouts of which the Department has no knowledge." There will also be found embraced in his evidence, given upon being recalled before the Committee on the 6th inst., a letter addressed by R. A. Barnes, Esq., President of the Bank of the State of Missouri, under date of January 24, 1861, to the Hon. Joseph Holt, Secretary of War, which is of interest, and will throw light upon the conduct of Gov. Floyd's proceedings and assurances in regard to the acceptences. Mr. Irvin still further testified to the receipt of other letters by the War Department since the papers furnished to the Committee by that Department were transmitted, of a character similar to Mr. Barnes'. This branch of the inquiry is evidently prolific, and could he pursued to a great length, if necessity required or time would permit.

MR. RUSSELL'S ESTIMATE.

To avoid all appearance of unfairness, your Committee consider it proper to give Mr. Russell's estimate of the amount of acceptances issued, as set forth in the following extract from his testimony:

Question.—State as nearly as you can, of your own knowledge and recollection, the amount of acceptances of Gov. Floyd shown by that [his] account to you?

Answer.—I have got but an idea about it. It was very large. I cannot tell how large. I believe it exceeds $3,000.000.

Q.—Does it not exceed $4,000,000? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Does it not exceed $5,000,000? A.—I judge not; it is all impression on my part.

Q.—Can you state that you have not received his acceptances to an amount exceeding $6,000,000? A.—I don't think I have.

Q.—How much less than $6,000,000 can you say was the amount? A.—I will not fix the amount. I know it was very large. I know it was millions.

Q.—Will you fix any amount short of $6,000,000 which you can say covers it? A.—I do not think it exceeds $4,000,000.

Q.—Can you state to the Committee within a half-million of dollars the amount of the acceptances of Gov. Floyd which you have paid? A.—No, Sir, I cannot. We have certainly paid upwards of $3,000.000, and probably $3,500,000, and canceled, or retired them.

Q.—Does $3,500,000 cover the amount? A.—I cannot say positively.

Q.—Can you name a sum which you can be positive does cover the amount? A.—I am sure we have paid $2,000,000.

Q.—Are you sure you have paid and canceled $3,000,000? A.—Well, I am pretty confident in my mind that we have.

Q.—Can you state any amount larger than that, which you are confident in your own mind was paid and cancelled? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not pay and cancel Gov. Floyd's acceptances to an amount larger at the ones de than $3,500,000? A.—I think $3,500,000 will cover the sum. I am very confident in my own mind thet it will.

Mr. Russell then stated that, besidee the acceptances he had used, and those still remaining in his possession, (the latter somewhat less than two millions in amount,) Gov. Floyd gave him others which he returned, unused, to the War Department. If evidence should be given to these explanations, the amount of acceptances still outstanding is very large. But Mr. Russell's statements are so rambling, vague, and unsatisfactory, and he shows such utter ignorance of the details of his business, and such incapacity, or unwillingness to make an exhibit of his affairs, that your Committee have considered it much safer to base their conclusions upon the records furnished by the War Department. These records are of a character too peculiar to be passed without comment.

PECULIAR RECORDS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

By reference to the testimony of Mr. Irvin, a clerk in the War Department, it will be seen that he kept a registry of the acceptences on loose pieces of paper, only as they were reported to him from time to time, and no other was made. He states, too, that there was no registration of the $798,000 of conditional acceptances which fell into Mr. Bailey's hands; and that immediately after the discovery of the abstraction of the bonds Gov. Floyd went to his office and directed him (Mr. Irvin) to enter an order of cancellation of those acceptances, which he did upon a slip of paper, as he had entered the dates and amounts of others that had been issued. The acceptances being in the hands of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, having been placed there by Mr. Bailey in lieu of the abstracted bonds, an order of cancellation, at such a time, was simply an order against the Government. Had the acceptances been held by other parties, the order would have been equally futile; for, if legally issued, it could not invalidate them.

PAYMENTS TO RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.

It also appears from the records of the War Department that while these acceptances were being issued to the amount of millions of dollars, Russell, Majors & Waddell were regularly receiving their pay for the services performed under their contract, in money, from the Government. The aggregate amount of the payments made to them, in cash, during the years 1858, 1859 and 1860, is $4,842,064 41, and a large portion of this sum was paid by the proper officer at Leavenworth City, Kansas. Gov. Floyd admitted in his evidence that every acceptance which he made "ran against uncarned money," and was designed to give them (the contractors) "the credit of their contract." Yet there has not been discovered the slightest indication that he made any inquiry about the payments, or concerned himself to see that they were, when made, applied to the acceptances.

Reference to the testimony of Gen. Johnson, of the Army, and of Hon. Mr. Atkinson, the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and to a detailed statement of the payments which presented to the Committee the amounts of the earnings and payments, will more fully appear. It would, perhaps, be sufficient to say upon this point, that Mr. Russell acknowledges that there is now but a small sum due his firm for current earnings. But it was considered desirable to remove all uncertainty from this question, and to ascertain positively whether Russell, Majors & Waddell had ever presented any claim to the War Department for extra services, and whether any claim for such services had ever been paid by that Department, and correspondence was accordingly had with the present Secretary of War, Hon. Joseph Holt, who referred the letter of the Committee to Gen. J. E. Johnson, Quartermaster-General, and Col J. P. Taylor, Acting Commissary of General Subsistence.

It will be seen, from their replies, that no such claim has ever been made or allowed. Gen. Johnson, however, states that there is an account amounting to $27,390 49 still suspended, which the late Secretary of War directed to be reduced by a "disallowance" of $9,125 62. He also states the sum due them on the 4th of January last, upon current earnings, to be $27,750 49, from which must be deducted $15,000 for a duplicate payment. This amount was ascertained by telegraphing to Leavenworth, (at which place the accounts of Russell, Majors and Waddell are kept,) and, although it may not include other earnings in New-Mexico, it cannot be largely increased. The facts, therefore, are, that Russell, Majors & Waddell not only absorbed all the sums earned by them under their contracts, and sold all the bonds they received from Mr. Bailey, but also raised very large sums of money upon the acceptances issued by the Secretary of War.

COMMENTS ON GOV. FLOYD'S LETTER.

The information thus plainly presented seems to demand that some mention should be made of the communication of the late Secretary of War, Hon. John B. Floyd, addressed to the House, and by the House referred to your Committee. In his letter occurs this passage: "Within the four years since I have presided over this Department, not a dollar, I believe, has been lost to the Government by embezzlement or theft, and within that time sixty millions of dollars have been disbursed. No system of administration, no line of policy, I think, could reach better results. No system of accountability could be more perfect." If by the best "results" are understood to be the depletion of the public treasury and the debasement of public virtue, the approval of the vicious and the reprobation of the good; if by "the most perfect system of accountability" is meant a method of transacting business that promises rewards to negligence, and affords the most valuable facilities and incentives to fraud, then, indeed, may the late Secretary have reason to speak with confident self praises of his "system of administration" and "line of policy."

Whether or not his assertion that there has been no "embezzlement" or "theft" in his Department, that will soon be decided in the Courts. The recklessness of his official conduct, his inattention, and the ignorance of the details of his affairs, have been already shown, and will stand out in still greater distinctness on examination of the contradictions and obscurities of his testimony. Your Committee will, therefore, leave judgment to be pronounced by the House, and by the country, but will present, as a valuable aid in coming to a correct conclusion, a brief abstract of the testimony of the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, United States Senator from Louisiana.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY OF SENATOR BENJAMIN—BUCHANAN NOTIFIED OF GOV. FLOYD'S SYSTEM OF ISSUING ACCEPTANCES.

Mr. Benjamin, who promptly appeared at the request of the Committee, and testified with commendable and courteous frankness, states, that during the first session of the present Congress, some twelve or eighteen months ago, he was written to by the attorney of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New-York, and his opinion requested as to the legality of acceptances issued by Gov. Floyd to Russell, Majors & Waddell. It was mentioned in that letter that these "drafts," as they were then called, were offered for negotiation with the assurance that they were issued with the approbation of the President and Attorney-General. Mr. Benjamin visited the President, and submitted the inquiry to him. The President replied that he knew nothing about the matter, that they had been issued without any knowledge of his, that he did not know by virtue of what law they were issued, but that he (Mr. Benjemin) might rely, if Gov. Floyd had issued them, he had issued them properly, and that he had better apply to him (Gov. Floyd) to ascertain by virtue of what law he was acting.

INTERVIEW WITH GOV. FLOYD.

In pursuance of this suggestion, Mr. Benjamin called on Gov. Floyd, and was informed by him that the matter had not been submitted to the Attorney-General, as was stated; that the drafts were issued in pursuence of a long-established custom of the office; that he was not aware of any law actually authorizing their issue; that he would inquire into it; that the acceptances were issued to Russell, Majors & Waddell only after he had ascertained that the trains for transportation which they had contracted to send from St. Louis to Utah had actually started on their way; that the payments were to be made under the contract in instalments as the trains arrived at different points; and that, having received intelligence of the actual departure of the trains, he had accepted, in advance of their arrival at the intermediate point, having a certainty that they would arrive.

"I suggested to him," says Mr. Benjamin, "that I thought he was acting imprudently; that if any accident should happen to these trains by attacks by Indians, or any other cause, and they should fail to arrive, it would be impossible for him to pay the acceptences upon intelligence of that fact, and that that would give good reason for complaints and investigations which would be injurious to him, and I urged him to discontinue the practice. Two days afterward I received a note from him informing me that he was obliged for the frank statement I had made to him, *and that upon reflection he had determined he would accept no more.*"

GOV. FLOYD CONTINUES HIS OLD HABIT.

It has been shown that, contrary to the assertion of Gov. Floyd, *no practice of issuing acceptances had ever prevailed in the War Department previous to its introduction by himself;* that he issued these acceptances indiscriminately, and without reference to instalments, or the arrival or departure of trains, and without regard to money which was due. One would naturally expect to find that Gov. Floyd, having been admonished by one whose position and legal learning gave authority to his advice, having confessed the illegality of his proceedings, and expressed a determination to make no further acceptancee, would have proceeded thereafter with great caution and circumspection, even if he did not entirely discontinue his previous policy. It appears, however, that, supposing the note to Mr. Benjamin, before referred to, to have been written a year ago, there have been issued by Gov. Floyd since that time, acceptances to the amount of $2,163 000, viz: In April, $40,000; in May, $250 000; June, $350,000; July, $95,000; August, $235.000; September, $125,000; October, $270.000. To this amount must be added the $798,000 of unconditional acceptances, of which there is no registry, and the grand total is as above stated.

Having had his error and its consequences distinctly pointed out—having expressed his intention to refrain, in future, from the commission of similar acts, he still persists in his former course, and actually issued an acceptance for $135,000, at a date so late as the 13th of December, 1860. Whether this manifest contempt of counsel, disobedience of law, and violation of a solemn promise, can be reconciled with purity of private motives, and faithfulness to public trusts, is for the House to determine. It is the opinion of your Committee that they cannot.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW LEGISLATION.

Your Committee have now reported, so far as ascertained, all the material facts connected with the abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department, and with a series of transactions unprecented in their character, and remarkable for alternate exhibitions of fraud and folly.

As one of the results of the examination they have made, they submit a bill to provide for the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also amendatory of the second section of the act of Congress, approved Jan. 24, 1857, entitled, "An act more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to disclose testimony."

They also beg leave to suggest that the fluctuations of the stock market, and the delay and uncertainty in the collection of the interest on the bonds, seem to demand some further legislation in regard to the Indian Trust Fund, as a measure of obvious justice and humanity to the Indians.

All of which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Committee. I. N. MORRIS, Chairman.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SEIZURE OF NEW-YORK VESSELS IN SAVANNAH.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes the appended letter from Gov. BROWN, in accordance with which the seizure of the New-York vessels was made:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 5, 1861.

Col. H. R. Jackson, A. D. C.:

SIR: I have demanded of the Governor of New-York the prompt delivery to my agent, for D. C. HODGKINS & SONS, citizens of this State, of their guns, seized by the Police of New-York on board the *Montello*, and deposited in the arsenal of that State. The demand has been delivered to him; he has had a reasonable time and has made no reply. I am determined to protect the persons and property of the citizens of this State against all such lawless violence at all hazards. In doing so I will, if necessary, meet force by force. I feel it my duty in this case to order reprisal. You will, therefore, direct Col. LAWTON to order out sufficient military force, and seize and hold, subject to my order, every ship now in the harbor at Savannah belonging to citizens of the State of New-York.

When the property of which our citizens have been robbed is returned to them, the ships will be delivered to the citizens of New-York who own them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Small detachments from the Phenix Riflemen were placed upon each of the vessels, but strict orders were given that neither the crews nor cargoes should be interfered with, and that the vessels should be allowed to load and unload without hindrance.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Mobile (Ala) papers of Feb. 5, notice the arrival in that city, from Pensacola, of the First Battalion of Mississippi Volunteers, and the *Advertiser* states, on the authority of BEN LANE POSEY, that the soldiers return because they were convinced that there would be no attack on Fort Pickens for some weeks. In a letter, dated at Pensacola on Feb. 2, the same gentleman states that Capt. BARRON, U. S. N., had arrived at that place, bringing instructions to the naval force now concentrating there, not to enter the harbor or reinforce Fort Pickens until the receipt of further orders. The fleet, however, is to keep off the coast, ready for service if occasion requires. Lieut. SLEMMER maintains amicable relations with the besieging force, sending his boat daily to the Navy-yard to receive his mail and get his supply of fresh provisions, and recently he dined with Capt. BRIGHT, of Pensacola, and visited Col. LOMAX. The only reason why Lieut. SLEMMER was treated so indulgently, seems to have been because he had the power to cut off supplies for the State forces if he had provocation to do so. Letters to the Mobile papers, dated Jan. 29, let a little light upon the nature of the truce to which the telegraph has already alluded. Major CHASE, who was in command of the forces, had become very unpopular in consequence of his "do nothing policy," and as early as Jan. 15 the Conecut (Ala.) Company left for home. This example of insubordination was soon imitated by the Hayneville Guard, Capt. REA'S Mississippians, Capt. DUCHE'S Company, and that under the command of Capt. O HARA. Some of these volunteers were so impatient to reach home that, in the lack of any means of conveyance, they started for Hayneville on foot. Homesickness was the chief cause of this stampede. On Jan. 16 and 17, and after the State forces had reached Pensacola, Lieut. SLEMMER sent a boat to Fort McRae and destroyed 40,000 pounds of powder in store there. He also carried over to Fort Pickens all the shell and shot which he could remove. The ardor of the State troops had been greatly dampened by the discovery that the one hundred and ten men in the fort were numerous enough to manage the guns, and that the howitzers on the angle could be fired at the rate of ten shots per minute.

The Pensacola *Observer* of Jan. 28, notices the arrival there of Senator MALLORY, and states that he announced that the passive or non-resistance policy pursued by Major CHASE has been cordially and fully approved by Davis, Slidell, Toombs, Clay, Benjamin, Hunter, and many other leading Southern men in Washington, whose fidelity to the interests of the South cannot be questioned. These men urge that under no possible state of affairs, not involving the honor of the South, should difficulties be produced here that, even by the remotest possibility, might lead to bloodshed, which in the present excited state of the public mind would inevitably result in civil war. That a collision must not take place in advance of the formation of a Provisional Government at Montgomery, on the 4th instant, which Provisional Government, being recognized as a Government *de facto* by the Northern Government, will be able to arrive at a peaceable solution of the present difficulties by negotiation, and a consequent transfer of the military fortifications within the limits of the Southern Republic.

THE SECESSION OF ALABAMA.

Thirty-three members of the Alabama Convention have issued an address explaining their reasons for refusing to sign the ordinance of secession. While they repudiate all fears of incurring the consequences which the other delegates have incurred, they state that they based their action on the rejection by the Convention of the proposition to submit the ordinance to a vote of the people, and the refusal by that body to adopt any measures looking towards cooperation or consultation with other States. "Other men and other times" will render a correct verdict on their course.

HOW COL. HAYNE FELT ABOUT IT.

Col. HAYNE announced to Gov. PICKENS the result of his mission to Washington in the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President's reply through HOLT, is not only a flat refusal, but is insulting in its tone.

My mission would shame me and disgrace the State if Sumter is held one moment longer than necessity compels submission on your part.

FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* publishes the annexed extract from a letter written to Prof. DUBOS, of the Barhamville Collegiate Institution, by a gentleman well informed regarding the purposes of the French

stunned; he fell on his face and bruised it; he lay there when I got there; there was some water there or it would have hurt him worse; Light had very bad sores on his legs, which I supposed were scurvy.

Being shown the cap testified to by Roseman, he said this belonged to David Peggins; the mate gave it him; it was made out of an old gaff topsail; Light had a blue cap, and had it when he died; I saw this cap bloody when Peggins had it on; I heard Peggin's head was cut by the steward, and I dressed the wound; don't think the belaying pin shown was ever on board the *Anna*; it looks too large, and too new; the steward and Thomas came to me in the cabin about Friday after we arrived, and wanted to be paid off; I told them I could not pay them off, that the voyage was not ended; they said they would be discharged any way by some means or other; I told the steward I would give him $10; after the complaint was made the Consul forbid me from giving them any money; the mates were in custody under the charge in England about a week; they were then discharged, and were aboard for a week or so, and then were taken to Southampton; no charge of any kind was made against me; the voyage from Laguna to England lasted about ninety days; should have made it in forty-five if I had not lost my men and sails; when we arrived we had about six feet of water in the hold; I have known Lane about fifteen years; his disposition was good; he was too easy a man for mate; there was nothing to prevent the mates leaving the vessel in England.

Cross-examined—I never said to Roseman that Light was being beaten for not steering well; I never knew of his being beaten; he was as good a man as we had except Thomas; I thought about as much of him as any man; I will say those men were kindly treated, and will swear so till I die; Gordon, Hiren and Lane treated the man well, except once Hiren was striking a man at the pump and I stopped it; I tried in Boston to see if a man could see from the galley-door to the wheel, and found he could not; I caught Light stealing five to eight days before his death, and ordered him whipped; I read the funeral service over Light; Light was whipped with rattlin stuff two or three times.

Jeremiah Darling testified that he built the *Anna*. He gave measurements of her, and testified to a diagram of her prodnced on tha trial. He said that a man, standing on the sill of the galley door, could not see a man at the wheel, because the forward part of thn poop was so high that the line of vision would strike four feet above the head of a man six feet high standing at the wheel. He had not tried this on the *Anna*, bnt bad tried it on board the bark *D. Jex*, which he also built, and which had a lower poop than the *Anna* had.

Dr. Ritter testified to thn symptoms of scurvy.

Oliver Strickland testified that he had been one voyage on the *Anna* in 1858, and that when he was on board a man would have to step up one or two steps from the main deck to see a man at the wheel.

Lester Darling knew the *Anna* also, and did not think it possible for a man to see from the galley to the wheel; he said it would be very dangerous for a man to let go the wheel as Roseman had testified that Light would do to protect his head from the belaying pin; the wheel would be apt to injure the man and the vessel might broach to.

Gordon Hires identified the cap as belonging to David Peggins, and said that Light had only a blue cap, and had no shoes to his feet all the voyage. He also said that no man could see from the galley door to the wheel; that he had always had to jump on a spar to see the man at the wheel from the main-deck.

Hires was the second mate, and was convicted of manslaughter, in killing one of the crew, a few days since. The case is still on.

Conveyances for County Officials—Common Council Carriage-hire.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Edward Smith vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $491 56, for carriage-hire incurred by the Common Council, mostly during the year 1856.

Thn case has been once or twice stated in thn TIMES. Upon the trial, which was over a year ago, the Court non-suited the plaintiff upon the ground that the members of the Common Council were not authorized to make contracts for such supplies. The Corporation was held to be in no way responsible for such liabilities.

From rha judgment the plaintiff appealed to this branch of the Court, where the case has remained pending for a long time. The following opinion is now rendered:

DALY, F. J.—The claim in this action, was for the hire of carriages furnished to members of the Common Council, in the years 1855, 1856 and 1857. The carriages were used by the members while engaged in discharging the duties of Committees, upon which they were appointed, except in two instances, when they were used to transport members, disabled by gout and rheumatism, to and from the sittings of their respective Boards. In June, 1856, a resolution was adopted by the Mayor and Common Council, directing the Comptroller to pay such bills as should be thereafter incurred for carriage hire, by members of the Common Council, when necessary for the furtherance of the business of the Corporation, provided each bill should contain the name of the party, and that no one should exceed one hundred dollars per annum; and a resolution was also adopted on the 26th of December, 1856, directing the Comptroller to pay all bills incurred in the years 1856 and 1857, for the hire of carriages used by the members in the discharge of official duties, provided the bills do not exceed in the aggregate, one hundred dollars per year for each member.

I think the plaintiff was entitled to recover, at least for the carriages supplied in the years 1856 and 1857. No resolution appears to have been adopted in respect to the year 1855. In the preceding year, that is, on the 22d of April, 1854, the Comptroller was directed to pay all necessary bills incurred by members of Committees of either Board for carriage hire while on official business; but this did not by its terms embrace bills that might thereafter be incurred. A resolution was adopted in 1842, that no charge for carriage hire should thereafter be allowed, unless incurred by a member or a Committee in the performance of official duty; but this could scarcely be construed as a general authority thereafter to members to employ carriages, while so engaged, without the direction or ratification and approval of the Common Council. That it has not been so regarded by the Common Council appears by the specific authority conferred by resolution upon the Comptroller to pay such bills as had been or might be incurred in the years 1854, 1856 and 1857. No member or Committee of the Common Council can make any contractor enter into any obligation binding the Corporation, unless the authority to do so has been specifically conferred, or the act is subsequently ratified by an ordinance, act or resolution adopted in the manner prescribed by law. (Amended charter of 1830, § 13; of 1849, §§ 1, 4, 6, 9; of 1857, § 11.) And as the Common Council had conferred no authority upon its members to engage carriages during the year 1855, or ratified their act in so doing, it follows that the plaintiff could not recover for the hire of carriages furnished to members during that period.

For the carriages supplied, however, during the years 1856 and 1857, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. It was held by the Court of Appeals in Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c., (7 N. Y. R. 247) reversing the judgment of this Court, (4 E. D. Smith, 413,) that the Common Council could enter into any contract or obligation within the scope of its legislative authority, unless the subject matter of such contract was exclusively within the jurisdiction of one of the Executive Departments; and that where a member of a Committee of the Common Council employed an architect to draw plans for the erection of a public market, which market was directed by a resolution of the Common Council to be built in conformity with such plan, the adoption of such a resolution was a recognition and approval of the act of the Committee, and equivalent to an engagement on the part of the Corporat on to pay the architect for his services. This decision was made under, and was a judicial construction given by the Court of Appeals to the 9th and 23d sections of the Amended Charter of 1849, (Laws of 1849, p. 278,) declaring that the executive power of the Corporation should be vested in the Mayor and the Heads of Departments, and that neither the Common Council, nor any member of committee thereof, should perform any executive business whatever, except such as should be specially imposed on them by the laws of the State; and that all contracts to be made or let by the authority of the Common Council for work to be done or supplies to be furnished should be made by the appropriate Heads of Departments, under such regulations as should be established by ordinances of the Common Council. The Court held that this limitation upon the power of the Common Council to make contracts applied only to those relating to matters exclusively committed to the Executive Departments, and that the employment of the architect by a member of the committee of the Common Council was not an executive act, which was defined by the Court to be an act done in the execution of an existing law.

In conformity, then, with this decision, it is very clear that the employment of coaches by members of the Common Council, while engaged in matters appertaining to their legislative duties, is neither embraced within the business of any one of the Departments, nor an exclusive act; nor do I think that we can say judicially that it is not within the legislative powers of the Common Council to authorize contracts of this nature. These powers are very extensive. (Charter of 1686, § 7; Charter of 1730, § 14; Kent's Notes, note 23.) "These broad and latitudinary powers," says Chancellor Kent in the note above quoted, "were given to be exercised with sound discretion, and with a liberal spirit commensurate with the growing wants and prosperity of a great commercial metropolis, and the Courts construe powers liberally for such purposes." No Court, therefore, would be justified in saying that a resolution of the Common Council authorizing its members to use coaches when necessary in their official duties, and directing the expense, when incurred, to be paid as a public charge, was not within their power to enact. The City is widely extended, and it appeared from the evidence that the Aldermen and Councilmen, who used carriages, used to travel about in performance of Committee business in different parts of the City, in some cases going as far as Harlem, to visit sewers and to examine the necessity of applications for sewers before reporting to the Common Council. It can readily be conceived that exigencies might arise requiring not only personal inspection on the part of Committees, but great promptness and dispatch in obtaining and communicating information either to facilitate the deliberations of Committees, or for the legislative action of the Common Council; and the propriety or necessity of employing coaches under such circumstances, is a matter which must be left to the discretion of the Common Council, the remedy against its abuse being, as Chancellor Kent has remarked, (note 23,) public opinion, the elective franchise, and the enactment by the Legislature, as has been frequently done, of laws limiting or restraining the general powers conferred by the Charters.

The thirty-eighth section of the amended Charter, passed May 1, 1857, contains a clause which was not in the amended Charter of 1849, and has not, therefore, received a judicial construction by the decision of the Court of Appeals, in Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c. After the provision in the twenty-third section of the amended Charter of 1849, upon which the Court of Appeals passed, and which is reënacted, the thirty-eighth section, above referred to, further declares that "whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work or job is to be undertaken, or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board, it shall be ordered otherwise." And it is then declared that all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate Heads of Departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids and proposals, of which public notice must be given for ten days in two of the daily newspapers employed by the City. I do not see that this provision varies the law, or at least sufficiently so as to render the construction adopted by the Court of Appeals inapplicable to it. The contracts to be entered into under it, in accordance with such regulations as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, are evidently such as can be entered into by the appropriate Heads of Departments; and a contract for the carriage hire of Aldermen or Councilmen, while engaged in legislative duties, as before remarked, does not come within the business of any particular Department. It was said by the Court, in Peterson vs. The Mayor, (4 E. D. Smith, 416,) that there were many kinds of employment in regard to work to be done for the City, which would not admit of being contracted for by sealed proposals upon a public notice of ten days, and it is very evident that the contracts referred to in the thirty-eighth section of the amended Charter of 1857 are those that can be so entered into; and in respect to contracts not relating to matters belonging to the different Departments, that the law remains the same as when Peterson vs. The Mayor was decided. The hiring of a coach by a member of the Common Council, when the necessity arises for doing so, is a contract which, from its very nature, was never intended to be embraced under a regulation requiring sealed proposals and ten days' public notice before the contract can be made.

By the resolution of June 17, 1856, the Common Council authorized the employment of coaches by its members, to facilitate the discharge of official business; and by the resolution of Dec 24, 1857, it recognized and approved of every case in which a coach had been hired and used for such a purpose during the years 1856 and 1857. It was satisfactorily proved upon the trial that the coaches supplied by the plaintiff during this period were used by the Aldermen solely while engaged in the discharge of official business. The Common Council having thus ratified and approved both the acts of their members and of the plaintiff in furnishing carriages during this period, it is equivalent to an original authority, and the obligation thus recognized and entered into is binding upon the Corporation.

The judgment rendered at the Special Term should be revoked, and a new trial ordered.

D. McMahon for plaintiff; R. F. Andrews for defendants.

Insurance Contracts—Additional Risks.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company vs. *The Metropolitan Insurance Company.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $3,250, alleged to be due from the defendants to the plaintiffs, upon a policy of insurance.

It appears that the plaintiffs, in the month of May, 1856, procured from the defendants a policy of insurance upon their factory, a two-story and attic frame building at Newtown, in the State of Connecticut, and the machinery therein located, which was used for the manufacture of India-rubber goods; that on the morning of the 26th of September of that year the factory took fire and was destroyed while the policy was in full force and effect.

The defendants admit the making of the insurance, but allege that it was a condition of the policy that no additions should be made to the building, or changes in the machinery, which should materially increase the risk during the continuance of the policy; that, contrary to such condition, the plaintiffs had built an addition, and had removed a force pump, which, at the time of the insurance, was in a wing of the building, to the main building, where it could not be used in case of a fire; that these changes had materially increased the risks of the insurance, and, therefore, the defendants were not liable to the plaintiffs upon the policy.

This is the second trial of the cause; at the former trial the jury being unable to agree upon a verdict. The case is still on.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont and Richard B. Kimball for plaintiffs, E. W. Stoughton and John Frost for defendants.

Beef Steak and Matrimony—Decree.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Emeline J. Clements vs. *Abraham V. [illegible]*.—This case was stated in full in yesterday's TIMES.

The parties now consented to [illegible] divorce without examining any witnesses on the part of the defendant. The Court accordingly granted the consent and the evidence already taken on the part of the plaintiff, granted a decree of divorce *a mensa et thoro*, and ordered a reference to ascertain whether the plaintiff was entitled or not to a remedy for her separate maintenance, and if so, what amount.

Liability on Accommodation Paper.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Mason, Ingraham and Robertson.

Emil Heinzman vs. *Benjamin Waterbury.*—This is an appeal taken from a judgment rendered at a Special Term of this Court entered upon the report of a referee. The action was brought by the plaintiff as indorsee against the defendant as maker of a promissory note for $1,864 19, dated March 20, 1857, to the order of and indorsed by Acker & Harris. The defendant by his answer sets up that the note was given to Acker & Harris as an accommodation note, and that no consideration was received by them for it. Some time after the making of the note, the firm of Acker & Harris failed, making a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. In the meantime Acker & Harris, it appears, had indorsed and transferred the note in question to the plaintiff. The defence, therefore in substance, is that the plaintiff, in common with other preferred creditors of Acker & Harris, for antecedent claims against them for a large amount, had made such an agreement with their voluntary assignee, under the said assignment, as discharged the defendant from the payment of the note, he claiming that although he was the maker and *prima facie* the party primarily liable for its payment, it was in fact an accommodation note lent by him to Acker & Harris, and he therefore stood in the relative position of a surety for them, and that the plaintiff knew this when he received the note.

The referee found as a fact that Acker & Harris represented this note to be business paper when he negotiated it with the plaintiff. The referee further found that the plaintiff was a *bona fide* holder for full value, and that the agreement between the parties was not a discharge of defendant as claimed by him.

J. R. Whiting for appellant; Jer. Larocque for respondent.

Surrogate's Court.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following persons were now admitted to probate: Elizabeth S. Roden, Benjamin Ellis, Thos. T. Banta, George Compton, and Elizabeth S. Lacombe. No legatees of interest to the public are made in any of these wills.

Court of General Sessions.

HEAVY SENTENCE OF BURGLARS.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, James Cassidy, James Clark, and Henry Seymour, jointly indicted for burglary in the first degree, in having entered, on the 27th of January last, the house of Gouverneur, and stealing therefrom some money and clothes, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and were sentenced to the State Prison for four years and eight months each.

TRIAL FOR LARCENY—PRISONER ACQUITTED.

Victor Blumenthal, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing, on the 6th of January last, $35 from Harris Goldstein, who testified that the prisoner had boarded with him, occupying the next sleeping-room. On the night of the 6th the witness was awakened by hearing the prisoner get up; he asked, "Who is there?" "It is I," replied the prisoner, "I am going out." He afterwards returned. Next day the witness missed $35, which had been in his pantaloons pocket. Subsequently, when the prisoner was in the custody of the officer, he confessed to the witness in German that he had taken the money. The Officer being called, testified that the prisoner denied to him in English that he knew anything about it; what he said in German the officer did not understand. No witnesses of character were introduced, and the jury gave a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

TEMPORARY RETIREMENT OF THIEVES FROM ACTIVE LIFE.

Peter Woods and Louisa Palmer, convicted on the day previous of larceny from the store of A. T. Stewart & Co., were next placed to the bar, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months each.

TRIAL OF A FATHER FOR RAPE ON HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER.

William Anderson, indicted for rape on his own daughter, a little girl fourteen years old, was next put to the bar. The daughter came upon the stand, and stated that she was born in Liverpool. In October last she came to this country, leaving her mother in the workhouse. She came alone, her two sisters having preceded her. When she came here, she went to her father's house, in Tenth-avenue, corner of Fifteenth-street.

There was a woman living with her father, and keeping his house. She left, and another one came and staid two weeks, when she went away. The prisoner kept a saloon, and lived in the same house. He had only a kitchen and a small bedroom besides the saloon. He generally slept in the saloon. Witness slept with the housekeeper in the kitchen. The little sisters slept together in the bedroom.

After the second housekeeper went away the witness slept with her two little sisters in the bedroom. The prisoner came one night, and removing one of the little sisters, took her place himself, and committed the offence with which he was charged. The witness told her story with great reluctance, and her examination occupied a very long time. Her little sister, ten years of age, was next called, and corroborated the story already given, of her having been taken out of bed by her father. She then went to sleep, and, consequently, knew nothing more of the affair.

As it was now late, the conclusion of the trial was postponed until this morning. After it is finished, the following cases will be disposed of:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Nolan.
For Robbery—Michael McCarty.
For Forgery—Charles H. Scott, James Wilson.
For Burglary—Charles Wentworth, James Robinson, Henry Monaghan, John Barry, John Fitzsimmons.
For Larceny—William Vestius, Gilbert Morris, *alias* Sheffield, *alias* Mortimer, John Hall, William Norton, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, William Gales, John McDermutt, Stephen McCune.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Justices BROWNELL, STEERS and BRENNAN disposed of the usual petty calendar in the usual way.

A REFUGE OF THE HEN-PECKED.

One poor wretch appeared at the bar, in tatters and dirt trembling with excitement, almost hurnt up with rum, charged by his wife with maltreating and refusing to support her. The poor fellow's trepidation visibly increased when his eye caught the form of his heart's idol approaching the witness stand.

He explained that his wife was "the worst woman in the world," and yet he had always supported her for the last ten years; and he had only struck her by way of reciprocating a similar favor which she had bestowed upon him. The Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for two months, when he bowed his grateful acknowledgments, and with a look of sixty days' conscious security directed at his accusing "rib," exclaimed: "O, Lord! I wish it had been a year."

THE WRONG PIG BY THE EAR.

A little boy charged with larceny was put to the bar. Counsel appeared and asked the Court to be lenient on account of his good character, which Mr. Beal proceeded to certify to. In view of these representations the little fellow was sent to the City Prison for one day. The look of surprise which disputed with that of gratitude the possession of his face, was only understood on the appearance of the complainant, who stated that the Court had been deceiving the late of "the wrong boy," who is proverbially caught by the schoolmaster in stories.

The statement proved true; the counsel who appeared for the boy having mistaken his client. I was too late, however, to remedy the mistake, and so this juvenile offender furnished an illustration of the legal maxim that "it is better that ninety nine guilty persons should escape than that one innocent one should be punished." Subsequently the "right boy" was put to the bar, and also received a sentence of one day in the City Prison.

THE GRAND NATIONAL COMPACT OF UNITED ROMANS.

But of all the cases tried, that which furnished the greatest amusement, was the trial of Mr. Joseph Grundy, a very black specimen of the sons of Ham. He was charged with obtaining money under false pretences. In support of which, several co-descendants of the swart son of Noah were put on the stand, who testified respectively that they had paid one dollar and a half to the prisoner as a fee for the service rendered by him, in first initiating them into the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. One of the witnesses, after depositing the fee, had been told to call again on the next day, when the initiation would be completed. He called, and was shown a box in the middle of the room, into which he was blandly requested to enter as the first overt act of the series, the accomplishment of which was to constitute him a member of the Order. With prudent skepticism, which might well have been exercised before the payment of the fee, the candidate replied in the vernacular of his rank, "that won't suit," and demanded back his money. But, says the master of ceremonies, "the treasurer of the Society is out of town, and you will have to wait." The candidate, however, remembering that procrastination is the thief of time, began to suspect from the "master's" proclivity to that vice. In the matter of repayment, that possibly his thieving propensities might not be purely *temporal*, except under the application of that synonymic apophthegm, which declares that "time is money," and called in an officer who effected his arrest. The officer brought into Court, besides the prisoner himself, sundry books and papers found in his possession. From these books it appeared that, as Solomon had founded the Free Masons, so had Mr. Joseph Grundy, with kindred social aspirations, established various societies, both male and female, the members whereof might recognize each other in any part of the world by the signs and tokens therein set forth.

The two Societies, however, which seem to be the principal monuments of Mr. Grundy's genius, were the "Grand National Compact of United Romans," for men, and the "Ancient Order of the Grand and Cordial Daughters of Ruth," for women. The defence set up in the present case was that the prisoner had only taken fees for initiating members into the former society, which they had mistaken for the Order of Free Masons. The other Society, as its name denotes, was for the benefit of females, though "Tickets of Dispensation" were issued to male members also. Of course Grundy was on the *Dispensated* list, to which also was added, by some way to Court, the name of the Counsel assisting the complainant in the prosecution. The certificate bearing his name was subsequently signed at the request of one of the Justices, by one of the prisoner's witnesses, who testified that she derived her authority so to do from her position as "Queen of Queens, and Associate of the High Crimson, Queen's House," in the Order. The Society has it rooms at No 152 Spring street. From the books of the Order it appears that the financial basis of the concern is the aggregate of fines, paid in accordance with the following provision, taken *verbatim* from the book:

"All members that dont put in A Penny for Lights in 3 Meetings Shall be fine 3 cents. Any Brother who shall Spit on the floor shall fine 6 cents. Any sister laughing shall be fine 12½ cents. Attested 7 times seven in the holy Cordial."

While a subsequent entry on the minutes records that "Cecelia Jackson was *found* 12½ Cents if she didnt have her apron," which, it seems, is a part of the regalia.

The exercises of the meetings of the Society appear to have been combined of the literary and emotional, since a vote is recorded that "there should be a report in the next stated meeting, a sketch of love of one of the brethren."

That sisterly kindness was enforced among the members may be inferred from the record of a vote that "sister Williams do sister Atkin's washing on credit."

One of the prisoner's witnesses was a Rev. Mr. Green, who replied to the question if he was now Reverend, "No I have backslid," and further stated that before he entered on the gospel mission he had been in the Tombs several times, though he denied emphatically that he had been an inmate of that airy abode more than once "since he was ordained."

The prisoner, although attended by counsel, addressed the Court, saying that his life had been devoted to the elevation of his race, and the advancement of Temperance among them, by instituting organized and united action. He had learned the secrets of their various orders in the centre of Africa and Asia, and in light left this high and honorable Court by what means he became acquainted with them. But he did not chose to cast his pearls before swine. He had been the first and only means of introducing the complainant into society, and raising him from a condition of "degraded" poverty, and this was the gratitude he received.

Mr. Grundy waxed very eloquent, and the persuasion rolled down his cheeks in torrents. But the Court wasn't convinced, and sent him to the Penitentiary for one month.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Warring* vs. *Ayres*—The appellant must comply with the terms required on an appeal to the Court of Appeals, in order to stay proceedings. An appeal is therefore not effectual, unless an undertaking be filed under section 344. He may have an order staying proceedings on the execution when he executes and files an approved undertaking in conformity with sections 334 and 335.

In the matter of the application of Wm. Alsop et al. for an Attachment vs. *Steamboat Continental.*—Motion granted, discharging attachment.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Forsyth et al.* vs. *Rathbun.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge White.

Winslow et al, vs. *Jewett et al.*—Reference to R. Wind, Esq.

Hoit vs. *Hale et al*—Allowance of $100.

Belden vs. *Belden*—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Fitzhugh vs *Boorman.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Block et al. vs. *Harris.*—Defendant to pay $66 in twenty days after service of order, or bn committed.

Tracy vs. *Bateman.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $386 09, and for defendants for costs. Findings on file.

POLICE REPORTS.

A Fortunate Discovery of Burglars.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DIAMONDS SAVED TO THE OWNERS.

Messrs. Heule Brothers, jewelers, having an office at No. 26 Maiden lane, corner of Nassau-street, on the third story of the premises, very nearly lost about $40,000 worth of property on Monday night through the operations of a couple of adroit burglars, whose arrest was effected just at the point when their plans for possessing the plunder approached fruition. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Shortly before 11 o'clock on Monday night a private watchman named Cavannah noticed that the window shades in Messrs Heule Brothers' office were not lowered as usual, and deeming the fact strange, he called Officers Troy and McDonough, of the Second Precinct, and told them of it. A key to the outer door of the building was procured, and on going up stairs the door of the jewelers' office was found to be firmly barred on the inside. This fact confirmed the officers suspicions that burglars were within, and Cavannah went to inform the proprietor of the place, leaving Troy to guard the office door, and McDonough to act as sentinel at the street door. Thn Policemen had scarcely taken their stations when the burglars, becoming alarmed, and having no other means of exit, removed the barricades, and made a rush for the street. Troy managed to secure one of them, who gave the name of Charles Crooks; and Officer McDonough having heard the scuffle up stairs, at first held the street door firmly closed, but presently he opened it and arrested the other burglar named George Turner, who was making a desperate effort to get out. The prisoners, both of whom are respectable in appearance and unknown to the Police, were conducted to the Station house and searched. On Crooks were found a gold watch and chain, over a hundred dollars in gold coin, and a loaded Colt's revolver. His companion carried various skeleton keys one of which unscrewed at the top, thus admitting the attachment of any kind of ward, a key fitting the street door, and two of Adams' five-barrel revolvers. On the floor of Messrs. Heule Brothers' office the policemen found an assortment of burglars' tools, consisting of an iron drill with two bits, one for iron and the other for wood; a double master-key, a bit-handle shaped like an auger-handle, a screw-driver and nippe to extract screws, a jimmy and two packages of powder, a coil of fuse, a blow-pipe to blow the powder into the safe, a file, and a "jimmy," watches were sent. The prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice KELLY, at the Tombs, and examined upon the charge. They are both Englishmen, unmarried, and each is about 23 years of age. They stated that they had entered the office about 6 o'clock in the evening, by the aid of a skeleton key, and commenced operations upon the safe containing the diamonds, which is of Herring's make, about 4 feet square. The safe stood in a closet, upon a platform, a foot and a half in height, and to work at it conveniently it was necessary to remove it away from the wall. This awkward job was accomplished by the burglars, who made an inclined plane of some pasteboards which they found in the room above the office, and when interrupted they were engaged in removing the screws from the back part of the safe. There is no doubt that the prisoners, from their perfect equipment in burglars' tools, and their ingenious manner of working, are experienced roenes, probably recently arrived from England. Justice KELLY committed each of them for trial, in default of $2,000 each.

DEAD RABBITS SEEKING REVENGE—THEY ENCOUNTER A TARTAR.

About a week ago, Mr. John Kerrigan, brother of the Congressman elect of the Fourth District, administered what is said to have been deserved chastisement to Fatty Welsh and Johnny Aaron, known as leaders of the Dead rabbit organization, who visited a hall of Hose Company No. 23, and acted in an outrageous manner. Since that occasion Welch, Aaron and their retainers are said to have anxiously sought an opportunity to avenge themselves against the valiant Kerrigan, whom yesterday morning they encountered in Mulberry street, coming down town. Immediately an attack was made upon him with stones, which he managed to avoid by running; followed, however, by a yelling crowd of about twenty-five or thirty dead-rabbits. The flight and pursuit were continued until Kerrigan neared the City Hall Park, when, believing that his enemies would overtake him, he turned and fired twice from a revolver, but neither of the balls hurt anybody. His action, nevertheless had the effect of frightening the dead-rabbits, who retreated. Kerrigan immediately went to the City Hall Police-station and asked protection, after which he was escorted to the Tombs for the purpose of making a complaint against his assailants. Not, however, knowing any of the persons by name, he deferred proceeding in the matter.

Coroner's Inquests.

MALPRACTICE.—A PHYSICIAN HELD FOR TRIAL IN $10,000 BAIL, CHARGED WITH PRODUCING ABORTION.—Coroner SCHIRMER opened an inquest on Monday night, and concluded it yesterday, with reference to the death of Mrs. Caroline Mshuoken, a German woman, 35 years of age, residing with her husband at No. 94 Elizabeth-street. The testimony was of a character making it unfit for publication, but it bore so strongly against Dr. John H. Jochen, of No. 176 Ninth-street, that the jury brought in a verdict, charging him with having caused the death of deceased by procuring an abortion upon her. The Doctor was required to furnish $10,000 bail, to appear and answer the charge, but failing to obtain a surety, he was sent to prison.

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Miss Margaret A. Richardson, a young lady residing with her parents at No. 134 East Thirteenth-street, who died yesterday forenoon, in consequence of having taken by mistake a preparation of opium. From the testimony of Mrs. Caroline A. Richardson, mother of deceased, it appeared that during Monday night the latter came to her and complained of being so nervous that she was unable to sleep, asking at the same time for a sedative. Her mother told her that she did not know what to give her, and deceased left the room, saying that she would look for something in the medicine chest. Nothing more was seen of her until yesterday morning, when she was found dead in her bed. Mrs. Richardson further testified that she saw upon the mantel-piece a bottle, labelled laudanum, which she recognized as having been in the medicine chest for a long time, and in contents had nearly all evaporated. From this fact it is supposed that deceased added water or alcohol to the dregs in the laudanum bottle, and drank the mixture without knowing how strong it was. Dr. Geo. B. Bouton made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found in the stomach sufficient laudanum to have caused death. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from an overdose of a preparation of opium, the strength of which preparation not being known." Deceased was a native of this City, 26 years of age.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 12.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 5s, '90.	70	600 Harlem R. Pref....	40
32,000 do.....	71	1300 do.....b30	40
1,000 Virginia St. 6s..	75¾	125 Mich. Central R...	56⅛
1,000 do.....	75¾	50 do.....s33	56⅜
3,000 N. Car. St. 6s...s10	77	300 do.....s30	56⅜
2,000 do.....	77½	100 do.....	56⅜
11,000 Missouri St. 6s..	66	400 do.....s10	56⅝
1,000 do.....s8	66⅛	25 do.....b30	56¾
1,000 M. Cen. R. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds...	98	300 Reading Railroad..	44
5,000 M. Fe. 2d M. Bds.	54	250 do.....s10	44
8,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	40	100 do.....b10	43¾
1,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	75	350 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	15
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	96¾	150 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	s10 31
1,000 C. & C. 2d M. Bds.	92	250 do.....	33
1000 C. & R. & Q. R. p. c. bs	93¼	200 Ill. Central R. S...	75⅜
5 Bk. of N. America..	97	60 do.....	75¾
10 Metropolitan Bank.	95	650 do.....	76
160 Harlem Railroad...	16	50 do.....s30	77¼
180 do.....	16¾	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	91½
5c Mil. & Miss. R.....	72	100 Cleve. & Pittsb. R.	93¼
175 Pacific M. S. Co...	85	350 Galena & Chic. R.	72
60 d.....s30	85½	450 do.....s10	72
200 do.....	85¾	50 do.....	72¾
450 N. Y. Cen. R. opg	78¾	500 Cleve. & Toledo R..	31
300 do.....c	78¾	650 do.....	34¼
625 do.....opg	78	200 do.....s30	34
200 do.....p&c	78	900 do.....s30	34
50 do.....s30	77⅞	200 do.....s30	33¼
550 do.....p&c	78½	70 Chi. & R. I. R....	54¾
450 do.....opg	78¾	100 do.....	54¾
325 Erie Railroad.....	33	200 do.....s10	54
100 do.....	33¼	750 do.....	58
100 do.....s5	33	50 do.....b10	58
5 Hudson River R.	45	650 do.....s10	57½
50 do.....	44⅞	100 do.....s30	57½
50 do.....	44¾	50 do.....	57¾
275 do.....	45	200 Chi. Bur. & Q. R..	71
100 do.....b30	45⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '71 c.	87½	115 Pacific M. S. Co..	85½
4,000 U. S. 6s, '67.....	94	50 Mich. Cen. R....b10	67
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	71	50 do.....	67
500 Virginia St. 6s..	75	50 do.....b10	67¼
3,000 do.....	76¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R....	16¾
15,000 N. Car. St. 6s....	78	35 Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	71¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	95¾	100 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	31
3000 Mich. C. & C. 1st M. S. F. C. Bds....	97¾	250 do.....	34¼
5,000 H. & St. Jo. R.B.	52	6 Panama Railroad..	116
4,000 do.....	52¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	78¼
30 Bank of Commerce	91½	50 do.....	79
450 Harlem Railroad..	16¾	350 do.....	73
100 do.....	16⅞	50 do.....s30	73
10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	89	200 Clev. & Tol. R...s30	34¼
150 N. Y. Cen. R. opg.	78¾	175 do.....	34¼
300 do.....opg.	78¾	50 do.....s10	34¼
100 do.....b3 p & c	78¾	160 do.....	34¾
200 do.....b10	78¾	10 Chi. & Rk. I R.....	58
20 Hud. Riv. R.....	45¾	200 do.....	58¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.....	40	200 do.....s30	58
10 do.....s30	40¾	100 do.....b10	58½
50 do.....	40¾	100 do.....b10	58¾
200 do.....	40½	150 do.....	58¾

TUESDAY, Feb 12—P. M.

The improvement on the Stock Exchange noticed yesterday continued to-day, and the day's market, altogether, was the best sustained throughout that we have reported for a fortnight past. The confirmation of the emphatic popular vote of Tennessee against the secession movement South, and the tenor of the private as well as newspaper dispatches from the seat of Government, have greatly increased the political confidence of the public, as well as the Stock Exchange, and there was more appearance of outside orders to buy State and Railway securities than for some time past. This turn in the commission orders at the Board has, in several instances, developed a scarcity of cash stocks for delivery on the Street, and the consequence is a rapid advance in Illinois Central, Galena, &c., and a firm demand for nearly all other Railway descriptions. In State Stocks there is less apprehension of ill-timed, if not mischievous legislation with the Free Banking law of Illinois, which might throw fresh supplies of Stock on this market, and the improvement, from political causes, in Virginias, Tennessees, &c., is therefore the more decided. Tennessees were in demand at 71 ℔ cent.; Virginias sold up to 76¼; North Carolinas 78, and Missouris closed about 66¼ ℔ cent. The rise all round since Saturday afternoon is 2 ℔ cent. We also notice a better demand for Federal Stocks and for Treasury paper. The latter rates equal to 10½@10¼ ℔ cent.; the 12 ℔ cent. Treasury bills being in request at 1¼@1½ premium, and the 11 ℔ cents ⅜@½ ℔ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury reports to the Chairman of Ways and Means that he must have or advertise for more money by the 13th or 14th of this month, as ten millions of the public engagements will fall due and ought to be paid by the 4th of March, while his present balance is practically down to less than a million of dollars. The difficulty of a negotiation under such a hasty and pressing emergency might be partially relieved by the favorable action of the Peace Conference now going on

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Un Ballo in Maschera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pizzaro.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Captain of the Watch—Soldier's Daughter.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Courrier de Lyon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Corsican Brothers—Raising the Wind—Dodoino foa a Wife.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropes—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—Paok's "Venus."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President elect left Indiaospolis, yesterday forenoon, et the eppointed time, and arrived at Cincinnati lest evening. At every station along the route immense throngs of people were collected, who welcomed him in the most enthusiastic manner. At Cincinnati, where the reception was almost unparalleled in enthusiasm, Mr. Lincoln made another important speech, which was partly aimed at the Kentuckians. It will be found in full in onr telegraphic report.

The Southern "Congress" yesterday, in secret session, edopted e resolution assuming for the Provisionel Government the csie of all questions and difficulties now existing between the States of the new Confederacy and the United States, relating to the occupetion of the forts, arsenels, dockyards, and other public establishments. The Governors of the seceding States are to be forthwith notified of this action. The restriction of secrecy wes subsequently removed. Nothing else of special importance was done by the "Congress."

Our dispatches from Washington this morning will be read with interest. Further advices have been received there from Charleston, which contradict the positive assertions which have been recently made, to the effect that Fort Sumter wes to be attacked immediately, end captured at whatever cost. It is now extremely doubtful if any attack will be made upon it, in view of the recent action of the Convention at Montgomery, and of the fect that the Government has recently been ective in concentrating a naval force which cen be assembled in the neighborhood of the beleegued fortification st very short notice. Meantime strenuous efforts are still being made to induce President Buchanan to consent to a surrender to the South Caroli nians. The Kentucky and Virginia Commissioners, it is understood, have been trying their arts of persuasion, but have found Mr. Buchanan incorrigible.

The Peace Conference egain adjourned over yesterdey, to await the report of the Special Committee to whom was submitted the duty of preparing a proposition for the acttlement of the national difficulties. It is considered probeble that this Committee will be ready to make their report today, and it is believed that the report will be satisfactory to a large majority of the Convention. The delegations, however, are much divided in opinion, and it is hardly possible yet to form a definite idea of what would be likely to satisfy a majority. It is considered probable that a National Convention may ultimately be decided upon. Ex-President Tyler, it is understood, has advised the Virginia State Conventioo to adjourn from day to day until the deliberations of the Conference shall have been brought to a close, and on no account to edjourn *sine die* until the present troubles are finally settled.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were interesting and important. In the Senate, emong the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Crittenden, from 23,230 citizens of Massachusetts, asking for the adoption of his compromise. He accompanied its presentation with a few congratulatory remarks, and was followed by Mr. Sumner, who declared that those who signed the petition could not heve known what they were asking for—that the proposed compromise went even further than the Breckinridge pletform in its guarantees to Slavery. A colloquy in reference to the subject took place between Messrs. Crittenden and Sumner, which was finally stopped by a motion to consider the special order—the Naval Appropriation bill. The proposition under discussion was to amend, by adding an appropriation for building seven steam sloops-of-war. Mr. Green, of Missouri, addressed the Senate on the general subject of the National troubles, and at the conclusion of his remarks the amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed—Messrs. Bigler of Pennsylvania, Douglas of Illinois, Johnson of Tennessee, and Latham of California, voting in the affirmative. In the House, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury exhibiting the condition of the Treasury, and asking for the passage of some measure of relief. It states that the lisbilitiee due and to fall due before the 4th of March next are nearly $10,000,000. The accruing revenue will, it is estimated, net about $2,000,000, leaving $8,000,000 to be borrowed. There is in the Treaeury, eubject to draft, a little more than $500,000, while drafts to about $20,000,000 ere unanswered. The short time to elapse before the close of the present session renders it indispensable for the Secretary to advertise for a loen immediately. Mr. Sherman accompenied the letter with a bill to meet its demeods, and asked for its immediate passage. Mr Garnett, of Virginia, objected, and under the rules it wes laid over. A unanimous report from the Special Committee on the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds was presented by Mr. Moaais, of Illinois, the Chairman, and after considerable objection, it was read. The Senate'e amendments to the Pacific Railroad hill were then considered, and occupied attention until the edjournment. The debate wee participated in hy a number of members, and finally closed with an interchenge of opinions relative to the effect of the recent election in Virginia.

The report of the Select Committee of the House on the Indian Bonde abstraction, which we publish this morning in full, gives all the facts in detail. Thirty or forty witnesses were examined, including Ex-Secretaries Floyd and Thompson. The latter is exonerated from any complicity in the transactions, hut he, as well as former Secretaries of the Interior, is censured for the insufficient manner in which the bonds heve becn held in that Department—there being no adequate responsibility attached to the custodian. According to Russell's own evidence, he did not know at first where the bonds, of which he obtained possession, came from. Byerly wes an agent for the negotiation or sale of the bonds, and Lea was an intermediate party between Russell and Bailey. It waa also ascertained that Mr. Floyo gave acceptances to the amount of nearly eeven milliona of dollars, or from two to three milliona more than Russell, Majors & Co. ever earned. While these contractore received all the money that was due them, the acceptences were given on the strength of their contract. Senator Benjamin, it will be seen, was an important witness. The Committee have ascertained that many of the acceptances issued by Floyd sre still ont, and $260,000 worth of them are in the hands of one or two parties alone, hnt they ere, of course, worthless. The Committee make no recommendation, but merely report the facts.

In the New-York State Senate yesterday, Senators Ferry, Ketchum and Connolly were spointed on the Select Committee to make arrangements for the reception of the President elect. The Harlem Bridge Amendment bill was reported favorably. The resolution of the Assembly spointing Francis Granger as Commissioner to Washington in place of Thurlow Weed, declined, was laid over—Mr. Truman objecting to suspending the rules for the pnrpose of considering it. The hill anthorizing the State indorsement of the United States bonds was passed after some debate by a vote ot 17 to 7. In Committee of the Whole, the Governor's Message being under consideration, Mr. Colvin made a bitter attack upon Gov. Morgan, whom he charged with pecuniary motives for his action in reference to the Troy and Schoectady Railroad. In the Assemhly, in Committee of the Whole, the hill to provide for the pnnishment of murder, treason and arson wse taken up and debated, the pending qnestion being the substitution of imprisonment for life for the death penalty. Progress waa reported, and the balance of the session was occupied by the consideration of the annnal appriation bill.

The Republican Central Clnb, last evening, spointed Committees to prepare for the reception of the President of the United States elect on his arrival here. Resolutions against ell compromise were edopted, and Hon. Abram Wakeman delivered an address.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., with the mails, pessengers end treasure which left Califeroia on the 21st ult., arrived st this port last evening. She brings over s million in treasure. The California news hes been snticipated by the Pony Express. From New-Gransda we heve somewhat contradictory reporta of the movements of the revolutionists. By e previous arrival we were essured thet the revolutionary forces under Mosquera had suffered a very serious defeet, which would probably put an end to his operations entirely; but we now hear that the report of hie defeet is at least doubtful. It is asserted, on the contrary, thst he hss been joined by Gen. Lopez, with "eid and comfort" in the shape of men and money, and that he is now more thsn ever likely to overthrow Ospina's Government. The South and Central Americen mails had not reached Aspinwell when the *North Star* sailed, and we are in consequence not in receipt of our usual correspoodence from those points.

The regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, was one of more than ordinary interest. The Meyor sent in two vetoes, one upon the report of the Harlem Bridge Committee, grounded on the assertion thet the real facts in the cese had been misrepresented, the other on the tax levy for the County, for reasons which the Mayor sufficiently gives. The President elect is, on motion of Mr. Purdy, to be received and treated, as becomes his exalted stetion, by the *County* of New-York, and Messrs. Puaoy, Dutcher and Ely were appointed e Committee to weit upon Mr. Lincoln, on his errivel here, end tender the hospitslities of the County to him.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pless, through Judge Daly, yesterdey rendered an opinion in the case of Smith *vs.* The Meyor, &c., brought to recover carriage-hire of the Committees and gouty members of the Common Council. The judgment of the Court, at trial term, by which the plaintiff was nonsuited, is reversed, and e new trial ordered. In the General Sessions, three hurglers pleaded guilty, and were sent to Sing Sing for long terms. One prisoner was acquitted on a trial for larceny, and the rest of the day was occupied with the trial of e man for committing rape on his own daughter. The case is still on. In the Special Sessions, the progress of a trial for false pretences disclosed the existence of some secret societies not extensively known to feme. A full report will be found in our legel column.

There was a strong and well-sustained market for Stocks yesterday, growing out of improved political confidence, and the eagerness of some of the old speculatois in the market, both outside the Board of Brokers and in, to resume an active movement such as preceded the political months last Fell. New-York Central closed 78¾ ex-dividend. State Stocks firm. Money easy on private securities. Exchange sold largely for the *Arabia* at the reduced rates, and closed 104¼@105 for Bankers Bills on London.

Light sales of Cotton end Breadstuffs were effected yesterdey; prices of the latter generally tended downward. The high claims of ship-owners had the effect of checking export movements, which were also impeded by the difficulties in the Sterling Exchange market. Provisions, Metals, Fish, Candles, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Oils, Seeds, Tobacco and Whalebone were quiet. Groceries, Spices and Whisky were less freely sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

At the Cattle Market, yesterday, the transactions were far from brisk. The rain in the morning and deep mud in the yards all dey, were against the sellers, while buyers were not enxious to buy any considerable supply of meat, with the weather as warm as in May. Over 3,000 cattle were offered at Forty-fourth-street, in addition to the previous sales at other yards, and further supplies were expected in. Purchasers therefore deemed it best to hold over until to-dav, when they anticipate larger concessions in prices than holders were willing to allow yesterdey. The market sales effected were at a decline of ¼c. from last week's low rates. Very few cattle sold for over 9c.—more at less than 7¼c. than over that figure, while coerse oxen and stags, which abounded, went at 5c.@6c. There was no prospect of an improvement for the second day of sales, and it is quite likely the market for the week will turn out the hardest since last Fall.

Secession Subsiding.

To-dsy the electoral votes for President of the United States are to be counted in Congress, and Vice-President Breckinridge, as the presiding Officer of the two Houses in joint session, is to declare who is to fill that high office for the next four years. At the outset of the secession movement it was confidently predicted on the one hand, and widely feared on the other, that a revolutionsry attempt would be made to prevent the performance of this duty, and thus to keep the Executive department of the Government from falling into the hands of the Republican Party. All theso apprehensions have disappeared. No one now doubts that this duty will be performed,—that Mr. Lincoln will be duly proclaimed the President elect.—that he will be inaugurated on the 4th of March, and will enter forthwith upon the discharge of the functions of his office. The clouds that lowered so heavily upon our political horizon have, to this extent, been dispersed,—partly without doubt by the preparations made under the direction of Gen. Scott to meet any such attempted violence, and partly hy the salutary change which has come over the public mind in the Southern States.

These influences will continue to operate, and will grow more effective with the lapse of time. Every day's reflection will convince the Southern people of the groundlessness of their fears, and the irrational character of the panic which has impelled them to such rash and disastrous action. The Union feeling in the Border States has grown stronger and stronger, with every day, and two of them have already pronounced their most emphatic condemnation of the attempts that are made to overthrow the Constitution. Nothing hut time, and a fair appeal to the judgment of the people, with free discussion of the great issue involved, has been needed, ôr is needed now, to turn the tide of secession and to overthrow the leading conspirators upon their own soil. The leaders in the Cotton States have been perfectly aware of this fact from the beginning. And they have achieved their temporary success only by seizing a moment of partisan excitement, caused by the election of a Republican President, to plunge the people into revolution, and to prevent the possibility of their reflecting upon the consequences of the steps they were about to take.

The London *Times*, in an able and striking article on this subject, which we copied yesterday, alleged that there was no such thing as loyalty among the American people, and that nothing could demonstrate more clearly the inherent weakness of our form of Government than the sudden and complete success of a movement of rebellion. The *Times* fails to take into sccount a necessary incident of every Government which relies on popular support, the fact, namely, that in every emergency it must have *time* for an appeal to the public judgment. Any Government may be taken by surprise—as England was by the Indian mutiny; and those Governments which keep the largest armies in constant readiness for service, at home or abroad, have the means of suppressing discontent most promptly, although not always with the most permanent effect. France is much more efficient in this respect than England. She can strike the instant the blow is required—while England was compelled to see rebellion triumphant for months in India, before she could gather up her energies to crush it.

Just in proportion as a Government relies on public sentiment, instead of a standing army, for support, does this difficulty of instant action increase. In this country most extraordinary advantages are given to conspiracy and rebellion by this feature of our Government. They can plot in secret, and act upon instant impulse; while the power of the people—which is to meet and thwart them—requires time for its development and organization. The leaders in this Disunion plot have had every possible advantage for its consummation. Political parties have played into their hands,—the tendency of political contests has increased their strength,—they have had aiders and abettors in every department of the general Government, and even in the Cabinet. The President himself, has been their unwitting tool,—and the great mass of the people have been utterly unconscious or incredulous of their designs. This is the secret of their apparent success. They would have had precisely the same success in any other country, under the same circumstances,—though the revenge might have come more speedily where standing armies, instead of the will of the people, constitute the court of last resort. But our remedy is surer in its effect, although it is slower in its operation. With the army of France, we might have overrun and desolated the seceding States with fire and sword, but we should have left the slumbering fires of a worse rebellion in the ashes that would have marked our steps. We shall extinguish it now by the *votes of the people*, even in the seceding States themselves. It may take some time to accomplish the work, but when done once, it is done forever.

We must ask our friends abroad, therefore, not to form too hasty a judgment of the weakness of our Government, or of the success of this rebellion against its authority. England would not have tolerated our recognition of the independence of her Indian colonies, until she had made full and fair trial of her means of repressing it. We have a right to demand similar forbearance in the present case. We shall summon the people of the whole country to support the Government and put down this treasonable rebellion. The reaction has already commenced, and it will go on until the work is complete. But neither our own people, nor our foreign critics, must be impatient for the result.

Mr. Lincoln's Sentiments.

Mr. Lincoln evidently regards his departure for Washington as a fit occasion for breaking the silence he has hitherto so resolutely maintained on the state of public affairs. He is no longer simply a private citizen, but is on his way to the assumption of duties and responsibilities more grave and momentous than have ever before been devolved upon any of his predecessors. In acknowledging the greetings which he receives from his fellow-citizens at the various points of his journey, he accordingly refers to those duties, and to the important questions of practical policy which will engage his earliest official attention. While it would be evidently unfair to regard such casual remarks as indicating, with any great precision, the line of conduct which he will pursue as President, they may very justly be studied as indicating the general spirit and temper with which he will enter upon his official duties.

It is very evident from his speech at Indianapolis, that Mr. Lincoln has no sympathy with that theory of our Government which regards it as a voluntary league of sovereign States,—from which any one of them may secede at pleasure. He recognizes no right on the part of any portion of the people, whether organized as a State, or as a County, or not organized at all, to "break up the Nation," and then coerce other States into compliance with their demands. In what he says, moreover, of the use of the words *coercion* and *invasion*, it is very easy to see that his views of the nature and powers of the Federal Government are widely different from those entertained by Senator Mason and other apologists of secession. His remarks are worthy of special attention:

"Coercion and invasion are terms much used now with temper and hot blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from men who deprecate the things which they would represent by their use. What is the meaning of these words? Would marching an army into South Carolina *with hostile intent* be an invasion? I think it would, and it would be coercion also if South Carolina were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect duties, or withhold the mails, where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion? Do professional Union-lovers, resolved to resist coercion, understand such things as these on the part of the United States to be coercion or invasion? *If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy.* In their view the Union as a family relation would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of free-love arrangement, to be maintained by passional attraction."

Nothing can be more definite than this. Mr. Lincoln maintains the right and the duty of the Government to enforce its laws, to hold its forts, and take such steps as may most effectually defeat all resistance to its authority. Nor can there be any doubt that he will make this belief the basis of his action as President. Indeed, it is utterly impossible for any President of the United States to take any other view of his duty in this matter. He is sworn to maintain and defend the Constitution, and to enforce the laws of Congress. He would be doing neither, if he were to permit them to be repudiated and defied with impunity.

The Two Confederacies—Under Which King?—The *Journal of Commerce*, in speaking of the new Southern Confederacy, says:

"We intimated in a former article that Mr. Lincoln, on his accession to power, was likely to find a governmeot fully organized, claiming supreme jurisdiction over a portion of the States, and that such government was quite likely, also, to possess *vastly greater ability and vigor, in its Executive Department, than the remaining Government of the United States. The sequel shows the correctness of our prediction;* and the fact will prove painfully true before the close of the next Administration, should Mr. Lincoln listen to the counsels of the rash and anti-compromising wing of his party. This he ought not to do."

With all its partialities for the Southern Slave-holding Confederacy, the *Journal* ought, in common fairness, to reserve its final judgment as to the comparative merit of the two nations until after a fair trial of both. The "Executive Department" of the United States will not be behind that of the Southern Confederacy in ability or vigor,—nor is Mr. Lincoln likely to be insensible to the magnitude and importance of the duties devolved upon him. Much of the vigor of every Government, however, depends on the support it receives from the people. The Southern Government will be energetic enough at the outset, because it has the unanimous outward support of its constituents. It has no opposition,—and the more vigorous and violent its measures, the more warmly will it be applauded. How long this will last remains to be seen.

We should like to know something of the attitude of the *Journal of Commerce* towards the incoming Administration of the Federal Government. Suppose Mr. Lincoln adopts a policy of conciliation—tendering to the South all just and proper guarantees for their rights, and at the same time maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and declining to recognize disunion as an accomplished fact,—will the *Journal* give him a fair support in the execution of such a policy? Or is it pledged to a partisan crusade against his Administration without reference to the policy he may adopt?

The Great Robbery.

The report of the Special Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the fraudulent abstraction of Bonds belonging to the Indian Trust Fund from the Department of the Interior, is a document to which, more perhaps than to any other, the future philosophical historian will refer when seeking to explain the hidden origin of our existing national difficulties. With an Administration so imbecile and blindly confident in its Chief Magistrate, so utterly corrupt and reckless in one of its most important subordinates,—there can be but little wonder that all public virtue fell to the point of paralysis in the National Government, and that schemes of treason throve and flourished to a luxuriant but premature blossom, on the rank soil and beneath the torrid atmosphere of organized official delinquency.

As to the report itself, it is an admirably clear and cogent exposition of villainy so monstrous and audacious as to call a blush to the cheek of every intelligent citizen who may read it. The disgrace can be little less than national, when we find a Cabinet officer, in league with clerks, contractors and the miscellaneous harpies of the lobby, engaged in the constant and deliberate plunder not only of the National Treasury, but in fraudulently obtaining advances of money from all banks, commercial firms or other private parties, who could be induced to accept his official indorsements as security for private loans. The Committee report that of unconditional acceptances issued by John B. Floyd, the great criminal of our Cabinet history, there are now afloat and in the hands of innocent holders an amount certainly not less than $5,339,395—while of acceptances, conditional on the performance of contract work by Messrs. Russell, Majors and Wandell, the total is not less than $780,000—thus showing an aggregate of $6,137,395, either to be assumed by the National Government or to fall as an unrelieved loss on the private holders.

All the specious pleadings heretofore advanced by Mr. Russell in behalf of his own innocence are swept to the winds by the testimony taken before the Committee,—his position being now clearly revealed as the chief outside agent employed by Ex-Secretary Floyo in the task of putting spurious acceptances into circulation, and tempting the clerk, Godard Bailey, to the theft of the bonds placed under his charge. We find him in company with one Luke Lea, formerly a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, proceeding to Washington with the deliberate purpose of enticing Bailey to commit the theft;—we find Lea opening the proposition to Bailey—"a bankrupt in fortune, and political adventurer," who had, nevertheless, been placed in charge of more than $3,000,000 worth of Bonds, though only having given $5,000 as security for his good behavior; we find Lea arranging an interview between Bailey and Russell, which takes place at the War Department, where they are introduced to each other for the first time by Col. W. R. Drinkard, Chief Clerk of the Department, and "Secretary Floyn's most intimate friend;" and it is at this interview that Col. Drinkard reaffirms what Lea had before represented to Bailey—to wit, that Floyn's illegal acceptances were in danger of going to protest, and that by any such disgrace the sensitive criminal "would be greatly agonized and disturbed."

The preliminaries thus arranged between Lea, Drinkard, Russell and Bailey—the two latter, as the parties now mainly in interest, retire and hold "a private interview in a room on the third story of the War Department,"—the result being that "within a few hours thereafter" Mr. Bailey had stolen Bonds to the amount of $150,000 from the safe under his charge, and with this amount of booty as the product of the first attempt, Mr. Russell returned to New-York. Two subsequent robberies were committed by Bailey at the instigation of Russell, acting as the representative of John B. Floyo's necessities; one of these in September, amounting to $387,000, and the third in December, amounting to $333,000—an aggregate of $870,000 stolen by Bailey, in order to save the sensitive Ex-Secretary from being "agonized and disturbed" by the detection and exposure of his infamies. For $735,000 of the amounts so stolen, Mr. Russell had deposited Mr. Floyo's unconditional acceptances as a sort of poultice to so much of a conscience as Mr. Bailey might have had remaining;—but as if to prove beyond any shadow of question the complicity of Mr. Floyo in the robbery, we find that on the 13th day of last December—the date of the last theft—the Ex-Secretary gives another acceptance for $135,000, the precise sum needed to make up the difference between the acceptances given by Russell to Bailey and the Bonds stolen by Bailey and handed to Russell.

That all these thefts and fraudulent acceptances were issued as parts of a deeply laid scheme for the disruption of the National Government and the concealment of official delinquency by the destruction of all the means for its subsequent exposure,—may be judged from the fact that, even as far back as last September, *the 4th day of next March* was agreed upon as the time for the redelivery by Russell to Bailey of the purloined securities; and, again, Mr. Wagner, to whom Bailey had entrusted a confession designed to clear Ex-Secretary Thompson, of the Interior, from any blame,—received orders not to deliver the document until "five days before the 4th of March." Here we have clear indications of a preconceived resolve, on the part of Floyd and his associate conspirators, to break up the National Government at the close of Mr. Buchanan's term, and to prevent the discovery of their various acts and implements of pillage by the prevention of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration.

But what must be thought of the moral atmosphere in which all these deeds were done, when we find a Senator of the United States—Hon. H. M. Rice, of Minnesota—of his own free will and accord, assuming the character of messenger and apologist for the dishonest clerk, handing his confession to Secretary Thompson in the very chamber of the President, and subsequently refusing to appear before the Investigating Committee, on the ground that his "Senatorial privilege" protected his part in the matter from the Committee's scrutiny? By what arguments he may have urged Secretary Thompson to conceal the shame of his colleague, the Secretary of War, we can therefore only conjecture; but public opinion is never slow, nor is the public instinct apt to err in placing a true construction on the refusal of Mr. Rice to be examined.

Finally, we cannot abstain from commenting on the advice given by District Attorney Ould to the Special Committee, to the effect that Floyo, Russell and Bailey should be summoned before said Committee for examination,—it not being within the range of any supposable probability that Mr. Ould was not perfectly aware at the time of giving such advice, that this course, if adopted, would almost certainly preclude any possibility of a criminal conviction under the existing statutes in reference to witnesses before Congressional Committees. This very fact of having been so summoned before the Special Committee is the technical objection now relied upon by Russell and Floyo to save them from a conviction for their numerous felonies; and as Mr. Ould has at all times been a prominent friend and *protégé* of the Ex-Secretary's, he will find it difficult to convince the public that his professional advice was given "according to the best of his judgment," in the interest of the prosecution.

As to Mr. Jerome B. Simpson, Russell's confidential agent in this city, who took the steamer for Europe on the day of the first rumor of the discoveries in the Department of the Interior,—it may not, perhaps, be known to the Special Committee, that his brother, an officer in the United States army, has been for several years the superintendent selected by John B. Floyo to examine and report upon the qualities and quantities of the various supplies furnished by Russell, Majors and Wandell under their contract. Is it not time that this officer should be examined, as he must certainly be in possession of important information?

Drawing it Milo—by Telegraph.—The telegraph told us a few days since that the Postmaster at Milwaukee, Wis., had been removed because of a "discrepancy in his accounts." Since this energetic announcement, we have waited anxiously to learn what irreconcilable "discrepancy" made it necessary for the official in question to call in the aid of the Special Mail Agent; whether he had found to his dismay that the funds accumulated more rapidly than they ought to have done, or whether he could not get together enough by a few dimes to satisfy the demands of the Government. In the lack of positive information we are forced to the conclusion that this euphemistic telegram covers up another defalcation,—for such is the tenor of the times,—and we must express our regret that this gentle and guarded mode of expression did not come into vogue much earlier in the season. Then instead of the startling announcement that Mr. Cobb had brought the Government to the verge of bankruptcy, or that Mr. Thompson was implicated in the abstraction of millions' worth of bonds, we should have been told that these eminent financiers had discovered "discrepancies" in their accounts, and handed over their portfolios to their successors. Wall-street might then have realized the true state of affairs gradually, and stocks, instead of dropping 5 or 6 per cent. in a single day, would have gone down more slowly.

So, too, in announcing the affair of the *Star of the West*, it might have been said that the vessel in question appeared off Charleston harbor, and that "circumstances,"—cannon balls need not have been mentioned,—obliged her to put about and return to the port whence she departed. Such statements as these would not have shocked the nerves of the most timid, and hy the time that the facts were revealed, people would have been prepared for the worst. Had such considerate telegraphers as the one at Milwaukee had control of the wires in the Southern States during the last three or four months, it is impossible to tell how many disagreeable sensations we might have been spared.

Retirement of Ma. Yancey.—In the Alabama State Convention on the 29th ult., Hon. W. L. Yancey made a speech on the Slave-trade question, which is characterized as one of the ablest efforts of his life. It is well known that Mr. Yancey has for many years insisted that the prohibition of the Slave-trade by Congress was a grievous wrong upon the rights of the South,—involving a violation of its equality and a severe blow to its growth and prosperity. He now, however, yielding to the necessities of the moment, concurs in the *impolicy* of restoring that trade at present,—and accordingly urges the adoption of a resolution declaring it to be "unwise and inexpedient" to reopen it.

In his remarks, Mr. Yancey said he "addressed his fellow-citizens *for the last time*, certainly for many years to come, and that he retired to private life with the intention never again to leave it." His motives for so doing were not stated. It is certainly somewhat singular that a man who has taken so prominent and influential a part in promoting the dissolution of the Union, should decline all share in the conduct of the new government after his object has been accomplished. Mr. Yancey's abilities, great as they are, are probably better adapted to the task of destroying a government than of constructing a new one.

A Good Way of Stating It.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* thus ingeniously states the fact of the decision of the Secessionists not to attack Fort Pickens:

Pensacola, Fla., Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

Gen. Clark arrived yesterday. He is one of the recently-elected Brigadier-Generals in Mississippi. He came for the purpose of bringing the affair here to a *focus. His demand was for a fight, or that the Mississippians must go home. The latter alternative was accepted.* Gen. Chase has gone again to Montgomery. The Mississippians will embark from Warrington on Monday morning.

This is a very good way of putting the case. The "acceptance of the alternative" is a much better phrase than "backing out." But they mean precisely the same thing.

Explanatory.—As we supposed, the item inserted in the Tax Levy, for the payment of Messrs McSpedon & Baker, had relation to the Commissioners of Records' claim, and not to any supplies furnished "to Courts and Heads of Departments during the year, 1859." The amount we find is $72,000 allowed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, under the act passed last Winter.

The Battery Chapel.—A free chapel for public worship has been opened on the corner of State and Bridge streets, fronting on the Battery, and directly opposite Castle Garden. Sunday services are held at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Officers and seamen attached to vessels, boarders and visitors in the adjacent hotels and dwellings, are invited to consider the chapel free and open to them at all times. Arrangements will be made to have Sunday services on shipboard, at a convenient hour, during the Summer months. The chapel is under the care of Rev. Charles M. Denison, and promises great usefulness in the lower part of the City.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Over a Million in Treasure.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Doubts About the Reported Defeat of the Revolutionists.

OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, on the 4th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure which left San Francisco on the 21st ult., arrived at this port last evening.

At the time she left Aspinwall the mails from Central and South America had not arrived, and we are, consequently, without our usual correspondence from those points.

The advices from New-Granada are interesting. There seems to be considerable doubt about the report of the defeat of the revolutionary forces under Mosquera. It is alleged that no such action as that reported by the previous arrival had been fought, and that, on the contrary, Mosquera was in a better position than ever to cope with President Ospina—having been joined by Gen. Lopez, who had brought both men and money to the revolutionary cause.

The *North Star* brings $1,051,313 in specie, consigned as follows:

Wm. Hoge & Co.	$30,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	$31,000
Order	11,087	Frank Baker	8,000
American Ex. Bank	25,000	W. S. Coleman & Co.	39,000
I. Naylor	12,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	8,000
E. C. Knight & Co.	5,000	American Ex. Bank	25,000
Order	2,000	Jennings & Brewster	7,000
Harbeck & Co.	1,000	James Patrick & Co.	30,000
Charles W. Crosby	11,000	Aug. Belmont & Co.	126,000
James Lee & Co.	3,000	American Ex. Bank	16,000
J. H. Coghill	15,000	Metropolitan Bank	33,000
Ballin & Sanders	15,000	Eugene Kelly	24,000
H. Whitwell	2,500	Docroy O'Connor	10,000
Neustadter Bros.	12,000	Richard Patrick	44,000
W. Seligman & Co.	32,000	J. Stanwood	7,000
W. Hiller & Co.	13,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	33,000
S. & C. S. Johnson	10,000	Duncan Sh'rman & Co.	70,000
Order	8,000	American Ex. Bank	36,000
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	26,000	Z. Ernstein Bros.	17,500
Order	4,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	142,500
S. Tilton & Co.	8,000	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	68,000
J. Hiller & Bro.	10,000	Order	5,000
Scholle & Bro.	17,600	A. S. Rossire & Co.	1,500

We are under obligations to the Purser of the *North Star*, and to the Express Messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co., for the prompt delivery of our news peckeges.

FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Movements of the Revolutionary Forces—Doubts About the Reported Defeat of Mosquera—The Government Seriously Threatened—Panama Quiet—Naval News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

Our South and Central American, as well as Bogota mails, only coming due in a day or two, I have little or nothing to write to-day.

The British steamer *Anne*, from Guayaquil and New-Grenadian Pacific ports, arrived here on the 2d inst., having left Guayaquil on the 23d ult. The Convention to frame a Constitution for Ecnador was in session at Quito, with Gen. Flores as Chairman. Don Garcia Moreno, who is at present Governor of Gnayaquil, would undoubtedly be made President of the Republic; while behind the throne, but greater than the throne itself, would be Gen. Flores.

We have numerous reports from Buenaventura as to the movements of the revolutionery forces of Generals Mosquera, in Cundinamarca, and Obando, in Cauca; but none of them of a very positive character. Obando, it appears, followed the Government Commander, Cordova, in his retreat to Pasto, in the South of Ceuca, but sudden information caused him to turn back when within one day of Pasto, which was within his grasp. This movement is said to have been caused hy the appearance of Col. Enao, of Antioqnia, who had entered Cauce in an offensive attitude, and who is reported to be at Castago, with 900 men, between Obando, who has 1,600, and Mosquera's force of 3,000 or 4,000. It is not easy to understand the benefit of such a position, in a military point of view, to Enao, as if he means to fight, he will surely be overwhelmed by Obando.

No confirmation of the reported defeat of Gen. Mosquera by Gen. Paris has been received, although some of the Conservatives still claim it to be a fact. On the contrary, there are letters in town which say that Mosquera was in Neiva—say eight days' march from Bogota—and that he has been joined there by Gen. Lopez, with men and money. And as Lopez is a bitter enemy of Ospina, this letter report is not at all improbable. If Lopez *has* declared in favor of Mosquera, the Government of President Ospina is in imminent danger, for Lopez is a very careful man, as well as a good hater, and would not join Mosquera unless he felt certain of his success. We shall have to await the arrival of the Carthagena mail for the solution of all these reports.

Panama is quiet at present, some money having been raised to pay and feed the Santa Marta soldiers in garrison here. The Intendente has had all the old brass cannon at the fort in Porto Bello brought to Aspinwall, from whence they will be shipped to New-York for sale.

The little steamer *Laura Frances*, that went ten deys since to Maracaibo, or to the Atrato River, with the New-Granadian members of Congress from Panama for Bogota, has not yet returned.

Our Isthmus rains have not yet ceased, although we ought now to be six weeks into the dry season.

The U. S. flag-steamer *Lancaster*, and the sloop-of-war *St Mary's*, are in port; also the British steam-corvette *Mutine*. I fear that the *Levant* must now be given up as lost, she having sailed from the Sandwich Islands direct for Panama in the middle of last September.

Gen. Woll, one of Miramon's officers, and so well known in all the Mexican revolutions, came passenger from San Francisco to Panama in the *Uncle Sam* to-day. At Manzanillo, in Mexico, the authorities asked that he should be given up to them, but Capt. Lappidge of course refused their request.

F. W. R.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The New-Almaden Mine, (but not the Adjoining Land,) Confirmed to the Claimants—Judges MacAllister and Hoffman find no Frauds—Notable Sally of State Prison Convicts—Insolvents—Abstract of Gov. Downey's Message—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Jan. 21, 1861.

New-Almaden, the most threadbare of all topics, has yielded a sensation to the town. On Wednesday and Thursday Judges MacAllister and Hoffman, of the United States Court, rendered their decision as to the claim of Castillero. At the time appointed, 11 A. M. of the day first named, about one hundred persons gathered into the ample District Court Room, to learn the issue of so many years' anxiety. What would be the decision none knew, or whether the two Judges would agree. Judge MacAllister read his opinion, or rather a "brief" of it, first,—beginning at 11 A. M., and ending at 3¾, the Court having taken, meanwhile, half-an-hour's recess. The Judge is a gentleman of portly proportions and small voice. Every corner of the room had its own penetration of echoes. His Honor read very slowly, and when careful reference to the strong points. With the closest attention it was difficult for the ear to catch his words while they flowed evenly, but when point was to be made, down sank the Judge's

to an impressive whisper, and at the end came a thwack with his fist upon the table that buried in its resounding wave all that for the last minute preceded it. This method of delivery put the hearers on the rack, and curiosity grew intense to learn what the event would be. However, at 2 o'clock it was clear that up to that hour, the opinion had been all for the claimants. The arguments of the next hour were as positively for the Government. Then the alternations grew more and more frequent, until the closing sentence, which lifted the spirits of the claimants again, but not to the high top-gallant of their wish.

All these five hours Judge HOFFMAN sat quietly listening, most of the time back to the reader. The anxious observer read in his suddenly elevated eye-brows, and the smile that would play over his boyish face, very frequent dissent to the argument of the portly Circuit Judge; the wise ones said there would be a split decision. But the split was in the claim, not in the decision; for no sooner had MCALLISTER concluded than he handed over the form of decree to which he said both Judges were prepared to annex their names. HOFFMAN said that his opinion on many points differed—he would read that on Thursday—but to the decree he had assented. On Thursday, from 11 to 3 o'clock, the youngar Judge was rapidly reading his opinion, which covered 412 foolscap pages. If the claimants preferred to tie up the case inextricably he would make his decision conform to his opinion, otherwise he would waive the difference. Claimants did not hesitate to affirm their preference to take what the proposed decree would give them, rather than the risk of two decisions. So the decree was filed, which gives 7 *pertenencias* (that is, 200 varas in width of surface land by 1,400 varas in length) about the New-Almaden Mine to the Boltons, Barrons, &c., who hold the Castillero title, but does not give them the whole of the 3,000 varas which CASTILLERO claimed. The land confirmed does not include the site of the Company's smelting works, or the land whence they get their wood. But that is of little consequence. For if this land not confirmed to them should hereafter be confirmed to the Berryesas, the Bolton-Barron people hold most of the Berryesa title; if it reverts to the United States Government, a few hundred dollars ought to buy it.

Judge MCALLISTER'S opinion was that the theory, so elaborately argued by the counsel for the Government, that the titles were forged or antedated, was wrong. The only positive or plausible evidence of forgery or ante-dating was contained in a letter from J. ALEXANDER FORBES to ALEXANDER FORBES, written professedly in 1848. That letter MCALLISTER thought was clearly itself a forgery. To CASTILLERO the Court confirmed all the rights of the discoverer and operator of a mine; all beyond that it denied him. Judge HOFFMAN'S opinion would have given him the two-league grant, in addition to the seven *pertenencias*.

The decision is greeted on all sides with demonstrations of high satisfaction. Work will doubtless be soon recommenced at New-Almaden, and quicksilver—without which every miner is like a writer without pen or pencil—will again abound. As both Judges, in their opinions, declare the charge of fraud in the title to be without foundation, it is almost a matter of course that the injunction will be dissolved. A notice of intention to move such dissolution next Saturday in the Circuit Court has already been made.

But happy as the claimants ought to be in what they get, inasmuch as an appeal to the Supreme Court, with the hope of getting confirmed the additional two-league grant which HOFFMAN'S opinion would entitle them to, involves no peril, such appeal they have already taken.

Some 30 convicts in our State Prison paid, last week, a costly tribute to the liberty that they adore afar off. Seldom have convicts essayed to obtain their freedom under more desperate discouragements. A water-cart was just passing outward through the gate of the high wall that surrounds the yard, when suddenly these 30 made a desperate rush for the open gate. There were three guards by the gate, and Sheriff KINNARD, of Sutter County, who had just lodged a prisoner at the office, stood near them. The convicts divided into four squads, and each squad snatched a freeman to use in the flight, as a shield from the shots of the guards on the wall. The ringleader picked up the Sheriff, and throwing him over his shoulder, wore him as a Digger wears a papoose. The Sheriff, finding all his struggles vain, finally threw his own cloak over the face of his "old man of the sea," when he was dropped like a hot potato. But soon coming upon another unused guard, the convict shouldered him, and was making good time when a shot in the rear stretched him dead upon the ground. The officers of the prison, meanwhile, had picked up their arms, and were giving chase to the fugitives, whose numbers would have been indefinitely increased if a trusty prisoner had not slammed to the gate, and so prevented a general delivery. The officers blazed away as they ran, and with very good effect. Seven men who had used between them Deputy-Warden PENNY, as their cover, soon fell, the Deputy himself catching one ball on his elbow, shattering the bones and making it probable that he will lose his arm. When three of the prisoners had been killed, and thirteen others wounded, all but one, who is still missing, of the unharmed wheeled about, surrendered, and were marched back to quarters. Every fellow who engaged in this race for liberty was a long-term man, and all were Mexicans.

I have already detailed the suicide of N. T. STOCKFLETH, the Hamburg Consul, who, finding himself unable to meet some notes that came due last steamer-day, called in death as a preferred creditor. Before the Coroner had done exploring the course of the bullet that the Consul fired at his own heart, the attachments began to pour in, and in two days the "Lady Adams' Company," of Sacramento, was stripped of ten years' honorable earnings. A meeting of creditors of the firm was held, which passed resolutions exonerating all of STOCKFLETH'S partners, as it was proven clearly that they were entirely ignorant of the speculations to forward which he was abusing the Company's credit. A will of the suicide has been found, but as he leaves nothing but a mountain of debts, its tenor is of no importance.

JACOB WIMMER, whose restaurant, as the hutter was usually free from the fashionable rancidity, stood in the highest repute, has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act. His debts, $6,405; his assets, among which are 400 feet in the Carson City Silver Lead, whose ore assayed $1,700 to the ton, nothing! Among his losses he reckons $1,500 by investment in Washoe mining claims.

After ten days balloting, the Douglas men were having nominated a man for whom the Republicans could vote, our Assembly enjoys a Speaker, and Gov. DOWNEY has sent in his annual message. It is more than respectable—it is a highly creditable document, though one of his recommendations I believe it would disgrace the State to adopt.

On our Federal Relations it is sensible and sound. It scouts the idea of a separate Pacific Republic; it counsels the abolition of Personal Liberty bills at the North, and that the South be satisfied with that action. Emanating from a horn Democrat, it is not surprising that the message takes it for granted that the cause of the threatening dissolution is to be found in those terrible Personal Liberty bills.

Our State, says Gov. DOWNEY, is in excellent condition; our people love and abide the laws; crime decreases; confidence in every Department of the Government exists. The extravagance of former years has saddled us with a $4,000,000 debt, and nothing to show for it but a State Prison, that leaks unaccountably its contents, and an indifferent Asylum for the Insane. But we pay our debts, and mean to. The receipts in the Treasury last year were $1,508,698, the expenses $1,422,042, leaving a balance of $86,656. The assessed valued of real and personal property in the State is $148,000,000. Make no appropriations henceforth except there is a reasonable prospect of money in the Treasury to meet them. Lease the labor of the State prisoners to private parties, but hold fast on to the control of the prison itself. The Insane Asylum had $93,000 appropriations last year. It is in good condition, but too many patients who have money are there at the public expense. $12,000 have been spent on the State Reform School. The Governor says he knows little of the transactions of the Trustees, except that he has audited their salaries. He predicts the failure of the concern, and regrets that he signed the bill. Repeal it, he says, and—[have our little Governor shows himself fifty years behind the age]—make a separate department within the State Prison walls for the boys that need reforming! Continue the donations to the Charitable Societies, and be generous towards the Whitney Geological survey. The new Capitol—the section that was contracted out for $80,000—will be completed probably ten months hence. For the third time a Constitutional Convention has been repudiated; now let the project sleep, lest hanks be inaugurated, our solid gold currency be transmuted into worthless paper, a wholesale system of internal improvements be begun, and a deep pit be dug to bury our prosperity in. Submit to the people a few amendments to the Constitution, such as adding two judges to the Supreme Bench, limiting the legislative sessions to sixty days each, and making them biennial, abolishing the personal liability clause relating to corporations, which effectually prohibits domestic insurance companies, and increasing to $500 the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in mining districts. The new Stamp act has decreased the revenue and increased its expenses. Amend it. The people are patriotic, they contributed last election day $11,000 toward the Washington monument, and the Legislature appropriated last Winter $1,000. Let Congress be memorialized to permit California to annex the Washoe Silver District and establish our eastern boundary line on the 118th degree of longitude. Washoe wants it, we want it, and Utah is supposed to be willing. No troops have been called out during the year to fight Indians in our borders. This is a novel report to make. Abolish the fee-system throughout the State and salary all your officers. The trial in San Francisco has reduced expenditures 50 per cent., "and secured a City Government unequaled for efficiency, and, perhaps unparalleled in the Union." Allow no one to vote who has not paid his poll-tax. There are not arms and ammunition enough in the Armory to equip one hundred men. Beg Congress to give us 10,000 stand of arms and accoutrements. Increase our twenty-five cents *per capita* military tax to one dollar, and levy a property tax of five cents on each $100 to raise a fund for the purchase of arms and rent of an Armory for, at least, each regiment. Reduce the number of Assemblymen and Senators to the minimum, and abolish the mileage. These briefly are Gov. DOWNEY'S recommendations, and with a few exceptional points they command the admiration of all the people.

There was a spasmodic attempt to get up a Union meeting in turn. The managers proposed Judge MCALLISTER for Chairman, which coming to the ears of the people, there was a hiss at the whole affair. The Judge is a Georgian, whose record is not perfectly clear on the Union question, and the project colapsed.

We have had jolly weather—clear as a bell, cool enough to stiffen sweet oil in the castor, but above the overcoat range, until Saturday, when we had another dash of rain and a murky sky. That day *Sunshine*, the fine A No. 1 clipper of 3,000 tons burden, was sold by the United States Marshal for $40,000.

We are having some good lectures now-a-days, but towering above all, like Shasta above the foot-hills, are those of T. STARR KING. In his last he had a good many hits at secession, fit to be made in Boston, all of which were boisterously applauded.

Some spooneye up at Stockton hoisted a bear-flag on a sloop the other day. The boys soon cut it down, and the men intimated that that sort of folly must not be repeated.

The Pony Express from the East being now five days overdue, it is generally thought that we have received the last one.

Our latest China dates are to Nov 9, from Hong Kong. Item: AH-SANG, Mandarin of the Second Class, chief negotiator of the recent peace with the English and French forces, and the party who signed the treaty in behalf of the Emperor, is returned Californian. He mined and traded here, till with $15,000 in the pocket of his belt, he returned, and walked into the Imperial affections. The Yankee leaven that he carried home is working well.

The "Week of Prayer" had a very wholesome and reviving effect in San Francisco. Much religious interest prevails; frequent church and Union meetings are held, and some conversions are reported. A new Presbyterian Church (O. S.,) was organized last week, with Rev. ALBERT WILLIAMS as pastor. The average attendance on the Sabbath Schools is larger than ever before, notwithstanding this is the stay-at-home time of the year.

In our State Senate 18 members are from Free States, 15 from Slave States, and 2 of foreign birth; 17 of them are married, 2 widowers, and 16 bachelors; 16 are lawyers, and 5 doctors. Of the Assembly 35 are from the North, 37 from the South, and 8 from foreign countries; 38 are, or have been married, and 32 are bachelors.

Our Mechanics' Institute, by an overwhelming vote, has refused to have anything to do with resolutions abusing our Chinese immigrants. They are our "men of Samaria;" our puzzle; our apparently unimpressible "heathen at home;" still they are our neighbors, and Christian philanthropy has hope of them. If the adults stump the most ardent faith, we can wait a little and be sure of catching the half-breeds—the cross of China on Ireland—who wear the frizziest little pig-tails, and speak English with a bit of a brogue.

GLAUCUS.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Reception at the Tuileries—What Americans were Presented—Incidents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondant,

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

The reception at the Tuileries two evenings ago was unusually brilliant. It was the first of the season, and had the advantage of bringing together for the first time all the new diplomatists and distinguished foreigners which the year has contributed to the population of Paris. For the last two seasons the receptions take place invariably in the evening preceding the balls—never during the day as formerly. On this occasion the scene at the presentation was unusually interesting. The whole Diplomatic Corps were present, with the exception of the Prince METTERNICH, detained by illness. Each Legation occupied its proper rank in the circle, with the persons to be presented standing after the *personnel* of the Legation. Lord COWLEY held the first rank, and presented fifteen or twenty gentlemen and ladies, among whom was the brave and handsome General Sir JAMES OUTRAM. Then followed the Russian Ambassador, Count KISSELOFF, with a smaller number of persons of his nation; then came M. MON, the Spanish Ambassador, then the Austrian Embasey, in which appeared a Circassian *Attaché*, dressed à *la* SCHAMYL, with his hall cartridges on his breast, his belt bearing a whole armory of war implements, and all mounted in diamonds and gold; then the Turkish Embassy, and after this several Ministers who take precedence of Mr. FAULKNER, by priority of date, so that the Americans were almost the last. But if they were low down in the circle they were high up in numbers and in personal appearance. The American Minister presented thirty-five persons, a number quite equal to the total of all the other Legations. But it must be remembered that the etiquette of the other Legations requires that the persons must have first been presented to their own Sovereign before they can be presented to a Foreign Sovereign, so that their numbers are always limited. Americans being all Sovereigns, no distinction can be made between them. Some objection was made on this occasion by one of the chamberlains to the length of the American list, so that Mr. FAULKNER, who was anxious to know whether the objection was personal with the Chamberlain, or proceeded from a higher source, said to the Emperor, as he attacked the head of the American column, "Your Majesty will perceive that I have quite a number of my countrymen here," to which his Majesty replied, with a tone of earnestness, "Not too many, I assure you, to be agreeable to me."

The Emperor and Empress, after first meeting the chiefs of the Diplomatic Corps in the throne room, entered the presentation room arm in arm, Lord COWLEY at their side, and the presentations commenced at once. As the Ambassador announced each name their Majesties bowed to the individual and passed on. The Empress, however, shook hands with M. MON, and with one or two of the Spanish ladies he presented—former acquaintances of Her Majesty in her native country. While their Majesties were going through their oft-repeated bowings in front of the American line, the Emperor awkwardly dropped his *chapeau*, which caused him as well as the Empress to color deeply, and gave one the impression that, perhaps, His Majesty's famed impassibility is more forced than it gets credit for. He stooped so quickly to pick it up, and with such evident confusion, that it was clear His Majesty was "on his best behavior." But the position, although a proud one, had enough in it to intimidate even a cold man, such as he has the reputation of being; for not only was he the centre of curiosity for a hundred eyes which never saw him before, but he was surrounded by a brilliant Diplomatic Corps, numbering more than a hundred persons, many of them hostile to him, and all of them studying his every movement with attention; for, as every one knows, he is the enigma of the diplomats, and the object of all the "buts" and "ifs" which incumber the diplomatic negotiations of the day.

We do not, it will be seen, attribute their Majesties' confusion at so trifling an incident entirely to the beauty of the American ladies they were bowing to, but we can very well accept this as a part of the reason, for the display of feminine beauty on this occasion was unexceptional. There was Miss LILLIE HITCHCOCK, a cousin of Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, a beautiful blonde, with black eyebrows, and an intelligent, rollicking, dare-devil expression, which only belongs to Young America; then a daughter of Ex-United States Senator KING, of Georgia, a handsome *distingué* blonde, who has already been the centre of all lorgnettes at the opera, the Imperial lorgnettes included; then Mrs. LORILLARD RONALDS, of New-York, formerly Miss CARTER, of Boston, a famous *belle* in that city, until made a captive a year or two ago, and carried to New-York, by the happy gentleman whose name she now bears; then the two Misses HAY, of New-York, handsome and elegant *brunes*; Miss CALHOUN, of Georgia, and Miss RUSSELL, of Boston, both *brunes*, were also remarked for their beauty. The daughters of the Minister, who were also present, were remarked here, as everywhere, for their beauty and gracefulness of manner. Although the English ladies who stood opposite had older names and higher-sounding titles, they did not compare with the American ladies in *physique* and in *toilette*. On this last chapter I can only say that the American ladies were unequaled in their elegance and good taste. So much, indeed, had been said on the anticipated elegance of these toilettes, that the Empress, who did not expect at first to attend the ball, sent a note to Mrs. FAULKNER saying that she wished to be presented to the American ladies privately at the Palace.

In passing in front of the Americans, the Empress stopped to speak particularly with Miss KING, of Georgia, with whose name and face she was already familiar, and she conversed also with Mrs. RONALDS, whose acquaintance she had made on the ice at the Bois de Boulogne. Miss RONALDS, as the Bostonians all know, is a famous skater, and it was her skill on skates that attracted the attention of the Empress, who entered into conversation with her on the ice, and complimented her. Mrs. R. cut herself with one of her skates the last day she was out, and the Empress kindly asked after her health.

The Empress was dressed in pure white, without flounces or other ornament than a white camelia on the corsage. The style is considered as mourning. Neither of their Majesties danced, and there was thus no *quadrille d'honneur*. The ball, in fact, opened with a polka, quite an unusual event. Their Majesties passed round through all the rooms, recognizing and talking to many persons. The Emperor talked a long while to a handsome artillery officer, who had just returned from China. He assured the Emperor, with a smile, that he had nothing to be jealous of in the Armstrong gun.

Before the presentation the Emperor talked ten minutes with Mr. FAULKNER, on the subject of the American crisis. His Majesty commenced by the remark that things seemed to be going on from bad to worse, and he showed such genuine feeling on the subject, that Mr. FAULKNER does not hesitate to say that NAPOLEON is our sincere friend, and would regret as much as one of ourselves a rupture of the Union.

The following is the list of the Americans presented to their Majesties at the Palace of the Tuileries by His Excellency the American Minisier, on the evening of the 23d January:

Mr. BOYD FAULKNER, Secretary of the Minister.
Miss ELLA FAULKNER
Mr. CLAGER, Secretary of Legation.
Mr. WM. THOMSON, United States Consul at Southampton.
Col. MACORUDER, United States Army.
Miss MACORUDER.
Mr. MACORUDER, Jr.
Mr. STEVENSON, Nashville, Tenn., President of the Pacific Railroad.
Mrs Dr. C. M. HITCHCOCK, California.
Miss LILLIE HITCHCOCK.
Mrs. JOHN P. KING, Georgia.
Miss KING.
Mr. CHANDLER, Jr., Philadelphia.
Miss CHANDLER.
Mrs JOHN F. CONOVER, New-York.
Miss CONOVER.
Mr. LORILLARD RONALDS, New-York.
Mrs. RONALDS.
Mr. ALWARD, New-York.
Mrs. HAIGHT, New-York.
Miss SMITH, New-York.
Capt. SAKER, Connecticut.
Mrs. BAKER.
Mrs. DEWKINO, New-York.
Miss ROOKES, New York.
Misses HAY, New-York.
Mrs. GEORGE R. RUSSELL, Boston.
Miss EMILY RUSSELL.
Dr. HILLIARD, Alabama.
Mr. MEREDITH CALHOUN, Georgia.
Mrs. CALHOUN.
Miss CALHOUN.
Mr. GEORGE JONAS, Georgia.
Miss JONES.
Mr. J. DELANY, Louisiana.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENGLISH OPERA.—Madame ANNA BISHOP has succeeded in forming a company of English artists, for the purpose of giving opera in the vernacular. It seems to be complete in its various departments, and equal to the task of rendering the lighter works of the Italian, French and English schools, with good effect. The lady herself, enjoys a world-wide reputation, and is a finished singer, in every sense of the word. DONIZETTI'S opera of "Linda," was given last night, in an English dress, with dialogue instead of recitations, and here and there a "cut." There is a prejudice against Anglicised versions of foreign operas, but why, we are at a loss to explain. In Germany and France, all the newest works are given in the natural tongue; only in England and America do we cling to the skirts of the Italians for our singers and our operatic music. The power of emancipation from this musical thraldom, has commenced with earnestness in the first named country, and England may fairly boast of a good *repertoire* of native music, and of singers to interpret it. We are glad to record an attempt in the same direction here.

The opera was rendered by Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Miss ANNIE KEMP, Mr. COOK, Mrs. BOWLER and Mr. BOWLER. The orchestra, although not very good last night, possesses at least the best conductor in America, Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ; the chorus is sufficiently powerful. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday are the regular English opera nights.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S new opera, "A Masked Ball," will be played to-night for the second time.

CONCERT.—A grand concert will be given to-night at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church. Several prominent artists assist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

German and English Almanacs Gratis.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD, and nip disease in the bud, and expel it from the body. In the present Coughs, Sore-throats, Colds, Costiveness and Rheumatisms, THEIR USE QUICKLY RESTORES HEALTH. Even PILES and FISTULA ARE CURED BY THE USE OF THESE EXCELLENT PILLS, which should be used by all whose health is feeble. They are sure to benefit and cannot injure. Sold at 25 cents per box, and COATED WITH CONCRETE CIDER, SIXTY PILLS IN A BOX, for 50 cents, at No. 294 CANAL-ST., No. 4 UNION-SQUARE and BURNTON'S, No. 206 Bowery.

I. U. Silleck & Co., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gent's Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Sheker-knit, lambs' wool, silk, merino and cashmere Under-shirts and Drawers, Half-hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved SEWING-MACHINES.
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements hemmers, &c., all complete AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

1861. McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, Six for $9. Shirts of the finest quality made to measure. Store No. 269 Greenwich st., corner of Murray.

Gas Bills Reduced and the Light Improved by the STERLING GAS REGULATOR, manufactured and warranted by WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Co. Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MAULE—WEYMAN—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, EDWARD RANDOLPH MAULE, Esq., of Philadelphia, to CARRIE H. WEYMAN, daughter of Edmund H. Weyman, of this City.

ADAMS—RICHMOND—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, at St. Thomas's Church, GEORGE F. ADAMS to ANNA C. RICHMOND, of this City.

CHEVALLIER—VANDENBERG—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, HORACE B. CHEVALLIER to KATE, youngest daughter of Mathias Vandenberg, Esq.

DIED.

RICHARDSON—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, MARGARET A., daughter of the late John W. Richardson.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 104 East 13th-st. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

SANTRY—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 7 o'clock, ELIZABETH FRANCES, only daughter of John and Elizabeth Santry, aged 7 months and 28 days.
"She has gone to Heaven before us,
But she turns and waves her hand,
Pointing to the glories o'er us
In that happy spirit land."
Her remains will be taken to Croton, Westchester County on Thursday morning, Feb. 14 for interment.

COOK—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, Miss MARY COOK.
Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her late brother, Mr. Edward Cook, No. 92 West 10th-st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M.

VENVILL—In this City, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. A Foreday, in 52d-st., on Monday, Feb. 11, Mrs MARY VENVILL, in the 80th year of her age.

CORSON—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 10, CORNELIUS CORSON, aged 50 years, 10 months and 4 days.
The funeral will take place from the Red House, 106th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem, this day at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOFFMAN—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb 12 in the 34 year of her age, LOUISA GRAHAM, only daughter of Lindley M. Jr. and Margaret L. Hoffman.
Her funeral will take place from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

FOX—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock, EMILY CAROLINE, only child of George L. and Caroline M. Fox, aged 13 years 5 months and 6 days.
The friends of the family and relatives are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her parents, No. 297 Broome-st., this day at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cambridge, Mass., for interment.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

HILLYER—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, of scarlet fever, CARRIE, youngest daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth Ann Hillyer, aged 1 year, 10 months and 15 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 151 Rivington-st. on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AGNEW—In this City, on Tuesday Feb 12, after a short illness, at her residence, No. 12 West 35th-st., JULIA CALVERT STUART, wife of Dr. E. Lee Jones, and daughter of Dr. R. H. Stuart, of Virginia, aged 22 years
Her remains will be taken to Virginia for interment.

EDEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 11, of pleuro-pneumonia, F. RUFUS EDEY, only son of Samuel and Emeline J. Edey, aged 1 year.
His funeral will take place on Wednesday, 13th inst, at 3 o'clock, from No. 22 Clinton-place. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCGOWN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 10, BENSON MCGOWN, aged 22 years, 5 months and 10 days.
His friends and relatives, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, S. B. McGown, 106th-st. and 3d-av.

YVELIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, of disease of the heart, HYACINTH YVELIN, for over 30 years a merchant of this City, in the 68th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son, G. G. Yvelin, 10 Lexington-av., first house above 44th-st.

HOLLAND—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, W. H. HOLLAND, aged 47 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of John M. Holland, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, Feb. 13. Hudson River Railroad train leaves Chambers-st. at 12 M.

BORST.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, ELISABETH MARY, eldest daughter of John B. and Elisabeth Borst, in the 15th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 27 Madison-av., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

WOODRUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 11, FRANKLIN, only son of Franklin and Mary F. Woodruff, aged 2 years and 8 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 76 West Warren-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOUGLASS—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, ANA E., beloved wife of W. H. Douglass, and daughter of William Williams, aged 28 years, 2 months and 29 days.
☞ Newark, Jersey City and Clinton County papers please copy.

WHITE—At Spring Valley, Rockland County, on Monday, Feb. 11, of consumption, REBECCA FARQUHAR, wife of Joseph White, in the 49th year of her age.
Her remains will be taken to Macpelah Cemetery for interment.
☞ London, C. W., papers please copy.

WELLES—At Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 5 after a short but severe illness, HELEN LAVANCHE, only daughter of Henry G. and Josephine Welles, aged 1 year and 4 months.

DURYEA—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday Feb. 9, of inflammation of the lungs, JACOB M. DURYEA, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.
His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, in Flushing without further invitation, to-day, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. The steamer *Mattano* leaves New-York, Fulton-slip, at 9 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train at the depôt at Flushing.

VAN WYCK—At College Point, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 11, MARY ANN, widow of the late Samuel Van Wyck, in the 82d year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the Episcopal Church in Flushing, on Thursday, Feb. 14th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Flushing steamboat leaves Fulton Market slip at 9 o'clock A. M.

BULKLEY—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., ANNA, wife of Urlah Bulkley, and daughter of Rev. James Sayre, deceased, aged 72 years, 9 months and 20 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Rufus Nichols, on Thursday, Feb 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ST. FELIX—At Indian Valley, Plumas County, Cal., on Wednesday, Dec 23, 1860, GEORGE EDWARD R. ST. FELIX, son of the late J. R St. Felix, of New-York.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 123, Feb. 12, 1861.
38, 62, 73, 31, 6, 13, 61, 42, 71, 43, 22.
Class No. 124, Feb. 12, 1861.
46, 5, 19, 18, 38, 32, 16, 72, 54, 52, 35, 34, 45, 74.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 12, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

BROWN'S NEW AND ELEGANT
FRENCH RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOMS,
No. 13 Broad st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses,
ARE NOW OPEN.

LIFE ON THE ROAD!
The great Highway Tale,
NIGHTSHADE;
OR,
THE MASKED ROBBER OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.
BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.
Will be ready in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
ON MONDAY NEXT.
NIGHTSHADE embraces all that is bewitching in elegant fiction.
Ready at 12 o'clock on Monday.

THREE NEW SHILLING ARTICLES.
THE SHILLING TROCHES,
Unapproachably cheap and efficacious.
THE SHILLING CAMPHOR ICE,
Equal in all respects to any 25 cent kind.
THE SHILLING LINIMENT,
A good Samaritan for every family.
THE OLD SHILLING ARTICLES.
THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC.
Nearly 30,000 dozen have been sold.
THE SHILLING BENZINE,
For removing grease spots.
In size, style and purity equal to any 25 cent kind.
Nearly 50,000 dozen have been sold.
THE SHILLING INDELIBLE INK,
A perfectly reliable preparation.
☞ All the above cheap and popular articles are sold by druggists generally. Supplies may be had through the wholesale trade, or direct from the
DEPOT, NO. 162 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
*** Other quick-selling Shilling Items are nearly ready.

THE ROAD AND ITS RIDERS.
GREAT TALE OF THE KING'S HIGHWAY
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
will shortly publish a glorious Original Tale of England of the old time, entitled
NIGHTSHADE:
OR,
THE MASKED ROBBER OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.
A ROMANCE OF THE ROAD.
BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.
This brilliant *chef d'œuvre* of a brilliant author is almost dramatic in its thrilling intensification of such chivalrous and reckless exploits, dashing characters and grand midnight scenes, as made Hounslow Heath famous in the days of highway heroes; yet it contains not a line to offend the moral sensibilities of any house hold.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing-House-Square.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES
IS
THE AMERICAN QUESTION.
THE AMERICAN QUESTION.
THE AMERICAN QUESTION.
By Prof. PRISSNER, of Union College.
1 volume 12mo. Price 60 cents.
A REPLY TO HELPER—THE UNION AT ALL HAZARDS.
This work has been prepared with the greatest care; and has received the approbation of the first scholars and statesmen in the country. Sold by all booksellers, but postage prepaid upon receipt of the price.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
The value of Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, for the making of bread, cakes, rolls, pies and pastry, is fully confirmed. Its introduction has been attended with the fullest success, simply on account of its purity and intrinsic merits.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES
Are daily being made of Croup, Diphtheria and Coughs, by Dr. TOBIAS' Celebrated Venetian Liniment, warranted not to fail. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists everywhere. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.
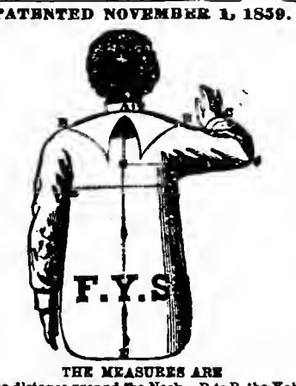

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.
BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

R. R. R.
In cases of Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Putrid Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Coughs and Colds, if RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS are resorted to no danger need be apprehended. One or two applications of the Relief and a few doses of the Pills will remove every vestige of the disease if used when the first symptoms appear. Prices—Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle. Pills 25c. per box.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st.
Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

REPUBLICAN CENTR

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid, or waiting and plain sewing; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 190 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chamber-maid, ann to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to do the housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., third floor, froot room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family: she is a competent person, and fully understands her business. The best City reference given. Call at No. 26 2d-av., in the rear, middle door, third floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 21 State-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do up-stairs work and to mind children. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 150 23d-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as nurse; best of City references given. Apply at No. 261 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a very smart efficient girl for up stairs work and waiting; does up ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing in the best style, and is a very capable dining-room girl: has excellent City reference, and values a good situation. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 340 Bowery, one door above Great Jones-st., in the millinery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Englisb Protestant young woman; she is a good chambermaid, waitress and seamstress; can also do general housework; is willing to work in any capacity. Can give good reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in the washing; understands her business, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 74 West 23d-st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 29 McDougal-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 135 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation, either in a private family or boarding-house; perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Can produce the very highest reference as to character and capability. Apply for two days, from 10 to 2, at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store. A note, addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman wishes to be employed as first-class cook, either in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant. She will engage by the day, week or month. She will be found a trustworthy person, where her services may be required. The best of City reference. Call, for three days, at 134 3d-av., corner of 15th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RE-spectable private family, as cook; understands soups and meats, jellies and creams, games and pastry; good bread and cake baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 237 Elizabeth-st., first floor; good recommendation given from her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; will assist in the washing, if required; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, as well American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City references given, when applied. Address M. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable girl, as cook in a small private family; understands her business to all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and pies; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family by a very respectable woman; understands all branches of cooking, soups, jellies, desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can take entire charge of the kitchen; the best City references from her employers. Can be seen in the fancy store, No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from the 6th-av., New-York.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECtable young woman, who has lived over three years in her last place. The best of City reference will be given. She has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 15th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 57 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as good plain cook; understands German cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestaot woman, as cook in a private family; is a good family baker; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; no objection to the country. first-class City reference. Apply at No. 357 2d-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a Protestant English woman, as cook; she would like, if possible, to keep her little girl with her. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at No. 2 West 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry. Has the best of reference from where she has lived two years. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 28 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXCELlent woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, is a first-rate laundress, neat, obliging, and studies her employer's interest; is highly recommended for capacity and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d st., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a trustworthy, cleanly, active, good-tempered, young woman; she is a good plain cook, understands washing, and would be found a very useful and desirable person; can have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 63 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., up stairs, until engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; one who understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry and game; also, to make pastry, bread and all kinds of desserts; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best of City references given. Call, for two days, at 165 3d-av., near 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable widow woman with a child 11 years of age, as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family, or a private boarding-house; the little girl can take care of children, wait on the table and run errands; she best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived in the best of families, and can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Scotch woman, as cook in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business, is a good baker of bread, and has no objections to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, in a private family, as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing, if required; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; good reference can be given, if required. Call for three days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook, a good washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business; best City reference given. Call at No. 135 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as first class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 89 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well. Has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 151 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 333 3d av., near 26th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress and chamber-maid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND BAKER, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, trustworthy Protestant young woman, in either of the above capacities, in City or country: is thoroughly competent for her duties; is willing and obliging. Has the best of reference. Appiy at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a young woman of unexceptionable character, a situation in a respectable family as cook and laundress; has the highest reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 39 West 13th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as above, by a respectable young woman; or as chambermaid and waitress; is competent for either. Prefers Staten Island. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 Mott-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good reference, in the city or country; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and pies, and an excellent getter-up of linens; is civil, and capable, and clean in her person and work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very tidy, respectable Protestant German woman, a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objections to go in the country. Has good reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a most capable woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Excellent bread and biscuit baker. Best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds; no objections to fill a situation as general family seamstress. Best City reference. Call at or address No. 257 7th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted to do general bonsework or good plain cooking, for a hard-working and industrious girl; an excellent washer and ironer, not fond of going out much, steady and trustworthy; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young German Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a small private family; City reference given. Call at No. 20 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATion by a respectable English lady from the country who would like to engage herself as housekeeper to a small respectable family, where help is kept to do the laborious part of the work; is fond of children, and can teach different branches of fancy work. Address MRS. MORTON, Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, to do general housework or good plain cooking washing and ironing for a hard-working, honest and willing-to-please girl; is an excellent baker of bread, cake, &c.; is not fond of going out much; is clean, civil and capable. Has good reference. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—Situation wanted by a girl to do general housework; also a small girl as chambermaid or nurse; have good references; wages moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY a highly recommended American girl; she is an excellent seamstress, and a hair dresser by profession; is of a mild and kind disposition and fond of children; wages not so much an object as good treatment. Call or address 37 Allen-st., in the candy store, during the week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as nurse; is a first-class seamstress; capable of cutting out and making all kinds of children's clothes; also, willing to instruct them if necessary. Call for three days at No. 399 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse, to take charge of a baby from its birth, or to take care of growing children; has good City reference. Call at No. 229 10th-st., second floor front room.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can do waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RE-spectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse, or chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 5th-av., 3d door from 23d-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid, can do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference can be given from her last places. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE OR WAITRESS.—AN EXPErienced German nurse wishes to take charge of children; is willing to teach them German, and to do plain sewing; no objection to go as waitress in a respectable private family; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 172 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MOST capable English girl, a situation as child's nurse. Can take the entire charge of the child from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle. Can take a lady's maid's place, and would have no objection to travelling with a lady. Can give the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted for a most respectable intelligent Protestant woman, as infant's or children's nurse; will be found a most responsible and valuable servant with young children; has excellent reference and dislikes changing, having lived ten years in one family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as seamstress, understands how to cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, FOR A very respectable girl, a situation as seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands doing all kinds of sewing well; is of excellent disposition, and would be willing to make herself useful. May be seen, until engaged, at No. 135 East 13th-st., where are parties to whom she can refer.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant Scotch woman, as seamstress and children's nurse; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of plain sewing. Best City references. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as seamstress, nurse or ladies' maid; she is competent to fill either capacity. References unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTed by two respectable girls, one to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, the other to do plain sewing and chamberwork. Can give City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. She can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 30 West 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a capable woman, as professed waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing, or would take entire charge of a baby, if required; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable private family, a situation as waitress or chamber maid, by a competent young woman; would not object to take care of one child and do fine washing or sewing; is fully competent to fill either place; has lived several years in her last place. Call at No. 121 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

GOOD SERVANTS, AND PLENTY OF them, including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway (formerly Bible House). French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young man, a situation as book-keeper; reference from former employer; terms moderate. Address O. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a competent groom and steady driver, and can be strictly relied on for steadiness and sobriety, and willing to devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer; can give good City reference from the gentlemen that he has lived with, in this City and suburbs. Address for two days, A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Englishman, a Protestant, a situation as thorough groom and coachman, in a private family, or would go as groom and valet to a single gentleman; has had many years' experience in England, and understands his business thoroughly in both branches; has the best of City reference from his late employer. A letter addressed to W. P., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in Europe, and has 8 years of the best City reference. Any gentleman wanting a man to care his horses and carriage will not be disappointed; is a member of the Episcopal Church. Address I. H. N., No. 693 Broadway, in the fruit-store, or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single Englishman, as coachman; understands his business, and gardening. Best City reference from his last employer. Is willing and obliging. Address JOHN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and gardener; understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; the best and reference will be given as to honesty and sobriety. Address M. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER—COOK, &c.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant man and wife—the man as a good coachman or as gardener, who thoroughly understands the business; the woman as cook, laundress or waitress; excellent reference given. Call or address J. B., at No. 2½ East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Protestant young man wishes a situation in the above capacity; has a thorough knowledge of the greenhouse, flower and vegetable garden, and is capable of doing anything required about a gentleman's place, as his testimonials will prove him to be a competent, intelligent, honest and sober young man. Address D. H. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and plain gardener by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business and well acquainted with milking; would be willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, and all kinds of farm-work in all its branches, in the care of horses, harness and coaches; can milk good; is an excellent groom and a careful driver; can produce one year's recommendation from his last place. Call at No. 219 Bowery, or address a note for two days to J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN ACTIVE and respectable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent driver and good groom, and is highly recommended as such from his last employer; wages not so much an object as a good and respectable home. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as above by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the business; is a careful driver, and can take good care of horses; best of reference; will make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a young man who understands the business thoroughly; is not afraid of hard work; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED MAN, a farmer's situation; his wife is competent to take charge of the dairy; has had long practical experience in this country; has the best of recommendations as to sobriety, capability and industry from his last employer, where he has lived five years. Address FARMER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER (Prussian by birth) wants a situation; he is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, green-house and other departments; he has had practical experience in the landscape business for a long time; he can give satisfactory assurances to any gentleman regarding his abilities; he is a married man, with one child. Address or apply, for four days, to F. W., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, sober and faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good careful driver; he also understands the treatment of green-house and gropery; will be obliging to his employer in all respects. The best of City and country references can be produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man—no family; has a thorough practical knowledge of his business; was seven years with his last employer, to whom he can refer for character and capability. Apply, or address, H. T., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a man who is a first-rate forcer, fruit flower and vegetable grower; understands the laying out of new grounds, and would superintend the management of land if required. Address R. T. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A man of good character, good reference from last employer, and would take charge of a small farm. Address T. M., Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., or Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, P. K. GARDENER, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation as vegetable gardener and general workingman, on a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address, L. T., Box No 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business; is not afraid of work; can give five years' reference of the best that can be produced; would accept any reasonable wages; is a careful driver, and can take good care of horses; best of reference; will make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent man, who perfectly understands his business, good City reference; no objection to any part. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av., in the harness-store, between 8th and 9th sts.; or address C. B., for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an American man, who has lived with the best families in the City. Apply at No. 178 East 17th-st., for two days.

A FRENCH MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, who speaks a little English, is desirous to find some employment; is a good business man; would prefer grocery or liquor store, or hotel; compensation no object. Address M. WAUTERS, No. 402 4th-st

HELP WANTED.

COOK.—WANTED, BY A SMALL FAMILY, a short distance in the country, a middle-aged woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; also, a young woman as waitress and chambermaid; the house has all the modern conveniences; good references required. Apply at No. 113 West 36th-st., on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Apply to No. 3 East 38th-st., between 5 and 12 A. M. Good City references required.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; ONE willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 129 East 15th-st, before 10 or after 2 on Wednesday.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework; she must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and bring good references as to her last place. Inquire at No. 246 West 22d-st., near 8th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL VAN ANDEN'S Patent Portable Dollar Copying Press, weight 8 ounces. Takes the same perfect copy as the steam press, with greater facility. Good agents can make from $5 to $10 a day. Call upon or address, with stamp, VAN ANDEN, 139 William-st., New-York, or Pekskill, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, IN A PRIVATE family in Brooklyn, a check for $—— will be the grocery, two porters, three clerks, Patrick Carr, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—IN A FASHIONABLE RETAIL HAT-store, a young man of good address, about 18 years of age, who has some knowledge of trimming hats. Address, with reference, HATTER, Box 100 *Times* Office.

AN ERRAND GIRL WANTED—12 OR 14 years of age. Apply at No. 322 1st-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

NURSE WANTED.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands and does her duty, can see, is cheerful. Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 100 East 21st-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TADMAN'S

CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.

A certain cure for chapped hands and lips and excoriations of the skin. One application only will show its efficacy. With ladies, it is an especial favorite, as the frequent use of it renders the skin delicately soft and white.

TADMAN & CO., No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 268 4th-av., N. Y. By mail, twenty-five cents.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR SCREW STEAMERS from 300 to 900 tons.
THREE SIDE WHEEL STEAMBOATS.
THREE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—THE Managers of the Female Assistance Society acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of the following donations:

By Mrs. COCHRAN—James Lenox, Esq., $200; Mr. T. H. Faile, $100; Mrs. James McBride, $25; John T. Johnson, Esq., $50; Wm. M. Halsted, Esq., $50; R. L. & A. Stuart, $50; Mr. J. W. Blair, $10. Through office of *Commercial Advertiser*—From F. Wessels, Esq., of Paramus, New-Jersey, $15. From unknown donor—6 pieces of goods, 2 doz. and four pairs gloves and bindings.

By Mrs. SKIDMORE—Mrs. Reynolds, $2; Mrs. T. Smith, $2. Through Mrs. Grauade, a lady of St. Bartholomew's Church, $5.

By Mrs. S. BROWN—A. R. Walsh, Esq., $10; James N. Cobb Esq., $20.

By Mrs. SHAFFER—Mr. Haight, $2 50

By Miss POST—Mrs. S. M. Giraud, $1; Miss Lewson, $5; Miss W. Post, $50; Mrs. J. M. Brown, $10; R. L. Swan, Jr., Esq., $5; a lady, $10.

By Mrs. THURLOW—Rutson Suckley, Esq., $5.

By Mrs. OLIVER—Mr. J. D. Oliver, $10; Mrs. Rutgers, $5; Mrs. W. W. Brady, $2; Mrs. James Bowen, $2; Mrs. J. A. Otto, $8; Mr. Jacob Brower, $10; Mrs. Chrystie, $10; Miss A. L. Hitchcock, $50; Mrs A. G. Phelps, $7; Mrs. Osborn, $5. From Mr. C. F. Hunter—3 pieces Canton flannel.

By Mrs. STOWE—Mrs. G. D. P., $5; Miss S., $5.

By Mrs. NEPHUS—Mrs. Hoidrich, $1.

By Mrs. WYCKOFF—Mrs. Geo. Martin, $2; Mrs. J. Whitfield, $1; Mrs. Joshua Martin, $2.

By Mrs. GARR—A friend, $2.

By Mrs. T. M. BROWN—Mr. John Couger, $12.

Donations will be thankfully received by
Mrs JER. SKIDMORE, 261 Henry-st.,
Directresses { Mrs. SILAS BROWN, 22 Washington-sq.
Mrs. CHANDLER, 71 East 12th-st.

Treasurer—Mrs. S. COCHRAN, No. 84 East 12th-st.
Secretary—Miss M. POST, No. 18 Waverley-place.

By any of the Managers, or at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

It is not necessary to inform our subscribers and donors that this is a season of unusual pressure, and the demand is urgent for the payment of that which is due, and for prompt aide on the part of those who purpose in their hearts to give.

Also, the following donations to the Dorcas Society, auxiliary to the Female Assistance Society:

By Mrs. OLIVER—Mrs S. Anderson, $5; Mrs. Schell, $5; Mrs. J. Stirges, $2 50; Mrs. Cady, $2 50; Mrs. Gelston, $5; S., $1; a friend, $1.

By Mrs. BALDWIN—Mr. T. H. Faile, $25; Mr. E. Penfold, $ 5; Mr. A. Stewart, $25; Miss Strong, 100 garments; Mrs. J. Taylor, $2; Miss M. Wallace, $5.

By Mrs. BROWER—Miss C. Van Nest, $10; Miss M. G. Brinkerhoff, $3; Mrs. W. Mandeville, $1.

By Mrs. CLARK—Mr. H. Clark, $5; Mrs T. Van Hoven, $3; Mrs. J. C. Wilson, $5; Mrs. T. C. Chardoyne, $5; Mrs. J. Thorne, $5.

REMOVAL.—H. R. WORTHINGTON HAS REmoved his office for the sale of steam pumps, watermeters, &c., from No. 28 Broadway to No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Hydraulic Works, is in Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen desiring a comfortable and permanent home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th-st. Reference will be given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Sebermerhorn-st. Convenient to South or Wolcott. Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable private family. Apply at 28 Livingston-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Front room to let, with board, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow; side entrance on Cranberry. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, in Columbia, Willow, Hicks or Henry sts., between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. The entire second floor, with one attic room, of a first-class modern-built house, furnished or unfurnished. State terms for board of a gentleman and lady, with four children and one servant. Address Box No. 1,516 New-York City Post-office.

IN HOUSTON-ST., NEAR MACDOUGAL.—One or two gentlemen can obtain a neatly furnished attachment room on second floor, having gas and water, bath room adjoining. Price, including gas and fire, $3 per week. Board furnished if desired. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF APARTMENTS, CONsisting of a parlor and three or four bedrooms, either unfurnished or unfurnished, with private table, in a pleasant locality, not lower than 14th-st., or higher than 39th-st. Address A. W., Box No. 1,055 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE, FATHER and brother, wish to engage permanent board in Brooklyn within five minutes' walk of Wall-st Ferry. A parlor and two bedrooms, adjoining, or upon the same floor, required. Address D., No. 201 Pearl-st., New-York. References exchanged.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

TO BE LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A bedroom, on the second story, with gas and use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a sociable private family; location not above 12th-st. Address, stating terms, G. B., Box No. 2,741, Post-office New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in the vicinity of Washington-square. Address M. E., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—AT VERY MODERATE prices, with or without partial board, at No. 38 University-place.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. Apply at No. 80 West 36th-st., one door west of Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house, with coach-entrance, and coach-house on rear No. 1 160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three-story brick houses on 31st-st., near 6th-av. Also to let, or to exchange for some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1 254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 360 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place, 254 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 288 Union-st., 65 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 25 Butler-st. 21 Butler., 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 260 Court-st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to sell. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by PERRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN HUDSON CITY, NEW JERsey.—First class goth c dwelling with all modern improvements; hot and cold water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap. G. GEDNEY, Nos. 64 and 66 Duane-st., 5th floor.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Greenwich, Conn., the place now occupied by the subscriber, near the Cosco h Bridge, N. Y. & N. H. R. R., east side. Apply on the premises. W. A. FERRIS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, in 48th-st., south side, between the 5th and 6th avs.; also, a three-story and basement brown-stone front, in 39th-st., north side, first house west of 7th-av. They will be rented right to good tenants, or sold on very liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner 45th-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and counter cellar brick house with all the modern improvements complete, just being finished, situated on Taylor-st., be tween Bedford-av. and Ninth Ward, in the City of Brooklyn. Terms easy and will be sold low. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS or of WM. S. BOURDETT.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill 5th-av.; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A LARGE, pleasant, and convenient cottage house, about forty

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suitas covered in satin damask, brocatel and plush, superb black-wood and gilt cabinets, work tables and etageres, elegantly carved rosewood etageres, of new and elegant designs; secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood and oak buffets, carved oak dining-room chairs, in reps and leather; carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, rosewood and mahogany amoires-à-glace, elegant bronze and marble mantel set, mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. The above is now an exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the powar of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 21 day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095.41) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, and the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, gates, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company thea held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and appurtenances and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell Esq., Referee, of valuable 17th Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chamberst. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being a general assortment of Spring goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Feb. 14 at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Courtlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdansburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:30 P.M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train from 26th-st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:30 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont, from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 and 9:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from Williams-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. depôt; 11:30 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only, from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Mail Train, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express-Mail Train, Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont White Plains, 6:10, 9:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A.M., and 2:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday intended.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cunandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Binghamton.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., for Suffern, 9 A. M., for Morristown, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Suffern at 10:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphauk;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

Section 16. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the complaint shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon in writing thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 2.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, who are in arrears, are hereby notified and required to pay all such arrearages, at the office of said Association, No. 442 Eighth-avenue, before the expiration of sixty days, from the date hereof, or their shares will be declared forfeited, in accordance with Act 4 of an act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations".—New-York, Jan. 2, 1861. law-6wW*

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, fancy, wedding, mourning, drug, stationery, pay, druggist, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, hand made, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above always on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange, at the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade Commercial, cut, from 60 cents upwards; Postcut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, 75 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Warehouse, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Rosineens,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

IRVING BANK, NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.
THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN THOMSON, HENRY J. HART,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, VANDERSILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN ROMER, DAVID B. MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN SHOWERS,
ISAAC ODELL, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. SKUNJES.

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hustace, Joseph Rogers. Hy. A. Kent. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

TO THE SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—It is important to the interest of this class of noncholders that the coupons from their bonds, for November 1859 May and November, 1860, and May, 1861 be presented and funded before the close of the fiscal year on the 28th inst.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 55 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 55 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO. OSBORN BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Feb 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. til that date.

RICHARD C COMBES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months is this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb 5 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No 512 Third-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL residing at No 61 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital the sum of $20,000 in cash actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD. C. RNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited. JASPER E CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.
No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of R. GORDON & CO., was dissolved on the 7th inst., by mutual consent. R. GORDON is alone authorized to settle the business.

R. GORDON.
E. GORDON.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore. R. GORDON.
New-York, Feb. 11, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MINER & THORP, for the transaction of a general auction and commission business, at No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. HENRY D. MINER,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1861. GOULD H. THORP.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. W. FISHER & CO., at No. 550 Broadway, was dissolved on the 15th of December last by mutual consent. J. W. FISHER,
JACOB S. ABRAMS.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by failure of work, sickness and misfortune, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness, and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased contractions of labor as Winter advanced, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, reduce the number of the recipients. Thus having, meanwhile, been no public excitement to enlist the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering the most severe, the Association, in left without adequate means of relief. What more need be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? The plea is not for distant strangers who have claims on others, nor for the debased and outcast; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have none to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly; for thus shall it be measured to you again. It surely cannot be that the pitcousness of more than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND of our worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.

To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business derangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than fifty per cent. less than in 1855 and 1857. The present strait, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board,
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN OBIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES.

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address Statian D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reades-sts., with a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall place where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Sulctures of the urethra, strictures, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No 129 Liberty st. New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidance day or evening.

ADVICE GRATIS.—TO THE AFFLICTED—Those suffering from nervous debility, brought on by sexual indiscreet habits, will be greatly benefited by consulting WM. ERVIN. The afflicted are invited to correspond. Advice gratis. Address WM. ERVIN, New-York Post-office.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL practice in this City at No. 64 East 22d-st., from Tuesday, March 5, to May 1, 1861. Chronic diseases cured in a few minutes without pain.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisons taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless the remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and these of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE AGENCY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single doses.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Fever, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Sour Growth, and Feverishness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, and Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and the Blues	25
9.	Cures Headache, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delayed, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmoy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noises in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Goitres	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures I Sore; Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itchiag and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FESTER I. CORNIEL, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and late a that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860. JAMES CORNIEL,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
Executors.
O16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN N. CHESTER,
ja16-law6mW* W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861. WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS. } Executors.
ja16—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John E. Hedley, No 69 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor,
an15-law6mW*

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

☞ The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
Capt. E. M. Hooklay. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 20.

Births not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented petitions asking Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and Union.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented petitions from the citizens of Connecticut in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution from the State of Minnesota. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a petition, signed by 23,230 citizens of Massachusetts, in favor of the Crittendan resolutions. He said he honored such people, and felt cheered by such a voice from Massachusetts. It showed them devoted to the Union, for which their ancestors fought.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said: These petitions ask, as I understand it, for the passage of what is familiarly known as the Crittenden Propositions. Their best apology for this petition is their ignorance of the character of those propositions. Had they known what they were, they never would have put their names to that petition. Those resolutions go beyond the Breckinridge platform, which has already been solemnly condemned by the American people. They foist into the Constitution of tha Uni ed States consultutional guaranties of Slavery which the framers of that instrument never gave—which WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, PATRICK HENRY and JOHN JAY, if we may credit the testimooy of their lives and opinions, would have scorned. Had any such proposition been made the condition of union, this Union never could have been formed. Mr. MADISON told us in the Convention that it was wrong to attempt to put in the Constitution the idea of property in man, but these propositions propose to interpolate that idea, and, practically carrying it out, they run a black line on the latitude of 36° 30', and give constitutional protection to Slavery in all the territory south of that line now belonging to the Republic; and to make the case still more oppressive, and still more impossible to be received at the North, they make it applicable to all the tarritory hereafter to be acquired, so that the flag of the Republic, as it moves southward, shall always be the flag of Slavery, and every future acquisition in that direction shall be Africanized, and that by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. That is about enough in this age of civilization. But that is not all. Still further, they insist upon guarantees to Slavery in the National Capital, and in other places within the Federal jurisdiction. Nor is this all. As if to make it especially offensive to the people of the North, and to the people of Massachusetts, they propose to despoil our colored fellow-citizens of their political franchise, a long time secured to them by the institutions of that honored Commonwealth. Sir, it is for these things that these petitioners now pray. They insist they shall be interpolated in the Constitution of the United States. I have an infinite respect for the right of petition, and I desire always to promote the interests, and to carry forward the just and proper desires of my fellow-citizens. But I must express my regret that these gentlemen have missed the opporiunity, after uniting in such numbers, of calling plainly and unequivocally, as savers of the Union of their fathers, for two things—two things all sufficient for the present occasion, and with regard to which I should expect the sympathies of the Hon. Senator from Kentucky. First, the Constitutiioo of the United States as administered by GEORGE WASHINGTON, to be preserved intact and blameless in its text, without any tinkering or patching. And, secondly, the verdict of the people last November, by which ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected President of the United States, to be eoforced without price or faltering. There is a ground upon which every patriot and loyal citizen of the land can stand, and he has over him the Constitutioo and the flag of his country. You had better have that Sir, than any scheme, device, jugglery, or hocus pocus called a compromise. On such ground all men who really love the Union and the country can take their stand without an "if" or a "but." I remember, Sir, on the night of the passage of the Nebraska bill, it was after mid night, I made the declaration in debate that the time for compromises had passed. The events now taking place all verify this truth. It is obvious that the existing difficulties can now be arranged only oo permanent principles of justice and freedom, and humanity. Any seeming settlement founded upon an abandonment of principle, will be but a miserable patchwork, which cannot succeed. It was only a short time ago, you will remember, Sir, the whole country was filled with shame and dismay, as the report came to us of the surrender of Southern forts, and when it was known that Fort Sumter, too, was about to be given up, a cry went forth from the heart of the people, by which that fortress was saved, at least for the present. Propositions are now made and brought forward by the Senator of Kentucky, and now enforced by a petition from the people of my own State, calling upon the North to surrender its principles—to surrender its impregnable principles of human rights, which constitute our Northern forts. It is even proposed now to surrender the principle of Freedom in the Territories—the Fort Sumter of the North. I trust, Sir, they will yet be saved, and as their safety depends upon the President, I trust that the cry will go forth from the people like that which went forth from them a few days ago, to save that other Fort Sumpter when it was menaced. For myself, if I stand with many or with few, or alone, I have but one thing to say—no surrender of the Fort Sumter of the North—no surrender of any of our Northern forts. No, Sir, not one. But the bankers and merchants throw out their fears, and they tell us the Government shall not have money if we do not surrender our principles. Then, again, Sir, I appeal to the people. I believe the American people are not more unpatriotic than the French, and only want tha opportunity to show it—to come forward and retieve the necessities of tha Government, as the French people recently, at the hint of LOUIS NAPOLEON, came forward with a loan composed of small sums. Our Government stands upon the aggregate virtue and intelligence of the people and it only remains now that we should make an appeal to the aggregate wealth of the people—the farmer, the laborer, the mechanic. Every man who truly loves his country, will be willing to give of his earnings to uphold the Constitution and the national flag, and out of these small earnings, inspired by a genuine patriotism, we shall have a full treasury. There is but one thing now for the North to do—that is, to stand firm in their position. They may be guided by one of the greatest patriots of the age, I mean LAFAYETTA, who, in his old age, when his experience had been ripened by time, and while looking over the unutterable calamities of the old French Revolution, said, "It was his solemn duty to declare that, in his opinion, they were to be referred not to the bad passions of men, but to those timid counsels that sought to substitute compromise for principle." LAFAYETTA may well speak to his American fellow-citizens now, to caution them against any timid counsels that would substitute compromise for principles.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said he supposed the signers of the petition were inteligent men. When he presented the propositions he presented them as a basis of peace, but why had not gentlemen offered to amend?

Mr. SUMNER said he thought them wrong in every word and every line.

Mr CRITTENDEN—Had the geotleman no propositions to make?

Mr. SUMNER said he had—The Constitution, as administered by WASHINGTON and our fathers.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Why did he not move that then?

Mr. SUMNER said he had voted for the resolutions of the Senator from New-Hampshire, which expressed his idea.

The President announced that the hour for the special order had arrived.

A motion was made to postpone it.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) hoped not, as he thought the time for the practical business of the country should be attended to. He wanted the yeas and nays, to know who the men were that come here to make speeches that do no possible good on earth.

Mr. DOUGLAS—If the Senator is so much opposed to speech-making he hoped that he would stop and let them vote. (Laughter.)

Mr. HALE—I will say that this is the best speech I ever heard from the Senator from Illinois, [DOUGLAS,] because it was so short. [Laughter.]

Mr TAPPAN said, if this discussion is to go on, he thought it would be better to let both sides have a chance. He had sat here and heard the trouble charged on the Republican Party. He wanted the responsibility placed where it belongs—on the corruption and imbecility, irresolution, if he might no: say, the complicity with treason itself, on the part of a profligate power.

The special order was then postpoued—yeas, 23; nays, 21.

Mr. CRITTENDEN continued: He appealed to Senators not to stand by platforms, and let the Union perish. He said we were pledged to stand by and preserve the Union; but all compromise seemed to be rejected. He feared that they must do something for the country could not be saved. He wished to practice every forbearance he could, but why do men come here to talk of business when the Union is in danger?

Mr. SUMNER said that the Senator from Kentucky (CRITTENDEN) was not aware of his own popularity in Massachusetts, and of the willingness of the people to adopt anything bearing his name, while they so much respect, when, if they had examined his propositions they would have rejected it. The Senator inquired, if he understood aright, that the propositions were not applicable to territory hereafter acquired.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that he did not consider that an essential point.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senator from Kentucky had voted for a proposition to print it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was understood to say if that amendment was not acceptable, he would recede.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he had voted not to continue the discussion, and would cheerfully give way if anything else should be taken up.

Mr CAMERON, of Pennsylvania (Rep.,) moved that the subject be postponed till next Monday. Adopted.

The Navy bill was taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said the question was whether we should make an appropriation of $1,200,000 to build seven new steam sloops-of-war. At a time when the credit of the Government is ruined, and it could not pay private claims of a few dollars, it then proposed to pay this large sum for war. Senators could vote a Homestead bill, to give homes to scoundrels and vagabonds of large cities, and could vote $120,000,000 to build a railroad, and now they come up and ask $1,200,000 to build steamers to coerce a State—not in the language of their eagle-eyed Senator from New-York, but of the bellicose Senator, whose voice is still for war. But they talk of the enforcement of the laws. Every man says enforce the laws and protect the public property. But what is public property? We have public property in London, where our Minister resides, but won't take sloops there. But have you public property in South Carolina? No, not one single particle. Fort Sumter is this day wrongfully held, which is an act of war against South Carolina. He admitted that it was built by the Government, but he said that it was built for the protection of the port of Charleston, and it was now frowning with guns against the port it was built to protect. The whole resolves itself into the question, has a State a right to secede? and she has actually exercised the right. Individuals in a State may commit treason, but whether a State can is another question. The Government was a multiple of units and a State comes in a separate unit, and is an entirety. A country in a State is an integral part of a State, and if she tried to break off it would be rebellion. But a State comes in by an act of volition, and can go out the same way. Each State must judge for herself if she has reason for going out, and only the enlightened judgment of the world can punish a State. No State was ever coerced into the Union, and it could not be. South Carolina has as much right to Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, as the United States has in Fort Sumter, and as much right to attack it; and he pledged one feeble arm to act in the contingency which might arise. He commended the forbearance of South Carolina. He had feared she would be too hasty. He wanted all the States to act. He knew Missouri to be for the Union. Even tha supporters of RUFFIN and YANCEY are for Union, but he meant a Union which would give protection to all. He was tired of all these petitions for Union. He wanted a Union about which there would be no quarreling, and which would give rights to all—or else he wanted no Union but separation. He said this was not a mere question of Slavery, but it affects every property-holder of the North. Missouri, though slave, would act; but the action of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia has been disastrous. If the Border States had acted with the South we would have had peaceable separation. Every one of the Slaveholding States ought to have gone out together. As sure as an adjustment was made, all would go but Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. He was afraid of Virginia, she was so slow. Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas would go out. (Laughter.) Ha said Kansas, after the hot-house plants of emigration die out would fall back in the arms of Missouri. He contended that the secret object of the Republican Party was to circumscribe Slavery so as to extinguish it. He was in favor of the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, but there must be a reaction in the public mind of the North, or else these amendments would be good for nothing. This thing must be settled either by adjustment or separation. There could be no honorable adjustment unless there was a retraction of Northern opinion. The Senate cannot amend the Constitution, and had better let the question alone and attend to the regular business, and wait for a proper adjustment. But if there was no change of Northern opinion, he would not ask for any Union. He deprecated war, and in this civilized age of the world he thought all the difficulties ought to be settled without recourse to arms and war. Let the whole Southern States act together, and let the Union negotiate with the North as equals; and if they cannot agree, then let there be peaceable and quiet separation.

The amendment was then concurred in, Yeas, 27; Nays, 17. Messrs. BIGLER, DOUGLAS, JOHNSON (of Tennessee) and LATHAM voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The bill then passed.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 12.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) sent up a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the deplorable condition of his Department, and suggesting a mode of relief. In accordance with this Mr. SHERMAN asked leave to introduce from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill to enable the Secretary to accept from any State the guarantee of any stock which may be issued by the United States to the amounts of public money deposited with such State under the distribution act.

Mr. SHERMAN said if relief was to be given, the bill should be passed to-day.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) remarked as unanimous consent was required, his should not be given, while he was a member of this House.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had performed his duty, though reluctantly, in reporting the bill.

Mr. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) remarked that Mr. GARNETT would break up the Government, and leave us without money.

The bill was not permitted by Mr. GARNETT to be introduced.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) made a report from the Special Committee on the Indian Trust Bond abstraction. He said it was unanimous.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) earnestly demanded the reading of the report. It explained why the Treasury is empty.

The Speaker said this could not be done, as the Pacific Railroad bill must be first disposed of.

Mr. MORRIS said there was more in his report than there was in the Pacific Railroad bill, which proposed to take three millions out of the Treasury.

After noisy proceedings, it was finally decided that the report should be read.

Mr. PETOA, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished to know how many members of the Committee concurred in the report.

SEVERAL VOICES—All of them.

Mr. PETOA said he understood differently. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRIS said he was perfectly willing to bring up the report at any time to suit the convenience of members.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) ineffectually endeavored to have passed a bill to enable the merchants when their vessels are responsible under the act of 1851 for damages by reason of collision, to execute a bond with sufficient sureties in release of the vessels and of their personal liability.

He will renew his effort on Monday.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said many of the amendments are immaterial and are repetitions of what was already in the bill; but there was one important amendment, namely, providing, in addition to the extreme Southern and Central roads, for a Northern road. These roads are so far apart that they will not be competitors as to local trade. He was willing to adopt this amendment. If anything was wrong in the bill, it could be corrected in the next Congress.

Mr. CRAIGE, of Missouri, (Dem.,) ventured to say, that under this bill no road would ever be built, as the Senate had proposed an improper route from the mouth of the Kansas River, by way of Fort Riley, thus cutting off the central belt of States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) remarked that the Senate had made the bill more incongruous than it was before it left the House. No man could expect that the President would sign such a bill. It would be better to disagree with all the Senate's amendments and agree on the bill through a Committee of Conference.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) agreed with Mr. FARNSWORTH regarding the bill as of a log-rolling and monstrous character, and not worthy of the approbation of the House. He wanted one road, and that should be a central one.

Mr. PETOA protested against this measure, for which there was no warrant in the Constitution, and which contemplated the achievement of a most chimerical object. It involved an expenditure which no contrivance of usthematic progression could ascertain. Besides the Treasury was bankrupt, and a mendicant on the credit of the States. He moved to lay all the Senate's amendments on the table, which was disagreed to.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) replied by saying, for ten years past all the scientific ability of the country has concentrated its attention on the practicability of the route. He would accept their demonstration of its feasibility, and stand or fall against Mr. PETOA's naked assertion, an t the Railroad will be built by American capital. The Pierce and Buchanan Administration, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and all parties for the last eight years, have declared in their platforms that the construction of the Railroad was constitutional and practical. Why was there no credit as referred to by the gentleman? Because the evils brought on the land had startled it from its equanimity. Kentucky and Tennessee have spoken, and the honored Commonwealth of Virginia had just spoken. Credit will be restored with revived energy, and restore the repose of the people and Government.

Mr. PETOA wished to say once for all that Virginia has not pronounced for submission; but that in her abundance of magnanimity and patriotism, she will make one more effort for the preservation of the Union. Unless, however, justice and equality shall be secured to her, she will sever the bonds which now hold her to an oppressive association.

Mr. SICKLES replied that he had not ventured to be the prophet of Virginia, and would not predict what she may do; but he did affirm that she has responded to the appeal of the Northern masses to submit the difficulties of arbitrament to reason and not passion. She has recently declared herself for the Union, and what she may declare at some future day he knew not.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that Virginia is anxious to preserve the Union if she can get justice, and if not she will trust to her own right arm, and appeal to no earthly power for aid. She has decided by the election of 120 out of 152 delegates in favor of secession, unless she shall obtain ample guarantees by the 4th of March. This she has determined in the most solemn manner.

Mr. PETOA caused to be read a paragraph from the *Richmond Whig*—called the submission organ in the sense of certain gentlemen on this floor—but really in the sense of valor, the article from the *Whig* while disahusing the impression abroad, as to the result of the election, save "To suppose she has declared to submit to rule according to the Chicago platform. It is a gross and pernicious error." She is determined not to remain in connection with the Northern States, unless satisfactory assurances be given that every Constitutional right will be recognized, and perfect equality be given free from all equivocation.

Mr. SICKLES said that the 302,000 Union men of New-York have met the cordial response from the people of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is a earnest, profound assertion of their love for the Union and confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

Adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

TWO VETOES FROM THE MAYOR—THE COUNTY TAX-BILL VETOED—THE PRESIDENT ELECT TO BE RECEIVED BY THE COUNTY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the weekly report of the Comptroller—showing a balance of County funds on hand amounting to $855,378—was ordered on file. The Comptroller also sent in a communication in response to a resolution of the Board, giving a list of employes in the office of Commissioners of Taxes, numbering thirty-two persons, who receive salaries amounting in all to $47,278.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation on the subject of the Harlem Bridge, advising that, although the Commissioners might, by the State law, enter into contracts for any amount, yet the County was not compelled to raise any money beyond the sum of $25,000 originally appropriated for the Bridge. The communication was ordered on file.

The following veto from the Mayor, with reference to the new Harlem Bridge was received, and ordered printed:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 12th Feb., 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN—I return to your Honorable Body a resolution directing the Clerk of your Board to send to the members of the State Legislature copies of the report of the Special Committee on Harlem Bridge, with my objections to the same.

Waiving all exception to the feeling manifested, I find that in certain material points the facts are not set forth in the report as they occurred.

The report states that "a circular was prepared and sent to about fifty different persons, inviting them to estimate for furnishing the materials, to which about twelve or fifteen persons responded. Some of the bids were opened, when it was discovered that the bidders proposed to furnish the iron work by the running foot, instead of by the pound."

This is erroneous in point of fact. None of the bids received were opened, and therefore it could not have been discovered, at least in this mode, that bids had been made in a form not conformable to the specifications. Nor was such the reason assigned for not opening those bids.

After alluding to the subsequent action of the Commissioners relative to advertising for proposals—the report further states, "In answer to this advertisement bids were received and came before the Commissioners for action at a meeting held Aug. 16, 1860."

The bids received under the advertisement for proposals were to have been opened on the 6th of August, and although no action directly bearing on the subject was taken at the meeting which took place on the 6th of August, the inference might be drawn that the meeting of the 16th of August was the one appointed for the purpose of acting on the bids and opening the same.

In stating the objections offered by the Street Commissioner to entering into contracts with the parties whose proposals were presented before the Board on the 16th of October, the conclusion that "other parties equally responsible would be deprived of their rights in the premises," was not mentioned by that gentleman, who subsequently presented his objection to the action of the Board in writing, in which he stated as the only reason for the bids not being opened, "that the whole subject of the construction of the bridge had been indefinitely postponed."

Confident that your Honorable Body would not willingly give currency to any statement untrue in point of fact, or even liable to misconstruction, especially in a report addressed to the members of the Legislature, I believe that the report will be corrected in these particulars at least. For my own part, I am desirous, as I expressed to the Chairman of your Committee, that all the proceedings of the "Commissioners of Harlem Bridge" should be made public, and be submitted to the most rigid scrutiny.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Mayor also transmitted the following veto on the County Tax-levy bill:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN—After a careful examination of the ordinances passed by your Honorable Body making the annual appropriations for the support of the Government of the County of New-York and for the payment of the quota of said county of the State taxes for the year 1861 and other purposes connected therewith, I have come to the conclusion that the same is, by reason of various improper additions and omissions, defective and erroneous, and therefore I return the same without my approval.

In taking this course I am aware, and I mention the fact with all respect and in no spirit of discourtesy, that nothing which I could say would be likely to influence the deliberations of your Honorable Body. Self-respect and a sense of duty, however, impel me, in all cases where I disapprove, not to pass the same over in silence, but to place my objections on the record, although it may amount in reality to a mere protest.

In view of the great importance of the proposed tax-levy, it is a matter of regret that the estimates contained in the financial budget of the Comptroller, establishing the various items of county expenditure, should not have been adopted without material alterations or additions. That officer, from his position and facilities, as the head of the fiscal affairs of the City and county, is far more conversant with the wants and financial requirements of our Municipal and County Government than any body of gentlemen who do not devote their entire time and talents to these subjects. His recommendations, therefore, are entitled to great consideration, and should not have been departed from without the strongest reasons for so doing.

My object to the addition of $50,000 appropriated for the construction of a new Court house, for the reason that $100,000 was appropriated for this purpose last year, and this amount is still unexpended and untouched. This sum of $100,000 is, in my judgment, amply sufficient to build a suitable edifice for the purpose of accommodating the various Courts, and certainly no further appropriation is required until this sum is disposed of. In addition, it will be remembered that there is a commission already in existence, the members of which were confirmed by your Honorable Body, the object of which is the construction of a new City Hall. It is highly probable that this edifice will be erected in Madison Park, leaving the buildings in the lower Park forming the present City Hall, for the undivided occupation of the Courts of the City and county.

I also object to the ordinance, for the reason that it does not agree with the recommendations of the Comptroller, to insert a sum to be applied for the purpose of building the new Harlem Bridge. The grounds for disagreeing with this recommendation, assigned in the report of your Committee, not only fail to convince me of the propriety of their conclusions, but actually appear based on very gross misconceptions of the work, its necessity, and the legal powers and obligations of the Commissioners.

It is a mistake to suppose that the structure contemplated and contracted for will interfere with the navigability of Harlem River. That important object is secured by a draw of noble dimensions, adjusted in such a manner as to prevent anything which can with propriety be regarded as an impediment to the navigability of the river.

I am officially advised by the Counsel to the Corporation, who is also the law adviser of the Supervisors, that the act of 1857, which authorized the Commissioners to contract for rebuilding the bridge, contains no restriction upon the amount to be expended, and consequently left it to the discretion of the Commissioners to build such a bridge as they should deem proper." There is no shadow of suspicion that this discretion has not been fairly exercised, and the mere fact that the bridge will cost somewhat over $200,000 will not affect the validity of the contracts made for rebuilding.

The act "authorized and required the Commissioners to contract for rebuilding the bridge," and "although at that time no money had been appropriated," that fact afforded no ground of inference that the powers of the Commissioners were suspended until such appropriation was made. On the contrary, it contained a direct authority "to make all necessary engagements and contracts for the rebuilding and reconstruction" of the same without delay.

I believe that it is now the duty of your Board, under the same act, to take steps for the purpose of laying and collecting the means for discharging the liability of this county under the contracts thus made.

In performing my part as a Commissioner under a statute, in which the inhabitants of two of the most populous and wealthy counties of the State are interested, I felt it incumbent checrfully to obey the requirements of the Legislature, and undertook a task involving no little responsibility. To the best of my ability I have discharged that duty, and I have the higher satisfaction of believing that in providing for the rebuilding of this bridge without delay, I may have contributed towards averting some fatal calamity which might involve the lives of my fellow-citizens.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. PEABODY, the Board unanimously ordered the paper to take the usual course, which is tantamount to a reversal of the veto.

Mr. PEABODY, in a very handsome no-party speech, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It is expected that Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President elect of the United States, will visit this City on his route to the seat of General Government; and

Whereas, It is alike due to his high personal character, and the exalted position to which he has been called by the voice of the people, that due respect should be paid to him by the public authorities of this County; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of this Board be appointed to wait upon the President elect, on his arrival in this City, and tender to him the civilities of the citizens of this County, and placing the Chamber of this Board at his disposal during his stay in the City.

The Chair appointed Messrs. PEABODY, DURCHAS and ELY as the Committee to act under the above resolution.

Several unimportant bills which had been favorably reported on were ordered paid, and the Committee on Annual Taxes made many property-holders happy by diminishing the amount of their taxes. The remainder of the meeting was occupied with ordinary routine business, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday next at 3 o'clock.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.—The annual ball of the German Singing Society, the Liederkranz, came off on Monday evening, at the City Assembly Rooms, and was unquestionably one of the most agreeable entertainments of the season. The heartiest good will prevailed, and although the hilarity was frequently uproarious, there was not, as far as our observation extended, a single drawback, or an incident of an unpleasant character to mar the efforts of the Committee. There were plenty of masks present, and a sufficient number of well-conceived characters, to make the room look gay and animated. Columbia found a charming representative, but we looked in vain for the vixen South Carolina. A grand allegorical procession, representing the four seasons, made the tour of the room during the evening, and excited much attention by the appropriateness of the design, and the general excellence of the getting up. Dancing commenced early and ended late, the two inevitable conditions of that entertainment with our German friends. We are afraid to say how late, but it is probable a good proportion of the company enjoyed the advantage of daylight to return to their homes.

The Street-Cleaning Contract.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE GIVEN AWAY—AN INJUNCTION SERVED ON THE MAYOR.

The act of the Common Council, confirming the award of the contract for cleaning the streets of the City for five years, at $279,000 a year, to Mr. A. J. HACKLEY, seems to have been consummated with a reckless disregard of the interest of the City, and a boldness in violating the plain spirit of the laws in relation to contracts, that would astonish tax-payers, had they not long since ceased to take any effective interest in the management of City affairs.

It appears that there were, in all, *thirty-one* bids for the contract, twenty-three of which were lower than that of Mr. HACKLEY. The lowest of the twenty-three was the bid of Mr. WM. H. WILLIAMS, which was $195,000. Mr. WILLIAMS' sureties were Mr. E. B. WESLEY and Mr. H. D. CLAPP. In making their report, tha Committee found no fault with any of the bids, nor did they give any reason for throwing out the twenty-three that were lower than the one they recommended, other than that they deemed it best to pay liberally, in order to be sure of having the work well done. They do not attempt to show any ground for belief that Mr. HACKLEY will be any more likely to do more than the contract binds him to do, for the amount paid, than the other bidders would have done for the amounts of their bids. The specifications upon upon which all the bids were made were the same, and it will hardly be claimed that it is expected that any contractor in this City will do more than he is forced to do in order to secure payment for his work.

In any view of the case it does not appear that Mr. WILLIAMS, the lowest bidder, would not have performed the work according to his contract as faithfully as Mr. HACKLEY, and if so, the difference in the amounts asked was sufficient to have induced an honest Common Council to have complied with tha spirit of the laws and given the contract to him. Four hundred and twenty thousand dollars (the difference in five years.) is an item well worthy of consideration, even by the City of New-York, and the people have a right to know why so much money is to be given away. That it would be better to pay the highest price proposed, and have the work well done, than to pay the lowest, and have it done as it has been done heretofore, under contract, no one will dispute; but in this case no such alternative seems to have been presented. We are assured that on Saturday last, Mr. WILLIAMS in order to place his responsibility to do the work beyond cavil, served a notice upon the Mayor and Comptroller, to the effect that he would give any additional amount of security that might be required, and he also served a similar notice upon the Common Council before final action had been taken. But no notice was taken of it, and it had no effect upon the result, although Mr. WILLIAMS is an old contractor, and has performed a large amount of work satisfactorily.

In times past, when the Common Council had jobs of this kind to dispose of in such manner as would remunerate members individually, it was customary to frame some shadow of an excuse for violating the ordinances, but now they do not deem even the shadow of an excuse necessary when the amount of peculation is only $420,000. There is, however, a bare possibility that some of the money may be saved to the City. The Mayor, &c., were enjoined yesterday by the Superior Court from perfecting the contract, and something may yet be done.

Fog, Weather Items, and Arrivals.

The sudden and almost unprecedented change in the temperature, from the frosty cold of the 7th to the summer warmth of yesterday, was accompanied, in the morning, with a dense fog, which retarded the movements of steamers and sailing craft, and interrupted the ferries. No accidents occurred. A large number of vessels, which have been concentrating outside of Sandy Hook for two or three days, came up with the return of clear weather. The *Augusta*, *Huntsville*, and *State of Georgia*, from Savannah, were detained eleven hours by the fog. The *North Star*, from Aspinwall, was detained. Some twenty-five vessels of all classes arrived, embracing Prussian, Holland and British vessels, with a large number of coastwise steamers, and other American crafts from Florida, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, &c. All these vessels report having experienced the heavy northwest gale of the 7th and 8th inst. Several of the pilot boats have suffered in sails. The *Era Nye*, (No. 21,) while passing out of the Hook on the 7th, had one of her hands washed off the bowsprit while putting stops on the jib. He was fortunately rescued by one of the pilots, who threw him a line just as he was passing astern. If he had not been saved in this way, he would have been lost, as no boat could have lived in the rough sea then prevailing. The *Charles H. Marshall* split her jib and returned to port, and the *Fannie* sustained damage. Pilot *Washington* (No. 4), Admiral MURPHY, was on station during the gale, but was unable to take the pilots from outward-bound vessels, several of whom had narrow escapes from being carried to sea. The ice in the North River, has entirely disappeared from the slips, and no difficulty is now perceived from this source by the ferry-boats.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. LOTT CLARK, of Buffalo; Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of Utica; T. CURTISS, of Boston; S. H. RANSOM, of Albany; Col E. FONTAINE, of Richmond, Va.; and C. M. STEWART, of S. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. S. H. PARKER and J. P. RANKIN, of San Francisco, Cal.; J. C. HARVARD, of Washington; E. RANSEY, of San Francisco; J. M. GAMEWELL, of S. C.; S. B. SINMONE, of Boston; B. L. WEST and W. L. HALSEY, of Cal.; and W. N. ALLEN, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sir DUMBLEK DALY and D. W. COBB, of London; M. R. MOORE, of Memphis; S. H. BLAKE, of Bangor, Me.; T. M. GREEVY, of Quebec, and Rev. W. G. ANDERSON, of Cape Town, Africa, are the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. W. POTTER, of Salem; Capt. S. K. DAWSON, of the Army; S. T. JOHNSON, of Ga.; Frank FULLER, of N. H.; C. B. FESSENDEN and W. H. FRAZER, of New-Bedford, and Capt. S. A. POTTER, of Salem, are at the Astor House.

Capt. ROBINSON and S. HUGER, of the U. S. A., and W. W. CORCORAN and ROBERT OULD, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FAILED TO UNITE.—For several weeks past negotiations have been pending between the Douglas, Breckinridge and Union organizations with a view to form a united front to resist the rising tide of Republicanism in Kings County. Committees of Conference were appointed by each organization, and they finally arrived at the conclusion that combination was impossible, and the Committees have so reported to their respective organizations. It is not probable that another attempt will be made until after the Spring Charter election.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening at their rooms, in the Brooklyn Institute. There was a respectable attendance of both ladies and gentlemen, and an interesting essay on "Self-Culture" was read by E. LEWIS, Jr. A discussion followed, and, after the usual closing exercises, the meeting adjourned.

CONSECRATION.—A new structure erected for the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthew, on Throop-avenue, near Pulaski-street, at an expense of $70,000, was formally consecrated to the worship of God on Sunday last. Bishop POTTER officiated on the occasion.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar this day, Nos. 27, 29, 32, 9, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52.

City Court—Nos. 10, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

The Case of Abram the Wife Murderer.

SENTENCE POSTPONED TO ALLOW AN OPPORTUNITY FOR OFFERING NEW EVIDENCE.

Sentence was to have been pronounced upon WM. ANSON, convicted of the murder of his wife, this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Judge OGDEN, of the Hudson County (N. J.) Court. At that hour the Court-room was crowded, and when the prisoner was brought in to receive sentence a chorus of "Hi! hi!" from the throng outside greeted him.

In reply to the usual question from the Clerk whether the prisoner had any reason to offer why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, his counsel, Mr A. O. ZABRISKIE stated that friends of the prisoner who had firm confidence in his innocence, were engaged in tracing up evidence which they were sure would result in securing his acquittal. He asked that sentence should be postponed until Monday next. Judge OGDEN willingly assented, and the prisoner was remanded to his cell. As he passed through the Court-yard he was again jeered by the crowd.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.*

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM offers his patrons a strong bill of attractions to-day, and its being the family holiday, with performances both afternoon and evening, the Museum will be full and overflowing.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.

JANUARY 30, 1861.

JAMESTOWN BANK,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries about the safe of your make which I bought from you for the Jamestown Bank, we would say the safe has resisted the fire well, and has answered all our expectations. The fire in which the safe was tried was fully as severe as any that could occur in this place. Over forty-two places of business were destroyed, and our banking house was in the centre of them. We removed many of our books before the fire reached us, but about $3,000 in specie, some of our books and many valuable papers, bonds, mortgages, &c., remained in the safe and passed through the fire. We consider it had a very severe trial, as it fell upon a pile of wood in our cellar. The safe remained in the fire for fourteen hours before we could get it out, the fire still burning under it when removed. Not a drop of water was thrown on the building from the commencement, as the heat was too great for the firemen to get within reach. The safe has done all that you promised. We found our books, money, papers, bonds, mortgages, &c., all safe, no sign of fire, and in no way damaged, except being a little steamed.

Yours truly,
ALONZO KENT, President,
J. MAYHEW, Cashier.

ANOTHER SAFE.

JAMESTOWN, Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & CO.

Gents: At the great fire which occurred here on the night of the 30th ult., the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, which I purchased from you last summer, containing all my books papers and money, and a large amount of jewelry, was in my store, which was located in the centre of the burning buildings. The fire broke out about 11¾ o'clock, and, in less than one hour, nearly fifty buildings were in flames, and the whole business portion of the town was threatened with destruction. The heat was so great that, when the fire was raging on both sides of the street, which is an unusually wide one, no person could approach the burning buildings, or pass through the street—consequently not a drop of water was thrown either upon my building, which was the middle of a three-story brick block, or upon my safe, during the fire. The flames burned fearfully for a long time. The Safe fell into the cellar, and was exposed until the fire had exhausted itself. We got it out of the ruins about 10 o'clock the next morning, and finding it would not unlock, were obliged to cut it open. My books, paper and money were all preserved, no injury being done, except to the binding of the books. A portion of the jewelry was damaged, owing to the steam generated in the safe which stained and discolored them. The greater part, however, was well preserved, and several watches which were running before the fire were *still running when taken out* of the safe, marking the true time of the day. I return you the old safe to exhibit to your customers. You will see the knobs and plates are all melted off, and wish you to send me another of the same size and kind. I had a safe in my store of Pittsburg manufacture standing near the door, which did not result so well, the inside with its contents being entirely (or nearly so) destroyed by the heat.

LEVANT L. MASON.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The best security from fire now known. Manufactured only by
HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb 12.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	63 434 000
Specie	4 573,000
Due from other Banks	6,299,000

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2933. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE COUNTED.

Joint Session of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Abraham Lincoln Declared Elected President, and Hannibal Hamlin Vice-President.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

Nothing Done Yet by the Peace Conference.

The Arrival of the President Elect at Columbus, Ohio.

He Makes a Speech Before the Legislature

Proceedings of the Convention at Montgomery.

ASSEMBLING OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

FOUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

THE ELECTORAL VOTES COUNTED.

To-day was one of those fixed upon for the contemplated raid on the Capital, and a few weeke ago many freely predicted that the connting of the electoral votes would never be peacefully accomplished. The day has passed remarkably calm. Even the atmosphere was soft and balmy, and the air so still that the national flags over the Capitol hung closely to their staves.

The scene in the House was very impressive. Thousands of people were present, filling every available spot. As many more left, being quite unable to reach the galleries. The arrangements for keeping the peace at the Capitol, and avoiding obstruction of the passage from one House to the other were perfect.

When the Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE took a seat with the Speaker, and assumed the Chair. Senators SEWARD, DOUGLAS and LANE occupied the centre seats of the front row of Senators. From the moment the Senators took their seats, and throughout the proceedings, the audience looked on with almost breathless interest and silence, appreciating fully the grave solemnity of the occasion, and the decorum belonging thereto. There were no manifestations of applause, disapprobation or uneasiness in the audience, and when the Vice-President had announced the result, and that LINCOLN and HAMLIN were elected, the vast audience, satisfied that the interesting event was consummated in peace, arose silently and withdrew in an orderly menner from the chamber. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE bore himself in the proceedings with marked dignity and courtesy.

WISE PRECAUTIONS.

Thns has vanished one of the supposed points of danger to the pnblic peace, and the public pulse beats freer. There really has been so much apprehension that many families left town. Such fears are now dissipated, and people are flocking to town in crowds. True, we hear occasional foolish rumors of plots to take the city, blow up the public bnildings, and prevent the inauguration of LINCOLN, but they distnrb nobody. Neverthless, there need be no doubt that to Gen. SCOTT's wise precantionary measures for the protection of the city against lawless violence are we indebted, in a great measure, for the prevailing good order.

SOMETHING TANGIBLE.

I understand that Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, testified before the House Committee that a clerk in the Census Bnrean, named GOLDSBOROUGH, told him that he was meeting nightly with a band of men who were plotting for the seizure of the Capital. It is said that GOLDSBOROUGH now denies having had any authority for such a statement, and his friends say he made it to frighten Gov. HICKS into calling a State Convention.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The Peace Conference had adjourned over till Friday, bnt Judge WRIGHT, a member from Ohio, having died to-day, Ex-President TYLER this afternoon issned a notice calling the Convention together to-morrow in order to attend the funeral. The Committee on a Plan of Reconciliation failed to report to-day, not having agreed among themselves, and I am informed to-night by a member of the Committee that there ie now hut little prospect of any agreement. The late speech of Mr. LINCOLN at Indianapolis, he says, haa somewhat dissipated the anticipated harmony.

Telegrams received to-day, by leading members of the Congress of the secession stripe, leave but little doubt of there being a majority of the people of Tennessee, Kentncky and Missouri for the Union as it is, in preference to seceesion, provided,—so they sey,—there ie no coercion attempted. Several members of the Convention are becoming reatless. One leaves to-morrow, and several others speak of returning home next week.

MR. SHERMAN'S BILL.

The Secessionists, *per se*, don't like Mr. SHERMAN's bill, introdnced to-day, authorizing the President to issue coupon bonds on the United States Treasury, of not less denomination than $50, to run twelve years. Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, objected, saying he was determined to oppose every obstacle to the military despotism about to be inaugurated, to prevent it from raising money and arming men to butcher the people. This ebullition was received with shouts of derisive laughter; but the single objection prevented the immediate passage of the hill. It will be passed under a suspension of the rules at the first opportunity.

THE COMMANN OF THE GULF.

The Government will never abandon its forts at Tortugas, Barancas, Pensacola and Key West—or the line of military defences along the western frontier of Texas. All of them are indispensable to the integrity of the Union in a strategic point of view. The forts are necessary to command the Gulf and protect the trade and commerce in that qnarter, and the line of military posts are essential to prevent the South from overrunning Mexico. The latter are all in a part of the State of Texas where the Union sentiment is largely in the ascendent, so that they would have the prompt assistence of a large volunteer force, at shortest notice, to aid the regnlar forces in whatever movement might be found necessary to protect the honor of the flag of the Union. The concentration of a strong naval force in the Gulf, and the withdrawal of Gen. TWIGGS from the command of the Military Depertment of Texas, show that the Administration is fully alive to the importance of the points indicated.

SOUTHERN MILITARY POSTS.

One of your cotemporaries announced on Snnday last that a terrible fellow, known as Capt. JOHN R BAYLOR, was about to march upon the United Stetes Arsenal et San Antonio, Texas, with a thousand men, to seize it in the interest of the Disunioniste. I have just received a copy of the San Antonio *Ledger*, which, referring to a story of this kind, quotes a statement hy Capt. BAYLOR to the effect that in his section of the State the Indian question overrides entirely thet of Union or Disunion; that people ask nothing about the latter, but are absorbed in the inquiry as to whether the Indians are likely to get "as far down as ——— river." He adds: "We don't care to know what South Carolina has done, but simply want to know what the Indians have done, and where we can rent houses in the settlements for our families" in order to get them to pieces of safety from the dreaded savages. The editor of the *Ledger*, at the close of his article, thus vindicates the loyalty of the people of San Antonio; he says: "Such an expedition would obtain neither sympathy nor aid from eny portion of the citizens of San Antonio; on the contrary, it would be effectually resisted by them as one men."

KANSAS CLAIMS.

Mr. TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, will soon report to the House a bill for the payment of claims for losses snsteined hy the people of Kansas during the Pro-Slavery rebellion there, not to exceed half a million of dollars in the aggregete. The subject is a very important one, involving either a new principle or a new epplication of an old principle.

THE GAINES CASE.

The celebrated case of Mrs. GAINES against the City of New-Orleans came np in the Supreme Court to-day. Arguments will probebly now proceed. This is the only remaining test of her claim, which involves many millions of property in New-Orleans. If the decision is in her favor, the qnestion arises whether jndgment won't be repudiated by New-Orleans.

The 22d of February will he observed as a national holiday. The resolutions introduced in the House to sanction it meets warm approval everywhere, as being most appropriate, and calculated for good in these troublous times.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent another letter to Mr. SHERMAN, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which the following is a copy:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

SIR: It is indispensable that I should give notice to-day, of a loan of $8,000,000, in order that the Government may be in funds to meet indispensable payments on the 1st proximo.

The obstacles unexpectedly thrown in the way of the passage of the hill reported by your Committee, yesterday, authorizing the acceptance of the guarantee proffered by several of the States, compel me reluctantly to ask for the loan on the usual terms, for, in the present distracted state of the country, should it continue, I fear there must be a loss of $800,000. Under all the circumstances, however, instead of calling for $2,000,000, as I suggested in my letter to you of the 11th inst., I have thought it advisable to ask for $8 000,000, reserving the right of declining to accept bids which may be deemed disadvantageous to the United States, and taking the chance of a favorable change in the political condition of the country within the next ten days, at the end of which proposals for the loan will be received. Allow me to remind you that the Loan bill, under which I ask for proposals, was not presented for the approval of the President until the 8th inst., and that on the 9th inst. (Saturday) there was not a quorum of your Committee to act on the bill, reported yesterday, accepting the guarantee of the States

I advert to these circumstances to exonerate myself in the judgment of those who have an interest in the discharge of the liabilities pressing upon the Treasury from any want of diligence on my part. Your Committee, I believe all understand that more than five millions of Treasury notes have been redeemed out of the current revenues, and that about two millions more fall due before the 4th of March, less the amount to be paid in for public dues, making nearly the eight millions now required to meet the public wants before that day; that more than one third of the revenue derived from the Customs is paid in Treasury notes, due at a future day; and that the present embarrassed state of the Treasury arises from the operation of a paper system, which compels the Government to anticipate the payment of its debts out of the current receipts. As I have decided to issue the notice for a loan, to-day, I am constrained to request that the bill reported yesterday may not ha acted on, as the expectation of a call for a loan at a future day on guaranteed stock could not fail to have a very disadvantageous effect on the proposals to be made for that now asked for.

Gov. FLOYD, who is now absent in Virginia, has caused the following publication to be made, addressed to the public:

"The numerous assaults which have been made upon my character for several weeks past in the newspapers, and which, from their source and nature, could not be replied to, have at length culminated in a report from the Committee of the House of Representatives, submitted to that body on the 12th inst.

The report is an *ex parte* arraignment of my official conduct, upon *ex parte* testimony taken in secret, in my absence. It is a laborcd attempt, by inuendo, and by means and circumstances, in the absence of proof, to fix upon me some unexpected complicity with a robbery of the Government, of which I had no knowledge until about the time it was publicly disclosed; and now, that these coarges have been put in form, and have emanated from an authoritative source, I pledge myself to meet them by full response as soon as the report of this Committee, with the evidence taken by it has been printed, and can be examined. (Signed) JOHN B. FLOYD.

FEB. 13, 1861."

There is no truth in the statement published in some newspaper that Mr. FLOYD or his counsel has pleaded the act of 1857 in bar of the prosecution pending here against him.

In reference to the statement of Senator BENJAMIN before the Select Committee of the House, that he had informed the President that Secretary FLOYD was issuing acceptances, it is due the President to say, that he immediately thereupon sent for Mr. FLOYD and inquired hy what authority he issued them. Mr. FLOYD said, there was no law for or against it, but it had been the practice of the Department. The President said the practice was wrong, and instructed him to pay what he had issued, but to issue no more, which Mr. FLOYD promised to do—the President being under the impression that only a small sum of money was involved.

A strong police force was stationed in various parts of the Capitol, this morning, on the House side, and some parts of the building usually open to visitors were closed. At an early hour, the galleries of the hall of the Representatives, and the passages leading thereto, were densely crowded, in anticipation of the counting of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Lord LYONS, Chevalier HULSEMAN, and other Foreign Ministers were among the distinguished spectators. On no former occasion was there a more animated and exciting scene.

Owing to apprehensions of a conspiracy of purpose in seizing the public buildings, they have been privately guarded, though not in large force, some three weeks past, and in addition to other fears, the blowing up of the Capitol was regarded as an event not impossible, and hence, every night a thorough examination of the cellars and vaults of that building has been made by the Capitol Police, to be sure that no explosive materials had been there clandestinely deposited for such purpose.

To-day the officers of the artillery were on duty for the purpose of immediately communicating with Congress shonld an attempt be made to attack the Capital, and the military forces were ready to advance at a minute's warning. But there was nothing whatever visible to excite the least apprehension, and it can safely be asserted that never, during the last twenty years, at least, has the counting of the Presidential Electoral votes been attended by better, if as good order, as on the present occasion.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, was examined to-day by the Special Committee. His belief that a conspiracy existed in connection with the Federal Capital was, he said, superinduced by private and anonymous letters and newspaper articles, and that such combinations did not exist in Maryland, but in other Southern States. That at the time of his publication, in the beginning of January, he was satisfied there were existing organizations, having in view an illegal interference with the Federal authorities, and the seizure of public property, bnt for some time past, whatever may have been the designs of any secret confederations or associations, he was satisfied that such purposes have been abandoned. The Special Committee are unanimously of the opinion whatever combinations or intents may have existed at an earlier period, that for the last six weeks there has been no appearance or vestige of an organization with hostile intent on Washington, or the public property therein.

Hon. JOHN C. WRIGHT, of Cincinnati, died this afternaon after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was in attendance on the Peace Conference and was Chairman at its organization. He was a member of Congress during the Administration of the younger ADAMS; afterwards Jndge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and for many years editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. His remains will be taken to the Relay House to-morrow morning to await the arrival of his friends from that city.

The Engineer Department has sent to Congress modified estimates for the fortifications, omitting all with the exception of Fort Calhoun, Virginia, and Forts Tyler and Jefferson, Florida. It is added that the sum of $150,000 for each of the two last-mentioned can be applied with advantage to them within the next fiscal year, and should be applied to augment their efficiency and strength, and to prepare them to serve partially, at least, as naval dépôts in the Gulf.

The Gaines' case was up in the Supreme Court, today. Mr. PRAIN opened the argument, by stating that Mrs. GAINES heretofore appeared as heir-at-law, but now as *devisee*. Messrs. COSHING and MAGRUDER are associated with him. JANIN and HENRIN represent the City of New-Orleans.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals, till Saturday, 23d inst., for the $8,000,000 loan, under the late act, successful bidders to deposit the amount accepted on or before the 1st of March.

It appears from official data, that Secretary of the Treasury DIX resigned as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. BROWN in 1825, and his commission in the Army in 1828. Major ANDERSON graduated at West Point in 1825. Secretary DIX served as a Captain of Artillery at Fort Monroe, 1826 and 1827, and ANDERSON was a Lieutenant in his company.

The following is a correct copy of the resolution introduced by Mr. MCKEAN in the House on Tuesday:

Whereas, The Gulf States have assumed to secede from the Union, and it is deemed important to prevent the Border Slave States from following their example; and, whereas, it is believed that those who are inflexibly opposed to any measure of compromise or concession that involves a sacrifice of principle or the extension of Slavery, would nevertheless cheerfully concur in any lawful measure for the emancipation of the slaves; therefore,

Resolved, That the Select Committee of Five be instructed to inquire whether, by the consent of the people, or of the State Governments, or by compensating the slaveholders, it be practicable for the General Government to procure the emancipation of the slaves in some or all of the Border States, and, if so, to report a bill for that purpose.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ATTEMPT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY TO COERCE THE BORDER STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861.

Among the few modifications of the Constitution of the United States made by the Montgomery Convention, prior to its adoption as the supreme law of the "Southern Confederacy," is one forbidding the importation of negroes from "any foreign country other than the United States." By another modification the power is reserved to Congress to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of their Confederacy. These two propositions, as any politician will see, are the result of careful speculation by the delegates to the Montgomery Convention, and intended to have both immediate and ultimate influence upon the political position of the Border Slave States. The first of these amendments is designed to coax the slave-breeding States into the Southern Confederacy; and, for fear it may fail to produce that effect, the second is held in reserve as a means of ultimately "coercing" them to abandon the Union.

The prohibition of the African slave-trade is not what Mr. YANCEY promised the "poor whites" when he painted to them in such glowing terms the glories of the "Southern Confederacy," which was to import African labor without let or hindrance, and bring down the price of negroes so low that every man could own at least one, and thus become a master. Of course the masses will discover the deception of which they have been made the victim, and it only remains to be seen whether they can be still longer hoodwinked by the assurance that this is only a temporary expedient to seduce the Border Slave States out of the Union, and that when that end has been accomplished, the free trade in Africans is to be established. If they have the ordinary sagacity of white men, they will understand that the oligarchy have not the slightest intention of keeping faith with them on this matter of the African slave-trade, provided the Border States shall unite with them in their Southern Confederacy, and that if they fail to draw off said Border States, they will certainly be powerless to open the proposed trade, while their coast is blockaded by the United States Government, and the fleets of England and France are hovering in the neighborhood, ready to pounce upon and confiscate every vessel engaged in the piratical traffic.

The power reserved to the "Southern Congress" to prohibit the importation of slaves from other American States, on the other hand, is simply a threat held over the Border Slave States. Its terrors will diminish, however, the more it is discussed. Its fulfillment would bear quite as heavily upon the Cotton States themselves as upon the slave-breeding States,—for here again we find the necessity to buy quite as great as the necessity for selling. This is especially true with reference to the new and comparatively undeveloped States of the Southwest, who must buy slaves to open their new lands. Therefore, as the Montgomery Convention have definitively closed the door against the African slave-trade, and can get no labor from that source; and as the Cotton States must have labor, and have left the door open either to import or prohibit the importation of slaves from States in the present Union, the Border States may rest contented that their market for negroes is not to be cut off from them, and cannot be.

It may be questioned whether the impotent threat held out by the Cotton States will not tend to disgust the Border State men still more with the secession movement. The slaveholders in Virginia, for instance, may be a little alarmed hy the fear that there will be no market open for their surplus negroes; but the great body of non-slaveholders in that State, sympathizing though they may with the "institution," will probably be indignant at those who say to them, "Make your choice between allegiance to the Union or to us; come and share with us the perils of revolution, or suffer the consequences of our wrath because of your refusal to take part and lot with us." This issne has been distinctly made by the Montgomery Convention, and is a menace far more offensive than any which Senetor MASON has been able to find in the action of the Government.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The House opened with prayer by Chaplain STOCKTON, in which he said:

"Bless the ontgoing Administration. May it close its labors in peace, without further violence and without any stain of blood. And we pray for the incoming Administration; that Thy blessing may rest on the President elect in his journey hitherward; that Thy good Providence may be around him day and night, guarding and guiding him at every step. And we pray that he may be peacefully and happily inaugurated, and afterward, by pure, wise and prudent counsels, that he may administer the Government in such a manner as Thy name may be glorified, and the welfare of the people in all their relations be advanced, and that our example of civil and religious liberty be followed in all the world."

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) sent up the letter to him from the Secretary of the Treasury, again urging speedy measures, in view of the pressing demands of the Treasury.

Mr. SHERMAN accordingly reported a hill authorizing the President, in place of any part of the recent loan, to issue coupon bonds of a denomination not exceeding fifty dollars, and bearing not exceeding six per cent. interest, and running twenty years, and apply such bonds at par to the creditors who may receive them—the entire amount not to exceed that authorized hy the recent Loan Act.

Mr. SHERMAN made an explanation, showing the importance of the measure.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) opposed the reporting of the bill, saying that the President elect had recently made a declaration of war, and therefore he (GARNETT) would throw every obstacle in the way of the tyrannical and military despotism that is now to be inaugurated. [Suppressed hisses.]

Mr. SHERMAN—This Government will pay its debts at the earliest moment. He moved a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker said this was not in order.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate, informing them that the House was now waiting to receive them, so that in a joint body the electoral votes for President and Vice-President may be opened and the result announced.

After a short interval the Senators, preceded hy their officers, were announced.

The members of the House immediately rose and remained standing till the Senators took seats in a semi-circular range in front of the Clerk's desk.

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE was conducted to the right of the Speaker, and the tellers, viz.: Senator TRUMBULL and Representatives WASHBURN, of Illinois, and PHELPS, took seats at the Clerk's desk.

When order was restored, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE rose and said:

"We have assembled, pursuant to the Constitution, in order that the electoral votes may be counted, and the result declared for President and Vice-President for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1861; and it is my duty, under the Constitution, to open the certificates of election in the presence of the two Houses, and I now proceed to the performance of that duty."

Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE then opened the package containing the electoral vote of Maine, and handed it to the tellers, when the certificate thereof was read, the Secretary of the Senate making a note thereof.

The Electoral votes of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New-York were similarly disposed of.

Senator DOUGLAS suggested, and no objection was made, that the formal part of the certificates, and the names of the Electors, be omitted from the reading.

The reading of the vote of South Carolina was productive of good-humored excitement. The reading of all the Electoral votes having been completed, the tellers reported the result:

Whereupon the Vice-President, rising, said, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th March, 1861, and that HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for the same term.

He added that the business for which the two Houses assembled having been completed, the Senators will now return to their own chamber.

The members of the House rose and remained standing until the Senators left the hall.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn.

Much confusion here ensued.

On Mr. WINSLOW's motion 88 voted in the affirmative and 54 in the negative.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) demanded the yeas and nays. If he understood that the Pacific Railroad hill would come up to-morrow without prejudice, he had no objection to adjourn.

While thns speaking, Mr. SICKLES was loudly called to order.

The question of adjournment was negatived by one majority.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved that the special order, the Pacific Railroad bill, be continued over till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a member of the House was ordered to be appointed, in conjunction with such members as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President elect, and inform him of his election.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) suggested that Gen. SCOTT be also informed that there was no further use for the mercenaries around the Capitol, as the electoral vote had been counted.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

After the Senete had returned to their own Chamber,

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) reported the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a petition asking Congress to stand firmly by the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

The bill to carry out the treaty with New-Granada was taken up, and passed.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) presented a petition of a large number of citizens of Indiana in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) made a report of the joint committee for counting votes, &c., for President and Vice-President, with a resolution that one member of the Senate be appointed to act with two members from the House, to notify Messrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN of their election. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, the Tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should move to strike out that portion of the bill abolishing the warehousing system.

Mr. FITCH asked leave to make a personal explanation in regard to the report made yesterday to the House, when it was said that one Indiana Bond had not been returned to the Department by Hon. D. M. FITCH; he explained the matter, saying that the Bond originally was given by Indiana, but afterwards, by the United States neglecting to exchange it, had become worthless, and the Bond had been given to him merely as a specimen, while he was trying to arrange the matter to accommodate Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, and in the correspondence the Bond had been misplaced, but it had been returned to the Department as soon as it was found.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) explained the amendments of the Committee, and the bill was laid over.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the bill for a better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) asked if there was any reason why the bill should be passed now. He knew of no disturbances here.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the hill had been reported several years since, had received the approval of the Secretary of War, and had no relation whatever to the existing state of affairs.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that he asked this question that he people might know that it had no reference to the troubles of the times. He never had seen any reason for bringing troops to this District.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked if the men to be enrolled are required to take any oath?

Mr. WILSON said they are not required to take the same oath as men going into actual service, but simply an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. MASON said he never knew men in ranks were required to take an oath. He proposed to amend so that the oath only be taken hy officers.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said he thought that the hill had never received proper attention from the Military Committee. He confessed he had never read the bill through, and did not know this provision was in the bill.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he was opposed to striking ont the provision for taking the oath. He wanted to know what was the objection to taking an oath? Why is there any sensitiveness at this time against taking any oath?

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Oregon. (Dem.,) the hill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FITCH moved to take up the bill relative to the printing of an extra number of documents. The hill provides that no extra number of any documents shall be printed without the passage of a joint resolution by both Houses and reported from a Committee. The bill was passed.

Mr. BIGLER reported the bill known as the Patent bill, recommending that the Senate concur in all the amendments of the House except one. The report was agreed to. Adjourned.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect towards Washington.

THE TRIP FROM CINCINNATI TO COLUMBUS EXCEPTION BY THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE OF OHIO—MR. LINCOLN MAKES ANOTHER SPEECH, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The entire trip from Indianapolis wes one continusl ovation, and many interesting incidents occurred. During the passage through Mr. LINCOLN remained in the private saloon the greater portion of the time.

The railway people, without permission, invited some two hundred guests, which has caused some feeling, and hereafter none but those invited by Mr. WOODS will he atiowed upon the train.

While passing SCOTT HARRISON's place, his family, who were standing by Gen. HARRISON's tomb, waved their handkerchiefs and saluted Mr. LINCOLN. Enthusiastic old men, with their mouths filled with benedictions, swarmed at every station.

Capt. POPE, of the United States Topographical Engineers, has been invited to join the escort.

While passing through the northern part of the city, where the Germans live, Mr. LINCOLN was frequently presented with flowers. One little girl handed him a large bonquet, which he accepted, and lifting the donor in his arms, kissed her.

After dinner the German and other Wide-Awakes delivered an address, to which Mr. LINCOLN responded from the balcony, making a long and happy reference to the Homestead question, and saying that if in any foreign country there are people who want homes, they ought to be assured that they can have them here.

The reception in the dining-room was a terrible affair. Mr. LINCOLN shook hands constantly for three-quarters of an hour, and then, jumping upon a chair, begged to be excused.

The people were all very enthusiastic, and seemed to vie with each other in hard shakes and queer speeches.

A queer-looking box was left at the hotel for him this afternoon, under suspicious circumstances, and was given to the police.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. LINCOLN and suite left the Burnet House at 8½ o'clock, accompanied by a great many citizens, and the Committee of the Ohio Legislature, for the Little Miami dépôt. A special train of two cars left the dépôt at 9 o'clock, and will be due at Columbus at 2 P. M. Mr. LINCOLN stood on the platform of the rear car as the train went out of the dépôt, bowing his farewell to the crowd, who cheered enthusiastically. Mr. A. STAGER, General Superintendent of the Western Telegraph Company, goes with the Presidential party as far as Buffalo, with apparatus for making a connection with wires between the stations in case of accident to the train.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb 13.

A special train, consisting of three cars, under the charge of E. H. WOODWARD, Superintendent, left Cincinnati at 9 o'clock to-day. The admirable arrangements of this road were the subject of general remark. Among the guests is LIEUT. ANDERSON, brother of Major ANDERSON.

At Milford, Loveland, Miamiville, Morrow, Corwin and London, the train stopped but a moment, Mr. LINCOLN bowing, and shaking hands, and bidding farewell to large crowds at each place.

At Morrow, Superintendent WOODWARD presented from the wife of the President of the Miami road, a bouquet to Mrs. LINCOLN.

At Xenia a very large crowd assembled, and amid the firing of cannon and enthusiasm, Mr. LINCOLN addressed them from the rear car, reiterating what he had said before.

Mr. LINCOLN arrived here at 2 o'clock, the announcement being made by the firing of cannon. The city is crowded.

Under a military escort, Mr. LINCOLN and suite, arrived at the State Capitol. He was visited by Gov. DENNISON, in the Executive room, and after introductions, proceeded to a joint session of the Legislature in the Representatives Hall, and was welcomed by Lieutenant-Governor KIRK in a short address. To which Mr. LINCOLN responded as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MR. SPEAKER, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: It is true, as has been said by the President of the Senate, that very great responsibility rests upon me in the position to which the votes of the American people have called me. I am deeply sensible of that weighty responsibility. I cannot but know what you all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, that there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his country, and so feeling I cannot but turn and look for the support, without which it will be impossible for me to perform that great task. I turn then and look to the great American people, and to that God who has never forsaken them. Allusion has been made to the interest felt in relation to the policy of the new Administration. In this I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, and from others some deprecation. I still think that I was right. In the varying and repeatedly shifting scenes of the present, and without a precedent which could enable me to judge by the past, it has seemed fitting that before speaking upon the difficulties of the country, I should have gained a view of the whole field, to be sure after all—being at liberty to modify and change the course of policy as future events may make a change necessary. I have not maintained silence from any want of real anxiety. It is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety, for there is nothing going wrong. It is a consoling circumstance that when we look out, there is nothing that really hurts anybody. We entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it we may conclude that all we want is time, patience, and a reliance on that God who has never forsaken this people. Fellow citizens, what I have said, I have said altogether extemporaneously, and will now come to a close.

After the speech, both Houses adjourned.

Mr. LINCOLN made a few remarks to the crowd outside. He afterwards received the citizens generally.

He held a *levée* at the house of Gov. DENNISON in the evening. The members of the Legislature, Mr. LINCOLN's suite, army and militia officers, and others, were invited to be present.

Mr. LINCOLN and his family are the guests of Gov. DENNISON.

The speech of Mr. LINCOLN in the Legislative Hall produced a profound sensation.

When a dispatch announcing the peaceful counting of the electoral vote was received, there was great curiosity to see how he would look and to hear what he would say. When he read it he smiled benignly, and looking up, seeing every one waiting for a word, he quietly put the dispatch in his pocket and said, "What a beautiful building you have here, Gov. DENNISON"—at which the crowd, who were considerably sold, laughed and moved off.

One day and two nights will be spent by Mr. LINCOLN in New-York. No hotel has yet been selected.

Mr. LINCOLN was far from well to day, but, to night, at the reception, was the brightest of all those who shared the hospitalities of the Governor's mansion.

RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN NEW-YORK.

The joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the President elect on his arrival in this City, held a preliminary meeting at the City Hall yesterday—present Aldermen SMITH, BARRY, and CORNELL, and Councilmen STEVENSON and GROSS.

Alderman CHAS. G. CORNELL was appointed Chairman and Mr. S. MAYERS Secretary.

Alderman SMITH moved to invite the Mayor to join the meeting and coöperate in the action of the Committee. Carried, and Alderman BARRY was deputed to convey the invitation to the Mayor. Mayor WOOD promptly accepted the invitation, and forthwith joined the Committee.

On motion, Alderman BARRY and Councilman STEVENSON were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for carriages.

Councilman STEVENSON moved that the Committee proceed in a body to Albany on Monday evening next, and tender the hospitalities of the City to Mr. LINCOLN. Carried.

On motion of Alderman SMITH, the resolutions of the Common Council tendering the hospitalities of the City to the President elect were ordered to be engrossed, and the Committee then adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock to-day.

WIDE-AWAKE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

This Committee met at No. 615 Broadway last Monday evening, S. B. DUTCHER presiding. The Committee resolved to meet the President elect at the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, on Tuesday next, in citizens' dress, wearing appropriate badges, and to accompany him to his hotel. The following gentlemen were selected to proceed to Albany to represent the Wide-Awakes of New-York, and to escort President LINCOLN to the Metropolis: Hon. SILAS S. DUTCHER, Frank W. Shepherd, Secretary; Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Grand Marshal; Maj. Robert Irwin, Alex. McLeod, Assistant-Marshal Daniel E. Gavit, Adjutant Wm. M. Gillespie, Capt. C. G. La Fata, of the Italian Wide-Awakes; Capt. Allen Rutherford, and Hon. Lewis Hoops. This special Committee have received an invitation to accompany the Presidential party in the special train, and will leave for Albany on Monday morning.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT TO BE INVITED TO JERSEY CITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, on Tuesday night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved—That the Common Council, in behalf of the people of this city, extend to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President elect of the United States an invitation to pass through this city on his journey to Washington, and that a Committee to consist of one Alderman from each Ward be appointed, of which the President of the Board shall be Chairman, to assure him of a cordial reception.

Aldermen Decker, McBride, Warner and Romar were appointed the Committee. A resolution was also adopted, requesting His Honor the Mayor to appoint a Committee of citizens to coöperate with the above Committee.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION RELATIVE TO THE NATIONAL FLAG.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. STEPHENS presented a model flag and model device for the seal of the Southern Confederacy. Referred.

Mr. WALKER presented a communication from MARK A COCHRAN, offering the Eltowah Iron Works of Georgia as a suitable place for the foundry of the Confederacy. Referred.

Mr. CURRY said that he had memorials from Alabamians.

Mr. CONRAD offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs be instructed to include, in any plan they may propose for the organization of the Army and Navy, suitable provision for such officers of the Army and Navy as have tendered the resignation of their commissions, in consequence of their adhesion to any or all the States of this Confederacy. Adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD presented a communication from the Postmaster. Referred.

Mr. MEMMINGER offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of repealing the navigation laws of the Confederate States, and have leave to report by bill. Adopted.

Mr. BROOKS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on a Flag and Seal be instructed to adopt and report a flag similar as possible to that of the United States, making only such changes as may be necessary to distinguish easily one from the other—and that the stars and stripes be so arranged in the banner as to number the States in the Confederacy.

Mr. BROOKS accompanied the resolution with felicitous remarks, in the course of which, referring to the Stars and Stripes, he said that flag was the idol of the heart, and that around it clung memories of the past which time could never efface or cause to grow dim.

Mr. MILES opposed the resolution, and said that he had regarded from youth the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of tyranny and oppression.

The debate grew interesting, and on the suggestion of Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. BROOKS withdrew his resolution.

The Congress then went into secret session.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The Virginia State Convention met, at the Capitol, to-day. JOHN JANNY, of Loudon, was elected President. He made a Union speech, but said that Virginia would insist on her rights as a condition of remaining in the Confederacy.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The Louisiana State Convention adjourned on the 12th inst. until the 4th of March, to await the action of the Southern Congress.

SECESSION IN LOUISIANA.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM A LAWYER IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

"Louisiana has seceded. What will come next the Omnicient alone can tell. Human calculation is at fault, for what calculation can be based on insanity? and it seems to me that insanity at present holds the helm. I am much of the opinion that we are at the beginning of severe chastisement for national pride, and forgetfulness of God; and that we are given over to 'strong delusion, to believe a lie,' that we may work out our own punishment. It behooves each one now to endeevor to keep his own integrity, to do what he can to mitigate the evils that are upon us, to bide the time when men shall have been humbled and made better by suffering, and then to be prepared to do with his might whatever conservative patriotism shall find to do in the work of reconciliation and reconstruction. That such a time will come I shall not yet cease to hope. Nor shall I cease to

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM MARYLAND.

The Crisis—Doubts of the Union Party—Secession—Dissecting a Giant to Cure a Wart—Judge Curtis and Border State Sentiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

It must be conceded that the crisis at which we are arrived is the most important and alarming that the people of this country have ever been called on to consider. That of the Revolution was, in itself and in its immediate consequences, far inferior; bearing to this about the same relation that the action of a child, determined on an escape from parental control, and on making its own way in the world, bears to airife, fratricide and a disruption of all the domestic ties. The former involved the separation of a few weak and sparsely-settled colonies from the mother country. This involves the safety and existence of an empire, in many respects the greatest and most interesting in the world. To all, therefore, who realize the dread import of the movements around us, and who desire the perpetuation of this Union upon the same basis as that on which it was formed—one of kindred ties and common interests—the prudence and moderation exhibited hy the Border States cannot hut afford a gratifying spectacle. However much the precipitancy of the South may be condemned as unjustified by any past events, a calm consideration of the immense influence, ever known to be exercised over human conduct by sympathy and association, must teach every moderate and reflecting mind that the attitude preserved by these States is of the most conservative and patriotic character; and that it requires no small amount of this character to enable them to maintain their position. This is the case particularly with Maryland and Kentucky. In the former of these States loyalty to the Union overrides even the question of interest; and the inquiry of our people is less as to what course is most conducive to our welfare, than as to what course will most tend to preserve us as a united people. The conduct of many of those who have been most earnest in their desire and demand that Maryland should take position with her sister States of the South, has in a great degree been influenced by the belief that by so doing she would best promote the same cause. When we take into further consideration the large interest which this State has, directly and indirectly, in the institution of Slavery and in the Slave States, her fidelity is entitled to still higher commendation.

It may be said that the preservation of the Union is of the first importance to our prosperity, and that any other connection, whether with the North or with the South, based upon disolutinn, would be of secondary consideration. This is very true. If, however, the concession is calculated to impair the claim advanced for fidelity and patriotism, it is none the less evidence of good judgment and prudonce, and entitles our State to the respect always commanded hy these qualities. With associations and sympatbies drawing us toward the South, and softening our judgment of what a less tender affection would regard as treason and rebellion, we are, at the same time, disposed to extend the same charity to the North, and will not regard their political platforms otherwise than as erected for sectional party purposes, practicable only in their own sections, and designed with no ulterior intention of war on the Constitution, and on the rights of the States. The agitation of the Slavery question we deplore and condemn; and our regret and condemnation is not confined to the North. Southern politicians should have their share of the blame, as they will one day have to answer for their share of the sin.

This being the sentiment of Maryland, she has never failed in her reliance on the good feeling and conservative patriotism of the North. Intense as is her interest in the movemeots of Virginia, and earnest as is her hope that that great and patriotic State will evince conservatism in her Convention, Maryland knows from her own feelings, what should everywhere be made known, that unless more toleration for Southern prejudices, more indulgence to Southern demands, are manifested by the triumphant political party, of which Mr. LINCOLN is the choice, and that too at an early day, the breach must widen, until out of it grows a separate confederacy and civil war. Should such be the result, very few here doubt that Maryland will go with Virginia: and it is the feeling, that when the dire occasion arises for her making a choice, that her people will go with Virginia which makes her so desirous that there should be no positions assumed by the Convention of that State which the North will not and ought not to accord. We claim from the latter the same fidelity to the Union as that which is asked of us, and as that which we profess. And fidelity to the Union, in the opinion of our people, embraces fidelity to the spirit which produced, and which, alone, can continue that Union, a spirit of mutual love, of mutual indulgences, and forbearances from blame, and of mutual compromise of prejudice and opinion. It is, under all circumstances, and at all times, foolish to proceed upon the notion of absolute certainty in any political creed or system, or infallibility in any dogma, and to push these on regardless of all consequences. Human legislation, if wise, must always in some degree consult the passions and prejudices, as well as the interests of the people: and when these differ in different sections, all wise legislation must in a manner resort to a compromise of differences and a reconciliation of antipatbies, otherwise no Government, Republican in its form, can expect to endure. It is a belief in the truth of these maxims, and that our brethren of the North will see and recognize them as true, that has actuated the people of Virginia, and the Border States all. Pointing to their own moderation, they ask of the North to respect and emulate it. They feel that they, in common with the whole South, have grievances to complain of. They may be wrong in this opinion, they may have been guilty of misjudgment, but can the North be sure that they themselves have, in all respects, acted fairly and well? Both sides should remember how liable human judgment is to be warped by passion and prejudice. Hostility to Southern views in regard to Slavery may, and no doubt in many cases does, proceed from sincere convictions of its political and moral wrong; but, as Mr. SEWARD in his late speech wisely says, "in political affairs we cannot always do what seems to us absolutely best." In its relation to national progress, to human rights, and civilized liberty throughout the world, this question of American Slavery, magnified to its largest extent, is of importance subordinate to the preservation in harmonious unity of this great Republican Empire. To apoil and destroy the latter for any such cause would he like dissecting a giant to cure a wart. The large class of people, undoubtedly existing in Maryland and the Border States friendly to Union, exist only hy virtue of their belief in the practicability of compromise. Their confidence is beginning to waver. I very much fear, unless something is speedily and authoritatively done to retain it, Virginia, moderate as seem her councils, will, with her immense influence, go with the Cotton States. But little doubt is entertained that, sooner or later, Maryland will follow. Ardent as is her attachment to the Union, it is to the whole Union and not the Northern part of it only. This attachment should he reciprocal. A kinder principle than that of force must be appealed to, or, I fear, the Union will he destroyed, leaving force powerless to restore it. A thorough appreciation of the Union sentiment of the Border States is manifested by Judge CURTIS, of the Supreme Court, in his late speech at Boston. It is but proper that the whole Northern people should alike understand it. Something must be done to reassure its confidence, otherwise it will be made powerless through Northern inaction. Without your "encouraging acts and helping hands," those who would restore peace and nnion "will he swept into the gulf of secession and war." The Union Party of Maryland and the Border States, borrowing the language of Judge CURTIS, ask of their Northern brethren to hold out the hand of friendship to every man who has comprehensive patriotism enough to propose a plan of reconciliation, whether his name be SEWARD or DOUGLAS, ETHERIDGE, ADAMS or CRITTENDEN."

CECIL.

THE NEW ALMADEN CASE.

TERMINATION OF THE CONTROVERSY.

Decision in Favor of the Company—Opinions of the Court—The Injunction Dissolved.

SUMMARY OF FACTS.

On the 16th of January last, Judge MCALLISTER of the U. S. Circuit Court in California, read his decision in reference to the celebrated New-Almaden Mine Case, which has excited so much attention there and here. Judge HOFFMAN, of the U. S. District Court, delivered his decision next day. The Judges had expended a great deal of time and laborious work in this case, which has been one of the most closely contested in the annals of American jurisprudence. The following is a synopsis of the facts?

The claim consists of three questions:

1. Mine of Santa Clara.

2. A mining possession of 3,000 varas in all directions from the mouth of the mine—that is, 6,000 varas square.

3. A Colonization Grant of two leagues square.

The name of ANDRES CASTILLERO, the original discoverer and owner of the mine, has been retained as the claimant, but he has had no interest in the mine for many years. The present owners are WM. E. BARRON, JOHN PARROTT, the heirs of ROBERT WALKINSHAW, and a number of other persons whose names do not appear in the papers. The United States District Attorney has estimated the value of the mine at $25,000,000, but this is an extravagant valuation, and the real market value of the land, is probably not more than one-fifth of that sum.

The land confirmed does not include the *hacienda* or smelting works of the Company, but that land has not been confirmed to any other claimant, so the New-Almaden Company will still hold it, and if it prove to be the property of the Federal Government, they will get it for a few hundred dollars. If it should be confirmed to the Berreyesas, the Company will still not lose it, for they own a large interest in the Berreyesa title.

It follows, as a necessary consequence of the judgment, that the New-Almaden Company will immediately commence their mining operations again. The production of quicksilver will increase; its price will fall; the industry of the country about the mines will receive a new impulse; and the exports of the State will gain an addition of $1 to 0,000 per year, or thereabouts. The decision will be received with pleasure by the people of California generally, and the miners in gold and silver especially. The title of the claimants is supposed by the public to be an honest one, and the motives of those who managed to get the injunction suit commenced, are looked upon with suspicion.

The opinion delivered by Judge MCALLISTER (HOFFMAN concurring in decision) finds that all the papers and documents of the claimants are genuine—that there is no fraud in the case, and confirms the mine to the claimants to the extent of 7 pertenencias—that is to 200 varas in width of surface land, by 1,400 varas in length (a pertenencia being 200 varas square.)

This strip of land of 200 by 1,400 varas is to be located according to the course of the vein, and at the option of the claimant.

The mining possession of 3,000 varas in all directions from the mouth of the vein is rejected, except as to the space of 200 by 1,400 varas.

The papers claimed as a colonization grant are held to be genuine; but insufficient to constitute a valid grant entitled to confirmation.

Judge HOFFMAN concurs in all the conclusions of Judge MCALLISTER, save as to the two league grant, the papers as to which Judge HOFFMAN considers sufficient to entitle a valid grant.

But while Judge HOFFMAN states this in his opinion, he concurs *pro forma* with Judge MCALLISTER to reject the two league grant, in order that the decree of the Court may be unanimous, and as the statute makes no provision for a difference of opinion between the Judges.

The decision gives the claimants the whole line. They have not yet exhausted one pertenencia, although they have been at work for ten years. The claimants lose the land whence they obtain their fuel &c.

The opinion of Judge MCALLISTER is very emphatically in favor of the claimants as to the charges of fraud which have been made against them.

The record consists of over 3,000 printed pages, and the briefs of over 900 printed pages.

OPINION OF JUDGE MCALLISTER.

Judge MCALLISTER had prepared a very lengthy opinion in the case. He read his opinion first. He began with the jurisdiction of the Court in the case. The attorney for the United States had argued that the Court had no jurisdiction, because the claim was made to a mine, which does not come under the head of real estate; whereas, the act of 1851, providing for the settlement of private lands in California, gave authority to the Courts to confirm only fee-simple titles. Judge MCALLISTER held these doctrines to be unsound. Mines are real estate by the Mexican, British and American law; and the act of 1851 does not refer to fee simple titles alone, but to all land titles. There were few fee-simple titles in California, most of the grants being accompanied by conditions and limitations, the Fremont grant, for instance, being limited by a prohibition of alienation.) The Court, therefore, has jurisdiction over mining titles, under the act of 1851.

The power of the Alcalde of San José to grant the mining title under which the claim is made to the mining possession, was next considered, and the conclusion on this point is that the Alcalde had authority to grant mining possessions.

Then arose the question whether the title papers were genuine. The Attorney for the United States has argued that they were forged. There are two classes of the papers, the first, those relating to the denouncement and mining possession made at San José, and, secondly, the two league grant made in the City of Mexico.

The documents in regard to the mining possession are all held to be genuine. The original papers are produced; all the persons who signed them, save only one, are called as witnesses, and swear directly to their genuineness and honesty, and the missing witness is dead, and his signature is proved. The main witnesses, A. M. Pico, JOSE NORIEGA and ANTONIO SUNOL, are not contradicted or impeached; they have even been feuded, and thus indorsed, by the United States. The witnesses and documents are corroborated and supported, in many points, by other witnesses, by judicial records and official correspondence of the time, preserved in the Mexican archives, in the office of the United States Surveyor-General of California.

The title papers made in the City of Mexico, including the two-league grant signed by CASTILLO LANZAS, as Prime Minister, in May, 1836, are also held to be genuine. The letters which passed between ALEXANDER FORBES and JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, in 1847, 1848 and 1849, and were produced by the latter to prove the forgery of the title, contain no evidence of such forgery, save one letter, dated March 28, 1848, and that letter is itself held by the Court to be a forgery. This forged letter purports to have been written by A. FORBES to J. A. FORBES, and confesses that all the title papers issued previous to its date were fraudulent. The letter is without corroboration. It does not agree with others of the series; it is produced under many suspicious circumstances; the original is not shown, but only a copy; J. A. FORBES pretends that the original was stolen from his room; his character is under suspicion because the letters produced by himself prove that for a long time he urged his partners to forge a title; he was paid a large sum for his testimony; he had previously quarrelled with the claimants of the mine; he has been declared to be unworthy of credence even when under oath, by nine or ten of his neighbors, respectable citizens of Santa Clara; and the only witness, besides FORBES, to the existence of the original of the letter of March 28, 1848, is ROBERT BISNIR, who is declared unworthy of credence under oath, by half a dozen of his neighbors, prominent citizens of Contra Costa County, whore he has made his home. On the other hand, the evidence to show the genuineness of these title papers is most abundant and conclusive, including official documents in the archives of California, papers on file in all the Departments of Government in the City of Mexico, and the testimony of a number of witnesses, many of them men of high position and all of them unimpeached. In discussing the facts of the case, Judge MCALLISTER adopted in many instances the ideas used by the attorneys for the claimants in their argument of the case.

Judge MCALLISTER finally proceeded to consider the legal force of the title papers. The two-league grant, while genuine, is a mere order to the Governor of California to put CASTILLERO in possession of two leagues, and as it was never delivered, it lacked legal completeness, and never conveyed a title which the Court should confirm. While the Alcade had power to grant mining possessions, he had no power to grant a tract so large as that covered by this mining grant, namely, 3,000 varas square; but the grant may be considered good forasmuch as he had a right to give, and discovery alone gave such an equity under the Mexican mining laws as the Courts ought to respect. The utmost amount to which CASTILLERO was entitled, under the Mexican mining law, is seven *pertenencias*, and his claim will be confirmed to that extant. A *pertenencia* is two hundred varas square, about seven acres, and seven *pertenencias* will include fifty acres. That is enough to take in the whole mine, but is much less than the two-league claim, which covered 8,877 acres, and the 3,000 vara grant, which covered several thousand acres.

Judge MCALLISTER skipped a large portion of his opinion, but the portion which he read occupied him from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. The opinion covers several hundred pages.

JUDGE HOFFMAN ON THE TWO-LEAGUE GRANT.

The following is an extract from that part of Judge HOFFMAN'S opinion relating to the two-league grant, which was a simple order from the Mexican Minister of Foraign and Interior Relations, directing the Governor of California to put ANDRES CASTILLERO in possession of two leagues of land, including the New-Almaden mine:

In the case of ANDRES CASTILLERO *vs.* the United States, for the island of Santa Cruz, (23 Howard, 464,) the claimant relied on a dispatch of the Minister of the Interior, in many respects resembling that of CASTILLA LANZAS. In that dispatch the Minister informs the Governor that, in consideration of the services and merits of CASTILLERO, the President directs him (the Minister) "to recommend CASTILLERO very efficaciously to your Excellency and the Departmental Junta, in order that before proceeding to the distribution which should be made conformably to the laws, and, as is directed in the order of this date, of the lands of the islands adjacent to that peninsula, there be assigned to that individual the one which he may select of those nearest to the place where he should reside with the troops under his orders."

It will be noticed that the terms of this dispatch are not in some respects so strong as those of the dispatch of LANZAS. It is not said that the President has acceded to a petition for any particular island or tract of land. CASTILLERO is merely "recommended very efficaciously to the Governor and the Departmental Junta," and this recommendation is made in order that there may be "assigned" to him the island he may select, &c., contemplating evidently the execution and delivery, by the Governor, of the formal title for the island so selected. In the Lanzas dispatch the President's assent to the petition is communicated to the Governor, "in order that he may put CASTILLERO in possession of the land," an expression which has afforded room for the construction that no further title paper was to be issued.

In the Santa Cruz Island case, the Supreme Court held that "the dispatch of the Government operated to adjudicate the title." The language is: "They (the Governor and the Junta,) were accordingly directed not to proceed to make adjudications under the previous order, until the assignment of the title to this claimant was perfected; but they were not required to make the assignment, or cause it to be made. To accomplish that purpose, and to carry into effect the command of the President, two things only were necessary to be done: one was to be performed by the claimant, and the other was a Ministerial act. It was the claimant who was to make the selection; and if it was a proper one, near the place where he was stationed with his troops, nothing remained but to make the assignment as described in the dispatch. Emanating, as the dispatch did, from the supreme power of the nation, it operated of itself to adjudicate the title of the claimant, leaving no discretion to be exercised by the authorities of the Department. Neither the Governor nor the Assembly, nor both combined, could withhold the grant, after a proper selection, without disobeying the express command of the Supreme Government. Nothing, therefore, remained to be done but to issue the title papers, and that was the proper duty of the Governor, as the executive organ of the department."

This language would seem too clear for misconstruction. It seems to me an express decision that an order of the Supreme Government, directing the Governor of a Department to make a grant, operates to adjudicate the title to the land specified. It could not be meant, however, that the order itself was an absolute grant, for it is evident that the formal grant was to be made by the Governor; and besides, it did not refer to any particular island, but to such island as CASTILLERO might select; and it was only after the selection was made, and found to be a proper one, that the title attached to any particular piece of land.

If such was the effect of the order of PESADA, I am unable to perceive why the Castilla-Lanzas dispatch must not be considered to have had a like operation. The direction in that dispatch to the Governor, to put CASTILLERO in possession, in conformity with the laws and dispositions on colonization, confided no more direc lon to him than the duty of seeing that the Island selected was a proper one, confided to the Governor in the case before the Supreme Court, and if the issuing of the title papers in that case was "a merely ministerial act," to be done in respect to lands, the title of which had already been adjudicated to the claimant, the same view must be taken of the title papers which construing the Lanzas dispatch least favorably to the claimants, Gov. Pico was ordered to issue.

It is contended that the President of Mexico had no authority to make the order for a grant contained in the Lanzas dispatch. But it is apparent, both from the action of the Supreme Government in this case, as well as in that of the island on the coast, that it exercised the power. The presumption, therefore, arises that it had the authority it exercised. "The public acts of public officers, purporting to be exercised in an official capacity, and by public authority, are not to be presumed to be a usurped, but a legitimate authority, previously given, or subsequently ratified, which is equivalent." (United States *vs.* Arredondo, 6 Peters, 728.)

The Colonization Law of 1824, while it enjoined upon the States of the Confederation the duty of making laws or regulations for colonizing within their respective limits, committed the whole subject of colonization in the Territories to the Supreme Executive.

The 16th Article of that law provides that "the Executive shall proceed, in conformity with the principles established, to the colonization of the Territories." In pursuance of this authority, the Supreme Executive, in 1828, framed the regulations which prescribed the mode in which the colonization of the Territories should be effected.

It was from the depositions thus made by the Supreme Executive, that the Governor and Junta, in the Territory of California, derived all their power with respect to the granting of land.

Had the President seen fit to confide the authority to grant, either to the Governor alone, to the Prefects of the *Partidas*, or to the local Commissioners, he might have done so, or he might have retained it exclusively to himself.

The regulations in fact provided that concessions made by the Governor should not be definitely valid, unless approved by the Departmental Assembly, and in case its approval was not obtained, the Governor was to report to the Supreme Government for its decision. Grants made to *empresarios* were, by the seventh regulation, not to be held as definitely valid, until the approval of the Supreme Government was obtained. It thus appears not only that the authority of the Governors, with respect to colonization, was not immediately conferred by any law of Congress, but owed its existence to discretionary regulations of the Supreme Executive; but that by those very regulations the Executive reserved to itself an important part of the granting power. After the adoption of the central system, and the division of the whole Republic into departments, the right to dispose of all the lands belonging to the nation seems to have been confided to the Supreme Executive.

* * * * *

As, then, the Lanzas dispatch "operated to adjudicate the title" to the claimant, he must be held to have acquired an inchoate title, which, if founded on such equitable considerations as would have bound the former government to complete it by issuing the formal title papers, this government is equally bound to respect.

Had the claimant been an ordinary colonist, and relying on the action of the Supreme Government on his petition, settled upon and occupied the land, building a house upon it, and cultivating it, and had the United States found him in the enjoyment of an undisputed possession, he could not, I think, be doubted that the possession would have been undisturbed, and his claim confirmed even though he had neglected to obtain from the Governor the formal grant.

But no such possession was taken in this case, nor was the concession received in California, or even known to have been made, until after the subversion of Mexican authority. The question, therefore, arises—were there any antecedent equitable considerations on which the concession was founded, such as would have bound the conscience of the Mexican Government to perfect it? That an antecedent consideration, such as the patriotic services of the grantee, is one which a court of equity cannot disregard, has been expressly decided by the Supreme Court. In the case of Fremont *vs.* The United States, the Court says: "The grant was not made merely to carry out the policy of the colonization laws, but in consideration of the previous public and patriotic services of the grantee; and although this cannot be regarded as a money considera ion, making the transaction a purchase from the Government, yet it is the acknowledgment of a just and equitable claim, and when the grant was made on that consideration, the title in a court of equity ought to be as firm and valid as if it had been purchased with money on the same conditions."—17 *Howard*, 558.

If, then antecedent considerations of this nature are to be looked to, in determining whether the former Government was under any equitable obligation to perfect the title of the claimant, it is, perhaps, not easy to imagine a case where the merits of the petitioner, and the considerations rendered by him for a small grant of land in a remote department, could be greater.

The immense value of the discovery he had made to the great mining interests of Mexico, need not be dwelt upon. Our own experience in California enables us at once to appreciate how indispensable is an ample and cheap supply of quicksilver to the development of mines of the precious metals. But to Mexico the discovery was, as justly observed by one of the counsel for the claimants, "the unsealing of a hidden fountain of wealth, as precious to her as the rains and dews and living streams are to the nations that live by tillage."

For years it had been the policy of Mexico to stimulate explorations for, and to encourage the working of, quicksilver mines. By the laws of Feb. 20, 1822, and Oct. 7, 1823, which imposed duties on gold and silver, quicksilver was expressly exempted from contribution. In 1842, the *Junta de Fomento* was established, and empowered "to fix the mode in which the working of quicksilver mines was to be supplied, rewarded, stimulated and protected."

By the decree of May 24, 1843, rewards of $25,000, and of $5 per quintal, (100 lbs.,) were promised to successful miners; and by the decrees of July 5 and Sept. 25 of the same year, the Junta was empowered to work, to supply, and to protect quicksilver mines, and to cause researches for them to be made throughout the Republic.

When, therefore, CASTILLERO announced the discovery of a mine surpassing in richness that of Almaden in Spain, upon which Mexico had so long been dependent, and des red a grant of two leagues in a department where land was commonly distributed gratuitously in tracts five times as large, he had equitable claims upon the Government far surpassing "the public and patriotic services" of ALVARADO, which the Supreme Court declared to have been an equitable consideration, as strong "as if the grant had been purchased with money." Compared with the service rendered and about to be rendered to the Mexican nation by CASTILLERO, the consideration on which the ordinary colonization grants were founded was insignificant; for that consideration merely consisted in building a house, cultivating a few acres of an immense tract, and suffering wild cattle to roam at will over the remaindar.

The fact that he was working the mine, showed that CASTILLERO had already effected a settlement upon the land, and its further development insured an accession to the population of the country far greater than could have been obtained by any other disposition of the public land.

The purpose for which he bought the land, apprised the Government that it was of a kind usually fit for cultivation—as it was required to furnish wood for his burnings. In thus assisting his enterprise, the nation had as great an interest as CASTILLERO himself, for it was the attainment of an object to which their attention, their efforts, and no inconsiderable portion of their revenues, had long been devoted.

It has appeared to me that all these circumstances constitute an equitable consideration of the inchoate title or concession obtained by CASTILLERO; and that they were insufficient to create an equitable obligation on the former Government, and therefore on this, to complete and make good the inceptive rights he had acquired.

The following is the conclusion of Judge HOFFMAN'S opinion:

"On the whole case my opinion is, that the claimants are entitled to seven *pertenencias*, to be measured in the manner, of the form, and of the dimensions presented in the *Ordenanzas de Mineria* of 1783.

And also that they are entitled to two square leagues of land, to be located on the land of their mining possession, but in such a way as not to include any land granted in private ownership, by competent authority, previous to May 23, 1846."

THE DECREE IN THE CASE.

Judges MCALLISTER and HOFFMAN have signed and entered the following decree in this case:

This cause came on to be heard on appeal from the final decision of the Board of Commissioners, to ascertain and settle private land claims in the State of California, under the act of Congress, approved March 8, 1851, upon the transcript of the proceedings and decision of said Board, and the papers and evidence on which the said decision was founded, and upon the papers and evidence filed in this Court; and it appearing to the Court that the said transcript was duly filed according to law, and counsel for the respective parties having been heard, and due deliberation had in the premises, it is by the Court hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said decision be and the same is reversed and set aside; and it is likewise ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the claim and title of the petitioner, ANDRES CASTILLERO, to the mine known by the name of New-Almaden, in Santa Clara Co., Northern District of the State of California, is a good and valid claim and title, and that the said ANDRES CASTILLERO and his assigns are the owners thereof, and of all the ores and minerals of whatever description therein, in fee-simple; and it is further adjudged and decreed that the said mine is a piece of land embracing a superficial area measured on a horizontal plane, equivalent to seven *pertenencias*, each *pertenencia* being a solid of a rectangular base two hundred Castilian varas long, of the width established by the *Ordenanzas de Mineria* of 1783 and in depth extending from and including the surface down to the centre of the earth; said *pertenencias* to be located in such a manner as the said ANDRES CASTILLERO or his assigns may select, subject to the following conditions: first, that the said *pertenencias* shall be contiguous, that is to say, in one body; and, secondly, that within them shall be included the original mouth of the said mine, known as New-Almaden.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, as to all other rights, property, and interests set out and claimed in the petition filed in this case, that the same are not valid, and are, therefore, rejected.

APPEAL FOR NEW-ALMADEN.

Mr. PEACHY, counsel for the claimants, gave notice of an appeal from the decision of the Court in the New-Almaden case, and the Court entered the following order:

And now, at this day, on application of PEACHY, in behalf of said claimant, it is ordered that an appeal from the final decision of the Court, rendered in said Court at the present term, be, and the same is hereby granted, and that a certified transcript of the pleadings, evidence, depositions and proceedings in the said cause be sent to the Supreme Court of the United States without delay.

THE NEW-ALMADEN INJUNCTION.

A notice was on the 19th ult. served on the United States District-Attorney that a motion would be made in the United States Circuit Court, on the following Saturday, for the dissolution of the injunction in the New-Almaden case. As the injunction is based on the charge of fraud in the title, which charge both Judges have declared in their opinions to be without foundation, the injunction has been dissolved, as a matter of course.

The following dispatch was yesterday received in this City:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Almaden injunction has this day been dissolved on the ground that the title is valid.

RIFLED CANNON.

Letter from Gen. James Concerning the Experiments with his Rifled Cannon.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Friday last an editorial entitled "More of Floyd" appeared, the effect of which is to damage *my* property and the reputation of a Board of United States Army Officers. As I am entirely satisfied that the Editor of the TIMES would not use the power of his journal to injure either of us, unless the cause of truth and justice required it, and as I know that in this case this article is entirely in error, I ask to have this communication published, in order that as much of reparation as is now possible may be made.

The editorial in question contains, either in direct terms or by necessary implication, seven distinct statements, each one and all of which are erroneous. These seven statements are:

1. A Board of Officers was appointed to test my invention.

2. Not a single member of it had ever witnessed experiments with other rifled cannon.

3. Under the *management of Floyd* I was excused from bringing my invention into competition with others, before a Board assembled at Old Point for the purpose of experimenting with rifled cannon.

4. I hesitated in bringing its merits before those who had the opportunity of comparing it with others.

5. The Army Board referred to is *an imaginary creation.*

6. The whole affair seems to have been an invention of FLOYD to take money out of the Treasury.

7. The present Secretary, Mr. HOLT, has promptly nullified the arrangement.

To these seven erroneous statements I make the following answers:

1. The Board of Officers referred to was not appointed specially *to test my invention.* On the contrary, it is a Board appointed in July last, *in accordance with a recommendation made by that former Board* referred to by you, as the one "assembled at Old Point," and it is *permanent* in its character, and authorized to test *any rifled cannon* which may be offered.

2. This same Board has tried other rifled cannon besides mine, and has reported the result to the Department. It was ready to test all which offered, and of any of the "Old Point" party had chosen to compete with me, the Board would have fired their guns; and it they would have equaled mine, would have so reported. One person did apply for a trial with mine, and had permission granted, of course; but when the day arrived, he declined to submit his invention to the test.

3. I was never excused "*under the management of* FLOYD," or otherwise, from competing, at Old Point, with any one. I never conversed with Gov. FLOYD on the subject, nor was I prepared with guns at the time the Old Point Board met, to submit my invention. It was not until after the Permanent Board had been appointed, that I had prepared my large guns for trial. The first exhibition of my principle having been made with a small six-pound field gun.

4. I never "hesitated in bringing the merits" of my invention to the test of that competition, if the Government had wished it, but I know that if their plans could compete with mine, they could have tried them with mine at Watch Hill.

One of these parties, Dr. CRAIG, is a son of Col. CRAIG, the chief of the Ordnance Bureau, and could not, therefore, fear that the Ordnance Department would treat him unfairly, and already had had a trial of his shot before officers of the Army detailed for that purpose, with an unfavorable result.

5 The "*unprofessional reader*" is informed by your article, that the "Army Board referred to is an *imaginary creation.*" I am certain that you did not know, when this article was published, the names of the members of that Board. I am sure that if you had, such an imputation would never have been uttered through the TIMES. Let your "unprofessional reader" then know that the "imaginary" Board is composed as follows:

WM. MAYNADIER, Captain Ordnance, President Board.

W. A. THORNTON, Captain of Ordnance and Brevet Major.

S. S. ANDERSON, Captain Second Artillery and Brevet Major, U. S. A.

M. M. BLUNT, First Lieutenant Second Artillary.

G. T. BALCH, First Lieutenant Ordnance Corps.

And then let them ask any military man in this country or in Europe, whether the three senior officers of that Board have not earned as high reputation in their profession, as men of science in it, as can be claimed by any three officers on either Continent; and let your readers inquire whether the two junior officers have any superiors of their rank in the service. I beg you to inquire yourself, whether these five officers are "imaginary" or not.

You say that my contract is only "an invention of FLOYD to take money out of the Treasury." The fact is that the Secretary of War had nothing to do with the "invention," if you choose to call it so, by which my contract was made. That was an "invention" of the "imaginary" Board, who, after showing the great results of my plan, made the following recommendation:

"The Board have no donbt of the fitness and utility of Gen. JAMES' plan of rifled cannon and projectile for the military service, and they suggest and recommend that measures be taken at once for rifling the whole, or at least fifty per cent. of the good and serviceable cannon at our forts and arsenals, and for supplying them as soon as it can be done, with a proper proportion, say one hundred rounds each, of the rifled projectiles."

The Secretary of War did no more than approve it, as he was bound to do, and a contract was made with the Ordnance Bureau in accordance with his approval.

7. The present Secretary has not "nullified the arrangement," but the contract is in full force and progress.

Thus you see how much you have been misled, and how great an injustice you have unintentionally done, which I hope you will now redress.

The facts of this matter are simply these: After many years of experiments with projectiles, I invented the one now patented by me. Unlike most other plans for rifle projectiles, it is capable of being used without any reconstruction of the cannon, simply by rifling the ordinary guns in a particular manner at a small cost. The great inventions of Armstrong and of Whitworth in England, require new guns entirely, which, of course involves the loss of all the old ones. My plan makes the *old* guns as effective as their plans make *new* ones, at a cost of not more than *one-fiftieth* of theirs. After I had taken out my patent, I made a small gun of the ordinary United States pattern, and tried my invention at Springfield, Massachusetts. The result was so remarkable that I applied to the War Department for a Board to witness a trial of that gun. At that time I had never spoken with Gov. FLOYD in my life, and of the Board which was appointed, composed of Major THORNTON, Major ANDERSON and Capt. MAGGY. I never had seen the two senior officers at all. I exhibited to them, *at my own expense*, my invention as applied to a small field-piece, and they at once reported to the Government in its favor, and recommended a further trial with large guns. A considerable time was required to prepare these large guns, and to carry them to a place where a long range could be had over the land, and I was not ready until last Summer, when the permanent Board on rifled cannon was convened, and the trials made.

The result of these trials, which continued, with some intervals, for three months, is contained in the report of the Board. By adopting my plan the United States can, at a small cost, convert all its old guns into rifled cannon, throwing *twice the weight of metal* they now do, *with half the service charge of powder now used*, and made to shoot so accurately that a ship at a distance of more than two miles from a fort, would be struck by every shot with entire certainty, as the experiments at Watch Hill show.

The last shot fired by the Board, which weighed eighty-two pounds and a half, was projected from an ordinary forty-two pound United States, sea-coast, cast-iron gun, rifled by me for the purpose, and it struck within twenty-four inches of the line aimed at, which was on a target set up *more than two and a half miles from the gun.*

But enough of this. I have always heretofore kept out of print on this subject, knowing that I had no need of anything but the merits of my invention to insure my success. I do not desire now to prolong the discussion, but I cannot quietly submit to such damaging assaults as the one I am now answering, although I do not wish to occupy any other than a defensive position.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES T. JAMES.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VIRGINIA AND THE GULF STATES.

Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, of Virginia, has made a partial report to Gov. LETCHER of the results of his mission to the Gulf States. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, received him cordially, and gave his word that the State would abstain, during the period contemplated, from all acts calculated to produce a collision of a nature between Georgia and the Government of the United States. Probably the New-York vessels at Savannah were seized in accordance with this understanding. Gov. MOORE gave Judge ROBERTSON every assurance that Alabama, in her act of secession, and in occupying the forts and arsenals within her limits, intended no hostility to the Federal Government. Her sole object has been to protect her rights, interests and honor, without disturbing (if possible) her peaceful relations with the Federal Government. This, he felt assured, would continue to be the policy of the State, unless the Federal authorities should, by some hostile act or demonstration, make it necessary to adopt a different course for her protection, and the protection of the other States that have seceded, or may secede. Judge ROBERTSON was invited by the Legislature of Alabama to address that body, but declined to do so, assigning as a reason that his official position might give undue importance to his opinions.

A NEW PHASE OF DISUNION.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states, on what it considers reliable authority, that there are agents of the Gulf States in that city, endeavoring to create a sentiment amongst business men favorable to the establishment of a Confederacy composed of the Southern and Northwestern States. A well-known leader among the Democracy has been approached, within the past two or three days, by these agents, with a view of obtaining his influence, but he declined having anything to do with so traitorous a scheme, as he is a staunch Union man. The object is to make free trade the basis of the Confederacy, and to cut off New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and all the New-England States, which are wedded to a protective tariff. These Southern gentlemen state that there are agents of the Gulf States throughout all the Northwestern States, who are making similar overtures, and that it is their aim to spring the issue soon among the citizens of these States. It is further averred that they have purchased the acquiescence of a daily paper of Cincinnati, which, at the right moment, will proclaim the scheme, and offer it to the people of the West as the only means left to secure peace.

A SCENE.

An interesting incident transpired in the Lower House of the Legislature of Alabama on Feb. 2. Mr. CLITHERALL, in the course of his remarks denouncing the Stay law, just passed by the Legislature, took occasion to say that, had he supposed such a measure would become a law, he should have preferred to live for four years under Mr. LINCOLN'S rule. This elicited a hiss from some member, and Mr. CLITHERALL retorted by observing that if the gentleman who hissed would show himself, he would put his mouth in such a condition that he would not repeat the operation for a week to come. Thereupon Mr. GEORGE G. HENRY, of Mobile, arose from his seat, and stated that he was the sibilant individual, and that he held himself responsible for the method in which he had disapproved of Mr. CLITHERALL'S remark. The next moment he was dodging an inkstand, which that gentleman launched at his head. As the combatants were about coming to close quarters, the bystanders separated them.

MR. J. C. G. KENNEDY AND THE VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN.

The correspondence between Representatives BOCOCK, GARNETT and JENKINS and Hon. JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Census Department, relative to the employment of clerks in directing documents for distriution in Virginia to influence the recent election, has been published. Mr. KENNEDY, in reply to interrogatories, says that he has not employed the clerks during office hours in directing political documents, and gives the inquisitive Congressmen to understand further that the employes of the Department were so glad of an opportunity to distribute Union documents throughout the Old Dominion, that he did not have to intimate to them that they would be discharged unless they did the work. The same facilities which have been employed for this purpose were, he says, made available to the Breckinridge and Lane Club during the recent Presidential campaign.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Feb. 5, calls for the formation of a council similar to that which Gov. PICKENS has organized, to assist the Governor in the discharge of his multitarious duties. To illustrate the necessity of this step, it states that the receipts of the Custom-house, which were paid into the Mint, to the credit of the State, for the two days after those establishments were taken possession of by the Convention, exceeded fifteen thousand dollars. It adds, further, that the State, in taking possession of these offices, is pledged faithfully to account for all the property which it has seized, in a general settlement with the United States. An inventory was taken of everything in the custody of these officers by a Committee of the Convention, composed of gentlemen of the highest reputation for integrity and honor. The Federal property, it says, has never been in safer hands than it is now.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

Gov. PERRY, of Florida, sent in a message to the State Legislature on Feb 2. He informed that body that, like the Egyptians of old, the United States were hardening their hearts against the seceded States to deny them the privilege of "going out." To establish this position he cites the recent course of President BUCHANAN in sending troops to reinforce Southern forts, and the action of the Legislatures of the Free States in pledging men and money to sustain him. The troops of Florida are under arms at Pensacola, and Gov. PERRY calls upon the Legislature to provide means to keep them there. Preparation must be made for war.

MAJ. ANDERSON.

Maj. ANDERSON has addressed the following letter to a gentleman in Connecticut:

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the interest your note of the 15th inst. manifests for me. Be assured that not a life shall be taken, not a dwelling

all of certain parties named in the bond were to sign it, which some of them failed to do, and the Court held that the Government could not recover against the parties who executed it under that condition. He also cited another case decided in 7 Peters, 440—in 1833—to the same effect, and said by the general principle laid down here in direct terms it is plain that if Law & Conover entered into the bond on the express condition that Charlick should become a co-obligee with them, the bond does not become valid until that signature is given. It is not a mere formality the getting of another to sign a bond, but oftentimes the ruling motive of the party. He not only gets the additional security of the name, but oftentimes the party may be one in whose influence over the official he has confidence. Conover might refuse to bear the whole burden of the responsibility himself, and he might also think that if some other person who had great influence with Fowler, for whom he was giving security, should sign with him, that influence might be of far more value than the chance of his sharing any responsibility which might ensue. When you come to the question of whether this bond was executed on a condition, you are to look at the acts of each of these parties. You are to inquire whether or not they would have been justified in sending on the bond as completed if Law's name had never been affixed, or if another name had been substituted. Would Conover have been bound in that case, even if the per on substituted had been of equal responsibility? Charlick's name may not have added any great weight to the responsibility of the bond; yet you are at liberty to suppose that Fowler might have had relations towards him which would make him more regardful of him, more careful that he should not suffer loss by Fowler's neglect, for the parties might have been governed by other considerations besides the having another person to share with them any liability which might come upon them.

There must be en actual delivery of the bond. If there is a condition annexed to it, then it does not become completed till the condition is performed. It is claimed that there should have been some declaration of the condition; that it was only stated to an arent, and as the agent failed in performing it, the parties aggrieved must look to the agent alone. As to this, first, Fowler was in a manner the principal. The Government sent the bond to him to get the signatures, and it was their duty to ascertain whether any conditions were annexed. They were apprised of these decisions of the Supreme Court, and must be supposed to have acted accordingly.

Whether there was any such condition is a question for you.

The Judge proceeded to comment on the testimony on this point, and the substantial agreement of Fowler, Law and Conover, and Judge Hilton, as to what transpired, and that although Hilton swore he did not bear any such condition stated, he did not pretend to have heard all the conversation that took place; but he told them that if they found any discrepancy between the statements of the witnesses, they would naturally give more weight to that of the disinterested witness. He commented on the rule of allowing parties to testify, disapproving of the practice himself, but reading the Judiciary Act and decisions of the Supreme Court to show that the law of the State allowing parties to testify was binding upon him, and that Law and Conover were accordingly competent witnesses in their own behalf.

The question of the execution of the bond, he told them, he considered the important one. As to the question of Fowler's being a defaulter, he was not clear that these parties could avail themselves of it, if it were so, especially as there was no evidence that there was any fraud on the part of the Government, or any inquiry by these parties as to the state of Fowler's accounts. If he were so, he himself must have known it, but the complainants had not seen fit to ask him the question, though they had made him their witness; and where a party did not give the best evidence he had, the presumption was that it was because he knew it would tell against him, and therefore preferred to make out his case by inferior proof. As it was, they must take the accounts. The returns made by him to the Department were good evidence because they had been acquiesced in by the parties.

The counsel on both sides excepted to the charge so far as it did not conform to their requests to charge, and the case was then given to the Jury with directions to bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning.

The Street-Cleaning Contract Injunction.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White

Wm. H. Williams vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an application for an order to show cause, together with a preliminary injunction, why the defendants should not be perpetually enjoined from completing the contract for cleaning the streets and avenues, made with A. J. Hackley, to whom the Common Council, by resolution, awarded the contract for five years at the sum of $279,000 a year.

The plaintiff's bid was $195,000 a year for the same contract, and he alleges that he offered and stood ready to give unexceptionable bondsmen for the faithful performance of the work, and being the lowest bidder, he was entitled to the contract, and the defendants had no right to award the contract to Hackley. The Court granted the injunction, and made the order returnable on the 29th inst.

The Case of Dr. Ellis—An Attempt to obtain his Release from Prison.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People vs. *Thomas T. Ellis.*—This case now came up for argument on an appeal taken from a judgment of the General Sessions; the defendant, Thomas T. Ellis, M. D., having been tried and convicted in that Court on the 8th of January, 1860, for stealing a gold diamond ring of the value of $100 and over from one Mary Roberts.

It appeared from the evidence taken at the trial that the prisoner was intimate with Miss Roberts, who was in the habit of calling upon him as a patient and a friend; that it was usual for him to borrow money of her, and at one time he owed her the sum of $1,100; that upon one occasion when alone together the defendant remarked to her that she had a beautiful ring upon her finger, and requested her to let him take it. This she refused to do, but the defendant again made the request alleging that he wished the ring to raise some money upon, and that he would redeem it in a few days and return it to her. Miss Roberts still refused, but the defendant finally succeeded in getting possession of the ring, which he never gave back to her. It was maintained by the prosecution that the ring was obtained by force or fraud, and by the defence that it was given to the defendant by Miss Roberts for the purpose of raising money.

At the trial the Court allowed Miss Roberts to answer questions relative to the borrowing of money from her by the prisoner, and his conduct towards her relative to these loans. The counsel now contended that the Court erred in allowing this testimony, inasmuch as it was irrelevant to the issue, and had a tendency to prejudice the defendant's case in the minds of the jurymen.

Defendants also contend that the Court erred in refusing to permit the prisoner's counsel to prove by William Clark, an expert, that the signatures to the two affidavits conceded to be the genuine signatures of the witness Roberts, and the signature to the paper which set forth that the ring in question was lent to the defendant to raise money on, were written by one and the same person

The case was a notorious one at the time of the trial, and will readily be remembered. The Doctor is now safely confined, while his counsel continue to make endeavors to obtain his release.

Decision was reserved.

Henry L. Clinton and James R. Whiting for prisoner; District-Attorney for State.

What is Sufficient Notice of an Unrecorded Deed?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Maria E. Waring vs. *Rose M. Lincoln and Carolyn Lincoln.*—This action was brought against Rose M. Lincoln and her only child, Carolyn, to remove a cloud from the title which the plaintiff claims to have to several lots of land near the Croton Aqueduct. It seems that the property was conveyed by Wm. Leggett to P. S. Waring, a brother of plaintiff's husband. The plaintiff, her husband, and P. S. Waring lived together, and after purchasing the premises in question, occupied them for two or three years. The plaintiff claims that the premises were conveyed to her, but that the deed was unrecorded at the time of a sale of the property by the Sheriff, under an execution against T. S. Waring, who made the conveyance to her. Lincoln purchased the property and took the Sheriff's deed.

The only or principal question involved was, whether there was sufficient change of possession after the unrecorded deed was made, conveying the property from Waring to the plaintiff, to defeat the title of a purchaser under a Sheriff's sale for a valuable consideration in good faith.

The plaintiff claimed that there was such a change of possession as should have put the purchaser upon his inquiry, and charged him with notice of the existence of the unrecorded deed.

The defendants claimed that the unrecorded deed was no notice to them, and that a mixed possession of the premises was not sufficient notice to put them on inquiry. Decision was reserved.

Owen & Bellows for plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

A THIEF PROVIDED WITH A HOME.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Gilbert Morris, *alias* Sheffield, *alias* Mortimer, indicted for larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and one month.

THE CRIME OF THE CENCI RENEWED.

The trial of Anderson for the rape of his own daughter, commenced the day previous, was then proceeded with.

Eliza Doyle testified that she had been housekeeper for the prisoner for six months; she was in that service when the daughter, Harriet, upon whom the alleged offence was committed, came to the house; after the complaint had been made, witness had a talk with Harriet, in which the latter had complained of the crime which her father had committed, and declared that she would not live any longer with him; she also had said that she would not swear against her father, and that she had done wrong against him; the prisoner had on one occasion told the witness that Harriet was not his daughter; the prisoner was first-mate of the vessel in which the witness came over, twelve years ago; she had never known him before that time; Harriet had asked the witness since the complaint to write a letter for her to sign, asking her father's pardon; the letter had been written and given her, but she had not signed or sent it.

Dennis Doyle, about twelve years of age, son of the last witness, next testified that he heard his mother ask Harriet, if it was all true that she had said about her father. She replied "No, it is all wrong."

Mrs. Taylor—Testified that for the last eight or nine years she has known the prisoner, and never has heard anything against him. She had custody of his two youngest daughters for several years.

Capt. Ostram—Also testified to the prisoner's good character.

Harriet was then recalled, and denied having made any of the statements attributed to her by the witness, Mrs. Doyle. The letter asking pardon of her father was brought to her by Mrs. Doyle, who wanted her to sign it. She refused to, however, because it wasn't true. The case was then summed up and given to the jury who rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded, and will be sentenced this morning.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Nolan.
For Robbery—Michael McCarty.
For Forgery—Charles H. Scott, James Wilson.
For Burglary—Charles Wentworth, James Robinson, Henry Monaghan, John Barry, John Fitzsimmons.
For Larceny—William Vestlus, John Hall, William Norton, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, William Gates, John McDermott, Stephen McCune.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Robinson et al* vs. *Bulpin et al*—Motion for injunction and Receiver denied with $10 costs of opposing.

The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Rank vs. *John Hobbs.*—The defendant's motion is denied with $10 costs of opposing.

BARNARD, J.—*Malcom* vs *Simpson et al.*—*Hortz, Jr.*, vs *The American Exchange Bank.*—*The New-York Ice Company* vs. *The Northwestern Insurance Company.*—Motion in each case denied with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady,

Emerson vs. *Newback.*—Motion granted conditionally.

McCoy vs. *Pollock.*—Default set aside on payment of costs

Plato vs. *Reynard.*—See papers.

Graham vs. *O'Farrel.*—Defendant allowed to answer.

Thomas vs. *Siebert.*—Juogment for plaintiff for $100, with interest.

The Mayor vs. *Mills.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $500.

Before Judge Daly.

Bostwick, receiver, vs. *Bright.*—Counsel fee of $250 allowed.

POLICE REPORTS.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

AN ANGRY HUSBAND STABS HIS WIFE AND AFTERWARDS SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Much excitement was occasioned about 7½ o'clock yesterday morning at the tenement house No. 268 Avenue-A, by the attempt of a man named Hugh Ward to murder his wife, Bridget, and afterwards to take his own life, by shooting himself. The motive which prompted the terrible crime appears to have been revenge, engendered by the fact that the woman had obtained possession of $150 in cash, a portion of which her husband claimed, but which she refused to give him. The following particulars of the tragedy were narrated by Mrs. Ward, and some of the acquaintances of both parties:

Ward, who is an Irishman, was formerly engaged in the coal business, being proprietor of a yard in the Sixth Ward, but after a short time he failed, and subsequently his creditors gave him a great deal of trouble. For the last six years he has been so straitened in his affairs that Mrs. Ward found it necessary to live at service in order to secure a maintenance for herself and children. During this period Ward has occasionally given her a little money—three or five dollars at a time—but for the most part he has found it a difficult matter to support himself. Recently, Mrs. Ward has been acting as housekeeper for a barber in Lispenard-street, but she left her place on Tuesday afternoon because of the inability of her employer to pay her. By strict economy she had been able to accumulate during the past year or two about $150 in cash, which was placed by the order in one of the Savings Banks to her credit. Ward lately learned of the existence of this little hoard, and immediately requested his wife to share it with him. She refused, and he became very angry. Subsequently, from time to time he renewed his attempt to obtain the money, in turn coaxing and threatening, but she persisted in her refusals to draw it from the Bank. Finally, Ward, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, initiated proceedings in one of the civil Courts for the recovery of the money, basing his claims to it upon the plea that it was his earnings given to his wife for safe keeping. The testimony did not substantiate his story, and on Tuesday a decision was rendered in favor of his wife. She then obtained the money from the bank, and went to the house of Peter Howley, her brother-in-law, intending to remain there until she again got a service-place. The non-success of Ward in the suit had the effect of exciting his evil passions to that degree that he determined to have revenge upon his wife by murdering her. Therefore, having provided himself with a dirk-knife and revolver, he yesterday morning left his house, No. 517 Pearl-street, with the object of executing his purpose. On reaching his brother-in-law's residence he rushed into the room where his wife was and again demanded the money, apparently at the time laboring under much mental excitement. Mrs. Ward answered that she should not give it up, as it was needed for the support of her children, adding that she thought he ought to be able to take care of himself. Losing all control of himself at this reply, Ward produced his revolver and fired two shots at his wife, neither of which, however, took effect. Friends interposed, preventing further violent demonstrations, and by their efforts the desperate man was seemingly quieted. Further conversation then occurred between him and his wife, in which he expressed sincere penitence for his conduct, and said that he would not trouble her again as long as he lived. A few minutes later he arose to leave, and going into the hallway, called his wife out upon pretence that he desired to kiss her before separating from her forever. She went to him suspecting no treachery, but throwing his left arm around her, he used his dirk knife with his right hand, stabbing her so severely in the breast, abdomen and thigh, that her death will probably result. The poor woman fell upon the floor, upon her treacherous husband ran into the street, which, having reached, he placed his pistol to his stomach and fired. The ball lodged in his intestines, and he sank bleeding to the ground.

Officer Sandford, of the Eighteenth Ward, had by this time reached the scene of the occurrence, and, turning his attention to the prostrate man, had him removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he received every necessary attention. His wound is a dangerous one, but the probability of his surviving it is fair providing inflammation does not set in. Mrs. Ward's relatives did all they could to relieve her until the arrival of Dr. Mott, the Police Surgeon, who made her as comfortable as circumstances permitted. It was not deemed prudent, however, in view of her critical state, to remove her to the Hospital. The unfortunate woman is about 36 years of age, and was born in Ireland. She has been married sixteen years.

FROM THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.

Josiah Starr, an old gentleman, residing at Paterson, N. Y., yesterday caused the arrest of Mr. Stiles Pecks, a broker, on a charge of having defrauded him to the extent of $30,000, by means of a power of attorney, which was obtained from him by misrepresentation. The complaint in the case was made before Justice Welsh, and the affidavits set forth that in February, 1860, Mr. Starr, being desirous of obtaining a loan in cash of $7,500, came to this City, and was referred to Mr. Pecks for the accommodation. Having satisfied the broker that he owned 425 acres of land, and a quantity of personal property in the towns of Patterson and Kent, valued in the aggregate at $50,000, he was informed that in order to negotiate the loan it would be necessary to sign a paper which had been prepared. Mr. Starr signed the document, left directions with Pecks for the disbursement of the money and went home, expecting soon to hear from the accused. He received no communication, however, until August last, when he learned that the paper to which he affixed his signature was a power of attorney, and that Pecks had availed himself of the authority which it gave, to dispose of about $10,000 worth of his real estate, besides mortgaging the remainder for $41,800. Previous and subsequent to these revelations, Mr. Starr had been searching after Peck, but he remained in concealment until his arrest, and refused to account for the property. Pending an investigation of the case the accused was committed.

DISHONESTY IN THE SMITH FAMILY.

Messrs. Hall & Wheeler, merchants at No. 2 Maiden-lane, have recently lost nearly $1,000 worth of property, consisting of gold watches, chains, diamond-finger and ear-rings, breast pins, &c., from their store, under circumstances which left little room to doubt that it had been stolen by Edward Smith, a lad aged 18 years, who had been some time in their employ. During the past two weeks, in order to fully satisfy themselves of the youth's guilt, Messrs Hall & Wheeler employed Detective Dusenberry to watch him. The result was the discovery that he was in the constant habit of spending his time and money in the numerous concert-saloons in Broadway. He was arrested on Tuesday, and subsequently confessed his guilt, giving information which led to the recovery of nearly all the property, most of which was found in pawn shops, and the remainder in possession of three waiter girls, to whom he had given it. Smith was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Kelly.

A BUTCHER ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Andreas Bergtohlt, a German, engaged in the butchers' business at Brooklyn, was apprehended yesterday, by Officer Cummings, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having obtained five oxen, valued at $277, from Mr. Philip Neshun, of No. 99 First-avenue, by means of false representations. The complainant sold the beeves and delivered them to the accused, who gave his note in payment. It was accepted upon the assurance that he owned the house No. 34 Hudson avenue, but subsequent inquiry proved the statement to be untrue, Justice Welsh held the accused for examination.

THE POLICE AND UNLICENSED PEDDLERS.

An order was promulgated from Police Head-quarters yesterday, directing the apprehension of all unlicensed peddlers who should be found hawking their wares in the streets. The result was that a number of apple and peanut venders, image peddlers and other poor persons, were taken to the various Police Courts, charged with violating the Corporation ordinance referring to the matter. All the prisoners pleaded ignorance of having willfully offended, and the magistrates, crediting their statements, in the majority of instances discharged them with a warning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 13.

$2,000 Tre. 12 ₰c. Notes.	101¾	100 Har. R. Pref'd	b30 41¾
2,600 Tre. 10¾ ₰c. Notes.	100	50 do	41¾
2,000 Tre. 11 ₰c. Notes.	100¾	300 do	41
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s '68.	103¾	100 do	b15 41
10,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '74.	100	200 do	s10 40¾
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	72¾	150 do	b30 40¾
14,000 Missouri St. 6s.	67	200 do	40¾
5,000 do	s10 66¾	510 Mich. Central R.	66¾
1,000 do	66¾	50 do	66¾
15,000 do	66¾	150 do	s30 66¾
5,000 do	66	300 do	s30 66¾
1,000 do	66¾	50 do	s3 66
1,000 Erie 1st M. Bs. '83	90	200 Reading Railroad	43½
4,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	81½	100 do	43¾
2,000 do	81¾	250 do	43¾
2,000 Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	98½	100 do	s60 43
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. B.	81½	570 do	43
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	96	100 do	b10 42¾
2,000 Lac. & Mil. L. G. B	17¾	100 do	s10 42¾
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17	450 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	33
5,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	53	100 do	b10 33
5,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. B	38	250 Ill. Cent R. Scrip.	78½
6,000 C. B. & Q. R. ₰c. B	83½	50 do	78¾
10 Del. & H. Canal Co	89	200 do	s30 78
50 Pacific M. S. Co	84¾	250 do	s10 78
60 do	s30 84¾	100 do	b15 78
50 N. Y. Cen. R	s10 77½	50 do	b10 78
410 do	p&c 77¾	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	72
250 do	p&c 77¾	5 do	71½
110 do	b60 77¾	100 do	s30 71¾
125 do	s30 77¾	25 Clev. & Tol. R.	71½
110 do	opg 77¾	100 do	s10 33½
150 do	opg 77¾	1200 do	s3 33½
70 Erie Railroad	33	1350 do	33½
200 do	32¾	200 Chic. & R'k Isl. R.	57½
50 do	32¾	250 do	57¾
100 do	32¾	150 do	57¾
200 do	s30 31¾	50 do	s15 57¾
150 Hudson River R	44	50 do	s30 57¾
10 do	44¾	50 Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	71¾
175 do	43¾	150 do	71¾
320 Harlem Railroad	16¾	50 do	71¾
150 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	15		

SECOND BOARD.

$27,000 Trea. 10 ₰c. Nts.	100	50 Erie Railroad	32½
3,000 Trea 12 ₰c Notes.	101¾	350 Harlem R. Pref.	40¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.	72¾	50 do	s30 40
4,000 Virginia St. 6s.	75¾	200 do	40¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.	b30 66¾	100 Mich. Central R.	55¾
1,000 D., L. & W. R. 1st m	97	200 Ill. Cen. R Scrip.	77
100 Chi & Rk. I. R.	s30 57½	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	9½
100 do	57½	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 71½
100 Canton Co	14¾	50 do	s30 71½
50 Pacific M. S. Co	84	20 do	71¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. opg.	77¾	150 do	72
150 do	p&c 77¾	200 do	s10 72
150 do	p&c 77¾	250 do	s10 71½
300 do	b60 77¾	125 Clev. & Tol. R.	33

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was less firm to-day by about one per cent. on the average run of the speculative sales than on Tuesday, but mainly on the Railway shares. The State securities were steady at yesterday's advance, and there was increased stiffness in the prices demanded for leading Railway mortgages. Among the latter Erie Thirds rose to 90, and the Fourths sold up to 81¾ per cent. We hear that some of the holders of the Seconds over due since March, 1850, are voluntarily extending the Bonds twenty years, in place of demanding payment under the terms of the recent foreclosure of the old Corporation. Erie old Bonds, extended five years, are worth about par, and the longer date would no doubt command a premium under any general return of financial and political confidence to the Stock Exchange. There was a pretty full supply of Missouri State Sixes on the rise in price noticed yesterday, and the account, after taking about $50,000, left off steady at 66@66¾ ₰ cent. Tennessees were higher, and Virginias steady. The Federal Funded Stocks were weak, while the Treasury paper was in request on the basis of 10@10¼ per cent. per annum interest. The old paper, bearing but 6 per cent. interest, is now coming in in payment of customs, though not rapidly, as about two-fifths the duties are still paid in Specie.

The cause of decline in the Railway speculatives from yesterday's best prices was ascribed by some to the suddenness of the previous advance, which, as usual in such cases, brought in a number of sellers for the realization of profits, while other parties attributed the change, and with appearance of plausibility, to the less favorable interpretation of the political news of the day, which is made to vary with almost every telegraphic dispatch from Washington. There was a fair amount of business done at the decline in the forenoon, but at the Second Board sellers appeared less disposed to meet the market, and prices left off steadier. Late in the afternoon the market was disposed to firmness again, although there was not much doing, except in New-York Central, which was wanted at 77¾ ₰ cent. The following are about the latest figures:

Central	77¾	Harlem Preferred	40¾
Erie	32¾	Hudson	43¾
Illinois Central	77¾	Michigan Central	56¼
Rock Island	57½	Michigan Southern	15
Reading	42¾	Michigan Guaranteed	33
Galena	72¾	Tennessees	72¾
Toledo	33½	Missouris	66¾

We understand that Mr. John P. Yelverton has been made Cashier of the Bank of North America, in place of Mr. Seymour, promoted to the Presidency of the Bank on the resignation of Mr. Havenever. The new Cashier brings to the office a liberal measure of experience and personal popularity as an old merchant of this City.

The Secretary of the Treasury, we learn, entertains the belief that a negotiation of $8 000,000 in 6 ₰ cent. Funded Stock would be practicable, on liberal terms, on the indorsement of the great and wealthy States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts, and to this end the bill moved in Congress, on Tuesday, by the Chairman of the Ways and Means was directed. We further learn that private assurances, from at least three of the four States named, that the indorsements could be had in consideration of the Surplus Revenue of the United States distributed in 1836, and now held by the States subject to recall by a vote of Congress. A negotiation, without such additional guaranty, on a 6 ₰ cent. Stock, could not be made in the present condition of the credit of the Government, and the absence of any decided compromise or conciliatory movement in the Peace Conference or in Congress, it is believed, would be impracticable, except at a heavier discount than the Government has ever submitted to since the darkest financial period in the War of 1812, and to such sacrifice Gen. Dix is very reluctant to submit.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means yesterday endeavored to provide against the failure of regular negotiation by authorizing the issue of $50 Coupon Bonds, to be paid out direct to the public creditors, at par, in settlement of claims against the Government. But this bill was also objected to, at the moment, and goes over for further action. Meanwhile the Secretary has issued proposals for $8,000 000, on a new Funded Stock, to bear 6 ₰ cent, interest, under the recent Twenty-five Million Act of Congress. The particulars of his advertisement will probably be telegraphed from Washington in season for the present number of our paper.

The City Banks held this morning over $36,500,000 in Bullion, exclusive of the California arrival of $1,044.000. This is a further accession of $2,000,000 since the last weekly average reported on Monday. At the same time we have reason to state that the line of Loans and Discounts has fallen below $120,000,000. This state of things, while rich to look at, is by no means desirable, so far as it is brought about by the absence of a regular and healthy trade, and the mercantile demand for Money, and more general distribution of Specie, which would be incident to it. The rates for Exchange on London, after closing steady yesterday, promise since the closing of the *Arabia's* mail no higher figures for the steamer on Saturday; and should the demand improve on the basis of 104½@105 ₰ cent. for Bank Bills, and 103¾@104¼ for Merchant Bills, the fact will be owing to the fresh orders which have been made and are now making on the other side for Gold, as an Exchange speculation. The inquiry from the Importers of Foreign Merchandise is extremely limited. Money continues in easy supply, at 7 ₰ cent. on select mercantile and good Stock securities, while the classification of the former is too strict to make ordinary negotiations of paper outside of Bank at all reliable.

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in February, were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$3,662 75	$3,442 15
Freight	5,869 30	9,930 24
Total	$9,532 05	$13,352 39
Increase		$3,820 34

The Michigan Southern Road earned the first week in February:

1861	$28,555 87
1860	25,458 06
Increase	$3,097 87

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 9:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	3,143.14	17,483 07
Shipped South	10 567.02	65 350.14
Total	13,710.16	82,234.01

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,366 10	13,755 03
Shipped South	12 976 17	66,051 15
Total	15,343 07	79,809 18

The following is a detailed account of the large business made by the Illinois Central Company in the month of January:

	Acres.	Price.
Construction lands sold	8 515.18	$127,116 63
Interest fund lands sold	369.10	5,017 76
Free lands sold	3,379.71	48,493 55
Total sales during the month	12,383.99	$181 535 34
To which add town lot sales		9.2 40
Total of January sales		$182,238 34
Sold previously (not sales)	1,260,273.46	16,147,983 91
Total	1 272.657.45	$16 330,522 25

Construction Bonds canceled January, 1861	$41,500 00	
Construction Bonds canceled previously	1,746,500 00	$1,771,500 00
Total cash receipts in January, 1861		72,273 54
Total cash and bonds received to Jan. 31, 1861		4.267,571 56

NOTE.—Cash receipts in January, applicable to cancellation of Coostruction Bonds, $41,333 96; applicable to Free Land fund, $3.519 70; applicable to Interest fund, $22,325 78; miscellaneous accounts, $5,094 10. Total, $22,273 54.

Receipts from Passengers	$60,769 70
Receipts from Freight	245.092 75
Receipts from Mails	6 358 33
Receipts from Rent of Road	5 636 30
Receipts from other sources	2,167 00
Total receipts in January, 1861	$320,024 17
Total receipts in January, 1860	185,257 00

The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad earned the first week in January:

Passengers	$5,000 25
Freight	12,563 71
Mails and Express	815 33
Total	$18,379 30
Corresponding week in 1860	16,212 68
Increase in 1861	$2,166 62

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ₰ cent., payable on demand.

The following are the latest quotations for exchange on New-York, received by mail, by Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad-street.

Feb 12..	Philadelphia	Par	@ 1-10
Feb 12..	Baltimore	⅞	@ 1
Feb. 12..	Boston	Par	@ 1-10
Feb. 11	Connelsville, Penn	2⅛	@ 3
Feb. 9..	Cincinnati	⅜	@ ⅝
Feb. 11..	Washington, D. C	1⅜	@ 1¾
Feb. 11..	Pittsburgh	2⅜	@ 3
Feb. 9..	Chicago	7	@ 7½
Feb. 8..	St Louis	6	@ 6½
Feb. 9..	Montgomery, Ala	3	@ 3¼
Feb. 11..	Richmond	5¼	@ 5½
Feb 11..	Petersburgh	5	@ 5⅛
Feb. 9..	Columbus, Ga	1½	@ 2
Feb. 9..	Savannah	1	@ 1⅜
Feb. 8	Milwaukee	5½	@ 6¾
Feb. 11..	Charleston	2⅜	@ 2¾
Feb. 9..	Adrian, Mich	3	@ 4
Feb. 9..	Indianapolis	¾	@ 1
Feb. 8..	Fayetteville	3⅛	@ 4
Feb. 8..	Quebec	⅜	@ ¾
Feb. 6..	Montreal	½	@ ¾
Feb. 7..	Terre Haute	¾	@ 1½
Feb. 9..	Cuthbert, Ga	2	@ 3
Feb. 8.	Charlotte, N. C	5	@ 6
Feb. 7.	Maricita, Ga	4	@ 5
Feb. 8..	New-Orleans	Par.	
Feb. 9..	Mobile	Par.	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861—6 P. M.

ASHES—A dull market for Pearls, at $5 25; Pots are in fair demand and firm, at $5 06½.

COTTON—The market has been dull and inactive, and closes weak. The sales embrace about 1,500 bales on a basis of 11⅜@11¾c. for Middling Uplands, and 11¾c for Middling New-Orleans and Texas.

COFFEE—There has been quite an active demand for Java at full prices; the sales are 1,000 mats at 16c. @16¼c., and 200 lockets at 15c. In other descriptions we hear of sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 11c.@13¾c.; and 40 bags Jamaica at 12¾c., cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is quite active, but at lower rates for shipping brands; at the concession there is a good shipping inquiry at the close. The trade are buying more freely at about previous rates. The sales are 13,600 bbls.; at $5@$5 10 for superfine State; $5@$5 05 for superfine Western; $5 10@$5 35 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 15@$5 20 for Extra State, small lots do., on the dock, $5 10; $5 30@$5 40 for choice Extra do.—including 800 bbls., at the latter rate; $5 45@$5 60 for shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 70@$7 10 for trade brands do.; Canadian Flour is lower and more active; the supply is increasing; common brands—choice do. are in full plenty, and well sustained—the sales are 600 bbls. at $5 12½@$7 25 for extras. Southern Flour is without change of note, and is more active; the arrivals are moderate; sales of 1,370 bbls, at $5 30@$5 70 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, and $5 80@$7 25 for extras. Rye Flour is in fair supply and steady; sales of 137 bbls., at $3 30@$4 10. Corn Meal is very quiet; sales of 125 bbls., at $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is inactive, at $1 62½@$2 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There is more inquiry for Wheat for export, in part for export to France, but at lower rates. The inquiry for milling is more active at the close. The sales are 5,300 bush. good Chicago Spring at $1 17; 11,400 bush. Canada Club at $1 20@$1 21; 17,900 bush. Milwaukee Club, part at $1 21; 5,400 bush. Mixed Western (Spring and Winter) at $1 21½; 2,000 bush. Red Western, at the Railroad depot, at $1 27, 800 bush. Red Long Island at $1 35, and 11 100 bush. White Ohio and Michigan at $1 40@$1 45—mainly at the inside rate. Barley is in fair request and is firm, the demand is chiefly for Philadelphia; sales of 1,500 bush. fair State at 71c. Barley Malt is firm and in good request; sales of 1,200 bush. at 90c. Corn. Oats are firmer and in good demand; sales of Western and Canadian at 35¾c.@36¾c., and State at 36½c.@37½c. In store the concentrate supply and is selling in small lots of Jersey at 55c., and Northern at 56c.@58c. Corn opened quite dull and heavy, but at the close of Change a good demand prevailed and a firm feeling was noticeable; sales of 75,000 bush at 61c.@62c. for new crop of Jersey Yellow; 62c.@63c. for new Mixed Western at the Railroad depot; 61c.@65c. for old do., in store; 66c. for do delivered; 73c.@74c. for choice New White Southern, and 68c. for old Southern Yellow.

HIDES—The demand has been more active. Sales of 600 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 6¾c., cash; 700 do., 65 lbs., at 6¾c., 6 months, interest added; 750 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 22c., 6 months; 500 City Slaughter, for Europe, 75 lbs., at 6½c., cash; and 4,000 California at 21c., 6 months. The stock on hand is 307,000, against 267,700 same time last year.

OILS—Linseed continues quiet, at 50c.@52c. Crude Sperm is in limited demand, at $1 45@$1 50; sales of 500 bbls. at New-Bedford on private terms. Crude Whale is heavy, at 50c.@52c. Manufactured are dull, and prices mostly nominal.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is dull and lower. Sales of 200 bbls. at $17@$17 25 for new Mess, and $13 for Prime. Beef is quiet, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 70 bbls. at $8 75@$9 75 for repacked Mess; and $10@$10 75 for extra. Beef Hams are steady and in full demand; sales of 100 bbls. at $15. Bacon is dull and heavy; the supply is liberal; we quote 8¾c.@10¾c. Cut Meats are steady. Sales of 47 hhds. at 6¾c. for shoulders, and 8¾c. for hams. Lard is dull and heavy; sales at 9¾c.@10c.

RICE—The inquiry is light. Sales of 360 tcs., at $3 75@$4 50 ₰ 100 lbs., according to quality. Some very prime is held at $5.

SUGAR—Raw has been in moderate request. The sales are 500 hhds. Cuba at 4⅞c.@5¼c.; 500 boxes Havana at 5¾c.; 88 boxes Havana and 63 hhds. Melado on private terms. Refined are quiet. We quote Crushed, Powdered and Granulated at 8c.@8¼c.; white Coffee grades, 7c.@7¾c.; and yellow Coffee grades 6¾c.@6¾c.

WHISKY—The inquiry is limited and the market is lower. Sales of 360 bbls. at 17¾c.

FREIGHTS—The offerings are not so large for London, owing to the depression on Sterling Exchange, and the rates are unsettled. To Liverpool we hear of 2,500 bbls. of Flour by vessel at 3s. 6d., and 500 bbls. do. by steamer at 3s. 6d.; 6,000 bush. Wheat in ship's bags at 12s.; 400 bales Compressed Cotton at 5-16d.; 500 boxes Bacon at 40s. To London, 300 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 4,000 boxes Cheese at 47

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Puhlished in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Linda of Chamouni.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Coussier de Lyon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Ingomar—The Noble Soldier—Whirligig Hall.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropez—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—Page's "Venus."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President elect yesterday left Cincinnati at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrived at Columbus, the Capital of Ohio, at 2 o'clock, P. M. As on the previous day, he was met at every station by enthusiastic crowds, who, when the time would permit, insisted upon a sight of him, and a shake of his hand. At Columbus, soon after his arrival, he was escorted to the Capitol building, where the Legislature was in session, and he was welcomed in the Executive room by Gov. Dennison, and before the Legislature by Lieutenant-Governor Kirk. Mr. Lincoln made a short address, in which he alluded to the silence which he had maintained up to the present time, and justified himself in the course he had pursued. Mr. Lincoln subsequently held a *levée* at the residence of Gov. Dennison, which was very fully attended.

All fears of any attempt on the part of the Secessionists to gain possession of the Federal Capitol are now at an end. Yesterday was the day when, according to some accounts, such an attempt was to be made—the object being to prevent the counting of the electoral vote—but everything passed off with more than ordinary quiet and decorum, thanks to efficient police arrangements, and to the wise precautions instituted at the suggestion of Gen. Scott. Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, was yesterday before the House Special Investigating Committee, and was examined as to his knowledge of any intention to make a descent upon the Capital. His testimony was not conclusive upon the subject.

The Peace Conference had adjourned over from yesterday until to-day, to await the action of the Special Committee on a plan of adjustment; but the death of Judge White, a delegate from Ohio, who was the presiding officer at the temporary organization, being announced, Mr. Tyler has issued a call for the delegates to assemble to-day, to attend the funeral. The Special Committee, it is now believed, will be hardly able to agree upon any method of adjustment which will be acceptable to a majority of the Convention. The speech of the President elect at Indianapolis, it is intimated, has had a damaging effect.

The Montgomery Convention, yesterday, adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs to make some provision for the officers who have resigned their commissions. The Committee on Commerce was instructed to report on the expediency of repealing the Navigation laws. Mr. Brooke offered a resolution in favor of adopting a flag, as nearly as might be, resembling the Stars and Stripes, but after some debate he withdrew it, and the Convention finished the day in secret session.

The Virginia State Convention assembled yesterday, but did no business beyond organizing. John Janny, of Loudon, was elected President, and made a Union speech.

The principal interest in Congressional proceedings, yeaterday, centred in the House, where, in joint convention, the Senators and Representatives assembled to witness the counting of the Electoral votes, and to hear the result declared. The galleries of the House were densely crowded, and the scene was very animated. Vice-President Breckinridge opened the packages, and declared their contents, and at the conclusion of these formalities announced the result. This done, the Senators withdrew, and business proceeded as usual. Previous to this ceremony, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented another communication from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for relief for the Treasury, and accompanied it with a bill to accomplish the desired purpose, but Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, as on the previous day, objected to its consideration. Mr. Sherman moved a suspension of the rules, but the matter finally went over for the day. In the Senate, the bill to carry out the treaty with New-Granada was taken up and passed. The Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Seward gave notice that he should move to strike out that portion abolishing the warehousing system. The bill was laid over without action, and the bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia was considered for some time, and finally recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs for modification. The Senate soon afterwards adjourned.

The Police yesterday seized three boxes of ammunition, which were about being shipped on board the steamer *Huntsville*, for Savannah. One box contained 10,000 Sharp's rifle primers, or caps, and the other two 8,000 ball cartridges, ready made up for use. The cases were removed to the new Armory, in Thirty-fifth-street, by order of Superintendent Kennedy. During the day, Mr. Lamar called upon the latter, and demanded the ten cases of Georgia muskets, which are still detained; but the Superintendent said he would not deliver them except upon a legal process.

The late sudden thaw, following the heavy snow-storms which have recently occurred in the North and East, has caused a great rise in the water-courses, the breaking up of the ice, and a consequent damage to property the amount of which at present can only be conjectured. At Albany the ice broke up about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and steamers, barges and canal-boats were driven by it on the docks and into the streets. Several stores along the piers were partially demolished, and the water flooded the streets as high up as Broadway. Above Albany the destruction of property must be very considerable, as the flood was covered with the debris of broken bridges and other evidences of its power. Below Albany, the damage which is already known to have occurred is immense. Bridges and houses have been carried away, and in several instances families have been forced to leave their entire property to be swept to destruction. The Hudson River Railroad has been damaged to such an extent as to stop travel over it entirely, the bridge at Stockport having been carried away by the great rise in the Columbiaville Creek.

The sessions of both branches of the New-York State Legislature, yeaterday, were very brief. In the Senate a bill to prevent bribery and corruption was introduced by Mr. Goss. It provides heavy penalties for undue attempts by candidates to effect their own election, and for attempts to purchase the integrity of legislators. In the Assembly, petitions for aid for Kansas, for the repeal of the Sunday law, and for the submission of the Crittenden resolutions to the people, were presented. Two vetoes from the Governor were received and laid on the table. It was resolved that, after today, the daily sessions of the House should commence at 10 A. M.

The State Agricultural Society met at Albany, in the Assembly Chamber, yeaterday, and was in session during the afternoon and evening. The Treasurer's report was read, from which it appears that the cash receipts for the past year were $18,580, and the expenditures $16,770. Officers for the ensuing year were elected—George Geddes, of Onondaga, President.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Tuesday evening, we have advices from San Francisco to the 26th ult. There is very little news of interest. Several sets of resolutions had been introduced in the California Legislature relative to the national troubles, none of which excused or expressed sympathy for secession, though nearly all urged compromise. The coming Senatorial election was attracting considerable attention.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that there were 228 arrivals from the 6th to the 13th inst.; received for commutation of passengers, &c., $1,553 54; total expenditures, $14.010 96, and balance in Bank, $3,977 76. The Board remitted the usual bonds in the case of the wrecked passengers of the ship *Globus* from Norfolk.

The injunction against the City in respect to the contract for cleaning the streets, issued by Justice White, at Special Term of the Superior Court, on Tuesday last, is returnable on the 29th inst. At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of the celebrated Dr. Ellis, who was convicted of stealing the diamond ring of Mary Roberts, was heard on appeal from the ruling of Recorder Barnard, on the trial in the General Sessions. Decision was reserved. In the General Sessions, the entire day was occupied with the trial, commenced on the previous day, of a prisoner indicted for rape upon his own daughter. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

There was less firmness in Railway shares and Federal Stocks yesterday, while Railway mortgages and State Stocks were firmer. The weakness in the speculative Share-list was attributed to the less favorable interpretation of the political news from Washington. The decline from the best prices of Tuesday was nearly one ℔ cent.; New-York Central closed 77½ ℔ cent. No change in Money or Exchange affairs. The Banks are understood to hold $2,000,000 more Specie than the last weekly average of Monday; the stock of Bullion to-day is reckoned at $36,500,000.

Cotton is dull and heavy. Coffee more active, particularly Java. Oils are still very quiet. Naval Stores are very quiet. Molasses is in moderate request, the demand confined to New Orleans. Raw Sugars are quite heavy; Refined are quiet. Resin is unchanged and is inactive. Hides are in better demand at previous rates. Flour sold poorly at rather easier rates. Wheat is in better demand at a slight decline. Oats are firmer. Corn closed very firm, with a good demand. Barley and Barley Malt are firm and in good demand. Pork, Bacon, Lard and Dressed Hogs are dull and lower, with free receipts.

At the Live Stock markets the supply of animals has not been large the present week, but the demand is light, owing to the commencement of Lent, and last week's prices are scarcely maintained. The freshet on the Hudson delayed a train bringing some 500 head of cattle, which helped out the sellers somewhat, as, had this addition been made, the prices must have fallen much below the low rates of last week. As it was, the average of all the sales of beef cattle was nearly ¼c ℔ lb., net weight, below the previous market. The total receipts at the various City yards for the week ending yesterday numbered 3,665 beef cattle; 83 milch cows; 361 veals; 8,437 sheep, and 5,392 hogs, making a total of 17,938 animals, or 2,632 less than one week ago. Milch cows are in little demand, and prices are still declining. Veal calves do not sell as well as last week. Sheep are 25c.@50c. per head lower and slow of sale, with an overstocked market. Hogs are in excess of the present light demand, and have declined ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. during the week.

Measures of Adjustment.

It is very evident that the tone of the public mind in all sections of the country, and among men of all parties, has greatly changed for the better during the past few weeks. The first heat of Secession has passed away,—and thousands of men in the Southern States, who at the outset were infected with the contagious fever of revolution, are now canvassing the subject in the light of common sense, and with a practical view to their permanent interests. So on the other hand, even the most resolute and decided Republicans at the North, finding that loyalty to the Constitution "still lives" in the Southern States, and that there is a strong, vigorous and resolute Union Party there, have laid aside something of their suspicious jealousy of everything looking like conciliation, and are disposed to meet the Union men of the Border States on any fair and honorable basis of adjustment.

One most important point, upon which the whole North has insisted with just and unyielding tenacity from the very beginning, seems now to be conceded:—*there is to be no compromise for the sake of carrying on the Government.* We are not to purchase the inauguration of a constitutionally elected President, nor negotiate for the privilege of exercising the powers which the people have placed in his hands. The Vice-President, Mr. Breckinridge, has proclaimed that Mr. Lincoln is the President elect of the United States; and it is generally conceded that no attempt will be made to prevent him from assuming the powers which belong to that office. The Republican Administration will be universally acknowledged, and we shall thus have a strong and solid foundation for whatever measures of adjustment the emergency may require.

The first point which the South must concede is the *right* of the General Government to maintain its authority over every foot of soil within its jurisdiction. Whether it may or may not be expedient to assert that right, by force of arms, is a matter of opinion on which men may differ, without any impeachment of their loyalty or any danger to the fabric of our Government. But as to the right itself, no doubt or denial can be tolerated without fatal results to the essential principle of all government, and the most disastrous consequences to the stability of our Republic. The right of secession must be repudiated. The supremacy of the Constitution must be accepted as the fundamental principle of our institutions. Virginia and Tennessee have already taken this ground, and their example, beyond all doubt, will be followed by the other Border States.

The Government, then, is safe:—and what we have next to consider is the means of making its Administration beneficent, acceptable and successful. This is the task devolved on the Republican Party, and on the President who has been elected as its representative. We believe that the great mass, not only of that party, but of the candid and patriotic people of the whole country, appreciate the importance of this duty, and heartily hope that it may be wisely and successfully performed. Excepting only the Abolitionists and the Secessionists,—the extremes of the two sections,—we believe that the great body of the American people cordially desire the adoption of a policy which shall not only maintain a Union, but attach to it the Border States, and leave open a door for the return of the States that have seceded. Nor do we believe that any sacrifice, either of essential principle or of valued interests, will be required on either side for the attainment of this end. We have full confidence that the great mass of the people, North and South, of all parties excepting the two extremes we have already named, will assent to the following propositions, which have already been substantially offered by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, and that they may be made the basis for a satisfactory adjustment of all our difficulties:

1. Congress shall never legislate for the abolition of Slavery in any State.

2. The Fugitive Slave law shall be so amended as to render its execution more feasible, and remove all State hostility to it, by depriving it of its harshest, least just and most repulsive features.

3. All our present territory north of the northern boundary of New-Mexico shall be admitted as one State,—and all south of that boundary as another State,—each with its present institutions, and each to be divided hereafter according to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

4. No foreign territory shall hereafter be acquired except with the consent of three-fourths of all the States.

We see nothing in any one of these provisions, or in the general tenor of them all, to which any Republican may not assent without the slightest abandonment of any principle;—nor do we perceive any tangible ground of complaint or apprehension on the part of the Southern States, which their adoption would not forever remove. We believe, moreover, that they will be accepted as satisfactory to the Border States, and that their adoption will not only preserve the Union, but lay the foundation for a prosperous, successful and popular administration of the Government.

There is nothing new in any of these propositions, except it be the last. The first two have always commanded the assent of all parties. The proposition in regard to the territories is precisely the same as was made by Gen. Taylor, when he came into office, which was superseded, however, by the Compromise measures of 1850. He advised then that New-Mexico be admitted as a State—for the purpose of committing to her own people, in a constitutional manner, the decision of the question whether Slavery should exist therein or not. The advice was wise, and was advocated by Senator Seward and other leaders of the Administration party; and if it had been followed we should have escaped many of the evils which have since come upon us. New States can be formed out of old ones, upon their application, with the assent of Congress; and New-Mexico, as well as Nebraska, would stand upon precisely the same footing in this respect as New-York, Virginia, California and Texas. And the fourth proposition would secure us from further acquisitions of territory, except upon terms on which both sections could agree in advance.

If measures substantially like these could be adopted, we should have a solid, permanent and vigorous Union,—which could hold its forts, collect its revenues, and, in due course of time, convince the Gulf States that their only chance of safety, of growth, prosperity and continued existence, lay in their again placing themselves under the protection and cherishing care of the United States. It is very easy to mark out a policy which seems more in harmony than this with the power and supreme domination of a mighty Republic. But we doubt whether one can be suggested which will secure, at less expense, as great an amount of substantial peace, harmony and prosperity.

More Protection for Bribery.

Senator Goss, of Monroe County, has introduced into the State Senate a bill "for the prevention of bribery"—which includes the following provision:

"It provides imprisonment for two years of any person *who offers a bribe* or promise to a member of the Legislature to influence his vote, and *like punishment*, with expulsion from the House, of *any member taking a bribe*, or any inducement for his vote."

Before Senator Goss proceeds to urge this bill on the attention of the Legislature, we beg leave to ask him how he expects ever to *convict* anybody of bribery under its provisions? How is conviction possible? Mr. A pays Senator B $100 in cash for his vote: the transaction is complete. Senator B is arrested and put upon trial. the only witness on earth is Mr. A, the man who bribed him—and he refuses to answer, because this bill makes him equally guilty with the offending Senator, and subjects him to the same punishment: and no man is bound to criminate himself. He is excused from answering, as a matter of course,—and both offenders, though up to their eyes in guilt, go free.

No one who knows him can doubt for a moment that Senator Goss desires and designs to punish with the utmost severity every instance of the crime against which his bill is aimed. But he may rest assured that it will never secure the punishment of a single criminal,—that it will never prevent the perpetration of the crime, in a single instance,—but that it will throw an absolute shield of protection over every member of any Legislature who may desire to take a bribe. We have just such a law on our statute-book now: yet who ever heard of a conviction under it?

Let Mr. Goss amend his bill so as to punish any member who shall take a bribe,—and *invite* the testimony of the man who may have bribed him,—and he will put an effectual stop to the practice. But that, he may say, would be unjust,—for the crime is just as great in the one case as in the other. This is plausible, but not quite true. It certainly is a greater crime in a man holding a public office, being an agent of the people, who has taken an oath faithfully to perform the duties devolved upon him, to take a bribe, than it is for a private citizen, who is under no such responsibilities, to offer one. But even if this distinction were not tenable,—there are many cases in which something of theoretical justice must be sacrificed in order to secure practical justice. This principle is constantly recognized in the affairs of every-day life, and there is no class of cases to which it is more applicable than to cases of Legislative corruption.

If Senator Goss desires a practical test of this matter, we can give him one. He probably knows some one member, or more, of either House who is suspected, with a good degree of reason, of taking bribes. Let him observe which side of the question *he* takes. Let him see whether men of this stamp are more desirous of stopping and punishing bribery, by providing testimony to expose it,—or of securing abstract justice by stopping up every channel from which such testimony could possibly come.

Printing and Stationery for the Courts.—We find that we have been doing injustice to Messrs. McSpedon & Baker, and hasten to make all the amends in our power to those injured innocents. Our reporter wrongfully attributed the amount of $76,000 for "printing and stationery furnished to the Courts and Heads of Departments during the year 1859" as an item in favor of Messrs. McSpedon & Baker; whereas the fact is, that the sum in question is designed to be given to the already somewhat famous firm of E. Jones & Company. Why the Comptroller should have refused to insert this amount in the Tax Levy of the present or past year, we have no means of ascertaining; but, happily for Messrs. Jones & Co., the item has been at last inserted in the Tax Levy, and now only awaits the action of the State Legislature to make it a valid claim.

The award of $72,000 for work ordered by and executed for the Commissioners of Records in favor of Messrs. McSpedon and Baker, was made by the General Term of the Supreme Court under the authority of the Act passed last Winter, appropriating so much of $80,000 as should be found due for the services of the firm in question, under their contract with the Record Commissioners. This item, however, belongs to county contingencies, and therefore the Board of Supervisors, and not the Aldermen, have charge of its payment.

The Morrill Tariff.

Congress, at the very instant the country is threatened with dismemberment, which may involve a recasting of all our foreign and domestic relations, and the adoption of an entirely new chart for the future, presents the singular spectacle of seeking to inaugurate a line of policy which cannot be changed or modified in any of its important features for many years, without most disastrous consequences. It is now proposed to reënact a highly protective tariff, both for revenue and protection. To the adoption at this crisis of such a measure, there are certainly very grave objections.

No act of the kind should become a law, unless it is to be the *permanent* policy of the country; for immediately upon its adoption capital will rush into manufactures, which would necessarily be sacrificed by its repeal. But are we in a position to cast the horoscope for the future, or determine the policy it may be our interest to adopt, under circumstances which we cannot by any means foresee? All admit the breaking up of the Confederacy to be possible. Suppose it to happen; is it not almost certain that we must adapt our import duties to our altered relations? Suppose the Cotton States to maintain even a form of government; they will certainly leave no stone unturned to draw off the Border States. One of the strongest arguments they could address to these would be furnished by a highly protective tariff on the part of our Government, toward which they cherish the deepest aversion, except, perhaps, Maryland and Kentucky. While efforts at reconciliation are still pending, both in and out of Congress, is it wise to divest ourselves of the power of offering similar arguments, and throw an additional firebrand among the present causes of difference?

Another reason for letting things remain as they are, is found in our foreign relations. The tendency of all leading commercial nations, is unmistakably toward *free trade*. If the Southern States go off, we shall immediately come in conflict with them in every court of Europe, if not on our own soil. They will, by appealing to the popular sentiment in all commercial circles, make every effort to secure favorable recognition and relations at our expense. We should be in a pretty fix, with free trade at every Southern port, and a prohibitory tariff at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. Instead of settling down upon such a policy, we should hold ourselves in a position in which we can readily adjust ourselves to the contingencies that may arise, abroad as well as at home. If we are to have a foreign commerce, it must be a reciprocal one. We must have something to offer as a means of obtaining favorable terms from others. To tie our hands, when, if ever, they should be free, by adopting a policy which we cannot, without a great loss, abandon, is most unwise and unstatesmanlike.

A still stronger reason is drawn from the effect of the proposed measure upon our *internal* trade. In the present crisis we are striking for a trade which has been previously monopolized by the Gulf ports. The action of the seceding States will, to a very considerable extent, close these ports, on account of the dangers to which property in them is exposed. Enough has been seen to prove this. Already are all the highways leading to the Northeastern States crowded with freights that, but for secession, would be going down the Mississippi. Is it not for our interest to draw this trade to us by every means in our power? Once secured it will be retained, compensating in some degree the losses sustained by the present disturbances. With proper measures we can draw to our own harbor no small part of the cotton trade of the Southwestern States, adding the staple, which is the great figure in our foreign commerce, as one of our leading exports. Is it wise in the present emergency to meet this stream of trade by the passage of a law most odious to those turning it to us? Such a course would be commercial suicide.

The modification of the Tariff should not be attempted till we see more clearly the policy we may desire, or be compelled to adopt, especially as it is almost certain that the one proposed will *diminish* instead of increasing the revenue. Such is the opinion of every person who has any familiarity with the subject. The bill was apparently framed with such an object. It virtually sweeps away at a blow the warehouse system, which has recently done more to build up the trade of New-York, than almost any other agency. This was mainly copied from the English system, and is an essential feature in that of any great commercial people. United with our unrivaled means for distribution, this system renders the City of New-York the dépôt for the whole country. People come here to buy for the reason that they know that in the warehouse they can find the genuine foreign manufactured article, not adulterated or imitated by some cunning trickster. The value of a warehouse certificate is shown by the fact that with an empty cask of a particular brand, it will frequently sell for $20. The warehouse in effect, makes our City instead of Paris, London, or Liverpool, the dépôt for foreign merchandise. To abolish it, or to limit the time for retaining merchandise in it, would be to send abroad for their goods, merchants who now flock to us from every part of the United States. Its passage would be a blow to our trade quite as fatal and disastrous as secession:—the two coming together would inflict upon us injuries which twenty years could not repair.

The proposed bill is most objectionable both in its principle and in its details, uniting the specific and *ad valorem* duties with such minuteness of subdivision and detail as to give rise to endless misunderstandings and disputes, and rendering necessary, with our present imports, a force at least treble that now employed. Unbleached cottons, for example, having not over *one hundred threads* to the square inch, warp and filling, and not exceeding five ounces in weight, pay one cent duty. Such as have *one hundred and forty threads* to the square inch, and weighing over five ounces, pay two cents; over one hundred and forty threads three cents. If the cottons are bleached the duty is increased in ratio to the number of *threads* per square inch, and weight. The duty on prints is levied in the same way with ten per cent. *ad valorem* added. The first thing appraisers will have to be fitted out with after the law goes into effect, will be magnifying glasses of great power, and scales of exquisite sensitiveness. For the appraisement of what Stewart daily sells, an army of office-holders would be required. In fact, the amount of business now daily transacted at the Custom-house would be impossible; and importations would be necessarily greatly curtailed, because the goods could not be got through the Custom-house. The duty upon manufactures of iron is framed upon a principle often as complicated as upon cottons, and is in most cases entirely prohibitory. On wooden screws, a specific duty, varying from five to eight cents, is laid, equaling 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, and is entirely prohibitory. Bar iron pays $15 per ton. Railway tires pay two cents per pound, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; rails, $12 per ton; pig iron, $6. The duty on table blade steel is 136 per cent.; on hoe and fork steel, 167 per cent.; on German machinery steel, 216 per cent.; on round machinery steel, 154 per cent.; on bliatered steel, 211 per cent. In fact, the Morrill Tariff is nearly, if not quite, prohibitory upon all manufactures of iron. This is a sop thrown to Pennsylvania. Upon silks, that we can neither produce, nor to any considerable extent manufacture, a duty of 30 per cent. is imposed upon the greater part of the list.

Such are some of the features of this ill-timed, ill-advised, and if carried into effect, disastrous measure. It ties our hands when they should be free. It will destroy our commerce at the very instant our whole care should be directed toward its cultivation and development. It alienates extensive sections of the country we seek to retain. It will tend directly to destroy our credit, by showing to the world that the great source from which we have derived our revenues is no longer available. It is unjust to the manufacturer, because it cannot be maintained. Under these circumstances, we ask Congress to act in view of the circumstances by which it is surrounded, not by the light of tradition, or party affiliations. Otherwise they will deal a deadly blow at the trade and commerce of the country, at the measures now in progress to heal our political differences, and particularly at the party now about to assume the reins of Government, which, by the measures now proposed, will find itself greatly weakened, if not defeated and destroyed.

Hungary.

When the startling tidings came, some three months back, that the Cabinet of Vienna had consented to replace Hungary in the state to which its Revolution of '48 had brought it, there was probably but one feeling among those who knew the real nature of Austrian policy—that the metamorphosis of a despot into a constitutional monarch was too unnatural to be either lasting or sincere. But if any illusions were entertained on the score of the conversion of a Hapsburg to liberalism, they are now very rudely dispelled by an Imperial Ordinance recently dispatched to the Hungarian Government at Pesth, in which all the concessions made in October last are annulled, if, indeed, it is admissible to speak of *annulling* in the case of decrees which the Government had not even begun to carry out. The Hapsburg thus thoroughly justifies the antecedents of his line. In the midst of the most just and salutary reforms ever undertaken by an Austrian Sovereign, the Emperor suddenly stays his hand, goes back on all his promises, and adds insult to the injury he has already heaped on the most loyal, patient and patriotic of peoples.

That this change in the tone and policy of the Austrian Government is owing to the present aspect of affairs in Italy, is as manifest as that the concessions which it now retracts were themselves but promptings of terror at the aspect of those same Italian affairs four months ago. With the morbid vigilance of hatred and fear, that Government watches Italy as a gauge whereby to guide its own policy towards the unhappy nationalities that are cursed by its sway. Absolutism takes heart at the unhoped-for tenacity of the cause in the Peninsula. Francis II. still holding out at Gaeta, Bourbon partisans in arms in the Abruzzi, and the campaign against Austria for the recovery of Venetia, which had been announced for the Spring, rumored as being postponed! Having ceased to tremble for fear, the Emperor boldly ventures to show himself once more the Francis Joseph of 1850. The Hungarians have now the most emphatic proof that the concessions which they obtained last Autumn were extorted solely by the menacing attitude of the revolutionary element in Italy, and that, meanwhile, Austria remains the same as of old—faithless and implacable as ever.

The most notable resolutions of the new Ordinance are as follows: the election of political exiles is declared void; the County Assemblies are forbidden to interfere with taxation, while the severest measures are proclaimed against all who refuse payment of the taxes imposed by Imperial authority; and all recognition of the Constitution of 1848 is distinctly prohibited. Rightly to appreciate the measure relating to political refugees elected as members of the *Comitat*, or County Boards of Administration, it should be remembered that early in the present year the Vienna organ of the Imperial Government published an official notice, to the effect that the Emperor had, through an autographic letter, "performed a comprehensive act of grace" towards all persons guilty of political offences. Accordingly, in the elections which soon afterwards took place, several political exiles—including "Louis Kossuth, *at present residing abroad*," Klapka and others—were with intense enthusiasm and by an overwhelming majority elected to the *Comitats*. Now, however, when the elections are over, comes the official resolution declaring these elections "null and void." The amnesty turns out to be little better than a mockery, as it dates only from the 1st of January, 1859, and thus covers simply the few and trivial political offences committed during the previous year! As to the question of taxation, while severe penalties are to be imposed on those who refuse payment of the present imposts, the Diet is to have no veto on taxes imposed by an extravagant and reckless Government for purposes which they themselves detest! It remains to be seen what will be the effect of Imperial threats for the non-payment of taxes to sustain the forces and fortresses that hold Venetia in thraldom. Meanwhile, in what temper the Hungarian people is disposed to receive this *pronunciamiento*, is shown by the reply voted by the General Assembly of the *Comitat* of Gran. It declares that Hungary has no confidence in a Government which has been in permanent conflict with it, and then passes a series of the very strongest resolutions—explicitly declaring that "taxes not sanctioned by the Hungarian Diet are illegal," and demanding "guarantees for the right of the Diet to sanction or reject taxes."

If it is admissible to anticipate the issue that seems inevitable, we may look on this faithless policy of Austria toward Hungary as the best thing that could have happened. That it is precisely the turn of events desired by Kossuth, Garibaldi, and the patriots and revolutionists, is beyond a question. The moral effect on the Hungarians cannot but be immense. They now know that there is a Power before which their persecutor quails. Without this, into what somnolent ease and order might they not have fallen! There is no doubt but a fair, liberal and honest policy, such as the Emperor of Austria for a moment held out the promise of pursuing, would have ended by completely conciliating the Hungarians—the most loyal and patriotic of peoples. He might then, in fact, have regained a kingdom, which he has now inevitably lost, and Liberty have slept for years to come.

On the surface, so far, a mere legal contest, it is nevertheless very evident that this Hungarian question must ultimately be settled by force, and in fact means revolution. These resolutions of the Emperor will blow away the ashes gathered during these twelve years, and disclose the embers glowing beneath their deceitful surface. The gibbets, scourges and slaughters of 1849 are not forgotten, and the red terrible Shape arises to lead the van when the Magyar shall seek revenge of the Hapsburg.

Garibaldi, too, has pledged himself to be in the coming struggle. Here is the memorable announcement which the red-shirted monarch at Caprera made on the recent visit of Gen. Türr, his Hungarian companion-in-arms: "I count again upon my old comrades when I shall carry to your beautiful country, O General, the aid of our arms, since I have sworn upon the graves of those gallant Hungarians who died for Italy that we, Italians, would replace them, as is our duty."

A Wise Precaution.—The idea seems to be gaining ground that the South Carolina volunteers now besieging Sumter are after all a very harmless set of fellows. The slight damage sustained by the *Star of the West* when she braved the batteries on Morris Island, and the fact that Maj. Anderson remains unmoleated, have doubtless done much to confirm this impression.

Nothing could be more unjust to these military neophytes. We have the best reason for believing that they are very dangerous—especially to themselves. They had not been at Fort Moultrie a week before one of the sentinels shot and fatally wounded a companion, whom he mistook for one of Maj. Anderson's men, coming to assault the place. A few evenings after this sad occurrence a volunteer unconsciously trespassed upon the beat of another sentinel. Fortunately the guardian of the night chanced to be an Irishman. He brought the intruder to a halt with the exclamation, "Stand, yon spalpeen; say 'Pickens' or I'll shoot you." The appalled volunteer uttered the cabalistic dissyllable, and got out of range of the gun leveled at him as speedily as possible. Not many days ago we chronicled the death of a private, in consequence of a wound received by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a bedfellow, with whom he was having a frolic before getting up in the morning.

Probably the reticence so discreetly practiced by the Charleston papers prevents our receiving full information regarding the frequent recurrence of similar incidents, since we are indebted to the correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian*, for the announcement, that one of the colonels at Morris Island has been obliged to issue orders to the men under his command, to label their pistols with their names, and the number of their companies, and to deposit these dangerous weapons with their respective captains for safe-keeping. Simultaneously, notice is promulgated by the Adjutant-General that no more permits will be given to those desiring to visit the fortifications, unless in cases of absolute necessity. This prohibition seems especially unkind, coming so soon after the review of the brave defenders of the State by Mrs. and Miss Pickens, but necessity, and a due regard for the safety of South Carolina's fair ones, evidently demand it. Now, if those who have the supervision of affairs at the different forts around Sumter will only carry out the reform which they have so prudently begun, by taking the locks from all muskets and rifles in the possession of the soldiers, and spiking the cannon, we feel confident that anxious parents in Charleston will sleep more quietly, and that the number of valorous volunteers who shall return to their homes, after the campaign comes to an end, will be perceptibly increased.

Troubles and Discouragements of the Secessionists.—The Charleston *Mercury* publishes extracts from private letters, which show that the seceding South is greatly troubled at the evident reluctance of Virginia to join in the movement:

Richmond, Feb. 1, 1861.

Opinion is greatly divided here as to when Virginia ought to secede. *Both parties favor*, or profess to favor, *a reconstruction of the old system*, but they differ as to whether that object can be attained by the adhesion of Virginia to the North or South. The basis of the reconstruction, they agree, must be a sectional equilibrium, which nobody believes the North will consent to in time to prevent the withdrawal of the Border States. *The point clearly is, to get Virginia out of the old and into the new Union*; and it will be hard if she can't be kept there. But the people desire an effort at rebuilding the Union to be made, and you know *even the capricious pleasure of a sovereign must be attended to.*

Washington, Feb. 4, 1861.

The reconstructionists are caving on all sides. But Seward is going to back square down, (so I hear from good authority.) The Border States will be "placated," and then your reconstructionists will begin howling for the Union again. There's the danger. *The only hope now is in the smashing up of the Peace Congress and getting Virginia out.* Seward is afraid to back fast enough to stop the revolution, and *that may help us.* Besides, it seems to me that Providence has been working for us hitherto, and my trust is that the good work will go on.

"Friendly" with a Prince of Darkness.—Many of the journals in the seceded States are already actively canvassing the expediency of prohibiting the importation of negroes from the Border Slave States, and the reopening of a direct importation business with the barracoons on the west Coast of Africa. If Kentucky and Virginia—argues the New-Orleans *Delta*—will not let the Southern Confederacy "take a reasonable amount of their slave-labor at a fair price," why should not the Cotton States resort "to a market at once cheaper and *more friendly?*" This compliment to the King of Dahomey is one which his sable Majesty cannot fail to appreciate, provided he is not even yet too busy with the massacre of human victim

over the grave of his predecessor to pay heed to any flattery, however delicate.

"Take a reasonable amount of their slave-labor at a fair price," is a rather roundabout expression, we take it, for a very simple purpose. It means that if the Border Slave States shall continue to charge, as they now do, and must continue to do, about ten times what would be "a fair price" for healthy Africans in the dominions of the King of Dahomey—then the seceding States will resort to the much "cheaper" and far more "friendly" market of this dusky potentate for the purchase of those peculiar human institutions, to procure which, in greater abundance and at lower rates, the secession movement was originally started. Of a verity, matters must be rapidly progressing in the Cotton States; or, possibly, the *Delta* may be a little ahead of its time in thus avowing that already a blood-stained savage seems a more congenial and "friendly" ally to the Fire-eaters than they are ever likely to find amongst the high-toned and intelligent Union majorities of the Border Slave States.

A SIGNIFICANT PIECE OF BUNTING.—On the subject of discovering some "suitable flag," each of the seceding States in turn has been gravely exercised; and even the aggregate wisdom of the Convention of Seceding States has not been without perplexity and travail on this important question. All other matters, usually deemed of the highest note, have been obliged to give way before this irrepressible issue of selecting a "suitable flag." We have had all sorts of barbaric designs thrust upon our attention,—endless happy families of pelicans, alligators and rattlesnakes, being combined in every impossible convolution and attitude around the trunks and upon the branches of whole groves of Palmetto trees and other Southern vegetables.

But at last, let it be known, that the "young ladies of South Carolina," inspired, as Mr. MEMMINGER, their orator, remarks, "by the genius of DANTE and the scientific skill of HUMBOLDT," have succeeded in the mighty and magnificent task of devising a "suitable flag" for the Cotton States Confederacy. Their sublime design, "typifying," as MEMMINGER does not fail to state, "that it has been by the aid of revealed religion" that the South has achieved its "victory over fanaticism," is nothing more or less than "a blue cross on a red field,"—the imagination being left to conjecture for itself, why, and in what manner, "the genuis of DANTE and the scientific skill of HUMBOLDT" should have been specially summoned through spiritualistic agency to suggest so very simple a design as this.

But not content with the religious significance of the emblem, Mr. MEMMINGER held in reserve, for those who might not be able to see the matter in that particular light, a superb astronomical allegory of the Southern Cross as opposed to the Northern Constellation,—his allusion to "the labarum of CONSTANTINE" fairly staggering, by its magnificent mystery, the senses of his homespun auditors. For our own part, however, we consider that the design may be a good one—the color "blue" being decidedly appropriate to the present prospects of the Cotton States," and the "red field" having in it a suggestive admonition as to what the future may possibly have in store for those who insist on such a course as the extreme Fire-eaters are now advocating.

POLITICS IN THE PELICAN STATE.—The State of Louisiana seems to have reconsidered its action in seizing upon the funds of the United States deposited in the Sub-Treasury of New-Orleans,—the Secession Convention now ordering that "All drafts drawn in the legitimate course of disbursement by the disbursing officers of the United States" shall be paid, provided only that the aggregate amount of drafts to be presented under the authority of this ordinance shall not exceed the amount deposited in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury at the time of the seizure of that institution by the revolutionary authorities. The ordinance further provides that all the earnings of the Post-office Department in the State shall be held subject to the draft of the Post-master-General of the United States until otherwise ordered by the Convention.

This retrograde action on the part of the Louisiana Convention would seem to countenance very strongly the views of those who have persistently maintained, that the Pelican State never seriously intended to secede from the Union—the main object of those most clamorous for secession being to force the withdrawal of Senators SLIDELL and BENJAMIN from power, and thus to break up that political "Regency" which has dominated the politics of Louisiana for so many years. The men who have been heretofore contending against the power of Senator SLIDELL without avail, now claim that they have, at length, got their enemy on the hip; and that, in the reconstruction of the Union, to which they eagerly look forward, all Senators and Representatives who may have taken public part in the disruption of the Confederacy, must be overslaughed forever This is a view reaching us from one intimately familiar with Louisiana politics, and we give it for what it may be worth. We have an example close at home of the extraordinary political phenomena which may originate in local rivalries, and find vent under the promptings of individual ambition.

A DESIRED UNIFORMITY.—The seceding State of Mississippi has determined upon the uniform of her army. An exchange dilates upon the beauty of the proposed equipments. "The hat," it says, "is of felt, looped up on three sides." To "preserve the unities," we submit that the neckcloth of all gentlemen who take up treasonable arms should be felt—as it probably would be when looped up on *one* side. And again, without designing to be impertinent or to unduly interfere with foreign affairs, we would suggest to our ex-Sister that to make the operation of booting and breeching her soldiery uniform with her historic usage and former financial achievements, she should buy their clothes on credit and then repudiate the tailor's bills.

Academy of Music.

The second performance of VERDI's new opera of "Un Ballo in Maschera" attracted a magnificent house last evening, and gave such abundant satisfaction that there can hardly be a doubt about the future of the work. The melodies throughout are cast in so curiously an originnl mold that some little familiarity with them is necessary to their full enjoyment. But a first hearing leaves a "kink" in the memory, and excites the desire for more—a desire which is sure to give success to the opera that creates it.

After long and wearisome rehearsals a first performance is seldom altogether what it should be, and deficiencies were apparent on Monday night. But rest and confidence have brought finish and certainty to the artists, and secured a performance which last night was really excellent. Mme. Colson sang very finely, and was ably sustained by her lover, the occasionally indifferent Signor Baloncli. Miss Phillips was thoroughly admirable; also Signor Fanai, who is certainly heard to greater advantage in this opera than in any other. The orchestra, under Signor Muzio's direction, was all that could be desired. Indeed, we do not remember to have attended a second performance of a new work that was more generally satisfactory.

GREAT FRESHETS.

Sudden Rise in the Hudson at Albany.

Breaking Up of the Ice—Great Destruction of Property.

THE CITY PARTIALLY FLOODED.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $200,000.

Railroad Travel Seriously Interfered With.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13—11:45 P. M.

We are cut off from direct communication with you by the flood. None of the railroads connect except *via* Troy. The train from New-York at 7, only landed its passengers in Albany at 5 o'clock. Those by the Hudson River Road came *via* Hudson, Chatham, East Albany and Troy, by rail—thence by stage and water to this city.

The thaw, which commenced on Monday, swelled the Mohawk and other tributaries of the Hudson to such an extent that it became evident last night that we must have a high tide, but we had no thought of such a flood as has come upon us. About 7 o'clock, last evening, the ice broke up at Troy, and came down against the solid ice opposite this city. That, holding fast for a time, stayed the mass of floating ice.

All through the night those occupying buildings adjoining the water were engaged in getting their goods up stairs. Nobody, however, anticipated any serious results. About eight o'clock, this morning, the floating mass which had accumulated above, swept the Cut into the canal basin, forcing everything before it. The havoc created is beyond conjecture. The basin was crowded with steamboats, barges, canal boats, elevators and floating docks. These were so fast in the ice that they moved as one body, sweeping with irresistible force everything before it. The iron bridge across the basin, at the foot of State-street, was lifted off its foundations and thrown down. Three large barges are lying in the new Central Railroad freight dépôt. All along Quay-street the canal-boats and barges and steamboats are on the docks, in several instances being jammed into the houses. It is said the larger boats have crushed many of the smaller boats that lay between them.

Those buildings on the south side of the Cut were swept away by the rushing ice, and demolished as perfectly as if they had been taken down by hand. There is probably not a building on the pier or quay that is not seriously damaged.

The extent of the damage cannot now be ascertained, but enough is known to justify the opinion that it far exceeds the loss occasioned in 1857.

Our streets in the lower sections of the city are filled with flour, provisions, cotton, and other articles. The poor in the southern section of the town are driven from their houses, the water in many places being above the first floor. They must suffer very much. The lumber-yards above the city are also flooded—the lumber being scattered all over the flats.

The Troy Road is covered in many places, the stages having to pass through water deep enough to float small boats. The ice two miles below the city is fast.

The water, at 7 o'clock, was across Broadway at Maiden-lane—the Stanwix Hall being approached in boats. The Exchange is surrounded on three sides with water. In the basement of the Delavan House it is three feet deep. If the dam holds until Monday it will flood the entire length of the street, and reach the upper stories of the buildings on the pier. These are filled with grain and flour, which must be nearly ruined.

I hear of no loss of lives, or injury to persons.

The weather is so mild that little personal inconvenience is incurred by those engaged in efforts to save their property. The greatest difficulty is experienced in extricating the boats. They are wedged fast in the ice, and frozen together. Then the ice is banked in the Cut, and it is grounded. It seems to be fast, and is piled up much higher than the docks.

Not much was done in the Legislature to-day—the Agricultural Society occupying the Assembly Chamber. In the Senate, in secret session, the resolutions were adopted calling upon the Governor to report if any Harbor-Masters had been indicted. The meeting of the State Agricultural Society was very slimly attended, propably owing to the freshets which appear to have prevailed over the entire State. Col. FREMONT arrived in town this morning. He dined this afternoon with Gov. MORGAN, in company with several distinguished individuals. LEO.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13—12:20 P. M.

P. S. The water, after remaining stationary for five hours, is slowly falling. It is hoped that it may pass off without moving the ice below. If that goes it must certainly block up again at the Overslaugh, where the ice will anchor and the water will be backed up again higher than it is now.

The damage already occasioned in this city is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. I do not think it can be less than the lowest sum named. The mails that left New-York this morning at 7 o'clock have not yet reached our Post-office. It is rumored that one man in the employ of the Western Railroad Company is missing. LEO.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The ice broke up in front of the city at 8 o'clock this morning, causing a great destruction to property. Steamers, barges and canal boats were driven on the docks and into the streets by the immense bodies of ice. State-street bridge is a complete wreck. Hamilton-street is partially destroyed, as also Columbia-street bridge. Several stores along the piers and docks have been partially demolished, as well as canal boats, lumber, staves and offices have been carried down the river. The Basin presents an extraordinary scene, as boats and buildings are all jammed in together. It is impossible to approximate the amount of loss or damage, but it must be very great. The water is rising very rapidly, indicating that the ice has dammed up below. We have anticipation now of as great a freshet as occurred in 1857. The telegraph lines between here and Troy are all down.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13—1 P. M.

The ice commenced moving in the river at 8¼ o'clock this morning. Opposite the city the break-up was sudden, and attended by a noise like thunder. Within twenty minutes after the start the water rose four feet, and it has been rising ever since, until at present the rise is about seven to eight feet. The destruction of property is large, the ice being blocked below the city. The damage in the basins is roughly estimated at $60,000. Boats, propellers and other craft, are driven up by the force of the ice. A heavy towboat and other boats were driven through the first story of the frame freight dépôt of the Central Rond, the whole front being knocked out, and the building, which is very large and two stories high, is much damaged; two brick machine shops, owned by Mr. PUNCHION, were destroyed in a similar manner at the foot of Hamilton-street. A propeller was driven through the wall of the Dudley House, which stands on the corner of the Quay. Damage to produce and provisions in store is comparatively small. At the dock there was a strong force on during the night, in anticipation of the danger. The water in some places is up to Broadway, and in Maiden-lane it reaches already to the rear of Stanwix Hall, and the cellars and basements as high as Green-street are filling. At present there is little prospect of the abatement of the flood. Bridges have been broken to pieces and partially swept away, and among the ruins are bridges, propellers, tow-boats, barges and other craft, smashed together in heaps. It is impossible at present to give any adequate idea of the damage done, but the destruction has been more sudden and rapid than that of 1839, though the water has not yet reached nearly as high.

We have no intelligence yet from Greenbush, but the flood on the Hudson River Railroad side of the river must be heavy.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13—10 P. M.

The water has continued to rise slowly during the day, until the entire business portion of the city, east of Broadway, is inundated and business is wholly suspended. The water in several streets running parallel with the river in the Northern section of the city, is several feet high and many families have been driven to a hasty retreat. In a number of instances families have been obliged at last to remove by means of boats from second story windows.

South Broadway, from near the *Atlas and Argus* office down to the steamboat landing, is navigable by boats.

The Mansion House, late the Commercial Hotel, is entirely surrounded by water.

When the ice went out, two men had a narrow escape. They saw the destruction of the ice when in the middle of the river, and ran for the Hamilton-street bridge. On reaching there, they were overtaken by the flood and swept off. They got on a large cake of ice, formed from a skating-park on that part of the river, and were carried down, but they ran against the South Ferry-slip, and were rescued by means of ropes.

No description can convey a correct idea of the extent of the disaster. Steamboats, propellers, ferry-boats, vessels and canal boats are jammed together in a promiscuous heap of ruins.

All the bridges are more or less injured.

The basements and cellars of all the buildings for some distance west of Broadway are filled with water.

There is at present no signs of a fall in the flood.

THE FRESHET BELOW ALBANY.

The Mohawk river broke up on Tuesday. Early in the day the Schoharie Creek was opened by the warm weather, and the water, laden with immense masses of ice, rushed into the Mohawk, breaking up the ice in that river, and carrying everything before it. Trees, buildings and fences were leveled with the earth and carried down the river. Our reporter learns from passengers just arrived on the Central Railroad, that the ice in many places has piled up on the track, delaying the trains Some of the cakes are over two feet thick, and weigh several tons. In this river huge fields are being carried down with the stream at the rate of ten miles an hour. At Fonda, the water is within eight feet of the bridge. At ordinary times it is not nearer than twenty feet. At Amsterdam the people are moving out of their houses as rapidly as possible. Such an early breaking up of the river was never known before.

The bridge at Stockport, on the Hudson River Railroad, is carried away by the breaking up of the Columbiaville Creek. So bad is the break that the passengers are unable to reach from one side to the other, thus compelling the trains on that road to take the Boston and Berkshire Railroad, by way of Chatham and Hudson, to and from Albany.

On Tuesday night, at 4:40 o'clock, the Night Express left Albany, but could proceed no further than the bridge, and returned to Albany, arriving there at 8 o'clock. At 10 P. M., it again left for this City, by way of Chatham and Hudson, and arrived in this City at 7:50 A. M. yesterday. Other trains made better time, and the detention is not material.

FRESHET AT HONESDALE, PA.

HONESDALE, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The dam of a large reservoir on Carley Brook, owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, broke away this morning, destroying in its course a large saw mill and tannery, owned by HENRY & HUNNELL, together with a glass and bottle factory and other buildings, owned by J. M. BROOKFIELD.

Serious damage has also been done to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in this vicinity. The loss is not known.

FRESHET IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NASHUA, N. H., Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The thaw has caused a freshet in the Souhegan River, piling ice and water to a great depth on the Railroad track between here and Wilton, stopping the passage of all trains.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Evening Session—Preventing Bribery and Corruption—The Reception Committee—Indorsing for Uncle Sam—Why the President Stops Over in Buffalo—His Speech at Indianapolis Making Stiff Back-bones—The Town Elections Showing Republican Gains, Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861.

Both Houses had sessions last evening—not crowded, active, bustling, devil-may-care meetings—but quiet, cosy, talk-it-over sessions, in which nobody cares and nothing is done. Dull sessions these, for Special Correspondents, but wonderfully profitable for the State, because, as no news is good news, so nothing done is so much to the advantage of the public.

This morning it was general order day in the Assembly—a day when a great amount is done, but about which there is nothing or next to nothing to be said. The bill to amend the law of last Winter relative to hanging people was "progressed."

Speaking of hanging, do you know that all the talk of the Judges about the imperfections of the bill of last Winter—about its doing away with the mode of punishment—was all nothing more nor less than a concerted effort to thwart the object of the Legislature, that intended to modify the criminal code, so as to give juries the right to determine the degress of crime? By understanding, our Judiciary resolved virtually to nullify the law, and give a back set to the progress of the anti-capital-punishment reform, by pooh-poohing the statute, and giving it out that it abrogated all previous law, and so left them no right to sentence a man to be hung. There is not one of these Judges, by-the-way, that would not find law enough to draw and quarter an offender against their dignity, and that upon "an order." They judicially determined that hanging is now abolished, with the expectation that the Legislature would take the back track, and restore them their ancient privilege of ordering up a hanging match, whenever a jury might convict. I don't think they are going to succeed. It looks to me, as though the friends of the reform were shrewd enough and strong enough to hold the law as it is. Then if the judges adhere to their original construction, we have capital punishment abolished, and the curtain has fallen upon the last State tragedy. Providence works in many mysterious ways. I should not be surprised if Providence had put it in the heads of our judges to be perverse, and so worked out the change so long denied by the perverseness of Legislatures—curing a bite by the hair of the same dog.

In the Senate Mr. Goss gave notice of a bill to prevent bribery and corruption. It was old Major DAVEZAC, I believe, who once offered a "*Resolved*, that fornication and adultery is hereby abolished." And yet, if your police and scandal columns are to be believed, fornication and adultery do nevertheless occasionally crop out, notwithstanding the Major's emphatic resolution. I am afraid Uncle Goss will have to do more than enact statutes before he prevents bribery and corruption. If I was put on my Bible oath, I think I should feel bound to affirm that corruption was the normal condition of mankind—that incorruptibility was a species of *lusus naturæ*, very rare, very wonderful, and with no power to propagate its kind.

Mr. J. M. MURPHY notices a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company—a kind of universal baggage-smashing machine—that may be made exceedingly useful, if rightly managed.

Mr. CONOLLY gave notice of a bill to amend the Commissioners' Map of the City of New-York. What do you suppose that is? To straighten Penrl-street, or widen Nassau-street, or to triangulate *the* Park? No, neither; but only to abolish Hamilton-square, and revert it back to its original condition of lots, from — to —, inclusive, each 25x100—"be the same more or less." I wonder if such a thing can be done? Can you, after having devoted a piece of ground—*pro bono publico*—turn around, after I have bought opposite, for the pure air and the baby play-ground, and sell it out for another row of houses, that will deprive the baby aforesaid of the play-ground, me of the pure air, and wife of the privilege of awakening the envy of all friends by a promiscuous "*Do* call and see us; *we* live opposite Hamilton-square?" It may be there is law for changing things after this fashion. If there is, look out for "An act for the relief of ——," for under that general head you will find provision made for a resale of *the* Park, and a special provision that the two corner lots, overlooking Printing-House Square, shall be sold to the lowest bidder. Of course no one could think of bidding lower than myself, not if the bid bore any relation to the available means of the bidder.

The President appointed Messrs. FERRY, KETCHUM and CONNOLLY the Special Committee to make arrangements for the reception of the President elect. I make this announcement that applicants for office may be on hand for the sign manual of the Committee. Senator FERRY is one of the most urbane and accommodating of Senators; Senator KETCHUM can't say no, and Senator CONOLLY—"our DICK,"—well, you all know him, and Democrat though he is, I'll be bound he has his "little say" about more than one of the new swarm of Custom-house officers. So, while looking after Senators FERRY and KETCHUM, it will be just as well to bore RICHARD a few moments.

The bill to authorize the Comptroller to indorse the bonds of the United States to the amount of the proportion of the surplus revenue which we received from the National Treasury, was read a third time and passed. Ayes, 17; Noes, 7—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Colvin, Connolly, Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Hillhouse, Kelly, Manierre, Montgomery, Monroe, J. M. Murphy, P. P. Murphy, Ramsey, Richmond, Rotch, Truman, Walker.

NAYS—Messrs Blood, Grant, Lawrence, McGraw, Robertson, Spinola, Williams.

A tight squeeze, that. It was lost but for the four Democratic votes that went for it, because Gen. DIX asked that it should be.

The hour of 12 o'clock having duly come along, the President announced the special order, which was the consideration of the Governor's Message—Mr. COLVIN having the floor. He spoke as to that portion of the Message which advised additional Railroad facilities in the City of New-York. You know the old story, that "when your ears burn, somebody is talking about you." If such be the case, the ears down in the Executive chamber must have been in a red glow, for Mr. COLVIN was talking about Gov. MORGAN—"talking loosely," as one man—"talking plain," as said another—"talking savagely," as said a third, and "pitchin' in," as said all and each of us. And all and each of us was right, for Mr. COLVIN was pitching in—making a terrible review of "Mr. MORGAN," the individual, "Senator MORGAN," the representative, and "His Excellency, Gov. MORGAN," the Executive,—with now and then a miscellaneous punch in the *Tribune* ribs, and a dash at the old white coat. For his text, Mr. COLVIN took an article in the *Tribune* last Fall, giving the division list on the City Railroads. In reading this, it was amusing to watch the effect produced as Mr. COLVIN slowly toled off the names, with now and then an explanatory note.

Without concluding, Mr. COLVIN gave way for a motion to "progress." He will resume and conclude on Thursday.

"We" were set in a commotion, this morning, by the announcement of the action of the Common Council last evening, in confirming the contract to the Messrs HACKLEY for sweeping the streets. A hasty consultation convincing "us" that it was a "big thing," of course efficient measures were taken to secure a satisfactory explanation. Some of "us" were for putting a bill right through to-day, but some of the more prudent, by a suggestion that the Messrs. HACKLEY "may be able to satisfy us that it is all right," we concluded to let the matter rest until to-morrow. To show the Messrs. HACKLEY what they must expect unless they "let us in," I state that the bill introduced to-day, (and which would have been put through, but for prudential reasons,) repeals so much of the law of 1860 as permits any discretion in awarding contracts, and requires all work to be let to the lowest bidder. The Messrs. HACKLEY must see their danger.

There is more back-bone to-day than I have seen before in a week. The speech made by Mr. LINCOLN at Indianapolis has electrified the people. It has the ring of resolution, and indicates a knowledge of his duty. Those who hanker after the flesh-pots have been for the past week troubled with softening. To-day they see plain enough just what ought to be done—that we must "enforce the laws," and make the Cotton States behave themselves.

Another back bone stiffness comes from the northern part of the State—from Franklin County, where the Republicans, standing on the "no-compromise" platform, elect nine Supervisors to seven Democrats. Last year there were ten Democrats to six Republicans.

Many of the leading Republicans are wending towards Buffalo, where Mr. LINCOLN halts next Sunday. Do you know that Mr. LINCOLN times his arrival thus at Buffalo in order to pay his respects to Ex-President FILLMORE, for whom he is said to entertain a high regard?

The weather is mild, the streets about stripped bare of the snow and ice that has hid the paving-stones from sight these two months past, and there is a right smart chance of a freshet and a break-up should the melting mood continue through another twenty-four hours. LEO.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. MCGRAW reported favorably the bill to incorporate the German Hospital, New-York.

The bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Steamboat Company was reported favorably.

Mr. GARDINER introduced a bill to authorize Inspectors of Election to administer oaths in regard to qualification of voters.

The bill to repeal that part of the Act establishing regulations for the port of New-York, which relates to private piers, was passed.

The bill to amend the charter of the New-York Life Insurance Company was lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

Mr. GOSS introduced a bill to prevent bribery and corruption. The bill makes it unlawful for candidates for nominations or their friends to bribe or induce by presents or promises any one to attend the primaries or caucuses, under a penalty of not over $250, or imprisonment not more than six months; imposes a penalty on persons taking a bribe; imposes penalties and imprisonment on candidates for office, or their friends who provide entertainment during a canvass for the purpose of securing an election, or pay any other expenses other than for printing ballots and handbills, or for conveyance of sick or infirm voters to the polls, and on conviction, vacates the office to which the offending party has been elected. It provides imprisonment for two years of any person who offers a bribe or promise to a member of the Legislature to influence his vote, and like punishment, with expulsion from the House, of any member taking a bribe or any inducement for his vote. Declares the seat of any member vacant who shall have or seek to have any understanding, direct or indirect, with any other member respecting his vote. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mr. PIERCE presented the petitions of C. C. HUTCHINSON, Agent of the Kansas Relief Society, and of the citizens of Albany for State aid to Kansas.

A number of petitions were presented for the repeal of the Sunday law, and for the submission of the Crittenden resolutions to a vote of the people.

Gov. MORGAN returned two bills with his vetoes, one relating to the Onondaga Penitentiary, on the ground that the object would be obtained under the general law, and the other to authorize Poughkeepsie to borrow $6,000 for the purchase of a steam fire engine, on the ground that the city charter gives ample power to borrow all the money required for the good of the city. Both vetoes were laid on the table.

Mr. FISHER reported favorably the bill to widen Main-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. BESORN reported favorably the bill to preserve game in Suffolk County.

The daily sessions of the House after the 14th inst. were fixed for 10 A. M.

The report of the State Board of Equalization was presented; also, a report on railroads by the State Engineer.

At 12 o'clock the House adjourned.

State Agricultural Society.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly Chamber, to-day, at 12½ o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. B. F. HUNTINGTON.

The Treasurer's report was read, and shows the net receipts at the State Fair, at Elmira, of $9,043; total cash receipts of the year, $18,563; expenditures, $16,771. The report of the Secretary of the Society was read by B. P. JOHNSON.

A Committee of twenty-four was appointed to nominate officers and select a place for holding the next Fair.

Recess till 4 P. M. When the Society reassembled, the Committee reported the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—George Geddes, of Onondaga. *Vice-Presidents*—John Jay, of New-York; Benjamin F. Camp, of Westchester; Herman Wendell, of Albany; John A. Corey, of Saratoga; S. D. Hungerford, of Jefferson; Ezra Corneil, of Tompkins; Samuel W. Johnson, of Cattaraugus. *Corresponding Secretary*—B. P. Johnson, of Albany. *Recording Secretary*—Erastus Corning, Jr., of Albany. *Treasurer*—Luther Tucker, of Albany. *Executive Committee*—Messrs. T. C. Peters, of Genesee; D. Lapham, of Clinton; Jno. Winslow, of Jefferson; E. Sherrill, of Genesee; Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess.

The Committee also reported in favor of leaving the selection of a place for holding the next State Fair with the Executive Committee, stating that Watertown was the only place which made an application to be selected.

A motion to hold the State Exhibition in July or August for a trial of all agricultural implements was referred to the Executive Committee.

A resolution in favor of the passage of the Assembly bill authorizing the collection of agricultural statistics was adopted.

A resolution approving of the proposed Exhibition of Industry of all Nations in London in 1862, and pledging the Society to aid in the enterprise, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. T. C. PETERS, affirming the impropriety of offering separate premiums for imported cattle and in favor of their taking their chances of prizes with domestic cattle.

On the question arising as to the propriety of requiring an entrance fee of $2 for $10 premiums, or over that amount, and $1 for other premiums, the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Recess till 7½ P. M.

The evening session was consumed in the reading of papers by Dr. ASA FITCH on the entomological peculiarities of the past season, and by Mr. J. STANTON GOULD on grasses and their culture.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st, Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins: Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Trusses.—Dr. BIGGS' water-proof MULTIPEDAL TRUSS is believed to be unequaled, and well worthy the careful notice of all interested parties. The Doctor has new appliances also for VARICOCELE and ENLARGED VEINS, which commend themselves to universal favor.
OFFICE No. 2 BARCLAY-STREET.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Gas Bills Reduced and the Light Improved by the STERLING GAS REGULATOR, manufactured and warranted by WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Co. Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

CAMERON—FLEMING—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Edward Anthon, ROBLATEK W. CAMERON to ANNE FLEMING, daughter of N. Leavenworth, of this City.

LANE—OPIE—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, by Rev. G. W. Folwell, Mr. W. B. LANE to Miss SOPHIA V. D. OPIE, both of this City.

LARNED—GARDNER—At Brooklyn, at the house of the bride's brother, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, by Rev. H. W. Blanchard, JOHN LYDDON to MARY ELIZABETH HERNEST, both of the above city.

BROWN—YOLLETT—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Francis Peck, JOHN S. BROWN to ALMIRA LOUISA, daughter of Wm. Yellott.

GARDNER—GARDNER—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 12 by Rev. H. C. Fish, D. D., JAMES W. C. GARDNER, of South Orange, N. J., to FRANCES HENRIETTA, daughter of the late John Gardner, of the former city.

KINGSBURY—RAESSLER—On Wednesday moruing, Feb. 13, at the Presbyterian Church, Scranton, Penn., by Rev. Mr. Hikok, EDWARD P. KINGSBURY to Miss ANNA L. RAESSLER, all of Scranton.

DIED.

CORBETT—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, THOMAS CORBETT, aged 62 years and 8 months.

His funeral will take place from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

VAN ZANDT—In this City, on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 10, MARY D., infant daughter of N. Laurence and Mary D. Van Zandt.

COX—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, THOMAS COX, Sen., aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 37 Christopher-st, this day, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEWART—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, EMILY A., wife of A. B. Stewart, aged 39 years.

Funeral services will be held at No. 42 West 35th-st., this day, Feb 14, at 4 o'clock P.M., and in the First Presbyterian Church at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

RICHARDSON—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, MARGARET A., daughter of the late John W. Richardson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. from her late residence, No. 104 East 13th-st. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

COOK—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, Miss MARY COOK.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her late brother, Mr. Edward Cook, No. 92 West 10th-st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M

HILLYER—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, of scarlet fever, CARRIE, youngest daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth Ann Hillyer, aged 1 year, 10 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 151 Rivington-st. on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOUGLASS—At No. 69 Jersey-av., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, HENRY, infant son of Wm. H. and the late Ada E. Douglass, aged 12 days.

SMITH—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, JULIANNA SMITH, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place on Friday, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Episcopal Church, Yonkers.

THOMPSON—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 13, JONATHAN THOMPSON, aged 57 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE—At Spring Valley, Rockland County, on Monday, Feb. 11, of consumption, REBECCA FARQUHAR, wife of Joseph White, in the 49th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Macpelah Cemetery for interment.

☞ London, C. W., papers please copy.

BUTLEY—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., JANE, wife of Uriah Bulkley, and daughter of Rev. James Sayre, deceased, aged 72 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Rufus Nichols, on Thursday, Feb 14 at 1 o'clock P. M.

DANA—At Newburyport, Mass., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, DANIEL DANA, Jr., of this city, aged 45 years.

SINCLAIR—At Mr. Fay's Plantation, Jauerette, La., on Monday, Aug. 27, 1860 of congestive fever JAMES C. S. SINCLAIR, son of Catherine E. and the late Robert Sinclair, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle Robert E. Rigg, at Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., this day, Feb 14, at 12 o'clock M.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDLY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 125, Feb. 13, 1861.
56, 12, 64, 18, 73, 10, 44, 19, 50, 75, 46, 3, 55.
Class No. 126, Feb. 13, 1861.
66, 32, 38, 15, 52, 31, 18, 49, 55, 36, 51, 21, 47, 16.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 13, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing-House-Square.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
Rev. Dr. HAMLIN'S concluding lecture will be
"MAHOMMEDANISM AND ITS FUTURE,"
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

POPULAR LECTURES.
In addition to other 14 pages of the best Reading Matter, Music, &c., the following Lectures appear in respective numbers of THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, published weekly, at 3 cents, and sold by all News Agents:
"The Policy of Honesty," by Geo. W. Curtis..In No. 21.
"A Day in the Alps," by Rev. T. L. Cuyler...In No. 21.
"Man and Climate," by Bayard Taylor.....In No. 20.
"Little Things," by Rev. Dr. Stor

Our Relations with Japan.

A MERCHANT'S VIEW OF THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

A gentleman who has been for some time a merchant in Japan, writes to the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the frequent violations of our treaty with that Government, and cites the following instances which transpired during his residence there, and which go to show an unmistakable hostility to the encouragement of a free and extended trade:

Instance 1st. Foreign merchants were making large shipments of copper to China. It cost at Yokahama, some 16 cents per pound, and commanded a ready sale in China at 25 cents. Of course the profits were large; so large that the shipments increased to the extent of the supply. Suddenly, however, the native merchants raised their price from 16 cents to 26 cents, and the shipments, of course, ceased. For months we could not imagine why the native merchants would not sell at any figure under 26 cents, but finally, the cat escaped out of the bag—*the Government had ordered all merchants to pay a tax of* $10 *upon every hundred pounds of copper* which they should sell to foreign merchants. Hence, to save their own pockets, they had to add that $10 to the price asked for every hundred pounds.

Instance 2d. Among other imports (mostly for foreign use) was an article of butter—American butter—put up in ten-pound kegs, and a dozen or more of said kegs, headed up in a hogshead, after which pickle was poured in through the bung. This was to preserve it, and, of course, the hogsheads should not be opened until the butter was wanted for use. *I have known the Custom-House officers at Yokohama to insist upon opening every individual one of a dozen or more of such hogsheads, refusing to select one here and there, as is the custom in other parts of the world.* Of course the lot was sold at a great sacrifice!

Instance 3d. Many other imports for foreign use, such as preserved meats, valuable clothes, etc., etc., are sent in air-tight tins. These they invariably open—searching for—what? The result, however, is the same—immediate depreciation in the value of the article.

Instance 4th. Our treaty provided that the American dollar should be equal to *its weight of Japanese silver*, which was something over three itchibu. For several months this was pretty much the case, the native merchant taking $1 rather than itchibu three. Suddenly, however, they refused to receive the dollar for more than *two* itchibu; *thus subtracting just one-third from the* (local) *value of the money in the safes of every foreign merchant in the place.* This was of course a death-blow to everything like trade; and indeed, at the time I left the country, (Oct. 30, 1860,) scarcely any foreigner in Yokohama was making his daily expenses. Many were losing money, and the general impression was, that unless the dollar recovered, nothing more was to be done.

Now, to what does the reader attribute this sudden fall of the dollar? Does he suppose that the native merchants became all at once avaricious, and wished to get it cheaper? Far from it! It rested entirely with the Government, who *actually*, in open violation of their treaty, and to the great loss of the foreign community, *issued a Government notice to the effect that the dollar was only worth two itchibu.* Now, what object had the Government to issue such a notice? Here it lies in a nut shell.

Seeing that there were some fifteen million dollars in the hands of the native merchants, they said, "bring us those fifteen million dollars and we will pay you two itchibu each." The merchants trenchingly obey, receive their two itchibu each, and ever thereafter refuse to receive dollars from foreigners for more than that, *for fear* that the Government will again come down on them. In the meantime, the Government recoins their fifteen million dollars into forty-five million itchibu, and comes out *fifteen millions ahead.* Of course, these figures are given in round numbers, but they serve to explain the rascality of the Government, and the cause of the low value of our dollar in Japan.

And now our advices from that country tell us what?

"That the Ministers have given up this currency question, determined to let the dollar find its own level," instead of saying to the Government, "respect your treaty or stand the consequences."

The Custom-House Frauds—Discharge of Mr. Kozlay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your journal, with others, contained the charge against me in connection with the recent forgeries, by which two cases of silks were stolen from the bonded warehouses, I think it due to me that a similar publicity be given to the fact that I have been honorably discharged and acquitted of all complicity in that matter. A full and fair investigation was had, and my innocence thoroughly established and formally declared. Respectfully, your obt. servant,

EUGENE A. KOZLAY,
Attorney and Counsellor-at Law.

—James L. Houston, a lad 16 years of age, doing business in Tallahassee, (Fla.,) killed himself on Jan. 29, by the careless use of chloroform, with which he was attempting to alleviate a tooth-ache.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with fish, hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—FIFTH ST., Between 5th and 6th-avs. Divine Service will be held in the Chapel every Thursday morning during the present season of Lent, at 11 o'clock, when contributions will be received towards the support of the Hospital, especially to meet the case of friendless applicants for admission. Thursday is the general visiting day for persons desiring to see the Institution from 11 to 1 o'clock. There is public Worship in the Chapel on Sunday afternoons at 3½ o'clock.

GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, OLD Gold and silver bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. Fine gold and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st.
A. BARNARD,
Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.
P. S.—Diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, purchased.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam 8½ feet hold; engine, 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, decorating, or fresco work done, can have it executed, at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, by addressing PAINTER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

PELLHAM FARM TRIPLE REFINED Pippin Cider, for bottling; Pelham Seedling Potatoes, warranted not to rot; triple refined Cider Vinegar, for sale at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH, Commission Merchant.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, for chamberwork and waiting. Such only as can bring good references may apply at No. 115 East 17th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED COOK, washer and ironer. The best of references required as to character and ability. Apply at No. 8 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK AND NURSE.—WANTED, A COOK and nurse who must be Protestants; cook to assist in washing and ironing; nurse to be a good seamstress; Scotch preferred; wages not over $8. Apply at No. 81 St. Mark's-place.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED IN A WHOLESALE Stationer's store, an experienced salesman of commanding influence is wanted at once. Salary not exceeding $1,000. Communications confidential. Address, with full particulars and real name and reference, ADVERTISER, Box No. 3,809, Post-office, New-York.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, one who is thoroughly capable in every respect, and able to take the entire charge of an infant. If necessary, to go to a pleasant place in the country; an active, young person would be preferred, and one who has lost her infant. The best of references will be required. Address, stating qualifications, &c., and where to be seen, J. H. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A GENTEEL BAKERY UP TOWN, a Protestant girl to attend store; one accustomed to the business, producing the best of references. Address, in own handwriting, P. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, with name and particulars.

NURSE WANTED.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands and does her duty, can sew, is cheerful. Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 100 East 21st-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY GOOD BUSINESS MAN WHO FINDS it impossible to meet his obligations (owing to the precarious turn of national affairs,) and desires to get released therefrom to become interested in an established mercantile cash business in this City, where risk is really unknown and profits ample, can effect both objects confidentially if he addresses in good faith H. O. C., care Box No. 705 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS man, who can take efficient charge of the financial and indoor branch of business, and furnish cash capital of $10,000, may hear of a very favorable opportunity to connect himself with an established and prosperous concern in St. Louis, by addressing, confidentially, and with real signature, H. W., Box No. 4,055 Post-office.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A LIGHT MANUFACturing business, of a staple article, extensively used, paying a good profit. Sales net cash. Address Box No. 3,861, Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to do the housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 4th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 224 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the millinery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a small private family; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent woman, as chambermaid and laundress or to assist in fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 415 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress; is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 5th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 330 Bowery, one door above Great Jones-st., in the millinery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in the washing; understands her business, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 74 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at Nos. 38 and 39 5th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is not afraid to work; six years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 Cannon-st., on the second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 135 East 22d-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman wishes to be employed as first-class cook, either in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant. She will engage by the day, week or month. She will be found a trustworthy person, where her services may be required. The best of City reference. Call, for three days, at 134 3d-av., corner of 15th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; will assist in the washing, if required; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 8 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family or boarding house; understands her business in all its branches, can produce the highest City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery-store. A note addressed to COOK, at the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; she understands meats, soups, game, pastry of all kinds, and baking bread; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the shoestore.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or a very respectable woman; understands all branches of cooking, soups, jellies, desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly. American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from the 6th-av., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes. Wages $9. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, who has lived over three years in her last place. The best of City reference will be given. She has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION. Who has lived in the highest families, and understands her business thoroughly; can bring the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 West-Sixteenth-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family, good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook, in a private family; good City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 11 7th-av. for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXCELlent woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, is a first-rate laundress, neat, obliging, and studies her employer's interest; is highly recommended for capacity and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d st., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry. Has the best of reference from where she has lived two years. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 128 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and assist with washing and ironing; she perfectly understands meats, soups, game, pastry of all kinds, and baking bread; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 76 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the shoestore.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or a very respectable woman; understands all branches of cooking, soups, jellies, desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly. American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from the 6th-av., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes. Wages $9. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTable young woman, who has lived over three years in her last place. She best of City reference will be given. She has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 111 7th-av., entrance in 16th-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION. Who has lived in the highest families, and understands her business thoroughly; can bring the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 West-Sixteenth-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family, good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; good City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 11 7th-av. for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXCELlent woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, is a first-rate laundress, neat, obliging, and studies her employer's interest; is highly recommended for capacity and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d st., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry. Has the best of reference from where she has lived two years. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 128 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and assist with washing and ironing,

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask, brocatel and plush, superb black-wood and gilt cabinets, work tables and etagères, elegantly carved rosewood etagères, of new and elegant designs; secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood and oak buffets, carved oak dining-room chairs, in reps and leather; carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, rosewood and mahogany armoires-à-glace, elegant bronze and marble mantel set, mahogany pier, chamber and dining-room furniture. The above is now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve.

J. SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door east from Broadway.

EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH BOOKS, including many valuable scientific Books
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 15, 16 and 19, at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with this said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substintion of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom and were to be taken as a part there f

DUMMER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central sale-room, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale, comprising a large and general assortment of household furniture; rosewood sofas, chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth, oval bureaus, marble-tops; mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, dressing bureaus, chairs, painted set oak extension table, mattresses, crockery, glassware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c. Also, 2,000 cigars, three mangles, platted ware, boots, shoes, &c., &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B Leffingwell Esq., Referee, of valuable IVth Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jamaica-court.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the stock of millinery and fancy goods, with an assortment of ladies' silk hats, trimmed, ribbons, velvets, hat frames, several show cases, also household furniture, carpets, sofas, beds, mattresses, looking-glasses, &c., at No. 414 4th-av., near 30th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable house and lot No. 188 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements; gas fixtures go with the house. Lot 22x98 feet 9 inches.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, at No 446 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, stoves, mirrors, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN HILDRETH, Attorney.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of handsome house on 44th-st., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Feb. 14 at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, without reserve, for cash.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUANCE OF THE DEATH of ELIAS C. ENING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, survivior partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MINER & THORP, for the transaction of a general auction and commission business, at No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HENRY D. MINER,
GOULD H. THORP.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. W. FISHER & CO., at No. 650 Broadway, was dissolved on the 15th of December last by mutual consent.

J. W. FISHER.
JACOB S. ABRAMS.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm.

PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK Feb. 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 25th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs., said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Amasa Meeker, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.

PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.

Fourteen Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty-five persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by failure of work, sickness and misfortune, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness, and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased contractions of labor as Winter advanced, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, reduce the number of the recipients. There having, meanwhile, been no public excitement touching the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds, consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering the most severe, the Association is left without adequate means of relief. What more need be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? The plea is not for distant strangers who have claims on others, nor for the debased and outcast; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have none to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly; for thus shall it be measured to you again. It surely cannot be that the piteous cry of more than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND of our worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.

To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business derangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than 20 per cent. less than in 1858 and 1857. The present strait, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board,
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

REGULAR SALE,

Shares.		Shares.		
20	Bank of Commerce	$100	40 Butch. & Drovs. Bk.	$25
40	East River Bank	25	15 Merchant's Ins.	50
10	Lafayette Ins.	50	20 Home Ins.	50
82	Am. Steel Sp. Mf. Co	50	50 Relief Ins.	51
30	North River Ins.	25	20 N. J. R. & Trans. Co	50
20	Brevoort Ins.	50	60 Astor Ins.	25
50	Lamar Ins.	50	24 Standard Ins.	50
15	Manhattan Ins.	50	40 Brooklyn Ins.	17
100	Am. Guano Co.	100	40 St. Mark's Ins.	25
20	L. S. & M. S. Rail'g Co	100	50 Firemen's Ins.	17
20	Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	50 Metropolitan Ins.	50
40	Mechs' & Trad's Ins.	50	50 Kings Co Ins.	20
50	Knickerbocker Ins.	40	39 Col. Marine Ins.	100

$2,660 Tennessee State 6 P cent. Bonds.
4,000 North Carolina State 6 P cent. Bonds.
3,000 New-York and Erie R. (Assented) Bonds of 1871.

Next Regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 18. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sales-room, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open, at the office of the Company, Room No. 6 Trinity Building, New-York, where holders of the subscription may this paid either in this bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the Directors.

G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 2d day of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861.

FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New York will receive their Dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the 22d day of February instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to Stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors

E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRABY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, FAIRHAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Sutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M and 2 P. M. Express Trains from Tremont, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. Express Train from 26th st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tremont; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 23th-st. depôt. For Croton Falls 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depôt; 8.15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White-st depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st depôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany 7.15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6.30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A.M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday insinded.).
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.

—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS,
a15-law6mTh* RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.

jy19-law6mTh*

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
JAN. 1, 1861.

OFFICE, No. 161 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per Statement, Jan. 1, 1860		$3,403,563 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860	$763,063 55	
Received for Interest during the year 1860	214,014 19	
Total Receipts for 1860	$977,067 74	
Paid Claims, by death	$267,050 000	
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 29	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.	31,630 54	
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,325 30	
Paid Physicians' Fees	5,966 75	
Paid Annuities	3,517 00	
Paid Dividends during the year.	166,506 75	$565,661 63 $411,978 11
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$62,684 19	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	2,327 841 68	
Premium Notes, on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. Interest	1,279,864 17	
Real estate	90,893 27	
Loans on Scrip	6,921 44	
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission	45,343 75	
Total Assets		$3,812,558 50

The Directors have declared a Dividend of (451 FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered THE PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1859.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

DR. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock, P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New York.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCREASING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Asthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howall & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary

MEDICAL.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth man is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many doctor their family without determining from consulting the author of the book, who is curing such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1 by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, upstairs, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures. no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently. With dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL practice in this City at No. 64 East 22d-st., from Tuesday, March 5, to May 1, 1861. Chronic diseases cured in a few minutes without pain.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without confining or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is in a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book (or nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain Decorated, and Gilded. Solid Walnut and Oak Sets. Mattresses. Spring Beds, &c.

J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufactuerers.
No. 650 Broadway bet Bleecker and Bond-sts.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE. BY A PARTY DECLINING housekeeping—a complete set of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture—a bargain to those contemplating it. Dealers need not apply. Addres H. K., Box No. 1,421 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPE, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Woods, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23;
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2,

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

dream of a future Union, more perfect than that of the past, until the people shall have had a chance to declare themselves.

The professional politicians, who have brought us to our present position, can't be expected to relieve us therefrom; 'the same fountain cannot send forth sweet waters and bitter.' But I have confidence in the soundness of the masses, if they are only allowed to express themselves."

SEIZURES BY THE POLICE.

INTERCEPTION OF AMMUNITION DESTINED FOR THE SOUTH.

EIGHT THOUSAND SHARP'S CARTRIDGES, AND TEN THOUSAND PRIMERS SEIZED—THE GEORGIA MUSKETS STILL IN CUSTODY.

A further seizure of a considerable quantity of fixed ammunition destined for Charleston, *viâ* Savannah, was yesterday made by the Police attached to the Steamboat Squad, which was about to be shipped by steamer *Huntsville*. Officers ARMSTRONG and LYNSKY, who were stationed at Pier No. 12, North River, occupied by H. B. CROMWELL & Co.'s line of steamers, observed cart No. 1,664 drive upon the Pier at 8 o'clock A. M., with a small box marked J. E. ANDER & Co., Charleston, S. C. Believing that the box contained something "contraband," the officers took temporary charge of it, and notified Sergeant GRANT of the circumstance.

Upon the arrival of that officer, the box was opened and found to contain another box, the lid of which was secured by screws. On opening this, the inner box was found to be divided into compartments, and contained, in nicely-arranged packages, 10,000 Sharpe's primers, or caps. The box was shipped by Adams' Express Company, per steamer *Huntsville*.

At 11:30 A. M. two suspicious-looking boxes came down marked "H. S.," suggesting, probably, that they contained *hard shooters*. These were also detained, and, on being opened, there were found three smaller boxes, each of which had 1,000 Sharpe's rifle cartridges, and the larger box having 5,000 cartridges, being 8,000 in all. They had evidently been made up in great haste, and not with the usual perfection.

Mr. CROMWELL mildly remonstrated against the seizure of the cases, but they were removed to the new arsenal in Thirty-fifth-street by order of the Superintendent.

Mr. J. E. ANDER is a well-known hardware merchant in Charleston, and as the primers, like the cartridges, were for Sharp's carbines, it is presumed that both consignments were for the same firm. It is believed that quantities of arms are shipped in barrels and other packages which do not attract notice or excite suspicion. Shipments are made by sailing vessels, by the way of Camden and Amboy to Philadelphia, and thence by railroad South; and also to Norfolk and Richmond, at which places the packages are shipped to their more Southern destinations.

THE GEORGIA MUSKETS.

The ten cases of muskets belonging to citizens of Georgia, about which so much has already been said, are still in the custody of the Police authorities. Yesterday Mr. LAMAR called again on the Superintendent of Police, in company with Mr. SYMS, who said he had sold the arms to the authorities of Georgia and received an equivalent, which prevented him from putting in a claim for them. Mr. LAMAR then demanded the guns. Mr. KENNEDY replied that he should not give them up except upon a legal process, and that he would again seize them if he afterwards discovered them being shipped to any of the seceding States. Mr. LAMAR was yesterday in correspondence with Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, on the subject.

IMPORTANT MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* is to be temporarily converted into a man-of-war. She went over, yesterday, to the Brooklyn Navy-yard to receive a new and formidable armament. Four thirty-three hundred weight guns, one 12-pound howitzer, and a quantity of shot and shell will be put on board. It is said that a marine guard is to be detailed for her immediately.

We are in a position to state that officers who have resigned in the United States service, are endeavoring to obtain men for the secession armies and navies from Northern arsenals and navy-yards. Lieut. KIRKLAND, late of the marine corps, has written to a marine at this place, asking him to influence "all soldiers who have put up their time in Uncle Sam's service," to enter the Georgian army, where they will receive all the extra pay and emoluments that reënlistment in the Federal forces would entitle them to. Lieut. KIRKLAND is a native of North Carolina, and is married to a daughter or niece of Col. HARDEE. His offer will have little effect on the United States troops.

Matters are getting brisk at the Norfolk Navy-yard. The *Portsmouth* and *Germantown* are being rapidly prepared for commission. The premises are literally filled with coal; which seems to make the Virginian people expect that Gosport will soon become a great coaling place for United States steamers.

The United States steam gunboat *Mohawk*, which arrived here a few days since, has been hauled alongside the wharf at the Navy-yard, and will be overhauled at once. Her present officers and crew, it is said, are not to be detached.

In obedience to orders from Washington, the United States ship *Supply* is not to be put out of commission, as was expected, but will be immediately filled with stores and provisions for the squadron now cruising off Florida. As every exertion is being made to expedite her outfit, she will be ready in a few days. Letters for the *Brooklyn*, *Macedonian*, *Wyandotte*, *St. Louis* and *Sabine*, will be forwarded by her, if left at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, without expense.

Those sailors and marines whom circumstances render it necessary to retain in the service beyond the specified time, will receive one-fourth their usual pay, in addition to their present wages. The act of Congress which provides for this, expressly reserves, on the part of the Government, the right to hold enlisted men as long as "the interests of the country demand it," on the condition aforesaid.

FROM THE TORTUGAS.

U. S. S. MACEDONIAN, TORTUGAS, Feb. 3, 1861.

The *Brooklyn* has arrived and landed her ordnance. This place is in a perfect state of defence. Major-General CRASE will herdly attempt the assault of any fort protected by the United States.

We are very desponding on board of this vessel—the Southern officers particularly. Loyal to every honorable and constitutional principle, they deplore the condition of affairs, and still hope even against hope.

Something of a counter-irritant was administered by the perusal of a very silly manifesto from a Mr. HAMILTON, late Lieutenant U. S. N. That young man's naval experience must have been rather peculiar, when he can have the *modest assurance* to publicly advise old Southern gentlemen to *steal* their ships, be guilty of treason, and gain the contempt of every chivalric and high-toned man.

If the ex-lieutenant has been purchased at his own estimated value, the State of South Carolina has been sadly swindled! His departure from the service has caused no unhappiness.

We sail at once for Pensacola, and hope to hear good news of union, peace and good-will.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT. SILL.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent this morning mentions the resignation of Lieut. SILL, (from the Ordnance, not the Artillery,) in a connection which does him injustice.

In July last, Mr. SILL gave the Department the customary six months' notice of resignation—and this was without the slightest anticipation of the present unhappy state of affairs. So far from apprehensions of active duty having influenced him in this respect, he, on the contrary, accompanied his formal letter of resignation with a letter to the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, by which he places himself at the call of the service whenever the Department may find or deem it desirable. And he would have abandoned altogether his purpose to resign were it not for business engagements entered into prior to the Presidential election.

Respectfully yours, H.

A BOLD IMPOSTURE.

An attempt was made last evening to flood the City with a bogus sheet called the *Extra Press*, announcing an attack upon Fort Sumter, the bombardment of Charleston, and other equally startling intelligence. This was a futile effort to repeat the clumsy imposture practised some four weeks ago, but the Police nipped it in the bud by arresting one of the newsboys with an armful of the papers as he was running through the Park. The officers went to No. 23 Ann street, where the sheets were sold, and found about one hundred boys, large and small, ready to buy them. As the policemen entered the place the lights were extinguished, and the enterprising publisher, whose name is known, made good his escape. Word was telegraphed from the Second Ward Station to Headquarters to arrest any boys offering the bogus sheets for sale. Later in the evening, Officer WATERS found about 600 copies of the paper, which he took possession of, and removed to the Station-house.

SALUTE FOR THE UNION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Thirty-four guns were fired here this evening in honor of the Union and the declaration at Washington of the election of President and Vice-President.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Proceedings of the California Legislature, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

The Pony Express passed at 6:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Arrived, 24th, *Web Foot*, New-York; 25th, steamer *Sonora*, Panama; ship *Richard Busteed*, Manilla, with a cargo of sugar; bark *Louisa*, Australia. Sailed, 23d, bark *Otto*, Sydney, with a cargo of wheat.

The firm of Messrs. ABERNETHY, CLARK & Co., extensive lumber dealers of this city, have failed for a large amount. They have been engaged for many years in the business, and received their supplies, principally from Oregon.

Some four or five sets of Union resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature, and made the special order in the Senate for Thursday next. None of the resolutions offered thus far either excuse or express sympathy for the Secessionists, although they nearly all urge compromise on the part of the Northern States.

Both branches of the Legislature have passed an act transferring $150,000 from the Swamp Land Fund to the General Fund, so as to place the fund in a condition to pay salaries and other legislative expenses. The act provides for returning the money on the 21 of November next.

An exciting debate has taken place in the Assembly over the resolutions to expunge from the Legislative record the vote against the late Senator BRODERICK, for opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The resolutions passed that body by 41 to 32.

All the candidates for the United States Senate are invited to address a meeting of the Legislature and the public, at Sacramento, this evening, on the state of the Union. It is believed that none of them will respond to the invitation.

An effort is making among the Douglas members of the Legislature to hold a caucus on Tuesday or Thursday of next week, to nominate a Senatorial candidate.

An incendiary fire occurred at Sacramento on the 24th, destroying a large boarding-house, known as the "Pelsce." The inmates barely escaped with their lives. Loss about $150,000.

Two tons of average copper ore, from Calaveras County, have been assayed in this city, proving to contain gold, silver and copper at $112 per ton the proportion of gold and silver being about $14 to the ton.

COMMERCIAL.

In a few lines of goods there has been slightly increased sales. During the past day or two the fair feeling in trade, fine weather, good roads, being availed of to transport goods more freely into the interior.

The general tone of trade is that of quietness in regard to most exported articles, with pretty active export demand for the leading articles of domestic produce. Sales ADAMANTINE CANDLES, at 20c @21c. ℔ lb. SUGAR—sales, 1,000 sacks China No. 1, in good order, at $3 27½@$3 35. WHEAT, delivered alongside of ship, $1 70@$1 75 ℔ 100 lbs.; miller pay a slight advance upon these prices.

The New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The New-Mexican mail, from Pawnee Fork, arrived this morning. Nothing had been heard from the incoming mail, which should have connected with this one at Pawnee Fork. The snow has all disappeared from the Plains, and left the roads almost impassable.

Affairs in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Gov. ROBINSON has called the State Legislature to meet March 26. Much interest is felt in regard to the election of United States Senators.

BEEBE, the late acting Governor of the Territory, has appointed four Commissioners to the Peace Conference at Washington, and it is thought Gov. ROBINSON will also appoint Commissioners.

Latest Dispatch from Kansas to the New-York Committee.

ATCHISON, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 12.

We are crowding provisions as fast as possible south and west to depôts; teams are giving out and dying; hogs are starving in droves, and cattle are famishing. Three children starved in Marshall County, if rumor is true, but the story comes straight. The people are now alarmed, and all who can are fleeing the Territory from remote settlements. Unless relief depôts save them, the panic must soon prevail. We are pressing forward by faith in the New-York Committee; their promptness will secure the salvation of the whole work. We await breathlessly and anxiously the Legislature's action. A week's delay would be fatal to seed wheat; exertion this week insures the gain or loss of one million to this people. The New-York Committee have telegraphed in reply, "The prospects are you will be supplied; do not despair."

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The English writ of *habeas corpus* in the ANDERSON case was served on the Sheriff on Monday. If the prisoner is remanded by the Canadian Court, he will then be taken to England.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The contest of the great monopoly against the principle of free Railroad, was begun, to-day, in the New-Jersey Legislature, and resulted in its signal overthrow.

The Somerset and Hunterdon Farmers' Railroad was ordered to a third reading, and a test motion for its indefinite postponement was lost by 22 ayes, against 34 noes.

There is great rejoicing on the part of the friends of the bill.

Fire in Baldwinsville, N. Y.

BALDWINSVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

A fire, at 10 o'clock last night, destroyed the flouring mill owned by JOHNSON, COOK & Co., and contents. Loss, $100,000 on the mill, and $40,000 on grain; insured for about $18,000, mostly in the following Companies: Hartford, Conn.; Fulton, New-York; and Hampden, Springfield, Mass. The fire is supposed to have originated by friction of the machinery. The distillery adjoining was saved.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Block Nos. 33 and 37 Commercial-street, occupied by SNEXMAN & HALL and others, with a large stock of teas, tobacco, etc., were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not estimated.

Serious Steamboat Disaster.

St. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Yesterday morning the steamer *Sunshine* picked up a snag at Kaskaskia Bend, which, passing through her guard, burst the steam-pipe. Several persons were scalded, among them two of the deck hands, who subsequently died.

Non-Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Feb. 13—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 30th, *via* Queenstown on the 31st ult.

Wind, N. N. W. Weather clear.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 13—11 P. M.

The steamship *North American* from Liverpool on Jan. 31 *via* Queenstown, Feb. 1, has not been signaled up to the present.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived at 9 o'clock Tuesday night. All well.

THE SUICIDE OF CAPT. TILTON.—The Washington *Star* of February 9, gives the following particulars of the recent suicide in that city:

"It seems that for some time past Capt. TILTON has been laboring under an unfortunate depression of spirits, caused in the main by the sectional difficulties existing throughout the country. He attended to the business of his office yesterday as usual, and after returning to his residence, a number of friends called upon him, with whom he conversed about the prevailing topic until the dinner hour. After his friends retired, his family noticed that his melancholy augmented, and in a few minutes he returned to his room. Having no suspicion as to his purpose, they sat down to dinner, and in a few minutes heard a heavy fall overhead, and rushing up to his room found him lying on the floor, which was deluged with his life blood. The unfortunate man had discharged a pistol at his head, causing instant death.

He entered the service in 1822 as a midshipman, and was commissioned as a commander in 1853. He stood a high in the service as any other officer of his rank. His last cruize was in the command of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, on the Home squadron from which he returned in April, 1857. Subsequently he was assigned to duty here, as a member of the Light-house Board, in which capacity he was engaged at the time of the sad occurrence. When commanding the *Saratoga* he contracted the Chagres fever, and ever since had been troubled with an affection of the head from its effects. His mind had been greatly troubled with the sad condition of the country for two months past. His age was somewhere about fifty-four. He leaves a large and very interesting family, residing in this city. His remains were to be taken to Annapolis, where (being a native of Delaware) he resided for a long period.

FROM HAVANA.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

Don PEDRO C. BOMBALIER, the proprietor, or rather the former proprietor and founder of the Express between the United States and this city, has been honored by the Queen of Spain with the Cross of the Order of CHARLES V., with which he was recently "condecorated" at the "Chapel of the Palace," His Excellency the Captain-General appearing as Grand Master of the Order, the Padre PEREIRA as Priest, and Don JOAQUIN LNONE Y ROMERO as the Master of Ceremonies. The Conde de Cañango was Padrino (godfather) to the neophyte, and there were also present Don Manuel Gonzalez del Valle, Don Miguel Suarez Vigil, Don Antonio Garcia Riorzo, Don José Alonzo y Delgado, Don José de Arazorza, Don José Segundo, and Don José Chinchilla.

On the birthday of the Prince of Asturias, (23d ult.,) the Marquis de la Real Compañia presented His Excellency the Captain-General with two "bonos," each of the value of $100, the proceeds of which are to be distributed among the sufferers by the last inundations in Spain. The Marques must have forgotten the old Latin proverb, "*Bis dat, qui Cito dat*," when he made this donation, or he would not have compelled those who are to be the recipients of his bounty to wait four, five, six or seven months before the full amount of his gift can be realized for distribution.

A negro some little time since stole some lottery tickets. A few days ago he and a white man, an accomplice, were arrested. One of the tickets stolen drew the approximation to the $10,000 prize.

The British bark *Halifax* has been recently wrecked in front of Cienfuegos.

A "Royal Order" dated Madrid, 28th December last, and recently published here, appoints Don JOSE M. DE NAOUERA, Chief of Section in the office of the Secretary of the "*Civil* Government of the Island," and Don MANUEL MARIN CARBAJAL, Cashier of the administration of "Maritime Rents"—(the Custom House.)

Another "Royal Order" of same date appoints Don MARIANO ESCARTIN LAS CASAS, Attorney of the Royal Chancery of Porto Rico.

We have intelligence from Cienfuegos after a long dispute among the members of the Ayuntamiento (corporation) that it has at length been decided to permit the erection of wooden houses in some parts of that City.

Since I last had this pleasure, I have seen a private letter dated "Oceuniare, (Venezuela) 4th January, 1861," which states that at nine o'clock, A. M., of that day, MARTIN GOMEZ, at the head of a strong party had attacked that City, but that after six hours fighting he was compelled to retire. That Gen. PINTO had arrived to assist the inhabitants, but before he reached the City the enemy was defeated. He, however, started in pursuit of the flying foe. This letter was received by the Spanish steamer *Cuba*, which arrived from St. Thomas, &c., &c., on the 26th inst.

The Spanish Bank of Havana decreased its line of Discounts during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 26, $242,320 86,—a trifling amount, certainly, but small though it be, in these hard times such an act is not likely to relieve the tightness of the Money market.

Two Chinese, "Asiatic cos free colonists," (I like to give all persons their correct titles,) were severely injured at the saw-mills in the Calzada de San Lazair, a suburb of this city, on the 25th ult., by some heavy planks falling upon them.

Don XAVIER GOMEZ DE LA CANA has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guanajay, and Don JUAN HUESATUS, of Sastre, Lieutenant-Governor of Juxner.

A new bridge is to be erected across the river Yumuri, at Matanzas.

The measles are very prevalent at Matanzas. Happily, the disease proves fatal only in few instances.

A man, 73 years of age, was run over last week by a cart in Cuizadu del Monte (a suburb of this city,) and sustained severe injuries.

On 24th inst., near the estate Candelarin, on the Cienfuegos Railroad, a horse on the track, threw the train off of it. The horse was killed, and three men severely injured.

NIXON'S Royal Equestrian troupe is about to perform beneath a canvas, erected at the place where Col. Woon recently exhibited the California menagerie.

The *Crusader* having been detained a day by a "norther," sailed 29th instant, it is believed, for her old cruising ground. If Lieut. MAURY received any orders to proceed elsewhere, "he kept his own counsel."

The Spanish bark *Observador*, which arrived here 28th instant from Cadiz and Tenerife, brought Capt. G. G. BERRY, eighteen of the crew, and nine ladies and children, late passengers on board the poor-masted ship *David Brown*, of New York, which sprung a leak, after being eighty days at sea on her passage from San Francisco to Liverpool, England. She sailed from San Francisco with a crew of twenty two men, nine females and children, and four or five male passengers. When she sprung a leak the Captain bore up for the Island of St. Thomas. By increasing exertions it was managed to get within about a thousand miles to the east of that Island, when it being found utterly impossible to keep the ship longer afloat it was determined to abandon her, the Captain taking one boat with eighteen of the crew, and the females and children passengers, and the first officer another boat with the remainder of the crew and the male passengers. After they had been at sea three days the boats parted company, and the boat commanded by the first officer has not since been heard of. Having been at sea nine days in an open boat, during which period they endured almost before-unheard of sufferings for want of food and water, they were, on 14th ult, fortunately picked up by the *Observador*, in lat. 19° 19' W. and lon. 44° 28', and brought to this port. The passengers being all British subjects—among them, I understand, is the wife of the hook-keeper of the Agents of the Rorascaills at San Francisco,—were immediately taken charge of, and kindly cared for by JOSEPH T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. B. British Consul-General in Cuba, who with his son, JOHN V. CRAWFORD, Esq., British Vice-Consul General and Mrs. and Miss CRAWFORD, were unceasing in their efforts until they had placed the unfortunate shipwrecked ladies in positions of comparative comfort. They proceeded to England in the Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamship *Trent*, which sailed hence for Southampton on the 7th inst.

The notorious slaver-yacht *Wanderer* is again understood to be preparing for another voyage to the Coast of Africa. She is to go on the dry-dock to have her bottom cleaned, and I hear a Capt. BROWN from *Florida* is to command her.

The *Don Juan* slaver landed her cargo of Bozales at Las Pasas, a fact I was not enabled to ascertain when I first wrote you about her. She was commanded by one Capt. GALLOT, a member of the French "Legion of Honor." It is thus shown how well deserving he must be to have this mark of *respectability* conferred upon him.

The Spanish steamer of war, *Velasco*, arrived from Vera Cruz, 4th inst., bringing as passengers Señor Don JOAQUIN FRANCISCO PACHECO, late Spanish Minister to the Government of MIRAMON, and all the members of the Spanish Legation to Mexico, the Pope's Nuncio in that country, and the illustrious MIRAMON himself.

The Spanish ship *Curmen*, from this port to Matanzas with a cargo of coals, has been the scene of a terrible disaster. While taking in a cargo of sugar at Matanzas several seamen were smothered or rather suffocated in her hold. It is supposed they were killed by a gas left by the coal in her hold.

Less than a week since two American Engineers were riding together in the country within fifty miles to the westward of this city, when they were stopped, robbed, their hands tightly bound and their persons fastened to trees, by two men armed with blunderbusses. One of them managed to get his hands loose, and set himself and companion in misfortune at liberty.

The brig *A. A. Chapman*, LAMONT, master, arrived here on the 6th inst. from New-Orleans, came into this harbor with the "Pelican flag" hoisted at the main. She was cleared at New-Orleans by the United States Revenue authorities on the 31st ult. As soon as she came to an anchor all the other American vessels in port hoisted the "Stars and Stripes" and kept them flying during the day. The *M. A. Stevens* arrived from New-Orleans during the same day. It is not known whether she brought the "Pelican flag" or not; at any rate, she did not hoist it on her arrival here.

The Bonded Warehouses—Note from W. N. McIntire, Esq.

No. 12 BROAD-STREET, New-York, Feb. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An editorial article in your issue of yesterday, under the caption, "Alarm in reference to Bonded Goods," while discussing the recent extraction of silks from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse upon forged permits, charges us with the responsibility of this robbery.

By your kind permission we avail ourselves of this opportunity to correct, in a few words, a prevalent misapprehension as to the respective rights and duties of the Government and the Public Store Contractors, under the system inaugurated by the late Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. HOWELL COBB.

The contract upon which the existing management of the Public Store is based, simply confers on us the power to employ laborers, who perform the routine of manual service under the directions of the United States storekeeper and the appraisers. We have no control or disposition whatsoever of the merchandise in No. 12 Broad-street, (although responsible for losses which may occur through the negligence or dishonesty of the contractors or their employes,) the same being received and delivered by Government officers; nor is the authority or responsibility of the Collector in reference to the same at all modified by any rights or duties accruing to us under the said instrument. We transfer goods from the ship to the Public Store and pay the cartage thereon. Carmen are also in our employ to remove merchandise (when examined and passed as correct by the appraisers) to the importer's store; but this is entirely at his option, as he may employ his own agent for that purpose.

The author of your "alarm" article discovers that the missing silks were withdrawn from the Public Store. This is untrue. The "silks" referred to were in fact taken from the Bonded Stores Nos. 54 Washington-street and 71 Greenwich-street, of which Messrs. BLINDOM and JACKSON are the respective proprietors, and with which we are in no way connected.

The attempts to trace the source of every dishonesty which happens at the Custom-house to the Public Store Contractors, proceed as much from malice as ignorance, as also do the efforts to impugn the integrity of the Government and ourselves to the negotiations which resulted in the present contract. We trust that this explanation will enable the public to judge impartially of these accusations.

WILLIAM N. McINTIRE,
For the Contractors.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee met last evening, at No. 618 Broadway, E. D. SMITH presiding. A letter was read from Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, M. C., thanking the Committee for their resolutions indorsing his recent speech in Congress. It was resolved that Hon. J. W. EDMONDS be invited to deliver an oration on the 22d of this month, on "Washington." The following Committee was appointed to proceed to Albany, and escort the President elect to New-York: E. D. Smith, Charles S. Spencer, Abram Wakeman, O. W. Brennan, A. J. Williamson, John Keyser, John H. White and Edgar Ketchum.

NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENTAL DRILL.—No less than a thousand spectators of both sexes viewed the Regimental drill of the Seventh Regiment at the Tompkins Market Arsenal last evening. So great was the rush of visiters that hundreds were refused admittance—to the great grief not only of the disappointed fair ones, but also of the gallant but trusty sentinels. Major SEALES (formerly Capt. SEALER, of the Second Company,) relieved Col. LEFFERTS in commanding the Regiment during tha evening. Of course, the drilling was superb.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening, the frame stables No. 269 East Twelfth-street was destroyed by fire, and three horses, valued in the aggregate at $300, were burned to death. PATRICK KANE owned two of the animals, and THOMAS SKILLING the other one. Neither was insured. The loss upon the building is about $50. The fire was of incendiary origin.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.—Rev. Mr. MILBURN will deliver his amusing lecture on "English Roast Beef and Plum Pudding;" or, more of "What a Blind Man Saw in England," this evening, at the Cooper Institute.

Anniversary of the Fourth Ward Mission.

INTERESTING EXERCISES AT COOPER INSTITUTE—A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The second anniversary of the Fourth Ward Mission School last evening was the occasion of one of the most interesting exhibitions ever witnessed within the walls of the Cooper Institute. Never before were there so many of the gentler sex convened in the large hall, and never was the edifice so completely crammed with spectators. The three hundred children belonging to the Mission were seated on the platform, and with their bright faces, clean aprons and bustling activity, contributed to beautify tha *coup d'œil*. So great was the crowd, however, that not even the excellent ventilating apparatus and the diligent attention of the ever-faithful engineer could render the atmosphere tolerable. The audience seemed to swelter throughout the evening.

The exercises, nevertheless, commanded the attention of all. The addresses by the presiding officer, WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., Rev. Dr. LATHROP, Dr. HOGG and Dr. HAGUE, and the reading of the annual report by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, occupied the major portion of the time. The intersices were, however, pleasingly filled with exercises by the children, whose singing was received with special favor. The following extracts from the report exhibit the detailed operations of the Mission:

The plan of the Mission contemplated receiving 75 to 100 children, and employing two persons, at an expense of about $2,500 during the year.

The report shows that over 700 were received, washed, clothed, fed, taught, and many provided with places or sent to carefully selected homes.

Eleven persons are employed in the various departments, and over $6 500 have been expended in carrying on this noble work.

Over 10,000 garments, pieces of bedding, and pairs of shoes and boots, were carefully distributed among the needy.

About one hundred noble-hearted ladies, belonging to various Christian denominations, have enrolled their names and divided themselves into five classes, each class taking one day in the week to labor in the wardrobe and school-room, and to visit the homes of the children.

The success of this Mission is without a parallel among the benevolent institutions in the City. Without any fund to draw upon, or appropriation from the City or State, or even a dollar from the School Fund, so judiciously have the financial affairs been conducted that these unexpected and increased demands have been promptly met, and the Society owes not one dollar.

The earnest appeal for pecuniary aid to the institution met with a hearty and bountiful response—not so generous, however, but that more aid will be gratefully received by the managers.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon; Mr. CHAS CURTISS, in the absence of the President, occupied the Chair.

The weekly statement shows that there were 228 arrivals from the 6th to the 13th inst., making 2,993 since January 1; receipts for commutation of passengers, $1,553 54; balance in Bank, $3,977 76. There are in the Institution at Ward's Island, 1,276.

A communication was laid before the Board from Messrs. LUDLUM & HEINZEEN, agents of the Virginia Steamship Company, in response to the demand of the Commissioners, that they should file bonds for the passengers of the ship *Globus*, which, it will be remembered was burned at sea. The passengers arrived at Norfolk, and were brought to this port by the steamship *Roanoke*. Messrs L. & H. contested the demand on the ground that the passengers in question were not "alien" in the sense contemplated by the law, having come from a port of the United States from which they could just as well have come by railroad. Besides, they had paid the regular commutation money. They were, upon arrival, taken to the Shakespeare Hotel, where they were comfortably provided for, and a large portion of them had already gone West. Mr. JELLINOUAUS, President of the German Society, also stated that each of these wrecked passengers were paid the sum of $25, and otherwise assisted by that Society in proceeding to the West. On motion of Mr. PURDY the Bonds in this case were remitted, and the Board adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. A. H. Sibley, of Rochester; Capt. M. M. Cook, of Wilmington, Del.; R. J. Stevens, of San Francisco; J. Miller and A. J. Teitz, of Augusta, Ga., are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. Dickinson, of Massachusetts; T. J Madenos, of Portugal; Victor de Silva Freder, of Brazil; R. H. Brockway, of Tennessee; M. W. Cameron, of Virginia; W. White, of St. Louis; E. S. Lewellyn, of Virginia, and E. A. Raymond, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. H. L. Nichols, of Sacramento, Cal.; Col. G. Pratt, E. F. Jenkins and T. H. Hodge, of Md., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

G. B. Dixwell, R. S. Fay and E. F. Bowditch, of Boston; A. Wild, of Albany, and R. F. Carter, of Ireland, are at the Brevort House.

M. Lamoreaux and J. M. Brown, of St. Louis; Lieut Carpenter, of the U. S. Navy; E Johnson, of the Army, and Col. M. A. Zabriski, of New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

N. P. Willis, of Idlewild; H. H. Hickman, of Georgia, and J. C. Campbell, of Washington Heights, are at the Union-place Hotel.

C. R. Jones, of the U. S. Navy, and W. W. Loring and J. Selden, of the Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Last Sunday night, as a man named HENRY GRAY was passing through Bond-street, a gang of rowdies made an unprovoked attack upon him, and, while attempting to defend himself, one of the party stabbed him severely with a knife. GRAY'S call for assistance attracted the attention of some persons, when the ruffians retreated. Yesterday WILLIAM KELLY was arrested on suspicion of being one of the parties engaged in the assault, and was fully identified by GRAY. KELLY was committed to answer.

A GOLDEN SURPRISE.—The congregation of the Bushwick Dutch Reformed Church, on Tuesday evening, got up a surprise party at the house of their pastor, Rev. S. H. MEEKER, and during the evening presented him with a purse containing $150.

PRESENTATION.—The Colt Guard, of Hartford, Conn., have recently presented the National Greys, Capt. MORGAN, with a revolving rifle and a revolving pistol of their own make, as a token of their regard.

THE COURTS.—GENERAL TERM.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 59, 60, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71. CITY COURT.—Nos. 10, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 15, 54, 55.

—It is said that Heenan intends to set up a gambling saloon in New-Orleans, where he is satisfied there is a fine opening for a young man.

PERSONAL.

—The Lockport *Advertiser* says that on Feb. 7, when the mercury was ten degrees below zero, a lady and gentleman came some nine miles to Lockport, in a cutter, for the purpose of being married. When they arrived at the American Hotel, the gentleman's face and ears were frozen, and also the lady's nose. As soon as the marriage ceremony was performed they prepared to leave, and were soon on their way rejoicing.

—The bruisers in Boston were greatly exasperated when the *Canada* arrived at her wharf on Monday, to find that they had been sold by the announcement that Tom Sayers was among the passengers. The hoax was conceived just as the vessel in question was entering Halifax, and so well was it carried out, that the Bluenoses were completely bamboozled.

—Mrs. Hartung has nearly completed the third year of her confinement in the jail at Albany. She retains her health and spirits, and has not yet relinquished hope of regaining her freedom. Her mother, who lives about four miles from Albany, visits her regularly once a week, bringing various articles of food and little luxuries to contribute to her comfort.

—Mr. G. W. Smith, editor of the Pike County (Ill.) *Enterprise* walked out of a third story window of a house in Hannibal (Mo.) a few days since and broke his leg. It is supposed that a temporary fit of insanity released him of all responsibility for the foolish performance.

—Thomas Neander, an industrious Mechanic in Cincinnati, committed suicide a few days since, while laboring under the delusion that some one was going to charge him with having committed a robbery.

—Mrs. Gov. Pickens is said to have left Charleston to make a visit to TEXAS. The special object of her desire to get as far as possible from Fort Sumter at the present time does not appear.

—Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont, cautions the public against a lottery swindle, purporting to be managed by S. B. Hale & Co., at North Thetford, Vt., called the "Havana Plan."

—There is a young man now in Chicago engaged in the highly respectable, but not very lucrative business of bill-posting, who was worth $70,000 two years ago. Rum was his ruin.

—Mr. Buchanan, it is said, has it in contemplation to write a history of President Polk's Administration. Will any one be in a hurry to do him a like service?

—On behalf of Senator Wigfall, Mr. H. P. Brewster denies that that gentleman has had any difficulty with Senator Johnson.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR dull and heavy; Ohio and Howard-street are held at $5 12½, no sales; City Mills, nominally at $5. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 20@$1 28; White, $1 35@$1 55. CORN dull and heavy; Yellow, at 55c. 57c. PROVISIONS quiet, steady, and unchanged. COFFEE active, at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY dull, at 17½c.@18c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR dull and drooping, at $4 50 for Superfine. WHISKY steady, at 13¾c. MESS PORK, $16 75@$17. LARD, 9¼c.@10c. Money market and Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 12,000 bales, at 10½c. @ 11c. for Middling. SUGAR quiet, at 4¾c.@5¾c. for fair to fully fair. LARD, in barrels, at 10¼c. WHISKY at 17½c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d. Exchange on London 102@103.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,800 bales Middling at 10¾c.@11c.; sales of three days 7,000 bales; receipts of three days 9,305 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.@¾d. Sterling Exchange 1@3 ℔ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR weak, at $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT quiet; White, at $1 33@$1 40; Red, $1 25@$1 26. CORN steady; New Yellow, 56½@57c. COFFEE firm, at full rates. WHISKY, 17½c.@18c.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Winyaufom Cadiz—Chas. Eisenhut, Henry C. Amand.

In Schooner Horace, from St. Jago de Cuba—D. Vivien, Jose M. Moreno.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 55 | Sun sets..... 5 34 | Moon sets...10 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 36 | Gov. Island...11 25 | Hell Gate....12 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Kedar (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ship Wash'awk, Simmons, Liverpool, C. Comstock.

Barks Atalanta, (Brem.) Horstman, Bremen, Henning & Gosling; Mary Lucretia, Bowers, Havana, Trujillo & Russell.

Brigs Demerara, Cunningham, Cardenas, Nesmith & Sons; Atlantic, Merrill, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Ada (Br.) Greene, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Nassau (Creighton, Waterford, ——.

Schooners M. Pl

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2934. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Likelihood of an Agreement by the Peace Conference.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

Debate on the Tariff Bill in the Senate.

The Alleged Plan to Take Possession of the Capital.

Report of the Special Committee Upon the Subject.

NO SUCH PLAN NOW IN EXISTENCE.

Signal Failure of an Attempt to Censure General Scott.

TWO MORE SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Proceedings of the Virginia State Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

NOMINATION OF UNITED STATES JUDGE FOR KANSAS.

The Senate had a prolonged Executive session to-day, over the nomination of PETIT for United States Judge of Kansas. Contrary to expectation, he would have been confirmed, had a vote been obtained, but it is rumored that this was defeated by repeated calls of the Yeas and Nays.

It is a very unfortunate fact that some Republican Senators are generally absent when their votes are most needed. This is an abuse which needs correction or rebuke. The whole number of Senators, since the secession of six States, is 54, of which the Republicans are just one-half, leaving the casting vote with the Vice-President. DOUGLAS, it is understood, will never vote for PETIT, and this would defeat his confirmation, if all the Republicans were present, as it requires an affirmative majority. If PETIT shall be fastened for life as a judicial incubus upon Kansas, by the absence of a Republican Senator at the critical moment, the public will hold such Senator responsible.

THE JUDGESHIP OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Against Judge BLACK'S confirmation there will be, at least, twenty-nine votes in full Senate. As Messrs. DOUGLAS and PUGH are both against him, Republican absenteeism can alone help him to the Supreme Bench.

MR. BRANCH CREATES A BREEZE.

Quite a breeze arose in the House to-day upon BRANCH'S proposition to censure Gen. SCOTT and order the military out of the District. The resolution was not a direct censure, but amounted to that. He attempted to snap it through the House under the previous question, but Mr. HOWARD obtained the floor, and by a *coup d'etat* BRANCH'S proposition was tabled by more than a two thirds vote. This whole matter arose upon the special resolution to investigate concerning the contemplated attack upon the city. The report states that no proof positive is obtained, but strong reasons exist for the belief that such a plot has existed, although no proof of any such, at present on foot, can be found. It is signed by every member of the Committee, including BRANCH, who afterwards put in a minority report of his own. Some of the evidence is very interesting; independent of testimony relative to this city, there is some additional, showing politico-military organizations in Baltimore, the leaders of which protest, however, that the object is merely to prevent Northern troops from marching through there to Washington.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Nothing of interest from Peace Conference, except an understanding that the Committee on adjustment have agreed substantially to GUTHRIE'S plan of settlement of the Territorial question. Evidences accumulate that a majority of the Conference will abandon the idea of asking constitutional recognition of the right of property in slaves. That disposed of, the mediators should have little trouble on minor points.

MR. LINCOLN AND HIS SPEECHES.

The Disunionists, driven to desperation by their reverses in the Border States, still cling to every theory upon which to hang either a hope or a growl. Just now they find melancholy delight in reading Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches. His remarks at Indianapolis they think *ought* to dissolve the Union, any how; and they are perfectly confident it will prevent all amicable arrangement between the two sections of the dilapidated Union. They hug that much of comfort to their hearts as their forlorn hope. The friends here of the President elect do not fear, however, that he will really manage to smash things very badly before he gets to Washington. On the contrary, the signs are abundant that he is growing in the affections of the people, and that in a short time party prejudice, and all ungenerous suspicions, will fall before sincere esteem and love for the man himself. No one doubts the genuine piety of the parting words addressed by him to his fellow-citizens of Springfield, or the sincerity of his pledge at Cincinnati, when addressing Kentuckians, to carry out and maintain the conservative sentiments of the speech which he made in the same city over a year ago, and principally addressed to hearers from "over the river." By the time the President elect reaches this City, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "the Republican leader," will have been lost and forgotten in the love and admiration of "Honest Old Abe, the Kentuckian."

THE ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Telegrams received here, to-day, from North Carolina, say that the contest in that State will be very close and exceedingly fierce, with the chances against the Secessionists.

PROSPECTS IN MISSOURI.

A private letter from Missouri to prominent secession leaders, now here, says the effect of the Virginia election will be to carry Missouri for Union by a large majority. Such moderate secession as the Republicans, without abandoning any principles, can now make, if they will, to aid the Union men, will roll back the flood of secession everywhere, and overwhelm the traitors with ruin.

THE TARIFF BILL LIKELY TO PASS.

Col. WRIGHT, representing the Boston Board of Trade, is here looking after the Tariff bill. The probability now is, that the bill will pass the Senate with the warehouse clauss modified so as to allow imports to remain in store one year—duties to be paid, however, in three months, when designed for home consumption. The duty on gunny bags has been reduced from four and a-half to two cents per yard; wool to remain as at present, though different statements have been published.

INCIDENTAL HELP FOR THE TARIFF BILL.

The impression is gaining ground here that leading monied men of New-York are really attempting to coerce the Republicans into some measures of "Compromise" that shall be acceptable to Southern extremists, by the threat that if the pending difficulties are not thus settled, no Government loan will be taken either for the present or the incoming Administration. It should not be overlooked that every such doubt of the success of the new loans is a strong argument for the immediate passage of the Morrill Tariff bill, for members of Congress naturally say, "If we cannot borrow, we must increase our revenue, and so place the country above the *necessity* of borrowing."

HOW THE GOVERNMENT CAN RAISE MONEYS.

Able financiers here say that if Congress will authorize the issue of Treasury notes, in sums of $50 and $100 each, with 6 ₱ cent. per annum interest, payable to order, with a stamped form on the back, so that a single indorsement will make them payable to bearer, and then will make them receivable for all Government dues after a given date, the Government will be speedily relieved from remotest danger of a financial dead-lock. A large class of Government creditors would prefer to receive them. In cases where money is to be remitted to frontier States, or to any States where currency is disarranged, or where—as in Texas, California and Arkansas—there is no paper money, such certificates, augmenting in value by accruing interest, would prove particularly acceptable, and would incidentally supply to the whole country a want long felt by the people,—namely, some universally acceptable and safe means of transmitting funds. The circulation of our Banks, in 1860, was over $200,000,000. This does not include the value of Domestic Exchange, which is almost beyond the power of figures to make manifest to us. By the plan above set forth, Government would draw its needed supplies of money directly from the people, by substituting its own paper for a portion of the circulation and exchange displaced by the introduction of these convenient Treasury notes for small sums. The effect would be damaging to the Banks and Exchange dealers, but the country at large would be the gainer.

THE BOOKS TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY.

A Committee of Investigation was ordered by the House to-day on the TIMES' dispatch relative to missing books from the House Library, and the statement that secession members from Border States had ordered such large quantities of books that the Librarian refused to deliver them. The facts are briefly these; DE JARNETTE, of Virginia, recently signed an order for a large amount of valuable books, which was presented by another party and by the Librarian refused. The Librarian referred the order to the Postmaster of the House, then to the Clerk of the House, and, finally, by direction of the latter the books were refused. Subsequently they were delivered on DE JARNETTE'S personal assurance that it was all right. There are many books missing which were ordered by seceding members, some of which, it is now known, they left in their rooms; others they sent to the Clerk, some of which were delivered, and others stolen. The TIMES' announcement, I understand, has brought in an avalanche of books to-day, that should have been returned long before.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. KELLOGG.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, received through a friend to-day, the following complimentary dispatch:

"To Mr. B——: Tell Mr. KELLOGG that the merchants of Chicago, without distinction of party, will fire thirty-four guns in honor of his course. His position is indorsed by nearly everybody here.

(Signed) D. B."

Mr. KELLOGG knew nothing of this until his friend showed him the dispatch. It is maintained that KELLOGG'S position is not far from that of Mr. LINCOLN, notwithstanding his recent speeches. Upon examination they did not declare substantially different policies, but used different modes of expression.

SECESSION AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The secession organs in the North are chuckling over the provision against the African Slave-trade, incorporated in the Constitution of the proposed Southern Confederacy, and citing it to show that there is not, and never has been, any purpose on the part of the seceding States, to reopen that barbarous traffic. They seem to forget that if they establish the point, they convict YANCEY and his coagitators, both in the United States Senate and elsewhere, of a deliberate deception of the people, because everybody knows that among the advantages of the Southern Confederacy as presented by them, free-trade in African negroes, and cheap labor as a consequence, was one of the most prominent. Besides, the Montgomery Convention adopted their Constitution for only one year. If in that time they shall have dragooned the Border Slave States into their new Confederacy, they will amend the Constitution in this particular if they can. The prohibition at the present is merely a trick to delude the Border States, and is so understood.

THE TERRITORY OF NEVADA.

The project for the creation of the Territorial Government of Nevada is likely to be carried to a successful termination during the present session. Senator LATHAM presented a memorial recently from many thousand settlers in the Washoe Silver diggings, praying the immediate passage of a law giving them a separate Government. Few men who have not visited that interesting section of the country can appreciate its riches, and the importance of providing the people with a sound, strong and safe form of Government. Many millions of dollars have been invested in the silver mines—some of them the richest that the world ever saw. It is safe to predict, that within two years, if the enterprise is protected and encouraged, the exports of precious metals from the Washoe region will be equal to the present export of gold dust from California.

Washoe is situated in Western Utah, just east of the California boundary line. At present its people are dependent for legislation upon the Mormon Government, in the Salt Lake country, distant some six hundred miles, across a wilderness country; and it requires no argument to show that this people ought to be relieved from dependence on BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers. Mr. GREEN in the Senate, and Mr. GROW in the House, both understand the subject, and will endeavor to get the Territorial bill passed. It is contemplated to make the summit of the Sierra Nevadas the boundary between California and the new Territory, so as to throw into the latter all the streams, water power, timber, and so forth, east of the dividing ridge, and which are necessary to the development of the silver mines. The eastern boundary of Nevada will probably be the Goose Creek Mountains, which will leave Ruby Valley and its Mormon settlers within the jurisdiction of the present Government of Utah, and leave the entire valley of the Humboldt River in the new Territory. It is to be hoped there will be no unnecessary delay in the passage of the measure.

SENATOR WILSON TO SPEAK.

Senator WILSON will probably speak on Saturday, defining his position, and what he regards as the feeling of New-England.

Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, were appointed to-day, by Speaker PENNINGTON, a Committee to notify Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN of their election to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

The new report that CHASE has decided to accept the Treasury portfolio, is premature. It is not settled yet whether CAMERON, or CHASE, will take the place. This I have from reliable sources.

VACANCY IN THE MARINE CORPS FILLED.

Lieut. SAYRE, of Alabama, has resigned from the Marine Corps, and a young man named KENNEDY, nephew of the Maryland Senator, was confirmed to fill the vacancy.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Dr. LEVERETT BRADLEY, of New-York, the inventor and patentee of important improvements in telegraphing, is now here, to oppose any special legislation extending the Morse patent, claiming that it would have the effect of preventing the public from enjoying the advantages of improvements which would reduce the cost of telegraphing fifty per centum on the present rates, and increase the facilities of transmitting matter to four-fold the amount now sent, and on the ground that any extension would, while injuring the public, only benefit a Company which has a monopoly. The memorial for the Morse extension will be opposed by a counter-memorial.

In the Peace Convention to-day, Messrs. CHASE and EWING, of Ohio, WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, LOOMIS, of Pennsylvania, and RIVES, of Virginia, delivered addresses consequent upon the death of Judge WRIGHT. They were in a high degree eulogistic of the deceased, and abounded in patriotic sentiments.

The Peace Conference Committee is still engaged upon a plan of conciliation.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads will consider next Tuesday the Farnsworth bill, declaring all railroad bridges post routes.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH and QUARLES will appear before the Committee to advocate it, and Messrs. WASHBURNE of Illinois, and OLIN to oppose it.

The estimates of the Engineer Department are for all the forts, omitting those south of Chesapeake Bay, with the exception of Calhoun, Virginia, and Taylor and Jefferson, Florida.

The Congressional Committee to inform the President and Vice-President elect of their election, consists of Mr. TRUMBULL, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. WASHBURNE (Illinois) and BURLINGAME, on the part of the House.

Senator RICE, of Minnesota, communicated to the Government promptly and fully all which came to his knowledge concerning the abstraction of the Indian Trust bonds and acceptances by Gov. FLOYD, for the best possible motives, and in no other way was he connected with the matter.

Messrs. PAYOR, EDWARDS and MAYNARD compose the Special Committee of the House to inquire into the truth of the allegation that certain Southern members from the seceding States had abstracted books from the Library of Congress, to form a library for the Southern Confederation.

The appropriation bills have been reported with the usual items under the existing laws, without reference to the secession movements. There is no appropriation for the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, that institution being considered useless, and for years past has had little more than a nominal existence.

Lieut. SAYRE, of Alabama of the Marine Corps, resigned his commission to-day, and will return home.

The Pacific mails to the Navy Department brought no intelligence in regard to the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*, from which no tidings have been received since last September.

Dispatches from Flag-officer BELL, of the Mediterranean squadron, says under the date of Jan 17, that 18 American vessels were lying at Messina, and others expected. The presence of the steam-sloop *Richmond* caused not only great satisfaction to our countrymen engaged in commerce, but to the inhabitants themselves; and Capt. BELL says he believes it will add to their security and aid in preventing a collision between the Neapolitan and Sardinian forces.

Several States having seceded since Mr. MCKEAN'S bill to close the ports of South Carolina was introduced, JOHN COCHRANE, of the Committee to which it was referred, has reported a bill applicable to all cases.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CEREMONY OF COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES—DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF GARNETT, OF VIRGINIA—THE COURTESIES OF THE OCCASION—MISSOURI SECESSION, &C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861.

The imposing ceremony of counting the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and of announcing the result, passed off in perfect quiet, yet not without the exhibition of the bad passions which animate the Breckinridge wing of the sham Democracy. During the solemn prayer of the Chaplain, Mr. STOCKTON, a chivalrous Virginian, GARNETT, strode out of the Hall with the air of old BOOTH in "Richard III.," stamping his feet with such emphasis as to attract the attention of the crowded galleries. On entering the "cloak-room," I believe it is called, on the left of the main entrance, in which the chivalry lay aside their "wrappings" and brush their whiskers, he greeted his friends, several of whom happened to be in that recess, with a loud, horse laugh, accompanied by words equally loud and disrespectful to the House and to the solemn occasion. I heard other voices mingle with that of the distinguished hero of the occasion, but could not identify them, and therefore refrain to give the names of those who were seen to emerge from the retreat at the close of the prayer. If conduct like this is consistent with the character of a gentleman, and the dignity of a legislator, in Virginia, at the present day, the fact only furnishes another sad illustration of the decay of civilization in that ancient Commonwealth. From the representatives of Arkansas and Texas we naturally expect rudeness, and are not disappointed when we witness in them the manners of a frontier ruffian; but when the oldest portion of the oldest State in the Union—when the land of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON sends, year after year, to Congress such specimens of the "first families" as to-day exhibited themselves before the assembled wisdom of the nation, we may well mourn over the degeneracy of the times.

Apart from this preliminary exhibition of ill-breeding and irreverence for the solemn worship of God, there was nothing strikingly unusual in the ceremony of counting the votes. It was a source of unpleasant remark upon the evil spirit of the times, that the Senators, who came into the House in procession, with two or three exceptions, were paired with those of their own way of thinking, and, therefore, without any of those graceful courtesies between representatives of opposing parties and sections, which, at a time like the present, are so pleasing. Mr. SEWARD came in with Mr. CAMERON; Mr. CRITTENDEN with Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, and so with the rest of them, two and two of a kind, like the animals in Noah's Ark. This was an occasion in which the Southern friends of the Union should have shown their contempt for sectional differences by pairing with Republicans.

In counting the vote, however, there was more of a liberal reciprocity exhibited. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, as one of the House branch of the Committee, announced the vote of the Eastern and Middle States until he came to Maryland, when Mr. TRUMBULL relieved him, and read out the votes of several of the Southern States, after which Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, concluded with the South and West. The result of the count was announced by Mr. TRUMBULL, when the Vice-President, without the least superfluity of words, performed his official duty in declaring that ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, having received a majority of the electoral votes, were duly elected to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. The announcement was received in perfect silence, and, without any exhibition of gratification or disgust. The Senators then retired, and the House resumed its ordinary routine business. It was remarked that the galleries were filled with an audience of unusual respectability. The gentlemen's gallery seemed to be filled exclusively with well-dressed gentlemen, to the exclusion of rowdies and ruffians, and this fact will account for the good order which prevailed.

GREEN, of Missouri, yesterday made a thoroughgoing secession speech, and had the coolness to announce that not only Missouri, but Kansas will go out of the Union. I could not help thinking that, like his friend PRICE, who has been permitted to *hold the keys* of the Treasury, notwithstanding his avowed sympathy with the Southern traitors, GREEN meditates emigration to a more Southern clime after the 4th of March, when his Senatorial term expires. He can have no hope of a reelection, and his treasonable utterances, while they indicate his despair of retrieving his political fortunes in Missouri, will prepare the Secessionists of the Gulf States to receive him with open arms. He spoke of the recent election in Virginia and Tennessee with contemptuous insolence; and HUNTER, who sat within two feet of him, with upturned face, had no word of rebuke for the Border ruffian attack on the character of Virginia. MASON was also silent while the speaker expressed his mingled pity and contempt for "poor old Virginia."

Northern men have felt a natural surprise at the positions occupied by many of the old conservative Whigs of the Middle and Border Slave-States. While many supporters of BRECKINRIDGE even, with nearly all those who took the side of DOUGLAS, have patriotically clung to the Union, there are numerous instances of old Whigs going over to the Secessionists. I am assured, and the suggestion has an air of probability, that the conduct of these recusant Whigs may be explained by the fact that they own plantations stocked with laborers in the seceded States. It is not improbable that these gentlemen still retain their conservative instincts, but what can they do? If they were to take an active part on the side of Union, or even to remain neutral, they would run the imminent risk of having their land and negroes in the Southern Republic confiscated; and hence they make a virtue of necessity by turning Southern-rights patriots. It will be found, as a general rule, that the noisiest of the Secessionists in the old States are these proprietors of plantations in those further South, which have seceded from the Union.

The story is current about the hotels, that that model of chivalrous honor—that noble exampler of the integrity of the Virginia aristocracy, the late FLOYD—made two remittances of specie from this city to his Virginia home, amounting, respectively, to fifty and seventy thousand dollars each. They were conveyed by ADAMS & Co.'s Express, under the charge of a special conductor. I heard this story some time ago, but thought it incredible until recent developments have shown that he does business on a grand scale, which makes even these large amounts appear trifling. It must be confessed that $120,000 saved in four years on a salary of $8,000, is a remarkable instance of economy and thrift.

Dr STONE, the sculptor, of this city, has just completed his admirable statue of HANCOCK, which is incomparably superior to any similar work of art at the seat of Government. It is equally remarkable for spirit and expression, and for delicacy of finish, and cannot fail to place Dr. STONE in the first rank of American artists. The Hancock is made to the order of Congress on an unremunerative contract. The same artist has in his studio a fine design in mortar for a statue of the late Col. BENTON, which, though not strictly Roman in costume, is perfectly so in majesty of person and expression. OBSERVER.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 14.

The State Convention is now in session. The day has been devoted to completing an organization.

The credentials of the Commissioners, JOHN S. PRESTON, of South Carolina; FELTON ANDERSON, of Mississippi; and H. L. BERWING, of Georgia, were received, and a Committee appointed to invite them to seats, and notify them of their readiness to receive communications.

Adjourned.

The Convention is going to work quite leisurely, though such feeling prevails relative to future action, which depends mainly on proceedings at Washington.

SERENADE TO GOV. WISE.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Gov. WISE was serenaded to-night. An immense crowd congratulated him. Subsequently, in a speech, he said he was for Virginia first, but if she sided with aggression, he was against her. He pronounced false and infamous the report that he ever contemplated the invasion of Washington to prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. He was severe on President BUCHANAN and Gen. SCOTT. He deprecated civil war, but counseled active preparation to resist coercion. He was for the Union and Constitution, but would never submit to a Northern Confederacy. He believed if Virginia would take a firm stand, and do her duty faithfully, all will yet be well. She should demand of the Government to vacate the forts and arsenals, and stand as mediator between the North.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Senate has been on the Military bill yesterday and to-day, but is not yet through. The House has passed several Railroad bills, and others are pending.

The House has just received the Minnesota resolutions, embodying the doctrine of coercion. They were laid quietly received, and will be returned whence they came.

No day for adjournment has yet been fixed upon, but will probably adjourn next week.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect Towards Washington.

DEPARTURE FROM COLUMBUS AND ARRIVAL AT PITTSBURG.

MR. LINCOLN MAKES TWO MORE SPEECHES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Feb 14.

The President elect and party left here at 8 o'clock this morning, in a train in charge of Assistant-Superintendent LATING. In spite of a rain-storm which prevailed, a number of persons collected at the depot to bid Mr. LINCOLN adieu.

At Newark, Frazersburgh, Dresden, Cosbocton, New-Comerstown and Urichsville, large crowds of ladies and gentlemen collected to see Mr. LINCOLN, notwithstanding the pelting rain. Mr. LINCOLN stopped at Cadiz Junction, where an elegant *déjeuner* was provided by Mrs. J. L. JEWETT, wife of the President of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. Mrs. JEWETT was invited to accompany he party, as was also the Committee from Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

On the arrival of the party here the rain had ceased. A beautiful demonstration took place here. Five thousand people turned out to welcome Mr. LINCOLN. Cannon were fired, etc. Mr LINCOLN ascended a stage, and was welcomed by Judge FLOYD. Mr. LINCOLN responded briefly. He said:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

"I fear that the great confidence placed in my ability is unfounded. Indeed, I am sure it is. Encompassed by vast difficulties as I am, nothing shall be wanting on my part, if sustained by the American people and God. I believe the devotion to the Constitution is equally great on both sides of the river. It is only the different understanding of that instrument that causes difficulty. The only dispute is "What are their rights?" If the majority should not rule, who should be the judge? Where is such a judge to be found? We should all be bound by the majority of the American people—if not then the minority must control. Would that be right? Would it be just or generous? Assuredly not. He reiterated the majority should rule. If he (LINCOLN) adopted a wrong policy the opportunity to condemnation would occur in four years time. Then I can be turned out and a better man with better views put in my place."

The speech was cut short, the time being up.

J. N. MCCULLOUGH, President of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, got on, and will accompany the party to Cleveland. Also, a Committee to invite Mr. LINCOLN to a reception in Alleghany City.

At Wellsville the Cleveland Committee joined the party. There was a very large demonstration at this place.

At Rochester, the Pittsburgh Committee got aboard. The train was delayed two hours in consequence of a freight train being off the track.

The train arrived at Allegheny at 8 o'clock this evening, in a pelting rain, which prevented the intended demonstration to some extent. The party proceeded in carriages to the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, where Mr. LINCOLN addressed an immense crowd.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. LINCOLN.

He said he would not give them a speech, as he thought it more rare, if not more wise, for a public man. He expressed his gratitude and surprise at seeing so great a crowd and such boundless enthusiasm manifested in the night time and under such unfavorable circumstances, to greet so unworthy an individual as himself. This was undoubtedly attributable to the position which more by accident than by worth he had attained. He remarked further, that if all these whole-souled people whom he saw this evening before him were for the preservation of the Union, he did not see how it could be in much danger. [Cheering, and cries of "Union, and no compromise."] He had intended to say a few words to the people of Pittsburgh—the greatest manufacturing city of the United States—upon such matters as they desired, but as he had adopted the plan of holding his tongue for the most part during the last canvass, and since his election, he thought he had perhaps better now still continue to hold his tongue. [Cries of "Go on," "go on."] Well, I am compelled that there is an Alleghany City as well as an Alleghany County—the former the banner town, and the latter the banner County, perhaps of the world. I am glad to see both of them and the good people of both. That I may not disappoint these, I will say a few words to you to-morrow as to the peculiar interests of Alleghany County.

As Mr. LINCOLN closed his speech, some one proposed "Three cheers for the Union as it is," which were given with a will.

Mr. LINCOLN will speak in the morning at 8 o'clock. He will then be escorted by the military and others through both cities and leave at 11 o'clock for Cleveland.

Had there not been a pelting storm here the display would have been fine.

It seems that no arrangements have as yet been made for Mr. LINCOLN'S visit to New-York, but it is presumed by his Republican friends that he will stop at the Astor House during his stay in that City.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO MEET MR. LINCOLN

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Governor MORGAN has detailed Commissary-Gen. WELCH, Adjutant-Gen. REED, Inspector Gen. JACKSON, Quartermaster-Gen. VAN VECHTEN, and Col. MORGAN, Aid-de-Camp, to meet Mr. LINCOLN here, and escort him to Albany. Gen. WELCH arrived here to-day, in advance of his associates, who will join him to-morrow, and make the necessary arrangements.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT IN NEW-YORK.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the reception of the President elect held another meeting yesterday, and adopted the following as the programme of the reception on the arrival of Mr. LINCOLN in this City. The President elect is to be received at the new depot of the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirtieth street, whence he is to be escorted up Thirtieth street to Ninth-avenue, down Ninth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, up Twenty-third-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to his quarters, which are not yet decided upon, but will be either at the St. Nicholas Hotel or at the Astor House.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday Feb. 14.

In the Convention to-day six model flags were presented, and referred.

The remainder of the time was passed in secret session.

MICHIGAN AND THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

DETROIT, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Gov. BLAIR sent a message into the Legislature to-day accompanying which was the joint resolutions of the New-York and Indiana Legislatures for the appointment of Commissioners to the Washington Peace Convention. He says: "Being aware of the previous action of the Legislature upon this subject, I have hesitated before calling attention to it, but it seems to me that the circumstances affecting the propriety of sending the Commissioners are so far changed as to justify further consideration of the question." It was believed that the Legislature would reconsider its action, and that Commissioners would be appointed to-day.

THE PALMETTO FLAG AT SHIPPENSBURGH, PENN.

SHIPPENSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 11.

A mammoth Palmetto flag, suspended from the telegraph wire, startled the Union-loving citizens of this place this morning. Three prominent Secessionists are suspected of perpetrating the outrage. The flag was instantly demolished.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented several petitions asking Congress to stand by the Constitution as it is; also, other petitions in favor of the Crittenden compromise.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan. (Rep.,) presented the joint resolutions of the Michigan State Legislature, expressing the adherence of Michigan to the Union, offering the military force of the State to the Federal Government, and asking that no concessions be made to traitors. Mr. BINGHAM said that these resolutions had passed with great unanimity, and he thought they expressed the feeling of the State. He said that they would adhere to the Constitution as it is, and that they had no sympathy with treason, or with those in the Government who took measures to destroy it. He hoped his Southern friends would yet come to see that the best way for them was to submit to the beneficent rule of the Government, but if not, and they persist in their efforts to destroy it, then must they take the responsibility.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition of BEN PRICE and many others in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition asking Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and the laws.

The bill to make further provisions for a Consolidated Land Office was taken up.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that a Committee of three Senators be appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect. Adopted.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada and provide a Government for the Territory of Dacotah.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from one hundred voters of Waterford, N. Y., in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Also, a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of New-York, remonstrating against the passage of the Tariff bill.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented petitions from the citizens of Minnesota, asking Congress to enforce the laws, and preserve the Constitution and Union. Also, to keep rivers free, and to recapture forts, and against concession or compromise.

Mr. WILKINSON said—If the gentleman wishes to know what the sentiments of the people really are, he must go away from the large cities. He must ask the people of the North and great West if they are willing to give up their principles at the bidding of an organized band of traitors. Who ever doubted that the North and West were true to the Union? The Senator from Virginia said that his State has been arming for twelve months, and the South has organized war, yet the Senator from Kentucky, who wishes to save the Union, has no word of reproach for these men.

Mr RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.) said he also received petitions from his State. He thought the people of that State were for peace and for Union, and for a speedy settlement of the difficulties now troubling the country. The petition was in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other plan to settle the question.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.) presented a large number of petitions from the citizens of various States, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

A large number of petitions were presented from various Senators, some in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, and some opposed.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York (Rep.) presented the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of New-York. Laid on the table.

The subject of the President's Message was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) presented memorials against any change in the warehousing system.

The Tariff bill was taken up.

Mr HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke against the bill, contending that with the regular proceeds of the public lands, and with a proper administration of the Government the revenue from the present tariff was sufficient to provide for the expenses of the Government. But he said the homestead policy had taken away the proceeds of the public lands, and the expenses of the Post-office Department had been greatly and unnecessarily increased. He said the tariff of 18.7 had been eminently beneficial to the industry of the country, and was certainly improving every year. It had also greatly enlarged our commerce with foreign countries. He argued that the proposed tariff, instead of increasing commerce, would be actually prohibitory on many articles, would require a much larger force to execute it, and be liable to much more fraud. There could not be a better plan devised for putting down the merchants of the country, and it would do more harm to the City of New-York than if it were to be shelled. He read extracts from letters and estimates from the Custom-house and merchants, to show the action of the bill on iron, steel, &c., and contended that the revenue would be diminished instead of increased. He referred to the great advantages of the warehousing system when the bill proposes to abolish. What justification can there be for such a bill? He supposed he would be told the Chicago platform requires it. The Chicago platform has got to be a sort of higher law—higher than the Constitution and the rights of the people.

Mr SUMNER, of Rhode Island, (Rep.) replied, defending the amendments of the Committee. He wanted to know who was responsible for the condition of the Government. The Senator's party had the power in both Houses and has left the country bankrupt. He claimed that this tariff, by raising the price of productions, would be vastly for the benefit of the laboring and producers in the country. By the warehousing system he said the Government was actually giving credit and losing interest to the amount of $1,000,000 a year.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a resolution that WASHINGTON'S farewell address be read by the Clerk in this hall on the 22d February, and the President, President-elect, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate, Military and Naval Officers, and the Commissioners of the Peace Convention, be invited to be present.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois (Rep.) said that this would call for a session of the House on that day.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) replied that there ought to be one to hear the farewell address.

The resolutions being objected to, were not considered.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) wanted Mr. MOREHEAD to omit the invitation to the Military and Naval officers.

Mr LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked, but failed to obtain leave, to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Three to report whether the Superintendent of the Census Bureau has heretofore instructed the clerks of that Bureau to make out from the census returns the names of the heads of families, for the purpose of sending them certain political speeches.

Mr. HINDMAN said that Mr. KENNEDY had not only violated the Postal, but other laws.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) obtained leave to introduce the following as a question of privilege:

Whereas, The following statement appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES newspaper:

"It has been ascertained that, in addition to the other frauds perpetrated by the seceding Members of Congress, they have taken from the Congressional Library—which is, probably, the best in this country, costing many books which cannot be obtained elsewhere—some of the most valuable volumes in the whole collection. Thirteen and twelve-volume works have been torn from their companions, and fifteen or twenty dollars' worth of abstracted property carried off by the departing members. Among them a single South Carolina member has removed, has more than four hundred dollars' worth of digests of the most valuable character and which can never be replaced. Scarcely one of these gentlemen took the trouble to return his books, but, on the contrary, were very cautious to have them carefully packed and sent off. I am further informed that a member from one of the Border States, who favors secession, but thought his State sore to secede, sent orders for upwards of $1,000 worth of books recently, which, under the rules of the Library, were refused. This is regarded here to be very near akin to what WEBSTER defines as theft." The clerk.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be appointed to inquire into the truth of the statement, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, with leave to report at any time.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) rose to a question of

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE WEST—SECESSION DEFEATED.

Position of Kentucky—Western Virginia—Tennessee—Mr. Crittenden's Mistake—What the Washington Conference can, and ought to do.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE BEECHES, Ohio, February, 1861.

In looking back upon my former letters to the TIMES, I find, that without being either a prophet or a telegraph reporter, I have uniformly given you correct information upon the politics of the West, and the true condition of things. I said that BRECKINRIDGE could not receive the vote of Kentucky, and that the States in the Valley of the Ohio could not be separated. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was signally defeated, and unless he is taken up in the Southern Confederacy, there is an end of him. So, after two months' violent effort, in which every possible means of pride, sympathy, and party spirit have been used to carry off Kentucky, she has *deliberately* resolved to stand by the Union—and should the time ever come when she feels too much aggrieved to remain with Ohio, she will much rather stand alone than unite herself with the miserable mob which has carried the South into rebellion and ruin. But that time will not come, because there is nothing which can be honestly called just and reasonable, which Ohio is not willing to grant. The Senate of Kentucky were two to one for the Union, in all events, but the chief contest was in the House, which at length voted against all Conventions, or action, by 54 to 40—sixteen Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats (to their honor) voting with the majority. A vote by the people would make the majority still stronger. I need say no more on the position of Kentucky. It is firmly taken for the Union and the country. Kentucky has not this day as large a proportion of discontented and insurrectionary spirits as she had in the time of BURR, and is not in as much danger. Western Virginia is stronger for the Union than Kentucky. I have not seen the details of the Virginia election, but I think you will find that there is hardly a Secessionist returned west of the Blue Ridge. I see that the Richmond papers say that many of these men (though anti-secessionists) are not Union men in all events. Let them speak for themselves. Western Virginia is for the Union, for anything that has yet happened, or is likely to happen. Let them try secession in Virginia, and see where the dividing line will be. Virginia is just about as large as New-England. It is an empire in itself, and, of course, has a great diversity of interests and resources. Western Virginia is, in all things, totally unlike Eastern Virginia, and if the gentlemen who live on the Nottoway, the Roanoke, the Appomattox and divers other creeks, want to secede, they will certainly be allowed to secede by themselves. The Blue Ridge will be the dividing line. Mr. CLEMENS in Congress, and Gen. J. J. JACKSON at Parkersburgh, spoke the true sentiments of that hard-working, simple-hearted, honest people who have settled on the slopes of the Alleghanies, and have to work for their own living. They know what the value of this glorious Union is to those who live by their own hands, sitting peacefully under the shadows of their own trees and vines. The reign of Messrs. MASON, HUNTER and WISE is over; and they, with the secession leaders in the Cotton States, will, as soon as time permits, be received into the gulf which has already received BURR and WILKINSON, and must inevitably swallow them.

Tennessee is not exactly like Kentucky or Western Virginia. She has three different regions in herself, combining in one State all the varieties of American production,—in the East, mines; in the middle, corn; in the West, cotton. I have visited all three divisions of the State, and admire both State and people. All the Secessionists *per se* Tennessee can raise, are found in the middle and the southwestern parts, where they border on Mississippi. The only reason why there are any is the sympathy,—natural, and to some extent reasonable,—which they felt for the loud outcries and complaints of their neighbors in Mississippi and Alabama, and the lesdings of the demagogues who belonged to the conspiracy. As the Union sentiment was comparatively quiescent, the Secessionists seemed, at one time, to be almost in the ascendant. They have, however, substantially failed. JOHNSON, ETHERIDGE, NELSON and STOKES speak the true sentiments of the State, and nobler and more patriotic men than Tennessee holds cannot be found anywhere. For the present, then, the Ohio Valley remains *united*—firm for the Union, their country, and the welfare of man.

The question of the day is—what will the Washington Conference do? The general opinion here is that it will do nothing. I do not altogether share that opinion. I know many of the men; and I know that *there is very little to give up, on either side, in order to carry the masses of the people with them.* The last two weeks have wonderfully changed the course of events. It is clear now, that the Secession States *cannot* be conciliated by anything which the Northern States can grant. On the other hand, it is clear the Border States *can* be conciliated, or rather kept firm, by very moderate concessions. The problem is, therefore, much simplified. It is to let the Secession States met their fate in going off, or come to their senses by returning; and apply ourselves to an honest and patriotic understanding with the Border States. I think the Border States will accept readily the plan of Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, or something like it; in other words, the Missouri Compromise line, with a declaration of non-interference with Slavery in the States, and some modification of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. CRITTENDEN made a great mistake, and it is understood here with the advice of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, a man not to be trusted in any matter of public moment. Mr. CRITTENDEN really put in his plan the *identical idea* of the Breckinridge Platform—that Slavery should be *protected* in the Territories; or, in other words, *nationalized*. Mr. CRITTENDEN knew that no arrangement could be made without the Republicans, and that no honest Republican can assent to that without denying his proper principles and turning traitor to the cause he has endeavored to maintain. Mr. C. also knew that this *very principle was voted upon by the people* of the United States on the 6th of November, and received only *one-sixth of their votes!* What is more extraordinary yet, the Border States, viz: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, gave a clear majority of over 100,000 against that principle; for it is very certain that if they had placed any value upon that idea, they would have supported BRECKINRIDGE. *Practical non-interference* was what these States all voted, and yet Mr. CRITTENDEN made the mistake of taking up this exploded idea and making it the cornerstone of his plan of settlement! If it were adopted it would do no good, and would make the conflict far hotter and more irrepressible. The Republican Party may be defeated, the cause of Freedom betrayed, but Nature and Nature's God remain the same. The elements of destruction to human slavery, which have been brought into being and become more active each year of time, will not be put back or made less powerful by any human compromise, however made. The Border States know this, and at heart do not want to put back that chariot of progress, which is bearing their burden away, and giving them the promise of a glorious time. Look at Missouri. In ten years she has gained 400,000 whites, and only 10,000 blacks. Do you think she can remain a Slave State? It is literally impossible. Your New-York "Conservatives," (as they love to call themselves,) and the Congressional Compromisers, all mistake their time and their own interests, when they endeavor to get up a scheme of compromise which, by conceding too much, makes the conflict perpetual, and can only end in a violent convulsion. No number of assertions, or demonstrations, (religious or political,) no secession of States, no compromises, no state of parties, can change or do away with the great fact that the civilization of the world is fast treading under its feet the last ramparts of Slavery; that the mind of civilized and Christian States is against it. Its last intrenchment is the American Constitution. You know, and I know, that every *real* Abolitionist, although perhaps not acting under that name, will rejoice to see the Slave States go off; will rejoice in the day when the defence of the Constitution no longer exists. Do you think the Border States want to give them that advantage?

I come now to the question, *what can be done?* I reply by asking, *what* do the Border States need? They want simply peace and justice. In other words, they want to be *sure* of just what they have had. Well, is that hard to do? Is it any more than just, what they have had? Have they ever had any special Congressional *protection* in the Territories? Have they ever asked it? Not a bit of it. Take the case of Kentucky, for example. She, like other States, sends out emigrants. She has sent many to Ohio and Indiana, and many more to Missouri and Kansas. Has anybody ever interfered with them, *by law!* Not at all. Well, then, *practical non-interference* is all she wants, or any other Border State. But there is, I see, a rock still beyond. The Southern Confederacy gentlemen want to erect their Golden Empire round the Gulf of Mexico—which includes Cuba and Southern Mexico—for the purpose of making them Slave States. Well, then, admit no *future territory* except by consent of *two-thirds the States*; and the acquisition of territory, except upon terms upon which all can agree, will be vetoed. Thus all questions will be disposed of. I see nothing to prevent an arrangement with the Border States. If Virginia won't agree, then let her divide, by the Blue Ridge. I have never believed in any *final* disunion of these States. There are, however, tens of thousands of patriotic, enlightened men, who are willing to see it come—well knowing that the Free States—which constitute the real strength of the nation—will pursue their path to glory and grandeur, unincumbered with the burden of Slavery.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The Richmond *Whig* claims that in the election for delegates to the State Convention an issue was joined between the Legislature and the Senators and Congressmen. The Congressional manifesto could be regarded in no other light, than as an appeal from the Legislature to the people themselves. That appeal was fairly tried on the 4th inst., at the polls, and the Legislature has the satisfaction to know that its judgment has been affirmed, with costs and damages, against the appellants! Execution on this judgment, says the *Whig*, may be delayed for a time, but it is inevitable. At as early a day as the Constitution and laws will allow, retribution, swift and sure, will overtake the faithless dynasty which now abuses the confidence of Virginia. All existing organizations, it says, have been demolished by the new issue which has been raised, and hereafter the division line will be between Unionists and Disunionists. This distinction it intimates, must be recognized by Republicans throughout the North also. Messrs. LINCOLN and SEWARD will see the necessity of this, and giving the cold shoulder to the extreme men of their party, will cut loose from the absurdities of the Abolition school and establish a new organization which must be called the Union Party. The *Whig* urges that the Convention should adopt as its motto, "To ask for nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong."

THE PUBLIC MONEY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Convention of the State of Louisiana, after having taken possession of the United States Sub-Treasury at New-Orleans, passed the subjoined ordinance, authorizing the payment therefrom of certain Government drafts:

Whereas, the State of Louisiana has taken under its control the funds deposited in the late Sub-Treasury of the United States at New-Orleans, but considers it just that certain drafts drawn against the same should be paid

Therefore, be it ordained by the People of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, That the State Depositary of said funds be, and he is hereby authorized to pay all drafts drawn in the legitimate course of disbursement by the disbursing officers of the United States on the funds heretofore deposited in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New-Orleans, to the credit of said officers respectively: *Provided*, That no draft shall be paid except out of the balance standing to the credit of the officer drawing the same: *And provided, further*, That the aggregate amount of drafts hereby authorized to be paid shall not exceed the sum of $306,592 80.

Be it further ordained, That the State Depositary aforesaid be, and he is hereby authorized to pay all outstanding drafts drawn by the United States prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession, against the funds heretofore deposited in the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New-Orleans, to the credit of the public revenue of the United States: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of said drafts shall not exceed the sum of $146,226 74; but no transfer drafts on the bank in point shall be recognized or paid.

Be it further ordained, That the sum of $31,161 41, standing to the credit of the Post Office Department on the books of the late Sub-Treasurer of the United States at New-Orleans, is hereby held subject to draft of the United States, in payment of postal services until otherwise ordered by this Convention, or the General Assembly of the State.

A SUGGESTION.

The Richmond *Whig* suggests that Senator MASON should be appointed doorkeeper by the Convention in session at that city. The only difficulty in the way is—who would take care of the galleries at Washington?

A GUY FAWKES PLOT.

It is stated that in addition to other fears, regarding the efforts which would be made to frustrate the counting of the electoral vote, the blowing up of the Capitol was regarded as an event not impossible, and hence every night a thorough examination of the cellars and vaults of the building was made by the Capitol police, to be sure that no explosive materials had been clandestinely deposited there.

IMPUDENCE.

The Mobile *Advertiser* illustrates the sublimity of impudence in an article on the public lands. It admits that the great proportion of the public lands, which it calls the "common property" of the North and South, lies outside of the future northwestern boundary line of the latter, which, it asserts, will not be any further north than the southern boundary line of Kansas, and warns its Abolition cotemporaries to keep quiet about the forts which have been seized by the South, or, when the "settlement" of the partnership is made, they may find a large sum on the debit side of the ledger.

TREASON.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* evidently does not understand its duties to the new Government to which it owes allegiance. It publishes an article on the Virginia election, in which it says that "WISE, HUNTER, MASON, FLOYD and the precipitating faction, have met their Waterloo." And then after having apoken of the Old Dominion as self-centered, proud, great, noble, glorious—it remarks, "that the seceded States are not for *any kind* of reconstruction—at least that seems to be the feeling among the delegates at Montgomery, though, by and by, the people may speak a very different language, unless the Montgomery Congress be *exceedingly discreet* in its action."

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* bewails the result of the Virginia election. The only hope for the State now is in the battle of Fort Sumter, which will rouse her dormant Southern pluck. The correspondent continues:

"It remains, then, for the people of the Gulf States, who are in earnest, who do not regard secession as child's play, or a mere stroke of party policy, and who do not intend to be seduced on any pretext whatever, to come again under the Abolition yoke, to consider the strength of the elements arrayed against them; first, the vast mass of Reconstructionists in all the Border States; second, the by no means insignificant number of Union idolaters in their own midst; and lastly and chiefly, the insincere politicians of the Keitt Toombs school. The combined power of elements so potential, it would be difficult to overestimate. SLIDELL's astuteness must also be encountered. So, likewise, the more honest and more influential reconstruction policy of HUNTER. Reconstruction is the maggot at the heart of the Southern Confederacy. While your people are looking to the Border States, they are looking to the Northern States. The attitude of the whole South, so long as this chimera of reconstruction lasts, is that of a suppliant. Beggars cannot be choosers. It is for the North to say whether anything will be given at all. If it gives, it will give the least possible. You see the danger."

UNREASONABLE.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* calls on the Southern Convention to rear aloft the dishonored flag of the heroes of other days—the "Stars and Stripes"—and call upon the friends of justice and equal rights to rally around it. It also asserts that it will not relinquish its claims to "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner," and urges the adoption of a provision in the Constitution of the C. S. A., forbidding the admission of any new State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Congress.

AFFAIRS AT FORT SUMTER.

The Charleston *Courier* announces that Major ANDERSON has been taken—by a photographist who visited Fort Sumter for that purpose. It also has reason to believe that the Major has asserted that several letters which have appeared in Northern papers purporting to have come from Fort Sumter are apurious.

SECESSION ON A SMALL SCALE.

The Norfolk *Argus* catches a glimpse at a ray of hope for the Old Dominion. Full returns from Accomac County showed the election to the Convention of CUSHS, Union, over GARRISON, Southern Rights. So enraged were the people in the southern part of the County at this result that they held a meeting, hurned Mr. CUSTIS, Judge E. P. PITTS, Dr. GEORGE TYLER and FARD. DOUGLASS in effigy, and requested Gov. WISE and MIERS W. FISHER to act as their representatives in Convention. The *Argus* says that "the burning of these submissionists in effigy, may be the beginning of a movement that will result in revolution, if Virginia is not soon released from Northern bondage and restored to her Southern children, who now kneel from sectional rule await her coming with outstretched arms, to enjoy a Government of equality."

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Some days since the telegraph announced that a large importing-house in Louisville had been notified that their goods would not be allowed to pass the New-Orleans Custom-house unless the duties on them were paid there. The Surveyor of Louisville at once addressed a letter of inquiry to Secretary DIX, and received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 4th inst., asking instructions relative to the transportation of dutiable goods from New-Orleans, to your port, I have to state, that the Department cannot recognize the action of officers of Louisiana, who have usurped powers for State purposes, under the revenue laws, conferred only on officers who receive their commissions from the United States.

The Department approves your course in declining to issue a cancelling certificate in the case stated by you.

The action of officers under the authority of the State of Louisiana, in undertaking to collect duties on imports received, or cancel warehouse or transportation bonds, cannot be recognized; and importers at interior ports cannot be released from their liabilities to the United States either by paying the duties demanded by the State Collector at New-Orleans, or by his cancelation of transportation bonds. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

W. N. HALDEMAN, Esq., Surveyor of Customs, Louisville, Ky.

COUNTING THE COST.

A letter from Charleston to the New-Orleans *Delta* states that every gun fired from Fort Sumter costs, on an average, $13. Every gun fired by the State will be an average expenditure of $9. A prominent officer of Fort Moultrie alleges that, by a close calculation, it has been ascertained that when its batteries open, the cost per diem to the State, at that fort alone, will exceed $15,000.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A FIRST-RATE SCHEME.—A Tours journal states that during the celebration of mass at the Cathedral of this city, on Sunday morning, a well-dressed man, apparently about 45 years of age, and wearing the decoration of the Legion of Honor, requested of the bell-ringer's wife to be allowed to ascend one of the towers to make some sketches. She told him that he could not go up until the service was over. He appeared annoyed, but went out and walked about in front of the Cathedral until mass was concluded. The bell-ringer having then presented himself, the stranger proceeded to ascend with great rapidity the staircase leading to the tower, the bell-ringer accompanying him. On the way he stopped at more than one opening, and appeared to measure with his eye the distance to the ground. On reaching the top, a height of nearly 200 feet, he requested the bell-ringer to leave him alone, saying that he was an artist, and wanted to sketch the views, but the other answered that he had positive orders not to let persons remain by themselves in the tower. The ringer then began describing to him the principal buildings in the city, the summits of which were seen; but the visitor impatiently silenced him, and throwing off his hat and coat took a spring to throw himself over the parapet. The latter however, being of considerable height, he only got astride it. 'Good heavens!' cried the bell-ringer, 'What are you doing!' and catching hold of his arm and leg, tried to pull him down: but the man exclaimed, 'Let me alone?' and by a violent effort freed himself from the ringer's grasp, and threw himself forward, striking as he descended against two or three projections of the building. He was of course killed on the spot, his legs and arms being broken in several places, his breast being smashed in, and his jaw being also broken with such force that some of the teeth were cast out. On the deceased was found a passport in the name Wertheim, native of Austria, but naturalized as a Frenchman, and describing him as examiner of candidates for admission to the Polytechnic School: the passport was *visé* for Spain, Switzerland, Hamburg, and the Sardinian States. In his pockets besides were 1,300 francs in notes, and some visiting cards bearing the same name, with the address 25, rue Monsieur le Prince, at Paris. There is no doubt that the man was insane."

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—"A Reformatory Conference" has been sitting at Birmingham. Among those present were Lord SHREWSBURY, Lord CALTHORPE, Lord LYTTLETON, Mr. SPOONER, Dr. GUTHRIE, Miss CARPENTER, Mr. BARWICK BAKER, and others. Dr. GUTHRIE made a very animated and happy speech, in which he said:

"I'll tell you, now when they were getting up banquets to the soldiers of the Crimea, and to all the grand Members of Parliament, we thought we'd give a banquet to our ragged bairns, who had fought as great a battle as any Crimean soldier; and far harder, too. After a sudden the thing was resolved on; all of a sudden the thing was done. We have them, you know—these ragged-school scholars that were—cutting down the forests in America; we have them herding sheep in Australia; we have them in the Navy; and—what d'ye think?—there was an odd thing in this way; we had a competition among boys in the Navy, and the ragged-school boys carried off the highest prizes. We have them in the Army, too. Just the other day, I had in my drawing-room one of my ragged-school scholars. 'What was he doing there?' you ask. Well, he was just standing beside a very pretty girl, dressed like a duchess, with an enormous crinoline, and all that. (Loud laughter.) There he was—and on his breast he carried three medals. He had fought the battles of his country in the Crimea, he had gone up the deadly march to Lucknow, and rescued the women and the children, and our soldiers there, and I was proud of my ragged-school boy, when I saw him with his honors. [Renewed cheering.] Well, as I said, we resolved to give a banquet; we furnished one of our best rooms, and had it brilliant with gas, and laurel, and ivy, and the coral beaded holly—and the quantity of tea and toast! It isn't to be told. We just sent away through Edinburgh, and in a day we got 150, all doing for themselves. I was master of the ceremonies. So I heard a great rush of feet—I was standing at the door, you know, to receive my company, and I could not believe my eyes when I saw the succession of good-looking, respectable young men, and the succession of comely, virtuous-looking, happy young women. A girl came up, smiling, and she said, 'You will remember me, Dr. GUTHRIE. This is my man.' And then a great big, honest-looking, burly fellow came up, and he said, 'You will remember me, Doctor. This is my wife.' And they filled that room. I never saw a more respectable company; and how they laughed and sang! And we prayed, too; we prayed, and we gave them good advice. I never spent a happier night—no, not in the greatest, noblest house I was ever in—than I spent when I entertained my ragged-school children."

THE STOCKFLETH SUICIDE.—Mr. STOCKFLETH, the Hamburg Consul at San Francisco, who committed suicide on the 20th of January, was a man of mark. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the public, and, as an accomplished gentleman, and *suave* man of the world, had the *entrée* to the best circles. He was born in Hamburg, and had lived in California since 1859, in association with the "Lady Adams Company" of Sacramento, but his usual residence was in San Francisco. Nothing was found among his papers to explain the fatal act, but the general impression is that he succumbed to the terror of being unable to meet the demands upon him on the departure of the steamer. As to the cause of his embarrassments, the explanation lies in the gravity and ill-luck of his speculations. He had drawn largely on the purses of his friends, who of course lose all by his death. Yet many of them have said that he might have been saved from his desperate deed if he had confided his perplexities to them. At 9 o'clock in the morning Mr. STOCKFLETH was on the street—calm, apparently, and in his usual good-humor; but he purchased a revolver, and retired to his room, dismissing his servant. Then he fired at his heart, the muzzle of his pistol resting between the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side, and it is supposed that he fell instantaneously dead. At the sound of the discharge the people of the house rushed to his room, and found him quite lifeless.

NANA SAHIB.—A circumstance has occured in India, which suggests the probability that this notorious mutineer, the ferocious hero of Meerut and Cawnpore, still lives. Last August, a native farm-hand of a European residing at Goruckpore, returned to his village after a long absence, and represented that he had been a prisoner in the camp of NANA, and had escaped. He described minutely, not only NANA, but BALA RAO and DEVI BUKSH, and said that they were all alive, and at the head of several thousand Sepoys, with thirty cannons, and some elephants. He added that before quitting the plains, each of the rebel chiefs had cut off his little finger and burned it, to symbolize the religious interment of his body in Hindostan, which, in all probability, he was leaving forever. This circumstance serves to explain the reported death of NANA. The man who relates this story was evidently ignorant of these rumors, and his report coincides, as to time, with the pretended death of NANA. He moreover described the progress of the rebels after the ceremony of burning the little fingers of their chiefs. "They left the plains," he says, "and traveled towards the mountains for a fortnight, until they reached a place called Thouwsrria, where they pitched their tents, and where they still were when I escaped." Unfortunately the man died from fatigue and suffering soon after his return to Goruckpore, and this was all the information obtained from him.

The Bonaparte-Paterson case came before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine on the 25th of January. A great crowd was in attendance, a place being reserved for journalists and reporters. All parts of the hall were besieged, and a crowd of lawyers pressed round the bar. M. BEAUVER recounted the preliminaries of Prince JEROME'S marriage, and the alliance with the family of Gen. SAMUEL SMITH, "one of the first in the American Republic." "The young lady possessed, together with the natural graces of youth and beauty, the inestimable gifts of an education at once elegant and substantial. As for her mind, it is only necessary to hear her speak, even now. The Prince JEROME BONAPARTE was fascinated by her, and through the friendly offices of the Spanish Ambassador he sued for her hand." M. BERRYER extended his recital of the facts, and alluding to the baptism of Miss PATERSON, named among the witnesses to the rite, three young ladies who are now Lady STAFFORD, Lady WELLESLEY, wife of the elder brother of the Duke of Wellington, and a sister of Lady STAFFORD'S, who is the wife of a Peer of England.

A NEICE OF GEORGE III.—An extraordinary case came up for hearing, recently, in the Matrimonial Causes Court in London, before the Judge Ordinary. Mrs. LAVINIA JANETTA HORTON RYVES claims to be the neice of GEORGE III., and prayed the Court accordingly to pronounce her to be the legitimate daughter of JOHN THOMAS SERRES, and OLIVE, his wife. She testified that she would be 64 years old on the 16th of March; that her father established the British School of Fine Arts, the first school of the kind founded in England, except the Royal Academy; that her father and mother separated, by deed, in 1803, in consequence of incompatibility of temper; and her mother continued to move in "the first circles of society." Her father was a marine draftsman, employed by the Duke of Clarence and the Admiralty. He was at the battle of Trafalgar, engaged by Lord NELSON, to take the headlands. His father was the first Royal Academician appointed by the King, and the Royal Academy had voted Mrs. RYVES £10 in honor of that fact. The Court established her legitimacy.

GURNEY VS. GURNEY.—The petition of JOHN HENRY GURNEY, for a dissolution of his marriage with MARY JANE GURNEY, on the ground of adultery with WILLIAM TAYLOR, her footman, came up for hearing before Sir CRESWELL CRESWELL on the 21th of January. The woman and her paramour both denied the charge of adultery. TAYLOR, is represented in the evidence as the son of respectable parents, small farmers in Norfolk, who had given him a fair education. On the evening of the day on which Mrs. GURNEY eloped her husband received the following letter from her:

MY POOR HUSBAND: I have, indeed, left you and our poor children; but you know my heart has been long another's, and therefore I could not be happy with you any more. Please send my luggage and *Dick* to No. 216 Marylebone-road; also the small books I brought from Catton, and my work. Your miscrable wife,

MARY JANE GURNEY.

I pray God to forgive me, and to preserve you and the children.

The "Dick" alluded to was a favorite dog.

In Marylebone Mrs. GURNEY and TAYLOR occupied a ground floor, consisting of parlor, second room and bedroom, and lived very discreetly; but at Paris they had apartments at the Hotel du Louvre, and were as man and wife.

NEW COINAGE IN FRANCE.—The *Avenir Commercial* has some details respecting the new coinage to be issued in France. All the pieces are to bear the impression of the Emperor's head crowned with laurel, in token of his Italian victories. On the gold and some of the silver coins the present reverse is to be replaced by the imperial arms, mantle, sceptre, &c.

DEATH OF A DANSEUSE.—The charming danseuse, Mlle. POCHENI, who created such a sensation when she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre four years ago, died lately at Turin. She was one of the last survivors of the great school of Terpsichorean art, now decayed, to which TAGLIONI, CERITO and CARLOTTA GRISI belonged.

Madame CASIMIR PERIER, the widow of the celebrated Minister of Finance and Ex-President of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S Council, died on the 18th of January at Paris. She had lived, since the death of her husband, in complete retirement; and in obedience to her own express desire only her nearest relatives were invited to the funeral.

The Empress of France recently sent 500 francs to the wife of a Sergeant de Ville, who had just presented her husband with three girls, *ensemble*. As the poor Sergeant had six children already, he was naturally consternated, and the Empress expressed her munificent sympathy through the Prefect of Police.

"Un Ballo di Maschera," VERDI'S last opera, has proved an unqualified success at the *Théâtre Italien* in Paris.

LAW REPORTS.

The Fowler Defalcation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice BETTS.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. The United States.—The Jury in this case having occupied about an hour and a half in the consideration of this case, sealed up their verdict, which they brought into Court yesterday morning, finding in favor of the complainants upon every point.

The following are the issues proposed for their consideration, with their answers to each:

First.—Did the complainant, George Law, ever deliver, authorize, or assent to, or acquiesce in the delivery to the United States, or to or for their use, of the bond in the penalty of $75,000 in the complaint mentioned, without its being also executed by Oliver Charlick? A.—No.

Second.—Did the complainant, Gustavus A. Conover, ever deliver, or authorize, or assent to, or acquiesce in the delivery of the said bond to the United States of America, or to, or for their use, without its being executed by the said Oliver Charlick? A.—No.

Third—Did the said George Law, prior to the 10th day of May, 1860, know, or have reason to believe, that the said bond had been delivered to, or was held by, the obligees, or for their use, without its having been executed by the said Oliver Charlick? A.—No.

Fourth—Did the said Gustavus A. Conover, prior to the 10th day of May, 1860, know, or have reason to believe, that the said bond had been delivered to, or held by the obligees, or for their use, without its having been executed by the said Oliver Charlick? A.—No.

Fifth—Did the said George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, or either of them, and if so which of them, ever, and if so when, for the first time inform the Government of the United States that they, or either of them, would not be bound by the aforesaid bond, unless the said Charlick became a co-surety therein with them? A.—No.

Sixth—Did the said George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, or either of them, and if so which of them, ever, and if so when, for the first time inform the Government of the United States that they or either of them would not be bound by said bond in consequence of the said Oliver Charlick omitting to become a co-surety therein with them? A.—No.

Seventh—Was Isaac V. Fowler, Deputy Postmaster at the City of New-York at the time when said George Law and Gustavus A. Conover executed the said bond, a defaulter to the United States of America for or in respect to the moneys which he had received as Deputy Postmaster, and if so in what amount? A.—Yes; $50,000 and upwards.

Eighth—Was the said Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster, at the City of New-York, at any time when the said George Law delivered or authorized the delivery, or consented, or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States or to or for their use, a defaulter to the United States for or in respect to the moneys which he had received as Deputy-Postmaster, and if so in what amount? A.—Yes; $50,000 and upwards.

Ninth—Was the said Isaac V. Fowler, Deputy Postmaster at the City of New-York, at any time when the said Gustavus A. Conover delivered or authorized or consented to or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States, or to or for their use, a defaulter to the United States for or in respect to the moneys which he had received as Deputy-Postmaster, and if so in what amount? A.—Yes; $50,000 and upwards.

Tenth—Did the said George Law at any time, when he executed, or authorized, or assented to, or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America or to or for their use, know or have notice, or have reason to believe that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—No.

Eleventh—Did the said Gustavus A. Conover at any time when he executed or delivered, or authorized, or consented to or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America or for their use, know, or have notice, or have reason to believe that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—No.

Twelfth—Did the proper officers of the Post-office Department of the United States, at the time when the said George Law executed said bond, know, or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—Yes.

Thirteenth.—Did the proper officers of the Post-office Department, or of the United States, at any time when the said George Law delivered, or authorized, or consented to, or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America, or in or for their use, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—Yes.

Fourteenth.—Did the proper officers of the Post-office Department, or of the United States, at the time when the said Gustavus A. Conover executed said bond, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—Yes.

Fifteenth—Did the proper officers of the Post-office Department or of the United States, at any time when the said Gustavus A. Conover delivered, or authorized, or consented to, or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America, or to or for their use, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Government of the United States? A.—Yes.

Sixteenth—Is the bond set forth in the complaint of George Law and Gustavus A. Conover the deed of George Law, one of the complainants above named? A.—No.

Seventeenth—Is the bond set forth in the complaint of George Law and Gustavus A. Conover the bond of Gustavus A. Conover, one of the complainants above named? A.—No.

The verdict having been rendered, counsel asked Judge BETTS if he would fix any day for the final hearing of the case before him. The Judge declined to fix any day, but said he was ready to devote the rest of the term to Government business, and it was arranged that the hearing should be brought on on some day to be agreed upon.

In the Matter of the Steamship Kangaroo—Important Decision Relative to the Passenger Act of 1855.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

This was a proceeding to enforce a penalty of $50 each, for two hundred passengers, amounting to $10 000, against the master of the steamship *Kangaroo*, for an alleged excess of that number allowed by the above law to be carried according to the measurement of the vessel.

The proceeding was instituted on the information of one Dillon, formerly in the employ of the Steamship Company, and a number of similar informations were threatened against other vessels of the Company.

The prosecution has been taking testimony before the Commissioner for the last fortnight, for the purpose of showing that parts of the vessel (usually occupied by passengers) were appropriated to portion of the cargo; by it appeared, also, in evidence that what was claimed to be cargo, consisted of passengers' luggage and a few stores for their use.

It was contended by the defence that the charge, in other respects, had but little, if any, foundation.

Mr. Casserly, manager for the Commissioners of Emigration, at Castle Garden, who was examined before the Commissioner, spoke highly of the treatment of passengers on the ships of the Company, and the general arrangements for their accommodation and comfort.

After the testimony for the prosecution was closed, Mr. J. W. Gerard, Jr., counsel for the Company, without going into testimony for the defence, moved the discharge of the accused, on the ground that the law, although it had enacted a prohibition and might have intended to inflict a penalty, had not done so in cases of this description, where the vessel was foreign and the alleged offence was not committed within the jurisdiction of the United States; and that such penalty could not be inferred from the statute, the British Government having stringent laws to regulate their own vessels. The ground was also taken that vessels of this country are not subject to examination and penalties of a similar nature in Great Britain, and that Congress therefore could never have intended to legislate in this particular against the British vessels.

Mr. Andrews, on behalf of the Government, argued in oppositinn.

Mr. Commissioner BETTS rendered his decision, discharging the accused, as follows:

This is a criminal complaint against the captain of the British steamship *Kangaroo*, for alleged violation of the act of Congress, March 3, 1855, (Stat. at Large, vol. X., p. 715,) in bringing from Liverpool to New-York more passengers than allowed by the measurement of the space of decks appropriated to the use of the passengers.

A motion is made on behalf of the accused to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the act does not make it a criminal offence in the master of a ship to bring passengers from a foreign port to this country, without appropriating for their use the spaces mentioned in section 1 of that act.

This section provides "That no master of any vessel (except those owned by foreigners) shall take on board such vessel at any foreign port or place, other than foreign contiguous territory, of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel."

Here occurs a full period, and the section then proceeds to enact, "That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers shall be in the following proportions, viz: On the main and poop decks or platforms, and in the deck-houses, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck; and on the lower deck one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, *with intent* to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such stated place, and bring the same or any number thereof within the jurisdiction of the United States; or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid, or to toe tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," &c.

This last clause of the section, which is in immediate connection with the assignment of the penalty, has reference only to passengers taken on board within the United States, to be carried to a foreign port. The question is whether the penalty is by the conjunction "or" referred back to any of the previous clauses of the section, and if so, to which.

By the section no duty whatever is imposed on the master in reference to the appropriation of proper spaces to passengers on vessels bound from foreign ports to the United States.

The master is bound not to carry more than one passenger for every two tons, in vessels bound from a foreign port to the United States. This provision has not been violated in this case.

The master is also bound, in the case of vessels bound from the United States to any foreign country, not to carry more than one passenger for every two tons—and in such voyages also to see that the passengers have the designated amount of space.

The penalty is attached to these last classes of cases—perhaps also to this first.

But this voyage is from a foreign port to the United States; and the section, while requiring that, in vessels bound from a foreign port to the United States, the designated amount of space shall be allowed to each passenger, does not make it the duty of the master to appropriate this space, nor does it impose any penalty upon him for not providing it.

Whether this omission was intentional or casual on the part of the Legislature, does not fall within my province to determine. Certainly the accused cannot be held for an offence which has not been named by the law.

It is impossible to read the section as a whole, by any grammatical rule. There is no verb or clause that can be properly qualified by or connected with that clause which begins with the words "with intent," &c., is to be inclosed in a parenthesis, in which case the clause "with intent," &c., would qualify the clause "take on board," &c., near the commencement of the section.

But this would still leave the enactment, in regard to the appropriation of spaces to the passengers, merely directory, and not addressed to or binding upon the master, or, if binding upon him, not coupled with the penal provision attached to his omission of the duty required of him in the other specified cases.

The passengers, undoubtedly, have a right to the space designated in the act. What their remedy might be if they were deprived of it, I do not feel called upon, in this proceeding, to point out. It seems clear that no indictment will lie against the master, under this statute, for any omission, on his part, to see that it was provided for them.

The complaint must therefore be dismissed.

Billy Mulligan's Case on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

William Mulligan vs. *The People, &c.*—This case now came up on appeal from the judgment of conviction of the Oyer and Terminer.

The notorious character of the plaintiff in error attracted considerable attention at the time of the trial, and the particulars connected with the crime of which Mulligan now stands convicted, is familiar to the readers of the TIMES.

It is urged on behalf of the prisoner, who is now serving out his time at the Sing Sing Prison, that there was error at the trial prejudicial to the rights of the prisoner, for which a new trial should be ordered.

It is contended that the proof at the trial did not sustain the indictment, inasmuch as the indictment charged an attempt to shoot Oliver, the policeman, with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and lead, and it did not appear from the proof that the pistol was loaded at all. Numerous other exception to the admission and exclusion of evidence, and to the charge of Justice GOULD, who tried the case, are also urged in behalf of the pris

put to the bar. He had already been in prison for five months, and as the complainant furnished an affidavit, that he had himself given the provocation, and didn't wish to press the charge, the prisoner was discharged.

CONFESSION PUNISHED.

John Barry, indicted for burglary in the second degree, pleaded guilty in the third, and was sent to State Prison for two years and two months.

DENIAL REWARDED.

Henry Monahon, jointly indicted with the last prisoner for burglary in the second degree, pleaded not guilty, and proceeded to trial:

Daniel T. McFarland testified that his place is at No. 21 Stuyvesant-street. On the night of the 27th of January last, it had been closed and locked; the basement door being bolted; on the Monday following the 27th, the bolt was found to have been broken off, and a large copper boiler, worth $50, to have been stolen.

Officer Eagan testified that he arrested the prisoner at a short distance from the scene of the burglary. He was in company with the previous prisoner, carrying off the stolen boiler in a hand-cart.

George J. Clausenand testified that he put the boiler into the house. Its value was $50.

There were no other witnesses, and the District-Attorney stated that as the boiler stolen was a fixture, a part of the realty, and therefore not the subject of larceny, he could not ask for a conviction.

The Jury therefore gave a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

TRIED TO STEAL.

William Vestins, indicted for Grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

SMALL FRY.

John Fry, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month. He excused his crime by saying that he was hungry, and didn't know what he was about.

A DISAGREEABLE CASE BEFORE A DISAGREEABLE JURY.

John Fitzsimmons, indicted for an attempt at burglary, was next put to the bar.

James Farrel testified that, on the night of Jan. 28, the window in the front door of his place, at No. 584 Washington-street, was broken in.

Officer Knigat testified that he arrested the prisoner as he was coming out of the door.

The defence set forth that the prisoner, being intoxicated, supposed the place was open and fell against the door, his elbow breaking the glass. The jury took the case, and after a long absence reported that they could not agree. They were therefore dismissed, and the prisoner was remanded.

"THE WRONG BOY" AND THE RIGHT ONES.

Three boys, by the names of John Hall, Stephen McCune and William Norton, were jointly indicted for grand larceny. Hall pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge. The other two prisoners were put upon trial, and, being acquitted, were discharged.

A METROPOLITAN BANDIT.

Michael McCarty, indicted for highway robbery, was next put to the Bar.

George W. Holcalm testified that on the 28th of August last he had come to this City from Jersey City; after leaving an eating house in Canal street where he had been drinking, he was passing through Westst-street, when the prisoner, whom he had left in the saloon, sprang upon him, and seizing him by the throat, threw him down and held him, while some other men, who were in company with the prisoner, robbed from the witness' pockets $32, in gold and silver; witness was not much intoxicated at the time; he called an officer, and procured the arrest of the prisoner; subsequent to the arrest a brother of the prisoner had asked him not to appear against the prisoner, offering at the same time to make a satisfactory settlement; witness refused to settle.

Officer Robinson testified that he arrested the prisoner, who tried to get out of the way and conceal himself.

For the defence several witnesses were introduced who testified that the prisoner was elsewhere at about the time of the alleged robbery, and also that the complainant was intoxicated at the time. One witness also testified that a sum of money corresponding in amount and kind to that described by the complainant as having been taken from him, had been left with the witness in the safe keeping on the evening before the robbery. In rebuttal witnesses were introduced—among them the officer who made the arrest—who testified that the complainant was not intoxicated at the time of the robbery.

When the testimony was closed, the hour was so late that the summing up of the case was postponed till this morning, when the trial will be concluded, and the following cases taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Nolan, John Allen.

For Forgery—William Robinson, Charles Munday, George Douglass, Thomas Jones, Martin Bulford, Henry Wilson, Thomas McCormic, James Wilson.

For Burglary—Charles Wentworth, James Robinson, Michael Coburn, James Callahan, Daniel Thorn, Thomas Munson.

For Larceny—Michael Kelly, Peter Terriff, Charles Totman George N. Beale, George Stewart, John Barton, Louis Fisher, William Wallace, James Munroe, Anhon Stil

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Abraham Rosenstein, Henry Stone.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge White.

Taylor et al. vs. *Keegan et al.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Before Judge Monerief.

Ladd vs. *Finkle et al.*—Application denied, with costs to abide result.

Ladd vs. *Barthoff.*—Same decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Meyer vs. *Wright.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Pacate vs. *Lombardo.*—Motion granted conditionally.

POLICE REPORTS.

A WIFE AND A HOME IN EVERY PORT.

John Holliwell, a jolly son of Neptune, who first saw the light in North Carolina, forty years ago, was brought before Justice Stebbins, charged with bigamy. From the evidence it appeared that the accused, although compelled to rove in pursuit of a livlihood, is of a domestic turn, and provided himself with a rib and a home in every port at which he tarried. In November last he was married to a fair Irish damsel, named Eliza White, and went to housekeeping with her in this City. Recently she ascertained that there was still living a prior claimant to his name and love, to whom he was united in Barnstable County, Mass., as long ago as 1840. She, therefore, made a complaint for bigamy against the uxorious seaman, who was arrested by Officer Van Arsdale, of the Third District Police Court. At the time of his apprehension, the accused, who has been mate of a vessel, was conducting a correspondence with another confiding maid, who expected soon to marry him. The prisoner acknowledged his villainy, but excused himself on the ground that he was in his cups when his last matrimonial "splice" was made—in fact, that he had been "roped" into it. The magistrate said the offence could not be explained away, but the case must go to the Grand Jury. A bondsman in the sum of $1,000 could not be found, and the sorrowing tar was locked up.

ENFORCING OBEDIENCE WITH AN AXE.

John Sullivan, a laborer, living at No. 55 Parkstreet, quarrelled with his spouse on the 2d inst., and ordered her to perform an act which she did not like to do. Her refusal put him in a towering rage, and he aimed a blow at her head with an axe. She raised her arm to ward off the stroke, and received its full force upon the member. The wound was of so serious a nature that the woman had to be placed in the Hospital, where she still remains. Sullivan escaped arrested until yesterday, when he was found by Officer Fay, of the Sixth Ward, and Justice Kelly committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A DISHONEST WOMAN CAUGHT.

Messrs. Strong, Adrianee & Co., dry goods dealers at No. 355 Broadway, have suffered so many losses of late by shoplifters, that it became necessary to station a detective Policeman at their store. On Wednesday afternoon, while Officer McDougal was watching for the thieves, he observed a young woman, pretending to be a purchaser, secrete a piece of silk beneath her cloak, and attempt to carry it away. She was arrested, and yesterday Justice Kelly held her to answer. The prisoner, who looked like a respectable person, gave the name of Catherine Battershy

CAPTURE OF YOUNG BURGLARS.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. William Waine, keeper of a grocery-store at No. 382 Fourth-avenue, was awakened by two boys, named James Joyce and Wm. Marsh, who had forced open the front door of his place, and were searching for booty. He pursued them to the street, where they were captured by Officer West, of the Twenty-first Ward. Justice Connolly held the prisoners for trial.

Coroner's Inquests.

REMARKABLE DEATH OF A LITTLE BOY.

Coroner Jackman held an inquest on Thursday afternoon at the house Mr. D. W. Burnett, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Harlem, upon the body of Henry M. Lowe, a boy 13 years of age, whose death resulted from intermittent fever, consequent upon an accidental injury to his eyelid received on the 23d of last December. On the day in question the deceased was playing with his companions around the barn. In running round the corner of the building he came in contact with a pitchfork which a man was using to load a cart with manure. The only apparent injury was a scratch upon the eyelid, but the latter discovering the blood became very nervous, and having been taken home, sank into insensibility. He continued unconscious about a week, only speaking when aroused. Afterwards he recovered sufficiently to go about the house, but remained feeble, and intermittent fever setting in, he died. Deceased was of a very nervous organization, and had fainted at the sight of blood, when his cousin accidentally cut his finger. There is no doubt that his fatal illness resulted from fright at the slight injury he suffered.

SUFFOCATED AT SUPPER.

Thomas Cox an Englishman, 67 years of age, employed as a foreman of stone-cutters at the Central Park, was suffocated to death on Wednesday evening, while taking his supper. Coroner Jackman on Thursday held an inquest upon the body at the late residence of deceased, No. 47 Christopher-street, but no *post-mortem* examination was made, and consequently no positive evidence was obtained as to the cause of death. In their dilemma, however, the jury decided that he had been suffocated by the lodgement of a foreign substance in his throat.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 14.

$4,500 U. S. 6s '67	94	300 Harlem Railroad	16¼
5,000 Tre. 12 ₱ c. Nts.	101¾	10 do	16¾
7,000 Tre. 10¾ ₱ c. Nts.	100	100 Harlem R. Pref'd	40½
15,000 Tre 11 ₱ c Nts.	104½	500 do	40¾
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	76½	1400 Reading Railroad	42¾
5,000 do	76¾	50 Mich. Central R.	56½
22,000 do	76	50 do	56¾
9,000 Missouri St. 6s	66¾	300 do	56¾
5,000 do	b30 67	200 do	56
5,000 do	b30 66¾	50 do	s30 56
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. 1.	100	200 do	b30 56¾
2,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs. '63	89¾	100 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	14½
5,000 Har. 1st M. Bs.	99¾	150 do	14¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. S ₱ c.		200 do	s10 14¾
1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	97½	125 M. So. & N. I G Sk.	32½
1,000 Mich. So. 1st M. Bs	81½	200 do	s10 32¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	67½	100 do	s30 32¾
1,000 do	51¾	100 do	c 32¾
5,100 L. S. & M. L. G. S	18	100 do	b30 32¾
5,100 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	77	450 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	78
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	40	100 do	s30 78¼
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17	100 do	b30 78¾
2,000 D. L. & W. R 1st M	97	100 do	s10 78
1,000 C. B. & Q. R ₱ c b	93½	200 do	s30 78
10 Bank of the Ch. N. Y	90	100 do	s15 78
30 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	100	400 do	b30 78¾
50 Cum. Coal Pref	7¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 71¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b15 78	50 do	s10 72
400 do	78	50 do	s20 72
200 do	s10 77½	200 do	72¾
100 do	s5 77¾	100 do	72¾
250 do	77¾	410 do	72¾
600 do	b30 78	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	31¾
350 Erie Railroad	s30 31¾	100 Chic. & R. Pf'd R.	57¾
100 do	32	100 do	s30 57¾
300 do	32½	50 Cbic., B. & Qu'y R.	71½
50 do	s10 32½	50 do	71
200 do	b30 32¾	200 do	71¾
175 Hudson River R.	43	100 do	s30 71
150 do	43½	20 N. Jer. Cen. R.	112
10 Ter. H. & Rich. R.	100		

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 Tres. 11 ₱c. Nts.	100½	100 Erie Railroad	32¾
3,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90	73	25 do	33
3,000 Mo. St. 6s	66¾	170 Harlem R. Pref.	b10 40½
3 000 do	66¾	50 do	40¾
15,000 do	66¾	200 do	40¾
$1,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	78	100 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 56¾
1,000 California St. 6s	88	150 do	56¾
12,000 Indiana St. 5s	95	50 do	56¾
1,000 M. C 8 ₱ ct. 1st m'tg. sk fd. cn. bs	98	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	32¾
5 000 Chic. & N. W. 1st m	40	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	78¾
3 000 Ja C. & M L. G. Bs.	18	200 do	b10 79
1,000 Clev. & P. 2d m. b.	57¾	300 do	79
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 78¾	100 do	b30 79¾
400 do	opg 78¾	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	33¾
100 do	b5 78¾	200 do	b10 33¾
100 do	p&c 78¾	225 Chi & Rk Is. R.	58
350 do	p&c 78¾	150 Chi, B. & Q. R.	72
200 do	s3 78¾	100 do	71¾
100 N. J. Central R.	112		

THURSDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, to-day, opened with a fair demand on the State Securities, and also manifested a better tone on the Federal Stocks and Treasury paper. The latter was in request at 10 @10¼ ₱ cent. per annum, and for the 6 ₱ cent. Funded Stock of 1867, 94 ₱ cent was paid, including interest since 1st January. There was no disposition to sell the 5 ₱ cents. at the previous bids of 87@87½ ₱ cent., and the feeling, altogether, in regard to the Federal credit, appears to be improving on the private as well as public advices from Washington, to the effect that some conciliatory measure will grow out of the Peace Conference now in session in that city, as between the North and the Southern Border States. These advices, without taking precise shape, were also favorably construed by most of the speculators on the Stock Exchange, and to the extent of checking the tendency to bear the market which showed itself yesterday. A few days later financial news from Europe by the steamer *New-York*, received early in the day, also helped the price of the Railway Shares. The quotations for Illinois Central and Erie come higher from London by ¼@1½ ₱ cent., and the English Funds were steadier and Money no dearer, partly on account of the more favorable Exchange reported from New-York.

At the early Board a fair amount of business, at full rates, was done, well distributed through the official list, and in the afternoon prices were even higher, the most decided confidence being shown in the State Securities and United States Treasury paper. Tennessee 6 ₱ cents sold at 73 ₱ cent., and Missouris at 66¾ ₱ cent. On the Railway Mortgages there was no particular activity, owing to the limited offering of the leading descriptions. The Railway Shares were done at an advance of ¼@1 ₱ cent. on the average sales of yesterday, and closed with much steadiness in the face of contradictory rumors on private telegrams, as to the condition of the negotiations at Washington. These rumors, pro and con., have lost much of their effect on the market within a day or two past, since the result of the Tennessee Election and the assembling of the Virginia Convention, because of the growing conviction that some favorable result will be sure to be arrived at, which will not only hold the great Middle States in harmony, but leave the door open for a reaction in the popular sentiment of the States of the Gulf which have temporarily withdrawn their Representatives from Congress.

Later in the afternoon the market closed at about the following figures:

Central	78½	Harlem Preferred	40½
Erie	32¾	Hudson	43¾
Illinois Central	78¾	Michigan Central	56½
Rock Island	58	Michigan Southern	14¾
Reading	42¾	Michigan Guaranteed	32¾
Galena	72½	Tennessees	73
Toledo	33¾	Missouris	66¾

There is little or nothing doing to-day in the way of Bankers' Bills on London, as the mail for Saturday will not be made up until to-morrow. Purchases are making of Merchant Bills at 103¾@ 104¼ ₱ cent. In Money, the rates are unchanged; the supply being easy on first-class securities, but otherwise difficult to be come at. There is a further shock to all paper below the very best class of the Dry Goods Jobbers, by one or more additional failures in the trade. A large house, who were in difficulties in the crisis of 1857, stopped payment yesterday. Several other of the recent failures have also grown out of the crippled credit of 1857.

The following is the official notice of the Secretary of the Treasury that he will open and consider on Saturday week, 23d inst., the proposals of the public for any part of $8,000,000 of the New Public Stock of the United States, bearing 6 ₱ cent. interest. The stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assigns, either in the transferable or coupon form. The minimum rate at which the bids may be *offered* is not prescribed, nor is it made imperative on the Department to *accept* any rate which may be deemed lower than the credit of the Government should be subjected to:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 23d day of February, instant, for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th instant authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 ₱ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of six ₱ centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulation of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits until the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one ₱ centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

The January traffic of the Erie Company turns out better than even the best friends of the road anticipated. The figures are for

January, 1861	$407,919
January, 1860	336,390
Increased earnings this season	$71,559

This is the best relative showing that will be made by any of the trunk lines. It restores the road to something like its old division of the Winter traffic from the West, and the addition of the Long Dock accommodations will enable it next Winter to go ahead of all former precedent in delivering Western produce at tide-water, without shifting cars, and in the transportation of merchandise destined for the West. The Dunkirk *Journal*, published at the proaent Lake terminus of the road, remarks:

"The State Line Railroad is bringing forward a larger amount of freight than ever before known at this season. The precarious position of affairs at the South is turning an immense freighting business over the Northern roads, so much so that both the State Line and New-York and Erie Roads are crowded to their utmost capacity. We noticed the other day some thirty cars in one train loaded with cotton."

The Baltimore and Ohio Company earned in

January, 1861	$310,314 00
January, 1860	278,394 00
Increase	$31,920 00

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad earned in

January, 1861	$54,621 14
January, 1860	47,736 30
Increase	$6,884 84

The Select Committee on the Indian Bond robbery, at Washington, mention, among other circumstances which transpired in their New-York examination, that Messrs. Jerome, Fitzgerald & Co., of the Stock Exchange, had purchased a parcel of the Bonds *after* their abstraction had been made known. This is substantially true, but it is proper to add that these gentlemen *publicly* bought the Bonds in the open market, subject to the taint of the warning and advertisement of the Interior Department. They paid something less than the market price, because the previous holder felt more secure in regard to the good faith of the States of North Carolina, Missouri, &c., in promptly paying the Coupons and Bonds of the State, according to their tenor, *to bearer*, than they do themselves.

The decease of Mr. Richard Henry Winslow, one of the oldest members of the New-York Stock Exchange, and a private Banker of marked ability and enterprise—both of which qualities were crowned by good fortune—is announced today. He was senior member of the old and well-known Banking-house of Winslow & Lanier, now, and since his retirement from active business, Winslow, Lanier & Co. The Board of Brokers this forenoon, on the motion of Mr. Jasper Corning, seconded by Mr. Cammann, took appropriate action on this event by placing upon the record of the Stock Exchange the high appreciation in which the deceased was held. Mr. Winslow and his partner, Mr. Lanier, had, perhaps, more to do with the introduction of the Railway system in the States of the West, eight or ten years ago, than any other firm in Wall-street, and so continued the leading negotiators up to the year 1858, when their business assumed its present Banking form.

The holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Michigan Southern Company are again reminded that it is extremely desirable to all parties that the overdue coupon of November, 1859, the two coupons of May and November, 1860, and the coupon of May, 1861, should be funded, according to the proposition heretofore submitted, and concurred in by most of the holders, by the 28th February, instant, when the fiscal year of the Company ends. In reference to the future of this mortgage, there would seem to be no reasonable question that regular payments of interest in cash will be resumed on and after 1st November of the present year. The four coupons to be funded pass into a scrip, representing, when $1,000 is presented, a corresponding amount in the same mortgage.

A private dispatch from an officer of the Hudson River Road, from Albany, gives assurance that the track has not been seriously damaged by the flood, and that the regular trains are about to be resumed.

The following are the latest quotations for exchange on New-York, received by mail, by Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad-street.

		Premium.
Feb 13	Philadelphia	Par @1-10
Feb 13	Baltimore	¾@ ⅞
Feb. 13	Boston	Par @ ⅛
Feb. 9	Cuthbert, Ga	3 @ 4
Feb. 11	Chicago	7 @ 7½
Feb. 12	Norfolk	3 @ 4
Feb. 11	Bloomington, Ill	6 @ 7
Feb. 11	Cincinnati	⅜@ ¾
Feb. 12	Cleveland	1 @ 1½
Feb. 12	Detroit	1 @ 1⅝
Feb. 12	Pittsburgh	2½ @ 3
Feb 12	Richmond	5½ @ 5¾
Feb. 9	Milwaukee	6 @ 7
Feb 11	Columbus, Ga	2½ @ 3
Feb. 11	Charleston	2¾ @ 2¾
Feb 11	Augusta, Ga	2 @ 2½
Feb. 9	Raleigh, N. C	5 @ 6
Feb. 9	Charlotte, N C	6 @ 6¾
Feb. 11	Indianapolis	1 @ 1⅜
Feb. 11	Aurora, Ill	7 @ 7¾
Feb. 11	Sycamore, Ill	8 @ 8¾
Feb 8	New-Orleans	Par.
Feb. 8	Mobile	Par.

The Michigan Central Road earned the first week in February:

1861	$30,047 47
1860	22,510 60
Increase	$7,106 87

The report which was gratuitously started yesterday in the streets, and which gained some currency, that the house of Bowen, Holmes & Co. had suspended payment, proves to be without foundation. We learn that the notes of that firm are being paid as promptly as usual.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the first week of February, were,

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$21,274 00	$25,423 00	Inc. $4,149 00
Passengers	7,344 21	7,148 70	Dec. 195 51
Total	$28,618 21	$32,571 70	Inc. $3,943 49

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from Feb. 1 to 8 were:

	1860.	1861.	Increase.
Freight	$10,000 32	$13,365 87	$3,665 55
Passengers	5,134 50	5,193 67	59 17
Mails, &c	950 00	950 00	
Totals	$16,084 82	$19,509 54	$3,424 72

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861—6 P. M.

ASHES—Light sales have been made to-day, at $5 6¾ for pots, and $5 25 for pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Attracted rather more attention to-day, and the principal holders were apparently less eager to sell, hence the market closed steady.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9	9	9⅛	9⅛
Middling, ₱ lb	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12	12⅛	12⅛	13
Fair ₱ lb	12⅝	12⅝	13	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour, early in the day, was moderate, and prices were without change, but before the close of "Change" a better demand prevailed and the market closed firmer for shipping brands. The trade have purchased more freely, and the better grades are steady. The sales are 14,600 bbls. including superfine State at $5@$5 10; inferior to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20; Superfine Western, at $5@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 15@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, Wiscousis and Illinois	5 15	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern is moderately inquired for at former rates. Sales since our last 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$5 70 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c, and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 275 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 30@ $4 10 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more active at $3@$3 05 for Jersey $3 30 for Marsh's Calric dried, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales 900 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request, at $1 62 ½@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is very quiet; the receipts are moderate, and the prices are without quotable change. The demand is mainly for export, but at prices generally below the views of holders. The sales are 23,000 husbels at $1 18 for Northwestern Club, $1 20 for samll lots of Milwaukee do., in store; $1 20 for Canada Club, $1 36 for ordinary white Canadian, $1 40 for white Ohio, and $1 30@$1 31 for small lots of Western red. Barley is in fair supply, and is quiet at 70c.@80c. Barley Malt is firm; sales of 1,700 bags at 90c. Oats are quite firm and in good demand, at 35½c.@ 36½c. for Western and Canadian, and 37c.@38c for State. Rye is in moderate supply; sales of 800 bushels, at 65c. for Jersey and 67½c.@68c. for State. Corn is held with more steadiness; prime is less plenty; the demand is not so active as yesterday; sales of 37,000 bushels, at 64½c.@65c. for old Western mixed, in store; 66c. for do., delivered; 62½c.@63c. for new do. at the Railroad depôt; 64c.@67c. for new Southern yellow, the latter for very dry; 66c. for Western white, and 78c. for choice old white Southern.

OILS—All kinds are quiet in this market; prices exhibit no important changes.

New-Bedford Oil Market—Week ending Feb 12, 1861.

Sperm—We have no transactions to note in Sperm, which remains in about the same state as quoted in our last. Whale—Remains very quiet. Sales of two parcels, amounting to 200 bbls. at prices not transpired. Whalebone—Sales since our last: 1,000 lbs. Arctic at 7tc.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Feb. 11, 1861.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs Bone
Total for the week			
Previously	2,749	3,165	7,200
From Jan. 1 to date	2,749	3,165	7,200
Same time last year	1,060	625	3,500

New-Bedford Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market dull, and lower sales of 200 bbls. at $17@$17 25 for Mess and $13 for Prime. Beef is also very dull; sales of 50 bbls. at $10@$10 75 for extra, and $8 75@$9 75 for repacked Mess. Beef Hams, at $14@$15. Bacon is unchanged. Cut Meats are heavy; sales of 110 hhds. at 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams. Lard is without change, and the demand is fair; sales of 600 bbls. at 9¾c.@10c. Dressed Hogs are quiet at $6 75@$6 87 for Western and $7 for City. Butter and Cheese are steady but quiet.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 15,000 lbs. prime, part at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The demand is fair but at rather lower rates; sales of 550 bbls. at 17¾c.@17¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been quite moderate at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12¼d.; Corn, 11¼d.@11¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d. ₱ 200 lbs.; Clover Seed, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@ 12¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl. Pork, 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Beef, 5s. ₱ tierce, and Bacon 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 1¾d.@4s. 4¾d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon, 45s.; Lard, 47s. 6d. ₱ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TADMAN'S

CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.

A certain cure for chapped hands and lips and excoriations of the skin. One application only will show its efficacy. With ladies, it is an especial favorite, as the frequent use of it renders the skin delicately soft and white.

TADMAN & CO., No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 263 4th av., N. Y. By mail, twenty-five cents.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.

Eighteen Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty-five persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by reason of work sickness and misfortune, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased sufferings of labor as to tax, severely, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, reduce the number of the recipients. There having, meanwhile, been no public excitement touching the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds, consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering the most severe, the Association is left without adequate means of relief. What more need be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? The plea is not for distant strangers who have claims on others, nor for the debased and outcast; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have done to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unsolicitedly; for those shall be measured to you again. It surely cannot be that the pitiless cry of more than Eighteen Thousand of our worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.

To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business derangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than fifty per cent. less than in 1855 and 1857. The present strait, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st., R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board.

JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.

ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

R. M. Hartley, Secretary.

GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, OLD gold and silver bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. Fine gold and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD.

Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

N. B.—Diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, purchased.

FAT BEEF! FAT BEEF!! FAT BEEF!!!—The beef of the celebrated steer Lafayette, raised by Mr. Chapman, of Duchess County, together with three other very fine steers, raised by Robert Clark, of Connecticut, will be offered for sale at the stalls of WM. TALLIS, Nos. 29 and 31 Centre Market, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 15th and 16th inst.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, glass-tempering, or fresco work done, can have it executed, at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, by addressing PAINTER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

WANTED—A BOX IN THE POST-OFFICE. Address JOHN N. JOHNSON, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE entire second floor, separately or together, having bath, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; will be let on accommodating terms, and immediate possession given. Reference exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 25 Abingdon-square, (8th-av.)

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR adults, occupying an English basement house in West 22d-st., would accommodate a gentleman and wife with board. Terms moderate. Address L., Box No. 1,598 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, (furnished or not,) at No. 127 Clinton-st., two doors from Pacific. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with board, at No. 90 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st. Convenient to South or Wall-st. Ferry.

AT NO. 116 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A very desirable second-story front room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 15 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PIZARRO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ESMERALDA—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—THE IRISH MORMON.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CANTERBURY HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. LINCOLN left Columbus, yesterday, at the appointed time, and after considerable detention at one part of the road by some obstruction, arrived at Pittsburgh last night in a pelting rain. He stopped for a short time at Steubenville, Ohio, and made a short address to the assembled thousands, and also made a short speech on his arrival at Pittsburgh, in which he promised to make a longer one this morning. His reception there was very enthusiastic, notwithstanding the storm.

The Peace Conference at Washington was in session yesterday, but did no business—the special object for which it was convened being to take suitable notice of the recent death of Hon. J. C. WRIGHT, of Ohio. Eulogies were delivered by several members. It is understood that the special Committee upon a plan of adjustment have agreed substantially upon the proposition submitted by Mr. GUTHRIE for the settlement of the Territorial question. It is believed that the Conference will finally abandon the idea of asking a constitutional recognition of the right of property in slaves.

The Virginia State Convention were principally engaged, yesterday, in completing their organization, commenced on Wednesday. The credentials of Commissioners for the various seceded States were received, and they were invited to seats in the Convention, and to make communications.

Among the numerous petitions presented in the higher branch of Congress yesterday, and which related principally to the troubles now agitating the country, was one by Mr. SEWARD, from the Chamber of Commerce of this City, remonstrating against the passage of the Morrill Tariff bill. The resolutions of the New-York Democratic State Convention, also presented by Mr. SEWARD, were laid on the table. The Tariff bill was then considered, and Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, made a speech against its passage, arguing that the revenue yielded by the present Tariff is sufficient for the wants of the Government if properly disposed of. He was followed by Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, in favor of the bill, and particularly that portion of it which abolishes the warehousing system. The Senate held an Executive Session, and soon afterwards adjourned. In the House, a resolution, offered by Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, that WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address be read on the 22d inst., in the Representative Hall, and that the President, President elect, members of the Cabinet, &c., be invited to be present, was objected to, and laid over. Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, as a question of privilege, obtained leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the truth of a statement in the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the effect that books have been taken from the Congressional Library by members of Congress from the seceding States and not returned. The resolution was passed. A long personal colloquy took place between Messrs. STANTON and COX, of Ohio, relative to an interpolation made by the latter in the report of a speech made by him, and published in the *Congressional Globe*—of no interest to any one but themselves. The Senate's amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill were considered, and the proposition that the Central route shall go *via* Fort Riley from the mouth of the Kansas River, was stricken out. The Report of the Committee of Thirty-three was considered, and a speech was made by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania. The Special Committee appointed to inquire into the alleged intention to make a descent upon the Capital then made a unanimous report through the Chairman, Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, which declares that though apprehensions of such an event have been entertained, there is now no probability that it will occur. Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, a member of the Committee, indorsed the conclusions of the Report, and introduced a resolution as a minority report—although the report submitted by Mr. HOWARD was understood to be unanimous—deprecating the presence of troops in the Capital, declaring it offensive, and asking their withdrawal. This caused a long and animated debate, which was finally concluded by laying the resolution on the table, 125 to 35, and the House adjourned.

The State Senate yesterday passed the bill incorporating the veterans of the National Guard. The resolution appointing FRANCIS GRANGER Commissioner to the Peace Convention, *vice* THURLOW WEED declined, was called up and laid on the table by a vote of 15 to 13. In the Assembly, the Appropriation bill was taken up and a long debate ensued. Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a bill to pay each member of the Common Council of New-York, of 1858–9, $1,200 for his services; also, to appropriate $35,000 from the State Treasury to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New-York, for the erection of a building, as soon as $20,000 has been expended by the trustees.

The Republican Young Men's Central Committee held a special meeting, last evening, and adopted resolutions favoring the collection of the revenue in all the ports, the retaking of the forts, &c. A Committee was appointed to meet President LINCOLN at Albany, on Monday next.

The ammunition seized by the police on Wednesday was yesterday applied for by the counsel of Messrs. J. E ANDER & Co., of Charleston, S. C. The Superintendent refused to give it up except when compelled to do so by legal form. The Georgia muskets will probably be replevined.

By the arrival of the steamship *New-York* at this port, yesterday, we have advices from Europe one day later. The intelligence is not of special importance. The bombardment of Gaeta still continued, but the damage done by the Sardinian batteries had been so extensive, that it was believed the city could not hold out much longer. The election of Deputies to the Italian Parliament were generally resulting in favor of the Ministry. Military preparations continued in Denmark. Later intelligence from India and China had reached England. The Presidency of Bengal is reported in a very angry state, owing to the mismanagement of the £2,000,000 fund annually spent in the indigo manufacture. The rebels were still making hostile movements in various parts of China, and creating considerable alarm.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned, last evening, for want of a quorum. Only five members were present—Messrs. FROMENT, DAYTON, CRIPP, ALLEN and FREAR. The Board of Councilmen voted to appoint a Special Committee, in connection with the other Board, to investigate the truth of charges of corruption in connection with the award of the street-cleaning contract, made in a morning paper. The ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt in the streets under a penalty of $250 for each offence, was adopted.

The regular meeting of the Board of Charities and Corrections took place yesterday. Three hundred and ninety-three persons have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse. The small-pox has made its appearance among the inmates of that Institution to a moderate extent; and measures have been adopted to prevent it from spreading. Resolutions of condolence and sympathy concerning the death of Dr. FRANCIS were adopted. There were 9,112 persons remaining in the Institutions, Feb 9.

The annual election of officers of the American Institute was held yesterday at the rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, resulting in the choice of the regular ticket, including Gen. WM. HALL for President, by a large vote.

The Light Guard Ball at the Academy of Music last evening was a very brilliant affair. The attendance was very large, the decorations splendid, and everything passed off pleasantly.

At General Term of the Supreme Court the case of BILLY MULLIGAN was argued on appeal. In the General Sessions, WILLIAM ANDERSON, convicted of rape on his own daughter, was sent to Sing Sing for four years and eight months. WILLIAM F. AYRES, a dealer in counterfeit bills, was sent to the same place for seven years and six months. A large number of thieves were tried and sentenced, and the trial of MCCARTY for highway robbery was commenced, and is still on.

The Stock market was higher yesterday by ½@1 ₱ cent., than on Wednesday, and closed steady on nearly all descriptions. No change in money rates. Exchange quiet.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour, while Grain was lightly dealt in. Though Cotton was less freely offered, the demand was not very active; prices, however, closed steadily. Very limited sales of Provisions, Fish, Candles, Hemp, Leather, Naval Stores, Metals, Oils and Seeds were reported. The transactions in Groceries were restricted. Hay, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request—the latter at reduced rates. The difficulty of procuring shipping accommodation checked freight engagements.

The New Tariff.

The apparent well-grounded apprehension of the passage of this proposed measure, creates excessive alarm among merchants, and no small regret to the friends of a well-devised and stable policy. Its passage would well illustrate the heedless and reckless character of our legislation. Not the least provision is made to meliorate, or prepare the people for its effects. A radical change is instantly to take place in a law, to conform to which years are required to escape excessive loss and sacrifice. Instead of the deliberate action which should characterize a judicial or legislative body, the proposed measure acts with the precipitancy and recklessness of a mob. Such a bill should not take effect for at least two years after its passage, for the reason that the arrangements of merchants and manufacturers extend through periods often of greater length. If a new tariff, as is the present, in many cases, be prohibitory upon articles which have been largely imported and are in common use, nothing can exceed the injustice and hardship of such a measure. Stocks of goods on hand will be advanced to an amount equal the duty, while the Government will not be benefited a penny. Two or three years will in many cases be required before domestic establishments can be in position to supply the market. In the meantime, none will be benefited but the speculators and lucky holders under recent importations.

As the present tariff cannot, as we have already taken occasion to show, be a revenue measure, the most imperative reasons exist against its adoption, or, in fact, against any important change, till we see more clearly what may be for our interest, or what we may be compelled to do. It would be nearly fatal to all hopes of adjusting our political differences, and to our expectations of drawing to ourselves the trade of the extreme Southwest. In this, the cities of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have almost equal interest with New-York.

The tariff is not only exceedingly complicated in its details, but is so excessive in its rates as to be in many cases entirely *prohibitory*. Take, for example, the article of steel, of which very little is manufactured in this country. The duty on this has been increased all the way from 54 to 241 per cent., according to the kind of article, as will be seen by the following comparative statement of the duty under the present and proposed tariff:

Description of Steel.	Present duty. Per cent.	Proposed duty. Per cent.	Increase. Per cent.
Best cast and shear steel	$29 16	$56 00	92
Second quality cast and shear steel	25 44	56 00	120
Extra axe temper steel	30 84	56 00	81
Table blade steel	18 96	44 80	136
Common hoe and fork steel	16 80	41 80	167
Round machinery steel	17 61	44 80	151
Best German steel	11 16	41 80	275
Second quality German steel	9 84	33 60	241
Best sheet cast steel	36 15	56 00	51
Hoe and shovel cast steel	18 48	44 80	142
Best quality blister steel	27 60	56 00	104
Second quality blister steel	15 30	41 80	211
Gin saw steel, best quality	29 85	56 00	87½
Gin saw steel, second quality	25 05	56 00	123

Steel is an article of universal use and of absolute necessity. Only a very small amount is manufactured in this country, while the best kind of *cast-steel* is hardly produced at all, either owing to a want of suitable ores, or the requisite skill in its manufacture. Under such circumstances, till it is demonstrated where our inability lies, an excessive rate of duty should not be imposed. It is certainly a remarkable feature of a system of protection that articles of luxury, such as tea and coffee, which we do not produce, should be free, while one of prime necessity in nearly all the arts and industries of life should be taxed almost to prohibition.

In a previous article we referred to the mode of levying the duty on *Cottons*, showing that the difficulty in classifying the goods would in many cases be equivalent to a prohibitory duty. With regard to woolens, similar details are preserved to a degree that renders it almost impossible for a merchant to make out any invoice that would meet anything more than a single piece of goods. In some cases, *ad valorem* duties only are imposed. In others, *ad valorem* and specific combined. The specific duties in some cases depend upon weight,—in others are levied upon the square yard, and are in all cases designed to *prevent* the importations. This particularly applies to low-priced goods, on which a specific duty of twelve cents per pound, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, is absolutely prohibitory.

It is somewhat remarkable that the very moment this measure is urged, our manufacturing establishments are enjoying almost entire immunity from foreign competition. This can hardly be renewed for a twelvemonth to come. We have the field to ourselves. It is not a higher tariff that is wanted, but *demand* for merchandise. We heard nothing of the want of a tariff in 1859 and 1860. In these years the manufacturing districts were never more prosperous; the same was the case with the great interest of Pennsylvania—*coal*. The tariff of 1857 was enacted at the instance of the great manufacturing State of Massachusetts. She prospered under it remarkably. Were things in a normal condition in this country, the idea of the present tariff would not for an instant be tolerated. They are out of joint,—hence a desperate remedy is assumed as their cure.

Last year we exported $400,000,000. We shall export a much larger amount for the present, if the tariff proposed does not go into effect. If it does, so far as it reduces the means of foreigners to purchase our products, just so far are our own means and wealth reduced. Do we wish to reduce our exports tions one dollar? No. We would like to double those of cotton and breadstuffs, which are our great staples. But we cannot sell these unless we can buy. The stream going and coming must always be nearly equal in volume. Where are to be the backs in this country to take our 4,000,000 bales of cotton which we produce, and the mouths to consume the 100,000,000 bushels of grain which we wish to export? We cannot eat our surplus at home. The exportations will soon cease, unless we can take something in pay besides gold and silver. The gravest alarm already prevails in commercial circles, both in Europe and America, upon this very subject. The greatest relief would be experienced at home and abroad could importations commence again with their wonted volume. Unless they do, a money crisis is imminent in England, which will react with tremendous force upon this country. We are now having the millenium of gold, but what does it signify? Not a healthy, but a very unhealthy state of affairs. The collapse of 1857 was followed by an immense collection of gold in our Banks. This disappeared as business revived. We should be vastly better off could we to-day return the gold we have just received from England. If we get much more we shall weaken her power to consume, and reduce to an equal degree our own wealth. Under such a state of affairs, is it wise to take such a tremendous leap till we see a little more clearly the way out of our troubles?

An Unsatisfactory Defence.

In the card published by Ex-Secretary JOHN B. FLOYD, pledging himself to meet the charges of treason and larceny that have been brought against him by a "full response," there are several very remarkable omissions, to which we are anxious to call Mr. FLOYD'S attention, so that the blanks may be supplied.

In the *first* place, the card keeps profoundly silent as to the whereabouts of the writer, the date merely reading "13th February, 1861." Is not this concealment of Mr. FLOYD'S address something like one of those delicate reservations, usual amongst the light-fingered gentry, when they have good reason to believe that the officers of Justice are in pursuit of them with warrants?

Secondly—Mr. FLOYD speaks in his card of assaults made upon his character by the newspapers, and by the report of the Special Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the abstraction of Indian Trust Bonds from the Department of the Interior;—but he says not a word as to the various indictments for felony found against him by the Grand Jury of the District of Colombia,—possibly because aware that no "full response" can be made to these save by the unpleasant ceremonies of surrendering himself into custody, standing his trial, and receiving the verdict of twelve good men and true after an impartial hearing.

Thirdly, when Mr. FLOYD denounces the report of the Investigating Committee as an "*ex parte* arraignment of his official conduct," he forgets to add that its *ex parte* nature was in his favor,—all the principal witnesses against him being such reluctant fellow-culprits as RUSSELL, BAILEY, LEA, DRINKARD, BARLEY and others of the same stripe. That the main testimony in the case has been one-sided, we admit; but the side heard, thus far, has been that most inclined to screen the misdeeds of Mr. FLOYD.

Fourthly—When the ex-Secretary asserts that he had no knowledge of the bond-robberies, committed by BAILEY, until "about the time they were publicly disclosed,"—how comes it that he says not a word about the much greater frauds of issuing unconditional and illegal acceptances in his official capacity, though warned of their fraudulent character by Senator BENJAMIN, and having promised to issue no more of them six months before the practice of this crime was abandoned.

By supplying the omissions noted, and giving answers to the same; and by surrendering himself to stand his trial at Washington, under the indictments for various forms of felony now pending against him—ex-Governor FLOYD will put in the only "full response" that can be expected to elicit general satisfaction. If he be innocent, for the honor of the American name, let him take speedy steps to clear his reputation; but as for this business of writing jesuitical and evasive cards, dated from No-man's-land, in the hope of effecting thereby any change in public opinion as to his acts,—such a course is unworthy of that frank audacity which his friends have claimed as one of his few virtues,—unworthy of that reputation for personal courage which he has heretofore gained without danger and maintained without ever once having been pushed to the test.

CAPITAL AND THE CRISIS.—Information reaches us from Washington daily that the Bankers of this City have absolutely declined to accommodate Government with a loan, without some governmental pledges that the outstanding difficulty between the Northern and Southern States shall also be accommodated. This resolution, we are assured, is not to be shaken. The vaults of these obdurate gentlemen shall shed not a single coin until Government, in the plenitude of its penitence, shall hold out the olive branch to its rebellious subjects, and give peace to the people.

It is needless to say that no word of discouragement or censure should be addressed to those who, by any means whatsoever, propose to preserve the Union from the dangers with which misguided fanatics threaten it. But, then, when the means are clearly deceptive, and the power of compulsion which any portion of the community assumes to possess, declines to hear investigation, and, in fact, is the merest of false pretences, it is quite time to enter a protest against the inadequate practice to which the body politic is, in its extremity, exposed. It is no time to indulge quackery when the country is believed to be *in articulo mortis*.

That these menacing masters of millions, none knows better than that it is not from their strong boxes the money demanded by the Federal Government is derived. The subscriber of the public loans may use such men as agents for securing portions of the national credit, paying for the service as to any other broker a proper commission; but the banker *is* nothing more than a broker; his agency is purely ministerial; and if he withholds it, the principal must employ some other factor, or in his own person seek the best of all investments, as the alternative of this by no means indispensable intermediation. If, therefore, A B and D C, as agents, decline to officiate for X or Y as subscribers for the loan, X and Y must choose some other agency, or appear in their own persons. The volition of recalcitrant money-jobbers will in no case stand between them, and their resolution to confide in the Government and the country. When, therefore, the "bankers" who have assumed, if any have really assumed, the attitude referred to, they practice upon the popular ignorance of their real relations to the business, and can exert no influence upon the decision of paramount national issues.

The capitalists of Boston, when this senseless policy was ascribed to them, were prompt, with all their devotion to the Union, to repudiate it. We look with confidence to a like disclaimer from the capitalists of this City.

Reasons for Patience.

The Census Reports furnish the true history of the "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery; and the result of the last year's enumeration indicates unmistakably what the issue of the struggle will be. The friends of Freedom have every reason to rejoice at the evidence it will give of the growing preponderance of Free-labor and Free-State power in the Union, and grounds for assured confidence, that ten years more of the conflict between the social and industrial forces of the two systems, will reduce the population of the Slave States to little more than one-third of the whole, even supposing them to maintain their present foothold; and if some two or three of the Border States should in the meantime be transferred from the weaker to the stronger side, by emancipation, the result will be that "the South" will be dwarfed, numerically, to proportions utterly inconsistent with the high pretensions she has heretofore set up.

The population of the Free States, according to the published returns of the Census, has increased during the last ten years in a greater ratio than during any similar term since 1790. The highest ratio heretofore known was that of the census of 1810, when it was forty per cent. and two-hundredths. The present enumeration gives a ratio of increase of 40.85. The total population of these States was in 1850, 13,454,000; that of 1860 is 18,950,000, showing a gain of 5,496,000 in the ten years.

The Southern population, free and slave, in 1850, was 9,613,000. It is now 12,433,000, or a gain of 2,820,000. The ratio of increase has been 29.33 per cent., or 11.33 less than the Free States during the term.

The free population of the South has increased at the rate of 31.519 ₱ cent.; but the slave population has gained at the ratio of only 24.937. At no time has the slave interest enjoyed such uninterrupted prosperity as during the ten years prior to the taking of this Census; the Southern staples never before bore such uniformly high prices; negroes were never worth so much; wealth was never created so rapidly; and yet the melancholy truth manifests itself that the slave population has increased at a less rate than during the comparatively dull period from 1840 to 1850. This seems to be a law of the economy of Slavery, that the prosperity of the master is always accompanied by the destruction of the slave. It is illustrated in the whole history of the system in this country, as far back as the Census reports extend. In free countries it is a well recognized law of political economy, that the eras of prosperity are those in which population increases, while the eras of stagnation in business, and the years of short crops, are those in which population makes little progress. In our Southern States the reverse is true, as it regards the slaves. Leaving out of view the period prior to 1810, when the Slave-trade with Africa existed, and we find in the returns of each Census the clearest evidence that the prosperity of the master and of the slave are incompatible. Thus, from 1810 to 1820, and from 1820 to 1830, dull periods, in which low prices were paid for Southern staples, the ratios of increase of the slaves were respectively 29.09 and 30.02; while from 1830 to 1840, when the price of cotton rose so high as to set the whole South in motion, when negroes were doubled in value by the enhanced demand for their labor, their increase was only 23.81 per cent. From 1840 to 1850, when prices were lower, and when the temptation to over-work the slaves was less, the rate of their increase was again augmented to 28.81 per cent. But we dismiss this view of the subject for the present, which is aside from the point we set out to establish.

The respective rates of increase of the two sections during the last ten years, if applied to the next, would give for the Free States a population of 26,691,000; and to the South a population of 16,453,000, of which about five millions would be slaves. Deducting two-fifths of these slaves from the aggregate would leave a Federal population of 14,453,000, which is but little more than one-third of what will be the aggregate representative population of the country ten years hence.

If, in the meantime, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri should become Free States, or at least Republican States, with projects of emancipation on foot, which seems to be probable, the effect will be to leave "the South" with less free population than it now possesses, and perhaps with less aggregate population. Missouri has 1,097,000 free inhabitants, Delaware has 110,000, Maryland has 646,000—in the aggregate, 1,853,000 freemen—which will, in all probability, be transferred from the "South" to the "North," during the next decade, together with their increase, natural and by immigration, which will number nearly a million more.

Here then are social and economical causes at work which no political combinations or disintegrations can resist, and which must infallibly reduce the slave interest in this country almost to insignificance during the next ten years. And if to these considerations we add the fact that all the immense Territories of the Union are now practically free, and that some six or eight Free States will be admitted into the Union during that period, we have the most satisfactory assurance that the rule of the slave power is at an end, and that it only remains for the Slave States to keep their institution to themselves as long as they can, without a hope of its extension or of using it as a mighty engine of political influence.

The people of the South have only to look at the Census returns to be satisfied that the schemes of the Slavery propagandists are utterly impracticable—that whether in the Union or out of it, the Slave Power has forever lost the control of the destinies of this continent, and that in the progress of events, by the mere operation of the laws of trade and population, its area will be circumscribed, rather than enlarged.

The laws of political economy are providential and irresistible, and Southern men have only to study the Census returns dispassionately to perceive that these laws are on the side of Freedom and free labor.

The same line of thought and study must satisfy all intelligent friends of Freedom that the danger is irrevocably past—that "the battle has been fought and the victory won;" and when this great fact is recognized by the contending sections, each will become calm and just to the other, in the conviction that a higher than human wisdom rules over our national controversies, and shapes their ends.

The Cotton Movement in England.

Apart from the interest attaching to them as illustrating a critical period of American history, the editorials and other documents which have of late appeared in the English Press, in reference to the Cotton Question, will be found by the political economist to be of immense importance, as connected with the settlement of one of the most discordant elements of modern commerce. That the Demand regulates, or should regulate, the Supply, has been generally conceded, as one of those admirable rules of industry and of exchanges which cannot be too implicitly followed—in fact, it is generally acted on in business as the *Alpha* and *Omega* of all exchange whatever.

But the South, opposed in this, as in every other principle, to the current political economy and practical business action of the entire civilized world, has fearlessly promulgated and daringly acted on the very reverse of this rule. With her it is the supply which is to regulate the demand; the raw material which is to control the manufacture. Reducing the question to facts and figures, the phrase "Cotton is King" is an insolent reversal of all well-established rules of commerce, not so much of the United States as of the whole world. It is the last defiant cry of old agricultural, oligarchic tyranny, hurled at the young and advancing victor of manufactures and free labor.

The comments of the English Press on this subject, the information which it has collected, and its energetic plans for a remedy, form a strong effort to veto the Southern rendering of the axiom, and to establish in a healthy form, for the benefit of the whole world, the fact that the Demand must, and ought to regulate the Supply. It protests with scorn, not unmingled with amazement, against the monstrous impudence of the assertion, that if the South chooses to ask it, Demand must crouch to Supply, pound for pound, silver for cotton, if Supply deems fit to set the price. And finally, it has shown the world that the state of affairs has materially changed within the last ten years, as regards the possibility of acquiring cotton. Till within a few months, the planter could smile at the abortive efforts of England to obtain Oriental cotton. But *labor omnia vincit*, new and vastly enlarged fields are opening, and the English Press now sees in the American secession movement the last stimulus needed to entirely free the manufactures of the Old World from dependence on the fields of the New.

It is indeed almost miraculous, and certainly marvelous, that just at the time when such an impetus was needed to supply the English Press with an argument, it should have come. Almost immediately after the revelations of LIVINGSTONE, BARTH, OVERWEG and KRAPF, came the Chinese occupation of Peking and the triumphant treaties, to which may be added the possibility of supplying Algeria with coolie labor. Yet with all this the English Press might have failed to make due impression on the impassible men of Lancashire had it not been for the Secessionists. Their madness had alarmed the world, and the world is about to retaliate by putting Demand and Supply on healthy grounds. What was fondly believed by the South would be a last and glorious leap into absolute supremacy, has been a leap into ruin. No power on earth will hinder England in another year from drawing her cotton, at half-price, from the Valley of the Yang-tse-kiang, three years will probably see immense supplies taken from Abbeokuta and other districts of Africa, while Algeria and Central America will not be behindhand.

South Carolina has declared that compromise is useless, and that no power on earth can bring her back to the Union. But behind South Carolina stands England with her Press, declaring far more irrevocably the ruin of the "Cotton States." So inevitable is this ruin, so fearful and complete must be the humiliation of those crushed, that we, forgetting all insult and enmity, grieve to our very heart to see such fearful retribution awaiting those who now flaunt so proudly. There are old men—aye, sexagenarians—now alive who will live to see the South forced, simply by English manufacturers, into the humblest imitation of Northern agriculture and Northern manufactures. The fiat has gone forth—it is irrevocable. Woe unto them who sowed the wind, for they shall reap the whirlwind of ruin in such shame as a nation never yet endured!

WHAT WILL THEY DO ABOUT IT?—A fortnight has elapsed since Capt. VAUGHAN, of the British ship *Kalos*, was lynched at Savannah, because he chose to eat dinner with a colored stevedore, and yet we do not hear by mail or telegraph that any one of the perpetrators of the outrage has been arrested. It was hardly to be supposed that the mercenary motives offered for the detection of those concerned in the affair could have any influence upon the high-minded members of the Rattlesnake Club, the organization saddled with the responsibility of having applied the tar and feathers to the unfortunate son of Neptune, but the fact that a Grand Jury deemed the matter of sufficient moment to make it the subject of a presentment, and the vigorous denunciations by the local Press of the "outrage,"—that is what lynching is called when tried on an Englishman,—really induced the hope that we might have a Georgia Court deciding whether rough treatment of individuals suspected of Abolition proclivities were a crime, and if so, what penalty it deserved.

But we are puzzled to account for the strange indifference which the citizens of Savannah seem to feel regarding the detection of the offenders in question. They know perfectly well that if that humane potentate, the King of the Cannibal Islands, should allow his subjects to indulge their carnivorous propensities upon an Englishman, it would not be long before a British fleet would make howling-alleys of his villages; but perhaps they argue that resort would not be had to such extremities with civilized people of however great enormities they might be guilty. Then, too, it may be, they cherish the anticipation that after the British Consul has resided in the South a little longer, and become better acquainted with the peculiar customs of that section, he will appreciate the practical joke which he perpetrated in offering so large a reward as one thousand dollars for the accomplishment of so trivial an object. There is another hypothesis. In starting upon their new career the Georgians found that the transportation of the mails would involve much inconvenience and expense, so they devolved that duty upon the United States Government. May it not be that they intend to leave the adjustment of their quarrels to the same Power until the C. S. A. get into good working order,—if that day shall ever arrive. Certainly no one could object to such an arrangement.

The Fowler Defalcation.

As might have been expected, the jury in the Fowler defalcation case have returned a verdict acquitting Messrs. GEORGE LAW and GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER from all responsibility on their bond to the United States, as securities for the good behavior of Postmaster FOWLER,—this verdict being based on various reasons, but mainly on the following:

That Mr. FOWLER had falsely represented to Messrs. LAW and CONOVER that a third party, Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK, would join them in signing the bond,—a representation without which the two gentlemen who did sign would not have become responsible. That, nevertheless, Mr. CHARLICK did not join in the security; and that, consequently, the two bondsmen who had done so should not be held liable, their signatures having been obtained under false pretences.

In the next place the jury find, that neither LAW nor CONOVER had any knowledge, down to the 10th day of last May, that the bond, not signed by Mr. CHARLICK, had been delivered to the United States,—although LAW and CHARLICK held business relations throwing them of necessity into close personal contact almost daily, and in spite of the fact that long previous to the period named, various public journals had contained not only rumors but specifications as to an existing default in the quarterly returns of the New-York Post-office.

The strongest reason—in fact, the only good reason—assigned by the jury for their discharge of Messrs. LAW and CONOVER from the obligations of their bond to the United States, consists in the fact, as found by the verdict, that Mr. FOWLER was a defaulter in the sum of fifty thousand dollars and upwards at the time of his reappointment by Mr. BUCHANAN, and that the "proper officers of the Post-office Department" knew of this default at the time of the delivery to the United States by Mr. FOWLER of the bond signed by Messrs. CONOVER and LAW.

This last reason, if satisfactorily established, must of course justify, and indeed necessitate the verdict rendered; but as yet we have heard nothing from Washington of any removals having been made in the Post-office Department in consequence of any suspected complicity between "the proper officers" and the defaulting official. Is the deceased Postmaster-General, AARON V. BROWN, to be made the sole scape-goat for all the officials who must have been cognizant of, and conniving at the concealment of his peculation?

The verdict, on the whole, is one in conformity with public expectations; but against the character of the men who are generally palmed off as talesmen on United States juries by Marshal ISAIAH RYNDERS, it is high time that an energetic protest should be entered. These talesmen receive two dollars a day each for their services; and as no particular efforts are therefore made to compel the attendance of the class of jurors contemplated by law,—Marshal RYNDERS is thus furnished with a number of small semi-sinecures for his political adherents, who are not, we regret to say, of the most desirable kind. This evil has heretofore attracted the attention of Judge NELSON, who, on one occasion, point blank refused to receive any of the talesmen kept in readiness by our enterprising Marshal. It would be well if Judge BETTS and his associates could be induced to follow in the same course.

WHAT VIRGINIA MEANS BY UNION.—The task of precipitating the Border States into revolution has been intrusted to less crafty plotters than those who have done that service for the Cotton Confederacy. For several weeks past, ever since, indeed, the era of disunion, which currently dates with the November election, the majority of the Virginia delegation at Washington have been pledging their State to follow the lead of South Carolina. For Virginia, these imperative gentlemen have urged the same excessive claims as had previously and vainly been put forth by the Gulf States, and have alarmed the country with assertions that the Old Dominion was sure to prefer an alliance with a new to one with the old Republic. To these menaces was added a declared preparation for the seizure of the National Capital,—so open, in fact, as to challenge the attention of the Administration in time to prompt those defensive measures, without which there is reason to believe the scenes of Wednesday in the Capitol would not have been acted in peace. In debate and conversation have these persons used none but the most ultra language upon the pending issue; language borrowed from the vocabulary of RHETT, YANCEY and SLIDELL; and had the views of their constituents answered to their own, there is every ground to believe that Virginia, in her recent election, would have voted herself out of the Union.

The import of this vote may, perhaps, be subject to doubt, but the evidence strongly tends to the conviction that with any plausible argument, Virginia will remain faithful to her old attachments. On the face of it, the result has clearly this meaning; and any opinion to the contrary will be found to rest upon authority which cannot sustain the test of inquiry. For the very men we have referred to, who, before this expression of the popular sentiment, had distinguished themselves as blatant advocates of secession, and pledged the State to support them, now thrust themselves forward to explain away the victory of order and the Constitution, and make it the equivalent to an open declaration for disunion. To listen to PRYOR, or GARNETT, or MASON, or to read the Richmond Press, we should have to believe that in voting for the Union the Virginians voted to destroy it, and in pronouncing for the Constitution they declared to abolish it, for in the sense attributed to the result, it admits of no other than this paradoxical acceptation.

It is gratifying, however, to believe these expounders of the popular will to be wholly uncommissioned. They have been at no pains to disguise their disgust with the Union vote of their State. They have joined with an Arkansas representative, who, in the absence of abler men, has rendered himself conspicuous as a Disunionist, in denouncing the Super-

tendent of the Census for circulating official documents in the Border States to strengthen the Union sentiment. When the measure of Mr. SHERMAN, necessary to relieve the financial embarrassment of Government, was twice in succession presented to the House of Representatives, it was one of these Virginia members who raised the objection which excluded it, his motive being an avowed intention of overthrowing the Government. From such treacherous exponents of what Virginia means by the word "Union," it is quite safe to appeal to the people of the old Commonwealth themselves, who, we conceive, had no conditions attached to their declaration for the maintenance of the actual order of things. With any sufficient indication of the good faith and friendly disposition of the party just rising to power, the Old Dominion professed her indisposition to seek other alliances, and her desire to stand by the institutions to which her statesmen, more than any other men, gave the shape and character which have rendered them the admiration of mankind. And this view, there is every reason to hope, will be verified by the Convention now sitting at Richmond.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

Preparations for the German and Danish War.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *New-York*, Capt. VAN SANTEN, of the Bremen line, from Southampton on the 26th of January, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Australasian* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, Jan. 27.

The news by this arrival is unimportant.

SPECIE LIST.

£2,015, Tresmith & Sons; £5,000, Bunge, Burlage & Co.; £395, B. W. Miller; £878, Hawley Stone; £411, W. H. Newmann & Co.; £1,060, Bank of Commerce; 30 000f, Tappen & Starbuck; $5 472, W. H. Riversmith; $10,130, F. T. Aschmann & Co.; $1,520, J. A Abrey; 32,625f., Antonio Cokino; $631, Pratt & Reath; $640, John E. Hyde & Son.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

The *Patrie* says: "The bombardment continues at Gaeta without great result on either side."

MARSEILLES, Saturday, Jan. 26.

A Russian frigate has left Toulon, but has not proceeded to Gaeta. Her destination is Villafranca, where the commander awaits fresh orders.

NAPLES, Friday, Jan. 25—5 P. M.

Yesterday the bombardment of Gaeta was continued by the Sardinian fleet.

Gaeta has suffered much from the bombardment. The fire from the batteries of the place is feeble.

Gen. CIALDINI has lost but few men.

A Sardinian gunboat has been damaged.

NAPLES, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The bombardment of Gaeta continues.

A treasonable correspondence of high importance, which has been entertained with Gaeta, has been discovered.

GENOA, Friday, Jan. 25.

The *Corriere Mercantile*, of to day, says: "The bombardment of Gaeta is continued with prodigious effect from the batteries on the land side, conjointly with the powerful cooperation of the fleet. It is hoped that success will attend the efforts of the besiegers in a few days. The fleet withdrew on the 23d, in order to repair damages, after having silenced nearly all the enemy's batteries. It was to recommence the bombardment on the same evening."

MADRID, Friday, Jan 25.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* states that the report that the Queen had sent money to Gaeta, is totally unfounded.

The *Correspondencia* says:

"The Spanish Minister will stay with King FRANCIS II. as long as he remains on Neapolitan territory."

ITALY.

TURIN, Monday, Jan. 28.

The elections to the Italian Parliament have been concurred with order and tranquillity.

The members for Turin are CAVOUR, MIGLIETTI and CASSINI.

Among the deputies elected in the provinces are GEN CIALDINI, Admiral PESANO, Gen. SIRTORI, Signor MALENCHINI, FARINI, RIBOTTI, Gen. DE LA MARMORA, Signor RATAZZI, and other satisfactory names

The result of the elections in Southern Italy is not yet known.

The number of elections in Upper Italy, of which the result is already known or assured, is 134. Of this number two belong to the party of Dr. BERTANI, two to the Garibaldian Party, fourteen to the Opposition, or to the Centre, and the remainder more or less to the Ministerial Party.

Signor CABELLO has been defeated at Genoa, Dr. BERTANI in Milan, GUERAZZI in Leghorn, and MOANINI in Lucca.

The first electoral news received from Naples has been good.

The number of elections now definitely known is 200, of which twenty are of the Opposition party.

GARIBALDI and POERIO have been elected at Naples.

The result of the elections is generally favorable to the Ministry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of Lord PALMERSTON, in Downing-street.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has resolved to construct, with all dispatch, ten iron-cased frigates of *La Gloire* class. This is no mere idle rumor, but a stubborn fact.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "It is not true, as some journals have stated, that the French Government has encouraged Denmark to resist the demands of Germany; neither is it true that France is organizing a squadron to be sent to the Baltic."

SPAIN.

It also states that Tetuan will be occupied by Spanish troops until the entire execution of the treaty by the Moors.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Sunday, Jan. 27.

The inhabitants of Voivodina have protested against the incorporation of that province with Hungary in an arbitrary manner. They demand the convocation of a Servian National Assembly.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Jan. 27.

A Ministerial ordinance has been addressed to all the functionaries whose duties are in any way connected with the calling out of the soldiers for the army, ordering them to take such steps as will enable them to execute as speedily as possible the orders for the military convocation already proclaimed, or for any other which may yet be made.

The Danish Diet has sanctioned the Government contract, from the 18th of December, 1860, with Mr. PETO, relative to the railway through Finland, the East coast of Jutland, from Aalborg to the South Schleswig Railway, and from Aarhuss towards the West coast.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.

The negotiations between the Bank of St. Petersburg and the Bank of France, in reference to the exchange of gold for silver, have failed.

Prince ORLOFF, President of the Ministry and the Council of the Empire, has tendered his resignation on account of ill health.

The Posen *Zeitung* says: POSEN, Jan. 28.

"News received here from St Petersburg states that the *corps d'armée* stationed in the provinces of Lithuania and Volhynia are to advance to the frontiers of the Empire and will be replaced by troops from the interior of Russia.

The soldiers on furlough have already been recalled, and the formation of three *corps d'armée* on a war footing has been ordered, which are to be ready by the 1st of March next—one to march to the Pruth, the second to the frontiers of Poland, and the third to any other destination that may be required."

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India mail has arrived with dates from Calcutta to Dec. 22.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta says:

"The Presidency of Bengal is in a very angry state. There is not a contented mind or a tranquil tongue in all the Province.

By the mismanagement of Mr. GRANT, the £2,000,000 annually spent in the indigo manufacture, have been this year withdrawn from circulation, and in a poor country like India the consequences are naturally those of discontent."

The China intelligence is to Dec. 15, from Hong Kong.

Lord ELGIN was at Shenghai on the 8th of December, and is expected at Hong Kong immediately.

Baron GROS proceeds to Suez in a few days.

Mr. WARD leaves this morning in the *Niagara*.

Sir HOPE GRANT has gone on a visit to Japan.

At Ningpo alarm existed from the reports brought in of the movements of the rebels.

Foo-chow was quiet.

Disturbances had broken out in the northeastern part of the Province, and one or two walled places had been taken.

The *John Adams*, *Niagara*, *Hartford*, and gun-boat *Saginaw* were at Hong Kong.

The Question of Cotton.

From the London Star, Jan. 29.

England is, at the present moment, in the position of a vegetarian dwelling in a secluded hamlet, who, threatened with famine by the impending bankruptcy of the only green-grocer in the village, recollects somewhat late in the day that he has utterly neglected the cultivation of his own kitchen garden. Cotton is to this country, in the highest sense, a necessary of life. When we dwell upon the fact that some four millions of our artisans derive subsistence from its manufacture, we take but a limited view of the importance of its regular supply. Let there be a stoppage, or even a sensible diminution of the influx of the raw material, and what will be the fate of those who live by trafficing in it in a manufactured form? What will become of the merchants who export, of the shippers who transport, of the retail dealers who sell to domestic customers our cheapest textile fabrics? What will be the position of our working classes if the sudden pauperism of an enormous section of their body is accompanied by an augmentation in the price of the material out of which they fashion their most needful garments? The peril is at our threshold, and it cannot be denied that its near approach has been rendered possible only by our own folly. Spite of solemn and reiterated warnings, we have persisted in depending for the greater portion of our supply of cotton upon the slave plantations of the United States, thereby ignoring the capabilities of our own free colonies, and now our obstinacy has brought us to the brink of a disaster so terrible that we dare not contemplate its possible results. If the Northern States should attempt to coerce the seceders into submission, or if the slaves of the South should rise in insurrection to vindicate their birthright of freedom, in either case there will be no cotton in our ports—but there will be bankruptcy in our towns, and starvation in our manufacturing districts. Yet for years past we have had under our dominion millions of acres of land, asking only for a moderate expenditure of capital and labor, both of late to extract from them a luxuriant and remunerative cotton crop. We leave wholly out of consideration for the moment those enormous districts of Africa still under native rule which have given evidence of a fecundity capable of almost illimitable development; it will suffice to confine our attention to those territories which lie within the circle of our own dominions. There is at present somewhat too strong a disposition to look to India for our supply of cotton. That which she has hitherto sent to us has not been of the best quality; but this defect may, perhaps, be remedied by more careful cultivation, and so far as quantity is concerned, it seems difficult to assign a limit to her productive power. In 1856 she sent us 1,185,623 cwt., worth £2 970,518; yet it would appear that an enormous extent of territory is absolutely desert from want of tillage. In Bengal we are assured that 30,000,000 acres are lying waste, though the proportion of cultivated land is there greater than in any other part of India. Of the condition of the other Presidencies we may form a rough idea from the fact that in South Arcot, in Madras, 54 per cent. of tillgated, 77 per cent. of dry, and 74 per cent. of garden land, amounting in all to 1,220,032 acres are waste, and that in the Talooka of Ralworee, in Bombay, out of 122,000 acres of arable land, 70,000 had been suffered to fall out of cultivation in 1846. Of course it is not to be assumed that all the soil thus left unproductive is capable of growing cotton; but such statistics gives us at least an opportunity of forming an approximate idea of what may yet be done in India by a judicious application of energy and money—and not a very vast amount of the latter, seeing that the native laborers are content with wages of about two pence a day. But why not at the same time develop the resources of Natal? Mr. McLEOD tells us that the yield of one acre, having 6,000 plants on it, was equal to one pound and a quarter of cleaned cotton per plant, which, at 6d. per pound, gave a return of £187 10s. per acre, and that as there are, at the lowest computation, 640,000 acres of coast land which will produce cotton of this quality, we might have a supply of 4,800,000,000 pounds—more than four times the entire quantity imported from all quarters in 1858—from this colony alone. Dr. ROBERT MANN in his recent admirable work on Natal, expresses an opinion that the inclland districts will probably be found even more suitable for cotton culture than the coast lands, which would, of course, greatly widen the field of operation, and such are the capabilities of the soil, that a plantation which had been greatly neglected yielded an average produce of 307 pounds of cleaned cotton per acre, which sold in England at 5d per pound; the cost of cultivation, exclusive of purchase of the land, ploughing and planting, being one penny and thirteen-sixteenths per pound, leaving a profit from this almost spontaneous growth of nearly £4 per acre. He avers, too, that the different varieties grown in Natal, Sea Island cotton has realized in Manchester 1s. 8d., that from Natal seed, 8d., and that from green seed, 7d. per pound; the average produce of well-cultivated ground being 400 pounds of cleaned cotton per acre. There is this very important consideration in connection with Natal, that the cotton planting season there is in September, so that we have still ample time to make arrangements of which we may reap the benefit in the course of next year, and native labor can be secured for wages which seem absurdly diminutive. We have not in our possession any statistics with regard to the culture of cotton in our new Australian colony of Queensland, and consequently cannot offer a positive opinion with regard to our prospects in that quarter; but the favorable views entertained by so thoroughly competent a judge as Mr. THOMAS BAZLEY, backed as they are by the strong representations of the colonial Press, entitle us to entertain sanguine anticipations with regard to the probable result of a judicious application of capital, and of labor we could obtain from China plenty and to spare. But there can be no possible doubt that Jamaica furnishes a field which might be cultivated with the most admirable results. Mr. BIGELOW, writing of the condition of the Island in 1850, stated that out of its area of "4,000,000 acres of land, of which there are not probably any ten lying adjacent to each other which are not susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, not more than 500,000 have ever been reclaimed or even appropriated;" and what could be done with this land is no matter of speculation. Mr. ROBERT EMERY, who was for twenty-four years a stipendary magistrate in Jamaica, states that the yield of cotton from a single farm of ten and a half acres, in the parish of St. Andrew, was 10,060 lbs., being very nearly 1,000 lbs. per acre; and that, this selling for £233 6s. 8d.—or little over 5½d. per lb.—while the cost of production was £119 10s. 3d., the profit was £113 16s. 5d., or about £10 16s. 8d. per acre. He avers that the most fertile lands of Louisiana and Georgia have never exceeded 250 lbs. or 350 lbs. of Sea Island cotton per acre, and adds that in Jamaica two crops may be obtained every year. It seems clear that if we suffer grievous calamities from having depended solely upon the slave labor of the Southern States of the American Union for the supply of cotton, we shall have to attribute the disaster exclusively to our own folly. We have purposely abstained from glancing at those vast districts of Africa which are admirably adapted for conversion into cotton fields, with the double advantage of satisfying our own wants and promoting the progress of native civilization. Let us look for the moment exclusively to the colonies peopled by our fellow-citizens, and eager and able to give us even more cotton than we could use. There is India, with her huge annual deficit, which would give place to a surplus under the influence of developed industry—there is Natal, with her teeming soil, waiting only for the coming of the sower to yield a luxuriant harvest—there is Australia, panting for a new outlet for her energy, and confident in her ability to supply our wants—there is Jamaica, groaning at the decay which has grown out of past mismanagement, but which might give way to solid prosperity if she were encouraged and aided in a new branch of industry. England does not lack capital, and can easily command an abundant supply of labor. Let the wholesome terror which she now feels at the frightful calamity which seems to be impending over her, arouse her to such active exertion as will render such a panic impossible in the future. It may be too late to place ourselves beyond the reach of danger for this year, and in that case we must simply brace our energies, and do our best to weather the storm. But it will not only be mad, but criminal, to refrain from at once taking such steps as will, in all time to come, render it impossible for a political convulsion in any one foreign nation to menace with paralysis our most important branch of national industry, and place millions of our workers in peril of absolute destitution.

The Bonaparte Family Suit.

Correspondence of the London Express.

PARIS, Friday Evening, Jan. 25.

I have this moment left the Court where the great case of PATERSON *vs.* BONAPARTE is going on. BERRYER—the illustrious BERRYER, who was called to the bar just fifty years ago—spoke for four hours and a half without a moment's interruption. I speak literally: the Court did not rise for refreshment until he had done, at about 3½ o'clock. I came away with great regret in the midst of M. ALLOU's speech for Prince NAPOLEON, in order to send you these hurried lines by this evening's post.

I must assume that by the publications made in London you are already familiar with the leading facts of the case, and in attempting to give a sketch of the tenor of the arguments used to-day I shall touch principally upon those points which prior statements seem to leave in need of explanation. I may at once say that the question whether JEROME BONAPARTE, when he married Miss PATERSON, was 19 or 22, is admitted on both sides to be unimportant. It is clear that the new law of March, 1803, which altered the provisions of that of 1792, was known in the United States at the time of his marriage, that he was bound by the new law, and was even affected by express notice of it given him by M. PICHON, then the French *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, who did his utmost to prevent the marriage from taking place. It is equally clear that by this new law he was a minor so long as he was under the age of 25, and that his marriage as a French subject could not regularly be solemnized without the consent of his surviving parent (Madame LETIZIA BONAPARTE,) which consent M. BERRYER admits there is no proof that he ever obtained. The new law also provided that a marriage of a French subject abroad should be preceded by the publication of banns in France, and that, it is admitted, was not done in the present case. The two great questions are—1. Whether the marriage was void or only voidable; and 2. Supposing it to be voidable only, whether the protest against this marriage which Madame LETIZIA BONAPARTE was made to sign by NAPOLEON I. was good in form, as being a reclamation in the sense of the code, and made in time in accordance with the provision that it should be made "within twelve months" of the time when the parties, whose consent was requisite for a regular marriage, and "had knowledge" of the fact of the marriage having taken place. I am disposed to think, judging from the tenor of the commencement of M. ALLOU's speech, that he himself will not, as a lawyer, lay any great stress upon the various shameful and self-contradictory devices which NAPOLEON I. resorted to in order to have the marriage annulled both civilly and religiously. The assumption in the defendant's written pleadings that the matter has been decided by "sovereign power," may, I already feel persuaded, be dismissed, as M. BERRYER dismisses it, as "idle and derisory." The true questions, I repeat, are: 1. Whether the marriage was void *ab initio*: and, 2. Whether, supposing it to be only voidable, it was avoided in legal form and in proper time.

The Court to-day was as full as it could possibly hold. Some tickets for reserved places had been given by the President, but a considerable space was left, when the doors were opened, for a rush by young hairbisters and the general public. There was no attempt to pack the audience, and many who had the patience to wait two or three hours at the door for admission, met with the reward which they deserved. The proceedings were opened by M. LEGRAND, *avoué* for Mrs. ELIZABETH PATTERSON, presenting the following conclusions:

That it may please the tribunal to declare the marriage contracted on Dec. 24, 1803, between the late Prince JEROME and ELIZABETH PATERSON valid.

"And also to take judicial cognisance (*donner acte*) that M. BONAPARTE, while demanding that the marriage of Dec. 24, 1803, may be declared valid, has never had any intention to contest, and does now contest, the civil and political effects of the union contracted in 1807 by his father with the Princess CATHERINE of Wertemburg."

M. BERRYER, in his exordium, said:

"The high authority of justice, whose majesty should everywhere, and always, be respected, is a guarantee that I will introduce no alien feeling to the cause. The crowded state of the court is to me a warning that, far from seeking to gratify vain curiosity, I must confine myself to the strict discussion of the legal question. I will abridge as far as possible the statements already before you in my written memorial—a memorial not published prematurely or containing statements which can possibly be contested. [This was in answer to a recent paragraph in the *Moniteur*.] My client, Madame PATERSON, the divorced wife and now the widow of the late Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, has waited nearly sixty years for this day, and now, faithful to the conduct from which she has never swerved, she crosses the Atlantic at the age of 75, and is here before you to ask the justice of a French court. In recapitulating the facts of the case as stated in the memorial, M. BERRYER dwelt at great length upon the recognition of M. BONAPARTE by all the Imperial family during a long series of years as their relation, arguing from this fact that notoriety, in accordance with the register of his baptism was, in the terms of the Code, indisputable evidence of his *status* as a legitimate child. He exposed the flagrant contradiction of the Imperial proceedings in pretending to judge by a "family council"—a special tribunal, which confessedly had no jurisdiction, except over members of the Imperial family—that M. BONAPARTE was no member of it. He labored at great length to show that the marriage in question, although objected to at the time by the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, was not "clandestine," or made in fraud of the French law;" that it was only voidable for want of proper publications and the maternal consent; that no legal step was ever taken to set the marriage aside, and that the first NAPOLEON's desperate attempt to treat the marriage as void—his repeated decrees containing implied admissions that all his former acts against the marriage had been inefficacious—his correspondence with the Pope, who refused to annul the marriage—and his rejection of the legal opinion of the Arch Chancellor CAMBACERES, whose advice he asked and showed the knowledge of NAPOLEON I. that nothing but a judicial decision—which it was now too late to ask for—could set the marriage aside. He concluded by expressing his belief that the judgment of the Court would confirm him in that respect for the tench which he had cherished through a long life."

M. ALLOU—a fluent and very good speaker, and a first-rate advocate, although comparatively little known—opened the case for Prince NAPOLEON. He was bold enough to say that the eloquent advocate opposed to him had very little hopes of winning his cause. The case was overlaid with romance, when, from the lapse of time, it was difficult to refute. While speaking most respectfully of Miss PATERSON and her family, he could not help saying the facts of the case bore out the statement to be found in history, that she had said, "If I can be his wife but for an hour, I will run the risk." She knew of the legal objections to the marriage—the settlement provided for the case of its being dissolved, and consequently she had not contradicted it with "good faith" in the eye of the law.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 11.

A large number of bills, many of local interest, were reported favorably upon by Committees.

The bill to incorporate the Veterans of the National Guard (Seventh Regiment) passed.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved a requisition for a report from the Long Island Railroad Company of all its business, stockholders, &c., stating, as a reason for offering the resolution, that the officers of the road had refused to show the books to stockholders. Adopted.

The resolution of the Assembly, appointing FRANCIS GRANGER Commissioner to Washington, in place of THURLOW WEED, was called up, and, on motion of Mr. TELMAN, laid on the table—15 to 13

Mr. SESSIONS introduced a bill to repeal the law relative to the publication of legal notices.

Mr. PRESSER brought in a bill setting apart the unexpended amount of the Canal Enlargement Appropriation of 1860—first, to pay for work and materials, and to so far complete the Oswego and Cayuga, and Seneca Canals, as to fit them in entire length for seven feet depth of water on opening navigation in Spring, 1861; and, next, to lengthen the locks of said canals. If no surplus remains for the latter work, then Gibson P. Williams, Henry Sage, John W. Thompson, Delas Dewolf, E. G. Spaulding, and Joseph Field, are appointed a Commission to lengthen the locks, and sell the long locks to the State; or, if the State refuse to purchase them, authorizing them to collect lockage toll on all boats over 100 feet for 20 years.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oneida County, and the bill relating to divorces, were each ordered to a third reading.

Progress was reported on the bill to amend the charter of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

The Governor's Annual Message was taken up, and Mr. COLVIN concluded his speech, attacking the positions of Gov. MORGAN, in relation to the vetoed railroad bills of last session.

The resolutions to investigate the action of the Harbor-Masters of New-York, were taken up.

Mr. GRANT spoke in favor of the investigation.

The subject was then postponed till the next Executive session.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was occupied during the whole session in perfecting the Appropriation bill, an amendment being proposed to insert the customary appropriation for hospitals.

A long debate ensued.

The vote defeating the bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers was reconsidered and the bill recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, to be taken up this evening after the Appropriation bill is completed.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced bills to provide for a tax on New-York City to pay each member of the Common Council for 1858 and 1859, $1,200 a year, for services.

To appropriate $35,000 out of the State Treasury to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New-York City, for a building, as soon as $20,000 has been expended by the Trustees.

To legalize the acts of the Common Council of New-York, relative to filling up the lots on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Mr. WEBSTER brought in a bill making the term of office of the Chamberlain of New-York the same as the Comptroller, and subjecting him to removal only for malfeasance, and by the same process as required for the removal of the Comptroller or Corporation Counsel.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House agreed to hold evening sessions on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week.

The House resumed the consideration of the annual Appropriation bill, but did not conclude, and the bill was made the special order for Saturday.

The Kansas Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. FERRY proposed an amendment to loan $100,000 to Kansas, which, after a long debate, was voted down.

The bill was then amended by cutting down the appropriation to $50,000 and then passed, by ayes 88, naye 22.

Adjourned at 11 P. M.

Death of Judge Whitney.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Hon. VINCENT WHITNEY, formerly a member of the Assembly and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died here at 1 o'clock this morning.

Non-Arrival of European Steamers.

SANDY-HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 14—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamships *City of Baltimore* or the steamship *Africa*, now both due on this point, with later Liverpool dates. Weather thick and rainy. Wind blowing a gale from the east.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Feb 14—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *North American*, from Liverpool 31st ult., and Londonderry 1st ult., now fully due at this port.

Receding of the Freshet at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14.

During the night the water fell 17 inches, but is still high. The weather last night was frosty, and the probabilities are that the river is closing again.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 14—P. M.

The river is falling rapidly. The New York Central Railroad Company will deliver down freight across the river to morrow.

Loss of Brig James Madison.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

CHARLES G. MORTON, mate of the brig *James Madison*, was picked up at sea, clinging to a spar, and brought to this city. The body of the Captain was found on the Kiawath Beach, and buried by the volunteers stationed on that island.

Great Distress of the Settlers in Southwestern Kansas.

SUFFERING OF THE RELIEF MEN AND TEAMS ON THE ROAD—HOSTILITY OF THE INDIANS—TWO OF THE SETTLERS KILLED.

ATCHISON, Thursday, Feb. 14.

A messenger from Hunter County, distant about 200 miles from here, arrived last night with heart-rending tales of the suffering for want of food and clothing in the extreme southwestern part of the State. He reports the Winter as being the most severe yet experienced in Southern Kansas. Snow has fallen to the depth of eighteen inches on a level. The cold is intense, and stock of all descriptions is dying off with fearful rapidity. Most of the inhabitants are reduced to buffalo meat alone, and not a team is able to make the journey through the snow. The messenger walked 26 miles before finding a track after leaving the settlement, and 70 miles before reaching Emporia, where he took a stage and came on here. The mails on the route had not been carried through for three weeks. Owing to the great depth of the snow, and the intense cold horses and cattle are dying along the route. Goods were abandoned in the middle of the prairies. The teams had died or given out, or the limbs of the drivers had become frozen, and they had to seek refuge at the nearest settlement to save their lives. One man will lose both of his legs, and another both of his hands. The Osage Indians had attacked a party of settlers who were dealing wolves for their skins. The Indians killed two of the settlers; one they burned and beheaded; the other they scalped. The messenger makes the most urgent appeals for teams and ample supplies to be immediately forwarded, which will be done without delay, as the Relief Committee are determined that as long as their means hold out that none shall die for lack of food. Urgent appeals are made from the extreme Northwestern settlements for aid to be sent them, as they report that their teams are in such a condition that it is impossible for them to make the trip. A man, sent in from the Blue, but one of his horses from weakness on the road, and the other was unable to go. Teams loaded with supplies were immediately dispatched by the Committee, as the man reported many families with only a scanty supply of buffalo meat left. God only knows what the end will be, if the reports brought in from the outside settlements are true. Relief must be sent at once. It is terrible to witness the distressing cases of suffering which are constantly brought to light.

Kansas Relief.

The Senate of the Wisconsin Legislature have appropriated the sum of $5 000, to be sent to Gen. POMEROY in Kansas, for the relief of the destitute. The bill stipulates that Gen. POMEROY is to report the manner of the disbursement to the Governor of that State. Considering that the State has already sent munificent contributions of grain, the appropriation named is a noble act.

Forty thousand people are on the verge of starvation, and almost as destitute of clothing as of food.

Hundreds of families, well supplied in the Fall, have divided with their poorer neighbors, till all are alike destitute.

Whole families have died from hunger, nakedness and cold, and if relief is not continued such deaths will be fearfully multiplied.

Grain and provisions are freely given by the Western States, but New-York must furnish money for tanks and transportation.

Ten thousand dollars per week is needed to place this food and clothing within toe reach of the starving sufferers.

Legislative aid can only be expected to provide seed-wheat, corn, &c., for which the sum of $20,000 is required. If this amount is raised, and the people provided with seed, Kansas will, next season, be perfectly self-sustaining. Gov. MEDARY, late of Kansas, says that good crops are sure to come next season, judging from the plentiful snows out there this Winter. Kansas will thereby be able to assume a very prosperous career.

Send contributions of money to JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Send bundles of clothing to the room, No. 25 Cooper Institute, New-York.

Wallack's Theatre.

A new piece, in five acts, called "Central Park, or the House with two Doors," was produced here last evening, with very marked success. It is, as its name implies, of purely local origin, and one of those pleasant embroideries which Paris supplies to all its town topics, but which, here, are almost unknown. Our authors are too apt to "make an effort," and in doing so, frequently overlook the interests—often dramatic—which lay absolutely before them. Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who is, we understand, the author of the present work, has seized on the one topic which for the last two months has more than any other occupied the attention of the amusement-going public. The Central Park, we have heard it asserted, injures the theatres, because people go there in the evening, when the moon shines, and the keen air invites to open-air recreation. There is unquestionably some truth in this assertion. People do go to Central Park, and for this very reason the discreet dramatist finds the occasion to utter his say on the subject. Thus Mr. L. WALLACK, who, on ordinary occasions, is an eclectician, culling from the French and the English stage a sprig of the laurels which he so worthily wears, becomes for the moment a contemporarian, and discourses of the things of newspaper freshness. And in doing this successfully he has adopted a purely domestic vein, and gives us for his plot a metrimonial complication about a portrait, which falls accidentally into the hands of a jealous hero, and, exciting that individual's suspicions, leads to a series of blunders, having no harm in them, and possessing the merit of being perfectly understood by the audience from beginning to end,—leading gradually to a series of extremely ingenious situations, end terminating, as all domestic quarrels should terminate, with reconciliation. We shall not attempt to follow more closely the plot of the piece. It does not indeed admit of analysis, being, as the French would say, the suggestion of circumstances, and therefore superior to the rules of ordinary criticism. As such we regard it, simply adding that the construction, although occasionally more obscure than is necessary, is frequently admirable. The little intrigues for "finding out something," with which the piece abounds, are excellently conducted, and without anticipating the last act, lead to it pleasantly, and make one glad when the marital cloud has disappeared. The dialogue possesses the great merits of being both unconventional and unlabored; the responses are quick and natural, without being blurred by vain yearnings after brilliancy and wit. Jealousy, in its trivial form, is all that the author has tried to portray, and he has done it with situations rather than talk. Herein consists the merit of the piece, which is neither wordy nor long, but contains many aspects of life, as we have it here presented, in an agreeable and thoroughly amusing shape. The last scene on the "Big Pond," in Central Park, is very ingeniously contrived, not only as a pictorial representation, but as a *dénouement*.

It was excellently played by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss HENRIQUES, (who lacks power for serious business, but is very good in natty little colloquial passages,) Mr. BLAKE, Mr. REYNOLDS, and other members of the Company. The reception was so very enthusiastic, that there can hardly be a doubt about the "Central Park" being an attraction down-town as well as up for the remainder of the season.

Obituary.

RICHARD H. WINSLOW, Esq., late of the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers of this City, died at his residence in Westport, Conn., early yesterday morning. Mr. WINSLOW was a native of Hartford, Conn., whence he came to this City more than thirty years ago, and has since been engaged in active business here until his retirement from the firm of which he was senior partner, about eighteen months ago. Since his retirement he has taken an active interest in political affairs, and last year was elected to the Senate of his native State. He was also a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut in 1859. He was a lineal descendant from Gov. WINSLOW, of Plymouth Colony. His age at the time of his death was about 55.

The Light Guard Ball.

The Light Guerd Ball long ago became one of the institutions of the City. Its title to be so regarded was fully vindicated at the Academy of Music, last evening. It was the sixth reunion of "the *élite corps*," and its numberless friends, that has taken place there. The decorations were magnificent. Behind the dancing floor, constructed over the backs of the parquette seats, on an elevated platform, was a statue of the Goddess of Liberty, with armorial surroundings, pyramids of cannon shot, howitzers of small calibre, muskets, the bearskin caps and knapsacks of the Guard, and the symbolical Tiger, end over all, in a blaze of gas jets, shone forth the words, "The Light Guard—1627." The house was profusely but tastefully decorated with flags, of all nations, and uncounted Canary-bird cages were hung around the huge apartment, and their merry occupants responded cheerily to the music of DODWORTH's two monster bands. At 9½ o'clock the dancing began; but when it ended, we are unable to say. When we went to press, the revelry was at its height. The throng was, in popular phraseology, immense. Those who honor no other public ball with their presence, make it a point to go to that of this favorite company. Most of the officers and a great many of the men of the First Division, were there in full uniform, and their brilliant costumes and the floating wonders of the ladies' toilettes were noteby noteworthy. And so till dusky night was enlightened by the missionary morn, the hall for the ball was up. It was a very delightful occasion, and, so far as we learned, nothing occurred to mar it.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. C. T. James of Rhode Island, Capt. Oliver Eldridge of Boston, W. A Scott of Springfield, Ill., G. C. Morgan of Boston, Capt. J. R. Kile and family of West Point, Capt. D. M'Kay of Boston, and J. E. Whipple of Lansingburgh are at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Pratt of Maryland, G. L. Randridge of Boston, W. L. Wise of Augusta, Ga., Paul Bender of Berlin, and T. W. Meyer of Bremen, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. J. W. Cofforth and J. Mayo of California, D. C. Campbell of Georgia, C. B. Johnson of Arkansas, and J. Leslie of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. P. W. Strader of Cincinnati, H. Ames of Connecticut, A. Fa ls of South Carolina, M. G. Rice of New-York, Moses B. Williams of Boston, and G. C. Weatherly and T. C. Weatherly of South Carolina, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. R. George of Louisiana, E. M. Hodges of Georgia, and S. M. Stark of St. Louis, are at the La Farge House.

FIRE IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.—A fire was caused yesterday afternoon, on the fourth floor of the dwelling house No. 277 Eighth-street, by the carelessness of some children who were playing with matches. The damage was not of much account.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings, for varicose veins. Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.
First-class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless. Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson.
For exportation, terms very low.
PARKER'S SEWING MACHINE CO. No. 469 Broadway.

Borchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no staining the skin, or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Balmorals for Cold Weather, White Satin and Kid Slips and Gaiters, for balls and parties; India-rubber Boots and Shoes, for snow and rain, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 6th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moidavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

KIRK—TOPPING.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, Mr. ALPHEUS H. KIRK to Miss MADELINE P. TOPPING, all of this City.

HEWINS—BASSETT.—In Brooklyn, by Rev. Robert G. Dixon, Mr. Wm. W. HEWINS to Miss MARY C. BASSETT, all of this City.

CLARK—BERTRAND.—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, by Rev. Dr. Porter, BENJAMIN M. CLARK, of New-York, and ELIZABETH, daughter of Alexander K. Bertrand, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

ZERGA—VON SCHLINGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 1, by Rev. Mr. Paddock, ALBERT ZERGA to VIRGINIA, second daughter of the late Henry Von Schlingen.

DIED.

STEWART.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, EMILY A., wife of A. B. Stewart, aged 39 years.

Funeral services will be held at No. 45 West 35th-st., this day, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., and in the First Presbyterian Church at Flatbush, Orange county, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

RICHARDSON.—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, MARGARET A., daughter of the late John W. Richardson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 104 East 13th-st. Her remains will be taken to Westchester

LEGAL NOTICES.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.

The following Annual Report of the Clerk of the Board for 1860, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers, and in document form.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the requirements of law, (see Revised Statutes, 5th Edition, Vol. 1., Chap. 12, Article 1, Section 57,) the following statement is respectfully submitted. JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

AN ACCOUNT *of all Amounts Audited and Allowed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, for bills, &c., from Jan. 10, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1861:*

Date when Allowed. 1860.	To whom Allowed, and for what Purpose.	Amount of Claim.	Amount Audited and Allowed.
Jan. 16,	Salary of Assistant Clerk to Board, fixed	$1,000 00	$1,000 00
Jan. 16,	Thomas McGovern, use of scales for weighing coal for the county	30 00	30 00
Jan. 16,	Baker & Godwin, printing for the county	77 00	77 00
Jan. 16,	Francis & Loutrel, stationery for do	30 63	30 63
Jan. 16,	Charles Lockie, seal for Board of Supervisors	40 00	40 00
Jan. 16,	Belloni, Farrar & Co., Cannel Coal for Courts	120 00	120 00
Jan. 16,	Valentine & Butler, safe for Clerk's office	395 00	395 00
Jan. 16,	Superv's Blue Tweed, expenses in attending Convention in regard to the State tax	9 20	9 20
Jan. 23,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Special Session	77 75	77 75
Jan. 23,	George J. Ruch, do	77 87	77 87
Jan. 23,	A. J. Fisher, repairs to County Jail	90 85	90 85
Jan. 23,	John Kelly, official services as Sheriff to Jan. 1, 1860	4,137 07	4,137 07
Jan. 23,	Coroners's do. to Jan. 1, '60	4,485 66	4,485 66
Jan. 23,	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail, do	373 03	373 03
Jan. 23,	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses, do	548 50	548 50
Jan. 23,	R. H. Johnston, furnishing transcripts of convict's trial	60 00	60 00
Jan. 23,	Co. L, 55th Regiment, services in and out the Police	96 00	96 00
Jan. 23,	Seth Warner, serving warrant on R. J. Root	42 05	31 75
Jan. 23,	George B. Bouton, making post-mortem examinations	105 00	105 00
Jan. 23,	John Beach, do	105 00	105 00
Jan. 23,	Wooster Beach, do	30 00	30 00
Jan. 23,	Charles A. Gallagher, do	85 00	85 00
Jan. 23,	Henry N. Fisher, do	20 00	20 00
Jan. 23,	H. E. Marston, do	20 00	20 00
Jan. 23,	Henry Draper, do	15 00	15 00
Jan. 23,	Clarence Cameron, do	25 00	25 00
Jan. 23,	J. J. Hull, do	55 00	55 00
Jan. 23,	J. F. Bates, do	30 00	30 00
Jan. 23,	M. Christie, do	15 00	15 00
Jan. 23,	H. C. Chalmers, do	10 00	10 00
Jan. 23,	John A. Graham, do	10 00	10 00
Jan. 23,	D. Page, do	10 00	10 00
Jan. 23,	Eugene Peugnet, do	5 00	6 00
Jan. 23,	Thomas C. Finnell, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 23,	S. S. Harris, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 23,	Frank Hawthorn, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 23,	William H. Elliott, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 23,	Joseph B. Richards, do	10 00	10 00
Jan. 23,	Edward D. Barrett, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 23,	Alexander Harbeck, do	5 00	5 00
Jan. 30,	A. R. Lawrence, Jr., paid counsel fees	500 00	500 00
Jan. 30,	William M. Evarts, do	500 00	500 00
Jan 30,	H. D. Decker, ice for Recorder's office	15 00	15 00
Jan. 30,	Knickerbocker Ice Co., ice for the county for 1859	557 28	557 28
Jan. 30,	Carson & Hard, stationery for the county	272 75	272 75
Jan. 30,	Samuel Raynor, do	119 00	119 00
Jan. 30,	E. Faber, do	95 58	95 58
Jan. 30,	A. Iselin & Co., do	84 60	84 60
Jan. 30,	E. A. Lambert & Co., do	76 05	76 05
Jan. 30,	Thaddeus Davids & Co., do	54 25	54 25
Jan. 30,	E. H. Arnold & Co., do	55 00	55 00
Jan. 30,	William D. Roe & Co., do	54 75	54 75
Jan. 30,	M. Bripps, do	15 00	15 00
Jan. 30,	E. Brent & Co., do	10 80	10 80
Jan. 30,	Banks & Brothers, do	7 00	7 00
Jan. 30,	John A. Gray, printing for the County	201 20	201 20
Jan. 30,	Baker & Godwin, do	21 00	21 00
Jan. 30,	George H. Stout, services as Cl'k to Excise Com'rs	150 00	150 00
Jan. 30,	R. M. Patrick, Safe to United States Loan Commissioners	175 00	175 00
Jan. 30,	E. Marrenner, putting up awnings for Clerk's office	213 96	213 96
Jan. 30,	Blake, Wheelock & Co., repairs to the Surrogate's Office	2 62	2 62
Jan. 30,	Chas. W. Baker, supplies for December election	3,034 99	1,188 49
Jan. 30	H. H. Robertson, repairs to Harlem Bridge	263 02	263 02
Jan. 30,	Joseph Clinton, services and expenses in arresting a prisoner	29 60	29 36
Jan. 30,	Keyser & Co., ventilating for Court of Com. Pleas	24 63	24 63
Jan. 30,	McKee & Adams, covering awnings for do	36 00	36 00
Jan. 30,	James Seaile, work and materials for office of the Surveyor of Tax Dep	50 73	50 73
Jan. 30,	Inge. s.ll, Jewett & Co., chairs for do	11 00	11 00
Jan. 30,	Daniel Ward, keys for do	2 00	2 00
Feb. 6,	Geo. Hayward, maps for County election	855 50	677 00
Feb. 6,	Wm. H. Roe & Co., stationery for the County	408 20	408 20
Feb. 6,	Wm. H. Arthur & Co., do	146 13	146 13
Feb. 6,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Special Session	65 37	65 37
Feb. 6,	George J. Ruch, do	65 37	65 37
Feb. 6,	D. French, coal for the Coun	24 00	24 00
Feb. 6,	R. M. Patrick, safe for the Surrogate	250 00	250 00
Feb. 6,	R. D. Palmer, services as Excise Commissioner	150 00	150 00
Feb. 6,	Wm. J. Haskett, do, and rent of office for Commission	347 00	347 00
Feb. 6,	Edward Gridley, carpenter work for office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	259 74	259 74
Feb. 5,	Salary of Legal Adviser, to be paid	2,000 00	2,000 00
Feb. 13,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Board of Supervisors	16 50	16 50
Feb. 13,	John A. Gray, stationery for the County	180 00	180 00
Feb. 13,	M. L. Lemon, do	20 00	20 00
Feb. 13,	Thomas McGovern, weighing coal for the County	24 00	24 00
Feb. 13,	W. T. Brady, superintending the delivery of coal	62 00	62 00
Feb. 13,	Pennsylvania Coal Company, coal for the County	565 20	565 20
Feb. 13,	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses for January	475 00	475 00
Feb. 13,	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail, do	372 70	372 70
Feb. 13,	G. G. Barnard, salaries paid Messengers for office of Recorder	1,353 27	1,353 27
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Traveler, advertising proposals for coal	7 50	7 50
Feb. 13,	Evening Post, do. notice to liquor dealers	7 32	7 32
Feb. 13,	Tribune, do, do	13 00	13 00
Feb. 13,	Irish News, do, do	3 00	3 00
Feb. 13,	Express, do veto message	3 60	3 60
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Traveler, do, Inspectors of Registry	28 80	28 80
Feb. 13,	Truth Teller, do, sundry notices	9 50	9 50
Feb. 13,	New Yorker, do, notice of Sheriff	6 00	6 00
Feb. 13,	Express, do Inspectors of Registry	30 64	30 64
Feb. 13,	Day Book, do, notice of sheriff	4 50	4 50
Feb. 13,	Sunday times, do, notice of special election	13 50	13 50
Feb. 13,	Courier and Enquirer, do, session laws	27 60	27 60
Feb. 13,	Programmes, do, Proclamation	7 50	7 50
Feb. 13,	Tribune, do, Proclamation	26 88	26 88
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Traveler, do, do	1 50	2 50
Feb. 13,	Comial Advertiser, do, do	9 00	9 00
Feb. 13,	Transcript, do, do	10 50	10 50
Feb. 13,	Illustrirte Welt, do, do	5 25	5 25
Feb. 13,	Nat'l Pol. Gazette, do, do	3 90	3 90
Feb. 13,	Sunday Times, do, do	3 75	3 75
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Atlas, do, do	3 60	3 60
Feb. 13,	Freeman's Journal, do, do	1 50	1 50
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Herald, do, do	23 63	23 63
Feb. 13,	Sunday Courier, do, do	4 50	4 50
Feb. 13,	New-Yorker, do, do	2 60	2 60
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Crim. Zeitung, do, do	2 20	2 20
Feb. 13,	Scottish American, do, do	3 75	3 75
Feb. 13,	Jour. of Commerce, do, do	14 70	13 50
Feb. 13,	Bank Note Reginal Advertising Election Notice	99 17	60 00
Feb. 13,	Brother Jonathan, do, do	99 17	60 00
Feb. 13,	New-Yorker Demokrat, (weekly,) do, do	125 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	The Red, White and Blue, do, do	63 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	The Examiner, do, do	86 25	60 00
Feb. 13,	Thompson's Report, do, do	125 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	Literary Gazette, do, do	122 25	60 00
Feb. 13,	Sabbath Recorder, do, do	60 00	60 00
Feb. 15,	German Bank Note Reporter, do, do	60 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	German Industrial Gazette, do, do	60 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	Sunday Times, do, do	81 25	60 00
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Saturday Press, do, do	114 00	60 00
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Bee, do, do	22 40	22 40
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Observer, do, do	187 20	60 00
Feb. 13,	Christian Enquirer, do, do	25 00	25 00
Feb. 13,	Irish News, advertising Annual Report of Clerk	204 00	137 20
Feb. 13,	Tribune, do, do	137 20	137 20
Feb. 13,	Times, do, do	168 00	137 20
Feb. 13,	Courier & Enquirer, do, do	171 61	137 20
Feb. 13,	Comial & dvertiser, do, do	171 80	137 20
Feb. 13,	K. Y. Staats Zeitung do, do	220 60	137 20
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Leader, do, do	169 00	137 20
Feb 13,	N. Y. Atlas, do, do	169 00	137 20
Feb 13,	Evening Post, advertising sundry notices	121 95	118 20
Feb. 13,	N. Y. Times, advertising Proposals for printing	2 40	2 40
Feb. 13,	Daily News, do, do	15 00	10 00
Feb. 13,	Irish News, do, do	3 00	3 00
Feb. 20,	N. Y. Times, advertising Notice to Liquor-dealers	29 85	20 00
Feb. 20,	Daily News, do, do	10 00	10 00
Feb. 20,	Clerk of the Board, contingent expenses	50 47	50 47
Feb. 20,	Joseph Manning, serving notices of unpaid taxes	17 85	17 85
Feb. 20,	Dennis Wood, do	16 99	16 99
Feb. 20,	Charles Missing, do	43 20	43 20
Feb. 20,	Henry R. Jones, do	40 83	40 83
Feb. 20,	S. A. Clark, do	56 25	56 25
Feb. 20,	Joseph P. Sandall, do	251 96	251 96
Feb. 20,	Charles Rooney, do	12 54	12 54
Feb. 20,	M. Healy, do	35 10	35 10
Feb. 20,	Edward Merritt, do	23 90	23 90
Feb. 20,	Joseph Gutman, do	56 94	56 94
Feb 20,	Henry L. Farr, do	24 60	24 60
Feb. 20,	William Peel, do	63 66	63 66
Feb. 20,	John P Haws, do	43 86	43 86
Feb. 20,	Dennis McCabe, do	129 42	129 42
Feb. 20,	Baker & Godwin, printing for Supreme Court	643 50	643 50
Feb. 20,	A. T. Stewart & Co., carpet for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	86 61	86 61
Feb. 20,	A. Allendorph, desk for do	60 00	60 00
Feb. 20,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessm'ts	43 00	43 00
Feb. 20,	D. VanBenren & Co., stoves for do	20 06	20 06
Feb. 20,	Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co., stationery for the County	171 09	171 09
Feb. 20,	Moses Cohen	54 00	54 00
Feb. 20,	Thaddeus Davids & Co	22 50	22 50
Feb. 20,	Baker & Godwin	22 00	22 00
Feb. 20,	Ed. A. Lambert & Co	10 00	10 00
Feb. 20,	John J. Bloomfield	13 25	13 25
Feb. 20,	E. Faber	9 67	9 67
Feb. 27,	Salary of Index Clerk for the County Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
Feb. 27,	Geo. D. Areson, meals for Policemen on 1 ccember election	27 00	27 00
Feb. 27,	G. Van Cott, postage for Surrogate's office	33 20	23 21
Feb. 27,	Fillina Bnck, do	7 68	7 68
Feb. 27,	Thomas Clarke, do	5 64	5 64
Feb. 27,	Francis Mouda, repairing locks for offices	48 50	48 50
Feb. 27,	John Lord, serving subpœnas for General Sessions	765 61	765 51
Feb. 27,	John Healy, do	791 49	791 49
Feb. 27,	A. T. Stewart & Co., matting for Supreme Court	16 84	16 84
Feb. 27,	John E. Devlin, counsel for Mutual Life Insurance Co., as per Judgment	300 00	300 00
Feb. 27,	J. Simmons, medical services at First District Police Court	10 00	10 00
Feb. 27,	Wm. D. Rue & Co., stationery for the County	121 75	21 75
Feb. 27,	Banks & Brother, do	15 00	12 00
Feb. 27,	Geo. H. Clark, printing for do	123 00	123 00
Feb. 27,	John A. Gray, do	25 50	25 50
Feb. 27,	Jno. S. Voorhies, stationery, do	50 50	50 50
Feb. 27,	A. T. Stewart & Co., do, do	23 00	23 00
Feb. 27,	Phillip Teets, do, do	9 00	9 00
Mar. 12,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for February	55 00	65 00
Mar. 12,	George J. Ruch, do	55 00	55 00
Mar. 12,	John S. Voorhies, stationery for the county	75 00	75 00
Mar. 12,	James F. Poole, repairs to Harlem Bridge	41 12	41 12
Mar. 12,	Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	372 15	372 15
Mar. 12,	John A. Gray, printing for the County	20 75	20 75
Mar. 12,	E. Faber stationery, for do	12 76	12 76
Mar. 12,	George F. Nesbitt & Co., do	202 25	202 25
Mar. 19,	Comptroller for County Revenue Bonds	100 00	100 00
Mar. 19,	Chas. Brown, meals for jurors	152 00	152 00
Mar. 19,	William Coulter, wall for County Jail	60 69	60 69
Mar. 19,	H. Williams, carp'ter-work for Supreme Court	32 80	32 80
Mar. 19,	E. Marrenner, repairs for Superior Court	6 68	6 68
Mar. 19,	A. Allendorph, furniture for Dist. Att'y's office	282 25	282 25
Mar. 19,	H. F. Auberry, glazing for new Court-house	34 86	31 86
Mar. 19,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Supreme Crt.	96 00	96 00
Mar. 19,	G. S. Humphrey & Co., carpet for do	102 62	102 62
Mar. 19,	Richard Kinder, lock and keys for Superior Court	175 00	175 00
Mar. 19,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for House for Detention	37 00	37 00
Mar. 19,	Peter Monaghan, rebinding books for Registrar's office	738 04	732 04
Mar. 19,	Isaac Meserole, Board of Witnesses	261 50	261 50
Mar. 19,	Carpenter & Vandervoort, carpenters' work for Courts	147 46	147 46
Mar. 19,	John J. Bloomfield, stationery for the County	62 71	62 71
Mar. 19,	Samuel Raynor, do	14 90	14 90
Mar. 19,	M. L. Lemon, do	6 25	6 25
Mar. 19,	W. J. Syms & Bro., do	15 25	15 25
Mar. 19,	William Dunham, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	105 00	105 00
March 19,	Jeremiah Duane, services on Court of Oyer & Ter	105 00	105 00
March 19,	Moses E. Gomez, do	105 00	105 00
March 19,	C. C. Bishop, do	69 00	69 00
March 19,	Roger Adams, do	66 00	66 00
March 19,	Thomas Smith, do	66 00	66 00
March 19,	John H. Tobbttt, printing Minutes of Board	308 50	308 50
March 19,	A. A. Arment, plumbing work for 3d Dis. P. Court	6 44	5 44
March 19,	William H. Swart, serving tax notices	128 36	126 36
March 19,	John S. Kenyon, repairs to Harlem Bridge	20 84	20 84
March 26,	Keyser & Co., Ice work and refrs to various offices	314 48	314 48
March 26,	Carson & Hard, stationery for the county	311 00	311 00
March 26,	Edward A. Lambert, do	37 09	37 09
March 26,	Banks & Brothers, do	21 00	21 00
March 26,	John J. Bloomfield, do	15 00	15 00
March 26,	John S. Voorhies, books for the county	780 39	780 39
March 26,	George F. Nesbitt & Co., stationery for do	269 75	262 75
April 2,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Supreme Court and Court of Com. Pleas	109 50	109 50
April 2,	Bell, Pace, Lavender & Co., blankets for House of Detention	52 32	52 32
April 2,	N. Y. Gas Co., gas for New Court-House, &c.	247 65	247 65
April 2,	Jno. A. Gray, books for Coms. of Taxes and Ass't's	68 50	68 50
April 9,	Hiram Williams, carpenter's work for Supervisors	13 65	13 65
April 9,	George B. Bouton, making post mortem examinations	125 00	125 00
April 9,	John Beach, do	125 00	125 00
April 9,	Wooster Beach, do	95 00	95 00
April 9,	Charles A. Gallagher, do	80 00	80 00
April 9,	Christopher Weitje, do	60 00	60 00
April 9,	Henry N. Fisher, do	25 00	25 00
April 9,	Charles H. Tenney, do	30 00	30 00
April 9,	Clarence Cameron, do	30 00	30 00
April 9,	T. S. Grimke, do	25 00	25 00
April 9,	David Little, do	20 00	20 00
April 9,	John Howe, Jr., do	15 00	10 00
April 9,	William Hartshorne, do	15 00	15 00
April 9,	J. W. Hunt, do	15 00	15 00
April 9,	J. J. Hull, do	15 00	15 00
April 9,	E. Marston, do	15 00	15 00
April 9,	William H. Elliott, do	10 00	10 00
April 9,	Frederick Bedford, do	10 00	10 00
April 5,	Edward B. Barrett, do	10 00	5 00
April 9,	Henry Draper, do	10 00	10 00
April 9,	George W. Carrington, do	10 00	10 00
April 9,	M. Christie, do	5 00	5 00
April 9,	Frank Hawthorne, do	5 00	5 00
April 9,	J. F. Bates, do	6 00	6 00
April 9,	Frank S. Edwards, do	6 00	6 00
April 9,	Pennsylvania Coal Co., coal for the county	105 00	105 00
April 9,	William Emlock, carrying in coal for do	7 00	7 00
April 9,	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses	349 50	349 50
April 9,	Coroners, for official services up to April 1	4,525 12	4,525 12
April 9,	Norman McLeod, supplies for County Jail	374 34	374 34
April 9,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas	87 75	87 76
April 9,	George J. Ruch, do	87 63	87 63
April 9,	John Dennis, file boards for County Clerk	150 00	150 00
April 16,	James Galway, painting for Supreme Court	26 18	26 15
April 16,	William Gee, posting notices to Taxpayers	40 00	40 00
April 16,	John S. Kenyon, do	40 00	40 03
April 16,	W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the county	188 00	188 00
April 16,	W. H. Parsons & Brother, stationery, do	79 10	79 10
Apr. 16,	Edward A. Lambert, stationery for the county	31 06	31 06
Apr. 16,	William D. Roe & Co, do	29 25	29 25
Apr. 16,	M. L. Lemon, do	25 00	25 00
Apr. 16,	W. J. Syms & Brother, do	40 00	40 00
Apr. 16,	John A. Gray, do	17 05	17 05
Apr. 16,	W. Reid Gould, do	3 50	3 50
May 1,	N. Y. Law Institute, for rent	6,000 00	6,000 00
May 1,	Loutrel's Sons, coal for House of Detention	55 00	55 00
May 1,	John Ward, disiuterring remains	34 00	34 00
May 1,	Joseph Cohen, stove for 2d District Police Court	9 19	9 19
May 1,	W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the county	85 00	85 00
May 1,	John A. Gray, do	26 50	26 50
May 1,	John H. Tobitt, do	121 20	121 20
May 1,	E. A. Lambert, stationery for the county	23 88	23 88
May 1,	John S. Voorhies, do	15 40	15 40
May 1,	Keyser & Co., repairs to roof of City Hall	27 40	27 40
May 1,	John Kelly, official services as Sheriff	5,885 20	5,885 20
May 1,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	52 00	52 00
May 1,	L. Carpenter, work for County Clerk's Office	3 10	3 10
May 1,	William D. Roe & Co., stationery for do	278 98	252 00
May 1,	John A. Gray, stationery, do	173 25	173 25
May 1,	Police Comm'rs, to remove Harbor Obstructions	1,200 00	1,200 00
May 10,	N. McLeod, supplies for County Jail	412 36	412 36
May 10,	J. M. & C. O Connor, work for House of Detention	207 72	207 72
May 10,	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses during April, 1860	318 00	318 00
May 10,	G. Fivie & Son, medicine for House of Detention	59 72	59 72
May 10,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions	65 13	67 13
May 10,	George J. Ruch, do	65 25	65 25
May 10,	George L. Cannon, work and materials for Third District Police Court	102 40	102 40
May 10,	Deaf and Dumb Institution, for support of pupils up to March 1, 1860	1,919 00	350 00
May 22,	John A. Gray, printing for the county	30 00	30 00
May 22,	W. L. S. Harrison, do	78 25	78 25
May 22,	John Healy, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions up to April 1, 1860	467 38	467 38
May 22,	John Lord, do	455 13	455 13
May 22,	Keyser & Co., repairing Court-house and District-Attorney's Office	12 86	12 86
May 29,	William H. McIntyre, serving tax notices	208 50	208 50
May 29,	P. Monaghan, rebinding books of Register's Office	853 84	853 85
May 29,	Keyser & Co., repairs to Chamber of the Board	58 98	58 98
May 29,	Lewis Carpenter, do, do	51 90	51 90
May 29,	A. J. Garvey, do, do	274 75	274 75
May 29,	Thomas Clark, postage for Court of Common Pleas	32 83	32 83
May 29,	Charles Brown meals for jurors	92 25	52 25
May 29,	Lewis Carpenter, repairs to County Clerk's Office	8 54	8 54
May 29,	W. H. Gildersleeve, water cooler for do	6 00	6 00
June 5,	W. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the county	79 62	79 62
June 5,	Salary of R. Busteed as Legal Adviser for 1858 and 1859	4,000 00	4,000 00
June 5,	P. Gleeson, services on Court of Oyer and Terminer	16 50	16 50
June 5,	Henry Close, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	William H. Burns, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	Josiah Waterman, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	John H. Foreman, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	Edward Travers, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	Thomas Mc. Cabe, do	61 50	61 50
June 5,	Jeremiah Duane, do	67 50	67 50
June 5,	William Dunham, services on Court of Oyer & Ter.	67 50	67 50
June 6,	Moses E. Gomez, do	67 50	67 50
June 6,	Thomas Smith, do	67 50	67 50
June 6,	Roger Adams, do	67 50	67 50
June 12,	John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of the Board	210 20	210 20
June 12,	W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the county	103 63	103 63
June 12,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for County Clerk	33 00	33 00
June 12,	James Galway, painting for Third Dis. Pol. Court	541 70	541 70
June 12,	Cooper & Weed, carpenter's work for do	29 19	29 19
June 12,	John Elder, Jr., plumbing for do	266 05	265 95
June 12,	A. D. Ewen, surveys, &c., for District-Attorney	155 00	155 00
June 12,	N. Y. Gas Co., gas for new Court House to May 1, 1860	229 26	229 26
June 12,	John M. Smith expenses in arresting George A. Harrison	10 95	10 95
June 12,	John McGowan, serving subpœnas for Court of Special Sessions to June 1, 1860	89 75	89 75
June 12,	George J. Ruch, do	89 63	89 63
June 12,	Isaac Meserole, board of witnesses for May	362 00	362 00
June 12,	W. D. Roe & Co., binding maps for Coms. of Taxes	2 00	6 00
June 12	George O. Liddle, repairs to Harlem Bridge	130 50	130 50
June 12,	James Crawford, do	35 86	35 86
June 14,	John Clancy, for official services as County Clerk	715 82	715 81
June 14,	J. Conover & Co., binding-wood for the county	436 51	436 61
June 14,	Norman McLeod, supplies to County Jail	416 94	416 94
June 26,	Matron for House of Detention	400 00	400 00
June 26,	John Dennis, file-boards for Superior Court	125 00	125 00
June 26,	George W. Koome, for repairs to chamber of Board	12 00	12 00
June 26,	McKee & Adams, putting up awnings for Clerk's office	4 50	4 60
June 26,	John S. Voorhies, law books for the county	192 62	192 62
June 26,	John J. Bloomfield, stationery for do	118 00	118 00
June 26,	M. Bripps, maps for do	38 00	38 00
June 26,	John F. Trow, Directories for do	125 00	125 00
June 26,	Edward Goodenough, Bibles for do	7 50	7 50
June 26,	H. F. Aubery, glazing for do	30 87	30 87
June 26,	Keyser & Co., repairs for do	30 70	30 70
June 26,	R. I. Yereyance, carpenter's work for do	77 56	77 56
June 26,	Charles Vandervoort, do	20 11	20 11
June 26,	H. Vandervoort, furnishing Secretary of State with transcripts of convictions	180 00	180 00
June 26,	John Ward, disintering remains, by order of Coroner Gamble	18 00	18 00
July 10,	Charles Brown, meals for jurors	34 50	34 50
July 10,	John Green, mattresses for House of Detention	150 00	150 00
July 10,	P. V. W. Bishop, repairs to Second Dis. Pol. Court	20 68	20 68
July 10,	James Galway, painting Clerk's office	10 49	10 49
July 10,	James Galway, painting chamber of the Board	396 75	396 76
July 10,	A. Allendorph, repairs to do	44 50	44 50
July 10,	James R. McGregor, do	7 50	7 50
July 10,	Keyser & Co., do, do	23 98	23 98
July 10,	James Shaw, supplies for do	13 50	13 50
July 10,	C. Lockwood & Co., do do	4 50	4 50
July 10,	R. M. Patrick, safe for Excise Commissioners	150 00	150 00
July 10,	John H. Thomas, arresting a prisoner	8 00	8 00
July 10,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Superior Ct	18 00	18 00
July 10,	F. Monda, repairing locks for Court-rooms	91 75	91 76
July 10,	Isaac Meserole, board of detained witnesses	325 00	325 00
July 10,	Norman McLeod supplies for County Jail	363 03	361 03
July 17,	P. Monaghan, rebinding books of Register's office	528 05	622 05
July 17,	John H. Tobitt, printing Minutes of the Board	86 46	85 46
July 17,	W. L. S. Harrison, printing for the county	195 00	195 00
July 17,	Bunks & Brother, books for the county	70 00	70 00
July 17,	Baker & Godwin, printing do	45 75	45 75
July 17,	Snyder, Black & Stern, do	52 50	52 50
July 17,	M. Bripps, maps, do	16 00	18 00
July 17,	John Kelly, service of summons for violation of the Excise laws	3,894 96	3,894 96
July 26,	John Kelly, official services as Sheriff up to July 1, 1860	5,911 70	6,911 70
July 26,	Clerk of the Board, contingent expenses up to July 26, 1860	132 99	132 99
July 26,	Wm. Jones plumbing work for Special Sessions	58 88	58 88
July 26,	Andrus & Darragh, water cooler for Second District Police Court	27 00	27 00
July 26,	G. S. Humphrey & Co, carpet for Special Sessions	84 85	84 85
July 26,	George C. Newman, mat for Harlem Bridge	64 00	64 00
July 26,	John Lord, serving subpœnas for Court of General Sessions	448 12	44812
July 26,	John Healy, do	460 34	460 24
July 26,	John McGowan, do, Special Sessions	101 50	101 50
July 26,	George J. Ruch, do, do	101 50	101 50
July 26,	Benjamin B. Loutrel, coal for House of Detention	55 00	55 00
July 26,	A. T. Stewart & Co., carpet for Dist. Atty's office	140 12	140 12
July 26,	Wm. Anderson, short hand reporting for Dist. Att'y	214 00	214 00
July 26,	H. F. Aubery, glazing for county offices	38 90	38 90
July 26,	G. S. Humphrey & Co., carpet for Board, &c.	215 48	215 48
July 26,	A. Hyler, repairs to Harlem Bridge	22 74	22 74
July 26,	E. Van Kanst, coach hire for Jura. & Jury	30 00	30 00
July 26,	Coroners, for holding inquests up to July 1	4,781 18	4,781 18
July 26,	John D. Lockie, water cooler for County Bureau	3 75	3 75
July 26,	J. J. Bates, making post-mortem examination	5 00	5 00
July 26,	A. L. Bell, do	15 00	15 00
July 26,	George B. Bouton, do	140 00	140 00
July 26,	S. N. Brayton, do	5 00	5 00
July 26,	Wooster Beach, do	90 00	90 00
July 26,	John Beach, do	120 00	120 00
July 26,	P. C. Barker, do	10 00	10 00
July 26,	Charles A. Gallagher, do	140 00	140 00
July 26,	Henry M. Fisher, do	5 00	5 00
July 26,	J. W. Hunt, do	15 00	15 00
July 26,	J. J. Hull, do	20 00	20 00
July 26,	Alexander Hadden, do	20 00	20 00
July 26,	John Howe, Jr., do	25 00	25 00
July 26,	William Hartshorne, do	15 00	15 00
July 26,	S. S. Harris, do

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a collection of really choice oil-paintings, most of them originals and bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found the following choice pictures:

CATTLE PIECE ..... VAN SEVERDONCK,
DOGS AND PIGEONS, ... HENRIETTA RONNER,
CABINET LANDSCAPE, ... KLEOR KEMPS,
LARGE MARINE, ... CANNEMANS,
INTERIOR, ... LION.

A superb copy of HUNTING PARTY after WOUVERMAN.

Also, many other fine paintings, by Smets, Redig, Deuy, Toutenel, Carpentero, and others. The above beautiful collection is now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 150 to 157, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, workshops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dated this 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE ON TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of John P. Crosby, Referee.

NEW-BOWERY and MANSON-ST.—A lot of ground, with front of 52.8 on westerly side New-Bowery, and 51.3 on south side Madison-st., and about 62 feet from Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN.—6 lots and frame houses Nos. 102 and 101 Front, and Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53 Adams-st., 52x102 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of R. Lathers Bell, Esq., Referee, of valuable 17th Ward property on Cherry and James sts. Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 95, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

WM. MYERS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE—AT C. C. Leigh's China Hall, No. 663 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s. This is an opportunity rarely afforded to hotels, housekeepers, &c., to supply themselves at 50 per cent. lower than the ordinary cost of the goods.

N. B.—Sale continued WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS until further notice.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the stock of millinery and fancy goods with an assortment of ladies' silk hats, trimmed, ribbons, velvets hat frames, several show cases, also household furniture, carpets, sofas, beds, mattresses, looking glasses, &c., at No. 444 4th-av., near 30th-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, FEB. 15, AT 1 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom, No. 5 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, a variety of top and no top buggies, new and second-hand rock ways, road wagons, phaetons and sleighs; also, double and single harness, blankets, robes, &c.

PERRY H. LEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 21 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, Silver-plated Tea, Breakfast and Table-spoons, Forks &c. Also, a note dated Oct. 19, 1860, for six months, for $291.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

House and lot No. 7 Old Indian-st., Bloomingdale Heights, near Fifth-av. Cars. House 20x34, lot 25x100. Lowest prices $5,500—$2,000 cash, remainder on bond and mortgage. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 21 East 20th-st., between Broadway and Fourth-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 41 East 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built and finished in the most substantial and modern style, and one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of Mr. WILLIAM RYER.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 226 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 WILlow-st., corner of Orange-st., Brooklyn; will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to WM. WRIGHT, No. 4 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone house and lot, No. 147 Lexington-av., N. E. corner 30th-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises or address Box No. 2 556 Post-office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDItion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.

H. D. PARKER,
JOHN F. MILLS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 360 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place, 254 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 288 Union-st., 65 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 25 Butler st. 21 Butler., 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 260 Court-st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FOLlowing desirable private dwellings No. 239 Greene-st., near Eighth-st., $1,100; No. 80 West Eleventh st., $1,000; No. 99 East Seventeenth-st., $800; 2d-av., $800; Bleecker-st., $900, and others at less rents. Also, a few houses at Harlem, and one or two at Astoria, cottage style. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE, LOW, TO GOOD TENANTS—Two new four-story high-basement twenty-feet brown-stone houses, each one door from Broadway, Nos. 139 West 45th-st. and 140 West 46th-st.; possession immediately. They are both first-class, with all modern improvements. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, No. 1,275 Broadway, or Mr. PHILLIPS, Broadway, first door above 45th-st.

TO LEASE.—THE MARBLE STORES ON HOWard st., Nos. 50 and 52, being 121 feet west of Broadway, 48 feet front, forming an L, with a front on Mercer-st. First-class store, well lighted, fronting the store of Arnold & Constable & A. W. STIES, No. 187 Broadway. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, Nassau-st.

BOND-ST. PROPERTY, NEAR BROADWAY, to lease for restaurant or other business. Will be improved to suit tenants. Also, several first-class houses, centrally located, and several three-story houses, at moderate rents. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 36 WEST FORTYsixth-st., near 5th-av., a new and complete four-story brown-stone house in perfect order, and with immediate possession. A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL, Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House; possession first of May next. For further particulars, apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 22 Henry-st. Rent low, and nearly all taken in board. To a good tenant favorable terms will be given. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

NOS. 11 AND 12 WEST 41ST-ST.—TWO very comfortable dwelling-houses, with all modern conveniences, will be let at a moderate rent to good tenants. Apply to JAMES MONCRIEF, No. 102 Amity-st., from 8 to 9 o'clock A.M., or 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 21 West Baltic-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. W. STEPHENSON, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 7, New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE corner of 4th and Mercer sts.; the entrance on 4th-st. will be altered to suit the tenant. Apply to Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 229 West 20th-st., in good order and with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET, A STORE SITUATED on Broadway, one door above 42d-st. For particulars, apply to WM. LALOR, No. 112 8th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 249 EAST HOUSTONst. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse-power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT house, in West 22d st.; owner would remain if agreeable; terms reasonable. Address HARRY, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,934 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie, 68 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—DISTANT TWO-THIRDS of a mile from the Fordham Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, a handsome and convenient villa and outbouses with about one or two acres of ground. The house, lately put in perfect order, contains 16 rooms, including bath and water-closet. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and are stocked with excellent full-grown fruit-trees, &c. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A house and lot, the house two stories high, with attic and basement, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; it is only three minutes' walk from the depôt. For particulars inquire of MARY PURDY on the place, or of WM. BEATY, Portchester. Price, $250.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Westport, Conn. Good house containing 19 rooms, barn, carriage house and good stable; about 1½ acres of ground beautifully laid out as garden, with fruit and shade trees in abundance; all in good order. For terms, &c., inquire of JOHN R. ANDREWS, No. 145 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT—200 lots, very cheap, situate within half a mile of the dock, on smooth, high ground, immediately on the railroad; very desirable for manufacturing or other improvements. Inquire of PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—A very desirable gentleman's residence. House of brick, two-story and basement, 45 feet square, with back building, lot 133x150, well laid out and kept up; good garden and stable in order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN NORWALK, CT.—A BEAUTIful residence, very cheap and on accommodating terms. Plans of the house can be seen and full information obtained, by applying to JOHN C. LAY, Esq., No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Greenwich, Conn., the place now occupied by the subscriber, near the Cocoa Bridge, N. Y. & N. H. R., east side. Apply on the premises. W. A. FERRIS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES OR one double house with river view, in the neighborhood of Yonkers or Dobbs' Ferry, within ten minutes' walk of either depôt, from May 1 to Nov. 1, with privilege of renting for a further period, if desired. Rent not to exceed $250 and $500 per year. Address, with particulars, A. B., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COMMODIOUS DWELling house pleasantly located between 4th and 8th avs., and 10th and 40th sts., having the modern improvements; rent not to exceed $900. Address, stating location, rent, size of house, and when can be seen, R. X., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE IN the country, within one hour of the New-York City Hall, and of from three acres; of from one to five acres, and a value from $7,000 to $12,000; on the Hudson preferred. Address, with owner's name and full particulars, G. L. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

ROOM WANTED.—A WIDOW WISHES TO obtain a small room, in a quiet, respectable family, between Broome and 10th-sts. The best of City reference. Payment in advance. Address G. L. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, for three weeks.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A medium size three-story house, (no objection to an English basement,) located between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 44th sts. Price not over $10,000. Address Box No. 177 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MEDIUM-SIZED house in good order and pleasantly located, between 11th and 34th sts., for a small family—responsible tenant. Address Box No. 1,527 Post-office.

A HOUSE WANTED—SUITABLE FOR A boarding-house, located between 14th and 27th sts., and between 3d and 5th avs. Address, stating rent, &c., D. H. B., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SNUG LITTLE house, in a first-class neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, J. W., Box No. 1,456 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE IRON FOUNDRY AND MAchine-shop of C. Wooster, deceased, situated on the Nepperhan River, in the village of Yonkers, with tools, fixtures and materials. Apply to SAUNDERS COATES, Yonkers, or FREDERICK A. COE, No. 52 John-st., New-York. SARAH S. WOOSTER, Administratrix of C. Woostar, deceased.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS man, who can take efficient charge of the financial and indoor branch of business, and furnish cash capital of $16,000, may hear of a very favorable opportunity to connect himself with an established and prosperous concern in St. Louis, by addressing, confidentially, and with real signature, H. W., Box No. 4,055 Post-office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—THE Stock and fixtures of a retail family grocery store. The store is eligibly located, and with an industrious man, possessing a small capital, it is capable of doing one of the best trades in the City. Inquire of JAMES EWELL & CO., No. 181 West-st.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for man and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 85 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 50	$1,539 575 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	75,087 71	
Annuities	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,051 63	
Commissions	53,640 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,905 59	
Expenses, viz, Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	70 942 31	$563 574 21
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	5 421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	48,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 50	$6,989,056 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,601 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35 319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,311,650	
For Short Terms	823,750	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,834
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,700
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are:		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	255	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. H. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. B. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY.
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co., H. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates at the Company's office, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office.

Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

TO THE SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—It is important to the interest of this class of bondholders that the coupons from their bonds, for November 1859 May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, be presented and funded before the close of the fiscal year on the 28th inst.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the cars of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA FUNDS wanted by CHARLES ALLARDICE, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 33 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., 60 BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMIannual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Feb. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—AN adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the Celebration of Washington's Birthday. By order.

I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant. A. DALBY, Colonel.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKIDMORE, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 20.

Bills not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23;
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
do. to London ..... 80 | do. to London 33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months 60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. Comstock, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st

Returning, leave Havre:
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 68 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA. AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—The magnificent Steamship NASHVILLE, I. McKAY, commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16 Charleston, $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga. $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rates of freights by the above line will be advanced.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTICELLO, Capt. GAGER, FRIDAY, Feb. 15.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H B CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, At the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 62 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST,

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

privilege, and called attention to the report of Saturday's debate, as it appeared in the *Globe*, saying his colleague (Mr. Cox) was therein represented as making remarks which were not uttered in the hall.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) explained that the only substantial correction of his remarks was made at the request of Mr. GIDDINGS' successor, Mr. HOTCHKINS. That gentleman had asked him (Mr. Cox) to allow him to insert a paragraph defending Mr. GIDDINGS, and requesting him to write one in reply.

Mr. HUTCHINS said that was true.

Mr. STANTON said the conduct of Mr. Cox was a matter of taste. As for himself, he never touched the Reporter's notes, nor did he indulge in anything bearing in the remotest degree on personal character. He was reported as replying to a speech in which this extraordinary paragraph appeared. It placed him in a position of having permitted a remark of Mr. Cox to go out without reply. The speech that he (STANTON) responded to, did not contain one word of that paragraph. Mr. GIDDINGS would not certainly choose him for his defender. He (STANTON) did not agree with him in all his Anti-Slavery sentiments, but he accorded to him sincerity, courage and zeal; and he had heard Southern men speak of Mr. GIDDINGS' integrity on all subjects, except about negroes. His colleague (Mr. Cox) had shown an extraordinary taste and inclination in raking up Ohio quarrels, and bringing their dirty linen here and washing it at the fire of the House. He did not choose to arraign his colleague for this, however strong the temptation. An individual, to make his name immortal, burnt the Temple of Ephesus, and if his colleague wished to acquire an immortal historical name by the course he had pursued, he was welcome to the position.

Mr. Cox said it came with bad grace from Mr. STANTON to arraign him under the pretence of a question of privilege, when from the beginning of this Congressional term until now he had been pursued by his opponents in a personally vindictive style, which has no parallel in political campaigning. His colleague had gone out of his way to court the favor of the Abolition wing. He (Mr. Cox) did attack Mr. GIDDINGS. His colleague knew it, but on that occasion he did not see proper to reply to it. He wanted it to be remembered that his colleague (Mr. HUTCHINS) introduced Ohio politics here, and also that his (Cox's) remarks about Mr. GIDDINGS were in response to Mr. GIDDINGS' successor, and written at his request. Was not this so?

Mr. HUTCHINS said he desired his colleague (Mr. Cox) to insert a simple paragraph about Mr. GIDDINGS, to which he (Mr. HOTCHKINS), would reply in the same manner, by writing. He, however, did not see his colleague's reply.

Mr. Cox—I read it to you before it was published.

Mr. HUTCHINS replied that his colleague commenced reading the reply, but he did not stay till it was all read.

Mr. COX resumed, saying he had no idea that Mr. STANTON would defend Mr. GIDDINGS, as his remarks were in reply to Mr. HUTCHINS. When his colleague (Mr. HUTCHINS) talked about "dirty linen," he wished it to be understood that he (Mr. Cox) had been the subject of extraordinary attacks here and at home. Mr. GIDDINGS causelessly attacked him in the last Congress. His successor began the attack the other day. I have always spoken on the defensive—*always*—and defended myself from attack. I am ready to do it always. I stand by what I have said and written. Why don't my colleague find fault with his colleague (HUTCHINS), for inserting his paragraph, to which mine was only written at his request in reply? My remarks were called forth by the questions concerning the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. They were intended to be for the purpose of urging remedial legislation. It is strange that the Republicans, while they are so quick to praise the Southern Union men (Messrs ETHERIDGE and CLEMENS), hurl their missiles at Northern Union men, who are Democrats. It is because they prefer their platform to the Union.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Am.,) rose to a question of privilege, concerning some fugitive slave case in Carlisle, Penn., calling out Messrs. STEVENS and JOHNSON in reply.

The Senate's amendment to the Pacific Railroad was considered until the expiration of the morning hour.

The House struck out by 95 against 61, that part of the proposition that the Central Road shall go via Fort Riley from the mouth of the Kansas River.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three came up.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) alluded to the present condition of affairs. If conciliation fails they should look the danger in the face, and act as becomes men. It those who have seized the forts, arsenals and other public property, surrendered them, he would hear their complaints, and if well founded, furnish the measures of redress. What reason have the enemies of the Union to oppose the peaceful inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, who was elected strictly according to the forms of the Constitution? Though the vessel of State was now dashed about, a pilot will presently be found. He argued that our Government is a grand nation of people and not of States. It is supreme, and the heresy of secession can make no impression on reasonable minds. Secession is rebellion. In the seceded States there are men true to the Government, and who preserve their allegiance to the Union. Honor and humanity demand that they be protected. Any other course would sink the Government to perdition. Any Government not protecting them from persecution, confiscation and death is not worthy of the name. There are no grievances which cannot be redressed in the Union. He was willing to do something for Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States, and for loyal citizens in Georgia and Alabama who require assistance. He argued that Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition, in effect, was condemned in the last Presidential election by an overwhelming majority. In the language of Mr. CLAY, no earthly power should induce him to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it did not before exist, whether south or north of the parallel of 36° 30'. The proposition of the Select Committee met his approval. He was in favor of the passage of the resolution recommending the repeal of the Personal Liberty laws, and of the bill amendatory of the Fugitive Slave act. It was in the power of the Slave States to quiet this agitation by abandoning extreme views, giving up the Crittenden measure and other impossibilities, and combining on the admission of New-Mexico as a State to the Union. This would settle the chief question of difficulty—namely, that relating to the Territories. Should conciliatory measures here fail, he would advocate the calling of a National Convention. At all events, Pennsylvania will stand by the Union as it is.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Dem.,) from the Select Committee of Five, made the following report under the resolution instructing them to report as to the alleged conspiracy to seize the Capital:

The Committee entered upon the investigation under a deep sense of the importance and the intrinsic difficulty of the inquiry. To prove the existence of a secret organization, having for its object the resistance to and the overthrow of the Government, would in the very nature of the case be a difficult task, if such an organization really existed; on the other hand, in a time of high excitement, consequent upon the revolutionary events transpiring all around us, and the very air filled with rumors and individuals indulging in most extravagant expressions of fears and threats, it might well be thought difficult to elicit such clear proof as would enable the Committee to pronounce authoritatively that no such organization existed, and thus contribute to the quiet of the public mind and the peace of the country. The Committee have pursued their labors with a determination on their part to ascertain the real facts so far as possible; and if sometimes they have permitted inquiries and admitted testimony not strictly within the rules of evidence or within the scope of the resolutions, it is to be attributed to their great anxiety to elicit the real facts, and to remove unfounded apprehensions. The extraordinary excitement existing prior to the late Presidential election, led disaffected persons of high and low positions, after the result of that election became known, to consult together on the question of submitting to that result, and also upon various modes of resistance; among other modes, resistance to the counting of the ballots and to the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, the seizure of the Capitol and the District of Columbia were discussed formally in this city and elsewhere; but too much diversity of opinion seems to have existed to admit of the adoption of any well-organized plan until some of the States commenced to reduce their theories of secession to practice. Since then, persons thus disaffected seem to have adopted the idea that all resistance to the Government, if there is to be any, should have at least the color of State authority. If the purpose was at any time entertained of forming an organization in secret, or openly, to seize the District of Columbia, attack the Capital or prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, it seems to have been rendered contingent upon the secession of either Maryland or Virginia, or both, and the sanction of one of these States. Certain organizations in this District and in Maryland, that prior to the Presidential election, seem to have been openly political clubs, but have since assumed the character of military organization, are now engaged in drilling, and expect to provide themselves with arms, some of them from the State authorities, and others from private subscriptions. But so far as the Committee were able to learn their purposes, while they sympathized strongly with secession, there is no proof that they intend to attack either the Capital or District of Columbia unless the surrender should be demanded by a State to which they profess a high degree of allegiance. Some of these companies in Baltimore professed to be drilling for the sole purpose of preventing other military companies from passing through the State of Maryland. Whether these representations of the purposes of these companies be correct or not, the Committee have failed to discover any satisfactory evidence that they have any purpose whatever, as a mere mob, without the sanction of State authority, to attack the Capital or any other public property in this District, or to seize the District. It it should be admitted that any one of these organizations were hostile to the Government, or entertained unlawful purposes, they are in no proper sense secret, and are not, therefore, such as are contemplated in the resolution of the House.

The Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence produced before them does not prove the existence of a secret organization here or elsewhere hostile to the Government, that has for its object, upon its own responsibility, an attack upon the Capital or any other of the public property here, or an interruption of any of the functions of the Government.

The Committee submit herewith all the testimony taken upon the subject, and ask that the same, and this report be printed, and the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) from the same Committee, presented his views as follows:

That he concurs entirely with the majority of the Committee, that the testimony does not establish the existence of a conspiracy, or combination, or a purpose on the part of any persons to seize the public property in the District of Columbia, or to interfere with the regular operations of the Government. He thinks it has been established, notwithstanding the difficulty of proving a negative, that no such conspiracy does exist either in the District or elsewhere. It appears from the testimony of Lieutenant-General SCOTT, that seven companies of artillery, and one company of Sappers and Miners of the regular army, have been ordered here, and are quartered in the city in close vicinity to the Capitol, under the mistaken belief that the public property in the District was, or would be in danger; and the Committee being unanimously of the opinion that no combination or conspiracy, or purpose hostile to the Government, or its property, exists, the undersigned would ask the passage of the following resolution:

"That the quartering of troops on the regular Army in this District and around the Capitol, when not necessary for their protection from a hostile enemy, and during the session of Congress, is impolitic and offensive, and if permitted, may become destructive of civil liberty; and in the opinion of this House, the regular troops now in it ought to be forthwith removed therefrom."

He demands the previous question.

Mr. HOWARD understood the report made by him to be unanimous. He was not aware that the Committee had the subject matter of the resolution before them. At all events, there had been no opportunity afforded the Committee to vote on it. He did not understand how the gentleman could make a minority report under the circumstances.

Mr. BRANCH said that he did not present the resolution as the views of the Committee, but as a minority report. The Committee did not vote on it, but he entertained the hope that all the members of the Committee would vote for it in the House.

The Speaker *pro tempore*, (Mr KELLOGG, of Illinois,) said that the report of the majority and that of Mr. BRANCH had been received by common consent. He announced that the resolution of the latter was now before the House.

Mr. BRANCH said that throughout the deliberations of the Committee there had been the utmost courtesy and kindness. So far as this investigation was concerned, he was proud to say every member of the Committee had exhibited the utmost candor and fairness, with no desire to suppress the truth or make appear as truth that which was not so.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was recognized as entitled to the floor.

Mr. BRANCH reminded the Chair that he had demanded the previous question on his resolution.

Mr. DAWES wanted to know how, if the majority was unanimously agreed to, there could be a minority report.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.) wanted him to yield the floor.

Mr. DAWES replied that after so much trouble to get it he could not relinquish it.

Mr. BRANCH declined the right to make a personal explanation.

Mr. DAWES said the reason why the Committee had not been able to prove the existence of a conspiracy was, because the presence of troops prevented the conspiracy from being ripened into fruition, and that the presence of troops enabled the Committee to present a report showing that none now existed. This was perfectly clear to his mind, that the formation was nipped in the bud, and stifled by the presence of these forces. He moved to lay Mr. BRANCH'S resolutions on the table.

Mr. BRANCH remarked that he had already stated his resolution was neither approved nor sanctioned by any member of the Committee. Its name alone was signed to the minority report. Did he not in open session of the Committee to day say to them that he desired to present a resolution requesting the President to remove the troops? He knew that he stood alone, and that circumstances prevented him from submitting his resolution to the Committee, knowing that it would be voted down. Was not the gentleman from Massachusetts the first to speak out and say yes, it was useless to present it?

Mr. DAWES—Yes, and that was a reason I thought it would never be brought out.

Mr. BRANCH replied that the gentleman had thus vindicated him from a want of courtesy, but now the gentleman had made a motion which would cut off further debate, and prevent him from replying, thus taking advantage of his (BRANCH'S) courtesy.

Mr. DAWES said that Mr. BRANCH had, by a course hitherto unknown, succeeded in getting before the House a resolution that was never before the Committee. He did not desire to prevent the gentleman from making remarks, provided he (DAWES) could hold the floor, and he moved to lay the resolution on the table. He again asked by what sort of process Mr. BRANCH was enabled to manufacture a minority report out of a majority report; there was a majority report, and the gentleman says he concurs in it.

Mr. BRANCH said his only objection was, that the report did not go far enough. As no conspiracy existed, he asked, in his resolution, that the Federal troops be removed from Washington.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, (Dem.,) claimed the attention of the Chair, and obtained the floor only on the condition stated by Mr. DAWES, that he (COCHRANE) would renew the motion to lay the resolution on the table, which the latter had made.

Mr. COCHRANE said that he deprecated as much as Mr. BRANCH, or any other lover of civil and religious liberty, the gathering of an armed force where the Capitol is located and the Legislature assembled, and where free speech should not only be tolerated, but sustained. He disliked as much as the gentleman the notes of the military being heard in the morning and the exhibition of the bayonet in the gilt-edging shop, and a force near the Capitol, leaving the impression that the impress of power was brought to bear on free legislation. The evidence submitted, to-day, showed conclusively that, although there was now no organization threatening the District of Columbia and the Federal power, yet that at one period of time there was such danger and rumors and reports loading the breeze, and making pregnant the atmosphere and attracting the attention of all; and under the proof of these rumors precautionary measures were adopted to have a protecting force of militia in the District; for if he remembered aright, the question put to the leader of the Federal force was whether reliance should be placed on the regular forces rather than on the militia, when his reply indicated that in the face of the threatening events it would be more wise and prudent for an experienced leader to rely on the regular forces in the presence of a mob than on the militia, and these reasons influenced the Committee.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Maryland, (Dem.,) desired to ask Mr. COCHRANE whether Mr. GROW, who offered the resolution instructing the Committee to inquire into the alleged conspiracy, was before that Committee, and whether he stated on what authority said information he thought he would bring the subject before the Committee. He (KUNKEL) was satisfied that the whole inquisition originated with the War Department or with the Lieutenant-General of the Army, at whose recommendation the military power was assembled here. He believed that the object of the inquisition was to furnish to the country some plausible pretext for a concentration of the military forces of the nation at the Capital, and to give a color of justification to their action, or else the Governor of Maryland or some other emissary had superinduced the movement because he was the only man who has the audacity or the temerity to assert that such a combination exists in the State of which he is the unworthy Chief Magistrate.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) thought that such remarks were out of place, as the Governor of Maryland was not here to speak for himself.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Post office bill.

Mr. DAWES hoped not until the question now before the House was disposed of.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Amer.,) hoped his colleague (Mr. KUNKEL) would go on, in order that he might have an opportunity to answer him. He added that Gov. HICKS had acted from patriotic motives, and that his conduct was approved by two-thirds of the people of that State.

Mr. COCHRANE resumed the floor, and in response to Mr KUNKEL'S question in reference to the life of evidence, he was understood to say it did not show that GROW was before the Committee. Mr. COCHRANE, in compliance with a promise to Mr. DAWES, moved to lay Mr. BRANCH'S resolution on the table.

Mr. BRANCH, of Maryland, (Dem.,) wanted to speak a solitary moment.

He was loudly called to order from the Republican side, but notwithstanding spoke meanwhile, earnestly gesticulating.

The question was taken on the resolution and tabled—125 to 35—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Adams of Ky., Allrich, Allen, Alley, Anderson of Ky., Ashley, Babbit, Beale Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Bullinton, Burlingame, Butterfield, Campbell carter, Case, Clark of N. Y., Colburn, Colfax, Conkling, Conway, Covode, Cox, Curtis, Davis of Md., Davis of Ind., Dawes, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliott, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Fouke, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham Grow, Hale, Hall Hoskin, Hutton, Horsid, Holman, Howard of Mich., Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of Ill., Kenyon, Kilgore, Ker-rahee, Leach of Mich., Lee, Logan Longnecker, Loomis, Loomis, Maynard, Marston, McClernand, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Moore of Ky., Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Penn., Morris of Ill., Morse, Nelson Niblack, Nixon, Palmer, Perry Porter, Potter, Pottle, E. R. Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of R. I., Robinson of Ill., Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sickles, Spaulding, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart of Penn., Stokes Stratton, Tappan Thomas, Tompkins, Train, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Webster, Wells, Wilson and Woodruff—125.

NAYS—Messrs. Avery, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Bolder, Boulligny, Branch, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Mo., Craig of N. C., Dejarnett, English, Florence, Garnett, Harris of Va., Hindman, Hughes, Kunkel, Marshall, Martin of Va., Maynard, Pegram, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Reid, Scott, Smith of N. C., Stevenson, Thomas, Whitely, Winslow and Wright—35.

Adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 14.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the Southern Confederacy, will leave Jackson, Miss., this evening, for this city. He comes *via* Chattanooga and Atalanta. His inauguration takes place on Monday next.

A BRITISH SHIP CHARTERED FOR CHARLESTON CHANGES HER DESTINATION.

A British ship which, two months ago, was chartered in London to come to New-York, discharge here, and then proceed to Charleston to load with cotton for Liverpool, has had her destination changed; the Captain, on account of the obstruction of that harbor, the removal of buoys and coast lights, together with the unsettled state of the country, having determined to abandon the voyage, entered a protest, and rechartered his ship to load grain for London.

THE GEORGIA MUSKETS.

THE SEIZED AMMUNITION APPLIED FOR.

The ten cases of Georgia muskets continued, yesterday, to form the subject of negotiation. The claimants, it is believed, have finally decided to make the "legal demand," without which Mr. KENNEDY refuses to deliver them.

Messrs. J. E. ADGER & Co., of Charleston, yesterday applied to the Superintendent, through their counsel, for the ammunition seized on Wednesday. Mr KENNEDY made the same reply to the demand which he has in the other cases—he would not surrender it except upon legal process. It is presumed a writ of replevin will be issued to recover possession of the goods.

RELIEF FOR FORT SUMTER.

The following amounts were collected and placed in the hands of Dr. SIMPSON, U. S. Army, by Commodore STRINGHAM, of the U. S. Navy, for the relief of the wives and families of the soldiers at Fort Sumter, recently arrived at this port from Charleston, S. C., on the steamer *Marion*, viz.:

Collected in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn	$237 00
Collected by JOSEPH RIPLEY, Esq	246 50
Collected from citizens and officers of the Navy and Marine Corps	301 00
Total	$784 50

REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The above Committee held a special meeting, last evening, STEWART L. WOODFORD, the President, in the Chair.

Mr. SHEPHERD offered the following resolution, which had been proposed at the previous meeting, without being acted on:

Resolved, That this Committee, speaking the voice of the Republicans of the State of New-York earnestly hope that the incoming Administration will collect the revenues in every part of the country, and retake every fort, arsenal, mint, and other property of the Federal Government, stolen by traitors—come what may.

The resolution was adopted 50 to 4.

A resolution approving of the course of the *Tribune* in opposing any concession to the Slave Power, was also adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to meet the President elect at Albany, on Monday morning next, at 8 A. M., and accompany him to this City: Stewart L. Woodford, James P. Walker, Julius Strong, James Winterbottom, J. S. Ritterband, Nathan Hall, Henry C. Rowe, and Frederick W. Falkington.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NEWSPAPER CHARGES—NO MORE SALT TO BE THROWN INTO THE STREETS.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, a resolution was adopted to appoint a Special Committee in connection with the Board of Aldermen, to investigate the truth of certain charges and insinuations contained in an article in the *Tribune* in reference to the award of the Street-cleaning contract—the charges being, among other things, to the effect that $10 000 was deposited in the hands of a certain hotel-keeper to be distributed among the members who voted to award the contract to Mr. Hackley.

The ordinance prohibiting all persons from sprinkling salt in the streets for the purpose of melting snow and ice, under a penalty of $250 for each offence, was adopted.

After some further routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE—RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF DR. FRANCIS—SMALL-POX ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—APPROPRIATIONS—OUT-DOOR POOR.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections was held yesterday, SIMEON DRAPER, the President, in the chair. The report of the Committee of the Whole shows that from the 1st to the 14th of February, inclusive, 393 persons have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island as vagrants and disorderly persons. Seven of this number have been previously committed twenty times, 6 thirty times, 6 forty times, 1 forty-six times, 6 fifty times, 1 sixty-six and 11 one hundred times.

Resolutions of sympathy and condolence for the death of Dr FRANCIS, for many years connected with the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, were adopted.

The appearance of the sea-beach to a limited extent among the inmates of the Workhouse, Almshouse and Blackwell's Island, had received the consideration of the Commissioners, and every precaution had been adopted to prevent its increasing. No visitors are allowed to communicate with the inmates.

No means have been spared to relieve the sufferings of the out door poor.

The following is a list of the applications, and number of families relieved:

Number of applications received	20,574
Informal applications	4,301
Families supplied	11,341
Refused	1 230
Under examination	3,703

The new quarters recently completed on Randall's Island are now occupied by the idiot children, the Commissioner concluding that it contained advantages peculiarly adapted to this class of unfortunates.

The weekly statement shows the number of inmates remaining in the institutions to have been 9,185 and that there were admitted during the week 2,921, making a total of 11,106. Of this number 38 have since died, 1,605 were discharged, 343 were sent to Blackwell's Island, and 8 to State Prison. Number remaining Feb 9, 1861, 9 112, which is an increase of 27 over the previous week.

A relief gallon from the German Benevolent Society, of which Mr. JOHN GRAU is the President, waited upon the Commissioners to secure aid for the poor Germans of the city. The application was received, and the delegation were assured that they should receive any aid which the Commissioners could bestow.

Mr. DAVIES, the new City Chamberlain, yesterday advanced the sum of $100,000 to meet the monthly payment of the Commissioners of Public Charity.

The Board adjourned to the 28th inst.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GYMNASIUM.—Corporal ASNER S. BEADY'S Zouave Manufactory, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) where the soldiers of the Seventh Regiment are exercised far beyond drilling, and where all civilians who see fit to join are greatly strengthened for the battle of life, was melodious with music last evening, resonant with plaudits, and thronged to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, who assembled there to listen to a concert by GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment Band, to witness the gyrations of the gymnasts, and to inspect the expensive appointments of the institution. The labial performances with the wind-instruments were exceedingly well executed, and when they were over the manual exercises of the sailing hand commenced, with human cords and muscles stretched on parallel bars and spring boards, with dumb-bell accompaniments, and with aerial flights, and rising and falling on ladders and in grouno acrobatic tumbling. Most notable among those who took part in them, were Mr. BEADY himself, who, among other wonders, grasping a ring suspended from the ceiling, with his left hand only, six times lifted his self till his shoulder was parallel with it; and Messrs. W. T. C., GOWER, the instructor of the Gymnasium, Van Vleck, O'Neill, Smith, Burnham, Weed, Conner, Jennings, Paine, Lawrence, King, Bird, Corey, Doughty, Quinn and many others. During the evening Signor WALLACE CONR, Esq., delivered an address. The exhibition and concert will be repeated, with a new programme to-morrow evening.

ARREST OF ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.—Last evening two men, named JOHN WATSON and WILLIAM H MAX, were arrested by Detectives ROACH and POOLE, on suspicion of being connected with an organization of counterfeiters. On searching the prisoners, a quantity of new counterfeits, representing fives on the Munson Bank, Massachusetts, and threes on the Hartford Bank, Connecticut, to the amount of $77 were found as well as $225 in gold coin and good bills. The Police of the Eighth and Tenth Wards also arrested JOHN and JAMES SULLIVAN, for attempting to pass the counterfeit bills on the Munson Bank. All the prisoners will be taken to-day before the Police Justices.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon a man died while on the way to the New-York Hospital in custody of Officer MASON, of the Fourth Ward. He had been found in South-street, insensible from loss of blood, resulting from the rupture of an artery. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body but could obtain no evidence establishing the identity of deceased. He was an old man, and it is supposed that he was a tailor living to 61 Pitt street. The remains will be placed in Bellevue Hospital dead-house, where opportunity will be given for their identification.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—The Board of Trustees of the Northern Dispensary have just made their thirty-fourth annual report, by which it appears that the number of patients reported for the year 1859 was 19,526, of which 1 824 were vaccinated and 30,840 prescriptions were dispensed, while for 1860 the number of patients was 19 763, of vaccinations 1 971, and of prescriptions 29 887, showing a small increase in patients over 1859, but a decrease in the number of prescriptions. The number of deaths in 1859 was 97, and in 1860, 101.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—A neat pamphlet-edition of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address has been published by the Appletons, for gratuitous distribution, and may be had at the publication-office of this paper. There is no better tract for the times" extant than this patriotic Union address of the Father of his Country, and its general perusal by the people of the country, North and South, would do incalculable good. Clubs in the country will be supplied with copies by the Appletons at a trifling cost.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fifth Annual Commencement of the Brooklyn Normal School.

The Commencement Exercises of this School took place, last evening, in the Academy of Music. The house was filled to overflowing. On the rising of the curtain, the graduating class were discovered tastefully arrayed in white, and occupying the centre of the stage; the sides in front being occupied by the Board of Education and many of the Clergy.

The Programme was as follows:

1. Anthem, by the Class—"God is the refuge of His people."
2. Prayer, by Rev. Dr. ROOINSON.
3. Introductory Address, by Chairman of the Committee.
4. Address by City Superintendent, Mr. BOLCKLEY.
5. Music—"Strike the Harp in Praise of God."
6. Reading of Compositions, by Rev. Mr. STUNLEY, entitled: "A Few Thoughts on the Times;" "Authorship, or the Folly of Trying to Please Everyone;" (in rhyme,) "Old and New," "Secession."
7. Song, by N. R. COLLINS—"Star-spangled Banner."
8. Address, by Rev. Dr. VINTON.
9. Song—"Joy and Gladness, Grief and Pain."
10. Reading of Compositions, by EDWARD LAMOSAT: "Money;" "Farewell," "Search for Happiness;" Stanzas—read by Rev. Dr BODDINGTON.
11. Address, by Mr. J. M. VANDOZT.
12. Music—"I Love to Sing."
13. Presentation of Diplomas to Graduating Class; and Address, by President of the Board of Education.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

L. B. Amesbury, A. B. Barney, M. A. Renson, T. R. Bartol, E. D. Baylis, E. C. Brown, H. M. Coffin, S. A. Colwin, M. Cottler, C. L. Cunningham, S. J. Cabel, S. Crane, A. Curtis, P. Davidson, M. A. Dodge, E. S Dunkley, E. C. Doane, M. F. Delano, E. R. Duyckinck, C. L. Evans, H. A. Evans, A. B. Finn, M. A. Gregory, V. B. L. Gildersleeve, L. M. Howser, M. J. Holman, J. B. Hedges, S. Henry, H. Horan, M. M. Hyde, K. L. Hand, M. S. Imlay, M. H. Kimball, M. A. E. Knoebel, R. M. Kingsbury, F. A. Kneeland, M. A. Macy, K. W. McKee, M. B. Milne, A. F. McNamara, E. A. McNeil, J. Michaels, C. H. O'Neil, A. T. Phillips, H. C. Rogers, H. A. Rogers, L. J. Storer, M. Sprague, E. D. Thornton, C. W. Terry, E. H. Tilly, M. H. Wells, M. A. Wilkinson.

14. Music—"Away! away!"
15. Valedictory—read by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON.
16. Graduate's song.
17. Music—"My country, 'tis of thee."
18. Benediction.

The exercises closed by singing the Graduate's song.

FIRES.—Soon after 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the spice mill of SAMUEL WILDE & SON, corner of Ninth and Ainslie-street, and before the fire could be extinguished nearly all of the stock, valued at $2,000, was destroyed. The building was nearly fire-proof, and, excepting the floors and beams, sustained no material damage. The loss is covered by insurance. At about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cork sole factory of WM. H. THOBETH, No. 102 South First-street, destroying property valued at $500 before the fire could be extinguished. There was no insurance.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 79 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 97. City Court Calendar—Nos 35 38, 40, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 15, 54, 55, 43, 57, 58, 59, 64, 65.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.*

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.

JANUARY 30, 1861.

JAMESTOWN BANK,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries about the safe of your make which I bought from you for the JAMESTOWN BANK, we would say the safe has resisted the fire well, and has answered all our expectations. The fire in which the safe was tried was fully as severe as any that could occur in this place. Over forty-two places of business were destroyed, and our banking house was in the centre of them. We removed many of our books before the fire reached us, but about $3,000 in specie, some of our books and many valuable papers, bonds, mortgages, &c., remained in the safe and passed through the fire. We consider it had a very severe trial, as it fell upon a pile of wood in our cellar. The safe remained in the fire for fourteen hours before we could get it out, the fire still burning under it when removed. Not a drop of water was thrown on the building from the commencement, as the heat was too great for the firemen to get within reach. The safe has done all that you promised. We found our books, money, papers bonds, mortgages, &c., all safe, no sign of fire, and in no way damaged, except being a little steamed.

Yours truly,
ALONZO KENT, President,
J. MAYHEW, Cashier.

ANOTHER SAFE.

JAMESTOWN, Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.

Gents: At the great fire which occurred here on the night of the 30th ult., the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, which I purchased from you last Summer, containing all my books, papers and money, and a large amount of jewelry, was in my store, which was located in the centre of the burning buildings. The fire broke out about 11½ o'clock, and, in less than one hour, nearly fifty buildings were in flames, and the whole business portion of the town was threatened with destruction. The heat was so great that, when the fire was raging on both sides of the street, which is an unusually wide one, no person could approach the burning buildings, or pass through the street—consequently not a drop of water was thrown either upon my building, which was the middle of a three-story brick block, or upon my safe, during the fire. The flames burned fearfully for a long time. The safe fell into the cellar, and was exposed until the fire had exhausted itself. We got it out of the ruins about 10 o'clock the next morning, and finding it would not unlock, were obliged to cut it open. My books, paper and money were all preserved, no injury being done, except to the binding of the books. A portion of the jewelry was damaged, owing to the steam generated in the safe which stained and discolored them. The greater part, however, was well preserved, and several watches which were running before the fire were *still running when taken out* of the safe, marking the true time of the day. I return you the old safe to exhibit to your customers. You will see the knobs and plates are all melted off, and wish you to send me another of the same size and kind. I had a safe in my store of Pittsburg manufacture, standing near the door, which did not result so well, the inside with its contents being entirely (or nearly so) destroyed by the heat.

LEVANT L. MASON.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—The best security from fire now known. Manufactured only by
HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

TO DOCTORS—To know the temperaments and mental organization of the sick, is of as great importance as the mere knowledge of their physical condition. For often the disease is in the mind, or even when the body is troubled, much good could be accomplished, especially with irritable people, by a correct knowledge and application of the principles of Phrenology. For a further examination of the subject call upon FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Female complaints are a prolific source of consumption. HOLLOWAY'S tonic purifying Pills correct functional disorders, assist nature, and invigorate a debilitated constitution. Their mildness of operation and the utter absence of iron, calomel and any other injurious compound strongly recommend them to persons even of the most acute constitution.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR quiet, at $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firmer; Yellow, 51c.; Old, 65c. PROVISIONS dull. BACON—Hams, 11c.@13c.; Sides, 10½c.; Shoulders, 8¾c. WHISKY steady, at 17½c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR active; Howard street and Ohio, $5 12½; City Mills, $5. WHEAT firmer; Red, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN active; Yellow, 55c.@57c.; Mixed, 55c.; White, 65c.@67c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. COFFEE steady, at 12¼c.@13c. WHISKY nominal, at 17½c.@18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb 14.

COTTON—Sales 7,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling. Steamers news caused less firmness. SUGAR steady, at 4¾c.@5⅝c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 28c.@29c. CORN (mixed) 65c.@70c. PORK quiet. FREIGHTS—On Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR dull, at $4 50@$4 60 for Superfine. WHISKY, advanced ¼c., at 14c. PROVISIONS quiet.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb 14.

Exchange on New-York has declined to 6 ₱ cent.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb 14.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89½; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 50¾; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅞. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 14.—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen.*—Carl Ophuls, F. Werner Meyer, M. Von Solkowsky, Miss Frudenit, and 94 in the second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Yorktown, from Norfolk, &c.—P. Dilworth, Mrs Fisher and child, H. N. Stewart, Mrs Macklin and 2 children, J. L. Carman, Thomas Kene, A. S. McGuire, Miss M. S. Ryan, Mrs J. S. Taggert 3l. Ryan, J. Ryan, Benjamin Booth, lady and child, Miss M. Draper, M. Hess, B. Howe, lady and child, Mrs. Rosenburg, J. E. Newman and lady, Miss M. Paxon, Miss M. Dooley, and 27 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 54 | Sun sets..... 5 35 | Moon sets...1t 37
H

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2935. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Important Speech of the President Elect at Pittsburgh.

His Declarations Regarding the Tariff.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Deliberations of the Peace Conference.

The Plan Agreed Upon by the Special Committee.

Discussion of the Tariff Bill in the Senate.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Forts Sumter and Pickens Not to be Attacked at Present.

Proceedings of the Montgomery Convention.

Possibility of a Reconstruction of the Old Confederacy.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The report of the Committee of One from each State to the Peace Conference to-day was presented and ordered printed. The members of the Committee who disagree with the majority, stated at length their objections to the propositions of settlement, but declined making any minority report. Col. SEDDON, of Virginia, Judge RUFFIN, of North Carolina, and Gen. DONIPHAN, of Missouri, refused to sign the report, and it is understood that the delegations from these States will vote against it. Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee will vote for it, and it will probably be adopted by a majority of States represented in the Conference. It is understood that Messrs. TYLER, SEDDON and BRECKENBROUGH will urge the Virginia Convention to reject the proposition. Messrs. RIVES and SUMMERS will recommend its adoption.

Information from Richmond leaves the character of the Convention there in great doubt. Both parties seem to be somewhat disappointed, so far as any views have been expressed, and the purpose of the Convention cannot be known until the propositions have been submitted and action had thereon.

An intelligent member of the Conference informs me that their proceedings may be terminated any day, but cannot continue more than three or four days longer. Mrs. TYLER left for home this afternoon, and Mr. TYLER expects soon to follow. The plan reported by the Committee is a mixture of GUTHRIE'S and CRITTENDEN'S, and will stand no chance of adoption by the present Congress.

Gov. DENISON, of Ohio, has appointed Attorney-General WOLCOTT Peace Commissioner from that State, *vice* WRIGHT, deceased. WOLCOTT is here to attend to the Ohio-Kentucy fugitive slave case before the Supreme Court.

The President dined with the Committee to-day and ten other members of the Peace Conference.

I just learn from another source that the death of WRIGHT is likely to carry the Ohio delegation against any plan of compromise, WRIGHT having sustained GUTHRIE'S proposition, while WOLCOTT is against it. It is said that the report made to-day, in so far as GUTHRIE'S plan is concerned, does not represent the views of a majority of the Committee as now constituted, said portion of report having been agreed upon before WRIGHT'S death.

THE COMING DAWN.

Several Border-State Congressmen met socially to-night, to discuss the present position and future policy of their States with regard to secession. None of them seem to think there is now any probability of their secession; and since the counting of the Electoral vote, we hear few threats of what will be done "unless the North compromises."

THE FORLORN HOPE OF SECESSION.

The secession movement is clearly checked, and will not extend beyond the Gulf States. Such, to-day, is the opinion of some who I know thought a month ago, that before this time the fifteen Slave States would be united in a Southern Confederacy. If the seceding States persist in their rebellion, their only hope for the future rests upon recognition by European Powers, to be followed by active support from the same quarter in whatever war measures the Southern Confederacy may find necessary to open their ports to foreign commerce. If the seceding States do not already understand the folly of relying upon any such aid, the secession question will soon be transferred to the other side of the Atlantic—from Washington and Montgomery to London and Paris—from Republicans, "Union-savers" and "Fire-eaters," to Her Majesty's Privy Council and LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Imperial Cabinet—or, perhaps, to the British Parliament and the French Chamber of Deputies. This will naturally follow an application on the part of the Southern Confederacy, by its ambassadors, for recognition and the opening of its ports, as already noted.

THE FAILURE OF FOREIGN AID BRINGS REPENTANCE.

But the secession leaders here begin to acknowledge to each other at last that, as LOUIS NAPOLEON phrased it, "No Government of Europe, in this nineteenth century, will dare to recognize a Republic based purely on human Slavery,"—and certainly, then, none will fight for it. When the people of the seceding States once admit, as they soon must, that neither England nor France will force their ports open to get cotton, the politicians cannot long keep their citizens up to the standard of active rebellion, in which event the recreant States must return to their allegiance to the Union.

FOREIGN REMONSTRANCES AGAINST A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Even if there was any disposition on the part of England or France to recognize the Slave Confederacy, Mexico would protest against it by her diplomatic representative, and beg to be saved from the rapacity of such a neighbor; all of the States of Central America would also protest against the recognition of a nationality whose very life would consist in destroying theirs; and Spain would follow to the same tune, because she knows that a Southern Confederacy would give her no peace in the possession of Cuba. If our Southern statesmen would exercise the least judgment, based upon a knowledge of political history, they would hesitate long before they invoke foreign aid against domestic misunderstanding. But their aim is futile, and secession is virtually dead.

MR. DALLAS ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, American Minister at the Court of St. James, writes very eloquent letters to his friends on this side of the Atlantic, deploring the present condition of political affairs in the United States, and expressive of the disgrace which the madness of a portion of our people, and the pitiable attitude of the Government, has reflected upon the American name. Public men of England in high station condole with him upon the state of his country, and this intended kindness he feels to be a reproach and humiliation.

IRON FRAMES FOR WOODEN SHIPS.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives have before them a proposition from WM. RICE, of Pennsylvania, for the introduction into naval architecture of iron frames in lieu of frames of live oak. It is argued that the live-oak frames, taking in account the length of time it is stored before use, and the cutting of it away to suit the mould, costs more than iron; that a wooden vessel with iron frame can be extensively repaired with greater economy than can those of the ordinary construction; that the iron frames of equal strength will weigh fifteen per cent. less, and occupy only half the space in board, thus economizing room; that they will last twice as long as live oak, and when worn out have some value as old iron; and that in the aggregate the saving by use of iron frames would be about fifty per cent.

FORT SUMTER NOT TO BE ATTACKED.

Reliable information was received here this afternoon from the South to the effect that no attack will be made on Forts Sumter and Pickens until after Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugural address has been delivered, and not then unless it foreshadows coercion, or an attempt shall be made to reinforce these posts.

RETURN OF HEMPHILL JONES FROM THE SOUTH —EFFECTS OF HIS MISSION.

WM. HEMPHILL JONES, who went South, as the Special Agent of the Treasury Department, to try and save revenue cutters at the South from seizure by the Secessionists, has arrived back to-day, from New-Orleans. He is preparing his report to Secretary DIX, and it is expected to be communicated to Congress to-morrow. He says that the people of the South are wild with excitement and madness. He lays all the blame to the Collector of New-Orleans and the officers of the cutter *Robert McClelland*, which was the best cutter in the service. He thinks all the States will be back in a short time, with perhaps the exception of South Carolina, which will probably come back in the end. He was treated well there, with one or two exceptions. He thinks DAVIS and STEPHENS will favor reconstruction, and have been elected with that purpose. The news of Gen. DIX'S order to him by telegraph, published recently, created most intense excitement in New-Orleans and Mobile.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Government has official information of the arrival at Pensacola of the *Sabine*, of the Home Squadron. She lies outside the bar with the *Brooklyn*, the latter having made no effort to land supplies or men at Fort Pickens.

THE HOME SQUADRON.

Capt. HAZZARN, of the *Pocahontas*, having been condemned by a medical survey, will return to the United States. Lieut. ALEX. MURRAY, Executive Officer of the *Cumberland*, has been transferred to the command of the *Pocahontas*.

OUR FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Secretary DIX assures the Committee on Ways and Means that unless Congress will promptly pass Mr. SHERMAN'S ten million bill, offered on Tuesday last, the Treasury cannot meet its obligations, and must go to protest. Mr. SHERMAN will attempt to put the measure through the House under the operation of the previous question early next week.

WHY GEN. DIX WAS APPOINTED.

It appears that a committee from New-York bankers waited on Mr. BUCHANAN in December last and stated that the Government loan would not be taken unless Secessionist THOMAS was removed and a Union man substituted. Gen. DIX was named for the place, and it was also negotiated that he should be an occupant of the White House. Mr. DIX was appointed Secretary, the loan was taken, and the new Secretary lodges at the Executive mansion. The object of this last requirement is creating much speculation among the leaders of the secession movement.

PROSPECTS OF THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill still hangs fire on the Chiriqui amendment of the Senate. The Conference Committees have a final meeting to-morrow morning, when they will agree to a report or inform their respective Houses that they can't agree. The chances are decidedly in favor of the latter. The creditors of Government whose claims are provided for in this bill, are suffering for their money and pressing urgently for its passage in some shape.

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION.

The Post-office Appropriation bill will go from the House to the Senate to-morrow, where several amendments are projected which will detain it several days.

THE COMMITTEE ON STOLEN BOOKS.

The House Special Committee, relative to the abstraction of books from the Congressional library, organized to-day, but took no testimony. They will probably need no other than that of the librarian and assistants.

BACK DONE.

A number of Republicans of the House are in caucus to-night on the several pending propositions for strengthening the hands of the Executive Government and enforcing the laws, with a view to prompt and decisive action.

THE GREAT GAINES CASE.

The argument in the celebrated Gaines case was closed in the Supreme Court to-day. It is supposed that the Court will hold it under advisement some time before rendering a decision. The question of jurisdiction growing out of the secession of Louisiana, which it was feared would be raised, is supposed to be settled by the ordinance of that State agreeing to abide by and recognize all decisions upon civil process of the United States Courts.

M'CORMICK RAMPANT.

Mr. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, having failed in getting his patent extension, threatens a prosecution against all journalists who exposed the outrage which the said extension would involve. The TIMES especially excites his wrath—although he protests he never saw the articles in that paper on the subject.

THE HUSSEY'S REAPER PATENT.

The acting Commissioner of Patents, Mr. SHUGERT, to-day refused to extend the time for taking evidence on the application for the extension of the patent for HUSSEY'S reaper, notwithstanding its necessity was made clearly apparent. He ordered the testimony closed, and directs the argument to proceed on the 28th inst.—only four days before the new Administration comes in. It is to be presumed, in view of the decided expression by Congress last week, of a want of confidence in the Patent Office as at present organized, that the President will direct the acting Commissioner to forbear from attempting to decide more extension cases. Mr. SHUGERT'S apparent determination to keep these important cases in his own hand, and his indecent haste to act upon them, naturally excites unpleasant suspicions.

INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Government has cause to apprehend another bloody Indian war in Washington Territory, unless the northern portion of the Nez-Perces reservation be purchased by Congress. Commissioner GREENWOOD has been called on for information, and he stated to Congress that an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars would enable him to buy near two millions acres of mineral lands, and preserve the peace. The miners will pour in there in the Spring, and the Indians threaten extermination.

COL. DRINKARD NOT REMOVED.

Col. DRINKARD was not removed from the Chief Clerkship of the War Department, but resigned voluntarily.

"THE WAR ACTUALLY BEGUN."

A fracas occurred to-night at the National Hotel, between Hon. Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, and Mr. MEDILL, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. The parties were conversing together relative to the recently published and alleged scandalous and unfair letter of MEDILL'S, professing to give a report of KELLOGG'S speech, when the latter, becoming exasperated, attacked MEDILL, knocking him down. MEDILL'S cries of "Take the man off," brought assistance, and the parties were separated before serious damage was done. Was JEFFERSON DAVIS right in saying that the war would begin at the North?

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Committee appointed to prepare matter for the consideration of the Peace Conference to-day, reported a plan of pacification. It is understood to be compounded of propositions of the Crittenden and Guthrie and Border State Committee resolutions, and among other things, applies the principles of the Missouri Compromise line north of 36° 30', and Popular Sovereignty south of that line. The members of the Committee have been in constant consultation with their respective Congressional delegations, and have derived some encouragement as to a successful result. Every effort will be made to carry the plan through the Convention before the close of the week.

Reliable dispatches from Richmond to-day state that a highly conservative feeling prevails in the Virginia Convention, and that no hasty or ill-considered action may be anticipated.

Col. DAINEARD has resigned the Chief Clerkship in the War Department, on the ground, as stated in his letter to the Secretary, that the Abstracted Bonds Committee had in their report introduced his name in a manner calculated to produce upon a reader who has not the opportunity of examining the testimony an impression unfavorable to him, and that, therefore, he does not feel at liberty, by a further continuance in the office, to subject the Administration to any, even conjectural, embarrassment which might result therefrom.

The Army supplies recently seized at Napoleon, Arkansas, are worth between $8,000 and $9,000, and consist in 130 boxes, containing small arms and ordnance stores, destined for troops on the frontiers of Texas and Arkansas, solely for protecting whites from Indian incursions. There are 2,000 regular troops on a line of a thousand miles; but now there is no safe route for a recowal of such supplies.

It is said that assurances have recently been received that no attack will be made on either Fort Sumter or Fort Pickens; and as soon as Mr. DAVIS shall have been inaugurated as President of the Southern Confederacy, he will send a Minister to Washington with power to negotiate with this Government concerning various matters in dispute. However this may be, it is certain, as ascertained from an undoubted source, that Major ANDERSON feels himself secure in his position, and should he be assailed, no doubt is entertained that he can retain it until succored by the Government.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the Union, Constitution and laws.

Mr. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-Jersey, in favor of the Border State resolutions.

He also asked to be excused from further service on the Committee of Naval Affairs, and was excused.

The bill for the relief of Mr. GLOSINOS, by payment for postal services, was taken up, and, after a long discussion, passed.

Mr. TAUMADLL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Illinois, asking Congress to preserve public property and enforce the laws.

The Tariff bill was then taken up.

A number of amendments of the Select Committee were agreed to.

The amendment concerning the present warehousing system was then discussed.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to extend the time to ninety days, which is in the bill, to three years. He said if it got this amendment he should still object to the Committee amendment.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) spoke against any alteration of the present system, and said that it would operate injuriously on his State.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said if the bill passed with this change of warehouse system, it would array against it the most formidable opposition of merchants and the shipping interest.

Mr. SEWARD said that the warehousing system had passed amid great opposition, yet it had been a most beneficial system to the country; had extended commerce and manufactures. To abolish it would be to strike a blow at the most effective aid to commerce and industry.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said the Committee had considered the subject carefully, and thought it had something to do with the Treasury of the United States, as well as commerce. Goods were left in warehouses and the duties not paid, consequently the Government loses the payment just at the worst time. He said he did not think that the Government could afford to lend money in this way, when it is obliged to borrow money at high rates.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the passage of the Morrell tariff bill, and specifying its objectionable features to be the repeal of the Warehousing system, the specific and double or compound duties, and the effect it would have to lessen the revenue by diminishing the exports. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution to print 25,000 extra copies of the report of the abstraction of the Indian bonds.

A number of private bills were then passed, including one taken up on motion of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, providing $10,000 for TOWNSEND HARRIS, for negotiating a treaty with Siam.

The House passed the bill for the relief of HOCKADAY and LOGGETT, appropriating $40,000 for account of the postal service.

A bill for a larger amount was recently vetoed by the President, in consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill.

During the debate on the postal amendment to increase the pay of route agents to and from Washington to $1,000 a year, Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) opposed it, when Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said that when Mr. COLFAX became Postmaster-General, as he sincerely hoped that, despite his politics, it would be the case, he would feel more like aiding in giving these officers an adequate remuneration.

Mr. WASHBORNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, requiring the Postmaster-General to re-examine the causes for the discontinuance or curtailment of the inland service on the 4th of March, 1859, and restore such as can be restored under proper circumstances. He earnest advocated the amendment.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said, if the new Postmaster-General was to be as acceptable and qualified a man as Mr. COLFAX, he would have confidence that what was right would be done.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment. If his friend from Indiana was appointed Postmaster-General, as he hoped it would be the case, he would have the power, and could exercise it without the passage of this amendment, which was adopted by a two-third vote.

The bill passed.

Mr. CONWAY presented a memorial from the Legislative Assembly of Kansas praying for the indemnity of certain persons by losses sustained in the late political troubles. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. VANDEVEER said that this was the first time Congress had been called on to sanction new guarantees for Slavery, and incorporate them in the Constitution. The issue was made up in the Presidential election, and expressly repudiated at the polls, not one-fifth of the votes sanctioning such a policy. It might as well be asked that the majority submit to the minority. If the Union was to be preserved only on such terms as those proposed, it could not be preserved by his vote.

Mr. DE JARVETTE argued in favor of Southern over Northern society. In our new Republic, he said, we will have no elements of discord. Capital and labor will work in beautiful harmony, and African Slavery is the only basis on which republican liberty can be preserved. His people, though loving the Union, have made up their minds to leave it unless such guarantees be given as will secure their safety.

Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

THE U. S. REVENUE LAWS AND OFFICERS CONTINUED, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Feb. 15.

Congress has appointed a Committee of Six to make suitable arrangements for the reception and inauguration on Monday next, which takes place at 1 o'clock that day.

The Chairman stated that he had received a communication relative to the purchase of vessels for the Provisional Government. Referred.

Mr. FRAZER presented a letter relative to a new projectile, which has been approved by scientific military men. Referred.

An official copy of the Texas Ordinance of Secession was presented, with the credentials of the Deputies, only one of whom has arrived.

Objection was made to its reception on the ground that the ordinance was not yet ratified.

The Delegate present, Mr. GROCE, was invited to a seat in the Convention.

The Congress then went into secret session, during which an act was passed to continue in office the officers connected with the collection of the customs at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States, with salaries and powers as heretofore, provided the compensation of any of them shall not exceed $5,000 per annum. Collectors are required to execute the same bonds as heretofore, and subordinates are to give bonds one week after the Collector. Officers are required to take an oath to discharge all their duties faithfully and to support the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

A resolution was adopted to continue in office, unless otherwise ordered, the several officers connected with the collection of the duties, until the 1st of April, and the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report a plan, to go into effect on the first of April, diminishing the expenses of collecting the revenues in each Custom-House at least fifty per centum.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from both these measures.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

A DISCLAIMER FROM GOV. WISE.

RICHMOND, Friday, Feb. 15.

In the Virginia Convention, the Southern Commissioners were invited to-day to address the Convention on Monday.

Mr. CONRAD offered a resolution to appoint a Committee to whom shall be referred all Federal matters. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution that the Virginia Commissioners to the Peace Congress be requested to report whether, in their opinion, any result acceptable to Virginia may be expected from the deliberations of that body.

Mr. CLEMENS objected. Laid over.

Mr. WYAT M. ELLIOT, of the *Whig*, was elected Printer without opposition.

Mr. WISE brought to the notice of the Convention, Mr. STUART'S resolution in the Senate, relative to rash, ill-advised persons contemplating an invasion of Washington. He vindicated himself from such motive, and asked Mr. STUART to explain his resolution.

Mr. STUART disclaimed the remotest reference to Mr. WISE in this resolution.

Mr. WISE then read a letter from two citizens of Staunton, detailing a conversation with Mr. STUART, who had assured them that one object contemplated in the Convention was to remove Gov. LETCHER and put Mr. WISE in his place, and that WISE was aware of it.

Mr. STUART replied he had only mentioned it as a common-place rumor, attaching no importance to it.

Mr. WISE emphatically denied any knowledge of such an extraordinary project till he received that letter. In closing his speech, Mr. WISE said if the Commonwealth ever submits to Black Republican rule, he would turn from her and beg some sister Commonwealth to come and save the mother.

The galleries applauded, and a proposition was made to clear them, but was withdrawn. Adjourned.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

A quite fully attended Convention of colored people was held here last night in Stella Martin's Church, called in anticipation of an attempt to disfranchise and drive them from the country. An appeal to the people of Massachusetts was adopted asking aid and protection.

The Common Council have concurred with the Board of Aldermen in a resolve inviting Senator CRITTENDEN to visit Boston after the adjournment of Congress.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Lincoln's Progress Towards Washington.

HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Feb. 15.

The weather this morning opened inauspiciously, rain falling up to 8 o'clock, when it subsided. During the morning, Mr. LINCOLN was waited upon by the Pittsburgh Councils in a body, and many visitors called to pay their respects. At 8½ o'clock he was formally addressed by the Mayor, and when the vociferous cheering which followed his introduction to the people had subsided, the President delivered his speech:

MAYOR WILSON AND CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA:—I must cordially thank his Honor, Mayor WILSON, and the citizens of Pittsburgh generally, for their flattering reception. I am the more grateful because I know that it is not given to me alone, but to the cause I represent, which clearly proves to me their good will, and that sincere feeling is at the bottom of it. [Enthusiastic applause.] And here I may remark, that in every short address I have made to the people, in every crowd through which I have passed, of late, some allusion has been made to the present distracted condition of the country. It is natural to expect that I should say something on this subject, but to touch upon it at all would involve an elaborate discussion of a great many questions and circumstances, requiring more time than I can at present command, and would, perhaps, unnecessarily commit me upon matters which have not yet fully developed themselves. [Immense cheering and cries of "good," "that's right."] The condition of the country is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety. It is my intention to give this subject all the consideration I possibly can before specially deciding in regard to it, [cheers,] so that when I do speak, it may be as nearly right as possible. [Loud and continued applause.] When I do speak, I hope I may say nothing in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, contrary to the integrity of the Union, or which will prove inimical to the liberties of the people or to the peace of the whole country. [Vociferous applause.] And, furthermore, when the time arrives for me to speak on this great subject, I hope I may say nothing to disappoint the people generally throughout the country, especially if the expectation has been based upon anything which I may have heretofore said. [Applause.] Notwithstanding the troubles across the river—(the speaker pointing southwardly across the Monongahela, and smiling)—there is no crisis, but an artificial one. [Applause.] What is there now to warrant the condition of affairs presented by our friends over the river. Take even their own view of the questions involved, and there is nothing to justify the course they are pursuing. [A voice—"That's so."] I repeat, then, there is no crisis, excepting such an one as may be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians. My advice to them, under such circumstances, is to keep cool. If the great American people only keep their temper both sides of the line the troubles will come to an end, and the question which now distracts the country be settled, just as surely as all other difficulties of a like character which have originated in this Government have been adjusted. Let the people on both sides keep their self-possession, and just as other clouds have cleared away in due time, so will this great nation continue to prosper as heretofore. [Loud applause.] But, fellow-citizens, I have spoken longer on this subject than I intended on the outset. [Cries of, "Go on."]

It is often said that the Tariff is the specialty of Pennsylvania. Assuming that direct taxation is not to be adopted, the Tariff question must be as durable as the Government itself. It is a question of national housekeeping. It is to the Government what replenishing the meal tub is to the family. Ever-varying circumstances will require frequent modifications as to the amount needed, and the sources of supply. So far there is little difference of opinion among the people. It is to whether, and how far, the duties on imports shall be adjusted to favor home productions. In the home market that controversy begins. One party insists that too much adjustment oppresses one class for the advantage of another, while the other party argues that with all its incidents, in the long run, all classes are benefitted. In the Chicago Platform there is a plank upon this subject, which should be a general law to the incoming Administration. We should do neither more nor less than we gave the people reason to believe we would when they gave us their votes. That plank is as I now read:

Mr. LINCOLN'S private secretary then read section twelfth of the Chicago Platform, as follows:

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as will encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to working-men liberal wages—to agriculture, remunerating prices—to mechanics and manufacturers adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."

As with all general propositions, doubtless there will be shades of difference in construing this. I have, by no means, a thoroughly matured judgment upon this subject, especially as to details; some general ideas are about all. I have long thought to produce any necessary article at home which can be made of as good quality and with as little labor at home as abroad, would be better made at home, at least by the difference of the carrying from abroad. In such a case the carrying is demonstrably a dead loss of labor. For instance, labor being the true standard of value, is it not plain that if equal labor gets a bar of railroad iron out of a mine in England, and another out of a mine in Pennsylvania, each can be laid down in a track at home cheaper than they could exchange countries, at least by the cost of carriage. If there be a present cause why one can be both made and carried cheaper in money price than the other can be made without carrying that cause, is an unnatural and injurious one, and ought naturally if not rapidly to be removed. The condition of the treasury at this time would seem to render an early revision of the Tariff indispensable. The Morrill Tariff bill, now pending before Congress, may or may not become a law. I am not posted as to its particular provisions, but if they are generally satisfactory and the bill shall now pass, there will be an end of the matter for the present. If, however, it shall not pass, I suppose the whole subject will be one of the most pressing and important for the next Congress. By the Constitution, the Executive may recommend measures which he may think proper and he may veto those he thinks improper, and it is supposed that he may add to these certain indirect influences to affect the action of Congress. My political education strongly inclines me against a very free use of any of these means by the Executive to control the legislation of the country. As a rule I think it better that Congress should originate as well as perfect its measures without external bias. I therefore would rather recommend to every gentleman who knows he is to be a member of the next Congress, to take an enlarged view, and inform himself thoroughly so as to contribute his part to such an adjustment of the tariff as shall produce a sufficient revenue, and in its other bearings, so far as possible, be just and equal to all sections of the country and all classes of the people."

After the delivery of the speech, immediate arrangements were made for leaving the hotel, which occupied considerable time, in consequence of the density of the crowd. The procession then moved through several streets, the route being shortened owing to the delay. On arriving at the dépôt, the solid mass in waiting was almost impenetrable, and the enthusiasm exceeded anything ever before witnessed.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN CLEVELAND.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. LINCOLN.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. LINCOLN and his party left Pittsburgh in a smart shower, this morning, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of great numbers who lined the track for a long distance. At Rochester, Pa., the party got on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road. At Wellsville they took a new engine beautifully decorated. At Salineville and Bayard large crowds assembled in the rain and mud to greet Mr. LINCOLN, to which he responded by bowing.

At Alliance an elegant dinner was given the party by Mr. MCCULLOUGH, the President of the road. A salute was also fired here, smashing the windows of the building where the party stopped, including the one at which Mrs. LINCOLN was seated.

During the dinner, an elegant company of Zouaves stood guard, the Band playing national airs.

The train also stopped at Ravenna and Hudson a few moments, which places were alive with people, who manifested much enthusiasm.

The entire party express themselves under obligations to the President of the Road, Conductor RUSSELL, Ticket-Superintendent F. R. MYERS, and in fact, to all connected with the Road, for their kindness and attention.

The party arrived at Cleveland at 4:20 P. M., amid the roars of artillery. The arrangements here were admirable. The military and fire companies made a fine display. Amid the wildest enthusiasm, the procession moved through the principal streets to the Weddell House. J. N. MASTERS, the acting Mayor, welcomed the President in behalf of the city authorities, and Judge ANDREWS did the same in behalf of the citizens. Mr. LINCOLN responded briefly as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CLEVELAND: We have been marching about two miles through snow, rain and deep mud. The large numbers that have turned out under these circumstances testify that you are in earnest about something or other. But do I think so meanly of you as to suppose that that earnestness is about me personally? I would be doing you injustice to suppose you did. You have assembled to testify your respect to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and here let me say that it is with you, the people, to advance the great cause of the Union and the Constitution, and not with any one man. It rests with you alone. This fact is strongly impressed on my mind at present. In a community like this, where appearance testifies to their intelligense, I am convinced that the cause of liberty and the Union can never be in danger. Frequent allusion is made to the excitement at present existing in our national politics, and it is as well that I should also allude to it here. I think that there is no occasion for any excitement. The crisis, as it is called, is altogether an artificial crisis. In all parts of the nation there are differences of opinion on politics. There are differences of opinion even here. You did not all vote for the person who now addresses you. What is happening now will not hurt those who are further away from here. Have they not all their rights now as they ever have had? Do they not have their fugitive slaves returned now as ever? Have they not the same Constitution that they have lived under for seveoty odd years? Have they not a position as citizens of this common country, and have we any power to change that position? [Cries of "No."] What then is the matter with them? Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? As I said before, this crisis is all artificial! It has no foundation in fact. It was not argued up, as the saying is, and cannot, therefore, be argued down. Let it alone and it will go down of itself. [Laughter.] Mr. LINCOLN said that they must be content with but a few words from him. He was very much fatigued, and had spoken so much that he was already hoarse. He thanked them for the cordial and magnificent reception they had given him. Not less did he thank them for the votes they gave him last Fall, and quite as much he thanked them for the efficient, and they had given the cause which he represented, a cause which he would say was a good one. He had one more word to say. He was given to understand that this reception was tendered not only by his own party supporters, but by men of all parties. This is as it should be. If Judge DOUGLAS had been elected, and had been here, on his way to Washington, as I am to-night, the Republicans should have joined his supporters in welcoming him, just as his friends have joined with mine to-night. If all do not join now to save the good old ship of the Union this voyage, nobody will have a chance to pilot her on another voyage. He concluded by thanking all present for the devotion they have shown to the cause of the Union.

At the close of the speech Mr. LINCOLN was presented with several splendid boquets and floral wreaths.

An immense cheer for LINCOLN and the Union was then sent up by the crowd, and the reception was over.

This evening Mr. LINCOLN held a *levée*, which thousands attended. He leaves at 9 o'clock in the morning for Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. W. S. WOOD, acting for Mr. LINCOLN, desires it to be made known that the anticipated Wide-Awake demonstrations at Albany and New-York will be unacceptable to the party. Serious inconvenience has already been occasioned by the unnecessary number of Committee men who throng the cars—three gentlemen being able to do the work more efficiently than twenty, which is the usual number.

Two cars will compose the special train hereafter. No change whatever will be made in the programme now adopted, and a thoughtful attention to these suggestions will contribute greatly to the comfort and health of Mr. LINCOLN, who is physically far from adequate to the demands made upon his strength.

RECEPTION OF MR. LINCOLN AT JERSEY CITY.

A meeting of citizens of Jersey City was held last evening at the room of the Fire Commissioners, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to cooperate with the Common Council Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the President elect. His Honor Mayor VAN VORST occupied the Chair, and H. A. GREENE acted as Secretary. The following named gentlemen were appointed the Committee: Mayor Van Vorst, S. M. Hopkins, A. O. Zabriskie, Ephraim Marsh, Hon. D. S. Gregory, and M. Traphagen.

A letter was received from Brig.-Gen. HATFIELD, tendering the services of the Hudson County Artillery to fire a salute on the occasion. It was referred to the Committee, as was also a motion to invite the Second Regiment, Col. GREGORY, to parade. The meeting was then adjourned.

MR. LINCOLN TO VISIT HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. LINCOLN has accepted the invitation of the Committee to visit this city, and will reach here on the 21st, from Philadelphia.

In the House to-day, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill passed to a third reading, and will probably finally pass to-morrow.

The commutation tonnage tax of the Pennsylvania Railroad is on its second reading, and a fierce discussion is progressing. There is a steady majority at every stage.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENT.

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.

On Wednesday, orders were were issued from the head-quarters of the army, in this City, directing Major HOLMES to prepare three Companies of United States soldiers for the Florida Forts, Capt. MEIGES, who recently arrived from Fort Taylor at Fort Jefferson, having expressed a desire for reinforcements to work the extra ordnance brought by him to the latter place. The Government had already chartered the steamer *Daniel Webster* to convey the troops, who embarked yesterday afternoon, in charge of three commissioned

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Review of the Report of the City Inspector.

According to the report of the City Inspector, the mortality of this City in 1860 was 22,710, an increase over the preceding year of 1,065. This increase, however, by some peculiar process of reasoning, the force of which is not obvious, is converted into a *decrease*. That we may not misrepresent that officer, we quote his language on this point:

"The mortality of the past year being 22,710, shows an apparent increase in the deaths of the City, over 1859, of 1,065; but when the increase of our population for that period is taken into account, we have an *actual decrease* in our death list."

The City Inspector does not here tell us that this decrease is comparative, but *actual*, and this in the face of his own figures. But assuming that he meant to say comparative, instead of actual, he would still be wide of the mark, unless, indeed, New-York has received an increase of population in one year unprecedented in its own history, or that of any other city. If the same proportion of mortality to population obtained in 1859 as in 1860, there must have been an increase of population in this last year of 38,185, while the census shows an average annual increase during the last ten years of less than 30,000. Is it probable that the last year of the decade surpassed its predecessors by over 8,000?

A favorite plea with the City Inspector for the great mortality of New-York is its *foreign immigration*. In the report for 1860 this is spoken of as

"An important element which operates to the disadvantage of New-York, from which Paris and London are in a measure exempt," and is said to be "composed in the main of the poverty and wretchedness of Europe, among which the mortality is very great. The deaths thus occurring are made to swell our yearly bills of mortality, and are mischievously availed of to misrepresent and detract from the general health of this City, and to reflect upon the efficiency of this Department."

In another paragraph we are told that the number of immigrants arrived during the year was 104,900, and that

"The per centage of those remaining in this City after their arrival cannot be accurately ascertained, but is estimated at fifty per cent."

This estimate is probably too great by at least 40 of the 50 per cent., and we much doubt whether more than 5 per cent. of the immigrants arriving remain permanently in the City. Were the estimate of 50 per cent. correct, our population last year would have witnessed an increase of 52,000, instead of the alleged 38,000, which has already been shown to be 8,000 too many for the average increase for the past 10 years.

But admitting, for argument sake, that there was an addition of 52,000 to our population last year from that single source, let us inquire whether it is true, as alleged, that they were "*composed, in the main, of the poverty and wretchedness of Europe.*"

From the investigations made by the Commissioners of Emigration, we learn that these 104,900 people, brought with them, men, women and children, an average of $80 each, in cash—an aggregate of nearly eight and a half millions. If such is the poverty and wretchedness of Europe, the more we get of it the better, and we could almost wish, for our own sakes, that 100 per cent. instead of 50, had remained in the City.

But their almost certain decimation by exposure to the diseases which prevail here, robust and well-to-do as a great majority of them are, forbids the thought.

But that immigration is not the direct source of any special amount of our mortality is demonstrated by the City Inspector himself, and we give his own language in evidence:

"By data received from authentic and official sources, it is estimated that the deaths of emigrant children arriving at this port, under five years of age, are as 2⅝ to 5 living, and those under two years as 3¼ to 3. Does not the presentation of this fact," he continues, "call for immediate attention from those who possess the power to interfere in preventing, at least to some extent, this deplorable sacrifice of human life?"

The paragraph succeeding this most pertinent and important question, is as follows:

"To mark this statement with greater precision, the further fact should be adduced that most of the children who arrive in this City from foreign ports, although suffering from the effects of a protracted voyage, bad accommodations and worse fare, *do not bring with them any marked disease* beyond those which, with proper care, nursing and wholesome air, could not be easily overcome."

What is this but a direct denial, at least so far as the children are concerned, of the influence of immigrant poverty, wretchedness and disease, upon the bills of mortality. But if the children do not bring the diseases with them, if they arrive in good health and condition, as is admitted in the above quotation from the City Inspector, whence, then, we ask, come the causes of this mortality of from 2½ to 3½ in every five who land on our shores? Where is the malaria, whence is the poison, which meets these infantile aspirants after the blessings of freedom, and cuts them down ere they can secure a hold upon the new life for which they have successfully braved the dangers of the deep? Again we answer in the language of the City Inspector, himself the appointed guardian of the public health, who gives a faithful description of the Pandora's box, which opens to receive these victims.

His next paragraph is as follows:

"The causes, then, of this excessive mortality, must be sought for *in this City*, and are readily traceable to the wretched habitations in which parents and children are forced to take up their abode. In the contracted alleys, the underground, musty, and pestilential cellar, the tenement-house, with its hundreds of occupants, where each cook, eat, and sleep in a single room without light or ventilation, surrounded with filth, an atmosphere foul, fœtid and deadly, with none to console with or advise, or to apply to for relief when disease invades them."

Be it remembered that this is said after having asserted that

"The deaths thus occurring are *mischievously* availed of to misrepresent and detract from the general health of the City, and to *reflect upon the efficiency of this Department.*"

Was ever "Engineer" more thoroughly "hoist with his own petard?"

But the City Inspector has not failed to suggest *the remedy* for this direful state of things. We give it also in his own words:

"And how is this state of things, which mark with shame the great City of New-York, to be remedied? *The power of remedy does not rest in me, nor in the Department over which I have the honor to preside*, but is to be found in the erection of hospitals for the sick children of the destitute, where they can be removed from the fatal atmosphere of these abodes of death, these nurseries of disease and contagion, to other places of refuge, where they can have wholesome food, clothing and medical attendance."

Observe, here is not a word said about *prevention;* no idea is held out of correcting or abolishing "these nurseries of disease and contagion"—but they are to be continued in existence to keep up the supply of inmates of the "hospitals for the sick children;" and the "department over which I have the honor to preside," has no other remedy. Need we ask, of what use is the department? If it be so entirely impotent as its own chief declares, should it not be at once abolished, and the half million which it annually costs be saved to the tax-payers?

The City Inspector is very much disturbed at the comparisons which have been made between the healthfulness of New-York and other cities, where better sanitary systems of government prevail:

"A comparison has also been instituted between the general health of this City, and that of a small New-England city, or rather a large village, to which the name of city is applied, which from the paucity of its population, and its semi rural character, is liable to a small portion of those diseases to which a large metropolis, communicating with every portion of the world, is exposed."

While thus alluding to the City of Providence, R. I., containing 50,689 inhabitants, "rather a large village," he utterly ignores the other "large cities," on this continent; a comparison with which puts New York in a still worse position than does Providence, in respect to its mortality. We will adduce but one instance, viz.: Philadelphia, in which the mortality was but one in 49.1 of the population, while in this City it was 1 in 35.85. Or stated in another form, while Philadelphia lost 20.36 in a thousand living, New-York lost 27.89 in every thousand. That is to say, if the salubrity of New-York had been equal to that of Philadelphia, there would have been saved, in 1860, 6,105 lives.

Again, the City Inspector thinks it unfair that New-York *now* should be contrasted with New-York in the "era when she had a population of 60,000 souls,"—that this is done "to detract from her well-deserved claims to the recognition of being among the most healthy of the great cities of the world," though its ratio of mortality has greatly increased between the two periods. He nevertheless considers it perfectly fair to apply this rule to London, as in the following paragraph:

"In London in the Sixteenth Century, with a population far less than it has at present, the average rate of life was twenty years, or fifty deaths to every thousand living. At the present day the average of life in that city is thirty-seven, and the mortality twenty-five to every thousand living."

Thus showing while London, with a vastly-increased population, has a mortality reduced one-half, New-York, with a much less population, has a largely-increased mortality. Were the death-rate of this City last year no higher than that of London, above given, there would have been a saving of nearly 2,500 lives.

The City Inspector is the chief of the Department of Public Health; to him we look for information on every point which concerns this most important of all our interests, and especially do we want to have made known to us when any unusual danger threatens or is present among us. What, then, was our astonishment in meeting in his annual report with the following announcement: "At present, *small-pox* is raging in two or more of our cities, and *we may have to announce at an early day its existence among us.*" Now, this is either a deception to conceal a gross neglect of duty imposed by law upon the department, or it exhibits an ignorance of the actual state of the public health, which is inexcusable. The City Inspector either does know, or he *might* know, by inspecting his own weekly and annual reports, that small-pox has existed among us, uninterruptedly, since the year 1823, and, moreover, is now "raging" in this City at the rate of 500 deaths and 5,000 cases per annum, and he makes no effort to suppress it, although it is partly for this very purpose that he receives a salary of $5,000, and has a host of Health Wardens, who get $44,000 more, and yet he professes ignorance even of its existence. It was but a fortnight since the community was shocked with the statement of a family of a mother and three daughters, all lying ill with this disease, in a room in Madison-street, where they were discovered by the neighbors, by the stench which issued from the room, and where the father was at the same time found lying dead from starvation.

It was the plain duty of the Health Warden of that Ward to have visited those premises on the first day of the attack, and make preparation to prevent the spread of the disease; but instead of this, the immediate victims are not only neglected, but the whole house and neighborhood are suffered to remain in imminent peril.

True, it will be of no avail that we now call the attention of the City Inspector to the fact of the present prevalence of this malady, for neither he nor one of his army of subordinates, knows how to apply the certain preventive; and the people of this City owe it to themselves, as they love their own lives and hate the small-pox, to demand of the Legislature the abolition of a department so utterly ignorant, impotent, and costly as this, and the substitution of an enlightened and honest system, such as is to be seen in almost every other city and "large village." Two years ago, the small-pox was introduced into Providence, R. I., from this City, for the first time in nearly three years. It was immediately known to the head of the Health Department, and ere the twelfth case occurred it was eradicated. That "large village" is blest with a medical police which knows how to do it, but the sanitary duties required of the individuals now swarming our Health Department are, as a recent writer has said, "intellectually impossible to those of their class."

In reading the various specifications of the annual report, we are struck with one sentiment which pervades it, in respect to the numerous objects and duties to which our attention is drawn. With the single exception of the "night soil" arrangement, *everything is wrong*, and the City Inspector declares himself powerless to correct them. Of *registration*, he tells us, "For various reasons this wise and benevolent statute has failed of success," and the "Department has exercised all the limited authority with which it is clothed." Of *street-cleaning*, "The contract system has in every instance proved a failure; but this is no fault of the undersigned."

"The present condition of the *City Markets*, with but very few exceptions, is a disgrace to the City."

"The very mention of the word *tenement-house*, has come with us to imply everything that is close, crowded, uncomfortable and unhealthy."

The *sewerage and drainage* are declared to be inefficient, and provocative of diseases of various kinds, while the slips are filled with their contents and the want of stone piers increases the evil. "The only certain preventive against *small-pox* is the vaccination of every person in the community; while there can be no well-founded expectation of reaching so comprehensive a result"—(certainly not with Health Wardens who do not know how to perform the operation.) The "Swill Milk evil continues to exist without the slightest abatement." "From the evidence before us," the law restricting the sale of *poisons* "is little regarded." There is no law against the sale of *explosive fluids*. Unsafe buildings continue to be erected without restrictions. The *City Railroads*, "instead of having become, as was expected, the general convenience, have become the paramount nuisance of the day." The *slaughter-houses*, "so dangerous to health, continue to increase with the growth of the City." *Chiffoniers* "continue their offensive industry without interruption from the public authorities," though "public necessity demands its immediate abatement." Of *water-closets* it is said, "the inhalation of the poisonous gases they emit, if not at once destructive of life, leave the impress of their effects in wasted forms, pallid countenances and general debility." The *livery stables* "add no small share to the contaminated atmosphere of the City," while the *manure-heaps* "evil continues unabated, and this Department has neither the power nor authority to act in the matter," and offal, dead animals, ashes and garbage remain to plague the Department and taint the air, without remedy.

We make this condensed list of nuisances, and give these extracts from the opinions of the chief of the Department, to illustrate the shocking condition of the sanitary arrangements of this Metropolis, demonstrative as they are of an ignorance and neglect, either in our laws, or in our practice under them, which, to use the Inspector's truthful language respecting the markets, "suggest everything but an age of refined civilization." The Inspector declares in the commencement of his report that "a constant vigilance has been observed by this Department to protect the City to the full extent of the powers invested in it." If such be the fact, then are we in a deplorable condition indeed, and there is but one remedy—the abolition of the present arrangements, and the substitution therefor of one which will do the necessary work. For this we look to the Legislature of the State.

The Loyalty of Tennessee.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:

TENNESSEE, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: Knowing that you are sound national men, we have concluded to write you a few lines to give you an idea of our whereabouts in these uncertain times. The secession disease has pretty well spent its force. Any disease, for most sensible men in this section regard it as a species of lunacy. I feel proud to inform you that Tennessee will never fall a victim to this "Southern malady," from present indications. Every effort that could be made by a craven-hearted disunion Governor to influence the action of our Legislature, has been resorted to without success. He is, in our estimation, a very bad man, and has had a corrupting influence to some extent.

In our opinion many merchants advocate the corrupt doctrine of secession for the more corrupt object of repudiating their debts after the Union shall be dissolved. But with all the influences that have been, or will be, brought to bear in this State, she will stand true to the Union we think. If we were forced to give up our connection with either the Union or "Nigger," my impression is that "Mr. Cuffy" would have to go. But we don't think it necessary to part with either the one or the other.. "Cuffy" belongs to us, and I don't think he is worth quarreling about.

But still he is our property, (as the boy said of the boil on his back.) The Union is also ours, and we intend to remain in it. Mr. LINCOLN cannot do us harm if he desired to do so. The ignorance of our own people, South and North, is the deplorable feature in the whole affair. A little unbiassed reflection will satisfy any person capable of seeing facts as they exist, that the people North are fully as much interested in the institution of Slavery as the people South, and that the injury done by the institution is to the laboring classes South, and that the North derives benefits from it. Why are the beautiful fertile lands of the South abandoned by the white man? I am of the opinion that the laboring classes South will take this matter in hand, and, if they do, then Republicans may stand aside, and rest assured that "Mr. Cuffy" can be attended to without their aid. It has become disgusting and very offensive to some of us, to hear the clamor made by those owning negroes about their "rights," as though the rights of everybody in every respect should be made subservient to their right to own negroes. We think Slavery exerts a most pernicious influence upon the white race. We, moreover, think the negro is benefited by his connection with the dominant race, the opinion of the Republican Party to the contrary notwithstanding. We think the people of Tennessee have more sense than to dissolve their connection with the Government for an abstract right, that none but self-important fools would urge. We have but little use for "disgusting braggarts" South who are willing to be shorn of their own national greatness, tear down the best Government ever formed, and plunge better men than themselves, with their families, into bankruptcy and ruin, for nought but the empty honor of being called master by "the half brute and half human, kinky-headed African." For the negro is really worth nothing. Sensible men should do all they can to suppress fanaticism North, and the corrupt, demoralizing doctrine of secession South.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECHES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The following are the speeches delivered by Mr. LINCOLN in Indianapolis, as revised by himself for the Indianapolis *Journal*. They differ in some important points from the reports heretofore given:

Gov. Morton and Fellow-Citizens of the State of India:

Most heartily do I thank you for this magnificent reception, and while I cannot take to myself any share of the compliment thus paid, more than that which pertains to a mere instrument, an accidental instrument, perhaps I should say, of a great cause, I yet must look upon it as a most magnificent reception, and as such, most heartily do thank you for it. You have been pleased to address yourself to me chiefly in behalf of this glorious Union in which we live, in all of which you have my hearty sympathy, and, as far as may be within my power, will have, one and inseparably, my hearty consideration; while I do not expect, upon this occasion, or until I get to Washington, to attempt any lengthy speech, I will only say, to the salvation of the Union there needs but one single thing, the hearts of a people like your. [Applause.]

The people, when they rise in mass in behalf of the Union, and the liberties of their country, truly may it be said, "The gates of hell cannot prevail against them." [Renewed applause.] In all trying positions in which I shall be placed, and, doubtless, I shall be placed in many such, my reliance will be placed upon you and the people of the United States; and I wish you to remember, now and forever, that it is your business, and not mine; that if the union of these States, and the liberties of this people shall be lost, it is but little to any one man of 52 years of age, but a great deal to the thirty millions of people who inhabit these United States, and to their posterity in all coming time. It is your business to rise up and preserve the Union, and liberty for yourselves, and not for me.

I desire they should be constitutionally performed. I, as already intimated, am but an accidental instrument, temporary, and to serve but for a limited time, and I appeal to you again to constantly bear in mind that with you, and not with politicians, not with Presidents, not with office-seekers, but with you, is the question—Shall the Union and shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generations? [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens of the State of Indiana: I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world.

Solomon says there is "a time to keep silence," and when men wrangle by the mouth with no certainty that they *mean* the same *thing*, while using the same *word*, it perhaps were as well if they would keep silence.

The words "coercion" and "invasion" are much used in these days; and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get exact definitions of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly depreciate the *things* they would represent by the use of words. What, then, is "Coercion?" What is "Invasion?" Would the marching of an army into South Carolina, without the consent of her people, and with hostile intent towards them, be "invasion?" I certainly think it would; and it would be "coercion" also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all these things be "invasion" or "coercion?" Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist coercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States, would be coercion or invasion of a State? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of their affection would seem exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homœopathists would be much too large for it to swallow. In their view, the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of "free love" arrangement, to be maintained only on "passional attraction."

By the way, in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union, by the Constitution; for that, by the bond, we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is *less* than itself and ruin all that is larger than itself. If a State and a County in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory, and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the County? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of *rights* upon principle? On what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nation, in soil and population, break up the nation and then coerce a proportionably larger sub-division of itself, in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country, with its people, by merely calling it a State?

Fellow citizens, I am not asserting anything; I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid you farewell.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

The people of South Carolina seem to be making most desperate efforts to look hopefully on the new Confederacy, of which that State has become a part. The Columbia *South Carolinian* thinks the Congress did very well in electing JEFF. DAVIS as President, and ALEX. H. STEPHENS as Vice-President, and takes occasion to rebuke the ill-timed murmurings of those who think that South Carolina should have been honored with some office. With a self-abnegation which borders on the sublime, the journal in question says: "South Carolina has been fighting for principle, not office. Her citizens have enough to be proud of in the position which she occupied in the great movement. Her place in history is brighter by far than any mere office tribute could ever make it."

At Columbia, on the 11th, the bells were rung and salutes fired at noon, and in the evening there was a torch-light procession and a meeting to ratify the action of the "Southern Congress." Capt. J. D. TREADWELL, Col. WADE HAMPTON and others made addresses.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* thinks that the Congress did very well in ignoring the fallacy of free-trade, and setting the seal of condemnation on the African Slave-trade. Secession is not provided for, but it supposes that was understood. It is somewhat disappointed that Mr. STEPHENS was not made President, but understands that his preference was for the Vice-Presidency. The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* urges a new argument upon the Border States to induce them to join the Southern Confederacy. First challenging a scrutiny of the two Constitutions, it then asks for a comparison between the men, and asks the States it addresses which it prefers for rulers, Messrs. DAVIS and STEPHENS, or "the mousing owl, who, in the throes of an Abolition convulsion, has been spewed forth to desecrate the seat once honored by an ADAMS, a JEFFERSON, a CLINTON, a FILLMORE and a CALHOUN?"

THE SEIZURE OF THE NEW-YORK VESSELS.

The *Federal Union*, of Milledgeville, (Ga.,) publishes part of the official correspondence regarding the seizure of the New-York vessels at Savannah. In a dispatch dated Feb. 2, Gov. BROWN made a formal demand on Gov. MORGAN for the arms seized on the *Monticello*. Having received no answer to this on the 5th, he ordered the seizure of all vessels in the port of Savannah. After this order had been issued, a dispatch from Gov. MORGAN reached Gov. BROWN, asking whether the telegram signed JAS. E. BROWN were genuine or a hoax, and requesting to be addressed by mail. To this interrogatory Gov. BROWN replies in a letter expressing surprise that the authenticity of his dispatch should have been doubted, especially as he made the demand in question as Governor of Georgia, and then the published correspondence ends. The Savannah *Republican* calls attention to the fact that Gov. MORGAN never refused to surrender the arms, and states, in addition, that although the first order for the seizure of the vessels was given on the 5th, and received in Savannah on the 6th, it was found impossible to execute it, because of the difficulty in finding vessels owned exclusively by citizens of New-York. The seizure was made on the 8th, and under a subsequent order from Gov. BROWN, which bore date *after* the receipt of Gov. MORGAN'S dispatch inquiring into the the authenticity of the telegraphic message. The *Republican* intimates very plainly that Gov. BROWN'S course was actuated by a desire to precipitate matters at Montgomery.

THE LEGAL DIFFICULTIES OF SECESSION.

A curious question came up for discussion before Judge CHAMBERLAIN, of Mobile, Ala., on Feb. 9. It was involved in the case of a fugitive from justice for a crime committed in the Eastern District of Virginia, and the requisition for the delivery of the criminal to the officer accredited from the above District was recognized by Judge JONES, of the late United States Court of this District, on the very day of the passage of the ordinance of secession and the last of the existence of said Court. On the ground that the act of secession nullified all judiciary relations lately existing between the State and the United States, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out by F. S. BLOUNT, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG, Esq., appearing for the other side. Mr. BLOUNT pleaded that all statutes of Alabama and of the United States, providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice, were a dead letter from the time of the passage of the ordinance of secession by the Convention until they were reaffirmed by the action of that Convention upon them, which did not take place until the 27th ult., and that, therefore, the detention of the prisoner was illegal during that period, as well as was the order for his rendition, issued from a Court which had become extinct with the act of secession. Mr. ARMISTEAD cited many authorities to prove usage in similar cases, and to prove that even where treaties obligatory of the rendering of fugitives from justice did not exist between nations, yet they had *the right* to deliver such fugitives; and they had the right to *request* that such fugitives be delivered, to subserve the ends of justice, though they had not the right to *demand* such delivery. It was understood and rightcous international usage that the power to do so should not be the plea of the propriety of shielding a criminal—international relations in these matters being those of simple equity, when no formal stipulations existed for their specific control. Judge CHAMBERLAIN took the case under advisement, reserving judgment.

THE SECESSION OF TEXAS.

On the 1st of February, the Texas State Convention passed the ordinance of secession by a vote of 166 yeas and 7 nays, as already announced by telegraph. The vote was taken in the presence of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, both branches of the Legislature, the Judges of the Supreme Court and District Court, and Hon. Mr. McQUEEN, Commissioner from South Carolina—all of whom had taken seats in the Convention by invitation. The following are the "whereases" which precede the declaration annuling the ordinance adopted July 4, 1845:

Whereas, The Federal Government has failed to accomplish the purposes of the compact of union between these States in giving protection either to the persons of our people upon an exposed frontier, or to the property of our citizens; and, *whereas*, the action of the Northern States is violative of the compact between the States and the guarantees of the Constitution; and, *whereas*, the recent developments in Federal affairs make it evident that the power of the Federal Government is sought to be made a weapon with which to strike down the interest and property of Texas and her sister slaveholding States, instead of permitting it to be as was intended—our shield against outrage and aggression—therefore.

The Convention also provides for submitting the ordinance to the people on Feb. 23. If approved it is to take effect on March 2.

NO COMMISSIONS FOR TRAITORS.

The Washington papers publish the correspondence between Gen. WADSWORTH, commanding officer of the District of Columbia, and FRANK B. SHAEFFER, which terminated in the refusal of a commission to the latter because he declined to acknowledge in accepting it, he would consider that he incurred obligations to the United States which would be paramount to those which he might have been under to Maryland or Virginia.

UNCOMPROMISING.

The Portland *Advertiser* has private advices from Washington, to the effect that the Commissioners from Maine, in the Peace Conference, are unanimously opposed to any compromise, while matters remain in their present *condition*.

FORT SUMTER.

The New-Haven *Journal* learns from a reliable private source, that, on Feb. 8, Fort Sumter was visited by a daguerrean of Charleston, accompanied by a lieutenant of the Charleston Zouaves. Maj. ANDERSON, it seems, wished to obtain portraits of his officers and himself, and the daguerrean wanted that of Maj. ANDERSON to send to the London *Illustrated News*. Hearing of the artist's proposed trip to the fort, the lieutenant went to him, and insisted on being taken along as an assistant; and the proposition was agreed to, though whether willingly or unwillingly is not stated. The two went down the harbor, in a sail-boat, on Friday morning. Arrived at the fort, Maj. ANDERSON at first refused to allow the pretended assistant to enter, but finally yielded to the supposed artistic necessity. The two visitors crawled in through an embrasure, all other openings having been walled up and cemented. The Lieutenant confesses that the fortification looked anything but inviting to an assailant. The aide nearest the land, and opposite Fort Johnstone, hitherto supposed to be weak, has been made very strong, a great quantity of stone from the landing having been used to fortify the wall so as to make it shot-proof. The officers treated the strangers to an excellent dinner of beef and fresh vegetables, followed up by a good dessert of pies. Major ANDERSON assured them that there had been no desertion among his men, and that if any of them desired to leave him they were free to do so. He stated in addition that there was no truth in the stories of reinforcements sent in by means of row-boats. The four batteries bearing on Fort Sumpter had been pronounced finished, and the impression was that an attack would be made during this week.

THE PEACE CONGRESS A NULITY.

The following dispatch was one of those which did not secure Tennessee to the Secessionists:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 8.

To the Editor of the Memphis Enquirer:

Your dispatch has just been received. In reply, I say that the Peace Congress as yet have done nothing. In my judgment there is no prospect of a satisfactory settlement. W. T. AVERY.

A Postmaster in Georgia writes to the Department at Washington under date of Feb. 8:

"I belong to that party in Georgia who know but little (if any) difference between Southern secession and Northern fanaticism. I look upon the precipitancy of the seceding States as wild in the extreme. Already distress and ruin press upon us; a dark veil hangs between us and the future, and nothing but the interposition of Him who holds the destinies of nations in His hands can save us from ruin."

The Washington *Intelligencer* states that similar letters are received from other Postmasters in Georgia and other seceding States.

The African Squadron.

ATROCITIES PERPETRATED IN DAHOMEY—MOVEMENTS ON THE COAST—THE WHEREABOUTS OF OUR VESSELS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FERNANDO POO, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

The reports from the Bight of Benin confirm the atrocities carried on by the King of Dahomey. Slaves are sold at Whydah in quantities, and American vessels find a good market. The negroes are cheaper there than at the Congo, and English and American squadrons both cruising around the Congo, it has given the vessels at Whydah a fair opportunity to carry their cargoes home safe. A steamer and two barks are said to have cleared with full cargoes within this month.

The American schooner *St. Helena* has been here, and her Captain has been discharged by the supercargo. He takes passage in the *San Jacinto* to Loanda, to settle his difficulty.

The English brig *Fremont*, at St. Thomas, has applied to the Consulate for assistance. A disturbance had broken out on board of her amongst the Kroomen, whom the Captain was conveying to the Kroo coast. Twelve of them have been poisoned by others, and they had entirely taken charge of the brig.

The bark *Courant*, having discharged her cargo of coal for the English squadron, sails in a few days for New-Orleans.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. T. A. DORNIN, and the steamer *Sumter*, Capt. J. F. ARMSTRONG, are in port.

LAW REPORTS.

The Walton-Matthews Murder—Motion to Discharge Jefferds.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Matter of Charles Jefferds.—This was an application made by James T. Brady for the discharge of Charles Jefferds, who has been so long confined, charged with the murder of the persons above named. The matter came up on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The District Attorney contended that such a motion could only be made in the Oyer and Terminer. Decision was reserved.

Jas. T. Brady for petitioner; John Anthon for State.

The Record Commission Case on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People ex rel. McSpedon & Baker vs. *Robert T. Haws, Comptroller.*—It will be remembered that a motion for a writ of *mandamus*, made by the relators, was granted by Justice SUTHERLAND, on the 17th of January last. The case has been many times published. The following is a brief *resumé* of the facts:

These proceedings grew out of the contract made by McSpedon & Baker, on the 15th of November, 1855, with the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature by an act passed April 13, 1855, to arrange the public records of New-York, and have indices made and printed.

Pursuant to the statute, the Commissioners made a contract with the relators to make and print indices of the records in the Register's office. The relators entered upon this work, have received several sums in payment, and have now nearly completed the contract. They obtained from the Commissioners, at sundry times between October, 1858, and July, 1860, certificates under the contract amounting to $58,957 37.

On the 17th of April, 1860, the Legislature passed an act, containing, among other things, a provision in the following words:

"The said Board of Supervisors are hereby empowered to cause to be raised and collected, in manner as aforesaid, the further sum not exceeding $80,000, to meet and pay whatever sum, up to that amount, as may be found due to the contractors with the Commissioners of Records of the City and County of New-York.

The Comptroller is authorized to pay said amount when the same shall be *judicially determined*."

On the 22d of May, 1860, the Commissioners of Records certified to the Comptroller and the Board of Supervisors, that there was due to the contractors for work under said act of 1855, the sums of $65,872 51, $1 953, $1,645 43, and $2,562 32, and required said Board of Supervisors to cause said sums to be raised, pursuant to the said acts of 1855 and 1860, which the Board of Supervisors, up to the 26th of July, 1860, refused to raise.

On the 10th day of September, 1860, a *mandamus* issued commanding the Supervisors to raise the sums of money as in the acts specified, and they then raised the sum of $72,000.

The Comptroller, however, refused to draw his warrant upon the treasury for the amount, on the ground that there had been no judicial determination of the amount due as required by the act, and Justice SUTHERLAND deciding against him upon the motion for a *mandamus* made at the Special Term, he appealed to the General Term, where the case was now argued. Decision reserved.

Ex-Judge Edmonds and James T. Brady for the Relators; A. R. Laurence and H. H. Anderson for the Comptroller.

Thrice Tried—Accommodation Acceptances.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Woodruff.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. *The Empire Stone-Dressing Company.*—This is one of those cases which remain almost for ever on the calendar of the Courts, constantly in the way of later issues. It was now tried for the third time, having been twice before the Court at General Term, on appeal, where the judgments obtained on the former trials were reversed and new trial ordered.

From the facts disclosed on the trial, the following is the case:

About April 5, 1854, the defendants' general financial manager, Charles G. Shelton, who was also formerly Secretary of the Company, applied to the plaintiffs to discount a draft of the Hartford Quarry Company, drawn on the defendants, representing, as alleged, that it was business paper. The officers of the Bank agreed to discount the draft and pay over the money, if the defendants would accept it. It was thereupon forwarded to the defendants, who, by their Secretary, accepted and returned it to the plaintiffs, who cashed it less the discount. About the month of May, 1854, plaintiffs discounted another draft for $500, drawn by the Quarry Company upon the defendants, who, however, did not receive it for acceptance, until after it had been cashed. Both the acceptances were accommodation acceptances as between the defendants and Quarry Company.

The Court charged that the plaintiffs could not recover on the $500 draft paid before accepted, but that they were entitled to recover on the former draft, which was for $2,000. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for $2,457 02.

Wm. E Curtis for plaintiffs; Chas. S. Sandford for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

HEAVY SENTENCE OF BURGLARS.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Charles Wentworth and James Robinson, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree. Another similar indictment was pending against the prisoners, and as Wentworth was an old offender he was sent to Sing Sing for four years and two months. Robinson was sent to the same retreat for three years and two months.

A HIGHWAYMAN SENT TEN YEARS TO SING SING.

The trial of Michael McCarthy for robbery, which had been commenced on the previous day, was then proceeded with. The testimony was already in, and Counsel summed up on both sides. The Court then charged the jury, who took the case and rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner addressed the Court, protesting that he was innocent.

The Court then imposed a sentence of confinement in the State Prison for ten years and two months.

MUSCLE IN JAIL.

John Allen, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

PLATONIC JUSTICE.

Two boys, Callahan and Coourn, about 18 years of age, each indicted for burglary, in entering the house of the complainant, a Mr. Plato, were put to the bar; Callahan pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Coburn pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.

Two persons, Stuart and Barton, indicted for burglary and grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at the latter offence, and were sentenced to Sing Sing—Barton for two years, and Stuart for two years and two months.

THE "MONROE DOCTRINE" REBUKED.

James Munroe, indicted for petty larceny, was next put to the Bar. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

A PICKPOCKET GETS HIS DESERTS.

Michael Kelly, indicted for grand larceny from the person in the night time, pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced to State Prison for three years and two months.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEITER DONE.

Martin Bulford, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

A TERRIFIC OFFENDER.

Two boys, Terriff and Totman, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and were sent to the Penitentiary—one for two years, and the other for two years and two months.

A FISHER MAKES A "HAUL."

Louis Fisher, a German, indicted for an attempt at grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

DOUGLASS IN SUSPENSE.

George Douglass, indicted for forgery, in passing a counterfeit bill, was next put to the Bar.

Josephine Savage testified that the prisoner came to her place and bought two pairs of socks, offering in payment for them a counterfeit bill on the Worcester Bank; witness sent out her assistant with the bill, to see if it was good; the prisoner made no objection to this, saying that he would like to have them find out if it was bad; the girl who took the bill out found it was bad, and called in an officer, who made the arrest.

Miss Vandenhoff testified that she was the person sent out with the bill; she gave the same account of the occurrence as the last witness had done.

Officer Wogsburg next testified that on the night in question he was warning the storekeepers on the street that there were counterfeit threes on the Worcester Bank in circulation; he opened a door and exclaimed look out for counterfeit threes, when the last witness said, "I have one of them;" he then arrested the prisoner, who, on the way to the Station-house in custody, threw a watch-case into an ash-box by the side of the street; witness asked him why he threw it away; he said because it might go against him; on searching him no other bad money was found upon him except a pewter quarter of a dollar; he had $1 60 of good money upon him; prisoner had stated to the witness that he received the bill from a man down-town.

For the defence, witnesses testified that the prisoner was a young man of industrious and upright character. One employer testified that he had intrusted the prisoner with thousands of dollars at one time and another. The jury then took the case, and after a long absence were unable to agree. They were discharged, and the prisoner was remanded.

A MAN WITH A GREAT NAME IN A SMALL BUSINESS.

William Wallace, indicted for petty larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, to listen to motions.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Knower et al.* vs. *Driggs.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs.

Minturn vs. *Babcock et al.*—This is a proper case for an allowance. If the defendants do not pay the bill of costs voluntarily within five days, the plaintiff may enter judgment; no costs of motion will be allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Panton* vs. *Zebley.*—An order of reference must be entered. The order to be settled on two days' notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Schultz* vs. *Schultz.*—Divorce granted.

Barre et al. vs. *Bulpin et al.*—N. Jarvis, Jr., appointed receiver.

Clark vs. *Mee.*—Motion for leave to file supplemental answer denied, but without costs.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Edmund A. Lane.*—The trial in this case, which was for the alleged murder of a seaman on board the bark *Anna*, terminated yesterday morning in a disagreement of the jury. The case was given to them yesterday afternoon, and after being out over fifteen hours, they came into Court this morning, and stated that there was no prospects of an agreement, and they were accordingly discharged. They stood, as we understand, seven for acquittal and five for a verdict of guilty.

Judge SMALLEY announced that Judge SHIPMAN would be here on Monday morning to hold the Court in his stead, and the Court thereupon adjourned.

The Jury of the United States Courts.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb

from Twenty-seventh-street at 12:15 will reach Westport in season.

The publication in the Albany papers of the January traffic on the New-York Central is delayed beyond the usual time. The latest report on the subject, in the absence of this semi-official showing is, that the business settles up about $92,000 ahead of the same month last year, which would give $479,000, against $387,128 in January, 1860. The following are the January earnings for each year from the consolidation of the property under its present corporate name :

January, 1854	$335,362	January, 1858	$430,375
January, 1855	425 037	January, 1859	380,348
January, 1856	447,104	January, 1860	387,128
January, 1857	460,552	January, 1861	479,000*

* As unofficially reparted.

The managers of the New-York Central Company have felt compelled, from the rapidly increasing number of holders and wide distribution of the Stock of the Company, to address to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co, their Transfer Agents in this City, the following new regulations, to take effect on the reopening of the Transfer books, on 22d instant :

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferrad must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfer to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In avery application to transfer Stock, by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed undar an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented b such cerificate must be declined and the applicant referred to this office.

The following shows the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for the month of January, 1861, compared with that of 1860 :

	1861.	1860.
Received from coal	$105,474 30	$96,169 50
Received from merchandise	32 080 40	41,502 01
Received from travel &c.	23,551 45	25,880 34
Total	$161,106 15	$163,550 85
Transportatian and all charges.	102,678 88	109,375 80
Net profit for the month	$58 427 27	$54,175 05
Profit for previous month	128,412 56	108,315 53
Total profit for two months	$186,839 83	$162,490 58

The annexed table will show the receipts, expenses, and net earnings of the New-Jersey Central Company, for the year 1860 and for a series of years :

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
1853	$349,018	$197,629, or 57 p.c.	$151,389, or 43 p.c.
1854	378,145	187,349, or 50 p.c.	190,796, or 48 p.c.
1855	393,729	203,856, or 53 p.c.	184,873, or 47 p.c.
1856	553,479	258,308, or 47 p.c.	295,171 or 53 p.c.
1857	681,314	340,502, or 49 p.c.	341,812, nr 51 p.c.
1858	836,934	345,614, nr 42 p.c.	491,320, or 58 p.c.
1859	971,702	385,716, or 39 p.c.	585,945, or 61 p.c.
1860	1,185,848	475,457, or 40 p.c.	710,391. or 60 p.c.
Totals	$6,361,169	$2,469,431, or 45 p.c.	$2,941,733, nr 55 p.c.

The coal tonnage over the road has been as follows :

	Lackawanna. Tons.	Lehigh. Tons.	Total Tons.
1856	98.670	33 325	131,995
1857	209,950	84.841	294,791
1858	417,726	122,923	540,649
1859	455.681	183,277	638,958
1860	590,863	263.906	854,769
Total	1,722,899	688,273	2,461,152

The balance sheet of the Company on the 1st of January, was as follows :

Railroad	$4,480,896
Station-houses, shops and water-stations	131.800
Land and work at Elizabethport	290.713
Ferry interest and boats	246,650
Engines	321,000
Passenger and baggage cars	48,500
Freight cars	120,900
Telegraph, docks, &c	35,044
Chairs, spikes, iron rails, and ties on hand.	30,648
Worksbop, materials on hand	17,479
Fuel on hand	23,400
Cash and accounts receivable	119,959
Total	$5 896,091
Capital Stock	3,630,000
First mortgage bonds, due 1865	$500,000
First mortgage bonds, due 1870	900,000—1,400,000
Second morigage bonds, due 1875	600,000
Accounts payable	35 331
Dividend 2½ ₱ cent., payable in January	90.759
Interest on bonds, accrued not yet due	47,833
Renewal fund, balance on credit	92,174
Total	$5,896,091

We are indebted to the courtesy of the *Wall-street Underwriter* for an early copy of their tabular abstract of the business of the Fire Insurance Offices in this City and Brooklyn, for the year 1860. We have availed ourselves of this useful document to present the following list of Capital, Premiums, Losses and Dividends for the past year :

	Capital.	Premiums.	Losses.	Divid's.
Ætna	$200,000	$14,231	$21,105	10
Astor	150,000	69,855	94,163	16
American	200,000	69,271	15,614	12
Atlantic, Brooklyn	150,000	103,760	62,856	20
American Exchange	200,000	56,301	33,715	—
Arctic	250,000	122,300	63,848	11
Adriatic	150,000	29,865	12,355	10
Beekman	200,000	33,342	20,743	10
Broadway	200,000	38,371	12 823	16
Brevoort	150,000	24,601	14,587	—
Brooklyn, L. I	153,000	18,444	27,573	20
Bowery	300 000	66,204	25,265	20
City	210,000	49,792	10,172	20
Citizens', Brooklyn	150,000	87,781	40,044	27½
Central Park	150,000	10,012	2,268	—
Corn Exchange	200,000	164,311	76,241	20
Commonwealth	250,000	76,151	41,386	11
Commerce	200,000	33,973	4,853	8
Commercial	200,000	92,126	35,450	16
Continental	500,000	308,813	132,044	14
Columbia	200,000	30,096	16,904	—
Clinton	250,000	50,763	8 063	14
Eagle	300,000	63,166	12,127	20
East River	275,790	51,512	15,398	12
Empire City	200,000	60,185	19,210	14
Exchange	150,000	48,968	37,209	12
Equitable, N. Y	210 000	72,313,	42,583	20
Excelsior	200 000	67,871	60,981	—
Firemen's	200,000	70,318	42,122	12
Firemen's Fund	150,000	47,021	38,220	—
Fire's Trust, Br'kl'n	150,000	28,348	13,343	4
Fulton	250 000	104,970	57,653	20
Gallatin	150,000	20,109	6,516	5
Germania	200,000	52 842	8,105	12
Gebhardt	200,000	35,747	16,372	10
Grocers	200,000	25 641	7,006	12
Goodhue	200,000	70,811	31,350	12
Greenwich	200,000	37 862	11,183	10
Hanover	200,000	54,053	15,425	12
Harmony	150,000	42,669	24,811	10
Hamilton	150 000	41,663	33,879	4
Home	1,000,000	969 891	696,806	16
Hope	200,000	53,581	31,418	10
Howard	250,000	120,370	61,367	20
Humboldt	200,000	97,693	62,757	—
Importers' &Traders'	200,000	25 585	17,773	4
Indemnity	150 000	29,207	14,274	10
Irving	200 000	75,994	50,930	10
Jefferson	200,000	59,322	21,553	20
Kings Co., Brooklyn	150,000	41,846	33,059	3½
Knickerbocker	280,000	44,028	26,080	6
Lafayette	150,000	59,016	27 347	10
Lamar	300 000	94,858	60,423	11
Lenox	150,000	40 636	23,065	—
Lorillard	500,000	107,873	22,319	27½
Long Island, Br'kl'n	200,000	48,253	9,416	20
Market	200 000	106,159	57,835	22
Manhattan	250 000	206,761	114,759	20
Mechan's' &Traders'	200,000	59,128	9,521	20
Metropolit n	300,000	479 557	117,394	6
Mechanics' Brook'n	150,000	49,767	25 550	14
Merchants'	200,000	107 005	59,445	20
Mercantile	200,000	49,135	12,425	12
Montauk, Brooklyn	150,000	61,464	34,499	5
National	200,000	66,606	35,336	20
Nassau	150,000	33,885	11,573	20
N.Y. Fire & Marine	250,000	60,799	25,891	20
New-Amsterdam	200,000	62,717	23 415	16
New-World	200,000	32,808	9,327	9
Niagara	200,000	90,161	34,878	20
North River	350,000	49,147	21,644	10
North American	250,000	76,444	39,283	9
Pacific	200,000	80,594	28,260	20
Park	200,000	167,261	92,504	20
People's	150,000	42,857	35,519	9
Peter Cooper	150,000	29,260	17,494	12
Phœnix, Brooklyn	200,000	197,496	141,961	18
Resolute	200,000	121,031	60 402	8½
Relief	200,000	81,933	39,229	14
Republic	200,000	81,544	22,520	11
Rutgers	200,000	73,641	50,524	14
Standard	200,000	39,782	20,369	5
Security	500,000	306,726	156,877	9½
Stuyvesant	200,000	68,103	11,474	12
St. Nicholas	150 000	48,371	40,359	4
St. Mark's	150,000	43,867	35 774	10
Tradesmen's	150 000	29,865	9,846	7½
United States	250,000	50,794	11,162	12
Williamsburgh City	150,000	64,252	45,641	14
Washington	400,000	101,885	46,517	19

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency to-day :

	Discount.
New-York and East Jersey	⅜@—
New-England	¼ @—
Philadelphia	⅜ @ ⅝
Baltimore	1½ @—
Interior Pennsylvania	2¼ @—
Interior Maryland	2¼ @ 2½
Virginia	6 @—
North and South Carolina	7 @ 9
Georgia	6 @—
Mobile and Tennessee	5 @—
Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri	8 @ 9
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Canada	1 @—

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1 :

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the Port	$3 414 073	$2,314,692	$1 083,239
Thrown on Market	3,533,296	2,899,637	1,542,641
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	$17,700,829	$17,648,024	$14,062,174
Thrown on market	18,314,578	18,137,738	9,677,850

The following is the summary for the week :

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	400	$188,258	170	$66 985	652	$244,249
Mf. of Cot'n	515	117.297	257	51,528	1,406	289,523
Mf. of Silk	491	290,466	379	206,889	163	158,097
Mf. of Flax	310	65,985	73	22,081	235	92,206
Miscellan's	661	56.415	815	17,422	139	40,232
Total	2,477	$718 334	1,694	$364,905	2,595	$824,307
		364,905				718,334
Total entered	$1,083,239	Total marketed				$1,542,641

The following are the latest mail quotations for Domestic Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Bread-street :

		Premium.
Feb. 14	Philadelphia	Par @1-10
Feb 14	Baltimore	⅛ @ ¼
Feb. 14	Boston	Par @1-10
Feb. 12	Waterford, Pa	2½@ 3
Feb. 12	Chicago	6¼@ 7
Feb. 12	Milwaukee	6 @ 7
Feb. 13	Detroit	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 11	St. Louis	7 @ 7½
Feb. 12	Cincinnati	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 13	Pittsburgh	2½@ 2½
Feb. 11	Louisville	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 12	Charleston	2½@ 2½
Feb. 11	Savannah	1¼@ 1½
Feb. 12	Columbia, S. C	2½@ 3
Feb. 13	Richmond	5¼@ 5½
Feb. 13	Washington, D. C	1½@ 1¾
Feb. 12	Augusta, Ga	2 @ 2½
Feb. 11	Jonesville, Mich	7 @ 8
Feb. 9	Clarksville, Tenn	1 @ 1½
Feb. 9	Muscatine, Iowa	8 @ 8½
Feb. 11	Freeport, Ill	8 @ 9
Feb. 9	Mount Vernon, Ind	1¼@ 1½
Feb. 11	Versailles, Ky	1 @ 1½
Feb. 12	Dubuque, Iowa	7 @ 8
Feb. 12	Canada	⅛@ ¼
Feb. 7	New-Orleans	Par.
Feb. 8	Mobile	Par.
Feb. 14	Alexandria, Va	5¼@ 6

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 15.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89 ; Reading Railroad, 21⅜ ; Morris Canal, 51 ; Long Island Railroad, 10½ ; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been : 69 bbls. Ashes, 4,953 bbls. Flour, 2,626 bushels Wheat, 6,386 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Barley, 2.798 bushels Oats, 1,010 bushels Malt, 2,641 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,435 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been sparingly purchased at $5 06¼ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The demand has been very limited, today ; prices have not varied remarkably. Sales, 750 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9	9	9½	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11⅛	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12	12¼	12½	13
Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12⅝	13	14

COFFEE—Has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 1,500 bags Rio, at 12¾c.@13c.; 2 700 bags do., at auction, at 11¾c.@13¾c. averaging 12 1-16c.; 300 bags Maracaibo at 13⅜c.@14c.; and 250 bags Jamaica at 12¾c., the latter cash. ₱ lb.

DYE WOODS—Continue inactive and dapressed, as previously represented.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request to day. The low grades, especially of State, have been most sought after, mainly for export, the reaction in Freights encouraging shippers to purchase more freely, and at somewnat firmer prices. The bolsterous weather has had the effect of checking operations. The principal holders are seemingly less eager to sell, and are claiming higher rates for desirable lots, the market closing rather buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,650 bbls, including superfine State at $5@$5 15 ; inferior to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@ $5 25, which are the lowest rates that holders would accept at the close ; Superfine Western, at $5@$5 10 ; Extra Iown, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 17¾@ $6 10 ; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 25 ; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45 ; round-boop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17¾	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern is quiet, yet steady. The current receipts are limited. Sales since our last 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $5 30 @$5 70 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is loactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 30 @$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey @3 30 for Marsh's Caloric-dried, and $3 40@$3 45 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl ; sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in request, at $1 62½@$2 ₱100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in moderate demand, including Layer, at $2 12½@$2 15, and Bunch at $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more inquired for, chiefly by shippers, and with light receipts, holders have been enabled to obtain firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 48,000 bush., including Canada Club on private terms ; poor to choice White Western at $1 40@$1 55 ; Red Western (Winter) at $1 31@$1 32 ; Amber Wisconsin, part at $1 23 ; Milwaukee Club, in store and delivered, at $1 20@$1 22 ; North Western Club, part at $1 19 ; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 15 ; Red State, part at $1 26, delivered ; and white Kentucky (a small lot) at $1 60 ₱ bush. Corn is in more demand and is doing better. Sales have been made of 35,000 bushels, at 65c.@66½c. for old mixed Western in store and delivered chiefly at 65c. in store, a price which holders refused at the close ; 62½c.@63c. for new mixed Western from the Railroad Depot ; 67c. for yellow Southern, and 73c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in limited request at from 65c.@67½c., ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet at old prices ; a lot of Canada was sold on private terms. Oats have been moderately sought after, including Canada, at 36c.@37c. ; Western at 35½c.@36½c. ; and State at 36¾c @37½c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago—Week ending Feb. 12, '61.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	21,611	22 633
Wheat, bu	98,370	11,094
Corn, bu	191,714	11,495
Oats, bu	7,980	—
Rye, bu	4,491	—
Barley, bu	11 521	4,406

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Feb. 12, 1861.

	1861.	1860.
Flour bbls	435,670	45,442
Wheat, bushels	783.353	305,327
Corn, bushels	964,549	836,602
Oats, bushels	52,233	152,927
Rye, bushels	48 223	20,705
Barley, bushels	60,173	51,819

The estimated amount of flour, wheat, and corn in store in Chicago on Monday last was as follows :

Flour, bbls	40,538
Wheat, bushels	1.335.600
Corn, bushels	991,700

At the corresponding period in 1860, there were in store 417,000 bush. wheat and 598,000 bush. corn.

HAY—The stormy weather checks business, today ; 500 bales have been sold at from 90c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate demand at drooping prices.

HOPS—The demand has been rather limited, mainly for new, at 24c.@30c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in demand at from 30c.@34c. ₱ gallon. Sales 210 bbls. Other kinds have been inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to 180 obls., in lots, at $17@$17 12½ for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. No important movements occurred in Dressed Hogs, Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been depressed ; sales 200 tcs. and bbls. at from 9¾c @10c. ₱ lb. Beef has been very quiet ; only 100 bbls. have been reported sold at $10@ $10 75 for extra Mess ; $8 50@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl Prime Mess Beef is neglected. Beef Hams, $13 @$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate request at 10c.@ 14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Feb. 13, says :

"The provision market has been very quiet during the week, and slight concessions had to be made at the close, in order to effect sales, though, generally speaking, holders are firm, and have great faith in the future of the market ; but the necessities of some packers compel them to sell, and there not being demand enough to bear any pressure, the market may be expected to fluctuate until the product becomes concentrated in the hands of parties able to hold it. In the fore part of the week, Mess Pork has held at $17 a $17 25, but toward the close the best brands could have been bought at $17, and good country at $16 75. Bulk Meat was held firmly in the fore part of the week at 8½c., 8¾c. and 9¾c., for shoulders, sides and clear sides, in bulk, but at the close it was easy to buy at 6¾c., 8¾c. and 9¾c. Bacon has been dull all the week at 7¾c., 9¾c. and 10¾c., with but a very light demand, and the market closed so. Lard has not changed essentially, but the demand has been quite light at 9¾c. for prime, though it has not been easy to buy prime city rendered at less than 9¾c., and we know that 9¾c. was offered and refused for choice country, yesterday. Head and Gut sells at 8c.@8¾c., according to quality, and the oil manufacturers are paying 8¾c. for butchers and furnishing couperage. Keg is dull at 10c. for prime. Sugar cured Hams may be quoted at 11c."

We have the returns from 137 towns in the West, including Louisville, St. Louis, Chillicothe, Indianapolis, all Tennessee and Chicago, which our correspondent estimates at 225,000. The following are the aggregate for both seasons :

1859-60	1.348,092
1860-61	1 211.255
Decrease	106,837

Cincinnati is not included in the above. The remaining returns will add to this decrease, but there can be no doubt that the increase in weight will more than make up the falling off in number, as there is a marked increase in the weight of hogs this season at all the places heard from.

Since our last issue we have obtained the report from each house engaged in the packing business in Cincinnati the present season, except two, but we succeeded in obtaining the business done by these two as nearly accurate as is necessary. According to these reports, the whole number packed the present season is 433,799. The average weight is 221 5-35 ₱ hog, and the average yield of lard 28 9 16 lbs ₱ hog. This compares with last season's business as follows :

	No. packed.	Average weight.	Yield Lard.
1859-60	454,499	180 lbs.	23 lbs.
1860-61	433,799	221 5-35	28 9-16

On Tuesday, Jan. 30, we made our last weekly report of the receipts, making the aggregate up to that time 428,329. Since then, and up to to-day, 6,605 have been brought in by the public conveyances, which, with 600 head slaughtered at Plainville and Newtown, makes the total receipts up to date 435,525 head, making a difference of 1,726 head only.

The following table shows the whole number of hogs packed in this city, each season, the last twenty-nine years :

Years.	No.	Years.	No.	Years.	No.
1833	85,000	1843	250,000	1853	361,000
1834	123 000	1844	240.000	1854	421,000
1835	162,000	1845	196,000	1855	356.786
1836	123.000	1846	205,000	1856	405,396
1837	103,000	1847	250 000	1857	344 512
1838	182 000	1848	475 000	1858	446 677
1839	190,000	1849	410 000	1859	382.826
1840	95,000	1850	393,000	1860	434 499
1841	160,000	1851	334,000	1861	433,799
1842	220,000	1852	352,000		

Had we received the usual number from Kentucky the present season, there would have been packed here this season fully 475,000 head."

RICE—Sales have been made of 300 trcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A limited inquiry prevails for Clover, for shipment, at 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb Rough Flax is in request, within a range of from $1 42½@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is quoted at $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ bushel, but is not active. Timothy is quiet and nominal.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,200 hhds., chiefly Cubs, at 4⅝c. @5¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request, at former rates.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet ; the demand from the home trade is limited ; sniopers are disposed to purchase, but at low prices. Sales have been made of only 48 hhds. Kentucky at 7¾c , and 179 cases Seed Leaf at 8¾c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 800 bbls., in lots, at 17¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners have been disposed to make some concessions to shippers, and more Produce has been offered to-day : For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12¼d. ; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel ; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ₱ lb. ; Resin 3s. 6d. ₱ 200 lbs. ; Clover Seed, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour 4s. ₱ bbl. ; Grain, 11¾d.@ 12½d. ₱ bushel ; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl. Pork, 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce, and Bacon 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. ; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel ; Pork, 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. ; Bacon, 45s. ; Lard, 47s. 6d. ₱ ton.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

MEATS.

Supplies are ample, especially of the coarse and common qualities ; and as the demand is limited, buyers have any existing advantage. The bolsterous weather to-day has the effect of lessening the number of actual purchasers in market.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	8¾
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Beef, corned ₱ lb	5	@	10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	6½	@	9
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Lamb, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	17	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@2	50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Tongues, each	68	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb	12¾	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Prime lots are in very light supply and wanted ; prices of these are quoted higher. Common and inferior kinds are abundant and not in much request.

Fowls, ₱ pair	62½	@1	00
Fawls, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 25	@2	00
Ducks ₱ lb	15	@	20
Ducks, Wild, ₱ pair	50	@2	75
Geese, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ doz	1 12½	@1	50
Partridges, ₱ pair	75	@1	00
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	62½	@	87½
Rabbits, ₱ pair	31	@	37
Quail, ₱ doz	1 00	@1	75
Squirrels, each	12	@	—
Venison, ₱ lb	9	@	12

FISH.

Receipts have been more extensive, affording a fair assortment, while the inquiry, though not equal to the anticipations of the more sanguine dealers, has been fair, especially within the past two or taree days. Prices are generally firm.

Blackfish, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Carp, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Catfish, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Codfish, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Flounders, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Frost Fish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Haddock, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Halibut, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Perch, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Pickerel, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Shad, each	50	@	81
Skait, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Smelts, ₱ lb	10	@	12
White Fish, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Oysters, ₱ 100	75	@2	00
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 00	@1	50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@1	00
Crabs, ₱ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Scollops, ₱ quart	25	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	18	@	—
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	15	@	—
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Herring, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	12	@	15

VEGETABLES.

The changes in this line during the past week have been unimportant. The arrivals have been quite moderate, while the demand for the principal kinds has been, on the whole, satisfactory.

Beets, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Cabbage, ₱ head	7	@	10
Cabbage, Red	6	@	12
Carrots, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Cranberries, ₱ quart	15	@	18
Celery, ₱ bunch	10	@	13
Leeks, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ₱ qnart	6	@	10
Parsley, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00	@3	00
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	75	@1	12½
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	14	@	16
Potatoes (sweet, ₱ half peck	31	@	37
Spinach, ₱ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ₱ half peck	8	@	12

FRUIT.

No improvement has occurred in this branch of business. The inquiry has been tame at old prices. The supply of Apples is extensive, and holders are anxious to reduce it.

Apples, ₱ peck	31	@	62½
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	12	@	15
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Figs, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	8	@	10
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@	31
Oranges, ₱ dozen	12½	@	50
Raisins, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Walnuts, ₱ quart	9	@	12

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

We have no new features to notice in the market for Butter or Cheese. Eggs have been in more request at somewhat firmer rates. Honey is also in rather better demand.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	18	@	24
Butter, Orange County	25	@	26
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	16	@	21
Cheese, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Cheese, English dairy, ₱ lb	15	@	16
Eggs, six for	25	@	—
Eggs, twelve for	25	@	—
Honey, ₱ lb	12½	@	25
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	0

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS', WOR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Sprnce and Nassan sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is pnblished every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departnre of every Mail steamer. Prtcs, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LINDA OF CHAMOUNI.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—RAG PICKER OF PARIS—A DAY IN PARIS—JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE FAUX BONS HOMMES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The crowd which assembled in Pittsburgh yesterday morning to see the President elect, and hear the address which he had promised on Thursday evening to deliver, was the most numerous and the most enthusiastic that ever collected in that city. Rain fell in the morning, but the weather became more propitious about eight o'clock, when Mr. LINCOLN was waited upon by the Mayor and Conncils, and introduced to the people in a brief address by the former. Mr. LINCOLN, in his speech, alluded to the Nationsl crisis as a factitious one—sucb a one as could be gotten up at any time by turbulent men, aided by designing politicians—and advised everybody to keep cool, and everything would be settled satistactorily. The most important part of tho speech, however, was relative to tbe Tariff question, whicb more immediately interests the people of Pennsylvania than almost any other. Ha reiterated the declarations of ths Chicago Platform upon the subject, and declsred that tha policy of his Administration would be in sccordance with those declarations. The speech was received by ths Pittsbnrghers with the liveliest demonstrations of satisfaction. At tha conclusion of his speech, Mr. LINCOLN proceeded to the special train and started for Cleveland, which place ha reached at 4 o'clock P. M.

Intelligence hss been received in Wsshington, which is considered reliable, to the effect that Forts Sumter snd Pickens will positively not he attacked until after the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN,—and not even then, unless the inangural address foreshadows coercion, or sn attempt shall be made to reinforce tbe garrisons of those posts. The Government is now in possession of advices direct from the South, through the srrival of ths spesial messenger recently dispstchcd thither by the Treasury Department to make an effort to savo tho revenue cutters from seizure. He is of opinion that all the States whicb havc seceded, with the exception, perhaps, of South Carolina, will soon be back again in the Confederacy; and even South Carolina is likely to return in tbe end. Tbe whole action of the Convention, at Montgomcry, looks to s reconstruction.

The Committee of cne from cach State represented in the Peace Conference, appointed to prepare a plan of adjustment, presented tbeir report yesterday. It is not a unanimous report, although those disagreeing with its provisions dcclined to make a minority report; and it is believed that tha delegations from Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri, will vote against it. The plan reported by tbe Committse is understood to be a mixture of those prepared by Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. CRITTENDEN, snd will probably, if adopted by the Conference, stand very little cbanca with the present Congress. It is thought likely that the Conference will very soon adjourn.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were not specially important, though interesting. In the Senate, sfter the presentation of petitions, etc., tbe Select Committee's amendments to the Tariff hill were discussed, and some of them agreed to. The amendment relative to the warehousing system called out a lengthy debate, in which Mr. SEWARD opposed any alteration in the system, which had had tbe effect of exteading the commerce of the country to an importsnt extent. Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhods Island, a member of tbe Committee, defended tbe proposed amsndment as beneficial to the interests of tbe National Treasury. The Senste sdjourned without action upon it. In the House, a memorial from tha New-York Chamber of Commerce, against tbe passage of the Morrill Tariff bill, was presented by JOHN COCHRANE. A nnmber of private bills were passed—among them one providing $10,000 for TOWNSEND HARRIS, for negotisting a treaty with Siam, snd snother sppropristing $40,000 for the relisf of HOCKADAY & LEGGETT, pastal contractors.

The Sonthern "Congress" yesterday appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the inanguration of President DAVIS on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 P. M. The Texas ordinance of secession was presented, together with tbe credentials of delegates. Only one of the latter, however, appeared—Mr. GREGG, who was invited to a seat in the Convention. In secret session an sct was passed continuing in office all Collectors of the Customs incumbent at the time of the sdoption of the Constitution, with salaries and powers as heretofore, provided that no individual compensation shall exceed $5.000 per annnm. All officers are to take an oath to support the Constitution of tha Provisional Government. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report a plan of collecting the revenne, diminishing tbe expenses in each Custom-house at least fifty per cent.

In the Virginia State Convention yesterday, the Sonthern Commissioners were invited to maks addressee on Monday. A Committee was appointed, to which all Federal matters ars to be referred. A resolntion directing tha Virginia Peace Commissioners to report as to the probabability of a result acceptable to Virginia, was tabled. Gov. WISE disclaimed any intention to participate in a raid on Washington, and denied any knowledge of the existence of any pnrpose in the Convention to supplant Gov. LETCHER by the reinstatement of himself. Mr. WISE called Mr. STUART to account for having impnted to him these motives, and Mr. STUART justified himself as having stated but common rumor.

In the New-York State Senate yesterday, the bill appropriating $50,000 for the relief of Kansas was, after considerable squahhling, sent to Committee of the Whole snd finally passed. A bill was introdnced repealing tha New-York City Railroad acts. The bill to amend the Divorce laws was lost—the vote being 8 to 17. In ths Assembly, the bill appropriating half a million dollars to arm the militia of the State wae dabated and tabled. Bills were reported favorably to prevent throwing salt in the streets of New-York, and enabling the Children's Aid Society to share in ths School Fund. The Senate hill pledging the credit of the State for United States Bonds was passed by a vote of 89 to 3. A report against granting the $50,000 asked for to aid the State Agricultural College was agreed to. The hill to incorporate ths veterans of the Seventh Regimant, National Guards, was reported complete. The Senate resolution to adjourn *sine die* on March 1, was tabled by a vote of 64 to 24.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 30th and Queenstown on the 31st ult., with advices from Europe three days later than were received by the *New-York*, reached this port about 12 o'clock last night. The crisis in this country still continued to be tha leading topic of discussion in Great Britain. Nothing particularly new or striking seems to have been elicited in the English journals. Affsirs at Gaeta continued much in the same position as before reported. Indications in every part of Europe seem to point to snother wsr in the coming Spring, in which s number of tha States will be involved.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco advices to the 30th ult., passed Fort Kearney on Thursday evening. Extreme dullness pervaded avery branch of trade in San Francisco, except that of domestic produce, which was limited for want of supplies. Prices firm. The extensive dry goods firm of AUSTIN & Co., had been attached for debt to the amount of $40,000, and would probably wind up soon. The Senatorial contest was still unsettled, Messrs. RANDOLPH, CURRY snd MCDOUGAL were the candidates of the combined Republicans and Northern Douglasites, and Gen. DENVER was the favorite of the Breckinridge man. Steps ware being taken to secure horse-railways for the city of San Francisco. The bark *Daniel Webster* brings Japan dates to Dec 29, and a cargo of Japanese wares. Business at Kanagawa was almost at a stand still. There were prospects of the ratification of a treaty between Japan and Russia.

At General Term of tha Suprema Court, tha old case of MCSPEDON & BAKER *vs.* Tha Comptroller was yesterday argued upon an appsal from tha opinion of Justics SUTHERLAND, rendered at Special Term some time since. The case appears to be interminable. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, a motion was yesterday made for the discharge of CHAS. JEFFEROS, who is confined, charged with the Wslton-Matthews murder. Decision was reserved until to-day. In the General Sessions MICHAEL MCCARTHY was convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to State Prison for ten years and two months. Thera were a large number of pleas taken for various offences, snd sixteen persons were sentenced to an aggregate of thirty-four years and three months confinement.

Tbs Stock Exchange was generally firm agsin yesterday, and a fair business was done in ths Railway and State Stock departments of the official list. Federal securities quiet. Exchange is ¼ ₱ cent. up from Wednesday's mail; London, 105 @105¼ ₱ cent. No changa in Money rates.

Breadstuffs were more sought after yesterday, chiefly by shippers, at somewhat firmer prices. The partial reduction in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain encouraged buyers for export to purchase more freely. Cotton was dull snd heavy, as were also Candles, Dyewoods, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Metals, Oils snd Provisions. A limited inquiry prevailed for Hops, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, Seeds, Molasses and Tobacco. Whisky, Coffee, Sugars, Rice and Tallow were in request. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportsnt.

Secession on Trial.

The organization of the Southern Confederscy meets with very much less than an enthusiastic reception at the hands of radical Secessionists. The Charleston *Mercury*, the prescriptive mouth-piece of that faction, speaks with unqualified disgust of its leading characteristics; denounces especially the retention of the Tariff and Anti-Slave-trade policy of the former Union, and proposes a sullen submission only because the adjustment is provisional, and in another year will give way to ideas of that advanced order, for which YANCEY and RHETT precipitated the South into revolution. Nothing but this hope reconciles these implacable men to a programme so much less expanded than that for which they have labored through the last half dozen years.

We have had occasion now and again to refer to the grand outlines of tbst project. Its cardinal point is the development of Slavery into a great, Independent, self-sustaining political power, with a broad area of acquired territory sdapted to slave labor; and the introduction of vast masses of such labor, by direct importations from Africa. This Empire, if ever realized, is to extend from the Chesapeske to Panama; to embrace every variety of climate; the more northerly States devoting themselves, in obedience to climatic laws, to manufacturing pursuits, while the shores of the Gulf of Mexico are to teem with busy agriculture; and the Cordilleras of New-Spain to furnish inexhaustible supplies of the precious metals. To this alteration of the American map Mr. SLIDELL, in his farewell to the Senate, openly alluded, founding upon it a definition of the relations hereafter likely to exist between thia new Republic of tha South and the frsgment left bebind it clinging helplessly to the Canadian frontier. A new country, with a new African population to till it, is the initial purpose of the movement. It is true, we have only been indulged with casual glimpses of this splendid vision; and when the veil has been raised for a moment, there has always been a cautious hand to drop it sharply. But from the hour of the Ostend Conference to this moment, the project has possessed entire coherence and consistency, merely awaiting that happy moment when it could be safely carried into execution.

The more moderate of these schemers, admitting to their counsels certain grains of sense, see reason to doubt the wisdom of disclosing and enforcing their views until the Border States have been secured. Hence the action of Georgia and Louisiana in opposing the reopening of the Slave-trade, and of the provisional Constitution of Montgomery in retaining the Slave-trade prohibition, To announce prematurely a determination to destroy the whole export trade of Virginia, and to withdraw the protection she has heretofore enjoyed through Federal legislation, in the manufacture of that sole result of her industry, the negro, would settle at once the permanence of Virginia in her present relations, and demolish at a stroke one-third of the prospective empire. With Virginia, North Csrolina, Kentucky and Tennessee have manifested their resolution to stand; and there is little doubt that Missouri will be found in the same category, so that it is of all things supremely important to conquer the "sweet, reluctant, amorous delay" of these States, hy a prudent reticence regarding the ultimate aims of secession.

But while such are the opinions of the moderate, the radical Secessionists are wholly indisposed to delay or temporizing. They claim the immediate realization of the original plan. Confiding in the present community of institutions, they are not without expectations that in any event these undecided Commonwealths will identify themselves with the Gulf States, taking their chance of moulding future legislation to the exigencies of self-protection. But should they not yield to the attraction of affinity, hut either remain in their present relations, or assume independence as an intermediate Power, their position will abound in profitable nses to the "Consolidated States." They will be a barrier to any hostilities meditated hy the North. They will furnish a friendly coursing-ground for the pursuit and recapture ot runaway slaves; and their isolation will not only relieve the scheme of territorial expansion and a reopened Slave-trade of all Internal opposition, hut prevent any adverse interposition of the present Federal Government for the defeat of the Gulf-State policy. Indeed, there have been many to argne the impropriety of admitting these Middle States into the Sonthern Union, on the gronnd that, as Slavery is among them an expiring institution, a few years must see reopened the same issues between Maryland and Texas, as now distract Massachusetts and Sonth Carolina.

It is evident, therefore, that when this Government of a year shall have expired—indeed, there is much reason to anticipate even before its expiration—the ultra Secessionists will insist upon the *bona fide* execution of the original plot. They have crszed the mob with visions of filibusterism and cheap negroes; and the mob will insist on disregarding considerations of policy, and proceeding at once to the full banquet to which the knell of the Union called them. In opposition will rise up and assert itself, the indolent or timid conservatism of the South, already appalled at the magnitude of the evils threatening them, and, in the absence of any conflict with Federal authority, an internal struggle, similsr in kind to that which has sundered the actual Union, will be witnessed, and may result in consequences fatal to the existence or independence of the new Confederation. The seeds of a second dissolution are actually ripened in the plans which prompted the first; and must reproduce themselves infinitely.

Mr. Lincoln at Pittsburgh.

As the President elect approaches Washington, the revelation of his political views becomes more explicit. Of the firm and dignified temper which he brings to the adjustment of our great national issue he gave satisfactory indications in Indiana. In Ohio he added the evidence that the same discretion should not he wanting in considerate forbearance and conciliation. And when he reaches Pennsylvania, and finds himself among the thriving workshops and mines of the Monongahela and Alleghany Valleys, he at once addresses himself to a topic at the same time of the highest local and of the highest national importance, and tells us what views he at present entertains of the questions of tariff, protection and revenue, and with what earnest purpose he proposes to apply himself to the mastery of these difficult subjects.

To these remarks at Pittsburgh too great importance can hardly be attached. With entire discretion, the President elect admits that until direct taxation becomes more palatable to our people, tariffs are the most convenient, snd, in fact, the indispensable substitute; and that so long as tariffs exist, there is an obvious propriety in so adapting their varied provisions, as to foster those branches of the popular industry which most clearly demands such indulgence. In these views Mr. LINCOLN merely reflects the general sentiment. But we are led by the tenor of his subsequent reflections, to judge that he is by no means assured whether this is the precise moment for introducing radical changes in our revenue system, or that sufficient deliberation has been had over the details of the bill now before Congress. He inclines rather to the belief that the whole subject might safely be left to another Congress, and that the interval might be profitably employed by himself, and generally by the Republican advocates of discrimination, in obtaining a more comprehensive knowledge of the subject, and in bringing to the investigation the lights of a more extended experience. At the same time, he admits his obligation to favor a readjustment of the tariff, because the Chicago Platform, upon which he was elected, embodied pledges to that purpose.

From this announcement of his intention to redeem all the engagements of that platform,—an announcement that could be no where so appropriately promulged as on the spot where the Republican organization originated,—we gain instruction as to the policy of the new President upon other questions of equally urgent moment. No adjustment of the Slavery difficulty that fails to square with the declarations of the Convention which placed it before the people will prove acceptable to the incoming Administration; and while every sufficient guarantee shall be accorded to the institutions of the conservative States of the South, no guarantee irreconcilable with recorded Republican principles can be granted. It is highly probable that to the acute and practical mind of Mr. LINCOLN, methods of securing to the loyal Slave States all they can reasonably demand, present themselves, without conflict with his avowed convictions. He has already placed beyond controversy his sincere desire to meet the question in the spirit of frank kindness and consideration. And, as we have heretofore shown, there are bases of arrangements with which there is reason to believe the South would be satisfied, and which would involve no abandonment of Republican doctrines, we are strengthened in the anticipation that the solution of our National troubles will, after all, be found in the calm and judicious suggestions of the President elect. We have, fortunately, not long to wait for them.

FRENCH ELOQUENCE ON AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.—Amid the direful prognostics which are everywhere being drawn from the present schism of the States, France sends over, from two of her greatest orators, a loud pæan to Democrscy. On the occasion of the recent reception of Father LACORDAIRE into the *Académie*—a "solemnity" which the Parisian journals describe as brilliant beyond all precedent, graced as it was by the Imperial presence and by all the notabilities in politics, science, literature and the arts—the eloquent Dominican poured himself forth in the warmest eulogiums on the Republic, which were seconded and intensified hy similar laudations from M. GUIZOT, to whose lot it fell to reply to the new member. Called to fill the *fauteuil* left vacant by the death of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE, it was natural that Father LACORDAIRE should expatiate on a theme so congenial to the memory of the great author of *Democracy in America*. But it seems there is no end to the virtues, civil and social, to the pieties and the patriotisms of which our too modest people are the unconscious illustrators and embodiments.

There is, however, amid the garland of public and private graces which the good Father festoons around our national character and institutions, one American trait to which the citizens of certain States can lay such just claim that, at the risk of offending their modesty, we will reproduce it here. "The American," says the orator, "having respect for the law of God, has respect also for the law of man, and if he thinks it unjust, he contents himself with using his endeavors to obtain at some time its abrogation—not by violence, but hy arming himself with those sure and pacific means of persuasion which man carries with him in his intelligence, and by the still more powerful means to be derived from an entire devotion to the cause of justice."

The fidelity with which this legal, pacific and constitutional mode of gaining an end has been illustrated these few months past by certain States, is very charming. No such "violent" measures as robbing arsenals, capturing armories, besieging forts, or confiscating mints and snb-treasuries—oh, no! Is there a touch of sarcasm in the good Father?

Europe in 1861.

The comparative indifference with which our public now regards the actual condition and the imminent eventualities of the body politic in Europe, affords a very striking commentary upon the gravity snd the growth of our own national troubles. If it is alwsys instructive to sce ourselves as others see us, there is, also, a serious lesson to be sometimes drawn from our own anxiety or uneoncern in regard to the affairs of our neighbors. Twelve months ago the American Press would have bestowed upon the overthrow of the Mirsmon Government, and the reëstablishment of constitutional principles in Mexico, an attention which it now hardly vouchsafes to tho commercial sgitation of England, threatened in the very vitality of her most important industrial interest, and to the political perturbations of the whole continental system, perplexed from St. Petersburgh to Palermo with "fear of change." It is well, certainly, that Americans should give their hearts and brains to the national crisis of America; and yet it is far, very far from well that we should so absorb ourselves in the immediate future of our own history as altogether to overlook the possibilities lowering over Europe with the now opening Spring; possibilities of good or of ill, which cannot fail to exert a direct and most importsnt influence upon the course of events upon our own side of the Atlantic.

We have fallen truly upon times in which the wisest man will he the slowest to assert his prevision of what a day or an hour may bring forth; and the reciprocal attitude of the leading European Powers is full of meaning, which a single false step in diplomacy, or the folly of a single ruler, may suddenly convert into mischief for all the world. The most flagrant uneasiness of the European mind fixes itself, of course, upon two conspicuous points; upon the relations of VICTOR EMANUEL and the Italian revolution with the dying absolutism of the Peninsula, and upon the desperate coquetries of FRANCIS JOSEPH with one after another of those chafed and angry nationalities which Austria has, for ages, contrived to play off against each other as the alternate tools and victims of her astute snd remorseless despotism.

Yet these are far from being the only elements of explosion now almost overtly at work in the elder Continent. So far, indeed, as Italy is concerned, it may almost be said that the worst perils of the Italian question have already passed away. The calm and wary policy of NAPOLEON III. has gradually eliminated the most formidable difficulties which bedged about the reformation of Italian nationality at the conclusion of the peace of Villafranca. The hand of France was interposed just long enough between the falling Bourbon of Naples and the recklessly sympathetic instigations of the English Cabinet, to defeat the hopes and dissipate the vigor of the revolutionsry party in Italy, which menaced the new found liberties of the Italian race, a few short months ago, with all the ruinous victories of an extravagant and unqualified popular propaganda. NAPOLEON, represented by his navy before Gaeta, won for VICTOR EMANUEL and CAVOUR a substantial advantage, far more important to the future of Italy than the expulsion of FRANCIS II. He compelled the Italian people to abandon the irregular and dazzling enthusiasms of the Garibaldian "initiative" for the measured, grave and patient leadership of the Piedmontese King and his great Premier. The withdrawal of Admiral BARBIER DE TINAN has been accompanied with the triumph of the Ministerial party in the Parliamentary elections of the whole Peninsula, and the heroic deliverer of Sicily himself has finally acknowledged the legitimate ascendency of the Cabinet of CAVOUR. The surrender of FRANCIS II. at Gaeta is hardly likely now to be deferred by the hope of new complications in the North of Italy, and the public opinion of Europe, reassured by the popular voice throughout Italy against the probability of any fierce and infisminatory outbreak along the line of the Mincio, will rapidly rally against the prolongation of a barren conflict which has become a mere question of time. Dull as the Bourbons are, FRANCIS II. must soon be made to understand that the aureola of regal chivalry cannot be suffered to rest undimmed about the brow of an ejected prince who persists in a cruelly senseless resistance to the inevitable current of events.

The fatal vacillations from cajolery to insolence which have enervated the whole imperial policy of Austria during the last six months, are perhaps more likely to precipitate the political cataclysm of which every European Cabinet and stock-market lives in hourly dread. Yet even in Austria there are symptoms discernible of so bold and decisive a disposition on the part not only of the Hungarian people, but of their Sclavic and German fellow-subjects, to insist upon a permanent settlement of the relations of the Empire, that it may well be doubted whether, in the absence of any such pretext for silencing the popular voice as might be afforded hy an attack of Italy upon Venetia, the Government of FRANCIS JOSEPH will really venture into a conflict with Hungarian Liberalism, from which hut one of two results can possibly follow. Defeated by Hungary, the Imperialism of Anstria falls to rise no more, and drags with it the Austrian nationality itself. If, on the other hand, Vienna prove victorious over Hungarian rights, Constitutionalism throughout Central Europe, from the mouths of the Danube to the Rhine, receives a blow from which it can recover only through a long and terrible struggle.

In and of themselves, then, the questions of Italy and of Hungary can hardly be thought likely to involve the general peace of Europe. But they are unfortunately complicated with other issues, which have been silently coming to a head beneath the restless surface of European politics for many years past. The rumors of new massacres in Syria, and the certainty that nothing serious has been or can be done hy FUAD PASHA or his Government to reestablish order in the Ottoman dominions, have made the withdrawal of the French troops from the East nearly impossible. NAPOLEON III., indeed, has recently addressed to his commander and the expeditionary army, a remarkable letter, in which he tells them that, "although nothing has *as yet* occurred to enable them to win success in arms and glory by victory," their presence in Syria, as the protectors of "an unhappy population against perils *which still threaten them*, is of itself a great success and a great and useful work." Commerce meanwhile stands as still in Beyront as in Charleston, and everything prognosticates, because everything demands, an early display by the Emperor of the French of some permanent and decisive policy which may restore, not peace alone, hut civilization itself, to the Levant. No such policy as this can he inaugurated without the most imminent risk of an alarming controversy between the Imperial Government and its faithful ally across the British Channel. On this point it is madness to deceive ourselves, and no apparent revival of the Anglo-French alliance has or can have any serious value while this eventuality is ripening into fact.

Not less inconsiderate would it be to overlook the threatening aspect given to the near future of Northern Europe hy the martial and aggressive tone in which the new King WILLIAM, of Prussia, has taken up the quarrel of the Germanic Diet against the nationality of the Danish Duchies. Denmark, throngh England, has made the most liberal advances to Germany for the sake of conciliating the duty of the Danish Crown to Danish subjects, with the treaty rights and the national passions of the German race in Denmark. These advances have been ill-received, and the suspicion is not altogether groundless, which begins to agitate Europe, that the Prussian monarch indulges in dreams of a new Germanic crusade against Powers more formidable than Denmark, and that he is not unwilling to precipitate this madness upon the world through the fatal opportunity held out to him in this eternal question of Schleswig-Holstein.

Here, then, on every side, we see the opening year hedged in with chances pregnant, if not with war, at least with much of war's worst work, with mutual public distrust among the nations, with the paralysis of enterprise and the interruption of commerce, with alarms scarcely less fatal than the realities whose ghosts they conjure up. And, meanwhile, the economies of millions of men and of years of labor are swallowed up in ever-increasing military armaments, the burdens of taxation grow, and the Nineteenth Century, which gave itself grand exhibitions ten years ago, and was never weary of praising its own pacific wisdom snd unexampled good fortune, stands waiting upon Providence as bliudly, if not as humbly, as the least enlightened of its predecessors.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE—REPEAL OF SUNDAY LAWS.—Private intelligence from Albany reveals the fact that the movement for the repeal of our Sundsy laws is an earnest one. An sgent for the liquor and theatre interests is on the ground, with abundant resources. Petitions are presented in considerable numbers. A sweeping bill is in the hands of the Committee on Cities and Villages, the operation of which would open again the floodgates of crime now measurably shut on one day of the week. In short, it is clear that all that money and trickery can do to reinstate and legalize the Sunday liquor traffic and Sunday theatricals, will be done. In our judgment, the effort will fail; but it should he watched, and all needful exertion of good citizens should be made to defeat it. No laws are more demanded by every consideration of decency and self-preservation, than those which guard our civil Sabbath from the invasion of selfishness.

The announcement in our advertising columns of a meeting, in behalf of Sunday observance, at Irving Hall, to-morrow night, will attract attention. Though called without special reference, we presume, to the Albany demonstration, the results of the reform conducted hy the Sabbath Committee must be an adequate vindication of the wisdom and necessity of the statutes proposed to be repealed, and may furnish an effectual barrier to the designs of the Sunday dram-sellers and theatre proprietors.

MAKING LIGHT OF AN EMBARGO.—Treason in South Carolina seems to have reached a tapering point. If the report of Capt. DOUBLEDAY be worthy of credit, certain ladies of Charleston have broken faith with the new Republic by having eminently underhanded dealings with the soldiers of Sumter. That officer states that a bevy of these fair traitors, having relatives in the Fort and learning that tha garrison was destitute of candles, made their crinolines serve as Chrismas-trees for the nonce, swung each branching hoop with a wealth of candles, and in this wise smuggled boxes of the desired luminaries into the Fort. Now this statement may be true, but we "mainly doubt." We are loth to believa that ladies born under the Palmetto would thus carry sid and comfort "under the rose" to even relative enemies. The act referred to would be "hiding candles under a bushel" with a vengeance. Nor is it easy to admit tha implied reflection upon the vigilance of South Carolinian officials. After hesding off succor so successfully in other cases, it does not seem likely that they would permit these light supplies to slip past the muzzles of their guns. But if the fact of this reinforcement ba true, Capt. DOUBLEDAY has been guilty of an indiscretion, if not a serious crime. He should have kept the secret better. The story of the surreptitious supply should have been told only to the moon; it should not have been unveiled to the light of day,—much less exposed by DOUBLEDAY.

DEBTS IN KANSAS.—The present is not a favorable time for collecting debts in Kansas; but it is to be hoped that famine and the evils which attend upon it will not afflict them long. To those who have outstanding claims in that State, the following decision of their Suprsme Court, communicated through MCKILLOP & Co., may be important. That Court have decided, "that all causes of action upon a specialty or any agreement, contract or promise in writing, or upon contract not in writing, express or implied, or action upon a liability created by statute other than a forfeiture or panalty," which accrued prior to tha passage of the "code of civil procedure" of the Territory of Kansas, approved Feb. 12, 1858, must be commenced prior to Aug. 1, 1861, otherwise the right of action becomes debarred by statute of limitation.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first *matinée* of the season will be given here to-day. If the weather should be fine, there will undoubtedly ba a gathering of the fashionable world, such as we have not seen for many a long day. VERDI's newest opera, "Un Ballo un Maschera," already so favorably recognised by our public, will be the attraction, and will be played entire.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—The third concert of the present season, will take place to-night, at ths Academy of Music. The programme contains several novelties.

NEW ORATORIO.—Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW'S new Oratorio, "Praise to God," will be performed at Irving Hall, on Tuesday of next week. Wa have received a copy of the work, published in the accepted octavo form by OLIVER DITSON, of Boston, and a most creditable specimen of American art, especially when it is remsmbered that the work is by an American composer. It contains nineteen numbers, and is of the first importance, therefore, in bulk. We trust that it will receive proper attention at the hands of the critics, and more especially at tha hands of the public. It will be interpreted by the members of the Harmonic Society, and several prominent solo artists.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

Ths brig *Carbiere*, from New-York, for Cork, was abandoned at sea 23d ult. Crew taken off, and brought here by ship *Thacher Magown*.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—News from California, Japan, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 30th January, passed here at 7 o'clock last evening. The following summary of news for the Associated Press is furnished by this arrival:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 30—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 26th, bark *Daniel Webster*, with 350 Chinese passengers; 29th, *J. N. Pamera*, from Rio Janeiro, with 2,000 bags of coffee; bark *Neridt*, from Bordeaux; 30th, sblp *Ocean Telegraph*, from New-York, and ship *Benjamin Howard*, from Manila.

Sailed on the 26th, ships *Garnett* for Callao, *Mansail* for Cork, with 14,000 sacks wheat; 29th, *Morning Light* for Liverpool, with 36,000 sacks of wheat.

Tha ships *Webfoot* and *Aurora* are chartered to take about 3,000 tons of breadstuffs to Liverpool.

Extreme dullness prevails in every branch of trade except domestic produce. Tbare is no disposition to purchase any imported articles except to supply the daily consumption, with no changs whatever in prices. The domestic produce trade is limited for want of supplies; prices are firm at former rates.

Since the last Express, the extensive dry goods establishment of N. AUSTIN & Co. has been attached for debts of abont $40,000, which will probably wind it np.

The work on the New-Almaden quicksilver mines has been resumed.

The attempted cancns of the Douglas democrats on the United States Senatorial question has failed. The tendency of parties still favors a coalition between the Republicans and the Northern Douglasites on the one side, and between the chivalry wing of the Douglasites and the Breckinridge democrats on the other, thus reducing the Legislatura to two parties of abont equal strength. With tha latter coalition Gen. DENVER stands the best chance, while tha Republicans and Northern Douglasites are giving a divided support to Messrs. RANDOLPH, CURRY and MCDOUGALL, with poor prospects of harmonizing on either.

Several bills have been introduced in the Legislature granting to individnals the right to construct horse railways through the streets of San Francisco.

The bark *Daniel Webster* brings advices from Kanagawa, Japan, to Dec. 29. Her cargo consists of tea, coffee, arrow-root, wax, honey, tacquered and porcelain ware.

The ship *Coquimbo*, from Hong Kong Oct. 24 for San Francisco, had put into Kanagawa in a leaky condition.

Business at Kanagawa was at a stand-still. Tea and silks were the only articles purchased for export at reasonable prices.

It was thought that the Russians, who had been waiting many months, would get a treaty, though not such a one as was desired.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GENEOLOGICAL TREE OF THE LUTHER FAMILY.—Mr. CHARLES LUTHER, a lineal descendant of the great Reformer, has published a lithograph of the geneological tree of the Luther family, a copy of which is before us. The name of LUTHER is a claim upon the sympathies of Christians of all denominations. Mr. LUTHER, with a family dependent on him for support, is incapacitated by serious bodily injuries from manual labor, and has taken this course to obtain a sufficient sum to start him in some business, which will give him a livelihood. The cost of the lithograph is a trifle. It is a valuable memento of a man whose name is linked by a thousand bonds to the cause of Christianity, and its purchase commends itself to those who would do that name honor by a kindness to the survivor bearing it.

MARSHAL RYNDERS CAN'T GET TRUSTED FOR A SUPPER.—Yesterday the common topic of remark about United States Court-rooms was that the Petit Jury, sitting in the case of LANE, charged with murder on the high seas, was refused a supper at a neighboring restaurant on the credit of the Government. After lengthy negotiations they were finally accommodated upon their individual responsibility. Upon the disagreement of the Jury they were discharged, when, in company with the witnesses, they applied to the United States Marshal for their fees, but they here also met with a rebuff, the Marshal stating that there was not a dollar in his hands with which to pay them.

THE MONEY FOUND ON THE SLAVER ACHORN.—EMANUEL SOLA, yesterday, offered bonds to the U. S. Commissioners for the possession of the specie, some $5,000, which was found on board the brig *Thomas Achorn*, when she was seized as a staver. The case is held for advisement.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER NEW-YORK DELAYED.—The departure of the North German Lloyd's steamer *New-York* has been postponed from to-morrow to Saturday, Feb. 23. This change has been made necessary by her retarded arrival at this port.

Mr. Gough in the Streets of London.

Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH, the eminent temperance advocate, last evening electrified another audience so large that the capacious apartment in Cooper Institute, which has seen so many throngs, could hardly recall the night on which it had been much better filled; it was certainly never filled to better advantage. He told an Atlantic cable from "the streets of London"—that was the title of his lecture—to New-York, and established a telegraph office in the heart of every listener. Over the wires, which were human nerves, he swept a fund of anecdote and information with regard to our cousins across tha water, and especially their "Province covered with houses," as the British metropolis has been called.

In the first place he gave some very interesting statistics concerning the districts of London, the expenses of living, the mortality, the population, the homes of the poor,—than which, he said, some of the habitations of our children of poverty were five times more squalid. He dwelt upon the putridity of the river Thames, and after giving an amusing account of the effect of its odor sometimes upon the deliberations of Parliament, by which the members were driven from their seats, he said, "I would to Heaven, when traitors get together to plot, some river Thames would *stench* them out." [Enthusiastic applause, long continued.] Then he described a London fog, frequently bringing down the house, and Hyde Park, and the Queen, and vehicular locomotion in the thoroughfares, and the dangers that environ all who indulge in it. He spoke of Sabbath-breaking there, out-door preaching, the charities, the beggars, the needle-women, the dialects, the holidays—especially Guy Fawkes' day and Bartholomew Fair—the signs and the cries of London, and concluded by thanking the audience for its attention, which throughout was wrapt. This was but the first of two lectures on "The Streets of London."

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Tatnall, of the United States Navy; A. F. Edwards, of England; C. W. Roland, of Cincinnati; Hamilton Easter, of Baltimore; A. B. Fessenden, of New-Bedford; F. B. Hastings, of Springfield, Ill., and J. Hall, of Panama, are at the Astor House.

Hons. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and J. Langden, of Elmira; Judge Redfield and J. R. Lawrence, of Elmira; W. Rutton, of Coburg, Canada; Dr. Wood, of the United States Navy; W. Cassidy, of Albany, and J. C. Woodruff, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. C. Buller and D. R. Smucksr, of St. Louis; J. Brumwell, of Virginia, and E. W. Dunn, of the Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. A. Wilson and T. D. Messler, of Pittsburgh; G. H. Chase, of St. Louis; C. H. Parker, of Boston; W. M. Owan, of Baltimore; Capt. E. F. Devens, C. Potand, and J. Giles, of Boston; Dr. Tewkesbury and J. Jones, of Maine; and G. McGuire, of Mobile, Ala., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ARREST OF PASSERS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An attempt was made, on Thursday evening, to flood the City with counterfeit $5 bills on the Munson Bank, of Munson, Mass. By a concerted movement of the counterfeiters, these bills were put out in different parts of the City at the same time, but the Police had early notice of what was going on, and succeeded in arresting six of the gang. Sergeant SMITH and Officer WALDRON, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested GEORGE SMITH, CHARLES WARD, and WILLIAM ALLEN; Sergeant MORTON, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested GEORGE H. LOSEE; Sergeant FERRY, of the Third Precinct, arrested WILLIAM SIMMONS; and a man named HENRY FRANCKS was arrested in the Sixth Precinct. Yesterday the accused were committed for examination.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—Negotiations are on foot, which, if consummated, as now appears to be within the bounds of probability, will result in the remodeling of the large building at the corner of Fulton and Orange streets, known

Equally Adapted for the Aged, the ADULT OR THE CHILD.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS have already secured a HIGH CHARACTER as a SAFE and EFFICIENT PURGATIVE. They, in fact, have other curative qualities which continue to relieve the blood of impurities as long as any remain.

For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Colics, Costiveness, Nervous and Sick Headaches, Sickness of the Stomach: and as an anti-bilious medicine they are WITHOUT AN EQUAL. The sick, however affected, should at once procure this admirable medicine.

Sold, both coated and plain, with ample directions, at the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL-ST., No. 4 UNION-SQUARE,
AND BURNTON'S, No. 296 BOWERY.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

I. U. Silleck & Co., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gent's Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker-knit, lambs' wool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half-hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' water-proof MULTIPEDAL TRUSS is believed to be unequaled, and well worthy the careful notice of all interested parties. The Doctor has new appliances also for VARICOCELE and ENLARGED VEINS, which commend themselves to universal favor.

OFFICE No. 2 BARCLAY-STREET.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill affects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Gifferde's Homœopatbic Specific Remedies are used with great success. This list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Notice.—The report that the demand for TOWER'S PATENT BROOM cannot be supplied, is a mistake. They can be had upon one day's notice, at the Depot, No. 59 Maiden-lane.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

BYRNE.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 15, Eliza Byrne, widow of Patrick Byrne, and for the last 45 years a resident of this City.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Henry H. Byrne and Lalayette Byrne, of San Francisco, California, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No 45 Essex-st on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

BROWER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb 15, Miss Maria Brower, daughter of the late Theophilus Brower, in the 52d year of her age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice on Sunday, 17th inst., from her late residence, No. 59 West 28th-st, at 1½ P. M.

LANTRY—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 7 o'clock P. M, Elizabeth Frances, only daughter of John and Elizabeth Lantry, aged 7 months and 29 days.

"She has gone to Heaven before us,
But she turns and waves her hand,
Pointing to the glories o'er us
In that happy spirit land."

FAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, of consumption, Mary L. Thomas, wife of Augustus Fay, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 280 West 51st-st, between 9th and 10th avs, on Sunday, 17th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, Mary, widow of the late David Graham, Sr.

Funeral services will be performed at Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th-av, corner of 12th-st, on Saturday, 16th inst, at 4 P. M, precisely. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

HALL.—On Friday, Feb. 15, Augustus Vannerpoel, youngest child of A. Oakey and Katharine L. Hall, aged 1 year and 4 months.

FARR.—In Harlem, on Friday, Feb 15, at 7½ o'clock A. M., of lung fever, Wm. Farr, aged 70 years and 8 months.

He was a soldier during the last war, and engaged in nearly every battle fought on our Frontier, and, to quote the language of Gen. Scott, under whom he served, "A braver or better man never lived."

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Baptist Church, on 5th-av., near 127th-st., Harlem, on Sunday, 17th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Troy Buffalo and Dover, N. H., papers please copy.

DOUGLAS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 15, Robert A. Douglas, aged 53 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 315 Degraw-st., on Sunday, Feb 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 14, of scarlet fever, William James, son of John E. and Sarah E. Brown, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) morning at 8 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 129 Bloomfield-st, Hoboken, 1st cement at Staten Island.

GUION.—In Fordford, Westchester County, N. Y., Hon. James Guion, in the 84th year of his age.

WINSLOW.—In Westport, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 14, Richard Beard Winslow, late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and for nearly 30 years a resident of this City, aged 54 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence at Westport on Monday afternoon, 18th inst, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Those desirous of attending the funeral can do so by taking the 12:15 train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad from 27th-st., and returning to New-York by the 5:30 train from Westport.

SMITH.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 14, suddenly, Carrie, daughter of Henry and Annie Smith, aged 10 years and 8 months

Funeral services this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ P. M.

WATSON.—In Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel J. Rutherfoord, Esq., Mrs. Eliza Watson, aged 74 years

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinary, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 129, Feb. 15, 1861.

1, 67, 77, 74, 70, 23, 58, 59, 52, 7, 71, 50, 23, 9, 42.

Class No. 130, Feb. 15, 1861.

42, 16, 20, 14, 12, 65, 69, 54, 7, 4, 30, 72, 6.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 15, 1861.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.

A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing-House-Square.

BROWN'S NEW AND ELEGANT
FRENCH RESTAURANT AND LUNCH ROOMS,
No. 13 Broad st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses,
ARE NOW OPEN.
CALL AND SEE THE GAY WHITNEY.

HEAR THE SOUTH!

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—An article republished from the *Southern Presbyterian Review*. By J. H. THORNWELL, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C. Price, 6 cents single, $4 per 100.

THE GREAT SERMON ON THE CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM. By Rev. J. H. VANDYKE. Price 5 cents. $3 per 100,

An edition on fine paper, large type, of WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. Neat cover, 10 cents, $5 per 100.

Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the retail price. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

PERFECT FITTING

SSSSSS HHHH HHHH IIII
SSS SSS HH HH II
SSS SSS HH HH II
SSS HH HH II
SSS HHHHHHH II
SSS SSS HH HH II
SSS SSS HH HH II
SSSSSS HHHH HHHH IIIII

RRRRRRR TTTTTTTTTT SSSSSS
RR RR TT TT SSS SSS
RR RR TT SSS
RR RR TT SSS
RRRRRR TT SSS
RR RR TT SSS
RR RR TT SSS SSS
RRR RRR TTTT SSSSSS

WARD, FROM LONDON.
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold at retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profits	2 65
Total	$18 00

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

FOR SALE BY P. D. ORVIS.

1,000 GROSS SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.
500 GROSS SPALDING'S GLUE.
100 GROSS WOOD'S HAIR RESTORER.
250 GROSS SHILLING HAIR TONIC.
500 GROSS SHILLING BENZINE.
100 GROSS BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.
50 GROSS LYON'S KATHAIRION.
25 GROSS BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
20 GROSS MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER.
500 GROSS BROWN'S TROCHES.
100 GROSS KENNEDY'S DISCOVERY.
50 GROSS HAGEN'S HAIR COLORING.
100 GROSS COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR.
100 GROSS THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.
75 GROSS WRIGHT'S PILLS.
50 GROSS SHILLING TROCHES.
2,500 CASES BININGER'S LONDON DOCK GIN.
600 CASES WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.
1,500 CASES CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.
400 CASES BININGER'S GENUINE COGNAC.
200 CASES SUTTS KENTUCKY BOURBON.
750 CASES BININGER'S KENTUCKY BOURBON.
100 CASES WOLFE'S PURE BRANDIES.
100 CASES WOLFE'S PURE WINES.
50 GROSS RADWAY'S RELIEF.
20 GROSS TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.
10 GROSS SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR.
20 GROSS SANFORD'S PILLS.
50 GROSS STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
40 GROSS GAUTIER'S STOVE POLISH.
500 GROSS WINSLOW'S SYRUP.
20 GROSS HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.
50 GROSS BROWN'S GINGER.
400 CASES HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
100 CASES LANGLEY'S BITTERS.
1,000 GROSS MASON'S BLACKINGS.
20 GROSS HEGEMAN'S COD LIVER OIL.
10 GROSS CLARK'S PERUVIAN SYRUP.
20 GROSS RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL.
10 GROSS WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.
5 GROSS HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD LIVER OIL.
10 GROSS HOBB'S KEEN FUN.
10 GROSS BOYLE'S HYPERION FLUID.
10 GROSS BOYLE'S HAIR DYE.
50 GROSS TOBIAS' LINIMENT.
20 GROSS NORMAN'S ELIXIR.
40 GROSS SWEET'S LINIMENT.
200 GROSS BRANDRETH'S PILLS, at $8,
20 GROSS JAPANESE POLISH.
50 GROSS PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

And every other quick-selling Patent Medicine before the public.

The above comprise a part of the items which I offer in my

PROPRIETARY DEPARTMENT,

to which I am now devoting increased attention. Every article is genuine, and the prices will be lower than any at mechouse can afford to sell. Cash-down buyers are invited to call. My usual full stock of pure and genuine Drugs also at the lowest possible prices compatible with goods of reliable quality. P. D. ORVIS,

Cash Drug-house,
No. 162 Broadway.

DR. BROWN'S PATENT BABY-TENDER.—This article of Nursery Furniture is different from, superior to, and supplies the place of everything heretofore used for that purpose. It combines, by simple changes, which may be instantly made, a safe, comfortable Sleeping Couch, a delightful Baby-Jumper, a Hobby-Horse, Nursery, Dining and Rocking-Chair, a Swing, a stylish Carriage and Perambulator, a Play and Work Stand. It is suspended from the ceiling, or a graceful standard, by a steel spring; is cushioned so as to require no bedding, and is tastefully trimmed in various styles, at prices ranging from $8 to $25. Sent by express everywhere.

It will save in washing, in bringing up one child, more than its cost, and much of the time and attention of mother and nurse.

It gives the child entire freedom of action for body and limbs, insures a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, promotes and strengthens the natural motion and development of the system, preserving it from injury or the possibility of danger.

It is compact, strong and durable, and to those having the care of little children it is indispensable.

N. B.—"The exercise obtained by our nursery children in one of your baby-tenders, very much aids in their proper physical development, and enables us to dispense with the services of one assistant nurse."—*Matron of the Home for the Friendless.*

J. S. BROWN & Co., Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York, between Bond and Bleecker sts.

Send for our circuler.

FROSTED FEET AND CHILBLAINS.

Use that certain remedy, BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT. Sold by Guion, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway, and other Druggists. Depôt, No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

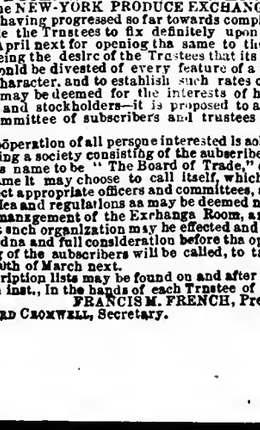

THE MEASURES ARE

A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1861.

THE BUILDING NOW BEING ERECTED by the NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY, having progressed so far towards completion as to enable the Trustees to fix definitely upon the 15th day of April next for opening the same to the public, and it being the desire of the Trustees that its management should be divested of every feature of a monopolising character, and to establish such rates of admission as may be deemed for the interests of both subscribers and stockholders—it is proposed to appoint a joint committee of subscribers and trustees to these ends.

The coöperation of all persons interested is solicited in organising a society consisting of the subscribers to the room, its name to be "The Board of Trade," or whatever name it may choose to call itself, which society shall elect appropriate officers and committees, and form such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the management of the Exchange Room, and in order that such organization may be effected and its rules received and full consideration before the opening, a meeting of the subscribers will be called, to take place on the 20th of March next.

Subscription lists may be found on and after Monday, the 18th inst., in the hands of each Trustee of the Company. FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

THE CHIVALRY OF THE HEATH!

THE GREAT TALE OF HIGHWAY CHIVALRY,

ENTITLED

NIGHTSHADE;

OR,

THE MASKED ROBBER OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.

A ROMANCE OF THE ROAD,

BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.

COMMENCES IN

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

READY ON MONDAY, FEB. 18.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

Fifteen years of ample and varied experience has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that this Catholicon will restore functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and it will do this at all ages of female life, from the young girl languidly budding into womanhood, to when the "turn of life" leaves the system enfeebled and unable to meet the demands of the change upon the system. *It should be used in all cases attended with* ANY *of the following symptoms,* AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE.

Deranged Monthly Periods:
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—Feverishness—Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—
Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—Red Face—
Nervous Twitching—Starting—Constipation,
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulency—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—Pain in the Back.

Price **$1 50** *per bottle.* ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW YORK. ☜

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Resident Physician, Graefenberg Company,* No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY

I hardly know in what manner to express my deep gratitude for the perfect health I enjoy now for the first time during the past fifteen years.

From my girlhood I was afflicted with Uterine difficulties of the most aggravated nature, which grew worse as I grew older, until death itself seemed preferable to the misery I endured. I was treated by the most eminent physicians until they pronounced me incurable. Other means were resorted to, but without success, and I had abandoned all hope of ever regaining my health, when a Mr. Joseph Smith came to reside in our place, and becoming acquainted with my case urged my husband to have me try the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon which had cured his wife of a similar condition. I finally commenced its use, but with little faith, yet, by two bottles I am entirely restored, and should this public acknowledgment be the means of bringing one other from a like condition of misery, I shall feel well paid for the trouble. ELIZA DAVENPORT.

I most heartily join my wife in her gratitude for the benefits derived from the use of the Graefenberg Catholicon. I had spent over $300 to accomplish what was effected by the use of two bottles of the Catholicon.

THOS. DAVENPORT.

I am well acquainted with the circumstances of the above case and think it the most extraordinary cure I ever knew accomplished by the use of Medicine, and I can cite a number in my circuit who have since used the Catholicon for Uterine Complaints with the most satisfactory results. REV. D. W. DUTCHEON,

Methodist Clergyman.

☞ *Address all orders to No. 2 Bond-st., as above.*

☞ *Dr. BRIDGE will visit invalids in any part of New-York or vicinity, and also receive them at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-ST., New-York,* and he is permitted to refer, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt. R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving. We have the evidence from all sources—from Gen. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Territorial Relief Committee, from the columns of nearly every newspaper there of all shades of politics—from our own reliable agent who has just returned. There is no doubt of the misery—terrible, wide spread, destructive.

We have evidence that whole families have already died of starvation; and that thousands more must lie down discouraged and die of want and diseases consequent upon it, unless prompt and thorough relief is at once supplied. Congress is now attempting to sustain the starving Indians, but our 40,000 fellow countrymen—men, women and children—can neither get away from the desolation, nor borrow, nor beg. Their only dependence is upon us who have never known hunger.

THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee as follows:

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Atchison; W. W. GUTHRIE, Brown County; J. L. McDOWELL, Leavenworth; Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Lawrence; Rev. L. BODWELL, Topeka; Dr. S. AYERS, Linn County; F. N. BLAKE, Junction City; C. B. LIBBY, Wabaunsee; F. BARRA, Nemaha; Rev. Wm. BISHOP, Salina; Judge A. SPAULDING, Jefferson County; J. C. BURNETT, Bourbon County; J. C. LAMADIN, Butler County; GEO. M. RUSSEL, Wyandott.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Chairman; J. L. McDOWELL, Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Rev. L. BODWELL, F. P. BAKER.
S. C. POMEROY, Corresponding Secretary.
G. H. FAIRCHILD, Treasurer.

Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, and at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of all contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. This organization is prompt, thorough and effective, and we advise the sending of supplies through it. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.

The names of our Committee appear at the head of this appeal, and we hope will be sufficient to induce coöperation. Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank,* New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and sacks. We appeal to you all, by every dictate of humanity, of honor and of public good, to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

FIRST—We ask individuals, everywhere, to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

SECOND—We appeal to all churches, and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

THIRD—We urge upon every Governor of every State immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $200,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting. It can only be furnished by State action. Every consideration of interest, also, demands that this new State should be enabled to become self-sustaining productive, and eventually rich—thus to fulfill her destiny, and to help others as we are now helping her.

We ask, therefore, every Legislature to do as they would have others do to them in like distress, and at once to grant ample supplies.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.

All Clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to this article a very popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is, in this combination, robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. For sale by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, New-York, and BARNES & PARK

SHALL NEW-YORK CITY BE DESTROYED? Read "Kettell's Southern Wealth and Northern Profits." For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, and all other News Agents

PRICE 50 CENTS.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Quiet is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and gits fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, it counterfeits "Cordials" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and becomes a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE CAN NOW BE RADICALLY CURED by the use of WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

This Truss is made upon a NEW PRINCIPLE, entirely different from all others. It produces a combined INWARD and UPWARD action. EASY, SMALL, CLEAN and SURE to hold and cure. Send for a pamphlet. GREGORY & CO., sole proprietors, No. 25 Bond-st., wholesale and retail. SUPPORTERS on the SAME PRINCIPLE; also, Improved BRACE SUSPENSORS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXXX.] CONTENTS. [MARCH.

THE BALLAD OF THE SHAMROCK. By FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Famine—The Parting—In the Cabin—The Grave.
PONTIAC. By J. T. HEADLEY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Pontiac—The Fort at Detroit—Gladwyn and the Indian Girl—Pontiac and Gladwyn—Pontiac in Council—Escape of the Prisoners—Torture of the Prisoners—Attack on the Schooner—The Fire-Raft—Arrival of Reinforcements—Dalzell's Defeat—The Fight on the Schooner—Death of Pontiac.
FISHING ADVENTURES ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND BANKS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Off for the Banks—Tall Fishing—Our Cook—Dressing Down—Riding out a Northeaster—Hours of Idleness—Shaving the Viking Rock—The Spout off Cape Broyle—Gaffing a Shark—Among the Icebergs—Stranded in Forty Fathams—Hard a Starboard—Taking a Sight.
A STORY FOR A CHILD. By BAYARD TAYLOR.
THE OTHER FAMILY.
BIGGS BOARDS. By J. W. WATSON.
ON THE RIO GRANDE.
THE TALE OF THE TEFFETHENESS.
A FEW WORDS ABOUT SORROW. By Miss MULOCK.
HORROR: A TRUE TALE.
A JOYOUS FRENCHMAN IN VIRGINIA.
THE OLD MAN AND THE SPRING LEAVES. By JOHN J. PIATT.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
CHAPTER IV.—A Genteel Family.
CHAPTER V.—The Noble Kinsman.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A Genteel Family—What Nathan said unto David—At the Door.
WOOL-GATHERING. By GEORGE ARNOLD.
SAMPLER OF FINE ENGLISH.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
OUR FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
THE CAREER OF A POLITICIAN.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—His Début—Provided for—Education—Is Calling—In Pursuit of Knowledge—Nature—Philanthropic—Active Life—Promotion—Foresight—On the Bench—Congressional.
FASHIONS FOR MARCH.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Carriage Dress—Caps—Under-Sleeves—Chemisette.

Mr. THACKERAY'S New Story, with all the original Illustrations, is continued in this number of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is here printed simultaneously with its publication in England, from advance sheets furnished to the Publishers by the Author. The admirers of "Pendennis" and the "Newcomes" who in the opening chapters renewed their acquaintance with their friends, Arthur Pendennis, Laura, and the Major, will find the circle of favorites enlarged in the present number.

The Publishers have also made arrangements with the Author of "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss," for a New Story for the Magazine.

A Series of Illustrated Papers, describing Life, Character, and Scenery in every part of the American Continent, from Labrador to Oregon, prepared from personal experience by favorite Authors and Artists, is in preparation, and will appear from time to time.

A complete set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will be a desirable acquisition to any public or private library. Besides the Tales, Poems and Essays, which form the leading features of Periodical Literature, each Number of the Magazine has contained articles of permanent value. Nearly Two Hundred Papers, illustrated by more than Two Thousand Engravings, have been devoted to American History, Biography, Industry, Character and Scenery. Each of our great Agricultural Staples has been made the subject of elaborate articles. The results of the explorations of travelers in regions heretofore undescribed have been carefully epitomized. The "Literary Notices" embody impartial estimates of more than two thousand books, comprising almost every work of any value which has been issued from the American Press during the last ten years. The "Monthly Record of Current Events," though filling a small space in each Number, contains matter sufficient to fill several volumes. Every event of historical importance is here noted; it furnishes a more complete history of the last ten years than can be found in any other accessible shape.

The Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, aware of its permanent value, have electrotyped every page. They can, therefore, supply any Number from the beginning upon the following terms:

Any Number will be sent by mail, post-paid, for Twenty-five Cents. Any Volume, comprising Six Numbers, neatly bound in Cloth, will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, within 3,000 miles of New-York, post-paid, for Two Dollars per Volume. Complete Sets will be sent by Express, the freight at the charge of the purchaser, at a discount of Twenty-five per Cent. from the above rate. Twenty-one Volumes, bound uniformly, exteeding from June, 1850, to November, 1860, are now ready.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year.....$3
Two Copies for One Year.....5
Three or more Copies for One Year (each).....2
And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS.

Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, $4.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

NEW BOOKS.

MR. MOTLEY'S HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED NETHERLANDS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK

Publish this Day:

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS: From the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., D.C.L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." With Portraits and Map. 2 vols., 8vo. Muslin, $4; Sheep, $4 50; Half Calf, $6.

MR. MOTLEY, *the American historian of the* United Netherlands—*we owe him English homage.*—LONDON TIMES.

His living and truthful picture of events.—QUARTERLY REVIEW, (London,) January, 1861.

Fertile as the present age has been in historical works of the highest merit, none of them can be ranked above these volumes in the grand qualities of interest, accuracy, and truth.—EDINBURGH QUARTERLY REVIEW, Jan, 1861.

This noble work.—WESTMINSTER REVIEW (London.)

Mr. Motley's prose epic.—LONDON SPECTATOR.

Its pages are pregnant with instruction.—LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

A book which abounds in beauties, and which every body is either reading or is about to read.—LONDON ATHENÆUM.

Already takes a rank among standard works of history.—LONDON CAITIC.

One of the most fascinating as well as important histories of the century.—

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS House, 39 south 10th-st.; house 50 feet by 25 feet front; lot 100; built in the best manner, with gas, water and sewerage. Terms easy. Three blocks from ferry.

Also, a Farm of 40 acres in Newtown, seven miles from East River, in Newtown; large modern house and out-buildings in good order; plenty springs of water and cistern-water close. Inquire of T. B. NUTTING, 18 south 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill, in every-way furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par State for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE BASEment house No. 17 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between 4th and Lexington avs., one of the most desirable locations in the City. Price $9,500; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to F. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 162 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE, AT ELIZABETHPORT—200 lots, very cheap, situate within half a mile of the dock on smooth, high ground, immediately on the railroad; very desirable for manufacturing or other improvements. Inquire of PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND THREE acres of land, with all the modern improvements, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, within 35 minutes of the City by railroad six times a day; neighborhood first-class; terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high stoop house No. 107 West 36th-st., 20 by 50 feet, including extension, containing all modern improvements; parlors frescoed in oil; price moderate; terms easy, to suit the times. Apply of Locomotive Oil Company, depôt No. 58 Liberty-st. or at the house.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A HOME.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would help parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 31 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 267 Washington-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE SIXTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—45 by 100 feet, east side of 61h-av., 50 feet above 36th-st., one block above the Tabernacle, and opposite the square. Inquire of GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 9 and 6 Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT AND substantial well-built house on the south side of 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has double extension on first and second floors, with all the modern improvements. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front houses on 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements. Also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, (16th-st.,) between Broadway and University-places, 4-story, 24¾x65 feet; in good order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

2 MODERN-BUILT HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Containing 11 and 12 rooms each, in South Orange, on Morris and Essex R. R. Inquire of F. L. B. MAYHEW, 120 Maiden-lane, or D. F. Ball, S. Orange.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 WILlow-st., corner of Orange-st., Brooklyn; will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to WM. WRIGHT, No. 4 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 226 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises o address Box No. 2 556 Post-office New-York.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and out-buildings are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM, Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 338 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, 45 miles from New-York, one mile from Clarksville Depôt, and two from Princeton, in Mercer County, containing 130 acres, five acres of woodland, the balance all in a high state of cultivation; fruit in abundance; barn, carriage-house, all in perfect order. The house is handsomely situated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; is large, nearly new, and furnished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home.

Also, a farm containing 91 acres, near Kingston Depôt, 40 miles from New-York, with house, barn, and a large variety of fruit. Terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jannesy-court.

FARMS FOR SALE.—TWO BEAUTIFUL COUNtry-seats for sale on reasonable terms. One 31 acres; the mansion-house is large, 14 rooms; large out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, stabling, &c., all new; beautifully-shaded lawn; grounds laid out with walks and roads throughout, and filled with all kinds of most choice fruits and evergreens. Also, another farm of 40 acres; good buildings; abounds in fruit of every kind; fine lawn of shaded trees all round the house; good garden, &c. Terms easy, and within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, near the depôt. S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Feb. 7, 1861.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City of Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 44 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County, near Tarrytown, of 130 acres; part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood, never-failing streams and excellent soil. Good two-story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID fruit farm of one hundred acres, well-situated for a business man, two miles from Rahway N. J.; cars almost hourly; time, one hour from Cortlandt-st. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, water-works, sreaking tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, coach-houses, fine woodlands and lawns, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DEsirably located in the Village of Astoria, less than one hour from the City and accessible at all hours. The premises consist of a good house, barn and other out-buildings, a pleasantly shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Inquire of E. MILLS, Astoria, or GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, IN RYE—A large, commodious, double house, with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and four acres of land. Rent, $150. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and two acres. Rent, $375. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the depôt. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 662 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS—A very desirable gentleman's residence. House of brick, two-story and basement, 32 feet square, with back building; lot 133x150, well laid out and kept; good garden and stable in order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOW RENT.—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AT CLIFton, Staten Island; contains parlor, dining-room, and kitchen, on first-floor; five bedrooms, &c., fine view of New-York and the Bay; five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt-landing; rent $350. Address O. A. K., Box No 1,275 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, A HOUSE, barn and out-buildings, with five or ten acres of land, in good order, five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt. Apply to R. B. LEWIS, No. 73 Vesey-st. New-York.

FOR SALE IN NORWALK, CT.—A BEAUTIful residence, very cheap and on accommodating terms. Plans of the house can be seen and full information obtained, by applying to JOHN C. LAY, Esq., No. 321 Broadway New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 33, on the north side of West 45th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRSTclass house, with coach entrance and coach-house on rear, No. 1,160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three-story brick houses on 31st-st., near 8th-av. Also, to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—THE lease, (4¾ years,) good will and fixtures of the best located and most desirable stand for a market in the City, viz.: The large store and basement, north east corner of Broadway and 23d-st., perfectly fitted up with ice-house, refrigerators, marble counters, marble meat and fish stands in complete order and ready to be opened as soon as stock is put in. Terms moderate to responsible parties. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,261 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

TO LET OR LEASE, LOW, TO GOOD TENANTS—Two new four-story high-basement, twenty-feet brown-stone houses, each one door from Broadway, Nos. 139 West 45th-st. and 140 West 46th-st.; possession immediately. They are both first-class, with all modern improvements. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, No. 1,276 Broadway, or Mr. PHILLIPS, Broadway, first door above 46th-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, four stories, with basement, under-cellar, and all modern improvements, for private family only, at No. 48 West 19th-st. Large dwelling-house, suitable for a genteel family, four stories, basement, under-cellar, water and gas, No. 70 Irving-place, below 19th-st. Inquire of DANIEL LORD, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, or ABNER L. ELY, No. 33 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only—medium size, on the south side of 12th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs; size of house 21 by 42 feet; will be newly painted throughout; extra large yard; gas and all water conveniences; location very desirable. Apply to C. SMITH, Smith & Lawrence, No. 167 Dnane-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms, as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

OFFICES TO LET.—OFFICES ON FIRST floor, in rear, of building No. 60 Wall-st., suitable for a broker. Also, front basement of same building, for an Insurance Company. Apply to the janitor in the building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 36 WEST FORTYsixth-st., near 6th-av., a new and complete four-story brown-stone house in perfect order, and with immediate possession.
A. P. MAN,
No. 64 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL, Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House; possession first of May next. For further particulars, apply to
HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 22 Henry-st. Rent low, and nearly all taken in board. To a good tenant favorable terms will be given. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 21 West Baltic-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of WM. W. STEPHENSON, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 7, New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE corner of 4th and Mercer sts.; the entrance on 4th-st. will be altered to suit the tenant. Apply to Messrs. McKENZIE & DILLARA, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 229 West 20th-st., in good order and with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT AND REAR building No. 11 Clark-st., light front and rear; now used as a carpenter shop, shoe shop and cabinet maker's very cheap. Apply to JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES, NOS. 51 and 49 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply to JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway, Carpet Warehouse. Very cheap.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 320 4TH-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 125 MERCER-ST., SUITable for a grocery-store, saloon, &c. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Rent low to a good tenant.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse-power.

PART OF BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, THE FIRSTclass furnished house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three-story, high stoop; rent $90 a month.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A moderate-sized three-story house, with all modern improvements, in a respectable neighborhood, not south of Atlantic, nor east of Court-st.; rent not to exceed $600. Family small. Address Box No. 2 974 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE IN the country, within one hour of the New-York City Hall, and of convenient access; of from one to five acres, and a value from $7,000 to $12,000; on the Hudson preferred. Address, with owner's name and full particulars, G. L. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

ROOM WANTED.—A WIDOW WISHES TO obtain a small room, in a quiet, respectable family, between Broome and 10th-sts. The best of City reference. Payment in advance. Address G. L. W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, for three weeks.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MEDIUM-SIZED house in good order and pleasantly located, between 11th and 34th sts., for a small family—responsible tenant. Address Box No. 1,627 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SNUG LITTLE house, in a first-class neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, J. W., Box No. 1,456 Post-office.

COAL.

COAL.—GENUINE LEHIGH, PURE RED ASH, (Peach Mountain,) and Broad Mountain, properly screened; also, Cumberland, English house Cannel, and Halliburton's Liverpool Orrel, of the first qualities, recently imported; all at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE,
Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sofferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, cousiders it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st. New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st, (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 60 cents. Faver and Agua, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Remedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By CUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the N. Y. Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.
GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway.
Author's address, 658 Broadway, cor. Bood-st., up stairs.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL practice in this City at No. 64 East 22d-st., from Tuesday, March 5, to May 1, 1861. Chronic diseases cured in a few minutes without pain.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1844, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expurging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY sufferers is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or bussing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., or the author, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almsnac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Send for them and escape quackery. N. B.—Foul diseases not treated. Dr. THIERS' office No. 62 6th-av., second block above 4th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with disgotch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL not practice in New-York (as proposed) until May 1. Notice will be given of location.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.

The following Annual Report of the Clerk of this Board for 1860, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers, and in document form.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the requirements of law, (see Revised Statutes, 5th Edition, Vol. I., Chap. 12, Article 1, Section 57,) the following statement is respectfully submitted. JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

AN ACCOUNT *of all Amounts Audited and Allowed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York for bills, &c., from Jan. 10, 1860, to Jan. 10, 1861:*

Date when Allowed.	To whom Allowed, and for what Purpose.	Amount of Claim.	Amount Audited and Allowed.
1860.			
Oct. 22,	George G. Rueh do....	97 75	87 75
Oct. 22,	Charles J. Warren, Board of Witnesses.....	403 50	403 50
Oct. 22,	New-York Inebriats Asylum.....	4,356 00	4,356 00
Oct. 22,	C. Lockwood & Co., articles for County Clerk ...	11 12	11 12
Oct. 22,	P. McMahon, glazing for House of Detention....	8 75	8 75
Oct. 22,	J. Wright, medical services at Fourth District Police Court.....	28 00	18 00
Oct. 22,	R. Murphy, repairs of Court of Common Pleas	25 00	25 00
Oct. 22,	H. & I. Teller, repairs of Court of Common Pleas.	70 00	70 00
Oct. 22,	A. Yost, repairs of do	333 01	311 07
Oct. 22,	Alex. Proudfoot, do	570 94	570 94
Oct. 27,	Baker & Godwin, printing for suit of Commissioners of Records....	50 00	50 00
Oct. 22,	E. F. Underhill, reporting do.	35 00	35 00
Oct. 22,	J. H. Tobitt, printing minutes of the Board	401 46	401 46
Oct. 29,	F. Monaghan, repairing books for County Clerk	553 16	553 16
Oct. 29,	E. A. Woodward, extending Personal Tax Book	130 78	130 78
Oct. 29,	J. J. Kiersted, extending 2d Ward Tax Book.....	22 62	22 62
Oct. 29,	R. E. Selmes, extending 3d and 16th do do	83 70	83 70
Oct. 29,	J. A. K. Duval, extending 4th Ward Tax Book	18 39	18 39
Oct. 29,	E. A. Woodward, extending 7th Ward Tax Book.	46 20	45 20
Oct. 29,	F. Webb, extending 8th and 14th Ward Tax Book....	69 53	69 53
Oct. 29,	Kellock & Field, extending 10th Ward Tax Book	26 27	26 27
Oct. 29,	S. H. Knapp, extending 16th Ward Tax Book....	42 53	42 34
Oct. 29,	Wm. W. Burnham, extending 18th Ward Tax do .	94 33	94 33
Oct. 29,	N. D. Thayer, extending 19th Ward do., Part 2 .	110 25	110 25
Oct. 29,	Wm. H. Bill, extending tax in 20th Ward Book....	94 56	94 56
Oct. 29,	Wm. H. Gildersleeve, extending tax in 21st do .	82 48	82 48
Oct. 29,	E. A. Woodward, copying 7th Ward Tax Book	106 35	106 35
Oct 29,	E. W. Taylor, copying 13th Ward Tax Book....	61 02	61 02
Oct. 29,	S. H. Knapp, do. 15th Ward Tax Book....	99 84	99 84
Oct. 29,	Wm. H. Bill, do. 20th Ward Tax Book.....	302 70	302 70
Oct. 29,	Wm. H. Gildersleeve, do. 21st Ward Tax Book ...	268 66	268 56
Oct. 29,	E. A Woodward do. Personal Tax Book.....	277 80	277 80
Oct. 29,	Geo. H. Stout & Co., preparing lists of Inspectors and Canvassers.....	50 00	50 00
Oct. 29,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Supr's Court.	99 00	99 00
Oct. 29,	John F. Trow, Directories for County.....	11 50	11 50
Nov. 8,	Thomas Outwater, extending tax 4th Ward Book..	27 58	27 58
Nov. 8,	Jas. J. J. Kiersted, do. 5th Ward Book.....	33 28	33 28
Nov. 8,	Chas. H. Quail, do. 9th and 15th Ward Book	116 92	116 92
Nov. 8,	E. W. Taylor, do 13th do .	26 94	26 94
Nov. 8,	C. D. Lindsaye, do. 19th do. 2d Vol.	125 93	125 93
Nov. 8,	J. J. Kierstead, copying Tax Book 2d Ward.....	62 64	52 68
Nov. 8,	Thos. Outwater, do. 4th do.	55 17	55 17
Nov. 8,	Jas. J. J. Kiersted, do. 5th Ward Book.....	77 67	77 67
Nov. 8,	John A. K. Duval, do. 6th Ward Book.....	59 16	59 16
Nov. 8,	F. Webb, do. 8th and 14th do.	165 39	167 39
Nov. 8,	Thos. Donohue, do. 9th do .	154 92	154 92
Nov. 8,	Kellock & Field, do. 15th do.	59 55	59 55
Nov. 8,	John W. Bennell, do. 17th do.	131 53	131 53
Nov. 8,	Wm. W. Burnham, do. 18th do.	206 19	206 19
Nov. 8,	C. D. Birdseye, do. 1st Vol. 19th do	252 60	252 60
Nov. 8,	N. D Thayer, do. 2d Vol. 19th do	231 16	231 18
Nov. 8,	Valentine & Butler, safes for Register.....	808 00	808 00
Nov. 8,	Pennsylvania Coal Co., for coal for County.....	304 50	304 50
Nov. 8,	R. P. Rogers, storing coal for County.....	41 87	41 87
Nov. 8,	W. D. Roe & Co., stationery for the County.....	124 50	121 50
Nov. 8,	W. L. S Earrison, printing for the County	579 12	579 12
Nov. 8,	Banks & Brothers, books for the County.....	250 00	250 00
Nov. 14,	Argent Iron Co., for iron work on County Jail....	800 00	800 00
Nov. 14,	Jacob Van Tine extending tax in 1st Ward Book ..	31 38	31 38
Nov. 14,	Jno. G. Leefe, do. 11th and 2d vol. 22d Ward Book..	173 77	173 77
Nov. 14,	A. S. Cady, do. 1st vol. 22d Ward Book.....	83 47	83 47
Nov. 14,	Jacob Van Tine, copying 1st & 1st vol. 22d Ward Book	254 31	254 31
Nov. 14,	John G. Leefe, do. 11th & 2d vol. 22d Ward Book..	361 15	355 71
Nov. 14,	Chas. Locke repairs to seal of Court of Com. Pleas..	6 00	6 00
Nov. 14,	Ingersoll, Jewett & Co., chairs for Marine Court.	183 50	183 50
Nov. 14,	P. C. Barker, making post mortem examinations..	30 00	30 00
Nov. 14,	J. T. Bates, do.....	20 00	20 00
Nov. 14,	John Beach, do.....	165 00	165 00
Nov. 14,	Wooster Beach, do.....	95 00	95 00
Nov. 14,	Frederick Bedford, do.....	15 00	15 00
Nov. 14,	Alex. I. Bell, do.....	10 00	10 00
Nov. 14,	Geo. B. Bouton, do.....	125 00	125 00
Nov. 14,	Geo W. Carrington, do....	20 00	20 00
Nov. 14,	Frank S Edwards, do.....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14,	John Furgason, do.....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14,	Chas. A. Gallagher, do....	160 00	160 00
Nov. 14,	Alex. Hadden, do.....	15 00	15 00
Nov. 14,	S. S. Purdy, do.....	20 00	20 00
Nov. 14,	J. L. Hicks, do.....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14,	John Howe, Jr., do.....	15 00	15 00
Nov 14,	J. W Hunt, do.....	10 00	1000
Nov. 14,	Alex. Hutchins, do.....	30 00	30 00
Nov. 14,	Erskine Mason, do.....	10 00	10 00
Nov. 14,	J. R. Page, do.....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14,	James Parrish, do.....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14	Eugene Penguet, do.....	10 00	10 00
Nov. 14,	S. V. Pilgrim, do.....	20 00	20 00
Nov. 14,	B. A. Segnr, do.....	20 00	20 00
Nov. 14,	Thomas H. Whitney, do....	5 00	5 00
Nov. 14,	Keyser & Co., repairs to Register's Office.....	25 00	25 00
Nov. 14,	Keyser & Co., repairs to Court of Sessions, &c....	197 59	197 59
Nov. 14,	Clerk of the Board, contingent expenses.....	91 15	91 15
Nov. 14,	Clerk of the Board, printing for County Jail.....	598 35	241 35
Nov. 14,	Jno. McGowan, serving subpœnas for Special Sess'n..	351 00	351 00
Nov. 14,	Geo. J. Ruch, do.....	73 63	71 63
Nov. 14,	M. L. Leman, stationery for the county.....	73 50	71 50
Nov. 14,	Thomas S. Davis & Co., do.	185 00	157 00
Nov. 14,	Gary, Howard, Sanger & Co., do.....	21 62	21 62
Nov. 20,	Geo. H. Stout, work for Excise Commissioners'..	72 53	72 53
Nov. 20,	A. Hyler, repairs to Harlem Bridge.....	180 00	180 00
Nov. 20,	John H. Tobitt, printing minutes of the Board...	54 36	54 36
Nov. 20,	Baker & Godwin, printing for Board of Supervisors	424 04	424 04
Nov. 20,	R. Hoe & Co., press, &c., for Special Sessions.....	23 00	23 00
Nov. 20,	M. Dripps, maps for the county.....	16 00	15 00
Nov. 20,	Chas. W. Baker, printing minutes of the Board....	1,416 19	1,132 96
Nov. 20,	Clills & Smith, sh

AUCTION SALES.

$11,000 WORTH OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
WORKS OF ART, RICH CARPETS, HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, &c.

On MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock precisely, will be sold, at the dwelling house No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire of the beautiful furniture, &c. of the house. Parlors, dining-room library and chambers are beautifully furnished in rosewood, oak and mahogany, all new, having been made for the present owner within three months, and all will be sold positively to the highest bidder, for cash, without any postponement. Consisting in part of magnificent 7-octave, rosewood piano-forte, cost $400, with stool and cloth cover, three full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle and velvet, silk and lace curtains, mantle and pier mirrors, etageres, sofas, lounges, French chairs, Turkish chairs, and lounges in velvet, marble pedestals, troozes, paintings, vases, with a large variety of elegant chamber and dining-room furniture; twenty hair mattresses, beds and bedding, bureaus, elegant bedsteads, mirrors, clocks, rich cut-glass of all kinds, silverware, ivory cutlery, French chairs, oak buffet extension-table &c. This will be a rare chance for housekeepers and the trade.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. M. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 14 Broadway, a collection of really choice oil paintings, most of them originals and bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found the following choice pictures:
CATTLE PIECE, VAN SEVERDONCK,
DOGS AND PIGEONS, HENRIETTA RONNER,
CABINET LANDSCAPE, KOAK KOEK,
LARGE MARINE, CANEMANS,
INTERIOR, LION
A superb copy of HUNTING PARTY after WOUVERMAN.
Also, many other fine paintings, by Smets, Redig, Douy, Montenel, Carpentero, and others. The above beautiful collection is now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 150 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:
Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 23 day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-three thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:
All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the charter and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.
December 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

BY DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESROOM No. 54 CEDAR-ST., DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.—THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE SALESROOM.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of a large assortment of elegant rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, in suits; Turkish lounges and easy chairs, elegant pier mirrors, rich lace curtains and cornices, enamel-d cottage suites, gas fixtures, Brussels and 3-ingrain carpets, china, glass and silver-plated ware, table cutlery, bronzes and ormolu clocks, decorated vases, office desks, chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.
Catalogues and goods now ready for exemination.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE ON TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of John P. Crosby, Referee:
NEW-BOWERY and MANSON-ST.—A lot of ground, with front of 82.8 on westerly side New-Bowery, and 51.3 on south side Madison-st., and about 62 feet from Chambers-st.
BROOKLYN—6 lots and frame houses Nos. 102 and 104 Front, and Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53 Adams-st., 52x102 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell Esq., Referee, of valuable (Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chamber-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 16, AT 11 o'clock, at our sale rooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a number of top and no-top buggies, rockaways, &c., one very stylish; two-seat park phaeton, City built; two very light no-top road-wagons in good order; also, a variety of second-hand vehicles, double and single harness, whips, blankets, robes, &c. Sale positive.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at No. 50 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black-walnut parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; Chloe, glass, and silver ware; table cutlery, &c.. Also, a general assortment of hesement and kitchen furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable house and lot No. 188 West 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements; gas fixtures go with the house. Lot 22x98 feet 9 inches.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, Silver-plated Tea, Dessert and Tablespoons, Forks, &c. Also, a note dated Oct. 19, 1860, for six months, for $291.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, carpets, mirrors, sewing machines, mattresses, feather-beds, curtains, kitchenware, &c.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. Also, a large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; from office cut from 75 cents upwards; Government cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.
EIGHTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by failure of work, sickness and misfortune, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness, and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased contractions of labor as Winter advanced, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, redress the unmerited fear of the recipients. There having, meanwhile, been no public excitement touching the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds, consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering the most severe, the Association is left without adequate means of relief. What more need be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? Thousands look for distant strangers who have claims upon others, nor for the deceased and extinct; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have none to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly; for true shall it be measured to you again. Is surely cannot be that the piteous cry of more than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND of our worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.
To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business derangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than fifty per cent. less than in 1856 and 1857. The present great, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.
Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 30 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.
By order of the Board,
JNO. O. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 63—	$1,539,575 78
		$7,553,430 98
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	53,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,087 71	
Annuities	12,154 93	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,640 45	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	2,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	79 942 34—	$563 574 21
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,850 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	6 421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	46,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60—$6,989,856 74	
add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135 000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 74
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35 219,379
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1 314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750—	$17,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,831
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,532
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		912
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	384	
For Short Terms	253—	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONO,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.
Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
J ACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
F. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITAWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
ISAACS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Foyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1861. }
FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of March next, upon Stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New York will receive their Dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the 22d day of February instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SACKETT'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861. }
INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CREARY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
BALDWINSVILLE, CONN., Feb. 8, 1861. }
DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 6 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMER "LONG ISLAND" LEAVES St. James Slip every week day, at 2.30 P. M., for Bayin's Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point and Glen Cove, extending the trips on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays to Oyster Bay, Lloyd's Dock and Northport, commencing Saturday, Feb. 16.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.,
Corner of Varick-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
From 10 A. M. to 2; and from 5 to 7 P. M.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT.....President.
GEORGE SEELEY.....Vice-President.
JOHN McLEAN.....Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN.....Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HULL.....Attorney and Counsel.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits received from 10 cents to $5,000.
This Bank has received on deposit during the last 21 months, $456,410 89.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this department until 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and declised. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.
No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.
The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed to the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."
The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on common cating such wish to this Department it will be considered.
Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, on the transfer to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposit at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulation of the Department.
Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons at semi-annual interest attached, payable the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each with such coupons attached thereto, and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits until the 1st day of July, will be paid on the receipt to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.
The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861. }
MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:
GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:
First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.
Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.
Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office.
Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861. }
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for Eleven Directors of this Bank, for one year, will be held at the Banking-House on Monday, the 4th day of March next; also for Inspectors of Election. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New York, Feb. 2, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock A. M.
S. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

$3,000 OR $4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage. Address INVESTMENT, Box No. 53 Times Office, with particulars, describing property, &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These homœopathic medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.
Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single doses.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fali Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cheiera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Lancorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Invcterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Dischargcs, Noises in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Debility	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urinations	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramps or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book... 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.
☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have on connection with medicines sold there.
☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

PAINTING.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining, destempring, or fresco work done, can have it executed, at half the usual price, by an experienced workman out of employment. Orders promptly attended to, by addressing PAINTER, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA. (now building).
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Rockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $90.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16:
CITY OF BALTIMORE SATURDAY, Feb. 23;
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2,
and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
do. to London.... 80 | do. to London..... 33
Steerage return tickets, good for six

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

the territory uncultivated in Texas, and may have ere long the silver mines of Arizona, and the teeming States of Mexico, to populate and reduce to agricultural productiveness—it seems to us shortsighted, weak and sentimental to preclude forever, by fundamental enactment, the adoption of a policy that may become essential to our appropriate growth and expansion, and to our successful competition with the less restrictive nations of Europe.

But the Constitution as adopted, is only provisional and temporary, and may, therefore, be excusable on that account. We hope the permanent Government will be made and established speedily, and without reference to anything going on outside of the Confederate States. There have complete success within their grasp, if they will only act fearlessly and with the confidence of men who are competent to control their destinies. Too great a deference and delay for the Border States still in the Union, will only encourage their dilatoriness and prolong their stay. Let the Confederate States hot perform their duty, and their whole duty to themselves irrespective of the others, and we will answer for the result in a final Confederacy of all the Slave States.

Montgomery Correspondence of the Mercury.

MONTGOMERY, Sunday, Feb. 10, 1861.

The Provisional Constitution being disposed of, I understand that yesterday a Committee was raised, of two from each State, to frame and report a permanent Constitution for the Confederacy. The members of this Committee from your State, I learn, are Mr. RHETT and Mr. CHESNUT. Not much was done in the Provisional Constitution by way of improvement on the abandoned United States Constitution. The taxing power seems as vague as in the United States Constitution; whilst there is an implied stigma on the institution of Slavery, by going beyond the Constitution of the United States, which only authorized Congress, after a certain time, to prohibit the African Slave-trade; whereas, it is *prohibited* in the Provisional Constitution itself. All debates on the Constitution being secret, the course of your delegation is unknown, but the Conventions of Alabama and Georgia both instructed their delegates to prohibit it in the Constitution. I suppose it to be a *beg* to the frontier States, which is about as respectable as the present course of those States, who are begging the Abolitionists. So far, the Abolitionists have shown most decidedly the highest and most consistent spirit in vindicating their positions and principles. As the Congress has adopted all the nine volumes of the United States laws, tariff and all, I do not see what is to keep the Congress long here. If there is to be no war, they can certainly rise by the 4th of March, and by that time this fact will be known, if it is to exist. I believe it will *not* exist. If the frontier States do not join us, and join their Northern confederates, they will control them, and then there will be *no war;* and if they join us there will be *no war*. In either event, therefore, there will be *no war*. War from Fort Sumter, since Col. HAYNE's return is followed by no action, is here considered as past *hopping for*. Fighting in South Carolina is confined to the Poet's Corner in the *Mercury*—that is what an Alabamian said to me to-day.

Progress of the War.

The war fever has penetrated the Green Mountains. The Burlington *Times* brings us the following proclamation, from which it will be seen that *Winooski* is arming. *Hull*, in Massachusetts, has not yet been heard from:

WINOOSKI IS ARMING.

To the Editor of the Times:

In your paper of the 4th inst., your correspondent expressed fears of existing danger, that the arsenal and other public property, in our sister City of Vergennes, might be taken, and recommends that both cities double their police forces. In consequence of this suggestion, upon the last assembling of the *Winooski City* authority, it was resolved: That, in view of the present threatening difficulties, our city police *should* be doubled, and that the *Mayor*, Aldermen and Common Council should all be armed, as well as the police, each with a Sharpe's rifle, Colt's pistol, and *small side* arms, and that all the military companies, *independent* and others, with toe Flying Artillery, and every other available arm or means of defence, be, at once, put upon *a war footing* to protect our sister City of Vergennes, together with all the small villages around the City of Winooski, in case of the expected attack.

I will add, that we intend to offer our services to Gens. SCOTT or WOOL as the case may require, and also to propose to the Administration to take the job of retaking Florida, *provided* we can engage your Howard Guards to go to keep the alligators off, while we capture and yoke and ring them.

Dated at the Mayor's Office, in the City of Winooski, this 5th day of February, A.D. 1861, and in the reign of BUCHANAN the First,—the last year and—thank God—the last month.

Cadets Appointed to West Point.

LIST OF CADETS APPOINTED "AT LARGE" BY THE PRESIDENT, FEB. 13, 1861.

1. R. Buchanan Wade, son of Lieut-Col. R Dean Arden Wade, who was twice breveted for gallantry in the Florida war, and at Molino del Rey, and died of wounds received at Churubusco.

2. Randolph Ridgely, son of Capt. Randolph Ridgely, who was distinguished in Florida, breveted for brilliant conduct at the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and distinguished at the storming of Monterey, where he died.

3. Charles W. Morris, son of the late Commodore Morris, a distinguished and gallant officer of the Navy, who was with Commodore Hull at the capture of the *Guerriere*, and with Commodore Balobridge in the capture of a frigate, and who died in the service.

4. Henry Brockholst Ledyard, grandson of Gen. Lewis Cass.

5. Theophilus H. Holmes, Jr., son of Major T. H. Holmes, of the Army, who was breveted for gallant conduct at Monterey.

6. Frederick W. Smith, son of Hon. William Smith, of Virginia.

7. Ormsby M. Mitchell, Jr., son of Prof. Mitchell, Director of the Cincinnati and Dudley Observatories.

8. Thomas Lee Brent, son of the late Capt. Brent, of the Army, who served in Florida and Mexico, was breveted for gallant conduct at Buena Vista, and died in the service.

9. James D. Graham, son of Major Lawrence Pike Graham, of the Army, who was breveted for gallant conduct at Resaca de la Palma.

10. Robert M. Magraw, whose ancestors served with distinction in the Revolutionary war.

The following additional appointments have been made to fill vacancies created by the resignation and dismissal of Cadets appointed "at large."

11. James B. Breese, (reappointed.)

12. Satterlee Clarke Plummer, son of Capt. J. B. Plummer, of the Army.

13. Charles H. Cockey, whose ancestors were distinguished in the Revolutionary war.

14. S. Lane Hayman, a descendant of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Wm. Gadsby, Jr., is appointed from the District of Columbia.

The World's Highway.

A LECTURE BY DR. SOLGER, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LATE GEORGE SCHROETER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1861.

R. Solger, LL.D.:

SIR: As the Committee appointed by the American Geographical and Statistical Society to invite you to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the widow and children of the late GEORGE SCHROETER, their chartographer, we now respectfully address you.

Mr. SCHROETER, as you are aware, was engaged at the time of his death in compleing the series of outline maps and charts which have since been published by Messrs. REID & Co. In a short time, doubtless, when the merits of his works are known and appreciated by the public, his family will receive a moderate yet sufficient income, but at present his widow and four infant children are entirely dependent upon the liberality of his friends. It has been thought that if you would kindly give a lecture under the auspices of this Society and the other friends of the deceased, that, besides paying a public tribute to his worth and merit, his family might be aided pecuniarily.

Under these circumstances we would respectfully request you to deliver a lecture, leaving the subject and the time to your own selection.

We are, Sir, yours very respectfully,

Archibald Rossell, Frederick Prime, F. A. Conkling, Committee.

To Messrs. Archibald Russell, Frederick Prime and F. A. Conkling, Committee of the New-York Geographical and Statistical Society:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter inviting me to deliver a lecture for the benefit of Mrs. SCHROETER, under the auspices of the Geographical Society. I accept the invitation from such a source as an honor, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to be called upon to contribute to such an object.

I propose, subject to your convenience, Monday, the 18th inst., for the evening of the lecture, and for a subject, "The World's Highway."

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. SOLGER.

GRAMERCY-PARK HOUSE, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

A Fight with the Indians.

CAPTURE OF A COMANCHE CAMP BY COL. CRITTENDEN AND HIS MEN.

Under date of Barclay's Fort, New-Mexico, Jan. 11, S. D. WATSONS writes to the St. Louis *Republican* a full account of the recent fight between Col. CRITTENDEN's Command and a number of Comanches. The former numbering 100 mounted Riflemen, left Fort Union on Dec. 26, and on Jan. 2 came upon a camp of 175 lodges. The women and children at once took refuge in the mountains, while the warriors came forward boldly to meet their assailants. One gallant fellow, supposed to be a chief, rushed madly up nearly to the mozzles of the rifles, waving his shield and encouraging his followers to the charge, while his arrows were sent thick and fast into the ranks of his enemies. He seemed to court death—and he found it. The rifles of Lieut. JACKSON and two others were leveled, and he fell, pierced by three balls at the same moment. Col. CRITTENDEN's orders were to take destitute alm and make every shot tell, and so well were they carried out that the Indians were obliged to take refuge in a ridge of rocks near at hand, whence, under shelter, they annoyed the soldiers exceedingly. By deploying the troops as skirmishers, the savages were eventually driven from their hiding places, leaving ten warriors dead on the field, while not a single man of Col. CRITTENDEN's force lost his life, and but three were wounded. The troops entered the valley at 8 in the morning and left it at 4 in the evening. The number of men engaged in the action was fifty-five, the rest were guarding the horses and packs.

VELOCITY OF THE TIDAL WAVE IN BOSTON HARBOR.—From observations made by the Coast Survey, it has been determined that the tidal wave in Boston harbor flows in from the sea at the rate of fifty miles per hour. The wave travels the entire distance from Boston Lower Light to the Charleston Dry Dock in twelve minutes.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

Probable Speedy Surrender of Gaeta.

RESULT OF THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Condition of the Dispute Between Prussia and Denmark.

Interesting Financial and Commercial News.

RISE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PETERS, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 30th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 31st. ult., arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, bringing £18,472 in specie.

The *Australasian* reached Liverpool at about 1½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th ult.

The Cunard Company announces that the *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 5th of February, would be the last departure of their screw-line for the present, owing to the falling off in shipments to the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London on the 28th ultimo, the subject of the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph route was discussed. Capt. Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK read a paper giving an account of his recent surveys in the *Bulldog*, and showing the practicability of the route. Sir CHARLES BRIGHT also read a paper by Capt. ALLAN YOUNG, who commanded the steam-yacht *Fox*, containing his recommendations as to the several landing places of the cable. Another paper was read by Dr. JOHN RAE, giving an account of his journey across the largest of the Faroe Islands and part of Iceland. And a fourth paper was read by Col. SHAFFNER, in which he explained the working of the telegraph circuits, either in short stages or from Scotland direct to America. Discussion upon the various papers was adjourned till the next meeting of the Society.

The prospectus of the new India loan had been issued in London. The amount is £3,000,000 sterling, in 5 per cent. stock, redeemable on and after 1870, upon one year's notice.

The political crisis in America continued to be a leading topic almost daily in the journals, and among business men it formed the principal subject for discussion and speculation. Mr. SEWARD's speech had been published at considerable length in the newspapers, and its merits were freely canvassed. The London *Times* applauds Mr. SEWARD's arguments that South Carolina is guilty of rebellion, and says that they are the principles which should have been laid down by President BUCHANAN. It further says, however, that with this important exception, it does not see much to admire in the speech.

Orders for the discharge of about 1,200 artisans and laborers had been received in the dockyards at Chatham and Sheerness.

The steamer *Queen Victoria*, which recently ran ashore at Plymouth, while *en route* for India with a large quantity of the Indian telegraph cable on board, had been floated and be chad for repairs.

The London *Herald* says it is very generally understood that the shipping question will be brought before Parliament by Government in the early part of the coming session.

An important conference on the affairs of India—mainly, it is supposed, with refsrence to the cultura of cotton—was to be held at Manchester on the 31st ult., under the auspices of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

A young man, named THOMAS DONIGAN, hailing from Boston, Mass., had committed a murder in Liverpool by stabbing, and had also nearly killed his father. He had avoided arrest.

FRANCE.

The Palerson-Bonaparte cause was postponed till the 1st of February for the reply and the speech of the Public Minister. The arguments were expected to be brought to a close on that day, and the judgment would probably be given a day or two thereafter.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, ordering the creation of a medal in commemoration of the expedition to China, which will be bestowed on all those who have taken part in the expedition.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* alludes to a report that the French Government had instructed its Envoy at Berlin to demand explanations touching the speech of King WILLIAM to his generals.

A pamphlet was about to appear in Paris, entitled *Prussia and the Treaties of Vienna*. The Emperor is represented as the champion of nationalities, and it gives the King of Prussia to understand that if he does not mind what he is about, France may make war upon him in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

The belief was assiduously cultivated in Paris that the military preparations made in Prussia, professedly on account of the difference with Denmark, are to reality intended for a war with France. Prussia and Austria, it is given out, are on the eve of an anti-French alliance, and Saxony and Bavaria will join.

An important reduction in telegraphic charges between France and England was announced for the 1st of February, and modifications were also to take place throughout France.

The report of M. TECOLONO, President of the Senate, on the publicity to be given to the debates of the Chambers, recommends that the reports of the shorthand writers for the *Moniteur* shall be furnished at the same time to the other papers.

The London *Times* speaks of friendly representations on the part of England being likely to lead very shortly to important modifications in the French navigation laws.

Trade in France is represented as being confined within the narrowest limits. The Paris Flour market was dull and prices rather lower. Wheat, however, was unchanged.

The Bourse on the 29th was buoyant and animated, and rentes closed at 68f. 5c.

ITALY.

A fresh circular had been addressed from Gaeta to the Ministers of FRANCIS II. at the different Courts. It states that the King is resolved to meet to the end all the perils of his position.

The Spenish frigates quitted Gaeta simultaneously with the French.

The elections to the Italian Parliament were conducted with order and tranquility.

The number of elections definitely known on the 28th was 200, of which 20 are of the opposition party. GARIBALDI and PORRO have been elected at Naples.

The members from Turin are CAVOUR, MIGLIETTI and CASSINIS. Among the deputies elected in the Provinces are Gen. Cialdini, Admiral Persano, Gen. Sirtori, Signors Malenebrini, Fabrizzli, Rohetti, Gen. Lamarmora, Signor Ratazzi, and other satisfactory names. The results of the elections in Southern Italy had not been received. Baron RICASOLI was amongst the members returned for Florence.

The latest dispatch from Turin relative to the elections, is dated the 30th, and says:

"The elections for North Italy are now all known. They secure a large majority to the Government. In Lombardy they are better than they were last year. The Mazzinian party has been completely beaten. The returns from Naples are good. It is calculated that two-thirds of the elected are favorable to the Government.

The first news from Sicily is very good. Messina, Syracuse, and Catania have returned leaders of the moderate party. CRISPI has been defeated at Palermo."

A dispatch of the 29th, from Naples, says that a flag of truce was sent on the 27th from Gaeta to the Italian fleet. An Italian steamer immediately proceeded to the fortress, and the firing was afterwards suspended on both sides. Deserters from the Bourbon army speak of a project to surrender Gaeta.

Sundry modifications in the Neapolitan tariff are announced. The export duty on rags is reduced 25 per cent., and in the duty on oils there is also a reduction.

AUSTRIA.

The *Independance Belge* professes to have received confirmation of its statement that a verbal communication had been made by Prince METTERNICH to M. THOUVENEL, in which Austria declared that she should consider as a *casus belli* with Piedmont an attack by GARIBALDI on any point whatever of the Austrian territory. It is added that Austria expressed the wish to respect Lombardy, and that M. THOUVENEL observed that if, in an eventuality such as that which Prince METTERNICH referred to, the Austrian Government employed German federal contingents, France would consider that fact a violation of the principle of non-intervention.

Messrs. ROTHSCHILD and LAFFITE, as the representatives of an English Company, are said to have offered to supply Austria with ten steamers, armed with rifled cannon, and Austria is said to have sent a Commission to England to inquire into the matter.

The Austrian Government is said to anticipate outbreaks in Hungary, and to have made full preparations to suppress them.

PRUSSIA.

The report that France had demanded explanations on account of the speeches delivered by the King, was denied in Ministerial and Diplomatic quarters at Berlin. In the commission appointed by the Prussian Chamber of Representatives, to indite the address in reply to the Royal speech, a proposition to insert a paragraph declaring that the consolidation of Italy was in the interest of Europe, was lost by a majority of one only, ten against and nine for.

The *Indépendance* says Gen. DA LA MARMORA's mission to Berlin is to reassure Prussia as to the intentions of Piedmont with regard to Germany, to induce her to recognise the possession of Venetia as a necessity for Italy, and a danger for Austria and the Germanic Confederation; to make it clear that the two Powers which, the one in Germany and the other in Italy, represent the principles of constitutional liberty, are the soul of the nationalities to which they belong, and have every reason for maintaining the most intimate relation of friendship. Also to show that if these overtures are rejected, Italy will be forced more than ever to unite herself to France, and to accept all the consequences of that alliance and the obligations it may entail.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburgh says:

"The negotiations between the banks of St. Petersburg and the Bank of France in reference to the exchange of gold for silver, have failed."

The Emperor of Russia is said to have refused his sanction at the last moment.

Prince OXLOFF, President of the Ministry and the Council of the Empire, had tendered his resignation on account of ill health. He was temporarily replaced by M. DA CLADOFF.

It was reported that the *corps d'armée* stationed in the provinces of Lithunia and Volhunia were to advance to the frontiers of the empire, and would be replaced by troops from the interior of Russia. The soldiers on furlough had already been recalled, and the formation of three *corps d'armée* on a war footing had been ordered, which are to be ready by March 1, next, one to march to the Pruth, the second to the frontiers of Poland, and the third to any other destination that may be required.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The papers contain their usual correspondence, &c., from India and China, but as the American portion of theses mail came forward by the *Canada*, the news in general has been fully anticipated.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing at Hong Kong on the 15th of December, says His Excellency Mr. WARD was to sail that day in the frigate *Niagara*.

The statement that Lord ELGIN had gone to Japan is not confirmed, but Sir HOPE GRANT had gone on a visit to that country.

The United States ships-of-war *Niagara*, *John Adams*, *Hartford* and *Saginaw*, were all at Hong Koog on the 15th of December.

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

A decided improvement was observable in the funds. Consols on the 29th advanced ¼ ₱ cent., closing firm at 91¾@⅞ for Money, and 91⅞@92 for account. The improvement on the Paris Bourse, and the fact of gold flowing to the Bank, were the chief incentives to the advance.

In the Discount market the demand was active at full rates. The applications at the Bank of England were to a moderate extent.

Additional failures in the Levant trade, including D. NAVOONA, P. C SALVAGO & Co., and S. P. BIZINIA of London, and D. E. RODOCANACHI of Manchester, had been announced.

American Railway Securities were in active request in London, on the 29th, at advanced prices.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Bus. done
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	85 @ 87	85½
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent.	78 @ 80	
Do. 6 ₱ cent.	70 @ 75	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. 1875	84 @ 86	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	32 @ 34d.	31 2 1 2 d.
Do. do. all paid	66 @ 68	67 8
Mich. Cen. (s. fd) 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. '62	87 @ 89	
Do. Bonds	87 @ 89	88
Do. $100 shares	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fond) 1883	86 @ 87	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1904	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	93 @ 96 x.c.	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c.con. bs. 1876	93 @ 95 x.c.	
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 74	73
New-York & Erie 1st m. 7 ₱ c. '67	89 @ 91	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱ c. '63, assent.	76 @ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱ c. '62, '71, '75, do.	57 @ 62	
Do. shares, assented	29 @ 30	30 29¾
Panama Rail road 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds. 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	86 @ 88	
Do. 2d mort., 8 ₱ cent., ster.	89 @ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 30—A. M.

COTTON—The market is dull, and prices are a shade easier, although Friday's quotations are nominally continued. The sales of Monday and Tuesday were only about 12,000 bales—including 5,000 for speculation and export.

Trade at Manchester is very dull. There was nothing done yesterday in cloth, and but very little in yarns. Prices of both were irregular, and a shade lower.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say that the pressure to sell which prevailed at the departure of the *Canada* had abated, and at yesterday's market the depression was quite recovered. Wheat was in moderate demand, at Friday's prices. Western (Winter) Red, 12s. 2d.@12s 3d. Southern Red, 12s. 6d.@12s 9d. White Southern, 14s.@15s. Flour slow, at 29s.@29s. 6d. for extra State. Other kinds nominal. Corn in better request, and closed 6d. better; Mixed, 37s. 6d.; Yellow, 38s.@38s. 3d.; White, slow, 39s @39s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork very quiet and nominally unchanged. Bacon in limited demand at 50s @ 51s. for good long middles, rib in. Lard slow and nominal at 57s. 6d. @59s. Tallow quiet, but unchanged.

PRODUCE—Resin rather higher; sales of common at 4s. 7d.@4s. 8d. Spirits of Turpentine 31s. Sugars quiet. Coffee—No sales reported. Rice steady. Sales of Philadelphia Bark at 9s. 6d. Ashes dull: Pots 29e; Pearls, 29s. 6d.@30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and both English and foreign WHEAT is her lower. SUGARS quiet, and 6d.@1s. cheaper. COFFEE firm. TEA very firm. RICE in limited demand; prices unaltered. TALLOW quiet, and a shade lower; Y. C, 59s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d. SCOTCH PIG IRON, 49s. @49s. 3d.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

Daily News City Article, (Wednesday Evening.)

The funds closed about ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, and British Railway Stocks decidedly higher than yesterday. In discount market the rate for good bills was 6¼ to 7 ₱ cent. lower.

Times City Article.

The English funds closed at a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent., in consequence of rather heavy sales for the account, and the receipt of unfavorable quotations from Paris. In the general discount market there was a better supply of money, but little or no business was done below 7 ₱ cent. At the Bank the applications were on a large scale. On the Stock Exchange short loans on Government Securities could be obtained at 5½ ₱ cent. or less. There were no transactions in Gold at the Bank to-day. The last price from Paris this evening shows a sudden fall of more than ⅞ ₱ cent. in the 3 ₱ cent.

LONDONDERRY, Thursday.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Portland on 19th inst., arrived here to-day, and having landed all her mails, proceeded to Liverpool. News anticipated. NAW Treasury loan awarded. All bidders under 11 per cent. Stocks higher. Illinois Central closed 40¾. Ship *Globus*, from Hamburg, burnt at sea. All hands saved but one.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Opening prices—Consols, Money, 91⅛@⅜; Consols, account, 91⅜@⅞; New Threes, 91⅝.

The Freshet on the Hudson.

The river is gradually falling, and the probability is that no further damage will be done. There is yet no crossing from Greenbush to Albany, as the ice is a stationary mass. The passengers by the Hudson River Railroad proceed to Troy without changing cars, and the Albany passengers then take stages for that city. The Stockport Bridge is rebuilt, and yesterday the trains arrived at their respective destinations on time. The break was a very serious one, the piles of the bridge being carried bodily away by the force of the current and the immense masses of ice. The river was broken up for nearly a mile and a half each side of the bridge, and the country flooded for a considerable distance around. The officers of the Company have been on the spot superintending the work day and night. By Monday the bridge will be stronger than ever.

THE ABSON CASE.—It was expected that Mr. ABSON's case would come up before the Hudson County Court yesterday, in reference to newly-discovered evidence of importance. It is understood that Mr. ZABRISKIE, counsel for the condemned man, was absent from the City. It is doubtful, however, if any effort will be made for a new trial, and on Monday, at 11 o'clock, Judge OGDEN will pronounce the sentence.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Excise Aid Bill Passed—The Board of Street Commissioners—The Divorce Bill Lost, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The two houses had sessions last evening.

The Senate manipulated the Divorce Bill—the House agonized through the Appropriation Budget and the bill to give Kansas $50,000. The latter was finally passed by a very decisive vote, only some 16 in the negative.

In the House this morning, there was little or nothing done. Though they were four mortal hours in session, there were but two or three events that are worth rehearsing.

One of these was the action on the bill to arm the State, which was up, talked about for a short time, and then laid over by unanimous consent.

Another was the refusal of the House, ayes 40, nays 61, to adjourn over from the 28th inst. to the 7th of March.

On motion of HARRY ARCULARIUS the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner of the City and County of New-York be, and is hereby requested to furnish this body, at the earliest possible moment, the following information:

The amount paid to Commissioners for opening streets in said City and County in the last ten years;

The names of the several Commissioners, and the amount paid to each;

The titles of the works on which they were engaged;

Also, the names of the counsel, surveyors, clerks and persons engaged in such openings, with the amount paid to each of them;

Also, the various works now waiting confirmation, together with the amounts claimed by the several persons employed thereon; and such other information connected with the subject as can be obtained from the books in his department relative to street opening, for the time specified and embraced in this resolution.

I should not wonder if this inquiry developed some facts that will startle the New-York community.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. MANIERRE introduced bills to repeal the Fourteenth-street Railroad grant. Also, the grant for a line through Avenue D.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to repeal the act of last Winter, which prohibited the Common Council of New-York from making grants to companies whose roads did not begin and terminate in the City.

The bill to give the case of JAMES W. WHITE *vs.* JOHN CLANCY preference over all the other causes on the calendar, was introduced. It gives either party the right to call it on, by giving ten days' notice to the adverse party.

Mr. J. M. MURPHY introduced a bill to amend the law relative to supporting adjoining walls. I copy it entire:

SECTION 1. Whenever any excavation shall be hereafter made to a depth of more than twenty feet below the top of the street curb, upon any lot or piece of land in the City and County of New-York, and there shall be a party or other wall of the depth of twenty feet below the top of street curb, or with foundations twenty feet below the top of the street curb, adjoining to and alongside of such excavation, the person causing such excavation to be made shall, at his own expense, preserve such wall or walls from injury, and so support the same that it shall remain as stable as before such excavation was made. But the person so causing such excavation to be made shall not be obliged to preserve such wall or walls, or support the same as hereinbefore provided, or be liable for any injury to such wall or walls, unless the owner and occupant of the building of which such wall or walls may form a part, or of the land upon which such wall or walls are built, and the person or persons entitled to, and in the use and occupation of such wall or walls, shall allow the person so causing such excavation, and his servants and agents, the necessary license and facilities to enter into and upon such building, land and premises, and upon such wall or walls, and to use and take all necessary and proper measures and means to preserve and protect such wall or walls from injury, and to support the same.

SEC. 2. The act entitled "An act respecting excavations in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," passed Jan. 24, 1855, is hereby repealed, so far as the same relates to the City and County of New-York.

This ought to receive the attention of property-holders. The law sought to be repealed has worked well. I can see no good reason for a change. At present, those building may go to the depth of twelve feet. That is as deep as should be allowed, unless the party desiring to go deeper is compelled to shore up the adjoining buildings at his own expense.

Senator ROBERTSON introduced a bill, this morning, to increase the salaries of the Deputies to the Comptroller, Secretary of State, State Engineer, Treasurer, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, from $1,500 to $2,000 a year.

The Divorce bill came up for a third reading, and was lost. Ayes, 9; nays, 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Connolly, Goss, Hillhouse, Lapham, Prosser, Ramsay, Spinola and Truman.

NAYS—Messrs. Abell, Blood, Colvin, Ferry, Flero, Gardiner, Grant, Kelly, Lawrence, McGraw, Manierre, Montgomery, Monroe, Murphy, Sessions and Williams.

A motion was made to reconsider this vote, and it was laid on the table. But I rather guess the measure is gone dead, and so those in hands will have to do as married folks do, for another year at least. While the bill was being read, Senator CONNOLLY made a gallant effort to introduce a section allowing divorced parties to marry again, but even that was denied.

A little stir was made by a motion of Senator CONNOLLY, to refer back to the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages the bill relating to the management of the Central Park, which was reported by the Select Committee. The motion was stoutly resisted, and a motion passed to lay the subject on the table, which was lost, yeas 10, nays 14, and the bill finally referred back to the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties by yeas 17, nays 7. You people of New-York think the management of the Central Park very perfect. So I do not think. It is always a mystery to me why certain persons are always so deeply interested whenever Park matters are before the Legislature. There is a contingent remainder somewhere, you may depend upon it, or these people would not be so sensitive about their corns.

The weather is again warmer, and since morning it has been raining steadily. The river is still impassable to boats, the mouth of the cut being jammed full of anchored ice. If the rain covers any considerable portion of the State, and continues through the night, there must be a very heavy and destructive freshet. The water in the river is slowly rising, but the ice below still remains firm. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15.

The bill to appropriate $50,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers came up to day from the Assembly.

Mr. FIERO asked the consent of the Senate to suspend the rules, and put the bill on a passage.

Mr. WILLIAMS objected.

Mr. MONROE moved to refer the bill first to the Committee of the Whole. The motion was declared adopted, but a quorum not voting, Mr. SPINOLA raised a point of order. The motion required an unanimous consent.

Mr. LAPHAM, in the Chair, decided that the motion only required a two-third vote.

The bill was sent to the first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LAWRENCE brought in a bill to repeal the New-York City Railroad acts.

Mr. MANIERRE, a bill repealing the Fourteenth-street Railroad charter, and Avenue D Railroad act.

Mr. MURPHY, a bill relative to excavations in the City of New-York.

The bill to amend the divorce laws was read a third time and lost, the vote being 8 to 17.

The New-York Central Park bill was taken from the Committee of the Whole, and referred back to the Committee on Internal Affairs.

The motion to reconsider the vote defeating the bill to amend the divorce law was laid on the table. The rules were then suspended, in order to take up the bill appropriating $50,000 for the relief of the people of Kansas.

Mr. SPINOLA opposed the bill, and a debate ensued, during which it was shown from the statements of C. C. HUTCHINSON, agent of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee, who has been actively laboring for the passage of the bill, that there are estimated to be 15,000 farms in Kansas—one to every seven inhabitants; estimate of seed required by the farmers, being unable to purchase, $152,450. At the rate of the army rations, 415,531 bushels of flour will be required for thirty weeks to keep the people from starvation at a cost of $520,000. For freight to Atchison a little over $83,000, and freight on one-third of the articles to the interior, $48,000, making a total of about $803,000 needed for the relief of the people. To obtain this amount, aid from the States as well as from private sources, will be needed.

After discussion, the bill was read a third time and passed, by ayes, 22; noes, 5.

The bill, therefore, goes before the Governor as it passed the Assembly, for his signature. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15.

The bill to appropriate half-a-million of dollars to arm and equip the Militia of the State came up for a third reading this morning.

Mr. HARDY asked the unanimous consent to amend the bill by providing for five-sixteenths of a mill-tax to cover the appropriation. Objected to.

Mr. ROBINSON then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee to amend it by adding a provision that none of the appropriation shall be expended unless it becomes necessary to call out the Militia for active service before the next meeting of the Legislature.

In support of the motion, Mr. ROBINSON expressed his belief that there would be no necessity to expend a single dollar of the appropriation; the National troubles were, as he firmly believed, in the process of adjustment, and at least all danger of a collision was nearly over. It was not likely that New-York would be called on to defend herself from invasion. If it was desired to apply the money in good faith to the public defence, then there could be no objection to the amendment proposed. If, as had been charged, the money was wanted only to be spent in military parade and show, he should be opposed to taking half a million dollars out of the pockets of the taxpayers for such a purpose.

Before the question was put, Mr. PIERCE moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to.

A large number of bills were reported favorably from the Committees, among them, To prevent throwing salt in the streets of New-York; To enable schools of the Children's Aid Society to share in the distribution of the Common School Fund.

The Senate bill to aid the Government of the United States in raising money on their bonds was reported favorably.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON the bill was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 89 to 3.

The bill to raise the salary and extend the term of office of the Canal Auditor was reported favorably.

Mr. FERRY reported against the petition of the State Agricultural College, asking for $50,000 appropriation. The report was agreed to.

Mr. PIERCE called for the report forthwith from the Committee of the Legislature on the reception of the President Elect. Discreditable reports of the Committee had gone abroad, and it was time some explanation should be given to the House. He called on some member of the Committee to explain to the House what action had been done by the Committee.

No response was made, and the matter dropped.

On motion of Mr. HARDY, the bill to incorporate the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, was moved forward, to be reported complete.

Mr. PENNINGTON called up the Senate resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of March, and it was laid on the table—64 to 24.

[Advertisement.]

TO DOCTORS.—To know the temperaments and mental organization of the sick, is of as great importance as the mere knowledge of their physical condition. For often the disease is in the mind, or even when the body is troubled, much good could be accomplished, especially with irritable people, by a correct knowledge and application of the principles of Phrenology. For a further examination of the subject call upon FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The thunder of Sumter's and Moultrie's guns are not more deafening than the applause of the audiences at BARNUM's Museum as they witness the superb dramatic performances afternoon and evening, and see the multitude of living curiosities which BARNUM has congregated in that immense establishment.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Ruptura, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR more active; City Mills at $5; Ohio and Howard-street at $5 12½. WHEAT steady; Red at $1 27@$1 28; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN dull; Yellow, 53c.@56c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess PORK $17 75; Rump $13 50. LARD 10c. COFFEE steady at 12¼c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 18c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY dull, at 14c. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $16 75@$17. BULK MEATS 6¼c.@5¾c. BACON held at 7¾c.@10¾c., but buyers want a decline of ¼c. LARD firm, at 9¾c. Sight Exchange on New-York steady, at ⅛ ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red at $1 24@$1 28; White at $1 33@$1 45. CORN firm at 57c.@65c. WHISKY dull.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 15.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales Middling at 11c. Market quiet but firm.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Vigo*, will close to-day (Saturday), at 10½ A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 15.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Gen. C. R. Wheat, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Kirkland, Mr. Cullen, B. R. Baldwin, Mr. Gray,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2936. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Proceedings of the Peace Conference.

The Report of the Special Committee, and the Chance for its Adoption.

EFFECT OF MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECHES.

Further Debate on the Tariff Bill in the Senate.

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM RETAINED.

Passage of the Deficiency Bill without the Chiriqui Appropriation.

Discussion of National Affairs in the Virginia Convention.

PROCEEDINGS AT MONTGOMERY.

SPEECH OF HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Experience of the President Elect at Buffalo.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The rumor is current on the streets to-day, that the Peace Congress was broken up yesterday, under an agreement to disagree. This is untrue. The proceedings yesterday revived the hope that some agreement would be arrived at in conference. To-morrow will be allowed for debate, and on Tuesday a vote will he pressed, which will probably result in four Free States—Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois—and the seven Slave States, supporting the report of the Committee, and the other ten Free States, represented in the Convention, opposing it. This vote would adopt the report by one majority, hut should the Michigan Commissioners reach here in the meantime and vote in the negative, the result will be a tie. The report is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. In all the Territory of the United States not embraced within the limits of the Cherokee Treaty grant, north of a line from east to west, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited while it shall be under a Territorial Government; and in all the territory south of said line, the *status* of persons owing service or labor as it now exists, shall not be changed by law while such Territory shall be under a Territorial Government; and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government shall have power to hinder or prevent the taking to said Territory of persons held to labor or involuntary service within the United States, according to the laws or usages of any State from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the rights arising out of said relations, which shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts according to the common law; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation, it shall, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary service or labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 2. Territory shall not be acquired by the United States unless by treaty, nor, except for naval and commercial stations and depôts, unless such treaty shall be ratified by four-fifths of all the members of the Senate.

ART. 3. Neither the Constitution nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to abolish or control within any State or Territory the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof, touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, or to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland, and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the City of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation, by land, sea or river, of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage, and the right during transportation of touching at shores, ports and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor than on land.

ART. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

ART. 5. The foreign Slave-trade, and the importation of slaves into the United States and their Territories, from places beyond the present limits thereof, are forever prohibited.

ART. 6. The first, second, third and fifth Articles together with this Article of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first Article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth Article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

ART. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitive.

This proposition of the Committee is claimed to be ambiguous, and is unsatisfactory to the Virginia Commissioners. The first article, prohibiting Slavery north of the parallel of 36° 30', excepts from its operation the Cherokee grant, which extends north of this line nearly one degree. The same article, in recognising Slavery south of that line, is silent as to the Cherokee limits, which embrace an immense extent of the finest territory in the Southwest. Should the Indian title to this territory be hereafter extinguished by the United States, would it be embraced within the provisions of this settlement? The Virginia interpretation seems to be that it would not, and hence the territorial issue would be reopened. But should the Cherokees desire to be admitted into the Union as a State, it now being slave territory, would they have the right of admission with or without involuntary servitude as the Constitution of such new State might provide? This would at least be doubtful.

The article further provides that involuntary service shall he protected in the Federal Courts, according to the common law. One distinguished jurist of England has decided that the common law gives no protection to Slavery, while another equally eminent says it does. Our own judges are divided on the subject. Then what protection is secured to Slavery under this proposed adjustment?

The Virginia Commissioners will aim by amendments to remove all ambiguity, and leave nothing to construction, before bringing the Conference to a vote on the report of the Committee. Mr. TYLER submitted another amendment, requiring all Federal officers in the Territories to be appointed by the President on the recommendation of two-thirds of the Senators from the section, whether North or South, in which the Territories lie. The Commissioners from Rhode Island, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania are particularly anxious to secure a speedy settlement, but there is grave reason to doubt whether the proposition reported to the Conference can pass through Congress. The incoming Administration is to be responsible for the settlement or non-settlement of the national difficulties, and hence it is contended by Republicans that Mr. LINCOLN should be consulted in the matter after he has taken the reins of government.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE FORCE BILL.

The adoption of the resolution in the Republican caucus, indorsing Mr. BINGHAM'S Force Bill, creates an opinion among the Border State men that nothing will be done by way of compromise such as they desire. This has also had its effect upon the Peace Conference. The speeches of Mr. LINCOLN, on his tour hither, have also aided to create this impression. A gentleman from Kansas, who has just arrived here, and listened to three of them, states that his speeches are not correctly reported, and that many things attributed to him in the published reports are incorrect.

MR. FIELD AND COMPROMISE.

Unsuccessful efforts are being made to induce DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York, to consent to the Border State or Crittenden Compromise propositions. He will only agree to the call for a National Convention. In this decision he is sustained by a majority of the New-York delegation in the Convention.

FOREBODINGS OF MR. TYLER.

Mr. TYLER expresses a fear that nothing will be accomplished, and the belief that unless something is done by the Convention, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland will secede as soon as possible after the 4th of March. He hopes something will yet be done, but is much depressed at the prospects of the country. Messrs. QUARLES and MAYNARD, of Tennessee, take the same ground regarding their State.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, of which Senator GWIN is Chairman, have smothered Mr. COLFAX'S bill authorizing the discontinuance of the mail service in the seceding States, which has been in their hands many days. Their purpose evidently is to keep it so long that if its passage by the Senate cannot be prevented, the President may pocket it. Any bill passing after Wednesday will fail if the President withholds his signature, even though he does not veto it. Senator GWIN has also had Mr. COLFAX'S Daily Overland Mail bill in his possession for two weeks, without acting upon it, although constantly urged by the Republicans to get it up for consideration. His conduct is inexplicable upon any creditable hypothesis.

MR. BUCHANAN AND COERCION.

It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN will veto every measure of Congress looking to the coercion of Southern States. In this he does not include the provision for building seven new sloops-of-war.

PUSHING THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, deserves credit for the industry and energy with which he has pressed forward the annual Appropriation bills. He is laboring earnestly to get them out of the way before the last day or two of the session, to avoid all danger of a renewal of the trouble two years ago, growing out of the failure of the Post-office Appropriation bill at the last hour before adjournment. He is also anxious to save the incoming Administration from the necessity of calling an extra session of Congress if possible.

The Deficiency bill passed without the Chiriqui amendment. It is proposed that it be put on the Navy bill in the Senate.

THE LIBRARY INVESTIGATION.

The Investigating Committee upon the Library books met yesterday and examined a correspondent of the TIMES, who gave the sources of his information and pointed out every source of information within his knowledge respecting the matter. Mr. DE JARNETT, of Virginia, a member of the House, made his statement and explanations. The Librarian informed me that books are missing, and is ready to expose the books of records and give the Committee all the information in his power.

PROSPECTS OF THE TARIFF.

Another deputation of New-York and Boston merchants interested in the hardware trade arrived here on Saturday night to oppose the Tariff bill, on account of the increased duties upon manufactured steel. The prospects of the passage of the bill seem to diminish daily.

REMOVAL OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Large amounts of ordnance stores are being removed from the United States Arsenal in this city and sent to different military posts. Several officers of the army have been detailed for duty in superintending the shipment.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

New regulations of the strictest character have been issued for the government of the Washington Navy-yard, and several portions of the yard are closed to visitors. None but officers are allowed to enter the armory. The new steamer sloop-of-war *Pensacola* is now receiving her machinery here, and will be ready for service in a few weeks.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Major ATKINSON, the Third Auditor, denies that he has made any application to any one to be retained in office under the incoming Administration.

COMMODORE TATNALL'S RESIGNATION.

It is stated that Commodore TATNALL has decided positively to resign his position in the navy and to tender his services to the Southern Confederacy. He is a Georgian and they have signified that his offer will be gladly accepted. Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN is here stopping at the National. He will probably remain until after the 4th of March.

THE CABINET.

There seems to be a growing impression here that Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, will be Secretary of the Navy; Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. COLFAX, Postmaster-General. It is currently reported that the contest for the New-England place in the Cabinet is between Hon. C. F. ADAMS and Gen. ASHMUN.

A Senator informs me that he thinks the nominations to the Naval Engineer Corps will not be confirmed by the Senate before the 4th of March. They should be.

DOUGLAS ON BENTON'S "DIRTY DOG."

A speech which Senator DOUGLAS made in Executive Session of the Senate the other day, when Judge PETIT'S nomination was up, is affording occasion for a good deal of gossip. The Little Giant is stated to have been by no means choice of his language in regard to both the man whom BENTON immortalized as "a dirty dog, Sir!" and Judge BLACK. He declared emphatically that he should do all in his power to defeat both of them, and satisfied his auditors that he meant exactly what he said. The scene was highly entertaining. While Mr. DOUGLAS is opposed to BLACK, he will not vote to postpone the consideration of the nomination until after the 4th of March, because he wants to have it either rejected or withdrawn, so that the President may send in the name of some other Democrat whom he can support. Besides DOUGLAS and PUGH, it is said that Mr. LATHAM, of California, will also refuse to confirm Mr. BLACK.

THOSE BRITISH AGENTS.

The *Herald's* story about the agents of the British Government being here upon movements in connection with secession and the acquisition of certain rights in Mexico, is unfounded in fact. The parties named are here only to look after interests which they have in a Texas Railroad.

Senator HARRIS, of New-York, has taken rooms at the National Hotel from the 25th inst.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE GREAT GOVERNMENT ROBBERY—NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE UNION, &C.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The fact must have struck the public mind as singular, that FLOYD and his agents confined their larceny of the Indian Trust funds to the bonds of Southern States. A large majority of the Trust Fund consists of the bonds of the Northern States, yet the thieves strictly confined their depredations to the stocks of Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina.

I have taken the trouble to ascertain the cause of this singular preference, which on its face seemed to display a spirit of narrow sectionalism to which the *chevaliers d'industrie* are generally supposed to be superior. The result of the inquiry, I am happy to say, fully sustains their character for business qualifications, and vindicates them from the imputation of partiality of parties and sections. They have "known no North, no South, no East, no West" in the transaction, but have governed their conduct with an eye single to business.

The reason, then, for the preference given to the bonds of the four Southern States above named, was simply this: that they were the ordinary State stocks, made payable to bearer, and probably purchased in the markets, while the bonds of the other States are either made payable to the Secretary of the interior, in trust for the Indians, or, in several instances, the States have sold to the Department certificates of large aggregate sums, instead of bonds, and in either case it was entirely impracticable to negotiate them.

It was alleged by the friends of BAILEY, upon his examination, that he might have stolen the whole three millions' worth of trust-fund bonds committed to his charge, and that he showed a commendable degree of self-denial in taking only $870,000. But the fact above-stated, which I ascertain at the Department, proves that there is no foundation for this pretended moderation in the thief, since no use whatever could have been made of the non-negotiable bonds. They might be hung up in the halls of the Interior Department, just as ROGERS, the poet, framed and hung up in his parlor a million-pound note on the Bank of England, for the amusement of the curious.

The truth is, that BAILEY, or more properly FLOYD and RUSSELL, took nearly all of the Indian Trust fund which could be made available. I am informed that two-thirds or more of the fund is in non-negotiable bonds or certificates, and that the thieves have left little more than gleanings behind them. No doubt they would have taken the last dollar's worth of the negotiable stock, but for the necessity of making a report on the first of January, and of paying the interest on the bonds.

The Department, since the discovery of the theft, like the man who locks the stable door after the horse has been stolen, has taken the precaution to stamp the Trust Fund Bonds which remain, and to show the sacred and special nature of the deposit upon their face. This is all right, and the wonder is that it was not thought of before.

It is due to the Department to say that the Indian Trust Fund has been invested in State Securities, instead of those of the Federal Government, from the necessity of the case. The law authorizing the investment required that it should be made in stocks, paying not less than five per cent., which has not been the case with United States Stocks until recently, in consequence of the high premium.

I will not now stop to comment upon the villainy of this transaction, further than to express the hope that for once the thieves, high and low, may be brought to condign punishment. The Government owes to itself and to the people that FLOYD, RUSSELL, DRINKARD and BAILEY should be punished to the utmost extent of the law. If these men can be sent to the Penitentiary for terms of five, ten and twenty years, the lesson to officials will be most salutary; and will remain at least during the next five Presidential terms, a solemn and conspicuous warning to men who are intrusted with the management of public affairs. These men should be arrested forthwith and held to bail in sums which would not be "excessive" unless they exceed the amount stolen. LUKE LEA, the Banker in this city, should also be brought to trial. It might be necessary to make one or more of these men witnesses for the Government. No doubt FLOYD, who has betrayed his country, would readily offer to become "State's evidence" against his accomplices in robbing the Treasury, but he, being the chief criminal, should be denied the privilege, and be held for the long term in the Penitentiary. As he claims to be an inventor, he no doubt has mechanical skill which could be turned to good account under the strict surveillance of an overseer.

In this connection, let me call attention to an important fact, stated by the Committee in its report upon the frauds of which FLOYD has been guilty, and which, if I mistake not, was overlooked or not dwelt on in your admirable iteration of the substance of that document. The Committee says: "It also appears from the records of the War department, that while these acceptances were being issued to the amount of millions of dollars, *Russell, Majors and Waddel were regularly receiving their pay for the services performed under their contract, in money from the Government,*"

With this fact upon the public records of the Government, there can be not the slightest doubt that the six or seven millions of "acceptances" which were issued, were divided between FLOYD and the pack of knaves which he always kept at his back. They were given in consideration of no services to the Government, nor were they taken in lieu of regular payments in money. They were, therefore, a fraudulent device for raising the wind.

The North Carolina newspapers contain a strong Union letter from Ex-Gov. GRAHAM, denying a statement which had been set afloat that he had declined holding a Cabinet appointment under Mr. LINCOLN, and that he "would not condescend to accept" one. In reply, he says that neither Mr. LINCOLN, nor any of his friends for him, had ever offered him the appointment; but that in relation to the current rumor he had said to friends that if such an offer were made it would be declined. Referring to the newspaper statement, he says: "While it states the fact that I would decline to accept, it does so in language which would subject me to the imputation of arrogance had it been employed by me."

Mr. GRAHAM then proceeds to declare that while he regrets the election of a Republican President, he regards the event as no cause for a dissolution of the Union, and a surrender of the Constitution and Government formed by our fathers. The letter is a strong, unqualified declaration in favor of the Union, without reservation as to what has yet transpired, and this declaration by the most influential and popular man in the State, may be taken as no mean criterion of public opinion.

North Carolina will give an overwhelming majority for the Union. The old Democratic organization, which carried the day in the late Presidential election, is completely broken up, and its best elements have fused with the Whigs. The central organ, the Raleigh *Standard*, which supported BRECKINRIDGE, is now a staunch defender of the Union, and its editor's name is associated with that of GEORGE E. BADGER and the editor of the Douglas organ, as candidates for the Convention in Wake County. No secession ticket has yet been started in that large, central county, and probably will not be. The State will elect an overwhelming majority of Union men to the Convention, and at the same time vote down the Convention itself, as has been done in Tennessee.

OBSERVER.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect towards Washington.

THE TRIP FROM CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Joint Committees from the municipal bodies and the citizens of Philadelphia, reached Cleveland last night, bearing an engrossed document, tendering Mr. LINCOLN the hospitalities of that city. They returned this morning with his written acceptance.

The Presidential party left Cleveland at 9 A. M., today. The train was composed of a baggage car and three passenger coaches. The coach especially set apart for the President elect was one of exceeding beauty, from the manufactory of Messrs. KASSON & SON, of Buffalo.

The President elect and party were accompanied from Cleveland to this place by a large number of prominent politicians of Northern Ohio. Among them were D. K. Carter, A. G. Riddle, M. C. R. P. Spaulding, D. R. Tilden, A. Stone, Judges Wilson and Bolton, of Cleveland; Judge Miles, of Girard, and C. C. Jennings and A. Wilcox, of Painesville. Of Buffalonians, A. M. Clapp, of the *Express*; ex-Mayor Stevens, and F. J. Fithian and others, were aboard. Lieut.-Gov. Patterson, of this State, and Gen. Wilson, of Erie, were also on the train.

The numerical increase of the party contributed largely to enlivening the journey. With presentations and introductions, and animated conversations, the time was pleasantly whiled away. The President elect still labored under the effect of the fatigues of the previous day, and was rather reserved. His hoarseness induced him to speak less to-day than during any of the preceding stages of the journey.

The train stopped at Willoughby, Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Erie, Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, at all of which places large crowds were assembled, and Mr. LINCOLN was received with great enthusiasm.

The largest and most demonstrative crowd was assembled at Ashtabula, the home of Mr. GIDDINGS.

At Geneva, Ohio, he was addressed briefly by one of the crowd, who exhorted him to stand by the Constitution and the cause of Liberty.

At Girard station several baskets of splendid fruit and flowers were presented to the Presidential family.

At Erie quite a scene occurred, by the breaking down of a roof on which a large number of curious Republicans had gathered. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

After dinner at Erie Mr. LINCOLN addressed the people, excusing himself for not expressing his opinions on the exciting questions of the day. He trusted that when the time for speaking should come he should find it necessary to say nothing not in accordance with the Constitution together with the interests of the people of the whole country.

At Northeast station a flag, inscribed "Fort Sumter," was carried right up to where Mr. LINCOLN stood, but he did not seem to take the hint, and made no allusion to it in his few remarks. At the same station Mr. LINCOLN took occasion to state that during the campaign he had received a letter from a young girl of this place, in which he was kindly admonished to do certain things, and among others to let his whiskers grow, and that, as he had acted upon that piece of advice, he would now be glad to welcome his fair correspondent, if she was among the crowd. In response to the call a lassie made her way through the crowd, was helped on the platform and kissed by the President.

At Dunkirk, while addressing the people, Mr. LINCOLN, grasping the staff of the American flag, under the folds of which he stood, announced his intention to stand by that flag, and asked them to stand by him as long as he should do so.

RECEPTION AND SPEECH AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 16.

On his arrival at Buffalo Mr. LINCOLN was met at the door of the car by a deputation of citizens, headed by MILLARD FILLMORE, between whom and himself a hearty greeting passed.

The crowd in and surrounding the depôt was dense, and numbered not less than ten thousand people. But one Company of soldiers and a file of police were detailed to act as escort to the party, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could protect them from being crushed by the crowd. While passing from the train to the carriages, in the jam, Maj. HUNTER, of the United States Army, one of Mr. LINCOLN'S suite, had his shoulder dislocated. The passage of the procession up Exchange and Main streets to the American Hotel, was a perfect ovation. Most of the buildings on these streets were gaily draped with flags.

Arriving at the American Hotel, Mr. LINCOLN was welcomed in a brief speech by Acting Mayor BEMIS, to which he responded as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BUFFALO AND THE STATE OF NEW-YORK: I am here to thank you briefly for this grand reception given to me, not personally, but as the representative of our great and beloved country. [Cheers.] Your worthy Mayor has been pleased to mention in his address to me the fortunate and agreeable journey which I have had from home, only it is rather a circuitous route to the Federal capital. I am very happy that he was enabled in truth to congratulate myself and company on that fact. It is true, we have had nothing thus far to mar the pleasure of the trip. We have not been met alone by those who assisted in giving the election to me; I say not alone, but by the whole population of the country through which we have passed. This is as it should be. Had the election fallen to any other of the distinguished candidates instead of myself, under the peculiar circumstances, to say the least, it would have been proper for all citizens to have greeted him as you now greet me. It is evidence of the devotion of the whole people to the Constitution, the Union, and the perpetuity of the liberties of this country. [Cheers.] I am unwilling on any occasion that I should be so meanly thought of as to have it supposed for a moment that these demonstrations are tendered to me personally. They are tendered to the country, to the institutions of the country, and to the perpetuity of the liberties of the country for which these institutions were made and created. Your worthy Mayor has thought fit to express the hope that I may be able to relieve the country from the present, or, I should say the threatened, difficulties. I am sure I bring a heart true to the work. [Tremendous applause.] For the ability to perform it I must trust in that Supreme Being who has never forsaken this favored land through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people. Without that assistance I shall surely fail; with it I cannot fail. When we speak of threatened difficulties to the country, it is natural that it should be expected that something should be said by myself with regard to particular measures. Upon more mature reflection, however—and others will agree with me—that, when it is considered that these difficulties are without precedent, and never have been acted upon by any individual situated as I am, it is most proper I should wait and see the developments, and get all the light possible, so that when I do speak authoritatively I may be as near right as possible. [Cheers.] When I shall speak authoritatively I hope to say nothing inconsistent with the Constitution, the Union, the rights of all the States, of each State and of each section of the country, and not to disappoint the reasonable expectations of those who have confided to me their votes. In this connection allow me to say that you, as a portion of the great American people, need only to maintain your composure, stand up to your sober convictions of right, to your obligations to the Constitution, and act in accordance with those sober convictions, and the clouds which now arise in the horizon will be dispelled, and we shall have a bright and glorious future, and when this generation has passed away tens of thousands will inhabit this country where only thousands inhabit it now. I do not propose to address you at length; I have no voice for it. Allow me again to thank you for this magnificent reception and bid you farewell.

Mr. LINCOLN spoke with the utmost difficulty, being so hoarse from his frequent efforts as to be scarcely able to make himself heard.

The reception in this place was the most ill-conducted affair witnessed since the departure from Springfield. A thick crowd had been allowed to await the arrival of the train in the depôt, so that but a narrow passage could be kept open by the few soldiers and policemen detailed to protect the President. He had hardly left his car and, after heartily shaking hands with Mr. FILLMORE, made a few steps towards the door, when the crowd made a rush and, overpowering the guard, pressed upon him and party with a perfect furor. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The pressure was so great that it is really a wonder that many were not crushed and trampled to death. As it was, Major HUNTER, of the President's escort, alone suffered a bodily injury by having his arm dislocated. The President elect was safely got out of the depôt only by the desperate efforts of those immediately around him.

Although somewhat exhausted, Mr. LINCOLN is in good spirits. This evening he is holding a *levee* at the American Hotel.

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union, directly opposite the American Hotel, displayed a large banner upon which were the words, "We will pray for you."

Just before the procession arrived at the American Hotel, a wagon filled with wood drove in front of the hotel in fulfillment of a bet, conditioned, that if Mr. LINCOLN was elected, one party was to saw a half cord of wood in front of the American, and present the wood to the poorest negro in the city. If Mr. LINCOLN was not elected, the other party was to saw the wood and present it to a Buffalo newspaper. The losing party sawed vigorously while Mr. LINCOLN was speaking.

MR. LINCOLN GOES TO CHURCH.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Feb. 17.

Mr. LINCOLN attended the Unitarian Church this morning with Ex-President FILLMORE, and subsequently dined with him.

Special train leaves for Albany to-morrow morning at 5:45. Five of Gov. MORGAN'S staff and Mr. SCRANTON, Mayor of Rochester, and Chairman of the Rochester Committee, join the party here. Mr. GREELEY arrived this morning.

After dinner, Mr. LINCOLN went to hear Father PEASON, the Indian preacher. There was great curiosity to see him. A benediction was invoked in his behalf. The audience gathered at the door to shake hands with him.

Mr. LINCOLN'S voice was yesterday nearly gone; today it is some better.

JOHN NICOLAY, of Illinois, has been appointed Private Secretary during the Presidential term.

Weather cold and blustering.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE TRIP.

The following schedule shows the arrivals and departures in and from the various localities the President elect and party will visit on their journey to New-York:

SUNDAY, Feb. 17—Remain at Buffalo.

MONDAY, Feb. 18—Leave Buffalo at 6 A. M., and arrive at Albany at 3 P. M.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19—Leave Albany at 10 A. M., and arrive at New-York at 2 P. M.

Mr. W. S. WOOD, the manager of the Presidential party, informs us that the following arrangements have been completed:

TUESDAY, Feb. 21—Leave New-York at 9 A. M., and arrive at Trenton at 12 M.; leave Trenton at 2½ P. M., and arrive at Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22—Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., and arrive at Harrisburgh at 1 P. M.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23—Leave Harrisburgh at 9 A. M., and arrive at Baltimore at 1 P. M.; leave Baltimore at 3 P. M., and arrive at Washington at 4½ P. M.

THE RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE GONE TO ALBANY—THE PRESIDENT'S CAR AND JOURNEY.

On Saturday afternoon, the Special Committee of Aldermen and Councilmen deputed to wait upon the President elect and tender him the hospitalities of the City, started on their mission, intending to meet Mr. LINCOLN at Albany. After the official tender of the City's hospitalities, arrangements will be perfected for his reception and entertainment during his brief stay here. It is understood that apartments for Mr. LINCOLN have been secured at the Astor House by the Committee. He will be received on his arrival to-morrow afternoon, in the new depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, foot of Thirty first street, and escorted to his quarters, passing through Ninth avenue, Twenty-third street and Broadway. Mr. VAN RANST, of Canal-street, who has charge of the vehicular portion of the proceedings, has assigned for the use of the President elect the carriage purchased for and used by the Prince of Wales, which has never been used since he rode in it. On Wednesday, Mr. LINCOLN will receive the people in the Governor's Room. The

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at this Port.

SUSPENSION OF THE SIEGE OF GAETA

Departure of Garibaldi from Caprera.

Rise in British Funds—Decline in Cotton.

SERIOUS DISASTERS AT SEA.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool at about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., and from Queenstown on the evening of the 3d, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown at 2 o'clock morning of the 1st inst., and Liverpool 2d. The *Nova Scotian* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 1st.

The ship *Mary Carson*, for Charleston from Liverpool, with cotton, was burnt at sea about 300 miles east of the Banks of Newfoundland. All hands were saved by the *Henry Brighton*, arrived at Liverpool from Savannah.

The ship *Black Monster*, of and from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro, was abandoned at sea on 1st January; crew saved, and landed at Queenstown by the *S. E. Pettigrew*, from Mobile.

An important conference on the financial and commercial position of India, was held at Manchester on the 31st of January, at the invitation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Sundry members of Parliament, and deputations from the chief seats of industry interested in Indian affairs, were present. Resolutions were passed, deploring the present financial position of the Indian Empire, and pointing out some of the leading causes which have led to this state of things; recommending a reduction in the Indian Army and its enormous cost; recommending "the resumption and completion of reproductive public works," by means of a loan; urging the Government to afford every encouragement to European traders, planters and capitalists; and deprecating the high customs duties recently imposed in India. The Conference lasted several hours, and there was considerable discussion.

Another adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Galway line of steamers had been held in London, but it was merely *pro forma*. It was announced that important negotiations were in progress, and it was therefore desirable to still further adjourn the meeting, which was agreed to.

The London *Times* states that subscriptions are afloat for a testimonial to Mr. COBDEN, ostensibly in recognition of his services in regard to the French treaty, but in reality because the money is wanted, the previous gifts of his admirers having been lost in American railway securities.

The bark *Victor Emanuel* had been wrecked on the Isle of Wight, and 15 out of 19 hands on board perished.

ROBERT FRASER NORTH, of the firm of NICKOLL & NORTH, tallow brokers, &c., London, had absconded, after having obtained by fraudulent means warrants for the delivery of tallow, valued at £10,000. The firm was subsequently declared bankrupt, but Mr. NICKOLL is in no way implicated in his partner's misdeeds.

The London *Star* describes the article in the *Times* as to Mr. CORDEN as downright fiction.

Queen VICTORIA would arrive in London on the 4th, preparatory to the opening of Parliament on the following day. Her Majesty would deliver her speech in person.

The French Emperor was to open the session of the Legislature on Monday, the 4th. His speech was awaited with considerable interest.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of France is understood to have materially increased since the date of the last return.

The Paris Bourse on the 1st was rather flat, and a shade lower. Rentes closed at 67.95.

Admiral DE TINAN had arrived in Paris on a special mission, and is said to have demanded instructions before resuming the command of his fleet in the Mediterranean. Nothing had been decided on the subject of Syria, but active negotiations were said to be on foot.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says a report was current in Paris that GARIBALDI has quitted Caprera; for what point is not stated, but it was thought by some that Dalmatia was his destination. GARIBALDI, in a letter to a friend in London, written on the 21st of January, expressed his anxious wish to make a journey to England to thank the English people for their moral and material aid, but he said he was unable to fix a time for his visit.

The siege of Gacta continued suspended, and insufficiency of means to carry it on was one of the causes assigned.

The *Gazette de Genoa* publishes a letter dated off Gaeta, Jan. 28, stating that a French dispatch boat had brought a letter to Gen. CIALDINI, containing one from the Emperor NAPOLEON to FRANCIS II., counseling the King to cease his resistance in order to save himself the humiliation of a capitulation. The letter brought by the flag of truce which was sent from Gaeta on the 28th January to Admiral PERSANO, was supposed to have contained a reply to the Emperor's letter.

The fire of the besiegers is said to have caused great devastation in Gaeta.

The Italian fleet had been increased by another ship-of-war and a frigate.

Reports were current in Rome, on the 1st, that the firing had recommenced, and was very violent on both sides.

Gen. SONNAZ had attacked the reactionary bands who were intrenched at Banco, and obliged them to surrender.

The complete result of the elections in South Italy is not known, but out of 360 members returned, 230 are favorable to a moderate policy.

Signor JACINI Minister of Public Works at Turin, had resigned.

According to accounts from Vienna, published by the Paris papers, the Emperor of Austria has decided on giving to Venetia a constitution which will preserve to that Province its entire autonomy. The Government of the country will be left to the Italians, and Venice to be its seat.

The Prince Primate of Hungary had addressed a circular to all the Comitats of Hungary, counseling them to avoid precipitation. The Primate says that over-hastiness is the forerunner of anarchy. He urges them to have patience for a few months longer, and not to alienate their sovereign, who is approaching with the branch of peace in his hand, animated with the best good will and purest intentions.

A telegram from Hamburg says: "According to advices here from high quarters at Copenhagen, the Great European Powers have urgently requested Denmark to grant concessions to Schleswig-Holstein, and have hinted that they would by no means recognize any blockade of the German coasts which might be declared by Denmark in consequence of Federal execution being dispatched to Holstein.

It is asserted that the King of Prussia extended a most distinguished reception to Gen. LA MARMORA, the Sardinian Special Envoy to Berlin.

The King of Prussia received on the 26th of Jan-

tuary, a deputation of the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein, and gave them the most satisfactory assurances concerning the reëstablishment of their rights. At the head of the deputation was the Prince of Holstein Augustenburg, officer of Hussars of the Prussian Guard; and Count REVENTLOW, Ex-Governor of Holstein, and now member of the Chamber of Nobles at Berlin.

The Madrid *Esperanza* says the Infante DON JUAN has decided on relinquishing his pretensions to royal rights, reserving the eventuality of his being elected by universal suffrage.

It is asserted that the Porte insists on the execution of the Paris Convention on the subject of the occupation of Syria.

Another Testimonial for Richard Cobden.

From the London Times, Feb. 1.

Mr. COBDEN has done, and we trust will still do, a great deal more than "point a moral and adorn a tale;" but, whatever his other more substantial achievements, he will do this also. He points the great moral of the weakness of genius, the credulity of enthusiasm, and the inexorable limits which nature imposes on the highest capacity, and circumstances on the widest observation. Mr. COBDEN is one of the very, very long series of men who, with immense powers and the most generous instincts, have shown that they cannot do everything, and that this is a world of compensations. The drawback in his nature is that he cannot take care of himself. The free-traders who so cheerfully collected £70,000. to set up their hero in affluence and dignity might as well have presented that sum to a susceptible young lady of twenty, to a poet, to a young gentleman deep in mediæval architecture, or another "impulsive" and helpless person. It is now an old story, but Mr. COBDEN invested the better part of this money in American Railways, chiefly, we believe, in the Illinois Central; and the result shows that he had much better have dropped every sovereign into the Atlantic. It would have cost much less and saved much anxiety. The investment was one that entailed further sacrifices, and, of course, further losses. Two or three years ago a more select body of gomblers gathered £40,000 to get Mr. COBDEN out of the scrape, but even that, it is said, has proved insufficient, and now the hat once more goes round to collect a testimonial, ostensibly on account of the French Treaty, but really because the money is wanted. Since that is really the case, everybody who cares for the dignity of his native and the merits of a great cause, will wish to see the want supplied, and none so proper to supply it as those merchants of Glasgow and other great ports or seats of manufacture who have gained by the French Treaty. Everybody with a heart must feel for the embarrassments of FOX and, of PITT, for SHERIDAN'S sad wreck, for WALTER SCOTT'S long struggles, and even for DANIEL O'CONNELL'S dependence on the weekly dole. Mr. COBDEN ought to be sustained in his place as a man who deserves well of his country, and wealth itself is sanctified and disguised when such a man is poor. But the case does not stop here. These undoubted claims go further still. Mr. COBDEN ought not only to be subscribed for, but taken care of. As he cannot be made a ward in Chancery, he ought to be placed in the hands of a responsible Committee, not to regulate his expenditure, which no doubt is moderate enough, but to secure him from "good" investments. He has yet to learn that "good interest" is only another name for bad security;" that every American is not a model of honesty, and that every Free-trader is not a wise and good man.

We say this with the utmost simplicity and seriousness, and really thinking not one whit the worse of Mr. COBDEN, or his views, from the fact that he has the almost universal failing of genius and generosity. A man cannot do and be everything. If he can look after the affairs of the nation, he may easily be in the habit of overlooking his own. No man is a better judge than Mr. COBDEN of his own country's resources. He knows the sterling qualities of the race. He sees its industry, its versatility, its fortitude under reverses, its buoyancy under discouragements, and, in a broad sense, its truthful and reliable character. Anyhow, he sees and measures the results. They are matters of positive knowledge. He knows what he himself would wish to do and be. There is no labor, no self-denial, that Mr. COBDEN would not undergo for what he conceived to be the good of his country; there is no calamity he would not endure more easily than the failure of any such design; there is nothing he would hate more than a public dishonesty. So, in a general way, he thinks other men equally patriotic, equally high-minded, unless—and here comes the great source of Mr. COBDEN'S mistakes. He has, unfortunately, been so much in the habit of fighting with classes and interests, that he has made a partial and narrow induction of occasional and political errors. He has been so many years descanting on the selfishness of landowners, the jobbing of officials, and all the dross of old English society, that he has become positively blind to other forms of selfishness, meanness and fraud. SYDNEY SMITH fell into much the same mistake, and made a very loud retractation. Mr. COBDEN gave to a company of American strangers a confidence which he would have refused to a dozen English gentlemen with historic names. In his eyes, their toughness itself bespoke truth, and their very twang bespoke patriotism and honor. The railway ran through forests and swamps, it cleared and opened up millions of acres; it covered with corn and cattle, it created a race of small farmers, it was all that was good, and he could hardly fail to prosper an industry in which breathed the very spirit of the old Command to replenish the earth. Unfortunately, the figures were as unsound as a fraudulent Budget: the calculations were as ignorant noteworthy as those of a Russian war; the men as unlikely to be knaves or fools as so many members of the House of Peers. But Mr. COBDEN could not believe this. Honest and dishonesty had assumed, in his eyes, a territorial character. All was wrong here; all right there. So even the great chief of the Anti-Corn Law League had to learn, at the cost of a generous nation a bounty, a lesson which he might have learnt for nothing in the office of any respectable London stockbroker.

But are not dignities and sinecures made for such men? What a pity that Mr. CUBDEN cannot be made a Canon, or the lay rector of one of the best livings in the gift of the crown! There used to be such things as lay Bishoprics. One is tempted to ask, who is Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster? We say it most emphatically, and as speaking with much experience of men and affairs, that Mr. COBDEN ought to have a good allowance, but no power of giving, or lending, or "investing" his money. In money matters we believe him to be what JOHNSON called GOLDSMITH—an "inspired idiot." Indeed, if a man is inspired, or thinks himself inspired, we may safely add the substantive to the participle. There are, indeed, men who profess inspiration, but are not the less worldly wise. If Mr. COBDEN took to calculating the end of the world, or told us to a day the commencement of the millennium, we should expect to find him a prudent and money-making man. Unfortunately his calculations and anticipations go in the direction of pecuniary investment and the prosperity of Republican institutions. We hope that he will be treated as a woman or a boy, and put under trust. We should say the same, indeed, of two-thirds of the London world, most of whom have spent, given, "lent," or "invested" as much as would now make them independent and comfortable, with a round sum to spare, for the regeneration of the world or any other object. Our Free-trade friends, and Mr. COBDEN'S admirers in particular, must excuse our allusion to this subject. They must be aware of a certain degree of scandal in this constant confession of unthriftiness and imprudence they volunteer for their hero. Many a worldly-wise Protectionist is deriving his full share from the results of Free-trade, while the man who ought to reap its chiefest fruits is again and again the object of a consideration more affectionate than respectful. We wish the present subscription every success, but we hold it essential to that success that there should not recur the least need for its repetition.

Conference at Manchester on Indian Affairs.

On the 31st ult. there was a rather numerous meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, comprising not only members of the Chamber, but gentlemen deputed to confer with them from the Chambers of Commerce at Bradford, Sheffield, Glasgow, and other places, on the financial and commercial affairs of India.

Mr. EDMUND POTTER, President of the Manchester Chamber, in taking the Chair, said the meeting had been called in consequence of the following resolution, passed at the annual meeting of the Chamber:

"That this annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce desires to impress upon the new Board of Directors the importance of giving special attention during the coming year to the financial and commercial affairs of India, and suggests the desirability of conferring with other Chambers of Commerce and persons interested in the trade with a view to united action."

Acting upon this resolution, they had invited members of other Chambers to meet them here, and the result of that invitation was that they were favored with the company of a number of gentlemen whose opinions he was sure would lend great weight to the Conference. The Board had drawn up three or four resolutions, which would be submitted for consideration; but previously to that Mr. ROSS would read a brief report from the Board.

Mr. MALCOLM ROSS then read a paper recapitulating the various defects in the Indian Administration, and suggesting remedies. In regard to the great question of the hour, he observed:

"India is in its natural state a great cotton-producing country. Estimates go to show that no less than 4,000,000 bales are raised annually, and while high prices prevail a considerable quantity in excess of this quantity even now shipped to England and China may reach the ports. The operation of the import and export duties is, however, already checking the progress of trade, by fostering native manufactures under a false system of protective duties, and is reversing that policy of free trade under which this country has made such rapid progress in civilization and wealth. Under European superintendence, as with indigo, the quality may undoubtedly be improved; but the difficulty, and the main one, lies in the effective and expensive mode of carriage; so that, notwithstanding the cheapness of growth, it has hitherto been impossible to compete with the cheaper cotton of America, combining, as the process of that country has hitherto done, a cleaner and a longer staple. The producer, with improved means of transit, would get his added price, the purchaser would buy it cheaper in cost and better in condition and quality.

Undoubtedly if the alarm now created by the state of affairs in America continues, a great stimulus will be given to the export of cotton from India. It exists there in quantity, and mainly requires, as before stated, improved means of transit to the seaboard. But an almost greater and deeper evil remains behind—the difficulty to the European capitalist of securing his contract with the natives. The same difficulty is presenting upon the indigo planter of Lower Bengal. There European agency has spent from £700,000 to £1,000,000 annually, and there are districts in which whole factories are being gradually reduced to destitution and ruin. The produce of these factories of Bengal would amount in value to no less than from £1,250,000 to £1,500,000; and the greatest misfortune is, that in consequence of the difficulties mentioned, India is losing, and will lose, the benefit she might have expected to derive from the settlement and active operation of British capital and energy."

Mr MURRAY GLADSTONE, in moving the first resolution, declared:

"That in the opinion of this Conference, the financial position of India is such as to excite great uneasiness owing to her increasing debt, the continued excess of expenditure over revenue, and the suspension of reproductive works throughout the country, upon which large sums have already been expended, as announced in a minute issued by the Supreme Government at Calcutta on the 19th of November last; and this Conference is further of opinion that clear and simple statements of the accounts of the revenue and expenditure of India should be published annually, or more frequently if possible, showing distinctly the manner in which the revenue is received and disposed of, distinguishing the receipts and disbursements on the railways, and on all other public works."

He expressed his great regret at the suspension of public works in India, and especially of railway works, which were so necessary to bring down the produce of the interior to the seaboard. As a resident in India, he believed there was no country so well calculated to supply the deficiency of cotton we were likely to sustain through the troubles in America. The cotton was there, and only wanted bringing to the ports, and that could only be done by the completion of railways, common roads, and other works to facilitate the carriage of that and other products at a reasonable cost. He thought that sooner than such works should be stopped, if no other means of supplying the money could be found, England should raise five or six millions per annum for the next four or five years, and lend the money to India.

Mr DUNLOP, of Glasgow, seconded the resolution. He said every one must be aware of the importance of completing such public works as Mr. GLADSTONE had referred to, for he believed that India was the only country to which they could look for a permanent supply of cotton. He suggested that a good effect might be produced in India if the collectors of the Government, and the princes which the Government had the means of influencing were to urge upon the native agriculturist the production of cotton by showing him that if it were produced, there was likely to be a great demand.

The resolutions embodying the ideas suggested by the address of Mr. ROSS were successively adopted, and a Committee was appointed to lay them before the officers of the Crown.

Italy.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 26th ult., says:

It is difficult to get precise news from Gaeta, but you have been already informed that the bombardment recommenced on Monday, the 21st, though little carnage has as yet been done on either side. A gunboat, which had received four balls under water, was with difficulty brought down to Naples on Thursday morning, and another was so severely damaged that it was left in the waters of Gaeta. Others, too, have been given here, it is said, for the preparation of the dry dock for the reception of a frigate, which seems to have been injured. Three of the Cavalli guns it is added, have burst, but I am cautious in affirming that or anything else regarding Gaeta, as it is extremely difficult to get at correct intelligence. Of one thing you may be pretty sure, and it is that little dependence is placed on the fleet in future operations. I think the siege will be a long affair, and that the fortress must be reduced by famine.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing, on the 28th January, says:

"Political good sense has triumphed once again in Italy. The news we receive of the elections shows us that up to the present time the extreme parties have been baffled in their endeavors to humble Count CAVOUR, and with him to overthrow the constitutional system of VICTOR EMANUEL. The result of the two hundred elections is a ready one, and only four of them are openly favorable to Signor MAZZINI'S sect. Ten are uncertain, whilst twenty five belong to the opposition represented by Signor RATTAZZI.

It ought to be noted that GARIBALDI'S best generals, opposed to BERTANI, have been elected upon a cously, without any sectarian aid. On the other hand, the administrators (and very well did they administer for themselves,) of expedition, such as the Cashiers, Paymasters, Secretaries and Governors during GARIBALDI'S Dictatorship, although they had been canvassing hard for votes, and although they were assisted by the local Committees, and the journals of the Mazzinian sect, have only barely carried their elections, and in very small numbers, although they tried several electoral colleges at one and the same time, making one profession of political creed to one college and another to another. In short, it is just as I wrote you would about a month ago, when I said they (the opposition) would obtain a third of the votes, but I rather over-estimated the amount, for I do not think now they will make a fourth.

Loss of the American Ship David Brown.

Capt. WALLACE, of the *Sea Wave*, arrived at Liverpool, Jan. 3, from Pernambuco, reports that on the 8th January, when in lat. 32° N., and lon. 40° W., he fell in with an open boat containing the mate and 19 of the crew of the ship *David Brown*, 1,700 tons, from San Francisco for Liverpool, as reported in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of yesterday, with a valuable cargo consisting, account other articles, of 1,600 tons of grain. Capt. WALLACE took the whole on board the *Sea Wave*. They were a most deplorable state, having lost all their clothing, and never having tasted food for several days. It appears, from the statement of the sufferers, that the *David Brown*, under the command of Capt. BRADY, and having on board 30 men and 18 passengers, sailed from San Francisco for this port on the 11th October. After being out at sea 84 days, she sprung a leak on the 5th January, and began to make water at a fearfully rapid rate. Three pumps were set to work, but they were unable to keep the water down, more than three hours the bed 12 feet of water in her hold. Everything was done to lighten her, upwards of 3,000 bags of grain being thrown overboard; but it was of no avail, and at length it being discovered that she was rapidly sinking two boats were launched, and the passengers and crew left the ship. One of the boats contained Mr. DALY, the first mate, and 10 of the crew, and in the other boat were the captain and 27 of the passengers and remainder of the crew. They had not left the ship many minutes before she sunk. With the exception of the clothing which they had on them, neither passengers nor crew were able to save anything. They managed to collect some articles of wearing apparel before leaving the ship, and these were placed in the boats, but very shortly it was found necessary to throw them overboard, as well as a quantity of provisions which they had secured, in order to lighten the boats. For a period of four days and four nights they suffered the greatest privations from cold and hunger, having nothing on board, with the exception of a few biscuits. The two boats remained together until the evening of Monday, the 6th of January, when the boat picked up by the *Sea Wave* lost sight of the other boat containing Capt. BRADY and the 27 companions, who, at that time, were in a state bordering on starvation having scarcely any provisions on board, and being at the time upwards of 2,000 miles from land. Unless they were picked up by some other vessel, it was feared that they could not hold out more than a day or two, and must have perished from hunger.

THE LATEST NEWS.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 29, *via* MARSEILLES, Feb. 3, 1861.

A dispatch from official quarters states that SCHIAVONI, one of the chiefs of the reactionary bands in the Abruzzi, has surrendered. Fighting continues to take place on both sides; villages are set on fire, and Sardinian officers have been cut to pieces. Sardinia has claimed the restoration of the soldiers who were made prisoners by the Papal Zouaves, and has arrested the Bishop of Sabine as a hostage.

NAPLES, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

A popular disturbance has taken place. The printing presses of the papers *Equatore* and *Europa* have been broken.

NAPLES, Friday.

Prince CARIGNAN has left for Mola du Gaeta. His journey is said to be in connection with negotiations for the surrender of Gaeta. The Italian troops who are pursuing the reactionary bands have entered the Roman States. At the recent fight at Grosinore the Italian troops were victorious.

PARIS, Saturday—3½ P. M.

Bourse firm. The final price of Rentes was 63.5 or 10 cents higher than yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1861.

The address in the House of Lords, in answer to the speech from the Throne, will be moved by the Earl of Sefton, and seconded by Viscount LISBURNE.

Mr. J. SEVERN, a well-kown resident, has been appointed Her Majesty's Consul at Rome.

Mr. SMALL, of the Equity Bar, has been appointed Attorney-General at Hong-Kong, in place of Mr. ADAMS, who has become Chief Justice.

Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. BAINES presented to Lord PALMERSTON on Friday, the address of members of the House of Commons in favor of retrenchment.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Funds firm at the last improvement. Railway Share market rather dull, owing to numerous realizations.

Major-General Sir R. EYRE will probably be appointed Commander of Forces in Canada.

The Patterson-Bonaparte case was again on yesterday. Judgment is expected in the course of next week.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Lincoln at Cincinnati—How he got There—How He Looks—What was done with, to and for Him—What he Did and Said in Reply—Sundry Anecdotes—Invitation Cards.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Feb. 12, 1861.

If ever Porkopolians were from their innermost depths stirred completely up, now is the time. It would undoubtedly be an arrant injustice if I should say that the said townspeople are not subject to periodical recurrences of similarly excited moments, as I well remember when, many years ago, the great and immortal "DAN," more reverently known as the expounder of the Constitution, was welcomed; or on when, on a more recent occasion, the youthful heir to VICTORIA'S arm chair was *feted*, and hailed, and speeched, and toadied; but—and I say it very boldly—no such exact verge of insanity was ever before reached as now pervades the population of this city, in its length, breadth and entirety. The occasion is the reception, ovation and homage of and to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President elect of the United States of America. As is customary in this and other cities of like calibre on such festive occasions, the city authorities, in grave council assembled, declared it to be a holiday—a day on which no money should be made, notes paid, or children taught. As a natural consequence, the streets have been filled all day long; and from the earliest cock-crowing to the last putting out of gas, there has been a long procession of men, women and children, whose occupations were gone, and who have gaped at this, that and the other to their hearts' satisfaction and the weariness of their limbs.

The centre of attraction was, of course, the Burnett House, within whose hospitable walls the honored guest was to spend the night. Crowds emerged from every lane, alley and thoroughfare, and pouring into the central streets, thronged in the direction of the hotel. The persons composing these various peripatetic groups were of all sorts and conditions. Tall, gaunt, uncut-haired negroes; fat, restless, uncomfortably-clad women; and youthful, tired offspring, jostled the well-dressed and self-satisfied citizen; while the flashily-attired damsel, and he without a cent in his pocket, or a hat upon his head, walked side by side with him whose check could draw thousands, and whose ideas upon all matters in general, and politics in particular, are of the most conservative tendency. All nationalities contributed to swell the throng—Germans in battellions, Irishmen in squads, Africans in groups, and Americans in abundance. I joined in the universal current, and passed through street after street, only to find the same moving multitude, the same patriotic decorations, and the same impatient desire. From Kentucky there were a great many visitors. Some came from curiosity, others for old acquaintance sake, but the vast majority of them, (and as you will presently notice, there was a goodly company,) because they desired the President elect to feel that his friends do not all live in the Free States, and that he has many a supporter, and many a co-worker for the integrity of the Union, in Old Kentuck, the home of HENRY CLAY.

On all such occasions there are a thousand and one instances of official folly, and red-tape nonsense, which could easily be made the subject of raillery and ridicule; but passing these by, I will at once proceed to give in brief the history of what has happened since Mr. LINCOLN'S arrival in this city. The special train arrived at the dépôt, at a little past 3 o'clock this afternoon. On the platform stood Mayor WILSON, the Common Council, the various Committees, Sub-Committees, and reporters, besides a couple of hundred graceless scallywags, who forced their way through the line of policemen. The distant whistling of the fast approaching locomotive announced to each Chairman, pregnant with a speech, that the coming man was not defunct, but that he would soon be before them, and their moment of deliverance was at hand. Up came the train, and out stepped Mr. LINCOLN. Never having seen the gentleman before, I naturally took a good long look at him, and while the principal spokesman was luring him with an interminable address, of which he kindly furnished me a copy, I came to the following conclusion:

MR. LINCOLN

stands six feet and four inches high; he has a large head, with a very high, shelving forehead; thick, bushy, dark hair; a keen bright, piercing, indefatigable colored eye; a prominent, thin-nostrilled nose; a large, well hewed mouth; a round, pretty chin; a first crop of darkish whiskers; a clean, well built neck; more back than chest; a long, lank trunk; limbs of good shape and extreme longitude; arms ditto, with hands and feet symmetrical but naturally large. He wore a black silk hat, (plug,) a dress coat, and pants of sombre hue; a turn over collar, and (I presume) other garments, such as usually are found upon gentlemen who enjoy an annual income of not least $25,000. He was accompanied by Mrs. LINCOLN, his sons ROBERT and TOM, his military escort, Mr. WOODS, his business manager, and divers friends of no particular account. After the address, before alluded to, the reading of which I kindly spare you, Mr. LINCOLN was led to a barouche, in which he took his seat, while the vast crowd of spectators cheered, huzzahed, and roared a hearty welcome, and the cannon thundered out their magnificent response. The procession was like all other processions. There was a military escort, a very good one too; a Chief Marshal, covered from head to waist with insignia, red cockades, blue belts, and white cross belts; distinguished citizens in carriages, and all that sort of thing—all of whom paraded through a large portion of the city. Mr. LINCOLN stood up bare-headed, holding on by a conveniently arranged board, and bowed his backbone sore, and his neck stiff, all the way to the hotel.

Leaving him several blocks off from the point of destination, I rode across the city and took my station on the balcony of the

BURNETT HOUSE,

the view from which was very imposing. The house itself was very gaily decked with American flags and private bunting, while all the windows, balconies, doors and passages were crowded with people, waiting for the approach of the city's guest. The balcony at the left of the house was reserved for Mr. LINCOLN, the Committee, the ladies and members of the Press; but long before the head of the procession made its appearance, that, as well as every other available spot, was densely packed and jammed to the full. A large block of stores opposite the hotel, and the street up and down as far as the eye could reach, had been taken possession of by the curious multitude, and passage either in any way was an absolute impossibility. When, after the procession had reached the point, and through its opened ranks the carriage containing Mr. LINCOLN was drawn up to the steps—a shout, such as has not been heard since the night when the ram-horned priests yelled down the walls of Jericho, was uttered by the crowd, and for a few moments the uproar was, in no figurative sense, deafening. The policemen were stationed on the steps so as to keep the crowding populace off from him, as slowly and with evident weariness Mr. LINCOLN ascended the steps. With the utmost difficulty the officers succeeded in squeezing him through a narrow passage in the crowd upon the balcony, where in response to the most clamorous demands, he delivered the exceedingly appropriate and happy speech, sent by telegraph to you this evening. His allusions to Kentucky and Kentucky people touched a very tender chord. There were about a thousand men from that chivalrous State who had stationed themselves very near the foot of the steps, and when LINCOLN said, "If there are any of my Kentucky friends here to-day, I will say a few words to them," they gave him such rousing cheers, as showed clearly that they appreciated his motive and were grateful for the compliment. He looked very pale, very thin, very tired and very dusty. One could not but pity him, as compelled to stand, wearied and forlorn, he spoke, even though for the moment he rose above his physical weariness, and enjoyed the excitement as in days gone by. Hardly had he finished, when sundry and divers enthusiastic, but thoughtless fellows, grabbed at his hands and shook them, as if for a wager, until forcibly disengaging himself, Mr. LINCOLN turned to a group of beautiful ladies, who had stood near him during his speech, and taking one of them by the hand spoke a few words in her willing ear, and then having smiled with an appreciative look upon the belle of the city, who was standing upon a chair near by, he put on all the muscular steam he could muster and pushed his way, democratically, through the nut over considerate crowd.

The events of the evening are two: his speech to the Germans, from the balcony, and his reception in the large dining-room of the hotel. Owing to the fact that poisoned honey and suspicious boxes have been sent to him, and threats of assassination have been definitely ascertained, his friends are prone to be very cautious, and to scan carefully every proposed movement of the President elect. This evening about 7½, an immense turn-out of Wide Awake Clubs and German workingmen, presented an address to him, and desired an answer. At first it was deemed best not to have him go upon the balcony, but at last he determined that he would do as they requested, and going out he made just such a speech as would rejoice the heart of every freedom-loving, work-desiring and home-prizing foreigner. He touched most forcibly on the Homestead question, and has put himself on record so completely in favor of that measure, that no friend can be afraid of quoting him, and no enemy can push him from the platform. His reception at that time was glorious. The streets were filled with these people, whose faces all upturned and aglow with a hearty appreciation of the speaker's utterance, were lighted up by the glare of the torch-lights, and as at every commended expression they gave vent to their indorsement in stentorian cheers, the campaign days were most vividly recalled to our mind.

THE RECEPTION

given by Mr. LINCOLN, in the large dining-room of the Hotel, was a very unique and Democratic affair. I wish every fun-loving reader of the TIMES could have seen it. It was decidedly jolly, undreamed of hitherto and not to be done again. The room is very large, very long, very wide. Its ceiling and several walls were very tastefully decorated with that favorite bunting, the American flag, while graceful festoons of the red, white and blue aided very materially in lending to the room a light and attractive appearance. About two thirds of the distance from the doors was placed a square platform, six inches high, on which were two chairs. On the platform stood Mr. LINCOLN; on one chair stood Mayor WILSON; around the platform was a cordon of policemen, and behind the hero of the occasion stood Col. ELLSWORTH, Col. SUMNER, Major HUNTER, several of the Committee and your humble servant. "Let 'em come," roared out ELLSWORTH—the doors were flung open and in they rushed. Mercy on me, what a set.

"Some lean ones, some in jags, and some in velvet gowns,"

says an old nursery rhyme, but that does not begin to express it. All classes, all sorts, all conditions, all employments, all ages, both sexes, all styles, all nations, and apparently all creation were well represented there. Every man considered it his duty to shake "Old ABE'S" hand, as if it was a pump handle, or a delinquent scholar. He was called "Old man," "Old ABE," "Uncle ABE," "Old boy," "Old 'un," "My friend," "My cherished friend," "Our country's hope," "Honest old ABE," and "Old Cock." He was recommended to the Divine blessing about six hundred and fifty times, and urged to "take care of yourself old man," on at least three hundred and seventy occasions. Occasionally some distinguished individual would endeavor to reel off a labored sentiment, or an well-concocted speech, but the surging crowd behind him, impatient of delay, would give him a boost which would send him irresistibly on, like a wad from a pop-gun—and once out, no wriggling, swearing, protesting or bribing could get him back again, and the bright speech would be lost forever. Another class of big-bellied, fob-chained, high-collared gentlemen would, after the salutation, attempt to stand around the charmed circle, instead of moving on, but it was "no go," or rather it was all go, and, like their predecessors, they found that the will of the majority must be obeyed. After Mr LINCOLN had pumped for about one hour, and seeing there was no probability of an early subsiding of the rush, his friends suggested that he get upon a chair, let the crowd have a good square look, make a speech and retire. This, after repeated denials, he reluctantly consented to, and jumping upon a chair he said, that although he would be happy to join hands with them all, he felt that it would be wrong in him to attempt any more work of that kind to-night, and he would, therefore, bid them good night. Instantly, a ring of policemen and friends was formed about him, and with some difficulty he was escorted to his room.

A very few moments after that, a pair of very large-sized cavalry boots were deposited outside of the Lincolnian door, one of which, on being measured by an enthusiastic "local reporter," was found to be exactly as long as a sheet of foolscap paper, and the policemen at the entrance announced that no further callers would be received to-night. Hence it may be inferred that the men of the hour, eye of the age, has gone to rest, and wishing him a very good night,

"Pleasant dreams, sweet repose,
Half the bed and half the clothes,"

we postpone the further consideration of this topic until a more convenient season.

Mr. WOODS has kindly handed us a card, on which is engraved the following:

SPECIAL TRAIN.

Mr ——— ———:

SIR—You are respectfully invited to participate in the courtesies extended to Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President elect, by the several Railway Companies, from Springfield to Washington.

[Signed] W. S. WOODS.

Under the circumstances, we feel constrained to call upon all the patriotic within us, to thank Mr. WOODS and the several Railway Companies, individually and collectively, and we hereby do that same, and having accepted the invitation, promise to tell all we see, hear and know about the subject, to the eminently intelligent, acquisitive and inquisitive readers of the TIMES.

HOWARD.

The Trip from Cincinnati to Columbus—Incidents and Accidents on the Way—Arrival and Scenes at the Capital of Ohio—Speeches—Dinner—How the Trip affects Him.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AMERICAN HOUSE, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861.

Mr. LINCOLN'S progress being the only matter with which I have at present to do, I will confine myself, as nearly as possible, to the narration of such incidents and statements of each day's trip as are connected more or less with him personally. The departure from Cincinnati this morning was accompanied with very little ceremony. At a few moments before 9 o'clock, Mr. LINCOLN, with his family, drove to the dépôt, where there were gathered a great many people, who were desirous of catching one more glimpse of his peculiar physiognomy. As he stood on the platform, with his head bared, I was startled by the careworn, anxious look he wore. His forehead and face are actually seamed with deep-set furrows and wrinkles, such as no man of his years should have. For his own sake, it is to be regretted that this excursion is being made. His original plan, which was to proceed directly and quietly to Washington, was much better, and it was with great reluctance that he acceded to the desires of his friends, who are now thoughtlessly and foolishly wearying him, and wearing the life out of him by inches. When receiving his friends, shaking them by the hand, and excited by conversation, his eye is light, and his countenance cheerful, but when standing, as he frequently does upon the rear platform of his car, listening to a prosy address, or shuddering at the brazen efforts of some country band, his eye is dull, his complexion dark, his mouth compressed and his whole appearance indicates excessive weariness, listlessness and indifference. As he goes from place to place, local dignitaries, petty officials, and patriotic committees decked with ribbons, rosettes and badges pester and bore him, while the populace, regardless of decency, and thoughtful only for their self-gratification continually do cry, "Hurrah for Old Abe," "Let's grab his hand," "Bully for you," and "Go it old horse." No one can for a moment mistake the animus of all this parade and fussation. It is evidently an honest and sincere desire on the part of the people and the people's representatives, to show their future President all the honorable attention in their power; to surround him with tried and trustworthy friends, and to assure him of their love and admiration, their support and sympathy. As such, Mr. LINCOLN submits with pleasure to the infliction, but it is a terrible ordeal through which to pass, when bound as he is, not to a place of rest and easeful quiet, but to a scene of discord, trouble and possible danger.

Traveling, as does the Presidential party, only in the day-time, is not very fatiguing in itself considered, but when one is obliged to pop up at every station, go upon the platform, hear a tedious speech, make a pertinent answer, smile, bow, be pleased and eminently gratified, it's quite another affair. To-day, on the trip hither from Cincinnati, we made half-a-dozen stoppages. The principal ones were Morrow, Xenia and London, at all of which there were immense concourses of people, all anxious to see and hear the form and voice of the President elect. At Xenia they were really crazy. They jumped upon the car-roof, climbed in at the windows, attempted to force the doors and storm the platform. It was about 1 o'clock when we reached that point, and as we had breakfasted quite early in the morning, the anticipated and promised lunch was regarded most favorably by the several eyes of faith, and the various unemployed digesting apparatuses that float and uncomfortably moved from car to car most restlessly. Imagine the feelings of the President elect, of all the corporals of the high and mighties, of the four reporters and the untitled hangers-on, when it was announced by the Chairman of the gastronomic department that a lunch, varied and extensive in its dainties, *had* been prepared, *had* been left on the table in the dépôt, and *had* been devoured by the voracious and Democratic crowd, who now, with well-filled paunches, with bread and buttery hands, and with the most comfortable abdominal sensations, were clamoring for a third speech from their dear old Rail-Splitter. Mr. ROBERT T. LINCOLN, familiarly styled, in the *Herald* correspondence, "Bob," as he also is by *all* who are intimate with the Presidential family, was philosophical in the extreme—for, pulling from his pocket a meerschaum, colored as only college boys can color pipes, he proceeded, with the stoicism of an aboriginal Indian, the pertinacity of a Scotch creditor, and the success of a Yankee fisherman, to puff, puff, puff until enclouded in the savoring vapor, he was lost to view. The paternal LINCOLN, to be sure, said nothing; but there is little doubt that he felt hungry all the more; the various Colonels, Generals, Captains and Honorables walked up and down, up and down, the Committeemen blushed, explained, apologized and felt very warm, while the correspondents aforesaid rolled themselves up in their overcoats and shawls, and, in sweet sleep, lost all consciousness of trouble, and dreamed only of the dinner yet to come.

The incidents worthy of mention were very few. You cannot care to be told that Miss MARY JANE STUART was presented to the President, and having been well shaken by his extended hand, presented him in turn with a very beautiful bouquet of camelias and evergreen; or that after the presentation, your correspondent was introduced to the paternal dad of the fair MARY JANE, who has "taken the TIMES regularly for ten years," and who handed me a slip of paper, of the inscription on which the following is an exact copy: "Camelia bouquet, presented at Wilcoxville, by Miss MARY JANE STUART—favorably received, and so for her—for the Press." I say, of course you care nothing for an incident like this, and yet of such incidents is the sensation material of the trip made up.

The reception at Columbus was worthy of the occasion, and great credit is due to the various State and local officials who managed it, prominent amongst whom was Adjutant-General CARRINGTON, of this State, on whom devolved the entire charge of the party during their trip through Ohio. Drawn up before the Dépôt was a very fine array of military; at one end of the line was a cannon, which momentarily thundered out a hearty how-are-you; carriages for the guests, one and all, little and big, were provided at the other end of the line, while far off, as far as the eye could reach, and in numbers so great that no mortal man could easily number them, stretched thousands and thousands of cheering, hurrahing, welcoming citizens. A jolly band of music preceded the procession, and while the multitude rolled after, like the waves of the ocean, and their voices roared afar off like the sound of many waters, the President elect was drawn in hospitable triumph to the State Capitol. Through long lines of unarmed men he was escorted to the Governor's room, in which elegantly furnished chamber Gov. DENNISON felicitously greeted him. After a general shake around, Mr. LINCOLN was led into the hall of the Legislature, where were sitting in joint-session the two bodies—the Upper and the Lower—while in beauteous circle, vast numbers of smiling ladies, with graceful courtesy waved their savory handkerchiefs and gladdened the heart of the nation's choice by their encouraging smiles end bright, lovit g glances.

Lieutenant-Governor KIRK had the honor of welcoming Mr. LINCOLN, and may congratulate himself upon having drawn from the lips of the wary Illinoisian, a speech which, for kindly sentiment, and for cheering import, has not been equaled in many a day, and which, ere this, sent as it has been, by the lightning wire, into all parts of the country, has gladdened the hearts of patriots, and set at rest the fears of statesmen. After the speech, he went upon the left extreme of the western steps, from which point he commanded a clear view of the largest and finest appearing assemblage he has seen during his present tour. So unanimous was the greeting, and so enthusiastic the shouting, that for a moment the inner man triumphed, and Mr. LINCOLN was visibly moved to tears. He again addressed the crowd, and though his speech was short, it was telling and to the point, so that at every sentence, cheer after cheer rent the very air.

The same assemblage undaunted by the mud upon the streets, followed the carriage which conveyed him to the Governor's private residence, where with the family of Mr. DENNISON and his immediate circle, Mr. LINCOLN dined and subsequently rested prior to the ovation of the evening.

At eight this evening a tide of joyous people from all neighborhoods hereabouts flowed toward the gubernatorial mansion. Invitations were liberally extended, and with pleasure accepted—so that, accustomed as the hospitable Governor is to a crowded house, he must have been astonished at the thronging multitude which took possession of his home to-night. Mrs. DENNISON very gracefully cheered the drawing-room by her presence, and the interest of the occasion was in no way diminished by the continental manners and lively conversation of her daughters. It is very evident that the news received here this afternoon, concerning the undisturbed counting of the electoral votes at Washington, the Union news from Virginia and Tennessee, and assurances of entire safety at the National Capital from Gen. SCOTT, have produced a profound and quieting impression upon the friends of Mr. LINCOLN, while he is but reassured that his constant judgment in these matters is still good and correct.

To-morrow, at the inconvenient hour of 7 in the morning, we breakfast, and depart hence several parasangs to Pittsburgh, and considering that it is now 2½ o'clock of to-morrow morning, and that I have but four and a half hours in which to enjoy my sweet restorer, I will close, premising, however, that Mr. LINCOLN seemed in better spirits, was less fatigued and uneasy to-night, than he has been at any time since he left Springfield.

HOWARD.

The United States not Insolvent.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read an article in the DAILY TIMES of this date, stating that the United States Marshal had been refused credit for refreshments which had been ordered by the Court for the Petit Jury, sitting in the case of LANE, charged with murder. As the officer in charge of the jury, I beg leave to state that the statement is false in every particular. The refreshments were ordered at Mr. VAN NAME'S, No. 216 Broadway, and were furnished without comment of any sort. The jury were not required to be responsible in any manner for the refreshments.

D. DOWDICAN.

A SUCCESSFUL LITERARY ENTERPRISE.—The prizes offered for 1860 by the *University Quarterly* (the new College magazine published at New-Haven,) have been awarded as follows: The prize of $70 for the best article from a professional student, to EDWARD A. WALKER, for his article written from Heidelberg University, Germany, on "German Student Life and Travel," and the prize of $20 for the best article from a collegiate student, to OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Jr., for his article from Harvard University, in the October number, on "Plato." The Committee of award were Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD, Ex-President HITCHCOCK, and Prof. GEORGE TICKNOR. The *Quarterly* has cleared its first year out of debt; its expenses having been about $1,900, and its receipts a little over $2,000. Nearly thirty colleges and professional sch

names; three by request of complainant; one was allowed postponement; four were fined, and one was imprisoned. One person, charged with keeping a disorderly house, obtained a postponement; one deer of malicious mischief was fined, and one thief was imprisoned. None of the cases were of sufficient interest to warrant the publication of details.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 16.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '68.....	95½	50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	14⅜
3,500	Tres. 10 1-4 pc. N.	100⅛	50	do.....	14⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74⅜	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	b30 32⅜
5,000	Vir. St. 6s....	s30 75	110	do.....	32⅜
4,000	do.....	76⅜	250	do.....	s30 32
4,500	N. Carolina St. 6s	78	200	do.....	32¼
1,000	Missouri State 6s.	67¼	350	do.....	32⅜
10,000	do.....	s10 57	200	do.....	s10 32¼
5,000	do.....	57	15	Panama Railroad..	114
8,000	N. Y. S. 6s 1862..	100¾	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	79
2,000	M. So. 1st M. Bs.	81½	100	do.....	78½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	95½	570	do.....	78¼
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	40	300	do.....	s10 78½
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	57	100	do.....	s20 78¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs.	37	100	do.....	s20 78½
16,000	C., R. & Q. R. 8 ₱ c. Bds.....	92½	100	do.....	b60 79
			100	do.....	b30 79
43	Pacific Mail S. Co.	85¾	27	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94¼
200	Mich. Central R....	55¾	50	Galena & Chi. R...	72½
100	do.....	86½	550	do.....	72¾
270	do.....	b30 56¾	100	do.....	s10 72½
1440	N. Y. Cen. R. p&o	78¾	200	do.....	72¾
100	do.....	p&c 78½	50	Clev. & Tol. R.....	33⅛
400	do.....	p&c 78¾	25	do.....	33⅜
200	do.....	s30 78	200	do.....	33¾
370	Erie Railroad.....	33¾	100	do.....	s10 33⅜
25	do.....	b30 33⅜	200	do.....	b60 33⅜
250	do.....	33¼	650	do.....	33⅜
50	do.....	33	400	do.....	s30 33⅛
225	Hudson River R....	44⅜	1350	Chi. & Rock Isl. R	57⅜
200	do.....	44⅛	155	do.....	57⅝
50	Harlem Railroad..	16⅜	150	do.....	s7 57⅜
200	do.....	b30 16¼	150	do.....	s10 57⅜
100	Harlem R. pref....	40¼	100	do.....	b30 57⅜
200	do.....	b30 40¾	200	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	71⅞
200	do.....	40⅜	350	do.....	72
200	do.....	40	50	do.....	b60 72¼
200	Reading Railroad.	43	50	do.....	72⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Treas. 12 pc. Nts.	102	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	78⅜
2,000	M. C. State 6s...	79½	150	do.....	78⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	73⅜	250	do.....	s30 78¼
10,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	102	50	do.....	b10 78⅜
6,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs	52	250	do.....	s2 78¾
7,000	Mich. So. S. F. Rs	75	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	56¾
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	17	150	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	32
60	Canton Co.....	14⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R..	b10 73
50	do.....	14⅜	500	do.....	s10 72¼
25	Pacific M. S. Co....	85¾	100	do.....	72⅜
125	N. Y. Cen. R.. p&c	78	150	do.....	72⅜
200	do.....	b10 78	100	do.....	72¾
100	Had. River R.....	44½	200	Clev. & Tol. R....	33¼
250	do.....	b30 44¾	150	do.....	33¼
200	do.....	44⅜	200	Chic. & R. I'd R.	b30 58
100	do.....	44¾	100	do.....	57¾
200	Harlem R.....	16¾	50	do.....	s10 57¾
200	Reading Railroad.	43¾	700	do.....	s80 57¾

MONDAY, Feb. 18—A. M.

The steamship *Africa*, from England Saturday, Feb. 2, (and Queenstown Feb. 3,) arrived at this port yesterday forenoon. The financial advices, three days later than the previous arrival, are higher for the English funds, better for the London Money market, and decidedly more active for both the English and American Railway Shares dealt in on the London Stock Exchange. While the latest advices from this side tend to tha apprehension that our political troubles would result in a complete division of the Northern and Southern States. Our rates of Exchange were better for tha English market, and relieved for the moment the apprehension of further shipments of Gold. Our Stock prices were also reported about the highest for January, and the report made by the Illinois Central Executive Committee at New-York, to the London Agents of the Company, had been published, showing the heavy gains in the early January traffic. These advices from the United States, and the strong upward movement in the English Railways, caused a rapid advance in Illinois Central and Erie Shares, and a better feeling generally for American Securities. The London papers, under date of Thursday, P. M., and Friday, (up to 2 o'clock P. M.,) contain the following items:

The funds opened this morning at an advance of ⅛ ₱ cent., which was well supported throughout the day. The market finally closed with firmness, notwithstanding some further *bona fide* sales of stock to a considerable amount, which are said to be for account of either the Bank of England or Government. Since the private creation of three millions of India Five ₱ cent. Stock, all operations of this character are canvassed in a distrustful spirit. The market derived chief support from the very favorable character of the financial advices from New-York, where the exchange has now risen to 106 to ⅛—a rate which will effectually discourage any further important remittances of gold from this side. A stimulus was also given in the afternoon by the renewed buoyancy of the Paris Bourse, combined with a further large purchase of gold by the Bank of England.

British railway stocks were decidedly better, owing to fresh operations for higher prices in the provincial markets, combined with the publication of better traffic returns than had been generally expected. The rise in Illinois Central and New-York and Erie Railway shares continues to attract attention. The accounts of the progress of the former Company are particularly encouraging.

A large amount of business was transacted Thursday in Illinois Central and New-York and Erie Railway shares, which exhibit a further decided improvement. Illinois opened at 25 discount, buyers, showing a great rise, fell to 27 dis., sellers, and closed at 27s. to 26¾ dis. New-York and Erie shares have improved to 31@32.

The three years' options of the Illinois Central Railway Company were dealt in to-day at 8⅜. The last transactions previously reported were at 7. The one year's options are quoted at 3⅛ to 4, and the two years', 5⅛ to 6⅜.

American Securities are rising (Friday, P. M.) The transactions have been: Illinois Central $100 shares $80 paid, 26 to 5 dis.; New York and Erie 3d Mortgage, (1883,) assented, 78; do. shares, assented, 32 to ⅜.

The position of the market for American State Securities is described as follows by Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co.:

"The business in American Securities during the past week has been very much confined to the Federal Five ₱ Cent. Bonds, and in these there have been numerous transactions at prices varying from 84 to 87."

A further parcel of £100,000 Australian refined Gold has been sent into the Bank of England, which, with the previous sums delivered, makes a quarter of a million or more addition to the stock of Bullion for the week, besides affording more conclusive evidence of the satisfactory change in the movements of Bullion.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 30th January, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits.....	£3,581,447	Increase..£633,010
Other deposits.....	12,587,039	Decrease.. 543 254
Rest.....	3,370,628	Increase.. 10,567
Government securities.	£8,447,430	Unchanged.
Other securities.....	20,171,156	Decrease. 64 304
Notes unemployed.....	5,332,200	Increase.. 103,900

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,985,460, being a decrease of £49,670, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,617,516, showing an increase of £96,036, when compared with the preceding return.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	86 @ 88	
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent.....	76 @ 80	
Do. 6 ₱ cent.....	70 @ 75	
Illinois Cen. 5 ₱ cent. red. 1875..	85 @ 87	86
Do. 7 ₱ cent..... do.. 1875	85 @ 87	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid....	26¼ @ 25¾ d.	25 5 6¼ 6d.
Do. do. all paid.....	71 @ 73	
Mich. Cen. (s. f'd) 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. '82	87 @ 89	
Do. Bonds.....	87 @ 89	
Do. $100 shares.....	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares.....	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 5 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1883.....	85 @ 87	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864.....	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	93 @ 96	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c. con. bs, 1875....	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares.....	73 @ 75	
New-York & Erie 1st m. 7 ₱ c., '67	89 @ 91	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859,	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱ c., '83, assent.	77 @ 79	78
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱ c., '52, '71, '75, do.	57 @ 62	
Do. shares, assented.....	31 @ 32	32 1½ 2 1¾
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865.....	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872..	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 8 ₱ cent., convert..	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d mort., 8 ₱ cent., ster..	89 @ 91	
Do. $50 shares.....	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870.....	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares.....	22 @ 26	

The very latest in the English Funds and in American Railways, (to Saturday, P. M., Feb. 2,) will probably reach us in the Queenstown dispatch to the Associated Press in season for this paper. The Cotton accounts are duller than for the previous week, and prices had reacted an eighth to three-sixteenths of a penny. The Grain advices are without much alteration.

The Import entries at the port of New-York the past week amount to only $2,768,440, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, against $6,099,239 for the week ending 18th February last year. There is some improvement in the sales of the week over the previous fortnight, though the business doing appears to be very partially distributed among the Importers; some of them complaining of little or no trade, while others feel encouraged by the signs of a better demand. There are fewer Dry Goods of the current importation going into Bonded Warehouse than in January. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods continue large, contrasting, for the week, $2,664,873 in value, with $1,403,754 the same week last season. The receipts of Gold from England have nearly ceased for the present, but the recoinage at Philadelphia and the return to this City in American Eagles and Double Eagles of the large sums previously received in British coin and in Bar Gold, have rapidly increased the stock in Bank, so that the sum held on Saturday was reckoned at the Clearing-house at *thirty-eight millions*, although the average of the past week on the statement to be made up this afternoon will not show the full amount with which the Banks will enter upon the business of the present week. The fall in Exchange to 104@105 ₱ cent., although partially recovered from on Saturday, has undoubtedly led to further orders for the importation of Gold, although not wanted for the Bank movement or immediately desirable to the Money market; both being as easy as the demands of a reduced general trade require.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days ago, for seven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, (exclusive of Bullion,) from July 1 last to Jan. 31, ultimo, amounted to..... $131,941,000
Add two weeks in February..... 5,555,584

Total to date..... $138,496,584
Against same time 1860..... 143,891,549

Decrease since July 1..... $7,391,965

The same tables make the export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles re-exported,)

From July 1 to Jan 31..... $71,068,000
Add two weeks in February..... 5,555,737

Total to date..... $76,623,737
Against same time 1860..... 45,707,813

Increase since July 1..... $30,915,924

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From 1st of July to present date..... $20,869,000
Against same time, 1860..... 38,057,347

Decrease since July 1..... $17,188 347

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874.....	87⅛ @ 87
*New-York Central.....	76 @ 78⅜ @ 78
New-York and Erie.....	32½ @ 34 @ 33
Reading.....	42⅜ @ 44 @ 43¾
Rock Island.....	55¼ @ 58¾ @ 57⅜
Michigan Guaranteed.....	31 @ 33 @ 32
Michigan Southern.....	14⅜ @ 15 @ 14⅜
Michigan Central.....	54¼ @ 57¼ @ 56⅝
Toledo.....	32 @ 34 @ 33¼
Galena.....	69¼ @ 73 @ 72 @ 72¾
Illinois Central.....	75¼ @ 80 @ 78½
Panama.....	112½ @ 113
Pacific Mail.....	82¼ @ 85¼ @ 84⅛
Missouris.....	65½ @ 67¼ @ 66⅜
Virginias.....	74¼ @ 76⅜
Tennessees.....	69¼ @ 74¼ @ 73½
Illinois Central Bonds.....	95 @ 95½
Hudson River.....	43 @ 45 @ 44¼
Harlem Preferred.....	38¼ @ 41¼ @ 39¾
Burlington and Quincy.....	69¾ @ 73 @ 72
Harlem Common.....	15¾ @ 16⅛

*Ex-Feb. Dividend.

The Stock dealings of the past week, considering the still unsettled condition of political affairs, manifested unusual firmness up to Friday afternoon, the advance after Monday being equal to an average of 2@2½ ₱ cent., both on the State Securities and Railway speculations. On Saturday the sellers appeared to offer Stock with rather more freedom than before, and quite a contest of opinion as to the course of speculation this week manifested itself at the Afternoon Board, between *Bull* and *Bear*. The decline from the last rates of Friday was equal to 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the list round, the general market finally leaving off steady. The Railway mortgages continue an exception to the downward fluctuations of Exchange, the general course of prices on nearly all the well-known mortgages of the leading lines being steadily up, this class of investments seemingly growing in popular favor at a time when Federal and State securities vary from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. every ten or fifteen days. There was an improved inquiry for United States Treasury paper at the close of the week, and the last calls are on the basis of 9¼@10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Federal Stocks also show more steadiness, awaiting the result of the new loan of $8,000,000 in 6 ₱ cents. to be awarded on Saturday next. Opinions on this subject differ from day to day as the political accounts and speculations from Washington and the progress and speeches of the President elect, on his tour to the seat of Government, are telegraphed. The belief is prevalent, however, that no serious difficulty will be encountered in making up proposals for the whole sum asked for by the Secretary; the rate or rates depending materially on what may seem to be the political situation near the close of the week.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury on Saturday:

Receipts.....	$76,550 00
For customs.....	73,000 00
Payments.....	100 076 40
Balance.....	3,356,238 51

We direct attention to an advertisement of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co, respecting certain checks, drafts, &c., lost in an express trunk between San Francisco and Los Angelos.

We understand that the whole damage to Delaware and Hudson Canal from the recent freshet, both direct and incidental, will not exceed the sum of $10,000.

In an editorial leader of the London *Times*, on the private fortunes of Mr. RICHARD CONDEN, allusion is made to the mistaken confidence of that distinguished gentleman in one of the American Land and Railway schemes, in which he invested a liberal share of his money. The allusion is in a somewhat ungracious vein, and is scarcely borne out by the rising prospects of the enterprise in question—the Illinois Central Company—whether considered with reference to the improved value of, and confidence in, the property on the London Stock Exchange, or its practical working and financial results at home. We have been favored with a proof copy in advance of its regular issue of the annual report of the Railway traffic and financial movement of the Company for the year ending 31st of December, 1860, and the present condition and resources for the future of their Land Department. In the latter we find that something less than *one-half* the original grant by the State of Illinois has thus far been disposed of, while the sum total of sales is nearly or quite equal to the prospective value placed upon the *whole* estate by the most sanguine (not to say visionary, as they were then deemed by almost nine-tenths of the business public) projectors of the scheme, at its initiation, ten years ago. The report before us shows that, for 1,260,000 acres of the original grant of 2,595,000 acres, cash and land notes, with a reservation of title in fee until the whole is paid, have been received to the amount of $16,147,983, or, exclusive of the proceeds of certain town lots, $15,995,380. The original calculation of the late ROBERT RANTOUL, for an average of $8 ₱ acre for 2,000,000 acres of the best of these lands, set aside for the construction mortgage of the Company, was deemed a most extravagant one, as we have just intimated, but it was based, in good part, on the estimated increase, in ten years, of the population of Illinois, which be claimed would reach 1,700,000 souls, or double the census return of 1850. It is now stated, in the report of Mr. WILLIAM H. OSBORN, President, to the proprietary, that:

The census of 1860 shows 1,729,000 population in Illinois—nearly one-third of the entire gain in population of the six Northwestern States within the last ten years is within her borders. The value of land has quadrupled in these ten years—the tide of emigration to Illinois is constant, and with fifty per cent. more added to the population, it seems demonstrated that land will double in value. Hence, I infer, that the unsold half of our lands will, during the next ten years, command nearly double the amount realized for the first half, and to secure this, I would suggest the policy of gradually advancing the price, without however reserving a single acre from sale. After deducting upwards of one million of dollars of sales made in 1855, upon which parties have failed to respond to their engagements, our net sales are 1,260,273 46-100 acres, at an average of $12 67 per acre, = $15,995,380. Of this $15,995,380, upwards of twenty-five per cent., or $4,195,398, have been collected in cash. The average of $12 67 includes the earlier sales at six to nine dollars per acre. Every acre sold for settlement adds to the value of the remainder; and I estimate the ultimate proceeds of our lands as follows:

1,260,273 acres at.....	$12 67	$15,995,380
	Town lots.....	152,603
200,000 acres to be sold at $13.....	$2,600,000	
200,000 acres to be sold at 15.....	3,000,000	
200,000 acres to be sold at 16.....	3,200,000	
200,000 acres to be sold at 18.....	3,600,000	
200,000 acres to be sold at 20.....	4,000,000	
100,000 acres to be sold at 25.....	2,500,000	
100,000 acres to be sold at 30.....	3 000,000	
100,000 acres to be sold at 40.....	4,000,000	
34,727 acres to be sold at 50.....	1,736,350	—27,636,350
2,595,000	Total,.....	$43,784,333

Meanwhile, it is shown by the present report that the Railway itself, although embracing, in all its branches from the Cairo on the Mississippi to Chicago on the Lakes, no less than 707 miles, and much of it, through what was almost a wilderness at the time the work was projected, and a considerable portion running through certain districts of the State which are still comparatively sparsely populated, is rapidly vindicating its ability to earn a fair dividend upon its whole cost. To this point, Mr OSBORN writes:

"It may safely be assumed, that the income from the road will pay the expenses, State tax and interest on the debt. Thus the road *ceases to be a burthen* upon the lands. The correctness of this statement may be determined from the results of the actual business last year. $550,630 net was obtained beyond the State tax and expenses, and we have already gained $141,600 in the first month's traffic this year. Our net income should exceed $1 200,000 this year, while the interest ebarge on our bonds cannot exceed $1,050,000. Illinois is literally overflowing with the late remarkable harvest, for which there is an active demand, especially for the Southern markets. The steady increase of tonnage delivered at Cairo for several years, demonstrates the permanence of the North and South traffic, and there is a much greater variety of products and merchandise carried over the line than in earlier years. The cheapness of fuel must soon lead to the increase of the manufacturing interests in Illinois, thus rendering our income less dependent upon the harvests. The road is well maintained; the iron has proved to be of superior quality, and the working stock is sufficient for the traffic of three and a half millions per annum. During the last three years only $556 343 have been expended on the road and working stock. The embarrassments which formerly attended the development of this enterprise, arose from the fact that it was impossible to execute the original plan of building 700 miles of railway through an unsettled country for less than the cost of other safe roads; and this primary difficulty was singularly aggravated by the failure of three successive harvests. Our earnings from local traffic have for three years steadily increased. This year the profit of working the road will probably exceed 4 ₱ cent. on its costs; with two more good harvests, the road, with prudent management, will stand by the side of other railways as a permanent dividend paying property, without the aid of the lands."

During the year 1860 the financial *Balance Sheet* of the Company, which had shown much improvement to the close of 1859, as compared with previous embarrassments of a floating or temporary nature, *has been made a clean one*; the floating debt having been voluntarily capitalized by the Shareholders, and $3,000,000 Free Land Mortgage due in September, wholly and promptly paid off by the same judicious process, thereby relieving from mortgage $2,521,043 of maturing Free Land Notes and 148,618 acres of Free Lands, (that is, Lands not pledged to the Construction mortgage,) the income and proceeds of which inure immediately to the Shareholders, preference being given to a guaranteed dividend of 4 ₱ cent. to the full paid Stock, made such by the voluntary action of nearly one-half of the proprietary in England and a portion of the American holders. Thus $7,993,300 of the Capital Stock is made a productive property in anticipation of the general income hereafter to follow the constantly improving results of the Land and Traffic Departments. At the same time the privilege of paying in the remaining 20 ₱ cent. on the scrip shares, with a view to a dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on the whole 100 ₱ cent. is left open, but unaccompanied by *scrip rights*, the issue of which to full-paid Shareholders was stopped in December last. Of these rights, 40,086 are now outstanding, and run, one third to 1862, one-third to 1863, and the remainder to 1864, constituting a contingent addition to Capital, in case the present scrip shares should run above par, when the rights expire by limitation. By the expiration of the old rights of 1857, 85,000 in number, and the substitution of the present issue, (which the Directors have determined not to increase,) the contingent increase of Capital is reduced one-half. Thus limiting the proprietary, present and contingent, to $21,953,580, instead of $25,500,000, as there contemplated, viz:

Capital—		
79 933 shares full paid.....		$7,993,300
99,521 shares $80 paid.....		7,961,680
Present paid up capital.....		$15,954,980
Contingent—		
$20 on 94,521 scrip shares	$1,990 420	
$100 on 40,086 scrip rights.....	4,008,600—	5,998,600
Total present and contingent.....		$21,953,580
Funded Debt—		
Construction Mortgage.....	$17,000.000	
Less paid off by land sales.....	1,746,500—$15,253,500	
Eight ₱ cents. due 1865.....		332,000
Freeland Bonds not presented.....		6 000
Debentures July 1, 1861.....		42,740
Debentures Feb. 20, 1868.....		38,000
Total debt of Company.....		$15,672,240

On the present Balance Sheet the floating debt in London is entirely liquidated, and the purpose of the management is to liquidate the minor items in the Funded Debt also as fast as the bonds are presented, without reference to maturity, in payment of full shares, so as to leave only the Construction Mortgage outstanding, against which the proceeds of the lands constitute the most rapid and reliable sinking fund attached to any great Railway loan in the West. The value of the whole property, as stated in the cost of the Railway and the Land Notes, and prospective land values, in the Report, as compared with the Mortgage lien and share capital paid up, would appear to be as follows:

Cost of Road, permanent construction.....	$27,195,391
Loss of interest, in process of building.....	4,996,213
Total cost completed to Jan. 1, 1861.....	$32,191,604
Value of Land Notes, Jan. 1, 1861.....	12,598 083
Total exclusive of material, &c.....	$44,789,687
Capital paid up.....	$15 954,980
Construction Mortgage, &c....	15.672,240—31,627,220
Surplus.....	$13,162,467
Add,	
Estimated value of 1,334,727 acres unsold	27,636 350
Making a total surplus of.....	$40,798,817
The cash and cash means on hand at New-York amount to.....	$312.983
At Chicago.....	214.617
Together.....	$526,600
To pay all current accounts, bills, overdue coupons, &c., at both points, as due and presented.....	$495 517
Surplus cash means.....	$31,053
To which add working supplies.....	$479,121
Old assets, not now available.....	590,940
Total not reckoned in gen'l valuation..	$1,101,114

COAL TRADE OF WEEK AND SEASON.

	1860. Week.	Total.	1861. Week.	Total.	To. In.
P. & R. R. R...	21,772	262,805	18,233	243,819	d18,986
L. Val. R. R....	14,208	135,872	13,968	138,961	3,089
Scranton S'th...	12,977	66,056	10,557	65,361	d704
Do. North...	2,367	12,755	3,144	17,483	3,728
Broad Top.....	3 526	20,540	2,448	14,086	d6,163
Shamokin.....	1,458	17,459	3,241	17,140	5,681
Treverton.....	1,358	2,849	462	5,225	d624
Sh. Mt., H. T..	492	2,501	469	2,630	129
Lykens Valley..	413	2,845	521	1,889	d951
Total.....	58,572	521,890	53,433	506,584	

The subject of the default made by certain takers of the United States 5 ₱ Cent. Loan, awarded on 22d October last, comes up again in a petition by these parties to Congress for the remission of the 1 ₱ cent. earnest money originally deposited on their bids. The transaction is not a very creditable one in its best estate, and some of its surroundings should have imposed silence, at least, so far as complaint against the Government is concerned. The special pleading in the present petition was clearly an after-thought with some of these gentlemen, who call themselves Bankers of New-York, and who, desiring to stand high in that respectable class of business men, ought to be able, and doubtless are, to meet, as others of their calling *did* meet, the loss incident to an unfortunate speculation in the public funds. The Loan was awarded to the extent of $10,000,000 on Oct. 22; to be paid for on the 22d November. The crisis growing out of the South Carolina trouble, induced the Government to extend the time 30 days on one-half the sum awarded to all parties who have paid the first half by the day named. The arrangement was tacitly accepted by all the parties who pretended to live up to their contract, and who had paid in at least one-half their awards. Some few others, who were unwilling to face a positive sacrifice, as tacitly risked the loss of the earnest money, and a subsequent action of damages in case the Government should institute one. Their course, at the time, was readily enough understood, but why they should now join the others in a petition of pretexts for the default, which the latter had no thought of when they accepted the accommodation of 30 days, two weeks after the South Carolina trouble had been initiated, is not so plain. The movement simply attempts to render creditable that which, in the general banking circle of this City, is deemed an unjustifiable default, and upon the flimsiest legal technicalities. The case is doubly glaring where certain firms, calling themselves Bankers, employed their Brokers to *engage* the Loan as a profitable speculation, and after paying for one-half of it, and accepting a credit on the other half, refused to *take* the remainder, because at the end of the credit it was likely to prove an unprofitable venture. We dismiss the subject, without repeating the names understood to be attached to this petition, for the sufficient reason that the list, if given, would fail to expose some of the principals to the transaction, while leaving their comparatively blameless agents in a false position. It is, perhaps, due to New-York banking credit to add that the whole list together would constitute in no proper sense the great body of New-York Bankers, as the caption given by some of our contemporaries to the petition might imply. The further explanation is due to the majority of the takers of the Loan of Oct. 22 to say, that neither before nor after the extension of credit on one-half the sums awarded to them, was the altered condition of the country, *any more than the altered condition of the Stock Exchange*, entertained as a bar to the prompt fulfillment of their engagement to the Government. Such a line of argument and conduct they would deem fatal to the integrity of all public negotiations. It would amount, for illustration, on the next Loan to less than a mere stock-jobber's *privilege* to call upon the Department of the Treasury for a certain amount of the Stock at a given rate, in six days thereafter, provided no more Southern States secede in the meanwhile, in which case the one ₱ cent. paid for the privilege must be returned on petition to Congress!

We have been furnished, by a leading Banking house in this city with the following information in regard to the course of business with non-residents of Georgia and its securities, since the withdrawal of the State from the Union.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your private note to Mr. ——, of 7th inst., I beg to thank you for your kind appreciation of Southern loyalty and honor, and to say to you that, under no conceivable circumstances, except an initiative confiscation of Southern property in the Free States, would seizure of Northern investments be resorted to; and even then, as far as Georgia is concerned, the law passed in her recent Convention would be valid against even retaliation, because it solemnly confirms past investments and invites new ones. You have the ordinance annexed, and it would, you may depend, in case of need, have much more comprehensive meaning given to it than bare application to railways and manufactures. The South wants friends and capital, and will do everything she can to draw and secure both.

The conservative element of our new Confederacy is evidenced by the deliberation and dignity of the proceedings in the first Congress, and, above all, by the selection of its chiefs. When the South is well in the saddle, she will be a great deal less restive than she was in the late partnership, where there were daily recurring points of attrition and irritation. It is supposed the new Tariff for revenue will not exceed 10 ₱ cent. *ad valorem* on invoice cost.

AN ORDINANCE

To protect investments of foreign capital in Georgia, passed Jan. 28, 1861.

In view of the present condition of the country and the alleged apprehension of foreign capitalists as to the security of capital invested in this State,

Be it ordained that to encourage the manufacturing and mining, and other permanent improvements of this State, this Convention does hereby declare it to be the fixed policy of Georgia to protect all investments already made or which may be hereafter made, by citizens of other States, in mines or manufactures in this State, *and capital invested in any other permanent improvement.*

GEO. W. CRAWFORD, President.

Attest, A. R. LAMAR, Secretary.

Foreign Markets by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 2—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market has been flat throughout the week, and the trade-demand limited. The arrivals continue to be brought out freely for sale as landed, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts having been somewhat unfavorable, prices of the current qualities of American have fallen back about ⅛ ₱ lb., or ⅛ d. @ ¼ d. from the highest point of ten days ago. There is an evident disposition towards more extended transactions at the extreme decline, and less inclination to sell." The week's business has been only 33,400 bales, including 2,310 taken on speculation and 10,930 for export. Yesterday (Friday) there was a fair inquiry, the sales reaching 8,000 or 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The authorized quotations are as follow:

Fair Orleans.....	7⅞ d., Middling Orleans.... 7¾ d.
Fair Mobiles.....	7¾ d. Middling Mobiles..7 3-16d.
Fair Uplands.....	7⅜ d. Middling Uplands.7 1-16d

Stock in hand is estimated at 659,830 bales, of which 464,480 are American. Messrs. JAMES HIXWITT & Co, in their circular, call the decline ⅛ d. @ 3-16d., and attribute it partially to the less unsatisfactory advices from America. They report an improved feeling at the close, and their figures show the quantity of American Cotton known to be at sea at this date as 255 000 bales.

The tone of the market at Manchester was a little more cheerful yesterday, the lower rates accepted having led to more business both in cloth and yarn.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIOLANDI, ATHYA & Co. report: Flour quiet at late quotations, ranging from 28s. 6d. @ 31s. Wheat in moderate demand at steady prices. Red Western, 11s. 5d. @ 12s. 4d.; Southern, 12s. 6d. @ 12s. 9d.; White Western, 13s. @ 13s. 3d.; Southern, 14s. @ 15s. Corn—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say, slightly dearer, and difficult to sell. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co, on the contrary, say 6d. cheaper. The quotations for Mixed and Yellow range from 37s. @ 38s. 3d; White, 38s 6d. @ 40s.

PROVISIONS—Beef continues depressed and tending downward. Pork dull but unaltered. Bacon dull at low rates. Lard quiet at 57s. @ 60s. for good to really choice. Tallow dull and under offering, 6d. lower. Butchers' Association, 57s. @ 57s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes—Retail sales only at 29s. @ 29s. 6d. for Pots, and 29s. 6d. @ 30s. for Pearls. Sugars fully 6d. lower for refining qualities; other sorts unchanged. Coffee inactive. Rice, rather more business at a slight concession in prices; Carolina 22s. 6d. @ 23s. 9d. Bark; sales of Philadelphia at 9s. 6d., and Baltimore at 6s. @ 7s. Fish Oils quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil declined to 28s. @ 29s. Resin steady at 4s. 7d. @ 4s. 8d. for common, and 4s. 9d for better. Spirits of Turpentine closed quiet at 31s. Teas in fair demand at full prices.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report: Wheat dull, and 1s. @ 3s. lower except for finest qualities; white American, 63s. @ 66s.; Red, 58s. @ 62s. Flour, 29s @ 33s. Iron dull; rails £5 5s., Bars £5 10s., Scotch Pig, 49s. Sugars dull, and generally 6d. @ 1s. lower. Coffee very steady, and Ceylon 6d. @ 1s. dearer. Tea steady; common Congou, 1s. 1d. Linseed Cakes flat, and 2s. 6d. lower. Fish Oils steady; American Sperm, £105; Cod, £37 10s. Rice unchanged. Linseed Oil in more demand, at 28s. Saltpetre in demand, and fully 1s. dearer. Tallow dull, 59s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s @ 32s., and Rough offered at 9s. 6d. Arrivals liberal from the United States.

HAVRE MARKET (for the week ending Jan. 30, inclusive.)—Cotton flat, and 1s. @ 2s. lower. New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 104; Bas, 99. Sales of the week, 4,800 bales; stock about 132 600 bales. Breadstuffs quiet for want of foreign supplies. Ashes show increased firmness. Coffee very active. Oils dull and nominal. Rice steady, and Carolina well supported in price. Sugars dull and drooping. Tallow and Lard quiet, but steady.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The *Africa* took £13,000 in specie.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales of COTTON, yesterday, 12,000 bales, including 4 000 on speculation and for export. All qualities were slightly higher, and JAS. HEWETT & Co, report a partial advance of 1-16d. @ ⅛d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS closed quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Consols closed at 93⅛ (92⅛ ?) for Money and Account.

Sales Illinois Central Shares, 26½ @ 25½ discount; Erie shares, 32 @ 31⅛; New-York Central shares, at 73 @ 76. PARIS, 21.

The *Debats* says that the Italian Parliament will proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy immediately on assembling.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HARLEQUIN JACK—CROSS OF GOLD—WOMAN'S LOVE.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—FAGG'S "VENUS."

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. LINCOLN left Cleveland on Saturday morning, and reached Buffalo at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A tremendous crowd was in waiting at the dépôt to receive him, through which he and his party with difficulty made their way to the carriages. So great was the pressure, which the Police force seems to have been totally inadequate to prevent, that one of Mr. LINCOLN'S suite, Major HUNTER, of the Army, had his shoulder dislocated. The Mayor, on the arrival of the party at the American Hotel, introduced the President elect to the citizens of Buffalo, and he made a few remarks, which were received with the greatest favor. They were similar in tenor to those made at Pittsburgh, so far as relates to the present—or rather, as expressed by Mr. LINCOLN—the threatened difficulties. Yesterday he attended the Unitarian Church in Buffalo, in company with Ex-President FILLMORE. To-day he starts for Albany, where he will arrive at 3 o'clock P. M. He will leave Albany for this City to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and arrive here at 3. What will be done when he reaches here may be gathered from the reports, published in another column.

There seems to be very little certainty as to the ultimate action of the Peace Conference, though the proceedings on Saturday inspire the hope that some agreement will be arrived at. It is understood that one more day is to be given to debate, and that to-morrow a vote will be passed, which will, perhaps, result in the adoption of the plan raported by the Special Committee. This plan is considered to be open to so many grave objections, however, and certain portions have been left so ambiguous, that it will meet with very serious opposition. The Virginia Commissioners, meantime, express their intention to remove all its ambiguity by amendments; but whether it can be put in a shape to prove acceptable to Congress remains to be seen. This is considered extremely doubtful. Ex-President TYLER is reported as despairing of a settlement, and as expressing his belief that in the event of the failure of the Conference, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland, will immediately follow the example of the Gulf States.

On Saturday the Committees of Conference on the Deficiency bill announced to both Houses of Congress that an agreement had been come to, by the consent of the Senate Committee, that the appropriation for the establishment of a naval station at Chiriqui should be stricken out. The Nevada and Dacotah Territorial bills were discussed for some time in the Senate, but gave way for the consideration of the Tariff bill, which occupied attention until the adjournment. Mr. SEWARD'S amendment, in effect continuing the present warehousing system, was agreed to—25 to 18. Everything in the bill relating to the system was subsequently, on motion of Mr. SEWARD, stricken out. Nothing of special importance was done in the House. The Senate bill, to carry into effect the treaties with New-Granada and Costa Rica, was passed. An evening session for general debate was held, during which speeches were made by Messrs. SOMES of Maine, BURNHAM of Connecticut, and WALDRON of Michigan.

The Convention of Seceders at Montgomery spent most of the day on Saturday in secret session, and the subject of their deliberations has not transpired. Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS reached Montgomery yesterday, having been received all along the route from his home in Mississippi with flattering demonstrations on the part of the people, and having made twenty-five speeches on the way. He was received by the members of the Convention and the City authorities, and made a speech, in which he set forth the present purposes and future prospects of the Southern Confederacy. His speech is given elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

In the Virginia State Convention, on Saturday, a variety of resolutions were introduced relating to the National troubles, and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The day was principally spent in debate—in the course of which Gov. WISE took occasion to reiterate his policy of "fighting in the Union."

There appears to be considerable doubt as to the precise destination of the troops taken on Friday from Governor's Island, on board the *Daniel Webster*. A letter from some person in the War Department, received in this City on Saturday, states that they were bound to reinforce the garrisons of the forts Washita, Arbuckle and Cobb, which have been reported as in danger of attack from the Texas Secessionists; while other authorities insist that they were destined for Charleston. It is understood that the *Daniel Webster* was cleared for Brazos, which renders it probable that the first statement is correct.

In the New-York State Senate, on Saturday, a lively debate sprung up on a motion made by Mr. SPINOLA, to discharge the Reception Committee appointed to extend the hospitalities to the President elect. Mr HAMMOND offered an amendment, which was adopted, directing the Committee to provide suitable apartments for the President in Albany, and make him the guest of the State,—not of the Governor. The action of the Committee was also brought under consideration on a question of privilege in the Assembly, and after a spicy discussion the matter was dropped, with the understanding that the Committee would make a majority report adverse to that of the Chairman.

The steamship *Africa*, from Livarpool on the 2d inst., and Queenstown on the 3d, reached this port yesterday, with European advices two days later than previously received. The British Parliament was to open on the 5th, and Queen VICTORIA was expected in London on the 4th. She was expected to deliver the opening speech in person. The French *Corps Legislatif* was to assemble on the 4th, and the speech of the Emperor on the occasion was looked for with much interest. The bombardment of Gaeta continued suspended—one authority says for want of ammunition to carry it on. A report was current that GARIBALDI had quitted his island home in Caprera, but for what point was not known. The full returns of the elections in Southern Italy had not been received, but it was known that out of some 360 members returned, 290 were favorable to a moderate policy. The Emperor of Austria, according to statements in the Paris papers, has decided upon giving Venetia a Constitution, by which the Government of the country will be left to the Italians. This, however, needs verification. The Prussian-Danish question seems to wear a less threatening aspect.

ANDERSON, the Missouri fugitive slave, whose case has been before the Canada Courts for so long a period, was, on Saturday, finally set at liberty. It is understood that the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench was sustained by the Canada Judiciary, though the prisoner was actually discharged on a technicality.

The United States steam gunboat *Crusader*, Lieut. Commanding JOHN N. MAFFIT, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Saturday morning, from Key West on the 8th, *vid* Havana on the 9th inst. She is to be immediately overhauled and refitted for special service. The *Mohawk*, *Harriet Lane*, *Corwin*, *Bibb*, *Vixen* and *Perry*, all light-draft steamers, except the last, are also at the Navy-Yard; they carry a total of 26 guns and 526 men.

The Court-martial in the case of Commander WALKE, of the United States storeship *Supply*, will resume their investigations at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard to-day, Com. STRINGHAM presiding. Com. ARMSTRONG, late in command of the Pensacola Navy-yard, has been summoned as a witness. The Court, to-day, will try Lieut. BUDDOT for shooting a man.

The anniversary of the Sabbath Observance Committee was held at Irving Hall last evening, a large audience being present. The annual report of the Committee was presented, and speeches were made by NORMAN WHITE, Esq., Hon. J. W. BEEKMAN, Rev. Mr. GANTZ, and Prof. HITCHCOCK.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court on Saturday, before Justice BARNARD, the application of CHARLES JEFFERDS to be discharged from imprisonment was denied, the Court ordering it to stand adjourned until the sitting of the Special Term of the Oyer and Terminar, soon to be held.

Favorable foreign news encouraged buyers to purchase the principal kinds of Breadstuffs freely on Saturday, and enabled holders to obtain an advance in prices. The scarcity of vessels and rise in rates on freight, however, tended to check transactions. Cotton was quite dull and somewhat nominal. Light sales were reported of Provisions, Fish, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Spices, Molasses, Hemp, Laths, Teas and Tobacco. Coffee, Rice and Whisky were less active. Sugars were in fair demand. Hops and Clover-Seed attracted more attention. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 485 vessels of all classes in port.

Secession—What Has Already Been Gained?

MOTLEY, in his *History of the Dutch Republic*, tells us that PHILIP II. of Spain was wont to say, "Time and I make two." In our political troubles, Time, in combination with our own action, has already given us a product of no small value. At the North we have emerged, seemingly, from a state of chaos to firm ground. We have ever us the same Government that has, since its formation, been the theme of panegyric both North and South, and under the fostering care of which we have made a progress in population and wealth that is the wonder of the world. This Government is as strong as ever it was in the affection of all the Northern States, and as efficient in every way for good. Social order is preserved, and with it all the industry upon which our wealth is based. Confidence is gradually returning. Whatever may have been individual losses—and we admit they have been great—our means for future acquisition are unimpaired, so that, in the worst event, we can adjust ourselves to our new circumstances, and again commence a new career of prosperity.

At the same time, political differences, that have been the cause of our financial embarrassments, have a much more promising look. The seceding States have emerged from an actually chaotic condition, and improvised an organization which assumes to take charge of *Secession* in all its ramifications; taking it out of the hands of such mobs as seized the forts at Charleston and Savannah, the Navy-yard at Pensacola, the Mint at New-Orleans, and threatened to attack Forts Sumter and Pickens. The danger of an immediate collision is thus avoided. It cannot now take place except at the instance of the Southern Congress, and we well know that their present cue is by no means to fight. They well know that, in any contest they could provoke, the odds would be against themselves—the strongholds retained by the United States being almost impregnable. To adjust matters, therefore, they propose to launch out upon the broad sea of *negotiation*. The immediate future is to be opened, not with a movement of troops, but of ambassadors—not by an exchange of deadly missiles, but of notes, dispatches and protocols, with wide gaps of time between each, filled by prandial and social intercourse.

Under such circumstances matters are not to be hurried. No doubt some of the members of the Southern Confederacy are sincerely desirous of returning again to the bosom of the National family. Take such a man as Mr. A. H. STEPHENS. His convictions so often expressed of the impolicy of secession, are not changed. They are not likely to be changed by what is in store in the future. No one doubts his sincerity or sagacity. He must see far enough ahead to know that the formation of a Southern Confederacy upon a harmonious basis is impossible—but that this fact is to be demonstrated by experience to the Southern mind, before the passion for secession can be stayed. He goes with it to direct it, and, after a wide sweep, to bring back the movement to where it started. If such are his views, experience has already justified their wisdom. Wherever the issue could be fairly met, the Secessionists have been signally defeated. Look at the recent elections in Virginia and Tennessee. Place secession fairly before the people of Georgia, and we are confident they would reject it.

There are other favorable indications from the South. The New Confederacy have re-enacted the Constitution of the United States. The Seceding States still form a component part of it, accepting all its advantages, acknowledging obedience to its officers, and contributing partially to its support. They are not going lightly to alter their present relations. Take the Post-office, for example. The maintenance of this service in the Southern States costs some $3,000,000 more than it yields. To interfere with it would be to deprive themselves of it, except the great routes, for the want of money for its performance. So with other functions of Government. They are continued because they are beneficent. What one is repealed? None that we can hear of. What are to be repealed? None, except the law against the Slave-trade, which never would be repealed in a Southern Confederacy composed of *all* the Southern States. What then is the use, or what are to be the functions of a Southern Confederacy? They will soon find out that the Northern States have not the slightest idea of interfering with their institutions. We are soon to have a Republican Administration, which is to prove the entire groundlessness of the assumptions upon which secession is based. When the supports are taken away, the edifice must fall. Neither Mr. LINCOLN nor Mr. SEWARD will adopt a policy of *coercion*. Nothing will be left to the Southern States but to return. With the treatment they are to receive they will not be able to offer even to themselves an apology for any other course. The Southern Congress now in session cannot fail to see the utter impossibility of constructing upon an independent basis a Southern Republic. A hostile attitude to the United States would completely isolate it from the world. A proclamation from our Government would close every Southern port. Where, then, is the money to come from for maintaining internal organization, or the defence of an exposed frontier of more than 5,000 miles? The question of ways and means is a rock that will shipwreck the whole concern. In some quarters an export duty on *cotton* is proposed. In others high import duties. In others, direct taxation. Whatever mode may be adopted, the amount to be raised would exceed five times what they now pay. Nobody is going to stand this. Secession was to be the escape from the burdens of Government. When it is found that it quintuples them, people will not be long in casting off such an oppression.

Then comes the question next in importance—the *Slave-trade*. This is not immediately to be opened for fear of alienating the Border States. At this delay South Carolina is already rebelling. Every question of importance started at once divides the new Congress, and many of them so thoroughly that it cannot unite. Matters of more radical difference would exist in the Southern Confederacy than are now found in the United States. Massachusetts and South Carolina are speculatively widely apart; but Virginia and Louisiana are more widely separated in their supposed interests. The former wants a market for a property worth $400,000,000; the latter wishes to purchase an equal bulk for $100,000,000. Conflicts of interest are found much harder to reconcile than conflicts of sentiment and opinion. The Southern States have a sea of such difficulties before them, when they begin to develop themselves in all their magnitude. The only escape for these States will be to return to their places in the Union. Masterly inactivity, combined with magnanimity and prudence at the North, will do the business. When the South have evoked all the difficulties of their position, they will gladly recoil from facing them without any coercion from the United States.

Another favorable feature is the recent news from England. The London *Times* tells us that the English people have recovered from their fright, and come to the sensible conclusion that the commercial relations between the North and South are founded upon natural laws, approved by the experience of generations, and that for the future matters must continue to go on pretty much after the old sort; that the cotton crop will all come to market in due time, and that a good crop will be raised the present year—the season favoring. The staple consequently has suffered a considerable fall in price, and will, doubtless, go lower. Under the same conviction the money market has improved, and a much more cheerful feeling prevails in commercial circles. All this is very favorable. All round are people gradually coming to their senses. Matters are resuming their wonted shape and form. Secession has lost its imposing magnitude, and cannot fail in time to be dwarfed into complete insignificance. The Border States are *not* going till after Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration. They will hardly go then, with considerate treatment from the North, and in the absence of a sufficient overt act on the part of the new Administration. We think, therefore, we can place a large balance on the right side of the ledger. The change the last week or two, both political and financial, is decidedly for the better, with a favorable prospect in the future.

The Western and Border Slave States.

There is no more preposterous fallacy than that which is just now urged with such pertinacity by the adherents of two opposing political factions, that the fortunes of the whole of the Southern States are irrevocably linked together for the support and propagation of negro Slavery; or, that, because that Institution is recognized in them all, therefore their aims, interests and destiny are identical. For the fact is, that the mere incident of negro Slavery, so diverse in the different States in its extent, its scope, its history and its power, can furnish no such omnipotent bond of union to the exclusion of other interests, greater, more vital and universal. There is far more real antagonism to-day, both of interest and principle, between Missouri and South Carolina than there is between Massachusetts and North Carolina. Nay, so radically diverse are the purposes of the Disunion Cotton States from those of the nominally Slave States of the Great West, that the latter could not exist a year in a Confederacy in which South Carolina had a controlling voice. The conspirators of the Gulf, in their dreams of a Slave Empire of which they shall be the lords, would trample down every interest but their own; while in the States of the West and of the center, social and economical forces are working irresistibly to expel that black element which can never be other than perturbating and hostile. With the one, the negro interest is omnipotent, while in the other it is continually dwindling in power, and the broader interests of humanity are firmly asserting their supremacy, and jealously maintaining it.

Compare, for example, the relative growth of the white and negro races in Missouri and in South Carolina for the last ten years.

The new census exhibits the remarkable fact that the free population of Missouri has nearly doubled within the last decade—being now (in round numbers) eleven hundred thousand—while the total slave population foots up only one hundred and fifteen thousand, or one negro to ten whites—an increase of but thirty-three per cent.; and during the last two years—or since the check slave propagation received by the decision of Kansas for freedom—the number has been stationary. The same ratio of increase of whites for the next ten years will give the State a free population of over two millions; while, should the export of slaves southward go on as rapidly as at present, the negro element in Missouri, in 1870, will not be much larger than it is now in New-York; or, in other words, will, to all practical purposes, be eliminated.

In South Carolina on the other hand, according to the ominous figures of Mr. KENNEDY, there are in round numbers one hundred thousand more negro slaves than whites, while, during the last ten years, notwithstanding the enormous export of slaves westward, the increment in both classes of her population has been just about the same. The ratio of her negroes, however, actually increases with fearful volume, and, but for the Western outlet, they would now number two to one of the whites. And should she be finally cut off from the Union, and her trans-Mississippi negro market be shut off, (as it certainly will be,) and if this increase go on—gathering force continually as it must—in two or three decades the white population of South Carolina will bear about as insignificant a proportion to the negroes as the negroes must then, in the natural course of events, bear to the whites of Missouri. Her Palmetto, *rampant*, must then inevitably become the emblem of a petty negro kingdom, not more imposing than Ashantee or Dahomey.

What interest, then, has Missouri, the stalwart giant of the West, in negroes, in common with this foredoomed black kingdom?—unless, indeed, it be to colonize her few negroes down there as rapidly as possible. For the fact is, that in Missouri, Slavery is but a temporary and exceptional affair, and not the all-controlling element that it is in South Carolina; and the entire abolition of the institution in Missouri today would not affect the interests of the State half as much as the secession *furore* has already affected those of South Carolina.

Missouri, too, knows well that all her splendid future, as well as her present greatness, depends upon the labor of the sturdy freemen who have been attracted by her liberal institutions not less than by her generous soil; and she knows also that that grand procession of pioneers now converging thitherward from all parts of Europe—who will ere long make every acre of her magnificent domain to smile with plenty, and her rich-veined strata to yield up those metals which are for her a jewel richer than the product of a million slaves—would be suddenly and forever arrested, should she sacrifice, under the pretext of negro propagandism, the peace and security which she now enjoys. Her interests are all with Freedom and the Free States, and her fortunes are irrevocably linked with theirs. Almost surrounded as she is by Free States, and permeated by the wind-currents of Freedom which sweep upon her perpetually from east, west and north—with the free navigation of her mighty river absolutely dependent upon the Union—with railroads sweeping across her from Illinois to Kansas—with the vast commerce of the Plains rapidly centring in her chief city—with the Pacific Railroad connecting her with the gold and silver mines of Washoe, Pike's Peak and California—with energy, emigration and a boundless future—what to her are the fidgets of South Carolina or the fumes of YANCEY?

We predict, then, that when on the 28th of this month, her Convention shall assemble to adopt measures for "vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of its institutions," negro Slavery will not be the *only* institution the vindication of which she will keep in view; but that, following the wise example of Virginia and Tennessee, she will resolutely declare for the perpetuity of that Union under which she has grown, in half a century, from infancy into the proportions of a giant, and become one of the foremost States of the Republic, both in population and wealth. She has, too, as yet, but begun to feel the beneficent influence of the Union, and during the next ten years it is eligible to accomplish for her what, by the folly of a day, she may delay for a hundred years.

But a still more striking diversity in the negro element than even that between Missouri and South Carolina is furnished by contrasting the motley nation of Mississippi with Maryland. In Mississippi, during the decade, there has been an absolute increase of a hundred and seventy thousand negroes, or a surplus over the white growth, of sixty thousand. In Maryland, on the other hand, the slaves have actually decreased five thousand since 1850, while the white population has increased a hundred and fifty thousand. Indeed, neither Maryland nor Deleware can now hardly come into the same social category with the Slave States at all; for in the former of these States the institution is rapidly disappearing, while in the latter there are now hardly as many slaves as belong to single planters in the Cotton States.

The same line of comparison might be run between other of the Slave States, and the same striking contrasts would appear.

The fact is, that without the balancing and harmonizing power of the Union, all the grand and varied interests of the great Border and Western States would be utterly submerged in the one all-destructive vortex of negro propagandism.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY IN MEXICO.—Private advices in Mexico indicate a strong probability that Mr. MATHEWS, the acting *Chargé d'Affaires* for Great Britain, will receive, having fully earned, his recall. Mr. MATHEWS has certain peculiarities in diplomatic practice, which are found irreconcilable with sound precedents. His transactions as Consul in Philadelphia are too recent to be forgotten; and might properly prepare for the exhibition of similar tortuousness and uncertainty of policy, in his intercourse with the rival Governments of Mexico, and his dealings with the intricacies of Mexican politics. Such an expectation would not have been disappointed. Recent developments have disclosed the fact, that while acting as the diplomatic agent of England near the Government which that Power had recognized, and with which it was maintaining friendly relations, Mr. MATHEWS was deep in intrigue with its enemies, the Liberals; was arranging "plans of pacification," which should sweep the Reactionary party from the country, raise its adversaries to power, and confirm that overthrow of the clerical establishment, which is the first object of the Constitutional movement. Going further than this, the British Resident at the capital is known to have used his official opportunities to ascertain the military plans of MIRAMON, with whom he was on terms of apparent friendship; and all such information was at once forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army. When an expedition was about to depart, the Liberals had warning of its departure, with advice to place an ambuscade of the right kind of men to cut it off. The suggestions in all cases pointed to the overthrow of the Government to which he was accredited, and to the elevation of another, which the British Foreign Office had declined to recognize, and which is, we presume, still unrecognized in that quarter.

To the knowledge which MIRAMON'S Government possesses of this treacherous correspondence, its treatment of the English funds is, without question, to be ascribed. The robbery of the Legation is, of course, in no sense a justifiable act; but by such acts as we allude to, the British Legation had certainly deprived itself of all title to respect, and provoked just such violence as might be anticipated from the reckless and lawless freebooters of MIRAMON'S cabal. It was not to be expected for a moment that the rank duplicity of its agent would find favor with Downing-street; and in our present information of his approaching removal, those who have followed the course of this gentleman will find matter neither of surprise or regret. His *démarches* in this hemisphere have done enough for his reputation.

Cassius M. Clay Nonplussed.

There is always a certain comfort in being able to fall back on History or Philosophy for the support of a position about which one has misgivings. War for an "idea" is quite a different affair from your vulgar aggression. It is so comfortable to be sustained by the conviction that one is, in his humble way, the agent of a Law of Nature—a little minister of Fate, as it were! Thus the present French Emperor seems to be preparing this Spring to carry out his long meditated design of pushing his Eastern frontier to the Rhine—not, understand you, actuated by any motions of that "spirit of conquest and usurpation," so severely reprehended by M. GUIZOT in his late Academic discourse, but purely to satisfy the conditions of Physical Geography. In like manner the lovelinesse of Negro Slavery, which is well known to be entirely justified by the sciences of Theology, Physiology and Ethnology, has received additional illustration from the erudite, not to say grammatical Dr. VAN EVRIE, who proves from anatomy that as Samho, from the structure of the *os calcis*, cannot stand up straight, the eternal fitness of things will be best consulted by flattening him out as effectually as possible.

One of the propositions in the support of which the services of History are most frequently impressed, is generally formulated in a broad claim of superiority for the inhabitants of certain geographical regions. Thus the most influential Southern journal has recently told its readers that the boys in Northern schools and colleges are taught that the destiny of Southern nations is to be conquered and overrun by Northern races; while the orthodox thing in Southern schools and colleges probably is that Northern nations are a poor and feeble folk, whose inevitable fate it is, sooner or later, to succumb before the vigor and valor of the denizens of sunnier climes. Now, it so happens that these two antagonistic views were recently most happily embodied in the persons of Messrs. CASSIUS M. CLAY and ELWOOD FISHER, between whom we have report of certain passadoes on these high historic themes. CASSIUS, it seems, had been broaching the former theory, when FISHER made the following valiant dash into History:

"Why, I have read History very differently. The civilized world has been conquered seven times—five times by Southern men and twice by Northern. The Greeks, led on by ALEXANDER, were Southerners and slaveholders, so were the Romans under CESAR, so the Arabs under MAHOMMED, the Spaniards under PHILIP, and the French, though not slaveholders, are Southerners. I need not tell you what they did under the great NAPOLEON, nor what position they hold at this day under his nephew. Have you forgotten how the Moors penetrated to Vienna, and but for the valor of JOAN SOBIESKI, would have mastered all Europe? And do you forget that Roman legions, siding with the Germans under ALARIC, conquered Rome? If History teaches anything, it teaches that a united South has always defied the world in arms, and never knew defeat till dissensions took place among themselves. Finally, to bring the matter home, see what Southern man—Italians, commanded by GARIBALDI, and fighting for their liberty, are doing to the Austrians Northern men. When you, gentlemen, talk of coercing the South, you had better lay to heart lessons taught by historians who are not Yankees."

It will not surprise the judicious reader that this Southern avalanche of Greeks, Romans, Moors, Spaniards and Goths, was a mild stunner for CASSIUS—that, in fact, in the eloquent diction of the chronicler of the hour, "Cassius was completely nonpluseed—used up." As to whether or no CASSIUS ever recovered from this coma the faithful historian leaves us quite in the dark; but that distinguished Kentuckian is certainly much weaker in a rhetoric set-to than he has many a time proved himself in other encounters, if he was not able to return a few back-handed licks; and we venture to put it that a true record of his retort would have run thus: "Why, by the shade of THUCYDIDES! who declared truth to be the eye of History, was that eye ever so besquinted, not to say bunged-up and gouged out as now? Does the gentleman not know that those very Greeks never made the first step in conquest until they had first been reduced by a Northern race, the Macedonians, who taught them war? That the original Latins were invaders from the North, and founded their State on the ruins of the Southern Etruscan populations; and that when this inoculation of Northern blood had become exhausted, and the nation, through the preponderance of Semitized (that is, *Southern*) elements, had become gnawed with the leprosy of every vice, it was, again, Northern races that infused fresh blood into the decayed fabric, and founded the new nationalities of Europe? Has the gentleman never learned that the vast Hindustanic civilization was the work of emigrants from the high Northern table-lands of Asia, who conquered and subdued the aboriginal Southern race? That the ruling race in Egypt were Northern Iranians, and that the Egyptians, on the occasion of their three subjugations, succumbed each time to Scythic and Persian—that is, Northern races? And, in fine, has he forgotten the history of those dauntless rovers of Scandinavia, who, issuing from the wild dales and frozen morasses of the North, spread over every coast of Europe the terror of their name and of their arms? When you, gentlemen, talk of bullying the North, you had better find weightier authority than such picayune dabblings in the retail history business."

Seriously, however, both lines of argument are equally shortsighted; it is a ridiculous fallacy, scouted both by science and history, that courage and character are the special attributes of any race or region. And it would be a piece of pure supererogation seriously to refute so shallow a theory, were it not that such feeble historical platitudes are, to an extent much greater than is imagined, used by Southern orators, statesmen and writers, for the Pro-Slavery conspiracy of the Cotton States.

The truth is that there is no more absurd assumption than to class the people (the whites, of course,) as in any sense a Southern race. There are, it is true, detached fragments of Southern races scattered here and there among them—such as the Minorcans in Florida, the Greasers in Texas, and the Creoles in Louisiana, all of whom are offshoots of the Latin race—but certainly neither their history nor present character justify the the terrible improvisation of Mr. FISHER. There are, moreover, twenty descendants of Frenchmen round the Gulf of St. Lawrence to one round the Gulf of Mexico; and, unluckily for the rhetorical FISHER, they are even more violent in their antipathy to Slavery than the great Northern race who have just chosen Mr. LINCOLN as their representative chief. Indeed, in no manner of way can the American slaveholders be classed as a Southern race, and the mere geographical epithet of Southerners should not lead them into such a ridiculous ethnological blunder. Englishmen settled both Massachusetts and Virginia; Scotchmen, from the same shire, located themselves, a hundred years ago, both in Georgia and Vermont, and the Green Mountains and the Blue Mountains each echoed the cry of liberty in the same rich brogue. And even of the dozen preceding Senators, their names unmistakably show that both they and their progenitors are of the good stout North Saxon stock, all, barring two, who are race-kin to Judas Iscariot.

A PRAYER FOR PURIFICATION.—The question of street-cleaning having, under the contract system, been hung up for an indefinite term in the courts, an inquiry what shall be done for the streets and the public health, is not unreasonable. Months have passed since broom or shovel has been plied in warfare upon the accumulating filth. Other months, as matters now promise, must pass before any attempt can be made at cleanliness. Is there no divinity, akin to Cloarina, who shall save the community from the deluge of nastiness which seems inevitable without the intervention of some power superior to Common Councils and City Inspectors?

The remedy is, perhaps, attainable without recourse to supra-mundane interpretation. The bill now pending before the Legislature, providing for the organization of a Metropolitan Board of Health, seems founded upon a careful consideration of the deficiencies in the present no-system, and to have every apparent recommendation that a bitter experience authorizes the public to demand of a method which undertakes to furnish a radical reform. It is at once thorough, economical and simple. The Sanitary Association has made its provisions the occupation of years of study. It shows the complexity of a measure, of similar aim, also before the Senate; it immixes a dash of medical knowledge with the key elements of the Board; it insures a wholesome purity of thoroughfare and dwelling, by supplying the Commissioners with ample warrant to require domestic cleanliness; while it deprives them of inducement to sacrifice the requirements of public health to a partisan thirst for voters. Indeed, to strip the Common Council of the opportunity of using the streets as means of amassing wealth or securing suffrages, is to sweep away the great obstacle to the satisfaction of this standing popular want.

What at this moment is especially needed, is such an emphatic presentation of the subject at Albany, as shall satisfy the Legislature of the immediate and indispensable necessity of change. New laws may override and dispense with injunctions and litigation which must otherwise become old, while the City threatens to sink beneath its deepening dirt; and as upon no subject can the inalienable rights of petition and the lobby be more beneficently exerted, let the demand for the new Board of Health go up, as with the single and irresistible voice of the people.

THE NEW TARIFF—THE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.—In the Senate on Saturday, at the instance of Mr. SEWARD, the warehouse clause was stricken out of the Morrill bill, leaving the present system untouched. So far a great point has been gained. Now that the key-stone of the hill has been swept away, why not postpone the whole measure to the next Congress, which is the only one that can be in a position to act in view of the emergencies that are hereafter to arise? Can there be any doubt of the policy of such a course, even on the part of the friends of the hill? Such is clearly Mr. LINCOLN'S view of the case. Is it wise for the present Congress to define the policy of the incoming Administration? What this policy is to be is not yet disclosed. The first step it may be necessary for Mr. LINCOLN to take may be in direct conflict with the measures now sought to be enacted. Its passage, it strikes us, would be a great impediment to the pacification of our political differences. Let us see if these can be settled, and then let us have a tariff to which all are parties. As we must raise, if we can, the enormously increased expenses of Government by impost, there is no doubt that any tariff that would produce revenue enough, would be sufficiently protective. The present question is not one of *low* or *high* tariff, but whether any important change should be made, till we have more clearly before us the considerations by which we must in a great measure be controlled.

THE JAPANIC.—Language has always a *plus ultra*. Boston was the first to discover that to be Aboriginal was something more than Original, and New-York has found that though being taken in is not badly expressed by the word Trepanned, that, in turn, is cast very far in the shade by hinting that a dupe has been Japanned. For—varnish and lacquer it over as we will—it cannot be denied that "the heathen have prevailed" on a most extensive scale, and that Brother Jonathan has discovered that his late Oriental guests have shown him that there are some folks who come from further down East than he himself—and truly in more senses than one! Woeful, indeed, has been the effect of the *exposé* that every traveling Kami was nothing but a *commis voyageur*—a mere agent with never a title by birth—while TOMMY was the gayest and grandest humbug of all! Last Summer our city asked for nothing but *Japanem et circenses*—"the Japanese and balls to show them in"—and now more than one of their old friends would only be too malignantly happy could he revolve a few balls into the Japanese. There is, however, this consolation at least for the afflicted givers of feasts and *matinées*—if they were taken in, it certainly was not by putting their trust in Princes!

LIBRARY OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—In the last (January) number of the *University Quarterly* there is a full and painstaking article on the College Library, which reveals an unexpected wealth of resources in this most valuable collection of our time-honored College. The enumeration of rare editions of the fathers, of the Greek and Roman classics, of the old masters in Anglican theology, philosophy, history and poetry of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, is such as to attract the bibliopole and scholar.

There are several Fifteeners, (works published in the latter half of the Fifteenth Century,) among the early triumphs of the art of printing, and numerous princeps editions of the Cardinal Classics, of great authorities in divinity and philology, and of prominent names in miscellaneous literature. There are rare and early editions of the great Italian Poets; a very fair collection of Modern History, especially of England, France, Italy and our own country. The department of Transactions of Learned Societies and of Scientific Journals, (for a collection of the size,) is quite full. In a word, all the different interests and various specialties of a College library have been carefully regarded, and great judgment is everywhere evident, in the selection and arrangement of the books. The purely literary curiosities, constitute a feature of this library, nor are all of them mentioned in this summary of its treasures. Enough have been omitted to form a very readable catalogue *raisonné*. Autographs of Ben Jonson, Mrs. Pozzi, Warton, Malone, Sabine, Maseres, Dr. Drury, John Jay, Dr. J. M. Mason, Dr. J. W. Francis, &c., are to be seen in many of the books.

AMUSEMENTS.

The *matinée* given on Saturday, at the Academy of Music, was a pleasant and profitable return to a species of entertainment which had well-nigh been killed by the bad management of Mr. ULLMAN. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity, and by as fair a throng as ever was assembled within its walls. At this season, when there is a sort of fashionable objection to evening performances, it would, we think, be good policy to provide at least one *matinée* a week. Conducted properly, and with a decent determination to carry out the programme, and not merely to seize the dollar, as was the defunct manager's plan, there can hardly be a doubt about the success. On Saturday the performance was excellent, and gave complete satisfaction. THE whole of VERDI's new opera, "Un Ballo en Maschera," was rendered, and the same work will be repea ed to-night, for the fourth time in America.

Two operatic performances have been given in Brooklyn, during the past week—the first on Tuesday, when Mlle. ELENA gave an improved rendering of the part of *Lucrezia Borgia*, in the opera of that name, and the second on Thursday, when the "Trovatore" was played. The last-named work was substituted hastily for "Somnambula," which was announced, but, owing to the indisposition of Mme. COLSON, could not be given. Under such circumstances, the evening's entertainment could scarcely be memorable in an artistic point of view. Mesdames HINKLEY and PHILLIPS carried off all the honors. The anticipation of a new opera has somewhat diminished the receipts at the Brooklyn house, but they have been moderately good. To-morrow night VERDI's latest work is to be brought out, and a house filled to its greatest capacity will undoubtedly reward the managers.

The theatres have been prospering and can complain of nothing but the weather, which on two or three evenings has interfered with the customary throngs. Mr. BOOTH, at the Winter Garden, has attracted the most fashionable audiences. His performance of *Shylock* is accepted by critics as fully equal to his marvelous rendering of *Iago*. It is marred with fewer irregularities of style than almost any other part, and is distinguished by all those subtle portrayals of a quick and revengeful intellect which we notice so conspicuously in the gentleman's delineation of SHAKESPEARE'S Ancient. To-night a very valuable accession will be made to the company in the person of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., who, out of respect to Mr. BOOTH's talent, has consented to play with him for the few remaining evenings of his present engagement. Thus we have two stars of the first magnitude instead of one. SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy of "Othello" is selected for the occasion, Mr. WALLACK, Jr., appearing as the Moor and Mr. BOOTH as *Iago*—his best character.

At Niblo's Theatre Mr. FORREST'S performances have been well attended. To-night the tragedian appears in CONRAD'S historical play of "Jack Cade"—playing, as no one else can play, the part of the rebel hero. The same piece will be repeated on Wednesday and Friday. On the other nights Mme. ANNA BISEOP'S opera troupe will give three performances of English opera—the opera for the present week being BALFE'S "Bohemian Girl." The caste of this work is unusually good, and will exhibit the strength of the Company more completely than "Linda," which slightly overtaxed it. Mr. MIRANDA—a tenor who achieved a success with the Cooper Opera Troupe—plays the part of the hero, and Mme. BISHOP is, of course, the heroine. The chorus and orchestra are good, and in general completeness the Company is, at least, equal to the best we have had here. It should receive the support of the public, for, properly supported, it may be the means of introducing many delightful works to the American public.

At Mr. WALLACK'S charming theatre the new comic drama called the "Central Park" is the attraction, and likely to remain so for several weeks. Mr. BLAKE, who was unwell on the first performance, was temporarily withdrawn from the cast on Saturday night, and his part intrusted to Mr. YOUNG, who, under the circumstances, did really well with it.

The "Seven Sisters," continue to bewitch the audiences at Miss LAURA KEENE'S, and whilst so attractive are scarcely likely to be withdrawn from the bill. Several new tableaux have been added during the week, and a poem in which the National difficulty is discussed from an epic point of view. The pictures are thoroughly superb; the finest things of the kind we have ever seen on any stage. They represent, with tolerable fairness, both sides of the question, and may, therefore, be called Union in their tendencies. The poem is not successful as a mechanical piece of versification, and still less so as a literary production. It has given birth to the pictures, and that, probably, is all the merit the author claims for it. Miss KEENE'S theatre is nightly filled with an enthusiastic multitude.

A dramatic version of WILKIE COLLINS' story, "The Lady in White," will be produced to-night at Barnum's Museum. At the New Bowery Theatre the grand comic pantomime of "Harlequin Jack the Giant Killer," which was withdrawn in consequence of a sad bereavement in the family of Mr. G. L. FOX, will be produced to-night. At the other Bowery Mr. ANDERSON gives his night in Wonder Land.

There will be several musical events of importance during the present week, notably Mr. GUSTAV SATTER'S concert at Dodworth's Saloon, and the production of Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW'S oratorio of "Praise to God" at Irving Hall, both unfortunately on Tuesday evening. Mr. SATTER will be assisted by SIGNOR STIGELLI, and Mr. BRISTOW by Miss BRAINARD. Mr. J. R. THOMAS and other artists, together with a full orchestra under the composer's direction, and the entire chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society. Both entertainments merit the highest consideration, and will, we trust, attract full audiences.

On Tuesday of the coming week Messrs. MASON and THOMAS give their next classical *soirée*. The programme is unusually interesting.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Standing room was a desideratum at the third concert of this popular Society, given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening; and the performances it is hardly necessary to say, were excellent. The programme consisted of a symphony in B flat, by NIELS W. GADE; "Infelice," from "Ernani," sung by SOSINI; "Ula Voce," from the "Barber of Seville," sung by Signorina ELENA; a quartette for French horns, by WESZA, performed by H. and G. SCHMITZ, T. PRAHL and T. LA CROIX; "O luce di quest'anima," from "Linda di Chamounix," sung by Miss HINKLEY; Overture to the "Magic Flute;" the "incantation" from "Robert le Diable," sung by SUSINI; "Casta Diva," sung by Signorina ELENA; "*Ah! forse e lui*," from "Traviate," sung by Miss HINKLEY, and the overture to "Tannhauser." Of the vocal performances, it is unnecessary to speak in detail. The capabilities of the performers are sufficiently well known to the public; with the incentive of a crowded and appreciative audience, it may be inferred that they did not fall short of their usual standard of excellence. The symphony by Herr GADE—whose compositions are comparatively new on this side of the Atlantic—was the great orchestral feature, and was rendered with the vigor and precision which usually characterize the efforts of this, perhaps the best orchestra at present in the United States. In some passages it reminds one of MENDELSSOHN; particularly in the scherzo—which is, nevertheless, a perfect gem of quaint instrumentation. The andante movement is a little heavy and monotonous; but this is fully recompensed in the last movement—*allegro motto vivace*—in which the violins have a great deal of hard work. The symphony will bear repetition a great many times. Another noticeable feature was the quartette for French horns, which was very finely done.

FLUSHING CONCERT.—FRANK GILDER, the popular organist of St. John's Episcopal Church in Flushing, announces a concert for Wednesday evening at the Congregational Chapel, on which occasion he will be assisted by Miss MARIA DE RILLE, in soprano, Mr. D. MIRANDA, tenor, and Mr. J. S. COOPER, basso. The programme embraces a variety of the most popular selections, including piano solos, the finale being "The Star Spangled Banner," to be sung by Miss DE RILLE in character.

A very excellent bill is provided at Hooley and Campbell's to-night.

Terrible Tragedy at Fort Smith, Ark.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AND ATTEMPT TO LYNCH.

FORT SMITH, Saturday, Feb. 15.

A terrible tragedy occurred in this city last night. A party of five Overland Mail and Little Rock coach-drivers entered the grocery of a German named HAGOE, and commenced quarreling. Pistols were drawn on both sides. The her-keeper, named BUTCHER, was shot through the heart, and died instantly; HAGOE received a shot in the forehead, and died at 8 o'clock this morning.

Three of the drivers, GEORGE BENNETT, MATT ELLIS and PONY FARMER, are under arrest, and guarded by a company of military. The other two escaped. Intense excitement exists among the citizens. The prisoners are now undergoing an examination before the Mayor. They will undoubtedly be hanged to-day.

FORT SMITH, Saturday, Feb. 16.

As the trial of the prisoners for the murder of HAGOE and BUTCHER was drawing to a close yesterday, a mob entered the Justice's office and demanded the prisoners for the purpose of lynching them. One of the prisoners, named PONY FARMER, broke from custody and attempted to escape. He was immediately fired upon and instantly killed. The crowd then secured the remaining prisoners and made for a place of execution, but before they could carry out their designs the authorities interfered and secured the prisoners, and lodged them in Greenwood jail. The excitement in regard to the affair still continues and is intense.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The squabble between the Committee for the reception of the President elect and Gov. MORGAN, was brought up in the Senate this morning, immediately after the presentation of petitions, by Mr. SPINOLA, who moved to discharge the Committee of Reception from further service.

Debate followed, Messrs. COLVIN, GRANT and SPINOLA attacking the action of the Chairman of the Legislative Committee and the Governor, for making, as they alleged, a party affair of the Governor's reception, so as to keep Mr. LINCOLN snugly amongst the Republican politicians, while the whole people desired to do him some honor.

Mr. SPINOLA said that according to the programme of the Governor's dinner-table published in the papers at the time of the dinner to the Prince of Wales, only 24 persons could be seated, and he wanted to know what chance the members of the Legislature would have.

Mr. HAMMOND said that they could go to the second table. He moved that the Legislative Committee provide suitable apartments for the President at the same hotel, and that the Legislature meet him on his arrival in the city and escort him to his quarters, welcome him to the capital, and tender him the hospitalities of the State as best suits his inclination.

The Chairman of the Committee presented the programme published in the *Evening Journal* as that recommended by the Committee.

The Senate adopted Mr. HAMMOND's amendment, and instructed the Committee to procure apartments, to which Mr. LINCOLN will be conducted on leaving the Capitol, as the guest of the State and not of the Governor.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Immediately after reading the journal this morning, Mr. BALL, on privilege, brought before the House the action of the Committee on the reception of Mr. LINCOLN, and justified the action of the Chairmen of the two Committees, who had refused to give a Legislative dinner, and agreed that Mr. LINCOLN should dine with Gov. MORGAN.

Mr. BEROEN, in a humorous and lengthy speech, gave an alleged history of the proceedings of the Committees, declaring that they had been from the first taken under the Executive wing, and that Mr. MORGAN had controlled the action of the Committee, and claimed possession of the President elect. During his remarks, Mr. BRAGEN was repeatedly called to order, but continued to expose the squabbles of the Committee and the Governor.

Mr. PROVOST also spoke against the action of the Chairman of the Committee and the Governor.

After a scene unparalleled in the Chamber, the matter was dropped, the understanding being that the Committee would yet make a majority report adverse to the plan of the Chairman.

The annual appropriation bill occupied the balance of the session in Committee of the Whole until 1 o'clock.

The Suffering in Kansas.

REFUTATION OF THE LEAVENWORTH DISPATCH.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The authorized agent of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee, Rev. C. C. HUTCHINSON, put forth the following reply to the dispatch from Leavenworth, published in the New-York papers of to-day:

"The wholesale onslaught on the Kansas Relief movement from Leavenworth, yesterday, is calculated to seriously mislead the public, who are not conversant with the facts. It has not been asserted that fifty thousand people are to-day starving in Kansas, but this number need more or less assistance, and many will perish unless that assistance is promptly given.

At the January meeting of the Territorial Relief Committee, at which Mr. McDOWELL, the Mayor of Leavenworth City, was present, and of which he is Secretary, it was asserted that forty thousand persons there needed assistance, and the number has certainly increased since then."

Mayor McDOWELL made some complaint because the circulars, put forth for aid, had stated that the suffering was confined to the interior, while he asserted that there was urgent necessity for help in the counties on the Missouri River.

Some of the persons whose names appear attached to the Leavenworth dispatch, have always opposed asking for aid, on the ground that the application would be calculated to injure the future prospects of Kansas. Although these parties now admit that twenty thousand persons need food and clothing and seed, they denied a few weeks ago that the needy numbered as many hundreds. Others among the signers are connected with what is called the Central Relief Committee, located at Leavenworth, and which was organized by one religious denomination, but which has been superseded by the Territorial Committee appointed by the people, and in which all parties and all sects are represented. Among its active members are three clergymen of different faiths, while its Treasurer, of Atchison, is a prominent Democrat.

Leavenworth and Atchison are rival towns, and the rail road not being completed to the former city, the supplies necessarily stop at the latter place, while the river is closed. It is natural, therefore, that a little jealousy should be engendered in consequence. THADDEUS HYATT is not now a member of any committee, having resigned his place as Secretary of the New-York Relief Committee before going to Kansas. But his generous nature prompts his warm specals for the multitude he sees suffering around him, and none who know him will suspect him of either falsehood or intentional exaggeration.

The newspaper bag of the Associated Press will be forwarded by the Monday morning train to Boston, and will be due at New-York at midnight of Monday.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 16.

W. F. ARNY publishes to-day a petition from the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. The Legislature, now in session, setting forth the suffering people of Kansas as gratefully acknowledging the liberality of the people in furnishing food and clothing for the destitute, asks from the Legislature appropriations for the purpose of buying 100,000 bushels of Spring wheat, and a sufficiency of corn in time for Spring planting.

He says, I have just returned from Kansas, and have with me statistics taken from reports of Township Committees, who have applied for relief at Atchison, who show 222 townships with 47,000 destitute persons. In my trip of ten days in the interior of Kansas I found over seventy teamsters with frozen feet or hands, several of whom it is feared will lose their feet. Teams are reduced to skin and bones, too weak for long journeys South and West, and unless Legislative aid is furnished, hundreds will perish for want of food.

Decision in the case of the Fugitive Slave Anderson.

THE PRISONER SET AT LIBERTY.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 16.

The final decision in the case of ANDERSON, the fugitive slave, was given to-day. The Court sustained the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench on the question of law, and was unanimous in discharging the prisoner on a technicality in the commitment. ANDERSON is, therefore, set at liberty. Great joy is manifested, especially among the colored population.

The Freshet at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16—10 P. M.

Our docks are still submerged to the depth of several feet. The water has receded very slowly, and to-night is rising again. It is now raining in torrents, and should the storm continue, we shall have a greater freshet than ever.

The Great Western Railway Traffic.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday was $42 000, an increase of over $9,000 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Fire at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The Daily Morning *News* Office took fire last night. The materials, except the press, were destroyed; insured. The building was saved.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 16.

The bill to commute the tonnage tax of the Pennsylvania Railroad passed the House this morning by a vote of 75 to 22.

Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 17.

The *Anglo-Saxon* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Londonderry and Liverpool.

Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 17.

The *North American* arrived at 2 o'clock this morning. She experienced strong westerly gales throughout the passage. She passed, Feb. 10, ship *Albert Gallatin*, bound west; 14th, steamship *Bohemian*, bound east.

Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

A cold, drenching northeast rain-storm has prevailed here all day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FREE ACADEMY—JUNIOR EXHIBITION.—The Junior Class of the Free Academy gave their annual exhibition on Saturday evening at Irving Hall, corner of Fifteenth-street and Irving-place. Dr. WEBSTER, the venerable President of the Institution, occupied the chair; the platform was filled with members of the Faculty and prominent citizens connected with educational movements, while the audience, as usual, comprised a goodly representation of the talent, wealth, solidity and female beauty of the Metropolis. The exercises consisted of orations by Messrs. Charles Roberts, Jr., Galen C. Spencer, Augustus D. Fitch, Otho E. Michaelis, James S. Pare, Joseph Koch, Sidney H. Stuart, James M. Trippe and Adolph L. Sanger, and poems by George W. Snow, Jr. and Nathan B. Roberts. Dodworth's Band beguiled the hours with favorite operatic selections. The performances of the young orators and composers received from their respective friends their due meed of applause and floral tributes *ad libitum*. The great topic of the day—secession—came in for casual notices from several of the speakers, producing the expression of diverse sentiments among the audience. In Mr. PAGE's oration an allusion to "mob law at the South" created considerable excitement, hisses and applause. In the oration on "Rain and Sunshine," an allusion to GARIBALDI, Italy and Italian independence, provoked an outburst of enthusiastic approbation, and the gifted declaimer was showered with bouquets.

A VOCALIST BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of Miss SARAH JANE LEWIS, who was fatally burned on the night of the 6th inst., at the Gaiety Theatre, Broadway. She was a vocalist by profession, and, under the name of HATTIE JAMES, sang at the place of amusement in question. On the night the accident happened, while she was before the audience, her dress came in contact with the footlights, which were not furnished with the ordinary wire-guards, and she was instantly in a blaze. Notwithstanding every effort was made to prevent it, she was so shockingly burned that her death occurred on Saturday morning. Deceased was a native of England, aged 16 years. She resided with her mother and a large family of young brothers and sisters, who depended mainly upon her earnings for support, at No. 164 Mott-street. The jury censured the proprietor of the theatre for not having the usual guards placed over the footlights.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Mr. PATSICK FARLEY, employed for many years as baggage-master on the Hudson River Railroad, was crushed to death on Saturday morning between two cars in Tenth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body yesterday, at which testimony to the following effect was elicited. The deceased had brought a trunk on his car from the Thirty-first-street depôt by mistake, and being desirous of sending it back again, hailed the driver of a car which was going up town to stop while he placed it on board. In the hurry of removal one of the cars moved slightly ahead, and the trunk became wedged between the two cars, one end of it at the same instant striking against the deceased and pressing him so tightly against the side of the car that he died almost immediately. He was a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, and lived at No. 68 Warren-street.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—A boy, aged 3½ years, son of Officer THOMAS WILSON, of the Eleventh Ward, stole away from his mother on Friday afternoon, and went to the roof of the house in which they dwelt, whence he fell to the sidewalk. The building is four stories high, and the child in falling went through a tin awning, making a hole similar to what might have been made by a cannon-ball. Singular to say, however, he received no other hurt than a slight bruise on his head, which was scarcely perceptible on the following morning.

SINKING OF A SCHOONER.—While the storm was at its height yesterday morning, the schooner *Elizabeth*, at anchor off Pier No. 1 North River, parted her moorings and was driven against the Staten Island Ferry pier with such violence that her side was stove in, and she sank in a few minutes. PATRICK DONOHUE, a watchman, who was the only person on board, had a very narrow escape, but managed to get ashore in the vessel's yawl boat. She was in custody of the Sheriff, but the cause of her seizure did not transpire.

RAILROAD TO ASTORIA.—In addition to the steam communication now subsisting between this City and Astoria, it is stated that a horse-railroad is to be soon commenced, under the auspices of Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK, between that place and Hunter's Point, to connect with the ferry terminating at James'-slip. Other parties, it is said, are also before the Legislature for a steam ferry charter between New-York and Astoria.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—MARY REARDON, aged 3 years, was fatally injured on Friday afternoon at the residence of her parents, No. 408 West Sixteenth-street, by the accidental overturning of a kettle of boiling water. She died on Sunday and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

FIRE IN A DWELLING HOUSE.—The house of Mr. JAMES HUGHES, No. 280 Seventh-avenue, was set on fire on Saturday morning by some children, who were amusing themselves with matches. The loss, estimated at $200, is not covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—There were only 96 deaths in this city last week, classified by the Health Officer as follows: Men, 23; boys, 19; women, 17; girls, 37. Adults, 40; children, 56. Males, 42; females, 54. Colored persons, 1. *Diseases*—Consumption, 21; scarlet fever, 5; infantile convulsions and inflammation of the lungs, 6 each; inflammation of the brain, 5; apoplexy, congestion of the brain and congestion of the lungs, 4 each; infantile debility and small pox, 3 each; bronchitis, croup, diphtheria, disease of heart, inflammation of bowels, infantile marasmus, rheumatism and scrofula 2 each; and one each of abscess, disease of kidneys, asthma, cancer, casualties, compression of the brain, adult convulsions, adult debility, dropsy, dropsy in the head, erysipelas, bilious fever, typhoid fever, hooping-cough, premature birth, sprue. Forty-four of the 96 who died were under 5 years of age, and 69 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First, 3; Second, 3; Third, 4; Fourth, 3; Fifth, 7; Sixth, 14; Seventh, 7; Eighth, 4; Ninth, 5; Tenth, 8; Eleventh, 11; Twelfth, 3; Thirteenth, 3; Fourteenth, 5; Fifteenth, 1; Sixteenth, 7; Seventeenth, 1; Eighteenth, 1; Nineteenth, 3.

A RUFFIAN SECURED.—Several months ago a fellow named JOHN MCCOMICK was convicted, in Justice CORNWELL'S Court, of committing a brutal outrage upon an unoffending citizen, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. While on his way to that institution, he pitched Officer WEST (who had him in custody) out of the wagon, and succeeded in making his escape. On Saturday last, MCCOMICK was rearrested, and was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months by Justice COANWELL, on another complaint.

CAR ACCIDENT.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a sailor named PATRICK HYDE fell from the front platform of a car on Fulton-avenue, near Cumberland-street, and the wheels passing over him, one leg was completely severed a little below the knee. He was taken to the City Hospital by the Police.

SUICIDE.—One day last week the body of a man, supposed to have been known by the name of G. F. MARX, was found in the Lutheran Cemetery, at Newtown. The deceased undoubtedly committed suicide by shooting himself.

From Jamaica.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP *YULEE*.

The British steamship *Yulee*, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th inst., with merchandise to WALDEN & BOOTH, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. The following is her specie list:

J. E. Msawell & Co...	$2,930	Hen'y, D'Cord'va & Co.	$1,020
T. Levine.	250	Solomon & Hart.....	2,000

From Mexico.

THE REACTIONISTS STILL IN THE FIELD.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Tampico on Jan. 17, says:

"The first number of the *Mexican Extraordinary* publishes a strong letter, addressed to Mr. GLENNIS, H. B. M.'s Consul at Mexico, by Mr. MATHEW, upon the violation of the seals of the Legation by Gen. LAGARDE, through orders from MIRAMON. The sum thus extracted amounted to $660,000, the property of English bondholders. Mr. MATHEW is confident that his Government would adopt strong measures to obtain redress for that heinous act.

At last dates, MEJIA had left his impregnable positions in the Sierra, and had defeated a Constitutional Colonel. It was expected that he would next attack San Luis Potosi, and possibly take it and plunder it. CAJIN, the bloodthirsty brigand, had been shot.

The noted LOZANO was at Tepic, but it was hoped that the expedition sent against him would bring him to terms.

Business at Tampico continues dull.

News from the interior has been received to-day, stating that MEJIA had captured the town of Rio Verde, and had allowed a two hour's sack. The principal commercial establishments had been robbed of everything; whilst the freebooters, loaded with their ill-gotten goods, were to march on San Luis, which city is open to them, there being no garrison to repel their attack, and which will probably be sacked also. MIRAMON had not left Puebla, so that in the end the occupation of Mexico may prove a drawback to the Constitutionalists instead of a benefit.

MEJIA had 1,000 men when he attacked Rio Verde, but his army will immediately increase when it is known that he allows his troops to sack defenceless cities.

The *Picayune* of Feb. 5 says: "We learn by official letters, received at the Consulate General's in this city, the contents of which have been kindly placed at our disposal, that the Presidential election in Mexico, which should have taken place Sunday last, the 3d inst., has been put off till the first Sunday in March. This delay is in consequence of the recent radical change of affairs throughout the Republic, and is dictated by the laudable desire to give the whole people an opportunity freely and fully to discuss the merits of the various candidates. The delay has been ordered by a special decree."

Washington's Birth-Day—Parade of the First Division Ordered by the Governor.

The intention on the part of the authorities to celebrate the Birth day of WASHINGTON, in a manner which shall testify the deep hold which his memory has upon the feelings and affections of the people, is exhibited in the following orders issued, the one from head-quarters at Albany, the other from Major-General SANDFORD. If the day should prove propitious, there is no doubt that it will be the finest and largest display of military ever witnessed in this city:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The Commander-in Chief, in conformity with the patriotic and Union loving sentiments of the people of New-York, directs Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, commanding the First Division of the New-York State Militia, to parade his Division on the 22d inst., in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country.

And for the further proper observance of the day, and in commemoration of its cherished associations, and of the teachings of the immortal WASHINGTON, Maj. Gen. SANDFORD will order the firing of a salute of five hundred guns from Washington's Head quarters, the Battery. By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M., NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1861.

In pursuance of the foregoing special orders of the Commander-in-Chief, this division will parade on the 22d day of February inst., to celebrate the birthday of the immortal WASHINGTON.

The division line will be formed in Fourteenth-street, with the right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. The review will take place at 2½ o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. HALL will direct a troop of horse to report to the Major-General at his quarters, for escort duty, at 1½ o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. YATES will direct a suitable detachment of artillery from the brigade to fire the salute of five hundred guns directed in the foregoing orders from the Battery at 12 o'clock at noon. He will cause a requisition to be made on the Commissary-General forthwith for the necessary ammunition. By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Major-General.

GROSSE W. MOSELL, Div. Engineer, Acting Div.-Inspector.

The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at 1 o'clock.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Gifford's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES. $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 24th-st., near 6th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Meldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MEAD—DELAMONTAGNIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mr. MARCUS MEAD to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. Delamontagnie, Esq., all of this City.

ACKER—ARMSTRONG.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, Mr. PETER ACKER to Mrs. MARY H. ARMSTRONG.

WILSON—BAKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, by Rev. J. Inskip, Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss JOSEPHINE BAKER, of New-York.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CARR—PILLOIS.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James W. McLane, SAMUEL E. CARR, of New York, to SARAH A., daughter of Joseph Pillois, Esq., of Williamsburgh, L. I.

DIED.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH MERRITT, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 17 West 10th-st.

"To live for her was Christ, to die was gain."

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

TOREY.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, CARRIE M., eldest daughter of Theodphus H. and Emeline M. Torey, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Theodore, Charles and Frederick A. Macy, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 70 West 20th-st. without further invitation.

WARING.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, SAMUEL L. WARING, Artist, in the 75th year of his age, and for the last 35 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

RENAUD.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, HANNAH E. RENAUD, aged 23 years and 1 month.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 14 State-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

RYAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, of diphtheria, WALTER ROOME, eldest son of Francis and Elizabeth C. Many, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 272 West 20th-st., this day, (Monday,) 18th inst., at 4½ P. M.

BYRNE.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at 12½ o'clock, of consumption, ELLEN, the beloved wife of James Byrne, in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 116 Franklin-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, thence to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BARNES.—Suddenly, after a short illness, HATTIE E., wife of John H. Barnes, in the 23d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Tuesday's papers.

☞ Newburyport, Mass., and St. Louis papers please copy.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 17, after a brief illness, CATHARINE MARIA V. B., infant daughter of Catharine Ann Van Buren Post and Capt. A. W. Adams, aged 8 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grand parents, No. 177 Pavonia-av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Jersey City papers please copy.

LATHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 17, Mrs. LATHAM, wife of Geo. Latham.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 118 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

JUDD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday Feb. 16 after a lingering illness, JEROME B. JUDD, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) 18th inst., at 3½ P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. D. Cardwell, Portland-av., third house north of Hanover-place. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

STIMSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Feb. 17, EDWARD A., eldest son of Sanford J. and Lucinda Stimson, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 138 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

COLBY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 15, GEORGE FREDERIC, son of Josiah and Harriet E. Colby, in the 18th year of his age.

MILBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17, after an illness of 48 hours, WILLIAM HENRY MILBURN, Jr., youngest son of Rev. W. H. Milburn, aged 2 years and 1 month and 22 days.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence No. 106 Pacific-st., (old number 60.) Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 14, Rev. N. WHITE of New-York East Conference, aged 74 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family, and the clergy in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Feb. 20, from Carlton-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

FAIRWEATHER.—In Flushing, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 15, Mrs. LYDIA FAIRWEATHER in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HARRINGTON.—In Westchester, on Saturday, Feb. 16, THOMAS B. HARRINGTON, Esq., aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at St. Peter's Church, in Westchester, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation. Leaving New-York by the 31-o'clock cars, they will find carriages in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 9 o'clock.

BEAK.—At Tubby Hook, on Sunday, Feb. 17, ELIZABETH, wife of the late James Beak, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Albert L. Beak, at Tubby Hook, this day, (Monday,) the 18th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further invitation. Cars by Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st., at 12, and 31st-st. at 12½ o'clock.

LAIMBEER.—At Amsterdam, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 16, after a severe illness, THOMAZINE, wife of Wm. Laimbeer, Sr., aged 64 years.

The remains will be interred in the family burial ground, in the village of Amsterdam, on Tuesday next.

☞ London papers please copy.

POST.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 17, after a severe illness, at his residence, WILLIAM O. POST, Esq., aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brothers-in-law, Cornelius and Magnus Traphagen, Isaac C. Gelpbaine and Christian B. Morrison, Esqrs., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 177 Pavonia-av., Jersey City, N. J.

WINSLOW.—In Westport, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 14, RICHARD HENRY WINSLOW, late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and for nearly 30 years a resident of this City, aged 54 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Westport, on Monday afternoon, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Those desirous of attending the funeral can do so by taking the 12:15 train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, from 27th-st., and return to New-York by the 5:30 train from Westport.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,

From 3 to 48 inches diameter

Of cylinder, for sale

At the Agency, No. 164

Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.

OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS

OF THE

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
(corner Grand-st.)

In order to close our present large and desirable stock,
WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES
From 10 to 25 per cent., and are now offering
GREAT BARGAINS
In FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS of every description.
Particular attention is invited to our stock of
DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
And purchasers may rely upon getting Desireble Goods at prices
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Also, at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

To this department of our business we call the particular attention of
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
As our
SPRING STOCK
Contains every article necessary for
HOTEL AND FAMILY
Use; all of which we are offering at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail new and choice styles of
DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for the present and coming season.
CANAL ST., Corner of Mercer.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

IN RE, HENRY ROBINSON AND ANOTHER
AGAINST
GEO. BULPIN AND OTHERS.

BANKRUPTCY OF
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

The injunction in the above case having been dissolved this day by his Honor Judge Leonard, (vide Supreme Court Record, Feb. 13, 1861,)
THE RESIDUE
of the effects of the above bankrupts will be submitted for sale to the public
AT ONE-HALF THE COST
OF IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE.
FURS WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.
800 Misses' and Children's Cloaks at 62½c., $1, $2 and $3—many worth three times the amount.
800 Ladies' Spring and Summer Cloaks at $2, $3, $4—worth $3 to $12.
300 Ladies' Arch Cloaks, $5 and $6—worth $12 to $20.
250 Ladies' Travelling Suits complete, Robe and Cloak, $3 30, $4 50 and $5 50—worth $10 to $16.
2,000 Yards Materials for suits, from 9c. to 35c. per yard—all at one-half the cost of importation.
100 Lyons Velvet Cloaks at $16 50, $20, $24, $30—worth from $30 to $60.
300 Winter Cloaks in Black Beaver and other cloths, at prices ranging from $6 to $20—all reduced.
400 Fine French Lace Mantillas and Points, of fashionable shape and design, at prices which will well repay an investment at this early season.
A miscellaneous collection, including odd Cloaks, Remnants Cloth and Velvet, Trimmings, Fringes and Laces, worthy the attention of Storskeepers and Mantilla Manufacturers, will be closed out at any sacrifice.

THE STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

THE BANKRUPT SALE
OF
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
At No. 361 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 18,
2,000 English Thread Lace Collars, all prices.
300 Gent's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 25 cents each.
300 Ladies' Embroidered Hemmed Handkerchiefs, Union, 37½ cents each
100 Dozen Ladies' Tape-Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 9s. and 12s. per dozen.
4,000 Cambric and Swiss Bands at 15c. hand; worth 50c.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS

FOR THE INAUGURATION BALL.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning,
A Fresh Assortment of Opera Cloaks,
Varying in price from $10 upwards

GREAT NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERIES.
200 L'Elegance Needle Work Sets, From $2 upwards.
200 Capera Needle Work Sets, From $3 25 upwards
200 a Chales Needle Work Sets, $6 to $10 each.
150 Amason Needle Work Sets, From $1 75 upwards.
400 Penelope Needle Work Sets, $2 each.
The above are all "chante nouvesntes," with Studs and Buttons of entirely new designs.
3,000 Fine French Needle Work Collars, 15 cents to $3 each.
300 Fine French Needle Work Collars and Cuffs, $1 25 to $4 each.
1,200 Fine French Needle Work Handkfs, $1 25 to $3 each.
300 Marseillcs Basques, Needle Worked Edges, Only $1 each.
Also, a large assortment of
PLAIN, HEMSTITCHED AND FANCY BORDERED
LAWN AND CAMBRIC HDK'FS,
At Equally Low Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

204 AND 206
SIXTH-AVENUE, corner 14th-st.
R. B. MACY
Will open THIS MORNING, (Monday,) Feb. 18,
20 CASES YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS, 10 cents, the best 4-4 Muslin in the City at the price.
CASES WAMSUTTA
NEW-YORK MILLS,
and other favorite makes.
CASES SHIRTING LINENS,
LINEN DAMASKS and COVERS,
TOWELS, DAMASKS, DOYLIES, &c.,
at very low prices.
1,000 PIECES DRAPERY MUSLINS and LACES,
at very low prices.
FULL STOCK SPRING GLOVES and HOSIERY,
LADIES', MISSES' and GENTS' UNDER-WEAR, &c.
R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, corner of 14th-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are now offering extra inducements to purchasers of 4-4 Family Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Linen Damasks, Damask Table Cloths,
Napkins, Doyles, Towels, Towelings,
American and English Shirtings, Quilts,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Jaconets and Cambrics.
Brilliants, Marsailles, Fiannels, Blankets, &c.,&c.,
Manufactured expressly for our Retail trade,
At prices in accordance with the times.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN SILKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will, on Monday, Feb. 18, offer 100 pieces extra heavy Paris Quality Evening Silks, 27 inches wide,
At $2 per yard, worth $3 50.
Also, the balance of the 27 inches wide
Striped, Lance and Faconne Silks.
Heavy Paris Quality, at $1 50 per yard,
Recent price $1 75, formerly sold for $2.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Are now selling off their
RICH STOCK OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
POINT LACE HANDK'FS, at $2 50, reduced from $6.
BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS from $4.
EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS and HANDK'FS,
VERY LOW.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

THE EFFECT OF THE SOUTHERN CRISIS.

GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!
2,000 yards Heavy Black Italian SILKS, at 75 cents per yard, worth 88. or 9s. per yard, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 18, at T. M. JAMES',
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

In Rich, New and Elegant Designs,
FINE QUALITY and FULL WIDTH.
Also, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of SKIRTINGS at extremely low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 86 Duane-st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS SPRING DRESS GOODS.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR POPULAR STOCKS
of 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. and 8s. SILKS,
On Monday, Feb. 18,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, at from 12½c., new colors, just received; also, pattern canvas needles, Shetland wool and Saxony yarns, gaiters, mittens, gloves, belt ribbon, dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, small tires and fancy goods, at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Best French Kid at 80 cents.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, at from 12½c., choice colors, just received. Shetland wool, Saxony yarn, Winter articles cheap, thread and needle goods, trimmings, linings, buttons, perfumery, toilet and fancy articles, at No. 1,199 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., next block above Fifth-av. Hotel. SHEPHERD'S.

DRY GOODS.

SHEETINGS AND TOWELINGS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We shall continue through next week
to offer
LINEN SHEETINGS,
2¾ yards wide, at 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s. and 7s. 6d. per yard,
Super
LINEN SHEETINGS,
3 yards wide, at 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s. and 8s. 6. per yard,
and the best make of
TABLE DAMASKS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
PIANO COVERS, QUILTS,
And every make of
DOMESTIC MUSLINS.
This stock is worthy the attention of those seeking
BARGAINS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

CONTINUATION
OF THE
GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Feb. 18,
The entire balance of their
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Comprising
800 Pieces MERRIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOS, at 8 cents per yard.
360 Pieces PRINTED DELAINES, at 12½ cents per yard—usually sold at 20 cents.
870 Pieces 4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTING, from 6 to 11 cents per yard.
750 Pieces 4-4 FINE IRISH LINEN, from 20 cents per yard upwards.
1,000 Dozen DAMASK NAPKINS, from $1 per yard upwards.
960 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, at $1 and upwards.
2,000 Pieces Plain PLAID and FIGURED CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, and BRILLIANTS, at 10 cents per yard and upwards.
180 Pieces COTTON and WOOL and ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, at 12½ cents per yard and upwards.
800 Dozen Best Quality PARIS KID GLOVES, at 75 cents per pair.
8,500 Dozen COTTON, MERINO, LAMBS' WOOL STOCKINGS, at 75 cents per dozen and upwards.
SILK HOSIERY IN GREAT VARIETY.
At a great sacrifice on cost.
SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS,
At a very Great Reduction.
COLORED SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
At 40 cents per yard and upwards.
BLACK SILKS, ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES,
At an actual reduction of 20 per cent.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at less than half price.
MOURNING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HEMMED and PLAIN BORDER LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Reduced in proportion.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
At a great reduction on cost.
BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA, PLAID and OTHER SHAWLS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
8,000 yards PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 20 cents per yard, usual price 40 cents.
9,500 yards CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 25 cents per yard, usual price 50 cents.
6,700 yards CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIES, Best Quality, at 37½ cents per yard, usual price 65 to 75 cents.
120 pieces BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 10 cents per yard, usual price 18¾ cents.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BAREGE AND BAREGE ROBES, at a very great reduction on cost.
GRENADINES BY THE YARD,
and GRENADINE ROBES,
GREATLY UNDER COST.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., at a great reduction.
ALSO
A GREAT VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS, ETC., ETC.,
Not previously offered at Retail,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 18,
500 French Worked Sets at $1, worth $2.
Great Bargains.
15,000 yards of narrow Thread Edgings at 5c. per yard.
Worth from 10c. to 20c. per yard.
Also, a large assortment of Barbs, Coiffures, Lace Sets and Collars of all designs, Edgings, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT PANIC SALE.
LARGE FAILURES OF IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
GOODS AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, AT 9 A. M.
$25,000 WORTH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.

SKIRTS AND FANCY GOODS.

Fine worked Collars, 12½c.	Children's Cotton Hose 2c.
Fine run Thread Lace, 6c.	Children's Wool n Hose, 3c.
Fine worked Collars, 25c.	Gents' Half Hose, 5c.
Fine worked Sets, 37c.	Infants' Wool Socks, 2c.
Fine worked Sets, 5 5c.	Heavy-ribbed Hose, 9c.

SILK VELVET TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS 12½c. a piece.
ASSORTED TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
SILK FRINGES, 12½c. a piece.
SILK WATERED TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
FANCY SILK TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
MUSLIN DE BOLD.
Best Pins, 3c. a paper; best Needles, 3c. a paper; Brood Cotton, 1c. a spool; Spool Cotton, 4c. a doz.; Sewing Silk, 1c. a doz.; Skirt Braids, 2c. a piece; Serpentina Braids 1c.; Twilled Tape, 1c. a roll; Best Hooks and Eyes, 2c. a card; Buttons, 4c. a gross; Toothbrushes, &c.; Round Combs, 8c.; Fine English Toothand Nail Brushes, 12½c.; Hair-pins, 2c. a bundle. Large quantities of other Fancy Goods closing out.
NOS. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
FINE TWIST NETS 6c. and 12c.
BIGLE and CHENILLE, 12½c.
LINED SILK GLOVES 25c.
LISLE GAUNLETS, 12½c

FRENCH FLOWERS 3c. spray.	
FRENCH FLOWERS, 3½ spray.	
FRENCH FLOWERS, 4c. spray.	
FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray.	

GREAT PANIC SALE.
WIDE TARLETONS CLEARING OUT, 10c.
Illusion, Crapes and Laces, 3c., 5c. and 12½c.
Linen Edgings closing out, 1½c., 12c., and 15c. a doz.
Gents' Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c.
Fine Bordered Handkerchiefs 3c. and 4c.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs 3c. and 6c.
Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, 5c. and 6c.
SHIRT BOSOMS, closing at 3c.
WIDE PLAIT BOSOMS, at 8c.
FINE PLAIT BOSOMS, 10c. and 12½c.
FINE PLAIT BOSOMS, 15c. and 18c.
WOOLEN GOODS LESS THAN COST.
Lots of Needlework and Lace Goods, in baskets; cheap Ribbons, closing out cheap.
The entire Stock contained in the two stores, closing out, consisting of nearly everything ever kept in the Lace, Embroidery and Millinery business.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS

Will find, at and under the lowest market prices,
Merrimac, Sprague, Cocheco,
Hamilton, and other Domestic Prints.
New-York Mill, Wamsutta,
Lonsdale, and other Shirtings. Utica, Pepperell,
And Linguonot Sheetings, Denims,
Kentucky Jeans, Brown and Bleached Drills,
Striped Shirtings, Apron Checks, Canton Flannels,
Blankets, Quilts, Tickings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of other
Domestic Fabrics, purchased, for cash in the most depressed state of the market.
The closest buyers are particularly invited to examine them.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SPRING IMPORTATION—1861.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have opened an elegant assortment of
Silks, Dress Goods, Real Laces,
Embroideries, Shawls, Mantillas,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Linens, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves,
Carpets, Curtain Materials, &c., &c.,
The choicest selection of the European Markets, for sale by the package or piece at popular prices.

30 CASES

YARD-WIDE GHINTZ,
Printed Cambrics, Fast Colors,
15 cents per yard,
Actual value 25 cents.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FOULARD SILKS,

BEST QUALITY,
REDUCED FROM $9 TO $5 A DRESS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

20 CASES

NEWEST SPRING STYLES
CHINTZ DELAINES,
Only 15 cents per yard,
Will be opened on Monday, Feb. 18.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer, willing and obliging, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing and embroideries or take care of children; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation in a private family, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer; the very best references given. Apply at the Dry-goods store of W. G. Campbell, No. 178 3d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 32d-st., and has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress; is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and laundress; understands her business, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 3d av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable Scotch woman as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, deserts, pastries, games, and a good bread baker. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has lived two years in her last place; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 9th-av., entrance on 16th-st., side door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman; perfectly understands French and English cooking, soups, pastry and jellies; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 5.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by an experienced and trustworthy woman, in a private family. City reference can be had. Please call or address COOK, No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door of second flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker; wages, $10. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Good reference. Call at No. 36 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and assist with washing and ironing; she perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman who is willing and able to work, a situation as good plain cook. Can be seen at Miss Knower's fancy store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 24l and 24th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 32d-st., and has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress; is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and laundress; understands her business, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 3d av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Scotch woman as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, deserts, pastries, games, and a good bread baker. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has lived two years in her last place; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 9th-av., entrance on 16th-st., side door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman; perfectly understands French and English cooking, soups, pastry and jellies; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 5.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by an experienced and trustworthy woman, in a private family. City reference can be had. Please call or address COOK, No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door of second flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker; wages, $10. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Good reference. Call at No. 36 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and assist with washing and ironing; she perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman who is willing and able to work, a situation as good plain cook. Can be seen at Miss Knower's fancy store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 24l and 24th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 32d-st., and has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine laundress; is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and laundress; understands her business, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 3d av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Scotch woman as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, deserts, pastries, games, and a good bread baker. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has lived two years in her last place; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 9th-av., entrance on 16th-st., side door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman; perfectly understands French and English cooking, soups, pastry and jellies; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 5.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by an experienced and trustworthy woman, in a private family. City reference can be had. Please call or address COOK, No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door of second flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker; wages, $10. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Good reference. Call at No. 36 West 28th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and assist with washing and ironing; she perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman who is willing and able to work, a situation as good plain cook. Can be seen at Miss Knower's fancy store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 24l and 24th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN City or country by a well-recommended girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker; first-rate laundress. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook by a respectable Protestant young woman; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can give good City references, if required. Can be seen for two days at 6 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a good plain cook; will assist with the washing if required; has six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; City reference, if required. Apply at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A highly respectable Protestant young woman, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; would take a place as chambermaid and laundress; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a respectable young girl; is willing to do plain rocking, washing and ironing; have no objection to do the work of a small family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 197 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third door, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY SUPERior young woman wishes a situation in City or country as general servant; can cook, bake and wash and iron well; is very obliging and fond of children; has no followers; would like to do the whole work of the house. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, GOVERNESS, &c.—Wanted, by a lady, a situation to take charge of a house—as companion to a lady—or as English governess; is willing to travel; the best of reference. Call on or address J., 345 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED AS laundress by a competent woman who thoroughly understands her business, and can do flating, &c. She can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Can be seen until suited at No. 214½ West 25th-st. None but gentlemen's families need apply.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, and would like to travel; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 203 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and fit, and also understands waiting on table; will be found obliging and competent; can produce good reference. Can be seen at Miss Knower's fancy store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 24l and 24th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant woman, in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 286 East 9th-st. Has the best of City reference.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, 138 10th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED—can be procured at Weir's Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bookkeeper by a competent man, with satisfactory reference. Address L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has lived in the above capacity for many years in this City; can produce the most undoubted character for capability, sobriety and honesty, from all whom he has lived with; also for being quick, willing and obliging. Address A. D., Box No. 263 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure a situation; he is a man possessed of the first capability; he is an excellent trainer of horses, both of saddle and harness, and I must say it will not be an easy task to find a man who knows so much about the horse and his treatment as he does. Address N. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, he a single man, can give the best of City reference as to capability, &c.; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by an Englishman, (single;) understands his business; is a careful driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN ACTIVE and respectable young man wishes a situation as above; is a careful driver and a good groom; would be willing to assist in the garden, and make himself useful in every respect. Can produce two excellent references from last employers. Address J. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 9 John-st., in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY an gardener, with a practical knowledge of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees, grape vines, flowering plants and all kinds of vegetables; pleasuregrounds, lawn roads, and ornamental planting promptly attended to with neatness; has the best of City reference. Apply or address F. D., at Mr. Bridgeman's seedstore, No. 876 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED; UNderstands greenhouse, grapery, and forcing plants, general gardening and care of a gentleman's place and farm; the best of reference, for six years, from his late employers. Can be seen at Mr. Smith's Seed-store, No. 7 Liberty-st., for this week; or a note addressed G., Gardener, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced German gardener, (married,) who is familiar with the care of horses, and also understands farming in general. City reference. Address G. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by a respectable man and wife, without family: the man as practical gardener or coachmen; the woman as cook, chambermaid or waitress; is an excellent laundress; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Call or address, for 3 days, No. 2½ East 23d-st., 2 doors from Broadway.

AS USEFUL SERVANT.—A STEADY MAN, with wife and four small children, natives of this City, will be forever grateful for any kind of employment, even on low wages; his family are in a destitute condition; please assist them in some way; good reference. Address SYMPATHY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active, competent and trustworthy man, who perfectly understands his business; no objection to go out of the City; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 811 Broadway, in the grocery store, between 11th and 12th sts.; or address E. F. B., for three days; will be promptly attended to.

A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED RESPECTable single man wishes employment in a store, dry goods or hardware; would go as porter or any such like where he could make a living; is not afraid of hard work; would be found everything required; can come well recommended. Any attention to this will be thankfully attended to. Address for one week J. W. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE (ENGLISH PROTESTANTS) desire situations in City or country—latter preferred; the man is a good gardener and an excellent hostler; willing to be generally useful. The woman is thoroughly competent to fill a good place in any capacity; can manage milk and butter. Apply at 378 6th-av.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHMAN WISHES a situation as manager of a stock farm; has had large experience in breeding, raising, buying and selling stock; would have no objection to work a farm on shares; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, two Protestant girls to go a short way in the country—a good plain cook, also a chambermaid and waitress; both willing to assist in the washing and ironing; they must be help above the common run or they cannot fill the place; good reference will be required, and liberal wages paid if they suit. Apply at No. 126 East 12th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

AN OFFICE BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A lawyer's office; must write a good hand. Inquire of DOOLITTLE & CRITTENDEN, No. 146 Broadway.

WANTED.—TWO CLERKS, FOR TICKET AND shipping offices; a male teacher for a select school on Long Island. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—A new and nicely-finished brick Gothic house, with two acres of ground. House has a frontage on the Hudson River of 50 feet, and is 45 feet deep; contains 11 rooms finished in the most modern style, and has two cellars, and situated on high grounds, commands the most extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson River and Tappan Bay in Tarrytown. Price only $7,500. $4,000 or more may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES A. REQUA, No. 16 Beekman-st., second floor, or Box No. 451 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co., there are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stock, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER C. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A neat cottage, 1¼ mile from depôt, with

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF
FIRST-CLASS ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS,
By order of the Proprietor of the Crayon Art Gallery, in consequence of his leaving for Europe.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 22 and 23, at 7 o'clock each evening, in the Gallery over Goupil's, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,

Choice specimens from the easels of
VAN BEEST, INCLUDING MANY OF HIS MASTER-PIECES,
Casilear, Tait, Delassard, Doughty, Cay, Thom. KENSETT, GEO. INNES, EASTMAN JOHNSON, E. H. MAY,
Boudel, Lane, Hart, and other native artists.
ALSO, ORIGINALS BY
Laufant de Metz, Anastasi, Doguet, Bourges, Cerani, Antigna, Jongkind, Lambinet, Micas, Noel, Andrieu, Patrois, Pecrus, Veyrassat, Joannes and Lasalle, late belonging to the
WELL KNOWN FRENCH EXHIBITION.

The paintings will be on exhibition at the above Gallery for four days previous to the sale.

Catalogues giving full particulars can be had at the Gallery, and at No. 7 Pine st., on TUESDAY, 19th inst.

$11,000 WORTH OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
WORKS OF ART, RICH CARPETS, HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, &c.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock precisely, will be sold, at the dwelling house No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av., those fine beautiful furniture, &c., of the house. Parlors, dining-room, library and chambers are beautifully furnished in rosewood, oak and mahogany, all new, having been made for the present owner within three months, and all will be sold positively to the highest bidder, for cash, without any postponement. Consisting in part of magnificent 7-octave, rosewood piano-forte, cost $500, with stool and cloth cover, three full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle and velvet, silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, etageres, sofas, lounges, French chairs, Turkish chairs and lounges in velvet, marble pede-tals, bronzes, palatings, vases, with a large variety of elegant chamber and dining-room furniture; seven half mattresses, beds and bedding, bureaus, elegant bedsteads, mirrors, clocks, rich cut-glass of all kinds, silverware, ivory cutlery, French chairs, oak buffet extension-table &c. This will be a rare chance for housekeepers and the trade.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE
OF THE
FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK on the evening of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 767 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts., the above beautiful collection, among which will be found C. Lefebre's large picture of LE LABOURAGE NIVERNAIS, after Rosa Bonheur, (now in the Luxembourg,) LE VOYAGE A CYTHERE, by A. Arnould, after the celebrated picture (now in the Louvre) by Watteau. Also, fine originals, specimens of TH. FRERE, A. VAN BEEST, DELESSARD, MANZONI, PAUL PEIGNAC, A. VERON, LEMMONS, DIAZ, CIFFORD, RONDEL, &c. To be positively sold at auction by order of the Artists.

The above are now on free exhibition day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and 7 P. M. till 10 P. M.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asaiah C. Fiagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 109 to 167 inclusive; and whereas the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 21 day of March, A. D., 1861 at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, in said county, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-two dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,092 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway or relating thereto whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-tools and implements, wood and timber directly connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which are hereby declared to be appurtenances and appertenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE ON TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of John P. Crosby, Referee:

NEW-BOWERY and MADISON-ST.—A lot of ground, with front of 52.8 on westerly side New-Bowery, and 51.5 on south side Madison-st., and about 62 feet from Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN—6 lots and frame houses Nos. 102 and 104 Front, and Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53 Adams-st., 82x104 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Wall-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of S. Ishagwell, Esq., Referee, of valuable 17th Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chatham-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 45 Wall-st., Lounsbery-court.

F. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY Feb 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable house and lot No. 88 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements; gas fixtures go with the house. Lot 22x89 feet 9 inches.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, FEB. 19, AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M., at No. 93 Johnson-st. between Lawrence and Bridge sts., Brooklyn, furniture in good order. Mr. Logan's sale at one, three, 6 months and 1 year. Household and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, walnut extension table, crockery, cooking-stove and kitchen furniture.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb 5, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
LEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.
INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb 7, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 5, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Feb 5, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Feb 5 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. LANGERFELD, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUANCE OF THE DEATH of EDWARD CORNING, on the 28th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of the affairs.

The stock of boots, shoes and leather, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JAMES E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of F. NIKENAUR & RIGHT, No. 469 6th-av., was dissolved on the 16th inst. by mutual consent. Mr. GEORGE FINKENAUR has the sole right to collect the debts of the firm, and is solely responsible for all such bills to date. Mr. GEORGE FINKENAUR will continue to carry on the business of House and Sign Painting, the sale of artists and painters' materials. OTTO FLIFF will continue to carry on Fresco Painting, No. 469 6th-av., New-York.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of R. GORDON & CO., was dissolved on the 7th inst., by mutual consent. R. GORDON is alone authorized to settle the business.
R. GORDON,
E. GORDON.
The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore.
R. GORDON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the firm of Meixler & Lancaster, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN W. METZLER,
Dated Feb. 15, 1861. DANIEL E. LANCASTER.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm.
PIERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

Our Express Trunk, running between this city and Los Angeles, was taken from the stage on or about the 8th instant, and contents stolen.

We hereby caution the public against purchasing or negotiating the following Checks and Drafts, payment of same having been stopped:

Wm. Buckley, Supt. Overland Mail Company, checks on Wells, Fargo & Co., Los Angeles, dated Dec. 1, 1860, favor of Capron & Co., for... $518 74
Nov. 22, 1860, favor of L. I. F. Yager, for..... 537 80
Geo. C. Alexander, checks on Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, No. 3, dated Dec. 19, favor Chas. Kinney..... 300 00
No. 4, dated Dec. 19, favor Chas. Kinney..... 200 00
Capt. W. S. Hancock's checks on Assistant Treasurer U. S., San Francisco, No. 25, dated Jan. 4, 1861, favor John Sales..... 500 00
No. 26, same date, favor H. N. Alexander..... 274 60
Abel Stearns' check on Alson & Co. and Duncan, Sherman & Co., San Francisco, dated Jan. 3, 1861, favor of self, for..... 1,000 00
Dunbar & Bullock, St. Louis, drafts on Bank of North America, New-York, favor S. M. Jones, Nos. 19,116, 19,119, 19,162 and 19,153, $500 each, in all amounting to..... 2,000 00
U. S. Treasury Warrant, No. 4,666, dated Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1860, favor of A. Oliver, for $1,650, on Assistant Treasurer U. S., San Francisco.
U. S. Mint Certificate No. 822, for 86 7-100 ounces, dated April 11, 1860, favor Wells, Fargo & Co., and indorsed to C. N. Fox.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 19, 1861.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co's, G. LENNOX, COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the Stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be redeemable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the 1st day of March ensuing. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

One hundred subscribed shares will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assignees in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferred on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Conformity of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each with such coupons attached thereto, and such upon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits upon the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from the bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, FEB. 18, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.
REGULAR SALE.

shares.		shares.	
50	East River Bank	$25	50 Damascus S. Ins. Co. $50
10	Market Bank	100	60 Butch & Drovs. Bk. 28
10	Lenox Ins.	50	13 Manhattan Ins. 50
50	Chicago & Mil R.	100	15 Tradesmen's Ins. 25
100	Mil. and La Pointe R.	100	50 Col. Marine Ins. 100
40	Richmond C. G. L. Co.	50	40 Imp. Traders' Ins. 50
100	N.Y. Consol'd S. Co.	25	20 Metropolitan Ins. 100
4	Howard Ins. Co.	50	10 Commerce Ins. 100
100	Scott Pacific R.	100	50 Am. Telegraph Co. 100
10	Neptune M. Ins.	100	250 Am. Guano Co. 100
20	Washington M. Ins.	100	40 Mer. Mutual Ins. 50
50	Am. Ex. Ins.	100	50 People's Gas. 50

$6,000 San Francisco City and County 6 per cent Bonds.
4,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st M. Bonds.
25,000 Tecumseh Coal and Railroad 1st M. Bonds.
1,000 Keokuk City 8 per cent Bonds.

Next Regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 21. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 11, 1861.
MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Transfer Agents, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the new Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the names of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filed, signated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an expired or defective power.

Third—Every transfer to present it on which there has been an erasure, interlineation or correction in the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be defined, and the applicant referred to this office.

Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 86 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY the 26th inst., at the office, No. 86 Wall-st. The polls will be open between the hour of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 10 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.
TO THE SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—It is important to the interest of the second liens that the coupons from their bonds, for November 1859 May and November, 1860 and May, 1861 be presented and funded before the close of the fiscal year on the 28th inst.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 56 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

$25,000 TO INVEST IN PURCHASE of Real Estate, or on consideration money in mortgages on unimproved Lots in the City of New-York. Apply to REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave
FROM SAMUEL-STREET. FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A.M., and 7 P.M. 10:30 A.M., and 3:30 P.M.
3:25 and 5 P.M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9 45 P.M. 10:15 P.M. (Sunday included.)
Rough and ready train, 7:30 A.M.
11 A.M. and 9 P.M. 8 A.M., 12:30 and 4:25 P.M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P.M. 5:55 P.M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P.M. 4 and 4:55 P.M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P.M. 7:40 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD for Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh, and Montreal.

From Thirty-first-st.	From 30th-st. Station:
Ex., 7 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.	Ex., 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Ex. Mail..... 10 A. M.	Ex. Mail..... 10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, and all local trains, see time table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Cannandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M., for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:3., 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3; 12 lbs. free $2 25. Through baggage checked to 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 21st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860..... $6,013,855 20

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	419,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60	$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,987 71	
Annuities	12,154 92	
Reductions of Premium	1,961 63	
Commissions	53,646 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz, Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	76 942 34—	$563 574 21
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421 879 12
United States Stocks	387,233 53
Real Estate	49,239 13
Due from agents	20,155 60—$6,989,856 74
add: Interest accrued but not yet due	80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)	135 000 00
Premiums in course of transmission	83,122 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861	$7,237,869 12

Net Increase in Cash Assets	$976,001 14
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860	$35,319,279
Amount issued during the year	5,051,291
Total	$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited	2,072,997
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861	$37,297,573
Of which are:	
For Life	$35 289,181
For Endowment Assurances	1 311 650
For Short Terms	822,753—$37,397,593
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860	11,834
Number of Policies issued during the year	1,701
Total	13,535
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead	912
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861	12,591
Of which are:	
For Life	11,941
For Endowment Assurances	394
For Short Terms	256— 12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POMHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EGGLESTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
R. BERTH. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN L. TELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL B. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

STATEMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Assets Jan. 1, 1860..... $376,661 94

RECEIPTS.

Premium and charge for policies	$203,6 1 23	
Interest and rents	3,4 3 40	
		211,274 63
Total		$587,939 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$57,085 00
Endowments, other Policies purchased	16,864 40
Dividends and Profits paid with Interest	8,793 59
Commissions, Physicians' Fees, Taxes, Re-insurance	20,146 30
Office expenses, Advertising, Printing, Stationery	19 872 02
	126,767 19

ASSETS.

Cash in United States Trust Co. and on call	$20,000 00
Cash in Merchants' Bank	3,923 54
Cash in Bank of America	2,787 84
Cash in hand	451 18
United States Treasury Notes	1,736 19
New-York City Bonds	20,855 05
Brooklyn City Bonds	33,081 00
Bonds and Mortgages	115,500 00
Real Estate in Book	5,000 00
Interest and Rents Receivable	1,250 00
Premium Notes	13,521 00
Loans by agents	10,245 77
Deferred Premiums of 1860	30,136 34
Assets, Jan. 1, 1861	701,482 11
Total	$417,779 54

There are no loss claims due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

All other losses, known or reported, amount to $13,004. Where number of policies issued is not stated, it is the number of policies issued since the organization.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPHERD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	CLEMENT CLARKE,
ISAAC C. ST. JOHN,	JACOB HARDEN,
J. PHILIP PHOENIX,	WILLIAM BOLLES,
JOSIAH RICH,	HANSON K. CORNING,
CHARLES CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
DAN. D. ARNOLD,	JAMES G. KLEIN,
WARREN R. WILLEY,	HERMAN C. LEUPCKE,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.

Medical Examiner, JOHN W. F. CLEMENTS, M. D.
Consulting Physician, GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D.
Actuary, N. G. DE GROOT.
General Agent, J. B. GATES.

Prospectus, with rates of insurances, endowments, &c., may be had gratis on application at the office, No. 40 Wall-st. The next triennial division of profits will be made March 4, 1862.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
J. EADIE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools for the XXth Ward until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 36th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

A MALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 180 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.
M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 180 William-st.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKIDMORE, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, steerage and meals (included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Meddis.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EGYPTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 20.
Births not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of Lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends in the event of collision or stranding to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and pass

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

hours for the reception will be officially announced by the Committee.

The car in which the President elect is expected to reach this City on Tuesday is a splendid one, and does great credit to the officers of the Hudson River Railroad. It has just been constructed, and fitted up expressly for the occasion—under the supervision of Mr. TOWN, Superintendent of the car-shop of the Company—in the most substantial manner, and is provided with CREAMER'S patent brakes, for instantly stopping the train in case of accident or danger. Its exterior is finished off in narrow perpendicular panels of fine workmanship, painted a deep orange color, relieved by dark ornamental lines on the bands. The whole is highly varnished, presenting a rich appearance. The body of the car is surmounted by an elevated roof, amply provided with improved ventilators on each side. Its interior is warmed by two of SPEAR'S patent railroad conductors, and lighted, if necessary, by four new and elegant candle-burners, with cut-glass globes. The floor is covered with beautiful tapestry carpet, of delicate colors. The sides below the base line of the windows are covered with crimson plush. The panels between the windows are covered with thick blue silk, studded with thirty-four silver stars, corresponding with the number of States in the Union, while several narrow panels near the doors are studded with thirteen stars only, representing the thirteen original States. Along the sides of the car, just below the ceiling cornice, rich tri-colored silk is suspended in graceful festoons with tri-colored cord and tassels to match. Four magnificent lounges, covered with dark blue cloth of fine texture and peculiar softness, and trimmed with tri-colored gymp braid and tassels; four arm chairs, four reading chairs with scroll backs; four parlor chairs and a black walnut and ebony centre-table, all covered and trimmed to correspond in style with the lounges, comprise the suite of furniture in the Presidential car. At each end are two national flags of rich silk, crossed. The cars, engine and tender will be gaily decorated with National flags and streamers.

President SLOAT, Superintendent SMITH, and their efficient aid, Mr. COHEN, have been very busy during the past week in perfecting their arrangements for running the Presidential train, and guarding it, as far as possible, from any liability to mishap. With this view, the entire force of employes on the road, numbering between 500 and 600 persons, have been detailed for special duty to-morrow. Every man will be required to walk over a given distance of the road, examine the track with the greatest care just before the approach of the train, and then keep a strict watch upon the track, taking a position on the road which will, at the same time, enable him with his signal-flag to notify the next flagman in either direction of any impending danger. These flagmen will form a complete line of signals from one end of the road to the other. Each division of flagmen will be under the immediate charge of the foreman of such division. The engineers of the locomotives will be accompanied by the master-mechanic of each division of the road. Two new and powerful locomotives, never yet used, except to test the machinery, recently purchased by the Hudson River Railroad Company, christened respectively the *Constitution* and the *Union*, have been reserved for this occasion. The *Union* will be run from Albany to Poughkeepsie, and the *Constitution* from Poughkeepsie to New York. A special time table has been prepared for the trip, from which it appears that the train will leave East Albany on Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M. Hudson at 10:56 A. M.; Rhinebeck at 12 M.; Poughkeepsie at 12:29 P. M.; Fishkill at 1:08 P. M., and arrive at the new dépôt of the Company in Thirtieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avennes, at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. SLOAN leaves for Albany today to accompany the President elect to this City, while Mr. SMITH, the Superintendent, and Mr. COHEN, Assistant Superintendent, proceed to different points on the route to adopt precautionary measures, and act in case an emergency should arise requiring their advice and services. They will then join the Presidential train on its way down.

The train will consist of only two passenger cars; it being the wish of Mr. LINCOLN that no additional cars be run, or any Club Committee or private individual be admitted to the train, except those connected with the Presidential party.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS AND DEBATE ON THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Virginia State Convention reassembles today.

Mr. MAIR introduced resolutions declaring that Virginia is devoted in her attachment to the Union, and will make any sacrifice consistent with her honor to restore and maintain it; but she protests against coercion, and is determined not to submit to any Administration or Government in which her rights are assailed or not fully protected, and that if the Union cannot be restored on terms honorable to all its component parts, then it shall be divided.

Mr. MORTON introduced resolutions declaring that Virginia will not submit to the coercion of the seceded States on any pretext whatever, protesting against the use of the Army and Navy to coerce any State now in or out of the Union; desiring to restore the Federal Union, and preserve it upon terms of safety and honor to all its members, but declaring that if the efforts being made to do so shall prove unavailing, then that Virginia will not hesitate, but will unite with her sister Southern States.

Mr. CARLISLE introduced resolutions declaring that since the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of CARSHOLM against the State of Georgia, and the adoption of the eleventh amendment to the Constitution, we are at a loss to understand how the impression that the Federal Government possesses power to coerce a State could have obtained credence.

Mr. LEAKE introduced resolutions declaring that if the Federal Government shall undertake forcibly to retake the forts in the seceding States, Virginia will regard it as an invasion of the rights of the Southern States; and that if the Government undertake to collect duties in the seceded States, Virginia will regard such acts as coercion, and is hereby pledged to resistance with all the means in her power.

Mr. RICHARDS introduced resolutions declaring that the compact between the States has been repeatedly violated and repudiated by the North, and, therefore, that it is not binding on the other parties thereto; that the peaceable withdrawal of the Southern States is justifiable; that we will resist the coercion of such States; that it is the duty of the North at once to concede such guarantees as will prevent a recurrence of our wrongs, and secure our equal rights; that a failure to do this will be an evidence of indifference or hostility, alike fatal to our peace and prosperity; that in view of these truths, we demand speedy security for our rights; that in default of which we will dissolve our connection with those who first wantonly wrong us, and then obstinately persevere in the injury, and that Virginia be forthwith put in a condition of defence.

Mr. FLOURNOY introduced resolutions declaring that, while Virginia has a high appreciation of the blessings intended to be secured by the Constitution and the Union, and will do much, and forbear much, to perpetuate them, she still feels bound to declare that identity of interests would demand and receive the interposition of all her military strength to resist any attempt to coerce the Southern States; that Virginia hopes and believes that, by prudent measures of conciliation on the part of the Government, and a just appreciation of our present difficulties, some measures of compromise may be adopted which will restore peace, friendship and union to every section.

All of the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

There was considerable debate touching National matters.

Gov. WISE reiterated his policy of fighting in the Union, and counseled speedy action.

Mr. MOORE, of Rock Ridge, opposed haste. He would not be driven by the North or dragged by the Cotton States, who acted without consulting Virginia. He was opposed to coercion, but if the seceded States chose to assault the forts let them take the consequences.

Mr. CARLISLE contended that the Government had never yet attempted the coercion of the South, and that when it was done the people would resist.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The joint resolutions, instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to oppose any amendments to the Constitution recognizing the right of property in men, or recognizing the extension of Slavery into territory now free, were adopted in the House of Representatives yesterday, by a strict party vote. Subsequently, the resolutions empowering Senators CHANDLER and STURGEON to represent Michigan in the Peace Convention were lost, by Ayes 56, Nays 34.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

SPEECH OF HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DECLARATION OF THE POLICY OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Feb. 16.

A number of model cage were presented and referred. The communication about war muskets was referred.

A bill was reported from the Committee relative to citizenship, prescribing uniform rules of naturalization. It was read only by caption. Applications were made for patents and copyrights; referred.

The rest of the business was transacted in secret session.

ARRIVAL OF HON. JEFF. DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sunday, Feb. 17.

The trip of Mr. DAVIS from Mississippi to Montgomery was one continuous ovation. He made 25 speeches on the route, returning thanks and complimentary greetings to crowds of ladies and gentlemen and military at the various dépôts.

A Committee of Congress and the Montgomery authorities met Mr. DAVIS about 80 miles off, and formally received him. Two fine military companies from Columbus, Ga., joined the escort at Opelika, and all reached Montgomery last night at 10 o'clock. He was received with great enthusiasm. A large crowd assembled at the dépôt, which Mr. DAVIS addressed as follows:

He said he felt proud to receive the congratulations and hospitality of the people of Alabama. He briefly reviewed the present position of the South. He said the time for compromises is past, and we are now determined to maintain our position and make all who oppose us smell Southern powder, feel Southern steel. If coercion was persisted in, he had no doubts as to the result. We will maintain our rights of government at all hazards. We ask nothing, want nothing, will have no complications. If other States join our Confederacy, they can freely come in on our terms. Our separation from the old Union is complete. No compromise, no reconstruction can now be entertained.

A large crowd waited on Mr. DAVIS on his arrival at the Exchange Hotel. The ladies were equally enthusiastic with the gentlemen. At quarter before eleven, at enthusiastic calls, Mr. DAVIS appeared on the balcony, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND BRETHREN OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA: For now we are brethren, not in name merely, but in fact, men of one flesh, one bone, one interest, one purpose and of an identity of domestic institutions, we have hence I trust a prospect of living together in peace, with our institutions subject to protection not defamation. It may be our career will be ushered in in the middle of storm. It may be that as this morning opened with clouds, mist and rain, we shall have to encounter inconvenience at the beginning; but as the sun rose it lifted the mist and dispelled the clouds, and left the pure sunlight of Heaven, so will the progress of the Southern Confederacy carry us safe to the harbor of constitutional liberty and political equality. [Applause.] Thus we have nothing to fear at home, because we have homogenity. We will have nothing to fear abroad, because if war should come if we must again baptize in blood the principles for which our fathers bled in the Revolution, we shall show that we are not degenerate sons, but will redeem the pledges they gave, preserve the sacred rights they transmitted to us, and show that Southern valor still shines as brightly as in 1776, 1812, and in every other conflict. [Applause.] I was informed, my friends, that your kindness only required I should appear before you. Fatigued by travel, and hoarse, I am unable to speak at any length, and came merely to assure you of my gratitude for these manifestations of your good will. I come with diffidence and distrust to the discharge of the great duties devolved on me by the kindness and confidence of the Congress of the Confederate States. I thank you, friends, for the kind manifestations of favor and approbation you exhibit on this occasion. Through my entire progress to this city, I have received the same flattering demonstrations of generous support. I did not regard them as personal to myself, but as tendered me as the humble representative of the principles and policy of the Confederate States. I will devote to the duties of the high office to which I have been called, all I have of heart, of head, of hand. If, in the progress of events, my services shall be needed in another position; if, to be plain, necessity shall require that I shall again enter the ranks as a soldier, I hope you will welcome me there. [Applause.] Now, friends, again thanking you for this manifestation of your approbation, allow me to bid you good night.

IMPORTANT ARMY NEWS.

A private letter received on Saturday from the War Department, says that the greater portion of the troops which left on Friday, were bound to reinforce the forts of Washita, Arbuckle and Cobb, which were reported by telegraph on Monday to be in danger of an attack by Secessionists. The remainder of the soldiers ordered for Florida, the same letter says, will leave next week. On the other hand, a prominent officer of the army here states that Gen. SCOTT will try to bring all the forces out of Texas, and leave that State to the mercy of the Indians; and that the *Daniel Webster* has gone to Charleston. The latter rumor is fast gaining ground, as some "half-pilot men" are on board. The most intense excitement prevails in army circles on the subject, especially among the persons who returned from Fort Sumter.

INTERESTING NAVAL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM GUNBOAT CRUSADER.

On Saturday morning the United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieutenant-Commanding JOHN N. MAFFIT, connected with the Coast of Cuba fleet, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she was received with the customary salute. This vessel has been signally successful in capturing slavers, having made three prizes during her cruise. The *Wyandotte* and *Mohawk* are also stationed on the Cuban coast to intercept slavers. Commander MAFFIT, some time since received orders to report with his ship to Commodore BLAKE, at Brooklyn, but there being a demand for some important service at Key West, she was temporarily detayed.

Capt. MERCER, who was recently appointed to the command of Fortress, wanted some heavy ordnance taken from Fort Taylor to Jefferson and the *Crusader* remained to carry them. The *Crusader* is not at present to be put out of commission, but any slight repairs she may need will be effected. Annexed is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Com., John N. Maffit; Lieuts. James M. Duncan, James E. Jewett, A. S. R. Benham; Master, R. R. Wallace; Surgeon, J. W. B. Greenlow; First Assistant-Engineer, J. A. Greer; Captain's Clerk, Wm. Littlejohn.

The following light draught force is now at the Brooklyn Yard waiting orders:

Vessels.	Tons.	Off. & Men.	Guns.
Mohawk	400	96	5
Crusader	382	94	4
Harriet Lane	350	92	5
Corwin	300	80	2
Bibb	320	83	2
Vixen	300	90	2
Perry	280	not manned.	6
Total	2 300	525	26

The *Bibb*, *Vixen* and *Corwin*, are engaged in the revenue service.

To-day at the Walke Court Martial, Lieut. BENHAM will be tried for shooting a man, who gave him some insolence; or attempted an assault, while in the execution of his duty. The Court will, it is expected, conclude its business this week.

COURT MARTIAL OF COMMANDER WALKE.

The Court Martial ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to try Commander WALKE, will resume its sitting to-day at the Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy-yard, the Court having been adjourned from Saturday, in order to give opportunity for the appearance of Commodore ARMSTRONG, who is to be a witness in the case on the part of the Government. Commodore STRINGHAM is the presiding officer.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The Legislature adjourned last night.

The election of Senators to the Congress of Confederate States was not brought on.

The bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes, to the amount of $500,000, was passed.

A stay law was passed.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of changes in business gives ten failures and suspensions in New-York, five in Boston, five in Philadelphia, three in Cincinnati, two in St. Louis, two in Baltimore, and twenty-five in other places—a total of fifty-two.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Vice President BRECKINRIDGE being sick, the Secretary called the Senate to order.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) took the Chair.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he had been asked, by the unanimous request of the Naval Committee, that the vote excusing Mr. THOMSON from serving on the Naval Committee be reconsidered.

The vote was reconsidered, and Mr. THOMSON was not excused.

The resolution for printing 20,000 additional copies of the agricultural report from the Patent Office was passed.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, that the Committee had agreed. One part of the agreement strikes out the Chiriqui amendment. Before the question was taken on agreeing to the report, Mr. GREEN called up the Territorial bills for Nevada and Dacotah Territories, which was the special order.

The bills were discussed until one o'clock, when the Tariff bill was taken up.

The question being on Mr. SEWARD'S amendment, extending the time when duty shall be paid to three years, the effect of which is to leave the system as it is now, was, after some discussion, agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Tenn., King, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Pugh, Powell, Sebastian, Seward, Sumner and Thompson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—18.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to strike out all in the bill relating to the warehousing system. Agreed to.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) sent an amendment to be read, which he proposed to offer, which is mainly the tariff of 1846.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to raise the duty on flax seed from 10 to 15 cents per bushel.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to amend so as to make the duty on wools 20 per cent *ad valorem*. The bill provides that there shall be no duty on coarse wools.

Considerable discussion followed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to substitute a duty of three cents per pound, which was lost. And Mr. POWELL'S amendment was then disagreed to.

Mr. POWELL moved an *ad valorem* duty on coarse wools when the price does not exceed twenty-four cents per pound.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that the bill proposed a tax on cheap cigars, and allowed high-priced ones comparative exemption. He moved to amend so as to reduce the duty one-half on cigars.

After debate the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution that on and after Monday next, the Senate meet at 11 A. M. Laid over. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Dem.,) presented a memorial signed by 200 citizens of the District he represents against the amendments to the Constitution lately introduced by himself.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented the proceedings of the New-York Democratic Convention, signed by 650 delegates, relative to the settlement of the national difficulties. Laid on the table.

Private bills were then considered, of which about twenty were passed.

The amendments to the Deficiency bill in controversy between the two houses have been settled through the Committee of Conference, the Senate receding from the appropriation of $300,000 for carrying into effect the contract of the Navy Department with A. W. THOMPSON for certain harbor and coal privileges on the Chiriqui Isthmus.

The House also adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. By this the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to discontinue refining at the mint whenever considered expedient, but leaves the price for coining as it is now.

The House passed the Senate bill to carry into effect the conventions between the United States and New-Granada and Costa Rica respectively, for the payment of the claims of our citizens for losses. The bill merely provides for the appointment of Commissioners.

Recess till 7 o'clock, for promiscuous debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Less than a dozen members were present.

Some of the pages occupied seats, so as to make a respectable exhibition of auditors.

Forty listeners were in the galleries.

The Capitol was brilliantly illuminated at an expense of $100 per hour for gas-light.

Messrs. SOMES of Maine, BURNHAM of Connecticut, and WALDRON of Michigan, made speeches against the pending compromises and the extension of Slavery.

Mr. SOMES, of Maine, (Rep.,) said: The difficulties that threaten the peace and stability of the nation are the results of an attempt to override civilization, by forcing Slavery on enlightened communities. The advocates of Slavery are trying to harmonize an intensified despotism, with free schools and Christianity. They insult the intelligence of the North by declaring that wrong is right, and they propose to gag all who presume to differ from them. They have undertaken to unite two repellant bodies, and because they will not fuse, they threaten to break the crucible, any political chemist could have foretold the result. The framers of the Constitution, while tolerating Slavery as a necessity then, yet provided in the Constitution means for resisting and the theory of equal rights, namely: Free speech and a free Press. They feared not error, so long as truth was free to combat it. Our Southern friends understand the power of truth as well as NAPOLEON I. did—and fear it more. The second NAPOLEON is more than his uncle or the slaveholder, for even now he is substituting the golden for the iron rule, which he relaxes by unfettering the Press. The Slave Power might learn political wisdom even by crossing the Atlantic, but chooses the Gulf. Its present game of forcing the North into compromises is one of brag; conventions are cheap and resolutions cheaper. We have had numerous Southern conventions and resolutions, for direct trade and magnificent steamships, but they have floated only in the imaginations of the resolvers. But you say now they have certainly seceded, have seized public property and threaten war—I know it, and this is the very card to bring Congress to its knees and they KNEW it. I admire their boldness; they stake all on a small pair, and then, without moving a muscle, look their opponent in the face till he quails and lays down his hand. They play their game more desperately than they first intended, for they did not expect firmness in the people of the North. If that which was intended for a force results in a tragedy, the getters up of the piece will be alone responsible. If the true Union men stand aloof, in ninety days Secessionists will cry for quarter—not concession. The seceded States say they are gone; will any empty compromises save the Border States? No! all such schemes merely demoralize and disorganize the Republican Party, which alone now has power to preserve the country. Compromises now only breed new difficulties, and should be sternly resisted. Compromisers of all sorts—the worshipers of money, the timid, negative men, the place-seekers and the chronic fogies—are all to be met and withstood by the men whose highest controling motive is humanity in elevating the race. There are strata in politics as in geology; historically there have been twice—war, money and humanity. The two first are about to yield to the last, and henceforth be only auxiliary to its development. It now controls the North, and produces uncompromising hostility to Slavery expansion. What, then, is the interest of the Slave States? The Cotton States will inevitably expand the slave-breeding territory, and thus damage the Border States. Their only true policy is to conciliate the Free States and let the Gulf States sustain their own burdens. They should do it as the only means of protecting themselves from insurrection or attack; of preserving what they now have, and securing future prosperity. Be warned of the fate of those who have compromised with wrong. The Fugitive Slave law was framed to satisfy the Slave power, and was made so heavy that it crushed its Northern champion, the greatest man of the age, and carried down a President and the Whig party. Are you not well-met with such a feat, or have you got your eyes on another crop of great men and a successful party, whose necks you wish to place under the modern guillotine called Compromise? Several are on their backs already looking up at the glistening blade, but they are unwilling to die alone, so they beckon us on, to share their inglorious fate. A sham compromise will do the South no good—for a real one there is no basis. The Border States, for their own safety, must ally themselves with the North. Emancipation is sure to come in time; nothing can prevent it; better prepare for it in season. Aggressions on Northern men in the Slave States must cease, retaliation must be put down, or the power of a consolidated North will sweep away all resistance. Unless the South retreats from its treason, Slavery is doomed and will go out in blood. Secession, compromise and reconstruction is now the platform of the odds and ends of the Democratic Party; secession to force compromise—compromise to destroy the Republican Party and reconstruct the old Democracy on its ruins. Let us meet this courageously. The people sustain brave men, and follow a hero into the ditch sooner than a coward into camp. Save the Free States from humiliation—the Border States from secession. By compromise you encourage treason and enhance the danger. I hope that the Union will be saved, but it must not be by striking hands with wrong. Let us have Liberty and Union if we can, but Liberty without Union, rather than Union without Liberty. Adjourned.

MUSKETS FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

NORFOLK, Friday, Feb. 15.

One of the Bay steamers brought to Fortress Monroe to-day five large cases of muskets, manufactured at the Harper's Ferry Arsenal.

The Surveying schooner *Crawford* is preparing for sea at the Gosport Navy-yard.

Light in Fort Sumter.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your playful remarks in to-day's paper, entitled "Making Light of an Embargo," require, in justice to the officer named, that the facts of the case should be stated. A few days after the occupation of Fort Sumter, the wife of Capt. SEYMOUR applied for permission to visit her husband, which request was refused in no very courteous manner. Nothing daunted, she and Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S wife succeeded in getting a boatman to take them over, and, at the same time, hurriedly collected a number of articles, including a box of candles, intended for the use of their friends in the garrison. These were carried over without the aid of hoops. Some weeks since Capt. DOUBLEDAY, in a letter to his wife, mentioned that they had been without candles since those she smuggled over were exhausted. A copy of this letter was taken without her knowledge, and furnished to the Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, in which paper it was published. The Charleston *Mercury* thereupon charged that certain ladies had abused the confidence and hospitality of South Carolina, in allowing their visits to Fort Sumter, by smuggling supplies under their hoops, and giving Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S letter as authority, and your paper, taking the *Mercury's* article as a text, administers a playful rebuke to Capt. DOUBLEDAY for having published a secret, which he would have been the last one to reveal. THREE BLACK CROWS.

Arrivals in the City.

Sir Edward Head, Governor-General of Canada, Lady Head, and two Misses Head; Capt. Retallack, Miss Lefere, Miss Griffin and Miss Cheroot, of England; H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Bernal, from Baltimore and Edward Le Cbilde, of Paris, France, are at the Everett House.

Hons. Hollis White, of Niagara Falls, and A. S. Diven, of Elmira; J. E. Jewett, of the U. S. Navy; Judge Wells, of Penn Yan; C. Wilson, of the U. S. Coast Survey; F. B. Hastings, of St. Louis; G. Ozaun, of Paris, and C. W. Fallon, of Charleston, S. C., are at the Astor House.

Judge J. B. Campbell, of Charleston, S. C.; Col. R. B. Morrell and lady, Philadelphia; Capt. C. M. Fauntleroy, of the U. S. Navy; J. S. Gibbons, of Philadelphia; W. S. McDowell, Dr. H. M. Humphrey, and J. D. Nott, from England, passengers by the *Africa*, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Vermont; J. M. Shelley, of Keokuk; S. Witt, of Cleveland, Ohio, and H. K. Lawrence, of Wisconsin, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Francis Granger, of Pittsburgh; Capt. Cook, of the *Africa*; W. H. Weeks, of San Francisco, and G. Parker, of London are at the St Nicholas Hotel.

N. P. Willis, of Idlewild; Parke Godwin, Esq., and W. Young, of the New-York *Albion*, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 15.

COTTON; sales 1,500 bales Middling at 11c. Sales of the week 12,200 bales; receipts of the week, 12,815 bales, against 31,000 bales last year; decreased receipts at this port to date, 213,715 bales; exports of the week, 11,570; stock in port, 100,351; rest unchanged.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 16.

COTTON; sales 2,500 bales Middling at 11c. Market firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 16.

COTTON; sales to-day 12,500 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling. SUGAR dull; fair to fully fair 4¾c.@5¼c. MOLASSES 30c.@31c. FLOUR; superfine $5 50@$5 60. FREIGHTS on Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 16.

FLOUR dull. Howard-street and Ohio, $5 12½; City Mills, $5; no sales. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 35@$1 60. CORN dull. Yellow, 63c.@65c.; White, 63c.@65c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $17 75. LARD, 10c.@10¼c. COFFEE quiet at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY, 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 16.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—There is a moderate demand. CORN is in fair demand; old 65c.; new 58c. WHISKY 17½c.@18c.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 18—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. J. C. Tucker, Mrs. Lefevre, Mrs. Griffin, Miss. F. Jenkins, Miss Clayton, Bis Excellency Sir H. M. Head, lady, governess, maid and man servant Miss Head, Miss E. Head, Messrs J. D. Mott, R. Clayton, Warwick, Grainger, Parker, Jas. Barbour, C. Prondfit, G. M. Muller, J. B. Scouller, Shawcross, James Douglass, Mr. Benial, Major Retallack, A. D. C., Mr Delfils, J. P. Woodward, J. C. Mensdorff, Dr. H. Mallmsphrey, F. Lloyd Pinee, N. A. Pemberton, P. Longin, W. Scully, H. A. Fanshaw, H. Bator, J. W. Brown, McLean, McDonald, W. Tofte, E. C. Pratt, C. O. Waring, Childe, Cook, Wilson, Bartwright, George F. Briggs, M. Taggart, Poulter, Harrison, J. Mather, George Welsh, Lucius Ficus, Jacoby, Ily. Taylor, Heald, A. Parkinson Mandeleck. Total, 58.

In steamship Montgomery from Savannah.—J. C. Jackson, T. T. Sherman, G. S. Bulkley, E. S. Wright, C. A. Rhodes, Capt. Horton, H. Ramsey, M. Chouinard, C. H. Brocken, E. Wray, T. D. Adams, C. A. Metzger, M. D., A. R. Russell, J. D. King and 31 in the steerage.

In steamship Zulu, from Kingston—Messrs. Peter Ravin, Samuel Shaw, Morris McKnight, Miss Cosby.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Yorktown, for Norfolk—Mrs. Campbell and child, J. Herriman, Miss S. G. Sydnor, Mrs. Simon, Geo. Robbins, R. H. Robinson, Wm. A. Smith, W. W. Griggs, Dr. J. B. Brooks, J. M. Small, Wm. Johnston, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 50 | Sun sets..... 5 3s | Moon sets.... 1 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 59 | Gov. Island.. 1 4s | Hell Gate..... 3 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Monticello, Gager, Savannah. H. B. Cromwell & Co; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Hitchcock; Patapsco, Vale, Portland. H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Wenonah, (Br.,) Ingram, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.; Fidelia, Bessling, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Warren, Benshall, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Adelia, Young, Southampton, Walsh, Carver & Chase; J. Montgomery, Pie, Cork and a market, Ruger Bros.

Brigs M. D. Lane, Gardner, Charleston, H. Tupper & Son; Presidencia, James, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; T. M. Mayhew, Frith, Bermuda; Smith Jones & Co; John Brown, (Russ.,) Bo. mann, Amsterdam, Funch & Meincke.

Schooners Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co; James Brophy, Mullin, Caracas, Metcalf & Duncan; A. C. Reeves, Somers, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Jamestown, Lafourette, Petersburgh, I. Cole; Geo. Mangum, Scudder, Havana, L. B. Gager; Canova, Fullerton, Boston, J. W. McKee, D. Wolfe, Buckhalon, St. Augustine, Van Brunt & Slaght; Red Eagle, Brown, Savannah, Wallace, Sherwood & Co.; Trident, Snow, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; A. Mason, Corson, St. Mary's, Dolliver, Potter & Co.; S. N. Smith, Weeks, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; G. Darby, Rogers, Savannah, D. C. Murray.

Arrived.

U. S. Steamship Crusader, Maffit, Key West Feb. 8, via Havana 9th. Has experienced heavy weather.

Steamship Zulu, (Br.,) Goodwin Kingston, Jam., 6th inst., with mdse. to Walden & Booth. Has experienced heavy weather.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Caravan, Sands, Liverpool Dec. 31, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Jan 13, lat. 33 50, lon. 42, first part of the night, strong gales and head squalls; 10 o'clock barometer 28.40, falling; took in the flying jib, foresail and mizzentopsail, and kept the ship under fore and main lower topsails; a high cross sea running at the time; at 12 midnight, barometer 28.50, and continued to fall; strong gales and hard squalls; 2 A. M., of 30th, barometer 28.30; at 3 A. M., blew away the foretopsail, and split the main one, it being a seam rotted sail; lost about one-third of it, and the balance stood for two days after the gale; at 4½ A. M., barometer at 28.50, the bowsprit broke at the knight heads, and the foremast by the eyes of the rigging, and took the top and all with it; also turned the port foreyard-arm over to starboard, and placed it in the fore-rigging; sprung main and mizzenmasts; broke the main topgallantmast in three pieces, and the mizzentopgallant mast by the eyes of the rigging. It also split all the sails bent on the yards, blowing hard at the time, and a high sea running; the ship surging on the spars, was compelled to cut them adrift from the ship. For 6 ds after the masts went, had nothing but gales and hard squalls, attended with rain, which did not ship; laboring and straining hard, and making much water, the pumps well attended. Jan. 15, lat. 41 20, lon. 41, fell in with ship Lady Clarendon, bound E.

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, Calcutta Nov. 22, via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with guano to A. M. Lawrence. Feb. 16, off Sandy Hook, sprung a leak, and makes at present 5,000 strokes per hour.

Ship Orpheus, (Russ.,) Wressels, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. and 14 passengers to Henrikus & Gosling.

Bark Cuseo, Gardiner, Trinidad de Cuba Jan. 31, with sugar, &c., to George Stephenson. Has had a succession of N. E. gales and heavy weather the entire passage. 8th inst., lat. 34., lon. 37, spoke a Prussian bark, from Venezuela for Baltimore.

Bark J. M. Thurston, (of Bangor,) Gilkey, Messina, and Gibraltar Jan. 14, with fruit, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Experienced some heavy weather; sprung foretopgallantmast and foreyard.

Bark Lucy Ann, (of Newport,) Corrigan, Nassau River, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to J. Holmes. Feb. 11, off Hatteras, passed schr. Southerner, bound S.

Bark Midland, (Prussn.) Miller, Mobile 20 ds., with rags to order. Had heavy weather on the Coast.

Bark Evening Star, (of New-Haven) Mansfield, Messina Jan. 10, and passed Gibraltar 23d, mdse. to master.

Bark A. H. Kimball, (of Machias) Parker, New-Orleans 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Parker & Gilman.

Bark St. James, (of Philadelphia,) Cruse, New-Orleans Jan. 29, with mdse. to Hicks & Ball.

Bark Rapid, Marschaeck, Vera Cruz 15 ds., with mdse. to Herring & Bros.

Brig Bounding Billow, (of Boston,) Harding, Smyrna Nov. 23, passed through the Straits Jan. 7 leaving a fleet of 200 sail waiting a wind—has had westerly gales the entire passage—with fruit to Bassett, Bacon & Co. Dec. 18, 15 miles S. of Carthagena City, Spain, spoke bark Daniel, of Boston, 30 ds. from Philadelphia for Leghorn. Dec. 23, off Cape de Gatte, spoke bark Fanny Essler, of and for New-Orleans from Marseilles, 25 ds. out. Jan. 2, in Malaga Bay, spoke ship Henry Clark, of Kennebunk, from Marseilles for New-York, 35 ds out. Same place spoke brig Flying Eagle, from Palermo for Baltimore, 24 ds. out. Jan. 2, spoke brig Pedro Sanchez Dolz, from Messina for New-York, 36 ds. out. Jan 2, off Gibraltar, spoke Herald, from Palermo for New-York, 25 ds. out. Same day, spoke bark Carolina, of Rockland, from Genoa for Philadelphia, 48 ds. out. Jan. 2, lat. 39, lon. 62, bark E. H. Harrington, of Boston, bound in, 4 ds. out.

Brig J. Jeffrey, (of Bangor,) Seeley, Sagua in Grand 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Experienced heavy E. N. E. weather. Sld in co. with brig Alhatross, and schr. F. A. Heath, for New-York.

Brig Hannah Eagle, (Br., of Liverpool,) Coburn, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with rosewood to master. Has experienced heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Brig Prince of Wales, (Br., St. John, N. B.,) Fitzgerald, Black River, Jam., Jan. 26, with logwood and pimento to A. H. Solomon & Co.

Brig Elisabeth McLea, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Jean, Palermo Dec. 21, and passed Gibraltar Jan. 11, with fruit to Draper and Devlin.

Brig Grendee, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Sultan, Patton, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with mdse. to C. B. Dibble & Co.

Schr. H. R. Coggeshall, Tilton, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton and hides to Norcross & Prince. Has experienced very heavy N. E. gales. Left brigs Rainbow, Giles, for New-York in 10 ds; American Union, Bartlett, for Boston in 5 ds.; schr. Fannie Vance, for New-York in 10 ds.

Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Osborne, Attakapas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. P. Leverich. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Aid, (of Yarmouth,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2937. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
IF SO,
IF SO,
IF SO.

USE BELLINGHAM'S
USE BELLINGHAM'S
USE BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED
CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT,
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
STIMULATING ONGUENT,

FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly-celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair.

This is the only article based upon

PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,

Which has ever been presented to the public, for promoting a healthy growth of hair on a

BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.

Persons having tried the various preparations now flooding the country, and having been deceived by them, should not be discouraged, but try one box of

BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,

which is warranted to do all that is claimed for it.

If applied to the scalp it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tawy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color—leaving it soft, smooth and flexible.

The Ongnent is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed,

PRICE $1 A BOX;
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
PRICE $1 A BOX.
ONE DOLLAR A BOX.
ONE DOLLAR A BOX.

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

"ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN."

We perceive, by the advertisement of Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of No 24 William-st., this City, that the renowned "Stimulating Unguent," invented by Dr. Bellingham, for a healthy stimulation in the growth of beard or whiskers, has now had its American market confided to their agency. The high reputation of this article in London, Paris, and other cities of Europe, seems to have been fully justified by experience in this country. We find that its praises are echoed among all classes. A few weeks are said to prove its almost magical influences upon the beard or whiskers. The British Volunteers have made such free use of it as to attract the attention of the London *Punch*. See advertisement of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., in another column.—*Herald, Sunday, Feb.* 17, 1861.

AND FROM THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY COURIER.

BEARD OR NO BEARD.—It is still a mooted question whether or no the beard is a proper adornment for man, and whether its growth has not a deal to do with his intellectual accomplishments. However this is, it is an ambition, and a very natural one too, in each man, young or old, to have a beard or moustache; with the latter, and with the former in many cases, it is also an ambition that it shall be dark or black. All so inclined have only to use Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Ongnent to have a speedy and handsome crop of either. An advertisement in another column tells the whole story, and we recommend it to the attention of those interested.—*New-York Sunday Courier, Feb.* 7, 1861.

AND FROM THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

TIDINGS FOR THE BARE-FACED.—We see that the well known druggists, Messrs. Horace L. Hegeman & Co., of No. 24 William-st., announce themselves as American agents of Bellingham's Celebrated Stimulating Ongnent for the whiskers and hair, which is exclusively used in London and Paris by all who yearn to possess luxuriant whiskers, moustache and capillary locks. It is warranted to bring out a thick set of whiskers or a moustache in from three to six weeks.—*Sunday Mercury, Feb.* 17, 1861.

AND FROM THE SUNDAY TIMES.

A FASHIONABLE NECESSITY.—The strength of Sampson was in his hair, and the strength of a man's claims to fashion are tested, now-a-days, by the luxuriance of his whiskers and moustaches. Fashion, for once, is on the side of reason and nature, and, in restoring the beard to its ancient honors, deserves to be applauded. But on some faces nature refuses to produce the manly crop. Art, however, steps in here to her aid, with Bellingham's Stimulating Ongnent, a preparation warranted to produce a thick moustache or whiskers in a few weeks. This preparation may be had at Hegeman & Co.'s, No. 24 William-st.—*Sunday Times, Feb.* 19, 1861.

AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,

FROM THE SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.

PERFECT IN WHISKERS.—Half the attention, at the Academy of Music on Monday night, was monopolized by a fine looking little fellow who displayed the most magnificent whiskers of the season. His face was literally covered—the lower part of it at least—with beard of the very gloss iest luxuriance. Would it be believed—yet we know the fact to be so—that this man had raised the whole of this magnificent crop within a few months from the use of Bellingham's celebrated stimulating Ongnent. This unrivaled preparation for promoting the growth of whiskers and moustaches may be procured at Hegeman & Co.'s, No. 24 William-st.—*Sunday Atlas, Feb.* 17, 1861.

TRY ONE BOX, YOU WILL NEVER REGRET THE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

Or a box of the Ongnent (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, (direct,) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 18. Apply to or address

ORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
No 24 William st., corner Exchange-place,

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Animated Debate in the Peace Conference.

Probable Adoption of the Majority Report of the Special Committee.

Arrival of the President Elect at Albany.

His Reception by the Governor, Legislature and Citizens.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECHES.

The Inauguration of the President of the Southern Confederacy.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS

The Policy and Purposes of Secession.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference were in session, to-day, upwards of five hours. The debate was the most animated of any since the commencement of the Convention. The two reports from the Committee were under consideration. The propositions respecting the Territories, establishing or permitting Slavery south of 36° 30′, were opposed earnestly by gentlemen from New-York, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin. Messrs. TYLER and GUTHRIE are leading advocates of the majority report, and earnestly urged upon the Convention immediate and direct action. They object decidedly to the proposition of Mr. FIELD, of New-York, for a National Convention, on the ground that before such a Convention can be held, unless some compromise be offered, or adopted, all the Border States will go out of the Union and will join the Southern Confederacy, binding themselves to that organization so strongly that the Convention will be powerless to effect a reorganization. The tone of JEFF. DAVIS' speech is alluded to by them to substantiate the determination declared by the States which go out, never to reunite with the North. A majority of Pennsylvanians, and some from all the Northern States, it is now thought, will accept the majority report, which, with all the Border State compromisers, will secure its adoption by a close vote. A canvass this morning of the Conference, shows only about half-a-dozen majority in its favor. The Slave State representatives say that its adoption, under such circumstances, and by such a vote, will be of no avail, and will not be accepted as settlement, as it will not be an expression of the wishes of the Free States. Several gentlemen have argued these points at length. The feasibility and constitutionality of the propositions in the report were discussed at considerable length. The Anti-compromisers, headed by Messrs. FIELD and NOYES, of New-York, BOUTWELL and ALLEN, of Massachusetts, and one Illinois men, as earnestly met these arguments. They object to a direct compromise, as being of no binding authority, and unlikely to receive any sanction from Congress, as the session is so nearly closed. They also object to them upon principle, and under threats, and to amendments to the Constitution by such process, and without careful deliberation. They could not see in them any remedy for existing difficulties, and only a problematical prevention of further complications and troubles. The same difficulties will exist after their adoption as now, and even with these concessions granted, the Border Slave States will not consent to, nor permit, any remedy for the frauds perpetrated by seceding States upon the Federal Government. The speech of JEFF. DAVIS, alluded to, published this morning, amounts in their estimation to a declaration of war, and yet gentlemen proposed that they should themselves do nothing about it. While the discussion was very spirited, the most amicable feelings were displayed on all sides. Mr. TYLER asked some of the Anti-Compromisers to-day, in a private conversation, if they would yield the Virginia proposition, the Crittenden Compromise, or anything against the spirit of the Chicago Platform. Or if direct compromise would not suit them as well as a National Convention. He received a negative answer. He is said to have replied, that if they maintained that position through this week, without action in the right direction for a settlement, there would no longer be any hope of adjustment, and they must prepare to recognize the consequences, or involve the country in civil war. He has not, he says, quite given up all hope yet. A proposition was to be made for evening session this week. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, made a long and eloquent speech, to-day, in Convention, against all compromise, said to be the most elaborate and able speech yet delivered. It attracted much attention and drew forth the debate which occupied the Convention all day. He went so far as to advise the Border States, as suggested by SOMES, of Maine, in his recent speech in the House, of the necessity of conciliating and agreeing with the North for their own safety. GUTHRIE afterwards approached Messrs. BOUTWELL, ALLEN, FIELD, and CROWNINSHIELD, and said he did not stand upon his proposition, nor did Kentucky demand CRITTENDEN'S, or any particular measure, as an alternative, asking what they would give, and intimating that they would agree to anything which presented a basis of adjustment. They replied, offering a National Convention. They think this proposition rapidly gaining in favor, and express the belief that now no other can pass.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS' INAUGURAL.

JEFF. DAVIS' speech at Montgomery attracts considerable attention. His bragadocia and threats are the subject of ridicule, and excite no fear here. It is only tending to strengthen the anti-compromise feeling. His inaugural address, or that part of it which is received here to-night, but not yet made public, I learn from private sources, takes strong ground against reconstruction and compromise, and partakes more of the air of a military dictator than the head of a peaceful Republic. The Border-State men denounce DAVIS and his bombast without stint.

THE FORCE BILL.

The Force bill was up in the House to-day. It is not Mr. BINGHAM'S original Force bill, but was one introduced by Mr. STANTON, of Ohio. It will meet strenuous opposition, as it gives the President almost unlimited power over the Army and Navy, to suppress rebellion and enforce the laws. It stands as the regular order for each day, and appears to have a good chance of adoption. It is stated that the President will veto it.

THE MAIL SERVICE IN THE SECEDING STATES.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices reported, without amendment, the House bill, authorizing the discontinuance of the daily mail service in the seceding States.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate had the Tariff bill under consideration to-day. Senator WILSON made a patriotic and forcible speech upon the proposition to repeal the duties upon sugar.

STATE LOANS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

A bill is being prepared by a member of the House, authorizing the President to receive loans from any State, and issue coupon bonds in payment, limited to thirty years.

THE DE GROOT CLAIM NULLIFIED.

The Senate has passed joint resolutions repealing the famous De Groot bill, by which W. H. DE GROOT, of New-York, was awarded one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars. This, of course, ends the case, if the House agrees to the resolution, and DE GROOT will get nothing.

THE TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

The Colorado Territorial bill, incorporating the Pikes' Peak portions of New-Mexico, including about seven thousand citizens, passed the House to-day. There is an amendment upon it which sends it back to the Senate. It will probably pass. Three parties are here, professing to represent it as Delegates. C. H. MORGAN, one of them, will bring the case before the Committee on Elections, unless his credentials are recognized without dispute.

A RUPTURE BETWEEN CALIFORNIA SENATORS.

Much interest was excited to-day in the rupture in the Senate between Senators GWIN and LATHAM, colleagues from California. GWIN moved that the Senate non-concur in the House Post Route bill, containing the daily overland mail project, with a view of asking for a Committee of conference. LATHAM opposed the motion, and moved a concurrence in the House bill, which, as he showed, would secure a daily mail, while GWIN'S proposition, if adopted by the Senate, would probably defeat the entire bill. The battle will be renewed to-morrow.

THE LIBRARY INVESTIGATION.

The House Special Committee upon the Library matter, examined two or three witnesses, to-day, and summoned, in all, about twenty. They find nothing startling as yet, and probably will not, beyond the fact that many books are missing. It should be understood that the statement in the TIMES, respecting the order of Mr. DE JARNETTE, did not charge him with the intention of defrauding the Government. No one presumed that he himself would be guilty of, or countenance, such an act. He says that he desired them for the purpose of preparing a speech, but did not receive any of them. The looseness of members in the matter of giving out such orders, however, cannot be excused.

THE TELEGRAPH SURVEY.

JOHN COCHRANE reported to the House, from the Committee on the Commerce bill, appropriating $50,000, and authorizing the employment of two national vessels for the survey of the telegraph route from San Francisco *via* Behring Straits, to the mouth of the Amoor River.

THE FISHING BOUNTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified Messrs. ALLEY and ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, that the fishing bounties shall be paid as soon as the condition of the Treasury will warrant, and, therefore, the proposition to send a Commissioner on, to look after the payment of these claims, is useless.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR FOR THE CABINET.

The suggestion that MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland, may be called to Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, continues to interest a large interest among the most reliable members of the Republican Party, and the name of no one from the Border Slave States has been mentioned in this connection whose appointment would be so generally satisfactory. Though a Southern man by birth and education, Mr. BLAIR drank in his Republican principles many years ago, and gave public expression to them long years before the Republican Party had its birth. In this respect he has the advantage of those who have only found voice for their Republican sentiments *since* the success of the Party was assured, some of whom are bidding highly for upper seats in the synagogue. At least as long ago as 184-, Mr. BLAIR was as good a Republican as is Mr. LINCOLN to-day—as I discover by perusing a pamphlet address to the Democracy of Missouri, written by him in that year, in which he argued the justice and wisdom of the Wilmot Proviso, rebuked the arrogant attempts of Slaveholdera to suppress the freedom of speech, exposed the aristocracy of Slavery, and urged the necessity of resisting its encroachments upon Freedom. Indeed, the document embodies the Chicago platform completely, at least so far as the questions of Slavery and Homestead are concerned—as will be seen from the following extract:

"So therefore, from permitting the extension of this institution, according to Southern policy, the contrary policy—the Northern Democratic policy—is the true one for us! and that policy is to keep free Territories free; free not only to all within the Union, but free to every lover of freedom throughout the world. But the Northern Democratic policy goes further, and proposes not only that every institution which begets a privileged and ruling class be kept out of this territory, but to give permanent security to individual independence in it by donating to every settler a portion of that large domain for a homestead, and providing effectually against his being deprived of it for any cause.,'

Among those whose signatures follow that of "M. BLAIR," appended to the document, I find those of O. D. KELLEY, Mayor of St. Louis; WM. MCKEE, proprietor of the St. Louis *Democrat*; FLETCHER M. HAIGHT and H. H. HAIGHT, now prominent Republicans of San Francisco, California; JOHN DOYLE, a present member of the Missouri Legislature, and various others. Mr. BLAIR is evidently well seasoned timber for a Republican Cabinet.

MR. LINCOLN'S QUARTERS.

The statement that Mr. LINCOLN is to be the guest of Mr. SEWARD at Washington until the 4th of March is quite erroneous. The President elect does not design to stop at any private house. It is said that he will take quarters at the National Hotel.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

It appears from the investigation of the House Military Committee that Ex-Secretary FLOYD accepted A. R. BALKNAP'S bid for 100,000 muskets, but that Secretary HOLT refuses to recognize the contract. Mr. BALKNAP says they were intended for the Sardinian Government. It is further shown that Mr. FLOYD distributed without any order, through the Engineer of the Department, 65,000 percussion muskets, 40,000 altered muskets and 10,000 rifles among the arsenals at Charleston, Augusta, Mount Vernon, Baton Rouge, and North Carolina. With the exception of those for the last named the arms fell into the possession of South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, by the secession movement.

The Committee give as a reason for reporting a bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, that it is certain that the regular military force is wholly inadequate to protect the forts, arsenals, dockyards and other property of the United States in the present disturbed condition of the country, the larger portion of the army being necessary for the defence of the frontier.

Some of the delegates to the Peace Conference, to-night, say they will probably agree by Wednesday upon a plan of adjustment which will be satisfactory even to the Virginia Commissioners.

The Territorial question was under consideration to-day, and the debate was directed to the object of securing unanimity on that point.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect towards Washington.

THE TRIP FROM BUFFALO TO ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Presidential party were awakened at the early and inconvenient hour of 4½ o'clock this morning. Mr. LINCOLN'S general health is good, but the hoarseness of his voice and soreness of his chest do not seem to have been improved by his exertions in Buffalo. The almost entire monopoly of his time by Ex-President FILLMORE in Buffalo was by no means objected to by the Republicans of the city. Mr. LINCOLN'S ground, most firmly taken, is that he is to be the President of the AMERICAN PEOPLE and not of the Republican Party. Hence he meets and desires to be with men of all parties, and Mr. FILLMORE, though not sympathizing with the principles of the Chicago Platform, is, nevertheless, the leading citizen of the city, and represents the Union-loving sentiment of the place. Therefore, the cordial welcome given by him to Mr. LINCOLN was eminently gratifying. The first 37 miles were made in 30 minutes.

At Batavia, gray as was the light and deep as was the snow, there was a very large gathering of people, who saluted Mr. LINCOLN with cheers and with the firing of cannon. Of course they wanted to hear him speak, but to their calls he replied that he did not appear before them or the country as a talker, nor did he desire to obtain a reputation as such. He thanked them for the kind attention manifested by their rising at so inconvenient an hour, and bade them farewell amidst a burst of genuine enthusiasm.

Hardly had the train commenced its career again, when a smell as of burning wood and oil filled the cars, and it was ascertained that one of the journals was heated red. The applying of a proper remedy, however, occupied but a few moments, and all was as it should be.

At Rochester, an assemblage estimated by the Mayor to number 30,000 people, thronged the avenues adjoining the depôt. Mayor SCRANTON, on behalf of the city, welcomed him in a short and pithy speech; after which, Mr. LINCOLN made a brief address, saying, however, nothing of particular note.

The scene presented by so vast a crowd was truly magnificent, causing Mr. LINCOLN to recall, as he observed to the Mayor, his old campaigning days. The number of ladies present was very great, and from a very fair young source was presented a floral testimonial of regard for which any one would be grateful—President or citizen.

The Democratic element was well represented by a magnificent locomotive, named *Dean Richmond*, which drew oddly enough the Presidential *cortège* from Buffalo to Rochester. This fact created a great deal of amusement among the party, and was productive of much good-natured raillery at the expense of the Republican Party.

Besides the usual party, there were on the train Hon. Philip Dorsheimer, Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*; Gov. Morgan's Staff, Mayor Scranton, of Rochester; Mayor Westcote, of Syracuse; Hon. E.W. Leavenworth, Judge Shankland, Maj. Peck, of Syracuse; Senator Hubbel, of Utica, B. Van Horn, M.C., Gen. Gustavus A. Scroggs, of Buffalo, and E. C. Fellows, Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad Telegraph Line.

The next stoppage was at Clyde, a town of some 3,000 inhabitants. They were all at the station, and a handful of enthusiasm for the man of their choice. Stepping upon the platform, Mr. LINCOLN said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I merely appear before you to say good morning and farewell. I have no time to speak in, and no speech if I had."

At this, Mr. PAINE, editor of the local paper, approached Mr. LINCOLN, and said that he had been deputed by the assemblage to shake him by the hand—which shake he would distribute in his next morning's edition.

An enterprising artist had placed upon a convenient wood-pile a camera with which he secured pictures of the rear end of the car, of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. Woon, a brakeman, and an unlucky reporter.

There being something like an hour's time before the train would reach Syracuse, Mr. LINCOLN availed himself of the sleeping apartment, to secure a few moments' rest.

After that, the speech which Major WEBSCOTE, of Syracuse, had kindly written out, was handed to him, and he was reminded by a gentleman that he was approaching the stronghold of extreme Republicanism, the hot-bed of Anti-Slavery principles, and the scene of the Jerry rescue, all of which information he received as though possibly he had known it before. The announcement was made by telegraph that a very large crowd was waiting for him at Syracuse, who were determined to have a speech. The managers of the train seemed to be in the conspiracy, for the speed was greatly accelerated so as to reach the station several minutes ahead of time.

It was evident, on arrival at the depôt, that the report had in no way exaggerated the excitement or the numbers of the crowd. At the intersection of the street with the track, was erected a nicely carpeted platform, on which were the Committee, Rev. Mr. WALDO, and a bald-headed eagle. The immensity of the gathering was equaled only by its absolute order and good behavior. Mr. LINCOLN was urged to go upon the platform, but having declined doing so elsewhere, he felt it his duty to treat all alike, and, therefore, did not go.

Having been welcomed in a rather extended, but cordial speech, by the Mayor, Mr. LINCOLN addressed the assemblage as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I see you have erected a very fine and handsome platform here for me, and I presume you expected me to speak from it. If I should go upon it you would imagine that I was about to deliver you a much longer speech than I am. I wish you to understand that I mean no discourtesy to you by thus declining. I intend discourtesy to no one. But I wish you to understand that though I am unwilling to go upon this platform, you are not at liberty to draw any inferences concerning any other platform with which my name has been or is connected. [Laughter and applause.] I wish you a long life and prosperity individually, and pray that with the perpetuity of those institutions under which we have all so long lived and prospered, our happiness may be secured, our future made brilliant, and the glorious destiny of our country established forever. I bid you a kind farewell.

Rev. Mr. WALDO, who is so infirm as to be scarcely able to totter, but who, nevertheless, voted for WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, was taken from the staging and brought upon the platform of the car, where he shook hands with Mr. LINCOLN, and came very near being pushed off the car by the crowd of people. After the speech there were loud cries of "Take the platform," and the Mayor, with divers Committeemen, urged him to leave the car and ascend the platform that the people might see him, but Mr. LINCOLN said, "No, Sir, I cannot; that was decided some time since"—and he did not go. "That's right, old man," said some one in the crowd, "stick to it—you've got yer stake, now don't take it up." This excited laughter and created good humor, during which the train moved off, followed by thousands of cheering men and boys.

DEAN RICHMOND got upon the train at Syracuse, and as his comings and goings generally indicate something, it was set down to his credit, and charged to his love for the Union.

At Utica quite a large amount of business was transacted. On a freight-car had been elevated a large platform, the whole of which was rolled up to the rear of Mr. LINCOLN'S car. The entire Legislative Committee were on it, and expected to be introduced to Mr. LINCOLN when he should make his appearance, but Mr. WOON peremptorily forbade it, saying that this time allotted to the citizens of Utica should not be used by the State. There was a tremendous shout when Mr. LINCOLN appeared, and in spite of a heavy fall of snow, the crowd augmented continually, until, as far as the eye could reach, could be seen a pushing, restless tide of humanity, with thousands of faces turned upward toward the future ruler of the nation. Silence having been restored, the Mayor introduced Mr. LINCOLN, who spoke as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT UTICA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have no speech to make to you and no time to speak in. I appear before you that I may see you and that you may see me; and I am willing to admit that so far as the ladies are concerned, I have the best of the bargain, though I wish it to be understood that I do not make the same acknowledgment concerning the men. [Laughter and applause.]

A crazy man, with long moustache and heard, with a shepherd's crook for a cane, and whose legs were incased in red flannel coverings, attempted to address him, but being prevented, turned his attention to the crowd who hooted and yelled at his singular behavior.

Mr. LINCOLN then went to the other side of the platform, from whence he addressed the other half of the crowd, in terms similar to the above. He then reëntered the car, where he remained until just as the train was about to start, when again ascending the platform he bowed farewell to the people.

The prettiest display seen by the party since leaving Springfield was made at Little Falls. During the entire tarrying of the train at this point, the church bells chimed most sweetly, presenting a novel and very enjoyable feature to the pleasures of the trip. Several hundred ladies were upon the piazza of the hotel, and as the band played "Hail Columbia," they waved their handkerchiefs in unison, and the crowd below cheered and hurrahed with lusty vigor. The address of Mr. LINCOLN at Little Falls in no way differed from those delivered at other places, and reported above.

At Fonda, in response to enthusiastic greetings, Mr. LINCOLN made a short speech, and, in declining to mount a platform prepared for him, said that, though he would not get upon it, he wished it to be distinctly understood that he would never shrink from a platform on which he properly belonged. This was the signal for renewed cheerings and great applause, amidst which he was borne away by the train.

During the entire trip Mr. LINCOLN has worn a shocking bad hat, and a very thin old over-coat. Shortly after leaving Utica, Mrs. LINCOLN gave an order to WILLIAM, the colored servant, and presently he passed through the car with a handsome broadcloth over-coat upon his arm and a new hat-box in his hand. Since then Mr. LINCOLN has looked fifty per cent. better, and if Mrs. LINCOLN'S advice is always as near right as it was in this instance, the country may congratulate itself upon the fact that its President elect is a man who does not reject, even in important matters, the advice and counsel of his wife.

To-morrow morning the party will go to Troy, and from thence to New-York. The following is an accurate list of the party proper:

Hon. A. LINCOLN.
Mrs. LINCOLN and two children, servant and nurse.
ROBERT T. LINCOLN.
LOCKWOOD TODD, cousin of Mr. L.
Dr. W. S. WALLACE, brother of Mrs. L.
JOHN G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary.
JOHN M. HAY, Assistant Secretary.
Hon. N. B. JUDD, of Illinois.
Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois.
Col. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. A.
Major D. HUNTER, U. S. A.
Capt. GEORGE W. HAZZARD, U. S. A.
Capt. JOHN POPE, U. S. A.
Col. E. E. ELLSWORTH, of New-York.
Col. WARD H. LAMON, of Illinois.
J. M. BUEGASS, of Wisconsin.
GEO. C. LATHAM.
W. S. WOON, General Superintendent.
B. FOERES, Assistant.

Besides whom are the correspondents of the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune* and *World*; of the Chicago *Tribune*, and of *Frank Leslie's Newspaper*. A telegraphic operator and the agent of the Associated Press are also of the regular number.

Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN are highly gratified at the report that apartments are engaged at the Astor House—that being the hotel where personally they feel most at home, and where their friends can have the double pleasure of entertaining them, and benefiting an establishment which stands up for the Union.

As the train entered Schenectady some careless gunner discharged a cannon close by the forward car, and producing a concussion that broke instantly with a startling crash several window-panes. The reception given Mr. LINCOLN at that point was very gratifying. A larger and more good-humored crowd than the one which was there convened, we have rarely seen away from the large cities. The Mayor had the good sense to avoid a long introduction; and Mr. LINCOLN'S address, though in substance the same that he has given all day long, was just what seemed to please the multitude. Mr. LINCOLN'S manner was peculiarly felicitous at that time, and it created a tremendous excitement in a very short space of time.

Mrs. FITZPATRICK was taken upon the train at Schenectady, and came on as far as Albany.

A bountiful lunch was prepared by Mr. BLOOMER, of Buffalo, by direction of DEAN RICHMOND, who pronounced it good. The various viands, turkey, chicken, bread and cake, were handed around by servants, and the success of the entertainment was an undoubted fact.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 18.

The train bearing the President elect and party left Buffalo at 5¾ o'clock this morning. He was accompanied to the depôt by Company D of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, which company also acted as an escort upon his reception here. Notwithstanding the early hour, several hundred people were present to bid Mr. LINCOLN farewell. The train consisted of a baggage and two passenger cars, under the command of JOHN CORNING, of Buffalo. Mr. LINCOLN and family and suite occupied a sleeping-car, which was the rear car of the train. Amongst the distinguished gentlemen on the train, beside those previously reported as accompanying Mr. LINCOLN, are Messrs. J. COLLAMER and PHILIP DORSHEIMER, of Buffalo; Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH and Judge SHANKLAND, of Syracuse; Hon. A. HUBBELL, of Utica; Maj. J. J. PECK, of Syracuse; HORACE GREELEY, of New-York; GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS, of Buffalo; Msj. SCRANTON, of Rochester; Hon. A. WESCOTT, of Syracuse, and Gov. MORGAN'S Staff.

The train arrived at Rochester at 8 o'clock. A crowd of people, numbering not less than 8,000, filled the space around the depôt. Mr. LINCOLN was introduced by Mayor SCRANTON, and responded to his welcome as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT ROCHESTER.

"I confess, myself, after having seen large audiences since leaving home overwhelmed with this vast number of faces at this hour of the morning, I am not vain enough to believe that you are here from any wish to see me as an individual, but because I am for the time being the representative of the American people. I could not, if I would, address you at any length. I have not the strength, even if I had the time, for a speech at these many interviews that are afforded me on my way to Washington. I appear merely to see you, and to let you see me, and to bid you farewell. I hope it will be understood that it is from no disapprobation to disoblige anybody that I do not address you at greater length." [Cheering followed.]

RECEPTION AND SPEECH AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18.

At Utica the train was delayed longer than was anticipated, to allow a heated journal to cool. The vast crowd assembled indulged in hearty demonstrations of joy at the sight of Mr. LINCOLN. He returned thanks for their kind reception, and excused himself from speaking.

A hearty welcome also greeted Mr. LINCOLN at Little Falls, and as the train stopped the church bells rang a merry peel, and the shouts of a highly excited crowd called Mr. LINCOLN to the platform of the car, but although earnestly entreated to make a speech he declined to mount a raised platform and be welcomed formally.

Fonda turned out *en masse* to welcome the President.

At Amsterdam and Schenectady large crowds were assembled. As the train approached the latter place, a cannon was recklessly fired point blank at the first coach, the concussion bursting in the door, tearing off the lock, and breaking to atoms three windows. Several persons near were covered with broken glass, but no one was injured.

At 2:20 P. M. two guns announced the arrival of the train in Albany, by the Central Railroad Company, at the Broadway crossing, where the train stopped. When the engine came in sight—the "Erastus Corning, Jr.," being decorated with flags—loud and enthusiastic shouts were sent up by the multitude, which numbered several thousands. Some delay occurred in consequence of the military not being on the ground in time, and the crowd vented their impatience in cries of "Come out on the platform," "Get off the cars," "Show us the Rail-splitter," "Trot out Old Abe," and similar requests. At length the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. BRYAN commanding, appeared on the ground, and a pathway was opened to the carriages, and the platform cleared. Mr. LINCOLN then appeared on the platform, and was received with deafening cheers. He was met by Mayor THACHER, who welcomed him as follows:

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. LINCOLN, In behalf of the Common Council and the citizens of Albany, I have the honor to tender you the cordial welcome of the city. We trust that you will accept the welcome we offer, not simply as a tribute of respect to the high office you are called to fill, but also as a testimony of the good will of the citizens, without distinction of party, and as the expression of their appreciation of your eminent personal worth, and their confidence in your patriotism. We are aware of your previous arrangement with the State authorities, and the brevity of your stay will compel us to forego the pleasure of extending to you, on the part of the city, other and more befitting hospitalities; but we are happy to know that his Excellency the Governor and the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature are about to receive you as the guest of the Empire State, and in so doing they will represent the kind regards of the whole people, as well as the citizens of the Capital. Permit me, therefore, to greet you in the name of the citizens, and repeat the assurance of a most cordial welcome.

Mr. LINCOLN, who appeared pale and worn, replied, in a low but steady voice, as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

Mr. MAYOR: I can hardly appropriate to myself the flattering terms in which you communicate the tender of this reception, as personal to myself. I most gratefully accept the hospitalities tendered to me, and will not detain you or the audience with any extended remarks at this time. I presume that in the two or three courses through which I shall have to go, I shall have to repeat somewhat, and I will therefore only repeat to you my thanks for this kind reception.

At the close of his brief remarks, the party proceeded at once to the carriages, which took their way down Broadway, and up State-street to the Capitol. The whole route was densely crowded with citizens, and the windows of the houses were filled with ladies, while carriages, crowded with ladies, lined each side of the road. Many residences displayed flags in profusion, and across Broadway was hung a strip of canvas, bearing the inscriptions: "Welcome to the Capital of the Empire State;" "No more Compromises." From the windows of the Young Men's Association building on State-street was displayed a banner with the words "We will pray for you, the defender of the Constitution as it is."

Along the line of the procession the greetings of the citizens were most cordial throughout, and ladies waved salutations, and smiled welcomes with pleasing liberality. In the Capitol Park an immense concourse of people gathered, and the task of the military and police was anything but easy. At length the Capitol was reached, when Mr. LINCOLN was conducted at once to the Executive chamber, where he was introduced to Gov. MORGAN, the State officers, and the Governor's staff.

After welcoming the President elect, Gov. MORGAN proceeded with him to the head steps of the Capitol, where he was greeted by a perfect roar of applause, the people rushing forward to obtain a sight of his

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

American Topics in the French Journals—Father Lacordaire and the French Academy—M. Guizot—The Bonaparte-Patterson Trial—No Agents for South Carolina.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1861.

One sees and hears so much about America just now, in the French journals and French society, that but for the lamentable condition of things at home, one's national pride would receive a complete surfeit. Unfortunately, there is a dark side to the picture—a side so dark as only to turn one's pride into mortification. The principal instigator of all this talk about America is the speech of Rev. Father LACORDAIRE at the Academy of France, and the reply of M. GUIZOT thereto. Beside this, the suit of Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, against the estate of his father, the late Prince JEROME, and the constantly increasing bad news from the disunion movement, have sufficed for the last few days to occupy the principal place in the public attention.

The reception of the distinguished Dominican monk, as a member of the Academy of France, was an event well calculated to excite a lively interest in all the upper classes of society of this brilliant capital. It was the first time that a monk had ever been elected to that body, and it was a strange sight to see the tribune of that hall, sacred to literature and science, occupied by a man clothed in a white woolen frock, with sandals on his feet, the top of his head shaved, and a rope suspended from his girdle, in token of his mission of humanity in saving the lives of his fellow-creatures. It was still more curious to see that man, thus clothed in the simple habiliments of a monk of the Mount St. Bernard, and in presence of a learned assembly, composed mostly of the *élite* of the Legitimist party, stand up and boldly eulogize the democracy and the institutions of America, to the derogation of the democracy and the institutions of France and of Europe. It was a rare sight to see a man so thoroughly imbued with the worship of the Catholic religion, defend, before the world, institutions, and a liberty and an equality which, even he admitted, could only have grown out of a profound respect for the Gospel, and for that religious liberty which the Puritans carried with them to America. In its whole length and breadth, the speech of the famous Dominican preacher went to prove that the institutions, the love of religious and political liberty, which constitute the Americans so great a people, and such an astonishment to the world, are the result of Protestantism, or, in his own language—for he did not pronounce the word—the result of that innate religion, that religion of the heart, to which European democracy is a stranger, and which it does not comprehend.

It was no less curious to hear M. GUIZOT, (who is a Protestant,) in his reply, glorify the Catholic religion in the person of the Pope and of the new member. Was it a mere politeness, a return for Father LACORDAIRE'S praise of Protestant America, or was it from an honest conviction of the truth of the sentiments he uttered? However this may be, M. GUIZOT has been praised while the Reverend Father has been abused. To praise American democracy, American habits and customs, American institutions, and American greatness, and to attenuate European democracy, institutions and habits and customs, was not exactly the line of argument, even in pronouncing an eulogy on the life and achievements of ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, to please a French audience of to-day; and thus it is that Father LACORDAIRE'S brilliant eulogy has been pronounced almost a failure, while the less brilliant and more truculent speech of M. GUIZOT is received as a respectable academic effort.

But see how mal-apropos was the eulogy of Father LACORDAIRE on the greatness of the American Republic just at this moment. When the imperialists, who have attacked him most furiously, exhausted all other criticisms and desired to finish with a crushing argument, they have had but to point to the Republic falling into ruins, to the boasted fabric which to-day looks very like a failure. The very morning of the day in which Father LACORDAIRE delivered the eulogy on DE TOCQUEVILLE and America, all the journals had published a dispatch announcing that Alabama, Mississippi and Florida had also withdrawn from the Union—that Virginia had called a Convention for the same purpose—that the Government of Washington was vacillating and powerless—and that the Union was crumbling rapidly into ruins. With this piece of intelligence fresh in the memory, the brilliant words pronounced under the dome of the Institute sounded like a mockery and a delusion. They struck upon the ear like an echo from the tomb, and were more the obituary of the falling Republic than of the deceased Academician. The few friends of America present in that hall were struck dumb with the contrast between the glowing eulogy of the speaker and the burning, mortifying reality. To see one's patriotism held up as the model for the world's admiration and example, and to know that that patriotism is only strong enough for days of prosperity, is a sort of passive torture we would not again voluntarily undergo. To make matters worse, the few feeble defenders of the Republic that are still found among the Paris journalists can find no better apology than that the Reverend Father's eulogy was written months ago, and before the secession movement commenced.

On account of the wide-spread reputation of Father LACORDAIRE, as an orator, the singularity of his social position, and the curiosity which always exists to see and hear M. GUIZOT, the ceremony of introduction of the new member was quite an event. Seats within the restricted hall might have been sold for hundreds of francs, perhaps of dollars; but the seats, four hundred in number, are given away by the members, and such is the rush for them that several members numbered their demands by the thousand. The Empress, the Prince NAPOLEON, the Princess CLOTILDE, and the Princess MATHILDE were present; and the Bonapartists and Legitimists were singularly mixed up on the occasion. On leaving the Academy the Empress, who was present for the first time, is reported to have said, "Well, to-day I have lost a prejudice and an illusion!"—a speech which involves an enigma all Paris is trying to solve, and which each one solves in his own manner. As an incident worthy of mention in this connection, M. GUIZOT, the Minister of LOUIS PHILIPPE, conducted the Empress by the hand to the seat reserved for her at the Academy.

The "Affaire Bonaparte-Petterson," as the French journals designate it, has also occupied a good deal of the public attention. You will see the full details in the French journals. So far as I can learn, the sympathies of the public are with the Baltimore family, but it is not anticipated that the suit will be decided in their favor. The Emperor, it is understood, stands non-committal in the matter, and desires the Courts of Justice to decide the case upon its merits. So long as the decision only applies to the property of the deceased Prince—that is to say, to the pecuniary rights of the Baltimore family—and does not interfere with the *Senatus Consultum* regulating the imperial family and the line of succession to the throne, His Majesty will assuredly take no side in the affair. In America, a man is either married or not married, and his children are either legitimate or illegitimate. But the Code Napoleon has provisos which apply to a sort of half-marriage—marriages in which one or the other service, civil or religious, is valid, and the other invalid, and the Baltimore family hope at least, if they cannot obtain from the French Court the justice of a recognition of their full legitimacy, to at least obtain the pecuniary benefits of these particular provisos of the French law.

One of the pleas set up by M. ALLOU, the advocate of Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE, is, that the suit of the Baltimore family, defended as they are by the famous Legitimist lawyer, M. BERRYER, is but a Legitimist demonstration, and has no such plea as that put forward by Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE. Such an assertion was an insult to the better feelings of every man who has a mother, and who has any pride in an honorable birth.

M. ALLOU again outraged every sentiment of humanity by exulting over the vigilance of the port officers, who, in 1804, prevented Mrs. JEROME BONAPARTE from landing on French soil, and thus prevented her son from being born a French citizen. According to his own statement of the case, Mrs. BONAPARTE, who was near her accouchhment, and naturally dreaded such an event at sea, tried to land at several French ports, but the minions of the Emperor had their orders to keep her out at all hazards, and this inhuman order they accomplished so well that Madame was obliged finally to take refuge in England. This incident in the history, one would suppose, the defence would not have referred to. The facts brought out on this trial should have been, from beginning to end, one of the most moving dramas of which history affords any example.

The trial is to terminate next Friday, after a reply from M. BERRYER, and a speech from the State Attorney.

It is still not true, as stated in the French journals, that there have been any agents here from South Carolina.

The American Minister gave another grand *soirée* on Friday evening last, which brought together, in the handsome saloons of his private residence, more than five hundred persons. Besides the Americans of a fashionable turn now in Paris, the society united the diplomatic corps and many other celebrities; among the rest, Mr. ROTHSCHILD. It was a very brilliant affair, and has served to fix the reputation of the Minister and his family in the fashionable world of Paris.

The second daughter of Gen. HARNEY has just married, in this city, the Count DE NOUE, an officer in the Guard.

MALAKOFF.

FROM FLORENCE.

The Question of an Italian War with Austria—Gen. Türr's Mission to Garibaldi—The Hungarian Question—The Siege of Gaeta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan 24, 1861.

In the present state of doubt as to what the Spring may bring forth for Italy, and the known difference of views between the Government at Turin and the party of action, with GARIBALDI at its head, as to the expediency of an immediate war with Austria, all are naturally desirous to learn the result of Gen. TÜRR'S mission to his chieftain at Caprera. The presentation of the "Star of the Thousand" was an excellent motive to be assigned for the visit, and the New-Year's gift of a diamond necklace to the general's daughter, from the King, of which TÜRR was the bearer, was a happy thought. He who would accept neither titles nor possessions, could not but be moved by so delicate an attention. Gen. TÜRR landed on the 13th, with an escort of six officers, and, meeting GARIBALDI, made the following speech in presenting him the Star:

"The Thousand with whom you disembarked at Marsala, conquered at Calatafimi, and, overcoming all obstacles, planted at Palermo the standard of Freedom, present to you now, with our hands, this Star, which, we hope, you will accept in memory of past intimacy, and as a pledge of future ties. The remainder of these Thousand, whom you once called the survivors of ten battles, will not be wanting to your first call."

GARIBALDI, moved to tears, replied as follows:

"Be assured that no gift could be so grateful to my feelings as this offering from my brave companions in arms. Tell them I receive it with joy, and thank them for it. I count also on them when I shall carry into your beautiful country, General, the aid of our hands; for I made a vow on the tomb of those gallant Hungarians who died for Italy, that we Italians will make good their places, as is our duty."

This allusion to Hungary is plain speaking, and a good example of GARIBALDI'S contempt for diplomatic shifts and concealments. At the same time Gen. TÜRR presented to GARIBALDI'S daughter the necklace. A smile of pleasure and gratitude lighted the face of the father, as he said: "Thank his Majesty, in the name of my daughter and myself, for this new demonstration of true friendship."

Since this, we have heard, if we may trust the *Persereranza*, which guarantees its authenticity, the result of the private interview between the two Generals. According to this account, GARIBALDI declared himself desirous of the reconciliation of all parties and willing to act with the Cavour Ministry, provided it will do its utmost to arm the country, so that, when the moment comes, Italy shall be strong enough to demand those parts of her territory still waiting to her integrity. With this end in view, he has chosen Gen. BIXIO as his representative before the various *comitati* or committees, and with instructions to inculcate in them the greatest harmony. It is GARIBALDI'S intention to establish a journal at Genoa, with the title, *Italy and Victor Emanuel*. Its object will be, not a systematic opposition to Government, but a just one. It will strive to urge it forward, without creating useless embarrassments. Above all, he insists on no time being lost in forming a powerful army and establishing relations with Hungary and the Southern Sclavonians.

Much to the same effect GARIBALDI writes to the Central Committee of Vigilance, (*comitato di provvedimento*) during the day of TÜRR'S landing. He urges the thorough organization of sub-committees everywhere in the Peninsula, not excepting Rome and Venice. "The Central Committee," he says, "must report incessantly, as the watch-word of every day and every hour, to the sub-committees, and by every other means endeavor to impress it on all Italians that, next Spring, Italy must unfailingly put under arms a *million of patriots*." He adds: "It is my duty to inform volunteers that no enrolments have *as yet* been opened or counseled by me."

Apropos to this million of patriots, the Committee to whom were intrusted the subscription for a million of muskets, set on foot by GARIBALDI last year, have made a report, according to which they have on hand 48 937 francs. While on the subject of GARIBALDI, let us give an extract from one of MAZZINI'S letters, quoted in a late leader of the *Nazione* newspaper, devoted to the notorious head of the Republican party. The journal pledges itself for the authenticity of the letter, its object in publishing it probably being to cause a breech between those whose friendship in Naples gave cause for uneasiness to the Constitutional party:

"GARIBALDI is weak as a child, and has done us immense mischief by his lobbia for ten King. Nevertheless, we must try to warm him up, and draw him over to our side. . . . . If the Italians were capable of passing the absurd frontier we have at present, without GARIBALDI; if, as formerly I could unite myself to your armed bands of Rimini and Sant Arcangelo—say to them, 'Forward, brothers!' and be followed—then I would trouble myself little about GARIBALDI. But he is, for the present, a power. He is weak, you say; we must try to get out of him what good we can, improve the Italians, and we shall have no need of him."

The same *Nazione* has been publishing a series of articles on Cardinal ANTONELLI, giving them the editorial sanction of leaded type. All have heard of this celebrated Prime Minister of PIUS IX., and those who have read M. ABOUT'S witty book on the Roman Question cannot fail to remember its most piquant chapter relating to his "Eminence of Sonnino." He did not say, however, all there was to be said, if our writer is well informed. I have translated a passage which throws a lurid light on the murder of the unfortunate ROSSI in 1849; an act universally attributed to the Red Republicans. After speaking of ANTONELLI'S secret dealing with the Austrian Minister, his pledge to put an end to the Italian movement, under the mask of an out-and-out Liberal, beginning by giving in his resignation as Prime Minister in consequence of the Pope's encyclical letter of 29th April, dictated by himself, the writer goes on:

"But the bargain with Austria could not be fulfilled if the Pope, as weak as he was changable, should fall into other hands. Neither the name of MARIANI nor FABBRI, which began to be heard in men's mouths, could reassure the plotters of such iniquity. Cardinal ANTONELLI had an office created—an office new in the Roman court—the *Governor of the sacred palaces*. With this he promised himself the faculty of remaining perpetually at the side of the Pope, and having him completely in his power. From that day the true Pope has been the Cardinal of Sonnino. The warm patriots at the head of Roman affairs did all in their power to keep the Pope erect and gain him for the Italian cause. MIANIANI and FABBAI fell in despair of attaining this end.

NEXT came PELLEGRINO ROSSI. ANTONELLI, who had only a smile of pity for the other ministries, which by turn he created and destroyed, paled a little at the advent of ROSSI and trembled in his anger before so powerful an antagonist. And there can be no doubt but that ROSSI would have lost no time in ridding the Quirinal of the pestilential breath of the Sardinian. PELLEGRINO ROSSI, two months after taking in hand the helm of State, was poniarded at 1 o'clock on the steps of the Parliament House, and this murderer is yet undiscovered, although in most cases murder will out. We do not say, and would not wish to say, that that hand was armed by the Cardinal Governor, because we affirm only what we know. We only say that ROSSI was murdered, and that the assassin did not fall under the hand of justice while Cardinal ANTONELLI governed the State. But we would quote a fact because of that we have full knowledge. When ROSSI took leave of the Pope to attend the Parliament, the latter was visibly agitated. He recommended ROSSI to be on his guard and gave him his benediction. After he had gone, Pius called Monsignore DELLA PUNTA, the Chamberlain in waiting on that day and bade him go to the apartment of Cardinal ANTONELLI and beg of him to send a messenger to the Parliament to hear what was going on and bring him immediately the tidings.

The Cardinal was, or feigned to be, busy with writing. Hearing the message, he raised his head, and, with a sneer, replied: 'Tell His Holiness that I had already thought of this, and shall have the news in a few minutes.' The news came indeed with the speed of lightning—and what news? The revolution of the 16th November is known. In the night of the 25th to 26th the Pope secretly fled to Gaeta to the company of the Cardinal Governor and the Austrian Minister, who could not separate himself from such excellent company."

A jury would hardly bring in a verdict of guilty on such evidence, and the future historian will hesitate before pronouncing sentence. But of the strength of the motive and the capacity of the unscrupulous churchman for the deed attributed to him few probably doubt.

We get nothing late from Gaeta. All that is known is that FRANCIS chivalrously refused easy terms, and was to fight it out and his killed or taken. The armistice ended on the 19th, and the 20th being allowed by CIALDINI to all families to move out who wished it, it was expected that on the 21st the game would begin. Now that Admiral PERSANO is allowed to attack from the sea, it is hoped that the end will be soon, and that better things are in store for the distracted provinces of Naples. The district of the Abruzzi has become a sort of La Vendée, and the country is a prey to the lawless gangs of disbanded soldiers from the Bomba army. As if the Red and Black parties were not enough to give trouble to the new Government, a large Murat faction is raising its head, and may be, with French sanction and aid, the hardest of all to deal with. It is said that a Murat conspiracy was discovered lately in an extraordinary manner. As Gaeta is known to be the grand centre of intrigues and political manœuvres all persons coming thence are strictly watched. Among these was a barber, who gave out that he was escaping to Naples. After examining all his effects in vain, at last a letter was discovered in the folds of his trousers. The person in Naples to whom it was addressed was arrested, and he confessed that it came from an officer of engineers at Gaeta. This officer had disclosed his plan (of giving up Gaeta to MURAT) to a French officer at Terracina, who had advised him to return to Gaeta and induce as many as possible of the Bourbon officers to join the conspiracy and betray the citadel to such French officers as shall be in the secret.

P. S.—Later news from Gaeta of 22d, informs us that the besieged opened a lively and unexpected fire that day, but it was silenced by the Sardinians. The fleet, consisting of twelve vessels, formed a line at 12 o'clock. The reason for the delay in the bombardment is that CIALDINI had orders from Government to offer FRANCIS, with his suite and foreign troops, means of transport, and to the Neapolitans three months' time to decide if they will pass into the service of the State.

Florence is decked in her gala dress of tri-colors to-day, to welcome the hereditary Prince of Piedmont, and his brother the Duke of Aosta. The guns of the fortress have just announced their arrival at the railroad station, whence they will be escorted to the Pitti Palace. If we Americans showed so much enthusiasm in our welcome of the Prince of Wales, on the ground that his grandfather ruled us, and that only what might not the Tuscans to do for the honor of the Prince who one day will be called to rule them himself? X.

THE MAGAZINES.

In the forthcoming number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, the number for March, the Professor whispers to his readers the secret of Edgar Vernon. His [illegible] is published in the April number, and to-day we have published complete in book form in two comely volumes. In the *Atlantic* Mrs. STOWE will commence her new novel with the May number. Its title will be *Agnes of Sorrento*.

The Historical Magazine, published by CHARLES RICHARDSON & Co., is a work of both interest and value. It supplies a place which is filled by no other periodical of the country, occupying a position somewhat similar to that long held in England by the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It has now reached the fourth volume. The publishers were in hopes with the commencement of the fifth to make some important changes and improvements—extending and enlarging the magazine. But in view of the times, they wisely defer it. The public will be satisfied with the periodical, if it but maintains its present excellence, for some time to come. In the index to the bound volume before us, we recognize articles from the pens of some of our ablest and best-known writers.

That remarkably patient old gentleman who has, ever since we can remember, sat, with pad in hand, on the outside of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, looking for all the world as though he were waiting for an idea, seems to be relieved from his ideeless dilemma. He has something to say, and he says it in advance of the mails. A month or two since, we inclined to the opinion that he had discovered that famous fountain, for which PONCE DE LEON so long sought in vain, and now we are certain of the fact. His remarkable sprightliness proves it. Here he is, up in the morning—or rather in the month—long hours and days in advance of his cotemporaries. He has improved upon the old injunction—instead of taking Time by the forelock he jumps over his head, perches himself on the dimly discernible horn of the new-moon, and waits until the hero of the hour-glass comes limping along, that he may again astound him in like manner. In place of "knocking his readers into the middle of next week," this most remarkable Knick has a very surprising knack of transporting them into the beginning of next month. His March face is now before us though his February one has not yet grown old. But few will feel inclined to regret the early visit, inasmuch as he comes accompanied by O'BRIEN, (FITZ JAMES, of course,) PARTON, Miss PRESCOTT, and others whose Magazine acquaintance is pleasant. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, familiarly known as Carl Benson, contributes a characteristic paper on *Bohemians*. The article on Lord BACON, by Hon. J. W EDMONDS, is a very good condensation of HEPWORTH DIXON'S lately published history of that eminent philosopher;—Mr. EDMONDS gives Mr. DIXON'S ideas, and in many places employs his language, though he forgets to give any credit therefor. We miss the genial pen of MEISTER KARL MAGE SLOPER LELAND from the present number, but rest happy in the assurance that he will be with us in April.

There seems to be a remarkable liveliness among the magazines this month. Scarcely is the ink devoted to the *Knickerbocker* dry, before *Harper's* presents its fresh and smiling March face for notice. We were on the point of saying that we regret to find a stupidity or two in the present number, but a sudden recollection comes to qualify the criticism. Without convicting ourselves of originality, we may incidentally remark that tastes differ materially. One reader will yawn over an article which raises another into the seventh heaven of appreciative enthusiasm. Every one reads *Harper's*, and it is therefore necessary that all these tastes be consulted. It is possible that some people are so intent on "getting the worth of their money," having all they pay for, as to read a magazine through from title-page to colophon—not even omitting a cursory perusal of the advertisements on the cover. Others, however, of a less economical turn of mind, will run through the pages and simply select that which suits their palate. There is no literary law making it compulsory for one to do with a paper or book as the countryman did at the hotel-table—commence at the beginning of the hill of fare and eat industriously through to the end. The palm of the stories in the present number belongs to "The Tale of the Trefotheens," or rather to its authoress, Miss HARRIET PRESCOTT. An interesting and instructive paper, "Pontiac and the Siege of Detroit," is contributed by JOEL T. HEADLEY. The illustrated articles maintain their standard excellence. Poetry is well represented in the present number, and it is all native to the soil, flowing from the Metropolitan pens of FITZJAMES O'BRIEN, BAYARD TAYLOR, T. B. ALDRICH, and GEORGE ARNOLD. The summing up of political events for the month is as complete and comprehensive as ever; the Editor's Easy Chair rocks in its usual graceful style, and the "Drawer" brims with its customary funny graphs.

—Among the standard scientific publications of the day we may class *Il Politecnico*, an Italian periodical imported and sold by Messrs. REPETTI & Co. The only drawback to *Il Politecnico's* obtaining an immense circulation in this country is the fact that it is printed in Italian. As the great mass of our readers are acquainted with English alone, and by no means too familiarly so, *Il Politecnico* can scarcely hope to rival the circulation attained by HARPERS', though it will reach the hands of all scientific men. From Messrs. REPETTI & Co., we have also received a most valuable map of Italy, the largest one, we think, extant. As public interest, aside from home, centres in Italy, the maps and publications of which these gentlemen are importers, should find a ready sale.

PERSONAL.

—There was a disappointed man in Rome on the morning of Feb. 8. Dr. Pope was out visiting his patients the evening previous, and got caught in the terrific snow-storm which swept over Western New-York on that day. While endeavoring to reach the house of a Mr. Ford, near Verona Springs, he became bewildered, lost his way, and finally concluded to seek shelter under a clump of trees, so he made his horse as comfortable as possible, turned over the cutter, and crept underneath it. On emerging from his hiding-place in the morning, he found that the trees which he had mistaken for a grove were the shade trees around the very house which he had made an effort to reach, and where he would have been made very welcome had he only gone a dozen steps further and knocked at the door.

—Hon. Allen Ayrault, who died a few days since at Rochester, has left $20,000 to Genava College, $10 000 to the American Bible Society, and $5,000 to the Episcopal Missionary Society. Then, after various legacies to his family and friends, the will directs that whatever may remain of the estate shall be disposed of as follows: Two-fifths to Geneva College, two-fifths to the American Bible Society, and one-fifth to the Missionary Society above mentioned. At a moderate estimate of the value of the estate, it is thought that the "two fifths" to Geneva College and to the Bible Society will amount to at least $40,000 for each.

—Mr. James Weeks, of Norwalk, Conn., aged about 50, and his son, who was 23 years of age, lost their lives by exposure during the recent severe cold snap. They went down the harbor swimming, and were compelled to take refuge in a small sand-island in consequence of a violent gale. Although they could be distinctly seen from the mainland, efforts to rescue them were found to be unavailing, and the poor fellows were left in their exposed condition over night. In the morning they were found to be dead.

—Mr. Edward Payson Western has marked out a new path to distinction. It lies between Boston and Washington. Mr. Weston proposes to leave the former place on Feb 22 and to walk to the capital in ten days, reaching there on the 4th of March. Two friends will accompany him, riding in a carriage just behind him, so that if his strength should give out they may afford succor. He will average over fifty miles a day if he accomplishes the feat.

—Mr. Darcy achieved a complete success in Philadelphia, a few evenings since, over a horse called *Tacony*, and famous for his vicious habits. After the lesson given him the first evening, he seemed to be but partially subdued, and his owner returned to mention the efficacy of Mr. Darcy's system in a card published in the Philadelphia papers. Mr. Darcy succeeded in engaging the animal for a second demonstration, and then conquered him completely.

—Exciting intelligence comes from the Karrowlee (Penn.) oil region. There are one or two wells in operation there which yield from three to four hundred barrels a day, and any number which are not quite so prosperous. Mr. Rathbone, who owns one third of a district, embracing 240 acres, where some of the richest of these wells are located, has just disposed of his interest for $100 000 to $200,000 cash.

—Lawrence Dilworth and Charles Kehew, rivals for the friendly regards of the same young lady, had a falling out in the vestibule of the Birth dist Church at Alleghany, (Md.) on the evening of Sunday, Jan. 27. The lady gave Kehew her arm, when Dilworth drew a pistol and fired it at him. Jealousy spoiled his aim, and the ball lodged in the wall.

—The citizens of St. Louis are distressed over a mystery. Mrs M. H. Young an old lady, and mother of one of the most respectable citizens, was found dead under a small bridge in an unfrequented part of the town, whither she had gone to visit some friends. She had plainly been murdered, but the efforts of the Coroner have thus far failed to discover any motive for the deed.

—John W. Porter was put off a train on the Central Railroad some months since because he refused to pay five cents extra fare which the conductor attempted to collect because he had failed to purchase a ticket. Mr. Porter proved that this omission was not owing to any neglect of his, and recovered $50 damages from the Company.

—Mrs. Ernst recently brought a suit in Troy against the Hudson River Railroad Company to recover $5,000, the amount at which she estimates the worth of her husband, who was killed on the road in question some time since. The jury allowed her $2 500.

—Mr. Darcy called on Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, in Philadelphia, a few days ago, and the trainer of horses and of boys compared notes. They came to the conclusion that the systems which they practiced were identical in theory.

— Hugh Pike, claims to be the oldest Free Mason in this country. He lives near Skeneteles, is ninety years old, and was initiated into the fraternity 69 years ago, when Washington was Grand Master of the order.

—John Hurley died at Galena, (Ill.,) on Feb. 7, at the advanced age of one hundred years and nine months. He was an Irishman by birth.

—It is stated that Mrs. Page wife of the artist, is to make her *début* as an actress, in this City, within a few days.

—Mr. Horace H. Day is at Niagara Falls, superintending the completion of the Hydraulic Canal.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Abigail Heath, widow of the late Richard Heath, who served in several engagements during the Revolution, died, at Chester, N. H., on the 6 h inst., at an age of about 92 years. Until recently, she was able to knit and sew with the assiduity of a girl of 16, and could see to read without the aid of spectacles. She was a native of Maine.

William T Malthy died, in Madrid, Spain, on Dec. 31. He had recently been elected to the Professorship of Languages, in Bowdoin College, Maine, and had gone abroad to enjoy greater facilities in preparing himself for the post.

Capt. Samuel Wise, formerly of Baltimore, died in Washington on Feb. 13, in the 71st year of his age. During the last war with Great Britain, he was a member of the Union Artillerists, and took an active part in the battle of Baltimore.

Dr Samuel James died in Washington on Feb. 12. He was a student of the celebrated Dr. Rush, and was 75 years old at the time of his decease.

A lawyer of Middlebury, Ct., Mr. Ozias Seymour, was found lying across the railroad track, on the morning of Feb. 8, frozen to death.

Mr. John Cox, an old citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, died of hydrophobia, on Feb. 1.

Mr. Henry D. Trean, an old citizen of Troy, and a soldier of the War of 1812, died, on Feb. 12.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SIGNIFICANT.

Mr. L. W. SPRATT addresses a four-column letter, through the Charleston *Mercury*, to Hon. JOHN PERKINS, Delegate to the Montgomery Convention from Louisiana. His subject is, of course, the action of the Southern Congress, in inserting a clause in the Constitution of the C. S. A., prohibiting the Slave-trade. He boldly asserts that "the South is now in the formation of a *Slave* Republic." Many may not be willing to admit this, but it is a fact, nevertheless, for the contest which has led to the secession of the Gulf States was between the Free and Slave systems of labor. For the result Mr. SPRATT returns his heartiest thanks to the Radical Republicans and Abolitionists who have labored so zealously to alienate the sections, and declares that if he had possessed the power he would not have changed their feelings or their opinions. Even now, Mr. SPRATT acknowledges that the contest is not definitively ended. It must go on in the more northern of the States now Slave, and may end in concentrating this class of labor in the Gulf States. The new Confederacy, he argues, should recognize this fact; it should declare itself distinctively a Slave Republic; then the States which intended to remain Slave States would seek for admission into it, and none other would come. Thus would the Government inaugurate a career which would be more brilliant than that of any organization which has proceeded it. Otherwise the irrepressible conflict will be inaugurated in the new Republic itself. As for the moral sentiment of the world, Mr. SPRATT boldly takes the ground that if deference to it is going to cause the pronibition of the Slave-trade, Slavery itself should be at once abolished, for the condemnation of the one is as strong as that of the other. In conclusion, Mr. SPRATT declares that "if the clause in question be carried into the Permanent Government, the whole movement is defeated. It will abolitionize the Border Slave States—it will brand our institutions. Slavery cannot share a Government with Democracy—it cannot bear a brand upon it; thence another revolution. It may be painful, but we must make it."

TEXAS AND NEW-YORK.

A few days ago Gov. HOUSTON transmitted to the Legislature of Texas the resolutions of the New-York Legislature, offering men and money to the Federal Government, to aid in enforcing the laws. He said in the course of the document:

"In these perilous times it is proper that the Representatives of the people of Texas should meet at the threshold every assault upon their liberties and whether that assault comes in the form of tarants or actual invasion, it should alike be repelled.

Having called you together to provide for an expression of the sovereign will of the people at the ballot box, I also deem it my duty to declare that while the freemen of Texas are deliberating upon this question, no impending threat of coercion from the people of another State should be permitted to hang over them, without at least meeting the coercion of their Representatives. Whatever the sovereign will may be, when fairly expressed, it must be maintained. Texas as one man will defend it.

While the Executive would not counsel foolish bravado, he deems it a duty he owes to the people to declare that even though their action should bring upon us the consequences which now seem impending, we will all, be our views in the past and present what they may, be united."

WHY TEXAS SECEDED.

The declaration of the causes why Texas seceded from the Union has been published. The burden of the document is the aggression of Abolitionism, and the wrongs which the South has suffered in consequence. Incidentally, it is alleged that since the connection of the States with the Federal Union, the General Government has almost entirely failed to protect the lives and property of the people of the State from the raids of Indians and Mexican banditti. Perhaps the Texans will have an opportunity of ascertaining how much better they will be protected without the aid of Federal troops.

LOUISIANA IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

On Feb. 11, the Collector of the Port of New-Orleans transmitted to the State Convention an inventory of the property of the United States, directly and indirectly under his control. Indirectly as disbursing agent of the Public Works, Mr. HATCH says he has control of the new Custom-house building, on which has been exended $2,958,783 15, and of the new Marine Hospital building, which has thus far cost $379 726 80. He does not know what is the value of the dozen lighthouses over which he has supervision. The furniture, fixtures and supplies of the Marine Hospital establishment are worth $2,556 25. The leading items in the rest of the account are the new Custom-house at the station, completed at a cost of $41 328 64; the Revenue cutter *McClelland*, $20,000; the cutter *Washington*, $13 550; and the amount of import duties assessed on merchandise in warehouse, entered for warehousing to Jan. 31, 1861, $734 320. Various other items swell the amount of Louisiana's indebtedness to the Federal Government, for property under the control of Collector HATCH, to its nice little sum of $1,155,506 15.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Collector HATCH of New-Orleans, has made a report to the State Convention, exhibiting the amount of business transacted at that port during the year ending Dec 31, 1860. The number of vessels entered from foreign ports amounted to 1,053; that from coastwise ports to 932, giving a total of 2,045 entrances. In the meantime, 1,264 cleared for foreign ports, 978 for coastwise ports, the total of clearances being 2,242. The imports thus amounted to $25 046 482; the value of dutiable merchandise being $16,672,340; that of free merchandise $5 067,814, and the remainder, $3,506 328, being specie and bullion. The total of exports amounted to $101,379 325; cotton being for $87,949 548, tobacco to $11 673 945, and other domestic products for $827,981. Specie, bullion and other foreign merchandise make up the grand total. On the 31st of December the value of merchandise left in warehouse under bond amounted to $2 452,254, the duty assessed thereon being $920,578. The net revenue collected and assessed amounted to $2,836,777.

NEW ORLEANS AND ST LOUIS.

The Missouri *Republican*, of Feb. 14, states that, from $5,000 to $10,000 worth of chains, in casks, belonging to the firm of CHEEK, PRATT & FOX, of St. Louis, have been seized and retained at New Orleans, to secure the duties. The New-Orleans Collector will not let them pass unless the St Louis Collector will pay the amount of duties to him.

Mr. DONOVAN, Collector of St. Louis, advises the merchants of that city, we regret, that he has received instructions from the Department at Washington, to advise the mercantile community in the Western ports, that duties collected by the State of Louisiana, at New-Orleans, will not be recognized by the General Government.

FORT SUMTER.

The Savannah *Republican* notices the preparations for an assault on Fort Sumter, and says that the impression prevails in that city that an assault will be made very speedily. In this opinion it does not coincide. South Carolina must ratify the Montgomery Convention, and then, if when the C. S. A. make a demand for the surrender of the fort, it should not be given up, all the members of the Confederacy will help in capturing it.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

A letter to the Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, dated at Fort Barrancas, Feb. 7 states that the utmost vigilance is exercised at that post by the State troops. The Colonel in command had issued orders to stop any vessel which might attempt to enter the harbor without a flag of truce. The orders brought by Lieut. PUTNAM were, for Lieut SLEMMER to be prepared for defence, and not to fire until attacked, and then to cooperate with such vessels as may be near.

GOV. BROWN.

The redoubtable Governor of Georgia, Jos. E BROWN, does not seem to have eddad to his popularity by the seizure of the New-York vessels. The Augusta *Chronicle*, one of the most respectable papers in Georgie, repeats a rumor that his acts ings and doings with Gov. MORGAN, about the guns and the ships, was issued in Extras, if not in pamphlet form, for circulation *at Montgomery* before the election for President. "And so," the *Chronicle* adds on its own account, "it seems BROWN did really aspire to the place to be filled by JEFFERSON DAVIS, but we are informed, on good authority, that his name was never mentioned at Montgomery for the office. Everybody saw through his game. Oh, the intolerable ass when shall we be done with him forever! We have heard it said that he knew, by telegraph, that MORGAN had ordered the guns given up, before the vessels were seized in Savannah, but we know not if it be true."

AN APT COMPARISON.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in noticing the fact that Mr BUCHANAN lately recognized a Spanish Consul for Charleston, intimates that he will not be permitted to enter upon his duties, and adds that the President has "now no more right to recognize a foreign consul for a port of the Southern Confederacy than he would have to do the same thing for the Feejee Islands."

MR. BOTTS SERENADED.

Some of the friends of Hon. J. M. BOTTS serenaded him on the evening of Feb 13. In a quiet conversation which he had with them during the course of a subsequent entertainment he expressed mortification at his defeat, but declared himself firmly of the opinion that magisterial coercion must be employed toward the seceded States, and reiterated the opinion which he has hitherto expressed that the Constitution needed no amendment.

The Blankman Will Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reports of public proceeding in our Courts cannot be objected to even by those whom they prejudice, whilst they are in strict accordance with the evidence elicited, but severe and unjustifiable comments on a "perverted report" are open to correction, and from the fairness which has always characterized your career as an editor and conductor of a respectable journal I feel assured that you will grant me a little space to show you and the public the real state of this will case. I do not intend to take up your editorial article, contained in your issue of the 11th inst., and refute its allegations *seriatim*—the whole of it is based on fabricated statements furnished by interested parties. I may, however, remark that the witness, Mr. BOLTON, only "copied" the body of the will from a draft handed to him by my wife, and witnessed the same at her request, and that its validity does not depend solely upon his testimony, (unshaken though it is) but there have been several others already examined to the same point, and there will be more, and not a few on other questions that may be *interesting* to the "blood relations."

It is not true, as your editorial states, that my acquaintance with Mr. BOLTON commenced at the Cancemi trial. It is not true that Mr. BOLTON had any dispute with the Board of Supervisors respecting his bill against the District-Attorney for drafting the locality of the homicide of Policeman ANDERSON. It is not true that Mr. BOLTON'S acquaintance with Mrs. BLANKMAN was "casual," because he had acted as her agent in the purchase of house property and the collection of rents. It is not true that FASSLAND and BAKER testified that the signature of MAILLARD to the will was a forgery; on the contrary, they said it was like his handwriting, though they "did not think it was his;" but, Mr Editor, Mr. BAKER'S cross-examination is not yet concluded!

And now for a few facts connected with this "sad eventful history."

I have not been the means of dragging these domestic calamities and unhappy antecedents before a curious and a morbid public. No! I gave to Mr JOHN H. FANK'S sister a position and a name that would have deterred calumny and which would have shielded her from the obloquy of every one but her "blood relations."

When my late wife came to this City, at the age of 16 or 17 years upon the invitation of a "blood relation," she was met by him at the wharf, where he told her that he could not do anything for her; and he there turned her over, a youthful and a fascinating girl, to the cold charity of a strange city! He never afterwards extended to her a brother's hand, nor offered her a brother's protection or advice. Yet this neglected sister subsequently assisted that "blood relation" repeatedly in a pecuniary way; her checks on the Chemical Bank is his favor, and bearing his indorsement, are now in my possession.

Mrs. BLANKMAN purchased and furnished a house in Brooklyn and presented to Mrs. ELIZA WILLIAMS, (now one of the contestants in the will,) a life interest in the property, with the remainder to her brother JOHN H. FANK.

To a younger brother, HIRAM F

Sent to the City, he called at the residence of the testatrix and her husband, in consequence of a request previously made by Mrs. Blankman, and then it was that she produced the draft of the will now offered for probate, and requested him to make a copy thereof; that he remarked to her: "Why do you ask me to do this?" When she replied, that she did not want to go to a lawyer to have it done, fearing that it might be noised about that Mr. Blankman had married her for pecuniary motives, which might tend to injure him in his profession. And that the deceased then furnished the witness with stationery and he proceeded to copy the draft of the will so furnished him in her presence; she then requested him to bring Mr. Maillard to witness the will, and in conformity with her wishes he brought Mr. Maillard to the house; whereupon, they both at her request, witnessed the will now produced; that the will was copied and witnessed during the day time, and that on each occasion Mr. Blankman was absent from the house; that during the re-direct examination of this witness, he was asked: "How was the front room, second story, wherein the will was copied and witnessed, ordinarily furnished?" to which the witness answered: "There was a bed in the alcove, a table in the centre of the room, and an etagere facing the window; there was a wardrobe in the northwest corner of the room, chairs in the room, and a settee;" he also testified that he never met any of the blood relatives at the house, with the exception of her brother Hiram, whom he had met in the room where the will was copied and executed, as well as a niece whom she was maintaining and educating.

It is proper to state that upon the cross examination of this witness, his testimony respecting the furniture and number of windows in the room was somewhat confused.

Mr. Joseph Kirkpatrick, President of the United States Dispatch Company, was also professed, and examined as a witness on behalf of the proponent, and testified—That he knew Mr. Maillard during his lifetime; that Maillard was President of the Traders' Express Company, and that he, the witness, had been Superintendent of that Company; that he was particularly intimate with him; that he was well acquainted with his handwriting, having seen him write very often, and upon being shown the will of Mrs. Blankman, gave it as his opinion that the signature of Mr. Maillard thereto was genuine, and in his, Mr. Maillard's, own proper handwriting, but was not positive as to the address, which Bolton swore was in his handwriting. He further testified that he had seen Maillard write his name a number of times; knew that Maillard was personally acquainted with the deceased, and had seen him and Mrs Blankman exchange salutations on one occasion when they met in the street.

City Judgments Alleged to have been Obtained by Fraud—Cases on Appeal.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

George Martin, Appellant, vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York, and Oliver H. Valentine, et al.* vs. *The Same Respondents.*—These two cases, involving substantially the same points of law, came on this morning to be heard at this Court. Under the act of 1859, the Comptroller of this City applied to the Special Term of this Court to open four several judgments recovered against the City. The application was denied, on the ground that the judgment having been originally obtained in the Marine Court and transcripts filed in the County Clark's office, this court had no power on motion to open or reverse them. A similar application was then made in the Marine Court, but denied on the ground that that court can only open its own judgments when they have been obtained by default. The Comptroller then applied to the Special Term of this Court for a perpetual injunction to restrain the several plaintiffs from enforcing their judgments by execution. Such an injunction was granted by the Special Term, from which the plaintiffs now appeal.

The respondents (the Corporation) take the ground that such an order made at Special Term is not reviewable on appeal. That the act of 1859, under which the application is made, is constitutional and valid, and that the Supreme Court, General Term, has upheld this position, 9th Abb. P. R, 243; 18th How., P. R., 97. That the judgments having been obtained by fraud this Court, as a Court of Equity, ought to interfere to relieve the party injured, either by perpetually enjoining the party obtaining such a judgment, or by affording the party injured an opportunity of asserting his rights.

Elbridge T. Gerry for the Corporation; George R. Thompson for plaintiffs.

Property in a Sign—The Case of the "Live and Let Live" Saloon.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Erastus Genin vs. *George W. Chadsey and Myron H. Decker.*—This action was commenced by an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using as a sign the words upon the plaintiff's sign—"Live and Let Live." The plaintiff showed, by the affidavits of his brother, John N. Genin, the hatter, P. T. Barnum, and others, whose places of business have been long adjacent to his, that he had used the sign for about eighteen years, over the doors of his saloon, at No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum.

The defendants have a saloon next door, and recently they put up for a sign the words used by the plaintiff. Upon this state of facts, Justice Hoffman, sitting at Special Term of the Court, granted the injunction, holding that by such long use and appropriation the plaintiff had acquired a property in the sign, in that immediate neighborhood. That injunction was afterwards sustained upon a motion to dissolve, and the defendants appealed to the General Term. The case has been once or twice before referred to in the TIMES.

The opinion was now affirmed, and it is established that a party may acquire a property in words used as a sign exclusively by him for a considerable time.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; James W. Culver for defendants.

Another Outraged Wife—Is a Black Eye Sufficient Ground for Divorce?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Wells.

Charlotte E. Smith vs. *James Smith.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to obtain a decree of divorce, *a mensa et thoro*, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

It appears that the parties were married on the 26th of January, 1859. The plaintiff now alleges that within a few weeks after their marriage the defendant commenced to use abusive, low and vile language to the plaintiff; that soon after he added threats of personal violence towards her, and on one occasion, to wit.: in the month of June, 1859, he struck her in the face and caused her to have a black eye; that on another occasion the same month he repeated this treatment by again striking and abusing her; that on the 6th of December he became angry with her, seized her by the neck and attempted to cut her throat with a knife, and was only prevented by her screams and the neighbors coming in to the rescue; that twice subsequent to this the defendant had seized her by the hair of the head and dragged her from her bed. For which reasons the plaintiff alleges it to be unsafe for her to longer live with the defendant, and asks a decree of divorce.

The defendant denies all the allegations of cruelty mentioned in the complaint, and charges that the plaintiff has an ungovernable temper, is in the habit of getting drunk and shaking her fist in his face, &c. The plaintiff was examined in her own behalf, and substantially corroborated the statement made in her complaint. The case is still on.

Stafford & Davison for plaintiff; J. R. Dickerson for defendant.

Action on the Notes of a Judge—Frivolous Answer.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. *James W. White.*—This was an action upon the promissory notes of the defendant, who is a Justice of the Superior Court.

The defence is that the consideration for making the notes was usurious, in that they were made in payment of premium of insurance on policies which the defendant was under the necessity of taking out in the plaintiff's Company, as a consideration of a loan of money on bond and mortgage.

The plaintiffs obtained judgment on this defence as frivolous. The case was then taken to General Term and the judgment of the Special Term was now affirmed.

N. H. Boughton for plaintiff; Field & Sluyter for defendant.

Trouble in a Mining Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Wells.

Henry Barnard vs. *The Vermont Copper and Mining Company.*—This action is brought to restrain the defendants from selling the shares of the plaintiff in the defendant's Company.

It appears that the defendant is a corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Vermont, with a capital of $500,000, of which the plaintiff owns 25,000 shares. For the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company, the defendants have, from time to time, made certain assessments upon the Company's stock amounting in all to 39 cents per share, which assessments the stockholders generally, the plaintiff among the rest, have paid.

The plaintiff now claims that the Company have made an additional assessment of four cents upon each share of stock, which the Directors of the Company have no right to impose under their by-laws and the statutes of the State of Vermont, such by-laws and statutes allowing them to impose but one assessment of five cents on each share, which, if not paid, the Company is at liberty to sell the stock of the individual so refusing. The Company, in violation of their power, advertised the plaintiff's stock to be sold, and he therefore asks the Court to restrain by injunction such sale.

The defendants deny that they exceeded their power in levying said assessment, and allege that the assessment was necessary to carry on the business of the company and preserve its property from loss.

A preliminary injunction restraining the sale until the final decision of the case was granted by Justice LEONARD in February, 1860. The Court reserved its decision.

R. H. Browne for plaintiff; Man & Parsons for defendants.

The Sweet Case—Final Disposition thereof.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Application of Joseph P. Sweet to be discharged from arrest.—This case has been heretofore stated in full in the TIMES, and on the 8th inst. we reported the decision of His Honor, Justice BARNARD, sustaining the sufficiency of the proceedings, and remanding Mr. Sweet to the custody of the officers, to be taken to Indiana.

The Court, however, at the request of Mr. Graham, counsel for the prisoner, reserved the final deposition of the case, in order to give Mr. Graham a further hearing.

The case now came on again, but Mr. Graham did not appear for the prisoner. Hon. John Burrill appeared instead, and applied for a further adjournment. His Honor refused to adjourn the cause, and stated that he would discharge the writ, and remand the prisoner in accordance with his former decision.

Court of General Sessions.

THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the first case called was that of James Shepherd, already twice tried, and once sentenced to be executed, for the crime of arson. The case now come up for a new trial, on the reversal of judgment in the Court of Appeals, where the Judge, in delivering the opinion of the Court, remarked that the evidence in the case was not sufficient to besa even a probability of the prisoner's guilt upon. Owing to the general notoriety of the circumstances of the case, it was supposed that difficulty would arise in obtaining a jury from the list already drawn, who had not heard something about the case, and formed an opinion concerning it, and a new panel of 150 was, therefore, drawn, of whom about 50 appeared, and were sworn.

The District-Attorney read a note from Mr. Ashmead, the prisoner's counsel, now at the West, stating that he could not get here before Wednesday, to which time, therefore, the trial was adjourned.

A COAT THIEF.

Lewrence Palmer, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar. He was a well-dressed, good-looking young man, apparently about nineteen years of age, and pleaded guilty of petty larceny. He was remanded for sentence. The article stolen was a gentleman's overcoat, left by its owner a few moments on a chair.

SMALL BUT TOUGH.

John Degnan, indicted for burglary, was next put to the bar. He was about seventeen years old, of small stature, has broken out of prison several times, and had the general appearance of being a "bad ticket." He pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

BLACK VERSUS BROWN.

John Beckett, a coffee-colored prisoner, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the Bar. The first witness was a very black man, by the name of *Avery*, who testified that on the 4th of February last he got into some difficulty in a grocery-store, where he was struck; he then started for an officer, when the prisoner followed, and stood close to him, entreating him not to prosecute the assailant, who was the prisoner's friend; five or ten minutes afterwards the witness missed his gold watch, worth $75; he had not seen it since; when he left the store he had the watch in his pocket, and looked at it to see the time; this was about ten o'clock in the evening; witness had never seen the prisoner before. *Officer Hurlburt* testified that he arrested the prisoner, who was identified at the time by the last witness. There were no further witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF LACES STOLEN.

George Smith, jointly indicted with —— Quinn, (not yet arrested) for burglary, was next put to the bar. *William Fisher* testified that on the 17th of November last, he did business as an importer of laces at No 69 Worth-street; on the 17th or 18th of November, the store was broken into and about $2,500 worth of laces stolen therefrom; about one-third of the property was subsequently recovered; the property was taken between a Saturday night and Monday morning.

Thomas Shay testified that he was a sail-maker; just before Christmas he saw the prisoner in Southwards' porter-house in Madison-street; the prisoner asked the witness if he would like to make a thousand dollars; he said it could be made very easily; he was rather intoxicated at the time; a week later he renewed the proposition, saying it wasn't too late then; "it could be bought for $500, and was lace;" he said the lace was all right; the parties brought it from Paris; he showed a bill for it at the same time; subsequently he took the witness to No. 63 Sullivan-street; on the way, Quinn said the lace was stolen, and that the parties who had lost it would give three hundred dollars to get it back; when they entered the house the witness received some samples, (here produced and identified); on coming out of the house, prisoner said to the witness, "What do you think about it," witness replied, "I wouldn't have anything to do with it for the world;" the prisoner replied, "*neither would I, if it comes on that way*."

The prisoner sells goods on commission. He has sold goods so for the brother of the witness. He has more recently been a bar keeper.

Phillip Farley, a member of the Detective Police, testified that the samples of lace identified by the last witness, had been sent to himself; he subsequently found two trunks of the laces at a boarding-house on Bleecker-street; he afterwards arrested the prisoner, and then went to his house in Brooklyn, where some more pieces of the laces were found; these were shown by the witness to the prisoner.

There were no further witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of receiving stolen goods. The prisoner was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

BOYS TEMPTED BY A BROKER'S WINDOW.

George Miller and Thomas Killelea, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and were remanded for sentence. The prisoners were boys who had broken into a window and stolen $300 in good money, and several worthless bills.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Forgery—Wm. Robinson, Thomas Jones, John Wilson, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell, James McClenan, John Ireland, James Hughes, Mary Block, Thomas Lawson.

For Burglary—Charles H. Wilson, Michael Coburn, James Callahan, Henry Hawk.

For Grand Larceny—Carl Yager, John Nicholas.

For Felonious Assault—Lewis Larone, John Nolan.

For Assault and Battery—Zachariah V. O. Lasher.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Griffin et al.* vs. *Banks et al.*—Case and findings of fact and law settled.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. *Karson et al.*; *Tuffany* vs. *Warren et al.*—Cases settled.

CLERKE, J.—*Purdy et al.* vs. *Peters*—All the exceptions allowed.

LEONARD, J.—*Lockett et al.* vs. *Holden, Executors, &c.*—Injunction dissolved, and $10 costs of motion to the defendants against the plaintiff.

Kip vs. *Latham et al.*—The motion to compel the purchasers to take title, &c., must be denied. The purchasers are also entitled to an order for the return of the deposit made by them, and their expenses for examining the titles.

POLICE REPORTS.

THE BOLDEST KIND OF A THIEF, IF A THIEF AT ALL.

John McGlinn, Foreman for Mr. Edward Vandenhoof, manufacturer of hags, &c., at No. 171 West Eighteenth-street, was astonished yesterday morning, on going to his place of business, at finding the door open and a man named Thomas Russell engaged in removing from the premises eight sewing machines, a bale of cotton cloth, a lot of type and marking-plates, valued in the aggregate at $1 375, part of which had already been placed on a cart. His demand upon Russell for an explanation was first met with abuse and afterwards with blows, and finally the latter, having threatened to smash his head with a poker, a policeman was called in to arrest him. As soon as he found himself in custody, Russell stated that he had received permission from Mr. Jacob T. Vandenhoof, brother of the proprietor of the place, to remove the goods, but inquiry of that gentleman failed to verify the story, and it further appeared that he had no authority whatever for his proceeding. Russell was subsequently taken before Justice OSBORN and required to furnish bail in $1,000 to answer the charge of larceny. He is a hag-maker by trade, residing at No. 190 Duane street.

A DOUBLE INFRACTION OF THE LAW.

The warehouse of Messrs. Fatman & Co., tobacconists, No. 167 Water-street, was broken into on Sunday afternoon, by forcing the basement door; but while the burglars were overhauling the office desks and closets, they were interrupted by Sergeant Brackett and Officer Reed, of the Second Ward, who took them into custody. The prisoners, who gave the names of John Doran and John Thompson, are youths of 17. Justice OSBORN yesterday committed them for trial.

SUSPECTED TO BE A KNAVE.

Officer Biglow, of the Eleventh Ward Police, yesterday took into custody a young man named George H. Beale, on suspicion of having engaged with others in breaking open the store No. 50 Bowery, a few weeks since, and robbing the proprietor of jewelry valued at $350. Part of the stolen property has been found by the Police, who are sanguine of obtaining the remainder.

Coroners' Inquests.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a male infant, born on Sunday morning at No. 149 Leonard-street, whose death is alleged to have been caused by the neglect of its mother, a German woman, named WILHELMINA ERNST, employed as a domestic by Mr. ADAM DIPPLE. From the testimony it appeared that the accused, who is unmarried, after her confinement sent for a physician, but the child was quite dead when he came. She declared that it had been still-born, but a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. G. W. BOUTON, fully satisfied the Jury that such was not the fact, and they returned a verdict of death from suffocation. The accused, who is nineteen years of age, and a native of Germany, was fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FOUND DEAD IN AN AREA.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday morning in the area way of the building No. 75 Cedar street. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, and a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. CHARLES GALLAGHER, having demonstrated that death was caused by a fracture of the skull, the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. It is believed that deceased was injured by falling into the area-way while under the influence of liquor. He was dressed in black coat and pants, had dark hair and whiskers, and apparently was about 45 years of age.

A SAILOR DROWNED.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest on board the schooner *James B. Cunningham*, lying at Pier No. 40 North River, upon the body of JAMES FOSTER, one of the crew, who was drowned early on Sunday morning while attempting to get on board the vessel. Deceased is said to have been intoxicated when he fell into the water, and survived his rescue but a few minutes. He was a native of Rhode Island, 24 years of age, and was respectably connected.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 18

$5,000 Treas. 12	102¼	425 Michigan Central	R 56¼
7,000 Vir. St. 6s	76	150 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	31⅞
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	79	200 do	31¾
3,000 do	78	50 do	31⅞
12,000 Missouri St. 8s	66	400 Chi., Bur. & Quin R.	72
1,000 Had. R. 3d M. Bs	86	2-5 Ill. Cen. R. S	83 73⅛
2,000 Mich. C. & C. 1st		575 do	79⅛
M. S. F. C. Bs	98	100 do	80 79
9,000 do	9⅜	60 do	79⅜
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	53⅜	150 do	b3 79⅜
5,000 do	54	300 do	b10 79⅜
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. bs.	75½	50 do	s10 79⅜
5,000 Chic. & N. W 1stm	40	50 Clev. & Pitts. R	9
2,000 Ill. C. R. bds	95⅜	150 Gal. & Chic. R	72⅜
2,000 do	96⅜	100 do	72¼
1,000 Terre H. & A. 1st m	70	250 do	72⅜
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. sp. c. b	93½	550 do	s30 72⅜
55 Am. Ex. Bank	92	100 do	s30 72⅜
50 Peno. Coal Co. ex. d	75	100 do	s10 72½
150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	85	50 Clev. & Toledo R	33¼
25 do	84½	100 do	s30 33
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	7⅜	100 do	33¼
100 Canton Co.	14¼	400 do	c 33⅜
290 N. Y. Central R	78	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. R	s30 87¼
250 Erie Railroad	s30 37⅛	400 do	c 58
150 Harlem Railroad	16	50 do	b30 58
10 do	16¼	250 do	c 57⅞
200 Reading R	s10 42⅞	100 do	s10 57¼
50 do	s60 42⅞	50 do	57¾
200 do	b30 43	300 do	s30 57⅜
100 do	c 42⅞	2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. bs.	76

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 N. C. State 6s	78	400 Harlem R. Pref	38¼
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	73¾	100 do	39⅛
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs	51	800 do	39
10,000 do	50	200 Reading Railroad	43
158 Pacific M. S. Co	84½	100 Mich. Cen. R	s30 56
50 N. Y. Cen. R	77⅝	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R	14⅜
50 do	s30 77⅝	50 do	11⅝
50 Erie R	32⅜	100 M. So. & N I. G. S	s30 31
200 Hud. River R	44	100 do	b30 31⅜
50 do	b30 44	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79⅜
100 do	s15 43⅜	50 do	b60 79⅝
100 Harlem R	b60 16	100 do	79¾
100 do	15⅝	30 Clev. & Tol. R	33¼
100 Clev. & Pitts. R	8¾	350 do	33⅝

MONDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 9:

Decrease in Loans	$487 679
Increase in Specie	2,463,355
Decrease in Circulation	87,455
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,558,527

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 18, 1860.	Feb 16, 1861.	Feb. 9 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307.00	$69,307,000
Loans	124,216,031	119 880 371	120,368 050
Specie	20 591.169	37,119,000	34 655 645
Circulation	8,050,001	8,273,840	8,361,305
Gross Deposits	100,386 551	110,111,768	109,242,903
Exchanges	22 061,311	18,564,610	20,254.272
Undrawn	78 325 240	91,547 158	88,988,631
In Sub-Treas'ry.	10,012,572	3,256,238	3,644,921

Another large Specie gain is shown on the present Bank Average, and the amount actually in Bank to-day is understood to be a million above the official average for the past week. The Loans and Discounts continue to go down, though moderately, on this return. The Deficit line is up, of course, in consequence of the heavy accession of Bullion. The Money Market shows no improvement in the trade demand, and only a moderate employment in Brokers' loans. At Bank the rates of interest range 6@7 ℔ cent., the prevailing rule being 7 ℔ cent. with the great majority of the Banks. Lenders, outside of Bank, are taking 6 ℔ cent. at call, and on prime 60-day bills; 7 ℔ cent. on first-class double-name paper, 3 to 5 months, and 8 ℔ cent. on the best Domestic Commission acceptances, 6 to 8 months.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail open steadily to-day at 105@105¼ ℔ cent. for Bankers' bills; most of the sales thus far being made at the inside figure. Good Merchant bills rate from 104¼@104¾ ℔ cent. On Paris the rates are irregular, 5 45¼@5.40f. A fair business done to-day, on a quiet and steady market, the advance of ¼ ℔ cent. at the close of last week being generally established.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with an inclination to easier prices on a dull speculation. The State securities led off with a decline of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on Missouris and Tennessees, and when the Railway Shares were called up, New-York Central was quite inactive at the last price of Saturday, sellers showing little disposition to follow the price below 78 ℔ cent., and buyers indifferent about any considerable parcels at this rate. On Erie 32¼ was paid on seller 30 days, and an irregular tone of quotation followed on the Western Roads, Illinois Central being ⅛@1 ℔ cent. higher than Saturday afternoon; Michigan Southern and Galena lower, and Toledo, Michigen Central and Rock Island barely sustained. Near the close of the call, Galena improved to near the last rate of Saturday. Reading, Hudson and Harlem were dull. The Railway Mortgages showed no particular change on the light business accomplished. The Federal Stocks were neglected, but United States Treasury paper again improved, and the transactions of the day are on the basis of 9¾@9⅞ ℔ cent. ℔ annum. There is an inquiry from the importers, who have customs to pay, for the old 6 ℔ cent. bills, at a small discount, but the amount offering is not large, and about half the customs continue to be paid in gold.

At the Second Board, and also after its adjournment, the market continued dull, and the speculative feeling, at the close, was one of more than ordinary indifference. The prices of the morning were hardly maintained, with the exception of Tennessee Sixes and Illinois Central shares, although the speculative sellers for the decline were by no means disposed to press their contracts. The political feeling of the Street was perhaps less hopeful than early last week. No intelligence of a definite character came over the telegraph from Washington up to 4 o'clock. The deliberate, and to all appearances determined movements of the Confederate States at Montgomery, as well as the speeches of Mr. LINCOLN, so far as they touch upon the existing troubles, have afforded, in the estimation of the Street, no additional encouragement in regard to the probable direction of affairs after the 4th of March. The following are some of the closing prices:

Central	77⅝	Illinois Central	79¾
Erie	32⅝	Galena	72⅜
Toledo	32¾	Mich. Central	56¾
Rock Island	87¾	Mich. Preferred	31⅛

The *Africa* from Liverpool delivered this morning $105,000 in English Gold.

The latest statement (Feb. 9) of the New-Orleans Banks shows as follows:

	Feb. 9.	Feb 2.	Difference.
Short Loans	$15,177,008	$15,896 556	Dec.. $719,548
Specie	16,839 470	16,462,289	Inc.. 377,082
Circulation	7 401.926	7,360,930	Inc.. 43,996
Deposits	21,683,032	29,598 411	Inc..1,087,671
Exchanges	9 845 136	8,626,762	Inc..1,218,374
Distant Balances	1,440 916	1,263,655	Inc.. 176 961
Long Loans	3,620 915	3,522,837	Inc.. 298 078

The Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin makes the following statement for the half year ending Jan. 31:

Whole number of Banks in operation	110
With a circulation of	$1,495,783

SECURED BY

Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. bonds	$32,000
Louisiana 5 ℔ cent. bonds	10,000
Louisiana 6 ℔ cent. bonds	165.500
Missouri ℔ cent. bonds	1,393,000
Michigan 6 ℔ cent. bonds	205,500
Indiana 2½ ℔ cent. bonds	8,000
Indiana 5 ℔ cent. bonds	82,700
North Carolina 6 ℔ cent. bonds	705 500
Ohio 6 ℔ cent bonds	173.000
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. bonds	856 000
Virginia 5 ℔ cent. bonds	9,600
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. bonds	175,000
New-York 7 ℔ cent bonds	5 000
New York 6 ℔ cent. bonds	8,000
California 7 ℔ cent. bonds	466,000
Georgia 6 ℔ cent. bonds	44,000
Georgia 7 ℔ cent. bonds	20,000
Illinois 6 ℔ cent bonds	508,180
Iowa 7 ℔ cent. bonds	18 000
Wisconsin 6 ℔ cent. bonds	100,000
Minnesota 8 ℔ cent. bonds	73,000
Unlied States 6 ℔ cent. bonds	1,000
Racine & Miss. R. 8 ℔ cent bonds	17.000
Milwaukee & Wat. R. 8 ℔ cent. bonds	50 000
Total	$5,125,980
Specie	59 651
Total	$5,181 631

A correspondent, who is a shareholder in the Sixth-avenue Railway, complains of what he believes to be the excessive salaries paid by the Company. The office duties, which are said to be light, cost the shareholders $6,500 ℔ annum, exclusive of clerk hire, this sum being about equally divided between the President and Secretary, (father and son-in-law,) and neither of whom is called to devote his whole time to the simple routine of the office. The Secretary, indeed, is understood to pursue his ordinary profession—that of the law—without inconvenience from his engagement to the Railway Company.

We gave the other day the January return of the Erie Railway traffic, the heaviest for that month for six years past. The following figures show the sums earned in January since the road was fairly completed, eight years ago:

January, 1853	$263,398	January, 1858	$376,356
Jeanary, 1854	337,232	January, 1859	309 250
January, 1855	427,829	January, 1860	336.390
January, 1856	402,988	January, 1861	407,949
January, 1857	345,518		

The earnings of the Illinois Central the second week of February were:

Second week, 1861	$77.571 95
Second week, 1860	51,039 70
Increase	$26 532 25

Annexed is a summary of the statement of the South Carolina Banks for January:

Liabilities.		Resources.	
Capital	$4,962,486 88	Specie	$1,353,877 25
Circulation	7,010,843 60	Real Estate	694,596 39
Profits on hand	1,884,808 04	Bank Notes	758 680 33
Due Banks	3,231,124 17	Due from Banks	2,396,182 69
Deposits	4,268,542 24	Discounts	12,406 392 31
Due State	2,837,538 06	Dom. Exchange	6,435,045 52
Other items	1,450 00	For. Exchange	2,082 318 06
		Bds. and Stocks	3,051 521 70
		Suspended Debt	2,237.386 82
		Branches	1,932,071 96
		State	874,247 77
		Other items	764,792 29
Total	$34,187,254 99	Total	$39,187,254 99

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premm.
Feb. 16..	Philadelphia	Par @ 1-10
Feb. 16..	Boston	Par @ 1-10
Feb 16..	Baltimore	⅛ @ ¾
Feb. 16..	Washington, D. C	1⅛ @ 1½
Feb. 14..	Cincinnati	⅛ @ 1
Feb. 14..	St. Louis	6¾ @ 7
Feb. 12..	Montgomery	3¼ @ 3½
Feb. 13..	Nashville	1½ @ 1¾
Feb. 13..	Savannah	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 16..	Canada	⅛ @ ¾
Feb. 15	Detroit	1 @ 1½
Feb. 15..	Augusta, Ga	2¾ @ 3
Feb. 15..	Charleston	2¾ @ 3
Feb 15	Richmond	5¾ @ 6
Feb 13..	Milwaukee	5½@ 6
Feb. 14..	Chicago	⅜ @ 6¾
Feb. 12	Memphis	1 @ 1¾
Feb. 15..	Indianapolis	1 @ 1¾
Feb. 9..	Columbus, Miss	1¾@ 1¾
Feb 13..	Lexington, Ky	¾@ 1
Feb. 14..	Newbern, N. C	5 @ 6
Feb. 6	Galveston	¼ @ ¾
Feb. 12	Holly Springs Miss	2 @ 3
Feb. 10..	Apalachicola, Fla	3 @ 3½
Feb. 16..	Wilmington, N. C	5½@ 6
Feb. 4..	Natchez, Miss	3 @ 3½
Feb. 11..	New-Orleans	Par@¼ dis.
Feb. 11..	Mobile	Par@¼ dis.

We have received from Mr. NICOLAY a copy of his statement of the condition of the Insurance Companies of this State, being an abstract of the official returns made to the Comptroller at Albany, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860. Copies can be obtained at his office, gratuitously.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Feb. 16.	Loans. Feb. 9.	Specie. Feb. 16.	Specie. Feb. 9.
Bk. of New-York	4,352,146	4,548,799	1,506,088	1,449,191
Manhattan Co	5,041,120	4,879,242	1,738 361	1 693,025
Merchants' Bank	4,945,434	4,718,147	1,655,807	1,579,120
Mechanics' Bank	3,538.647	3,534,481	1,103,096	1,134,004
Union Bank	2,898,184	2,750,336	980 970	1 163.829
Bank of America	5,843 530	5,857,779	3 731,768	3,044 647
Phenix Bank	3,106,987	3,090,928	924,001	1,109,125
City Bank	2,186,576	2,211 726	799,395	804,316
Tradesmen's Bk	1,287,861	1,301,796	241.298	214,377
Fulton Bank	1,412,076	1,312,990	587 784	615.731
Chemical Bank	1,944,965	1,917,313	1.511,658	1,487.552
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,720,221	1,719 881	366,037	316,081
National Bank	2,134,584	2,168 923	474,164	470 900
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,618,655	1,657,898	360 995	435,803
Mech. & Trad. Bk	916,967	909,363	265,480	256,420
Greenwich Bank	612 578	590,326	181,675	204,699
Leather Man. Bk	1,825 568	1,822,205	311.093	322,064
Seventh Ward Bk	1,225.964	1,218,112	236,868	248 912
Pacific Bank	1,398,329	139,885	847,669	831,739
Bk. of Republic	177,235	182,663	3,134,394	2,909,284
Chatham Bank	102,951	101 267	467,864	477,347
People's Bank	97,658	99,254	494 833	506 834
Bank of N. Am	77,693	14,031	966,756	962,409
Hanover Bank	56,508	76,386	651,245	667,490
Irving Bank	113 934	117,858	753,856	745,022
Metropolitan Bk	219,058	224,947	4,819,675	4,435,055
Citizens' Bank	145,951	139 927	606,056	688,325
Nassau Bank	121 274	120 997	1,051,165	1,012,610
Market Bank	199,849	196 682	879,423	910,453
St. Nicholas Bank	75,757	78,734	573,613	541,132
Shoe & Leath. Bk	263,577	237 957	1,104,085	1,046,503
Corn Exch. Bank	136,347	128,648	753,959	781,032
Continental Bank	185,973	192,785	1,624,401	1,773,836
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	206 905	214,955	787 007	822 966
Oriental Bank	98,302	95,463	364,924	367 993
Marine Bank	133 130	132,423	485,425	471 834
Atlantic Bank	81,297	85,727	249,853	241,377
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	185,109	187,958	1,569 538	1,585,369
Park Bank	163,796	157,396	4,342 615	4,824,453
Mech. Bk. Assn	85,525	85 758	620,030	411,995
Grocers' Bank	47,774	48,702	330 803	333,292
North River Bank	74,943	74,501	415,475	418,112
East River Bank	78 044	74,347	230,985	242,248
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	138,348	138,040	528,831	570,533
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	129,404	130 425	160,697	144,216
N. Y. Exch. Bk	76,041	76,452	241,911	241,230
Bull's Head Bank	112,483	109 023	421 331	436,689
N. Y. County Bk	70,095	70,528	310,737	306,732
Total	58,378,340	58,305,305

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wreppers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES FAUX BONS-HOMMES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HARLEQUIN JACK—CROSS OF GOLD—WOMAN'S LOVE.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. LINCOLN left Buffalo yesterday morning before 6 o'clock A. M., and reached Albany about 2½ o'clock P. M. All along the route—at Batavia, Rochester, Palmyra, Lyons, Clyde, Syracuse, Utica, and other places—immense crowds were assembled to greet him, whose enthusiasm was almost boundless. He made several short speeches in response to addresses at various points, but made no allusion in any of them to national topics. The reception at Albany was a tremendous affair, the crowds of people, citizens and visitors, being apparently almost wild with enthusiasm. He was met by the Mayor and Councils and the Legislative Committees, and after some brief formalities was conducted to the Capitol, where he was welcomed in suitable terms by Gov. MORGAN, and responded briefly. The speeches, on account of the impossibility of keeping silence in the vast throng, were inaudible for only a short distance from the speakers. Mr. LINCOLN was then conducted to the Legislative halls, and received by the members with demonstrations of respect. Senator COLVIN made a neatly-worded address of welcome, which Mr. LINCOLN replied to in a feeling manner. Subsequently Mr. LINCOLN dined with Gov. MORGAN, and still later held a *levee* at the Delavan House, and received thousands of citizens who availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects. He will leave Albany this morning at an early hour for this City.

The Vice-President elect, Mr. HAMLIN, left Bangor, Me., on his way to Washington, yesterday morning, and reached Boston in the afternoon. The citizens of Bangor turned out *en masse* to bid him adieu, and in reply to a brief address, Mr. HAMLIN made a few remarks, in which he made patriotic allusion to the responsible duties he is about to assume. He will join Mr. LINCOLN in this City.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, was yesterday inaugureted as President of the "Confederate States of America," and following the precedent established in the somewhat older Confederacy sought to be repudiated in the South, delivered an Inaugural Address, in which the plans and purposes of the seceding States were announced, and their course justified. There is nothing particularly new in the arguments advanced to sustain the position of himself and his coadjutors. The address is dignified in tone, and much more guarded in language than the speech delivered by Mr. DAVIS on the previous day, on the occasion of his reception at Montgomery. We publish it in full in another column.

The Peace Conference held a long session yesterday, and the debates were very interesting. The two reports from the Special Committee were under consideration. That of the majority is earnestly urged upon the Conference by the Virginia and other Southern members, who object decidedly to the proposition advanced by DAVIN DUDLEY FIELD for a National Convention,—alleging that before such a Convention could act, the Border States would have joined the seceding Stetes, and the breach would have become too formidable to be healed. It is believed that the majority report will be adopted by a close vote, though its adoption under such circumstances, it is feared, will do very little good.

The Tariff bill was again considered in the higher branch of Congress yesterday, but without final action. An effort was made by Mr. SEWARD to procure a reduction of the proposed duty on books, but it was unsuccessful. The principal debate was on the propoeition of the Special Committee, to leesen the duty on sugar, end place a duty of four cents per pound on tee, and a half-cent on coffee, which was adopted, 23 to 19. Previous to taking up the Tariff bill, a resolution from the Committee on Claims, to repeal the joint resolution in favor of WM. H. DEGROOT, wes adopted. Thie probably finally disposes of the famous Degroot claim, which the readers of the TIMES are somewhat familiar with. In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, making an appropriation for a survey of the Northern Pacific regions, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of establishing telegraphic communication with Asia. A bill, supplemental to the acts of 1795 and 1817, providing for calling out the militia for the defence of the Union, was reported from the Military Committee by Mr. STANTON, of Ohio. The bill provoked considerable opposition, and an effort was made to procure its rejection, but the House refused to reject it—110 to 67. Mr. STANTON pressed for the previous question, but the expiration of the morning hour prevented its being taken. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was considered, and an anti-secession speech was made by Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland. The bill reported by Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Ways and Means, authorized the issue of bonds of the denomination of $50, in lieu of a portion of the loan already authorized, was passed. The Senate bill, organizing the Territorial Government of Colorado, was taken up under a suspension of the rules, and passed, after some debate. The House held an evening session, at which, as usual on such occasions, a number of speeches were made to empty benches.

The Virginia State Convention was engaged yesterday in listening to the blandishments of the Commissioners from the seceded States, who strongly urged the beautiee of, and the necessities for, secession.

Little was done by the State Legislature yesterday beyond the reception of the President elect. An exciting and not very creditable discussion took place in the morning session of the Senate upon a message received from the lower House, designating the Speaker of that body to receive the President, in consequence of the illness of the Lieutenant-Governor. The message was deemed insulting by some Senators, who thought the privilege of receiving the President elect belonged to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate. The whole subject was finally laid on the table.

Mr. JAY GIBBONS, a member of the Assembly from Albany County, was arrested yesterday morning, on complaint of the District-Attorney, charged with bribery in demanding $100 for his vote on a bill to increase the salary of the Deputy District-Attorney of that County.

A dispatch from Fort Kearney says that the Pony Express passed that place at 5½ o'clock last evening, with San Francisco dates to the 3d inst. The steamer *California* sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 2d inst. The name of Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, has been changed to Fort Crittenden.

The General Naval Court-Martial met yesterday, and commenced the trial of Lieut. BARROW, of the steamer *Mohawk*, charged with shooting and wounding GEORGE W. BENNETT, gunner's mate. Three witnesses were examined.

The Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club celebrated its Twenty-second Anniversary by a ball and supper at the Apollo Rooms last evening.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of SHEPHERD, already twice tried and once sentenced to be executed for arson, came up for a new trial. Owing to absence of Counsel the case was postponed till Wednesday. Several pleas were taken, and one prisoner convicted of receiving stolen goods, was tried and sent to Sing Sing for three years and six months. At General Term of the Superior Court, the opinion of the Special Term, holding that property could be acquired in a sign or motto, was affirmed in the case of the "Live and Let Live" saloon. Certain cases, in which judgments are alleged to have been obtained against the City by fraud and collusion, were before the General Term of the Common Pleas, on appeal. The actions were those of Valentine & Martin against the Mayor, &c.

The Stock market was unusually dull yesterday, the speculative feeling being very tame throughout the day. Prices were generally ¼@½ per cent. lower than on Saturday. New-York Central 77¾ per cent. The Bank return for the past week showe a further gain of $2,463,000 in Bullion. The Discount line is $487,000 lower than the previous week. Exchange on London 105@105¼.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were less extensive, owing mainly to the advance in prices of desirable lots end in rates on freight. With more favorable advices from Liverpool, Cotton improved a shade, closing at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Middling Uplands, per lb., with sales of 1,200 bales of all kinds. Rio Coffee was quite active and somewhat firmer. A lively inquiry prevailed for Cassia. Sugars, Whisky, Hay and Rice were in fair request. Hemp, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Fish and Provisions were quiet. Nothing really new in other branches of trade.

The Inaugural of President Davis.

The last act in the constitution of the Southern American Confederacy was achieved yesterday, by the inauguration of Gen. DAVIS in the Presidential office. The address of the new Chief Magistrate will be found at length elsewhere in this paper. It will be read with profound attention. It is natural, indeed, that the public should hang with intense interest on the utterances of those who are to wield the power and represent the dignities and honors of the State. This interest is heightened, if possible, when the occasion is an era—the severance of old relations or the commencement of a new career. Declarations, at such a time, are taken as the enunciation of the policy, or life, of the new order of things. That of the new Republic, its President tells us, is to be *peace* in its internal organization, from the *homogeneity* of its industries and interests. Nothing is to be feared from abroad; because, if war should come, the Southern people must again assert the principles for which their fathers bled in the Revolution. He tells us that the Southern Confederacy will have no complications. Its separation from the old Union is complete. No compromise, no reconstruction can now be entertained.

This speech does not convey much comfort to the Northern sympathizers with the Southern President, nor to the public. For ourselves, we place no very unfavorable construction upon it. If Mr. DAVIS be a man of common judgment or observation he is playing a part not very difficut to be understood. If, on the other hand, he is entirely sincere, then he certainly fails to comprehend the subject on which he speaks. There is a greater want of homogeneity in the Southern States than in almost any other people that can be named. The turning-point of secession is protection to Slavery. Not one-sixth of the people in the South own slaves. When they come to assume the expenditures necessary to be incurred for its maintenance, radical differences will arise. One-half of the area of the whole Southern States is better adapted to Free than Slave labor, and is rapidly becoming the theatre where Free-labor only is used. There is another cause of radical difference, as intense as that which is made the occasion of secession. These differences are to be confronted the moment secession assumes the offensive. Then, too, this *homogeneous* people is composed of *two* races, in the Cotton States nearly divided in numbers; one held in its servile condition, only by the most careful vigilance and watchfulness, and by laws executed by drum-head promptitude. To call such a people homogeneous is bitter irony, which, in almost any other mouth than Mr. DAVIS', we should suspect as designed.

Mr. DAVIS, in the usual style of Southern extravagance, tells us that nothing is to be feared from abroad, because they stand prepared, in imitation of their Revolutionary fathers, to baptize their principles in blood. We think he will hardly have such an opportunity. There is a much better way of dealing with secession than fighting it. It will be found to be manageable by far milder means. Under any circumstances that can arise, the North must continue to be the factors and carriers for the South. They can hardly put a scow afloat on the ocean. By the command we have of the sea, we hold the whole issue in our hands. No one proposes to fight them, or coerce them. If they do not want the benefits of Government, we can well dispense with what it costs to extend them. But, unless matters are settled to our entire satisfaction, we shall collect revenues at Southern ports, as we have done since the formation of the Government; after we are satisfied, the new Confederacy can levy as large a duty as they choose for their own necessities.

Mr. DAVIS tells us that the severance of the seceding States is perfect and complete. This is a remarkable statement, considering that the Federal Government is in the full exercise of many of its powers in all the seceding States, and that its Courts of justice are unobstructed, and apparently not likely to be. We are informed, and believe, that the Judges of the Supreme Court in the United States have no intention of resigning or suspending their functions. To say that under such circumstances secession is perfect and complete, either betrays excessive confusion of ideas or shows secession to be exceedingly akin to Union.

On the whole, we accept Mr. DAVIS' address to be, as most addresses on similar occasions are, nothing more or less than a bit of Southern extravagance, required perhaps by the audience and the occasion. In a speech delivered a few days ago, on his way to the Convention, he tells us that if there are to be hostilities, they must be on the *enemy's* soil. This is something of a boast for a people who cannot feed, equip or clothe a regiment without obtaining every article required at the North. We are a nation dealing in hyperbole; but this trait is always more pronounced under a hot than a tempered sun. In genuine gasconade, the people of the extreme South are every way a match for Mexicans. Extravagance of assertions is always in ratio to impotence and execution. So long as the Confederate States cannot build a ship, construct a gun, nor manufacture a pound of gunpowder; can neither clothe nor feed themselves; nor levy war upon us unless we furnish the munitions, fill their commissariat and supply the means of locomotion, we may quietly pursue our avocations. Their internal affairs we do not at present propose to meddle with. We want their trade, and we do not wish to disturb our own, and waste our means at the same time.

There is a very noticeable feature in Mr. DAVIS' speeches, contrasted with those of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. DAVIS' first idea is to *fight*; "to baptize his principles in blood." This thought, ever uppermost in the Southern mind, indicates the character of its civilization. Mr. DAVIS, at bay, shows his teeth, and tells us to come on, if we dare. His talks of fighting with entire impunity, and without a breath of censure, North or South. Mr. LINCOLN, at Indianapolis, expressed himself decidedly against coercion, but mildly inquired whether the Government might not proceed to execute the revenue laws. For this a torrent of execration was showered upon him. There is something very curious in the reception which these two men meet with. The President elect, bound by his oath to execute the laws, must not hint at such a proceeding; while entire tolerance is extended to the threats of resistance by parties who are in open rebellion. We would like to have some person cunning in such matters, solve this apparent contradiction.

The Border States.

The Gulf States, by the inauguration of Gen. DAVIS as Provisional President, have perfected the outline of their Government. The most striking trait of these arrangements is the frigid disregard with which the more northern tier of Slave States have been treated. Their action has not been waited for; their opinions have not been consulted; a form of government has been adopted without reference to them; the offices under it have been filled exclusively from the Cotton States. The President and Vice-President have been taken from Mississippi and Georgia; none of the gentlemen said to be selected for seats in the Cabinet are from beyond the limits of the actual Confederacy; the foreign Envoys are chosen by the same rule; and what legislation has been adopted has not been of a character to conciliate the good will of the doubtful sovereignties. It is obvious, therefore, that if the latter secede at once from their Northern associations, they can only assume towards the Southern Government an attitude of dependence; presenting to the world the spectacle of eight powerful States submitting to the rule of seven others, weaker in resources and population, and addicted to schemes of external aggrandizement and internal economy, fatal to the interests of the Confederation, and yet beyond the control of a conservative counterpoise. Evidently, none but absolutely desperate conditions can impel Virginia, Kentucky or Tennessee into a relation such as this.

On the other hand, by remaining within the Northern Union, these States command a potential voice in the conduct of Federal affairs, and retain what they must otherwise forfeit—the faculty of self-government. Indeed, so well satisfied are the Free States with the devotion these communities have manifested to the Union and Constitution, that what might otherwise be deemed an undue influence in legislation will unquestionably be granted to their representatives, while the President elect is solicitous to have a proper proportion of their statesmen as members of his Cabinet. Thus, in severing their relations with the present Government, the Border States sacrifice much and gain nothing. That equality of rights which, notwithstanding the deceptions of demagogueism, they now actually possess, would be forfeited, without even the equivalent, by way of compensation, of a community of interests. For, brief as the history of the new Southern Republic is, it has already demonstrated the existence of broader material issues between the Northern and Southern Slave States than have at any time existed between New-England and Louisiana. May not the Convention at Richmond find in the discussion of this subject more profitable employment than in listening, day after day, to the effusions of WISE'S idiotic vanity and extravagance?

Murder at a Premium.

From a report made by our State Prison Inspectors to the Legislature, in reply to a resolution introduced by the Hon. JOHN HARNY, of this city, we are made acquainted with some very astounding facts in regard to the fate of criminals sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Of this class of prisoners we have had in the State, since the year 1820, an aggregate of four hundred and fifty, counting males and females. Of these, one hundred and eighty have been sentenced to Auburn State Prison; two hundred and forty-two to Sing Sing, of whom ten were females; and but eighteen to the Clinton State Prison, which only commenced operations about fifteen years ago.

Of these prisoners so sentenced and confined in the Auburn institution, numbering 180, the report shows that no less than 114 were pardoned out by the Governor after terms of service averaging less than five years and three months each; while, of the 242 life-convicts sent to Sing Sing, 123, or more than a full half, have received the pardon of our State Executive after serving an average incarceration of six years each,—four of these being turned out to prey again upon society after terms of less than six months' servitude each; while the two prisoners longest confined were liberated after sixteen or seventeen years' confinement.

These facts are especially deserving of attention in view of the action taken last Winter by the Legislature towards abolishing capital punishment for murder, and substituting the sentence of imprisonment for life. We know that at this very moment active measures are on foot in this City to procure the pardon of MAURICE O'CONNELL, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life but a few years ago for the murder of an old woman in Greenwich-street, under circumstances which filled the whole community with horror at the time of their enactment; and it is fast becoming a thing understood and acted upon among the dangerous classes, that a sentence for the term of ten years is practically a severer penalty, because one more likely to be carried out, than a sentence of imprisonment for life. We are without statistics at present upon this point; but are sustained by the opinions of those most competent to judge, in the belief that prisoners sentenced for a term of ten years pass on the average a much longer time in prison than those who have been sentenced to life-long incarceration.

Under the law practically abolishing capital punishment, passed last Winter, it will thus be seen that a positive inducement is held out to the violator of property to add murder to his crime—*firstly*, as a means for more effectually concealing his act; and, *secondly*, as a means for curtailing his actual term of imprisonment, should he be arrested, convicted and sentenced.

Did the philanthropists who urged and secured the passage of the act in question, contemplate this novel effect of their legislation? Could they then have realized that, while the simple burglar in the first degree, or highway robber, could not, under the Revised Statutes, receive less than a ten years' term of sentence, every day of which would probably be expected of him—the same burglar or robber could, in all human probability, reduce his term of punishment to an average of less than six years' imprisonment by adding murder to his original crime? They could not have thought so; but such is the practical working of their favorite measure, the repeal of which is called for by every man of experience connected with the administration of criminal justice.

The European Muddle.

If the New World, by an extraordinary coincidence, is at present like the Old, approaching a tremendous political crisis, it has at least the advantage of the mother hemisphere in perfectly understanding the conditions of the difficulty in which it is involved. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that while all Europe sees before it possible war and revolution in the most stupendous scale—it may be, such a breaking up of great depths and overwhelming of nationalities as has not been witnessed since the transition of the Middle Ages,—it does not possess a journalist who sees in the whole anything more than a muddle. A muddle, to be sure, of enormous extent—a chaos of a muddle—and yet a muddle after all. Antiquity rejoiced in Cretan and Egyptian labyrinths, sphynxes and Gordian knots. The Modern Age surpasses them all with a political "situation."

Yet the situation in question would be inconceivably less puzzling if those who habitually examine it were more familiar with living history than dead, and with the new threads which are continually spinning into the social system than with the old filaments which Time has spun out. It is, indeed, a very easy thing to attribute to LOUIS NAPOLEON or other rulers simply the worst of personally selfish motives, and believe that their every move is merely a manœuvre to disguise their aim. According to this view, France, whether busy with Austria or Russia, is always attempting to seize the old Rhine-banks. Germany is nightmared with this dream. She has really but one national song, and that is the "*Sie sollen ihn nicht haben*," in which France is informed in an emphatically "bloody-politeful" manner that the Rhine is for her perfectly unattainable. Yet in nothing do European journalists so regularly and frequently err as in their discoveries of Rhenish annexation plots. The truth is, that newer and higher interests than those involved in any mere annexation of territory are continually forcing themselves upon the great leaders, and that these latter, (to use the saying of JAMES I.) being placed higher than the rest of the world, inevitably see further.

How do the interests of the leaders in this great imbroglio tend? For many years the great Powers of Western Europe have avoided war within their own limits as the greatest of all possible disasters. Why is this? Simply because, even within the memory of man, public opinion has become stronger than courtly diplomacy or regal power, and public opinion is identified with the expansion of capital and of industry. While willing to pay for a war at a distance, it growls at the idea of bringing it nearer home. Never yet, in the world's history, was there an example of tremendous disaster and furious storm to be compared with that which would be witnessed should war now invade industrial Europe. Whatever his army be meant for, it may be assumed for certain that the French Emperor will not employ it while peace can be secured, and that a wanton conquest of the Rhine is not in his programme. In plain language, it would cost more than it comes to. It would cost in every resource, in popularity and in power, at home and abroad, far too much. From this point of view it becomes perfectly intelligible that France has taken no part in the Danish difficulty, but sees it with disfavor. Assuming, too, that war, at or near home, is to be avoided, we can understand why immense pains have evidently been taken by the Emperor to induce Austria to sell Venetia, why he has calmed the different insurrectionary movements, why, in fact, he has maintained in Italy a reactionary influence at Rome and in Naples, and prevented the growth of a headlong fever for war by the counter-irritant of the fleet at Gaeta—a view originally suggested by us, and since concurred in by leading European journals. In the whole of the "muddle" there is apparent the clue of an Imperial desire to *menager* the train of affairs, the first point being a dread of risking home prosperity—or to sum it all up, politico-economically, "the course of exchanges."

"Europe," says *La Presse*, "is now divided into two camps, in one of which may be witnessed the desire for war and the impotence to make it; in the other, all the means of recommencing it brilliantly, but the desire *to avoid it*, and lst the regeneration of Italy be accomplished peacefully. On the one side, the old worn-out dynasties—on the other, Democracy victoriously shaking off the rule of oppression." And the Emperor of France knows this,—knows how to take advantage and on which side to range himself. The same is not less true of his Imperial brother of Russia. We cannot see how any war can in any way benefit the latter,—we *can* see how Hungarian and German wars may seriously imperil those colossal reforms and that marvelous career of industrial development on which Russia has entered, and in which ALEXANDER II. is so warmly interested.

Should Austria obstinately refuse to cede Venetia, it is very likely that the French army, and possibly the Russian, may be called in. That this will not take place unless *in extremis*, is evident. And it will be done on a grand scale, with a tremendous effort—an effort sustained by every franc of treasure and every gun in France. Nothing less would do, for the struggle would not be merely to conquer Austria, but to overawe at the same time the whole European revolutionary world.

THE BLANEMAN WILL CASE.—In another column will be found a communication from Mr. EDMON BLANEMAN, in reference to the contest now in progress before the Surrogate, relative to the validity of the will of his late wife. From the statements made by Mr. BLANEMAN, it will be seen that he appears to have full confidence in his ability to overthrow the evidence heretofore brought forward on the side of the contestants; and, certainly, if the conduct of the blood relations of the unfortunate deceased has been anything like that described in Mr. BLANEMAN'S communication, they stand entitled to little public sympathy—no matter what may be the issue of their present suit.

There are many statements in Mr. BLANEMAN'S letter of which we can as yet have no evidence, save his own assertion, vouched over his signature; but as a previous article, which appeared in these columns, was based mainly on the testimony of witnesses called by the contestants, it is but right that public judgment should be suspended and stand unbiased between the parties to the suit, until after the case shall have closed on both sides. With these remarks, we for the present dismiss the subject from consideration, promising a full and fair review of the whole matter, when the testimony for and against the genuineness of the Will shall have been put in and closed before the Surrogate.

Corruption at Albany.

We know not how to record the monstrous fact, that a suspicion of corruption has been breathed against one of our State legislators; know not in what terms to break to the people of our City and State the sad tidings, that a member of Assembly has been not only suspected, but publicly accused and arrested for having demanded a miserable bribe of $100 to cast his vote in favor of a particular measure! "The evidence of his crime," says the telegraphic report, "is indisputable;" but little did the telegrapher know of the ingenious—not to say insurmountable, barriers against conviction, devised by the admirable foresight of former Legislatures, anxious to protect members of their own body from any such thing as substantial punishment.

Without knowing anything of this case—of Mr. JAY GIBBONS, the member arrested, or of the evidence against him—we believe we are perfectly safe in hazarding this conjecture that some loophole will be found to baffle the pursuit of justice. This conclusion we shall be only too happy to see overthrown by the result, should the honorable member actually prove guilty; but, until some precedent for a belief in the corruptibility of members of our State Legislature shall have been established, all the analogies are in favor of regarding them as a body placed above reach of human infirmity, though it must be confessed that we often see many of them in the commission of acts very difficult to be accounted for upon any hypothesis of honesty.

Should Mr. GIBBONS be convicted, it will only prove, not that he was more guilty than many of his associates, perhaps, but that his inexperience in public affairs had not allowed him to acquire the requisite adroitness in performing the trick which older and cooler heads have reduced almost to the level of one of the "Exact Sciences." It will only prove that he was a bungler, who went at his business with the candid unsuspicion of youth, making his own bargains and letting evidence be compiled against himself; whereas all the same results could have been much better, and with almost absolute safety, accomplished by using one of the disinterested "third parties," or go-betweens of the Lobby, who would have taken all the risks and put the affair through to a happy consummation for a twenty-five or fifty per cent. commission on the net result. Should Mr. GIBBONS be convicted and punished, it will be more attributable to his contempt of the powerful "Third House," than for imaginary wrong which Utopians may pretend to see in the sale of a legislative vote for "the disgustingly small sum" of one hundred dollars!

A PRAYER PROMPTLY ANSWERED.—In behalf of the dirt-afflicted denizens of this Metropolis and vicinity we yesterday put up a "prayer for purification," in which the following suggestion was made: "What at this moment is especially needed, is such an emphatic presentation of the subject at Albany as shall satisfy the Legislature of the immediate and indispensable necessity of change."

Short as is the time which has elapsed, our prayer is partially answered and its suggestion complied with. We have been shown a memorial to the Legislature setting forth in earnest language that the condition of the public health of a community, embracing over a quarter of the population of the whole State, is vital to the interests of Life Insurance Companies, their officers, stockholders, policy-holders and the parties insured; that these interests are greatly jeopardized by the present deficient sanitary laws and the mal-administration of the good ones, and praying for the passage of the Metropolitan Health Bill now before the Assembly. The Companies who are already represented among the signatures to this bill are: The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; the Washington Life Insurance Company: the Equitable Life Assurance Society; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; the United States Life Insurance Company; the Guardian Life Insurance Company; the Germania Life Insurance Company; the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; the New-York Life Insurance Company; the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; the Home Life Insurance Company of Brooklyn; the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, and before another day shall be over, it is confidently expected that the names of the President, Secretary, Actuary and Medical Examiner of every Life Insurance Company in this City will be voluntarily affixed to the memorial. The New-York Sanitary Association has directed a memorial of similar import to be prepared and signed by its officers and members of the Council, while the members of the Academy of Medicine will be largely represented in a petition now circulated among themselves. These are steps in the right direction; let our community once be thoroughly aroused to the inestimable importance of this subject and our legislators will be made to feel what so many politicians affect to believe,—that the will of the people is their *ultima ratio*.

UNDER WHICH KING?—The Mobile *Advertiser* remarks: "The railroads now in operation in the country have cost $1,100,000,000." Very good, but in what country? Which wing of the American eagle—since "we are now two peoples," may claim the honor of being THE country *par excellence*? Is it our country or your country in which the railroads now in operation have cost a billion and a hundred millions of dollars? Is it in Utopian Dixey, "Way down Souf in de land o' cotton," that leagues on leagues of mysterious iron track, never mentioned in railroad guides, and carefully concealed from Northern knowledge by the accurate and truthful DE BOW, go shining in the sun like twin serpents, lost at last in those mysterious regions where the millitary myriads live who in the coming devastation are to have such a carnival of sacking, and slaughterage, and ravage in our fat Northern towns? But we do our Advertising friend wrong. THE country, after all, means in his month now, as ever, what it always meant, and what it always will mean—that is, the Federal Union. As the Frenchman, of the Reign of Terror, said to a friend, when he accidentally adjured the Deity in conversation, "'Tis a wicked method of speech which you have acquired, and of which you will have great difficulty in curing yourself."

PURGING THE TAMPLE.—Mercury has suspended his patronage of public thieves, and justice reaches them. FLOYD has been brought to reckoning; RUSSELL is placed upon his defence; and, lastly, DE GROOT has had a final adjudication of his iniquitous and swindling claim at the hands of the Senate. Mr. BRAGG, from the appropriate Committee, yesterday reported a resolution repealing the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary at War to settle the demands of that most subtle of sub-contractors, and most skillful of lobby intriguers, and happily for the fame of the country, the resolution was at once adopted. It will, without doubt, pass with equal finency through the House, where the business is even better understood than at the other end of the Capitol.

Thus, step by step, in the absence of the members from the Southernmost States, the Government is purified, and a healthier atmosphere created about the halls of legislation and the Executive Departments. Should the pertinacity of the seceders furnish a long enough vacation, we may even hope to see the entire labor of purgation consummated; and the reconstructed Government started on a career of honesty and prosperity, suggestive of an almost forgotten period of our political history. By all means hurry up the Augean labor.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Irrepressible Conflict over the Reception of Mr. Lincoln—Gov. Morgan and the Legislative Committee—How the Matter was Finally Settled—Confirmation of Mr. Granger as Peace Commissioner, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent,

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

We have an irrepressible conflict in the Senate this morning—one of those conflicts that is always coming up between the Legislative and Executive branches.

The settlement of it took up three hours' time, but the gist of the controversy lies in these few facts.

Some time ago, Gov. MORGAN invited President LINCOLN to visit Albany on his journey to Washington, to tuck himself up in the Executive linen and put his long legs at will under the Executive mahogany.

Having dispatched his invitation, Gov. MORGAN sent a Message to the Legislature, suggesting the propriety of tendering Mr. LINCOLN the hospitalities of the State, while he should remain at the Capital.

The Legislature therefore forwarded an invitation to the President. This and the Governor's invitation reached Mr. LINCOLN at the same time. He accepted the Legislative invite, and accordingly a Committee of Eight was appointed by the two Houses to make proper arrangements for his reception, entertainment and departure.

The Committee met on several occasions to perfect a programme. Among the matters suggested was a dinner at one of the public houses, with the usual attendance of distinguished individuals. This was discussed at much length, the Committee being distracted by the desire of the Governor to have the President to a private dinner. On Thursday, however, the public dinner was determined upon by the Committee, in formal session, and the only matter left to be settled was choosing the place and the guests to be invited. This meeting was held in the Executive Chamber, Gov. MORGAN being present, and assenting that the Committee should go ahead.

Thursday evening, however, a change of programme was effected—the dinner abandoned, and a programme published in the *Journal* of Friday, which turned the nation's choice over to the Executive, after he had been lionized in the Assembly Chamber.

Who fixed up this programme—how the Committee was made to change front—who authorized the publication in the *Journal*, was all matter for conjecture. There had been no meeting of the Committee—no formal action—no regular reversal of the former decision, and no report made to either the Senate or Assembly by the Joint Committee.

One of the members of the House Committee undertook yesterday to bring the matter before the House, on a question of privilege, but was rather sharply ruled off by the Speaker.

This morning, Senator SPINOLA took it up in the Senate, on a motion to discharge the Committee from the further custody of the reception, and devolved the whole matter upon Gov. MORGAN, who had manifested so much anxiety to have the President as his guest. FRANK made one of his usual "sailing in" speeches—a kind of hash of the "Dinner to the Prince," President LINCOLN'S speeches—the ruling out of landlords at such entertainments, and so on, and so on—just as only SPINOLA can talk.

This brought out an explanation from Senator FARRY, the Chairman of the Senate Committee, who, however, only told us that a change had been made—"a change for the best" he should think, and one that "he supposed would be satisfactory to all parties." Senator FARRY has studied his associates to little purpose, or he never would have ventured so violent a supposition. Instead of being satisfactory, his explanation only whetted their appetites for more. I fancy there was a suspicion raised that the heads of the two Committees were to have seats with Old ABE at the Governor's right hand. Indeed, this question was put squarely.

Senator CONNOLLY (also of the Committee) also made an explanation—one of those explanations that have the misfortune to make a bad matter worse. He filled in two or three gaps that the Chairman had adroitly skipped over—telling us how "when he supposed the dinner was all settled," and the Committee had adjourned, some man came from some other man, and wanted him to go and see another man, and that man persuaded him and another man that the man who had changed the order of proceedings "had acted about right." After this humorous and sharp explanation, RICARD sat down, all in a glow, and was just taking on his usual retiring air, when SPINOLA wanted to know who all these men were, and was answered that Mr. BERGEN persuaded Mr. CONNOLLY, and he believed Mr. KERNAN persuaded Mr. BERGEN.

As soon as Mr. WARNER could get the floor, he moved to lay the resolution, offered by Senator SPINOLA, on the table; but failing to convince the Senate of the propriety of this course, his motion was lost—ayes 7, nays 16—as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Bell, Fiero, Goss, McGraw, Montgomery, Prosser, Warner—7.

NAYES—Messrs. Abell, Blood, Colvin, Gardiner, Grant, Hammond, Hillhouse, Kelly, Lapham, Lawrence, Ramsey, Richmond, Sessions, Spinola, Truman, Williams—16.

While all these proceedings were going on, Senator HAMMOND was taking in wood and water, and getting up steam. He had been away for a week, while all these Committees were meeting, and so was innocent of any complication with either of the belligerents. Having grasped the subject, and made a characteristic speech, he submitted a series of resolutions embodying instructions to the Committee.

Then came SPINOLA with another onslaught upon the Republicans, Senator GOSS with a deprecation of all this fuss, Senator BELL with a proposition to dispel the fog by a definite declaration of what the Legislature desired to have done, Senator WARNER with another effort to table the subject, Senator FIERO with a question of order, and, finally, Senator SESSIONS with a few sharp sentences, and a motion to refer the whole subject back to the Committee, which prevailed, after Senator FERRY had given an assurance that now having so well-defined an intimation of what the Senate intended the Committee should do, there would now be no hesitation on his part in making the arrangements designated.

So the subject was settled, after, as I have said, a three hours' debate. Settled, finally, that the Committee should procure apartments for the President and his suite, and put him in possession thereof, at the conclusion of his public reception at the Capitol.

Whether, after this Senatorial demonstration, the Governor will still insist upon a private dinner—and whether old ABE will agree to such a disposition of the President elect—remains yet to be seen.

After having performed so much, the Senate took

up the resolution appointing a successor to Mr. Wise in the Old Ladies' Asylum at Washington, and concurred with the House in the choice of Mr. Gafford.

The House also had a time over the Reception and Executive Dinner, and a nice controversy was impending, which was knocked on the head by the special order, which was the consideration of the Annual Appropriation Bill. The usual amount of buncumbe was gone through with, on motions to increase appropriations for charitable purposes, etc., etc. LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18.

The bill to increase the salaries of all deputies in the State Department was reported adversely. Agreed to.

A message was received from the Assembly, designating the Speaker of that body to receive President LINCOLN, in consequence of the illness of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The President of the Senate *pro tem*., Mr. LAPHAM, declared that the resolution must lie over one day.

Mr. WARNER asked unanimous consent to consider the resolution now.

Mr. SARGENT objected. He considered the message an insult to the Senate.

Mr. GRANT introduced a bill to repeal the Ninth-avenue Railroad grant.

The order of the resolutions being reached, Mr. HILLHOUSE moved that the Speaker of the Assembly be designated to receive President LINCOLN in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. HARMON considered that the privilege belonged of right to the President *pro tem*. of the Senate.

A long debate ensued, during which Mr. LAPHAM, President *pro tem*. of the Senate, declared himself willing to abide by the decision of the Senate, but vindicated the right of the Senate to the position.

Mr. SPINOLA offered a substitute, that,

Whereas, An irrepressible conflict had arisen for the possession of the President elect, between the rival factions of Republicanism, therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. LINCOLN be telegraphed to switch off at Schenectady and go to New-York direct via Troy.

The whole subject was then laid on the table, 12 to 10.

The Senate again took up the resolutions designating Speaker LITTLEJOHN to receive the President elect, and after a warm debate the resolution was adopted designating Senator COLVIN, Democrat, to perform that duty. The proceedings caused much excitement in the Chamber.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18

Numerous resolutions were introduced relating to arrangements of the House during the reception of the President elect. Eventually the galleries were reserved exclusively for ladies, and the lower lobby for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. A variety of resolutions were introduced with an attempt to get ladies on the floor

Mr. CALLAHAN moved that any member desiring to accommodate a lady may give his seat up to her.

The doors were ordered to be closed till 2½ o'clock, except for the admission of those entitled to the privileges of the floor, and ladies accompanying them.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Canal Appraisers, so as to secure better relief to claimants, was reported favorably.

Mr. BARBER reported favorably on the bill to extend the Chenango Canal.

Mr. WATSON reported favorably the Railroad Toll bill.

The bill to incorporate the veterans of the National Guards was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. TANNER introduced a bill to authorize the Flushing Railroad Company to use rail less than 56 pounds.

Mr. FULLERTON—A bill to facilitate the collection of debts against insolvent corporations.

The privilege of the floor was extended to IRA HARRIS, U. S. Senator elect, and to a Committee of Six of the New-York Common Council here, to meet the President elect.

The resolutions of the Senate complimentary to Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, were called up and adopted.

The House took a recess till 3 o'clock P. M.

Charge of Bribery Against a Member of Assembly.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18.

Mr. JAY GIBBONS, member of the Assembly from the First District of Albany County, was to-day arrested and held to bail on a charge of demanding money for his vote on a bill. He waived an examination, and gave bail.

In the course of the five hours' wrangle which the Senate had over the selection of a person to receive the President, charges were made that affidavits existed which implicated a Senator with having demanded and received money for his vote to confirm one of the Harbor-Masters, last Winter. These occurrences have created great excitement among members, and it is probable that an investigation will be had in both Houses. If such an investigation should be had, there will be a terrible crash. It would deplete Albany of at least one-half of its floating population. LEO.

LATER, FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—News from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Pony Express passed East at 6:30 P. M. By it we learn that the name of Camp Floyd has been changed to Fort Crittenden.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 3—3:40 P. M.

Arrived Jan. 30, bark *Alma*, from Bordeaux; Feb. 1, ship *Lafayette*, from Havre; Feb. 3, steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama.

Sailed Jan. 30, ships *Orpheus*, for Liverpool, carrying 24,000 sacks wheat, 6,000 half-sacks flour, 529 bags silver ore; the *Flying Childers* has cleared for England, with 26,000 sacks wheat.

The steamer *California* sailed for Panama yesterday, taking the following cabin passengers out:

Judge Satterlee, Dr. Hitchcock, Lieut. Camp, U. S. A., Lieut. Ferguson, U. S. A., Lieut. Pinder, U. S. A., wife, infant and servant, Lieut. Johnson, U. S. A., wife, infant and servant, Theo. S. Bought, E. E. Rice, U. S. Consul, H. Hakadadi, J. M. Aloer, N. W. B. Survey, Dr. R. B. R Kimmerly, N. W. B. Survey, Capt. Ainsworth, Capt. Huntley, Capt. Stein, Capt. Made, Col. Wm. Pike, Mrs. M. J. Smith, W. K. Hudson, wife and child, Chas. A. Sumner, Wm. Jones, Mr. Laner, Mr. Dupuy, Mr. Paget, Mrs. Annie Sowee and infant, E. Langford, wife and three children, S. Coffin, Mr. Crawford, J. M. Huntington, S. J. Sommerville, D. F. Bronson, Miss C. Willman, Mr. St. Clair, E. Griffith, Miss S. A. Hudson, Mrs. Estom and child, Mrs. Sue Jackson, J. Page, B. R. Nickerson, N. W. Hasset, J. C. Gulier, A. Holorook and family, Mrs. Dement and child, Mrs. R. Haskett and two children, F. H. Rosenbaum, E. Scott, Charles J. Dearing, S. Morris Looks, J. H. Crampton, R. Duff, Dr. D. Wooster, Mrs. Babcock and servant, W. H. Pratt, Mrs. Lehman, child and lofant; Mrs. Mott, H. B Gleason, F. S. Hoyt, wife and three children; S. B. Wiber and wife, Jos. Hilman, wife and four children; Jos. Greenwood, J. L. Boon, J. P. Coward, A. Mayrisch, Jas. Lisk, Jr., R. J. Wade, H. S. Woodward and wife, R. J. Ruttman, H. Brentano, L. B. Thomas, Henry Jarvis, R. W. Homer, Sam. Taylor, B. L. Bartlett, and 113 others.

The heavy shippers of treasure by the California steamer were Wells, Fargo & Co., $254,500; B. Davidson, $128,000; Satter & Church, $104,000; Schalle Bros., $77,000; W. T. Coleman & Co., $60,000; Levi Strauss, $59,732; Alsop & Co., $56,143; Murphy, Grant & Co., $54,000; D. C. Mills & Co., $50,000, and others, smaller amounts, making a total of $1,056,000 for New-York.

COMMERCIAL.

Continued fine weather encourages transactions in goods to the interior, and gives some activity to the jobbing trade. As yet little has been done from first hands, but there is a moderate inquiry that should lead to transactions. Butter stiffening; Isthmus bringing 25c.@28c., and higher figures asked for extra brands. Crushed Sugar moving more freely, and 11c. being paid in some instances. Lard quiet. Linseed Oil lower, and other imported articles without change.

Money affairs on the steamer-day were comparatively easy. The export demand for Wheat keeps the market bare at an average of $1 70 ₱ 100 lbs.

The weather was exceedingly propitious to farmers and a much greater breadth of ground will be devoted to Wheat the ensuing season than ever before.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR advancing; Superfine, $4 50@$4 55. WHEAT dull at 14c. PROVISIONS dull: Mess Pork, $16 50@$16 75 offered, but holders want $17. Bulk Meats, 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 8¼c.@8½c. for Sides, and 9¾c. for clear Sides. Bacon quiet at 7¼c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, and 10¾c. for Hams. Lard in bbls., 9¼c.@9¾c.; in kegs, 10c. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at ½ ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR dull. Howard-street and Ohio, $5 12½; WHEAT—Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN active: Yellow, 53c.@57c.; White, 60c @63c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess PORK, $17 75; Prime, $13 50. LARD, 10c. COFFEE steady at 12c @13c. WHISKY, 17½c.@17¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 18.

FLOUR active; superfine at $5@$5 25. WHEAT dull; white, $1 35@$1 40; red, $1 24@$1 27. CORN active; new yellow, 57c.@59c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK steady; Mess, $18 75. LARD firm at 10¼c.@11c. WHISKY, 17½c.@18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 18.

Cotton firmer under the *Africa's* advices. Sales to-day, 20,500 bales, at 11c. for Middling. Sugar 4½c. @5¾c. for fair to full fair. Molasses 28c.@29c. Whisky 17½c. Coffee 12c.@13c. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool ¾d.

MOBILE, Monday, Feb. 18.

COTTON firm and demand active; sales to-day, 7,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

COTTON firm and demand active; sales to-day, 7,000 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for Middling.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 18.

The stores Nos. 218 and 220 in Main-street, occupied by Messrs. MOORE & WHITE, boot and shoe dealers and A. J. MATHEWS, druggist, were destroyed by fire last night. The stock was removed with but little damage; fully insured. The second floor was occupied as law offices; the libraries were saved. The third and fourth stories were occupied by Messrs. SLEIGHT & PARKER as a billiard-saloon; their loss is estimated at $7,000; insured for $5 000. The fifth story was occupied by Prof. HADLEY, chemist, as a laboratory. The building was known as Townsend Hall block, and owned by G. R. WILSON, of Elizabeth, N. J. The building is insured for $10 000, in Eastern Companies. The total loss is about $22,000.

The Suffering in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Monday, Feb. 18.

Mr HYATT departed yesterday afternoon for the East, having accomplished the object for which he came, which was to ascertain the true condition and to hurry forward the establishment of relief depots in the interior, which is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, under the energy of Col. PONEROY. Mr. HYATT goes East to urge forward the movement in reference to legislation, and to devise relief generally. As soon as practicable he will visit Europe for the purpose of regaining his health.

California Land Titles.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently, in a California land case, established an important principle as to that State, in effect, that where a claimant has obtained a confirmation of title and a patent, the adverse party in possession cannot, in an action, resist the title of the patentee.

Burning of the Steamer Ashland.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb 18.

The steamer *Ashland*, from Temsas River to New-Orleans, laden with cotton, was burnt on the 15th. No lives were lost.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

No Signs of the Arago, Jura or Kangeroo.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Feb. 18—12 Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of any of the European steamers due off this point.

Wind N. W., light Weather clear.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S new opera was played last night for the fourth time, and attracted a very brilliant and satisfactory audience. Now that the singers are thoroughly at ease in their parts, and the orchestra and choral forces perfectly up to their work, the opera goes off with much more spirit, being, of course, relatively more complete. It is impossible to hear it to greater advantage than at present, for all the performers take an interest in what they are doing. Every piece was capitally rendered last night, except occasionally, when Mme. COLSON'S hoarseness became apparent. The audience applauded rapturously and redemanded several of the principal *morceaux*. There cannot be a doubt about the prosperous run of this very charming opera.

To-night "Un Ballo In Maschera" will be produced for the first time in Brooklyn. The box sheet promises one of the most fashionable and brilliant attendances of the season. The sales yesterday were immense.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. FORREST appeared last night in his most famous impersonation—that of *Jack Cade* in the play of the same name. The house was crowded to excess by even more than the usual throng of the tragedian's admirers. Beyond putting the facts on record, and commending the play as the best in which Mr. FORREST is seen, we have nothing to add. Criticism was exhausted on this very forcible delineation of a very vigorous character years and years ago. To-morrow evening the Anna Bishop troupe appear in English opera. The "Bohemian Girl" will be produced.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., a very excellent artist, who has scarcely found the place on our boards that he is fairly entitled to, made his first appearance here last night, and achieved a striking success. The character selected for the occasion was *Othello*, Mr. E. BOOTH playing *Iago*. A judicious contrast of style was thus secured, for in certain physical, as well as intellectual, peculiarities, Mr. WALLACK differs widely and essentially from Mr. BOOTH. He possesses immeasurably more vigor, and a stronger dash of those physical ecstacies which, in the good old times, were regarded as the gallant characteristics of every tragedian who was at the slightest degree eminent. Beyond this Mr. WALLACK can fairly boast of being an admirable elocutionist, with a voice which combines rare power with remarkable distinctness. *Othello*, as SHAKESPEARE draws him, is gifted with a large animal nature, and the quick impulses of this, Mr. WALLACK interprets very powerfully. Mr. SOORE was of course superb as *Iago*. The house was densely crowded. To night the tragedians change parts.

IRVING HALL.—Mr GEORGE F BRISTOW'S new oratorio, "Praise to God," will be produced here to-night for the first time. It is a very important work, and will rank as one of the most praiseworthy contributions to American music that has lately been made. Mr. BRISTOW seldom appeals to his countrymen, but whenever he has thought fit to do so he has invariably been rewarded with their best appreciation and applause. Thus was it with the symphonies produced under JULIEN'S baton, and the opera of "Rip Van Winkle," brought out by the Pyne & Harrison troupe, works which placed their author in the first rank, and gave him the right to demand great attention for anything new from his pen. The new oratorio will be rendered by Miss HAINES, Mrs. JAMIESON, Mr. G. W. HASELWOOD and Mr. J. R. THOMAS. The choruses will be interpreted by the members of the New-York Harmonic Society, and the accompaniments by an orchestra under the composer's direction.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER'S second farewell concert takes place to night. The programme is admirable, and contains many gems of modern music. Mr. SATTER will be assisted by Signor SPIELLI, who will sing some of his own compositions and BEETHOVEN'S charming song, "Adelaide."

Sentence of Abson for Wife Poisoning.

STOLIDITY OF THE PRISONER, AND HIS INTERRUPTIONS WHILE THE SENTENCE IS PRONOUNCED.

The Court-room of the Hudson County Court-House was again filled this (Monday) morning by persons anxious to hear sentence pronounced upon ABSON, the wife poisoner, and about 2,000 persons were congregated outside, unable to gain an entrance. The gallery was entirely filled with women. Sheriff FRANCIS had made arrangements to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful proceedings of Monday last. The culprit was conducted to the jury-room about 8 A. M., and there remained until the opening of the Court at 11 A. M., at which hour he was brought before Judge OGDEN and Associate Judges FINK and PEPE.

Upon being asked if he had anything to say why judgment should not now be passed, Mr. ABSON said:

"I have to say that I feel innocent as I always did."

Judge OGDEN then proceeded to pronounce the sentence, (reviewing the facts in the case,) which was that WM. ABSON be taken hence and confined in the County Jail until Wednesday, the 10th day of April ensuing, and that then between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. he be hanged by the neck in the jail, or jail-yard, until his body be dead."

The prisoner, throughout, maintained a stoical demeanor, and several times interrupted Judge OGDEN by asserting his innocence, and charging Dr. BOOTH with having caused his wife's death.

At the close, Judge OGDEN said, "May God have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner replied, "God will have mercy upon me, but man hasn't. I am innocent; I will say so until the last." The condemned man was then conducted to his cell.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Naval Court-Martial.

TRIAL OF LIEUT. BARROT, OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHAWK.

The Court-Martial at the Brooklyn Navy-yard assembled yesterday morning, and proceeded to try the case of Lieut. BARROT, of the United States steamer *Mohawk*.

After the organization of the Court, the accused, on being asked by Judge-Advocate CABOUS if he required counsel, stated that he would be defended by Mr. JOHN R. FARRINGTON and GEO. W. GREENHOW.

The following charges and specifications of charges, preferred by the Secretary of the Navy, on the information of Lieut. T. A. CRAVEN, against the accused, was read:

Charge 1.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. Specification—In this, that on or about the 31st day of January, in the year 1861, on board the United States steamer *Mohawk*, the said Lieut. ALPHONSE BARROT, did scandalously shoot at, with a pistol, and seriously wound and injure Quanna W. BENNET, gunner's mate of the said steamer.

Charge 2—Cruelty and oppression. Specification—In this, that at the time and place set forth in the specification of the first charge, the said Lieut. BARROT, did, in a cruel and inhuman manner, shoot at and wound, GEORGE W. BARRETT, gunner's mate of the steamer *Mohawk*. ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 11, 1861.

The affray occurred at Key West. BENNETT, for some alleged insubordination, was ordered in irons, but never having been thus punished, he so informed the Lieutenant, which was construed into an act of rebellion, and thereupon it is said the officer proceeded to shoot the offender, the ball striking the side of BENNETT'S forehead, and passing merely under the scalp came out behind the ear. The wounded man is still in the service. BARROT is a Louisianian.

Surgeon DELEVAN BLODGOOD and CHARLES JONES, boatswain of the *Mohawk*, were examined in support of the charges; but in compliance with the order of the Court, their testimony is withheld.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 19.—Nos. 10, 35, 38, 40, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 53, 15, 44, 55, 43, 58, 59, 64, 65, 42, 2.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WORK ON THE NEW RESERVOIR AND FOURTH-AVENUE.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather since December, the work on the New Reservoir in the Central Park, and in laying the new four-feet mains in the Fourth-avenue, has been unremittingly prosecuted. On the reservoir, over seven hundred men have been employed throughout the season, mostly engaged in blasting and working the road which is to form a drive around this immense artificial lake. On the Fourth-avenue, the contractors, Messrs. HARKLEY, knowing the importance of the work, and warned by the burning, a few weeks since, of the large pipes in the Fifth-avenue, have kept gangs of men steadily at work through the entire Winter, and will undoubtedly complete the laying of the pipes within the period specified in their contract. The trenches in the Park which are to form the resting-place of the new mains are nearly completed. At the Central Park a double line of these huge pipes, four feet in diameter, is run the ground, reaching from the present receiving reservoir to the Fourth-avenue, while on the avenue the ditching, blasting and laying of pipes has been prosecuted without delay, except such as has arisen from the state of the weather. With these two important connections completed, and the seven feet pipes laid across the High Bridge, the citizens of New-York need be under no apprehensions as to a lack in the supply of the indispensable Croton. At the High Bridge, the work of laying the seven-foot pipes have progressed silently but rapidly, the whole distance from either gate-house being already down with the exception of about one hundred feet. This work has been under the special direction and supervision of J. S. GREEN, Esq., the engineer in charge, which is a sufficient guarantee that everything is faithfully and thoroughly done.

EIGHTH WARD PIONEER CLAY CLUB.—The Twenty-second Annual Ball of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club, in commemoration of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, at the Apollo Rooms, last evening, was a very brilliant affair. The hall was tastefully decorated with national ensigns, and there was the old banner of the Club inscribed by the ladies who presented it in the times of the old campaign, "None but the brave deserve the fair." The Club, although originally, and still ostensibly, a local organization comprises among its members citizens from all parts of the City. Its yearly gathering is always pleasant, and this year it was unusually large and agreeable. At midnight, the members and their friends sat down to an excellent repast, at which Mr. JAMES M. MURRAY, President of the Club, presided. At the principal table were Hon. F. A. CONKLING, J. DA PEYSTER OGDEN, Gen. F. A. TALLMADGE, and other distinguished gentlemen. Speeches were made and the festivities were prolonged. Then dancing was resumed, and several hours more were consumed in "light fantastic" exercises. Letters were received from Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, Hon. PRESTON KING and Gov. PENNINGTON, simply expressing regret at their inability to be present. Hon. HAMILTON FISH, in a letter of regret, said, "The times call for the exercise of all the patriotic energies of those who like the members of your City, sympathized with the principles of the great man whose name you bear. Prudence, patriotism, moderation, firmness, are needed to carry our country through its present trials. Let it not be said that the men of the present day are incapable of preserving the Government which heroes and sages founded and which patriots and statesmen have preserved and transmitted to our time.

There were also letters from E. D. SMITH, P. W. ENGS, ROBERT T. HAWS, GEO. BRIGGS, SIMEON DRAPER and others.

ARION SOCIETY.—The members of this famous musical Society give their annual fancy dress ball at the new Irving Hall on Thursday. The arrangements are probably now complete, and on a larger scale for this ball than for any other of the season. One of the distinguishing features will be a grand allegorical procession, introducing, among other characters, the somewhat notorious "King Cotton," "Mrs. South Carolina," &c. Tickets can be procured only from the Committee, the intention being to keep the entertainment as select as possible.

LECTURE BY THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.—This well known orator and patriot will deliver a lecture at Irving Hall this evening, upon "Recent Events in Ireland," in which he will treat of "English Coercion" and "French Invasion." The popularity of the speaker, as well as the theme upon which he discourses, and which he is so well qualified to treat, cannot fail to draw a full house.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, and D. L. Tyler, of Connecticut; J. B. A. Allen and W. A. Rhodes, of Philadelphia; J. Barstow, of Rhode Island; J. S. Dutilgf, of Boston, A. D. Jessup, of Philadelphia, G. C. Davidson and family, of Albany; J. Holbrook, the U. S. Mail Agent, and W. A. Hall, of Hastings, are at the Astor House.

Dr. J. G. Holland, ("Timothy Titcomb,") of Springfield, Mass.; Jas. Douglass, of England; W. Parker and T. Bellow Lawrence, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville; P. Y. Brooks, of Fort Smith, Ark.; and A. Jenkins, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. E. P. Hon, of Buffalo; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; M. Mayer, of Natchez Miss., and W. Hasselbine, of Charleston, S. C., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. G. Center, of Cleveland; C. R. Hind of Springfield, Ill. and D. C. Campbell, of Georgia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. Hitchcock, of the U. S. steamship *Crusader*; Dr. J. W. Palmer, of Philadelphia, and H. W. Furrill, of Washington, are at the Lafarge House.

R. Poole Slver, of Shanghai, China, and Mr. McIntosh, of Savannah, Ga., are at the Hotel St. Germain.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.* Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Triumphal entry of the President elect today, will be witnessed by thousands of our citizens from the windows and balconies of Barnum's Museum, which commands a fine view of Broadway. Beside, Barnum has prepared a rich bill of attractions for the amusement of the tens of thousands of strangers who have come to the City to look upon the man of their choice for President. Whatever else may happen, BARNUM will be sure to have a crowd. See his advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

TO CLERGYMEN.—To touch the hearts of your people, you should properly understand the principles of human nature, and to understand this you should become acquainted with Phrenology. Call upon FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Bilious attack and Headache have their origin in a foul stomach. There is no cleansing medicine so reliable as HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Their action is prompt and effectual, positively relieving the worst cases in a few hours.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Nashville for Charleston—J. F. Niven, Jno. Reynolds, Jas. M. Holmes, Wm. Hoyt and Lady, Dr. T. M. McLean, M. Brylawski, S. Harris, K. Murrill, Isaac Cohen, Miss Jessie Wragg, Jas. Hasseline, Miss Harleson, Jno. Harleson, G. B. Berans, Daniel Sullivan, David Taylor, Miss A. Crews.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, from Savannah—Miss E. L. Hart, A. D. Davis, D. Davis, W. L. Gilfland, R. McCary, H. Safford, C. B. Benham, N. S. Rogers, O. Nisget, C. C. Curtis, G. S. Carver, J. Lowber, E. Lowber, R. Stockdale, Mr. Freik, S. Taylor, Mrs Taylor, Miss Taylor, Master Taylor, H. F. Featherston, C. H. Read, C. C. Creen, N. Lippman, and five in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 48 | Sun sets..... 5 39 | Moon sets... 2 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 03 | Gov. Island.. 2 52 | Hell Gate..... 4 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Hankon, Sands, Hong Kong, J. W. Forbes & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Geo. Peabody Howes, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Johann Benjamin, Kuhn, Cork, A. Wendt & Co.; Archer, Lewis, Bristol, Nesmith & Sons; Liberty Avery, Marseilles, W. F. Schmidt; C. Venin, (Sus.,) Florio, Cork and a market, E. D. Harlbut & Co.

Brigs Blanche, (Br.,) Cox, Liverpool, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Kentucky, Carver, Cardenas, Welsh, Carver & Chase; Cuba, Strout, Ponce, P. R., Thompson & Hunter, Schooners Yorktown, Woglom, Alexandria, ——; C. S. Watson, Hallock, Providence, L. Kenny; Ann Maria, Hatfield, St Jago, R. B. Eldridge; Palma, Myo, Cadiz, I. B. Gager; W. Phillips, Monad, Wilmington, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, Brown, De Rossett & Co.

Sloop Ida E. Vail, Vail, Somerset, master.

Arrived.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, (57 hours from Tybee,) with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, Moorehead City, N. C., 49 hours, with naval stores cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Ship Chuterpe, Arey, Callao Dec. 1, via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with guano to A. M. Lawrence. Dec 23, John Kirk, of Dundee, a seaman, fell from aloft to the deck, and was killed.

Bark Even Tide, (of Boston,) Partridge, Matanzas Feb. 11, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. inc., with brigs Anna D. Tousey and J. S. Lincoln, for New-York.

Bark Mary J. Kimball, (of Key West,) Stenhope, Key West Feb 10, with cotton, &c. to Benner & Deeke. Has 18 passengers. Experienced some heavy weather.

Bark Knoxville, Lynch, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to McCready, Mott & Co.

Bark David G. Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) Pescock, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Robert & Wilkins.

Brig Sea Foam, (of New-Bedford,) Briggs, Palermo 48 ds., passed Gibraltar Jan. 17, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; vessel to J. R. Dow. Jan 19, in Straits of Gibraltar, spoke bark Iosis, of Portland, from Messina for Philadelphia. Feb. 11, lat. 29 36, lon. 62, spoke brig Helen of Weymouth, bound S.

Brig Anglo, (Br., of Poole,) Crocker, Lisbon, via Barbados 21 ds., with salt to H. L. Rauth & Son. Put into Barbados, with loss of sails, spars, &c.

Brig Virginia, (of Richmond, Me.,) Pratt, Chopton River, Md., 5 ds., with ship timber to Wm. Haskins

Brig Carolina, Celento, Messina 90 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Ambrose Light, (of Boston,) Bryant, Cardenas Feb. 8, with sugar &c., to Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Schr. H. O'Donohue, (of Bangor,) Coney, Miragoane 18 ds., with logwood to H. Secker & Graves. Saw goleta to Port-au-Prince Feb. 2, a herm. brig, with double topsails, showing a blue, red and white signal, (perpendicular.) Same time, saw another herm. brig, going in, showing a white burgee with blue and red border.

Schr. Carrie Sanford, (of New-Orleans,) Haggett, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar to L. Hasbrouck & Anderson. Has experienced some heavy weather.

Schr. Abby Forrest, (of Provincetown, Smith, Jacmel 17 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co. Feb. 14, lat. 32 lon. 75 spoke bark Joseph Maxwell, of and for Philadelphia.

Schr. James H Stronp, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Foster, Cardenas Feb. 10, with sugar and molasses to master. Sld in co with schr. Geo. Harris for New-York.

Schr. Mary Clinton Bowman, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar &c., to master. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails, stove boat, broke foregaff, &c.

Schr. Mazeppa, (of Southport,) Davis, Port Morris, Jam., Jan. 5, with pimento and rustic to Henry De Cordova & Co. Left no am vessels.

Schr James I. Day, Sparrow, New-Orleans 13 ds., with molasses to master. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Lightning, Daniels, Rio Grande Dec. 17, via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with bone ash to Behrens & Wolff.

Schr R W. Brown, Garmow, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr Francis Edwards Swain, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to R. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Mary R Hudson Hudson. Mobile 14 ds., with cotton &c., to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Boyd, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr R. G. Whilden, Neal, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Watson & Bears.

Schr. Wm. H Smith, Scott Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Alice Lea Corson, Key West 10 ds., with mahogany to Benner & Deake.

Schr Muskingum, Higgins, Wilmington 3 ds., with cotton, &c to master

Schr. Robert J. Mercer, Robinson, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. H. W. Glover, Tilton, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn to Hardy & Bros.

Schr Water Witch, Hull, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. Ilenosh Martin, Slaght, Baltimore 4 ds. coal.

Schr Isle of Pines, Wright, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr Neptune, McGee, Philadelphia 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Allan Downing, Rice, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

BELOW—3 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Ship Fidelia, for Liverpool; Barks Abbyla, for Southampton; Crimea, (Br.,) for Liverpool; James Cook, for Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Arr, barks Ocean Bride, 2nd Leroy, from Messina; Money Nick, from New-Orleans; brig Walter Howes, from Palermo; schr. Henry Horton, from Remedios.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 18.—Arr, schr. W. Hunter, Baker' from Savannah; Maggie Bell, Gilkey, from Norfolk.

NEWPORT, Feb. 17.—Arr, schrs. Sarah A. Hammond, Paine, from Philadelphia, for Boston; John Ree, Hammond from Wilmington N. C., for Boston.

Feb. 18.—Arr bark Warren Hallett, Hallett, Zanzibar, via St. Helena Jan. 1, for Providence; Captain sick, and left at St. Helena; bark Storm King, Millett, Zanzibar, for Salem.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. ship Circe, Smith, hence for Liverpool, and returning leaky, was spoken off Fire Island yesterday morning by steamtug Thomas Freeborn, and refused the assistance of the tug, without the consent of her consignee. She had then seven feet of water in the wells, and could just keep afloat at that, with both pumps going.

The bark Manry, from Amoy Nov. 14, is ashore at New-Inlet. At 9 20 A. M., she made no water, and lies easy. A steamtug, with wrecking schr. Norma, has gone to her assistance, in charge of Capt. Merritt, Underwriters' Agent.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—About 1,800 bales of cotton have been saved from the wreck of ship Golden Star, ashore near Rag and Bon. The cotton saved from ship Gottenburg, wrecked on Goodwin, is in very good order. The ship L. O'Brien is discharging her cargo in very bad order. The ship Dutchland is also discharging her cargo in bad condition. The cargo of ship Margaret Evans, is nearly all damaged. The cargo of the Victoria Reed, from Philadelphia, is very much damaged. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The clipper ship Fearless, Capt. Thomas A. Dick, is receiving cargo for San Francisco, to sail from Pier No 11 East River, on the 27th inst., in Coleman's Line.

Spoken, &c.

Quincy—bark, of Boston, Linnekin, from Matanzas for Valparaiso, Jan. 9 lat. 28 S., lon. 38, 52 ds. out.

S. Curling, ship, from Callao for Hampton Roads, Jan. 3, lat. 37 S., lon. 34 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Feb. 2, schrs. Susan Hall, Kilhorn, from Boston, arr. Jan. 25, discha.; Abby Bradford, Freeman, from Boston arr Jan. 27, discha.; Wells, (of Greenport,) Wells, for New-York, ldg.

At Miragoane, Feb. 1, schr. Charles Allstrum Quinn, for Boston in 6 ds.; brig Isabel Buermann, Tamss, for New-York in 8 ds.

For the President and People.

HAVE CURED MILLIONS OF HEADACHES AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, &c.

EQUALLY ADAPTED FOR THE AGED, THE ADULT OR THE CHILD.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS have already secured a HIGH CHARACTER as a SAFE and EFFICIENT PURGATIVE. They, in fact, have their curative qualities which continue to relieve the blood of impurities, as long as any remains.

For COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, COLICS, COSTIVENESS, NERVOUS and SICK HEADACHES, SICKNESS of the STOMACH; and as an anti bilious medicine they are unrivaled. The sick however affected, should at once procure this admirable medicine.

Sold, both coated and plain, with ample directions, at the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL-ST., No. 4 UNION-SQUARE, AND BURNTON'S, No. 296 BOWERY.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' water-proof MULTIPEDAL

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer. willing and obliging, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing and embroideries or take care of children; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman of good abilitie wishes a situation either to do chamberwork and waiting or take care of children and do plain sewing, or sewing and chamberwork; the best of City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 24th-st., between 6th nud 7th nvs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assistin washing and ironing; or as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., third story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation in a private family, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer; the very best references given. Apply at the Dry-goods store of W. G. Campbell, No. 178 3d-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 32d-st., and has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine taundress; is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a respectable American Protestant young woman; has the best of references. Call at No. 169 West 26th-st., 1st floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; recommendation. Call at No. 143 Hammond-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and laundress; understands her business, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 237 3d av., near 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can assist in the care of children; best of City reference given. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 124 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID — WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Welsh girls, one as chambermaid, and will assist in washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly understand their business, with the best of City references. Call at No. 220 7th av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Scotch woman as good cook; is experienced in cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, deserts, pastries, games, and a good bread baker. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., between Brooms and Delancey sts., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable English woman as first-rate cook and good baker; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 214 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has lived two years in her last place; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 9th-av., entrance on 16th-st., side door.

AS COOK.—A LADY THAT IS BREAKING UP house is desirous of getting her cook a situation. She understands soups, meats, game and pastry and any kind of dessert. Can be seen for 2 days at her present employer's, No. 96 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman; perfectly understands French and English cooking, soups, pastry and jellies; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 15.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of City reference from her employers. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking. Can be seen in charge of the kitchen; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call, or address, for two days, No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by an experienced and trustworthy woman, in a private family. City reference can be had. Please call or address COOK, No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door of second flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker; wages, $10. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable girl as cook; will assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Good reference. Call at No. 36 West 29th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman who is willing and able to work, a situation as good plain cook, or would take a laundress' place, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN City or country by a well-recommended girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker; first-rate laundress. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, is a good plain cook; will assist with the washing if required; has six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; City reference, if required. Apply at No. 233 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second door, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a respectable young girl; is willing to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; have no objection to do the work of a small family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 197 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is biguly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RE-spectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, and also to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 40 West 13th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RE-spectable, well-disposed woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; has no objection to assist in washing; wages very moderate in a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER.—AN AS-sistant dressmaker, who is accustomed to work in private families by the day, wishes a few engagements. Can cut and fit children's dresses; is fully capable of doing all kinds of family sewing. Address No. 194 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A VERY SUPERIor young woman wishes a situation in City or country as general servant; can cook, bake and wash and iron well; is very obliging and fond of children; has no followers; would like to do the whole work of the house. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by an American lady as housekeeper for a family; she is fully competent to take charge; superior references given; country preferred. Address SUSAN, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED AS laundress by a competent woman who thoroughly understands her business, and can do fluting, &c. She can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Can be seen until suited at No. 214½ West 25th-st. None but gentlemen's families need apply.

AS LAUNDRESS OR PLAIN COOK.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as laundress or plain cook; understands both situations perfectly; has City reference. Address, 24 floor, back room, house No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR PLAIN COOK.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as laundress or good plain cook, and wash and iron in a small private family; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 49 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, and would like to travel; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 263 East 17th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse; can take the whole management of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a competent person; is capable of taking the full charge of an infant from its birth; is an excellent seamstress; has an excellent recommendation from her last employer. Call or address, No. 196 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would like a baby from the monthly nurse; would go to Europe or elsewhere. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 391 6th-av, second door from 39th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as wet nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; has a good breast of milk. Can be seen at No. 192 East 25th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a fine breast of milk, wants a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen in her present situation, north-east corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as children's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to do chamberwork. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 129 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A smart, intelligent girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is a good plain sewer; also understands taking the charge of a baby. Can produce the best of City refereoce. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the back basement.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RE-spectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 40 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sew; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 361 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, and is a nice embroiderer. Apply at No. 328 East 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and fit, and also understands waiting on table; will be found obliging and competent; can produce good reference. Can be seen at Miss Ennever's fancy store, No. 290½ 3d-av., between 22d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 286 East 9th-st. Has the best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day or week to sew; for a week or two; can make ladies and children's dresses; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; operates on a sewing-machine; best of refereuce. Apply at No. 49 West 36th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A FRENCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family to sew, take charge of misses, and give instruction in the French language. Apply at her present employer's, No. 56 8th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a genteel girl with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as family seamstress; makes children's clothes, is quick at the needle; makes shirts in style; wages $7 to $8. Call or address No. 215 East 23d-st.

SIX COOKS, WHO HAVE BEEN FROM three to nine years in their last places, want situations; also, 3 nice American chambermaids and waiters, 4 English and Scotch nurses, seamstresses and general workers; superior Irish seam tresses, waitresses, &c. Over 60 excellent servants, the best in the City. No. 394 4th av., Select Agency. D. ELMORE.

GOOD SERVANTS AND PLENTY OF THEM, including French and Germun, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible-house. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

TO MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD education, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first-class store as saleswoman, and would be willing to come a short time to learn, without salary; satisfactory references given. Address Miss E. Y., Station C, Post-office.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED—can be procured at Weir's Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bookkeeper by a competent man, with satisfactory reference. Address L., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has lived in the above capacity for n any years in this City; can produce the most undoubted character for capability, sobriety and honesty, from all whom he has lived with; also for being quick, willing and obliging. Address A. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure a situation; he is a man possessed of the first capability; he is an excellent master of horses, both of saddle and harness, and I must say it will not be an easy task to find a man who knows so much about the horse and his treatment as he does. Address N. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a coachman, a first-class man that has lived in some first-class families in Europe as well as in New-York, and has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country. Address G. C. W., No 89 6th-av., third floor, back room, or Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, can give the best of City reference as to capability, &c.; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, aged 30 (English); has had 8 years' experience; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation; the best of City reference. Address G. B., or apply at No. 30 West Houston-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as a coachman by a Scotch Protestant young man; is an excellent driver; understands the care of horses and harness; is also a good plain gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Has good reference Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objectione to any part of the country; understands the care of horses, and is willing to assist in a garden; has the best of City and country reference. Address G. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by an Englishman, (single;) understands his business; is a careful driver is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young men as coachmnn and plain gardener, and who understands his business well; and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can procure the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 9 John-st., in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; understands his business; can take care of a vegetable or flower garden; the best of reference given as to honesty and sobriety. Address A. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable married man; has no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of a vegetable garden; is a good groom and careful driver; can produce two years' reference from his last employer. Address, this week, J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A PROTestaut young man, with reference, wants a situation in City or country; is a good driver and excellent groom; understands gardening in all its branches; has been perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class residence, and understands also the management of horses and cattle; good references given from well-known gentlemen in the City. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, or to Mr. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young man, as gardener; understands all branches of farming; has nine years' experience of the business; can produce the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or No. 715 8th-av, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as practical gardener by a man who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, greenhouse grapery, flower and vegetable gardening, all kinds of vegetable forcing, the laying out of new places; has the best of City references for ability and character. Address to J. M., at Professor Mapes' seed-store, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st., shall be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a gardener, with a practical knowledge of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees, grape vines, flowering plants and all kinds of vegetables, pleasure-grounds, lawn roads, and ornamental planting promptly attended to with neatness; has the best of City reference. Apply or address F. D., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, with a small family; has good references from his last employers; would be willing to take the entire charge of a small place, for farming and stock. Address J. M., at Thorburn's seed-store No. 15 John-st., which will be promptly attended to; or can be seen at Mr. Bridgeman's store, corner Broadway and 10th-st., in the afternoon, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by one who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; has had charge of good places for over twenty years in the State of New-York; is not afraid to work, which his testimonials will show. Address F. B. G., No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED; UNderstands greenhouse, grapery, and forcing plants, general gardening and care of a gentleman's place and farm; the best of reference, for six years, from his late employers. Can be seen at Mr. Smith's Seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for this week; or a note addressed G., Gardener, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by one who understands perfectly the forcing of grapes, vegetables and all that pertains to the useful assortment of a country seat; none but those having or intending to have glass need answer. Address GARDENER, care of Chas. V. Mapes, No. 126 Nassau-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, a Scotchman; has a practical knowledge of his business in all its various departments; can give the best of references. Address X. Y., or apply at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced German gardener, (married,) who is familiar with the care of horses, and also understands farming in general. City reference. Address G. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a single man; is perfectly understands his business in both capacities thoroughly; has the very best of City references for capability and character; has lived in first-class families, to whom he can refer, at present in the City. Any communication addressed to C. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man who understands his business and laying out of new places and gardening generally; has had 14 years' experience in this country; can be highly recommended from his employers. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. D., North Orange Post-office, N. J., all this week.

AS USEFUL SERVANT.—A STEADY MAN, with wife and four small children, natives of this City, will be forever grateful for any kind of employment, even on low wages; his family are in a destitute condition; please assist. Have in some way good references. Address SYMPATHY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active, competent and trustworthy man, who perfectly understands his business; no objection to go out of the City; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 811 Broadway, in the grocery store, between 11th and 12th sts.; or address E. P. B., for three days; will be promptly attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and reliable man, who can give five years' City references, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended. Notes addressed to S. C., No. 716 Broadway, shall receive immediate answers. No objection to the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City reference. Address F. W., No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., at Corning's grocery-store.

A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED RESPECTable single man wishes employment in a store, dry goods or hardware; would go as porter or any such like where he could make a living; is not afraid of hard work; could find everything required. can come well recommended. Any attention to this will be thankfully attended to. Address for one week J. W. R., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS—The man as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; the woman as plain cook or laundress, just disengaged at present and can give good city reference; country preferred. Address M. H. R., No. 214 3d-av., between 18th and 20th sts.

A MAN AND WIFE (ENGLISH PROTESTANTS) desire situations in City or country—latter preferred; the man is a good gardener and an excellent hostler; willing to be generally useful. The woman is thoroughly competent to fill a good place in any capacity; can manage milk and butter. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

TO HOSIERY AND DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as porter or packer; has good City reference from his last employer, with whom he has been nine years. Address J. M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A LAD OF 14 TO 16 YEARS of age, in a wholesale hardware store, for out-door and office duties. He must write a good hand and be accurate at figures, bring good reference and reside with his parents. Address R. M. B. & CO., Box No. 172 at this office.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A respectable middle-aged woman, who can be recommended as a good cook. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. One with a good recommendation from her last place, may apply at No 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man, a Protestant, having experience as a farmer as well as gardener, and fully competent as foreman on a gentleman's place of 100 acres, including a small greenhouse. Address, for one week, with references and particulars as to experience, &c., Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT laundress, one thoroughly competent, and with good recommendations. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A PORTER.—WANTED, IN A BROADWAY RE-tail store, a young man as porter; one who has had experience as such would be preferred. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 328 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS WISH to rent, from May 1, a second floor and basement in a house with one other family situated between 12th and 24th sts., 4th and 6th avs., at a rent not exceeding $29 a month; gas, bath-room and water closet indispensable; satisfactory reference will be given. Address W. L., Station E., Post-office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house, with all the modern conveniences and good yard, above 4th-st., and between 2d and 9th avs. Rent not to exceed $600. Address, stating location, &c., T. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A HANDSOME DWELLing-house, on a full lot, in a genteel, pleasant section of the City, not distant from the principal avenues. Must be well built. Address, stating lowest price to a cash purchaser, Box No. 2,475 New York Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—SOME FIRST-CLASS tenement houses, for respectable families for which a fair rent and the best City reference will be given. Apply to, or address MICHAEL BURKE, No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH IMmediate possession; it must be below 36th-st., near 5th-av. or Madison-av. Address, personally or by letter, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a highly genteel office business, fully established, now making money, and can be largely increased. Will be associated with an unexceptional and responsible party. Address NASSAU, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOON ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Two rooms, 50 by 110 feet, to let. The concern may be made to do a first-rate business. Terms accommodating. Apply at No. 627 Broadway near Bleecker-st., up stairs.

$6,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER (SPECIAL or general) with this amount, to join a person having same amount, in a lucrative manufacturing business in the City, which is all done for cash. Address Box No. 198 Brooklyn Post-office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE ON LIBERAL terms, in a desirable location. Address Box No. 198 Brooklyn Post-office.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufactorers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business, illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial extra super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light and dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office, cut, from 75 cents upwards Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 44TH-ST., between Broadway and 6th-av.; rent $100 a month; possession given beforn the 1st of May, if required. Address A., Box No. 1,768 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, THE FIRST-class furnished house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

A WOMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN THE washing of families or gentlemen; can do all kinds of washing, boning and fluting. Apply at No. 189 West 26th-st., New-York, in the rear.

WASHING AND IRONING WANTED—BY one who thoroughly understands it. Apply at No. 2 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house, with bench entrance and coach-house an rear, No. 1,180 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together to the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three story brick houses on 31st-st., near 6th-av. Also, to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LEASE.—SUPERIOR ROOMS IN THE NEW five-story buildings, Nos. 42 to 50 Greene-st., one block from Canal-st. and Broadway; location the most central; buildings are lighted on sides; heated by steam; steam boiler and every accommodation; also, extensive fire proof vaults; insurance is one per cent. Parties wanting very superior lofts or rooms at a low rent, are invited to call early. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

MOFFAT BUILDING, NO. 335 BROADway.—To let, from 1st of May next Rooms Nos 1, 2 and 3, in the Moffat Building, corner of Broadway and Worth-st. These spacious and elegant rooms are 25 feet on Broadway, by 80 feet on Worth-st. They form a splendid suite and are admirably adapted for insurance or Banking purposes or for any light mercantile business to which handsome show-room and plenty of light is an object. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, on the premises, Room No. 8.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, four stories, with basement, under-cellar, and all modern improvements, for a private family only, at No. 49 West 19th-st. Large dwelling-house, suitable for a genteel family, four stories, basement, under-cellar, water and gas, No. 70 Irving-place, below 19th-st. Inquire of DANIEL LORD, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, or ABNER L. ELY, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City a four-story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

ADVANTAGEOUS LEASE—TWO TERMS, 21 years each. The lot No. 820 Broadway, next to 12th-st. The building can be 108 feet by 25 inside, both sides party walls. Rent $4,000 first term; valuation second, or building paid for. See BASSFORD, No. 149 Fulton-st., or No. 8 Ann-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE LOW, TO GOOD TENANTS.—Several first-class and very desirable houses; rent from $500 to $1,500 per annum; from 12th-st. to 47th-st. and between Lexington and 8th-avs. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,341 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No 216 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs Has an extension room 17 by 25 feet, and all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock. N. B.—Will not be rented for school or boarding house.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 36 WEST FORTY-sixth-st., near 5th-av., a new and complete four-story brown-stone house in perfect order, and with immediate possession. A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS HOTEL, Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House; possession first of May next. For further particulars, apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 22 Market-st. Rent low, and nearly all taken in board. To a good tenant favorable terms will be given. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO. No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms, as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

OFFICES TO LET.—OFFICES ON FIRST floor, to rear, of building No. 60 Wall-st., suitable for a broker. Also, front basement of same building, or an Insurance Company. Apply to the janitor in the building.

TO LET.—THE LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED FIFTH-story loft at No. 32 Beekman-st., with or without steam power; rent low. Apply to ISAAC J. OLIVER, No. 52 Beekman-st.

TO LET—OR WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN, the brown-stone house, No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Apply to A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 320 4TH-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Inquire of Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—AN OLD-ESTABlished stand on Broadway to let, possession on the 1st of March. Inquire of S. CANTRELL, 813 Broadway.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1 000 horse-power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker st

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—IN HOLSTON-ST., NEAR MACdougal. Two gentlemen can obtain a large handsome room, having gas and grate, in a house owned by the occupant, having all the modern improvements. Terms $4 50 each per week, including board, late dinner, gas, and fire occasionally. References exchanged. Address HOMESTEAD, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET Rooms or suites of rooms on second or third floor with board, in single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; house has every modern improvement; also, office suitable for a physician. Call at No. 412 West 23d-st. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 26th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT Rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving place. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, who are willing to pay a liberal price, at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM in the 2d story, or the entire 3d story, to let with board, to single gentlemen or a small family. Apply at No. 652 3d-av., one door from 47th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with good board in a small, private family, at No. 31 10th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, (furnished or not,) at No. 127 Clinton-st., two doors from Pacific. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with a front room on second floor, neatly furnished, with board, at No. 221 State-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with board, at No. 99 Clinton-st., opposite Schermerhorn-st. Convenient to South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow-st., (fronting on Willow—entrance at the side on Cranberry,) one block from Columbia-st., and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries Modern improvements in the house.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET.—A gentleman who would be disposed to pay liberally for a handsome parlor and bedroom, without any meals, in a private family, in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, will address WM. BREWEN, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—THREE very fine large rooms, two of which are on the first floor, (one a front parlor, and the second a large extension,) and one large third-story front room; house is first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address F. S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—THREE GENTLEMEN DEsire board in a nice private family, in Brooklyn, not far from Montague ferry; table must be good, and terms moderate. Address, stating terms, G., Box No. 858 New-York Post-office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom to let to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in a private family in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST, WANTED in Brooklyn, by a single gentleman, in a private family, where there are no boarders. Address J. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVing bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleas

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE
OF THE
FRENCH, FLEMISH AND AMERICAN GALLERY
OF PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK on the evening of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 767 Broadway, southwest corner of 9th-st., the above beautiful collection, among which will be found C Leiebo's large picture of LE LABOURAGE NIVERNAIS, after Rosa Bonheur, (now in the Luxembourg); LE VOYAGE A CYTHERE, by A. Arnold, after the celebrated picture (now in the Louvre) by Watteau. Also fine originals; specimens of TH. FRERE, A. VAN BEEST, DELESSARD, MANZONI, PAUL SEIGNAC, A. VERON, CUMMONS, DIAZ, GIFFORD, ROSSEL, &c. To be positively sold at auction by order of the Artists.

The above are now on free exhibition day and evening, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and 7 P. M. till 10 P. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask, brocatel and reps; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, of new and exquisite designs; secretary and library bookcases carved rosewood and oak bureaus, extension tables, dining-room chairs and sofas, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes; ditto of black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and mahogany smoire à glace, pier glasses; elegant mahogany chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY),
At 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office:

A large and general assortment of Household Furniture, comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, mirrors, curtains and cornices, rockers and easy chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets; china, glass and silverware, cutlery, &c., together with a general variety of housekeeping articles. Catalogues now ready.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Mortgage Book of Railroad Mortgages, on page 1 thereof, &c., and whereas, the said Flagg resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the store-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding, with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount called for by the thirteenth coupon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the city of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, land ground-rents, leases, railroad depot grounds, stations, station-houses, other buildings, and all fixtures and appurtenances by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company thereto held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, rents, rights, profits, issues and proffits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, including all the income, revenues, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad and its connections, hereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in such situation or place they owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances and were to be used and sold therewith, and not severated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dae. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, a. m. the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

Assignee's sale by order of The stock of a first class manufacturer of great elegance of design and finish to anything made in this country will be sold without reserve; superb centre tables, inlaid with various kinds of woods, representing figures, &c., being richly carved; oak extension tables and leaves, 16 feet; richly carved oak buffet, with figures and flowers; oak bookcase to match; dining-room chairs; ditto superb carved rosewood étagère; ditto sewing-machine; mantel and glass wash-stands in rosewood and mahogany; French walnut ditto, bedsteads, cabinets, inlaid work tables, bois de rose, &c.; oval tables centre tables, reception tables, sewing do. &c., with other articles, all of the most elegant description and workmanship.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE ON TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of John P. Crosby, Referee:

New-Brighton and Manhasset.—A lot of ground, with front of 52.8 on westerly side New-Bowery, and 51.3 on south side Madison-st., and about 62 feet from Chamberst.

BROOKLYN—6 lots and frame houses Nos. 102 and 104 Front, and Nos. 45, 47, 49, 51 and 53 Adams-st., 5x100 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 25 Wall-st.

P. C. DELEVAN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Ludlow, Esq., Referee, of valuable 19th Ward property, bounded by Jones-st., Chambers-st. and Broadway. Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

countenance, and for a time defying the efforts of the soldiers and police to keep the line.

Mr. LINCOLN gazed round on the crowd, which filled the park and lined all the trees within sight, in apparent amazement at its vastness, and turning to the Governor, said, "Do you think we can make these people hear us?" Gov. MORGAN replied with a dubious shake of the head, and made one or two ineffectual efforts, by waving his hat, to still the noise of the multitude, but the hoarse roar of the people, and shouts of the soldiers and police, made a din and confusion that rendered the speeches that followed a dumb show, except to those in the immediate vicinity of the speakers.

Gov. MORGAN then welcomed Mr. LINCOLN as follows:

GOV. MORGAN'S WELCOME.

HONORED SIR: Chosen, as you have been, to the highest and most responsible office in the nation, or on the globe, and journeying, as you are, to the Federal Capitol, to enter upon your public duties, you have kindly turned aside upon the invitation of the Legislature, for the purpose of a brief sojourn at the Capital of New York. On behalf of the people, irrespective of political opinion, it is a privilege to greet you, and extend a cordial welcome. If you have found your fellow-citizens in larger numbers elsewhere, you have not found, and I think you will not find warmer hearts, or people more faithful to the Union, Constitution, and the laws, than you will meet in the time-honored city, the Capital. The people thank you, SIR, for the opportunity you have thus afforded them of manifesting to you their great respect no less for yourself, personally, than for the high office you are destined so soon to fill."

Loud cheers followed Mr. MORGAN'S address, when Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S RESPONSE.

Mr. GOVERNOR: I was pleased to receive an invitation to visit the capital of the great Empire State of the nation on my way to the Federal Capital, and I now thank you, Mr. Governor, and the people of this capital, and the people of the State of New-York, for this most hearty and magnificent welcome. If I am not at fault, the great Empire State at this time contains a greater population than did the United States of America at the time she achieved her national independence. I am prond to be invited to pass through your capital and meet them, as I now have the honor to do. I am notified by your Governor that this reception is given without distinction of party. I accept it the more gladly because it is so. Almost all men in this country, and in any country where freedom of thought is tolerated, attach themselves to political parties. It is but ordinary charity to attribute this to the fact that in so attaching himself to the party which his judgment prefers, the citizen believed he thereby promotes the best interests of the whole country; and when an election is passed, it is altogether befitting a free people, that until the next election, they should be as one people. The reception you have extended to me to-day is not given to me personally. It should not be so, but as the representative for the time being of the majority of the nation. If the election had resulted in the selection of either of the other candidates, the same cordiality should have been extended him as is extended to me this day, in their testimony of the devotion of the whole people to the Constitution and the whole Union, and of their desire to perpetuate our institutions, and to hand them down in their perfection to succeeding generations.

I have neither the voice nor the strength to address you at any greater length. I beg you will accept my most grateful thanks for this devotion—not to me, but to this great and glorious free country.

This address was accompanied and followed by loud applause, and Mr. LINCOLN, after bowing to the vast crowd, was conducted by the Committees to the Assembly Chamber. The Chamber presented a fine appearance, being densly filled, all those in the galleries, and most of those in the lower lobbies, being ladies. There were also several ladies within the bar of the House. The Speaker's desk was occupied by Senator COLVIN, who was selected by the Senate to receive the President elect, and by Speaker LITTLEJOHN, who stood on the left.

When Mr. LINCOLN entered the Chamber the whole assemblage rose and greeted him with loud clapping of hands. Senator FARAY, advancing to the front of the Speaker's desk, said:

"I have the honor to introduce to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York in joint convention assembled, the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, President elect of the United States."

The Speaker of the Assembly, descending from the desk, greeted Mr. LINCOLN, and leading him to the desk introduced him to Senator COLVIN; after shaking hands, Senator COLVIN descended from the desk, leaving Mr. LINCOLN alone there and addressed him from the Clerk's desk as follows:

SENATOR COLVIN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. LINCOLN: On behalf of the Representatives of the sovereign people of New-York, we welcome you to the capital and the Representative halls of the State. We welcome you as the President elect of thirty millions of people,—we welcome you as the President elect, according to the forms of the Constitution of the United States; and when, Sir, you shall have assumed, as you soon will assume, the office of President of the United States, you may, in the discharge of your constitutional duties, rely on the support of the people of this great State. [Great applause.] I have the pleasure, Sir, to introduce you to the Legislature of New-York in joint convention assembled to welcome the President elect of the United States. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. LINCOLN responded as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S ADDRESS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK: It is with feelings of great diffidence, and I may say with feelings of awe, perhaps greater than I have recently experienced, that I meet you here in this place. The history of this great State, the renown of those great men that have stood here, and spoke here, and been heard here, all crowd around my fancy, and incline me to shrink from any attempt to address you, yet I have some confidence given me by the generous manner in which you have invited me, and by the still more generous manner in which you have received me, to speak further. You have invited and received me without distinction of party. I cannot for a moment suppose that this has been done in any considerable degree with reference to my personal services, but that it is done in so far as I am regarded at this time as the representative of the majesty of this great nation. I doubt not this is the truth and the whole truth of the case, and this is as it should be. It is much more gratifying to me that this reception has been given to me as the representative of a free people, than it could possibly be if tendered me as an evidence of devotion to me, or to any one man personally, and now I think it were more fitting that I should close these hasty remarks. It is true that while I hold myself without mock modesty, the humblest of all individuals that have ever been elevated to the Presidency, I have a more difficult task to perform than any one of them. You have generously tendered me the united support of the great Empire State. For this, in behalf of the nation, in behalf of the present and future of the nation, in behalf of the civil and religious liberty for all time to come, most gratefully do I thank you. I do not propose to enter into an explanation of any particular line of policy as to our present difficulties to be adopted by the incoming Administration. I deem it just to you, to myself, and to the last, I should see everything, hear everything, that I should have every light that can be brought within my reach, in order that when I do speak, I shall have enjoyed every opportunity to take correct and true grounds, and for this reason I don't propose to speak at this time of the policy of the Government; but when the time comes I shall speak as well as I am able for the good of the present and future of this country—for the good both of the North and the South of this country—for the good of the one and the other, and of all sections of the country. [Sounds of applause.] In the meantime, if we have patience; if we rest ourselves; if we allow ourselves not to run off in a passion, I still have confidence that the Almighty, the Maker of the Universe will, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people, bring us through this as he has through all the other difficulties of our country. Relying on this, I again thank you for this generous reception. [Applause and cheers.]

Immediately following the address, the Speaker said:

"The Joint Convention of the two Houses will now take a recess to give members of the Senate and Assembly an opportunity of introduction to Mr. LINCOLN."

The members of the Senate, Assembly, Common Council, officers and a few citizens were then introduced, and welcomed the President.

At 4 o'clock the Speaker called to order, and Mr. LINCOLN retired, and was escorted by Senator FARAY and Mr. BALL of the Assembly, to the Executive Chamber. The Senators returned, and at five minutes past 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. BARRICK, the House adjourned.

In the Governor's Room Mr. LINCOLN was introduced to the State officers, who were assembled to receive him, and was then conducted by the Legislative Committee through the double ranks of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, who presented arms as he passed, to his carriage.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 18—11 P. M.

At the Gubernatorial dinner no person was present save the immediate families of Gov. MORGAN and Mr. LINCOLN.

The arrangements for the reception at the Delevan were perfect. The soldiers and police passed the people in at one door and out at another. Several thousand were introduced.

Mrs. LINCOLN held a reception in the public parlor. Several hundred ladies and very many gentlemen were presented to her. Mr. DOESHEIMER introduced HENRY WARD BEECHER, whose sermons Mrs. LINCOLN reads every Sunday night. An invitation was extended to Mr. BEECHER to ride in the special train, but as he goes West, he was obliged to decline.

Mr. LINCOLN is in very good spirits, and anxious to reach Washington.

Hosts of politicians from New-York are here, anxious to go in the special train. Mr. WOOD is very strict, and gives a peremptory refusal.

The Committee of the Common Council of New-York, the Committee of citizens, and the Committee of the New-York Central Republican Organization had an interview with Mr. NICOLAY, desiring to meet Mr. LINCOLN on his arrival in New-York.

Mr. LINCOLN retired at 11 o'clock, to be prepared for an early start to-morrow morning.

PREPARATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE—ROOMS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE, ETC.

The arrangements for the reception of the President elect in this City to-day, were fully completed as far as the Committee of the Common Council is concerned, before the latter left the City to meet Mr. LINCOLN at Albany. The Republican Central Club and various Ward Associations met last evening and made their preparations for joining in escorting him to his hotel on his arrival here. The occasion will undoubtedly call forth immense throngs of people, and special police arrangements have been made for preserving order. If the Prince of Wales and his suite, who commended so highly the quiet bearing of our masses, were not mistaken in their notions, the guardians of the peace will have very little to do.

The apartments which have been engaged conditionally by the Common Councilmen at the Astor House for the President elect, if he should accept their tendered hospitalities, are the same which Ex-President FILLMORE occupied when he visited New-York in order to formally open the Crystal Palace, and one of them is the reception-room in which Senator SEWARD received his friends when he returned from Europe last year. The suite comprises four rooms—Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43—adjoining each other on the second floor, front. Nos. 37 and 39 are set apart for sleeping apartments—the latter for Mr. LINCOLN. No. 41 is designed to be his reception-room, and No. 43 his dining-room. Mr. STETSON says they will be furnished with Republican simplicity. The Vice-President elect, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, has also engaged rooms at the Astor House, where he will arrive to-morrow.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION.

It will be seen by the annexed programme of the Police arrangements for the reception of the President elect, that Superintendent KENNEDY, profiting by the unpleasant experience of the Presidential party at Buffalo, has made ample provision to keep the enthusiasm of the crowd within the bounds of good manners, should it attempt to become unduly boisterous or demonstrative. Thirteen hundred men have been detailed and assigned, as follows: 150 men at the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirtieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under command of Capt. WALLING; 150 men, under command of Capt. BRYAN, from Thirtieth-street down to Twenty-third-street: 150 men, under command of Capt. SASSINO, in Twenty-third-street to Broadway; 150 men, from Twenty-third-street to Fourteenth-street, under command of Capt. CAFFERY; 150 men, from Fourteenth-street to Bleecker, under command of Capt. BENNETT; 150 men, under command of Capt. HELNA, from Bleecker to Canal; 150 men, from Canal to Murray streets, under command of Capt. JAMIESON, and 200 men, from Murray to Vesey, under command of Capt. HOPKINS. Inspectors DILKS and LEONARD will command the force—the former taking the division north of Fourteenth street, and the latter below that point. During the sojourn of the Presidential party at the Astor House, twenty policemen will remain there to preserve order.

PREPARATIONS AT TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Feb. 18.

Senator COOK, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, on the part of the State of New-Jersey, for the reception of the President elect on his arrival in this State, has received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. LINCOLN dated at Buffalo, informing Mr. COOK that he would arrive at Trenton at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 21st inst. We understand that Mr. LINCOLN and suite will dine at the Trenton House by invitation of the State Legislature. Two or three military companies are expected from other parts of the State. It is believed that the largest assemblage ever seen in Trenton, will be here on Thursday.

ARRANGEMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 18.

A Committee of the Council and citizens are actively engaged in making preparations for the reception of Mr. LINCOLN on Thursday, P. M., and on his arrival at the depot he will be greeted by a Union salute. He will be escorted through the principal thoroughfares by a cavalcade of citizens to the Continental Hotel, where a great display of fireworks will take place, as also a reception in the evening. At sunrise on the morning of the 22d Mr. LINCOLN will be invited to raise a flag displaying thirty-four stars over Independence Hall.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are making extensive arrangements for his conduction to Harrisburg on the 22d, on which day there will be a grand military display at the State Capital.

PROGRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT TOWARDS WASHINGTON.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, Feb. 18.

Vice-President HAMLIN and lady left here this morning *en route* for Washington. He will arrive at Boston this evening, and leave for the West to-morrow morning. He was escorted from Hampden to our city by a large number of his fellow-townsmen, and was received here by the Mayor and Ex-Mayors of this city, and an immense procession of citizens, in single and double sleighs, escorted the party to the Railroad station. Notwithstanding the early hour this morning, Mr. HAMLIN was received with enthusiastic cheers and the warm greetings and affectionate farewell of thousands of his fellow-citizens. In reply to a brief address by C. S. CROSBY, Esq., Mr. HAMLIN made a few remarks, and as the train was starting, in the course of his remarks, he said:

"I go to the discharge of the official duties which have been conferred upon me by a generous people, and relying upon Divine Providence, I trust that confidence shall never be betrayed. I know full well that dark clouds are lowering around the political horizon, and that madness rules the hour, but I am hopeful still that our people are not only loyal to the Government, but that they are fraternal to all its citizens. And when in practice it shall be demonstrated that the Constitutional rights of all the States will be respected and maintained by following the paths illumined by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON may we not reasonably hope and expect that quiet will be restored, and the whole country will still advance in a career which will elevate man in a social, moral and intellectual condition."

BOSTON Monday, Feb 18.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, with Mrs. HAMLIN, arrived here by the eastern cars this evening, at 7:30. But few people were at the depot. They at once proceeded to the Revere House, where they remain to night. Mr. HAMLIN will leave for New York, *via* Worcester, to-morrow, at 8½ A. M.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on Monday next.

The Senate has been at work on the Military bill, which was on its third reading. To-day an amendment against coercion was offered, which occupied the day in its discussion.

The House is hard at work on the Convention bill.

A Convention of Wake County to-day nominated as secession candidates for the State Convention Messrs. RAND, SERVIS and WILDER.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

Inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederacy.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Policy of the New Government Foreshadowed.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Inaugural ceremonies, to-day, were the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. There was an Immense crowd on Capitol Hill, consisting of a great array of the beauty, military and citizens of the different States.

Mr. DAVIS commenced his address precisely at 1 o'clock. He said:

MR. DAVIS' INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted; I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government to take the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope, that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence which we have asserted, and which, with the blessing of Providence, we intend to maintain. Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right for the people to alter and abolish governments whenever they become destructive to the ends for which they were established. The declared compact of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and when in the judgment of the Sovereign States now composing this Confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot-box declared that so far as they were concerned the Government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion of its exercise, they as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial, enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognizes in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of Government. Thus the Sovereign States here represented proceeded to form this Confederacy, and it is by the abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolution. They formed a new alliance, but within each State its Government has remained; the rights of person and property have not been disturbed. The agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations. Sustained by the consciousness that the transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard on our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty; moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others, anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations, if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measures of defence which soon their security may require. An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest and that of all those to whom we would sell, and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating community, as the Northeastern States of the American Union. It must therefore follow therefrom that mutual interest would invite good-will and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency and maintain by the final arbitrament of the sword the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued through many years of controversy with our late associates of the Northern States. We have vainly endeavored to secure tranquillity and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us with firm resolve to appeal to arms, and invoke the blessing of Providence on a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the Executive Department, having special charge of Foreign Intercourse, Finance, Military Affairs and Postal Service. For purposes of defence the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed, disciplined army, more numerous than would usually be required on a peace establishment. I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high seas a navy adapted to those objects will be required. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress. With a Constitution differing only from that of our Fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well-known intent, freed from sectional conflicts which have interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unnatural to expect that the States from which we have recently parted, may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the Government we have instituted. For this your Constitution makes adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will of the people are, that union with the States from which they have separated, is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase the power, develop the resources and promote the happiness of a Confederacy, it is requisite there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every portion would be the aim of the whole. Where this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered, which must and should result in separation. Actuated solely by a desire to preserve our own rights, and to promote our own welfare, the separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check; the cultivation of our fields progresses as heretofore, and, even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be intercepted by an exterior force which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets, a course of conduct which would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the Government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated by even a stronger desire to inflict injury upon us; but if it be otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the sufferings of millions will bear testimony to the policy and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well-known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy.

Experience in public stations of a subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred, has taught me that care and toil and disappointment are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either want of zeal or fidelity to the cause that is to me the highest in hope and of most enduring affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction; one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duty required at my hands. We have changed the constituent parts but not the system of our Government; the Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of that instrument, and even remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though they may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain when retiring something of the good will and confidence which will welcome my entrance into office. It is joyous in the midst of perilous times to look around upon a people united in heart, where one purpose of high resolve animates and actuates the whole—where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, right, liberty, and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of a movement sanctioned by its justice and sustained by a virtuous people. Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and provide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity, and with a continuance of His favor ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace, to prosperity.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 18—P. M.

The signing of the Provisional Constitution was the only business before Congress. The day has been consumed by the inauguration.

To-night the city is gorgeously illuminated. The President is holding a *levée* at Estelle Hall. Bands are playing, and fireworks, banners and transparencies are the order of the evening.

SALUTES IN HONOR OF MR. DAVIS.

MOBILE, Monday, Feb. 18.

A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day in honor of President DAVIS.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day in honor of President DAVIS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Caroline, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution to repeal the joint resolution in favor of WM. H. DEGROOT. Adopted.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, made on Saturday, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the German Republican Association of the City of New-York, asking that something be done for the preservation of the Union, and that Congress stand by the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition of two-thirds of the book publishers of the United States, also the faculty of Columbia College, asking a modification of the Tariff bill in regard to books.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Massachusetts against any compromise which would extend Slavery in the Territories; also, two petitions from the citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania, in favor of the Constitution as it is, and others in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented the petition of LEWIS WARNER, Paymaster at the Pensacola Navy-yard, stating that his property had been seized when the Navy-yard was taken, and asking relief.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) presented several petitions in favor of the General Bankrupt act.

Messrs. FOSTER and DIXON, of Connecticut, (Reps.,) and TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, (Rep.,) presented petitions from citizens of Connecticut and New-Jersey, favoring the Border State resolutions.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of JAMES W. NESMITH, Senator elect from Oregon.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented several petitions for the emancipation of slaves, and compensation for the same.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that hereafter the Senate meet at 11 o'clock, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Post-office bills, and asked a Committee of Conference. The House had limited the amount on the Senate amendment for the Overland Mail, to eight hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

One o'clock having arrived, the Tariff bill was taken up.

By consent, Vice-President BASCKINRIDGE presented the resolutions of the City Council of Boston in favor of the Crittenden resolutions as a basis of adjustment.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved an amendment to reduce the duty on books, which was lost.

A large number of amendments of the Select Committee adopted.

A discussion arose on the amendment of the Committee which lessens the duty on sugar, and places a duty of four cents per pound on tea and a half a cent on coffee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a proviso, that the duty on coffee and sugar cease after the 30th June, 1863, which was not agreed to—Yeas 18, Nays 20. The amendment was renewed, excepting sugar. Not agreed to.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to strike out so much as applied to tea and coffee—but was not agreed to.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a proviso that the duty on tea and coffee cease when the public Treasury no longer is called on to support the Post-office Department. Lost.

The amendment of the Committee was then agreed to—Yeas 23, Nays 19.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) then offered an amendment reducing the loan from twenty-one millions to ten millions, with a proviso that no part of the loan be applied in the present fiscal year. Agreed to.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill, that the Committee had agreed. The report was agreed in by the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb, 18.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating $50,000 for the survey of northern water courses and islands of the Pacific Ocean and Behrings Straits, in view of telegraphic communication from the mouth of the Amoor in Asia, to some point on the confines of the Russian Possessions. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill supplement to the acts of 1795 and 1817, and providing for the calling forth of the militia for the execution of the laws of the Union, the suppression of insurrection, and repelling invasion, so as to extend their provisions to the case of insurrection against the authority of the United States, and authorize the President in case where it may be lawful, to use the militia in addition to the army and navy; to accept the services of volunteers as cavalry, infantry and artillery, and officer the same.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that if there is to be any hope of peace, it must be by the rejection of Force bills.

Mr. STANTON said that the bill merely supplied an omission in the act of '95.

Mr. BOCOCK objected to the second reading of the bill. Therefore the question occurred, shall the bill be rejected.

The House decided in the negative, the vote being 97 against 110.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson of Mo., Anderson of Ky., Avery, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Bonliguy, Brabson, Branch, Bribson, Brown, Burch, Burnett, H. F. Clark, Clark of Mo., John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craig of N. C., Davis of Ind., Dejarnett, Edmundson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Garnett, Gilmer, Harris of Md., Harris of Va., Hatton, Hindman, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leach of N. C., Leake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Maynard, McKenty, Millson, Moore of Ky., Morris of Ill., Nelson Niblack, Noell, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Robinson of Ill., Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Smith of N. C., Stokes, Stont, Thomas, Vallandigham, Vance, Webster, Winslow, Woodson and Wright—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Alley, Ashley, Babbit, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Conway, Corwin, Covode, Davis of Md., Dawes, Delano, Doell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Frank, French, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Howard of Mich., Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of Ill., Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Mich., Lee, Longnecker, Looms, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morrill, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Petit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Robinson of R. I., Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sims, Spaulding, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart of Penn., Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Wells, Wilson, Window, Wood and Woodruff—110.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) said: I shall vote to reject this bill, because I regard it as a distinct proposition for actual aggression upon the States. It is, therefore, in conflict with the principles which, as I have heretofore shown, controlled the founders of the Republic. I object to the bill, also, upon the same ground that I have protested against the organization of armies in the Gulf States, for the purpose of attacking the possessions of the United States; besides, while the Peace Congress is sitting, it is premature to declare war.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, (Dem.,) voted to reject the bill, because he was against civil war and shedding fraternal blood.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Am.,) said there was no such thing as peaceable secession. Secession is revolution, and revolution is war. As a portion of the Confederacy is in insurrection and rebellion against the country, he would vote to vest the President with power to meet the present condition of things.

Mr. STANTON demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill, but no further action was now taken, the morning hour having expired.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was considered.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Am.,) was against secession. He trusted the Peace Conference will recommend some measure of adjustment. It can do no more. The responsibility was still on Congress, which could not escape it. His great object was to preserve the Union, and the rights and liberties of all within the Union. He earnestly opposed the policy of force, which would drive the Southern States so far off as to preclude the possibility of reunion, and zealously advocated the better policy of conciliation, compromise and peace, as an example illustrated in the conduct of those who achieved our independence and established the Constitution. He would accept any fair and just settlement of the Slavery question. Not the slightest advantage has resulted to any part of the country by the discussion of the subject, but the evil of arraigning one section against the other. The vote this morning was a damper on his feelings, and somewhat obscured the hope that he had entertained of a final adjustment.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said if the property of the United States was allowed to remain in the hands of the Federal officers, there would be no danger of a collision.

Mr. WEBSTER replied that he had nothing to do with the public property that he was aware of.

Mr. SHERMAN inquired whether the gentleman was not willing to defend the public property against all assaults.

Mr. WEBSTER replied that if precipitating measures in the defence of the public property would be more disastrous than a conciliatory course, he would not enforce the laws; but he did not despair of the Republic. If the peace propositions fail here, he would appeal to the justice and fraternity of the people of North, believing they would patriotically respond and disregard all party ties for the sake of the country.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the consideration of the report was postponed till to-morrow in order to take up the bill providing that in place of any part of the loan now authorized by law, the President is authorized to issue bonds of the United States of the denomination of $50, bearing not exceeding six per centum interest, payable annually or semi-annually, at the discretion of the Secretary, and running not to exceed twenty years, and at his discretion attach the coupons for the interest thereon, and to apply such bonds at par to the payment of such creditors who may choose to receive them, provided the aggregate amount issued under this act, and the acts now in force, authorizing the loan, shall not exceed the amount authorized by the said act.

Mr. SICKLES—I desire to ask the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means whether the bill is not necessary to meet the accruing liabilities of the Government, and if it is not recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SHERMAN—It is necessary. The only difference between our bill and that recommended by the Secretary is, that we reduce the denomination of the Treasury notes, from one hundred to fifty dollars. The bill passed.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved a suspension of the rules, in order to take up the Senate bill organizing the Territorial Government of Colorado.

The bill having been read, Mr. SICKLES said he was glad to see that gentlemen on the Republican side of the Chamber have abandoned the Wilmot Proviso in the organization of Territorial Governments. This removes an irritating element of contention.

The rules were suspended, 110 against 37.

Mr. GROW offered an amendment by agreement with the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, so as to make it conform to the pending bills for the establishment of Territorial Governments for Nevada and Dacotah. The proposed Territory of Colorado includes what remains after the erection of Kansas as a State, and a small portion of New-Mexico and Nebraska, making about 104,000 square miles, with somewhere between forty-five and fifty thousand inhabitants, as many as Oregon had when she was admitted as a State.

Mr. GROW briefly showed the necessity of giving them a Government, as the only one they now have is the bowie-knife and rifle.

Mr. ORTHO, of New-Mexico, (Dem.,) objected to the cutting up of New-Mexico. The people proposed to be transferred to Colorado, do not desire to live under any Government save that of New-Mexico. They are homogenous.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) wanted to introduce an amendment to make the Executive and Judicial officers elective, and said that the Republicans could now show the sincerity of their professions.

Mr. GROW's amendment was agreed to and the bill passed, 90 against 42.

Recess was then taken till 7 o'clock for promiscuous debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Messrs. Duell, Walton, Beale, Morrill, Edwin R. Reynolds, McKean, and others, expressed their views.

Adjourned.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, Feb. 18.

The Commissioners from Mississippi and Georgia addressed the Convention to-day, appealing strongly to Virginia to go with them. They pictured the advantages of such a course, and the danger of remaining with the North.

The speeches contemplated no such event as secession.

Mr. PRESTON, of South Carolina, speaks to-morrow.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

RETURNS IN FAVOR OF THE UNION CANDIDATES.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 18.

Incomplete returns received indicate the election of the Union ticket for the State Convention to be held in this City by about 5,000 majority.

The election passed off quietly, no disturbance of any kind occurring.

The returns from the State, so far as received, favor the election of Union candidates.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 18.

J. P. LINDSAY, the inventor of the ten shooter and "Young America," left last night for Washington, ordered by the President of the Arms Company. It is supposed he will be censured for the large amount of arms sold by him to the South.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and baskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.

Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN BY birth, aged 27 years, wishes to obtain a situation at some respectable employment; is a carpenter by trade, but on account of fire has lost all his mechanical tools; is a good scholar, and can assist at any mercantile or mechanical business, or in fact anything that offers to obtain an honest livelihood; compensation not so much an object as a permanent situation; best City references given if required. Address JOHN, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2938. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

No Action yet in the Peace Conference.

Interesting Congressional Proceedings.

Further Debate on the Tariff in the Senate.

Excited Debate on Mr. Stanton's Force Bill in the House.

The Late Seizure of Government Property in Louisiana.

Overwhelming Defeat of Secession in Missouri.

Tinkering the Tariff for the Southern Confederacy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, in the House, this morning, submitted a resolution, which he gave notice he should call up at the earliest moment, as a substitute for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. It has many supporters, and is understood to be agreeable to a large portion of the Republicans. If a vote can be reached it will probably receive all the Republican votes, and two or three from the Border States.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference had another five-hour session to-day. An animated discussion occurred, as on yesterday, with no result. A vote is expected to-morrow, and the adoption of the report by one majority.

The Southern Commissioners had a caucus last evening, at Mr. TYLER's rooms. Mr. SEDDON proposed an *ultimatum*, and urged the South to stand as a unit. Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri objected to the *ultimatum*, but were willing to take the amended report. The Tennessee delegation was not present. North Carolina agreed with Virginia. After an informal conversation, at a late hour the Convention adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock this morning at Conference Hall, when only eight Commissioners met, and the caucus was postponed to to-morrow morning. The Commissioners express much doubt as to the result. Prospects vacillate as speeches are delivered. Virginia is confident that something will be agreed on to-morrow or Thursday.

The debate to-day was on the report of the Committee prohibiting Slavery north of thirty-six thirty, and admitting and protecting it south. The debate yesterday was principally upon striking out the future acquired territory clause. The adoption of this amendment does not please the South, and results in a worse feeling than has before prevailed. An attempt to reconsider it failed; also an effort to incorporate a provision to the same effect. Several members of the Convention say that the prospects of an agreement are less flattering to-night than at any time previous.

Nothing was done to-day but speech-making.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, made an elaborate speech. He is willing to do anything reasonable as a concession which shall lead to an adjustment. His remarks are highly complimented by gentlemen of the Convention.

A speech of Mr. RIVES, of Virginia, was the feature of the day's debate. He placed the position of Virginia squarely before the Convention, and expressed an opinion as to her future action, unless a compromise satisfactory to her, was speedily agreed upon. This provoked violent discussion, and the day was consumed in a running debate, in which very many engaged, after the speeches of Messrs. STOCKTON and RIVES.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is stated to have made a hit in the Peace Convention, yesterday, by a pleasant retort. He was addressing the Coovention, when Mr. SEDDON, of Virginia, interposed with some remarks as to the precise meaning of a certain word,—when Mr. JOHNSON jocularly rejoined that he had not the slightest disposition to enter into a discussion as to the meaning of words *with a Virginia politician*.

The tickets for the Inaugnration Ball will be issued to-morrow—two thousand only, for gentlemen with ladies. They are being rapidly subscribed for from all parts of the country. The affair will be a great success.

The Peace Convention meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow. It is now feared that they will not have time to close this week.

I have seen dispatches to-night from members of the Southern Provisional Government, urging the Border State men not to consent to compromise of any kind, and declaring in answer to inquiry, that they will never consent to reconstruction or recognize LINCOLN's Administration.

There will be a Republican caucus as soon as the Peace Conference breaks up, which is expected this week.

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

The Senate spent the entire day upon the Tariff bill, under an agreement that no vote should be taken until to-morrow, on account of the absence of so many Senators. The session was remarkably protracted. Senators say that Mr. STANTON's Force bill cannot pass the Senate, if it passes the House. A violent debate is expected upon it in the House to-morrow.

DEBATE ON MR. STANTON'S BILL.

The House spent the day upon Mr. STANTON's Force bill, and the Naval Appropriation bill. They did not finish with the Senate amendments to the latter.

THE FORCE BILL.

Southern members profess to be much exasperated at the prospect of the passage of STANTON's bill, authorizing the calling for volunteers. They threaten to defeat it by factious proceedings, unless the President promises his veto.

MR. SOMES' SPEECH ON SATURDAY.

Mr. SOMES, of Maine, who spoke in the House on Saturday against all compromise demanding measures of conciliation from the South is receiving congratulations from many persons here, and by letters in great numbers. This is regarded as an indication of growing feeling in the North against compromise at this time.

POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

A number of Democratic Senators in caucus to-day, determined to make no factious opposition to the tariff or any other measure, but afford opportunities for a fair vote. The Republicans had suspected otherwise, from the absence of a quorum yesterday. The caucus determined also to vote regularly for Executive sessions in the Senate—such vote not committing the Party on nominations pending.

It is understood that the Republicans in caucus determined to oppose Executive sessions and stave off the appointments until after Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

News of the result of the Missouri election, received by Mr. BLAIR, is a source of much congratulation among all Union men. It created considerable excitement. The dispatch says that Missouri will remain in the Union under all circumstances.

MR. BOULIGNY'S OPINION OF SECESSION.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of New-Orleans, who remains in his place in the House, performing his duties every day, and refusing to recognize secession, or leave Congress unless called home by his District, says the seceding States cannot live out of the Union three months longer, and believes his course will be sustained by the people when their passions have subsided. Indeed he believes they would even do so now.

SECESSION RECOGNIZED.

When the House struck out the appropriations for Pensacola to-day, a Northern member declared it a recognition of secession.

FOREIGN VIEW OF SECESSION.

Dispatches have been received by Foreign Legations, showing that the national crisis is not appreciated at European Courts. The Diplomatic Corps have regarded the difficulties serious only during the last few weeks, and so informed their Governments. Information received at the French Legation reports much suffering among the silk manufacturers of Lyons in consequence of the withdrawal of American orders.

FEARS OF SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

Several letters have been received here by Southern men from Boston shipowners, inquiring about the probability of the Southern Confederacy commissioning privateers in case of hostilities.

THE INAUGURATION.

The troops of the district will be under orders on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Mr. LINCOLN is expected here on Friday night or Saturday morning. The Union men of Baltimore are preparing for Mr. LINCOLN's reception in that city.

Several people have left for the North to meet Mr. LINCOLN and party. A large number from the North and West arrived to-night.

MR. LINCOLN'S QUARTERS.

The important question as to where Mr. LINCOLN will be quartered, when he arrives here, seems to be as far from settled as ever. There is no doubt that he does not intend to stop at any private house, and rooms have not been positively taken for him at any hotel, although the well known "President's Rooms" at the National Hotel are in readiness for him, and at his disposal. It is suggested, to night, that perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN has invited his successor to occupy rooms at the Executive Mansion. Certainly such an act of graceful courtesy would be admired and approved by the whole country, but I have no reliable authority for the statement that it has been extended.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S PLATFORM.

In his address to the Benton Democracy of Missouri, in 1849, to which I referred last night, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, after thoroughly anticipating the Chicago Platform on the Slavery question, presents the following suggestions, which are remarkably applicable to the condition of affairs at the present juncture:

"There is one additional complaint, however, which we briefly notice. We refer to the complaints made of the obstacles thrown in the way of the recovery of fugitive slaves, who have found their way into the States where Slavery is not a domestic institution. The greatest part of these difficulties, in our opinion, arises from the want of effective legislation on the part of Congress, devolving the duty of capturing fugitive slaves upon Federal officers in the Free States, instead of upon State officers, who are not bound to execute this or any of the laws of the United States; and we think *the Southern members of Congress would be more properly employed in their places in endeavoring to secure the passage of such a law, for which they have not made the least effort, than in midnight gatherings to stimulate sectional jealousies, and concert plots against the Union.*

There is no truth, whatever, in the charge that any considerable portion of the people of the North are disposed to aid the escape of fugitive slaves; or to countenance the fanatics who have opposed their recapture. Some of us are slaveholders, and have lost slaves by their escape into Free States; but still we do not feel any resentment towards the people of those States on this account."

BROWN REDIVIVUS.

Mr. BROWN, late the editor of the *Constitution*, is deputized by the seceding States, to inform the Federal Government of the election of JEFF. DAVIS as President of the Southern Confederacy. He will not, of course, be recognized.

THE MISSING BOOKS.

The Special House Committee on the Book Frauds, examined several witnesses to-day. Nothing beyond the facts already known was elicited.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury received, yesterday, the following letter from Collector HATCH of New-Orleans.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS.
Collector's Office, Feb. 12, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th ult., expressing your acknowledgments of what you are pleased to regard as the service I have done the cause of humanity by preventing, through my representations all interference with the invalids at the barracks occupied as a marine hospital. With your prompt withdrawal of the imputations of inhumanity on the part of the authorities of Louisiana is our an act of simple justice, I feel that I cannot justly appropriate the merit you are pleased to attribute to my agency. The authorities would never have exercised the least inhumanity towards these patients. For if barracks had been required for the use of the troops that Louisiana has been compelled to raise for her protection and defence, her Charity Hospital, (justly the glory and pride of her munificence,) into whose portals the officers of all nations can enter without money and without price, she would have amply provided for their wants.

In closing this communication, I am constrained to observe in reply to the remark in your letter of the 28th, that you "treat no public property as likely to be respected," that in compliance with the Ordinance of the Convention the people of Louisiana took possession of the public property in trust, to prevent any abuse of the same by the Federal Government, which it was believed would pervert that which the Constitution intended for defence to purposes of destruction.

This property she will be ready to render a just and true account of at the proper time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. H. HATCH, Collector.

To Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

BELTING THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH.

The report in relation to a telegraphic survey, made, yesterday, by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, as Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, was based upon the memorial of B. McD. COLLINS, of California, whose name is very familiar in connection with his interesting journey from St. Petersburgh to the mouth of the Amoor River. The report provides for a careful survey of the route for a line of magnetic telegraph from San Francisco, *via* Oregon, Washington Territory, the British North American possessions, Russian American and Behring Straits, down to the mouth of the Amoor River. The two national vessels of the United States which are to assist in the survey, will necessarily fit out and start from San Francisco. The telegraph proposed, *viâ* the route named, in connection with the Sibley Telegraph line, from Missouri to San Francisco, and the Russian line, building from Moscow to the mouth of the Amoor, will connect the whole civilized world by continuous telegraphic communication.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Senate has made over one hundred amendments to the House Tariff bill, thus essentially changing its features. These considerably reduce the rates of duties therein, and bring them to a trifle lower than those of the tariff of 1846—certainly not higher.

The Supreme Court to-day took up the case of the Governor of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, the latter having refused to issue his warrant for the arrest and surrender of LAGO, who was indicted in Kentucky for enticing a slave to escape from his owner, but escaped and took refuge in Ohio. The counsel are Representative STEVENSON and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, for Kentucky, and WALCOTT, for Ohio. The argument to-day was confined mainly to the Slavery question.

The most important Senate amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill, now pending in the House, is the appropriation of $1 200,000 for the construction of seven steam screw sloops-of-war.

During the present session, about 2,500,000 copies of speeches have been folded at the Capitol.

The Peace Conference is progressing harmoniously, and the prospect now is, it will not be able to come to a conclusion before the close of the week.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. PRESTON'S speech in the Convention to-day has been pronounced the grandest oratorical effort ever made here, and excited immense applause. The principal point was that South Carolina, having borne years of aggression in the Union, had exercised the right of secession, and was prepared for resistance to the death. The Union could never be reconstructed unless a power shall unfix the power of God. No sanctity of human touch could reunite the people of the North with the South. He expressed full confidence in Virginia's joining the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. HALL, of Wetzel, introduced a resolution that Virginia has a legal right to secede; that the mere election of Mr. LINCOLN was not just grounds, but since a portion of the South has seceded, leaving the Border States greatly in a minority in Congress, Virginia should demand additional guarantees, and proper amendments to the Constitution. He would present the ultimatum to the Northern States, and fix the time beyond which she will not wait, and if it fail, then Virginia should take steps to secure her just rights out of the Union. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Adjourned.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Missouri has gone overwhelmingly for the Union. There will not be, probably, ten Secessionists in the Convention. The average majority for the Union ticket in this County, is a little over 4,000.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Congress admits free all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions of war or materials therefor, living animals, and agricultural products in a natural state; also, goods, wares and merchandise from the United States, if purchased before the 1st of March and imported before the 14th of March. Texas is exempted in the operation of the Tariff laws.

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS IN ARKANSAS.

FAYETTVILLE, Monday, Feb. 18.

At the election, to-day, a large number of votes were cast against holding a Convention. Upon raising a large Union flag (the stars and stripes) over the Court-house, the enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded, and cheer after cheer was sent up from more voices than ever greeted it in Washington County before.

Parties are now parading the streets with Union flags.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Desnre, Madison and Helena give majorities for secession. Little Rock goes for Union.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The House has concurred in the amendments to the Military bill, and the bill was engrossed.

The *ad valorem* Taxation bill is now under discussion in the House. It meets with strenuous opposition.

The Senate is engaged on the Revenue bill.

Business progresses slowly towards completion.

The canvass for the Convention throughout the State is getting animated.

Both Houses are holding two daily sessions.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MARYLAND CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb 19.

The Maryland Conference Convention adopted a series of resolutions in favor of calling a State Convention, and in view of no understanding that Governor HICKS is disposed to call a Convention in the event of the failure of the Peace Conference and Congress to effect a satisfactory solution of the vexed questions; that the Convention adjourn till the 12th of March to await such action and resolutions, also to oppose coercion.

Adjourned to the day named.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19

The Committee on the Personal Liberty bill reported a declaratory law to the Senate to-day. This requires the writ of *habeas corpus* to be returnable before the Supreme Judicial Court, or a judge thereof. It further modifies those sections of the old bill which refer to the pleadings and evidence on the trial upon the writ, making the rules those of the common law. It also provides that no fugitive shall be taken out of the hands of a United States Marshal who holds him by legal process, except to test the validity of the action of the United States Court. Another section provides that if a claimant acts the wrong person in custody, he shall not be punished unless done with unlawful intent; and the last provides that the militia may be called out to enforce the laws of the State, but not to assist in the return of a fugitive.

PERSONAL SECURITY AT THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one point arising out of the relations between the Northern and Southern States which remains to be discussed, and I should like to hear your views on the subject as I think you are able from your position to treat it with moderation. It is this: What guarantees are the citizens of the North to have, or what can they have, for their future freedom from ill treatment in the South? As it is, they are placed in an anomalous position. A foreign subject cannot be maltreated without risk of an immediate demand upon the offending State for redress and compensation. Under the Constitution the only redress for such grievances is through the tribunals of the State in which the offence occurs. The Government of the State in which the injured party is a citizen, and the General Government are alike powerless. The fact is not to be concealed that many of the white citizens of the North have been maltreated, and some murdered, on mere suspicion, without form of other than mob law. A list of these offences against civilization would outnumber by scores all the acts of the North about which so much complaint has been made as tending to operate injuriously towards the South. Ought not some provision be made, if the Constitution is to be amended, by which wrongs of the nature referred to shall be immediately and thoroughly atoned and compensated for. I do not know that we can in the present state of the public mind get any guarantee against the ill treatment of colored citizens of the Northern States, whose business or misfortune may cast upon the (to them) inhospitable shores of the sunny South; but it does appear of vital importance that white citizens should in some way have protection. This subject is much debated in the community, and surprise expressed that it has not received the attention from the Press and public men it deserves. It wants to be treated dispassionately, but firmly, and should not be ignored by those who are engineering the compromises on which they hope to preserve the Union. A CITIZEN.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect Towards Washington.

Incidents of the Trip from Albany to New-York.

His Reception in this City—Great Turnout of Enthusiastic Masses—Profuse Display of Flags and Mottoes—The Shipping in Full Dress, &c.

Reception of Delegates from the Republican Clubs at the Astor House.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE TRIP FROM ALBANY TO NEW-YORK.

Owing to the unusual fatigue sustained on Monday night, Mr. LINCOLN felt far from well, when at 7 o'clock yesterday morning he was called to rise. At 7½ o'clock, Mayor THACHER and Alderman JOHNSON, accompanied by other noted dignitaries of Albany, called upon him and conducted him and his suite to the carriages which were in readiness to convey him to the dépôt. The Burgesses Corps performed, with full ranks, the escort duty, and accepted an invitation to come as far as Troy with the Presidential train.

On the cars were, besides the regular party, O. H. Jerome, Esq., and lady, of this City; Judge GONLD and daughter; Messrs. L. H. Tupper, D. D. Conover, O. W. Brennan, John Keyser, S. B. Dnicher, E. F. Fiske, A. Willman, D. C. Gavit; Samuel Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad Company; D. T. Vail, Vice President, and D. D. T. Marshall.

The departure of the train was the signal of prolonged and hearty cheers. In consequence of difficulty in crossing the river the special train was taken up to Waterford junction. Not many persons were out on the line of the road, except in Cohoes and Waterford, in consequence of the early hour at which the train started. At Green Island quite a number of persons assembled, and at Cohoes the people turned out *en masse*, thousands of factory employes, including a large number of females, welcoming the train with hearty cheers. At Waterford, there was also a large and enthusiastic assemblage. No stoppages were made at these villages, but the train passed slowly through, affording the crowds an opportunity to gratify their curiosity and give vent to their patriotic feelings.

From Waterford the train proceeded to Troy, where the first stoppage was made. The new and spacious dépôt was found full to its utmost capacity apparently fifteen thousand people being congregated inside, and as the train approached, a deafening roar of cheers and shouts greeted the arrival. A raised platform had been prepared to afford the vast crowd a better opportunity to see Mr. LINCOLN, and, ascending this, he was welcomed by Mayor MCCONIHE, who said:

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR OF TROY.

"Mr. LINCOLN, I have the honor to welcome you on behalf of the citizens of Troy, not as a politician, not as a partisan, but as the chosen Chief Magistrate of thirty millions of people, and to assure you of our respect for you as a citizen and for the high office you will so soon fill. I know you must be suffering from the fatigue of your journey, and I will not, therefore, allude to topics that might detain you to reply to, but will only again bid you a hearty welcome."

Mr. LINCOLN replied very briefly:

REPLY OF MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF TROY: I thank you very kindly for this great reception. Since I left my home it has not been my fortune to meet an assemblage more numerous and more orderly than this. I am the more gratified at this mark of your regard since you assure me it is tendered not to the individual but to the high office you have called me to fill. I have neither strength nor time to make any extended remarks, and I can only repeat to you my sincere thanks for the kind reception you have thought proper to extend to me.

Mr. LINCOLN was loudly cheered, and after shaking hands with those on the platform, was conducted to the cars of the Hudson River Railroad. The Troy City Guards surrounded the platform.

The train arrived at Hudson on time.

When the party reached the Hudson River train much gratification and surprise was expressed by Mr. LINCOLN at the arrangements made for his accommodation. The car provided was one of the handsomest, perhaps, ever run in this country. The decorations are blue, with silver stars, and the rich sofas, carpeting and luxurious chairs give to the car the appearance of an elegantly furnished saloon. The sides are draped with red, white and blue silk, and national flags are suspended at each end. The locomotive *Young America* went ahead as pilot, and the train was drawn by the handsome locomotive *Union*, which was splendidly decorated with flags.

The train ran finely on time to Hudson. At Greenbush, Stuyvesant and Castleton, large crowds assembled and cannon were fired as the train passed along.

The President elect and suite reached Hudson at 10:56 A. M. An enthusiastic congregation of about 5 000 people greeted him at the dépôt. Thirty four guns were fired from Promenade Hill. A platform car was provided, upon which Mayor BASEMAN and Recorder MILLER were prepared to receive the President, but he declined to leave the car. He addressed the crowd in substantially the same words as at other stations.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT HUDSON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I see that you have provided a platform, but I shall have to decline standing on it. (Laughter and applause.) The Superintendent tells me I have not time during our brief stay here to leave the train. I had to decline standing on some very handsome platforms prepared for me yesterday. But I see you, as I said to them, you must not on this account draw the inference that I have any intention to desert any platform I have a legitimate right to stand on. I do not appear before you for the purpose of making a speech. I come only to see you, and to give you the opportunity to see me; and I say to you, as I have before said to crowds where there are so many handsome ladies as there are here, I have decidedly the best of the bargain. I have only, therefore, to thank you most cordially for this kind reception, and bid you all farewell.

Loud applause followed Mr. LINCOLN's remarks and a stentorian voice shouting out, "Now, boys, let's give him three Old Columbia cheers." The cheers demanded were given in real old Columbia style.

Promptly on the moment of time, the locomotive, *Union*, looking as gay as a bride, dashed promptly ahead, and speedily whirled the train out of the hearing of the cheers of the multitude. The locomotive was beautifully handled under the superintendence of JOHN DICKMAN, master mechanic at the East Albany station of the Hudson River Railroad.

At Rhinebeck quite a handsome demonstration was made, and Mr. LINCOLN appeared on the platform, but excused himself from making any remarks, bowing in response to the welcome of the people.

Hon. WM. KELLY joined the train at that point.

The train was promptly up to time at Poughkeepsie, reaching the dépôt at 12:25.

The scene at Poughkeepsie was unsurpassed in effect by any on the road. A platform had been erected on the side of the track, and around this there were crowds gathered, while the hills on the east side of the road were crowded with people, mainly ladies. Every height that could command a sight of the train, and every road winding up the hills, bore crowds of citizens. A large basket of flowers, that would be rare and choice at any season of the year, were brought on board and presented to Mrs. LINCOLN.

Mr. LINCOLN appeared at the rear of the cars, when loud shouts arose for him to take the platform. The train not having proceeded far enough ahead to allow him to step off the cars on to the platform, and the locomotive being detached, a crowd of men rushed to the cars and pushed them ahead.

Mr. LINCOLN then took the platform and was welcomed by Mayor C. W. SWIFT, who said:

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

MR. LINCOLN: I beg leave, on the part of our citizens, to bid you welcome to our city, and to give you assurance of our confidence in your patriotism and high purposes. I hope and pray that God in his goodness will give you wisdom to so administer this Government that the whole country may bless you.

MR. LINCOLN'S RESPONSE.

Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows;

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is altogether impossible I should make myself heard by any considerable portion of this vast assemblage; but although I appear before you mainly for the purpose of seeing you and to let you see, rather then hear, me, I cannot refrain from saying that I am highly gratified, as much here indeed, under the circumstances, as I have been anywhere on my route,—to witness this noble demonstration, made, not to honor of an individual, but of the man who at this time humbly, but earnestly, represents the majesty of the nation. This reception, like all others that have been tendered to me, doubtless emanates from all the political parties, and not from one alone. As such I accept it the more gratefully, since it indicates an earnest desire on the part of the whole people, without regard to political differences, to save,—not the country, because the country will save itself,—but to save the institutions of the country; those institutions under which, in the last three-quarters of a century, we have grown to be a great, an intelligent and a happy people,—the greatest, the most intelligent, and the happiest people in the world. These noble manifestations indicate with unerring certainty that the whole people are willing to make common cause for this object; that if, as it ever must be, some have been unsuccessful in the recent election, and some have been successful, if some are satisfied and some are dissatisfied, the defeated party are not in favor of sinking the ship, but are desirous of running it through the tempest in safety, and willing, if they think the people have committed an error in their verdict now, to wait in the hope of reversing it and setting it right next time. I do not say that in the recent election the people did the wisest thing that could have been done; indeed, I do not think they did; but, I do say, that in accepting the great trust committed to me, which I do with a determination to endeavor to prove worthy of it, I must rely upon you—upon the people of the whole country—for support; and with their sustaining aid, even I, humble as I am, cannot fail to carry the ship of State safely through the storm.

I have now only to thank you warmly for your kind attendance, and bid you all an affectionate farewell.

The remarks of Mr. LINCOLN were interrupted by frequent and warm applause, and at their close cheer after cheer went up from the surrounding crowds. At this point the engine was changed, and the two locomotives, the *Union*, which had carried Mr. LINCOLN thus far in safety, and the *Constitution*, upon which he was to rely to carry him securely to the end of his journey, were run past the platform in order to afford him an opportunity of seeing them.

A pleasing incident occurred here. Mrs. LINCOLN, who was recognized in the cars, was warmly welcomed by the crowd. In response she raised the window, and returned the salutations of the people. "Where are the children? Show us the children," cried a loud voice. Mrs LINCOLN immediately called her eldest son to the window, and he was greeted by a hearty cheer. "Have you any more on board?" "Yes," replied Mrs. LINCOLN, "here's another"—and she attempted to bring a tough, rugged little fellow, about eight years of age, into sight. But the young representative of the House of Lincoln proved refractory, and the more his mother endeavored to pull him up before the window the more stubbornly he persisted in throwing himself down on the floor of the car, laughing at the fun, but refusing to receive the proffered honor of a reception. So his mother at last was constrained to give up the attempt to exhibit the "pet of the family."

On arriving at Fishkill, the people were found gathered in force, and cannon, and music and shouting gave voice to the enthusiasm.

Mr. LINCOLN declined speaking, telling the crowd that if he took the time to speak to all the crowds that awaited him, he should not get to Washington until after the inauguration, "which you know," said he, "would not exactly fit."

At Peekskill, a very fine demonstration was waiting, the crowd being very large, and Mr. LINCOLN was induced to leave the cars and ascend a platform, where he was received with the customary warmth. He was received by Judge NELSON, who said:

SPEECH OF JUDGE NELSON.

I am requested, in behalf of the Corporation and citizens of this village, to express to you their gratification in meeting you at this time, and welcoming you to our village as the President elect of this great Republic. This is not the time nor the occasion for making a formal address to you, but permit me to observe that we, in common with your fellow-citizens generally, appreciate the difficulties which, probably, will attend you in the discharge of the important duties about to devolve upon you as the Chief Magistrate of this nation. We have, however, full confidence in the soundness of your head, and the purity of your heart; and that with the aid of that Divine Providence which you have invoked, you will be equal to every emergency which may arise in this critical condition of the nation. You have our hopes and our prayers that your Administration will prove as prosperous and happy to our beloved country, and as honorable to yourself, as the difficulties and dangers which now threaten you are great.

Associated as we have been in the councils of the nation, I need not assure you of my own pleasure in thus meeting you again, and bearing to you this message from my neighbors and friends.

Mr. LINCOLN, in reply, said:

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have but a moment to stand before you, to listen to and return your kind greeting. I thank you for this reception and for the pleasant manner in which it is tendered to me, by our mutual friend. I will say in a single sentence, in regard to the difficulties that lie before me and our beloved country, that if I can only be as generously and unanimously sustained, as the demonstrations I have witnessed indicate I shall be, I shall not fail; but without your sustaining hands I am sure that neither I nor any other man, can hope to surmount those difficulties. It is not that in the course I shall pursue I shall be sustained, not only by the party that elected me, but by the patriotic people of the whole country.

Mr. LINCOLN received round after round of cheers as the cars left the station.

Sing Sing and Yonkers were passed slowly, amidst firing of cannon, music, and cheering, Mr. LINCOLN standing on the rear platform as the cars passed through those villages.

At the Female Orphan Asylum the children were all drawn up in line outside the building, and the cars made a minute's pause in order to allow Mr. LINCOLN to be seen.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN NEW-YORK

Punctually at 3 P. M., yesterday, the special train which conveyed the President elect and suite arrived at the new dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, on Thirtieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The building, which was thrown open for the first time on this occasion, was gaily decorated with flags. None were admitted there but those who had tickets. The Police were stationed in force within and without, and in Thirtieth-street confined a swaying, compact crowd of men, women and children within the limits of the sidewalks. The carriage-way was kept clear, and there, drawn up near the dépôt, were thirty-five carriages, provided by Mr. EDWARD VAN RABST, for the accommodation of Mr. LINCOLN and those who were to escort him to his hotel.

Mr. LINCOLN, alighting without delay, passed through the passenger-room, preceded by General-Superintendent KENNEDY, supported by Col SUMNER and Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, and followed by his fellow-travelers and the representatives of various Republican organizations who had awaited his arrival in the dépôt. Amid cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, he entered his carriage—the same in which the Prince of Wales rode, drawn by six black horses.

STARTING OF THE PROCESSION.

A few minutes later the procession started. First came a squad of mounted Policemen; then a carriage drawn by four horses, in which the Reception Committee of the Common Council rode; then the carriage in which the President elect, Col. SUMNER and Alderman CORNELL, Chairman of the Joint Committee, with a platoon of Policemen on either side; and then carriages containing those who, accompanying Mr. LINCOLN on his journey, Gen. NYE, Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, Grand Marshal of the Wide Awakes, Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, DANIEL E. GAVIT, Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, Capt. ALLAN RUTHERFORD, and the delegations from the various City organizations. A strong police force followed the last vehicle, which was an Express wagon, drawn by four plumed steeds, which conveyed the baggage of the party. The route was as follows: Up Thirtieth-street to Ninth-avenue; down Ninth avenue to Twenty-third-street; up Twenty-third-street to Fifth avenue; down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street; up Fourteenth-street to Broadway; down Broadway to the Astor House, Mr. LINCOLN's head-quarters during his stay in New-York.

The streets were lined with people. Up town their name was legion, and as the carriages proceeded, the crowd became constantly denser.

STREET DECORATIONS, &C.

Everywhere almost flags were flying. All the principal hotels, except the New-York Hotel, displayed the national banner, and from many private houses it was flung to the breeze.

On top of a building on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, stood a company of Sixteenth Ward Wide-Awakes in uniform, with their campaign banners flying.

A few doors beyond an American flag was stretched across the street, under which was written "Welcome LINCOLN!"

In the court-yard of a dwelling-house in Twenty-third-street stood a group of little boys, with military caps and uniforms, waving little flags inscribed "LINCOLN and HAMLIN."

Between Seventh and Eighth avenues the procession passed under a banner on which were these words from Genesis:

"Fear not, Abraham, I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward."

In the window of a store under the New-York Hotel a placard which said: "Welcome, welcome, none too soon!"

From the balcony and windows of this hotel, as elsewhere all along the route, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and everywhere the approach of the President elect was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.

The front of the Republican Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, was covered by a large flag and a transparency which bore the Inscription: "Welcome to the President elect. Prosperity to his Administration and our Union."

At Putnam, the publisher's, No. 532 Broadway, was hung out a placard with the words originally uttered by Mr. LINCOLN himself. "Right makes might!"

At the corner of White-street and Broadway was another group of Wide-Awakes, in costume, waving American flags.

At the store of ISADOR, BERNHARD & SON, No. 351 Broadway, was a banner with this device: "Welcome, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we beg for compromise.

ARRIVAL AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

It was precisely 4¼ P. M. when Mr. LINCOLN's carriage reached the Astor House. The crowd at this point was packed, and almost impenetrable. The Police kept the middle of the street clear with great difficulty and commendable firmness. The Police arrangements throughout were admirable, and only one instance came under our notice in which the guardians of the public peace failed to do their duty calmly, quietly and well; the officer, whose cap is numbered 1 355, stationed inside the Astor House, was unnecessarily rough and noisy.

Mr. LINCOLN and those who accompanied him alighted without delay and entered the hotel.

MR. LINCOLN IN ROOM NO. 41.

After running the gauntlet of policemen who guarded the doors, garrisoned the stairways and invested the halls, Mr. LINCOLN reached Room No. 41, set apart for his use in receiving his visitors—the scene of the arm-torture of his illustrious predecessor, Gen. TAYLOR. Emerging from the crowd in somewhat the condition of pressed figs, the Aldermen and Councilmen followed suit, and pressing close upon the Presidential calf-skin, sought entrance to the favored circle. Inexorable policemen Nos. 120 and 978, had received positive orders to admit no one but identified City Fathers, and the newly fledged dignitaries bid fair to be excluded altogether. Tears, prayers and supplications, however, alike combined to move the stern sentry, and one by one the privileged were admitted. Alas, for Jenkins! the irrevocable edict of CORNELL had gone forth that none should enter but ye aforesaid Common Council—Jenkins, the historian of the occasion, was especially excluded, though we knew the knight of the brass buttons and blue coat; though we had heralded his services and ancestors in minion lead, and even in brevier—stolidity was his particular virtue on this occasion, and immobility his religion. But, at length, when despair had almost paralyzed the eager pen, the TIMES reporter was made glad with the welcome countenance of Aldermen BOOLE and TUCKER, of Japanese memory, who kindly and compassionately moved the adamantine guard to open sesame, and lo! we were in the presence of the elect and his entertainers. On the centre-table were the accumulated missives of the day, and boxes of *trochees* indicative of the Presidential hoarseness. Around the table were wandering the privileged hundred, while in one corner, apparently unknown to most in the room, was the cause of all the excitement. Having shown himself from the window, to appease the eager multitude without, Mr. LINCOLN suggested to Alderman CORNELL that it would be well that those who desired, should be presented.

The stereotyped presentation then took place. Mr. JOHNSON was introduced as Mr. JOHSON, and the President said, "How do you do Mr. THOMPSON!" and all parties were satisfied. Among others presented were Ex-Gov. KING and his brother, whom the President received cordially. To Mr. G. W. BLUNT, who said to the President, "I hope, Sir, we have a Government at last," Mr. LINCOLN replied, "Well, Sir, if I can bring as good a *head* as *heart* to the work, I am sure we shall."

Mr. LINCOLN frequently expressed his admiration of the excellent police arrangements of the day, and desired that Mr. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of Police, should be brought in person, that he might be complimented as he deserved.

To one of those introduced, Mr. LINCOLN said: "Hasn't I seen you somewhere with a set of Shakespearian pictures?" "No, Sir," was the reply. "Then," said Mr. LINCOLN good-naturedly, "I must give it up."

A good story is told of the presentation of Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, of this City, to Mr. LINCOLN, who it will be recollected, made one speech rather bitterly opposed to Mr. LINCOLN's nomination. "SPENCER," repeated Mr. LINCOLN; "that used to be a prominent name in New-York." "You may have heard it in connection with a certain speech of mine," said Mr. SPENCER, jocosely, and both laughed heartily.

For all who were presented Mr. LINCOLN found a pleasant word and an kindly smile, that won for him universal admiration and esteem.

After vainly endeavoring to avoid being forced to

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Jura, the Saxonian, and the Fulton.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the Opening of the French Chambers.

Address of the Queen on the Opening of Parliament.

THE POLICY OF COUNT CAVOUR.

The State of the Prusso-Danish Question.

Cotton Tending Downward—Breadstuffs Drooping—Provisions Dull—Consuls 91 3-4@91 7-8.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Jura*, Capt. LITTLE, which sailed from Liverpool at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hemburg and Southampton, arrived yesterday afternoon. Her advices are the same as by the *Jura*.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton on the 6th inst., also arrived yesterday afternoon.

The *America* arrived at Queenstown at 2:50 on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and Liverpool shortly after noon on the 5th.

The news by the present arrivals is of the highest importance.

SPEECH OF NAPOLEON III.

Opening the Chambers—The Domestic and Foreign Policy of the Empire.

The French Chambers were opened on the 4th by the Emperor in person. The Emperor spoke as follows:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS, MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES: The Speech at the opening of each Session sums up in a few words the past events and the projects of the future. Up to this day that communication, restricted in its nature, has not put my Government in relations intimate enough with the great bodies of the State, and these bodies were thus deprived of the means of strengthening the Government by their public adhesion or assisting it by their advice.

I have decided that every year a general exposition of the situation of the Empire shall be placed before you, and the most important dispatches of diplomacy shall be laid on your tables. You will also be able in an address to manifest your sentiments on the facts which are being accomplished, no longer as formerly, by a simple paraphrase of the speech from the throne, but by a free and sincere expression of your opinion.

That improvement initiates the country more fully into a knowledge of its own affairs, and makes better known to it those who govern as well as those who sit in the Chambers; and, notwithstanding its importance, this change does not alter in any way the spirit of the Constitution.

Formerly, you are aware, the suffrage was limited. The Chamber of Deputies possessed, it is true, more extended privileges, but the large number of public functionaries who formed part of it gave to the Government a direct power of action on its resolutions. The Chamber of Peers also voted the laws, but the majority could be at any moment deposed by the addition of new members. Finally, the laws were not always discussed according to their real merit, but following the chance which their adoption or rejection would have in maintaining or upsetting a Ministry. From that there ensued little sincerity in deliberation, little stability in the progress of the Government, and little useful work accomplished.

To-day all the laws are prepared with care and mature deliberation by a Council composed of enlightened men who give their advice on all measures to be taken.

The Senate, guardian of the fundamental compact, uses the conservative power of its veto initiative only in grave circumstances, and not only examines the laws on the sole consideration of their constitutionality, but constitutes a true court of political appeal, and is composed of a number of members that cannot be exceeded.

The Legislative Corps, it is true, does not mix itself in all the details of administration, but it is elected directly by universal suffrage, and does not count in its body any public functionary. It discusses the laws with the most complete freedom. If they are rejected, it is a warning of which the Government takes notice, but their rejection does not shake the Government nor arrest the progress of affairs, and does not oblige the Sovereign to take for counsellors the men who have not his confidence.

Such are the principal differences between the present Constitution and that which preceded the revolution of February.

Exhaust, gentlemen, during the vote on the Address, all points of discussion, according to the proportion of their importance, that you may have the power afterwards to devote yourselves entirely to the affairs of the country; for if these points demand a profound and conscientious examination, the other interests in their turn impatiently expect prompt decisions.

On the eve of more detailed explanations, I will limit myself to recalling to mind, summarily, that which has been done at home and abroad.

At home all the measures that have been taken tend to increase the agricultural, commercial and industrial production. The dearness of all things is the inevitable consequence of the increasing prosperity, but at least ought we to seek to render articles of first necessity the least dear. It is with that view that we have diminished the duties on raw materials, have signed a Treaty of Commerce with England, have projected or contracted other treaties with neighboring countries, and facilitated everywhere the means of communication and of transport.

To realize these economical reforms we have renounced 90,000,000 of annual receipts, yet the Budget will be presented to you in equilibrium, without its having been necessary to have recourse to the creation of new taxes nor to the public credit, as I announced to you last year.

The changes introduced into the administration of Algeria have vested the superior direction of affairs in the population themselves. The illustrious services of the Marshal placed at the head of the colony are guarantees of order and prosperity.

Abroad, I have endeavored to prove in my relations with foreign Powers that France sincerely desires peace, and that without renouncing a legitimate influence, she does not pretend to interfere in any place where her interests are not concerned; and, finally, that if she sympathises with all that is great and noble, she does not hesitate to condemn everything which violates international right and justice. Events difficult to be foreseen have combined in Italy to complicate a state of things already embarrassed. My Government, agreeing with its allies, has considered that the best means of obviating the greatest dangers was to have recourse to the principle of non intervention, which leaves each country masters of its destiny, localizes questions, and prevents them from degenerating into European conflicts; I certainly am not ignorant that this system possesses the inconvenience of appearing to authorize many grievous excesses. Extreme views would prefer another course; some that France should participate in and make common cause in every revolution; others that France should place herself at the head of general reaction. I will not allow myself to be diverted from my path by these opposite inducements. It is sufficient for the greatness of the country that its rights be maintained in the quarters in which they are incontestable, to defend its honor wherever it may be attacked, and to afford her support where it is supplicated by a just cause. It is thus that we have maintained our rights in causing the recognition of the cession of Savoy and Nice. These provinces are now irrevocably united to France. It is thus that to avenge our honor in the extreme East, our flag, united with that of Great Britain, floats victoriously over the walls of Peking, and that the cross, emblem of Christian civilization, again surmounts in the Capital of China the temples of our religion, which have been closed for more than a century. It is thus that in the name of humanity our troops have gone to Syria, in virtue of an European Convention, in order to protect the Christian against a blind fanaticism. At Rome I have considered it necessary to increase the garrison, when the security of the Holy Father appeared to be threatened. I have sent my fleet to Gaeta, at the moment when it seemed that it must be the last refuge of the King of Naples. After having allowed it to remain there four months, I withdrew it. However worthy of sympathy might be a royal misfortune so nobly defended, the presence of our war vessels obliged us to depart every day from the system of neutrality which I had proclaimed, and gave rise to erroneous interpretations; but you know that in policy one hardly believes in the possibility of a pure disinterested step. Such is a rapid exposition of the general situation. Let any apprehension, therefore, be dissipated, and let confidence be re-established. Why should not commercial and industrial affairs assume a new development? My firm resolution is not to enter into any conflict in which the cause of France should not be based on right and justice. What, then, have we to fear? Can an united and compact nation, numbering forty millions of souls, fear to be drawn into struggles, the aim of which she could not approve, or be provoked by any menace whatever? The first virtue of a people is to have confidence in itself, and not allow itself to be disturbed by imaginary alarms. Let us then calmly regard the future in the full consciousness of our strength, as well as in our honorable intentions—let us engage without exaggerated preoccupations in the development of the germs of the prosperity that Providence places in our hands."

RECEPTION OF THE SPEECH IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Feb. 5.

Little need we wonder that the world awaits with breathless expectation the inaugural address of the Emperor of the French on opening the French Chambers. It is an occasion in every way remarkable. Nine years have followed the *coup d'état*, and during the whole of that period, the freedom of speech, writing, and even thought, has been repressed within the French Empire to a degree never before known in the annals of a nation equally civilized. The amount of repression must be judged of by the quantity repressed, and if we consider what free France would have written and spoken during the last nine years we have a fair measure of the force that must have been exerted. Now we are told that, although as appears from a recent instance the Press may not write freely, the members of the two Chambers are to be at liberty to speak freely, and that whatever they may say is to be the property of the French nation. Another cause of interest is the extreme ambiguity of the French Emperor during the last year. No Sphinx can interpret the Emperor so well as himself. Then we naturally look to the speech for the solution of the question of peace or war, which is agitating not only every Cabinet, but every counting-house in Europe.

We have got the speech, and we cannot help expressing a fear that it will be read by all classes in this country with feelings of no little disappointment. The vision of a considerable progress towards real parliamentary Government fades away as we approach the reality. The speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON has the faintest possible resemblance to the speech of a Constitutional Monarch. The measures of the year are not stated with any minuteness or particularity, and the whole document has an air rather controversial than expository. The Chambers are invited to strengthen the Government by their adhesion, or to aid it by their counsels, but they are very significantly told the limits within which they are to act, and the regions of politics into which they are not to penetrate. The Emperor of the French meets the representatives of his people by virtue of a Constitution to which they have both solemnly sworn, and which we should have thought they might have taken for granted. But the Emperor feels it necessary to enter into an elaborate, and, as it seems to us, not very successful defence of the Chambers which he is addressing. He tells them that the former Chamber of Deputies was elected by a restricted suffrage, and, though it had more extensive powers, was composed so much of functionaries that the Government exercised great influence. Its votes also were often influenced by party rather than by the merits of the question. The present Legislative Body, on the other hand, is elected by universal suffrage, has no functionaries among its members, has all the laws prepared for it by the Council of State, and discusses them with entire freedom, though it is not allowed to interfere with the details of administration. In other words, the old Chamber of Deputies had many faults, but it was, after all, a power and a reality. The new Legislative Body has many merits, but it is without power of consideration. It was scarcely worth while to enter into such a parallel if a conclusion more satisfactory could not be deduced. No member of the Legislative Body can feel that his privileges are at all extended by these remarks; nay, he must be conscious that he is watched jealously by one who has no intention of parting with one atom of substantial power, or of raising up any body in the State which dares offer to him serious remonstrance.

As regards what is to us the more important question of foreign politics, the speech of the Emperor of the French yields still less satisfaction. He avows himself an advocate of the principle of non-intervention, although he is well aware that it authorizes sad excesses, and that extreme opinions would place him on the one hand at the head of a revolution, and on the other of a general reaction. Without following either of these courses, the Emperor is content to maintain his right where it is incontestable; to defend his honor where it is attacked; and to lend his support where it is implored in a just cause. The instance of an incontestible right which he selects is the seizure of Savoy and Nice, now irrevocably united to France, and therefore we are to presume justly acquired.

We cannot think these words reassuring. We cannot think the illustration a happy one, and we cannot believe that either France or Europe will receive as an omen of continued peace the announcement that the same policy which annexed Savoy and Nice is henceforth to guide the destinies of France. As to his ambiguous conduct of last year, the Emperor violated the principle of non-intervention at Rome in order to provide for the security of the Pope, and at Gaeta from sympathy for the King of Naples, of whose misfortunes the Emperor himself has been the principal cause. Finding, however, that the presence of his vessels gave rise to erroneous interpretations the Emperor withdrew them, and this detail that is said with regard to the inscrutable contradictions of conduct which have so effectually puzzled the world. Strong in the force of his reasoning, the Emperor requires apprehensions to disappear, and confidence to strengthen itself. Why, he asks, should not commercial and industrial affairs take departure for a new flight? His resolution is not to enter into war unless it be based on right and justice. France has forty millions. The first virtue of a people is confidence in itself. Let us, then, be cries, regard the future with tranquillity in the confidence of our strength and our good intentions.

We have no difficulty in answering this question. Confidence cannot and will not revive, because the past is unaccounted for and the future is unexplained. When a great Prince announces a policy like non-intervention, that announcement becomes valueless when we are shown how lightly the policy can be thrown aside at the bidding of mere sympathies and antipathies; and, as regards the future, who can feel assured by being told that France will act on the principles of right and justice, as if Savoy and Nice had been rightly and justly annexed, or as if any nation ever went to war proclaiming that it drew the sword in the cause of wrong and injustice? These words have been the playthings of kings from the first of time, and their natural vagueness is not improved by the illustration of Savoy and Nice. A speech explains away the liberties already supposed to be conceded, which implies commercial stagnation and a want of confidence in all classes; a speech which mentions only a single foreign Power, and that incidentally, which has no word of kindness for any one, which gives no reason for the immense increase of the Army and Navy, which gives no account of the foreign relations of the country, and no assurance of her good understanding with any other country—in which we seek in vain for the slightest hint of the policy which the Government of France is about to pursue, and, above all, in which the Emperor appears neither content with the Constitution under which he is acting, with the principle of non-intervention, nor with the exceptions he has made in it, nor with the state of trade, nor with the state of public opinion,—cannot, ought not, to reassure any one.

Confidence is made of far other elements. A clear and open policy, based on principles easily understood and steadily enforced, a frank and open communication of views and motives, and a demeanor which shows that the Prince has at once confidence in himself and in his people—these are the indispensable conditions of commercial improvement and political tranquillity. The people of France are well assured that no one will wantonly attack her. Are they equally sure that she will wantonly attack no one? If they are not convinced of this, is not the fault to be traced to a Government which does not repose in its people the confidence it requires from them, and substitutes a few sounding phrases for a fair and candid statement of its political situation and prospects?

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was opened in form on the 5th inst., when Her Majesty delivered the following speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It is with great satisfaction that I again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance and advice. My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and I trust that the moderation of the Powers of Europe will prevent any interruption of the general peace.

Events of great importance are taking place in Italy. Believing that the Italians ought to be left to settle their own affairs, I have not thought it right to exercise any active interference in those matters. Papers on the subject will be laid before you. I announced to you at the close of the session of Parliament that the atrocities which had then recently been committed in Syria had induced me to concur with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in entering into an engagement with the Sultan, by which temporary assistance was to be afforded to the Sultan for the purpose of establishing peace in that part of his dominions.

That assistance has been afforded by a body of French troops who have been sent to Syria as representing the Allied Powers. The Sultan has also placed a considerable military force in Syria, under the direction of an able officer, and I trust that tranquility will be reëstablished in that province, and that the object of the Convention will have been fully attained. I announced to you, also, at the close of the last session of Parliament, that the pacific overtures which my Envoy in China had made to the Imperial Government at Peking, having led to no satisfactory result, my naval and military forces, and those of my ally, the Emperor of France, were to advance towards the Northern Provinces of China for the purpose of supporting the just demands of the Allied forces, and that the Earl of ELGIN had been sent to China as Special Ambassador to treat with the Chinese Government.

I am glad to inform you that the operations of the allied forces have been attended with complete success. After the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, and several engagements with the Chinese army, the allied forces became masters of the Imperial City of Peking, and the Earl of ELGIN and Baron GROS, the Ambassador of the French, were enabled to obtain an honorable and satisfactory settlement of all the matters in dispute. Throughout the operations and the negotiations which followed them, the commanders and Ambassadors of the Allied Powers acted with the most friendly concert. Papers on this subject will be laid before you. The state of my Indian territories is progressively improving, and I trust that their financial condition will gradually partake of the general amendment.

An insurrection of a portion of the natives of New-Zealand has interrupted the peace of a part of that colony, but I hope that the measures which have been taken will speedily suppress these disturbances and enable my Government to concert such arrangements as may prevent their recurrence.

Serious differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. *It is impossible for me to look without great concern upon any events which can affect the happiness and welfare of a people purely allied to my subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interests which I take in the well-being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the Continent of America.* I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the loyalty and attachment to my person and throne manifested by my Canadian and other North American subjects on the occasion of the residence of the Prince of Wales among them.

I have concluded with the Emperor of France Conventions supplementary to the Treaty of Commerce of the 23d of January, 1860, and in furtherance of the object of that treaty. I have also concluded with the King of Sardinia a Convention for the reciprocal protection of copyright. These Conventions will be laid before you.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and they have been framed with a due regard to economy of the several branches of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Measures will be placed before you for the consolidation of important parts of the Criminal law; for the improvement of the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency; for rendering more easy the transfer of land; for establishing a uniform system of voting in England and Wales; and for the general purpose of public usefulness. I confidently commit the great interest of my Empire to your wisdom and care, and fervently pray that the blessings of the Almighty may attend your councils, and may guide your deliberations to the attainment of the object of my constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of my people.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the address, in reply to the Royal Speech, was moved by Lord SAINT ALBANS and seconded by Lord LISMORE. Lord DERBY, without moving an amendment, commented upon the deficiences of the speech; and in the course of his remarks he referred as follows to American affairs:

"It is impossible not to feel the deepest concern at the threatened disruption of that great Union, as it must effect the happiness and welfare of that country. There is no man in this country who would not view with the deepest anxiety and regret the disruption of a community which, without claiming perfection for its institutions, and certainly under various disadvantages, has yet procured for its people an amount of prosperity almost unparalleled in the world, and an amount of personal freedom only inferior—and I think it is inferior—to that enjoyed in this country. But it is impossible to look at that threatened disruption—only possible to be effected at the cost of the horrors of civil war—without looking also at the effects it would produce on the manufactures of this country. Its first effects, at all events, would be most disastrous to one great branch of our industry. Unfortunately it does so happen—I trust it will not be long so—that we have been almost exclusively dependent on the cotton of America. It will be of the highest advantage, if the threatened disruption should lead those who are most deeply interested—I do not think the Government can interfere with their individual exertions—to turn their serious consideration to the best means of averting the danger involved in a failure of the supply of cotton from the United States by promoting an increased supply from other sources. Such a supply can be had in many parts of the world provided means be taken for encouraging its growth and import. Her Majesty goes on to state that the interest she takes in the well being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the continent of America. With the exception, perhaps, of one little unpleasantness we may congratulate Her Majesty upon the loyalty and good feeling which were displayed towards the Prince of Wales by our fellow-subjects in Canada, as well as by the people of the neighboring Republic. But there is one point which, although it must have afforded the utmost satisfaction to the country, could not, perhaps, have been introduced by Her Majesty into her gracious speech. I allude, of course, to the perfect manner in which the Prince of Wales himself, by his personal conduct, justified the respect and good feeling which were manifested towards him in Canada and the United States. [Cheers.] There is not one young man in ten thousand who would be able, in so difficult a position and on the spur of the moment, to show the same amount of self-possession, the same tact and the same dignity. [Cheers.] That, of course, is not a subject upon which any formal address can be presented to Her Majesty, but I am sure your lordships will agree with me that our congratulations, instead of being limited to the reception given to the Prince of Wales, should include, in addition, the perfect manner in which His Royal Highness justified all the enthusiasm and good feeling which his visit called forth. [Cheers.]

In the House of Commons the address was moved by Sir E. COLEBROOKE, and seconded by Mr. PAGET. Mr. DISRAELI followed with a review of the Ministry, with some comments upon its foreign policy.

Lord J. RUSSELL, remarking that it was hardly fair in Mr. DISRAELI to complain of ignorance of the policy of the Government when papers had been just laid upon the table which would show the policy they had been pursuing, observed that the policy of the Government in regard to Italy had been proclaimed over and over again—namely, not to attempt to impose any form of government upon the people of Italy, but to allow them to settle their own affairs as they saw fit. Mr. DISRAELI had not quarreled with this policy, and he asked him—did he disapprove it? The Government had kept steadily in view two objects—first, that Italy should be left free to settle her own concerns; secondly, that after the peace of Villafranca, the treaty should be made a security for the peace of Europe, believing that it was for the benefit of Italy and of Sardinia herself, that she should not rush madly into war. The extraordinary results of GARIBALDI's invasion had, however, shown that he was welcomed as a deliverer by the people of Sicily and Naples. But he could not found a solid power at Naples, and unless the King of Sardinia had stepped in, all would have been anarchy, and Italian independence would have vanished like a dream. He thought that the King could not have done otherwise than declare himself at once, and he justified the course which the Government had taken in consequence of this event, and of the views indicated by other Powers in relation thereto. The policy of non-intervention was concurred in by France; Her Majesty's Government entirely agreed with the Emperor of the French in this policy, and were in close alliance with the other great Powers. With regard to the amendment, and the subject of reform, he thought it was better for the Government not to bring forward a measure which, at the present time, must create disappointment, and occupy a great deal of time without leading to any satisfactory result. Upon this question he always dreaded what persons would do in way of compromise. He had come to the opinion that in order to carry a Reform Bill which would be of use to the country, there must be such an amount of public opinion in its favor as would carry it through that House and the House of Lords. The country, however, had the matter in its own hands, and might declare that nothing would satisfy it but Parliamentary reform; the Government were of opinion that their best course would be to give their attention to the various subjects indicated in Her Majesty's speech.

A COMMENT IN ADVANCE.

From the London Times, Feb 5.

The topics of a Royal Speech are like the history, present and to come, which furnishes them,—made up of joys and sorrows, congratulations and condolements, sudden pieces of good fortune and long-deferred hopes, which are, perhaps, never to be realized. A Government may be pardoned for dwelling on all that is favorable in the state of the country, and for making a show of satisfaction where the world in general is rather inclined to anxiety. The peace which we enjoy is purchased by such great sacrifices, and is held by so uncertain a tenure, that we are, perhaps, not sufficiently sensible of its blessings. Yet for this peace the Government has labored and is laboring daily. It is the great object of their exertions, the necessary accompaniment of their policy, the condition of that policy of non-interference which distinguishes them from their predecessors, and from the other Cabinets of Europe. The paragraph in the royal speech which refers to this topic to-day will therefore have an unusual significance. On ordinary occasions the announcement that Her Majesty continues to receive from all Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, is but a formal admission of the right of Parliament to have some account of the dealings of the Crown with foreign nations; but on the opening of the session of 1861, with war actually raging in the Italian Peninsula, and a cry, in all probability, to extend over the whole of Central Europe it is a matter of no small importance that the Queen of England should reiterate in the face of her subjects and of foreign nations her conviction that it is the privilege of a well-governed State to stand aloof from such conflagrations as now threaten. To declare once more the principle of abstaining from interference in the quarrels of Austria with her revolted provinces, and to impress this principle on our allies, are duties which the British Government can never fail to recognize as its own.

We have, indeed, had our share of war for the present, and may give good advice to the world without fear of being suspected of slug, ishness or delay. The Chinese Expedition was planned, organized, and conducted with a skill which will justly be the model of future commanders in the East. The cost of this brilliant feat of arms will, no doubt, be considerable, but its results are most valuable, not only as regards the material interests, but also with respect to the military reputation of the country. A force of many thousand men with an enormous flotilla was kept for several months in the seas of Northern China, far away from the resources of our Indian Empire, and when the time for action arrive, it marched to the capital of the enemy's country, after scattering the armies of the Tartar Sovereign, and dictated a peace which diplomatic errors, perhaps, may render precarious, but which with proper management may be made the means of conferring the greatest blessings on China, as well as on the European nations. Such an incident may well find its place in the list of achievements on which Her Majesty congratulates the two Houses. Another event of the past year too interesting to be passed over, is the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States. Short-sighted, indeed, are the wisest and most experienced of statesmen. When the heir to the British throne crossed the Canadian frontier on a visit of courtesy of to the great Republic, the politicians who ruled the two countries little thought that within a few months—indeed, a few weeks, the Union would be rent asunder by the treasonable hands of men whose lips had been for years uttering commonplaces about liberty, the triumph of the New World's institutions, and the decay of the old Monarchies of Europe. The Queen cannot express her gratification at the welcome given by the American people to her son, and the kind feeling with which even the rough pioneers of the West evidently regarded him, without declaring her sorrow that the fabric of the Republican Union should be in danger of destruction from the intolerant pretensions of a faction. That the United States may escape the ruin which impends and that the mob rule which, according to all accounts prevails in the South, may be overthrown by the vigor of the Federal Government at the rebounding courage of the commercial classes, is the wish of every one on this side of the Atlantic. But if the Republic, which is of our blood and language, be doomed to perish, we may at least gather consolation from the spectacle of Italy, which slowly but painfully, but with unabated spirit, and the certainty of ultimate success, is working out its freedom and unity. No more agreeable spectacle could be found for the contemplation of a British assembly than the Italians retiring a conservative and constitutional Parliament while tyranny is still defending itself at Gaeta, protestant is still intriguing at Rome, and despotism is still democracy is still acting the part of Mordecai while every one pulls his ears and dupes.

Such a number of foreign affairs. At home there is the happily old story of commercial prosperity, mingled with the great Queen with much exception distress. The recollection of the late severe frost will long remain, if only as having shown what a large spirit of benevolence exists in the character of the English people. The sharp pressure of this time has been passed away, and the country as times once more its natural aspect of increasing prosperity, even under burdens more considerable than have ever been imposed in times of peace. This state of things, and the presence of political agitation, will enable Her Majesty to dispense with the announcement of any measures calculated to provoke party conflict. The great subject of Law Reform, and particularly the amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy, will be the chief work of the session. But of even higher importance are the questions of finance, which must force themselves on the attention of the Legislature. Although the nation will not be so much disposed as to demand, nor the Government so heedless as to carry out any sudden reduction in the armaments which have restored the country to its proper place in Europe, and which are now controlling the destinies of amicable potentates, yet where economy is practicable the Government will certainly not turn a deaf ear to the wishes of the people. Economy in Expenditure will, we feel convinced, be the recommended in vain by the Speech from the Throne.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was to be opened by Queen VICTORIA in person on the afternoon that the *Jura* sailed.

On the evening of the 4th inst., grand banquets were given in London by Lords PALMERSTON, GRANVILLE and RUSSELL, and by Mr. DISRAELI, respectively, to their principal supporters in both Houses of Parliament.

It is stated that Maj.-Gen. Sir RICHARD AUBEY will probably be appointed Commander of the forces in Canada.

The Underwriters of London and Liverpool had raised the rate of insurance 1 per cent. on cargoes from the Southern States of America, on account of the numerous fires on cotton ships and to cover war risks.

The memorial to Lord PALMERSTON relative to retrenchment in the public expenditure, bearing the signatures of sixty Liberal members of Parliament, and the reply of his Lordship, are published. PALMERSTON says that he concurs with the memorialists in their economical views, and that in framing the estimates, Government will endeavor to obtain the approval and support of Parliament and the country.

Mrs. GORE, the well-known novel-writer, is dead. The obituary notices also include the names of BARRY FOSTER and Mr. BURFORD, both popular artists.

The recent extraordinary case of horse-whipping by a clergyman (Mr. BROCKHURST) at Cambridge University has resulted in his being censured and suspended from all his degrees for a period of four years.

At the Galway Sessions, a resolution has been carried guaranteeing a rate of one penny in the pound for the erection of a pier-head and break-water in Galway harbor.

A general Court of Directors of the Bank of England was summoned for the 7th inst. It was conjectured that the Government meditated some encroachment upon the privileges of the Bank. The *Times*, however, says: "About two months back a rumor was current that Mr. GLADSTONE had proposed to reduce, by £70,000, the commission paid to the Bank for conducting the Government business, and that the Directors declined to accede to it. The inference now is, that the plan has been subjected to modifications which may have induced the Directors to consent to recommend it at the special meeting now summoned."

FRANCE.

The case of JEROME BONAPARTE PATERSON *versus* Prince NAPOLEON, came up for further argument in Paris, on the 1st instant, and public curiosity was even greater than on the first day. M. BERRYER replied at length to the address of M. ALLOU, Counsel for Prince NAPOLEON, and M. ALLOU responded. The Court then adjourned till Friday, the 8th, to hear the Imperial Advocate.

It is said the Powers are agreed on the principle of a Conference at Paris for the settlement of the Syrian question.

There was a great movement of troops throughout France, in consequence of the formation of depôts for the army of reserve. Reinforcements had called for Rome.

It is said that the Prussian General who went to Paris to announce the death of the King of Prussia, was so offended by some remarks of the Emperor's, that he declined to go to the Court Ball.

The Paris Bourse on the 4th was heavy and a shade lower.

ITALY.

Advices from Gaeta to the 2d, received *vid* Rome, say that the siege continued without any incident on either side. The place replied but moderately to the fire of the besiegers, which was rather frequent on the land side, and was especially directed against the city.

Prince CARIGNAN had gone to Mola di Gaeta. The journey is said to be in connection with negotiations for the surrender of Gaeta.

It is stated that in the Abruzzi the war has been most sanguinary—no quarter given or asked for. An official report by Gen. ROCCA announces that confidence and tranquillity were returning throughout the whole portion of the Abruzzi.

The Italian elections were proving more and more favorable to the policy of Count CAVOUR.

It is stated to be Count CAVOUR's intention to propose the following four points to the Italian Parliament: First, a loan of from three to five hundred millions of francs; second, a declaration conferring the title of King of Italy upon VICTOR EMANUEL; third, the calling out of all the military reserve; and fourth, full powers to be granted to the King for an unlimited period.

Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON had presented the credentials confirming his appointment as Ambassador of the King of Prussia at Turin.

Sardinia had claimed the restoration of the soldiers made prisoners by the Papal Zouaves, and had arrested the Bishop of Sabini as hostage.

A telegram from Berlin says: Gen. LA MARMORA has repeatedly declared to the Prussian Government that Sardinia has no intention of attacking Venetia. He made no other political declaration.

The General is reported to have been much dissatisfied with his reception at the Prussian Court.

MENACING NOTE OF COUNT RECHBERG.

The following note has been addressed by the Austrian Government to Count BRASSIER DE ST. SIMON, Prussian Minister in Turin:

MONSIEUR LE COMTE: By your dispatch dated the 10th of this month your Excellency was so kind as to forward to us a note of Count de CAVOUR, bearing date of the 8th of this month, stating two instances in which some vessels belonging to the Royal Navy of Sardinia—the frigate *San Michelee* and the gunboat *Confienza*, as they sought shelter from a stormy sea, the former in the Gulf of Fasana, the latter at the port of Lesina—had had reason to complain that the Imperial authorities had behaved towards them in a manner contrary to maritime usages such as are generally observed in times of peace.

We have been compelled on a previous occasion, by our dispatch of July 22 last, to observe to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Sardinia, that we could not admit that the violent state of things brought about by the Piedmontese Government was of such a nature that we might apply in their behalf, without distinction, the rules of international right based on a regular and legitimate situation, and that consequently all arguments drawn from such a supposition necessarily revolved in a vicious circle.

Now, it is matter of public notoriety that since that epoch, again the same Royal Navy, always in times of peace, and without any previous declaration of war, has perpetrated veritable acts of warfare on the coasts of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and in the ports of the State of the Holy See.

In the presence of similar deeds, and seeing the preparations which are openly made in countries placed *de facto* under the domination of Sardinia for some maritime expeditions directed against the coasts of Austria, the Imperial Government deem themselves thoroughly justified in their orders issued to their maritime organs (authorities) to adopt with respect to Sardinian men-of-war approaching the Austrian coasts some exceptional measures of precaution. The Imperial authorities have, in fact, the order to intimate to the said vessels the prohibition to enter Austrian ports, and to prevent all communication between the crews of such vessels and the inhabitants of the coast. Exception was nevertheless expressly made in cases of pressing necessity for unavoidable shelter against storms.

As to succor asked for in the name of the laws of humanity, the Imperial Government, faithful to their unchanging principles, will never refuse it in any circumstance whatever. Accept, &c.,

VIENNA, Jan. 19, 1861. RECHBERG.

SPAIN.

A Madrid journal expresses the opinion, that if the separation of the Southern States of America from the Northern shall be definitely accomplished, the Island of Cuba will be more menaced than it has hitherto been.

A popular disturbance had taken place at Madrid. The printing presses of two Royalist journals were broken up.

AUSTRIA.

The law regulating the religious affairs of the Protestants in the German and Sclavonian Provinces had been adopted by the Council of Ministers, and will be published shortly after it has received the Imperial sanction. It grants complete autonomy to the Protestant Church. As regards marriages between Catholics and Protestants, the existing regulations for the present are to remain in force.

DENMARK.

The Danish Diet had been closed. The King in his reply to the President's speech said:

"Should they come near us, my people will defend themselves if I call upon them to do so."

The semi-official *Berlingski Tidende*, in publishing his speech makes the following remarks:

"Should German troops enter Holstein without being called upon to do so by our Sovereign, and contrary to his wish, a violation of territory would then take place, and the Federal Diet would, in fact, have to declare war against Denmark. War at the present moment would be incompetent for Germany, and is consequently convenient for Denmark. A state of armed peace exhausts the strength of a country and weakens popular enthusiasm, without which a small people cannot make war. By a blockade we can now damage the commerce of Germany, and rule the Prussian ports for a long period. The conflict must therefore now terminate either by war or by negotiation."

INDIA AND JAPAN.

The Bombay Mail of Jan. 12 had reached England.

A Calcutta telegram of the 11th January says, news had been received there that the landing of the American Ambassador had been repulsed at Japan.

The news from India is unimportant. A famine prevailed in the Northwest Provinces.

At Bombay business both in imports and exports was active. Cotton was advancing.

Freights had slightly improved.

Exchange 2s. ¾d.

BRAZIL.

The mails from the Brazils reached Lisbon on the 7st. Rio dates are to Jan. 10. Coffee was quoted at 5,500@5 600 for good firsts. Exports since last mail, 314,000 bags. Stock, 20,000 bags. Sterling Exchange, 26¾.

Politics unimportant.

LATEST BY THE JURA.

PARIS—Tuesday.

The *Moniteur* announces that the sitting of the Corps Legislatif will take place to-day, at which Government will make a communication.

TURIN, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

RUGGIERO GETTIMO has been appointed President of the Senate. The remaining elections have everywhere taken place peacefully. BOGFFEDO and CADORNA have been elected members of Parliament.

NAPLES, Monday, Feb. 4.

The fire of the besieged at Geeta is very brisk, and is replied to by the Sardinians.

A vessel left Gaeta last night, eluding the vigilance of the Sardinian squadron.

Prince CARIGNAN has visited the camp.

ROME, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The Pope has ordered his soldiers to return to Rome, notwithstanding the orders of M. DE MERODE to the contrary.

Fifteen thousand Sardinian soldiers have passed through Umbria, on the march to the Kingdom of Naples.

The reactionary movement in the Abruzzi was organized by Count TRAPANI and M. DE MERODE.

The Sardinians have evacuated the Papal territory in compliance with orders from the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Spanish vessels which were dispatched to Gaeta, have been repulsed by Admiral PERSANO.

FRANCIS II. has issued an appeal to the Sicilians, offering them the Constitution of 1812, a Sicilian army and navy, an an entirely separate administration. He asks of them to give an asylum to a Royal family, abandoned but brave, and too well instructed by misfortune.

The Latest by the Fulton.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday.

The death of Marshal BOSQUET is announced.

3:18—P. M.

The Bourse has been heavy. Rentes closed at 67f. 85c., or 15c. lower than yesterday.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The *Patrie* says, the news published by the *Correspondancia Autografa* of Madrid, that the Pope is preparing to leave Rome, is completely false.

In to-day's sitting of the *Corps Législatif* Count MORNY delivered a speech which referred solely to reforms in the interior.

The *Pays* publishes news from the Herzegovina to the 3d inst., announcing that massacres by the Montenegrins had taken place in the Turkish territory, and that several Turkish villages had been burnt.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Feb. 2, (*vid* Marseilles.)

The remainder of the garrison of Naples has left for the camp before Gaeta.

The city is guarded by militia.

Fresh corps of foreign volunteers are being organized here.

Numerous arrests have taken place in Calabria.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Rumors of the surrender of Gaeta continue to be current.

Prince CARIGNAN is still at Mola di Gaeta.

A reactionary conspiracy had been discovered in Naples, and has led to several arrests.

Naples is tranquil.

ROME, SUNDAY, Feb. 3.—(*Vid* Marseilles.)

Gen. GOYON has sent French soldiers to occupy Corneto.

The Papal Zouaves have retired upon Monterondo.

The Pope has given up the prisoners of war, excepting those who are Roman subjects.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* contains an Imperial decree, appointing the Archduke RAINIER, President of the Ministry, and Count NADASDY, President of the Council of the Empire.

Count RECHBERG remains Minister of the Imperial Household and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Herr VON LASSER is appointed Chief of the Political Administration.

Herr PRATOBEVA is appointed Minister of Justice, and Count WICKENBURG Minister of Commerce.

In the functions of the Minister, Baron SCHMERLING, are concentrated all affairs concerning the organization of the Empire and the national political representation.

Public Worship and Instruction are also included in Baron SCHMERLING's Department; the affairs of Hungary being, however, excepted.

BURNING OF A MISSISSIPPI PACKET.—A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing on board the steamboat *Fulton* near Donaldsonville, under date of Feb 10, gives the particulars of the destruction by fire of the steamboat *Charmer*. She caught fire in the after part of the engine-room, among a quantity of cotton. The boat was immediately headed for the bank of the river, but despite the greatest exertions six or eight passengers were lost. Among the number were three negro women. Dr. MILLIKEN and wife, Mr. AMBROSE DAVIS, of Tennessee, and wife; a Mr. GREEN, thought to have been a merchant of New-Orleans, and one of the cabin boys. The *Charmer* was owned by Captains WILSON and HOLMES—the latter being in command at the time of the accident. She was valued at $115,000, and was insured in Western offices for about $35,000.

LAW RE

where he had attempted to pas the bill; the prisoner was searched but nothing found upon him.

William Clark, a broker, next testified that the bill (here shown) was counterfeit. For the de ence, *John R. Stewart* testified that the prisoner had been in his employ for five or six years, and had always borne a good character.

There were no further witnesses, and the jury gave a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

ANOTHER STILL.

John Wilson, indicted for a similar offence to that of which the last prisoner was convicted, was next put upon trial. The prisoner was a young man, apparently about nineteen years of age, and was accompanied in Court by his father, who was very greatly moved by the position in which his son was placed. It appeared by the testimony that the prisoner attempted to pass a half five dollar upon an old lady, in payment for a scarf. The old lady could not read, but end the bill a way to see if it was good. It was found to be bad, and the prisoner was arrested. Next day the prisoner stated that he received the bill from a Mr. Thorp for work. Upon taking him to that gentleman, however, he could not be identified. On the return to the Station-house, the prisoner attempted to escape, but was detained. He theo confessed that a man by the name of Byron, gave him teo shillings to pass the bill. Witnesses were introduced, who testified to the prisoner's good character, and the jury taking the case, gave a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

WANT DROVE HIM TO CRIME.

Henry Mills, indicted for larceny from the person, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. He stated that at the time of committing the offence, he had been out of work for a month, and was in utter want at the time. He had never been before a Court till now. The Recorder remarked that he believed the prisoner's statement, and hence, imposed the lowest sentence allowed by law.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when it will take up the following

CALENDAR.

For Arson—James Shepherd.

For Larceny—James Hammond, Meadow Smith, John Nicholson, Carl Yager, Patrick Sarrett.

For False Pretenses—Francis Brown.

For Forgery—James McClenan, John Leland, Henry Schwartzer, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted—The wills of Henry H. Tuckerman, Herman Moss and John Craig, were now admitted to probate, but neither of them made any bequests of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD J.—*B. Post* vs. *Getman Dinsher* vs. *The Troy Gas Company.*—Motions denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Meyer vs. *Muller.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON J.—*Charles King* vs. *Edwin W. Phillips et al*—Judgment suspended until end of next Special Term, with liberty to plaintiff to move to vacate order on notice.

Adam Filger vs. *Louie Gorr.*—Default opened and order to discontinue granted, on paying costs of term and opposing motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BEADY J.—*Blackham* vs. *Mead.*—Motion granted. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

POLICE REPORTS.

A NOTORIOUS RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS ARRESTED IN CANADA.

New-York policemen will be glad to know that Samuel Sprince, the well-known receiver of stolen goods, who was convicted of that offence in this City about a year ago, and fined six cents by Judge Russell, has been arrested in Canada, charged with burglary. Sprince, who had frequently been in the hands of the police during his residence here, always found some means of escaping the proper penalty of his crime, no matter how certainly they could he proved against him. Within a few weeks of his conviction and nominal fine, he was again caught in dishonest practices, but fearing to risk a trial, even before Judge Russell, so soon after the former affair had been disposed of, he fled to Canada, taking up his residence at Hamilton. Recently the police authorities became satisfied that Sprince purchased the proceeds of the numerous burglaries committed here, and Detective King was sent to watch his house. On making a search of the premises the officers found a lot of property which was identified as having been stolen the night before from a store in Hamilton. The evidence being conclusive against the accused, there is no doubt he will have justice meted to him.

ARREST FOR RECKLESS DRIVING.

Joseph Timmons, driver of a butcher's cart, was arrested yesterday by Officer Rightmire, of the Seventeenth Precinct, charged with having recklessly driven his vehicle over George Briggs, a colored man, residing at No. 42 Ridge street. The occurrence took place at the corner of First-street and the Bowery, while Briggs was stepping from a Third-avenue car. The injured man was taken to his residence, where he received medical attention, and the prisoner was held to answer at Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 19.

$3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 73	350	Harlem R. R. pref	38
2,100 N. O. Rs. 6s	78	200 do b60	38¼
2,000 Missouri St. 5s..	65	300 do	38⅜
3,000 do	64½	100 do s30	37½
12,000 do	64½	500 Reading Railroad	41¼
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '53. 107	50	Mich. Cent. R. b30	55⅜
1,000 Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1st	100	do	55⅝
Mig. S. F. C. Bs.. 98¼	450	do	55¾
1,000 Ba. & St. J. R. 8s 49½	50	do b30	55⅝
2,000 do	48¾	375 Mich. S. & N. In.	33 14
2,000 do	48¼	25 Milwaukee & Miss.	12
2,000 do	48	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	78
13,000 do	47¾	350 do	78⅝
4,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m. 103½	50	do	78¾
4,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8p. c. b 93¾	50	do s15	78¾
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 8s. 86	250	do	78⅞
15 Imp. & T. Bank	100	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8
50 Penn. C. Co. ex div.	76	700 Gal. & Chic. R.	71¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co...	81	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	32⅝
75 do	83⅜	200 do b30	32⅝
500 N. Y. Central R.	77½	500 do	32⅜
400 do b30	77½	100 do	32¾
200 do	77	200 do	32¾
50 do s30	76½	1100 do b60	32⅝
50 do s10	76⅝	100 do b60	32⅝
100 do s5	77	700 do	32⅜
50 Erie Railroad	31½	100 do s10	32⅝
540 do	31	750 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	57½
400 do	30½	50 do b30	57⅝
50 Erie R. Ass. Stk.	29½	200 do	57⅝
1,000 Hudson River R.	43	10 do	57¾
200 do	42¾	50 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.	71⅜
100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	31	50 do	70¼
250 do	30¾	100 do	71

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	86	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	31¾
5,000 U. S. 5s, '71. Con	87½	150 do	31¾
1,500 Treas. 12 p. c. Nts.	102¾	250 Gal. & Chic. R.	71¾
3,000 Missouri St. 6s..	64¼	50 do s30	71¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	95½	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	78⅜
1,000 N. Ia. 1st Mtg..	80	100 do s30	78
3,000 Han. & St. J. R. 8s	47½	100 do b30	78⅝
3,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs	14¾	100 do s15	78¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	76½	450 Cleve. & Tol. R.	32¾
250 do	77	10 do	32⅝
100 Pacific M. S. Co....	84	100 do b30	32⅜
234 Erie R.	31½	100 do	31⅜
50 Harlem R. Pref....	38¾	100 Chic. & R. I. & P. R.	57¾
200 Reading Railroad.	42¾	200 do s10	57
50 Mich. Cen. R.	55½	400 do	57¼
300 do	55⅔	27 do	57
150 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14	8 Macon & West. R.	93
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	8		

TUESDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The dull temper of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon opened the way to a decided fall in prices this morning, in the absence of positively encouraging political news in the morning papers. The speculators for the fall pressed their contracts with increased freedom at the early Board, conceding 1@1½ ℔ cent. on most of the Railways from yesterday's sales. The bids for immediate delivery were also supplied with some eagerness, no difficulty being encountered on the Street in borrowing the cash stock. The sales of New-York Central were at 77¼@77 ℔ cent.; of Erie, at 31¼@30¾; of Tuledo, large, at 32½; of Michigan Central, at 55½@55; of Rock Island, at 57½, and of Illinois Central 78½@¾ ℔ cent. A corresponding decline was made in Harlem Preferred shares and in Hudson and Reading, and the whole Share list left off heavy at the close of the morning session. In State Securities, the decline extended to Missouris, partly, perhaps, on account of some new regulation adopted by the Illinois Legislature in regard to Free Banking, the prospective operation of which is deemed less favorable to the employment of State Stocks in that direction. Among the Railway mortgages, a serious decline, from some cause not explained, occurred in the Land Mortgages of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway, sales being pressed as low as 47½ ℔ cent. In other descriptions the changes from yesterday were not important.

Although the Share prices were rather lower on the Street, between the Boards—New-York Central selling down to 76¾ ℔ cent—the tone of dealings slightly improved at the Second Board; some disposition being shown to take Stocks at the morning prices, and the market leaving off steady. At a later hour in the afternoon a further slight improvement was manifested in the market, though the business done was not important. Sales of New-York Central were made at 77¼ ℔ cent., and of Galena at 71¾ ℔ cent. The following are some of the latest quotations:

Central	77¼	Michigan Central	56
Erie	31¾	Mich. Guaranteed	31¼
Illinois Central	78½	Rock Island	57¼
Toledo	32½	Reading	42¾
Galena	71¾	Harlem Preferred	38

The Exchange Market for the Boston Mail acquired more firmness this morning, and the bulk of the sales of the day were made at 105¼ ℔ cent. for Bankers' bills on London, with quotations for first-class merchant bills at 104¾@105¼ ℔ cent. A few of the leading Bankers at the close were inclined to ask 106 ℔ cent., but we heard of no transactions above 105½ ℔ cent. The competition from Southern drawn bills was less marked than last week.

We hear of no alteration in the rates or demand for Money since yesterday's quotations. The Bank return creates little or no remark beyond the general regret that no better employment is found in regular trade circles for the large sum of Bullion now accumulated in Bank. It is probable that $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 will be temporarily transferred to the United States Sub-Treasury next week, in payment of the Loan to be awarded on Saturday, but the pressing demands on the Department at Washington are such as will almost immediately draw this Money out again, and as the Domestic as well as Foreign Exchanges are in favor of New-York, it will, of course, return to Bank without leaving the City.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS— Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	—EX. FOR PAST WEEK— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	148,000	2,642,000	98,000	14,000	9,000
1859-60	166,000	3 287,000	53,000	12,000	12,000
1858-9	125,000	2 752,000	34,000	9,000	23,000
1857-8	119,000	1,726,000	33,000	27,000	10,000
1856-7	99,000	2,207,000	40,000	15,000	17,000
1855-6	117,000	2 215,000	41,000	16,000	18,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock
1860-61	1,221,000	317,000	182,000	1,721,000	766,000
1859-60	1,350,000	331,000	214,000	1,955,000	1,119,000
1858-9	837,000	316,000	254,000	1,410,000	1,003,000
1857-8	632,000	221,000	142,000	995,000	678,000
1856-7	638,000	251,000	176,000	1,065,000	746,000
1855-6	677,000	296,000	255,000	1,428,000	566,000

The delivery of the crop (say Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS,) continues uninterrupted, and the receipts are supported on a large scale. "The rivers are up, prices are remunerative and planters have been anxious to market their cotton before the approach of Spring. Thus the deliveries of the past six weeks have equalled the large receipts of last year, and the total decrease has been kept in check while by telegraph the receipts at New-Orleans continue even in excess of 1859-60, all of which tend to increase confidence in the higher estimates At Mobile, however, the falling off in receipts has not favored the larger figures. The general opinion here does not vary materially from four million bales, to reech which figure the receipts from this ont must shont equel last year's. From some parts of the South we learn there is less cotton remaining in the country then at this time last year, while in other places the yield has been decidedly larger.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the second week of February:

Second week, 1861	$29,363 71
Second week, 1860	25,293 98
Increase	$4,069 73

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road for the second week of February were:

1861	$19,324
1860	15,796
Increase	$3,528

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the second week of February:

Second week, 1861	$17,715
Second week, 1860	15 900
Increase	$1,815

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	SPECIE. Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.
Philadelphia	$3,530,000	$3,534,000	$682,000	$674,000
N. America	3,140 844	3,176,908	579 903	552,659
Farm. & Mech.	4,876 622	4,097,256	812,271	880 710
Commercial	729,000	722,000	132,000	124,000
Mechanics'	1,893,733	1 852,707	253 949	243,243
N. Liberties	1,183,000	1,117,000	186,000	191 000
Southwark	824,312	823,517	257,000	246,900
Kensington	745,945	759 498	128 347	135,495
Penn Township	598,895	596,777	161 018	165,259
Western	1.351 110	1,336,814	322,764	347,311
Man. & Mech.	1,000 360	1 019,870	147,376	152,930
Commerce	702,224	694,108	182 359	182,369
Girard	2,125,908	2,114,931	232 029	219 415
Tradesmen's	322,289	304,295	122 454	125,430
Consolidation	486 710	490,113	83,019	80,127
City	764,626	768,382	137,013	150 997
Commonwealth	524 189	517 567	100,953	100,540
Corn Exchange	424,282	420,651	71,200	73,162
Union	338 848	339,699	64,545	66 065
Total	25,450,231	25 344,078	4 747,185	4,831,426

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 11.	Feb. 18.
Philadelphia	$1,776 000	$1,647,000	$335,000	$350,000
North America	2 861 631	2 928,029	238,067	270,875
Farm. & Mech.	2.922 519	2,981,336	420,395	421,940
Commercial	729,000	722,000	132,000	124,000
Mechanics'	1,893 588	1 861,870	147 580	151,330
N. Liberties	785,000	771,000	121,000	120 000
Southwark	598 671	579 332	107,125	104,870
Kensington	422,995	486,818	128,960	125 240
Penn. Township	480 709	500,560	69 155	73 245
Western	622,418	927,585	154,140	153,075
Man. & Mech.	494 630	512,085	93,025	89,370
Commerce	523,361	481,859	91,525	91,010
Girard	830,476	908 214	231,395	242,145
Tradesmen's	363 526	356,415	93 570	91,935
Consolidation	216 727	215,770	101,855	95,890
City	410 895	395 736	78,210	77,880
Commonwealth	241 940	261 578	143,935	141,185
Corn Exchange	210 833	206 070	97,530	94,890
Union	171,698	171,591	49,396	49,145
Total	15,049,438	14 904,783	2,825,052	2,859,865

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 11.	
Capital Stock	$11,808,725	$11,807,815	Inc. $910
Loans	25,344 078	25 450,231	Dec. 106,155
Specie	4 831 426	4,747 185	Inc. 84,241
Due from Banks	2,0 8,438	1 992,328	Inc. 24,110
Due to Banks	2 864 874	2,854,760	Inc. 210,174
Deposits	14,904,783	15,049,438	Dec. 144,655
Circulation	2,869,865	2,825,952	Inc. 14,087

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$91,349
Total payments	86,468
Total balance	3,407,633

The receipts include $82 000 for Customs.

The following are the latest quotations for Domestic Exchange received by mail by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 18	Philadelphia	Par @1-10
Feb 18	Baltimore	⅜ @ ½
Feb 18	Boston	Par @1-10
Feb. 18	Washington	1¼ @ 1½
Feb. 16	Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 15	Chicago	6 @ 6½
Feb. 15	Macon, Ga	1½ @ 2¼
Feb. 15	Montgomery	3¼ @ 3½
Feb 16	Charleston	2¼ @ 3
Feb 16	Richmond	5 @ 6
Feb 15	Savannah	1 @ 1½
Feb. 15	Louisville	⅜ @ 1
Feb 15	Washington, Ga	2 @ 3
Feb 15	Sandusky, Ohio	1 @ 1½
Feb. 15	Dayton, Ohio	1 @ 1½
Feb. 16	Wyoming, Pa	1½ @ 2¼
Feb. 15	Laporte, Ind	1¾ @ 2¼
Feb. 15	Racine, Wis	7 @ 8
Feb. 14	Milwaukee	5¾ @ 6
Feb. —.	New-Orleans	Par @ ¼ dis.
Feb. —.	Mobile	Par @ ¼ dis.

Financial and Commercial News by the Jura.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English Funds on the 4th showed a tendency improvement, but it was not maintained, and Consols closed at Saturday's prices. On the 5th (the day the *Jura* sailed) Consols opened lower, the Emperor NAPOLEON'S speech being unfavorably construed. Consols were quoted at noon on the 5th at 91¾@⅞ for Money and 91⅞ for account.

The demand for money in the discount market and at the Bank of England was heavy, at unchanged rates. In the Stock Exchange short loans were freely offered at 5@5¼ per cent. The monthly payments on the 4th were not without apparent difficulty.

Several additional failures had occurred among the Greek houses in London. The suspensions include Bello Brothers, Edward Vitalis, Schilizzi & Varos, and J. Pascal. The assets in all cases are said to be favorable.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 5—P. M.

COTTON—Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co. report the market firm and active, and prices of all descriptions were 1-16d. @ ⅛d. over Friday's quotations. To-day, however under the telegraphic advices per *America* the demand is quite limited, and the above advance is scarcely supported. The market closes flat. Sales Monday, 12,000—3 000 on speculation for export; to-day's business, only 3 000—1,000 on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report a generally improved tone in the market to-day. Wheat in good request at fully previous prices, and in some cases ½d. @ cental dearer. Flour quiet and generally unchanged. (WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. say 3d. dearer.) Corn in more ready request, and 3d @ 6d. dearer.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork continue dull at previous prices. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet, 57s. refused for good American refining. Tallow flat.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet, at 29s.@29s. 6d. for Pots, and 29s. 6d @ 30s. for Pearls. Sugars quiet, but steady. Coffee unchanged. Rice quiet; some Carolina at auction realized 21s. Resin steady; Common, 4s. 7d.@4s. 8d. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm for good qualities, and foreign partially dearer. SUGARS steady, at full prices. COFFEE firm and wanted. TEA quiet, but firm. RICE in limited request but full terms asked. TALLOW firm, at 53s. 6d. for Y. C. LINSEED OIL, 28s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 31s.@32s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The sales on the 4th were:

Erie Shares	32½@31⅜
New-York Central 6s	.85 @—
Illinois Central Shares	dis. 25½ @ 25⅜

On the 5th, at noon, Illinois Central were quoted at 27⅜ discount.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Messrs. HEWITT & Co report: The sales of cotton to-day are 3,000 bales. The advices from the United States per *America* has had the effect to limit the demand, and the advance of yesterday is barely supported.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report an improved time. Wheat meets good inquiry at fully previous rates. Flour slow and unchanged. Corn in moderate request and 3d.@6d. dearer since Friday.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report a healthy consumptive demand for Wheat and Flour, at an advance since Friday of 1d. on the former and 3d. ℔ bbl on the latter. Corn is more active at the advance; mixed, 37s. 9d.

TRADE REPORT.

At Manchester the unfavorable news from Bombay and China has checked the improvement which was visible on Friday, and the market is inactive and depressed.

LATEST BY THE FULTON.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Feb 5.

The English funds opened heavily this morning, owing to the unfavorable impression produced by the Speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and have been very flat throughout the day. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 92@¼, were first quoted 91⅞@92, and soon declined to 91⅝@⅞, which was the final price. For the 7th of March the last bargains were at 92⅜@¾. Bank Stock left off at 231@234; Reduced and New Three ℔ Cents, 91⅜@¾; India five ℔ Cents, 99@⅜; Rupee Paper, 94 and 100; India Bonds, 2s. @ 17s. discount; and Exchequer bills 7s. @ 3s. discount.

In the discount market there has been a very good demand at the Bank minimum.

The Emperor's speech continues to exercise an adverse influence on the Paris Bourse. The last price this evening was 67f. 85c., showing a further fall of more than an eighth.

AMERICAN SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Sat. does
United States 5 ℔ cent. red. 1874	86 @ 88	
Virginia State, 5 ℔ cent	78 @ 80	
Do. 6 ℔ cent	78 @ 75	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	85 @ 87	
De. 7 ℔ cent ds 1875	86 @ 88	[3ls.
De. $100 shares, $80 paid	2½ @ 27½d	26½ @ 5⅜
Do. do. all paid	70 @ 72	71 70¾
Mich. Cen. (s. fd) 8 ℔ ct. 1st m. '82	87 @ 89	
Do. Bonds	87 @ 89	
Do. $100 shares	56 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. (s. f.) 1878	92 @ 94	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent bs. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	72 @ 74	74
New-York & Erie 1st m. 7 ℔ c. '67	99 @ 91	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent., 1859	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℔ c. '83, assent.	78 @ 79	78¾ ⅛
Do. Bonds, 7 ℔ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	58 @ 60	
Do. shares, assented	29½ @ 30½	30¼ 29¾ ½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1872	99 @ 101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st m., 6 ℔ cent., convert	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℔ cent., ster	89 @ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 24	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88½; Morris Canal, 50¾; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad 40. Sight Exchange on New York 1-10 ℔ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 27 bbls. Asoes, 2,930 bbls Flour, 1,662 bushels Wheat, 9,611 bushels Corn, 80 bushels Rye, 2,455 bushels Oats, 1,233 bushels Malt, 3,591 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,102 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are in very moderate demand, at $5 06¼ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio continues in active request at very full prices; 8,100 bags have been sold, to lots at 10¾c @ 13¾c ℔ lb. usual terms. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 150 mats Java at 16c.; small lots of Maracaibo at 13¾c.@13¾c.; and 80 bags Jamaica at 12¾c.@12c., the latter cash ℔ lb. The movements in Rio Coffee during the week Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "The demand for Rio, during the past week, has been good, and on all but ordinary receipts long advances of ¼ ℔ lb. has been established. To all sales amount to 13,500 bags, and embrace 1,800 ℔ *Royal Bride*, at 10¾c.; 4 700 by auction, 15th inst., 11¾c.@13¾c., average 12 6 100; 1,051, balance ℔ *Linda*, at 11¾c.; 1 700 ℔ *Stella*, at 12¾c. @ 13c., and 2,674 ℔ *Floating Cloud*, at 10¾c.@11. The *Roanoke's* cargo, 4 612 bags has been taken on speculation, on private terms. A public sale of 5,000 bags will take place on the 22d inst." The week's receipts have amounted to 22,796 bags, including 4,995 bags by the *O. Blanchard*, 4 612 bags by the *Roanoke*, 5 252 bags by the *Imperador*, 3,500 bags by the *Stella*, and 4,937 bags by the *George and Ludwig*. The stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, amounted to 77 866 pkgs., including 8 500 mats and 1,334 bags Java, 63,407 bags Rio, 4,175 bags Maracaibo, and 450 orgs Jamaica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java 15¾c @ 16¾c.; Maracaibo at 13¾c.@14c.; Laguayra at 13¾c @ 14c., Rio at 10¾c.@13¾c. usual terms; and St. Domingo at 11¾c @ 11¾c. cash, ℔ lb.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Feb. 16, New-Orleans	40,000
Feb. 16, Baltimore	17 000
Feb. 16, Philadelphia	4 700
Feb. 19, New-York	63 407
Grand total	125,107

COTTON—Buyers purchased more freely to-day, and at a shade former prices. The reported sales amounted to 2,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, 11¾c.@11¾c. and other grades at proportionate rates.

The subjoined table exhibits the stock of Cotton at Liverpool Feb. 1 on hand, and the imports, consumption, &c., from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, for Liverpool alone, compared with the two preceding years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Stock of American	425,000	449 000	363,000
Stock of all kinds	660,000	595 000	425,000
Imports	3 3 000	488,000	301,000
Exports	11,000	36,000	21 000
Taken for consumption	295,000	302 000	297,000
Price of fair Orleans Middling, 7¾d.		6¾d.	6 3-16d.
Known to be at sea from America	250,000	205,000	35,000
Known East India to arrive by April 15	70,000	105,000	90,000

The following table exhibits the stock of Cotton on hand in Great Britain Jan 31, and the imports, exports consumption, &c., since Jan. 1, compared with the two preceding years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Stock of American	517,000	481,000	399,000
Stock of all kinds	747,000	663,000	482,000
Imports	363,000	515,000	307,000
Exports	13 000	36,000	21 000
Taken for Consumption	217,000	286,000	176 000
Average Weekly Consump.	50,200	66,000	41,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—With encouraging advices by the *Jura* and very light receipts from the interior, holders of State and Western Flour are asking an advance of 10c @ 15c. ℔ bbl. The demand, however, is restricted, as shippers are reluctant to purchase freely on higher rates, especially in view of the difficulty of selling Sterling Exchange, and of procuring shiproom. The inquiry from the regular home trade is limited, being mainly for such wanted lots as distately. The tendency of the market at the close is upward, prices of the low and medium grades of Flour having already improved 5c @ 10c. ℔ bbl. It is now difficult to buy a straight lot of extra State at less than $5 40; purchasers offer $5 25 ℔ bbl., but this rate holders uniformly refuse. The supply of superfine Flour is very small, and but little of this description is arriving. The stock generally is diminishing rapidly, and most parties now estimate the amount of State and Western brands available here at not over 200,000 bbls. The total sales of to-day, and the past 12,350 bbls, including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; in prior to choice Extra State, at $5 35@$5 10, chiefly at $5 40; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 75

Southern Flour is in moderate supply and demand, to-day, at uniform prices. We have heard of sales of 1 600 bbls, in lots, at $5 45@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is quoted at $3 90@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots at $3 00 for Jersey, $3 30 for Marsh's Calcric dried, and $3 40@$3 45 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $1 62½@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, mainly for shipment, and prices have advanced to @ 2c ℔ bushel, closing buoyantly, although the scarcity of vessels and the extreme firmness in rates on freight check export movements. Sales have been reported of 93 500 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 27; white Western, at $1 40@$1 50, red Western, in store and delivered, at $1 35@$1 35, the latter an extreme rate; amber Wisconsin, $1 26, delivered; Milwaukee Club, $1 24@$1 25; poor No. 2 to choice No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 21, the latter rate delivered; Red State part at $1 31; Red Jersey, (a small lot,) at $1 35; and White California on p. t., ℔ bushel. Corn is doing better, being less freely offered, while the demand is go d, chiefly for sound old mixed Western for export. We have heard of sales of 80 000 bushels at 67c.@68c., closing at 68c for old mixed Western, in store; 68¾c.@69c. for do. do., delivered; 63c for damaged do. do., for distilling; 63c @ 65c. for new mixed Western, at Railroad depot, and delivered; and 65c @ 70c., for damp to good dry yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. White Southern is scarce, and held above the views of buyers. Rye is in request, at from 65c @ 69c ℔ bushel; sales, 1,600 bushels. Barley remains as last noticed. Sales 3,800 bush. State at 76c ℔ bushel. Small lots of Barley Malt were sold at 85c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 36c @ 37c.; Western, at 35¾c.@36¾c.; and State at 36¾c. @ 37¾c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made of 700 bales at from 85c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand is rather limited, to-day, mainly for new, at 24c.@26c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Continue in limited demand, at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after to-day, and sales have been made of 300 obls. New-Orleans, at 33c.@36c., with a cargo of 282 hhds. 37 tcs. and 21 bbls. Trinidad Cuba, on terms not ascertained.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been receive. at $2 75@$2 87½ ℔ 280 lbs. Weekly receipts, 400 bbls.; estimated stock on hand at the close, 4 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, at 35c.@37c., chiefly at 35½c.@.6c. ℔ gallon. Week's receipts, 891 bbls; estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Tar has been more sought after, at from $2 25@$2 62½ ℔ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,395 bbls.; estimated stock at the close 3 500 bbls. Resin has been rather lightly dealt in including Common at $1 20@$1 26; Strained at $1 30; No 2 at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ 310 lbs.; and low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2 6 $3 25 ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 3 034 bbls.; estimated stock of Common Resin, 20.000 b

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1861.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES FAUX BONS-HOMMES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HARLEQUIN JACK—WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President-elect reached this City, yesterday afternoon, after being greeted at every station this side of Albany, by enthusiastic crowds to whom he made two or three short addresses. The reception in this City must have been peculiarly gratifying to him, and was also well worthy of the Metropolis. Mr. LINCOLN arrived promptly at 3 o'clock, and was escorted to the Astor-House by the Common Council in carriages. The line of the route along Ninth-avenue, Twenty third-street, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway was crowded with spectators, almost equaling the turnout to witness the Japanese and Prince of Wales pageants. At the Astor-House Mr. LINCOLN was waited upon by various delegations of Republicans, and made several brief speeches. The ships in the harbor, particularly those of the London, Liverpool and Havre lines, were handsomely decorated with bunting, and the Stars and Stripes waved from many flag-staffs on the New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey sides of the river. To day the official reception by the Mayor, and Mr. LINCOLN's response, and the reception of the people at large, takes place at the City Hall.

The Peace Conference at Washington had another long session yesterday, but did not arrive at a vote. It is believed, however, that one will be taken to day, and that the majority report of the Special Committee will be adopted by a small majority. It is understood that the Southern members of the Conference held a meeting on Monday evening at the rooms of Ex-President TYLER, at which an *ultimatum* was proposed, and the South urged to stand by it as a unit. No such action, however—or, indeed, any other—was determined upon, and the discussion and the caucus were adjourned. The chances for an adjustment seem to fluctuate with every speech made in the Conference.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were extremely interesting and important. In the Senate, after the presentation of the usual number of petitions and memorials, the Tariff bill was taken up and occupied attention until the adjournment—the special order being postponed. An amendment was adopted which places a duty of five per cent. on all wool under eighteen cents per pound. A variety of other amendments were acted upon, but none adopted excepting one to make the value of Treasury notes to be issued $50 each. In the House, Mr. FENTON, of New-York, offered a preamble and resolution proposing to refer the National troubles to a National Convention, and moved this substitution for the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. They were laid over under the rule. The bill reported by Mr. STANTON, authorizing the President to call out militia in certain contingencies, was then taken up, and a long and excited debate took place upon it. Mr. STANTON insisted that there was a misapprehension in regard to the bill, and proceeded to explain its purposes, concluding with a move for the previous question. This was opposed by a number of members, Northern and Southern, who desired more time to examine its provisions, in order that they might vote understandingly. A motion to lay the bill on the table, was negatived, 105 to 68; but the expiration of the morning hour finally stopped the debate, and the matter gave place to the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. Subsequently the joint resolution from the Senate, repealing the act for the relief of WM. H. DENSOOT, was taken up and passed. The day session was finished with a debate on the Senate's amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, which provides for the building of seven additional steam sloops-of-war. A night session was held for general debate.

The Southern "Congress" at Montgomery were engaged yesterday in tinkering their Tariff. Among the articles to be admitted free are breadstuffs, provisions and munitions of war; and all goods, wares and merchandise "from the United States," purchased before the 1st of March and imported before the 14th. After that period all importations—with the rather important exceptions noted above—from the country of the Black Republicans are to be subject to duties.

Mr. PRESTON, the Commissioner from South Carolina to Virginia, made an address before the Convention of the latter State, yesterday, which is pronounced to be a fine oratorical effort, and in which he declared that no reunion could ever take place between the North and the South. A resolution was introduced in the Convention, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, which declares that the election of Mr. LINCOLN is not sufficient cause for secession, but that the Border States must have further guarantees from the North or must join the seceding States.

Sufficient returns of the Missouri election are received to make it sure that the State has gone overwhelmingly for the Union. It is believed that there will not be ten Secessionist delegates in the Convention. The majority for the Union ticket in St. Louis County is over four thousand.

Three European steamers reached this port yesterday—the *Jura* from Liverpool, and the *Saxonia* and *Fulton* from Southampton—with advices to the 6th inst. The news is of the highest importance. Queen VICTORIA opened the British Parliament in person on the 4th, and in the course of her speech made allusion to the difficulties in this country, and expressed the hope that they would be amicably adjusted. She alluded in grateful terms to the tour of the Prince of Wales in the United States, and to the distinguished manner in which he had been treated. The French *Corps Legislatif* had also assembled, and the Emperor NAPOLEON made a speech at the opening, which provoked the most earnest comment on the part of the English Press. His explanations of the purposes for which France is making her extensive war preparations are considered unsatisfactory. The Financial and Commercial intelligence by these arrivals is of considerable importance.

The steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The news is not important. The inhabitants of Cuba were somewhat exercised by a prevailing drouth, which promised to cut off a considerable portion of the crops.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. MANIERRE reported a bill, in effect giving the Common Council the right to grant Charters to City Railroads. Also, a bill repealing the Seventh-avenue Railroad bill. Bill were introduced fixing the salary of the City Judge of Brooklyn; creating a Park in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn; and for defraying the expense of returning fugitive slaves. In the Assembly, on motion of the accused member, (Mr. GIBBONS,) a Committee of Five was appointed to investigate as to his alleged official corruption. The bill appropriating money to pay for expenses of Commissioners and Clerks relative to Quarantine damages, was amended by making the sum payable when Richmond County pays up. The bill apportioning the School Tax was passed. In Committee, the sum of $5,000 was added to the General Appropriation bill, for the New-York Pilot Commission.

The Naval Court-Martial at the Brooklyn Navy-yard was continued yesterday, but without elicting anything of public interest. The testimony of Dr. BLOODGOOD concerning the nature of the wounds went to show that they would incapacitate the wounded man from performing active duty for some time to come.

The Board of Supervisors held a brief and unimportant meeting yesterday, the only matter of interest being the official announcement that the Court of Appeals would hold its next session in this city, and accepted the tender of the Supervisors of the use of their Chamber.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice WHITE yesterday dissolved the injunction heretofore obtained by the plaintiff to restrain the defendant from awarding the contract for cleaning the streets to Mr. HACKLEY. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, application was made to Justice BARNARD for an injunction closing the Old Art Union, upon the ground that its proprietors had taken out no license. Decision was reserved. At Special Term of the Common Pleas, Judge HILTON rendered an important opinion touching the execution of assignments for the benefit of creditors. In the General Sessions the day was occupied with numerous trials for passing counterfeit bills. No less than five persons were convicted of this offence. To-day the third trial of SHEPHERD, for arson, will be brought up, and will probably occupy the rest of the week.

The Stock Market was 1 @ cent. down on the dealings of yesterday, as compared with Monday, but ultimately closed steady on a recovery of part of the decline; New-York Central 77¼ @ cent. Exchange firm at 105¼ on London.

The favorable advices by the *Jura* encouraged buyers to purchase Breadstuffs more freely, yesterday, at advanced prices. A pretty active demand prevailed for Cotton, which was firmer. Rio Coffee was in lively request. Cassia was in fair demand. Molasses and Tobacco attracted more attention. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Fruit, Hops, Rice and Tallow. Sugars and Whisky were depressed. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

At the Cattle Market Wednesday has, by common consent, been considered the general market day of the week, but latterly large sales have been made on Tuesday, yesterday there were only about 3,000 head at Forty-fourth-street, but the transactions were very limited, and at low rates, with the estimate of weights decidedly in favor of purchasers. The observance of Lent lessens the demand for meat so much, that most butchers take three or four bullocks less than usual, and buyers, who commonly purchase eighteen to twenty head, are taking little more than half of that number. The general feeling among owners, last evening, was, that to-day would be one of the hardest markets of the year for them. There were a few very good animals in the yards, including a splendid pair of Durham steers, estimated to dress 3,200 pounds, which were offered at 12c., but found no buyers. The greatest curiosity in the yards, however, was 197 horned animals, all in one lot, brought from the Brooklyn distilleries, to be sold here as beef.

President Lincoln and the Crisis.

Mr. LINCOLN's arrival at Washington is awaited with eagerness and anxiety. His presence there has become a necessity,—not only to the success of judicious efforts for preserving the Union, but to the peace and harmony of the party which is responsible for the administration of the Government. The Peace Convention is making but little substantial progress. It will have great difficulty in reaching any harmonious conclusion, and still greater in securing for its action, the approval or even the serious attention of Congress. The fact, upon which we have so often insisted,—that the whole responsibility of meeting the crisis devolves upon the incoming Administration, seems now to be gradually recognized: and all parties, and all men, who desire the preservation of the Union, are looking forward with eager anticipation to the day when the policy of that Administration shall be disclosed.

Another fact is becoming painfully prominent—namely, that this policy will depend mainly on the President himself. The Republican Party, as such, has no policy for the crisis,—no settled plan upon which all are united, for carrying the country through the very serious perils which now surround it. Not that its members are indisposed to adopt some plan which shall be at once just and effectual,—nor that they underrate the serious character of the emergency and the necessity of wise and resolute action. With the exception of a small number, who are far more Abolitionists than Republicans, and who look forward to disunion with far more of complacency than of apprehension, the great body of the Republicans in Congress and out of it, are profoundly and sincerely solicitous for some honorable and safe mode of adjusting the sectional differences which threaten our country with the most serious disaster that can befall it. But the great difficulty in the case is the *lack of a leader*. Mr. LINCOLN has given no indication of the policy which he considers essential, and which he would desire to have adopted. His silence on this subject is unquestionably creditable to his prudence and his modesty,—but it has not been without its embarrassments. It has left the field open for a struggle of factions, and of personal aims at ascendancy, which have largely contributed to the demoralization of the party, and which, unless promptly arrested, must lead to its division and downfall. It has encouraged the vehement attempts which we daily witness to *coerce* Mr. LINCOLN into a specific and extreme policy,—by waging war upon every man of more moderate councils, by keeping before the public alleged declarations of Mr. LINCOLN, wholly unofficial and even private in their character, by which he is nevertheless to be required to guide his official conduct, and by brandishing over his head the pains and penalties which will follow his departure from the rigid line of policy thus marked out for him; and it has given special scope and opportunity for personal resentments and disappointments to clothe themselves in the garb of political principle and use the patriotism and loyalty of the country as the instruments of their revenge.

All this is most mischievous in its effect upon the Republican Party, and demands prompt correction. We see but one quarter from which it can come,—and that is the personal interposition of Mr. LINCOLN himself. He must have his own policy,—framed upon a full knowledge of the public exigencies, and adopted without regard to the squabbles of faction or the claims of individuals,—but imposed upon the party and the country as essential to the welfare of both. Mr. LINCOLN's position gives him the right thus to interpose, and the public confidence which he enjoys will sustain him in doing so.

There is another reason which makes such a course all the more imperative. Thus far the adjustment of our sectional differences has been made a matter of negotiation. Commissioners, Committees, Conventions, have all been busy in devising plans to which both North and South would agree in advance. Each section is thus striving to drive a bargain, and naturally demands more than it expects to get, or than it really deems essential. This is radically wrong, and is quite sufficient to account for the failure which has attended all these attempts at adjustment. The true remedy for our sectional evils must be afforded by the Government,—by *legislative and Executive action*;—and that action must be suited, not to the demands of either party, nor the stipulation of both—but *to the necessities of the case*,—and then it will either cure the evil or else show that the evil is incurable. We have very little doubt that any plan which should recognize the real causes of the actual discontent of the Southern States, and meet them fully, wisely, and by such action as nine-tenths of the Northern people would declare to be just and honorable, would, after it had been adopted, be accepted by those Border States which desire to remain in the Union and eventually lead, through their action, to the return of the States that have seceded. So long as they are trying to drive a bargain, these States will not pledge themselves to accept these plans as satisfactory—for they would thus become responsible for the loss of whatever they fail to secure. But let any one of them be once adopted—let the Government of the country once take its stand upon it and give it forth as its pledge of justice and good faith to all sections—and it would speedily produce its legitimate fruits in the peace and harmony which it would restore to every portion of the Union.

Why, then, it may be asked, do not the Republicans in Congress take some action of this sort? We believe it is mainly because they are unwilling to commit the Administration in advance. We do not believe there are ten members in either branch of Congress who will not *privately* express their substantial approval of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise,—of the plan of Mr. ADAMS,—or of some other basis of adjustment which touches the *real* causes of Southern discontent, without surrendering any vital principle of the Republican Party. But they cannot act upon these views until they know that they will be adopted by the Administration they have placed in power.

We have full faith in the disposition and ability of Mr. LINCOLN to meet the tremendous responsibility which rests upon him. We have no fear that he will either be seduced into fatal concessions of principle, or coerced into a reckless trifling with dangers which are none the less real because they are unreasonable, and which it is his duty to avert, although he is in no degree responsible for their existence. It can never be a matter of indifference, or of secondary moment, to him, whether the Union is destroyed or not,—nor is it possible for him, or for any one in his position, to attach more weight to the mere clamor of selfish and malignant partisans, than to the voice of the country which relies on him for deliverance from the dangers which threaten its existence. But, in common with all who look with concern upon the disturbed state of the country, we are looking forward with eager impatience to the time when he can indicate the policy which, in his judgment, the emergencies of the country require.

The Reception of the President Elect.

If any doubt had previously existed of the steady loyalty and law-abiding temper of this City, it is set at rest by the welcome which yesterday greeted Mr. LINCOLN. An immeasurable outpouring of the people flooded the avenues and streets through which the escort passed; those untold and perhaps fabulous thousands of idle and starving workmen were, doubtless for want of other employment, in curious attendance; and, in fact, New-York may be said to have waited in person upon the coming of the future Chief Magistrate of the nation. And certainly no welcome could have been more cordial or respectful. The harmony of incessant cheers was unbroken by indecent language, or gesture, or act of violence. Along the protracted route the President was encountered everywhere by indications of the most earnest good will and respect for his person, and for his high and momentous vocation; and if there lurked anywhere those feelings of discontent and malignity which a portion of the City Press has been accustomed to dilate upon, they had the rare courtesy to mask themselves perfectly for this occasion.

There was perhaps some reason to anticipate much less creditable conduct. Mischief-makers have been feverishly busy all Winter in exaggerating the popular suffering, in aggravating the popular temper, and in impressing upon the masses a conviction that the responsibility for their woes rests mediately upon the triumph of the Republican Party, but directly upon Mr. LINCOLN, for not announcing the programme of his Administration, and so giving peace to the country. Acts of outrage and violence have been counseled and justified. Mob-law has had its advocates, and the South has been taught to expect, that the Winter could not pass without an uprising of the many-headed, and the plunder and destruction of the opulent classes. At the very culminating point of the Winter, when such bad dispositions, if they existed, would be wrought to a most mischievous pitch, the man who is marked as the fount and origin of the popular wrongs, comes among the multitude, and is received with every token of respect, satisfaction, and even personal regard. With this crucial test of the general sentiment, we trust the alarmists will feel authorized to rest from their fruitless labors; and take a lesson in loyalty from the impassible mob.

The brief remarks of Mr. LINCOLN, in reply to the courtesies tendered to him, were in exceeding good taste, and were all that could be expected from him under the circumstances. He is on his way to Washington. Every day he is becoming better informed as to the state of public opinion, both North and South, by which his future policy must, to a certain extent, be modified and guided. When a man is certain to be wiser to-morrow, it is well, he tells us, to withhold his opinions of to-day.

We know enough of Mr. LINCOLN to appreciate his entire sincerity and patriotism; we have also seen enough of him since he commenced his journey, to assure us that he is quick to appreciate the position in which he is placed, and to profit by the experience he is daily gaining. He is an earnest man, but not an obstinate or impracticable one. His speech gives us the assurance of a vigorous and firm, but conciliatory Administration. Could he, he may reason, say more than he did until he had selected and conferred with his constitutional advisers; till he had been brought more directly into contact with the temper and spirit of secession, which he could not study at Indianapolis, or Cincinnati, or New-York, but only in Washington? Would not any other course embarrass his freedom of action without any compensating advantage? When he has all the lights that experience and observation can give him, we shall then be certain of a clear and distinct utterance.

Upon the whole, therefore, we may congratulate ourselves upon the part the President and the people played in yesterday's pageant, and accept it as an omen of good.

The Imperial Speech.

In discussing a royal speech or imperial address, it is well to bear in mind the fact that what we would like to exact from the speaker is not invariably what we may reasonably expect to get. Nothing in the world is easier than to assume a virtuous, a liberal, a humane stand-point, and prove from it the utter vileness of almost any human effort; and when national prejudice or personal interest aid in the coloring, it is not unusual for the "weak-minded and virtuous" to believe that it is a sin not to think the worst of it. And we are powerfully reminded of this wide possibility of difference, in examining the late speech of the Emperor of France, before the Chambers, and the very natural comments upon it by the London *Times*. Perhaps there are few instances on record in which political truth lay more exactly *in medio*, between the original and the comment, than in this.

The Emperor begins by impressing upon the minds of his hearers the fact that he has determined there shall be freer intercourse between himself and the representatives of the people. He repeats the declaration that every year a detailed exposition of the situation of the Empire will be laid before them, subject to discussion, and that the most important dispatches of diplomacy shall be placed on their tables. For those who can recall the thunder of the *coup d'état*, Cayenne exilings, VICTOR HUGO's compliments, and above all, the popular view which England once took of the nephew of my uncle, this is certainly a very decided change—even a marvelous one. But, in fact, the tone of the whole address is that of one anxious to conciliate. This disposition underlies every phrase; it is emphatically the key of the whole, else, in fact, why the address at all? It is an amenity anything but Machiavellian, though it may be eminently Louis Napoleonian in the latest style of his "ideas."

It is, perhaps, something more than true that a little false coloring is used in informing the Deputies that they are at present really more unembarrassed in action, and under less undue influence, than of old, under LOUIS PHILLIPE. Nobody doubts, after all, that if the old Government did impede the action of the Deputies, by introducing public functionaries among them, the present Chambers are far from being as *free*. It is the fact that a *point d'appui* has been gained—though only a mere beginning whereon to rest the lever of free discussion—at which we look. And this point we contemplate improvably. It is an immense gain to have introduced the wedge; and however slight it may be, the mere fact of its existence is almost a refutation of thousands of opinions pronounced on the unmistakable course of the tyrant.

The extreme brevity or paucity of the Imperial comments on the foreign relations of France, though unsatisfactory to the London *Times*, will find far greater favor in the eyes of Americans accustomed to the annual sorrow of eight or ten columns of a finely-printed message. Their main point simply is, whether the Emperor indulges in the "power," as his uncle declared lying to be, when he solemnly asserts that in her relations with foreign Powers, France sincerely desires peace. Who knows? As nobody in the world has as yet plummed the depths of the Imperial mind—nay, as it is extremely possible that the Imperial mind itself is not absolutely made up on this subject—perhaps it would be as well to give it the benefit of a doubt, and believe that it intends being guided "by circumstances." It is certainly more to the Imperial advantage at present to be at commercial peace with Western Europe than at war, and while this state of things lasts, we shall continue to anticipate the utmost amiability. The advocacy of the non-intervention principle, as one which "leaves each country master of its destiny, localizes questions and prevents them from degenerating into European conflicts," is certainly vaguely enough set forth, nor do the examples of Rome and Gaeta throw much light on the Imperial ideas of non-intervention. Plainly interpreted, it perhaps means playing the fish as dexterously as possible. And as unmixed motives are quite as rare as chemically pure gold, we may even allow room for a suspicion of sincerity, when, in explaining his sympathy for the royal misfortune so nobly defended, he touchingly adds, "But you know that in politics, one hardly believes in the possibility of a purely disinterested step."

In short, we see no call in the address for the exercise of any special amount of hatred, mischief, or other uncharitableness, and are quite as willing to believe that the Emperor would like to be as good as he professes to be, as the contrary. It is certainly in full harmony with all his acts of the past year, as liberally interpreted; and, as the world goes, that is quite as much as can be said of most individuals,—and far more than we would like to say of most Southern politicians.

POPULAR PETITIONS AT A DISCOUNT.—Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, is no believer in the right of popular petition. Not so much that he objects to memorials, with many thousand names attached, being prepared and sent to either branch of Congress; but it rouses his wrath to have any notice taken of these documents when received, or to hear any attempt made towards explaining them on the part of the Senators or other representatives to whom they have been intrusted for presentation. In the opinion of Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, our citizens "might as well sing psalms to a dead horse," as spend their time in submitting petitions to the honorable body of which he is so distinguished a member—no matter from what quarter said popular petitions may emanate—no matter how numerously or influentially they may be signed.

This opinion, expressed by the Senator from Arkansas, expresses much more than his individual judgment;—it is the opinion of his section, and the political rule on which the leaders of the extreme South seem always to have acted. The right of petition—the right of the people to make themselves directly heard in the halls of legislation, has at all times been regarded by the Cotton aristocracy as a flagrant outrage upon legislative and bureaucratic rights. Ever since the days when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was put on trial in the House of Representatives for having presented a respectful petition for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, this great popular safety-valve of feeling, though guaranteed by the Constitution, has been falling deeper and deeper into the dislike of our Southern friends. It remained, however, for the Senator from Arkansas to avow that one might as well "sing psalms to a dead horse" as undertake to explain the direct utterance of the people to ears so prejudiced as his own,—the parallel in this metaphorical phrase being more complimentary to the people than to the Senator, and only needing the substitution of another dead quadruped, pathetically described by STERNE, to make the metaphor complete in all its parts.

The Central Park and the Commission.

There is much wisdom, no doubt, in proverbs, but the profitable use thereof, it should be remembered, is largely contingent upon the discretion of those who employ the same. We will, all of us, admit, for instance, that "too many cooks may spoil the broth," and yet nothing can be more certain than that a culinary revolution in the midst of a banquet, would probably be fatal to the success of the feast, even if it replaced an incompetent directory of fanatical SOYERS, by a single NAPOLEON of the stew-pan. Our Legislators at Albany, need to bear this in mind when they approach that chronic temptation of experimental Solons, the Central Park Commission. The Central Park as it is, involves the whole future of the Central Park as we hope to have it. Nobody seriously objects to the actual operation of the system now in force for its government and direction; everybody is beginning to enjoy the benefits it is already conferring upon the Metropolis: why not then, let well enough alone?

A proposition now before the Legislature contemplates a reconstruction of the Park Commission, for the ostensible purpose of reducing the number of its members from eleven to six, in order to secure "greater efficiency." The pretext of this modification springs from the obvious consideration that a quorum of four is more easily and steadily attainable for the transaction of business in a City so full of occupations as ours than a quorum of six, when both are to be drawn from the busiest and most responsible classes of the population. But nothing could be more easy than to adjust this matter, by enacting that four members shall constitute a quorum of the existing Commission, the remaining members being always held in reserve as a practical advisory council in the great emergencies which can but rarely be looked for in the history of such a public work as this, already so far advanced towards completion. To cut down the present Commission by nearly one-half is to run the needless risk of exciting all sorts of partisan and personal ill-feeling, and engendering a dreary squabble over the whole business. We do most earnestly hope that nothing of the kind will be done, and that with such slight modifications as experience may have suggested, the present administration of this glorious institution will be left to pursue in quiet the even tenor of its way, which has so far been a way of pleasantness and a path of peace to the public at large.

LEFT-HANDED MARRIAGES.—THACKERAY has somewhere informed us that what with *mésalliances* and dying-out, there are not above half a dozen really good families left in England. What with the searching and investigating of this curious age, aided by increased fearlessness in Courts, and, above all, by the daring publicity of the Press, it really seems as if no "good" families—no real old blue blood—will ere long be found unmixed anywhere. The unfortunate Miss RYVES seems to be coming to her rights—"Plon-Plon" and MATHILDE are effectually spoiled in legitimacy—or, in heraldic phrase, have had "fitz" emphatically given to them by the American Bonspartes—and now the Comte de CHAMBORD is again being entertained by stories chronicling the existence of a first wife in 1816, when his father married the Duchesse DE BERRY. We are told that during the Patterson trial it came to light that the register of marriages had been tampered with, "doubtless by the Ambassador of LOUIS DIXHUIT, the mutilated record of Miss BROWN's union with the Duke DE BERRY, in 1806, bearing evidence of the alarm a discovery might cause."

There are, we begin to fear, few Imperial or Royal families which would endure much of this sifting. Kings are but men—the daughters of Eve are as fascinating now as they were to the angels of old, and just as capable of inducing princes and potentates to marry *sub rosa*. It will be a sad day for "the Divine right" when all the secrets of hidden records shall come to light, never to be denied.

SOUTHERN STREETS AND NORTHERN NAMES.—When the Egyptians could do nothing else whereby to express their "despise" for conquerors or races who had brought them to grief, they painted their pictures on the soles of their boots and strutted around, proud to be able to, at least symbolically, tread their enemies under foot. The Charlestonians are becoming quite as dignified in the divers details of vengeance, and, as we learn, are searching carefully the names of their streets, in order to scratch from the lists all Northern names whatever. "When such an unlucky circumstance is discovered as a Yankee name, it is immediately obliterated and some one full of the peculiar melody, pertaining to all things in the soft and sunny South, is substituted." The Common Council of Mobile have, however, actually acted on the hint, changing Maine to Palmetto-street, Massachusetts-street to Charleston, New-Hampshire to Augusta, Rhode Island to Savannah, Connecticut to Louisiana, New-York to Elmira, Vermont to Texas, and Pennsylvania to Montgomery streets.

"The reproach hath thus been taken from her streets," and her ways are purified. Now that she has got rid of the *nomina*, the names, let us see how she will fare with substantive facts. Let us see the fickle and mobile Mobilians eliminating Northern hooks from their libraries, Northern ploughs from their fields, Northern onions from their messes, and Northern combs from their polls. Let there be not merely a nominal, but a real change. Hurry it up, gentlemen, hurry it up. It will make but little difference how you call your streets, so long as they are thoroughfares for carts loaded with the labors of the "enemy."

ARKANSAS FOR THE UNION.—It will be seen from our telegraphic reports that the State of Arkansas, so far as heard from, casts her vote against holding a Convention for the purpose of linking her destinies to the seceded Cotton States; and that upon the raising of the national flag over the Court-house in Fayetteville, the enthusiasm of the people broke forth into one of those spontaneous ebullitions of patriotic sentiment—such as the politicians, who are usually in control of popular assemblages, have neither the art to stimulate, when the public pulse is apathetic, nor to restrain, whenever the general heart feels warmly enlisted in any cause.

United closely by ties of trade, consanguinity and local interests with the gallant Union-State of Tennessee—little Arkansas, thus rebukes with indignant voice the violent and treasonable rant of which Mr. T. C. HINDMAN, one of her boyish and most boisterous representatives, has of late been persistently guilty. Fayetteville strikes hands with Huntsville, in Northern Alabama—the flag of the Union waving proudly over the Court-houses in both cities, and the strong natural loyalty of the people exulting in the elevation of those symbols, which they feel strong enough to defy all the powers of Disunion to "come and lower." Should the general result from the balance of Arkansas corroborate the indications of a great Union victory given in the vote, so far as heard from, we may then, indeed, congratulate the country that Secession has expended its utmost force, and that there is no likelihood of another being added to the seven lost Pleiades already wandering out of their orbits, and in danger of forever losing their places in our national constellation.

VICTORIA AND AMERICA.—The two events of the English year are the opening of Parliament and its prorogation. The former of these has just occurred; and as Her Majesty delivered the speech from the throne in person, and not by the mouth of the Chancellor, the rite was maimed in none of its customary particulars. The speech itself is an unusually clear representation of the state of the nation. The real value of the French alliance, as cemented by the Commercial treaties; the relation the English Government is disposed to maintain with the Italian question; a cheerful confidence in peace, notwithstanding the menacing aspect of affairs in the Continent; congratulatory allusions to Syria and China, and a less decided symbol of satisfaction touching the course of events in New-Zealand; are, with the standing recommendations of certain classes of legislation, the staple of the oral royal message.

What solicits the Queen to a departure from the rigmarole of ministerially contrived phrases, is the distracted condition of this country, following so soon after the fortunate visit of the Prince of Wales. The sorrow with which our calamities are viewed is obviously genuine; as genuine, indeed, as the gratitude with which the welcome of the Prince among our people is remembered; and, perhaps, all the more profound because much of the political worth of the visit and its resulting friendships is apparently lost in the destruction of our national unity. Apparently, only, we certainly believe; and, if surviving the shock, the country resumes its place in the front rank of nations, the good words of this good British mother will be as bread cast upon the waters. And nowhere will Lord DERBY's earnest expressions of approval of the discretion and dignity with which England's heir conducted himself during his American tour, find heartier indorsement than among the American people.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Will Without a Way—Senator Connolly on the Governor's Message—The Yonkers Railroad—Report of the Committee on Federal Relations—The Case of Mr. Jay Gibbons, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861.

The Legislature, after its temperate spell of yesterday, went to work this morning with so much will that the session of the Senate lasted three hours.

It is said that where there is a will there is a way. I don't think the rule held in the Senate, for notwithstanding there was an evident will to do something, no way seemed to open itself.

For instance, Mr. PROSSER had a will to amend the rules so that no man should speak more than twice on the same bill, nor more than ten minutes at the same time. But there was no way in which he could get at it, so it went over until to-morrow.

Then the Senate undertook to read some bills, and did go through two or three, when it was brought up by successful motions to recommit the remainder of the lot.

The Special Order being called, Mr. CONNOLLY, of your City, delivered his sentiments on so much of the Governor's Message as related to our Federal Relations. He spoke about an hour in defence of Democracy generally, and Douglas Democracy in particular—all the more feelingly, I thought, about the latter, because of the ovation yesterday, which Mr. CONNOLLY, in common with so many of his political brethren, evidently thinks was given to the wrong man.

The Committee on Cities and Villages reported favorably this morning the bill to repeal the law passed last Winter to prevent the Common Council of your City from making the Yonkers Railroad grant. The passage of this bill last Winter preceded—or rather paved the way—for the passage of the Railroad grants. It is now being repealed. Is it ominous that the repeal of the forerunner of the last session is to be the forerunner of the repeal of all that followed in its wake? It may be so.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill that at least has a squinting that way, being a bill to repeal the grant of the Seventh-avenue Road.

The remainder of the session of the Senate was passed in discussing the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. Are you not about tired of our Federal Relations? I am. They so interlace with everything else that is proposed or acted on here, that they make one sick of all relations, and especially sick of those of a Federal lineage.

In the House it was "General Order" day, and a very dull day it was, except that at the opening, Mr. JAY GIBBONS, member from the First District of this County, rose to a question of privilege. I telegraphed you he was arrested yesterday on a charge preferred by the District Attorney, of attempting to extort money for his influence in procuring the passage of a bill to increase the salary of the Deputy District Attorney from $600 a year to $1,500. His question of privilege related to the charge made against him and his arrest therefor. He denied the justice of the charge—proclaimed his innocence—declared there was a conspiracy against him, and demanded a Committee of Investigation. The Committee was of course granted. It will probably wash the matter over. At least that is what my experience tells almost all Committees do. If I unfairly anticipate the action of this Committee, I shall be most happy to make an *amende honorable*. I could well afford to do so, for the cases are so rare, that an exception would be cheaply purchased at the expense of a retraction.

Speaking of omens, as I was a little time ago, let me tell an incident. Before Judge HARRIS was fairly determined that he would be a candidate for United States Senator, and before his name in that connection was known to a half-dozen men in this city, he went into one of our hardware stores, and asked for a knife. One was handed him, which he bought, on the assurance of the seller that it was a good article. You may fancy that a rather pleasant smile passed over the countenance of Judge HARRIS, when he first opened the large blade, and found stamped upon it, "The Senator's Knife." I do not think the Judge is superstitious, but I would not swear that, quietly to himself, he did not mentally conclude that, if there were such things as omens, this one was in his favor.

Speaking of CONNOLLY, and the President-elect, and RICHARD's lament, to-day, that Mr. DOUGLAS was not "the coming man," I heard an incident that is worth repeating. You recollect—do you not?—that when "Old ABE" received the dispatch from Chicago, announcing his nomination, he is said to have put on his hat, and left the telegraph-office for home, remarking, "there was a little woman down to our house, that will be glad to know this." I could but recollect this newspaper gossip last evening, as I saw the pleased look of the "little woman," who was "receiving" in the large parlors of the Delevan House. That she was pleased—more than pleased—with the result of the late canvass, with the marked respect paid to her husband, with the cordial greetings, and real enthusiasm of the people, no one who watched her could well doubt. She would have been much less than the genial, warm-hearted woman she is, had she not betrayed her gratification at the scene and surroundings.

But all this is not very incident. Our RICHARD, you know, was one of the Senate Committee to receive the President. In the performance of this duty, he joined the *cortége* at Utica, and came through to this city in company with the President elect. After greeting the President, Senator CONNOLLY passed through the cars. In one seat he found Mr. GRINNELL,

in conversation with a lady. The Senator stopped to speak to the Philosopher, and was a little taken aback when Mr. GREELEY introduced to him the lady as Mrs. LINCOLN. RICHARD chatted awhile, with the future mistress of the White House. As he left, he wished her good day, with the remark that he hoped "she would be as happy four years from this time, as she had reason to be now." It was a casual, commonplace, natural remark—but RICHARD had touched a chord that brought tears to the eyes of "this little woman." The country will reiterate the wish, and hope that the friends she has around her now, will be the friends of four years hence. LEO.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. MANIERRE reported a bill to repeal the Act passed last Winter taking from the Common Council of New-York the right to grant charters to City Railroads.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill repealing the Act authorizing the construction of a railroad on Seventh-avenue and other streets in New-York City.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill altering the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn by creating a park in the Twelfth Ward.

The bill fixing the salary of the City Judge of Brooklyn was passed.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced a bill to defray the expenses for the return of fugitives from justice escaping into another State or Territory. It provides that whenever the Governor demands of any other State any fugitive from justice, the accounts of persons employed by him for that purpose for their services, shall be audited by the Comptroller and paid out of the Treasury of the State, or be audited by the Board of Supervisors of the County, specified in requisition, and be paid by the Treasurer thereof; the Governor to state in his requisition whether the expense of executing the same be chargeable to the State or to a particular County; the Board of Supervisors of such County, or Comptroller, as the case might be, shall allow the disbursements, together with a per diem allowance of not less than three dollars nor more than five.

The bill is relative to the punishment of crimes was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to refer the bill amending the act to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company to the second Committee of the Whole. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

In the Assembly, Mr. GIBBONS, on a question of privilege, stated that he had been accused and arrested on a charge of corruption in his official capacity. He offered a resolution that a Committee of five be appointed to investigate the charge. Adopted.

Mr. WEBSTER introduced a resolution, calling on the New-York Mutual Loan Association and other similar associations, to report within fourteen days the aggregate of money received by them, from whom, the aggregate amount loaned to whom, the aggregate amount expended, &c. Ordered to the third reading.

The bill making an appropriation for the payment of the services and expenses of the Commissioners and clerks, relating to the damages at Quarantine, was so amended that the appropriation shall be made when the County of Richmond pays the money into the Treasury.

The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of Common Schools, and for other purposes, was passed.

The State Prison Inspectors, in compliance with a request of the Legislature, sent in a report of the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for life since 1820.

The Committee of the Whole considered the annual Appropriation bill, inserting an appropriation of $5,000 for the New York Pilot Commissioners, and recommanding the bill to a third reading.

The Kingston Armory bill was then taken up, and the enacting clause stricken out.

Before the question was taken upon agreeing with the report of the Committee, a motion to adjourn was carried.

Additional News by the Overland Express.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 3—3:40 P. M.

The Pony Express reached San Francisco on the 31st ult., with the Eastern news telegraphed to Fort Kearney, of the 24th, containing detailed accounts of affairs at Charleston, S. C., after the *Star of the West* was fired into, the debate thereon in the United States Senate, and the proceedings in the New-York and other State Legislatures. Altogether it was considered the most alarming intelligence yet received here.

The Legislature has spent most of the time since in debating the various series of Union resolutions formally introduced, with a prospect of continuing the debate some days before reaching any conclusion. It was expected that most of the Breckinridge members sympathize with or justify the secession movement.

Another ineffectual effort has been made to get the Doughty's matters into caucus on the Senatorial question. It is believed that a caucus could be held with a full attendance.

DENVER would get the nomination and afterwards reserve sufficient Breckinridge support to secure his election.

The State Agricultural Society has just held its annual meeting, and decided that all general State Fairs shall hereafter be held at Sacramento. Since the discovery of the Washoe and other silver mines on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, fifty-three silver mining companies have been regularly organized, under the laws of California, for the professed object of developing various argentiferous districts, with the nominal capital of over $44,000,000. Most of these Companies have their head-quarters at San Francisco.

Capt. RICHARD L. WAITING, long in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died suddenly of apoplexy, at San Francisco, on the evening of the 31st, after having been about the city in his usual health all day.

There are again various rumors in circulation of a secret movement among Southern politicians to precipitate a crisis in this State, under a watch-word of a Pacific Republic.

The Federal employes at the Island Navy-yard have received no pay for some weeks, and all that could possibly be spared are discharged.

The Body of a Missing Man Found.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The body of G. A. HOWARD, a commission merchant of this city, who has been missing for the last week, was found in the Bay on Saturday. There is no clue to the mystery.

Non-Arrival of the Kangaroo.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Feb. 19—11:50 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Kangaroo* from this point. Wind moderate, from S. S. E. Weather cloudy.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 19—12 Midnight.

There are no signs of the *Nova Scotian*, now due at this port.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The mails of the *Canada* close at 6½ o'clock tomorrow. She will sail at 9.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	63,118,500
Specie	4,652,000
Due from other Banks	6,164,700
Due to other Banks	8,202,000
Deposits	17,795,500
Circulation	6,316,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio are held at $5 12½; City Mills, at $5. WHEAT active and firmer; Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 45@$1 65. CORN active, but declined: sales 25,000 bushels Mixed, at 57c.@58c.; Yellow, 55c.@60c. PROVISIONS steady. COFFEE firm, at 12c.@13c. WHISKY dull, at 17½c. @17¾c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR firm, and holders demand an advance. WHISKY active, at 13½c. PROVISIONS dull.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—FEARS OF A DROUTH IN CUBA, &C.

The United States mail steamer *Quaker City*, Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, arrived from Havana, having left there Friday, 15th inst., at noon.

The health of Havana was generally good and the weather clear.

Great anxiety is felt in the Island of Cuba (but more particularly at Hwvana) at the long-continued drought, which will deprive the people of their accustomed supply of vegetables, and provender for their cattle; in fact, the attention of the Government of the Island has been called to the necessity for action, and the admission of grain, vegetables and provisions into the Island free of duty, have been recommended to avert the danger.

On the 15th, Señor PACHECO, late Spanish Ambassador to Mexico, and Gen. MIRAMON, embarked on board the Spanish steamer-of-war *Velasco* for New-York.

Transactions in Sugar have been limited. We annex quotations: Brown Mo., II@12, 6¾@6¾ reals ₱ arrobe; 13@14, 7@7½ reals ₱ arrobe; white inferior to middling, 10@10½ reals ₱ arrobe; good to fine, 10½@11 reals ₱ arrobe; Muscovadoes, inferior to fine, 4½@6 reals ₱ arrobe. Stock, 125,000 boxes at Havana and Matanzas. Molasses, clayed, 2½@2¾ reals.

Exchanges have materially improved. London, 9⅛@11 premium; Paris, par@2 discount; New-York, 1 par@1 discount.

From Nassau, N. P.

IMPORTANT MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Nassau, N. P., dates of 2d inst. are received, but there is nothing of intarest.

Port au Prince dates of the 17th, state that the new Government steamer *Geffrard* had arrived from Brest, France, with the Cadets who had been sent there for a military education.

The American ship *Mary Washington*, of Wiscasset, Me., G. W. CHAPMAN, master, while on a voyage from Charleston to Key West, struck on Elbow Reef on the 11th inst, and was there wrecked. She had very little cargo. The master and crew arrived at Nassau with the materials.

The ship *Michael Angelo* ran ashore near Sandy Cay, Great Bahama, on the 26th ult., and 12:20 midnight, and soon afterwards became a total wreck. Capt. CARLTON and his crew arrived at Nassau 31st. The cargo consisted of 2,454 bales of cotton, which have been taken to Nassau by the wreckers.

The General Court-Martial.

The Court-martial assembled to try Lieut. BARNARD, of the United States steamer *Mohawk*, met again yesterday at the Lyceum of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Com. STRINGHAM presiding. The accused was assisted as before by Messrs. JOHN R. TARINGTON and GEO. W. GREENOW, Paymaster CALHOUN acting Judge Advocate. JOHN BENSEN Master at-Arms on the *Mohawk*, was the first witness examined on the part of the prosecution. He deposed generally to the parts of the case. Surgeon STEWART gave evidence as to the injury inflicted on BENNETT, and M. MORRISON, Third Assistant Engineer, testified generally as to what he knew of the matter.

With MORRISON's testimony, the case for the prosecution closed, when the Court adjourned to 10½ o'clock to-day, when Lieut BARNARD will open his evidence.

PICTURE SALE.—It is always a recommendation that oil-paintings, from Italy, offered for sale in this City, were not collected for that express purpose; when such is the case, *finish* and *imposition* may be confidently asserted to enter largely into the enterprise. Indeed, so much as a matter of course is this inference, that lovers of art and judges thereof seldom trouble themselves to examine the pictures advertised as "Old Masters just imported from Italy." Quite a different sale is advertised by LEEDS & Co, to take place to-morrow, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their gallery No. 23 Nassau-street. Both on account of the works themselves, and of the estimable owner thereof, we desire to call special attention to this sale. JAMES E. FREEMAN, a native of this State, and a painter of established reputation, during a residence of twenty years at Rome, has collected between two and three hundred pictures, sketches and studies, chosen either because of their intrinsic merit, the fame of the painters or interesting historical associations. It is just such a collection as an artist and a lover of art would enjoy. Some of the pictures are old and some quite new—some are by Italian, some by German, and some by American artists—among the latter, several good things, by FREEMAN himself, and one admirable picture by COLMAN—so famous for his Campagna, and Buffalo scenes. Many of the architectural pieces are of great local interest to those familiar with Italy. The original sketches are full of character; there are many small pictures which are perfect gems of color and composition. The last two Winters have been very unprofitable to foreign artists in Rome; and only necessity induces FREEMAN to part with these pictures; we hope, for his sake, they will bring good prices; and, for the sake of art, that they will be examined and appreciated by collectors of judgment and taste.

[Advertisement.]

The President elect will be seen to-day by thousands of eager eyes, many of whom will resort to the windows and balconies of Barnum's Museum, the best place, probably, in the City—being opposite the entrance to the Astor House, and in full view of the City Hall and Park, where the public are to greet him. Besides, the patrons of the Museum know this to be the usual family holiday with superb dramatic performances, both afternoon and evening—while the Bears, Sea Lion, Azteca, What Is It? Aquaria, &c., &c., are to be seen at all hours. Who will deny that such a host of novelties and amusements is worth many times the price of admission to the Museum?

[Advertisement.]

TO CLERGYMEN.—To touch the hearts of your people, you should properly understand the principles of human nature, and to understand this you should become acquainted with Phrenology. Call upon FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 19—*In steamship United Kingdom, for Glasgow.*—Fred. Fisher, Mr. James Hidemars, Mrs Hidemark, New-York; Elizabeth Lindsay, Richmond, Va., Wm. Forbes, Jr. Paisley; Michael Manheim, South Carolina, John O. Hope, Columbus, Ga., and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 19—*In steamship Fulton, from Southampton and Havre*—Ang. de Leyster, N. C. Wooster, J. W. Kendall, E. Fabregettes, Jr., J. F. Dunstan, James A. Lacombe, Lieut. T. B. Huger, U. S. N., Capt. A. S. Eddy, U. S. A., Francis B. Cutting and lady, W. Kiefer, J. W. Schulton, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Guillard, Mrs. Delisle and child, Mr. Lemercier, N. Perelli, A. H. Smith, R. A. Jones, bearer of dispatches; Mrs. J. Clancy Jones, Miss Anna R. Jones, Miss Kate Jones, G. F. T. Reed, J. Levy, lady and servant, B. A. Huguet, Mr. Sandler, C. F. Ilsmann, A. A. Moss, Andre Blanc, Mr. Grantmesnil, J. Bischoff, J. Payen, R. M. Pratt, F. Cousse, C. Zanone, F. Mequesare, Mrs. Pepin, Mrs. Stevenson and daughter, Mr. Dezeuche, Mr. Fortineau, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Walkinshaw, T. B. Hughes, Mr. Allnard, F. King, Miss Roelofsson, John Gabowski, E. Adam, D. T. Wales, Mrs. Hyde-ted, friend, 4 children and servant, L. Degraw, P. Dimock and lady, J. W. Bartlett and lady, Mr. Bajonr, Mr. Alling, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ansieus and family, E. Eire and wife, D. Perrier, Abbe Barvacin, Mr. Wall, J. Dochtesmann, Carl Wolff, P. E. Gleason, J. B. Owens, C. Brossy, G. Armand, M. Kness, R. Lack, Catharine Kingmann, Miss B. Braybacher, Miss A. Weinmann, Miss A. B. Engelhardt, Mrs. A. R. Hunt, Chas. Moser and wife, Miss Moser, Mr. Gourdin, Mr. Lafayes, G. Bert and, G. A. Jessel and lady, J. O. Barth, domes., 6. P. Hawes, W. Rowell, W. Kennelly and lady, David Watson, Alfred Roberts, J. Jennison. Total, 110.

FEB. 18—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburgh, &c.*—Capt. Robinson to Boston: Mr. Schmidt, of New-York, Mr. Heinrich, of Magdburg; Mr. Maltern, of Brunswig; Mr. Beerling and lady, of New-York; Miss Bell, of do.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Mrs. Pease, Mrs. D. Bates, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Burt and three children, J. S. Nichols, wife and daughter, S. T. Knapp, Miss Knapp, S. A. Potts, W. Benney, C. Mayer, H. Hayne, F. Snyder, W. Lyons, J. Simon, J. Levy, M. Kolasky, M. Cooper, J. Rosenwald, W. H. Warner, S. Meyer, L. H. Moses, M. Peller, Mrs. A. Stewart, A. H. Champion, W. S. Paxton, R. Morgan, L. Norton, S. A. Edmunson, A. P. Scudder, A. D. Shaolon, and 10 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 47 | Sun sets .... 5 41 | Moon sets.... 3 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 04 | Gov. Island.. 3 53 | Hell Gate.... 5 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Indiana, Hobson, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Don Quixote (ex. clipper,) Ellery, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co; Revely, Plummer, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks May Flower, Duell, Barbados 11, Trowbridge's Sons; Pallas, Biddle, Belize, Josiah Jex; Maraval, Griffin, Barbadoes, T. T. Dwight; Southerner, Campbell, Elizabethport, C. & E. J. Peters.

Brigs W. H. Townsend, Crosby, Waterford, Edmiston Bros; Vivid, (Br.,) Connor, Cork and a market, (W. F. Schmidt; Isabella Hay, Heedspath, Cork, G. & J. Knox & Co; Lady Washington, (Br.,) Morrison, St. John N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son: Rapid, (Swed.,) Axbury Gottenburg. Funch & Meincke; Panola, Plumer, Nuevitas, T. M. Mayhew; A. P. L., Sandy, Gibraltar, A. Leary.

Schooners Danville, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; W. Howe, Scott, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Sultan, (Br.,) Dickson, Halifax, J. Hunter & Co.; Chase, Mills, Turks Island, T. Gilmartin; Paradise, (Br.,) Riches, Halifax, James Hunter & Co.; F. Burritt, Salyer, Newbern, C. B. Dihble & Co; Julia Fox, Leaning, Savannah, Van Brunt & Slaght; Bay State, Haliet, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co; J. A. Stuley, Jackson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Republic, Hans. Cardenas, Metcalf & Duncan.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre Feb. 5, and Southampton 6th, at 7 P. M., with mdse., specie and passengers to Fox & Mackenzie. Had head winds nearly the entire passage. Feb. 12, 4 A. M., lat. 48 50, lon. 35, passed a screw steamship steering E. Feb. 13, lat. 41 35, lon. 65 20, passed a screw steamship, steering S.

Steamship Saxonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Feb. 2, at 3 P. M., and Southampton 6th, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and 156 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong northerly and westerly winds during the passage. Feb. 15, at 7 A. M., passed Cape Race; the news-boat not being out, could not land dispatches. Took pilot from boat E. W. Blunt, No 2 off Shinnecock.

Steamship Jura, (Br.,) Little, Liverpool Feb. 6, at 7 A. M., with mdse. to E. Cunard. Feb. 17, lat. 40 27, 65 38, passed Br. brig Minerva, of Ayre, bound E.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchill & Son. Feb. 16, at 11 A. M., Cape Romaine Light bearing N. W., exchanged signals with steamship Hunterville; 17th, at 2 A. M., 50 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Alabama, bound S.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 18, off Cape Hatteras, passed steamships Alabama, State of Georgia and Monticello, all bound S.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana Feb 15, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore and Norfolk 43 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. B. Rockwell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Henry Clark, (of Kennebunk,) Brown, Marseilles 80 ds., passed Gibraltar Jan. 11, with mdse. to Breithaupt & Wilson. Has had heavy westerly weather most of the passage. Came through the Straits in co. with ships Herald, and Julia, (Genoese) for New-York.

Bark Maury, Paul, Aspy Nov. 14, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Angier Dec. 4 in co. with ship Mermaid, of Boston, for Hong Kong. Nov. 24, lat. 4 17 N., lon. 109 21 E., spoke ship Eagle, Williams, from Manilla, for New-York. Jan. 26, lat. 10 43 S., lon. 26 13 W., saw Danish bark Jacoba, steering S. Jan. 27, lat. 8 29 S., lon 28 28 W., saw Br. bark Sicrra, steering S. Same day, saw Danish bark Charlboo, steering S. Feb. 15, at an early hour, during thick and squally weather, went ashore on Rockaway Beach. Was got off this morning, without damage, by steamtug Achilles.

Bark Ganges, Dearborn, St. Mark's 13 ds., with cotton, &c to Smallwood, Earle & Co.; vessel to Trask & Dearborn. Was at anchor on the Bar at Sunset.

Bark Restless, Lathrop, Carthagena 16 ds., with tobacco and hides to Handy & Everett.

Bark Anna Lima Penfield, Rio Grande 50 ds, with hides &c., to Joseph Rentie. Jan. 19, lat. 16 S., lon. 34 40, saw bark Agnes, steering S. S. W. Jan. 23, 10 miles S. of Pernambuco, saw brig Virginian, of Richmond, Va., steering S.

Brig George Harris, (of Boston,) Stawers, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld in co. with bark Tunnell, Anderson, for New-York.

Brig Osprey, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Cole, Nassau Feb 4, with cotton and old junk to P. L. Nevius & Son. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Queen Esther, (Br., of Parsboro, N. S.,) Card, Port-au-Prince Jan 31, with logwood to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Henry Leeds, (of Rockland,) Grant, New-Orleans Feb 4, and S. W. Pass 8th, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Rainbow, (of South Boston,) Iles, Galveston 16 ds., with cotton and hides to Oakley & Keating.

Brig A. C. Robbins, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bonaire 23 ds., with salt to Thomas James.

The ship *Michael Angelo* ran ashore near Sandy Cay, Great Bahama, on the 26th ult., and 12:20 midnight, and soon afterwards became a total wreck. Capt. CARLTON and his crew arrived at Nassau 31st. The cargo consisted of 2,454 bales of cotton, which have been taken to Nassau by the wreckers.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, Hendrickson, Savannah 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Trojan, (of Philadelphia, Shronds Jacksonville 5 ds., with cotton and yellow pine to master.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hoover, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with corn meal to master.

Schr. Mary Mankio, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Savannah 3 ds, with cotton to Demill & Co.

Schr. Village Gem, Baker, Norfolk 3 d., with corn to J. C. Hurly & Co.

Schr. N. Lank Flemming, Frederika, Del., 2 ds, with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. T. S. Grier, Debrow, Camden, Del, with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. S. Lockwood, Jewett, Camden, Del., 2 ds., corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. John F. Doughty, Griffin, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Emily, Thompson, Elizabethport, with coal for Stamford.

Schr. T. A. Weeks, Godrey, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Washington Smith, Great Egg Harbor, wool.

Schr. R. & E. Steelman, Camp, Cape May 2 ds., wood.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, from Palermo.

Bark Tacony, (of Philadelphia,) from Palermo.

Brig Progressive Age, Thompson, Whampoa Nov. 5; passed Angier Nov. 19.

Brig Leopold, from Palermo.

Sailed.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

Steamer Hankow for Hong Kong. Ship Liverpool, for London. Barks Liberty, for Marseilles; May Flower, for Barbados.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Arr. bark Gen. Taylor, from New-Orleans; schr. Kate Merrill, from Mobile.

Miscellaneous.

Br. ship Circe, Smith, hence for Liverpool, reports: 16th inst., 7 A. M., got under way from the S. W. Spit; had to go the anchor twice on account of the lightness of the wind. 1 P. M. a light wind from W. N. W. sprung up; got under way, and at 2 P. M. got over the Bar. 3 P. M. discharged pilot, the wind then hauling to the S. E.; at 6 P. M. tacked to the S. W.; at 7 P. M., breeze beginning to freshen, took in all the light sails, and double reefed the tops'ls. 9 P. M., blowing a hard gale from N. W., furled the mainsail. At 10 P. M., quite calm for about five minutes; Highland Light bore N. W., and Lightship N. At 10:05 P. M., a violent squall took the ship aback, blowing away the fore and main topsails, and doing other damage; were aground and headed E.; got the foresail and fore and aft canvas on the ship. At midnight, wind S. S. W., a heavy gale, with a great deal of lightning. Manned the pumps, and when pumping 30 minutes found she did not suck; sounded her, and found she had sprung a leak, and having then 6 feet of water in the hold, pumped her out perfectly dry by 4 P. M.; concluded to return, 17th, took pilot from boat Fannie, No. 17, to Staten Island. Could not have been more than 4 or 5 miles from the Highland Light during the heaviest of the gale. The lightning during the gale was so severe at times as to take away the sight of those on board for some seconds. 19th inst., 25 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook, was taken in tow by steamtug Thos. Freeborn, Capt. Worrell, and towed into this City.

Capt. Morrill, of steamtug Thomas Freeborn reports: Feb. 19, 3 P. M., Highlands bearing N. 15 miles, passed the wreck of a sunken vessel, with mainboom broken in two with sail attached, rudder head and tiller painted green, with wheel attached; and yawl boat to her stern, bottom up, painted green, and apparently not damaged.

The bark Brandera is now on the Large Sectional Dock for examination. The Russian ship India is also on the Large Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recalked and newly coppered.

Schr. E. W. Gardner, Bourne, Atrakanos, 13 days, with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich. Feb. 6, Tortugas, bearing W. N. W., 25 miles distant, fell in with bark Nimrod, of Boston, full of water and abandoned; had probably been run into the night previous; main and mizzen masts gone by the deck, and everything attached.

NEWPORT, Feb. 18.—The schooner Lady Mulgrave from Halifax for the United States with fish, has put in here with damages to sails, rigging, spars, &c., cargo in good order.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Allandale—Br. brig, from Matanzas for Portland, Feb. 15, off Cape Hatteras, 6 ds. out.

Caroline—bark, of East Machias, was passed, Feb. 13, lat. 27 19, lon. 80.

Muskingum—bark, was passed, Feb. 14, lat. 30 22, lon. 79 06.

Tatina—Br. brig, of Halifax, from Cienfuegos, Feb. 12, lat. 24 32, lon. 81.

Foreign Ports.

Am. vessels at Havre Feb. 6—Mercury, French for New-York, 6th; Hiveria, Wood, do., 8th; Wm. Tell, Hoopes, do., 12th; Enterprise, Wellage, do., 6th; the ship James Guthrie passed in early on the morning of the 6th; Guttenburg, Weeks, for New-Orleans, 20th; Isaac Wade, unknown; Lizzie Mines, Austin, do.; do.; Walter Raleigh, Phillips, for St. Thomas 6th; Paragon, Howe; Young Sam, Merryman; Napoleon, Thomson; Tannahine, Holmes; Nathaniel, Boyd; Charter Oak, Boudlotte; F. S. Cutting, Mahoney; Zenobia, Peters; J. Montgomery, Hamilton; James Rogers, Conway; Blurry Bluff, Eshman; Harvest Queen, Satchelder; Harvest Loring; Advance Gill; Alfred Shorer, Comery; Anna F. Schmidt, Millikin; R. P. Shepherd, Gale; Annie Hadgman, Hyler; Hiawatha, Hall, all unknown; and Am. ships in the Roads, unknown.

Cardiff, Feb. 6—The Vidotteo, of Sunderland, from New-York to Gloucester, is ashore at Breaksea. Crew saved.

ANTWERP—Arr., Feb. 5, American Congress, from New-York; 6th Edward Everett, from New-York.

Off Portsmouth, Feb. 6, Br. Barth, from New-York.

At Port Marie, Jamaica, Feb. 6, bark Portebelle, of London, Eng.; brig Frank, of Halifax, discha.

At Port-au-Prince Jan. 31, bark Allison, for New-Orleans; Br. brig Flying Eagle, for New-York in 10 ds.; brig Norfolk, do., and others.

At Ponce 20th Jan., bark Lamplighter, for New-York in ds.

Reynold's Specific,

FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

This justly celebrated medicine, shipped from England by the proprietor, direct to CARLE & STRONG, No. 151 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane, New-York, urgently recommends all that are afflicted with gout and rheumatism to give it a trial. A single dose relieves the most agonizing pains, and repeated a few times restores the use of the limbs and leaves the patient in perfect ease and greatly improved health.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical daformities. A lady in attendance.

Trusses for the Radical Cure of Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Aun-st., under Barnum's Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; so staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Gilford's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway.

Pineapple Dresses, Checked Wash Silks. Pineapple dresses, Plaid Wash Silks, &c., &c. Ladies who desire the handsomest and the most useful dresses, are informed that they can procure the above article at FOUNTAIN'S India Store 653 Broadway, opposite Bond.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moidavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

SCOFIELD—MCDONNELL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 18, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Mr. SAMUEL L. SCOFIELD to HANNAH, youngest daughter of H. W. McDonnell, Esq., all of this City.

CASSEDY—DRAKE—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Charles Shelling, ABRAM S. CASSEDY, Esq., to Miss MARGARET C., daughter of Dr. C. Drake, all of Newburgh.

MARSELLUS—ROE.—In Passaic, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 7, by Rev. M. H. Smith, J. CORNELISON MARSELLUS to FANNIE, daughter of David Roe, Esq., all of Passaic.

DIED.

ACKER.—In this City, on Thursday Feb. 19, of remitting fever, ALICE CECILIA, youngest daughter of Sylvester Acker, aged 1 year, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 62 West 41st-st., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Sing Sing on Thursday morning, by the 7:30 train.

JEFFERSON.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 18, after a short illness, MARGARET C., wife of Joseph Jefferson, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No 97 East 12th st.

SNIFFEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 17, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, relict of the late John Sniffen, aged 64 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Allen M. Sniffen, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandson, Robert H. Boyd, No. 104 East 15th-st.

WALDO.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 16, SAMUEL L. WALDO, Artist, in the 78th year of his age, and for the last 83 years a resident of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invite to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

PATTERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 19 of disease of the heart, Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, in the 75th year of his age.

His friends and those of his sons, Wm. Turner, Elgar C. and Henry A. Patterson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Hurd, No 179 East Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Morristown and Newton, N. J., papers please copy.

VERMEULE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 18, RICHARD VERMEULE, M. D., aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his nephew, Dr. C. V. Clarkson, No. 325 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, PHILIP LEE FOSTER, infant son of Chester M. and Harriet M. Foster.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Charles H. Lee, No 58 Fort Green place, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock, this day, (Wednesday.)

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 19, ISAAC C., son of Israel C. and Mary W. Lawrence, aged 2 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Henry Whittam, Kent-av, near Ross st. Brooklyn, E. D.

LANOOON.—At his country residence at Kensico, on Saturday, Feb 16, suddenly, EDWARD LANOOON, merchant, of this City, aged 54 years and 8 months.

His friends and relatives are invited to be present at the funeral services, which will be performed at the residence of his brother-in-law John A. Haven, Fort Washington this day, (Wednesday,) 20th inst., at 5 P. M. Cars of Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. at 4 P. M., and return from Fort Washington at 6:24 P. M.

DYCKMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 19, MERCY DYCKMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock without further invitation, from the residence of her uncle, Isaac Dyckman, Kingsbridge.

TOWNSEND.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 16, JAMES W. TOWNSEND, formerly a resident of Staten Island, in the 61st year of his age.

ADDISON.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, JOSEPH ADDISON, of the firm of Addison Brothers.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

ST. JOHN.—In Paris, on Wednesday, Jan 23, in the 33d year of his age, FERDINAND ARTHUR ST. JOHN, late Captain of the Sixtieth Rifles, and son of Robert William St. John, formerly Consul-General of Her Britannic Majesty, at Algiers.

ERICSSON'S CALOMIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, tarring machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 135, Feb. 19, 1861.
54, 7, 72, 47, 33, 26, 19, 12, 30, 49, 31, 2, 64.
Class No. 136, Feb. 19, 1861.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman of good abilities wishes a situation either to do chamberwork and wait on or take care of children and do plain sewing, or sewing and chamberwork; the best of City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in washing an ironing; or as plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., third story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 East 14th-st., corner of 1st-av. Has the best of City reference. First floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or to do plain sewing. Call for 2 days, at No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and laundress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 74 West 22d-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. No. 434 4th-av. near 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable Protestant young girl wishes a situation as light chamberwork and waiting or sewing; good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 7 East 6th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid or laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a respectable American Protestant young woman; has the best of references. Call at No. 146 West 26th-st., 1st floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; recommendation. Call at No. 148 Hammond st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best of City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Room No. 11, Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can assist in the care of children; best of City reference given. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 124 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A woman, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, in a private family; no objections to travel in the country or to Europe; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 110 East 2 th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID – WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Welsh girls, one as chambermaid, and will assist in washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and washing, thoroughly understand their business, with the best of City references. Call at No. 220 7th av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, understands French and Spanish cooking, and is a good baker. Would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 74 West 22d-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. No. 434 4th-av. near 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable Protestant young girl wishes a situation as light chamberwork and waiting or sewing; good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 7 East 6th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chamber-maid or laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 252 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a respectable American Protestant young woman; has the best of references. Call at No. 146 West 26th-st., 1st floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; recommendation. Call at No. 148 Hammond st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best of City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Room No. 11, Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can assist in the care of children; best of City reference given. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 124 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A woman, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, in a private family; no objections to travel in the country or to Europe; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 110 East 2 th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID – WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Welsh girls, one as chambermaid, and will assist in washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and washing, thoroughly understand their business, with the best of City references. Call at No. 220 7th av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, understands French and Spanish cooking, and is a good baker. Would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 74 West 22d-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist at the washing and ironing; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A VERY CAPABLE AND OBLIGING young woman, with the best of Brooklyn reference, wishes a situation; is an elegant cook, first-rate bread and pastry baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 439 7th-av., near 40th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soup, fish, meat, poultry and game, and all desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, it not engaged, at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English woman as first-rate cook and good baker; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; two years' reference from last situation. To be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman, as cook, in a private family; understands English and French cooking; satisfactory City references given. Apply for two days at No. 167 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A LADY THAT IS BREAKING UP house is desirous of getting her cook a situation. She understands soups, meat, game and pastry and any kind of dessert. Can be seen, for 2 days at her present employer's, No. 56 East 21st-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches; soups and pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 12th-st., near Union-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 15.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IS willing to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to do the work of a small family; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 183 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, speaking the language, wants a situation; has no objection to go as housekeeper in a hotel or boarding-house. Best of City references given. Inquire at No. 14 East 13th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of City reference from her employers. Apply at No. 107 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; will take full charge in the kitchen; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 167 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business; is a good baker; has no objections to the country for the summer months; best testimonials. Call at the shoe store, No. 238 6th-av, or address note.

AS COOK.—WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call, or address, for two days, No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands English and French cooking; satisfactory City references given. Apply for two days at No. 167 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A LADY THAT IS BREAKING UP house is desirous of getting her cook a situation. She understands soups, meat, game and pastry and any kind of dessert. Can be seen, for 2 days at her present employer's, No. 56 East 21st-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches; soups and pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 12th-st., near Union-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 15.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IS willing to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to do the work of a small family; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 183 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, speaking the language, wants a situation; has no objection to go as housekeeper in a hotel or boarding-house. Best of City references given. Inquire at No. 14 East 13th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of City reference from her employers. Apply at No. 107 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; will take full charge in the kitchen; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 167 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business; is a good baker; has no objections to the country for the summer months; best testimonials. Call at the shoe store, No. 238 6th-av, or address note.

AS COOK.—WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call, or address, for two days, No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing if required; has six years' recommendation. Can be seen and engaged at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl as cook, will assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing. Good reference. Call at No. 96 West 29th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference, if required. Can be seen at No. 5 Union court, University place, near 12 h-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, in a private family as cook; would assist in washing and ironing if required; is a good baker of bread and pastry; can make the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPEnienced, middle-aged, Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; understands bread and biscuits, &c., is willing to assist at the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 37 East 31st-st., rear building, first floor; best of reference can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good city reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for 2 days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent city woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, wages, $9. Also, a nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, and also to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 40 West 13th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESpectable, well-disposed woman, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; has no objection to assist in washing; wages very moderate in a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER.—AN ASsistant dressmaker, who is accustomed to work in private families by the day, wishes a few engagements. Can cut and fit children's dresses; is fully capable of doing all kinds of family sewing. Address No. 104 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted—either City or country—by a competent and respectable servant girl; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn; will hire for moderate wages.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Can be seen for three days, at No. 180 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a very genteel, tidy, Protestant German girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; has no objection to go in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 4 9 Broome st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 276 8th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like to meet with a party of gentlemen, with whom she could engage as housekeeper; or take charge of a widower's family. For full particulars, call, for three days, at No. 179 East 21st-st. Reference given and required.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by an American lady as housekeeper for a family; she is fully competent to take charge; superior references given; country preferred. Address SUSAN, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS OR PLAIN COOK.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as laundress or plain cook; understands both situations perfectly; has City reference. Address, 2d floor, back room, house No. 209 East 21st-st. between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR PLAIN COOK.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as laundress or good plain cook, and wash and iron in a small private family; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse; can take the whole management of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as nurse, by a competent person; is capable of taking the full charge of an infant from its birth, is an excellent seamstress; has an excellent recommendation from her last employer. Call or address, No. 196 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would like a baby from the monthly nurse; would go to Kurope or elsewhere. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 391 5th-av, second door from 39th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as children's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to do chamberwork. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 189 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A smart, intelligent girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is a good plain sewer; also understands taking the charge of a baby. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the back basement.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as wet nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; has a good breast of milk. Can be seen at No. 192 East 25th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a fine breast of milk, wants a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen in her present situation, southeast corner of Montagne and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 40 West 15th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress a chamberwork and sew; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 361 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing and is a nice embroiderer. Apply at No. 320 East 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day or week to sew, for a week or two; can make ladies and children's dresses; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av, near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; operates on a sewing-machine; best of reference. Apply at No. 49 West 36th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A FRENCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family to sew, take charge of misses, not given; station too in the French language. Apply at her present employer's, No. 56 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a genteel girl with excellent city reference, a situation as seamstress and chamberm id, or as family seamstress; makes children's clothes, is quick at the needle, makes shirts in style; wages $7 to $8. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A LADY THAT IS BREAKING up house is desirous of getting her waitress a situation; she understands her business thoroughly, and can fully recommend her. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 96 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman, in a private family, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; is both willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 398 Wes. 19th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS AND PLENTY OF THEM, including French and German, with City references, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible-house. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

GOOD SERVANTS—WHITE OR COLORED—Can be procured at Weir's Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., late 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, a first-class man that has lived in some first-class families in Europe as well as in New-York, and has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country. Address G. C. W., No 89 8th-av., third floor, back room, or Box No. 264 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and farmer, or to work a plain garden, has been brought up with the care of horses; he is a good driver, and as farmer he knows it in all its branches. Good City references can be given. Address, for two days, W. D., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to any part of the country; understands the care of horses, and is willing to assist in a garden, has the best of City and country reference. Address G. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by an Englishman, single; understands his business; is a careful driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man; is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses perfectly; would make himself generally useful. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A man and wife want situations, the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or any of the branches belonging to housekeeping; they are both Protestants, and willing to make themselves useful; no incumbrance. Address A. B. X., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and plain gardener, and who understands his business well, and who is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 19 John-st., in the seed-store, or a note addressed to P. F., will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; understands his business; can take care of a vegetable or flower garden; the best of reference given as to honesty and sobriety. Address A. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable married man; has no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of a vegetable garden; is a good groom and careful driver; can produce two years' reference from his last employer. Address, this week, J. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A PROTestant young man, with reference, wants a situation in City or country; is a good driver and excellent groom, is also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful; is honest, sober and active. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a married man, where he can get a house; family small; can produce first-rate reference; would take charge of a small farm. Address P. K., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a married man, as coachman or gardener; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN BY birth, aged 27 years, wishes to obtain a situation at some respectable employment; is a carpenter by trade, but on account of fire has lost all his mechanical tools; is a good scholar, and can assist at any mercantile or mechanical business, or in fact, anything offers to obtain an honest livelihood; competency not so much an object as a permanent situation; best City references given if required. Address JOHN, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for three days.

A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS.—The man as coach man and gardener; understands his business perfectly; the woman as plain cook or laundress; just disengaged at present, and can give good city reference; country preferred. Address M. H. K., No. 214 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable married man, a situation as coachman and groom; one who has had long experience in the business, and can give the best of references as to his honesty, sobriety and industry; is a good careful driver, and is willing to make himself useful in every way. Address A. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as first class coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses, and is careful driver; is willing to make himself useful; can give good City references. Address M. M., Box No. 141, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED. A situation as groom and coachman, by a single man. Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is willing to be useful in his employer; no objection to the country. Can give City reference. Address W. K., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, as coachman and groom, by a young single man who understands his business thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address G. W. K., Box 229 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a married man, a Scotchman; has had many years' experience in the business; can give the best of references. Address R. M. D., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MARRIED SCOTCHman wants a situation as farmer; can give good references as to character and ability, from his last employer. Apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., A. S. C.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A STEADY, well-disposed man, who is a good farmer and plain gardener; is an excellent hand over horses; perfectly willing to be generally useful, can give satisfactory reference for honesty, sobriety, and competency. Wages, from $10 to $12 per month. Apply at No 378 6th-av.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—A SCOTCHman wants a situation as farmer or plain vegetable gardener; good reference given. Apply, this week, at A. REID'S seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER, &c.—A married man, without children, wants either of the above situations; has first class reference. Address, for two days, P. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, by a sober German, a situation as first-class gardener; understands gardening in all its branches; he is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class residence, and understands also the management of horses and cattle; good references given from well-known gentlemen in the City. Address HARDENER, Box No. 24 *Times* office, or to Mr. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as practical gardener by a man who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, greenhouse grapery, flowers and vegetable gardening, all kinds of garde forcing, the laying out of new places; has the best of City references for ability and character. Address to J. M., at Professor Mapes' seed-store, Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st., shall be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, with a small family; has good references from his last employer; would be willing to take the entire charge of a small place for farming and stock. Address J. M., at Thorburn's seed-store No. 15 John-st., which will be promptly attended to; or can be seen at Mr. Bridgeman's store, corner Broadway and Duane-st., in the afternoon, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by one who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; has had charge of good places for over twenty years in the State of New-York; is not afraid to work, which his testimonials will show. Address P. B. G., No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION. BY a single man, as gardener; understands all branches of farming; has years' experience of the business; can produce the best of reference. Address J. G. Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or No. 715 8th-av, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of sober and industrious habits; has a good idea of exotic grcenhouse and conservatory plants and vegetables; is fully competent in laying out flower ground lawns. Address J. D., Box No. 208, *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by one who understands perfectly the forcing of grapes, vegetables and all that pertains to the useful adornment of a country seat; none but those having or intending to have glass need answer. Address GARDENER, care of Chas. V. Mapes, No. 126 Nassau-st

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; is a married man without family. Good recommendations from his last place, where he lived seven years. Apply at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 816 Broadway, for H. T. G.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, a Scotchman, has a practical knowledge of his business in all its various departments, can give the best of references. Address X Y., or apply at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotchman, a situation as plain gardener, or as coachman; excellent City reference for industry and capability. Address R. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a single man; understands his business in both capacities thoroughly; has the very best of City references for capability and character; has lived in first-class families, to whom he can refer, at present in the City. Any communication addressed to C. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man who understands his business and laying out of new places and gardening generally; has had 14 years' experience in the country; can highly recommend from his employers. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. H., North Orange Post-office, N. J., all this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and reliable man, who can give five years' City references, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended. Notes addressed to S C., No. 715 Broadway, shall receive immediate answers. No objection to the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the most satisfactory City reference from families he has served for a number of years; has lived as butler with gentlemen's families in Europe; understands his business perfectly. Call or address A. C., No 44 4th-av. for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man of pleasing address, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address M., No. 104 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man as waiter in a private family, to be best of reference from where he has lived four years; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Call or address, for two days, No. 239 6th-av., corner of 15th-st. No objection to the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of City reference. Address E. W., No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts, at Corning's grocery-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, TO PROCURE A SITuation for a waiter in a private family; has lived several years in my family. Apply to Mr. RICHARD TIGHE, Office Manhattan Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Frenchman, a situation as waiter in a private family. Good City references given, if required. Address A. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO HOSIERY AND DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as porter or packer; has good City reference from his last employer, with whom he has been nine years. Address I. M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A LAD OF 14 TO 16 YEARS of age, in a wholesale hardware store, for out-door and office duties. He must write a good hand and be accurate at figures, bring good reference and reside with his parents. Address R. M. B. & CO., Box No. 172 at this office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A BOOKkeeper; one who has had a thorough experience in this city, and can give unquestioned references, may address, stating age, salary and references, BOOKKEEPER, Box No. 4,515 Post-office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man, a Protestant, having experience as a farmer as well as gardener, and fully competent as foreman on a gentleman's place of 100 acres, including a small greenhouse. Address, for one week, with references and particulars as to experience, &c., Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT laundress, one thoroughly competent, and with good recommendations. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, between 10 and 12 o'clock

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE IN Boston, a young man who can take charge of a set of hands, and superintend the put ing up of orders None need apply but those who have had experience in this business. The best of reference required. Address, in full, Box No. 3,854, Boston Post-office.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—ONE CAPABLE OF working a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Apply at No. 1,256 Broadway, in the fancy store.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, THREE porters, one barkeeper, a clerk for a wholesale grocery; wages $500. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LAUNDRESSES.

A WOMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN THE washing of families or gentlemen, can do all kinds of washing, ironing and fluting. Apply at No. 189 West 25th-st., New-York, in the rear.

WASHING AND IRONING WANTED—BY one who thoroughly understands it. Apply at No. 2 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GR CERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She is confident she has no equal. Tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,135 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—A new and nicely-finished brick Gothic house, with two acres of ground. House has a frontage on the Hudson of 60 feet, and is 45 feet deep; contains 11 rooms finished in the most modern style and has two cellars, and situated on high grounds, commands the most extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson River and Tappan Bay in Tarrytown. Price only $7,500. $4,000 or more may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES A. REQUA, No. 16 Beekman-st., second floor, or Box No. 461 Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN CITY PROPERTY—The Peconic House, lo the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing for fish roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort on any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the depot. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises,

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Cornlig, at Ryn, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Ryc and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER W. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VALUABLE country residence at New-Rochelle, on Locust and Swinham ays, containing five acres; fine large Gothic house, with inclosed piazzas; fine carriage house and large barn. The view from the grounds cannot be surpassed. For particulars apply to FISHER & BIRD, Marble Works, No. 97 east Houston-st., or to JOHN H. BIRD, No. 52 John-st., upstairs, Room No. 7.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DEsirably located in the Village of Astoria, less than one hour from the City and accessible at all hours. The premises consist of a good house, barn and other outbuildings, a pleasantly shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Inquire of S. MILLS, Astoria, or GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A neat cottage, 1¼ mile from depôt, with nearly an acre of land, well supplied with fruit, shade trees and shrubbery, a good barn, in which will accommodate two horses and cows,) and a never-failing stream of water runs through the ground; will be sold low for c

FINANCIAL.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. E. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and declared. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars, nor will any offer be considered unless one per cent on the amount thereof in deposited with the depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted, with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interes from the date of such deposit at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders require certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits to the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day in the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be credited in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 11, 1861.
MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulation, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filed up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

TO THE SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—It is important to the interest of this class of bondholders that the coupons from their bonds, for November 1860 May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, be presented and funded before the close of the fiscal year on the 28th inst.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,447. Value of real and personal estate, $16 156,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.

H. HENNEKEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY wanted, to buy Coupons of the unsecured Bonds maturing prior to 1862, at 70 per cent cash on the dollar; also, the unsecured Bonds, without the Coupons, prior to 1862, at the same rate. Apply to WASHINGTON HILLS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 19, 1861.—United States Eight Million Six per Cent. Loan applications will be received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO TRENTON AND PHILADELPHIA, In trains to accommodate the
Special Trail, with PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
AN EXTRA EXCURSION TRAIN will be run on THURSDAY, February 21, for the accommodation of those who may wish to see the procession of the President through New-Jersey. Tickets for which will be sold, good for return on Trenton at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the following rates:
From New-York and Jersey City to Trenton and return.....$1 00
From Newark to Trenton and return.....75
From Elizabeth to Trenton and return.....50
From Rahway to Trenton and return.....1 00
From New-Brunswick to Trenton and return.....1 00
EXCURSION TICKETS FOR PHILADELPHIA will also be sold on that day, in the regular 9 A. M. trains from New-York, good to return in any train of the 22d. Fare from New-York and Jersey City to Philadelphia and return.....$4 00
Fare from Newark to Philadelphia and return.....3 50
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assist. Supt.
JERSEY CITY, Feb. 19, 1861.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-STREET. FROM THIRTY FIRST STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. 10:20 A. M., and 3:50, 3:25 and 5 P. M. 1 and 5:45 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with 10:15 P. M., (Sunday included) sleeping cars) 9:45 P. M. 8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. 8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M. 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. 4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M. 7:10 A. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh, and Montreal.

From Tryon Row:	From 26th-st. Station:
Ex., 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.	Ex., 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Ex. Mail, 10 A. M.	Ex. Mail, 10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, and all local trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 5 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and Intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, for Suffern, 9 A. M., for Mercer, 9 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Mercer, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:20 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 8, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Side, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 9 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3, 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the Connecticut Valley railroads can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NEHRO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 12:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

BIRDS FOR SALE.—LONG BREED CANARIES —very cheap, in a private family, No. 361 West 23d-st.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860.....$6,013,355 20

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60	$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,687 71	
Annuities	12,164 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,649 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	70,942 34	$563 574 21
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,656 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6 421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 56	
Real Estate	40,239 13	
Due from agents	20,456 60	$6,989,856 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135 00 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,988 12

Net Increase in Cash Assets	$975,091 64
Amount at Risk 1st February, 1860	$36,319,279
Amount issued during the year	5,051,291
Total	$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead	2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861	$37,397,583
Of which are:	
For Life	$36,260,183
For Endowment Assurances	1,311,650
For Short Terms	823,750—$37,397,583

Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,831
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are:		
For Life		11,911
For Endowment Assurances		394
For Short Terms		286—12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN D. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. VELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WARSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. E. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ASHATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term, the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Assets Jan. 1, 1860.....$576,664 91

RECEIPTS.

Premium and Charge to policies	$203,671 23	
Interest and rents	3,953 40	
		211,274 60
Total		$817,939 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$52,085 00
Amount paid for other Policies purchased	16,764 10
Dividends and Profits paid with-drawn	8,299 59
Commissions, Physicians' Fees, Taxes, Insurance	29,136 39
Office expenses, Advertising, Printing, Stationery	15,872 02
	116,457 40

ASSETS.

Cash in United State Trust Co. and on call	$25,000 00	
Central Manhattan Bank	3,923 63	
Part in Bank of America	2,6 58	
Bank of Commerce	451 58	
United States Treasury Notes	17,746 19	
New-York City Bonds	29,850 00	
Brooklyn City Bonds	23,000 00	
Loans and Mortgages	475 550 00	
Real Estate in New-York	8,500 00	
Interest and Rents receivable	6,043 36	
Premium Policies	41,521 00	
Due by Agents	19,245 97	
Deferred Premiums of 1867	30,186 33	
Assets, Jan. 1, 1861		701,482 14
Total		$817,939 51

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

And other losses, known or reported, amount to $13,000. Whole number of Policies issued in 1860.....1,039
Whole number of Policies issued since the organization.....8,551

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHERMAN KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
A. A. LOW,	ISAAC WILLIAMS,
JAMES BARNES,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOEL N. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. HATCH,	JACOB HARSEN,
J. LEN A. LUQUER,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOSIAH BARDEN,	HANSON K. CORNING,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
JOHN H. ARNOLD,	JAMES GALLATIN,
CAROLL E. VERMILYE,	HERMANN GELPCKE,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.

Medical Examiner, JAS. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D.
Consulting Physician, GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D.
Actuary, N. G. DE GROOT.
General Agent, J. B. GATES.

Prospectus, with rates of insurances, endowments, &c., may be had gratis on application at the office, No. 40 Wall-st. The next triennial division of profits will be made March 4, 1863.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
J. EARLE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 28 Chambers-st., New-York, June 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given, that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment upon real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the time prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 332, Section 3.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION, who are in arrears, are hereby notified and required to pay all such arrearages, at the office of said Association, No. 443 Eighth-avenue, before the expiration of sixty days, from the date hereof, or their shares will be declared forfeited, in accordance with Act 4 of an act entitled "An Act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations".—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. law-6w W*

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmaceen de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; in most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock. Wednesday, Feb. 20

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

CAPAUTINES,

the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D, Post office, New-York.

CONSUMPTION AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—Can only be cured by preparations of the Mexican Anacahuite Wood. The Aborigines, Creoles and Europeans in Mexico have long been aware of the healing power of this wood, and trials of its efficacy have been made for more than a year in the hospitals of Prussia, which have proved so successful that hundreds of boles of it have been ordered for Germany. One of the undersigned, Dr. C. KROG, lately from Berlin, having had considerable experience in lung diseases, by the application of said wood, have put up a laboratory for preparations thereof, and have opened a depôt and office for the sale of the same, at No. 54 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, where the Doctor may be consulted from 10 to 2 o'clock daily. The office for the sale of our Medicines is open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Invalids residing in the interior, in sending, per letter, the extent and circumstances of their sickness, can have medicine sent them by express C. O. D., post private per letter.
Dr. C. KROG & CO., No. 54 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, on moderate charges. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Woman, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City Post. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun no ararly grave. Read Dr WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs steady, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions, sent to me for consultation, No. 17 West House-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF HOSTON, WILL not practice in New-York (as proposed) until May 1. Notice will be given to location.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. Fearful Consequences.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without a no instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It locks on the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book (or nothing) that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, expose the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—The Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Treasurer Agent H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 51 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.
INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER I. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.
JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
Executors.
O10-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.
JOHN N. CHESTER,
W. W. CHESTER,
Executors.
ja16-law6m W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.
WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS,
Executors.
ja16—law6m W*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm.
PIERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKIDMORE, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 20.
Rates not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,
WILL sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beeck-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. Comstock, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. Gray, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC On Saturday, June 1.
From the Pier foot of Canal-s
Returning, leave Havre:
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.
And Southampton this day following.
For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 68 Wall-st.
L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURGH, SATURDAY

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

speak, Mr. LINCOLN was finally prevailed to mount the coping of the door way to the hotel, outside of the window, where he could be seen by the vast crowd below, and after bowing his acknowledgments for his enthusiastic reception, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN FROM THE ASTOR HOUSE WINDOW.

FELLOW-CITIZENS; I have stepped before you merely in compliance with what appears to be your wish, and not with the purpose of making a speech. I do not propose making a speech this afternoon. I could not be heard by any but a very small fraction of you at best, but, what is still worse than that, I have nothing just now to say that is worthy of your hearing. [Applause.] I beg you to believe that I do not now refuse to address you from any disposition to disoblige you, het, to the contrary. But, at the same time, I beg of you to excuse me for the present. [Applause, during which Councilman BARNEY said "That's enough." Alderman CORNELL handed the President back through the window.

Mr. LINCOLN frequently expressed a desire to retire, but it was not until the Superintendent of Police had sent in some of his force to help out the outsiders that all but members of the Common Council were unable to retire, and Mr. LINCOLN retreated to his bedroom.

MR. LINCOLN'S ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES.

Deputations from the Old and Young Men's Central Committees, the Wide-Awake Central Committees, (English and German,) the Central Campaign Club, and various other Republican organizations in the City, numbering altogether one hundred or over, met at the rooms of the Young Men's Central Committee, No. 618 Broadway, last evening, preparatory to visiting Mr. LINCOLN at the Astor House. Arrangements had previously been made at Albany for Mr. LINCOLN to receive delegations from the various Republican organizations at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 7¾ the delegates formed in line, and marched down Broadway, two abreast, to the Astor House, where they were ushered into the large dining room, on the north end of the Hotel.

It had been given out cautiously that Mr. LINCOLN would have a private interview with the prominent Republicans of the City at 8 P. M., but the numbers of the confidential communicants appeared to have been considerable, as about the hour named the hotel was besieged with eager applicants for admission. The tardy guests were hurried at supper by the busy preparations for clearing the dining-hall, the tramp of the files of police, and the discordant din of the expectant crowd. Manifold were the excuses to obtain admission to the charmed chamber where the hero of the day was to be seen. Now a bogus guest, and then a bogus reporter, or, perhaps, a regular, with extra reportorial pertinacity, would attempt to storm the vigilant guard at the door, but all was of no avail until nearly the appointed time, when, through some mysterious agency, the Press-gang, the privileged spectators, (among whom was the renowned THOMAS HYER, Esq.,) were slowly admitted. This "private interview" soon bid fair to be a very public reception, and finally grew to the size of a moderately large mass meeting, as the unterrified poured in. Policeman were inside in large numbers, but no one seemed to know where the President elect was to stand—whether at one end of the room, steaming over the heater, or at the other end, the centre of a group of curious waiters and other servants, whose vocation gave them privileged access to a portion of the hall. At length, amid no little bustle and confusion, the long-expected arrival is announced, and what with pushing, crowding, jostling, and a general Metropolitan Police flurry, a passage is cleared through a portion of the room, and the President elect is hemmed in by the eager crowd, while in feeble tones Mr. E DELAFIELD SMITH commences the welcoming address. The crowd, however, was not satisfied with the limited view of the President elect afforded by the fact of his superior height when standing on the floor with ordinary mortals. "Put him on a chair," "Get up on the table," was the general suggestion, and finding that no speech could be heard until this part of the programme was complied with, the Prince of rail-splitters complied—which gave the signal for a series of hearty cheers that almost shook the building.

ADDRESS OF MR. E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH then turned to Mr. LINCOLN and said:

Mr. LINCOLN: On behalf of the Republicans of the City of New-York, numbering thirty thousand, and swelled from the Democratic and Union ranks, as we firmly believe, to 40,000 or 50,090, we present you our heartiest greeting. It is a remarkable incident that there should have been but two receptions, until to night, in this room. One was to DANIEL WEBSTER the other to HENRY CLAY, and a third is now to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cheers] But, Mr. President, we meet you to-night, not as partisans, but as Americans and as citizens of the greatest and most glorious Republic of the earth. We greet you—we hope as patriots—with a firm trust and unswerving reliance. Our country is in a condition that calls for the anxiety of all who love its progress and its welfare. Our faith must be in the wise few and in the honest many. We greet you earnestly and cordially, and ask that we may hear your voice a few moments in response to the welcome we offer you. [Loud cheers]

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH TO NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am rather an old man to avail myself of such an excuse as I am now about to do Yet the truth is so distinct, and presses itself so distinctly upon me that I cannot well avoid it—and that is, that I did not understand when I was brought into this room that I was brought here to make a speech. It was not intimated to me that I was brought into the room where DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY had made speeches, and where, in my position, I might be expected to do something like those men, or do something unworthy of myself or my audience. I, therefore, will beg you to make very great allowance for the circumstances in which I have been by surprise brought before you. Now, I have been in the habit of thinking and speaking sometimes upon political questions that have for some years past agitated the country, and, if I were disposed to do so, and we could take up some one of the issues, as the lawyers call them, and I were called upon to make an argument about it to the best of my ability, I could do so without much preparation. But, that is not what you desire to be done here to-night.

I have been occupying a position since the Presidential election, of silence, of avoiding public speaking, of avoiding public writing. I have been doing so because I thought, upon full consideration, that was the proper course for me to take. [Great applause.] I am brought before you now, and required to make a speech, when you all approve more than anything else of the fact that I have been keeping silence. [Great laughter, cries of "Good," and applause.] And now it seems to me that the response you give to that remark ought to justify me in closing just here. [Great laughter] I have not kept silence since the Presidential election for any party wantonness, or for any indifference to the anxiety that pervades the minds of men about the aspect of the political affairs of this country. I have kept silence for the reason that I supposed it was peculiarly proper that I should do so until the time came when, according to the custom of the country, I could speak officially.

A VOICE—The custom of the country?

I heard some gentleman say: "According to the custom of the country." I alluded to the custom of the President elect, at the time of taking the oath of office. That is what I meant by "the custom of the country." I do suppose that, while the political drama being enacted in this country, at this time, is rapidly shifting its scenes—forbidding an anticipation, with any degree of certainty, to-day, what we shall see to-morrow—it was peculiarly fitting that I should see it all up to the last minute, before I should take ground that I might be disposed (by the shifting of the scenes afterwards) also to shift. [Applause.] I have said, several times, upon this journey, and I now repeat it to you, that when the time does come, I shall then take the ground that I think is right—[applause]—the ground that I think is right—[applause, and cries of "Good, good"]—right for the North, for the South, for the East, for the West, for the whole country. [Cries of "Good," "Hurrah for LINCOLN," and applause] And in doing so, I hope to feel no necessity pressing upon me to say anything in conflict with the Constitution; in conflict with the continued Union of these States—[applause]—in conflict with the perpetuation of the liberties of this people—[applause]—or anything in conflict with anything whatever that I have ever given you reason to expect from me. [Applause, and a voice: "Good boy."] And, now, my friends, have I said enough? [Loud cries of "No, no," and three cheers for LINCOLN.] Now, my friends, there appears to be a difference of opinion between you and me, and I really feel called upon to decide the question myself. [Applause, during which Mr. LINCOLN descended from the table.]

Amid the crush of crowding and the tramp of busy soles, Mr. LINCOLN ran the gauntlet of the crowd to the further end of the room, partially protected by the police as far as they were able, from the spontaneous nature of the movement. In a short time, however, the trusty Metropolitans managed to form a line on either side of the Presidents, and established a sort of faucet for entering the room. Many fears were expressed that Mr. LINCOLN would be wearied by the contemplated hand-shaking, but he good-naturedly said he could stand them all, provided they would all go out. And then the rush commenced, and after admonitions to "shake easy," "hurry along," "make quick work," and sundry like suggestions, the crowd began to move out rapidly, Mr. LINCOLN taking them, hand-over-hand, with hearty grasp and earnest shake, saying to all, "How d'ye do?" "God bless you," "Glad to see you," &c, &c., as the moment suggested. When the stalwart TOM HYER came along—one of the few who approached Mr. LINCOLN'S height—somebody cried out, "That's TOM HYER." "I don't care, so long as he don't hit me," responded Mr. LINCOLN, amid much laughter. One man said, "I will have mercy on you, Mr. LINCOLN," and considerately passed without the hand-shaking. The operation was, however, no little task, and it was frequently suggested that the crowd was augmented by accessions from some side-door. Such was not the case, however, and after the tide had ebbed to slack water, Mr. LINCOLN was hurriedly rushed through a side-door to the desired privacy of his apartments.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEPTIONS.

During the evening, Mr. LINCOLN was waited upon by delegations from the Electoral College; from Kings County, headed by Mayor POWELL; from the various Clubs of New-York doing service in the Republican cause; and by a host of friends. At 9 o'clock, the order was given to let all out and nobody in, and shortly after Mr. LINCOLN was left to the rest of his private inclinations.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Police arrangements were admirably planned and commendably executed. With the order for parade a hint was incorporated to the effect that it would be well for the men all to wear their best clothes, and furnish themselves with new belts and yellow kids. The hint was very generally acted upon, and each of the thirteen hundred men, composing the force detailed to preserve order at the depôt and along the route of the procession, looked spruce enough and conducted himself in a manner worthy of an individual complimeet from the distinguished visitor. The force was disposed into two divisions, under the command of Inspectors DILES and LEONARD. These divisions were subdivided into eight detachments of 150 men each, and a *corps d'occasion*, comprising the Broadway squad and others, to the number of one hundred more. A captain was selected and placed in command of each detachment, and to each was assigned a given space along the route over which to hold despotic sway. The citizens of New-York, however, on this occasion did not lose their reputation for order, as no attempt was made by the throng which fringed the sidewalks to break the police lines. As soon as the last carriage in the *cortège* passed by, a line of officers formed in its rear, allowed the crowd to follow and surrendering the street again to its ordinary uses.

Mr. LINCOLN expressed himself highly pleased with the perfect order that had been preserved. Soon after his arrival at the Astor House, Commissioner ACTON was presented to him, and incidentally spoke of the Police arrangements. Mr. LINCOLN supposing him to be the Superintendent, congratulated him upon the noble body of men under his command, but having been informed of his mistake, remarked that he should be glad of an introduction to Mr. KENNEDY, to whom he desired personally to express his acknowledgments. Afterwards Mr. KENNEDY was presented, and the President elect greeted him with much cordiality. He said:

"I am happy to express my thanks and acknowledgments to you, Sir, for the admirable arrangements for the preservation of order. I can assure you that they were much appreciated.

Mr. K.—Oh! I merely did my duty, Sir—that was all.

Mr. L.—Yes; but a man should be thanked for doing his duty right well.

Twenty-four men, under command of Sergeant WILSON, of the Harbor Police, and Sergeant PAUL, of the Third Ward, will remain at the hotel during the sojourn of the Presidential party in the City. It is deemed advisable to keep this force at hand, in order to prevent intrusion on the part of the over-curious. After the Republican Committee had tendered their congratulations and departed, Mr. LINCOLN requested that all the policemen remaining in the hotel should be mustered in the reception room. This was done, when he shook hands with each, propounding questions with reference to the organization of the force, and reiterating his thankfulness for what had been accomplished by them for his personal convenience.

Adequate preparations have been made on the part of the Superintendent in view of the public reception to be given by Mr. LINCOLN at the City Hall to-day.

DISPLAY OF BUNTING ON THE SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR.

There was a handsome display of bunting upon the shipping which lined the East River. Conspicuous among the vessels thus decorated, were the ships *Isaac Webb* and *Neptune*, of CHAS. H. MARSHALL'S Liverpool line; the *New-World*, belonging to CORNELIUS GRINNELL; the *Liverpool*, of GRINNELL, MINTURN, & Co.; the *John Bright*, belonging to WILLIAMS & GUION; A. A. LAW'S ships: the *Asa Eldridge*, of H. L. HALLETT'S London line, and also several vessels in the HAVRE trade. All these craft displayed a profusion of bunting, everywhere prominent being the American ensign; the Rogans, international, and other codes of signals, serving to set off the general effect. The *John Bright* also displayed the English Jack at the fore. The Texas, New-Orleans and other Southern lines of vessels hoisted no colors. HECKER & BROTHERS' large establishment, the Seaman's Home, the different Bethels, and many private establishments along the river, both on the New-York and Brooklyn side, flung their colors to the breeze, in honor of the President elect of the United States.

The boats of the Union Ferry Company, and those of GEORGE LAW'S Williamsburg line, which are almost uniformly decorated upon public days, made no display on the occasion. It was stated, in reply to some inquiries on the subject, that the display was reserved for the official reception to-day.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A regular meeting of this Club was held in the Cooper Institute last evening. The subject of serenading Mr. LINCOLN last evening was introduced, and after some discussion it was decided that under the circumstances the proposed compliment had better be omitted. JOSEPH HOXIE then addressed the Club upon the general topics of the day, after which the meeting adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT TO DAY.

The official reception of Mr. LINCOLN by the City authorities will take place in the Governor's Room in the City Hall at 11 A. M. this morning, after which the President elect will receive his friends. He has accepted an invitation to visit Barnum's Museum to-day.

Mrs. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, accompanied by the President elect and *suite*, will attend the opera to-night, and afford to the citizens of New-York one of the most favorable opportunities of paying polite courtesy and satisfying curiosity without any display of unnecessary or obtrusive rudeness. The opera selected for the occasion is the "Ballo in Maschera," the scene of which, it will be remembered, is laid in Boston, the Cradle of Liberty. The arrangements will be completed in such a way as to prevent an undue crowd, so it will be well for those who would be present on this occasion to secure their seats in time.

The Wide Awake Central Committee will serenade Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN at 12 o'clock to-night. The National Guard Band has been engaged for the occasion.

PROPOSED RECEPTION IN JERSEY CITY.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council and citizens of Jersey City, have completed their arrangements for the reception of President LINCOLN. The President elect will be received on board of a ferry-boat, provided for the purpose, and while crossing the river, a salute of thirty-four guns will be fired on the dock, by the Hudson County Artillery. Upon reaching the wharf, the President elect will be escorted to a platform in the depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, and introduced to the citizens by His Honor, Mayor VAN VORST. The balcony in the interior of the depôt, will be reserved exclusively for the ladies, who will be admitted at 8 A. M., and gentlemen will be admitted at 9½ o'clock. The depôt will accommodate from 8,000 to 10,000 persons, and all who gain admission, will have a good opportunity of seeing and hearing Mr. LINCOLN.

INVITATION TO VISIT READING.

READING, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 19.

A Committee left this afternoon for New-York, to invite Mr. LINCOLN to visit Reading.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Vice-President elect, left Boston yesterday morning, and was expected to arrive in this City on the 4½ P. M. train, but for some reason, not yet explained, he got off the train at a place called Windsor Locks, between Springfield and Hartford, where he will stop until the arrival of the Boston express-train to-day, when he will continue his journey to New York, arriving here at 4½ o'clock. A Committee, representing the City Wide-Awakes and the Rocky Mountain Club of Kings County, were in waiting at the New-Haven Railroad depôt yesterday to escort Mr. HAMLIN to the Astor House, but on the arrival of the train, they were informed, much to their disappointment, that the Vice-President elect was not on board.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

The Senate met at 1 o'clock.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) said he believed the people of his State were in favor of a settlement of the difficulties, and if separation must come, peaceful separation. He presented a petition signed by 1,200 voters of St. Paul, asking for a settlement.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) wished to object to explaining petitions at length. We might as well sing psalms to a dead horse, as thus take up all the time of the morning hour.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a petition signed by over 600 citizens of Jersey City, requesting Congress to stand firm by the Constitution as it is, and secure the enforcement of the Federal laws.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a large number of petitions in favor of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. SEWARD also presented a petition, signed by a large number of citizens of New-York, stating that in their opinion the petitions sent to Congress were full of complaints of the state of the country, which only serve to make matters worse, and do not represent the true state of the country. Therefore, they ask Congress to enact a law for the suppression of unmitigated scribbling.

A resolution for the relief of JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, former Minister to Peru, was passed.

The consideration of the President's Message was postponed until Thursday.

The Tariff bill was taken up and the amendments of the Committee proceeded with. A proviso was added to the clause concerning Treasury notes, that the authority to issue be limited to the 30th of June, 1862.

A motion was made that the value of the Treasury notes be increased from $20 to $50 each.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) spoke against the amendment, and said the credit of the Government would be reduced because of traitors in the Cabinet, and because worthless bonds had been issued by millions. Threats had been made that unless certain things were done, the Government would have no money. Let the cities shut up their vaults. Ever since the Lord destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah, it has been known that the great cities are full of corruption. But we could go to the people, and make an appeal to them and raise all the money we wanted. Why has the credit of the Government fallen so low?

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said he thought it was very clear,—because States had seceded, and more were going unless a new policy were adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER said he did not think so; but because there were traitors in the Cabinet who had issued millions of worthless bonds. It had been understood that the Government would be maintained at all hazards. Had there not been traitors in the Cabinet and imbeciles in the Presidential chair, the credit would to-day have stood as high as ever.

Mr. CLINGMAN wanted to know why after these men had gone out, the credit did not rise.

Mr. CHANDLER said, because the party is still in power, though the individuals had gone out.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked if the party were going out in two weeks, and then the credit is going up so high, what need is there for all this legislation now?

Mr. CLARK said he would tell the Senator. It was because they had got the credit down so low, that it would take some time to raise it. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLINGMAN said if the new power was going to come in so soon, surely they could get all they wanted without asking the States to indorse notes.

Mr. CLARK, of N. H., (Rep.,) said he did not ask the States to indorse. He only asked them to do something, so they might come forward with men of small means, and he would put arms around the Government and hold up so strong that no traitor could overthrow it.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked why we could not borrow on the same terms as the last Administration.

Mr. CLARK said that the Democratic Administration had borrowed so many times in the same quarter, and so often declared bonds worthless that even the men they borrowed of would not lend any more.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to—23 against 22

The Senate then took up, in Committee, the Tariff Bill.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the duty on wood screws, and insert 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

After a discussion, the amendment was not agreed to—16 against 24.

Mr. MASON said the Committee on Foreign Relations had received a communication from that Department that the duty on wines in the bill might lead to some trouble in regard to the treaties with Portugal, &c.

After a debate, on motion of Mr. SIMMONS, the bill was amended so that a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* was placed on all wines.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to amend so as to place a duty on all wool worth under 24 cents per pound, of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

A long discussion ensued, and the amendment was lost. Yeas, 19; Nays, 23.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, so as to place a duty of 5 per cent. on all wool under 18 cents per pound.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) argued at some length against the amendment, contending it would only injure the manufacturers, and not benefit wool growers.

The amendment was adopted, 23 to 20.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to amend, so as to increase the duty on hemp other than Russian hemp. Lost.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment, that after June 30, 1861, all bounties on fishing vessels on the Banks or elsewhere be repealed and cease. Lost.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. Ayes, 6; Nays, 27.

Mr. GREEN asked if a quorum was present, and what constituted a quorum.

The President, Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) in the Chair, said he could not decide what constitute a quorum.

Mr. GREEN said he would not raise the question now, but he thought at the proper time it ought to be settled.

Some other amendments were adopted and the bill was reported to the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a preamble reciting the clauses of the Constitution, relative to the amendments thereto, and adding,

Whereas, Varied and conflicting opinions prevail among the members of this House in regard to the causes which have produced the unhappy disturbances now afflicting our country, and in regard to the proper mode of quieting and adjusting these disturbances and guarding against their future recurrence, therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House the proper tribunal to which the existing disturbing questions should be referred, for deliberate consideration and final settlement, is a Convention of delegates from the several States of the Union, to be called in the mode prescribed in the Constitution.

Mr. FENTON offered the above as a substitute for the propositions of the Committee of Thirty-three. Ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. STANTON, authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers, the question being on its third reading and engrossment.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that there was much misapprehension in regard to this bill. It was erroneously supposed it was to raise an army to march into the seceding States to subjugate them. He called attention to the acts which the bill proposed to amend, and to show the necessity for present legislation. The law of 1795 provides for calling out the militia for the suppression of insurrection in any State against the authority of the United States. The second section provided for calling out the militia to aid in the execution of the laws, where they are resisted by combination, or are sought to be overcome by the ordinary judicial process. In his judgment the law covered cases of insurrection against the authority of the United States, but Ex-Attorney-General BLACK entertained a different opinion, and that it only authorized the President to call out the Militia to aid officers of a Court in the execution of processes, and to overcome combinations against the execution of some particular law, and did not authorize the calling out of the militia to put down general insurrection. But to remove and avoid this ambiguity of the Committee on Military Affairs, he had deemed it his duty to extend the law not to any specific case, but whenever there is resistance to the authority of the United States.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired whether he understood the gentleman's premises to be that there is an insurrection against the authority of the United States.

Mr. STANTON—Certainly.

Mr. SICKLES—Then there is a difference of opinion between the gentleman and the President-elect. As the latter is meeting the idea with ridicule, there is certainly a great discrepancy.

Mr. STANTON—Suppose the theory of the present Administration is, that States have no constitutional right to secede, that their action is revolutionary, and secession is treated in no other light. In the nature of these things there could be no difference of opinion, in this respect, between the present and the incoming Administration.

Mr. SICKLES said, this Administration has not asked for any such measure, and if the next Administration concurs with it, then the bill ought to be abandoned. As Mr. LINCOLN says "there is no danger," he did not want additional forces for the purpose of subjugating seceding States.

Mr. STANTON replied, no one has an idea of subjugating anybody, but it was desirable to enforce the laws with the exhibition of the least possible force.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,)—The President says, "Secession is revolution; it may be justifiable, but it is revolution." These are his precise words.

Mr. STANTON resumed. As to what the existing Administration would do, if charged with the responsibility of administering the laws for the next four years, he did not know, but because the term of the present Administration will expire in two weeks, there was no reason why the public property should not be protected in the manner proposed. To avoid unnecessary excitement, the introduction of the bill was deferred to the latest day. He proceeded to show the necessity of the passage of the bill, saying six States have seceded, and organized a separate hostile Confederacy, which, according to report, may have fifty Regiments and fourteen million dollars.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) was understood to say that the Southern Confederacy had no hostile purposes.

Mr. STANTON replied, but they recognize the theory of secession, and it cannot be said that they will abandon it. At Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, and elsewhere, the authority of the United States is superseded, and the Federal laws cannot be executed; no duties can be there collected without some immediate measures be adopted. Aside from the ordinary mode of collection, one of two things remains to be done, either that right of secession must be recognized and the execution of the laws abandoned; duties must be collected or the laws creating ports of entry suspended. If the collection of duties at Southern ports is resisted, and a Southern army marched toward the North, and if an attempt is made to capture the Capital of the Republic, any Administration must protect itself against aggression. Suppose Virginia and Maryland should, within twenty or thirty days after the 4th of March, be precipitated into secession and make hostile demonstration, 5,000 troops could not be concentrated at the Capital within less than sixty days, as the entire strength of the army does not exceed, 16,000 men, scattered over a large expanse of country. Were they to leave the Executive without means of repelling an invasion which might happen within twenty days after the rising of the present Congress? They must give the President means of defence, protection, and for the collecting of the revenue in the least objectionable manner.

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) referred the gentleman to that part of the Constitution forbidding Congress giving the preference to one part over another, and asked in view of this fact, whether the ports of the seceding States could therefore be closed.

Mr. STANTON replied that he was not discussing that question, but he did not think that there was any difficulty about it. He thought Congress had plenary power over the subject.

In reply to a question asked by JOHN COCHRANE, he said no man contemplates marching a hostile force to any State of the Southern Confederacy, unless it was absolutely necessary for defence, and the Southern army marched on Northern soil, or on this Capital.

JOHN COCHRANE—Only as a defensive measure against aggression?

Mr. STANTON—Certainly. In conclusion, he denounced the previous question.

Mr. HOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said, with much earnestness, if there was to be a declaration of war under the pressure of the previous question, he called on the men around him to stand by the peace of the country and the rights of the South, to resist the bill to the last.

Mr. STANTON said the only reason why he demanded the previous question was that if the bill went over the morning hour it could not be passed till a future day. But for this reason he would have the bill open for discussion.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was willing, if the Republicans gave an opportunity for discussion, to give a longer time than the brief limits of the morning hour. The Republicans had put through every important measure under the operation of the gag. If forty of us stand up firmly, you will never pass the bill till we have had discussion.

JOHN COCHRANE—Pass this bill when you may, it will, indeed, be the *mourning* hour for the country.

Mr. STANTON was willing that the bill be debated throughout the day, if no factious opposition be then made to its passage.

Mr. BOCOCK did not think that the gentleman should ask a vote on the bill to-day. They had not been able to examine its provisions and compare it with the law it is intended to revive. We are expected to vote by the passage of this bill a declaration of war, when the bill itself has not been printed. He would say as the Duke of Argyle said to George II., "If you intend to convert the country into one grand hunting ground, give us an opportunity to lift our voice that all the people may prepare for the change." The Duke then said, "I go home to prepare for the change."

Mr. HINDMAN, of Ark., (Dem.,) was not disposed to ask a moment's delay. He was desirous that the bill be forced through under the previous question, that the country may know the determination of the Republicans.

Mr. PAYNE, of Va., (Dem.,) rose to a point of order, and amid intense excitement, Mr. BURNETT said he hoped he would not be understood as desiring to come to an immediate vote. He had supposed that the gentlemen on the other side would give an opportunity for discussion on a measure involving such momentous questions.

Mr. STANTON repeated that he would give the whole day for discussion if the gentlemen on the other side would not then resort to factious opposition.

Mr. BOCOCK—You are attempting to involve the country in civil war.

Mr. PAYNE insisted on his point of order.

Mr. HASKIN, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said Mr. STANTON had yielded him the floor for the purpose of asking a question. He never made factious resistance.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Maryland, (Dem.,) amid calls of order, spoke about the bill as being the most inopportune, and was understood as suggesting a night session for the discussion of the bill.

JOHN COCHRANE—I propose, by unanimous consent, to make it a special order, and take a vote on the 22d of February. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and half a dozen others, occupied the floor at the same time, and all of them speaking amid great excitement.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll on laying the bill on the table.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) when his name was announced, said he voted Aye, that an opportunity might be had to discuss the bill, and avoid such hasty legislation. The bill is not fully understood, and ought to be discussed.

While he was making these remarks he was interrupted by objections and calls of order from the Republican side.

Mr. BUTLER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) rose to a question of personal privilege, and, though loudly called to order, he warned the Chairman of the Military Committee not to press the passage of the bill. There was no more efficient mode to break up the Union. He voted Aye.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) when his name was called, said while the Peace Congress is here I regard this as a disunion measure, and would vote aye.

Mr. BINGHAM said that this was the best disunion proposition ever made, but he would vote to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. SICKLES—The people of the North will regard this measure as substituting coercion for justice, and the abandonment of conciliation for war.

The question to lay the bill on the table was decided in the negative, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adrian, Allen, Anderson of Mo., Anderson of K., Avery, Barr, Bocock, Boteler, Bonligny, Brabson, Branch, Bristow, Burch, Burnett, Horace F. Clark, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craig of N. C., Davis of Ind., Dejarnette, Edmondson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hamilton, Harris of Md., Harris of Va., Haskin, Hindman, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Kunkel, Lamar, Leake of N. C., Leake, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Va., Maynard, McKentry, Millson, Moore, Nelson, Niblack, Noell, Peyton, Pryor, Quarles, Riggs, Robinson of Ill., Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Simms, Sickles, Stout, Thomas, Vallandigham, Vance, Wheelon, Woodson, Wright—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Aldrich, Alley, Babbitt, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conway, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Frank, Freech, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hall, Helmick, Hickman, Howard of Mich., Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin of Penn., Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of Ill., Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Mich., Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McBean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Penn., Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Potts, Edwin R. Reynolds, John H. Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of R. I., Royce, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Penn., Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tracker, Tompkins, Train, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Walton, Wallace, Washburne of Wis. Washburne of Ill., Wells, Wilson, Windam, Wood and Woodruff—105

Mr. COBURN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) proposed that the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three be postponed till to-morrow, in order to afford the discussion on this bill. It ought to be discussed, because it was evident that the bill is imperfectly understood.

Mr. SICKLES—Is it to be wondered at when the bill has not been printed and discussion denied?

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked that by common consent the bill be printed in the *Globe*.

Mr. STANTON—It is printed this morning.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—The *Globe* is not yet distributed.

Mr. ALNDICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.)—But it will be very soon.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that his colleague (COBURN) wanted to postpone his peace measure in order that a War bill be discussed.

Mr. COBURN'S reply was not heard in the reporters' gallery.

The morning hour having expired pending the question on a third reading of the Volunteer bill, the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) made a speech against secession, and argued in favor of the enforcement of the laws.

The Senate joint resolution repealing the act of last session for the benefit of DE GROOT, was taken up.

Mr BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) advocated its passage.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Am.,) said DE GROOT was a constituent of his, and it was but fair that the resolution should be referred for examination.

The resolution was then passed.

The House then considered the Senate's amendment to the Naval bill.

That making an appropriation for the building of additional sloops of war coming up, Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wished to make remarks in opposition to raising a naval force to carry on war against a portion of the country.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said it was not a war measure. The vessels could not be built in eighteen months.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) said if the Federal Government is not to have an army and navy it had better be stopped of all means of defence, and surrender at will to all who attack it.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said every measure was to be opposed as force on the war measure. We are trying to keep the peace, and for the purpose of keeping peace we want an army and navy.

The Committee rose.

Recess till 7 o'clock for speeches only.

EVENING SESSION.

Messrs. PETTIT and PORTER, of Indiana, addressed the House, the latter supporting the recommendations in the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, opposed all Union-saving measures, and made an Anti-Slavery Anti-secession speech.

Mr. BLAKE contended that, as the Republicans have not violated the Constitution they should not be called on to compromise with traitors. Men who have been hanging like leeches on the Government have been driven from power, and that is simply why we have these troubles. A minority wants to rule the majority. Adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Abraham Lincoln, President elect, Mrs. Lincoln and Robert T. Lincoln, of Springfield, Ill.; Hons. G. H. Pierce, of Boston; N. B. Judd and D. S. Davis, of Illinois; Major Hunter, Major Sprague, Capt. G. W. Hogan and Capt. J. Pope, of the United States Army and Col. E. E. Ellsworth, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Hons. N. Goodwin, of Maine, and George Bliss, of Springfield; J. A. Gilmore, of New-Haven, and W. Sewell, of Paris, France; H. Huegnet and C. Seidler, of Europe; Col Steveeson, of Nashville, and G. B. Pickett, of Kentucky are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts; A. H. Champion and A. S. Taylor, of Savannah, Ga.; Julius Monus, of Buffalo; W. J. Walker and lady, of San Francisco, and N. Wheeler and lady, of Bridgeport, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel

Capt. Eddy, of the U. S. A.; R. L. Jones, of Pennsylvania; B. Maguire, of England; J. Kershan, of Kansas; J. H. Thomas, of Georgia; L. Stanford, of California; C. J. Morrill, of Boston; E. B. Hubbells, of St. Louis, and E. L. Lee, of Buffalo, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Chas. Phelps, of New-York; M. Lamenier and J. O. Bartholomew, of Paris, France, and B. Gonzales, Gnayaquil, are at the Everett House.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO DR. GUILMETTE.—The Cooper Union Music Class will give a testimonial concert to Dr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE, in Cooper Institute, this evening. A grand National Anthem, composed expressly for the occasion, will be sung by the Doctor and chorus, the words of which are by an eminent Episcopal Clergyman, and the music by C. JEROME HOPKINS, Esq. The music class under Dr. GUILMETTE'S direction, has become one of the most pleasing features of the Cooper Union, and the proposed compliment to him is well deserved.

MR. MEAGHER'S LECTURE.—Through a mistake in the date we were led to say that Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER'S lecture upon "Recent Events in Ireland—English Connection and French Invasion," would be delivered *last* evening. It will be delivered *this* evening, in Irving Hall, which will, doubtless, be crammed by Mr. MEAGHER'S friends and admirers.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR.—Nos. 10, 35, 38, 40, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 53, 15, 54, 55, 43, 58, 59 64, 65, 42 2.

NOTHING SINCE THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK EVER PRODUCED

Such a wonderful stir in the market as the advent of Prof. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR. In it we have all the Scientific Medical Skill acquired in a close study of thirty years or more. The cures it has performed are so numerous and striking as to arrest the attention and confidence of the most intelligent all over the country, and thousands will bless the day that their attention was called to such an article. But, as the reader will see is our habit, we prefer to let others, and those who are disinterested, tell the story. We cannot publish all, so we select the following, and say read, and doubt if you can.

BATT

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2939. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Peace Conference and its Deliberations.

Passage of the Tariff Bill Through the Senate.

Exciting Debate on the Navy Bill in the House.

The Seven Steam Sloops of War Appropriation Agreed to.

Federal Affairs Before the Virginia Convention.

ARKANSAS GONE FOR THE UNION!

Reported Outrages of the Secessionists in Texas.

Abortive Attempt to Hoist a Secession Flag in Nebraska.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In the Peace Conference to-day. JAMES C. SMITH, of New-York, made a strong speech against compromise. Several members say it was one of the best speeches yet made. He took nearly the same ground as that assumed by Mr. FIELD. The debate took place upon the proposition to incorporate a provision for a National Convention as an alternative clause in the pending proposition for adjustment of the national difficulties.

AN attempt will be made to-morrow morning to force a vote. The result is doubtful. A proposition may then be made by Virginia that the Convention adjourn *sine die*, in view of the fact that the object of calling the Convention is unattainable.

Mr. D. D. FIELD, of New-York, also made a lengthy speech, not ultra but decided, against any sacrifice of principle under the coercive policy of the South. He thinks that Mr GUTHRIE'S proposition for a division of the Territories by the line of 36° 30', will pass with an alternative clause, providing for a National Convention, if it does not pass Congress, or will evidently fail. Mr. FIELD left for New-York, to-night, to attend to a law case there, but will be back on Saturday.

The Virginia delegation gave notice to-day that the next movement would be a Convention of Southern States, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, with guarantees, and an invitation to all States desiring so to do to enter into the Confederacy. This is simply a roundabout way of declaring for secession, and nothing more.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

A gentleman who arrived this afternoon from Richmond reports great excitement at the Virginia Convention, growing out of STANTON'S bill before Congress. If the bill should pass, his impression is that Virginia will secede at once. The Commissioners here express doubt of any such programme.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

As was anticipated, there was a lively time to-day in the House upon the "Force" bill, introduced by Mr. STANTON. He and the Republicans say it is not a Force bill in any just sense, but simply an amendment to the Army bill, providing necessary resources for the Army in case of emergency. It revives the law of '96 authorizing the use of volunteer militia, and makes complete Mr. BINGHAM'S "Force" bill, without being a part of it. Mr. STANTON defended the bill ably. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM opposed it violently, in a very demonstrative speech.

But the exciting scene was during the speech of Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, in the course of a debate between Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (Unionist,) and Mr. BROWN, (Dem.) Mr. GARNETT said all the Border States were likely, in the end, to go with the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. ANDERSON denied this, and proclaimed the loyalty of Kentucky, so long as her rights are respected. Tremendous applause followed this announcement

Mr. BROWN, who is but little over twenty-five years of age, and who has never spoken in Congress before, replied, asking Mr. ANDERSON if he was in favor, under all circumstances, of remaining in the Union.

Mr. ANDERSON'S reply to this was most eloquent and patriotic, and the galleries and floor indulged in loud and prolonged applause. Cries of "Clear the galleries," "Clear the floor first," and a storm of mingled hisses and applause ensued.

Mr. COLFAX, who was in the Chair, finally threatened to clear both floor and galleries, and order was at last restored.

Mr. BROWN replied to Mr. ANDERSON'S question, if he favored secession, in a clearly enunciated spread-eagle speech, eliciting much admiration and congratulation, but evading the question.

Mr. GARNETT declared himself for the immediate secession of Virginia, and the galleries again applauded and hissed.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, excitedly exclaimed: "That is the first patriotic speech made on this floor this year."

Mr. BARR, of New-York, reproved him, and Mr. HINDMAN responded: "If you never heard such doctrine before, I have taught you a new lesson now."

The discussion was continued for some time in the same strain, but the Democratic side of the House urged Mr. GARNETT not to allow Mr. ANDERSON to reply to Mr. BROWN.

The bill was finally postponed without a vote.

THE DEMOCRATS CHANGE FRONT.

The Democrats to-day have changed their policy, and determined to allow a vote on Mr. STANTON'S bill after debate, instead of defeating it by faction. They say now that they prefer letting the bill pass, and to throw the responsibility on its friends.

THE NAVY BILL.

The House passed the Navy bill just as it came from the Senate. It now remains to be seen whether Mr. BUCHANAN will attempt to defeat the provision for the construction of new war-sloops. He has told personal friends that he should not allow it to become a law.

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE TARIFF.

In the Senate to-day, on the Tariff bill, Mr. DOUGLAS made a long speech, proposing the Zollverein system of commercial intercommunication with all countries.

THE DUTY ON COFFEE.

The report that the duty on coffee has been reduced to half a cent in the new Tariff bill is untrue. The duty is fixed at a cent and a half per pound.

SECESSION AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

I learn that there is quite a snarl in the French Legation, growing out of contradictory information sent to Paris. M. MERCIER, since his arrival, has been in the keeping of BENJAMIN, SLIDELL and MASON, who have filled him with secession ideas. The official reports from Consuls and other sources, conflicted with his dispatches, and explanations have been required.

Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister, is also a Democrat and sympathizes with Secession.

Dispatches from Europe announce it as the determination of the European Powers to stand by the fixed policy of recognizing no new Government before its recognition by the Government out of which the new one has been carved. The recognition of Belgium by the Congress of Vienna in 1831 is the only exception to this policy during the present century.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The Police regulations for the Inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, have been completed. A large number of the Washington police now attend way-trains between this place and Baltimore. The Baltimore police are on duty on the Philadelphia road. Pickpockets and rowdies will have no show, therefore.

Gen. SCOTT will not officiate in the inauguration procession, as health and age will not permit it.

MR. ASHMUN AND THE CABINET.

The report that GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, was at Albany with the Lincoln party is incorrect. He is at home. It is stated here quite positively that he will be invited to a place in the Cabinet. Letters received to-night from a high source state this as an undoubted fact.

H. WINTER DAVIS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

The friends of H. WINTER DAVIS say he will be nominated to the Supreme Court by Mr. LINCOLN, but this probably is more conjecture, or the means taken to bring him into notice as a candidate for the position.

MR. LINCOLN'S HOUSE.

The house in Franklin-row, taken for the party of the President elect, is being rapidly fitted up for their reception Work on it commenced to-day. Several artists have already been on the ground sketching it.

The Republican Club has made the necessary arrangement for the inauguration procession.

THE REPORT ON THE KANSAS CLAIMS.

Mr. TAPPAN will report to-morrow probably upon the Kansas claims of persons who had property destroyed during the revolutionary troubles in that Territory. The report agrees upon the appointment of a Commission which within a limited time shall settle and adjudicate all the claims, which amount to about $400,000. The report goes into all the details of the troubles, and is made up upon evidence under oath. It charges the cause of the troubles upon the Federal Administration, and, upon the broad ground that the Government is bound to protect all its citizens, and that it failed by neglect or willful connivance to do so, recommends the payment of the claims by Congress.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. ARMSTRONG, in relation to his surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard to armed insurgents, dissolved to-day. Capt. ARMSTRONG will escape with censure only for some of his acts, particularly for not having turned over the men under his command to Lieut. SLEMMER at Fort Pickens

Warrants have been issued from the Navy Department to the following Third Assistant Engineers in the United States Navy, viz.: Albert Aston, of Connecticut; F. G. McKean, John Wilson and Philip Voorhees, of Maryland; H. N. Melony, of Pennsylvania; John T. Tucker, of Virginia; E. J. Whittaker, of Massachusetts; Wm H Williamson, of Pennsylvania; S R. Brooks, of Missouri; James J. Noble, Albert Murray, Wm. J Smith, of Maryland; A. H. Able, J. H. Toombs, and H. Misener, of Pennsylvania.

CAPT. MAFFIT AND THE CRUSADER.

Capt MAFFIT is here, and has reported the facts of the late cruise of the steamer *Crusader* off the coast of Florida. He had no intention of visiting New-Orleans. Capt. MAFFIT has asked for a few days' leave of absence.

CAPT. MEIGS RECALLED.

Capt. M. C. MEIGS, has been recalled from his banishment in Florida to take charge of the Washington Water Works. He arrived in Philadelphia a day or two since, where he will remain with his relatives a short time, then return to Washington and resume his position in the Engineer Corps.

THE CONVENTIONS WITH COSTA RICA.

The President to-day signed the bill carrying into effect the recent conventions with Costa Rica and New-Grenada. The Commission will probably be nominated this week.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb 20.

The mail contractors in the seceded States are continually asking whether they will be paid as heretofore, to which the Post-office Department responds affirmatively, stating that drafts will be issued to them on the Postmasters, to be paid from the Postal revenue collected in thos those States.

The Postmaster-General has removed the route-agent between Grafton and Parkersburgh, Va., on the ground that he left his business without permission to engage in the secession movements in that State.

Several Postmasters in Kentucky and Tennessee have been removed for a similar cause

The Peace Convention will, according to present indications, take a final vote on the pending proposition, on the 22d, WASHINGTON'S birthday.

For the first time a flag-staff has just been erected on the War Department building for the display of the National flag.

The House Select Committee of Five on the President's Message, transmitted Jan. 8, will, to-morrow, make report relative to the stationing of vessels, etc., saying that the defence of the Atlantic coast has been greatly neglected, and concluding with a resolution censuring the Secretary of the Navy, for, as they charge, accepting, without delay or inquiry, the resignations of officers who were in arms against the Government when tendering the same.

It has been ascertained that a larger number of vessels are afloat now than for the last twenty years, and other vessels may be fitted out during three or four weeks. There is, however, a deficiency of lieutenants, midshipman, masters and medical officers, as well as seamen. The law limiting the last named to 6,500 men.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE—LITTLE PROBABILITY OF AN AGREEMENT—EFFECT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE—LAST OF DE GROOT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb 19, 1861.

The Peace Convention is no nearer an agreement than on the day of its first meeting; and the probability is that the deliberations of two weeks have only served to develop irreconcilable differences. I predicted in a letter to the TIMES, that the Convention would do nothing, or worse than nothing—that they would very probably agree to something like the Crittenden proposition, which can never be assented to by a Republican Congress, or that they would come to no agreement. If the Virginia Convention, instead of the Legislature, had had the appointment of the delegates to this Peace Convention, a better result might have been looked for. The State Convention represents the people on the question of the Union, but the Legislature only represents the Secession rump of the disorganized Democracy. That body has sent here three Secessionists at heart, however they may wish to disguise the fact, with the arch traitor JOHN TYLER at its head, who, in 1841–'2, cheated the old Whigs out of their splendid victory, and marched over with drums beating and flags flying, under the escort of a corporal's guard, headed by WISE, to the enemy's camp. It is announced this morning that the Convention will agree upon terms which will be satisfactory "even to the Virginia Commissioners." Nothing could be more fatal to the proposed objects of the Convention than such a result, if it were possible. But no intelligent man will, for a moment, believe that the Republicans in the Convention will ever assent to the slave-code theories of JOHN TYLER; and if any such agreement shall ever be made, it will be after half the Republicans shall have retired.

If the Southern Delegates to the Convention had the independence and the intelligent comprehension of Northern sentiment, to adopt the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, their labors would terminate in the happiest results; but this is scarcely to be hoped. Southern politicians of all parties are prone to form ideas of "compromise" on the basis of a surrender on the part of the North. It never enters their minds that a compromise implies mutual concessions. The Republicans have yet done nothing but elect a President, fairly and constitutionally; they have brought forward no measure of legislation in regard to Slavery in the Territories, in the District of Columbia, or in the forts and arsenals; and yet they are called upon for a "compromise." They are called upon to disavow the principles on which they elected President LINCOLN, as a *sine qua non* of adherence to the Union. In ordinary circumstances, such a demand would be treated with contemptuous silence. The Democratic Party, four years ago, would have thus treated a similar demand on the part of the Republicans, and have added insult in place of retracting their principles. But by common consent it seems to be admitted that Southern complaints must be treated with more considerate delicacy. The South is the weaker party, and its "peculiar institution" renders Southern opinion peculiarly sensitive. Republicans are, therefore, not indisposed—even the least facile portion of them—to do whatever may be consistent with principle to reassure the South. But Southern politicians make a great mistake when they count upon a surrender of principle on the part of the Republican Party.

The effect of the passage through the House of the bill for the collection of the revenue in the disaffected districts has been to renew the panic feeling among the Southern friends of Union. They are again in violent trepidation from the apprehended effects of that measure upon the Southern mind. They ask for concessions of political principles on the part of Northern members, and yet they are unwilling to pledge themselves to the simple enforcement of the laws. The very party which, during the Presidential contest, had no other platform than the pompous declaration in favor of "the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws," is now shocked and horrified at the idea of seeing their own professions of principle carried out. Do not the supporters of BELL and EVERETT subject themselves to the suspicion, by their present course, of only intending the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law? Are we not warranted in concluding that they only proposed to enforce obnoxious laws in Free States, while laws repugnant to Southern sentiment were to remain dead letters?

The moral effect of the abandonment of seceding States, without so much as an effort to retain them in the Union, would be the entire destruction of the General Government, if not of all government. A Government which acknowledges its want of power to enforce the laws in one case, abdicates, and there is nothing left of it Anarchy must ensue, and anarchy will be followed by despotism, or by a reconstruction on a wholly different basis. The people of the whole country, North and South, must look this question in the face, and must determine whether they will abandon the Constitution bequeathed to them by their fathers, at the dictation of a defeated political faction, or at best of a section whose object is the revival of the African Slave-trade. If the Cotton States shall be permitted to withdraw from the Union, after seizing the forts and arsenals, and the public property, accompanied with insult and defiance to the national flag, the Constitution will cease to be worth the blank parchment on which it is written. Republicanism—not merely in the party sense—will become a by-word of contempt and ridicule, and the last great experiment of self-government will have been made in vain.

The Southern Unionists who insist that the seceding States must be protected in their disobedience to the Constitution and laws, and who loudly protest against the collection of the revenues, appear to forget the effect which the adoption of their imbecile policy would have upon themselves. Are they willing to have an interior line of Custom-houses established from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, along the boundary which will divide the two Republics, or would they be so complacent to the secession traitors as to permit them to import, free of duty into the Union, whatever they choose of home production and foreign manufacture? They must take one or the other horn of the dilemma. Either the Slave States, which adhere to the Union, must cordially coöperate in the collection of the revenue at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and Galveston, or they must submit to the inconvenience of having Custom-houses at the intersection of the boundary line between the two Republics, with every railroad, navigable river, and common road, from the eastern extremity of South Carolina to the western border of Texas. Whatever advantages now accrue to the States from the diversified modes of communication across this line must be given up, unless, indeed, the whole South secedes; and in that event the same difficulties and inconveniences will occur on the northern border of the South.

An old hobby of mine, the De Groot swindle, is at last disposed of. Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina, yesterday, moved, on the part of the Committee on Claims, the repeal of the joint resolution, on the authority of which this attempt to rob the Treasury of $119,000 was based. It was a great favorite of the lobby in its day, but it now lies buried under the mountain-weight of infamy which is suggested by the name of FLOYD. I feel that I have rendered the State some service in exposing this infamous attempt at fraud, to which the chicane of the lobby had in some degree committed both Houses of Congress; but, after all, I must admit that if it is now consigned to a grave which can know no resurrection, the fact is mainly due to the interest which FLOYD took in its success. May it long remain a solemn warning to members of Congress against placing implicit confidence in the disinterestedness of lobby-men, high and low

OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE UNION MEN.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Official vote of Washington County: Majority against a Convention, 974; average majority of the Union ticket, 1,400.

Prominent secessionists are gradually conceding that the State has gone against a Convention by a large majority.

FORT SMITH, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Four Counties in Western Arkansas, viz., Banton, Washington, Sebastian and Crawford, have elected Union Delegates to the State Convention, by over 4,000 majority. The majority against a Convention in the same Counties is also about 4,000.

EXCITEMENT AT NEBRASKA CITY.

OLD FORT KEARNEY SEIZED BY THE SECESSIONISTS AND RECAPTURED BY THE UNIONISTS.

NEBRASKA CITY, Tuesday, Feb 19.

Old Fort Kearney was taken possession of last night by a party of Secessionists, and this morning a Palmetto flag waves over the fortress, bearing the inscription "Southern Rights."

Great excitement prevails, and efforts are being made to take the fort by the Union party.

LATER.—An attack was made on the Fort this morning at 10 o'clock, and, amid great excitement, the Palmetto flag was torn down, and the Stars and Stripes raised in its place.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The telegraphic reports that ex old Fort Kearney the Palmetto flag was raised, does not apply to the present new Fort Kearney, where Col. MILLER commands, and, if I understand his views, and the temper of his troops, before the Stars and Stripes are ever hauled down, every man will die at the foot of the flag-staff.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Ve, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled today.

A large number of resolutions on Federal relations were offered.

Most of the resolutions expressed attachment to the Union; in favor of an equitable settlement of the existing difficulties; denounce coercion and declare the purpose of Virginia to resist it.

Some of the resolutions declare that the "Union of the South is the safety of the South, and that each State should speedily resume the powers it delegated to the Government when it was formed."

A resolution was tabled for raising a Committee to inquire whether any movement of arms or men had been made by the General Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering on Virginia, indicating preparations for an attack or coercion.

A resolution providing for the holding of a Convention of the Border States at Wythsville, on the last Thursday in March, was referred.

A resolution calling on the Commissioners of the Peace Conference for information whether any settlement acceptable to Virginia was likely to result from their deliberations, was referred.

Mr. CLEMENS made a speech denying the statement that he had franked incendiary matter to free negroes and others in Virginia. He pronounced the franks forgeries.

The Committee reported that all but sixteen counties in the State had been heard from, and that the majority for a reference of the action of the Convention to the people was 52 857.

Mr. CRITTENDEN will soon be invited to address the people here on national questions by a large number of prominent men.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

In the State Senate, to-day, Mr. DOUGLASS offered joint resolutions declaring that in view of the resolutions sent to Virginia from the North, that Virginia reiterates her declared purpose of resistance to coercion, and pledges herself to meet force by force in the effort to maintain the true principles of the Constitution and uphold the rights of the slaveholding States. Ordered to be printed.

The resolutions of the Michigan State Legislature were sent back without a word of comment.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

OUTRAGES BY THE SECESSIONISTS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

An extra overland coach arrived here this morning from Sherman, Texas. The conductor and passengers report the seizure at Fort Chadbourne, by Texans, of the coach, with its mail, now overdue here The property of the Company within reach is also seized, and the agents and other employes are said to be imprisoned. It is also reported that Forts Chedbourne and Belknap have been captured.

UNION MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb 20.

A meeting of the Union Working-men was held in Faneuil Hall to-night, when the Hall was completely filled. Mr. JONATHAN PRESTON presided, and Messrs. DURANT, KELLY, BAIL and others addressed the meeting.

An address to the workingmen of the State was adopted, urging Union in the strongest terms. The address is a lengthy document, but it is liberal in its propositions.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

The United States steam frigate *Mississippi* is now almost ready for sea at Boston. Her condition has been reported to the authorities, and orders for her immediate outfit are said to be in contemplation.

The ordnance authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard have not been often busier than they are now. Batteries for the *Perry*, *Savannah*, *Harriet Lane* and other vessels are being prepared, and will soon be finished. The armaments of the steam-frigates *Roanoke* and *Wabash* are to be increased by four guns each, and the batteries of the *Mohawk* and *Cruiser* will be put in a most efficient state. The stock of shot and shell on hand is large enough to supply any contingencies. Capt. GANSEVOORT has got the entire department in the most perfect order.

Orders for the departure of a considerable portion of United States troops from Governor's Island are daily expected. At present over three hundred men are on the ready list, and ambulance materials for a force of that number is susceptible of almost immediate use. It is said that three officers were detailed to go with the soldiers, whose destination has not transpired.

Another detachment of recruits has arrived on the island and one of United States dragoons left for Carlisle, where they are to be drilled and fitted out for regimental duty.

A steamer took ordnance stores to Fort Monroe from Governor's Island yesterday.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

MR. LINCOLN IN NEW-YORK.

His Reception and Speech at the City Hall.

Entente Cordiale Between the Mayor and the President.

Six Thousand Citizens Welcomed Individually and Six Thousand More Collectively.

How Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Spent the Day and Evening.

Yesterday morning Mr. LINCOLN breakfasted, by invitation of Messrs H. GRINNELL, Esq, together with a number of representatives of the mercantile wealth of the Metropolis. The party included Messrs. ASPINWALL, MINTURN, Capt. MARSHALL, W. M. EVARTS, Mr. WEBB, Ex-Gov. FISH, Mr. TILESTON, and other gentlemen of equal note.

A VETERAN CONGRATULATOR.

After returning to his hotel, Mr. LINCOLN was called upon by a veteran voter of 94 years of age, who has voted at every Presidential Election, and cast his last ballot for "Honest ABE." The interview was pleasing to both parties.

GOING TO THE CITY HALL.

The morning, up to 11 o'clock, was agreeably occupied in receiving the various distinguished gentlemen who called, and at the hour named the Common Council Committee, headed by Alderman CORNELL, made their appearance to escort the President to the Municipal head-quarters. Two carriages were provided for the Presidential party, who were forthwith hurried through the gaping crowd, amid the most enthusiastic cheering, to the entrance to the City Hall, whence through the excellence of the Police arrangements of Mr. KENNEDY, an unobstructed passage was afforded to the Governor's Room. The scene on this line of march was but a repetition of that which has characterized Mr. LINCOLN'S every appearance since the commencement of his present journey—only intensified up to the New-York standard.

Meanwhile Mayor Wood, the Common Council and members of the Press, had been admitted to the Governor's Room, and were eagerly awaiting the arrival which was at length announced by the shouts of the crowd on the stairs, reverberating through the building like a miniature thunder storm.

Escorted by Alderman CORNELL, Mr. LINCOLN entered, hat in hand, and advanced to where Mayor Wood was posted, behind WASHINGTON'S writing desk, and immediately in front of Gov. SEWARD'S portrait. The bustle of the Aldermanic and Councilmanic rush for good places having in a measure subsided, Mayor Wood, in a voice that seemed for moment slightly tremulous, spoke as follows:

MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH TO MR. LINCOLN.

MR LINCOLN: As Mayor of New-York, it becomes my duty to extend to you an official welcome in behalf of the Corporation. In doing so, permit me to say, that this City has never offered hospitality to a man clothed with more exalted powers, or resting under graver responsibilities, than those which circumstances have devolved upon you. Coming into office with a dismembered Government to reconstruct, and a disconnected and hostile people to reconcile, it will require a high patriotism, and an elevated comprehension of the whole country and its varied interests, opinions and prejudices, to so conduct public affairs as to bring it back again to its former harmonious, consolidated and prosperous condition.

If I refer to this topic, Sir, it is because New-York is deeply interested. The present political divisions have sorely afflicted her people. All her material interests are paralyzed. Her commercial greatness is endangered. She is the child of the American Union. She has grown up under its maternal care, and been fostered by its paternal bounty, and we fear that if the Union dies, the present supremacy of New-York may perish with it. To you, therefore, chosen under the forms of the Constitution as the head of the Confederacy, we look for a restoration of fraternal relations between the States—only to be accomplished by peaceful and conciliatory means—aided by the wisdom of Almighty God.

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY TO MAYOR WOOD.

Mr. LINCOLN, who, during the Mayor's speech, had preserved his characteristically thoughtful look, with that sort of dreamy expression of the eye, as if his thoughts were busily engaged, stepped back a few paces, drew up his tall form to its fullest height, brightened his face with a pleasant smile, and spoke as follows:

MR MAYOR: It is with feelings of deep gratitude that I make my acknowledgements for the reception that has been given me in the great commercial City of New-York. I cannot but remember that it is done by the people, who do not, by a large majority, agree with me in political sentiment. It is the more grateful to me, because in this I see that for the great principles of our Government the people are pretty nearly or quite unanimous. In regard to the difficulties that control us at this time, and of which you have seen fit to speak so becomingly, and so justly, as I suppose, I can only say that I agree with the sentiments expressed by the Mayor. In my devotion to the Union, I hope I am behind no man in the nation. As to my wisdom in conducting affairs so as to tend to the preservation of the Union, I fear too great confidence may have been placed in me. I am sure I bring a heart devoted to the work. There is nothing that could ever bring me to consent—willingly to consent—to the destruction of this Union, (in which not only the great City of New-York, but the whole country has acquired its greatness,) unless it would be that thing for which the Union itself was made. I understand that the ship is made for the carrying and preservation of the cargo, and so long as the ship is safe with the cargo it shall not be abandoned. This Union shall never be abandoned unless the possibility of its existence shall cease to exist, without the necessity of throwing passengers and cargo overboard So long, then, as it is possible that the prosperity and liberties of this people can be preserved within this Union, it shall be my purpose at all times to preserve it. And now, Mr. Mayor, renewing my thanks for this cordial reception, allow me to come to a close. [Applause.]

THE PEOPLE INTRODUCED.

Mayor WOOD then stepped forward and shook hands with Mr. LINCOLN. The gentlemen of the Common Council, Comptroller HAWES and other distinguished personages, were introduced by Mayor WOOD, and then Mr. LINCOLN was requested to take up his position for the reception of the unterrified. He was first placed where the crowd passed him from right to left, but he did not seem to like that position, and said, pointing to the statue of WASHINGTON, "Let me stand with my back to the old General there," which, with sundry jocular remarks, was acceded to, and the desired position assumed. A line of Police was then formed from one door to the other, so that the crowd could pass by Mr. LINCOLN and into the street rapidly.

AN AVALANCHE.

At length the order was given to open the door, and with the aid of a platoon of police that difficult feat was accomplished. It was like turning on the Croton, or tapping a new barrel of ale, or opening a bottle of champagne. The crowd gushed in with an effervescence, and a pop somewhat indicrous to behold, though a very serious matter to undergo. They shouted and crowded and swelled. Now a dozen or so would shoot into the room as if discharged from a piece of ordnance; now they would drip through like lumps from a coagulated mass; now they poured in like an avalanche, to the great discomfiture of the abrased policemen, against whom all who entered were obliged to brush.

Merciless reporters stood by and watched the agon of the occasion, making outrageous puns, such as, "They are members of the *Press*" "*Jam satis*."

Mayor WOOD considerately informed Mr. LINCOLN that he could please himself about making hands, and also that the crowd could be stopped at any moment if desired, (as one would shut off the gas or the Croton) Mr. LINCOLN however, said he would stand it a little while, and the tide continued to pour in.

It was amusing to see the bewildered look of the injected visitors suddenly emerging as from the compressions of a pop gun to the comfortable quarters between lines of police. Some looked wildly about, wondering where was the President; some stopped to pin up sundered garments smooth their wrinkled attire, recover the equilibrium of their collars or stretch cramped limbs, or cry "Whew!" and feel cool. All were huddled along as rapidly as possible, despite efforts to slide off among the privileged permanent tenants of the room.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAID, AND WHAT MR. LINCOLN REPLIED.

Nearly every man had a word for Mr. LINCOLN'S ear. "God bless you," "Stand firm," "Glad to see you," &c. were the favorite greetings, but there was an occasional greeting, "How d'ye do, Uncle Abraham," said a frisky youth; "I am glad to see a President who has some reverence for the laws of God," said a gentleman in a white cravat; "It's a hard day's work you have, Mr. LINCOLN," said another. One stout old lady, who had braved the thickest of the crowd and lost her husband in the *melée*, but found him again, took an especial long look, and informed Mr. LINCOLN that her husband was a member of the Legislature.

Ex-Mayor HARPER was introduced by Mr. KENNEDY, and told Mr. LINCOLN that the nation needed his best efforts.

For nearly an hour the crowd poured in at the rate of over three thousand per hour, and still there was no abatement, and at the suggestion of Mayor WOOD and intimate friends, Mr. LINCOLN stopped shaking hands, saying to such as offered, "They won't let me shake hands any more." He still, however, made exceptions in favor of the ladies and the venerable gentlemen.

Thirty of the Veterans of 1812, headed by Col. RAYMOND, came in in a body, and after shaking hands, presented a series of complimentary resolutions, which Mr. LINCOLN put in his left coat-tail pocket. Shortly afterwards another of the Veterans came along, and said, "We are the old boys, and you must not forget us when you get into your station."

Commodore BREESE, Capt. FOOTE and Capt. GARDINER received special welcome, the President conversing with them several minutes, and making an appointment to see them again.

To one visitor who announced himself from Canada, Mr. LINCOLN said, "I suppose I must shake hands with the representatives of foreign nations."

A gentleman from Illinois insisted upon shaking hands, but Mayor WOOD said, we have forbidden the President to shake hands."

A TALL CUSIOMER

Much merriment was occasioned among all in the room as a remarkably tall man stalked up to pay his respects to the President evidently thinking that he could tower up to the six feet four of the rail-splitter, Mr. LINCOLN good-naturedly turned round to try his stature, back to back and brought down the house when it was seen that he was at least two inches the teller. Mr. H. DEWEY, the tall gentleman referred to, who is, by the way, a Green Mountain Boy, laughingly said: "Well, I will give in." Mr. LINCOLN subsequently remarked, "I saw he was stretching himself to make the question, so I thought I would try it."

A LONG JOURNEY.

Among the crowd that passed in was one gentleman who did not attempt to shake hands, although he said, "I come forty miles to do it, but never mind." Mr. LINCOLN reached out after him and gave him a cordial grasp.

A NOVEL FLAG.

Among others who came was a well known gentleman who, as he advanced, with his cloak thrown over him, said, "The flag of the country is looking at you." [Laughter.] Mr. LINCOLN said, *sotto voce*, "I hope it will not lose any of its eyes."

TALLER THAN THE TALLEST—GOOD FOR JERSEY.

Another general hurst of merriment was occasioned as a huge man was seen making his way toward Mr. LINCOLN, and the latter was obliged to say he would give in this time, for his rival measured six feet six inches, and weighed nearly 250 pounds. He proved to be Capt. ACKER, of New-Jersey, who, for the nonce, divided the honors with the President Mayor WOOD remarked that there was a good deal in stretching.

MORE OF WHAT THE PEOPLE SAID.

One visitor looking at Mr. LINCOLN, said, "No compromise," but met with no response.

"I hope you will take care of us. I have prayed for you," said another.

"But," said Mr. LINCOLN, "you must take care of me."

"I am a Black Republican lawyer," said another, "and this is my son." Both father and son stood gaping with vacant stare at the President, until made to move on by the P. lice

"Is the country safe?" asked another.

"I hope so; but you people must know it, however," said Mr. LINCOLN. And to another he said, "deal honestly."

"May you so satisfy the people that you will receive the unanimous vote of the electoral college," said another.

"But they won't let me shake hands," replied Mr. LINCOLN.

At 12¾ o'clock it was proposed to close the door, but the crowd was suffered to pour in until precisely 1, when the doors were closed, and no more admitted, although the crowd seemed as great as ever. Toward the last, however, quite a number of ladies, mostly elderly women, were admitted, and with them Mr. LINCOLN invariably shook hands.

MR. LINCOLN ON THE BALCONY.

In obedience to the general request, Mr. LINCOLN finally showed himself on the balcony. Mr. LINCOLN spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I do not appear for the purpose of making a speech. I design to make no speech. I appear simply to see you and allow you to see me. [Applause.] I have to say to you what I have said to audiences frequently on the road from my home to this place, that in the sight I have, I suppose the best of the bargain. I assume that you are all for the Constitution and the Union—["Hip, hip, hurrah!"]—and the perpetual liberties of this people I bid you farewell. [Applause, during which Mr. LINCOLN retired.]

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The excellence of the police arrangements, which were under the special care of Superintendent KENNEDY, was beautifully demonstrated, when, at the close of Mr. LINCOLN'S speech, it was announced that he was about to leave. The police, who had apparently been gathered in a knot in the crowd like other spectators, suddenly faced outwards, and rapidly cleared a space leading from the City Hall to the carriage-way, and also for the carriages to drive no and pass. Mr. LINCOLN and suite were accompanied to the carriage door by Mayor WOOD and a number of members of the Common Council and despite the vast crowd, the distinguished guests were not in the slightest incommoded. Mr. KENNEDY noticed that the carriages about to drive into the inclosure were followed by a crowd of boys, who were on the point of thus securing excellent places, and gave the word to Deputy CARPENTER to "shut off the boys," which was neatly done, to the great chagrin of the urchins.

A SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEW.

As Mr. LINCOLN was about to step into the carriage door he shook Mayor WOOD warmly by the hand, and leaning forward, audibly thanked the Mayor for the kind reception and pleasant attentions extended on behalf of the City. One of the City Fathers who was near at hand, says "Mr. LINCOLN told Mayor WOOD that, without intending any disparagement of others, he considered his (Mr. WOOD'S) speech the most appropriate and statesmanlike yet made on a like occasion, and that he (Mr. LINCOLN) indorsed every word of it."

This is regarded in Aldermanic circles as one of the most significant of Mr. LINCOLN'S utterances, and a decided point in favor of the Mayor. The Mayor's speech, it will be remembered, suggests that the restoration of fraternal relations between the States can only be accomplished by *peaceful and conciliatory means*, and as Mr. LINCOLN indorsed the speech both in his public reply and his alleged communication to Mr. WOOD at parting, it is argued that he is committed against a coercion policy, and they give to Mayor WOOD the credit of thus drawing out the policy of the incoming Administration. The Indianapolis speech of Mr. LINCOLN,

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

VIEWS OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE KELLOGG AND MEDILL FIGHT AT THE NATIONAL—STATEMENTS OF BOTH PARTIES—THE INAUGURATION BALL—ARRANGEMENTS FOR IT, &C.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The "mill" between Judge KELLOGG, of Illinois, and Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the editors and proprietors of the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, which took place at the National Hotel last evening, is the general topic of conversation to-day in all circles. The facts of the case are these, as set forth in the statements of both parties: Mr. KELLOGG and MEDILL have heretofore been fast friends, and both staunch Republicans, but when KELLOGG made his recent compromise speech, MEDILL and many of his Republican friends regarded it as an abandonment of the Chicago Platform and Party principles. The *Press and Tribune* has all along been the most uncompromising paper in the West, and MEDILL has been at Washington writing the letters for it.

MEDILL wrote a letter to his paper, attacking KELLOGG'S speech and position in a very sharp and stinging article, some of the expressions of which were, perhaps, unnecessary for the purpose and uncalled for. KELLOGG says, that he became very indignant at this, and locensed at the persistent manner in which MEDILL and his paper had pursued him, and determined to make MEDILL retract or apologise for it. They met in the hall of the National, and KELLOGG says that he approached MEDILL and asked him for a private interview. This MEDILL declined, paying but little attention to what KELLOGG said. He then repeated the request, and said, you must retract, Sir, your infamous attack upon me in the *Press and Tribune*. MEDILL told him to say what he had to say there, and declined to go up stairs privately with him. He then, as he says, upon the impulse of the moment, struck MEDILL in the right eye, knocking him down, and was striking him in the face when the crowd rushed in and separated them. KELLOGG said, gentlemen, I am much obliged to you for pulling me off, for I should probably have killed that man if you had let me alone. He has persistently attacked me in his paper in the most infamous manner and I had no redress whatever. He declined to retract his libel and I have whipped him. What else could a man do under such circumstances? He then went to his room, and MEDILL was led away and taken to his room. His face was badly bruised, one eye closed, and his lip and forehead badly cut. He will soon recover, however.

MEDILL says that he never had any idea of injuring or misrepresenting KELLOGG. That he wrote freely and without stint or apology what he thought to be true, and what he regarded as the general sentiment of the people of Illinois. He says he was standing by the news stand in the hall of the National, with a paper in one hand, which he was reading, and his mail in the other. He was standing on one foot in a position to be very easily thrown over. KELLOGG approached without being observed by him and said, in a somewhat excited and violent manner, "MEDILL, I want to see you alone." MEDILL said, "What for?" "I want a private conversation with you about your infamous attack upon me in the *Tribune*," said KELLOGG. MEDILL said, "Say what you want to here; no one is listening." KELLOGG said, "Sir, you must retract that infamous libel or apologize for it." MEDILL declined to go up stairs, and the next he knew of KELLOGG'S intention he received a blow upon the face, striking his right eye, which knocked him down. He had no warning and no means of defence at hand, and KELLOGG immediately commenced striking him in the face and stamping at him with his feet. MEDILL seized him by the legs and thus avoided the kicks. Then the crowd pulled KELLOGG off, who immediately left and went up stairs. MEDILL says he was so badly stunned and injured that he could not follow him. He says he is glad he had no arms nor knife about him, as he should probably have killed KELLOGG on the spot.

These are the exact statements of both parties to the most disgraceful scene which has been enacted in Washington during this session. Both parties have their friends and apologists, but I think very few, if any, excuse Mr. KELLOGG'S resort to blows as a means of redress, even if the injury to him had been greater than it was. Mr. KELLOGG is a man of quick, fiery temperament, and was greatly exasperated at the article published by MEDILL. The general impression seems to be that MEDILL acted conscientiously in writing what he did; that KELLOGG'S provocation, both on account of the letter and editorials published by the same paper, was a strong one, but that nothing can excuse the act. The affair is much regretted on all sides, but as both are "spunky," it may not be ended yet. MEDILL will make no physical or legal demonstration against KELLOGG, but will probably pursue him in his paper to the end. This, of course, KELLOGG will resent again. MEDILL is rather a small, weak man, and KELLOGG very powerful. They are no match physically. Mutual friends will endeavor to adjust the affair.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed with Mr. ANGUS, of Washington, to erect the building for the Inauguration Ball, and superintend all the necessary preliminary arrangements. The work has been commenced. The building is to be 250 feet in length and 60 feet in width. There is to be a dining hall of the same length and 25 feet in width attached, with entrances from dressing-rooms, and main hall at the ends. The guests will pass in at one end and out at the other. Thus, all collision and confusion will be avoided. This work, as well as the other and more difficult part of the arrangements, is in the hands of persons fully competent. The ball bids fair now to prove a complete success.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

IMPORTANT PRACTICAL ADMISSION OF KENTUCKY SECESSIONISTS—KENTUCKY DEPENDENT UPON THE NORTH, AND DESTINED TO BE FREE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861.

Some of our Secessionists admit that we buy vastly more of the North than the North buys of us—that we are tributary to the North for the clothes we wear, for the tools of the mechanic, the implements of the farmer, even down to the handle of the axe and also for teachers for our children. They acknowledge the binding nature of this tie.

Yet they talk about Kentucky's reaping immense advantages from joining "The Southern Confederacy." They tell our merchants that the bulk of their trade is with the South, and that they must go for Disunion or break. They tell our manufacturers that manufacturing establishments will spring up along the entire Northern border of Kentucky, if she goes out; that Kentucky will be the Massachusetts of "the Confederate States of America," and Louisville their Lowell or Birmingham. Secession would secure and perpetuate Kentucky Slavery, and make Louisville the New-York City of the South! But our Unionists know better and talk better. They avow that their State and metropolis, out of the Union, would gain nothing and lose everything; that all their interests and pursuits would be prostrated, paralyzed and ruined. While cut off from the North and exposed to all the perils, risks and uncertainties attending their position and situation outside of the Union, this State and city could not procure nor raise nor use the material for any kind of trade or manufactures. All confidence would be lost—all sense of security gone—all business stopped, and everybody bankrupt.

Property of every kind, especially slave, would be insecure and valueless along a slave border, hostile, warlike, dark, and bloody. The exactions upon property, in the form of direct taxation alone, would be ruinous. Military rule and martial law, and forced loans and confiscations, would be the order of the day, but they could not save Slavery. The stupendous madness of Kentucky's secession would seal in blood the death-warrant of Kentucky Slavery. Mr. PRENTICE and many others predict that the whole State would, to all practical intents and purposes, be drained of its slaves the first year after separation from the Union, and that the northern border counties, which now contain one-fifth of all the slaves in the State, would be drained of them in less than three months.

Until free, however long or short the transition, Kentucky, out of the Union, would be so convulsed that nobody and nothing within her limits could prosper; and the capital, credit, population, and importance of Louisville would meanwhile suffer and decline immensely. Kentucky's transition from Slavery to Freedom, through secession, precipitation, convulsion and revolution, stampedes, and servile and civil wars, would of course be incalculably ruinous to all the existing interests of her citizens. When thus made free, she would, in fact and in effect, be altogether part and parcel of the North.

That Kentucky, with Maryland, Missouri and Virginia, will eventually be free—either through gradual and peaceful means or their opposite—and will use only free white labor as best adapted to their soil and climate, is not at all doubted by very numerous Kentuckians. HENRY CLAY always maintained this; and even the Secessionist, IVERSON, in the United States Senate, distinctly admitted it the 11th of last December. Mr. IVERSON then said: "The Border Slave States can get along without Slavery; their soil and climate are appropriate to white labor; they can live and flourish without African Slavery." PONTIAC.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS AND CONFEDERATION—VATICINATIONS OF KEITT—PASSAGE OF THE STAY LAW, &C., &C.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1861.

Although I have been accustomed to look upon myself as a quiet, home-abiding man, still, if I trust to the headings of my letters, I fear I shall stand convicted of having become a most unmitigated wanderer. Only a few weeks ago I broke my bread and indited my letters in the Confederacy of the United States—a Confederacy which my friends here tell me has since become extinct. A half moon later, I was in the Republic of Alabama; and to-night I find myself placed, without any of the pains or fatigue of travel, in the new "Confederate States of America." Although this, in general, may be looked upon as a very easy and satisfactory way of seeing the world, since it gives a man the privilege of using his own hair-brush, sitting by his own fire, together with a cheerful certainty of regular meals; still it has its disadvantages, for I find that this sort of traveling renders impossible the great solace of the itinerant brood—travelers' letters. Notwithstanding the very important events which have transpired in this city during the past week, still there has been very little to satisfy the curiosity or occupy the attention of the numerous strangers who have come hither to be present at the meeting of the Congress. Newspaper reporters, excluded from the floor, have been compelled to occupy themselves in admiring the depth and consistency of the prairie-mud, under which our streets are concealed, or in gazing at the river, which, raised nearly twenty feet by the recent rains, now spreads over the broad flats opposite the city. The meetings of the Congress have been held within closed doors, and nearly all the proceedings have been preserved sedulously secret. On Friday night, a person on Market-street, by glancing up, would have seen a few lights in the right wing of the Capitol; had he the curiosity to inquire, he would have learned that in this room they were settling the Constitution of the "Confederate States of America." This morning the doors were open for a few moments, and the crowd rushed in to witness the voting for the President. Some efforts to adorn the Hall have been made since it was occupied by the State Convention, but no change was more marked then that which was suggested by the comparison of this body with the State Convention, of which I had occasion to speak in my last. With HOWELL COBB as their Chairman, they form a grave and dignified body, and if it is all child's play they certainly are not aware of it. The vote for President and Vice-President was taken by States, and the opening and announcement of the votes one by one, excited breathless interest in the galleries. The choice of DAVIS and STEPHENS is received with universal favor, and will do much to make the movement popular in disaffected sections. Behind the chair of the President were the flags presented by the ladies of South Carolina, as designs for the National standard. The design was a cross containing six stars, one on a blue end another on a red field. The peculiar and unexpected appropriateness of this design for the National flag was explained in the evening by Mr. KEITT, in a balcony speech, where, in a spirit of prophetic inspiration he showed that the new Confederacy was soon to move Southward in the path of conquest, "pausing only when the Southern cross should flash down straight upon it." In the evening the Vice-President elect, ALEX. STEPHENS, was serenaded, and responded in a brief speech. Speeches were also made by TOOMBS, of Georgia; PERKINS, of Louisiana; KEITT and CHESNUT, of South Carolina; BARRY, of Mississippi; all expressing the hearty enthusiasm with which their States enter the "only free Republic on earth." CHESNUT regretted that, on this auspicious day there should be any place in the Confederacy where the flag of a Foreign Nation still floated, but he confessed, though without humiliation, that the stars and stripes—the stars belonging to the North and the stripes to the South—still floated in his own native State, in the harbor of Charleston. The Constitution which has been adopted provisionally, is doubtless already in your hands, and needs no comment. You have noticed the invitation it holds out to the Border States, by its position in reference to the Slave-trade, as well as the covert threat in the provision which renders it possible for Congress to pass laws forbidding Border Slave-trade. You will notice, also, that this city is fixed upon by the Congress as the present Capital of the Confederacy. A meeting was held by the citizens this evening, for the purpose of providing suitable accommodations for the President and his officers; after a short discussion it was adjourned to meet on Monday. The great difficulty in making suitable arrangements of this kind, is the purely provisional character of all the present regulations. The Provisional Government is to continue for one year, when the permanent organization will be fixed by a Congress appointed by the people.

Nothing is said of the Peace Convention now holding its session at Washington. Its action is looked upon as having no practical interest to States which are prepared to reject any concessions whatever. As I have repeatedly said, overtures of reconciliation will have no influence in staying the action of the Convention, but they do and *will* have great weight with the people. This State has placed at the disposal of the Congress $500,000 for warlike defences. As might be expected, some careful ones begin to inquire after the proposed scale of taxation, and grumble that several hundred men have been detained at Pensacola with no other apparent object than to increase the expenses of the State.

Great dissatisfaction is felt by many at the final passage of the "Stay law," and so great was the feeling of some of the members of the House that it brought on one of those little scenes with which our National Congress, during the past few years, has made us so familiar. A member declares if this law is to be looked upon as a law of secession, much as he has favored that movement, he must now deem it unfortunate; he is hissed, rejoins by throwing an inkstand, friends interfere, and apologies are made. *Sic itur ad astra.*

BRECKINRIDGE.

ACTUAL CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Along with this letter I forward you a copy of the Charleston *Daily Courier* of Tuesday morning, Feb. 12, in which two extracts of the NEW-YORK TIMES appear; the former containing a statement of "two carpenters from New-Jersey murdered in Charleston," for which there is not the slightest foundation; the latter relating to a tale about "destitute families from Charleston," which I believe to be equally untrue; if "troubles have driven away" any individuals from Charleston, these troubles must be sought for in individual and not in local causes, having any connection with existing political difficulties. No instance has ever occurred in this my native State, in which persons have been "driven away" for simply entertaining sentiments and opinions different from those which, in the present crisis, are here held to be correct. Fearing that the two articles above referred to have inadvertently found a place in your paper, I would request you, as a lover of truth, to contradict in your journal, these misstatements, which are calculated only to widen still more the chasm which now separates the Southern United States from the Northern States.

Peace and plenty and unanimity of sentiment now reign from mountain to sea-shore in South Carolina. My time and opportunities have been, since my return to my native State on the 15th December, religiously employed to learn the feelings and sentiments of our slave population on the plantations and in this city, and the result of my numerous observations warrants me in the assertion that our slaves cannot even be instigated to insurrection, and that, should these ever take up arms, it will be in defance of the family altar, which in our Southern section belongs equally to the Caucasian master and the negro-famulus, and is sacred to the latter under the genial influence of our "institution," which is slavery only "*in nomine*" and not "*in re*." Our serfs will arm themselves only against those blind reformers, whose ignorance of Nature's laws and of the true and normal relation between Caucasian and negro, on the American Continent, can only result in the disappearance and ultimate extinction of the black race before the pale face—a fate similar to that of the red man.

The cause in which our Southern Union is now engaged is one of truth, justice and humanity towards the Caucasian race, but mainly towards the millions of the African tribe, now living in America. The doctrine of the "ultimate extinction of Slavery by limiting it to its present precincts," would seal the doom of the negro for the American continent. If this doctrine were carried out, in less than a century, not a black face would be seen either North or South; or if seen, it would be but that of the demi-human being in the interior of Africa. Convinced that such is the sacred cause of humanity towards the negro race, as well as our own, we are now prepared to meet and repel with firmness any inroads which ignorance of our "institution" and negro-fanaticism may bring upon our own happy and prosperous home.

With the request that you will give due notice to your paper to these remarks, I remain

Truly and respectfully yours, *****

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Ex-Gov. WISE is determined to distinguish himself in the Virginia Convention. On the 16th he had quite a spirited altercation with Mr. MOORE, of Rockbridge, a conservative delegate. In reply to some conciliatory remarks made by the latter, the doughty Governor declared that he would have his own way first or last. "so help me God," and that way he defined to be to fight the real Disunionists, whom he did not think were the statesmen in the South who had been driven to do what some called wrong. The Republicans and Abolitionists are the real Disunionists, and they, exclaimed the Governor, are marching on the Capital. He implored Virginians not to wrangle among themselves, if they did cheap lands would lie open in the State for the Goths and Vandals of New-England to rush down and occupy. He had been accustomed to hear the sunrise gun at Fortress Monroe, when peace dwelt upon their shores and smiled within their homes. Now at every hour of the day he heard the booming thunder of practicing artillery—practicing artillery for excellence to drink their blood. Before long, said he, they might expect to have a Black Republican garrison at Gosport to rob their hen-roosts and steal their peculiar institutions. In reaching this climax the Governor had so wrought himself up that his gestures assumed rather a personal direction, in the opinion of Mr. MOORE, so that gentleman requested him not to be quite so fierce, as he did not admire that style of gesture. This had the effect of modifying Gov. WISE'S enthusiasm, and he proceeded to explain his position with less emphasis. Mr. MOORE followed in a few conciliatory remarks, and, if the reports be not impartial, rather got the better of his fiery antagonist.

TROUBLE BREWING.

A few days since the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* spoke of the result in Virginia as a glorious victory for Union men, and in its issue of Feb. 16, it plainly says that for this and other expressions threats have openly been made to destroy the character and business of the paper. These things have not been mentioned before, but now the *Chronicle* says it feels it has been forbearing long enough. Unrestrained popular passion, personal ambition, and party excesses have produced disunion, as it believes. And, unless these be checked, its fears are that they will finally result in civil war, loss of liberty, and the establishment of a military despotism. Against a state of affairs leading to these results the *Chronicle* utters a voice of warning. It reiterates the opinions expressed in the article which has created so much feeling; is glad that the Bell and Douglas men triumphed in Virginia, since it knows that there are no submissionists among them, calls the attention of those who threaten it to the fact that the new Government of the Southern Confederacy has not been sinned against, inasmuch as the State Convention of Georgia has not yet recognized it, and promises to declare its opinions and utter its warnings just as freely in the future as it has in the past.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola *Observer* has letters from Fort Pickens to Feb. 11. Five United States vessels were off the harbor, the *Macedonian, Brooklyn, Sabine, Wyandotte* and *St. Louis*. None but the *Wyandotte* entered the harbor, and through her communication, was kept up between the fleet and Fort Pickens. On the night of the 6th, it is said, it was confidently anticipated that there would be a collision between the Federal and State forces, and a letter to the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* details a series of manœuvres, which happily proved unsuccessful, to get the *Wyandotte* ashore by means of displaying decoy lights. No attempt to land troops was made, and the night passed quietly. The captain of the *Brooklyn* is represented as having been greatly incensed by the orders which he had received not to land his men at Fort Pickens, as his stores were not sufficient to last them for any length of time. The Captain of the *Sabine* is said to have declared that "he would not raise a flag of truce to enter an American port—he'd be d—d first."

The Alabama troops, which have been stationed at Fort Pickens, numbering 375 men, are to be relieved, and part of them to supply their places had already arrived. An impression prevailed among them that Fort Pickens had been reinforced, as cannon are mounted much more rapidly than they were before the fleet arrived.

Major CHASE had resigned command, and Major LOMAX was likely to be appointed to his place.

The statement recently put forth in a City paper to the effect that Major CHASE had grown rich by building forts, Lieut. MAFFIT says, does gross injustice to that officer, as whatever may be his opinions and course regarding secession, the Lieutenant, from a long and intimate acquaintance, regards him as an honorable gentleman, and is sure that he never made money out of Government contracts. Capt. MAFFIT is the more anxious to make this correction for the reason that the statement was apparently made upon his authority.

AFFAIRS AT FORT SUMTER.

The *Whig Press*, of Middletown, Orange County, publishes an interesting letter written by an officer in Major ANDERSON'S command to a relative in that county. It is dated at Fort Sumter on Feb. 7, and says that the soldiers are standing at their guns, port fires lighted, daily expecting an attack. From the batteries at Cummings Point six mortars bear directly upon Fort Sumter, and these are behind fortifications which will stand severe fire before they can be made untenable. It probably will be Major ANDERSON'S policy in case of an attack first to batter down Fort Moultrie and all the houses on Sullivan's Island, and then to take the other batteries *seriatim*. The officer seems to have no fear of the floating batteries which are said to be in course of construction. They will be under Sumter's guns for the distance of a mile at least, before they can be made available, and if they get under the walls "infernal machines" will be hurled into them. The writer also details certain other defensive preparations, and says that they have abandoned all hope of receiving aid from the Government, but gives his word that a manly and vigorous defence will be made.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* has seen a letter from a well-informed party—one, in fact, who is to participate in the attack on Fort Sumter—stating that an assault will be made before March 4.

POLITICAL TAX-GATHERERS.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the letter written by Gen. DIX, last October, in reply to a request from the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee for permission to assess the clerks in the Post-office in this City for election expenses. The General condemns the practice in question as degrading, says that he cannot allow the office to be so dishonored, and positively declines to allow any forced contribution to be levied on the clerks, whose salaries are barely adequate to the support of their families.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS IN GEORGIA.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Recorder* states that the following officers have been appointed for the army to be organized for the Republic of Georgia, consisting of two regiments of infantry: Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. David E. Twiggs to command the brigade. Col. W. J. Hardee, late of the U. S. Army, Colonel of the First Regiment; and Col. W. H. T. Walker, late of the U. S. Army, Colonel of the Second Regiment. Charles J. Williams, Esq., Lieut Colonel of the First Regiment; and E. W. Chastain, of Gilmer, Lieut Colonel of the Second Regiment. Capts. McLaws, W. M. Gardner and Alfred Cumming, late of the U. S. Army, as Majors of the regiments. Capt John Jones, the present State Treasurer, Quartermaster and Commissary-General, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

RECOMMISSIONED.

Gen. WRIGHTMAN a short time since refused to give Capt. SHAFFER a commission in the United States Army because he said he would not take up arms against the State of Maryland should such an act become necessary. The Washington *Confederation* states that to consequence of the representations of Messrs. GEO W. RIGGS, JAS. M CARLISLE and ROBERT OULD, Mr. BUCHANAN has had another commission made out, and that the probabilities are Capt. SHAFFER will receive his appointment.

DISAFFECTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *True Delta*, of Feb. 8, does not hesitate to condemn the action of the State Convention, as wholly unconstitutional. In conclusion, it says:

"In the very nature of things the Cotton Confederacy, if formed, must contain within itself the elements of its early disintegration, for either the efforts now being made by the Border Slave States to extort just concessions from the North will be successful, and thus remove all difficulties and disagreements, or they will fail, and those great States will at once apply for connection with us, when, the numerical force and real power being with them, the Government they and we will jointly form must, in the very exigencies of the case, be fashioned as they may determine, and not as South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi may desire or dictate. In view of these alternatives, we deem present irregularities in the creation of Conventions, and electing delegates to them, as of minor consequence; for the reader of this journal are too intelligent not to understand what is passing around them, and see that before many days either the old Union will be again made as good as new, or a Southern Republic will be formed, having some pretensions to real strength, physical and financial, power, cosgruity and unity."

AN UNCOMPROMISING CONGRESSMAN.

Some of the constituents of Hon. H. G. BLAKE, of Ohio, having instructed him to vote for the Crittendeo Compromise, that gentleman writes to the Wooster *Republican* questioning the right of Democrats to dictate to him, and declaring that under present circumstances he intends "to vote against all compromises whatever with traitors." Nor will he ever give his sanction to any amendment to the Constitution which looks like protecting Slavery in the Territories. His constituents may understand this explicitly, he says, and if they went to give his seat to some one else it is at their disposal.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* publishes a long and very interesting letter from a resident of Atlanta, Ga. It places the responsibility of the secession movement on Southern politicians; states that the wealthier merchants there are going to protest; that negroes which were worth $1,500 a year ago, now sell for $600; that hands which could not be hired for $150, are now easily had for $75; and that there is not corn enough in Georgia or Alabama to last a month, while the poor have not money to purchase it with. The writer of the letter protests against Northern men offering any compromise, as concession will only tend to produce anarchy, while it will increase the contempt with which they are regarded in that section. He says:

"It is time the Northern people threw aside all party feeling in dealing with the South, and on the question of the preservation of the Union, they should let the Secessionists of South Carolina, the Georgia Crackers and the Alabama Hoosiers know they are in earnest, and resolved to be bullied out of their position by threats of blood, civil war, starvation, &c., with which their representatives in Congress are so fond of interlarding their speeches. A firm and dignified course will do more to insure their respect, and bring peace and harmony to our distracted country, than all the concessions they can make."

MR. CRITTENDEN'S OPINION.

A gentleman in Trenton, (N. J.,) who addressed Mr. CRITTENDEN a letter of inquiry, has received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Feb 4, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of the 1st inst. has been received. An amendment made to my resolutions on the motion of my colleague renders it unequivocal that future acquired territory is embraced. I simply inform you of the fact, without intending to say whether it should be regarded as essential or indispensable to a compromise. That remains to be discussed, and I should consider it in a compromising spirit. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Apparently Mississippi does not despair of a reconstruction of the Republic. The appended resolution offered in the State Convention on Feb. 9, was tabled by a vote of 45 to 20:

Resolved, By the people of the State of Mississippi in Convention assembled, That the reconstruction of the Union of the United States of America is impracticable and unadvisable, and that hereafter Mississippi ought to confederate only with States having similar domestic institutions to her own.

MINOR ITEMS.

A special dispatch from Charleston to the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, dated Jan. 12, states that a report was current in the former city that soon after Lieut. HALL (Maj. ANDERSON'S messenger to Washington) returned to Fort Sumter, Maj. ANDERSON sent a communication to Gov. PICKENS, stating that he expected reinforcements in a few days, and notifying the Governor at the same time that if the vessel bringing them was fired upon, he would return the fire on the forts.

Capt. DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM left Charleston for Montgomery, (Ala.,) on Feb 15, whither he had been summoned to consult with the officers of the C. S. A., regarding the organization of a navy.

The Nashville *Banner* calls attention to the telegraphic dispatch chronicling the arrival of President DAVIS at Stevenson Station, and the immense enthusiasm which was displayed by the people. It says there are only four houses at the station, and if they should all be set on fire at once they would not make a respectable illumination.

The Charleston *Mercury* insists on the necessity of the Gulf States altering the Constitution now to suit their own interests. Nothing, it says, can be expected from the Border States when they come into the Union, and it is hardly worth while to try to conciliate them.

At a Union meeting in Elkton, Maryland, on Feb. 14, resolutions were passed declaring that the laws must be enforced at all hazards, and in favor of maintaining "the Union naked."

The Minute Men of Memphis have petitioned the Mayor and Aldermen to erect a battery near the city for its protection.

In Northern Alabama important results are likely to follow the overwhelming Union victory in Tennessee. The discontent which the precipitate action of the disunion leaders created has been revived and augmented, and it is more than probable that there will be a formidable movement for secession from secession.

There is an actual scarcity of provisions in Smith County, Miss. A resident of that section, Maj. HAWKINS, was recently deputed to visit Illinois, to purchase corn. On his arrival at Springfield the people convened spontaneously, passed resolutions denouncing secession, and pledging themselves to give the destitute all the corn they needed.

A card is published in the New-Orleans papers, detailing the circumstances of the landing of Rev. W. DOYLE from the steamer *Gen. Hodges*, at Lafayette, La., because he said that he had assisted slaves to reach Canada. The Captain of the boat states that he put Mr. DOYLE on shore because he believed his life to be in danger.

On Feb. 12, the flag of Louisiana was publicly inaugurated. The State Convention adjourned in honor of the occasion, and its members witnessed the ceremonies.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter which Hon. J. E. BOULIGNY has received from an influential citizan of New-Orleans, most heartily approving his course in refusing to resign his seat except at the bidding of his immediate constituents. The popular vote of Louisiana, the writer states, was against secession by a majority of 320, and if the election was to be held again the Disunionists would be overwhelmingly defeated.

Col. HAMILTON, of Texas, it is stated, will refuse to resign his seat in the House,

AFFAIRS IN BUENOS AYRES.

Mercantile Intelligence—Facilities for Internal Communication.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Nov. 29, 1860.

The month now closing has been rather a busy one. There have arrived 76 vessels from all ports, and there has departed, 53. The wool crop has brought money here a little out of their line, and of course many must leave, as usual, from this port without freight.

The best cargoes of the season are lumber. The prices began at $48 per 1,000 feet, and closed for the month at $58 on board, and even one cargo was sold, to arrive, at $60 per 1,000. The reason of such demand is the increase of building in city and country, and the fact that sheep farmers have begun to make sheep pens of a moveable kind of fence, so that lumber for such use must take the place of poles and brushwood. The arrivals of lumber for November have been 1,000,000 feet, from the United States.

Flour is low. This supply is good, and the amount of native wheat raised begins sensibly to affect the market for flour. One of the finest mills in this city, furnished with machinery from the United States, has now been standing for a year. An idea may be formed of the quantity of wheat raised in the camp when it is remembered that there have been sold here more than one hundred reaping-machines and several hundred fanning mills. The fine returns for flour in this market are no longer a certainty. The last sales were at $6 75 on board.

Rice is scarce, and sugars are in good demand.

As to our own exports, there have gone forward, per *Nellie Hunt*, to Boston, 3,903 dry ox hides, and to New-York 856 salted, the whole of that article destined for the States. The month has sent forward of dry—25,000 to Antwerp, 21,000 to Havra, 36,000 to Genoa, and 14,000 to Spain. Of salted there were 2,000 to Antwerp, end 4,000 to Havre. The price has a little advanced, and closed at 53 rials silver per pesedo of 35 pounds. There have changed hands for the United States, 13,000.

Of wool about 2,000 tons are in market, and as much more has been sold to arrive. Only 235 bales have been shipped in this month to the United States, and to England 200 bales; to Antwerp 600 bales, and to Havre 142 bales. Notwithstanding this showing, the chief purchases have been for the United States for the season thus far. The prices now are for superior mestizo and merino 105 to 114 pesos per arrobe of 25 lbs. (Pesos are 335 for the gold doubloon of $16.) The three next grades below range at about 95, 85 and 75 pesos the arrobe.

From this it will be evident that the best wools of the country will go into the United States free of duty. This will secure a fine year for all the wool operators from the United States.

In my last I stated that an editorial article in the *Commercial Times*, of this city, had set forth that wool passed free of duty into the United States, because of an accommodating kind of certificate regularly issued here to exporters by the United States Consul. It appears that the article was the result of some commercial and national jealousies, and that the Consul's course is that which is not simply approved, but which is actually prescribed by the Treasury Department at Washington.

The facilities for communication are constantly improving in these waters. A little steamer is in process of construction for the navigation of the river Bermego. It is superintended by a man who has met with so many shipwrecks on that river that with the aid of steam he anticipates completa success. A steamer of 800 tons, of first-class accommodations, will shortly arrive from New-York to ply between this city and Montevideo. She will cost $100,000.

PERSONAL.

—List of Americans registered at Messrs. L'Horbette, Kane & Co., in Paris, for the week ending Feb. 1:

NEW-YORK.	PENNSYLVANIA.
Mr. T. A. C Corcoran,	Mr. D. G. Brinson.
Mr. W. C. Wooster.	ALBION, N. Y.
Mr. W. H. Bodenhemer,	Rev. L. Ward Smith.
Mr Wm. G. Mead,	LONDON.
Mr. A. S. Waite and lady,	Mr. H. Starr.
Mr. S. T. Hyde and lady,	BOSTON.
Miss Jane Roberts,	Mr. W. L. Farnsworth.
Miss Emily Mulligan.	PROVIDENCE.
TROY.	Mr. Henry Shaw.
Mr. T. A. Moore,	ALABAMA.
Mr. W. Harvelette.	Dr. C. B. Hilliard,
NEWBURGH.	Mr. Francis King,
Mr. C. Alger.	Mr. Wm. S. Brently.
PHILADELPHIA.	ST. LOUIS.
Dr. H. H. Lambono,	Mr. Dexter F. Wales.
Mr. Francis Washburo.	

—A clerical villain has been unmasked in Springfield, Mass. Rev. G. T. Adams, who has been filling the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah there for some four months past, was a few days ago recognized by some former acquaintance as a play-actor, Mormon preacher, and a dissolute fellow generally in disguise. He called a meeting to vindicate himself from the charges, but only got deeper in the mire; for so far from acquitting him, a nearly unanimous vote declared him guilty on all the indictments preferred against him.

—A member of the Illinois Legislature had the satisfaction of creating a decided sensation a few days since. Having expressed himself with much emphasis on a question before the house, he attempted to resume his seat, but forgetting that he had moved it back, was astonished at finding himself on the floor. Above the shout of laughter which ensued, his voice was heard asserting that he still "had the floor."

—Wm R. Bagnall, of Chelsea, Mass., who has hitherto ventured to write "Rev." before his name, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,500, for the commission of an offence which will be likely to prevent the resumption of the clerical robes until a jury has passed upon the question of his guilt.

—Mr. P. Dexter Tiffany, an old citizen of St Louis, committed suicide at the Planter's Hotel in that city, a few days since. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was thought to have accumulated property to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. Temporary insanity is supposed to have impelled him to commit suicide.

—The wife of Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, is a native of Virginia. Her meiden name was Lucy Holcombe, and she was born in Lynchburgh. The family subsequently removed to La Grange, Tenn., and afterwards to Marshall, Texas, at which place she was married to Gov. Pickens just before his departure to St. Petersburg.

—Hon. C. C. Clay, United States Senator from Alabama, has been sick for some time at the house of a relative in Richmond. He is now better, and hopes to be able to leave for home in a few days.

—Rev. R. N. De Votie, a Baptist clergyman, of Selma, Alabama, was drowned on the night of Feb. 12, while returning from Camp Morgan, where he had been temporarily officiating as clergyman.

—Edwin Hart, Editor of the Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel*, and a gentleman by the name of Coleman, fought a duel on Feb. 8. Both the parties were fatally wounded.

—Good authority has it that Clark Mills, the Sculptor, has not only married the widow of the late Mr. Howell, of Baltimore, but with her a fortune of $200,000.

—Major Deas, U. S. A., one of Gen Wool's Aids, has tendered his resignation. His secession proclivities prevent his retaining his office any longer.

—The decision in the Almaden Mining case is said to increase the worldly estate of Hon. Robert J. Walker by at least $4,000,000.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Justice Shipman—Feb. 20.

UNDERVALUATION—DUTY ON WOOL—PURCHASE PRICE.

The United States vs. *150 bales of Unwashed Wool.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods on the ground that they were fraudulently undervalued on entry at the Custom-house here, with intent to evade the payment of duties. The wool was imported from Cape Town, in March, 1860, by the firm of Sifken & Ironsides. It was invoiced by them at 10 per cent. sterling, per Dutch pound, making about 20 cents per pound English. On appraisal here the appraisers raised the price of one bale to 18 per cent. sterling, and the rest to various amounts, down to 11 pence, raising the whole invoice from £2,374 11s. 10d. to £3,052 12s. 5d., and therefore this action was brought. Evidence was given on both sides as to the market value of wool at Cape Town, which was entirely contradictory, but the claimants proved that they bought the wool at the price at which they invoiced it. It appearing on the trial that one bale of the wool was washed, while it was all invoiced as unwashed, the District-Attorney sought to make this a distinct ground of forfeiture; but the Court declined to allow it, as no such ground of forfeiture had been set up in the information.

Judge SHIPMAN charged, among other things, that if the Jury were satisfied that the claimants had purchased the wool and invoiced it at the purchase price, they must find for the claimants, though that price were below the market value.

The Jury found a verdict for the claimants and against the Government.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt. For claimants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckey, and Mr. Craig.

Motion for an Injunction to Restrain the Croton Board from Cutting off Supplies of Water.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Proprietors of the Smithsonian House vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from cutting off the supply of Croton water from the plaintiffs' hotel, corner of Broadway and Houston-street.

It appears that the Board charged the plaintiffs for water at certain specified rates, which made the aggregate amount of their bill higher than if they had charged the plaintiffs the regular hotel rates. To this the plaintiffs demurred, claiming that the house was a hotel, and should not be charged more than the hotel rates.

The defendants then threatened to cut off the water, and the plaintiffs brought this suit.

The defendants contend that they have charged no more than by law they are entitled to charge. Decision reserved.

Chas. H. Smith for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson for defendants.

The Case of Lindenmuller on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Gustav Lindenmüller vs. *The People*.—This action, which was some time since tried in the Oyer and Terminer, and which resulted in the conviction of Lindenmüller for a violation of the Sunday laws, now comes before this Court on a writ of error. It is contended by the plaintiff's counsel that the act of April 17, 1860, is unconstitutional and void, it being a violation of section 6, article 1, of the Constitution of this State, which provides that "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." It is contended that the effect of this law is to deprive the citizen of his property without such process, and that the question is one of legislative authority. This case was fully reported at the time of the trial. It is the leading case upon which the constitutionality of the Sunday act of 1860 is to be tested.

District-Attorney Waterbury for the people; J. T. Brady and H. L. Clinton for plaintiff.

Theatrical Laws—A "Leading Young Man."

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Brady, Daly and Hilton.

*George C. Jordan, plaint

certificates therefor were stolen from his office; that as soon as he missed them he went directly to the office of the Company where he found that his certificate had been surrendered and a new certificate issued to Irving N. Simmons, which certificate had also been surrendered and another issued in lieu to the plaintiff. The Court found, on the trial of this cause, for the defendant. An appeal was therefore brought to this Court, and now comes on to be heard. This Court decides, that as there was sufficient evidence to warrant the Court below in believing that such certificates were stolen, the judgment will not be disturbed—as even a *bona fide* holder of a stolen property can have no title to it as against the rightful owner.

Ex Judge Pierrepont, for plaintiff; Fullerton and Dunning, for defendant.

The Old "Art Union" Closed by Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Robert Smith et al.*—This case was stated in full in yesterday's TIMES. The Court now granted the injunction, with $10 costs to the defendants.

The Case of Dr. Ellis—No Relief.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People vs. *Thomas T. Ellis.*—This appeal was stated in the TIMES of Thursday last. The Court has now affirmed the decision of the Court below, and refused the relief prayed for by the prisonar.

The American Hard-Rubber Company in Close Quarters.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Gorham D. Abbott vs. *The American Hard-Rubber Company, William Judson et al.*—This was an appeal on the part of the defendants from an order made by Judge SUTHERLAND, granting an injunction and appointing a receiver in the above entitled action, concerning certain property and patent rights, sold by the Rubber Company to Popenhusen and Koalg, two of her defendants, in February, 1860, for ton sum of $120,000. The plaintiff, a stockholder, claims that this sale was void as against him to the amount of $60,000; that by the laws of Connecticut, under which the defendants were organized, such sale was invalid, unless with his assent, and that such sale was made with intent of destroying the value of his stock. The defendants, however, claim that the business was unprofitable; that the Company had always been on the verge of insolvency, and that the sale was made to liquidate pressing debts, and was so done as well for the benefit of stockholders, and that the sale was made with the assent of all the stockholders except the plaintiff. Decision reserved.

D. E Wheeler and E. W. Stoughton for plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis and Samuel A. Foote for defendants.

Affairs of a Chicago Mercantile House.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

John D. Phulips & Co. vs. *Russel Benedict & Ethel J. Farnam.*—This was an appeal by the defendants from the order of Judge INGRAHAM, denying the application of the defendant Benedict for a discharge of the order of arrest under which he was held to bail in $6,000. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiffs that the defendants' firm, in the year 1857, owed to creditors in New-York, for goods purchased for their Chicago store, $200,000; that subsequently an extension, then a compromise for 50 cents on the dollar, and then another extension, had been granted to the defendants and that the defendants had, in September, 1859, after buying what goods they could in August, 1859, on representations of their perfect ability to pay, made a preleaded sale of all their stock of goods, and than subsequently set up that they were unable to pay 37½ cents on the dollar of the compromise, and had never as yet paid anything to their New-York creditors, among whom were the plaintiffs to the amount of $15,000.

On the part of the defendants, all the charges of false representations in the purchase of goods, and all the charges of fraudulent disposition of their property were denied, and a large number of depositions were read on each side.

Decision reserved.

For plaintiffs, Wm. E. Curtis; for defendants, D. D. Lord.

Motion to Abate a Nuisance.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Conrad Schleig vs. *John Harrington and Ellen Neal.*—An application was this morning made for a perpetual injunction against the defendants to restrain them from using the premises known as No. 39 First-street, in this City, as a slaughter-house. Several witnesses have been examined who testify that quantities of offal were cast into the alley-way and yard of the said slaughter-house, in a very offensive state, and that the place was kept in an offensive condition; that some two hundred sheep have been slaughtered there daily, including Sundays, and at all seasons of the year. The case is still on.

Browne and Morton for plaintiff; R. Emmet for defendants.

Disagreement of a Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Anthony Pollock vs. *W. C. Watson, et al.*—This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were therefore discharged.

Court of General Sessions.

A FORGER SENT TO SING SING.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, John Wilson, convicted on the previous day of forgery, in passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to State Prison for four years and two months.

A SCOUNDREL SPORTS WITH PUBLIC SYMPATHY AND GENEROSITY.

Francis Brown, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was next put to the bar, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The circumstances of the case were these: The prisoner had drawn up a paper setting forth that a gentleman who had been a professor of chemistry in Berlin had been unfortunate, and finally cast in St Louis, leaving a disconsolate and imporerished widow to mourn his loss and to appeal for aid to a charitable public. To this paper the prisoner had appended the signature of Dr. H E. Saltzwedel, of Williamsburgh, as a voucher for the truth of the statements made, and also as a subscriber to the amount of $2. Upon this paper something like $50 had been obtained. On investigation the whole representation proved to be false, and the prisoner was disposed of as stated above.

THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE BEGUN.

The District Attorney then moved on the third trial of James Shepherd, indicted for arson. On account of the not-guilty into which the case had been brought by two former trials, it was feared that an impartial jury could not be obtained from the list already drawn, and a new panel of one hundred and fifty jurors had been summoned. The box was filled, however, with very little difficulty, and the trial proceeded. Mr. Sedgwick, the former District Attorney, having been retained by the people for conducting the prosecution He opened in a brief address to the jury, stating the outlines of the case, and the nature of the crime charged.

Wilhelmina Kremer testified, as she had done on the former trials when her name was Decker, that at the time of the fire, June 9, 1857, she lived three or four doors from the prisoner; she was awakened by her mother in the night and saw the fire at that time on the roof; she went and rapped on Mr. Bogart's door, and waked him up; she then went to the fire with Mrs. Bogart; the place was all on fire then.

John May testified as formerly, that he lived on the opposite side of the street from the prisoner's house; he was awakened by the fire at 1 o'clock in the night; the house was on fire at first on the roof, in the rear of the house; witness saw the prisoner in front of the house crying "My wife, my wife; my frau, my frau, the Dutch have burnt my frau." Prisoner had on only his shirt and drawers. The witness testified that he knew the prisoner's wife; she was a stroog, big woman; after the fire, he examined the ruins, and in the new heast corner found the remains of a persnn whom he couldn't distinguish.

The time for adjournment of the Court having arrived, the conclusion of the trial was postponed to this morning at 11 o'clock. There is also for to day the following case upon the

CALENDAR.

For Larceny—James Casey and Elizabeth Cowing.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Lillimer vs. *Keleltas et al.*—Since the proceedings against tenants, &c., have been instituted by the landlord, a stay of such proceedings cannot be granted. The plaintiff must take his remedy by *certiorari*. Motion denied.

The People ex rel. James Smith vs. *Alice Allen.*—Writ discharged and the prisoner remanded.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 20.

$1,400 U. S. 6s, '68	95	50	Erie Railroad	31⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '65	97	210	Hudson Riv. R	44
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74. Cou	86	50	do	b30 44⅛
5,000 Treas. 12⅝c. Nts.	102⅜	50	do	s10 44¼
1,000 do	102⅜	25	do	44¾
3,100 Tre. 10¾c. Nts.	101	10	Chic., Bur & Qn. R.	71⅜
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86..'89	109	150	do	72
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74	100	do	b60 72⅞
3,000 N. C. St. 6s	78½	50	Harlem Railroad	15¼
2,000 Ms. State 6s	65	200	do	15⅝
10,000 do	64¾	100	Reading Railroad	42⅜
2,000 Va. State 6s	75	50	do	s30 42
2,000 Br'klyn C. W. L.	100⅜	100	do	42⅝
1,000 do	100¾	100	Mich Central R.	56
1,400 N. Y. C. Bonds '78	100	200	do	57
2,000 E. R. 2d m. bs. '83	89	110	M. So. & N. I G. sk	31⅜
4,000 Hud. R. S F. bs.	100	100	do	b30 3⅜
2,000 H. & St. J. s. bs.	46	50	do	c 31¾
5,000 do	45	100	Ill. Central R. S.	79
4,000 H. Riv. 3d M. Bds.	86	500	do	b60 79⅛
2,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	18	225	do	79⅜
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	83	250	do	79⅛
4,000 Ohio & Tol. S. F. Bs.	74½	100	do	79⅞
24 Merchants' Bank	96	35	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	91⅜
20 Manhattan Co.	14½	100	Gal. & Chicago R. c	71⅞
28 Pacific Mail Co.	76	300	Clev. & Toledo R.	32⅛
20 do	76⅜	400	do	32⅜
60 Pacific M. S. Co.	c 84	200	do	b30 32½
5 do	83¾	250	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	57½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 77	35	do	57⅝
210 do	opg 77¼	350	do	57⅜
200 do	77⅛	200	do	s10 57½
600 do	77½	100	do	b30 57⅜

RECORD BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68	95	6	Bud. River R	44⅜
2,000 Treas. 12⅝c. Nts.	102⅜	50	do	44⅜
2,000 Miss'url St. 6s	65	50	do	44¼
5,000 do	65¼	13	Harlem R	15¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90, '76	74⅜	100	Chic & R. I. d R.	57⅜
2,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76	100⅜	25	Reading Railroad	42⅛
13,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs	43	200	do	42⅜
2,000 Rnd. R R. 2d Mtg	100¾	200	do	b60 42⅜
12 Del. & Rnd. C Co.	87	150	Mich Cen R	56⅛
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	84⅜	200	do	56⅜
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	77⅜	50	do	s10 56⅜
50 do	s5 77⅜	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	79¼
270 do	77⅝	20	do	79⅜
50 Gal. & Chic. R.	h30 72	200	do	b60 79⅜
50 do	71⅞			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The Stock Exchange manifests an improved confidence to-day, and apparently from political causes; but whether on private assurances from Washington, differing from the general tenor of the newspaper speculations of the day, or on the presence, in New-York, of the President elect, we are unable to say. It is quite evident, however, that since Mr. LINCOLN'S arrival here, his more conservative friends down town are in better spirits than when he made his first public damonstrations on his tour, at Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, &c. The Government Stocks were also firmer to-day, and the Treasury paper further improved to 9½ ℔ cent. ℔ anaum, with a strong demand for the 12 ℔ cent Bills at 2½ ℔ cent. premium. The five ℔ cent. Funded Stock sold at 86@87 ℔ cent.; and the six ℔ cents at 95@98 ℔ cent.; these rates including the interest accumulated since the 1st of January. The sales are not important in amount, but the rates made are such as to rather increase the expectation that the New Loan on Saturday will be taken to the full amount of the $8,000,000, and possibly at a more favorable average rate for the Government than was generally talked of last week The leading parties, who are making up round bids for $2,500,000 to $5,000,000 each, are of course quite shy of talking about rates, and no preaent opinion can be formed of the probable result. The relief felt is rather in the assurance that the Money will be had, than from the terms of the Loan, which, in the unsettled condition of political affairs, must necessarily appear low for a 6 ℔ cent. Stock, in contrast with most of the Funded negotiations of the Government in years past, and under more favorable auspices. The State Securities also recovered the decline of yesterday and the day before, and Missouris sold as high as 65⅞ ℔ cent., and Tennessees 74½ ℔ cent. The Railway mortgages, with the exception of the Hannibal and St. Joseph 7 ℔ cents., are generally firm, with but few parcels offering. The decline in Hannibal and St. Joseph is attributed to the bad show of business made in the recent report of the Company, growing out of the famine and other drawbacks on the trade to and from Kansas, and possibly from the auspicion, (which, as far as we can gather is not warranted,) that the April coupon will not be paid. The sales at the Board appear to be pressed with much eagerness, from 52 down to 43 ℔ cent, a supply of cash Bonds having come out from some unexpected quarter. While the cheap figure to which they have been thus reduced on the market may be a strong temptation to buy, it would, perhaps, be as well to hear from the Boston management, or their friends here, whether anything has gone wrong with the finances of the road or the employment of the Bonds.

The Railway Share list this morning, before the regular meeting of the Exchange, looked weak again, but on the first call of the list at the Board a good demand was manifested at an improvement of ⅛@1 ℔ cent., and but few sellers at yesterday's prices. Central sold early in the morning at 77 ℔ cent., it then advanced to 77⅛@¼, and after the early Board brought 77⅜ cash on the Street. Erie, Reading, Hudson, Harlem and the Western roads, were all firmer than the average sales of yesterday, and at the afternoon Board the general demand was strong at the advancing prices. Later in the afternoon, the market for Railway speculations continued firm, but without much business being effected, after the printed list. The following are some of the latest figures:

Central	77⅛	Michigan Central	56¼
Erie	32	Mich. Guaranteed	32
Illinois Central	79⅛	Rock Island	57⅛
Toledo	32⅞	Reading	44
Galena	72	Harlem Preferred	39

There was nothing done in Banker's Exchange after the closing of the Boston mail, late yesterday afternoon. The rate on London closed firm at 105⅛ ℔ cent. The market for Money is easier to day. Treasury Bills and Government Stock has been loaned as low as 5 ℔ cent. per annum; and on prime 60-day mercantile bills, 6 ℔ cent. is accepted both at Bank—by some of the large institutions at least—and by private lenders. Longer date first class paper, above all suspicion as to credit, is negotiated at from 7 to 8 ℔ cent. The *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton, delivered $117,000 in Gold this morning.

We regret to hear that Mr. W. T. HOOKER has felt compelled to resign the Presidency of the Continental Bank, because of unexpected embarrassment in some of his private mercantile affairs He is succeeded by Mr. U. A. MURNOCK, late of P. CHOTEAU, SANDFORD & Co.

Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 18:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$713,084	$1,239,942	$2,278,902
Previously reported	5 77,400	8,7-3,244	16,598,967
Since Jan. 1	$6 490,481	$10,023,186	$18,375,869

The amount of coal transported by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the last week, was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,944 17	20,424 01
Shipped South	10 050.05	75,400 19
Total	12,991.02	95,525.03

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,522.12	16,227.15
Shipped South	12 531.16	78 586.11
Total	15,054 08	94,864.06

The following is the list of State Stocks last reported as in the Banking Department of Illinois:

STOCKS BELOW PAR.

Stocks.	Par value.
Missouri 6s	$3,026 000
Tennessee 6s	3,321.000
Virginia 6s	1.284 000
Louisiana 6s	507,500
North Carolina 6s	888,000
South Carolina 6s	100,000
Georgia 6s	335 000
Kentucky 6s	66,500—$9,527,500

PAR STOCK.

Ohio 6s	$284,855
Iowa 6s	91 000
Michigan 6s	442.000
Michigan 7s	50.000
Minnesota 8s	140,000
New-York 6s	282 000
United States 5s	19 900
United States 6s	827,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal	531,619
Illinois New Internal Improvement Stock	323 238
Illinois 6s	1,418 000
Specie	42,861—4 452 473
Total	$13 979,973

While the Free Bank Circulation is less than this sum, the total being $12,330,324, it is greater by about 9 ℔ cent. than the present market value of the Stocks. The depreciation is, of course, the work of the past three months of political distrust, and may as suddenly be recovered from, as less than half a million of the Stocks belong to the disaffected States of the South.

Annexed is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad for 1859 and 1860:

EARNINGS.

	1859.	1860.
Passenger Earnings	$574,375	$553,373
Freight	643,672	673,448
Mail and Express	58,701	63,522
Total Earnings	$1,276 754	$1,289,344
Expenses	662,894	665.3.3

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net.	Per Cent.
1858	$1,209,636	$563,033	$646 603	$15 25-100
1857	1,163 162	646.561	516,601	55 50-100
1856	1,266,499	579,235	621 264	48 25-100
1859	1 276 754	662,894	613,860	51 92-100
1860	1,289 344	665 313	624,031	51 60-100

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
Feb 19 Philadelphia	Par @1-10
Feb. 19 Boston	Par @1-10
Feb 19 Baltimore	¾@ ⅞
Feb. 16 Detroit	1 @ 1½
Feb. 16 Chicago	6 @ 6¾
Feb 16 Milwaukee	5½@ 6
Feb 16 Cincinnati	½@ ¾
Feb. 19 Washington, D. C	1¼@ 1½
Feb. 18 Waterford, Pa	2½@ 3
Feb. 18 Petersburgh, Va	5¼@ 5½
Feb. 16 Montgomery, Ala	3 @ 3½
Feb. 18 Richmond	5½@ 6
Feb. 17 Charleston	2¾@ 3¼
Feb 14 Memphis	1¾@ 1¾
Feb. 16 Louisville	¼@ 1
Feb. 16 Savannah	1¼@ 1¾
Feb. 16 St Louis	6 @ 6½
Feb. 15 Nashville	1¾@ 1¾
Feb. 15 Muscatine, Iowa	8 @ 9
Feb. 16 Peoria, Ill	6 @ 7
Feb. 11 Galveston, Texas	½@ ¾
Feb. 9 Aberdeen, Miss	2½@ 4
Feb 16 Columbus, Ga	2 @ 2½
Feb. 15 Griffin, Ga	1½@ 1½
Feb. 18 Zanesville	1 @ 1½
Feb. 15 Gisham, N. C	6 @ 6½
Feb 13 New-Orleans	Par.
Feb. 13 Mobile	Par.
Feb 17 Indianapolis	¾@ 1

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency to-day:

	Dis
New-York and East Jersey	3-10@—
New-England	2-10@—
Philadelphia	2-10@—
Baltimore	1½@—
Interior Pennsylvania and Maryland	2 @—
Virginia	6¼@—
North Carolina	6¼@—
S. C., Georgia, Tennessee and Mobile	5¼@—
Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri	7 @—
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Canada	1 @—

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fivas, 88½. Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 50¾; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-16 ℔ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of all kinds of Produce, since our last, comprise 22 bbls. Ashes, 5,426 bbls. Flour, 1,193 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,540 bushels Wheat, 18,882 bushels Corn, 5,258 bushels Oats, 456 bushels Malt, 1,185 pkgs. Provisions, and 505 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand, at $5 06¼ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 407 bbls., including 273 bbls. Pearls and 134 bbls Pearls.

COTTON—The market, though not very active, is quoted firm to-day The principal holders are not seemingly eager to sell, unless at full prices. The reported transactions add up 2,800 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 11¾c @11¾c, and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. Regarding the course of trade, Messrs. NEILL, BROS. & Co. remark: "Prices have been irregular in most of our markets during the week. The *Africa's* advices received yesterday, however, caused more activity at the South, and full prices were paid at New-Orleans for the medium and upper grades. The uncertainty still felt as to the future course of events in this country tends to restrict business. There is a general desire at the South to complete all pending operations before the 4th March, and the clearances may therefore be large for the next ten days. Freights close dull at the Gulf."

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, but very firm. Sales 150 bags Rio at 12¾c.@13¼c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c @13¾c; and 40 bags Jamaica at 12¼c., the latter case, ℔ lb.

FISH—The demand is mainly for No. 1 Mackerel, at $14 50@$15 ℔ bbl Other kinds are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business has been less active, to-day. Shippers, discouraged by the scarcity of vessels and the high rates claimed for freight-room, are reluctant to buy freely at prevailing prices. They would pay $5 30@$5 32½ for extra State, in straight lots, but holders refuse to sell under $5 35 ℔ bbl.; this seems to be the market price, to-day, as most of the sales have been made thereat, closing, however, rather heavily. Superfine State is quite scarce; the small lots arriving command very full prices Round-hoop extra Ohio is in moderate request, but at somewhat easier rates, which holders are unwilling to accept. Low grades of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, are in limited demand, and prices are tending downward. The medium and better qualities are steady but quiet, tha inquiry from the trade being restricted. The current receipts are light,—much less that the daily sales, and hardly equal to even the exports. Sales have been reported to day of 10,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, at $5 25@$5 70, chiefly at $5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20 @$5 25
Extra State	5 35 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70 @ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is less active but steady. We have heard of sales of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 320 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 35@$3 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $1 62½@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand, mainly for export, but the firmness of holders of desirable lots tends to check operations, which the scarcity of freight-room likewise impedes. Millers are buying sparingly Receipts are unimportant, and the available supply is diminishing rapidly. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels, including white Western at $1 40@$1 50; red Western, part at $1 32@$1 33; amber Wisconsin at $1 26; fair ordinary to prime Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 25; Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 21; red state at $1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn has been somewhat unsettled. At the opening a moderate inquiry prevailed, and prices were sustained. Subsequently, the demand almost ceased, and with heavier arrivals, some holders pressed their supplies on the market At the close, the weekness of prices was in favor of buyers. Sales have been made since our last, of 48 500 bushels at 66c @68¾c for old mixed Western, in store; 69c. a 70c. for do. do., delivered; 65½c. @65c. for new mixed Western, at Railroad depot, and delivered; and 72c. @78c. for white Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request, at from 65c. @69c. ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet at former rates. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at 36c @37c; Western, at 35½c. @36½c.; and State, at 36½c @37½c, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made of 400 bales at from 85c @95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in request at 24c. @32c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are neglected

HIDES—Are in very limited demand at drooping prices.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in request at prices ranging from $20 50@22 50 ℔ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have been quiet.

LEAD—Has been neglected; prices have been altogether nominal.

LEATHER—Quotations are essentially unchanged, but the current movements in all kinds are quite limited.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

OILS—Trade has been very dull here to-day, at unchanged figures. In New Bedford the week's sales did not exceed 460 bbls. Crude Sperm, for export, on private terms; 16,000 lbs. Ochotsk, and 6,000 lbs. North west Coast Whalebone were also sold there on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls Whale.	Lbs Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, '61	2.749	3,165	7,200
Same time last year	1.390	723	3,500

PROVISIONS—Pork continues dull and heavy, including Mess at $17@$17 25, and Prime at $13 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand at 8¼c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¾c @6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Nothing new in Bacon. The sales of Lard have been 280 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¼c @10c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive. Sales 150 bbls. at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 75 for recacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $13@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 10c.@14c. for Western and 14c.@18c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 8¾c. @11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 225 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1 050 hhds. chiefly Cuba, at 4¼c @5¼c., with 530 boxes Havana, part at 5¾c. @5¾c ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 450 bbls., chiefly at 17¾c. ℔ gallon. Receipts have been less extensive.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were limited to-day, yet rates were quoted steady. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 11¾d.@12½d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@½d. ℔ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ 310 lbs.; Lard and Bacon 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Bacon, 43s. 6d. ℔ ton; Tobacco, 8s. 6d. ℔ pkg.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1861.

The supply of live animals is good, showing an increase in receipts over the previous week. The demand, however, during the Lent season is lessened, and some kinds of stock sell lower. Beeves are rather in excess of the wants of buyers, especially the heavy, fat cattle, of which there are an unusually large number. Some of these were withdrawn from the market for want of purchasers. The cleaning out of neighboring distilleries, in accordance with a City ordinance, threw a large number of light, thin cattle on the market, whole droves of which were sold at $25 ℔ head. The market was considered slow, but prices are a shade better than one week ago, and most of the stock was sold..... Milch cows are in light demand, with no prospect of improvement. The swill stables are selling off cows as well as steers, hence there is less demand from that source..... Veal Calves are in fair demand, and all sent in find a ready market, at 5c.@6¾c.; a very few at 7c..... Sheep are sufficiently plenty, and prices remain as last week, say 4¾c.@5¾c. ℔ lb. live weight. .....Hogs are coming in faster than they can be disposed of, even at a decline of ¼c. They are now very low for the season, selling at 5¾c.@5¾c. ℔ lb, live weight, for corn-fed; and 4¾c.@5c. for still hogs.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 19:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,611	98	460	8,129	7,616
Previous week	3,665	83	361	8,437	5,392
Same week last year	4,447	159	430	6,893	3,993
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 20,113. Total number received the previous week, 17,938, being an increase of 2,175, mostly hogs.

Of the 3,611 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,054 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty fourth-street; 579 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 69 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 32 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 31 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards on Robinson street.

The 3,100 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 539 Hudson River Railroad, 1,657; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 139; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 196; and 211 on foot.

Of the 3,100 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 552 head came from New-York, 947 from Illinois, 238 from Kentucky, 495 from Ohio, 360 from Indiana, 13 from Michigan, 338 from Iowa, 70 from Virginia, and 41 from Pennsylvania.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Drovers were not particularly jolly over their luck this week. They effect to be able to stand a light bleeding, but object to submitting to the operation so often, and to the extent some of them have had to of late. We saw very fine steers on sale, for which the best offer was $5 ℔ pair less than they cost in the country. The receipts at ALLERTON'S (3,100) were not considered large, but during the present season of stagnation in business, and the period of Lent, the demand is so diminished that the above number could scarcely be sold,—some were withdrawn, and a few left over. Business was quite dull on Tuesday, and prices scarcely equal to those of one week ago. Nor was the trade much better to-day, although rather higher rates were obtained. There was a surplus of heavy fat cattle, some of which were offered at 10c. without buyers; and a spiked pair of premium Durham steers, that would dress 3,200 lbs., were taken out of market, no offer of more than 10c. being made for them.

One of the meanest-looking lot of horned animals that were ever sent to this market came over from Brooklyn distilleries. The drove comprised 197 head, which large number was probably hurried here in order to allow their owners to escape the penalty which will hereafter be meted to extensive keepers of this kind of stock A few found buyers at 5c. ℔ lb. The lot averaged about $25 ℔ head. The general quality of the stock, however, was superior to that of several weeks past, and on that account we have advanced the average price in our quotations below.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	10c. @10¾c...	10c. @12c.
First quality	9c. @ 9½c...	9c. @ 9¾c.
Medium to good	7c. @ 8¾c...	7c. @ 8c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@ 7c. ..	6¾c.@ 7c.
Poorest quality	5c. @ 6c. ..	5c. @ 6c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 8¾c...	7c. @ 8¾c.
Average of all sales	7¾c @— ..	7¾c. —

At present there is no crossing the river at Albany, the ice being so broken as to allow neither driving upon the ice or crossing in a boat. The cattle are taken to Troy and passed over on the bridge.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

T. C. EASTMAN sold for TUCKER & Co., 107 pretty good strong Illinois beeves, of 7¼ cwt., at 8¼c.; ruo from 7¾c.@9c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold, on their own account, 110 Illinois steers, of fallish flesh, rated at 7 cwt, at 7c.

GILLETT & TAFFAY sold 54 head Ohio cattle, of 560 lbs., rather thin flesh, for A. PENOYER, at $12 each. Also, 69 head heavier Illinois cattle for CRAWFORD & UNDERHILL, at 7c @8c.; medium flesh.

L. BEARS sold 12 Connecticut cattle, of fair to good quality, at 8¾c.@9¾c.

G. AVERILL, for sundry owners, 41 light State cattle at 6c.@7c.—a hard-looking batch of little hoppers.

S. ULSBY, for J. T. ALEXANDER 65 Illinois cattle of medium quality, 7 cwt., at 7¾c.@8¾c.

J. H. WILLIAMS, for his own account, 80 good Virginia steers, of 8 cwt., at 8c.@9c. Also, 10 extra Ohio oxen, fed by THOS. LAMILE, Col. MADDEN and T. LYON, Muskingum Co. They weighed, alive, 1,965 lbs. each, and brought 9¾c.@10c., and were a prime lot.

HARRIS & MILLER sold 32 Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., for J. BOLLES, at 6¾ ℔ head; 13 uneven Illinois cattle, for J. A. BASSFORD, at 6¾c.@7¾c., or an average of $5 each, in weights from 4 cwt. to 8¼ cwt.; 32 State cattle for G. W. SWARTHOUT, of Seneca County: rated 5 cwt. @10¼ cwt., and brought 6¾c.@8¾c.

D. G. CULVER sold for J. S. HALL 27 good fair 8 cwt. Kentucky cattle, at 8¾c. Also, 24 Ohio cattle, bought at the yards. Raised 8 cw

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 21 1861.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Thursday) MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HARLEQUIN JACK—WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGA'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The reception of Mr. LINCOLN at the City Hall, yesterday, was a most flattering testimonial of respect to the elect Chief of the Nation. Mayor WOOD, in a short speech, welcomed the President, and hoped he would prove equal to the crisis, and Mr. LINCOLN replied, modestly, wishing he could bring as good a head as heart to the work, and expressing his devotion to the Union. About six thousand citizens were admitted to the Governor's room, and either shook hands with or bowed to Mr. LINCOLN. The crowd seemed to be still almost as great as ever, so that after two hours the doors were closed, and Mr. LINCOLN made a brief address from the balcony. The Police arrangements were excellent. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN visited the opera, and subsequently Mrs. LINCOLN had a reception at the Astor House. The Presidential party will leave the City this morning.

Arkansas has followed the good example set her by Tennessee, and not only returned Union delegates to the proposed State Convention, but has voted *not to have any Convention!* Sufficient returns have been received to render this result certain, and the Secessionists are forced to admit that their defeat is most complete. This result is calculated to strengthen the cause of the Union even more than the recent action of Tennessee, as it indicates a determination to stand by it in a quarter where it was hardly looked for.

No final action has yet been reached in the Peace Conference, though efforts are being made to arrive at a vote at the earliest possible moment. The principal debate, yesterday, was upon a proposition to incorporate in the report of the Special Committee a provision providing for the calling of a National Convention. The result of a vote is considered extremely doubtful. It is understood that the Virginia delegation, should it be against the proposed plan of adjustment, will immediately move to adjourn *sine die*.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were again of an interesting and important character. In the Senate, the House bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to discontinue the mail service in those States where it is liable to be interfered with was debated. It was opposed by Southern members as a direct attempt to strike at the Seceding States, and as a declaration of insurrection on the part of those States. Various amendments were suggested, but none of them were acted upon. The tariff bill was then taken up, and the amendments made on Tuesday in Committee were read and adopted, including the one reducing the duty on sugar, and placing one on tea and coffee. The bill was finally passed, 25 to 14. In the House, consideration of Mr. STANTON'S Militia bill was resumed, and Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, made a speech in opposition to it, which occupied the morning hour. He considered the passage of the bill a foregone conclusion, and characterized it as a declaration of war. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, then addressed the House at considerable length—the report of the Committee of Thirty-three being under consideration—urging a settlement of the national troubles by conciliation and compromise, and the House subsequently passed to a debate upon the Senate's amendments to the Navy bill—the one providing for the building of seven steam sloops-of-war occupying attention until the adjournment, and being finally agreed upon by a vote of 111 to 38. The debate was extremely interesting, several gentlemen from the Border Slave States taking occasion during its progress to define their positions in reference to the question of the right and propriety of secession. An evening session was held for general debate.

The Secessionists appear to be extending their field of operations into unexpected and dangerous localities, judging from a dispatch which reaches us from Nebraska City. The inhabitants of that place were, on Tuesday morning, surprised at the appearance of a Palmetto flag, with the motto "Southern Rights," waving over old Fort Kearney, which had been raised the night before by a party of Secessionists who had taken possession. The greatest excitement immediately ensued, which culminated in an attack upon, and the recapture of the fort, when the Palmetto flag was ignominiously torn down, and the stars and stripes were hoisted in its place. The experiment will probably not be tried again.

A report reaches us from Texas which indicates that the secession excitement there is being taken advantage of by desperadoes for purposes of outrage and plunder,—at least it is to be hoped that this is the truth of the matter. A telegram from Fort Smith states that the overland mail had been seized near Fort Chadbourne, and that all the property of the Company within reach had been taken possession of. A report was also current that Forts Chadbourne and Belknap had been captured, but this is not confirmed.

In the Virginia State Convention, yesterday, a number of resolutions on Federal Relations were offered, most of them expressing attachment to the Union, and some in favor of secession. A resolution inquiring whether any movement of arms or men to any Virginia fort or arsenal, indicating preparations for coercion, had been made by the General Government, was tabled. A resolution in favor of a Convention of the Border States was referred; so was a resolution inquiring whether the Peace Conference is likely to effect anything. The majority for a reference of the action of the Convention to the people in all but sixteen counties of the State was reported as 52,857. Mr. CARTTENDEN is to be invited to address the people at Richmond.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico, to the 4th inst., has reached us, and will be found to give a faithful *resumé* of all the events of interest which have recently occurred in that country, and which have been alluded to briefly by the telegraph. The Juarez Government seems to be quietly establishing itself at the Capitol in such a manner as to render its permanency certain, and the satisfaction of the people complete. President JUAREZ has formed a new and strong Cabinet, and the Foreign Minister, with Mr. WELLER, the American Representative, at their head, were hastening to recognize the new order of things.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Mr. WARNER reported favorably the bill granting certain privileges to the South Side (L. I.) Railroad Company. Mr. MANIERRE reported a bill authorizing the Supervisors of this County to raise money by tax; it relates to the Street-cleaning contract. He reported also bills repealing the Fourteenth-street, Avenue D, Tenth and Seventh avenue Railroad grant, and the act of the Common Council confirming the Ninth-avenue Railroad grant. The Susquehanna Railroad bill was passed. Among the bills reported in the Assembly, was one in relation to the commerce of this port; an act to repeal the Sunday section of the Metropolitan Police law; an act amending the Revised Statutes relating to the collection of demands against ships and vessels; an act amending the law relative to sewerage and drainage, and an act relative to the New-York Chamberlain. Mr. DARCY gave notice of a bill for the speedy erection of a bridge across the river at Albany. A bill was introduced concerning the Quarantine of this port, and two others in favor of amending our charter. The Assembly resolved to adjourn to-day till Monday evening.

A destructive fire broke out yesterday morning, at a little after 7 o'clock, in the large marble warehouse Nos. 29 and 31 Park place. It was extinguished without much damage to the building, but the stock of CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES, importers of fancy goods, occupying the four upper floors, was consumed. Their loss is about $70,000. That of Messrs. WATSON & Co., who occupied the first floor and basement, was not large. Both were fully insured.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER delivered a lecture on "Recent Events in Ireland" at Irving Hall last evening. It was listened to by a very large and plentifully applauding audience.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, a motion was yesterday made for an injunction to restrain the Croton Aqueduct Board from cutting off the supply of water to the Smithsonian House, for an alleged neglect to pay the rates. Decision reserved. At General Term of this Court the case of Lindenmuller, who was indicted for violating the Sunday laws, by giving theatrical performances on that day, was argued. Decision reserved. The General Term of the Supreme Court has confirmed the judgment of the Special Sessions, which sentenced Dr. ELLIS to the States Prison for two and one-half years, for stealing a diamond ring from MARY ROBERTS. The case of JORDAN against LAURA KEENE, for salary, while engaged at her theatre as "leading young man," was argued at the General Term of the Common Pleas, when the judgment in favor of the plaintiff was affirmed, and the case allowed to go to the Court of Appeals. In the General Sessions, a passer of counterfeit notes was sent to Sing Sing for five years and two months; a false pretender was sent six months to the Penitentiary, and the third trial of JAMES SHEPHERD for arson was commenced and is still on.

The Stock Market recovered a firmer tone yesterday than on Tuesday, and prices were about 1 ₱ cent. higher on most of the speculative Railways. State and Federal Stocks were also firmer. The political confidence of the Street improved on the rumor that the President elect, now in the City, has made a favorable impression on the conservative branch of his party, down town.

Less activity was discernable in the market for Breadstuffs, yesterday, and at the close the tendency of prices was favorable to buyers. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, at steady rates. Light sales of Coffee, Fish, Fruit, Hops, Hides, Leather, Naval Stores, Oils, Provisions, Molasses, Seeds, Spices, and Whisky were reported. Sugars, Rice, Hay, Scotch Pig Iron, and Tallow were in request. The trade in other commodities was restricted.

At the Live Stock Markets, the supply of animals of all kinds designed for slaughter is fully up to the demand. The receipts at all the City yards, including Bergen, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,811 beef cattle; 98 milch cows; 460 veal calves; 8,128 sheep, and 7,616 live hogs,—total, 20,113. This number, though below the average, is quite enough for any week in Lent. At yesterday's general weekly market, the prices of beef differed little from those of the previous market, which were considered quite low. Several large, fine animals were not sold for want of purchasers. Some hundreds of poor distillery cattle were brought over from Brooklyn, as the new city ordinance forbids keeping large numbers together. Cows are very slow of sale. Veals and sheep are not in large supply, but the demand is not active. Live hogs are in excess, and sell at ¼c. decline.

A National Convention.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, has introduced into Congress a resolution for a National Convention to revise and amend the Constitution. This is intended to provide for the existing discontents. The present Constitution having failed to satisfy the people of all sections, and preserve the "more perfect Union" which it was intended to form, the people are summoned to make a new one which shall better fulfill those conditions.

In our judgment the remedy would only aggravate the disease. We doubt the ability of the present generation to frame a better Constitution in any respect than the one bequeathed to us by our fathers. It lacks that calm wisdom, that supreme patriotism, that profound self-sacrificing devotion to the general good which they had derived from the long War of Independence, and which governed and guided all their actions. And the sectional jealousies and distrusts exist now in tremendous force, which, if they had existed then, would have made the Union impossible.

The cause of our present discontent is *Slavery*. The South complains that it is not recognized and protected with sufficient explicitness, in the present Constitution. The North resists all attempts to make the recognition of it, by legislation or construction, more explicit,—and is even inclined to complain that it should have been recognized or tolerated at all. These two sections are to meet in a Convention of representative delegates, to *reform* the Constitution in this particular. As a matter of course, each section will send delegates who will represent its extreme claims. The South will send men who will be intense and vehement in their demands for Slavery,—the North will send men equally resolute against it. *Each section will send its extreme men.* And what chance there would be of an agreement between them, the history of our National Conventions, and of Congress, for the last twenty years, may enable us to judge. Hitherto, when the whole controversy has turned on constructions of the Constitution, or on points of legislation under it, this subject has aroused dissensions and fomented animosities which threaten the Union with disruption. We propose to remedy this by carrying the agitation *into the very heart of the Constitution itself.* Is it not evident that we should thus only intensify infinitely the sectional agitation from which all our present dangers have arisen?

In our judgment, Mr. SEWARD was wise in regarding a Convention to revise the Constitution as the very last resort,—to be thought of only when all measures of legislation should have failed,—and only to be proposed two or three years hence, when men's passions shall have subsided, and the public mind shall be sufficiently cool to canvass this whole subject with something of the calm and rational sobriety which marked the conduct of those who formed our present Constitution. We might gain something in time by fixing the attention of the country on a National Convention, as the means of remedying our present evils. Some months would, of necessity, elapse before the requisite action could be taken for the assembling of such a Convention,—and in this interval something might be done to pave the way for its judicious action. But the experiment is full of danger. It would be far more likely to excite than to allay agitation,—to enlist the active and impassioned efforts of the most extreme men, rather than give scope to moderate and judicious counsels, and thus to aggravate the evil it is designed to cure.

We hope, therefore, that Congress will not resort to this expedient, until they have exhausted every other.

"TEEMING PLAINS."—In the late grumble of the Charleston *Mercury* at the proceedings of the Montgomery Convention, great sorrow was expressed that that body had been so "short-sighted, weak and sentimental as to reject a policy" that may become essential to our successful competition with the hypocritical nations of Europe." These hypocrites—England and France are the special Tartuffes in question—import, it seems, thousands of coolies and black apprentices, while the South, it is urged, has, in addition to much unoccupied real estate, the prospective "silver mines of Arizona and the teeming States of Mexico to populate."

Now, if the States of Mexico be indeed "teeming," why populate them? Fruitful, prolific, abundantly populated plains—for such are they when they "teem," and common usage applies the term to copious humanity when no other animals are specified—require no populating. It would be a gilding of gold, and a complete work of supererogation, clerically speaking, to attempt anything of the kind.

Will the *Mercury* take it unkindly should we suggest that the next scheme of Southern conquest should be made to include the acquisition of a Northern grammar and dictionary?

The Border States and the Union.

The general reply to all propositions for conciliation has been, "We cannot compromise with traitors." It was assumed that the whole South had resolved to repudiate the General Government, and it seems useless as well as degrading to offer terms to men who had decided in advance upon their rejection.

This plea was not without force at the outset of the secession movement. So long as there was no party in the Southern States prepared to avow its devotion to the Union, it certainly did seem worse than idle to discuss terms of compromise and conciliation. But the elections in the Border States have changed all that. First, Virginia pronounced her desire to remain in the Union if she could do so with honor. Tennessee next declared her devotion to the Union by an overwhelming majority, and now Missouri adds her voice to that of her sister States. There can be no doubt, therefore, that *all the Border States* are in favor of preserving the Union, are determined to adhere to it against all its enemies, and will, unless driven off by unfriendly action, stand by the Government in its efforts to maintain it.

These elections and the state of Southern sentiment which they reveal, present an entirely new basis for the action of Congress. They are entitled to attention and respect, especially from the Republican Party, which is soon to assume all the responsibility of conducting the Government. They certainly negative and nullify utterly the plea that there can be no compromise with traitors and rebels. No one asks such a compromise. The "traitors and rebels" of the seceding States repudiate all thought of compromise or conciliation. Nothing can suit them better than the *Tribune's* policy of contempt and coercion. It serves their ends, by driving the Border States into rebellion with them, and thus strengthening their Southern Confederacy.

What we are asked to do is to make common cause with *our friends* in the Border States,—to invite them to join us, on common ground, in sustaining the Government, and in perpetuating the Union which our Fathers formed. They ask at our hands no sacrifice of principle,—they exact no terms inconsistent with loyalty to our own convictions. They simply ask that we will give them guarantees for the truth of our own declarations, and take some steps to end the Territorial dispute which has been at the bottom of our sectional differences for the last ten years. A declaration, such as the House of Representatives has just adopted almost unanimously, against interference with Slavery in the States;—an Enabling act for New-Mexico, which will settle the whole controversy concerning Slavery in the Territories, without violating any principle of the Chicago Platform, and some provision concerning the future acquisition of territory,—these points, frankly proclaimed by the Republican Party and made the basis of their action, would create a platform on which *every Border State* could join them in maintaining the Union and supporting the Government which is to have control of its destinies for the next four years.

We find it not easy to understand why any Republican should resist a policy so thoroughly in harmony with the professions of the party, and so imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the times. Every Republican is now more than ever interested in preserving the Union and in securing for the Government a successful and satisfactory Administration. We must repeat, therefore, what we said the other day, that none but those who are *at heart* Abolitionists or Secessionists, or both, will resist every endeavor to retain the Border States in the Union by such acts of friendly conciliation as involve no sacrifice of principle, but only indicate a love of the Union and a desire to preserve it on its original basis. The Union men of the Border States have a right to ask so much at the hands of the North;—and if the Republican Party is stolid enough to reject the proffered friendship, they may rely upon it their opponents will profit by their folly, and speedily expel them from places of power which they were unfit to wield and unable to hold.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.—The *Tribune*, the other day, denounced the proposition of Mr. ADAMS to pass an enabling act for New Mexico, as a base surrender to Slavery. The reason it gave for this position was that it was a "distinguishing principle of the Republican Party, that *Slavery shall never be permitted to extend the length of a man's shadow at noon-day over the border line* between the Territories and the States."

We felt quite sure that there must be some mistake about this, because we knew the *Tribune's* leading editor took a much less rigorous view of the case at Chicago, and had more than once indicated a conviction that possibly the world might not be overrun with slaves, even if Congress should not intervene against their migration to the North Pole. We are happy to find our suspicions on this point confirmed by the following paragraph from the *Tribune* of yesterday morning:

"Some bright genius has made a revelation of my alleged agency in softening down the Republican Platform at Chicago. *I certainly did labor long and earnestly in the Platform Committee* to divest that Platform of all needlessly offensive or irritating features—such as that concerning the 'twin relics of barbarism,' and *the requirement that Congress shall positively prohibit Slavery in every Territory, whether there be or be not a possibility of its going thither.* So that the vital Republican principle be retained, I sought to make that Platform offensive to as few and acceptable to as many as possible. As finally reported and adopted, it commended and commends itself to my thorough and hearty approval; we went through the canvass upon it triumphantly; I believe we have only to be faithful to it, and it will carry us safely through Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1861."

Mr. GREELEY was successful in his endeavors to "soften" the language of the Chicago Platform on this point,—although we believe he did not persuade the Committee to go quite as far as he desired in that direction. If they had not been more obstinate than he was on this point, we believe the people of New-Mexico would have been allowed to decide for themselves whether Slavery should come thither or not, while it remains a Territory. We should like to know, therefore, what shadow of reason he can possibly urge now for refusing them this privilege by admitting them as a State? His reason for "softening" the Platform then, to be sure, was to elect the Republican candidate. But as this has already been accomplished, we take it for granted he would not care now to retract the concession.

Louisiana Politics.

Greatly as the country stands indebted to such men as Senator JOHNSON and EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee; SHERRARD CLEMENS, of Virginia; Col. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas; REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland; Gov. MOOREHEAD, of Kentucky, and the many other single-minded and devoted patriots who have successfully battled for the Union in the late Convention elections, there is yet a gentleman with higher claims upon the esteem and gratitude of all lovers of the Union—all men who are anxious to see the Constitution respected and restored to its normal supremacy without resort to violence and the shedding of fraternal blood. We refer to Hon. JOHN E. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, the only Representative from a seceded State who has had the moral and physical courage to repudiate the revolutionary action of his State Convention, and to maintain his seat in Congress despite all the threats that were hurled in advance against any Representative who should so dare to act.

Fortunately for Mr. BOULIGNY his reputation and some incidents of his past career have served to protect him from any of the provocations or insults which were held out to intimidate the non-secession members of Congress from secession States, should they persist in remaining members of our National House of Representatives. He was not to be frightened by any such bugbear, but wisely and gallantly persisted in performing the trust he was delegated by his constituency to fulfill, proclaiming his utter disbelief that a majority of the people of Louisiana desired the disruption of the Union, and asserting his own resolve to remain at his post until recalled by a vote of those who had elected him—the citizens of his own district. Such conduct as this required sagacity and moral courage of no common order, and therefore it is that we rejoice in the evidence now brought forward that the constituents of Mr. BOULIGNY indorse and will heartily sustain his action.

Latest advices, indeed, go far to show that the same evil-minded intriguer who planned the great Plaquemine election frauds in the time of FRANKLIN PIERCE, has extended his operations over the whole State of Louisiana, in the recent elections for the Secession State Convention,—the popular vote throughout the State, imperfectly collected as it was, showing a majority of three hundred and twenty in favor of the "coöperation" or anti-secession ticket—and this although all the machinery of the election was in the hands of the Slidell clique of avowed disunionists! It is for this reason that the Convention, though now in session more than a month, has never yet published the full returns from each of the parishes or counties into which Louisiana is divided,—each parish knowing its own vote, and the seceders being unwilling to confess that that the popular vote has been against them.

These facts confirm more and more the opinion, already advanced through our columns, that the State of Louisiana never intended secession by the action recently forced upon her by designing leaders and politicians, whose main object really was to out-Slidell Senator SLIDELL in devotion to so-called Southern rights, and so rid themselves by trick of a dynasty which they had labored without avail to shake off in any other manner. Certain it is on this point, that though Senators BENJAMIN and SLIDELL were the main movers in getting up and organizing the present Secession Convention of the State, they have not yet failed to reap the slightest recognition from the body of their own creation,—a new race of men appearing now to be in control of the State machinery, and men the most hostile of all others to the two seceded Senators. It is also ascertained beyond peradventure that the constituents of Mr. BOULIGNY will support the course of their Representative; and it will little surprise us to hear by telegraph any fine evening that irregular popular elections were being held throughout the parishes of the Sugar State to elect Representatives in the place of those gentlemen in both Houses of Congress who have resigned their seats.

A RELIGIOUS HORSE-WHIPPING.—It seldom happens at the present day that we realize the existence of those clerical knights who nurse in cloisters and studies their religion, until it becomes something as near and dear as the Virgin Mary was of old to the members of the Church militant. One of these extraordinary cases has, however, of late occurred in England, in the person of Rev. J. SUMNER BROCKHURST, of Emmanuel College—a gentleman whose singular zeal has at least had the effect of conferring upon him a three days' notoriety of the most extensive description. Rev. Mr. BROCKHURST, a man of known piety, suddenly astonished the University world in which he dwelt by a violent personal assault, seasoned with horsewhipping, upon Rev. EDWARD DODD, Fellow of Magdalen College and Vicar of St. Giles, Cambridge. When duly arraigned before the College Court, Mr. BROCKHURST not only avowed the assault, but gloried in it, giving it as his reason and defence that the reverend Donn had in asking a grace, omitted from it the name of Jesus Christ, so that the blessing might without offence include a Jew who was present. "For," said Mr. BROCKHURST, "as any gentleman would have acted in this manner if the honor of his wife or daughter had been brought into question, how much more reason had I for acting as I did when my Lord and Saviour was insulted." And, full of enthusiasm, he forthwith attacked the too liberal Donn, inflicting upon him a chastisement which certainly ought to have the effect of making him both gracious and grace-ful in his graces from this time, *ad finem*.

In justice to the valiant and assaulting BROCKHURST, and as a faint apology for his zeal, it should be remembered that he had written a volume on the Jew code, and had frenzied himself, in the frequent defence thereof, into a state of mind not unlike that of some of the wilder Puritans or Huguenots. In reading his extraordinary defence, we seem to hear the song of Marcel mingled with strains of some "servant of the Lord with his Bible and his sword." But "'twas all of no avail"—the Brocklehurst zeal was decided to be not only anomalous, but grossly rude, and though the reverend horse-whipper declared and believed that "never graver cause existed for one man to attack another," he was sentenced to be suspended from all his degrees for four years. Whether he will, like Thomas Tagg, "go into the martyr business," remains to be seen. It is at least gratifying to observe that his intrusive and cruel piety has met with no indorsement as yet from the English Press.

Mexican Affairs.

The news contained in our Mexican correspondence and the official documents of the Constitutional Government, which appear in the TIMES this morning, are of very great interest and importance, as indicating the quiet, dignified and successful manner in which the Juarez Government is establishing its authority and power in the capital of the Mexican Republic, and restoring the country to tranquility, that the people may enjoy the prosperity and happiness which for centuries, we may say, have been denied to them.

A new Cabinet, with ZARCO, an able man, at its head, has been formed. Mr. WELLER, our Minister, has been received with all the honors; the Prussian Minister presented his credentials on the 1st of February, and it was supposed that Mons. SALIGNY, the French Minister, would follow suit ere long.

The election returns from all the States had not been received. It was thought that Gen. ORTEGA would be the successful candidate.

The most important part of our information, however, is contained in the circulars issued by the Constitutional Government. These documents are issued to the Foreign Legations in the Republic, and to the Governors of the various States. Their object is to explain the reasons why the Spanish and Guatemala Ministers and the Pope's Nuncio were expelled from the country. Clear, dignified and firm in language and tone, these official documents represent that the aforesaid foreign officials were expelled because they were the open and active partisans of a usurping faction, whose sole mission appeared to be to carry rapine, murder and ruin from one end of the country to the other. In this high act of expulsion, and in the banishment of the Archbishop and Bishops, the Constitutional Government has added a new and remarkable page to the remarkable history of Mexico. They have struck at the heart of the bigotry and despotism which, like the pall of night, have hung over the destines of a rich and beautiful country, preëminently calculated, it would appear, for the happiness of man.

In the persons of the Spanish and Guatemala Ministers, the Pope's Nuncio, and the Archbishop and Bishops, the *expulsos*, we have a most complete and perfect representation of the civil and religious spirit that predominated in Spain in the Sixteenth Century—the spirit that has wallowed in corruption and festered in crime in Mexico from that day to this. The whole civilized world will doubtless say amen to this act of purgation on the part of the victorious Liberals. It is much to be regretted that MIRAMON, the chief tool of the last of Mexico's greatest political and ecclesiastical criminals—he who has plundered and butchered his countrymen with a remorseless cruelty and bloodthirstiness never excelled in Mexico—has escaped his just deserts at the hands of his horribly outraged country. We learn that this refugee from justice has reached Havana on his way to Europe, where he probably expects to enjoy his treasures—the price of the blood of his countrymen. But if we do not greatly mistake, this youthful man of blood will meet with that cool neglect and merited scorn which prove a severer punishment than anything of a more summary nature at the hands of the public executioner.

Freedom of the Mississippi.

While the merchants and importers of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and the Great West, are quite willing to continue the payment of duties to the United States on goods sent direct from foreign countries up the mouths of the Mississippi River,—it is quite a different thing for them to find these goods taxed *in transitu* at the New-Orleans Custom-house, and the proceeds of such revenue collections applied to the maintenance of the revolutionary, secession Government now in control of the State of Louisiana. Such collections of revenue under the laws and for the exclusive benefit of the Pelican State, are clearly an interference with the free navigation of the Mississippi River, and practically amount to a tax levied by the State of Louisiana, solitary and alone, upon all the foreign commerce of the Mississippi Valley.

It is not to be expected that the States interested in the unobstructed navigation of the Father of Waters, will long submit to be thus plundered for the benefit of a movement which they abhor, and under the illegal ordinances of a State Convention in which they were not represented. It is obvious—even if the right of secession be granted—that when States upon any river-line within the United States secede, they should at once push the Custom-houses and revenue enactments of the Government which they have repudiated, up to and over the point at which their riparian boundary joins that of the States still remaining in the Union. They may then tax vessels attempting to land cargoes of foreign merchandise within their own borders, at whatever rates they please; but all goods destined for non-seceding States should most certainly be exempt from taxation by the States which have withdrawn from the Union. This view of the case, we are happy to believe, will soon be cogently brought before the inhabitants of New-Orleans, should the authorities of that city, or any of the other seceding authorities along the Mississippi River, persist in their present mad attempt to make the industry and trade of the great West pay tribute to the treasury of any State or States in the so-called Southern Confederacy.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President elect, and lady; Hons. A. Richards, of Troy; M. Rice and M. Pike, of Maine; Com. Armstrong, J. H. Eastman and Lieut. Hall, of the United States Navy, and Capt. Robinson, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Hons. N. Kelley, of Rhinebeck and Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Dean Richmond and Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Col. J. C. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Col. Gardner, of Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

F. A. Stow, T. P. Hornby, J. L. Weatherby, and J. Chamberlain, of Cleveland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. B. Guthrie, of Washington; A. H. Argell, of Baltimore, and J. Crouse, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. Hayden, of Massachusetts; E. Fabriquettes, M. Athand and Mrs. Gramaccini, of Paris; H. J. McMellise, of England, and J. B. Congdon, of New-Bedford, are at the Brevoort House.

S. F. Butterworth, of Washington, and Addison Child, of Boston, are at the Hotel St. Germain.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee was held last evening at No. 618 Broadway, Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD, the President, in the Chair. The Committee on By-Laws made a report which was received and laid over for consideration at a special meeting to be convened for the purpose. Some other routine business was transacted, and it was then voted to wait on HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Vice-President elect, and tender him their congratulations, and the Committee adjourned for that agreeable duty.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

FAVORABLE PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS.

ENERGETIC COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Banishment of the Archbishop and Five Bishops.

The Election for President not yet Decided—Gonzales Ortega Likely to be Elected.

Important Circulars from the Government Regarding the Expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador, Papal Nuncio, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

In my last I informed you of the expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador, the Papal Nuncio, and the Charge of Guatemala, on account of their open complicity with the Miramon-Clergy rebellion.

I now inclose to you two important circulars from the Government, explanatory of the reasons which have led to this course—one addressed to the different Mexican Legations abroad, that the subject may be brought to the attention of the Governments near which they are accredited; and the other to the Governors of the different States, that they may be informed that this step is purely on account of the personal interference of these individuals in the internal affairs of the country, and not on account of any ill-will towards, or differences with, the Governments which they have so unworthily represented, and especially enjoining that under these circumstances the citizens of those countries resident in Mexico are entitled to the special protection and consideration of the authorities.

These circulars are an unanswerable vindication of the course of the Government in this affair, and the necessity of it, if it aspires to maintain any dignity as the Government of a nation.

I also informed you that on account of the differences which had arisen as to the course to be pursued towards the late Ministers of MIRAMON and other criminals connected with the robbery of the English bondholders' money, and the many other scandalous acts committed by the faction plundering under the name of the Miramon Government, a change in the Cabinet of President JUAREZ was probable.

Such change has taken place, and the new Cabinet entered upon its functions on the 21st ultimo. It was composed as follows:

Foreign Relations—FRANCISCO ZARCO.
Government—PEDRO OGAZON.
Treasury—GUILLERMO PRIETO.
Justice—IGNACIO RAMIREZ.
Fomento—MIGUEL AZCA.
War—JESUS GONZALEZ ORTEGA.

This is a very able Cabinet, and one likely to act with unity and decision.

Mr. ZARCO, the head of the Cabinet, has been for a long time the editor of the *Siglo Diez y Nueve*, and is one of the most able writers in Mexico, as he is also, probably, the most talented man of the Liberal Party. He is uncompromising in his Liberal sentiments, and will give great *tone* to the new Administration.

GONZALEZ ORTEGA, the Minister of War, is daily gaining in the confidence of the entire community, and is developing administrative ability of a rare order.

PEDRO OGAZON is called hither to assume his present post from the Governorship of the State of Jalisco, and D. MIGUEL AZCA, the Minister of Fomento, from that of Zacatecas.

RAMIREZ and PRIETO are also men of experience and ability, but the strongest men in the Cabinet are ORTEGA and ZARCO.

LERDO DE TEJEDA was put forward for his former post of Minister of the Treasury, but JUAREZ would not accept him, nor was LERDO willing to accept a post in the Administration of President JUAREZ. A very bitter controversy is now going on between Mr. OCAMPO, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. LERDO, growing out of their past differences at Vera Cruz. Although this difference is very much to be regretted, it is purely of a personal character and does not affect in any way the unity or policy of the Liberal Party.

Immediately upon the organization of the new Cabinet, the order for the banishment of DIAZ, (the late Minister of MIRAMON,) was revoked, and the Governor of Vera Cruz was instructed to send him immediately to the Capital for trial.

As I informed you in my last, DIAZ was captured near Jalapa while attempting to escape from the country with MIRAMON. On receipt of the news of his capture, the Government ordered his immediate execution, as well as that of any other similar offenders who might be captured, as I have already mentioned. This order awakened opposition from two quarters. On the one side, from a large and influential portion of the Liberals, who claimed that the Government was exceeding its powers in thus ordering the execution of these men without trial,—noted criminals though they were,—and that this proper course was to submit them first to the trial prescribed by law.

On the other hand, all the family friends of DIAZ, and of the other prisoners involved in this sentence, pronounced against all who had been connected with the Miramon Government, appealed at once with all the influence they could bring to bear, to the mercy of the Government, and in these petitions they were powerfully seconded by the French Minister. The result was, that the President and some of his Ministers, influenced by sentiments of commiseration, came to the decision of changing the sentence of execution to one of banishment for five years. This, however, while more than satisfying the friends of the accused parties, did not at all meet the wishes of the Liberal Party generally, who saw in the whole proceeding a grave departure from the proper course of justice established under the Constitution, which required that all persons should be submitted to legal trial; and they deemed that this was the course which should with dignity, but with promptness and decision, be pursued by the Government, particularly with reference to these persons, who appeared as much as criminals as political offenders.

It was upon this issue, which involved very important questions, that the resignation of the Ministers and the formation of the present Cabinet took place, and it is believed that the Government will now, while proceeding with equal decision and severity, do so with more regard for the regular forms prescribed by the Constitution:

An exception to this has, however, occurred but it is of so necessary and exceptional a character, and so entirely meets the wishes of the people, that it is fully justified on the ground of imperious public necessity occasioned by the late revolutionary state of affairs.

This is the banishment of the Archbishop and five of the principal Bishops of the country, who had gathered in this Capital in their identification with the fortunes of MIRAMON. Here, however, they would not have been molested had they remained quietly attending to their religious functions, but this they would not do, and the immediate occasion of their banishment is as follows:

The new Cabinet, soon after its organization, published a programme embodying the policy of the Government, and renewing its determination to carry out the reforms contained in the manifesto published at Vera Cruz in July, 1859. This official programme was received with great satisfaction by everybody, some papers, of course, however, finding a good deal to censure, which is the best proof that the liberty of the Press is now an accomplished fact; but generally the entire voice of the people was found in its expressions of entire ap-

general, all except the clergy. The clergy, of course, were opposed to everything, and it was soon found that Episcopal letters from the Archbishop, and circulars from other clerical functionaries, were being circulated, denouncing the Government decrees regarding reform, religious liberty and civil marriage. This made it necessary for the Government to take immediately some serious steps to put down completely this intolerable interference of the priesthood, and in consequence the Archbishop, and the others mentioned above, received their passports, with orders to leave the city within twenty-four hours.

Mr. ZARCO was opposed to this order and desired that they should be treated like other citizens, and be brought before the common tribunals of the country. But the President and a majority of the Cabinet, considering the advanced age of these men, and the scandal which the trial of persons of their high clerical character would produce in the community, affording motive for prolonged excitement, and the imperious necessity for the prompt termination of these sources of disquiet, and the removal of these influences of evil from this country, decided that, under the circumstances, their banishment from this Republic was the most judicious course. In this decision they are sustained by the universal public sentiment of the whole Republic, for there is a spirit rising, growing out of the prolonged evils the clergy has inflicted upon this country, which will, ere long, if the cause is continued, seek a terrible vengeance.

An entire cessation of this evil must occur, or the lives of the entire priesthood in this country will be sacrificed to the fury of the populace, slowly being aroused to a sense of what they have suffered at their hands.

The Archbishop and the Bishops left here in company with Mr. PACHECO, the Spanish Ambassador, and the Papal Nuncio, and it seems they have not been received very politely by the people of Vera Cruz. Popular violence is at all times to be deplored, but it must be remembered that these people are now becoming fully aroused to a sense of what they have suffered, and how the prosperity of the country has been retarded by the blind fanaticism and the sordid pursuit of wealth and power which has led the Clergy of Mexico to sacrifice the peace and well-being of the country remorselessly to their own ends. The people now feel and know that it is the protection of the wealth and power of the Clergy that has been the cause and object of all the past revolutions in their country, and this time they mean that that power shall be terminated.

We also learn here that MIRAMON has escaped, and is now safely on board a Spanish vessel of-war at Vera Cruz. It is a great pity that after costing the country so many thousands of lives, he should now be free to enjoy his ill-gotten plunder abroad. If Mexico had Extradition treaties with foreign powers, MIRAMON would stand a fair chance to be brought back to answer a criminal charge for the massacre of Tacubaya and the robbery of the English bondholders' money. As it is, I presume he will be careful to avoid touching upon English territory.

A few days ago a decree was issued confiscating the property of all the ministers of MIRAMON who authorized or consented to the robbery of the English bondholders' funds.

Some of them are already in prison, and a diligent search is being made for the others, and when DIAZ is brought here they will be tried in conformity with the laws.

The elections for President are advancing, but, as in some of the States they have not yet taken place, and full returns from others have not yet been received, it is impossible to say what the result will be.

It is the prevailing impression, however, that the majority will be in favor of [GONZALEZ ORTEGA The election lies between him and JUAREZ. The State of Vera Cruz, and also Yucatan, has gone for LERDO.

Among the members of Congress elect from the State of Vera Cruz is Señor MATA, the late able and popular Minister in the United States.

Mr. MATA was President of the last Congress, and will doubtless fill a leading place in this. He is a fine speaker, and one of the most influential leaders of the Liberal Party.

Gov. WELLER, our new minister, arrived here some ten days ago, via Acapulco, with his Secretary, Mr. GILLESPIE.

He presented his credentials on the 30th ultimo, and was received with great *éclat*, and with unusual formality, to signify the high esteem for the Government of the United States which is felt by the Constitutional Government, and as an expression of its sense of the obligations it is under for the recognition and moral support which was accorded to it in its period of adversity by the Government of the United States.

The Prussian Minister presented his credentials, and was received on the 1st instant, and Mr. MATTHEW, the English *Chargé*, has recognized the Government by opening an official correspondence with the Minister of Foreign Relations. He has not yet removed the Legation to this capital, but remains at Jalapa, where he was ordered some time since, awaiting new instructions from his Government.

It is to be hoped the English Government will speedily send out an able man as full Minister, as Mr. MATTHEW has mixed himself up too much with all parties, although his sympathies have generally been mostly with the Liberals. Capt. ALDHAM has, however, been a much truer friend to the Constitutional Government, by whom he is greatly respected.

The French Minister, M. SALIGNY, hesitates yet. He has shown a disposition to drive a bargain as to his recognition, which has been met by Mr. ZARCO in a very dignified and creditable manner. M. SALIGNY has acted with more judgment than Mr. PACHECO, and has avoided so openly espousing the cause of MIRAMON, but it is difficult for him to conceal his repugnance to this constitutional order and his sympathy with the Clergy.

France could be more effectively represented by a new man, not mixed up in the complications of the late rebellion.

No fears are entertained here as to any difficulty with Spain on account of the dismissal of Mr. PACHECO, although the Spaniards talk a great deal of a fleet that is to come from Havana to blockade Vera Cruz. Under present circumstances, a war with Spain would be rather advantageous than otherwise, as it would be extremely popular and would unite all parties here. Perhaps, also, it would not be a bad matter at this moment, as respects the United States, as it could hardly fail to draw off attention from your pending divisions, and if the United States in any way became involved it would rouse all parties to the protection of the national honor. If Spain should push matters to an extremity on account of what she may consider the insult to her representative, but more truly on account of the loss, by the triumph of the Constitutional Government, of what she had gained under the Mon-Almonte Treaty, which she had negotiated with the Government of MIRAMON, it is probable that there will be a disposition here to at once enter into an alliance for aid with the United States, and as Spain could do nothing more than blockade Vera Cruz and Tampico, which would most effect *our* commerce,—unless she marches an army into the interior,—it is difficult to see how the United States can avoid becoming involved in the affair.

As these questions regarding *what* rights the so-called Governments of ZULOAGA and MIRAMON may have possessed to make Treaties, or in any other way bind the nation, I have prepared a short *résumé*, setting forth the order of the Governmental succession and changes since the overthrow of SANTA ANNA to the present time, showing where the only true legitimacy lies.

This statement will perhaps disembarrass the minds of some of your readers from the confusion into which the rapidly shifting course of events, as such only on the surface of the current, may have thrown them, and I inclose the same herewith.

* * *

IMPORTANT CIRCULARS

From the Constitutional Government to the Foreign Legations of the Republic, and to the Governors of the different States, explanatory of the reasons which have caused the expulsion of the Spanish Minister, Papal Nuncio and Chargé of Guatemala from Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Jan. 15, 1861.

In order that you may bring to the knowledge of the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Government near which you are accredited, the reasons why the President has thought proper to order the departure from the Republic, of Messieurs Don JOAQUIN FRANCISCO PACHECO, Don FELIPE NERY DEL BARRIO, and Don LOUIS CLEMENTI, Archbishop of Damascus, as you will see by the printed communications which accompany this note, I proceed to make a short statement with regard thereto.

Mr. PACHECO came to the Republic not long since, accredited expressly in the character of Ambassador of Her Catholic Majesty near the Government (so called) which occupied this capital, and of which Don MIGUEL MIRAMON acted as chief.

A few days after his arrival he caused himself to be officially received by the rebel Government, and besides the support which, in his official character, he thus lent to his faction which had succeeded in holding possession of the Capital during the past three years, he, by his policy, his expressed opinions and his open influence, lent himself to the maintenance of the rebel Government and the prolongation of the civil war.

The Constitutional Government of the Republic, which has never ceased to exist and to discharge its functions during this long period of civil war, notwithstanding its official relations with Spain have been interrupted, does not actually see in Mr. PACHECO the representative of her Catholic Majesty, with whose Government the Constitutional Government of the Republic desires to cultivate the best relations, and is ready to terminate existing differences in good will, regulating itself always by the principles of the strictest justice; but in ordering the departure of Mr. PACHECO from the country, the Government does so simply in the exercise of its prerogatives, viewing him only as a foreigner failing under the stipulations of the thirty-third article of our Constitution.

Mr. NARY DEL BARRIO, for a long time Minister of Guatemala, accredited to this Republic, has not only had continued official relations with the rebels during the last three years, but has made his open partiality for the reactionary faction—to which he lent his most decided support in the unhappy "*Coup d'Etat*" of December, 1857—a matter of public notoriety.

This Minister was almost the first who hastened to recognize the usurper, ZULOAGA, and who mainly induced other members of the diplomatic corps to do the same. Notwithstanding, he took this unjustifiable step with the knowledge that the existing Constitutional Government was lawfully installed at Guanajuato in January, 1858.

The Constitutional Government cannot allow this gentleman, thus abusing his position, to continue fomenting civil war. For this reason it causes his departure from the Republic, without intending, however, that such a measure of internal policy should in any degree imply a hostile spirit towards the Republic of Guatemala, which Mr. DEL BARRIO has represented.

Don LOUIS CLEMENTI has held in this country the mission of Nuncio from his Holiness, the Pope. His disposition, and the general tone of the Roman Court which he has represented, has caused him to figure throughout the civil war as a partisan of the sedi tious Clergy of the Republic, who to the greatest degree have stained with blood the past revolution in this country under the pretext of religion.

Now that the Mexican Republic has, in the exercise of its sovereign power, declared religious liberty and the absolute independence of each other of Church and State, the official representative of the Roman Court can have no mission whatever to attend to near the General Government of the Republic.

Neither of these gentlemen has been officially accredited near the Constitutional Government for the last three years. Consequently, their expulsion signifies nothing more than an act of public order, which is carried into effect through the provisions of the supreme law of the land, and in the exercise of the prerogatives with which the Government is invested.

* * * * * *

Renewing the expressions of my consideration,
I am, etc.,

[Signed,] OCAMPO.

To ——— Mexican Legation, at ———.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CIRCULAR.

Upon the establishment again of the supreme Government in the capital of the Republic, one of its first acts was to order the departure from the Republic of Messieurs D. FRANCISCO PACHECO, D. FELIPE NERY DEL BARRIO and D. LOUIS CLEMENTI, Archbishop of Damascus.

With respect to Señor PACHECO, it had as a reason for his departure the palpable fact that upon his entry into the Republic, by way of the port of Vera Cruz, where was located the legitimate Government, this gentleman, far from making known his official character and maintaining a due neutrality in view of the unfortunate circumstances of the country, which could not escape his attention, directed himself at once to this Capital, although there did not exist here any Government until the return to the city of D. MIGUEL MIRAMON, when he being replaced in a very strange manner in the Presidency of the Revolutionary Government, Señor PACHECO hastened to present himself to him as Ambassador of Spain, recognizing MIRAMON just in the moments when, defeated at Silao, there only remained to him the shadow of power, which, thanks to the *prestige* lent to him by the recognition of this same Señor PACHECO, he was able to prolong for a few days more, during which the rebellious faction had time to perpetrate new scandals and to still further compromise the peace and the good name of the country.

Besides, public opinion revolted at the presence of Señor PACHECO, and the Government was obliged to obey its dictates, for it pointed him out as one of the persons whose influence had the most strongly and openly favored the reaction.

With reference to Señor NERY DEL BARRIO, his acts in favor of the so-called Government of the Reactionary Party were a matter of public notoriety, and incre sed to him nearly the same reasons which operated to cause the departure of Señor PACHECO, and consequently his departure from the country was also a matter of necessity.

Señor D. LOUIS CLEMENTI, Archbishop of Damascus, had not any diplomatic character, and being manifest, as it clearly is, the great part which the Clergy have taken in the struggle which has now been brought to so happy a termination, it was not only just but a public necessity that he should leave the country.

In expelling him, the only consideration was his open intervention in the affairs of the country, and not in any manner his religious character, because the Government has proclaimed and will always respect entire freedom of religion.

Such have been the reasons which have actuated these measures, which are purely personal, and need not effect in any manner the amicable relations which Mexico has maintained with friendly Powers.

The Constitutional Government, which is directing all its efforts to the permanent establishment of the peace of the country, and which esteems and respects Spain and Guatemala, and the Pontifical States, the same as all other nations with which it is bound by solemn treaties, will not omit any means whatever to maintain with all the most perfect harmony, and to augment and render more intimate their friendly relations, and will endeavor to act towards all with strict justice, in order that the dignity and good name of the Republic shall not be in any way compromised.

In saying this to you for your knowledge and that of the inhabitants of the State over which you worthily preside, it is also my duty to recommend to your Excellency, in an especial manner, that all foreigners be fully protected in all the immunities and guarantees which are secured to them by international law and by treaties; that the tribunals administer to them speedy justice, that they extend to them the protection required by our laws, and by the high character of the cause they sustain; and very particularly, under the present circumstances, to Spanish subjects and citizens of Guatemala, in testimony that the Government is very far from considering the repulsion of the said Señores PACHECO, DEL BARRIO and CLEMENTI in any other manner than a question purely personal.

I take pleasure, with this occasion, in renewing to your Excellency the assurances of my esteem and consideration. God, Liberty and Reform.

MEXICO, Jan. 25, 1861. ZARCO.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of ———.

DECREE WITH REFERENCE TO THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE ELECTION IN SEVERAL STATES.

BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President *ad interim* of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants of the same, maketh known:

That, Considering that the elections called by the law of Convocatoria of the 6th of November, 1860, issued at Vera Cruz, have not taken place in various States, and that there should be no failure to verify the same, I have thought well, in use of the faculties with which I am invested, to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Governors of the States in which there have not yet been put in practice the Convocatoria of the 6th of November, 1860, will make this, immediately that they receive the present Decree, of the faculty which is conceded to them by Article 4, of the same.

ART. 2. The meeting of the Congress of the Union shall take place in this capital on the third Sunday of the proximate month of April, for the discharge of the attributes marked out by Article 51 of the Organic Electoral law of the 12th February, 1857, and for the exercise of its constitutional faculties.

Wherefore, I order that this be printed, published, circulated, and duly observed.

Dated in the National Palace of Mexico, this 11th day of January, 1861. BENITO JUAREZ.

To the citizen JOSE DA EMPARAN, Minister of Government *ad interim*.

I communicate the same to you for your intelligence, and consequent ends.

God and Liberty. EMPARAN.

MEXICO, Jan. 11, 1861.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. Gore.

The death of Mrs. GORE, the celebrated English novelist, and one of the most brilliant women of her time, is announced as having occurred a fortnight ago. Of her personal history, little more is known to the public than that she was the wife of CHARLES ARTHUR GORE, of the First Life Guards; that at the time of her death she had attained the age of 61, and that for some time previous to her decease she had been deprived of sight. Her first novel, *Theresa Marchmont*, published in 1823, was the work of a week, and announced that fecund imagination and facile execution which distinguished her. Since then she has sent out a succession of works, following each other with inconceivable rapidity—sometimes at the rate of a volume a month—and forming in themselves a library amounting to 200 volumes! But the most remarkable point of all this fertility is that in the two hundred volumes there is scarcely to be found one dull page. Commencing to write about the time when the historical novel of the Scott-school was passing out of fashion, she soon showed herself a leader in the rising school of novelists of high-life—a class that has been succeeded in our own day by the real-life type. And it was in this field that she found the most felicitous exercise of her powers. Some future MACAULAY will turn to her pages for a perfect picture of English life as found in the upper crust of society. Every phase of it which it was possible for a woman to handle she has depicted with a minute fidelity which has all the merit of a first-rate collection of photographs. What can be more lifelike and true, not to speak of brilliancy, than such novels as *Cecil* and *The Hamiltons*, in which she displays to the height all her happy art of portraying character and describing manners? Indeed *Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb*, displayed so intimate a knowledge of club life, that it was long ascribed to a male author. It has been objected that she adopts with too much sympathy the tone of this society which she paints, and that her ideal of life is not lofty enough. This is but a disparaging method of stating a fact which, from another point of view, may be regarded as a merit. Mrs. GORE took men and women as they are, and the tenor of her philosophy is that good and evil, happiness and misery are very evenly distributed in this world. But whether she were right or wrong, the general effect certainly is that her pictures are all the more faithful, and have thus a permanent historical value. In conversation she is described as "one of the most brilliant women of her time, whose talk overflowed with epigram and jest, and whose most commonplace remarks were more witty than the best wit of others."

Death of Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence.

Hon. CORNELIUS VAN WYCK LAWRENCE died this morning at his residence at Bayside, Flushing, L. I., in the 70th year of his age. He was born at Flushing Feb. 28, 1791. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and at the age of manhood he came to New-York, when he entered the auction house of SHOTWELL, HICKS & CO. Afterwards he became partner in the house of HICKS, LAWRENCE & Co., from which he retired in 1832. Mr. LAWRENCE represented New-York in Congress from 1832 to 1834; and was Mayor of New-York from 1834 to 1837, being the first Mayor elected by the people. In 1836 he was President of the Democratic Electoral College. He was Collector of New York under President POLK. For twenty years he held the office of President of the Bank of the State of New-York. He was Director of the Branch Bank of the United States, of the Bank of America, a trustee of the New-York Life and Trust Company, and a director in various insurance companies. In 1856 he retired from active life, to spend the rest of his days on the spot where his ancestors had resided over two hundred years. During his long life in New-York he was a successful and honored merchant.—*Commercial Advertiser, last Evening.*

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Proposing to Repeal the Railroad Grants—Rewarding Good Behavior in the Prisons—Aiding the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—The City Chamberlain—The City Charter Again—Discriminating in Canal Tolls, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1861.

In the Senate this morning, there was quite a flutter created by the reports from the Committee on Cities and Villages, in favor of repealing the railroad grants of last Winter.

The reports are in favor of repealing the following grants:

Fourteenth-street,
Avenue D,
Tenth-avenue,
Seventh-avenue,
The Belt—or West and South-street road, and the
Act to confirm the grant made by the Common Council of New-York, to authorize the Ninth-avenue Road.

If these reports are adopted and the repeal bills passed, they sweep away all the City legislation of last Winter, except the West Washington Market bill. That is junk—out of the reach of legislation, where moths do not eat nor thieves break through and steal. It has fulfilled its mission.

The bill to create a system of rewards for the good behavior of those confined in prisons, passed by a vote of Ayes, 22; Noes, 5. It has been much amended since its first introduction, and lacks some of the best features of the original act, but as it is, it makes a movement in a forward and right direction. The following is the bill as it passed the Senate:

An Act in relation to the punishment of crimes, and concerning Prisoners confined in the State Prisons.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the Courts of Sessions of this State, are authorized to sentence convicts for any crime now punishable by imprisonment in State Prison, for a term not less than one year; the maximum of such sentence to be, not to exceed the maximum now fixed by law for such crime.

SEC. 2. Every convict working the established number of hours daily, and obeying all the rules and discipline of the prison without reproof or punishment, shall be, if the Governor so direct, entitled to one day of commutation of sentence, and one day of his or her earnings for each month of his or her good conduct during imprisonment, in addition to the allowance now made by law, on his or her discharge from his or her imprisonment; provided, however, that if such prisoner shall be unable to labor by means of sickness or accident, the time during the existence of such disability shall be counted to him or her the same as though he or she had performed faithfully his or her allotted times of labor.

SEC. 3. Convicts employed about the prisons as cooks, barbers, orders or waiters, who shall obey and conform to all the rules and discipline of the prisons, shall be allowed the same commutation of sentence, and the same amount of their earnings, as provided for convicts in and by the second section of this act.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of each keeper and matron to report monthly, in writing, to the Inspectors in charge, the names of faithful convicts under his or her immediate charge or ward, who, in his or her judgment, are entitled to the provisions of this act, and the reasons therefor, and it shall be the duty of the said Inspector in charge, to report to the Governor the names of such convicts as are reported to them by said keepers and matrons.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

The Senate also passed the bill to incorporate "The People's Savings Bank" in your City. The bank is to be located in the Third Ward.

The bill to grant State aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was read a third time and passed; ayes, 18; noes, 12—as follows:

YEAS—Abell, Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Gardiner, Goss Hammond, Kelly, Lapham, F. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, Robertson, Roth, Sessions, Spicola, Trumen, Wright.

NAYS—Bell, Ferry, Flero, Grant, Hillbonse, Ketchum, Lawrence, Meulerre, Montgomery, Monroe, Richmond, Williams.

In saying the bill passed I follow the ruling of the presiding officer. You will recollect the Governor, last Winter, based his veto of this bill upon the fact that it had not received the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members elected to the Legislature. He claimed that the bill appropriated public money to private uses, and so must have a two-third vote.

There was an avalanche of reports and bills introduced in the House this morning.

Among the reports, there was worthy of notice a bill to repeal the law closing the Atlantic Tunnel, in the City of Brooklyn.

Also, bills to repeal Sections 31 and 42 of the Metropolitan Police Act.

Also, a bill to repeal the law to compel the observance of the Sabbath.

Also, the following bill to annul the Act relative to the appointment of City Chamberlain. The second section contains the kernel of the nut:

SECTION 2. The Chamberlain of the City of New-York shall hold his office for the like term for which it is now provided by law the Comptroller of said City shall be elected, and until his successor shall be elected, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified; and shall be subject to removal from office only for malfeasance therein, in the same manner and by the same proceedings as are now provided by law for the removal of the Comptroller or Common Council of said City, and not otherwise.

This means to keep Mr. DAVLIN out of the reach of the Common Council, so that he shall not be liable to the same contingency that befel Mr. PLATT. It is a wise precaution.

Speaking of Chamberlain, this office appears to engross a considerable portion of Legislative attention. One or two bills are now pending in the Senate that in some degree pertain to the safe-keeping of the public money; and yet it would seem there was some deficiency, for Mr. BIRDSALL presented another to the House this morning. This provides:

1. For the appointment of a Chamberlain by the head of the Finance Department of the City.

2. That the Chamberlain so appointed shall hold his office for four years.

3. That the Comptroller shall make an appointment of Chamberlain within ten days after the passage of this act.

4. That the Chamberlain so appointed may be removed by the Governor (only) for causes.

I do not think this bill was designed to promote Mr. DAVLIN's interests.

Mr. ARCULARIUS introduced a bill to create a Commission to reconstruct the City Charter. The Legislature will hardly adopt such a scheme. Not but that the City charter needs reconstructing. Yet cannot find two men who won't say Aye to that—but we up here have little fancy for such arrangements as would be likely to follow the creation of such a Commission as Mr. ARCULARIUS suggests.

Mr. PECKHAM introduced a bill to prevent fraud and imposition in the practice of the law! Is not that the best joke of the season?—just as though fraud and imposition were not the underlying essentials of all practice. Mr. P. proposes to effect his object by prohibiting any person not duly licensed from professing to be an attorney or counsellor.

An important resolution was introduced in the Assembly, and referred to the Committee on Canals. It directs the Canal Board to discriminate in canal Tolls in favor of cotton and sugars transported eastward by the canals. It is said that but a very trifling reduction is necessary to turn the vast bulk of the cotton trade up the Mississippi and over our artificial channels of communication.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against Mr. JAY GIBBONS, member from this County, held a meeting this morning. The parties implicated not being ready to proceed with the examination, the further hearing of the case was postponed until Tuesday next. It is strongly alleged that the whole movement was the result of a conspiracy against Mr. GIBBONS, for ulterior purposes.

The other day the House voted the Red Books to each member, officer and reporter, of the House. There were some decided objections to this profligacy, and considerable protestations of a desire to avoid such an expenditure. Nevertheless, the resolution passed. This morning, some member conceived the happy thought to offer a resolution that those who did not wish to put the State to the expense of the books might leave their names with the Clerk and the books would not be ordered. I shall be anxious to see who will sacrifice himself on the altar of economy. I think five will be the maximum.

One half of the session closed last evening,—or rather one-half of the hundred days was up. I give a *résumé* of the business above, when the books were posted this morning:

SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
Bills introduced	196	Bills introduced	505
Bills reported	114	Bills reported	216
Bills read	43	Bills read	65

This is much behind the usual average. But there is time enough yet for a pull up.

In the Executive session to-day, a report was received from Gov. MORGAN, in response to the call of the Senate relative to the indictment of Harbor-masters. The Governor knows nothing officially, but he thinks there have been two of his appointees indicted. He thinks it was Messrs. ANGELL and MASTEN. This information not being very satisfactory, it was resolved to appoint a Committee to investigate the matter, and to proceed in open session.

Both houses have resolved to adjourn over from to-morrow until Monday evening. LEO

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female supporters. Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' water-proof MULTIPEDAL TRUSS is believed to be unequaled, and well worthy the careful notice of all interested parties. The Doctor has new appliances also for VARICOCELE and ENLARGED VEINS, which commend themselves to universal favor.
OFFICE No. 2 BARCLAY-STREET.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID and NOISELESS, Under patents of Bowe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. For exportation, terms very low. PARKER SEWING MACHINE Co., No. 469 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Gifford's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are need with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

McLaughlin's Improved French-Yoke Shirts, ready made all sizes, or made to order in the best manner. Store No. 259 Greenwich st., corner of Murray.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Meidavis Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, FRANK W. LEWIS to HELEN M. LOCKWOOD, daughter of the late J. J. Lockwood.

HUNT—CASSIO.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 18, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev. Dr. Farley, CHAS. H. HUNT of New-York, to Miss ISABELLE CASSIO, daughter of Mr. Geo. D. Cassio of the former place.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday Feb. 20, after a short illness, ISA EMERSON, daughter of Charles E. and M. Jennie Smith, aged 1 year, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral (this day) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 548 5th-st.

LLOYD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock A.M., wife of Wm. F. Lloyd, in the 31st year of her age.

The friends of the family, the members of Phœnix Lodge, No. 15, A. F. A., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday) Feb. 21, at 2 P. M., from No. 175 Avenue C. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Bolton, Lancashire, papers please copy.

LEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, ISAAC LEE, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 62 Hammond-st., on Friday afternoon, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWER.—In this City on Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, Mrs ELISABETH BROWER, widow of John D. Brower, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac DuBois, No. 119 2d-st., on Friday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DUCKMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 19, MERCY DUCKMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her uncle, Isaac Duckman, Klugsbridge.

SMITH.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, CLARENCE NORCASSE, infant son of J. Coonor and Mary Sheecker Smith.

SIMONS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, Mrs. LYDIA A., wife of Lorenzo D. Simons, aged 34 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 5 Greenway., this day, (Thursday) at 4½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be removed to Hempstead on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 20, Mrs. LOUISA L. MOORE, in the 54th year of her age. The funeral will take place on Friday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, C. S. Parsons, No. 39 Monroe-place Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Galveston papers please copy.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, De Kalb-av., of consumption, WM. HILL, formerly of Weybridge, England, aged 31 years.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens on Tuesday, 19th inst.

FULLER.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, JOHN FULLER, aged 90 years.

BRADFORD.—In Chicago, on Monday, Jan. 18, Hon. JOHN M. BRADFORD, late of Geneva, N. Y., in the 48th year of his age.

ADDISON.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, JOSEPH ADDISON, of the firm of Addison Brothers.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 137, Feb. 20, 1861.
8, 56, 66, 24, 28, 34, 16, 14, 75, 67, 45, 35, 38.
Class No. 138, Feb. 20, 1861.
74, 57, 65, 60, 55, 76, 21, 67, 53, 54, 49, 75, 2, 12.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 20 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD education, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first-class store as saleswoman and would be willing to come a short time to learn, without salary; satisfactory references given. Address Miss E. Y., Station C, Post-office.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D's. have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Ceder-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
HERNIA or RUPTURE can now be radically cured by using the new and improved
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
It produces what has long been wanted in a Truss. Every afflicted person should not be a day without one. Pamphlets free. LADIES' SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Brace Suspenders for ladies and gentlemen, wholesale and retail. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT EXCITEMENT IS only equaled by the rush to procure a bottle of DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is the only article that is warranted to cure Rheumatism, Pains of all kinds, Toothache, Headache, Dysentery, &c., if used as directed. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving. We have the evidence from all sources—from Gen. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Territorial Relief Committee, from the columns of nearly every newspaper there of all shades of politics—from our own reliable agent who has just returned. There is no doubt of the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, 16 years of age, a situation to do chamberwork and care children, and make herself useful. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, and take charge of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 East 14th-st., corner of 1st-av. Has the best of City reference. First floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or to do plain sewing. Call for 2 days, at No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Good City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and laundress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 74 West 22d-st., near 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. No. 434 4th-av., near 31st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable Protestant young girl wishes a situation as light chamberwork and waiting or sewing; good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 7 East 6th-st., first floor; back room.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chamber maid or laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11 and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best of City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Room No. 11, Brooklyn, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, in a private family; no objections to travel in the country or to Europe; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 110 East 29th-st., corner of 3d-av.,

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young American woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 42 East 29th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands French and Spanish cooking, and is a good baker; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist at the washing and ironing; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—A VERY CAPABLE AND OBLIGING young woman, with the best of Brooklyn reference, wishes a situation; is an elegant cook, first-rate bread and pastry baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant women, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soup, fish, meat, poultry and game, and all desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable English woman as first-rate cook and good baker; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family, understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; two years' reference from last situation. To be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a small private family, and would assist with the washing and ironing; she is a competent cook, and has good reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back basement.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of references, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, poultry, pastry, &c.; is also an elegant garnisher of side-dishes, &c., and excels in bread and cake baking; will assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as thorough cook; understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of pastry and jellies; best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent cook; will assist with the washing, if required; has six years' recommendation. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 93 4th av., near 11th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one that thoroughly understands it in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread biscuit and pies; no objections to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 214 east 13th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a young woman who has lived in the highest families and thoroughly understands her business; can get the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 552 8th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman, as cook, in a private family; understands English and French cooking; satisfactory City references given. Apply for two days at No. 157 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches, soups and pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 12th-st., near Union-square.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IS willing to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to do the work of a small family; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 1st-av., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—A FIST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, speaking the language, wants a situation; has no objection to go as housekeeper in a hotel or boarding-house. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 148 East 13th-st., in the basement.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business; is a good baker; has no objections to the country for the Summer months; excellent testimonials. Call at the shoe store, No. 238 6th-av., or address a note.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young women, as cook; is an excellent cook; will assist with the washing if required; has six years' recommendation. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by two young women, one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, and also is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing. Can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook, by a respectable Protestant young woman; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference, if required. Can be seen at No 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, in a private family as cook; would assist in washing and ironing if required; is a good baker of bread and pastry; can produce two best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced, middle-aged, Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; understands bread and biscuit, &c.; is willing to assist at the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 37 East 1st-st., rear building, first floor; best of reference can be given.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable Scotch woman desires a situation in a city or country, (prefers the latter,) as cook or laundress; is a first-class meat and pastry cook, a good baker, an excellent hand with milk and butter; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 8th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer.—Wanted, a situation, by a highly respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; is a very competent meat and pastry cook, and will prove an invaluable and reliable servant; refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS to go out by the day, or will take work in at home. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 150 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a very genteel, tidy, Protestant German girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and baker; has no objection to go in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 409 Broome st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 376 8th-av.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion for an American girl to do general housework, and for a good chambermaid, with good city reference. Call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like to meet with a party of gentlemen, with whom she could engage as housekeeper; or take charge of a widower's family. For full particulars, call for three days, at No. 179 East 21st-st. Reference given and required.

GOOD SERVANTS AND PLENTY OF THEM, (including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible-house. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing and respectable girl, who has lived out in the old country, wants a situation to do the general housework of a private family; will do her best to please any lady who will take an interest in her. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent laundress, who understands all kinds of fine washing muslins, needlework and fluting, and lace curtains; particular attention paid to families' clothes, and punctually sent to all parts of the City. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 214½ West 25th-st. The best of reference given.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a private family, by a young women; understands French fluting or all kinds; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner of 27th-st., in the grocery.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or light chamberwork and sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 109 East 21st-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a steady person as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; no objection to do the fine washing; has City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call or address, for two days, No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., up stairs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 26th-st.

A WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a fine breast of milk, wants a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen in her present situation, southeast corner of Monroe and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the week or month; does all kinds of family sewing; can cut and baste for a sewing machine on infants' clothing and morning dresses, wages moderate. Call, any day, at No. 67 20th-st., near 6th-av. Has the best of City references.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant girl as seamstress and to do chamberwork; would like to take care of one child; is a neat sewer and embroiderer; this person will be found willing and obliging; Episcopal family preferred; satisfactory reference will be given. Call, for two days, at No. 169 East 25th-st., near 2d-av. No objections to the country.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, or a little chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A WAITRESS.—A LADY THAT IS BREAKING up house is desirous of getting her waitress a situation; she understands her business thoroughly, and can fully recommend her. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 96 East 21st-st.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman, in a private family, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; is both willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 308 West 19th-st.

MALES.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a first-class Englishman, who understands his business thoroughly, and can give the most satisfactory references from his employer, whom he leaves entirely on account of the family going abroad. Call at 37 address H. R., No 134 East 23d-st., top floor.

A COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands his business in the roughest; is willing to assist in the garden when required, and to make himself useful in every respect; is highly recommended from his last employer; the country preferred. Address J. M., Box 205 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and farmer, or to work a plain garden; has been brought up with the care of horses; he is a good driver, and as farmer he knows it in all its branches. Good City references can be given. Address, for two days, W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by no Englishman, (single;) understands his business; is a careful driver is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, by a sober, steady young man; is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses perfectly; would make himself generally useful. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A man and wife want situations, the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or any of the branches belonging to housekeeping; they are both Protestants, and willing to make themselves useful; no incumbrance. Address A. B. X., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable married man; has no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of a vegetable garden, is a good groom and careful driver; can produce two years' reference from his last employer. Address, this week, J. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—AN Englishman, married, wants a situation as coachman and gardener, or coachman; the best of reference from his last place. Address A. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable married man, a situation as coachman and groom; one who understands his business perfectly, and can give the best of recommendations as to sobriety, honesty and industry; no objection to country or City. Address A. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a married man, a Scotchman; has had many years' experience in the business; can give the best of references. Address R. M. D., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A FARMER.—A YOUNG MARRIED SCOTCHman wants a situation as farmer; can give good references as to character and ability, from his last employer. Apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., A. B. C.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, (married;) understands his business thoroughly. Apply, or address JOHN SMAIL, at W. Elliott's seed store, No. 31 John-st., New-York.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—A STEADY, well-disposed man, who is a good farmer and plain gardener; is an excellent hand over horses; perfectly willing to be generally useful, can give satisfactory reference for honesty, sobriety, and competency. Wages, from $10 to $12 per month. Apply at No 378 6th-av.

A FARMER OR GARDENER.—A SCOTCHman wants a situation as farmer or plain vegetable gardener; good reference given. Apply, this week, at A. REID'S seed-store, No. 407 Broadway.

A FARMER OR GARDENER, &c.—A married man, without children, wants either of the above situations; has first class refereece. Address, for two days, P. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, by a sober German. A situation as first-class gardener; understands gardening in all its branches; he is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class residence, and understands also the management of horses and cattle; good references given from well-known gentlemen in the City. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, or Mr. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also in the culture of vegetables and flowers. If required, will take charge of a horse and cow; and also willing to make himself generally useful. Will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of sober and industrious habits; has a good idea of exotic greenhouse and conservatory plants and vegetables; is fully competent in laying out flower ground lawns. Address J. D., Box No. 208, *Times* Office, for three days.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; is a married man without family. Good recommendations from his last place, where he lived seven years. Apply at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, for B. T. G.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man; is fully competent in the various branches of the business; reference as to capability, &c. A line sent to P. K., care G. H. Wade, Port Richmond, Staten Island, or A. Bridgman, No. 876 Broadway, will be attended to.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man; understands the layingout of new grounds; also the culture of vegetables; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; has the best of reference. Address G. R., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, (single,) a situation as gardener. Can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Apply to, or address J. D., Smith's seed-store, 71 Liberty-st.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotchman, a situation as plain gardener, or as coachman; excellent City reference for industry and capability. Address R. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man of pleasing address, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address A. M., No. 194 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug-store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man as waiter in a private family; the best of City reference from where he has lived four years; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Call or address, for two days, No. 230 6th-av., corner of 15th-st. No objection to the country.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Frenchman, (single man) a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference; he has no objection to travel or go off South. Address, by letter, FRENCHMAN, Box 201 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, TO PROCURE A SITUation for a waiter in a private family; has lived several years in one family. Apply to Mr. RICHARDICHE, Office Manhattan Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A family as waiter by an English Protestant single man, no objections to go with the carriage; is fully competent; best City reference given. Address, by note, A. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the most satisfactory City reference from families he has served for a number of years; has lived as butler with gentlemen's families in Europe; understands his business perfectly. Call or address A. C., No 44 4th-av., for three days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Frenchman, a situation as waiter in a private family. Good City references given, if required. Address A. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A single man, a Protestant, having experience as a farmer as well as gardener, and fully competent as foreman on a gentleman's place of 100 acres, including a small greenhouse. Address, for one week, with references and particulars as to experience, &c., Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A single man (German preferred) who understands gardening and farming, and is competent to take charge of a farm of 100 acres; who can give good reference as to honesty, industry and sobriety, may apply at No. 96 Maiden lane, up stairs, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

A GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG RESPECtable man, from 21 to 25 years of age, to go out of town as under groom and make himself generally useful about a place; none need apply who do not know something of horses and are not afraid of work, and who cannot come well recommended. Call on O. W. B., No 210 Fulton-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE IN Boston, a young man who can take charge of a set of hands, and superintend the putting up of orders None need apply but those who have had experience in this business. The best of reference required. Address, in full, Box No. 3,664, Boston Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, with all the modern improvements, water, gas, furnace, &c. House was built by day's work, and is finished in the best manner; is pleasantly located on the southwest side of Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.; also, an adjoining house, finished in the same manner, to let. For particulars apply to WILLIAM BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 23d-st.; four-story, 25 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high. Lot 110 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 ft. 1½ inches by 138 ft. 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown stone mansion on Murray Hill. 5th-av.; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$5,500—THE 3 STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 102 East 19th st., next door to Lexington-av., with the modern improvements. Persons wishing a home will find this property a good investment. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-TORY STONE BASEment house No 77 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between 4th and Lexington avs., one of the most desirable locations in the City. Price $9,500; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 182 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, a stable and garden, &c.; pleasantly situated in the village of Dobbs' Ferry, with fine view of the Hudson; price $4,000, rent $350. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or DWIGHT BISHOP, 394 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW-HOUSES, BROWNstone fronts, nearly completed, with all the modern improvements and built in the best manner; desirable location, over looking the Park. Nos. 165 and 167 East 15th-st; terms to suit. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR RENT FOR THREE YEARS —A small, new, corner house in South Brooklyn; contains furnace, gas, water and sewerage; has new carpets, curtains and gas-fixtures, to be sold. Possession given very soon if desired. Apply to the occupant and owner, H. W. M., Box 3,636 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, full size, with all the modern improvements, one of the best streets, and good neighborhood, for sale low, and very little money required. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,512 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos 52 and 54 Columbia-st. overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to N. HONDLOW Brooklyn or address Major TILLINGHAST, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADGLEY, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A BUSINESS WATERfront property in Brooklyn will be exchanged for a country place in the vicinity of New-York, or for a medium-sized first-class house in the City. Apply to the owner, No. 108 West-st., up stairs, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON NEW YORKav., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, pleasantly located, and finished with all the modern improvements. Lot 40x100; house 22x28, with extension 10x20. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy-court.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house No. 64 St. Mark's-place; built by days work, in the most substantial manner; it contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, apply, from 12 to 1 o'clock, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR A FARM or hardware, a large, well-built house, with all of the modern improvements, situated in Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry. First hands. Address A. B. C., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, (16th-st.,) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x58 feet; in good order. All improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 Willow-st., corner of Orange-st., Brooklyn, will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to WM. WRIGHT, No. 4 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 36th-st. Apply at No. 245 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

3 MODERN-BUILT HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Containing 11 and 12 rooms each, in South Orange, on Morris and Essex R. R. Inquire of F. L. B. MAYHEW, 126 Maiden-lane, or H. F. Ball, S. Orange.

TEXAS LANDS WANTED—FROM 2,000 TO 4,000 acres, well located, in exchange for improved Brooklyn property, slightly incumbered. Address H. W. C., Box No. 2,761 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 4th-st., 20x60 full lot, built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises or address Box No. 2,556 Post-office New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE (OR LET)—A small 2½ or 3-story high-basement brick house, in good order; lot about 20 by 90 feet; location pleasant, between 4th and 8th avs., and 8th and 45th sts., and in street with sewer; price about $6,000, of which a large proportion, or all, in cash, will be paid; possession desired before May 1. Address M., care of J. H. Wilbur, corner 6th-av. and 9th-st., stating location, price, &c.

ROOMS WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults wish to hire three or four furnished rooms, furnished, or partly so, for housekeeping, all on the same floor, and in a private house. Price not to exceed $20 a month. Location west of Broadway, and between 4th and 20th sts. Possession wanted March 1. Address HOME, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—FROM THE 1st of May, for a family of three grown persons; location must be good, and the rent moderate; the best of reference given and required. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—WANTED, FROM MAY 1, a small house situated on the south side, not over 20 minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent not to exceed $250 per annum. Family small. Address H., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house, with all the modern conveniences and good yard, above 4th-st., and between 2d and 9th avs. Rent not to exceed $600. Address, stating location, &c., T. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—SOME FIRST-CLASS tenement houses, for respectable families; for which a fair rent and the best City reference will be given. Apply to, or address MICHAEL BURKE, No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, A PART of a house with modern improvements, by a gentleman, wife and infant. Address T. R., stating location and rent, Nos 62 and 64 Gold-st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR VICINITY, A small partially-furnished house. Address, stating terms and locality, T., Box 2,513 New-York post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Wanted to make arrangements with a good house to act as agent, or partner, for the manufacture of cast steel already established; a liberal arrangement can be made with a responsible party. Full particulars given on an interview, for which address CAST-STEEL, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for three days.

$100,000.—TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A young man with the above amount of near by, New-York State and Ohio trade, who has a situation in a general dry goods stock; $50,000 worth of above trade is cash and short time. Address LAFAYETTE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

$3,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER to join the advertiser, with a like amount, in a staple manufacturing business, fully established and paying largely. Business and association first class. Address MECHANIC, Box No 111 *Times* Office.

$3 PER DAY.—AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL Earle's Photographic Counterfeit Detector. Half a dozen sent to any address on receipt of $1. Call or address EARLE & CO., No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 17.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. The view is of such magnificence and expanse that once seen can never be forgotten: New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, and the stone house contains 12 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; gas throughout. A good cistern and well commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his residence at Yonkers, situated on Palisade-av., on very high ground, and commanding a beautiful view of the river from Yonkers to Staten Island. The house contains 13 rooms, and is supplied with water from unfailing springs brought in pipes a distance of 1,500 feet; has bath-room, water-closet, gas, hot and cold water on second story, stationery wash tubs speaking tubes, furnace and every conveniences. The grounds comprise about an acre and the garden is well supplied with a variety of choice fruit. There is a good brick stable on the premises, and accommodations for horses and carriages. Apply to EDWARD CROMWELL, No. 209 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT A BARGAIN—A new, modern style, frame dwelling house, situate about half a mile from the depot, on a corner fronting a park; lot, 50x150 feet; house, two stories and attic; main building 22x33 feet, wing 18x30 feet; contains 12 rooms, handsomely papered and painted and in good order. Must be sold by the 1st of March next. Price $3,500—$2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to H. WHITLESEY, No. 475 Broadway, or at the "Elizabeth Land Office," No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, opposite depot.

COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE.—A new and nicely-finished brick Gothic house, with two acres of ground. House has a frontage on the Hudson River of 75 feet, and is 45 feet deep; contains 11 rooms finished in the most modern style and has two cellars, and situated on high grounds, commands the most extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson River and Tappan Bay in Tarrytown. Price only $7,500. $4,000 or more may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES A. REQUA, No. 16 Beekman-st., second floor, or Box No. 451 Post office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depot, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., or the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat in same County with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings, but will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER E. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, as two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath rooms, waterworks, cisterns, and all modern conveniences; also stabling, coach-houses, fine woodlands and lawns, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VALUABLE country residence at New-Rochelle, on Locust and Swift-sts., containing five acres; fine large Gothic house, with inclosed piazzas; fine carriage-house and large barn. The view from the grounds cannot be surpassed. For particulars apply to FISHER & BIRD, Marble Works, No. 97 east Houston-st., or to JOHN H. HILL, No. 52 John-st., up stairs, Room No. 7.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DEsirably located in the Village of Astoria, less than an hour from the City and accessible at all hours. The premises consist of a good house, barn and outbuildings, a pleasantly shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Inquire of C. WILLIS, Astoria, or GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A neat cottage, ¼ mile from depôt, with nearly an acre of land, well supplied with fruit shade trees and shrubbery, a good barn, (which will accommodate two horses and cows,) and a never-failing stream of water runs through the ground; will be sold low for cash; price $5,000, or would exchange for a house worth about the same in Brooklyn. Address WM. M. PRICE, 192 Front-st.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, with ten or twenty acres land, good building, near the depôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No 3,298 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Westport, Conn. Good house containing 10 rooms, barn, carriage house and good stable; 2 acres of land, beautifully laid out; immediate possession. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, 20 West 26th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 36 WEST FORTYsixth-st., near 5th-av., a new and complete four-story brown-stone house in perfect order, and with immediate possession. A. P. MAY, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, 15 MINUTES' WALK from the ferries and within bail of the cars, a three-story and basement house in the most perfect order. For a family it is one of the most commodious houses ever built. Apply to J. HERALD, No. 24 Ann-st. N. Y.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, WALLst., first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 22 WARREN-PLACE, (Charles-st.,) New-York; three-stories, high-stoop, genteel neighborhood; water, ample closet-room, gas-fixtures, heater, all in best order. Possession will be given April 1, if desired. Can be seen from

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 60 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, on or before the 1st day of March next. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on making such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits until the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 21, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.
REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Chatham Bank	$25	40 Butch. & Drovs. Bk. $25
70	East River Bank	25	20 Park Bank 100
40	Citizens' Gas L. Co.	25	10 Metropolitan Ins. 100
160	Mad. Ind. & Peon. R.	100	40 Astor Insurance 20
50	Citizens' Gas L. Co.	25	15 Washington Ins. 50
40	Firemans' Ins.	17	50 Kings Co. Ins. 20
40	Wms'gh City Gas L.	50	50 Lamar Ins. 100
20	Jersey City Ins.	50	20 U. S. S.S. Refing. Co 100
40	Exchange Ins.	30	44 Chic., N. W. R. 50
20	Commercial Ins.	50	50 Washington Ins. 50
20	Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	40 Rich. Co. Gas L. Co. 50
20	Am. Ex. Ins.	100	200 Am. Guano Co. 100
20	People's Ins.	50	

$2,000 Virginia State 5 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Dakota and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st M. Bonds.
2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent Bonds
1,000 Dubuque City, Iowa, 6 ₱ cent Bonds.
3,000 New-York and Erie R. Assented Bonds of 1871.
$4,000 San Francisco City and County 6 ₱ cent Bonds.

Next Regular sale on MONDAY, Feb. 25, Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms the names of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan 19, 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 22d day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for Eleven Directors of this Bank, for one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 4th day of March next; also for Inspectors of Election. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, No 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1861.—United States Eight Million Six per Cent. Loan applications will be received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
JAN. 1, 1861.

OFFICE, No. 151 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per Statement, Jan. 1, 1860		$2,400,582 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860	$763,063 55	
Received for Interest during the year 1860	214,014 19	
Total Receipts for 1860	$977,067 74	
Paid Claims, by death	$367,660 000	
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 20	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc.	31,630 54	
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,285 36	
Paid Physicians' Fees	5,906 75	
Paid Annuities	1,517 66	
Paid Dividends during the year.	166,300 75	$605,091 62 $411,976 11
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand		$62,494 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned		2,327,841 68
Premium Notes, on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest		1,279,844 17
Real estate		90,993 27
Loans on Scrip		5,931 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission		45,343 75
Total Assets		$3,812,558 50

The Directors have declared a Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered THE PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1860.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M.D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Pamphlets, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock, P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New York.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,913,255 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60	$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 60	
Surrendered Policies	76,067 71	
Annuities	13,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,640 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz, Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	76,942 34—	$563 574 31
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6 421,879 13	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	48,239 13	
Due from agents	20,456 60—	$6,989,806 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		87,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$36,319,370
Amount issued during the year		5,951,391
Total		$49,270,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,997
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861: Of which are:		$37,297,573
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750—	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,831
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life		11,941
For Endowment Assurance		304
For Short Terms		253— 12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property; against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON B. NYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
THE MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, No. 31 Nassau-st.,
JANUARY 1, 1861.

Capital Stock	$150,000 00	
Reserve of 1860	512,521 76—	$641,522 75
Dividend Account and all indebtedness		245,089 31
Dividend Annuity Account	$575 00	
Premiums, Extra Premiums & Annuities received during the year	419,971 17	
Interest Account for the year	51,821 45—	472 368 62
Accrued Interest and Deferred Premium not included in the above or in the receipts	22,780 02	$1,359,980 69
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus	$39,420 81	
Expenses, Taxes, Medical Expenses, Fees and Commission	59,890 42	
Reinsurence, Purchased Policies and Bonus	128,523 28	
Dividends paid during the year.	32,325 22—	$330,159 73
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$370,837 98	
Premium Loans on Policies in force	431,288 94	
Agents' Accounts for Premium and Interest in course of collection and transmission, &c.	89,968 68	
Real Estate	77,830 07	
Cash in Bank and on hand	16,557 79	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stock	7,987 50	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stock	45,250 00—	$1,039,820 98
Total		$1,359,980 69

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.
JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.
n15-lawfmTh*

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases and divided into separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lallemond, Ricord, Rayer, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $6.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARR W, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 9 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by E. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make a speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually ended. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ONE BOX OF "THE SPECIFIC PILL" effects a prompt, positive and permanent cure of the most inveterate cases of SPERMATORRHŒA, or seminal Weakness, whether constitutional, or arising from abuse or excesses. Price $1. *Sent by mail.* Sold by Rushton, corner of Barclay and Canal sts. and Broadway; Herriman & Co.'s, Elmer & Amsed, corner 18th-st. and 3d av.; F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., *and all druggists.* Sold also, wholesale and retail, by the sole proprietor, J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York, *to whom physicians orders and mail orders should be personally addressed.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAUHICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 80th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $2, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BeNAFACTOR. This greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPANESE SECRET OF FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL not practice in New-York (as proposed) until May 1. Notice will be given of location.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Fifth-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., Book for nothing, the full effects of which are truly astounding, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent, payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 16th inst. till time of pay.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 21 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTERIM DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-Annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to the Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CHARY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD. S. CORNING, on the 20th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.
No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FARRAR & HULL, was dissolved, on the 15th inst., by mutual consent. JAMES C. HULL is alone authorized to settle the business.
GEORGE D. FARRAR,
JAMES C. HULL.

JAMES C. HULL will continue to carry on the Grocery business in all its branches, as heretofore, at No. 288 8th-av.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm.
PIERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—THE Republican Central Committee will commemorate the Birthday of Washington by a public meeting to be held at Hope Chapel, Broadway, near 4th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d February instant, at 7½ o'clock, when an oration will be delivered by Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS. The various Republican Associations and Clubs and the public generally are invited to attend.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, President.

MAHLON S. DUNHAM,
ROBERT EDWARDS, Jr., } Secretaries.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., in full uniform, at 11 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the Birthday of the Immortal Washington, the Father of our Country. The Veterans of all the adjacent counties are requested to meet with us on this occasion. By order,
ABM. DALLY, Col.
I. M. PHIPPS, Adjt.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF EMPIRE CHAPTER No. 170 of R. A. Masons are hereby notified to attend a Special Communication, to be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in conjunction with Zetland Chapter No. 141, for Work. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. By order of EDMUND B. HAYS, H. P.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth with or without extracting. The roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25. partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry no lear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the enemos free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. Comstock, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. Gray, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st

Returning, leave Havre:
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.
L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First do. to Londonderry.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months.....60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, MONDAY, Feb. 18.
R. R. CUYLER Capt. CROCKER, THURSDAY Feb. 21.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAYFIELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to
CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 325 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODBELL will leave on SATURDAY,

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

however, suggesting that enforcing the laws, collecting the revenue and securing United States property, may not be coercion, is, by some, declared to put quite a different construction on Mr. LINCOLN'S anti-coercion admissions. Be that as it may, the parting of the Mayor with Mr. LINCOLN was most friendly and cordial.

THE DEPARTURE.

In the carriage with Mr. LINCOLN, were Hon. N. B. JUDD and Mr LAMON, of Chicago, with Alderman CORNELL, and the other members of the President's suite followed in the next carriage. The scene of the breaking up of the crowd to get a parting glance, was truly ludicrous. They jumped behind, peered in at the windows, and almost clogged the wheels so that the carriage was impeded in its progress. All the way to the Astor House the crowd ran pell mell like a flock of sheep, enlivening even the panorama of Broadway.

During the afternoon, Mr. LINCOLN received a number of distinguished citizens privately.

MOSES H. GRINNELL'S BREAKFAST YESTERDAY MORNING.

A very elegant breakfast was given to the President elect yesterday morning, at the house of MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. The guests consisted of the President elect, Judge Harris, of Illinois, and Messrs. Judd and Lemon, of the same State; Col. Sumner and Major Sprague, of the United States Army; Stuart Brown, John C. Green, Robert B. Minturn, Jas Gallatin, Ex-Gov. Fish, Thurlow Weed, W. H Aspinwall, Thos. Tillotson, Wm. M. Evarts, John A. Stevens, Gen. Jas. Watson Webb, F. G. Foster, Chas. H. Marshall, John Jacob Astor, Robert L. Stuart, David Hoadley, W. A. Booths, Robert T. Hawes and Simeon Draper. After a very elegant entertainment and a free interchange of opinion on the present condition of public affairs, the pleasant breakfast party separated at an early hour, in consequence of the many demands and other engagements pressing on Mr. LINCOLN'S time during his short stay in our City.

MR. LINCOLN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The President elect, accompanied by his lady and suite, visited the Opera last evening, and enjoyed a very excellent performance of VARDI'S new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera." The party occupied a large proscenium box on the right-hand side of the house, and entered shortly after the performances had commenced. There was no demonstration until after the first act, when the President elect's presence having been discovered by a few persons familiar with his appearance, (there was nothing whatever to distinguish the box in which he sat, or attract the public attention,) a round of applause brought him to his feet. The curtain then arose, and the artists sang the "Star Spangled Banner"—at least Mesdames PHILLIPS and HINCKLEY did, for the Italians, although they have been here for many years, have not yet mastered the difficulties of the language, and could not, of course, condescend to sing it. Intrusted to two American girls, the anthem received the best of treatment, and was vehemently applauded. The President elect bowed his acknowledgments from the box, and when a large flag descended from the top of the stage, he pointed to it with evident satisfaction. The performances were very satisfactory.

MRS. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION.

While the President elect was enjoying himself at the opera last evening, Mrs LINCOLN held a *levée* in the Ladies' parlor of the Astor House, where she received her own and her husband's friends, besides several hundred ladies and gentlemen who previously were strangers to both, but who took this opportunity to pay their respects to the lady who is to do the honors of the White House for the next four years. The reception commenced about 8½ o'clock, and continued till 10, during which time the parlor was continually thronged with ladies and gentlemen, some of whom were introduced to Mrs LINCOLN, while others merely passed in and out, being satisfied with a glance at the distinguished lady. Mrs. LINCOLN occupied a position at the south end of the parlor, with Mrs. JAMES WATSON WEBB, on her right, and Mrs. EDWARDS, her sister, on the left. She was plainly dressed in a light colored silk. The ladies were presented by Mrs. WEBB, and received by Mrs. LINCOLN with an ease and grace, and at the same time with a cordiality, which augur well for the social graces of the future mistress of the National Mansion, promising to Miss HARRIET LANE a worthy successor. Among the most prominent of those presented were Mrs HAMLIN, wife of the Vice President elect, Mrs. AUGUST BELMONT, Mrs. BURNHAM, Mrs. F. P. JAMES and others. Among the gentlemen who called during the evening were Vice-President Hamlin, Col. James Watson Webb, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Truman Smith, Hon. Robert Schenck, William M. Evarts, Esq., Erastus Benedict, Esq., Hon H. J. Raymond, Simeon Draper and others, too numerous to mention.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Vice-President elect, arrived in this City, via the New-Haven Railroad, at 4¼ P. M., yesterday. He was received at the depôt by a deputation from Republican Clubs of New-York and Kings County, who had in waiting a carriage and four horses to convey him to the Astor House. Mr. HAMLIN is accompanied by his wife and by a part of the Congressional delegation from Maine. Soon after his arrival at the Astor House he dined privately with Mr. LINCOLN, spending over an hour at the table. After dinner, he received a deputation from the Young Men's Central Republican Committee. Mr. HAMLIN will remain here until to-morrow, when he will continue his journey to Washington.

SERENADE AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

While the throng were impatiently awaiting the appearance of the serenading party from the Republican Head-quarters, those persons who had gained access to the hotel, as well as the guests of the establishment, were agreeably surprised at the sound of vocal music, proceeding from the hallway opposite the President's apartments. Instantly a rush was made for the place, and the musicians proved to be the German Quartette Club of Hoboken, to the number of twenty-two, who had come to give Mr. LINCOLN a serenade. The first piece was executed with such fine effect, that Mrs. LINCOLN was enticed to the door, where she remained until they had finished their selections. She afterwards expressed her gratification at the compliment, and excused Mr. LINCOLN'S non-appearance on the ground of his excessive weariness, which had compelled him to retire at a comparatively early hour.

By the time this vocal serenade was finished, the National Guard Band, of forty pieces, conducted by Mr. GRAFULLA, had arrived, escorted by one hundred and fifty Wide Awakes, with badges. A detachment of fifty Policemen, from the Third, Fourth Fifth and Sixth Wards, kept back the immense crowd, by forming a semicircle in front of the main entrance on Broadway. Inside of them the Wide Awakes formed another semicircle for the protection of the Band leaving ample space for the performance.

Every window of the hotel formed a frame for a group of faces, who viewed the scene below with deep interest. The Band first gave selections from the opera of "Nebuchadnezzar," following with the "Lucien Quicksup," and a finale from "Il Trovatore."

The prolonged and urgent calls for "LINCOLN" and "HAMLIN," between the pieces, finally overcame the reluctance of the Vice-President to make his appearance, and at the repeated solicitations of friends he came to one of the windows of the ladies' parlor. His appearance was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The band struck "Hail Columbia," and as soon as the air had ceased and the applause which followed had subsided, Mr. HAMLIN was introduced. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. HAMLIN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am gratified to hear these generous tones that come from the honest hearts of the men who occupy the Empire City of the old State of New-York. They speak as if derived to a principle in which all have a common interest. [Cheers.] They give me evidence of the love they bear to a common country; they satisfy me here even in this great commercial mart, that the heads, the hearts and hands of our people are ready to vindicate the Government under which they live, and which they received from their fathers. [Prolonged cheers.] They show how truly a Government like ours may repose upon the popular will. They tell me how truly the great and good and honest man whom you have elevated to the first position that man can bestow will receive, in all times, that loyalty which the citizen owes his Government [applause] and that with your hearts, your hearts and your hands, you will rally to its support, in sunshine and in storm.

Immense applause greeted the conclusion of the speech, amidst which Mr. HAMLIN retired.

"Dixey's Land," with variations, was now played, in answer to frequent calls for that lively air, and the Wide-Awakes sang the chorus. "Yankee Doodle" brought out the enthusiasm of the crowd afresh, and "Auld Lang Syne" closed the serenade."

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEPARTURE.

A deputation of the Common Council of Jersey City will proceed to New York to-morrow morning, and escort the President elect and suite on board of the new ferry-boat *John P. Jackson*, which will be in readiness on the New-York side.

On the arrival of the boat on the Jersey side, Mr. LINCOLN will be received by His Honor Mayor VAN VOAST, after which he will be introduced to the citizens of Jersey City.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have very kindly consented to throw open their depôt for the accommodation of the public. The cortège will be set apart for the ladies. The reception promises to be a fine affair.

At Newark the Presidential party will leave the cars, and be taken in open barouches through the principal streets from the lower to the upper depôt.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MR. LINCOLN AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The arrangements for the President elect are completed. Fifty additional police officers have been appointed to preserve order. Mr. LINCOLN and suite are expected to arrive about noon with the State Committee. They will be received at the depôt by the Mayor and City Authorities. Subsequently, they will be conducted to the State House in carriages. Mr. LINCOLN will be introduced to the Senate and then to the House. He will afterwards take dinner at the Trenton House. Great numbers of people are arriving here to pay their respects to Mr. LINCOLN.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Villainous posters were displayed here to-day, calling upon the unemployed working men to attend at the depôt upon Mr. LINCOLN'S arrival here, to demonstrate their differences with him. This evening the Republicans resolved to turn out a cavalcade to escort the President elect through the city.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of TIMOTHY O. HOWE, Senator elect from Wisconsin.

Several private bills were passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the House bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to discontinue the mail service in the States where it is liable to be interfered with, was taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to add, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prevent any attempt to collect the revenue in such States.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) suggested that this was not the proper place to offer this amendment.

Mr. GREEN said it was a direct attempt to strike at the States claiming to be out of the Union. Is there insurrection in any State, or obstruction to the mail service in any State? Even if there was, the Post-master-General or President has no power to interfere unless asked by the Governor of the States.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, Several States have withdrawn from the Union, and the laws of the United States no longer enforceable therein, therefore,

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to discontinue the postal service in the said States, and make arrangements with the Government of the same for inter-postal communication therein.

Mr. GREEN with new his amendment.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said he believed those States were out of the Union, and foreign States as much as Great Britain, and thought the mail service should be stopped, but wanted to alter the bill, and moved to strike out "insurrection," and insert as a reason for the discontinuance, "the secession of certain States."

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) suggested, say a refusal to acknowledge the laws, so as not to recognize secession; also to strike out the words "postal laws maintained," so as to give no reason to employ force.

Mr. CLINGMAN accepted.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that the bill was a declaration of the House of Insurrection on the part of those States. He trusted the Senate would look into the question, as it is one of the most grave ones ever before the country. He said the fact was, the States had confederated, had a Congress in session with as much power as we possess; yet the bill calls it insurrection, and assumes that there is no new Empire, but that the Federal power is still in existence in those States.

He proceeded to argue against anything which plunged the country into civil war.

At 12 o'clock the Tariff bill was taken up.

The amendments passed in Committee were read and adopted, except a few on which separate votes were asked.

A seperate vote was had on the amendment reducing the duty on sugar and placing a duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) explained the action of the bill, showing the aggregate amount of the estimated increase in the revenue to be $16,022,000, including the proposed duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the words relating to tea and coffee. Lost—yeas, 19; nays, 24.

The amendment was then agreed to.

The next question was on the amendment placing a duty of 5 per cent. on wool. Agreed to. Yeas 26; nays, 19.

The amendment placing a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on books and periodicals and on watches was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that books which have been printed over 30 years be free.

Debated at some length and disagreed to.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered his amendment which substitutes essentially the tariff of 1846.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said he did not think it the time now to make any radical changes in the revenue system. The passage of such a bill would still more alienate the affections for union of the Southern people. He hoped to see a system of commercial intercourse adopted that would include all the States on the coast sent. He thought the time auspicious for such a system, the argued in favor of such a system as the German Zollverein and free trade in foreign countries. He did not propose to initiate any policy which would annex any of those countries, but simply to establish a commercial union and have free trade with them. He suggested also that such a commercial union might aid in the settlement of our present difficulties and make the Union complete.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) replied—He said he did not wish to be placed in any false position. The Senator from Illinois thinks the consideration of this bill will add to the excitement, but he forthwith introduces a more complicated system. The people of his State (Pennsylvania) do not think the passage of this bill will increase the difficulties of the country, when it is evident something must be done to increase the revenue of the country. He proceeded to argue in favor of the present bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS disclaimed any intention to make it appear that Pennsylvania was doing anything to increase the excitement, and reiterated his objections to the bill. He wanted to do something to preserve the American Union.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he wanted to come back to the practical, and moved to amend so as to leave free of duty paintings and statuary, the reproductions of American artists, and place all other paintings and statuary under a duty of 10 per cent. Adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to put a duty of 5 per cent., *ad valorem*, on copper ore. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD, the motion by which a duty was put on tea and coffee was reconsidered.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.) said that the Government was about to be demoralized for want of money and that if a duty was put on tea and coffee it would make no difference in the price of these articles. He moved that the duties on tea and sugar be limited to two years.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he should vote for the duty on tea and coffee because it a necessity of the Government required it, and if they wanted evidence of the fallen State of the Government they would find it in Mr. BUCHANAN'S proclamation for a fast.

Mr. CLINGMAN said that the credit of the Government fell when it was known that LINCOLN and HAMLIN were elected, and that if it should be known to-morrow that they had resigned, the credit of the Government would rise again.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked if it was an absolute necessity for Mr. FLOYD to go back to the Cabinet again?

Mr. CLINGMAN—Not at all.

After further debate, the amendment was agreed to.

The question recurred on the original amendment as modified, when it was agreed to by yeas 25, nays 21.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved as an amendment to "that all acts giving bounties to fishing vessels be replaced." Disagreed to by yeas 18, nays 31.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved to add the provision, "that the duties levied on any of the articles in the bill shall not exceed 30 per cent *ad valorem* in the port whence exported, except wines and brandies." Lost by yeas 18, nays 28.

The next question being on the amendment offered by Mr. LANE, he moved to adjourn.

It was stated that there was an understanding that the bill should be passed to-day, and the motion to adjourn was refused.

Mr. LANE proceeded at some length to speak against the bill. After speaking for some time,

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) moved the Senate take a recess. Refused by yeas 10; nays 27.

Mr. LANE resumed, speaking on secession and general subjects, when it was suggested that if a vote was allowed to be taken on the tariff to-night, the Senator from Oregon would speak to-morrow.

After some discussion and personal explanation the question was taken on Mr LANE'S amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to amend by inserting the first act of the Tariff of 1857 with the rates increased to that of 1846, and the free list untouched. Lost.

Mr. LANE'S amendment was then disagreed to by Yeas, 13; Nays, 25.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said that he should vote for the bill, and contended that it was not for the advantage of New-England any more than the agricultural interest. The question was then taken on the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Klog, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten. Eyck, Trumbull, Wade Wilkinson and Wilson. Total 25.

NAYS—Messrs Bragg Clingman, Douglas, Green, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Latham Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Rice and Sebastian. Total, 14.

The Tariff bill was, therefore, passed, and the Senate adjourned at 7½ P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The House resumed the consideration of the Volunteer bill reported from the Military Committee.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.) said he considered the passage of the bill a foregone conclusion. He opposed it on account of the features which appear on its face; he opposed it in consequence of the effect which its passage will produce on the peace and prosperity of the country; he opposed it above all and more than all in consequence of the policy it indicates, if it does not in the strongest degree initiate. He yesterday characterized the bill as a declaration of war, and having since carefully read it he reiterated the remark. It was more than a declaration of war. It invested the President in time of peace with dictatorial powers. The bill does something more than suppress invasion and insurrection. It authorizes the President to employ a military force to suppress insurrection against the authority of the United States. He briefly argued that the various features in the Constitution were designed and intended to prohibit the General Government from operating in the States unless by their consent, saying that this bill authorizes the President to carry on positive, direct and immediate coercion against the seceding States, and goes further than that. It clothes the President with the whole military power of the country. It was not known what Mr. LINCOLN, when he succeeded to the Presidency, would consider acts of insurrection against the authority of the United States. We have had in this city a large part of the standing army, owing to an idle apprehension. The Select Committee have reported that no conspiracy in connection with the seizure of the Capitol exists, and yet the military forces here have accumulated since that time. In a few brief days this Administration will go out, and here are assembled a large military force ready for Mr. LINCOLN'S use, and in addition, this bill would enable him to call out the whole militia force, and accept the services of volunteers to suppress insurrection against the authority of the United States. Whither are we going? Where are we drifting? We have already divided the Union into two Governments, and if we enter upon war this time, the consequences must be more disastrous than history has ever recorded. As to the Border Slave States, they ought to take such steps as will best preserve the peace of the country. If this can be done by joining the Gulf States, they ought to do it. But if blood be shed, and the armies of the two Governments come in collision, and bad passions be engendered by strife, then farewell, a long farewell, to any hope of a reconstruction of the Union. While the Peace Conference is in session, and when it has not even made a report, we see foreign troops gathered here, and members pass to the Capital by the point of the bayonet. The Convention of Virginia was now in session, and whatever hope may have been cherished of a peaceful solution of our difficulties, it would at least be diminished by the passage of the pending bill.

Before he concluded his remarks the morning hour expired.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was resumed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) addressed the House at length in an earnest speech, in favor of preserving the Union by peace, conciliation and compromise. He also advocated his own proposition to give a veto power to the Senate and the Electoral College to the four principal sections of the Union, so as to protect themselves against aggression.

The House passed to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Navy bill. That appropriating $1,210,000 for the construction of seven steam screw sloops-of-war having been read,

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a proviso that said ships shall not be used to execute the Federal laws, or aid either the land or naval force in any State claiming to be without the Federal jurisdiction. Mr. GARNETT said if there were no other reason, the bankrupt condition of the Treasury should induce the House to refuse concurrence in the Senate amendment. From what had been said in the Senate by prominent gentlemen, these vessels were intended for coercive purposes. Among other things he alluded to Mr LINCOLN'S speeches, and a private conversation between Mr LINCOLN and Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Kentucky, to show that LINCOLN is in favor of coercing the Southern States. LINCOLN is manly and frank, and does not attempt to hide the claws of a tiger under the velvet fur. He does not, like his Republican friends, seek to avoid the issue.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought it extraordinary that Mr. LINCOLN should be held committed to coercion from loose conversations. If the seceding States shall return to their allegiance they will bring back the forts &c., with them. If, on the contrary, they shall ultimately maintain a separate nationality, he did not believe any man would wish to enter upon a course that could result in no practical good.

Mr. GARNETT wished to know whether the gentleman spoke for his party.

Mr. STANTON replied he spoke for himself, and what he had gathered of the views of his friends around him. They would not be guilty of unnecessary shedding blood.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) hoped what the gentleman from Ohio said was not said as the united voice of the Republicans. He (Mr. STEVENS) held different views. He thought it was the intention to retake all the public property of which they had been robbed, and retake it in such a manner as to necessarily use the gentlest means first, and then such as may be necessary.

Mr. GARNETT thought Mr. STANTON did not properly represent the views of the Republican Party. He (STANTON) belonged to the moderate section of that party, and he reminded him that in every time of excitement and crisis the moderates will be driven like chaff before the wind by the fanatical section.

Mr. ADERSON, of Kentucky, (Am.,) in justice to his constituent, Mr. HUTCHINSON, caused a newspaper statement of the latter to be read, relative to the conversation between him and Mr. LINCOLN.

Mr. STANTON, in further explanation, said in reply to Mr. STEVENS that he took it for granted the next Administration will not recognize the constitutional right of secession, but that it will be treated as revolution. He took it for granted that Mr LINCOLN will see he has no constitutional power to forego the execution of the laws, in the mode least calculated to create difficulty. If the Southern States do not return, and there is no constitutional mode of recognizing a separate nationality, of course this business must end in war. There is no escape from it.

Mr. GARNETT—Then there's no great difference between the two gentlemen. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is for retaking the forts, &c., now and the gentleman from Ohio is for retaking them after a little while. I repeat, you have the declaration of the President elect in his public speeches and in his private conversation with Mr. HUTCHINSON, that he intends to make war on the South.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) at this point asked the gentleman whether he was for the Union.

Mr. GARNETT—I am for Virginia seceding at the earliest possible moment. [Applause and hisses.]

Several gentlemen excitedly rose and moved the galleries be cleared.

The Chairman reminded all present of the impropriety of demonstrations either of applause or disapprobation.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked his colleague, (ANDERSON,) who had said he was still for the Union, whether he was for coercion against States which have withdrawn.

Mr. ANDERSON did not believe a State has the right to secede. Did his colleague believe so? He (ANDERSON) was for the Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws so long as we are in the Union. [Applause.]

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) demanded that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. ADAIN, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) remarked, "Of all except the ladies."

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—The galleries are behaving better than we are. [Laughter, and a voice, "That's a fact."]

The Chairman said if the applause was repeated he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. ANDERSON desired to finish his remarks—he was not for coercing the South. He was not for force bills. He did not believe that the Government can be held together by force. He deplored civil war as much as any other gentleman could.

Mr. BROWN asked, if coercion or force should be used by the incoming Administration, would his colleague be for secession?

Mr. ANDERSON replied, he was no friend of Mr. LINCOLN', did not sustain him and would not support him, unless he comes up to the Union, Constitution and laws. When a man, coming from the North, East, South or West, does his duty as an American citizen, and stands under the old flag, he was willing to give him a hearty and cordial support. He knew his colleague's District was as loyal as any in Kentucky, although it has been Democratic. That Catholic and adopted citizens of that District are ready and willing to stand under the old flag.

Mr. BROWN said his highest and holiest ambition was to count to contribute to the perpetuity and advance the renown of his country. He was for the Union. His State was for the Union. Her voice had been and was for peace, compromise and conciliation. Old Kentucky's loyalty was beyond challenge. She had suffered most and murmured least. Her soil was the grave of the cannonized bones of CLAY, a great and good pacificator. She boasts her CRITTENDENS now in CLAY'S place in the Senate. Her Peace Commissioners were now in council in this city, pending for pacification. The bones of her brave sons were bleaching on northwestern plains, while they fell in battle defending the names, wives and children of the men whose representatives on this floor delighted in defaming her institutions. [Applause on the floor and galleries.] In his politics he did not believe in the right of secession, but the Declaration of Independence said, when a Government became destructive of the ends for which it was created it was the inherent right of the people to alter or abolish it. He believed in the divine right of revolution. We are in the midst of a revolution. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) foreshadowed the policy of Lincoln's Administration, and if a coercive policy against the States which had withdrawn was to be pursued, Kentucky would resist. Her Legislature, without distinction of party, had so resolved almost unanimously. In the event of war, the cause of the Southern States would be her cause. As she may be the last to join, she will be the last to leave a Southern Confederacy. Kentucky was for the Union. She asked only equality, her rights, and if compromise fail and coercion be begun, her star will glitter on the flag of the Southern Confederacy, and her brave blood flow in its cause. He hoped his colleague's question was answered.

Mr. GARNETT resumed arguing that the attempt would be made to collect the revenue in the seceded States, and speaking of the troops here as forming a kind of Imperial Guard to attend the President elect, and alluding to Gen. SCOTT in no complimentary terms.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) protested against the effort to represent every subject, even the most ordinary, of legislation, as a means for an attempted coercion of the Southern States. He suggested to his colleague, if they endeavored to create such an impression on matters comparatively immaterial, they would cease to gain credit when they should raise their voices against measures actually objectionable. Should we harm our Navy and disarm our officers, for fear the existence of a Navy threatens some of the States of the Union? He expected to vote to concur in the Senate's amendment. He did so because he was in favor of the measure in years past. His colleague, perhaps, had been in a uniformly against it. The appropriation would not be available till the first of July, and it will be full two years before the vessels can be constructed. The engines, even, cannot be built before the present national difficulties end one way or the other. If his colleague supposed this was a war measure, he could relieve his apprehension. He knew of nothing better to arrest the prosecution of war against the seceded States than what is proposed by the amendment, for, by spending twelve hundred thousand dollars in this manner, that amount will be taken from other objects, and to that extent cripple the prosecution of war, if war was even proposed. He showed the peaceful purposes for which the vessels are intended, and caused to be read the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on that subject. He concluded by saying if war comes all colleague would not fail to discern its approach, for he seemed to watch for war more than those who watch for the morning.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the amendment by adding "except in defence of the Government of the United States." The gentleman from Virginia (GARNETT) had endeavored to convey the impression of intentional coercion or war in consequence of the fact that there were about 900 troops in Washington, a number not equivalent to a single regiment. Were they to take no measures for defence when our ships are fired on and our flag insulted? There was war in the South against the Union and peace of the country, and, for the safety of our homes and firesides and for national defence, we sent the army, navy and militia.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said it was true there were only nine hundred troops here now, but next year the number might be 90,000. He earnestly expressed himself against the keeping of military force after the manner of European Governments.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) opposed the building of the proposed sloops, for practical and economical reasons.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said he several years ago predicted that the foolish misapprehensions and attacks on the Navy would result in this effort, as now presented, to disband the American Navy. If we are to maintain the Government at all, this is the time and manner to provide a sufficient force for the protection of our commerce and flag.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) suggested if these vessels were built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, this would insure them against being used for war or coercion.

Mr. FLORENCE replied there was no fear that that Navy-yard would not have fair play. The skilful mechanics so well known to the country will secure the constructions of some of them there if the representatives of that city will take care of its interests. Although he was about to leave these gay and festive scenes, he trusted that the Navy-yard would not be neglected.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.) advocated the Senate amendment. He did not think any cause of excitement should shut up the Navy-yards, and withdraw what Navy we have from the ocean. The constitution of the world denotes that we shall increase our Navy. He could not believe there will be any war among us. He could not believe the good sense of our people have departed. If the South shall not make contemptible forays on the public property, the time will come, if the seceding States shall not return, when we will have a peaceable separation, instead of a separation by war.

Mr. GARNETT'S amendment was rejected, and that of the Senate agreed to—111 against 38.

The House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr RUFFIN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) regarded the disposition of the Middle Confederacy as an unmitigated humbug to retard the great Southern movement, and a scheme of political tricksters. He earnestly advocated secession, and condemned what he characterized as the miserable doctrine of coercion. The President is a imbecile in the hands of designing men, and Gen. Scott is guilty of usurpation little justified the filing into the *Star of the West*. If it be again necessary to charter another vessel for a similar expedition, let it be a long, low, rakish looking schooner, and hoist at its peak the black flag, emblazoned with the skull and cross bones and then the Stars and Stripes will be saved from insult.

Adjourned.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday Feb. 19.

The steamship *Habana* arrived from Havana on the 16th.

The war steamer *Velasco* would soon sail for the United States with Señor PACHECO and other political exiles from Mexico.

The Captain-General had given a grand military review to Gen. MIRAMON.

Sugars easier; stock at Havana, 60 000 boxes. Sterling Exchange 112@113. Sight Exchange on New-York 3@5 per cent. premium.

Threatened Indian Troubles in Nebraska.

NEBRASKA CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Chief and warriors of the Otoe Indians, arrived in town last evening, and made a peremptory demand for the payment of their annuity due in November last, stating that their women and children were starving, and that their payment they would have "peaceably if it could be got in that way, but if not, forcibly." The Agent took what money he had and secreted it last evening. A large meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of taking measures for self-defence, if necessary.

Wrecked—Picked Up.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The schooner *Ada* arrived here this morning, with the schooner *Quickstep* in tow, having fallen in with her abandoned on the 10th inst. The *Quickstep* had a cargo of flour, and was bound from New-York to St. John, N. B.

Sinking of the Steamer Fort Wayne.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The steamer *Fort Wayne* has sunk in the Shute of Island No. Sixteen. The boat is probably a total loss. A small portion of the cargo was saved. No insurance. No lives lost.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The steamship *Canada* sailed for Halifax and Liverpool at 9 o'clock, with 29 passengers for Liverpool, and 20 passengers for Halifax. She carries no specie.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 20—11 o'clock.

There are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool Feb. 7, *via* Londonderry 8th.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. All well. The *Alabama* met strong head winds.

The screw steamship *Monticello* arrived at 1 o'clock this morning.

ARION SOCIETY.—The annual ball of this favorite musical Society will take place to-night, at Irving Hall. Every care has been taken to make it the completed affair of the season, and there can hardly be a doubt but it, as a fancy dress ball, it will be decidedly the most lively and well-conducted entertainment that has ever been attempted in New-York. Tickets can be procured of Messrs. HALL & SON, Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

TROUBLE AT CITY HALL.

THREATENED REMOVAL OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER—NEW ALDERMANIC COMBINATION.

Great excitement was created, yesterday, in City Hall circles, by the report that the Board of Aldermen, at its session, this evening, will remove Capt. G. W. SMITH from the office of Street Commissioner, and confirm in his stead Judge CARNAS, of Queen's County, now holding a subordinate position in the Custom house. This removal of Capt. SMITH—an accomplished engineer officer, and the very best Street Commissioner our City ever had—and the appointment in his stead of a gentleman having no knowledge of, or experience in, the business to be transacted, will prove a fit following up of the late monstrous contract for cleaning the streets of our City, and will, doubtless, be actuated by similar motives. Should the Street Commissioner be carried off under the new Aldermanic storm that is brewing, the City Inspector's official life will not be worth many days' purchase; nor will the Croton Board be long allowed to remain under its present tyranny. The "inducements" offered for these contemplated changes are said to be very large; but as the Legislature is still in session, our tax-payers may congratulate themselves that they are still not left without promise of a sufficing remedy. The admirable working of the Commission of Charities and Correction, furnishes an example to which we must look for an abatement of the evils consequent on Aldermanic control of the City Departments.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening a communication was received from the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $34,000 for rebuilding School house No. 32 in that Ward; and also from the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $16.134 for altering and enlarging School-house No. 35 in the Fifteenth Ward. They were referred.

Mr. FARR offered a resolution directing the Public Schools to be closed on Friday next, the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

Mr. TUCKER objected, and the resolution was withdrawn.

The Executive Committee on the Free Academy, in relation to the property of erecting a fire-proof library building for the Academy, reported in favor of the project.

Mr. BANNIER objected to the adoption of the report until the subject had been submitted to further consideration, and it was withdrawn and ordered to be printed.

The Normal School Committee reported in favor of organizing a male, Normal and High School for the instruction of females. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A resolution by Mr. WATSEMAN, directing the Schools to be dismissed at 2 P. M. on Friday next, after the reading of WASHINGTON'S Address, was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

There was not a quorum of the Commissioners of Emigration present yesterday. The weekly report showed the number of emigrants arrived during the present year to have been 3 476. The number arrived during the same time last year was 3,002. The number of inmates in the various institutions at present is 1 263. The balance of the commutation fund in bank is $3 627 82. The Board will have a special meeting on Friday.

Destructive Fire in Park-place.

LOSS ABOUT $100,000.

A fire broke out shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the large marble building Nos. 29 and 31 Park place, corner of Church street, occupied by Messrs. CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES, importers of fancy goods; and WM. WATSON & Co., linen-cloth and print importers.

The fire is supposed to have been caused from a defect in the steam-heating apparatus, which had recently been repaired, but the point is not definitely settled, and an investigation of the matter will be made by Fire Marshal BAKER.

Messrs. CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES occupied the four upper floors of the building. In view of the Spring trade, their lofts were filled with an unusually large and valuable stock, of such a character that it was easily consumed. Their loss is estimated at about $70,000.

The damage to the stock of Messrs. WATSON & Co., who occupied the first floor and basement of the building, resulted mainly from water. Through the efficient operations of the insurance patrol in covering the cases of goods with oil-cloth to protect them from the deluge, many thousand dollars' worth of property was saved.

The firemen succeeded in subduing the flames before injury to any great extent had been done the building.

Following are the insurances upon Messrs. CHAPMAN, LYON & NOYES' stock:

NEW-YORK COMPANIES.

Firemen's	$5,000	Howard	$5 000
Firemen's Fund	5,000	Lenox	5,000
Arctic	5,000	Niagara	5 000
Home	10.000	Peconic, of Brook'n	5 000
Merchant's	5,000	N. Y. Fire & Mar.	5 000
People's	5,000	Lamar	5 000
Eagle	5,000	Irving	5 000
Standard	5,000	Hope Mutual	5 000
City	5 000	Manhattan	5 000
Locomunity	5.00	Equitable	5 000
National	5 000	United States	5 000
Pacific	5,000	Commonwealth	5,000
Humboldt	5 000	Union	5 000
Commercial	5 000	Washington	5,000
Citizens'	5 000		

OTHER COMPANIES.

Franklin, of Phila.	$5,000	Citizens', New Haven	$5,000
American, of Phila.	5 000	Hartford Ins. Co.	5 000
Ins. Co. of America	5 000	Conn., Hartford	5,000
Firemen's, N. Haven	5,000	City, Hartford	5,000
Total			$ 90 000

The loss of Messrs. WATSON & Co., upon building and stock is estimated at $20 000; insurance as follows:

Bowery	$10 000	Excelsior	$5 000
Liverpl & London	10 000	Knickerbocker	10,000
North'n, of London	10,000	Columbia

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2940. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect Towards Washington.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Popular Ovation at Jersey City and Speeches of Mr. Lincoln.

The President-Elect nearly Squeezed to Death in the Crowd.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE JERSEY POLICE.

HIS RECEPTION AT NEWARK.

Important Speeches Before the Legislature at Trenton.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Bright and early yesterday morning Mr. LINCOLN arose, and rapidly disposed of his early callers, his TIMES and his breakfast, for he was to start *en route* at 8.15. The time of departure was at first fixed for 9 o'clock, but changed to an earlier hour in consequence of the anticipated delay at Jersey City, owing to the reception by the Common Council. It was deemed necessary to depart from the original programme in order to avoid interference. Mrs. LINCOLN and children reached the special train by a private conveyance.

Promptly at the hour named, Mr. VAN RANST was at the door with his stylish carriages, the Presidential party was safely stowed, and without further formality than a cordial shake of the hand to the few personal friends assembled to bid him adieu, Mr. LINCOLN took leave of the City.

At the Jersey City Ferry, in anticipation of his coming, crowds lined the passageways to the boat, the *John P. Jackson*, on which were collected the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City, and a number of privilegad persons. As the carriages were driven on board, DONWORTH's fine band struck up the National airs, congratulatory cannon boomed out a parting salute, and while the boat moved off the multitude sent up their parting cheers, and the shipping in the harbor displayed their national hunting. The Cunard steamers were decorated with the American colors, and at intervals of one minute guns were fired alternately from the two vessels. The steamship *Granada*, passing at the time, also fired a salute.

Mr. LINCOLN was soon requested to alight, and was escorted to the ladies' cabin, where were assembled the high dignitaries of Jersey, the Governmental and Railroad dignitaries, who were to do the honors. Among the distinguished were Hon. W. L. DAYTON, Ex-Gov. NEWELL, A. O. ZABRISKIE, Mayor GREGORY and family, Judge MARSH and others. On behalf of the Common Council, Mr. A. A. HARDENBERGH, President of the Common Council of Jersey City, welcomed Mr. LINCOLN, as follows:

MR. HARDENBERGH WELCOMES MR. LINCOLN ON THE JERSEY BOAT.

SIR: We are commissioned by the municipal authorities and people of Jersey City to receive and escort you to the soil of New-Jersey. With that high respect to eminently due to the chosen chief of a mighty people, her citizens await to welcome you in your progress through their State to assume the chair of WASHINGTON. It is a pleasure thus to greet the future President of the Republic. Devoted in their attachment to the Union of these States, they cling to it with fidelity as the ark of their political safety. It is their prayer that the Republic may be immortal, and that He who holds in his hands the destinies alike of individuals and of nations may guide and sustain you in all your acts for the conservation of the public weal.

Welcome, thrice welcome to the soil of New-Jersey.

Mr. LINCOLN was not expected to make a response and simply bowed his acknowledgments. The prominent ladies and gentlemen present were then introduced *seriatim*, amid the customary scenes—the vicinity of the President being blocked with rapt gazers, among whom the ladies were not the least prominent,

THE DISEMBARKATION

Arrived at Jersey City, the party left the carriages and marched into the dépôt in procession, Mr. HARDENBERGH resigning his charge to Mayor VAN VORST at the gate. The scene in the dépôt was magnificent—presenting, as it did, probably the largest in-door gathering witnessed by the President since his departure. The vast edifice was crowded in every part—the gallery which surrounds the interior, being filled with a bright galaxy of the fair sex. The appearance of Mr. LINCOLN was, of course, the signal for a general outburst of applause, prolonged until long after Mr. LINCOLN had stepped upon the carpeted platform car prepared for him. As he advanced and bowed in acknowledgment, cheer upon cheer broke forth, drowning completely the vain appeals for silence.

Mayor VAN VORST, in the midst of the hubbub, made some unintelligible remarks, welcoming Mr. LINCOLN, probably, and introducing Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, who was to receive him on behalf of the State, rumor says, in the following words:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF NEW-JERSEY: I have the honor to introduce to you, Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President elect of the United States.

As those on the platform retired and left Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DAYTON fronting each other, the crowd took the hint and a general hush-sh-sh-sh ran through the throng, producing comparative silence, Mr. DAYTON spoke in a clear, audible voice, as follows:

HON. W. L. DAYTON WELCOMES MR. LINCOLN.

RESPECTED SIR: In the absence of the Governor of the State, acting by his authority and as his substitute, I give you welcome to the State of New Jersey. [Applause.] Welcome, Sir, to the hearts and the homes of our citizens. We cannot hope to equal in the demonstrations of our attention that magnificent ovation that has accompanied your journey hereto fore, but, in the cordiality of our greeting, we are second to none. [Great applause.] We desire to testify to you, Sir, our sincere respect and high appreciation of your personal character, and your public position, to assure you of the loyalty, the unwavering loyalty of this people to the laws and the Constitution, [enthusiastic cheers,] to pledge to you their sympathy, their cordial sympathy and support in all rightful measures tending to the great interests of this country and to the perpetuation of the union of these States. [Applause.] They desire to live in harmony with their brethren as a whole—doing justice to all—asking only a fair return. I am sure, Sir, I do not tread upon forbidden and doubtful ground when I say I prefer one country, one flag, one destiny. [Loud cheers.] Upon you, Sir, on whom so much depends, they feel they can rely for that first great element of success—rectitude of intention. Let me add in conclusion, that hardened as you will be with the cares and responsibilities of government, this united people will follow you to the Capital with their best wishes, their fondest hopes and their earnest prayers. [Applause, and three cheers for LINCOLN.]

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY TO MR. DAYTON.

MR. DAYTON AND GENTLEMAN OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY: I shall only thank you briefly for this very kind reception given me, not personally, but as the temporary representative of the majesty of the nation. [Applause.] To the kindness of your hearts and of the hearts of your brethren in your State, I should be very proud to respond, but I shall not have strength to address you or other assemblages at length, even if I had the time to do so. I appear before you, therefore, for little else than to greet you and to briefly say farewell. You have done me the very high honor to present your reception courtesies to me through your great man—a man with whom it is an honor to be associated anywhere, and in owning whom no State can be poor. [Applause.] He has said enough, and by the saying of it suggested enough to require a response of an hour well-considered. [Applause.] I could not in an hour make a worthy response to it. I therefore, ladies and gentlemen of New-Jersey, content myself with saying most heartily do I indorse all the sentiments he has expressed. [Applause.] Allow me, most gratefully, to bid you farewell. [Applause.]

SHAKING HANDS.

The distinguished gentlemen on the platform were again introduced, but the crowd would not be appeased, and made a rush to get near Mr. LINCOLN. The unfortunate reporters, who stood by the car, writing on the platform, were suddenly squeezed between the eager multitude and the object of their attention. It was like being in a hydraulic press, or going through a rolling-mill, or being run over by the cars, or pinched between the ferry-boat and the bridge, or suffering *hari kari*. Verily, our reporter's bowels ache when he mentally recalls that excruciating collapse.

In vain did the compressed unfortunates howl with pain,—their agonizing cries were regarded as cheers for LINCOLN. In vain did they implore the crowd to stand back; Mr. LINCOLN heightened the excitement and increased the danger by reaching over the heads of the people and shaking hands with a few, which only increased the desire of the many to get nearer, and the torture of those who were near.

The Jersey Police were overwhelmed. Vainly did they brandish their clubs, and push the crowd back. It was like Mrs. Partington trying to sweep back the Atlantic with her broom. Mr. LINCOLN was the focus, and the people the radii; Mr. LINCOLN the hub and the people the spokes, until finally, in obedience to the demand, he became a *spokes*-man himself, and addressed the crowd again.

MR. LINCOLN SPEAKS AGAIN—HE WILL MAKE NO COMPROMISE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you, as I have on other occasions, simply to see you and allow you to see me, and so far as the upper tier is concerned (the ladies tier) they have the best of the bargain [laughter,] but as regards the lower tier I intend to make no compromise. [Great laughter and applause.]

MICKEY FREE.

The crowd was still unappeased, and pressed closer to get a view of the idol of the hour, who hasn't had an idle hour since his election. At one time there seemed a probability of his being tramped under foot in the vehement rush.

At this time the vast audience was convulsed with laughter by a feat of MICKEY FREE, a well known character in Jersey City, who has walked his thousand miles in a thousand hours. MICKEY had turned Wide-Awake, and had on a Wide-Awake cap, which he was evidently anxous the President should see, so he clambered up on the platform, and shaking his fringed garments, exhibiting his ivories, took Mr. LINCOLN by the hand, and patted him on the back, amid uproarious laughter from all quarters.

A JAM.

The difficult feat now to be performed was to get Mr. LINCOLN through the crowd to the cars. The Police were of no use, rather in the way than otherwise, but by dint of turning his suite into a body-guard, elbowing his way and moving slowly, Mr. LINCOLN reached the car and disappeared within, the multitude peering in at the windows and otherwise behaving with a rudeness that can only be equalled by American multitudes rampantly curious.

THE SPECIAL CAR.

The interior of the car, had been especially fitted up for the occasion by the New-Jersey Railroad Company, cushioned arm chairs were plentiful, and in the centre of the car was a large silver salver, containing a splendid bouquet of flowers.

The train was drawn by the new locomotive *William Pennington*, and was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers. A few minutes after 9 the train started, amid the vociferous cheers of the men and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

Speaking of ladies, it was erroneously stated in the papers of yesterday that the lady of AUGUST BELMONT, was among those who paid their respects to Mr. LINCOLN on Wednesday. Mrs. BELMONT was not at the Astor House.

TRIP FROM NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

INCIDENTS ON THE WAY—DETAILED ACCOUNT UP TO THE ARRIVAL AT THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RAILROAD CAR, ENTERING PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb 21, 1861.

It was with the greatest difficulty that the suite of Mr. LINCOLN were able to obtain foothold upon the platform, from the side of which the special train was to start. The police force, though, doubtless, well meaning, was remarkably inefficient, boisterous and rude. Policeman No. 2, with a baton half as long as himself, pushed, rammed and jammed every member of the party who held and exhibited a ticket, infinitely to the amusement of the enthusiastic crowd, who, not having any occasion for proximity to the cars, were allowed to approach with entire impunity.

At last, all were safely on, and the train, with its distinguished freightage, pushed slowly through the masses of shouting freemen, and handkerchief-waving ladies, until it had left the dépôt, when, with a terrific whoop from the iron horse, it rattled on towards Newark at a speed which astonished the cattle on the several hills, unaccustomed as they are to lightning rapidity, or race-horse motion on that eminently safe but rather slow thoroughfare.

The "party absolute" was augmented by the presence of Miss EDWARDS, a niece of Mrs. LINCOLN, Capt. J. C. ROBINSON, U. S. A., who takes the place of Major HUNTER, U. S. A.; Hon. D. P. WOOD of Syracuse, and Wm. H. FORBES, Esq., of New-York. Mr. SIMEON DRAPER was invited, but was unable to come on. Of the New-Jersey population were present, Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, who represents the Governor of the State, and the following gentlemen, who constituted the Legislative Committee: From the Senate, Messrs. Cook, Brown and Westcott; from the Legislature, Messrs. Tuttle, Wheeler, Mulford, Randolph, Hill and Schenck.

I do not know why the Committee was so small, but presume the balance of the members remained at home to watch the State House. Ex-Gov. NEWELL was also a guest on the trip from Jersey City to Trenton. JAMES JACASON, Esq., Vice-President of the road, and Mr. J. W. WOODRUFF, the Assistant Superintendent, had charge of the running of the train, which was under the immediate control of Conductor COULTER.

Most of the party occupied the forward one of the two cars, while Mr. LINCOLN, the ladies, and a few of the principal members of the suite remained in the hind car. Mr. LINCOLN seemed physically better than at any time since leaving Springfield. The new hat and coat produce an effect that is very perceptible, and at the same time beneficial, though it is very doubtful if the wearer of them knows or cares anything about it. Mrs. LINCOLN, who has sustained the fatigue and the continual pressure of attention with the most wonderful ease, has been in the very best of spirits the entire day. She was highly gratified, as, indeed, she should be, at the wonderful reception given to her husband in New-York, and much pleased with the courteous attentions paid to herself and family.

We reached Newark at 9½ o'clock, and leaving the cars at the Morris and Essex dépôt, drove through the city in carriages, reëntering the cars at the Newark dépôt. Mr. LINCOLN, attended by his suite and the various gentlemen of the party, entered the former dépôt, which was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and was met by Mayor BRADLEY, who, on behalf of the citizens, welcomed the President elect to the thriving City of Newark, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT ELECT: On behalf of the Common Council and my fellow-citizens, I now most cordially welcome you to our city, and tender to you its hospitalities. Welcome you, Sir, on behalf of the citizens of the metropolis of this State, in point of population and trade, who have ever been loyal to the Constitution and maintained the integrity of the Union, and who entertain the ardent hope that your Administration will be governed by that wisdom and discretion which will be the means of transmitting the Confederated States as a unit to your successor, and through them to the latest generations.

After he had closed Mr LINCOLN said:

MR. MAYOR, I thank you for this reception at the City of Newark. With regard to the great work of which you speak, I will say that I bring to it a heart filled with love for my country and an honest desire to do what is right. I am sure, however, that I have not the ability to do anything unaided of God, and that without His support and that of this free, happy, prosperous and intelligent people no man can succeed in doing that the importance of which we all comprehend. Again thanking you for the reception you have given me, I will now bid you farewell and proceed upon my journey.

This was of course greeted with applause, and the party proceeded in procession to the carriages which were in readiness. Then occurred the jolliest kind of a time. Newark has a population of over seventy thousand, and I think it is entirely safe to say that at least two-thirds of them were out in the streets, thronging, swarming, jostling and hurraing in crowds of wonderful extent. An open barouche drawn by four splendid white horses, had been provided for Mr. LINCOLN, who stood up therein bareheaded during the entire passage from dépôt to dépôt. The streets were filled, the houses were filled, the windows, the doors, the churches, the stoops, the piazzas, the roofs, the trees, the ash barrels, the everything you can think of were crowded to repletion with people who swarmed like bees, who seemed touched with electricity, and who must have had throats lined with brass.

Very many private carriages stood along the line, all of which were filled with bright-eyed ladies, who smiled and waved and huzzaed with as much enthusiasm, if not with as much noise, as the ruder specimens of humanity who surged by them on foot. We have never seen a more extensive or prettier display of "woman, lovely woman," than was made on the main street of Newark during the passage of the procession. Mr. LINCOLN was struck by it, and thought if there are as many brave men as there are fair women in the city, Newark would be a difficult city to take.

Beyond a continual display of enthusiastic demonstration, and of demonstrative enthusiasm, there was nothing particularly new upon this part of the trip. From one lamp-post swung the effigy of a Secessionist, dressed in gray coat and pants, and bearing the inscription, "The fate of a Traitor;" but though the sentiment is undoubtedly a correct one, the exhibition of it was in very bad taste, and indicated a lack of the finer sensibilities on the part of the amateur executioner.

When the dépôt or station, from which we are to go, was reached, a terrible struggle occurred. An immense crowd followed close upon the President's heels, and the hands of the populace rested heavily upon the backs of the gentlemen who surrounded the guest of the city.

The police with mighty efforts endeavored to stop the swelling tide, but as well might they have attempted to stem the waves of the ocean. Those far in the rear pushed those in front and those in turn pushed on, until we who occupied the rank by the cars were in danger of being smashed into pasty, jelly or jam. The Committeemen of course made more trouble than any body else; the marshals exhibited more discretion than valor, and the police officers handled with great vigor the gentlemen of the party, while the scallywags who were doing their best to make a row were treated with the utmost consideration. At last all were in. Mr. LINCOLN made his farewell bow, the crowd cheered lustily, and on we sped. The various members of the company tired, fatigued, mussed, weary and flushed, stretched their shaking limbs across the welcome coshions, and with muttered cursings at the outrageous treatment they had received, endeavored by uneasy nappings to recuperate their almost exhausted strength.

At Elizabeth, Rahway, New-Brunswick and Princeton there were gatherings of greater or less magnitude, varying according to the size of the town. The very large proportion of ladies at all the places was especially noticeable, and as in numbers, so in enthusiasm did they outstrip the male population. At each of these points very brief acknowledgments were made by Mr. LINCOLN, in terms varying but little from those which we have given before. Often as the people must necessarily have read them, they listened with great attention, and with evident gratification. There certainly is a peculiar charm about the voice of Mr LINCOLN, which fascinates the hearer, and constitutes one of the elements which go to the forming of a character so almost universally popular. The most important point at which demonstrations of peculiar note were made was

TRENTON,

the capital of the State of New-Jersey. Here Mr. LINCOLN was met by an additional Committee from the citizens, from the Council, and the Legislature. Apparently every precaution had been taken to preserve good order, and to enable the Presidential party to pass quietly and unmolested through the city. We walked between walls of people with great ease, they the meanwhile roaring, tumbling, and seething as one imagines the waves of the Red Sea did when Moses smote and divided them with his little old rod. So far so good, but here it ends. The moment Mr. LINCOLN took his seat in the carriage the mob became ungovernable. With a mighty rush they beat down the line of feeble constables, and without the least regard to decency, or the form of it, swamped the suite, the Committeemen, and the representatives of the Press. It was rather hard on the staid and respectable officers of the army, the venerable Dr. WALLACE, the roystering TODD, the youthful RONKAR, the driving WOOD, the handsome FORBES, and the gallant ELLSWORTH. But it served the Committeemen just right. It did me good to see them pummeled, pushed and squeezed. I felt happy when I heard them yell with impatient rage at some fellow who stepped upon their foot, or ousted them from their place. Committee men, as a general rule, are nuisances; they are pompous, vain, selfish, and inefficient toadies, all having their little axes to grind, and each bent upon securing for himself the best place, or the most dinner as the case may chance to be.

The reporters having seen that kind of thing before went through the usual motions and were soon free from the crowd in a carriage, and on our way to the State House. For the benefit of laymen I will state that in a crowd as great as the greatest, you can always secure of getting through it if you follow these instructions: Elevate your elbow high, and bring it down with great force upon the digestive apparatus of your neighbor. He will double up and yell, causing the gentleman in front of you to turn half way round to see what is the matter. Punch him in the same way, step on his foot, pass him, and continue the application until you have reached the desired point. It never fails. With the greatest difficulty, and only after repeated discomfitures, failures and struggles did the entire party find seats in the conveyances. It seemed as if the crowd was the most obsequacious of any I had ever seen.

The route lay through the principal streets of the city, and was very long. Everybody, with his wife and children, was on hand. The day was exceedingly beautiful, the sky was very clear and blue, and the whole affair, even to the depth and quality of the mud, was remarkable for the fact that there was no half-way about it. The extreme verge of everything was touched.

The reception by the Senate and the General Assembly deserves a more complete account than I can at this time conveniently give. Suffice it to say, that on both occasions Mr. LINCOLN deported himself most admirably, and satisfied one and all of his fitness for the great post to which he has been called. The speech made by him in the Assembly chamber was the largest, the most specific and pronounced of any that he has made on this trip. The declarations that he was, of all men, a lover of peace and of harmony; that he should enter upon his duties with no prejudices against any section of the country or portion of the people, and that he should, if necessary, put his foot down firmly, were received with the most enthusiastic applause. His voice was singularly melodious, having all the sympathetic winsomeness of a woman's combined with the nervous vigor of a man. All parties were affected. The President elect may congratulate himself upon the undoubted fact, that upon the representatives of the people of New-Jersey he has made an impression that, reflected upon their constituents, will be most beneficial in its result.

After the speeches, a very discreditable rush was made at and upon the President and his suite. They were pulled, and hauled, and pushed, and mauled. It was an awful time. After an infinite amount of struggle, of fight and of persuasion, we were all reseated and drove towards the Hotel. There was gathered another terrific jam. They would on no account move from their positions, and literal force alone enabled many of the party to secure an entrance to the Hotel. Hon. Mr. TUTTLE, of the Assembly, made himself particularly useful to all, and it was owing to his exertions and kind interest that the correspondents were able to secure positions where they could see, hear, and what was just as important, eat.

But we are entering the precincts of Philadelphia, and I must close. Car joggling is not particularly favorable to accurate composition or elegant calligraphy, and begging indulgence for errors that on that account may be found herewith, I abruptly close, while the bells chime, the cannon roar, the crowds huzzah and the Committee men secure good places for themselves. HOWARD.

THE RECEPTION AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The crowd in the city to witness the arrival of Mr. LINCOLN, was immense. The special train bearing the President elect and suite, arrived at 11:50 A. M. Mr. LINCOLN came out of the car at the dépôt, and was met by Mayor MILLS, of Trenton, who addressed him as follows:

HONORED SIR: In the name of the citizens of the Capital of New-Jersey, I have the honor to extend to you a most cordial welcome to our city, and it will be a pleasure to do all in our power to make your stay among us agreeable. And, Sir, if your official mission would allow you to prolong your visit, we could point you to incidents in the early struggles of our fathers, that would excite in your breast, as they have in the breasts of every true patriot, the deepest veneration for the very soil on which you tread. But Sir, with your permission, I will now escort you to the Capitol of our State, where the members of the Legislature, and the State authorities, are in waiting to do you further honors.

The Mayor then introduced the President elect to the President of the Common Council and the members there. The party were then taken in carriages to the State House. The crowd of people to be seen was perfectly alarming, yet the efficient police arrangements of the Mayor and Common Council enabled the party to reach the State Capitol in safety.

The procession consisted of about 100 men on horseback, the City Blues, of Patterson; the German Rifles, of Trenton; the President elect, etc. Arriving at the State House, he was first introduced to the Senate, and the President of the Senate, in a very eloquent speech, received him, when Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN IN THE SENATE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY: I am very grateful to you for the honorable reception of which I have been the object. I cannot but remember the place that New-Jersey holds in our early history. In the early revolutionary struggle few of the States among the old thirteen had more of the battle-fields of the country within their limits than old New-Jersey. May I be pardoned if upon this occasion I mention that away back in my childhood, the earliest days of my being able to read, I got hold of a small book, such a one as few of the younger members have ever seen, "WEEM's *Life of Washington*." I remember all the accounts there given of the battle-fields and struggles for the liberties of the country, and none fixed themselves upon my imagination so deeply as the struggle here at Trenton, New Jersey. The crossing of the river; the contest with the Hessians; the great hardships endured at that time, all fixed themselves on my memory, more than any single revolutionary event; and you all know, for you have all been boys, how these early impressions last longer than any others. I recollect thinking then, boy even though I was, that there must have been something more than common that these men struggled for. I am exceedingly anxious that that thing which they struggled for; that something even more than National Independence; that something that held out a great promise to all the people of the world to all time to come. I am exceedingly anxious that this Union, the Constitution and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which that struggle was made, and I shall be most happy indeed if I shall be an humble instrument in the hands of the Almighty, and of this, his almost chosen people, as the chosen instrument, also in the hands of the almighty, for perpetuating the object of that great struggle. You give me this reception, as I understand, without distinction of party. I learn that this body is composed of a majority of gentlemen, who, in the exercise of their best judgment in the choice of a Chief Magistrate did not think I was the man I understand, nevertheless, that they came forward here to greet me as the constitutional President of the United States—as citizens of the United States to meet the man who, for the time being, is the representative man of the nation—united by a purpose to perpetuate the Union and liberties of the people. As such, I accept this reception more gratefully than I could do did I believe it was tendered to me as an individual.

Mr. LINCOLN then gracefully closed his speech, which was followed by heartfelt applause.

After introductions and courtesies, Mr. LINCOLN was taken to the Assembly Chamber and introduced by the State Committee to the Speaker of the House. The Speaker addressed him in a very able and appropriate speech.

Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows:

SPEECH IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN: I have just enjoyed the honor of a reception by the other branch of this Legislature, and I return to you and the many thanks for the reception which the people of New-Jersey have given through their chosen representatives to me as the representative, for the time being, of the majesty of the people of the United States. I appropriate to myself very little of the demonstrations of respect with which I have been greeted. I think little should be given to any man, but that it should be a manifestation of adherence to the Union and the Constitution. I understand myself to be received here by the representatives of the people of New-Jersey, a majority of whom differ in opinion from those with whom I have acted. This manifestation is, therefore, to be regarded by me as expressing their devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the liberties of the people. You, Mr. Speaker, have well said that this is a time when the bravest and wisest look with doubt and awe upon the aspect presented by our national affairs. Under these circumstances, you will readily see why I should not speak in detail of the course I shall deem it best to pursue. It is proper that I should avail myself of all the information and all the time at my command, in order that when the time arrives in which I must speak officially, I shall be able to take the ground which I deem the best and safest, and from which I may have no occasion to swerve. I shall endeavor to take the ground I deem most just to the North, the East, the West, the South, and the whole country. I take it, I hope, in good temper, certainly no malice towards any section. I shall do all that may be in my power to promote a peaceful settlement of all our difficulties. The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am. [Cheers.] None who would do more to preserve it, but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly. [Here the audience broke out into cheers so loud and long, that for some moments it was impossible to hear Mr. LINCOLN's voice.] He continued. And if I do my duty and do right, you will sustain me, will you not? [Loud cheers, and cries of "Yes yes, we will."] Received, as I am, by the members of a Legislature, the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiments, I trust that I may have their assistance in piloting the ship of State through this voyage, surrounded by perils as it is, for if it should suffer attack now, there will be no pilot ever needed for another voyage. Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than I intended, and must beg leave to stop here.

The procession then moved to the Trenton House, where the President elect made the following speech to the crowd outside:

SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE.

I have been invited by your representatives to the Legislature, to visit this, the Capital of your honored State, and in acknowledging their kind invitation, compelled to respond to the welcome of the presiding officers of each body, and I suppose they intended I should speak to you through them, as they are the representatives of all of you; and if I was to speak again here, I should only have to repeat, in a great measure, much that I have said, which would be disgusting to my friends around me who have met here. I have no speech to make, ["That's right,"] but merely appear to see you and let you look at me, and as to the latter I think I have greatly the best of the bargain. [Laughter.] My friends, allow me to bid you farewell.

A splendid collation was then given, and at precisely half-past two, the party left for Philadelphia in charge of the Committee of that city, amidst the cheers of thousands. It is thought that there were 20,000 people present.

THE RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Philadelphia train, with Mr. LINCOLN and suite, arrived at Kensington at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and were escorted to the carriages in waiting for them. Mr. LINCOLN's barouche was conspicuous, owing to the gay plumage of the four white horses attached to it. The procession formed in line, headed by a body of mounted police, followed by a cavalcade of citizens representing all party politics, and the Pennsylvania Dragoons. After these came the President elect and his suite, the members of the Common Council, the Committees of the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Legislatures, and a large number of citizens in carriages.

Mr. LINCOLN along the line of march was hailed everywhere with patriotic emblems and manifestations. About a hundred thousand people gathered along the line of march, notwithstanding that the weather was extremely cold and threatening a snow-storm.

On the arrival at the head-quarters, the Continental Hotel Mr. LINCOLN was conducted to the balcony and introduced to Mayor HENRY. The noisy multitude below greeted his appearance with wholesome cheering, but both the Mayor's welcome and his reply were unheard, except by those in the immediate vicinity. Mr. LINCOLN displayed great earnestness in the delivery of his speech, which caused the mass to reflect his patriotic views in deafening applause.

WELCOME OF MAYOR HENRY.

Mayor HENRY said:

SIR: In behalf of the Council of Philadelphia and of its citizens, who, with common respect for their Chief Magistrate elect, have greeted your arrival, I tender you the hospitality of this city. I do this as the official representative of ninety thousand hearths, around which dwell sixty thousand people, firm and fervent in their devotion to the Union—and yet it may not be withheld, that there are but few of those fireside whose cheer is not strangened and darkened by the calamitous condition of our country. The great mass of this people are heartily weary and sick of the selfish schemes and wily plots of mere politicians, who bear no nearer relation to true statesmanship than do the barnacles which incrust the ship, to the master who steers by its helm. Your fellow-countrymen look upon in the earliest hope that true statesmanship and unalloyed patriotism may with God's blessing restore peace and prosperity to this distracted land. It is to be regretted that your short stay precludes that intercourse with the merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and other citizens of Philadelphia, which might afford you a clear discernment of their great interests. And, Sir, it could not be other than grateful to yourself to have the opportunity of communicating with the memories of the past, in whose history walls where the comprehensive intellects and the liberal disinterested virtues of our fathers who framed the Constitution of the Federal States over which you have been called upon to preside.

MR. LINCOLN'S RESPONSE.

Mr. LINCOLN replied:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA: I appear before you to make no lengthy speech, but to thank you for this reception. The reception you have given me to-night is not to me, the man, the individual but to the man who temporarily represents, or should represent, the majesty of the nation. [Cheers.] It is true, as your worthy Mayor has said, that there is anxiety amongst the citizens of the United States at this time. I deem it a happy circumstance that this dissatisfied position of our fellow-citizens do not point us to anything to which they are being injured, or about to be injured, for which reason I have let all the while insisted in concluding that the crisis, the panic, the anxiety, of the country at this time, is artificial. If there be those who differ with me upon this subject they have not pointed out the substantial difficulty that exists. I do not mean to say that an artificial panic may not do considerable harm; that it has done such I do not deny. The hope that has been expressed by your Mayor, that I may be able to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, is most worthy of him; and happy, indeed, will I be if I shall be able to verify and fulfill that hope. [Tremendous cheering.] I promise you in all sincerity, that I bring to the work a sincere heart. Whether I will bring a head equal to that heart will be for future times to determine. It were useless for me to speak of details of plans now; I shall speak officially next Monday week, if ever. If I should not speak then it were useless for me to do so now. If I do speak then it is useless for me to do so now. When I do speak I shall take such ground as I deem best calculated to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country and tend to the perpetuity of the nation and the liberty of those States and these people. Your worthy Mayor has expressed the wish, in which I join with him, that it were convenient for me to remain with your city long enough to consult your merchants and manufacturers; or as it were to listen to the breathings rising within the consecrated walls wherein the Constitution of the United States, and I will add the Declaration of Independence, were originally framed and accepted. [Enthusiastic applause.] I assure you and your Mayor that I had hoped on this occasion, and upon all occasions during my life, that I shall do nothing inconsistent with the teachings of these holy and most sacred walls. I never asked anything that does not breathe from those walls. All my political warfare has been in favor of the teachings that came forth from these sacred walls. May my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if ever I prove false to those teachings. Fellow-citizens, I have addressed you longer than I expected to do, and now allow me to bid you good night.

Mr LINCOLN then retired, and subsequently held a *levée*.

10 P. M.—The Continental Hotel is densely crowded this evening. There is an immense gathering outside patiently awaiting the reception. Mr. LINCOLN stands at the head of the staircase, continually bowing, being thus relieved from hand-shaking. A hundred are passing him every five minutes. Occasionally a wild hurra is given for "Uncle ABE." All agree that he is not so ill-looking as he is represented.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Vice President-elect remained at the Astor House yesterday, and was visited by a number of personal friends. It was erroneously supposed that Mr. HAMLIN would accompany the Presidential party, and repeated calls were made for him at the Jersey City Dépôt. He remained, however, in the City, and will leave for Washington to-day—probably overtaking Mr. LINCOLN *en route*. Immediately after the departure of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. HAMLIN was enseonced in parlors Nos. 39 and 41. Among others who called were Col. FREMONT and THURLOW WEED.

Preliminary Meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The Republic of St. Patrick was inaugurated last evening with great enthusiasm at the Astor House,—RICHARD BELL, Esq., being its Provisional President, with Messrs. JAMES STUART and DANIEL DEVLIN as its Secretaries *pro tem.* This temporary organization, however, was soon made permanent by the election of T. F. MEAGHER to the office of President, DANIEL DEVLIN his Vice, Judge O'CONOR to the Lord Chief Justiceship of the Court of No-Appeals, JOHN B. FOGARTY to the Attorney-Generalship, and JAMES STUART to the office of Poet Laureate. Telegraphic dispatches announcing the secession of Connaught, Ulster, Munster and Leinster from the main body of the Republic were received; but it was resolved that no notice should be taken of these irregular proceedings. Mr. CHARLES STETSON, as Ambassador from the Republic of the United States, was very cordially received, and discharged his functions in that capacity most diplomatically—while in his office as Commissary-General displaying even more than his usual taste and liberality. Excellent and very humorous speeches were made—some capital ballads given by Dr. CARMICHAEL, and the whole affair passed off to the high satisfaction of those interested. Several similar meetings will be required before due selections can be made for the important trusts of the Society during the ensuing year. Mr. BOYLE, we should add, though formerly an Engineer and City Surveyor, was elected to the office of Archbishop of the new Republic, or some other post not exactly specified, destined to make him a moral exemplar to the rising generation of Irishmen.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

INTERESTING FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

Expectation of a Vote in the Peace Conference To-day.

Debate on the Postal Service Bill in the Senate.

SPEECH OF MR. DOOLITTLE, OF WISCONSIN

A LIVELY TIME IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Volunteer Bill Considered in the House.

Proposition to Tax Cotton Exports in the Southern Confederacy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The Peace Conference, after a stormy debate, fixed upon 1 o'clock to-morrow as the time to commence voting, but another effort will probably be made to postpone the vote until Monday, in consequence of the absence of some of the delegates. The general impression among the Commissioners to-night is that something like the old Missouri Compromise will be adopted by one majority.

There is another report that a proposition is likely to pass even more favorable to the South than Mr. GUTHRIE'S. Some members of the Convention think the prospect is that it will break up to-morrow without any definite result.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

It is understood that the orders for a parade of the troops to-morrow have been countermanded as unnecessary and liable to provoke ill feeling. The statement is not positive. The Senate and House adjourn over to-morrow. The day will be generally observed, except by the Peace Convention, many members of which think it an auspicious time to take a vote.

REINFORCEMENT OF FORT SUMTER CONTEMPLATED.

I am reliably informed that the Administration designs reinforcing Fort Sumter by the means suggested in the TIMES a few days since, *i. e.*, by boats at night. The fact was communicated to Gov. PICKENS to-day, and he immediately telegraphed to Mr. TYLER, inquiring if it were true. The latter replied that he knew nothing about it, could not believe it, but would inquire.

AFFAIRS AT SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

A letter received from a Democratic officer in the United States Army at Savannah, Ga., to a New-York member of Congress, says that lists for volunteers had been open one week, during which time thirty-five men volunteered as privates, and there were two thousand applications for commissions.

The Governor had ordered the purchase of a steamer for the Georgia Navy, at an expense of $60,000.

The officer says the people are crazy, and expect civil war in two weeks. Many people are strongly for the Union, but dare not speak. The telegraph office is watched by two men, at $6 per day. Nothing is allowed to pass except they indorse it. He says the same thing will be done with the mails. This letter, he thinks, would cost him his life if its contents were found out. He describes the mobbing of the English captain as brutal and disgraceful. The whole thing was done in the presence of the captain's wife. He says all the Union men hope LINCOLN will enforce the laws. He is himself a Southern man.

A gentleman arrived here from Charleston to-night. He is a New-Yorker, and was well treated there, but had strong indorsements with him. He represents that four thousand troops are under orders, but says there is no prospect of an immediate attack on Fort Sumter. The people demand it, but Gov. PICKENS must wait JEFF. DAVIS' movements. The harbor is all clear, vessels passing in and out. Everything is quiet and business prostrate.

THE SECESSION VOTE IN LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans papers complain of the suppression of the official returns of the late vote. The election is said to be favorable to cooperation by 320 majority. The *Picayune* says that public information has been shamefully evaded.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Post-office Department has confirmatory information relative to the outrage upon the Overland Mail at Fort Chadbourne, reported yesterday.

TROUBLE AT THE GALVESTON POST-OFFICE.

A special agent was sent off to-day, by the Post-master-General, to take charge of the Post-office at Galveston, Texas,—but whether in consequence of a defalcation therein has not transpired.

THE MAIL SERVICE IN THE SECEDING STATES.

Mr. COLFAX's Joint Resolution authorizing the discontinuance of the mail service in seceding States, will probably pass the Senate. It encounters less opposition than meets measures augmenting the military or naval forces at the disposal of the President.

AN EXCITED EXECUT

A VISIT TO CANTON.

The Trip up the Canton River—The Bogue Forts—Dinner—American Houses in the City—Trials and Executions—Worship in China—Pigeon English.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CANTON, China, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to your readers to give an account of our visit to this city. A line of American steamboats, the *Willamet* and *White Cloud*, belonging to the long-established house of RUSSELL & Co., run daily between Hong Kong and this city—making the run of ninety miles in six or seven hours; we came up in the *Willamet* by invitation of Capt. WALCOTT, her commander, who was formerly a lieutenant in the Navy. At 8 o'clock in the morning we embarked, and steaming along against the tide, we coasted the many green islets studding the mouth of the Canton River, and about 11 o'clock found ourselves under the muzzles of the guns of the Bogue Forts, where the river contracts into a narrow pass, these fortifications run along the hass of the mountains on either side of the river, while a wall extends all the way to their summit, the batteries being along the edge of the water. This renders them very effective as far as the ships go, but as the rear is not at all defended, they were very easily taken by "John Bull" landing a force on the other side of the hill, and marching to the top, when they put their guns in position and played upon them below. This much disgusted "John Chinaman," who said it was not a fair way of fighting. I may as well here state that until this last war the Chinemen never thought that the English could land a force and fight—that they were altogether trained to fight upon the water, and that they had hired the French to do the fighting on shore. Entering the narrow passage we soon came upon the town of Whampoa, whose heights are crowned with an imposing-looking pagoda, half covered with ivy. This is the head of ship navigation, and here all vessels take in cargo. The presence of forty or fifty ships from all parts of the world, naturally creates a large trade; and besides the traders, there are half a dozen hulks or chops moored in the stream, which serve as ship chandlers' stores. The distance from here to Canton is about eight miles, but the river is not navigable for vessels drawing a heavy draft of water. We steamed slowly up and viewed admiringly the green fields of vegetables, the fresh-looking groves, the villages and tall pagodas, as they loomed up in the bright noonday sun. When within a couple of miles of the city, we unfortunately got aground, and had to wait a short time for a rise in the river to float us off, so that it was about dusk when we approached the city. Nearing Canton we found ourselves gliding noiselessly through a maze of intricate passages, rather astonished at the intrepidity of our helmsman as he guided our fine boat, under full headway, among the hundreds and thousands of junks and sampans, which lay moored on the bosom of the stream. First we came up with some enormous crafts, looking half American, half Chinese, which lay in tiers, partly submerged, along the edge of the river. These crafts were built to fight "John Bull" during the war, for, the Celestials finding their own boats insufficient to cope with the "Western devils," thought they would imitate their ships, and forthwith built some huge vessels very nearly resembling the English frigates, but which the "Fanqui" (foreigners) took upon themselves the liberty of sinking as soon as finished. Further along, we came upon some immense floating structures, looking like lofty warehouses, and which indeed are such, to a certain extent, but which are also used as canal-boats, conveying grain from one end of the Empire to the other. Now we come upon a compact mass of boats of every class and description, and in them permanently reside the floating population of the city of Canton, numbering 400,000 souls! They are estimated in this way: there are 80,000 boats, which average five persons to a boat, making the above number. These people are born, marry, and die, and in a word, begin and end their existence on the water, and they seldom dream of setting foot on land. These boats, twenty to thirty deep, regularly intersected by avenues, cover miles, and have their wants supplied by moving salesmen who ply upon the watery streets. Of this vast population, some dwell in decorated river-boats used for every purpose of license and luxury; for theatres, for concerts, for feats, for gambling, for opium-smoking, etc. Some boats are employed in conveying passengers, and are in a state of constant activity; some are moored, whose proprietors have pursuits as varied as the land population. Some are of enormous size,—magazines for salt and rice; some are called "Centipedes," from having a hundred rowers, and which act as express-boats, flying quickly to and fro; besides the smug-boats, with their heavy armaments, the mandarin-boats, the lorcha, and the little sampan, pulled by women, old and young, and flying from ship to ship begging fare.

As they dine everywhere in the East at 7 o'clock, we had scarcely landed when dinner was announced. Our party divided and distributed themselves among the different American Houses, where we remained, by invitation, during our stay in the city. We rose from the dinner-table about 10 o'clock; such dinners as they have in this part of the world are perfectly killing, for you never rise from the table until it is nearly time to retire, and to do that on a full stomach is very trying indeed, especially when you eat of a dozen different courses, and drink of nearly as many different kinds of wine, and smoke all the time. The excuse they give is, to pass the evening, as there is no place to go whatever. At 12 o'clock we retired, but I think I might have been just as comfortable sleeping on the soft side of a pine plank, as the bed I occupied. All beds in the East are hard, and the pillows harder still; they are made so for the purpose of keeping cool. Next morning, on opening my eyes, I saw standing motionless by my bedside, a knowing-looking China boy holding a tray, on which were the component parts of an "eye-opener" in the way of a brandy cocktail, with a hot cup of coffee and soma toast. "John," after mixing me a most reviving potion, readjusted my mosquito net, and leaving me to finish my nap, proceeded to overhaul my clothes and arrange them for the day's toilet. I was at first rather astonished, and watched Master John through my half-closed eye, but soon found that he knew what he was about, so I rolled over for another nap. At 10 o'clock I was again awakened, when declining a repetition of the cocktail, I proceeded with my toilet, and presented myself in the dining-room for breakfast, when we proceeded to discuss a most sumptuous repast, in the way of a beef-steak, etc., that I have ever tasted. I had often heard of the delicacy of Canton beefsteaks, but never before had the pleasure of judging for myself. Breakfast being over, we made arrangements for seeing the city. The head of the house kindly placed his boat and coolies at our disposal, (as the foreigners reside at "Honam," the opposite side of the river from Canton,) and arrangements had been made for chairs to be in attendance on the other side for our accommodation. Getting across the river in safety, each one of our party, consisting of seven, ensconced himself in a chair, and the march commenced through streets only six or eight feet in width, and crowded with Chinamen. They, however, made way for brass buttons and gold lace, and we jogged along at a rapid rate; long board signs, with the Chinese character printed upon them, were suspended lengthwise in front of each store and shop, those on one side of the street almost touching those on the other. We occasionally halted for the purpose of making purchases of china-ware, and other articles of Chinese manufacture. Our first visits were made to the noted temples of the city, among which were the following: Fa Tap, Kwang Tap, Ching-wang-me-a, or Chamber of Horrors, Tseang-Wang, Pun-yon, Nam Hoi, and Kun-Yam-Shan, where two thousand of John Bull's troops were quartered, and where the Colonel commanding kindly ordered a couple of sergeants to show us through the prisons. At the Temple of Tyrotessee, a number of the natives were offering up their prayers, burning Joss sticks, and throwing dice in front of the altar; he who threw the highest number in three throws considered that he was to have good luck, and be successful in business for some time thereafter. They were not at all disturbed by our presence, but went on as usual, occasionally smiling if they happened to catch our eye, as if there was no solemnity to be observed whatever.

TRIALS AND EXECUTIONS.

At Pun-yon a chief magistrate was presiding over a Court of Justice, and a large number of criminals were arraigned before it, for robbery, piracy, theft, etc. Several were tried whilst we were there. The criminal was obliged to kneel in front of this officer, on the stone floor, with his feet and hands chained; if he refused to answer any question, he was severely struck upon the mouth with a piece of board, by a man who was stationed near by for that purpose, and if this failed to bring him to his senses, he was strung up by his pig-tail, great toes, and thumbs, his knees made to rest on iron chains, and kept in this position till his tongue hung out, and his thumbs and toes were black and blue. There were over a dozen to be tried, but a sight of two or three was enough for us. Some of them were executed the following morning, by having their heads cut off. The prisoner stands with his hands tied behind him, and his head bent a little forward, just enough for the executioner to sever the head from the body at one blow, when he kicks the head into one corner, and pitches the body in another, streams of blood issuing from both, as water from a watering-can, and by the time a dozen or two are executed, (it often amounts to forty,) there is a pool of blood, with a mixture of hair, beneath your feet ankle-deep. It is known that, upon numerous occasions, three hundred human beings have been executed in one day. It is a heart-rending scene, but after witnessing it a few moments you become accustomed to it, and the disgust with which you are at first impressed wears off entirely. Each Chinaman looks about him as if nothing of importance was taking place, and seems glad when his turn arrives. They consider life nothing, and they are only sorry they die in this way, for they believe they enter the other world *without a head*. I saw, in the "Chamber of Horrors," a miniature imitation of what they believe the next world looks like, with a number of their countrymen walking about in it—some turned into animals, some without heads, others clambering up mountains heavily laden, etc.

At one of the prisons we saw a woman, eighty-four years of age, the mother of the rebel-chief TAI BING, who was captured four years ago and thrust into this dismal place. It seems when they do not capture the offender himself, they take any of his family they can lay hands on, and make them suffer for his crimes. She looked haggard and careworn, and as if she had not sufficient food to keep body and soul together. There were a number of other women, old and young, in the same place, some of whom had been imprisoned for ten years. At another we saw forty prisoners in a small and filthy apartment, with heavy wooden collars about their necks, three feet square and three inches thick, so that they could not lie down nor get their hands to their mouths; if they were neglected to be fed, the poor creatures starved to death. These collars are put on for three months at a time. At another I saw some men and women, who told me that they would much rather suffer death; they had been imprisoned fifteen years. Again, I saw some in the streets with their hands pinioned behind them, walking about, no one allowed to give them a morsel of food, for if they did it was punishable by instant death. Friends, relatives, fathers, brothers and sisters, being obliged to see their kin starve to death in the streets. Others I saw lying down, in what they call the dead-house, just drawing their last breath. At every corner, and at every temple, crowds were assembled perusing the late treaty with the English, which was placarded everywhere, in the Chinese character.

I will endeavor to give you a minute description of the

BUDDHIST FORM OF WORSHIP IN CHINA:

This I witnessed, on Sunday afternoon, at the famous Temple of "Hoi-Tong," on the "Honam" side. Anxious to see the whole of the services, I took my station just inside of one of the large doors, a few minutes before the priests assembled. I had not been there long before an old priest walked past me to a huge block of wood, carved in the form of a fish, which was slung from the roof of one of the passages. This he struck with a long pole, and a loud hollow sound was given out, which was heard all over the building. The large bronze bell in the belfry was now tolled three times, and the priests were observed coming from all quarters, each having a yellow robe thrown over his left shoulder. At the same time an old man was going round, beating on a piece of square board to awake the priests who might be asleep, and to call the lazy ones to prayer. The Temple to which the priests were hurrying was a large building, fully one hundred and twenty feet square and about sixty feet in height, with an avenue of a quarter of a mile in length, handsomely paved and lined with magnificent trees leading up to it. Its roof was supported by numerous massive wooden pillars, handsomely carved and gilded. Three large idols—the Past, the Present and the Future—each at least thirty feet in height, washed with gold, were seated in the middle of the Temple. An altar was in front of them, and fifty mats were on the floor in front it, for the priest to kneel upon during the service. Ranged on each side of this spacious hall were twelve smaller gilded idols, said to be representatives of deified kings and other great men, who had been remarkable for piety during their life-time. As the priests entered, I observed a men lighting the candles upon the altar and burning incense. The smoke of the incense, as it rose in the air, filled the place with a heavy yet pleasing perfume. A solemn stillness seemed to pervade the Temple. The priests came in one by one in the most devout manner, scarcely lifting their eyes from the ground, and arranged themselves on the right and left sides of the altar, kneeling on the mats and bending down, touching their foreheads to the floor three times to the idols. Again the large bell tolled, slowly and solemnly at first, then gradually quicker, and then everything was perfectly still. The priests were now all assembled—about fifty in number—and the services began. I still kept my position at the door, on the inside.

The priest nearest the altar now rang a small bell, another struck a drum, and the whole fifty bent down several times upon their knees. One of them then struck a round piece of wood rather larger than a man's skull, and hollow inside, alternately with a large bronze bell. At this stage of the ceremonies a young priest, apparently about twenty-two years of age, stepped out from among the others, and took his station directly in front of the altar, bowing lowly and repeatedly as he did so. Then the hymn of praise began. One of the priests, a leader, I suppose, kept time by beating upon the hollow piece of wood, and the whole of the others sang or chanted the service in a most mournful key. At the commencement of the service, the priests who were ranged in front of the altar, half on the right side and half on the left, stood with their faces to the large images. Now, however, they suddenly wheeled round and faced each other. The chanting, which began slowly, increased in quickness as it went on, and, when at the quickest part, suddenly stopped. All was then silent for a second or two. At last a single voice was heard to chant a few notes, and then the whole assembly joined, and went on as before. The young priest who had come out from among the others, now took his station directly in front of the altar, but near the door of the temple, and right alongside of me, bowing lowly several times upon a cushion placed there for that purpose. He then walked up to the altar with slow and solemn steps, took up a vessel which stood on it, and filled it with water. After making some crosses and gyrations with his hand, he sprinkled a little of the water upon the altar. When this was done, he poured a little from the vessel into a cup, and retired slowly from the altar towards the door. Passing outside, he dipped his fingers in the water, and sprinkled it on the top of a stone pillar, which stood near the door. While this was going on, the other priests were still chanting the service. The time of the music frequently changed—now it was fast and lively, now slow and solemn—but always in a plaintive key. This part of the service being ended, all knelt lowly before the altar, and, when they rose from their knees, a procession was formed. The priests on the right of the altar filed off to the right, and those on the left to the left, each walking behind the other up the two sides of the spacious hall, and chanting as they went a slow and solemn air, something like this—"*To-i num-e omedah*," repeated over and over again, time being kept by the tinkling of a small bell. When the two files met, one fell in behind the other, and they marched round and round in a circle, having the large golden idols in the centre. The procession lasted for about ten minutes, and then the priests took up their stations in front of the altar, and the chanting went on as before. A moment or two after this the whole body fell upon their knees, and sang for a while in this posture. When they rose, those on the left sang a part of the service by themselves, then knelt down with their foreheads touching the floor. The right side now took up the chant, and, having performed their part, also knelt down. The left side rose again, and so they went on for ten minutes more, prostrating alternately before the altar. The remainder of the service was nearly the same as that at the commencement. This striking ceremony had now lasted for about an hour. During the whole time a thick screen had been hanging down in front of the large door to keep out the sun's rays. Just before the conclusion of the service the curtain was drawn aside, and a most striking and curious effect was produced. Streams of ruddy light shot across the temple, the candles upon the altar appeared to burn dimly, and the huge idols seemed more massive and strange than they had done before. One by one the priests slowly retired, as solemnly as they came, and apparently deeply impressed with the services in which they had been engaged. After they had fairly gotten outside the door in pops a young Chinaman, who rushes up to the altar, and lights his pipe by one of the candles. This was rather a ludicrous performance, after what I had just witnessed. I then examined everything inside the temple, and left, well pleased that I had seen the Buddhist form of worship. These priests, wherever I have seen them, look poor and emaciated, owing to the sedentary lives they lead, and the little food they get, which is all rice. They eat no animal food whatever. I noticed that many of them had very long finger-nails—some as much as four inches in length, which was very disgusting. For what purpose they wear them so long I could not find out. When China and Japan are really opened there will be a great field for the labors of the Christian missionary. In Kanagawa I learned that they had converted one Japanese to the Protestant faith.

Peace and quiet now prevail throughout China. In this city, where the Chinese had so long boasted that no foreigners had ever entered inside the walls, they now go about unharmed. The English, however, have sentinels stationed throughout the city. The seying amongst them used to be, when a foreigner attempted to pass the gates, "The foreign devils are entering within the walls—sharpen your knives and off with their heads." This saying is now exploded, and they are all as polite as can be. The walls on the north side of the city are entirely battered down, and in many places whole squares of houses were burned during the bombardment. The sight for the new Factories for the foreigners has been selected on the Canton side and settled for. They take possession on the first of the coming year, when the buildings will be immediately commenced. There is no tea in the market whatever, owing to the late troubles in the Empire. The trade of Canton is retrograding, while that of Shanghai is increasing; and, indeed, it is not unlikely that the latter will in time supplant Canton in the European trade, as it enjoys the additional advantage of being near the tea districts. Canton was no doubt fixed upon by this Government for European trade on account of its being the most distant from the Capital, Peking. All the business at Canton with Europeans is transacted in a jargon of the English language, commonly called "pigeon English." The sounds of such letters as B, D, R and X are unknown in China. Instead of these they substitute some other letter, such as L for R, which occasions a Chinese dealer in rice to offer for sale in English a rather unmarketable commodity. The name Mandarin is unknown among the Chinese; the word used by them to denote a person in authority being *quan*. As a specimen of the pigeon English, I give below the translation of my father feeds his flocks, etc.:

NORVAL.

"My neem 'blong Norval; top side that Gramplaa Hillee,
My father (you sabey my father) long teem pay chow chow he sheep,
He smallee heart man; too muchee take care catchee that dollar gaia,
He wantchee my stop this side, counter my he own one piecee chilo,
My no wanches—my have hear talkee that fightee pigin,
My likee go long that mandarin, knockee oller man,
Little teem 'Joss' pay my what ting that Father no likee do—
Last night that moon get up lound, oller same my bat, no get full up, no get square,
Too muchee quasi man come down that hill, catchee that sheep long that cow,
He own take care him awsy—
My go catchee my fien, my own eye have see what side that lobber man walkee,
He no care him away, he pocket too muchee full up,
'Hi-yah' my largee heart that teem, my have go home,
My no likee take care that sheep long that cow."

To-morrow we leave the city for Hong Kong, at which piece we shall yet remain for five days.

SIONARA

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—Sir JAMES EMERSON TENNANT, stimulated no doubt, by the extraordinary success of his "Ceylon," has in press a partially new work, an enlargement, in fact, of one of the departments treated of in that encyclopedic view of the Island. It is called "The Natural History of Ceylon, with Anecdotes Illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, and Insects of that Island, with a Monograph of the Elephant, and description of the modes of catching and taming him, with Copious Additions and New Illustrations from Original Drawings." It will be published by Messrs. LONGMAN & Co., during the coming Spring, and will command a popularity of the most extensive character, judging from the numerous editions which have been demanded of the prior larger and somewhat cumbersome book.

—Mr. BRADLEY, who delights best to be known as "Cuthbert Bede," the vivacious chronicler of "Mr. Verdant Green's" university career, is employing the pen and pencil, which he handles with such facility, in illustration of a Scottish subject, "*Glencreggan, or a Highland Home in Cantyre*, with numerous illustrations by the author, Cuthbert Bede," being among the new announcements of the publishing firm mentioned above.

—Two of the class of men whose rise to the first position of fame and notoriety is one of the characteristics of the present century, are about meeting the commemoration due to their professional eminence. *The Life of Robert Stephenson, President of the Institute of Civil Engineers*, by J. CORNY JEFFERSON, Barrister, and WM. POLE, C. E., with portrait and illustrations, being about to appear almost simultaneously with *Memoirs of Sir Marc Isambert Brunel, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France*, by R. BEAMISH, both of which will be brought out by Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. As the architect of his own fortunes the life of the elder BRUNEL must possess much of the charm that is found in GEORGE STEPHENSON'S career, as recorded by Dr. SMILES. Few New-Yorkers, even are aware that the old Park Theatre was built by him, and that he was an early explorer of Western New-York, and the first surveyor of the Lake Champlain Canal, besides lending his skill as a military engineer in the construction of the defences of New-York Harbor. Though he must have spent some years in this country, it is probable that no one remembers the young French Engineer, so antagonistic is a floating population like ours, to the fostering of tradition of any kind. Originally escaping to this country from the dangers of the Reign of Terror, his life, though prolonged to the patriarchal age of 81 years, was too busily occupied to allow him ever to revisit it.

—A tardy tribute is about being paid to the memory of a scholar so eminent in his own generation as to bring into stronger relief the oblivion which now shrouds his name. Messrs. LONGMANS will shortly publish the *Life of Richard Porson, Professor of Greek at the University of Cambridge*, 1792, 1806, by Rev. I. SELBY WATSON. It will contain a narrative of his early years and subsequent literary career, with extracts from his contributions to the periodicals of the day, a complete collection of his correspondence as can now be made, and anecdotes of himself and the cotemporary men of letters.

—In spite of the discomforts attending the exploration of high latitudes, Iceland has certainly been fortunate in the travelers she has attracted to her rocky shores, and Dr. HENDERSON, Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, INA PFEIFFER, ROBERT CHAMBERS and Lord DUFFERIN have made readers pretty familiar with the religious, social and scientific aspects of life and nature in their hyperborean developments. Capt. CHARLES S. FORBES, R. N., however, in his *Iceland: Its Volcanoes, Geysers and Glaciers*, just published, by Mr. MURRAY, strikes out a new path, combining the free and easy nautical style with the tastes of the angler, to whom "Salmon" is a word of power. He soon makes himself quite at home, and his independence of external obstacles may be judged by the inventory of his personal baggage on a start to the interior of the island: "A copy of MICHELET'S *Amour*, a tooth-brush, a square of brown Windsor, a flannel shirt, and a pair of stockings." Yet this little sufficed for the ascent of the icy cone of Mount Hekla, and a descent into the sulphurous bowels of the crater. Some beautiful drawings of Icelandic scenery from his pencil, testify to the accomplishments of Capt. FORBES, who never forgets the tone of a gentleman in the most sprightly passages of his narrative.

—We hear occasionally of the "Great Asian Mystery," whatever it may be—a point on which Mr. DISRAELI and his commentators are not agreed—but it is certain that the Great African Mystery is now tapped on all sides, and will soon cease to possess any mystery at all. A single week brings us Mr. TRISTRAM'S scholarly and scientific book, *The Great African Sahara, or Wanderings South of the Atlas Mountains*; in which Natural History and Antiquities are both noted with the eye of a careful and intelligent observer. *Six Years of a Traveler's Life in Western Africa*, by FRANCISCO TRAVASSOS VALDEZ, a Portuguese gentleman on the official service of his country, at Loando, on the West Coast of Africa and at the Cape of Good Hope, who has penetrated far into the interior, and is actually intimate with the Cazembe, the Monarch of unnumbered sable tribes in the centre of the Continent, and the announcement of *Egypt, the Soudan and Central Africa*, with explorations from Khartoum, on the White Nile, to the Regions of the Equator, being sketches of sixteen years' travel, by JOHN PETHERICK, H. B. M. Consul for the Soudan, to be published by Messrs. BLACKWOOD.

—To the real lovers of literary gossip, no treat has been offered for many years equal to that afforded by the *Autobiography, Letters and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi*, (THRALE,) edited, with notes and introductory account of her Life and Writings, by A. HAYWARD, Esq., in 2 vols., small 8vo. Such a glimpse into the peactralia of the Johnsonian circle was hardly to be expected at the present day, and every page offers matter for remark or quotation. It will be reprinted in this country by Messrs. HARPERS, (almost the only publishers whose enterprise does not quail before the exigences of the times,) who have purchased the advance sheets for that purpose, though the original edition has an advantage in the plate of HOGARTH'S master-piece, "The Lady's last Stake," for the heroine of which picture Mrs. THRALE sat to the painter in her youth. The editor is a decided partisan of the "lively lady," as BOSWELL calls her, and the whole effect of the book is to raise the estimation, not only of her talents, vivacity and wit, but of her character, as the faithful and self-sacrificing wife of a licentious and estranged husband, who married her merely because she was the first lady of fortune he had met with who did not object to the famous *Thrales' Brewery*, to which he owed his wealth. Her submission to Dr. JOHNSON'S dictation for nearly twenty years, (and how aggravating he could be, may be judged from his saying to her, of Signor Piozzi, when her liking of him must have been apparent, "Why, Madame, he is not only a stupid, ugly dog, but he is an old dog, too," was a domestic martyrdom that few women of the time would have submitted to with the like appreciation of the genius which caused its inconveniences to be borne with. Much of Lord MACAULAY'S statements in his biographical sketch of JOHNSON is swept away, with unsparing hand, and the dangerous habit of that gifted writer who pieced out from scattered hints a varied and harmonious story, fashioned according to his own previous prejudices, is well exposed by Mr. HAYWARD, whose work of editorship is well and carefully done.

—By a singular coincidence, Baron BUNSEN and his English translator, Mr. C. H. COTTRELL, died within an interval of only a few weeks—not without leaving in a fit state for publication, the fifth and final volume of *Egypt's Place in the World's History: a Historical Investigation*. With a touching regard for the future fortunes of one of the great labors of his life, Baron BUNSEN left instructions, that in the event of a new edition of his *Egypt* being called for, Mr. BIRCH, of the British Museum, should be requested to undertake the task, in connection with Dr. JOHANNES BRANDIS, the Oriental scholar, author of a recent work on Assyrian Inscriptions. (Berlin, 1856.) The former gentleman being the person to whom the Baron was most indebted for assistance in the performance of his task—an obligation often expressed in the work itself. To Mr. BIRCH, Oriental students look for his long-promised version of *The Book of the Dead*, the collection of Egyptian Rituals whose interpretation is a task that perhaps no other living hieroglyphical scholar is competent to accomplish. The fifth volume of *Egypt's Place in the World's History*, is in process, and will be produced at the earliest possible moment.

—VINCENZO GIOBERTI, the Italian statesman and philosopher, is introduced to English readers by a translation of his *Essay on the Beautiful and Sublime; or Elements of Esthetic Philosophy*, translated by EDWARD THOMAS, a pupil of the author during his Professorship of Philosophy at Brussels—in one volume octavo. Published by Messrs. SIMPKIN & MARSHALL.

—A new *History of Modern Europe, from the Taking of Constantinople by the Turks to the Close of the Crimean War*, by Mr. THOMAS DYER, author of a *Life of Calvin*, &c., is among the new works promised by Mr. MURRAY, volumes I. and II. being nearly ready. It is well observed in the prospectus that while the research of historians like MICHELET, SISMONDI, RANKE, VON RAUMER, MOTLEY, and PRESCOTT, has kept pace with the immense accumulation of documentary evidence, now accessible to the student in almost every country in Europe, no general work, combining the scattered facts of European history, has appeared, and we are still dependent on the crude and uncritical compilation of Dr. RUSSELL, written at a time when the true sources of history were a sealed book to the most favored inquirers. This desideratum Mr. DYER'S book aspires to fill.

—*The Spirit of Hebrew Poetry*, by ISAAC TAYLOR, a forthcoming book announced by Messrs. BELL & DALDY, is a title that will reawaken the expectations of the admirers of the author of *The Natural History of Enthusiasm*, which have been rather lowered by the want of interest of his latter works, which are mostly collections of his fugitive writings in reviews, &c. The name provokes a comparison with the kindred works of HERDER and LOWTH, which the veteran author appears not to dread.

—Prof. TOM TAYLOR'S judicious *Life and Correspondence of Leslie*, and his own posthumous work on *Sir Joshua Reynolds and the Oldest Painters of the English School*, (now nearly ready for publication,) have drawn so much attention to the merits of that amiable man and admirable artist, that the Society of Arts, will bring together for exhibition, at the rooms in the Adelphi, a collection of pictures, loaned by their various possessors for that purpose. Mr. TAYLOR is now engaged in assisting the scheme by drawing up a corrected list of the artist's best works and their present possessors. As many of his pictures are owned in America, it would be a graceful tribute to the artist's memory, from the land of his nativity, if the collection were enriched by a selection of those which would possess the greatest interest from being (of course) comparatively unknown in Europe. REYNOLDS, HOGARTH and ETTY, are almost the only artists who have shared in the honor of a similar exhibition.

W.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALABAMA AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The official correspondence of Senator CLAY, of Alabama, and Hon. THOS. J. JUDGE, Commissioner from that State to Washington with President BUCHANAN, has been published. In No. 1 Senator CLAY notifies Mr. BUCHANAN of Mr. JUDGE'S arrival, and states that the object of his mission is to treat with reference to the forts, arsenals and Custom-houses in Alabama. Mr. BUCHANAN on the day succeeding the receipt of this note, Feb. 2, wrote to Senator CLAY declining to receive Mr. JUDGE save as a distinguished citizen, and then Mr. CLAY forwarded a letter addressed to him by Mr. JUDGE. That gentleman assumed that the President, by refusing to recognize him as a Commissioner, had abandoned all claim to the United States property in Alabama, or that repelling an offer of peaceful settlement, he had determined to retake it by force. Whichever of these positions the President had taken, Mr. JUDGE felt it to be his duty to return home, inform Governor MOORE of the result of his mission and let negotiations be reopened by the United States Government, if they were reopened at all. Mr. CLAY concludes the correspondence with a letter to the President, expressing surprise that he should not have referred the subject to Congress rather than have taken the responsibility upon himself of rejecting these peaceful overtures. He vindicates the course of Gov. MOORE in seizing the forts, assures Mr. BUCHANAN that the men of the South will not long endure the menace involved in the retention by the Government of Forts Sumter, Pickens and McHenry, but will take them at every hazard and at any sacrifice if they are not soon surrendered; asserts that the idea of a reconstruction of the Union is preposterous and the hope groundless, since the two sections are at variance in morals, manners, religion and politics, as well as in social institutions and habits; and in conclusion advises President BUCHANAN to give heed no longer to the counsel "of a superannuated soldier, whose vanity and ignorance have never failed to provoke contempt whenever he essayed to play the statesman," or to those of "a mere jurist and scholar who has lived a recluse, and knows less of living and feeling men than of dead languages and abstract sciences."

NORTH CAROLINA AND ALABAMA.

Hon. D. L. SWAIN, M. W. RANSOM and J. L. BRIDGERS, Commissioners from North Carolina to the Alabama State Convention, have made their report. They were sent to Montgomery, it appears, in response to an invitation from the Alabama State Convention, which was also extended to the other Border States. On their arrival there they found that the Convention had adjourned and that the Southern Congress was in session. After vainly awaiting for some days the arrival of other Commissioners they put themselves in communication with the Congress, and were invited to seats on the floor during the sessions of that body, whether open or secret. After availing themselves of all the means of information open to them, they arrived at the conclusion "that *only a very decided minority* of the community in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi is disposed at present to entertain favorably any proposition of adjustment which looks towards a reconciliation of our National Union." In this state of affairs they deemed it unwise to obtrude themselves upon the secret sessions of the Congress, and simply presented to that body the resolutions of the North-Carolina Legislature.

HON. GEO. E. BADGER ON THE STUMP.

The canvas in North Carolina for the election of delegates to the State Convention has been very spirited. On Feb. 16 ex-Senator BADGER, who is running in the Raleigh District as a Union candidate, spoke at Cedar Fork. His address, which occupied two hours in its delivery, was very eloquent. He showed conclusively that two issues only were before the people,—Union and Disunion; that for North Carolina to go out now would take away all her influence as a mediator, and put to hazard for all time to come well-regulated Constitutional liberty. Mr. BADGER declared himself as for the Union so long as any reasonable prospect of preserving it existed. He would not give up his rights or his interests in the Union for an uncertainty or because of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. He would submit, not to him, for he was not a monarch nor a ruler for life, but to the Constitution and laws. Mr. BADGER condemned the action of the seceding States in depriving their Southern sisters of their control in Congress, declined to follow in their footsteps, and closed by refuting the fallacy that the Middle States must decide between a Northern and a Southern Confederacy. If they joined the latter they were guilty of disunion, but if they remained where they were they were still members of the Union.

GEN. DAVIS AT VICKSBURGH.

The following was Gen. DAVIS' speech at Vicksburgh, Miss., on Feb. 11:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you for the very warm and cordial manner in which you have received me. If anything could give me additional pleasure, it would be the reflection that it was spontaneously accorded by those who have known me best and longest—my old friends and neighbors. But, gentlemen, it is a momentous period in your history and mine. Although I hail your kindness as an auspicious omen, yet I regard this as a moment of solemnity and not of personal triumph. Attached to the Union of our fathers, by every sentiment and feeling of my heart, I have ever struggled earnestly to maintain it. But I have ever striven to maintain the constitutional equality of all the States, upon which alone Union could exist. For the last ten years particularly, have I devoted my efforts to that grand and patriotic purpose. We have failed. You and I have resolved that our safety and honor required us to dissolve our connection with the United States. I hope that our separation may be peaceful. But, whether it be so or not, I am ready, as I always have been, to redeem my pledges to you and the South, by shedding every drop of my blood in your cause. Thanking you, my fellow-citizens, for the very flattering manner in which you have greeted me, to-day, allow me to assure you that your acts are written in a volume, where every day I will turn the leaf to read them.

THE TRUCE AT FORT PICKENS.

Gen. CLARKE, of Mississippi, has given the Vicksburgh *Whig* particulars of the "armistice" recently concluded at Fort Pickens between Hon. S. R. MALLORY, on the side of the State, and Capt BARRON, U. S. N. The terms are, substantially, that Fort Pickens shall not be reinforced—no United States war vessels shall enter the harbor—the *Brooklyn* to be allowed to ride off the harbor—no attack to be made by the State authorities on the fort. No limit has been prescribed to the truce, and the *Whig* thinks that it can be broken by either side at pleasure, after due notice. Gen. CLARKE does not approve the terms.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

Some weeks since Mr. T. RUSSELL DAWSON, a representative of the firm of MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co., of Philadelphia, was expelled from Norfolk, Va., because he acknowledged that he voted for LINCOLN. Under date of Philadelphia, 2d Month, 9th, Mr. HALLOWELL writes Mayor LAMB a very Quakerish letter, correcting some misrepresentations of Mr. DAWSON'S opinions which the local papers had made, and remarking quaintly:

"Now may I ask of thee what my firm is to do? We have important interests in Norfolk and neighborhood, which require personal attention. As the case now stands, I cannot visit your city, for I too voted for LINCOLN, and I do not wish to subject myself to insult, perhaps violence. Is it really necessary that, in order to transact the business of our firm, we should send some one of those in our establishment who voted for BELL or DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE, to the exclusion of those who voted for LINCOLN?"

Mayor LAMB replies that had Mr. DAWSON appealed to him for protection, he should have had it. Any member of Mr. HALLOWELL'S firm, or any agent of it, can visit Norfolk in safety, and stay there as long as he chooses, if he does not offend against the laws.

PROSPECTS OF THE SECEDED STATES.

According to authentic intelligence received by the St. Louis *News* of Feb. 11, a reaction against the Secessionists has commenced in Mississippi. There was a strong coöperation element in the State Convention which was dragooned into sanctioning the Secession Ordinance; and now especially, in the counties which sent Delegates of this class, the disaffection is becoming more and more intense, though its public and concerted expression is repressed by the terrorism still maintained by the Secessionists. The people were not prepared for the severe trials which secession imposes on them. Their crops, last year, were short, and in the counties bordering on the Alabama line, the utmost destitution exists. Planters who generally make 50 to 75 bales of cotton, made, last year, only 10 to 20; and even this scanty crop cannot be sent to market, on account of disturbance of trade. The people, therefore, are in debt, and suffering from want of the commonest necessaries of life.

MINOR ITEMS.

Mr. J. A. BROWN, recently a professor in an institution of learning at Newberry, S. C., publishes a card in the Philadelphia *Press*, in reply to one from a "Lutheran Pastor," denying that he was obliged to resign his position, in consequence of threats made against him, because of his Northern sentiments. Mr. BROWN affirms most positively that he was threatened with a coat of tar and feathers; that he offered to remain in Newberry if his friends would sustain him; that they refused to do so, and that he was eventually obliged to come North with out twenty-four hours' notice.

There is evidently trouble in Northern Georgia. A letter to the *Air-Line Eagle*, dated at Dahlonega, Feb. 2, says that at a parade of a volunteer corps on that day, JESSE L. RILEY, a Unionist, threatened to fire upon the flag of Georgia, which the company carried at its head. At the word of command the soldiers levelled their muskets at this patriot, and his friends, seeing his danger, seized him and prevented his accomplishing his purpose.

The circulation of the Charleston *Mercury* has increased so rapidly during the present excitement, that it has been obliged to purchase a new two cylinder press, capable of running off 4,000 copies *per* hour.

Returns have been received from all but ten counties in East, thirteen in Middle, and nine in West Tennessee, and the majority against a Convention thus far is 13,424.

Seven car loads of shot and shell passed through Petersburgh, Va., on Feb. 18, on the way to Charleston. They were from Richmond.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, still stands firm. In a letter, dated Feb. 9, he says that he will not call a State Convention until all measures for pacification now in progress have failed.

The Charleston papers give currency to a rumor that on Sunday last Major ANDERSON was suffering from an attack of illness.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Feb. 13, says that on the preceding night the guard-boat, with a detachment of volunteers "on special service," was fired on by a sentinel on Fort Sumter.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* whines most piteously over the threatened suspension of the postal service, and calls it an exhibition of pure malice and petty spite.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Feb. 15, publishes the following dispatch, which was received in that city from Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & Co., of New-York:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.—The three boxes of percussion caps taken from the steamer *Huntsville* by the police authorities, are owned by parties in New-York, and their value is so trifling that they will not go through the form of *replevin* to recover them.

The Governor of Louisiana has named Col. Braxton Bragg as Major-General; Major George Deas, Adjutant-General; Col. A. C. Myers, Quartermaster-General; Major G. T. Beauregard, Colonel of Engineers.

New-Orleans was thrown into a painful state of excitement on Feb. 10, by the report that two vessels of war had been seen off the mouth of the river, which was to be blockaded.

Mr. C. M. FURMAN, President of the Bank of South Carolina, issues official notice that that institution is now prepared to dispose of State bonds to the amount of $675,000, in sums of $50, $100 and $500. They bear 7 per cent. interest, and the papers implore the faithful to take them up.

The New-Orleans papers notice the arrival of Major BEAUREGARD, who resigned the Superintendency of the West Point Academy to place himself at the disposal of his native State.

The Richmond *Whig* reviews the report of the Congressional Committee on the Abstraction of Indian Bonds, and asks these pertinent questions in conclusion:

"Do not all these facts prove that FLOYD is a living

The language of the Supreme Court cited is generally misapprehended as declaring "that the Government must prove the intention or purpose for which the vessel is fitted out, so as to leave no reasonable doubt as to the object." because no case there was raised on that point, and it was decided without any specification of the source of the evidence or of the particulars of which it was composed, and that evidence was only declared by the Supreme Court to have shown "conclusively, and beyond the possibility of doubt, that both vessels were fitting out for the Slave trade." There was accordingly nothing before the Supreme Court calling for an exposition of the order or quality of proof required to make out the forbidden purpose, or denoting that the Government was under the necessity, on its side, to establish a cause of forfeiture clear of doubt, or else fail in its prosecution. The evidence, also, (to which the Court adverted,) came in part from the claimants, and no uncertainty was suggested as to its fulness and sufficiency to authorize the judgment given. The general doctrine of the case of the *Emily* and the *Caroline* was reaffirmed by the Supreme Court, with a clearer illustration of its principles in the case of the *Plattsburgh* (10 Wheat., 141) and the United States vs. Gooding, (12 Wheat., 472.) In the latter case the Court declare "that any preparations for a Slave-voyage, which clearly manifest or accompany the illegal intent, even though they be incomplete or imperfect, *and before the departure of the vessel from port*, constitute a fitting out within the province of the statute." This is without any indication as to the source from which the testimony is derived, or intimation that this class of actions is exempt from the principle ordinarily applied in cases standing in doubt upon the proofs, or accompanied by circumstances calculated to excite suspicions, when the party pursued is in possession of evidence which might dispel all uncertainty, or is of a more satisfactory and more satisfactory character than that which he does offer, viz.: the principle that the presumption shall be against him, and not in his favor, upon such ambiguity or defect of testimony. Starkie gives the theory of the rule in this language: "A party in omitting to produce that evidence in aincidation of the subject-matter in dispute, which is within his power and rests peculiarly within his own knowledge, frequently affords occasions for strong presumptions against him, since it raises a strong suspicion that sneh evidence, if adduced, would operate to his prejndice." [1 Starkie on Ev., 34, 35, sec. 16 1 Chitty, Cr. Law., 566. 1 Peters R., 596. Roscoe, Cr. Ev., 14.) And the force of circumstances is augmented whenever the party attempts no explanation of facts he may reasonably be presumed to be able to explain. (Wills on Circumstantial Evidence, 66, 25; Law Reporter, 40)

So, also, the doctrine is clearly settled that in prosecutions for penalties or forfeitures, because of infractions of penal laws, evidence less than what would amount to *probable cause*, and which would only be reasonable ground of suspicion against the party or property proceeded against, is competent and pertinent proof upon which such forfeiture may be adjudged, if not satisfactorily contradicted or explained by countervailing proofs. [Murray vs. The *Charming Betsey*; 2 Cranch, 122; 3 Cranch, 488; 7 Cranch, 458; 5 Wheat., 338; 2 Paine, C. C. R., 747.)

These doctrines, so authenticated, are ample without further reference, to evince that the rule as applied by the District Court of Connecticut, transcends the requirements of law, and cannot be safely followed in disposing of the questions presented in this cause. There is a clear recognition in these decisions that in actions of this class, the Government is not restricted to proof of positive facts in laying a presumption or inference that acts have been done in violation of law, but they may invoke circumstances calculated to raise suspicions that the purpose of minder motive inducing the acts performed was illicit, which suspicions must avail as convicting evidence, unless countervailed or explained by proofs in the power of the claimants to furnish. Moreover, there is no department of jurisprudence more justly entitled to assimilate to itself the expansive properties of the common law than the law of evidence, to be used as an instrument to detect and apply the actual truth of events, to the ever-varying aspects and exigencies of the business of life. Science, art, experience and the usages growing up with or employed in perfecting or managing trade, manufactures, productions, or the ramified operations of interchange of commodities, are from time to time unfolding and throwing strong and clear lights upon subjects once veiled in obscurity, and in my opinion the law can rightfully, and in the exercise of its high functions should freely employ these instrumentalities in searching for and applying their teachings in all controversies in respect to rights or liabilities between man and man, or governments and individuals.

In the case of similar seizures and controversies under the Slave-trade acts, vessels employed in the trade were found, fitted out with arrangements so manifestly designed for that business that the circumstantial proofs furnished by these preparations and equipment were nearly equivalent to positive testimony. The species of indirect or circumstantial proofs of that order, and then generally regarded as necessary to a conviction, were made public law by the treaty between England and Spain, so far as those high contracting parties were concerned, and were generally acquiesced in by the Courts of the United States as laying down a safe rule of evidence. [The *Butterfly*, District Court Southern District of New-York, Dec. 6, 1840.) It soon grew almost into the course of the Courts to look for and demand that extreme force of circumstantial evidence, to inflict the condemnation of a vessel upon presumptive proofs alone. Very soon slave-traders discarded sets of manacles as part of their preparation. A slave deck was no longer found laid in the vessel, or prepared for putting down. She exposed no longer an extraordinary supply of provisions, medicines or implements specially adapted to the use of slaves or other nonessentials peculiar to the trade, except perhaps, large supplies of water or water casks so as to expose on examination of the ship as a mere inspection, to be seen fit, to become very forcible evidence of her business and destination. For years past these indignata of slaves, except supplies of water, have disappeared from vessels detected in the trade and laden with slaves on actual transportation, and it has become notorious, from publications of writers thoroughly conversant with the course of the business, from proofs in Courts of Justice on the trial of vessels seized for violations of the laws, from public documents and the decisions in cases of the arrest of vessels for the offence, that slaving vessels are now employed in the trade, fitted and cleared as ports abroad and in this country openly, with the appearances of lawful traders, carrying substantially like cargoes and equipments as those which pursue a lawful trade upon the Coast of Africa and that on their arrival on the coasts where slave cargoes are collected, the ship is *impromptu* put in a state to receive the victims on board, and is thus enabled often in one hour's time to become transmuted from the fitment and aspect of an honest trader to a slaver under way, laden with hundreds of human beings on transportation to a foreign market as merchandise (Canot's Narrative of the Slave-trade; Dr. Foote's Notes on Africa; Exec. Doc., 2d Sess., 28th Cong., No. 148; The *Butterfly* above cited; The bark *Laurens*—U. S. Dist. Court, July, 1849.)

This new practice of discarding from the preparation of slavers most of the insignia at their real design, and, on the contrary, giving them the semblance of lawful traders, yet possessing the faculty of using at a time in that condition the means necessary to accomplish their nefarious object, appeals impressively to justice to put in active service all the capabilities of the law of evidence in order to thwart the attempted imposition and crime so attempted to be carried out.

Accordingly, in support and accordance with the doctrine that when the evidence on the part of the Government creates *strong and well-grounded suspicions* that a vessel seized as being employed in the Slave trade, was fitted out or fitting out for that purpose, the decisions in this Court have been uniform and distinct that such evidence must produce her conviction and condemnation, unless rebutted by clear and satisfactory proofs on the part of the claimants, showing her voyage to be a lawful one. This doctrine was largely commented on in the case of the bark *Laurens*, in 1849, (before cited,) and authorities and reasons in support of it were adduced. The Court in its decision declared that the Government having shown a *strong suspicion* that the vessel was to be dispatched on a slaving voyage, and that the claimants were knowingly engaged in that voyage, and they having produced no proof to the contrary, the vessel and cargo must be condemned as forfeited. Nine years after the Circuit Court enforced the same principle in the cases of the *Butterfly* and the *Catalina*, (2 Paine's C. C. R., 747.) The same rule of evidence was applied by Judge Hall, sitting in this Court in the case of the bark *Orion*, and the vessel was condemned to forfeiture upon suspicions of culpability, not rebutted by exculpatory proofs on the part of the claimant.

The doctrine adopted by Judge Ingersoll has only been admitted here in cases where he relied proofs on the part of the prosecution were wholly circumstantial and indirect, and amounted to no more than that the outfit and preparation of the vessel seized was of a nature to qualify her for an honest voyage or to be readily perverted to an illicit one. Then the principle prevailed in favor of the party accused that if no preponderance of proofs existed in the cause either way, the presumption of innocence should inure to the acquittal of vessel and cargo. [The brig *Susan*, the bark *Panchita*, the brig *Ellen*, the bark *Chancellor*.) Notwithstanding such acquittals, it was quite usual that in view of the facts before the seizing officer at the time of arrest, the Court would order certificates of reasonable or probable cause of seizure in protection of the official acts done *ex parte* on such evidence.

This exposition of the law of evidence applicable to the cause on prosecution, leads to the consideration of the proofs as presented to the Court. It is not controverted on the part of the claimant, that the vessel is of the class and general equipment of those which are notoriously employed in the Slave-trade, nor that the cargo on board on the essentially composed of articles sent to the coast of Africa with slave vessels, and furnishing a means of purchasing slaves on the coast. But it is insisted upon the evidence and facts undisputed, in the trade and commerce of the country, that vessels and cargoes every way similar to those seized in this case, are constantly employed in carrying on a lawful trade, to a large value, with Africa by merchants in this country; that every article in the vessel, or on her manifest was adapted in that market to a legitimate trade in the natural products of that country, palm oil, hides, gold dust, ivory, &c., large quantities of which are there obtained constantly for importation into this country in the ordinary modes of purchase and exchange.

The claimant also gives forcible proofs, conducing to show that the manifests of the vessel found with her, or offered for her clearance comports in all important particulars with those sent out without objection at our Custom houses, by traders and houses here of unquestioned character and integrity, and are, of themselves, staple articles of use and consumption by the inhabitants of that country. It is claimed that these proofs place the present exception on an equal footing with the most unexceptionable commercial adventures to that region and that in presumption of law the voyage must be held a lawful one on that evidence, unless the Government has produced on its part other and overpowering proofs, showing irrefragibly that it was of a contrary character. The remarks already made indicate the judgment of the Court, that accepting the proposition of the claimants that the direct circumstances in the case, that is, the application and inference legally arising from the preparation and destination alone, of the vessel are in equipoise, and in that condition would not authorize the conviction and forfeiture of vessel or cargo, still that the conclusion drawn from such facts by the claimant is not justified by law and that it is not necessary for the Government to produce any extraordinary force of proofs to change such balance in the evidence any clear of facts or circumstances, or a single one affording reasons for a strong presumption that the voyage was put on foot for the purpose of taking and carrying slaves against the provisions of the statute recited to, will effectually change the supposed equilibrium in the evidence, and cast upon the claimant the burden of proving that the preparation and acts done towards the voyage were honest and lawful in their intent and character.

The circumstances offered in proof by the Government to this end are, therefore, to be examined and passed upon. Outside of intrinsic proofs derived from the items of lading, the interior arrangements and destination of the vessel, her officers and crew, and the marked facility with which she might drop her honest mercantile semblance, and clothed with every necessary means of taking on board and transporting a cargo of slaves, there are several particulars in proof conducing to denote concealed and culpable purposes in arranging and setting forward the enterprise, and in my opinion sufficiently suspicious connected with the fitment and destination of the vessel to demand clearer and fuller proofs from the claimant than have been given respecting the purpose of the voyage.

The statutes upon which the libel of information is founded make the *purpose and intent* with which the vessel is fitted out, the gravamen of the misfeasance intercicted. The acts done are not specifically offences of themselves, but under the statutes, and become eliminating to the accused only in so far as they manifest and establish that the promoted purpose actuated him in setting on foot the adventure. (12 Wheat., 466; 16 Peters, 475; 2 Paines C. C. R., 2 Cowen and Hill's Notes to Phillip's Ev., 204-208.)

I do not, however, consider it important to proceed to a labored discussion upon the details of the evidence offered to that point, in order to evince the justness of the conclusions drawn from the the whole case. It will be sufficient to indicate the facts standing out most prominently upon the proofs, and point out the inferences reasonably to be deduced from them in their relation to the preparation and employment of the bark for the voyage it was designed she should undertake, and to determine whether such a state of the undertaking is thus presented as to cast the responsibility upon the claimant of furnishing satisfactory evidence that the enterprise was an innocent and lawful one.

Looking at the vessel on her arrival in this port in May last as being the *bona fide* property of owners resident in Baltimore, and seeking a market here, the inquiry is pertinent and material whether the ownership set up by the claimant was acquired in an open mercantile manner, or if it is clouded with circumstances calculated to raise a persuasion that the transaction was covert and unreal, with the purpose among the parties to it to falsify the true object of the supposed sale, and mislead inquiries as to those under whose auspices it was conducted.

The bark arrived at this port from Havana May 17, 1860, with a cargo of spirits, sugar, &c., consigned from persons at that place to Antonio Roe and Robert & Williams, of New-York. She was within one week sold to the present claimant for a consideration of $1,400 cash, and there is strong proof that she was believing that a part of her lading from Cuba was to be shipped to and composed a considerable portion of her cargo for the voyage in question shipped in the name of José Hernandez, the two being correspondent in kind. The claimant omits to obtain from Roe or Robert & Williams, such consignees of the inward cargo, or from Hernandez the shipper of this present outward one, any proofs or certificate whether they are not the same merchandise, and continued on this voyage on a common account between themselves, or with the master or his agents. The claimant declared in his affidavit, read in Court on an incidental motion in this cause that he had chartered the vessel for the voyage to the shipper of the cargo. The shipper's manifest of cargo is sworn to by him personally before a Deputy Collector of this port on the 3d of July, 1860 * * * * * On the trial of the cause no testimony was given respecting the ownership or possession of the cargo further than that it was taken on the bark by stevedores, at the charge of the vessel. Inquiry was made on the trial of witnesses for an identification of Lake, the claimant, whether he was a merchant or even a resident of the City of New-York or Brooklyn or a person known in either vicinity. No person testified to any knowledge of him except the Broker who conducted for him the business of entering and clearing this vessel, in his behalf, at the Custom-house, and he possessed no other knowledge of his residence than having met him in the streets of this City, and seen him at the Custom-house. It was also shown on the trial, by the plaintiffs, that Lake could not be found to serve with a subpœna to appear as a witness at this trial, and his counsel being applied to to produce him in Court, or state his residence, or where he may be now found, made no disclosure or direct response to that demand. He had asserted in an affidavit that he had chartered the vessel for the voyage but on the trial does not produce the charter party or prove to whom or for what voyage it was given, nor how he was carrier of the cargo. The shipper of the cargo, though attesting to the manifest in this port, interposes no claim for it nor does he give evidence in Court respecting its present ownership or consignment, and without clear proof of this fact it is not to be supposed that the owner of the vessel carried its to use her in his own name and right as carrier of the cargo.

Smith, who acted as Lake's broker in transactions at the Custom-house, in relation to this voyage and other voyages to the coast of Africa for other parties, is proved by Degraw, clearance clerk at the Custom-house, to have declared to him, the same day this vessel was seized in this cause, that he was about to clear another vessel for the coast of Africa, and that he was said an hour or two before the clearance of the *Kate* on her last voyage was applied for and refused at the Custom-house. The same witness also swears to declarations made by Smith to him in the Custom-house, in reference to slaving vessels and to his having obtained facilities for their clearance by means of gratuities to clerks in money. This testimony was objected to by the claimant as incompetent because Smith could not, by his declarations, apart from the claimant, affect the conduct or interests of the latter, and Smith, moreover, on re-examination, explicitly contradicted the statement of Degraw that he ever proffered money to the latter as an inducement to him to render any improper services in the Custom-house. He admits he did from time to time let Degraw and other Custom-house clerks have sums of money which he loaned them without any expectation of a return of such moneys, as an acknowledgment for facilities accorded him there. Admitting that the testimony stands balanced as to the object and purpose of Smith in giving Degraw $20 cash on the day of the first clearance of the *Kate* at the Custom-house, and the promise to him or after donations for like services there, yet Smith was at the time acting as agent of this claimant, and so far as his conduct was in furtherance of that agency his declarations concerned upon the acts would be admissible evidence against the claimant and his expectation of receiving facilities from officials acting in the Custom-house, in consideration of what he terms gratuitous loans of money to them, avowed in his examination in Court, casts a shade over the integrity of his dealings in the matter, which will prevent the Court allowing credit to his oath in preference to that of Degraw, in relation to the facts and declarations between them in the Custom-house.

These facts and circumstances raise a strong suspicion that the claimant, Lake, was not a resident merchant in the place, or that he was in fact the manager of the voyage on foot on this occasion, and the law justly requires that he should relieve himself from that suspicion, and prove that he was *bona fide* owner of the vessel, and had some correspondence or acquaintance on the Coast of Africa, through which he was enabled to conduct and was conducting the business within the plan of the voyage declared upon the ship's papers, and that the proceeding was not a color and subterfuge to promote an illicit enterprise in favor of some charterer or other person whose connection with it are concealed.

The master of the vessel and his first mate were foreigners, and here is evidence that other members of the crew were apparently such also. No proofs is given of the character or former employment of the master; he has not been presented to the claimant as a witness, nor could he be found by the libellants, and subpœnaed on their part for this trial. His instructions for the voyage have not been given in evidence by the claimant, and, indeed, no other important fact has been proved under the claim, than that the cargo is one which corresponds in character with those employed in lawful trade on the coast. It must palpably be in the power of the claimant, if owner of the vessel to supply full evidence in refutation of these suspicions, and to show that the vessel was employed in an honest course of business; and I think his failure to do so leaves the case subject to strong presumption against the integrity of the voyage.

Another circumstance appeared upon the proofs in this cause, calculated further to fasten upon the proceedings of the vessel to entering upon the voyage, marks of secrecy and deception in the composition of the ship's company, which demand a full and satisfactory explanation from the claimant.

The vessel was got under way to sea from her place of lading in the harbor, and her master procured a steam tug here to put him on board her on her way out. He then followed her down the bay, and was placed on board her by the tug. An individual by the name of Henrico Da Costa went off on the tug from the City at the same time with the master of the vessel, to be placed on board also after she was out in the Narrows. The baggage of Da Costa was in the cabin of the bark, going out to sea with her. The master and Da Costa after the vessel was seized, affected to be strangers to each other, and avoided all open communications together during their return to the City, but the master took charge of the baggage of De Costa on the return of the *Kate* under seizure, and had delivered it to him from the Marshal's possession some days afterwards; and the evidence was strong that the two were acquainted and acting under a mutual understanding, and it leaves no reasonable doubt that they were in concert in the voyage Da Costa, when arrested, denied his identity, and assumed a different name. It was clearly established in the course of the proceedings before the Court on his arrest, that he was really Da Costa, and it was also shown that he had been previously arrested and indicted in this Court for being engaged in the Slave-trade on a vessel fitted out and sent from this port, which prosecution is still pending. Neither Da Costa nor the master were called by the claimant to testify in this cause and prove the innocency of their connection with the vessel on this voyage, or that the employment of the vessel was a lawful one. It was the business of the claimant to explain and clear away these dubious circumstances by the testimony of these parties who, in presumption of law, were at his call, either to be examined on depositions or openly in Court. Failing to do this, he is most rightfully subject to the legal consequence resulting from his own omission to lay such excusatory or exculpatory testimony before the Court, which is to turn the presumption in support of the charge in the libel instead of in favor of the innocence of the voyage.

Accordingly, these suspicions hanging over the enterprise, unexplained by the claimant, with the evidence in his hands or at his command, the supposed equilibrium of proofs as to the nature and purpose of the voyage resting on the force and effect of the ordinary presumption, is reversed, and the claimant is under the necessity of supporting by superior proofs on his side the lawfulness and integrity of the preparation of the vessel and of her employment on the intended voyage, or the judgment of the Court must be for the libellants and against the defence. From a careful consideration of the evidence and principles of law before me applicable to the case, I am of opinion that the libellants are entitled to the condemnation and sale of the vessel and cargo, and direct a decree to be entered to that end.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CONTEST.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Augusta J. Blankman.—This case came up again before the Surrogate, the contestants proceeding with their testimony, intended to show that the names of the dead witness, Mr. Maillard, and of the testatrix were not genuine.

Mr. Baker, a member of the firm of Freeland, Squires & Co., was further cross-examined, but no additional evidence of importance was elicited.

Oscar Simmons, a salesman in the employ of Cummings, Simpson & Armstrong, wholesale dry goods dealers, No. 279 Broadway, testified that he knew Maillard six or seven years, and that for about five and a half months he was in the employ of the Express Company, of which Maillard was Superintendent; witness testified that he had often seen Maillard write pretty much every day while in his employ, and that in his opinion the signature of Maillard attached to the will was never written by him. This was his testimony substantially.

The next witness placed upon the stand was Wm. H Thompson, President of the Mercantile Insurance Company in this City. The following is his testimony he being examined by Mr. Clinton:

William H. Thompson, a worn for contestants.

Question—Are you President of any insurance Company in this City—if so, state what? *Answer*—I am President of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

Q.—Please state your residence? A.—No. 122 West Twenty third street, in this City.

Q.—Had the deceased in this case known as Jane A Blankman) any business transactions under the name of J. Augusta Bennett with the insurance Company of which you are President (modified.) Did the deceased (Jane A. Blankman) have any business transactions in your Insurance Company—and if so, under what name? A.—Either Mrs. or Miss J. Augusta Bennett transferred some stock standing in her name in our company to Mrs. or Miss Jane Augusta Blankman, or to Jane Augusta Blankman, without any Mister Mrs. to it.

Mr. Hall objects to this testimony.

Q.—Have you seen her writs? A.—I have seen her write her name to a dividend receipt.

Q—Have you seen her receipts for dividends of stock in your company?

[Mr. Hall proposes to prove that witness is familiar with her handwriting from having seen her write and seen her signatures.]

A.—Yes, Sir

Q—Have you seen such receipts signed with her name? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Upon the books of your Insurance Company? A.—Her signatures attached to our book as a receipt for the dividends collected by her.

Q.—Did you see her write those receipts, or any of them? A—I saw her write the whole of them; I pay the dividends myself—that is a part of my duty as President.

Q—Did Edmon Blankman at any time, and if so when, call upon you in relation to transferring such stock or any of it from the name of J. Augusta Bennett to the name of Jane A. Blankman? A.—He did in 1860; I think it was the 9th of August, 1860.

Q.—Had you any conversation with him upon that subject, if so, please state it? A.—I asked him when he transferred this stock who this Jane A. Blankman was.

Proponent's counsel objected to the declarations of Mr Blankman

Surrogate allowed the question.

A.—I asked Mr. Blankman who this lady was for the purpose of ascertaining the location of the stockholder, and whether Mrs. Bennett was the wife of Edmon Blankman; he said she was his sister; he then asked her form and manner of collecting dividends, as Mrs Bennett was going to Europe, (or Mrs Bennett, whichever she was.)

Q.—Have you in the manner you have stated, acquired any knowledge of the hand writing of Mrs. Blankman?

Mr Hall for proponents, objected, on the ground that it was for the Court and not the witness to determine.

Q.—Before you made the transfer of stock to Jane A. Blankman did you make any examination as to the signatures of Mrs. Bennett?

Objected to and question withdrawn.

Q.—Be kind enough to look at what purports to be the signature of Jane A Blankman, (now shown you,) and say whether, in your opinion, that is in her handwriting?

Mr. Hall objects. Question admitted. Decision on its admissibility reserved.

A.—I should rather think not; Mrs. Bennett wrote a straightforward hand; her letters were upright; she never took her pen off the paper in writing a letter; the form of the large letters not like hers: neither are the small ones; the "A" here appears to be written in a tremulous hand; the "J" appears to be altered at the bottom; the "J" brought down after making it once—a piece added to it; it appeared to have been mended at the bottom; the capital "B" is not like hers—not like any signature I have seen her write; the capital "A" is under at the bottom, and has a turn at the bottom which hers did not, and has a crook at the commencement of the "A," which hers has not; she commenced with just a dash up; she commences and letters went straight up; the letters in Blankman here are not close together; there is a step once here between the "l" and "a," and between the "n" and "k"; in her signature she connected her letters together.

Q.—Be good enough to look at letter "I" A—It looks as though it had been made twice—as if it had been made and then made over again.

By the Surrogate—What is called "patching," or "painting?"

Witness—These letters lean forward more than hers; hers were upright.

Q.—Be good enough to state whether the general character of the signature to the will is unlike the general character of her writing, as far as you have observed?

(Subject to objection of Mr. Hall.) A.—Totally unlike her writing.

Cross-examination—Q.—Have you ever seen that lady write "Jane A. Blankman?" A—I stated distinctly before I had only seen her write J Augusta Bennett.

Q—How many signatures did I lend in the course of the year do you take receipts or signatures for? A—From 250 to 300 a year,—being two dividends a year.

Q—How many times have you seen this lady sign her name? A—Four, at least. I think that is all the dividends she collected.

Q—Have you seen the signature to the will before to-day, and if so, when and where? A.—Yes, in the Surrogate's Office. Cannot tell the time; a month or six weeks ago, I should think.

Q.—Is see this signature was first brought to your notice, having you looked at the dividend signatures at your office? A.—I looked before sn since. I would state further, that I would know the signature without looking from the peculiarity of her handwriting.

Q—Where do you look at the signature here was another with you,—any professional gentleman? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Wood, one of the counsel

Mr. Hall here renewed his motion to strike out the testimony of this witness. The matter was reserved by the Surrogate.

Adjourned to 22d inst., at 12 M.

Injunction Denied against the Croton Board.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Proprietors of the Smithsonian House vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board*.—This case was stated in full in yesterday's TIMES. The motion was for an injunction to restrain the defendants from cutting off the supply of water from the Smithsonian House. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had overcharged them in their bills, and the defendants threatened to cut off the supply unless the bills were paid.

The Court now decides that there is no ground for an injunction, and, therefore, deny the motion with $10 costs to abide the event.

Liability of Hotel-Keepers—What Valuables must be Deposited in the Safe.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woo ruff.

Thomas C. Fern vs. *Simeon Leland et al.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff against the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel to recover the sum of $222, the value of certain jewelry, money, &c., alleged to have been stolen from the plaintiff and his wife while staying as guests at the hotel in the month of August, 1857.

The plaintiff and his wife arrived at the hotel on the 6th of August, and on the 7th they found they had lost some of their jewelry, and on the 11th they discovered a further loss.

The defendants deny that the loss, if any, was the result of their negligence, and aver that they had a safe provided for keeping valuable articles belonging to their guests, and had given the plaintiff due notice of this fact. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

It may be well to state that the Court charged the jury that, as the law stood at present, a person stopping at a hotel as a guest is obliged, on retiring at night, to leave all his money, jewelry, and other valuables with the clerk to be put into the safe, provided for that purpose by the hotel, in order to make the proprietors of the hotel liable in case of a loss; that he could construe the law as it stood at present in no other way.

Knox & Mason, for plaintiff; H. D. Townsend for defendant.

The Services of an Architect.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Richard M. Hunt vs. *Eleazer Parmly*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover $1,450 for his services, alleged to have been rendered to the defendant as an architect, in drafting the design and superintending the erection of the building No. 17 West Thirty-eighth street.

The defendant denies that the plaintiff ever rendered him any services at his request, but admits that the house was built upon his property.

It appears that the house was erected for a friend of the defendant, one T. P. Rositer. The defendant alleges that at the suggestion of the plaintiff and under the personal direction of Rositer certain alterations were made in the original design of the building which was not to add materially to the expense of the building, and was to be a great improvement; that the defendant for these services had paid the plaintiff $300, but that the plaintiff and Rositer while the defendant was in the country, had ordered great changes in the construction of the building, contrary to his express instructions, which had made the building cost $40,000 instead of $25,000—the amount which he had intended to expend upon its construction. The defendant also alleges that the plaintiff, for the purpose of getting his name up as an architect, had built a peculiar facade upon the front of the building, which he had agreed to pay for, but had not done so, and the defendant set up these items as a counter claim.

The plaintiff testified that there were some peculiar features in the construction of the building, which made the work peculiarly laborious. Among these was a peculiar system of stair-cases and doors, by which an individual could go over the house without being observed, and a room on the ground floor which, in fact, included the first and second stories, and had a railing around it.

The case is still on.

James T. Brady, Starr and Sedgwick, for plaintiff; Daniel Lord, for defendant.

Matrimonial Wars—The Pains and Penalties.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Elizabeth Dietz vs. *Frederick Dietz.*—In this case the plaintiff originally brought an action for divorce against the defendant, charging him with extreme cruelty, and obtained an allowance of alimony in the sum of $2 per week pending the result of the action. When the suit was tried the plaintiff was unable to show more than one instance of cruelty, and the Court (Justice Mocniar, of the Superior Court,) held that one act of cruelty was not sufficient to constitute a cause for divorce, and rendered judgment for the defendant. The plaintiff then offered to live with the defendent, but he refused to allow her to do so, and also refused to pay the $2 per week alimony. The plaintiff then entered a complaint against the defendant for abandonment, and upon that charge caused him to be locked up in the Tombs. Justice Strang giving him the alternative—go to the lock-up or pay $3 per week to his wife for her support—for which latter performance, bonds were required. Defendant went to the Tombs, and this was a writ of *habeas corpus*, seeking to discharge him.

The Court, after hearing the case, decided as follows:

The case in 1 Parker R., settles no principle that will authorize an inquiry into the guilt or offence of the prisoner. The matter of Devine involved a jurisdictional question.

If Deitz thinks that the judgment of the Justice is erroneous, he must go before an appellate tribunal.

On *habeas corpus* the merits of the principal charge on which the prisoner is confined is not the subject of inquiry.

The question on which the defendant desires to controvert the return, tends to show, as he alleges that the Justice decided erroneously. This is not permitted.

The return shows a lawful conviction and commitment. They are conclusive upon the case of Deitz on this *habeas corpus*. The writ is discharged.

Thomas Dunphy and E. L. Hearoe for petitioner; Thomas G. Sherman for complainant. J Francis Welton of counsel; John M. Harrington for Almshouse Department.

Contest for the Custody of a Child—Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the matter of Agnes McNulty.—This was a *habeas corpus*, issued upon the petition of Mary McNulty, the mother of Agnes, and directed to the father of said Agnes, requiring him to produce the child before Justice Leonard, and certify the cause of her restraint.

The child was duly produced in Court, and the father filed the customary return, alleging that he had separated from his wife, and that this writ was prosecuted by her; that as against all the world, except his wife, he had lawful authority to retain the care and custody of his child; that his wife was a confirmed inebriate, and unfit to have the care and control of the child. He further averred that his means were ample and sufficient to support and maintain the child, and concluded with the hope that he could render her to a manner by which she might fill an honorable position in life. The petitioner, without traversing or demurring to the return, applied for a postponement, which the respondent opposed, on the ground that the application was intended to annoy the husband, and subject him to additional expense. Justice Leonard, however, allowed the adjournment, but allowed the testimony of several witnesses of the respondent to be taken. This testimony was mainly upon the business of the respondent, and his ability to support the child.

Jonas B. Phillips, for petitioner: J. Francis Welton, for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

CONTINUATION OF SHEPHERD'S TRIAL FOR ARSON.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, the trial of Shepherd for arson, commenced on the previous day, was continued.

Henry Trimmer, sen the former trials, testified that he lived at the time of the fire in rear of the prisoner's house; has is a carpenter, and built the prisoner's house, which was worth $50; prisoner had offered to sell it to the witness for $25; before the fire the prisoner had removed some mahogany bannisters from the house, and supplied their place with pine ones; a year before the fire he had said to witness "I will get the house insured, and then it may go to ——, it isn't worth anything; after the fire he said he had lost some money in the ruins, some gold, and his wife's watch; he and the witness searched among the ashes and found a five cent piece.

Rev. Nelson Palmer testified that at the time of the fire he lived at Harlem; the prisoner had a house in Harlem which he was sent there to live; before the fire the witness had stated his intention to move there; for some time he and his wife had been in the habit of coming there and cultivating the garden; on the day after the fire, witness saw the prisoner walking back and forth in his garden, apparently in trouble; witness went to see what was the matter, when the prisoner said: "They have burned my house and my wife—what shall I do?" he also added that he had been a German living in the lower part of his house, who, having been accused by the prisoner with stealing from him, had threatened revenge; "And now," added the prisoner, "they have burnt my house, and will burn this one;" he also asked the witness to keep some of his property in his house; he said that he had escaped from the fire by the window, having succeeded to take his wife with him, until the flames compelled him to let go his hold; she was afraid to jump from the window; the prisoner's face at the time was blistered by a burn, and his whiskers were singed; witness gave him a trunk to hold some things in for security; he took it away, and shortly returned with it, and also his overcoat and a lady's jewel-box; he had had no refreshment to-day, and was persuaded by the witness to take tea with him

Lucy Keeshan testified that she lived in the family of the last witness at the time of the fire, and corroborated his statements in regard to the prisoner's actions at the entrance and to the fact of his bringing a trunk there; in the trunk were white clothes, and some ladies' dresses

Peter Bogart testified that he lived near the prisoner and saw the fire; it seemed to be burning in the upper part and on the roof of the house; witness had known the prisoner and his wife to quarrel sometimes

In other respects he corroborated the general testimony concerning the character of the burning, and the prisoner's behavior at the time.

In proof of the same matters Mrs. Dickey and Julia Heller also testified, but brought out no new matters of interest. While the case was pending the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the trial will proceed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Brush et al.* vs. *Mullen.*—Order of arrest vacated.

Hudson Corpus of Frederick Deitz.—Writ discharged.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Meade* vs. *Pine.*—Motion granted conditionally.

POLICE REPORTS.

FORGERY ON THE CHEMICAL BANK.

Chas. Wheipley, residing at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was arrested on Thursday, by officer Holland, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having forged the name of Dr. Thos. Tumbiely, residing at the same hotel to a check for $400 on the Chemical Bank, and drawing the money for the same. The accused, it appears, filled up a check for $100 at the request of Dr. Tumblety, which check that gentleman signed and got cashed. Three days afterwards the accused, as alleged, drew up a check for $100, forged the name of Mr. T. to it and got the money. The hand-writing in both checks is very similar, and the signature is an imitation of the genuine. This is all the proof that appears thus far against the accused. He was taken before Justice Osborn, and locked up to await examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A young man named Henry Wilcox, was arrested yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit $3 bill on the Bank of New-England, at East Haddam, Mass., to Philip Gottholdt, of No. 216 Tenth-avenue. The accused was committed by Justice Quackenbush to answer.

A NEW PHASE OF COERCION.

Christian Wilbager, a German, was arrested yesterday, charged with having, by means of a threat, induced John Walter, of No. 134 Leonard-street, to sign a receipt for $70, which the accused owed him. It appears that he threatened to have a friend of Walter arrested for theft unless the receipt was signed, and the latter, to save his friend, signed the paper. The accused was held by Justice Osborn to answer.

A SNATCH THIEF.

James Johnson was arrested yesterday for snatching a wallet from the hand of Mrs. Anna Molini, residing at No. 108 Lexington-avenue, and attempting to run away with it. He had asked the lady for a few pennies, and she was about to get them from the wallet, when he seized it and ran, but was stopped by an officer and arrested. Justice Quackenbush locked him up for trial.

REPLENISHING HIS WARDROBE.

A man named Charles J. Sampson was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $50 worth of clothing from the house of Mr. James Barry, No. 488 Pearl-street. A portion of the property was found on his person, and he was locked up by Justice Osborne.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

An inquest was held, yesterday, upon the body of James Horan, late an employe of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, who died from injuries received at their establishment a few days ago. It appears that he was leaning over the railing around the hoistway, when the elevating platform descended rather rapidly, and struck him upon the head, causing fatal injuries. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

The body of an unknown man was found on Thursday in the East River, near Pier No. 4, and an inquest will be held upon it to-day. Deceased was about 45 years of years, and was dressed in dark clothes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 21.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '65.....	89	100 Erie Railroad.....	31⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68.....	98	425 do.....	31⅜
3,500 Treas. 12⅞c. Nts.	102⅛	50 do.....	b30 31⅜
30,100 Treas. 10⅝c. Nts.	100⅜	300 Harlem R. Pref....	38
5,000 Fund. R. 3d M. Bs	88	200 do.....	c30 38
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87	200 do.....	37⅜
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs	19	50 do.....	b15 37⅜
3,000 Cbl. & N. W. 1st m.	39	200 do.....	s30 37⅜
20 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	84⅜	100 Reading Railroad..	42⅛
50 do.....	s10 84	325 Chi. & R. I. R....	57⅛
20 do.....	84	100 do.....	s30 57
50 Hud. River R..	s30 43¾	320 Mich. Central R...	55⅜
50 do.....	44	50 do.....	s10 55⅜
20 do.....	43¾	50 do.....	s30 55⅜
150 do.....	43⅝	50 do.....	b30 55⅛
500 Harlem R.....	b30 16⅜	25

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 22 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 ea h, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO—KATHRINE AND PETRUCHIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HARLEQUIN JACK—RAISING THE WIND—HORSESHOE ROBINSON.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—HORSESHOE ROBINSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. LINCOLN quietly left the Astor House yesterday morning shortly after 8 o'clock, and without formal adieu left for Washington *via* Jersey City. He was met on the boat by a deputation from the Jersey City Common Council, and welcomed by Alderman HARDENBERGH. The vast dépôt was crowded to excess, and resounded with cheers as Mayor VAN VORST received Mr. LINCOLN on behalf of the city, and Hon. WM. L. DAYTON received him on behalf of the State. Mr. LINCOLN received the ovation with becoming modesty, and spoke briefly as usual. The Jersey police were utterly incapable of protecting the President from the pressure of the crowd. The train started at exactly half-past nine for Newark, at which place also his reception was enthusiastic, though his stay was necessarily short. At Trenton he visited the State-house, and made speeches before the Senate and House—the latter of which, especially, was significant and important. It was the longest which he has yet made, and contained allusions to the national troubles, which called out the most decided demonstrations of approbation. The Presidential party reached Philadelphia at 4 o'clock P. M., and was escorted in procession to the Continental Hotel, where Mr. LINCOLN was introduced to the people by the Mayor, and made a brief speech.

The Peace Conference spent the day yesterday in animated debate on the various propositions advanced for the settlement of the National troubles, but adjourned again without a vote. It seems to be generally understood, however, that a vote will be taken to-day, the occasion—the Anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON—being considered auspicious. It is totally impossible to conjecture what the result of the voting may be, but it will probably be the adoption of something similar to the majority report of the Special Committee by a very small majority.

Our reports from Montgomery indicate that the Southern Congress are finding some difficulty in determining exactly how they are to raise sufficient revenue to carry on their newly-inaugurated Government. A resolution has been introduced and adopted, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of *levying an export duty on cotton*. Should such a measure be carried into effect, it will hardly be in accordance with the preconceived notions of "free trade" in the Southern Confederacy. "President" DAVIS yesterday sent in some of his nominations for the Cabinet. They are as follows: Mr. TOOMBS for Secretary of State; Mr. MEMMINGER for Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. L. POPE WALKER for Secretary of War.

Mr. COLFAX's bill, providing for the discontinuance of the postal service in those localities where it is likely to be interfered with, was discussed in the higher branch of Congress yesterday. Speeches were made by Messrs. HUNTER of Virginia, DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, FESSENDEN of Maine, DOUGLAS of Illinois, and GREEN of Missouri. Mr. HUNTER took the ground that if the seceded States were still to be considered as members of the Union, Congress had no right to cut off their postal facilities. He believed it would lead to using force against those States. Mr. DOOLITTLE argued that it was a measure of peace, and would tend to prevent collision. Mr. FESSENDEN took the same ground, as did also Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. GREEN. The bill was not finally disposed of, but gave way to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, which in turn was postponed for an Executive Session, which continued three hours. The Senate held an evening session, and debated the Crittenden plan of adjusting the National difficulties. In the House, a report was made from the Special Committee of five on the President's Message of the 8th of January, relative to the disposition of the vessels of the Navy so as to leave the whole Atlantic coast unprotected. They also reported a resolution of censure against the Secretary of the Navy for accepting, without inquiry, the resignations of those officers of the Navy who propose to take up arms against the Federal Government. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee, gave notice that he should soon ask for a vote on the resolution. The House then considered Mr. STANTON'S Volunteer bill, and Mr. BOCOCK of Virginia, concluded his speech, commenced on Wednesday. He was followed by Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, who denounced Mr. BOCOCK'S remarks as claptrap, intended to influence the action of the Peace Conference. The morning hour having expired, the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was considered, and Mr. BARRETT, of Missouri, made a speech condemning the course of the Republican Party, but denouncing the policy of secession. Subsequently the Senate bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred in the Indian wars in Oregon and Washington, was taken up. A proposition to refer the settlement of the account to Gens. SCOTT and WOOL, called up Mr. PAYOR, of Virginia, who made a characteristic attack upon these two heroes. Finally, the amount appropriated was cut down from $3,400,000 to less than $3,000,000, but the House adjourned without taking a vote upon it. Both houses adjourned over for the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday sent to Congress, in response to a resolution of inquiry, a number of documents relating to the collection of the revenue in the seceded States and other matters of interest. He says that, so far as he is able to learn, vessels are cleared and entered in the ports of these States as formerly, but that the Collectors assume to perform their duties under the authority of their respective States, and hold the moneys received in reserve, subject to the order of those authorities.

In the Virginia State Convention, yesterday, Mr. WOODS, of Barbour, offered resolutions declaring the allegiance of the people of Virginia to the Federal Government, subordinate to that due their own State, recognizing the right of secession, and declaring that any attempt at coercion on the part of the General Government would be considered a declaration of war, to be resisted to the last extremity. The resolutions are reported to have been received with marks of favor by the Convention, and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Convention adjourned to Saturday.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, and the *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 7th and Londonderry on the 8th, arrived at Portland. The news is two days later than that by previous arrivals, and, though interesting, is not important. The Sardinians were doing immense damage in their bombardment of Gaeta. They had blown up several powder magazines, and caused so great a loss of life as to render it necessary for the besieged to ask a cessation of firing to give them an opportunity to bury the dead, which was granted. A decline of Cotton is reported in the Liverpool market, while Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Consols were quoted at 91¼@91¾.

The California Overland Express passed Fort Kearney yesterday afternoon, bringing San Francisco news to the afternoon of the 6th inst. There had been several heavy failures in the dry goods trade of San Francisco, among them the houses of TAAFE, MCCAHILL & Co., and SOLOMON H. BOHN & Co. Hostilities have again commenced between the whites and Indians in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay, and thirteen of the latter are reported to have been killed in one onslaught. There has been no election of United States Senator yet.

In the State Senate yesterday Mr. BELL introduced a resolution that Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, one of the Commissioners of this State to the Peace Conference, had misrepresented the sentiment of the State by asserting that the Republican Party would be defeated here by 100,000 majority if the election were to come off again. No action was taken on the resolution. In the House the Committee on Elections made a majority report against the claim of DENNIS MCCABE to the seat occupied by Mr. ARCULARIUS. The Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading. The House adjourned over to Monday evening next.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution offered by Alderman FROMANI, asking the opinion of Counsel to the Corporation concerning the legality of the street cleaning contract. A resolution rescinding the ordinance under which the Police authorities act in arresting street peddlers was passed. The Mayor communicated, officially, the tidings of the death of Ex-Mayor CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, and the Board, after adopting appropriate resolutions, immediately adjourned. The Board of Councilmen authorized the issue of $250 000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund. Judge HOFFMAN was requested to compile a new edition of his work on the *Estate and Rights of the City of New-York as Proprietors*, and $2,000 was appropriated for that purpose. The Corporation counsel was directed to memorialize the Legislature for the remission to the City of the duties on foreign goods sold at auction. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Ex-Mayor LAWRENCE were adopted. The "Veterans of 1812" were voted $150, with which to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birthday. The Board concurred in a resolution to furnish members of the Common Council gold badges as insignia of office.

A decision was yesterday rendered by Judge BETTS, of the United States District Court, in the case of the slave-bark *Kate*. He decides that the vessel and cargo must be condemned and sold, and has accordingly directed that a decree shall issue to that end.

The Blankman will case was again yesterday before the Surrogate, upon which occasion the contestants attacked the signature of the testatrix to the will, contending that it also is not genuine. At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice LEONARD refused the injunction asked by the Smithsonian Hotel against the Croton Aqueduct Board. A case was yesterday tried before Justice WOODRUFF, in the Superior Court, against the LELANDS, for jewelry alleged to have been stolen from a bride while a guest at the Metropolitan. The suit raises a question as to what jewelry shall be deposited in the safe, under the statute—whether it is required that jewelry worn on the person shall be so deposited. In the General Sessions, the third trial of SHEPHERD, for arson, was continued, and will probably be finished to-day. It was commenced on Wednesday.

The Stock Market took a turn downward yesterday, and lost nearly the whole advance of the day before. New-York Central closed 76¾ per cent. No change in Money affairs. The leading Banks held a conference on the subject of the Government Loan, to be awarded to-morrow.

Breadstuffs were more sought after, as was, also, Cotton and Whisky, at firmer prices. Groceries, Hay, hops, Tallow and Resin were in moderate demand. Hemp, Hides, Leather, metals, Oils, Pork, Beef and Whalebone were inactive. Lard was in better request at rising prices. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The President and the Crisis.

The rumor has been widely circulated that Senator SEWARD was not to go into the Cabinet—that Mr. LINCOLN had reconsidered the appointment, in view of Mr. SEWARD'S endeavors to adjust existing sectional differences, and that his place would be filled by Gov. CHASE, or some other opponent of "compromise."

The report is utterly without foundation,—but it is a fact, nevertheless, that very strenuous efforts are made by Republicans of the *Tribune* school to accomplish this result:—and the circulation of the rumor in question was one of the means resorted to for that purpose. That the endeavor will succeed no one can apprehend who knows anything of the character of Mr. LINCOLN, or who appreciates the necessities of a political organization. But it is one of the most discouraging features of the time, that, just as the Republican Party is about to assume the power for which it has been striving for so many years,—just as it has within its grasp the opportunity of effecting those reforms in our Government which are so imperatively demanded by national honor and the public good,—just as all those questions which called the party into existence are on the point of being settled in accordance with its wishes and its views,—its members should fall to warring upon each other, with far more ferocity than they have ever brought to the crusade against the common enemy. Twice was the Whig Party deprived of the fruits of the victory it had achieved, by death. A portion of the Republican Party seems determined now upon *suicide*, lest a third attempt at carrying on the Administration should be more successful.

We have very little fear that any of these malevolent machinations will succeed. Unless we have entirely mistaken the character of the man to whom we have committed our destinies, Mr. LINCOLN will prove adequate even to the trials and temptations which his professed friends have prepared for him. No President ever had greater difficulties to encounter, or a plainer path of duty and of honor opened before him. The very magnitude of the danger which it devolves upon him to avert, makes the task easy, because it augments the public sympathy and encouragement which must constitute his strength. Every patriotic citizen in the land, to whatever party he may belong, looks with eager and anxious hope to Mr. LINCOLN to dispel the clouds which hang over us, and restore peace and harmony to the Union. No President hitherto could look much beyond the limits of his own party with any expectation of applause and support. As the elections of most of our Presidents have turned on party issues, they could yield none but party fruits. If he has the ability to grasp it, the circumstances which attend Mr. LINCOLN'S advent to power, will constitute for him a felicity of fortune which not one of his predecessors has ever enjoyed. It is only in the midst of great dangers that great honors and successes are ever achieved;—but then, this is only done by men who can rise to the level of the occasion and meet the peril with an equal spirit.

We have no fear that in such a crisis as the present Mr. LINCOLN is at all likely to lend himself to the paltry schemes of selfish malignants, or to commit to partisan factions powers and faculties given him for the service and salvation of the American Union. He is the President of a People, and not of a Party. He cannot forget the rights, the interests, the sentiments of any section—nor permit himself to be made the instrument of revenging real or fancied wrongs upon sections, parties or factions. He has chosen for the leading post in his Cabinet the Statesman who has the strongest hold on the confidence and regard of the North, and who shows himself incapable of sacrificing the Union to any party or any section. He must have a very poor estimate of Mr. LINCOLN who supposes, that he can be made to retrace his steps in such a matter as this, to gratify the resentments or the jealousies which a long and successful political career must of necessity have engendered. When we know that the President has discarded Mr. SEWARD from his councils, we shall consider the Union in danger of permanent disruption. Until then, we shall believe it to be safe.

An Artificial Crisis.

There is not the slightest doubt that, in its origin and its political aspect, the present crisis is what Mr. LINCOLN styled it, an artificial one, got up by demagogues for selfish and partisan purposes. It has now grown to dimensions which render it far more formidable than it seemed likely to become at the outset, and the dangers it involves demand a graver treatment than its intrinsic character deserves. But it began and was nursed into its present proportions by the extravagant demands which the South has made upon the North. Those demands have increased year by year during a quarter of a century; and in proportion as the Slave interest becomes relatively weaker in the national councils its spirit becomes more haughty, and its exactions more unreasonable and inadmissible.

In 1847 and '48, the Southern demand was for "Popular Sovereignty." The issue then was upon the Wilmot Proviso. The Northern majority insisted that Slavery should be forever excluded from the newly acquired territories, by an act of Congress. The South resisted this policy. Its political leaders, and especially those of the Democratic Party, became the champions of popular rights, and insisted that the people of the territories should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own affairs in their own way. The Northern Democracy yielded, and the principle of "Popular Sovereignty," after a two years' struggle, triumphed in the adoption of the Compromise of 1850.

But the South was not satisfied with this triumph over the North, as it regarded the newly-acquired Territories; and in 1854 an imperative demand was made for the application of the principle to all the Territories of the Union. A new "crisis" was gotten up. The perpetuity of the Union was threatened, and to compose the agitation, the Northern Democracy, or a portion of it, again yielded. Popular Sovereignty was then supposed to be firmly established as the policy of the Democratic Party, if not of the country. But the failure to make Kansas a Slave State, though bordering on Missouri, and scarcely touching a Free State, opened the eyes of Southern politicians to the enormity of popular rule in the Territories, and "additional guarantees" were demanded. Non-intervention, which was the watchword of the party a few years back, now became almost as odious as the Wilmot Proviso, and *intervention for the protection of Slavery was demanded*. This demand at first seemed too preposterous to be pressed upon a Northern public, but, by way of giving it dignity, and a show of justice, a partisan Supreme Court, completely under the control of slaveholding influences, was induced to give an opinion against the right of Congress or the Territorial Legislatures to exclude Slavery from the public domain.

But this opinion of the Court was not of itself sufficient, and the demand was now imperatively made that Congress should pass laws for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, so that that institution might become fundamental in them all. In the meantime, however, the Northern people became at length aroused to a sense of the degradation to which the country had been brought, by the prostitution of the Democratic Party to the slave interest, by its corruptions, and its high-handed outrages upon the rights of free labor, and the result was the overthrow of that party. A Republican President was elected, and forthwith Southern politicians double their demands. Not content with protection to Slavery in the Territories belonging to the Union, they now demand that it shall be recognized as existing in the Republic of Mexico, which is *hereafter to be acquired!*

In the name of all that is reasonable, where are these demands to stop? It is now demanded that Slavery shall be protected in the Union and out of it. Can the spirit of exaction go further? Will "the South,"—which comprehensive phrase is well understood to signify only some scores of Democratic demagogues,—be satisfied with simple protection to Slavery in all territory in the Union and beyond its limits where slaves can be profitably employed, or shall we be called upon to go a step further, and give bounties to slaveholders to carry slaves into territories?

Really we see no possible way in which the exactions of Southern demagogues can be exaggerated except by such a demand.

Mr. LINCOLN was right in saying that the crisis is artificial. It has been gotten up by disappointed demagogues, who have been driven from power by the indignant voice of an injured and outraged people. These demagogues desire no settlement, they desire no peace and harmony between the North and South, as is shown in their ever-increasing demands of concession. They now have the whole public domain open to them, without a Wilmot proviso; they have the Dred Scott decision or opinion, declaring that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures have power to exclude Slavery therefrom, and they *had* the guaranty of a majority in both branches of Congress to prevent the enactment of a Wilmot proviso, until the secession States voluntarily withdrew their Representatives, yet they still demand concessions.

It is evident that nothing will satisfy these secession demagogues but a restoration of their lost power. Give them back the right to plunder the Treasury, and they will again rear aloft the Star Spangled Banner and shout hosannas to the Union.

We are clearly of the opinion that the best possible settlement of the existing controversy is to deprive the secession demagogues of the bone of contention. *Let the people of New-Mexico be authorized to form a Constitution in their own way*, and the friends of the Union in the South will be furnished with a weapon which will enable them to crush the traitors in their midst, while every rational man knows that nothing will be lost to Freedom in the process. We believe that the people of the Northern and Middle Slave States are strongly attached to the Union, and that by overwhelming majorities they would vote against secession for existing causes. Still the Union feeling would be made stronger, and the secession feeling weaker, by a graceful act of conciliation, not yielded to the threats of traitors, but to the friendly appeals of the lovers of the Union.

The crisis is the artificial product of disappointed demagogues; but they have succeeded in awakening uneasiness and apprehension in the breasts of honest citizens, and it is to these we would offer measures of conciliation—not to their treacherous deceivers.

The Question of Compromise.

The Albany correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* aids in the general effort to confuse the public mind on the subject of compromising our national differences, by an inadequate, and, therefore, an unfair, statement of the case. He says:

"The last appointed Commissioner to the Reform Constitutional Conference, Mr. GRANGER, is in error in supposing that the State of New York would now give 100,000 majority *for compromise*. The town meetings, as they are held this Spring, do not indicate this result. It is possible that in the form of words of compromise a very different vote from that of the election of 1860 might be given, but in a plain, direct shape, such as this—a submission to the people of the question—*Shall the Constitution be so changed as to declare slaves property, and to protect slaves, as property, in the Territories?*—the vote of the State would be gigantic against the proposition?

This is unquestionably true—but it has no important bearing upon any pending issue, because no one proposes any such alterations of the Constitution. There was reason at the outset to fear that the question was about to take this shape,—that all the Slaveholding States would unite in a demand for such a recognition of Slave property as the only condition on which they would consent to remain in the Union. To such a demand not only New-York, but the whole North would, in our judgment, give a most peremptory and emphatic refusal.

But the course of events has saved us from this issue. The Gulf States, betrayed into hasty and false action by the "precipitating" policy of the Yancey and Toombs school of politicians, put themselves in such a position that they can make no demands whatever. They are compelled to take ground against all concessions, and to refuse to listen to any plans of compromise or conciliation. This throws the whole burden of adjusting the differences that divide the country upon the Border States, and thus relieves it of its worst and most dangerous features. Those States are devoted to the Union. They desire to remain in it, and have proclaimed their determination to do so, unless they are absolutely driven to coöperate with the Gulf States. In their plans for compromise, therefore, they make no such extreme demands as those to which we have referred. They do not ask that "the Constitution be so amended as to recognize and protect slave-property in the Territories." No such proposition as this is before the people in any shape,—nor are the Republicans or anybody else asked to make any such concession.

The pith of the whole controversy between the North and South, as it now stands, relates to Slavery in the present Territories. The South demands recognition,—the North refuses it. *An enabling act for New-Mexico would settle it instantly and forever.* Let Congress pass a law enabling the people of New-Mexico to form a State Constitution, with or without Slavery, as they may see fit,—designating a day on which the election of Delegates shall be held, fixing time and place for the meeting of the Convention, and providing for submitting the Constitution to the vote of the people,—and this whole territorial controversy is at an end. It dies a natural death. All the Territory of the United States is disposed of. There is nothing whatever left for the two sections to quarrel about.

Now, why should not that be done? We have asked, over and over again, for some reply to this question from the opponents of "Compromise,"—but we get none. Not one of them can give a reason for refusing thus to end a controversy which threatens the Republican Party with destruction, and the country itself with the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

Now, suppose *this* form of compromise should be submitted to the people of this State; what does "Sentinel" think would be their verdict? Suppose they were called upon to decide whether the pending controversy should be adjusted on that basis, or whether we should be left to drift on towards still greater confusion and turmoil, and into possible disruption.—what would they say? In our judgment, if the Republicans refuse thus to settle the question and save the Union, without any sacrifice of principle, the issue will be taken up by their opponents next Fall, and Mr. GRANGER'S prediction will be more than verified in the result of the election.

BLACKBIRDS ABROAD AND AT HOME.—Agitation is the soul of success, and the opera of "Il Trovatore" is, for a mere work of art, quite an effective means of promoting a *furore* on the most varied principles. It has been bitterly battled on musical grounds, and the merits of its score were hardly recognized ere it endured the usual Anglo-Saxon attacks on the score of propriety, plot and morality. Lastly, it has, in imitation of its composer, and at about the same time, entered political life, and, indeed, on a more brilliant field, with a much more startling effect, having succeeded in literally making Rome howl in its very homes. It seems that even a distant allusion to soldiers and victory is quite sufficient at present to excite a Roman audience and call up vivid pictures of Gaeta before their minds. Now, such an allusion occurs in *Trovatore*, coupled with the word *merli* or battlements, which also suggests the idea of blackbirds, and which again "by a natural and not inapt transition," (to use the expression of Richard Swiveller,) of course refers the Roman imagination to flocks of dark-robed priests. In consequence of which curious train of ideas, the audience of the Apollo in Rome recently burst into prompt applause, and were quite as promptly arrested, or summoned before the police, and prohibited from attending any place of amusement for three years. And as the number of the arrested embraces the principal patrons of the Roman opera, it would seem as if the success of the institution in that city is quite as effectually debarred as though the gentlemen in question were all stockholders, gifted with the fullest privileges of reserved seats!

But a foreign tale is of little worth unless it will bear a domestic application, and we believe that the instance in question is by no means deficient in this particular. Now that a formal reign of terror is being established in "The Southern Confederacy," would it not be worth while for the Confederators to take a hint from their Italian colleagues, and have an eye, or rather an ear, open to these pestilent operas, and in fact to all art—a thing which is notoriously allied to freedom of speech and unshackled thought. "Othello," we know, has long been prohibited in divers Southern theatres; the "Italians in Algiers" must certainly grate harshly on Pro-Slavery feelings, and there is a very unmistakable amalgamation-looking negro in that extraordinary musical wood-pile, the "Magic Flute." And if an allusion to "blackbirds" can imprison men in Italy, what should it not do in a region where it may—nay, *must*—assume a darker and deadlier shade of meaning. We throw out these hints in all kindness, but especially for the benefit of *impresarii* managers and *prima donnas*, who for want of such knowledge may yet find themselves tarred and feathered into singing-birds of passage by the next train. Let the *repertoire* be overhauled forthwith.

John Bull on Reform.

Every country has, like every individual, what the French call a *bête noir*—a black haunting bugbear—which, takes a sort of *memento mori* glory out of its triumphs. Ours in America is with fearful literalness, black enough in every respect—for it is the Irrepressible Negro. But John Bull's is called Reform, and is seen in different shapes and shades, the most provoking of all being that which just now afflicts him as Retrenchment.

When the Budget for 1860 made its appearance, all England was alarmed and cried out—nay, is still crying—for economy and cutting down. And it is not to be wondered at. The harvest has failed, every steamer has taken gold to America, a present panic seemed opening a long vista of disaster. At such times retrenchment becomes a common cry, simply because it offers the most obvious relief, and on the very plain principle that drowning men catch at straws. A nation, and even a statesman, is apt to become flurried in such times and fall in with any outcry. But unfortunately a suffering nation cannot be relieved by the same means which benefit an individual. If John Smith adopts Poor Richard's rule in hard times and wears his old coat twice as long as before, in place of getting a new one, why Smith gains his coat-value and only his tailor loses. But a nation by any save the wisest economy at once paralyzes the course of exchanges and impoverishes itself. Cut down the Navy lists 50,000 men, and you throw that number either into the merchant marine to the loss of those already there, or into the almshouses. Reduce any measure of practical utility, and you damage industry at large several hundred per cent. on the amount saved. The matter is fiercely discussed in Parliament and in the *Times*—the Ministry are extensively bored by committees and communications, and there the matter ends. Perhaps, right in the midst of the economical mania somebody is frightened by a steel-plated, French *Gloire* steamer, and raises a counter cry. "Heavens! Is this a time for petty retrenchment, when our homes and lives, and daughters and wives are in danger for want of a decent navy!" And so they await the reform postponed to the Greek calends.

There will be no thorough, practical and searching reform in these matters in England, (though no country in the world has so much of the talent requisite to effect it,) until a very complete social change, and a great diminution of respect for divers antiquated follies, finds its way to the hearts of the people. Nothing in the world is easier than to show from the Black-Book what an army of Tite Barnacles are clinging to the hull, not only spending millions, but winding red-tape impediments around every limb of industrial progress, and practical, straightforward diplomacy. Nothing is so regularly served up as the most startling and stupendous exposures of money wasted in directly or indirectly maintaining the dignity of the kingdom. And there—just in that word "dignity"—we have the key of the whole trouble and of the one grand mistake. Like some unsophisticated Indian beauty, Britannia strives to enhance, by loading with cheap filigree and trash, charms which would be far more dignified without such paltry adornment. In fact, the great national spirit of loyalty and conservatism has become wedded to expensive and useless forms which it *will* not lay aside, having for its only alternative retrenchment out of the vital industry of the country—and this it cannot.

So we go, each with our sorrow, and each year with its cry for reform. In due time a new generation—thanks to schools and cosmopolite influences and industry—will in England as in America, reduce the *bête noir* to a paltry shade, of no frightening power whatever. It is only a question of time. And alarming as the crisis may be through which we are passing, there is still good reason to believe that we shall be rid of our spectre long, long before England.

THE SLAVER KATE—AUSPICIOUS RULINGS.—We publish this morning the decision of Judge BETTS, in the United States District Court, in this City, in the case of the Slaver *Kate*. We are sure that the result of the case, the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo, will be very much to the satisfaction of all who would like to see our City freed from the stigma of being the chief port in the Slave-trade,—and one in which there was little or no chance of a slaver being stopped, or forfeited if stopped. If this decision is sustained, and its rulings rigorously carried out in subsequent cases, we may hope to see something of a change in the traffic. Heretofore great difficulty has arisen in securing the forfeiture of any vessel for being engaged in this trade, from the tendency of the Courts to hold that in these cases of forfeiture, as in the criminal prosecutions of persons for infractions of the laws against the Slave-trade, it was necessary for the Government to make out a case clear of all possible doubt—a thing most difficult to do, unless the vessel was captured with slaves on board—because the legitimate trade with the Coast of Africa is carried on in similar vessels to those employed in the Slave-trade, and the same cargo is carried out by both—or, at least, so nearly the same, that the slaver could always throw over his enterprise a shade of doubt, within which he could take refuge.

This was the case with the *Kate*, and her owners contented themselves with showing on the trial that her cargo was such as might befit a lawful trader. But Judge BETTS shows that a different rule should prevail in such cases, and that where the evidence throws a strong suspicion upon the adventure, the claimant of the vessel must clear it up or forfeit her. And applying this rule to the evidence against the *Kate*, he shows very satisfactorily, as we think, that there were not only suspicious circumstances about her, but so suspicious, that the judgment of forfeiture will be easily accepted as the only just judgment which could be given.

We are glad to see this decision, not only because of the forfeiture of one slaver by it, but because we see in it reason for hope that although slavers may still outwit the authorities and escape from its rulings, still they must be driven to greater circumspection than heretofore, and the facility with which they have hitherto left our port will no longer disgrace us.

England and the South.

We are enabled to inform our readers that a letter from a member of the British Government to an American citizen, long resident in Europe, has been recently received here, which gives a more authoritative declaration of British policy in regard to secession than anything which has been made public.

This letter, as we are informed by one who has read it, states that the whole matter of secession has been brought by Lord JOHN RUSSELL before the Ministry, as also the subordinate questions of defective clearances, &c.,—and the declaration is made, that not only will there be *no recognition by Great Britain of the Southern Confederacy*, but that everything will be done, on her part, to discountenance disunion.

It is utterly impossible, the letter states, for Great Britain to be on good terms with seceding Slave traders. Not even the needless and untimely enactment of the new Tariff bill can accomplish such a result.

A Platform to Stand On.

Senator DIXON writes as follows to a friend in Putnam, Conn.:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1861.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have read your valued letter of the 30th ult., with deep interest. In this hour of our country's peril, I am glad to receive the counsel of true and tested friends. That I shall not vote for the Crittenden proposition, you may be assured; but I am not ready to say that there is no proper mode of adjusting the controversy. I concur with Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, and other faithful Republicans, in the opinion that *while we should abandon no principle nor treat with traitors, we may yet honorably and rightfully adopt such measures as shall enable Cassius M. Clay, Etheridge, Millson, Gilmer, Johnson, Davis, &c., to breast the torrent of secession in their States, which yet remain loyal.* Will you condemn me for this? I trust not. If you do, then I must still follow the dictates of my own conscience and judgment. Most faithfully yours,

JAMES DIXON.

Possibly we are mistaken,—but this certainly strikes us as very sensible advice. The policy of treating friends and foes precisely alike may be wise and magnanimous,—but it has never, hitherto, been so considered. We honor the motives and respect the conduct of those who resist the attempt to extend Slavery over all the future Territories of the United States,—and we concur cordially with those who refuse to surrender the Government to States that have repudiated its authority, and stand ready to resist the supremacy of the Constitution by force of arms.

But we do not comprehend the wisdom which rejects the alliance of Union men in the Border States, and refuses to permit them to join us in sustaining the Government of our common country. Nor do we envy the heart which can coolly leave the gallant Union men of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri to become the victims of the mad passions they have braved, and martyrs to the Union which we refuse to aid them in saving. There may be wisdom in such a course,—but it is the wisdom of serpents.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH TRAITORS?—Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, carries at mast-head a very black flag, proclaiming "*No Compromise with Traitors.*" This sentiment sounds like a very noble one, and, in the abstract, is calculated to win very general assent and applause. But when applied to actual emergencies, there is need of something a little more specific. What *shall* we do with "traitors" if we cannot "compromise" with them?

The *Tribune* does not tell us very distinctly now-a-days, though only a few weeks since it had a very clear and distinct policy for such cases. Here is the prescription which it then put forth:

"Briefly, we know no right inhering in any State, as a State, to secede from the Federal Union; we do not think a single State can well get out of the Union; *but if the people of seven or eight contiguous States shall pretty unanimously resolve to secede and set up for themselves, we think they would do so, and that it would be most unwise to undertake to resist such secession by Federal force.* Why is it that those who want to confute this doctrine always make their attack on something else?"

In other words, when traitors get to be pretty numerous, we are to let them go. If we meet a thief we are to bid him *stand*; and if he will not stand, then we are to leave him in peace, and thank God that we are rid of a knave.

On still another occasion the *Tribune* not only repeated its advice to let seceding traitors go, but proceeded to justify secession itself by the following argument:

"We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter (the right of secession) to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent to Mr. JEFFERSON'S statement in the Declaration of Independence that governments 'derive their *just* powers from *the consent of the governed*; and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, *it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it*, and to institute a new Government,' &c., &c. We do heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. And, *if it justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861.*"

Having laid down this very specific programme for the treatment of "traitors," we do not perceive the utility of so much and such vehement talk about not "compromising" with them. So far as we are informed, no one proposes to do any such thing. Indeed there will be no necessity for anything of the sort, if the *Tribune's* advice to let them go should be adopted.

AN ADVENTUROUS SECEDER.—A letter from Montgomery to a Charleston paper, says:

"Gen. HENNINGSEN, the Nicaraguan hero, is at present in the city, and purposes raising a corps of Artillery in the service of Alabama. Of course he is being extensively lionized."

That was precisely the object he had in view. The General has a wonderful appetite for adventure, especially and for the "lionizing" which it produces. He has spent his life in hunting up a chance to take part in some great wars,—but he has had the ill-luck to be absent at every considerable engagement since his advent. In Nicaragua, we believe, he did, or superintended, some fighting,—but so far as we are aware, the natives were the most formidable foes he has ever encountered. Nevertheless, he is a "hero," and will probably succeed admirably in "raising a corps of Artillery in Alabama." He is probably about the best specimen of a pure, unmitigated adventurer we have ever had among us.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Ballo in Maschera" is to be produced for the *seventh* time this evening at the Academy. This Opera has thus far been a marked success, and the house to-night, judging from indications thus far, is likely to be large and fashionable.

Next week we are to have a novelty. Miss LOUISA KELLOGG is to make her *début* in "Rigoletto."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Portland—The Kangaroo at New-York.

Effect of the Imperial and Royal Speeches.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Canadian screw steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 7th via Londonderry the 8th inst., arrived at Portland at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The newspaper bag of the Associated Press was forwarded by the lower route in the morning, and was due here this morning at daylight.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., stopping at Queenstown on the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The following is the latest advices by tha *Nova Scotian*, *via* Londonderry.

The *Times* City Article, of Thursday evening, says: The improvement in the Paris Bourse caused an advance of ¼ in the English Funds, which was well maintained to the close. Tha Discount market is again active, with a good demand, and at the Bank a large business has been done. There have been no transactions in Gold at the Bank. The Railway market has shown an increased depression. It is stated that the position of the Bank of France has continued steadily to improve, and in some quarters a hasty desire has already been manifested for a reduction of the rate of discount. The recent veto of the Emperor of Russia, which prevented the arrangement for the exchange of gold and silver, is still attributed to political feelings.

Yesterday, the Bank of England sold a further amount of silver, af about £40,000, for shipment to India. The sudden increase of specie remittance to that country is attributable entirely to large orders for the purchase of cotton. The report of the Select Committee of Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada recommends a petition to the Canadian Legislature for relief. It assigns a number of reasons why relief must be accorded in the intsrest of the Province as well as of the Company.

Lord RANELAGH is arranging a grand movement of the volunteer forces for Easter Monday, to take place near Brighton, with a view to ascertain in what numbers and time a body of volunteers can be concentrated at a given point in the event of an emergency.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes that the Government dividends shall be paid wherever the Bank of England has branch establishments. It is expected that this will increase the importance of the money market at Liverpool, Manchester and several other places, and lead to an increase of deposits in the country branches.

The marriage between the King of Portugal and the Countess Hohenzollern is expectad to take place in May.

The *Times* regards the vote of the Prussian Chambers in favor of Italy, as calculated to give a check to the warlike machinations of the Courts of Germany, great and small.

At Paris the speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, of Tuesday night, was considered extremely warlike.

PARIS, Thursday—3 P. M.

The Bourse has been very firm and animated. Rentes closed at 65f. 35c., 10 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday.

TURIN, 7th.

At Gaeta within the last 36 hours the beslegers have blown up three powder magazines and destroyed a side of curtain citadel.

The garrison has asked the armistice 48 hours to bury the dead. This has been granted by Gen. CIALDINI, who has besides sent to the place necessaries for the wounded.

Drafts and treaties of commerce are about to be concluded between England, Turkey and France, and have been sent home for the approval of the French and English Governments.

The commercial crisis continues in Galatz.

On the 28th of January, the Montenegrins, with a band of insurgents from the neighboring villages, which they had kept in a state of revolt, surprised several villages in the District of Nicisset, and behaved with the utmost cruelty and atrocity towards the peaceable Musselman inhabitants, killing altogether 41 persons, of whom ten were children and three women. A second hand attacked the chief town of Cattazatz, and assassinated several people, burnt many houses, and acted with tha greatest ferocity and cruelty towards the inhabitants.

LATEST BY THE KANGAROO.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Portland, and the *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th.

Dr. BANDINEL, late of the Bodleian Library, is dead.

It is stated that the Catholic party in the French Chambers will propose an amendment on the address remonstrating, if not protesting, against the revolutionary policy of France in Italy.

No opposition is anticipated to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which will at the Bank Court to day be recommended by the Directors to the proprietors for acceptance.

New-York letters of the 26th state that the total amount of gold received from this side has reached £2,166,000, leaving £915,000 yet to arrive; of the amount received, however, about £1,000,000 or £1,200,000 had not yet passed into circulation, owing to delay at the mint. It was expected that each future packet to England would carry back some parcels of sovereigns.

The recent article in the *Times* on Mr. COBDEN is more circumstantially contradicted to-day. Mr. COBDEN, so far from being damaged by investments in the Illinois Railway, is receiving a handsome income from the paid-up shares.

Yesterday an address was presented to Earl DE GREY from the commanding officers of the volunteer rifle regiments of the Metropolis and County of Middlesex, on his lordship's retirement from the War Department, to thank him for the support he had given to the volunteer movement. A new Blue-book on Italian affairs was issued yesterday. England was invited by France to stop the career of GARIBALDI, but declined on the plea that the Neapolitans ought to be the masters, either to resist or receive him.

Tha *Daily News* remarks that the vote of the Russian Chamber of Deputies in favor of Italy is an event of great European importance.

Tha *Moniteur* of yesterday contains twenty-five columns of closely-printed matter on the internal condition and foreign relations of France.

The *Daily News* thinks it advantageous to the cause of reform that the question is delivered from the injurious control of party, the fatal support of rival factions and the oppressive atmosphere of an unfriendly House, and is left once more to popular sympathy and unfettered public opinion.

The traffic returns this week of tha Great Western Railway show an increase of £2,074; Great Northern, an increase of £1,584, and the London and Southwestern, an increase of £991. It is said that the increase of the L. and Y. Company's returns will be £1,600.

The King of Prussia has conferred upon Gen. MANTEUFFEL the order of the Red Eagle, first-class, set in diamonds.

At Paris the speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Tuesday night is considered as extremely warlike.

At Genoa letters state that 1,000 scaling ladders have been sent to the force before Gaeta.

While the elections were going on at a commune in the Province of Messina, a party of Bourbonist partisans forced their way into the hall where the votes were being read, and in cold blood butchered the President of the Electoral College and his two sons.

The *Moniteur* says the treaty for tha cession of Mentorle and Rouquebrune to France was signed on 2d of February, with the Prince of Mondeo.

TURIN, Wednesday, Feb. 6—Evening.

The firing at Gaeta is moderate on both sides. The day before yesterday the Sardinian batteries blew up two of the enemy's powder magazines, and destroyed a portion of the curtain between the citadel and tha St. Antonia Bastion.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs that the negotiations on the Danish question are suspended at the present moment by delays which have not an alarming character. The impression in this matter, as in that of Italy, becomes stronger and stronger in favor of a pacific solution.

Commercial Intelligence by the Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been 49,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and 11,000 to exporters. The market opened active with a slight advance, but the American advices and the unfavorable accounts from Manchester had a depressing effect, and fair qualities declined ¼d.; lower qualities were very irregular, and offered at ⅛d. decline. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	7⅞d.	7 5-16d.
Mobile	7¾d.	7⅛d.
Uplands	7¾d.	7d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 919,500 bales, of which 547,000 are American.

JAS. BAWITT & Co. say middling qualities have declined 1-16d., common ⅛d., on the week, while fair qualities are unchanged, the market closing very dull.

BREADSTUFFS opened quiet and steady. CORN firm.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Friday, Noon.

CONSOLS for Money, 91¾@91⅞.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 28¾ discount; Erie, 28¾; New-York Central, 72@74.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Heavy Failures of Dry Goods Merchants in San Francisco—News from British Columbia &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Feb 21.

The Pony Express passed here at 5 A. M. today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 6—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 6th, ship *Great Republic*, from New-York.

Sailed 3d, ship *Flying Childers*, Liverpool.

The demand for imported articles is about the same as last reported, and more trade to supply for daily consumption. Candles, 20c.; Crushed Sugar, 11¾c; Isthmus Butter, 25c. There has been a material rise in Wheat, and extensive sales made at $1 75 @$1 80 for 100 pounds.

The exciting topic in San Francisco is the heavy failure of dry goods merchants, and yesterday the old-established house of TAAFE, MCCAHILL & Co. was attached for debts, due to San Francisco creditors, amounting to $338,000, and their liabilities represented to be $1,300,000; of which some $600,000 is owned in this city and the balance in the East. Their assets unascertained, but their California creditors seem to think themselves secure.

The next feature is that of SOLOMON H. BOHM & Co., importing dry goods merchants. Their attachments levied amount to $580,000. Then followed attachments on the dry goods house of THOS. BRADY. There is some prospect that this house will compromise with its creditors and weather the storm.

The failures caused a panic in the dry goods business, which has been astonishingly overdone for years past.

TAAFE, MCCAHILL & Co. owed San Francisco Bankers about $205,000, on which they were paying 2 per cent. per month.

The Pony Express, due Sunday, 3d, has not arrived, the latest Pany dates from St. Louis being the 12th ult, and those from Fort Kearney of the 14th ult.

By the regular overland mail, we have St. Louis dates, telegraphed from Los Angeles to the 17th ult. It is supposed that the Pony Express has been detained by snows in the Rocky Mountain regions.

FOSGES' warehouse, corner of Greea and Battery streets, San Francisco, was partially burned on the 4th, destroying about $15,000 worth of merchandise, mostly hides and horns.

There is little late news of interest.

The Legislature is doing little, waiting to have the Senatorial election question settled. It is understood that the advocates of DENVER will put forth their best efforts to bring on the election this week. There has been no action taken on the Union resolutions yet, and discussions continue to take a very wide range.

The Sacramento *Union* credits the report that 800 to 900 men are enrolled in San Francisco as "Knights of the Golden Circle," whose object is to favor the establishment of a Pacific Republic.

The whites and Indians in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay are reported again at war. Thirteen natives had been killed in one onslaught.

A Union meeting is to be held this evening in Almada County, across the Bay from San Francisco. ED. STANLEY and Col. CROCKETT are among the speakers announced.

Dates from British Columbia to the 27th ult. and Oregon to the 2d inst. have been received, the news being unimportant.

On the 24th of January there was a large sale of real estate, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, situated near the centre of Victoria, realizing $121,000, and the property sold was unusually high, indicating a confidence in British Columbia progress.

Some Oregon capitalists are about to ship flour from that State to Liverpool.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Mr. BELL, upon a question of privilege, asserted that Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER had misrepresented the popular feeling in stating that New-York would now cast a majority of 100,000 against tha Republican Party, and introduced resolutions to that effect.

Mr. ROBINSON reported the bill for the better protection of steamboats, similar to that of last year.

The annual appropropriation of the State tax, for tha support of common schools, was passed.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill amending the law relative to divisioo fences.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill authorizing the Comptroller and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York to lease a portion of the Battery to tha Ferries to Staten Island for a term of ten years.

Mr. GOSS called up the preamble and resolutions relating to the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain. It provides for the appointment of Commissioners to consult with a Canadian Committee as to the most proper means for protecting the United States.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Bill relative to assessment for local improvements in Brooklyn.

Also, bill amending the law authorizing the Board of Supervisors in New-York to raise money by tax, and to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and issue County Revenue Bonds therefor.

Also, relative to sales made by one of the Commissioners for loaning money of the United States

By Mr. HAMMOND—To give preferance in case of the trial between WHITE *vs.* CLANCY.

Also, repealing laws relating to the publication of legal notices.

Also, authorizing Inspectors of Election to administer oaths respecting the qualification of voters.

The bill amending the Charter of the Long Island Steamboat Company.

And the bill amending the Revised Statutes in respect to highways, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. RICHMOND'S bill provides that the Directors of any Railroad Company may abandon the whole or any part of their Railroad whenever stockholders holding two-thirds of the stock ot the said Railroad consent to the same by a written declaration of abandonment of such part of the road.

A communication was presented from the Canal Board asking the repeal of the laws of 1860, directing the Engineer corps to be reduced to three divisions, or three resident Engineers, after the first of June next.

A resolution was offered calling upon the Auditor to report information respecting the number of canal drafts out.

Adjourned until Saturday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections have submitted a majority report that DENNIS MCCABE is not entitled to the seat now occupied by HENRY ARCULARIUS. Laid on the table until the minority report be presented.

The Annual Appropriation bill, as reported by the Committee, was ordered to a third reading.

Havana Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana the 18th, arrived to-day.

She reports Sugar dull at 6½@6¾ reals. Exchange on London at 111. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1@2 ₱ cent. premium.

Politics unimportant.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR firmer; receipts decreased; sales at $5 25@$5 62½. WHEAT active; White, $1 35@$1 45; Red, $1 27@$1 28. CORN steady; Old Yellow, 63c.@65c.; New, 59c. PROVISIONS very dull. COFFEE, Rio, 12c.@13¼c. WHISKY, 17½c.@18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 19,000 bales Middling at 11c.@11c¼. SUGAR dull at 4¾c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 27c.@28c. COFFEE—Rio, 11¼c.@13¾c. Sight Exchange on New-York, 3@4 ₱ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR firm and advanced 12½. WHEAT buoyant. CORN advanced 2c.; Yellow 60c.@62c. PROVISIONS steady. COFFEE steady. WHISKY dull.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR in limited demand at $4 50 for Superfine. WHISKY 13¾c. PROVISIONS quiet and nothing of importance is doing.

MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for middling. Market easier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON—Sales to-day 9,500 bales at 11c.@11¼c. for middling. The steamer's news caused less firmness. SUGAR steady at 4¾c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 28c.@28c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, ⅝c.; and to Liverpool, ⅜d.

Suffering Among the Pottowatomie Indians.

ATCHISON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

A deputation from the Pottowatomie Indians, consisting of three chiefs, came in yesterday and applied for relief for their tribe.

After sitting a few moments in Gen. POMEROY'S office, LASSINIBONE, a venerable chief, arose and addressed the General as follows:

"We have heard that you are the great father of the whites; will you become father to my starving people? Two of my tribe have died already, and many are in danger of starvation, if not immediately supplied. Our wives and children were crying about us when we left. They said, 'If you come back empty we will starve.' The traders will not sell us food, for we have no money. Our horses and cattle are dying, and we have no seed. We left our home on Lake Michigan. My wigwam stood where now is the great City of Chicago. We were removed from Council Bluffs. Never in my life have I seen such sufferings among my people. If you will help us we will live, if not we shall die!"

LASSINIBONE is a fine-looking Indian, and spoke fluently and with great emotion. He represented two hundred and fifty of his tribe, who were in the most destitute condition. His story of their condition was corroborated by statements from that part of the country.

Gen. POMEROY loaded ten wagons for them with provisions, which will last them till Spring.

News from Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Western Stage passed here at 4 P. M. for Omaha, bringing the following:

DENVER, Monday, Feb. 18.

There is a good deal of excitement about the newly-discovered Quartz Mines, near Platte Cañon, two miles from Denver. A number of rich leads are reported found, and proceeds of $1 obtained to the pound of quartz. The weather continues pleasant, and many persons are leaving for the Blue River country.

Fire in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 21.

FITZHUGH MAYO'S tobacco factory was destroyed, this morning, with its contents, including a large amount of manufactured tobacco, which was ready for shipment. The loss is very large, with a partial insurance. The building originally cost $30,000 and was owned by Mr. WARWICK.

It was the scene of the famous Clay dinner in 1838.

A smaller factory adjoining, and occupied by MASON & TIMBERLAKE, was also destroyed.

St. Lawrence County Elections.

OGDENSBURG, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The twenty-nine towns in St. Lawrence County all elect Republican Supervisors.

The Boston Press and the 22d.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The evening papers suspend publication to-morrow. The morning papers will issue as usual on Saturday.

Naval.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The United States revenue cutter *Duane* sailed yesterday for New-York.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 10 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT—THE SIDE-WALK PEDDLERS—THE DEATH OF EX-MAYOR LAWRENCE.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman FROMENT offered a resolution calling upon the Counsel to tha Corporation to give his opinion whether the agreement made with Andrew J. Hackley, for street cleaning, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Common Council, on Feb. 11, is legal. The resolution was adopted by the Board of Councilmen on the evening of its introduction, and on the same evening the Aldermen passed it.

The resolution in question confirmed the bid of Andrew J. Hackley at $279,000.

Alderman FROMENT'S resolution was adopted.

A resolution, increasing the salary of the Clerk of Fulton Market from $900 to $1,200, was laid over.

Alderman BARRY offered a resolution abrogating the clause of the Revised Ordinances under which the General Superintendent of Police acts in arresting side-walk peddlers. It was adopted and sent to the other Board.

A resolution increasing the appropriation for Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR'S portrait, to be placed in the Governor's Room, from $6-0 to $1,100, was adopted, and Alderman DAYTON gave notice that he should move for a similar appropriation for Ex-Gov. CLARK'S portrait.

Aldsrman GENET offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to prepare and submit to the Board a draft of an ordinance altering the time of making and collecting assessments to some earlier period.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: With deep regret I have learned that Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence, formerly Mayor of this City, departed this life at his residence at Flushing on the 20th inst., having completed the threescore years allotted to man, and having enjoyed the respect of the community in which his lot was cast. He was an eminent and successful merchant, a representative of this City in Congress, Collector of the Customs at this port, and the first Mayor elected by the popular vote. In these varied positions, and during his long public career, Mr. Lawrence discharged his high and responsible duties in such a manner as to command the approbation of his fellow-citizens.

I therefore recommend that your Honorable Body adopt suitable resolutions on this mournful occasion, as a tribute due to the memory of the deceased, and to evince our sympathy for his bereaved friends and relatives.

Alderman DAYTON offered a series of resolutions expressing a sense of the public loss sustained in the death of ex-Mayor Lawrence, and

Alderman FROMENT moved that as a mark of respect the Board adjourn.

The motion was carried.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN GOODS SOLD AT AUCTION—APPROPRIATION TO JUDGE HOFFMAN—THE DEATH OF EX-MAYOR LAWRENCE—ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR CENTRAL PARK.

In the absence of the President of the Board last evening, Councilman BARNEY was called to the chair.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Corporation Counsel to draft a memorial to the Legislature, calling for the remission to the City of the duties on foreign goods sold at auction here, said duties having been surrendered to the State in 1817, to aid in the construction of the Erie Canal, with the understanding that when the Canal was completed they should revert to the City. Mr. LENT, who offered the resolution, stated that these duties amounted, during the past year, to over $100,000.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Croton Board for information as to the amount appropriated by the Common Council for laying Belgian or trap-block since its first introduction into the city.

The Board concurred in appropriating $2,000 to Judge Hoffman for the preparation of a revised edition of his work, entitled, *A Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the City of New-York, as Proprietors*, nearly all of the previous edition having been destroyed by fire.

An invitation was accepted from Gen. Sandford to join with the other Board, the Mayor and the Governor, to receive tha honor of a marching salute at 3½ P. M. to-day; also, an invitation to attend the annual reception of the Eighth Regiment, at their armory, to-day.

A communication was received from the Mayor announcing the death of ex-Mayor Cornelius W. Lawrence, and the Board concurred with the Aldermen in resolutions of respect to his memory.

The Board concurred in authorizing a further issue of $250,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $150 to enable the "Veterans of the War of 1812" to celebrate the birthday of Washington in a patriotic and becoming manner.

The Board voted to furnish themselves with insignia of office, in the shape of gold badges.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 5 P. M.

CITY HALL AFFAIRS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE BATTLE-ISSUE—CONTEST FOR THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

From the reports of the proceedings of the two Boards of the Common Council, published elsewhere, it will be seen that the combination of interests, by which it was proposed to capture the Street Department last evening, has thus far failed of its mission. The Board of Aldermen met amidst the most intense excitement, all the lobbies and corridors of the City Hall being densely packed for an hour in advance of the appointed time of meeting. It soon became whispered about, however, that the new Custom-house combination had not its expected strength—that some of the men whose votes were necessary, had either never really "gone in," or had found it prudent to retire at as early a moment as possible, in view of the dangers threatening them. Certain it is, that the battle was declined on behalf of the Capers Party, who found in the lamented death of Ex-Mayor LAWRENCE an admirable pretext for postponing the fell issue of combat to another day. The Queen's County men, nevertheless, have not abandoned hope of securing the prize originally contemplated,—its prospective rewards being large enough to justify very extensive operations in the politico-financial line; and the certain sacrifice of patronage being fully compensated—so far, at least, as these who will have to *vote* on the question are concerned,—by the liberal arrangements understood to be promised in certain experienced quarters.

The alarm created yesterday, through tax-paying circles, by tha rumored removal of Capt. G. W. SMITH from the office of Street Commissioner, proved clearly that—apathetic as the public may be on other points, and tamely as custom may have taught them to submit to being officially plundered,—there are yet nerves in the lax-paying and intelligent body-politic which twinge and quiver acutely in view of the dynasty mentioned as being likely to arise on the ruins of the only Municipal Department in which, as now administered, the respectable and honest classes of our City repose their individual confidence. Even Wall-street for once took interest in the commonly despised details of City politics; and men who had been thinking of purchasing unimproved property in the upper sections of our Island—property through which streets and avenues have yet to be laid out and graded—paused on the eve of closing their bargains, and resolved to wait until it could be known whether the new combination (of which we spoke yesterday) was likely to carry out its plans. To these we can only say that tha battle has been adjourned, not decided, the issue being still left open to the next meeting of the Aldermanic Board. Until the final vote is taken, it would not be safe to publish the history, the manœuvres and the motives—State, Custom-house, civic and pecuniary—of this last, greatest and most sudden conspiracy in our Municipal history; but with all the details in due time, after the final vote is had, the public shall be made acquainted.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The weekly statement shows that there were remaining in the Institutions 9,112 on tha 9th of February. Admitted 1 818 making 10,930. Of these there have died 47; been discharged, 1,420; sent to Blackwell's Island, 340; to State Prison, 10. Total, 1,817. Number remaining Feb. 16, 9,113—increase, 1.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.—The new and magnificent buildings recently erected in Greene-street, in this City, by our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. H. J. HOWARD, is certainly tha chief architectural pride of that active business locality. With the shrewdness of well-informed business men, Thew and others have established their printing and other business in a portion of the building, and is there as none so eligible in the whole street, it will not be surprising if their example be followed by others who are desirous of locating themselves in time in a district of New-York destined to become at no distant day, famous for its extensive manufactures. To those who have known Greene-street in former years, the change which has taken place in its appearance must appear little less than the work of magic. Where small buildings formerly stood, having no attractions whatever, there now loom up fine structures, embellished with all the skill of mechanical art, and affording to merchants and manufacturers advantages which can nowhere be surpassed. Greene street will, in fact, shortly become a street of merchant palaces, in the same way as other parts of the City have been already transformed.

The new building of Mr. HOWARD, Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-street, between Grand and Broome, near Broadway, is what may well be called the pioneer of that locality. It is built with a front of Philadelphia brick, on heavy iron columns, with heavy brown stone trimmings and copings, and is constructed in a solid and substantial manner. It covers no less than five lots of land, and will probably be continued to the corner, and it would be hard to find more massive walls anywhere. It is furnished with steam-power, heated by steam, all the apparatus being of the most approved kind; and the boilers are placed in the rear entirely distinct from the main building.

The architect of this building is Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS; the master-carpenter, Mr. JAS. L. MILLER; the mason, Mr. MARC EDLITZ; and the iron works were furnished by Mr. MICHAEL GROSS. The names of these gentlemen are the best guarantee for the solidity of their work, and the rear building of Mr. HOWARD is another certificate of their tried ability.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—On Wednesday evening counterfeit bills, purporting to be the $2 issue of the Bank of New-England, East Haddam, Conn., were put in circulation in the City. As quickly as the matter became known at Head-quarters it was communicated by telegraph to the various Police Stations, and thus store-keepers were warned. In the First Ward two canal-boatmen, named GEORGE WILLIAMSON and PETER CONNOLLY, were apprehended by Officers COHEN and ROBINSON, for passing the counterfeits at a liquor store and a clothing saloon in South street. No other bad bills were found upon them. Both were locked up.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Celebration To-day—A Parade—Addresses and Balls.

The City authorities have made no arrangement for the observance of the day which gave us WASHINGTON. It is probable, therefore, that the celebration in the Metropolis will be conducted with unusual spirit and propriety. Aside from this, recent public events, which all remind us of the wisdom and the teachings of tha Father of his Country, and of the want of such a man in these soul trying times, will call forth in all parts of tha country which are loyal to the nationality that he founded an expression of reverence for his hallowed memory far more general and hearty than in the piping periods of past prosperity, has been customary. In this City the feature of the day's proceedings will be the military parade, which bids fair to be the largest and finest that the First Division has made in many a day. Business is dull and clerks can be spared from the stores, as they could not have been at this season but for the coming of the crisis, and those of them who are of the uniformed militia will for the most part be in the ranks. Business men generally who are soldiers will have nothing to deter them from parading. The Division line will be formed in Fourteenth-street, the right resting on Broadway, at 2 P. M., and Gov. MORGAN and staff will review the troops at a quarter past 2 o'clock. This over the column will march down Broadway, around the lower end of the Park, up Chatham street, and through the east gate into the Park, where in front of the City Hall at 3½ P. M., the Mayor and Common Council will be honored with a marching salute. A salute of five hundred guns will be fired from the Battery at noon. In the evening several Associations will celebrate the occasion with balls, suppers, and in listening to addresses. Washington Chapter No. 2 of the Order of United Americans will give a grand ball; so will the "Washington Association," and the Young Men's Democratic Union Club. An oration on the "Character of Washington." will be delivered at Niblo's Garden in the afternoon, by Hon. J. MOSSISON HARRIS, of Maryland. Ex-Judge EDMONDS will deliver an address before the Republican Central Committee, at Hope Chapel, in the evening. The second annual reception of the Eighth Regiment, Washington Grays, will take place in the evening, at the armory of the corps. The splendid portrait of WASHINGTON, by REMBRANDT PEALE, will be formally presented to the Seventh Regiment, at its armory, in the evening. The Courts will not be in session, and most of the public offices and many private places of business will be closed.

An anniversary of the John-street Daily Union Prayer-Meeting will be held to-day, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Brief statements will be made with regard to the results of the meeting for the past year.

Semi-Annual Exhibition of Columbia College.

The One Hundred and Seventh semi-annual Exhibition of this time honored Institution, took place Wednesday morning, at Irving Hall. The exercises consisted of declamations by Freshmen KISSAM and POTTER, and Sophomores FRAGUSON and POST; and orations by Juniors CHASE and CONDON, and Seniors NATHAN and WEST, concluding with a Philolexian poem by Mr. E. B. JUNN. The efforts of the speakers were of a high order, both as respects elocution and scholarship. At the close of the speaking, President KING announced the names of the five members of each class, who had obtained the highest marks of honor, as follows:

SENIORS.		JUNIORS.	
Maximum	3,660	Maximum	3,600
F. C. Whitehouse	3,626	Chas S. Knox	3.593
Wm. A. Rice	3.607	David B. Oliphant	3,569
Saml. B. Ward	3,585	W. A. O. Hedgeman	3,568
Edward W. West	3,538	Jno. A. Vanderpoel	3,565
Gratz Nathan	3,534	Wm. H. Benjamin	3,501
SOPHOMORES.		**FRESHMAN.**	
Maximum	3 600	Maximum	3,600
Hiram H. Nazro	3 590	T. F. C. Demarest	3,591
Dan Marvin, Jr.	3.576	D. S. Everson	3 570
F. C. T. Beck	3.556	Jno. M. Adams	3,565
Stephen H. Thayer	3.546	Jonas B. Kissam	3,536
Randall C. Hall	3.525	Chas. B. Rice	3 498

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. CHAS. H. HALL, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C.

Columbia College has at present 720 students in its various Departments.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Morgan, of New-York; Gov. Newell, of New Jersey; Hons. J. P. Jackson, of New-Jersey, and P. Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; T. T. Bicomer and E. L. Hodges, of Buffalo; J. Kendall, of Washington, and G. T. Stedman and family, of Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Hon. H. Maynard, of Tennessee, W. A. Crocker, of Calcuita; G. McRucker, of Virginia; A. S. White, and W. F. Reynolds, of Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Adjutant-General Read, of Albany; P. Smith, of U. S. A; E. W. Dunn, of U. S. Navy; J. Fitzsimons, of Washington; J. Ellmore, of North Carolina, and D. C. Wright, of Georgia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major L. B. Tower, U. S. A.; R. G. Hoffman, of Baltimore; H. Wikoff, of Washington; and Major Deas, of the Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; E. B. Webb, of Boston; C. de Medinas, of Cuba, and E. Molineaux, of the British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Ladi Ehlers, of the steamship *Saxonia*, and F. N. Schultz, of New-York, are at the Hotel Diez.

W. Schulton, of Paris, and W. D. Davidge, of Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—No very extensive arrangements have been made to celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday in this City. A ball, a short military parade and a turn out of the O. U. A.'s is all that has been announced for the Western District. In the Eastern District the farewell address of WASHINGTON will be read at the Odeon, and several national airs will be sung by a volunteer choir, and an address will be delivered by C. R. MILLER, after which a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the wives of the soldiers now in Fort Sumter. The usual patriotic exercises in commemoration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday took place in several of the Public Schools yesterday—when spirited addresses were made and patriotic songs were sung.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Institute have arranged their programme for their usual celebration of the Anniversary of Washington's Birth-Day, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Institute. A free lecture, by Rev. Mr STUDLEY, the popular speaker, and one or two other addresses will comprise the principal exercises. Medals and premiums will be distributed to the classes of the Institute.

THE NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Court again assembled at the Lyceum, in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Lieut. BUDROE having rested his case the two witnesses for the prosecution, who had been prevented by sickness from appearing before, were examined. M. MORRISSEY, Corporal Marines, gave a general account of the shooting and what afterwards occurred, and H. FAUDER, Captain of the forecastle, gave some account of the causes which led to BENNETT'S committing himself. To-morrow the Judge-Advocate will sum up, and the accused will then be allowed till Tuesday to prepare his address to the Court. Commodore ARMSTRONG having returned from Washington, the Court-martial on Commander WALKE will most likely be resumed on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

A REMONSTRANCE.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors, at the instance of the County Treasurer, have directed a Committee of their body to prepare a remonstrance against a bill now before the State Legislature, requiring the County Treasurer to pay over to the State Treasurer the State tax on or before tha 1st of March in each year, and in case the whole is not paid at that time, then the county is required to pay interest at the rate of ten per cent. on the balance due.

BURNED IN A LIME-KILN.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a man named FRANK CUNNINGHAM took lodgings on the edge of a lime-kiln near the foot of Amity-street, and when asleep rolled upon the heated mass within, and was badly burned about the lower part of his body. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital for treatment.

COMMITTED.—JOHN ROGERS, after a somewhat lengthy examination, was committed by Justice CORNWELL yesterday, to answer a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Miss JENNIE A. ERWIN, who alleges that he stole from her a valuable diamond ring, while in a Myrtle-avenue car.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Several persons were arrested on Wednesday evening by the police, for passing counterfeit $2 bills on the New-England Bank, of East Haddam, Conn. The wife of the notorious "Buffalo Jack," river thief, (now in prison,) was one of the parties arrested.

CITY COURT.—To-day being the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday no business will be transacted in this Court. On Thursday next Nos. 31 and 60 of fourth Monday causes will be called, and the following Jury Calendar: Nos. 50, 51, 15, 55, 43, 58, 61, 65, 42, 16, 22, 26, 27, 39, 3, 11, 13, 47.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday two children belonging to Mr. HAZE, of Yorktown, Westchester County, were burned to death. It appears that Mrs. HAZE went to visit some neighbors, leaving her two daughters, aged 9 and 12 years, locked up in the house. A good fire was burning in the hearth, and by some means one of their dresses caught fire. The other sister attempted to extinguish the flames, when her own dress caught fire. She rushed to the bed and threw the clothes over her, but these catching fire, she escaped from the house by jumping out of the window, and ran nearly half a mile, her clothes still burning. On arriving at a neighbor's house the flames were extinguished and a physician sent for, but she expired in about an hour. Two brothers, named OSTHOUSE, were attracted to the burning dwelling, extinguished the fire, and saved an infant, which was asleep in the cradle. The other little girl had died before they entered.

[Advertisement.]

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY will be duly celebrated to-day at BARNUM'S Museum. A national patriotic drama, illustrating the struggles and trials of our Revolutionary Fathers, will be performed both afternoon and evening, and other attractions tending to make the day one of uncommon interest, have been added. See the Museum bills and advertisements.

[Advertisement.]

SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, &c.—Mothers will be glad to learn that HOLLOWAY'S celebrated Balsamic Ointment is the most prompt and effective remedy for the positive cure of all diseases of the skin. In thousands of cases where it has been applied it has never failed to effect a thorough cure.

[Advertisement.]

TO MERCHANTS.—If you had a practical knowledge of Phrenology it would enable you to detect rogues, and help you in all your intercourse with customers. This knowledge can be given by FOWLER AND WELLS, at No. 308 Broadway.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress by a young American girl; or as nurse. Good City reference. Call at No. 244 8th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found fully competent for her duties. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework, for a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 222 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn. Good City reference if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young American woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 42 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COMPANION.—A MOST RESPECTABLE lady, of refined manners desires an engagement as companion to an elderly lady, or would accompany a young lady traveling, or assist a lady in housekeeping; or as a mannensis to any lady requiring her services; she can read, write and sew well; is of a cheerful disposition, agreeable, and would make herself generally useful; the highest references can be given of her respectability; a comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. Address, for one week, COMPANION, Station D, Post-office.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly. American, English or French cooking, and is a superb pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Apply at No. 91 Walker-st., back parlor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a small private family, and would assist with the washing and ironing; she is a competent cook, and has good refereece. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back basement.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of references, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, poultry, pastry, &c.; is also an elegant getter-up of side-dishes, &c., and excels in bread and cake baking; will assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as thorough cook; understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of pastry and jellies; best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent cook; will assist with the washing, if required; has six years' recommendation. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 93 4th av., near 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a young woman who has lived in the highest families and thoroughly understands her business; can get the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 552 8th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches, soups and pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 12th-st., near University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by two young women, one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, and also is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing. Can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable Scotch woman desires a situation in city or country, (prefers the latter,) as cook or laundress: is a first-class meat and pastry cook, a good baker, an excellent hand with jellies and ices; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND Ironer.—Wanted, a situation, by a highly respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; is a very competent meat and pastry cook, and will prove an invaluable and reliable servant; refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS to go out by the day, or will take work in at home. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing and respectable girl, who has lived out in the old country, wants a situation to do the general housework of a private family; will do her best to please any lady who will take an interest in her. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY IN GOOD standing, would like a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; she is fully qualified as to ability and economy; can give abundant reference. Address CATHERINE H., housekeeper, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent laundress who understands all kinds of fine washing muslins, needlework and finting, and lace curtains; particular attention paid to families' clothes, and punctually sent to all parts of the City. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 214½ West 25th-st. The best of reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a private family, by a young woman; understands French starching; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 444 5th-av., corner of 24th-st., in the grocery.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or light chamberwork and sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 100 East 21st-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A VERY HIGHLY RESpectable woman, who has lost her baby a few weeks old, would take a baby from its birth; must be of respectable parents; advertiser has a flow of milk, and can be highly recommended by the family doctor. Can be seen at No. 217 Wooster-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a steady person as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; no objection to do the fine washing; has City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call or address, for two days, No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress. Has the best of city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the week or month; does all kinds of family sewing; can cut and baste; has a sewing machine on infants' clothing and morning dresses; wages moderate. Call, any day, at No. 67 20th-st., near 6th-av. Has the best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant girl as seamstress and to do chamberwork; would like to take care of one child; is a neat sewer and embroiderer; this person will be found willing and obliging; Episcopal family preferred; satisfactory reference will be given. Call, for two days, at No. 159 East 25th-st., near 2d-av. No objections to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing or a little chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 14 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LADY WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING THE City, is desirous to obtain a situation for her nurse. She can give the highest recommendations of her. She will go as nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for one week at No. 44 East 24th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a first-class Englishman, who understands his business thoroughly, and can give the most satisfactory references from his employer, whom he leaves entirely on account of the family going abroad. Call at, or address H. R., No. 134 East 23d-st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to assist in the garden when required, and to make himself useful in every respect; is highly recommended from his last employer; the country preferred. Address A. M., Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man, English, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Address W. B., at Mr. Lowry's saddlery store, No. 832 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SMART, ACTIVE, honest and sober young man, with good reference, wishes a situation; is a good driver; is fond of horses, and knows how to take care of them; is also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND FARMER.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man as coachman and farmer, or to work a plain garden; has been brought up to the care of horses; he is a good driver; and as farmer, he knows it in all its branches; good City and country reference can be given. Address J. M., No. Box 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable married man; has no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of a vegetable garden; is a good groom and careful driver; can produce two years' reference from his last employer. Address, this week, J. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—AN Englishman, married, wants a situation as coachman and gardener, or coachman: the best of reference from his last place. Address A. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable married man, a situation as coachman and groom; one who understands his business perfectly, and can give the best of recommendations as to sobriety, honesty and industry; no objection to country or City. Address A. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also in the culture of vegetables and flowers. If required, will take charge of a horse and cow; and also willing to make himself generally useful. Will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, (single,) a situation as gardener. Can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Apply to, or address J. D., Smith's seed-store, 71 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, by a sober German, a situation as first-class gardener; understands gardening in all its branches; he is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class residence, and understands also the management of horses and cattle; good references given from well-known gentlemen in the City. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, or to Mr. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as a first-class gardener; is an established grape-grower; his wife is a first-class cook if her services should be required; best of reference given. Apply at Mr. MAPES' seed and agricultural warehouse, Nassau-st., New-York, of Mr. G. R. Fogg.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man; understands the laying out of new grounds; also the culture of vegetables; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; has the best of reference. Address G. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a married man, a Scotchman; has had many years' practical experience in this country; can give the best references. Address K., or apply at Smith's seed-store. No 71 Liberty-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, (married;) understands his business thoroughly. Apply, or address JOHN SMAIL, at W. Elliott's seed-store, No. 31 John-st., New-York.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom, or groom and coachman by a Protestant young man, a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business as such, and would devote his time entirely to his employer's interest; would make himself generally useful if required. Address GROOM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Frenchman, (single man) a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references; he has no objection to travel or go off South. Address, by letter, FRENCHMAN, Box 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A family as waiter by an English Protestant single man, no objections to go with the carriage; is fully competent; best City reference given. Address, by note, A. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a first-class, experienced cook, who will assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 38 East 36th-st., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. The best of references will be required.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK and baker; undoubted references required from the last place. Apply at No. 283 5th-av., at the basement door, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man (German preferred) who understands gardening and farming, and is competent to take charge of a farm of 100 acres; who can give good reference as to honesty, industry and sobriety, may apply at No. 96 Maiden lane, up stairs, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS; one who can bring good City references. Apply, before 12 o'clock, on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st.

A SALESMAN.—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman wanted, in a silk goods jobbing store. Also, a cook and mantilla salesman; both of whom must be men of good character and able to command a reasonable amount of trade. Address P. O. Box No. 4,515.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER; HE MUST be obliging, capable, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days, with City references and wages asked.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG Healthy woman, with a good breast of milk; four to six months old. Apply to-day, (Friday,) at No. 54 West 14th-st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG WOman, without children, wanted as housekeeper for a small suit of rooms. She must be honest and trustworthy, and one who is willing to keep house for a gentleman without family. None need apply but such as are strictly in accordance with the above description. Address G. B., U. S. Mail, Station E, No. 368 8th-av.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE IN Boston, a young man who can take charge of a set of hands, and superintend the putting up of orders None need apply but those who have had experience in this business. The best of reference required. Address, in full, Box No. 3,854, Boston Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A JEWELRYStore. One who can give good reference as to honesty, &c., may apply at No. 415 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
SQUARE AND LONG,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make their Spring exposition
of the above Goods
ON MONDAY, FEB. 25.

These Goods have been selected with great care, and for BEAUTY AND NOVALTY in design cannot be surpassed.

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

OPERA CLOAKS
FOR THE INAUGURATION BALL.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning,
A Fresh Assortment of Opera Cloaks,
Varying in price from $10 upwards

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane st., (late 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS
Are Invited to an inspection of the following prices for French China, Silver-plated Ware, Cut Table Glass and Table Cutlery.

THE DISCOUNT
upon these goods is positively equal to
FORTY PER CENT.

White French China Tea Sets, 45 pieces	$1 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Soup Tureens each	3 00
White French Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 50
Gold and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	46 75
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, from	$50 to 140 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	2 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, each	7 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Ivory-handled Table Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut-glass Decanters, the pair	3 50
Colored Bohemian Finger-bowls, the dozen	1 80

In addition to the above, we offer the following bargains in

IRON-STONE CHINA.
From the celebrated manufactory of
JOHN MADDOCK & SON,
Staffordshire, England, decidedly the best goods of their class imported into this market:

White Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$ 95
White Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	87
White Iron-stone China Tea Plates, the dozen	75
White Iron-stone Chin a Soup Tureens, each	1 50
White Iron-stone China Covered Dishes, each	63
White Iron-stone China Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	2 50

These goods are bought to effect a speedy clearance of the entire lot. The public may rest assured that every article offered herein will be on sale.

Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with a sufficient sum to pay for packages. Par funds only taken.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c., new colors, just received; also, pattern canvas needles, Shetland wool and Saxony yarns, gaiters, mittens, gloves, belt ribbon, dress trimmings, ribbons laces, small articles and fancy goods, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Best French Kid at 80 cents.

DAMAGED PRINTS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, Shawls, Linens, Diapers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black Silks Table-Cloths, &c., at very low prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

The Sabbath School belonging to the Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, will hold their regular Anniversary THIS EVENING. The Church will be gaily decorated for the occasion. The exercises will consist of Dialogues, Recitations and Singing, exclusively by the School. Doors open at 6 o'clock, exercises to commence at 7. Tickets 25 cents, children 13 cents—to be had at the door in the evening.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—THE Republican Central Committee will commemorate the Birthday of Washington by a public meeting to be held at Hope Chapel, Broadway, near 4th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d Feb uary instant, at 7½ o'clock, when an oration will be delivered by Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS. The various Republican Associations and Clubs and the public generally are invited to attend.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, President.
MARLON S. DUNHAM, } Secretaries.
ROBERT EDWARDS, Jr., }

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., in full uniform, at 11 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the Birthday of the Immortal Washington, the Father of our Country. The Veterans of all the adjacent counties are requested to meet with us on this occasion. By order. H. RAYMOND, Brig. Gen.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjt. ABM. DALLY, Col.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON will be celebrated in Brooklyn at the Brooklyn Institute, at 7½ o'clock A free lecture by Rev. Mr. STILLEY, the popular speaker, and premiums and medals given to members of the Institute classes, will constitute the exercises. All are invited.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, 22d, at 7 o'clock, at the Odeon, Williamsburgh. Washington's Farewell Address. Oration by Mr. CHARLES R. MILLER. Subject—*The Jacksonian Era.* Seats free

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

1. A large double cottage house with stable, carriage-house and 115 City lots, well stocked with fruits and flowers, on the road leading to Bergen Point, 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, overlooking New-York Bay, &c. Price $15,000; terms easy.

2. A small two-story house, near the above, with four City lots. Rent $300.

3. A four-story brick house in Grand-st., Jersey City. Price $6,000. Rent $600.

4. A three story and basement house in West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $350.

5. Several lots in Brooklyn for sale or exchange for other property.

Real estate taken charge of and rents collected by
WM. H. BELL, Attorney-at-law,
No. 53 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 143 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in complete order. The location is very desirable, and the house will be sold cheap. Also, the 4-story brown-stone English basement house No. 236 West 32d-st., with all modern improvements and in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place, or No. 69 Union-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x46, No. 62 West 28th st., near 6th-av.; three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x50, No. 191 West 50th-st., near 8th-av.; three-story brick house 19x46, No. 251 West 46th-st., near 9th-av., all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, office of Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 151 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 23d-st.; four-story, 28 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high. Lot 110 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 ft. 1½ inches by 139 ft. 6½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill, 8th-av.; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—THE three story, high stoop and basement frame house, filled in with brick, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific st; ears to Fulton, Wall and South Ferries near the door; has sub-cellar, gas, chandeliers bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, &c. Price low and easy terms. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—THE 3 STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 102 East 16th st., next door to Lexington-av., with the modern improvements. Persons wishing a home will find this property a good investment. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE BASEment house No. 77 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between 4th and 5th avs., one of the most desirable locations in the City. Price $9,500; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 122 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW-HOUSES, BROWNstone fronts, nearly completed, with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner; desirable location, overlooking the Park. Nos. 165 and 167 East 15th-st.; terms to suit. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR RENT FOR THREE YEARS —A small, new, corner house in South Brooklyn; contains furnace, gas, water and sewerage; has new carpets, curtains and gas-fixtures, to be sold. Possession given very soon if desired. Apply to the occupant and owner, H. W. M., Box 3,636 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st. overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HONDLOW Brooklyn or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREEstory and basement brick house, No. 178 Fort Greene-place, also, a brown stone house, with all the modern improvements, in Portland-av., near Fulton-av., and Washington Park. Terms easy. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

$4,500 BARGAIN.—The house and lot No. 299 7th-st; house 3-story and basement, brick. This place is decidedly cheap. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON NEW YORK-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, pleasantly located, and finished with all the modern improvements. Lot 40x100; house 22x38, with extension 16x20. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house No. 54 St. Mark's-place; built by days' work, in the most substantial manner; it contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, apply, from 12 to 1 o'clock, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOUR ADJOINING lots, each 25x100 feet, on the northeast corner of Wayne and Washington sts., Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to T. W. JAMES, No. 5 Commercial Buildings, corner Greene and Montgomery sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR A FARM or hardware, a large, well-built house, with all of the modern improvements, situated in Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry. First hands. Address A. B. C., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x50, full lot, built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises or address Box No 2,656 Post-office New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHEMICAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The subscriber, having an opportunity to take the superintendence of a manufacturing establishment in connection with his new and important discovery in refining Hydro Carbon Oils (the process and apparatus for which are being patented,) offers for sale all Chemical stock and business, at No. 116 John-st. It is an old, well-established, cash business, and requires but a an all capital to carry it on. E. G. KELLEY.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD CHARACTER and pleasant address, in each County, to introduce our popular Magazine for boys and girls. Ladies who have been teachers, or have had experience as canvassers, are particularly requested to notice this rare opportunity for useful and profitable employment. Extraordinary inducements suffered. Send for our circular and specimen number. Address W. GUILD & CO., Boston, Mass.

ENGINE TURNERS.—FOR SALE—AN ENGINE turning business; has been established several years, and doing a fine business. There is one straight line and two regular lathes, with all tools necessary for doing an extensive business. Will be sold cheap for cash, or would exchange for good real estate. Also, one of Wilder & Salmander Safes for sale. For further information, call upon or address BENNET BROS., No. 45 Gold-s... New-York.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Wanted to make arrangements with a good house to act as agent, or partner, for the manufacture of cast steel a ready established; a liberal arrangement can be made with a responsible party. Full particulars given on an interview, for which address CAST-STEEL, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for three days.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for man and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease for this place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 85 8th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL VAN ANDEN'S Patent Portable Dollar Copying Press; weight, 8 ozs. takes the same perfect copy as the iron press, and with greater facility. Good agents make from $5 to $10 a day. Call on or address WATERS & VAN ANDEN, No. 139 William-st., N. Y., or Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

$100,000.—TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A young man with the above amount of near cash, New-York State and Ohio trade, wishes a situation in a general dry goods stock; $40,000 worth of above trade is cash and short time. Address LAFAYETTE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE (OR LET)—A small 2½ or 3-story high-basement brick house, in good order; lot about 20 by 80 feet; location pleasant, between 4th and 8th avs., and 18th and 45th sts., and in street with sewer; price about $6,000, of which a large proportion, or all, in cash, will be paid; possession desired before May 1. Address M care of J. H. Wilbur, corner 5th-av. and 9th-st., stating location, price, &c.

ROOMS WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults wish to hire three or four furnished rooms, furnished, or partly so, for housekeeping, all on the same floor, and in a private house. Price not to exceed $20 per month. Location west of Broadway, and between 4th and 20th sts. Possession wanted March 1. Address HOME, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN A PLEASANT up-town neighborhood, or a large suitable for the North River lumber trade, in exchange for good houses or valuable Western property. Apply at the southeast corner of 1st av. and 32d st.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, A PART of a house with modern improvements, by a gentleman, wife and infant. Address T. R., stating location and rent, Nos 62 and 64 Gold-st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR VICINITY, A small partially-furnished house. Address, stating terms and locality, T., Box 2,513 New-York Post-office.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., Manufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial extra super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid; light buff dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office, cut, from 75 cents upwards. Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marsh's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN CITY PROPERTY—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For boating, sea bathing, lake-water bathing, for fine roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises,

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT A BARGAIN—A new, modern style, frame dwelling house, situate about half a mile from the depôt, on a corner fronting a park; lot, 50x150 feet; house, two stories and attic; main building 28x33 feet, wing 18x30 feet; contains 12 rooms, is elegantly papered and painted and in good order. Must be sold by the 1st of March next. Price $3,500—$2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to G. B. WHITELESEY, No. 475 Broadway, or at the "Elizabeth Land Office," No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, opposite depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYNN, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. Extensive grounds are handsomely laid out with forest evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LOKD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lynn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 60 LOTS of ground, house two story and attic, large rooms fine dry cellar, gardener's house, stables, ice-house; also a large brick store. The premises are laid out and planted with fruit and forest trees, horse, cow, wagons situated two miles from Hoboken Ferry, on plank road, near horse railroad. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 183 William-st. F. H. WALKER.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and 18 miles from the depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER C. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie 68 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VALUABLE country residence at New-Rochelle, on Locust and Sicard-sts., containing five acres; fine large cottage house, with inclosed piazzas; fine carriage-house and large barn. The view from the grounds cannot be surpassed. For particulars apply to FISHER & BIRD, Marble Works, No. 97 East Houston-st., or to JOHN H. BIRD, No. 52 John-st., up stairs. Room No. 7.

FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A neat cottage, 1¼ mile from depôt, with nearly an acre of land, well supplied with fruit shade trees and shrubbery, a good barn, which will accommodate two horses and cows, and a never-failing stream of water runs through the ground; will be sold low for cash; price $5 000, or would exchange for a house worth about the sum in Brooklyn. Address WM. M. PRICE, 192 Front-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF ground, situated near Port Morris, Westchester County, N. Y., 10 minutes' ride from the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroad depôts. Stable and coach-house on the ground and good fruit in the garden. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 57 East 13th-st., second story.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-story and attic house with about half an acre of ground, beautiful and healthy location on the Boston Road; fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, office of Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE CONTAINING 12 rooms, situated on Fairmount-av. South Bergen, 15 minutes' ride from Jersey City, fare 5c. and a quarter of an acre of ground, all set with fruit trees, &c. Inquire of L. D. LANDRIM, corner of York and Barrow sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE.—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY MINutes from 31st-st., a basement two story and att

FINANCIAL.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. E. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country, at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January inst., and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock taken.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on this outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, personally or by the regularly constituted attorney, according to the regulations of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be transferred by the delivery of such coupons. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits until the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the names of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—Our usual annual statement of Insurance Companies and Banks, as reported to the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, and furnished to us by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at our office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

TO THE SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—It is important to the interest of this class of bondholders that the coupons from their bonds, for November 1859 May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, be presented and funded before the close of the fiscal year on the 28th inst.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,896. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. —Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1861.—United States Eight Million Six per Cent. Loan applications will be received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR Albany and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping cars) 9.45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4.55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.46 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall	From 26th-st. Station.
Ex., 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail, ..10 A. M.	10 25 A. M.
For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted.) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Side, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. MUNRO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.—ALL FAMILIES who are heir to property in foreign countries, are hereby notified that there is a large amount of property lying in Her Majesty's Treasury, England, and in the hands of administrators, belonging to persons in the United States and English Colonies, to which their immediate attention is solicited—no matter how old the claim. A full record of all the names entitled to property, and those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 30 cents, or U. S. postage stamps, by return mail, by WM. W. S. CLIFFORD & CO., sole proprietors for United States, Haverhill, Mass.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860.....$6,013,855 20

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 05	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 63	$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Claims by Death	$312,200 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,687 71	
Annuities	12,154 92	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,649 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	2,995 50	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Solicits Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	76,942 34	$563 574 21
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,856 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,870 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	48,339 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60	$6,989,056 74
add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 98
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,337,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35,319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583

Of which are:

For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,838
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		13,591

Of which are;

For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LUCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. COBNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MILTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Assets Jan. 1, 1860.....$576,664 94

RECEIPTS.

Premium and charge for policies	$203,621 29	
Interest and rents	37,653 45	
		241,274 69
Total		$817,939 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$52,035 00	
Redowmeot and other Policies purchased	16,964 49	
Dividends and Profits paid with Claims	8,299 59	
Commissions, Physicians' Fees, Taxes, Reinsurance	20,136 39	
Office Expenses, Advertising, Printing, Stationery	19,872 08	
		116,457 10

ASSETS.

Cash in United States Trust Co. and on call	$25,000 00	
Cash in Manhattan Bank	3,923 53	
Cash in Bank of America	256 58	
Cash in County Banks	451 48	
United States Treasury Notes	13,748 90	
New-York City Bonds	20,576 66	
Brooklyn City Bonds	33,990 00	
Bonds and Mortgages	475 550 00	
Real Estate in Brooklyn	8,568 90	
Interest and Rents Receivable	6,293 36	
Loans on Policies	44,581 09	
Due by Agents	19,245 91	
Deferred Premiums of 1860	50,106 38	
Assets, Jan. 1, 1861		701,482 14
Total		$817,939 54

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

All other lessees, known or reported, amount to $13,000.
Whole number of Policies issued to 1860.....1,030
Whole number of Policies issued since the organization.....6,551

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPHERD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. STORM,	JACOB HARSEN,
JOHN J. QUEKER,	WILLIAM H. MOLLES,
JOSIAH RICH,	HANSON K. CORNING,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
BEN. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
DAN B. ARNOLD,	JAMES GALLATIN,
WASH. R. VERMILYE,	HERMANN GELPCKE,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.

Medical Examiner, JAS. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D.
Consulting Physician, GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D.
Actuary, N. G. DA GROOT.
General Agent, J. B. GATES.

Prospectus, with rates of insurances, endowments, &c., may be had gratis on application at the office, No. 40 Wall-st. The next triennial division of profits will be made March 4, 1862.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
J. EADIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st.
WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 7th inst. Transfer books closed from 18th inst. till this date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 21 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AGENCY NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-ST., New-York, Feb. 21, 1861.

THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to New-York stockholders on demand at this office.
GEORGE DEMING, Agent.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st; GODFREY, No. 832 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenze, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for As hme and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and hoarseness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal s's. Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 12 cent Troches, to try them.

CAPAUTINES,
the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D,
Post office,
New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Courtlandt-st., between Church and Broadway, with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Chrystie-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $2, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BANKRUPTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or eveoing.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL not practice in New-York (as proposed) until May 1. Notice will be given of location.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years continued his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poison in the blood in a few days, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of those exposed. Dr. Hunter's is the ordinary sealed one adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AMBROSE SNOW and JOSEPH K. BURGESS against THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, DANIEL BURNS, HORACE J. MOODY and JACOB M. TELFAIR.—Summons for relief.—(Commercial.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Dollars and Fifty-nine cents, with interest thereon from the 13th day of December 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 21, 1861.
WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
22f-law6wF No. 237 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATARAUGUS.—NATHAN P. WILCOX and FREDERICK EATON against JAMES D. GENTHNER S. HOLLIS STONE, GEORGE B. STONE, NATHANIEDSON, RUEL RICHMOND, JAMES S. STONE, ALBERT METCALF and THOMAS METCALF.—Summons for Money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cataraugus, New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Ellicottville, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1858, besides costs. Dated Ellicottville, Jan. 24, 1861. BOLLES & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8f-law7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 6th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
sf-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. KINES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.
ja18-law6mF*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 6 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (statercom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Sullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metels, unless bills of leding are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOLTON Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. CONSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.
From the Pier foot of Canal-st
Returning, leave Havre:
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.
And Southampton the day following.
For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 68 Wall-st.
L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their fall-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EHINGURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75
Steerage	$30
First do. to London	80
Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months	60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to greet certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix,
Underwriter,	Shenrock,	Cambria.

Making, together with others

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

fight altogether. Mr. BLACK is admitted to be defeated, and it is thought probable that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT may be nominated and confirmed. Certainly that would be the strongest nomination which Mr BUCHANAN could make.

There was very little opposition to the nomination of Judge NIBLACK, as United States Supreme Judge in Nebraska Territory.

All the pending Army and Nevy eppointments have been confirmed by the Senate, with the exception of a single person.

SECRETARY TOUCEY CENSURED.

The Select Committee on the President's Message have submitted a resolution censuring Mr. TOUCEY for accepting resignations of officers I understand the President alone accepts resignatione.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Great complaints ere made by the North Cerolina delegation of the suppression of Southern documents by the Postmaster-General. Senator CLINGMAN says, no document bearing his frank has reached North Carolina for two weeks. An examination will be made into the matter.

MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY.

The leading article in the TIMES of this morning attracts much ettention here, and is regarded as an authoritative expression and indication of the policy of Mr. LINCOLN. It is the principal topic of conversation in political circles, and will have a decidedly favorable effect upon the actlon of the Convention.

IN A HURRY TO GET HOME.

Mr. BUCHANAN leavee the White House, for Wheatland direct, on the evening of the 4th of March, immedietely after Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Capt. TATNALL has resigned his commiesion in the Nevy and goes home to Georgia to accept e position in the Georgia Nevy. He entered the service in 1812, and commanded the steemer *Vixen* during the Mexican War. During his last cruise he waa Flng Officer of the East India Squadron. His resignation waa immediately accepted.

Secretary TOUCEY saye he must either accept resignntione or continue their pey to disloyal officers who will not obey orders nor do duty.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Capt. MEIGS reached here to-dey. He entere immediately upon duty. Lieut. MORTON leaves in in about ten days for Tortugas.

ENGINEERS' REPORT IN RELATION TO STEAM EXPANSION.

The eerias of experiments which have been for some time past in progress on the steamer *Michigan*, at Erie, Penn., in relation to steam expansion, has been concluded. The report of the Board of Engineers has been laid before the Nary by the chairman, Mr. JOHN WOOD, the chairman. It is very volnminous, and exhibits reeults of great interest and importance to all concerned in the use of eteam.

Agente have gone North to purchase steamers for the Southern Confederacy. The Administration is advised of the movement.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASSINGTON, Thursdny, Feb. 21.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day, in response to a resolution of the House, submitted elaborate documents, in which be says it is believed duties on imports continne to be collected in the ports of entry established in South Carolina, Georgia, Alebama, Lonisiana and Florida, and tbat vessels are entered and cleared in the usual manner; hut, so far as the Department has been advised, the Collectors assume to perform their duties under authority of the States in which they reside, and hold and reserve the duties subject to the same authority. Only about half the officers of the Customs in these States have resigned their commissions, wbile the others appear to have entered on their dutles to the Governments of these States, without considering it necessary to perform this official ceremony, so greatly has the moral tone of individnals been impaired by the example of disloyalty to the Union. The documents transmitted embrace correspondence relative to the Customs, the New-Orleans Mint, &c. In speaking of the general subject, the Secretary says: "Throughout the whole course of encroachmeat and aggression the Federel Government has borne itself with a spirit of paternal forbearance, of which there is no example in the hi tory of public society, awaiting in the patient hope that the empire of reason would resume its sway over those whom the excitement of passion has thus far hiinded, and trustiog that the friends of good order, wearied with submission to proceedings which they disapproved, would at no distant day rally under the banner of the Union and exert themselves with vigor and success against the prevailing recklessness and violence."

Official advices were received to-day from Fort Sumter, but nothing of especial interest is therein meotioned. It appears, however, that the garrison is in want of money, but there is no convenient means by which the Government can supply this demand.

The Senate to-day went into Executive session by the casting vote of the Vice President. A large number of nominations, to which no objections were made, including promotions in the Army and Navy, and Deputy Postmasters, were confirmed; elso tbat of Representative NIBLACK, of Indiana, as Chief Justice of Nebraska. A motion was made to take up the nomination of Judge BLACK as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but this was disagreed to by three or four majority, while several who are opposed to the appointment voted to proceed to its consideration. A similar course was pursued in relation to bat of JOHN PETTIT, as District Judge of Kansas. It is toe opinion of some of the Senators that there will be no more Executive eessions during tbe remainder of the term of the present Administration.

The proposition to be voted on to-morrow by the Peace Conference is substantially the Border-State resolutions. The friends of the measure say there are unmistakable indications that it will receive the support of the Commissioners from Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Rhode Island, and from all the Border Slave States, witb the exception of one or two from Virginia.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of Capt TATNALL, of Georgia.

The Public Departments will be closed to morrow, and there will be a parade of the Federal and local mititary, in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning a window awning at the War Department cenght fire from sparks from the chimney. On the messenger hoisting the window to suppress the flames they were blown into the Secretary's room, scorching the papers on the table. The early discovery of the fire was fortunate, considering the building is not fire-proof. The Secretary, who early enters upon his business, was present and the first to give the alarm.

Capt. MEIGS has returned from Florida, by the direction of Secretary HOLT, to resume the charge of the Washington Aqueduct, leaving in charge of the fortifications at the Tortugas, Mejor ARNOLD, of the Artillery. He represents thet they are in a good condition to resist attack from any quarter, and have by this time been reinforced.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Milwaukee, numerously signed, asking Congress to stand by the Constitution and laws, and make no compromise with traitors.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented a petition of the citizens of Wisconsin in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Messrs. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) and BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented numerous petitions for the Border State and Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Mr. CLINGMAN, reflected Senator from North Carolina.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the discontinuance of the postal service in the Seceding States, which was laid over yesterday.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said if the States were in the Union we had no right to cut off their postal benefits. The postal laws have not been resisted, and we could not undertake, under the Constitution, to punish States in this way. He said the expressions, insurrection and rebellion in the bill, seemed to be but steps which would end in using force against the States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.)—Mr. President, I think the honorable Senator from Virginia entirely mistakes the purport of this bill. So far from this being a measure of war upon the States which are undergoing—

Mr. HUNTER—I hope the Senator will allow me to correct him. I did not say that this measure was a measure of war, but I said that I was afraid it was one of a series which would end in war. I said this was a measure, as I understood it, to coerce a State into what was supposed to be proper conduct, by denying to it its rightful share of the general benefits of the legislation of the country.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, so far from this being a measure of war, or a measure of coercion, it is a measure of peace, or pacification, for the provision of this bill is simply to authorize the Postmaster-General to suspend the service upon any postal route, or any part thereof, where, by reason of any insurrection or resistance to the laws of the United States, the mail service cannot be safely performed. If, upon any portion of a mail route in any State, North or South, by reason of resistance to the laws or of insurrection, the service cannot be safely performed, it authorizes the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, to suspend service upon such route or any part thereof. Now, it seems to me, so far from provoking a collision of force, so far from leading to the shedding of blood, it is the best way to avoid it. It is, therefore, a measure of pacification, and not a measure of coercion. And now, Sir, a single world in reply to the remarks of the honorable Senator [Mr. Hunter] upon the state of the country. We may indeed be said to be passing through a revolntion, or an attempted revolution, in some of the States of this Confederacy. I agree to that, and I agree in what that honorable Senator said in his speech the other day, "We must face and acknowledge the true evil of the day. New ideas, like new forces, have entered into our system. They are demanding the legitimate expression of their power, or they threaten to rend and destroy it in their wild and irregular play." I acknowledge the truth. I feel the full force of that declaration. It is our duty, Sir, to face and acknowledge the true evil of the day. New ideas, like new forces, have, indeed, entered into our system, and are the cause and occasion of that revolution we now witness. But what are these new ideas? What are these revolutionary forces which are now demanding the legitimate expression of their power, or threaten to rend or destroy what may stand in their way? It has, Sir, first and before all others, and more potent than all others, this new idea very recently avowed by Southern gentlemen, that Slavery is a blessing, that Slavery is a divine institution, and that Slavery is the natural, normal, and best relation of labor and capital. I say, in the first place, that it is a new idea, the outgrowth of the brain of JOHN C. CALHOUN. But, since he uttered it here it has grown with a rapidity almost unexampled in the Southern States, within the last fifteen or twenty years. The idea of Mr. CALHOUN, that Slavery was not acknowledged by the men of the South any more than by the men of the North twenty years ago. The world knows that, in the days of the Revolution, whether you look South or North, whether you look into the writings and speeches of Marion, or Oglethorpe, or Washington, or Madison, or Jefferson, or Henry, or Mason, of the South, or into the writings of Franklin, or Adams or Jay, or Clinton, of the North, you find the same language on the subject of Slavery. It was regarded on all hands as an evil societally and politically, as late as 1832, within my own recollection. In the Legislature of the State of Virginia, berleading men held the same doctrine. They denounced it in terms stronger than any of mine, as a moral and political evil, as a blight, a mildew, a cancer, certain, steady and fatal in its progress. I repeat, Sir, that the doctrine that Slavery is a social and political evil, was universally received at the North and, with very few exceptions, at the South, until within a very recent period.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—Will the honorable Senator allow me?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I shall be through directly, and then I shall hear the honorable Senator with great pleasure.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I merely want to ask a question; but if the Senator will not hear me—

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I shall not object to giving way for a simple question.

Mr. CLINGMAN—The Senator states, with great emphasis, that Mr. CALHOUN held Slavery to be a blessing, or the normal condition, &c. Now, with some little knowledge of Mr. CALHOUN'S opinions—

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I yielded to a question.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I was going to ask the Senator where he gets that idea, for I declare to all that I never heard Mr. CALHOUN express any such opinion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. CALHOUN, on the floor of the Senate, declared—

Mr. CLINGMAN—Will the Senator allow me to complete my sentence, as he gives me the opportunity to ask him a question? I know Mr. CALHOUN well, and I think he was right in that, that African Slavery, as it exists in the South, was the best condition—the normal condition, for the gentleman chooses—for the negro in this country.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. CALHOUN, on the floor of the Senate, after stating that most Southern men once held that Slavery was a moral, as well as a social and political evil, declared that "that folly and delusion are gone, and we now hold that Slavery is the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world." I will not undertake to say that I repeat the precise words, but I know I have given you their substance; and from that day to this hour, that idea, uttered by John C. CALHOUN, has been feebly sustained, but gathering strength and momentum with every revolving year, has become that new idea, that revolutionary force, which has entered into our system, and which is now threatening to rend and destroy it in its wild and irregular play." Sir, it has revolutionized the Southern mind—it has been made to enter the schools and the pulpit of the Southern States, and to reverse their teachings. It has entered into their judicial tribunals, and reversed their decrees. It has entered their political rostrums, and their Legislative halls—cast gut their political creeds. Sir, that idea has gained such a combination in two thirds of the Slave States, that it reigns, to day, supreme, despotic, and as intolerant of opposition as the Spanish Inquisition. The honorable Senator from Virginia himself (Mr. HUNTER) declared in his speech last Fall, at Charlottesville, that which he uttered into the Federal councils, which was at the commencement of Mr. VAN BUREN'S Administration, the moral and political status of the Slavery question was very different from what it now is. That the Southern men, with but few exceptions, admitted Slavery to be a moral evil, and pleaded or excused it on the plea of necessity." But last Winter, in debate, in an elaborate speech, he declared that to day the "keys of the American arch is the black marble block of African Slavery," and his colleague interrupting me in debate asserted that in Virginia, to day, the almost universal opinion now is that Slavery is a blessing both races, an institution to be fostered and encouraged." Whatever claims to be a positive good he once, of necessity, aggressive. It demands new fields, and threatens to destroy everything standing in its way. I repeat, it is this new idea, this revolutionary force, which, entering into our system, threatens to rend and destroy the Government itself in its wild and irregular play. Ten or fifteen years ago this idea demanded that every department of this Government should yield to the legitimate expression of its power, and threatened to overthrow whatever stood in its way. The first demand which it made was that Congress should surrender all power to restrict the extension of Slavery in the Territories. It demands, in the next place, that the people of the Territories shall have no power to resist its expansion. It demands, in the third place, that the Supreme Court, by a decree, shall declare that it is established by the Constitution in every Territory of the United States. And now it goes further, Sir, and, with arms in its hands, it demands a new Constitution by which we shall carry the institution of Slavery, not only into the Territories acquired from Mexico, where it was prohibited by law before we acquired them, but new provisions by which we shall carry it into all future territory to be acquired south of a given line which may embrace the whole of Mexico and Central America. This new idea, this revolutionary force, demands the expression of its power or threatens to rend and destroy the best Government on earth, involving, it may be, the hopes and the liberties of the world. And, Sir, with an effrontery almost sublime, when with arms in its hands it seizes our forts, fires upon our flag, takes possession of our property, robs our Treasury, it claims to be acting peacefully, with the most humane desire to avoid collision and bloodshed. And if the Government of the United States lifts its finger to defend its property, then the Government of the United States is charged with inaugurating civil war. Why, Mr. Pies dent, what would be thought if a man were to meet me upon the highway, put a pistol to my breast, and tell me to deliver my purse or he would shoot me down, and then should have the cool impudence to say, "If I do shoot you, you will be guilty of murder, and if you raise a hand to defend yourself you are using coercion." But, Mr President, I do not desire to be drawn into the discussion of these questions at length. So far as this bill is concerned, it takes no step looking toward coercion or the employment of force. It is possible that the time may come, though I trust in God that never will, when this Government may be compelled to acknowledge the fact that the Union has been dissolved, and that the States which have seceded have become independent. This is not an act which acknowledges their independence, nor is it an act which looks like coercing them by arms. What we want is to employ peaceful means to avoid a collision, to avoid the use of force, to avoid the shedding of blood; and for that purpose I hope that this bill will be permitted to pass. As to these other questions, as to what our relations may ultimately become toward these seceding States, they are matters which belong to the future, which I cannot predict, and which, in my judgment, no human mind is capable of predicting. It rests with Providence, it rests upon exigencies over which, perhaps, we can have no control. Let us wait, and let us see what the developments of Providence, the course of events may be. For myself I desire most earnestly to avoid the shedding of blood. I desire a peaceful solution of all existing difficulties, and I hope and trust that we may have a peaceful solution. Events are going on very rapidly. We can hardly keep pace with them. We must open our eyes to them, and see them as they are. Let us not deceive ourselves, nor suffer ourselves to be deceived as to what great idea which underlies what is transpiring in our own day. I hope, Mr. President, that this bill may be permitted to pass.

Mr. HUNTER said he was glad to hear that this was not a measure of coercion, but he thought it was not necessary to pass it, as the Postmaster-General had all the power necessary.

Mr. POWELL spoke against the bill, and said that if it passed it would give the power of a despot to the head clerk of a department and destroy the liberties of the people.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he thought Senators were drawing on their imagination. The bill simply gave power to the Postmaster-General to suspend the operation of the laws, and relieve him of any attempt to enforce the laws. It is most eminently a measure of peace The secret is that gentlemen want to force us to acknowledge that secession is lawful. It seems to he the simple truth that gentlemen won't let us have a measure of peace without acknowledging the right of secession.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said it seemed to him a measure of peace, and he was gratified to see it from that side of the House. The Senator from Virginia was mistaken. It was not to give power to stop the mails anywhere, unless there was obstruction or resistance. He thought this was a wise measure, and calculated to remove irritation. Without this the Postmaster would be obliged to carry the mails, in spite of resistance. In reply to the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. DOOLITTLE,) he said he supposed the idea that Slavery was a blessing or not would have occasioned no trouble. If it had not been attempted to engraft it in the Government, when the Federal Government has no right to interfere in any way. So long as the question is kept in Congress the irritation will be kept up. If we expect to maintain peace, we must drive the question out of Congress. He believed there was a deliberate plot to break up the Union, under the pretence of devotion to it, and that there were as many Disunionists in the North as the South. The use of the military force must result in civil war. A man cannot be a friend who pursues a policy which leads to war. The Senator from Kentucky has brought forward a proposition which will take the question out of Coogress forever.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) appealed to the friends of the measure to let them have a vote.

Mr. DOUGLAS contended that the difficulty commenced about the time the Slavery agitation at the North did. It was said it should not enter the discussions of the Nebraska bill. The Senator was with him then and only changed to a Republican after being defeated for Congress in 1856, and became a convert in six weeks.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he did support Mr. PIERCE, but he was not a candidate for Congress as a Democrat in 1856

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had heard that he was a candidate, and supported Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr DOOLITTLE said it was not so. He only changed when the House tried to force a Constitution on Kansas. He never supported the Senator's idea of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said it was a measure of peace, and must be intended to prevent a collision, but the Executive could not interfere with force, except on application from the State. If there could not be a collision under the Constitution, the bill was a mere pretence. He proposed an amendment that the Postmaster also suspend the mails in the States where any organization for running off slaves exists.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up at 2 o'clock.

The Senate went into Executive session.

After nearly three hours spent in Executive Session, the Senate opened its doors and proceeded to the consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, passing several of the amendments of the Committee of Finance.

At 5 o'clock a recess was taken till 7.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Crittenden resolutions were taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said: Mr. BANCROFT, in his last volume of the *History of the United States*, had drawn the character of GEORGE MASON as one of the band of patriots that carried America through the revolution to National Independence. "This Cbile lan patriot had been truly loyal, and on renouncing the King, could stand justified to his own conscience, only by the purest and most unselfish attachment to human freedom. Sincerity made him wise and bold. He was modest and unchanging, and had learn for everything mean, cowardly and low; always spoke his convictions with frank earnestness." Virginia sent this wise patriot to represent her in the assemblage of statesmen who met to frame a Constitution. This noble son of Virginia admonished the compeers "that Slavery brought the judgment of Heaven upon the country, and by an inevitable chain of causes end effects. Providence punished National sins by National calamities." These words of admonition and warning resound in the ears of the nation in the dark night now upon us. In this hour of fraternal strifes and treason, who does not see that Slavery has brought the judgment of Heaven on our country, and Providence punishes a gigantic National sin. One year ago these Chambers rang with passionate menaces of disunion, if the free people of the North dared to assume the control of the Republic. Timid conservatives shrank before the angry mutterings of undisciplined treason; but the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who recognize no master but God, calmly thronged to the ballot-box, and struck from corrupt and disloyal hands the reins of power. The notable words of last year are now handed into deeds; madness and to ly rule; treason holds carnival in the National Capital; men nigh in the National Councils plot conspiracies against the Government they have sworn to defend, and clasp hands with the assassins of the Union; States vauntingly proclaim their withdrawal, and seize the fortresses of the nation; insult and fire upon the flag of the Republic. Never since the dawn of creation, has there been a conspiracy against the rights of man so utterly causeless, so wicked, and regardless of the judgment of the civilized world, and the approval of Almighty God. No wonder that the actors in this wicked drama look in vain for one word of human sympathy. These conspirators against the unity of America, and the architects of the Southern Confederacy, receive no words of cheer from any portion of the civilized world. The *Journal des Debats* uttered, not only the voice of France, but Europe, and all civilized men, when it said: "There is not a corner on earth where it will find sympathy and assistance." Nor can men who plot treason against the Government appeal from the present to the verdict of the future. The destroyers of the American Union may achieve immortality as enduring as its founders, but it will be an immortality of shame and dishonor. This conspiracy was not the work of a day. Nearly thirty years ago the spirit of nullification raised its head against the Government, and the disciples of CALHOUN said that Slavery was the corner-stone of the Republic. He then proceeded to argue that the democratic dogma of the North that it hated the South were not true. He said the citizens of Massachusetts and the whole North had ever trusted the South with kindness and courtesy. New England, and especially Massachusetts, had been singled out for reproach. Massachusetts clung to the teachings of WEBSTER and ADAMS. She reads in all history that Slavery has been cursed the decay and fall of nations, and finds in the pages of Plato, Socrates, Burke, Fox, Humboldt, Washington, Jefferson and others, texts and monits which deepen her conviction against slavery communion and expansion. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Louisiana (BENJAMIN,) when under the pressure of the searching arguments of the Senator from Oregon, (BAKER,) he lost his temper and made an assault on Massachusetts. Gov. ANDREW never said the loyalism of Virginia was right, and never had sympathy with it, as the Senator from Louisiana charged. There was no truth in the accusation that Massachusetts sent Senators here to insult the South. He alluded to the threats that unless the North changed its sentiments the Union cannot remain, and contended that the sentiments of the North were those of the Declaration of Independence and founders of the Republic. The venerable Senator from Kentucky comes forward as a pacificator with a compromise. He accorded to the Senator from Kentucky purity of motive and patriotic intentions, but said the plan for running the line of 36° 30' was not a compromise, but an unqualified concession, a cheat and a delusion. The leaders of Slavery propagandism had fixed their hungry eyes on Cuba, Mexico and Central America, and had fought their battles on this question. They were ignominiously beaten by the people, and then rebelled. The Senator from Kentucky (CRITTENDEN) proposes also to make the rule applicable to all the territory hereafter to be acquired. The freemen of the North who fought the battle in November, will never accept this. He (CRITTENDEN) also proposes to insert in the Constitution a provision that Congress shall not abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland. Why should the nation bind itself to await the pleasure of Virginia? Such a proposition is an indignity and insult to the people of the United States. The Senator from Kentucky, seconded by the Senator from Illinois, (DOUGLAS,) proposes that the elective franchise shall not be exercised by any persons of the African race. Why is such a proposition made now? This class of men had exercised the rights of citizenship in Massachusetts for eighty years, and the sons of these men fought with heroic courage in the Revolution for liberty and independence. Men of the North could never put the propositions of the Senator from Kentucky in the Constitution. They would fear if they did the reproaches of insulted reason and violated conscience; that their names would be enrolled among those who have betrayed the cause of the people, and that they would be consigned to the moral indignation of history. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee, of Five, to whom was referred the President's Special Message of the 6th of January, made a report as to the stationing of vessels of the Nevy in such a manner as to neglect the defence of the whole Atlantic Coast during the prevalence of lawless violence. The number of ships lying in port dismantled and unfit for service is 28, and mounting in the aggregate 574 guns. None of them could be repaired and put under sail short of several weeks' time, and many of them would require for that purpose at least six months. No order has as yet been issued to put any of them in readiness.

The Committee discuss other subjects connected with the navy, and propose a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy in accepting without delay or inquiry, the resignations of officers of the Navy who were in arms against the Government, when tendering the same, and of those who sought to resign, that they might be relieved from the restraint imposed by their commissions, upon engaging in hostility to the constituted authorities of the nation, have committed a grave error highly prejudicial to the discipline of the service, and injurious to the honor and efficiency of the navy, for which he deserves the censure of this House.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) submitted a minority report.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) also dissents from the views of the majority.

Mr. DAWES gave notice that he will ask a vote on the resolution Monday or Tuesday.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. STANTON'S Volunteer bill.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) resumed and concluded his remarks from yesterday, contending that the bill proposed an attempt to enforce the Federal laws independently of the civil power of the country. He could not say what the Border Slave States would do in the event of the passage of this bill, but he knew that Virginia is committed, and her honor and interest require she should resist the intended warlike aggressions on the other Southern States. If the bill becomes law, he hazarded the opinion that in less than three months all the Slave Border States, with one or two exceptions, will be found standing with the seceded States. He argued that the Republican Party is a hostile organization, because its corner-stone is in opposition to the extension of Slavery, and its rallying cry is that Southern institutions are to be circumscribed and oppressed, while those advocated by that Party are to be extended. In conclusion, he said, the Republicans adhere to their platform with more tenacity than to the Constitution, and in the name of the Constitution, which the bill violated; in the name of his constituents, who were to be injured by it; in the name of the common country, whose peace was to be destroyed, perhaps, never to be restored, and in the name of humanity, he denounced and execrated the bill. [Suppressed applause in the galleries.]

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) characterized such remarks as those of Mr. Bocock as mere claptrap. The appeals of the gentleman were made to he sent to Virginia to influence the Convention now in session, in assisting to break up the Government, which has taken the experience of more than half a century to establish. The gentleman denounced the bill, in the name of humanity, as unconstitutional, and appealed to the House to let the seceding States go. Why don't we let them go? They came into the Union. It is said, seeking to promote their happiness, but as now they find they cannot secure it, why not let them go? Why did not the gentleman ask them in direct terms to withdraw the oath they have taken to support the Constitution. Why blink that question? We have no power to break up the Government. We have no power to let any State go out of the Union. Our sole duty is to support the Constitution and conserve the Government. When the Government shall be legally dissolved, we shall be released from our oaths, but so long as he stood here under oath to support the Constitution, he made no appeal to any man to violate that oath, and he wished to hear none to that effect from any quarter. He did not believe this bill conferred on the President any additional powers If it has any value it is merely explanatory of existing laws. Sixteen forts have been seized, and fourteen of hem held against the power of the Government. If this seizure was made by any foreign Government, or all the Powers of the world combined, we would now be arming against them. These forts mount eleven hundred and twenty four guns, and the property cost six millions dollars out of the public Treasury. The very soil has been purchased and the title to the land is in the United States. No power on earth has a right to interfere with them; yet they have been seized and are now held, and certain gentlemen are not alarmed at all about the disturbed peace of the country. On, no; if the Government which we are sworn to support would be allowed peaceably and quietly to go out of existence, then there would be no more war, forsooth. He regarded all appeals about coercion as intended to divert the public mind from the real issue. The charge of coercion is most absurd. Coercion is an impossibility in the very nature of things according to the organization of the States and Federal Government, which he proceeded to show; and, in this connection, referred to the seizure of the revenue-cutters, the mint, money and other public property, and arguing that any Government which rightfully exists has the power to maintain its existence. If a Government has not the power of such defence, it is no Government at all.

Before he concluded the morning hour expired.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New Jersey, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from Jersey City, signed by 1,345 persons, 300 of whom are Republicans. He also presented a memorial from New Brunswick, signed by over 500 persons, irrespective of party, including Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, who, Mr ADRAIN said, was no less distinguished for his Christian virtue than for his patriotism and love for the Union. They pray for the adoption of the Crittenden proposition, or any other constitutional mode for the adjustment of our national difficulties.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. BARRETT, of Missouri, (Dem.,) spoke in condemnation of the Republican Party, and entered his protest against secession, as unjust to the Border States. Those which have recently confederated ought to have remained in the Union and therein fought for their rights, but the first movement toward coercion would unite Missouri and all the Border States to resist it.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred in Oregon and Washington Territories in the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1855 and 1856.

In the course of the debate, Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) opposed the bill, and proposed to refer the settlement of the account to Generals SCOTT and WOOL.

Mr. PATON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said Gen. WOOL had threatened to carry fire and sword into the South, and Gen. SCOTT had organized a military despotism in the Capital of the Republic, and with more unnatural feelings than CORIOLANUS, proposed to march on his own mother State. Unlike the people of Rome, the people of that Commonwealth would not seek to conciliate his peace by the exhibition of the tears of their mothers and sisters, but would meet him as would become the sons of Virginia.

Mr. HASKIN defended his course on this bill, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Virginia had attacked the character of the first living soldier of this or any other country—the man to whom the gentleman's own State gave birth. He was surprised, too, that an attack had been made on Gen. WOOL, who, in the Mexican campaign, with Geo. SCOTT had given to the Union Texas and the Golden State of California, and who is now acting as a Commissioner from the great State of New-York to the Peace Conference, engaged in an effort to quiet the disturbances of the country.

The Senate bill appropriates $3,400,000 The House reduced the amount to less than $3,000,000, but without definite action on the bill, adjourned to Saturday.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

PROPOSITION TO TAX EXPORTED COTTON—PRESIDENT DAVIS' CABINET.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Southern Congress reassembled this forenoon.

Mr. CONO offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying an export duty on the cotton exported from the Confederate States to any foreign country. Adopted.

The President has nominated and the Congress confirmed the following Members of the Cabinet:

Secretary of State—Mr. TOOMBS.

Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. MEMMINGER.

Secretary of War—Mr L. POPE WALKER.

MR. YANCEY AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Feb. 21.

It is understood that Mr YANCEY declines a seat in the Cabinet. By the suggestion of his friends, he prefers to represent the Government in Europe.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day.

Mr. WOODS, of Barbour, offered resolutions declaring that the allegiance the citizens of Virginia owe to the General Government is subordinate to that which is due to Virginia, and may be lawfully withdrawn whenever Virginia deems it her duty to do so; that in case Virginia should exercise this authority, her citizens will be bound to render allegiance to her alone; that Virginia recognizes no authority of any Government. State or Federal, to coerce her to allegiance to the United States after she shall have withdrawn from the Union; that she will regard any attempt at coercion as equivalent to a declaration of war, to be resisted at every hazard and to the last extremity; that seven States having withdrawn the allegiance of their people from the United States of America, a faithful and earnest desire to avert the horrors of civil war and the conservative sentiment of the country, alike, inolcate to the Government the necessity and policy of acknowledging their independence. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The resolutions were received with favorable manifestations by the Convention.

Adjourned till Saturday.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

DETROIT, Mich, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of a Justice of the Supreme Court, met at Lansing yesterday and nominated Hon. RANSOM MANNING for reélection.

Resolutions favoring the maintenance of the Constitution without compromise, were unanimously adopted.

Perfect harmony prevailed.

The State Legislature has taken no further action relative to the appointment of Commissioners to the Peace Convention at Washington, and none will be appointed.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 21.—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Geo. Fairbrother, Mrs. Hannah Booth, Mrs. Mills, T. C. Bailey, Dr T Kilgore, A. Brigham, Chas. Curry, Ed Neil F. Whitehead, Wm. Saulsbnry, A. B. Jordan, and 97 in the steerage.

In steamship Yorktown, from Norfolk, &c.—Noah Lynch, T. Pearsall, Mrs. M. A. Deasloe, Geo. Walden and son, Miss J. Davis, Wm. Erwin, W. H. Thompson, H. Leon, Miss Leon, S. H. Thompson, James King, C. Parker, H. Snow and son, Jno. Morgan, Mrs. Percy, J. T. Powell, S. H. Townsend, Miss M. Bockover, Miss A. Gould, Mrs. Decker and child, E. V. Ransford and lady, and 70 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets..... 5 43 | Moon sets... 4 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 13 | Gov. Island.. 5 02 | Hell Gate.... 7 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; De Soto, Johnston Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co; R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ship Georges, Slater, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; North American, Lilee, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Flying Mist, Doster, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados, Bishop & Bros; Norumbega, Halinp, Galveston, H. Brower & Co; Brudone, (Br.,) Parke Belfast, G. F. Bulley; Architect, (Br.) Rutman, Dublin J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Martha Washington, Anderson, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Gem, Wilson, St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Marion, McKee, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, master; Locust, Wynn, Plymouth, T. G. Benton & Sons; Flying Scud, Carmine Havana, ——; Hydranger Morse, Gloucester, M. Howes; Philip Bridges, Lindsey, Marblehead, master; Prowess, Jackway, Philadelphia, James Hand; Isle of Pines, French, New-Smyrna, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool Feb. 6, at 5 P. M., and Queenstown 8th, at 2 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale, arrived off the Battery at 7½ A. M. Feb 7 80 miles S. W. of Holyhead, passed steamship Edinburgh, hence for Liverpool

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig Elizabeth Watts, (of Camden, N. J.,) Bryant, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Monfon. Sld in co with bark L. D. Carver, for Boston, and brig Naiad, for New-York. 9th inst., off Tortugas, spoke ship De Witt Clinton, bound S. 10th inst., in Straits of Florida, was in co. with brig Indus, bound N., and schr. J. W. Anson, (3-masted) from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia

Brig Sarah Peters, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Xibara 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. F. A. Heath, (of Isleboro,) Williams, Sagua 9 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with brig Albatross, for New-York. Experienced heavy westerly gales off Hatteras; split sails, stove bulwarks &c.

Schr. Maria Jane, (of Eastport) Crosby, Kingston, Jam., Feb. 6 with logwood, coffee, &c., to master. The brig Mary Lowell, Johnson, for New-York, sld. the day previous. 17th inst., off Hatteras, passed schr. Seaman, bound S.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W., blowing fresh.

Below.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool Jan. 11, with mdse to W Tyson.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Liverpool Jan. 3, to Snow & Burgess.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Arr. ship Birmingham, Liverpool; bark David Nickels, Cardenas; brig Umpire, do; steamer Ben De Ford, Baltimore.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Arr ships Sonth America, Martha, De Witt Clinton, and Mary Hammond, Liverpool; Augustus Bell, New-York; D. L. Choate, Mobile.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Balear, which arrived on the night of the 20th inst, left Tampico 6th, not 16th as reported.

The ship John Cottle, 1,500 tons, was yesterday afternoon taken on the Great Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

KEY WEST, Feb 11.—Ship Clifton is loaded and ready for sea. The Mediator, and Abby Blanchard, with the cargo of ship Ocean Star, will be nearly ready to sail for Liverpool this week. Bark Indian Queen

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2941. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESENT CONDITION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

"DISEASE IS CURED BY NATURAL PROCESSES ALONE. TO PROMOTE WHICH VITAL POWER MUST BE UPHELD; AND REMEDIES IN ANY FORM CAN ONLY BE USEFUL SO FAR AS THEY EXCITE, ASSIST OR PROMOTE THESE NATURAL CURATIVE PROCESSES."

In 1811, when the late Nestor of the medical profession, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the state of medical science was such that the President of the L. I. College stated, at its opening session, "that the Professors of the Institution enjoyed less advantages at that time during the whole course of study than was at the command of the student now in a single day." In spite of these increasing advantages, it has often been thought that physicians wrangled, as of old, over technicalities, contended for priority among each other, and urged a favorite *theory*, while the patient died ere the consultation was at an end.

In this condition of medical science we are pleased to note the strong common-sense statement which heads this article, and which has been adopted by ate learned bodies in Europe. Though only now asserted in Europe, this vital medical truth has been the basis and creation of the most important medical organization in America. Known throughout the United States, in all its towns, villages and hamlets, having reduced the hills of mortality more than one-half, having almost eradicated many of the most torturing constitutional maladies, and made Consumption completely subject to judicious treatment, it has, within a year, in obedience to public demand, assumed a prominence in the City of New-York which has already thrown many other medical institutions and seats of instruction far into the back ground.

We allude to the Graefenberg Medical Incorporation, which has been for some months, impelled by grave public considerations, located in the splendid building, No. 2 Bond-street, near Broadway. No one who has passed through Broadway can have failed to notice this structure, and natural inquiries concerning it have led to the investigation of its merits and the publication of this article.

The Directors of the Institution have never descended to personal warfare, nor claimed for it a sectarian origin. Though designed for the dissemination of particular remedies, it has judged fairly and dispassionately all medical theories; it has approved and aided whatever has tended to the promotion of the public good, and has denounced with unhesitating condemnation whatever has involved detriment or disaster to the well being of the community. With that modesty, inseparable from enlarged ideas and correct knowledge, it has never assumed nor warred with individuals, nor has it sought to elevate its claims to public confidence by petty, sectarian wranglings, but, confiding in the gradual development of public sentiment produced by the universal benefit following the adoption of its theory and practice, it has gone on unobtrusively, carrying health and happiness wherever it has gone, quietly rendering gratuitous and effectual aid to thousands, until the esteem in which it is held has forced it into a position in New-York City more prominent than that enjoyed by any other medical organization.

The Graefenberg Family Remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, preventment and cure, will be found in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 25 cents, and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

Two of the series demand especial notice, from their inestimable value, and the universal prevalence of the diseases for which they are a certain cure. We refer to their

VEGETABLE PILLS AND UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. ON THE RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR, FOUR BOXES WILL BE SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE, TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON.

This will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing and debilitating symptoms commonly known as female disease, weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

It should be used in all cases attended with ANY of the following symptoms, AS THEY SPRING MAINLY FROM THE SAME CAUSE:

Deranged Monthly Periods—
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Depraved Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—
Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—Drawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—Difficult Passing of Urine, with Heat or Smarting—Discharge—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—Nightmare—Despair—
Hysterics—
Anxiety—Red Face—
Nervous Twitching—Startling—
Constipation—Irritable Temper—Sadness—
Depraved Appetite—Flatulency—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—Unpleasant Dreams—Pains in the Uterine Organs—Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—
Pain in the Back.

Price $1 50 per bottle.

☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

THE GRAFFENBERG INSTITUTE BUILDINGS are in the finest and most central portion of New-York City (No. 2 Bond-street, near Broadway.) They are four stories high, open, airy, elegantly furnished and arranged, and are admirably adapted for the comfort of those who wish to place themselves under the immediate care of the resident physician, who resides in the buildings, and who has been long and favorably known to the community for his skill and experience. The diseases treated at the Institute comprise chronic uterine and other difficulties of women referred to above, confinements, consumption, &c., and the Institute enjoys, as it deserves, the entire confidence of those who require its advantages. It is equally at the service of City patients who may desire more convenience than they can command at their own houses, and those in the country who require to be under the immediate care of a skillful physician.

The whole Institution is under the care of *Dr. J. F. Bridge*, in whom the Board of Directors place entire confidence, whose reputation throughout the country is of the most favorable character.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, *of the Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, *of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie*; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., *of New-York*; Prof. A. P PEABODY, *of Howard University*, &c.

☞ Any of the Graefenberg medicines or information regarding the Institute, its terms &c., may be had by addressing JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN GRAEFENBERG COMPANY.
No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

☞ Dr. BRIDGE *will visit invalids in any part of New-York City or vicinity, at reasonable charges. Cases of* CONSUMPTION *among the poor will be attended to* GRATUITOUSLY *when the engagements of the physician will admit.*

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect Towards Washington.

Impressive Ceremonies at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

SPEECHES OF MR. LINCOLN.

He Raises an American Flag with Thirty-four Stars.

Incidents of the Trip from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh.

Important Speeches Before the Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

The ceremony of raising the flag of thirty-four stars over the Hall of Independence this morning, by MR. LINCOLN, was attended with all the solemnity due such an occasion, the scene being an impressive one. At the rising of the sun crowds of people streamed from all parts of the city towards the State House, and very soon every inch of ground was occupied, a vast number of ladies being present.

The weather was cool and bracing.

At 7 o'clock Mr. LINCOLN was escorted to the Hall, and there received by THEODORE CUYLER, who warmly welcomed him to its venerable walls in the hour of national peril and distress, when the great work achieved by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers seemed threatened with instant ruin.

M. LINCOLN responded as follows:

MR. CUYLER:—I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle from which sprang the institutions under which we live. You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to the present distracted condition of the country. I can say in return, Sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiment which originated and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here, and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that Independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principles or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the Colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world, for all future time. [Great applause.] It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is a sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can this country be saved upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world—if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle it will be truly awful. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say, I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it. [Applause.] Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs there need be no bloodshed or war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course, and I may say in advance that there will be no bloodshed, unless it be forced upon the Government, and then it will be compelled to act in self defence. [Applause.]

My friends, this is wholly an unexpected speech, and I did not expect to be called upon to say a word when I came here. I supposed it was merely to do something towards raising the flag—I may, therefore, have said something indiscreet. [Cries of "No, no."] I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and if the pleasure of Almighty God, die by.

MR. LINCOLN concluded amid great applause.

The members of the City Council paid their respects to him, and the procession moved directly towards the platform erected in front of the State House.

On Mr. LINCOLN'S appearance on the platform he was hailed with outbursts of applause from the surrounding multitude.

Mr. BENTON, of the Select Council, made a brief address, inviting Mr. LINCOLN to raise the flag.

Mr. LINCOLN replied in a patriotic speech, stating a cheerful compliance with the request. He alluded to the original flag of thirteen stars, saying that the number had increased as time rolled on and we became a happy, powerful people, Each star adding to its prosperity. The future is in the hands of the people. It was on such an occasion we could reason together, reaffirm our devotion to the country and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Let us make up our minds that whenever we do put a new star upon our banner, it shall be a fixed one, never to be dimmed by the horrors of war, but brightened by the contentment and prosperity of peace. Let us go on to extend the area of our usefulness, add star upon star until their light shall shine over five hundred millions of a free and happy people.

Mr. LINCOLN then threw off his overcoat in an offhand, easy manner, the hackwoodian style of which caused many good-natured remarks.

Rev. Mr. CLARK addressed the Throne of Grace in an impressive prayer, many spectators uncovering themselves when the flag was rolled up in a man-of-war style, then adjusted, a signal fired, and amid the most excited enthusiasm, the President elect hoisted the National Ensign. A stiff breeze caught the folded bunting, and threw it out boldly to the winds. Cheer followed cheer, until hoarseness prevented a continuance. The ceremony over, Mr. LINCOLN returned to the Continental Hotel, followed by an excited crowd, breakfasted soon after, and departed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Depôt.

RECEPTION AT LANCASTER.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Penn., Friday, Feb. 22.

The special train conveying Mr. LINCOLN left West Philadelphia at 9½ A. M. There was a considerable crowd, but the mass of the people had confined their attention to the departure from the hotel. A salute was fired as the train moved off, amid the cheers of the crowd. Mr. LINCOLN'S family accompanies him occupying the "Prince of Wales" car.

At Downingtown the train stopped for a few minutes, Mr. LINCOLN responding by a few words to the cheers of the crowd.

The locomotive is handsomely decorated. It is a coal-burner and smoke-consumer, recently completed at the Company's works at Altona.

At every stopping place along the route a crowd had assembled and cheers were given for Mr. LINCOLN, who appeared on the rear platform of the car, saying he must be excused from a speech. He merely came out to look and be looked at.

A telegraph operator was on board with apparatus to make a connection with the wires in case of accident.

As the train neared Lancaster a salute of thirty-four guns was fired from the locomotive works. The train stopped in front of the Cadwell House, where an immense crowd had congregated, according to previous arrangement. Mr. LINCOLN was conducted to the balcony, and welcomed by Mr. DICKEY, Chairman of the Lancaster Committee, who introduced the President elect to the people.

Mr. LINCOLN responded:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF OLD LANCASTER: I appear not to make a speech. I have not time to make a speech at length, and not strength to make them on every occasion, and worse than all I have none to make. I come before you to see and be seen, and as regards the ladies, I have the best of the bargain, but as to the gentlemen, I cannot say as much. There is plenty of matter to speak about in these times, but it is well known that the more a man speaks the less he is understood,—the more he says one thing his adversaries contend he meant something else. I shall soon have occasion to speak officially, and then I will endeavor to put my thoughts just as plain as I can express myself,—true to the Constitution and Union of all the States, and to the perpetual liberty of all the people. Until I so speak, there is no need to enter upon details. In conclusion, I greet you most heartily, and bid you an affectionate farewell."

RECEPTION AT HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Feb. 22.

The train reached Harrisburgh at 2 P. M., and was received with cheers and a salute. The town was extensively decorated with bunting, and the streets were swarming with people. Mr. LINCOLN was seated in a barouche drawn by six white horses. The procession was then formed. It was headed by a troop of horse, and the rear was brought up by an extensive military escort.

Arriving at the Jonas House, Mr. LINCOLN appeared on the balcony and was introduced to the people present, numbering about 5,000. The space in front of the hotel was completely blocked up.

Gov. CURTIN welcome. Mr. LINCOLN to the Capital of the State with the assurance of the cordial feeling of the people, who looked to him (LINCOLN) to restore amity and good feeling throughout the country. But if reconciliation should fail, they would be ready and willing to aid, by men and money, in the maintainance of our glorious Constitution. In conclusion, he hoped the Lord would aid his (LINCOLN'S) efforts to sustain the glory of the Government and the prosperity of the people.

Mr. LINCOLN responded, returning his thanks for the cordial expression of good will; and, referring to the distractions of the country, trusted that a resort to arms would never become necessary. In his efforts to avert that calamity he must be sustained by the people. He brought an earnest heart to the work, and it should be no fault of his if he failed.

At the conclusion of his remarks the procession reformed, and Mr. LINCOLN proceeded to the capitol, where he occupied a seat beside Gov. CURTIN in the House.

After some delay, Speaker PALMER, of the Senate, was introduced, and addressed the President elect as follows:

HONORED SIR: In behalf of the Senate of Pennsylvania, I welcome you to the Capital of the State. We deem if a peculiar privilege and a happy omen that while on the way to assume the duties of the high office to which you have been called at this momentous period of our national history, we are favored by your presence at the seat of our Government on the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country. The people of Pennsylvania, upon whom rests so large a share of the responsibility of your nomination and election to the Presidency, appreciate the magnitude of the task before you, and are fully prepared to sustain your Administration, according to the Constitution and the laws; whatever differences of opinion existed prior to the election as to the political questions involved in the canvass, they, as law-abiding, Constitution Union-loving people have no differences now. There is no difference among them as to your right to claim their vote, and they will render you support accordingly. Here to-day are assembled men of all parties and shades of opinion to welcome and honor the constitutionally chosen President of the Union. Nor have we viewed with indifference the recent public expressions of your views on a subject closely affecting the material interests of Pennsylvania; that it is not only the right but the duty of the Government, while providing for revenue by tariff, so to regulate the duties as will afford protection to the industrial interests of the country. Your recent expressions, therefore, as to the tone and policy of the Government, have afforded profound satisfaction. Deeply impressed with the honor of your visit at this interesting time, we pray God for him whom the people have elevated to the chair of WASHINGTON, and to whom they have largely confided their highest interests, hopeful of beneficial results from wise and just measures, which trust they believe will signalize your administration.

Speaker DAVIS welcomed Mr. LINCOLN on the part of the House, pledging the devotion of Pennsylvania to the Union. Pennsylvania, though always ready for peace, stands ready to pledge both men and money to sustain the Government, if need be, to enforce the laws. In conclusion, he said the people had only one wish, one prayer, and that was for the success of the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the maintenance of the Union.

Mr. LINCOLN responded:

"I appear before you only for a very few, brief remarks in response to what has been said to me. I thank you most sincerely for this reception, and the generous words in which support has been promised me upon this occasion. I thank your great Commonwealth for the overwhelming support it recently gave, not me, personally, but the cause which I think a just one, in the late election. [Loud applause.] Allusion has been made to the fact, the interesting fact, perhaps, we should say, that I for the first time appear at the Capital of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon the birthday of the Father of his Country, in connection with that beloved anniversary, connected with the history of this country. I have already gone through one exceedingly interesting scene this morning in the ceremonies at Philadelphia. Under the high conduct of gentlemen there, I was for the first time allowed the privilege of standing in old Independence Hall. [Enthusiastic cheering.] to have a few words addressed to me there, and opening up to me an opportunity of expressing, with much regret, that I had not more time to express something of my own feelings, excited by the occasion, somewhat to harmonize and give shape to the feelings that have really the feelings of my whole life. Besides this, our friends there had provided a magnificent flag of the country. They had arranged it so that I was given the honor of raising it to the head of its staff. [Applause.] And when it went up I was pleased that it went to its place by the strength of my own feeble arm, when, according to the arrangement, the cord was pulled, and it floated gloriously to the wind without an accident, in the light, glowing sunshine of the morning. I could not help hoping that there was in the entire success of that beautiful ceremony at least something of an omen of what is to come. [Loud applause.] How could I help feeling then as I often have felt. In the whole of that proceeding I was a very humble instrument. I had not provided the flag, I had not made the arrangements for elevating it to its place. I had applied but a very small portion of my feeble strength in raising it. In the whole transaction I was in the hands of the people who had arranged it, and if I can have the same generous cooperation of the people of the nation, I think the flag of our country may yet be kept flaunting gloriously. [Loud, enthusiastic and continued cheers.]

I recur for a moment but to repeat some words uttered at the hotel, in regard to what has been said about the military support which the General Government may expect from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in a proper emergency. To guard against any possible mistake do I recur to this. It is not with any pleasure that I contemplate the possibility that a necessity may arise in this country for the use of the military arm. [Applause.] While I am exceedingly gratified to see the manifestation upon your streets of your military force here, and exceedingly gratified at your promises here to use that force upon a proper emergency. While I make these acknowledgments I desire to repeat, in order to preclude any possible misconstruction, that I do most sincerely hope that we shall have no use for them. [Applause.] That it will never become their duty to shed blood, and most especially never to shed fraternal blood. I promise that, so far as I may have wisdom to direct, if so painful a result shall in any wise be brought about, it shall be through no fault of mine. [Cheers.] Allusion has also been made by one of your honored speakers to some remarks recently made by myself at Pittsburgh, in regard to what is supposed to be the especial interest of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I now wish only to say in regard to that matter that the few remarks which I uttered on that occasion were rather carefully worded. I took pains that they should be so. I have seen no occasion since to add to them or substract from them. I leave them precisely as they stand. [applause,] adding only now that I am pleased to have an expression from you, gentlemen of Pennsylvania, significant that they are satisfactory to you. And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, allow me to return you again my most sincere thanks.

On concluding his remarks, Speaker PALMER delivered the oration for the day, "WASHINGTON," which was enthusiastically received.

Mr. LINCOLN retired to the hotel. The assemblage crowding the hall dispersed.

The remainder of the afternoon and evening was passed quietly by Mr. L., who was occupied in receiving a few friends.

DEPARTURE OF MR. HAMLIN FOR WASHINGTON.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Vice-President elect, left this City, *en route* for Washington, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. HAMLIN, a portion of the Maine Congressional delegation, and several gentlemen who acted as a traveling escort. At Jersey City Mr. HAMLIN was introduced to Mayor VAN VORST, Mr. ZABRISKIE, and others, after which he embarked, on a special train, to Philadelphia, in the same cars that conveyed Mr. LINCOLN. He was accompanied as far as Newark by several members of the Metropolitan Police.

THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—THOMAS MORARSON, a native of this country, aged 22 years, by occupation a book-peddler, was drowned yesterday morning in the North River. From the testimony elicited before Coroner JACKMAN, it appeared that deceased was last seen alive about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when he went into a liquor store in West-street and asked for something to drink. He then was very much intoxicated and the barkeeper refused to sell him anything. His body was soon afterwards found in the dock at the foot of Murray-street. A verdict of death from drowning was rendered.

THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

Parade of the Military, and Civic Demonstrations.

Orations by Hon. H. Maynard and Judge Edmonds.

REPUBLICAN DINNER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

BALLS, RECEPTIONS, ETC.

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED ELSEWHERE.

Brightly rose the sun yesterday morning, and as its first beam gilded the tips of countless mastheads in the harbor and many a flagstaff throughout all the City, the flag of the Union leaped forth upon the westerly breeze and fluttered with joy at the omen. Never, we venture to say, were so many American banners hoisted in the Metropolis. Not only on the roofs of the public buildings and hotels, but on those also of other places of business, without number, and wherever elsewhere there was a pole to fling it forth from, our flag was there. And never was the beauty of the Stars and Stripes so fully recognized, and loyalty to the "land of the free," which it floats over, so generally given a public expression as by those who composed the crowds that thronged the streets. Crowds?—that is not the word. London, it has been said, is not a city, but a province covered with houses; our thoroughfares, yesterday, were not streets, but acres alive with people, and the people were ashers too, before they were through with it. The procession did not move so early as there was reason to believe that it would. Still, nobody has a right to grumble this time, for in the published general order, no hour for its starting was designated. But it was known that the line was to be formed at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, and they who sallied forth to see the display, did so at a much earlier hour than they might have done had they not hence inferred that soon after the hour named, the pageant would begin to pass; and so they waited and waited,—men, and women and children, welded in masses on the sidewalks, standing in squads in the middle of the streets, blockading the entrance of every dwelling-house, rising in human terraces on the door-steps, displaying themselves in shop-windows, watching from the upper stories and house-tops.

Meantime, the military of the First Division gathered in Fourteenth-street, and at the appointed hour the line was formed. At 2½ o'clock Gov. MORGAN, clad in the uniform of Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, and mounted on his famous white Morgan charger, arrived with his Staff, and was received by the Major-General. Then commenced the review. Accompanied by Gen. SANFORD and Staff, the Commander-in-Chief passed down the line and back, receiving the usual military salutes, the bands playing, the colors drooped in advance, and arms presented. The scene was brilliant and soul-inspiriting; it might have made the most apathetic feel patriotic in these times to glance down that serried line of men whom the State relies on in the day of danger, to see the colors of our country waving over them, and to hear their splendid bands playing "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," and "The Star Spangled Banner." This ceremony over, the Division wheeled into column, and at 3¼ o'clock commenced the march down Broadway, around the lower end of the Park, and, entering through the east gate, past the City Hall, where the Governor, the Mayor and the Common Council received the honor of a marching salute.

It was one of the finest and largest parades ever made by the First Division. Every corps seemed to have endeavored on this occasion to make its best and biggest display. For this very reason the marching was not always as good as the reputation of some regiments gave reason to anticipate. On gala days which, like that of yesterday, call forth an unusually numerous military display, the worst drilled of the soldiery—those who neglect the regular exercises of the armory and make few public parades—are in the ranks, and any *faux pas* which they may make in marching destroys the harmony of their comrades' movements.

The Seventh Regiment, as usual, was a cynosure. The Ninth looked exceedingly well; so did the Eighth and Seventy-first, and, for that matter, which of them did not? The only one, certainly, was that whose name, this time, we forbear to mention, in which some of the men were overcoats and some did not. It was not well, soldiers of the —— Regiment. After passing through the Park the parade was over; and so much for the procession proper, which was the main feature of the day's celebration.

But there were other smaller processions which attracted their share of attention. There were the Veterans of 1812,—venerable men who seemed to come down to us from a generation of the past in order to participate in the celebration of he day. Meeting at the Mercer House at 11½ o'clock, each wearing the cockade and semi-military uniform of the olden days, they marched, slow, tottering and irregular, down Broadway to the Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, and then back to their quarters, where they partook of a repast. The Continentals, too, made an independent parade. At 11½ A. M., also, Companies B, C and H, of of the Fourth Regiment of Light Artillery, were parading in Broadway, with 13 six pound brass pieces, on their way to the Battery, where they fired a salute of 500 guns, at noon, in accordance with the order of the Commander-in-Chief.

At Barnum's Museum, a patriotic drama, appropriate to the day, called "Horseshoe Robinson," was introduced, and the California bears Aztecs and other animals received an unusual throng of visitors.

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.

ORATION BY HON. HORACE MAYNARD, OF TENN.

The Order of United Americans celebrated the day in their wonted patriotic and liberal manner, by an oration and other appropriate exercises at Niblo's Garden. The stage was tastefully decorated for the occasion, with the national colors and the various banners of the Order. The exercises commenced at 1½ o'clock, at which time the theatre was filled with as large an audience of ladies and gentlemen as it was possible to cram into a building of that size. The stage was occupied by officers of the Order in this and other States, the New-York Harmonic Society, and a large number of invited guests. Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY acted as Chaplain, and opened the exercises with prayer. Vocal and Instrumental music by the Harmonic Society, and by Robertson's Brass Band, preceded and followed the oration. Letters were read from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, Hon. S. F. Leake, of Va.; Hon. W. C. Anderson, of Ky.; Lieut. E. D. Kays, U. S. A.; Hon. Horace Clark and others. Most of the letters merely expressed the regrets of the writers at their inability to be present. That of Mr. WINTHROP contained a more extended allusion to our national crisis, from which we extract the following:

Let us hope that something of the spirit of WASHINGTON may animate the new administration of our Government, and may imbue it with wisdom to extricate our unhappy land from the dangers of civil war on the one side, and of permanent disunion on the other; so that, before another 22d of February shall come round, the Order of United Americans, in a wider sense than you have ever given to the name, may once more embrace all who have heretofore recognized the stars and stripes as the emblem of a common and glorious country. We can afford to wait for such a consummation, and by a timely exhibition of forbearance, conciliation and brotherly love, we may succeed at last in winning back, beneath the folds of a common flag, those whom it would be meetness to attempt to force into submission. *The American Union cannot be cemented by blood. Its enemies may be.* If civil war must needs come, woe be to those by whom it comes! I envy not the place in history of those of whom it may be said, (if there be any such,) that they averted their faces from every compromise or concession, which their own intemperances and extravagances of speech and of act had rendered necessary for the rescue of the Republic.

The orator of the day was Hon. HORACE MAYNARD member of Congress from Tennessee. His oration occupied a full hour in the delivery, and was a most able and eloquent production. Want of space forbids more than a mere outline of his remarks. After alluding at length, and in somewhat desponding terms, to the dangers which threaten the country at the present time, he proceeded to inquire "what hidden causes, what secret mischiefs have brought the country into such extremity?"

He spoke of "hidden causes" because he "could not refer this catastrophe to any of the more apparent and obvious reasons which are sometimes assigned for it." The wide extent of our domain and the policy of a further acquisition of territory, which are frequently thought to have a tendency to weaken our Government, he considered to have a tendency directly opposite. The United States Government to day was far stronger than she would have been had she remained within her original borders. The greatest weakness of the Government was in the disloyalty of some members of the first Confederacy. "Secession was first avowed in Massachusetts, and first put in practice by South Carolina, while California, almost the youngest and quite the most remote of all the States, still remains a fixed star in the Western bound constellation of empire. The peculiar construction of our Government forbade a comparison with the ancient or any other Republics, as regards the dangers of extension. Here the people are the sovereign power; they are the governors and not the governed and the question of their being well or ill affected towards the "Government," as such, cannot arise. They might feel ill-disposed towards a particular Administration, but the idea of rulers is contradistinction from the ruled, as applicable to any body of persons in authority, is with us a political solecism. Hence the impertinence of the inquiry we constantly meet, "Have we a Government?" Correctly speaking, we have not, although there appear to be some who think we ought to have. The true question was, "*Are we a Government?*" and if so, what is its great strength, and where does it lie? The strength of our Government lies "in the affection, in the consenting will the common purposes, the harmonious counsels of the people, divided on questions of policy and mere administration, but united in sustaining the honor, and in a determination to advance the general prosperity of the country." The coercion of a State is, under our system, a contradiction in terms. Who is to coerce and who to be coerced? Manifestly the people in both cases. If a State, from intolerable and irremediable grievance, or from mere caprice, engages in revolution, no doubt the other States may, if they think proper, by the usages of nations, make war upon her, and reduce her to subjection, then hold her not as a sister State, but as a conquered province. The recusant State of South Carolina, for example, may be overrun by the proffered troops of Massachusetts and New-York. These may be precipitated, by thousands, upon the banks of the Pedee and the Cooper; they may lay waste her fields, burn down her cities, carry desolation to every hearthstone, and drag captive home her most honored citizens, her Haynes, her Otis and her Memminger. But what has been gained? Have you brought back the wandering star to her course? No, no, that star has shot madly from its sphere; gone, gone forever from our constellation; like the lost Pleiade, seen no more below. Neither was the diversity of interests and pursuits among our people a cause of the present difficulties. The speaker proceeded to show in detail how this diversity had once and should continue to be a real bond of Union. The true cause of all the difficulty, the "hidden cause," of which he spoke, was the tale bearers, the mischief makers, and the slanderers of both sections. If let alone the American people would be at pence with each other and dwell together in unity. But unfortunately they have not been let alone, and therein is the cause of our present troubles. Men for various reasons have assumed the ungracious office of tale-bearers and mischief-makers between the sections, and have done very much to engender feelings of irreconcilable hostility in the popular heart. Politicians, philosophers, preachers, lecturers, humanitarians, and what not, have all contributed to this work of bitterness as a labor of love. While pouring it extemporaneously, everything is set down in malice. The most unblushing frauds are practiced upon the public mind—fraud by the suppression of truth—fraud by the suppression of falsehood; facts simulated and facts denied; history falsified, language perverted, statistics disingenuously arrayed, men's opinions misrepresented, their motives impugned and their characters liberally maligned; the best of patriots denounced as traitors; the humblest of citizens as ministers of wickedness. Such are some of the means by which factionists in both sections ply their accursed trade—not always, perhaps not generally, forging the weapons themselves, but drawing them ready prepared from the vast arsenals kept supplied by mere invention and skillful artificers of mischief. Detraction, ridicule, sarcasm, affected sympathy, undeserved apologies, are the dragons' teeth that their malignant spirits have sown,—and behold, all over the country, the legitimate harvest. Would you see more clearly the work of their hellish agencies? Inquire yourself if you can of a Southern matron surrounded by her husband, her children and her servants, towards whom she entertains the feelings usual to these several relations; then take up, almost at random, any one of your daily papers and read carefully all the articles which appertain to your relations with the South, and to the conduct and character indiscriminately of the Southern people. Change positions with that proud neighbor-woman, and conceive all these caustic and venomous words applied to yourself, perhaps you will understand how it is that the intense nature, the profound contempt and utter detestation you have conceived for those whom you have been taught from childhood to regard as a slaveholding, slave-begetting and slave breeding oligarchy, should all be reciprocated towards you in over measure. To one intimately acquainted, as I happen to be with the people of both sections, the popular misconceptions of each other, would be amusingly grotesque if not attended by consequences so serious. Let me sketch the Southerner, as he appears to the Northern imagination: a tall muscular man, of bilious complexion, full of strange notions, and bearded like the pard; jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, loaded with revolvers and bowie-knives, self-willed and domineering, contemptuous of his neighbor's rights and feelings, drinking deep, gambling deeper and utterly deaf to the lows of charity, especially towards the defenceless of the African race. Such is an outline, but partially filled up, of the popular idee entertained by half the American people toward the other half. How have they acquired it? By personal observation? Not at all. By traveling over the South? They have never been there, one would hardly go upon a commission. By personal intercourse with the salamandrine son of fire? They have never seen him, and they pray God that they never may. But they are an intelligent people, they know. They have read the newspapers, have listened to the highest priced lectures, and have heard three sermons regularly upon every Lord's day. Of course after this there is nothing more to be learned.

After exhorting his hearers to discountenance and frown down these slanderers of their fellow-countrymen of either section, Mr. MAYNARD closed his oration by quoting the language of a Southern Naval officer, in response to the advice of Lieut. HAMILTON, that Southern officers should resign their commissions, and turn over their ships to the seceding States:

"Should I command a ship—Southern man that I am—I tell you now and beforehand, that I will return her, with the blessing of God, to the authorities of that Government which honored and intrusted me with her command at every risk and peril I am to defend it, sword in hand, on my quarter deck, I will tell you more than that—that I will stand by the old Stars and Stripes whilst there is a single star in the square union of it, which I think is a pretty common sentiment among all of us. *We have too long rested in the fatuous trade of unfurling this glorious banner in foreign waters, at 8 o'clock, to the tune of the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' with a full band of music, to turn upon it now, in its day of peril, and strike it down. No, sir. I don't do it. I pray God I may be buried in its folds. I love every color, every star, every stripe of it.*"

The speech was received with frequent outbursts of applause, and at its close the speaker was vociferously cheered.

JUDGE EDMONDS ON THE CRISIS.

ORATION BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—THE CHAIRMAN WHEREOF DISSENTS—HUMORS OF THE AUDIENCE, &C., &C.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was commemorated last evening, by the Republican Central Committee, in appropriate exercises at Hope Chapel, in the presence of a fair audience. The exercises commenced with a song to the air of the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the original Fremont and Dayton Glee Club, Messrs. CAMP, MATHER, TAYLOR and SEYMOUR, assisted by Mr. MILLARD. Rev. IRA D. SMITH, D. D. next offered an appropriate prayer, which was followed by an original and highly meritorious national song. The words and music were by Mr. MILLARD, who sung the solo to the intense satisfaction of the audience. The following verse is appropriate to the crisis:

Should ever traitor rise in the land,
Cursed be his homestead, withered his hand;
Shame be his memory, scorn be his lot;
Exile his heritage, his name a blot.
"United we stand—divided we fall!"
Granting a home and freedom to all—
Throughout the world our motto shall be,
"VIVA L' AMERICA, Home of the Free."

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who presided, preceded the address of Judge EDMONDS, by remarking that the Republican Party was the only Party in the country still adhering to the Constitution of our fathers and the flag of our nation. He hoped that wise conciliations and an avoidance of taunts would result in the discovery of some common ground upon which the Republicans of the North, with their principles of liberty, could stand with the noble Union men of the South, in vindication of the principles of the fathers of the Union, and by which, up to a recent date, the Government of the country has been conducted. He introduced Judge EDMONDS as one who had deserted the Democratic Party in the hour of its triumph and degradation.

JUDGE EDMONDS' ADDRESS.

Judge EDMONDS based his remarks upon an extract from WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address—that portion where he speaks of the value of the Union, and tells his countrymen to be "indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate one portion of the country from another," and tells them to discountenance the idea that the Union "can in any event be abandoned." Judge EDMONDS said that, while he would be glad to pronounce a fitting eulogium upon him whose memory was so revered, he thought it more appropriate to confine his attention to such incidents of WASHINGTON'S life as pertained to the National emergency in which we now found ourselves. He then briefly detailed the action of WASHINGTON in regard to the Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, in 1786, when 15,000 men were assembled in arms and proposed either to coerce Massachusetts back to Great Britain or form a confederacy with Vermont and Canada. WASHINGTON advised that if they had grievances they should be redressed, and if not, that the whole force of the Government should be brought to bear upon them at once. So in the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania, when 7,000 men were in arms there were 12 000 Militia ordered out, and the firmness and decision of the Government restored order. So in the Pennsylvania Mutiny, in 1783, when the national Congress at Philadelphia was hemmed in by armed rebels. WASHINGTON ordered 1,500 of his troops to quell the disturbance. So at Newburgh, when the army became disaffected, and there was no chance of restoring order by force, WASHINGTON, by sagacity and prudence, directed the movement so as to defeat its object.

The cause of our present national crisis was the irrepressible conflict which God directed between Freedom and Slavery. It was but the continuation of the feud between the Roundheads and the cavaliers of England, and the Huguenots and *noblesse* of France—a feud always controlled in England by the concessions of the Government, and in France disturbing the nation by its slumbering fires of from 250 to 300 years' exist

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

FLORIDIAN REFLECTIONS—DIFFERENT TYPES OF SECESSION—HOPES AND FEARS—THE FLOATING BATTERY ALL READY—IMMENSE PREPARATIONS—MAJ. ANDERSON'S CHANCE VERY SMALL—NORTHERN ARNOLDS—THE COLUMBIA AND THE HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS—A BIG CROWD—NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE—A POLITICAL UNIT UNDER DAVIS AND STEPHENS—THE OLIVE BRANCH VS. POWDER AND STEEL—WHICH IS BEST?

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 18, 1861.

Those agreeable gentlemen who have been interested in the Palmetto thread of my narrative in the TIMES, will remember that venturing a prediction that Fort Sumter would not be attacked in my absence, I took the liberty of running down to Florida on a turtle hunt. I have returned, a wiser, but a sadder man. I know the Flowery State thoroughly, and in earlier days have hunted in its bayous, its winding creeks, amid its superb magnolia groves, and have luxuriated on its venison, wild ducks, etc., but it was then, and it is now, my deliberate opinion, that in all the attributes of a State it is sadly and lamentably deficient. Florida grows alligators and is wonderfully liberal on rattlesnakes; it rejoices in live oak, and is perfumed with flowers, but it rarely produces *men*. Her women are wondrous fair for a very brief period, but like yellow jessamine, that just now bathes the whole State in dreamy perfume, they very soon fade. In fact, every element of her life has at its very birth quick symptoms of decay. Her reeds spire proudly to the heavens, but the equally beautiful but dangerous moss sinuates into every fibre of their frames, and quickly kills that which it clings to. Sentiment aside, there is a moral as well as a political hearing in these facts. Florida, under the fostering care of the Federal Government, had a slight hold on politicel life, but as a sovereign State of the new Southern Confederacy, she will become an American Poland, without a Poland's greatness, and will be gradually submerged in the wide-awake vitality of the Gulf States proper. Her easy going and cool separation from the bosom of her Federal mother was as dreadful as the act of a son who would calmly approach his father's festive hoard and stab the very cause of his own existence to the heart. Let her go, and may she remember that over $50,000,000 has been spent on her, and she can only return curses for the outlay.

Secession in Florida is rampant; here in Charleston, where there is so much of genuine culture and high-toned refinement, it is chivalrous and in every way gentlemanly.

During my two weeks' absence I find there has been a change, both in the hopes and fears of the community. The formation of the Provisional Government at Montgomery relieved the Republic of the necessity of attacking Fort Sumter immediately upon Col. HAYNE'S return, while it has also enabled them to perfect their preparations for that which they all say *will be done*,—preparations, let me repeat, which are now formidable in the extreme. Their fears spring not from any personal terror, as the North know full well, but they think that the speech of the Northern President elect, at the capital of Indiana, is an ominous threat of what he will do when he seizes the Presidential reins. Following my intention of speaking truthfully as I hear, I am forced to say that the very manner of Mr. LINCOLN'S utterance rendered his words all the more obnoxious. Not daring, as they observe, "to distinctly declare that he would, under all circumstances, attempt to coerce, he sneaks out this idea under the unmanly cover of pretending to assume if the South did so and so, wouldn't we be authorized to reclaim our own, &c." That speech has fired up even the most lukewarm here, and the steel now is longing to leap from every scabbard. The *Mercury's* correspondent at Washington, fired up at the speech, characterizes the choice of so many Northern men as "the insolent and brutal blackguard, eminently fit to be the head of a vulgar tyranny." May I suggest that a man who would use such extreme brutality of language is a fit subject to be impaled on his own foul pen?

I have just returned from a visit to the famous finsting-battery or reft, which is now entirely completed, and will be launched at the first favorable tide. There have been so many crude ideas concerning this novel weapon, and such ridiculous ideas concerning its real object, that a genuine and positive statement of its powers and purposes will, of conrse, be interesting. It may be relied upon, as I had it direct from a leading person employed in the construction of the new military leviathan.

Your readers will please imagine a huge box, forty-six by eighty feet, pierced for a sufficient number of rifled cannon, and with a roof covered with three thick plates of the best sheet iron, and rendered perfectly bomb-proof. It will draw with the armament and the complement of men—*three hundred*—only *four feet*. At a judicious time or turn of the tide, it will be floated down with the aid of two steam-tugs, to a point on the land or inner side of Fort Sumter, distant just *six hundred* yards. At such a proximity, Major ANDERSON'S guns, they say, cannot be deflected, and thus secure from his terrible columbiads, &c., they will pepper away at the weak part facing Morris and James Island, until they effect an entrance, or, militarily speaking, make a breech. Thus, having him at advantage, with the Cummins' Point batteries, now immensely strong, shelling him; with Moultrie's fearful cannonading also, now a terrible customer; with James Island, too, pouring in the iron rein, they think the little band at Sumter will he very like the poor fly that became completely entangled in the meshes of the spider. It is my deliberate impression that, with the extraordinary activity that has been displayed since I left my labors, that Major ANDERSON will he annihilated utterly when they do commence.

Some grim customers of eleven-inch bore have just been received here, and they will be mounted within a week. The twelve Armstrong guns that I have before alluded to, are now on their way, and will probably arrive by the 1st of March.

I saw in Broad-street this afternoon a sad spectacle, and as the individual has a Northern home, I must perforce allude to it. The young man, or man-boy, of 19, was parading in full epaulets, and an outfit representing some $100, made for him by a leading tailor in Broadway, New-York. He had just arrived here, the *avant courier* of a party of *thirty-six*, who intend to steal away one by one from their Northern firesides, and fight to the death against the flag on which they have been nursed. They hail from the "City of Churches," the home of Mr. BEECHER, and call themselves the "Secession Volunteers." Many of them are very well off, and some are still merchants in your City. At BEECHER'S Church they got up a row dressed as sailors; in Boston they mobbed WENDELL PHILLIPS, and, in fact, wherever there has been a chance for a political row, they have been prominent. They fired the "Secession Salute" on the Battery a short time since, and are reedy at any time to go the whole figure, throwing overboard principle and honor as worthless trash. They profess to have been invited to come here, one by one, to disarm suspicion. But this is so foreign to real Southern manliness, that I doubt that part of their story very much. I think if Judge SMALLEY could nip such low Arnoldism in the bud, he would receive the hearty thanks of either section. We don't want any such trash here.

The noble steamer *Columbia* has met with another mishap, having been detained ever since Saturday morning in the offing, waiting for the winds and tides. She has been absent now five days from New-York. Her passengers came up to town in a tug, this afternoon. Here is an excellent opportunity for me to give some information which may be of value to your merchant princes. Several New-York dailies have stated very glibly that the obstructions on the *bar* were all removed, and that it was now all very plain sailing. Let me assure them that they show a lamentable ignorance of the true facts. If they doubt, let them send down a few fine ships, and they will find that they will add to the artificial barriers still there, in a very startling manner. When the wrecks were sunk they were filled with stone, and the masts cut off below the water. It is absurd to suppose that such solid masses can be moved by one gale, or even a hundred. They will remain there for years, and answer their "shut-out-your-war-vessels-policy" most admirably. Another point: The New-York merchants who have done so much for the trade of Charleston, and more particularly, if I may be allowed to particularize, the eminent house of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., ought to know that the three other channels that lead to this City have at the best seldom more than fourteen feet of water at flood tide, and if ships or steamers draw 13 feet 6 inches, their margin is very small unless the weather is very favorable. The house I have particularly alluded to have done so much to keep up public confidence by running their line regularly at a bare support, that their efforts to conciliate commercially, deserves to be widely known and appreciated, and the parties concerned here ought to prevent such overdraft by overloading which really has a serious effect, inasmuch as it gives a theme for rabid articles in partisan sheets.

One of the most suggestive crowds I ever witnessed surrounded the *Courier* office this evening at 8 o'clock. JEFFERSON DAVIS' opening inaugural was struck off as the telegraphic wires flashed it from Montgomery, and the polite officials of the real paper of Charleston distributed it as it came almost pulsing from the hands of the wide-awake pressmen gratuitously to all. The *Mercury* for forty years has arrogated so much, that this enterprise on the part of its rival took every one by surprise. I wedged my way through a dense mass of humanity to get a copy, while those who crowded at the *Mercury* office had to content themselves with a mere bulletin announcement. The gentlemen of the latter sheet make a great parade in this morning's issue over their new double-cylinder press from R. HOE & Co., yet the white paper, which also comes from the North, is blackened with abuse of the same North. What a delicious consistency!

Those innocent gentlemen who believe that the election of ANDREW H. STEPHENS as Vice-President of the Provisional Government, points to a new Union, had better read carefully the President's Inaugural. The real fact is that the Vice-President on the ticket *wins the tardy support of the lingering old Union lovers in Northern Georgia and Alabama*, and, as it now stands, it is a magnificent political move, and makes the Gulf States *a strong political unit*, ready and anxious to give and receive the healthful olive-branch—equally ready, if need be, to offer the nauseous smell of "Southern powder," and to proffer the deadly "feel of Southern steel," as Mr. DAVIS remarked during his oration at Montgomery on the 16th—"Oh, my countrymen of the North, throw overboard your effete platforms, and meet the startling facts that this day has so emphatically promulgated at the Capitol of Alabama. With peace and amity you can both thrive. Attempt to coerce, and you let History repeat the sad story of another Palmyra, Baalbec, Rome," &c.

FROM MARYLAND.

The Peace Congress—The State Conference Convention—Traitors and Treason—Mr. Pickwick—Failures—Deaths, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb 19, 1861.

Notwithstanding the conflicting accounts derived from newspapers and other sources, I learn on good authority that the best feeling prevails among the members of the Peace Congress at Washington, and that their deliberations, tardy as they may appear to the impatient, are very soon to terminate in the harmonious adoption of propositions of an acceptable character. In this city, in the meantime, the State Conference Convention, a title into which it has lately moulded itself, called by the meeting convened on the 1st inst. at the Maryland Institute, is in that sort of subdued blast with which an old river engineer would keep the fires under one of their high-pressure Western engines. Things have not turned out in the exact manner contemplated by the inventors; and that grand display of political fireworks, designed to astonish into revolution the people of Maryland, has in some-way become dampened and impaired. The machinery did not work well—plenty of powder had been provided for the entertainment—secession spit-devils and whirley-gigs were elaborately prepared—but when touched off, the tiz seems to have exploded the wrong way, and has rather damaged the eyes of the performers, who, recently, have been somewhat dilligent in washing their faces of the smirch caused by this unfortunate derangement—out of due regard, no doubt, to that great public whom all popular showmen profess to reverence. The people of Maryland have not chosen to lend themselves to a movement set on foot chiefly by party influences; and the present Convention, though still tinged with somewhat of a party complexion, and composed of and elected by persons sympathizing with the resolutions emanating from the Maryland Institute meeting, is yet an orderly and highly respectable body of gentlemen, both in intelligence and in position. They do, no doubt, duly appreciate the sentiment of the State, and will demean themselves as becomes a Maryland Conference Convention. They will, in all probability, pass resolutions moderate in their tone, and request the Governor to call a Convention of the people. The propriety of doing which latter, it is now understood will be left to the people so soon as the Peace Congress at Washington comes to a conclusion.

The anxiety with which our people regard the action of this body, is best explained by the tenacity with which they still cling to the Constitution of this once glorious Union. They will not believe that patriotism is all vapor, and love to solace themselves with the idea, not quite obsolete, that men are capable of self-government; and that the great Republic of the United States is not altogether like Capt. Weazle, so terrible in the dark on account of his big voice and slashing oaths, but seen by daylight, a poor, weak creature, with slim legs, and hardly any body at all. They cannot appreciate the logic of those who would convince them that the Union is dissolved, and that the United States, as such, have no existence when the United States District, Circuit and Supreme Courts continue to dispose of the property, liberty and lives of our fellow-citizens. It is true that we have in our midst men of respectability and talent who see things in a very bad light, and to whom, from their point of view, the Union appears a wreck. Some are for standing by the ship notwithstanding her condition; others are for reconstructing a raft; and some are ready to "leap overboard with desperate yell, as eager to anticipate a grave;" but traitors we have none amongst us.

In applying this epithet to our fellow-citizens anywhere, men should be cautious. Treason is the worst of crimes, and men should be careful to distinguish it from an offence, it is true, but an offense of a very different nature, and which should not be branded with this odious stigma. After the humiliating declerations of the Chief Magistrate of the nation in his late annual message to Congress, is it to be wondered at that thousands, who had accustomed themselves to regard his utterances with the reverence due to an oracle should have been puzzled and mystified? The President might very naturally have been regarded as one likely to put a liberal construction on the prerogatives and authority of the Government over which he presided—Mr. JEFFERSON himself was accused of being a Federalist in practice after he got into the Presidency! Is it, then, to be wondered at that men of the abstractionist school, who have never known the sweets of Federal power, should go, in their theories, as far as Mr. BUCHANAN did in his a few months ago?

Such aberrations should not, therefore, be regarded as treason. They lack the insidious characteristics of that crime. The black, deceitful heart is wanting! Particularly is this the case in Maryland. Our very diet forbids it. There is something too tranquil and philosophical in an oyster—too phlegmatical in a terrapin, for treason to cavil over! Something too moist and tardy. Could Mr. Pickwick, and the society over which he presided, have committed treason? That generous coat would have scorned to button in a traitor's lank trunk! Your "Cassius has a lean and hungry look." Fancy jolly Sir John hatching plots other than those of Godshill with the Prince and Poins! or the jovial justice, "his fair round belly with good capon lin'd!" Out on it! "I see no reason why thou should'et be so superfluous" as to call such names?

A chronicle of Baltimore would at the present time present rather a dull page. Serious failures are apprehended among business men, but mercantile credit is too sensitive to allow a hint et nemes.

Last week died here Mrs. HARPER, daughter of CHARLES CARROL, of Carrollton. She was present, as a child, when WASHINGTON resigned his commission at Annapolis. Her picture may be seen as one of the two auburn-haired girls in Col. TRUMBULL'S painting in the Rotunda of the National Capitol. She was the widow of ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, a Federalist, and one of the best of men! At her funeral, which was largely attended, Archbishop KENRICK officiated, and in a very happy address alluded to the historical associations connected with her family and name, and to the troubles that now perplex the country.

CECIL.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNCOMPROMISING.

Hon. THOMAS D. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, publishes an address to his constituents in the Boston papers. From the very nature of this compromises which have thus far been proposed he says he can support none of them. All involve some surrender of principle; all are concessions without any equivalent; they are asked for by the Border States as a condition of remaining in the Union, which their obligations to the Constitution oblige them to do in any event, and a preliminary which is uniformly insisted on is that the Government shall not attempt to enforce the laws in the States which have already seceded. To this Mr. ELIOT says he can never consent. A firm adherence to the principles of our present Constitution he believes will restore to us a more perfect Union, establish justice and insure domestic tranquility.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. GIST, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, writes as follows to a distinguished sculptor in Washington, who has just completed his bust:

"Before this reaches you, blood may be shed in Charleston harbor, as the preparations for attacking Fort Sumter are finished, and it is understood that President BUCHANAN will not surrender it to the State authorities. Our Governor has been denounced all over the State for delaying thus long, and he cannot wait much longer. Are we to have a bloody civil war, or will the good sense of the conservative North prevail, and the South be permitted to part with her late confederates in peace? There can be no reconstruction of the late Union. The Border States may refuse to go with the Cotton States, but they will eventually join them. A common destiny awaits the whole South, and God alone knows what that destiny is. We may be overrun and conquered, but believing in the justice of our cause, we consider anything preferable to dishonor and degradation. Massachusetts and South Carolina ought to be friends instead of enemies. Massachusetts loses nothing by permitting us to have what institutions we please, unmolested, while South Carolina, by giving up her insult-hoos, would degrade and impoverish herself, and this is asking too much of her. If we have a peaceful separation, I expect some time or other to visit your country, and if I do, will call to see you."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE C. S. A.

The speeches which Gen. JEFF. DAVIS made on his way to Montgomery, Ala., come to us reported after the imperfect manner in which Southern journals are accustomed to do such work. The *Gate City Guardian* published at Atlanta, Ga., gives the following sketch of his remarks at that place:

"Gen. DAVIS began by saying how cordially he greeted the men who stood before him, fellow-citizens of the Confederate States of America, and Georgians, the noblest title last. By the recollection of this soil being the birth-place of his own father—of many of Georgia's sons standing by him in times of peace and war, and of this State's noble stand for the freedom of the South, he felt at home to their midst. He congratulated them all upon the fact that, after a fair trial of the disposition of the Government to do us justice, and a full conviction that this we would never get, we had cut loose from that 'dead body,' and were now able to settle, by the sword or arms, a question which a hypocritical pretence of conscience on the part of the North would never allow us to settle while united with them. Now, said Col. DAVIS, they are no more to be troubled with a 'vicarious repentance' for us, and they will no more be called upon by the qualms of uneasy consciences to afflict themselves on our account. For the future, we are to be embraced in the same moral category as Cuba and Brazil, and the North are to feel for us the same accountability.

He felt that, in the future, we had nothing to fear; he did not mean fear of physical afflictions, but of the great political result; our staple fed, as well as clothed the world and furnished indissoluble bonds for binding together, in a grand homogeneous Union, the States now looking common cause with us. He said that he had no fears about expansion, there were the West India Isles which, under the old Union, were forbidden fruit to us, and there were the northern parts of Mexico. We earnestly desire peace with the North—with the world; but come peace or war, just as it pleased them he was ready, and he knew our people were. But still our policy was peace and *Free Trade*; and if nothing but the strong hand of coercion would do the North, all we had to do would be to open our ports, grant letters of marque, and buy the last one uprising Yankee out of Boston!

After occupying some minutes in elaborating this view of his subject, Gen. DAVIS spoke of the labors before him, and the call that existed on all good patriots for patience and kind construction. All that his ability—all that his resources of mind or body, could effect in behalf of the new Government, should be cheerfully rendered; and hoping to meet his audience again under the brightest auspices, he bid them a most respectful adieu."

HON. W. L. YANCEY REDIVIVUS.

A few days ago we noticed the retirement of Hon. W. L. YANCEY from political life. He seems to have had a speedy resurrection, for, simultaneously with the announcement that he may be persuaded to accept of a mission to Europe as a Representative of the C. S. A., comes the appended report of a speech which he made in welcoming Hon. JEFF. DAVIS to Montgomery. After that distinguished civilian and hero had spoken, Mr. YANCEY said:

"As the distinguished gentleman who has just addressed you has said, the country does not now look to men, but to principles. But how fortunate is our country? She has not only the principles for the administration of government, but also the man. She has found in the distinguished gentleman she has called to preside over her public affairs, the statesman, the soldier and the patriot. [Applause.] She has the statesman—one eminently skilled in public affairs, thoroughly understanding the great principles on which our Government is based, skillful, wise and moderate. She has the soldier, distinguished upon the field of battle, wise in council, terrible in the charge. [Applause.] She has a patriot, just, upright and incorruptible. [Applause.] Neither fear would deter or favor seduce him nor cause him to swerve from the path of rectitude and duty. I may say again, fortunate, thrice fortunate, are the people of the South. They have found the man as well as the principles—a man in whom is combined in so eminent a degree the wisdom of the statesman, the skill of the soldier and the incorruptibility of the patriot. The man and the hour have met. We may now hope that prosperity, honor and victory await his administration." [Applause.]

FROM CHARLESTON.

The correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, writing from Charleston on Feb. 18, says that Major ANDERSON is laboring under an attack of pneumonia. Dr. ROBERTSON, of Charleston, attends him regularly. Gen. DAVIS was expected in Charleston on Feb. 21. His arrival was anxiously anticipated, as his visit was known to be connected with the siege of Fort Sumter.

ARMING THE SOUTH.

The Petershurgh (Va.) *Express* notices the arrival in that city on Feb. 20 of 412 shot, weighing 26,780 lbs., and 271 shell, weighing 24,119 lbs. In comparison with what had already been forwarded to Charleston, and the amount yet to come, these munitions were not worth being mentioned. Two immense mortars, which passed through Petershurgh a few days since, were intended for service at Fort Johnson, and four or six more were in course of preparation at Richmond. One thousand Maynard rifles and appendages, with 50,000 ball cartridges and 180,000 primers, and 4,000 percussion muskets, have been received by the authorities of Alabama. The rifles were purchased by the Governor, in December last, and Quartermaster-General ARCHER has just returned from business connected with their delivery and receipt.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Corinth (Miss.) *Advertiser*, of Feb. 9, publishes a significent article on the possibility of a reconstruction of the Union. Civil war or reconstruction, it says emphatically, is unavoidable. The people of Mississippi, the *Advertiser* firmly believes, would have voted down the secession ordinance, had those who passed it dared to refer it to them; and now the first tax levy for the new Government has so exasperated the already burdened tax-payers as to only require a leader to induce them to resist the collection of the tax. That a leader will long be wanting is impossible, for the moment that the hope of reconstruction is lost, and it becomes evident that the Border Slave States will not enter the Southern alliance, many now quiet will become insubordinate. And if the Border States refuse to leave the Union, retaliatory legislation will be attempted to drive them to this course, which will only have the effect of exasperating them. Even now many of the citizens of North Mississippi anticipate with pleasure the probable enforcement of the laws of that Government to which they still claim that they owe allegiance. Financial troubles, coupled with the failure of crops, are already causing many of the best citizens of the State to look to Arkansas and Tennessee as places of refuge. These consideretions, the *Advertiser* predicts, will surely bring a crisis this Summer, to be decided at the ballot-box or in blood.

COMMODORE TATNALL.

The Augusta *Chronicle* publishes the appended letter:

SACKET'S HARBOR, Feb 10, 1861.

MY DEAR COUSIN: I start for Washington to-morrow, for the purpose of resigning my commission. After calling on the President and taking a respectful leave of him, I then go at once to Savannah. I write officially to-day to Gov. BROWN, informing him of my movements.

This is a sad trial for me, as it involves a severment from old and tried professional friends, at an age when new friendships will be difficult to form. I cannot, however, suffer any consideration of feeling or interest to interfere with my duty to my State, on this momentous occasion.

(Signed) JOSIAH TATNALL.

EDWARD F. CAMPBELL.

"SOLITARY AND ALONE I DID IT."

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following note from Mr. SAMUEL J. ANDERSON, a gentleman who now lives in this City but was formerly a resident of Georgia:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1860.

Yesterday the morning papers contained the news of the Constitution of the Southern Confederated States. Early in the morning I attempted to obtain a piece of oidnance for the purpose of firing a salute. In this attempt I was obstructed in various ways. At 4½ o'clock, however, I succeeded. Although many sympathized with my object, none participated in firing a salute, excepting those employed and paid by myself. It was my own act. Threats are made against me for treason in "giving aid and comfort." At these I laugh in contemptuous good humor.

HON. J. A. M'CLERNAND ON COERCION.

Hon. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, writes as follows to the editor of the Peoria *Blade*:

"The word 'coercion,' in its present application to seceding States is a term coined by Disunionists for the purpose of misleading the public mind. Nobody—certainly no Democrat—proposes to subjugate or invade a seceding State. The idea of forcing a State to perform duties which must depend upon volition, is simply absurd, and the coercion alarmists know it. The true question is, whether the United States Government will submit to the coercion of the seceding States—whether it will encourage the spoliation of the public property—of its forts, arsenals, Custom-houses, &c.—by abstaining from any propositions to prevent such a result? This is the question, and you have very clearly and forcibly stated it; and this I understand to be the effect of our Democratic State Convention's resolutions. Certainly, this defines the position occupied by nearly all of the Northwestern Democrats in Congress. Whilst we maintain our independence of Black Republicanism, we must be equally careful to keep clear of fire-eating disunionism. Identification with either would be fatal to us as Democrats."

A PATRIOT IN LOUISIANA.

The brother of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, has for many years past occupied the position of Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Alexandria, La. When it became evident that the State would secede, he addressed the following letter to Gov. MOORE:

JAN. 18, 1861.

GOV. THOS. O. MOORE, BATON ROUGE: *Sir*—As I occupy a quasi military position under the laws of this State, I deem it proper to acquaint you that I accepted such position when Louisiana was a State in the Union, and when the motto of the Seminary was inserted in marble over the main door, "By the Liberality of this General Government of the United States." "The Union—*Esto Perpetua*."

Recent events foreshadow a great change, and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisiana withdraw from the Federal Union, I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the old Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer stay here would be wrong in every sense of the word. In that event, I beg you will send or appoint some authorized agent to take charge of the arms and munitions of war here, belonging to the State, or direct me what disposition should be made of them.

And, furthermore, as President of the Board of Supervisors, I beg of you to take immediate steps to relieve me as Superintendent, the moment the State determines to secede, for on no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to, or in defiance of, the old Government of the United States.

With great respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

In reply, Gov. MOORE assured Gen. SHERMAN of the deep regret which he felt in accepting his resignation, and instructed him to hand over his charge to Prof. SMITH.

THE NEW TARIFF OF THE C. S. A.

The following is an official copy of the act recently passed by the Montgomery Congress, to which the telegraph has made brief reference:

Be it enacted, That the following articles shall be exempt from duty, and admitted free into the several States, to wit: Bacon, pork, ham, lard, beef, fish of all kinds, wheat and flour of all other grains, Indian corn and meal, barley and barley flour, rice and rice flour, oats and oatmeal, gunpowder and all the materials of which it is made, lead in all forms, arms of every description, and munitions of war, military accoutrements and percussion caps, and living animals of all kinds; also, all agricultural products in their natural state.

SEC. 2 enacts that all goods, wares and merchandise imported from any one of the late United States of America, not being a member of this Confederacy before the 4th of March next, which may have been *bona fide* purchased heretofore or within ten days after the passage of this act, shall be exempt and free from duty.

SEC. 3 enacts that the State of Texas be and is hereby exempted from the operations of the tariff laws heretofore passed or adopted by this Congress.

(Signed) HOWELL COBB,
President of the Convention.

J. J. HOOPER, Secretary.
Passed Feb 18, 1861.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A SCHEME OF GENERAL EMANCIPATION.—Somebody, stimulated by Lord BROUGHAM'S letter to the Boston John Brown Committee, sends the Ex-Chancellor a report of a conversation with the late Dr. CHALMERS, in which that learned and eloquent divine detailed his plan for abolishing Slavery. It consisted in buying from the masters one day each week of the slaves' time and labor, with the proper and industrious use of which the negro might gradually earn enough to buy another day, and so on until his emancipation should have been entirely purchased. A questionable assumption of the negro's interest—industry—lies at the foundation of this scheme.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.—Blenheim Palace, which VANBRUGH built for the great Duke of Marlborough, was badly damaged by fire on the 5th inst. The most serious loss was the destruction of the Titian Gallery, which contained some of the *chefs d'œuvre* of the illustrious Venstian colorist. The following is a list of the pictures destroyed: Mars and Venus, Cupid and Psyche, Apollo and Daphne, Pluto and Proserpine, Hercules and Dejanira, Vulcan and Cerea, Bacchus and Ariadne, Jupiter, Juno and Io, Neptune and Amphitrite, all painted on leether. The only other painting is one by PETER PAUL RUBENS, the "Rape of Proserpine," 8 feet 8 inches high, and 2 feet 1 inch wide, and was considered one of RUBEN'S masterpieces.

DEATH OF FOSTER, THE ARTIST.—BIRKET FOSTER, the landscape painter, to whom periodical and standard literature are both indebted for the heppiest illustrationa, has just died in London. Some of the latest results of his genius were reproduced in gift books during the past season; and for many years his tranquil meadows, shedy copses, and breezy elms, have adorned holiday collections of poetry. His charming designs for "Gray's Elegy," "The Deserted Village," and "The Seasons," are familiar in many English and American households. His designs for "L'Allegro" and "Pensaroso" were etched on steel by himself. He was latterly associated with JOHN GILBERT in the illustration of almost all the finest English works, and, with him, has impressed that department of English art with its well-known characteristics. FOSTER was at first an engraver, apprenticed to LANDSELLS, who soon directed his genius in its proper channel. Two gentlemen of Troy, New-York, have corresponded much with the lamented artist, and are the fortunate possessors of many charming sketches from his pencil.

A MONOPOLY OF LUCIFER MATCHES.—The French Government has determined to take the entire business of manufacturing friction matches into its own hands, expecting to realize 20,000,000 francs a year from the chips. The danger of fires and the poisoning of children are the popular pleas which the French financial chief offers for the change.

THE CHIEF OF THE BOHEMIANS.—HENRY MURGER, one of the most brilliant of the Parisian purveyors of light reading, has just died in a suburban hospital. His *Vie de Bohême* gave currency to the title "Bohemian," ascribed to the light troops of the Press—a title originally devised in that connection by BERANGER. Count WALEWSKI who began life as one of that class, sent 500 francs to console his brother's last hours; and at the funeral the whole literary fraternity of Paris was present, and on the spot subscribed funds for a monument.

MARITIME NURSERIES FOR FRANCE.—M. MICHELET, who, in his last work, *La Mer*, has spoken eloquently of the benefits of sea bathing to weakly children, writes to the *Presse* that the Government is discussing the project of forming establishments for carrying out his views in this respect. He adds that the metier may be turned to good account for the country, by bringing up the children restored to health by this means, and accustomed to the sea, to a seafaring life, which, it appears, the families of sailors and fishermen are much given to abandon in favor of more lucrative inland pursuits. The subject has especial claims to the attention of the Confederated Government of the South.

THE REVENUES OF THE EMPIRE.—The following is the amount of the net revenues of France at the expiration of its different political *régimes*: 1789, 577,564,994f.; 1799, 539,079,892f.; 1815, 608,710,672f.; 1831, 812,583,090f; 1847, 1,096,436,343f.; 1848, 1,139,428,692f.; and 1861, 1,391,186,460f.

HOE'S TEN CYLINDER PRESSES.—The English patent for Presses such as are now employed in printing the New-York TIMES, has been extended for five years by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

AN ERA IN GENEALOGY.—The *Saturday Review* and other foreign papers frequently allude to FRANCIS II. as the nephew of VICTOR EMANUEL. The King and the Ex King are, in fact, second cousins.

GATHERING UP THE FRAGMENTS.—The Prince of Moneco has at last found a purchaser for his sovereignty in the person of the French Emperor. The price was 4,000,000 francs.

A POUSSIN AT A LOW FIGURE.—An "Assumption" ascribed to Poussin was lately exposed for sale at Paris for 10,000 francs, and was eventually sold for 2,550.

PERSONAL.

—The New-York correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* states that Lola Montez's last love was a young men named Follen, whom she picked up in San Francisco, and took to Australia. He had two girls under his charge, and bearing his name. Who they were no one knows. They could not have been his daughters, unless he married at the early age of ten. Lola and Follen quarreled like cat and dog, and he committed suicide, they say, in order to get rid of her. This was in 1856. Lola returned to the United States in 1857-'58, with the girls. She called the elder one Minnie Montez, and, as she was very pretty, put her on the stage, and made money by the operation. More than two years ago, this girl was married, not to an officer of the Navy, but to a gentleman who was once our Minister to Nicaragua. So there could have been precious little education for her at a seminary in Troy, as the story goes, where the term is four years! Lole did tell her doctor that Minnie —— had cut her, and that she had had hysterics and smoked a great deal too much in consequence. Probably the romantic incident which the Philadelphia *Press* started on its travels some weeks since originated in these facts.

—A case of domestic scandal has just come to light in Detroit. A Mr. S——, his personality is not defined more closely—some weeks since introduced to his wife a young gentleman whose character he supposed to be unimpeachable, and having occasion a short time afterwards to leave the City for a few days, invited him to call at the house frequently. The fellow accepted the invitation and called much oftener than politeness or friendship required. On his return the husband received hints that all was not as it should be, and by a very simple *ruse* succeeded in catching the boots of the gay deceiver in his wife's chamber quite late at night. A scene ensued, of course, but explanations were made which kept the difficulty out of the Courts, and now Mr. and Mrs. S. are living happily again together.

—One John Vandeveer, traveling from Philadelphia to Parkersburgh, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, got intoxicated and lost his ticket. Not being able to produce it, and not willing to pay for another, he was put out of the car. In doing so he fell down a bank, and subsequently, in going after his hat, fell among some stones, and injured himself so that he died. The wife brought suit against the Railroad Company, and got $1,734 damages. The Company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment was reversed, on the ground of a want of a distinct direction to the jury as to the measure of damages, and a new trial awarded. Upon this trial the jury gave a verdict of $2,500 damages.

—A man living near Fentonville, (Wis.,) who shall be nameless for the sake of his children, was riding with his wife some weeks since, when, in crossing a railroad track, he came in collision with a passing train of cars. His wife and both the horses were killed. At the time the wretch said that he did not care for the woman, but the railroad company would have to pay for his horses, and now he has brought suit to recover $400 damages, $200 of which he says is to remunerate him for the loss of the former and $200 for that of the latter.

—Miss JONES, of Monroe County, Indiana, was ruined a short time since by a scoundrel named Braham, who promised to marry her. She procured her seducer's arrest and made affidavit of the fact, but Braham introduced a witness who deposed that Miss Jones had told him that she had not been seduced under promise of marriage. The poor girl in her despair then said she would not disgrace her family, and calling for a glass of water suddenly emptied into it a deadly poison, and refusing all aid died in a few minutes. The people talk strongly of lynching Braham.

—Taunton, (Mass.,) has been startled by a series of disgusting revelations which blast the character of some citizens who have heretofore been considered respectable. One Capt. Small, formerly of Providence, (R. I.) has been detected in an intrigue with one Mrs. Gilmore, both members of the Baptist Church. The woman had apparently become infatuated with sundry spiritual dogmas which Capt. Small had taken pains to impress upon her, although he was himself a city Missionary, Superintendent of a Sabbath School and prominent in various good works.

—Richard Bluee, a colored man who died in Boston a few days since, left, by will, $1,100 for the purchase of one or more of his children who are now held as slaves in Maryland. On inquiry it was found that all his children were married and had families, and that none of them were willing to be separated, nor did their masters desire to sell. It has been determined, however, to purchase a grandson of Mr. Bruce's, and an application is now pending before the Legislature of Massachusetts to allow this diversion of the funds.

—Hon. Horatio King, now Postmaster-General, entered the Department over which he now presides when twenty-five or six years of age with an appointment as copying clerk, and a salary of $1,000 per annum. He was called to the First Assistent Postmaster-Generalship on the death of Gen. Hobbie. It is a singular circumstance that he began his public career as conductor of a newspaper at Paris, Me., having Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, now Vice-President elect, as his partner in the business.

—The Boston *Courier* tells a good story of Gen. Butler. The General was in Washington the other day, and during a conversation with Southern men, one of them, a Georgian said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in Massachusetts." After a moment's reflection, he added, "I beg to assure you, Mr. Butler, I mean nothing personal." The General responded—"I believe there are a great many honest men in Georgia; but in saying so, Sir, I do not mean anything personal."

—John Keeler, a young man, formerly in the employ of W. A. Townsend & Co., was arrested in Buffalo a few days since. He was sent to the Bank a week ago to obtain the money on a check for $400. This he did, but, instead of taking it to his employers, invited a friend, named William Ballard, to take a trip with him to Buffalo. The promising twain were apprehended while enjoying a game of billiards in that city.

—Mr. EDWARD W. BLOSSOM disappeared from Rochester a few days ago. Until Tuesday his friends were in great anxiety, when they received a letter from him, dated in this City, stating that he was about leaving for California. No cause but temporary insanity can be assigned for his sudden departure, as his business affairs were in a very prosperous condition.

—The house of Mr. Kinsey, at Darien Centre, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of Feb. 10. Two children lost their lives in the flames. One of them, a little boy about eight years old, was seen at the window. He tried to kick out the sash, but was unable to do so. All efforts to rescue him proved unavailing.

—Some careless individual while experimenting with an air-gun in New-Haven, Ct., a few days since, wounded Miss Susan A. Thory severely in the ankle. She was near the corner of Howe and George streets at the time, and has no idea who discharged the weapon.

—The Albanians are congratulating themselves on the prospect they have of hearing Miss Hinkley sing. She has promised to gratify them some evening during the next three weeks.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Inauguration of the State Government—Proclamation of Gov. Robinson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Feb. 10, 1861.

At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, I had the honor of witnessing the inauguration of our State Government. Gov. ROBINSON and two of the District Judges were sworn in at that time, and, believe me, it was a sweet sound to my ears to hear them pledge themselves to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

CHARLES ROBINSON, henceforth, wears something more than the empty honors of office. After taking the official oath, he immediately issued a Proclamation declaring Kansas to be a member of the Union, and convening the Legislature for March 26,—as early as it can be done in compliance with the letter of the law. It will not enable our Senators to be elected by them, to be present at the Special Session, and it is generally conceded that their presence will not be required to give the friends of the new President a majority. The Senatorial candidates are alive to the importance of the occasion. PARROTT has just returned from his delegateship to look after his future interests, and will find many friends who will favor his return to the Senate.

POMEROY is at the helm in the commissary department at Atchison, and if his votes are guaged by the number of mouths he feeds, he will not went for any position in the gift of the people.

hard was engaged in freighting; he was connected with a freight express company called Traders' Express Company; I believe he was President of it; the Traders' Express Company had a contract with the Hudson River Railroad, by which the former had a per centage on freight sent over the road, and that per centage was made up monthly in the freight department, and the bills were certified to me; payments were made to him, as representative of that Express Company, by me, upon his receipts.

Q.—Did you see him write or sign such receip's? A.—He signed them always; I saw him do it; sometimes he filled them up, sometimes I did it; they were printed blanks.

Q.—For about what length of time were you in the habit of seeing him sign such receipts? A.—I think the arrangement continued about fifteen months, as a general thing; I saw him sign the receipts during that time.

Q.—Please state in what year this arrangement commenced and when it terminated? A.—It commenced in the Fall of 1858 and terminated with his death about a year ago; I think he died in January or February, 1860.

Q.—Are you familiar with the signature of said A. T. Maillard? A.—Yes, Sir, so far as I have told you.

Q.—Look at the alleged will of Jane Augusta Blankman, now shown you, and state whether, in your opinion, the words "A. T. Maillard" and the words "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," are in the hand writing of said A. T. Maillard. A.—From my knowledge of his signature, I should think not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall—Q.—Have you seen that signature before to-day, and if so, when and where, and how many times, and who, if any were present? A.—I have seen it before some four or six weeks ago in the Surrogate's office; once in the presence of Mr. Wood and one of the clerks in the office.

Q.—Have you, in respect to your judgment of the signatures, referred to signatures of his? A.—I have.

Q.—Were you called upon to examine the will signature through a glass? A.—I was.

Q.—Who produced the glass? A.—Mr. Wood.

Q.—Were you shown traceries of the signature? A.—Not at that time; it was before that.

Q.—Who showed those to you? A.—Mr. Wood.

Q.—How many did he show? A.—He showed ma tracing of the signature an tracing paper.

Q.—Did you converse with Mr. Wood about the validity or invalidity of the signatures? A.—I did.

Q.—Was your attention more called to the signature of Mr. Maillard by any circumstance than the signatures of other receipters at your office? A.—No, Sir, not at the time he signed.

Q.—Do you remember talking with a gentleman by the name of Kirkpatrick about the validity of this signature? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—What was it that you said to him on that subject? A.—I told him I did not think it was a valid signature, and did not compare with those signatures that I had.

Re-direct by Mr. Clinton: Q.—When you spoke of "traceries" of the signature being shown you, what did you allude to? A.—It was tracing upon tissue paper which was shown me by Mr. Wood, and which I compared with signatures in my possession before I knew the will was in dispute or Mr. Maillard was witness to it.

Q.—Do you think that the words "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," bear any resemblance whatever to the handwriting of Maillard.

Objected to. Question withdrawn.

Ira A. Libby was then sworn for contestant.

Q.—Be kind enough to state your residence and occupation. A.—I am hotel keeper, proprietor of the Libby House on Warren-street.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For about how long? A.—Eight or ten years.

Q.—Did your acquaintance with him extend to the time of his death? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen him write? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Rarely or frequently? A.—I have seen him write several times.

Q.—Did he board in the hotel of which you are proprietar? A.—He did, about a year and a half ago.

Q.—And during your proprietorship of the hotel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you received his writing in the course of business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please give us some idea as to about the extent to which you have thus received his writing. A.—Several times.

Q.—Have you received his ebecks and notes and letters in the way of business? A.—I have received his checks and letters, but don't remember about any notes.

Q.—For about what length of time did you receive his checks and letters? A.—Very near a year, I should think.

Q. Had you business transactions with him? A. I have loaned him money.

Q. Be good enough to look at the allaged will of Jane Augusta Blankman, now shown you, and state whether, in your opinion, the words "A. T. Maillard," "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," are in the handwriting of the said Adolphus T. Maillard. A. That is a nice question to answer; in my opinion, I should not take it for Mr. Maillard's writing, although it might be.

The cross-examination of this witness was waived, and the Court adjourned to the 27th inst.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus—Whore Returnable.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

Matter of Nathan Brown, Jr.—In this case the petitioner was recently committed to the custody of the Sheriff on a Stillwell warrant. He now applied for his discharge upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. Counsel for the Respondant, the Sheriff, Messrs. Oakey Hall and Courtney, moved that the writ be granted, as it appeared to have been issued by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and was returned in the Superior Court. It was claimed by counsel that there was no authority for a return to a writ of this sort to be made before a Commissioner other than the officer issuing the writ, except in cases where the custody was in an adjoining county. In support of this position reference was made to 3 Hill 656, Hill's notes. Barry & Marcine's case.

The Court granted the motion and quashed the writ.

Court of General Sessions.

FIVE YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, William Robinson, previously convicted of forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The Court, in passing sentence, expressed its regret that a young man of such good character as the prisoner had previously borne, should be brought into such a position. To save him from the infamy of a State Prison confinement, the Penitentiary had been substituted instead.

THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE—TESTIMONY ALL IN.

The trial of Shepherd, for arson, was then resumed.

John Zeicke first testified that he had known the prisoner to quarrel with his wife, and once to pull her down stairs. Upon cross-examination, he stated that he had had some personal difficulty with the prisoner, who had once procured his commitment to the Tombs.

The District-Attorney here proposed to put in evidence the testimony of Christian Geyer, as reported on the former trial. The witness had since died, and consequently his testimony could be had in no other way. On the question of admitting or rejecting this testimony as reported, it was decided to take testimony as to the manner in which the former trial was reported. For this purpose

Finnley Anderson was called, and testified that he took down the testimony of Geyer on the former trial, *verbatim*, as it was interpreted at the time by the interpreter. A lengthy cross-examination followed, concerning the method of short hand used, and the merits of the various systems of phonography. This occupied a long time.

Mr. Louis Kazinski, the Interpreter of the Court, was then called and testified that on the former trial he had interpreted the testimony of Geyer as nearly literally as the difference of idiom between the English and German would allow.

Counsel for defence objected in the first place to taking the testimony of a person deceased, and in the second place, to allowing the reporter to read the minutes, unless he could also otherwise remember the testimony.

The Court overruled the objection, and the testimony of Geyer, was then read by Mr. Anderson, who had reported it. Geyer slept in the house the night of the fire. He was awaked at midnight by some one shouting his name. He got up and went down stairs, when a man outside asked him why he didn't shut the front door, which was then open. He thereupon shut and locked it, and went to bed. An hour afterwards he was awakened by the fire on the ceiling above him. He rushed out through the front door, which he found open, and saw the prisoner in front shouting "Fire." Next morning the witness saw that the prisoner's face was burned. Witness heard no difficulty that night between prisoner and his wife. Witness tried to reenter his room after he came out, but was prevented by the smoke and flames.

Fire-Marshal Baker next testified that he reached the fire, after the house was entirely down; he searched the ruins, and found the body of Mrs. Shepherd, much burned; her head lay buried in the remains of a feather-bed; the body was taken to the station-house; subsequently, witness saw the prisoner, who said that he came home that night and found the front door open; he went in and closed it; subsequently, was awakened by his wife, who exclaimed, "My God, Jim, the house is on fire." He tried to prevail on his wife to escape from the rear window; she was unwilling and resisted; as she was strong, he couldn't force her out, and being unable to remain longer on account of the flames, he made good his own escape; he told the witness further that his wife's watch and chain were burnt, and that a girl had told him they had been found in the rubbish by a Dutch woman; on a subsequent occasion the witness had talked with the prisoner at the Tombs; John McGuire was also present; witness showed the prisoner a watch, which he recognized as his wife's; witness told him that this had been obtained from McGuire, a watchmaker, with whom the prisoner had left it, giving his name as Robinson.

John McGuire, a watchmaker, then testified that the prisoner had brought the watch here shown to his shop; he gave his name as Robinson, and left the watch to be repaired.

Margaret Shields testified that the prisoner came to her house on the morning after the fire, and said he had lost all he was worth in the world; his face was burned; witness dressed the burns; prisoner specified what he had lost—all his furniture and his own and his wife's clothing, and some $60 or $80 in silver, which his wife had earned by washing.

Catharine Howey testified that she was a cousin of the prisoner's wife, who was a strong, healthy, woman, and earned her living by washing; witness saw her on the Thursday before the fire; she afterwards attended her funeral; she had a gold watch which she always carried herself; she didn't appear to live happily with her husband.

Robert Dickey testified that his wife was related to the prisoner's wife; two or three months before the fire the witness was at the prisoner's house with his wife; the prisoner handed the witness a policy of insurance; witness read it, and said, "are you going to transfer the insurance to the house in Harlem?" he replied "No, he was going to burn the house down, and Jane (his wife) with it;" the wife then said, "Don't mind anything he says;" what the prisoner said was in a thoughtless and trifling manner; he never was serious, but always joking and jesting.

Mrs. Dickey, wife of the last witness, similarly testified to the same facts which her husband had stated: she narrated the conversation concerning the house-burning as follows: After showing the policy, he said: "I'll have a big fire one of those days;" "What do you mean," said his wife; he replied, laughing, "Yes I will, and you along with it;" he was joking and jesting at the time.

William Lanzenbeck, a little boy, testified that he was at the prisoner's house about a month before the fire, when the prisoner came in drunk, and asked his wife for a dollar; she said she wouldn't give it to him; he then went into the bedroom and felt for his wife's watch, saying he would keep it till she gave him a dollar; he then went out with the watch, and the witness was sent by the wife to see what he would do with it; when the prisoner saw him coming, he sent him back to see if he could get the dollar.

The District-Attorney here stated that the officer supernaed from the insurance office was sick, and he therefore asked the counsel for defence to admit that the policy of insurance would have expired about a month after the fire.

The testimony of Jane Ball, (absent,) as given upon the former trial, was now read. The testimony was to the fact of the prisoner's unpleasant relations with his wife, and also the conversation concerning the burning of the house. In these matters the testimony of former witnesses was corroborated. The witness, however, had an impression at the time of the conversation concerning the burning of the house, that the prisoner was serious.

The testimony of Albert Steinhaus, (also absent) was then read, by consent, from the report of the former trial. The witness saw the fire. It was chiefly on the roof and upper part of the house.

The prosecution at this point rested. The defence, without any opening remarks, introduced *Reuben R. Wood*, who testified that the prisoner was formerly in his employ, and always bore a good character for peace and quietness. Witness was a builder. He had seen and been in the prisoner's house, and thought it was worth at least $250. It was about sixteen feet square, and was a frame house. *William Taylor* and *Abraham Demerest* next testified, each that they were carpenters, and that the prisoner's house could not be built for less than $400 or $500. These witnesses were examined at considerable length, as to the manner and expense of building various kinds of houses.

A witness, *Downs*, testified that he was the first to discover the body of the prisoner's wife in the ruins. It was not in the remains of the feather bed. The bed was scattered all about the house, and the body lay by itself. He left it and went to the Station-house. When he returned, Fire Marshal Baker was examining the ruins.

Joseph H. Murdock testified that he had known the the prisoner to have two watches, as long as ten years ago.

John Henfling testified that he saw the fire; it broke out of the lower windows, and in the lower part of the house first; the prisoner was running up and down in front of the house like a crazy man, crying "My wife, my wife;" the upper part of the house was not on fire at first. On cross-examination, the witness stated that he was a friend of the prisoner, who had once been his bail when he was arrested for a robbery.

Michael Boyle testified concerning the circumstances of the fire, just as the last witness had done.

Peter Henschell testified that the prisoner's house was built mostly of second-hand materials.

Officer John Brower testified that he had known the prisoner for eight months, during which time he had heard or known nothing against him.

George Thurling being absent, the District-Attorney consented that his testimony on the former trial might be read. The witness was the first man at the fire. When he got there he saw but little fire. He kicked the front door in; the bottom part of the house and the weather board were all blazing when he opened the door.

George Cotton, who testified on the former trial, was also now absent, and his testimony was read by consent. The witness stated that fire was first in the lower part of the house. In other respects he corroborated the statements of the last witness.

The testimony of *Matthew Chadwick* was next read, for the same reason as that of the last two witnesses had been. The testimony was also to the same state of facts, in regard to the circumstance of the fire.

The testimony of the defence was here closed, with two witnesses as to the prisoner's character, and as it was very late—6 o'clock—the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when the case will be summed up on both sides, and given to the Jury.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Leonard, J.—*Macy* vs. *Wheeler*.—Motion denied.

Tupper vs. *Wood et al.*—Order of arrest vacated as to defendant Terry.

POLICE REPORTS.

A DEMONSTRATION WITH A SMALL SWORD.

On Thursday night, Mr. John Labaste, a Frenchman, keeping a wine-cellar at No. 193 Fulton-street, made an attempt to stab Mr. August Sherman, of No. 186 William-street, with a small sword or dirk, but was prevented by the by the bystanders, and arrested by Officer Black, of the Second Ward. Labasta had been transacting some business with Mr. Sherman, at the store of the latter, and a difference arisior with reference to it, he lost control of himself, and rushed upon his opponent with the weapon. Justice Osborn yesterday held him in bail for trial.

THE CASE OF EX-POLICE-CAPTAIN ROBERTSON.

Mr. Wm. Robertson, an Ex-Police Captain, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of lascivious assault upon one Henry Wada, was yesterday discharged from the complaint. The witnesses for the complainant were examined before the Grand Jury, but their evidence was not sufficient to sustain the charge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 22.

$2,000 U. S. 5s '65	89	100 Erie R	b3 31
32,000 U.S. 5s, '74, Cp'n.	85	100 do	31¾
13,500 Treas. 12 ⅌c. 5s.	102¾	50 do	31¾
1,000 Virginia 6s.	76¼	10 Hudson Riv. R	43⅜
2,000 do	76¼	50 do	b60 43⅜
4,000 N. Car. State 6s.	78½	50 Michigan Cen. R	55¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	65¾	200 do	s30 55¾
5,000 do	b30 66	150 do	55½
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	72	50 M. S. & N. I. G. R	31¾
4,000 Brklyn C. W. L.	104¾	50 do	b60 32
5,000 do	b30	150 Ill. Cen. R. R. S.	78¾
1,000 N. Y. & N. Haven's	97	100 do	s30 78¾
1856	97	100 do	b30 78¾
3,000 M. C. & C. Ill. S. F. Convt'l bonds	99	100 do	78¾
2,100 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	96	200 do	b10 79
1,000 La C. & M. I. G. Bs.	18	45 Cleve. C. & Chi. R.	94¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 2 mo's	16	300 Galena & Chicago R	74¾
2,000 R. & St. Jo. R.	68	50 do	s4 74¾
10 Bank of N. York	92	150 do	74¾
75 Pac. Mail St. Co.	23¾	50 do	s12 74¾
150 N. Y. Central R.	86	500 do	b3 75
100 do	b60 77¾	100 Clev. & Toledo R	33¾
1450 do	c 77¾	100 do	s30 33¾
200 do	b30 77¾	20 do	33¾
200 do	s10 77	200 do	33¾
400 do	c 77	150 Chi. & Rock Isl R	57
400 do	77¾	50 do	s10 57
100 do	s30 76¾	100 Chi. Bur. & Q. R	s30 70¾
10 do	77¼		

Friday, Feb. 22—P. M.

It affords us pleasure to say that the New Loan of the Federal Government for $8,000 000 has been promptly filled up, *from this City alone*, the bidding up to 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the Washington mail closed, being largely in excess of the sum advertised for by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bids outside of New-York will probably amount to a considerable sum, in addition, and our present impression is that, including a combination bid of $2,500,000 by the Associated Banks of New-York, (understood to be at 90 ⅌ cent.,) the whole offers for the loan will reach about $11,500,000. Exclusive of the intervention of the Banks of this City for the credit of the Government, we think it will be demonstrated that the public have come forward for more than the sum total at present asked for, and at rates fully equal to the minimum rate fixed in the general Bank bid. We learn that a number of our Banks have bid separately for their own account, outside the combination offer. The result of the negotiation altogether cannot fail, in the existing political situation of the country, to impart general satisfaction, and the effect upon the Public Credit as well as upon the Stock Exchange can scarcely fail to be salutary in strengthening the public confidence. About 180 different bids went on from this City, according to the preliminary deposits made with Mr. Cisco, the Government Sub-Treasurer.

The Stock Exchange is firmer than on Thursday, but only partially active. The Anniversary of Washington's Birthday was observed by the Exchange Board, in adjourning over at 12 o'clock, so that no afternoon session was held, although the dealings in New-York Central shares, and a few other Stocks, were kept upon the Street for several hours after the adjournment. The transfers of the Central Stock reopened today, imposing a larger amount of business than usual upon the Brokers in the settlement of contracts. The cash sales of the stock at the Board amounted to about 2,500 shares, but these did not satisfy the demand of the day, and the price for immediate delivery advanced to 77¾@77½ ⅌ cent. as against 76¾ at the close on Thursday. The other New-York, and also the Western road Stocks, were firmer, and the State Securities steady at yesterday's currency. Treasury paper was again in demand at 9¼@9¾ ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and the Railway mortgage steady. On the Street, after the adjournment of the Board, the quotations on the specialistes Share list, ultimately closed about as follows:

Central	77¾	Galena	72
Erie	31¾	Michigan Central	55¾
Illinois Central	78¾	Mich. Southern	14¾
Toledo	32½	Mich. Guaranteed	32
Rock Island	57	Missouris	65¾

The outward foreign mail to-morrow will go by the steamer *City of Baltimore*, closing at the Post-office at 10½ o'clock A. M. We report a firmer and higher market for Exchange for this opportunity, with an advancing tendency on both Merchant and Bankers' bills. The standard drawers among the Banking houses early this forenoon did business on London at 105¼ ⅌ cent, but subsequently advanced their rate to 105¾@106 ⅌ cent. All transient bills, of first class credit, were sought for at 105¼@105¾ ⅌ cent., and the market altogether promised, at the close, another rise of ¼ ⅌ cent. for the next mail. On Paris, the terms are f.5.40 @f.5 37½.

The employment of Money at Bank on mercantile paper is about steady at 7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum; the decrease in the general line of Loans and Discounts having been arrested for the present, although the heavy Banks find it difficult to keep up their average on the best class of paper. The consequence is that Money is being lent, at call, on a pledge of Treasury Bills at 5 ⅌ cent., and on other approved Stock collateral at 6 ⅌ cent. The stock of Bullion in Market is estimated at $38,000,000, with the Southern Exchanges turning in favor of New-York. Whatever advances in Gold may be made to the Government on the Loan to be awarded to-morrow, will speedily return to Bank, as requisitions on the Treasury have already been made to the amount of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, requiring only the formality of the Secretary's signature for the Money.

In reference to the Land Mortgage of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company which suddenly declined in market to 43 ⅌ cent. a few days ago, (recovering to 48 ⅌ cent. sales to-day,) we are enabled to state thet the interest upon this mortgage, and upon the first lien of $3,000,000 to the State of Missouri, has been faithfully earned by the property since Sept. 1, 1859, and that there is no present authority for the suspicion that the April coupon will not as usual be promptly met. The property, embracing 208 miles of finished railway from the Mississippi River, at Hannibal, across the State of Missouri, to the Missouri River, at St. Joseph, and a grant of 600,000 acres of land, selected on and within 15 miles of the road, cost $12,364,000 and that the State and Land Mortgage liens upon this estate amount to $8,000,000, the remainder being made up of Common Bonds and Capital Shares. The primary interest to be annually provided is as follows:

On $3 000 000 State Loan, at 6 ⅌ cent.	$180,000
On $5 000,000 Land Mortgage, at 7 ⅌ cent.	350 000
Total equal to $44 167 ⅌ month	$530,000

The net earnings of the road over all operating expenses, from 1st Sept. 1859, to 31st August, 1860, twelve months, were $487,000, or at the rate of $40,583 per month, and the Land sales of the year $342,000. And the net earnings from 1st Sept. 1860, to 1st January, 1861, were $201,000, or at the rate of $50,083 per month.

Domestic Exchange.—The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broadstreet:

		Premium.
Feb. 21.	Philadelphia	Par @1-16
Feb. 21.	Boston	Par @1-16
Feb. 21.	Baltimore	⅛ @ ¼
Feb. 16.	St. Louis	6 @ 6¾
Feb. 20.	Pittsburgh	2 @ 2¼
Feb. 19.	Chicago	6 @ 6¾
Feb. 19.	Milwaukee	6 @ 7
Feb. 19.	Cincinnati	⅛ @ ¼
Feb 21.	Washington, D. C.	1¾ @ 1¾
Feb. 16.	Memphis	1¾ @ 1¾
Feb. 18.	Savannah	1¾ @ 2¼
Feb. 18.	Macon, Ga	2 @ 2¾
Feb. 19.	Louisville	⅛ @ ¼
Feb. 20.	Cleveland	1 @ 1¾
Feb. 20.	Norfolk, Va	5¾ @ 5¾
Feb 20	Richmond	6 @ 6¾
Feb. 19.	Washington, N. C	5 @ 6
Feb. 15.	St. Paul, Min	6½ @ 7
Feb. 19.	Ashland, Ohio	1¾ @ 1¾
Feb. 18.	McGregor, Iowa	8 @ 9
Feb. 19.	Paris, Ky	1 @ 1½
Feb 21	Alexandria, Va	6 @ 7
Feb. 19.	Newbern, N. C	2 @ 3
Feb. 20.	Lynchburgh	5¾ @ 6
Feb. 20.	Fredericksburgh	5¾ @ 6
Feb 19.	Indianapolis	⅜ @ 1
Feb. 19	Davenport, Iowa	6¾ @ 7
Feb —.	New-Orleans	Par.
Feb. —.	Mobile	Par.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a legislative report, introductory of a bill to amend the General Banking law of Illinois, which report includes the following statement of the value of Stocks in the State Auditor's possession as security for circulation of Illinois Banks:

STOCKS BELOW PAR.

Stocks.	Par value.	Present value.
Missouri, '62	$3 026.000 at 67½	$2,042 550
Tennessee 6s	3,321.000 at 72½	2,407.725
Virginia 6s	1,284.000 at 76	975,840
Louisiana 6s	507,500 at 75	380,625
North Carolina 6s	588 000 at 82	728,100
South Carolina 6s	100 000 at 20	20.000
Georgia 6s	335,000 at 80	268 000
Kentucky 6s	66,000 at 92½	61 050
Total	$9,527.500	$6,883,950

PAR STOCKS.

Ohio 6s	$264,855
Iowa 6s	91,000
Michigan 6s	442,000
Michigan 7s	50,000
Minnesota 8s	140,000
New-York 6s	282.000
United States 5s	15,900
United States 6s	827,000
Ill. and Michigan Canal	531,619
Ill. New Int. Im. Stock	323,236
Illinois 6s	1,418 000
Specie	42,661—
	$4,452,476
Total	$11.336 425

The above, to secure a circulation of $12,320,691—showing a deficit of $984,271, or nearly 9 ⅌ cent. required on the whole deposits to make securities equal to circulation, or reducing the circulation so far as Par Stocks will do so, leaving $7,568,221 secured by Stocks below par, amounting at par to $8,527.500, but worth at market prices, as before stated, $6,882.950—a deficit of the whole amount before stated, or about 19½ ⅌ cent., except that as in the aggregate. Whatever Banks have a surplus of securities over circulation, reduce the apparent per centage of loss, which it cannot apply for that purpose."

Annexed is a synopsis of the quarterly Statement of the Ohio Banks, showing their condition on the first Monday of February, 1861:

Resources.	Totals.
Specie	$2,225,069 96
Eastern Deposits	1,591,319 74
Notes of other Banks	831,993 00
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,607,985 57
Notes and Bills Discounted	10,897 323 72
Bonds and Stocks of Ohio and other States	1,191,355 13
Safety Fund, on Bonds and Mortgages	811 809 00
Real Estate and Personal Property	661 528 18
Checks and other cash items	103,987 70
Other Resources	826,325 73
Total Resources	$20,761,516 79
Liabilities.	**Totals.**
Capital Stock	$5 691.760 00
Safety Fund	709 100 00
Permanent Reserved Fund	700.239 16
Circulation	8,062,984 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	807,471 17
Due to Individual Depositors	4,026,929 61
Dividends unpaid	3,632 00
Contingent fund and undivided profits	410 626 97
Discounts, Interest, &c	252 677 37
Bills Payable and Time Drafts	15.511 50
Other Liabilities	82,185 01
Total Liabilities	$20.761.516 79

The leading items, contrasted with the November exhibit, compare as follows:

	Nov. 1860.	Feb. 1861.
Coin	$1,996,208	$2 225 968
Exchange	1.768,594	1,691,319
Loans	12,140.505	10 897,323
Circulation	8,533 572	8.062.024
Deposits	5,195 628	4,026,929

The banks, it is seen, have been pursuing a conservative course, and, according to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, they are at present in a strong condition.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the Port	$765 619	$4,224,639	$2 340,417
Thrown on Market	971 157	4,228,181	2,637,763
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	$18,466,348	$21,877,181	$16,492,591
Thrown on market	19,285,735	22,365,917	17,518,603

The following is the summary for the week:

Consumption Direct.	Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	971	$519,482	794	$185,992	766	$305,729
Mf. of Cot'n	976	229,612	799	140,121	1,736	405,878
Mf. of Silk	755	650,599	689	549,716	402	360,209
Mf. of Flax	373	75,206	340	59,433	365	84,834
Miscellan's	1,141	128 611	6,037	71,330	300	68,391
Total	4,213	$1,612,312	8,459	$727,508	3,592	1,221,841
		727,505				1,612,912
Total entered		$2,340 417	Total marketed			$2,837,753

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Friday, Feb. 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88¼; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-16 ⅌ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861—6 P M.

The Corn Exchange, according to the decision of the subscribers yesterday, was not opened to-day, and transactions in Breadstuffs were quite light. Business generally was restricted.

ASHES—Sales at 30 bbls. were reported at $5 03¾ for Pots and $5 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in brisk request at an advance of ¼c.@¾c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been made of a cargo of 4,700 bags on private terms, and 3,000 bags, by auction, at 11¾c.@14c., averaging 12 9 16c. ⅌ lb. The sales of other kinds were less extensive, including 600 mats Java and 170 bags Jamaica on private terms.

COTTON—Was active and buoyant, sales having been reported of 3 800 bales, about half in *transitu*. We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11¾c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ⅌ lb.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel continue in demand at $14 50@$15 per barrel. Other kinds have been inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The trade in State and Western Flour was quite limited and irregular, today, Jobbers having been the principal buyers. No change of any moment occurred in prices, closing with superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 40@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ⅌ bbl. At the close, no large lots could be bought at our lowest quotations.

Superfine State	$5 20 @ $5 25
Extra State	5 35 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75 @ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is very good at $5 45@$6 85 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is retailing in lots, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in limited demand at $1 62½@$2 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—All kinds were very quiet to day. A few sales of Wheat and Corn were reported at previous prices, but otherwise no important movements occurred. The Corn Exchange was closed throughout the day.

HIDES—Were dull and heavy, as previously reported.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails for new at 22c, @30c; according to quality ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in limited demand at 35½c.@36¼c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in some request at 51c.@52c., chiefly at 51c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in, including Mess at $17 18¾@$17 25, and Prime at $12 85@$13 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon have been quiet at previous prices. Lard was heavy and declining. Sales 450 tres. and bbls., in lots, at 9¼c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef has not varied. Sales 130 bbls at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams $13@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inactive at 10c.@14c for Western and 14c.@16c. for State ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 8¾c @11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 225 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPICES—The principal sales to-day were 1,500 bags Pepper, to arrive, on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported of 870 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4¼c.@5¾c., with some New-Orleans at 4¾c.@4¾c., and 105 hhds Melado at 2¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 lbs. prime at 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales have been limited since our last, having been confined to 54 hhds. Kentucky at 5¾c.@7¾c., and 113 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 500 bbls., in lots, at 17¾c @18c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day have been very light; rates have not varied remarkably. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl; Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 11¾d.@12¾d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ⅌ lb; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ 310 lbs; Lard and Bacon, 37s. 6d @ 40s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s ⅌ bbl; Grain, 12d @13d ⅌ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Lard, 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ⅌ bushel; Bacon, 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Rotterdam—Cotton, 1c. ⅌ lb.; Ashes and Tobacco, 40s. ⅌ ton. For Havre—Cotton, 1c. ⅌ lb.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	From	For	
C. of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Mississippi	New-York	Rio & Bn. Ayres	Feb. 23
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 23
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 28
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mch 1
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 2
Philadelphia	New-York	Havre	Mch 2
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 2
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav	Mch 4

FROM LIVERPOOL.

America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 6
Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 14
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 21
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Liverpool by the steamship *City of Baltimore* will close at the Post-office this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Hudson River Railroad	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
New-Haven Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Stearn at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—"the most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Groc

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO—KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES INFANTS TROUBLES—BERTRAND ET RATON—SOUS CLEF.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—HARLEQUIN JACK—NICK OF THE WOODS.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT OF NATIONAL SONGS.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday in this City yesterday was characterized by a popular participation rarely witnessed. The First Division paraded in unusual strength; the line of march teemed with spectators in holiday attire, and the City assumed an appearance worthy of a gala day. The troops were reviewed by Gov. MORGAN, and the Police arrangements reflected the usual credit upon the Superintendent. The Order of United Americans celebrated the day by an oration from Hon. H. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and by other appropriate exercises at Niblo's Garden. Mr. MAYNARD reviewed the causes which have led to the present unhappy crisis in our national affairs, attributing it entirely to the mischief-makers, backbiters and slanderers of both sections of the country, who make it their business to misrepresent and abuse the people of the opposite section, and to excite ill feeling and hatred between the North and South. Ex-Judge JOHN W. EDMONDS delivered an interesting address before the Republican Central Committee, in the evening—speaking in reference to the political crisis of the country. He cited the action of WASHINGTON in quelling rebellion by force of arms, but argued that, under the circumstances, we could neither concede to the South nor coerce them. He favored the middle ground of letting the South alone. Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who presided, spoke in favor of compromise, and a firm but temperate enforcement of the laws. A resolution of thanks was passed to Judge EDMONDS. The day was probably more generally celebrated throughout the country than ever before.

The President elect yesterday participated in some of the ceremonies incident to the celebration in Philadelphia. He was in the morning escorted to the old Hall of Independence, where he was welcomed in a brief address by Hon. THEODORE CUYLER, and responded patriotically, promising to do all in his power to preserve the country, the independence of which had been there declared. Mr. LINCOLN was subsequently escorted to the Square in the rear of the Hall, where he raised with his own hand a new American flag, having on it thirty-four stars. The demonstrations attending this ceremony were most enthusiastic. Mr. LINCOLN shortly afterwards left Philadelphia for Harrisburgh, stopping briefly at Lancaster and other places on the route, where the usual crowds were assembled to greet him. At Harrisburgh he made speeches before the Pennsylvania Legislature, full of expressions of patriotic devotion to the whole country, and of assurances that he will do everything in his power to reconcile the differences which now distract it. He also took occasion to reiterate the sentiments of his Pittsburgh speech relative to the Tariff.

No vote was taken in the Peace Conference at Washington yesterday, but an interesting running debate on the amendments proposed to the report of the Special Committee took place, which was carried on with the utmost good feeling, and which, it is believed, will result in good. There is now a prospect that some plan of adjustment will be agreed to by a handsome majority.

Only one branch of Congress was in session yesterday—the Senate, which did not, like the House, adjourn over for the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birth. Very little, however, was done. After the passage of a number of private bills, the Post-route bill was taken up, and the question of compensation for carrying the overland mail was discussed by the members from California. The bill providing for the payment of expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the Pacific Department was also discussed, but gave way to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, upon which Mr. GWIN, of California, made an effort to tack the Chiriqui amendment to the Deficiency bill, but did not succeed. The Senate finally adjourned without action.

A murderous attack was made in Washington, on Thursday night, on Hon. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK, the Republican Member of Congress from Orange County, in this State. Mr. VAN WYCK was returning late at night from the residence of Hon. PARSTON KING, and, while on Capitol Hill, was suddenly assaulted by three ruffians, who approached him from behind. One of the villains made a ferocious lunge at him with a knife, piercing all his clothes, a folded copy of the *Congressional Globe*, and a thick memorandum-book, but, fortunately, not touching his person. The second assailant also made a similar thrust, which was also ineffectual, and both were knocked down by Mr. VAN WYCK, who drew a pistol and shot one, while the third made another attempt on his life. All three made off upon the report of the pistol. It is supposed that one must have been shot, although no clue has yet been obtained by which to determine. Mr. VAN WYCK is confined to his bed, but is in no real danger.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in view of the fact that the arms seized by order of Superintendent KENNEDY, in this City, have not yet been surrendered, has seen fit again to avail himself of his peculiar system of reprisals. He has seized three New-York vessels at Savannah—the ship *Martha J. Ward*, the bark *Adjuster*, and the brig *Herald*—with the intention of detaining them until the arms are delivered up.

The Montgomery "Congress" have at last apparently discovered the necessity of doing something to "conciliate" the people who live north of secession. They yesterday voted unanimously to guarantee the free navigation of the Mississippi River.

The arrival of the *America* at Halifax supplies us with European advices to the afternoon of the 10th inst. The most interesting item of intelligence is the announcement by the British Government of its views in regard to the Anderson extradition case; Lord PALMERSTON stating in Parliament the instructions sent to the Governor General of Canada, which forbade the surrender of this prisoner without express orders from London, and declaring his belief that no British jury could find this prisoner guilty of murder, and that therefore a surrender under the treaty was not likely to occur. This announcement loses none of its importance, because ANDERSON has already been dismissed upon grounds purely technical. The Bank of England, having acceded to the Government proposition for the reduction of its charges for the transaction of the Government business, a saving to the Treasury of £50,000 pounds had been effected. The *Moniteur* is reported as stating that the principality of Monaco had been annexed to France. It is understood, however, that the town of Monaco remains in the possession of the Prince. The operations of the besieging army at Gaeta had been conducted with so much vigor, as to oblige the garrison to crave an armistice to enable them to bury the dead. This had been granted by Gen. CIALDINI, with the offer of necessaries for the wounded. The defences of the place have been seriously damaged. Beyond a semi-official denial in the Danish papers that the Great Powers had recommended concessions to the Court of Copenhagen, and had declined in advance to recognize any blockade of German ports it might establish, the question of the Duchies presents no feature of interest. The King of Prussia, it is stated, will be crowned at Königsberg, in May. The commercial advices represent the Cotton Market as tending to a decline; Provisions quiet, Breadstuffs as steady. Consols closed on the 9th at 91¾@92 for Money.

The State Assembly met yesterday, but only 27 members answering to their names, it was concluded best to adjourn over until Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. The Senate was not in session.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday the Blankman will case was continued, the contestants proceeding with their evidence. At Special Term of the Superior Court Justice ROBERTSON decided that the Court could not entertain a proceeding in pursuance of a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Supreme Court. In the General Sessions the entire day was occupied with the trial of SHEPHEAD for arson. The testimony is all in, and counsel on both sides will sum up to-day.

The Stock Brokers made half a holiday, yesterday, in respect to the Anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON. Only one session of the Exchange was held, when prices improved on Thursday's sales, and closed firm. New-York Central, 77⅞ ₩ cent. The bidding for the new Government Loan, through the New-York Sub Treasury, was quite spirited up to the close of the Washington mail, and the belief is that the whole $9,000,000 will be awarded at and over 90 ₩ cent. Exchange on London closed firm, 105½@106 ₩ cent.

At the Corn Exchange was closed throughout the day, no very important movements occurred in Breadstuffs yesterday. A lively business was transacted in Cotton and Rio Coffee at firmer prices. Sugars, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Pepper, Rice, Tallow, and New-Orleans Molasses, were in demand. Provisions, Metals, Oils, Hides, Leather, Tobacco, Candles, and Seeds, were depressed. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new features. The Family Market Prices were essentially unaltered. All kinds of Fish were in good request, while an average inquiry prevailed for other articles.

About New-Mexico.

The Albany *Republican Standard* objects to the proposition that New-Mexico be admitted as a State, on the ground that Slavery will go there and that the integrity of the Republican platform will thus be violated. It says:

"The TIMES has spoken nobly for the cause of the Union in these later days, and we are in no wise inclined to put it with the number of weak and vacillating compromisers who were prematurely fearful and gratuitously servile. But we can see nothing in its plan to induce us to leave the plain course that has seemed to us the safest and most honorable—*a strict adherence to Republican principle, and, as far as may be, to Republican policy.*"

The *Tribune* makes similar objection to the same proposition,—and it bases its hostility on the following grounds:

"Our reason for objecting to the Border-State or C.-F. ADAMS' proposition with regard to New-Mexico is, that it asks us to play for a very important stake with dice which our adversaries have cogged. *Slavery has been legalized and fortified in New-Mexico by Federal patronage and power.* Its presence there is factitious, unnatural, the fruit of intrigue, conspiracy, and Government influence. As we are on the eve of a new *régime*, we insist that the eight years of Democratic Pro-Slavery rule over New-Mexico *shall be counterbalanced by four years of Republican ascendency before the people are called to make a decision so momentous and practically irrevocable.*"

In our judgment, the *Tribune* is very much mistaken if it supposes that "four years" of Republican ascendency are needed to put New-Mexico in proper condition to decide this question for herself. The "eight years" of Democratic Pro-Slavery rule, favored by every possible circumstance, have succeeded in forcing *twenty-four* slaves into that Territory. Even this small remnant of Pro-Slaveryism is maintained and fortified there, as the *Tribune* says, "by Federal patronage and power." Withdraw that pressure, and the last vestige of Slavery would disappear. Replace these Pro-Slavery officials by men who were not enlisted in the propagation of Slavery,—who would leave labor and population to their own laws,—and the paltry fabric of Pro-Slaveryism which has been reared with so much labor and care would disappear like an exhalation.

We cannot think it at all necessary, therefore, to keep New-Mexico in a Territorial condition for four years, in order to purge it from the small leaven of Slavery which has been infused into it. If nothing else depended upon the question, we should think it very doubtful whether it were expedient to keep the Territory in this position upon such grounds.

But when we consider that the passage of an Enabling Act for New-Mexico, *would end at once the whole sectional dispute about Slavery in the Territories*, we cannot hesitate to urge its immediate adoption. The Albany *Standard* is quite right in saying that this is the only Territory at present belonging to the United States open to any dispute on this point. But it is not correct in saying that we propose to "legalize Slavery" there. We propose only that Congress shall pass a law declaring that at a certain date—say on the 1st of January, 1862, the people of New-Mexico may elect delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution,—that this Convention shall meet Feb. 1, 1862, and that two months after its adjournment the Constitution it may form shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection—and that, if it be approved, New-Mexico shall be admitted as a State into the Union. This does not "legalize" Slavery. It simply leaves the question, where it is left in every other State, to the people thereof.

Now, we should be obliged to the *Standard* or the *Tribune* to show us wherein this proposition violates any principle, or in any way departs from the policy, of the Republican Party. We do not mean to ask whether technical and hostile scrutiny can detect anything in it to which any Republican can take objection—or which he might wish otherwise; but whether it does, in any essential and important particular, depart so widely from the Republican platform, as to render its consideration utterly out of the question. If it does, we have not been able as yet to see it.

Nor is it fair in the *Standard* to class this proposition among the plans of "compromising" with traitors. It is proposed simply as a wise and perfectly proper way of disposing of this Territorial question. It ends the controversy, not because it suits the South, but because it removes the whole subject beyond the reach of dispute.

We have over and over again repeated our denial of any right, on the part of the Government, to "compromise" with men in arms against the Government. There is no power in the President or in Congress to surrender the forts, or to recognize the seceding States as independent of the General Government. There is no possible way of dissolving this Government but by amending the Constitution which creates it. Congress and the President have imposed upon them the simple duty of enforcing the laws and maintaining the integrity of the Union. But a wide and a wise discretion is committed to them as to the *means* by which this end shall, in any particular case, be brought about. And we certainly know of nothing, either in the Constitution or in the Chicago Platform, which forbids Congress passing a perfectly just and proper law, to enable the people of a Territory to become a State,—especially when by so doing it can put an end to a controversy which threatens permanently to divide the Union,—and pave the way for a complete restoration of peace and harmony. On this head, perhaps, the *Tribune* can enlighten us.

The Greatest Struggle of History.

The young—and, for that matter, the old—are apt, in reading history, to feel that almost any epoch of the past was superior to the present in dramatic energy, and was of really far more importance in determining the social destiny of the world. It is always "the distant and the dim which we are prone to greet."

But regarded from an all-embracing point of view, assuming the solid well-being of humanity as the crowning glory of history, the present day, nay the present hour, is witnessing the most widely extended struggle between Might and Right ever seen on earth. If we indeed are not as yet in the very *melée* of the fight, we are nevertheless in the most thrillingly anxious moment. The trumpets of the heralds have sounded—the spectators lean over the barrier—the lancers are in rest—some have splintered—a thousand years hence it will all live in legend, in chronicle, in picture and in song.

Let us see how the battle may go! In Russia the most stupendous emancipation ever proposed at a single sweep will, in almost certain probability, be carried out during this year. The cost of this benefit has been, however, enormous. Its history is that of all Muscovite reform, beginning with PETER the Great and first made clear by the marvelous labor and devotion of Czar NICHOLAS, the most thoroughly misunderstood and best-abused man of history. To hope that this great victory will be gained without a convulsion, is to be indeed sanguine. A nobility, whose control over the Imperial Executive has been again and again strengthened by murder, will not readily yield its power. If we look to Austria, we see the purest European despotism—the only one in which old diplomatic sins against humanity and Camarilla crimes, have been preserved almost curiously intact, fairly forced into reform, and bewildered amid the most incongruous elements. We see her holding fast to that sum of all modern follies, the Concordat, with one hand, and dispensing from the other in tremulous, unconscious profusion, reforms which, as dispensed, turn to curses. Nine disaffected nations have been ruled by her with the sword; ninety and nine times have they risen in one form or the other against her; and now the hundredth and the last is close at hand.

In France,—the world's firebrand and its waning political experiment,—the battle is not less strongly marked to the observant eye. Though no literal revolution now threatens that land,—though no Jacobins and Red Republicans sing carmagnoles around gory guillotines—still the slow progress of its ruling mind into the harmony of mutual interests between the governing and the governed, is really a spectacle of tremendous interest. It may possibly be the first real advance towards rational liberty which France has after all gained. It moves very slowly,—almost imperceptibly, under the strongest disguises, *eppur si muove*,—and *yet* it does move.

In Italy, the great consolidation dreamed of by CÆSAR BORGIA, that LOUIS NAPOLEON, of the middle ages, who dreamed of raising his country, *with* himself, to an unexampled pitch of prosperity, and that freedom from the barbarism prophesied by MACHIAVELLI, are both in the lists. Slavonia even, and Hungary, speak of 1861 as the year of deliverance. And when struggles are going on, can any country in Europe escape their influence? In this year Sweden, Prussia and France have made an extraordinary concession in beginning the abolition of the passport system, and it is not impossible that, ere many months, we shall witness a fierce struggle between barbarous fanaticism and civilization in the Ottoman dominions.

Finally, on our own soil the great battle between humanity and the old dragon of oppression has taken a definite shape, and is being gloriously fought out. Whatever form this struggle may now assume—however compromised and deprived of deadliness—one thing may be taken for certain, that its result, in any case, will be a triumph of the right. It is not possible to destroy its moral effect. The rights of free labor, of man, will have been vindicated not less emphatically than they were by our first Revolution.

Such is the great battle of the age. Will any one say that history has ever, at any one time, embraced so wide a field of warfare?

SUNSHINE FROM CUCUMBERS.—There is nothing in the world so cheerful as to arrange everything to suit ourselves, and the Savannah *Republican* is peculiarly prominent in all such gay and genial performances. Other people may have tumbles and stumbles—other people may be familiar with adversity—communities of mournful mud-sills may know what it is to come to grief, and a nation of low-born mechanics may bear the vulgar sorrow of expense; the *Republican* will none of it. When its sunny South wages war, for instance, it will know none of the troubles which afflict less favored "races." Not only are its sons to be invincible in war abroad, and sweep through fat Northern towns like strong telegrams over new wires, but they are also to be at the same time inconceivably blest and prosperous at home. "Production," during war, must cease elsewhere, but, in "our" community, "the case is entirely different," for "a wholly different system of labor prevails. Our cotton fields are tilled by slaves, and Georgia alone might send twenty thousand troops to the field without diminishing her production of the staple to the amount of one hundred bales."

In the words of a Pickwickian character—"worry easy disposed of, all this is." Quite a picture. But may we—hesitatingly, of course—venture to inquire of our cotemporary if twenty thousand gentleman at present engaged in overseeing and otherwise morally impressing the blacks be withdrawn, will the latter, indeed, work on quite as ploddingly as ever, even up to within that trifling margin of one hundred bales deficit? Really, if the hands who go together to pick cotton in the field are such miracles of intelligence, honesty and discipline, one might begin to think that they might be intrusted with liberty quite as well as their masters. Free Northern laborers are generally regarded as tolerably fine specimens of humanity; but we confess, with blushing humility, that they don't quite—that is, not always, you know—come up to this. For overseers are still required in some few factories, and we fear will be for some time to come.

Happy Georgia! In other places, when the cat's away the mice will play. There, however, the laws of nature are suspended—such is the beneficent and beautiful operation of the institution. The Pope's Decretals, as described by PANURGE, were ruthless compared to it. Oh that we might all live—though even as the merest serfs—in thrice-blessed, miraculous, never-to-be-sufficiently-praised Dixey!

The Slave-Trade and Secession.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"Mr. SPRATT'S masterly letter cannot fail to excite attention wherever it is read. You may look for severe comments on it from the reconstructionists generally. *But it will be of great service in opening the eyes of half-way Southern men to the true philosophic basis of the present movement*, and to the majesty of the future that awaits us, if we hold unflinchingly to a *pure and simple Slave Republic.* I find a great many strong Secessionists looking to the organization of the new Confederacy in strict conformity to the United States Constitution as it now stands, and the gradual adoption of the same by all the remaining States, except those of New-England."

Mr. SPRATT'S letter thus referred to was a very strong protest against the action of the Provisional Government at Montgomery in prohibiting the African Slave-trade. He went so far as to declare that, if this prohibition were made permanent, it would inevitably produce a counter revolution, because the great trouble with the South was a lack of labor, and they would inevitably insist upon measures to increase their supply.

We presume this is one of the many cases in which those who make a revolution have not been able to control it. The leaders of secession,—those by whose efforts the spirit of revolution was aroused, and who may fairly be considered the authors of the secession movement, unquestionably aimed at the reopening of the African Slave-trade. They regarded this as the main thing needed to restore the supremacy of the Southern States. They studied the subject with the eye of political economists, having first, however, determined to ignore *Slavery*, as a thing that under any circumstances must not be brought into question. They saw that the North was constantly and steadily strengthened by enormous accessions to its labor from abroad,—while the South was prevented from receiving similar additions to its peculiar labor by the laws prohibiting the Slave-trade. The repeal of the laws, therefore, seemed to them the first step towards a redemption of the South from its position of inferiority;—and as that could not be done within the Union, it became a leading motive for the disunion movement.

After that movement had been fairly started, however, it passed very suddenly out of the hands of its leaders, and was beyond their control. The great object of the Seceding Convention now is to secure, if possible, the aid and cooperation of the Border States,—and this, they know, will be impossible if the restoration of the Slave-trade is made a leading feature of the new Confederacy. Eventually, beyond all doubt, this action will be rescinded. It certainly cannot be supposed that a Republic founded solely upon Slavery, composed exclusively of Slaveholding States, will consent to brand a traffic which lies at the very basis of their existence with such a stigma as this prohibition places upon it.

ONSET UPON THE SUNDAY LAWS.—The introduction of two bills into the Assembly for the repeal of the Sunday Liquor and Theatre laws, as noted in our Albany letter, confirms our recent statement that the Liquor and Theatre interests are earnestly attempting to recover their lost ground in this City. Failing to control the Police, and the Courts, and the respectable Press, and finding an overwhelming tide of public sentiment setting against their demoralizing business, they seek immunity in wrong-doing by abrogating the laws that stand in its way. We should be amazed that any Committee of the House would even *report* a measure in their interest, were we not aware that the particular Committee making the report is largely composed of members from this City, elected by dram-shop votes; and that they acted in violation of good faith, before the friends of order in this City were allowed a promised hearing.

But it is one thing to propose a measure, and quite another to pass it. With the demonstrated results of the laws now tampered with, in which all classes of our citizens have heartily rejoiced—with a change of ninety per cent. in the amount of Sunday crime, wrought by the suppression of dram-shops and theatres—with the growing attachment of our right-minded citizens to the peaceful, quiet Sunday we have regained—and with the universal conviction of the Christian community, of whatever denomination, and in whatsoever district of the State, that the Sabbath was made for better uses than a traffic-day in whisky and the revels of beer-garden theatres—no Legislature can be mad or venal enough to repeal the laws in question. The attempt to do it will awaken the indignant remonstrance of all classes of our community—excepting, of course, the one that would profit by popular demoralization.

A SUGGESTION.—Some of the laborers who were employed upon the new Custom-house at Charleston, despairing of obtaining the wages so long due them, have attached the United States property yet remaining in that building, and the *Courier* hints significantly that the same course may be pursued with the Custom-house itself, if there should not be enough realized from the sale of its appurtenances. This is certainly a very simple way of putting the State in legal possession of property which it took by violence some time since, and it is surprising that resort should not have been had to it before. There is much encouragement in the fact that the conscience of the Charlestonians has begun to trouble them. Reason may yet make itself heard.

Now why may not this same method be pursued with Fort Sumter? It was stated some time since that workmen in Charleston had claims for work done there which remained unsatisfied. Let them sue out writs of attachment and sell the Fort to the highest bidder. Possibly, however, the State might persist in its objections to taking it—with its incumbrances.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The seventh performance of VAANI'S "Masquerade Ball," last evening, attracted a fine audience. The artists were in capital voice, the orchestra admirable, the chorus all that could be desired. It generally happens, in this country, that when a work is in the best trim for enjoyability and the certainty of execution, it is withdrawn, and so it will astonish no one to hear that the "Masquerade Ball" is to be given but once more—on Monday next. Before the opera commenced, the orchestra played the national anthem, "Hail Columbia," and subsequently the artists sung "The Star Spangled Banner" beneath a magnificent specimen of the same, which descended opportunely from the skies. There was much excitement, and the song was repeated.

On Wednesday next Miss KELLOGG, a young lady, of whom report speaks in the most flattering terms, will make her *début* in "Rigoletto," assisted by Signor STIGELLI, who has just been added to the company. To-night the "Masked Ball" will be played in Brooklyn.

CONCERT.—Mr. MILLARD, the well-known tenor, will give a miscellaneous concert at Irving Hall, to-night, assisted by a number of artists and Dodworth's Band. The programme is quite a curiosity in its way, being composed entirely of National airs.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The English Opera Company, now performing here, have produced BALFE'S "Bohemian Girl" in a very satisfactory style, and it has been played twice to very excellent houses. Mad. BISSOP, Mr. MIRANDA, Mr. COOK, &c., are heard to decided advantage in this work. It will be played, to-night, for the third time.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Lord Palmerston on the Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

The Garrison at Gaeta Demanding an Armistice.

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

STATE OF THE DANISH QUESTION.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail steamer *America*, from Liverpool, at 10 A. M., on the 9th inst., calling at Queenstown on the evening of the 10th, arrived at Halifax at noon yesterday, and sailed for Boston, at 3 P. M.

Steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th.

The *America* has £34,565 in specie on freight.

The ship *Sarah A. Bell*, before reported wrecked near Wexford, was in collision Jan. 25, with ship *Henry Clay*, from New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament, Lord PALMERSTON stated that instructions had been sent to the Governor-General of Canada not to give up ANDERSON without express orders from the Imperial Government, and there was, therefore, no chance of his being surrendered without the point being fully discussed. He could not say whether a *habeas corpus* writ would be obeyed in Canada, but it could not be executed immediately, as the St. Lawrence River was blocked up with ice, and it was impossible to take ANDERSON through American territory. He believed the case, according to the treaty, was quite clear, and that the claim of the United States must be established by showing that ANDERSON was guilty of murder according to the laws of England. No English jury would convict ANDERSON of murder, and the claim was not likely to be substantiated.

The new Indian loan of £3,000,000 was all awarded at and above 98¾ per cent., which was the minimum fixed by the Government. The total bids reached £13,000,000.

A prospectus is issued of a Jamaica Cotton-Growing Company.

The Bank of England had agreed to the Government proposition for reducing the allowance to the Bank for the management of the National debt. The Government payment is reduced by £50,000 per annum.

The telegraph cable from Otranto to Corfu had been safely submerged.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the annexation of Monaco to France.

It is reported the condition of the Bank of France continued to steadily improve, and a reduction of the rate of discount was shortly expected.

On Saturday evening (9th inst.) the Paris Bourse closed flat at 68f. 55c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

Several powder magazines at Gaeta had blown up, killing a great many men. The garrison had asked for 48 hours' armistice to bury the dead, to which Gen. CIALDINI assented, and offered necessaries for the wounded. The battery of St. Antonio was greatly damaged by one of the explosions, and one side of it had been destroyed by the besiegers. It was reported that a thousand scaling ladders had been sent to the forces before Gaeta.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, an amendment to the address of the King was proposed, expressing the wish that Prussia might be placed at the head of the German Confederation. After debate, in which the Ministers opposed the proposition, it was rejected by a very large majority.

The King intends to proceed to Konigsberg in May, to be crowned.

Strong columns of Sardinian troops were marching through Umbria towards Naples. A portion of them had arrived at Perugia.

The Italian Committee at Rome had advised the citizens to participate in the galeties of the Carnival.

Disturbances had taken place at Nola, Askoli and Anellino.

TURKEY.

A late Constantinople dispatch says that the Porte continues to refuse to consent to the prolongation of French occupation of Syria.

DENMARK.

The Danish journals officially declare that the statement that the European Powers had urged Denmark to make concessions, and would not recognize a blockade by Denmark, to be pure invention.

FILES BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Our files by the *Nova Scotian*, which are only one day later than those by the *Jura*, were received yesterday morning.

They contain little of interest.

The London *Times* concludes as follows an article commenting upon Mr. BRIGHT'S recent speech upon the Reform Bill:

"Whose fault is it that now, this February, 1861, after a nine years' agitation, and after half-a-dozen changes of Ministry more or less associated with the question of Reform, Mr. BRIGHT has nothing to report on the subject, except that the people of England are educated, prosperous, rich, busy and everything else, but are generally not only unrepresented but wholly indifferent to the franchise? In his despair he entreats the stream of agitation may descend from the Parliament to the people. If he cannot otherwise raise the waters, the rivers are to flow backwards. The watchword of Reform is to pass, like an imperial edict or an order of the day, from the rulers to the ruled. The very laws of mechanics are to be abrogated for this emergency, and the House of Commons is itself to create the pressure from without. The man who talks in this way cannot be really serious. When Mr. BRIGHT has said or done anything effectual, then we shall believe that he cares more for Parliamentary Reform than he does for a dozen other convenient topics of sessional debate and intersessional declamation."

Reception of the Emperor's Speech.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 6—7 A. M.

I do not believe that the Emperor's opening speech is viewed here more favorably to-day than yesterday. Indeed, the impression made by it seems to be less so, particularly among the commercial classes. They note the absence of any positive assurance of the maintenance of peace, the absence of allusion to the state of France's relations with foreign Powers—that of Great Britain being rather incidental, and apparently serving to introduce a passage about the restoration of Catholic worship in Peking under the auspices of the French General. They smile at the paragraphs about political economy, and would infinitely prefer a downright unmistakable statement, such as that, for instance, which at Bordeaux sweetened the draught which was then mixing, to all the sentences that could be extracted from the melodrama of the *Massacres de Syrie*, or the exclusive mission of France to do everything just, noble and great on this earth. Yet I don't knew if the most positive asseverations would mend the matter. It is, perhaps, the Emperor's misfortune rather than his fault that he cannot make a statement without some phrase, some word, even a note of interrogation, giving a vague appearance to the whole and exposing it to the suspicion of mental reservation. In England the speech from the Throne may be as vague or as meaningless as it can well be penned; but here, where war or peace hangs on the breath of a single man, who is not obliged to consult the wishes of the nation, vagueness, even when no harm is meant, sends a panic through the land. The Emperor is said to have recently complained of his pacific assurances, so often repeated, not being so generally credited as they deserved. Perhaps a great injustice is done him, but it is true that, owing to some fatality or other, his most earnest and most sincere declarations meet too often with the incredulity which awaited the predictions of Cassandra.

I mentioned yesterday the applause which followed the announcement of the Emperor's sympathy for the King of Naples. It was, indeed, the only hearty demonstration that occurred during the proceedings. I hear that it will be followed up, and that the "Catholic Party" in the Chambers will propose an amendment on the Address, remonstrating, if not protesting, against the "revolutionary policy" of France in Italy.

Talking of "pacific assurances" reminds me that a gentleman who has just come from Metz and Strasburg states that to these important places immense quantities of provisions and stores of every kind continue to be sent.

The Prince and His Suite in America.

In the House of Commons on the 6th inst., Mr. SLANEY said that Her Majesty in her gracious speech had expressed her deep regret at the unfortunate differences which had arisen between the States of the American Union, and her hope that those differences would be adjusted, and she had added that her desire was increased by the kind and friendly reception which had been given to the Prince of Wales during his late visit. [Hear, hear.] As the only member, perhaps, of that House who had been present, he begged to be permitted to bear his testimony to the handsome and enthusiastic reception which had been accorded to the Prince in the Canadas and in the United States. The enthusiasm arose from the high respect and esteem which our transatlantic cousins felt for the Queen, and the many virtues which adorned her character. [Her, hear.] The reception of those Englishmen who visited America at the same time was most agreeable, and induced a feeling of pride that the people there were of the same race as themselves. He hoped and trusted that the unhappy differences which now divided the States would be amicably adjusted, and he cordially echoed the iteration in the address, of those sentiments of good-will which were expressed by Her Majesty in her gracious speech from the throne. [Hear, hear.]

Commercial News by the America.

By Telegraph via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales to-day (Saturday) were 6,000 bales, including 1,600 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing with little inquiry, and quotations barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Market for Breadstuffs is generally quiet and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASE & Co., report: FLOUR quiet; prices are easier, but quotations remain unchenged—quoted 28s.@31s. 6d. WHEAT steady; Red, 11s.@13s.; White, 12s. 6d.@14s. CORN quiet and steady; Mixed and Yellow, 37s. 6d.@38s.; White, 38s. 6d @39s. 6d. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: CORN advanced 6d.@1s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally steady. BEEF dull, but there is a good inquiry for new. PORK quiet; new American, 60s. BACON dull. LARD dull, and slightly declined—quoted 56s.@58s. 6d. TALLOW dull, but North American has advanced 1s.; Butchers' Association, 56s. 6d.@57s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES quiet; Pots, 28s. 9d.@29s.; Pearls, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. RESIN dull and slightly declined; Common, 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d., closing 4s. 7d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 31s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE dull. RICE dull; Carolina, 21s.@24s. CLOVESEEDS, 55s.@56s. for new American. LINSEED slightly declined. LINSEED OIL easier. FISH OILS generally unchanged; American Sperm, £100 4s. @£100 6s.

LONDON MARKETS, (EARING.)

WHEAT firm for American, at full rates; White, 62s. @66s.; Red, 58s.@62s. FLOUR, 29s @33s. INDIAN CORN dull; Mills, £5 5s.; Bags, £5 10s. SUGAR steady. TEA unchanged; common Congou, 1s. 1d. TALLOW active at 59s., closing at 60s. RICE quiet. COFFEE firm. LINSEED CAKES declined 5s.; New-York, £11 15s.@£11 10s. FISH OILS unchanged. LINSEED firm at 28s.@ 28s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 31s. 6d.@32s.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There is but little inquiry and few transactions, and quotations are barely maintained.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, 6TH.

Sales of COTTON for the week 6,000 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire* quoted f.105; *Bas*, f.98. The market opened buoyant, but closed dull. The stock in port amounts to 165,000 bales.

HAVRE MARKETS.

(Week including 6th.)

BREADSTUFFS dull, with declining tendency. ASHES steady. COFFEE firm. WHALE OIL slightly declined. RICE quiet. SUGAR heavy. LARD firm and quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—SATURDAY.

Consols for Money, 91¾@91⅞; for Account, 92¼@ 92⅜. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £215,000. The market is slightly more stringent, and very active; no transactions in Discounts below 7 ₩ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING reports the market very dull, and accurate quotations cannot be given. The latest sales were: Illinois Central 29¼@29 discount; New-York Central, 72@74; Erie, 28¾@29¼.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BIENVILLE—THE HAVANA MARKETS.

The United States mail steamship *Bienville*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, from New-Orleans on the 15th and Havana the 16th, arrived at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a fine run of less than four days—the last two days against strong northerly winds and head seas.

The Carnival had passed off with universal gayety. Nothing of importance at Havana.

Sugar market very heavy, and tendency to decline. Stock 135,000 boxes, against 70,000 last year at same time.

Molasses dull; no demand; 2@2¼ rials Clayed, and Muscovados, 3@3¼. Cargoes could be had at less rates. Produce of foreign countries only sold to meet the most pressing wants.

Freights improved; vessels few; £3½ has been paid for Falmouth and order.

Exchange—London, 11 ₩cent. premium; Northern cities, United States, 1 discount to 2 premium; New-Orleans, 2@5 premium.

Advertisements for the Million!

THE SUN SHILLING SYSTEM.

The New-York SUN, as the natural organ of Labor and Employment in this City, with a view to facilitate communication between the Employing and Laboring classes, and between Capital and Industry, will continue to admit

THE SMALLEST ADVERTISEMENTS AT ONE SHILLING A LINE,

Condensing and classifying ONE-LINE Advertisements under appropriate heads, so as to express anything wanted in one line.

IMMENSE ESTABLISHED CITY CIRCULATION!

Daily Average for 1858.....56,179
Daily Average for 1859.....61,488
Daily Average for 1860.....61,565

American Institute

FARMERS' CLUB, Feb. 18, 1861.

Your Committee appointed to examine TOWERS' PATENT BROOM, report: That we believe the peculiar constructions of these Brooms add much to their strength and durability, and are a decided improvement.

WM. S. CARPENTER,
(Signed) SOLON ROBINSON, } Committee.
EDWARD DOUGHTY,

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM warranted to outwear two ordinary brooms. Manufactured by D.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Bond-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies Balmorals for Cold Weather—White Satin and Kid Slippers for Balls and Parties, India-rubber Boots and Shoes for snow and rain.
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 166
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 141, Feb. 22, 1861.
73, 66, 27, 57, 15, 36, 38, 74, 69, 44, 65, 1.
Class No. 142, Feb. 22, 1861.
52, 70, 18, 49, 62, 57, 8, 25, 12, 44, 26, 61, 56.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 22, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCAY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing-House-Square.

THE CONSUMPTIVE'S FRIEND.
COUGHS, COLDS, RAISING BLOOD, PAIN IN
SIDE AND BREAST, &c.
These and similar complaints are most certainly cured by HYATT'S Pulmonic Balsam. The Pulmonic Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints.
It cured Mr J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health.
Let the afflicted call and see him. Depôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure *Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of*
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in its beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
HERNIA or RUPTURE can now be radically cured by using the new and improved
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
It produces what has long been wanted in a Truss. Every afflicted person should not be a day without one. Pamphlets free. LADIES' SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Brace Suspenders for ladies and gentlemen, wholesale and retail.
GREGORY & CO.,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

WHERE DO YOU REFRESH THE INNER man when you are in the vicinity of the Custom-house? Why, at BROWN'S
NEW FRENCH RESTAURANT,
No. 13 Broad-st., opposite the Bonded Warehouses.

ELECTIC MAGAZIZE
FOR MARCH, 1861,
IS READY.
The March number is embellished with two beautiful plates, making 6 double plates this year already.
It is a very rich and beautiful number. Every intelligent family, every young lady and gentleman who can, should subscribe for it, beginning with the January number.
1. Because the January number is embellished with two very beautiful historic steel plates, unequaled by any other Magazine.
2. Because it has a rich Table of Contents, of twenty articles from English periodicals, instructive and entertaining.
3. Because, considering what, and how much of Literature, Science and Art, the twelve numbers of THE ECLECTIC contain, it is the best and the cheapest Magazine published.
4. Because it contains the choicest articles—the cream of the English periodicals.
5. Because THE ECLECTIC, in a year, contains as much reading matter as three entire British Quarterlies, besides the beautiful print engravings.
6. Because each new subscriber who sends the pay in advance, gets as a premium either of three beautiful prints, a portrait of Edward Everett, the largest and best of him ever engraved, or either of the Parlor prints, each worth $2.
7. Because if he subscribes himself, and procures two others, he gets as a premium "Irving's Life of Washington," worth $7.
8. Because THE ECLECTIC is a rich addition to any library, private or public
9. Because no one can obtain elsewhere so much Literature, Art and Useful Instruction at so small a price.
10. Because now is a good time to subscribe, and the January No. is ready.
11. Some wealthy and generous layman, in every church, should see that his pastor has a copy of THE ECLECTIC, and then mutually share its rich treasures of reading matter.

TERMS:
THE ECLECTIC is issued on the first of every month. Each number contains 144 large Octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched, in green covers, with one or more beautiful Steel Portraits, by Sartain. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes, of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes and embellishments. Price Five Dollars. The Club price is *Four Dollars*, or Five Copies for *Twenty Dollars*—sent to one address. The postage is only Three Cents a Number, prepaid at the office of delivery. The January Number for 50 cents; any other for 42 cents—sent in postage-stamps.
W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.
APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.
WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt. R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.
It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving.
THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?
To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee, of which Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, who at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.
Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank*, New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and seeds. We appeal to you all to unite with us in all evitating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.
FIRST—We ask individuals, everywhere, to contribute at once and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.
SECOND—We appeal to all churches, and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.
THIRD—We urge upon every Governor of every State immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $200,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting.
All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.
All Clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.

"ONE-DOLLAR JEWELRY."
All that glitters is not gold.
Read to-morrow's COURIER and learn all about this swindle, designed to defraud the orednlons.
Full particulars as to where the stuff comes from—how it is made—what it is worth—and WHO sells it.

DR. CHAS. ALEX. GUILMETTE
Has removed his office to No. 87 Prince-st., near Broadway. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL—COMMENCEMENT.—The profession and students of medicine are respectfully invited to attend the Annual Commencement of the above Institution, at the University Medical College, 14th-st., MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.
The Address to the Graduates will be delivered by Dr. JOHN F. GARRISH. The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Dr. JAMES F. KIERNAN, one of the members of the class.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1861.

PERFECT FITTING

SSSSSS HHHH HHHH IIIII
SSS SSS HH HH III
SSS SSS HH HH III
SSS HH HH III
SSS HHHHHHHH III
SSS SSS HH HH III
SSS SSS HH HH III
SSSSSS HHHH HHHH IIIII

RRRRRRRR TTTTTTTTTT SSSSSS
RR RR TT TT SSS SSS
RR RR TT SSS SSS
RR RR TT SSS
RRRRRR TT SSS
RR RR TT SSS
RR RR TT SSS SSS
RR RR TT SSS SSS
RRRR RRRR TTTT SSSSSS

WARD, FROM LONDON.
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold at retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $2 EACH.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c	1 50
Profits	2 65
Total	$18 00

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

A SOOTHING LETTER.
GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "COMPLAIS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s. have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

FOR SALE BY P. D. ORVIS.
WHOLESALE CASH DRUG HOUSE,
NO. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SALES EXCLUSIVELY FOR NET CASH.
PROPRIETARY DEPARTMENT.

5 gross Gordon's Sulphite Lime.
800 pounds Gordon's Glycerine.
5 gross Cross' Camphor Ice.
20 gross Shilling Camphor Ice.
10 gross Rushton's Pastiles.
50 gross Shilling Troches.
50 gross Costar's Exterminator.
10 gross Burno's Catarrh Snuff.
10 gross Lord Ward's Worcestershire Sauce.
20 gross Down's Elixir.
10 gross Mott's Chalybeate Pills.
20 gross Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regenerator.
10 gross Mrs. Wilson's Hair Dressing.
15 gross Henry's Vermont Liniment.
20 gross Duprat's French Varnish.
10 gross Union Magic Glue.
50 gross Leadbeater's Liquid Stove Polish.
5 gross Velpeau's Pills.
20 gross Jones' Flavoring Extracts.
40 gross Townsend's Pills.
50 gross Wilson's Pills.
50 gross Reynold's Tobacco Substitute.
250 cases Mills' Bourbonia.
100 gross Barney's Cocoa Castorine.
10 gross Noe's Hair Restorative.
100 styles Phalon's Perfumeries.
50 styles Glenn's Perfumeries.
150 styles Fanny Soaps.
150 gross Phalon's Cocoa.
10 gross Watson's Neuralgia King.
10 gross Ham's Invigorating Spirit.
5 gross Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.
20 gross Marshall's Catarrh Snuff.
500 dozen Wright's Handkarchief Extract.
50 gross Tenney's Extract.
50 gross Golden Treasure.
10 gross Water's Tooth Soap.
20 gross Moore's Essence Life.
10 gross Clay's Arnica Liniment.
20 gross Clark's Sherry Wine Bitters.
20 gross Pnnderson's Powders.
TOGETHER WITH
ALL THE QUICK SELLING
Patent Medicines before the public, at prices much lower than usual, my transactions being for cash New price lists now ready for druggists only who inclose or present in person their business card. Price lists will not be delivered on other conditions.
P. D. ORVIS,
Importer and Jobber of Drugs, &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY,
No. 162 Broadway, New-York.
Just below Maiden-lane.
FEB. 21, 1861.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* LIVERPOOL, per U. S. Steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

DO YOU WANT WISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
IF SO,
IF SO,
IF SO,
USE
USE
USE

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly-celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT
is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of
WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE
in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.
It is a beautiful economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair.
This is the only article based upon
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,
Which has ever been presented to the public for promoting a healthy growth of hair on a
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
BALD HEAD OR BARE FACE.
Persons having tried the various preparations now flooding the country, and having been deceived by them should not be discouraged, but try one box of
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,
which is warranted to do all that is claimed for it.
If applied to the scalp it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tawy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color—leaving it soft, smooth and flexible.
The Onguent is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.
The subscribers are the only agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed,
ONE DOLLAR A BOX.
ONE DOLLAR A BOX.
READ THE FOLLOWING FROM THE
NEW-YORK HERALD.
"ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN."
We perceive, by the advertisement of Messrs. Horace L. Hegaman & Co., of No 24 William-st., this City, that the renowned "Stimulating Onguent," invented by Dr. Bellingham, for a healthy stimulation in the growth of beard or whiskers, has now had its American market confided to their agency. The high reputation of this article in London, Paris, and other cities of Europe, seems to have been fully justified by experience in this country. We find that its praises are reechoed among all classes. A few weeks are said to prove its almost magical influences upon the beard or whiskers. The British Volunteers have made such free use of it as to attract the attention of the London *Punch*. See advertisement of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., in another column.—*Herald, Sunday, Feb.* 17, 1861.
AND FROM THE
BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE.
WHISKERS—MOUSTACHES.—Though opinions vary in regard to the propriety or comeliness of capillary adjuncts to "the human face divine" the fashion of wearing such evidences of manliness has become so widespread that whiskers and moustaches are now the rule, and the smooth-shaven face the very decided exception. Under the pressure of the behests of fashion, or through an awakened appreciation of the fact that nature intended the face of man to be distinguished by distinctive traits from that of "lovely woman," even Old Abe Lincoln has set to work at raising a becoming pair of whiskers. All of his portraits represented him as a hairless-faced man; and what potent charm has now thus late in life set his whiskers sprouting, we are at a loss to determine, if it be not Dr. C. P. Bellingham's celebrated "Onguent," the efficacious properties of which in the matter of inducing the growth of whiskers and moustaches seem to be almost miraculous. We would direct the attention of all interested in this delicate and important matter, to peruse the advertisement of Hegeman & Co., to be found in another column.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Feb.* 21, 1861.
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
AND READ THE FOLLOWING,
FROM THE SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
SUNDAY ATLAS.
PERFECT IN WHISKERS.—Half the attention, at the Academy of Music on Monday night, was monopolized by a fine looking little fellow who displayed the most magnificent whiskers of the season. His face was literally covered—the lower part of it at least—with beard of the very glossiest luxuriance. Would it be believed—yet we know the fact to be so—that this man had raised the whole of this magnificent crop within a few months, from the use of Bellingham's celebrated stimulating Onguent. This unrivaled preparation for promoting the growth of whiskers and moustaches may be procured at Hegeman & Co.'s, No. 24 William-st.—*Sunday Atlas, Feb.* 17, 1861.
TRY ONE BOX, YOU WILL NEVER REGRET THE INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

Or a box of the Onguent (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, (direct,) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 10. Apply to or address
HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
No. 24 WILLIAM-ST., corner of Exchange-place.
For sale by J. S. W. HAYS,
No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE CHILDREN'S
BIBLE PICTURE-BOOK.
ILLUSTRATED WITH EIGHTY ENGRAVINGS.
Square 4to, Muslin gilt, 75 cents.
Being the fourth of the
CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOKS.
Square 4to, about 300 pages each, beautifully printed on tinted paper, embellished with many Engravings, bound in Muslin gilt, 75 cents per volume; or, the series complete in neat case, price $3 00.
☞ Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

THE CHILDREN'S BIBLE PICTURE-BOOK. Illustrated by eighty engravings from designs by STEINLE OVERBECK, VEIT, SCHNORR, &c.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE-BOOK. Containing one hundred and sixty Fables, with sixty illustrations by HARRISON WEIR.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK OF BIRDS. Illustrated with sixty-one engravings, by W. HARVEY.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF QUADRUPEDS and other Mammalia. Illustrated with sixty one Engravings by W. HARVEY.

Intended for the little folks who like to read of quadrupeds and birds, fables and Bible stories. While their parents cannot fail of amusing and interesting the reader, they will also instruct and improve. The anecdotes will delight the child, and will oftentimes prove new and interesting to the adult. We know of one little girl of seven years of age who reads the stories contained in some one of these books aloud, every afternoon, to her mother and grandfather, while the former sews and the latter holds her on his knee. And then, when her papa comes home at evening, she repeats to him all that she has read aloud, and winds up by wishing that some one will keep on writing, and the Harpers publish just such books till she, the little girl we wot of, gets to be grown to womanhood.—*Home Journal.*
Inexhaustibly entertaining and useful. We like this class of child's books. A child never gets tired of looking at and hearing about animals.—*Baltimore Christian Advocate.*
These new books for "children" are among the most attractive of their class on either side of the Atlantic.—*Providence Press.*
Beautiful specimens of juvenile literature, tastefully bound and illustrated, and printed on tinted paper in large clear type, so acceptable to childhood first, second and intermediate.—*Buffalo Express.*
This (the Children's Picture-Book of Birds) is altogether as nice a presentation book for children as any we have ever seen.—*Churchman.*

THE GREAT FAST-DAY BOOK.
READY THIS MORNING.
FAST-DAY SERMONS.
A volume comprising the most marked and important discourses from prominent pulpits throughout the United States—both North and South—on the questions now convulsing the whole country.
FAST-DAY SERMONS.
One large elegant 12mo. Cloth bound. Price $1 25.
Nearly all these Sermons have created such general interest that they have been printed largely in the public journals, as well as in separate pamphlets, in which form their circulation is counted by tens of thousands.
The selection embraces such well known names as
DR. PALMER, of New Orleans,
DR. RAPHALL, the celebrated Jewish Rabbi.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
DR. THORNWELL, of South Caroline.
REV. HENRY J. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn.
DR. BELLOWS, New-York.
DR. BRECKINRIDGE, of Lexington, Ky.
DR. VINTON, Trinity Church, N. Y.
PROFESSOR TAYLER LEWIS, New-York.
DR. WILLIAM ADAMS, New-York.
DR. DAGNEY, of Virginia.
The absorbing subject of these Sermons, their variety of treatment, and the collection in one volume of prominent discourses from Divines of the very highest rank, combine to present a book of unusual and incomparable excellence.
*** Copies of this book will be sent by mail, postage free, on the receipt of the price, $1 25, by
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, N. Y.

VIELE'S
HAND-BOOK FOR ACTIVE SERVICE,
For the Use of Volunteers in the Field.
CONTENTS:
ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMY CORPS.
THE RECRUIT.
THE COMPANY.
THE REGIMENT.
THE CAMP.
THE MARCH.
RATIONS AND MODE OF COOKING THEM.
FIELD FORTIFICATION.
ARTILLERY—DIFFERENT KINDS AND USES.
MANUAL FOR MOUNTAIN HOWITZERS.
MANUAL FOR HEAVY ARTILLERY.
AMMUNITION.
"I have read with great satisfaction the advance sheets of the Hand-Book for Active service. A practical work of this description is greatly needed, and will be prized by the soldiers comprising our militia throughout the States." MARSHAL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Seventh Regiment, N. Y.
1 vol. Cloth. $1. Will be published in a few days.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher.
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

ATTRACTIVE NEW BOOKS.
JUST READY.
FIRST.
POEMS OF A YEAR.
A new Volume. By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, author of "Babie Bell," and other poems. One elegant 12mo. Tinted paper and bevelled muslin binding. Price, 75 cents.
SECOND.
FLIRTATION,
AND WHAT COMES OF IT.
A new Comedy. By FRANK B. GOODRICH, ("Dick Tinto.") Handsomely printed, and bound in paper covers. Price, 25 cents.
A superb satirical picture of fashionable society at the present day. Although written in dialogue, it is better adapted to reading than for scenic representation.
*** Either of these books will be sent by mail, postage free, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA.
PART XXVI.
READY THIS DAY. PRICE 15 CENTS.
NOTICE TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.
D. APPLETON & CO., having sold the stereotype plates and stock on hand of
CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA
to Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., of Philadelphia, will cease to publish the work after the present (26th) part. Agents and subscribers will be furnished by Messrs. LIPPINCOTT & CO. with the past and future parts, on the same terms they have heretofore been supplied with them. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
NOTES ON SEA-COAST DEFENCE:
Consisting of Sea-Coast Fortifications, the Fifteen-Inch Gun, and Casemate Embrasures.
By Major J. G. BARNARD, U. S. Corps of Engineers.
Illustrated. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth. $1 50.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It will not cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but will cure positively rheumatism, colic, dysentery, toothache, headache, pains in limbs, back and chest. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
FORWARDS TO
NEW-ORLEANS
in four days all rail. Other cities South are reached with equal speed. Contracts for time, price, insurance, &c., can be made on application to JOHN HOEY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation, is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs and Throat.
Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st, Boston; by J. MILHAU, No. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York, and by COLEMAN & ROGERS, No. 173 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; in Philadelphia, by T. W. DYOTT & SONS.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS!

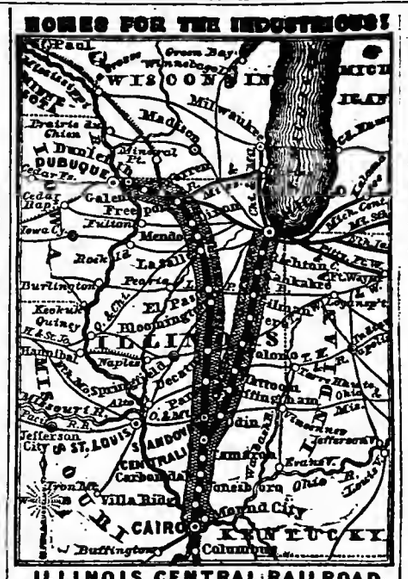

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES.
MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:
LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.
RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.
APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.
Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in COAL and iron are almost untouched; the invariable rule is that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois and in the course of the next ten years, the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.
RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must, consequently every day decrease.
THE STATE DEBT.
The State Debt is only $10,196,893 14, and, within the last three years, has been reduced $2,958,745 86 and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.
PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,626 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.
FERTILITY OF SOIL.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.
TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.
Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,200,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 336,596, since which, 479,208 have been added, making the whole population 814,861—a gain of 143 per cent.
EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.
As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.
EDUCATION.
Mechanics and Working Men will find the Free School system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the Church and School-house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the great Western Empire.
PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be
ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE
at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated each and every year, for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.
TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED
from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.
Pamphlets, descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Wellee, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappell..	South half, Northeast.	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	322.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,002 13-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,068, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court House Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be sold at public auction, comprising furniture that cost two months ago over $12,000. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocade, comprising three full suites; magnificent rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, with stool and cover; centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges, with arm-chairs to match; rich silk and lace curtains, gold shades, brooze clocks, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, bronzes, rich French china vases, paintings and parlor ornaments, stageres, rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, oval mirrors, sofas, two sofa-bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs, twenty elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding, with rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture of every description; rich china of all kinds, glassware, silverware, spoons, forks castors, ivory cutlery, cabinets, chandeliers, &c. No postponement on any account. Catalogues at house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF 71 VALUABLE LOTS,
Belonging to the estate of D. Vanshaw, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 2ND-AV.—6 lots on the southeast cor. of 50th-st.
On 30TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, adjoining above in rear.
On 5TH-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 91st-st.
On 91ST-ST.—6 lots, south side, adjoining above in rear.
On 41ST-ST.—2 lots, south side, between 4th and Madison avs.
On 106TH-ST.—20 lots, north side, 100 ft. east of 5th-av.
On 106TH-ST.—(100 ft. wide)—23 lots, south side, 100 ft. east of 5th-av
On 108TH-ST.—7 lots, south side, bet. 3d and 4th avs.

75 per cent. can remain for 5 or 7 years.

EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE!

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of WM. FORREST and A. J. SHIPMAN, Executors Estate of D. Faushaw, deceased.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. A fine collection of really choice ORIGINALS, most of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found the following choice pictures:

POULTRY.....VAN SEVERDONCK.
MARINE.....SCHASF
DOGS AND PIGEONS.....HENRIETTE ROWNER.
INTERIOR.....VANDERVLIN.
LANDSCAPE.....VINCENT.
INTERIOR.....DE BRACKELIER.
INTERIOR AND FIGURES.....A. LIOR.
WINTER SCENE.....SMETS.

Also many other fine paintings by Rediq, Donv, Toutemet, Cannemans, Willot, Carpentero and many others. The above beautiful collection is now on exhibition, and we particulary invite amateurs and connoisseurs to examine them, as they will be positively sold.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
PRINTING PRESSES AND MATERIALS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 Ann-st.:

A LOT OF
PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, CASES and OTHER MATERIALS, belonging to a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
By order of JOHN M. REED, Assignee.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, real estate, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements used and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad, then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtennot to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dec. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

J. W. PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE HOUSE SALE OF OVER TWO THOUSAND LOTS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY J. W. PORTER & CO. ON SATURDAY, Feb. 23, commencing at 2 o'clock, precisely, at the large residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, large and costly mirrors, oil-paintings, velvet tapestry carpets, library tables, chairs, clocks, rich chiffarobes, lace and brocatel curtains, oak extension table, tea tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, sofa-bed, bedsteads, bureaus bedsteads and bedding, hair mattresses; also, a large lot of every description of crockery, chinaware, cut glassware, table cutlery, silverware, kitchen utensils, stoves, &c., &c. Sale positive.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY, FEB. 23, AT 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., second-hand furniture, paintings, engravings, cologne, &c., consisting of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture in great variety, rosewood and mahogany suites, solid oak and black walnut buffets, extension tables, and dining-room chairs, secretary, bookcases, library tables, sofas, lounges and desks. Also, spring mattresses, beds, bedding, stair-rods, oil-cloth, &c. Also, three rosewood piano fortes. Also, a quantity of oil-paintings, engravings, colegne &c.

Also, at 1 o'clock,

One two-seated rockaway, with pole and shafts.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables sofas sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, stoves, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, blankets, sheets, comforters, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. E. HATCH, Auctioneer.

REGULARLY COMMISSIONED TO SELL all kinds of property, real, personal, foreign, domestic, &c. Personal attention and prompt returns in all cases. Apply at No. 375 8th-av. J. E. HATCH.

TEACHERS.

A LADY MUCH ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION desiren an engagement as finishing governess in a Christian family. Besides all the branches now comprehended in a liberal English education, piano, guitar, French, German, Italian, acquired on the Continent of Europe, can be thoroughly taught. Advertiser could give instruction to beginners on the harp. Unexceptionable reference and testimonials can be given. A liberal salary will be required. Letters stating salary, &c., addressed to 9,542 Kingston, Canada West, will be attended to.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SCOTCH LADY WHO has had considerable experience in tuition, wants a situation as governess in a family; she teaches English thoroughly, music, and French and German acquired in France and Germany. Has excellent references and testimonials. Address, stating terms, Miss CHURCH, No. 92 East 15th-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF ONE OF the first colleges in this country desires a situation to teach; he is an experienced teacher, and is now teaching the classics and modern languages. The best of reference given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 247, Norwalk, Conn.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING IN-STRUCTION in English, Classics, Mathematics or French, (spoken,) by an experienced Graduate of Yale College. Address, RALPH DAYTON, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.; or call, at 1 or 6 o'clock P. M. Terms and references satisfactory.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER WHO HAS HAD much experience, and who is a graduate of a Northern University, is ready for a new engagement as teacher in English or Classics. Address GEO. N. MARTIN, No. 1,248 Broadway, New-York City.

QUARTZ ROCK MILL.—A PORTION OF PAtent for sale, conceded at the mines the very best for powder, with hardened, shifting, grinding surfaces, easily charged. SOUTHWICK & HOOD, No. 52 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISS BUSHNELL
Has located on Murray Hill Parks,
Nos. 11 and 13, between 34th and 35th sts, where she has suites and single rooms to rent.

BOARDING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG Men can be accommodated with good board in a small, private family, at No. 31, 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A house with all the modern improvements, can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISH Board in a private family may be accomodated at No. 12a East 32d-st. Refereuces exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with a pleasant front room in a private family, only eight minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton-av. Ferries. House has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Please call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with a front room on second floor, neatly furnished, with board, at No. 221 State-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, for three months from March 1st, by a small family, consisting of a young gentleman and wife, and young lady, two children and servant, about breaking up housekeeping, with two good furnished rooms and room for servant; location between 14th and 30th sts., Lexington and 6th avs. Address A., Box No. 1,099 Post-office, for three days. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET.—A gentleman who would be disposed to pay liberally for a handsome parlor and bedroom, without any meals, in a private family, in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, will address WM. BREWEN, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,243 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accomodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

BOARD WANTED FOR A YOUNG LADY in a respectable private family where there are no boarders, in a pleasant part of the City, where the pleasure of a home may be realised. A furnished room with fire is wanted. Reference given and required. Address, stating terms, E. R., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST, WANTED—In Brooklyn, by a single gentleman. In a private family, where there are no boarders. Address J. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

ROOMS, WITH FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD.—Wanted, one large or two small rooms as above, between 14th and 23d sts. Address L. S., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 15th-st., has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one on the third floor.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVing bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 25 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

TABLE D'HOTE
At 6 o'clock; Sundays at 5.
If you wish for a good dinner at 75c.,
Including a pint of Claret,
Call at No. 764 Broadway,
Private parlors for parties.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDIsion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the travelling public.
H. D. PARKER
JOHN F. MILLS.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, REALIZING THE GREAT NEED of a proper school for the judicious culture of young misses under twelve years of age, is about opening a Seminary for a select and limited number, whose moral, mental and religious education will be under her immediate supervision. They will also have the advantage of large and pleasant grounds, fine scenery, variety of fresh fruit, &c. Parents or guardians desiring to place their children where they can secure such advantages, may address Mrs. WALTER, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or references, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

25 CENTS PER LESSON—FRENCH, GERman and Spanish taught.—Prof. T., graduate of one of the principal colleges of Europe, has organized two classes for the tuition of the above languages. For ladies, in the afternoon. For gentlemen, in the evening. The advantages of his system are unrivaled. Address C. T. M., Box No. 166 *Times* Office. Prof. T. is open to proposals from Institutions in this City.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING Proprietors.

TWO LADIES, EDUCATED IN NEW-ENG-LAND and accustomed to tuition in our leading seminaries there and in this City, would like to learn of a good opening, building, &c., suitable for a boarding and day school. Parties interested please address E. T. T. E., Broadway Post-office, New-York City.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-TUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY. COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. | $40 Common English 14 weeks. Term opens April 12. For Catalogues, address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A superior boarding-school establishment, in West Chester Co., 26 miles from New-York. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LEASE—FOR ONE or more years, to a private family only, a modern first-class house, with elegant furniture complete, in close proximity to Union-square; the owner going to Europe. Possession 1st May. Rent $1,000. Address Box No. 231, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN SOUTH Brooklyn—A gentleman and wife having a handsome three-story house elegantly furnished, would let the same to some responsible party without children, and board with the family. Address Box No. 2,304 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—$750.—An elegant three-story and basement house, handsomely furnished, in one of the most desirable locations in Brooklyn; would take large part of rent in Board. Apply No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT ASTO-RIA, L. I.—Possession immediately. To a good tenant would be let on very reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., or of the clerk of the steamboat *Mattano*, Fulton Market-slip.

TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., FOR six months from May 1, next, a furnished cottage, suitable for a small family, and about ten minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Apply to H. L. ROUTH & SONS, No. 45 William-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN CLINTON St., Brooklyn, from May 1; in a desirable location, to a small family. Address C. E., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE three and a half story brick house, No. 229 West 20th-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, THE FIRST-class furnished house, No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ENGINE TURNERS.—FOR SALE—AN ENGINE turning business; has been established several years, and doing a fine business. There is one eight pine and two circular lathes, with all tools necessary for doing an extensive business. Will be sold low for cash, or would exchange for good real estate. Also, one of Wilder's Salmander Safes for sale. For further information, call upon or address BENNET BROS., No. 45 Gold-st., New-York.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Wanted to make arrangements with a good house to act as agent, or partner, for the manufacture of cut steel a ready established article and arrangement can be made with a responsible party. Full particulars given on an interview, for which address CAST-STEEL, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for three days.

ELEGANT DRUG-STORE IN BROOK-LYN—Beautifully arranged. Fine location, and good stock of medicines. For sale at one half its value. Apply to G. B. ELKINS, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Court-st.

IMPORTANT TO PROVISION DEALERS. —The lease, stock and fixtures of Nos. 15 and 17 1st-st., with ice-house and smoke-house attached, (built expressly for the business) for sale. Inquire on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GET THE BEST.
KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR.
This machine, which has been in successful operation for seven years, can be had at Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than any other Regulator, of
HILL & GREEN, No. 85 John-st.

SOAPS, SOAPS.

E. BENSON'S old Russian Laundry Soap, a valuable article for families. CHARLES BRAINE & CO., Agents, Nos 24 John, and 128 Pearl-st. For sale by all grocers and druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS CURED IN a few hour, and the skin made delicately soft by the use of TAPMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE. No 91 Bleecker-st., and No. 263 4th av. Eyman, 25 cents. Sold by Buck & Rayner, Chicago; W. King, Jr., Buffalo; Higby & Stearns, Detroit, and Lamplough & Campbell, Montreal, Canada.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET. One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing numerous advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in ens hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and stores railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his residence at Yonkers, situated on Palisade-av., on very high ground and commanding a beautiful view of the river from Yonkers to Staten Island. The house contains some 13 rooms, and is supplied with water from unfailing springs brought in pipes a distance of 1,500 feet; has bath-room, water-closet, gas, hot and cold water to second story, stationary wash tubs, speaking tubes, furnace and every convenience. The grounds comprise about an acre, and the garden is well supplied with a variety of choice fruit. There is a good brick stable on the premises, and accommodations for horses and carriages. Apply to EDWARD CROMWELL, No. 289 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country, New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED PROPerty, in the City of New-York or vicinity, a beautiful and highly improved property, located in one of the most beautiful cities in Central New-York, consisting of eight city lots, on which there is a first-class brick house, containing gas, hot and cold water, furnace, range, bath, &c. There is also a good barn and carriage-house, wood-house and ice-house; also, large and small fruit, in a flourishing condition, and of the choicest varieties; all in perfect order, and free from incumbrances. Apply to SMITH & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOK-LYN CITY PROPERTY—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing, for fine roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the depot. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry-seat. The house, containing 12 rooms, is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle, and close by the Neptune House; it is immediately upon, and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, and fine terrace. The facilities for boating, bathing and fishing are unrivaled. Also, coach-house and stable and bathing-house; within 15 minutes of the cars, three minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT A BARGAIN—A new, modern style, frame dwelling house, situate about half a mile from the depot, on a corner fronting a park; lot, 60x150 feet; house, two stories and attic; main building 22x33 feet, wing 18x30 feet; contains 12 rooms, handsomely papered and painted and in good order. Must be sold by the 1st of March next. Price $3,500—$2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to G. B. WHITLESEY, No. 475 Broadway, or at the "Elizabeth Land-Office," No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, opposite depot.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. —With 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depot, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat in same County with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYNN, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 60 LOTS of ground, house two story and attic, large rooms, fine dry cellar, gardener's house, stables, ice-house; also, a large brick store. The premises are laid out and plenty of fruit and forest trees, horse, cow, wagons situated 10 miles from Hoboken Ferry, on plank road, near horse railroad. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 183 William-st.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, waterworks, speaking tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, coach-houses, fine woodlands and lawns, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depots of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER & CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie, 88 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J. —A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the depot, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York and Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A VALUABLE country residence at New-Rochelle, on Locust and Siwinah avs., containing five acres; fine large Gothic house, with inclosed piazzas; fine carriage-house and large barn. The view from the grounds cannot be surpassed. For particulars apply to FISHER & BIRD, Marble Works, No. 97 East Houston-st., or to JOHN H. BIRD, No. 52 John-st., up stairs, Room No. 7.

TO LET—A LARGE SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE, (room for about eighty guests,) beautifully located on Long Island Sound, and one hour distant by New-Haven Railroad. Was painted and newly furnished last year. The place would make a most desirable branch house for some one already engaged in the business in this City. Anonymous communications will not be replied to. Address Box No. 2,186 Post-office.

COTTAGE TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF ground, situated near Port Morris, Westchester County, N. Y., 10 minutes ride from the 23d, 34 and 42d-av. Railroad depots. Stable and coach-house on the ground and good fruit in the garden. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 69 East 13th-st., second story.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, IN RYE—A large, commodious double house, with out-buildings, abundant fruit, shrubbery, &c., and three acres of land. Rent, $750. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and two acres. Rent, $375. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the depot. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BY THE YEAR or for a term of years—the farm and residence of the late Henry A. Livingston, situated on the Hudson River, one mile below the City of Poughkeepsie. If required, the house, garden, &c., can be rented independent of the farm. For further particulars, apply to A. L. LIVINGSTON, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nice from New-York for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 612 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM IN East River, 9 miles from Harlem; contains 171 acres, perfectly healthy, and combines every attraction as a country residence. Terms very liberal, or will be exchanged for City property, with little or no incumbrance. Apply at Office No. 1 over Fulton Bank, at 12 M.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-story and attic house, with about half an acre of ground, beautiful and healthy location on the Boston Road; fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, office of Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE.—A new, modern style, frame dwelling house, with about half an acre of ground, beautiful and healthy location on the Boston Road; fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, office of Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY MINutes from 31st-st., a basement two story and attic house; large garden, gas and water throughout. Also, a brown stone front house in 50th-st., near 8th-av.; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner of 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND THREE ACRES of land, with all the modern improvements, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, within 35 minutes of the City by railroad six times a day. Neighborhood first-class. Terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange in part, location in Westchester County, 13½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house large and new, with plenty of shade trees, and four to five acres. Apply at No. 4 Chauncey-court, at 12 o'clock. J. ODELL.

FOR SALE—IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., A FIRST-class gothic dwelling, with all the modern improvements hot and cold water, baths, &c.; horse cars pass the door every ten minutes. Will be sold cheap. Apply to G. BEDNEY, Nos. 64 and 66 Duane-st., fifth floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites. A great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET. One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing numerous advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements and in good town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in ens hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and stores railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his residence at Yonkers, situated on Palisade-av., on very high ground and commanding a beautiful view of the river from Yonkers to Staten Island. The house contains some 13 rooms, and is supplied with water from unfailing springs brought in pipes a distance of 1,500 feet; has bath-room, water-closet, gas, hot and cold water to second story, stationary wash tubs, speaking tubes, furnace and every convenience. The grounds comprise about an acre, and the garden is well supplied with a variety of choice fruit. There is a good brick stable on the premises, and accommodations for horses and carriages. Apply to EDWARD CROMWELL, No. 289 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country, New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED PROPerty, in the City of New-York or vicinity, a beautiful and highly improved property, located in one of the most beautiful cities in Central New-York, consisting of eight city lots, on which there is a first-class brick house, containing gas, hot and cold water, furnace, range, bath, &c. There is also a good barn and carriage-house, wood-house and ice-house; also, large and small fruit, in a flourishing condition, and of the choicest varieties; all in perfect order, and free from incumbrances. Apply to SMITH & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOK-LYN CITY PROPERTY—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing, for fine roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the depot. If not sold by the 15th of March

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts, New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars, nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of March next, when such successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of each deposit at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulation of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each with such coupons attached thereto, and such stock, upon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits, to the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 11, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office.

Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to CEO. T. M DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO 429 Canal st., corner of Varick st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. GEORGE S. CHAPIN, Secretary; E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,800 received. This Bank has received during the last 21 months $455,410 89.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for Eleven Directors of this Bank, for one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 4th day of March next; also for Inspectors of Election. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$25,000 LACROSSE AND MILWAUKee Railroad Third Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, on Eastern Division. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST ON the Bonds of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fatal Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Feverand Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Coughs and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book..$5 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book.. 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with med cines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BAY OR black saddle and wagon horse, long tail, very handsome; speed no object; seven years old. Address Box No. 3,101 Post-office, stating particulars.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 39
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	416,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60—	$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,987 71	
Annuities	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,961 63	
Commissions	53,849 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	8,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	70,942 34—	$563 574 28
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6 421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	48,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60—	$6,989,056 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,091 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$36,319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,051,251
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750—$37,397,583	
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860.		11,633
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256—	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNEER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY.
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSEL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON RUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. BUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
THE MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, No. 31 Nassau-st.,
JANUARY 1, 1861.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of 1860	542,522 76—	$642,522 76
Dividend Account and all indebtedness		245,089 31
Dividend Annuity Account	$576 00	
Premiums, Extra Premiums & Annuities received during the year	419,971 17	
Interest Account for the year	51,821 45—	472 368 62
Accrued Interest and Deferred Premium not included in the above or in the receipts	22,780 02	$1,359,980 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus	$99,420 81	
Expenses, Taxes, Medical Expenses, Fees and Commission	59,990 42	
Reinsurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus	32,325 22	
Dividends paid during the year	128,523 28—	$320,189 73
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$370,837 98	
Premium Loans on Policies in force	431,288 94	
Agents' Accounts for Premium and Interest in course of collection and transmission, &c.	89,968 68	
Real Estate	77,830 07	
Cash in Bank and on hand	16,557 79	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stock	7,987 50	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stock	46,258 00—$1,039,827 96	
Total		$1,359,980 69

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered; $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas, Flour, &c. $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 269 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. Tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while pursuing business or land. Done up in tin cases and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpean, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or no $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARR W. No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine or stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being restored. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $2, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN BAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam for Worms, Fevers, Fever and Ague, &c., take Indian Cholagogue—$1 50. Dessler's Parisdie Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam. 75 cents. By OGDEN, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the infallible reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions, has rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1850, for the Preservation of Human Life. Patients Consultations Free. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disagreeable or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and inelegance; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—The Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 15, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st. WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI- annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by any express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW- YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimms, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Whitestone, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIE- TY.—An adjourned special meeting of this Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., on TUESDAY Feb. 26, at 7½ P. M. A paper will be read by Dr. HANDAY SMITH on *The indication for the use of Mineral Waters in the treatment of Chronic Diseases.*
H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
H. S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.
M. C. CHALWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkine.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M Horkley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Laug
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOLTON Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st.

Returning, leave Havre:
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 68 Wall-st.
L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First do. to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

[Continued from First Page.]

our country. It was now for the first time that the curtain which WEBSTER prayed might not rise in his day was rent before our eyes. It was in this condition of affairs that the political party to which he belonged was to assume the reins and the responsibilities of power. Whatever might be threatened in the present aspect of our public affairs, or might follow, there was nothing that could reflect dishonor upon them. If disaster came, it would be not because the public mind was awakened to Republican principles too early, but because it was awakened too late. [Applause.] The Republican Party had arisen out of a great public discontent, and a great public discontent, especially when arising after the prosperity of a country was established, indicated the existence of a great evil, and the Republican Party, founded upon a disinterested desire for good, and discontent with evil, could not be founded in the wrong. [Applause.] In a few years the party, after meeting with expected rebuff, did not sink back defeated, but rallied and achieved success. And in entering upon the administration of the Government they were to rest upon the united sense of the Free States against the divided sentiments of the Slave States. They were to come with all the legal forms of a constitutional election supporting them, but nevertheless, at a time when there was a basis of fixed opposition among the majority of the people to the principles which they held. But now with all this strength capable of being arrayed against and perhaps defeating them they saw the political strife transferred to a field of rebellion. Now they must consider that, however improperly in the past the power of the Government had been wielded, when the Republican Party came into power they found six States actually in a state of revolt. They were told that the Union and the Constitution could not both be preserved, and they were to choose between the disruption of the one or the corruption of the other. It was by the courage, the wisdom nr the incorruptibility of the Republican Party that the Union was to be preserved. If he was asked whether a corrupted territory or a broken Union was to be preferred, he would answer that the Republican Party recognized the necessity of no such alternative. By the firmness, and intrepidity, and conciliation which made up the character of WASHINGTON, only could they save the Union. If they were to let their opponents prescribe their course of conduct, they were indeed badly off. Their opponents told them that below capitulation on their side or subjugation on the other there was no alternative. Now he found that after a battle the first duty was pacification; that implied not surrender or coercion, nor did it imply that the party which had gained the battle should fight it over again. WASHINGTON had placed on a ring an inscription which was illustrative of his remarks: *Exitus acta probat*—the issue approves the act. Mr. EVARTS closed by proposing the following toast:

The pacification of the country the first, the principal duty of the incoming Administration. May the issue approve the acts. [Loud applause.]

The remaining toasts were announced in the following order:

6. *The Constitution of the United States*—Fit organism of the spirit and life of a great nation.

7. *The Federal Union*—A legacy of untold value from our honored fathers; having served us in our day and generation, it will be our grateful duty to hand it down unimpaired to posterity.

8. *Washington's Farewell Address*—A noble lesson of wisdom and patriotism now, unhappily, too rarely studied and too little heeded.

9. *The Fathers of the Republic*—No honors can equal their merits, no eulogy enhance their fame.

10. *The Congress of the United States*—May it ever be mindful of its rights and duties, and firmly and faithfully maintain the one and perform the other.

11.—*The American Flag.*

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us?

12. *The Army and Navy.*

13. *The Press.*

After the sixth toast the miniature Fort Sumter fired a salute of 34 guns, creating great amusement first, and then calling forth vociferous cheering.

JOSIAH M. VAN CORT responded.

Judge PEABODY, in response to the seventh toast, said the Federal Union was a topic, the consideration of which will send a thrill through the heart of every patriot. It was full of associations which carried them back to the great topic of the day. WASHINGTON, as they knew, had much to do with the formation of that Union. He had been styled the Father of his Country. He was the immediate father of the present United States. He it was who brought about a condition of feeling in all parts of the country which was the forerunner of the adoption of the Government under which we lived. [Applause.] Judge PEABODY enlarged upon the importance of a recurrence to the principles of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and especially the great lesson inculcated alike by the Saviour of America as by the Saviour of mankind, and concluded by proposing the following sentiment:

The Union of the States.—In the language of the Father of his Country, "It is the main pillar of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that liberty which you so highly prize. Heaven blessing your efforts, we will transmit this boon unimpaired to posterity."

To the eighth toast Hon. H. J. RAYMOND responded. The great characteristic, he said, of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was an injunction to sustain the Constitution and defend the unity of the States. [Cheers.] One of the felicities of that Address was that it had inculcations that were applicable to all emergencies. And it was well that it was so. It was well that that Address contained such lessons of wisdom, to which they might recur when by the yearnings of false ambition the country was brought to such crises as the present. The Father of his Country told them to maintain the Constitution, [applause,] to respect its authority and laws till changed by the people. Where did they find disrespect for the laws engendered?—not here. The Republican Party of the United States stood before the world to day as the only party which insists on the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of the laws. What was a Government? Something that governs—governs when the people are willing to be governed; aye, and when not willing to be governed. Was there, in all history, a Government which did not imply some force? Mr. RAYMOND maintained that the right to enforce its laws was, and must be, inherent in all Governments, but how far that right should be exercised was sometimes a question. He believed that the cause of the present disturbances was a misunderstanding at the South of the sentiments and purposes of the Republican Party. If these were comprehended at the South all the difficulty would be at an end. How were the Southern people to be convinced of their mistake? By actual experience of a Republican Administration. The Republican Party might deem it proper to adopt such measures of conciliation as would strengthen and reassure the men who stood up nobly for the Union in Southern States.

Mr. RAYMOND was loudly applauded, and when he concluded Mr. FOLSOM proposed three cheers, which were given very heartily.

Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDEN responded to the ninth toast, and Hon. F. A. CONKLING spoke to the tenth. His concluding words contained the gist of his remarks:

Let our friends in the old world, and our timid fellow-citizens at home, who have predicted that there will never be another Congress, give themselves no uneasiness. Divine Providence has not forsaken this people. When next December comes, some seats may still be vacant, but the capitol will be there in its great proportions, and so will our flag.

The banner of the eagle,
The flag that loves the sky,
That tempests love to wanton with,
It flies so proud and high.

There may be some who will repudiate its glories; some of its stars may shine with a paler ray, but on its broad folds every star and stripe will still be counted, and there will still be there on the side of the country, "the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

To the eleventh toast Mr. STEPHEN B. CHITTENDEN responded, giving a hopeful view of the future of the country; and to the twelfth, Gen. NYE spoke humorously to the same effect. The last toast called forth Mr. CHARLES A. DANA. It was after midnight when the party separated.

DISPLAY OF FLAGS ON THE SHIPPING.

There was a general display of flags upon all the shipping, both along the East and North Rivers, which, in the stiff Northwester that prevailed, was exhibited to the best possible advantage, and gave a most animating appearance to the harbor. All the ships of the different Liverpool, London and Havre lines, and the vessels, large and small, composing the various Southern lines, were dressed out in the gayest holiday attire. Always prominent at the main-peak the Stars and Stripes waved its ample folds, while private signals, the flags of all nations, and the International Code flaunted pendant from every mast-head, or was strung from truck to rail, to set off the general effect. The steamers of the Stonington and Norwich lines, the Hudson River boats, those of the California and North Atlantic Company, as well as all the foreign steamers and ships lying on both sides of the City, were profusely decorated. The two Cunard (English) steamers at Jersey City, always prompt to respect our national holydays, on this occasion were handsomely decorated, the American ensign alongside the English jack, sharing the most honored places at their masthead, while vari-colored bunting was strung from their trucks to the ends of the topsail-yardarms, and from the jibboom ends to the main peak.

The military posts in the harbor were also conspicuous for their unusual display. On Ellis' Island a strong breeze parted the pennant halyards, leaving the American Ensign hanging by one corner. Instantly a man was seen mounting the eighty feet flagstaff, and climbing to the top, soon brought down the flag and the end of the severed halyards. Five minutes only elapsed before the large ensign, broadly defined in the westerly gale, was again seen rising to its place, accompanied by the flags of the international code, where it continued to fly throughout the day. All the hotels, and every public building, as well as many private residences, displayed the American Ensign in honor of the birthday of WASHINGTON, as well as in earnest testimony for the Union which he so largely aided to create and establish.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER BALL.

The Washington Chapter, No. 2 O. U. A., celebrated WASHINGTON'S Birthday by a social Reunion at the Apollo Rooms, at which there were in attendance some five hundred guests, the ladies "having the advantage" somewhat in numbers. The hall was handsomely festooned with flags, which formed a canopy in the centre. On the front of the orchestra was the inscription—

"UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION."

The dancing was kept up until the small hours of the morning, and an elegant supper was partaken of by the guests.

IMPRESSIVE INCIDENT OF THE DAY.

After the Seventh Regiment had returned to their Armory yesterday afternoon, an interesting and appropriate scene occurred—indicating the devotion of the Regiment to the Union and the laws. The entire corps—numbering nearly nine hundred uniformed men—stood with uncovered heads while the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. WESTON, of St. John's Church, delivered an impressive prayer for the Union at the desire of Col. LEFFERTS, who accompanied his request with some well-timed patriotic sentiments.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

There was rather more notice than usual taken of the day in this city, yesterday. A national salute was fired at sunrise, noon and sunset from Fort Greene, and also in the Eastern District, by detachments from the Seventieth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM, The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. BENNETT; a battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, and an independent company of Washington Continentals paraded through the principal streets. Seventeen guns were fired from the *North Carolina* at the Navy-yard. The public offices were closed, and the National flag was displayed on the shipping, and all public and many private buildings throughout the city.

Last evening the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH, gave their annual ball in the Academy of Music, when Capt. SPRAGUE'S corps went through with the Zouave drill, much to the satisfaction of the large number of people in attendance.

The annual meeting of the Graham Institute was held at the Institute building, on Washington-street. Dr. OLIVER HOLL presided, and presented prizes, consisting of books and medals, to the more meritorious in the drawing and painting classes. Rev. Mr. STUDLEY delivered a patriotic address on the life and character of WASHINGTON, after which Mr. E. LEWIS, Jr., read his essay on "Self Culture." The Chairman represented the Institute to be in a flourishing condition. There are 10,000 volumes in the library, and between six and seven hundred readers. Three hundred volumes have been added to the library during the last year.

At the Odeon, in the East District, WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address was read, the Star Spangled banner and other patriotic songs sung, and an address was delivered by C. R. MILLER on the "Statesmen and Statesmanship of the Jacksonian Era."

THE CELEBRATION IN JERSEY CITY.

WASHINGTON'S birth-day having been legalized as a holiday by the New-Jersey Legislature, a year ago, this anniversary was more generally observed in Jersey City yesterday than on any previous occasion for many years past. The Banks, public offices and many business places were closed. Flags were displayed from the public buildings, hotels, ferry-boats, shipping, and especially the English steamers, were profusely decorated with flags and bunting.

During the forenoon, the Second Regiment, consisting of the Independence Guard, Gregory Guard, Washington Guard, Greenville Guard, Montgomery Guard, together with the National Guard of the First Regiment, Hoboken, paraded the principal streets of the City. The music was by Dodworth's Band. In consequence of the illness of Col. GREGORY, the Regiment was under the command of Capt. SPARR, of the Washington Guard.

The Jersey Continentals, numbering twenty-five muskets, also paraded, making a fine appearance and attracting much attention.

The First Company Washington Continentals, of New-York, Capt. YEARANCE, visited Jersey City in the afternoon, and during their stay partook of a dinner at TAYLOR'S Hotel, and afterwards partook of a collation at JOHN B. HALL'S Atlantic Hotel.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, Messrs. J. G. & J. EDGE, pyrotechnists, gave a gratuitous exhibition of fireworks in Washington-square, which was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The principal pieces were a Capitic wheel, True Lovers' Knot, Fairies' Frolic, revolving globes, American coat of arms, yacht *America*, and Goddess of Liberty, 1776; together with rockets, shells, batteries, &c.

The celebration closed with a grand ball, given by the Jersey Continentals at the Hudson House.

The Highwood Guard, of Hoboken, also paraded in that city, after which they proceeded to New-York, and on their return partook of a supper at their headquarters, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED ELSEWHERE.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

It was general holiday here. All the Government and municipal offices were closed. The military display was large and imposing. National flags were flying in all directions—bells were ringing, and a salute of thirty-four guns was fired,—one for each State in the Union.

The Federal troops, in the afternoon, paraded apart from the District military, but in detached bodies, and not in a mass, as contemplated by the official programme, there having been a countermand of the orders in the premises. The Flying Artillery, in detachments, fired salutes in three different parts of the city.

IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND Va., Friday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated here with much pomp, the day being observed as a general holiday. A full national salute was fired, the military paraded, and the American flag was displayed abundantly.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 22.

The day was generally kept as a holiday. At the Washington monument the American flag was hoisted at daylight from the doorway and large vases were placed at the base decorated with evergreens and brilliant flowers. A band of music was in attendance. The military paraded, and the streets were thronged with people.

IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON'S birth-day was enthusiastically celebrated. The raising of the stars and stripes over the Court-House by the ladies, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, was witnessed by the largest crowd ever seen in Kentucky. A salute was simultaneously fired by the artillery, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by an immense number of voices. An eloquent address was delivered by JAMES SPEED, Esq. The military with full ranks turned out, making a most imposing display. Most of the stores were closed, and business suspended during the day.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

The celebration of WASHINGTON'S birth-day began at daylight, by salutes being fired in different parts of the city.

Shortly after 7 o'clock a flag containing thirty-four stars was hoisted by Mr. LINCOLN, from a platform in front of Independence Hall, after an appropriate prayer and other ceremonies.

Independence-square was filled with a mass of people, whose enthusiastic cheers were worthy of the occasion. A national salute was fired as the flag floated out in the morning sun.

PARADE OF THE WORKINGMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

The multitudinous early risers of this morning have been tenfold increased, and now (at noon) the streets are densely thronged with people.

The Workingmen's procession is now passing through Third and Chestnut streets. A large number are in line. All the various trades are represented. The Machinists drag along in carts their implements of labor rendered useless by the political troubles of the country. Salutes are being fired as they march along to their destination. They proceed to National Hall where the National Convention of Workingmen will be held this afternoon.

The military are forming for a parade this afternoon.

There is a liberal display of flags in all portions of the city.

The weather is fine.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 22.

The whole people are out to-day in their majesty, celebrating the day with the greatest enthusiasm. It exceeds any demonstration ever made in Chicago. The bells, the cannon and the voice of the city respond with patriotic devotion to the Farewell Address of the Father of our common country. Judge DAUMMONN presided at the Wigwam. Patriotic addresses were made by Judge DAUMMOND, Gov. MCCAMMOS and Judge KNOX. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the masses at the close with a will, all standing. Our whole country, one and inseparable, is the salutation of Chicago.

All the hotels, the theatre and several private residences were handsomely decorated with American flags.

This evening there is a grand banquet at the Briggs House.

Dispatches from the interior towns of Illinois state that the day was very generally observed.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The day was generally observed in this city and throughout the State. Cannons were fired, the bells rung at sunrise, noon and sunset, and the places of business were generally closed. The Second Battalion paraded, and was reviewed by the Governor.

IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Feb. 22.

The day was celebrated in a very spirited manner and with all patriotic demonstrations appropriate to a National holiday. The military display was very brilliant. Bishop CLARK gave an eloquent address.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Better Feeling in the Peace Conference.

Murderous Attack upon Representative Van Wyck.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

More Seizures of New-York Vessels at Savannah.

Proceedings of the Montgomery Convention.

The Free Navigation of the Mississippi Guaranteed.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON HON. C. H. VAN WYCK.

Last night about 11½ o'clock, as Hon. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK, of Orange County, N. Y., was returning alone from the rooms of Hon. PRESTON KING, on Capitol Hill, he was assaulted by three assassins, whose evident purpose was to take his life. Mr. VAN WYCK was approached from behind suddenly by one of the villains who when just alongside, made a desperate lunge at his breast with a knife, which was undoubtedly a large curved sharp-pointed bowie-knife. The knife penetrated Mr. VAN WYCK'S overcoat—a thick one—his under coat, and also passed through a triple folded copy of the *Congressional Globe*, and nearly through a pocket memorandum book of unusual thickness. It was a most deadly blow, and but for the copy of the *Globe* and the memorandum book would have been instantly fatal.

Mr. VAN WYCK instantly turned on his assailant and struck him, knocking him down. At the same moment a second assailant came up and struck at Mr. VAN WYCK with a knife, a blow from which he received in his left hand while warding it off, and at the same moment Mr. VAN WYCK knocked down his second assassin with his right hand. Immediately thereafter Mr. VAN WYCK had succeeded in getting his pistol out and fired at his first assailant, who fell, but Mr. VAN WYCK was himself at this moment knocked down by a violent blow from the third assassin, which stunned him for a time.

The rascals then made off with their probably-wounded companion. After the assassins had retreated Mr. VAN WYCK recovered his consciousness, and managed to return to his rooms at the National.

It is hoped that Mr. VAN WYCK is not seriously injured, although he has been obliged to keep his bed to-day. His physician, Dr. LEE, of New-Jersey, member of Congress, says Mr. VAN WYCK is in no real danger. No trace of the identity of the would-be murderers has yet been found. It is to be hoped that Mr. VAN WYCK'S shot took effect. He made a remarkably good fight. One man against three, attacked without any warning, in an unfrequented place, and in the shadow of a thick row of shade trees, and yet he managed to shoot one of his assailants, knock down another, and escaped with his life.

Is this the beginning of assassination of Republicans here for the exercise of free speech? This statement is authoritative.

Hon. A. H. RICE, of Massachusetts, is quite ill tonight, with fever.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The running debate in the Peace Conference to-day was interesting and earnest—probably more effective than the long speeches. The impression gains ground that some plan of adjustment will be adopted by a respectable majority.

ARKANSAS FOR THE UNION.

A telegram dated Fort Smith, 22d inst., says: "The border counties of Arkansas have gone overwhelmingly for the Union, and the State against a Convention. Judge GREENWOOD, whose influence controlled the election, says a guaranty must be given, or there wont be a thousand votes in the State against secession."

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Arrangements for the inauguration are progressing rapidly, and there is every prospect of a successful demonstration. B. B. FRENCH will act as Chief Marshal, and his Aids will include many of the principal Republicans of the District. The Committee of Arrangements for the ball, and the list of managers, comprise many of the leading men of the country. There is some opposition to it, but so many leading men have subscribed to it that there seems to be no doubt now that it will be one of the grandest terpsichorean demonstrations ever witnessed in the country.

A PEACE MOVEMENT.

Gen. SCOTT has countermanded the orders for the Regulars to appear in the procession, causing great disappointment. The artillery paraded this afternoon, and fired a salute in honor of the day.

GEN. CASS NOT GOING TO WHEATLAND.

Gen. CASS does not visit Wheatland with Mr. BUCHANAN, but leaves for Chicago direct on Tuesday next by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Dispatches from New-Mexico received here to-day say that the bill abolishing the Slave Code was tabled. The bill calling a Convention has passed the Senate, but may be defeated in the House through the influence of RAPHAEL ARMIJO, the Prefect of Bernalello County. The Indians were devastating the Territory. Dr. CONLEY and Col. STARAT had left for Washington to ask a regiment of volunteers to suppress hostilities.

SOUTHERN SENATORS' FRANKS.

The Postmaster-General denies emphatically that documents bearing the frank of Southern Senators have been detained here, and concurs with the Postmaster of Washington in the statement that everything has been promptly forwarded hence. The delay complained of probably occurred *en route*.

THE DAILY OVERLAND MAIL.

The amendment to the Post Route bill proposed by Mr. SEWARD to-day, transfers the Butterfield Company contract to the central route, (where it should have been located originally,) with a mail service six times per week. The service proposed is a good one, but the danger is that any amendment sending the Post Route bill back to the House at this stage of the session may defeat the entire measure.

THE CHIRIQUI AMENDMENT.

A member of Congress, well informed in the premises, says that whatever may be true in respect to the lobby in the Chiriqui matter, it is certain that a powerful lobby in the interest of the Panama Company was employed to defeat it. I am informed that H. S. SANFORD, Agent of the Panama Company, kept open house here in the residence of the late Assistant-Secretary of State, Mr. TRESCOTT, entertaining every one of influence, including members of Congress, the object being disclosed only when they had become the guests of Mr. SANFORD. It then transpired that the object was the defeat of the Chiriqui contract. This, however, does not, of course, involve those who thus accepted the hospitalities of the Panama Company, but it comes from them with an ill-grace to charge the friends of the measure with corrupt purposes. The matter is probably dead, for the present at least, and it is stated that the Chiriqui Grants will be offered to the English Government.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Proposals for the construction of the Philadelphia Court-house and Post-office were opened to-day by Secretary DIX and Messrs. STANTON and KING at the Treasury Department. The whole number of bids was twenty-three, ranging from $364,632 down to $198,614. The lowest bidder was JOHN W. MAXWELL, of Baltimore.

FLOYD'S DEFENCE.

FLOYD is preparing a lengthy and elaborate defence of himself and his official acts. He will take the ground that his acts were justified by precedent and the necessities of the Government. That the business of the Department could not proceed without some expedient to relieve the Treasury, and that the Treasury Department and Congress are at fault in not properly providing for the fulfillment of the contracts.

GODDARD BAILEY is at the National Hotel. His family are absent. He is to be seen every day in the halls promenading in a quiet, reserved manner. He says he is confident of acquittal.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Senate has confirmed the following Presidential nominations, among many others: Lieut.-Col. Seawell to be Colonel; Major Hoffman to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capts. Bowford, Whiting, Sackett and E. K. Smith to be Majors; Lieuts. Charles S. Stewart, Blunt, Foster, Bryan, Derby, Reno, McArthur, Hatch, Eddy, Wilcox, Blake, Fink and Marshall to be Captains; Major Emery to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Assistant-Surgeon Head to be Surgeon.

The following-named Assistant-Surgeons of the Army were also confirmed: Short, of Pennsylvania; Michen and Wagner, of Maryland; and Ramseur, of North Carolina.

The following were confirmed as Lieutenants in the Navy, to supply the vacancies occasioned by resignations, viz.: Dalton, Bigelow, Bradford, Phythian, Coke, Shyock, Fitch, Harris, Eastman, Wallace, Hatfield, McDougal, Porter, Perkins, Phillips and Lansdale.

Samuel J. Jones and Thiveley were confirmed as Assistant-Surgeons in the Navy, in place of those who resigned.

Thomas Means, of Kansas, was confirmed as Attorney of the United States for the District of Kansas.

The following-named Collectors of Customs were confirmed: Thomas K. Lane, at Saco, Me.; George P. Bowden, at York, Me.; Jucal C. Hewlett, at Cold Springs, N. Y.; Alexander C. Baine, for the District of San Joaquim, California; Charles C. Phillips, at Puget's Sound; Patrick Fagan, at Middletown, Conn.; George B. Hall, Consul at Guayamas, and Taliaferro Hunter, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

The following-named Postmasters were also confirmed: VIRGIL WHITNEY, at Binghamton, N. Y., and HIRAM B. SWAAN, at Lancaster, Penn.

The Peace Conference did not conclude their business to-day as anticipated.

Col. S. S. ENGLISH has been appointed Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Ky., *vice* HALNAMAN.

Numerous petitions are being presented to Congress, praying for the passage of a General Bankrupt law.

Gentlemen from a distance are here urging energetic, prompt and combined action.

PHILIP CLAYTON, Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, will leave for Montgomery, having been appointed to a similar position under the Southern Confederacy.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22.

Mr. THOMSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented several petitions from citizens of New-Jersey, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. KING, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented petitions against any compromise, asking Congress to put down all rebellion and all traitors, or else drive them from the Union.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented petitions against the compromise.

A number of private bills were passed.

The Post Route bill was taken up, the question being on motion of Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) for the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the vote in regard to the overland mail, the House limiting the amount to be paid to $500,000, and the Senate placing no limit.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) opposed the motion, and contended that the work could be performed for the sum named, and the Senate could settle the question, and not leave it to the Committee. The people of California ask for a daily Overland Mail, and the vote of that State was given in the Republican Party solely on the ground of this question.

Mr. GWIN replied, and said it would have made no difference if his colleague had not altered his position. He said he wanted the Overland Mail, and did not want to risk it by amendments. He contended that the House amendments vastly increased the expenses.

The bill for the payment for suppression of Indian hostilities in California being the special order, was taken up.

The bill was discussed till 1 o'clock, when it was postponed until to-morrow, and the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. GWIN offered an amendment from the Committee to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the contract with A. W. THOMPSON. [This is what is known as the Chiriqui amendment.]

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he was somewhat surprised that the amendment had not been before the Committee of Finance.

Mr. GWIN explained that the members of the Committee were not bound to vote for it. The amendment was given up in the Deficiency bill, on the ground that it could be passed on this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn. He thought it due to the honor of the Father of his Country.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought the Senate would best do honor to the Father of his Country by attending to the business of the country.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

A question of order was raised as to the right to offer an amendment from the Committee of Finance, and the amendment was laid over to be printed, and offered subsequently.

A long discussion ensued on a question of order as to the right to offer certain amendments.

Further amendments were offered. Adjourned.

MORE GEORGIA RETALIATION.

Three New-York Vessels Seized at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Feb. 22.

Gov. BROWN seized, yesterday, the ship *Martha J. Ward*, bark *Adjuster*, and brig *Harold*, all belonging to New-York. They will be detained until the arms are delivered up by the State of New-York.

The *Martha J. Ward* is a two-decked ship, of 748 tons, and was built at Newcastle, Me., in 1847, by HITCHCOCK & Co. She belongs to J. E. WARD & Co, of this port, and was commanded by Capt. CHACE.

The *Adjuster* is a two-decked bark, of 496 tons. She was built at Freeport, Me., in 1853, by ENOS SOULE, and belonged in FUNCH & MINCKE, of this city.

The brig *Harold* we do not find described in the American LLOYD'S Register.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI DECLARED FREE.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Feb. 22.

Congress has unanimously passed an act declaring the establishment of the free navigation of the Mississippi. It gives general satisfaction.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Feb. 22.

A large amount of business remains unfinished in the State Legislature, but the day of adjournment has not as yet been postponed.

Two more Railroad bills passed the House to-day.

The Revenue bill, with the Senate amendment, is now up in the House. The contention is about the land tax.

Great anxiety is felt here concerning the action of the Peace Conference.

The speeches of Mr. LINCOLN are doing their work of darkening the prospects of a compromise, still all hope is not yet surrendered.

HON. WM. KELLOGG AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 22.

A Convention was held at Peoria to-day, to express the opinion of the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District in regard to the course of their Representative in Congress, Hon. WM. KELLOGG.

The resolutions adopted declare that their principles are the same as before the election; express love for the Union, and declare that the Union must be maintained at all hazards.

The fourth resolution says that we enter our decided protest against the resolutions offered by Hon. WM. KELLOGG, our Representative in Congress, and we earnestly urge him to an unfaltering support of Republican principles as enunciated in the Chicago platform.

A motion to amend this resolution by adding "that if he cannot do so it is his duty to resign," was lost by Yeas 79; Nays 88. Some of the delegates did not vote upon this motion.

The fourth resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Resolutions complimentary to Senator JOHNSON and Representatives ETHERIDGE, CLEMENS and DAVIS and Gov. HICKS were then adopted amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Democratic State Convention, to-day, unanimously adopted a series of resolutions offered by Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, declaring for State Sovereignty and the Union, the rights of the South in the Territories, etc. A Committee was appointed to convey the resolutions to the President.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.* Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:

HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY THIS AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The great drama, the "Woman in White," will be played in the afternoon at 3 o'clock and in the evening at 7½. Ladies and children are perfectly safe in visiting the Museum alone, and will find these afternoon performances every way desirable. All the living curiosities of the place are on exhibition at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

MARRIED.

GOWAN—DAILY.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Hageney, JOHN GOWAN to MARY E. DAILY, eldest daughter of James C. Daily all of this City.

ARNOUX—WOODWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, at the Reformed Dutch Church 5th-av., corner 29th-st., by Rev. Talbot W Chambers, D. D, ANTHONY ARNOUX, of this City, to CLEMENTINE WOODWARD, daughter of John S. Woodward, Esq of New-York.

PARSEE—BLACKWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Robert McCartie, D. D, Mr. ROBERT PARSEE to Miss SARAH JANE, second daughter of James Blackwood, Esq., all of this City.

WOOLLEY—MILLS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, Feb. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. B. Peters MILTON T. WOOLLEY to INDIANA JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Thomas K. Mills, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

BRUMAGIM—MACCALL.—In Caledonia, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 20, by Rev. D. D. MacCall, Mr. J. W. BRUMAGIM, of the firm of Mark Brumagim & Co., of San Francisco, to ANNIE, daughter of D. D. MacCall, Esq.

DIED.

TURNURE.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, WM. A. TURNURE, aged 38 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Wm P. Turnure, No 86 West 25th-st., on Monday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

NICHOLS.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 22, Mrs. ANN NICHOLS, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 78 West 19th st

BRADBURST.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb 22, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL BRADBURST, eldest son of the late John M. Bradhurst.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Calvary Church, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COOPER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, LAVINIA, daughter of the late John Cooper, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 11½ o'clock on Monday, 25th inst., from the residence of her mother, No. 457 3d-av., corner of 33d-st.

JEREMIAH.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, PHEBE ELIZA, wife of Thomas Jeremiah, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 175 West 14th-st. on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DAY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 22, of pneumonia, Mrs. HANNAH DAY, formerly of Woburn, Mass., in the 76th year of her age.

LESLIE.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, JOHN LESLIE, aged 23 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the 2d st M. E. Church.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 21, at the residence of her father, Clark Williams, No. 38 West 27th-st., MARTHA WILLIAMS.

Her remains have been sent to Cincinnati for interment.

CASHEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, after a short illness, ELIZA E., the beloved wife of Jno. C Cashen, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Daniel Cashen, and the active and exempt members of Marion Engine Company, No. 9, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 20 Spring st.

LAWRENCE.—On the morning of Wednesday Feb. 20, Hon CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, in the 90th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family burying-ground at that place.

ELLS.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Feb. 21, Mrs. NANCY ELLS, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son, Marcellus Ells, at Harlem, corner of 116th-st. and Avenue A, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 21, GAD TAYLOR, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 12 Sydney-place.

DOUGHTY.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 21, HATTIE A., youngest child of Samuel H. and Cecilia M. Doughty, aged 2 years and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, West End, Hudson City, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Jersey City at 1½, and car to foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 o'clock.

EWING.—In Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 19, after a short illness, ELIZABETH E EWING daughter of Dr. Francis A Ewing, and grand-daughter of Hon. Charles Ewing late Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, in the 17th year of her age.

FENTON.—In Cambridge, on Friday, Feb 15 SARAH EMILY, wife of Walter L. Fenton, and daughter of Andrew and Nancy Houghton, of Buskirk Bridge, aged 25 years.

LITTELL.—In Hibernia, Fla., on Monday, Feb. 18, J. DUNN LITTELL, of Hoboken, N. J.

Notice of interment will appear on Monday next.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 22—*In steamship America, at Halifax, from Liverpool*—Mr. Foster and lady, Messrs. Gibrey, Davies, Miochio, Generaut, Foley, Harding, Charlton,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2942. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Secret Departure of the President Elect from Harrisburgh.

Alleged Plot for His Assassination.

UNEXPECTED ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

Surprise of the Harrisburgh People, and Indignation of the Baltimoreans.

Good Effect of his Presence in the Federal Capital.

Important Action of the Peace Conference.

Adoption of the Plan of Mr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lincoln's Reception of the Peace Delegation.

Facts and Rumors Regarding the New Cabinet.

Interesting Dispatches and Rumors from the South.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Feb. 23—8 A. M.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President Elect of the United States, is safe in the capital of the nation. By the admirable arrangement of Gen. SCOTT, the country has been spared the lasting disgrace, which would have been fastened indelibly upon it had Mr. LINCOLN been murdered upon his journey thither, as he would have been had he followed the programme as announced in the papers and gone by the Northern Central Railroad to Baltimore.

On Thursday night after he had retired, Mr. LINCOLN was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life and death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did, and such prestige did the name carry that while Mr. LINCOLN was yet disrobed he granted an interview to the caller.

A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. LINCOLN should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave the City of Baltimore alive, if, indeed, he ever entered it.

The list of the names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in Southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country alone.

Statesmen laid the plan, Bankers indorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they understood, Mr. LINCOLN was to leave Harrisburgh at 9 o'clock this morning by special train, the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars from the road at some point where they would rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment the lives of all on board. In case of the failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depôt to depôt in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot.

So authentic was the source from which the information was obtained, that Mr. LINCOLN, after counselling with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies.

Greatly to the annoyance of the thousands who desired to call on him last night, he declined giving a reception. The final council was held at 8 o'clock.

Mr. LINCOLN did not went to yield, and Col. SUMNER actually cried with indignation; but Mrs. LINCOLN, seconded by Mr. JUNN and Mr. LINCOLN'S original informant, insisted upon it, and *at nine o'clock* Mr. LINCOLN *left on a special train* He wore a Scotch plaid cap and a very long military cloak, so that he was entirely unrecognizable. Accompanied by Superintendent LEWIS and one friend, he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mrs. LINCOLN, Col. SUMNER, Mr. JUNN, and two reporters, who were sworn to secresy, supposed him to be asleep.

The telegraph wires were put beyond reach of any one who might desire to use them.

At I o'clock the fact was whispered from one to another, and it soon became the theme of most excited conversation. Many thought it a very injudicious move, while others regarded it as a stroke of great merit.

The special train leaves with the original party, including the TIMES correspondent, at 9 o'clock,

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE DEPARTURE FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The people of this city were astounded this morning by an announcement that Mr. LINCOLN had started in a special train for Washington, dispatches having been received requiring his presence in Washington. Reports are busily circulated that there was a plot to assassinate him while passing through Baltimore, but such stories are not believed. The Baltimore Committee is here, but did not have an interview with Mr. LINCOLN.

ARRIVAL IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Mr. LINCOLN arrived here at 8 o'clock *incog.*, and went direct to Washington. His family, and the remainder of his party, will arrive at 1 o'clock. Much excitement was occasioned by the *ruse*.

ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning, as soon as it became known that Mr. LINCOLN had arrived in the early train. It was unnecessarily sought to conceal the fact, especially from the newspaper press, his presence here being at first communicated to a few political friends in confidence. He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction, without any formality, and was immediately driven to Willard's Hotel.

He was yesterday advised to come hither without delay. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this afternoon, and the Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address, but Mr. LINCOLN has thus spoiled the programme. About 10 o'clock, Mr. LINCOLN, accompanied by Mr. SEWARD, paid his respects to President BUCHANAN, spending a few minutes in general conversation.

Senator BIGLER and Representative JOHN COCHRANE happened to be at the White House when he entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President elect. Mr. LINCOLN afterwards returned to his hotel.

THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 24.

No community could manifest more anxiety regarding the late movements of Mr. LINCOLN than Philadelphia. Its like has seldom been experienced here, even on the most exciting occasions. The newspaper offices during yesterday were thronged with anxious inquirers.

Extras were in unparalleled demand.

To-day, this subject has been the chief topic of conversation, and statements made by prominent members of the Republican Party, justify the belief that fears on the part of his friends, of an attempt at assassination on the train or procession at Baltimore, was the real sole cause of his flight.

It was discussed among the prominent members of his suite when in this City, and measures were taken to guard against such a calamity. The names of Gen. SCOTT and Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, are prominently mentioned as among those who gave the warning, and Messrs. JOHN AND DAVIS as those who acted on it. It is possible that a statement to the public will be published by friends to justify their course, and to remove from Mr. LINCOLN the charge of unwonted apprehension.

MR. LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 24.

Mr. LINCOLN'S *coup d'état* and rapid passage through Baltimore have been condemned here by some who do not know the facts, which are simply these: A set of unscrupulous political knaves in Baltimore, who had determined to turn Mr. LINCOLN'S visit there to their own account, arranged for a procesion from the depôt to his hotel. Protection was asked by these rowdies of Marshal KANE, who advised against such a proceeding. He said Mr. LINCOLN would be treated with all respect due him personally and his high official position, but so obnoxious were the parties proposing the demonstration that he could not insure the same respect to them. If they were determined to brave the matter, it might result in some indignity being offered which would be mortifying to the President elect, and disgraceful to the City of Baltimore. Finding that these men were fixed in their purpose to make Mr. LINCOLN'S visit subserve their purposes, the latter was advised, by telegraph, to pass on to Washington without stopping, which he did. This advice came from gentlemen who had the good name of Baltimore chiefly at heart.

These advices from Baltimore had been anticipated by a special messenger sent hence to meet Mr. LINCOLN at Philadelphia, with dispatches from Gen. SCOTT and the War Department, urging him to come through Baltimore unexpectedly, as they had specific information of hostile purposes against him there, in relation to which they could not be mistaken. This information was obtained through official secret agents.

Mr. LINCOLN dined privately, yesterday, with Senator SEWARD and Mr. HAMLIN, and attended St John's Church, to-day, in company with the former, with whom his relations evidently continue to be of the most cordial nature.

Mr. LINCOLN remains at his hotel quarters, and will not go to his private house as was anticipated. He received several visitors to-day. The hotel halls are crowded with people anxious to get a sight at him. He told his friends to let all come that could; he was glad to see and welcome all; he was public property now, and would, so far as possible, ignore personal ease, as his duties would soon preclude the possibility of a general reception of friends.

Senator CRITTENDEN and Hon. C. F. ADAMS called on him to-day. The interview between Senator CRITTENDEN and Mr. LINCOLN was a very agreeable one. Mr. CRITTENDEN expressed himself afterwards much pleased with him, and has strong hopes that he will bring the country out safely from the present difficulties.

MR. LINCOLN VISITED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The members of the Peace Conference, last evening, indicated a wish to pay their respects to Mr. LINCOLN. He replied that he would see them with pleasure, but as his parlor was filled, he preferred seeing them in the Conference Hall. After consideration, it was determined to receive Mr. LINCOLN in the Hall, and 9 o'clock was the hour fixed. At that hour Mr. LINCOLN was notified that the Conference was ready to receive him in their room in order to be presented to him, but as in the meantime his parlor was cleared, he awaited them there. The Commissioners then filed in, and were in turn introduced, and to each he made some pleasant remarks, some of which produced much merriment. The members of President BUCHANAN'S Cabinet also called last evening, and paid their respects.

MRS. LINCOLN INSULTED IN BALTIMORE.

Mrs. LINCOLN, while passing through Baltimore, was grossly insulted by a rabble which surrounded the car in which she was seated in company with Mrs. Capt. Hazard, Col. Sumner, Capt. Pope, Judge Davis and Robert Lincoln.

CABINET FACTS AND RUMORS.

The opposition to Senator CAMERON'S occupying a place in the Cabinet was formally withdrawn at Philadelphia while Mr. LINCOLN was there. He will go into the Treasury or War Department, if he chooses—probably the latter. This is generally understood now. The charges against him have been all retracted. Two Ohio members inform me that Senator CHASE probably will accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury. It is rumored that fourteen Republican Senators signed to Mr. LINCOLN a protest against Senator SEWARD'S appointment to the Cabinet, which Mr. LINCOLN coolly consigned to the flames.

Rumor has it that Mr. ADAMS has been sent for His visit is supposed to be connected with Cabinet matters. Several gentlemen have been telegraphed to-night, among them Messrs. ASHMORE and WELLS, of Connecticut, and some Western men, to come on.

Mr. LINCOLN sent for Senator CHASE yesterday, and had an interview with him. Mr. BLAIR also had a long interview with Mr. LINCOLN yesterday, and also to-day.

A POST OF HONOR DECLINED.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING has been offered the mission to Sardinia, but declined in a letter to the President elect this morning.

Dr. LORING is wealthy, and does not desire the position.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ACTION—MR. FRANKLIN'S PLAN ADOPTED.

The Peace Conference succeeded, at a late hour last evening, in getting a vote on the proposition of Mr. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, offered as a substitute for Mr. GUTHRIE'S. This substitute provides that involuntary servitude shall not exist in the present territory North of 36° 30′ while it is in a territorial condition. South of the line, in the "present" territory, settlers with persons held to service shall not be prohibited by territorial or other laws from entering while in a territorial condition, and the *status* of persons held to service shall be cognizable in the Federal Courts under the rules of the common law. It will be perceived that this makes no provision for the admission of States, nor does it give to Slavery the benefit of a recognition by the laws of the State from which it emigrated, as did Mr. GUTHRIE'S proposition. It only allows slaveholders to go into the Territory south of the line while it is territory and look to the common law for both their rights and their remedy. This substitute was adopted by a vote of seventeen to five, two of the seven Slave States, Maryland and Kentucky voting with the North. The vote to-morrow will be on the passage of the substitute as adopted. This may be defeated by a proposition to call a general Convention of all the States. The Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri Commissioners profess to regard Mr. FRANKLIN'S proposition as a mockery to the South, and say that the Convention is played out.

The city is full of rumors relative to the effect of Mr LINCOLN'S presence on the Peace Conference, one of which is that some casual remarks of his last evening foreshadow a policy which will make the vote nearly unanimous to-morrow on the adoption of Mr. FRANKLIN'S proposition. I give this only as a rumor, for my impression is that he has been exceedingly careful not to commit himself in any direction thus far. Nevertheless, there is no disguising the fact that the radical Anti-compromisers look dispirited to-night, and the conservatives of all parties very happy. There evidently is conciliation and peace in the atmosphere.

VIRGINIA AND THE UNION.

A member of the Virginia Convention arrived here this afternoon, and reports that the State is firm for Union, unless a coercion policy be adopted. He thinks that any attempt to collect the revenue or recapture the Forts, will carry Virginia out unanimously, but that a failure of the Peace Congress amounts to nothing.

THE REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

An important consultation of Republican members of Congress was held last night relative to the course to be pursued the coming week. It was generally agreed to take no positive step until the report of the Peace Conference is submitted, when they propose to act un that immediately. Another consultation is going on to-night. Many members say the wishes of Mr. LINCOLN will control their action.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

Dispatches received, this afternoon, by Secretary TOUCEY from the South, have created much feeling in semi-official circles, as the impression prevails that they refer to an attack made on Fort Pickens. I have the best authority for saying that such is not the case. The dispatches refer to an entirely different matter.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND FORT SUMTER.

A telegram, received to-day, announcing the arrival of JEFFERSON DAVIS at Charleston startled the old public functionary. He immediately called on Ex-President TYLER to inquire what it meant. Mr. TYLER was happily enabled to assure Mr. BUCHANAN that the mission of Mr. DAVIS to Charleston was one of peace. It was to guard against the possibility of an attack on Fort Sumter, at least until the character of Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugural shall be known. If its tone be pacific there will be no attack on Fort Sumter. If otherwise, they say an attack will be immediately made. This I know to be true.

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

A Cabinet meeting has just been hastily called to-night, in consequence, as is believed, of news received from the South. Rumor says it relates either to Fort Sumter or secession movements in New Orleans. I will endeavor to ascertain the facts, and report.

LATER—12 *o'clock.*—The Cabinet has just broken up. The business before it was not of the startling character at first supposed. There is nothing from Fort Sumter as first reported. I have this upon the highest authority. The matter before the Cabinet is important, however.

PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The House meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The Tariff bill is the special order. Mr. SHERMAN will press a vote at one o'clock, when the debate ceases. The bill will probably be amended, the House requiring a Committee of Conference, but the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means entertains no doubt that the bill will pass harmoniously through both Houses, avoiding the necessity for an extra session.

THE SUPREME BENCH JUDGESHIP.

The President must be satisfied by this time that Mr. BLACK cannot be confirmed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,—for notwithstanding the rumor that at least one prominent Republican Senator is ready to vote for him, it is equally well known that several Democrats are opposed to the nomination, and may be expected to vote against it whenever the direct question is presented for their action. These are understood to be Messrs. Douglas, Pugh, Latham, Rice and Wigfall.

None of these, however, *will* vote to postpone the consideration of the nomination until after the 4th of March, and if Mr. BUCHANAN would withdraw the name of Mr. BLACK, and send in that of some thorough-going Union man from the South, the chance is that he might be confirmed,—indeed he could scarcely be defeated. Besides the personal objections to Mr. BLACK, he is opposed on the ground that Pennsylvania has already one Judge on the Supreme Bench,—and also upon the ground that the appointment should be made in accordance with the precedents—from the Judicial District in which the vacancy to be filled occurred. It will be remembered that Senator BADGER, of North Carolina, was rejected by the Senate when nominated for the Supreme Court by Mr. FILLMORE, upon this ground. Even some of those who will vote for BLACK do so with reluctence, because, as they say, the precedent thus set would enable Mr. LINCOLN in the future to nominate a Massachusetts man to preside over the United States Courts in South Carolina or Georgia, under circumstances that would make him very distasteful to that section and lead to serious trouble.

CONDITION OF MR. VAN WYCK.

Mr. VAN WYCK is apparently no better yet. He is quite ill from internal injuries. By order of his physician, only very few persons are admitted to see him. His physician thinks his injuries are not dangerous if they are properly treated.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

The Washington dispatch in Saturday's TIMES, relative to the Chiriqui contract of Mr. SANFORD and the Panama Railroad Company, was erroneous in statement and grossly unjust. It is due to all parties to say that it was forwarded through a misapprehension during the temporary absence from the city of your authorized correspondent—a fact which would have excluded it from the TIMES had it been known to its editors. It is totally untrue that the Panama Company has had any agent here to oppose in their behalf the Chiriqui scheme. This I have from the best authority, and I am satisfied that it is correct. Mr. SANFORD is a gentleman of high character and liberal means, who entertains his friends for social purposes only, and is incapable of becoming the lobby-agent of any company whatever, yet the offensive statement that he was entertaining gentlemen with a view to influencing their counsel on the Chiriqui appropriation, has been systematically circulated by parties in the Chiriqui interest for their own purposes. This outrage upon decency deserves a signal rebuke.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following are the bids in full for the construction of the Philadelphia Court-house and Post office.

The whole number of bids were, viz.:

N Osgood, Baltimore	$263,631 73
Hawkins & Rhoeherst, Pennsylvania	310,650 22
Thos. Manfield, Philadelphia	306,913 00
N. Fresentrale	276,560 00
Theo. Adams, Pennsylvania	208,660 00
Ed. Dorant & Co., Harrisburgh	234,057 41
Granite Pennsylvania Marbie Company	205,057 41
Isaac Blim & Co., Philadelphia	319,268 03
Rossore & Co., Philadelphia	289,453 60
Quincy Granite Company, Quincy, Mass., (granite alone)	79,000 00
Gilbert Cameron, Washingtoo, D. C	205,759 00
Boutery & Co	352,596 00
G. O. Paland, Washington	233,087 00
Henry Phil pi, Philadelphia	337 154 00
John Ketchum, Philadelphia	279,062 00
A. Bender & Co., Philadelphia	269,950 00
W. J. Weiner & Co., Cleveland	364 632 00
O. B. Loghton, New-York	202.700 00
J. M. Duwning	262 718 00
Wm. Henderson	220,460 00
E. C. Seargent, Boston	244,482 00
John Lippincott, Philadelphia	224,973 00
John W. Maxwell, Baltimore	196,814 95

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The Senate has ratified the Convention between the United States and Venezuela, concluded two years ago. By this, Venezuela agrees to pay the gross sum of $130,000, in liquidation of the claim of SHELTON, SAMPSON & TAPPAN; $105,000 to be distributed among them, and be residue, that is to say, $25,000, to be paid in liquidation of the claim of LANG & DELANO. The original claim was, on account of the former parties, $655,000 and, on that of the latter, $161,000. They grew out of "eviction from Aves Island by the armed force of Venezuela, and the consequent abandonment of valuable guano deposits and erections for its shipment."

The Administration is satisfied, from official channels of information, that none of the foreign Governments sympathise with the secession movement in the South; but, on the contrary, express the utmost solicitude for the preservation of the entire Union.

Various amendments are yet to be voted on by the Peace Conference. During last night's session they agreed to the first branch of the pending proposition—prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 30′, and recognizing the status of Slavery south of that line; the States formed out of the Territory to be admitted with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe. This received a decided affirmative vote.

Some of the Commissioners who opposed the proposition, confidentially assert, that with several exceptions, this is satisfactory to all those from the Border Slave States.

The probability now is that they will not complete their labors before next Tuesday.

Yesterday four Commissioners were received from Kansas.

The deliberation of the proceedings have, it is represented, been characterized by dignity, ability and candor, while a proper respect has been shown to conflicting views.

The proposition submitted in the House yesterday by Mr. WOODSON, for the preservation of peace, directs the President to withdraw the Federal troops and employes from the forts and other public works in the seceding States, and all real property to be turned over to them in trust, but the jurisdiction of the United States over the same is not to be surrendered, and all the personal property of the United States to be removed from the seceding States.

It suspends the collection of revenue in seceding States, but authorizes points for the collection to be established outside of them. Means are to be taken to prevent the evasions of the revenue laws along the lines separating them from the other States.

This proposition has attracted the attention of some of the Peace Commissioners, the object being to avoid the calamities of civil war and promote the speedy and peaceful reconnection of all the States in the bonds of more perfect and enduring union.

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 23—1 P. M.

A very large crowd greeted the arrival of the train bearing the Presidential party at York. Mr. WOOD announced from the rear platform that Mr. LINCOLN was not aboard, having gone direct to Washington. Mr. WOOD then introduced Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN, who happened to stand beside him, when, very much to the latter's astonishment, the train moved forward.

At 11:40 the train passed the Maryland boundary.

The Committee from Baltimore joined the party at Harrisburgh, consisting of W. G. Snethen, W. T. Marshall, L Blunenberg, W. Bell, J. Bishop, W. E. Gleason, J. M. Palmer and F. S. Corkran, the latter on behalf the Electoral College. All of them feel very indignant at the want of confidence in the citizens of Baltimore, as evinced by Mr. LINCOLN'S course, although it is understood he was opposed to it, but was overruled by other parties who have assumed the control of his movements.

A crowd flocked up all the Calvert-street depôt, and on the arrival of the train, greeted it with groans, on learning that the report of Mr. LINCOLN having taken a march was not a hoax.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 22.

Messrs. CHILD, PRATT & FORT deny the report recently published, that several thousand dollars worth of English goods belonging to them have been seized, in New-Orleans, to secure the duties thereon.

A letter from Collector HATCH, of New-Orleans, to Collector DENEVAN, of this city, says that the business of the Custom-house at the former place is conducted as heretofore, except that transportation bonds are obliged to be executed for that part of the transportation. The transportation of foreign goods is in no wise interrupted, and the duties are collected as usual.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON'S BITHDAY—GENERAL DEMONSTRATIONS OF PATRIOTISM—THE PRESIDENT AND THE REGULAR TROOPS—EXPECTED HEGIRA OF POLITICIANS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

The birthday of WASHINGTON has drawn forth an overwhelming demonstration of nationality and patriotism, and an array of military force which must be utterly crushing to the hopes of traitors at the seat of Government. In spite of the fact that the President, as usual, has hesitated and blundered, and recanted and reconsidered, in regard to the question of ordering out the regular troops, the day went off finely, and demonstrated that the Union is sound at the core. How strange that the President should fear giving offence to "the South" by parading the national troops in the National Capitol on WASHINGTON'S birthday! And how doubly strange, when the whole city is alive with the nodding plumes and waving banners of volunteer companies who have organized for the defence of the Government! Yet it is on such imaginery grounds that the order for the parade, published in the morning papers, was countermanded, but afterwards reconsidered. When will the President learn that MASON and HUNTER, and JOHN TYLER, are not the representative men of the South? When will he learn that the secession traitors in the Middle and Border Slave States are (politically) dead and buried, never to be exhumed again? The poor old occupant of the White House has so long been ruled by such men, through his fears, that he seems incapable of learning that their spell is broken.

In this connection I will state that an immense politicel emigration is expected to take place next Spring, from the middle and border slave States, to the Cotton Confederacy. The whole tribe of Secessionists in these patriotic States will find themselves in hot water when they return home from Washington, and many of them have declared, in advence, their determination to emigrete. The Congressional elections, which take place in Virginia in May, and in the other States in August, will seal the doom of the traitors, and send to Washington a delegation of patriotic men, who, while firmly adhering to the rights of the South under the Constitution, will carry with them no taint of the treasonable spirit which would break up the Union on account of the defeat of a political party. Every day and hour adds strength to the Union feeling, and this reactionery impulse will literally sweep the last vestige of the old rotten, corrupt Democracy out of existence.

This traitorous hegira—this flight of foul birds—will completely overwhelm the new Government of Cottondom, and will probably be more disastrous to the new Government than the locusts of Egypt. Every fellow in office here, who turns traitor to the Union, will expect to be rewarded with an office at least as good as the one he leaves behind. Expecting dismissal for their treasonable conspiracies, they make a virtue of necessity by resigning; and with this evidence of patriotic devotion, they approach the authorities at Montgomery with confidence of success. But the financial resources of the Confederate States will never be able to meet these demands of exiled patriotism, together with the home pressure.

Among the worthies who have made their calling and election sure under the new order of things, is our late Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, PHILIP CLAYTON, of Georgia, who, it is said, has been appointed to the corresponding post at Montgomery. Whether he will receive the same salary, and draw his pay as regularly, may well be doubted. CLAYTON is universally voted a dull-headed fellow, with anything but amiable and agreeable manners; but, after all, he has a wonderful grip for the spoils, and a tenacity of office which nothing short of a political earthquake can break. With no special or general qualifications for official duties, he has managed to hold responsible and honorable posts here, at large salaries, during the last three Administrations. He came in with Gen. TAYLOR a violent Whig, and went over to PIERCE in 1852, since which time he has been a fiery secession "Democrat," and held on to his post for weeks after the departure of COBB, his patron, and for months after he had avowed his treasonable sympathies.

It is said that HILLYER, another Georgian, who resigned the office of Solicitor of the Treasury a week or two ago, held on until he received assurances of an appointment at Montgomery. I cannot vouch for the correctness of this statement; but it is quite certain that he was up to his ears in treason long before his resignation. PRICE, the Treasurer, who has declared his purpose of emigration to Texas in the event of Missouri's remaining in the Union, still clings to the treasury keys. Why has he not been removed? Can a man serve two masters? Can he be faithful and true to a Government which he loathes, and which he is anxious to see broken up?

I stated, a week or ten days ago, that from the desperate secession tone of the speech of GREEN, of Missouri, I inferred that he intended removing Smith. I understand that that is his purpose, unless the State which he so grossly misrepresents shall wheel about and join the seceders. As that event is not likely to happen we may set him down on the way-bill for Texas, or some point below the line of Arkansas and Tennessee.

The result of the recent election in Arkansas shows that the non-slaveholders north of Little Rock cannot be dragged out of the Union to gratify the cotton planters in the southern part of the State. The northern half of the State, bordering on Missouri, has scarcely one slave to ten white persons, and is filled up with the poorer classes from Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia. The cotton region, and of course the slave region, is in the southern half of the State, mainly on the Washita River.

Great preparations have been made for the Inauguration Ball, and it is to be hoped that no one will refrain from attending it from apprehended troubles. Nothing is now further from probability than an attack on the Capitol. The demonstration to-day puts to rest all fears on that score. The avenue was literally lined with the stars and stripes, and among the ten thousand people who followed the military no traitor's voice was heard. The ball-room, a temporary structure in the rear of the City Hall, is two hundred and fifty feet in length by sixty wide. The supper room is of equal length, and half the width. The thing was probably accidental, but for the purpose of removing apprehension from the breasts of sensitive ladies at a distance, it is worthy of remark that the ball-room is flanked by the encampment of the Flying Artillery, a fact which of itself would give the best possible surety for the good behavior of traitors, if any were needed. All parties friendly to the Union will participate in this ball, and it is to be hoped that the ample preparations which have been made will be justified by the event.

OBSERVER.

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The People's Convention is being held to-day. Delegates from nearly every county are present. WM. K. EDWARDS, of Vigo County, was chosen President, and there are Vice-Presidents from each Congressional District. Resolutions have been adopted declaring it the duty of all citizens to throw aside partisan interests and assist in any plan of adjustment to settle our National difficulties; recommending a National Convention to be called by Congress of all the States, to which to refer our National difficulties; deploring the condition of the country, and deprecating all attempts to maintain the Union by war.

THE GEORGIA REPRISALS.

THE SECOND SEIZURE OF VESSELS AT SAVANNAH.

LETTER OF GOVERNOR MORGAN TO ONE OF THE OWNERS.

The facts connected with the seizure of a large consignment of arms and munitions intended for persons in Georgia and Alabama, on the 9th instant, by the Police authorities of this City, are still fresh in the public mind. It will also be remembered that twenty-eight cases of Minié Muskets, intended for Montgomery, Alabama, were replevined and given up by the Superintendent of Police, and afterwards were shipped to their destination. As this surrender of the Alabama muskets was supposed to virtually release the ten cases which were consigned to Georgia, Mr. LAMAR, President of the Bank of the Republic, acting for the Georgia authorities, informed Gov. BROWN, of that State, that the muskets had been returned to the custody of the claimants. Upon this information, the four vessels which had been seized in Savannah the same day, as reprisals, were given up to their respective commanders. At that time it was reported that the only matter in dispute between Mr. KENNEDY and the claimants of the Georgia muskets, was as to who should pay the law expenses. It afterwards turned out that the Superintendent reconsidered the matter, and decided to hold the Georgia muskets until his authority to make the seizure should be decided by the courts.

Meantime, viz: on the 13th of February, a lot of ammunition, consisting of ten thousand Minié rifle cartridges and caps to match, were seized as they were about being shipped to Charleston on board the steamer *Huntsville*. All negotiation having failed to secure the delivery of the "contraband" articles, information was sent to Gov. BROWN, who proceeded to repeat the seizure of New-York vessels lying in the harbor of Savannah.

The vessels seized this time, as announced on Saturday, are the ship *Martha J. Ward*, bark *Adjuster*, and bark *Harold*.

The first of these vessels is owned by Messrs. J. E. WARD & Co., of this City, who, up to a late hour on Saturday, had not received any notice of the transaction. The ship is about 750 tons register, and is 13 years old, having been built in Newcastle, Me., in 1847. She is commanded by Capt. CHASE.

The *Adjuster* is one of the vessels originally seized, and afterwards released. She is owned by Messrs. FUNCH & MEINCKE, of this City, and is about 500 tons register. She was built in Freeport, Me., in 1853. On receiving the first intelligence of the seizure, the owners telegraphed to the President stating the facts. They also informed the Governor of this State of the circumstances. Gov. MORGAN'S letter in reply is given below.

There is no bark *Harold* belonging to this port, and it is surmised that the third vessel named may be the schooner *Julia A. Hallock*, one of the vessels at first seized. This vessel belongs to C. D. HALLOCK, and hails from Brookhaven, L. I. She is a fine vessel of 239 tons, and was built in 1858.

There was a bark *Harold*, belonging to Sunderland, England which was reported at Savannah a few days ago, but it is hardly to be presumed that an English vessel would be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

The following is the letter of Gov. MORGAN to the owners of the bark *Adjuster* above referred to:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1861.

GENTLEMEN—I received this morning a telegraphic dispatch from you, stating that your "bark *Adjuster* had been seized in Savannah by order of the Government of Georgia, on account of arms examined in New-York," and asking to be informed "how to proceed under the circumstances, in order to avoid loss and detention." I at once replied that I would write you by mail. In answer to your inquiry I can only say that your remedy is through the United States Courts, or, if you so elect, through the Courts of the State of Georgia, within whose limits the offence of which you complain is stated to have been committed. In a case of this kind the Executive authority of New-York can render you no assistance, for the obvious reason that no law of this State has been infringed, and because the wrong was not perpetrated within its jurisdiction. If, as you state, officials or citizens of Georgia have detained your vessel as a measure of retaliation for the alleged seizure of certain arms by the officers of the Police of New York, the tribunals of that State, or of the United States, it must be presumed, will determine the act as entirely unjustifiable, and will afford you ample redress for any loss by detention or otherwise which you may suffer. If your vessel is delayed for any other reason than the one suspected by you, it is but fair to assume that the Courts of Savannah will examine into the facts with that impartiality which should characterize all judicial proceedings. It is but proper to add that if the detention of the *Adjuster* is the deliberate act of the constituted authorities of Georgia, it is equally unjustifiable, and there can be no doubt that, at no distant day, the Federal authorities will obtain full reparation for you for any damages you may sustain; if not, then the General Government itself, which owes you protection in return for your allegiance, is thereby under the fullest obligation to indemnify you.

Very respectfully, yours, E. D. MORGAN.

MESSRS. FUNCH & MEINCKE, No. 41 Beaver-street, New-York.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTON.

TROOPS—STEAMER SEEN OUTSIDE OF THE HARBOR.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb 24.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday last says that a strange-looking steamer, supposed to be the *Daniel Webster*, which cleared from New-York for Brazos, Texas, with United States troops on board, was fallen in with outside of Charleston Bar last night (Thursday).

Gov. PICKENS was promptly notified of the fact, and he proceeded at once with the necessary precautionary measures.

The *Mercury* of Friday alludes to the matter, as follows:

"The special dispatches of the *Mercury*, announcing that a steadily reinforcement of Fort Sumter had been determined on, and that Federal troops, in boats, might be expected at any moment that circumstances should happen to favor their attempt to reach the fort, were confirmed about 9 o'clock last night, by telegrams received by the Governor. Shortly afterwards dispatches came up from Fort Moultrie, stating that the Lieutenant in charge of the harbor watch had reported that he was informed by a pilot that the steamship *Daniel Webster* had been seen by him off Cape Romain at noon. Notice was immediately given to the different posts. Gen. DEMOVANT and Capt. HAMILTON proceeded immediately to Fort Moultrie. Maj. STEVENS repaired to the Morris Island batteries. Everything was got in readiness for the expected visitors.

Up to the hour at which we go to press, (half past 4 o'clock,) there has been nothing seen either of the *Daniel Webster*, or her boats.

We are very sure that the gallant troops on Morris and Sullivan's Islands will keep a bright lookout for both."

A HEROINE AT SUMTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In the TIMES of the 18th inst. is contained the notice of a clandestine visit to Fort Sumter of the wives of Officers SEYMOUR and DOUBLEDAY, conveying thither sundry articles for the use of the officers in the fort.

This is probably the visit referred to in a letter from a relative of Capt. SEYMOUR in which it is said "that Mrs. SEYMOUR obtained access to the fort at the hazard of her life, and, when there, begged permission of Major ANDERSON to remain and render such services, in loading cannon and in dressing the wounds of the soldiers, as should be necessary."

The request was, for reasons which were to the Major unanswerable, respectfully denied.

Mrs SEYMOUR is the daughter of Prof. WISE—formerly, and probably at present, connected with the Academy at West Point.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day. A large portion of the session was occupied in personal explanation by the delegates.

The resolution heretofore tabled for raising a Committee to inquire whether any movement of arms or men has been made by the Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering upon Virginia,

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM CHARLESTON.

SOUTH CAROLINA STOCK—A LEADING MERCHANT'S VIEWS—MILITARY FUROR—MERCHANTS UNDER ARMS—NORTHERN PATENTS AND NORTHERN COPYRIGHTS—THE COTTON SPINNING CONVENTION—MONEY POURING IN FREELY—FEMALE PLUCK—MAJOR ANDERSON SICK.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861.

The selection of a President and Vice-President from the Southern tier of States, so far from producing dissatisfaction, as many suppose at the North, is looked upon in South Carolina as a very wise and politic arrangement. She will have her full share of honors and emoluments, and she has shown in her graceful yielding to the necessities of the case, a very extraordinary magnanimity. She alone stood the brunt of solitary secession, and bore up bravely against the taunts even of the Border States, until the Gulf line, ashamed of their timidity, backed her up.

I doubt if just such a peculiar class of men as abound in the Palmetto region can be found in any other part of the world. Scientific agriculturists and breeders of stock can, by judicious crossing, prepare almost any kind of blood, and it would seem as though some great student of the human species had exhausted his genius and his acumen when he originated the genuine South Carolinian. Allowing equal parts of the pure old Cavalier stock of England and the impulsive Hugenotic of France, with a judicious crossing of the old North Irish and Scotch, and you have a mixture which is, in every sense of the word, idiosyncratic. It is loyal and brave, deferential to women and generous to his fellow-men, but is also passionate and reckless, and altogether wanting in that calculation and bottom which peculiarly belong to the great Anglo-Saxon stock. South Carolina knows her virtues, and she also knows her faults, and in this particular instance she is very glad to lean on the more dispassionate sentiment of her sisters in secession. The very pleasant fictions of her immediate intention to secede again, are very funny, and, also, very false.

I have had to-day a prolonged interview with one of the leading merchants in Charleston, who is as well known in your City as here—a man of high-toned probity, and conservative even in commercial sense; yet rich as he is, and peaceable in every sense of the word, he said he would rather spend every cent he possesses, and commence the world anew at fifty, than see any attempt at coercion carried out, or any seizure of Southern property, whether forts or otherwise, as long as he and his fellow-citizens wished and longed to pay for everything that protected their own harbors, and desired, above all things, a peaceable issue of the impending difficulties. When a gentleman who can count his bank stock and his personal and other property by the hundreds of thousands says this, you can imagine it is most decidedly significant.

Palmettodom was in a blaze of glory yesterday, and the streets slightly reminded one of New-York in a crowd. We had hardly recovered from the stirring telegraphs from Montgomery, when the drum and fife announced the return from Morris Island of the particular pets of Charleston, the "Washington Light Infantry," who, in two divisions of 176 men, flaunt to the breeze the celebrated "crimson flag of Eutaw." What with the "Montgomery Guard," and the "Msagher Guard," (somewhat Celtic, you see,) and the plucky "Citadel Cadet" boys, they really presented an imposing appearance, and marched as though conscious of the honors that were in store for them. The Light Infantry have been in garrison on a bleak island for seven weeks, with rain a good portion of the time, yet they seemed to stand it very well. The "German Artillery" made a strong show this morning—in fact, just now we live on soldiering. Suppose your quiet gentlemen of South and Wall streets were all enrolled, and ready at a moments' notice to shoulder their muskets, I fancy you would not read so quietly the checkmates of the *Bulls* and *Bears*, and would not linger so long over your matutinal cigar. Yet all and every merchant of Charleston is thus enrolled, and attends to his business as though all would yet be right. The men of families, of course, join those companies that are intended for the protection of Charleston—and, it is understood, are not to be called away on garrison duty, while the youth and flower perform herculean labors at the sand forts, and work for glory and a name. The solid men sail under the banner of the "Phenix Ritlemen."

There is a Company of mighty hard boys, who call themselves the "Richardson Guards," although one of them told me, the other night, that the R. stood for the "*Rum* Guards." They are all mechanics, strong, wiry and muscular, and apart from their spreeing proclivities, are powerful men in every sense of the word. This Company mean to form themselves into a "Forlorn Hope Guard," and breach Sumter on the floating raft. I have just returned from another visit to this curiosity, and found over one hundred men at work. All strangers are now forbidden access to it. The gun-carriages are alongside, ready for the 8-inch Columbiads. A day or two will develop its powers.

Early Spring is coming upon us, and the peach blossoms throw their fragrance in the adjoining gardens. Green peas are also in blossom, and the rich strawberry is forming its cones, while apples of ordinary quality are worth a half-dime, and the oranges, usually so plenty, are worth ten cents a piece. The Habanese seem afraid of the Palmetto, and stay away. The noble steamer *Isabel* still remains at her wharf, unwilling to run the risk of running to Cuba under the Palmetto, and waiting for the European recognition of the new Southern Confederacy ere she slipe from her moorings.

Five thousand pairs of shoes, and one thousand uniforms are wanted for the troops immediately. Here is a chance for Lynn and Newark. Address the Quartermaster. These are for the regular army, whose dress is of a plain gray, with a red stripe on the pantaloon, and a red cord around the fatigue cap.

The inventive gentlemen of the North had better look out for their patents here. Unless new ones are taken out, they will stand a chance of losing a large share of their profits. Reprints of Northern copyrights will unquestionably be carried out by sharp fellows who care for the penny, no matter how it comes. The sewing-machine interest will suffer terribly unless the parties interested grasp facts as they are.

The Cotton-Spinning Convention at Atlanta, Ga., is making good progress, and within a few years a very large proportion of machinery that now comes from the North will be manufactured here. Northern mechanicians had better send colonies at once if they wish to retain the fruit of their brains.

When gentlemen in political harangues express their willingness to sacrifice their all for the cause, we are apt to think they are slightly figurative in their speech, but when they back it up by checks of $500, it has quite a significance. Mr. McTADDIN has just sent to the Secretary of the Treasury the above sum "to be spent in the service of the State." The Governor's coffers are actually very full from these unsolicited sources. The ladies of the Capital at Columbia have about come to the conclusion not to purchase any more goods which they know are brought from Northern cities. I should like to know how they are to find out. Perhaps a little flattery will judiciously blind their eyes, if they see any "perfect loves of bounets," etc. I wonder how it will be with Northern husbands. A great many Northern girls that I know have their arms around Southern necks, albeit the hands wield Northern Colt's. Secession has its grotesque as well as terrible side.

A terrible rumor comes this afternoon that Major ANDERSON has the typhus fever. It is certain that an eminent physician of this city has been down to see him. If typhus attacks that garrison, the question will be settled very promptly. Disease in the Crimea killed far more than the sword or the iron hail. JASPER.

CONTINUED POLITICAL ERRORS AT THE NORTH—THEIR DANGEROUS TENDENCY—LINCOLN IN AN ÆSTHETIC POINT OF VIEW—THE SOLDIER OF BUENA VISTA—WASHINGTONIAN PREPARATIONS—WAR BREEZES—JUDGE SMALLEY—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—THAT BIG RAFT—"OLD SECESSION" PRIMING UP.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1861.

I observe that one of your very solid and, hitherto, excessively conservative dailies, taking as a text the distinguished Mr. SPRATT's four column tirade in the *Mercury* here on the refusal of the Southern Confederacy to reopen the African Slave-trade—launches out in a philippic on the evident want of *unity* in the new Government, and winds up by having it all settled that the secession of six States is only a political fever, which simply requires a little Union dosing to revivify the patient. If the sheet in question did not occupy a leading position, I should pase it over; but in view of the mighty interests at stake, and the necessity of crushing such *fallacies* by Southern *facts*, I must speak.

Mr. SPRATT has not the slightest position as a political leader here, and is merely known as a mouthy extremist on the most intangible points. The real leaders are men of vast genius and fertile in resources, who look upon the reopening of such a traffic as a policy perfectly suicidal to the South. They know, too, that even if they leaned that way, that the entire Governments of the civilized world look upon such a trade with utter abhorrence, and would turn as they would from a viper, from any Ambassador or Commissioner who bore such an emblem on his escutcheon. Slavery now is patriarchal and comparatively gentle; with the free importation of brutal pagans from His Majesty of Dahomey, it would of necessity become autocratic and crushing both to the whites and their minions.

The North must sooner or later understand that secession has rolled along on the triumphant wave of the dogma, now a political fact in both hemispheres, that "Government rests on the consent of the governed." The wave has become bigger and bigger, until the "Confederate States of America" are now firmly established, and the sooner their Northern brothers recognize that *what is must be*, and that *no argument, persuasion or threat can change these living, pregnant facts*, the better will it be for the cause of their common origin, their common country, their common civilization, and the world's future progress.

In a pure, æsthetic sense only, gentlemen among us are severely criticizing Mr. LINCOLN's outpourings of speech as he sails along to the Capital. They think his allusions at the start to the doctrine of the absolute sovereignty of the States as being "a passional free-love arrangement," a very low figure of rhetoric. They think that his comparison at Pittsburgh to the "Tariff being like the family meal-tub," as savoring of the rail-splitter, "who will ever be only a rail-splitter, no matter how fine his feathers," while the frequent sprinklings of "nobody's hurt," "who's afraid," are considered as being utterly beneath contempt. I give them to you as free utterances from all around me.

They contrast with it the manly and rich exuberance of thought coming from the soldier of Buena Vista, as he, too, meets joyous thousands on *his* triumphant march, and they point with pride to his Montgomery oration, where he said, "Our arms will still be open to *clasp to our bosoms* those who are desirous of making common cause with us," etc.

Great preparations are on the tapis for the celebration of Washington's natal day. The Washington Light Infantry will, on that occasion, unfurl the banner that was borne through the Revolution by WILLIAM WASHINGTON, a relative of the great "Father." JEFFERSON DAVIS plucked his brightest laurels at Buena Vista under this same banner. It will be a noted day.

A curious writ has been issued against United States property at the Custom-house, which may be finished when that famous European Cathedral is. The workmen have never been paid, so they contemplate seizure, according to law. Old Uncle Sam's property seems in a bad way.

We have had a couple of of war breezes. That ubiquitous gentleman, "they say," has it that the *Daniel Webster* is really going to take pity on the Stars and Stripes at Sumter, and "they say" that "Col. LOMAX has been ordered, by a United States vessel, to stop throwing his earthworks, and if he didn't he would pitch into him. Both stories are generally credited. Ergo, still more excitement, which already requires a new Fahrenheit to mark its phases.

Judge SMALLEY, it seems, was one of the leading men at that heterogeneous Democratic Convention which elected ABRAHAM by throwing overboard DOUGLAS. His vulgarity and profanity (so a leading lawyer assures me) then was not forgotten, and when his famous charge was promulgated here, it created a torrent of execrations, and has caused a good many of the reprisals in Georgia, through the influence of one who was ill-treated by him in Charleston. I give the story as I heard it last night.

A famous repeating cannon has been invented by a Mr. BLACKBURN, of Mississippi. It shoots five times, and is hailed as a bright proof of Southern genius.

I notice that one of your leading "Reporters" stars the Bank of the State of South Carolina. If he won't buy, I should think he would refuse doubloons. This Bank is the strongest in Charleston, and honors the drafts of the Executive in every branch. It cannot stop, and is perfectly sound.

The big raft still lingers on the ways at the foot of Pritchard-street. I have just returned from a view of the monster. Stalwart sons of Africa are pinning railroad iron on its massive sides, and crowds of men, women and children are gazing upon it. They say it will certainly be launched to-morrow. They said so a week ago.

My appeal for the women and children of Fort Sumter has not been in vain, if, as a friend tells me, they have raised $1,000 for them in the lavishly generous Empire City.

"Old Secession" is priming up for the Texas election on the 23d February. JASPER.

Petition of the Sixty-three Thousand—What It Was.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When Senator SEWARD presented the numerously signed memorial from New-York he waived the reading. Consequently, the impression was left uncontradicted that the memorialists favored either CRITTENDEN's resolutions or some similar plan of compromise. Doubtless it was in consequence of this utterly erroneous impression that some petitions, less numerously signed, were afterwards sent to Congress favoring plans which would concede and destroy the all-pervading free principle of the Constitution which recognizes all human beings, *nationally*, as "PERSONS."

But, in fact, the memorial presented by Senator SEWARD only prayed that the existing difficulties might be "arranged," to employ its own expression, "*without concession of principle on any part.*" It repudiated the current slander against the Republicans by giving credence to their declarations in the following language:

"They do not urge any claim to interfere with domestic institutions of the States. They do not deny the duty of Government to carry out all the provisions of the Constitution, whether respecting fugitives from labor or other subjects. In all things they declare their purpose and intention to act within the Constitution.

The memorialists also remark—however erroneously—with respect to those who look with distrust at the power of the incoming Executive, that they do not ask more than a faithful, honest and efficient execution, in their behalf, of the Constitutional power, and the protection of the privileges and rights which they hold under the Constitution."

Instead, therefore, of asking an alteration of the Constitution or any concession of principle whatever, the memorialists content themselves with a few simple suggestions which constitute the entire burden of their paper, and in language as follows:

"Therefore, we pray leave to suggest that the assurance, coupled with any required guarantees of the rights of the States to regulate, without interference from any quarter, the matter of Slavery within their borders:

"Of the rights secured by the Constitution to the delivery of fugitives:

"The readjustment of the laws bearing on these subjects which are in possible conflict with it:

"And some adjustment of all the States of the Union in the new territory acquired by the blood and treasure of all, by an equitable division, in the immediate organization of it into States, with a suitable provision for the formation of new States, in their limits, or otherwise, would embrace all that is claimed in any part, and could be arranged without concession of principle in any part."

The memorial was obviously worded expressly to meet the belief of a great number of persons, that our statesmen can, if they desire it, devise some plan satisfactory to the Slave States, without altering any principle of the Constitution as we have received it from its framers. It is a great but very general mistake to suppose that it proposed to adopt the Crittenden Compromise, or that it asked either Mr. SEWARD or any other Republican to abandon any vital principle of their party organization. Yours, T.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A NAVY FOR THE SOUTH.

The Charleston *Mercury* has a long article on the organization of the Navy of the Confederate States. The Navy of the North, it says, is only fit to protect the commerce of the North. Its inefficiency, more than Mr. BUCHANAN'S good will towards South Carolina, has, the *Mercury* thinks, secured that State such perfect immunity since its secession. Then having hastily sketched the various attempts which have been made to increase the naval force, and declared nearly all the vessels which have recently been constructed miserable failures, the *Mercury* congratulates the Southern States that they "are rid of a precious lot of old lumber, that decorated with high bows and sterns, and blistered sides the several Navy-yards. Not one of the old line-of-battle ships has been sent to sea within the last twelve years, and even the steam-frigates are driven into ordinary by the superior availibility of the light steamers. There is not a frigate in the United States Navy that could stand against an iron-clad ship armed with ten rifled cannon." Since the South has to begin *de novo* in constructing a Navy, it is urged first that the unfortified entrances of harbors should be protected by floating batteries, and that swift and shot-proof gunboats should be provided for the defence of the intermediate sea coast.

THE LITTLE ROCK ARSENAL.

The Little Rock (Ark) *Democrat*, of Feb. 7, gives the particulars of the recent seizure of the United States Arsenal at that place. On Tuesday and Wednesday troops to the number of 400 came into the town from various points, their avowed object being to seize the Arsenal. The City Council was at once convened, and on application to the Governor of the State, was informed that the troops were not there by his orders. The soldiers told a different story, however,—that the Governor had summoned them thither,—and in the midst of the excitement, and to prevent a collision between the forces and the men under command of Capt. TOTTEN, who, it was said, would surrender to the State authorities, but not to troops acting independently of orders, the citizens held a meeting and asked the Governor to make a formal demand upon the Captain for the Arsenal. This was done, and, as the telegraph has already announced, Capt. TOTTEN speedily withdrew from the place. The Governor designs stationing permanently at the Arsenal one of the companies of fifty men from Phillips County.

TRAGIC.

In the Virginia Convention on Feb. 21, Gov. WISE explained what he meant by his determination to "fight in the Union." He said that he stood now where he had always stood, in reference to the Constitution and the Union. If the Union is ever dissolved, it will have to be dissolved by *war!* He then read an extract from the Federal Constitution to show that a State was authorized to put itself in a condition of defence if the "danger be so imminent as not to admit of delay." A State has the power to engage in war herself. Is it policy to ask a people to give up their nationality, their treasures and domain, and surrender them to people unworthy of them? Mr. W. said he would have the States, if he could, win them by battle. He would fight for the Union as long as he could. If war must come, let it come. We would then have the purification of fire and blood—the great purifier of the Almighty, from the cross down. If the people of Northwestern Virginia would not stand for his rights and him, who stood for their rights, he would bare his breast to their spears, and let them strike, but he would *fight on! fight on!*

DECLINES THE HONOR.

The following card appears in the Washington *Intelligencer*:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 22, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see that I am announced in your paper this morning as one of the managers, on the part of the House, of Mr. LINCOLN's Inauguration Ball, on the 4th proximo. My name was placed there without my knowledge or consent, and I have as yet been unable to ascertain by whose authority it was done. Whilst, under ordinary circumstances, I should feel flattered by the supposition that I was willing to extend any and all social courtesies to a political opponent, I beg leave to decline any part in tendering an ovation even to the first Magistrate of the Nation, when he comes with threats of war and subjugation against my section upon his lips.

Very respectfully, Z. B. VANCE.

THE STATE OF FEELING IN TEXAS.

A Red River Valley correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing on Feb. 9, represents that the secession of Texas has created a panic in many parts of the State. Numerous persons with whom he has conversed state that thousands of families are anxious to sell off their property and emigrate to California. Many of the most enterprising farmers, formerly from the Northern States, have determined to go back to their old homes. "Valuable farms and town lots," said the informant of the writer, "can now be bought for a mere song. Negroes will scarcely sell for half as much as they would bring eight months ago. And I will venture the prediction," continued he, "that not more than a year will elapse before whole sections in Texas, now seemingly prosperous and flourishing, will be entirely depopulated, unless this mad attempt at secession is speedily stopped." The same writer says that the secession feeling among the Choctaws and Chickasaws has been excited by the fear that, in case of disunion, the North would claim all the Territories, to which course they would be opposed, since many of them are slaveholders.

MINOR ITEMS.

The majority for the Union in East Tennessee is 31,500. In Sevier County but one vote was cast for any of the secession candidates.

Georgia has purchased the steamer *Everglade*, of the Charleston and Fernandina mail line, to use as a cruiser along the coast.

Col. GABE FOWLER, of Mississippi, displayed his patriotism recently by paying all the expenses incident to the transportation of the cannon, guns and other instruments of war, from Baton Rouge to Vicksburgh, a sum amounting to over $1,800. These arms were purchased by Gov. PETTUS for the use of the State from the Governor of Louisiana.

The citizens of Savannah were unable to fire a salute in honor of the inauguration of President DAVIS, because there was not a piece of ordnance in the city. It had all been removed to Fort Pulaski.

The story of the raising of a Palmetto flag over Fort Kearney proves to be an unmitigated hoax. Three or four years ago the old fort was dismounted, and is now used as a slaughter pen.

The Washington *Star* states, that on Friday afternoon the Adams' Express agents delivered to Hon. J. HOLT, Secretary of War, a small box, consigned at Kingsville, South Carolina. Its sides were pierced with holes. Not knowing from whom it came, or what its contents were, Mr. HOLT declined receiving it. It was opened at the Express office, and on top were most beautiful flowers. What may be beneath them is not known—possibly some explosive material or other that will ignite whenever the flowers may be disturbed.

There is trouble among the cordwainers in Richmond. They publish a card saying that they are willing to have their wages reduced 25 per cent, according to an agreement with their employers, but that they will not submit to finish Northern work, *i. e.*, "to bottom Northern bootlegs."

"Is it there ye are, old Truepenny?" asks the Washington *Star*, on seeing the announcement that Mr. Philip C. Clayton had been elected Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the C. S. A. This appointment, and the probability that Yancey, Keitt and Slidell will go to Europe, the *Star* thinks an illustration of the way in which old rats reconcile themselves in new cheese.

Mr. WM. OLD, JR., has resigned the editorial chair of the Richmond *Examiner*. The people of Virginia may be betrayed, deluded, and divided for a time; "delusive compromises and exaggerated pictures of terror, the offspring of vice and folly clothed in the garments of virtue and reason, are and will be presented to them." But he is confident that they will come out all right in the end.

The Charleston *Courier* states that a gentleman who has enjoyed much experience in arsenal and armory work is about to establish a manufactory for all kinds of arms, at some central point in the Southern States. He wants money.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* alludes to the alleged suppression of the returns of the recent election in Louisisna, and says that the duty of publishing them has been "shamefully evaded."

The Mobile *Mercury* of Feb. 13 thinks there is something brewing at Pensacola. The Quartermaster General in Mobile has received certain requisitions from the Colonel commanding the Alabama troops, of a character to excite a little interest in knowing what is to come next.

The Washington *Star* has reliable information that there will be armed resistance, if necessary, on the part of the Union men, to the secession of Texas. A vigorous effort, it thinks, will be made for reconstruction by the people of all the Gulf States as soon as they are convinced that the dominant party intend them no harm.

JOHN MITCHELL writes this emphatic advice to the Charleston *Mercury*, all the way from Paris: "Some politicians here speculate that the Southern States of America will soon find themselves in such need of a strong Government that they will take some youngster of a royal line to make a King of him. *Don't you do it*; if you do you will often wish you were back again under the *régime* of what Mr. STEPHENS calls the 'corner groceries.'"

The Charleston *Courier* states that writs of attachment have been issued against United States property at the new Custom-house, by the workmen formerly employed upon it. The *Courier* is also authoritatively informed that, if the property attached be insufficient, it is contemplated to attach the Custom-house itself. Of course, if the State interposes no claim, and suffers the building to be sold, the claims of the workmen will be satisfied.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes an inflammatory appeal to the Border States to come to the rescue. In a tone altogether unaccustomed for so mild-mannered a sheet, it says: "The sending of a Federal soldier to the South after the 4th of March, should be the signal for a conflagration at Washington, and an utter rout of the Vandal invaders from the North."

FROM HAVANA.

A Serious Fire in the City—How it was Extinguished—Later from Porto Rico, San Domingo, and Venezuela.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 18, 1861.

A serious fire occurred in this city (outside the walls) on Saturday last, 16th inst., which, from the scarcity of water in the neighborhood, was not entirely extinguished until the following morning. It commenced about 11½ o'clock A. M., and in two hours after, when I was at the scene of the fire, six entire blocks of buildings and the principal contents of a lumber-yard had been consumed. The fire was at that time raging furiously. The fire commenced at the house No. 73 Calle del Prado, and the flames communicated to the entire square comprehended in the Calles Prado, Trocadero, Animas, and the Alameda de Villanueva. The chief part of the buildings destroyed were wooden houses, of small value. The firemen, as is usually the case in this city, were not on the ground until the flames had gained so great a hold, that with the great scarcity of water, and the general inefficiency alike of the firemen themselves and their engines, their efforts to subdue the devouring element proved quite useless.

The scene of the fire was in the immediate neighborhood of the Villanueva Theatre; the wind blew the flames in the direction of the Tacon Theatre, and but for a heavy shower of rain that descended soon after I left the spot, which somewhat quenched the flames and saturated the roofs of the buildings between the fire and the Tacon Theatre, I fully believe the latter building would have fallen a prey to the flames. Rules, regulations and subordination are all very excellent, but they may be carried out, particularly in fire companies, with too great stringency; for instance, if a member of a fire company in this city chances to be absent when the roll is called *at the fire*, that company does not get to work nor its engine until the absent member makes his appearance. The calling the roll at all *at a fire* would seem to be a work of supererogation; if it must be done, would it not be better to do so before the company departs from the engine-house, because to see a fire raging and an engine on the spot not at work, when it and its members, or those of them present, might be usefully employed, appears to my limited experience in such matters simply ridiculous.

The soldiers (infantry) were of course at the fire in large numbers. They exercised the authority they possess in pushing and knocking the assembled throng as best suited their (the soldiers) own purposes. Many persons were seriously injured, and several others, who had been actively engaged in attempting to put out the fire, were, when they withdrew from the heat occasioned by the flames, seized with cramps—a circumstance which, as far as my knowledge extends, is peculiar to this climate. The party seized with the cramps—*pasmados* is the Spanish word used—becomes perfectly senseless for the time, his muscles grow rigid, and sometime elapses before he is restored to his normal state.

I have seen fires in other West India Islands, at which nothing of the kind occurred. The question, therefore, arises whether these attacks are caused by some peculiarity in this climate or an idiosyncracy in the constitution of the people.

The Spanish steamship *Perjaro del Oceano*, (*Ocean Bird.*) arrived, the 16th inst., from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, &c., &c., bringing papers from Caraccas, (Venezuela,) to 22d, from St. Domingo to 26th January ult., and from Porto Rico to 5th inst.

The Caraccas papers contain nothing later than the intelligence sent you in my letter per *Quaker City* of 15th inst.

I translate and condense, as usual, the following intelligence from St. Domingo and Porto Rico, from the *Prensa* of this city of the 17th inst.:

"The President of the Republic of St. Domingo, SANTANA, has published a proclamation, under date of 21st ult., in which he manifests that the Government has not lost sight of the useless schemes got up in foreign lands—plans contrary to liberty—but has discovered that the EX-General, FRANCISCO SANCHES, with other Haytians, are desirous of putting into operation the plans of DOMINGO RAMIREZ.

On the evening of 25th ult., there was a general meeting of the shareholders of the Cuban Railway, which, with the permission of the Superior Government, proceeded to the election of a Board of Directors, (whose names are given) and then agreed to the necessary rules and regulations for the government of the Board, which having been unanimously agreed to, a copy was ordered to be made and sent to the Superior Government for its approval.

The *Boletin Mercantil*, of Puerto Rico, contains the following:

"His Excellency the Captain-General of Puerto Rico, solemnized the birth-day of his serene highness the Prince of Asturias, by mitigating the sentence of death passed upon the soldier FRANCISCO SANCHES CARRENO, of the battalion of sharpshooters of Cadiz, who had been condemned to the last penalty for a grave act of insubordination which the ordinances of the army, do not permit to be passed by with impunity.

The statistical *Comision* have data, by which it appears that the number of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico in 1857, was 474,056, and in 1860, 578,500—an augmentation in three years of 104,532 souls; a fourth part of the inhabitants in 1857, which great increase is considered as proof of the 'progress' of the Island."

I did not write you by the *Karnak* on the 16th inst., having had that pleasure per *Quaker City*, the very preceding day.

The Markets continue without alteration.

New-York Institution for the Blind—Presentation to the Retiring Superintendent.

The principal of this Institution, Mr. COOPER, being about to retire from the duties of his situation, the pupils, graduates and officers have presented him with a testimonial consisting of a silver tea-service and standish. The gift in itself was very beautiful, and the feelings which prompted it most gratifying. The design of both the tea-service and the standish was Etruscan, and on the latter were inscribed the words:

"*Testimonial from the Pupils, Graduates and Officers of the New-York Institution for the Blind,*
To T. COLDEN COOPER,
Their Preceptor, Benefactor and Friend."

The presentation was at the close of the evening service in the chapel of the Institution, and the scene was most impressive. The chapel was filled with a large audience, and with blind persons of all ages, from small children to elderly blind men who had for years supported their families by the workshops of the Institution. Three beautiful girls, sightless, but with faces full of intelligence, bore the gifts and an address expressing the utmost affection and grateful feeling.

The following address was delivered by MARY MOORE, the eldest of the three young ladies, who bore the gift:

Mr. COOPER: Hearing, with regret, that you are about to retire from your position as our Superintendent, we wish to present you with a lasting emblem of our regard for you in both your public and private character. And we do it with gladness, as testifying to real worth, and with sorrow, as it betokens that you will soon part from us. Before leaving us, we have to thank you for many things; for your kindly according to every just request; for your encouragement of freedom of opinion, and for the judicious provision made for all our wants. In the progress made in all our literary pursuits, both in the means and method of instruction, we see the highest evidence of your sound judgment, and find a life-long cause for thankfulness to you. We would mention, in particular, the study of geography and maps, which was an almost unknown science to us, until we reaped the benefits of your labor and thought. And we have also learned that order is not only heaven's first law, but that affective discipline of action and thought is the basis of all elevated mental attachments. Nor shall we forget your greatest work, which is shown in the elevation of the standard of morals among us. We know of many instances in which your advice has been followed with the most encouraging result; and there are those who stand as sad monuments of the evils resulting from the rejection of your parental counsels. We can at best but poorly express our gratitude, or our confidence in you as our guardian and as a man. Yet we beg to assure you, Sir, that public misrepresentation and private malignity have failed to obscure, in the minds of your pupils, the knowledge of your unfailing kindness, through long years of daily and hourly association, while your well-known integrity must always command their respect. Accept, Sir, this gift, not as a measure, but as a symbol of our good will and love to you, and with it our sincere wish that there may be added unto you all that can make life desirable, and from your pathway of life may be taken all sorrows and unpleasant changes; that there may be multiplied unto you many friends, and years of still further usefulness; and when at last the good and perfect gifts are divided among the good and faithful servants, may you receive a crown which fadeth not.

Mr. COOPER, in his reply, alluded to the long period (nine years) he had been connected with the Institution. He spoke feelingly of the fact that his own children had been reared among the blind, and that numbers of the pupils who stood around him had been placed in his hands in early childhood. He had watched with delight their development into useful and happy young men and women. It was hard to part with them, but hereafter, as before, his sympathies and attachments would always remain with these afflicted people.

The sorrow of the blind children at losing their guardian was evident to all. The necessity for tried and true friends in their calamity made their emotion very painful to the bystanders.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158, 29, 152, 166, 167, 179, 180, 161, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 192, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 47, 355, 769, 771, 775, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 805, 807, 809, 811.

United States Circuit Court.—FEB. 23.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Jerome B. Simpson, et al.*—In this case, which was one of those brought for the recovery of the Missouri State Bonds stolen from the Department of the Interior, Judge SMALLEY this morning decided the motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants from parting with the bonds pending the suit, granting the injunction as to the defendant Richard Schell, and denying it as to the other defendants.

Before Judge Shipman.

Augustus Ferdinand, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for counterfeiting, was allowed to withdraw his plea and plead not guilty. A *nolle prosequi* was then entered on motion of the District Attorney, and Ferdinand was discharged.

United States District Court.

Before Justice BETTS.

PRACTICE—APPEALS.

George W. Stevens et al. vs. *The Brig Roseway Belle.*—This was a motion to dismiss an appeal. The action was for sailors' wages. No one appeared in the action for the vessel, but other parties who had filed libels against the vessel to recover claims against her, intervened, and answered in this cause, which went to a hearing, and was decided in favor of the libelants. The final decree was entered on Oct. 30, 1860. On Nov. 9, a notice of appeal was left in the office of the Clerk of the Court, but he, by mistake, omitted entering it in the registry of the Court within ten days from the final entry, and thereupon this motion was made.

Held by the Court—That the parties who had answered, being outside parties, not representing the vessel, had no right in law to intermeddle with the prosecution of this suit by seamen, and the Court would have relieved the libelants if they had claimed to be protected from accepting their appearances. But as the libelants had gone to trial on those answers, this was a waiver of their right to deny the legality of the appearance of the respondents.

That this right having been thus waived, the respondents had the right to appeal from the decree entered. That the omission of the Clerk to make the entry will not be allowed to work wrong to the parties in the cause, and the respondents' appeal on the evidence is held to be regular. Motion, therefore, denied.

For libelants Mr. Richardson; for respondents Mr. Benedict and Mr. Donohue.

DAMAGES BY COLLISION—VALUE OF COLLIDING VESSEL—INTEREST—EVIDENCE.

Enoch Cook vs. *Charles Mallory et al.*—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's report. The action was brought for a collision in the roadstead of Pernambuco, between the ship *Coriolanus*, owned by the respondents, and the bark *Hannah Sprague*, owned by the libelants. A decree was rendered in favor of the libelants, and on a reference the Commissioner reported the damages at $11,120, the sum which he decided would have been required in Pernambuco, to repair the damages done by the collision, and $5,239 80 interest thereon.

The respondents alleged that the *Coriolanus* was not worth more than $6,000, and they excepted to this report for allowing more than this sum, and for other grounds. The libelant also excepted to the report, because nothing had been allowed for freight.

Held by the Court—That the rule of general law which gave damages for a collision to the full amount of the injury, is superseded by the statute of 1851, (9 Stat. at Large,) which limits the recovery to the amount of the interest of the owners in the colliding vessel and her freight, pending at the time of the collision, and the power of the Court to award greater damages is abolished by positive law, and it is not needful to plead the limitation.

But as this point, that the damages claimed exceed the value of the *Coriolanus* was not litigated before the Court, nor referred to the Commissioner for ascertainment, it cannot now be made a ground of exception to the report.

That the item of interest reported was not authorized by the order of reference, nor is it a right occurring by law to the libelants, being based upon unliquidated and uncertain damages.

That the evidence does not show that the libelant lost any freight by reason of the collision, and his exception to the report is therefore overruled.

That the exceptions as to the amount of damages reported are also maintainable. The expenditure necessary to repair the actual injuries done to the bark are susceptible of clear and positive proof, but such proof is not given.

That evidence offered by the respondents as to the expense of repairing the bark elsewhere than at the place of her injury was wrongly excluded.

That the reports of the Surveyors appointed by the Consul at Pernambuco, which were not made or confirmed under oath, are not entitled to be received as proof of the condition of the bark, or of the necessity or expense of the repairs advised.

The case is accordingly referred back to the Commissioner, to report the actual damage done to the bark; the cost of fully repairing her at Pernambuco; the cost of repairing her so that she should be seaworthy and capable of proceeding to her destination, or some other convenient port, and there fully repairing her; if she was not capable of or worth such repair, whether that was solely in consequence of the collision or of the rotten and unseaworthy state of the vessel before; and the value of the *Coriolanus* and of the interests of her respective owners in her.

For libelant, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen; for respondents, Mr. Williams, and Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

HUSBAND AND WIFE—ASSIGNMENT OF INTEREST—PARTIES.

George Harris, et. al., vs. *Norman Jackson.*—This was an action brought by the owners of the schooner *Catharine Johnson*, to recover charter money and demurrage. One of the libelants, Jonathan T. Johnson, who owned three-eighths of the vessel, was before the trial stricken from the record to render him a competent witness, and was examined. In his examination he testified that he had assigned that interest to his wife, and it still remained her sole property. Objection was taken to his competency as a witness, and also that the remaining libelants were incompetent and insufficient parties to maintain the suit.

Held by the Court.—That under the State laws a wife cannot take a grant or assignment of property from her husband, and the assignment from Johnson to his wife being thus inoperative, the interest in the vessel would probably remain with him at law, and he would, therefore, not be admissible as a witness in chief on the part of the libelants.

That there is no perty on the record representing that three-eighths of the vessel, and that the objection may properly be raised on the trial, as it does not appear that the respondents had no earlier notice that the rights of Johnson were assigned to a stranger, and without such notice it would by legal implication be presumed to have been conveyed to his co-libelants.

That in Admiralty the real party in interest must prosecute in his own right and not in the name of another, and all parties having a common right in the subject matter of the action, should unite in its prosecution, whether in *personam* or in *rem*. That the decree also must be in conformity to the case made by the pleadings and proofs, and it would be gross irregularity in this suit to give judgment against the respondent for a violation of the contract set up in the libel, in favor of the libelants now prosecuting the action.

That the evidence contradicts the title of these libelants to any remedy in this action. The contract proved is not one made between these parties.

It is the usual course in the English Admiralty where causes on trial present facts of valuable service or expenditures mutually made and received between the litigant parties, and the evidence is too entangled, indefinite, or contradictory, to enable the Court to determine satisfactorily that the preponderance of right is with the one party or the other, to suspend a definitive judgment, and submit the subject to the contestants for arrangement, and advise them to a mutual accommodation of the controversy.

The Court is not aware that that practice has become a usage in the Federal Courts in Admiralty, but thinks this is an instance where an effort should be made by the parties to dispose of the case themselves.

If the parties fail so to dispose of it, the libelants may move to reform their libel, and bring in all the owners of the vessel.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue. For respondents, Messrs. Mott, Murray & Harris.

The Street-Cleaning Contract—Injunction Again Applied For.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Wm. H. Williams vs. *Mayor, &c., and Andrew J. Hackley.*—This was another motion for injunction to restrain the Corporation from allowing Hackley the contract for cleaning the streets. The motion is similar to that made in the Superior Court a few days ago, and then reported in the TIMES. The plaintiff was the lowest bidder, and claims that the Common Council is bound to give him the contract as required by law.

The defendants assert that under the law of 1850 they have the right of discretion in the matter of awarding contracts. They also contend that as the plaintiff has no vested rights in the matter, he cannot interfere with acts of the Corporation by such a proceeding. It is argued by counsel for the defendants that this is not a proper case for injunction.

Decision reserved.

Henry Woodruff and John W. Edmonds for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for Corporation; Chas. O'Conor for defendant Hackley.

More Trouble About Contracts—Application for a Mandamus Against the Street Commissioner.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Joseph H. West vs. *G. A. Smith.*—This was an application for a *mandamus* to compel the Street Comm

duly admitted to probate. They contain no provisions of a public nature.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*The People, ex rel., Joseph H. West* vs. *Gustavus W. Smith.*—Motion denied.

The People, ex rel., Townsend vs. *Samuel Jackson.*—The discharge must be vacated.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Mosurief, Robertson and White.

The Bank of Beloit vs. *Beale, et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hutchinson vs. *Walker, et al.*—Judgment of Referee sustained, with costs.

McSpedon, et al., vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Harbeck* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Case settled.

POLICE REPORTS.

SPARKS OF EVIDENCE.

In December last a statement was published to the effect that Mrs. Jane Sparks, of No. 645 Greenwich-street, had lost a $1,000 bill and $500 bill, on the Chemical Bank, which she had pinned to the undermost of all her garments for safe keeping; and afterwards, neglecting to remove the bank-notes, gave the soiled linen to her washerwoman. Mary Moran, the laundress, was arrested at the time, on suspicion of having found and appropriated the money. She was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but some time afterwards her case was brought before Justice SUTHERLAND, who released her because of insufficiency of evidence. Meanwhile, Mrs. Sparks has been looking up other testimony, and on Saturday a young woman named Mary Ann Murphy, living at No. 70 Morton-street, made affidavit before Justice CONNOLLY that one Maria Leach had told her that Mary Moran had brought her (Leach) the two bank notes, and asked her to have them changed. Mrs. Leach then gave the bills to her husband, Michael Leach, who had them changed for small notes, paying for the accommodation, as the affidavit sets forth, the trifle of $1 000 as brokerage. $900 of the remaining $500, Mrs. Leach put in the Savings Bank, but how the balance was disposed of did not appear. Justice CONNOLLY has the case under consideration, and it is probable that upon the strength of this new evidence he will issue a warrant for the re-arrest of Miss Mary Moran.

FAMILY JARS—ALMOST A FRATRICIDE.

William McKeown, an Irishman, aged about 40, was brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday morning, charged with having attempted to take the life of his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth McCabe, by stabbing her with a bayonet. The prisoner keeps a liquor-store at No. 171 East Sixteenth-street, and on Saturday, having been a first-rate customer at his own bar, he found himself very drunk when bed-time came. Calling at his sister's house, No. 289 Avenue A, he picked a quarrel with her, and as she did not choose to bear his abuse without retaliating in kind, he seized a bayonet and made a thrust at her breast. The blow would doubtless have killed her had she not raised her left hand to ward it off, receiving a very bad wound in the ball of her thumb, and the point of the weapon penetrating to the bone. Officer Harris, of the Eighteenth Precinct, took McKeown into custody, and confined him at the Station-house during the night. Yesterday, when before the magistrate, the prisoner excused his ruffianly conduct by pleading intoxication, but the excuse did not avail him, and in default of $2,000 bail he was committed for trial.

ROLLING OFF THE HALLS.

Mr. W. Harry Green, keeper of a billiard saloon in Spring-street, near Broadway, a few days since, had eight sets of ivory billiard balls stolen from his place of business. The property being worth $225 was also worth an effort at recovering, and therefore the police were notified to search for it. On Saturday, Officer Van Brunt, of the Eighth Precinct, found the spherical-shaped pieces of ivory in William Alber's restaurant, corner of Sullivan and Canal streets, and was informed that they had been left there for safe keeping by Thomas Nolan, a young Irish barkeeper, who was sought for and apprehended. Having been taken before Justice DOWLING, at Jefferson Market, the prisoner told an improbable story with reference to the way the balls came into his possession, and consequently he was held for trial in the sum of $2,000 bail.

A FOUNTAIN OF INIQUITY.

Numerous complaints have reached the Police authorities with reference to an indecent publication called the *City Life*, circulated mainly in the rural districts, where it has been the means of corrupting the morals of the young of both sexes. Detectives McDougal and Bennett were detailed to find the printing office and arrest the proprietors, which on Saturday they managed to accomplish. The names of the prisoners are Francis C. Flood, said to be the editor of the publication, and John Mahoney, the business agent. At the printing office, corner of Washington and Cortlandt street, the officers seized about 2,000 copies of the paper, and the forms upon which the edition was printed. These were taken to headquarters. Michael Heeney and Barney McIntyre, newsboys, were arrested for offering the publication for sale. The prisoners were committed for examination by Justice BROWNELL.

AN ARCADIAN ARRIVAL.

Mr. Irving J. Cook, engaged in mercantile business at Arcade, Wyoming County, this State, was brought to this City, on Saturday, by Detective Silowy, charged with having defrauded Messrs. Storrs Brothers, jewelers and watch dealers, No. 121 Chambers-street, of $267 50, by means of false representations. Mr. Cook denies the allegation, and states that on a bearing before a Majistrate he can prove that the goods in question were sold to him without any representations having been made on his part at all, and that Nathaniel G. Holton, a clerk for the complainants, induced him to purchase the property, having first ascertained at a Commercial Agency what was his standing as a business man. The transaction occurred on the 27th of last February, subsequent to which he had been unfortunate and was compelled to make an assignment. He will be taken before Justice BRENNAN today.

AN IRRESISTIBLE TEMPTATION.

John Simon, a young carpenter, was arrested on Saturday, by officer Holland, of the Tombs Court Squad, and arraigned before Justice BROWNELL, charged with the theft of $700 in bank bills, from Mr. Charles Reitemyer, of No. 5 Broadway. The prisoner, it appeared, had been employed to do joiner work for the complainant, and finding a wallet containing $3,000, which Mr. Reitemyer had negligently left in an open closet, he helped himself to $700, and replaced the remainder in a shelf. After Simon had covered the theft was discovered, but his arrest was quickly effected. He vehemently asserted his innocence, but the Magistrate required bail in $2,000 for his appearance to answer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 23.

$20,000 U. S. 5s, '74....	85	200 Hudson Riv. R....	43⅞
4,000 Tr's.12 9c.Nts.c.10	2¾	200 do.....s30	43⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	72	25 do.....	43⅝
1,000 Missouri St 6s...	65⅛	300 Clev &Tol.R.....s30	32⅞
1,000 N. Car. State 6s.	79	100 do.....b30	32⅝
2,000 Brklyn C.W.L.10⅜		1100 do.....	32⅝
3,000 N.Y.&E.Rav.6's	90	300 Mich. Cen R.....	55⅜
2,000 N.Y. & N Haven		150 do.....s10	55½
bonds 7's 1866..	97	150 do.....s5	55½
1,000 Mich. So. 1 m.bs.	82	100 do.....b30	55½
1,000 Mich So.2dm bs.	54	125 do.....	55⅜
3,000 Chic.&N.W.2dm.	16	250 Ill. Cen. R. s'p....s7	74⅛
5 Bank of New-York	92	650 do.....	73⅞
18 Bank of Republic..	110	100 do.....	73⅞
33 do.....	109	100 do.....b15	73⅝
44 Penn. Coal Co.....	76⅜	100 do.....b30	73
75 Pac. Mail St. Co...	83⅜	10 do.....	73½
25 do.....b15	83½	200 do.....8d	73½
150 do.....	83	100 Gal. & Chi R.....	72
370 N.Y. Central R....	77¾	50 do.....b7	72
50 do.....s10	77⅛	190 do.....b60	72
550 do.....c	77⅜	150 do.....c	71⅞
100 do.....b60	77⅜	100 do.....	71⅝
600 do.....c	77⅛	50 Chi.&Rocklsl.R.b30	57
200 do.....s30	77	150 do.....c	56⅞
100 do.....s5	77⅜	200 do.....s	56⅝
350 Erie Railrond.....	31⅜	100 do.....c	56⅜
25 do.....s10	31⅜	100 do.....b60	57
150 Harlem Railroad..	15⅜	100 do.....s30	56⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Treas. 12 9c.Nts.	102⅞	81 Pac. Mail St. Co...	83¼
2,000 Missouri St. 6s..	65½	20 do.....	83⅜
6,000 do.....	65	50 Harlem R. Pref....	38⅛
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s '72..	105⅛	150 Michigan Cen. R..	55⅛
1,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.		50 do.....	55⅞
Ex. 1864....	101¾	100 do.....	55⅞
4,000 Mich.S. 1st M.Bs.	82	50 Ill. Cen. R. S....b10	78⅜
1,000 Clev. & T.S.F.Bs.	74⅜	50 do.....s18	78⅛
200 Clev. & Toledo R.b30	32⅜		

MONDAY, Feb. 25—A. M.

THE NEW LOAN of the United States Government for $8,000,000 on a Funded Public Stock, bearing 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and redeemable after twenty years, was awarded at the Treasury Department at Washington, on Saturday last, at the average rate of about 90½ ℔ cent.; over one half, or about $4,500,000 being taken at the rate of 90.15 ℔ cent. by a number of the leading Private Banking-houses, in the Money and Domestic Exchange line, in this City; who without direct concert, appear to have placed their offers at the same figure. The general Bank bid of $2,500,000 at 90 ℔ cent. through the Bank of Commerce, fails to take any part of the Loan; although the good motive and sound policy which dictated the offer are not the less commendable. In the absence of the official award, we compile the following list on our telegraphic figures from Washington; premising that on former occasions of the kind, the haste with which the dispatches are made up involved a good many errors:

SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
M. Ketchum, Son & Co.	$2 814,000	90.15
Read, Drexel & Co.	1,345,000	90.15
Trevor & Colgate	125,000	90.15
Satterlee & Co.	170,000	90.15 @90.56
Colwell, Dodge & Co.	104,000	90.25 @91.50
E. Whitehouse, Son & Co.	485,000	90.17 @91
C. E. Munroe	170,000	90.50 @92
Ward, Campbell & Co.	400,000	90.27 @90.80
Bank of the Republic	125,000	91 @86.10
John T. Johnston	100,000	90.53
Russells & Isaacs	25,000	91.25
Charles T. Dix	20,000	91
Underhill & Haven	50,000	90.50 @92.02
Tradesmen's Bank	25,000	92.50
Mariner's Savings	50,000	90.50 @92
M. N. Pownall	100,000	90.27
C. W. Chapin, Mass.	100,000	90.20
Charles E. Brewer	150,000	90.21 @90.26
A. Jenkins	5,000	90.50
Allen Melville	50,000	90.25
Field & McLane	20,000	90.25
Benjamin Pearce	3,000	92
Charles H. Russell	200,000	90.50 @91
Henry F. Vail	50,000	90.50
Robert L. Kennedy	100,000	90.50 @91
John A. Stevens	100,000	90 25 @91
Joseph Sampson	100,000	90 50 @91
Sherman & Romaine	50,000	90.26
John P. Elton, Connecticut	10,000	90.37 @91.38
Bank of Lansingburg	18,000	90.25
J. Y. Dewey, Vermont	5,000	90.25 @90.66
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Mass.	4,000	91
V. & J. F. Gilpin, Penn	6 000	92.50
William Tilden	15,000	90.15 @90.30
E. G. Hamilton	40,000	91 @92.50
Melgs & Greenleaf	82,000	90.50 @94
John B. Budd, Penn	20,000	91 @92
McKim & Co., Maryland	50,000	90 25 @90.50
Roosevelt & Son	50,000	90.50
Lewis McGregor	22,000	91
Jacob St. Larky	5,000	93
John Scott Boyd	25,000	91 @93 50
F. W. Sickles	5,000	90 75
Home Insurance	40,000	90.50 @91 50
J. H. Thayer, Mass.	2,000	91 @92
P. R. Kearney, Trustee	5,000	91
Ward & Co.	10,000	91 @92
J. T. Van Vleck	5 000	92
George Field, Cashier	10,000	90.50
E. W. Dunham	30,000	90.57 @90.83
J. Bennendorff	10,000	94.50
W. & J. O'Brien	61,000	90.26 @92.26
George A. Stone	2,000	91
Lawrence Sinclair	10,000	90.50
Clarkson Brothers	38,000	90.38 @91.62
A. F. Scrivener, Dis. Columbia	5,000	95
C. R. Robert	50,000	90.40 @90.76
G. N. Farwell, N. Hampshire	5 000	90.25
Clermont Bank, N. Hampshire	10,000	90.25
G. W. Patterson, Jr.	8,000	90.65 @94.55
Fuller & Settree, Penn	5,000	91
James Eggington	2,000	90.50
Ship Insurance, Penn	40,000	93.50
Hudson Bank	25,000	91
James Tuttle, Mass	30,000	91.25
J. W. Champlin	1,000	90.50
E. L. Bowles	3,000	90.40
E. C. Sturh	2,000	96
Jenkins Von Schnick	30,000	91.05
R. R. Graves & Co.	10,000	91
W. Griswold	5,000	90.50
F. P. James & Co.	10,000	90.171
M. A. Nichols	25,000	90.18 @90.50
R. R. Fairchild	30,000	90.30
F. G. Fotterer, Penn	10,000	93
J. W. Bolstemer	2,000	93
R. M. Streteigle	10,000	90.25
*Sweney & Co., Dist. Columbia	91,000	90 15
Merritt, Strang & Co.	43,000	91.93
Total awarded	$6,000,000	

*Bid telegraphed as $10,000; supposed to be $100,000; of which $91,000 awarded.

BIDS DECLINED FOR THE NEW LOAN.

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Bank of Commerce	$2,500,000	90
Howland & Aspinwall	150,000	90
Ketchum, Son & Co.	50,000	90
Thompson Brothers	25,000	88 @90
J. L. Duncont	60,000	88 @89
Carpenter & Vermilyes	25,000	90
W. A. Emmett	50,000	80 @85
W. J. McBride	80,000	85.12 @89
Field & McLean	25,000	87.50
J. P. Elton, Conn	120,000	88.03 @89.68
City Fire, Mass.	12,000	90
G. A. Burbank, Vermont	3,000	80
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Mass	25,000	85 @89
Hewlett & Terrence	25,000	90
Satterlee & Co.	81,000	88.06 @90 06
Otis Norcross, Mass.	10,000	90
R. W. Howes	500,000	84 @90
W. Tilden	10,000	85 @87.54
H. Scudder	5,000	88 @90
G. Oakley	5,000	85 @87
Rufus H. King	90,000	87 @90.05
E. G. Hamilton	10,000	90
Porter Ogden, Penn	5,000	88.50
Meigs & Greenleaf	25,000	90
J. B. Budd, Penn	10,000	90
McKim & Co., Maryland	100,000	86 @90
W. L. Newberry, Illinois	40,000	90
C. A. Semmings	40,000	90.10
J. H. Thayer, Mass.	100,000	90
S. Roboke	4 000	88
C. H. Delavan	40,000	88
E. D. Delavna	13,000	90
E. Child	2,000	90
E. S. Tweedy	5,000	89
S. A. Holbrake, Maine	5,000	90
T. & J. G. Frost	5,000	90
Buffalo Savings	100,000	75 @85
W. J. Schenck	10,000	90
Clark, Dodge & Co.	126,000	85 50 @90
T. H. Dudley, New-Jersey	6.000	86.25
W. R. Merrill	3,000	90.10
W. J. Pelmer, Pennsylvania	10,000	88
T. F. Andrews, Dist. of Columbia	20,000	90.25
A. T. Lowe, Massachusetts	10,000	87.55
Otis Daniel, Massachusetts	80,000	85 @90.03
Trevor & Colgate	25,000	90
Jacob S. Losay	6,000	93
W. Barton & Son	100,000	86 @89
F. J. Walker & Brother	40,000	85 @90.03
E. J. King	35,000	85 @90
A. F. Stout	100,000	85 @87.25
R. R. Graves	15,000	90
J. G. Whiting, Massachusetts	10,000	90
W. H. Slocum	2,000	88
Francis Leland	30,000	90
George W Cuyler	30,000	88 @90
John Hooper & Co	7,000	90
Ward & Co.	30,000	88 @89
J. T. Van Vleck	12,000	88 @90
George Feed & Cochill	55,000	85 @88.50
E. W. Donham	70,000	90 @90.13
A. J. Glossbemer, Dis Columbia	24,000	85.75 @89
J. Berhendorff	10,000	90.04
J. G. Wortwaugh, Jr., Penn	100,000	82 @85
G. A Stone	12,000	85.50 @90
W. & J. O Brien	5,000	90
Clarkson Brothers	15,000	90
Thomas Tuitters	1,000	90
A. F. Scriver, Dist. of Columbia	65,000	90 @90
C. R. Robert	10,000	90
Eugene Thompson	5,000	87.50 @90
Read & Lathrop	50,000	90.10
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	75,000	87 @90.02
S. K. Greene	10,000	86
Timothy C. Leeds	20,000	90.06 @90.06
W. Griswold	4,000	88
G. W. Tew	10,000	80 @85
J. Y. Phelps	45,000	86 @90.01
M. Insha	12,000	85 @88
G. W. Patterson, Jr.	7,000	86.50 @89.55
J. S. & W. Brown	10,000	80 @85
Hudson-avenue Savings	75,000	85 @90
B. C. Whitehouse, Mass.	7,000	90
James H. Meles	100,000	89 @89.50
Charles Augustus Davis	300,000	87.50
A. Hamilton	2,000	90
Taylor, Brothers	40,000	85 @86
Townsend & Co., Mass.	20,000	78
Albany Exchange Bank	120,000	87 @90.03
J. W. Champlin	1,000	88
Washington Mills	50,000	90.01 @95.01
Smatt & Whitney, Mass.	10,000	90.10
A. P. Taylor, Mass	5,000	87.50
A. C. Las Casas	15,000	85 @90
C. F. Knowlton	80,000	90.02 @90.10
J. Woodbridge	1,000	80
J. C. Brewer	30,000	90.11
A. B. Williams	5,000	90.10
Home Insurance	10,000	90
Total declined	$6,560,000	

The following parties are understood to participate in the award of $2,814,000 at 90.15 to Messrs M. KETCHUM, SON & CO.:

Geo. S. Robbins & Son	$130,000
Geo S. Robbins & Son, for others	165,000
Livermore, Clews & Mason	250,000
Grant & Son	100,000
F. Vincent	10,000
M. Morgan & Sons	100,000
De Forest & Palmer	50 000
Theo Dehon	25,000
Ward & Co.	250,000
S. E. Darling & Co.	100,000
T. Ketchum & Co.	100 000
D. W. Jerome	200,000
Ketchum, Son & Co.	225,000
Union Bank (for itself and others)	370,000
J. P. Coffin	10,000
F. Burditt	20.000
Lucius Hopkins	110,000
W. B. Isham & Gallup	20 000
S. & C. H. Isham	20,000
Israel Corse	50.000
Sh pherd Knapp	10 000
G. De Angelis	10,000
Rufus L. Lord	50,000
Ezra White	10,000
Dry Dock Savings Bank	30,000
Parker Handy	5 000
J. J. Abernethy	5,000
P. C. Calhoun, Freeport	20,000
John W. Leeds, of Stamford	13,000
Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford	10 000
Connecticut Life Insurance Co., Hartford	50 000
Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford	100,000
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford	10,000
North American Fire Ins. Co., Hartford	21,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford	30 000
Merchants' Insurance Company, Hartford	10 000
Society for Savings, Hartford	25,000
Geo. P. Bissell & Co., Hartford	25,000
E. G. Riply, Hartford	5,000
Saugatuck Bank, Westport	10,000
George M. Ives, Stafford Springs	5,000
John H. Watkinson, Middletown	10,000
Pittsburgh Trust Company, Pittsburgh	45,000
Total	$2,814,000

At 90 15-100 ℔ cent.

And the following parties were unsuccessful bidders, through the Bank of Commerce, at 90 ℔ cent.:

Bank of Commerce	$500,000
American Exchange Bank	500,000
National Bank	250,000
Bank of America	250,000
Shoe & Leather Bank	150,000
Mechanics' Bank	100,000
Metropolitan Bank	100,000
Ocean Bank	100.000
Tradesmen's Bank	75 000
Continental Bank	75,000
Irving Bank	50,000
Market Bank	50,000
St. Nicholas Bank	30 000
New-York Exchange Bank	25,000
Greenwich Bank	20.000
Greenwich Savings Bank	155.000
United States Life Insurance Company	25.000
East River Savings Bank	20,000
Henry F. Vail	25,000
Total	$2,500,000

The signs of Trade the past week are esteemed a little more encouraging, and a good many of our Importers and Jobbers are doing an improved business, as compared with their sales early in February. The Domestic Commission-houses are also increasing their engagements to the Eastern mills, in preparation for the later Spring sales, and the movement in Groceries, Drugs, &c., is something better. We continue to hear complaints of the bad collections from most of the extreme Southern States, and the failure of remittances, together with a light trade this Winter under heavy expenses, continue to produce failures and extensions of time among the Jobbing-houses; so that the general mercantile credit is subjected to more than the ordinary scrutiny, and the very strictest classification of names among the Money lenders. Fortunately, and rightly, the disposition to forbearance on account of the political crisis through which the country has been passing for four months, is very general, and nothing is done, unnecessarily, to add to the prevailing distrust or to aggravate the individual embarrassments which are constantly occurring in trade. The Import entries this week are on a fair scale, for the state of the season, and in the Dry Goods line there is an increased actual movement in the market; the amount going into Bond, at present, being less than the withdrawals from Bond of the previous importation. The total of entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, for the week, is $4,629,802, against $5,601,530 for the corresponding week last season. Some moderate sums of Foreign Bullion have also been entered during the week, say $250,000, and an additional sum of $170,000 is telegraphed as on the *America* at Boston. Our Banking firms calculate on larger receipts from England early in March, on account of the very low Exchange which went out from this side two or three weeks ago. This course of remittance is rather to be regretted than desired in the present relative condition of the New-York and London Money Markets, as the Gold is not wanted here, while its withdrawal from the Bank of England may do harm to trade interests connected with America, on the other side. Our Exports of Domestic Produce continue heavy; the clearances from New-York the past week were $2,278,902 against $1,239,942 the same week last season. The Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports emounted to 105,000 bales, equivalent to an Exchange of $5,250,000. The market for Money during the week fell to 5@6 ℔ cent. on demand loan, and to 6@7 ℔ cent. on very choice discounts. The Treasury paper of the Government improved 1 ℔ cent., the sales on Saturday being on the basis of 9@9¼ ℔ cent. per annum. The Bank return this afternoon is expected to show a steady line of Discounts, and a moderate increase on the large total of Specie reported last week. The award of the Government Loan on Saturday will afford employment, for a few weeks, for part of this extra stock of Gold, but the wants of the Treasury are so pressing at the close of the present Administration, that its temporary transfer to the Government office will scarcely be felt at Bank. We understand that nearly all the Associated Banks have voluntarily retired their Loan Certificates, which were issued under the relief measure of Nov. 21. The total at one time amounted to $7,800,000, and it is now reduced, we believe, to less than half a million. The Exchange on London closed on Saturday at 105¼@106 ℔ cent., steady.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days ago, for seven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, (exclusive of Bullion,) from July 1 last to Jan. 31, ultimo, amounted to.....$131,941,000
Add three weeks in February.....11,185,386

Total to date.....$143,126,386
Against same time 1860.....151,473,179

Decrease since July 1.....$8,346,793

The same tables make the export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reexported,)

From July 1 to Jan 31.....$71,068,000
Add three weeks in February.....7,834,639

Total to date.....$78,902,639
Against same time 1860.....46,917,755

Increase since July 1.....$31,954,884

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From 1st of July to present date.....$20,869,000
Against same time, 1860.....38,157,347

Decrease since July 1.....$17,288,347

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874.....87@85
*New-York Central.....78@76¾@77⅜
New-York and Erie.....33@30½@31¼
Reading.....43¼@42¾
Rock Island.....57¾@57
Michigan Guaranteed.....32@31⅜
Michigan Southern.....14¼@14⅛
Michigan Central.....56¼@55⅝
Toledo.....33¼@32¾
Galena.....72⅝@71⅞
Illinois Central.....76½@79
Panama.....113@113½
Pacific Mail.....84½@83¾
Missouris.....66⅛@64¼@66@64¼
Virginias.....76¼@75¾
Tennessees.....73½@74@73@72⅜
Illinois Central Bonds.....95¾@95⅜
Hudson River.....44⅛@13¾
Harlem Preferred.....39⅛@37¼@38⅜
Burlington and Quincy.....72@70¾
Harlem Common.....16½@15¾

*Ex-Feb. Dividend.

The Stock Exchange was rather less active last week than through the previous fortnight, and while the fluctuations in prices were not violent, the spirit of the market was made dull by the unsettled condition of political affairs at Washington, and the uncertainty which seemed to hang over the probable course of the new Administration. After the President elect passed through this City, there was less apprehension indulged as to the temper of the counsels which he is likely to call around him; and now that he has reached the seat of Government, the public confidence on this question will soon be able to take a more certain direction. The market is generally lower than at the close of the previous week, although late on Saturday the inclination was to firmness in prices, so far as business showed itself at all. There was a marked pause in speculation at the Second Board, awaiting the news from the award of the Loan at Washington, and more definite advices of the sudden movement of Mr. LINCOLN from Harrisburgh, and the result of the Peace Conference, the members of which, without distinction of party or of North and South, he is now offered the opportunity to mingle with. The present week will no doubt be one of increased anxiety in both political and financial circles, but the hope is indulged that twenty-four or forty-eight hours will give some reliable shape to the measures of pacification which are to precede the adjournment of Congress and the inauguration of the new President. The Railway Share list and the State Stocks were equally influenced last week by the varying rumors of a political nature. The foreign news had little or no influence on either. The Railway mortgages, with one or two exceptions, continue firm and in fair investment request, the improvement being most decided in Eries. The Federal Five ℔ cents. fell off 2 ℔ cent. on account of the new Six ℔ cent. Loan, which it was understood in advance would be awarded at a relatively cheaper rate.

The Federal District Court of New-York, Judge SMALLEY, has dismissed the injunction of the General Government against the use and transfer of the State Bonds, abstracted by a Government servant from the Indian Bureau, in the Interior Department at Washington. The Court held that the Bonds, being payable to bearer, are negotiable by simple delivery, and are good in the hands of *bona fide* holders. This decision, although simply concurring in the common sense view of the question, is important, as relieving from all legal taint about $870,000 Bonds, held by the public, on the States of Missouri, Tennessee, and North Carolina, against which a warning was advertised by the late Secretary of the Interior, when the fraud of his own Clerk was discovered. It is not likely that the opinion of the District Judge will be appealed from by the Government, nor is it probable that any further attention will be paid to the warning by either of the States whose credit and punctuality would be impaired by refusing payment of the coupons attached to their Bonds to bearer.

We learn that the State of Missouri, whose Legislature is now in session, is about to add another evidence of her public faith, as well as devotion to the old Union, by making extra provision for the interest on her Public Debt, due in July and January next. The Legislature will probably order the sale of her valuable stock of $320,000 in the Bank of Missouri, the proceeds of which will go to the interest fund, and will also secure an advance of $500,000 on the future revenues of the State from the other Banks of the State, per capital, in consideration of the bill of relief about to be passed against the suspension of Specie payments. The present tax levy for 1861 will be equal to and available for the January interest, while the above mentioned provisions will make secure the prompt payment of the July interest. Beyond these arrangements, an additional mill tax will be levied for 1862 and so long thereafter as this extra provision may be necessary, with a view to protect the Public Credit.

In contrast with the preparations made by Missouri for the voluntary and peaceable protection of the public weal of her people, we may notice an extraordinary War tax just levied by the Convention of Mississippi, amounting to an addition of 50 ℔ cent. to the already onerous taxation of the people and products of the State. The measure, naturally enough, already excites the popular discontent, and a portion of the independent Press of Mississippi does not hesitate to hint that nothing is wanting but a few bold leaders on the conservative side to create a successful counter revolution in public sentiment. The following advertisement, by the Sheriff of Warren County, (Vicksburgh,) reflects the arbitrary and penal nature of the new levy. It further appears that the Secession Convention ask for a loan of $2,000,000, for war purposes, on Revenue Bonds, to which this extraordinary tax is pledged:

$5,000 PENALTY—TO THE TAX PAYERS OF WARREN COUNTY.

By an ordinance of the State Convention, a military tax has been levied for the defence of the State. You are therefore hereby notified to come forward immediately and pay the same. And as said Convention has levied a tax on all money loaned outside of the State, and on all money kept from circulation within the State, it becomes the duty of every tax-payer to appear at the Sheriff's office and give in, under oath, said assessment of money, forthwith, under a penalty of five thousand dollars. This act applies as well to those who have heretofore paid their taxes, as to those who have not paid them. WM. McRAY, Sheriff.

A notice appears in our advertising columns, inviting the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroads, to attend a meeting, to be held at No. 66 Beaver-street, Friday, March 1.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
Feb. 22. Philadelphia	Par @1-16
Feb. 22. Boston	Par @1-10
Feb 22. Baltimore	⅛@- ⅛
Feb. 20. Cleveland	1 @ 1½
Feb. 20. Cincinnati	¾ @ ⅞
Feb. 21. Pittsburgh	2½@ 2¾
Feb. 20. Chicago	6 @ 6½
Feb. 20. Detroit	1 @ 1¾
Feb. 18. Memphis	1¾@ 1½
Feb. 20. Louisville	⅜@ ¾
Feb 21. Richmond	5¾@ 6
Feb. 20. Charleston	3 @ 3½
Feb. 20. Augusta	3 @ 3¾
Feb. 19. Montgomery	3 @ 3½
Feb. 19. Savannah	2 @ 3
Feb. 21. Petersburg	5¾@ 6¾
Feb. 19. Wabash, Ind.	1 @ 1½
Feb. 19. Lexington	¾ @ 1
Feb. 20. Indianapolis	¾ @ 1
Feb. 19. East Saginaw	1½@ 2
Feb. 19 Jonesville, Wis	6 @ 6¾
Feb. 20. Wilmington, N. C.	5 @ 6
Feb. 12. Houston, Texas	¾@ 1
Feb. 18. Forsyth, Ga	1 @ 2
Feb. 20. Raleigh, N. C.	6 @ 6½
Feb. 20. Lynchburgh	6 @ 6¾
Feb. 20. Milledgeville	2 @ 3
Feb. 20. Racine, Wis	6 @ 6½

The Coal trade sums up for the past week as follows compared with last year:

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1861. Week.	1861. Total.
P. & R. R. R.	17,157	280,595	20,023	283,812
L. Val. R. R.	14,112	149,984	14,311	153,272
Scranton S'th	12,532	78,587	10,050	75,401
Do. North	2,623	16,278	2,941	20,424
Broad Top	2,725	23,274	2,486	16,772
Shamokin	1,543	13,092	3,629	20,769
Trevorton	1,162	7,011	653	5,869
Sh. Mt., H. T.	—	2,500	531	3,160
Lykens Valley	—	2,845	737	2,824
Total	51,764	574,076	55,570	562,155

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 23

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 21; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 9⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅛. Sight Drafts on New-York at par@1-10 ℔ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been, 53 bbls. Ashes, 9,177 bbls. Flour, 13,458 bushels Wheat, 11,044 bushels Corn, 4,430 bushels Oats, 4,604 bushels Malt, 3,273 pkgs. Provisions, 2,505 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls. at $5 06¼@$5 12½ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 237 bbls., including 136 bbls. Pots, and 101 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Buyers are more numerous and purchasing with more freedom, though not extensively. Prices, however, continue irregular. In Boston, dealers from St. Louis have been operating with increased spirit. The *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "There has been a marked increase in sales over last week, and the aggregate is not much short of the season's average last year. If some parties were not determined to have it blue, the general opinion would be that trade was fair; but we have conversed with people during the past

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM—HARLEQUIN JACK—NOBLE SOLDIER.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—FAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Tha City was startled on Saturday by the intelligence, contained in an extra edition of the TIMES, that the President elect, instead of proceeding on his journey to Washington from Harrisburgb, in accordance with the published programma, on Saturday morning, had left the latter city secretly, on a special train, on Friday night, and returning to Philadelphia, had passed thence, unrecognized, through Baltimore, and was already in the Federal Capital. This step, it appears, was inducsd by the desire to avoid threatened trouble in Baltimore, and was taken at the earnest solicitation of his friends and leading Republicans in Washington, who had received authentic information that an organized demonstration would be made against him in Baltimore—if, indeed, he were allowed to reach there alive; for it was also feared that an attempt would be made to throw the Presidential train from the track on the Northern Central Railroad. This information, it appears, was imparted to Mr. LINCOLN on Thursday night at Philadelphia, and he consented, after considerable besitation, to the private arrangement which was subsequently carried into effect. He reached Washington early on Saturday morning, and proceeded quietly to his hotel, his arrival being known to but few. Hs soon afterwsrds, in company with Senator SEWARD, paid a visit to President BUCHANAN, and interchanged civilities with him and witb otber gentlemen of distinction. His presence in the city tben became genarally known, and he received many callers during the day, including the President and Cabinet, the members of the Peace Conference and others. Mrs. LINCOLN and the other members of the Presidential party left Harrisburgh at the appointed timo, and reached Washington on Saturday evening. Tha Baltimoreans, some of whom professed great indignation at the course pursued by Mr. LINCOLN, expressed their disapprobation by insulting the party as they passed through.

The Peaca Conference, on Saturday evening, in Committee, succeeded at last in coming to a vote on the proposition presented by Mr. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute for the Guthrie plan, and adopted it by a vote of 17 to 5—two of the Slave States, Maryland and Kentucky, voting with he North. To-day a vote will be taken on its passage in the Convention, and it is believed that it can only he defeated by a proposition to call a National Convention. It provides that Slavery sball not exist in Territory North of 36° 30'; bnt that in Territory South of that linc "at present" owned by the United States, Slavery sball not be prohibited by territorial or other laws, and that the *status* of persons held to service sball be cognizable in the Federal Courts under the rules of the common law. This substitute, it will ba secn, differs in several essential particulars from the plan submitted by Mr. GUTHRIE. It is considered probablc, by our correspondent, that it will be adopted by the Convention almost unanimously, especially as the course of Mr. LINCOLN since bis arrival in Washington bas been calculated to encourage the Southern members in the belief that he will do everything in his power to bring the present troubles to a peaceful termination.

Nothing of special importance occurred in Congress on Saturday. The Senate passed the bill providing for the payment of expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in Washington and Oregon, and a similar one providing for the expenses in Utah. The Washington and Oregon bill was also passed in the House. The Post-route bill and the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill were dsbated in the Senate. Among the amendments proposed to the letter waa one offered by Mr. DIXON, of Connecticnt, providing for the payment for marble for the Custom-house at Charleston, S. C. It was ruled ont, however, on a point of order. The Tariff bill occupied attention in the House in Committea of the Whole, and the first Senate amendment, reducing the proposed $21,000,000 loan, was agreed to. During the debate Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, made a wholly irrelevant and totally beastly attack upon Gen. SCOTT, for the efforts he has made to preserve the peace of the country. It was finally agreed that ths Houss should meet to-day at 10 o'clock, and continue the debate on the Tariff in Committee until 1 o'clock, when the amendments should be reported to tha House and acted upon finally.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Saturday, opened the bids for tbe new eight million loan, and the names of the bidders, and the amounts for which they bid respectively, will be fonnd in our Money column. There were about one hundred and sixty bidders, and the aggregate amouat offered is over $14,000,000.

Thsre have been no further Cabinet nominations promulgated by "President" DAVIS, of tbe C. S. A. Most of the time ot tbe "Congress" is spent in secret session—probably in the landable business of endeavoring to discover "how to make hoth snds meet."

Ths Virginia State Convention, Saturday, adopted the resolntion in favor of appointing a Committee to inquire whether any movement of any arms or men has been made by the Government to any point in or adjacent to Virginia, indicating preparations for coarcion. Mr. FISHER offered a resolution, which was referred, opposing n National Convantion, and declaring that there waa ground to fear that such a body would reorganize the Judiciary system, and make the Judges of the Supreme Court elective. A member of the Convention just arrived at Washington says Virginia is firm for the Union unless n coercion policy is adopted.

We announced, on Saturday, that the Governor of Georgia has again msde a seizure of vessels belonging to tha port of New-York. One of these vessels—the bark *Adjuster*—was among those first seized, and afterwards released. She is owned by Messrs. FUNCH & MEINCKE, who have notified tbe President and Gov. MORGAN of the circumstances. The ship *Martha J. Ward*, another of tha vessels, is owned by J. E. WARD & Co. As there is no bark *Harold* owned in New-York, it is supposed the last vessel named, may be one belonging to Sunderland, England, which was recently reported at Savannah, or that she may be the schooner *Julia A. Hallock*, another of the vessels first seized. The latter vessel belongs to Brookhaven, L. I.

By the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 9th inst., and passed Fort Kearnay on Saturday, we bave later advices from the Pacific side. No more failures were reported in San Francisco, and it was believed that no more would take place. The California Legislature was still undecided on the question of the election of a United Statas Senator, and it was doubtful when that event would take place. On account of the embarrassed condition of the National finances, all tha workmen in the employ of tba Governmsnt at tha Navy-yard and other public establishmsnts bad heen discharged.

Tbe steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PETRIE, left this port on Saturday noon, for Liverpool, *viâ* Queenstown, with ninety passengers. The steamship *New-York*, Capt. VON SAUTEN, left at the same time for Southampton and Bramen, witb eighty-six passengers.

The State Senate met on Saturday, but no quorum being pressnt, it was voted to adjourn until 7½ o'clock this svening. Tbe Assembly was not in session.

Mr. WILLIAMS, who claims to be tbe lowest bidder for the street-cleaning contract, whoss injunction (obtained in the Superior Court) to restrain tbe Corporation from awarding it to HACKLEY was dissolved, has now applied to Judgs BRADY, at tha Special Term of tha Common Pleas, for a uew order of injunction. Decision was reserved. Chief Justice BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court, on Saturday, started for North Carolina, seeking a ranewsl of bis health in tbs trip. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice LEONARD, on Saturday, denied a motion for a *mandamus* to compel the Street Commissioner to award the contract for regulating Fifty-seventh-street to JOSEPH H. WEST.

Tbe Stock Market was dull on Saturday, awaiting tbe news of tba public Loan awarded at Washington, as well as further political advices A new intarest was imparted to the latter by the sudden appearance of Mr. LINCOLN in Washington. In the afternoon, pricas closed steady.

Trade in Breadstuffs on Saturday was restricted, though buyers hsd any existing advantags. Provisions wera unsettled. Hay and Hops, Clover and Timotby Seed, Rica, Tallow, and Scotch Pig Iron wera in demand. Oils, Fish, Candles, Naval Stores, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Lims and Tobacco were quiet. Coffee and Cotton were less active. Sugars and Whisky attracted morc attention. The freight engagements wara rathar limited. There were 455 vessels of all classes in port.

Mr. Lincoln in Washington.

The whole country will hear with satisfaction that the President elect hns arrived at Washington, and met with a peaceful and perfectly respectful reception from the officers of the Government, and the citizens and visitors of the Capital. It is certainly to be regretted that any necessity should have arisen for his departure from the programme of the journey which he had marked out. As to the motive which induced this departure, there seems to be some discrepancy in the accounts thus far received. The first report ascribed it to the receipt of information, from a source entitled to credit, that a secret plot had been formed to assassinate him on the way to Baltimore, or during his passage through that city. This is the statement that reaches us from Harrisburgh, and it comes with so much of detail as to leave no room to douht that it was the prevailing belief of those connected with the Presidential party.

But our Washington correspondent gives us an explanation of the affair which seems much more likely to be well founded. He states that Mr. LINCOLN was advised to take this course *by the authorities of Baltimore*, in order to avoid the obtrusive attentions of a set of pretended political friends, whose character and general reputation did not afford sufficient warrant for their good behavior:—and that the motive for the advice was to save the city from the reproach of proceedings which there was too much reason to fear would take place at his reception.

Tbis is a natural explanation of the affair, and seems much the most likely to be true. Baltimore baa for some years past been a ratber turbulent city, and has been specially disgraced by its political clubs. The Baltimore *Sun* acknowledges that "Mr. BUCHANAN, in his passage through Baltimore, was exposed to insult;"—and there certainly was no reason to suppose that Mr. LINCOLN would be likely to escape similar annoyance.

But even if the other report were true, and the object of the change of programme had been to evede the danger of threatened assassination, we see no reason for any censure of Mr. LINCOLN'S course. It is not easy to exaggerate the importance of his life to the country at the present moment. His asenssination would, beyond all question, plunge us into civil commotions, the end of which no man can foresee; and any apprehension of such an event, therefore, becomes a matter of public concern. He had no right to regard it from a merely personal point of view, nor to guide his action in regard to it by his personal feelings or predilections.

Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln.

We copy in another column a letter from Washington in the *Evening Post*, which merits the attention of all who prize the integrity of the Republican Party above the gratification of selfish and malignant faction. It relates to the intrigues which have been for some time on foot to drive Gov. SEWARD from Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, and sets forth, with great clearness and force, the motives of those engeged in it, and the disastrous results which would follow their success.

The fact that such a purpose should be cherished by any portion of the Republican Party, under existing circumstances, is not calculated to inspire the country with any high confidence in its wisdom, or its ability to wield successfully the power which has been committed to its hands. Its success, if such a thing were possible, would be the signal for the instant disruption of the party, and the precursor of a failure in the attempt to administer the Government, more marked and more lamentable than the country has ever yet seen.

The *Post's* correspondent ascribes this conspiracy against Mr. SEWARD partly to personal hostility in the State of New-York. This motive is unquestionably very active and very powerful in some quartere. No one at all conversant with the political history of the past ten yeare, can doubt that it stimulates the *Tribune* to the fierce and relentless warfare which it is waging against every Republican who, in common with Mr. SEWARD, desires to place the Administration upon a basis compatible with the existence of the Union. But this crusade is also due in part to the element of *Abolitionism*, which is struggling for the control of the Republican Party, and which has acted with that party hitherto only in the hope of being able, sooner or later, to coerce it into subservieney to its own purposes and plans. The open and avowed Abolitionists are for disunion, and do not hesitate to proclaim it. Their secret allies and agents in the ranks of the Republican Party, and in the office of the *Tribune*, seek the same end by a more covert but an equally effective policy.

Mr. SEWARD, without sacrificing or jeopardding in the slightest degree any principle of the Republican Party, took the earliest opportunity to repudiate all sympathy or concert, of action or of sentiment, with the Abolition Disunionists. He proclaimed, in the most eloquent and emphatic language ever brought to the snbject, his supreme and unalterable devotion to the UNION,—his purpose to make every effort and every sacrifice necessary to its preservation, and his utter abhorrence of all schemes, in whatever quarter they may be cherished, for promoting directly or indirectly its dissolution. *This is his offence.* It is not that he has abandoned the Republican platform,—nor that he has done or said anything whatever inconsistent with the most loyal devotion to the Republican Party,—for nothing of this sort has ever fallen from his lips. But he has touched, with an Ithuriel spear, the demon of Disunion that lurked in ambush under shelter of the Republican Party. He exposed its shape and provoked its venom. But he has forced it to retreat from some of the positions it had ventured to take, and to again assume a guise which it was on the point of throwing aside as no longer needed. Its organs have ceased openly to advocate the doctrine of "peaceable secession."

We do not believe there is the slightest reason to fear the success of the perilous intrigues to which the *Post* refers. Mr. LINCOLN evinced a just recognition of the condition of the country, as well as the sentiments of the Republican Party, when he called Mr. SEWARD to his Cabinet:—and the same good sense which prompted this act will protect him from the machinations in question. Mr. LINCOLN has not thus far given any indications of the weakness and subserviency upon which these factious malignants evidently rely for the success of their schemes.

Seceding from Secession.

Judging from the editorial correspondence of the Charleston *Mercury*, dated from the seat of Government of the new Southern Confederacy, the Palmetto patriots are beginning to realize, that in severing their connection with the United States, they may possibly have done the reverse of improving their condition. They are already called upon to "prepare their minds for a failure in the future permanent Southern Constitution;" they are told that "surely McDUFFIE lived in vain and CALHOUN taught for naught;" they are warned that "the fruit of the labors of thirty odd long years, in strife and bitterness, is about to slip through their fingers;"—and finally their dismal epistolary prophet winds up the first part of his picture by the declaration that, "South Carolina is about to be readdled with almost every grievance *except abolition*," of which she had reason to complain while still a member of the United States.

These grievances are then recited with fiery vehemence and ardor—the correspondent broadly hinting that a new secession may ere long become necessary. The commerce of South Carolina, he proclaims, must never again submit "to be plundered, crippled, destroyed by tariffs—even discriminating tariffs." The "Yankee Swindle" of only allowing five slaves to count as three citizens in the estimate for political representation must be abandoned, "the black population being in a majority" in the Palmetto State, and this restriction causing "two-fifths of more than one-half of *the people* of the State" to be entirely unrepresented. Thirdly, the indignant correspondent proclaims that "terrorism" is about to make perpetual prohibition of the Slave-trade a fundamental provision of the new Southern Constitution, thus casting "an infamous slur upon the whole institution," and rendering insecure the "lives and the properties" of every slaveholder in the land.

"For what," exclaims the indignant *Mercury*, 'have we cast off the North as a rotten incubus, if we are thus to reenact all of their swindles, outrages and insolences upon ourselves? To be plundered with discriminating tariffs—to stultify ourselves with a half-way representation—and to indorse all the slanders and insolence of the Nrtbern States?"

In the foregoing extracts, several points are worthy of note, and we shall call attention to their significance as briefly as possible. *Firstly*, there is a confession that for "thirty odd long years, in strife and bitterness," the men now in control of South Carolina have been laboring for disunion. *Secondly*, that having succeeded in plucking their Dead Sea apple, they find it filled with ashes to the taste and poison to the vitals. *Thirdly*, that while the negroes are only chattels, and were merchandise in anything affecting their own rights, they can be suddenly elevated into "more than one-half of *the people* of the State," whenever such a measure becomes agreeable to the interests or rights of the Palmetto slave-owners. *Fourthly*, it is announced for the first time that the three-fifths basis of slave representation was a "Yankee swindle"—all our previous reading on the question having led us to believe that this was preëminently a Southern vantage point, made in opposition to the wishes of the New England States, and having for its sole object to reduce Southern taxation.

The foregoing, we think, may be taken as a fair sample of the "facts and arguments" adduced by the secession Press in favor of the violent course into which they have urged the Cotton States. Gross misrepresentation of passing events, makes needful a perversion of history; and every statement would appear justified in the eyes of fire-eating orators and journalists, provided only that it can serve to inflame and still further aggravate the sectional prejudices of the ignorant masses to whom they have to look for power. Having already quarreled with the United States, there now seems every likelihood that the seceders will next commence fighting amongst themselves, on the issues of difference set forth in the editorial correspondence from which our extracts have been made;—and to this consummation, as one of the steps most immediately tending to reconstruction, few honest Union-loving men of the country will feel any special inclination to object.

FLOYD NOT TO BE FOUND.—Quite a period has elapsed since Ex-Secretary JOHN B. FLOYD published his card in reply to the report of the Congressional Investigating Committee,—the Ex-Secretary, as is usual amongst men of his class, asking a "suspension of public judgment," and promising that the charges should be fully met and answered as speedily as possible. In addition to this card, the friends and coadjutors of the great criminal, made themselves busy in proclaiming that Mr. FLOYD would surrender and stand his trial under the various indictments for felony found against him by the Washington Grand Jury,—this statement being gravely doubted by us at the time, but apparently meeting with implicit credence in the innocent columns of the *Herald*.

Days, however, have rolled by into weeks, and still the chivalrous J. B. F. allows his reputation to remain tarnished with unchallenged suspicions of theft, corruption and treason. He enters no appearance against the indictments of the Grand Jury—publishes no card in reply to the inculpating evidence of the Congressional Committee. His very whereabouts remains concealed from all but the partners of his crimes, nor has he yet had the hardihood to show himself or claim recognition at the hands of the secession Congress in Montgomery, Alabama, where his confederate and co-conspirator, HOWELL COBB, is allowed to occupy a prominent position.

Can it be that the odor of indicted felony smells too rankly in the nostrils even of the men who have most profited by its aid? That the unindicted COBB is to be welcomed and made much of, while the more useful, though more unfortunate FLOYD, is to be kept at a distance? This, if it be true, is indeed a specimen of the ingratitude of Republics, having but few parallels in history. It is to FLOYD'S furtive generosity that the Seceders stand today indebted for the muskets which they brandish against the National Government—for the gunpowder which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS threatens to burn under our noses. In comparison to those positive gifts, COBB'S depletion of the National Treasury was but a negative benefit—a service of value, to be sure, but not to be compared with the positive advantages resulting from FLOYD'S complicity. Let the Congress of the Southern Confederacy, therefore, revise its action in this matter, and not let the Georgian traitor be rewarded, while the far greater services of his Virginian accomplice elicit no acknowledgment. Both COBB and FLOYD have honestly, by their disbonesty, earned seats in the Cabinet of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and we trust that their deserts may be finally meted out to both.

The "Ways and Means" of the New Confederacy.

It is easy to declare that a particular Government exists, and for its members to assume all its functions; but providing the *ways and means* whereby to support such assumptions is quite a different affair. This is the difficulty which the "Confederated States" are soon to encounter—in fact, the great difficulty in the way of realizing their plans. Money is now the *sine qua non* of political existence. Power is measured by the amount that can be commanded. LOUIS NAPOLEON wields the destinies of Europe, but to enable him to do so the debt of the Empire has to be increased at the rate of $80,000,000 annually. For a purely pacific establishment, the annual expenses of the United States have now run up to some $75,000,000. It would, therefore, be the height of folly for the "Confederated States" to assume a position among the nations of the world, without a plenty of money. How much must they have, and where is it to come from?

It is easier to answer the last question than the first; for the amount of money wanted will depend upon the aims of the "Confederated States," and the complications that may arise. Do they intend to have a fleet? This is the necessary instrument of power—both of aggression and defence. To command the sea, is to command the land. To be without a fleet is, in these days, to be impotent for offence, and in many cases for defence, because the enemy can always select his point of attack. Russia suffered far more than the Allies in the late war, because for want of means of transportation, her vast strength was unavailable. Could she have commanded the sea, she might have inflicted upon her foes the punishment she suffered.

Should the Cotton States achieve a separate nationality, can they create a fleet? Not without vast cost. Whatever they might succeed in getting would be a creation, for they have neither ships nor sailors, nor can they ever have either except by direct purchase. Once possessed, it is difficult to see how a fleet is to be maintained the year round in Southern waters. Every Southern port is liable to fatal epidemics, to say nothing of the destructive effects of tropical climates upon all kinds of material and stores. These difficulties would render the maintenance, for any considerable length of time, of any fleet that might be acquired, impossible, because no nation can long sustain an expensive branch of service for which they have no advantages or aptitudes. The South would probably purchase this experience the common way, by paying dearly for it. Ten or fifteen millions a year would be a small figure to start with; for it would be folly to attempt anything of the kind except upon the idea of being able to cope with the National Government, which has already a pretty powerful fleet, with materials enough in a commercial marine equal to that of Great Britain, and in a people of maritime tastes, to rival any nation in the world.

If Southern independence be fairly achieved its maintenance would have to be constantly guaranteed by a large standing army; for it would not do to assume the continuance of pacific terms with the United States. If there be such a divergence between the two as violently to part them, this mutual antipathy must be greatly intensified after separation. In the Northern States we are now prepared to make great sacrifice of feeling for the preservation of peace. The John Browns are now held in check by ourselves. We do not allow such outrages to occur, which are quite as injurious to our own interests as to those of the South. We are prepared to live up to the compact, no matter what it costs us. How will it be when we constitute two people? We shall be absolved from all legal obligation to protect our neighbors, and it cannot be expected that we could, if we desired, arrest every expedition of lawless, infatuated men. The South must protect itself against the foes to her institutions. What would be required for such protection? It has an exposed line of some 5,000 miles, almost every foot of which would have to be guarded by a strong force. Such force would have to perform two duties—to prevent the incursion of an enemy, and the escape of slaves, which are the capital of the South, and by which it is now sustained. It is fearful to think that the capital of a nation, and its almost sole means of support, and worth, as it is rated, $4,000,000,000, is on *legs*, and may some morning turn up missing. Sensible men at the South are constantly telling their people that secession is to bring the Canadas to their very borders. Once in Canada the fugitive is safe, but in no part of the Union. He does not consequently remain in it. With secession, many will find an asylum within a mile of where they are now securely held. With a division of the country into Free and Slave communities, a half million would not suffice to prevent the escape of slaves in droves. Yet the South must seek to prevent their escape with all the force it can command.

The South fully recognizes the fact, apparent to all, that as soon as Slavery ceases to expand territorially it is doomed. There are many reasons for this. Slavery must constantly have new soils to work upon. It can only live by expending the patrimony of nature. It cannot restore the waste it commits. Slaves increase so much faster than the whites, that their predominance, by mere force of numbers, is seen to be not far in the future. Hence Slavery must have the safety-valve of expansion, whereby to get rid of the excess, and turbulent and mischievous fellows. Hence the South must, if it can, seize Cuba, Mexico and Central America, and will make immediate preparation therefor if it can raise the means.

It is thus plain to see that the "Confederated States" will want all the money they can get. Their aims and necessities would require $50,000,000 annually. How can this sum be raised? Can it be borrowed? We do not think so. It cannot on the faith of the Cotton States. These embrace Florida and Mississippi, one-third of the "Confederated States," which stand before the world as repudiators of acknowledged debts. Another difficulty in the way of borrowing would be the want of harmony in these very States, which, in portions of several of them, will soon leave the Seceders in a hopeless minority. North Alabama to-day is as sound as Tennessee. The Stars and Stripes are still flying from the tops of their court-houses, and at places of public resort. Till the extent of this Union feeling is fully developed, capitalists are not going to lend their money to a faction that may turn out to be in a minority, or a majority so feeble as to be powerless.

The next and most obvious source is impost duties. To levy these would be to change the traditional ideas, policy and habits of the South, and to suppose that, to accomplish secession, they are prepared to make a vastly greater sacrifice than to remain in the Union. Nine-tenths of the trade of the South is free from every burden not represented by the actual cost of the articles comprising it. The Southern people purchase very few duty-paying goods. The North supplies them with nearly all the merchandise they consume. They can be supplied from no other quarter so cheaply, and in many cases not at all. The Southern States having gone out of the Union to escape taxation, they are not going to stultify themselves by assuming the very burdens they fancy they are flying from. But if they should undertake to levy impost duties, the collection of these would be impossible. An attempt to collect them at their seaports would turn the whole trade upon the interior routes, through which they are now largely supplied. No person would pay an impost duty any more than he would pay any tax levied against his will and interest. The people of Virginia or Kentucky are not going to pay a tax of 20 or 30 per cent. on nearly all the merchandise they consume, and upon all the implements of their industry, for the support of a Confederacy of which they are at the best most unwilling members. Neither are the people of the mountain districts of North Carolina, Georgia or Alabama. They have no more interest in cotton than a man in New-York; and having really no interest in Slavery except to get rid of it, are well affected towards the Union. Where is to be the Custom-house line? Not in the Border States? It must be in the Cotton States themselves, and in some cases in the very centre of these. They would be carried so far down South that only a precious little revenue would be got for them. None could be got, for in a country like our own, a tax cannot be collected on its *internal* trade. To levy it would be an outrage not for an instant to be tolerated. It was to escape such arbitrary and capricious action of the States under the Confederation that the present Government was formed. The necessity now is ten times as great as it was eighty years ago, while habit has so rendered freedom for our internal trade a necessity that it cannot be set aside.

The South cannot collect an impost duty should it be levied. Should its collection be attempted at Charleston or Savannah, the merchandise upon which it was imposed would take the interior routes to the consumer. Another reason will be the action of our Government. Unless matters are adjusted to our entire satisfaction, we shall collect the first duty at Southern ports on all foreign merchandise. The effect of such a determination would be to send all merchandise designed even for these to Northern ports, to avoid risks and high rates of insurance. These have already been advanced one per cent. on merchandise shipped from foreign countries. If complications increase, it will be two, three, or four per cent., rendering the premium larger than the cost of transportation. New-York will thus become a point in the cheapest route for all merchandise designed even for South Carolina.

The South, then, cannot supply itself with money by impost duties. The thing is impossible. As well might New-York attempt to raise a revenue by taxing the trade between herself and New-England. No free people on earth will stand such an outrage as to have their internal trade taxed at every State or Municipal boundary. The only source left them, is *direct* taxation. This better accords with the Southern theories of Free Trade than any other plan of raising a revenue. But this must be levied alike on the slaveholder and non-slaveholder. The former do not compose one-sixth of the people of the Slave States; in Virginia, not one-tenth; in Missouri, not one-twentieth. Will the great majority of the people consent to an excessive tax in its most odious form to support an institution which is really adverse to all their interests? By no means. This fact is admitted by intelligent men South, and who see, in direct taxation for the support of Slavery, a creation of a party among themselves, who will soon take matters into their own hands. Hence the unwillingness to levy such a tax, which will not be resorted to till all plans are exhausted.

Another source proposed is a duty on *exports*. Such a proposition will not be seriously entertained, as it is much more objectionable than any other mode of taxation. As the producer pays it, its direct effect is to discourage industry and destroy the means of payment. No nation at the present day levies such duties except in extraordinary emergencies. Duties are universally levied so as to *encourage* and not discourage domestic industry. Suppose the Cotton States should want $40,000,000, and levy the amount on their great staple. This would be at the rate of $10 the bale! With such a burden who could afford to raise it? Does any one suppose that such a duty could be collected, as the amount would be deducted from the sales, before the planter would receive a penny? Will Virginia, Kentucky, or Missouri consent to a tax of $25 or $30 on every hogshead of tobacco they raise to support a Confederacy they most unwillingly join? Never. An export duty is the most untenable of all the means proposed, and will in no event be resorted to.

Such are the difficulties that beset the "Confederated States," growing out of the all-important question of *ways and means*. We do not see how they can be avoided. We shall look with great interest at the attempts made for their solution. To us, they appear too formidable to be surmounted, and that in the end they must prove fatal to the existence of the new confederacy, and give to the present complications an issue very different from that now contemplated even in the Southern States.

New Mexico Again.

We respectfully ask the attention of our neighbor, the *Tribune*, to a letter from Mr. S. B. WATROUS, dated at Barclay's Fort, New Mexico, Jan. 22, and published in that excellent Republican journal, the *Missouri Democrat*. It contains information which may possibly dispel some of hie illusions concerning the terrible hold of slavery upon that Territory. He thought ths other day that it would be absolutely necessary to keep it in Territorial subjection for at least *four years* of Republican rule, in order to undo the mischief which eight years of Democratic ascendancy have effected.

Mr. WATROUS writes:

My informant goes on to say that on the 11th inst. a bill *for the repeal of the Slave-code* in this Territory was introduced by Dr. WHITLOCK, and that a desperate effort was made to reject it at its first reading; *but it was carried to the second reading by a handsome majority*, and is now before the Committee of the Whole, and a few days will decide its fate. He says it is possible the bill may not pass at this session, from the fact that many of the members who pursued so rash a course against this measure during the last session, have been reëlected, and although they still oppose the bill, *acknowledge themselves whipped*. One of the authors of the celebrated report against Judge KEITH-LEY, freely admits that he was at *that* time totally ignorant of the merits of the question. The reason these members were reëlected was because the proceedings of the last House in relation to this matter have been studiously kept from the knowledge of the people. There was an attempt at intimidation again this season, *but the idea was finally abandoned as impolitic*."

If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? Even during the ascendency of the Pro-Slavery Democratic Party, with all the Federal patronage and influence thrown into that scale, the opponents of the slave code seem to have a majority of the Legislature.

Where is the risk, then, of passing an *Enabling act* to authorize the people to form a State Constitution? It could not take effect until after new officials have been appointed, and a free expression of popular sentiment thus secured. The population of the Territory, according to the census just taken, is 94,078,—and the total value of its real and personal property is very nearly $20,000,000. Why would it not be better to pass such an act, and thus *end the Territorial question*, than to go on with contests which have ceased to have any practical object, and which cannot be continued without danger to the Union and certain ruin to the Republican Party? Will the *Tribune* tell us?

THE CHIRIQUI CONTRACT.—Nothing could possibly be more unjust than the aspersion contained in our Washington dispatch, published on Saturday morning, upon Mr. H. S. SANFORD and the Panama Railroad Company, in connection with the defeat of the Chiriqui contract appropriation in Congress. We happen to know that the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company formally resolved, at the very ontset of the session, to have nothing whatever to do with this question, in which they had no interest or concern; and we have every reason to believe that they adhered strictly to this resolution.

So far as Mr. SANFORD personally is concerned, the imputation is equally unfounded, as those who have shared his refined hospitalities at Washington are well aware. Mr. S. is a gentleman of fortune, of character and intelligence;—and his enlightened interest in public affairs finds its just gratification in promoting social intercourse among the intelligent and influential residents and visitors at the Capital. It is scarcely necessary to add that if the paragraph referred to had not escaped scrutiny by the lateness of its reception, it would never have been published.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—There has been a general belief, among the opponents of the Republican Party, that the secession movement has caused a great change in the public sentiment of the North. The remark is very frequently made that, if the vote could be taken now, the result would be very different.

We see no confirmation of such a belief in the town elections which have just taken place in this State. The Albany *Evening Journal* gives returns, showing that, in 14 counties, 171 Republican and 68 Democratic Supervisors have been elected—a gain of *four* to the Republicans over last year.

The truth is the whole secession movement has taken far more effect upon the indignation than upon the apprehensions of the people of the North. It has aroused the keenest resentment against those who are capable of deliberately overthrowing the Government, because they have been defeated in a Presidential election. The people of the North are devoted to the Union, and will not consent to its disruption—but they will not be coerced, even by attempted secession, into an abandonment of that fundamental principle that the Constitutional majority must rule.

SECRETARY DIX AND SECESSION.—Secretary DIX has sent in a report in reply to the resolution of inquiry passed by the House of Representatives, detailing the various movements of the Secessionists at Southern ports to seize the revenue cutters, mints, money and other property of the United States. It is very full, and gives official confirmation of the statements that have already appeared in the Press on this subject.

Gen. DIX has acted in every instance with the most prompt and vigorous loyalty, and has done everything in his power to save the Federal property from falling into the hands of the lawless traitors of the South. He has nobly deserved, what he will certainly receive, the cordial thanks of the whole country for the efforts he has made in support of the Constitution and the laws. Both he and Mr. HOLT have rendered most important service in maintaining the honor and integrity of the Government, and in preparing the way for the incoming Administration. Their patriotic efforts should not be forgotten, either by the country or by the Government soon to be installed.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* gives a very detailed report of the opinions and sentiments of the foreign diplomatists at Washington on the subject of secession. One of his revelations is the following:

"The French Minister, M. SARTIGES, has given no official expression of the sentiments of his sovereign; but that he entertains the utmost solicitude about it there is ample reason to believe, judging from *his general conversation* on the subject."

Probably everybody in Washington but the *Herald's* correspondent knows that M. SARTIGES has not been at Washington for a year. He is at the Hague, and is not very likely, therefore, to have had any "general conversation" on the subject of secession which the letter-writer could conveniently overhear.

AMUSEMENTS.

The present week promises to be an interesting one at the Academy of Music. To-night we are to have Verdi's new opera, "Un Ballo in Meschera," for the ninth and last time; on Wednesday, "Rigoletto," with Miss Kellogg as *Gilda*, and Signor Stigelli as the Duke. Expectation is always pleasantly excited at the approaching *début* of a young artist, and never more so than when it is whispered by those who know the fair *débutante* that, in addition to the best musical culture that wealth can give her, she possesses also every graceful and social recommendation to the appreciation of her countrymen. The opera selected for Miss Kellogg's *début* is Verdi's best, and without overtaxing the lady's powers, will display them to good advantage. One of the most fashionable houses of the season will undoubtedly be present on Wednesday. At Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, Bellini's "Puritani" will be played with Miss Hinkley, and Messrs. Stigelli, Babili and Susini in the cast.

The theatres have enjoyed a week of unusual prosperity, and in consequence very few changes have been made in the bills. At Wallack's Theatre the local drama called "Central Park," has been played every night to respectable houses, and is the attraction for the present week. We hear of several novelties in preparation here. At the Winter Garden Mr. Booth brought his very successful engagement to an end on Saturday, and will he succeeded to-night by Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Oliver Twist" is the play selected for the *rentrée* of this remarkable artist, who will play the part of *Nancy Sykes*. Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., is retained for the purpose of supporting Miss Cushman, and will appear as *Fagin*. At Laura Keene's Theatre the burletta of the "Seven Sisters" continues to attract flocks of visitors. The alterations and additions that have been made since its production have given new vitality to the piece, and there can hardly be a doubt now that it will "run" the remainder of the season. On Wednesday it is to be performed for the one-hundredth time, and in commemoration of so important a dramatic event there will be a display of fire-works in front of the theatre. At Niblo's Garden, Mr. Forrest has given three fine performances of *Jack Cade*, and will give the fourth to-night. It is one of the tragedian's best parts, and will amply repay a sitting. To-morrow evening, at the same house, the English Opera Company, under the direction of Madame Anna Bishop, will perform an English version of Bellini's "Somnambula." We are glad to record the success of this enterprise. A novelty of some sort will establish it firmly in the good graces of a very large and influential musical community. At the Bowery Theatre, Professor Anderson has been astonishing the good people of the east side, and announces five more performances during the present week. At the New Bowery, a national drama by Mr. John Brougham, called the "Birthday of Freedom," will be produced to-night, and the grand comic pantomime of "Jack the Giant Killer." At Barnum's the "Woman in White" has made a hit, and will be repeated every day and evening until further notice.

Mr. George F. Bristow's Oratorio, called "Praise to God," was performed for the first time on Tuesday last at Irving Hall. The work is characterized by much vigor of thought, superior instrumentation and bold and successful combinations of choral forces. To attain these ends the melodic form is sometimes a little stretched and overwrought, but where this happens it is the exception. There are numbers in the work which seem to us fully equal to the best examples of Handel, especially among the choruses. The solos are generally of a very reticent character, and require hearing two or three times before the many lovely phrases, with which they are filled, become fully revealed. We shall reserve some additional remarks to the second performance, which is to take place at the same popular establishment on Thursday next. Mr. Bristow was assisted by the members of the Harmonic Society, a full orchestra (not quite strong enough in the strings) and Miss Brainard, Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. J. R. Thomas and Mr. Hazelwood as soloists.

Messrs. Mason and Thomas will give their next classical soirée to-morrow evening, at Dodworth's Saloon.

Mr. R. J. De Cordova, the best, as he is the most popular lecturer of the day, will deliver his humorous harangue on the almost forgotten subject of "Money," on Thursday evening, at Clinton Hall. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Clerks' Aid Society, for assisting merchants' clerks out of employment.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Partial Revival in Business—The United States Senatorship.

Fort Kearney, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Pony Express passed here at 4½ P. M., bringing the following summary of news:

San Francisco, Saturday, Feb. 9—3:40 P. M.

There have been no arrivals or departures since the last Pony Express.

There has been an improved demand for the country during the past two or three days, with an augmenting inquiry for goods from first hands. There is no noteworthy change in the price of any important article. During the past ten days the export demand for wheat has continued unabated, prices tending upward. The best samples bring $1 80 @ 100 lbs.

The heavy failures of the dry goods houses announced by the last Pony induced expectations of a more active demand for money on this steamer day, and more failures were apprehended. On the contrary, however, money is unexpectedly easy, although securities are exacted. No more failures have as yet taken place, and it is believed none will take place.

The shipment of treasure by Monday's steamer is expected to be light.

The two delayed Pony Expresses arrived at Carson Valley yesterday, and will reach San Francisco this evening, with St. Louis telegraph dates, *via* Fort Kearney, to the 22d ult. The Overland Mail also arrived at Los Angeles yesterday, with St. Louis dates of the 21st ult.

Notwithstanding the delay of the Pony, the last outgoing express took over ninety letters, and by to-day's express the letters will probably number one hundred and fifty.

Both Houses of the Legislature have passed a resolution asking Congress for aid to the Pony Express.

On the evening of the 7th inst., all the Douglas members of the Legislature met in caucus and agreed to advocate meeting in joint Convention on the 20th inst. to elect a United States Senator, and to postpone nominating a candidate until the day of the election. This was regarded as favorable to Gen. Denver. Since the Douglas caucus the Senate has adopted a resolution for a joint Convention on the 20th, and the Assembly rejected it by a vote of thirty-six to forty. The Republicans and Breckinridge Democrats opposed the resolution, and they have the power to prevent any election if they continue to act together.

All the workmen employed at navy-yards, forts and other public works on this coast, have been discharged on account of the embarrassed condition of the National finances.

The Sufferings in Kansas.

Atchison, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The signatures appended to the following appeal to the people of the East in behalf of the destitute citizens of Kansas are those of some of our most prominent citizens: W. H. Grimes, member of the State Legislature; John A. Martin, State Senator from the Second District; L. A. Alderman, pastor of the Baptist Church; G. M. Fairchild, Mayor of Atchison; W. H. Adams, Editor of the *Union*; Robert Graham; M. Mahon, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; W. W. Ross, Editor of the *State Record* at Topeka: Abel & Stringfellow, L. C. Challis, J. H. Byrd, pastor of the Congregational Church, and G. J. Stebbins.

"We feel called upon to appeal, in behalf of the destitute suffering people of Kansas, to the humane sympathies of the citizens of the East, and to urge them that the efforts in behalf of the sufferers in this State be not relaxed. There have been well authenticated cases of death by starvation. The streets of this city are daily thronged with destitutes, who have come long distances for aid, and from whose lips we hourly hear tales of the greatest distress and suffering.

Thousands would have been compelled to leave Kansas or starve, had it not been for the generous aid heretofore extended by the charitable people of the Eastern States. Thousands will suffer extreme privations if this generous aid is withheld. Fully 40,000 people, we think, stand in need of provisions to sustain them until the new harvest is garnered, and nearly the whole population is entirely destitute of seed-grain of any kind."

The Kansas Relief Committee reports having received from Feb. 1 to Feb. 14, 1861, from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio provisions and seeds of various kinds weighing 1,760,691 pounds. They report having distributed in the same time to thirty-seven different counties 804,720 pounds, including 12,350 pounds to Leavenworth County, which has been constantly supplied according to receipts in the Committee's books with provisions on the strength of orders drawn by their local committees; although the papers and some citizens of Leavenworth have stated that the country raised a supply. The roads are in a terrible condition, although improving somewhat, and the streams have been very high, preventing teams coming in here for relief. Some men from the back settlements report their people reduced to the very verge of starvation, on account of the delay in getting provisions through. Some seed wheat is being received, and the Committee are making every effort to get a large supply on hand without delay. This is most important, as the frost is about all out of the ground, and it will soon be time for putting in seed.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

IN NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Friday, Feb. 22.

Washington's Birthday was magnificently celebrated by a grand military display, the largest turnout ever seen here, and great manifestations of joy. The city was brilliantly illuminated to-night and cannon were firing.

IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a parade of the military, a display of national flags from many business houses and private residences.

IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Friday, Feb. 22.

Washington's Birthday is celebrated here this afternoon by a full turnout of Gen. Frost's Brigade and the Missouri Volunteers. The weather is fine and the streets are densely thronged with people to witness the parade. A national salute was fired early this morning.

The Mercantile Library Hall is now overflowing with people to hear Washington's Farewell Address read by Rev. Mr. Beerley, and listen to patriotic songs by amateur performers, and some 300 public school scholars.

Convention of Veteran Soldiers in the West.

Indianapolis, Saturday, Feb. 23.

A Convention of Old Soldiers assembled here today. The meeting between some of the veterans, who had not met since they fought together, was very affecting.

J. Blake, of Indianapolis, was chosen Chairman, and Capt. H. Hayden, Secretary.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against any change of the Constitution to conciliate traitors or any section; approving of the action of the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott, in their precautionary measures for the protection of the Capitol; that "we will throw ourselves into the front ranks to meet treason in any section, and to sustain the American flag, Republic and Government as now organized, and sustaining the President in the execution of the laws."

A resolution was adopted unanimously requesting the General Assembly to petition Congress to amend the Pension laws so that the pensioners will not have to procure affidavits from two surgeons at each drawing of their pensions, to prove the extent of their injury.

Another Revolution in Honduras.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 23.

By the arrival of the schooner *Dew Drop* we have Honduras dates of the 10th inst.

Her advices state that another revolution, originating with the Reactionary Party, was impending.

Gen. Guardiola, and other prominent officers, had been excommunicated from the country, and there were strong indications of a speedy surrender of Ruatan to the Government of Honduras.

Burning of a Court-House.

Milledgeville, Ga., Sunday, Feb. 24.

The Court-house situated in this City was burned down this morning at 4 o'clock. The books and papers connected with the business of the Court were, to a great extent, saved. There has been nothing left but the smoking walls. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Great Western Railway.

Hamilton, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Great Western Railway traffic of the week ending yesterday amounts to $40,000, being an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $6,000. The road is much blocked up with freight on account of stoppage at Albany by the freshet.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

Boston, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The steamship *America* from Liverpool *via* Halifax arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock.

The mail-bag for the Associated Press, going South, left here at 5½ o'clock this afternoon.

From Nassau.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK—MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The Cunard steamer *Karnak*, Capt. Le Messurier, arrived on Saturday from Havana, *via* Nassau, N. P. Left Havana on the 16th inst., and Nassau on 18th. She brings 39 passengers.

We are indebted to Mr. Allen, the Purser, for the following intelligence.

No news of any importance since the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*. Exchanges on London 11, at New-York and Northern cities, par to 2.

Sugar stock in Havana and Matanzas, 130,000 boxes. Prices, Basis No. 12, 6½ reals.

Nassau healthy as usual, and full of visitors.

By the arrival of the *Karnak*, we have Nassau, N. P., papers from the 29th of January to the 16th of February, inclusive.

The American residents in Nassau have solicited Mr. Cunard to permit the *Karnak* to delay her departure from this port one day, in order that she may bring the inaugural message of President Lincoln.

The American ship *Michael Angelo* ran ashore near Sandy Cay, Great Bahama, on the 28th ult., and soon afterwards became a total wreck. Capt. Carlton and his crew arrived at Nassau on Thursday, 31st. The cargo consisted of 2,451 bales of cotton, which were taken to Nassau by the wreckers.

The brigantine *Atlantic*, Doaseitie, arrived on the 9th from New-York.

The American ship *Mary Washington*, (of Wiscasset, Me.,) G. W. Chapman, master, while on a voyage from Charleston to Key West, struck on Elbow Reef, on the 11th inst., and was there wrecked. She had very little cargo. The master and crew arrived at Nassau.

From Havana.

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

The Spanish man-of-war steamship *Velasco*, Commander Carranza, arrived this morning from Havana, which port she left on the 15th inst. She has experienced strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

Don Joaquin Francisco Pacheco, late Spanish Ambassador to Mexico, and suite, are passengers.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Havana since the departure of the *Quaker City*.

Exchanges on London, 11; at New-York and Northern cities, par to 2.

Sugar stock in Havana and Matanzas, 130,000 boxes. Prices, Basis No. 12, 6½ rls.

Nassau is healthy, as usual, and full of visitors.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Mortality.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 106 deaths in Brooklyn, classified as follows: Men, 20; boys, 26; women, 23; girls, 36. Adults, 42; children, 64. Males, 48; females, 58. Colored persons, 3. *Diseases.*—There was 1 death each by angia, bleeding from stomach, brain, cancer, casualties, cirrhosis of liver, colic, compression of brain, congestion of kidneys, cyanosis, debility, (adult,) diabetes, diarrhœa, dropsy in the head, dropsy in the ovaries, erysipelas, exposure, gastric fever, typhus fever, disease of heart, vaivula of heart, inflammation of throat, inflammation of womb, disease of kidneys, lockjaw, old age, difficult parturition, premature birth, rheumatism of heart, small-pox, sprue; 2 each by apoplexy, bronchitis, congestion of brain, congestion of lungs, infantile debility, dropsy, fever, intemperance, disease of liver; 3 each by infantile marasmus and scrofula; 4 each by infantile convulsions and inflammation of the brain; 6 each by croup, scarlet fever and inflammation of the lungs; 7 by diphtheria, and 18 by consumption. 51 of those who died were under five years of age, and one was over 100 years old; 77 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First, 3; Second, 3; Third, 3; Fourth, 5; Fifth, 7; Sixth, 8; Seventh, 7; Eighth, 3; Ninth, 7; Tenth, 12; Eleventh, 11; Twelfth, 5; Thirteenth, 6; Fourteenth, 2; Fifteenth, 6; Sixteenth, 11; Seventeeth, 1; Eighteenth, 3; Ninteenth, 3.

Fire.—On Friday night the coal-oil factory of Adolph Mullochin, foot of North Second-street, Eastern District, was entirely destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $1,000, upon which there was no insurance. The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of a workman in handling a lamp. The loss by fire in the Western District of Brooklyn during the month of January, did not exceed $200.

Fatal Accident.—A girl, named Ann Burch, who was taken to the City Hospital a few days since, suffering from severe burns, caused by the explosion of a fluid lamp, died on Friday night last. The deceased was a domestic in the family of Wm. Talman, on Eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, Gowanus.

Academy of Music.—Every dollar of the stock of the Academy of Music has been taken.

The Barbot Court-Martial.

The Court-martial, which has been in session for some days at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, having concluded hearing testimony, we publish its doings as follows:

The circumstances which called forth the Barbot Court-martial, as stated in the prosecution, are as follows: While the steam gunboat *Mohawk* lay at Key West some of the ship's company had been allowed on shore. On the 31st of January (another statement puts it on the 4th of February) Geo. W. Bennett returned to his vessel somewhat unsteady on his feet. He got into an altercation with the Captain's steward, who struck him, Lieut. Barbot being at the time in the wardroom. On the matter being reported to the latter, he told Petty Officer Jones to assist in handcuffing Bennett, who, when taken below managed to elude the vigilance of the Master-at-Arms and rush on deck. He was once more taken down notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, which were varied by the announcement that he had been 20 or 30 years in the service, and had never before been confined. He is said to have told the Master at-Arms he would not have the irons put on him. Lance-Corporal Monarisson, of the Marines, then came forward to secure Bennett, while the Master-at-Arms went down for handcuffs. Lieut. Barbot advanced to Bennett and said, "You won't go in irons, won't you?" and immediately, without more ado, drew out a pistol, fired at, and shot him. Bennett then said, "Mr. Barbot, you've shot me;" the latter replied, "yes. G—d d—n you, and I'll shoot you again." The wounded man was then again secured and easily taken care of. It was positively sworn that Bennett did not resist being put in irons, which directly contradicts the same witness' first assertions, that he was noisy and troublesome, and rushed on deck after being forcibly taken below.

These are the facts of the case as stated; whether the evidence has sustained them, or Lieut. Barbot disproved them, remains to be seen.

The Coming Administration—The Plots Against Mr. Seward.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

The Peace Conference is getting to be a bore. It does nothing, and gives little promise of doing anything. It counsels seem to run in parallel lines, converging to no result. There are some reasons for this, which are not patent to the general eye.

There are two interests in combination here, to defeat the purpose of this Convention. One has its origin in your State, and in hostility to Mr. Seward; the other grows out of the impression that Mr. Lincoln does not look with favor upon any policy of conciliation such as is likely to receive the approval of the Convention. *Both are animated by the hope of driving Mr. Seward from the Cabinet.* The process is to be the rejection of any plan of compromise, and thus practically the rejection of the policy which Mr. Seward has advised. Should they succeed in this, they assume that Mr. Seward will feel compelled, out of self-respect, if from no other motive, to retire.

The opposition from New-York is more or less personal to Mr. Seward, end of long standing. The opposition outside of the State originates partly in jealousy of Mr. Seward's influence in the new Government, but mainly in the faith that the New-York Senator does not reflect the feelings and inclinings of the President.

Pretty much every member of Congress is a candidate for office. I have never known the time when so large a proportion of the legislative branch of the Government were open applicants for Executive favor. This, and the impression which exists that Mr. Lincoln is opposed to any form of compromise, makes members firm who never were firm before, and creates obstacles to the settlement of our difficulties, which ten words from the lips of Mr. Lincoln would dispel in a moment.

Little doubt is felt among those who are best informed of the state of affairs here, that when the President comes to know all the facts—*as but one or two persons beside himself, in Washington, can possibly know them*—he will, at once, dispel the morbid illusions of the statesmen from the Border States in regard to his policy, and give his assent to some of the several propositions pending before the Convention and before Congress; to several of which nearly every member of the latter body is already willing and ready to give his individual assent. A few hours' sojourn in Washington will put the President in possession of the facts; and it is believed that his most confidential and reliable advisers will have no difficulty in agreeing at once upon a line of policy which will prove entirely acceptable to the Union States.

The attempt to expel Mr. Seward from the Cabinet, futile as it is likely to prove, is none the less a pregnant fact in the present condition of the Republican Party; and *shows either a deliberate purpose to disorganize and break up the party, or simply the selfishness of men who do not know the consequences of succeeding in what they attempt.* Could one conceive the possibility of putting such an indignity upon Mr. Seward—could one realize the hardihood and rashness of deliberately insulting the man who, for twenty years, has been more consistently identified with the leading doctrine of the Republican Party, who has borne a larger part in achieving its triumphs, and who has sustained heavier blows in its defeats than, perhaps, any other man—*I should at once despair of our Government.* It would show that we were a hopeless prey to faction; that there was neither dignity, forecast nor wisdom in our political organizations and that neither the character nor the honor of a patriot was safe in their hands. The best that can be said for the parties engaged in this combination is that they know not what they do. They have never realized the difficulties—I may say the dangers—of the incoming Government.

From his position, Mr. Seward has naturally been better informed, perhaps, than any other man of his party in Washington. But he could not impart his knowledge; he was obliged to permit himself to be misunderstood; he even desired, no doubt, in many instances, to be misunderstood. It best answered his purpose that motives different from his real ones should be assigned to him; and but few probably will ever know with what discretion and sagacity he *cooperated with the loyal friends of Union in the present Administration to purge it of traitors, and put the Government in a condition to protect itself.* To accomplish all this it was necessary that he should be misunderstood—that he should be distrusted in certain quarters where a suspicion was almost an insult. It was necessary to appear ignorant where ignorance was almost a crime. He must even in silence hear himself accused of betraying the principles and the cause to which he has devoted the best of his life and talents, and in the success of which he had perhaps more at stake than any single man living. The absurdity as well as the wickedness of such accusations at such a time as this, when it should be the duty of every Republican to strengthen rather than weaken the hands of its popular leaders, will appear in due time; but it is well enough for the readers of the *Evening Post* to have this key to the extraordinary course pursued by those who lead in the opposition to every plan for the peaceable adjustment of our national difficulties.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Sound Steamers.—The Spring business on the Eastern steamboat routes is already beginning to show considerable activity. The steamers of the Stonington line are carrying a fair amount of both freight and passengers, as compared with former seasons. The *Commonwealth* has had a thorough overhauling; has been recaulked, newly coppered, and repainted. She will probably take her place on the Boston route, *via* Groton, during the coming week. In addition to her other attractions she has been fitted up to be lighted with gas, which is to be supplied from the City mains, thus giving to passengers the advantage of a brilliant and reedy light in the saloons and in every stateroom. The *Plymouth Rock* has been similarly overhauled, and is to be placed on the route about the middle of March.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly Report to Feb. 22, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 15	211	97	308
Admitted to Feb. 22	30	19	49
Discharged, cured or relieved	41	11	52
Died	1	1	2
Remaining at date	199	104	303

Males, 271; Females 32.

Fires.

IN A BOOT AND SHOE STORE—NARROW ESCAPE FROM SUFFOCATION.

On Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, Capt. Slott, of the Twenty-second Precinct, discovered a fire in the basement of No. 606 Eighth-avenue, occupied by James Johnson as a boot and shoe store. It broke into the place, which was filled with smoke, and, assisted by other officers, succeeded in saving the lives of Mrs. Jackson and her five children, by passing them through the rear window. Damage to the extent of $200 was done; insured for $700 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company.

IN A SCIENTIFIC-INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY.

An alarm of fire was raised shortly after 11 o'clock on Saturday night, in consequence of an explosion at the scientific-instrument factory, on the second floor of No. 300 Broadway, which was caused by a young man named John Schlaebaum, son of the proprietor of the place, experimenting with chemicals. He was very badly burned about the face and hands, and, leaving the premises unsecured, went in search of medical attention. During his absence officer Logan, of the Sixth Ward, observed smoke issuing from the building, and gave an alarm, which brought the firemen. No great damage resulted to the stock.

IN A GROCERY STORE.

Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning the building corner of Ninety-seventh-street and Broadway was set on fire in the basement, and before the flames were discovered a hole was burnt through the flooring of the grocery store above, occupied by Hermann J. Boerman. Boerman was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary, but for lack of evidence Justice Brownell discharged him. The damage to the building is not very great.

IN A CARPET STORE.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in Mr. B. H. Wayne's carpet store, No. 356 Bowery. About $200 worth of the stock was destroyed. Insured for $7,000 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The fire originated among some rolls of oilcloth which had been placed near the stove, but in what manner did not transpire. The Fire Marshal has the case under investigation.

IN A SHOW WINDOW.

About 6 o'clock on Friday evening some of the goods displayed in the show window of the dry-goods store No 545 Eighth-avenue took fire at the gas light, and before the flames were extinguished $200 worth of property was destroyed. Loss covered by insurance.

IN A RAILROAD OFFICE.

The office of the Toledo and Western Railroad Company, on the third floor of the building, No. 54 Exchange-place, owned by Gov. Morgan, was set on fire about 11¾ o'clock yesterday morning, in consequence of a defect in the chimney-flue. The damage is estimated at about $50.

Arrivals in the City.

F. Pacheco, Spanish Ambassador to Mexico; F. de Zea Bermudez, Secretary to the Embassy, lady and mother-in-law; the Baroness of Regalier, W. Ballesteros and Archbishop Ciamenti, passengers by the *Karnak*, on their return to Spain; Lieut. Bradford, of the United States Navy; J. P. Lindsey, of South Carolina, and R. A. Willis, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hons. A. B. Williams and T. M. Pomeroy, of Albany; C. Crittenden, of San Francisco; G. C. Mather, of Georgia; G. A. Strauss, of Memphis; W. G. Weed, of Albany, and O. H. Lockey, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Prof. J. P. Cook, of Cambridge; Rev. R. B. Westbrook, of Philadelphia; A. J. Cruise, of Charlestoo, S. C.; W. L. Leopold and V. Schlossman, of Cincinnati; W. C. Hubbard, of Chicago; T. H. Powell of New-Orleans; F. O. Nesbith, of Cincinnati; and J. C. Balderston, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. S. Kalloch, of Kansas; W. Kidd and family, of Rochester; and E. W. Edgarton, of South Carolina, are at the St Nicholas Hotel.

J. A. Graham, of Maryland; W. Dwight, G. A. Gardner, T. J. Coolidge and W. Sturgis Hooper, of Boston; and Dr. C. Hoppin, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

The New-York Times.—We call attention to the prospectus of the New-York Times in our advertising columns. In doing so, we can hardly be expected to say anything by way of laudation of that paper, its history, its management, and the principles which it is pledged to advocate, are all too well known and too thoroughly appreciated to receive any additional weight or notoriety from any observations of ours. Located in the metropolis of the nation, furnished with the most ample means, presided over by an accomplished chief Editor, who is supported by active associates and an ample corps of reporters and correspondents who push their investigations into all parts of the world, the Times offers the very best guarantees for the fulfillment of the conditions of a first-class daily, such as that paper truly is at this day. —*Milwaukee (Wis.) Free Democrat.*

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st, Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Gifford's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 9 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Maidavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st

MARRIED.

Dorrance—Brown.—In Oneida, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, by Rev. George Elliot, Mr. John G. Dorrance, of East Troy, Wisconsin, to Miss Ellen E. Brown, of the first-named place.

DIED.

Turnure.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, Wm. A. Turnure, aged 38 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Wm. P. Turnure, No 86 West 25th-st., on Monday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Cooper.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 22, Lavinia, daughter of the late John Cooper, in the 51th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 11½ o'clock on Monday, 25th inst., from the residence of her mother, No. 457 3d-av., corner of 32d-st.

Bradford.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 23, in the full assurance of a blessed immortality, Deborah, widow of Nathaniel Bradford, of Plymouth, Mass., in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons Nathaniel G. and Benjamin W. Bradford, and son-in-law, M. Willard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., from her late residence, No. 10 Hester-st., without further invitation.

Hendrick.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, Catharine Hendrick, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her brother, H. C. Sperry, are invited to attend the funeral service, at the Methodist Church, 10 7th-st., near 3d av., this day (Monday,) at two o'clock.

Gilmour.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, Mrs Rachel Ross, relict of the late John Gilmour, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Benajmin Bell, No. 361 Canal-st., this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken on Tuesday morning, to Wallkill, Orange County, for interment.

Knapp.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 24, Franklin Knapp, aged 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 8 Wooster-st., this morning, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

McKenna.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, Louisa McKenna, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son and son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 26th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, James Lynch, No. 90 East 21st-st.

Holbe.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, Delinda Ritter Holbe, aged 28 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Zion Church, corner Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

Pachbaeuse.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 14, Alfred Pachbaeuse, a native of Tilsit, Prussia.

L. Morgan.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 23, Mary, wife of Daniel Morgan, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence No. 58 West 22d-st.

Craig.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, Harriet R., wife of James J. Craig.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Howard R. Martin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence 126 West 23d-st.

Kilduff.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, Lizzie second daughter of the late Edward and Mary Kilduff, of Troy, aged 7 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Neal Farnham and Patrick McCall, of Troy, John, James, William M., P. D. Kilduff, and M. J. McDermott, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 141 West 16th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

Sloan.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, David Sloan, in the 76th year of his age.

There will be religious services at his late residence, No. 144 East 13th st., at 4 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 25. His remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

Hutchings.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 23, after a short and severe illness, William D. Hutchings, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 51 West 28th-st., this day, (Monday,) 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Powers.—At Trenton, Oneida County, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 23, Mary Ann, widow of the late Timothy Powers.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her brother-in-law, Francis Mills, No. 148 West 20th-st., this afternoon, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Broad.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, Samuel Rowley, infant son of Charles and Arraminta Broad.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 516 Atlantic-st., to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

Reed.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Feb. 23, George H., the only son of George H. and Hannah L. Reed, aged 2 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 37 Devoise-st., Brooklyn.

Ketcham.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 22, of diphtheria, Edward White, only child of Julia A. and Charles F. Ketcham, aged 2 years, 11 months and 27 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 168 Livingston-st., this day, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

Lawrence.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 25, Walter H., son of Charles K. and Sara A. Lawrence, aged 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, W. N. De Grasse, No. 20 Willow-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Brainerd.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 23, of consumption, Capt. Chauncey Brainerd, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 134 South 2d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

☞ Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

Whiton.—In Jersey City on Friday, Feb. 22, Albert Cooper, son of Aug. S. and Caroline Whiton, aged 7 months and 23 days.

Tanner.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, Charles R. Tanner, aged 34 years and 1 month.

☞ New London, Conn., papers please copy.

Addison.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, Joseph Addison son of the late Thomas Addison, aged 25 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Samuel D. Addison, Wyckoff-st., second house from New-York-av., Brooklyn. Take Fulton Ferry and Fulton-av. cars.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylindsr, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 143, Feb. 23, 1861.
8, 29, 74, 56, 3, 2, 32, 26, 59, 15, 72, 34, 52.
Class No. 144, Feb. 23, 1861.
20, 31, 14, 5, 38, 65, 67, 40, 49, 28, 41, 32, 25.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 23, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SILVERTHORNE;
OR,
THE HEIRS OF CHESWOLD MANOR.
This is the title of a new story, by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the first chapters of which will appear in the next number of the LEDGER, and which will be published THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock. Mr. Cobb has been engaged upon it for several months, and he is himself of the opinion that it is one of the best stories he has ever written.

THE METEOR OF WAR!
ANNOUNCEMENT.
The only complete history ever written of
THE EXPEDITIONS OF
GEN. WILLIAM WALKER
TO SONORA, NICARAGUA, AND HONDURAS,
has just been prepared in a series of three brilliant papers, the first of which will appear in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
AT N

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
In order to close our present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
WE
HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES
FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT., AND ARE NOW
OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
of every description.
Particular attention is invited to our Stock of
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS SILKS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
And purchasers may rely upon getting Desirable Goods
AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Also, at Stores
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
SQUARE AND LONG.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make their Spring exposition
of the above Goods
ON MONDAY, FEB. 25.
These Goods have been selected with great care, and for BEAUTY AND NOVELTY in design cannot be surpassed.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

TO MEET THE GREAT DEMAND FOR
CHEAP GOODS,
AT PANIC PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO. have made a still further
REDUCTION IN PRICES
on the following goods:
DRESS SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY,
MOURNING GOODS,
POULT DE CHEVRE,
in great variety, suited to the present season.
ALL-WOOL MUSLIN DE LAINES,
best quality imported,
REDUCED FROM 75c. to 40c.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their entire
STOCK OF PARIS DRESS GOODS,
all of which is offered at the very lowest
CASH PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW DRESS GOODS
AT LESS THAN COST TO IMPORT.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are buying largely for cash, which enables them to purchase at very much less than the usual prices. Thus they offer GREAT BARGAINS in

FIGURED SILKS,	SPRING SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,	FRENCH POPLINS,
MOSAMBIQUE,	POULE DE CHEVRE, &c.

ALSO,
A very large assortment of
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
SHIRTINGS, SHEETING, FLANNELS
and other FAMILY DRY GOODS.
No. 305 CANAL ST., near Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 25,
2,000 Englisb Thread Lace Collars, all prices.
2,500 Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 25 cents each.
500 Ladies' Embroidered Hemmed Handkerchiefs, Linen, 37½ cents each.
100 Dozen Ladies' Tape-Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 9s. and 12s. per dozen.
6,000 Cambric and Swiss Band at 15c.; worth 50c.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS, $10.
OPERA CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway,
May be found the best assortment of Opera Cloaks in this City.
Having a constant demand for them, our stock is changed daily.
Thus giving us an opportunity to offer a fresh-made Opera Cloak
To every customer.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT PANIC SALE.
Large failures of Importers and Jobbers,
GOODS AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
$28,000 worth Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Flowers, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods.
Silk Velvets 12½c. piece.
Silk Trimmings, 12½c. piece.
Fancy Trimmings, 12½c. piece.
Silk Frioges, 12½c. piece.
2,000 Strips Fringe, 5c., 8c., 15c., 18c.
2,200 Silk Lace Veils, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
1,800 Fine Worked Collar Sets, 25c., 30c., 50c.
1,130 Fine Worked Sets, 31c., 40c., 50c.
PANIC SALE.
All our Fancy Goods at cost. Best Pins and Needles, 3c. paper.
Best Spool Cottons, 3c.; good glazed Cotton, 1c.; Spool do., 6c.
Dozen Shirt Braids, 2c.; twilled Tapes, 1c., Rubber Combs, 6c.
Working Cotton, 2c.; Hooks and Eyes, 2c., Hair Pins, 2c. bun.
Sewing Silks, 9c. doz.; Buttons, 4c.; gross Perfumery Soaps, and Fancy Goods of all descriptions.
16,000 Scott's Shirt Bosoms, all styles.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 10c., 3c., 15c.
Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 18c., 22c., 25c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
2,500 pairs ladies' Hose, 6c., 8c., 9c.
3,750 pairs ladies' Hose, 10c., 12c., 15c.
1,500 pairs fine iron frame Hose, 25c.
4,000 pairs children's Hose, 5c., 8c.
2,500 pairs gent's Half-Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.
FINE LISLE GLOVES, 9c., 12c.
FINE GAUNTLET GLOVES, 12½c., 15c.
Linen Edgings, 12c., 15c. dozen.
Hair Nets, 6c., 12c., 18c.
French Lace Barbs, 12c., 18c.
Wide Tarletons, 10c., 12½c.
Illusions and Crapes, 6c., 12c.
15,000 SPRIGS FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c.
Handkerchiefs cheap.
Ladies' Linen, 5c., 6c.
Gent's Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c., 8c.
Large quantities of Goods from importers' stocks, and from the auction sales coming every day.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
W. M. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av.,
Between 21st and 23d-sts.
Five good saleswomen wanted.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
204 AND 206
SIXTH-AV., corner 14th st.
R. H. MACY
Will open MONDAY, Feb. 18,
20 Cases YARD WIDE LACHEN MUSLINS, 10 cents, the best 4-4 Muslin in the City at the price.
CASES WAMSUTTA,
NEW-YORK MILLS,
and other favorite makes.
CASES SHIRTING LINENS,
LINEN DAMASKS and COVERS,
TOWELS, DAMASKS, DOYLIES, &c.,
at very low prices.
1,000 pieces DRAPERY MUSLINS and LACES,
at very low prices.
FULL STOCK SPRING GLOVES and HOSIERY.
LADIES', MISSES' and GENTS' UNDER WEAR, &c.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner of 14th-st.

NOUVEANTES IN EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, on
MONDAY, Feb. 25, a choice selection of
FLORAL NOVELTIES IN NEEDLEWORK,
Richly ornamented with Stnds and other Mountings.
In Sets Collars and Sleaves,
Consisting of the following Designs, viz.:
The "Auemane," "Climatis," "Ivy," "Lily," "Vine," "Convoloulus," "Strawberry," "Dahlia," "Oak," and "Aeron." &c.
Also, a Charles Sets, adapted to the
Zouave Jacket, from $5 50 to $8 each.
With a variety of other novel productions,
In Infant's Robes, Caps, Joupous, Hdkfs., French Bands, &c., &c.

100 PIECES
RICH PARIS POINTED ORGANDIES,
Fast Colors, only 25 cents per yard,
Worth 50 cents.
500 pieces Printed Jaconets and Organdies,
Plain and Chintz Colors,
Only 12½ cents per yard
A. T. STEWART & CO.

200 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY
PARIS PRINTED FOULARDS,
In New Colorings,
Received per *New-York* and *Fulton*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIES AND TAFFETAS,
In all the New Shades,
Qualities and Prices,
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., (late 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CHEAP SILKS—CHEAP SILKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning,
Great bargains in medium colored SILKS,
Suitable for present and Spring wear.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY,
From 12½ cents, new colors; also, Tinsel Canvas Patterns, Needles, Shetland Wool and Saxony Yarns, Gaiters, Mittens, Gloves, Dress Trimming, Ribbons and Laces, Shetland Veils only 10 cents, best French Kid 75 cents, new Belt Ribbons; a full line of best quality Thread and Needle Goods at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY—
From 12½c., choice colors, just received. Shetland wool, Saxony yarns, thread and needle goods, trimmings, linings, buttons, perfumery, toilet and fancy articles, at No 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., next block above Fifth-av. Hotel. SHEPHERD,
(Late Orr & Shepherd.)

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, FEB. 25,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
VIZ:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.
These goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c.
Also, a large stock of Goods suitable for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering to wholesale and retail purchasers,
A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLIN AND VESTIBULE LACES,
All of which they will dispose of
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
REDUCED
From 20 to 30 per cent. below
COST OF IMPORTATION.
JAMES GRAY & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent assortment of the above goods, comprising the latest Paris styles, to which are added many novelties of their own manufacture, all of which will be sold at
VERY LOW PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, Feb. 25,
500 French Worked Sets at $1, worth $2,
Great Bargains.
15,000 yards of narrow Thread Edgings at 5c. per yard,
Worth from 10c. to 20c. per yard.
Also, a large assortment of Barbes, Coiffures, Lace Sets and Collars of all designs, Edgings, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No 473 Broadway.

NEW PARIS SILKS,
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer,
On MONDAY, Feb. 25,
10 cases new
SPRING DRESS SILKS,
Comprising some of the
Richest and most recherche novelties of the Paris and Lyons Markets,
Just received, per *New-York* and *Fulton*.

TO CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer
150 cases Full Madder Prints,
Fine quality, only 5½c. net.
Also, a large assortment of
Tacony, Sprague's, Donnell's, Pacifics, &c., &c.,
At equally low prices.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received her new Spring stock, and is offering nice-fitting corsets at $1; also, two cases Paris Werlys, at very reduced prices. Corsets made to order. Handsome skirts on hand and made to order, from $1, warranted. N. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
JEWELRY.
The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days, at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price, $12.
Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set, usual price $10.
Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.
Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set, usual price $6.
Coral, Enamled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each, usual price $4.
Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each, usual price $6.
Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set, usual price $4.
Carbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-Buttons, $1 a set, usual price $4.
Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each, usual price $4.
Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each, usual price $1 50.
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.
Gentlemen's Vest-Chains, $1 each; usual price $5.
Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each, usual price $5.
Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.
Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each, usual price $3.
Ladies' Ear Rings $2 a pair; usual price $6.
Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.
Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 each, usual price $1 50 to $4.
Gentlemen's Studs, 25 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 to $3.
Real Jet Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $3
Children's Finger-Rings, 25 cents to $1 each, usual price $1 to $3.
Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, 50 cents to $1 50 each; usual price, $2 to $4.
Ladies' Real Jet-Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.
Ladies' Real Jet Ear-Rings, $1 a pair, usual price, $3.
Also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch Keys, Belt-Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.
Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Oenerators, and will burn 50 per cent longer than common fluid.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOAPS, SOAPS.
E. BENSON'S old Russian Laundry Soap, a valuable article for families. CHARLES BRAINE & CO., Agents, Nos. 24 John, and 138 Pearl-st. For sale by all grocers and druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE,"
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 22 feet beam 8½ feet hold; engine, 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke; in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.—ALL FAMILIES who are heir to property in foreign countries, are hereby notified that there is a large amount of property lying in Her Majesty's Treasury, England, and in the hands of administrators, belonging to persons in the United States and English Colonies, to which their immediate attention is solicited—no matter how old the claim. A full record of all the names entitled to property, and those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 30 cents, or U. S. postage stamps, by return mail, by WM. W. S. ORBETON & CO., sole proprietors for United States, Haverhill, Mass.

BOOTS AND SHOES, COPPER NAILED.
B—About 100 cases of women's, misses' and children's morocco boots, Salmorals, &c., for sale cheap, by the American Union Company, manufactured of first-rate stock, and in the best manner, for the spring sales, at the temporary office and sales department, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, room No. 2, in job lots, to suit purchasers, for cash, or first-class City paper.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 13 cents per pound.
M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISS BUSHNELL
Has located on Murray Hill Parks,
Nos. 11 and 13, between 34th and 35th sts, where she has suites and single rooms to rent.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or three or four single persons, can have board at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place; the house is finely located; has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Terms, for two persons, (including fire and gas,) $9 and $10 per week, according to rooms. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family, or where there are few boarders; applicant goes out by the day as dressmaker; location between 18th and 30th sts. 7th and 8th avs. Address H. M. C., Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with good board in a small, private family, at No. 31, 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing board in a private family may be accomodated at No. 129 East 32d-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, TO A SINGLE gentleman, a very handsome furnished room. The house has all the modern improvements, and a fine piano. Inquire at No. 37 Dominick-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A FIRST-class residence in the upper part of the City is desirous of reducing expenses, and would like to meet with a gentleman and his wife to board who would appreciate the comfort of a pleasant home. References given and required. Address N. P. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,345 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st., a handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with full board, to let. Also, single rooms. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or not, at No. 127 Clinton-st. References required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVing bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 25 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

TABLE D'HOTE
At 6 o'clock; Sundays at 5.
If you wish for a good dinner at 75c.,
Including a pint of Claret,
Call at No. 764 Broadway,
Private parlors for parties.

TRAVELERS!
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. Single rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day. Meals as ordered. All the appointments of the best hotels, and heated throughout by steam.
SAMUEL E. MEAD, Proprietor.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDItion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER.
JOHN F. MILLS.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY, REALIZING THE GREAT NEED of a proper school for the judicious culture of young misses under twelve years of age, is about opening a Seminary for a select and limited number, whose moral, mental and religious education will be under her immediate supervision. They will also have the advantage of large and pleasant grounds, fine scenery, variety of fresh fruit, &c. Parents or guardians desiring to place their children where they can secure such advantages, may address Mrs. WALTER, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING Proprietors.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Gentlemen or boys are qualified practically for business, at reduced terms. Two $5 seats for book-keeping vacant this day. Ladies' cheap Writing Class, $1; Stationery, 50 cents.

AT $2 50, WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, $10, lessons unlimited. Writing and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each, at No. 82 Bowery and No. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gov. S. W. Kirg: "My sons sod daughters attended Col. PAINE'S Academy to my entire satisfaction. His plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

TWO LADIES, EDUCATED IN NEW-ENGland and accustomed to tuition in our leading seminaries there and in this City, would like to learn of a good opening, buildings, &c., suitable, for a boarding and day school. Parties interested please address E. T. E., Broadway Post-office, New-York City.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium Broadway, corner 28th-st.

WANTED—FOR FRENCH AND THE HIGHER English branches, a superior teacher. Apply at No. 30 West 47th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SCOTCH LADY WHO has had considerable experience in tuition, wants a situation as governess in a family; she teaches English thoroughly, music, and French and German acquired in France and Germany. Has excellent references and testimonials. Address, stating terms, Miss CHURCH, No. 32 East 15th-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF ONE OF the first colleges in this country desires a situation as teach; he is an experienced teacher, and is now teaching the classics and modern languages. The best of reference given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 247, Norwalk, Conn.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WISHING INSTRUCTION in English, Classics, Mathematics or French, (spoken,) by an experienced Graduate of Yale College. Address, RALPH DAYTON, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.; or call, at 1 or 6 o'clock P. M. Terms and references satisfactory.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER WHO HAS HAD much experience, and who is a graduate of a Northern University, is ready for a new engagement as teacher in English or Classics. Address GEO. N. MARTIN, No. 1,248 Broadway, New-York City.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty-two acres, six of which are good woodland adjoining the river. There is a good stock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding-house, good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. SLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE—THE HASBROUCK FARM, TOWN of Walkill, Orange County, N. Y., two and a half hours' ride from Jersey City, and five miles from the Goshen, Middletown and Erie Railroad station, containing about 265 acres of land, 20 of which are timbered, well watered and suitable for an extensive dairy; buildings in good repair, and furniture will be sold with the house. The above is the best farm in Orange County. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 25 Wall-st.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED acres on the east bank of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie. One of the best farms in Dutchess County, having a number of fine building sites, with extensive inland and river views, with good farm buildings, stock of cattle, hay, farming utensils, &c. Would be sold low. Apply at No. 176 William-st.

FARM WANTED—OF FROM 50 TO 75 ACRES, good soil, well cultivated, well fenced, plenty of fruit, and watered by a living stream with some woodland; buildings modern and substantial. Location elevated but sheltered, near a depot, churches, select schools, and not more than 35 miles from New-York. Price not over $15,000. Address O., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the depot; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $8,500. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 283 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATE IN NEW-JERsey, within one hour's ride from the city, and one mile from the Railroad Depot. The above is all under cultivation, house and out-buildings nearly new. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at HARDENBERGH, OTIS & CO.'S, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—FARM, TWO MILES above Stapleburgh Station, Hudson River Railroad; good house and abundance of fruit. Also, 19½ acres at Slog Sing. Also, three story brick house, No. 67 Monroe-st. Inquire of JOHN R. ROBERTS, No. 172 West 33d-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD.—LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, in the vicinity of 23d-st., 6th and 7th avs., a LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, with seal, key, and pencil attached, and a little knife. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at HOLMES & CO.'S, No. 711 Broadway.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, IN 12TH-ST., between 7th and 6th avs., between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, a DARK BLUE ENAMELED BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 113 West 12th-st., third door west of 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.
1. A large double cottage house with stable, carriage-house and 15 City lots, well stocked with fruit trees and flowers, on the road leading to Bergen Point, 1¼ miles from Jersey City Ferry, overlooking New-York Bay, &c. Price $15,000; terms easy.
2. A small two-story house, near the above, with four City lots. Rent $300.
3. A four-story brick house in Grand-st., Jersey City. Price $8,000. Rent $600.
4. A three-story and basement house in West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rent $850.
5. Several lots in Brooklyn for sale or exchange for other property.
Real estate taken charge of and rents collected by
WM. H. BELL, Attorney-at-law,
No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUBscriber, wishes to dispose of his property, one which he now resides, consisting of his dwelling and about 13 acres of choice land, with good buildings and fruit in abundance.
Also, a fine water privilege, (buildings destroyed by fire;) it encompasses about two acres, has a permanent stone dam, foundation of building 36x48, and iron water wheel in good order. Also, a double tenant house. It is a desirable location for a paper mill, or any other manufacturing business. Will be sold separate or together, or exchanged for goods suitable for a country store. For particulars, apply to E. T. CORNELL,
Harts Village, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The large frame dwelling, with gas and fixtures throughout, range and Ridgewood water, with two lots of ground, situate No. 75 Columbia-st., on northeast corner Orange-st., midway between Wall and Fulton ferries; house 25x50; lots 50x100. Price $11,500. Terms $7,000 on bond and mortgage. If desired this house and one lot will be sold. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 23d-st.; four-story, 28 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high. Lot 110 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. P. FOWERS, No. 106 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 18, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots, 20 ft. 1½ inches by 138 ft. 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos. 53 and 54 Columbia-st., overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

$4,500 CASH—$2,500.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The house and lot No. 290 7th-st.; house 3-story and basement, brick. This place is decidedly cheap. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, nr adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOOKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON NEW YORK-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, pleasantly located, and finished with all the modern improvements. Lot 40x100; house 22x38, with extension 16x20. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house No. 54 St. Mark's-place; built by days' work, in the most substantial manner; it contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, apply, from 12 to 1 o'clock, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOUR ADJOINING lots, each 25x100 feet, on the northeast corner of Wayne and Washington sts., Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to T. W. JAMES, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, corner Greene and Montgomery sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 36th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staireases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 31th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 4th-av., an extra large, first-class house, substantially built and in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 226 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises or address Box No. 2,556 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR sale or exchange for house or lots up town. Address H. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country, New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; hot-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET FROM 1ST OF MAY—A LARGE AND handsomely finished residence, commanding an unsurpassed view of the City of New-York, the Bay and harbor, five minutes' walk to the cars to either Hoboken or Jersey City ferries, being one of the most desirable dwellings in the City, provided with all the modern improvements. To a desirable tenant the rent will be but very low. The carpets and other furniture, all quite new, will be sold on easy terms. Also two other commodious houses nearly adjoining, to let. Apply to ABRM. COLLERD, on the premises, corner of Beacon and Palisade ave., Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN CITY PROPERTY—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing, for fine roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the depot. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises,

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 60 LOTS of ground, house two story and attic, large rooms, fine dry cellar, gardener's house, stables, ice-house; also, a large brick store. The premises are laid out and plenty of fruit and forest trees, horse, cow, wagons, situated two miles from Hoboken Ferry, on plank road, near horse railroad. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 183 William-st. F. H. WALKER.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depots of New-Haven Railroad; a good frame dwelling house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER E. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depot, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; sheds and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 30 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the depot, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York and Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold st, New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE, (room for about eighty guests,) beautifully located on Long Island Sound, and one hour distant by New-Haven Railroad. Was painted and newly furnished last year. The place would make a most desirable branch house for some one railroad engaged in the business in this City. Anonymous communications will not be replied to. Address Box No. 2,196 Post-office.

$150—CHEAP AT $300.—HOUSE WITH plogs; marble mantels and grates in parlors; 8 rooms and kitchen; carriage-house; 2 acres; grapevines, strawberries, evergreens; iron railings; fine views; healthy; one mile from Bergen Point.
J. POST, No. 177 Warren-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL WELL BU

FINANCIAL.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. E. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, FEB. 25, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st. REGULAR SALE,

Shares.			
10	Continental Bank	$100	
200	Dutch. & Drovs. Bk.	26	
20	Jersey City Ins	50	
60	Firemans' Ins	17	
28	Howard Ins	50	
10	Security Ins	50	
39	Col. Mar Ins	100	
1000	So. Pacific R	100	
50	Kings Co. Ins	20	
49	Firemens' Ins	17	
20	Great W Mar. Ins.	100	

$5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mtg. Bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st M. Bonds.
1,000 Keokuk City, Iowa, 8 Percent Bonds.
2,000 United States 12 p cent. Treasury Notes.
2,000 Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
Next Regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 28. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st, or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.
MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Transfer Agents, New-York:
GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:
First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.
Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filed up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or defective power.
Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—Our usual annual statement of Insurance Companies and Banks, as reported to the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, and furnished to us by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at our office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS, AND BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROADS.—The First Mortgage bondholders are hereby invited to attend a meeting at the office of John C. Richardson, No. 68 Beaver-st., on FRIDAY next, March 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Signed for D. V. N. Radcliffe, Russell Sage, F. Lcake, Alanson Sumner, and others.
JOHN G. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 6 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cents. Bonds. Both the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, ON the Bonds of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of two thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the mason work, carpenter work, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School House on lots known as Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity place, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JOHN H. WILLIAMS, JAMES FITZGERALD, FELIX DUFFY, JOHN HARRIS, } Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection of new stairs on the front and rear of Ward School-house No. 28, in said Ward, and for the enlargement of the class-rooms of the Grammar and Primary Departments of said School-house, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "School Officers of the Eleventh Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHRISTIAN METZGAR,
Chairman School Officers of the Eleventh Ward.
RICHARD L. LARRIMORE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Buildings.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
JACOB C. BOGERT,
JAMES W. BOOTH, } Building Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.
The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st. WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 16th inst. till that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 11, 1861.
INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AGENCY NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-ST., New-York, Feb. 21, 1861.
THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to New-York stockholders on demand at this office.
GEORGE DEMING, Agent.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS CURED IN a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft by the use of TADMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE No. 61 Bleecker-st., and No. 289 4th av. By mail, 25 cents. Sold by Buck & Raynor, Chicago; King, Jr., Buffalo; Higby & Stearns, Detroit, and Lamplough & Campbell, Montreal, Canada.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60	$1,539,576 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	23,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,067 71	
Annuities	12,154 96	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 62	
Commissions	83,649 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 50	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	70,943 34	$663,574 21
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,060 30	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	48,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60	$6,989,006 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,389 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$36,319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,280,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750—	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,938
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,639
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256—	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY.
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and EFFICIENCY.
Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Resspasms	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Mashes and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Spasmodic Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Sore Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	1 00
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Cures [Sore] Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Deluding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Fruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions.....4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $6; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.
We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. B. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's running."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and hoarseness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 12 cent Troches, to try them.

CAPAUTINES,
the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, States D., Post-office, New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he was Medical Physician of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $2, and addressing Box No. 1,724 New-York City. For sale at No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Obolugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Seward's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Lyon's Balsam. 75 cents. By CURRY, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. Have been cured himself, and being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.—Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call upon, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Astor-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the infallible relinoee. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, LIFE OF MAN, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at 3 Vesey-st. MEDICAL COMPANION, book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.
The Act, chapter 460, passed April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, to which he is authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 85 8th-av.

ELEGANT DRUG-STORE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE, beautifully arranged. Fine location, and good stock of medicines. For sale at one-half its value. Apply to G. B. ELKINS, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Court-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—DOING A steady business in a rising neighborhood up town. Inquire for ann week of A. STERL, No. 635 10th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. | SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Liddle, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, ie second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 16.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.	
First Cabin	$75
Steerage	$30
First do. to London	80
Steerage to London	32
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months	60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix,
Underwriter,	Shamrock,	Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

indicating preparations to attack or coercion, was adopted.

The Union men seem satisfied that the investigation will prove that there is no cause of apprehension on the subject.

Mr. BARBOUR, Superintendent at Harper's Ferry, was among its advocates. Others argued that the apprehensions were well grounded, and that the facts should be known, that Virginia might be prepared.

Mr. FISHER offered a resolution opposing a National Convention, and declaring that the people of the South might reasonably apprehend that such a body would reorganiza the judiclary system, and make the Judges of the Supreme Court elective by the whole people of the Union, as Mr. SEWARD declared his party would do as soon as they acquired the power, and that such a body would make other innovations upon the recognized rights of the minority section. Referred.

A large number of resolutions on national subjects were also referred. Adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS AT MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Congress held a public session to-day, but their proceedings are uninteresting.

There was a long secret session hald to day.

There have been no further Cabinet nomloations.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Messrs. KING, of New-York, and TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Reps.,) presented petitions in favor of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. WILSON, or Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported back the bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Laid over.

The Post Route bill was taken up.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) continued his remarks, commenced yesterday, in favor of a Committee of Conference.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. Hale, Latham, Johnson, of Arkansas, and Rice, and the bill was postponed.

The bill for the payment of the expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in California, was taken up and passed.

The resolution giving a quit claim to certain lands in Iowa was taken up.

After discussion the resolution was passed.

The bill making payment for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Utah in 1853, was taken up and passed.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up. Several amendments were passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment for tha payment of $12,000 to FRANKLIN HAVEN and associates for money deposited. He explained that it was in relation to the removal of the Boston Post-office.

A point of order was raised, and the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to carry out the order of the Senate to pay to the widow of Ex-Senator LINN his mileage.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved an amendment to pay $100,000 for marble for the Custom-House at Charleston.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) asked if this was for work done or to be done. He was opposed to building a Custom-House in South Carolina.

Mr. DIXON said for work partly done and partly to be done.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said the marble was finished and ready to be shipped, but the Government thought it not the best time to ship it now.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) explained that contractors had gone on and prepared a quantity of marble, and only ask the payment for work done.

The point of order being raised, the amandment was ruled out.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment for the adjustment of the accounts of BENJAMIN YOUNG while *ex officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the payment of $32,000.

The objection was made that this was a private claim.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem..) said he was for the adjustment of accounts under the prior law.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked if he said it waaa claim under a higher law.

Mr. GREEN said that he never appealed to the highsr law in the Senate. He did so sometimnaou his knees, privately.

The amanded was ruled out.

Afte further consideration of various nmendments, Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the Commissioners of Indian Affairs be anthorized to adjust the accounts of BRIGHAM YOUNG and make a report.

The bill was reported to the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Oregon and Washington War Debt bill was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Tariff bill, as returned from the Senate, with amendments.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) appealed to him to let the matter stand over till Monday, in order to give members an opportunity of examining it. He desired to make no factious opposition, but did desire to protect the interests of his constituents.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was glad to learn that no factious opposition was designed; but he assured gentlemen that if the bill was not taken up to-day, he saw no possibility of getting it to a final passage during the present session.

The House theo went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Tariff bill, by a vote of 93 against 26.

The first Senate amendment, reducing the loan from $21,000,000, was concurred in.

During the debate, Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) while discussing the amendment, alluded to the coming of Mr. LINCOLN here at an early hour this morning, saying the latter had hurried through Baltimore for fear of BILL YANCEY and JEFF DAVIS, who were there with a six-pounder. It was necessary to put on additional taxes to increase the pay of the Lieutenant-General, that he might have an additional peacock's plome in the wonderful career against his own native State. SCOTT had, in his notes of the campaign, quoted PUFFENDORF, the Pope, and all the rare classical poets he could find. The notes are not published, but they commence by saylog: Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, after a sleepless night and a bad headache, suggested to the Secretary of War.

Here a point of order was raised against Mr. GARNETT.

The Chairman (Mr. COLFAX) said the gentleman must confine himself to the subject before the Committee.

Mr. GARNETT—What, to the peacock's feather? He then essayed to draw a comparison between the Duke of Wellington and Gen. SCOTT, pronouncing in favor of the former. Money is wanted to establish a body guard for SCOTT to resist JEFF DAVIS and Ex-Gov. WISE.

This remark was met with hisses.

Mr. GARNETT said serpents were the proper emblems of the downfall of this corrupt Governmeot.

It was agreed to meet on Monday, at 10 o'clock, the Tariff bill to be continued in Committee of the Whole until 1 o'clock, when such amendments as may have been acted on shall be reported to the House.

During the debate on the Tariff, Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) said the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in bringing this bill before the House in manuscript, and thus keeping the House ignorant of its contents, meant to produce as close a resemblance between the House and Mr. LINCOLN as possible, for he (Mr. LINCOLN) had said at Pittsburgh that he did not know much about the Tariff, and it appeared as if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) wished the House to know less, and thus to resemble the President elect, at least in ignorance of an important subject to the country. He congratulated the gentleman from Ohio upon the enlarged statesmanship which presided over the inception and elaboration of this measure. At this moment, when the Confederacy is menaced with dismemberment and all eyes are turned upon the policy which will control the European States, whether it shall be the policy of non-interference or the policy of recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (Mr. SHERMAN) was offering the strongest provocation to England and France to hasten an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The gentleman from Ohio had only to persist in making war on free trade policy, by reinaugurating the protective tariff system, to accomplish this. Is this to be the controlling policy and the controlling idea of the Northern, Eastern and Western portions of this Confederacy? The gentleman and his party have for years, in all their Anti-Slavery crusade, been the mere instrument of English intrigues, which looked to the dismemberment of our Union. This is another step in the same downward course.

Mr. SHERMAN made a general reply to the objections which had been made from the Democratic side, showing now that the public debt was a hundred millions, and that the effect of it would be to increase the revenues. He incidentally mentioned that the omission to print the bill was owing to the neglect of the foreman of the printing office. He pressed the necessity of the passage of the bill to-day, and appealed to the party friends to sustain him.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On reassembling, speeches were made on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, opposed the plans for compromise and the measure for an adjustment of the difficulties which agitate the country, which had been submitted to the House, advocating his own proposed substitute for a National Convention as the only proper action if anything should be done.

Messrs. HASKIN, GOOCH, KELLOGG, (Michigan,) and BLAIR also expressed their views.

Adjourned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROGRESS.

Various Points—The Flag-Raising—Description of Mrs. Lincoln—Affairs at Harrisburgh.

From Our Spacial Correspondant.

BUEHLER HOUSE,
HARRISBURGH, Saturday Morning, Feb. 23, 1861.

This is Saturday morning—very early Saturday morning—and but a few hours before the President elect takes the last step in his memorable journey to Washington, the theatre of his unenviable duties. The work performed by those in attendance upon him since they reached the borders of the State of Pennsylvania, has not only been arduous but embarrassing, and attended with circumstances hitherto unencountered and, in some respects, not entirely creditable to the managere of affairs, or to the people of the State. Without exception, probably, the Continental is the finest hotel in the world—its arrangements for the convenience of its guests, its various appointments, the gentlemen in charge, and the entire establishment can be equaled for completeness and suitability nowhere, and yet at the Continental reged such a conflict of rude vulgarity and impertinent curiosity, as I have never seen surpassed in this or any other country. The people were wild. Forgetting that some show of respect was due to the proprietor end the gnests of the house, the populace, eager, impulsive, thoughtless and rough, crowed into the hotel, filled the spacious halls, jammed the corridors and prevented ingress or egress for those whose duties, inclination or position required tha normal use of doorways and passages. I do not propose now to describe the scenes of ill-breeding that were manifested there, but will simply say that the proceedings were disgraceful to the authorities of the city, insulting to Mr. LINCOLN, and a great injury to the reputation of the citizens of Philadelphia. If we owned the house, and such transactions are the natural result of the entertaining of distinguished guests, we would let every man who was titled beyond a csptaioey in the State militia, go to some less known and less elegant quarters, that thereby the quiet and unpretentious persons who travel might enjoy the comforts of the best hotel in the country without meeting blackguards in crowds, and loafers by the score.

Friday's work was a very large "stent." Long before sunrise Mr. LINCOLN and his immediate attendants were up, dressed and breakfasted. They had an important engagement to meet at the dawn of day, and though sleep was the desire of their eye-lids, and rest the hurden of their wearied bodies' song, imperative duty celled and was obeyed. Gathered aiound the Independence Hall were, at the least calculation, thirty thousand people. They had come, many of them, from a distance. Hard-fisted farmers, whose votes helped swell the tide which swept, irresistibly, tha Republican Party into power; greasy mechanics, sneered at by snobbish South Carolina, but recognized by their fellow freemen as tha very foundation of the temple of Liberty; milkmen from their rounds; young clerks, dry goods and otherwise, on their way from lonely bedrooms to dreary stores end shops; students with badge and pipe; Quakers with brond brims and knowing eyes; old men unshaven, but happy; thousands of intelligent, thinking, undarstanding, voting, middle-aged man, and other thousands of that peculiar look found only in cities—a knowing, cunning look—had taken tha trouble to rise at an unusual hour of the day, on a cold, bleak but brecing morning, that they might witness the performanee of a deed, the solemn beauty of which cannot well be overestimated. The deta from which one could easily deduce the conclusion that the aflair waa not one of ordinary occurrence, are these: Mr. LINCOLN, the President elect of the United States, was about to raise and unfurl from the summit of Independence Hall a flag on which were thirty-four stars—and this was to be dona as the sun sent forth his first ray from behind the lofty mountains, enuouncing that the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was begun. Short and trite aeis that sentence, there is food enough for several minutes' study; and as it will be seen, the impression produced upon the immense and motley crowd was great, so we think it might be made to be upon, if properly gueranteed, the entire people of this great Republic. It was a great occasion. The day, the place, the audience, the surroundings, the purpose and meaning of the vast assemblage, all combiaed to merk it as long to be remembered. The arrival of Mr. LINCOLN was the signal fer long-continued and most vociferous applause, after which was performed the ceremony, as previously described in the TIMES, and concerning which, Mr. LINCOLN, when subsequently addressing the Legislative Assemhlies of the State, spoke as follows:

"Our friends there had provided a magnificent flag of the country. They bad arranged it so that I was given the honor of reising it to the head of its staff; and when it went up, I was pleased that it went to its place by tha strength of my own feeble arm. When, according to the arrangement, the cord wes pulled, and it flaunted gloriously to the wind without an accident, in the light-glowing sunshine of the morning, I could not help hoping that there was, in the entire success of that beautiful ceremony, at least something of an omen of what is to come. Nor could I help, feeling then as I often have felt, that in the whole of that proceeding I was a very humble instrument. I had not provided the flag; I had not made the arrangement for elevating it to its place; I had applied but a very small portion of even my feeble strength in raising it. In the whole transaction I was in the hands of the people who had arranged it, and if I can have the same generous cooperation of the people of this nation, I think the flag of our country may yet be kept flaunting gloriously."

At no time haa so popular an incident occurred during the trip. All things combined to make it not only impressively grand, hut emphatically popular. Already the example has been followed in sundry places at Philadelphie, along the road, and here; and doubtless, ere the satting of the sun of the 4th of March, thousands of flags, bearing proudly the thirty-four stars of the united nation, will be displayed from as many domes, exponents of the rising of the people in their majesty, to rebuke the efforts of traitors, who are plotting to destroy our liberties, and to rend asunder that great political fabric which, for seventy years, has borne the hrunt of the battle for freedom, and has been the hospitable home for all who were in pursuit of liberty, equality, and fraternal sympathy. Big thing.

From Philadelphia the party was enabled to depart with great comfort. Admirable police regulations kept ample space at the dépôt, and with entire ease everything passed off as it should. As the train shot off from the ation, the assembled crowd gave a farewell salute in the shape of rousing cheers, capital aa lung exercise for them, and gratifying to the party for whose especial tympanum they were given. There were two well furnished care, in addition to the luggage-car, (in which, hy the way, were refreshments, emphatically for man and beast,) the former one being kept for the Committees, and the hinder one, which was divided into convenient compartments, for the accommodation of the LINCOLNS, one and all, and the several friends accompanying them. Mr. LINCOLN was fatigued—not so very strange either—and availed himself of the time granted by the printed time-table to take a good hour's sleep. Chancing to pass him while he was enjoying the balmy, I was gratified to be assured on two important points—he does not sleep with his mouth open, nor does he snore; two very important considerations when the party sleeping is a public man, and resting in a railroad car.

Mrs. LINCOLN, who is molded in another fashion, did not sleep—catch her. On the contrary, she was very wide awake. With her was the wife of a Springfield friend, and had they been the centre of attraction at a Saratoga ball-room, they could not have heen more entirely complaisant, more brilliant or self-possessed. Ladies are fond of reading about each other. They like to know everything concerning each other, and particularly the weak points—the more the better, and I fear that's not the whole of it. Now it so happens, that an all-wise Providence has seen fit to elevate Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidential chair. Mr. LINCOLN removes his limbs from the desk in his legal office, and goes as per correspondence to the house upon the hill. Of course he takea Mrs. LINCOLN with him, and, as nearly as I can judge, the entire female population are in ecstacies of curiosity to know who she wes, what she is, what she looks like, what her manner is, and if she has *presence* of the sort necessary in the exalted station to which she will seon he introduced.

Believing that a large part of this curiosity is laudable, and having it in my power to gratify it, I will at once proceed to do so. Certain metropolitan journals, with hatchets to sharpen, have erroneously attributed to Mrs. LINCOLN the features of a Juno, the form of a Venus, and the wisdom of a Minerva. This we cannot indorse, nor can we agree with certain other unscrupulous newspaper men who accuse Mrs. LINCOLN of all that is coarse, ungenial and unrefined. Mrs. LINCOLN does not chew snuff, does not dress in *outre* style, does not walk *à la Zouave*, does not use profane language, nor does she on any occasion, public or private, kick up shindies. These negatives are necessary, because, the affirmative of these propositions has been sent broadcast throughout the land. Mrs. LINCOLN, as she appears to the humble, and somewhat peripatetic individual who represents on this occasion the dignity of the TIMES—is a middle-aged lady, of—well, say forty or perhaps thirty-eight years of age.

On the top of her head, the place where the hair ought to grow—the hair *does* grow, and very luxuriantly, too, of a dark brown color, and elastic fibre. Her head is large and well developed, presenting the organs of firmness and language in a highly developed and well-matured condition. Her forehead is broad; her eye clear and intelligent, and rather blue than gray; her nose is—well, not to put too fine a point on it—is not Grecian; her mouth is large, well shaped, and capable of great expression, while her chin rounds gracefully, balances properly, and goes in a quiet way towards the indorsing of our opinion that she is a *decided* —not obstinate—woman. Her form inclines to stoutness, but is well-fashioned and comely, while her hands and feet are really beautiful, indicating, as does the well-shaped ear, that she has come from a race of people who were well horn. Her carriage is good, her manners are pleasant, her greetings are affable, and, without doubt, her intentions are correct. That Mrs. LINCOLN goes to the White House, versed in the goodly knowledge of housewifery and substantial living, rather than skilled in the cunning tricks of politics, and *biased* with the excitements of Washington life, is a festure for congratulation, rather than for deprecation. She started with Mr. LINCOLN when he was a poor young man, with no more idea of being called to the Presidency than of being a cannibal, she haa puraned a quiat home life, rearing and educating a happy family, cheering the man of her choice as he passed through tha stormy scenes of life, and content if in all things she made, what few women do make, a good wife and a competent mother. She has been suddenly called to fill an unaccustomed position. To it she goes, taking with her, her sound substratum of common sense, her natural tact, that great aider of us all; the esteem of all who knew her at her old home, and the best wishes of every decent woman in the land.

I shall not weary you with a description of our journey hither. Short-hand would express it thus:—crowde—enthusiasm—little speech—little bow—kissed little girl—God-blessed old man—recognized friend—much affected. The spaces you can fill up at your leisure.. When we reached Harrisburg, we were at once reminded of PAYNE'S

"Mid scenes of confusion."

Dragoons flourished swords, and their horses plunged most violently; militia men plunged bayonets, and their victims yelled most wildly. There was no order; no discipline, but grab the first carriage, grab the best place, and grab everything of value. At the hotel confusion alone reigned. The "Jones House" may well be considered the *ne plus ultra* of all that is noisy. On the 22d day of February, 1861, the proprietor thereof, agitated beyond computation by the presence of Mr. LINCOLN, grew pale with anxiety. He knew not whether he was man or sky-rocket; he flew here, there and everywhere, like a chestnut in a hot pot; he ran up stairs and down,—up like a rocket and down like a stick. It was dreadful and fesrful to behold a fellow-creatura in such a bewildered state. The crowd outside of the hotel was really immense, and Mr. LINCOLN wes ahout to address them. This fact being known all the Dragoons in blua jackets and yellow facings drew their sabres, spurred their chargers, and galloped to find a good place of observation, much to the annoyance of the populace, on whose feet their horses' iron shoes were placed; the soldiery, who were to keep the line open, forgot their duty before a large number at the party had got in, carelessly punched people with their bayonets, hurt several bystanders seriously, and bad a glorious time generally. I was very much annoyed, tried the elbow and heel game, and, of course, though with great difficulty, got through.

The rest of the day's work you had in this morning's paper by telegraph. The whole town was on a grand, though peaceful spree, last night, which I would cheerfully describe, but duty calls me bence. Mr. LINCOLN being physically prostrated by hard labor, did not give the anticipated reception, but like a prudent man went to bed early. We anticipate an exciting time to-day, and praying that it may prove an agreeable excitement, having a prosperous termination, I close.

HOWARD.

CARRIAGE FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

A few gentlemen of this City have presented to Mrs. LINCOLN an elegant coach, made to order by Messrs. BREWSTER & Co., of Broome-street. It was forwarded to Washington on Saturday.

TRADE BETWEEN BOSTON AND CHARLESTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The steamer *South Carolina* leaves this port, this afternoon, for Charleston, with an immense freight, consisting, in part, of hundreds of cases of boots and shoes, and provisions in profusion.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Assembly will adjourn on Monday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

There is much business left unfinished.

EX-GOV. WRIGHT, OF INDIANA, ON COERCION.

Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, now the American Minister at Berlin, in a letter to a friend in this City says:

"I have not the heart to say anything about my country. Still hold my old opinions. We cannot have a peaceable separation. All this talk of two Confederacies is nonsense. We cannot be two people, cannot be three people, cannot be four people; we are one people or we are nothing. I would sooner fight a citizen of my country guilty of treason than to fight any enemy in the world.

You may do many things, say many things, but God is my judge, there is one thing you shall not do; that is, destroy the temple erected by my fathers. This is the only hope left for humanity everywhere. I hold any man guilty of treason who shall attempt in any way to destroy this Union. I say, *fight—fight on*, no *peace*, until we put down *all traitors*.

THE CHARLESTON FLOATING BATTERY.

The Charleston correspondent of the Providence *Journal* thus describes this "machine," which the Charlestonians have had so long in preparation:

"The floating battery, about which there is so much talk, and which is so (in)accurately described in Northern papers, is getting along very slowly, considering tha time at which it was to have been finished. It has not tha form of a wedge, as I first wrote you, but looks more like a dry dock than anything that I can liken it to. It is about one hundred feet long by twenty five wide. The frame is of Southern pine timber, one foot in thickness. The bottom is flat. Into this timbers are framed, which go up on one side and on tha ends perpendicularly about fifteen feet, while on the other they have an outward inclination of fifty degrees, and are twenty-five feet long. On the upper end of these are framed short timbers at an opposite inclination of about thirty degrees, which present the appearance of rafters, but only extend out about ten feet, and are intended as a protection for the men at the guns. The sides are timbers bolted together after the manner of a man-of-war, and covered with four-inch plank, and outside of that are to be bolted bars of railroad iron, laid two deep, while on tha inside is a double thickness of palmetto logs, and on the inside of these is to be placed a layer of cotton bales, thus making a solid wall of from five to six feet in thickness on the attacking side, while on the other side and ends it will not be any stronger than is necessary to resist the effect of the concussion in the firing of the guns. It will be partly filled with water, which, it is supposed, will destroy the effect of the bombs which fall into it; consequantly, there is a large opening left in the deck. It will mount four guns, which are now lying side of it, three 32-pounders and one 44-pounder. They will be mounted all on one side, it being the only one that is protected, the other side and ends having only a railing around them. In regard to its efficacy, opinions differ, but among the soldiers it has the opprobious si[t]het of Slaughter Pen, and each company are fearful that they shall be called upon to man it.

From the materials of which it is built, it must be extremely combustible, and heated shot will be very liable to set it on fire. Again, it will have to be moored and kept in exact position, for if it swings around, or its moorings are cut as they might be by chain-shot, it would be completely at the mercy of the fort, which might easily sweep the exposed deck by grape or canister shot."

A SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A train on the road between New-Haven and Northampton (Conn.) was thrown from the track, near Cheshire, on Feb. 20, by a broken rail, and all the cars were hurled down an embankment nearly thirty feet high. Fourteen or fifteen passengers were severely cut and bruised, but fortunately none sustained fatal injuries

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR firm, and 12½c. higher; Super, $5 12½@ $5 25. WHEAT advanced 2c.; sales at $1 32@$1 50 for White, and $1 29@$1 32 for Red. CORN steady; sales of new Yellow at 60c., and old at 63c. OATS steady. PROVISIONS dull. COFFEE firm: sales of Rio at 12c.@13¼c. WHISKY firm; sales at 17½c.@18c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR very dull at $4 50@$4 60 for Superfine. WHISKY, 14c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $16 50@ $16 75. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½ @ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—The market has a declining tendency. The sales to-day reach 4,000 bales; Middling Uplands 10⅞c.@12¼c. SUGAR steady, at 4¼c.@5¼c. MOLASSES. 22c.@16c. @ gallon. FLOUR—Ohio $5 37½ @ bbl. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—Sales of 740 bales at 9c.@11½c. for Middling, being a decline of ¼c @½c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—Sales of 2,500 bales to-day. Middling, 10¾c.@11c. The market is firm.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 23—*In steamship New York for Bremen and Southampton*—R. Wepler and lady, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. L. Sylvia, Havana; Mrs. S. A. Ward; A. Whittemore Ward, Master C. W. Ward, Geo. Dieffenbach, H Franko and 2 children and T. W. Marshall, all of New-York; Mr. Burr Beach, Boston; Wm. Geo. Scott, Isle of Wight; Mr. Conrad Beurmann, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. E. Hausleutner, Cincinnati; J. N. Ruse, Cap Girardeau, Mo.; Wm. Muller; A. Michaelowitz, G. Ach, F. Basch, all of New-York; Abraham Rosenthal, Chicago; F. W. Schulz, and 68 in the steerage. Total, 90.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Miss E. A. Gilbert, Mrs. Muller, H. W. Deao, C. Wroviet, T. J. Heffron, W. Knox, W. E. McNulty, N. H. Britoll, J. H. Fatherlain, A. J. Letze, T. Sweeney, C. M. Bingley and friend, Samuel Brett, F. Matt, S. Matt, Geo. Deas, lady, three children and maid, W. Wilson, F. Bauzer, Char. Honn, O. Neman, J. C. Logan, Wm. Barrows.

In steamship Yorktown for Norfolk, &c.—Messrs. G. W. Butler, Geo. Ryerson, Conrad Loss, G. Wright, C. Ewing, R. Senf, R. Hoxner and wife, M. Mosairly and wife, Judge Bosworth Miss Bosworth, Dr. Vedder, Miss M. Raynor, Mrs. Sprague and child, Mrs. Capt. Henry T. Moore, and five in the steerage.

In steamship Mississippi, for Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres—S. A. Kendall, M. V. B. Amidon, Frank E. Oschwald, R. W. Mcclellan, George Gordon Douglas, Thomas Reelo, Jose Ramhes.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Havana and Nassau, N. P.—Messrs. I. Giddings, Wm Phillips, G. Negretti, L. H. Hyatt, J. Gadbury, Jr. J. Rotherve, D. Murphy, Wm. J. Page, R. H Macy and family, W. M. Kingsland, Lady and son, C. T. Cromwell and son, Hon. and Venerable Archdeacon Canfield, Capt. A. Bravo, First W. I. Regiment: Capt. J. W. Carlton, Mrs Marble, D. Brown, E. Murphy, W. Kelly, J. B. De Silva, C. Ring, A. Weisiogal, J. Aodrew, H. Curtis, J. Brown, R. Reynolds, J. Menth, W. Carson, J. Riley, M. Chase, R. Dixon.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Capt. J. D. Gallu, Miss Julia Gallu, C. Nathing and wife, Miss A. Allen Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Nell, Mrs. A. Brown, Miss H. E. Cotton Mrs. Mayer, Miss Freeland, Miss Keeny, Madams Bernesu, Cash, Miss Mary Hayes, Capt. S. H. Hill, John Shoback, M. Cohen, H. Esher, H. Ohlmsn, Thomas Pepper, J. Brown, J. S. Nichols, W. H. Lowden, H. Leopild, H. White R. De Ford, J. C. Manihan, J. Gabriel, J. Brown, A. Raymond, J. Harford, and 12 steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—A. L. Holgate, Mrs. S. Adkins, R. Dixon, D. Wilbur, N. Hull, G. Hatfrick, R. L. Davis, F. Sommers, W. J. Yates, J. Haberson, C. C. Scruggs, N. Johnson, W. Murphy, J. M Easterby, C. Alstrom, S. Solomons, Miss Bacot, Mrs. A. Linn, T. S. King, E. W. McCellen, Miss D. B. Kups, H. R. Banks, Mrs. W. W. Milnote, Miss D. David D. M. Easton, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Graham and child, J. Culver and wife, R. Gibbon and wife, Mrs. Forbes and child, J. Thomas, E. Thomas, and 24 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond, &c.—Mr. G. H. Mitchell, G. D. Pilken, L. Sprig, T. O. Davis, Capt. R. B. Pegram, U. S. N., J. E. Wilkes, John Tynham, and 24 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 39 | Sun sets..... 5 47 | Moon rises.. 6 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 40 | Gov. Island.. 8 29 | Hell Gate.... 0 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Huntsville, Post, Savannah. H. B. Cromwell & Co.; James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Yorktown, Lorrilard, Norfolk, Ludlam & Hoeneker; Patapsco, Vale, Portland. H. B. Cromwell & Co; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F Perkins.

Ships Manchester, Trask, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Harry Hastings, Coleman, London, R. W. Trundy & Co; Hermann, (Brim.) Huhiman, Bremen, C. Luling; Santiago Jenkins, Melbourne, Fisher, Ricards & Co.

Barks Brothers, Adams, Norfolk. Bassett, Bacon & Co.; H. A. Stephenson, Post, New-Orleans, J. & N. Smith; Rambler, Packard, Aspinwall, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs Wardale, Shackford, New-Haven, E. A. Ball; Adelphi, Johnson, St. Pierre, James Bishop & Co.; Manrico, (Sch.) Shrouder, Curacoa. Dunville & Co.; Santa Clara, Billingwood, Norfolk, Britt, Son & Co.; Northern Light, Esdale, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; M. J. Colcord, Colcord, Cardenas. Walsh, Carver & Chase; Sea Foam Briggs, New-Bedford, J. R. Dow; Linda, Escher, Richmond, F. S. Schlesinger & Anderson; J. R. Barris, Tilley, Nuevitas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners R. J. Mercer, Robinson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; John Aumack, Pearce, Charleston, C. H. Pierson & Co.; J. M. Taylor, Rue, Newbern. R. M. Blackwell & Co.; R. G. Whelden, Neal, Philadelphia, James Hand; Montezuma, Penny, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; E. A. Douglas, Sanders, Bristol, ——; F. F. Randolph, Miller, Georgetown, M. T. Runyon; Alma, (Br.,) Elderkin, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Alice Davis, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; A. E. Glover, Robinson, Savannah, Wallace, Sherwood & Co; Ed. Slade, Bayles, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Walcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Co.; A. J. De Rossett Smith, Wilmingtoo, Jonas Smith & Co.; Western Star, Crowell, Apalachicola, Oakley & Keating; Moses Waring, Nash, Boston. W. S. Brown; Adriatic, Howard, New-London, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Velasco, (Spanish man-of-war,) Carranza, Commander, Havana Feb. 15. Has experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 16th inst., and Nassau 18th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 22d inst., lat 37 15, lon. 74 30, passed steamship De Soto, hence for Havana and New-Orleans.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providenca, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Logan, Marsh, Havre Jan. 10, with mdse. and 75 passengers to W. Whitlock, Jr. Jan. 24, lat. 49 08, lon. 30 35, spoke ship Victory, Ainsworth, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Germania, Townsend, Havre Jan. 17, with mdse. and 12 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Bark Indian Queen, (of Bath,) Giles, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood. Earle & Co.; vessel to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Schr. I. Anderson Hemmingway, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine T. Cake, Endicott, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary H. Banks, Banks, Baltimore 3 ds, coal.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clark, Providence 2 ds.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton 2 ds.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Arrived.....SUNDAY, Feb. 24.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester. Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Park Jan Tecker, Lund, Zasa via Cienfuegos, 19 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Funch & Mencke. Experienced heavy northerly weather on the 19th, off Cape Hatteras, encountered a very heavy gale from N. N. W.

Brig Ocean Wave (of Fall River) James, Malaga, Jan. 18, and Gibralter 20th, with fruit, &c., to James E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. from Malnga with brig Orilla (of Stockton) for Boston, and spoke her on the 23d in lat 35 36, lon. 16 45, 16th inst, lat. 33 51, lon. 70 30, spoke brig Randolph, (of Boston,) for Havana. Since then had heavy westerly gales, split sails, washed away bulwarks and shifted cargo.

Brig Indns, Anderson, Tonala, (Mex.,) Feb. 1, and 11 days from Key West, with mahogany, to T. Alexandre.

Vessel to master. Been 9 days N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. & W. gales. Stove bulwarks, washed away ports, stern davits, &c. Left scar. Unrest, Thompson, for New-York next day

Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall 18 ds, with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. 15th inst., lat. 24 27, long. 80 05, spoke brig May Queen at and from Portland for Havana; 16th, lat. 26 24, lon 79 48, spoke bark Kedron of Baltimore, from New-Orleans for New York.

Brig Mary Lowell, (of Machias) Johnson, Kingston, (Jam.,) 1st, logwood to master; 10th inst., off Tortugas, spoke Br. brig A. P. Florence from Kingston, (Jam.,) for New-York. The Mary Lowell experienced heavy weather north of Hatteras; split sails, &c.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Eaton, Palermo Dec. 20, Passed Gibraltar Jan. 11; fruit, &c., to master; Jan. 16, off Malaga, spoke brig Havana, from Messina for New-York; Jan. 11, off Cape Spartel, spoke brig Porcupine, from the Straits for New-York; Jan. 20, lat. 40, lon. 72, spoke bark Albion Lincoln, from Matanzas for New-York; 17th inst., lat. 39 lou 72 30; passed brig Sarah Bernnie, hence, bound South

Schr. Mary Helen, of Glenwood, L. I., Hutchinson, 58 days from Rio Grande, hides to M. M. Freeman & Co. Soon after sailing split sails badly, which very much prolonged the passage. Jan. 12, lat. 25 30, long. 39 25, passed the ship John Owen, of St. John, N. B., abandoned. Crew supposed to have left in the boats, as they were gone and the tackles hanging in the water; ship apparently full of water, and rolling heavily.

Schr. Triumph, Sterling, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to E. C. Nickerson.

Schr. Era, Mayo, Roslon 3 ds., mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston 3 ds, mdse. to Slack, W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Wanderer Bearse, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Flying Fish, Low Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Scar. Joseph P. Ross, Smith, New-Haven 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Ella, Pashard, New-Haven 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Moon Beam (Br., of St. John N. B.,) Armitage, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Grapeshot, Jones, Savannah 6 ds., with rice to Daniel Tallmadge.

Schr. Anna B. Hayes, Robinson Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. J. P. Saunders, Somers, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

Schr. James Hewitt, Rose, Philadelphia 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Hovet Peacock, Hobart, Savannah, 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to D Colden Murray

Schr. Manhassett, Ward, Charleston 3 ds., cotton, &c., to Wallace, Sherwood & Co.

Schr. D W. Saunders, Adams, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence 2 ds, with mdse.

SAILED—Ship Harry Hastings, for London; Manchester, for

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2943. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT IN WASHINGTON.

Visit to the Two Houses of Congress.

Good Effect of His Presence in the Federal Capital.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT THE NEW CABINET.

A Spirited Debate in the Peace Conference.

VERY NEAR A BREAK-UP.

Important Dispatches from the South.

GROSS TREASON OF GEN. TWIGGS.

$1,300,000 worth of Public Property Surrendered to Texas.

Commissioners from Montgomery to Washington.

MR. LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

Despite the exciting rumors brought to the city last night, Mr. LINCOLN slept and rested well. To-day President BUCHANAN, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. CASS, Mr. STANTON, and other prominent Democrats called upon him

Lord LYONS, and the Ministers from France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, and elsewhere, left their cards with Mr. LINCOLN, as did also the Secretaries of the various Legations.

Gen. SCOTT, Mr. SEWARD, and several prominent Republican Senators were closeted with him this morning, concerning the ceremonies connected with the inauguration.

At a general *levée* given by Mr. LINCOLN, several hundred gentlemen from all sections of the country paid their respects to him.

This afternoon he visited the Senate and House of Representatives. At the former place he was greeted heartily by one and all. When he went upon the floor of the house he was taken first to the Republican side, where, of course, he was greeted warmly; then he turned to the Democratic side, and a great majority of the members instantly rose and shook hands with him. PRYOR, GARNETT, and a few other *gentlemen par excellence*, did not rise, though their curiosity got the better of their sulkiness, and they stared most impudently.

He paid his respects to the Judges of the Supreme Court, at the Court-room, also.

Mr. GREELEY had an appointment with Mr. LINCOLN this morning, but through some hitch they failed to meet. Consequently GREELEY was admitted this evening, to the exclusion of all others, and spent three hours with him.

WHICH SHALL BE THE UNION PARTY?

Intense interest is manifested on all sides here in reference to this issue. It seems evident that there is to be a division upon it between the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN, and that it is impossible to thoroughly harmonize the two wings of the Republican Party of the late campaign. In a word, the question pending is one as to whether Mr. LINCOLN shall become the head of the great "Union Party" of the country, or whether a party upon that issue shall be permitted to grow up in hostility to his Administration. If the President elect shall determine to initiate a policy satisfactory to the Union men of the Border States, he will at once have a strong body of supporters in the South, and his party will be a national and not a sectional one either in appearance or in spirit. In that event he will undoubtedly need to select two Cabinet advisers from Tennessee and North Carolina. If, on the other hand, the new Administration is to be established upon party issues of the *past*, rather than upon the necessities of the future—if all measures of concession to the Union men of the Border States are to be denied, the Cabinet will necessarily be formed exclusively of men who persist in fighting over again the battle won in November last.

THE PRESIDENTIAL JOURNEY.

Mr. WOOD, the manager of the Presidential trip, called to report this morning to Gen. SCOTT. The General told him that everything had been done as it should have been; that he approved of every step, and Mr. LINCOLN did exactly as he should have done, when he left Harrisburgh and came through *vid* Baltimore.

Senator SEWARD has written a document for the satisfaction of the Railway Companies, who feel much aggrieved at Mr. LINCOLN'S course. He exonerates Mr. LINCOLN from all share in the matter, but does not excuse the City of Baltimore. He represents, as far as it is wise to do so, the dangers that attended Mr. LINCOLN'S following the original programme, and thanks them for their admirable preparations for the safety and comfort of Mr. LINCOLN

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Information is before the proper authorities tending to prove that an organized band of five hundred men have sworn that Mr. LINCOLN shall never sleep in the White House. A detective, who joined them, says the plan is as follows: The entire band are to occupy a position as near to the President, on Inauguration Day, as they can obtain. One of their number, standing in the centre of them, is to shoot Mr. LINCOLN with an air-gun, when the crowd of men around the assassin will so hide him as to render detection impossible.

Further details may be obtained to-night, though for many reasons it is deemed advisable to withhold definite information.

The ultra Republicans are unwilling to listen to anything. They say that Mr. LINCOLN should, on no account, have swerved from the plan first laid down. Mr. GREELEY says Mr. LINCOLN ought to have come through by daylight, if one hundred guns had been pointed at him. That Gen. SCOTT and Mr. SEWARD indorsed the movement is sufficient, however, and as there is no doubt that an attempt at assassination would have been made, had he come on with the party, argument with such people is folly.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

To guard against the possibility of the intrusion of improper persons at the Inauguration, the Capitol Police will admit no strangers except ladies to the building on Monday, and no gentlemen except those having cards of admission from Senator FOOT, Chairman of the Committee on Preparations.

MRS. LINCOLN'S RECEPTIONS.

Mrs. DOUGLAS having with graceful courtesy led the way in calling upon Mrs LINCOLN, deserves great credit for the initiation of the long series of receptions given by Mrs. LINCOLN today. Nearly everybody of the Opposition, either social or political, has called upon her this afternoon. This evening she gave a reception in the public parlors, supported by the beautiful and accomplished lady of Capt. HAZARD. The rooms were crowded, and every one was delighted with the ease, dignity and eminent good nature with which Mrs. LINCOLN sustained the infliction.

CABINET MATTERS.

ANDREW JOHNSON FOR THE CABINET.

If the former policy is pursued, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, would seem to be the men for the emergency; and their selection for Cabinet positions would at once and forever settle and dissipate the disunion excitement. Everybody is waiting in almost breathless anxiety to see whether the Administration is to become powerful and successful by allying itself with the Union sentiment of the country, or is to be broken down and ruined at the very outset, and rendered utterly powerless for any good. With such men as JOHNSON and GILMER in the Cabinet, the Administration party would command the support of the next Congress, instead of being—as has been anticipated—in a decided minority in the lower house. No sacrifice of principle is required to satisfy our Southern *friends*; and, for one, I cannot doubt that much more will be conceded to their fidelity than would ever have been yielded to the impotent threats of the Secessionists, *per se*.

INDORSEMENT OF MR. COLFAX FOR POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

A document was handed to Mr. LINCOLN to-day, signed by a majority of the New-York State Senate, headed by the Lieutenant-Governor, recommending Mr. COLFAX for Postmaster-General. Mr. LINCOLN observed that this was very strong, and that there seemed a very general desire in many parts of the country that Mr. COLFAX should have the position indicated.

OTHER CABINET RUMORS.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S name for a Cabinet place is again much canvassed to-day. Many Californians urge the appointment as next best to having a Cabinet officer taken from the Pacific Coast. But all the Cabinet rumors at present are probably speculations.

SECRETARY HOLT FOR THE SUPREME COURT BENCH.

A strong pressure is making to induce Secretary HOLT to accept the nomination for the Supreme Bench if BLACK is withdrawn. This is the only nomination for that position which has the slightest chance of confirmation.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Convention has been in session all day. The debate was the most spirited which has yet occurred. Mr. GUTHRIE and some of his friends became so much offended that they left the hall, and signified their intention not to go back.

The Convention at one time was very near breaking up, but better counsels prevailed. GUTHRIE subsequently returned, and business proceeded.

At 7 o'clock, some members stated that a night session was probable. There is no hope of an adjournment to-morrow.

TREASON OF GEN. TWIGGS.

SURRENDER OF GOVERNMENT FORTS IN TEXAS.

A telegram to a Southern Senator says:

"The Texas forts are all in the possession of Commissioners appointed by the Convention. Gen TWIGGS surrendered them on demand. The troops are allowed to march to the coast with side-arms. Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of army supplies are taken."

The War Department has received corroborative dispatches. A letter from Gen. TWIGGS, received several days since at the War Department, indicated the course he has pursued. Secretary HOLT dispatched orders to relieve him, but they could not have arrived.

Dispatches to the Government also report a large expedition leaving Galveston for the Rio Grande, consisting of six companies from Galveston and Houston, and two from the interior, the object declared to be protection to the frontier, in the event of the United States troops being withdrawn. Col. FORD, an old Ranger, commands the regiment.

A SUCCESSOR TO GEN. TWIGGS.

It is presumed here in Army circles that Col. E. V. SUMNER will be promoted to the commission dishonored and abandoned by Gen. TWIGGS. No officer in the service better deserves the distinction.

THE CABINET MEETING.

It transpired this morning that the cause of the Cabinet meeting last evening was the news in relation to Gen. TWIGGS' treason, which came through dispatches to the War and Navy Departments. The Cabinet came to no definite conclusion as to the course to be pursued. TWIGGS, it is understood, will take command of the Georgia forces.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE INTER-STATE SLAVE-TRADE AND SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Gentlemen from the Border States—which have slaves for sale and need a market for them—are beginning to get over their scare lest they should lose their market by refusing to go into the Southern Confederacy. Certainly they have no reason to fear such a result, if they examine the question with a little sagacity. The Southern Confederate States have, in their Provisional Constitution, prohibited the African Slave-trade. Having thus cut themselves off from a foreign supply of labor, as a bid to the Slave-breeding States to come and unite their fortunes with theirs, the Southern Confederacy proceeded to reserve to itself the power of prohibiting, by *statutory enactment only*, the importation of slaves from the Border States. Now, as the members of the Confederacy claim slaves to be "property," and as the rights of use and free transit of property of all kinds must be protected by law, it is difficult to see how they can ever prohibit Southern planters, who want slave labor, from coming to the Border States to buy and take the desired "property" home with them. If there is a demand for slave labor in the Gulf States, the "Southern Congress" must allow the necessary supply to reach them from the only source which they have left open for themselves. Virginia then may follow out her disposition to stand by the Union, confident that by so doing she does not shut herself out from South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama as a market for her surplus crop of negroes, and this very natural conviction is beginning to force itself upon the understandings of the Border State men here.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE FORCE BILL.

Mr. WOODSON'S bill for withdrawing all troops from the seceded States, and suspending the collection of the revenue—a virtual recognition of the Southern confederation—will be offered, as an amendment to STANTON'S Force bill, at 11 o'clock to-morrow. STANTON agrees to this in order to allow a vote on the proposition.

SECRETARY FLOYD COMING OUT WITH HIS DEFENCE.

Gov. FLOYD'S friends say he will be out this week in a defence, which, they assert, will be very spicy.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE MAIL IN SECEDING STATES.

Quite a lively time took place in the Senate, to-day, over the bill providing for a suspension of the Mail service in the seceding States. It finally passed, after some sharp hits and counter-hits, showing the weakness of secession in the Senate. More than two-thirds of the Senators were present, and only eight voted against the provision.

THE CHIRIQUI CONTRACT KILLED.

Another attempt was made to take up the Chiriqui Contract Appropriation, which failed, and the matter thus falls to the ground.

SPICY DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The debate upon the Tariff bill, in the House, was very bitter, as between Republicans and Secession Democrats. GARNETT and PRYOR were very violent in their opposition, and used harsh, and almost insolent, language. PRYOR was signally rebuked by DAWES, of Massachusetts, in a retort to his aspersions upon the Republican Party, which drew forth applause on the floor and in the galleries. It finally passed, with an amendment relating to Tea and Coffee, which sends it back to the Senate.

THE BULLION IN THE NEW-ORLEANS MINT.

The Government seems to have made more than one effort to get possession of the bullion fund in the New Orleans Mint. Postmaster-General KING, on the 19th inst., drew on Mr. GUIROT, Assistant-Treasurer of Louisiana, for three hundred thousand dollars, but his draft, like that of Secretary DIX'S, was dishonored. Mr. GUIROT'S reply says:

"Your draft was not honored for the simple reason that said bullion has been taken possession of by the State of Louisiana, and will be retained for further settlement with the United States, and to meet the liabilities of that Government, which have been assumed by the State of Louisiana."

The Government here will make no further draft on the fund.

COL. WEBB OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE SECEDERS.

Col. H. S. WEBB, distinguished for his services in the Mexican war, and brother to J. WATSON WEBB, is in New-Orleans, to offer the services of himself and four sons to the Southern army.

COMMISSIONERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

I understand that the President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of CHARLES EAMES, to be Commissioner, under the Convention with Costa Rica, and Mr. BREWSTER, of Maryland, as Commissioner under the New-Granada Convention. Any action by the Senate on them prior to the 4th of March is very doubtful.

RAREY AT WASHINGTON.

JOHN S. RAREY, the renowned conqueror of vicious horses, gives his first public lecture in Washington to-morrow evening, in a building which he is having erected for the purpose at a cost of a thousand dollars. The city is crowded with strangers from every part of the country, and there is no doubt that the enterprise of the horse-tamer will be abundantly rewarded.

A GRAND CONCERT IN PROSPECTIVE.

The hall erected for the Inauguration Ball, has been engaged by METZEROTT, our principal music-dealer, here, for a grand Concert to come off on the evening of the 5th of March. The programme has not yet been completed, but I understand that it includes a performance by S. B. MILLS, the distinguished pianist, and contributions from various other musical celebrities.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The ball-room is rapidly approaching completion, and fully answers the expectations of the managers. The ball will be a grand affair. The tickets are being taken up very rapidly, and the parties from a distance who contemplate attending should not delay securing them.

A DEMOCRATIC DAILY IN NEW-YORK.

The proposition to buy out the *Daily News*, and make a conservative Democratic paper of it, and put it upon a firm basis, is revived again, with some prospect of being carried out. The party magnates who are agitating the scheme can spare a couple of hundred thousand dollars for the experiment, without being ruined by its loss; so they may as well try it on.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

Secretary DIX has recently issued the following order:

"JOHN G. BRESWOON, a Captain in the Revenue Service, having, while in command of the Revenue cutter *Robert McClelland*, in violation of his official oath and of his duty to the Government, surrendered his vessel to the State of Louisiana, and S. B. CALDWELL and THOMAS D. FORTSS, Lieutenants under his command, having been parties to the surrender, it is hereby directed that their names be stricken from the rolls of said service.

By order of the President of the United States.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury."

A distinguished Alabamian, who was identified with the Bell and Everett party, but is now a secessionist, writes to a friend in this city:

"You may suppose that there is a chance to rebuild the Union, which has been torn down. *There is none.* Not only is there no probability, but there is no *possibility* of such an event. We do not believe that the North will give us any substantial guarantees, and we could not trust them if they did. The idea which seems to have taken possession of the 'Peace Congress,' as it is called, that we will be satisfied with the prohibition north of 36° 30', and Squatter Sovereignty south of that line, is a gross insult to our understanding. Be assured we have no idea of accepting any such terms. The truth is, and our friends outside of the seceding States ought to be apprised of the fact, 'We have lost all hope of an amicable adjustment, and are looking to the bayonet as the final arbiter of the dispute.'"

The Peace Conference had a spirited debate, to-day, without coming to a vote on the third clause of Mr. GUTHRIE'S proposition, "that neither the Constitution nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control within any State or Territory, the relation of Slavery, nor power to interfere with the inter-State Slave trade," etc. The Conference is holding an adjourned session to-night, and strong efforts are being made to come to a conclusion on the subject before the adjournment.

The most reliable report as to the construction of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet is as follows: Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD; Attorney-General, Mr. BATES; Secretary of the Navy, Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina; Secretary of the Interior, Mr. C. B. SMITH, of Indiana; Postmaster-General, Mr. WELLS; Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CAMERON. Several gentlemen are prominently mentioned for Secretary of War. This statement is thus communicated without vouching for its accuracy.

Col. B. K. STEVENSON, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, has arrived in Washington. Before he left Paris he made preliminary arrangements for building the road, but the contract cannot be closed during the present troubles of this country. A meeting of the Directors of the Company is to be held in Louisville on the 14th of March, and in New-Orleans on the 25th of that month.

The Mayor of Washington has made such a disposition of a portion of the police force as to arrest pickpockets, who are attracted hither by the large number of visitors already here and those who are to come. In conjunction with the police of Baltimore, five pickpockets were recently, it is said, arrested in one day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COUP D'ETAT OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT—GOOD EFFECT OF HIS PRESENCE IN WASHINGTON—DESPERATION OF THE SECESSIONISTS—TEXAS AND HER COST, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1861.

The whole city has been agreeably surprised by the *coup d'état* of the President elect, who transported himself as if by the wand of an enchanter, from Philadelphia to Washington, without having been seen or even dreamed of, except by the expectants of office, at any of the intermediate points. Various speculations are afloat as to the cause of this sudden change in the programme, and Madame Rumor, with her thousand tongues, has been busy in inventing the most imperative and startling reasons for the Presidential surprise. The more sanguinary have not hesitated to propagate the story that the hasty movement has been caused by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate Mr. LINCOLN during his proposed stoppage in Baltimore; that this plot had been revealed to Gen. SCOTT, who immediately dispatched a message, or a messenger to Philadelphia, to warn the President of his danger, and to suggest the mode of averting it; while others have it, that Mr. SEWARD, for imperative reasons of State, urged Mr. LINCOLN to hasten to the seat of Government in order that his weight and influence might be felt in the deliberations of Congress. Whatever may have been the cause of this precipitate movement of the new head of the Government, an immediate effect has been the disappointment of many ardent patriots who had waylaid him at various points, with no more bloodthirsty designs than to manifest their devotion, and their readiness to deplete the Treasury of any little remnant of cash which the rapacity of the Secessionists may have left behind.

It has been felt for some time that the presence of Mr. LINCOLN here would be attended with the best possible effects upon the deliberations of Congress, and upon the public opinion of the country. At this focus of political thought he will find all shades of opinion, from the four quarters of the country represented, and thus instructed as to the wants and sentiments of every section, he will be able to judge fairly and advisedly of the proper course to be pursued in the present exigency. At no other point in the Union could he enjoy the same facilities of information as to the political condition of the country; and there is, therefore, every reason for congratulation upon the arrival of the President elect at the seat of Government.

It was understood that a house on K-street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in what is known as Franklin-row, had been engaged for Mr. LINCOLN, and it seems to be the fact that the house was actually rented at $100 for ten days, and fitted up for his reception; but this arrangement has been abandoned, it seems, and he has taken lodgings at Willard's. The house referred to is in a very retired part of the city, quite away from the busy bustle of the avenue, but unless it were guarded by the soldiery it would afford every facility desirable to bands of lawless villains who might, through passion and prejudice, and stimulated by secession traitors, be tempted to assail him. There is now not the remotest danger of an attempt to seize the Capitol, and forcibly prevent an inauguration, but when it is remembered that the tenure of human life—even the greatest and most important life—hangs by a brittle thread, which the weakest hand might sever, it is well to be cautious in times like these. The Secessionists, even of the highest grades, have exhibited all the baser qualities of human nature, and an oligarchal revolt, which begins with perjury, treachery and robbery, will not scruple at assassination to accomplish its ends.

The attempt to assassinate Mr. VAN WYCK may or may not have been prompted by political considerations. It is known that he is extremely odious to the cut-throat gang of Secessionists about the City, who are actuated by all the malignant passions of the Brookses and Keitts of South Carolina; and if it turns out that the murderous assault upon him proceeded from political causes, the fact should be a warning to the friends of the President to keep a constant look-out for a more desperate and daring outrage, which would indeed precipitate a bloody solution of existing troubles. If we could suppose a Secessionist to be possessed of a grain of common sense, it might be safely assumed that no rational follower of the faction would countenance an attempt upon the life of the President, since its only effect could be to make every Free State bristle with bayonets, and convert every town and neighborhood, from Plymouth Rock to the golden gate of California, into a military encampment. But wisdom and foresight are not to be predicated of Secessionists—even the best of them—and every page of revolutionary history the world over is full of lessons of instruction suitable to the present hour. When it is remembered that in no age or country did a defeated faction treasure up more of scorn and hatred, more of disappointed ambition, of humiliated, and yet unsubdued pride, and lust of revenge, than the democratic oligarchy which has so long misruled this country, we must not be surprised at the most diabolical enterprises; and we should stand prepared to meet and defeat them. I repeat, that there is no danger of an open attempt. The rebels are too consciously weak to essay anything of that sort; but we should over-estimate their prudence, their honor and their conscience, if we discard the idea of assassination.

The people of Texas have, in their brief career, shown a remarkable degree of skill at making a bargain. I know not now how many millions the Federal Government has paid the Texans for the privilege of protecting them against the Mexicans and the Camanche Indians, but it seems that we still stand indebted to them in the sum of $3,642,863—not exactly for value received, but as a final quit-claim for certain boundary disputes. The Texans pretend to have most reluctantly alienated to the Union valuable possessions, consisting of barren deserts, and arid, inaccessible mountains in New-Mexico, of which the Republic never held, but only claimed possession—and for these territories we agreed to pay her some ten or eleven millions. It is true that the Federal Government conquered and annexed to Texas the country between the Neuces and the Rio Grande, which she claimed, but never held. But this all goes for nothing, and we agreed to pay ten or twelve millions for the aforesaid deserts and arid mountains. It seems that this money has been paid up, except $3,642,863, which for some cause still stands to the credit of Texas.

Now the point is this: The whole Territory of Texas belongs to the Union. We complacently agreed to purchase the most worthless, and the entirely worthless portion of it, and she proposes, by force of arms, if necessary, to alienate the remainder from us. Shall we, under such circumstances, pay the balance which would be due if she had remained faithful to the Union? Are we to pay traitors, in open rebellion, the means necessary to set up an independent Government? Certainly not. Not another dollar of principal or interest should be paid until Texas returns to her allegiance. One of the first things to be attended to by Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration is the stoppage of this leak in the public treasury.

The Peace Congress have at length agreed to a report. It is said to be the proposition offered by FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, and that it amounts to the insertion of the old Missouri Compromise in the Constitution. If this is the worst of it, it is not so bad as was to be expected, and the Conference will have done less to complicate the questions at issue than was apprehended. The Commissioners called on Mr. L. yesterday, who made them a speech.

Mr. LINCOLN went to Dr. GURLEY'S Presbyterian Church to-day, in company with Mr. SEWARD.

OBSERVER.

PROCEEDINGS AT MONTGOMERY.

A PERMANENT CONSTITUTION—FURTHER CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 25.

The Southern Congress reassembled to-day.

A resolution instructing the Committee to inquire into the present condition of the public lands was adopted.

Mr. RHETT announced that the Committee on a Permanent Constitution would report on Wednesday.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the Postal bill; also from the following appointments:

Hon. HENRY T. ELLETT, of Mississippi, Postmaster-General.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, Attorney-General.

Messrs. ABROMAN, of Louisiana; M. J. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, and JOHN FORSYTHE, commissioners to Washington,

It is rumored that Senator MALLORY, of Florida, will be appointed Secretary of the navy.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, (Va.) Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Virginia State Convention re-assembled to-day.

Mr. MOORE, of Rockbridge, offered resolutions demanding security to Virginia against future wrongs; opposing the African Slave trade; opposing direct taxation; approving of the Crittenden compromise, and declaring that in the event of that or its equivalent not being adopted, Virginia will be ready to enter into a compact with such States as will agree to the said compromise, and form a new Confederacy from which all the disagreeing States shall be excluded. Referred.

Mr. MOORE then addressed the Convention. He said that Virginia had no community of interest with the seceded States. He opposed secession as he believed it to be a revoluttionary remedy.

Mr. GOODE, of Bedford, replied in a speech in favor of secession, which created much sensation.

The galleries loudly applauded Mr. GOODE at the conclusion of his speech, and were immediately cleared by order of the President. Adjourned.

THE SEIZURE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The property of the United States, in Texas, has been quietly surrendered to the State authorities. The Federal troops have been allowed to leave the State, all facilities being afforded them for so doing. The seized property was valued. Its value is estimated at $1,300,000.

DECISION OF THE COLLECTOR OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Cahawba* sailed yesterday for Havana and New-York.

Our Collector decides that all goods which may be purchased and invoiced by the 28th inst. can be shipped on the steamship *Bienville*, (sailing on the 1st of March for New-York,) free of duty.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 25.

The following extract from a letter from a distinguished Southern member of the Peace Conference has been received at the office of the *American*:

"As a matter of opinion, I can speak, peace will be preserved and the Union be restored. We have reached the bottom of our troubles and henceforth our fortunes will be brighter.

The Conference has met and overcome the territorial difficulties in a mode satisfactory to all the Slave States represented, and we entertain no doubt but that we shall overcome all other difficulties and reach a result on all points in the controversy to the satisfaction of a large majority, and probably close our labors on Tuesday. I cannot be more explicit."

THE GEORGIA REPRISALS.

THE NEW-YORK VESSELS SEIZED IN SAVANNAH—MORE ABOUT THE MUSKETS.

The owners of the bark *Adjuster*—Messrs. FUNCH & MEINCKE, of No. 41 Beaver-street, have received no intelligence concerning the seizure of their vessel, either from the Captain or the authorities of Savannah. The vessel had discharged her cargo, and had received on board between 900 and 1,000 bales of cotton for Havre when she was seized. Messrs. F. & M. do not manifest the slightest anxiety on the subject, evidently believing that somebody will have the vessel to pay for as soon as there is a Government to look to for redress.

Messrs J. E. WARD & Co., the owners of the ship *Martha J. Ward*, have received a letter from Capt. CHASE, dated Feb. 21, in which, among other matters, he says:

"I should have finished up business here to-day, had not the ship been seized by the State authorities, which took place to-day at noon. The seizure is made in consequence of the seizure of arms and munitions intended for Georgia, by the Metropolitan Police. She is now in the hands of the military authorities, and a file of soldiers is on board. She will be held until all the arms which have been taken are given up. Only vessels owned wholly in New-York have been seized."

The ship had discharged, and was about taking up for a Cotton freight to Europe. The owners have taken no steps, as yet, to bring the fact of the seizure of their property to the notice of the State or National Government. They appear, naturally enough, to be considerably annoyed by this mode of interference with their vessel.

THE GEORGIA MUSKETS.

The ten cases of muskets were, several days since, replevined by Messrs. LUDLUM and HAINEKIN, agents of the Virginia Steamship Company, and they are now in the hands of the Sheriff. Mr. DUNLAP, who served the writ, and who has the immediate custody of the arms, states that there are some other formalities yet to be taken, but that the case will be disposed of in a day or two.

REPORTS FROM ARKANSAS.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Monday, Feb. 25.

Arkansas is confidently believed to have gone largely against secession. The West and Northwest, as far as heard from, is nearly unanimous for cooperation with the Border Slave States.

FORTH SMITH, Ark., Feb. 25.

Returns from ten counties in Southern Arkansas show them to have gone for a Convention, and that secession candidates are elected. It is now conceded that the majority for a Convention in the State will be from 4,000 to 5,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of the Oregon War debt bill.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) it was made the special order for to-morrow, at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. BIGLER of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a number of petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. BIGLER also presented the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania State Convention.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions from citizens of Massachusetts and Philadelphia, against compromise.

Mr. SUMNER also presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts, asking Congress to enact a law that no person shall be held in servitude by the laws of any State; and that such persons now held be declared free. He said he presented the petition because he thought it his duty to do so, it having been presented to him in a proper and respectful form; but he would take this occasion to declare most explicitly that he did not believe that Congress had any right to interfere with Slavery in the States.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) presented a petition from the inhabitants of Dacotah, asking for a Territorial Government.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented petitions against compromise.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill in relation to the postal service in the seceded States was taken up.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the word insurrection.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the word insurrection was unknown to the Constitution, and protested against the use of such a word.

Mr. WADE said he was willing to have the causes of the insurrection and resistance to the laws assigned in the bill stricken out.

Mr. PEARCE'S amendment was withdrawn, and the bill amended on motion of Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) so as to conform to Mr. WADE'S suggestion.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, presented the credentials of CHARLES B. MITCHELL, Senator elect from Arkansas.

Mr. HEMPHILL of Texas, (Dem.,) offered a substitute for the bill, that

Whereas, Several States have withdrawn from the Union, and the laws of the United States no longer have force; therefore,

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General is authorized to discontinue the postal service, and make arrangements with the Government of those States in regard to the same.

After further discussion, Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to modify the amendment so as to read "in all the States which have withdrawn from the Union the Postmaster-General shall have power to discontinue the postal service." Lost. Yeas, 19; Nays, 30.

The question was taken on Mr. HEMPHILL'S amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Bragg, Clingman, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Mason, Wigfall—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bayard, Bigler, Bingham, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, Morrill, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Pomeroy, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—38.

The bill was then passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Bigler, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, King, Latham, Morrill, Pearce, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Bragg, Bright, Green, Hemphill, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Wigfall—10.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) explained. He said he would have voted for the bill to suspend the postal service, but he could not vote for the bill after it had been amended, by giving so general a power.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the various amendments placed on the bill while in the Committee.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) offered what is known as the Chiriqui amendment.

A question of order was raised as to the right to offer it as an amendment, and the amendment was received.

Mr. GREEN spoke in favor of its adoption, at some length.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) opposed it, and the discussion continued for some time.

The amendment was disagreed to—Yeas, 23; Nays 25.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing for the establishment of a Custom-house and Post-office at St Paul, Min. Lost.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to repeal the provision in the act of 1860, which prevents the Secretary of War to purchase patented articles.

Mr. PEARCE said that it had been repealed with the exception of firearms, and he did not want that repealed.

Mr. SIMMONS' amendment was adopted.

A message was received from the House, stating that they had passed the Tariff bill, insisting on certain amendments, and asking a Committee of Conference.

Mr. PEARCE offered an amendment to alter the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives so as to divide the population by 238 instead of 233.

Discussion ensued.

Mr. POWELL moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. PEARCE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. POWELL moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring in the absent members.

He subsequently withdrew his amendment, and the bill was passed.

The Territorial bills were taken up and made the special order for to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and after the usual morning business, proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Tariff bill.

During an incidental debate,

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) opposed an increase of the tax upon iron either for horse shoes, or rings for the snouts of swine, and he proposed to reduce the duties on skates, which were used by ladies as well as gentlemen for healthful exercise. He was tired of the insatiable cry of Pennsylvania for protection to iron.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that skates were used by public officeholders for skating away. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) earnestly denied that the bill was for the interest of Pennsylvania any more than for producers in all parts of the country.

Mr. LOVEJOY joined issue, denying that the producer was protected by the bill.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that the bill was to be pressed through in accordance with the Republican platform. He characterized it as official tyranny on the great West. It was wrong to suppose that the producers there want protection. Protection was to benefit the few masters of Pennsylvania.

About 50 of the 160 amendments were acted on in Committee of the Whole, which, at 1 o'clock, rose pursuant to the previous order, and the entire subject was reported to the House.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) urged the necessity of concurring in all the amendments, to many of which he was opposed, and under other circumstances would vote against them. But he believed the very existence of the Government depends on the prompt passage of the bill, which is substantially the act of 1847. When the present Administration came into power the public debt was twenty-nine millions, with nearly eighteen millions in the Treasury. But now the public debt is over ninety-six millions. The smallest possible amount the Government can get along with the next fiscal year is fifty-eight millions. It was a necessity to pass this bill.

The House then, on the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, proceeded to act under the operation of the previous question on all the amendments.

The amendment imposing a duty of one cent and a

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE AMERICA.

Our European Correspondence.

The British Government and the Anderson Case.

POSTURE OF AFFAIRS AT GAETA.

The mails by the steamship *America*, which arrived at Boston on Sunday morning, were received in this city at an early hour yesterday.

Our correspondence, with extracts derived from our files, will be found to completa the abstract received from Halifax by telegraph.

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* telegraphs on the evening of the 7th from London:

"What no one seems to have expected has come to pass—in the first week of the session there is a Ministerial crisis. The Radical party, upwards of sixty in number, have withdrawn their confidence from Lord PALMERSTON'S Government. The rupture is complete. The Radicals demanded a reduction in the expenditure, and refused to be put off with fair promises. Government, when pressed, refused to comply with the request to a desired extent. The consequence is a determination to refuse further support. The discontent has extended to the Cabinet, and it is believed that on the question of expenditure Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. MILNER GIBSON are at issue with their colleagues. The expenditure is enormous; it exceeds the income, and yet taxation admits of no addition. A coalition is spoken of, and no doubt the Conservatives would support the Whigs in opposition to the Radicals, for they would have no chance of forming an administration unless they could undertake to reduce the expenditure."

The following is taken from a Turin letter of the 5th:

"The Ministerial crisis in Sicily is terminated. M. AMARI, who was the diplomatic agent of the island in this city in the time of GARIBALDI is chief of the new Government, and his colleagues are to be M. MAGGIORE, M. ORLANDO, Gen. CARINI, and the Prior of St. Elia. Members of the Opposition Party here say that the Ministry is in favor of the separation of Sicily from the rest of Italy; but M. AMARI, who is still in Turin, appears to have a perfect understanding with Count CAVOUR. It should not be possible, however, that special institutions will be accorded to Sicily on account of her insular position."

FROM PARIS.

The Liberty of the Press—Wonderful Effect on the Moniteur—Departmental Reports—The Prince of Monaco and His Island—Death of Marshal Bosquet—Americans Presented at the Tuileries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

Newspaperdom is in such a state! as if the Count DE PERSIGNY'S small instalment of liberty was not enough to throw the press into a glow of excitement, here comes the liberty to publish the debates, adding to the sudden mental expansion, an immenae expansion of types and paper. These are great days for France, and you ought to be here to hear the self congratulations of the people, especially tha Bonaparte people. Tha chrysalis has become a butterfly and is ready to take flight. The tree of Liberty has been crowned, and the Bonaparte of to-day is the regenerator of society, the head and front of modern civilization, the acme of human greatness!

We will see; the new decrees neither give complete liberty to the Press nor to the *Chambres*. Before, these went at a walk—they are now admitted to a trot—are they ever to gallop? If they do not take the bit in the mouth at a trot, His Majesty will, no doubt, let the reins go to the gallop, and then he will have accomplished a feat in the political education of a people which will entitle him to be inscribed high up on the scroll of fame. The French nation of to-day is eminently capable of being brought to this point of political enlightenment, and when LOUIS NAPOLEON shall have arrived there in the safe conduct of his charge, all the world may join in shouts of praise to the great man.

The transformation of the *Moniteur*, is one of the notable features of the times. Heretofore, this paper was but a medium for the publication of official papers, and of items of news rendered doubly true by the lapse of time. To-day the *Moniteur* publishes a political bulletin like the other journals, made up of items of news of such recent date, as to be incumbered with the usual number of *canards*, so that the paper has grown, alt at once, spicy and readable. Up to the moment of this change, the paper had mentioned just twice, the name of GARIBALDI—once noticing the landing of the Italian Chief at Marsala, and again his entry into Naples. This persistent ignorance of the *Moniteur* on the progress of the GARIBALDI campaign, was a constant source of raillery for the *Charivari*, which never failed to refer its readers for the latest news from GARIBALDI, to the *Moniteur*. The *Moniteur* now publishes besides, the debates in full, and thus has become a sort of "Congressional Globe."

Another feature introduced with the new measures is the presentation to the Chambers of an *Exposé* of the operations for the year in each Cabinet bureau—exactly as in the United States. To these reports of the different Ministers are added the documents referred to in the reports, the whole constituting a sort of "Blue Book." This innovation is due, we are told, to the initiation of the Emperor, and of all the measures thus far adopted in the liberal sense, none have given more general satisfaction. These reports, which you will receive by the present mail, are quite lengthy, and embrace those of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Minister of the Interior, of the Treasury, of Commerce and Agriculture, of Justice, of Public Instruction and Worship, of War, of the Navy, of Algiers and the Colonies, and of the Minister of State. These reports, showing the operations of the Government for the year 1860 are highly interesting, and in more than one circumstance present a special interest for the American reader. But the document the most interesting to the general reader is the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which is detailed at length the imperial policy in Italy, and the negotiations which have taken place with the Papal Government. New light is hara thrown upon these important questions, and the debates which are going to take place in the French, English and Sardinian Parliaments, will soon open up these questions in all their details to the public.

You will recollect that in 1855 the Prince of Monaco tried to sell to the United States, through the American Minister at Paris, his little Principality of Monaco. The Prince was largely in debt, and thought perhaps that the United States, which always kept a fleet in the Mediterranean, and had no naval station there of her own, would be glad to purchase such a one. But the transaction was promptly refused, because, in tha first place, it would make but a poor station at best, having no natural harbor, and because the United States had just then, apropos of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, reiterated more emphatically than aver her adhesion to the Monroe doctrine, and could not, therefore, with a good grace, attempt to gain a foothold, for however simple a purpose, on European soil. The Prince of Monaco has now, however, effected a sale of all the little territory, six miles square, to the Government of France, for the sum of $800,000. That is to say, he has sold the communes and villages of Menton and Roquebrune, reserving tha village of Monaco, and with it his title of Imperial highness, CHARLES VIII., Prince of Monaco. But Monaco is on a high rock in the edge of the sea, surrounded at its base by a few orange gardens, so that the reserve will not much interfere with the symmetry of the new French frontier. The Prince will now have money to pay his debts and to live comfortably on in Paris, while the title and sovereignty of Monaco will be perpetuated, perhaps, like San Marino, for centuries.

The death of Marshal BOSQUET from a fresh paralytic attack, quite took the town by surprise, and created a painful sensation, for of all the principal officers of the French army, the deceased was the finest type of the soldier, and was withal much loved. If any new Marshal is created before another war of importance, the choice will fall on either Gen. FOREY, Gen. MELLINET, or Gen. MARTIMPREY.

The Emperor's book on Julius Cæsar, so long promised to tha public, has experienced a new delay, so that it promises to be the best ante-advertised book that ever appeared. The new delay seems to be in tha architectural department, for his Majesty has just sent a young architect of talent, Mr. EDMOND GUILLAUME, to Asia Minor, to make researches in the interest of his hero.

The Emperor went the other evening to see a new piece at the Vaudevilla Theatre, founded on American manners, entitled "Strong-minded Women." If we are to halieve the reports, we have heard that his Majesty did not think much of it.

The Government, which is about to build a new Grand Opera House, has advertised for plans, and these plans, to the number of one hundred and seventy, are now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. The number shows something of the state of this art, for only those were received which were considered as fit for exhibition. Tha committee will have an embarrassing job to choose from so many beautiful designs.

The beautiful things taken from tha Palaca of the Emperor of China, and designed for the Emperor of France, have arrived at the Tuileries, and will soon be exposed to the public in one of the halls of the Louvre. They are contained in thirty large boxes.

The *Opinion Nationale*, of this city, has published Mr. SEWARD'S speech, and pronounces it the greatest effort of oratory that has been made before any deliberative body of modern times.

The following Americans were presented to the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries, on Wednesday evening last, Feb. 6. On this occasion, some assistant of the Grand Chamberlain at the Palace, who evidently did not know his geography, on seeing the list of Americans sent in without any titles attached, wrote a note to the American Minister, asking him to be good enough to add the quality to the different names he had sent in; to which Mr. FAULKNER replied, "that they had the quality of citizen of the United States, which he thought ought to be sufficient." The list was accepted, and is as follows:

Gov. CHAPMAN and family, Alabama.
Dr. and Mrs. WALPOLE.
Mrs. BROWN and family, Tennessee.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss SPANG, Philadelphia.
Mr. FARDICARIS.
Dr. CHAS. Y. SWAN, New-York.
Mrs. and Miss EVANS, Pennsylvania.
Mr. TERRELL, Virginia.
Mr., Mrs and Miss GALE, New-York.
Mr. R. DUNLOP.
Mrs. VOORL, New-Orleans.
Miss CORNWALL, Virginia.
Mr. GEO. J. BRENALL, California.
Dr. J. HEARD, Boston.
Mrs. C. HUNTON, New-York.
Miss McCARTY, New-York. MALAKOFF.

An American Volunteer Witness.

The following letter to Prince NAPOLEON was read during the BONAPARTE-PATERSON trial in Paris.

PARIS, Rue Neuve, St. Augustin, 13, Jan. 28, 1861.

MONSEIGNEUR: If I take the liberty to address myself to your Imperial Highness, it is because I hope my motive will be my excuse. In reading the report of the action brought by M. PATERSON BONAPARTE, I have observed that importance was attached to the presumption that the marriage took place according to the *lex loci*, and that the act being valid in the country where it took place was valid everywhere. I myself was a law student in America, and my father was a judge of one of the Supreme Courts. His reputation as a jurist was very high, and his judgments are to this day cited in all the courts of the United States. His opinion was asked at the time of the marriage, and he said, without any hesitation, that such a marriage might safely ingratiate conscience, and the reputation of the bride, but that its legal validity was doubtful, since the husband was a foreigner, not even domiciled, a minor who had not the consent of his family, and did not appear to have conformed to any one of the regulations required by French law to validate a marriage." The opinion of my father and that of several other Americans was, that if the marriage was not legal in France, neither Miss PATERSON nor her children would have any legitimate rights. No cover it was in bonds in the United States that Miss PATERSON had knowingly run the risk of being only a morganatic wife, in the hope of starting the high position to which she might aspire as the eventual spouse of a BONAPARTE. This statement is so notorious in America, that Miss PATERSON has no sym, only as a young girl deceived and a legitimate wife repudiated. They say in America to have played a great game and lost it. I cannot dare to hope that I can be of the least use to your Highness. But I have thought it almost a duty to leave the above statement. I beg, in conclusion, to put myself altogether at your Highness' disposition, in case you would do me the honor to see me, or to make use, in any way whatever, of my respectful desire to render you service. I beg your Highness to receive my homage.

ROBERT HOWE GOULD.

Lord Palmerston on the Anderson Extradition Case.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN addressed the following questions to Lord PALMERSTON: Whether, in the case known as the Canadian extradition case, Her Majesty's Government have any doubt that the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in this country, requiring that the body of one J. ANDERSON should be brought to that Court will reach Canada in time to prevent the judgment of the Canadian Court ordering the surrender of the prisoner from being acted upon, and whether Her Majesty's Government have any count that the writ, on its reception by the Canadian Court, will be attended to and obeyed; and whether any steps have been taken to secure the safe passage of J. ANDERSON through American territory, if that route should be selected, to reach this country; and if Her Majesty's Government are aware whether or not the said J. ANDERSON is now in prison in any of Her Majesty's possessions or elsewhere, and subject to the ordinary treatment of persons who have broken the laws: and whether Her Majesty's Government, having that it is the opinion of certain British Judges that there exists a treaty with the United States of America by the terms of which Great Britain has declared that there are some men who have no neutral or legal right, have taken any and what steps to revise or to put an end to and dissolve such treaty, in order that for the future no misunderstanding shall exist as to the meaning of such treaty, or as to the intention of the British people with reference to the question whether one man has or has not the power to enslave another.

Mr. COLLIS said the question was a most important one, and *he was enabled to state that the almost unanimous opinion of Westminster Hall was against the judgment of the Canadian Judges.*

Mr. WARNER reminded the House that not many years ago a claim was made upon the United States under the Extradition treaty that a man who had shot his landlord in Ireland should be given up, and that the United States Courts held that the murder of a landlord was a political offence, and, as the treaty did not extend to political offences, they declined to give him up.

Lord PALMERSTON said the best course he could take in replying to the question of the honorable member for Dudley would be to state exactly how the matter stood, inasmuch as that statement would form a reply to most of the questions which had been put. On the 9th of January his noble friend, the Duke of Newcastle, wrote to the Governor-General of Canada that he was not to surrender ANDERSON to the American Government—[cheers]—until he had received positive instructions from the home Government to do so. [Loud cheers.] There was, therefore, no chance of ANDERSON being surrendered until the question should have been fully considered and decided. There appeared to be a general impression that the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada would have the effect of requiring that ANDERSON should be given up, but it had no bearing whatever upon that point. [Hear, hear.] The effect of the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada, whether right or wrong, was that ANDERSON was not to be taken away from the custody in which he then was, for it rested not with the Court of Queen's Bench, but with the Governor General of Canada, to issue a warrant for the surrender of a criminal whose extradition was applied for. [Hear, hear.] It was not for him to answer a question as to the conflicting jurisdiction of the Courts of Queen's Bench in England and Canada, or as to what might be the course the latter Court would take in consequence of the writ they had received from the former. Of course it was plain enough that ANDERSON had to be sent to England in consequence of the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in this country, he would not be sent through American territory. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Consequently he would not be removed until the season should be sufficiently advanced to have opened a road through Canada, so as to prevent the necessity of passing through any portion of the United States. He thought the interpretation of that part of the Ashburton treaty which related to this question, instead of being circumscribed in imperfect language, and instead of being unintelligible, was as clear as noonday. It required that when a criminal was claimed he should be accused of one of the offences mentioned in the treaty, and that the circumstances which were alleged as the ground upon which he should be delivered up should be such as would clearly show that he was liable to be prosecuted for that crime according to the law of the land in which he then was. In this particular case, it was quite plain, according to his (Lord PALMERSTON'S) understanding, that the American claimant must clearly establish that ANDERSON committed an offence, which, by the law of England, was murder. [" Hear, hear"]—and must give proof sufficient to satisfy an English Justice of the Peace that he ought to be committed to be tried upon that charge. [Hear, hear.] He (Lord PALMERSTON) would not enter into the question whether a person who attempted to reduce a free man to Slavery was acting lawfully, or whether if a man who was attempted to be arrested in such a case, to killing the person arresting him was guilty of manslaughter, justifiable homicide or murder. *But he was perfectly satisfied that no English jury would pronounce the act to be murder.* [Hear, hear.] *If, then, it was not murder, it was clear that no case could be established under the Extradition treaty, by which the surrender of Anderson could be claimed.* [Cheers.] That was only a personal opinion, which he himself (Lord PALMERSTON) entertained, but it would be satisfactory to the House to know that the Governor-General of Canada had been directed not to surrender ANDERSON until a question had been fully considered by the Government at home, and until instructions should be sent out to the Canadian Government to give the man up. [Loud cheers.]

Suppression of the Slave-trade.

An influential deputation from the African Aid Society waited upon Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL, on the 6th inst., for the purpose of urging their lordships to appoint a Consular-Agent at Abbeokuta, the capital of the greatest cotton-producing country on the West Coast of Africa, and to adopt measures to induce the King of Dahomey, the great feeder of the Slave-trade, to abandon his slava-hunting expeditions, and devote his own attention and the industry of his people to the cultivation of cotton, as a more profitable as well as a more honorable business. The interview with Lord PALMERSTON was a private one, but Lord JOHN RUSSELL, without binding himself to any definite course of action, indicated his willingness to consider the matter favorably. Great efforts, said his lordship, had been made in this country, at considerable cost, with a view to the suppression of the Slave-trade, and they must always recollect that efforts had been made in other directions, under the sanction of the various Powers, to endeavor to keep it up. With regard to the appointment of a Consul, the cotton district of Abbeokuta was a very good province, and it was very gratifying to find that palm oil and various other productions had so considerably increased for some years past; and if the appointment of a Consul could promote the interests of its commerce the Foreign Office would inquire into the particulars respecting it. They were obliged to look with a view to the public service, and the various reasons and regulations by which we are generally bound; but supposing there was no objection to that course he should certainly be most happy to fall in with their views. With regard to the King of Dahomey, he was sorry to say it was not the single obstacle. They found in several parts of Africa that efforts were made to carry on Slavery. But that was only a part of the question, and with regard to the general question he should be most happy to assist them. Perhaps they would believe him when he said, if in any way he could make the smallest advance towards the extinction of the Slave trade, he should be most happy to do so. [Cheers.]

A Cheerful View of the Cotton Supply.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

A great deal of apprehension has been excited in this country by the prospect of a short supply of cotton from America, during the coming year, and we shall not regret the prevalence of the sentiment, as it is probable, it leads to the early development of other sources of supply, and terminates that condition of almost absolute dependence upon the American Cotton States for the raw material which our manufacturers have hitherto been content to be placed in. We are among those, however, that have too great faith in the principles of economic science and in that "first law of nature" on which those principles are for the most part founded, to believe that the commerce of any country can in these days be annihilated by any process which the wit of man can devise, or his power put in operation. The prevalence of civil war in the Southern States of America might temporarily suspend the course of industry, and the produce of some estates would be short; but the demand which has hitherto stimulated the cotton trade of those States will still, under almost any conceivable circumstances, produce the supply. *To suppose that the Southern States of America can go on without producing cotton is to suppose men can exist without the means of life; and if cotton is produced it will find a market as surely as it is raised. To us it is of no great consequence whether that market is at one Port or another*, and whether the shipments for this country are made in the Gulf of Mexico, at Charleston or Savannah, or at the Northern Ports. It is a question and a very serious one for the Southern States whether they will persist in a movement which will affect most materially the prosperity of their leading Ports, and divert a thriving Commerce into those of their most formidable rivals. To the purchasers of Southern produce, and so, equally to the consumers of cotton in this country, the only question I will cotton continue to be produced in the Southern States? For so surely as it is, it will find its way to that country where there is the greatest demand for it. Whether, therefore, the secession movement succeed or fail—and we believe it will fail utterly—we shall continue to receive the Cotton States so long as they continue to cultivate that article of Commerce, which will be so long as there is an estate in the South that will grow it, or labor to be obtained for its cultivation.

Matters in Italy.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

Correspondence of the Paris Constitutionnel.

MOLA DI GAETA, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

I take advantage of a few moments on shore at Mola to send you some details respecting the siege. On the night of the 21st about 10 o'clock, an experiment was made with the electric light, from Gen. CIALDINI'S residence, to throw a light upon Gaeta, so as to ensure the artillerymen to point their guns with precision. On the 22d, at 8 A. M., while 4,000 men were working at the parallels, the fortress opened a terrible fire with 200 guns at once. Our camp immediately replied to it, and the squadron at the same time received orders to manœuvre. At 9 A. M. the Admiral gave the signal for departure, and ordered the Commander of the frigate *Garibaldi* to lead the attack. At 10 A. M. the *Garibaldi* was in full way in the fortress. At 11 she opened fire against the eastern batteries with a view to silence them, and at the same time to throw shells into the fortress. In this she succeeded. The other vessels in the squadron soon joined in the attack. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Admiral ordered the firing to cease, to give rest to the crews. During the night all the vessels remained in front of Gaeta; the gunboats alone continued the attack. On the 23d the Admiral, after expressing his thanks to the commander of the *Garibaldi*, left for Mola, once leaving the *Garibaldi*, a steam frigate, and two gunboats to cruise before Gaeta. In the space of six hours our frigate sent in 971 projectiles. Five shells from the fortress struck us, but did little damage. The steam-frigate *Costituzione* had two men killed and three wounded. One of the gunboats suffered a similar loss. The frigate *Maria Adelaide* lost one of her band, and had three men wounded.

In the camp the explosion of a powder magazine caused the death of a captain and 22 men. The steamer *Etna*, which FRANCIS II brought with him when he left Naples, was sunk in the port with 30 men on board, who all perished. The attack caused considerable damage to the fortress. It is suspected that great discouragement prevails in the garrison, as 132 men deserted during the night of the 23d. On the 24th we continued cruising off the fortress, while the attack was continued on the land side. During the day one of the gunboats stopped a schooner laden with grain, on her way to Gaeta. At the same time the frigate *Costituzione* prevented a French vessel from entering the port. The French captain was ignorant of the blockade, and immediately withdrew, accompanied for some distance by the frigate. On the 27th we signaled a French ship, and immediately joined her. The captain was the bearer of dispatches. Our commander having courteously asked him to see the Admiral, the French captain immediately proceeded to Mola, escorted by a gunboat. The firing continues, but is slack. The blockade is very strict. We are to have a grand attack in a few days."

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. SIRTORI.

The following is the final order of the day from Gen. SIRTORI, as Commander-in-Chief of the Garibaldian troops lately under his command:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY: At the last hour of its command, confided to me by GARIBALDI and the King, permit me to speak to you frankly. In the crisis which we have had to surmount your honor was exposed to a great trial by many who were not worthy of being in your ranks. I watched over your honor as a mother watches over the honor of her daughter in danger. Thanks to that love of country which inspires most among you, the honor of the Southern Army is safe; love of country and honor makes heroes. For you, soldiers of your country and of liberty, you must be either heroes or not. Soldiers of Calatafimi, of Palermo, of Melazzo, of Reggio, and of Volturno, look to the future. Great battles, and much more difficult than those you have won, await you. Prepare yourselves by perfecting and strengthening yourselves in the discipline and the virtues of the soldier, not to destroy but to build up the edifice of your country. Henceforth be on your guard not to admit into your ranks any one who is not worthy of taking a part in the great work which will form the glory of this generation.

Soldiers, the work to be completed is extremely arduous. Whether it be necessary to wait for its accomplishment one or ten years, learn to wait, supporting your patience with faith and love, with self-denial and resolution, which are the virtues of those who bravely fight for justice. G. SIRTORI.

NAPLES, Jan. 30.

Russia and China.

The *Abeille du Nord*, of St. Petersburg, has a letter from Kiachta, from which we extract the following:

"You cannot form an idea of the enthusiasm with which our merchants have received the news of the conclusion of the treaty of commerce with China. It opens a new and brilliant perspective for Russian trade, and it realizes our most sanguine expectations. Our merchants are about to travel into Mongolia, and to establish a factory in the capital of that province. Thence they will penetrate into Kalagan, the principal centre whence tea is sent to Kiachta. A great number of our merchants have already given orders to purchase houses and stores to deposit their merchandise. Gen. IGNATIEFF, who concluded this advantageous treaty, is on his return in St. Petersburg. He was received here with enthusiasm. He was only fifteen days in traveling from Peking to Kiachta. This was the quickest journey ever accomplished, but it must not be forgotten that the Chinese Government, saved in a great measure by the Russian Envoy, did all in their power to gratify his slightest wishes. Gen. IGNATIEFF arrived at Kiacota on the 7th of December. Immediately after the evacuation of Peking by the Allies Gen. SAN WAN, who was encamped at 30 werets to the south of the city, made his appearance and commanded numerous discharges of musketry. This was explained to the Europeans as the usual manœuvre practiced every Autumn, but I have no doubt that it was done to induce the Chinese to believe that it was the firing which forced the enemy to withdraw. The Emperor of China is still at Gehol, whither he fled after the battle lost under the walls of Peking."

THE LATEST BY THE AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Feb. 9—2.30 P. M.

The *Ellora* has arrived at Southampton, with the Mediterranean and a heavy portion of the Bombay mails. Her cargo comprises 1,360 bales of raw silk, valued at £130,000. She encountered a very heavy gale on the 29th and 30th, between Alexandria and Malta. Exchange at Gibraltar, 4.50½ on London. Freights unaltered.

The Patterson trial is again adjourned for a week. It is expected that judgment will be given on next Friday.

A dispatch from Baden dated 7th inst. announces that the King will send Gen. BONIN to notify his accession to the King of Sardinia.

The same dispatch says Piedmont has made proposals to the Prussian Cabinet to enter into negotiations for concluding a treaty of commerce between Sardinia and Prussia.

Captain BOYD, with his men, were standing on the pier and endeavoring to save the crew of a vessel which had gone ashore at the back of the pier, when a wave swept them all into the sea. Mr. JOHN MAHANY, the architect, was with them, but was saved.

As far as can be ascertained if vessels have gone ashore in and about the harbor, many lives have been lost in addition to Captain BOYD and boat's crew.

FROM CHARLESTON.

REVENUES AND CUSTOMS—DAVIS AND LINCOLN—THE AGE OF IRON—CASTINO SHOT AT CAMERON'S—THE SLAVE "MART" IN CHALMERS-STREET—I ATTEND A SALE—MAJOR ANDERSON—THE FLOATING BATTERY—A STANDING ARMY FOR ONOROIA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1861.

That the "Confederate States" see much to admire and cling to in the now extinct *United States*, is seen in the close following of the old laws concerning the Collectors of the Customs; and their close continuance of the system of sursties, approved by tha Judges of Superior or Circuit Courts, in tha several States. They are also to be allowed tha same salaries, fees and emoluments. The *Fourth of March* will inaugurate, too, the new revenue arrangements, all other States, but *Texas*, being considered foreign. As they wish plenty of *lead*, arms and munitions of war, and must have provisions, all these will come in free. Tha ominous *Fourth of March* will certainly be an epoch on both sides!

How strange is it that the antagonistic Presidents should both have sprung from the glorious State of Kentucky. DAVIS was born in 1808, and LINCOLN in 1809. Both served in the Indian wars of the West, and they each were Presidential Electors in the stirring political campaign of 1844. They assume the Presidential reins almost at the same moment, one typifying "the rock on which a nation has spoit, he other the type of the cornerstone of the new Republic."

A friend has described to me DAVIS, as he saw him quite recently at Atlanta. He speaks of him as a man of medium height, weighing 150 pounds, clad in a full suit of homespun blue gray cloth; hair quite light, features sharp and clearly chiseled, nose thin but bold, forehead high; in repose not a man of mark, but when the eye and tongue speaks, then he becomes the impassioned orator, and carries all before him.

LINCOLN is spoken of as a man of giant height, forehead high but shelving, eyes bright and piercing, and of a color difficult to define, with the limbs of a backwoodsman, long and sinewy. Both of them seem to be gifted with that modesty which it is thought proper to express, whether felt or not. JEFFERSON DAVIS said the other day that he was "unfit for the high office he was called upon to fill," and ABRAHAM LINCOLN has repeatedly intimated that "the merest accident has called him to a position of which he feels that he is unworthy." With all deference to both gentlemen, I think, if they believe so, they should both resign, and yield to some one who is not so excessively modest. I wonder if we shall ever have a ruler who will be frank enough to say that he honestly believes he is just the man for the place?

The age of iron seems returning, and the Prince of Peace is further off than ever. I have been examining minutely to-day CAMERON'S immense establishment at the foot of Hasel-street. Several hundred men are employed here in all the different branches of wrought and cast iron, brass works, etc. Large steamers can obtain at this foundry almost everything that they need, and it is considered the most perfect establishment of the kind in the "Confederate States." It is especially interesting now from the fact that the cannon balls and bombshells now being turned out here, are destined for the batteries which are to bombard Fort Sumter. Hundreds of swarthy sons of Vulcan, white as well as black, are turning out red-hot balls every second, and rolling them in the sand with their long iron forks as though they were so many marbles. Each ball has to pass through some ten pairs of hands before it can pass inspection, and as many more before it can do its murderous work. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are thus lying round in the sand, every pound of iron, cast, being worth ten cents. The revenues of the world would not compensate, it say one of these fearful weapons should shed one drop of blood through any act of coercion, either from one side or the other.

There is a place in Chalmers-street, with a neat iron open-work railing, protecting quite a graceful looking building. There was once—so I am told—an American flag waving from tha roof. I have seen the Palmetto banner flaunting there in the incipient days of secession in November; then there was an emblematic Palmetto tree, which withered and is now a dead stump. No matter. Everybody knows the place, tha "Mart" of Charleston, where slaves are sold. This morning, at eleven, I called on THOMAS RYAN & SON, who wished to dispose of "Joe, 23 years old, a very likely negro man, good coachman and general house servant—sold for no fault—sale positive—cash, and purchaser to pay for bill of sala." "Gentlemen," said Mr. RYAN, "here is Joe; you observe he is sound, pleasant-facad, intelligent, and he is *fully warranted*. What will you give; $1,500, $1,400, $1,000. Why, gentlemen, you can examine for yourselves; Joe, step around. $900 is bid; ruinously cheap; $910, $20, $25, $30, $40, going, going, last call; gone at $940. Joe, there is your new master," and Joe walked away, apparently quite content to brisg $940. Mr. RYAN made a polite bow to myself and friends, and walked off the platform. I turned and saw in one corner a gentle-faced negro woman of a rich brown hue; she had wrapped in a shawl a wee babe, and clustered around her were two boys, one taller than herself, and a little girl, lighter than tha mother. In fact, all the children were of different shades, which can be accounted for on physiological principles, apparent to all who choose to see. Mr. JAMES TUPPER, master in equity, toted these forth, terms cash. "Gentlemen," blandly observed Mr. TUPPER, a mild-looking personage, "I offer to you five valuable slaves: BETSY ANN, the mother, a likely woman of thirty, har oldest son, JACK, sixteen, (BETSY ANN married young,) a good field hand; SAM, ten, a promising lad, good at horses and running errands; ARAMINTA, three, will make a nice lady's maid, and the infant in arms, fat and healthy. I sell the lot together, you understand. Is $600 bid? a long pause; $500, thank you." "I bid $400;" "Well, $400 it is." So it went on in little sums, the mother "enddling" her infant tha while, and evidently ashamed to have it cry, so she suffocated it with shawls as negroes are apt to do. Finally, they were knocked down at $490—$2,450 for the lot. BETSY ANN gave her babe another pat, and the family group, after bidding "old massa" good bye, made up to the new one. PRINCE, who was anything but a prince in appearance, was next offered. This fellow belonged to the genus blubbar lip, a mare animal field hand. He had also lost three fingers in some negro shindy, so that although he was cracked up as a good workman, obliging, and only 27, he did not take, and was finally knocked down at $550, to some one who took pity on him. PRINCE shuffled off, evidently crest-fallen, and the crowd dispersed to talk cotton, secession, DAVIS, LINCOLN, tha big raft, and Major ANDERSON'S death, a villainous hoax which many believed.

Major ANDERSON has had the small-pox, the pneumonia, the typhus, congestion of the brain, and was killed by one of his columbiads, all in the space of twenty-four brief hours. The genus *he*, like the rat, seems common to every clime under the heavens.

The big raft is having railroad iron spiked on the gun-side; she is positively going to-morrow, but as time was made for slaves, and not for freemen, I presume she won't.

Georgia is about raising a standing army of 2,000 men. JASPER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 14 Preferred; 63 Motion; 53, 55, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 47, 11, 61, 50, 2.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158, 29, 152, 166, 167, 179, 180, 161, 154, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 192, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 641, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 625, 627, 629, 633, 635, 637, 639, 639½, 641, 645, 647, 651, 653, 657. *Part II.*—Occupied by the General Term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Parts first and second adjourned for the term.

United States District Court.

Before Judge BETTS.

George Law et al. vs. *The United States.*—Mr. O'CONOR, at the opening of the Court, moved on the final hearing of his cause, but was met by a motion on the part of the Government for a stay of proceedings for twenty days, to enable them to make up a case, or bill of exceptions. The motion was argued at some length on both sides, Mr. O'CONOR arguing that there was no call for a case, as the Supreme Court had decided that no appeal tay from the decision of the District Court against the Government, and Judge ROOSEVELT and Mr. GERARD urging its necessity, in order that the case might be properly heard.

Judge BETTS said finally that two days after the hearing, the motion was before the Court, but the District-Attorney not being able to be there, it was put over till Feb. 19, on which day the only order made was that the final hearing be brought on on six days' notice. Still, if counsel thought that the case was important for them, he would give two or three days' further time to make it.

The counsel for the Government thought that so short a time would be of no benefit to them, and on a suggestion from Mr. O'CONOR that the case might be prepared and put in at any time before the decision of the cause, all parties agreed to go on with the hearing of the cause, which was accordingly done.

Court of General Sessions.

THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the trial of Shepherd, for arson, was concluded. Mr. ASHMEAD, for the prisoner, summed up at great length, claiming that as eight Judges of the Court of Appeals, had decided that there was no proof of the prisoner's guilt, the jury could not hope to bring better qualified or more matured understanding to the consideration of the testimony. And therefore, guided by that judicial light, should acquit the prisoner.

The District Attorney then summed up at great length claiming that new facts had been proven on the present trial, and that upon the case as it now stood, no other verdict than one of guilty, could be rendered.

The Recorder then addressed the jury in a complete *resumé* of the testimony, occupying an hour in his charge. He presented the issue with great distinctness to the jury, and grouped the facts, illustrative of each side, very clearly before their minds.

The Jury retired, and up to a late hour last evening had not agreed.

The Court is adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For felonious assault, John Nolan; for receiving stolen goods, Andrew Ryan, Henry Stone, Abraham Rosenstein; for forgery, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell, James Wilson, John Watson, William Maxwell, James McClennan, John Leland, Charles H. Scott; for burglary, Edward Lilly, Geo. Miller, Charles Cooke; for grand larceny, William Baker John Nicholas, James Hammond, Carl Yager, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Theodore Smith, Patrick Barrete.

The Noted Cleu Will Case—Appeal from the Surrogate's Order.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

In the matter of the Appeal of Laura S. Taylor et al., asmitting to Probate the Will of Elizabeth Cleu, deceased.—This is an appeal from an order of the Surrogate, E. C. West, made on the 5th of January last, admitting to probate the will of Elizabeth Cleu, deceased.

This will was executed by her on the 19th of December, 1851, and devises and bequeaths unto her husband, John F. Cleu, all her estate, real and personal, and constitutes him sole executor.

The contestants are the brother and two sisters of Mrs. Cleu, who claim as heirs at law, and whilst they do not deny that the instrument propounded was duly executed by the deceased as and for her last will, they insist that it was not such at the time of her death but had been the afore duly revoked, by the execution by her of two subsequent wills—one dated about the 31st day of August, 1853, and the other, (the "Hall Will") as it has been called, the 15th of December, 1858; and that each of these contained an express clause of revocation, whilst that last executed contained provisions wholly inconsistent with those of the instrument offered for probate.

The testatrix died the 4th of March, 1859, at the house of Mrs. Dodge in Eleventh-street, in this City, leaving a large amount of property; her real estate is mostly situate in Hyde Park, N. Y., and in New-Orleans. She was married to the proponent, John F. Cleu, on the 18th of September, 1851, and was at that time the widow of Samuel Broom, from whom she received her property.

A large amount of evidence was taken before the Surrogate, tending to show the execution of the two subsequent wills alluded to; but notwithstanding, the surrogate admitted tha will to probate.

The contestants now maintain that the Surrogate erred in admitting the will to probate. That it is the duty of the surrogate, when an instrument is propounded as the last will and testament of a deceased person, to receive any competent proof showing that it was not such; and, hence he may inquire into the execution and contents of a lost or destroyed will, which, expressly or by implication, revoked that offered for probate.

That the will propounded was revoked by that executed in August 1853; and it was also revoked by the execution of the "Hall Will," on the 15th of December, 1858 which, besides containing a revocation clause, was wholly inconsistent with that offered for probate.

It is urged, on the part of the respondents, that a will of real and personal estate may be admitted as a will of real estate only, or as a will of personal estate only, or as a will of both real and personal estate. On presenting the will of a married woman for probate, he (the surrogate) has a right to contest it as a *will of personal estate*, except he husband; for the reason that he is the only person having an interest, the personal property of a married woman, dying intestate, passing, on her decease, to her husband and not to her next of kin. The will must, therefore, be admitted to probate, as a will of personal estate, there being no part es in Court having a right to contest it as such, except her husband, and he is the proponent. And that the will must be admitted to probate as a will of real estate, because there is no satisfactory or competent proof of its revocation. The case is still on.

Edwin W. Stoughton, Waldo Hutchins and Luther R. Marsh for appellants; Alex W. Bradford, Gilbert Dean and John A. Bryan for respondents.

Important to Cartmen—The License Question.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Whitson.*—The defendant in this action was an unlicensed carman, who did business by employing licensed carmen to do jobs contracted for by him. The plaintiffs brought an action against him to recover the usual penalty for doing business as a carman without a license. On the trial of the case, judgment was given for the plaintiffs.

The defendant has appealed to the General Term where the following opinion was now rendered:

BRADY, J.—This judgment cannot be sustained. The only section of the ordinance of 1859 read on the trial was the 8th section of the first title of said ord

addition of nearly a million to the stock of Bullion. The present average of the latter is probably the heaviest which will be shown for some weeks ahead, as the Naw Loan will temporarily draw from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 on New-York account to the Sub-Treasury. The same negotiation will probably enable tha leading Banks on the Street to add to their Loans on demand. There is employment to-day for Money on the new Federal Stock, at the rate of 6 ℔ cent., but not to the extent anticipated, as a larger amount of the Stock than usual has been taken, either directly or by purchase from first hands, for permansnt, rather than speculative use. The advance on the averaga awarded price—which is fonnd to be 90.44 ℔ cent.—is already 2½ ℔ cent., actnal sales, while a highar rats is demanded by most of the speculative holders. Of course the rise is made the more sudden than it would otherwise have been by the political causes which have influsnced the Stock Exchange generally to-day. The amount paid into the Snb-Treasury on acconnt of the Loan to 3 o'clock this afternoon is $2,500,000. There is not mnch said in Exchange on London to-day. The rates are 105½@106 ℔ cent.

There is a substantial rise of *two per cent.* on the Stock Exchange to-day; as compared with the closing sales of last week; the improvement extending throughout tha official list, beginning with Federal and State securities. On the Railway shares a fresh and very animated speculation for the rise seemed to be initiated, and the competition to huy wae such as to advanca the prices 1½ to 2½ ℔ cent., and in some instances 3 ℔ cent., on Saturday's sales. The movement was, perhaps, most animated on two or three of the Western roads, although the demand waa equslly firm for the New-York roads, and also for Reading. Of Railway mortgages, bnt few parcels were offered, and there is scarcely a sufficient amount on the Street of any of the leading descriptions to create active speculation. The same remark applies to all the Western City Bonds, which are taken up for investment as they appear on the market. Tennessee State Sixss improved 2 ℔ cent. to-day, and Missouri 1½ ℔ cant; other descriptions firm, and but few offered. Treasury paper participated in the general improvement, the sales being on the basis of 8½@3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. In the afternoon, the favorable political signs from Washington being strengthened in the confidence ot the Street in a satisfactory issue of the Peace Couference, and the purpose of the President elect to favor the settlement, by private dispatches, the market showed increased buoyancy, and prices, on the leading speculatives, closed about as follows:

Central	79	Michigan Central	57⅞
Erie	33	Mich. Southern	15
Illinois Ceutral	64¼	Mich. Guaranteed	33
Rock Island	59¼	Galena	73¾
Toledo	35¾	Quincy	73
Harlem Prefetred	40¾	Pacific	65¼
Hudson	45	Missouris	63¾
Reading	44¾	Tennessees	74¾

The English mail by the Boston steamer, to Saturday, Feb. 9, was delivered here this morning. The private letters seem to anticipate a further advance of interest by the Bank of England, not so much from a necessity growing out of the present condition of the establishment, which is said to be sufficiently strong for the regular trade-demand for Money, but on account of the excitement touching the Cotton supply. An old and well-advised London firm of Bankere write as follows to their correspondents here:

"The only new fasture in the market is the extraordinary and sudden demand for money, quite contrary to our expectations, and we mey say contrary to the opinion of the principal London bankers a wsek ago. The new Indian loan, and a very heavy payment to-day of India and China acceptances, have conspired to causa a demand for money, hut the real cause is the unsatisfactory views takan here by all parties of the course of your politics, and a determination to take immediate steps to render us less dependent on the Southern Statea for our supply of cotton. Very large remittances of silver are going out to India to buy cotton and to stimulate its production, and now that the matter has been taken up so seriously you mey depend upon it the plan will receive the support of Government and of the wealthy mercantile and manufacturing community.

Tha course of our money market will be mainly influenced by your political news. If the idea of separation of States gains ground it will give increased stimulus to the drains of bullion to encourage the growth of cotton—for we have no conception that two Confederations can subsist quietly with you. Tbey must be at war with each other in six months—if from no other cause, at least for this one great reason, namely, that the North, three-fourths of whose territory is drained by tributaries to the Mississippi River, could never allow tha mouth of that great artery to be in the hands of an enemy."

These views are indorsed in the followiog extract from the London letter to tbe New-York *Commercial*, the writer understood to be Mr. SAMPSON, of the London *Times*:

"The mania for buying cotton, consequent upon the wild apprehensions entertained of the results of the disunion movement in America, haa nxperienced a further development, which seems likely to retard in soma degree the otherwise certain improvement in the money market. Not content with buying up at high prices all that can be got from your side, our speculators are now found to have sent orders to Bombay of a nature so extensive as to cause a great rise in the rate of Exchange at that port and the consequent purchase in London of heavy amounts of silver for remittance thither. The next mail will probably take out a total equal to $2,500,000."

The letters further advise, in reference to American Stocks, that while the unsettled state of our political affairs will check orders to buy, for a time, there is but small disposition among the English holders to return their stocks for sale.

It is ascertained from the particulars of the official award communicated by the Treasury Department to Mr. CISCO, to day, that the bidders for the New Loan at 90 15 ℔ cent. will receive about 96 ℔ cent. of the amounts bid for. Of course, nothing under this rate was awarded. Amoug the parties to the combination bid for $2,814 000, made by Messrs. MORRIS KETCHUM, SON & Co, Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWES & MASON, Money Brokers, came in for $250,000. Their uamee were accidentally omitted in the list publiseed this morning.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
Feb. 23.. Philadelphia	Par @1-16
Feb. 23.. Boston	Par @1-10
Feb. 23.. Baltimore	¾ @ ⅞
Feb. 22.. Pittsburgh	2 @ 2¼
Feb. 21.. Chicago	⅜ @ ½
Feb. 23.. Washington, D. C.	1⅜ @ 1¾
Feb. 22.. Charleston	⅜ @ 3½
Feb. 22.. Milwaukee	⅞ @ 6½
Feb. 19.. Nashville	2 @ 2½
Feb. 20.. Montgomery	4 @ 4½
Feb. 21.. St. Louis	5⅜ @ 6
Feb. 21.. Sevannah, Ga	2½ @ 3
Feb. 23.. Wilmington, N. C	5 @ 5½
Feb. 20.. Griffin, Ga	2 @ 2¾
Feb. 20.. Washington, Ga	2 @ 2½
Feb. 20.. Fort Wayne, Ind	1 @ 1½
Feb 20.. Madison, Ind	¾ @ 1
Feb. 21.. Washington, N. C	5 @ 5⅜
Feb. 22.. Wilkesbarre, Penn	1 @ 1⅜
Feb. 22.. Newbern, N. C	4 @ 5
Feb. 22.. Cincinnati	⅜ @ 1
Feb. 20.. Mobile	⅛ @ dis.
Feb. 20.. New-Orleans	⅛ @ dis.

The March interest on the Second and Third Mortgages of tha Erie Company is advertised to be paid by the Recaiver on or after the first of the month, at tha office, foot of Duane-street. At the same time, a notica appears to the holders of the original Bonds of tha Sacond Mortgage, tha principal of which is overdoa since March, 1859, that the Bonds will be paid off in cash on or after the 1st of March, to all holders who prefer the Money to the proposed extension of the mortgaga for 20 years; which extension, wa learn, can be made either in the conpon *or registered form.* The latter, in some points of security, may ba preferred by careful holders, for permanent investments; as the inscription on the books of the Company is a guard against the loss, by accidant or robbery, of the bond or certificata itself. The following is the new order of registration and form of indorsement of extenaion:

"*By this indorsement*, made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, upon this bond and its acceptance by the holder, it is mutually agreed that the principal hereof shall not be due or payable until the 1st of September, 1879; unless default is made in payment of interest on the same for sixty daye after presentation of the proper coupons, which (extending to said date,) said Company has attached and promises to pay; but on such default, the principal will thereupon be due and payable. The mortgaga to secure this bond remains unimpaired, and no part of this contract shall be construed to affect its priority or validity."

"*This Registered Bond* is hereby made payable only to ————, or his registered assigns, or the duly constituted Attorney of either, and is transferable only on the books of the Company, its successors or assigns, the acknowledgment thereof by the Company to be indorsed hereunder. The current accruing interest is to be paid to whoever shall ba the registered holder hereof ten days next preceding the maturity of such interest, or to his duly constituted Attorney."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 23.	LOANS. Feb. 18.	SPECIE Feb. 23	SPECIE Feb 18.
Bk. of New-York	4,218,010	4,352,146	1,668,757	1 606,088
Manhattan Co	4,068,130	5,041,120	1,604,174	1,736 381
Merchents' Bank	4,762,090	4,945,134	2,418 084	1,855 801
Mechanics' Bank	3,532,818	3,538,647	1,037,505	1,103,098
Union Benk	2 660,226	2,698,181	805,530	980 970
Bank of America	5,747,212	5,843 530	3,762,050	3 731,168
Phenix Bank	3,199,089	3,106,987	858,271	922,091
City Bank	2,121,723	2,186,976	612,9 1	739 396
Tradesmen's Bk	1,226 241	1,267,161	2 2 2 128	241,296
Fulton Bank	1 262,425	1,412,075	6 2 9 6	557 784
Chemical Bank	2,004,546	1,944,965	1,453 675	1,5 1,658
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,704,412	1,720,221	426,854	366,037
Nationsl Bank	2,198,871	2,131,584	435,138	474.154
Bntch.&Drov.Bk.	1,506,133	1,518,655	346,685	360 965
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	935,192	8 5.867	284 680	265,480
Greenwich Bank	518,215	512 578	176,496	181,675
Leather Man. Bk.	1,766,862	1,825,565	401,206	311 063
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,185,848	1,225,924	290,478	236,468
Bk. St. New-York	3,537,120	3,660,803	1,485,7 7	1,480,729
Am. Exchange Bk	7 067,374	7,137,858	1,801 275	1,662,755
Bk. of Commerce	12 995,752	13,243 861	2, 50 642	2,317,246
Broadway Bank	4,102,814	3,889,169	2,635,758	2 886,862
Ocean Bank	1,866,592	1,887,152	359,756	339,207
Mercantile Bank	2,157,364	2,158,548	794 414	744 524
Pacific Bank	857,615	889,138	324,918	279,598
Bank of Republic	3,944 432	3,986,525	1,069,946	1,053,906
Chatham Bank	732,524	736,129	145,202	141,608
People's Bank	657,772	656 564	124,258	136,373
Bank of N. Am	1,676,171	1,654,743	413,695	305,399
Hanover Bank	1,425 819	1,387,298	188,858	2 5,908
Irving Bank	736,578	741,564	167,766	161 474
Metropolitan Bk.	8,673,316	5,617,282	2,036,534	1 990,906
Citizens' Bank	733,607	724,875	183,971	200,957
Nassau Bank	1,515,128	1,609,734	418,783	3e6,274
Market Benk	1,522 570	1,480,070	284,022	289,790
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,023,066	1,031 076	229,177	232,894
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,102,862	2,124,350	328,687	317,652
Corn Exch. Bank	1,653,580	1,552,924	2-0,034	240,759
Continental Bank	2,512 239	2,552 372	674,434	825 278
Bk. of Commw'lth	981,640	875 296	264 018	252,980
Orienlel Bank	446 224	489,757	134,709	111,594
Merine Bank	876,280	868,549	168,332	176 018
Atlantic Bank	526,574	516,399	75 847	81,250
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,422 704	2,269,763	444 053	413,249
Park Bank	4,281,204	4,26 5,294	2 329,426	2 0 4 354
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	700,405	710,499	348,778	244,982
Grocers' Bank	510,238	500 967	105,927	103,613
North River Bk	602,598	588,315	115,9 2	106,289
East River Bank	311,953	306,126	67 606	68 381
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	723,360	773,272	145,166	158,652
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	397,673	389,596	98,769	99,881
N.Y. Exch. Bank	300,796	301,410	22,912	24,421
Bull's Head Bank	443,735	427,714	81 289	96,612
N. Y. County Bk.	350,267	353 327	108 3 9	111 481
Total	119,236,290	119,880,371	38,044,329	37,119,000
	Decrease.....$644,081		Increase.....	$925,329

BANKS.	CIRCULATION Feb 23.	CIRCULATION Feb. 18.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 23.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb '8.
Ba. of New-York	374 607	379.012	3,473,553	3,382,327
Manhattan Co	389,579	383,709	4,031,181	4,189,064
Merchents' Benk	169,562	176,438	4,545 257	4,037 693
Mechcoics' Bank	290,104	291,074	2,721,266	4,783,857
Union Bank	182,198	186,346	2,431,764	2,5-6 658
Bk. of America	114 597	114.414	6,6 8,774	6,778 840
Phenix Bank	125,139	125,823	2,307 4	2,191,051
City Bank			1,963 795	1,817,295
Tradesmen's Bk	256 610	254,089	737 256	758 033
Fulton Bank	185,719	190,680	1,356,835	1,378,722
Chemical Bank	274 7-7	281,102	3,113,645	3,090,177
Merch. Exch. Bk.	111,587	113,322	922,638	878,284
National Bank	129 178	137,883	1,401,939	1 1e6,965
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	226,848	228,714	1.195 709	1,250,305
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	158,916	154,892	1,183,109	1,149,419
Greenwich Bank	126,468	158 970	448,539	451 398
Leather Man. Bk.	286,141	253 695	1,064,740	1,065,391
Seventh Ward Bk.	179,056	191,378	747,231	707.352
Bk. St. New-York	244,033	245,872	2,790,440	2,898,479
Am. Exchan eBk	177,2-9	179 121	4,861,658	4 541,919
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6 350,9e0	6 8 3,403
Brosdway Bank	273,478	279,296	5 750,725	5 678,919
Ocean Bank	95,595	95,492	964 253	982,164
Mercantile Bank	24,795	24,792	1,821,692	1 806,692
Pacific Bank	138,311	138,329	848,203	847,660
Bk. of Republic	170 121	177 235	3 065 1e3	3.134,394
Chatham Bank	107,214	102,961	457 873	467,861
People's Bank	97,876	97,668	6e3,5 9	4 4 833
Bank of N. Am	76,741	77,553	1,106,278	966,756
Hanover Bank	71,564	75,508	873,965	651 243
Irving Bank	111,907	113 894	500 345	507 656
Metropoliten Bk	215 788	219,058	4,784,449	4,818,675
Citizens' Bank	138,579	145 961	609,8 3	606,056
Nassen Bank	121,514	121 274	1,089,887	1,051,165
Market Benk	199,189	199,649	906 913	879,421
St. Nicholas Bank	73,501	75,757	669,741	673,613
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	235,100	263,677	1,712,624	1,104,065
Corn Exch. Bank	120 537	136,347	782,718	751,955
Continental Bank	180,1e3	186,473	1,445,528	1,421,401
Bk. of Commw'lth	203,313	206 905	842,037	787 007
Oriental Bank	84,272	9-,302	3-8,159	364,924
Marine Bank	128,241	133 130	478,0 7	4e5 125
Atlantic Bank	86,532	84,297	213 5-5	242,953
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	180,124	185,199	1,695,624	1 6-9 539
Park Bank	157,724	163 796	4,569 -95	4,342 615
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	83,661	85,525	589,3e0	520,030
Grocers' Bank	45,575	47,774	347 5e0	330 903
North River Bank	72,769	74,943	4-7,178	415,476
East River Bank	76,698	78 044	231 311	233,945
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	124,283	138,348	488 131	828,871
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	137,483	129,404	170,147	150,697
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	74,3711	76,543	2237,899	24 7,711
Bull's Head Bank	110,689	112,483	423 929	421 331
N. Y. County Bk.	66,730	70,095	310,472	310,737
Total	8,138,792	8,278,940	91,628,626	91,547,158
	Decrease.....	$115,048	Increase.....	$81,468

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25

Stocks very firm; Pennsylvania State Fivee, 88; Reading Railroad 22¾; Morris Canal, 56¾, Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39½. Sight Exchange na New-York at 1-16 ℔ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds af Produce, since our last, nave been, 28 hols. Ashes, 8 092 bbls. Flour, 4,885 bushels Wheat, 7,916 bushels Corn, 215 bushels Oats, 1.666 bushels Malt, 1,859 pkgs. Provisions, 891 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Has becu in good demand at rising prices. Sales have been made of 4,000 ma a Java at 16c., leaving nooe in first hands; 6.5 0 bags Rio at 10¾c.@13⅝c., reducing the stock af this description to 43,000 bags; 110 bags Maracaibo at 13⅜c.@14c.; and 40 bags Jamaica at 12¾c., the latter cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Though the demand has been limited to-day, prices have been very well sustained. We have reported sales of 1.660 bales, including Middling Upland 11⅜c @11⅞c; do. Gulfs at 12c.@12⅝c ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, to-day, and prices of low grades have declined a stade, yet the demand has been moderate. The principal transactions have been in extra State, which shippers bought at $5 30@$5 35, chiefly at $5 30 ℔ bbl. Round hoop extra Ohio has been purchased for export to a limited extent, at $5 50@$5 60, maioly at $5 50@$5 55 ℔ bbl. The receipts and sales of superfine brands of State and Western Flour, for some time past, have been quite light Trade brands have been sparingly sought after to-day. The market closes heavily. Sales of all kinds, 11,600 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 20@$5 60, chiefly at $5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 35 @$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State	$ 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	$ 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	$ 40	@ 5 45
Extre Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour has been in very moderate demand at about previous rates. The reported sales do not exceed 1,200 bbls., at $5 40@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues heavy at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30@$3 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive, at $1 50@$1 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been stiffly held, yet the demand has been rather tame, as shippers have been reluctant to pay asking prices for desirable lots. Sales have been reported of 54,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 55, chiefly at $1 40@$1 45; Red Western at $1 33@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 25; Northwestern Club at $1 22; Chicago Spring, part No. 2, at $1 16@$1 18; Canada Club, part at $1 27; and White California, for export, on private terms ℔ bushel. Coro has been in less requeat and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been made of 49,000 bushels at 67½c.@69c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; 62c @65c. for new do. do., from Railroad dépôt and deliverad; 64c. for new Yellow Western; 65c. for do. White do.; and 65c.@70c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet, yet steady, at 65c.@68c. ℔ bushel Barley is unchanged. Sales 8 500 bushels, including Canada West, at 78½c.; and State at 70c @75c ℔ bushel. Oats rule quiet, including Canada, at 35½c @36c.; Western at 35c.@36c., and State at 36c.@37c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 500 bales North River, at 90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A pretty fair inquiry exists for such lots of new as are wanted for immediate use by brewers, chiefly within a range of from 22c.@30c. ℔ lb.

HONEY—Sales have been reported of 201 tcs. and 119 bbls. Cuba, at 72c.@73c., cash, in bond, ℔ gallon.

METALS—Have been inactiva at former figures

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 400 bbls. New-Orleans, at 34c.@36c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—A moderate damand exists for Linseed, chiefly at 51c.@52c ℔ gallon. Fish Oils are quiet, including Crude Whale at 45c @52c., and Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ gallon. Nothing new in ather kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and 600 bbls. have been reported sold at $17 25 for Mess, and $13 for prime, ℔ bbl. Hogs have been in request at 6¾c.@7¾c. for Dressed, and 6c. for Live, ℔ lb. Cut meats are selling, in lots, 8½c.@9½. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders. ℔ lb. Bacon has been quiet at former prices. Lard has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@10½c.; and 600 kegs at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef has been inactive. Sales 125 bbls., in lots, at $10@10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for ranacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $13@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10½@14c. for Western and 14c.@18c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair request, and 400 bags have been disposed of at 7¾c @7¾c, chiefly at 7¾c. ℔ lb. Nothing new in Rough Flax or Calcutta Linseed. Timothy continues in demand at from $2 75 @$3 ℔ bushel.

SPICES—Sales have been made to-day, of 2,500 bags Pepper, at 7¾c., cash, ℔ lb

SUGARS—The day's transactions add up 950 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5c., with some New Orleans at 4¾c.@5½c; also 475 boxes Havana, part at 5c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@9¾c ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is advancing. Sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls. at 17¾c.@18c., mainly at 18c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements to-day have been light, though rates have been quoted rather easier. For Liverpool—Flour 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl; Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 12d.@12½d. ℔ bush; Cotton 5-16d.@7d. ℔ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d @3s. 9d. ℔ 310 lbs; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@42s. 6d; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl; Grain 12d @13d ℔ bushel; Resin 3s. 9d @ 4s ℔ bbl.; Lard 42s. 6d., Tallow 40s.; and Clover Seed, 45s. ℔ ton For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s ℔ bbl.; Grain 13d @14d. ℔ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Arrow Root 40s.@42s ℔ ton; and Shipstores, 4s. ℔ pkg. For Dublin—A bark with Corn, (15,000 bushels,) in shipping bags, at 12½ ℔ bushel For Cork and a market—A vessel with grain, at 14d. ℔ bushel.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

BEEVES—Everything is disarranged the week. Owing to the freshet, and the impossibility of running the ferry boats shippers of stock at Buffilo, were telegraphed to ship for East Albany, *via* Troy, the result of which is that there are only about 400 head on the yards at West Albany, while there are nearly 2 000 head on the East side of the river. Holders are somewhat stiffer than last week, and, for the most part, ask better prices; but the demand is light, and the improvement is less than we expected in view of the falling off in receipts. There are a good many heavy cattle in, but the average quality is not up to last week.

The Harlem Railroad has commenced shipping live stock from this point To-day 30 car loads will leave for New-York over that road, and several buyers said that they would have shipped their stock for that route, but for the intimation given that if they did they would be required to pay the Hudson River Railroad $10 ℔ car load for the six miles from Troy to Albany, while the buyers for the Eastern markets are charged only $5

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car.

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	2 364	2,946	2 934
Sheep	1,668	4 880	4.620
Hogs	25	—	340

	Average Weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan 1.	Total same date last year
Cattle	3.141	21,492	20.028
Sheep	3.867	30 583	37,422
Hogs	316	210	2,418

PRICES.—We make but little alteration in our quotations:

	This week.	Last week
Premium	4¾c. @5¼c.	4¾c. @5¼c.
Extra	4¼c. @4¾c.	4¼c. @4¾c.
First quality	3¾c. @3¾c.	3¾c. @3¾c.
Second quality	3c. @3¼c.	— @3¾c.
Thord quality	2½c. @2¾c.	2c. @2¼c.

SHEEP.—The local demand for sheep is extremely light, and there is not much inquiry on the part of Eastern buyers. Prices about the same as last week. Among the sales we notice that of Mr. SAELNOW, who sold 141, averaging 101 lbs., at 4¾c. ℔ lb., live weight.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 28
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mch 1
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mch 2
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Mch 2
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 2
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav	Mch 4

FROM EUROPE.

Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 14
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Europa	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 23
North Britain	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bavarie	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Liverpool by the steamship *Africa* will close at the Post-office on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A M [Letters for California, if Intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland".

North mails close at ..... 5 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at ..... 5 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
South mail closes at ..... 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mail via Stonach at ..... 5 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at ..... 5:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SUB FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most peculiar and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 495 Broadway, sole Agents.

SOAPS, SOAPS.

E. BENSON'S old Russian Laundry Soap a valuable article for families. RAMSDELL, DUANE & CO. Agents. Nos 24 Ioss, and 138 Pearl st For sale by all grocers and druggists. Beware of counterfeits.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.—ALL FAMILIES who are heir to property in foreign countries, are hereby notified that there is a large amount of property lying in Her Majesty's Treasury, England, and in the hands of administrators, belonging to persons in the United States and English Colonies, to which their immediate attention is solicited—no matter how old the claim. A full record of all the names entitled to property, and those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 30 cents, in U. S. postage stamps, by return mail, by WM. W. S. ORBETON & CO., sole proprietors for United States. Haverhill, Mass

NOTICE.—THE CORNER-STONE OF THE Mission Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, will be laid on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 27th inst., at 3¾ o'clock, on 31st st. west of 2d-av. The Reverend Clergy and laity are invited to attend.

SHELVING FOR SALE—OF STORE NO 37 Warren-st., finely finished, and adapted to the hardware or fancy goods business; will be sold low, as occupancy of the store is to be changed. Apply an the premises.

ANY LADY WISHING TO ADOPT A pretty, healthy, female child, will call at No. 252 West Houston st, New York, for one week.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GROCER'S WAGON, nearly new. Inquire at No. 186 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON STRICTURE AND DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London, Doctor of Medicine, Universsity of St Andrews, Scotland; late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c.; published by P. C. GODFREY, bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for ten three-cent stamps.

DINSMORE'S RELIABLE GUIDE.

The *American Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, says: "It is well and favorably known to the whole traveling community." Price 25 cents.

DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,

A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent longer than common fluid.

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,

A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.

Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.

KEROSENE COAL OIL; ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 346 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS!

Drive direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. Single rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day. Meals as ordered. All the appointments of the best hotels, and hasted throughout by steam.

SAMUEL E MEAD, Proprietor.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDITION to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.

H. D. PARKER,
JOHN F. MILLS,

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST IN THE STREET—A GOLD PARISmade patent-lever watch, in going from the corner of Greenwich and North Moore-st., up Chambers-st. to the Park. It is considered valuable, as the owner has had it for about 40 years. If the finder will call at No. 138 Malden-lane, front office, up stairs, he will receive $15 reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST—TWO BANK BOOKS ON THE BLEECKER-st. Savings Bank; one belonging to Bridget Riley, the other to Catharina Reynolds. Any person finding these, and returning them to the owners, at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., will be liberally rewarded.

DRY GOODS

GREAT REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.

In order to close our present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
WE
HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES
FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT., AND ARE NOW
OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
of every description.

Particular attention is invited to our Stock of
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS SILKS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
And purchasers may rely upon getting Desirable Goods
AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Also, at Stores
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, FEB. 25,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION,
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
VIZ:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.

These goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and, for novelty and exteot, cannot be surpassed. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB 26, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I PURITANI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SOMNAMBULA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES ENFANS TERRIBLE—BERTRAND ET RATON—SOUS CLEF.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM—HARLEQUIN JACK—NOBLE SOLDIER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. LINCOLN'S presence in Washington le having e decidedly good effect upon all parties there. He yestarday visited hoth Houses of Congress, and was received with respect and cordiality by all the members, with the exception of two or three whose good opinion is scarcely worth having He also made calls upon the Judges of the Supreme Court and other distinguished personages. His rooms during reception hours were thronged hy an eager crowd, and the Foreign Envoys and the Secretaries of the various legations left their cards with him. It will be seen from the dispatches of our correspondent that further developments relative to the alleged plot for Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination havn been made. Tha matter, however, is now before the proper authorities, and will undergo a rigid investigation.

The Peace Conferenca was in session most of the day yesterday, and was also in scasion last night. The debate is understood to have been the most spirited which has yet occurred. Mr. GUTHRIE, whose proposition was under consideration, hecame so much offen ded at one time as to leave the hall with some of his friends, with the determination not to return, and tha Conference came very near baing broken up; but better counsels finally prevailed, and Mr. GUTNAIE subsequently iaturned. It is now thought that an adjournment cannot teke plsce for several days.

Ths proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were of an important character. The Senate, after the usual husiness of the morniog hour, passed to the considemtion of Mr. COLFAX'S bill providing for the discontiuuance of tha postal service in the seceded States. Various substitutes were offered but were rejected, and the bill, with some slight modlfication, finally passed, by a vote of 34 to 12 The Seoate then considered the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, and acted upon amendments agreed upon in Committee. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, made an attempt to tack on the Chiriqui amendment, but it failed, and the bill, after soone factions opposition, was passed. The Territorial bills were made the special order for to-day. In the House, according to agreement on Saturday, the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill were disposed of. The amendment fixing a duty upoo tea aod coffee was disagreed to Before the whole were finally acted upon a motion was made to adjourn, the object being to prevent action on Mr. STANTON'S Volunteer bill, which was subsequently to be takeo up. The attempt, however, failed, and the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill were all agreed to except the one mentioned above. A Committee ot Conference was then ordered, and a similar one asked for on the part of the Senate. The Volunteer bill will be first in order to-day.

The faith which has been reposed in the loyalty of Gen. TWIGGS to the Federal Government will be totally dissipated by the intelligence which we publish this morning. It will be seen that on tha demand of the State authorities of Texas, he has surrendered all the Government property in his care in that State The troops were to be allowed to depart from the coast, to embark from whatever point might be determined upon. Gen. TWIGGS, it is understood, has accepted a position in the standing army of Georgia, his native State. The property thus seized by Texas is valued at $1,300,000.

It was announced in the Montgomery Convention, yesterday, that a permanent Constitutioo for the Southern Confederacy would be reported by the Special Committee appointed for that purpose on Wednesday. Further nominations for "President" DAVIS' Cabinet were confirmed, as follows: HENRY T. ULEIT, of Mississippi, for Postmaster-General; and J. P BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, for Attorney-General. Three gentlemen were also appointed Commissioners to Washington.

In the Virginia Coovention, yesterday, Mr. MOORE, of Rockbridge, offered resolutions approving of the Crittenden Compromise, and declaring that unless it, or its equivalent, is adopted, Virginia will be ready to enter into a compact with such States as will agree to said Compromise, and form a new Confederacy, from which all States not agreeing to the Compromise shall be excluded. Mr. MOORE made a speech in favor of the resolutions, in which he said that Virginia had no community of interest with the seceding States, and opposed secession as revolutionary. The resolutions were referred. Mr. GOOD, of Bedford, spoke in favor of secession, and was applauded in the galleries.

The owners of the ship *Martha J. Ward* have received official notice from the captain of that ship concerning her seizure on the 21st inst The military authorities, he says, have charge, and have placed a file of soldiers on board, intending to hold her until the Georgia arms are given up. Messrs. FUNCH and MEINCKE have not yet heard anything from the captain of the *Adjuster*. They expect that somebody will have to pay for their vessel, and will look to the Government for proper protection.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. MANIERRE introduced an amended Charter for New-York City, aholishing the Bureau of Markets in the City Inspector's Department, and transfering the duties to the Comptroller's Department. Laid over. Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a hill to amend the act appointing Commissioners to lay out streets north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. In the Assemhly a large number of petitions were received in favor of the hill, at present before the Select Commitee, for the hetter regulation of the Fira Department of this City. A favorable report was made on the bill to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District. A large number of new bills were introduced, among them one, hy Mr. HARDY, to repeal the section of the New-York Tax bill of last year which gives the Common Council power to contract for cleaning the streets without reference to the lowest hidder. The bill to impose a half mill tax to pay the Canal debt, contracied under Article 7 of the Constitution, was ordered to a third reading.

By the arrival of the steamship *Ariel* at this port, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst, we have later advices from New-Granada, and Central and South America, and the mails and treasure which left San Francisco on the 1st The California news is not so late aa we have previonsly received by tha Pony Express. It will be seen with regrat that the feere with reference to the fate of the United States sloop-of-wer *Levant* havs probably proved too true. The Captain of a Boston ablp, who comes passenger in the *Ariel*, reporte a tarrible gele as having occurred a short time after the *Levant* left the Sandwich Islands, as previously reported, and it is now believed that she foundared in that gale, and that all on hoard perished

Our advices from New-Granada, are important. MOSQUERA, since the accession of LOPEZ to his cause, has made such head against OSPINA, as to render the final succesa of the revolution almost certain. Full particulars of the position of the contending parties, will be found in the letter of our special correspondent.

The news from Central America is interesting. A dispute had arisen between the President and the Bishop of Hondnras, the latter excommunicating the former for appropriating some of the Church property, and the former retaliating by banishing the Bishop. GAVETT, the murderer of JOSEPH L. WHITE, was still in prison awaiting his trial, which it was generally thonght would result in a verdict of acquittal. The Government of Costa Rica had annulled the law making Punta Arenas a free port, and had even gona so far as to impose dntiee upon goods imported under the free laws, the object being, as is stated, to drive away foreigners and leava a monopoly of trade in the hands of those who drove President MORA from the country. The coffee crop of Costa Rice, it is said, will not exceed 80,000 quintals, which is far below the average.

The news from South America is also interesting. An abortive attempt at revolution had occurred at Bura, in Peru, with the design of making FERMIN CASTILLO President, but it was promptly suppressed. Dr. LINARES, the President of Bolivia, was deposed by a *coup d'etat* of his Ministers, on the night of the 13th of January, three of whom constituted themselves a Junta to rule the country. The President, after a short confinement, was relaased, and took refuge in the house of the Belgian Consul. The Junte had issued a call for a National Convantion, to meet on the 1st of May. Exiles are invited to return, political offenders heve been pardoned, and a revolution, it is thought, will follow. A disputa had arisen in the Argentine Confederation between Gen SAA and the Governor of the Province of San Juan, growing out of the refusal of the former to obey orders to suppress a disturbance gotten up by some disaffected citizens. It is conjectured that the difficulty might result in revolution and e change of rulers.

The mails by tha *America*, at Boston, from Liverpool, Feh. 9, were received in this City early yesterday morning. The details wa thus obtain are not without interest. In referenca to tha Anderson Extradition case, a statement was made in the House of Commons by Mr COLLIER, prior to Lord PALMERSTON'S declination of his views of the matter, to the effect that the unenimous opinion of Westminster Hall was adversa to the original Canadian decision. The indications from Gaeta encourage e belief that ao attempt to carry the place by assault was imminent. Large numbers of scaling ladders had been received; and expectation was generally directed to the approaching grand assault. The latast commercial and financial intelligence hy this arrival will be found under the Monetary head.

By way of New-Orleans, we receive interesting news trom Mexico. The *Tennessee*, which arrived yesterday, brought from Vera Cruz the remainder of the exiled Mexican Bishops. The Constitutional Government was in successful operation, and doing all in its power to promota the welfare of the people.

The Board of Supervisors, during a special meeting yesterday, passed the County Tax levy and the Harlem Bridge resolution over the vetoes of the Mayor hy a unanimous vote. In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, an ordinance for renumbering the streets above Ninth-street, on the Philadelphia plan, was adopted. The weekly statement of the Comptroller shows a halsnca in the treasury on the 23d inst. of $3,660,971 83; receipts during the last week $93,944 56; payments $44,193 04 There was not a quorum of the Board of Aldermen, consequently there wes not any business done.

At Gencral Term of the Common Pleas, Judge BRADY has rendered an opinion in respect to cart licenses, holding that the ordinance imposing a penalty of $10 for driving a cart without a license does not include such as do business by hiring or employing others to drive for them, the employa being licensed and the employer not. The Cleu will-case was before tha Court at General Term, on an appeal from the Surrogate's order admitting the will to probate. The officers in the case of SWEET, charged with certain frauds in Indiana, having the defendant in charge, were brought before the Supreme Court at General Term on a charge of contempt, in evading the second writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Justice ALLEN Decision was reserved. In the General Sessions, the trial of SHERIDAN, for arson, was concluded At a late hour last evening the jury had not agreed.

The Stock Market was very buoyant yesterday, on the better look of political affairs and the award of the New Loan. The latter rose 2¼ ₱ cent. on resales of the stock, and the general rise in the Share market averaged about 2 ₱ cent. The Bank return in the afternoon showed a further addition of $925 000 to the Bullion averages, while the Loans and Discounts have fallen off $644,000.

Prices of Flour and Corn favored buyers, yet the demand was moderate. Wheat was stiffly held, but was not active. A good inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Spices, Seeds, Sugars, Whisky and New-Orleans Molasses. Cotton, Fish, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals and Naval Stores, were quiet. Provisions were more sought after. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

A Golden Opportunity Lost.

Speaking of Mr. LINCOLN'S sudden departure for Washington, the *Tribune* of yesterday says:

"We are credibly informed that stocks have been sold in Wall-street for several days past, by parties who had received information, on which they relied, *that he would be killed before reaching Washington.* A Democrat recently from Louisiana, informed us that he had *personally heard at least a hundred men severally threaten to take his life.* Still, those who took the responsibility of urging Mr. LINCOLN to take the course he did, assuring him that they *knew* he was to be murdered if he traversed Maryland openly, must give the public facts and names, if *they would escape the severest censure.* Mr. LINCOLN, in view of their assurances, could hardly hesitate to sacrifice Feeling to Duty; but *we trust this is to be the last sacrifice of the kind required of him. If the alleged conspiracy was real, Mr. Lincoln may live a hundred years* WITHOUT FINDING ANOTHER SO GOOD A CHANCE TO DIE."

The plain English of this seems to he embraced in these propositions:

1. There is good reason to believe that Mr. LINCOLN would have been killed if he had attempted to carry out his original programme.

2. Those who took the responsibility of advising him *not* to be killed, must exculpate themselves before the public if they hope to escape the severest censure:—because,

3. Mr. LINCOLN may never have "so good a chance to die" again,—and he must certainly never again be called on thus to "sacrifice feeling to duty."

Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination would doubtless be of immense service to those who are hoping to plunge the country into war and bloodshed, instead of bringing about some peaceful adjustment of existing difficulties. But it is going rather too far, in our judgment, to censure Mr. LINCOLN himself for not courting this issue, and to denounce his advisers for seeking to save his life, even at the risk of saving the country also. According to the most authentic advices thus far received, Gov. SEWARD and Gen. SCOTT are the parties directly responsible for this high-handed interference with the amiable intentions and hopes of Mr. LINCOLN'S special and exclusive friends;—and it is upon their heads, therefore, that the public censure must fall for having deprived Mr. LINCOLN of the best "opportunity to die," which he is likely to have "for a hundred years." It seems, moreover, that they acted upon the suggestions of Gov. HICKS of Maryland, who requested that this "sacrifice of feeling to duty" might be made, in order to save the State of Maryland from an indelible and inexpiable disgrace. We are inclined to think that the country will forgive all who were concerned in this plot to save Mr. LINCOLN'S life, in spite of the displeasure they have incurred from the *Tribune*.

It is surprising, by the way, how much cheap courage such an incident as this calls forth. There are a great number of persons, of all ages and of several sexes, who are perfectly shocked at the lack of courage shown by the President elect. They would have had him face the danger whatever it might be,—and they are quite sure the country would have been better pleased even to have had him assassinated, than to have him show a willingness thus to avoid a danger of which he had been forewarned. All this is doubtless very valorous. It costs nothing certainly, and it may give the impression that those who talk thus would like nothing better than to walk into the midst of a mob of assassins.

The country, however, will judge differently. It is never a reproach to any man to avoid a known peril, when he can do so without the sacrifice of any principle or injnry to any interest. But a man in Mr. LINCOLN'S position would have shown himself utterly reckless of his obligations if he had, from the puerile vanity of being considered brave, paid no heed to the advice on which he acted. His life belongs to the country, and the whole country has a profound and infinite interest in its preservation. The forms of our Government do not permit our Chief Magistrate to protect his life against assassins by guards of honor, by secret police, or by any of the machinery resorted to by monarchs in the Old World to avert similar perils. But it is asking a little too much to insist, that he shall take no steps to avoid deliberate attempts to assassinate him, lest somebody in some remote corner of the earth shall suspect him of a lack of courage. Mr. LINCOLN had no engagement,—either for a lecture or anything else,—at Baltimore;—and he did no wrong, therefore, in passing through that city without stopping.

Gen. Jackson on Compromise.

We are not in the least surprised at the dread which a portion of the Republican Party have conceived of the word *compromise*. Their experience of measures brought forward under that name has not been such as to encourage any great degree of faith, either in the thing itself or in those who advocate it.

Still, some of them are much more horrified by mere mention of the word than the occasion calls for. It has much the same effect upon them as a red flag has upon a mad bull;—without stopping at all to scrutinize its character, or to see whether it conceals the knife of the *matador* or not, they rush at it with headlong fury,—and incur some risk of striking their heads against a very obstinate stone wall. Any party in this country which actually promotes, either by positive efforts or by negative indifference, a dissolution of this Union, will not easily keep its footing for any considerable time.

The favorite hero of these ardent Anti-Compromisers just now is Gen. JACKSON. They have an idea that if he were President now, he would instantly call for his spectacles and walking-stick, swear his traditional and emphatic oath, and put down the Southern rebellion by force of arms. They have a vague recollection that he did something of this kind once in South Carolina, and they take it for granted he would do precisely the same thing now. Mr. LINCOLN, therefore, is expected to follow his example,—as they understand it. They forget or ignore the different circumstances of the two rebellions, and especially the very striking and somewhat important difference in their extent. The rebellion of 1832, which Gen. JACKSON put down, involved about *two-thirds* of the people of South Carolina. One-third of her people were loyal, and were ready to fight for the Union against the Nullifiers. All the Federal officers, Marshals, Judges, Collectors, Prosecuting Attorneys, &c., kept their places, and the whole machinery of Federal authority went on as usual. And outside of South Carolina there was not the slightest sympathy with nullification in a single Southern State. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, were ready to furnish *militia* enough at an hour's call to put down the insurrection.

Just now, as the readers of newspapers are pretty well aware, all this is changed. Six States are unanimous, (so far as their formal action goes,) against the Union,—and not a thousand men could be raised in any of the other Southern States to march against secession. The whole machinery of the law is paralyzed, and not a writ can be served or a step taken to vindicate the law in any of the seceded States. These differences are worthy of consideration, and will not be ignored by sensible men, who have the slightest desire that the Republican Administration should act on principles of common sense.

But it may be well, moreover, to see what course Gen. JACKSON *did* take, in the far inferior emergency referred to. The general impression seems to be that he was against all compromise,—and that the only remedy he thought of was to hang CALHOUN, and march troops against the Nullifiers. This is not quite accurate.

South Carolina passed her Nullifying Ordinance Nov. 24, 1832,—repudiating the authority of the Federal Government, on account of the high duties imposed for purposes of protection by the Tariff of 1828 as amended. In 1831, with the full assent and active cooperation of Gen. JACKSON, who was then openly and avowedly in favor of *compromise*. The State was thus in open rebellion. The Legislature promptly passed laws to carry the Ordinance into effect. The Governor was authorized to accept the services of volunteers,—there was a general eruption of Palmetto flags and cockades, and the State was in arms against the Government of the United States. Under these circumstances Congress met in December, 1832, and Gen. JACKSON sent in his message. In his first message he had favored a tariff judiciously protective in his character. Now his language was as follows:

From Gen. Jackson's Message, Dec., 1832.

The final removal of this great burden from our resources [the public debt] affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence which the Constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for *such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them.* From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury it will be seen that after the present year, *such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent.*

In effecting this adjustment [of revenua to expenditure] it is due in justice to the *interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself,* that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry, should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. Upon investigation it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably necessary for these objects, *I recommend that it be gradually diminished,* and that, as far as may be consistent with these objects, *the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard,* as soon as a just regard to the faith of the Government and to the preservation of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry will permit. * * * *

Experience makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this [the protective] system are not counterbalanced by many evils, whether it *does not tend to beget, in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen, a spirit of discontent and jealousy dangerous to the stability of the Union.*

This was recommending substantially all that the Nullifiers demanded,—and on the express ground of preserving the Union. It was the proffer of conciliation,—the olive-branch which was to precede the sword; and when the proclamation came, warning and entreating the people of South Carolina to pause in their mad career, it had all the greater effect on account of the pacific recommendations by which it had been preceded. And the beneficent effect of this proceeding was especially evident in the fact that it *united public sentiment* in the other States. After everything just and judicious had been done to allay discontent the whole country was ready to resist rebellion.

The example of JACKSON is certainly worthy of being studied,—as well as quoted,—now.

END OF THE RANNEY CASE.—Our readers doubtless remember the arrest, trial and conviction of RANNEY, the proprietor of the "Broadway Gift Book" establishment, some months since, on the charge of having perpetrated a gross fraud on one JOHN HOCK. He was tried before Judge RUSSELL, in the Court of Sessions; the judgment was subsequently confirmed by the Supreme Court, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

His counsel, however, procnred a stay of proceedings, and the Court of Appeals has now decided that he had committed no offence. He has accordingly been discharged from the City Prison, where he has been for some months, awaiting the result. This case certainly affords a very striking instance of the uncertainties and hardships which may attend upon the administration of the law.

Shall We Give Up New-Mexico?

This is the interrogatory put by the *Tribune* to a recent article in the TIMES, upon Territorial compromises. Before discussing how much we shall yield, let us see what it is that we are called upon to surrender.

Up to a very recent date, it was the common idea that the conditions of climate and soil characteristic of the Western States bordering the Mississippi, continued till the Pacific was reached. Hence the numerous propositions for grants of land for railroads across the continent, under the idea that the lands would assist in their construction. The acquisition of California necessarily turned attention to the wide expanse that separated the Eastern and Western slopes of the continent, and the reconnoissances of the routes for the proposed railroads have fully developed the physical conditions of the great region, and the laws upon which the peculiar phenomena it presents depend.

The direction of the prevailing winds of the western portion of the Continent, being from West to East, they encounter first the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Ranges of mountains, which rise like a wall almost from the very shores of the Pacific to an elevation far beyond the line of perpetual snow. The moisture borne hy the air from the sea striking these mountains, is precipitated upon their western slopes to such an extent that very little passes beyond them. As soon as they are crossed, a rainless desert is reached. Within this are several lofty mountain ranges, which catch a portion of the moisture borne inland, as do the tops of the Rocky Mountains still further East. From these mountains feeble streams descend, supplying the means for irrigating narrow belts of land, but often disappearing after the course of a few miles. In others, sufficient waters are accumulated to force their way to the sea. Upon portions of the plain no rain whatever descends; upon others, enough falls in what may be called the rainy season, to give birth to a scanty vegetation of grasses, which soon dries up, still affording, fortunately, pretty good food for animals. The surface drainage of a portion of the region described, will not equal one-fiftieth that of a similar area in the Eastern States. The boundaries of this territory are the crests of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains, on the west; the meridian of ninety-nine on the east, and the Mexican to the British boundaries on the south and north. They embrace nearly 30° of longitude, and as many of latitude. The great part of this region is of comparatively recent geological formation, and in the absence of rain, that great disintegrator, giving rounded outlines to mountains, and uniform surface to valleys and plains, large portions of it present the same appearance that it did thousands of years ago. The yawning chasms, the blackened hills, the angular and jagged masses of rocks piled up in endless confusion, the heaps of scoria glistening in the sun, as if it ran from the furnace of yesterday; the vast plains, enlivened by hardly a specimen of animal or organic life—all bear witness to those terrific forces that long ago laid down their arms.

The eastern slope of the plain from which the Rocky Mountains rise, presents in its more uniform surface a striking contrast to the region lying between these mountains and the Sierra Nevada, but differs only slightly in its agricultural capabilities. The width of this sterile plain averages from 300 to 600 miles. Only such portions of it can be cultivated as can be irrigated. Over it sweep the dry winds from the mountains, scorching its scanty vegetation in the Summer, and rendering it, from intense cold, almost uninhabitable in Winter. Of this territory Kansas forms a part. The greater portion of this State is literally a *desert*. The eastern part of it has a good soil, but as the line between sterility and fertility passes through the State, all parts of it are always liable, from the constant alternations of this line, to terrible droughts, such as swept over it the past year. In some seasons the eastern part of this State is well watered by rains; in others not at all. These periodical droughts are of so frequent occurrence that it is questionable whether the State can ever become the abode of a prosperous agricultural population. Almost its whole people are now stretching out their hands for food. The greatest kindness to a vast majority of them would be to remove them at once from the State. The recent drought is not an exception, but a rule; not occurring every year, but liable to happen at all times. No people can thrive in a climate where their food is cut off once in five years.

Now Eastern Kansas is the choicest piece of Western territory we have remaining. Go 200 miles west of Fort Leavenworth and the desert is reached. But there is no Territory for new States till we go 500 miles west—till we reach New-Mexico. Texas, Kansas and the Indian Territory include all. The two first are States. New-Mexico and Utah are the only Western and Southwestern Territories. Both of these are occupied pretty nearly to their capacity, either for agricultural or grazing. As far as known, every foot of soil in them has to be irrigated. The elevation of their plains varies from 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea, giving them a climate of great severity in Winter. They present for agriculture no attractions whatever. New-Mexico is probably rich in mines, but the development of these requires an industry incompatible with slave labor. Negroes would not go there, because they could be more profitably employed elsewhere. Only a very small white population can be sustained there. It can be the seat of no industries, except for mining. Should gold be found in abundance, slaves would not be allowed to compete with free labor for it, any more than in California. No matter how the mines might be worked, they could not be profitably employed, and would no more be allowed to remain there than they would, at the present moment, in Kansas.

Such is the picture of the territory, the proposition for the division of which is convulsing the country, and threatening the disruption of our Government. It is valueless for agriculture, and at present for any commercial purpose. To reach the habitable portion of it, a desert of many hundred miles is to be crossed. Its only exports can be the precious metals, and its only imports a small quantity of light merchandise. No premium could induce the planter to send his slaves there, and nothing should induce a white man to go there, except for mining. A population of about sixty thousand occupy nearly all the arable land of New Mexico. The flocks of sheep and cattle cannot be very largely increased, for want of grazing room. To surrender it all to the South would not put an additional slave into it, nor change the present character of its people or institutions. Where is the slave to come from? A Massachusetts manufacturer would sooner select New-Mexico as the theatre of his operations than the Mississippi planter. Its inhabitants are a mixed race, with a very low civilization, and a corresponding legislation is to be expected. It is not to be wondered at, that the office-holders of Mr. BUCHANAN should have succeeded in getting a law sanctioning Slavery, nor that the late census should show a few slaves there, as it did up to 1840 in Illinois and Indiana. If they are there it is by accident. To refuse to make such a Territory the subject of compromise, provided this will be accepted as an adjustment of our political troubles, is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. As well might we dispute about the possession of the top of Pike's Peak, glistening with perpetual snow.

The *Tribune* says the proposed measure would not conciliate the Cotton States. Perhaps not at present, but if accepted by the Border States it accomplishes in the end all it proposes. With the Border States retained, we are quite willing that the Cotton States should have a full experience of their impracticable plans. If no more States join them, they will *soon come back again.* But the great objection of the *Tribune* is the surrender of *principle.* This is a question of fact, and if we lose nothing by yielding, we can certainly afford to hold out the olive branch, as Mr. GREELEY sought to do at Chicago. Where there is a difference of opinion, both parties cannot have their own way and keep together. Where one stands inflexibly upon principle, when this is nothing more than etiquette or an abstraction, the inference is that his obstinacy is a mere pretext which conceals some ulterior motive. We think it quite as much the object of the *Tribune* to control or embarrass the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN and break up the Union, as to vindicate principle. It now fancies it is killing two birds with one stone.

Traitor Officers.

Great as are the evils of secession, they are not wholly without compensation. To the disunion spirit we are indebted for the clearance of the Cohbs, the Floyds, the Thompsons and the Drinkards out of public office; and to the same treasonable conspiracy we must acknowledge our obligations for the withdrawal of such men as Col. HARDEE, Gen. TWIGGS, Lieut. HAMILTON and Commodore ARMSTRONG from the army and navy of the United States. It is well that anything occurred to make these unworthy wearers of epaulettes show their hands before serious dangers threatened the stability of the Union: it is well that they have retired, not before a foreign foe, but from an inherent laxness and disregard of their oaths and duty,—further instigated, we may believe, by not only prospects, but positive assurances of higher pay and rank in the land and sea services of the Southern Confederacy.

Col. HARDEE has always been one of the pets of the War Department—an officer educated at the expense of the United States, and supported out of the National Treasury during a residence of many years in Europe. For all that he is, or owns in the world, he is indebted to the bounty of the very Government against whose existence he is now arrayed in arms. Of Gen. TWIGGS much the same thing may be said, his military life having been singularly exempt from hardships or exposures to danger, while his rewards have been on the most liberal scale of military compensation. He has never achieved any very brilliant honors on the field of battle; but when brevets were in order, or good positions to be gained by application at the War Department, the gallant General was never slack in his attendance.

It is to be noticed in these cases that the officers in question do not appear to have resigned their commissions in one service, until either gazetted to, or officially guaranteed higher rank in the army of secession. Thus it was matter of public notoriety that Col. HARDEE was to become senior colonel in the service of Georgia for several weeks before the resignation by that officer of his position at West Point; and the appointment of Gen. TWIGGS to the chief command of the Georgian forces, was officially announced in advance of the receipt of his resignation at Washington—the Mobile *Register* and other Southern papers also indicating that the chivalrous TWIGGS is to be still further promoted to the practical Command-in-Chief of the Southern Confederacy's Army, as an acknowledgment for his noble conduct in turning over the troops of the United States to the secession interest.

On the whole, however, we are cheaply rid of these army and navy traitors—the only regret being that Secretary TOUCEY'S suspicious friendship should have accepted the resignations of naval officers who should more properly have been stricken in disgrace from the National muster-roll, as has been done by Secretary DIX in relation to Capt. BRESHWOOD and the other traitor officers of the Revenue service. It is not right that such a renegade as Lieut. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, who called upon his fellow Southern officers, not only to prove false to their oaths, but to steal the ships in command of which they had been commissioned,—should have his resignation accepted with the formalities due to faithful service, and that his name should still he kept on the rolls of the American Navy, amongst those who have either died in defence of their flag or resigned from honorable motives. The moral tone of public sentiment needs bracing on these points—needs to be reawakened to the enormity of the crime of which these men have been guilty. In the great days of our country, no one sought to palliate the defection and treachery of BENEDICT ARNOLD; but after four years of Buchananism, the same offence scarcely excites attention.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAINCY.—The attempt made last week in the Board of Aldermen to remove Street Commissioner SMITH from office, and appoint a new man in his stead, is not to be looked upon as merely a contest affecting that officer, but as the first struggle of a new Aldermanic combination, having for its main object to turn out all the present heads of Municipal Departments, and appoint a new set of officers in their places. We chronicled not long ago the attempted sale of the City Inspectorship for the sum of $20,000—one-half of this amount having been actually paid, though the bargain failed of final consummation.

But should a new combination of the Aldermanic Board be formed and prove successful by obtaining a majority, it is not only the Street Commissionership, the City Inspectorship, and the Croton Board, that would have to submit to a change of management. The business of manufacturing new City Chamberlains is one far too profitable to be lightly abandoned. It is the richest gulch in our municipal diggings—the most auriferous quartz rock that can be crushed and made to yield golden particles under the hydraulic pressure of Aldermanic machinery. Of this fact the present incumbent seems fully conscious, his friends being now at work before the Legislature to procure a confirmation of his tenure, such as shall suffice to place him for the next four years above the reach of Aldermanic cliques.

That legislation in regard to the City Chamberlaincy, is required, we thus find admitted both by Democrats and Republicans,—the latter, led by Senator MANIERRE, proposing to commence business afresh by vesting the appointment of City Chamberlain in the elected Head of the Finance Department; while the Democratic friends of the present incumbent, though protesting against his further subjection to the caprices or interests of the Board of Aldermen, are clamorous to have the present Aldermanic nominee retained and confirmed in possession of his place by the State Legislature. The question, therefore, appears a very simple one, all sides agreeing that the present mode of appointing the City Chamberlain is fraught with corruption and danger to the public funds. That a remedy is needed all admit, and two remedies are proposed. It is for the Legislature to say which of these shall be adopted, but let them adopt either, and that speedily.

From Fort Sumter.

Our Charleston correspondent, in a letter published yesterday, mentioned a rumor which was current in that city, that Major ANDERSON was seriously sick of fever;—and a paragraph in a Southern paper mentions the same fact, and adds that the command will devolve on Capt. DOUBLEDAY.

We have the best reason for believing the report to be entirely unfounded. A letter received yesterday by an officer of the Army in this City, from an officer in Fort Sumter, dated on tha evening of the 22d, says that *all were well* within the Fort. He adds that at noon, on that day, the Fort fired a Union salute of *thirty-four* guns, in honor of the birth day of WASHINGTON. They still count South Carolina in the Union.

A letter from a brother of Major ANDERSON to a gentleman in this City, mentions the following curious coincidence:

"It is a very strange coincidence that my father was that 'Captain of the Continental line' who by mistake of his superior began the battle of Trenton, where ROBERT was so long stationed. And, as Major, he was a prisoner of war in actual jail, fed only on rice, with the small-pox for a dessert. In the very Charleston where his son of the same rank is now stationed,—the former under TARLTON, the latter under BUCHANAN. What a coincidence."

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes the following comment on that portion of Mr. GREELEY'S card which we copied recently, concerning his efforts to soften the Chicago Platform on the subject of Slavery:

"It will be observed that Mr. GREELEY admits his agency in 'softening down' the platform. It is well known that he attempted to soften it still further, so *as to declare explicitly for the doctrine of the absolute non-intervention by Congress with the question of Slavery in the Territories.* It must be as apparent to himself as to others, that, whereas he attempted to soften the platform at Chicago, he is now endeavoring to harden it, and that he would give it 'needlessly offensive and irritating features' All that could reasonably be expected of him now is to make it 'offensive to as few and acceptable to as many as possible.' The difficulty is, that he is making it offensive to as many and acceptable to as few as possible."

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, whose recent triumphs at this theatre are fresh in the public memory, made her reappearance last evening, and was welcomed, as heretofore, by a crowded house. As a concession to public clamor—we will not suppose that it was a matter of art choice—ha part of *Nancy Sykes*, in the drama of "Oliver Twist," was selected for the occasion. A certain class of critics have persistently claimed it as one of the lady's finest impersonations, and, rejecting all that intellect and elocution usually bring to the stage, perhaps it is. The unfortunate associate of the brutal and surly burglar, *Bill Sykes*, is realized in a way which cannot fail to horrify the spectator. It is a muscular exhibition of a woman's last purpose; of her final determination to do a single bloody act at any hazard. All that relates to the will and energy required for this, Miss CUSHMAN depicts with wonderful force. Her watchfulness and bravery are demonstrated in every glance and movement, but we look in vain for that thread of womanly tenderness, which gave birth to so many strong traits. Hence it seems to us that Miss CUSHMAN'S impersonation is less remarkable than Miss HEBON'S; for in the latter lady's rendering, a large, although lost womanhood, was constantly confronting us and demanding a share of our sympathy. In absolute vigor, Miss CUSHMAN'S *Nancy* deserves to rank with her *Meg Merrilies*, but only in this respect. We are surprised at the courage she displays, and at the end cannot account for her rapid dispatch by *Bill*, feeling in our hearts, that any man would have a pretty hard job to get rid of so powerful a will, and so strong an arm.

The present version of DICKENS' novel, is extremely unsatisfactory. It is almost destitute of light, being laid out on the gloomiest plan imaginable. It is the poison of the narrative work, without that generous antidote which DICKENS never fails to supply, but which has been utterly overlooked by the dramatist. Mechanically too the play is clumsily put together. Such as it is, it received good treatment. Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., was good as *Fagin*, although occasionally heavy and slow for that shrewd functionary of the light-fingered gentry. Mr. STUDLEY—an addition to the company—as *Bill Sykes* played his part with a sulky brutality which was perfect, and the difficult and disgusting murder scene was particularly unlemonstrative. Mr. S. D. JOHNSON, as tha *Artful Dodger*, renewed his connection with a part which some years ago he made popular at the Park Theatre—how we are at a loss to understand. The remaining characters were filled by the members of Mr. JACKSON'S company in a creditable manner—especially the *Oliver Twist* of Mrs. GEORGE STODDARD. We would suggest to Mr. DAVIDGE, who was the *Beadle*, that it is not necessary to wear a nose of quite so loathsome an aspect as the one he has provided for his present comic emergencies.

OPERATIC.—To-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, BELLINI'S beutiful opera of "I Puritani" will he produced, with a very fine distribution; including Miss HINKLEY and Signor STIGELLI—the last of whom makes his *rentrée* on on this occasion. To-morrow night, at our Academy in Fourteenth-street, VERDI'S best opera, "Rigolatto," will be produced, with Miss KELLOGG, a *debutante*, as *Gilda*, and Signor STIGELLI as the *Duke*. The indications are favorable to great houses on both occasions.

The *Matinée Dansante* given by Mr. FERRERO at his Academy in Fourteenth-street, on Saturday last, was one of those pleasant little entertainments which are a *specialité* of Mr. FERRERO, and which afford unqualified delight to the participants. The floral decorations were profuse enough to suggest the probability of a dearth of flowers hereafter at several hot-houses, while their tasteful arrangement was generally commended. Day was turned into night, and the brilliant chandeliers supplied the absence of sunlight. Both sexes were in full dress—Mr. WALLICK'S admirable band "discoursed most eloquent music," and the dancers displayed those particular graces of action and deportment which evince the thoroughness of their training, and reflect the highest praise on their tutor. The outside pressure for invitations was firmly resisted by Mr. FERRERO, who gave the entertainment exclusively to his present classes of pupils, notwithstanding which the room was filled to repletion by an animated party, who danced from 3½ until 7 P. M.

THE ALDERMANIC NOSE PULLING.—The case of Ex-Alderman RUSSELL, against Ex-Alderman WM. WILSON, for an alleged nose-pulling, was to have come off yesterday afternoon before a Sheriff's Jury, but, owing to a death of a mother of one of the witnesses for the complainant, was adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

Over a Million in Treasure.

News from New-Granada, and Central and South America.

Probable Success of the Revolutionists in New-Granada.

THE FATE OF THE LEVANT.

The United States Mail steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwell on the 16th inst., arrived at this port last night. She brings the Californin mells of the 1st inst., and $1,056,429 in treasure.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is relative to the United States sloop-of war *Levant*. It is considered almost certain that she was lost in a terrible gale, which occurred a few days after she left the Sandwich Islands.

The Californle news has been anticipated by the Overland Express.

The news from New-Granada is interesting, and indicates the final success of the revolutionists, under Mosquera.

The news from Central and South America is also interesting. Matters continue in the usual unsettled condition.

The specie brought by the *Ariel* is consigned as follows:

F. Baker	$6,000	A. Seiberlick	$4,250
Schelle Bros	24,200	J. G. Parker & Son.	5,000
Nesmith&Lee Bros	16,700	C. W. Crosbey	7,500
J. B. Weir	5,400	Wells & Fargo	251,500
Wm. Keller & Co	14,000	Jas. Lee & Co	3,400
A. & T. Tillman	3,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	50,149
Heflin & Rosenb'k.	6,000	Hanston & Hastings	5,000
J. Keller & Brn	13,875	Wm. Hoge & Co	20,000
H. Cohn & Co	16,500	P. Naylor	10,000
J. Strauss, Bs.&Co..	43,132	Butcher Bros	5,000
Am. Ex. Bank	95,000	Kelly Byron	5,000
J. H. Williams	13,000	Hardy & Co	7,000
Jennings & Brewster	11,000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	37,000
A. Belmont & Co	129 000	J. H. Coghill	5,000
Metrop. Bank	33,284	Wm. Bramhall	6,800
J. Patrick & Co	20,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	60,000
R. Patrick	36,800	Order	30,337
E. Kelly & Co	54,000	Total	$1,056,429

We are, as usual, indebted to the Purser of the *Ariel*, and to the express messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co., for favors.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Revolution Approaching an End—Probable Success of the Revolutionists—Position of the Belligerents—Affairs at Panama—The Fate of the Levant, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

We have very nearly reached the *finale* of our revolution in New-Granada. Our dates from Bogota are up to Jan. 18, and the indications are all in favor of the success of the "rebels." The report I sent you a month since that Ex-President Gen. Lopez had joined the invading army of the State of Cauca under Ex-President Gen. Mosquera proves to have been true. On the 5th December Lopez issued his proclamation against the Government at Neiva, and immediately took the field, Mosquera making him Commander-in-chief of his forces. At the same time, Gens. Mendoza and Gonzales joined the Revolutionary army, and were appointed to command divisions. Thus reinforced, (Lopez bringing with him several companies of volunteers and advancing money,) the army marched to Purification, at which place Mosquera assumed the title of Supreme Director of the War, and issued a proclamation to the people of Cundinamarca, recounting his success and denouncing President Ospina as a usurper. From Purification the revolutionary army, which had increased to 5,000 men, took up its march in three divisions toward Bogota, and on the 21st of January the head quarters were at Espinal, a short distance from the Magdalena river, the second division occupying Ambalema, and the third division the town of Honda. Both Honda and Ambalema are on the Magdalena, at the head of navigation, from which travelers can make the journey to Bogota in two days. The government force of Gen Briceno, which consisted of, say 1,000 men, and which was sent down the river with a flotilla to attack Nieto, who occupies the two Atlantic States of Bolivar and Magdalena, having been completely defeated and dispersed by the Revolutionists, and its leader gone to Bogote. Mosquera thus has the whole length of the Magdalena, and all the Atlantic ports open to him, so that he can now obtain such supplies as he needs, and can increase his army by a junction with Nieto's forces.

Mr. McIntosh, a courier from the United States Minister at Bogota, with dispatches to Washington, represents that the Government of Ospina has a force of 4,000 men encamped just inside the city of Bogota, inactive. He thinks there will be no battle, as Mosquera will not march on Bogota from his present head-quarters, until he shall have increased his force and armament by acquisition from the States of, Santander and Cundinamarca to such an extent as to make resistance futile. He also says the Government is every day becoming more unpopular, from its constant resort to forced contributions, and from its system of forced recruiting; that it is with great difficulty the force of Ospina is kept up to its present standard the men running awey whenever they can get a chance; that all the prisons have been emptied of the criminals, to swell the ranks, &c. These representations of Mr. McIntosh do not, however, tally with the accounts received by Señor Herran, the Intendente of Panama. He says the Government has 4,000 infantry and artillery, well disciplined, under Gen Paris, and can add from 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry, consisting of volunteer rancheros, at any moment the capital is seriously threatened; that in the States of Bojaca and Santander the rebels have been defeated; that 500 men are on their way from Bojaca to join the Government army, and 800 from Santander; that President Ospina will not march to meet Mosquera, but will invite a pitched battle on the Plains of Bogota, where Mosquera will be defeated. He represents that the Government has plenty of means, the merchants and capitalists having offered any amount of money for the defence of the capital. It is also averred that Mosquera has only 2,500 men, badly armed, &c., which must be a mistake.

On or about the 6th of January, Gen. Herran was sent by President Ospina to the head quarters of Gen. Mosquera to confer with him, and see if any arrangement could be made to stop the war. It is stated Mosquera demanded these conditions as the basis of any arrangement he would make; first, that he and his officers and army should be recognized as legal belligerents; secondly, that the votes declared to have been cast for Col. Julio Arboleda for President of the Confederation, should be annulled; and, thirdly, that a Convention of all the eight States should be called to decide on future Governmental action. Gen. Herran returned to Bogote on the 11th, and sent back to Mosquera President Ospina's refusal to entertain his *ultimatum*. It is currently reported that new propositions have been made, and some think they will end in a compromise; but from the well-known obstinacy of the two chiefs, and from the further fact that Mosquera appears to have greatly the advantage in this quarrel, I doubt much if matters can be settled in any other manner than by the sword.

After having been joined by Lopez, Gen. Mosquera wrote a letter to President Ospina, asking him to put a stop to the war, by making important concessions, &c., at the same time expressing the greatest confidence in his ability to overthrow the present Government. This note of Mosquera's is a calm, moderate and well-written document, and recieves a lengthy response from the President, under date of Dec. 16. It negatives every proposition of Mosquera in the cool, calm, but determined spirit with which Ospina is accustomed to treat all matters of Government, and shows that he is resolved to see the laws executed in accordance with *his* convictions of right, without stepping an inch to the right or to the left from notions of expediency or present advantage.

A scouting party of Mosquera's army had advanced to within one day's march of Bogota, and taken 200 off mules for his force.

Travelers down the Megdalena River met at San Pablo the remnant of Briceno's force retreating up the river in boats, followed at about 20 miles distant by a large flotilla, under one of Nieto's officers. Gen. Mosquera has been proclaimed by the people of Bolivar and Magdalena, Supreme Chief of those States.

In Cauca, which Mosquera left to be defended by Ex-President Gen. Orando, with 1,500 men, the Government has a force of about 700 men, under Col. Enao, who is said to have advanced as far as Cartago, and taken possession of that place, in the absence of Orando to Pasto, in the South of the State, to reinforce that district, which still held out for the Government.

The Governor of Bolivar has addressed a second letter and protest to the Governor of Panama against his interference in favor of the Government by allowing the National Intendente to send men against the States of Cauca, Magdalena and Bolivar, and threatens us with war if the thing is repeated.

The acting Governor of the State of Bolivar addresses the Consuls at Paname, the following being a translation of that to the United States Consul:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose you two copies of the notes I have addressed to the Governor of Panama, under dates of the 1st and 2d of January inst., in the fulfillment of a duty imposed upon me by the Legislature of this State, at its last session.

By these notes you will learn that the Governments of Magdalene and Bolivar, in the present crisis, have observed a circumspect and patriotic conduct in respect to that of Panama; that they have asked that Government to maintain a neutral position, a duty imposed upon it as well by the spirit of the treaties between New-Granada and the United States of North America, and other nations, as for the security and preservation of the great interests which her peculiar position as the highway of universal commerce have made her the guardian.

It, unfortunately, which God forbid, the Government of Panama shall refuse to listen to the voice of its most intelligent citizens, and shall depart from the path indicated by conscience and duty, and involve itself in a war with its brethren of the States of Magdalena and Bolivar, or the other States of the New-Granadian Union, these States feel it their duty to protest against such action. But their forces and their arms, in hostilities against Panama, should be the sad result, will never be turned against the regular and material interests of the citizens of the Government which you so worthily represent; but, on the contrary shall be employed to protect and to give complete security to them, in accordance with that civilization and progress which are inscribed on the banners of the regenera ors of the Confederacy.

It is proper, moreover, to inform you that in case of invasion, the States of Magdalena and Bolivar expect, on the part of the Foreigners who seek the protection of your flag, the most strict neutrality during the contest which will be forced upon us by Panama, and hope you will afford to all the legal interests the good and humane offices which are demanded by the philanthropical spirit of our present civilization.

Be pleased to accept, Sir, the sentiments of distinguished consideration and respect with which I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA ESPRIELLA.

The Government and military officers of Panama, however, do not seem to apprehend that the Governor of Bolivar will be able to make good his threat, for on the 13th an expedition, consisting of 247 men and officers, with two howitzers and 2,000 spare muskets, sailed from Panama in the Brilish mail steamer *Anne*, for a port in Cauca, probably to join the disaffected against Mosquera, in Pasto, in the southern part of the State, in the hope of beating Gen. Obando, and thus wresting the Cauca from Mosquera during his absence. These men are under the command of Gen. Julio Arboleda, who has been made commander of the Government Pacific forces.

Gov. Calvo, who was deposed as the ruler of Bolivar by Nieto, has been taken prisoner by the Liberals on the Magdalena, while on his way to Bogota. The New-Granadian steamer *Panama*, which took the Panama Representatives to Congress up the river Atlato, in the hope that they might reach Bogota by that unfrequented route, has returned to Aspinwall. She landed the representatives high up the river, but it was thought they would be made prisoners by the Liberals. The Conservatives claim that there is a quorum of Congress now in Bogota, and that that body would be convened as usual on Feb. 1.

If Gen. Mosquera shall overthrow Ospina, he will owe his success entirely to a New-Yorker Capt. Warren, author of a very readable book under the title of *Dust and Foam*, undertook to supply Mosquera with 1 000 muskets, but the Intendente of Panama having seized a previous supply, and having forbidden the shipment of any war material for the Liberal use to Cauca, Mr. Warren had to resort to stratagem to accomplish his object. He shipped his guns from New-York to Panama for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica across the isthmus, to go on one of the Railroad Company's steamers, having previously dispatched a sailing vessel to Punta Arenas, ostensibly on a trading voyage. The markets, on the arrival of the steamer, were transferred to this vessel and taken to Buenaventura, in Cauca, where they arrived just 24 hours before a vessel of the Intendente came into port to seize her. He having got wind of what was going on, but too late.

We are now enabled to announce, with a considerable degree of probability, the fate of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Levant*. Capt. Robinson, of the Boston ship *Daniel Elliott*, which vessel you have already learned put into Valparaiso in distress, goes home on the *Ariel*. His vessel has been condemned and sold. On the 27th of September, eleven days after the *Levant* sailed from the Sandwich Islands, Capt. R. encountered a tremendous gale, which carried away his topmasts, mizen mast, &c., and he saved his vessel with great difficulty. The *Levant*, it is feared, went down in this gale, and of course all hands were lost.

Panama has quite a large number of foreign men-of-war in port at present. The U. S. flag steamer *Lancaster*, and the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, are in port. The British flag-ship *Racehorse*, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, and the *Pylades*, arrived on the 11th January, and the *Tweed* on the 13th. The British corvette *Motter* is also in port.

Senor J. M. Hurtado, Intendent-General of Panama, has been appointed by President Ospina Commissioner on the part of New-Granada, under the Cass-Herran Treaty, to award sums due to those who suffered from the Panama riot of April, 1856. He will leave here for Washington on the 7th March. Mr. Hurtado, in the management of the affairs of the Federal Government during the present revolution has given evidence of a good deal of talent and energy. He was born and educated in England, and of course, speaks the language as well as he does his mother tongue. His wife, who is the daughter of Mr. Pinny, British Consul at Venice, will follow him to Washington in May, and will be a pleasant addition to Washington official society.

Señorita Ines Arosemena, daughter of Señor Justo Arosemena, late Governor of Panama, was married a few days since to Señor Jose Manuel Fabrega, Representative in Congress from Panama. Miss Ines is one of the many young ladies of Panama who received their education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Honduras—A Bishop Excluded and a President Excommunicated—Guatemala—Visit of President Barrios to Guatemala—Salvador—Nicaragua—Costa Rica—A President turned Shoniker-Striker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. Dow, arrived at this port from Central American ports on the evening of the 4th instant. She brought a large and valuable freight of indigo, coffee, sugar, silver ore, skins, &c., for Europe and the United States.

HONDURAS.

Dates are to Jan. 20. The only item is a dispute between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. President Guardiola, it appears, among other sins against the Church, had appropriated some of its property, and claimed in behalf of the State some of its rents. Upon this, the Bishop excommunicated the President, who in revenge expatriated the Bishop.

GUATEMALA.

This State, from which we have dates to the 25th of January, was in a prosperous condition. The estimated expenses for the year 1861 were less than the income, $563,199 being the amount necessary to carry on the Government. The public debt of Guatemala amounts to only $1,686,163.

President Barrios and his suite of 60 persons, on their late visit, were treated with great consideration by the President of Guatemala, but the former found it utterly impossible to inveigle the latter into assisting him in any of his ambitious schemes. Barrios went to Guatemala to endeavor to induce Carrera to form an alliance with him, for the purpose of conquering Honduras and Nicaragua, Carrera to take the first, and Barrios the second. A little incident that took place at a convivial party illustrates the character of these two rulers. To a toast to Barrios, he made a long response, glorifying himself in an extraordinary manner, attributing the present prosperity of Salvador to the wisdom with which he governed, and concluded by toasting "Guetemale, which owes all its prosperity to the intelligent efforts of President Carrera in her behalf." "I thank his Excellency," said the President pig-driver, in reply, "for his good opinion of me, but I have never done anything for Guatemala. She owes all she has to boast of in the way of a good Government to my Ministers there at the foot of the table." The President returned to Salvador on the steamer *Guatemala*.

NICARAGUA.

Dates are to the 30th of January. Congress assembled at Managua on the 16th. President Martinez's message devotes some space to matters with the United States. He regrets that there should have been so much difficulty in agreeing upon trenty stipulations, and hopes the evil will be repaired by the present Congress.

Jonathan Gayett, who murdered Joseph L. White, Esq., is still in prison, and would soon be tried for the crime. It was generally believed he would escape punishment, as he has friends, and also money, received from his partners in his speculation in New-York.

COSTA RICA.

Dates from Punta Arenas are to the 2d January. I have received the following letter, dated "San José, Feb 1," from a gentleman who has no great love for the Government of President Montealegre, but his statements are confirmed by other creditable accounts:

"I have some facts of interest to communicate in regard to the situation of the country. In the first place, the Government has annulled the law making Punta Arenas a free port, and imposes duties upon goods introduced in it under the free laws, and even imposes duties upon effects which were introduced many years since. The Government takes no notice of any protest against this unjust measure, because the object is to drive away foreigners from the port, and leave the coffee only in the hands of those who drove President Mora out from the country. In order that they might accomplish that object; while at the same time, it will have the effect to confine trade to the little district of San José in the mountains, who have made an arrangement to place all the maritime traffic in the hands of the French line of Capt. Lacroix, thus taking to river all the steamers of the Panama Railroad Company, which has been of such benefit to the general trade of this country, but which, of course, have lessened the profits of the monopolists.

Another authority: Señor Lizazon Vaas and President Montealegre got into a dispute the other day, the former charging that the export duties on coffee paid by the President's brother-in-law and by his Secretary of State were less than those he was obliged to pay. The President proved to Don Vaas that he was in error, by giving him four blows on the head with his Presidential baton, which ward off office was no doubt loaded with lead, for the Frenchman got his head broken in two places; and not content with this, three days after demanded that the Johnny Crapeau should withdraw his charges, which he surely must have done, because he could find no one to support him against the President, and he cannot naturally have feared that a class of men like Montealegre, who ordered his brother-in-law Mora and Canas to be shot without trial.

The Government still remains under the military regimen, and it is said this state of things will last until the meeting of Congress in May, when that body will proclaim the nullity of rule, so that the Executive may follow the same road mad he has completely organized a system of terror, and through that means the commercial monopoly of which I have spoken."

The coffee crop this year will not exceed 80 000 quintals. The price is very high—13 cents per pound nominally, there being none in market at Punta Arenas. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador—Peru—Money Difficulties—Revolution in Bolivia—Deposition of President Linares—A Provisional Government Formed—Chili—Loss of an American Ship—Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

The British mail steamship *Bogota* arrived at Panama from South American ports, on the 6th inst. Her dates from Valparaiso are to the 18th, from La Paz, Bolivia, to the 15th, and from Lima and Callao to the 29th of January. We have no later news from Ecuador than that sent you by last mail, which announced that the National Assembly had convened at Quito under the Presidency of Gen. Flores, and that Señor Garcia Moreno, who had declined the office of *Provisional* President to which he had been named, would probably be elected President.

PERU.

An abortive attempt at revolution was made at Lima, on the night of the 27th January, the object being to declare Col. Fermin Castillo President, but it was easily suppressed. With this exception the country was quiet.

The Minister of Public Education and Worship has issued a circular to the Prefects of Peru, in which he expresses great horror and indignation at the persecutions the Holy Father at Rome has been subjected to, and in which he orders these officers to raise subscriptions in money for the benefit of His Holiness, and send the cash to the Treasury at Lima. The Archbishop in a note expresses his satisfaction at the order of the Minister, and informs him that he had anticipated his wishes, having already ordered the priests and curates to make collections.

The money affairs still continue the obsession of the money and exchange question, and an interview between some of the principal of them and the fiscal officers of the Government was to be had to see what could be done to get rid of the depreciated Bolivian currency, and to regulate exchanges on a fair basis. The nominal loss on Bolivian money is now about 25 per cent. In the home business and 40 per cent when used for exchanges.

All the attempts to raise the five frigates *Callao*, which broke down the sectional docks and sunk, have proved failures. Another and a final attempt was to have been made on the 30th, but it would probably fail.

The United States steam war ships *Saratoga* and *Narragansett* were at Callao. The former arrived there on the 26th January from Panama. H. B. M. flagship *Esclante*, 51 guns, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, and the *Calypso* were also at Callao. The *Esclante* and the *Saratoga* came in collision in the harbor but without much damage, the *Saratoga* having had a boat stove, &c.

There is some difficulty about the new guano contracts—the house of Gibbs & Co. claiming that they have the exclusive right to the sale in England of all the article they may export up to December, when their contract will expire. The new contractors object to this, as it would, under such a rule, be a long time before they could get into the market. The Government has issued a decree limiting the sales of Gibbs & Co. to May, 1862, but that house will hold the Government to the letter of its contract.

BOLIVIA.

Dr. Linares, who finally succeeded to the Presidency of Bolivia after thirty-six failures a revolution, and who seemed to be so firmly fixed in his seat, has shared the fate of almost all South American rulers—been toppled from his throne. He was overthrown by his own ministers, through a *coup d'etat*, on the night of the 13th of January. They seized him in his palace at La Paz formally deposed him, and three of them—Señores Ruperto Iranavoz, Jose Maria de Acha and Manuel Antonio Sanchez—constituted themselves into a Junta to rule the country. Afterwards the President was released, and took refuge in the house of M Granier, Consul of Belgium. The Junta allege that Dr. Linares had no capacity for Government; that he was the instrument of a kitchen cabinet, composed of Señores Tomas Frias and Evaristo Valle, who were bringing the Government back to absolutism, &c. The Junta have issued a decree calling a National Convention, to meet on the 1st day of May; have called upon political exiles to return, and pardoned persons convicted of political offences. A revolution will probably follow, for although Señor Sanchez, one of the Junta, was Commander-in-Chief of the army under Linares, the military do not all seem disposed to follow his lead. A portion of it has taken up a hostile attitude against the Junta, and are encamped three leagues out of La Paz. Dr. Linares was a civilian, a lawyer by profession, and a man of eminent abilities. He had introduced many necessary reforms in the Government, and was disposed to lessen the power of the priests and the military. It is charged that this *coup d'etat* was brought about by the gold of President Castilla, of Peru; as Linares and Castilla had been threatening each other with war for some time.

CHILI.

The news from this State is of but slight importance. The Presidential question is the theme of the day. It is pretty much settled that Senor Vaaas, one of the present Ministers, will be the Government candidate, and if he is, he will be elected, although he still declares he does not wish to be a candidate.

Military operations are still in progress against the Arauca Indians, but no important results have been reached.

A great fire had destroyed some of the best portions of the coal town of Coronel.

The house of Ravensdorff, Fox & Co., has sold out to Bettelby & Co. The firm of Alsar & Co., had expired by limitation, but would be renewed both at Valparaiso and Lima by several members of the firm. Mr. Munro of that firm had gone to Coquimbo to take the agency of mines.

The American ship *Daniel Elliott*, of Boston, dismasted in a gale near the Sandwich Islands, had arrived at Valparaiso and been condemned.

Business in Valparaiso has been very dull the preceding fortnight. Money is scarce, and interest, of course, high. Southern Flour is sold at from $3 25 to $3 50 per quintal, six months' credit. Barley dull; holders are asking $3 68 per fanega, which holders decline to pay; present price may be set at $3 75 Bar Copper $16 75 cash To England. Freights are £2 15. To United States, $13 @ $14 per English ton. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 44 to 44½ pence per dollar. On Paris 60 to 90 days, 4f. 50 centimes. On United States, 90 days, 13 per cent. premium.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The dates from that country are down to the 5th December. A dispute has arisen between Gen. Saa and the Governor of the Province of San Juan, the former refusing to obey the instructions of the latter to suppress a disturbance which had been exhibited by some disaffected citizens. It appears that the General not only acted impassively to the commands of the Governor, but has united with the Governors of San Luis and Mendoza to invade San Juan, and the act has been pronounced in a proclamation as one of civil war. The affair will probably lead to another of those South American episodes to which we are now fully accustomed. F. W. R.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Manierre introduced a bill amending the Charter of New York City. It establishes the Bureau of Markets in the City Inspector's Department, and makes it a bureau in the Department of Finance. The powers of the City Inspector in said bureau are transferred to the Comptroller. Laid aside for the present.

Mr. Manierre introduced a bill in aid of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. It provides that when they have obtained by voluntary subscription $20,000, the Board of Supervisors, at their discretion, may raise $20 000 by tax on for said Asylum.

Mr. Connolly introduced a bill to amend the act appointing Commissioners to lay out the streets north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, New-York. It provides that the ground marked out for opening shall be closed and two avenues laid out, one in continuation of Ninth-avenue, and the other to be called Manhattanville,—the width of the latter to be 75 feet, and that of the former 100 feet.

Mr. Gardiner introduced a bill for the relief of poor imprisoned debtors. It provides that when such debtor shall make an affidavit and serve the same on the Sheriff, that he is unable to support himself, the retaining creditor shall pay two dollers a week for his (the debtor's) board.

The bill to incorporate the People's Savings Bank, New York, was taken up for a third reading and was recommitted.

Several bills of local interest were then passed.

The Senate fixed the time of meeting hereafter at 10 o'clock in the morning. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly convened at 7 P. M. The attendance was quite slight.

A flood of petitions poured in, in favor of the bill at present before the Select Committee, for the better regulation of the Fire Department of New-York.

Mr Pierce reported by bill to aid the Troy University by a loan of $50,000 out of the New-York Deposit Fund.

Two bills, incorporating the New-York Passenger and Baggage Line Companies, were reported favorably.

Mr. Hutchings reported favorably the bill to exempt the telegraph employes from a military and jury duty; also, favorably, the bill to consolidate the New-York District Court act.

The bills to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, and to divide the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, were reported favorably.

The Brooklyn Gaslight Company sent in a report of their business, in response to the resolutions of the Assembly.

Among the notices given, was one of a bill to transfer the unclaimed deposits in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals to the State Treasury.

The bill to allow Agricultural and Horticultural Societies to hold $50,000 worth of real estate, was passed.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to repeal the acts for the payment of interest on Canal drafts, and awards of the Canal Board.

Mr. Ellingwood brought in a bill to authorize the building of a pier on North River, New-York, on the south side of Pier No. 1, distant 120 feet.

Mr. Nesbit introduced a bill for the construction of a Railroad on Bridge street and other streets, Brooklyn.

Mr. Feery introduced a bill to extend the term of the office of Supervisors of Towns from one to three years.

Mr. Taber introduced a bill to set apart Jamesslip New-York, for the use of the Long Island Sound steamboats.

Mr. Comstock introduced a bill to provide that the polls in all the cities, and in the counties of Westchester, Queens, Kings and Richmond, shall be open at sunrise and in the towns of all the other counties at any time from sunrise to 9 o'clock.

Mr. Preston introduced a bill to provide that all real estate shall be assessed to the full amount of its value, and that the person or corporation shall pay the same, but a proportionate amount of the tax shall be deducted from the interest or principal of any mortgage on real estate. Mortgages on property not liable to taxation shall be real estate assessed separately.

Mr. Parry introduced a bill to amend the Charter of New-York in relation to the collection of assessments, and to establish regulations in regard thereto; also, a bill to repeal that section in the New-York Tax bill of last year which gives the Common Council power to contract for the cleaning of streets and repairs of roads without reference to the lowest bidder; also, a bill to provide that Inspectors of Elections and District Canvassers shall be residents of the election districts for which they are elected or appointed.

Mr. Sickman introduced a resolution empowering the Judiciary Committee to require duly attested statements of the impanneling of jurors, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Woodruff, the bill for the better regulation of the New-York Fire Department was ordered forward to a second Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Peters introduced a resolution to inquire of the Attorney-General what notice is necessary to pass the Attorney and Supreme Court Calendar.

The bill to impose a half mill tax to pay the Canal debt contracted under article seven of the Constitution, was ordered to a third reading. A journal.

Much Obliged.—We are indebted to Adams' Express for New-Orleans papers to Feb. 21. Journals from other Southern cities of dates corresponding late are received through the same channel. So long as this institution exists it is useless for States to try to get out of the Union.

Explanatory.—Mr. S. J. Anderson requests us to state that his note, concerning the salute fired on the Battery in honor of the Southern Confederacy, published in the *Charleston Mercury*, was written to Dr. Robertson, of Charleston, and was never intended for publication.

Kansas Relief.—J. E. Williams, Treasurer of the Kansas Relief Committee, acknowledges, for the week ending Feb. 22, the reception of cash contributions amounting to $17,293 69.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. W. B. Wright and E. Cook, of Kingston, and E. Dauncey, of Troy; Capt. Williams, of Norwich; Col. Pike and Mr. Rice, of Jasper; Col. C. C. James, of R. I.; J. A. Stevens, of N. Y.; J. Bailey, of Charleston; Capt. Ware, of Boston, and J. P. Merrifield, of San Francisco, are at the Astor House.

Judge Satterley, of San Francisco; W. K. Alexander, of Australia; J. G. Hooker, of Chili; J. C. Ainsworth, of Cuba; W. S. White and W. O. Pender, of the U. S. Army; A. Huntington, of Ga., and T. Pattee, of Miss., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. Benare, of Palermo, Sicily; H. W. Fitzosbora and A. C. Stimers, of the United States Navy, and Capt. D. H. Silver, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

R. L. Fay, of Boston; Mr. Levering, of Boston; E. E. Longfoot and family, of Oregon; H. A. M. Cairns and W. A. Stephens of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

J. G. Day and M. B. Daly, of Halifax; J. Shepard, of New Orleans; J. P. Howard, of New-York; J. Plummer, of Pennsylvania; J. E. Townley, of Cincinnati; A. C. Craig, of Philadelphia, and T. N. Rice, of Panama, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Hitchcock, of the United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Advertisements for the Million!
THE SUN SHILLING SYSTEM!!!
PROGRESS OF THE AGE.
A new facility in all the Business of Life!

The cheapest way to get anything now, is to ADVERTISE in the SUN.
Anything wanted can be had or heard of on the best of terms for ONE SHILLING, by
ADVERTISING IN THE SUN!
CHEAPER THAN WALKING OR RIDING FOR IT!
EVERYBODY CAN AFFORD IT
AND
FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

IMMENSE ESTABLISHED CITY CIRCULATION!
DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1858.....55,172
DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1859.....61,480
DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1860.....61,565

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural Black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; clears all effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

1861. Spring Styles. 1861.
LEARY & CO.'S Successors, BUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House,
Will introduce on SATURDAY, March 2, (in addition to their standard Hat,) a new quality of Fine Silk Hat. PRICE, $3 75

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Shirts Made to Order,
and warranted to fit, at Shirt and Collar depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Fonade-supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Gilferde's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. This list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldevia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Curtis—Lewis.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, at the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev Dr McFarlan, B Frank Curtis to Effie Lewis, third daughter of Joseph and Euphemia Lewis, all of this City.

Ramsdell—Hoopy.—In Bedford, Clinton County, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Geo. Ransom, James L. Ramsdell, of Boston, Mass., to Lizzie M. Hoopy, of the former place.

DIED.

Craig.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, Harriet R., wife of James J. Craig.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Howard K. Martin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence 126 West 23d-st.

Morgan.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, Mary, wife of Daniel Morgan, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence No. 58 West 22d-st.

McKenna.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24 Lydia McKenna, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Hugh McKenna, and son-in-law, Howard K Martin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Lynch, No. 20 East 21st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Jacobus.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock A M., Mary Amelia, wife of John Jacobus, aged 49 years.

Funeral will take place this day (Tuesday,) 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 70 St. Mark's-place. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Beam.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, of scarlet fever, James B. Beam, son of James B. and Elizabeth Beam, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

Beam.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, of scarlet fever, Martin R. Beam, only child of James B. and Elizabeth Beam, aged 3 years 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter, on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A M., from the residence of his parents, 84th-st. and 3d-av., without further notice.

Craig.—In this City on Monday morning, Feb. 25, James B., eldest son of John S. and Sarah E. Craig, aged 13 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 161 Wooster-st. His remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

Reed.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 21, of consumption, George Y. son of Jane Reed, in the 24th year of his age.

McConkey.—In this City on Monday, Feb. 25, Elizabeth McConkey, widow of the late Thomas McConkey, aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 316 10th-av., without further invitation.

Money.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 24, Mr. Joseph Money, aged 54 years 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Barrow-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Peyreere.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, Dr. Peter A. Peyreere, a native of France, and for the last 31 years a resident of this City, aged 82 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his son, Dr. P. A. Peyreere, No. 515 Pearl-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without any further invitation.

Warner.—On Monday, Feb. 25, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. M. Evarts, Maria Louisa Warner, aged 25 years.

Her remains will be taken to Windsor, Vt., for burial.

Desabaye.—On Monday, Feb. 25, Gustavus Desabaye, formerly of St. Domingo, and for many years a resident of this City, aged 69 years.

His friends, and those of Mme. Chegaray, his sister, are invited to attend his funeral service, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 30 o'clock precisely.

Rowland.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 23, of inflammation of the lungs, Pauline, daughter of Wm. S. and Pauline Rowland, aged 1 year 10 months and 18 days.

Her remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

Singer.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 24, Frederick, son of Henry D. and Sarah Marshall Singer, aged 3 years, 11 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 7 East Baltic-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Tanner.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, Charles P. Tanner, aged 34 years and 1 month.

☞ New London, Conn., papers please copy.

Denham.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 24, of putrid sore throat, Charles C., son of G. H. and Eliza Denham, aged 10 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 287 South Second, Jersey City. The remains will be

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—A YOUNG lady of education and refinement, desires an engagement as companion to a lady or invalid. In city or country; is of a cheerful disposition, agreeable, and willing to make herself generally useful. A comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. References exchanged. Address, for one week, Miss F. DAVIS, box No. 144, *Times* office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamber work and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing, and will make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A SITUation as chambermaid or nurse, and to do plain sewing, by an American Protestant young woman; is kind to children, and highly recommended. Call at No. 154 8th-av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Swedish girl, a situation by a young English Protestant girl as chamber maid and waitress, or child's nurse; is willing to do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation by a respectable young woman as chamberwaid and waitress, or as chamberwaid and seamstress-is good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 67 West 18th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or plain sewing. Call at No. 77 Degraw st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; is willing and obliging, and has the best of city reference. Call at No 229 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; can make all kinds of desserts; will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for Tuesday and Wednesday, or the whole week if not engaged. Address, for one week, Miss F. DAVIS, box No. 144, *Times* office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESpectable private family as cook; understands soups, meats, game, jellies, creams and pastry, and is a good bread and cake baker. Has the best of reference from her last place. The country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 Fast 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; good city reference can be given as to character and capability, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 10th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as good cook; is a good economist, and understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker and will assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as good cook; understands meats, pastry, soups and jellies, and all kinds of desserts; also is a good baker of bread; can give the best of City reference. Inquire from her employers. Call or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., first floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and pie maker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Two years' reference from last situation. To be seen for two days, at No 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PERson who can be well recommended by some of the highest families in the City; understands her business in all its branches and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. W., B x No. 115 *Times* office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first rate cook; an excellent baker; no objections to go in the country, or to assist with the washing or ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 301 1st-av, between 15th and 19th sts. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has six years' recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches, soups and pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 13th-st., near University-place. No objections to the country.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook in a private family; would have no objection to assist a little with the washing, good City reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and door off 2d flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived five years with one family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, to assist in washing and ironing. Call or address No. 76 Suffolk-st., New-York, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, in a private family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 132 4th-st., Clinton-place, in the rear room. (No 22) for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced woman as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family and has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; she can give the best of City reference. Call at No 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a rer-spectable girl, as cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; or as laundress; good City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., second door, Room No 6.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No 433 Hudson-st., in the rear building for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 167 East 22d-st., fourth floor, Room No 15.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. Call at No. 201 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two colored young women, situations in City or country—one as good cook and laundress, makes excellent bread and pies, &c.; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and will assist in the washing; they are highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first door, front room.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations, by two respectable girls, one as cook and one as chambermaid and waiter, in a respectable family; can give the best references from last employers. Address No. 171 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two young women, one as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best City of reference. Apply at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, situations by two persons, one as cook; is a first-rate cook, in a private family; no objection to assist in plain washing; has best of City reference from her last place. The other as laundress; no objection to assist in light chamberwork if required; can do all kinds of French fluting; has best of City reference from her last place; wish to be employed together. Apply at No 129 East 20th-st., first door from 3d-av., top floor, back room

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL St.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. WALLACE,
BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1861.

Messrs. JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH, } Trustees
and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, }

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of this State, relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and as Trustees for the Unsecured Bondholders and Stockholders we have purchased the property of that Company, subject to all the mortgages thereon; and it is now desirable, for the purpose of securing the interests of all concerned, and saving expense and litigation, to withdraw it as soon as possible from the custody of the Courts, and to place it in the hands of the new Corporation, authorized by that law which will assume the payment of all the mortgage bonds and the interest thereon as accruing. The legal proceedings already taken in this State and the State of Pennsylvania on the mortgage under which you are Trustees, and on each of the latter mortgages as well as the terms under which we have purchased the property, have, in the fullest manner and in language approved by your counsel, recognized and adjudicated your mortgage as a valid and subsisting security in the order of its priority, to remain a charter security for the payment of the $4,000,000 of Bonds issued thereunder, with interest. The adequacy of this security is so fully recognized by the public, that the Second Mortgage Bonds are now sought for investment, and can be readily sold in the market at par.

This result having been secured, we assume that there can be no necessity or advantage in continuing the proceedings in the foreclosure suit commenced by you or the Receiver for the property, provided such of the Second Mortgage Bondholders as desire to receive the amount due on their bonds are enabled to receive it at once, and each of them as prefers to extend the time of payment, can be enabled to make such extension. A large number, we think a large majority, of the Bondholders present to us the propriety of having their bonds extended for a period of twenty years. To meet this wish, the Company, before the sale, arranged for issuing coupon substitution one entire issue, and over one-fourth of the Foundation of Dollars of Bonds have already been exchanged. The exchanges are rapidly going on; parties desiring the Bonds as an investment are ready to pay par for all such as the holders may wish to have the money for, and the Bonds so purchased will be then extended.

In view of these facts, it seems to us apparent that your Bondholders will be much better situated when all these bonds are extended as to one and at the same time, and the interests all thereby harmonized, and as many of the Bondholders whom you represent are not fully informed of the facts, we have thought it proper to request you to inform them that we are making arrangements have been perfected to that they can on the coming first of March, extend their Bonds for twenty years, or receive par for them, besides the interest, as they may elect. The extensions will be made, if the coupons paid on or before the first of March, at the office of the Receiver, where the interest is payable. If any parties prefer to register their Bonds, such registry can be made at the same time and place. We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

D. S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. SANDFORD DAVIS, }

NEW-YORK, Feb 22, 1861.

To the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

The undersigned Trustees of the Second Mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having informed by the foregoing letter that arrangements have been perfected to enable the holders of the Bonds secured by that Mortgage to extend them, or to receive the amount due thereon, as they may prefer, hereby call the attention of the Bondholders to the matter, and request that they will promptly elect whether to extend their Bonds in the manner proposed and specified in the above letter, or will accept the amount due upon them. The priority of the Second Mortgage over all the subsequent securities of the Company, and its legal validity having been fully adjudicated by the proceedings taken by us as Trustees, and the opportunity and option being now offered as above for extending the Bonds for twenty years with the same security, or for receiving the amount due, and further prosecution of the foreclosure proceedings will be unnecessary so soon as the Bondholders shall have availed themselves of the alternative thus presented—extension or acceptance of the amount due. Immediate action on the part of the Bondholders is desirable, to relieve the property from the expense of further legal proceedings. The list of March next being the day of the payment of the semi-annual interest, it is hoped that the Bonds will be then presented at the office of the Receiver for such disposition as the holders may elect.

JOSEPH WALKER,
URIAH J. SMITH, } Trustees.
WM. T. HOOKER,

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DELAFIELD, DEHERMAN & CO.,
Transfer Agents, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates on this company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an erasure, interlineation or erasure, the applicant on to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—BANGS'S ILLINOIS COUNTY 8 per cent Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cents. Bonds, Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 6 per cents. Bonds, by the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16 15s 892. The interest is provided for on all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. C. M. DAVIS No. 47 Exchange-place.

WANTED—$6 LAN, FROM $3 0 TO $500, FOR six months, for which a good bonus will be given; will deposit as collateral security a bond and mortgage of $2,000, bearing 10 per cent. (legal rate) against responsible parties and upon real property located in a flourishing town in Michigan, worth at least $7,000, and on other incumbrance; said mortgage is first class security. Full particulars and references given by addressing CHOPPER, Box No. 1.6 *Times* office.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. —Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

MECHANICS' BANK, New-York, Feb. 16, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for eleven Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 8th day of March next; also for Inspectors of Election. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 176 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, Feb. 25, 1861. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, ON the Bonds of the Rensselaer and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.
WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.
oct-law6w*Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DORNALLSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 94 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York Oct. 27, 1860.
HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
of Richard Cornelison, deceased.
oct30-law6m*Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 32 24-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
GEO. B. WARD, }
jun26-law6m*Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July, next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6m*Tu*

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6 013,855 28
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,202 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 6	$7,539 575 75
		$7,553,430 86
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 56	
Surrendered Policies	76,081 71	
Annuities	12,754 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	63,640 45	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	8,996 59	
Expenses, viz, Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	70,943 34—	$563 674 21
Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED as FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,056 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6 421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,272 53	
Real Estate	48,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60—	$6,989,056 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,400 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135 0 0 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 24
Amount at Risk 1st February, 1860		$35,319,279
Amount issued during the year		6,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Cancelled, Forfeited Expired and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861, of which are:		$37,397,583
For Life	$25,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,311 650	
For Short Terms	822,750—$27,397,583	
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,833
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Cancelled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861, of which are;		12,591
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256—	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MILTON POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle. In the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
JAN. 1, 1861.

OFFICE, No. 151 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance, per Statement, Jan. 1, 1860		$3,400,682 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860	$763,053 55	
Received for Interest during the year 1860	214,014 19	
Total Receipts for 1860		$977,067 74
Paid Claims, by death	$267,050 00	
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 29	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc	31,620 54	
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,525 30	
Paid Physicians' Fees	5 966 75	
Paid Annuities	1,547 00	
Paid Dividends during the year	166,500 75	$565,091 63 $411,976 11
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,658 50
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand		$62,684 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned		2,327,841 68
Premium Notes, on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest		1,279,864 17
Real Estate		90,993 27
Loans on Scrip		6,931 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission		45,343 75
Total Assets		$3,812,658 50

The Directors have declared a Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered the PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1859.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

DR. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock, P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New York.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE...Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. E. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Octhout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, promptly screened; also, Cumberland, English house Cannel and Hallibarton's Liverpool Orrel, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE,
Cor. Canal and Centre and cor. Jane and West sts.

FOR SALE—COAL BARGE R. H. ECKERT, IN good order and well found, will be sold very cheap for cash to close a concern. Apply to Captain Thomas Brook, at Pier No. 2 Elizabethport, N. J., or J. B. NORTON, Room No. 17 Trinity Building.

INSURANCE.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
THE MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
JANUARY 1, 1861.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of 1860	542,522 76—	$642,522 76
Dividend Account and all Indebtedness		15,039 31
Dividend Annuity Account	$76 00	
Premiums, Extra Premiums & Annuities received during the year	419,971 77	
Interest Account for the year	61,821 45—	472 368 62
Accrued Interest and Deferred Premium not included in the above or in the receipts	22,780 02	$1,359,980 69
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus	$39,420 81	
Expenses, Taxes, Medical Expenses, Fees and Commission	59,890 43	
Reinsurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus	32,325 22	
Dividends paid during the year	128,523 28—	$320,159 73
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$370,837 98	
Premium Loans on Policies in force	431,288 94	
Agents' Accounts for Premium and Interest in course of collection and transmission, &c	89,968 68	
Real Estate	77,530 07	
Cash in Bank and on hand	16,557 79	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stock	7,087 50	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stock	46,250 00—	$1,039,823 95
Total		$1,359,980 69

N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—The Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ATHENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of six per Cent, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th prox., at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st. WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medecine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to the newly married pair. In the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; in most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable Lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in the cases and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Ballemond, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $1, four cases in one, $3, or six $5 cases, thereby saving $3.

To be had of wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARR, No. 164 Nassau-st., four doors from Ann-st., New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 9 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New York, and T. Worthington, No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. L. MONIS's Paris, London and New-York Medical Advisor and Marriage Guide upon Mental and Nervous Infirmities, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Impurities, Incontinence, Local Debility, with all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Heart Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—Urinary and Cutaneous Diseases, &c.

Among the consultations in the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—a fuller disclosure and warning as regards the various cases in empirical hospital practice cannot be found; therefore, respectfully and specially, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment is offered.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarian treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, and Notes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work for $1, of Dr. L. MONIS, 164 Nassau-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 64 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germania Reform, Sunday Dispatch, States Zeitung.*

DR. COOKE, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Bank-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 Chambers-st. He will place before the consulter with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City), enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Sufferers of the worst kind, personal or from excesses, &c., (see principle No. 8.)—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he solicits special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOKE, NO. 26 CENTRE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 25 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INFORMATION TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAUCHARD, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL GUIDE," strictly intended for those who feel in delicate circumstances how to take rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $2 and address at Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 14 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—$20,000 COURSE of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE—Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call upon, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S GREAT BANEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN MUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. While his other great remedies cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADway.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for preventing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THESE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. He has one remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without nauseating or restraint in the habits of the patient; cures without disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 43 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 7 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. G. Buckley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
PERRY,
J. A. WOTTON Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (insured for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides their results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
ERIN, SATURDAY, March 9.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 16.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First do. to London.....do steerage to London.....35
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months.....60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND ALL SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; Augusta, Ga., $25 75; Wilmington, N. C., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $47 75; Memphis, Tenn., $51 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, S. C., $17 50. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that, in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rates of freights will be advanced.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, of 1,600 tons, Schultz, will leave on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $24; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $24; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 12 Broadway. The steamer SAVANNAH, Capt. JAMES KEARNEY, will succeed.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. } Agents.
JOHN B. WILDER & GAILLARD, Savannah. }

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP of the side-wheel Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days, viz:

ISAAC THOMPSON, Capt. BERRY, THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at noon precisely.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any in the trade.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES B. CRANE & CO.,
No 56 Westst., and No. 325 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The Steamer of SATURDAY, March 9. The United States mail steamship ARCTIC will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River, on SATURDAY, March 9, for Southampton direct, to land her mails. The ARCTIC has watertight compartments and is provided with every comfort, safety and speed. Rates of passage: Cabin, including wines.....$110
Cabin, to Southampton.....

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

half per pound on coffee, and on tea four cents, with the addition of ten per centum *ad valorem*, was rejected by a vote of 32 against 147

Several gentlemen made brief and hurried explanations.

Mr KELLOGG, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the Republicans were flinching in their support of the tariff at the critical moment. If the bill went back to the Senate it would be lost, therefore he would take the unpalatable amendments. Money must be had to carry on the Government and execute the laws, and this was the only chance to secure specific duties and at the same time protect our suffering industrial interests. To effect these great objects, the people would justify him in impressing a temporary duty on tea and coffee, which was to be taken off as soon as the public debt was in a fair way of liquidation.

All amendments save the last, relative to the warehousing system, having been acted on, Mr. BRANCH moved to adjourn.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.) said if the gentlemen on the other side were resorting to filibustering for the purpose of staving off the consideration of the Volunteer bill, he would remind them that it had been postponed only with the understanding that it should be taken up at 1 o'clock to-day, after the tariff bill had been in Committee till that hour.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem..) replied that the gentleman had surrendered the day to the protectionists, and therefore he had no right to complain.

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to table the Warehouse amendment, desiring to have this regarded as a test question on the bill.

The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 43 against 101.

All the Senate's amendments were concurred in except the tax on tea and coffee.

The bill, therefore, goes back to the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN asked, and the House ordered, a Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the vote of both Houses on this amendment.

Mr. SEARING called for the Volunteer Bill, it being the order of the day.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem..,) at 6 o'clock, moved to adjourn, which was negatived.

Mr. STANTON succeeded in getting up his bill, which will be the first business acted on to-morrow.

Mr. WOODRUFF, of Connecticut, (Rep..,) presented a petition from several hundred citizens of Middletown, Connecticut, requesting no action be had by Congress, tending to impair or in any way alter the Constitution, and praying that the present Constitution and laws be enforced, and the honor of the country maintained against all rebellion and treason. Laid on the table.

The House agreed that the hour of meeting hereafter be 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

All About the Change of Programme—The Secret History of the Great Conspiracy—Scenes After the Discovery—Moral Reflections.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1861.

How came he to do it? Who influenced him, and what for? are questions which one hears continually in the reading-rooms, barber-shops and hotel corridors of this city. For what end did Mr. LINCOLN rush hastily and unexpectedly from the good people of Harrisburgh, fly at lightning pace across the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and enter unannounced the Capital of the Nation? The rejection of Mr. SEWARD, and the nomination at Chicago of Mr. LINCOLN; the subsequent success of the Republican Party, or the formation of the Southern Confederacy, singly or conjointly, did not create so much discussion in all circles as has this single move of the President elect.

There are two answers given by the divided partizans to the question which opens this letter. One is that by request of Mr. SEWARD and certain prominent Republican members of the Peace Conference, Mr. LINCOLN appeared here several hours in advance of the advertised time, that he might confer with the Convention on points of vital interest to the country. The other answer is, that the friends of Mr. LINCOLN having one grand object in view, namely, the safe arrival of the President elect, pursued that course which promised the surest success. They desired that he should reach this city in safety, their wish has been granted, and they do not care whether anybody likes it or not. A great many people will be satisfied with such answers, but there are thousands who are not and will not be. Therefore, I propose to give in detail the facts of the case—facts which will relieve Mr. LINCOLN of all censure, and will prove to friend and foe that the action was based on data such as must have convinced any cautious man of the propriety of such a movement.

On Thursday night, while Mr. LINCOLN was resting at the Continental Hotel, certain reliable parties called upon him and laid before him the following information, which was substantiated by documentary evidence, and subsequently by the report of a celebrated Western detective, who had been detailed from Chicago to have an eye to the dangers possibly incident to the trip. The three plans, by one of which the conspirators expected to prevent the safe conveyance of Mr. LINCOLN to Washington, were these:

1. At some point this side of the Maryland line, the train conveying the party was to be thrown from the track and precipitated down an embankment. The argument in favor of this plan was its obviously easy execution. The objection to it was that the destruction of so many innocent lives was an unnecessary murder.

2. In case it was deemed best to allow the first plan to go by default, it was determined, by means of an infernal machine, to blow up the car in which Mr. LINCOLN was to ride. The objection to this was, that the infernal machine might perhaps work both ways, or fail to accomplish the desired end.

3. The favorite, and in all human probability the only feasible plan, was to surround the carriage in which Mr. LINCOLN would ride from depôt to depôt in the City of Baltimore, by a large and organized crowd of rougha, who should cheer lustily and demonstrate in lively ways their delight at the condescension of the distinguished guest, as he bowed graciously to them or possibly extended his dexter hand for a friendly shake. At a convenient opportunity the keen stiletto would be buried in the heart of the President elect, and aided by his fellows, the assassin, slipping into the surrounding mass of brother conspirators, would avoid recognition or detection, while the end would be accomplished and the fate of the country sealed.

The name of the instigators, the roll of the subordinates, the sum paid for the attempt, and the amount to be paid in case of success, with certain other date, were given with such accuracy of detail, as to satisfy Mr. LINCOLN of the propriety of immediate consultation with his friends. Declining to take any step in the matter himself, he placed the whole affair in the hands of his reliable associates in travel, expressing himself ready to go on with the anticipated journey, meeting any danger that might arise, or act in any other way that they should deem necessary, and which should best serve the purpose of their present operations. It was resolved by them to make no change in the original programme, until the report of the Detective Officer was laid before them. A few hours thereafter he arrived, and brought to them such confirmatory evidence as placed it on a basis of absolute certainty, and rendered the continuance of the programme a reckless trifling with life, which would be utterly inexcusable.

It was at once determined that Mr. LINCOLN should go on to Harrisburg, by the special train, as already proposed, and from thence should retrace his steps. At the very outside limit, not more than five persons were cognisant of the change, and not one of them betrayed his trust until after the President elect had gone, and the telegraph wires had been so arranged that no information could possibly be sent to any point whatever.

The scene at Harrisburgh the next morning was refreshing. The information had been given under an injunction of secrecy to the representatives of the TIMES, and one other journal; at half-past ten or eleven o'clock, of the night on which Mr. LINCOLN left the city. We were bound by honor not to attempt to use it until the morning, and did not. But, after sending the dispatch announcing the safe arrival of Mr. LINCOLN at Washington, and the reasons which impelled him to make the change, I went to the Hotel, to enjoy the various and conflicting scenes which I knew would be there exhibited. Some of them were very funny. On the special train which left Harrisburgh promptly at nine in the morning, were all who had originally composed the Presidential party, with the exception of Mr. LINCOLN, his immediate friend, Col. LAMON, who accompanied him in the night ride, and N. B. JUNO, who preferred taking the early morning route to Baltimore *via* Philadelphia.

Mrs. LINCOLN did not seem in the best of spirits, partially because she did not wholly approve of the course taken, of which, indeed, she was not entirely cognisant, and partially because she felt anxious concerning the fate of her husband. The army officers vibrated between gratification at the probable safety of Mr. LINCOLN, and a touch of wounded *esprit de corps* Col. SUMNER was particularly annoyed that Mr. LINCOLN should have gone off so hastily, and some of the Colonel's friends suggested that it would have been no more than courteous, had he been selected as traveling escort, in preference to the gentleman who accompanied Mr. LINCOLN.

Col. ELLSWORTH was really grieved. He occupied peculiar relations towards Mr. LINCOLN, and felt great pride in being near him. He was in a certain sense his body guard, and was of the opinion that personal motives could be found at the bottom of the movement, which would show up some of the party in a very unenviable and supremely selfish light. The Colonel, who is a handsome little fellow, paced up and down, in a Zouave cap, a military cloak and a fancy rig throughout. An uncomfortable and feverish rage seemed to pervade his entire frame, and at frequent intervals he would boil over like effervescing soda, or explode like a hand grenade, giving hoarse utterance to such terrible anathemas as made one instinctively shrink in his very skin.

Dr. WALLACE, Mrs. LINCOLN'S brother, who is an elderly and amiable personage, with a very heavy gold headed cane, sat moodily by the stove from the early starting of the train, until the running in thereof—alternately congratulating friendly visitors on the probable safety of brother Abraham, and querying as to the possible danger that might be connected in some mysterious way with the train on which we rode. The Committeemen were in extacies of anger. The very mention of the name of LINCOLN was enough to drive them wild. To think that he should go off unexpectedly, (to them) unadvisedly, (so far as they were concerned,) and unceremoniously, was more than with patience they could bear. They did not remove their rosettes or their badges, but regarded them with moody satisfaction, and frequently looked at them, as if thereby receiving assurance that this was all a dream, and that possibly they were really traveling all the way to Baltimore in the same train with the President elect. The reporters, who were in the secret, were naturally jolly, while those who had not been intrusted with the interesting matter, were fat from being in that enviable state. The people connected with the railway were very much chagrined, and Mrs LINCOLN, with her family, accepted an invitation to dine at Baltimore, with the President of the road, in order that he might be assured they entertained no ill-feeling or suspicion towards him or those whom he represents.

It was well that Mr. LINCOLN went as he did—there is no doubt about it. The City Authorities declined to extend him an invitation to visit the city, although the Mayor had made up his mind to receive him at the depôt and ride with him to the Eutaw House, and many of the police were disaffected, although the Marshal says he would have taken him through in entire safety. The scene that occurred when the car containing

MRS. LINCOLN AND HER FAMILY

Reached the Baltimore depôt, showed plainly what undoubtedly would have happened had Mr. LINCOLN been of the party. A vast crowd—a multitude, in fact—had gathered in and about the premises. It was evident that they considered the announcement of Mr. LINCOLN'S presence in Washington a mere ruse, for, thrusting their heads in at the windows, they shouted—"Trot him out," "Let's have him," "Come out, old ABE," "We'll give you hell," "You bloody Black Republicans"—and other equally polite but more profane ejaculations. Some rude fellows entered the private apartment in which Mrs. LINCOLN was sitting, with the accomplished daughters of the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, but were promptly turned out by Mr. HAY, who locked the door. As the parties composing the suite, and the various correspondents, issued from the car, there was an exhibition of rude vulgarity and disregard of personal comfort that I have never seen equaled. Without thinking of the consequences to us, the crowd rolled in upon us like vast tidal waves, and bore us with irresistible force against the side of the car. To go either way was a physical impossibility. If we had been in the crowd, we could have moved with or through them; but as it was, we were compelled to stand still, and sustain, as well as we were able, the terrible rush of an excited, rude and thoughtless populace. Oaths, obscenity, disgusting epithets and unpleasant gesticulations, were the order of the day, and had it not been for a lucky accident, I have no reason to disbelieve that the buttons of my vest would have been found, upon a *post-mortem* examination, to be fastening me securely to the yellow painted side of an Eaton & Gilbert car. After half an hour's experience of this sort of thing, Mrs. LINCOLN and her son were taken to a carriage, which they entered without attracting much attention, and were driven to the house of the President of the road. A huge omnibus that chanced to be in the yard was chartered by Mr. WOOD, and into it were piled Miss WILLIAMS, her sister, Hon. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wood, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Nicolay, Mr. Hay, Col. Ellsworth, Hon. Judge Davis, Dr. Wallace, Mr. Todd, Mr. Frisbee and the TIMES correspondent. As we drove through the dense masses of people we were saluted in divers and sundry familiar and jocular styles. At one point a knowing chap discovered that Mr. WOOD, who has a very handsome head, was the President elect, and at once the people began to hurrah and shout and run after the bus. The scene was withal an exciting one, and long to be remembered.

Mr. COLEMAN, at the Eutaw House, gave us a magnificent dinner, and deserves the greatest credit for the admirable manner in which he freed the party from annoyance. On our arrival at the other depôt, we found Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. Capt. HAZARD, ROBERT LINCOLN, and several old gentlemen, seated in a car, around whom had gathered a crowd of ill-bred men and boys, who had been insulting them in that most despicable of all ways, crying out dirty and foul language, peering impudently at them, and actually forcing up the windows which those inside had shut. The police did not know that the party were in that car, but had kept vacant a very large space about the train which was prepared for them, and when the information was given them they cleared those boys out in mighty short order.

The ride to Washington was productive of no incident of note. Nor has anything occurred today of great importance. Mr. LINCOLN is very weary, and ought to have a week's rest and sleep, but, of course, now that he is here, his labors have but begun. If he doesn't earn his little daily bread, then no one does. He is a good man, means to do what is right, and has the determination of a reformer, combined with the patience of a martyr. If his friends will let him alone, he will be able to manage his enemies to their entire dissatisfaction; but if one may judge from present indications, Mr. LINCOLN, like all other successful men suddenly raised to power, will be overwhelmed by a crowd of professed friends eager to show him the way in which he should go, but particularly anxious to achieve their own selfish purposes.

HOWARD.

ATTEMPTS UPON Mr. LINCOLN'S LIFE.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Feb. 16.

An attempt was made on the 11th inst., to wreck the train bearing the President-elect and suite, about one mile west of the State line. The particulars, as given us by Mr. RICE, of the Toledo and Western Railroad are that a short time before the train was due at the State line an engineer found it necessary to run out to the wood-yard for fuel. Running at a moderate speed, he noticed an obstruction on the track, and stopping his engine found that *a machine for putting cars on the track had been fastened upon the rails* in such a manner that if a train ran at full speed had struck it, the engine and cars must have been thrown off, and many persons killed. The matter would have been made public before, but it was hoped that the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage could be detected and brought to justice. The whole thing was so infernally planned—the obstruction so near a station and on a straight track, where it would not be deemed necessary to exercise any great degree of caution.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

The Syracuse *Journal* states that just as the Presidential train was leaving Cincinnati a gimlet of the most destructive character was discovered in the car occupied by Mr. LINCOLN, his family and personal friends. It was found in a small carpet bag, which had been deposited in a seat of the car by some unknown person. Attention was drawn to it from the fact that no baggage was allowed in the cars. On examination the grenade concealed in the carpet bag was discovered to be ignited, and of sufficient to have demolished the car and destroyed the lives of all the persons in it.

SALUTE FROM FORT SUMTER.

BALTIMORE Monday Feb. 25.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 23d, received here says that on Washington's birthday Fort Sumter belched forth its saucy salute of 34 guns.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 25.

The interruption of the overland mails in Texas was caused by a party of Indians seizing the stock, destroying the property, etc. One driver was killed by them.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday the steam gunboat *Pawnee* was to have gone from Philadelphia, on her third trial trip. She and the *Pensacola* are the only newly built steamers that have never done any duty. The *Pawnee* has broken down twice; and constructors call her a failure. She is over 1,200 tons burthen; and carries over a hundred men. The Department anxiously awaits the report of her next trial.

Yesterday forenoon a Board of Engineers convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the examination of candidates for admission to, and promotion in, the Engineer Corps. Chief Engineer KING presides, with Messrs. LANTON and STOVAS.

The Naval Register for 1861 is out. It contains on the men-of-war list, 10 line of battle ships; 10 sailing frigates; 21 sailing sloops-of-war; 3 sailing brigs; 1 schooner; and 6 store-ships. Total, 51 sailing vessels, and 7 first-class steam-propellers; 6 second-class do.; 2 second-class (old and worn) do.; 12 steam gunboats; 2 screw-tenders; 3 first-class side-wheel steamers; 1 second-class do.; 3 third-class do.; 1 side-wheel steam tender; and 2 steam store ships Total, 42 steamers; 99 ships in all. About 20 of them are serviceable men-of war, of modern stamp.

The last week's recruiting report of the Metropolitan station shows a marked improvement. All the rendezvous enlisted more than they have for some months Each newly-arrived batch of recruits receives all regimental requisites, and is converted at once into what is now called "a diminutive portable battalion."

A detachment of United States recruits, from country districts, arrived in town on Saturday, and were immediately transferred to Governor's Island, where there are still men enough to form an entire regiment, notwithstanding the numbers recently sent away.

The ordnance recently finished at Fort Pitt Foundry for Fort Columbus, New York harbor, has arrived, and we learn will be mounted in a new site on the land-side of Governor's Island. It consists of thirty tremendous Columbiads, (weighing nearly two thousand pounds each,) and one hundred and twenty tons of shell, the guns being notched for a range of four miles. The steamer *Thomas H. Sparks* left them at the Fort and "went for more" If report be true.

The commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard has gone very unexpectedly to Washington, having been summoned there by telegraph.

It is said the U. S. steamer *Mohawk* has been ordered to sea from here at once.

The Court-Martial on Lieut. BARNEY, tried for shooting an enlisted man belonging to the steamer *Mohawk* named BARRETT was concluded yesterday, but the verdict of the Court has to be sent to Washington, and revised or confirmed by the Department at large, before it is allowed to be published. The main points of Lieut BARNEY'S written defence were that BARRETT'S conduct was so violent and insolent as to have a prejudicial influence on the surrounding crew; that he (Lieut B.) drew the pistol in a sudden fit of passion, and that the wounding was entirely accidental. Lieut BARNEY is a French Louisianian by birth, and speaks with quite a pronounced accent.

Important from Mexico.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The steamer *Tennessee* has arrived at this port, having left Vera Cruz on the 21st inst.

Consul PICKETT has resigned his Consulate, and is a passenger by the *Tennessee*. The remainder of the exiled Mexican Bishops are also passengers by the *Tennessee*, and are bound to Havana.

The Constitutional Government was fast and successfully reorganizing. A circular had been issued to the different States to enter into no more engagements with foreign Governments and reclaiming, on behalf of the General Government, the treaty-making power. The Army was to be thoroughly reorganized, and liberal schemes of colonization were about being arranged.

The United States frigate *Macedonian* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th inst. The *Powhatan*, *Cumberland* and *Pocahontas* were about to sail for New-York.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Feb. 25.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express passed here at 5 o'clock this morning, bringing the following items of news:

DENVER Thursday, Feb. 21.

The mills in the Gregory lines are getting rapidly to work, a few warm days having given a partial supply of water in the gulches. Blasting-powder and candles are almost out of the market One is as necessary as the other, and both are indispensable in the shafts and drifts

A large exploring party for the Gila and Arizona country will set out to-day on a six months' expedition.

The weather is mild and the frost out of the ground, and farmers are plowing.

Deeds of Violence.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT CARBONDALE, PA.

SCRANTON, Pa., Monday, Feb. 25.

At about 1½ o'clock on Sunday morning, as three men named GEORGE BRANNAN, ANDREW FARREL, and —— BERGLE, were passing a street in the City of Carbondale, they were attacked by a man named MARTIN GIBSON. The former was instantly killed, FARREL fatally stabbed, and BARGLE dangerously injured. The weapon used was a large bowie-knife. No clue can be ascertained for the deed, as all the parties were said to be sober. GIBSON expressed regret at being defeated in his purpose of killing all three. The murderer passed through here on his way to Wilkesbarre Jail yesterday.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

In North Bridgewater, this morning, a man, named O'BRIEN, killed his wife, by cutting her throat, and afterwards attempted unsuccessfully to shoot himself. He was arrested.

ATTEMPTED DOUBLE SUICIDE.

NEWARK, Monday, Feb. 25.

The City Hotel here was the scene of an attempted suicide on Saturday night. A man and woman engaged a room together and largely partook of laudanum. Both, however, survived, though they suffered much. The man's name is said to be MOORE, connected with the zinc works, and respectably connected here and in New-York. The woman is unknown. The case appears to be shrouded in mystery, and strong exertions have been made to suppress the affair.

It is asserted that MOORE was only afflicted with *delirium tremens*, and that the two parties occupied separate rooms, and were not acquainted.

The lady is from the West, and the cause of the attempt upon her own life, is attributed solely to domestic troubles.

The simultaneous occurrence in the same house, are regarded as at least a remarkable coincidence, if no other relation exists between the parties.

SENTENCE FOR MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 24.

Young ARMSTRONG was sentenced this morning to be hanged for the murder of ROBERT CRAWFORD. He made a speech to the Court, denying his guilt, but making admissions showing that he was in some way connected with the affair.

Death of Gen. Britton.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

Gen. FORBES BRITTON, of Texas, is dead.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

THE COMPTROLLER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT—RENUMBERING STREETS—EXPENSES OF THE LAST BOARD.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, all the members being present.

The following weekly statement of the finances of the Department was received from the Comptroller:

Balance on hand Feb 16	$3 611,220 31
Receipts from Feb. 16 to Feb. 23	93,914 56
Total	$3, 05 134 87
Payments	41,133 04
Balance on hand Feb. 23	3 660 971 83

The Board concurred in increasing the salary of the Broadway Street Commissioner from $2 500 to $3,500 per annum.

A report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of renumbering the streets north of Ninth-street on the Philadelphia plan, was adopted.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in answer to a resolution of inquiry from the Board, giving a detailed statement of the various requisitions made upon him by Committees of the Board of 1860, with the items of each requisition, the room upon which was taken from the Reporters' gallery to be better accommodated, and they were refused. He also stated that he had not been consulted in any such proceedings in regard to the expenses of the last Board. The bill for carriage hire, for 1859, was $7,431. The bill of stationery ordered by members during 1860, was $3,458 05. The communication was laid over.

The Board refused, by a vote of 14 to 9, to concur in the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting street-peddling.

Adjourned to Thursday evening next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE COUNTY BUDGET AND HARLEM BRIDGE RESOLUTION PASSED OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, for the purpose of considering the Mayor's veto on the County Tax levy Mr. PERRY moved that this levy be passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor. After the budget and ordinance accompanying it had been read, Mr. BLUNT called attention to the remark of the Mayor, that the Board would be likely to override all his objections, and said he thought the Mayor's presumption unfair, as vetoes of his had been sustained by the Board. As to the Mayor's objection to the $50,000 for a new Courthouse, His Honor ought to be satisfied that the money would be spent properly. The Board did not put in $150,000 for building the new Harlem Bridge, because they thought the contracts for it had been made extravagantly; and he (Mr. BLUNT) knew that matters with which the Mayor had been connected had been managed extravagantly.

The levy was then passed over the veto of the Mayor by a unanimous vote.

The Mayor's veto on the resolution to send copies of the Report of the Special Committee on the Harlem Bridge to members of the Legislature was taken up.

Mr. BLUNT, in reply to the Mayor's contradiction of the Committee's assertion that the first lot of bids for the contract were opened, reasserted the Committee's statement, and held that it was sustained by the evidence.

Mr. PERRY said the contracts were loosely drawn; that for iron was at certain prices per pound, without specifying size, which might be as fine as needles or like great columns. The report of the Committee was founded in facts—the statements of sworn witnesses—which the Mayor disliked to have go before the Legislature.

Mr. TWEED thought the ground taken by the Mayor was wholly untenable, because the facts presented by the Committee were only the evidence given before them, which was written out by an efficient clerk and attested by the witnesses themselves. It was useless now to enter into an argument on the particulars of the investigation. One point, however, was very clear—that competition for the contracts was not involved when it was finally decided to award the work.

The resolution was readopted unanimously, and the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the Common Council.

ARRERAGES OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening, Alderman KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The Law Committee reported, under a suspension of the rules, on a communication of the Collector of Taxes and Assessments. They stated that between $200,600 and $300 000 of arrears of unpaid taxes and assessments have accumulated, and that a large amount thereof may be collected, if suitable books and a sufficient number of clerks are provided for the Collector. They submitted the following resolutions

Resolved, That the Collector of Taxes and Assessments be directed to publish in the Corporation papers, that unless all arrears of taxes and assessments are paid on or before the 1st day of July, 1861, the real property will be advertised and sold.

Resolved, That the Collector be authorized to procure suitable books, and appoint four clerks, at an expense not to exceed $2 50 per day, each, for such purpose, and that the Collector, under the direction of the Comptroller, be authorized to sell such property after the 1st day of July.

Considerable street and other routine business was transacted, but nothing of general importance.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE—THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ANTHEMS PLAYED.—Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH'S lecture on "Street Life in London," before the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, was listened to by the largest audience yet gathered within the Academy walls. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the American flag, when intense enthusiasm prevailed, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner." At the speaker's request "Yankee Doodle" was also given. At a subsequent point mention of England and Queen VICTORIA elicited "God Save the Queen" and much applause.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.—At the close of the services in Plymouth Church, on Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. BEECHER read a letter from Major ANDERSON, acknowledging the kindness of his congregation, and of other citizens of Brooklyn, in contributing so liberally to the relief of the wives and children of the soldiers of Fort Sumter who were recently sent to New-York. The reading of the letter from the gallant Major created a deep impression.

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.—The controversy of the Central and City Railroad Companies, in respect of the use of Furman-street, it is believed, has been at last definitely and amicably settled. On Saturday Committees met at the office of the City Company, and agreed upon a basis of adjustment, by which both roads will enjoy the use of Furman-street, and the City road have the right to cross Atlantic-street. The bill before the Legislature, in reference to the matter, will be withdrawn.

[Advertisement.]

TO DOCTORS.—To know the temperaments and mental organization of the sick, is of as great importance as the mere knowledge of their physical condition. For, often the disease is in the mind, or even when the body is troubled, much good could be accomplished, especially with irritable people, by a correct knowledge and application of the principles of Phrenology. For a further examination of the subject call upon FOWLER and WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hemorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arial, from Aspinwall—Mr. F. Ferrar and lady, Capt. Wilson and family, Mr. Harding and family, Lieut. Baldwin, Mrs. Robinson, Mr Morrell, Mr. Hiesler H. Alexander, Mr. Isaacs, Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. Rice and child Lieut. Camp, J. Malder, Capt. Ainsworth, Mrs M. T. Smith, W. R. Hudson, lady and child; Miss S. A. Hudson, Lieut. Pinder and family, S. M. Lock, J. H Cramerton, R. Duff, Capt. Huntley, Capt. Stein, Capt. Wade, Lieut. Johnson and family, Thos E. Faue, Judge Esterlee, Dr D. Wooster, Miss Babcock, W. H. Pratt, Mrs. Lehman and child, J. N. Mott, L. N. Mott, H. B. Gleason W. Jones, J. L. Brown, F. S. Hoyte and family, S B. Wilber and lady, J. Holman and family, J Greenwood, A. Mayrisch, J. Leak R T Wade, H. S. Woodward and lady, J. J. Ritman, H. Brinsur, L. B. Thomas, H. Ferris, R. W. Horner, S. Taylor, J. A. Cogeken, S Jones, Miss Small, T. Nelson, Mrs. Esnau and child, A. Sumner, E. E. Rice, Mrs L. Jackson, F. Page, Lieut. Ferguson, B. R. Nichoson, Bassett Gouber, Mr. Holbrook and family, Mr. Dement and child, Mrs. Haskill and two children, F. H. Resenbouhn, E. Scott, C. J. Deering, Cpt. Wm. Pike, Mrs Bowie and child, E Sanford and family, S. Coffin, H. Coffin, M. Crawford, S. W. Huntington, S. S. Sumnerville, D. O. Brouser, Mr. St. Clair, B. L Bardlett, E. Griffith, S. P. Arvard, and 120 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 38 | Sun sets..... 5 48 | Moon rises.. 8 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 27 | Gov. Island.. 9 16 | Hell Gate....10 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Hargous & Bros

Bark Nereid, Freymouth, London, A. Wendt & Co.; Admiral Blake, Kennard, Queenstown, J. S. Whitney & Co.; M. Mitzloff (Pruss.,) Ulrich, Queenstown, Funch & Meincke

Brigs Caspar Wild, (Nor.,) Jorgusen, Cork and a market, Funch & Meincke; Hidalgo, Whittemore Remedios, Simpson & Mayhew; Will-o'-the-Wisp, Hunt, St. Kitts, McCall & Frith.

Schooners Orris, Anderson, St Thomas, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Angie Lewis, Bush, Havana, J. & F. A. R. Webster: S Gilman, Burgess, Boston. S W. Lewis & Co.; Elizabeth and Jane, Anderson, Remedios: Ann and Susan, Pearson, Charleston, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Wide World, Safford Charleston, Jonas Smith & Co.; Cheviot, Stront, Jacksonville, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall Feb. 16, with treasure and passengers to B. B. Allen.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship S. Curling, (of Thomaston,) Gilchrist, Callao Nov. 28, via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with guano, Barrill Bros.; vessel to master. Jan. 11, lat. 29 26 S. lon. 29 07 was in co. with Br ship Lady Milton, from Callao for Ork. Jan 19, lat. 13 13 S., lon. 30, exchanged signals with Dutch bark Nederlander, bound S The S. C. has had light winds most of the passage.

Bark Hondtras, Marshall, Ballze, Hon., 11th inst., with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre, Has experienced strong N. W winds the whole passage; 17th inst., lat. 24 lon. 80 32, signaled a three-master schooner showing a white signal with two red balls; 18th, off Gun Key, was in co. with ship Enoch Sargeant and Bark Texas from New-Orleans, and Pride of the Thames, (Br.,) all bound N. The schooner L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, for New-York; sailed 8th inst.

Bark Cotherstone, (Br., of Sunderland,) Topliff, Marseilles Jan. 11 Passed Gibraltar 20th, Madeira 26th, with mdse to Breithaupt & Wilson. 29th inst., lat. 36 50, lon. 71 40, experienced a gale from S. W. A heavy sea struck the ship, breaking skylight, filling the cabin with water; 2nd inst., had a hard gale from N. W., ship hove to under close-reefed maintopsail; a heavy sea struck the ship, staving galley, boat, &c., to pieces; 21th inst., Newspink, bearing N. W., 18 miles, took pilot from boat Mary Taylor No. 5.

Bark Geo. Leslie (of South Thomeston) Gradhurr, Matanzas 8 ds, with sugar to R W. Frunday On the night of 20th inst., during the harbor, lost both anchors off Sandy Hook Rode out the latter part of the gale with reduced anchor, and starboard chain, no anchor attached thereto. During the time dragged about 4 miles offshore.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah 8 ds, with cotton, &c to Demill & Co

Brig Josephine, (Br., of Sidcomb, Eng.,) Stubb, Cephalonia Nov. 28 and Gibraltar Jan. 10, with currants to Foley Bros & Co; vessel to G. E. Bulley. Jan 10, in the Bay of Gibraltar, spoke brig Admiral Faushaw, from Palermo for New York.

Brig Nordstjernen, (Swed.,) Nasven, Newcastle 12 ds with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co. Vessel to Funch & Meincke. 14th inst., lat. 38, lon. 67, spoke ship Westmoreland, of and for London, from Jamaica.

Schr. J. B Myers, Cobb, Matsgordn Bay, via Key West, 7 ds, with cotton, &c., to Norcross & Prince.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Weeks, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jas. Cronkright & Son.

Schr. Mary C. Tarbell, Thomas, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Croker, Wood & Co.

Schr. Robert Palmer, Welton, Apalachicola 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Oakley & Keating.

Schr. P. Bodes, Adams Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son

Schr. Sydney C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. T. Boyce, Boyce, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to I C Runyon.

Schr. L. A Edwards Lyme, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton &c., to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Mobile 12 ds, with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Mary Wood, Cary, Edenton, N. C., 4 ds., with corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr Emma Smith, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master

Schr. Elizabeth Ann, McIntosh, Provincetown 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Elmira Cornelius, Simmons, Cape Hatteras 2 ds, with corn

Schr. George W. Lewis, Hall, Tangier for Boston, with oysters.

Schr. John B. Holmes, Decker, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. E Reed, Goodspeed, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr Springbird, Sea, Merrick, Boston for Norfolk.

Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Taunton, for Norfolk.

Schr. Albert Field, Phillips, Digbton, for Norfolk.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Barber, Stonington 2 ds., stone.

Schr. T. W Thorne, Davis, —— 2 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford, Coon, 2 ds., mdse.

Schr. Tillie E. Smith, Dighton 5 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Joseph Reed, Stetson, Chatham, with fish.

Schr. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, for Norfolk.

Schr Sarah Jane, Dayton, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr R. Metcalf, Burton, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. T. P. Able, Strong New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Boston, Buckley, New-Haven 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamships Mississippi, for Rio Janeiro; Quaker City, for Havana. Ship Manchester, for Liverpool

FELOW—Five brigs, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Arr. ship Great Britain, Liverpool; bark Wakefield, Havana.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Ann Elizabeth, Seely, from Demarara Dec. 23, in ballast, for New-York, during a gale from N. W., went ashore Jan. 1, on Swan Island, and became a total loss. Crew saved. The A E was built at Norfolk in 1850, was 250 tons, rated A 2, and was owned by Messrs Metcalf & Duncan, of this City.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—The ship Patterson, Hill, hence for Liverpool, returned to port this afternoon, having sprung a leak

GLASGOW, Feb. 8.—Bark Cora Linn has arrived here, with her cargo all more or less damaged. It is being landed, and looks as if a large portion would have to be sold as damaged. The Barnee has landed some flour. Some of her cargo was thrown overboard. (Both by letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hon., Feb. 11, Bark Hebron, for London, loading.

At Minatitlan, Mex., Jan. 21, bark Harvest, for London in 10 ds; brig Island Queen, do., do.

ASPINWALL—Arr., Feb 4. Spanish brig Ascencion, Portobello 6th. Am. brig Xanthe, New-York: 6th, Br. steamer Conway, Carthagena; Hanov. brig Susanna, London: 7th, Br. steamer Tamar, St. Thomas; 10th, Am. steamship Ariel, New-York.

Sailed—Feb. 5 Am. brig Fanstina, Cienfuegos: Am. brig Drumm

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2944. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Another Visit to the Capitol---Cabinet Speculations.

The Deliberations of the Peace Conference.

FINAL ACTION FURTHER DELAYED.

The Question of Compromise Soon to be Determined.

GEN. TWIGGS' TREASON.

Particulars of the Affair Received at the War Department.

TERRITORIAL BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

Postponement of the Volunteer Bill in the House.

Exciting Time Over the Report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. LINCOLN—HIS VISITORS.

Mr. LINCOLN, accompanied by his son ROBERT and his Private Secretary, NICOLAY, took a long walk to-day, shortly after sunrise, that there might be a physical stratum on which to rest the mental labors of the day.

JOHN BELL was one of the earliest callers on Mr. LINCOLN this morning, and after a brief and satisfactory interview, an appointment for to-morrow was made.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, called and congratulated Mr. LINCOLN on the fact that he was here in safety, and that his coming had been productive of no more ill feeling. While Gov. HICKS was with Mr. LINCOLN, F. P. BLAIR, Senior, called to see him relative to the appointment of his son, MONTGOMERY. A second call was also made, when Mr. LINCOLN listened with great respect to the advice and counsels of the old Jacksonian.

Gov. BOUTWELL, and a delegation of New-England men, have been urging the appointment of Gov. BANKS to the War Department.

Subsequently two interviews were granted to Committees from other sections of the country, who presented the claims of the same gentleman.

BLAIR, Sen., is said to be full of fight, and counsels anything but peaceful measures.

In company with Senator TRUMBULL, Mr. LINCOLN went to the Capitol this afternoon. While there he interchanged courtesies with many Senators.

The Committee appointed by the joint session of the Senate and House to notify Mr. LINCOLN of his election, waited upon him this evening, doubtless greatly to his edification. Mr. LINCOLN received them with great courtesy, and laughingly remarked that such a rumor had reached him before.

Mr. HUMPHREY, of Kings County, has received a memorial, signed by all the publishers, booksellers and printers of New-York, requesting Mr. LINCOLN to appoint SCHUYLER COLFAX as Postmaster-General. Mr. HUMPHREY had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN, this evening, and presented it, as also did Senator WILSON, who had one of a similar import from Boston.

ROBERT T. SCHENCK, of Ohio, took Mrs. LINCOLN to ride early this morning, after which she received calls from 11 until 1½. Both Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN are very well, and enter with great ease upon the arduous duties of their position.

THURLOW WEED arrived to-night, and dined with Mr. SEWARD and a number of prominent New-Yorkers.

GREELEY dined lugubriously with GIDDINGS.

Senator HARRIS called on Mr. LINCOLN this afternoon.

A delegation of the New-York Legislature are in town to-day. They seem to be of the Greeley school principally.

The New-York delegation called on Mr. LINCOLN to-dny to pay their respects. He received them cordially.

Mr. VAN WYCK being unnble to go sent the following card:

To Hon. A. Lincoln:

"C. H. VAN WYCK greets yon. Just now the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak."

Mr. LINCOLN returned his best wishes and regards to him. Mr. VAN WYCK is quite low but out of danger.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN, and pressed CHASE for the Cabinet.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER LINCOLN.

Already the lists are being canvassed for appointments under the new Administration, below the grade of Cabinet Minister. Among the rest, the name of Hon. THOMAS C. THEAKER, a present member of the House from Ohio, is being urged for the position of Commissioner of Patents. I understand that his recommendation is signed by upwards of sixty M. C.'s, who certify him as admirably qualified for the position. There certainly is no place under the Government which requires more sterling integrity, sound judgment, and personal attention to its duties.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference had another exciting time to-day. They sat until 1 o'clock last night, finally agreeing *upon* FRANKLIN'S *Territorial proposition for a division of the Territory on the line of thirty-six thirty, as heretofore reported.* There are other propositions still debating before the vote can be taken upon the whole for final adoption. The debate ran very high to-dny, in which Messrs. FIELD and SMITH, of New-York; GUTHRIE, of Kentucky; JOHN BELL, of Tennessee; ALLEN and BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts; TUCKER, of New-Hampshire; CHASE and CARTER, of Ohio; and FOSTER, of Maine, took a prominent part. Mr. FIELD was very positive against compromise, pitching in, as stated by one member, in e very uncompromising manner. There was very nearly another stampede. It is stated thet three of the members who have heretofore stood out strongly against compromise, to-day backed down. Who they are I do not learn. I am informed upon pretty good authority that several Republicans of the Convention, indicating their intention to be guided in their action by Mr. LINCOLN'S views, have submitted to him a series of questions touching the propositions pending, asking his opinions and wishes. He replied that he had not time to consider them sufficiently to answer at once, but would do so in writing. This, if true, will settle the matter at once. It is expected that the Convention will take final action to-night. The territorial proposition adopted does not touch territory hereafter to be acquired. JOHN BELL only arrived yesterdsy, and took his seet in the Convention, having been unable to leeve home before.

A resolution was submitted to the Peace Convention by SOMES, of Maine, to protect the rights of free speech and freedom of the Press in all the Territories—allowing all matters to be freely discussed. It was violently opposed and ably defended, but finally besten by a smsil mejority.

The Franklin Proposition, which was a substitute for GUTHRIE'S, amounting to about the same, was taken up to-day, and a vote reached at 4 o'clock. Virginie, Missouri and North Carolina, for reasons not explained, voted against it, and several Republicans, not desirous to be put on record if the South proposed to defeat it, voted against it, end it was killed by a strong vote. Great confusion ansued. A motion made to reconsider wes discussed, and finelly passed by e stronger vote than that by which the msasure was defeated. The Convention then adjourned till eight o'clock this evening. At thst hour they met, and immediately adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE PEACE CONVENTION AND CONGRESS—THE SPLIT.

The principle difficulty with the Peace Convention and Congress, upon the division of the territory on the line of 36° 30', is the recognition of Slavery south of it. Soma of those who oppose most strongly these measures in the Peace Convention, say they will go for them without the absolute recognition of the "institution." This is where they are likely to split.

THE TREASON OF GEN. TWIGGS.

The War Department has additional intelligence relative to the treason of Gen. TWIGGS. Some time since, he was ordered to be superceded in command by Col. WAITE, of the First Infantry, and it is supposed that TWIGGS hurried up his surrendar to anticipate the orders taking his command from him. The statement that he had resigned is erroneous.

On the 6th inst., TWIGGS appointed a Commission, consisting of Quartermaster VINTON, Paymaster MACKLIN and Capt. WHITELY, of the Ordnance Department, to meet Commissioners on behalf of the Texan Secessionists, "to transact such business as relates to the disposition of the public property, upon the demands of the State of Texas." This step has culminated in orders from TWIGGS to officers commanding all the military posts in the State, to surrender all the military property, amounting to millions of dollars in value. It is even stated as one of the stipulations, that the disarmed troops may be "permitted to be carried to the coast in Government wagons—the latter to be subsequently accounted for to the Revolutionists."

The whole force in Texas numbers two thousand nine hundred enlisted men, and two hundred and six commissioned officers, embracing all the Third and Eighth Infantry, all the Second Cavalry, five companies of the First Artillery, and five of the First Infantry. Of course it is not known here yet whether the subordinate officers have or have not resisted TWIGG'S illegal order. They could not have expected it, ere at widely scattered points, and probably had no concerted plan of resistance arranged.

It will be borne in mind that this surrender was not made to an overwhelming force, but it is the most greceless treachery. It is well understood thet the purpose is to enable the Secessionists to force their disunion programme along, even though a majority of the people of Texas repudiate it, as they probably will do. It seems very likely that Gov. HOUSTON will soon be compelled to call on the General Government to aid the majority in resisting the efforts of the minority to overawe and conquer them. The case is surrounded with extraordinary embarrassments, because the Governor cannot call for Federal aid while the Legislature is in session, and the Texas Legislature, which will be in session on the 2d of March, assembles expressly for the purpose of pushing on the secession programme, regardless of every form of decency, if need be.

The Twiggs' movement has greatly damaged secession among the Border State men.

It is understood that the Administration proposes to institute proceedings at once in the case of TWIGGS. Of course he cannot be hung without first getting hold of him; but his name can be stricken from the rolls, thus dishonoring him in a military capecity. It certainly ought to be done. Mr. HOLT, the Secretary of War, and Gen. SCOTT, are said to favor immediate action.

Since the news was received of the surrender of the Texan forces by Gen. TWIGGS, many members say openly that they shall vote against all the present propositions of the Peace Conference, if submitted to Congress.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

In the House, to-day, Mr. CORWIN succeeded in bringing up the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. The attempt to postpone it till Monday at 11 o'clock, the last day of the session, thereby preventing any vote upon it, failed by a strong vote, the reason being a desire on both sidas to come to a direct vote upon all the propositions submitted in the report.

Mr. CORWIN'S report will be voted upon in the morning directly, by the arrangement of to-night. His amendment modifies the report materially. He has strong hopes of its passage.

MR. SICKLES AND MR. HICKMAN COLLIDE.

During the struggle upon this matter, which ran high—growing into personalities and great confusion—Mr. SICKLES conducted himself in a most disorderly manner, evincing a total disregard of the rules of the House, and disrespect to the Speaker. The latter ordered him, several times, to take his seat, which he refused to do, and a call for the Sergeant-at-Arms was made. Mr. SICKLES then subsided. During this time Mr. HICKMAN told Mr. SICKLES that he would not be silenced or put down by language coming from such a mouth as his.

THE FORCE BILL POSTPONED

The entire session was very exciting from the time STANTON'S Force bill was taken up. An attempt to postpone a vote upon it till Thursday next succeeded. Whether this kills the measure or not is uncertain. But it was so intended, and will probably prevent its becoming a law. Republicans are but little divided upon this measure, and it will stand a fair chance in the Senate.

AN ENABLING ACT FOR NEW-MEXICO.

From a conversation with members upon all sides of the House, it seems that the proposition to admit New-Mexico as a State is the only one in the report of the Committee of Thirty-three very likely to pass. Very many of the Republicans who are willing to concede much, and are classed as compromisers, say they shall vote against all amendments of the Constitution, and every proposition in the report except that admitting New-Mexico as a State.

THE POST-ROUTE BILL PASSED.

The true friends of Overland mails triumphed to-day, by passing the Post-route bill just as it came from the House. This defeats entirely the schemes of Senator GWIN. There have been some secret plottings in this connection, making rather a startling story, quite unsuspected by the public, which want of time to write up compels me to withhold for the present.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Marshals for the Inauguration Parade met to-night, and completed their arrangements. The affair will be very simple and unostentatious.

A CORRECTION CORRECTED.

Perhaps it is scarcely worth while to notice the fact, but in the publication of my dispatch on Monday night, correcting the erroneous statement in regard to Mr. H. S. SANFORD and the Chiriqui contract, I am made to refer to it as "the Chiriqui contract of Mr. SANFORD and the Panama Railroad Company." The interpolation of somebody of the monosyllabla "of" played the mischief with the paragraph. Omit it, as should have been done, and neither Mr. SANFORD nor the Railroad Company will be charged with the proprietorship of a "contract" to which neither of them probably care to be a party, and certainly are not supposed to be in this latitude.

THE NATIONAL BAZAAR.

Different parts of the Capitol are constantly obstructed by peddlers of apples, cider, boiled eggs, etc., and wonderful somebodies with wonderful somethings, their exhibition of which attracts a motley crowd. The latest contribution to these collections, consists of a couple of coffins displayed in the old Hall of Representatives,—perhaps to remind the politically dead of their coming fate. RAREY was compelled to erect a building, especially for his exhibitions here. It is a wonder that he did not make successful application for the use of the "coffin ware-room," which certainly is admirably adapted to his purposes, if he can teach his four-footed subjects to walk up stairs.

Nearly all the Standing Committees of the Senate and House meet on Thursday morning, to close the business befors them for the present Congress.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The dispatch received yesterday by the Secretary of War informing him that Gen. TWIGGS has surrendered the military property to the Revolutionists in Texas, was from the Commissary of Subsistence, and dated at New-Orleans. He adds that as a loso, the use of the Government means of transportation was allowed to take the Federal troops to the seaboard, and they were permitted to take with them three or four cannon and their side arms.

The Secretary received this morning documents from Texas, showing that, as early as the 7th of February, Gen. TWIGGS was entering into negotiations with the Texans for the surrender of the military property.

Col. WAITE was several weeks ago appointed to succeed Gen. TWIGGS as Chief of the Military Department of Texas, but it appears he had not reached there at the time of Gen. TWIGGS' surrender, which is considered by governmental authorities here as one of the most disgraceful and atrocious acts yet committed by the Secessionists.

The Peace Conference, to-day, by their action in voting down Mr. FRANKLIN'S substitute, placed themselves in the position where they stood a week ago. Some of the Southern Commissioners were much discouraged; but they were somewhat comforted by the assurance of those from other sections, that they will endeavor to reconcile the conflicting views on the subject of Slavery in the Territories to-morrow, to which day they adjourned.

The Committee of Conference, Messrs. BIGLER, SIMMONS and HUNTER, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs SHERMAN, PHELPS and MORRILL, on the part of the House, on the disagreeing amendment to the Tariff bill, namely, the tax on tea and coffee, to-night had a meeting, when the Committee of the Senate agreed to recede from it, and to recommend concurrent action to that body, which will doubtless adopt the report. This will pass the bill through both Houses. The estimated revenue from this source is five millions.

Mr. TROMBELL, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. WASSBORNE, of Illinois, and Mr. BUALINGAME, of Massachusetts, on the part of the House, having been appointed a Joint Committee for that purpose, waited on Mr. LINCOLN to-night, and informed him of his election to the Presidency, and afterwards called upon Mr. HAMLIN to inform him of his election to the Vice-Presidency. Each was furnished with the certificate of Vice President BRECKINRIDGE and Speaker PENNINGTON as to the result of the official vote, and their declaration of the election of these gentlemen. The interview in each case was of short duration, and both gentlemen formally signified their acceptance of the respective offices. This fact will be reported to the two Houses of Congress.

The postponement of Mr. STANTON'S Volunteer bill is regarded as indicative of its defeat.

The first proposition to be voted on in the House to-morrow, in connection with the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, is the resolutions of the Representatives from the Pacific coast, Messrs. BURCH and STOUT, recommending a National Convention, with a view to the settlement of our national difficulties.

A memorial was received to-day, unanimously by the Republican members of the New-Jersey Legislature, recommending Representative COLFAX for Postmaster-General.

Major BOWMAN, of the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. Among those who called upon Mr. LINCOLN to-day were Senators SEWARD and SUMNER, the New-York, Pennsylvania and Indiana delegations, and Judge HARRIS, Gov. HICKS, and others. The only exception made to the rule prohibiting the admission of strangers was the case of a number of Virginians, who were admitted to an interview. They afterwards expressed themselves much pleased with the President elect.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VISIT OF MR. LINCOLN TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS—HOW THE SECESSIONISTS BEHAVED—MR. COLFAX'S POSTAL BILL—FLOYD AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

The event of the day was the informal visit of the President elect to the two Houses of Congress. I believe that this proceeding on the pert of Mr. LINCOLN, though characteristic of the simplicity of Republican institutions, is without a precedent. His illustrious predecessors, albeit most of them claimed to be Democrats, dyed in the wool, or, at any rate, in the warp and woof, deemed it incompatible with the stately dignity of the Executive of the Union, to visit the coördinate departments of the Government. Clearly, the Rail-splitter has, in following the dictates of his own feelings, rightly interpreted the proprieties of his position. For who will pretend that the legislative body of the nation is not equal in dignity, as well as in power, to the Executive? If, then, it is proper for the Senators and Representatives, each and all, to visit the President, which no one will pretend to deny, it is equally his duty to visit the organized bodies which they compose.

Mr. LINCOLN entered the Senate Chamber in company with Mr. SEWARD, and perhaps other friends, and was immediately conducted to a seat in rear of the Republican side, where Senators of all parties, except the rabid Secessionists, went forward to greet him, or to be introduced. Among his opponents I was pleased to see Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. WRIGHT of New-Jersey, Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee, and Mr. GREEN of Missouri, go up to him, and give him a cordial and friendly shake of the hand.

I thought that WIGFALL seemed nervously anxious to speak to the distinguished visiter, but when MASON, HUNTER, and man of that stamp affected not to see him, the Texan Senator was unequal to the effort. MASON affected *nonchalance* and pretended to be writing, but for the life of him he could not help looking askance, from time to time; and it may be doubted if what he wrote could be translated into plain English. When Mr. SEWARD conducted the President elect around to the "democratic" side of the Senate, several Senators rose and were introduced, among them GREEN and KENNEDY. Gen. JOE LANE seemed to be quite nervous, as if he thought Old Abe was after him with a fence rail, and lest he might be assailed in the rear, single-handed, he moved up the centre, so as to interpose two or three rows of Senators between him and the enemy. This manœuvre was entirely successful, as the retreating General was not observed, or not pursued by the Rail-splitter, who presently passed entirely around the democratic side and went out at the door next the President's chair. If he had thought the game worth bagging, and had taken the pains to beat the hush, he would have found Old Joe snugly ensconced in the centre of a covey of Secessionists.

Mr. LINCOLN, accompanied by Mr. SEWARD, then proceeded to the House of Representatives, where a similar scene was enacted. First turning to the Republican side, he was greeted by all the Republicans and Americans in the body; after which he went to the other side, and the more rational and sensible part of the Democracy were presented. I believe that a smaller portion of the members of the House held back than of the Senators.

No official recognition was given to the President elect in either body; but in each the presiding officer found the utmost difficulty in preserving order.

A salutary measure passed the Senate to-day, having previously been adopted in the House, authorizing the withdrawal of the mails from certain routes where the Post-office laws cannot be enforced. If this policy had been pursued two months ago with the seceding States, the people would long ago have begun to appreciate the beauties of secession. It is well known that these States are utterly incompetent to pay the expense of a postal establishment such as they now enjoy, without a resort to heavy direct taxes. If they were permitted quietly to secede, their revenue from Customs would scarcely maintain their Post-office

The Senators in the interest of the secession movement struggled hard for the continuance of the mail facilities to States which they hold to be out of the Union; and while they cry out "coercion," when it is proposed to collect the revenue at Southern ports, they have no scruple about taxing the States which remain loyal for the benefit of the rebels. These Senators have taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of their country, and yet they are in league with traitors against their country. They talk of "honor," while living in daily violation of the most sacred obligations, not merely of patriotism, but of plighted faith. No more unscrupulous body of men, claiming to be men of honor, can be pointed to in the history of the world than these Secessionists.

The readers of the TIMES will remember that I stated two or three weeks ago, that among the peccadillos of FLOYD, he carried off two guns, a rifle and double-barreled fowling-piece, from the War Department. The latter, which was imported at a cost of $215 to the Government, has been returned, slightly the worse for wear, *minus* the casing. I am informed that he pretends to have taken it off by mistake. I should be glad to hail this as a sign of returning conscience, but he still retains the rifle, which was manufactured at Harper's Ferry, to say nothing of the trifle of seven millions of acceptances, and the Indian Trust Funds, stolen by his agent, BAILEY, to bolster up the acceptances.

Nothing has yet been heard of DEINKARD'S rifle, manufactured at Springfield, at the Government expense.

The Republicans to-day failed to stand up to the rack on the question of taxing tea and coffee. It was supposed that their failure would endanger the Tariff bill; but it may be that they only wish to put themselves on record, and that a Committee of Conference will bring the matter all straight. They all seem to be afraid of the tempest in the teapot. Mr. SHERMAN, who spoke in favor of adopting the Senate bill without change, as essential to its success, also backed out, and voted against taxing tea. But he may have done so, in order to move a reconsideration, or he may see his way clear through the instrumentality of a Conference Committee. OBSERVER.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

A strong speech was made in the Convention yesterday, by Mr. MOORE, of Rockbridge, in LETCHER'S district—the substance of which was inimical to the rights of Virginia, the whole South, and the people of Richmond. It was decidedly Union in its tendency, and strongly against the action of South Carolina.

The Secessionists posted bills calling every true Southerner to attend an indignation meeting. Music was engaged—fifteen hundred persons assembled near the Exchange Hotel, and strong Southern speeches were made by delegates to the Convention. Ex-Gov. WISE was called for, but was unwell.

The meeting adjourned to the Spottswood House where more speeches were made.

An attempt to burn Mr. MOORE in effigy was stopped by the Mayor.

The whole decided secession demonstration was gotten up by parties in the negro business and selling interests.

The Convention reassembled this forenoon.

Mr. MOORE'S resolutions were taken up.

Mr. GOGGIN finished his speech in reply to Mr. MOORE. He affirmed that it was the duty of Virginia in this trying hour to go with the South as the only method of restoring peace to the country.

Mr. GOGGIN read a series of resolutions which he said he proposed to offer. The resolutions declare that the Southern States should have proposed amendments to the Constitution in pursuance of the fifth article of that instrument; that it is the duty of Virginia now to invoke the coöperation of the Border States, and to provide measures for concurrent action hereafter; that Virginia is attached to the Union as it *was*, but that as it *is* it does not protect her rights; that it becomes her people in Convention to look to every remedy for relief, and to provide, in the event of failure, for the future relations she will occupy, having due regard to her position as one of the Southern States.

Mr. GOGGIN made a long speech in support of his resolutions. He denied the constitutional right of secession, but admitted there was a revolutionary remedy for wrongs. He wanted consultation with the Border States to form a Confederacy, and to invite others to join. He opposed precipitate action, but whenever Virginia went out of the Union he would go with her. He believed that Virginia would be insecure in the present Southern Confederacy, but the period for conferance with the North has now passed.

Mr. GOGGIN gave way for a motion to adjourn.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Is Mr. Lincoln to be Pitied?—His Cabinet—His Conditions, Mental, Moral and Physical—Preparations for his Inauguration.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

Passing through the parlor this morning I heard a lady sey, "Poor LINCOLN, how he is to be pitied." Not having the pleasure of the fair one's acquaintance, I could, of course, take no notice of the remark at that moment, but through the columns of THE TIMES I say to her, Madame, your head is right; you are worthy of your sex. Truly is Mr. LINCOLN a fit subject for the commiseration of all lovers of quiet, ease and comfort. From the day of his nomination until the hour when he received the dispatch announcing his election, he was, with other leaders of the party, hard at work, for the success of the ticket; from the night of his election until the moment he left his Springfield home, he was badgered by friends, annoyed by place-hunters, bothered by influential personages, pestered by office-seekers, and worried by the sudden closing of his private business affairs. He started on his hither trip, lean, gaunt, yellow and thin; he traveled day after day for a period of two weeks without interruption; he made speeches everywhere; he was surrounded always by anxious and hoping friends, bored continually by self-serving, pertinacious, impertinent committeemen; he had grave reasons for believing that his life was in danger; he was fast approaching the scene of his greatest trials, and could not but be conscious of the fact that, of all men on the face of the earth, he was the observed of all observers, and could the least of all afford to speak incautiously or act unadvisedly.

He is at last, thank Heaven, safe in the Capital of the nation, but by no means has he attained a point where quiet, ease or comfort can be expected or obtained. If it was not for the fact that his wife is with him, he would be allowed no rest literally by day or night. Her presence, of course, keeps intruding members of the inner ring from thrusting their unwelcome selves into his bedroom, but no more than that can Mrs. LINCOLN, able as she is, achieve in the way of discomfiting those who are after him, pregnant with Union-saving schemas and measures of healing import. The first matter of importance to which the President elect has turned his attention is the formation of his Cabinet.

Weeks ago it was announced in the columns of the TIMES, that to WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New-York, EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, and SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, Mr. LINCOLN had tendered formal invitations to become his Constitutional advisers, when he should enter upon the duties of his Administration. That Mr. SEWARD has accepted the post of Secretary of State, and Judge BATES that of Attorney-General, is well known, but until yesterday afternoon nothing definite had been concluded concerning Gen. CAMERON. Against him there was arrayed a most formidable opposition from prominent politicians of his own State. He was charged with corruption, and with being so unjust and unfit a person, that Mr. LINCOLN was compelled to say, that if the charges preferred against him could be proven, he would withdraw his invitation. Probably in the history of political contests, no fight more bitter than that waged by the friends and enemies of Mr. CAMERON, is recorded. The result is, that finding opposition futile, the opponents of the appointee formally withdrew their charges, and to-day it is a settled point that Pennsylvania is to be represented in the Cabinet by Mr. CAMERON.

The fight now rages as to his position there. His friends demand for him the Treasury Department, while his enemies say the only place he should even dare to accept is the War Department. The General prefers the former, but on the very threshhold thereof encounters such violent demonstrations from the friends of CHASE as would make a less-determined person shrink. The Army Officers here would prefer BANKS, then BLAIR, and last of all CAMERON. BANKS is ineligible for several reasons—first, his appointment would be charged to the account of New-England, to which Eastern men object, as he is now a resident of Illinois; second, his ambition points to a higher rank in the same Cabinet, as his due, if he should be regarded at all; and third, he cannot take it, or anything else, because his business arrangements are such as utterly to preclude his entering the political field for four years to come.

The pressure for Mr. BLAIR, backed as he is by Col. FREMONT, is very strong, and, as matters appear at this writing, the probabilities are that Mr. CAMERON will be Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. BLAIR occupy that position in the War Department.

CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana, has bad assurances from high authorities that he is in favor for the Interior Department, and that were it not for the fact that COLFAX ought to have the Post-office Department, his appointment would be made at once.

The statement has obtained some currency that N. B. JUDD, of Illinois, desires to manage the Department of the Interior. Very likely he does, but Mrs. JUDD does not. He, like many other men, is blessed with a wife who has strong common sense and some ambition. Knowing, as she does, that JUDD is a very intimate friend of Mr. LINCOLN, and that he did grand service at the Chicago Convention, she thinks he ought to be repaid. A residence abroad would suit her, and to that end are matters tending. So all applicants for the management of the internal affairs of this country may understand distinctly that N. B. JUDD, sometimes called "Take Notice JUDD," is out of the ring.

I will not enter upon the vast ocean of possibilities; there is no good to be gained by each in proceeding, end leaving the fortune hunters at their work, I turn again to Honest Old Abe.

The mental, moral and physical conditions of Mr. LINCOLN are matters which interest the entire country, and I propose to glance for a few moments at them for the benefit of those exercised concerning them, and then wind up for to-day. For a period of two weeks it has been my duty to be near and about him almost continually. No one, of the most ordinary calibre, could fail in that time to form with tolerable correctness an estimate of any person, much less of one whose position and future demand the closest scrutiny. I am satisfied that Mr. LINCOLN is far above the ordinary standard of human capabilities. His mind works clearly, quickly, and with great directness. He is a shrewd judge of character, can penetrate the film of mannerism and polish, and detect at a glance the sincerity or double intent of those who approach him. In spite of the great draught made upon his thinking powers since last May, he has brought to the present exigency one of the most unprejudiced, calm, philosophical and vigorous minds to be found in the country. "Honest Old Abe" was all very well for an electioneering rally, but shrewd Old Abe is much more to the purpose about these days. He cannot be fooled, he cannot be led unwillingly, and he cannot be swerved from an opinion of the honesty and policy of which he is convinced.

Mr. LINCOLN is not what is technically known as a "Christian,"—that is, he does not hold fellowship with any particular Church, has not made any public profession of faith, or announced his adherence to any sect or dogma,—still he is a good man. He does not sit in the seat of the scorner, nor does he walk with the ungodly, or run riot with the pleasures of the world. "His word," say his neighbors, "is as good as his bond, and his note needs no indorser." He is truthful, regular and temperate. Tobacco and strong drinks are tabooed from his bill of fare. He is generous and open-handed—he loves the good and despises the evil—and has never yet been detected in a meanness, a profanity, or a breech of honor. He professes to entertain a profound conviction that this country is in the hands of God, the Maker and Ruler of all men—that all things are ordered by His hand, and that to Him alone can he, as President of this people, look for aid, guidance, and ultimate success. If these things are so, what better leader do we want?

Physically, he is a remarkable person. Strong-limbed, strong-boned and sinewy, rather than muscular, he can endure great fatigue with wonderful ease. To many he seems ill, or, at best, greatly worn. This is not the case. He sleeps well, eats regularly, and relishes the constant labor that is put upon him. The multitudinous hand-shakings, the incessant bending of his body, the everlasting small talk, and the long, long ride from Springfield, though temporarily wearying him, have put flesh upon his bones, and he stands to-day a heavier man than when he left his Western home. Just at present he feels unsettled. Hotel life does not agree with him, and he is anxious to be settled, with his family all about him, where he can shut out inquisitive bores, welcome those who love him, and attend uninterruptedly to the business which he finds at his hand.

Preparations for the inauguration go steadily on. Precautions as absolute as if the city was surrounded by a hostile force are being taken by Gen. SCOTT and his aids, so that on the Fourth of March, D. V., no slip up, no stiletto, no revolver, no desperado can prevent the peaceful and actual installing of the man whom the people honor, in the place which Providence has ordained him to fill.

HOWARD,

INTERESTING FROM PENSACOLA.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

THE FARCE OF SECESSION IN FLORIDA—CHARACTER OF THE TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—OUTRAGES UPON UNION MEN, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN, Off Pensacola Harbor, TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1861.

Quite unexpectedly to us an opportunity is today presented to forward, by private conveyance, letters to our friends at the North. I need not tell you that I embrace it with avidity, to apprise you of the state of existing things at this place.

Since our arrival here on the 3d instant, our life has been one of comparative inactivity; our vessel has been drifting first one way, then the other, with the "screw up," and we relieving the monotony of our life by speculating at what period our progressive Government will see fit to communicate such orders to us, that we may rearrange affairs at this place. We have been expecting them, and that to the effect that will justify us in the immediate retaking of the Navy-yard and other property now in the hands of the insurgents.

This movement of secession in this portion of the State of Florida, is a perfect farce, and is destined to become a complete failure. Already the major portion of the inhabitants of Pensacola are fully satisfied with, and assert that they have had sufficient of the novel excitement they have been for some time participating in, and now that they are beginning to feel some of the effects of separating themselves from their sister States, are thoroughly disgusted with the sublime feeling of independence.

Personal observation and communication have proven anew to me what I assured you was the case in my last letter, viz: that there are still remaining here many good and true Union-loving men,—men who have not been carried away with this suicidal excitement, but are those who have gazed into the future, and have discerned the terrible and inevitable results of the inauguration, and carrying out of this movement.

A portion of these loyal men come off to our vessel whenever an opportunity occurs, so that they may escape observation, and almost invariably bring with them, for our sustenance and comfort, some of the necessities of life. Such has been their noble and heroic conduct, that both our officers and crew will refer to this epoch as a memorable one in the history of the secession era.

The town of Pensacola is held in possession by a mob of about 401 persons, 300 of these being from Alabama; those from Mississippi that were recently here, have decamped to their homes. They came here with the avowed intention of assisting the undisciplined gang, called soldiers, that were here before them, but it would seem their only purpose in visiting this section was, of eating and drinking everything there was to be obtained, either by fair or foul means, and then evacuating; in this they were eminently successful, and when they had accomplished it, shook off the dust of their feet against the city.

The citizens that have visited our vessel inform us that the condition of these so-called soldiers is miserable beyond description; they possess no money, clothes or provisions—in fact, it is nothing more than a drunken rabble, being such a terror to the whole neighboring country, that the establishment of a guard has been necessary to protect the wives and families of certain citizens. These outlaws have, in their drunken expeditions, entered houses when the male members were absent, and with pistols presented at the heads of the female members thereof, demanded all the provisions the house contained; in case of refusal, as has occurred in one instance, insult upon insult was heaped upon the heads of the unprotected females. Their sole occupation is nothing less than robbery, and every chance that is given is availed of by them.

As you are well aware, they have possession of Forts McRea and Barrancas, and they have erected a few six pounders along the beach. This seems, as far as my observation extends, to be everything of note or importance accomplished by them. Discipline and order are unknown within their ranks.

I have to inform you that the United States steamer *Wyandotte* enters and departs from the port *with a flag of truce flying at her mast head*; it makes our very blood boil to witness this humiliating spectacle, and the bowing of the knee by the President of our country to these highwaymen of the deepest cast. We have thought how truly lamentable it is, that such inefficiency and weakness as has recently been observed by us, should have characterized the Administration of our Executive head.

Among the other atrocities committed by this gang "fighting for liberty," is that at the time of the capture, or rather surrender of the Navy-yard, there was deposited there 7,000 tons of coal for our naval vessels, belonging to the United States Government. This coal these fellows are at present selling at a ruinous price; in fact, simply what it cost to freight it—

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM CHARLESTON.

OUR OFFICIAL BIRTH—THE CELEBRATION—CAN'T CHARLESTON BE SHELLED?—A SCARCITY OF VESSELS—THE PUMPKIN HILL CHANNEL—A NEW PORT—TARIFF AGITATION—MANUFACTURES OF ALL KINDS SPRINGING UP—THE SMALL POX RAMPANT—SHOT, SHELL, PROVISIONS AND MEN POURING IN—THE SEA-COAST DEFENCES.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

You will please to take notice of the C. S. A. which heads my letter, and request ths typos not to omit it, hereafter. Yesterday we were officielly born, and the 22d of February will henceforth be the 4th of July of the "Confedsrate States of America." The *Courier* comee ont under ths new head, and I follow, as is my duty. You will haer in mind that from and after this present period, yon are as moch e foreigner as though you lived in China. It is true we hoth celebreted the birthday of WASHINGTON together, but in a very differ. ent style. Instead of five hundred guns, *a la* SANNFORD, we contented ourselves with *thirteen* on the Citadel Green, at sunrise, for the old original, end *seven* for the novices who are shout starting out on their ewn hook. There were various reasons why we did not indulge in your number; one is, thet window-gless promises to be high, and we do not wish to break what is left; another, and the most important, that the dictum of "wait until you see the whites of their eyes, boys," is most religiously impressed on the minds of even the babies of Charleston. In fsct, we could not afford it, just now. We reserve our powder for Sumter. We should decidedly prefer to pay for it in gold and silver, hut if you won't let us, we will hand over heavy installments of iron, shot and shell.

Major ANDERSON, unwilling to he outdone by the Charlestonians, fired a magnificent salute of *thirty-four* guns, charged to the very muzzle. This was considered highly impertinent by all those who have talked with me on the subjcct, and the unsaimous opinion was that it would have been as well to have dispensed with the last *seven*. My private opinion is, thst ROBERT ANNERSON wished to show the Palmettoans thst he had plenty of the articla either for peace or war.

At 10 A. M., the "Pickens Guard," a regiment of very light infantry, composed of boys from *six* to sixteen—59 in all—merched to the Charleston Hotel, and were received by His Excellency, Gov. PICKENS. They also visited the newspaper offices, whieh has insured a good mention in this morning's journals. In the afternoon, a regiment of very light dragoons, composed of boys, equally young, mede quite a sensation in King-strcet, and received the plaudits of the ladies. Then we bad Teutons and Celts on foot and on horse, and a fire parade, in white pants, with the thermometer at 70°. In fsct, every one wes fully up to the pressure, snd lived during the day, solely on glory. In the evening I witnessed at Hibernia Hall, in Meeting-street, what to me was a sad spectacle. Col. CARROLL, of the Washington Light Infantry, delivered the annual address on WASHINGTON, and instead of ths glorious Stars and Stripes which hitherto he've encircled the memory of that day, I witncssed the ungainly white Palmetto, with the crescent on n blue ground. I may be utterly wanting in appreciation of the tree they swear by here, but I was so shocked at the change that I bad to leave. I am not alone in this sentiment. A most eloquent speech was delivered at Montgomery the other day on this ssme flag, sacred and holy, from the battles it has fought in defence of liberty. The gentleman waa called to order, and reminded that such a flag was no longer to their taste.

Quite a controversy is going on, both in public and private circles, as to the ability of ANDERSON to throw shell from his columbiads three and one-third miles, the estimated distance of Charleston from Sumter. A strong authority in shot snd shell ranges says that it would require a 12 inch columbiad, charged with twenty-eight pounds of powder, to throw a shell of 160 pounds this distance The Charlestonians do not believe that he has any such piece of ordoance in Sumter's armament. Capt DOUBLEDAY sent word to a friend of mine in New-York quite recently that they had a number of these dangerous customers.

The merchants ere complaining of a scarcity of tonnage, which causes quite an interruption to business. Even at 11-16d. to Liverpool, it is found impossible to ship, as there nre hardly any vessels up Some of them seem surprised, but a child ean account for it. Mr. BUNCH, Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, wrote a very indignant letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty in January, and stated that all the channels were closed except Maffit's, which "is said to be available for vessels drawing only 14 feet 6 inches" Mr. BUNCH certsinly spoke under the instructions of Mr. COLCOCK, the Collector; but the fact is, that neither the Collector nor His Excellency Gov. PICKENS are nautical men, and they do not know as much of the harbor as many an old salt. One of these sturdy fellows, who has the key to every turn and winding of the harbor, told me the other day that the Pumpkin Hill channel, which used to be the old entiance, is *now* the very best inlet for all ships of any draft. He says, too, that the obstructions on the bar will have a tendency to still further deepen it, and believes that ere long it will be used exclusively. *There is not a single obstruction here*, and my Lords of the Admiralty may as well know it through the columns of the American TIMES, snd send down an army of John Bulls to relieve us of our cotton, rice, tobacco, &c.

I have also a nice tit-bit of information for yonr Wall-street espitaliats who are jingling just now their $34,000,000. There is e harbor not an hundred miles from Charleston, where the depth of water on the bar at *low* tide is full *twenty-four feet*. You enter and you behold a beautiful land-locked bay, large enough, so this same old salt tells ms, to float the navies of the nniverse. Hardly a house is to be found on its banks, the land being owned by the wealthiest planters of the State. The owners of the property are so flush of money that they care little about selling, but I fancy if the right kind of golden argument were proffered, they wonld sneeumb to the great lever, North aa well as South. This almost unknown port, sacred now to deliciona bivalves and rejoicing in savory shad, is called *Port Royal*. Here is a magnificent chance for New-York capital to develop a port, which may yet become the seat of Government of the "Confederate States of America." The wand that is wanted is Northern enterprise and Yenkee *go-ahead-a-tiveness*.

The Southern Congress are getting agitated about the Tariff qnestion, and the expediency of laying an export duty on cotton. I do not think that drawbacks and bounties will go down, certainly not in South Carolina. There will be a struggle on this point when the final adjustment comes. The fifteen per cent. duty on white lead, zinc, &c, will seriously affect your Northern manufacturers of these articles. A large establishment of this kind here is already receiving heavy orders, whicb bitherto have been filled at the North. Another fruit of secession is seen in the cotton and woolen mills which are rapidly apringing up. At the Salnda Works they take in exchange the raw material at cash rates. Then too the buyer has a patriotic satisfaction in encouraging Southern fabrics and supporting Southern institutions, which make him an easily pleased purchaser. These are very suggestive facts.

Secretary of State TOOMBS, and Secretary of the Navy PERKINS, of the Southern Confederacy, were both educated at the North; the former graduated at Union, and the latter at Yale. With JEFFERSON DAVIS, also edncated at the North, we may suppose that Northern brothers will still he remembered, and that they will still affiliate.

The small-pox seems to be getting np a raid throughout the State. It is now raging in Georgetown; light among the blacks—not so gentle to the whites.

Seven car loads of shot and shell of a particular kind have just reached here from Virginia. Provisions are also pouring in by rail from the Border States. "Food for powder" is also coming, in the shape of volunteers, even from the Old Dominion.

"Five-gun Battery" will be strengthened to-day by the Vigilant Rifles. Not a spot that an enemy could squint at has been left unprotected. That ex-star of the American Navy, HARTSTEIN, is engaged in perfecting the coast defences. Lieut. WARLEY, late of the *Richmond*, of the Mediterranean Squadron, is stationed nn the Receiving Ship, off the Battery. JASPER.

VOICE OF THE OHIO VALLEY—ITS MEANING.

Vote of Western Virginia and Tennessee—States of the West on Secession—Small Increase of Slaves in the Border States, and the Effect on their Interest.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BENCHES, February, 1861.

Since I wrote last, you have two more loud voices from the Ohio Valley. They are unmistakable for the *future*, as well as the present. Let no men believe the Richmond papers, when they tell you that the Union men elected to the Virginia Convention are *quasi* Secessionists, to go out of the Union if everything demanded by demagogues is not yielded. It is no such thing. Tbey say they must have their rights; and so must you and I; hut no wrongs are done, or likely to he done, which will drag them out of the Union, and fasten them te the car of Secession, whose day is already half over. Ahout Virginia the truth is this: She has voted, by 30,000 majority, to refer the acts of the Convention *to the people*, snd that means exactly this—that if the Convention does any rash or foolish thing, the people will vote it down. What I told you before the Presidential election has come true already—that Western Virginia was seeking an opportunity to have *her* rights in tha Constitution of the Virginia Legislature, or seceda from Virginia herself. Now look at the *vote* of the Western counties, (which have sent unconditional Unionists,) and judge for yourself:

	For Reference.	Against.
Marshall	1,900	86
Ohio (Wheeling)	3,618	62
Mason	1,000 majority.	—
Wood	large majority.	—
Washington	1,551	476

Here srs five counties (and Virginia counties are small, you will remember) which give 7,000 majority for refsrence to the people, and nearly the ssme for Union candidates. Now, I tell you (let others tell you what tbey may) that there will be nearly the ssme majorities against *any proposition to separate Virginia* from the Union for any existing cause. Western Virginia, which controls the vote of the State, has been fourfold more wronged by Eastern Virginia than ever the State have been, or can be, by the Republicans. If Messrs. HUNTER & Co. want to play the game of secession, Western Virginia will meet them at Philippi. But, in fact, the whole secession faction in tha Border Ststes are thoroughly defeated,—and the vote of Tennessea (which is entirely overwhelming) and of Western Virginia is the true utterance of the people. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, himself sprung from tbs ranks of the laboring men, and well acquainted with tbeir feelings, spoke directly to the object and the hearts of the people. He spoke the trus mode of dealing with the Secessionists. Talk as you will about coercion, the laws must be *enforced*, the revenue must be collected in the seceding States, and the Secessionists treated as, just what they are, rebels to the laws, to their country and to every obligation of public duty. With such men you can make no peace; you can have no peace except upon the single condition of destroying the Government of the country,—and what patriot can possibly admit of that? You will find more to sympathize with the half-treason policy of anti-coercion among your Democrats in Connecticut and New-York than you can in the Border Slave Stntes of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

The fact is, that the Democratic leaders in the North have entirely lost their usual tact and acumen. The first effect of their policy is to throw Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri into the hands of their opponents, and utterly destroy any chance of reconstructing the Democratic Party. The history of the country shows that *no party can successfully oppose the Government in patriotic measures*; and common sense shows that it is just as patriotic to put down the domestic as the foreign enemies of the country. The practical and the profitable result will be that secession will end, leaving behind it the utter wreck nnd ruin of the demagogues and conspirators who have brought the country into its present condition. A new order of better and wiser men will arise to govern the country; and its young men will learn a valuable lesson in the infamy which attends those who were conspicuous as the revolutionary leaders of the South. Such are my convictions, and if it should prove otherwise, I am satisfied the Border States of the West will have nothing to do with diminishing or retarding the glory of their country.

That the Border States have no interest in the slave question, let me give you some statistics from the census of 1860. The following is the *relative* numbers of the slaves in the Border States under the censuses of 1850 and 1860:

Delaware, decrease. 485. Kentucky, increase. 14,409
Maryland, decrease. 4,986 Tennessee, increase. 17,650
Virginia, increase...23,298 Missouri, increase...28,192

Thus yon see that these six States, having more than half the whola population of the Slave States, have increased their slave population but 108 078, or less than *one-seventh* the whole increase of tha slaves. On the other hand, they have increased their *white* population 1,050,000, or tenfold that of the slaves. Missouri, for example, appears to havo a small increase of slaves, but she has added half a millinn to her whites. So in Western Virginia, there is hardly a sprinkling of slaves; in some counties not a dozen. So in Eastern Tennessee, so in half of Kentucky, and so in Baltimore. Now, it is plain (and we must suppose those people to have common sense) that such communities have not only no interest in the permanence of Slavery, but the very reverse. St. Louis, Memphis, Louisville and Baltimore, with all the communities around them, sustained by the internal commerce of the country and the labor of free men, can have no sympathy whatever with a Confederscy whose basis is Slavery, and whosa profits depend upon ths exports of cotton. If ever they seemingly act with tbs Cotton Statea, it will bs because of some imaginary point of honor to which they are very sensitive, or from the mere fact of similar institutions. But no offence to their institutions, which is not strictly constitutional, will ever be given. Hence, I say, till madness rules the hour, and no more dependence can be placed on human reason or human interests, the Border Statea cannot leave the Union. When that time comes we need not fear the inture, for all that confer prosperity or glorify a nation will be gone. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

No More Slave Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"No more Slave Territory!" Agreed, say all Republicans—no *more*. But thia implies a great fact—that the territory south of the Missouri Compromise line, (and north of it, too, for that matter,) is open to Slavery, and has been for ten years. Nobody thinks of taking slaves into the territory above thet line. Nobody will take slavce into the territory eouth of that line. Its soil does not suit alave labor. The Slave States have no slaves to spare, if it did. The question shout taking slaves into the present territories is, therefore, a fruitless one. Let it be ao acknowledged by all. Let it stand as it is. This will satisfy our Border-State friends in the South—we need not try to satisfy the ultraiste of the far South; and their few sympathizing advocates further north—they must be dealt with somehow, or, if possible, let alone to reap the hitter fruits of their foolish and wicked doings. But every old, brotherly American feeling within us prompts us to wish—heartily to wish—to satisfy our Union-loving friends in Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri. This can be done without sacrificing a single Republican principle, simply and easily, by letting *the present territory alone*.

As to further acquisitions of territory, it was most unfortunate that Mr. CRITTENDEN admitted into his resolutions a clause, by amendment, looking to the acquisition of such territory hereafter as slave territory; but Mr. CRITTENDEN, and others of his good temper, are willing to have this amendment followed by another, requiring the consent of two-thirds of the States for the admission of all new territory. This is e sufficient guarantee against further trouble, and it is a good condition in itself on general grounds.

Let us, then, agree to settle this Territorial question, and no longer be distracted about a *fruitless issue*—fruitless, useless, snd pernicious, both to the North and the South. And let the General Government hereafter stand clear of Slavery—neither for it nor against it. It wes the miserable policy of ths two or three last Democratic Administrations to conduct the Government in the interest of Slavery. This will never be done again. But let us not copy their fault, and carry on the Government on a policy of hostility tu the Slave States. We need not like Slavery; we never will; hut we remember its history in this land, our own and our fathers' connection with it unavoidably, and this should teach us a constant lesson of moderation and charity. And we remember that *the negro remains*, whether a slave or a free man. The next question is at the dour—What is to become of the negro in this land? All the wisdom of our people, perhaps a large part of the resources of our States, will have to be given to the proper solution of this coming question. So thinks one who voted as a Republican in

1856 AND 1860.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The people of Charleston celebrated WASHINGTON'S birthday with great enthusiasm. The Pickens Cadets, a company of boys who have taken to playing soldier, paraded for the first time, and were presented to Gov. PICKENS by Lieut. MAGRATH. The Governor made the company a brief address, urging upon its members the bright and shining example of WASHINGTON as deserving imitation. Subsequently a banner was presented to the Washington Light Infantry, and in tha evening the company reassembled in Hibernian Hall, where it was addressed by Col. EDWAAN CARROLL, in an ostion of a rather sanguinary hue. Other companies also celebrated the day in their own wsy.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* hringe a full report of the proceedings at e supper given in that city in honor of the day. Letters were read from Hons. Reverdy Johnson, R. C Winthrop, Edward Everett, D. S. Dickinson, J. M. Botts, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, and numerous others. All declared their undying devotion to the Union. Mr. DICKINSON thought that the Republican Party would deserve well of the country, despite the fact that it owed success to Democratic debasement and weakness, and to no real strength of its own, if it would administer the Government in the Catholic spirit of the Constitution. So long as a flag bearing the stripes of bis country, and all her stars, flutters in the breeza, he would rally under it and wage battle there. In his letter, which is very long, Mr BOTTS censured the Northern partisan press severely for its misrepresentations, and proposed, as the only method of avoiding civil war on the one hand and the infraction of the Constitution on the other, that that instrument should be so amended as to allow the States which have seceded to assume their independence, keeping the forts they have seized on paying their full value. Before a twelvemonth has passed Mr BOTTS is assured all the seceded States would be back, but he would not have them return until they abjured, once and forever, the right of secession

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Reference has already been made by telegraph to the appended letter:

CUSTOM HOUSE NEW-ORLEANS,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FEB. 18, 1861.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 13th inst., relative to the action of this office with reference to merchandise belonging to and intended for your citizens; and in reply to inform you that imported merchandise continues to be entered for warehousing at this port, and is permitted to be withdrawn for transportation to St. Louis and other points of delivery as heretofore. The combined entry for warehouse and transportation is also continued. The only change consequent upon the secession of this State being the necessity for all transportation bonds to be executed at *this* port. The obligation is to the State of Louisiana, and the bonds are cancelled on production of your certificate of that of other custom officers as hitherto. Goods warehoused in bond are rewarehoused as usual, and forwarded under the transportation bonds as above stated

This is the practice now existing. Its continuance or change will of course depend upon the action of the Provisional Government now established at Montgomery, Ala. Respectfully your ob't servt,

F. H. HATCH, Collector.

DANIEL H. DONOVAN, Esq., Collector St. Louis.

PLAIN TALK.

JOHN MITCHEL delivers himself as follows in his last letter from Paris to the Charleston *Mercury*. JOHN has evidently been unable to arrange matters to his satisfaction:

"On the whole, I would beg most earnestly to impress upon you the conviction that in Europe generally, but in England particularly, you have no chance, no *less stint*, no pretension to be considered as Christian men, or perhaps as human beings, except the cotton field alone. But for *that*, and the late cels hanging upon that, you would be hunted from the face of the earth, and erased from creation by the indignant voice of an outraged Nineteenth Century. Unhappy, stupid and driveling country! It falls to you—it devolves upon you—especially, you Southern men of America, to bring back men's minds to the manly and straightforward days of old—days when there were no parricides, and when fathers and mothers did not strangle their children for the sake of the burial fees."

THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

The Missouri *Democrat* states that the number of men now quartered within the walls of the United States Arsenal in St Louis, is 500, with a large reserve force at the Jefferson Barracks below. The officers in command are Major HAGNER and Capt. N LYON, who, with their subordinates, are thoroughly sound on the Union question The Arsenal buildings are surrounded by a high brick wall, which would be very serviceable in case of attack. Without detailing all the defensive preparations which have been made, the *Democrat* tells of enough to make it plain that the building will never be surrendered without a struggle. A large quantity of ammunition stored in the Arsenal has recently been shipped to the Northwestern States.

MINOR ITEMS.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* publishes this significant paragraph:

"We deem it proper to state, inasmuch as the State of Mississippi had provided for representation in a 'Southern Congress' other gentlemen than those elected to Montgomery, that the delegates from this State strenuous y opp sed the proposition to make the Montgomery Convention the 'Southern Congress.' Our delegates were, however, voted down—the States of Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina opposing the delay which would necessarily have followed the assemblage of another body."

The *True Delta*, of New-Orleans, says that Louisiana will "never turn her back upon her brethren of the Border States; and, if for the moment, the Buchanan villainy, so successful hitherto in blinding the country to its real perils, should not be dispelled, it is none the less certain that Louisiana will promptly, when the emergency presents, *be found where nature, her true interests, and the best instincts of her people indicate, and that is, in indissoluble alliance with the great guardian States of her interior frontiers.*"

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes a tabular statement of the range of Columbiads of different bores, at a great waste of space, simply for the sake of demonstrating that Major ANDERSON cannot shell Charleston. To accomplish this, it says, a twelve-inch Columbiad would be necessary, and it is not believed that there is such a piece of ordnance in the armament of Fort Sumter.

The ladies of Coytee, Monroe County, Tenn., have signed a petition calling on Gov. HARRIS to resign, because the citizens of the State have refused to approve his efforts to force them into the ranks of the Secessionists.

The Collector of Charleston gives official notice that all vessels from foreign States, except Texas, will be treated as "foreign vessels," and subjected to the port dues and other charges established by the laws of the Confederated States.

The steamer *Nina* has been cruising along the Coast of South Carolina for the last ten days having on board Gen. GARLINGTON and Capt. HARTSTEIN, who have been inspecting the defences of the Coast.

A number of the prominent citizens of Springfield, (Mass.,) among them many Republicans, have sent a petition to Mr. LINCOLN, asking that Mr. HOLT may be retained in his Cabinet as Secretary of War.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes official copies of acts passed by the Congress of the C. S. A. to organize Departments of State, Navy, War, Post-office and of Justice.

The delegates to the Georgia State Convention have been summoned to assemble in Savannah on March 7.

The returns from all but two counties in Tennessee show a majority in the State against a Convention of 13,981.

FROM JAPAN.

Warlike Appearance of the Harbor of Kanagawa—Japanese Policy—No Treaty for Prussia—State of Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent,

KANAGAWA, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860.

Our harbor is presenting quite a warlike appearence. Witbin the past week a portion of ths allied fleet, engaged in the late war with China, including seven steamers, has anchored in the bay of Kanagawa. I understand that this fleet is going to winter here—as it is deemed advisable to retain a considerable force in the vicinity of the late scene of action until Spring, lest the Chinese, who have been literally beaten into making a treaty, may require the same kind of persuasion to make them keep it. I do not anticipate we shall ever have the same trouble in our intercourse with Japan that is constantly heing experienced in China. That country is so immense, and with only one aide approschable by any foreign Power, that it seems almost impossible to produce any effect on the natiun by waging war sgainst a few of its border towns. If one large city is taken and destroyed, thare are hundreds equal in size which cannot be reached. The capital itself may be in the possession of foreigners, as it has been the last Summer, and the interior provinces in the hands of rebel hordes, yet trade in the other parts of the country goes on as briskly as before, and even it may be with greater activity.

But Japan is a mere pigmy by the side of this great Empire. Being composed of several islands, and these cut into by numerous bays and inlets, it gives the maritime nations of the world a most overwhelming advantage over her. Without a show of a navy, and her approaches but badly fortified, she could make but a feeble resistance to even a second-rate Power of ths West. War, too, waged at one point would throw the whole Empire in confusion and completely put a stop to all commercial intercourse with any other; and its results, if pursued with vigor, would be positive and final. Thers is nothing, I believe, more dreaded by tbe Japanese than war, either civil or with foreigners. Universal peace has reigned over their country for more than two hundred years, and it seems to be tha furthest from them possible to wish that this should be broken in upon.

We have good reason to believe, too, that Japan feels her inability to cope with any of the Powers with which she has made treaties, for in all her opposition to foreign intercourse, she has never taken a warlike position, or made a belligerent threat.

Duplicity, stubbornness, falseness and cunning, are her weapons of defence, and these she most undoubtedly wields with great akill, and to the utter defeat, by far *two* often, of our diplomatic agents sent here to promote and look after our interests by all fair and honorable means.

Though force does not seem at present necessary, or called for, in order to get along with this people, and to carry on the operations of commerce and national intercourse, yet a demonstration, occasionally, of the means Western nations possess to do mischief, if occasion requires, is not without its effect. Of these they have had a pretty good opportunity of judging of late. First, in the resources of the United States witnessed by the late Embassy; second, in the defeat sustained by their mammoth neighbor, China; and third, which brings matters home—in the appearance of some 15 men-of war, (mostly steamers, including the noble frigates *Niagara* and *Hartford*,) before their Capital within two months.

We hear that one of the chiefs of the late Embassy, the DUME TSU-KE, has been promoted to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Court of the Tycoon.

If this should prove to be true, it is indeed an encouraging feature in the heretofore illiberal and narrow policy of this Government. We hope from this late experience among foreigners he will be better able to appreciate our true end and aim in coming to this country, and that in future we shall be regarded with less suspicion snd dealt with more honestly.

The Prussian squadron is still oscilating between this place and Yeddo, as the Commissioner is yet without a treaty, though I believe he is now in a fair way to get one. If he does succeed, it is a very good example of what perseverance will accomplish with this Government, as he has repeatedly received positive refusals to come to any terms, which to all appearances were final,

The new concession of land, from which a whole village has been cleared, in order to accommodate foreign residences, has just been given over to applicants for lots, and active preparations are now going on for the erection of dwellings and storehouses. It is a fine acquisition, and will add much to the convenience and comfort of those doing business here.

Trade continues moderately good, and we are in hopes that nothing more is wanting to establish commercial intercourse between this country and the western world on a substantial basis, but a little time. The resources of this country are large, especially in the two staple articles of tea and silk, which are and will continue to be the staples of trade. It is even said that the silk producing districts of Japan are as large as those of China. Everything here is very quiet now The general good feeling which has, from the first, existed between the foreign and native merchants, seams to be growing as their interests become more in common, and they become better acquainted with each others' manner of doing business The climate, as well as the location, is an exceedingly healthy one, so that a doctor is almost a useless member of the community, and those who happen to be here have little else to do but mourn over the very few patients who apply to them for an exercise of their skill in the healing art—in other words they say it is "distressingly healthy. I-SHI-YA.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 63 Motion; 17 Preferred; Enumerated Calendar—Nos. 53, 55, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 47, 11, 61, 2.

Special Term Calendar will be the same as the Calendar for Tuesday, 26th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 813 351, 816, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889 891, 895, 897.

The Street Cleaning Contract Injunction again Dissolved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Williams vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case has come to be an old story. The particulars of the last injunction were stated in the TIMES of Monday last. The Court now dissolves the injunction. The following is the opinion:

BRADY, J.—Whether the injunction granted in this case should be continued or not, depends upon the right of the plaintiff to the contract for cleaning the streets, by reason of his having been the lowest bidder in the proposals made. Upon the conclusions at which I have arrived, it is not necessary to consider any other question. By the 36th section of the Charter of 1857, it is provided that all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate Heads of Departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals, made in compliance with public notice, advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose, and that all such contracts when given shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Corporation Counsel as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance. Under this section the lowest bidder, who in all things else complied with the statute and ordinance, and the adequacy and sufficiency of whose security was approved by the Comptroller, acquired a right to the contract to which his bid related, and of which he could not be easily deprived. The result of an examination of the sealed bids was arbitrary, leaving no discretion to be employed, and determining the contractor by figures alone. The act of 1860 (Session Laws, p. 1,017) invaded this provision in reference to contracts for cleaning the streets, and making and repairing the roads, and changed the mode of awarding them. By the fourth section of that Act, it is declared lawful for the Mayor and Common Council to authorize and make, or cause to be made, any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts, for cleaning the streets of New-York for and during a term of years, not to exceed five. It is also declared, that the proposals for such contracts shall be advertised in such newspapers as may be designated by the Common Council, and that the contract or contracts shall be awarded as in the judgment of the Mayor and Common Council shall be for the interests of the City. In conformity to this statute, a resolution was passed by the Common Council, directing the City Inspector to advertise proposals for the contract for cleaning the streets, and annexed such proposals to the resolution. The advertisement was accordingly made, and the contract awarded to the defendant, Hackley, although he was not the lowest bidder.

There are no facts alleged, arraigning the Mayor and Common Council for the exercise of their discretion in the manner stated, and no charges of imprudence or corruption made. The statute of 1860 does not itself determine, as in the Charter of 1857, to whom the contract shall be given, but leaves it to be awarded as in the judgment of the Mayor and Common Council should be for the interests of the City. It imposes upon them the duty of exercising their judgment in reference to the bids made, and the person with whom the contract should be made, and though it and the Charter of 1857 relative to contracts are in *pari materia* they cannot be construed together. It has already appeared that by the latter act the lowest bidder takes as matter of course, while by the former the Mayor and Common Council are to examine the bids, and to employ their judgment in determining to whom the contract shall be given. One statute is imperative, and the other grants discretionary power to the Mayor and Common Council and is in the nature of a special direction on the subjects to which it related, and which it excepts from the provisions of the Charter of 1857. It follows from this, that the Mayor and Common Council were not obliged to accept the proposals of the plaintiff, and that not being entitled to the contract, and the Act complained of not involving any peculiar damage to his individual interest, he occupies no such relation to the defendants as entitled him to restrain them from perfecting the contract. (Doolittle, et al., vs. Supervisors of Broome, 18 N. Y., Rep, 155) The fact that the City Inspector furnished to the bidders blank proposals, estimates and specifications, and that the blanks thus furnished contain a statement that "a strict compliance with the provisions of part 3, title 3 of the Ordinances organizing the Department of the Municipal Government, passed May 3, 1849, and as subsequently amended will be observed and required in all cases, so far as the same are applicable to the foregoing resolution and proposals," did not give to the bidders any right, or impose upon the Mayor and Common Council any duty or obligation except that growing out of the provisions of the act of 1860, assuming such statement of the City Inspector to have been authorized by the Mayor and Common Council, and for the reason that the ordinances referred to were only to be enforced so far as they were applicable to the resolution and proposals published, and in which resolution and proposals it was nowhere stated that the contract would be given to the lowest bidder. I do not feel called upon to express any opinion upon the manner in which the judgment of the Mayor and Common Council has been exercised, in giving to the defendant Hackley the contract which the plaintiff claims. This case, as it presents itself to my mind, on the papers submitted, involves the abstract question of the right of the plaintiff to the contract, which he seeks to secure, and which, for the reasons assigned, I think he does not possess. The injunction must be dissolved.

Mr. Woodruff and John W. Edmonds for the plaintiff; H. H. Anderson and Charles O'Conor for the defendants.

The Case of Enright on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

James Enright vs. *The People, &c.*—This is an appeal from a judgment of the Oyer and Terminer, convicting the plaintiff in error with having, in connection with one Gordon, fraudulently sold a ticket purporting to entitle the bolder to a passage to San Francisco by the Panama route, in Vanderbilt's line of steamers, in violation of the statute passed to protect passengers from the ticket-swindling operations carried on by the villains that hang around the wharves of this City.

The ticket in question was bought by one Pusbee, for the purpose of sending his sister and her child to California, and he paid $187 50 for it. The plaintiff had no authority, as agent of the Company, and the ticket was worthless. The ticket was sold in June, 1860 and the prisoner was tried and convicted on the 14th of November, 1860, and sentenced to two years hard labor at Sing-Sing, where he is now confined.

The counsel for the plaintiff in error urge that there was error in the proceedings in the Court below, on the ground that there was a material defect in the indictment; that the evidence did not warrant the verdict of conviction. That the evidence tended at worst towards a technical offence. There was no testimony that complainant had been in anywise defrauded or delayed, or that the lady, for whom the ticket was furnished, had been in anywise prejudiced. Also, it is to be feared, that the jury prejudicially supposed the prisoner to be another person of the same name, who has been somewhat conspicuously connected with political and emigrant troubles. Decision reserved.

A. Oakey Hall, Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for plaintiff; Nelson J. Waterbury, District-Attorney, for the people.

Court of General Sessions.

SHEPHERD CONVICTED OF ARSON.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the jury in the case of James Shepherd, whose trial for arson had occupied four days, came in after an absence of twenty hours, and rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was ordered remanded till this morning for sentence, when his counsel will move in arrest of judgment.

VIOLATION OF THE PASSENGER TICKET LAW.

Edward Swanston, indicted for violation of the act regulating the sale of passenger tickets, was next put to the bar and pleaded guilty. It appears that the prisoner is a clerk in the employment of TAPSCOTT & Co The ticket sold was a genuine one, though not in the regular form The ship on which passage was engaged did not sail at the appointed time, and the shippers refused to pay the complainant his detention money. It was to warn shippers of passengers that they must be prompt in the fulfillment of their obligations, that the present indictment was pressed. The prisoner, pleading guilty, was fined $25, besides paying for the detention of the witnesses for the prosecution.

TWO BIRDS PUT IN SEPARATE CAGES.

George Turner *alias* Henry Hawks, and Charles Crooks, jointly indicted for burglary in the third degree, were next put to the bar. The former pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for three years and two months. Crooks pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year.

STOLE AND DIDN'T DENY IT.

Valentine McSweeny, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was remanded for sentence.

CHOICE OF EVILS.

James Wilson, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty to the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year. His counsel stated that there were doubts if the prisoner could be convicted. But yet rather than run the *risk* of a conviction, which would subject him to a fearfully long incarceration in the State Prison, he had concluded to plead guilty and take the consequences.

ONE OF THE SMITHS IN DIFFICULTY.

Theodore Smith indicted for grand larceny in stealing about $50 worth of shoe stock, was next put to the bar. The prisoner was tried for the same offence on the 5th of February last, but on account of a defect in the indictment was not convicted. *Isaac Strauss* now testified that the prisoner came to his house as an applicant for employ. The latter at once took him into his house and supported him for what he could do. One morning the prisoner turned up missing, when it was discovered that a large number of shoe uppers had been abstracted. Witness could not tell whether they had not been taken at once or at various times. The prisoner had sold the property to a man in Baxter-street, who next testified that he had bought the uppers at about half their value. They were subsequently taken by the Police to the station-house.

The jury gave a verdict of guilty of petty larceny, and the prisoner was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

As there was no further business ready before the Court it adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For receiving stolen goods, Henry Stone, Abraham Rosenstein, Andrew Ryan; for felonious assault, John Nolan, John Sullivan; for robbery, John Scully; for burglary, John Hadswell; for forgery, James McClennan, John Ireland, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell, John Watson, William Maxwell; for burglary, Daniel Thorne, Robert Munson, Charles H. Wilson, George Richter; for grand larceny, Jas. Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, William Baker, Charles Howard, Carl Yager, John Nicholas, Patrick Barrett.

Surrogate's Court.

Public Charities.—The will of Charlotte Fuller was now admitted to probate, leaving after devises to private parties, the following charitable bequests:

To the "Association for the Relief of Aged and Respectable Indigent Females" $1,000.

To the New-York Bible Society, formed in 1823, $1,000.

The will of Peter Westervalt, also admitted, after making certain domestic devises, leaves $1,000 to be divided equally between the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church. The proceeds of a note for $1,150, when collected, are also to be divided among the above Societies.

Other wills were admitted, but contained nothing of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*McBride* vs. *Hunt*—Motion denied, without costs.

Dawson vs. *Johnson, et al*—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing to the costs in the action.

Lemppincott et al. vs. *Haywood*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motions.

POLICE REPORTS.

REPREHENSIBLE SPORT.

On Saturday night the furnished dwelling No. 50 West Twenty-second-street, recently occupied by Mrs. Ella Hall, was visited by burglars, who carried away a mantel clock, sawed off the water-pipes, and did other damage. The same night three lads, named Patrick Farrell, Michael Farrell and Patrick McDonnell, were observed by Officer O'Connor, of the Twenty-first Ward, with the time-piece in their possession, and believing they had stolen it, he arrested them. The fact of the burglary, however, was not made known until yesterday, when Mrs. Hall appeared before Justice Connolly, and made an affidavit against the prisoners. The boys owned their fault, stating that they had entered the building by sliding down the coal-hole, not to steal but merely to have a slide for the fun of it, and as they could not get out again without going up stairs, they went up. Then they found the clock and took it away. All of them were held for trial.

A GOOD NAME SACRIFICED.

For months past, Messrs. Shaw & Co., bookbinders and blank-book manufacturers, No. 59 Walker-street, have suffered considerably by the theft of portions of their stock. The services of Detective Tiemann were invoked to discover the rogue, who proved to be John Dooley, one of the workmen, who had been employed in the establishment twelve years, and had the full confidence of his employers. About $100 worth of the property, consisting of blank books, was found at a place in Division-street, where the prisoner had disposed of it. Justice OSBORN sent him to prison.

A SPORTING MAGNATE IN THE DUST.

'Arry Jennings, the veteran Minglishman, who has long kept a place at No. 22 White-street, known as Kerrigan Hall, where have nightly gathered lovers of dog-fights, rat-baits, and kindred refining amusements, was arrested on Monday evening, charged with keeping a disorderly house. The apprehension was effected by Capt. Petty and officers of the F

pushed that these embarrassments to the practical exercise of the new taxing powers attempted in that quarter are only the beginning of the troubles which the Provisional Government will encounter with their own people.

The traffic of the Illinois Central the third week of February was:

1861	$79,852 80
1860	55,006 97
Increase	$23,045 83

The business of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the third week in February was:

1861	$18,153 00
1860	14,488 00
Increase	$3,721 00

Of the Cleveland and Toledo Road:

Third week, 1861	$29,500 61
Third week, 1860	15 590 79
Increase	$4,909 82

The following is the last (tenth) annual statement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of this City:

Capital stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1860	542,522 76—	$642,522 76
Dividend account and all indebtedness		245,089 31
Dividend annuity account	576 00	
Premiums, extra premiums and annuities received during the year	419 971 17	
Interest account for the year	51,821 45—	472,368 62
Accrued interest and deferred premiums not included in the above or in the assets	22,780 02	
Total		$1,359,980 69
Claims by death on Policies and Bonns	$99,420 81	
Expenses, Taxes, Medical Examination Fees and Commission	59,890 42	
Reinsurance, Purchased Policies and Bonns	32,325 22	
Dividends paid during year	128,523 28—	$320,159 73
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	370,637 98	
Premium Loans on Policies in force	431,268 94	
Agents' Accounts for Premium and Interest in course of collection and transmission, &c	99,966 68	
Real Estate	77,830 07	
Cash in Bank and on hand	16,557 79	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stocks	7,097 50	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stock	46,250 00—$1,039,820 96	
Total		$1,359,980 69

A telegraphic dispatch from Chicago reports that the circulating notes of the Arctic and Ean Clare Banks, of Wisconsin, are discredited.

The following are the Currency quotations of MERRITT, STRANG & Co., No. 27 Wall-street, to-day:

New-York	3-10	S. Carolina and Georgia	.5
New England	1-5	Mobile	.5
New-Jersey	¾@⅞	Alabama	.6
Pennsylvania	.2	Louisiana	.1
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio, Indiana & Kentucky	.1
Delaware	1-6	Tennessee	.4
Maryland	.2	Missouri	.8
Baltimore	.1	Illinois and Wisconsin	.8
North Carolina	⅝	Canada	.1
Virginia	.6	Michigan	1½

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Feb. 25.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	Feb. 18.
Philadelphia	$3,477,000	$3,624,000	$674,000	$674,000
North America	3,146,345	3,176,908	551,537	552,659
Farm. & Mech.	4,068,823	4,097,256	912,145	880,710
Commercial	1,633,000	1,669,000	234,000	241,000
Mechanics'	1,566,374	1,552,797	254,933	243,243
N. Liberties	1,095 100	1,117,000	197,000	191,000
Southwark	791,054	823,517	216,673	211,900
Kensington	743 453	769 498	137,241	136 295
Penn Township	891,676	896,777	167,885	165 229
Western	1 332,325	1,338,814	250,113	247,211
Man. & Mech	1,064 953	1 919,878	160,133	152,930
Commerce	692,640	694,108	130,857	142,369
Girard	2,690,432	2,114,934	232 774	229 419
Tradesmen's	491,955	504,295	129,934	125,439
Consolidation	486,233	490,113	85,359	80,247
City	638,057	639,382	142 496	150 047
Commonwealth	515,890	517 557	100,418	104,548
Corn Exchange	407 073	428,651	77 671	74,182
Union	374,662	339,699	65 432	66,065
Total	25,146,564	25,344,076	4 961,704	4,831,426

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	Feb. 25	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25	Feb. 18
Philadelphia	$1,625 000	$1,647 000	$370 000	$353,000
North American	2 908 000	2 924 029	263,990	279,875
Farm. & Mech	2 802 410	2,981,336	413 020	421,940
Commercial	724,600	722,000	124,000	128,000
Mechanics'	761 684	751,576	147 200	151,730
N. Liberties	778,800	771,000	113,000	120 000
Southwark	605 928	619 332	102,065	104,870
Kensington	476,438	496,818	123,890	125,705
Penn Township	452 174	500,661	71 225	72,870
Western	882,118	927 585	141,140	150,075
Man. & Mech	506 390	512,086	81,493	89,370
Commerce	520,995	481,859	86,660	91,010
Girard	868,917	908 218	213,495	242,145
Tradesmen's	356 118	356,415	81 200	81,835
Consolidation	227 445	215,770	90,495	86,880
City	402,490	395 736	72,530	77,600
Commonwealth	257 748	261 579	141,765	141,185
Corn Exchange	206 998	206 008	87,770	92,930
Union	176,603	171,591	44,125	49,145
Total	14,635 806	14 904,783	2,795,113	2,859,865

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	
Capital Stock	$11,898,725	$11,898,885	Inc. $160
Loans	26,144 076	25,146,864	Dec. 197 212
Specie	4,831 426	4,961,704	Inc. 79,278
Due from Banks	2,018,438	1,902,471	Dec. 115,967
Due to Banks	2 864 874	2,874,996	Inc. 9 122
Deposits	14,904,783	14,635,806	Dec. 268 917
Circulation	2,859,865	2,795,113	Inc. 13,752

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK.		
	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	151,000	1,793,000	76,000	25,000	8,000
1859-60	153,100	3,446,000	78,000	19,000	18,000
1858-9	113,000	2,865,000	63,000	1,000	19,000
1857-8	153,000	1,879,000	67,000	12,000	19,000
1856-7	80,000	2,297,000	79,000	16 000	27,000
1855-6	151,000	2,3-5,000	43,000	23,000	21,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1,				
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock
1860-61	1,289,000	352,000	191,000	1 831,000	795,000
1859-60	1,438,000	440,000	232,000	2,970,000	1,135,000
1858-9	900,000	320,000	243,000	1,463,000	847,000
1857-8	699,000	238,000	151,000	1,483,000	715,300
1856-7	717,000	247,000	203,000	1,187,000	635,000
1855-6	920,000	318,000	276,000	1,615,000	628,000

Thus the receipts show a decrease of 647,000 bales from those of last year, and a decrease of 72,000 from 1858-9 and the exports exhibit the following results:

	Gt. Brit.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Compared with last year	Dec. 149,000	Dec. 45,000	Dec. 41,000	Dec. 235,000	Dec. 150,000
1858-9	Inc. 389,000	Inc. 32,000	Dec. 52,000	Inc. 368,000	Dec. 292,800

Referring to the course of the receipts and the crop prospects, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark:

"The course of receipts at this season of the year is mainly a controlling influence in crop views. The large deliveries of the past two months have excited general expectation, and consequently favored the higher estimates. Many parties, however, still argue that, owing to the unusual desire to market the crop of late, the receipts must shortly exhibit a sudden falling off. Should this be the case, estimates would again take a lower range, but at present the weekly deliveries approximate very close to last year, by latest telegraph dates, and thus afford little warrant for a reduction in current estimates. The receipts after this date last year consisted chiefly of the late shippings, and the coming two overland Cotton from Memphis and Atlantic connections, reached 1,435,000 bales. The receipts henceforward at the seaboard may fall short of last year, but the overland Cotton from Memphis, taken chiefly by our Eastern spinners, will show a considerable excess. This year picking has been finished earlier, and the balance of the crop will therefore prove of better quality than the last. Four million bales is considered an outside figure. The political suspense which has unsettled our markets for some time past will shortly be brought to a termination. It is expected the new Administration will adopt some definite policy towards the South by which all conflict may be avoided. The news from Washington to-day of the 'Peace Conference' is encouraging, and has imparted a more hopeful tone to financial circles. The success of the eight millions Federal Loan has contributed to the better feeling."

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The apprehension of a default in the April interest on the $500,000 Land Bonds of this Road would not seem to be justified, either by the facts of their late report, or by the character of the very able managers in Boston, whose names are identified with it.

The earnings and net earnings for the year 1860 have been as follows:

1860.	Earnings.	Net Earnings.
January	$42,621 08	$16 671 74
February	54 071 55	19,646 77
March	113 460 42	67,196 71
April	130 308 00	76,640 16
May	104,819 70	55 770 31
June	81,102 15	39 213 26
July	69 697 26	21 725 10
August	75 482 95	36 690 19
September	109 2-4 77	66 231 11
October	142 525 31	74 262 98
November	97,239 37	50,290 12
December	53 276 66	20,259 00
Total	$1 053,922 22	$531 691 45

The net earnings for the current year thus appear to be fully equal to the interest on this mortgage and the Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds, which may be set down as follows:

Interest on $3,000,000 Missouri 6 per cents	$180,000
Interest on $5,000,000 Land and Mtge. Bonds	350 000
Total	$530,000

This interest has been already reduced several thousand dollars by the sale of lands and liquidation of bonds.

The financial credit of this Road has been sustained with great spirit and soundness of resources. Its interest was paid in October, 1857, in the height of the panic, and at a time when many other Western Roads were obliged to suspend. It has never yet been in default, and it does not seem probable that it will be suffered to step on its Land Bonds in the first year in which the interest has been earned.

The interest on the subsequent mortgages, not having been earned, is a different question.

These Bonds were recently taken by the friends of the Road, with a clear understanding that the interest upon them might not be earned at present, and at so low a price that they can well afford to wait a year or two for interest. These bonds surely appear in market, and a delay on the interest would by no means be regarded like a failure on the Land Bonds. Under this state of facts the holders of the Land Bonds will look with confidence for such action as will sustain their credit now and leave it unquestioned hereafter.

A BONDHOLDER.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 44 bbls. ashes; 7,425 bbls. Flour; 7,637 bushels Wheat; 19,674 bushels Corn; 442 bushels Rye; 3,025 bushels Barley; 6,188 bushels Oats; 10,812 bushels Malt; 2,052 packages Provisions, and 1,641 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Have been quiet, to-day, including Pots at $5 12½ and Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Maracaibo at 13¾c.@14¾c.; 500 bags Rio at 12c.@13½c.; and small lots of Jamaica at 12¾c., usual credit ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio embraced only 4 700 bags, by the *P. C. Warwick*. Referring to the week's sales of Rio Coffee Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON remark: "The demand for Rio has been unassumed, and prices on all but ordinary descriptions, have further improved ¼c@½c. ₱ lb—the market closing firm. Transactions embrace 2,500 bags per *George and Ludwig*, at 12c.; 3,633 per *Selma*, at 10¾c.@11¾c.; 1,312 per *Floating Cloud*, at 10¾c.; 2,900, by auction, 221 lots, at 11c.@14c., average 12 56 100; 4,700 per *P. C. Warwick* at 12c; 3 915 per *O. Blanchard* at 11¾c., and 580 per do. at 10½c." The stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, amounted to only 47 496 pkgs., including 500 bags Java, 43,750 bags Rio, 2,512 bags Maracaibo, and 734 bags Jamaica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 16½c.@17½c.; Maracaibo, at 13½@14½c.; Rio at 10¾c.@13½c.; Jamaica at 12½c.@13c., and St. Domingo at 13¾c., the latter cash, ₱ lb.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Feb. 23, New-Orleans	32,000
Feb. 23, Baltimore	17,000
Feb. 23, Philadelphia	2 000
Feb. 26, New-York	43 750
Grand total	94,750

COTTON—Has been in moderate request to-day, and sales have been made of 1,001 bales, about half in *transitu*. We now quote Middling Uplands here, at 11¾c.; on Gulf at 11⅝c.@12c.; and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Referring to the business of the week, Messrs. NAHUM BRUS. & Co. remark: "An improved feeling was manifested in the early part of the week, owing to the Liverpool advices being less unfavorable than had been expected. More activity at the South also stimulated business here, and for several days the market was more generally active, with an advance of ⅛c@¼c since the *America's* advices, however, the demand has fallen off, and prices are again easier. The week's sales reach 12 000 bales, of which about 4,000 bales in transitu. Middling Uplands on the spot is worth 11¾c. The market closes quietly." And of the markets at the South they add: "The week opened with renewed activity at the South, and higher rates were paid for the more desirable parcels. Subsequently however, the demand fell off and prices became irregular for running lists, while unllorm grades with staple maintained the advance. The week's sales at New Orleans amount to 83,000 bales, and Middling at the close is worth 11¾@11¾c. At Mobile business is restricted by the limited supply offering, and prices are therefore fully maintained. The week's sales have been 19 000 bales, and the market closes firm at 10¾@11c. for Middling. At Charleston 8,000 bales have been sold and prices are rather lower at the close, Middling being quoted at 10¾c.@11c. The Savannah market has also been quite active. Freights are without material change. Sterling Exchange has improved slightly." The following is a statement of the week's sales here and at the chief Southern ports, at latest telegraphic dates, with the closing prices, rates of freight, &c.:

	Week's Sales.	Middling.	Freight.
New-Orleans	Feb. 25	42,000	11¾c.
Mobile	Feb. 23	19,000	11c
Charleston	Feb. 22	8,000	10⅞c.
Savannah	Feb. 22	7 000	10¾c.
New-York	Feb. 26	12 000	11¾c.
Total bales		129,000	

There is now a decrease in receipts of 647,000 bales from last year, when the crop reached 4,675,000, and to 72,000 bales from 1858 9, in crop 3 851,000.)

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been fair for low grades of State and Western Flour but not prices which have not been satisfactory to the principal buyers. Hence, transactions have been restricted. Extra State and round hoop extra Ohio have been in most favor with buyers, especially for export. Shippers would pay $5 30 for extra State and $5 50 for shipping brands extra Ohio, but cannot purchase freely at these figures. Superfine flour continues quite scarce; a lot of 500 bbls. choice superfine State brought, to-day, $5 25 ₱ bbl., but this is an extreme price. The total sales of State and Western flour, to-day, amount to 12,750 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 50, and fly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25, Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 30@$5 50; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20 @$5 25
Extra State	5 30 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40 @ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50 @ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65 @ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 5 @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is sparingly sought after at previous quotations; sales 270 bbls., at $5 40@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 55@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive, at $1 50@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat are offering their supplies freely, but do not appear disposed to make any concessions to buyers; the latter claim a reduction and are reluctant to purchase largely at prevailing rates. Vessels continue scarce, and rates on freight high; these circumstances tend to check export movements. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels, including poor White Canada at $1 35; Canada Club, in store at $1 24; White Western, at $1 40@$1 50; Red Western, at $1 31@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 25@$1 26; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 25, the latter rate for Prime; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 22; and Red Long Island, at $1 37½ ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been made of 44,000 bushels at 67½c.@69½

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars.. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Oliver Twist.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Day After the Wedding—Harlequin Jack—Nick of the Woods.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Woman in White—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—Page's "Venus."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Lincoln was yesterday formally notified of his election to the Presidency, by the Joint Committee of Congress, appointed for that purpose. During the day he again visited the Capitol, in company with Senator Trumbull and others, and exchanged courtesies with a number of Senators. Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, was among the many visitors who called upon him. The Governor congratulated him upon his safe arrival in Washington, and upon the apparent good feeling with which he had generally been received. Mr. Lincoln is, of course, overrun with office-seekers and their emissaries, but appears to bear the infliction with commendable equanimity

The Peace Conference was in session until 1 o'clock on Monday night, engaged in spirited debate, which terminated in the adoption of the proposition of Mr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, for a division on the line of 36° 30', as previously noticed. This, however, does not finally determine the matter, as several other propositions are to be passed upon before the Conference can act definitely. The debate, it is understood, ran very high yesterday, and the Conference again came very near terminating in a stampede. An important rumor has gained currency in Washington, but how much basis there is for it does not yet appear. It is stated that several Republican members of the Conference have consulted with Mr. Lincoln, and have propounded certain questions to him which he has expressed a determination to answer in writing. Should this prove to be true, the question of compromise will be very soon determined.

According to the advices received by the War Department, the treason of Gen. Twiggs is the most barefaced and graceless which has yet occurred. In anticipation of such action on his part, the Department some time since took measures to supersede him in his command, and it is supposed that, knowing this fact, he took immediate measures to effect the surrender of the Government property before he should be forced to relinquish his power. He appointed a commission of officers, all of whom were probably favorable to his designs, to meet a Commission on behalf of the Secessionists, and the result was the issue of an order to all the officers in command of the military posts in the State to surrender the Government property, amounting to a million of dollars. It is hoped that some of those officers may have resisted the treasonable order thus promulgated, but it will probably be some time before the facts in the case are known. The Government, it is understood, will take immediate action in Gen. Twiggs' case, and as in his absence it will be impossible to visit him with a more condign punishment, his name will be stricken from the army roll, with dishonor.

Quite a number of important bills were passed in the higher branch of Congress yesterday—among them those providing for the organization of the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Dakotah. Committees of Conference were appointed on the Oregon War Debt bill and the tea-and-coffee amendment to the Tariff bill. The House amendments to the Post-route bill were agreed to, and the bill goes to the President for approval. The Army Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Baker, of Oregon, appropriating $50,000 for the protection of emigrants to Oregon, was adopted. In the House, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. Stanton's Volunteer bill was taken up, and Mr. Howard, of Michigan, concluded his remarks in favor of its passage. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, made a speech, and denounced the bill as a measure of tratricide and civil war, clearly against the letter and spirit of the Constitution. He was followed by Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, who defended the measure. The debate was continued by Messrs. Burnett and Simms, of Kentucky, and others, and finally, on motion of Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, further consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday at 1 o'clock, by a vote of 100 to 74. This may be considered fatal to its success, as in case it should then pass the Senate would scarcely have time to act upon it. Mr. Bouligny of Louisiana, who still retains his seat in the House, when casting his vote characterized the bill as the most outrageous one ever introduced in Congress. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three, and a number of motions were made to postpone action upon it, but they all failed. A scene of the most indescribable confusion occurred, consequent upon "filibustering" attempts to prevent any vote being taken. Mr. Corwin finally moved to postpone the vote on the first resolution in the series reported by him, in order to consider the one proposing an emendment to the Constitution. This was disagreed to, and the House without further action, after one of the most exciting days of the session, adjourned at 8 o'clock.

The Montgomery "Congress" did nothing of consequence yesterday in open session. Among the acts passed is one modifying the Navigation laws; one in relation to the Slave-trade, and defining the punishment for its violation, and one organizing the General Staff of the army.

In the Virginia State Convention on Monday, Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, in Gov. Letcher's district, made a strong Union speech, denouncing the action of South Carolina. The Secessionists were much incensed, and attempted to burn him in effigy, but were prevented by the Mayor of Richmond. Yesterday, Mr. Goggin offered a series of resolutions, declaring that Southern States should have proposed amendments to the Constitution; that Virginia favors the Union as it was, but not as it is; and that it becomes her people, in Convention, to look for every remedy for relief. Mr. Goggin made a long speech, deprecating precipitate action, and advising cooperation with the Border States. He believed that Virginia would be insecure in the present Southern Confederacy, and that the time for conference with the North had passed.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, the resolution calling upon the Long Island Railway Company for certain information, was, upon motion of Mr. Lawrence, rescinded. Mr. Ramsay introduced a bill providing that no person shall be removed from an office during the term for which he shall have been elected, except for malfeasance. In the Assembly the Governor presented the memorial of the Legislature of Kansas, soliciting aid from her sister States for her starving people. The New-York Tax Levy, amounting to $3,400,000, was sent in by Comptroller Haws. In the evening session the enacting clause was stricken from the bill relating to the lessees of the surplus waters of the Erie Canal.

By a late arrival from Mayaguez, P. R., we learn that a large fire had occurred in the Plaza, by which property valued at over $150,000 was destroyed.

The Court-martial reassembled yesterday at the Lyceum of the Navy-yard, and having disposed of the case of Lieut. Barbot, proceeded with that of Commander Walke, of the store-ship *Supply*, who stands charged with disobedience of orders in bringing his vessel from Pensacola to New-York, instead of proceeding with her to Vera Cruz, to rejoin the Squadron of Commodore Pendergrast. The charges are: "First—Quitting his station before he was regularly relieved." "Second—Disobedience of orders." Exceptions were taken, and overruled; a plea of "not guilty" was put in, and one witness was called. Commodore Armstrong being still absent, Lieut. Daniels (of the *Supply*) was sworn, and his testimony very strongly sustained the defendant. He thought that the succor extended to the exiled sailors and marines, as well as to the families of the officers, was well-timed, humane and praiseworthy.

Lieut. Egbert L. Viele, formerly of the United States Army, delivered a very interesting lecture on "Field Fortifications," at Irving Hall, last evening.

In the General Sessions, yesterday, the Jury in the case of Shepherd, after remaining out all night, rendered a verdict of arson in the first degree. There were several pleas taken, and sentences imposed, but only one trial. As there were no other cases ready, the Court adjourned early. At General Term of the Supreme Court, the case of James Enright, the ticket-swindler, was up on appeal from the judgment convicting him at the Oyer and Terminer. Decision was reserved. At Special Term of the Common Pleas Court, Judge Brady granted an order dissolving the injunction obtained by Mr. Williams, restraining the Corporation from giving the contract for cleaning the streets to A. J. Hackley. It will be remembered that this is the second injunction dissolved in this same matter. In the Surrogate's Court, the wills of Peter Westervelt and Charlotte Fuller were admitted to probate, each making important charitable bequests.

The Stock Exchange continued firm yesterday, and a further general improvement was had on prices, making the whole average rise since Monday morning about 3 ₩ cent. Exchange rather dull, on London 105½@106.

Breadstuffs were in more demand, chiefly for export, but the firmness of holders checked operations. Cotton, Hay, Hops, Rice, Tobacco, New-Orleans Molasses, Naval Stores, Linseed Oil, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Provisions were in moderate request. Coffee was quiet, but stiffly held, with a much reduced supply available. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugar, Whisky and Clover Seed. Fish, Fish Oils, Candles, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Teas and Whalebone were sparingly sought after. The freight engagements were mainly of Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The Cattle Market: The tide which has set so strongly and for so long a time against those bringing cattle to this market has this week turned in their favor. Only about 2,600 bullocks were on sale yesterday at Forty-fourth-street, and but few additions were expected to-day. This short supply induced buyers to hasten their purchases, so that a comparatively small number were left over for the second day—formerly the principal market day. The prevailing rates were fully ½c. per lb above the prices of last week, with an additional allowance of weight in favor of the buyer, making a real advance of near ¾c. per lb., with every prospect of a further advance to-day, if butchers are able to get cattle at any price. The current rates for prime beef were 9c. to 10c. per lb; whole droves averaged 9c. The quality was generally fair, excepting another lot of "scalawags" from the Brooklyn distilleries, which sold from 6c. to 7c. per lb. for the 4 cwt. of poor meat partially covering their marrowless bones.

Secession and the Border States.

Everybody professes to *hope* that the Union may yet be preserved,—but there seems to be some difference of opinion as to the means most likely to bring about that result. It is agreed on all sides that no effort to "compromise" with the States that have seceded would either be of the slightest practical use, or would be consistent with the honor and sovereignty of the Government. But a large portion of the Republican Party is in favor of a policy which shall be conciliatory towards the Border States, so as to retain them in the Union,—believing that with such a basis for future action a popular movement would soon be started in the seceded States in favor of reunion, and that in due time it would control the policy of these States and eventually bring them back.

We find in the Corinth (Miss.) *Advertiser*, of Feb. 9, an article which confirms these opinions. The following extract from it deserves attention:

"Recent developments point with unerring directness to the greatest struggle yet fought between the friends and enemies of the American Union. Virginia, the mother of States and Presidents, has, by an almost unanimous voice, declared for its preservation, and to-day Tennessee will, we hazard the opinion, follow in her foot-steps. Their action will control the action of all the Border States, if the Peace Conference at Washington shall settle upon a plan of adjustment. That that body will agree upon an adjustment we have every reason to believe, *which will force upon the Cotton States, who have seceded, the question of reunion.* In considering their probable action we must consult their previous history upon this point. Even the Convention of this State, so unanimous in passing the ordinance of secession, *voted down, by a large majority, a resolution against reunion.* If the Convention, under the excitement of highly-wrought sensation dispatches, would refuse to pass such a resolution, it certainly is safe to assume *that the people*, who, in many cases were induced to vote for secession candidates under an assurance that they were not Disunionists, *would, by a large majority, favor reunion.* Indeed, so conclous were the Disunionists of the opposition of the people to secession, that they refused to refer the question back for their approval. But, Mississippi—saving South Carolina and Florida—is the most of all of the States now out, committed in sentiment against reconstruction; therefore, her citizens will the more readily agree to reunion when Alabama and Louisiana agitate for the repeal of their Secession Ordinance. If no other reason, *interest*, the great prompter of human action, would force them to acquiesce in the necessity and bow to Federal authority. Of one thing, at least, we believe the intelligent looker-on is fully convinced, viz: that civil war or reconstruction is unavoidable. *Even the first levy for the new Government* has so exasperated the already burdened taxpayers as to only require a leader to induce them to resist the collection of the tax. That a leader, ere long, will be found there can be no doubt, unless a turn in public affairs shall take place; for many now quiet under the belief that the burdens of an independent Government will be obviated by reconstruction, *will become insubordinate when hope is lost for reconstruction and the Border Slave States refuse to enter the Southern alliance.*"

These sentiments are expressed in one of the most ultra of the secession States, and afford unmistakable proof of the justice of the expectations to which we have referred. The truth is, secession has been carried in most of the Southern States merely because they were taken by surprise. The subject was sprung upon the people, whose fears were aroused by the triumph of the Republican Party, and by the current falsehoods concerning its principles and designs. They were not allowed to canvass the subject with any freedom. Everything was carried by an impulsive appeal, and thus these States were committed to the secession movement.

When they begin, as they soon will, to feel the burdens of this new political organization, they will find it necessary to study it a good deal more closely than they have done hitherto. And as the *Advertiser* predicts, leaders will speedily be found for a counter-organization, that will eventually control these States and bring them again into the Union.

The main thing essential to the ultimate success of this policy is to retain the Border States,—for if they join the secession movement the motives which are expected to bring about the reconstruction will have lost their force. It seems to us that an irresistible argument is furnished by these considerations, for such a policy of conciliation as will, without any sacrifice of principle, retain the Border States in the Union.

New-Mexico Again.

We find in the Missouri *Democrat*—a thorough-going Republican journal of St. Louis—some further advices from New Mexico, confirming the views we have already presented concerning the extreme improbability of New-Mexico becoming a Slave State. We published a letter a day or two since reporting the movements on foot to repeal the Slave-code enacted last, yesterday—and we now find in the *Democrat* an editorial on the same subject, from which we copy the following:

"Our correspondence from New-Mexico, published on Thursday, contained some very interesting information. A bill to repeal the Slave code enacted last year had been introduced in the popular branch of the Legislature by Dr. Whitelock, and carried to a second reading by a handsome majority, notwithstanding a desperate effort to reject it on the first reading. The bill had been referred to the Committee of the Whole. Our correspondent states that it may not pass this year, but he also remarks that *the Pro-Slavery party in the Territory acknowledges itself defeated. The clear inference is that New-Mexico will slough off her infamous Slave code at an early day, and enter the Union a Free State.*

This opinion is sustained by general reasons. Slavery in that region is a very stunted exotic. Imported thither by Federal office-holders, *it has exhibited no signs of vitality*, notwithstanding all the forced culture bestowed on it. The Spanish American people are radically hostile to the slave system of the States. Being mainly of mixed blood themselves, they are destitute of that pride of race in which Slavery finds one of its strongest supports. They instinctively reject the test of color. They acquiesced in the Slave Code, in the belief that it would ingratiate them with the Federal Administration. No part of the country is more dependent on the Federal Government than New-Mexico, and consequently *this Slave Code will be now repealed with more alacrity than it was enacted last year.* A people who are at heart averse to Slavery, and who will be as keen in the pursuit of favors from the incoming Administration as they have been hitherto, will take the earliest opportunity of asserting their genuine sentiments. There is no actual Slave interest to throw an impediment in their way. Though under Pro-Slavery influences for ten years, there are not more than twenty or thirty slaves in the whole Territory—*a fact which should be sufficient to show the futility of all attempts to make it a Slave State.*"

Such statements from a source of unquestioned authority ought to diminish the apprehension of those who fear that, if authorized to form a State Constitution, the people of New-Mexico would adopt Slavery as a permanent institution. We presume that in point of fact the result of leaving the people to decide this question for themselves, uninfluenced by Pro-Slavery officials of the General Government, would be to make it substantially and permanently a Free State. The St. Louis *Democrat* is certainly good authority as to the matter of fact involved, and its sentiments are worthy of consideration and respect. It favors the adoption of the proposition brought forward by Mr. Adams, as one calculated to remove the bone of contention without in any respect infringing on the principles of the Republican Party. On this point it says that "those who seem to think that the Republican Party would be demoralized by the acceptance of such a proposition, must believe that it is of very frail virtue, or incapable of discriminating between the shadows and the substances of things."

The Peace Movement.

The Peace Convention have commenced voting, and have virtually adopted the proposition of Mr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, concerning the Territories. That proposition is in the following terms:

"In all the present Territory of the United States, north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes of North latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present Territory south of that line *the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed.* Nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation. *But the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts, according to the course of the common law.* When any Territory north or south of said line, with such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide."

This is substantially a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. We think it far less likely to meet the wishes of the people, and to end the controversy concerning the Territories, than the passage *of an enabling act for New-Mexico* by Congress. Such an act violates no platform, involves no sacrifice of principles, incurs no risk of extending Slavery, cannot be objected to by candid men in any Southern State, and yet *removes forever the bone of contention.*

We cannot help thinking that, of all the propositions presented to public consideration, this is at once the simplest and the most effective. Let a date be fixed for the election and meeting of the Constitutional Convention, and proper provisions made to secure a vote of the people on the Constitution that may be adopted. If some Republican would bring forward such a proposition, and press it properly on the attention of Congress, we think its chance of success would be much better than that of any plan to which the Peace Convention is likely to give its assent.

The Street-Cleaning Contract.—By a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, delivered yesterday, the injunction restraining the Mayor and Common Council from completing the contract with Andrew J. Hackley, for cleaning the streets of our City for the five years next following, was dissolved; and at a late hour yesterday afternoon the contract was duly signed, sealed and delivered—the Mayor approving of the bondsmen offered for the due performance of the work, and the Corporation Counsel having drawn up the terms of the contract so as to protect the interests of the City, in so far as may be possible under the new arrangement.

Under this contract Broadway is to be thoroughly cleaned once in every twenty-four hours, and the remaining streets and avenues of our City at least once in each week. If the contractors faithfully perform this labor, they will earn the gratitude of our citizens and cause all remembrance of the struggle by which they have accomplished their object, to be forgotten. There are many economists, we know, who hold that the privilege of cleaning the streets should be farmed out to the highest bidder,—the manure thus acquired being of much more value than the cost of collecting it. We only refer to this Utopian view at present, in order to remind the contractors that they will best subserve their own material interests by keeping us as free from filth as possible. New-York is a liberal City and willing to pay a good round price for cleanliness. The present contract, we should add, high as are its rates, promising a very substantial reduction of the sums paid out by the City Inspector to ash-carts, dirt-carts and street-sweepers, with no other apparent result than that of making our street-crossings, streets and avennes rather more dirty than they would probably have been if left in their natural condition.

The Foreign Policy of the New Administration.

Less than a week will elapse before the Government of the United States of America will be called upon, not only to unfold its principles of action and policy to the world, but also to vindicate them in the *personnel* of its officers at home and its representatives abroad. It will be called upon to act with promptitude; for when treachery and treason infect the army and navy, where devotion to flag, obedience to discipline, *esprit du corps*, and all the conventionalisms of honor, to say nothing of patriotic impulses, tend to an unhesitating support of the Constitution and laws, and are yet openly violated by refractory lieutenants and unprincipled captains, then it becomes doubly important for the Government to be sure of the fidelity as well as of the capacity of its servants in other departments, but particularly of those to whom are confided our relations with foreign countries. It is of vital importance in this our hour of trial, when the integrity of our Government is tested to the utmost, and when all that it possesses of intellect and patriotism ought to be exerted for its safety and vindication as a system, that we should present to other nations a front as firm and serene as that of the Roman Senate when the Vandal hordes poured through the streets of Rome, and invaded the halls of the Capitol. In simple words, our ministers abroad, whether to nations which rejoice in our calamities, or which await in painful and sympathizing suspense the solution of our present difficulties, should now, above all other periods in our history, be men rising above the paltry passions and miserable localisms of the hour, and capable of representing the principles and policy of a Government which has effected more for the welfare and glory of its people, in the short space of eighty years, than any other which has been organized since the world began.

It is, of course, of high importance that the United States of America, whose creed is the Declaration drawn by Jefferson, defended by Washington, and consecrated by fire and blood, and whose flag is the Stripes and the Stars, should be well represented at the Courts and among the Governments of Europe. We have interests there to protect, and traditions as well as principles to be vindicated, against the mercenary appeals of those who think that the material interests and sordid instincts of men and nations dominate all principle, and are capable of controlling all policy and conduct. These sceptics of human honesty will probably find that the nations which were equal to the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives, and uncounted millions of treasure, to prevent the selfish aggrandizement of Russia at the expense of a feeble Power, are also equal to risk the supply of a staple which, whatever its present importance, can soon be furnished from a hundred new fields, and with a permanent relief from a degrading dependence on a system which they abhor, and a people whom they despise.

But it is not in Europe that we are so much called upon to cement our relations and extend our intercourse, as with the various Republics of our own Continent, whom our example inspired with ideas of independence, and who have sought, with a perseverance and devotion worthy of better results, to mould their institutions on ours. These States will view with dismay the demoralization which the extreme South seeks to bring on the best Government, and that which promised greatest permanence, of any under the sun. And they may, for the moment, distrust the system to which they have committed themselves, and seek refuge under the old formulas of Government—become again dependencies on distant crowns, and put themselves once more at the mercy of avaricious Viceroys.

Indeed it is not easy to predict to what extremity the complications of our country may ultimately drive them, unless restrained by a wise and energetic policy. They know that all the encroachments on their rights, Mexican wars, and the outrages of fillibusterism, have been made by the South, in the interest of Slavery, and in spite of the conservative influences and moral restraints of the North. And they know, as well as we know, and all the world besides, that the ultimate if not the immediate object of the seceding States, is to extend their sway by the force which now threatens Sumter and Pickens, or the fraud which has developed itself in the plunders of Federal property, over all of Mexico and Central America, and contemplates the conquest of Cuba and the reduction of Hayti. We may, perhaps, smile at these vague aspirations and vain ambitions; but to the States of Mexico and Central America the danger will appear real and imminent.

For this reason, we want representatives in those States capable of sustaining a rational confidence, not only in the permanence of republican institutions, but also in the purposes and power of the United States, as distinguished from any unprincipled Confederation which may be organized from its diseased and self-amputated members. With such a representation, and with a policy adapted to the exigences of our condition, we may not only count on the Spanish-American States as useful friends, but as powerful allies. We require their staples, such as cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco; let us open our ports freely to their introduction, on the principle of the broadest reciprocity in respect of our manufactures and breadstuffs. As a maritime nation, capable of calling a navy into existence second to none in the world, let us protect their coasts against buccaneers of every class; and as a colonizing people, let us cover their salubrious highlands with an honest, industrious, and reliant population.

How are we represented in those countries now? Take Central America as an example. Since 1840, we have had there eleven Ministers, in their order, as follows: Stephens, of New-York; Hise, of Kentucky; Squier, of New-York; Kerr, of Maryland; Borland, of Arkansas; Jones, of New-Orleans; Wheeler, of North Carolina; Masling and Clarke, of Tennessee; Lamar, of Texas, and Dimitry, of Louisiana—all from Slave States, except two! We shall not stop to inquire if these two have not achieved more for the honor and glory of their country than all the rest put together. No man is so ignorant as to be unable to give a ready answer.

In Mexico, the proportion of Northern and Southern representation has been nearly the same; and in both countries, we may add, the results have been nearly the same—namely,—a constant decrease of American influence, and a growing contempt for the American name! To say nothing of the supercilious conduct of Slidell in Mexico, the drunken orgies of Jones, Lamar and Dimitry, and the simple stupidity and folly of Forsyth, Borland and Wheeler, what has been the policy, or rather the instincts of all these men? Sympathy, and complicity following on it, with fillibusterism, revolution and disorder—whatever might demoralize the countries to which they were accredited, and make them an easy prey to Southern cupidity or ambition!

It is time to change all this. It is time for us to have a settled policy of conciliation, and one tending to a union of interests, if need be of absolute protection, with all the Spanish-American States. Interest, as well as every higher consideration, requires it; and hence, in our estimation, the missions soon to be filled to those States (and the sooner filled the better) are of greater importance than those to Europe. With Europe we have only good relations to retain; with these, we have intimate and permanent ones to build up; with one, little more than a conformity with routine is requisite; with the other we must act as advisers, guides, and, we repeat, if need be, as protectors. Let us, therefore, have our best men, whatever their shades of politics—those best qualified from a knowledge of language, acquaintance of character, experience and general ability—to reorganize our relations and reëstablish our waning influence with the Republics of Spanish America. Their safety and our future prosperity and continental supremacy are staked on the result.

End of the Shepherd Arson Case.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, the Jury in the case of James Shephean, on trial for arson in the first degree, came in, after an absence of twenty hours spent in deliberation, with a verdict of guilty, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. Let us hope that this may be the last of this apparently interminable case, the prisoner having been in custody more than three years, and three times placed on trial—the Jury in one instance having failed to agree; but on the two other trials finding him guilty, under which verdicts he was twice sentenced to be hung.

The case was one of peculiar aggravation. In June, 1857, Shepherd was living in a shanty which he had built, in Fifty-third-street, when one night at 1 o'clock it was burned down; his wife, with whom he did not live happily, perished in the flames, if she had not been previously murdered. The fact that Shephean had been preparing to move to another house in Harlem, and had removed his valuables from the shanty before it was burned, taken in connection with the over-insurance which he had obtained, and with the recently-expired lease of the ground on which it stood, directed suspicion against him as the incendiary.

He was indicted for arson in the first degree, and the District-Attorney, assisted by the indefatigable investigations of Fire-Marshal Baker, succeeded in obtaining a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung. As he had no means of employing counsel, the Court had assigned for his defence a very able and experienced criminal practitioner, who, upon exceptions raised during the trial, carried the case to the Supreme Court, where the sentence was affirmed, and thus a second time the prisoner's life declared forfeited. From this decision the counsel appealed to the Court of Appeals, which sustained the decisions of the lower Courts on points of law, but acting under the statute empowering them to decide the facts as well as the law, reversed the judgment on the facts, and ordered a new trial.

The second trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The District-Attorney, however, under the strongest conviction of the prisoner's guilt, again brought him to trial, which, after a four days' continuance, and a night spent by the jury in consultation, has resulted in a conviction. But as the penalty for arson has been changed since the first trial, from death to imprisonment for life, the prisoner's neck is safe. His counsel hold, indeed, that he cannot be sentenced at all, in the present condition of the law, inasmuch as it would be unconstitutional to inflict a different punishment from that legally due at the time the offence was committed. On this, as well as other points, the case is to go up again, when, if the appeal is sustained, the prisoner will be retried for the fourth term. Already it has come to be a prevalent notion among the officers of the Court, that "when the District-Attorney has nothing else to do, he buys himself by trying Shepherd."

The Conspiracy against the President.—The Albany *Argus* affects to discredit the statements made concerning the plot against Mr. Lincoln's life, on the ground that "assassination is not congenial to the American character." As a general statement, this is perfectly true,—but it is none the less true, that in a time of excitement there are many men quite forgetful of their "American character," and ready for any act of crime which the perverted sentiments of a large portion of the people are ready to cover with the garb of patriotism. We have not the slightest doubt that the project of assassinating Mr. Lincoln has been seriously canvassed by very many persons in different sections of the country,—nor that plans have been laid for its accomplishment.

In regard to the recent alleged conspiracy, we have no doubt of its existence. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states, on what he asserts to be good authority, that Mr. Lincoln was informed of the conspiracy in Philadelphia on last Thursday, but declined to take any notice of it until urged to do so by Gen. Scott, who sent information to Mr. Lincoln that a club of fifteen persons were sworn to accomplish his assassination. One of the fifteen was a secret agent of the Government, and divulged the plans of the junta as rapidly as they were matured. The correspondent of the *Press* gives nearly the same version of the affair as has been published in the Times. We are informed, moreover, that the same information was given to Mr. Lincoln in this city, by one of the principal officers in Adams' Express Company, having been procured incidentally by an experienced and skillful detective in their service.

In addition to these reports, which constituted sufficient warrant for the course pursued by Mr. Lincoln, the Baltimore *Patriot* confirms the statement of our Washington correspondent, that the authorities of Baltimore advised it. That paper says it has been informed by Marshal Kane himself "that *he advised some of the friends of Mr. Lincoln in Washington*, that it would remove all risk of an attack or indignity to Mr. Lincoln or others, if they could prevail on him to *waive his passage through the city in a public manner*; and this he did only as a precautionary measure, and not from a belief that Mr. Lincoln would be insulted, and if it were attempted, that he could not arrest it at once."

The subsequent developments leave no doubt at all that the course pursued by Mr. Lincoln was eminently prudent and judicious, one saving the country from all risk of an outrage which could not have failed to produce a most disastrous effect, even though unsuccessful in its main object. We have also reason to believe that the Police authorities of our own City had a share in detecting, tracing up, and thwarting the murderous design,—Capt. Walling, accompanied by detective officers Young, Elder, Samson, and Devoe, having been stationed on the lookout in Washington and Baltimore for several weeks back, and keeping themselves constantly in communication by telegraph and letter with the Police Headquarters in this City. It is said that one of these officers was the first to obtain definite information of the conspiracy, which he at once communicated to Mr. Seward, who laid the same before Gen. Scott, giving his authority and citing the proof. It was upon this information that Gen. Scott finally sent the dispatch to Mr. Lincoln, which induced the abandonment of the design of making a public passage through Baltimore.

The No-Sunday Bills not Reported.—Our telegraphic correspondence from Albany led us into the error of announcing that a Committee of the Assembly had *reported* the bills for repealing the Sunday theatre and liquor laws. We are directly informed by a member of the Committee that no such action has been taken, and that the opponents of the measure will be heard.

The organ of the dram-shop interest, with its accustomed facility of invention, represents "the Sabbatarians as endeavoring, by the aid of a strong lobby, to increase the stringency of the Sunday enactments of last Winter." But it despairs of doing anything "by counter legislation, in the present constitution of the two Houses." "Fanaticism always kills itself by its excesses," adds the remorseful editor, as if conscious, at last, that his libels on our best citizens, his raid on the best interests of society, and his advocacy of the grossest errors in morals, had missed their aim. Religious fanaticism is bad enough, and common enough; but it has been reserved for our day to see it out-Heroded and intensified in fierceness as an *irreligious* foray on public peace and morale. It has thus "killed itself by its excesses." We trust it will have no resurrection.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival Of the Overland Express—$890,000 in Treasure on the Way to New-York—The California News, &c.

Foar Kearney, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The California Pony Express passed here at 5½ o'clock this evening, with the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

San Francisco, Wednesday, Feb. 13—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 9th, steamer *St. Louis* from New-York, *via* Valparaiso and Panama, bringing Lady Franklin as a passenger.

Also, arrived, 9th, ship *Jacob Bell*, Hong Kong; 10th, *Eagle Wing*, New-York.

Spoken, per *Eagle Wing*, Dec. 15, ship *Syren*, from Boston for this port; same day, bark *Snap Dragon*, of New-York, from Baltimore for Acapulco; Dec. 16, lat. 24, lon. 30, ship *Champion*, Sampson, from this port for New-York.

Sailed, 11th, steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, taking $890,000 in treasure for New-York, and $16,000 for England.

The principal part of the treasure is consigned to:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$169,000
Mr. Davidson	16,000
Salner & Church	96,000
Levi Strauss	53,000
Wm. T. Coleman	50,000

Messrs. Parrott & Co., Lazard Freres, B. B. Hastings, Fritz & Ralstow, and D. O. Mills, each about $30,000.

The following are the passengers for New-York, per the *Golden Age*:

Gen. James Wilson, John B. Reachey, H. T. Hastings, Rev. Dr. Anderson, J. V. Eldridge and family, W. H. Taylor and family, Mrs. Charles Lux, Mrs. Kelly and child, Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mrs. J. P. Hall, Mrs. J. Goodrich, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Lander, Dr. Barren, U. S. A., Rodenck Finlay and son, Miss McLean, Chang and Eng families, Mr. Franco, Mr. Jacobson, E. Steinhart, D. Risenbaum, W. H. Stern, S. Coleman, A. Finder, Julius Cohen, Consant Garing and wife, F. H. Hubley, J. Conrad, A. Birnbaum, Hon. J. E. Holmes, L. Leon, Capt. Crane, Edwin May, J. Sands and wife, G. Cetnell, S. B. Carswell, H. Child, Miss E. Moodey, Henry Mathews and wife, John Hook and family, S. Bonman and family, A. F. Ware, Capt. C. D. Mathew, J. Mathews, son and wife; E. S. Morris, R. G. Moody and wife, J. Richardson Wilde, John Clark, wife and family; H. H. Fossett, Rev. Mr. Patten, E. C. Herrick, Charles Maynard, R. J. Vandewater and wife, J. F. Greely and wife, Mr. Leonie, Mrs. Smalley and family, H. Thompson, Master Joseph Larmie, A. A. Walker and wife, A. Howes, Madam Barley, Patrick Hyan, Henry Mercer, G. W. Justice, J. P. Wilson, B. H. Bonn, wife and family, G. W. Lichenthaler, D. Johnson, J. John Michael Leon, Mrs. J. G. Bradford, B. Hall, A. Ingersoll, J. C. Irwin, W. K. Powell, Capt. Reidell.

Business is inactive, and nothing has been done this week worth reporting in imported merchandise. The market for Wheat is active, and the sales extensive, at $1 80@$1 85 ₩ the 100 lbs., for export. Some barley is selling, for New-York, at $1 10@$1 15 for very choice. The ship *Eagle-Wing* is chartered for England, with Flour and Wheat, for $180,000.

More attachments have been issued against Taafe, McCahill & Co.

The Pony Express leaving St. Louis Jan. 23, and the one leaving St. Louis Jan. 26, reached San Francisco on the same day, the 10th inst. They arrived at Carson Valley within a few hours of each other. By the last Express Eastern dispatches telegraphed to Fort Kearney, on the 29th ult., were telegraphed from Carson Valley to San Francisco on the morning of the 9th inst., crossing the continent in ten days.

The debate on the Union resolutions, in each branch of the California Legislature, has continued, and the Assembly has finally passed resolutions indorsing the Crittenden Compromise and the views expressed by Breckinridge and Douglas in opposition to the use of coercive measures. The Democratic papers urged the Senate to concur in the resolution, which is regarded as an indication that the Douglas and Breckinridge wings of the Democratic Party are to unite in one party, as it existed prior to Buchanan's Administration. Several more attempts have been made in the Assembly to concur in the Senate's resolution, fixing the 20th inst. for a Joint Convention to elect a United States Senator, but each time without success. The Republicans and Breckinridge Democrats continue to act together in staving off an election.

News from New-Mexico.

Independence, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Santa Fé mail with dates to the 28th ult., arrived here to-day.

Business at Santa Fé was extremely dull, except in provisions, which commanded good prices and quick sales.

This mail came in with an escort of soldiers and their stock giving out was the cause of the delay.

The weather on the plains was fine and warm.

Thousands of Indians were seen on the road, and amongst them the Prince of Devils, Santarak, the Kiowa Chief. He offered the party no molestation. The conductor says that the commanding officer treats Santarak as though he was a great friend to the whites, and for fear he will be shot by those whom he has injured, places a guard over him every night to protect him.

News from Denver City.

Fort Kearney, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. Frost's mule train, consisting of five wagons, from St. Josephs for Pike's Peak, passed here early this morning, being the first of the season. The teams were in good condition. Weather clear and warm. The Central Overland and California and Pike's Peak Express coaches, passed here at 8 A. M., with the following:

Denver, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The mining prospects are daily improving, and quartz mills will soon be turning out considerable gold. Paying diggings are now being worked along the Platte, a short distance above this city.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. MANIERRE presented a memorial of the Long Island Railroad Company representing a compliance with the resolutions of the Senate; it requires much labor and expense, and is asking for sufficient time to procure such information. Referred.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the Revised Statutes in respect to highways.

To change the name of the town of Union, in Monroe County, to the name of Hamlin.

To grant certain privileges to the South Side Railroad Company.

The resolution calling upon the Long Island Railroad Company for certain information was, upon motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, rescinded.

A resolution to adjourn at a quarter before 2 o'clock and to hold no further evening session was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations was taken up as the special order.

Mr. COLVIN spoke at some length, when the subject was postponed.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill to provide that no person shall be removed from office during the term for which he is elected or appointed, unless for malfeasance, and then only after specific charges have been made and heard before a Justice of the Supreme Court in the District where the act of malfeasance was committed.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to incorporate the University of Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Governor preaented the memorial of the Legislature of Kansas, setting forth the fact that the people have suffered during the Summer one of the most severe droughts ever known in the history of the country; that not less than 30,000 people are dependent for subsistence on outside resources until next harvest, and that a large amount of seed-wheat, corn and potatoes, will be wanted for early planting; that the great depth of snow covering the dry grass of the prairies causes starvation amongst cattle, and that the condition of the people in the Spring will be helpless, without a liberal and prompt response to this appeal. The Legislature solicit State aid from her sister States, and express her entire confidence that funds committed to the care of the Territorial Relief Committee, of Atchison, will faithfully and equitably distribute all contributions received by them, over the Territory. The memorial is signed by JOHN W. SCOTT, Speaker of the House, Representive W. W. UPDEGRAFF, President of the Council, and is accompanied by a letter of indorsement from Gov. ROBINSON.

The New-York tax-levy, amounting to three millions and four thousand dollars, was sent in by Comptroller HAWS.

The remainder of the session was spent considering the bill on the general orders.

The Capital Punishment bill had progress, and was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The session was spent in the consideration of private bills.

The bill to pay the claims of the lessees of the surplus waters of the Erie Canal at Lockport, involving some $300.000 of direct, and opening the door for a large body of other claimants, elicited a long debate, and the enacting clause was stricken out.

No other business of interest was transacted.

Adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK ANNUAL TAX LEVY.

Comptroller HAWS submitted to the House, yesterday, through the Speaker, the annual tax levy for the City and County of New-York. The amount to be raised is not exceeding one million four thousand three hunored and twenty-seven dollars, to be expenced as follows:

Advertising	$6,000
Construction of County Jail	25,000
County contingencies	20,000
Construction of new Court house	50,000
Deficiency in taxes	95,000
Election expenses	60,000
Construction of house for detention of witnesses	6,267
Removing incumbrances in harbor	7,500
Interest on loans	90,000
Lighting, cleaning and supplies for county offices	18,000
Officers' and witnesses' fees	40,000
Printing, stationery, &c	10,000
Police fund	300,000
Police contingent and law expenses	11,800
Repairs to books and maps in Reg'er's office.	5,000
Rents	10,000
Salaries—Executive departments	60,850
Salaries of Juoiciary	221,370
Supplies for Police	20,140
Support of detained witnesses	6,000
Balance	$1,067,327
Deduct estimated amount of county revenues, applicable to the above	63,000
Total	$1004,327

To provide for deficiency in the actual product of the taxes for 1861, such sum in addition as they deem necessary, not exceeding 3 per cent. of the aggregate amount of said tax.

The bill gives the usual authority for the anticipation of the tax levy, by a loan on County revenue bonds not to be disposed of at less than their par value.

The Ottoe Indian Troubles.

NEBRASKA CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The communication from this place in regard to the Ottoe Indians, published in the papers of the 21st, was erroneous. The Indian Agent, though long confined to his house by serious illness, has, to the letter, followed the instructions of the Department, which he will fearlessly continue to execute, although his own life and the peace of his family have been endangered by the lawless mob. The Indians were uncomplaining, until about thirty of them were induced by a few debased white men to come to this city, knowing the Agent was unable to reach them. The whites were making threats, and not the Indians.

Rhode Island State Conventions.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Democratic State and District Conventions and the Constitutional Union State and District Conventions met to-day, and adjourned until March 6. No nominations were made.

A strong Union feeling seemed to prevail in both Conventions. The Union Party is the old movement of last Spring, and aims to unite the opponents of the Republican Party and the Conservatives upon a State ticket bearing the names of SPRAGUE and ARNOLD.

Condition of the Illinois Banks.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The State Auditor has been officially notified by the Bank Commissioners that the following Banks have failed to make good their securities under the late call, which expired on the 20th. The following, which include the nine discredited Banks, are put in liquidation:

Bank of Raleigh, Bank of Aurora, State Bank, American Exchange Bank, National Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bank of Commonwealth, Southern Bank of Illinois, at Grayville; Bank of Chester, Bank of Pike County, Bank of Quincy, Grand Prairie Bank, Railroad Bank, Merchants' and Drover Bank, Citizens' Bank, Morgan County Bank, Farmers' and Traders' Bank.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Sunbury and Erie and the tonnage bills have both passed to a second reading, by a working majority, in the Senate, this afternoon. The Senate is engaged to-night in a discussinn of the latter.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Legislature of New-Jersey passed resolutions to-day to meet hereafter at 9 o'clock, A. M., and to adjourn *sine die* on the 8th of March.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

A proclamation has been issued convening Parliament on the 16th of March for the dispatch of business.

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool, 14th, *via* Londonderry 15th, now due at this port.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 25.

The screw-steamship *R. R. Cuyler* arrived at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. J. D. PHILLIPS, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

PRESENT.—Mr. A. COX, of this City, sent a *Union pin* of his own device and manufacture to President LINCOLN and received an acknowledgment in reply. It is a very neat affair.

THE HARRIET LANE.—The United States Revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, came down from the Navy-yard to-day, and has anchored in the North River.

☞ "An Officer of the Mexican War" must be perfectly aware of the impropriety of asking us to publish the statements which he sends us, without giving us his name. No man should make allegations of so serious a character without being willing to assume the responsibility of them.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Armstrong and Commodore Price, of the United States Navy; D. F. Day, of Charleston; T. O. Butler, Canada; Mail Agent; J. L. Merrill, of Exeter, N. H.; G. W. Wright, of California; H. Bancroft, J. D. Osborn, and W. Richards, of Ohio, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. Cook of Iowa; Gen. Barnum, of Baltimore; G. W. Moore, of Virginia; R. Rexford, of Toronto; R. Johnson, of the U. S. A.; A. M. Gilbert, of Utica; and Hon. Chas. Sherrill. G. W. Luther and family; and J. C. Cook, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

R. Pachoco, of California; J. J. Chapin, of Vicksburgh, Va.; A. B. Mellvain, of Oregon; Mark Shilling and J. Wilson, of California; W. W. Lincoln, of Georgia; M. S. Vandeworst, of St. Louis; and S. P. Johnson, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. F. Anderson, of Louisiana; and C. Wilson, of Alabama; E. Lee Childs, of Boston; R. G. Hoffman, of Baltimore; Ives G. Bates, of Boston; A. Talcott, of Brattleboro; and W. Downs Austin, of Dorchester are at the Brevoort House.

R. R. Gilling of Toronto; A. P. Russell, of Ohio; W. Kinney, of Arkansas; J. H. Woodworth, of Chicago; E. Howes, of Boston; Isaac Gosling and W. F. Nichols, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. G. Loomis, of the Army, is of the Albermarle Hotel.

CHARGE OF REVOLT.—JAMES BENNETT and EDWARD CURLEY, two seamen of the ship *Jane M. Thurston*, were Monday committed by United States Commissioner CARROLL, to take their trial upon a charge of revolt. They had some difficulty with the mate while lying in the port of Venice, and in revenge threw him overboard, thus endangering his life.

Do You Want a House, Tenement, Store or SHOP?

Send a shilling line to the SUN!

Have you a HOUSE, TENEMENT, STORE or SHOP to let?

Send a shilling line to the SUN!

Do you want HELP or HANDS of any kind?

Send a shilling line to the SUN!

Do you want a SITUATION?

Send a shilling line to the SUN!

Do you want WORK or CUSTOM?

Send a shilling line to the SUN!

Do you want WORK done CHEAP?

Send a shilling line to the SUN!

Have you anything to SELL CHEAP?

Send a shilling line to the SUN!

Do you wish to buy ANYTHING CHEAP?

Send a shilling line to the SUN!

Have you anything you need the MONEY for?

Send a shilling line to the SUN!

Have you got to go a HOUSE HUNTING? Don't do it, but bring the houses to you, by

Sending a shilling line to the SUN!

Have you LODGINGS to let, or BOARD to offer?

Send a shilling line to the SUN!

Do you want BOARD or LODGINGS?

Send a shilling line to the SUN!

Do you want ANYTHING IN THE WORLD?

SEND A SHILLING LINE TO THE SUN!

IMMENSE ESTABLISHED CITY CIRCULATION.

DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1858.....56,179
DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1859.....61,453
DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1860.....61,595

Immense Sale.

The continued reputation and immense sale of BRANDRETH'S PILLS

prove their general utility. THOUSANES GIVEN UP TO DIE HAVE BEEN RESTORED BY THEM to robust health.

The thousands who have been thus restored are the best, surest, and most reliable method of rendering their virtues known. The time is at hand when the whole world will concede that

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are the best and surest purgative, and most certain cure of all acute diseases, and most speedy eaters of pain, whether present in the head, in the lungs in the bowels, in the muscles, or bones. And because they always

ABSTRACT ACRIMONIOUS MATTERS FROM THE BLOOD,

which are the cause of pain. Those having painful affections, or whose health is feeble, should give heed.

Sold at 25 cents per box, with full particulars, at

294 CANAL-ST.,

and NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

I. V. Silleck & Co., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gent's Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker-knit, Lambs' wool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half-hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the successful adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no stain to the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st., sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

1861. Spring Styles 1861.
LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Astor House,
Will introduce on SATURDAY, March 2, in addition to their standard Hat, a new quality of Fine Silk Hat. PRICE, $4 75

1861.—McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store No. 259 Greenwich-st., corner Murray. Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description for Spring wear.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Pressers, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gifford's Homeopathic Specifics Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements hemmers, &c., all complete. THREE-THREAD FRIZERS. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—LEWIS.—In this City, on Monday Feb. 25, at the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. Thomas Macarlan, B. FRANK CURTIS to EFFIE LEWIS, third daughter of Joseph C. and Euphemia Lewis, all of this City.

THORNE—BENSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Robert G. Hickson, ODDEN H. THORNE to EMILY M. BENSON, both of Brooklyn.

LAFORGUE—PECK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D. D., Mr. ROBERT S. LAFORGUE, of this City, to Miss SUSAN PECK, of Greenwich, Conn., daughter of the late Nathan Peck.

DIED.

GRISWOLD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, of disease of the heart, STEPHEN, only son of Dr. Stephen and Cornelia K. Griswold, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at No. 581 Hudson-st., this (Wednesday) evening, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, without further invitation.

STONEBRIDGE.—In this City on Monday, Feb. 25, WM. STONEBRIDGE, a native of England, aged 76 years and 21 days.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 Spring-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 26, JEREMIAH F. JENKINS, in the 73d year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Trinity Church, on Thursday, 28th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M., where his friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

JAFFRAY.—In this City, on Monday Feb. 25, MARY O'NEIL, wife of Clifford D. Jaffray, of this City, in the 22d year of her age.

Her remains will be removed to Greenwood Cemetery this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of C. C. Haskell, Esq., No. 122 West 48th-st.

STRAIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, suddenly, AGNES A., youngest daughter of J. N. Starin, of Auburn, N. Y., in the 19th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Auburn for interment.

ROWLAND.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, of inflammation of the lungs, PAULINE, daughter of Wm. S. and Pauline Rowland, aged 12 months and 18 days.

Her remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, after a short illness, MARY FRENCH, beloved wife of Charles A. French, in the 44th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) from her late residence, No. 186 Wooster-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

☞ California papers please copy.

CRAIG.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, HARRIET R., wife of James J. Craig.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son in law, Howard R. Martin are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence 126 West 23d-st.

MCCONKEY.—In this City, on Monday Feb. 25, ELIZABETH MCCONKEY, widow of the late Thomas McConkey aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 316 10th-av. without further invitation.

MOORE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 24, Mr. JOSEPH MOORE, aged 54 years 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Barrow-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PRETERRE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, Dr. PETER A. PRETERRE, a native of France, and for the last 33 years a resident of this City, aged 82 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his son, Dr. P. A. Preterre, No. 515 Pearl-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without any further invitation.

HAVILAND.—On Monday, Feb. 25, after a short illness, REBECCA, wife of Robert B. Haviland.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, on Fourth Day, (Wednesday,) 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from Friends' Meeting House, Schermerhorn, near Smith st., Brooklyn.

DESAGUES.—On Monday, Feb. 25, GUSTAVUS DESAGUES, formerly of St. Domingo, and for many years a resident of this City, aged 69 years.

His friends, and those of Mme. Chegaray, his sister, are invited to attend his funeral service, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock precisely.

MACKINTOSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, of scarlet fever, WALTER, youngest son of Edward P. and Kate D. Mackintosh, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents.

TANNER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, CHARLES R. TANNER, aged 31 years and 1 month.

☞ New London, Conn., papers please copy.

SHAW.—At Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 22, of diphtheria, JOSIAH SHAW, aged 38 years.

☞ Boston and Lowell papers please copy.

BRIANT.—In Springfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb 26, FANNY BRIANT, daughter of the late Simeon Briant, in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in Springfield, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 28th inst. The cars by Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11½ A. M. for Milburn, and return at 3½ P. M.

BISHOP.—In Granville, Washington County, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 24, of congestion of the brain, Hon. ISAAC W. BISHOP, aged 57 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Deane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 147, Feb. 26, 1861.
44, 24, 71, 28, 67, 46, I, 5, 68, 49, 19, 47.
Class No. 148, Feb. 26, 1861.
2, 12, 53, 4, 6, 42, 35, 1, 14, 20, 15, 58, 63, 37.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 26, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parent and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is, the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D's, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

EXCITEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
AT No. 659 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st., Sign of the Lady in the Window.
$200,000 WORTH ON EXHIBITION,
AND YOUR CHOICE FOR $1.
For a few days longer.

This magnificent stock comprises the finest and largest selection of Foreign and American fine Gold and Plated Jewelry, consisting in part of Coral, Garnet, Ruby, Mosaic, Torquoise, Cameos, Brilliants, Jet Stone Onyx, Carbuncles, Emeralds, Lavas, Enameled Sets, Bracelets, Bands, Chain Bracelets, Neck, Fob and Curb Chains, Crosses, Rings, Armlets Seals, Pins, Keys, together with an endless assortment of a thousand and one things too numerous to mention, such as are usually kept in a first-class Broadway establishment.

Call early and select for yourselves.

YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Empire One Dollar Establishment,
No. 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
G. W. HILL,
Manufacturers' Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The members of the Elm Park Association will please meet at the Club House in 8th-av., between 130th and 131st sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M.
By order of MORGAN L. MOTT, President.

"DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?"—Will make the beard grow on the most smooth and beardless face six weeks after the first application. My Onguent has now been before the public for eight years; it never has been known to fail or stain or injure the skin. It is the only known thing that will really force the beard to grow. I send it to any address in the United States by mail, postage free. Price $1.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. It will not cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but it will cure, positively, Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Toothache, Headache, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY.
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

"I know no way to judge of the future except by the past."

AN ABRIDGMENT
OF THE
DEBATES OF CONGRESS,
From 1789 to 1850.

Now complete in 16 volumes. Price $3 a volume in cloth; $3 50 law binding.

Edited by Hon. THOMAS HART BENTON.

The debates of Congress form a history of the application of the principles of the Constitution of the United States to the interests of the people. During the brief period embraced in these debates this country has risen from a humble, unknown Power to the first rank among nations. Such a splendid march is an event destined to be always of the most interest in the history of mankind. How was it done? Upon what liberal and magnanimous principles was the Government founded? How were these principles applied to social affairs? What were the struggles for ascendency they encountered from the foes of the people? Did fierce party contests rage and shake the Temple of Liberty? How did firm and how did weak hands hold the reins of power? Did corruption venture forth with her polluting feet? Such are a few of the questions mankind, in all future ages, will ask respecting this political miracle of our day. To these Debates and this Abridgment, they must look for satisfaction. How much greater interest do these questions possess for us than for men of any future time? Under the great light of constitutional liberty we live, and while enjoying the warmth of its genial rays, we exclaim, with sincere hearts, *esto perpetua*. Have we prepared ourselves to understand the great political principles so as to aid in their future development, and pass them forward safely with blessings to future generations? The immediate service which the volumes of this Abridgment would be to the Union, was a constant belief of its distinguished Author.

It is only in this work that the Debates of Congress are accessible to the people at large: in the original form they consist of a hundred volumes, costing, when obtainable, not less than $500.

"Every shade of political opinion is represented, every principle of political economy discussed, every fallacy of theorists laid open to discussion. No question on national subjects is ever presented to the public, without first having a thorough and exhaustive examination here."

The most solid merit of this work is that it furnishes a living, breathing panorama of the times; showing the steps by which the nation has steadily advanced in prosperity and power, and expounding in a clear and perspicuous light to the statesman, the lawyer, the politician, the scholar, and the citizen at large, the political progress of the country.

The compiler of these volumes was, to his own and the country's honor, identified with the political history of the United States; a man above all others, best adapted for this great enterprise. His knowledge of our political history was more comprehensive and thorough than that of any other man living. His memory was wonderfully stored; and he possessed in an extraordinary degree, the rare and statesman like faculty of systematizing facts.

He has performed his task with signal ability, and concealed impartiality; ingenuously ignoring all predilections, prejudices, and enmity, and thus furnishing to the American people the greatest political textbook of the age. Our most distinguished statesmen have bestowed upon it their unqualified approval and commendation. Col. Benton lived to complete his part of the work up to 1850. Each volume contains a full and accurate index, so that any subject may be easily found.

To Public and Private Libraries it is an indispensable necessary. Statesmen, legislators, and all persons engaged in public and political life, will find these volumes to be a repository of information and knowledge, which they can obtain from no other source. The work is in every respect a splendid monument of American literature, and should occupy a place in the library or archives of every State in the Union, as the best memorial of the rise and progress of the country, and the record of the lives and history of its best and greatest men.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.

CHRISTIAN NURTURE.
By Rev. H. BUSHNELL, D. D.
1 vol. 12mo. 400 pp. $1 25.

From the Boston Advertiser.

"The book shows deep knowledge of the duties and trials of parents and children, the difficulties and hindrances that come in the way of a Christian education, and his advice and counsel as to the best method of meeting and overcoming them is very wise and judicious."

From the Boston Journal.

"It takes up the difficult problems of Christian education, one by one, in a clear, practical manner, with good sense, Scriptural knowledge, and devotional feeling."

SCRIBNER'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS.
ALEXANDER'S, Rev. JAS. W.
THOUGHTS ON PREACHING.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
ALEXANDER'S, Rev. Dr. J. A.
COMMENTARY ON MATTHEW.
1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.
DO.—NOTES ON NEW TESTAMENT LITERATURE AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.
1 vol. 12mo. $1.
BRAINERD'S, Rev. Dr. H.
CHARACTER OF JESUS—FORBIDDING HIS POSSIBLE CLASSIFICATION WITH MEN.
1 vol. 18mo. 50 cents.
Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by
C. SCRIBNER,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

THE BOOK FOR THE INAUGURATION!
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
PHILP'S WASHINGTON DESCRIBED.

This is the only complete Guide-Book to the National Capital ever published. The volume contains a comprehensive history of the city from its earliest settlement to the present time, with every important event connected with it as the seat of Government. Also elaborate descriptions of the various public buildings, reliable information in respect to all the Departments of the Government, mode of transacting business with the public offices, the etiquette of official intercourse, description of the places of interest in the vicinity, &c. &c. ILLUSTRATED WITH A MAP AND NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

Elegantly Bound in Crimson Cloth.
Price $1. Sent Post Paid.

The art of three engravers has been taxed to get a book every way worthy of the subject, and the best literary, scientific and artistic talent has been employed in the preparation of this volume. Do it do we it will be found extremely valuable and interesting, not only to the tourist, but to all who have business with the Government and to readers generally. For sale by
RUDD & CARLETON, No. 130 Grand-st., N. Y.
Sold by all Booksellers.

REVISED EDITION NOW READY.

An original work on Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, and other allied subjects, designed to supersede Dr. D. Hamilton's Manual of Navigation, &c., &c. By the Rev. Dr. HAMMOND, Professor of Astronomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth a score of its rivals."—*From the New-York Herald article.* The learning laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.

GEORGE P. BURNHAM, No. 208 Broadway.
Author's address, 678 Broadway, cor. of Prince-st.

A GUIDE TO WASHINGTON, 25 CENTS.
The March No. of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Contains a description of the Seat of Government, with three engravings, together with all the Running Time-Tables of Railways, and 100 Maps. Price 25 cents.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
AMPLY REWARDED.—The reward of using Messrs. E. CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN will be light nutritious bread, cakes, rolls and pastry. We were induced to try it, and our verdict is, that it is "just the nicest" preparation ever discovered.
For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

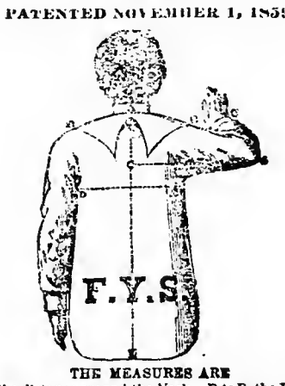

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT. WARRANTED TO FIT.
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $14, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
FOR CARTES DE VISITE.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
JUST RECEIVED
PER STEAMER FULTON.

ALSO—A LARGE COLLECTION OF NEW GLASS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, Executed by FERRIER, the best Stereographer in Europe.
D. APPLETON & CO., Importers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
FORWARD TO
NEW-ORLEANS
In four days all rail. Other cities South are reached with equal speed. Contracts for time, price, insurance, &c., can be made on application to JOHN HOEY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

DR. CHAS. ALEX. GUILMETTE
Has removed his office to No. 87 Prince-st., near Broadway. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

DR. POWELL RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to his patients and the public that he has associated with himself Dr. H. J. PHILLIPS, late Army Surgeon, who has had great experience in the Crimea and elsewhere.
Dr. POWELL can be consulted, as heretofore for the past twenty years on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Dr. PHILLIPS on all Surgical and Medical cases, at No. 832 Broadway, above 12th-st.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS!

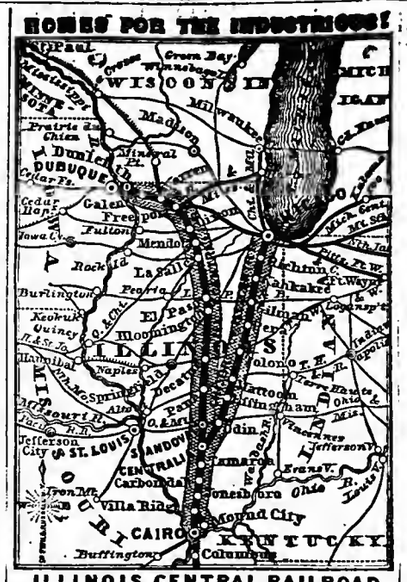

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES,

MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

R

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Wilkes, by a certain Deed of Trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1860, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Sec.	Twp.	Rge	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappell...	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappell..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	69	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	322.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1860, and all payable to the order of H. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,008, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $600 each, as same become due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF 71 VALUABLE LOTS,
Belonging to the estate of D. Fanshaw, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON 2ND-AV.—4 lots on the southeast cor. of 89th-st.
ON 89TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, adjoining above in rear.
ON 3RD-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 91st-st.
ON 91ST-ST.—6 lots, south side, adjoining above in rear.
ON 41ST-ST.—2 lots, south side, between 4th and Madison avs.
ON 105TH-ST.—20 lots, north side, 100 ft. east of 5th-av.
ON 106TH ST.—(100 ft wide)—23 lots, south side, 100 ft. east of 6th-av
ON 108TH-ST.—7 lots, south side, bet. 3d and 4th avs.

25 per cent. can remain for 5 or 7 years.

EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE!

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of
WM. FORREST and
A. L. SHIPMAN,
Executors Estate of D. Fanshaw, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

"THE ALBEMARLE HOTEL."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THE SPLENDID
Five-story and attic white marble building and plot, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 24th-st., opposite the
"FIFTH-AV. HOTEL" and MADISON-SQUARE,
and known as the ALBEMARLE HOTEL.

Size of plot, 103 feet 9 inches front on Broadway, 117 feet 10¾ inches on 24th-st., 81 feet 2 inches on the west side, and 79 feet 10½ inches on the north side, with 5 feet court yard on 24th-st.

TERMS LIBERAL.

The Surveyor's drawing of the above property can be seen at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps can be had.

"THE ASTORIA GAS WORKS,"
Including land, buildings, mains, metres, and valuable village contracts for a long term of years, &c.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 67, inclusive; and whereas the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,096 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences and fixtures, station-houses and all other buildings, and all appurtenances and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad, then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dec. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Cedwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm consists of 16 18-100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and 5 bedrooms and bath-room on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this city, it being within five minutes' ride of the railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, IRA C. VOORHIES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 59 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY B. MINER, Auctioneer

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Feb 27, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office, a general assortment of household furniture, recently for convenience of sale; consisting of 3 rich carved rosewood parlor suites, 2 ditto B. W. library and dining room ditto, carved rosewood etageres, stationary marble top bureaus, washstands and centre-tables, rosewood hat racks, black walnut hall-stand and chairs mahogany wardrobes, bookcases so as and chairs, pier and cottage suite, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feathers, &c., &c. Also, about 150 parcels of fine painted, gilt and plain window shades, being the balance of a manufacturer's stock. Also, a large and well assorted stock of silver plated ware all of the latest designs and best quality plate embracing tea sets, urns, ice pitcher, cake baskets, butter coolers, goblets, spoons, forks, knives, &c., of all sizes the stock of a Maiden lane manufacturer. Also, office furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1861, at 12 o'clock, in front of Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office, a pair of dark bay Morgan mares, 15¾ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, well matched, fast steppers, stylish and free drivers in single or double harness; can trot together in about four minutes, and both excellent saddle mares, and warranted sound and kind. Also, an open Brett, nearly new, has been used but three months, was built to order by one of the best City builders; also, a set of double S. P. harness, in good order. City made; also, a bay horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. S BENCK will sell, on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part, of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask, brocatel and reps; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, of new and exquisite designs; secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood and oak buffets, extension tables, dining-room chairs and sofas, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. of black walnut finished in oil; rosewood and mahogany armoire glaces, pier glasses, elegant mahogany chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture.

BENJ. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 334 Mulberry-st., Wesley-place, near Bleecker-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor furniture covered with brocatel, pier mirrors, centre and side tables, rosewood piano, 6¾ octave made to order, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, mahogany hair cloth rockers, chairs, mahogany card tables, mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses bolsters and pillows, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, immediately after the sale of furniture, the house and lot, No. 334 Mulberry-st., Wesley place, near Bleecker-st. The house, 34 feet 3 inches front by 50 deep; lot 85 feet deep; house substantially built, 3 story, attic, basement and sub-cellar, with gas, Croton water baths, sewers, &c.; $7,000 or $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage—rents now for $1,100. Terms—10 per cent on day of sale, balance on delivery of deed.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, AT 11 o'clock in front of salesroom, No. 35 Nassau st., a fine, stylish bay horse, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound, kind, and a fast trotter; also, one light one-seat road-wagon, built to order, and harness, but little used.

ALSO,

A variety of top and no top buggies, rockaways, &c., new and second-hand; double and single harness, robes, blankets, halters, whips, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortland-st., comprising a large and full assortment of Spring Goods, and will be sold in lots to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh seasonable goods for City and country trade.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS EXTRA LARGE HOUSE ON 23D-ST. AT AUCTION.—In consequence of the owner going abroad, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 8, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

East 23d-st.—The valuable four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 69 east 23d-st., north side, near 4th-av.; the house is 28 by about 40 feet, with three-story extension; very complete, in perfect order, and tastefully decorated; all the modern improvements throughout; elegant marble mantels; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Lot 28x110 feet. Possession April 24. For cards of admission and full particulars, apply at the auctioneers' office, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISS BUSHNELL
Has located on Murray Hill Parks,
Nos. 11 and 13, between 34th and 35th sts, where she has suites and single rooms to rent.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET rooms or suites of rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with board. Our house is first class; has every modern improvement; pleasantly located; convenient to cars and stages. Call at No. 412 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and extension, and one or two single rooms, to let, to gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, on second and third floors; house first-class; family small; dinner at 2; near stage and railroad. Apply at 28 9th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS WITH full or partial board, may be procured in a very pleasant neighborhood by calling at No. 163 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing board in a private family may be accomodated at No. 129 East 32d-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with a genteelly-furnished room, with board, in a small, genteel private family, location within ten minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. References required. Address T. H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or not, at No. 127 Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTleman can obtain board in a private family, where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, by applying at No. 28 Livingston-st., convenient to the ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—NE or two gentlemen can receive partial board with handsomely furnished rooms and all the comforts of a home, in a house containing all the modern improvements, where only a few select persons are taken. Address, with name and place of interview, COMFORT, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 31 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, (fronting on Willow, entrance at the side on Cranberry.) one block from Columbia, and convenient to Wall and Fulton ferries; modern improvements in the house.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS, FROM MAY 1, in a private family, where no other boarders are; not more than two are taken, for a family of five adults; two large and one small bedroom and parlor required; rooms unfurnished, neighborhood desirable, location between 8th and 20th sts., Broadway and 8th-av. The best of reference given and required. Terms must be reasonable. Address, with particulars, B., No. 50 21-place, Brooklyn, L. I.

A SMALL FAMILY, WHO OWN A HOUSE, with the modern improvements, and therefore are exempt from hauling, wish to let several neat and genteelly furnished rooms with board to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives at No. 212 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton-sts.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a small private family, who would have no other boarders. Breakfast and tea only required, with a comfortable room. Will pay for suitable accommodations $35 per month. References exchanged. Address S. L. G., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant front rooms on the second and third floor, in a private house where a few other boarders are taken; house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to the cars and stages. Call at No. 39 King-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM, HAVing bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 26 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman, wife, and two sisters, above 14th st., and between 3d and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address W. M., Box No. 2,942 Post-office.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 8th-st., a handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with full board, to let. Also, single rooms. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS!

Drive direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. Single rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day. Meals as ordered. All the improvements of the best hotels, and heated throughout by steam.

SAMUEL E. MEAD, Proprietor.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDITion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.

H. H. PARKER
JOHN F. MILLS,

MUSICAL.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.

Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 28 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

G. C. DOBSON.
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 691 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDER ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fret-work desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

---

30 PIANOS, TO BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE, at extremely low prices, below cost, to avoid auction sales. These pianos are made in the best manner full iron frame, with all modern improvements, patent damper and fully warranted. $120 pianos for $155, $380 pianos, splendidly carved, for $190, etc. Such bargains have never been offered before. Apply to J. & C. FISCHER No. 356 Broadway, near 14th st.

MR. NUGENT, PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-forte, Harmony and Composition, having recently arrived from London, begs to announce that he intends to resume his professional engagements, and may be applied to at his residence, No. 21 21-st., on TUESDAYs and FRIDAYS, from 2 till 4 P. M., or any letters desiring interviews, &c., will be punctually attended to.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Violin strings for all Instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country. Country orders filled. MILLER'S Music Store, 326 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO singer with an Episcopal choir, Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $20 per quarter. Address as above.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS in the Bible House, 8th-st., cor 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Prices $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $300.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

JIG-DANCING TAUGHT—BY A PROFIcient teacher; the pupil guaranteed proficient in one course of lessons for $6; each lesson to consist of three steps; quadrille jig steps taught also. Address G. CLIFTON, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

DRY GOODS

GREAT REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
In order to close our present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
WE
HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES
FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT., AND ARE NOW OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
of every description.

Particular attention is invited to our Stock of
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS SILKS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
And purchasers may rely upon getting Desirable Goods AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

Also, at Stores
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering to wholesale and retail purchasers,
A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLIN AND VESTIBULE LACES,
All of which they will dispose of
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
Also, a large stock of Goods suitable for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.
IN RE, HENRY ROBINSON AND ANOTHER
AGAINST
GEO. BULPIN AND OTHERS.

BANKRUPTCY OF
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

The injunction in the above case having been dissolved this day by his Honor Judge Leonard (vide Supreme Court Record, Feb. 13, 1861)

THE RESIDUE
of the effects of the above bankrupts will be submitted for sale to the public
AT ONE-HALF THE COST
ON IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE.
FURS WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

500 Misses' and children's Cloaks at 62½c., 87, $2 and $3—many worth three times the amount.
500 Ladies' Spring and Summer Cloaks at $2, $3, $4 worth $5 to $12.
300 Ladies' Arab Cloaks, $5 and $6—worth $12 to $20.
200 Ladies' Traveling Suits complete, Robe and Cloak, $3 30, $4 50 and $5 50—worth $10 to $16.
7,000 Yards Materials for suits from 9c. to 25c. per yard—all at one-half the cost of importation.
100 Lyons Velvet Cloaks at $16 50, $20, $24, $30—worth from $30 to $50.
500 Winter Cloaks in Black Beaver and other cloths, at prices ranging from $6 to $20—all reduced.
450 Fine French Lace Mantillas and Points, of fashionable shape and design at prices which will well repay an investment at this early season.
A miscellaneous collection, including odd Cloaks, Remnants Cloth and Velvet, Trimmings, Flounces and Laces, worthy the attention of Storekeepers and Mantilla Manufacturers, will be closed out at any sacrifice.

THE STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE

THE BANKRUPT SALE
OF
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
At No. 361 Broadway.

BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS, AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS, AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS, A YARD. A YARD. A YARD.

I shall sell 1,000 pieces of FRENCH and ENGLISH BRILLIANTS, fine quality, on
WEDNESDAY
AT 9 CENTS,
REMEMBER
BRILLIANTS, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
AT 9 CENTS A YARD.

(Others sell the same at 10 to 12½.) I shall sell at 9 cents a yard.

1,000 Dozen ALL LINEN NAPKINS, $1 per dozen—One Dollar a dozen.

(Others sell them at $1 25 per dozen.) I shall sell them at $1 per dozen.

R. H. MACY,
6th-av., corner 14th-st.

TO MEET THE GREAT DEMAND FOR
CHEAP GOODS,
AT PANIC PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO. have made a still further
REDUCTION IN PRICES
on the following goods:
DRESS SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY,
MOURNING GOODS,
POULT DE CHEVRE,
in great variety, and to the present season.
ALL-WOOL MUSLIN DE LAINES,
best quality imported,
REDUCED FROM 62½c. to 46c.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their entire
STOCK OF PARIS DRESS GOODS,
all of which is offered at the very lowest
CASH PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
REDUCED
From 20 to 50 per cent. below
COST OF IMPORTATION.
JAMES GRAY & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent assortment of the above goods, comprising the latest Paris styles, to which are added many novelties of their own manufacture, all of which will be sold at
VERY LOW PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

OPERA CLOAKS, $10.
OPERA CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway,
May be found the best assortment of
Opera Cloaks in this City.
Having a constant demand for them,
Our stock is changed daily,
Thus giving us an opportunity to offer
A fresh-made Opera Cloak
To every customer.

AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT.

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$7 75
White French China Dinner Set, 149 pieces	24 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets 44 pieces	8 81
Gold and Colors French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 107 pieces	45 75
SEVENTY-FIVE	
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, ranging in price from	$11 $40 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, (a new lot and richly worth $3)	1 75
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	3 10
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Silver-plated Table Knives, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	2 00
Silver-plated Ice-Pitchers, each	7 00
Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles	4 25
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Ivory-handle Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handle Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

Also, a fresh arrival of Iron-stone China from the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. John Maddock and Sons, Staffordshire England, will be offered during the present week at most inviting prices.

On MONDAY, March 1,
We will exhibit our new Spring styles of
GAS FIXTURES,
Embracing designs entirely new and handsome. These goods have been produced, on account of the deranged state of affairs, at astonishingly low prices. We intend to
SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY.
Everybody in want of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
Will favor their own interest by examining the above.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

TO CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer
150 cases Full Madder Prints,
Fine quality, only 5¼c. net.
Also, a large assortment of
Tacony, Sprague's, Donnell's, Pacific, &c., &c.,
At equally low prices.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received her new spring stock and is offering nice-fitting corsets at $1; also, two case Paris Werlys, at very reduced prices. Corsets made to order. Handsome skirts on hand and made to order, from $1, warranted. N. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves. No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, FEB. 25,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
VIZ:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.

These goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

1. A large double cottage house with table, carriage-house and 15 City lots, well stocked with fruits and flowers, on the road leading to Bergen Point, 1¾ miles from Jersey City Ferry, overlooking New-York Bay, &c. Price $15,000; terms easy.

2. A small two-story house, near the above, with four City lots. Rent $300.

3. A four story brick house in Grond-st., Jersey City. Price $8,000. Rent $600.

4. A three story and basement house in West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $450.

5. Several lots in Brooklyn for sale or exchange for other property.

Real estate taken charge of and rents collected by
WM. H. BALL, Attorney-at-law,
No. 58 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUBscriber wishes to dispose of his property, on which he owns residence, consisting of his dwelling and about 11 acres of choice land, with good buildings and fruit in abundance

Also, a fine water privilege, (buildings destroyed by fire;) it has two mosses about 1½ acres, has a permanent stone dam, foundation of mill good, and iron water wheel in good order, 4 feet, a double tenon house. It is a desirable location for a woolen mill, or any other manufacturing business. Will be sold separate or together, or exchanged for goods suitable for a country store. For particulars apply to R. T. CORNELL, Harts Village, Stutches Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 22d-st., four-story, 25 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high. Lot 110 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. P. POWERS, No. 198 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE—THE BRICK-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 ft. 1½ inches by 13 ft. 5½ inches; houses built with all the most recent improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 40th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements recently built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st., overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. H. INGALL, 99 Brooklyn or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 52 Henry-st. House 26 feet front, 48 feet deep, two stories, with finished attic, bath tub, gas and water throughout; lot 100 feet deep, with garden and grape vines, &c. Apply to D. L. RICK, No. 31 Beekman-st.

$4,500 CASH—$2,500.—FOR SALE BY A BARGAIN.—The house and lot No. 28 19th st.; house 3-story and basement, brick. This place is decidedly cheap. Apply to BOUTELLY, No. 1 Gilt-Edge Row, last Bowery corner of Brimmer-st. New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN WELL BUILT two-story frame house, 38 feet square piazza front and rear, filled in with brick, marble mantels, furnace and range, with 2 lots, each 25 by 100 feet; rent $7 50; $1,500 down, balance remain for a term 3 years, gates-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of JOHN DOE, Kent-ave, Fulton and Henry sts.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE BRICK AND BASEment, brick houses with the modern improvements, situated in Lenox-av. and Madison-av., corner of Seventy-third-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BALLOU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON NOS. 9 TO 15 Kay-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, elegantly located, and finished with all the modern improvements, lot 40x100; house 22x38, with extension 16x20. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Walnut-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOUR DWELLING houses each 25x100 feet, on the northeast corner of Wayne and Washington sts., Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to T. W. JAMES, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, corner Greene and Montgomery sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LOTS IN WESTERN LANDS.—One cottage story brick house, well located for residence or investment, is offered, cash required, as we are prosperous. JOHN SKAINER, Wallabout Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front house, on 45th st., between 7th and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements, also, a house on 47th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—80 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small three-class three-story and high basement brown stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 80 opposite.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—WILL BE sold cheap to suit, a small store, very desirably situated, with dwelling, having furnace and range, in the rear, and upper floors; rent, $267. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 432 8th-av.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SIDE-SPUR NO. house, 50x65, with extension; has no staircase; all black walnut, finished throughout, and on Madison-av., west side between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLAS

FINANCIAL.

W. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. E. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country, at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:
GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:
First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place wher its business is conducted must be stated.
Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filed up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.
Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—Our usual annual statement of Insurance Companies and Banks, as reported to the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, and furnished to us by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at our office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,188,898. The interest is provided for, and all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
S. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, Feb. 25, 1861. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, ON the Bonds of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

COUPON BONDS OF THE LAST GOVERNMENT Loan for sale in sums to suit.
MERRITT, STRANG & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—The Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders resting in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Mercantile Insurance Company, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.
The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st. WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

AGENCY NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-ST., New-York, Feb. 21, 1861.

THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to New-York stockholders on demand at this office.
GEORGE DEMING, Agent.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sick nesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cures
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathings	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-aths, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and every Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$9 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	3 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.
Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
I have removed from the old stand. No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. HUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, SHOW CASES, and Office Furniture. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,813,865 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,302 05	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,341 60—	$1,539,675 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,067 71	
Annuities	12,154 96	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	83,640 45	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 50	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	76,948 34—	$663,574 21
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	48,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60—	$6,989,056 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35,319,279
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,269,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750—	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860,		11,838
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,538
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256—	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860		$1,767,113 24
Amount of Premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received during 1860	$4,46,573 31	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	104,106 32	
Amount of rents received and accrued	7,402 62	
Amount received in Trust for minor children	357 20—	608,339 45
Total		$2,375,972 69
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for Losses by Death	$204,007 58	
Paid for surrendered and canceled Policies	31,373 90	
Paid for Taxes	7,692 50	
Paid for Interest on Dividends and Annuity	38,773 89	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	19,019 67	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express charges, &c	7,997 43	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c	58,216 20	
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	4,033 99—	371,115 16
Total		$2,004,857 53
ASSETS.		
Cash in Banks	51,859 65	
Invested in securities created under the Laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	301,008 84	
Real Estate owned by the Company	136,449 95	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. Interest	662,555 39	
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing Interest	758,057 85	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	22,414 71	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	39,371 05	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	2,163 36	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	33,986 30	
		$2,004,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER,	PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK,	JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WM. C. DUSENBERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	JOHN MARS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	RUSSELL DART,
ROBERT E. COLLINS.	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 346 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GAS WORKS FOR SALE.—THE ASTORIA (L. I.) Gas Company offer for sale their entire works, including contracts, privileges, &c. They will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on the 26th of February inst. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, and possession given on the 1st of May next. For information, terms, &c., apply to C. R. TRAFFORD, at Astoria, or J. J. HALSEY, No. 55 Cedar-st., New-York.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, special or active, with the above amount of capital, to join a party in the Leather and Shoe-finding business, who has a small capital and has had 18 years' experience in the business. Address WHITMORE, at the office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had.

CAPITAL.—WANTED, A THOROUGH BUSINESS man, with a small capital, to join the advertiser in the manufacture and sale of domestic articles for which every day family use, the patents for which have been secured. Address L. S. C., Box No. 4,030, New-York Post-office.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 95 8th-av.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Infinenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $8, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $3.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Werthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 12 cent Troches, to try them.

CAPAUTINES,
the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKSMITH,
Station D,
Post-office,
New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dnane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $2, and addressing Box No. 1224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN SUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortenate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun all early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1851, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without detention or restriction in the habits of the patient. No ill effects follow. No sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office of No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall	From 26th-st. Station.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail 10 A. M.	10 25 A. M.

For Willimns' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time-table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHELL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 8:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND after March 1, 1861, trains will leave Vanderbilt Landing, on the arrival of the 7 and 9 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York; returning at 7:10 and 9 A. M. and 2:50 and 4:50 P. M. This is the most direct and expeditious route to the Western part of the Island and Amboy, N. J.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:2) P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN AGENCY FOR THE London Stereoscopic Company, having been transferred from Messrs. PAUL & CURTIS to J. L. WARNER, the business will on and after March 1, 1861, be conducted at No. 534 Broadway.
All orders punctually attended to, and goods sold on the most reasonable terms. J. L. WARNER,
Sole Agent London Stereoscopic Company,

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petershurgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Leng.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starbord bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 16.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First do. to London	80	Steerage to London	35
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months	60		

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

and the proceeds are being appropriated by them. If this can be called ought else but robbery, I should like to know it.

I would not have you to understand that all the men under arms here are such deeply-dyed characters as those alluded to—who, for personal emolument, would stoop to any act, however base and atrocious it may be; not by any means, as I truly believe that some among them, unconnected with those base acts, are perfectly sincere in their actions, and think that the taking-up of arms is justifiable; these misguided men are those whom we should pity—they will soon discern the error of their ways. On the contrary, there are others who do not at all sympathize with them, but for sake of their lives are really compelled to join the rebel band, and assent to every proposition advanced by them. In connection with this, I have to tell you that an old grey-headed man, whose Winters have numbered seventy or more, and who had resided in Pensacola for twenty years, was driven from the place a short time since; he was given but four hours' notice by the leaders to leave—and was told that if after the expiration of that period he remained they would not answer for his personal safety. The tottering old man, upon the verge of the grave, and one whom a savage would not harm, was driven from friends and home simply because he had avowed he still loved the glorious Union. He is now living aboard the *Wyandotte*, where no harm can come to him. I narrate this to reveal how far their espionage extends.

The only one thing desired by me is to receive orders from Washington to retake the Government property here. We could disperse the parties that now have possession of it in two hours, and hold it with our soldiers and sailors against any odds.

It is becoming perfectly outrageous that we should be stationed here, subject to merciless gales, and the sight of such contemptible actions as are daily occurring, and still be unable to raise a dissenting voice or deprecating hand.

Again, we could, without any trouble whatever, land our troops at Fort Pickens, but no, we cannot; unless orders arrive we are powerless. It is a burning shame that the brave and gallant Lieut. SLEMMER, who sadly needs reinforcements, should not have the troops we have on board, and which were originally intended for him. This officer is a fitting coequal with Major ANDERSON, and deserves much credit for his conduct upon many trying occasions. It is the opinion of many, that were it not for our presence, Fort Pickens would have been attacked several days since. As it is, our large guns are a terror to them, they knowing full well that in case of necessity we would use them, and that in a manner to do terrible execution.

The frigate *Sabine* and sloop-of-war *St. Louis* are lying alongside of us; the *Macedonian* left us on Saturday for Vera Cruz. [A recent gale drifted us 70 miles to leeward.]

We are totally in the dark as to how affairs are progressing at the North. The one thing we care and hope for is, that an immediate settlement one way or the other may be consummated.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The annual report of the Smithsonian Institution was received, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented a petition in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of the Border State resolutions.

The joint resolution to repeal the resolution in favor of GEORGE FISHER, was taken up and passed.

The Oregon War-Debt bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. LANE a Committee of Conference was appointed on the amendment of the House.

The bill for the organization of the Territory of Colorado was taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment of the House.

The House amendment was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 18.

The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Nevada was taken up and passed.

The bill to organize the Territory of Dacotah was taken up and passed.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the amendment placing a duty on tea and coffee.

The Post Route bill was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of IRA HARRIS, Senator elect from the State of New-York.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) then moved that the Senate agree to the House amendments to the Post-ronte bill, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a supplemental Post-route bill. Laid over to be printed.

The ARMY Appropriation bill was taken up.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance.

The amendment for the Arsenal in Texas was stricken out, on the ground that Texas had taken possession of the Arsenal.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, which was agreed to. So the bill stands passed.

A number of amendments were offered to the Army bill, most of which were disagreed to.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the protection of emigrante to Oregon, and argued in favor of his amendment.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) thought the amount was ne sufficient to give any protection.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke against tha amendment, claiming it was against the rules of the Senate and against the Constitution. We might as well ask for money to protect travelers to Charleston, or along the avenue, in what is called the present "artificial crisis."

Mr. BAKER replied, saying that the Senator from Virginia had a constitutional objection to everything. Don Quixote was not more ferocious in fighting against the windmill. He thought if the Senator's views prevailed, it might soon be necessary to have protection in going to Charleston.

Mr. MASON said that on the question of propriety the Senator from Oregon was evidently educated in a different school from him-self. If the Constitution was to be derided when spoken of, then the Senator and those with whom he acts will soon make the Government, as indeed they have already done, a Government of irresponsible power. States have abandoned, broken and violated the Constitution, and the Senator might rest assured that those who go to Charleston will take no protection of the Government—they want no aid from this Government—none!

The amendment was adopted, yeas 24, nays 17.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, to give a full set of the *Congressional Globe* to each Senator who has not received it.

The amendment was debated at some length, and disagreed to.

After further consideration the bill was reported to the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rose to present the petition of two hundred and twenty-six voters of Illinois, praying the adoption of the peace proposition heretofore submitted by himself.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected.

Mr. KELLOGG was surprised that any one should be unwilling to admit an expression of the people, while we are being hurried into the calamity of civil war and the disruption of the Government is threatened.

Mr. ENGLISH replied, the gentleman could present the petition under the rules.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) presented a petition from that State, signed by men of all parties, in favor of the Crittenden proposition.

The Speaker presented the proceedings and resolutions of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention. Laid on the table.

Mr. STANTON'S Volunteer bill was taken up.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) resumed his remarks in favor of it, which he argued merely gave a construction to laws already in existence. It was the duty of Congress to put into the hands of the President the means for performing his duty, and to point out the mode in which he should do it. They could not be released from this obligation. He repeated that the President should have the power to execute the Constitution in all its parts. The highest duty of a Government, which dates far anterior to all Constitutions, is to preserve its existence.

Mr. PAYNE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said it was the purpose of the dominant party, plainly manifested and openly avowed, to drive through the bill by the pressure of an irrepressible rule. As this was a foregone conclusion, he hoped it would pass at once, to the end that the people of Virginia and the South may be aroused to the perils which menace their destruction. He defiantly challenged them to assume the attitude of hostility corresponding to their bloody designs. He knew the Republican Party are resolved never to recognise the independence of the seceded States, nor to surrender the control over the captured forts. In short, they are resolved to permit the South no other alternative but absolute subjugation. In the event that the South declines to capitulate, coercion by arms is their purpose and policy. Who so bold as to deny this assertion? They desire to proclaim to the country that the policy of the dominant party and the in-coming Administration is to carry slaughter and sword into the bosoms of the people of the South. Rather than tolerate the existence of a Southern Confederacy, the object is to enastise and subdue the seceded States. By this bill the President may carry on against them a vigorous hostility. In fact, it was a measure of fratricidal and civil war, clearly against the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said Mr. PAYNE had indulged in a strain of declamation and denunciation, similar to that of his colleague, Mr. BOCOCK. The Republicans were accused of meditating coercion, when everything they had done and said had no such bearing. The gentleman expressed the hope that the bill would speedily pass, for the purpose of arousing Virginia and the South. He did not thus speak to reason, to the bill, or to Congress, but to the Convention of Virginia and to the Assemblies of the South, who are taking action against his own mother country. The gentleman's own statement, that a Confederacy exists within the United States, should induce us to draw around ourselves all the means of power and protection we can command. If we are a nation we ought to show it. What are the pillars of Government? Goodness, wisdom and power. There can be no Government without power and no law without sanction, tha omission of which would be mere advice. The bill now pending was for means of defence, and for the sake of peace. He contended that there was nothing unconstitutional in the bill, which only extended the provisions of existing laws. JEFFERSON and MADISON, and other Presidents, had power to call out State troops. He repeated that the bill is intended to aid in the execution of the laws, maintain our common Government, and protect and shield our citizens in all sections. He did not make war on the Southern States, but every man who raised his hand against the Government as in the Southern States was in rebellion against it. If gentlemen have affection for the country let them rally around its standard. There is no peace if people will not show more loyalty. The peace and safety of society depend on the Government, which every man is bound to support, and the Government is bound to support every man. There was no right for any State to secede.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked whether it was the purpose of the Republicans under this bill to reinforce the forts in the seceded States, now held by the Federal Government, and to recapture the forts taken therein, unless they shall be surrandered?

Mr. CURTIS replied that his purpose was to support the Constitution as it is until some power shall be vested in him to do otherwise. He had sworn to support the Constitution, and must do so. It may not be necessary to reinforce those forts in the present exasperated state of the public mind. He (Curtis) recognized rebellion and civil war as existing in the South. He would resort to all honorable means to avoid a conflict of arms, and did not believe it would be necessary to move an army thither until the people carry their hostilities against the United States.

Mr. BURNETT, though not satisfied with the answer, said he must accept it. He asked another question, in executing and enforcing the laws, do you hold it necessary in doing so to reinforce the Southern forts in possession of the Federal Government, and to recapture the property?

Mr. CURTIS replied, he was not going to say in open session and in public what it may be the duty of his country to do, he would only speak of designs and measures in secret session if they were for hostile purposes.

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) in his seat, said: "Murder."

Mr. CURTIS, in the course of his reply, said that murder came from the other side. The acts of assassins were not from the Republicans. The murderous axe against the Government was wielded by persons skulking in the Executive chamber and Senate of the United States, striking at their own mother—their mother country.

Mr. BURNETT believed, with Mr. PAYNE, that the passage of his bill was a foregone conclusion, and declarative of war. Such measures never passed Congress nor received the approval of any President. Those who framed and put the Constitution into operation, expressly declared that under no circumstances, in no conceivable state of the case, were the militia of the several States ever to be called into service by the Federal Government, except in subordination to the civil power. The bill gave the President of tha United States power over the Army and Navy, and enacted him to call into service 3,000,000 volunteers. The time has gone by to deal with theories, and the fact of secession must be looked on as a reality. The revolution was peaceful, successful and tha result a Confederated Government. Was it not better for us and our posterity to recognise that Government, not its independence, but the existing fact, and then treat with it, instead of involving and threatening the country with civil war? No man had more love for the Union than himself, but it must be one of equality, and Kentucky would stand by no other. In arraigning the Republicans, he said that they had rejected all propositions from the Border Slave States, and that to accept less than what they contained would be dishonorable.

Mr. COWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till Thursday, at one o'clock.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said such a postponement would be fatal to the bill, as the Senate would not have time to act upon it.

The motion prevailed—100 against 74.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bowlingy, Branson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Butch, Burnett, Campbell, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, John Cochrane, Corwin, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craig of North Carolina, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana De Jarnette, Edmundson, Etheridge, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Helton, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Jenkins, Jenkin of Pennsylvania, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgore, Knapp, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Lake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Milward, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moorhead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Porter, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, John H. Reynolds, Rigge, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Scranton, Sickles, Sims, Smith of North Carolina, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes Stout, Straitoo, Thayer, Thomas, Vallandigham, Vance, Varnee, Webster, Winslow, Wood, Woodson, Wright—100.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Babbington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Colfax, Conkling, Curtis, Delano, Dn ll, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Gooch Grow, Gurley, Haskin, Hickman, Hoard Howard of Michigan, Hutchins, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Mcalister, Morrill, Morse, Olin, Palmer, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, Robinson of R. I., Royce Sedgwick, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Tappan, Thesker Tompkins Train, Trimble, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Wells Wilson, Windam, Woodruff—74.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, (Am.,) before voting, said this was the most outrageous bill ever introduced in Congress. Shame on the head, and shame on the man who brought it here.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to proceed to the consideration of Territorial business, which had been set for to-day.

The Speaker said the report of the Committee of Thirty-three had precedence.

Mr. GROW moved to postpone this subject till to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to postpone till Saturday.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said if the latter motion was carried, the period of the session would be so far advanced that they would not be able to consider the report.

Mr. BRANCH of North Carolina, (Dem.)—In other words, it amounted to a defeat.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. BINGHAM'S motion.

Mr. HICKMAN of Virginia, (Dem) rose to the question before the House and commenced speaking, when

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.) called him to order.

The latter was in turn called to order by the Republican side, and a spirited and hurried colloquy occurred between Messrs. HICKMAN and SICKLES, who occupy different sides of the hall.

Excitement everywhere prevailed, Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) and others making a few remarks, amid the greatest possible confusion and calls to order.

The Speaker said Mr. HICKMAN had risen to a point of order, and required gentlemen to take seats, as owing to the commotion they could not intelligently understand what was going on.

Mr. HICKMAN, resuming, emphatically exclaimed he was not to be deterred from doing what he considered his duty by Mr. SICKLES' call to order. He would not be put down by words coming from such a mouth.

Mr. SICKLES as decidedly responded that the gentleman should be put down by the rules of the House. He had called him to order for conduct unbecoming in debate.

Calls to order from the Republican side.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New Jersey, (Dem.,) said that such proceedings were disgraceful to the House.

He, too, was loudly called to order.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved that the galleries be cleared. [Laughter.] Not that the galleries were behaving badly, but he was unwilling they should witness this disgraceful scene. [Renewed laughter.]

The colloquy between Messrs. HICKMAN and SICKLES was renewed, during which the confusion broke out afresh.

Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) elevating his voice, inquired: "Have we not a Sergeant-at-Arms?"

Mr. SPEAKER, in a calm tone, expressed the hope that all gentlemen would be seated.

Mr. HICKMAN, a refreshing quiet having been restored, explained what he had been aiming at, namely, to move a further amendment, that the report of the Committee of Thirty-three be postponed till Monday, at 11 o'clock.

The Speaker said he had always endeavored to do what was right to gentlemen on both sides, and that Mr. HICKMAN was in order in offering his amendment.

This was voted on, and disagreed to—56 against 132.

The motion to postpone till Saturday was negatived—56 against 119.—and that to postpone till to-morrow likewise—77 against 112.

The report was now before the House.

Mr. CORWIN did not propose to discuss any of the questions involved. He was sure the debate had become wearisome, and he did not suppose it possible there could be a change of the opinion of any gentleman. He desired to take up such measures without respect to their order, as they might be considered vital and of most importance, so that, if gentlemen should tire with voting, they could omit the comparatively immaterial propositions of Committee.

Nearly one hour was consumed on points of order concerning what proposition should be first voted upon.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said nobody seemed to understand the question, and moved to adjourn, which was negatived, the vote being 64 against 110.

Mr. HICKMAN insisted that there be a call of the House.

Mr. POTTER moved to adjourn.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said Mr. POTTER could not make the motion, as he was not at his own seat as required by the rules of the House.

Mr. POTTER replied that the remark was worthy of the gentleman.

Much confusion ensued throughout the proceedings.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) when his name was called, asked to be excused from voting, whereupon Mr. POTTER demanded the years and nays.

The Speaker said that no such motion could now be entertained.

The motion to adjourn was disagreed to, only 53 voting in the affirmative.

After further dilatory proceedings,

Messrs. ASHLEY and WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, severally moved to adjourn. Not carried.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn it be to Friday.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) said if to adjourn was simply to postpone this fight between the friends and foes of these measures until to-morrow, it would be better to go through with the fight now.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, replied that he had no disposition to filibuster; he merely desired that his friends should have a vote on the several specific propositions, but of which they thought, from the course of Mr. CORWIN, they were to be deprived.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said he wanted a vote taken on the proposition submitted by himself.

Several more unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn.

Mr HICKMAN'S motion for a call of the House coming up,

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked him whether he was filibustering to prevent a vote.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that he wanted to come to a vote, not only on all pending propositions, but on every proposition that can be presented. He wanted to put his negative on each and every one, so that the whole country might see where he stood. He was willing to withdraw his motion, provided tha propositions could be presented for vote without discussion.

Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, (Dem.,)—That's all we on this side want.

Messrs. COWIN, WASHBURNE of Illinois, GROW and others engaged in conversation, with a view to compromise the difference.

Mr. BURNETT said he and his friends would not be bound by any agreement on the other side, but would insist on taking a vote according to the propositions as they stand on the journal.

Mr. COWIN moved to postpone the vote on the first resolution in the series reported by him as Chairman of the Committee, in order to consider that proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. HICKMAN successively moved a call of the House, adjournment, etc., but they were all voted down.

The question was stated as on Mr. CORWIN'S motion.

Mr. BURNETT demanded the yeas and nays, saying if the declaratory resolution as proposed, be postponed, it would prevent a vote on the Crittenden proposition.

The Speaker did not seem to understand the question.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) was satisfied that a vote could not be taken to-night, and moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. COWIN'S motion was disagreed to, and without proceeding further, at 8 o'clock, the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS AT MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

In the Congress to-day, several models of flags for the new Confederacy were presented.

Several acts were passed to be engrossed, and the injunction of secrecy removed, including the following:

An act to define more accurately the exemption from duty of certain goods.

An act modifying the Navigation Laws.

An act in relation to the Slave-trade, and punishment for its violation defined.

An act organizing the General Staff of the army.

An act establishing additional ports of entry and delivery.

THE NEW CABINET.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

A private dispatch has been received in this city from Washington, from a high Republican source, confirming the report that Hon. JOHN BELL has been invited to a seat in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The election in Galveston and Houston resulted in favor of secession by a strong majority.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday morning. There is some talk of an extra session if the events of the next few weeks are unfavorable to compromise.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.

ADDRESSES BY HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND AND CHAUNCEY SHAFFER — A DISPOSITION TO FAVOR HONORABLE COMPROMISE.

A regular meeting of the Republican Central Club was held last evening at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute—which room, by the way, was decidedly too small to accommodate the numbers in attendance.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., who presided, after the routine business had been disposed of, briefly addressed the Club—congratulating them upon the safe arrival in Washington and approaching inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, and upon the prospect of our having a Government determined to do its duty. In conclusion, he introduced, in complimentary terms, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND after expressing his surprise at being called upon to deliver an address, proceeded to review the present position of the country, and the causes for, and work of the Republican Party as at present constituted, on the verge of assuming the reins of Government. He believed that the great aim of the Republican Party was to bring to their proper standard of prominence in the Government other interests than those of Slavery, which have heretofore been paramount. Having won a victory it was now a question for them how they could avail themselves of the fruits of it, and still more, render their supremacy permanent? Their enemies had brought the country to a condition never before paralleled in any Government. They found seven States ignoring their allegiance to the Government. In eight other slaveholding States loyalty to the Union yet prevailed, while a strong secession spirit was at work, and the remaining nineteen States stood boldly to their allegiance. What was the Republican Party to do? Could they go on with the Government, ignoring the fact that any disturbance existed? No, for cognizance of passing events was forced upon them. Could they remember but the fact that the Free States had won the victory, and believe that the Free State interests should alone be consulted? No; for that would be to confirm the reproach that they were a sectional party. He was in favor of enforcing the laws, making no concessions to *traitors*, upholding the Constitution and the Union, and at the same time strengthen the hands of the Union men of the Southern States. As the Republican Party is the only Union party of the country, he claimed that by a wise policy they might restora union and harmony, and perpetuate those principles they so dearly loved. As an illustration of the nature of the compromise course which should be pursued, Mr. RAYMOND expressed himself in favor of an Enabling act for New-Mexico, which would, at once take the Territorial question out of the field, and leave it for the people directly interested to determine in making their own Constitution. By thus conciliating the Border States, already pledged to Union, Mr. RAYMOND argued that the back of secession would be broken by preventing new recruits. As to seceding States, he advocated the policy of collecting the revenue, retaining the possession of forts now held at the South, cutting off mail facilities where the postal laws are infringed, and yet while sustaining the laws, to show the South by a spirit of honorable forbearance that there is no design to transgress the laws for the purpose of interfering with the peculiar institution.

Mr. RAYMOND spoke for over an hour, and was frequently interrupted, at his own request, by questions as to the various points discussed. We may hereafter publish his remarks at length.

Mr. R. was greeted with loud applause, three cheers and a vote of thanks when he closed.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., followed in an animated speech of half an hour, expressing his general concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. RAYMOND, and spoke of the difficult task which the Republican Administration had before it. He said he believed the best practicable policy would be adopted, and that it would merit the cordial support of every Republican, even if it did not fully coincide with his own peculiar views.

The meeting was large, and highly enthusiastic.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S LETTER TO MR. BEECHER.

The following is the letter of Major ANDERSON to Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, referred to in the TIMES of yesterday:

FORT SUMTER, S. C., Feb. 19, 1861.

Rev. H. W. Beecher, Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I beg you to accept, and to present to your congregation, the heartfelt thanks of the officers and men of this command, and of myself, for the exceedingly liberal contribution raised in your Church for the wives and children of the soldiers of the garrison.

I fear that that donation was made under an impression that those persons were in need; if so, Dr. SPERRY has been requested to return the money to the contributors, as the Government has made all necessary arrangement for the comfort and well being of the party.

It would, omitting all other considerations, be an act of injustice to the charitably-disposed of your flock to accept their alms, for which appeals are constantly made in behalf of those who can never appeal in vain.

I am, reverend Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT ANDERSON,

Major U. S. Army.

The Naval General Court-Martial.

TRIAL OF COMMANDER WALKE.

The General Court-Martial, of which Commander STRINGHAM is President, Capt. Morris, Commanders Cash, Swartwout and others members, and Paymaster Calhoun, Judge Advocate, reassembled at the Lyceum of the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday morning, and proceeded with the case of Commander Walke, of the United States storeship *Supply*, who is charged with disobedience of orders in bringing his vessel from Pensacola to New-York, instead of proceeding with her to rejoin the squadron of Commodore Prendergast at Vera Cruz. The specifications on which the trial is called for are as follows:

CHARGE 1.—*Quitting his Station before he was regularly relieved.*

Specification.—In this, that on or about the 4th day of February, 1861, the said Commander, Henry Walke, brought the store-ship *Supply*, commanded by him into the port of New-York, without any order or authority so to do, the said Commander Walke not having been relieved from his station, as Commander of the said storeship, with the United States squadron at Vera Cruz.

CHARGE 2—*Disobedience of Orders.*

Specification 1.—In this, that on or about the 4th day of February, 1861, the said Commander Henry Walke brought the store-ship *Supply*, commanded by him, from Pensacola to the port of New-York, in disobedience of an order given to him on or about the 28th November, 1860, by Flag-officer Prendergast, commanding the United States squadron at Vera Cruz, directing him, the said Commander Walke, to return from Pensacola to Vera Cruz with the said store-ship *Supply*, without delay, after taking in stores at Pensacola.

Specification 2.—In this, that on or about the 4th of February, 1861, the said Commander Henry Walke brought the store-ship *Supply*, commanded by him, from Pensacola to the port of New-York, in disobedience of an order given to him on or about the 15th December, 1860, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, by Capt James Armstrong, then commanding the Navy-yard at Pensacola, directing him, the said Commander Walke, to return directly with the said store-ship *Supply* from Pensacola to Vera Cruz.

ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 7, 1861.

To these specifications counsel for Commander Walke excepted; but the exception was overruled; when Commander Walke pleaded not guilty, and the first witness was called. The witness not being available in what a Common Law Court might consider regular order, are got at in the most convenient manner for the speedy disposal of the case. It was, for instance, intended to begin with Commodore Armstrong, late commander of the Pensacola Navy Yard, but that gallant officer not being present, Lieut. D. Daniels, of the *Supply*, was called. His evidence went to show that the squadron at Vera Cruz stood in no need of provisions whatever; that matters at Pensacola were not so arranged as to enable the *Supply* to refit her stores and again join the squadron with any advantage either to herself or the other ships; and that from a business point of view, Commander Walke in technically disobeying orders acted with a great deal of common sense. Under any circumstances, tha public will think the succor given by Commodore Walke to tha exiled sailors and marines at Pensacola were well-timed and humane: yet it is not unlikely that the discipline of the service may nominally regard his conduct in a less favorable light. The trial is continued to-day, and promises to be both long and tedious.

[Advertisement.]

TO DOCTORS.—To know the temperaments and mental organization of the sick, is of as great importance as the mere knowledge of their physical condition. For, often tha disease is in the mind, or even when the body is troubled, much good could be accomplished, especially with irritable people, by a correct knowledge and application of the principles of Phrenology. For a further examination of the subject call upon FOWLER and WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Are richly worth the attention of everybody. The drama, "Woman in White," will be performed at 3 o'clock afternoon, thus enabling ladies and children to witness it, and see Old ADAMS' Bears and all the other living wonders, and return home in ample time to take tea by daylight.

[Advertisement.]

Tightness of the chest and difficult breathing admonish us of the approach of Asthma or Bronchitis in the system. HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment will not only relard the progress of these disorders, but positively and permanently eradicate them.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The footings of our Bank Statement for the past week are as follows:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	6 276,500
Specie	4,739,000
Due from other Banks	6,823,000
Due to other Banks	6,452,000
Deposits	17,833 000
Circulation	6,384,000

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day 9,000 bales; Middling, 10¾c @11¾c Sales of the last three days, 30,000 bales; receipts of the three days 28,000, against 59,000 bales during the same period last year; receipts less than last year, 197,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 61,400 bales. Stock buoyant at 11¾c.@5¼c. MOLASSES, 24½c.@27c. Exchange on London, 3¾@4¼ premium; on New York, ⅛@¼ discount.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR dull; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 37½. WHEAT firm. CORN lower, with a declining tendency; mixed, 55c @58c; yellow, 58c @60c. PROVISIONS dull, but unchanged. COFFEE firm at 12¾c.@12c. WHISKY higher.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR firm and scarce at $5 25. WHEAT declining; red, $1 29@$1 32; white, $1 40@$1 50. CORN dull at 58c @60c. COFFEE, 12c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 17½c.@18c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Richmond, &c.—Mrs. Fliz-immons and child, Miss Fowler, Miss Maria Wood, Miss Grandy, Miss Harriott B. Vale, M. Farren, Geo. Titus, H. L. Pelouze, W. G. Jones, Wm C Daggett and lady, J. R. Tyson, C. Simmons, Wm. Mills, and 2 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—C. D. Rohinson, W. W. Lincoln, Mrs. O. W. Hinckley, Mrs. E. Douglas, J. H. Rutland, N. F. Gill, D. A. Dodge, W. D. C. Boggs, C. Parkhurst, J. J. Wightman, C. J. McNeill, J. H. Burns, J. Colcord, Col. H. T. Titus, W. H. King, M. Rothschild, A. Epstein, J. E. Ward, J. Steinheimer, A. Elliker, R. Green, J. A. Morrison, W. H. Alcott, T. M. Turner, Mrs. M. Hewitt; and 13 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—J. Caldwell, J. Rosenband, J. Bricker, P. Connolly, H. G. Davis, E. Harris, E. Brown, lady and 3 children, C. Demarais, G. Gould, A. Benham, J. F. Martin, N. S. Goodman, and 4 in the steerage.

In schooner Euphemia, from Ponce, P. R.—Mrs. Rafael Vivas and daughter of Philadelphia; Mrs. Henrietta Bisile, of New-York; Geo. F. Meichers, of Ponce; Antonio F. Dabocy, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 37 | Sun sets..... 5 49 | Moon rises.. 9 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 11 | Gov. Island..10 00 | Hell Gate....11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skiener, Norfolk, Ludlam & Hedeken; Africa, (Br.,) Cook Liverpool, G. Cunard.

Steamer Boston, Crocker Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Barks H. Spalding, Bouker, Cienfuegos, R.W Trundy; Linda, (Br.,) Turner, Liverpool; Anies, Merriam, Havana. Delano & Capen; Queen Victoria, (Nor.,) Nelson Falmouth Funch & Melncke; Augusta, Babot, Jersey, Geo. Hoke & Co: A. Manderson, Thompson, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Stella, (Br.) Andrews, St. Johns, N. F.. R. Dunwiddie & Co; Rose, Minde, Queenstown, W. Salem; Casco, Gardner, Trinidad. G. S. Stephenson & Co.

Brigs Tempest, McCabe, Matanzas. Walsh, Carver & Chase; Mary Cobb, Cornell, Havana; Milwaukee, Brown, Zasa Miller & Houghton; Fellow Craft, (Br.,) Lane. St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; F. Palmer, Bulwer, Bristol, J. W. Ellwell & Co.

Schooners John Warren, Lozier, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Sleight; W. H. Smith, Boyd, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co: Jas. Parker, Gildersleeve, Norwich, master; Jonas Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship State of Georgia, Garvin, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Thomas Richardson.

Steamship Montgomery Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship North Carolina, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 59 hours with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. B. Rockwell.

Ship Erie, (of Bath) Preble, Ardrossan Nov. 9, via St. Thomas (where she put in in distress) Feb. 10, with iron to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven.) Frisbee, Antigua 15 ds. in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Feb. 18 lat. 34 lon 82, spoke ship Washington Wood, from Valparaiso for Baltimore Feb 19, passed a ship's lower mast, and on the morning of the 20th saw a quantity of broken spars, such as topmasts, yards, &c.

Bark Carolina, (Swed.,) Saefstrom, Newcastle and Plymouth 67 ds., with coal to Funch & Meincke. Had heavy W. winds on the passage; lost and split sails, had mizzen top mast carried away, and received other damage.

Bark Meaco, (of Charleston,) De Pass, New-Orleans 18 ds., with molasses to Fl. ks & Bell. Feb. 17, 25 miles S. E. from Carysfort Light, passed schr Eleanor, of New-York, bound N.

Bark Albion Lincoln, (of Harpswell) Bilber, Matanzas 14 ds., via Newport (where she put in on account of heavy weather) 3 ds., with molasses to master.

Bark Almoner, (of Pensacola) Lampher, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and melado to master. Experienced heavy westerly weather.

Bark Norwegie, (Nor.,) Gunderson, Alicante 56 ds., in ballast to Funch & Meincke.

Barkentine Hinols, (of Boston,) Gray. Minatitlan Feb. 1, with mahogany to T. Alexandre. Had some heavy weather.

Brig Mira W. Holt, (of Bluehill) Dodge, Sagua la Grande Feb. 14, with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with bark Linda Stewart, for New-York.

Brig Q. C. Clary, (of Camden.) Philbrook, Messina Dec. 26, with fruit, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan. 16th inst., lat. 2[illegible] lon. [illegible] spoke Pilot Boy, from Matanzas for New-York.

Brig Mary Hamilton, Keevers, Mobile 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. D. Marbut & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Atalanta (Nor.,) Rod. Liverpool 58 ds., with coal to Funch & Meincke. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Empire, Miller, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton to Wakemen Dimon & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Brig L. P. Brown, Smith, Fernandina, Fla., 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Euphemia, Sayles, Ponce, P. R., 6th inst., with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis &

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2945. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Close of the Deliberations of the Peace Conference.

ADOPTION OF THE FRANKLIN PROPOSITION.

The Action of the Conference Submitted to Congress.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The Reports of the Committee of Thirty-Three Voted on.

Mr. Corwin's Majority Resolutions Adopted.

Rejection of the Proposition to Amend the Constitution.

Rumor of the Violent Death of General Twiggs.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. LINCOLN.

Adhering to long-established custom, Mr. LINCOLN walked two or three miles before breakfast to-day. Senators GWIN, WILSON, CRITTENDEN and BAKER were the earliest callers upon him to-day. The Mayor and Common Council of the city paid their respects to him officially this morning. The Mayor welcomed him to the city in very kind terms, and Mr. LINCOLN responded. They were then presented to Mrs. LINCOLN, who received them very sociably, and with the most gratifying absence of formality.

Hon. JOHN BELL remained with Mr. LINCOLN fer an honr and a half before his breakfast hour. Most of his time, to-day, was spent in redrafting his inaugural. This afternoon, Mr. LINCOLN went to the Capitol, where the Justices of the Supreme Court called upon him. This evening, with Mrs. LINCOLN, he dines with Senator SEWARD.

The members of the Presidential family who were detained in New-York arrived here to-night.

THE ACTION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Conference adjourned to-day *sine die*, after adopting, by a vote of ten to nine, Mr. FRANKLIN'S plan of adjustment, and recommending it to Congress. Virginia and North Caroline voted against the controverted sections, and would have voted against the whole had such a vote been allowed. New-York was divided. Indiana and Missouri declined to vote. The Missouri Commissioners were willing that the proposition should go to the people, but not with their indorsement. If they had voted negatively it would have defeated the whole scheme. Hence they declined to vote.

The vote stood:

YEAS.

Rhode Island.	Maryland.
Connecticut.	Kentucky.
New-Jersey.	Tennessee.
Pennsylvania.	Illinois.
Delaware.	Kansas.

NAYS.

Msine.	New-Hampshire.
Vermont.	Massachusette.
Ohio.	Virginia.
North Carolina.	Iowa.
Wisconsin.	

This was on the main or first section of the proposition. On the others it varied. There was no vote taken on the plan as a whole, but it was declared adopted by sections. It is urged that there is little hope for the passage of the proposition through Congress, in view of the fact that Mr. CORWIN'S failed to-day to get the requisite vote. It is said that the Conference proposition will scarcely receive a dozen Republican votes.

DEPARTURE OF THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.

The Virginia Commissioners leave in the morning for Richmond, much dissatisfied with the result of their labors here. They think, however, that Virginia will not secede, unless the coercion policy be adopted by the new Administration.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

It is currently reported that Mr. GRANGER, of New-York, remarked in the Peace Conference, that if New-York could vote again, she would cast a majority of a hundred thousand against LINCOLN. Mr. GRANGER and his friends deny this, and desire that its falsity may be proclaimed.

FACTS AND RUMORS.

The opinion seems to be very general thet an extra session of Congress must be celled. THURLOW WEED expresses much gratification with the result of the Peace Congress, but the opinions of the wisest are divided as to the possibility of getting two-thirds of the House to sustain Mr. FRANKLIN'S proposition. It certainly cannot pass the Sennte. This is calculated to irritate restive citizens of the Border States. But the Fourth of March is very near at hand now, when Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural will reassure everybody, except Secessioniste *per se*, and quiet the public mind. The Cabinet rumors are very thick, but the fact is, nothing is yet settled on the subject. The indications are to-night, that Mr. CHASE will take the Treasury Department, after all. It is not probable, however, that this will exclude Mr. CAMERON, who may take the War Department. It is thought that Mr. GILMER is conceded the Navy Department, if he will accept it, which he has not yet decided. If any Cabinet officer is taken from New England, it will be Mr. WELLES. The contest between Messrs. C. B. SMITH and COLFAX, continues close, but the probabilities are, that nothing whatever definite will be disclosed to the public before the inauguration.

ACTION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

The House spent the entire day on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. Three hours of fillibustering sufficed to weary the House into voting directly upon it. The preamble or joint resolutions declaratory of principles and purposes contained in the report, passed under the majority rule by a large vote, but the report containing amendatory clauses to the Constitution was defeated by ten votes; fifty-three voted in the negative, and the affirmative vote lacked ten of the two-thirds required to adopt amendments to the Constitution.

The vote shows the radical strength of the Republicans in the House. They have been aided by Messrs. GREELEY and GIDDINGS, who for the past two days have bent their entire energies to defeat the compromise propositions both in Congress and in the Peace Convention. They have succeeded thus far in Congress, but they heve failed in the Convention.

The adjournment until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock was brought about by a desire to work upon members to reconsider the vote upon Mr. CORWIN'S report. Some are confident that it will pass in the morning, hnt the opponents of compromise ere at work with all their might to-night to prevent it. Both sides are caucusing lively, and the contest is running very high. If the report of the Committee of Thirty-three is adopted by the House, the report of the Peace Conferenee will fall to the ground. If not, another stand will be made upon that.

Only three members of the House who voted against Mr. CORWIN'S report have shown signs of recsding as yet. It will require four more.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate devoted nearly the entire day to the Army Appropriation bill, which finally passed. Nothing wae done upon the report from the Peace Conference. The Senate went into Executive Session, but did nothing of importance.

THE TREACHERY OF GEN. TWIGGS.

A member of Gen. TWIGGS' Staff, now here, says Gen. TWIGGS hes written to the Governor of Georgia, declining to enter the service under the authorities of that State. It is also said thst he will decline entering the service of the Southern Confederacy under Gen. DAVIS, who was only a Second Lieutenant when Gen. TWIGGS was Colonel. Gen. TWIGGS is said to be immensely wealthy. The War Department entertains no doubt of the truth of his rumored treachery in Texas. The orders may have been intercepted.

RUMORED DEATH OF GEN. TWIGGS.

A private dispatch, received to-day, announces the death of Gen. TWIGGS. The statement is that Gov. HOUSTON sent one of his Aides to Gen. TWIGGS, at San Antonio, to remonstrate against his treacherous surrender of the Federal property, and that in the course of an altercation which ensued the Aide shot Gen. TWIGGS so that he died. This story is very current here, but I can't vouch for its accuracy.

LATER.

There is no doubt thet telegrams came here announcing the death of Gen. TWIGGS. The altercation grew out of a remark made by Gov. HOUSTON'S Aid, thet Gen. TWIGGS' conduct was dishonorable.

DELEGATE FROM COLORADO.

The House Committee on Elections have been in session upon the admission of a delegate from Colorado Territory. Probably one of the three applicants for Delegate will be admitted. It lays between Messrs. MORGAN and WILLIAMS. Mr. WILLIAMS was Mail Agent last year under the present Administration.

THE MOVEMENTS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

The explanations given to Ex-President TYLER touching the military movements at Fortress Monroe are deemed entirely satisfactory. Two howitzers were mounted to commend the bridge leading to the main land. The other guns were remounted on iron carriages, the wooden ones having become decayed.

THE SOUTHWESTERN MAIL.

There is a meeting of railroad officers here to-night, to arrange a schedule for carrying the Great Southwestern Mail, so as to avoid passing through the seceding States. The route will probably be *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Road, Columbus, Cincinnati, and across Kentucky direct to Memphis.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb 27.

Last night Ex-Senator BELL of Tennessee, Judge DOUGLAS, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. RIVES, Gov. HICKS, and others, urgently appealed to Mr. LINCOLN to interpose for a settlement. Their interview continued several hours.

The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy are expected to arrive here before the close of the week. They are accredited to the incoming Administration, and pending their efforts to negotiate nothing will be done calculated to disturb the public peace.

The Peace Confersuce adjourned *sine die*, at 1 o'clock to-day. Many of the Commissioners have left for their homes.

The proposition before the Peace Conference was voted on by sections. The first, with reference to dividing the territory was barely adopted. Indiana did not vote at all. Kansas and New-York were divided. North Carolina, Virginia and Missouri voted in the negative. The result was 8 against 7, and but for the temporary absence of one of the New-York Commissioners there would have been a tie vote.

Ex-President TYLER communicated the proposition to the Speaker of the House, but that body has not yet been officially informed of its contents.

Some of the Commissioners say, if their Conference has been productive of no other good, it has produced the most friendly feelings among them.

The City authorities called on the President this afternoon, in accordance with prior arrangements, to take leave of him, in view of his retiring from his present Executive position.

The Mayor of Washington delivered a brief address complimentary to the President, expressing his regret that they were soon to part with him, perhaps forever.

The President, in the course of his response, said that he came to Washington City, for the first time, forty years ago, and it afforded him much gratification to know that he had always been treated with the utmost courtesy and kindness by the citizens of the Federal metropolis.

The parting ceremonies over, the City Authorities called on the President elect, who, replying to the Mayor of Washington's introductory remarks, thanked them for their visit and extended to them a cordial welcome. He thought very much of the bad feeling which existed between the two sections was owing to misunderstanding, and he availed himself of the occasion to assure his visitors that he never had any feelings other than of kindness toward his Southern fellow-citizens. He had no desire or intention to withhold any of their rights, and expressed the hope that they would be better pleased when they came to know one another better.

In addition to other farewell calls on the President to-day were those of the Judges of the Court of Claims, with their officers, and the clerks of the Post-office and Interior Departments, and their chiefs.

The Senate was more than an hour in Executive session to-day on the Army appointments, but not liking the manner of making them, they were directed to be returned to the President.

Private and telegraphic advices from Texas, state that the arsenal at San Antonio has been taken possession of by Texan troops, as well as some of the military posts in Northern TEXAS. The cannon, etc., at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, had been seized.

There is nothing in the dispatches received, confirmatory of the report prevalent here to-day, that Gen. TWIGGS had been shot by a soldier. This rumor has caused much solicitude and excitement.

Partial returns show that in Galveston, Harris and Austin Counties, the vote for secession is 1,840, and against it, 130.

One of the soldiers stationed on Capitol Hill killed his Sergeant this afternoon by shooting him through the heart, the latter having been the cause of punishment to the former for misconduct.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MISSION.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE ON THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The majority of the Select Committee of Five, Messrs. HOWARD, of Michigan; DAWES, of Massachusetts, and JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of New-York, made a report to the House, through the last named gentleman, relative to the correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners, who had for the object of their mission hither a demand on the Government for the delivery of Fort Sumter to the authorities of that State.

The Committee say, considering the position assumed by the President in his annual message in respect to the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, and the total absence of power on the part of the Executive to recognize the validity of any such attempt, they cannot but regard the mission itself, as well as the manner in which it has been treated by the President, as among the most remarkable events of the extraordinary times in which we live.

Under a full conviction that there is not the slightest encouragement to secession, the Committee cannot perceive on what principle the President has assumed to entertain or hold an official communication of the character disclosed with the Representatives of South Carolina; for it seems to the Committee obvious enough that under the principle announced in the Annual Message, the gentlemen of the Commission, acting under the sanction of a disloyal State, could be regarded in no other light than as engaged in a revolutionary effort to subvert the Government, and being so regarded it would appear to have been the plain duty of the Executive to enforce the laws against any individuals, however eminent and respectable, known or suspected of complicity in any movement of a treasonable character.

The Committee are not able to imagine any circumstances under which the President would have been justified in entertaining diplomatic intercourse with South Carolina in her present attitude to the General Government, except upon the assumption that by the action of her authorities she had succeeded in establishing the position of an independent Power, owing no duty whatever to the Government of the United States.

The reception of such a communication by the President, under such circumstances, and according it the dignity of an official reply, involves, to some extent, a recognition of the assumed position of the rebellious State.

The Committee are not prepared to give their sanction to any act of the Executive Department which, in express terms or by implication, may seem to place the responsible aiders and abettors of secession in any other aspect than that of traitors to the Constitution of the United States.

The Committee say they are not able to resist the inference, that in the beginning of the revolutionary movements against the Government, there were relations of an extremely friendly character between those who contemplated rebellion and those whose duty it was to suppress it.

The minority report made by JOHN COCHRANE takes the ground, that by reference to the public messages of the President, so far from his having admitted the Commissioners from any seceded State to diplomatic intercourse, he explicitly refused to do so, and rigidly guarded against the presumption. He never received them otherwise than as distinguished citizens, and the only reason of the question being presented to Congress, as appears from the report, was this refusal of the President and the reference of the whole question to that body. The correspondence shows that the Commissioners stated in reference to this attitude of the President, that "they felt no special solicitude as to the character in which the President might recognize them."

The report says that in the whole course of the published correspondence it will be impossible to detect the most trifling deviation from the evident annunciation by the President in his Message to Congress, at its opening, of his intention to defend the Union with the whole power of the Government, and to conserve its rights with all constitutional vigor. The ardent aspirations of an uncalculating zeal have denounced as timidity these dictates of sobriety. Repulsive impetuosity has derided them, and the ungenerous impulses of political hostility have visited upon them the invectives of acrimonious controversy. But the sober sense of the public will inevitably prevail over the factitious stimulants of faction and discord, and ultimately will be recognized and acknowledged the prescient which palliates the shock of disunion by the preservation of peace, which preserves from desolation by barricading the paths of blood, and woos the occasion for conciliation, compromise and adjustment by the counsels of moderation and peace.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a number of petitions for the preservation of the Union.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Reps.,) presented petitions against compromise.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented petitions of citizens of New-Jersey for Union, asking amendments to the Constitution to prevent the secession of any States except South Carolina, which shall be allowed to go as often as she chooses.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions of citizens of Pennsylvania for the repeal of all laws for the carrying of the mails on Sunday; also, one for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden Resolutions, and others in favor of the Border State Resolutions.

Several private bills were passed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the Army bill, and take up the Crittenden resolutions. He said he did so because a certain Convention had met in this Capital at the call of Virginia, and it was evident were not to agree to anything. He believed there were certain Republicans in the Convention who tried to prevent any agreement. He believed that certain States had sent Commissioners to the Convention to prevent anything being done, and instead of trying to save the country from ruin, were absolutely engaged in preventing the Convention doing anything. He had letters read from the Detroit *Free Press*, which had been written by the Senators from Michigan to the Governor of the State. Mr. POWELL said it was evident that certain gentlemen went to the Convention especially to prevent compromise. He thought they had better not wait for the Convention, but had better proceed to the consideration of the measures of his colleague rather than vote money for the support of an army to be used to make war.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said he would answer the Senator another day. The people of the country are opposed to all compromises. They were ready to stand by the Constitution as it is, and to stand by it in blood if necessary.

The question was disagreed to—Yeas 16, Nays 27.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Patent bill. The report was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island. (Rep.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill, recommending concurrence with the House amendment striking out the duty on tea and coffee. The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The Army bill was taken up.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that no officer of the Army, except the Lieutenant-General, shall receive pay or emolument to exceed $5,000 per annum.

Mr. POWELL moved to include the Lieutenant-General also.

Mr. CRITTENDEN opposed the original amendment, and thought it better to leave things as they were arranged by those who were before us.

Mr. HALE said he only wished the Senator had been governed by such considerations in regard to the Constitution, and had not proposed patching it up by amendments.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said in times like these we should not vote to reduce the salary of any man who stood by the flag of the country.

Mr. POWELL's amendment was lost:—Yeas 9, Nays 31, Messrs. Bright, Green, Hunter, Johnson, Johnson of Arkansas, Lane, Latham, Powell, Sebastian and Trumbull voting in the affirmative.

Mr. HALE's amendment was disagreed to—Yeas 16, Nays 28.

After further consideration, the bill was passed.

The Vice-President announced that he had received a communication from Ex-President TYLER, President of the Convention recently held in this city, that the Convention had approved what was inclosed, and asked Congress to submit the same to the Legislatures of the States.

The Clerk read the proposition agreed upon by the Convention, which is a modified plan of what was offered by Mr. GUTHRIE in the Convention.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved that it be printed and referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report to-morrow at one o'clock. Agreed to, with a special vote on the portion in regard to instructions, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Fitch, Foster, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Green, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—21.

Mr. CLINGMAN said, though he was utterly opposed to the proposition, still he was willing to give it the direction its friends wished, and so voted Aye.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) changed his vote. He said he thought it unnecessary to waste time, but he yielded to the judgment of his political associates.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved an Executive session; but the Ayes and Noes being called on the motion, he moved, according to rule of the Senate, that the galleries be cleared.

The President directed the galleries to be cleared, which was done.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Select Committee on the Abstracted Bonds be, and are hereby invested with full power to examine witnesses as to whether WM. H. ROSSELL, or any person for him, has directly or indirectly paid money to any officer of the United States, or any other person, to assist him in obtaining contracts or allowances from the Government, or assisting him in the transaction of business with the same.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) suggested an amendment, that any person charged shall be so notified and have a right to examine witnesses. The proceedings should not be inquisitorial.

Mr. MORRIS said there had been no inquisition, and he would have no objection to the amendment if time could be allowed for such a course as that suggested.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee, reported that the Senate had receded from the clause in the Tariff bill, imposing a tax on tea and coffee.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

The first joint resolution voted on was the substitute of Messrs. BURCH and STOUT, recommending to the several States of the Union that they, through their respective Legislatures, request Congress to call a Convention of all the States, in accordance with the fifth article of the Constitution, for the purpose of amending the Constitution in such manner and with regard to such subjects as will more adequately respond to the wants, and afford more sufficient guarantees to the diversified and growing interests of this Government, and of the people composing the same.

While the roll was being called, Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he would vote for the proposition if it had come from a Slave State.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) believing that the Convention would result in the Abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, he voted "Aye."

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Am.,) voted "Aye" for an entirely different reason, believing that the Convention would result in healing the wounds of the nation.

Mr. MARTIN, of Virginia, (Dem.,) voted "No," believing that the pending proposition would retard a vote on the Crittenden proposition.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that if there was no better plan to adjust the difficulties, he would vote for a National Convention.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) expressed himself in favor of a Convention from the people.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) was opposed to ultra fanatical Abolitionism, and believing the Crittenden proposition was sufficient for the purposes of peace, voted "No."

The substitute was rejected—74 against 109.

Very much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings, and it was objected that strangers on the floor tended to increase the disorder.

The Speaker made repeated efforts to restore quiet.

The first proposition of the Committee was announced with the pending amendments. It was a joint resolution declaratory of the duty to recognize all Constitutional obligations, and recommending such action on the part of the States as will secure these objects, &c.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to lay the pending proposition, together with the pending amendments—viz., the Crittenden and Kellogg amendments—on the table.

Decided in the negative.

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Beale, Buffington, Carey, Eliot, Farnsworth, Grow, Kilgore, Potter, Sedgwick, Somes, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Windham—14.

NAYS—176.

The question was announced to be on agreeing to the proposition of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Dem.,) as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be, and are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution when ratified by Conventions of three-fourths of the several States.

ARTICLE 13. That in all the territory now held by the United States situate north of latitude thirty six degrees and thirty minutes, involuntary servitude except in the punishment for crime is prohibited while such Territory shall remain under a Territorial Government. That in all the Territory now held south of said line, neither Congress nor any Territorial Legislature shall hinder or prevent the emigration to said Territory of persons held to service from any State of this Union when that relation exists by virtue of any law or usage of such State, while it shall remain in a Territorial condition; and when any Territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without the relation of persons held to service and labor, as the Constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 14. That nothing in the Constitution of the United States, or any amendment thereto, shall be so construed as to authorize any Department of the Government to, in any manner, interfere with the relation of persons held to service in any State where that relation exists, nor in any manner to establish or sustain that relation in any State where it is prohibited by the laws or Constitution of such State. And that this article shall not be altered or amended without the consent of every State in the Union.

ART. 15. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall be taken and construed to authorize and empower Congress to pass laws necessary to secure the return of persons held to service or labor under the laws of any State, who may have escaped therefrom, to the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

ART. 16. The migration or importation of persons held to service or involuntary servitude into any State, Territory, or place within the United States, from any place or country beyond the limits of the United States, or Territories thereof, is forever prohibited.

The Speaker said, in response to numbers of questions, that, if Mr. KELLOGG'S proposition was agreed to, it would supersede a vote on the Crittenden proposition, to which it was a substitute.

Mr. KELLOGG informally sought to withdraw his for the present.

Numerous points of order were raised in this connection.

Mr. KELLOGG'S proposition was rejected—33 against 158.

Several gentlemen explained as a reason why they voted against it, they wanted an opportunity to vote on Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition as offered by Mr. CLEMENS.

The House proceeded to vote on the latter, and it was rejected—80 against 113.

YEAS—Messrs. Adrain, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligny, Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craig of North Carolina, Davis of Indiana, De Jarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fonke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hamilton, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Holmen, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Jenkins, Kunkel, Larabee, Lesch of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Noell, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Rust, Sickles, Simms, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stokes, Stont, Thomas, Vallandigham, Vance, Webster, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Conkling, Conway, Corwin, Covode, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hale, Hall, Helmick, Hickman, Hindman, Reard, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stratton, Tappan, Theyer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff.

The question recurred on the first resolution in the series reported from the Committee above referred to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to—66 against 124.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked that the communication on the Speaker's table, from the President of the Peace Conference, be taken up.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, and Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, (Reps.,) objected.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) ineffectually sought to strike out the resolution, that it is the duty of the Federal Government to enforce the Federal laws, protect the Federal property, and preserve the Union of these States.

Mr. BRABSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said he was for enforcing the laws, but it would be imprudent and dangerous to liberty to do so against the seceding States.

The resolutions were adopted—136 against 53.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrian, Aldrich, Anderson of Kentucky, Babbitt, Barrett, Beale, Botelor, Brabson, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Clark of Missouri, Coburn, Clark B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Conklin, Corwin, Covode, Cox, Craig, Craig of Missouri, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Delano, Dimmick, Dunn, Edwards, Ely, English, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Ferry, Foster, Fonke, French, Gilmer, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hatton, Halwick, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Irvine, Junken, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Kell, Killinger, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Lee, Logan, Longnecker, Loomis, Maclay, Mallory, Marston, Martin of Ohio, Maynard, McClernand, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Pottle, Quarles, J. H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Royce, Scranton, Sherman, Sickles, Simons, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Stanton, Stevenson, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stout, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallindigham, Vance, Varree, Waldron, Walton, Webster, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodruff.

NAYS—Alley, Ashley, Avery, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Bocock, Brauch, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnett, Carey, Case, Conway, Craig of North Carolina, Dawes, De Jarnette, Duell, Edmundson, Eliot, Fenton, Garnett, Gooch, Hickman, Hindman, Hughes, Hutchins, Jenkins, Leach of Michigan, Leake, Lovejoy, Martin of Virginia, Potter, Pryor, E. R. Reynolds, Ruffin, Rust, Sedwick, Smith of Virginia, Somes, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart of Maryland, Tappan, Thomas, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Washburn of Wisconsin, Wells, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson.

They are as follows:

Resolved. That, in the opinion of this Committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that, whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper and Constitutional remedies, and additional and more specific and effectual guarantees of their peculiar rights and interests as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that all attempts on the part of the Legislatures of any of the States, to obstruct or hinder the recovery and surrender of fugitives from service or labor, are in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, inconsistent with the comity and good neighborhood that should prevail among the several States, and dangerous to the peace of the Union.

Resolved, That the several States be respectfully requested to cause their statutes to be revised, with a view to ascertain if any of them are in conflict with or tend to embarrass or hinder the execution of the laws of the United States, made in pursuance of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, for the delivery up of persons held to labor by the laws of any State and escaping therefrom; and the Senate and House of Representatives earnestly request that all enactments having such tendency be forthwith repealed, as required by a just sense of Constitutional obligations, and by a due regard for the peace of the Republic; and the President of the United States is requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they will lay the same before the Legislatures thereof respectively.

Resolved, That we recognize Slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States, by the usages of the laws of those States, and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or Slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society.

Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That we recognize no such conflicting element in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source for a dissolution of this Government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same; and, finally, to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

Resolved, That the faithful observance on the part of all the States, of all their Constitutional obligations to each other, and to the Federal Government, is essential to the peace of the country.

Resolved, That each State be requested to revise its statutes, and, if necessary, so to amend the same as to secure, without legislation by Congress, to citizens of other States traveling therein, the same protection as citizens of such States enjoy; and also protect the citizens of other States, traveling or sojourning therein, against the popular violence or illegal summary punishment, without trial in due form of law, for imputed crimes.

Resolved That each State be also respectfully requested to enact such laws as will prevent and punish any attempt whatever in such State to recognize or set on foot the lawless invasion of any other State or Territory.

Resolved. That the President be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they be communicated to their respective Legislatures.

Resolved, That as there are no propositions from any quarter to interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves, or to interfere with the inter-State slave-trade, this Committee does not deem it necessary to take any action on those subjects.

The House then took up the joint resolution reported by the Committee, which is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.:

ART. 12. No amendment of this Constitution, having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in Section second of the first Article of the Constitution, as "all other persons," shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union.

Mr. CORWIN moved to strike out Article 12, and insert in its stead as follows:

That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institution therein, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State."

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to lay the subject on the table. Negatived, 67 against 122.

The joint resolution, as amended at the instance of Mr. CORWIN, was rejected, 120 against 71—it did not receive the necessary two thirds vote.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrian Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligney, Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Campbell, B. F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, C. B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Corwin, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, De Jarnette, Delano, Dimmick, Dunn, Edmundson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Harris of Indiana, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Helmick, Hoard, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Hughes, Humphrey, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgore, Killinger, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Pryor.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Conkling, Conway, Covode, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hickman, Hutchins, Irvine, Kellogg of Michigan, Kilgore, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Morse, Perry, Pettit, Potter, E. R. Reynolds, Royce, Sedgwick, Somes, Skinner, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Wells, Wilson, Woodruff.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. HICKMAN moved to adjourn till Friday. Not carried.

Much confusion ensued throughout the proceedings.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) wished to know whether the Republicans were filibustering to defeat the passage of the Appropriation bills.

A motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN made an unsuccessful

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 27.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	93	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	89¾	
1,000	Treas.12 ℔c.Notes	103¾	
500	Ohio 5s, '66, ..	97	
4,000	Tenn. 5s, 6s, '90.	74¾	
10,000	da.....	74¾	
3,000	Virginia 5s, 6s..	76¾	
18,000	Missouri 6s..	67	
3,000	do.....	67¼	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101¾	
1,000	N. Y. Cen.b4, 7s.	100¾	
1,000	do.....	100¼	
10,000	E. R 3d M. bs, '33	91	
2,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	106¾	
5,000	Hnd.River 3 M.bs	87	
1,000	Herlem 1st M. bs	99	
2,000	M.C. & p. o. 1st M.		
	S. F. Conv. Bds.	99¾	
5,000	do.....	99¾	
1,000	do.....	100	
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bs..	75¾	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	96¾	
2,000	C. & N. W. 1 M..	40	
4,000	M. & S. Jo. Rs..	49	
5,000	Cl. & T. S. F. B..	75	
3,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. cent. Bonds..	93¾	
10	Bank of America..	104	
5	Metropolitan Bank.	106	
5	Continental Bank..	81	
5	Park Bank.....	106	
200	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	7	
105	Pac. Mail SS. Co...	84	
150	do.....	86⅜	
25	do.....	86¾	
255	N. Y. Cen. R.....	78¼	
100	do.....	b30 78¼	
650	do.....	79¼	
50	de.....	s30 79	
400	do.....	s10 79	
15	do.....	79	
287	Erie Railroad.....	34	
5	da.....	34¾	
250	do.....	s30 33¾	
50	de.....	s30 33¾	
30	Del., L. & West'n R	81	
25	New-Jersey R.....	133	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U.S. 5s, '74, Cp'n.	87	
10,000	Indiana St. 5s....	85	
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	
4,000	Virginia St. 6s..	77½	
10,000	Missouri St. 6s..	67¾	
4,000	do.....	67¾	
10,000	do.....	67⅝	
5,000	do.....	67½	
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	96¼	
2,000	M.C.&℔c.1M.S.F. Conv't Scods....	100	
2,000	C. & N.W. 2d Mtg.	18½	
1,000	C. & N.W. S F. Bs.	77	
2,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M. bs	87	
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M..	103¾	
5,000	Clev. & T. S F. Bs.	75	
3,000	Col. B. & Q. R. 8℔c. Bonds.....	93½	
40	Bank of Commerce.	90	
10	Pac. Mail St. Co...	87	
15	do.....	87¼	
10	do.....	87⅛	
112	Hud. Riv. Railr'd..	46⅛	
50	do.....	b30 46½	
200	do.....	s15 46¾	
100	do.....	s30 46	
450	Harlem R.....	14⅝	
50	Harlem R. Pref....	41⅜	
500	do.....	41¾	
100	do.....	s10 41	
100	do.....	41	
100	do.....	b30 41¾	
500	do.....	s30 41¾	
787	Reading Railroad.	46	
150	Mich. Cen. R.....	59⅛	
100	do.....	b10 59⅛	
50	do.....	b30 59⅜	
150	M. S. & N. I. G.Sk.	33	
200	do.....	32¾	
200	do.....	s30 32⅜	
3	Panama Railroad..	114¾	
100	Ill. Central R. S.	s30 83	
100	do.....	b30 83¼	
250	do.....	82½	
50	do.....	s10 82½	
950	do.....	82¼	
600	do.....	s30 82¼	
200	do.....	s30 82	
100	Cle. & Pitts. R..	9	
10	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	94	
200	Gal. & Chicago R..	73	
50	do.....	b60 73¾	
320	Cle. & Toledo R....	36	
2200	do.....	b30 36	
300	do.....	b60 36¼	
300	do.....	b60 36	
750	do.....	35¾	
200	do.....	b10 35¾	
200	do.....	s30 35¾	
100	do.....	s30 35⅝	
100	do.....	35⅞	
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	59⅛	
60	do.....	59¼	
100	do.....	s10 59¼	
100	do.....	s30 59	
50	Chi. Bor. & Quin R	72¾	
50	do.....	b60 73¼	
50	Mil. & Miss. R....	12	

Wednesday, Feb. 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange manifested some irregularity and partial weakness on the early deslings of the day, but before 2 o'clock a firm tons was recovered, first marked in the new Government Loan and Treasnry paper, which advanced ½ ℔ cent. under a strong demand, and subsequently on the Railway Sharee and State Stocks at ths Second Board, during the session of which *the final action of the Peace Conference at Washington* was made public. This, from its favorable issue, imparted additional lnoyancy to the market, snd a large business followed at an advance of fully 1 ℔ cent. on the morning prices. The best feature in the market was the well sustained demand at advancing prices for the Stale Securities of the Border States of the South, whose credit has been under the extraordinary depression of 15 @20 through the political troubles, snd in a good measure withoat just cause, so far as lheir loyalty to the Union and undoubted good faitb to their public creditors are involved. Sales of Tennessees were made at 75 ℔ cent.; Virginiss, 77½; Missourie, 67¾@68 ℔ cent. The New Federal 6 ℔ cents left off 93½ ℔ cent. bid, and sales of the fives of 1874 were made at 74 ℔ cent.

On the Railwey speculatives, New-York Central led off this afternoon at 79¾ ℔ cent., end soon after the printed salee at the Second Board sold at 80 ℔ cent. Erie followed st 34¾; Hudson at 46¼; Harlem Preferred at 41½, snd the Westerns at a general rise of 1 ℔ cent., 37 ℔ cent. being paid for Toledo. There was also a strong roquest for Pacific Mail, which rose to 87½ ℔ cent. without bringing out much stock. Illinois Central Bonds sold at 96½ ℔ cent., and the Michigan Centrsl 8 ℔ cents at par. Nearly all the Railway Mortgages were higher.

Later in the afternoon, there was increased eagerness to huy Stocks, and a further advance of ¼@1 ℔ cent. was paid on the previous sales. The highest transsctioos on the Street were 85⅝ for Illinois Central, wbich sold in the morning at 82½ ℔ cent.; 80½ for New-York Central; 38 for Toledo; 36 for Erie, and 61 for Rock Island. Of Reading, 1,000 shares sold at 48 ℔ cent.. The market left off firm, at about the following figures :

Central	80⅛	Reading	48
Erie	35⅜	Pacific	87½
Illinois Central	85⅜	Hudson	47
Rock Island	61	Harlem Preferred	42
Michigan Ceotral	68¾	Missoris	67¾
Galeoa	74	Tennessees	75
Virg ..nias	77⅜	New Loan of U. S..	94

The Federal negotiation of last Saturday has made e good demsnd for Money on the Street and at Bank, at 6@7 ℔ cent., and lenders are in better spirits, while good horrowers meet no difficulty in making up their wants. The Bsnks have been drawn upon for about $6,300,000 of the 8,000,000 awarded at 90.44 ℔ cent., leaving about $2,000,000 of the proceeds of the loan to be paid into the Sub-Treasury by Friday or Saturday night. The income of Specie from various sources, including California, deducted from the sums paid into the Government, left the Banks with about $34,500,000 in Specie this forenoon; while the sams negotiation has enabled them to add about $2,500,000 to their Loans and Discounts, the line of which today is nnderstood to be $121,600,000, against $119,236,000 on the last weekly average. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury show more activity to-day, and as nearly all the Money returns to Bank, the Specie average of the next weekly return will be on the rise again.

The Foreign Exchanges for this morning's mail by the *Africa* closed dull at 105¼@106 on London for Bankers' hille, and Merchants' hills drawn against Preduce from this port, as well as Sonthern drawn bills against Cotton, were done on easier terms than by the previous mail. The best reason for this reaction, so soon after the advance of last week, is found in the heavy clearances of Produce, $3,045,000 in value from New-York, and of 120,000 hales, equal to an Exchange of $6,000,000 from the South. While these movements keep brisk, the demand for bills from the Import trade is comparatively moderate, although we are glad to hear that the salee of Goode to the South and West this week show a decided improvement. The Exports (exclusive of Specie,) from Nsw-York to foreign perts for the week ending Feh. 25:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week....	$969,917	$1,518,781	$3,345,668
Previously reported..	6,481,484	16,023,186	18,375,969
Since Jan. 1.....	$7,451,401	$11,541,967	$21,421,537

The Tariff hill, which we publish at full length in another part of this peper, had not become a law by the final action of Congreas, as far as we are advised to a late hour this afternoon, but there is every probability that with the Tea and Coffee tax omitted, the bill will have final action and he approved by the President. The last has been doubted in some quarters, bnt on no sufficient grounds, since it is on record in all the annual messages of Mr. BUCHANAN that he favors tbe restoration of apecific duties, on all leading articles likely to come into competition with domestic indnstry, wherever they can be suhetituted for the present *ad valoremg*, which as an exclusive system of levying customs, he deema objectionable. The main feature of this hill aima at this reform, and is especially protective on the great staples of Pennsylvania mining and manufacturing. In other respecta the average Cnstoms to he corrected under the bill, with the specific and mixed duties included, are not supposed to be heavier or likely to yield more revenue than the Tariff of 1846; though higher, of course, tban under the existing Tariff of 1857. A further notice of the schedules of the bill will be made as soon as it becomes a law and is printed in ita final or official form.

The Michigan Central Road earned the third week in February,

1861..... ....$26,454 10|1860.....$23,642 82
Increase.....$2,610 28

The Chicago and Rock Island Road, in its third week, shows a decrease of $700, and the Southern Michigan Road reports the traffic equal to the same week last year—the difference being only a few dollars. The heavy increase of $5,000 reported for the third week on the Tolede Read we understand is likely to be succeeded by a further large business, for some weeks to come, as the Read is employed with Eastward-bound freight, delivered to it at Tolede by the Wabash Valley and Michigan Southern, to the full capacity of its freight equipment.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$1,299,446 95
Total Payments	466,661 14
Total Balance	$,441,932 88

The receipte include $53,000 for Custome.

The attention of the first mortgage Boardholdere of the Detroit and Milwaukee road is specially directed to a notice of Mr. R. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee, No. 22 Pine-street, which will be found among our financial advertisements. The arrangement to fund the coupens to, and inclusive of May, 1862, is undsrstood to afford the best, if not the only practical means, to relieve the existing financial embarrassmsnts of the Company.

The following are the latest quotations received by mail for Exchange on New-York, by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street :

		Premium.
Feb. 26..	Philadelphia	Par @1-16
Feb. 26..	Baltimore	⅜@ ½
Feb. 26..	Boston	Par @1-16
Feb. 25..	Washington, D. C.	1⅜@ 1¾
Feb. 24..	Charleston	3¼@ 3½
Feb. 23..	Richmond	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 25..	Petersburgh	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 24..	Fredericksburgh	5⅜@ 6
Feb. 23..	Chicago	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 24..	Milwaukee	6 @ 6¼
Feb. 25..	Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 23..	Cincinnati	⅛@ ¾
Feb. 22..	St. Louis	5⅜@ 6
Feb. 21..	Nashville	1½@ 1¾
Feb. 23..	Louisville	⅛@ ¾
Feb. 21..	Memphis	1¼@ 1½
Feb. 23..	Detroit	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 23..	Newberry, S. C.	3 @ 4
Feb. 23..	Montgomery	4 @ 5
Feb. 18..	Vicksburgh	⅛@ ¾
Feb. 25..	Alexandria	5⅛@ 6
Feb. 22..	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1 @ 1⅛
Feb. 23..	Savannah Ga.	3 @ 3⅛
Feb. 23..	New-Orleans	¼@ dis.
Feb. 23..	Mobile	¼@ dis.

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS' quotations for Currency :

New-York State Cur..	2-10	Virginia	5⅛
New-England	¾	N. Carolina and Ge..	6⅛
Philadelphia	2-10	S. Carolina	7
Baltimore	1	Tenn. and Mobile	4
Interior Penn	2	Ill., Wis and Mo	8
Interior Maryland	1¾	Ohio, Ky., Ind & Can.	1

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

AN ACT

To Provide for the Payment of Outstanding Treasury Notes, to Authorize a Loan, to Regulate and fix the Duties on Imports, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized, at any time within twelve months from the passage of this act, to borrow on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $10,000,000, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the exigences of the public service may require, to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law, and the balance of treasury notes now outstanding, and no other purposes, in addition to the money received, or which may be received, into the treasury from other sources. *Provided*, That no stipulation or contract shall be mads to prevent the United Stetes from reimbursing any sum borrowed under the authority of thia act at any time after the expiration of ten years from the 1st day of July next, by the United States, giving three months' notice, to ba published in some newspaper publishsd at the seat of Government, of their readiness to do so; and no contract shall be made to prevent the redemption of the sams at any time after the expiration of twenty years from the said 1st day of July next, without notice.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowad, bearing interest not exceedtog six per cent, per annum; and the Secretary of tha Treasury be, and is bereby authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which sball be sigoed by the Register, and sealed with the seal of tbe Treasury Department, for the amount so borrowed, in favor of the parties leoding the same, or their assigns, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, Tbat no certificate shall be issued for a less sum thaa $1,000: *And provided, also*, Tbat whenever required, the Secretary of the Treasury may causa coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon to be attached to certificates issued under tnis act; and any certificata with such coupons of interest attached may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That before awarding any of said loan, the Secretary of tha Treasury shall, as tha exigencies of the public service require, cause to be inserted in two of the public newspapers of the city of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for so much of said loan as is required, will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such notice, not less than thirty days from its first insertion in e Washington newspaper; and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, at what periods the money shall be paid, if by instslments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may choosa to attend, and the proposals decided by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable offered by responsible bidders for said stock; and the said Secretary shall report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom and on what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans: *Provided*, Tbat no stock shall be disposed of at less than its par value: *And provided, further*, That no part of the loan hereby authorized shall be applied to the service of the preseot fiscal year.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of April, anno Domini, 1861, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, tbare shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise, herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following ouues and rates of duty, that is to say: First, On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, not advanced beyond the raw state by claying or other process; and on strup of sugar, or of sugar cane, and concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, and advanced beyond the raw state by claying or other process, and not refined, three-tourths of 1 cent per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed, or pulverized, 2 cents per pound; on sugars, after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, 4 cents per pound: *Provided*, That all syrups of sugar, or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than sirup of sugar, or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States; on molasses 2 ceots per gallon; on confectionery of all kiods, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First, on brandy, for first-proof, $1 per gallon; on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain, for first proof, 40 cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials, for first-proof, 40 cents per gallon; on cordials and liquors of all kinds, 50 cents per gallon; on arrack, absynthe, kirschenwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per gallon; on bay rum, 25 ceots per gallon: *Provided*, That the duty upon brandy spirits, and all other spirituous beverages herein enumerated, shall be collected upon the basis of first-proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first-proof: *Provided*, That all imitations of brandy or spirits, or of any of the said wines, and all wines imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article which it is intended to represent: *Provided, further*, That brandies, or other spirituous liquors may be imported in bottles, when the package shall contain not less than one dozen, and all bottles shall pay a separate duty, according to the rate established by this Act, whether containing wines, brandies, or other spirituous liqnors, subject to duty as hereinbefore mentioned: on ale, porter and beer, in bottles, 25 cents per gallon, otherwise than in bottles, 15 cents per gallon; on all spirituous liquors not enumerated, 33⅓ per centum ad valorem. Second, On cigars of all kinds, valued at $5 or under per thousand, 20 cents per pound; over $5 and not over $10, 40 cents per pound; and over $10, 60 cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 10 per centum *ad valorem*; on snuff, 10 cents per pound; on unmannfactured tobacco in leaf, 25 per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactured or unmanufactured tobacco, 30 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First—On bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch or more than seven inches wide, nor less than one-quarter of an inch or more than two inches thick; rounds, not less than one-half an inch, or more than four inches in diameter; and squares, not less than one-half an inch, or more than four inches square, $15 per ton: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly: *And provided, further*, That none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 20 per centum ad valorem; on all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns, and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without turther manufacture, and not exceeding six inches high, $12 per ton; on boiler-plate iron, $20 per ton: on iron wire, drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, nor less than number sixteen wire gange, 75 cents per one hundred pounds, and 15 per centum ad valorem; over number sixteen and not over number twenty-five wire gange, $1 50 per one hundred pounds, and in addition 15 per centum ad valorem; over or finer than number twenty-five wire gauge, $2 per one hundred pounds, and in addition 15 per centum ad valorem; on all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, $30 per ton. Second—On iron in pigs, $6 per ton; on vessels of cast-iron, not otherwise provided for, and on sad-irons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove-plates, 1 cent per pound; on cast-iron steam, gas, and water pipe, 50 cents per one hundred pounds; on cast-iron butts and hinges, 2 cents per pound; on hollow-ware, glazed or tinned, 2½ cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem. Third—On old scrap iron, $6 per ton: *Provided*, That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be remanufactured. Fourth—On band and hoop iron, slit rods, not otherwise provided for, $20 per ton; on cnt nails and spikes, 1 cent per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, and anvils, $1 25 per one hundred pounds; on enchors, or parts, thereof, end anvils, $1 50 per one hundred pounds; on wrought board nails, spikes rivets and bolts, 2 cents per pound; on bed screws and wrought hinges, 1¾ cent per pound; on chains, trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains, made of wire or rods one-half of ono loch in diameter or over, 1¾ cents per pound; under one-half of one inch in diameter, and not under one-fourth of one inch in diameter, 2 cents per pound; under one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and not under number nine wire gauge, 2½ cents per pound; under number nine wire gauge, 25 per centum ad valorem; on blacksmith's hammers and sledges, axles, or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings, not otherwise provided for, 2 cents per pound; on horse-shoe nails 3½ cents per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes and flues, of wrought iron, 2 cents per pound; on wrought iron railroad chairs, and on wrought iron nuts and washers, ready punched, $25 per ton; on cut tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, 2 cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, 2 cents per pound. Fifth—On smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, 2 cents per pound; on other sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, $20 per ton; thinner than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, $25 per ton; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, $30 per ton; on tin plates galvanized iron, or iron-coated with zinc, 2 cents per pound; on mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron and wrought iron for ships, locomotives, locomotive tire, or parts thereof, and steam-engines, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, 1¾ cents per pound; on screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, 5 cents per pound; two inches and less than two inches in length, 8 cents per pound; on screws washed or plated, and all other screws of iron or any other metal, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of iron not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem. Sixth—On all steel in ingots, bars, sheets or wire, not less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, valued at 7 cents per pound, or less, 1¾ cents per pound; valued at above 7 cents per pound, and not above 11 cents per pound, two cents per pound; steel in any form, not otherwise provided for, shall pay a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem; on steel wire less than one fourth of an inch in diameter, and not less than number sixteen wire gauge, $2 per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen wire gauge, $2 50 per hundred pounds, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem: on cross-cut saws, eight cents per lineal foot; on mill pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, 12½ cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide, 20 cents per lineal foot; on skates costing 20 cents, or less, per pair, 6 cents per pair; on those costing over 20 cents per pair, 30 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured. Seventh—On bituminous coal, $1 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to ths bushel; on all other coal, 50 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; on coke and culm of coal, 25 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 8 *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First—On lead, in pigs and bars, 1 cent per pound; on old scrap lead, bt only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound; on lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, 1½ cents per pound; on pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, 1 cent per pound. Second—On copper, in pigs, bars or ingots, 2 cents per pound; on copper, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, 1½ cents per pound; on sheathing copper, in sheets 48 inches long and 14 inches wide, and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces the square foot, 2 cents per pound; on copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called bezier's copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem; on zinc, spelter or teutenegua, unmanufactured, in blocks or pigs, $1 per 100 pounds; on zinc, spelter or teutenegue, in sheets, 1½ cents per pound.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First—On white lead and oxide of zinc, dry or ground in oil, red lead and litharge, 1½ cent per pound; on sugar of lead or race ata of lead and nitrate of lead, chromate and bichromate of potash, 3 cents per pound; on hyeriodate and prussiate of potash, and chromic acid, ann salts of iodine, and resublimed iodine 15 per centum ad valorem; on whiting, 25 ceots per 100 ponods; on Paris wuite pipe cley, and oshres or ochrey earths, not otherwise provided for, when dry, 35 cents per 100 pounds; when ground in oil, $1 35 per 100 pounds; on umber, 50 cents per 100 pounds: on putty, 1 ceut per pound; on linseed, flaxseed, hempseed and rapeseed oil, 20 cents per gallon: on kerosine oil, and all other coal oils, 10 cents per gadon; on alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluoinous cake, 50 cents per 100 pounds; on copperas, green virriol or sulphate of iron, 25 cents per 100 pounds; on bleaching powd rs, 15 ceots per 100 pounds; on refined camphor, 6 cents per pound; on refined borax, 3 cents per pound; on ladow, 1 ceol per pound; on tallow candles, 2 cents per pound; on spermaceti or wax candles and tap rs, and on candles and tapers of spermaceti and wax combined, 8 ceots per pound; on stearine oodles, and all on her candles and tapers, 1 ceots per pound; on spirits of turpentine, 10 cents per gallon; on opium, $1 per pound; on morphine, and its salts, $1 per ounce; on liquorice paste or juice, 3 cents per pound.

SEC 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First, On salt 4 cents per bushel of 56 pounds. *Provided*, That salt imported in bags, or no in bulk, shall pay a duty of 6 cents per bushel of 56 pounds, on *hristles*, 4 cents per pound; on mooey, ten cents per gallon; on vinegar, 6 cents per gallon; on mackerel, $3 per barrel; on herilgs, pickle; or salted, $1 per barrel; on pickled samon, $3 per barrel; on all other fish pickled, in barrels, $1 50 per barrel; on all other foreign caught fisb imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, or whether fresh, smoked, or dried, salted or pick ed, not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per 100 pounds. Second, On beef and pork, 1 cent per pound, on hams aod bacon, 2 cen s per pound; on cheese, 4 cents per pound; on wheat, 20 cents per bushel; on butter, 4 cents per pound; on lard, 2 cents per pound; on rye and barley, 15 ceuts per bushel; on Indian corn or maize, 10 cents per bushel; on oats, 10 cents per bushel; on potatoes, 10 cents per bushel; on cleaned rice, 1 cent per pound; on uncleansed rice or paddy, 50 cents per 100 pounds; on sago and arago flour, 50 cents per 100 pounds; on flaxseed or linseed, 16 cents per bushel of 52 pounds; on hemp aod rapeseed, 10 ceots per bushel of 52 pounds; on raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dr ed, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, 5 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First—On cassia, 4 cents per pound; on cassia buds, 8 cents per pound; on cloves, four cents per pound; on pepper, two cents per pound; on Cayenne pepper, 3 cents per pouno; on grou.d Cayenne pepper, 4 cents per pound; on pimento, 2 cents per pound; on cinoamon, 10 cents per pound; on mace and nutmegs, 15 cents per pound; on prunes, 2 cents per pound; on plums, 1 cent per pound; on dates, ½ of one cent per pound; on currants, 2 cents per pouod; on figs, 3 cents per ponnn; on sultana, muscatel, and bloom raisins, either in boxes or jars, 2 cents per po nd; on all other raisins, 1 ceat per pound; on almonds, 2 cents per pouno; on shelled almonds, 4 cents per pound; on all nuts not otherwise provided for, except those used for dyeing, one cent per pound.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First On all wool unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States shall be less than 18 cents per pound, five per centum ad valorem; exceeding 18 cents per pound, and not exceeding 24 cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 3 cents per pound; exceeding 24 cents per pound, there shall oe levied, collected and paid a duty of 9 cents per pound: *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the orcloary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, on which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to 18 cents per pound, or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of 9 cents per pound, aoything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, also*, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, and the aggregate value of the contents of the bale, bag, or package shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding 24 cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of 9 cents per pound: *Provided, further*, That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, whereby the ave age price shall be lessened more than 10 per cealum, the value of the whole snall re appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality, and no bale or bales shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value: *Provided, also*, That sheep skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per ceolum ad valorem.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties, that is to say: First—On Walton, Saxony, and Aubusson Axminister patent velvet, Tournay velvet, and tapestry velvet carpets and carpeting, Brussels carpe s tapestry by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or white carpets, valued at $1 25 or under per square yard, 40 cents per square yard; valned at over $1 25 per square yard, provided that no carpet or rugs of the above description shall pay a duty of less than 25 per centum ad valorem, 50 cents per square yard; on Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets and carpeting, printed on the warp or otherwise, 30 cents per square yard; on all treble-ingrain and worsted chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, 25 cents per square yard; on hemp or jute carpeting, 4 cents per square yard; on druggets, bockings, and felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored or otherwise, 20 cents per square yard; on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting of wool flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a dnty of 30 per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting shall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of similar character: on all other mats, screens, hassocks and rugs, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem. Second—on woolen clot e, woolen shawls; and all mannfactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, a dnty of 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per ceatum ad valorem; on endless belts for paper, and blanksting for printing machines, 25 per centum ad valorem; on all flannels valued at 30 cents or less per square yard, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued above 30 cents per square yard, and on all flannels colored, or printed, or plaided, and flannels composed in part of cotton or silk, 30 per centum ad velorem; on hats of wool, 20 per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarn, valued at 50 cents and not ovsr $1 per pound, 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 15 per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarn, valued et over $1 per pound, 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarns, or yarns for carpets, valued under 50 cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness number fourteen, 25 per ceotum ad valorem; exceeding number fourteen, 30 per centum ad valorem; on clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, 35 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on blankets of all kinds, made wholly of in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 28 cents per pound, thsre shall be charged a duty of 6 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem; on all valued above 28 cents per pound, but not exceeding 40 cents per pound, thsre shall be charged a duty of 6 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on all valued above 40 cents per pound there shall be charged a duty of 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per centum ad valorem; on woolen shawls, or shawls of which wool shall be the chief component material, a duty of 16 ceots per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per ceotum ad valorem. Third—On all delaines, Cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barege delaines, composed wholly or in part of wool, gray or uncolored, and on all other gray or uncolored goods of similar description, 25 per ceotum ad valorem; on bunting, and on all stained, colored or printed, and on all other manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a compooent material, not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum ad valorem. Fourth. On oil-cloth, for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at 50 cents or less per square yard, 20 per centum ad valorem: valued at over 50 cents per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth, 30 per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter meotioned the following duties, that is to ssy: First—On all manufactures of cotton not bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight 5 ounces per square yard, one cent per square yard; on finer or lighter goods of like description, not exceeding one hundred and forty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 2 cents per square yard; on goods of like description, exceeding 140 threads, and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 3 ceots per square yard; on like goods exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 4 cents per squnre yard; on all goods embraced in the foregoing schedules, if bleached, there shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty of one half of 1 cent per square yard; and if printed, painted, colored, or stained, there

GENERAL MARKETS.

By New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 15 bbls. ashes; 4,674 bbls. Flour; 606 bushels Wheat; 15,606 bushels Corn; 650 bushels Oats; 1,476 packages Provisions, and 1,002 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, including Pots at $5 12½ and Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, owing in part to the extreme firmness of holders. Sales have been confined to small lots of Rio and Maracaibo at previous figures. We quote: Java, 16½c.@17½c.; Maracaibo at 13½c.@14½c.; Rio at 10½c.@12½c.; Jamaica at 12¾c.@13c., and St. Domingo at 13¾c., the latter cash. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 3,000 bales, part *in transitu*. We now quote Middling Upland, here, at 11¾c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb., and other grades at proportionate rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, to-day, at drooping prices, yet the demand has been restricted. Sales 10,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 30@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 30@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@35 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20 @$5 25
Extra State	5 30 @ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40 @ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 5 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40 @ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50 @ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65 @ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is quiet at previous prices; sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 40@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet, at $1 50@ $1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. The inquiry has been mainly from shippers. Sales have been reported of 40,000 bushels, including prime White Canada, at $1 51; White Western, at $1 40@$1 45; Red Western, at $1 33@$1 34; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 24; Northwestern Club, at $1 22; No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 21; Red Jersey, at $1 32; and White California, at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and lower, yet not active. Sales 48,500 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; 60c.@63c. for new do. do., from Rail road depôt and delivered; 68c. for Yellow Southern, and 75c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at 65c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair demand and is firm. Sales 18,000 bush. at 80c. for Lake Shore, delivered; and 74½c.@80c. for Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats are in more request, including Canada, at 35c.@35½c.; Western at 35c.@35½c., and State at 36c.@36½c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Light sales of Pork were made today, amounting to 450 bbls., in lots, at $17 25 for Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Hogs are in demand at 6¾c.@7¾c. for Dressed, and 6c. for Live, ₱ lb. Cut Meats are more inquired for, at 8¾c. @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet at former prices. Lard is in fair demand and steady; sales have been made of 425 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c @10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good request Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $10@10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ trc. Beef Hams $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 10c.@ 14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The market is essentially unchanged. Sales have been made of 800 bbls. at 18c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are quiet, yet steady For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 5-16d.@¾d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@42s. 6d; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bush.; Rosin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow, 40s.; and Clover Seed, 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel. Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. ₱ tierce, and 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Tallow, 40s.; Spermaceti, 42s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 45s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 370 tons, 14,000 bushels Wheat to Bristol, England, at 11¾d. in shippers' bags; a British bark, 16,000 Corn, to Dublin, 12½d. in shipper's bags; a brig, same voyage, Corn, 13¾d. in ship's bags; a Swedish bark, 18,000 Grain, to Cork and a market, 14d. ₱ 60 lbs., in bulk; a Prussian bark, 18,000 Corn, to Cork and a market, (a re-charter,) 14¾d. in bulk; a British bark, 464 tons, to a safe port on the east coast of Ireland, Corn, 13¾d. in bulk and bags; a British brig to Galway, 12,000 Wheat and Corn, 14¼d. for the former, and 13d. for the latter, in ship's bags; a barque, 454 tons, to Gibraltar and Malta, and back from Sicily to New-York, $4,800; one, 490 tons, to Aspinwall, Cosl, $4 50; one, 360 tons, to Sagua, and back, Sugar, 38c.; a brig, 300 ons, to Havana and one other port on the north side Cuba, and back to New-York, Molasses, $3 25 on and under deck; a bark, 308 tons, and a schooner, 250 tons, to North side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses, $3; three brigs, 290, 250 and 227 tons, to North side Cuba and back, Sugar, 37c., Melado 34c., Molasses $3 50, and Wood, on deck, $10; a bark, 274 tons, to Havana, $1,500; a brig, 180 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 40c., Molasses $3 50 under, and $3 on deck; a schooner, 167 tons, to Cuba and back, $1,150; one, 167 tons, to St. Kitts, $800; one, 170 tons, to Trinidad, P. S., Ice, $700; one, 100 tons, to Demerara, 60c. ₱ bbl.; one, 120 tons, to the Spanish Main and back, $900; a brig, 240 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to the Windward, $11; a bark, from North side Cuba to Europe, and a schooner, 166 tons, from Machias to North side Cuba and back to New-York, on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Thursday, Feb. 28.

GENERAL TERM—Enumerated Calendar—Nos. 25, 59, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 47, 11, 61, 2. Motion Calendar—Nos. 55, 18, 19, 23, 24, 59

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 355, 861, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 138, 29, 152, 167, 179, 180, 161, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CASE—CONTINUATION OF CONTESTANTS' TESTIMONY.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Augusta J. Blankman.—Mathias Clark sworn for contestants

Q. Please state your residence and occupation. A. I reside at No. 525 Greenwich street; my profession, dry-goods merchant; am President of People's Fire Insurance Company in this City, Nos. 393 Canal-street and 66 Wall-street.

Q. Did you know Jane Augusta Bennett, otherwise called Jane A. Blankman, in her lifetime? A. Yes, Sir, in my capacity as President of the People's Fire Insurance Company, in paying dividends.

Q. For about how long prior to her death did you thus know her? A. About two years.

Q.—Was she a stockholder in the Insurance Company of which you are President? and if so for about how long? A.—She was for about two years.

Q—Did you during that time pay her dividends? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About how many? A.—I remember paying her two personally.

Q.—Did she give you receipts for the dividends paid to her by your Company in her life time? A.—Yes, Sir; in the usual way, by signing on the dividend book.

Q.—State whether yourself or your Company paid her in checks payable to her order? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether these checks were received back by the Company in the course of business, with her indorsement upon them? A.—I never looked particularly at the checks.

Q.—Have you seen her write? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with her handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at the alleged will now shown you, and state whether the signature "Jane A. Blankman," (or what purports to be the signature Jane A. Blankmann) is in her handwriting? A.—It differs in some respects from the signatures we have; she has never signed "Jane" in any of her signatures to the Company; it has always been "J."; the capitals are the next things that I notice that are different; the "J," the "A," and the "B," seem to be differently formed than those we have; the "A" is quite different; "Augusta" was always written in full; the "J" is also deformed at the bottom; the name "Blankmann we never had. As far as I have seen the signature, it doesn't seem to be the same handwriting; her signature is very uniform.

Q.—Judging from the knowledge of the handwriting, acquired in the way you have stated, from having seen her write, state whether, in your opinion, the signature Jane A. Blankman, on the alleged will, is in her handwriting? A.—It is not her handwriting, from appearances; it differs materially from all her handwriting.

Q.—State whether the stock owned by her was transferred at any time, and if so, when and to what name?

Objected to as irrelevant.

It is admitted that J. A. Bennett is the Jane A. Blankman whose will is now offered for probate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—How often have you seen Mrs. Blankman write? A.—Twice.

Q.—On each of those occasions did she not writh simply as follows: "J. Augusta Bennett?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she spell the word "Bennett" with two t's or one? A.—Two.

Q.—When did you first see this will shown you today? A.—Yesterday.

Q.—Who showed it to you yesterday? A.—A gentleman; I don't know his name.

Q.—Is he present here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen him here to-day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In this room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Sitting by Mr. Clinton?

Admitted to be Mr. Weed.

Q.—Did you compare the signature on the will with any paper or writing of Mrs. Blankman? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you done so since? A.—I have examined all her signatures in our office, some half-a dozen.

Q.—Did you compare those signatures with any paper? A.—The gentleman had a lithograph—I suppose it was; I think it was of the signature of Jane A. Blankman; I think it was on the paper; the one that he showed me, the will.

Q.—Did you compare the signatures in your office with the one shown you by that gentleman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that done to discover the differences between the signatures and to be able to state them? A.—That in connection with seeing the will.

Q.—What is the difference between the "J." on this will (in the name of Mrs. Blankman) and the "J." on the receipt in your office? A.—The shake of the "J." seems to be tremulous, the bottom extendad, seemed to have been finished, and then retouched and made over, while the "J." at the office is smooth.

Q.—While testifying on this examination, have you, while inspecting the signature to the will, looked at it through a double eye-glass, held at some distance from your eye? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that a magnifying-glass? A.—I should say not; an ordinary eye-glass is stronger when double; I am not very near sighted; first I have ever used.

Redirect examination by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—To what glass did you refer in your answer on the cross-examination to the last question but one asked you? A.—It is an ordinary eye-glass, carried by me and used in the place of spectacles.

Chas. H. Richardson, sworn for contestants.—Q.—Be kind enough to state your residence and occupation. A.—Residence is No. 62 East Twenty-seventh-street; business, straw-goods.

Q.—About how long have you resided in this City? A.—About eight years.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how long, as near as you can recollect? A.—About fifteen years.

Q.—Are you related to him, and if so what is the relationship? A.—He is a cousin of mine.

Q.—Have you corresponded with him by letter? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you received letters from him? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you seen him write? A.—I have.

Q.—During what period of time, as near as you can now recollect, have you seen him write and received letters from him? A.—I have seen him write during the last two years, I think; it has probably been five years since I have received a letter from him.

Q.—Look at the alleged will of "Jane A. Blankman" now shown you, and say whether the words "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York." in your opinion, are in the handwriting of said A. T. Maillard? A.—From my acquaintance with his handwriting I should think they were not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—How often have you seen Mr. Maillard write? A.—Several times.

Q.—His name merely? A.—I have seen him write letters.

Q.—What differences do you perceive between the name of A. T. Maillard on that will and the general character of his hand-writing? A.—It looks larger. I think he wrote a freer hand than this. I don't recollect of his ever making a "W" in that shape (in New-York.)

Q.—Do you observe any other difference in that signature or address from the general characteristics of Mr. Maillard's hand-writing? A.—The M seems to be stroked; a great deal of pains taken which I never noticed in his hand-writing. I think these are all the differences.

Q.—When did you first see this will? A.—About two weeks ago.

Q.—Were you shown a *fac simile* or lithograph of the will, or any signature to it? A.—I was shown the will.

Re-direct.—Q.—In what way is the "M" in the word "Maillard" in the will stroked? A.—It seems to be carefully made; not in Mr. Maillard's usually free hand.

Wm. Wirme, (sworn for contestants)—Q.—Be kind enough to state your residence and occupation? A.—Merchant in the City of New-York; my residence is at Astoria, Queens County.

Q.—Are you a member of the firm of Tracy, Irwin & Co.? A.—I am not now.

Q.—Were you formerly? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you know A. T. Maillard in his life-time? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Was he at any time in the employ of Tracy, Irwin & Co. while you were a member of that firm? A.—He was not a member at that time.

Q.—Was he in the employ of that firm at any time while you made it your head-quarters at their place of business? A.—I was one of the principal salesmen of the house while he was engaged by the house.

Q.—State, as near as you can, the time during which he was in the employ of that firm. A.—I think it was during the years of 1850, 1851 and 1852.

Q.—During the lifetime of said Maillard did you ever see him write? A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

Q.—Please look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, now shown you, and state whether in your opinion the words "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York," in said will are in the handwriting of said A. T. Maillard? A.—I should say not.

Examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—How many letters did you receive from Maillard? A.—That is more than I can say.

Q.—About how many? A.—Well, I couldn't say that.

Q.—Twenty? A.—I couldn't say about how many. I should say, in connection with that, however, that these notes or letters were orders for sending home clothes, and also a note on demand.

Q.—When was the last letter written to you by Mr. Maillard? A.—I can't say; the nearest I could say as to the letters, as we frequently tear them up, I should say about 1½ years ago.

Q.—About what was the date of the note on demand? A.—July, 1859.

Q.—Where is it? A.—I could not say; I have an order dated Nov. 13, 1858, with me.

Q.—Let me see it? (Produced.)

Marked by Surrogate, exhibit No. 1 Feb. 27, 1861.

Mr. Brady offers it in evidence.

Offer allowed; read in evidence.

Q.—What is the difference between the writing of Maillard and that on the will, to which your attention has been called, without looking at the will or any other paper? A.—The handwriting of Mr. Maillard was uniform and easy in its character, while that on the alleged will appears to be studied. I also noticed the difference in the words New-York; the "n" in the will is entirely different from his usual method of writing it.

Q.—State any other difference, if there be any, from recollection alone? A.—His handwriting leans more to the right than that in the will.

Q.—Any other? A.—I could not state any other without a comparison with the will.

Q.—Before you were sworn as a witness on these proceedings, did you compare the name of Maillard on the will with any writing or writings of his? A.—I did.

Q.—At whose request? A.—Mr. Clinton's.

Q.—For what purpose did you make that comparison? A.—To note the difference between the two handwritings.

Adjourned to March 1, at 11 A. M.

Counterfeiting Cents.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Samuel H. Black was put on trial yesterday morning under an Indictment for counterfeiting copper cents. A policeman named James S. Wood testified that a complaint had been made to him of the passage upon him of a quantity of bad cents, in consequence of which he went to Black's place and asked him if he made such things as these, and he said yes, and sold them at $5 for 600.

The alleged cents were shown. They are about the size of the old copper cent, having on the one side the head of Liberty which was on the old cent, and underneath it the date 1861, and around it the inscription, "Sam'l H. Black, electrotyper," and on the other side the inscription, "Medals, cards, &c., to order," and the the wreath similar to the wreath on the old cent, within which were the words, "142 Elm-st., N. Y." The medals are not milled at all, but are rimmed like the old cents. They are made of type metal, covered with copper by the electrotype process, and weigh almost as much as the old cents, the proportion being about 45 to 48. None of the old copper cents have been coined since 1855.

Wood further testified that he told Black he was in the grocery business, and asked if the rate mentioned was the lowest he would take, and he said it was; that when he took them in trade he got full value for them—one hundred cents to the dollar; that he passed them for full valiue to the grocers all round, and thereupon witness called again that afternoon and got three hundred, for which he paid $2 50.

The prosecution offered to prove that shopkeepers in the City had taken these pieces as if they were good cents, but the Court excluded the evidence.

The defence called no witnesses. The case was summed up by Mr. Ashmead for the accused, and Mr. Henry for the prosecution.

Judge SHIPMAN charged the jury that it was for them to say whether these pieces were made in the resemblance and similitude of the coin of the United States, and whether such resemblance and similitude was such as was calculated to deceive a party using ordinary caution, and in the ordinary way of doing business; that if they were satisfied on that point, and that the accused had either made or passed these pieces with intent to defraud, they must find him guilty.

The jury rendered a verdict of "Not guilty."

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

APPLICATION IN THE JEFFERDS CASE.

The extra term of this Court, called by the Governor, was opened yesterday in the General Sessions Room, by Judge LEONARD. A Grand Jury was impanneled, and Mr. Oliver S. Strong designated as the foreman.

Judge LEONARD delivered a brief charge, simply defining the jurisdiction of the jury, and calling their attention to the particular statutes which the law makes it his duty to notice. The Petty Jurors were then discharged till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hall, of counsel for Jefferds, charged with the Mathews murder, asked if the District-Attorney would set down a definite day on which the prisoner would be tried. The District-Attorney said he would give the counsel due notice before bringing the case on. The Court remarked that it could not compel the prosecuting officer to bring on a case at any given day. Whenever it was brought on the Court would be ready to hear it. The Court then adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock, to meet in the present room, (but occupied by the Court of General Sessions.)

Court of General Sessions.

After the adjournment of the Oyer and Terminer, Recorder HOFFMAN came upon the bench and opened his Court.

SENTENCE OF A GERMAN FOR ARSON.

The first case called was that of George Richter, a young German, indicted for arson in the first degree. As there was no defence possible against the charge, he had pleaded guilty; but the Court in mercy to one so young, and whose previous record was good, advised and received a less plea,—that of an attempt in the second degree. He was sent to the State Prison for four years and eight months. The prisoner wept bitterly at his fate.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT AND CAGED.

Charles Wilson, indicted for burglary, was next put to the bar. He pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

WENT FOR WOOL, AND GOT SHORN.

Andrew Ryan, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was next put on trial.

Wm. B. Boardman testified that at No. 74½ Pine-street, he was a dealer in wool. The yard of prisoner's store was contiguous to that of the witness. Ninety pounds of fleece wool, worth about $50, was stolen from the witness' store in September last, between a Saturday and Monday morning. The bale in which the wool was contained was marked with a private mark, and half-a-dozen peculiar pieces of paper were scattered through the wool, so as not to be visible from the outside. These precautions had been taken for purposes of identification. Witness had given no person any authority to remove the wool. He subsequently found the two bags, without the wool, at Clary & Murphy's.

James Clary testified that about the time of the alleged larceny he purchased of the prisoner two bales of wool, which he described the same as the last witness had described the missing ones.

John Egenton testified that he had been a boy in the employ of Mr. Boardman, and that he was now under indictment for the larceny of the wool; he himself had taken the wool from the store, through the back yard, to Ryan's store; he delivered it to Ryan's man; Ryan himself walked away no Cedar-street, so that he need not see the wool received; afterwards Ryan came in and paid the witness $5; he had previously promised to give $12, but would give no more now; afterwards, however, on the same day, he paid $7 more; witness had previously sold the prisoner wool, throwing it from Mr. Boardman's roof into Ryan's yard.

Æneas Fitzpatrick testified to having seen wool thrown from Boardman's roof to Ryan's yard.

Detective Eustice testified that he made a search for the stolen wool; he asked the prisoner if he had bought any wool belonging to Boardman; prisoner said he had not, nor from any of Boardman's porters and clerks; I then went to Clary's store and found the wool that was identified by Boardman; Ryan then said he had bought scrapings of wool from Boardman's porters.

The prosecution rested here, and counsel for prisoner asked for a dismissal of the case, on the grounds that the delivery of the stolen goods must have been made into the hands of the prisoner himself, and that farther, the indictment did not allege that the goods were received with a felonious intent.

The motion was denied, and for the defence *John Durfee* was called. He testified that the prisoner bore a good character. Other witnesses testified to the same effect; and counsel on both sides summed up. The jury then took the case, and rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

SHEPHERD SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON FOR LIFE

James Shepherd, convicted of arson in the first degree, was then brought up for sentence. In reply to the question what he had to say, he said that he had much to say, but his counsel had advised him to say nothing. He was then sentenced to State Prison for life, the Court overruling the motion of his counsel for a new trial, and an arrest of judgment.

AN "ARISTOCRAT OF THE KNIFE."

John Nolan, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar. He had previously been tried, and the jury had disagreed.

Alexander McNiel testified that on the 1st of January he was talking with a young lady in the doorway of the house No. 248 Seventh-avenue, when the prisoner came up and accused witness of having taken a party down to his (prisoner's) place to whip him; witness replied that he could whip the prisoner without assistance if he wished to do so, and that he had not taken any party to his place for any such purpose; thereupon the prisoner laid his hand on the shoulder of the witness, and drawing a knife plunged it twice into the witness' body—once in his side, and once in his arm: witness did not know that he was stabbed till two or three minutes afterward; he did not strike or use any other violence against the prisoner.

Jane Daly testified that before the stabbing the prisoner had called at her house for McNiel, and had been informed that he was not there; prisoner had a knife in his hand, with which witness' arm was also cut; while they were talking, McNiel came from across the street, when Nolan struck and knocked him down; witness did not see the knife used at that time by the prisoner.

Mrs. Jane Gough (for the defence) testified that she was standing by the door when the prisoner and the complainant first came together; they had some words, when the complainant struck a blow which knocked the prisoner down; he then kicked him violently.

John Redmon testified that he was passing the scene of the conflict, when he saw McNiel cross over the street and strike the prisoner: this was the first and last that witness saw; he then passed along; he was not acquainted with McNiel except by sight; he had known the prisoner for two or three years.

John Kerns saw a part of the fray; he saw the prisoner kicked by the complainant very severely; the prisoner was down and tried to get out of the way; witness knew the complainant only by sight; he had been acquainted with the prisoner a year.

William McElroy testified that he was in company with the last witness, and saw McNiel begin the fight; witness had been making calls with Nolan that day.

Michael Hopkins testified, as the last witness had done, that the complainant commenced the fight; witness was a friend of the prisoner, but not acquainted with the complainant.

Thomas Nolan, the prisoner's brother, testified that the prisoner was a marble-cutter, and was working at the time for a Mr. O'Connor.

The prisoner's counsel briefly addressed the jury, who, after a few moment's deliberation, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For felonious assault—Philip Lowery, William Durning, John Sullivan.

For higamy—John Hallowell.

For receiving stolen goods—Henry Stone, Abraham Rosenstein.

For forgery—John Watson, William Maxwell, James McClenan, John Leland, Henry Wilson, Thos. McConnell.

For burglary—Daniel Thorne, Robert Manson.

For grand larceny—Charles Howard, Patrick Barrett, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowring, August Gerlach, William Baker, John Nicholas, Carl Yager.

Power of the Health Commissioners—May their Proceedings be Reviewed?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People ex rel. Savage vs. *The Board of Health.*—The relator in this case had possession of dumping grounds at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street. Upon complaint that manure was allowed to rot thereon, the Board of Health compelled its removal. This was a *certiorari* for the review of the proceedings of the Board of Health, the relator claiming that they had exceeded their powers. The Commissioners deny that such was the case, and contend that the Court is without jurisdiction to review their proceedings. Decision reserved.

The Case of Morrisett on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Charles D. Morrisett, plaintiff in error, vs. *The People of the State of New-York.*—This is an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, convicting the plaintiff in error of manslaughter in the first degree.

The plaintiff was indicted for murder in the first degree, in having caused the death of Jean Baptiste La Rochelle, by forcing him on the flames of the burning store No. 233 Greenwich-street, on the night of the 20th of March, 1860.

From the dying declaration of La Rochelle, it appears that the store was owned by Dedace and Corme Morrisett, and about three weeks prior to the fire, Dedace Morrisett suggested to him that he wanted to burn out his store, as the man next door was doing a better business; and also, they wanted to get the insurance upon their stock. La Rochelle entered into the arrangement, with the understanding that if the plan was successful, the Brothers Morrisett would set him up in business. Under their direction La Rochelle purchased camphene, and on the night of the fire he saw the brothers apply the camphene and light it with a match; as the flames spread he was directed to throw his coat upon the flames, which he did; but as he did so he caught one of the jars of camphene, which spread upon his boots and clothing, and took fire. He then attempted to run from the store, but he was pushed back by Dedace Morrisett. He finally succeeded in getting into the street with his clothes all in flames, and was taken to the Hospital, where he languished for a few weeks and then died.

The plaintiff in error was sentenced to be confined to hard labor at Sing Sing for fifteen years and six months.

Counsel now contend that the Judge erred: First, in permitting the dying declaration of La Rochelle to be read in evidence; second, in not instructing the jury that the indictment was not sustained by the proof. If any felony was committed it was murder, unless it was assisting a person to commit suicide, and the prisoner was not indicted for that. Third, in not instructing the jury that the act of the Legislature, passed April 14, 1860, imposes a greater punishment than was prescribed for murder at the time of the alleged commission of the offence in the indictment, and is therefore *ex post facto* and unconstitutional, and that it could not apply to this case. Fourth, in not charging the jury that the deceased witness, La Rochelle, was impeached as matter of law. Fifth, in not instructing the jury that the crime of murder has been abolished by Chap. 410 of Laws of 1860, so that the prisoner might have the benefit of the abolishment; and, sixt, in not instructing the jury that if the prisoner was guilty, it was of murder in the first degree. Decision reserved.

Wm. H. Browne, for plaintiff in error; Nelson J. Waterbury, District-Attorney, for the people.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Dillaye* vs. *Foster.*—Motion granted.

Cosin et al. vs. *Roach et al.*—Motion granted.

Warren vs. *Eddy.*—Motion denied without prejudice, &c.

Warth vs. *Hudson County Real Estate Company.*—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing.

Bowles vs. *Sargent et al.*—Motion denied on the affidavits. The defendant's affidavit not read.

POLICE REPORTS.

SATURNALIANS DISPERSED.

A great deal of sport was anticipated last Tuesday evening by men about town in attending a "Macintosh ball," given by a class of persons addicted to a disgusting vice, of which the existence is probably unknown to nine-tenths of the community. The affair was to have taken place at a public hall in Thirty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue, and by 10 o'clock the company began to arrive. It consisted of sporting man, police detectives, abandoned females, and the degraded characters whom the sporting men, police detectives and abandoned females aforesaid had assembled to see. The detectives, however, were there on business, the others merely to gratify curiosity. Capt. Speight, of the 21st Ward, had been apprised of the affair several days before, and made arrangements to arrest the parties engaged in it. The fun was fast and furious about 12 o'clock, and yet carriages continually arrived with additional company. The feature of the occasion was the fact that the male dancers were appareled in female attire, and the latter donned the habiliments of their opposite sex. In the midst of the hilarity a whisper went round the room that the Police were coming to break up the ball. Instantly a rush was made to escape, and in the greatest confusion the company made their exit. The carriages were taken possession of, without ceremony, and driven rapidly away, many of the counterfeit women having gladly seated themselves on the box with the drivers. This movement was the premature, as the police came up in time to arrest nine of the offenders, whose trepidation had rendered them helpless. Seven of the prisoners proved to be men, although they were got up regardless of expense in female apparel, ringlets, rouge, and everything excepting jewelry, of which about $6,000 worth, principally in diamonds, was distributed upon the persons of one of them. The police conducted the whole party to the Station-house, where by this time a large crowd had assembled to learn the cause of the excitement. The men gave the names of James Peters, John Jackson, Charles Warner, George Livingston, John Monlton and Julius Vogel. The women called themselves Catharine Andersun and Elizabeth Campbell. After spending the remainder of the night in the cells, all of them, still wearing their ball dresses, were taken yesterday morning to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where their appearance excited much merriment. Justice CONNOLLY exercised compassion, and instead of sending them to prison as vagrants, as was generally expected, merely required a surety from each of them in the sum of $500, to keep the peace for six months. Two or three of them found bondsmen, but the others, not being so fortunate, were imprisoned.

AUDACIOUS THIEVES—ROBBERY OF A CASE OF SILKS.

On Saturday morning last, soon after the dying and printing establishment of James T. Ward, No. 98 Duane-street, had been opened for business, two men drove up before the door with a butcher's cart, and one of them going into the place told the porter that he had come to pay a bill. While he was keeping this porter busy, his companion also came into the store and carried away, without difficulty, a case containing two hundred pieces of printed silk handkerchiefs, valued at $550. This done, the man who had been talking to the porter abruptly stopped his conversation, ran to the cart, in which the case of silks had already been placed, and got away with his confederate. Mr. Jacob Perrelet, of No. 95 Duane-street, observed the transaction, and was able to give a description of the thieves, upon which Officer Slater, of the Fifth Ward, based a search. Yesterday he arrested two young men, named Abraham Ward, *alias* Odell, and John Moore, on suspicion of being the robbers, and Mr. Perrelet not only identified them, but also a wagon, belonging to Moore, as the vehicle which had been used to cart off the property. Justice KELLY had the accused locked up, to await examination.

PUTTING HIS HEAD IN THE LION'S MOUTH.

A man named John Atkinson was arrested yesterday by officer Crosby, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with having in June, 1859, defrauded Mr. Louis Schonfeld to the amount of $43, by palming a forged check upon him. It is alleged that the prisoner went to the complainant's store, No. 32 Rutgers-street, and obtained a quantity of goods, for which a check upon the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank, of this City, was given in payment. It was afterwards ascertained that Atkinson never had money in the institution, but he, meanwhile, had fled to Ohio. Thinking that his crime had been forgotten he came back to the City a few days since, and was surprised to find himself in the hands of the Police. Justice KELLY held the accused for examination. He is said to have swindled Messrs. Lockwood & Brothers, auctioneers, of this City, to the extent of $600, in a similar way, and other business men as well.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Pruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

ABRAHAM, ABRAHAM, WHAT HAST thon in thy bosom?

Ask Old Abe.

G.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

In an advanced stage of preparation, and will be speedily published, "Whittaker's New-York Practice," third edition complete.

PARIS SPRING FASHIONS FOR LADIES' and children's dresses. Useful, reliable, valuable and practical information on all the prevailing and ensuing Spring fashions. Spring number of the MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Millinera and dressmakers will find it especially valuable. Sold everywhere. Only 5 cents; sent postpaid, 6 cents; yearly, 15 cents. Will be ready March 4. Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED—A POPULAR TREATISE on Stricture and Diseases of the Bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London; Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrew's, Scotland; late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by P. C. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for 10 three-cent stamps.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,

A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,

A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.

Get the Genuine, and beware of all imitations.

KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,

NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

State and County rights for sale.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS!

Drive direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. Single rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day. Meals as ordered. All the appointments of the best hotels, and heated throughout by steam.

SAMUEL E. MEAD, Proprietor.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDITION to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 25. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.

H. D. PARKER,
JOHN F. MILLS.

DRY GOODS.

BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS.
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS.
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS,
A YARD.
A YARD.
A YARD.

I shall sell 1,900 pieces of FRENCH and ENGLISH BRILLIANTS, fine quality, on

WEDNESDAY

AT 9 CENTS.

REMEMBER

BRILLIANTS, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.

AT 9 CENTS A YARD.

(Others sell the same at 10 to 12½.) I shall sell at 9 cents a yard.

1,000 Dozen ALL LINEN NAPKINS, $1 per dozen—One Dollar a dozen.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SOMNAMBULIST.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—HARLEQUIN JACK—WALLACE.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The City Authorities of Washington yesterday took formal leave of the outgoing President, and paid their respects to the incoming one. Mr. LINCOLN, in his reply to the address of the Mayor, took occasion to say that he thought much of the bad feeling which existed between the two sections of the country grew out of misunderstanding, and he assured his visitors that he had never had any other feelings than those of kindness towards his fellow citizens of the Southern States, and had no desire or intention to interfere with their rights. Mr. LINCOLN during the day again visited the Capitol, and received a call from the Supreme Court Judges. The impression created by his presence in Washington continues to be most favorable.

The Peace Conference, after remaining in session since the 5th inst., brought their labors to a close yesterday, and communicated the result of their deliberations to Congress through the presiding officer, Ex-President TYLER. The proposition adopted, as was rendered probable by the action of Tuesday, was the one submitted by Mr. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute for that of Mr. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky. The proposition was voted upon by sections, and as a whole was adopted by barely one majority. But for the temporary absence of a New-York Commissioner, the vote would have been a tie. It is considered extremely doubtful whether the proposition will be favorably received by Congress.

If a telegram which has been received in Washington is to be relied upon, Gen. TWIGGS has speedily met with a reward for his treason to the Federal Government, though in an unexpected manner. It is stated that Gov. HOUSTON dispatched one of his Aids to Gen. TWIGGS to remonstrate with him in regard to the course he was pursuing in surrendering the Government property, and that in the course of a dispute which arose between them, TWIGGS was wounded so severely by a pistol shot that he soon after died. The report needs verification, though there is nothing improbable in it.

Yesterday's proceedings of Congress will probably stand recorded as the most important which have taken place, at least during the present session. In the Senate, as usual, a great number of petitions with reference to compromise were presented. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to postpone the regular order—the Army bill—and take up the Crittenden proposition, alleging as a reason that the Peace Conference were unlikely to agree upon any plan which would satisfy the country. His motion was disagreed to—27 to 16. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill, recommending concurrence with the House in striking out the duty on tea and coffee, was agreed to, and the bill only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The Army bill was then considered and passed—an amendment offered by Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, proposing to reduce the salaries of officers, being rejected. A communication from the President of the Peace Conference was received, announcing that the Conference had agreed upon the proposition inclosed, and asking Congress to submit it to the Legislatures of the States. On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN it was ordered to be printed and referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report at 10 o'clock to-day. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, then moved an executive session, and the motion prevailed. In the House, the Select Committee on the Abstracted Bonds were authorized to make inquiries as to whether WM. H. RUSSELL, or any person for him, has paid money to any person to assist him in obtaining Government contracts. The report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three was then considered. The first proposition voted upon was the one providing for calling a National Convention, which was rejected—109 to 74. The next proposition acted upon was that of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, which was also rejected—158 to 33. It was explained, however, that the reason for voting this proposition down was, that its adoption would have prevented any vote on the Crittenden plan, as submitted by Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia. The latter was next in order, and suffered the same fate as the preceding ones. The vote stood 80 for to 113 against it. The question then recurred on the first resolution in the series reported by Mr. CORWIN, which declare that it is the duty of the Government to enforce the Federal laws, protect the Federal property, and preserve the Union of the States, and they were adopted, 136 to 53. The House then took up the joint resolution reported by the Committee, providing for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to prevent legislation on the subject of Slavery outside the Slave States. This was changed on the motion of Mr. CORWIN, so as to provide against any amendment of the Constitution authorizing such legislation, and the resolution, so amended, was rejected—the requisite two-thirds vote not being obtained.

The House Select Committee appointed to consider the correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners, relative to the surrender of Fort Sumter, yesterday reported to the House. The majority report, signed by Messrs. HOWARD of Michigan, DAWES of Massachusetts, and REYNOLDS, of New-York, censures the President for holding any communication whatever with the Commissioners, and takes the ground that they were occupying a treasonable attitude towards the Government, and should have been dealt with accordingly. The minority report, made by JOHN COCHRANE, contends that the President did not admit the Commissioners to diplomatic intercourse, but acted throughout the whole correspondence with the view of submitting the matter to Congress for arbitration.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Senators HAMMOND and WILLIAMS had a sharp passage at words about a personal affair. Mr. MANIERRE reported a bill to reduce the fares on the New-York City railroads. The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn University was ordered to a third reading. Among the bills introduced was one for the sale of the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island; another to limit the fars on City Railroads to three cents; a bill creating a Board of Metropolitan Health Commissioners for New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties; and a bill amending the Charter of New-York, abolishing the Board of Councilmen, providing for a Board of Assistant Aldermen, and making other changes in the City Government. The bill extending the Chenango Canal was passed. The bill relative to the Finance Department of this City was reconsidered and recommitted, with instructions to amend by inserting a provision relative to the term of office of the City Chamberlain. In the Assembly unfavorable reports were presented upon the bills to repeal the Excise laws so far as relates to this City, Brooklyn and Albany, and to prohibit the use of camphene and burning fluid in dwellings and hotels. Among the bills reported favorably was one requiring Commissioners of Excise to give bonds; another amending the laws in relation to the time of opening election polls; and the act amending the New-York and Flushing Railroad Charter. Notice was given of an act authorizing the procuring of places for holding the Courts in this county. A bill was introduced directing that a tax be levied in Richmond County to pay the expenses of defending Quarantine.

The Cunard steamer *Africa* left this port yesterday, at noon, for Liverpool, carrying out 37 passengers, among whom was Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, of California.

Yesterday the eighth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the Director's room of the Metropolitan Bank—W. A. BOOTH, Esq., in the Chair. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, and the Treasurer and Secretary presented their reports. That of the former showed the funds of the Society to be in a satisfactory condition, while the Secretary's report gave an interesting and highly favorable account of its progress and usefulness during the past year.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their annual election for officers, yesterday, which resulted in the choice of the old incumbents, Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK for President, and CYRUS CURTISS for Vice-President. There have been 464 arrivals during the week; number in Ward's Island Institution, 1,227; receipts, $594, and balance on hand $4,221 82.

The extra term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday, by Judge LEONARD, in the General Sessions room, no other accommodations having been provided. After charging the Grand Jury, the Court adjourned to clear the room for its usual occupants. In the General Sessions SHEPHERD was sentenced to State Prison for life, on his recent conviction for arson. A German, who had pleaded guilty of attempt at arson in the second degree, was sent to Sing Sing for four years and eight months. There was one conviction of receiving stolen goods, and one acquittal on a charge of felonious assault. In the Surrogate's Court the Blankmen will controversy was continued, and adjourned to Friday. At General Term of the Supreme Court, the case of Morrisett, recently convicted of manslaughter, was brought up on appeal from judgment of the Oyer and Terminer. In the same Court, decision is pending in a case involving the determination whether or not the proceedings of the Board of Health may be reviewed upon *certiorari*.

There was a very buoyant Stock Market yesterday afternoon on the political advices from Washington. The rise since Tuesday afternoon on some of the Railway Shares was 2@2½ ₱ cent.; on others, 1@1½ ₱ cent., and on the new Federal Loan 1 ₱ cent. The latter left off 93¾@94; New-York Central, 80¼ ₱ cent.

Though prices of Breadstuffs generally favored buyers yesterday, the actual transactions were rather limited. Cotton was in more demand, and was somewhat firmer. Sugars and Whisky were in fair request, as were also Beef, Lard, Cut Meats, Hay, Hops, Rice, Clover Seed, Linseed Oil, Adamantine Candles, Scotch Pig Iron, Pig Lead, New-Orleans Molasses, Spices, Teas and Tallow. Fish, Hemp, Hides, Naval Stores, Coffee, Spelter, Tin, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Salt and Whalebone were quiet. The Freight engagements were limited—with 431 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Market the supply of animals has been unusually small, the receipts being only 14,000 of all kinds, which is a lower figure than for any week in ten months past. The total receipts at the various City markets for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,233 beef cattle, 84 milch cows, 322 veal calves, 5,670 sheep, and 4,710 live hogs. Notwithstanding the limited supply, beeves advanced only ¼c.@½c ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight, and all were not sold; the limited demand for meat during Lent having left a considerable supply over from the previous well stocked market. A considerable lot of stump-tail, distillery steers, driven out of Brooklyn by the new city ordinance, were wholesaled in the yards yesterday; and for the coming week or two purchasers who do not know their butchers, will do well to be on the lookout for poor, blue, tough material, called beef. Milch cows are in little demand, and sell slowly at very moderate prices. Veals and sheep, owing to the scarcity, are in good request and find ready purchasers at firmer prices—sheep at an advance of 37½c.@50c. per head. Live hogs arrive slowly, but with a diminishing demand, former prices are barely sustained.

The Peace Movement.

The movements at Washington in favor of Peace are drawing to their natural close. The Peace Convention adjourned yesterday *sine die*, having first adopted the plan reported by Mr. GUTHRIE, as amended by Mr. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania. The essential feature of this plan is its restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, with added securities for Slavery in the Southern portion of the Territory thus divided. This action of the Convention was transmitted to the Senate, and ordered to be printed, and referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report to-day at 1 o'clock.

We do not anticipate the adoption of this plan,—nor do we think it desirable. It is open to very grave and serious objections,—and although the assent of Congress to it would undoubtedly secure the continued loyalty of the Border States, it would be at a greater expense to the country than is required. Still the Peace Conference has been of essential service to the country,—in gaining time for reflection, in discussing the general topics of sectional difference, and in preparing the way for the peaceful opening of the new Administration.

The proper remedy for all existing evils is to be found in the legislative action of Congress;—and the House of Representatives yesterday entered vigorously, and in admirable temper, upon this important task. They first rejected the proposal to call a National Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the United States, by the decisive vote of 74 to 109. They thus, in our judgment, delivered the country from the most serious of all the dangers which have menaced its existence. They next rejected Mr. KELLOGG's proposition, 33 to 158,—then that of Mr. CLEMENS, 80 to 113, and then *adopted*, by the decisive vote of 136 to 53, the resolutions reported by Mr. CORWIN's Committee of Thirty-three.

These resolutions will be found at length in our Congressional report. They declare, substantially—

1. That all proper and constitutional remedies for existing discontents, and all guarantees for existing rights, necessary to preserve the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted:—

2. That all attempts to obstruct the recovery of fugitive slaves are inconsistent with inter-state comity, and dangerous to the peace of the Union:—

3. That the several States be requested to revise their statutes and repeal such as may be in conflict with Federal laws on this subject:—

4. That Slavery is recognized as existing by usage in fifteen States, and there is no authority outside those States to interfere with it.

5. That the laws on the subject of fugitives from labor should be faithfully executed, and that citizens of each State should be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

6. That there is no cause for a dissolution of this Government, and that it is the duty of Congress to preserve its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

7. That the faithful observance of the Constitution, on the part of the States, is essential to the peace of the country.

8. That each State is requested to revise its statutes, and amend them if necessary, so as to protect citizens of other States who may be traveling therein against violence.

9. That each State be requested to enact laws to punish invasions of other States from its soil.

10. That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Governors and Legislatures of the several States.

11. That as no proposition has been made to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia or Government dock-yards, or to interfere with the inter-State Slave-trade, no action on these subjects is needed.

The proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to prohibit amendments interfering with Slavery, received 120 votes to 71,—but as there were not two-thirds in its favor it was not passed.

These resolutions cover the whole ground out of which the existing disturbances arise, except that of the Territories. They are so plainly just as to command universal assent,—and yet they provide for all the tangible grounds of complaint that have arisen. If in addition to these resolutions, Congress will take the action proposed by Mr. ADAMS, and pass an *enabling act for New-Mexico*, they will lay a solid and unexceptionable basis for the adjustment of all our difficulties. We hope they will do so.

The Republicans and the Union.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* has the following:

"Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, is here. He thinks that there is no object to be gained by retaining the Border States after the secession of the Cotton States, *unless they agree to adopt measures for emancipation.* GIDDINGS is always uncompromising, and just now expresses himself warmly in *favor of a purely free Republic, a plan which he insists should be adopted by the North, regardless of all other considerations.*

Mr. GIDDINGS is something more than a Republican, having for many years been an Abolitionist as well. It would not be just, therefore, to regard his sentiments as those of any considerable portion of the Republican Party.

But it is, nevertheless, very clear that there are a good many men at the North,—and some of them nominal Republicans, who concur with him in regard to the true policy of the Government in the present crisis. *They are in favor of dissolving the Union,*—unless they can make it the means of promoting the Abolition of Slavery. This is the policy of WENDELL PHILLIPS and of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, as is sufficiently shown by the extracts we have published from their declarations.

It will be remembered, also, that at the outset of this movement, the *Tribune* zealously urged the doctrine of *peaceable secession*,—insisting that the Southern States had a right to secede if they desired to do so, and avowing its disposition to let them withdraw. Soon afterwards it came forward with its proposition that the Federal Government should *purchase* the slaves of the Border States, and thus retain them in the Union. This was a distinct foreshadowing of the specific plan which Mr. GIDDINGS now proposes at Washington. And the *Tribune* resists all action of Congress, or of the Government, which shall, by settling the Territorial controversy, and thus removing the bone of contention, prevent the ultimate attainment of this end.

We do not think that any considerable portion of the Republican Party is prepared thus to sacrifice the Union to Abolition. They are not for making emancipation a condition of any State remaining in the Union,—nor are they inclined to assent to the peaceable and permanent secession of the Gulf States. They are *for the Union*, without condition and without any change of its present boundaries. The Republican Party is the true *Union Party* of the country, and the first duty of the Republican Administration is to restore the Union to its old integrity. The problem it has to solve is, to plant itself upon such a basis,—to adopt such a policy,—as shall rally to its standard the Union sentiment of the whole country. It must first deserve and command the support of Union men in the Free States, without distinction of party. It must at the same time ally itself with the true-hearted, loyal Union men of the Border States, and enable them to stand their ground against the Secessionists, at the polls, in their own States. And then it must nurse the seeds of Unionism which lie scattered everywhere throughout the Gulf States, and prepare the way for giving to the Union men there the chance of winning a victory at the polls, and thus bring those States back again into the Old Confederacy.

This must be done by the Republican Administration, without sacrificing any of its essential principles, or weakening its hold upon the loyal North. We have full faith in the ability of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his constitutional advisers, backed and sustained in their efforts by the great body of the American people, to accomplish this result. If they fail, they will fall short of their mission, and prove themselves unworthy of the victory they have just achieved.

The New Administration.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held last evening, at No. 618 Broadway, the following resolution, offered by M. J. RYAN, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Young Men's Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York hail with pleasure the selection by the President elect of the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD as Secretary of State, believing that his known and proven fidelity to the cause of freedom, together with his known patriotism and moderation, give promise of an Administration which will insure a maintenance of the right, and equal and exact justice to each and every section."

This is a just and proper response to the first, and most important act, of the incoming Administration. It expresses what we believe to be the sentiment of the great body of the Republican Party in regard to the selection of Mr. SEWARD for this high and responsible post. Indeed, it may fairly be said, without the least disparagement to any of the prominent and influential Republicans who have aided and honored the cause, that no other selection would have been consistent with evident justice and propriety.

In Mr. SEWARD's ability, statesmanship and patriotism, the whole country has confidence. While no man has been firmer or bolder, in all emergencies and at all times, in maintaining the principles of the Republican Party, his advocacy of them has always been based upon considerations so thoroughly patriotic and just, that even those who disliked them most have respected the spirit and the temper in which they have been upheld. Now that the contest is over, and those principles have triumphed, Mr. SEWARD sees the wisdom of making that victory *permanent*, and placing it beyond the reach of those who will seek to reverse it. He believes that "Liberty and Union" should be *inseparable*,—and so far as it depends upon his action, they will be so.

We have a firm and abiding confidence that Mr. LINCOLN's Administration will command the cordial support, not only of the party which placed him in power, but of that great body of the people who prize the Union, and who will rally to any standard raised in its defence, whenever it may be assailed by open or by secret foes. The selection of Mr. SEWARD to be Secretary of State in the new Administration is hailed everywhere as an indication of returning peace, and of the permanent triumph of the principles decided at the late election.

SENATOR BENJAMIN.—The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* says that they have seen a letter from Senator BENJAMIN, declaring his intention to prosecute for libel one or more of the leading newspapers which have published the statement concerning his having been expelled from Yale College for theft. If the statements are untrue, this is a very proper proceeding on his part; but, if they are true, he will only involve himself in still deeper disgrace. They were originally published in the *Independent*, under the signature of Rt. D. Thomas Ryan, who professed to be personally cognizant of the facts; and writers in other journals subsequently corroborated them.

We have not published them, mainly because it seemed to us scarcely fair to bring up the sins of a man's youth in judgment against him,—and it certainly is not necessary, in order to brand a Secessionist with disgrace, to prove that when a young man he was also a thief.

If these statements are true, Senator BENJAMIN will probably never court a legal investigation of them. If not, those who have put them in circulation ought to be held to their proper responsibility.

A Paradise for Negroes.

A country where white men get the kicks and negroes the candy—where the black man gets the oyster and the white man the shell—where the Anglo-Saxon has no rights which the African is bound to respect—where are black Senators, Judges, Generals and Editors—where the ideal of female loveliness is not in the carnation tinge on the lily cheek, nor the nicely-turned arm or ankle, but in the blackness of the gloss and the size of the *malleolus*;—what darkey, as he dreams of Paradise, has not had glimpses of some such Isle of the Blest and the Black? Now, even while they have been dreaming of it, just such a happy isle—only more so—has been rapidly preparing itself for the imparadisement of all good American negroes. Not on the outskirts of the world, in a far-off Liberia, nor amid the hyperborean rigors of Canada—not under the rule of a black savage or a white tyrant—but beneath the tropic warmth which the African loves so well, and under the benignant constitutional sway of a genuinely *Black* Republican President.

Within a few days' sail of these Northern latitudes lies a glorious island, whose shores are washed by the warm waters of the Gulf, and fanned by the breezes of the Spanish Main—where the cotton plant and the coffee tree flourish perennially, and produce two crops a year—where the sugar cane, the cocoa tree, and the tobacco plant, and rice, and corn, and wheat, grow luxuriantly—whose valleys produce the luscious tropical pineapple, the bread-fruit, yams and plantains, while the peach, and the strawberry, and the fruits of the temperate zone grow on its hills—where mahogany, and satinwood, and ebony, and dyewoods, and rarest trees of every kind, are found in exhaustless abundance in its forests, while the auriferous wealth which drove the Spaniards mad three hundred years ago, yet reposes in abundance in its golden strata—a land of rich foliage and brilliant flowers and gay-plumed singing-birds—surrounded with every delight, and rejoicing in its beauty—no wonder that COLUMBUS, in his rapture, declared it to be the original Garden of Eden.

The name of this island is Hayti—every way interesting and significant as the scene where the blacks, in the absolutely free exercise of their energies, are solving the problem of their social capabilities.

For Hayti a band of colored emigrants, a day or two ago, left this City—following a similar colony who sailed a couple of months since—attracted by the extraordinary inducements held out to the American blacks by the far-sighted Administration of President GEFFRARD. These two pioneer vessels, if we do not much miscalculate, signalize the commencement of a movement which is likely to prove of very deep import both to this country and Hayti. It is useless to deny that in these Northern States the climatic conditions—the deep-rooted prejudices of color—the political disabilities of the negro, and the general conviction that after all he is here but a disturbing element—all conspire to render them unfit for a normal development of that race. In Hayti, on the other hand, neither laws, nor prejudices nor historical memories, press upon him, but a hospitable arena welcomes him to the free development of his ethnic individuality. Into this island might be removed all the negroes in the United States, and still there would be ample room for four times more. To each emigrant is offered a free passage, a welcome, a home and a free homestead—the protection of a strong and liberal Government, social equality, religious freedom, and equal civil and political rights with the natives.

It may also be noteworthy at the present time, when the economies of the world seem to centre on the cotton question, that the capacity of Hayti for the growth of this plant is enormous. It is situated in the very centre of the cotton belt of the world, and in the course of a year or two, is eligible, with skilled labor, to supply one-fourth of the total demand of the English market. Now, of the last band of emigrants from this City, the majority were of those free blacks recently expelled from South Carolina, and they carried with them to their new home the secrets of the cotton culture. Nothing more is required but further instalments of the race-element which the North can so well spare, to make Hayti a dangerous rival of the Cotton Confederacy in the markets of Manchester.

JUSTICE TO NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.—The Boston *Atlas* must be laboring under some strange hallucination with reference to the Democratic Party in the Northern States, for otherwise it could never have placed over a simple announcement that a certain Democratic Ex-Judge of New-Hampshire had written a letter repudiating secession and advising that a generous confidence be extended to Mr. LINCOLN's Administration, this flaming title in black-faced capitals, "A Democrat repudiates Treason!"

So far as we have had any opportunity to judge, all the intelligent and respectable men belonging to the Democratic organization throughout the Northern States, are as devoted to the Union, the Constitution and the maintenance of the laws, as any other body of men in the country;—they are anxious for Mr. LINCOLN's peaceful inauguration, and sincerely hopeful that the early days of his official term may witness the restoration of those fraternal sectional relations which have been disrupted under the corrupt and treasonable machinations of the Buchanan dynasty.

The Boston *Atlas* should not judge the Northern Democracy on the rabid utterances of Mayor WOOD, or the fierce threats attributed to JAMES E. KERRIGAN. Men of this class are the exception, not the rule—the great masses of the party which they misrepresent being moderate and conservative men, perfectly willing to see the Republicans in the enjoyment of the fruits of their political victory, and sincerely anxious for the preservation of the Union. In the whole range of our acquaintance—a pretty extended one—with men of all parties in the City and State of New-York, we could scarcely point out half-a-dozen men who would not, under all circumstances, "repudiate treason,"—who would not serve, if necessary, in the field or otherwise, according to their various vocations, in the task of sustaining the constitutional power of the President, constitutionally elected. Such are the sentiments of the Democracy of New-York and of all the Northern Democracy, so far as we have had any data on which to ground an opinion. The Kerrigan and Wood exceptions only go to prove the general rule.

Prospects of New-Mexico.

The *Evening Post*, the last journal in the country which can fairly be suspected of a disposition to "compromise with traitors," gives its hearty assent to the passage of an Enabling act for New-Mexico, as the best possible means of ending the sectional controversy and restoring peace to the country. It quotes the paragraphs we have already copied from the St. Louis *Democrat*, which render it almost certain that the existing slave-code in the Territory will be abolished, and that whenever a State Constitution is formed it will be on the basis of freedom,—and remarks:

"Should that be the case, *New-Mexico might be admitted at once by the Republicans*, without *the least sacrifice of principle or position, and the Territorial dispute be thereby substantially vacated.* Little will remain for the North and South to quarrel about when the character of this region shall have been once determined, or when, by its erection into a State, it shall have been withdrawn from the sphere of Federal legislation."

We believe this to be a just and true view of the case. After New-Mexico shall have been disposed of, there will be nothing left for the North and South to quarrel about,—nothing, we mean, within the legitimate sphere of Constitutional action, concerning which any difference of opinion can arise.

The Administration will then have an opportunity to turn its attention to other subjects of national concern, which demand action at the hands of the Government. It will be able to end, permanently and satisfactorily, this long strife which has grown out of the desperate struggle of the Slave Power to retain control of the General Government. That power has been dethroned, and unless the Republicans prove foolish enough to pursue a course which would inevitably throw the Government again into the hands of the Pro-Slavery Democracy, it can never regain its old ascendency over the Federal Government. We shall now have a Government representing Freedom. We shall have men at foreign courts to represent this Republic, who will not be bound to defend Slavery as the essence and basis of freedom, and we shall no longer see agents of the Government at home, selected exclusively from that class who believe in the divinity of Slavery, and stand pledged to do battle for it at all times and under all circumstances.

This is a signal victory,—worth all that it has cost, and all it is likely to cost. It certainly is too precious a victory to be bartered for a worthless abstraction.

Our Charleston Letters.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The readers of the TIMES find it difficult to understand why a conservative paper, whose editor is considered a patriot, anxious for the preservation of the Union, should be willing to circulate the "Letters of Jasper," from Charleston. He is evidently a Secessionist, and the object of these letters is to glorify secession. He enlarges upon the zeal, liberality, courage, public spirit, and devotion of the people of Carolina, and shows himself evidently devoted to the cause. We find no fault with his opinions, however we may question his *facts*—but why is the TIMES selected as the channel through which these opinions and *facts* are given to the world? It is a riddle, and the world would like to understand it. Some explanation is due to the editors themselves.

Yours, &c.

The reason why the TIMES is "selected" for the publication of "Jasper's" letters, is simply this,—that he is employed and paid as the TIMES correspondent. He is not a Secessionist—so far as we know, having long been a resident of New-York, and much more given to literary than to political speculations. He went to Charleston with instructions to write simply *what was true*,—and to give *facts* as they might fall under his observation, whether they were favorable to secession or otherwise. This, we believe, he has endeavored to do,—and we feel that we are rendering a better service to the public by giving them facts, coming from an authentic and reliable quarter, than if we were to manufacture statements adapted to the prejudices and wishes of our Northern community. We are inclined to think our people have been a good deal imposed upon already, by exaggerated reports of the sufferings of Southern communities, and that they are building hopes of the speedy failure of secession upon a wrong foundation. It is just as well to know the truth and look it fairly in the face at the outset.

It must be remembered, moreover, that it is by no means an easy matter just now to keep a correspondent in Charleston, and that some allowance must probably be made for the atmosphere of the place as affecting the tone of the letters.

New-York and the Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have repeatedly seen and heard it stated, that the State of New-York joined the Union *with a special reservation that she should be allowed peaceably to withdraw therefrom at pleasure.* Will you do me the favor to state the *facts* of the case, or refer me to a source whence I may obtain the truth, and oblige an

INQUIRER.

New-York did not make any such reservation, for this reason, among others, that she would not have been admitted into the Union at all if she had made her accession conditional. There was great opposition in the State Convention to the Constitution,—and a consequently strong resistance to its adoption. HAMILTON wrote to MADISON during the session of the Convention to say, that they might not be able to carry the ordinance of accession unless they could make it conditional upon the adoption of certain amendments,—and inquiring whether such a conditional accession would be accepted. MADISON replied that it *would not*,—that there could be no such thing as a conditional adoption of the Constitution,—and that if New-York decided to come into the Union she must come in unconditionally and *forever*.

This ended all attempts to make conditions. But the ordinance adopted by the Convention had a preamble, declaring that inasmuch as the people were the source of all power, and could alter or amend their Constitution at pleasure,—and having full confidence that the amendments desired would be made,—the people of New-York accepted the Constitution, and thus became members of the Union.

In all this there was nothing like the reservation of a right to secede. Our correspondent will find full accounts of the action of the State on this subject in HAMILTON's *History of the Republic*, in ELLIOTT's *Debates*, and in CURTIS' *History of the Constitution*.

INCONSISTENT.—The New-Orleans papers of a recent date, notice the arrest of an individual who was suspected of having attempted to enter the United States Mint in that city at unseasonable hours. The incident is only another illustration of the countless inconsistencies into which the Secessionists are continually betrayed. Undoubtedly the hapless prisoner had determined to secede from the State, and desiring to enter upon his independent career fully prepared for all pecuniary contingencies, in imitation of the example of Louisiana herself, made up his mind to appropriate whatever was left of the five or six millions which were in the Mint when the State threw off her allegiance to the Federal Government.

Had he been successful in his efforts there is no reason to believe that he would have been unwilling to pledge his honor,—certainly as good security as could be offered by any one who has broken his oath to support the United States Government,—to meet the drafts of Gov. MOORE to the full amount which he found in the vaults of the building, particularly if he were allowed to follow the example of Louisiana still further, and fulfil this obligation, or not, as the fancy seized him. According to the standard of morals which the people of New-Orleans have themselves adopted, failure in his laudable attempt is the greatest crime of which the apprehended burglar is guilty.

If the culprit will only secure the services of Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN as counsel, and instruct him to base his defence on the theory at which we have briefly hinted, we are confident that he will be triumphantly acquitted.

The Emperor's Great Exposition.

If the Emperor of France was unduly concise, as the majority of English journals declared, in his late address to the Chambers of Deputies, the very unusual defect has certainly been atoned for by the exposition of the situation of the Empire, subsequently presented to the Senate and Legislative Body. A remarkable interest attaches to this document as a rather substantial proof of that advance in constitutional liberty which the Emperor has so frequently both directly and indirectly promised, and for which he appears to have at heart a hankering, which contrasts strangely enough with the absolutism of iron and blood on which his power rests. It is in the nature of certain minds to attempt great difficulties—possibly the Emperor is daring to dabble with the delicate problem of advancing a fiery nation like the French on the road of progress, and of retaining his own power at the same time.

If making facts known in regular form be, as Mr. BUCKLE thinks, the basis of human knowledge, the *exposé* in question must take high rank among efforts of this kind. With its first portion, devoted to Foreign Affairs, a person who had known nothing of the practical history of Europe during the past decade, would find no fault. We are told frankly that in aiding Piedmont in her great struggle "the Emperor had no thought save to assure the independence of Italy, and thus close the Peninsula to the secular rivalries of France and Austria." The history of the different Italian changes, and their relations with different countries, are given with a candor so open as to seem to court attention by very excess—it is in fact distinctly claimed that in all its recent foreign policy, France has been guided by a single policy, and that the very ideal of integrity. The ingenuity, to say the least, with which this position is sustained, and the consistency with which it is carried out, are remarkable—so much so as to indicate the truly imperial origin of the document, and that extraordinary amount of labor bestowed on apparently secondary objects, which is so characteristic of the last phase of the Napoleonic mind. The protection of the French fleet at Gaeta is alluded to with such brief complacency that we can no longer in charity hesitate to believe that the Emperor is proud of this feat—that he regards it as a bit of very delicately managed, gentlemanly diplomatic politeness to the King of Naples, "a young sovereign, the victim of a political system which he has been unwilling to modify when it should have been done, but of which he was not the author." We suspect that if the truth were known, the Emperor is a little sore that this Gaetan intervention has not been seen by the world as he would have it seen. It has cost him an immense amount of time—the *Moniteur* has condescended to explain it time and again, and yet people *would* persist in not seeing the beauty of the arrangement.

We are assured that Denmark has been urged to settle peaceably with Germany, and put more faith in the assurance than most of our English cotemporaries, for reasons already assigned by us. Syria, China and Prussia—or rather the Zollverein—are then reviewed, with a passing notice of other countries. It is, however, in the portion devoted to the Interior that this document becomes, to an American, bearing a Presidential Message in mind, truly original. The most varied departments of public interest are mentioned in detail. The suppression of passports is leaped to in the third line. Tolls on a bridge on the Rhine, and the building of homes for laborers, (a hobby of the Emperor's,) occur among the leading items, while several paragraphs are devoted to the care of destitute children. Mutual aid societies for workmen, dispensaries, the extinction of mendicity, and the penitentiary system, each receive a leading notice. An item on cretins, or Alpine idlots, finds place between the reorganization of three Departments and the telegraphic service. Finances, forests, taxation, registry of lands, the custom-house system, commerce, public works, agriculture, commercial reforms, posts, mines, public monuments, justice, military matters, and medical schools, not forgetting the affairs of the colonies, are all discussed in that thoroughly French spirit which sees nothing "small" in any matter of real interest or importance. Through the whole we find a commendable desire to make all departments of labor subservient to the well-being of the people. The relief of suffering *proletaires* is a prominent idea; even private charities and self-sustaining beneficial institutions are brought in to give a color of friendship to the people.

It is not difficult to see that this document is in more than one respect a bid for popularity. It flatters the Deputies, it is a concession apparently of value to the Liberals, who wish to know what Government is doing, it is peaceable in its tone towards foreign nations, and it hints to the working-classes that the main object of Government is to promote their well-being. It has its value as a summary of French affairs, and is interesting as indicating at least a most important step towards liberty. It cannot be said that it has cost nothing. It has manifestly cost a great deal, and will, we trust, be found to pay. When an Emperor takes the pains to be civil, it is at least civil to thank him for his kind intentions.

Letter from a National Union Man to Hon. William H. Seward.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Fortune has declared for your side. One of the great objects of your life is accomplished. You lost the nomination. bnt you won the Presidency. Mr. LINCOLN could not go hy you without risking himself and the country. If you had been put np at Chicago, you would have gone in,—anybody nominated there was sure to win. The demoralization of the Democratic Party was already complete. It was an easy victory, over which yon did not pretend to plume yourself. In the lexicon of your hastily-marshaled army there was no such word as fail. You were advancing to take a fortress which, like Fort Moultrie, had been left at the mercy of the first visiting party. By the smallest *pro rata* vote that has ever elected a President, Mr. LINCOLN was sent to Washington; bnt, being elected constitutionally, every good citizen must and will stand hy him until some good reason occurs hereafter, which does not exist to-day. With this plain statement of facts, I propose, with all deference and respect, to address you on the present condition of the country; and I think I shall express the opinions and the sentiments of that great body of conservative, Union-loving and Government-supporting men who voted against Mr. LINCOLN, but who, in these times of public peril, are prepared to stand by the Constitution and the laws of the country, whoever may administer them, provided the policy of the Administration is patriotic, national and conservative.

I well know, Sir, that there are few men in this nation that can instruct you in statesmanship, still fewsr, perhaps, who would offer to you now any advice. I do not writs for the purpose of doing either of these things myself, so much as to use your great name as a medium through which soms kind counsels may he given to that portion of the Repuhlican Party on the one side which elevated Mr. LINCOLN to power, and that portion of the Opposition which vainly attempted his defsat, bsth of which are now in a better mood to allow their passions to be assuaged by frequent inculcations of the mischief of temerity, and the hazard of losing what we seek by attempting to seize it before the time.

I shall eddress you as the chief and foremost representative of tha policy to he inaugurated on the 4th of March. The whole nation looks at you in this light. It is in no disparagement of Mr. LINCOLN that I say this, since for good or evil you have been preëminently the cause, while he has been more especially the occasion of the present state of opinion concerning this Union and this country in the minds of men throughout the globe.

You are too wise a man and too great a statesman not to profit by the mistakes of your rivals—not to learn wisdom from your antagonists—not to reap unfading lenrels in a crieis of public danger and conflict like this, in the production of which your ken gave the prophecy, and your geniua turned it into history. Now the storm you evoked hae coms. You alone csn rule the elemente of the tempest.

You must have bestowed a good desl of thought, Sir, upon the couuection and the differsnce between statesmanship, patriotism, and party. No Government csn long exist without two or more parties. There is always a conservative and a radicsl element in every man, as well as in every community. The conflict betwesn these principles genarates all atrifes in aociety, and all changes in Governments. In times of tranquility they ara quiescent; in periods of great excitement the collision comes. If it he foreign aggression, patriotism annihilatee for the time all domestic conflicts. If it be mere party struggles for official pnsition and the administration of Government, it results in the harmlsss and healthful triumph of the successful party. But if some great domestic quesstion comes up which sets different Stetes or communitiss under one Government into an antagonism, then tha lines are soon drawn hstwaen all conservative and all radical elements in ths bosoms of communitiss, and in the bosoms of man.

It is justion this rock that all fres governments on the earth but our own have gone down. It is just on this rock that we are how splitting Our fate, as yon well know, hangs upon the proclamstion of the settsd pnlicy of the incoming Administration. However justifiahle on abstract principles it might he to proceed at once to the enforcement of all the laws, the fatal consequences of such a course at the present moment, must be apparent to every man who has any knowledge of human nature, or humsn history. No government has vet existed that was controlled by a statesman that relied exclusively upon force—physical power alone. After pessing the line of mere power and coercion, there is a wide field stretching away before the eye of the great statesman, which has always given scope to other and often mightier influsfices. By resorting to these agencies, WASHINGTON mure than once saved our armies and our country. RICHELIEU thus saved France; MAZARIN, Spain; METTERNICH, Austria; CAVOUR, Italy; NAPOLEON, France; BUSLEIGH, BACON, PEEL, WELLINGTON, England. What our HAMILTONS, CLAYS, JACKSONS end WEBSTENS have dons for us we all know. The resort to physical force when the immediate emergency does not demand it, is to resign the empire of resson to the passions of the brute. Sublimer lessons than this policy of civil war, can he learned from the countless illustrations of the Divine wisdom in the hook of Nature, Providenes and Revelation.

It would not be hard to prove that more monarchies, even have heen overthrown by attempting to coerce large portions of their subjects, than have been consolidated by the policy. In that way England lost the Thirteen Colonies. In that way Spain lost all har once magnificent possessions in the Old World beyond her own Peninsula. Even the policy of half-barbaric Rnssia is leading her twenty millions of aerfs to freedom to-day. When peece among nations is proclaimed by the illuminated humanity of our modern age as mightier than war, and while all Europe is holding its engines of death in repose for statesmen to originate, diplomacy to exscute, and treaties to hind the honor and secure the welfare of a hundred nations, it seems no fit honr for passion to inflame our counsels, or sectionalism to guide our policy. The world has heard the ahout of Freedom, and is streining on its fetters. In the strength of our independencs and union, that struggling world has turned to strike one more blow upon the hreest of its spoilers; it is saying to them, the cup of trembling which you have so long pressed to our lips we will drain no more forever.

Does it not sometimes occur to men, in all parts of this country, who are not transportad by the spirit of fanaticism and collision, that we are carrying with na greater fates than the fortunes of *this* land? Have not you been besought and implored by thousends in your own party, over whese vision the hlinding filma of passion have gathered, to ring out the war-cry of coercion, which injudicially, untimely or hadly done, would wind up the brief scroll of our young history?

The demon of secession is not confined in his ravings to the Gulf States alone. His hydra-heads are sticking up in every part of ths country; and no man knows better than you how much deadlier those fangs nave already struck to the vitals of this Republic, through the insidious agency of a GREELEY than they ever did from the coarser and more brutal, broad-day-light ravings of a GARRISON.

This spirit of fanaticism has been tolerated at tha North becanse we felt so secure in the sober good sense and solid patriotism of our people. In the extreme South fewer checks were interposed to the progress of the same sentiment, and it had a readier and fuller play; but wherever that spirit has shown itself it was treason against the Republic. It has engendered everywhere the epirit of war, and yon have but to wield the wand in obedience to either of these ultraisms and the flames are kindled which yon cannot pnt out.

Men at the North to-day speak of the secession of five or six milliona of people as a trifle. The Gulf States are but a handful of traitors who should be canght and hanged, and the loyal community whipped back into a voluntary union established for the sole purpose of better security to our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. They seem to make no distinction between a local rebellion, as it was in Boston when the tea was thrown in the harhor, and the simultaneous movement of a great people in the tramp of a wide-spread revolution.

To all sober-minded, jnst, national men, peace for ewhile seems to be the only thing which can restore the shattered fortunes of the Republic. Let your mature wisdom now devise the means of extricating thirty-five millions of people from the unutterahle horrors of intestine war. For if that war comes, it will he ths most widespread and terrihle the earth has ever seen. Nothing can flow from it but hlood, and crime, and missry. Whsn that gulf yawns on a nation like this, it will swallow up mors happiness, or more millions living and yct to be horn, than all the civil wars that have turned the Old World into one hlank graveyard.

Save us, then, now, Mr. SEWARD. We are in ths midst of a revolution; and a revolutios of opinion annihilates partiee quicker than they can be cut to pleces hy the sword. We must now hava a great party of conciliation, of justice, of peace. We heve a President whose whole life, whose acts, whose very worde have been tempered with this spirit, and let it be fully inaugurated in ths new Administration. We must now have a new party—it must he a Government party; for if ths Union has really gone, in God's name let us save the Government. For every howl of a disappointed fanstic that is heard along your track, you will hear the shout of two millions of national men that have fought against the policy of your party; and upon our shoulders we will carry your Administration triumphantly through sny exigency or eny trial. Place every man into the Government now who can best do his duty in the spot where you put him. We want nons but patriotic and Government nieu now. We want no party now but one for the Union, if it may be preserved, but for the Government at all hazards.

Most respectfully, YOUR FELLOW-CITIZEN.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Petitions were presented for an increase of the duties on salt.

Mr. HAMMOND, on a question of privilege, replied to some remarks made by Senator WILLIAMS yesterday, in reference to his Senatorial course, and some personal remarks followed, during which, Senator WILLIAMS expressed the hope that he might never reach the level of HAMMOND's reputation in that circle. The matter was dropped after a personel reply by Mr. HAMMOND.

Mr. MANIERRE reported for consideration of the Senate a hill to reduce the fares on the New-York City Railroads.

Mr. ROTCH reported a hill making appropriation in aid of the State Agricultural College.

The bill to incorporate the American Missionary Society was reported favorably.

The bill to incorporate the University of Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By J. MCLEOD MURPHY, for the sale of the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island; It transfers the title of the Quarantine lands to the Commissioners of the Land Office, who are to reserve the land for offices, and residences of Health officers, physicians and assistants, and sell the same lots under certain restrictions.

By Mr. RAMSAY, to limit the fare on City Railroads to three cents.

By Mr. CONNOLLY, to exempt New-York and Albany from the operation of the present Excise laws. Also, to make cases in which Municipal Corporations are sole plaintiffs or defendants; preferred cases in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

By Mr. MANIERRE—Creating a Board of Metropolitan Health Commissioners for New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, similar to the House bill. Also, to prevent Fire Insurance Companies dividing among stockholders an amount greater than one-tenth of their capital, unless in possession of a surplus fund in excess of their capital, and the proposed dividend equal to the whole amount of premiums received by the Company.

Mr. KELLY introdnced a bill to amend the Charter of New-York. The bill abolishes the Board of Commonen, provides for a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and makes various changes in the City Government, to take effect January, 1862.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to amend the Charter of the Long Island Railroad Company, so as to give them exclusive use of the slips and piers at Hunter's Point, and at all the piers leased from the City.

The bill to extend the Chenango Canal was passed by 19 to 11.

On motion of Mr. MANIERRE, such part of the Governor's Message as relates to New-York City was referred to the New-York delegation.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The privilege of the floor was voted to Hon. CHAS. E. CLARK, ex-member of Congress.

A large number of reports were presented on a variety of snjects.

The Standing Committees made numerous reports on private bills.

The following bills were reported unfavorably: To repeal the Excise laws so far as relates to New-York, Brooklyn and Albany; to incorporate the Lutheran Widows' Fund Society; to prohibit the use of camphene and burning fluids in dwellings and hotels.

The following bills were reported favorably: To require Commissioners of Excise to give bonds; to amend the laws in relation to the time of opening the polls at elections, to amend the New-York and Flushing Railroad charter; to repeal all acts for payment of interests on Canal drafts and awards by the Canal Board; for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was received.

The Governor returned, with his veto, the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oneida County.

After a warm debate the bill was passed over the Governor's veto.

The bill in relation to capital punishment was then taken up and debated till the adjournment without a vote being taken. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday evening of next week. Adjourned.

Connecticut Republican State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day, and was largely attended. DANIEL P. TYLER, of Brooklyn, was chosen President. The usual Committees were appointed. E. K. FOSTER, of New-Haven, being proposed for Governor, handsomely declined, and recommended the renomination of the present Governor; and thereupon GOV. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, of Norwich, was unanimously nominated with great enthnsiasm.

The Convention then adjourned for dinner.

Arrest of a Confidence Operator.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

THOS. HASTY, a young man of the confidence school, was arrested here to-day, charged with obtaining $2,000 worth of watches and jewelry from a New-York firm, by assuming the name of a reliahle trader of Buxton, Maine. The property was recovered, and HASTY locked up for an examination.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Railroad hills will come up, to-morrow, in the House.

A Joint Committee of both Houses has been appointed to reconstruct the Legislative Districts.

NATHANIEL H. S. AIONT, of Jersey City, and S. H. GREY, were, to-day, admitted as counselors of the Supreme Court of this State.

From Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Arizona*, from Brazos 25th, has arrived, with $115,000 in specie.

Later from Matanzas.

QUARANTINE, Wednesday, Feb. 27—Midnight.

The steamer *Matanzas*, from Matanzas, is now coming up the harbor.

Southern Steamship Arrival.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The side-wheel steamship *Augusta*, of MITCHELL's line, arrived at Tybee at 10 o'clock this morning.

Expected Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Feb. 27—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamers *Edinburgh* or *Australasian*, both dns off this point, with later Europeen advices.

NO SIGNS OF THE CANADIAN.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool, now due at this port, [illegible] 15th.

Death of Major Gwynn, etc.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Major GWYNN, of the Army, died here last night. He was engaged in long and tollsome service in the Seminola war, and in the West. His remains will be taken to Richmond.

Lieut.-Col. GROWER, of this city, left yesterday for Montgomery to join tha Southern army.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown* was taken from the dry dock yesterday, and will be fitted out immediately.

The Overland Mail.

FORT SMITH, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

A through overland mail cosch passed this place to-day.

This mail came through unmolested. Tha seizure of tha mail before reported was at Apache Pass, about 250 miles west of El Paso, by Indians, who seized the mail, all tha stock and grain belonging to the Company, and broke up the station temporarily. The route along Apache Pass is now protected hy a company of United States Dragoons, and no further trouble is apprehended.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The Senate this afternoon passed the first and second sections of the Sunhury and Erie Railroad hill, and then adjourned until evening.

The House has passed a joint resolution appropriating $30,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers.

HARRISBURGH—P. M.

The Senate is still in session discussing the tonnage tax.

The Sunhury and Erie Railroad hill has been passed to a third reading.

Private dispatches read in open Senate to-night, relative to the agreement of the Peace Conference at Washington to reëstablish the Missouri Compromise line, caused loud demonstrations of applause from the Senators as well as from the galleries.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—One of the most fashionable houses of the season, assembled last evening to witness the *début* of Miss KELLOGG—a lady whose illluck it was to be announced last season, and good fortune to come out this, when we have at least a gentlemanly monagement. The opera selected for the occasion, was VERDI's "Rigoletto"—a circumstaues which will, in itself, suggest the style of the young artist. We do not regard the *rôle* of *Gilda* as an absolutely safe one for *débutantes*, but its selection suggests at least a bold and praiseworthy deviation from the beaten track, and indicates also the first conditins of success—self-reliance. Our American *prime donne* usually begin with *Lucia*, and end somewhere in the immediate vicinity.

Miss KELLOGG possesses a soprano voice of good quality, not very full in the lower part, but round and satisfactory in the upper. Its compass does not appear to be extensive, but it is probably sufficient for the requirements of that dramatic school which she espouses, and which, if we may judge from a single performance, she seems likely to adorn. Expression and ability to strike a tone with energy are of greater noportance now-a-days than the mere ability to sing a scale trippingly. Without asserting that Miss KELLOGG is unable to do the latter in a perfectly satisfactory manner, we may safely say that her specialty is found in the tone stroke, and in the strong effects which are produced therefrom. Last evening's performance we regard as a success of the first-class. Had an experienced singer of European renown undertaken the part, we should hardly have looked for a better performance, except perhaps in the particular of sustained strength. Miss KELLOGG possesses evidently the secret of the lyric stage, and with practice will certainly obtain a high position on it.

The necessary and even desirable stage fright of a first night marred the general intelligence of some of the *morceaux*, and destroyed the musical delicacy of an occasional concerted piece. But these were trifles and merely assured us that when Miss KELLOGG has become accustomed to the footlights, our public will undoubtedly discover that it has a new and charming artist of a class that is sadly limited.

Signor STIGELLI made his *rentrée* on this occasion, and sang superbly. Signor FERRI, as *Rigoletto*, was also very good. The performance, indeed, was a success in every respect. Miss KELLOGG was called out repeatedly during the evening.

MATINEE.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, the pianist, will give a grand matinée at Dodworth's Saloon, today, commencing at 3 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. G. F. BRISTOW's new oratorio, "Praise to God," will be repeated here to-night for the second time. The attendance, we trust, will be such as to encourage fresh efforts from the able pen that has produced the latest and best contribution to American art. Such a work at such a season should at least receive a fair proportion of the patronage now so freely lavished in entertainments of a far less satisfactory character.

CLASSICAL SOIREE.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their fourth soiree on Tuesday, and attracted an extremely satisfactory audience, both in character and numbers. The programme contained the following pieces: 1. Trio in G Minor, by R. SCHUMANN; 2. Violoncello Solo, by STRELSKY; 3. Piano-forte Solo, by Mr. WM. MASON; 4. Quartette. (No. 7 opus 59,) by BEETHOVEN. Concerning the first work we have little to say, except that in point of ideas it is even more scarce than the ordinary run of SCHUMANN's ambitious nothings. The treatment, however, is ingenious; every phrase is nursed and coaxed, and wheedled and pulled into every possible position that mechanical skill can give it on the staff. In this way there is a certain coherence about it as a trio, which may recommend it to an executant musician, who has the music before him, and can see the dexterous manipulations. But to the mere listener it is a dreary business.

After SCHUMANN's trio anything would be cheerful, and thus the graceful gambols of the violoncello in the hands of Mr. BERGNER created a positive *furore*. Some one (whose mind had evidently become affected) was heard to demand a repetition of the solo, but M. BERGNER benevolently declined. The piece was a most pleasing fantasie, and was charmingly rendered.

Mr. MASON's solos were admirably performed. We have never heard this artist to such decided advantage. As a composer he is characterized by originality of a high order, and his treatment of a melody is always happy and full of grace. The three little pieces on the programme, from his pen, were exquisitely played; that labelled *Au Matin* will certainly become a favorite.

The programme terminated with BEETHOVEN's superb Quartette, in F major (opus 59)—a work which, in redundancy of idea and episodical brilliancy of treatment, has hardly a parallel in music. It was played by Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER in fine style, and with unusual perception of the rhythmetic peculiarities with which it abounds.

LECTURE.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA will deliver a humorous lecture on the traditional subject of "Money," to-night, at Clinton Hall. Mr. DE COADOVA proposes to treat this serious matter in a funny way. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the Clerks' Aid Society.

Memorial of the Kansas Legislature to the Sister States.

OFFICIAL TESTIMONY OF THE SUFFERINGS—REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, a Committee of the Legisleture of the Territory of Kansas, would respectfully and earnestly represent:

That the people of Kansas have suffered during the past summer from one of the most severe drouths ever before known in the history of this or any other country. We do not deem it necessary to spread before you a detailed account of the hardships consequent upo this state of things, we can only say that we are amazed whenever called to contemplate the severity and extent of the calamity.

Not less than thirty thousand people are now and will he dependent for subsistence upon outside resources until our next harvest; and, in addition to the need of provisions and clothing, a large amount of seed wheat, corn and potatoes, will be required at an early day, or the citizens of Kansas must, to some extent, remain beneficiaries upon Eastern liberality for the year to come.

The snow, which has fallen in immense quantities all over the country, burying beyond the reach of our stock the principal source of subsistence which remained for them, in the dry grass of the prairies, must inevitably cause the death by starvation of a large portion of our cattle, while at the same time the roads are rendered impassable, and the people exposed to greatly increased privation and suffering, from the difficulty of reaching the points where food is to be obtained. From these causes we have great reason to apprehend that our condition in the Spring must be most helpless and hopeless without a liberal and prompt response to this appeal.

We are assured, from the office of the Relief Committee at Atchison, that the indications are daily becoming more and more alarming, in consequence of the falling off of private donations, and we are urged to take some measures to provide *for the worst* that may yet he in the future.

We are especially desirous to procure, from legislative beneficence, the means of furnishing our people at least 100,000 hushels of seed wheat, and a sufficiency of corn and potatoes also, for Spring planting.

Our position is one of extreme trial; already overwhelmed with a deep sense of obligation to sympathising friends in the East, who have hitherto, under the kind promptings of generous hearts, opened wide their hands to our necessity, from which we know of no [illegible] ourselves, in this instance, to the concentrated generosity of our Eastern friends, as represented in the Legislative Assemblies now in session.

We ask, therefore, that the condition of our people may be considered, and, as seed-time is rapidly approaching, we earnestly desire that whatever is done to save us, as a people, from a prolongation of our destitution and suffering beyond another harvest, he done speedily.

While we deplore soms of the sad effects of our recent severe weather and storms of snow, we recognise behind the cloud the benignant designs of a kind Providence in prepaiing our soil, by a process preeminently adapted to the end desired, for an early and successful Spring culture.

The Territorial Relief Committee have an office at the City of Atchison, and they have tha confidence of the people of the country; and we believe any funds committed to them will be wisely, faithfully and equitably distributed over the Territory, according to the necessities of the people, but those who may prefer to disburse their charities through other channels will, of course, consult their own judgment in the matter.

With grateful acknowledgements for the kind sympathy and substantial aid already received, your memorialists, as in duty bound, will every pray.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, (the Council concurring,) That we approve and adopt the foregoing memorial, and request the Governor of the Territory to forward a copy thereof to each of the Governors of the States whose Legislatures are now in session.

All which is respectfully submitted

CHAS. B. LINES, Chairman.
JOHN T. SNODDY.
ROBERT REYNOLDS.
M. R. BENTON.
J. C. LAMBDIN.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above report, memorial and resolution were adapted hy the Legislative Assemhly of the Territory of Kansas, at the legislative session of 1861.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
W. W. UPDEGRAFF,
President of the Council.

ALFRED GRAY, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, Secretary of the Council.

In accordance with the terms and facts set forth in the foregoing memorial of the Kansas Legislature, the New-Yurk Kansas Relief Committee coöperate with the Territorial Committee at Atchison, of which Gen. POMEROY is Chairman, and Mayor G. H. FAIRCHILD is Treasurer.

Contributions may be sent to JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City; and hundles of clothing to the Room of tha Committee, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Committee meet twice each week to transact their business. It is important, therefore, that the friends of Kansas send in their help at ones.

Explanatory Note from Judge Edmonds.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your criticism on my article on BACON, in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* for March, is correct in saying that I give DIXON's ideas and employ his language without giving him any credit therefor; but I was unconscious of that at the time.

I wrote the article while attending the Court of Appeals last January, where I had access to the State Library. There I found the London *Athenæum*, to which I did give credit. After my article was written, and the MS. was sent to the *Knickerbocker*, I received from the editor of it a copy of DIXON's work.

On perusing that work, I found that the articles in the *Athenæum* must have been written by DIXON, for they contained not merely his ideas, but his very language; and thus it was that I was made to appear to give his ideas and employ his language, though it was not till after I had sent my article to the printer that I ever heard of DIXON's work. Yours, &c.,

J. W. EDMONDS.

IMPORTATIONS INTO ARIZONA.—The correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing from Tucson on Feb. 1, gives the following abstract of a decree issued by Gov. PESQUEIRA, in relation to the transit premium of goods to Arizona and Guaymas: It is intended that all importations for Arizona shall pay 10 per cent. on the duties imposed by the Mexican tariff of 1856, which average about 30 per cent. There are, however, additional duties, amounting in all to 15 per cent. on the tariff, and the percentage on this, with warehousing, will probably bring our share up to 20 per cent. on the tariff price, or an average of 6 per cent. *ad valorem*. Most articles, the correspondent writes, can be brought to Tucson much cheaper, under this regulation, than via Texas or Fort Yuma, and as long as this liberal policy prevails, both Arizona and Sonora will benefit by it. The measure will undoubtedly greatly assist in developing the resources of Arizona, and with the increased demand for Sonora produce, the farmers and traders of that country will share its advantages.

NOTARIES PUBLIC APPOINTED FOR NEW-YORK.—John Bissell, Lawrence J. Goodale, George Kellock, Eugene Lawrence, Thomas F. Peers, John E. Sterling, William L. Taylor, Clark B. Wheeler, Laurens Joseph George D. Lyman, Louis W. Morris, Washington Murray, Joseph O'Brien, John P. Pugilson, Samuel A. Phillips, John W. Pirsson, Wm. H. Riblet, Israel Russell, Robert Sewell, Wm. A. Smalley, James Ward Smyth, William H. Stansbury, John J. Tyler, Samuel E. Tyscharner, Joseph H. York, Henry H. Rice.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, by stopping the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

1861.—McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store No. 259 Greenwich st., corner Murray. Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description for Spring wear.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gilbride's Homœopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Before you go to the Inauguration, call at HYATT'S, corner Maiden-lane and Broadway, for your Cards, if you want them done in a superior manner, either from new plates or your old ones.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Maldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond st.

MARRIED.

PEARSON—MASON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, ALEXANDER PEARSON, of New-York, to SARAH, daughter of John F. MASON, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

STASIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Chas. Trumbull White, ANNES A., youngest daughter of J. N. Starin, of Auburn, N. Y., in the 19th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Auburn for interment.

DODGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, ROBERT DODGE, aged 67 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 Minetta-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 26, JEREMIAH F. JENKINS, in the 73d year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Trinity Church, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., where his friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

KERSHAW.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, THOMAS F. KERSHAW, son of James Kerrigan.

His funeral will take place at 9 o'clock A. M., this (Thursday) morning, from the Church of St. Columba, West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LYON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, LAURENA, only remaining child of Wm. J. and Mary J. Lyon, aged 2 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. Nichols, No. 91 2d-av., this day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

GILSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, of disease of the brain, JOHN, infant son of Margaret and John Gilsey, aged 10 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, March 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 243 Wooster-st.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Wednesday Feb. 27, MARY C. OLIVER, wife of the late Edwin W. Oliver, and daughter of John Coudhell, deceased.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father-in-law, James H. Oliver, No. 62 Amity-st., on Friday afternoon, March 1, at 3 o'clock.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, Miss JANE MORGAN, in the 58th year of her age.

Due notice of her funeral will be given.

ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph N. Ely, ELIZABETH MITCHELL ROBBINS, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Daniel C. and William M. Robbins, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 106 Henry-st., on Sixth Day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WINTERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, JOHN WINTERS, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons, John, Hugh J., Matthew and Joseph H. Winters, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 196 York-st.

CARY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, at his residence, No. 97 Remsen-st., WILLIAM H. CARY, in the 63d year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Friday March 1, punctually at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place. His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, after a short illness, MARY ANN, wife of Joel H. Miller.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Willoughby-st., on Friday morning, March 1, at 8 o'clock.

OLNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at No. 93 Prince-st., FRANK COATES, son of George and Mary Olney.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

COVERT.—At his residence, Locust Valley, Long Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, JACOB F. COVERT, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from Friends' Meeting House, Matlnecock, on Friday, March 1, at 11 o'clock.

RICH.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, of old age, STEPHEN RICH, aged 89 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, in Kinderhook, this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS.—At his residence, in Katoutown, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, Dr. JOHN P. LEWIS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, March 1, at 10 o'clock.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

CLAPP.—At Stuyvesant Landing, on Sabbath, Feb. 24, of consumption, Mr. JUSTUS EARL CLAPP, in the 25th year of his age.

The Christian hope, based on the Rock of Ages, enabled him to meet the last enemy with composure.

SALOMON.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Feb. 24, suddenly, ROSALIE A., wife of David Salomon, of that city, and daughter of Hayman Levy, of South Carolina.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 349, Feb. 27, 1861.
62, 60, 22, 52, 66, 15, 31, 73, 24, 9, 5, 34, 56.
Class No. 150, Feb. 27, 1861.
64, 52, 15, 13, 19, 39, 48, 32, 54, 65, 26, 66, 11, 14.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 27, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE
OF CULTIVATED PORTUGAL ELDER.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD USE
SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE.

Celebrated for its medical and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, and some of the first families in Europe and America.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE OF ELDER,
is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure, from Portugal elder, recommended by Chemists and Physicians, as possessing medicinal properties superior to any other Wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children.

A LADIES' WINE,
because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and admired for its rich peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

Note genuine unless

Alfred Speer Passaic

is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by HEGEMAN & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway; CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Fifth-avenue Hotel; D. S. BARNES & CO., Park Row, and Druggists generally.

A. SPEER, Proprietor,
Office No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving.

THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee, of which Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, who at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.

Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank*, New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the pay

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and nurse to children out of arms, or as chambermaid and assistant in washing and ironing; best of reference. Can do all kinds of work in the best style, as well as jellies, blancmanges, cakes, biscuit, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 289 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can make all kinds of bread and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 East 29th-st., first floor, between 2d and 3d ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st.

A COOK.—A NEAT AND WILLING YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook; she is a good plain cook and baker and a good washer and ironer; is willing to work and make herself useful; she has the best of references; wages no object; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; has good City references. Can be seen for three days, at No. 357 2d av., near 23d-st., third floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she understands her business perfectly with soups, made dishes, game, &c. Best of city and country references. Address C. M., No. 41 7th-av., second floor, back room, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; understands ments, soups and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook, in a small, private family; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Inquire at No. 10 Clarkson-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as first-class cook, who understands her business perfectly, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back basement.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; is a good cook and an excellent baker; would prefer the country for the season; none but a small family need apply; three years' reference. Call at No 228 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook; understands all kinds of bread and pastry, and also has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITuation in a private family for her cook, whom she can fully recommend. For further particulars, apply at No. 16 West 14th-st.

A COOK.—AN EXCELLENT COOK WANTS A situation in a first class family; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No 529 6th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable girl; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 12 Waverley-place, near Greene-st. Call at the basement door. The best of City reference.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and lanodress, by a Protestant woman, who is a first-rate cook, and a superior washer and ironer; good City references given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED situations by two respectable Protestant young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 67 East 32d-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, and good hnker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; will be found excellent in the above occupation. Good reference, if required. Call at No. 412 Greenwich-st., corner of Laight, top floor, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, wash and iron; is a good baker af bread, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 30th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, sitnations by two respectable girls—one as cook, and assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, to do plain sewing, or assist with the washing. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., top floor, front room.

A COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation as good plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 295 West 17th-st., in the rear, for two days.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITuation by a professed cook; understands soups, games, jellies, creams, and all kinds of desserts, pastries &c.; also by a first-class laundress, who understands French finting; satisfactory references given for both; the cook has lived in some of the first City families for years. Call, for two days, at No. 89 5th-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable Scotch woman, a situation (in City or country) as first-class cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes superior bread and pies, &c.; has the best of reference on from her late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by two respectable Protestant girls, one as good cook; the other as laundress, or to do chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. Call for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

A COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-class cook wishes a situation in a private family; good City reference can be had; also a good seamstress, and would assist with the children; can be well recommended. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av. second floor, back room.

A DRESSMAKER.—DRESSMAKING IN ALL its branches. A competent person wishes employment by the day or week; can operate on several sewing machines. Call, or address a note to M. T., No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—A SITUation wanted to do general housework for a hard-working and industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, steady and trustworthy; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable Scotch elderly Protestant widow, a situation as housekeeper; no objection to the care of children; good reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., upper floor.

A HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch lady wishes to take charge of a house, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 171 Clinton-st., near Grand, in the rear.

A LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress, at chamberwork and fine washing; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 44 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house. Can give good reference for honesty and capability. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back basement.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman, as laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 161 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st.]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-rate laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can get up gentlemen's linen in superior style, also embroidering and all fine washing; the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 120 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as first-class laundress, who understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back basement.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a first-class laundress, also by a chambermaid, who understands plain sewing, situations. Call at their present employer's, No. 39 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman; can take the whole management of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; first-class City references from private families; thoroughly confident of her business. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 245 East 15th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is also a good plain sewer; no objection to go to the country; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Call in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, and can take full charge of a young baby, and can bring the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 19th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing or to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 231 Mott-st., front house, first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can give the best of references. To be seen at her present place, from 10 to 12 o'clock, No. 793 Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman a baby to wet nurse at her own home, who lost her own baby; has the best of references; none but those that can pay for the best of care need apply. Call at No. 488 6th-av., for two days, Room No. 7.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 115 Mott-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in some respectable private family; has no objection to the country, or to wait on a lady; can cut and make all sorts of ladies' and children's undergarments; is willing to do light chamberwork if required; a steady situation preferred. Can be seen until engaged, by note or personally, at No. 69 West 25th st., between 5th and 7th-avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as family seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; is quick at the needle; finishes after a dressmaker in style; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class English seamstress, to engage with a few private families to go out by the week or month; does all kinds of family sewing, infants' clothing, cut and baste for a sewing machine; has the best of City reference for ability and character. Address No. 91 3d-av., or No. 9 5th-st., in the store, near the Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to traveling; unexceptionable reference. Inquire for 4 days at No. 127 West 27th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family, understands all kinds of sewing and cutting out; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store, between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young lady who has got one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; can do all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to work by the day or week. Call, for two days, at No. 67 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A WELCH girl, a situation as seamstress; is accomplished in all kind of needle-work pertaining to a family, and would make herself otherwise useful; character unexceptional. Address A. R., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable English woman, a situation as seamstress or to wait on a lady and do chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 367½ Bowery.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young women, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can make ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 353 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker, either by the day, week, or month; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days, in the store.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a capable woman, as professed waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing, as would take entire charge of a baby, if required; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as first class waitress or chambermaid; no objection to go to the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 529 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 59 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

GOOD SERVANTS AND PLENTY OF THEM. Lincoln Fry French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, after 9 o'clock, a few doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible-house. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, employment as a clerk in a law office; writes a good hand; has had some experience; references satisfactory. Address C. B.-W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, by a competent and responsible party, at a moderate salary. Address C. P. N., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, sober man; he thoroughly understands his business; he has been in some of the best families in Europe, as well as in New-York; has the best of City reference. Address P. C. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or call at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE, middle aged man, a situation as coachman, who can furnish most undoubted qualifications as to capability, honesty and trustworthiness; will be found civil and obliging. Address J. F. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man—smart, active, and honest, wishes a situation; is a very superior driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; is well acquainted with the City; has good reference. Call, or address, JAMES, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom, and a very careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address a note, Q. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a faithful, honest man, who is a good groom and careful driver, and wishes to earn an honest living for himself and family, who are at present in want of the means to live. Call on or address G. D., West 16th-st., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION As coachman in a private family, by a man who can give the best City reference, and has lived in first-class families in the City. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 134 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; fully understands the care of horses; can produce the best of City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or No. 13 East 19th-st.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—WANTed a situation by a respectable and thoroughly competent married man, to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good farmer, and has several years' experience in his business; excellent reference from City or country. Call on or address M. D., at Mr. Monro's, No. 35 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at Mr. Thompson's, corner Grand-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn, till March 1.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful about any gentleman's place who needs his services; can procure the best of City reference. Address, for two days, F. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good careful driver; has an excellent vegetable gardener; has good City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by an Englishman, single; is a good groom and careful driver, and understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself generally useful; City and country reference. Address T. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER OR FARMER.—A Protestant man, with four years' reference, wishes a situation; is a careful and steady driver, a good plain gardener, and a good farmer; will make himself useful about the place. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a steady man, who is sober, honest, and civil, and has undoubted reference. Address P. E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a competent groom and steady driver, and can be relied on for honesty, sobriety and industry; can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address A. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days,

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses; any gentleman in the want of a man will find him satisfactory and obliging; no objection to City or country. Call, for two days, at Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for T. F.

AS FARMER.—AN ACTIVE HONEST AND sober man, with three years' reference, wishes a situation as farmer; understands everything connected with a farm; is also an excellent hand to take earn of stock; is a good driver, and will make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation as farmer and gardener, by a sober, industrious married Englishman, who understands the culture of fruits, vines flowers and vegetables; also, he is laying out of new grounds; is fully competent to take charge of a first-class situation; has had ten years' experience in this country; has the best of reference, Address J. U., at Miss Patterson's, No. 35 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER—CARPENTER.—Situations wanted by two Protestant men, one as farmer or vegetable gardener, the other as carpenter; is willing to make himself useful about the place; the farmer is married; the wife would take charge of a dairy if required; no objections to go West; can give first-class [illegible] No. 199 *Times* Office, or to Mrs. WILLIAMS, 138 East 26th-st.

AS FARMER, GARDENER, COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Wanted, a situation by a married man, without children; is capable of occupying the above situations; has the best reference from City and country. For particulars, address for two days P. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (an Englishman,) who thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's place; can be trusted in his master's absence; understands the laying out of new grounds, the care of greenhouses, forcing of grapes, flower and vegetable gardens, and all kinds of pruning; has references from his former employers. Address R. T. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A men thoroughly acquainted with green-house, hot-house, forcing plants, grapes, under glass and out doors, and take care of a gentleman's place in general; has seven years' reference from high, responsible persons, and from his present employer. Address S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for three days, or inquire at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., till engaged.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener; is married; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references from four places during the last 16 years; will accept none but a first class situation. Address R. F., or apply all this week at A. Reid's Seed-Store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who has had much experience in planting and laying out new places, the erection of greenhouses, graperies, peach-houses, &c; is a thorough practical man in all branches and details of the business; satisfactory reference given. Address J. M. C., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a steady, sober and industrious man; has had many years' practical experience in the various branches of the profession; can give satisfactory reference as to the management of any gentleman's place; has a wife and one child; can give the best of references. Address W. C., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a single man; has a perfect knowledge of his business, the propagation of all kinds of flowers and landscape gardening, green-house fruit, vegetables, &c. A note addressed this week to T. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, will be attended to. Good City and country reference.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; married; no family; good references given. Address H. C., for three days, to Mr J. Humphries, florist and florist, corner of Washington and De Balb avs., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man; has lived in some of the best situations in England and Scotland; understands graperies, greenhouses, &c.; satisfactory references. Address HORTENSIS, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED) wishes a situation as gardener, where his faithful services can be appreciated; he understands his business, and has satisfactory references. Apply to A. M'L., at Isaac Buchanan's, No. 9 West 17th-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands his business in both, and has had long experience in this country; understands the laying out of new places; can be highly recommended from his employer. Address M. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, and having received a good education, wishes a place in a genteel family as waiter. He speaks German and English, and understands his business; was six years in his last place; no objection to go to the country. Address RAPHAEL, Box 163 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man, as waiter to a private family; understands his business well; has lived with the best families in the old country. Address, for two days, J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, ACCUSTOMED TO BUSIness, desires a situation in a good house, where he can obtain a moderate remuneration, unexceptionable reference given. Address TWENTY-THREE, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED FOR a man and wife (who have no family); she as coachman and gardener; and wife as chambermaid or lanndress; both Protestant; best of reference given. Apply, till engaged, at No. 12 Dover-st., near Franklin-square.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant chambermaid and seamstress; one willing to go into the country, and to assist in the care of children, may apply at No. 12 West 21st-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, IN A small, private family, a woman as cook; must understand her business in all its branches, and be willing to do part of the washing and ironing; best City reference required. Apply to-day, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 8 East 36th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a man as coachman and gardener; must understand the care of greenhouse. Call at No. 115 West-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, who understands his business in all its branches. A single man preferred. Apply at No. 54 Broad-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; one who has experience with children and is capable of taking charge of an infant. Apply for two days at No. 74 9th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A FARMER and wife to take charge of a farm on the Hudson, on the 1st of April; recommendations for ability required. Apply to FRANCIS PIDGEON, Fulton-av., between Grand and Washington avs., Brooklyn.

ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT LADIES, OF genteel address, wanted for the City and every section of the Union and Canada, to canvass for Mme. DEMOREST'S Quarterly Report of Fashion." Call on or address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN PROVE his abilities as a penman and accountant satisfactorily; a pretender will not answer. Address D. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 TO $20.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, special or native, with the above amount of capital, to join a party in the Leather and Shoe-finding business, who has a small capital and has had 18 years' experience in the business. Address WITMORE, at the office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A CASH $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUTTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, stock, furniture, &c., of an Embroidery and Fancy Goods business, ten years established, in the best and most central location in Broadway; modern store, and fixtures new. Address, in relation thereto, A. W., P. O., Station D.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, monroing drug, epistolary, pay, cloth lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand-cut, government, post office, commercial extra, super, super-fine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, olive, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 60 cents upwards; Postoffice, cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A PAIR OF GOLD-FRAMED EYEGLASSES. A suitable reward will be paid on leaving them at No. 96 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "COMFORT," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 22 feet beam, 6½ feet hold; engine 26-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke; in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 188 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable house, with six to ten lots, beautifully situated between Fulton and Atlantic avs., containing parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, bath-room, water closet, &c., on the second, four rooms and large open attic on the third; wash-room in basement, with store rooms, flagged and cemented, and large cellar; hot-air furnace in cellar and grates in all the fire-places; Ridgewood water throughout the house. The garden, under cultivation for several years, is stocked with the choicest fruits and shrubbery; extensive arbors, supporting vines and espaliers, which produce grapes and other fruits in profusion. Inquire of D. FARLEY, No. 91 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. One of the finest locations in the city; a full lot and dining room in the rear; it contains eleven rooms; not five minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; Ridgewood water is in it, and the sewerage of the street is completed. Should it not be sold by the 20th of March, the owner would rent or lease it, partially furnished or not, as may be desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Fifty acres of prime tahin land near New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with modern-built dwelling, barns, granary, and other out-buildings, handsome garden, and orchard, containing a variety of fruit trees. Also, fish-pond and grapery; with all farming utensils. For further particulars, apply to JOHN MoCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with double parlors, marble mantels, flag court-yard, in a genteel block owned by American families, for sale. Price $2,300. Terms, to a good family, about $500 cash, and $20 quarterly [illegible] paid. Location No. 99 16th-st., near 4th-av., South Brooklyn. Inquire of Mr. DAY, No. 76 same block.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots, 20 ft. 1½ inches by 90. 8¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

57 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—The lots are clear of incumbrance, and situate on high grounds, beyond Bedford, at the right of Fulton-av., in Brooklyn. A fair, equitable trade will be made for a house for occupancy, by PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AND ON EASY terms, the four-story, brown stone house No. 123 East 13th-st. It has all the improvements, and is in good order. Or it will be leased to a desirable tenant. Carpet and oil cloths also for sale cheap. Apply on the premises; or to GEO. W. LOSS, Nos. 70 and 72 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO 23 BREVOORT PLACE, (10th-st.) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x65 feet; in good order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 23 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story, 24½x65 feet; in good order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS, No 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

$4.500 CASH—$2,500.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The house and lot No. 299 7th-st.; house 2-story and basement, brick. This place is decidedly cheap. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 166 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front houses, on 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 48th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—WILL BE sold, on easy terms, a neat three-story high-stoop brick house, having furnaces and gas fixtures, in good order, on 48th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

A GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED) wishes a situation as gardener, where his faithful services can be appreciated; he understands his business, and has satisfactory references. Apply to A. M'L., at Isaac Buchanan's, No. 9 West 17th-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands his business in both, and has had long experience in this country; understands the laying out of new places; can be highly recommended from his employer. Address M. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, and having received a good education, wishes a place in a genteel family as waiter. He speaks German and English, and understands his business; was six years in his last place; no objection to go to the country. Address RAPHAEL, Box 163 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man, as waiter to a private family; understands his business well; has lived with the best families in the old country. Address, for two days, J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, ACCUSTOMED TO BUSIness, desires a situation in a good house, where he can obtain a moderate remuneration, unexceptionable reference given. Address TWENTY-THREE, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED FOR a man and wife (who have no family); she as coachman and gardener; and wife as chambermaid or lanndress; both Protestant; best of reference given. Apply, till engaged, at No. 12 Dover-st., near Franklin-square.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant chambermaid and seamstress; one willing to go into the country, and to assist in the care of children, may apply at No. 12 West 21st-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, IN A small, private family, a woman as cook; must understand her business in all its branches, and be willing to do part of the washing and ironing; best City reference required. Apply to-day, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 8 East 36th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a man as coachman and gardener; must understand the care of greenhouse. Call at No. 115 West-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, who understands his business in all its branches. A single man preferred. Apply at No. 54 Broad-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; one who has experience with children and is capable of taking charge of an infant. Apply for two days at No. 74 9th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A FARMER and wife to take charge of a farm on the Hudson, on the 1st of April; recommendations for ability required. Apply to FRANCIS PIDGEON, Fulton-av., between Grand and Washington avs., Brooklyn.

ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT LADIES, OF genteel address, wanted for the City and every section of the Union and Canada, to canvass for Mme. DEMOREST'S Quarterly Report of Fashion." Call on or address Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN PROVE his abilities as a penman and accountant satisfactorily; a pretender will not answer. Address D. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 TO $20.000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, special or native, with the above amount of capital, to join a party in the Leather and Shoe-finding business, who has a small capital and has had 18 years' experience in the business. Address WITMORE, at the office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A CASH $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUTTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, stock, furniture, &c., of an Embroidery and Fancy Goods business, ten years established, in the best and most central location in Broadway; modern store, and fixtures new. Address, in relation thereto, A. W., P. O., Station D.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, monroing drug, epistolary, pay, cloth lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand-cut, government, post office, commercial extra, super, super-fine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, olive, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 60 cents upwards; Postoffice, cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Maine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Wellss, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 6th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	26	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half.	31	70	11	322.13
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Wahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Wahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Wahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Wahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

making, in all, 1,602 11-100 acres. In trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 1, 1860, and all payable to the order of O. H P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

A. J. Bleecaer, Auctioneer.

"THE ALBEMARLE HOTEL."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THE SPLENDID

five-story and attic white marble building and plot, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 24th-st., opposite the

"FIFTH-AV. HOTEL" and MADISON-SQUARE, and known as the ALBEMARLE HOTEL.

Size of plot, 103 feet 9 inches front on Broadway, 117 feet 10¾ inches on 24th-st., 81 feet 2 inches on the west side, and 79 feet 10½ inches on the north side, with 5 feet court yard on 24th-st.

TERMS LIBERAL.

The Surveyor's drawing of the above property can be seen at No. 7 Pine-st., where maps can be had.

"THE CASTORIA GAS WORKS."

Insluding land, buildings, mains, metres, and valuable village contracts for a long term of years, &c.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azoriah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 3d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the village of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, besides the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad, then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned; and likewise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dec. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, BY AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Codwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm consists of 16 18.100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, it being within five minutes' ride of the Railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, IRA C. VOORHIES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REMER, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part, of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask, brocatel and reps; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, of new and exquisite designs; secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood and oak buffets, extension tables, dining-room chairs and sofas, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, merbla top bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. of black walnut finished in oil; rosewood and mahogany amour a glace, pier glasses, elegant mahogany chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, March 1, at 11 o'clock, in their galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., fine original water-color drawings and sketches, by celebrated artists, from the collection of the late W. W. Baartz, of the Hague, comprising many fine works by Franck, Hutenburg, Schotel, Barhier, Verhyden, Van Driest, Verboeckhoven, Koebel, Schmidt, Wyck, Vandenberg, Terwesse, Hoobermer, Grootvelt, Hooseboom, Bergshom, Blommart, Moncheron, and many others of great celebrity. Also, the balance of the sketches left from the last sale, belonging to the collection of Mr. Freeman, that were received from Rome; also, about 50 ancient and modern oil paintings, sold to close invoices.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 304 Mulberry-st., Wesley-place, near Bleecker-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor furniture covered with brocatel, pier mirrors, centre and side tables, rosewood piano, 7½ octave, made to order, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, mahogany hair cloth rockers, chairs, mahogany card tables, mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, kitchen furniture, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, immediately after the sale of furniture, the house and lot, No. 304 Mulberry-st., Wesley place, near Bleecker-st. The house, 30 feet 3 inches front by 50 deep; lot 85 feet deep; house substantially built, 3 story, attic, basement and sub-cellar, with gas, Croton water baths, sewers, &c.; $7,000 or $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage—rents now for $1,000. Terms—10 per cent on day of sale, balance on delivery of deed.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE. J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather-beds, carpets, one gray mare, wagon and harness, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.

FRANKLIN BROWN, Attorney.

Daniel H. Beaudry, Auctioneer.

BOHEMIAN PRUNES.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, in front of store, (for account of whom it may concern,) 60 Bohemian Prunes, slightly damaged on the voyage.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, expired on the 1st January, 1861. ALSOP & CO.

A new Copartnership for the term of five years, from the 1st January, 1861, has been formed, under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and the business will be conducted at Valparaiso (Chili) by GEORGE J. FOSTER and J. SHAW HAM JACKSON; at Lima (Peru) by JOSEPH HOBSON; and at New-York by GEORGE G. HOBSON, all acting partners.

GEORGE G. HOBSON, at New-York, will use his own name in all transactions of ALSOP & CO., who are responsible for the same; and THOMSON MAULE will be authorized to act under power of Attorney from him.

The silent partners to the copartnership are JOSEPH W. ALSOP, HENRY CHAUNCAY and THEODORE W. RILEY, of New-York; and EDWARD MCCALL and STANHOPE PREVOST, of Lima, who are not responsible beyond the amount of capital respectively contributed.

The capital of the House at Valparaiso and Lima is $400,000. The branch at San Francisco is provided with an ample capital, and is continued under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and directed by CHARLES B. POLHEMUS and HENRY BURNETT, acting partners in the same.

No part of the capital of the houses, or profits thereon, can be withdrawn during the term of partnership, nor until all the claims are settled. ALSOP & CO.

GEORGE G. HOBSON, of the firm of ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, will advance on consignments to said firm. GEORGE G. HOBSON.

New-York, Feb. 21, 1861. No. 42 South-st.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.—A DENTIST, OF SEVERAL years' experience, wishes to associate himself in Dentistry with a Dentist well established in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire at JONES & WHITE, No. 468 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

GASLIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million of dollars of stock in various City Gaslight Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

This is the only security exempt from the influence of political disturbances.

For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,
Rooms of the *American Gaslight Journal*,
No. 264 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, FEB. 28, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

REGULAR SALE,

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Park Bank	$100	25 East River Bk. $25
40	Citizens' Bk.	25	25 Man. & Mer. Bk. 100
20	Tradesmen's Bk.	40	30 Market Bank. 100
50	St. Nicholas Bk.	100	20 Wms'burgh City Ins. 50
25	Standard Ins.	50	40 N. Y. Con. Stage. 25
60	Lorillard Ins.	25	50 Hope Ins. 50
30	Neptune Mer. Ins.	100	20 N. J. R. & T. Co. 50
50	Equitable Ins	35	10 Security Ins. 50
20	Lamar Ins.	100	50 U. S. S.S. Refing. Co. 100
20	Washington Ins.	100	10 Relief Ins. 50
15	Merchants' Ins.	50	50 Am. Exchange Ins. 100
50	Sar. & Whit. R.	50	13 Hanover Ins. 50
40	Jersey City Ins.	50	40 Exchange Ins. 30
10	Commercial Ins.	100	40 Stuyvesant Ins. 25
40	N. Y. Con. Stage.	25	50 Phœnix Ins. 50
20	Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	

$3,000 New-York & Erie R. Assented Bds. of 1871.
2,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.
1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent Bonds.
19.000 Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
25.000 La Crosse & Milwaukie R 3d Mtge. 7 per cent. Bds.

Next Regular sale on MONDAY, March 4. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filed up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the First Mortgage 7 per cent., and Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company are hereby notified that a mortgage has been executed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company to Alexander Hamilton, Sibley, Charles, John Brydges and Richard Irwin, Trustees, giving additional security for the payment of five coupons, due May 15 and Nov. 15, 1860, May 15 and Nov. 15, 1861, and May 15, 1862. Holders of the said coupons can avail themselves of the privilege of this mortgage and receive bonds in exchange therefor by presenting them at the office of the undersigned, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company in Detroit, or at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, in London, England. Printed copies of the mortgage will be furnished to any bondholders at either of the places above mentioned on application.

No. 22 Pine-st. A. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., New-York, Feb. 22, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st. WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,136,936. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN D. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 1½ per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.

G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, Feb. 25, 1861. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

Union Bank, New-York, Feb. 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for Eleven Directors of this Bank, for one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 4th day of March next; also for Inspectors of Election. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest on the Bonds of this Road due March 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Seventh Ward Bank, on presentation of the coupons.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, ON the Bonds of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company; will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—$25,000 LA CROSSE AND MILwaukee Railroad Third Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds on Eastern Division. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

COUPON BONDS OF THE LAST GOVERNMENT Loan for sale in sums to suit. MERRITT, STRANG & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas, Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Contain your own interest, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 280 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Mariden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 6 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

ERICSSON ENGINE WANTED—AT SECOND hand, by GEO. A. JONES, No. 69 William-st.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 34 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860.....$4,913,855 20

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,392 05	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,941 60	$1,539,975 75
		$7,453,430 95

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	23,296 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,087 71	
Annuities	12,154 92	
Reductions of Premium	1,991 63	
Commissions	83,849 44	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,205 60	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	70,043 34	$563,574 32
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,909,856 74

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,431,879 13	
United States Stocks	387,233 50	
Real Estate	46,238 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60	$6,909,856 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		$3,133 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$376,091 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35,319,379
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,670
Deduct: Surrendered, Cancelled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,683
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,200,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750	$37,397,683
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,836
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,535
Deduct: Surrendered, Cancelled, Forfaited, Expired and Dead		948
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of R. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
C. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED: FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1. Dr. C. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently, with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. If roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the false, if the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, administrable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travailing by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpean, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricturers of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**DR. A. E. COX

FROM MARYLAND.

Baltimore City—No Longer Mob-Town—Efficiency of its Present Police System—Preparations for the Reception of Mr. Lincoln—Disappointment, Rumors and Libels.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Baltimore City, some two years ago, was, and anterior to that time had been, the scene of many a cruel and wicked outrage. The Know-Nothing Party controlled the City Government, and, under its rule, lawlessless and violence usurped our streets, and the most public thoroughfares were disgraced by open and deliberate violations of order and decorum. Assassination and murder invaded the fireside and selected its victims from among the executive officers of the law. Men, bodly eminent, in talent and position, winked at and tolerated this state of affairs, through partisan motives and for party purposes. But while their sway in Baltimore seemed absolute, the effect upon the rest of the State produced disgust and vigoroue condemnation, resulting in a return to the Legislature, which convened last December twelvemonth, of a large majority opposed to the Know-Nothing Party, and ready to aid that respectable body of our fellow-citizens, here known as Reformers, in any remedial measures they might propose. Such measnres were carefully prepared by a Committee of the latter gentlemen; and, in the face of every sort of opposition and mischievous influence, professional and otherwise, from this city, were adopted by the Legislature, giving to Baltimore its present most effective and valnable police system, superior for all purposee of order and protection to any elsewhere to be found in the United States.

Baltimore, owing to the disorders and frands that had characterized the previous election, had no legal representation in the Legislature that passed these laws; but in the election which ensued their passage, she indorsed them, and the action of the Reformers, by an overwhelming majority of some eight thousand votes. In the November Presidential election, a month after, the voters fell into party lines; and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE carried the city by some twenty-three hundred majority; leaving a plurality, however, in favor of BELL, DOUGLAS and LINCOLN—the vote of the latter gentleman being about one thousand.

This plurality, in both the city and State, augmented by the more conservative of those who voted for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, have constituted what may now be called the Union Party, as contradistinguished from those who have countenanced or excused the secession movement of the South. They have opposed the calling of a Convention, and have in this respect approved of and sustained the action of Gen. HICKS. Basides these, however, there are a very large number who, while condemning the Governor's conrse as unwise, are yet strong Union men, and have believed that the national troubles could be best, and most efficiently cured by means of a united South. There are, or have been heretofore, very few men in Maryland seriously in favor of permanent secession; and there are none, certainly none possessing any influence or consideration, who would, for a moment, have countenanced any insult or outrage to the President elect on his passage through this State to Washington. The efficiency, too, of the new police, under its present organization and control, would have secured the decency and dignity of our city against the possibility of any such contumely and reproach, had there have been among us any base enough to have had in contemplation any act or acts calculated to bring such upon her. All, therefore, that has been written and published about conspiracies and plots in Baltimore and Maryland, is absurd and false; the inventions of panic-makers, and reckless disturbers of public confidence and respect. No man, worthy of regard, feels otherwise than gratified that the President elect bas reached Washington in safety; and no man in this State worthy of regard, but feels indignant at the calumny which asserts that he could not have passed openly among us in that security and honorable observance due to the eminent position which he fills. The President elect was badly advised, and the friends of the Government here regret exceedingly that such should have been the case. He would have been received by the city authorities with the honor and respect due to the Presidency, and this without regard to party feelings or considerations of any kind whatever. Ample security had been provided for his comfort and convenience, both here and on the line of bis travel through the State. CECIL.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE COUNTY BALANCES—NO MORE BILLS FOR POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS TO BE PAID.

The Board of Supervisors met again on Tuesday.

The Comptroller's Weekly Statement of the condition of the County Treasury was read. It presents the following figures:

Balance, Feb. 16	$353,456 84
Receipts	33,040 11
Total	$386,496 45
Payments	3,133 32
Balance, Feb. 23	$383,363 13

The Quarterly bill of the physicians who have held *post-mortem* examinations by order of the different Coroners, amounting to $700 and over, excited considerable discussion, but was eventually passed and ordered paid. A resolution was offered by Mr. WEISSMAN, directing an inquiry into the expediency of employing three practical surgeons to hold *ante* and *post-mortem* examinations, under the direction of the Coroners, and having been adopted, may tend to reduce considerably the expenses heretofore incurred for this purpose. Several bills, heretofore mentioned, and which had been refused, were ordered paid. Considerable discussion ensued upon a proposition of Mr. TWEED to adjourn until the 12th of March, in order to allow members to attend the Inauguration ceremonies on the 4th prox., but it was voted down, and the Board adjourned, to meet on Tuesday of next week.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

ANNUAL ELECTION—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at Castle Garden, the President, G. C. VERPLANCK, in the Chair. The weekly statement shows that there have been 464 arrivals during the last week, making a total of 3,540, or an excess of 375 over the same date last year. The number of inmates in Ward's Island Institution is 1,227; receipts for commutation of passengers, $594; aggregate receipts, $24,518 72; disbursements: $20,296 90; balance, $4,221 82.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.
Vice-President—CHAS CURTISS.

Mr. VERPLANCK returned thanks for the renewed honor conferred upon him. The remainder of the Board stands the same as heretofore. The Board adjourned.

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT FOR CLEANING STREETS SIGNED.

The second injunction upon the proceedings being taken to conclude the Hackley contract for cleaning the streets having been dissolved, Tuesday morning, the contract was signed at 2 o'clock on the same afternoon. The contractor, Andrew J. Hackley, is bound in two sureties, (Messrs. Thomas and Anthony S. Hope,) in the sum of $100,000 each, to clean all the streets and avenues for five years, at the price of $279,000 per annum, and he will commence work today. The contract, approved by the Corporation Counsel, had been in readiness and in the hands of the City Inspector for several days past.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A COMMENDABLE CHARITY.—By advertisement published in another column, it will be seen that the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital hold their annual meeting next Friday forenoon, at the Institution, situated on Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenne. All friends of the objects for which the charity has been founded, are requested to attend. This institution aims to relieve the humbler classes of women, who are obliged to work during the day, of the cares of attending to their infants during certain hours, the little ones being received in the morning when the mothers are going to work, and carefully tended and nursed until called for in the evening. Sick children arn also received into the Hospital, and provided with excellent medical attention, the Institution thus performing a most necessary duty, and saving many hundred children annually from those soporific drugs and cordials which are so commonly used to quiet infants during the compulsory daily absence of their mothers.

WALKING TO WASHINGTON.—Mr. WESTON, the pedestrian who is walking from Boston to Washington to fulfill an undertaking predicated upon the event of the Presidential election, arrived in this City at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 11:40 A. M. yesterday. Notwithstanding detentions that he has met with on the route thus far, he was in advance of his time. It has taken him five days to walk from Boston to this City, and his agreement places him under an obligation to reach the Capital in five days more, and be present at the Inauguration. He was in good health and spirits, and confident of success. After remaining in the City five hours, he crossed to Jersey City, and thence, at 5 P. M., went on his way rejoicing.

THE SOUND STEAMERS—CHANGE OF HOUR.—The steamers of all the Boston lines change their hour of departure from New-York, on and after today, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. The steamer *Commonwealth*, of the Boston route *vid* Groton, takes her place on the line to-day for the first Spring trip; she has been thoroughly renovated, recoppered, repaired and repainted. Always, heretofore, one of the most attractive boats to travelers, on account of her splendid accommodations, she is now fitted up to be lighted with gas throughout, which is to be supplied from the City mains, giving to passengers a brilliant and ready light in all the saloons and state rooms.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.—Letters for Europe will be received at Mr. CUNARD's office, Bowling Green, to 10 A. M. to-day, (Thursday,) to go forward per steamship *Jura*, for Liverpool direct. The departure of the steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. EALES, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, has been postponed to Saturday, the 2d of March, at 12 M.

FIRE IN A VINEGAR ESTABLISHMENT.—About 11½ o'clock last night a fire occurred in the vinegar manufactory No. 18 Suffolk-street, occupied by H. HOSTRANDORF, in consequence of some coals having fallen from the stove upon the floor. It was soon extinguished. The building belongs to Mr. FOX, President of the Manhattan Gas Company.

FIRE IN A TAILOR'S STORE.—A fluid lamp exploded last evening in the tailor's store of HUGH MCCALL, No. 167 Greenwich-street, and set fire to the stock. The flames were extinguished, however, without much damage having resulted.

FIRE IN A LAGER-BIER SALOON.—At 3½ o'clock Tuesday morning, a fire occurred in the larger bier saloon occupied by A. REINERS, at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. It was extinguished without a great deal of damage having resulted.

RELIGIOUS.—To-day, 28th inst.,—the day of prayer for Colleges,—religious exercises will be held in the Chapel of the New-York University. A sermon will be delivered at 11 A. M. by Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, Jr.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. PAEZ.—Gen. PAEZ, the Venezuelan hero and patriot, left this City yesterday *en route* for Venezuela, where his services are required by the Government. He travels by railroad to New-Orleans, whence he will take a steamer to Venezuela.

DEPARTURE OF COL. FREMONT.—The steamship *Africa* left this port yesterday at noon, for Liverpool, with 37 passengers, among them Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, of California.

DEPARTURE OF THE SAXONIA POSTPONED.—The departure of the steamship *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, has been postponed to Saturday, the 2d of March, at 12 M.

Eighth Annual Meeting of the Children's Aid Society.

INTERESTING REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

The Trustees and members of the Children's Aid Society—one of the most beneficent institutions of the Metropolis—held their eighth annual meeting yesterday in the Director's room of the Metropolitan Bank, Broadway, the President, W. A. BOOTH, Esq., in the chair. Messrs. ISAAC BELL, BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND, W. C. GILMAN, HOWARD POTTER, and JAS. L. PHELPS, M. D., were unanimously reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, Mr. BOOTH was reelected President, and Mr. WILLIAMS, Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The following exhibit from the Treasurer's report, shows the financial condition of the Society to be in a satisfactory condition:

The balance on hand, Feb. 1, 1860, was	$425 61
Received from all sources since then	19,815 36
Total	$20,241 17
Paid out for all purposes, for year ending Feb. 1, 1861	$19,762 92
Balance now on hand	478 25
Total	$20,241 17

There have been provided with homes and employment during the last year:

Boys, 589; Girls, 167; Men, 15; Women, 33. Total, 804.

The report of the Secretary, Rev. CHARLES LORING BRACE, is very interesting. During the eight years in which the Society has been in existence, nearly 7,000 children have been rescued from the poverty and temptations of the City, and are growing up respectable and industrious young men and women. In the appendix to the report there is a statement, signed by the Sergeant and a number of the members of the Detective Police Force, stating that within their range of observation there were not half as many petty thieves or female offenders against property this year, as in the last or former years, and this result they attribute to such efforts as those of the Newsboys' Lodging House, Industrial Schools and the Emigration to the West.

The Report proceeds to speak in the most favorable terms of the operation and influence of the various associate Institutions for the relief of destitute children, instancing particularly, the Newsboys' Lodging House, where, in the past year, 27,390 lodgings were furnished to boys and 13 341 meals given to the more necessitous. During the year, 330 boys saved $1,257 77 in the bank of the Institution. The various Industrial Schools are duly and favorably noticed, particularly the Hudson River School, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street; the Fourth Ward Industrial School; the School of the House of Industry, No. 100 West Sixteenth-street, where 166 children of the poorest class, under 10 years of age, both boys and girls, come daily and are fed, taught and clothed; the East River Industrial Sessions, East Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue; the Social and Industrial German School, No. 439 Grand-street; the Italian School-house of Industry, at the Five Points; the Hamersley-street Industrial School; the Battery Industrial School, No. 15 State-street, and the Boys' Meeting, No. 694 Bleecker-street. The reports from the teachers and directors of each of the foregoing Institutions were truly gratifying.

Lecture on Military Science by Lieut. Viele.

Lieut. VIELE, late of the United States Army, and Captain of the Engineer Corps of the Seventh Regiment, delivered a very entertaining and instructive lecture at Irving Hall, Tuesday evening, on "Field Fortifications." The lecture was the first of a course, given under the auspices of the Twelfth Regiment, of which the second and third are to deliver ed by Gen. YATES and Capt. LOVELL. Lieut. VIELE dwelt upon the conduct of troops in the field, giving some interesting details, especially of the manner of managing volunteer troops, with frequent illustrations drawn from incidents which came under his observation in Mexico, where he earned his name in the regular service.

He alluded to the insufficient equipment of our militia and urged the necessity in view of the present state of affairs in our country, of immediate measures for placing our troops in a condition to be serviceable. Lieut. VIELE gave an minute description of field-works, and the manner of their preparation and attack. He told the story of the war in the Crimea—of the Alma, of Balaklava, and of the charge of the famous Light Brigade, of Inkerman, and of the siege of Sebastopol. From it he drew lessons of great importance in the school of the soldier. A large map of Sebastopol, as it appeared when the Allies were before it, a chart of Charleston Harbor, and diagrams of field-works were used in illustrating the discourse.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SPORTSMAN.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mr. NATHAN H. SMITH, a native of New-Haven, Conn, 20 years of age, who lost his life on the 16th of last January, while hunting for a sustenance at Goodalooke County, TEXAS, by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece. Deceased was the son of Mr. NATHAN SMITH, of No. 33 West Twenty-seventh-street, this City, and his remains were brought here for interment.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A RAILROAD EMPLOYE.

Frome Lasee, a brakeman in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, was killed on Tuesday while the train was approaching Bordentown, in consequence of his head having come in contact with an abutment of a bridge while he was leaning over the front platform of a car to look at the engine. The remains were brought to this City for interment, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon them. Deceased was a native of New-Jersey, 35 years of age.

A CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of THEODORE ZALLEA a boy three years of age, who was run over on Tuesday afternoon by a heavy truck, opposite No. 3 North William street, and died almost instantly. MICHAEL RESBNON, the driver of the vehicle, was arrested, but the testimony having shown that the occurrence was from no fault of his, the Coroner discharged him.

FATAL CASUALTY ON BOARD THE NORTH CAROLINA.

Coroner JACKMAN was notified yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest upon the body of a sailor named WALLACE, whose remains were brought to this City from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where he had met his death by falling from the masthead.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Amos Kendall and lady, from Washington, and Hon. George M. Grier, of Goshen; Com. Hazard, of the United States Navy; Lieut. T. H. Lawrence, of the United States Revenne Service; Gen. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia; Capt. Woodruff, of the United States Army; G. F. Bailey, of Pittsburgh; Judge Rosenkrans, of Glens Falls; A. D. Jessup and J. R. Pine, of Philadelphia; J. B. Platt, of Colchester, and E. M. Feck, of Burlington, Vt, are at the Astor House.

M. Lamarenz, of California; J. M. Livingston, of Utah; J. R. McDonald, of Illinois; J. E. Addicot, of England; M. Jordan, of Virginia; J. H. Luthrop, of New-Mexico; J. W. Taylor, of Missouri, and J. P. Thurston, of Kentucky, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Robt Randall, of Pittsburgh; A. M. D. McCook, of the U. S. Army; T. W. Evans and P. C. Gardner, of Nashville, Tenn.; J. J. Gregg, of South Carolina; M. B. Morrison, of St. Louis; J. W. Brummagim, of California, and G. Twitchell, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

T. G. Wood and M. Mitchell, of H. B. M. Army, Quebec; G. Dwight, of Springfield, and W. Gibson, of Yorkers, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. H. L. Nichols and family; W Furniss, of Montreal, and G. Buehler, of Baden Baden, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—Pursuant to a call signed by influential citizens, a meeting for the relief of the poor was held Tuesday evening in the City Hall. The attendance was limited. Ex-Mayor HALL, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was called to the Chair, and Mr. ROLLIN, chosen Secretary. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting. He stated that the funds of the Association were exhausted. The number of families assisted since October 1, 1860, is one thousand three hundred and forty. Of the number, five hundred and twenty-five were American. The average number weekly for the last six weeks was four hundred and ninety, of whom one hundred and ninety were American. The average expenditure for the six weeks was $600. The whole amount expended to date is $5,022. The amount collected is $3,724, making, with the amount of subscriptions estimated as collectable, $5,175. A surplus of $152 remains, but returns not yet made, it is thought, will exhaust the sum. Mr. HALL further stated that facts daily transpired, showing the prevalence of destitution and suffering. Mr. EAMES, Secretary of the Association, followed, and said the class of persons needing assistance were not seen in the streets. They were those who were not accustomed to apply for charity. He cited numerous cases in support of his position. Mr. CEITTANDEN referred to the suffering among certain classes incident to political disturbances, and said the urgent claims of the people of Kansas should not be disregarded, but at the same time the poor at home should be cared for. Rev. Drs. FARLEY, BAYLIS, CUTTER and other gentlemen made remarks, and a resolution providing for an immediate collection was adopted. By another resolution the clergymen of the city were requested to raise collections in their churches to promote the objects of the meeting. The collectors of the Association for the several districts were also requested to canvass again for contributions. Subscriptions to the amount of $1,029 were then received. Mr. SPROTT, baker, corner of Jay and Concord streets, agreed to bake into bread a barrel of flour weekly, to be distributed by the Association, and also to bake, without charge, any flour that might be contributed for that purpose. Messrs. Thos. Messenger, A. W. Benson, A. C. Hull, S. B. Chittenden and Poole were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions, and the meeting adjourned.

RECENT EVENTS IN IRELAND.—THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER delivers a lecture on "Recent Events in Ireland, English Connection and French Invasion," at the Brooklyn Athenæum, this evening. It will be substantially the same lecture recently delivered in this City, and which met with such deserved admiration from one of the largest audiences ever collected together to listen to Mr. MEAGHER's eluquence. Those who desire to hear the present condition and future prospects of the Emerald Island fully and ably discussed, should not miss this opportunity.

OBITUARY.—WM. H. CARY, a well-known citizen, died Tuesday night at his residence, No. 92 Remsen-street, in the sixty-third year of his age. The cause of his death was a malignant pustule, the symptoms of which were observed but a few days since. Mr. CARY was a native of Boston, but resided in Brooklyn many years, and his name is identified with numerous improvements. At the time of his decease he was the head of the New-York firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, and was an influential member of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. It is understood he has left a large amount of property. A widow and an adopted daughter survive the deceased.

DARING BURGLARY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man giving his name as RICHARD THOMPSON, committed a burglary in the house No. 35 Sackett-street, occupied by Mr. CONNOSS. When discovered by Mrs. CONNOSS, he struck her a powerful blow and made his escape by jumping out of the second story window to the sidewalk. He was afterwards captured by Officer HOLLIDAY, of the Third Ward, and when taken to the Station-house about $25 worth of property belonging to Mrs. CONNORS was found on his person. He was locked up.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET ROWDIES.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as JOHN MCCONNEHY was passing through Columbia-street, near Atlantic, he was met by John Cowan, James Hanlon, James Riley and Thomas Costello, who accosted him with the purpose of creating a disturbance. After an altercation, COWAN and MCCONNEHY drew knives, and stabbed each other so severely that both lie in a critical condition at the Long Island College Hospital. The other parties were locked up.

FIRE.—CREGAN'S Japan leather factory, on Sandford-street, near Willoughby-avenue, and the stock therein, sustained damage by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, to the amount of $1,500. Insured in the Firemen's Trust Company, for $1,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—CHARLES DAVIS, a sailor on the bark Vigo, at DE FOREST's wharf, fell from the mast-head, yesterday afternoon, and was fatally injured. He was removed to the City Hospital.

Jersey City.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—MICKEY FREE, the great pedestrian, left Jersey City, yesterday forenoon, for a walk to the City of Washington, intending to arrive there on Sunday evening, in order to be present at the inauguration of the President on the following day. MICKEY, who is an enthusiastic Republican, was attired in a Wide-Awake cap and Continental coat, the same as when he introduced himself to the President elect, at the reception in the dépôt in Jersey City.

INCENDIARIES.—The Common Council at Jersey City, passed a resolution, on Tuesday night, requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of $100 for the detection of the parties guilty of the recent acts of incendiarism.

ROBBED IN THE DEPOT.—A man, whose name was not given, while about to leave in the Philadelphia train, on Tuesday night, had his pocket picked of $200.

RUN OVER.—A lad, named FRANK DALTON, while flying a kite in Washington-st., Jersey City, yesterday forenoon, was run over by a wagon and considerably injured.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a slight fire occurred in VAN SICKELS' cement-roofing manufactory, in Jersey City, by the bursting of some tar in a vat. The damage was but slight.

The Naval General Court-Martial.

CASE OF CAPT. WALKE.

The Court, assembled to try Commander WALKE, of the storeship *Supply*, resumed its sittings at the Lyceum of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The cross-examination of Lieut. DANIELS, of the *Supply*, was commenced, and lasted nearly three hours, but nothing was extracted from him but a repetition of dry business details of no interest to the public, though no doubt having important bearing on the professional view of the case.

Commodore ARMSTRONG was the second witness. We cannot, of course, give any particulars of his evidence, very stringent restrictions being placed by the Court on newspaper publication of the progress of the trial. We may, however, mention that the Commodore's account of Commander WALKE's action, on behalf of the women and children left destitute at Pensacola, was given with considerable warmth of sympathetic feeling, and would, in any place but the cold and unimpassioned neighborhood of a military tribunal, have been received with immense applause.

The cross-examination of Commodore ARMSTRONG is again on for to-day. That officer seems to be in good health, and gives his evidence with remarkable lucidity and precision.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. store bark *Release*, Lieut. commanding J. M. FEAILE, arrived at this port yesterday in 39 days from Gibraltar.

The following is her list of officers:

Lieut. commanding JAS. MADISON FEAILE; Lieuts. JOS. M. BRADFORD, SAMUEL L. BESSER; Master, BYRON NELSON; Captain's Clerk, THOS. HART, Jr.; Paymaster's Clerk, WM. P. BLAGROVE.

PERSONAL.

—A student in the Charity Hospital at New-Orleans, Gilmore by name, was fatally wounded a few days since by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which fell from the pocket of a fellow-student, A. H. Givan, as he stooped to pick up a pen-knife which he had dropped. The ball struck young Gilmore in the abdomen.

—Mr. Oliver K. White, an old resident of Collins, Erie County, N. Y., suddenly disappeared on Feb. 16, and has not been heard from since. He is the owner of a tract of land in Michigan, concerning which he has recently felt much anxiety, and it is supposed that he may have gone there, in a temporary fit of insanity,

—Mr. Michael Danner, Jr., left Buffalo very suddenly a few days since, having first abstracted from the Comptroller's office, where he was clerk, $3,000 in tax scrip and some money—the precise amount is not yet ascertained. Danner is supposed to be in this City.

—Mr. A. S. Colyar, of Winchester, Franklin County, Tenn., has now on his plantation in that county two splendid Arabian stallions. One of them was purchased in Persia, and the other was brought from the ancient City of Damascus.

—Mr. Twitchell has just completed the portraits of Govs. Seymour and Clark for the Albany Common Council. They cost $250 each, and are said be admirable likenesses.

—Winner, a Philadelphia artist, has gone to Washington to paint the portrait of Judge Black, present Secretary of State.

—Robert S. McConnell, a swindler from Pennsylvania, was overhauled in Canada a few days since, and obliged to disgorge about $2,500, which he had obtained by the unauthorized use of the names of the signatures of his father and brother, with whom he was in business partnership.

SALE OF THE ADRIATIC.—It is reported that the steamship *Adriatic*, of the Collins line, has been sold to the Galway line at a price equal to about $450,000.

Advertisement

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR dull and declined 12½c; Ohio and Howard-street at $5 25; extra $5 62½. WHEAT heavy; Red $1 25@$1 32; White $1 40@$1 60. CORN active; mixed 55c.@57c.; Yellow 57c.@60c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork $17 25. LARD 10c. COFFEE firm at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY buoyant at 19c.@19½c

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR unchanged at $5 25. WHEAT advanced 3c. to 5c.; sales 3 000 bushels; red, $1 30@$1 35; white $1 45. CORN dull; sales 2 000 bushels at 62½c. for old. COFFEE—Rio, 11½c.@13c. WHISKY advanced ½c; sales at 18c.@19c.

CINCINNATI Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR firm at $4 55@$4 60. WHISKY has advanced to 15c. per gallon. MESS PORK in good demand, at $17. BACON firm; Shoulders 7¼c; Sides 9¼c.@10¾c. BULK MEATS—prices are somewhat stiffer, but quotations remain unchanged. LARD dull. The money market is unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10.500 bales; middling Uplands, 10¾c.@11¼c. FLOUR dull; Ohio, $5 25. CORN—Mixed, 54c.@58c. PORK dull; Mess, $18 50. Other articles unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Stocks firm, except Reading Railroad. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86¾; Reading Railroad, 23; Morris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 28
Ariel	New-York	Aspinwall	Mch 1
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mch 2
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 2
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Mch 2
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 2
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Mch 4

FROM EUROPE.

Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 14
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Breman	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 20
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Letter-bags for Liverpool by the steamship *Jura*, will close at Mr. CUNARD's office, Bowling-green, this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Mails for the Isthmus and the Pacific Ocean, by the steamship *Ariel*, will close at the Post-office tomorrow, (Friday,) at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for this Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamb at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 27—*In steamship Africa, for Liverpool.*—Col. John C. Fremont, California; E. Greg, F. Messing, New-York; G. O. Hall, Louisiana; Mrs. Margaret Corbett and child, Wm. Thurnauer, L. A. Ehrman, San Francisco; F. R. Konih, E Strenle, New-York; Mr and Mrs. J. R Ripley, England; Louis Engelhorn, Wm. Rosenheim, Septimus Brooks, New York; Th Shiffs France; D. Seligman, Miss James, Mr. Arkell, New-York; W. R. Cage, Liverpool; F. Billings, California; Mrs. Noble, England; Mr. John Rotherne, London; Wm. Monica, Mr. and Mrs. B. Vale, A Topl, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Amat and two children, Spain; Harry Thompson, Charles Blackwood, Philadelphia; Joseph Greenwood, California; A. Thiers, Tennessee; Thos. Spencer, England.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 36 | Sun sets..... 5 49 | Moon rises..10 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 56 | Gov. Island..10 45 | Hell Gate....12 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell & Son; Jura, Little, Liverpool, E. Cunard; North Carolina, Powell, Wilmington, H B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Bristol, master.

Ships North Wind, Jarvis, London, Dunham & Dimon; Magenta, Janver Liverpool C. Comstock.

Barks C. Brewer, Gould, Cienfuegos, R. W. Trundy; Penguin, Brewton, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro; Chas. Biddle, Crosby, Havana Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Volant Doige, Caruenas, Brett, Son & Co; Imperacor, Hubbard, Philadelphia, Hicks & Ball; Angler, Crocket, Trinity, N. F., G. L. Ranth & Sons.

Schooners Ocean Wave, Warner Washington; Caroline W. Holmes, Clive, Wilmington, Jas Hand; Poconnuck, Knight, Gloucester; A. Howes; Virginia, Davis, Savannah, D C. Murray; S T. Baker, Price Charleston, D C. Murray; Col Satterly, Kempton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co; Clara, Crowell, Porto Cabello, Risley & Co.; W H. Titcomb, Thayer, Nuevitas, R. W. Trundy; Mary Clinton, Ryan, New-Orleans, N. H Brigham; A. N. Edwards, Chase, Newbern, Jonas Smith & Son; A. Boardman, Chase, Boston, H. Southward & Co.; A. Downing, Rice, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Messenger, Talbord, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; S. S. Bruen, Douglas, Charleston, Dollner, Potter & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. Store bark Release, Lieut. Commanding J. McFrailey, Gibraltar 39 ds. Had severe W. and N. W gales from Feb 19 to Feb. 25. Feb. 16, lat. 23 58, lon. 48 50, spoke ship Speedwell, of Portland, 28 (or 39) ds. from Liverpool for Boston.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to P. Perkins.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell

Bark Muskingum, Taylor, Havana 19 ds., with sugar to L H Simpson. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy W. and N. W. gales; has been down to lon. 69 30; split sails, &c.

Bark Lebanon, Giles, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to J. W. Ellwell & Co.

Brig Abby B. Fenno, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Musgels, Black River, Jam., Feb. 1, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Feb 18, lat 32 45, lon. 73, fell in with brig Albatross, (of Searsport,) Small, from Sagua for New-York in a sinking condition; took off Captain and crew, 7 in all, and brought them to this port.

Brig Havana, (of Boothbay,) Curtis, Messina Dec. 3, and passed Gibraltar Jan. 10, with mdse. to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Had heavy weather; been blown twice across the Gulf Stream.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Watt, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary E. Mangin, Whaling, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. T. M. Beckett, Small, Stonington 2 ds., stone.

BELOW—1 brig, unknown.

SAILED—Steamships Keystone State, and Florida, Savannah; North Carolina, Wilmington, N. C.

WIND—Sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Arr. barks Ella, Palermo; Franklin Trinidad; brig M. T. Ellsworth, Matanzas; schr. C. Allsrum, Wiragosane

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Arr. ships Old England, and Mongolia, Liverpool; Joseph Holmes, Havre.

Miscellaneous.

The steamboat Isaac Newton, of the Albany Line, was yesterday taken on the Great Balance Dock for examination.

The bark Wilhelmine is now on the Large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

LOSS OF BRIG ALBATROSS, OF SEARSPORT.—The British brig Abby P Fenno, Capt. Musgis from Black River, Jam., brings to this port Capt Small and crew, 7 in all, of brig Albatross, of Searsport, abandoned at sea, in a sinking condition, Feb 20. Capt. Small reports: Left Sagua Feb 11, with a cargo of molasses, consisting of 278 hhds. and 30 tierces, consigned to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of this City. Feb 15, lat. 32 lon. 72, experienced a heavy gale from W. S. W. to N. W., causing the vessel to leak. Finding it impossible to keep her free, concluded to abandon her, and the 7th was spoken by brig Abby P. Fenno, from Kingston, Jam.; blowing a gale at the time; launched the long-boat, but it was stove. The A. P. F. lay by until the 20th, when the gale moderated, and we succeeded in getting on board. The Albatross sunk soon after leaving her. Was 183 tons, built in Searsport in 1847, and owned by Capt. Small, Capt Cochrane, and others, of that place; was not insured.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 10.—Steamer Gen. Flores, of Wilmington, Del., from New-York, bound to Chilito, arrived at this port on the 9th, having Jan 21, encountered very heavy gales, lasting for several days, shipped heavy seas, damaged house, cabin and iron work, carried away starboard boat, sails &c; the hull and machinery not supposed to be injured. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—The ship Patterson (previously reported as having returned leaky) is at her dock discharging. She leaks but little now, as she lies in the mud.

Spoken, &c.

Tantamount—schr., from Newburyport for Darien, Ga., Feb 27 Fire Island Light bearing N.—By steamtug Thomas Freeborn, Capt. Morrell.

Foreign Ports.

At Black River, Jam., Feb. 6, ship Old Dominion, for London in 8 ds.; schr Sargent, for New York in 3 ds.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY morning, the 27th inst., supposed in 4th-av., between 31st and 25th sts., a ladies' small blue enameled, hunting case WATCH, with short roped chain attached. The finder will be rewarded as above by returning the same to R. P. BUCK & CO., No. 29 South-st., or at No. 57 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st, near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2946. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Facts and Rumors in Reference to the Cabinet.

Action on the Peace Conference Report in the Senate.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The Vote on Mr. Corwin's Joint Resolution Reconsidered.

An Amendment to the Constitution Carried by a Two-thirds Vote.

Important Dispatches from Maj. Anderson.

RETURNS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

MR. LINCOLN AND HIS MOVEMENTS.

It is said that the President elect was much depressed to-day hy a senae of the responsibility devolving npon him, and by the irrepressible conflict now going on between opposing interests among his political friends.

Mr. BATES arrived to-night.

Gov. BOUTWELL and Gen. WOOL had protracted interviews with Mr. LINCOLN to-day. He has also received several hundred callers.

Hon. Mr. SPAULDING, of the Buffalo District, New-York, dined with Mr LINCOLN to-day et the National Hotel. Mr. Hamlin, Gen. Scott, Gov. Chase, Measrs. Seward, Sumner, Betes, Weed, Crittenden, Cameron, Caleb B. Smith, Speaker Pennington, John Sherman, Chas. Francis Adams, Preston King, Hale, Wm. E. Dodge, of Naw-York, Judge Devis, of Illinois, and other guests, were present. The dinner was, undoubtedly, the moat complete affair of the season.

There is much excitement at the hotels to-night, which are crowded so that it is difficult to pass through them.

CABINET FACTS AND RUMORS.

Gov. HICKS, of Marylend, is making very earnest efforts to procure a Cabinet appointment for HENRY WINTER DAVIS, much to the alarm of many well-wishers of the new Administration, who foresee that, while DAVIS' selection would add no substantiel strength to the Administration, it would be rejected by Maryland aa not meeting the wishes of any respectable body of her citizens, and would, on the contrary, be highly obnoxious to a large majority. Beaidea, his radical Know-Nothingism could not fail to make his selection very offensive to the Northwest. It would be far more judicious to ignore Maryland altogether, than to offer her such a selection.

JOHN BELL denies, as unfounded, the report that he had been offered, or desires a seat in LINCOLN'S Cabinet.

MR. CHASE GOING INTO THE CABINET.

The appointment ol SALMON P. CHASE Secretary to the Treasury Department, was definitely settled to-night. CAMERON can have the War Department if he chooses. It is not known whether he will accept, but his friends urge it earnestly upon him.

At 10 o'clock Mr. CHASE hed not decided to accept the Treasuryship, nor is it settled whether Mr, CAMERON will take the War Department if Mr. CHASE does the former.

ONE OF MR. LINCOLN'S TRAVELING SUITE TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

Capt. POPE, of the United Statea Army, one of Mr. LINCOLN'S traveling suite, delivered a lecture a fortnight since in Cincinnati, upon fortifications, which was published, the next day, in the *Gazette*. Mr. BUCHANAN, thinking that Capt. POPE referred disrespectfully to the President of the United States, and thus violated the fourth article of war, has ordered him to be Court-Martialed. The trial will take place at Newport, Kentucky, on the 4th of March. Capt. HAZARD, another member of the suite, with Major HEINTZMAN, have been ordered there in connection with the same affair. The petty malice which instigated the Court-Martial, and so assigned it that these gentlemen cannot be present at the Inaugnration, causes much excitement and contempt in all circles.

DISPATCHES FROM MAJ. ANDERSON.

The War Department, thia morning, is in receipt of dispatches from Maj ANDERSON, who denies that he have been ill, as reported. He was never in hetter health, or hetter prepared to meet any emergency. He saya the work continues on Cumming's Point in erecting the bomb-proof battery, but that, when occasion demands it, be can sweep the whole of it away in a few moments with the gune of Fort Sumter.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

Many of the Northern Commissioners went home this afternoon, some for personal reasons, but most of them to avoid the preasure upon them by applicants for office. The great majority, however, will remain until after the 4th of March.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE NOT LIKELY TO PASS.

The prevailing opinion among members of Congress to-night, seems to he that the recommendations of the Peace Conference cannot pass. Several who voted for CORWIN'S proposition say they can go no further.

D. D. FIELD AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. FIELD'S attendance in the Court was not compulsory. Hon. N. DANE ELLINGWOOD, of the New-York Assembly, was on the other side, and absent. The case is being reached unexpectedly. ELLINGWOOD'S client being personally present, appealed for delay in the absence of his counsel. FIELD forced on the argument, and left in the afternoon train.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

There is great anxiety to heer from North Carolina. The Representatives from that State entertain no doubt as to the finel résult.

DOINGS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate did little to-day beyond the discussion of the state of the country, end the postponement of the House Committee of Thirty-three's report. Some time wes spent in secret session, hut nothing wes done except the confirmation of one or two minor appointments. The time was principally occupied in discussion.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A lerge crowd was attracted to the House today to witness the scene expected to arise upon the question of reconsidering the vote upon the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. There wes but little excitement, es it had already become epparent that the motion to reconsider would pass. Four men from Pennsylvania changed their position, and the motion wes carried by only one vote more than wes necessary to secure the two-thirds. The announcement was received with loud, long and continued applause. Just previous to the vote, and while it was going on, the salute, orderod by Gen. SCOTT, in honor of the Peace Conference, was being fired. This added greatly to the interest of the scene. Many opponents of the measure were greatly excited, evincing much chagrin at the result. Some of them et once predicted e permanent split in the Republican Party.

HOW THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE IS RECEIVED.

Many Union Congressmen from the Border Stetes meet to-night, to discnss political topics. Severel of them to-day expreased the opinion that the amendment which pessed the House will not be satisfactory to their States, snd that nothing less than the Franklin proposition of the Peace Convention will.

Severel Senators express the opinion that CORWIN'S report will pasa the Senate.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

SHERMAN thinks all the appropriation bills will be through by Friday night. The Oregon War Debt bill has been agreed upon by the Committee of Conference, in the shape in which it pessed the House.

HEAVY RISE IN UNITED STATES STOCKS.

United Statea atocks heve risen 4 end 4½ per cent. here to-day.

MOVEMENTS OF EX-SENATOR SLIDELL.

Ex-Senstor SLIDELL has telegraphed to his family to remain here, instead of going South as they had intended. It is supposed that he is on his way hither, to go to Peris as Minister of the Southern Confederacy.

CAPT. ARMSTRONG TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

The Court of Inquiry in the metter of Capt. ARMSTRONG, lete Commandant et the Ponsacola Nevy-yerd, has resulted in the ordering of e Court-mertial for his trial for having surrendered the Navy-yard to the State authorities. The officers to compose the Court-martial have not yet been named.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The list of resignations at the War Department show 43 since the first of the secession movement, principally Lieutenants. Thia is a smell number out of a list of more than a thousand names. It is well ascertained that several officers have availed themselves of feigned sympathy for the South to resign, and avoid discharging unpleasant duty in Utah and on the Pacific Coast.

The Navy Department will thie week issue a large batch of Commissions to officers appointed and promoted, to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations in that branch of the public service.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR LEVANT.

Important dispatches were received at the Department, this morning, from Capt. MONTGOMERY, Flag-Officer of the Pecific Squadron, dated Panams, Feb. 13. Capt. MONTGOMERY says:

"Since my last dispatch I have heard from Capt. RITCAIE, of the *Saranac*, at Payta, a copy of whose brief report of the execution of that part of his orders having reference to the *Levant* is herewith furnished, for the information of the Department. I regret to say that nothing has yet been heard from the missing ship. We have intelligence of a violent hurricane, in September last, in the region of the ocean through which the *Levant* would have to pass, in which an American clipper ship, since arrived at Valparaiso, was dismasted, and Her British Majesty's line-of-battle-ship *Ganges* had her sails blown from the yards. I have not, however, relinquished my hope of hearing of the *Levant*, and her officers and crew."

Capt. MONTGOMERY states that the *St. Marys* would be sent to Mare Island for Repairs.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Postmaster-General was thia morning advised by telegraph from Fort Smith, thet the overland mail was stopped by Indians, not by Texans, as has been reported.

The Postmaster at Madison, Florida, is using domestic manufactured postage stamps, contrary to law. The Department has been furnished with a specimen.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired at noon today hy United States hatteries here, in honor of the pacification agreed on, and recommended to Congress yesterday by the Peace Conference.

The public business in Congress is in a greater state of forwardness than heretofore toward the close of the session. Several of the general Appropriation hills oaly are pending on the disagreeing amendments he ween the two branches.

The President has approved the hill establishing a Territorial Government for Colorado, including Pike's Peak. The bill is altoge ther silent on the subject of Slavery.

Senator CRITTENDEN had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN to-day. Several Republican Senators, and a few delegations from New-York and other States, representing various interests, also had an interview with him.

The Select Committee of Five on the President's Special Messagc, have made a report on the general subject referred to them. They therein argue against the doctrine of secession, and assert the duty of centralizing the powers of the Government to enforce the laws over every part of the Union, with the aid of the military, should the civil authorities prove insufficieot for the purpose etc.

JOAN COCHRANE and Mr. BRANCH dissent from the majority's doctrines and conclusions, and have liberty to file a statement of their views.

The Senate was a short time in Executive session to day, and confirmed the nomination of A. W. RUSSELL, of the District of Columbia, as paymaster in the Navy.

In consequence of Gen. TWIGGS' late conduct in Texas, his name is to be stricken from the Army.

The Select Committee on the alleged abstraction of books from the Congressional Library hy Members of Congress, have made a report, and they regard the entire cherge groundless, and characterize it as a fair specimen of the many sensation special dispatches sent from Washington. They say the remedy for the evil is not with the House, but with newspaper proprietors, in the more cautious selection of correspondents.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ENABLING ACT FOR NEW-MEXICO—THE UNION FEELING IN THE BORDER STATES—POSSIBILITY OF TROUBLE ON THE FOURTH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1861.

All that is needed now to secure the loyalty of the Border States, and pave the way for the adjustment of our sectional differences, is the passege of an Enabling act for New-Mexico, authorizing thet Territory to form a State Government. This I regard es the most important and feasible scheme for conciliating the reasonable people of the South, without a surrender of principle, which has yet been proposed, end I em happy in the helief that it will pass. It will involve no secrifice of principle on the Republican side of the House, end it will give no new guarantee to Slevery in the Territories, and yet it will remove the bone of contention, and will show e conciliatory spirit which cannot fail to satisfy the Southern people, whatever the politicians from that section may think of it. The recent popular vote of Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia, gives unmistakable evidence of the fact that the people are far more sound and reliable than the politicians who represent them in Congress; snd I doubt if a man in either House from those States has come up to the standard of public opinion at home on the issue of Union, unless it be ANDREW JOHNSON, EMERSON ETHERIDGE end GREEN ADAMS. Perhaps I should edd NELSON, STOKES and CLEMENS.

North Carolina votes to-morrow, and I shall be greatly disappointed if she fails to follow the noble example of her daughter, Tennessee, in et once electing an overwhelming mejority of Unionists to the Convention, and then voting down the Convention itself.

It is to sustein the friends of union in the South thet Republicans show a disposition to make concessions. The Disunionists may be assured thet "no step backward" will be taken on their account, end if anything can prevent the Republicen Party from "softening down" their platform, es Mr. GREELEY would say, it is the "fantastic tricks" which the traitors play "hefore high Heaven."

There is still unersiness in high quarters in regard to the maintenance of peace on the 4th proximo. I make no question thet the most malignant spirit pervades the minds of the Breckinridge demagogues, and if it were possible for them to stir up a rebellion, without participating in it, I should apprehend difficulties. But the recent Southern elections should diasipate all fear that the Southern people would engage in a desperate attempt to prevent the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. When Virginia gives some fifty thousand majority for Union delegates to e State Convention—when Tennessee goes further, and votes down the Convention itself by a similar majority—when the Secessionists cannot count one in ten of the population of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, end, perhaps, not more than one in five of that of North Carolina, where, in the name of reason, are the formidable forces of the treitors to come from? The roughs in Baltimore may possibly send over a delegation consisting of some hundreds, but the worst of it will be the necessity of greeter vigilance, to keep them in their places. If they attempt to come here armed, it will be perfectly competent to disarm them, and to turn them back, or send them to prison. OBSERVER.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH.—The vote in this city so far as ascertained stands:

Union Ticket, 712; Secession, 81.

For Convention, 220; Against Convention, 540.

Partial reports from other precincts give similar results.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Wake County, including Raleigh, gives 1,000 for the Union ticket. The majority against the Convention is large.

NEW-HANOVER—Three precincts give 861 majority for the Convention;—the other precincts will largely increase the majority. The secession candidates will be elected by about 1,000 majority.

BRUNSWICK—No doubt this town has gone for the Convention, and secession delegates elected.

DOPLIN—Three precincts give 420 for Convention end 3 against.

WAYNE—1,000 for secession.

PROCEEDINGS AT MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. WRIGHT'S resolution for discussion, on a permanent Constitutioo, will he up for public consideration to-morrow.

Mr. CARLTON'S resolution, instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the propriety of constructing several Iron-plated frigates was adopted.

The act to raise provisional forces of the Confederate States end for other purposes, directs, among other provisions, that the President shall take charge of all military operations between the Confederacy and other Powers.

An act was passed to raise money to support the Government. It authorizes the President to horrow $15,000,000, payable in ten years with intcrest at 8 per centum. The last section directs the levying of an export duty of ½c. per pound on cotton exported after the 1st of August to create a fund to liquidate the principal and interest of the loan.

The Committee on Flags has not reported.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feh. 28.

In the Convention to day Mr. MORTON made a speech in favor of immediate secession. He denounced the result of the Peace Conference as a miserable abortion.

Mr. BAYLOR, of Augusta, Ga., commenced a Union speech, pending which the Convention adjourned.

RICAMOND, Va., Thursday, Feh. 28—P.M.

Messrs. TYLER and SEDDON were serenaded to night. Both made speeches, and denounced the result of the Peace Conference as a worthless affair. They declared that the South had nothing to hope from the Republican Party.

Mr. SEDDON said that the proposition adopted by the Conference was a delusion and a sham, as well as an insult and an offence to the South.

Lieutenant-Governor MONTAGUE is now making a secession speech.

The secession sentiment is increasing among the people, and if any measure of coercion is adopted the North may rest assured that Virgina will secede.

The Peace Conference is generally condemned.

MR. LINCOLN'S PASSAGE THROUGH BALTIMORE.

CARD FROM THE BALTIMORE MARSHAL OF POLICE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE MARSHAL,
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1861.

Having been in Washington on Thursday last, on business of purely a private nature, I called to pay a friendly visit to the friends of the President elect, with whom I had been for many years on kind end intimate relations. In conversation, the contemplated passage through our city of the public functionary referred to was incidentally mentioned, when I spoke of the rumors which had reached me of an intended Republican display, by certain parties here, which in my opinion would be deemed offensive to the messee of our people, and in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S asscieting himself with such a demonstration, or having it as an appendage in his transit through Baltimore, would invite decided marks of disapproval.

I did not recommend that the President elect should avoid passing openly through Baltimore, nor did I for one moment contemplate such a contingency. Indeed, I made no recommendation whatever in the premises, but confined my remarks to the expression of an opinion that such an escort or appendage as the one which rumor had indicated would, in my judgment, be ill advised, and subject that appendage to an expression of public dissatisfaction, which might, and doubtless would, have been construed into a premeditated discourtesy by the people of Baltimore to the President elect.

The Police Board had the whole subject of the expected visit of the President elect under consideration, and all the measures necessary for preserving order on the occasion were fully matured, and deemed by them amply sufficient.

The Board were also informed by me of the conversation referred to, held by me in Washington, and concurred in the opinion which I had expressed.

I make this explanation because erroneous constructions of my action in the matter have found their way to the public through a portion of the Press.

(Signed,) GEO. P. KANE, Mershal.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a number of petitions signed by several thousand persons in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the Government, and enforcement of the laws.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Oregon War Debt bill; thet the Senate agree to the House amendment, with an amendment making the amount paid two millions four hundred thousand dollars, and allowing the Auditor to receive additionel evidence in regard to supplies furnished, etc., and that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay the claimants in the bonds of the United States. Report agreed to.

The Post-office Appropriation hill was taken up, the amendments of the Committee of Finance being under consideration.

By consent, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) from the Select Committee on the proposition adopted by the Peace Convention, offered a report, recommending the adoption of that proposition.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) and himself, formed a minority on that Committee, and wished to submit a substitute as a minority report, but the majority held that it was not competent, so he asked leave to submit a joint resolution in his own name, in which the Senator from Illinois concurs.

Whereas, The Legislatures of Kentucky, Illinois and New-Jersey have applied to Congress to call a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That the other States be invited to take the subject into consideration and express their will on the subject to Congress, in pursuance of the fifth article of the Constitution.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) objected to the consideretion of the report to-day.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said it was a mistake that Wisconsin had sent delegates to the Convention. He had a proviso which at a proper time he should offer to the first section of the amendment proposed by the Convention:

Resolved, That this section shall take effect on the express condition that no State, or any part thereof, heretofore admitted, or hereafter to be admitted, shall heve power to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the United States; and that the Constitution be the supreme law of the land, anything contained in any constitution or ordinance of any State or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

The report and amendments and joint resolution were ordered to be printed and laid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of HENRY S. LANE, Senator elect from the State of Indiana.

Mr. TRUMBULL also made a report from the Committee appointed to wait on the President and Vice-President to inform them of their election. He said the Committee had performed the duty. The President said:

"With deep gratitude to my countrymen for their mark of confidence, and with great distrust of my ability to perform the duty, even in favorable circumstances, now rendered doubly difficult by the existing national peril, but with a firm reliance on the strength of our free Government, and the ultimate loyalty of the people to the just principles upon which it was founded, and, above all, with an unshaken faith in the Supreme Ruler of nations, I accept this trust, and shall be pleased to signify my acceptance to the respective Houses of Congress."

The Vice-President said:

"Please communicate to the Houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me by a generous people; and while the position was neither sought nor desired, I am truly grateful for the confidence reposed in me, and deeply sensible of the obligation imposed. It shall be my earnest effort to discharge the duty in a manner which will subserve the interests of the whole country."

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to the Post-office bill, changing the Butterfield route, and providing for a mail by the Central route to California and Pony Express, &c., for $1,150,000.

This was discussed at some length.

One o'clock having arrived a discussion arose whether the report of the Select Committee was in order.

Messrs. HALE and FESSENDEN argued that it was not, as an objection against it would carry it over.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied to Mr. FESSENDEN, saying the Senator had no right to characterize anything he said as presumption.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I did not say any such thing, Sir.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—You did, Sir, if I understand.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Well, Sir, I say I did not. But the Senator can take it as he pleases.

Then Mr. CRITTENDEN turned to Mr. FESSENDEN'S desk, and back to the Chair, going close to Mr. FESSENDEN, but the conversation between them was inaudible in the gallery.

The Chair called the Senators to order.

The resolutions were then taken up by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Fitch, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson, Wigfall—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler Clark, Collamore, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlen, King, Morrell, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—23.

Mr. HALE objected to the report going to its second reading, and after further discussion the report and resolutions were laid over and made the special order for to morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Post-office bill.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) spoke in favor of Mr. WILSON'S amendment for a daily mail, &c.

The discussion was continued at some length, and Mr. WILSON'S amendment was adopted—Yeas, 21; Nays, 19.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved to reduce the amount of payment to one million dollars.

Debated at some length and agreed to—Yeas, 29; Nays, 14.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved an Executive Session.

Carried—Yeas, 25; Nays, 24.

After an Executive session, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Post-office bill.

Mr. GWIN'S amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment, that the Postmaster-General refund to FRANKLIN HAVEN certain money deposited. (This is relative to the Boston Post-office matter.)

The amendment was agreed to.

After further consideration, the bill was passed.

The bill relative to the distribution of books, reports of the Supreme Court, &c., was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. LANE, a bill donating public land in Minnesota snd Oregon for school purposes was taken up and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Am.,) presented a petition, signed by ladies of New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, New-Jersey, Delaware, Illinois, Vermont, Indiana, New-Hampshire, North Carolina and the District of Columbia, and was proceeding to state its contents, saying they pray Congress to take measures to restore peace and reconcile existing difficulties.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) interrupted and demanded the regular order.

Mr. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) supposed the right of pelition was in order at any time.

Mr. GILMER withdrew the petition for the present.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. CORWIN'S proposed amendment to the Constitution yesterday failed to receive the required two-third vote, was announced as the first business in order.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) who made the motion, called the attention of his Republican friends to the importance of the vote they were now called on to give. But a few days ago they all emphatically declared, by sanctioning the resolution unanimously adopted, that they had no desire or disposition to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists. Yesterday, however, they seemed to have forgotten this declaration, carried away by wild fanaticism, and also the peculiar condition of the country requiring some action. If they had changed their ground since the occasion to which he had referred, and were now disposed to invade the sovereignty of the States, then he was no Republican. In repeated speeches he had said those who accused the Republicans of such a design uttered a slander. Should they say to the world when they are about to possess the power of the Government that they are for using it to break down the sovereign rights of the States and invade their privileges? If that was the doctrine he could not subscribe to it. They should bear in mind that they were not the masters, but the mere servants of the people. The proposition to amend the Constitution should be taken to their masters, and the latter should be asked whether they will approve or reject it. For the sake of the peace and quiet of the country, and for the good of the Republican Party, the Republicans should come forward to-day, and with the same unanimity with which they voted for the resolution to which he had referred, declare the same thing in the pending proposition as an amendment to the Constitution. If you fail to give peace you wrong yourselves, not the people, and on your heads will fall the responsibility.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) withdrew the previous question at the request of

Mr. STANTON, who proceeded to address the House. He said he should not have regarded the vote of yesterday as a matter of great consequence while there were fifteen Slaveholding States in the Union acknowledging allegiance to the Federal Government, and having, therefore, in their own hands the power to protect themselves against any invasion of their rights on the part of the General Government. Then it would have been a matter of little consequence whether they incorporated such an amendment or not in the Constitution. But the state of the country had radically and essentially changed; seven or eight States now denied allegiance to this Government, and had organized a separate Confederacy, and had declared their independence of all control of this Government. Whether that independence was to be maintained or not, the future only could decide. But if towards the maintenance of their position public opinion in the seceding States should sustain the action of those who had taken the lead in this matter, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest could bring them back, he, for one, rather than resort to such means, was disposed to recognize that independence. [Cries from Democratic side, "That's right;" "Good."] In that state of things, if the remaining seven slaveholding States should continue in the Union, they were then entitled to additional guarantees. [Cries of "Good" from the right of the Chair.] There are now seven Slaveholding States and nineteen Free States. In ten years more, for all practicable purposes, Delaware would be a Free State. That would leave twenty-three Free States and only six Slaveholding States. In a few years more they would have other Free States organized out of the Territories, and thus, in a short time, they would have the required number—three-fourths of the States—to enable them to change the Constitution and to enter upon the Federal Government and upon Congress the power to interfere with Slavery. Now he hoped that that was a power which would never be vested in Congress. No matter if there should be but one Slave State, Slavery was a matter of domestic concern only, and Congress should never take jurisdiction of it. If they were citizens of Slaveholding States they would be the first to resist the interference of the General Government. because they, too, would see that it was a subject which Congress could not understand and ought to have no control over, and that it was a matter which should be entirely left to the States themselves. He hoped, therefore, it was the intention of the House to afford to the Slave States which were still left to the Union that Constitutional protection which the altered circumstances of the country demanded, and that they would see how incumbent it was upon them to vote to submit the question to the people, to say the least of it, that they might, if they deemed fit, recognize and adopt it. It will not do for them to say that the Constitution which their fathers made was sufficient for the country in the present altered circumstances and condition of public affairs. At the organization of the Government there was but one Free State, and all the rest were Slaveholding States, and then everybody anticipated an increased growth and spread of Slaveholding States, and therefore it was that it was deemed necessary to make other guarantees beyond those which were incorporated in the Constitution. Suppose they had provided for the representation of a certain number of inhabitants in all time to come, would not an increased number of inhabitants make it necessary to change the Constitution so as to provide for a representation on an increased ratio of inhabitants? When the Constitution was framed for this Confederacy there was but one Free State and twelve Slaveholding States, so that then the Constitution was adequate for the protection of all sections. But now they had nineteen Free States and only seven Slaveholding States. He was in earnest in this business, and he was sincere when he said that he did not desire to interfere with Slavery in the States where it existed. He was sure that his colleagues were equally sincere in their asseverations in this regard. But would they guarantee that their successors in ten or twenty years hence would be imbued with like sentiments? Would they answer for the progress of public opinion in the Free States, and for the ground they might assume in some ten years hence. He maintained that if the remaining Slave States continue to the Union they had a right to demand new guarantees; and, as far as his vote was concerned, they should have it. [Applause on the floor, right of the chair.] He would caution his friends, they were now making a mistake. He could tell them that public opinion in the States would not warrant their refusal to vote for this proposed amendment to the Constitution, and, at all events, to say the least of it, was a most ungracious thing for them to refuse to allow a public expression of opinion on the subject. They might rest assured that in voting against the measure their position would not be sustained. All he would say was that if this thing was now refused, all he would ask of his Southern friends was to forego any act of secession or rashness till the friends of the measure had an opportunity of appealing to the people of the Free States.

General applause on the floor followed the close of these remarks.

Mr. STANTON, amid great excitement and general applause on the Democratic side, and furious appeals from the Republican side for a hearing, renewed the motion for the previous question.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rose, but vainly strove to gain a hearing. All his efforts were lost, and had to be ultimately abandoned in the face of a continuous call to order at the highest pitch of members' voices. The words, "I insist—it is not fair," only surmounted the uproar.

Several members, who had kept themselves in reserve, called the gentleman (Mr. LOVEJOY) to order.

Mr. LOVEJOY.—"Mr. Speaker," again the gentleman roared out at his loudest in vain. Not a word he uttered could be heard.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS—Call the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. LOVEJOY, (in a lull.)—Will the gentleman (Mr. STANTON) withdraw the previous question for a moment?

Again rose a storm of voices, howling out, "Order, order."

The SPEAKER, (overtopping the uproar.)—Does the gentleman withdraw the previous question?

Mr. STANTON.—I emphatically refuse.

This announcement chenged the howling on the floor to cheers.

Mr. LOVEJOY (taking advantage of the digression shouted out that it was unfair, as two speeches had been made on that side.

The chorus of "Order" was again taken up, and again Mr. LOVEJOY'S most stentorian efforts were as whisperings in a gale of wind.

The Speaker, regardless of the noise on his right, and the most wildly-uttered but unheard ejaculations of the Republicans on his left, successfully essayed to make himself heard, as with a determined effort he called to members in favor of the previous question to stand up.

The sudden action of so many members in rising to their feet added greatly to the uproar that reigned in the hall, and must have excited anticipations of a general row in the minds of the spectators who crowded the galleries.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, (Rep.,) suddenly got in, "I demand to have a chance to be heard."

Any hope of a chance the gentleman might have been sanguine enough to entertain must have been crushed in the bud before the renewed breaking forth of

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

Position and Policy of the Republican Party.

Remarks of Mr. H. J. Raymond at the Meeting of the Republican Club, Feb. 26, 1861.

Mr. RAYMOND was introduced to the meeting by SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., President of the Club, in some very complimentary remarks, and, after the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, he went on to say, that his object in coming to the meeting was not to deliver an "address," as he had been advertised to do, but merely to join with Republicans in rejoicing over the victory they had achieved,—the most signal and important, in his judgment, which the political annals of the country had ever witnessed. It has been achieved, moreover, said Mr. R., after a comparatively brief struggle—since the Republican Party, as a distinct national organization, was only five years old on WASHINGTON'S last birthday. Its first National Convention was held on the 22d of February, 1856, at Pittsburgh, and then for the first time the party put forth its programme of purposes and principles. The Address then issued vindicated at length the necessity which political emergencies had created for the formetion of a new party, and set forth very clearly the specific reform which it proposed to effect in the administration of the National Government. The necessity for the new party grew out of the fact, which was open to the observetion of all, that "the Government of the United States," to use the words of that Address, "had ceased to be administered in accordance with the Constitution, or for the preservation end prosperity of the American Union;—but that its powers were systematically wielded *for the promotion and extension of the interest of Slavery*, in direct hostility to the letter end spirit of the Constitution, in flagrant disregard of other great intereats of the country, and in open contempt of the public sentiment of the American people and of the Christian world." That Convention further proclaimed its belief that unless the policy which then controlled the Government of the United States could be arrested by the interposition of the People, "the hold of the Union upon their loyalty and affection would be relaxed, the domestic tranquillity would be disturbed, end all constitutional securities for the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity would be destroyed." This was the great fact which made the organization of the Republican Party necesaary. The Slaveholding interest had obtained complete control of the Government; not by its own power, but by its alliances with other political parties. It controlled their policy, and thus ruled the country. No man could be appointed to office unless he believed that Slavery was right. No national policy or any subject could be adopted if it threatened in the least to interfere with the permanent intereat of Slavery. A ban of proscription rested upon every man, North or South, who was not ready to prostrate himself at the shrine of this new divinity. And the aim of the Republican Party was to "determine whether Slavery should continue to be the paramount and controlling influence in the Federal Administration, or whether *other rights* and *other interests* shall resume the degree of consideration to which they are entitled." That battle has been fought,—and has ended in victory,—a victory which challenges the attention of the world,—a victory whose importance no words can exaggerate. The Slave Power, as a controlling element in our national politics, has been dethroned. We have delivered our Government from the tyrannical ascendancy of this foul usurper, and if we use our victory wisely, its verdict can never be reversed,—the Slave Power can never regain that supremacy in our national councils from which it has been expelled. [Applause.] This is a victory worthy of exultation. It is worth all it has cost, and all it is likely to cost, whatever that may be. [Loud applause.] We have at last a government resting upon that broad, democratic, constitutional basis, the will of the people,—free to consult all the interests of the people,—and to use all the powers which the people give it to promote justice, enlerge the foundations of liberty, and secure the prosperity of ourselves and our posterity for all time to come. [Applause.]

And now having achieved a victory, our next task is to make use of it. We are to reap its fruits,—to make it beneficent and perpetual. It must not be to us merely a passing gleam of sunshine, lighting up for the moment the path of our political progress;—it must become a steady light,—a guide to ourselves and our country for all time to come. We are to *stand fast*, and, by a wise administration of the Government which is committed to our hands, make that victory as permanent and enduring as the American Constitution,—aye, as the American continent itself. [Applause.]

The Republican Party is now responsible for the conduct of our National affairs. It has placed the helm of the Ship of State in the hands of a man whose strength and skill,—whose high integrity of soul, whose clear, calm perception of the grandeur of his mission, and whose courage and ability to meet every emergency and to perform every duty that will devolve upon him, will become more and more manifest with every day and every hour. [Applause.] We know the truth, the uprightness, the loyalty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and we must let him know the loyalty, the calm courage and the good faith of that great party which has placed him in power. [Applause.] His first duty is to take possession of the Government; and thanks to his own prompt action and the wisdom and sagacity of those whom he has associated with him, the initial step towards that result has been taken, and he is now in the Capital, ready to assume all the responsibilities that devolve upon him. [Applause.] No man ever entered upon the duties of that position with such formidable difficulties to encounter. The Republican Party finds the Government shattered and tottering to its fall. The enemy, foreseeing discomfiture, had mined the citadel which he could not defend, and his first act after defeat was to set fire to the train, and blow up the fortress from which he had been dislodged. Our political opponents have been sapping and mining in all directions—digging under the foundations of the Government at every pillar—extending conspiracy and organizing treason in every department of the civil administration—corrupting the Army and Navy—having their agents of treason in every quarter, even in the Cabinet of the President—and making even the President himself the agent and accomplice in destroying the very Government he had sworn to maintain and defend. And the moment it was known that the Republicans had achieved the victory, the mines were sprung, the magazines were exploded, and, so far as they could accomplish that object, the whole Government was destroyed, for the miserable satisfaction of burying their opponents under its ruins. Thank God, the base design has failed! [Applause.] But it went far enough to create a most embarrassing state of things for the new Administration—one which will demand consummate wisdom on the part of the men who carry on the Government, and great forbearance on the part of their constituents, to surmount and overcome.

This is the condition of the country at the moment the Republican Administration comes into

power. In *seven* of the Slaveholding States the conspiracy has proved snccessful. Those States have repudiated their allegiance to the Government of the United States. They have founded a hostile Confederacy, and are now in arms against the Government,—ready to resist by force any attempt to execute the laws. Undonbtedly there are some among their people who are still for the Union,—bnt they are overborne by numbers, and so far as their public action goea these seven States are nnanimons. In the other *eight* Slave-States loyalty to the Constitution is still the dominsnt sentiment. [Applanse.] There is a large, resolnte and powerful party in each of them friendly to secession,—and determined to drag the States into the vortex of rebellion ;—but they are met by an equally resolnte Union Party, determined to cling to the Union to the last extremity, and to support, nnstained, the honor and glory of the American flag. [Applause.] Thus far they have held their ground, and though the battle is not yet over, we hope and trust that they will he able permanently to keep their States true to the Union and the Conatitution. [Applause.] Then, we have *nineteen* Free States loyal to the Union, [eppleuse]—unanimona in their determination to preserve end protect it, [applause,] raliying as one men around the flag of their country, and ready to do battle on any field against all who would assail its honor or attempt its destruction. [Lond applsuse.] For it is but just to say that in presence of this great issue party distinctions disappear ;—the great mass of the Democratic Party in all the North stand hy our side,—ready, with us, to maintain the Union against all its foes. [Applause.]

Here, then, is our condition. This is the aspect of the country. And under these circumstances the Republican Party takes possession of the Government and assumes all the responsibility of carrying it forward. What is its first end paramount duty? What shall be its policy? By what course of public action, as it enters upon this broad and disturbed scene,—shall it seek to maintaiu the Constitntion, to enforce the laws, to restore peace and tranquility to the country, and thus hand down the priceless treasures of Liberty and Union to our posterity? [Applause.] These ere serious questions ;—they desarve and demand the gravest attention of all who ere interested in the welfare of the country and in the pernisnent success of the Republican Party. I don't know but I shall weary you if I attempt to answer them with any fullness of detail—

VOICES—"No," "No," "Go on," "Go on."

MR. RAYMOND—I have not the slightest thought of stopping now. [Laughter.] My only object was to throw out an anchor for the future; I want to apologize in advance for a possible trespass upon your patience. I am quick at taking a hint on such a point, and shall be obliged to you if you will let me know when I am becoming tiresome. Moreover, as my only object in this matter is to confer with you, and see what course we all ought to adopt in this crisis, and as I may say some things which may not meet the concurrences of all who hear me, I shall be very glad to have you indicate any point, either of fact or argument, on which you have doubts—and it will give me pleasure to make such explanations as the case may require. [Applause.]

In the first place, then, the Republican Administration may possibly think it wise to *ignore* the extraordinary features of the situation to which I have referred—to go on with the Government as if nothing had happened—and to pay no more attention to the Southern States than if they did not exist, or were still loyal to the Union. But these things force themselves upon our attention. The Government cannot ignore them. Governments have to deal with facts—with things as they are, not as they ought to be; and skill in Government consists in a wise and careful study of all existing facts, and in the adoption of precisely such measures as the emergeacy of the day may require. Politics is, in this sense, the science of expeoients —the art of adapting public action to the circumstances of the case, of doing to-day what the emergancies of the day require. We cannot dismiss this matter of secession, therefore, from our minds, or neglect or discard it in the administration of the Government. We must give it our serious attention. It must necessarily influence the policy of the Government. It is the first and most serious fact with which our Republican Administration has to deal. Fortunately we have men at the head of our affairs wise enough and practical enough to meet any such crisis, and deal with it as the emergency may require. [Applause.]

Well, there is another course open to the Republican Party,—and it accords with the impulses of political feeling. We have achieved this victory by the votes of the Free States. We will fall back upon them, (it may be said,) and rely on them alone for support. We will shape our policy by their wants alone: we will consult only their interests, their sentiments, their wishes,—leaving the Slave States, which have resisted us with fierce and unjust hostility at every step, to submit to such Government as the Free States may see fit to impose. This policy is certainly open to some very grave objections. We must remember that, although as a party we might look only to one section—as a victorious party,—as in possession of the Government, we are bound to regard the whole,—to care for the whole—to conduct the whole, and to secure to each and every part full protection for its rights and its interests. [Applause.]

We have been denounced as a sectional party :—we must not justify the reproach by a sectional administration of the Government. We have repelled the calumny ;—we must vindicate the truth of our words by the justice of our acts. [Applause.] We must know nothing of sections in conducting the Government. Whatever we were before, we must be a *national* party now,—for we have the Nation, with all its rights and all its interests, committed to our keeping. [Applause.]

Now, the first thing the Republican Party has to do is to restore the Union to its integrity. [Applause.] We are for the Union and the Constitution,—and we are determined to maintain and defend them. We want no amended Constitution, and we don't intend to have any dismembered Union. [Loud applause.] The Republican Party is to-day, from the necessity of its position, as well as from its principles, the UNION PARTY of this country. [A voice—"That's so," and applause.] It is the party to which Union-loving men, of all parties and in all sections, look for the restoration of peace,—for the support and defence of the Constitution which our fathers gave us. [Applause.]

This, then, is our first duty ;—how shall we perform it? By compromising with States, or sections, or individual men that are in arms against the Government? [Cries of "No," "no.] A thousand times NO! We cannot preserve the Government in that way,—for the very process implies and involves the death of the very principle of government itself [Loud applause.] A Government which thus buys the privilege of existing, does not deserve to exist. It cannot exist,—for it signs its own death warrant by the very process of bargaining for its life. [Applause.] We cannot compromise with traitors. [Applause.] We must add them to their allegiance. Indue time, and by wise measures, they must be held to their responsibility and made to feel that the Government of the United States is a Government in tact, as well as in name,—that it has power to enforce its laws as well as the right to make them, and that the affection and loyalty of the people is the immovable rock on which it reats. [Applause.]

The first step which the Republican Party has to take in order to accomplish this result,—in order to consolidate the Union,—is to rally to its support the Union men of the whole country,—to enlist under the banner of Union all who love its Stars and Stripes, wherever they are, and thus present one solid and resistless phalanx against all its foes. [Applanse.] And first of all, we should make common canse with that noble band of Union men in the Border States who, against hostilities of which we can have but a faint idea,—at hazards political and personal which we are never called on to encounter,—and with a lofty conrage and fidelity which ahonld commend them to our eternal gratitude, have rallied to the support of the Government just as it is about to pass into Republican hands. [Applause.] They are the men whom we need as allies,—whom we may be proud to greet as brethren, in the great work of maintaining the Constitution and restoring the Union to its integrity. We are bound to give them all the aid in our power, in their struggles with Disunion upon their own soil. We are buund to strengthen their hands and encourage their hearts, in their contest with the common enemy. If we can do anything, without any sscrifice of principle on our own part, to aid them in their struggle, to strike down the weepons by which they are assailed, to give them a stronger hold upon the people of their own States to whom they look for support and with whom the decision of the question lies,—is it not, I ask you as candid men,—is it not our duty to do it? Is it not our duty to ourselves, to our psrty and our country, to extend to them the hand of fraternal frieudship,—to aid them in their efforts, and to join hands with them in this common cause? [Applanse.]

As to this general principle, I presume there is no room for doubt. All will agree that the Republican Party should take snch a position and adopt such a policy, so far as this issue is concerned, as will, without any sacrific of principle, rally to its standard the Union men of the whole conntry. Now the next question is, by what specific action can this be done? What measures are required, —what policy must be adopted to bring about this result? What can we do, without sacrificing our own principles, that will strengthen the loyalty and confirm the allegiance of the Border States?

I see some doctors among my hearers, and I presume they will agree with me that the first thing to be done in dealing with a patient is to find out what ails him. What is it, then, that has caused this discontent in the Southern States,—I mean in the Border States, for the Gulf States are past the power of medicine just now. I intend to attempt no diagnosis of their case. It must be borne in mind, in the first place, that an active band of conspirators has been at work for years to poison the minds of the people of the South,—to excite their fears and apprehensions with regerd to the North, and thus to prepere the way for disunion. These men are the ective traitors who are directly responsible for all our present troubles. All we have to do with them is to bring them to trial and to hang them as traitors whenever we can catch them. [Applause.] Whenever this Government has the power to mete out justice to the leaders of this Southern rebellion, its first duty will be to make an example of some of them for the benefit of all future generations. [Loud applausc.] But the great mass of the people in these Border States are not in this category. They are merely the dupes and victims of these conspirators. They have been told from the stump and the pulpit, through the Press, and in every possible form, that the Republicans are Abolitionists,—that they seek the emancipation of their slaves,—and are determined to trample on their rights and disturb their domestic peace. I have not the slightest doubt that their apprehensions on this score ere perfectly sincere, and that they account in a very great degree for the sudden paroxysm of alarm and resentment that has led to the recent movements of rebellion in the Southern States. Now, I think it only fair to accept their alarm on this score as sincere and real,—and our first duty is to allay it. We have done this so far as words can go. We have disclaimed all such intentions—repudiating utterly all acts which seem to countenance such charges, and given every possible assurance that their rights and institutions shall be perfectly sacred in our hands. The Republican Convention at Chicago embodied a very strong and explicit declaretion on this subject in the Republican platform, and it has been reiterated over and over ageiu, on every proper occasion, by the leaders and organs of the Republican Party. All this does good. But the only thing which will thoroughly and completely disabuse the minds of the Southern people of these false impressions is, actual experience of a Republican Administration. [Applause.] When they see such an Administration in the full tide of successful experiment, and showing not the slightest disposition to interfere with their rights or institutions, in any particular, they will dismiss the apprehensions which have so inflamed their minds hitherto. [Applause.] This is the proper remedy for that evil,—and I have no fears that it will not prove effectual.

Aside from this I believe the *Territorial question* is the only one which gives the Secession party any foothold in the Border States. From the day of its organization the Republican Party has been compelled to make the question of slavery in the Territories a very prominent feature of the controversy. It has always stood in the very front of the battle,—not because the Republicans cared more for the Territories than for the States,—but because it was *through* the Territories that the Slave power sought the perpetuation of its ascendancy. For twenty years Slavery has been seeking a new foothold in the Territories, in order to fortify its position in the General Government, and to strengthen itself against all endeavors to dislodge it. It was with this object that the Missouri Compromise was repealed,—and it was this crowning act of grasping ambition and of bad faith that demonstrated the necessity of a new political organization for the dethronement of the slave power, and that led thus to the formation of the Republican Party. The great, turning point of the whole controversy was the contest for the possession of Kansas. Kansas was the Mslakoff of Freedom, and the slave power did *not* take it. [Applause.] When it was driven back from that impregnable citadel, it was thoroughly routed. It has never been able even to rally its shattered legions for another struggle. At Charleston, where the bugle was sounded for another charge, the factions of the contending host refused to obey the summons, and could not be induced for another battle. The slave power, as I have already said, is dethroned,—and all that is left of the Territories, even as a relic of the fight, is New Mexico. All the rest have been won for Freedom. New-Mexico alone remains —the only Territory concerning which it is possible to raise even the semblance of a contest. And what are the chances of Slavery there? Mr. SEWARD told us in a recent speech that the efforts of the last ten years, backed by all the power and patronage of the Federal Government, had only succeeded in carrying *twenty-four* slaves into New-Mexico. That is the whole number now there. Probably there are not *ten* slaveholders in the whole Territory. They have passed a slave code, it is true, which is a disgrace to the age, but this was done, not by the slaveholders, but by the office-holders of the Federal Government. The whole power and patronage of the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN has been thrown into that scale, —and this is all it has been able to accomplish. But a reaction has already commenced. Even under the influence of these Pro Slavery officials, the free sentiment of the Territory already makes itself felt, and there is every reason to believe that this slave code will be speedily repealed. We shall soon have Republican officials in New-Mexico, and then this Pro-Slavery pressure will be removed.

Now what can be done to deprive the Secessionists of the Border States of the power to make any further capital against the Union men who are contesting the question with them at the polls? In my opinion it can be done by *passing an Enabling Act for New-Mexico*;—authorizing her people to form a State Constitution, and to apply for admission into the Union. If the question were left to me, I should certainly adopt this course—and I am the more free to urge it because it comes from one whose devotion to the principles of freedom no man can question—who inherits the attachment to liberty which his own great abilities so nobly vindicate—the son of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. [Applause.] The chances are more than even that it would be a Free State at the very outset, and no one who knows anything of its soil and climate can believe that under any circumstances Slavery could become a permanent derizen of the State.

Now, suppose this to be done, how should we stand then with the Border States and the country at large?—I do not mean with Secessionists and traitors,—bur with the loyal Union men South and North? Could not Union men everywhere make a stronger stand in support of the Constitution and against its foes, with this territorial question out of the way, than they can so long as it is left open? Could not the men from the Border States, who have stood so nobly by the Union in Congress, go home and meet their opponents at the polls with better chances of success than if this issue is still left es a weapon in the hands of their foes? And, of what possible use can it be hereafter, in any event, to the Republican Party? What principles do we sacrifice by such a disposition of it? In what particular would the passage of such a hill infringe on the Chicago Platform, or on any principle which is essential to the integrity of the Republican Party?

A VOICE—Would the Bordar States be satisfied with that concession?

MR. RAYMOND—I would not make it as a concession. It is *not* a concession in any sense. I would do it as the best possible method of winding up a controversy which has been fought out, and in which we have won the victory. [Applause.] We don't want this tarritorial queation on our hands any longer, for it has lost all its importance, and the constant agitation of it prevents the Government from giving its attention to more important concerns. I would pass the bill, therefore, for our own convenience. I would not do this, or anything else, as a concession,—or a compromise. I am opposed, as I have already said, to "compromising" for the existence of the Government. [Applause.] But I believe it would have the effect of disarming the Secessionists, and of strengthening the Union men in the Border States; and that is an additional reason why I think it ought to be done. [Applause.] I presume it would not "satisfy" the Secessionists. If I thought it would, I should know it was wrong, and ought not to be done. [Applause.] But it would do something much better,—it would stop their mouths, and paralyze their hands, and give the Union men a chance to thrash them soundly at the polls. [Applause] That is the result I wish to see accomplished.

A VOICE—Don't the Southern men want the Missouri Compromise restored?

MR. RAYMOND—Some do and some do not. The soundest and best men among them care nothing about it. They have no slaves to send into Territories where they would be worth about as much as they would in Vermont, when they can get a thousand dollers apiece for them at home. What they want is to *have the question settled*. They want it out of the way. They say they have no fears of the Republican Party,—they have faith in its fidelity to the Constitution,—and they desire to see the Union preserved. They are embarrassed and weakened at the polls by this incessant territorial controversy, and they want it to end. Now that there is nothing left to fight about, they want the fight stopped. [Applause.] Get this out of the way, and they declare their ability to hold every one of the Border States firmly and unflinchingly to the Union. [Applause.] Why should we not help them do it? Will any one here tell me now what possible reason there is for our refusing thus to end the strife, and aid the Union men in the Border States?

A VOICE—The Republican Party opposes the extension of Slavery. A measure of that kind would extend Slavery into Free Territories.

MR. RAYMOND—Into what Territories? I have already shown that we have no terrritory left into which Slavery can possibly go, but New-Mexico ;—and that the chances are ten to one, that under an enabling act and with the influence of the Republican Administration, New-Mexico would become a Free State. I have not the slightest doubt on that point.

THE VOICE—Well, suppose Slavery could go there by chance. Why should we give it that chance?

MR. RAYMOND—Simply, because we get a great deal more than we give. I suppose there is a "chance" that Slavery may go to the top of the Rocky Mountains, or into Vermont; but we don't think it worth while to sacrifice any great national interests for the sake of averting the "chance" of such a catastrophe. This must be treated like a practical question,—not as a hobby with which we are to amuse ourselves or play off our devotion to words and phrases. Our President must treat it on the basis of common eense,—examine the advantages and disadvantages of every course of action that may be suggested,—and do that which the best good of the whole country may seem to require,—and it is our duty, as good citizens, engaged in the great work of carrying on this Government, to act with the same practical judgment and common sense we would bring to the management of our own affairs. [Enthusiastic epplause.] I believe the question will be settled in this wey and on this basis. I believe the Republican Party to be a *practical* party,—not disposed to waste its power in chase of gilded baubles, nor to permit itself to be made the sport and victim of men who think more of gratifying their own fancies than of serving and saving the country :—but alive to its responsibilities and resolved to vindicate the wisdom and stability of our form of government. [Applause.] One thing let us bear in mind,—*this Union is to be saved*. There is to be a great, powerful, triumphant Union Party in the land,—embracing the great body of the loyal men of all the States. The Democretic Party stands ready, as I have said, to sustain us in sustaining the Government and preserving the Union. But it also stands ready to profit by our mistakes. And if we throw away the golden opportunity now offered *to naturalize Republicanism*, to save the Union on the Republican basis, and under the Republican flag—to make for ourselves, our principles and our party, a home in the hearts of the American people—we may rely upon it *they* will step in and save the Union by conceding every demand which the Southern States may make. And the first result we shall see of our folly will be—the restoration of the Bourbons! [Laughter.] I trust the Republican Party has wisdom enough to escape a rock so plainly in sight, and so fatal to their fortunes and their hopes. [Applause.]

DR. SNODGRASS—If New-Mexico is permitted to come in at once as a State, must it not come in under the influence of the present Pro-Slavery office-holders? And will not that make it certain that it must come in as a Slave State? Would not the passage of an enabling act render it impossible for the new-appointed officers to exercise any influence on the subject?

MR. RAYMOND—That is a fair question, and shall have a fair answer. An Enabling Act, it must be remembered, merely authorizes the people to elect delegates to a Convention—to form a State Constitution; and it fixes the date of the election, of the meeting of the Convention, and of the submission of the Constitution so formed to the popular vote. Now if such an act were passed, I take it, the date would be remote. The election would scarcely be held before the 1st of November, at any rate—and then of course it must be held under the direction and supervision of the officers appointed by the new Administration. Is not this a sufficient answer?

DR. SNODGRASS—But this supposes that the officers are to be appointed immediately. Now, as I understand it, it is part of the arrangement that the present officers are to retain their places This is the expectation of the Border States,—and without this it will be impossible to conciliate the Border States. [Cries of "Question"] Do you not see that this would be an obstacle to your plan? [Cries of "Question"] I think the audience should not object to my asking these questions if MR. RAYMOND does not, and I saw him in the Baltimore Convention of 1852 respond to questions in a way that convinced me that he was not afraid. I ask him now if this difficulty about removing the officers is not an obstacle to his plan?

MR. RAYMOND—I must say I have never before heard that there was likely to be any difficulty in removing MR. BUCHANAN'S office-holders; either here, in New-Mexico, or anywhere else. [Applause.] I never heard of anybody who wanted them kept in, and I certainly know a great many who, for various reasons perfect y satisfactory to themselves, want them turned out. [Laughter.] I certainly would cover be a party to any compromise which should stipulate for the retention of such office-holders as now curse the country for one hour after an honest President gets a chance to turn them out. [Laughter and applause.] I never heard the point suggested by any Southern man, and I rather think my friend exaggerates its importance.

ANOTHER MEMBER—What prevents the people of New-Mexico from forming a State Constitution now?

MR. RAYMOND—Nothing, if they choose to follow the example of Michigan, California and Kansas. But if they were to do so, Congress might or might not accept it. The question would still be open. The object of the Enabling Acts is to close it permanently so far as Congress is concerned.

A VOICE—We do not know what the Border States may say to this action. Does MR. RAYMOND know?

MR. RAYMOND—No.

THE VOICE—Then the project must deceive either them or us. Either it helps Slavery or it don't. I am opposed to all such deceptive measures.

MR. RAYMOND—That is a plausible way of stating the case, but it is more deceptive than the plan objected to. I have said more than once that I am opposed to compromising,—to driving a bargain in this matter. I want the Government to take such steps as are just, as sacrifice no principle, and as will nevertheless settle the matter by *removing the bone of contention*. That is all. I am setting forth what I consider such a plan, and am assigning the reasons why I approve it. If you differ from me, you have full liberty to state your reasons for doing so, and then we will compare notes and see which is right. But you have no right, on such a basis, to charge me with intending to deceive the South, or anybody else.

THE VOICE—I had no thonght of making any such charge. I only say the plan is calculated to deceive them or us. They are expected to adopt it from one motive, and it is urged upon us from quite another. One or the other must be deceived.

MR. RAYMOND—Not at all. They may expect one result and we another. Each acts upon his own judgment—and one or the other may be mistaken; but there is no deception in the case. They may think Slavery will go into New-Mexico,—and we may think it will not. All things considered, both are willing to take the chances. There is no deception in this. Besides, it is not the object of the measure proposed, either to take Slavery into New-Mexico or to keep it out. It is simply to *end the controversy*, without any sacrifice of principle. That done, a Republican Administration will do all the rest.

A VOICE—Will the Border States help us hang the traitors?

MR. RAYMOND—I hope so. If not, we will hang them ourselves. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Slavery I think would be as profitable in New-England as anywhere else, if the moral sentiment of the people would tolerate it. Suppose now it *should* go into New-Mexico, and she should come in as a Slave State, with two slave Senators; would it be quite safe to take this risk?

MR. RAYMOND—Well, I think it would. In my view of it, I don't think there is any risk about it :—but if there is, it is more than offset by the other advantages of the measure proposed. I believe that Slavery will be excluded.

A VOICE—Forever?

MR. RAYMOND—Well, forever is a good while, and it is not necessary to make provision for it. What I mean is this :—there may be ten, twenty or thirty slaves in New-Mexico for a year or two, just as there were slaves in New-York and New-Jersey until within a few years past. But New-Mexico will not be a Slave State; Slavery will not be the characteristic of its industry and institutions. Possibly two Senstors may come from there who vote on the side of Slavery; but they cannot be worse in that respect than Senators from some of our Free States—New-Jersey, for example.

A VOICE—And Indiana.

MR. R.—Certainly. The existence or non-existence of a few slaves in a State does not determine the character of its Senators in Congress. That depends upon political considerations. Hitherto public men have voted on the side of Slavery because Slavery had possession of the Government. That was the road to power and office. But we have changed all that. [Cries, "That's so."] That day has gone by forever. [Applause.] We have changed the switch! Those who expect favor and consideration at the hands of the Federal Government, must take care which train they take. [Laughter.]

I have been diverted a good deal from my line of remark, though I regret it mainly because I may have trespassed too much upon your patience. ["Go on—go on."] I have set forth what I think should be the policy of the Republican Administration in regard to the Union men in the Border States. It should do anything it can, fairly and honorably, without any sacrifice of principle, to strengthen and aid them in their struggle with secession. We want a consolidated party, sustaining the Government, and embracing all the Free States and all the Border States. [Applause] And now a few words about the States that have seceded. We want them back into the Union.

A VOICE—No, we don't! Not South Carolina, anyhow.

MR. RAYMOND—Well, I must confess to something of that feeling myself. But then,—we *do* want our old Union,—the Union our fathers made, the Constitution that they have committed to us,—the glorious old flag that has led the van of battle so often,—that never floats on any sea or flutters in any breeze without arousing high hopes and exultations in every heart that loves Liberty ;—we want them all,—we must have them all, and we must hand them down to our children untarnished and unimpaired! [Loud applause.] No, Sir, we cannot spare even South Carolina. She is wayward and wicked, and needs discipline,—but she is "one of us" for all that. [Applause] I am not willing that a Republican administration should be signalized by the disruption of this glorious Union. We have undertaken to reform the nation :—the patient must not die on our hands. We must restore the Union,—we must get back all these States, South Carolina, included.

A VOICE.—How are we to get them back? [Laughter.]

MR. RAYMOND.—There's the rub! We shall have some trouble to accomplish it beyond all doubt. But trouble is precisely what we have to contend with in this world. If there were no difficulties in governing a nation, it would not be worth while to select our best men to do it. Any fool can steer a ship in smooth water. If there were no troubles, no difficulties to be encountered, we might just as well have left MR. BUCHANAN in the Presidency. What did we elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN for, except to overcome difficulties which made the old public functionary wilt and wish himself in Wheatland? [Laughter] Now, in the first place, these States are only nominally out. That simplifies the matter somewhat. In the next place, it must be remembered the Gulf States went out in a hurry,—on an impulse, without stopping to think about it, or to calculate the consequences of their action. And they supposed the Border States would go and do likewise. They believed that all the Slaveholding States would go out in a body,—and then they thought they could form a Confederacy sufficiently powerful and wealthy to sustain itself as an independent nation. And so they might. But the Border States have spoiled that calculation. They refused to go out upon an impulse. They took time to reflect and to study the consequences of the step they were asked to take. The Gulf States alone are weak. It becomes, therefore, a matter of the first importance to prevent them from being strengthened by the accession of any more States. Consolidate the Union as it is. Hold all the forts we have now, especially those which control the great channels of commerce. Keep Fort Taylor and Fort Pickens. Fort Sumter is of no practical consequence, but I would see South Carolina sunk a thousand fathoms deep before I would give it up. [Great applause.] Collect the revenue at every Southern port, or else declare it to be a port of entry no longer. Make the continuance of postal facilities dependent on the good behavior of each locality. In this way I would do by the Gulf States as the Quaker did to his enemy: "Friend," said he, "I'll not strike thee, but I'll *hold thee uneasy*." I would leave them to that sternest of all teachers—experience; and in due time—it may be one year or two or three—we shall see a reunion party springing up in every one of the seceded States, grow stronger and stronger with each recurring election, and finally overwhelm the conspirators who have led them into this abyss, with political ruin and universal contempt. [Applause.] The reaction has already begun in Louisiana, and it is even a question whether the Secessionists have carried the State at all. In Mississippi there are indications that a Union Party will soon spring up. We must remember that our Government, although it has force to back it, rests upon opinion,—that the very force which sustains it in the last resort is drawn from the people, and that it can never be employed except with their consent, and in a cause which has their sanction. We can never resort, therefore, to physical coercion until all other means have been exhausted, and the great mass of the people have become satisfied that the case admits of no other remedy. War, if it comes at all, must come after all other resorts have failed,—after we have made every possible appeal to public opinion,—after argument, conciliation and every possible method of experiment have been tried and proved to be of no avail. Then, if it comes, it will be a war of giants. But if our Republican Administration can pursue a policy of moderation and justice—if it can thus retain the loyalty of the Border States, and establish a system of measures in strict harmony with the Constitution, and upon a broad basis of equal rights and general justice. I believe that within a year or two we shall have a healthy Union organization in every Southern State, which will as equally bring back the whole South to its allegiance and restore the Union to its old integrity. [Applause.] We must wait patiently until we can appeal to the cool judgment, the sound common sense of the Southern States. We have achieved a signal victory,—we have conquered our political foes and can well afford to be magnanimous. I know the impulse is very strong to continue the fight. We have become so thoroughly enlisted in the warfare, that it seems almost a personal wrong to require us to stop. [Applause.] But it is never generous to strike a fallen foe,—and it is always a misfortune not to know when the battle is ended and the victory won. [Applause.]

I am under great obligations to you for the patience with which you have listened to my protracted and desultory remarks. I feel a profound solicitude for the success of the Republican Administration. I have the most entire and undoubting faith in the ability and patriotism of our President, and in the wisdom and loyalty of those whom he has called to his councils. [Applause.] Mr. LINCOLN will justify the confidence we have reposed in him. He deserves and requires all your loyalty, all your kind and generous consideration. Give him your hearty, your cordial support, and you may rely upon it he will carry the country through this emergency, and restore harmony to the Union and make it perpetual.

The above, it is only just to say, is but an outline of MR. RAYMOND'S argument,—rather than a report of his remarks. A large portion of his audience were evidently at the outset opposed to the general policy which he recommended,—but he invited and met objections fully, and frankly, and generally, we believe, to the satisfaction even of those who made them. At the close he was greeted with loud applause,—three cheers were given for him and a vote of thanks was passed for his address.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola *Tribune* has intelligence from Fort Pickens to Feb. 16. Col. LOMAX, some reports say, had complied with Lieut. SLEMMER'S demand that he should stop mounting guns at fortifications evidently erected with the design of attacking the fort. Communication was frequent between the fort and the *Wyandotte*. The British war-steamer *Gladiator* was outside, and the rumor was that her Captain had offered his services to assist in repelling the rebels, as he called them. Some had it that the intention of attacking the fort was foregone, because it had been reliably stated that it would be peaceably surrendered on March 4; but Col. CHASE alleged that the assault would be commenced as soon as a negative reply had been received to the formal demand for its surrender, which would soon be made by the authorities of the C. S. A.

WHERE THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL STANDS.

Some days since Mr. Jenkins, M. C., from Virginia, wrote to Postmaster-General KING asking him why T. J. West, late route agent between Grafton and Parkersburgh, Va., had been removed; why he (Mr. J.) had not been consulted in the matter; upon whose suggestion Mr. West had been removed; and whether the policy of secretly decapitating "his friends" was to be followed hereafter by the Postmaster-General. To these inquiries Mr. King replied denying the right of Mr. Jenkins to ask such questions, but telling him as a mere matter of courtesy that Mr. West had been removed "for undertaking to destroy the Government from whose treasury he was drawing the means of daily subsistence and whose Constitution he had sworn to support." He did not advise with Mr. Jenkins because he believed him to be laboring for the accomplishment of the same end, and that gentleman is informed that this line of policy will be acted on so long as Mr. King remains in office. In conclusion Mr. King informs his interrogator that he is "for the Union without reservation, equally against disunionists at the South and Abolitionists at the North, and for the just rights of all sections in the Union."

WANT IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* confirms the stories which have come to us that the people in that section of the State are actually suffering from want of the necessities of life. Maj. HAWKINS recently left Brandon as the accredited agent of a number of the destitute in Smith County, where a meeting had just been held to devise means to procure corn. On his lists were 279 names, and the corn they needed amounted in all to 24,736 bushels. Although many of those whom Maj. HAWKINS represents are responsible men, they cannot just now raise any money, and it is the Major's intention to lay the facts before those who have corn for sale, and try to induce them to sell it on a credit until next Fall. When the corn arrives, an agant will be appointed at each depôt to measure it ont, and take the notes of those who got it, payable out of their next crop. We have already noticed the prompt response of the people of Springfield, Ill., to the appeal of Maj. HAWKINS.

WHO THEY ARE.

The Charleston *Mercury* gives brief sketches of the members of "President" DAVIS' "Cabinet." With the reputation of Secretaries TOOMBS and MEMMINGER the public are already acquaintad. The Secretary of War, Hon. LEROY POPE WALKER, is a lawyer of Huntsville, Alabama, and a brother of Hon. PERCY WALKER, and Judge RICHARD W. WALKER. He was, for several years, Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, acted as a member of the Alabama delegation which worked se effectively at Charleston for the disorganization of the Democracy, and for the last ten yeers has practiced his profession at his present place of residance. The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. JOHN PEERKINS, Jr., was born in Louisiana, July 1, 1819; graduated at Yale College in 1840, studied law at Harvard College, was chosen a Judge of the Circuit Court of Louisiana in 1851, and since 1855 has been engaged in planting in his native State.

SENATOR CLINGMAN'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Senator CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, is doing all in his power to drive his State into the ranks of the disunionists. In a letter, recently published in the Charlotte *Bulletin*, he asserts that there is no hope whatever of an adjustment; that if the State consents to submit to Mr. LINCOLN'S rule she must prepare to assist him in the subjugation of the seceded States, and to reduce them to the condition of Jamaica and St. Domingo. "A vote for submission," he says, "is in effect a vote for civil war and free negro equality over the South."

AUTHORITATIVE.

The following dispatch is published generally in the Southern journals:

MONTGOMERY Feb. 19.—The Acts of the Provisional Government are not to be submitted to the State Convention. The plan of the Permanent Government will not be binding until ratified by the State Convention.
ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE MR LINCOLN.

Some time since the editors of the Cincinnati *Commercial* received the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to them under cover, by a citizen of one of the Gulf States, whose name and residence is suppressed from obvious motives. but who gave references to business men in Cincinnati who vouches for his reliability. Many circumstances within its knowledge, the *Commercial* says, give strong evidence of the truth of the statements made by the writer:

DECEMBER 17, 1860.

Hon. A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.:

RESPECTED SIR: I send this under cover to the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, with the request that he will forward it to you, not daring to risk it addressed to you through the Southern mail.

It is in all truthfulness that I submit the following facts to your notice, knowing that your life will be in danger at your inauguration. Violent threats against your life are very common among street politicians and grocery rowdies, but these are beneath your notice. But it is far different with the person I have reference to. His threats are not openly made. He is a very courageous man—wealthy and influential. He has a very good name for veracity among all his acquaintances, and is considered a very upright man. He is a man who will always do what he says he will. His name is ———. [The writer gives the name in full.—EDS. CHR.] If it had been any other man I should have been silent. But I would have been guilty before my God and my conscience had I not informed you of the conspiracy against your life. I accidentally " " " " " " [Here the writer tells how he became acquainted with the plot—gives the name of the town and the date of the discovery. The plot, which was Dec. 15, two days before he wrote to Lincoln.—EDS. COM.] In answer to a question "if he really intended to kill LINCOLN," he said "yes, so help me God, I will kill him, if a thousand muskets were pointing toward my heart." In order to escape detection, it was agreed for him to be in the centre of three or four hundred friends, they to concentrate simply to one point, and at such a distance that a "sight" (as they called it) could be brought to bear on you while speaking. More conviction was had upon the probable result of your death, &c., &c. The rifle to be used, which was explained, is one in such a manner that it can be held back of the right where the stock and barrel meet, so that it can be discharged and carried to his inside coat pocket. It's a breech-loading rifle—they called it a screw one, but I think it was not. It was probably a Maynard rifle, a very light short but powerful breech loading gun. It is so right and so short that it could very easily be carried under an overcoat.—EDS. CHR.]

I rose not rest until I had informed you of this conspiracy against your life, perhaps as it is not here by intended for Mr. ——— as an act of such a man.

My own life would be immediately taken if it were known that I had found out their plans. Nothing but a desire to be of service to my fellow-man—to yourself as a Mr. in the house of the proposed assassin—EDS. CHR.—] compels me to address you in this secret manner.

I have to refer you to no one in my place of residence, but to the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* will on both upon application. Yours in F. L. & T."

Two weeks later, says the *Commercial*, the situation was as follows:

"The *n om* I humbled you in my last is getting to be a big, ugly element of opposition, and the only chance I see of HIM is not to stand up against him, but, if he gains, stand below the limbs fairly overcrowding people when he makes a speech, for, of a certainty, *a bad will be drawn upon him*."

THE TREASON IN TEXAS.

A dispatch to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, dated Feb. 22, gives some further particulars of the treason in Texas. THOMAS T. DEVINE, S. A. MAVERICK and P. N. LUCKETT were the Commissioners on the part of the State who treated with Gen. TWIGGS at San Antonio, and the dispatch states that the surrender was "accomplished by the superior diplomatic skill of the Commissioners, and the able military conduct of BENJAMIN MCCULLOCH, and is eminently successful. The United States army is allowed to march to the coast in the articles of agreement, and to take with them their side-arms, facilities for transportation and subsistence, as well as two batteries of flying artillery of four guns each. The transportation means are to be surrendered, and left upon arrival at the coast, by mutual treaty, without one drop of blood shed, and without calling in the least the honor of the United States Army."

The Galveston *News* of the 19th, notices the departure from that city of seven companies numbering in all about 400 men. Their destination was the Rio Grande frontier. Other companies which would swell the force to nearly 1,000 men had already started for the same destination by land.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola (Fla.) *Gazette* of Feb. 21, states that Capt. O'HARA with his company of regulars, has taken charge of Fort McRee and is putting it in a state of defence. Fort Barrancas, it says is fully prepared to administer a dose of sulphur and lead to the *Harriet Webster*, (a la the Morris Island battery vs the *Star of the West*,) should she attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens. Col. LOMAX and Staff with four companies of soldiers, left for Mobile by the *Dick Keys* on Feb. 17.

The *Wyandotte* still remains inside the harbor, lying off the Navy-yard. The *Sabine* lies just off the bog the *Brooklyn* and *St. Louis* further outside.

The Pensacola *Tribune* of the 21st notices the arrival on the preceding day of the frigate *Powhatan*, flag-ship of the Gulf Squadron. The *Wyandotte* went out to communicate with the *Powhatan*, and brought ashore Capt. HAZARD U. S. N., who was sick, and who started North immediately, to invalid at his home in Rhode-Island, it is presumed.

MINOR ITEMS.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Banner* does not entertain much respect for Mississippi. It says: "Who will take her bonds? A friend suggests that probably FLOYD, RUSSELL & Co. might, if an opportunity was afforded. We doubt it. They have no use for worthless bonds. Mississippi might leave her bonds out in the street all night, and if she will place a light near them, so that they can be read, we very much doubt whether any of them would be missing in the morning. Repudiates an honest debt, and asks credit for two millions! Don't she wish she could borrow it?"

Nine thousand two hundred sacks of corn were discharged upon the landing in Memphis, Tenn., on Feb. 24. It came from St. Louis, and 4,602 sacks of the amount left Memphis by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The Southern Georgia papers complain bitterly of the scarcity of vessels at Apalachicola, to take off their cotton. Thousands of bales are said to be waiting shipment along the lower Chattahooche

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* gives a first-rate notice of the Jew MORDECAI, who distinguished himself a few weeks since by presenting $10,000 to the Governor of South Carolina. The *Whig* states that MORDECAI, who is a druggist, visited New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, just before he did this act, and represented to his creditors that he was insolvent, and settled with them by paying 50 cents on the dollar.

A gentleman in Boston received a letter from a relative at Charleston, two or three days since, in which he says he is really for the Union, though obliged by fear of confiscation to countenance and aid the secession movement. His closing paragraph is: "Mark my word—South Carolina will be

FROM THE BAHAMAS,

Wintering in Nassau—Immense Influx of Americans—Benefits of the Place to Invalids—Some Particulars of its Climate, Accommodations and Amusements—List of New-Yorkers in the Town.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASSAU, New-Providence, Monday, Feb. 18, 1861.

The unsettled condition of affairs in the Southern States hes turned the tide of American Winter travel from the Florida peninsule to the Bahamas, and at the time I write there are soms seventy or eighty New-Yorkers in the little town of Nassau. Considering the nnexpected influx of strangers, and the prospect that the *Karnak* will yet hring down further cargoes of Metropolitan bipeds, the inhebitants of this island display both philosophy and ingenuity in making provision for the great accumulation of wants. The strangers, too, appreciate now, if they never did before, the virtue of being thankful for small favors, end are resigned as long as they are not compelled to sleep in the moonlight, or dine npon salt fish and yams.

I learn, through the medium of that excellent and veracions sheet, the TIMES,—a paper as eagerly sought after in Nassau as in New-York,—that the Faculty are advising all their consnmptive patiente to try the benefit of Bahamian air. In fact there is no other place, just now, to which consumptivee can conveniently escape. Every trip of the *Karnak* removes from New-York soms forty or fifty sick Americans, embracing people in all steges of disease, from the *malade imaginaire*, who has had no sleep for 25 years, to the poor faded worn-out being whom Dr. Qneck, with great professional complacency, sends away to die in the wilderness. Out on yonr Dr. Quack, for a contemptible, villainous humbng! Under these circnmstances, some information concerning this Islnnd of New-Providence, and the manner in which it may be reached, will be acceptebls to many of your readers.

Once every month the *Karnak*—e Cunard steemer of about 1,000 tons—leaves New-York for the town of Nesseu, on her way to Havene. The reputation of the Compnny in whose service the *Karnak* sails, is a sufficient guarantee that the comfort of passengers is carefully looked after, and thet the manngement of the vessel is marked throughout by care, caution and ability. Capt. LE MESURIER, as an officer of wide experience and skill, or as a gentleman of winning manners and watchful courtesy, enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who have traveled under his eare, and the other officers of the ship are equally assiduous in their attention to passengers. As it is no profit to run a steamer between New-York and Nassau, it has excited surprise that a vessel so well appointed as the *Karnak* should be placed on the line. Those who have occasion to travel in her are thnnkful thet the enterprise is in the hands of n company of the very highest reputation.

As far as climate goes, no better place could be selected for invalids than the Bahamas. Their geographical position is just without the tropics, and they nre free, during the winter months at least, from the excessive heat of a vertical sun, on the one hand, and from the cold of a Northern Winteron the other. From November to May, the sky is clear, and breezes blow freshly from the north. The thermometer nt mid-day varies from 65° to 75° Fahrenheit. Though there is an important difference in the temperature between the Bahamas and islands lying further south, there is scarcely any difference in their natural productions. All the principal tropical fruits grow wild in New-Providence, and it is famed for its orenges, pines, cocoas and mangoes. It enjoys all the advantages, and is subject to few of the disadvantages of tropical islands.

Three years ago New-Providence was first visited by American invalids, and they were so much benefited by the elimate thnt many returned the following Winter, and advised sick friends to imitate their example. This yeer, from causes already mentioned, the number of strangers in the island is large beyond all precedent. They would scarcely have found lodgings if it had not been for the kindness and hospitality of many privatc citizens. It can be readily understood, that a town of some six or seven thousand inhabitants—in which, only two or three years ago, a stranger was the strangest of sights—must have scnnty accommodation for a sudden ad ition of one or two hundred to its popnlation. It is equal to thirty thousand conntry people rushing simultaneouely to New-York. But the inconveniences endnred this Winter will not occur again. Before the return of next season, the new Victoria Hctel—a capacions, well-situated stone-building, now in course of erection nt Government expense—will have been completed, and it will be able to meet all the demands that may be made npon it. I do not know that any of the New-York visitors have suffered actual discomfort from the over-crowded state of the town, bnt many of them have been at great trouble to find suitable lodgings. At present all the hotels, public houses, and lodging honses, are crammed full, and we are contemplating with alarm the prospect of having to squeeze in another cargo of New-Yorkers. Thanks, however, to the ready hospitnlity of the place, our people need not want n roof to sleep under, for the public Exchange is always at their service.

I am writing for the benefit of invalids, and not for the edification of those to whom the hurry-scurry of Metropolitan excitement is as great a necessity as ment, drink, or clothing. Such people will endure any purgatory that mey be required for their recovery, and of conrse they will endure Nassau with its hright blne sky and invigorating climate; but I cannot imagine a man, sound in body, mind, end memory, who would voluntarily make a blnnk in his existence, and banish himsalf to th's island for six long months. If you have ever met a being so eccentric as not to cere for his newspaper with his coffee, or to persevere in walking np and down the six-penny side of Broadway, send him by all meana to Nassau, for he will find it his natural home. The sides of all its streets are sixpenny sides, and there is neither news for newspapere nor newspapers for news. Life in Nassau is like life aboard ship—the faces that one saw the last thing in the morning. There is net the idea of a change in each day's occupation. It is lounging varied by sangarees, and sangarees varied by lounging. The sun shines with terrible regularity, and you can set your watch by the winds. We know the when, if not the wherefore of their coming and going.

The Band of the 1st West India Regiment plays on the Square for an hour on Tuesdays nnd Fridnys, and this, with an occasional military parade, is the great public amnsement that the people enjoy. Last week "Hail Columbia" end "Yankee Doodle" were performed in honor of the American visitors, but I, for one, wea not gratified by this piece of well-meant courtesy. It seemed to me, in our country's present helplessness, more like a mockery and a satire. Some people drive; bnt driving in Nassan is a funereal recreation. Red-hot steel, applied à *posteriora*, wonld not make Bahamian horses move faster than a mile an hour. Our anvy is occasionally excited by seeing some Fifth-avenne grandee,—codfish, stuck up, and all that sort of thing, of course,—dashing off hebind a pair of splendid nags brought down from New-York. The contrast between them and the wretched brute of a Rosinante, upon which we are mounted, is humiliating to contemplate, and illustrates the maxim that "virtue is not always rewarded." The poorer sort of strangers in Nassnu, (among whom I elass myself,) are compelled to cultivate the domestic virtues and seek recreation in the moods and tenses of sentimentality on stilly nights. I have made Herculean exertions to systematize a nocturnal rubber, bnt my partners, like my poor, poetic, absent-minded friend in New-York, invariably revoke. There is a billiard-table in town, but its legs are unsteady.

American visitors have alresdy done a great deal for Nasseu. Since the steamer commenced running, the island has greatly improved, and has grown civilized in its wants. Propsrty has risen in value and business thrives. Wrecking is now a profession of honor and emolnment, and the sight of twenty schooners hovering round a ship that has drifted on the Keys, and is being beaten to death by the waves, is qnite common. It is mere prejudice to snppose that, by any figurative langnage, these schooners can be likened to corbies, or the distressed vessel to the carcase they are preparing to devour. This whole business of wreeking is arranged by law, and the lew, of course, is alwnys right.

Speaking of lew, it appeers, from the recent ection of the Altorney General of Nassau, in the case of e recently captured slaver, thet there is no law in the Bahamas nnder which a psrty can be tried and convicted of having been engaged in the slave-tisde. A elaver was lately wrecksd on one of the out islands of the Bahama group, and her csptain, men and csrgo wsre all seized by the authorities. Proot against the captain wee clear as dsylight, yet he was released without even the form of a triel. The Africans heve heen distribnted. Some have been mede soldiers, and others servants and laborers. I have spoken to several of these people, and have fonnd them exceedingly intelligent. Thongh only four months have elapsed since their arrival here, they understsnd nlready the English language, and have adapted themselves to thc new country in which they find their lot cast.

Summing up my review of Nassau, I should, give it, of nll other places, the palm, as the most suitable for invalids and the most convenient of access from New-York. Within forty-eight hours after leaving the Cunard Dock in Jersey City the invelid is in a summer climate. The town of Nassen is kept sxeedingly clean, and fevers nre almost unknown. The streets nre macadamized with white calcareous rock, and are perfectly smooth. It is possible that the glare may be painful to people with weak eyes; but I do not perceive any of that impalpable dust which sometimes rises from limestone, and is so injurious to persons suffering from pulmonary affections. No people can be kinder, more genial, or more hospitable than the inhebitante of Nassau; end it is only perhaps by contrasting its quietude with the political, commercial and social agitation of the New-York ntmosphere, that some of us think Nnssau dull and stupid. Americans must come here prepnred to amuse themselves, and they are here this Winter in anfficient nnmbers to do so if they have any resources at all to ilrew upon. Americans must also come here prepared to pny New-York prices for fare greatly inferior to that of the Metiopolis, but still sufficiently good to tempt the appetite of invalids. In the vicinity of Nassau thers are many charming drives, but they nre only really enjoyed by those who have been fortunate enough to bring their own horses. Not that I would advise any one to ship a valuable animal; for a very fine horse belonging to a New-York lady died from rough weather during the Jsnusry passage. But n family taking up their residence in Nassan wonld find a great comfort in a pair of tough little Canadian ponies, which could be brought here safely, snd might be sold at a profit when their servicea were no longer requirsd.

Among the promisent New-Yorkers now in Nassau, are Mr. Whitten and family. Mr. Hawley and family, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mr. Burr, Mr. Cromwell and family, Mr. Barkeley and family, Mr Thomson and family. Mr. Van Valkenbnrg and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Miss Rae, Mrs. nnd Mr. Wright, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Darrell, etc.

The Americans here are anxious that Mr. CUNARD will postpone the day of the *Karnak's* departure from New-York from the 4th to the 5th of March, in order thst she may bring news of the inauguration. May I, through your influential journsl, express the hope that he will so far accommodate us. W. G. S.

—A gentleman of very polished manners, calling himself Mr. Preston W. Hilliard, hailing from Baton Rouge, La., and pretending to be a brother of Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alehama, has gulled the citizens of Rochester most beautifully within the last few days. After flourishing about town in grand style, he paid his hotel bill with a check on the American Exchange Bank, of this City, and then left town. Two dsys afterwards the check wss returned, with the information that about a dozen had been received from the same source, all of which were returned to those who had transmitted them, because there was no cash with which to honor them.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Calendar—Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 47 11, 61, 2, 56, 54 Mot on Calendar—Nos. 55, 18, 19, 23, 24, 59, 11 Referred Csuses—Nos. 7, 1.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 158, 29.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 2306, 2948, 3128, 6346, 3180, 3215, 6059, 3352 2074 1972, 3136, 2390, 3225, 3256, 2003, 3427, 6391, 1710, 3006, 2003, 2744, 3319 2790, 2706, 2400, 2947, 2983, 3188, 2992, 2583, 3064, 1404, 2476, 2621, 2649, 3163, 3155, 2879, 2608, 3061, 2968.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

WAGES—PLEADING—SLAVE-TRADE.

Wm. S. Robinson et al. vs. *the Brig Falmouth.*—This was an action for seaman's wages. The libellants claimed wages earned on a voyage from this port to the coast of Africa, and two months' extra pay because of the voyage being broken up at Porto Praya, by the arrest of the vessel. The United States intervened, by way of answer alleging that the vessel was during the whole time engaged in the Slave-trade, and the libellants knew it. On the trial it was shown that the United States had filed a bill against the vessel, alleging that the vessel was seized by a vessel of the United State for being engaged in the Slave-trade; that one Francis Revoy intervened in that suit as owner of the vessel and carrier of the cargo, and filed a general issue to the libel; that on the next day the District Attorney filed exceptions to the claim, and that nothing further had been done in that suit by either party, and that a criminal complaint against the libellants for engaging in the Slave-trade had been made and dismissed before a Commissioner, and the Grand Jury refused to find a bill against them.

Held by the Court—That the answer of the United States is no bar to the action, because it neither asserts a permanent title to the vessel vested in the United States, nor that the libellants have forfeited their wages; that there is no evidence before the Court showing any illegality in the engagement or service of the libellants with the vessel.

That the libellants are entitled to recover, but their recovery must be limited to the period of their actual service. Their remedy for damages because of the breaking up of the voyage by public re zure until that seizure is legally discharged, must be against the owner of the vessel.

Decree for libellants accordingly.

For libellants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for the United States, Judge Rooseveit.

PRACTICE—BONDING—EXCEPTIONS TO CLAIM.

The United States vs. 957 *Sovereigns and* 157 *half Sovereigns.*—This was a libel to forfeit the coin on the ground that it was seized as part of the cargo of the brig *Aven*, and that she was engaged in the Slave-trade. The coin was reized by the Marshal under the process. It was by or er of the Court appraised, the value being fixen at $5,047 35, and thereupon the District-Attorney moved for order directing the Marshal to pay the money into Court.

Held by the Court—That the motion cannot prevail. There is no foundation laid for an interference by order to change or superintend the ordinary discharge of his duties by the Marshal. He is the legal custodian of property a tached. The coin not being lawful currency cannot be paid into Court as money, and invested by the Court at interest. It is merely property seized by the Marshal, and there is no authority for substituting, in his place, another custodian not under bonds, for its safe keeping.

This motion must therefore be denied.

At the same time the claimant having put in a stipulation, or bond, for the value of the coin, moved for its discharge from arrest. The United States opposed the motion on the ground that the sureties were insufficient.

Held by the Court—That the sureties do not seem to show that they have a clear sum remaining to them over and above their liabilies sufficient to cover the value of the coin. Moreover, the interrogatories proposed to them touching the motives and reasons which induced them to enter into so considerable an obligation for an entire stranger, and for aught that appears, not resident within the United States, should not have been excluded.

This motion was therefore also denied.

Subsequently the motion was renewed, the claimant having caused the same bond to be signed by another surety, with his affidavit of justification to the amount of the bond. The District-Attorney opposed this motion also on the ground that as he had exceped to the right of the claimant to intervene, the claimant can have no standing in Court until the exceptions to this right of ownership or possession had been heard and disposed of.

Held by the Court—That the claim does not conform to Rule 26, of the Supreme Court, in that it is sworn to by an agent, but does not assert that the agent was duly authorized by the owner to put it in, nor that he was bailee thereof for the owner.

That the claimant is not entitled in law to intervene and call the coin, and it should remain in custody of the law until exceptions to the ownership of the claimant filed and of record in the cause are judicially disposed of and put out of his way.

Motion denied.

For the United States Judge Roosevelt; for the claimant Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

More about the Case of Sweet—Motion for Attachment against the Officers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The People, &c., vs. *McCord and Elder.*—This was a motion for an attachment to punish the defendants for an allegcd contempt in disregarding a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Justice Allen, to bring before [the Court] the person of Joseph P. Sweet, whose case is alresdy familiar to the public.

It will be remembered that Sweet was brought before Justice Barnard, upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the officers then having him in charge, and on their way to the State of Indiana, porsuant to the requisition of the Governor of Indiana on Governor Morgan; and after hearing the case fully argued, he decided to remand the prisoner to the custody of the officers, to be taken back to Indiana.

From this decision, a *certiorari* was taken to the General Term of the Court, to order to review the decision of Justice Barnard, and another writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by Justice Allen, directed to the officers beving Sweet in charge, and directing them to produce his body before the Generel Term. When this writ was served, a copy of the writ was left, without the original, with the officers. They were informed by counsel that this service was irregular, and that the writ was defective, and they were therefore not bound to obey it. They accordingly went on to Indiana with their prisoner. This motion was then made to punish the officers, these defendants, as for a contempt in not obeying the writ.

The Court, however, now decide that the writ was defective in not having attached to it the seel of the Court, and that the defendants were not bound to obey it, and therefore there was no contempt. Motion denied.

For John Burrit, for motion; Levi S. Chatfield, opposed.

Commissions on the Sale of the Hippodrome Property.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Chauncy Barnard, Appellant, vs. *John B. Mount, Respondent.*—This was an appeal from the judgment in the case nt Circuit. The case came on before Justice ALLEN and a Jury, was tried, and on motion of the defendant, after the plaintiff had rested his case, the complaint was dismissed.

The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover $2,500 alleged to be due to him for commissions in negotiating for the defendant, the sale of the old Hippodrome property, on the corner of Twenty-third street, Fifth-avenue, now the site of the Fifth-avenue Hotel

The defendant denied that he ever employed the plaintiff to sell the property, or was in any manner indemed to him in the said transaction.

The Justice nonsuited the plaintiff at the trial, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence of the facts alleged in the complaint to go to the Jury. From this decision of the Justice this appeal is now taken, the counsel for the plaintiff arguing that the Justice erred in granting the nonsuit. The case was argued, and decision reserved.

Court of General Sessions.

A THIEF SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HUFFMAN, Valentine McSweecey, who had pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A RECEIVER GOES WHERE HE BELONGS.

Andrew Ryan, convicted on the previous day of receiving stolen goods, was next sentenced one year to the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $250, and to stand committed until the fine is paid.

A DISHONEST STEWARD.

William Baker, colored, was next tried on an indictment for grand larceny. *Mrs. Perzle* testified that the prisoner was a servant in the house in which she boarded in Fourteenth-st. Prisoner came to her room with a bill from the head of the house. Witness, in the prisoner's presence, took a $50 bill from a box containing about $300 worth of valusbles, consisting of money, jewelry and the like. Shortly after the witness left her room, and when she returned the box and its entire contents had been removed. The prisoner was the only person having access to her room. He was accustomed to build the fires there. *Mary McNally* testified that she was a servant in the same family as the prisoner. Mrs. Perzle was away part of the day on which the things were stolen. Witness put the room in order that morning. While she was at work in the next room she saw the prisoner on that landing. When wi ness left the room, one of the doors was locked, the other not.

Julia A. Carpenter states that she was living in the house at the time of the theft; she had been there then about a weeks on the day of the theft she saw the prisoner come out of Mrs Perzle's room, with something concealed by a cloth under his arm; he went down stairs sidewise, turning the bundle away from the sight of the witness.

Officer Farley, who made the arrest, testified—That he told the prisoner it would probably go better with him in Court if he should tell where the things were.

Counsel for defence here objected to having the Officer state what the prisoner confessed to him under such a promise or inducement. The Court sustained the objection, and the witness left the stand.

Counsel summed up on both sides, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Recorder being very ill, was unable to sit longer, and the Court was, therefore, adjourned *sine die*. Judge McCUNN will open the March Term of the Court next week.

Surrogate's Court.

Probate of Wills—The wills of Conrad Muller, John Harrington, Barnard Allien Elizabeth Shanley and Hyacinth Yelver were yesterday admitted to probate by the Surrogate. No bequests of any importance to the public were mads by any of the decedents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard J. Graham vs. *Kyle et al.*—Motion granted. No costs.

Seaman vs. *Wright et al.*—The injunction is continued upon the plaintiffs depositing the amount admitted to be due from him in the United States Trust Co. to the credit of the action.

Police Reports.

BURGLARS IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

On Tuesday evening the Police of the Twenty-first Ward were informed by the owner of the tenement house, No. 186 East Twenty-eighth-street, that there was a quantity of stolen goods in one of the rooms of that house, which was occupied by two yonng men. Sergeant WARD and Officer VER BARCK immedeitely went to the place designated, where they found the door of the room locked. It was forced open, but it being dark inside, the Sergeant sent his companion for a light, he locking himself inside meantime. While thus waiting two men tried the door from the outside, but finding it fastened attempted to escape, when the Sergeant rushed from the inside, and succeeded in capturing one of them, while the other escaped. On searching the apartment silks, lace goods, gloves, &c., to the value of $250 were found. A quantity of burglars' implements were also seized, some of which were of superior workmanship. The prisoner, on being taken to the Station-house, gave his name as John Brown, and was locked up for examination. The goods recovered, supposed to be the proceeds of burglarious operations, are detained at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house for identification.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FRO. 28.

$13,000 U.S. 5s, '65, Cou.	90	800 Reading Railroad	47⅛
13,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87½	50 do b10	47⅛
23,000 Treas. 12 ₰c. N'ts	103⅜	100 do	47⅛
1,000 Treas. 10 ₰c. N'ts	101⅝	300 do	47¼
25 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	76	400 do	47⅜
6,000 do	76½	200 Mich. Cen. R.	60½
6,000 Virginia St. 6s..	79	50 do b60	61
1,000 do	80	760 do	60
5,000 N. Carolina St. 6's	82	100 do s10	60
5,000 do	82½	50 do	60⅛
35,000 Missouri State 6's	70	200 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	15⅛
10,000 do b10	70	300 do	15⅜
8,000 do b30	70⅛	30 do	15⅛
5,000 do	70¾	100 do b30	15⅜
3,000 Cal. State 7's	87	100 do b30	15½
2,000 E. R. 3d M bs.	93	15 M. So. & N. I. G Sk.	33½
1 000 Erie R. 4th M. bs.	85½	600 do	33
5 000 Hud. R. R. 2d M..	101	11 Panama Railroad	115½
5,000 M. So. 2d M. bs.	87	100 Ill. Central R. S b30	81
1,000 M. So. S. F. bds.	76¾	200 do	81¾
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	97	350 do	84¼
3,000 C. & N. W 1 M.	40	100 do s30	84
18,000 C. & N. W. 2 M.	16	50 do	84⅜
1,000 G. & C. 2d M. bs.	95	500 do	51½
5,000 L. E. & W. 1 M.	58	200 do b60	84⅜
4,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	103¾	250 do b30	84½
1 000 Dl. & W. R. M.	98	200 do b 0	81½
10.000 C. B. & Q. M. bds.	93¾	100 do	84
25 Metropolitan Bank	105	100 Clev. & Tol R.	38
10 Continental Bank	81	800 do	87½
18 Del. & H. Canal Co.	90	200 do	37⅜
12 Penn Coal Co.	48	100 do b18	37½
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	73½	1200 do	37½
165 Pacific M. St. Co.	88	300 do b60	37½
150 do b30	88	100 do b60	31½
100 do b60	82½	400 do b30	37½
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	80	200 do b30	37½
700 do b30	80½	100 do b10	37½
278 do	80½	100 do b15	37½
1300 do	80¾	300 do	37½
50 do s10	80¾	300 do s10	37⅝
100 do b10	80¼	90 do	37½
100 Erie Railroad	35½	200 Chi. & R. Is. R. s60	60⅛
700 do	35	450 do	60½
110 Hnd. River R.	47	100 do	60¾
400 do	47½	200 do b60	61
200 do	48	80 do b30	61
50 do b30	48½	475 do	61
100 do	48½	50 do b10	61
200 Harlem Railroad	16¾	100 do	81¼
300 do b30	16¾	100 do s10	81¾
500 do	16¾	200 do b60	81½
10 do	17	300 do	61½
200 Har. Railroad Pref.	43	250 do b60	61¾
200 do b30	42½	50 Chic. B. & Q. R.	74
100 do	42¾	50 do	74¼
250 do	42¾	50 do	74¾
15 do	42	50 do	75
225 Galena & Chi. R.	74	50 do s30	78
200 do	74½	100 Del., L. & W. R.	81½
150 do b30	74	20 Cle. P. & Ash. R.	120

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 United St. 5s, '65	91	200 Mich. Cen. R.	60¼
10,000 U.S. 6s, '71, Cp'n.	99	50 Mich. So. & N I R.	15½
15,000 Un. S. 6s, '81, Reg	103½	10 N. J Central R.	116
35,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Comp.	93¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	33⅛
1,000 Treas. 12 ₰c. No.	104	450 do	33⅜
2,000 Brook. C. W. L	100¾	1000 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	84
3,000 Ill. Cen R. Bds.	97	100 do s30	84
5 000 Hann. & St J. R.	48¼	150 do	83⅞
1,000 M. O. & C. 1M. S. F.		200 do s45	83¼
Conv't. bonds	100	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	74
1,000 D. L. & W. R. 1st m	98	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	37½
25 Pacific M. S Co.	88	200 do	37⅜
6 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	90	200 do	37⅝
100 N. York Cen. R.	80	200 do	37⅜
50 do s30	80	200 do	37⅝
25 do	80¼	200 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	61
250 do	80¼	300 do	60¾
25 Erie Railroad	35	100 do	60½
200 do s45	34½	100 do	61¼
25 Harlem R. Pref.	42¾	150 Ch. Bnr. & Quio. R.	76
400 Reading Railroad	47½	150 Del. L. & W. R.	82
50 Mich. Cen. R.	60¼		

TUESDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The great buoyancy on the Stock Exchange noticed at the close of business yesterday was renewed to-dny, and notwithstanding the sudden and excited sdvance in prices then noted, there is n further rise on most descriptions to day. The additional advance on State and Federal securities is equal to an average of 2½ ₰ cent., with a very strong demand for United States, Virginia, Tennessee end Missouri Sixes at the close this afternoon. The New Federel Loan opened this morning at 94 ₰ cent., and steedily rose through the day to 96 ₰ cent. for the registered stock, interest from date, and 93¼@94 for the coupon stock interest from 1st July next. The Exchange Board have decided to deal in the latter in this way, as the interest to the 1st July passes to the credit of the original tekera of the loan on the books of the Treasury Department. The difference, therefore, between the registered stock on which the accruing interest goes to the holder of the certificate and the coupon bonds on which the first coupon runs from 1st July next, is exactly 2 ₰ cent. (or 4 months interest,) on the 1st March. Most of the dealings to-day were in the registered stock, this being preferred by most of the investment buyers. A sale of the coupon bonds, $35,000, wes made at the Second Board at 93¼ ₰ cent, and another of the registered stock, $25,000, at 95½ ₰ cent., the closing quotation for the letter being 95¼@96 ₰ cent. It transpires to-day that many of the speculative takers of the Loan have already sold out, while other considerable percels awarded to the Wall-street Brokers were on ordere for investment for Savings Banks, Trust Companies and individuel capitalists. We have seldom known a more striking illustration of the grently increased Domestic Money capital employed in this country since the California discoveries twelve years ago, than is afforded by the distribution of the present negotistion. The feature of yesterday's market in favor of the Public Stocks of the Southern Border States continues to-dey, with an additional rise of 3¼@4 ₰ cent. on Virginies, 3 ₰ cent. on Missouris, and 2 ₰ cent. on Tennessees, over the best sales of Wednesday. There is an increased business in the Railway Mortgages at full rates, the Illinois Central Construction Bonds advancing to 97 ₰ cent., and Burlington and Quincy 8 ₰ cents, 93¾ ₰ cent.

On the Railway shares the market in the morning was somewhet irregular. Some of the speculators against the rise, and others who were a little apprehensive of the effect of the English news of the advance of Bank interest to 8 ₰ cent, were inclined to make lower pricea, but with the exception of Illinois Central and Erie which were much excited on Wednesday afternoon, the list was more than maintained, under large and well distributed outside orders. Hudson, Quincy, Rock Island, Harlem and Michigan Central sold rather higher than on yesterday, and a heavy business was done in Toledo, at 38@37½@37. New-York Central was firm at 80@80¼, but fell back on the Street to 79¾@¾ ₰ cent. for a few minutes, and then rose again at and after the Second Board to 80¼@80¾ ₰ cent. The general Shere market in the afternoun was firm on the printed sales, and unanifested fresh excitement after the adjournment, on later political advices from Washington. Tha accounts from England, though important in a financial pointe to English trade, and the leading American staple, were but partially discussed. The advance by the Bank in London to 8 ₰ cent. was not unexpected. The movement was made before the decided fall in Exchange on this side wes known, but we learn that the Bank mensgement were probably epprised of the large accumulstion of London balances by a number of our Southern Banks, as well as by some of our New-York Bankers, and were disposed to take the possibility of the sudden withdrawal of these balsnces in Bullion into the account of the future of the market. If this be so, the correctness of this calculation would soon be confirmed by the orders from this side for Bullion. One of the Banks at New-Orlenns alone is reported to have had $1,500,000 in London, subject to draft nt sight, and another nt Mobile $1,500,000 in the same wsy.

Late in the efternoon the market was still higher than on the printed sales, and closed about as follows at 4¼ o'clock:

Central	80⅝	Rock Island	61
Erie	36	Mich. Guaranteed	31½
Illinois Central	94⅜	Hudson	48
Reading	48	Panama	115
Missouris	70¾	Galena	74
Tennessees	77½	Toledo	37¾
Virginias	81⅛	New Federal Loan	96

Since the English news the Banking houses are disposed to hold Exchange firmer at 106 ₰ cent., but no linportant business has yet been done for Saturday's mail, before which the mail from London by the Portland steamer will be in hand. In Money affairs to-day, there is little or no change to note beyond a further improvement in Treasury paper, which sells freely at 8¼@8½ ₰ cent. Demend Loans are 6@7 ₰ cent, with a fair employment. The interest of the Strect is so much concentretcd in Washington news and the Stock excitement, thnt less than usual is eaid of the present or prospective look of the Money or Exchange merket. At the same time we ere happy to chronicle e further improvement in the Jobbing trade with tho South and West. The number of interior merchants in this City this week has sensibly increased, many of them from Southwestern points, the trade with which had been almost given over for the present season. Of course, their appearance is not the less welcome because later than usual.

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Feb. 23..	$119,236,290	$31,628,625	$38,044,229	$4,138,192
Boston, Feb. 25....	62,165,038	17,933,065	4,746,984	6,434,384
Phila., Feb. 25....	25,146,864	14,655,306	4,901,704	2,795,113
N. Orleans, Feb. 23..	14,450,354	22,499,116	17,196,896	7,699,521
Total	$221,598,546	$146,596,113	$64,879,750	$24,501,909
Last week	222,105,100	146,965,940	64,812,168	24,845,145
Last year	234,275,361	131,931,621	43,139,113	30,003,773

The following are the latest quotations received by mail for Exchange on New-York, by Mr J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
Feb. 27 Philadelphia	Par @1-16
Feb 27.. Baltimore	⅜@ ¾
Feb. 27 Boston	Par @1-16
Feb. 27.. Washington, D. C.	1⅜@ 1½
Feb. 25.. Charleston	3¼@ 4
Feb 26.. Richmond	5¾@ 6
Feb. 26.. Petersburgh	6 @ 6½
Feb. 25.. Chicago	7 @ 7¾
Feb. 24.. Milwaukee	6 @ 6½
Feb. 20.. Cleveland	1 @ 1¾
Feb. 25.. Cincinnati	½@ ¾
Feb. 23.. St. Louis	5½@ 6
Feb. 23.. Nashville	1⅜@ 1¾
Feb. 24.. Louisville	⅛@ ¾
Feb. 24.. Detroit	1 @ 1¾
Feb. 25.. Sandusky, Ohio	1 @ 1½
Feb. 22.. Columbus, Miss	1 @ 2
Feb. 26.. Adrian, Mich	6 @ 6½
Feb. 23.. Holly Springs	2 @ 3
Feb. 25.. Racine, Wis	7 @ 7½
Feb. 25.. Savannah Ga	3 @ 3½
Feb. 26.. Canada	⅛@ ¾
Feb. 22.. Columbus, Ga	3 @ 3½
Feb. 23.. New-Orleans	⅛@ dis.

Mr. JACKSON RAE, for the last two years associated with Mr. RICHARD BELL, in the Agency of the Bank of Montreel, in this City, having retired, Mr. ARCHIBALD OGILVIE has been appointed in his place. Mr. RAE, we learn, joins a highly respectable firm in Montreel, and leaves meny warm friends behind him in New-York. Mr. OGILVIE has been connected with the egency since its opening.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 23.	LOANS. Feb. 16.	SPECIE. Feb. 23.	SPECIE. Feb. 16.
Citizens' Bank	$2,672 316	$3,708,536	$3,621,073	$3,514,398
Canal Bank	827,228	885,008	1,723,399	1,638 320
Louisiana	2,697,668	2,732,565	2,776 847	2,727,936
Louis's State	3,316 276	3,272,856	3,487.848	3,885 885
Mec. & Trad.	907,586	940.344	1,098.998	1,127,006
Bk. of N. O.	1 001,788	1,935 365	1.667 575	1,651,256
Southern Bk.	147,152	152,312	774,688	643 387
Union Bank	1,080,892	1,112 720	700 811	656,733
Merchants'	486,434	494 353	276,680	294,491
Crescent City	772.742	832,691	377,443	413 861
Bk. of Amer.	740,983	686,481	716 016	757,227
Total	14,450.354	14.962 121	17,194 836	17,210,559
	Decrease $511,767		Decrease $15,723	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 23.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 16.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 23.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 16.
Citizens' Bank	$5,335,940	$2,531 480	$4,835 066	$4,819,527
Canal Bank	743,550	741 746	1,631.578	1,690,762
Louisiana	714,468	713,466	4,470,344	4,419,931
Louis'na State	1,679,810	1,55 82,0	5,656.293	5,819,479
Mec. & Traders	289 455	279 930	1,767,288	1,118,016
Bank of N. O.	540 995	623.325	1,390,939	1,401,230
Southern Bk.	71,805	72,190	732,222	618 998
Union Bank	486,105	477,155	1,095 212	1,053,054
Merchants' Bk.	340,310	330,460	380,316	396,135
Crescent City	163,078	159,295	177,123	283,048
Bk. of America	133,960	129,585	1,031,898	1,028,615
Totals

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Friday) MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DON GIOVANNI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—HARLEQUIN JACK—WOMAN'S LOVE.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Nibto's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As the time of the inauguration of the new President approaches the excitement in reference to that event increases everywhere, and especially in Washington. Aside from the apprehensions which may be entertained that the occasion will not be allowed to pass without some exhibition of hostility, and perhaps violence, there is much anxiety felt to know exactly the policy likely to be pursued by the incoming Administration, and curiosity as to those who may be called upon to occupy positions in the new Cabinet. With regard to the latter, besides Messrs SEWARD and BATES, it is hardly yet known with certainty how any of the Departments will be disposed of. It is intimated in our Washington dispatches, however, that Messrs. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, and CHASE, of Ohio, have been offered appointments, though it is not yet decided what their respective portfolios will be. Mr. LINCOLN yesterday dined with Mr. SPAULDING, the Representative from the Buffalo District of this State, in company with the Vice-President elect, Gen. SCOTT, Gov. CHASE, Gov. SEWARD, Mr. BATES, and several other distinguished personages.

Dispatches from Maj. ANDERSON have been received by the War Department, which deny that he has been soffering from illness, as reported. On the contrary, he declares that he never enjoyed better health, and never was better prepared to meet any emergency. He also declares—which will probably be the portion of his communication most interesting to our South Carolina friends—that when the occasion demands it he will be abla to sweep away the whole of the bomb-proof battery elected against him on Cummings' Point.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, were again extremely important. In the Senate, Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Select Committee, to whom the action of the Peace Conference had been submitted, made a report recommending its adoption. Mr. SEWARD subunitted a substitute, providing for the submission of the Constitutional amendment queation to the Legislatures of the various States. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, offered a proviso to the first section of the amendment proposed by the Conference, declaring against the right of any State to secede. Finally the report, the amendments, and the joint resolution adopting the report, were ordered to be printed and laid over. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Select Committee appointed to notify the incoming President and Vice President of their election, reported that the duty was performed. The report and resolutions of the Special Committee to whom was referred the correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners were made the special order for to-day, after considerable debate, during which a colloquy of a personal character took place between Messrs. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and FESSENDEN, of Maine, which rendered it necessary for the presiding officer to call them to order. The Post-office bill was then considered, and an amendment proposed by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, changing the Butterfield route, and providing for a daily mail by the Central route to California and the Pony Express, was adopted. The recompense is to be one million dollars. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon afterwards adjourned. In the House, after the presentation of petitions, the first business in order was the motion to reconsider the vote on Mr. COBB'S proposed amendment to the Constitution, by which it was on Wednesday rejected. Messrs. KILGORE, of Indiana, and STANTON, of Ohio, made strong appeals in favor of a reconsideration, and the adoption of the resolution. Mr. STANTON'S speech, especially, was strongly for compromise, and was loudly applauded by the Democratic and Southern members. He peremptorily demanded the previous question, which was finally, after considerable confusion, ordered, and the vote of Wednesday was reconsidered, 128 to 65. The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution, and it was adopted by the requisite two-thirds vote—133 to 65. The result was greeted with an irrepressible demonstration of applause all over the House. An objection was raised that the resolution should receive a vote of two-thirds of the entire number of members, but it was overruled, and precedents were quoted by the Speaker to sustain his decision. The objection was subsequently withdrawn, and consideration of the subject was temporarily postponed. The Senate's amendments to Mr. COLFAX'S bill providing for the discontinuance of the postal service in the seceded States were agreed to, and the bill went to the President for his signature. Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Abstracted Bonds, reported in favor of a Commission to make a settlement with WM. H. RUSSELL and others, but the report was disagreed to by a decisive vote. The House then considered the Senate's amendments—forty-two in number—to the Miscallaneous Appropriation bill, until the adjournment.

From the meagre returns thus far received of the election in North Carolina yesterday, it is impossible yet to form a correct idea of how it has resulted. The vote in the City of Raleigh, so far as ascertained, stands—For the Union, 712; for Secession, only 81. The County has gone for the Union by about a thousand majority. The returns received from some other counties, however, indicate a different result.

The Southern "Congress," in session at Montgomery, passed an Act on Wednesday, authorizing the President of the Confederated States to borrow $15,000,000 to support the Government, payable in ten years, at 8 per cent. interest. The Act also directs a levy of ½c. per pound on cotton exported after the 1st of August, to create a fund to liquidate the principal and interest of the loan.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a letter which it received last December, under cover for transmission to Mr. LINCOLN, from a gentleman in one of the Gulf States. He gave references to business houses in Cincinnati who vouch for his reliability, and states that on the 15th December he became possessed of information rendering it positive that an attempt was to be made upon Mr. LINCOLN'S life on inauguration day. A wealthy and influential man, living in the town where the writer resided, had openly declared that he would kill Mr. LINCOLN; and the plan, as devised by himself and friends, was for three or four hundred of the conspirators to collect at some convenient point on inauguration day, with the one who aspired to be the assassin in their midst. While Mr. LINCOLN was speaking he was to shoot him with a rifle, probably a Maynard, made in such a manner that it could be carried in an inside coat pocket. His friends, it was expected, would be able to shield the assassin from detection whether he was successful or not. Two weeks after the receipt of this letter, the editor of the *Commercial* received another from the same source, reaffirming the information first given.

The Wide-Awake General Committee, last evening, adopted resolutions indorsing SILAS B. DUTCHER, Esq., for the position of Naval Agent, and subscribing to the course of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD.

By the arrival of the *Canadian* at Portland yesterday morning we have European news to the 15th ult., five days' later. The capitulation of Gaeta took place on the 14th, FRANCIS II. and family having left in a French steamer. The Bank of England had advanced the rate of interest to 8 per cent. The subscriptions to the new Austrian loan exceed 30,000,000 francs. The Federal Council of Switzerland had declined the proposition of Mr. COBDEN, that they should act as mediators between the contending States of America, on the ground that they did not feel themselves qualified for the task.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill reserving street contracts in this City to be confirmed by the Heads of Departments, passed to a third reading. The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oneida County was passed over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 28 to 3. On a question of privilege, Mr. LAWRENCE announced that the difficulty between himself and Senator MURPHY, out of which it was rumored that a duel would arise, had been settled amicably. In the Assembly, the General Appropriation bill, and the bill imposing a half-mill Canal tax, have both passed.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed over the veto of the Mayor, the resolution of Alderman BOOLE, appointing a Joint Committee to report upon the plan of publication of the proceedings of the Common Council. A resolution was passed remonstrating against the passage, by the Legislature, of an act authorizing the establishment of the Hunters' Point ferry. In the Board of Councilmen an ordinance was reported allowing street vendors to ply their trade on obtaining a license from the Mayor.

The Board of Public Charities and Corrections met yesterday at their rooms in Bond-street. The weekly report states that there were remaining in the institutions Feb. 26, 9,148 persons. During the week just closed 585 persons, male and female, have been transferred from the City Prison to the Work-house as vagrants or disorderly persons. The new Island Hospital on Blackwell's Island has been finished, and the patients have been transferred to it. The small-pox, which prevailed among the inmates of the Workhouse, has been confined to the persons first attacked.

The first annual commencement of the New-York Homœopathic Medical College, took place, yesterday, in the Hall of the Historical Society, in Second-avenue. The degree of Doctor of Medicine (Homœopathic) was conferred on about thirty graduates by Ex-Mayor TIEMANN, and a Valedictory Address was delivered by Professor J. BEAKLEY, M. D. The hall was crowded, a large number of the audience being ladies.

The court-martial of Col. COCORAN, which was to have been continued yesterday, was postponed in consequence of the protracted illness of the accused.

The case of SWEET, the Indiana forger, was yesterday again before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on a motion for an attachment against the officers who allowed him to be sent back, for contempt. The contempt consisted in disobeying a writ of *habeas corpus* allowed by Justice ALLEN, there being a defect in the service thereof. The motion for attachment was denied, the Court holding that as the writ was not legally served, there could be no contempt. In the General Sessions, two or three pleas were taken; and there was one trial for grand larceny. The prisoner was convicted, and remanded for sentence. Owing to the illness of the Recorder, the Court was adjourned *sine die*.

There was much buoyancy again yesterday and a further large advance in State and Federal Securities; Virginias, 81½; Tennessees, 77½; New Federal Sixes, 95¾@96. No alteration in Money affairs. Exchange rather firmer, 105½@106 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were generally cheaper, yesterday, yet not active. Rio Coffee, New-Orleans Molasses, with Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Rice, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Clover Seed were in fair demand. Cotton, Fish, Hemp, Metals, Spices and Hides were quiet. Whisky attracted more attention. Naval Stores were moderately inquired for. Freights were depressed.

The Compromise Movement.

The object of all compromise is to secure a harmony between the ideas of a people and their material interests and political relations. Whatever accomplishes this *is* compromise, no matter how effected. In our present divisions, whatever secures delay is a compromise, because it gives time for our people to learn that neither their material nor political integrity is to be affected by a change of parties. The Conferences held, even should it turn out that not a single measure proposed can become the law of the land, have been useful in disclosing how insignificant are the differences that agitate the country, how little remains for partition between the two sections, and how much is to be sacrificed by separation. The time gained allows passion to cool, and the traditions and consciousness of the past to repeat themselves. It is incredible that all these should be effaced in an hour; that the flag of the country, with its symbols of unity, under which all our great deeds have been achieved, should no longer excite sentiments of nationality or patriotism: and that a community of suffering and prosperity, of language, religion and race, should, for the first time in the world's history, go for nothing.

It seems to us that we have turned the most difficult point. We have obtained delay. The wonderful forbearance displayed on the side of the aggrieved and stronger party, has fortunately saved the occurrence of any act calculated to arouse and inflame an excited people. We, at the North, claim that the secession movement, even in most of the Cotton States, is not the act of the majority. If so, is it not better to strengthen the position of such as desire to maintain their allegiance by showing the action of the Government to be in harmony with their ideas and views. They are loyal, but for the moment overawed. Before they can speak they must be able to point to the benignant action of the Government which secures to them their rights in the same measure as one of their own choosing. With such a moral vantage ground they will soon make head against the leaders of secession, and deal with them on their own soil.

Such, we are confident, will be the policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration,—firm, but conciliatory,—relying upon the conviction that patriotism has not yet all died out of the Southern mind, though clouded by passion in some, and repressed by fear in others. When it is rendered certain, as it soon must be, that Southern rights are to be held sacred, then the question with the masses will be reduced to the simple one of the *material* advantages or disadvantages of secession. That persisted in, it is to be a speedy material annihilation, there can be no doubt. Evidences of this are crowding upon us from every quarter. The South, by separating from the people of the North, separated from the wealth of the North, and at the same time from the wealth of the world, which, up to secession, was carrying forward their public works upon a scale almost equal to that in the West a few years ago. A complete paralysis now rests upon all these. But for Secession Texas to-day might have had a contract for a Railroad running through her own territory to the Pacific. One of the most public spirited, energetic, and capable men of the South, Mr. V. K. STEVENSON of Tennessee, recently went to Europe upon this very mission, and brought almost a *carte blanche* in the premises; but secession has defeated all his efforts. Such a work would have been worth $100,000,000 to the State. But a dozen other lines, all making good progress previous to secession, are brought to a complete stand-still. How long will it be before the people of the State discover the cause of their misfortunes? How will they relish having the whole of their immense frontier exposed to the incursions of Indians by the treachery of TWIGGS? Such palpable evidence of the effect of secession must soon produce a tremendous recoil in the public sentiment, and it seems almost certain that it will not be long before Gen. HOUSTON will be able to lead, as he has so often done, the people of the State back into the Union.

By retaining the Border States we destroy the unity of the secession movement; and with it all its moral force. If Tennessee remains in the Union, why not Northern Alabama, and Northern Georgia and Arkansas? The Border States wait to test Mr. LINCOLN'S policy. If satisfactory they will remain, and the upshot will be to establish the Union on a firmer basis than ever. By the election of Mr. LINCOLN a great political lesson will be taught—that the widest divergence of sentiment is not in the slightest degree to endanger the rights of the minority, or afford the least apology for secession. The great contest that has been going on of late, has been between the Cotton States, to precipitate matters so as to compel the Border States to join them, while the latter have insisted upon acting with decency and deliberation. Every day confirms the wisdom of their course. It was the most obvious dictate of propriety to treat their views and wishes with some consideration. If they remain loyal to Government, there is an easy solution of all our difficulties. Half the Cotton States will join them, dwarfing the secession movement into such contemptible proportions as to excite neither apprehension nor alarm.

No one can contemplate, without a feeling of horror, the division of this country into two hostile camps, with a boundary line within two hundred miles of New-York. Between two nations, making a pretty equal division of the territory, the maintenance of peaceful relations would be impossible. With the Border States retained hostilities would be hardly possible, from the strength of one party and the weakness of the other. The Border States belong to us by similarity of soil and climate, and, to a considerable extent, of pursuits. In time the slaves must entirely disappear from them, when the last obstacle to the most complete political sympathy will be removed. Under such circumstances we should be prompt to listen, and pay respectful attention to their views, especially when we know the great masses of the people are right, and are not represented by those who happen to be in the Halls of Congress, or who claim to be exponents of the public opinion of their States. We have only to wait till the people are in a position to speak freely and independently, when Government will be relieved from all necessity of interference in the matter, the people of each State being quite competent to deal with the secession movement in their own way.

The Capitulation of Gaeta.

One of the most puzzling knots in the great European tangle has been at last loosened, and that most opportunely. We are told by telegraph that Gaeta has finally capitulated, and that the young King, "the last of the chivalric monarchs of Europe," has taken refuge with his family on board a French frigate and fled, we know not whither, but may conjecture to France.

So ends the extraordinary episode of the seige of Gaeta. It was, after all, despite its weak points, a not unfitting conclusion to the Bourbon-Neapolitan dynasty. The last government in Europe which held obstinately to the absolute feudal system and feudal tyranny, it was still fit that the lost flash of its taper should show some sparks of feudal chivalry. The young king—there is something romantic in the very title—adhering obstinately to a political system, of which he was not the author, as his friend LOUIS NAPOLEON courteously states, could appropriately enough fight to the last like a *preux chevalier*. And here we may also appropriately enough smile at the derision of the French Emperor *in re* LAMORICIERE, that the conduct of the great *condottiero* "was chivalric but crack-brained." *C'était chevalresque, mais c'était fou.* What must his secret opinion of the young king have been when he heard that cannon balls had lodged in the room above the Royal chamber? And how Mephistophilean may that celebrated "side-smile" have been when his young friend gave him full and generous credit for disinterested alliance! Not that we believe the Emperor to have been sorry to have had the opportunity to do a good action—on the contrary, we sincerely think that like that good-natured little sinner, Becky Sharp, he had much rather do a good turn to any one than not—especially when it may be in any respect profitable.

The profit of the French support of the King of Naples has by this time become apparent enough. Long before the fleet was withdrawn, we declared it to be our opinion that the siege was prolonged as a counter-irritant to the Venetian trouble. Had it not been for Gaeta, there would have been such a concentration of Italian and European enthusiasm in Venice that a general Hungarian and perhaps Red Republican war could not have been avoided. Since we expressed this opinion, the immense efforts of France and Russia to effect a peaceable secession of Venetia, and the influences brought to bear on GARIBALDI, have fully confirmed our views. It may be that this siege of Gaeta has been the means of preventing the most general war in Europe. In any case it has very considerably modified it, and given constituted authorities time for resistance.

The capitulation in question has also a very favorable aspect from another point of view. The Italian Parliament, now about to meet, has by it a very serious stumbling-block to free and united action removed from its path. With internal reforms of the most serious magnitude to carry out, with jarring interests to reconcile and heavy taxes to raise, and with the dark cloud of Austria still lowering over the Northeast, Gaeta would have been an intolerable thorn in the Italian side. This difficulty removed, we may hope so much the more for peaceful progress. It is over—peace to it. It will merit a distinguished place in history as the last battle fought in Europe between the uncompromising despotism which yielded in nothing, and the cause of popular liberty.

THE REAL UNIONISTS.—The Albany *Statesman* wishes to know whether "Border Unionism is not disguised Secession." Judging from the appearances we should think not. The "Border Unionists" seem to have too serious a time of it, to be merely playing a game. Unionism with them amounts to something, because it costs something. They are compelled to breast the swelling popular current of their own States. They run the risk of political ruin by defending the Union against the attacks of its enemies at home. They are charged with Abolitionism and are compelled to run the gauntlet of political persecution.

It seems to us anything but generous or just to question the sincerity of such men as those who have stood up so boldly in the Southern States and defended the cause of the Constitution and the Union. It costs us nothing in this latitude to be Unionists; we only go with the tide. But with them the case is very different. They put everything at hazard when they breast the waves of popular excitement among their own constituents, and stand up for the Union in defiance of all opposition. They deserve something better than taunts and reproaches at our hands. They are fighting our battles on the enemy's soil. If the Union is preserved it will be by their courage and patriotism,—for the pretended Unionism of a good many Northern journals and politicians is merely Abolitionism in disguise, seeking the destruction of the Union under pretence of devotion to the laws.

POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—We publish this morning, perhaps to the exclusion of more interesting matter, a sketch of some remarks made by Mr. RAYMOND a few evenings since, on the position and policy of the Republican Party. Its main drift is to urge the policy of terminating what little there is left of the controversy concerning Slavery in the Territories, and of rallying around the Administration all who are devoted to the Union and the Constitution, and especially to aid those who are struggling in the Border States against the attempt to drag them into the new Confederacy. In this way Mr. RAYMOND thinks the Border States may be retained in the Union, which is the first step towards a reorganization of the Confederacy and the restoration of our old relations. After that has been accomplished, he thinks that Louisiana would speedily be revolutionized,—that the Union-men would secure control of her affairs, and repeal the ordinance of secession:—that Mississippi would soon follow this example, and that thus one after another the people of the Gulf States, under the pressure of heavy taxation, the lack of postal facilities, a poor and unprofitable commerce, the increasing discontent of all classes and the general lack of incentives and stimulants to public action, would reverse the policy now adopted and resume their allegiance to the Federal Union.

Mr. R. insists that all this may be brought about without any sacrifice of Republican principles,—by merely handing New-Mexico over to the control of her own people, who would be almost certain, upon the removal of the Pro-Slavery pressure of the office-holders of the present Administration, to make it a Free State. He urges further that unless the Republicans enter thus earnestly upon the work of reconstructing the Union, the Democrats will take it out of their hands, defeat them at the polls, resume control of the Government, and thus rob them entirely of the fruits of their recent victory.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—We have all our little troubles in this life, and for those who are not too proud, to use a popular phrase, it may be added that we have all our elephants to see. It is narrated of a certain farmer that his life's desire was to behold this largest of quadrupeds, until the yearning became well nigh a mania. He finally met one of the largest size traveling in the van of a menagerie. His horse was frightened, his wagon smashed, his eggs and poultry ruined. But he rose from the wreck radiant and in triumph. "A fig for the damage," quoth he, "for I have seen the elephant!"

A gallant fire-eater, now among the besiegers at Pensacola, appears to have his desire as yet ungratified. Somewhat apprehensive, yet "bound to see it out," he writes:

"If Pickens opens fire upon us, with her tremendous batteries, we shall see the largest kind of an elephant."

Let us trust that he may be disappointed. He wants, of course, to see the animal—to have his little experiences in war—to tell his story;—but it would be much better for him to try the experiment on a smaller scale at first. So with the gallant men of Charleston. The fact is, that the whole Secession party presents the spectacle of a body of impulsive gentlemen who are extremely desirous of seeing an elephant, and who, could they once feel him kick, or get a moderate toss from his trunk, would go home perfectly satisfied. Some of them have already had quite a satisfactory peep at the animal; others, in one form or the other, will undoubtedly soon get one. It is not positively an eternal Gun-Cotton-dom which they crave, but simply *to see the elephant*—to have a great time, and retire. Now that some of them have seceded, and done enough to talk about, let them come back. They have smashed their eggs quite sufficiently, and no one will deny them the glory of having seen the elephant.

THE PLOTS OF ASSASSINATION.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* declares with a great deal of emphasis that there is no truth in the reports about plots against Mr. LINCOLN'S life. "The whole story is false," it declares; "it is a pure invention; if not, let the conspirators be brought to justice." This is all very well. We echo the demand. But the failure of justice does not disprove the existence of crime. The *Atlas* has been vociferous for a long time in charging corruption upon the members of the Legislature; but, on its own theory, its allegations must be false, else why are they not brought to justice?

We don't believe the *Atlas* knows half as much about these conspiracies as it pretends to. We have evidence, on which we would rely most implicitly in any matter in which we were interested, that there have been plots against Mr. LINCOLN'S life. We have not the slightest doubt that there are hundreds and thousands of men in the South who have been so stuffed with falsehoods about the Republicans, that they would think they were doing the country a service in killing the Republican President. The *Atlas* may not know anything about these matters—but that is no reason for assuming that whatever anybody else knows must be untrue.

The whole affair, however, belongs now to the past, and we have no disposition to dwell upon it. The whole country rejoices that Mr. LINCOLN is safely in the Capital, and that whatever designs may have been entertained against him have been defeated.

TOKENS OF SPRING.—The Spring, the "green, welcome Spring," has come again. The bright, sunny sky, and warm, luxurious atmosphere of yesterday, heralded its approach, and the long-continued quiescence of Winter seemed fairly to give way before the vivifying beams of the vernal sun. Though the trees of Printing-house Park still look gaunt and chilly, and the withered grass-plots give no sign of life, yet underneath the surface the forces of nature are now actively mustering themselves, and the tender blades already begin to feel their way upward through the hard soil; a few days more of genial warmth and they will shoot forth into the air, and the leaf-stems on the trees, also, will begin to swell, and the leaflets burst forth.

In the afternoon, yesterday, the splendid spectacle of Broadway, with its grand bazaars, its gay promenaders, its rush of vehicles, and the general tide of joyous life that swept along, appeared more striking than ever. The advent of Spring, with its prophecy of the better times, of a peaceful and fruitful Summer, and a bountcous harvest, seemed to dispel the clouds that have been hovering over the spirit during the Winter, and hope and cheerfulness were universal. In the shops and houses doors and windows were flung open, and everywhere the free air and sunlight spread their diffusive beneficence.

This year Spring is doubly welcome, and especially to the poor—for the past Winter, though comparatively mild, has yet been one of much suffering, and the depressing influence of events has been felt by all. The mere change of weather at the present time is a richer gift to the poor of New-York than the labors of all its combined charities, and the economic value of one bright sunny day like yesterday cannot be estimated.

From Fort Sumter.

The following is an extract from a letter dated

FORT SUMTER, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

There is no truth in the statement circulated in Charleston and published in some of the papers that Major ANDERSON has been ill. The command generally is quite healthy and in good spirits. Dr. CRAWFORD, the medical officer of the command, has been quite ill, but has nearly recovered. Work is still actively going on at the batteries and works around the Fort. New embrasures for heavy guns are in progress of construction on Cumming's Point. These will bear directly upon the rear of the Fort. A large command are now stationed on Morris Island, at the different batteries there. At Fort Moultrie they are still at work at the extension of the glacis around the southwest side of the work. But few vessels are in port. Some of the soldiers whose terms of enlistment have expired have determined to remain and share the fate of their comrades.

"Mr. GREELEY tells the President elect that "*he may live a hundred years without finding another so good a chance to die*," as by the Baltimore assassins. That same HORACE did not keep his appointment to lecture in St. Louis lately; can anybody guess why?"

Because he thought he *could* get a "better chance to die" by waiting a little longer. It was a simple matter of calculation, and HORACE clearly arrived at a very sensible conclusion. No one can blame him for not going to St. Louis when he was not wanted,—but when a man is so wise for himself, he should not be so other-wise in judging of others. Possibly Mr. LINCOLN knows about as well as Mr. GREELEY does when he will have the best "chance to die."

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Mr. FIERO made a majority report by bill from the Committee on Military affairs, limiting the tenure of office in the militia, stating that the bill was reported for the consideration of the Senate more out of respect for the petitioners than from any favorable judgment on the bill.

The bill amending the New-York Central Park act was reported favorably.

The bill to require street contracts in New-York to be confirmed by the Heads of Departments was ordered to a third reading.

An Executive veto of the bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oneida County was announced.

A spirited and somewhat spicy debate followed on the question whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor, Messrs. SESSIONS, HAMMOND and LAPHAM commenting with severity on the policy of vetoes issued on questions of expediency only.

The bill passed over the veto by a large vote—28 to 3—those voting to sustain the Governor being Messrs. GOSS, MCGRAW and MURPHY.

On a question of privilege, Senator LAWRENCE explained a personal matter between himself and Senator J. MCL. MURPHY, growing out of words spoken by the latter which called forth a rejoinder from him (LAWRENCE) yesterday. Mutual explanations had been made, and he withdrew the words he had spoken.

The report from the Committee on Federal Relations was then taken up.

Mr. SPINOLA spoke in reply to Mr. HAMMOND, reading from editorials in the *State Register*, formerly edited by Mr. HAMMOND, in which severe attacks had been made on the Free Soilers and Abolitionists, who had been denounced as Disunionists.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LAPHAM, relating to executions and proceedings against certain insolvent debtors. The bill is the same as that introduced in the Assembly by Mr. W. A. YOUNG last session.

By Mr. MANIERRE, to provide for the more certain and guarded prosecution of vagrancy and other petty offences, in the Police Courts of New-York City. The bill is very lengthy, and entirely remodels the law in respect to vagrancy.

By P. P. MOSPHY, a general bill to cover cases where extension of time for the collection of taxes becomes necessary, and to facilitate the collection of taxes.

Mr. ROTH reported from the Committee a bill to prevent adulteration in milk.

Bills to incorporate the German Hospital of New-York, and relative to local improvements in Brooklyn, were passed.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Cab Company.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to repeal an act for opening a street in New York between and parallel with Fourth and Fifth avenues, from north side of Forty-second-street to south side of Eighty-sixth-street.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Speaker announced the following Select Committee on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage: Messrs. Wager, Angel, Chapman, Johnson and ELLINGWOOD.

The Annual Appropriation bill was passed, as was also the half mill tax, to pay interest on the debt created under article 7 of the Constitution; and the bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to invest a portion of the Canal debt sinking fund in anticipation of a tax for completion of canals.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on bills on the general order.

The bill to protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury during the progress of the work required for its improvement or enlargement, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the better regulation of the Firemen of New-York City was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 P. M.

The roll was called. Only fifteen members were found to be present. A call of the House was ordered, but it was subsequently suspended, a quorum being present.

Mr. PRICE, by consent, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, and to regulate the mode of running the same. The bill authorizes a railroad from the South ferry to Fifty-ninth-street, and contains provisions as to its construction and management, designed to remove the objections to the bills of last session. The fare is limited to 5 cents, and provision is made for the compensation of the City and property owners for the streets. Such compensation, if agreement cannot be made, is to be fixed by three Commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court. The corporators are to purchase the whole stock of the stage companies on the route, and all omnibuses are to be removed from the route. Stringent provisions are made for the convenience of passengers and for the proper repair of the streets by the company, and the road is to be under the control of twelve prominent citizens of New-York, to act as a Board of Directors.

Some debate occurred on the reference of the bill, Mr. FISH moving that it be referred to the Railroad Committee, and Mr. WEBSTER to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

The bill finally was referred to the Railroad Committee by 63 to 29.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of bills on general orders only. Bills of a local character only were acted upon. Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn over till the 12th of March.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Princeton and Millston Railroad bill was passed to a third reading to-day in the House without opposition.

IMPERIAL COMMERCE OF THE WEST.

Effects of Secession—Commercial Condition of Ohio—Its System of Railroads—Its Growth in Wealth—Diverts Commerce from the South—Gain to New-York City.

THE BECHER, February, 1861.

There is nothing so surprising to a calm observer of the commercial world, as the sudden frights and panics to which it is liable. An observer, altogether disengaged from commerce, cannot help seeing that these "panics" are not founded on facts, but on pure imagination. I cannot help asking, has not the long experience of your merchants, bankers, and men of business learned to distinguish between real and fictitious causes of public distress? Observation has taught me, that three out of four of all the sources of "panics" and "hard times" have no cause whatever but pure imagination. Nor is the real source of the evil hard to find out. Your enormous system of *credit* is the great evil. Credit is like the reputation of a woman, liable to be tainted by the least breath of evil air. Credit has built up the fortunes of the few, but ruined a far greater number.

The commercial part of the "secession panic" has (except in the seceding States,) been a practical absurdity. What harm did secession to commerce, except in those towns and places where, by cutting off the United States laws and alarming the community with a display of arms, and frightening foreign vessels, they have managed to damage their own trade, and will aventually destroy it. But, is the *subject matter* of trade diminished? Not at all. People must eat, drink and wear. If the South loses trade, is it not gained to some other district? The ruin of the Oriental Cities gave birth to Constantinople, and the destruction of Eastern Empires gave growth and dominion to the nations of Europe. Great changes, even in commerce, may be before us, but we must exercise reason to know who, and what, those changes are to affect. Remember, if secession injures commerce, it is New-Orleans and Charleston ruined, and not New-York and Cincinnati. If the Secessionists do not choose to remember this, we should remember and profit by it.

I now state to you, that in no year of her history has Ohio been so prosperous as in the season of 1860-61, and if the state of general health (which last year was remarkably good,) continues, there is a fair promise (however it may terminate,) of a most prosperous year to come. Why not? Health has been good, the season good, the last crops good, the debts of the community comparatively small, and the industry of the people unabated. What is the drawback on this? Secession? What is secession to the State of Ohio? Positively nothing but good. Look at it fairly. Examine the elements. The shutting off of exterior commerce (at least in some degree,) increases the demand, already great, for Western produce in the South.

A great deal of the South had but poor crops. Of course, secession makes the matter worse. There is, therefore, a larger than usual demand, in the Northwest, for bread and meat in the South. Corn, and, of course, all breadstuffs, is cheap at Cincinnati and Chicago. As a consequence, meats from Cincinnati and grain from Chicago are pouring through every channel to the markets of the Atlantic, whence they reach the mouths of the consumers. Ohio has food, and the world must have it, and the Southern agents come to the West for food as the children of Israel went to the granaries of Egypt.

Does some one tell you that business is dull at Cincinnati, and people are out of employment? There is just enough truth in that to deceive a superficial person. Business is *not* so dull at Cincinnati, nor so many persons out of employment, as I know to have been the case *in some other seasons*. Of course, there are business men in Cincinnati, as in New-York City, who think that secession is some mighty lion who has come to eat up all the children of commerce. But, has that diminished trade? Just look at some leading facts. Cincinnati has just packed 450,000 hogs at high prices, whose value (reduced to the last elements of commerce) is not less than *seven millions of dollars*. Again, as much sugar, coffee, molasses, &c., has been bought at the South as ever, and the distribution of dry goods and groceries has been as great as ever. Some manufacturing establishments have been obliged to reduce the number of hands and work short, *in order to collect debts at the South*, and gather strength for new enterprises. This is about all the harm that has been done, if it be harm. But I, who look at things from a different point of view, think this cessation of credit and this time for rest is positively beneficial. But whether so or not, let us look at the other side.

Secession diminishes the trade of the South, and *diverts it into other channels*. This is the case with all political shocks. Commerce will bear no interruption; and the moment anything dams up the stream in one direction, it immediately flows in another. This is the case now; and to understand it, go back with me a little ways, and cast your eyes slowly over the field. Mark. Just before the secession crisis, and, indeed, for two or three years past, the whole commerce of the interior South *was wavering as to the direction it should take*. I mean Tennessee, Arkansas, Southern Kentucky and Northern Georgia, and Northern Alabama. In former times, the *whole of that trade* went to the South. But, for a short time past, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis attracted much of it, and nothing was wanting but to complete the Southern Railroad to Cincinnati to make that revolution complete. Last year, I think, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was opened; and the consequence was that the directors soon gave notice that the road was *blocked up with business*, and could receive no more. To be sure, its equipment was incomplete, and that difficulty will be remedied; but I give it as a *sign* of the new commercial movement in the Ohio Valley. Just then came secession; and, so far as the commerce of the interior was concerned, the effect was to *hasten the revolution going on*. Take a single example: Cincinnati, since the 1st of September, has forwarded over 100,000 bales of cotton. Great quantities have passed through Cairo, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and will reach Boston and New-York through Chicago. Again, cotton, in quantities, is passing up the Valley of Virginia to Richmond and thence to New-York. What is true of cotton, in this regard, must be true more or less of other products. Commerce at Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans, where martial hands are threatening war, harbors are made difficult, and petty flags flung out which the world knows no more of than that of pirates, is alarmed, and passes through the Ohio Valley, where peace and order reign and plenty smiles upon a prosperous land.

Now what this has to do with the condition of Ohio you will readily see. In 1852, you published in the NEW-YORK TIMES a series of articles from me, setting forth the proposed system of Ohio railroads. I then showed that there were in substance *four* great lines of East and West roads to pass through Ohio, and this State held the *gateway of the Western trade*. Those four lines have been made, debouching from the State through Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Marietta. The trade on these roads is immense, and, except the Canada line, there are no other feeders (by *rail*) of your great Eastern trunk lines. To begin now where I left the account in 1852, Ohio is the gateway through which the whole trade of the Northwest, Missouri, Kentucky, and a large part of Arkansas, must pass. Thus the cotton which I mentioned as passing Cairo, as well as that which passes Cincinnati, Chicago, or any other point in the Ohio Valley, *must* pass over the Ohio lines of road. In return, the trade in merchandise must be greatly increased. Thus Ohio centralizes and distributes the internal commerce of the valley, whose volume is constantly increasing. It is positively certain that the more secession does its natural and necessary work of disturbing society and alarming commerce, the more the interior States will profit by it, and the more New-York City will gain by the Western trade. I readily grant that no evil can become an absolute benefit, but it may be-

come a *relative* one. Palmyra perished, but Constantinople grew up; Venice sunk, but London rose. Nothing is more uncertain than the basis on which great commercial cities rest.

"Time washes the labored mole away,
And Trace's proud empire hastens to decay."

But New-York City has heretofore been sustained by all the happy accidents with which Providence favors the fortunate. It may not he always so—its future will depend upon its connection, not with Slavery, but with Anti-Slavery; not with the South, hut with that vast Central West, which must soon control entirely both the political and the commercial destinies of the nation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM CHARLESTON.

SOUTHERN PAPERS NOT NEWSPAPERS—THE IRON-PLATED FLOATING BATTERY OF LIEUT. HAMILTON ACTUALLY OFF—COTTON GOING NORTH BY RAIL, AND THE FEARS OF THE SOUTH ON THE SUBJECT—THE TARIFF A SORE SUBJECT—FLORIDA LOOKING UP—PREPARATIONS IN GEORGIA AND SLOW TENNESSEE, &C.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

'Gentlemen at the North very correctly suppose that all that is worth hearing may he found in the newspapers; so, while they are partaking of their morning coffee and cakee, or while riding down in the cars, &c., they post themeelves up on everything, and can devote the reet of the day to business. There you have those unrivaled light infantry, the reporters, and what they don't know isn't worth knowing. We, in the Queen City of Palmettodom, do very differently. In the first place, we do not riae aa early as you; and in the second place, we never read the papers while breakfasting, as we think it injures the morning's digestion. We wait philosophically until we walk to our offices, where, after reeding what the editors choose to tell us, we get to work about 10 o'clock or so. What doee not appear is hy far the largest portion of the newa of the day. If a man wishes for information, he must hunt it up for himself, and thet requires a vast amount of that talent called pumping your neighbor, end it requires, too, a great deal of discretion just now, and I am foreed to obeerve a good meny little arts end seductione whieh men of the world understand.

If I had aeked any *attaché* of the Press in Charleston if he thought Lieut. HAMILTON'S iron-plated *Floating Battery* would be launched this morning from Mr. MARSH'S ship-yard, he very likely would have told me that he "really did not know; it was talked about; it was uneertain," &c. I told one of my specials that, if he saw them greasing the ways, or doing anything stirring this morning, to hnrry and tell me; so at 7 A. M. he rushed into my room and informed me that everything was ready, and Lieut. HAMILTON would give the word in a few minutes. Arrived at' Palmetto Wharf, I eaw a emall erowd gathering, which each moment increased, as the newa spread through the town. By 8½ o'clock at lesst 5,000 people were present, and the unknown quantity, called hy many the "*slaughter pen*," rolled heevily and clumsily into her new element. They haven't christened her, and when they do, it is my privete opinion that it will he done in the hlood of all who embark in her. I hope the Richardson Guards in particular, will say their prayers, even if they never did it before, and make their wille in some sort of earnestnesa, for they never will see Charleston again. It will he another "Belakleva charge," without the glory of that superh act of daring that TENNYSON has immortalized. God help those who do go, if lhe tide should turn her round and present her unprotected side to Mejor ANDERSON'e death-dealers, at only *six hundred yards*. Only the gun-side is pleted, and the roof of thet part looks very like an old-fashioned rope-walk. The machine fell into the water with a strong list to starboard, as the sailors phrase it, drawing on the gun side full seven feet, while on the other, not more than four! Licut. HAMILTON ie an ambitious man, end first hrought himself into Palmetto notice by his extraordinary appeal to his ex-hrothers of the American Nevy, to tear down the Stars and Stripes whenever they had a chance, and after nailing them ignominiously to the mast to bring the shipe into any Confederate port. The Lieutenant is a hreve man, even unto rashness; he cen give no better proof of it than his intention to herd the hoya who are ambitious of seeking a hloody greve. It will take some time to get her hallasted and to get her guns properly mounted, and then we wait for the Ides of March.

I have no doubt from all I hear on the subject that the Southern Congress will lay an export duty on cotton of at least one cent per pound. The last cotton crop was valued at $240,000,000, and it is calculated that this tax on what will necessarily be exported from the seceded States will yield at least $25,000,000 per annum. They are already becoming alarmed at Montgomery at the arrangements the diffcrent railroad directors are making to turn the great staple into their own hands, to the exclusion of Southern shipping. They fear that if thiš continuee foreign nations will care nothing ahout the anticipated hlockade of the Confederate ports; it will dcetroy all the commerce of the cities that line the coast, and, worst of all, it will compel the South to receive all goods from the North after the duties have been paid there. They dread this as the deadly atab at their national vitale at the beginning of their existence. At Rome, in Georgia, as I learn from a leading cotton factor here, twenty thousand bales have been sent hy rail to Norfolk, Va.; and at Pittsburgh, he telia me, twenty-five thousand hales have been received from the Mississippi and its tribntariee. It will be pretty difficult to dam up this new channel, hut herculean efforts will be made. If the European Powers will not recognize their independence, as is feared from the tone of the most influential English and French journals, they wish to coerce them into doing eo hy making it a matter of necessity, to prevent convulaions among their own operatives. Thue we go further than ever from Father MILLER'S millennium that infatuated thousands helieved aa close at hand only a few years ago.

The Charleston *Mercury* clique are bitterly opposed tn a Protective Tariff. They think it very unfortunate "that at the very commencement of our national existence we should stumhle into such a slough." They even assert what they would not have done a year ago, "that thie very point of taxation has destroyed the Union and forced the South into independence." Then they swore by the niggers, and it waa all nigger; now, they swear just as etrong on the other fiddle-string of the political how. Charming weathercocke.

There waa ao much uncertainty even in Charleston as to the proper construction of the "Act to exempt from duty certain commodities," that Mr. COLCOCK, our gentlemanly Collector, telegraphed to Mr. MEMMINGER, the new Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, for epecific information. His reply just received may interest your commercial readera:

MONTGOMERY, February, 1861.

To WM. F. COLCOCK, Collector, Port of Charleston:

Goode imported from any of the United States which are not LOW a member of this Confederacy, are exempt from duty, without relation to the time of import, if the goods were really purchased on or before the 28th.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

How is Hon. Mr. MEMMINGER or Mr. COLCOCK to know if they were "really purchased," &c? There will be some pretty hard awearing on this point, and it will require a "Philadelphia lawyer" to detect the true from the false.

Notwithstanding the heavy war preparations all over the Southern Confederacy, they find time to organize numeroue manufacturing companies, which will take the hread out of Northern mouths, and put larger quantities in their own. All mankind are rapacious, so I presume it ia all right. "The Southern Export and Import Company" is the title of an aasociation just incorporated in the State sacred to alligators, Florida. Books are now open, so a Floridian tells me. The capital required is $100,000. All their staples will be sent to Europe, and accredited agents in the different cities there will return goods that may be desired.

In Georgia the students of Oglethorpe University have organized a "Univeraity Guard," and have already received their Minie rifles from the warlike BROWN, who goea it strong on reprisals.

In slow-coach Tennessee they are getting fired up by the courae of the rahid Repuhlicans at the foasil Peace Congress, and are ahout erecting a hattery to defend their exposed city against "the murderoua and plundering raida of the Northern States end General Government." All we want now is a sprinkling of the bloody Camanches and Sioux, and then we can cut one anothers' throats in the most approved and savage atyle.

Under the lete act of the Legislature, for the formation of a voluntser eorpe of 10,000 men, the recruiting gentlemen have etarted off, and meny have returned with very gratifying reeults, as one of them told me at the Mills' House Friday evening. The term ie one yeer. In that time, if they are not ushered into hoepiteble graves, they will heve aequired a good meny things in the art *militaire*, and will be e good deel like the volunteers who returned after the Mexican wer, uneeey, reetleas, and many of them the worse for the unavoidable license of camp-life.

A eompany has just arrived from Atlenta for our regular army, composed of Georgie mechanics Every one of them is a practical gunsmith. These are the sort of men who ean atand fire. Their services were tendered on the condition of selecting their own officers, a condition very willingly accepted.

We have a very excellent institution called the Palmetto Lyceum. The times are out of joint thet they concluded at their laet meeting to postpone indefinitely the courae of lectures and the weekly debetes. It is es well, as one-half of the members are absent on military duty, and the remainder expect to he summoned at any moment. "The Position of South Carolina" was the theme of the closing essay. "The Deed of South Carolina" will very likely he the theme when they meet again.

There is so greet a demand for horses for the exigenciea of the service that Mr. HATCH, the Quartermester-General S. C. M., has requested those who have eny for sale to trot them out. If you have any secession animale in Gotham, send them down, and we will pay for "strong, hardy, end reliable onea," in eurrent coin of the *ex*-United Stetes.

Apropos of the Quartermaster, I must tell you of a daring thief who stole, at dusk last evening, the horse of the Quartermaster, just after he had left him tied to a post in King-street, our most crowded thoroughfare. A man who has so little respeet for Quertermastership deserves a dose of hempen eord.

Let me again deny most positively the story treveling round the North, East and West, thet the *Brooklyn* landed reinforcements at Sumter on her way to Pensacola. *Only* the little handful that I before described are there, worn out with eeeseless vigilance, suffering from a too salt diet, without what the soldiers prize—tobecco—and having but little money to buy anything, and knowing of no wey at present to get what is due them from the Federal Government, if we have such a thing.

JASPER.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A PRINTING INVESTIGATION— REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE HUNTER'S POINT FERRY—A BATCH OF ASSESMENTS CONFIRMED.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, every member was present.

A resulution was adopted remonstrating against the passage by the Legislature of an act authorizing the Long Island Railruad tu run a ferry to Hunter's Point, as such act would be likely to infringe upon the corporate rights of the City.

Resolutions were passed directing that two gas lamps shall be placed in front of the Church of the Good Shepherd. Also, in front of the Church of the Memorial; also, in front of the church in One Hundreu and Fifty-fifth-street.

A resolution to procure a portrait of GOV. MORGAN for the Governor's Room was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

RETRENCHMENT IN ADVERTISING AND PRINTING.

A resolution was offered by Alderman DAYTON, appointing a Committee of Three to inquire whether any portion of the public printing or advertising can be dispensed with, and said, by explanation, that there was a great waste of public documents and an unnecessary quantity of advertising.

Alderman BOOLE said he had offered a resolution of a similar nature, which was vetoed by the Mayor.

Alderman DAYTON replied, that Alderman BOOLE'S resolution only referred to advertising, but finally yielded that his resulution should lay over until Alderman BOOLE'S was considered,

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

Alderman BOOLE called from the table the velo message of the Mayor on his resolution appointing a Committee of Investigation on the present method of the publication of the Common Council proceedings.

The resolution was passed over the veto of the Mayor, and sent to the Councilmen for action.

Alderman DAYTON called up his resolution on the same subject, and advocated its passage, with the amendment that the investigation should be conducted by the committee to be appointed under the resolution just adopted. Alderman DAYTON'S resolution was tabled.

A BATCH OF ASSESEMENTS.

The Board acted on a number of reports of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of confirming various assessments, all of which were passed, *nem con.*

NEW FIRE-ENGINE.

A report in favor of purchasing a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 24 was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board acted on a large number of papers from the Councilmen, concurring to place two gas-lamps in front of the Methodist Church, in Forty-first street.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT—WORK DONE WITHOUT CONTRACT—STREET-VENDERS TO BE LICENSED—A REMONSTRANCE.

At a regular meeting of the Board last evening a resolution was offered allowing Mr. Hackley, the contractor for cleaning the streets, the use of certain docks and dumping-grounds of the City in executing his contract. The resolution was strenuously opposed by several Republican members, and, after some discussion, was laid over till the next meeting.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Corporation Counsel to furnish the Board at its next meeting with a copy of the contract, as completed, between the Corporation and A. J. Hackley, for cleaning the streets.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Street Commissioner to inform the Board at its next meeting what amount of work was done in his Department during the year 1860, without contract, specifying the character of the work in each case, by whom done, at what expense, by what authority, &c.

The Committee on Ordinances reported an ordinence in favor of permitting street peddlers to ply their vocation provided the first obtain a license from the Mayor—the license fee belog fixed at 50 cents. Laid over.

The Board concurred in a resolution of remonstrance against the bill before the Legislature granting to the Long Island Railroad a ferry privilege between Hunter's Point and this City.

Adjourned to Monday at 5 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT—TOTAL ARRIVALS DURING THE YEAR—WHERE FROM—THEIR FAVORABLE CONDITION—NUMBER CARED FOR AT THE INSTITUTIONS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

In submitting their annual report to the Legislature of the State, the Commissioners of Emigration, among other important matters, submit the following particulars of the operations of their Board during the year:

The Commissioners, in commencing their report, state that the year 1860 presented the same striking contrast in respect to 1858 and '59, as compared with all the preceding years since 1847, in the greatly diminished number of emigrants who arrived at this port, (as well as elsewhere in the United States,) and in their improved state as to health, means and general condition. There was no severe or general epidemic disease prevailing among emigrant passengers either on shipboard or after landing. The number of patients, or of entirely destitute and helpless persons in the hospitals, or otherwise obtaining relief from this Commission, has seldom risen much above the lessened number of 1859, while the improvements introduced by the experience of the Commissioners and their officers, have placed all the establishments under their immediate charge in a state of great order and efficiency. Thus the cares and labors of the Commissioners heve been materially diminished, and although the decreased number of persons paying commutation continued to keep down the income of the Commission much below that of the years preceding 1858, yet the improved economy of their establishments, and the lessened demand upon them for relief, including county claims, enabled them to meet the current expenditure of the year, and to extinguish the debts reported in former years, with the exceptions of the debt secured by mortgage on their real estate, and contracted principally in the purchase or improvement of their lands.

Their labors and responsibilities have also been lessened by the operation of the last law in relation to the removal of the Quarantine. The details of the subject, and their views in relation to it, will be found in a subsequent part of this report.

The whole number of passengers landed at this port during the year 1860, was 155,371. Of these 50,209 were citizens, or persons not subject to bonds or commutation; and 105,162 were aliens for whom commutation was paid, or bonds executed, showing an increese in alien emigrants of 25,840 more than in 1859, and 26,573 more than in 1858, but being 78,611 less than in the year 1857, and 37,180 less than 1856; while the proportion to the average of former years, since 1846, is much less than half.

Of these emigrants, 47,330 were from Ireland, 37,899 from Germany, 11,361 from England, and 8,572 from other countries.

The Commissioners have much gratification in stating that while the number of alien emigrants arrived during the year shows an increase over the years of 1858 and 1859 of some 22 per cent., yet the number of destitute and diseased persons chargeable to the Commission in their Institutions on Ward's Island, and temporarily furnished with board and lodging in the City, and relieved and provided for in the various counties, shows no increase over the year 1859, and is over 4,000 less than in 1858, and less than in any previous year.

The report pays a high tribute to the memory of Capt. Crabtree, and alludes to his almost invaluable service. Upon the demise of this excellent officer, the Board, after much consideration, determined on restoring the office of General Agent as it existed in the first years of this Commission, united with the office of Secretary. The long experience and tried ability of the present Secretary, Bernard Casserly, seemed, in the judgment of the Commissioners, to qualify him eminently for this position, and he has discharged the duties to their entire satisfaction.

The following figures show the operations of the Commission during the past year:

Total number of persons cared for and treated in the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's island, 4,729. Number sent to New-York Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital, 72. Number of lunatic emigrants, 82; of which 14 remained Jan. 1, 1861. Number of small-pox cases, 115. Remaining Jan. 1, 1861, 22. Number of persons sent back to Europe, 100. Number forwarded to inland places, 301. Number of persons temporerily relieved, 5,115. Number of males and females provided with situations at the Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange, 7,717. Whole number relieved and forwerded in and from the several Counties of the State chargeable to the Commission, 2,104.

Grand total of destitute allen emigrants landed at the port of New-York during the past year, who were relieved, forwarded and provided with employment in the State and City of New-York, 20,715.

Amount of money received at office for recently arrived emigrants, $2,664 96. Amount of money received at office of Irish Emigrant Society from friends of recently arrived emigrants, and applied to the forwarding of such emigrants, chargeable to the Commission, $3,219 49.

The report alludes to many improvements that have been made at the Emigrant Refuge and hospitals on Ward's Island.

The buildings, as heretofore reported and described in the several annual reports of this Board as they were successively erected, can accommodate more than double the number that now occupy them. On the 1st of January, 1860, there were in the buildings 764 inmates; the number on the 1st January, 1861, was 1,068. Most of the buildings erected in the earlier years of the Commission were of wood, and, from want of means, slight in their construction; some of these, being much decayed, have been removed. Those erected since 1850 are of brick, well and durably built, and in perfect order. The hospitals are detached buildings, with a large ward with its appendages on each story, with windows on all sides, and spacious open grounds.

The whole cost of buildings on Ward's Island is about $260 000.

The cost of the wharves, grading, supply of water, filling in and sea-wall, have been more than repaid in the increased value of the whole property, as well as in immediate use to the establishment.

The following summary gives the eggregate results of the whole of the establishments on Ward's Island, including the hospitals proper as well as the Refuge Department:

Number of inmates in institution on Jan. 1, 1860	764	
Number of inmates admitted during the year	3,701	
Number of births during the year	254	
Total number cared for and treated		4,729
Number discharged during the year	3,433	
Number of deaths	228	
Total number		3,661
Number remaining on Dec. 31, 1860		1,068
Number of days spent in Hospital	173,649	
Number of days spent in Refuge	89,752	
Total number of days		263,401

The school for children, who are under the charge of the Commissioners, is now kept up as a Ward School of the City, the Commissioners providing a commodious apartment, and paying for certain expenses. The arrangement is found beneficial.

The Medical Department proper is under the charge of a salaried physician, wholly resident on the Island, with as many salaried assistants as the hospital service may require from time to time.

The report of the physician sets forth that during the year the establishment generally was kept free from any prevailing, epidemic or infectious disease; though in July last, circumstances compelled the admission of many cases of ship-fever. Separate and insulated wards were appropriated to these patients, and there was no single instance of the disorder being communicated on the Island.

The appropriation of a separate building for the care of insane persons is also spoken of. The building for this purpose is situated at a sufficient distance from the other hospitals and edifices, and is surrounded by the lands of this Commission, of which it is intended to devote an ample space adjoining the Asylum to separate yards and grounds for the male and female patients.

In regard to the landing-place for emigrants the report says: "The establishment of Castle Garden for the exclusive landing-place of emigrants, under the authority of the Act of 1855, for the protection of emigrants, has now had its utility confirmed by the experience of a fifth year."

The statistics collected and preserved at the Emigrant depôt, as to emigrants, their nations, and their destination in this country, with other details, are curious and instructive, and gradually form a body of valuable information for legislative and financial uses.

The plan of enabling families destined for the interior to proceed on their journey without sacrifice of their property, by making small advances on a pledge of baggage or other portable property, without interest or any additional charge for storage or otherwise, produces great good, effected with small cost.

In regard to the management of matters at Castle Garden, care of baggage, writing of letters, &c., much statistical information is given in the report.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to a consideration of the Quarantine question and the diversion of the emigrant commutation fund from its legitimate objects. The Commissioners express it as their opinion that the Quarantine should be placed under a separate and independent Commission, and that they should in no wise be made chargeable. Notwithstanding the removal of Quarantine from Staten Island, Dr. JESSUP, the late physician of the Marine Hospital, continues his residence on the grounds without the request or authority of the Board, and claims a compensation of $5,000 a year. "The Board, being advised by counsel that the duties of the office having been abolished by the Act of 1858 for the removal of Quarantine, the office itself was by necessary implication of law abolished, declined to pay the demand. The late physician therefore appealed to the Courts, and the Supreme Court of this District has the case now under advisement for decision." The Commissioners ask the Governor in his message to have the office of physician to the Marine Hospital, for which there is now no use, abolished.

The Commissioners, under the act of the last session, for assessing on the County of Richmond the damages resulting from the late riotous destruction of the Marine edifices to this Commission and others assessed the sum of $107,251 79 as compensation to this Commission for the injury of their real property from the destruction of buildings, and that of $14,347 60 for loss of personal property, as hospital furniture, stores, &c. No portion of this award has yet been received.

The Commissioners respectfully recommend the sale of the former Marine Hospital lands, containing about thirty acres of land, with valuable water-rights. This has now become of great value, and, in its present state, is of some expense and inconvenience to the Commission. It is incumbered by a mortgage of $200,000, which sum is very far short of the price which it would bring when judiciously sold. The relieving this Commission from the annual interest would place their financial concerns hereafter on a secure footing; while the amount of the principal, so paid from the proceeds of the sale, would only in part indemnify the Commutation or Alien Emigration Fund, for advances in former years for the protection of the public health, and, in some prior years, for other general purposes.

It is also advisable that the lands at Seguine's Point should be sold, as there is no probability that they can be turned to account for hospital purposes, for which they were originally purchased, or indeed, any other public use.

A piece of ground of about four acres, on Staten Island, about three miles from the former Marine Hospital, was purchased by the Commission in 1849 for a burying-ground. It can no longer be used for that purpose, and should also be sold. As the land was paid for from the General Commutation Fund, it is but equitable that the proceeds of the sales should also be refunded to the Commissioners on the same account.

The unsettled account with the Governors of the New-York Almshouse still remains unadjusted, the Commissioners claiming as heretofore a larger amount as an offset to these charges, being for the support of native children of emigrant mothers.

The following abstract statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of Emigration will show the sources and amount of their income, and the nature and amount of their expenditures, during the year 1860. The several items of the account, more minutely stated, will be found in detail in the appendix to the report.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT—COMMUTATION FUND, 1860

Receipts.		
Amount of commutation money received from owners and consignees of vessels for alien passengers		$209,354 00
From Mutual Life Insurance Company on bond and mortgage	67,500 00	
For compromise of special bonds	11,329 87	
For rent of Castle Garden	6,000 00	
For support of illegitimate children	1,442 92	
Penalties for deaths at sea on board emigrant vessels	820 00	
From emigrants for their transportation to interior	642 75	
Steamboat fares on board *Island Home*	182 25	
Rent of premises in Albany	180 00	
Licenses granted to emigrant runners	749 00	
From Quarantine Commissioners, for searches, &c., in procuring loan	106 45	
For board of children and others at Ward's Island	261 92	
From employers of wet nurses taken from Ward's Island	306 00	
Sale of empty barrels, rags, bones, &c., from Ward's Island	536 53	
Sundries as per cash account	75 25	—$ 389,467 97
Deduct overdraft Jan. 1, 1860		11 653 13
Total		$277,814 76
Expenses.		
Reimbursements to counties for support of emigrants	$51,113 59	
Reimbursements to institutions for support of emigrants	7,755 49	
Disbursements on account of Commissioner's Office	14,112 91	
Expenses of emigrant landing depôt, Castle Garden	23,060 57	
Expenses at Agency in Albany	2,741 45	
Expenses at Agency in Buffalo	2,381 66	
Expenses at Agency in Rochester	1,060 65	
Support of Emigrant Refuge and Hospital	58,913 41	
Disbursements on account of Marine Hospital	3,025 62	
Disbursements on acc't of Floating Hospital	49 82	
Interest on bond of $207,500	13,713 29	
Board and lodging of 3,242 emigrants in City	945 17	
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing in City	243 06	
Advertising in and subscription to newspapers	165 06	
Boats, oars, &c	226 01	
Cartage and commission on supplies for Ward's Island	509 90	
Forwarding emigrants to destination	1,522 20	
Horse feed in City	602 16	
Insurance on buildings at Ward's Island	1,114 25	
Interments in City Cemetery	131 00	
Quarantine Commissioners, being amount received for mortgage of State property at Seguine's Point	7,500 00	
Printing annual reports	253 60	
Support of illegitimate children	1,587 51	
Postage	111 86	
Expenses of procuring loan on bond and mortgage	277 63	
Steamboat hire to and from Ward's Island	6,315 00	
Salary of counsel to Commissioners of Emigration	1,250 00	
Salary of City Chamberlain's clerk	856 56	
Salary of physician in City Prison	416 80	
Salary of clerk in Mayor's office	600 00	
Salary of forwarding clerk	450 00	
Salary of nurses on steamboat	640 00	
Salary of clerks on steamboat and wharf	685 92	
Salary of agent of Commissioners of Emigration in Oneida County	600 00	
Sundry other expenses (see Appendix)	1,624 31	—206,064 37
Balance in bank, Jan. 1, 1861		$71,750 39

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—REPORT OF COMMITTEE—THE NEW ISLAND HOSPITAL FINISHED.

The Board of Public Charities and Corrections met yesterday—the President, SIMEON DRAPER, in the Chair. The weekly statement shows that the number remaining in the Institutions, Feb. 16, was 9,112; admitted, 1,904—total, 11,017. Died, 49; discharged, 1,442; sent to Blackwell's Island, 368; to State Prison, 10—total, 1,869; remaining Feb. 20, 9,149. Increase, 35.

The report of the Committee of the Whole sets forth, among other matters, that 485 persons, male and female, have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island as vagrants and disorderly persons. Of the whole number, 154 were committed for the first, and 15 for the one hundredth time. There were 246 males and 239 females.

"The Commissioners have the satisfaction to announce," says the report, "the occupation of the new Island Hospital on Blackwell's Island by the patients, who, from the time of the destruction by fire, on the 13th of February, 1858, of the Penitentiary Hospital, have been treated at the building between the Workhouse and Lunatic Asylum. The removal was effected on the 25th instant, and all were safely located in their appropriate wards; and the building vacated will be arranged for the reception of the insane, and relieve to a considerable extent the over-crowded condition of the Lunatic Asylum. At an early day action will be taken to prosecute its extension on the plan adopted, which will possess all the advantages required for the proper care and treatment of the insane.

The prevalence of the smell pox among the inmates of the Workhouse and Almshouse, and which, at the outbreak, gave serious apprehension of an epidemic, we are now happy to report, owing (to active and energetic measures, has been confined to those first attacked, no new cases or deaths having occurred from the disease.

At the Bellevue Hospital instructions have been given to transfer inmates to the new hospital at Blackwell's Island who are not deemed proper objects for treatment at that place, and in carrying the same into effect a number refused to be transferred and took their discharge, thus giving evidence of their ability to procure medical treatment by their own resources, and of being improper subjects of City charity.

At the various Departments the making of Summer clothing and all other articles of the Institutions are proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and are of a character combining usefulness with economy. As the season advances, the cultivation of the grounds on Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Island will be vigorously prosecuted, and we have good reason to expect an ample reward in the production of all varieties of vegetables sufficient to furnish an ample supply for all the Institutions under our charge.

Owing to the delay in the passage of the annual tax levy, the Comptroller was not authorized to respond to the requisition for the necessary funds for the Department. Application was made to Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain, who placed to the credit of the Commissioners the sum of $100,000."

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of this valuable Association held their usual monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, when, after the transaction of ordinary business, the agent of the Detention and Discharged Convict Committees submitted his report, which showed the following to have been the operations for the past month:

Number of persons visited in our City prisons, about 500; number of complaints carefully examined, 113; number of complaints discontinued on their advice, 33; number of persons discharged from custody on their recommendation, 46; number of discharged convicts aided pecuniarily, 65; number of discharged convicts furnished with clothing, 14; number of discharged convicts provided with work, 7.

Owing to the pressure of the times, the last month has been one of unusual hardships. The most hopeful cases have been selected with great care, and promptly aided. The "silver lining" of the cloud is honorable to the benevolence of the City, but still donations and subscriptions are earnestly solicited by W. C. GILMAN, Jr., Treasurer, No. 181 Merchants' Exchange. New or old clothing, for men and women, will be like bread cast upon the waters. Its value will be realized to the needy before, and to the donor after, many days. "Inesmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF THE ADRIATIC.—The sale of the steamship *Adriatic* to the Galway Company was the theme of conversation yesterday in Wall-street, in which no little regret was expressed that the last steamer built by STEERS, and the one of which Americans had most reason to be proud, should have passed into the hands of a foreign company, and that too at a ruinous sacrifice, as compared with her original cost. The negotiations have been going on for two months, the Panama Company, who owned five-ninths of the stock of the North Atlantic Company, against four-ninths owned by the Pacific Mail Company, opposing the sale. The influence of Mr. ASPINWALL, agent of the Galway line, in connection with the Pacific Mail Company, finally carried the day. The purchase-money had not been paid, up to yesterday, but the sale was considered as concluded. The North Atlantic Company expended some $90,000 on her engines, making her cost about $1,200,000. She has been sold for £87,500.

SICK OF THEIR UNDERTAKING.—The pilot-heat *Daniel L. Mitchill*, No. 5, Capt. E. SULLIVAN, sailed hence the 27th at 12 P. M., in tow of a steam-tug, with a party of gentlemen for the purpose of being present at the inauguration of the President elect, at Washington City, on the 4th of March. After proceeding as far as Barnegat, that dread of all landsmen, sea-sickness seized upon them, and after many hours intense suffering they procured the services of two steam-tugs and were brought back to the Quarantine at Staten Island, and were, by orders of the Health Officer, placed in the hospital.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—The annual season for offering special invocations for the institutions of learning was observed yesterday throughout the country. In the forenoon, at the Chapel of the New-York University, Rev. Mr. STETT officiated, and Rev. THOS. H. SKINNER preached an eloquent discourse from Colossians xi,—8. "Beware lest any men spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the traditions of men," &c.

SALE OF THE ALBEMARLE HOTEL.—The property known as the Albemarle Hotel, corner Twenty-fourth-street and Broadway, 109x117 feet, was sold at auction, yesterday, by BLEECKER, SON & Co., for $137,500.

THE NEW STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.—The new contractors to clean the streets of the City during the ensuing five years, commenced business yesterday by putting to the work 225 ash and garbage carts.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Of this day embraces among its contents a continuation of SAIRLEY BAGOOKS' capital story,

THE SILVER CORD;

With other choice Literary features,—FOREIGN LITERARY NEWS AND GOSSIP; Correspondence from various quarters of the world, including, as a fresh and striking attraction, a

TOUR THROUGH CENTRAL EUROPE,

By a Correspondent exclusively engaged for the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES; and whose letters will be welcomed as a graphic picture of Middle Europe in this period of excitement and transition.

Among the political topics in the present issue, the action of the Peace Conference, and of Congress in its discussion of the various Projects of Compromise, hold, with appropriate editorial comments, a prominent place. There is also given a full report of remarks addressed by Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, on Tuesday evening, to the Republican Central Club of this City, upon

THE POSITION AND POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In addition to these special feetures, the present issue will be found to contain:

THE TEXT OF THE NAW TARIFF,
As Passed by both Houses of Congress;
GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE;
A SUMMARY OF CURRENT NEWS;
The Movements and Apparent Policy of the PRESIDENT ELECT;
The Course of Events in the COTTON CONFEDERACY;
The Latest EUROPEAN ADVICES;
MILITARY and NAVAL INTELLIGENCE;
PERSONAL ITEMS.

Single copies, in wrappers, may be had at the counter. Price FOUR CENTS.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

1861. Spring Styles. 1861.
LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HONT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House,
Will introduce on SATURDAY, March 2, (in addition to their standard Hat,) a new quality of Fine Silk Hat.
PRICE, $3 75.

Moallo's
SPRING STYLES OF HATS
NOW READY,
AT
NO 416 BROADWAY, corner Canal-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Sixth, Eighth and Ninth-avenue Cars.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families BOOTS and SHOES of all the various styles, stop at MILLER'S crossing, No. 387 Canal-st.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner Murray-st. Also, every article in Gents' furnishing, suitable for the season.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BARNES—CARPENTER.—On Thursday, Feb. 21, according to the Order of the Society of Friends, ELIAS BARNES to MARTHA T. CARPENTER, both of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MCNEIL—BROWER.—In Flushing, on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. R. W. Dickinson, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. MCNEIL, of Gulf Prairie, Texas, to MARIA P., daughter of J. H. Brower, Esq.

DIED.

OLIVER.—In this City, on Wednesday Feb. 27, MARY C. OLIVER wife of the late Edwin W. Oliver, and daughter of John Cothell, deceased.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father-in-law, James D. Oliver, No. 62 Amity-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOYT.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, SALLAGE O. HOYT, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 124 West 42d-st., this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., on Saturday morning, via New-Haven Railroad, at 7 o'clock A. M.

☞ Danbury and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DUNNA.—In this City, on Wednesday Feb. 27, ROBERT DUNNA, aged 67 years. 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 6 Minetta st., without further invitation.

COLLIER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, of consumption, SARAH JANE, daughter of Eliza and the late Wm. J. Collier, aged 15 years and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No 112 West 24th-st.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, Miss JANE MORGAN, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) March 1, at 2 P. M., from No. 178 Franklin-st.

GEER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, HANNAH ANN, wife of Dr. Seth Geer

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and nurse to children out of arms, or as chambermaid and assistant in washing and ironing; best of reference to the lady (now boarding) with whom the advertiser lived eight years. Apply for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Welch Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITnation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a young woman, or to do chamberwork and washing. Can give four years' reference from one place. Apply at No. 251 Christy-st., 1st floor, No. 1.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 61 29th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good recommendations; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City references given. Call at No. 261 West 24th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the general housework, in a small family, or to go a short distance in the country; understands milk and butter; has the very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in the City or country, as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style, as well as jellies, blanomanges, cakes, biscuit, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 289 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as cook; understands all kinds of pastry and soups; can give the best of references; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A NEAT AND WILLING YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook. she is a good plain cook and baker and a good washer and ironer; is willing to work and make herself useful; she has the best of references; wages no object; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Good City references. Apply at No. 62 Sheriff-st., between Rivington and Delancey, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook, in a small, private family; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Inquire at No. 10 Clarkson st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family. good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 East 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED situations by two respectable Protestant young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION either as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, by a young woman who is willing to make herself generally useful. Call to day at her present employer's, No. 181 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, has good reference, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a City or country by a respectable girl, who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 215 Hester-st., top floor, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable Scotch woman, a situation (in City or country) as first-class cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes superior bread and pies, &c.; has the best of reference from her late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups, wages $8; also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid, will do fine washing and ironing in style; wages $7. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a woman, as plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork; good character and disposition; refers to her present employer, at No. 63 East 15th-st., where she can be seen.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, or would do the general housework of a small private family, and will make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MOST respectable Scotch elderly Protestant, widow, a situation as housekeeper; no objection to the care of children; good reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., upper floor.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch lady wishes to take charge of a house, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference given. Apply at No. 171 Clinton-st., near Grand, in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a smart and willing German Protestant girl, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer, will take moderate wages. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as lady's maid or general family seamstress; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to take charge of a little girl; City reference. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman, as laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years. Call at No. 161 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a first-class laundress, also by a chambermaid, who understands plain sewing, situations. Call at their present employer's, No. 39 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as child's nurse and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; first-class City references from private families; thoroughly confident of her business. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 255 East 15th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is also a good plain sewer; no objection to go to the country; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days at No. 476 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Call in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can give the best of references. To be seen at her present place, from 10 to 12 o'clock, No. 783 Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young married woman (English) wants a situation in a private family; has a fresh breast of milk; none but respectable persons need apply. No. 124 East 29th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman a baby to wet nurse at her own home, who lost her own baby; has the best of references; none but those that can pay for the best of care need apply. Call at No. 486 6th av., for two days, Room No. 7.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young; woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home rather than high wages; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 5th-av., in the millinery store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young lady who has got one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; can do all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to work by the day or week. Call, for two days at No. 67 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, second floor, front room

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can make ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 353 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker, either by the day, week, or month; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days, in the store.

MALES.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, employment as a clerk in a law office; writes a good hand; has had some experience; references satisfactory. Address C. B. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant young man a situation as assistant book keeper and collector, or light porter; writes a beautiful hand; is quick at figures and not afraid to work; can drive and care a horse if required; no objections to any part of the country; has good City reference. Address J. L. D., for three days, Box No. 191 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young man (English) who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Address W. B., Mr. Lowry's saddlery, No. 932 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man—smart, active, and honest, wishes a situation; is a very superior driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; is well acquainted with the City; has good reference. Call, or address, JAMES, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, most careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers in this City, for many years. Address A. B., No. 9 Thompson-st., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a faithful, honest man, who is a good groom and careful driver, and wishes to earn an honest living for himself and family, who are at present in want of the means to live. Call on or address G. D., No. 224 West 16th-st., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady man, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom, and a very carefol driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address a note, Q. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; fully understands the care of horses; can produce the best of City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or No. 13 East 19th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, wants a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses any gentleman in the want of a man will find him satisfactory and obliging; no objection to City or country. Call, for two days, at Lowden's, harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for T. F.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by an Englishman, single; is a good groom and careful driver, and understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself generally useful; City and country reference. Address T. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener, by a sober, industrious married Englishman, who understands the culture of fruits, vines flowers and vegetables; also, the laying out of new grounds; is fully competent to take charge of a first-class situation; has had ten years' experience in this country; has the best of reference. Address J. U., at Miss Patten's, No. 35 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a married man, where he can get a house; has no family but his wife; has three years' first-class reference from an employer. Address FARMER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office. for 2 days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also in the culture of vegetables and flowers. If required, will take charge of a horse and cow; and also willing to make himself generally useful. Will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, a married man; has a practical knowledge of his business; has had the best of experience in this country; can give satisfactory references as to character and capability. Address W. U., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New York.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation as gardener; is married; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references from four places during the last 15 years; will accept none but a first class situation. Address R. F., or apply all this week at A. Reid's Seed-Store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who has had much experience in planting and laying out new places, the erection of greenhouses, graperies, peach-houses, &c; is a thorough practical man in all branches and details of the business; satisfactory reference given. Address J. M. C., care of J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a steady, sober and industrious man; has had many years' practical experience in the various branches of gardening, and is capable of taking the management of any gentleman's place; has a wife and one child; can give the best of references. Address W. C., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH THE best of references, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of gardening, also, the culture of shrubbery, &c.; is very handy about a place. Apply at 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION is wanted by a single man who has had many years' experience in gardening, the care of green houses, &c. Address A. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, and having received a good education, wishes a place in a genteel family as waiter. He speaks German and English, and understands his business; was six years in his last place; no objection to go to the country. Address RAPHAEL, Box 163 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A MAN WISHES A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; he perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City references. Address for two days, L. G., No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house; one that resides with his parents may make application in his own handwriting, stating age, references, &c; salary first year, $50. Address M. B. & Co., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, three good girls, with the best of references, as cook, chambermaid and laundress, waitress and seamstress; willing to spend part of the year in the country, and satisfied to make themselves generally useful; those able to milk, and one at least capable of making first-rate butter, in the city, their work arranged in the usual way; Protestants preferred. Call, with references, March 1 and 2 (Friday and Saturday), between 10 and 1, at No. 62 Columbia-st., crossing Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, for a small family. Apply at No. 29 West 25th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, one who has experience with children and is capable of taking charge of an infant. Apply for two days at No. 74 9th-st. from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress, and one who will assist with chamberwork, for a small private family, to go a short distance in the country; to such one good wages will be paid; none but Protestants, with City reference need apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st., this Friday and Saturday.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, TO sell an article of great and general utility. Good Agents make from $5 to $10 a day. The business is light and highly respectable. Send for circulars. Address or call upon WATERS & VAN ANDEN, No. 139 Williamst., New-York, or roughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WHO UNDERstands to sew bosoms by Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 324 6th-st., between Avenues A and B, Door No. 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN PROVE his abilities as a penman and accountant satisfactorily; a pretender will not answer. Address D. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS.
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS,
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS,
A YARD.,
A YARD.
A YARD.

I shall sell 1,900 pieces of FRENCH and ENGLISH BRILLIANTS, fine quality, on
WEDNESDAY
AT 9 CENTS.
REMEMBER
BRILLIANTS, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.
AT 9 CENTS A YARD.

(Others sell the same at 10 to 12½.) I shall sell at 9 cents a yard.

1,000 Dozen ALL LINEN NAPKINS, $1 per dozen—One Dollar a dozen.

(Others sell them at $1 25 per dozen.) I shall sell them at $1 per dozen.

R. H. MACY,
6th-av., corner 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received her new Spring stock, and is offering nice-fitting corsets at $1; also, two cases Paris Werlys, at very reduced prices. Corsets made to order. Handsome skirts on hand and made to order, from $1, warranted. N. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,

A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent longer than common fluid.

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,

A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.

Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.

KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

HORSES WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE BAY horse, 15 hands high, long tail, 6 to 8 years old. Also a pair of first-rate young horses, 15¾ hands high, that can go in three minutes, together, in a square gait and without pulling. Address Box 271 Post-office, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
JEWELRY.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days, at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser:

Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price, $12.

Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set; usual price $10.

Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.

Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.

Coral, Enameled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $6.

Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Carbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.

Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $5.

Gentleman's Vest-Chains, $1 each; usual price $5.

Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $5.

Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.

Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $6.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.

Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Studs, 25 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 to $3.

Real Jet Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $3

Children's Finger-Rings, 25 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.

Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, 50 cents to $1 50 each; usual price, $2 to $4.

Ladies' Real Jet-Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Real Jet Ear-Rings $1 a pair; usual price, $3.

Also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch-Keys, Belt-Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.

Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost.

GEORGE O. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISS BUSHNELL

Has located on Murray Hill Parks,
Nos. 11 and 13, between 34th and 35th sts, where she has suites and single rooms to rent.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENtlemen and their wives can be had at No 61 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rooms furnished and very desirable, unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS WITH full or partial board, may be procured in a very pleasant neighborhood by calling at No. 163 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS, FROM MAY 1, in a private family, where no other boarders or not more than two are taken, for a family of three adults; two large and one small bedroom and parlor required; rooms unfurnished, neighborhood genteel; location between 8th and 20th sts., Broadway and 8th-av. The best of reference given and required. Terms must be reasonable. Address, with particulars, B., No. 50 2d-place, Brooklyn, L. I.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or separate; also a single room, with or without breakfast, for gentlemen only, in a first-class house, with a French family. Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable, references exchanged. no moving in May.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD for a gentleman and wife, daughter and two sons; location between Broadway and 2d-av., and 14th and 15th sts. A private family, or where there are but few boarders, preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address E. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant front rooms on the second and third floor, in a private house where a few other boarders are taken; house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to the cars and stages. Call at No. 34 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, HIGHLY RESPECTable private family, living between the 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 36th sts., in a good neighborhood, one or two furnished or unfurnished rooms, with full board for a young lady with unexceptionable references. Address K. Y., Box No. 2,926 New York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child 18 months, and nurse; furnished front rooms on 2d or 3d floors; meals punctually served a la price to suit the times. Address with particulars, BIRD, Box No 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN PRIVATE FAMily, where there are no other boarders, or with a widow lady, for a respectable young woman; would like a small room to herself. Address J. D., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, by a family of five grown persons, an infant and nurse; locality between 10th and 24th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address J. H. O., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES board and the comforts of a home in a private family, residing in Brooklyn. The best of references given and required; is willing to pay liberally for good accommodations. Address HOME, Box 185 *Times* Office.

NO. 122 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET—Near 2d-av., to rent to a gentleman only; a handsome suite of parlors, either or separately; also, a large front room, with or without partial board; references exchanged.

A SMALL FURNISHED BED-ROOM, without board, wanted, within a few minutes' walk from the City Hall. Address MUNSON, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BROADLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVing bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 25 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st., a handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with full board, to let. Also, single rooms. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—TO rent or purchase, a neat place, within one hour's ride from City Hall, at a rent not exceeding $600, or to cost not over $7,500, and with from one to two acres of land, or more, attached. A medium size square house preferred. Address, stating name and all particulars, D., Box No. 301 Post-Office.

A FAMILY OF ADULTS WISH TO RENT a house with modern improvements, where the whole or part of the rent would be taken in board, with the privilege of a few other boarders. Location above 14th-st., or Brooklyn preferred, within 15 minutes' walk of the Ferries. Address, for one week, R. C., Box No. 1,856 Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE house containing eight or nine rooms, with extension preferred, and gas and water desired, in a good neighborhood; distance from one of the ferries not to be over three miles, and rent between $200 and $250. Address L. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR TWO ADJOINing lots—25 by 100 each—in Vanderbilt-av., near Fulton av., Brooklyn—value, $7,000 each—a substantial and convenient house or cottage, worth $6,000 to $7,000, balance will be paid in cash. Address Box No. 2,782, New-York Post-office, stating location and price.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE boarding-house, furnished, located between 12th and 17th sts., near 4th av., by a gentleman and his wife who are acquainted with the business; or the parties would be pleased to join in one already established. Address Z. Z., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUBSTANTIAL AND CONVENIENT dwelling-house, on a full lot, between 18th and 40th sts., at a low price. Address W. S., Box No. 194 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, A PARTner, special or active, with the above amount of capital, to join a party in the Leather and Shoe-finding business, who has a small capital and has had 18 years' experience in the business. Address WHITMORE, at the office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No 86 6th av

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A CASH manufacturing business which will pay $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUTTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$15.000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTner, with from $10,000 to $15,000, in a very remunerative cash business in this City. Address ROBINSON, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN AGENCY FOR THE London Stereoscopic Company, having been transferred from Messrs. PAUL & CURTIS to J. L. WARNER, the business will, on and after March 1, 1861, be conducted at No. 534 Broadway.

All orders promptly attended to, and goods sold on the most reasonable terms. J. L. WARNER,
Sole Agent London Stereoscopic Company.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. One of the finest locations in the city; a full lot and dining room in the rear; it contains eleven rooms; not five minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; Ridgewood water is in it, and the sewerage of the street is completed. Should it not be sold by the 20th of March the owner would rent or lease it, partially furnished or not, as may be desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Fifty acres of prime table land near New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with modern-built dwelling, barns, granary, and other out-buildings, handsome garden, and orchard, containing a variety of fruit trees. Also, fish-pond and grapery; with all farming utensils. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 23d-st.; four-story, 28 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high. Lot 100 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. P. POWERS, No. 104 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st., overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

HORSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good furniture, carpets, or other useful articles. Two sure prior road or business horses, sound, kind and fast; also, two light wagons, one carriage, one covered wagon, harness, &c., &c. Apply at No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE TWO-STORY and attic house in complete order, No. 306 Degraw-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. House 25x36; lot 100 feet deep. A large portion may remain on mortgage if required. Can be seen at any time. For terms apply to G. G. COFFIN, Post-office, Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house south side 56th-st., 140 feet west of 5th-av. High stoop, fine under-cellar, all the modern conveniences, suitable for a genteel residence. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises, or of JOHN MARTHA, No. 625 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 36th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

$3.000 CASH AND $12,000 MERCHANDISE will purchase one of the best tenant properties in New-York, paying ten per cent. Superior lots of French fancy goods cheap for cash, or exchanged for tenant property. B. M. FOWLER, No. 11 Broad-st.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—WILL BE sold, on easy terms, a neat three story high-stoop brick house, having furnace and gas fixtures, in good order, on 48th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, EXTRA-WIDTH, 4-story, first-class, stone-front house and lot, No. 15 Gramercy-park, with or without the lot running through to 19th-st. Apply to JOHN BELDAN, No. 84 Beaver-st., up stairs, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 172 Henry-st. House 26 feet front, 45 feet deep, two stories, with finished attic, bath tub, gas and water throughout; lot 100 feet deep, with garden, grape vines, &c. Apply to H. CLARK, No. 81 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front houses, on 46th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 220 EAST 30TH-ST., 19 by 45 3-story, brown stone; price, $7 400, terms easy. Also, No. 121 West 47th-st., 20 by 47 3-story, all modern improvements. Inquire of AYRES & TAYLOR, No. 160 West 40th-st., at foundry.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 24th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 162 East 34th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO OR THREE very fine brick houses on Greene-av., near Clinton-av., Brooklyn, a beautiful location, and for sale very cheap, by MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SIXTH WARD—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling house and lot No. 114 4th-st., between West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to WASHINGTON POST, St Mark's Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC, high basement, house No. 61 7th-av., finished complete throughout with all conveniences; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 William-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x69, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,656 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 205 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LOT FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENty seventh-st., north side, 235 feet east from 8th av.; $700. This is a bargain. Apply No. 51 Fulton-st. Agents will not apply.

FOR SALE—$3,000 LESS THAN COST—TWO first-class brown-stone houses in 47th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of H. DAY, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR sale or exchange for house or lots up town. Address H. E. Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FOLLOWing first-class Farms and Country Seats:
4 on the North River, from 10 to 120 acres each.
2 at Tar-town 7 and 12 acres.
1 at Hunnewell, 40 acres.
2 at Nesrsdale, 20 and 60 acres.
4 near Newark and Elizabeth, 2 to 40 acres.
2 at Chatham, 14 and 20 acres.
2 at Woodbridge, 10 and 16 acres.
2 on Bergen Hill, 4 and 8 acres.
3 at Flushing, L. I., 14, 22 and 60 acres.
2 at Jamaica, 20 and 40 acres.
3 at Glen Cove, 2, 3 and 12.
1 at Bay Ridge, 7 acres.
2 on Staten Island, 12 and 38 acres.
IRELAND & WEBB,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County N. J., containing thirty two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river, where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suitted for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st, New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES, located half a mile from Clouster Depôt, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. The land is of the finest in the country for building plots or farming purposes. Will sell the whole or any part thereof to suit purchasers; is 20 miles from Jersey City. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av., New-York, or to C. C. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st.

TO LET—A FERTILE FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, situated at Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y. Good house and out-buildings, and ab

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Secretary, W. B. Walles, by certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	69	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	322.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,060, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $600 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Kookuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 255 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., by order of the Executors of Hugh Riley, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top pier and centre tables, pier glasses, extension table, writing desk, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureau, dressing tables, bed and bedding. China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

A LINE OF ENGLISH BLACK AND COLORED LASTINGS,
A LINE OF GENTS' SUMMER SHIRTS,
A LINE OF LADIES' VESTS,
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY IN ROUNDS,
A LINE OF VELVET RIBBONS,
A LINE OF BLACK SILKS, 20 to 32 INCH, BEST MAKE.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad, then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dec. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Codwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm consists of 16 18.100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, living-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentlemans doing business in this City, being within five minutes' ride to a Railroad station, and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, IRA C. VOORHIES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS EXTRA LARGE HOUSE ON 23D-ST. AT AUCTION.—In consequence of the owner going abroad, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 8, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EAST 23D-ST.—The valuable four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 69 East 23d-st., north side, near 4th av.; the house is 26 ft. 3 in. by 45 ft., with three-story extension; very complete, in perfect order, and tastefully decorated; all the modern improvements throughout; elegant marble mantels throughout the house, brought from Italy; the whole can remain on the place. Lot 25.3x110 feet. Possession May 1. For cards of admission and full particulars, apply at the auctioneers' office, nr of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEANS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, March 1, at 11 o'clock, in their galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., fine original water-color drawings and sketches, by celebrated artists, from the collection of the late W. Baartz, of the Hague, comprising many fine works by Fraack, Hutenburg, Schatel, Barbier, Verhyden, Van Driest, Verboeckhoven, Koebel, Schmidt, Wyck, Vandeaberg, Veroaese, Hobberman, Grootevelt, Rooseboom, Berghom, Bloemart, Moncheron, and many others of great celebrity. Also, the balance of the sketches left from the last sale, belonging to the collection of C. Freeman, that were received from Rome; also, about 50 ancient and modern oil paintings, sold to close invoices.

HENRY H. LEANS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel, enameled marble-top furniture, black walnut library suite, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, voltaire and rock-ersin do., gilt frame pier mirrors, marble-top centre and side tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, straw do., bolsters and pillows, carved black walnut bedsteads, mahogany do., lace curtains, cottage suites, iron hat-stands, commodes, iron bedsteads, stair carpets, &c.; also, crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. TAYLOR and GEORGE W. LYON against JANE M. W. NEALE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars and Fifty-nine cents, with interest thereon from the 13th day of December, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 21, 1861.

WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
22f-law6wF No. 237 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATARAUGUS.—NATHAN P. WILCOX and FREDERICK EATON against JAMES D. GUNTHER, S. HOLLISTER, GEORGE B. STONE, NATHAN EDSON, RUEL RICHMOND, JAMES S. STONE, ALBERT METCALF and THOMAS METCALF.—Summons for Money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cataraugus, New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Ellicottville, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1859, besides costs. Dated Ellicottville, Jan. 24, 1861. BOLLES & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8f-law7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Bendaniel T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRATTSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. ELMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
ja18-law 6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860		$1,767,133 24
Amount of premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received dar'ng 1860	$496,573 31	
Amount of interest received and accrued	104,106 32	
Amount of rents received and accrued	1,892 62	
Amount received in Trust for minor children	357 20—	606,839 45
Total		$2,375,972 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Losses by Death	$204,007 58	
Paid for surrendered and cancelled Policies	31,373 99	
Paid for Taxes	7,692 50	
Paid for Interest on Dividends and Annuity	38,773 89	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	19,019 67	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express charges, &c.	7,997 43	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.	58,216 29	
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	4,633 99—	371,115 16
Total		$2,004,857 53

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks	51,859 05	
Invested in securities created under the Laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	301,868 84	
Real Estate owned by the Company	136,449 95	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	662,555 39	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	22,414 74	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	33,371 05	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	2,153 36	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	33,986 30	
		$2,004,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREEN,	PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK,	JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WM. C. DUSENBERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	JOHN MAIRS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	RUSSELL T. DART,
	ROBERT E. COLLINS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

F. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
F. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country—lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

GASLIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million of dollars of stock in various City Gaslight Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

This is the only security exempt from the influence of political disturbances.

For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,
Rooms of the *American Gaslight Journal*,
No. 264 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfurt, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.
MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 4th-st. WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 36,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,896. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receivar of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. —Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 1½ per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, Feb. 26, 1861. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest on the Bonds of this Road, due March 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Seventh Ward Bank, on presentation of the coupons.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, ON the Bonds of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—$25,000 LA CROSSE AND MILwaukee Railroad Third Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds on Eastern Division. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

A MALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 13 cents per pound.
M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.: tin and terne plates, charcoal and coke; sheet iron—Belgian, Russia, English, American. Zinc, copper, spelter, block tin, wire, &c. For sale by
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

ERICSSON ENGINE WANTED—AT SECOND hand, by GEO. A. JONES, No. 69 William-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. Referees given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus readering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has a perior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Vaipeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Fraaklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

CAPACITINES,

the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D,
Post-office,
New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitels of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun as a nasty grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a bottle, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the mason work, carpenter work, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-House on lots known as Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity place, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to be so.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS
JAMES FITZGERALD,
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection of new stairs on the front and rear of Ward School-house No. 22, in said Ward, and for the enlargement of the class-rooms of the Grammar and Primary Departments of said School house, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "School Officers of the Eleventh Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Chairman School Officers of the Eleventh Ward.
RICHARD L. LARAIMORE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee on Buildings.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 3, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications as file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
JACOB C. BOGERT,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
} Building Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, expired on the 1st January, 1861. ALSOP & CO.

A new Copartnership for the term of five years, from the 1st January, 1861, has been formed, under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and the business will be conducted at Valparaiso (Chili) by GEORGE J. FOSTER and J. STRAAT JACKSON; at Lima (Peru) by JOSEPH HOASON; and at New-York by GARDNER G. HOASON, all acting partners.

GEORGE G. HOBSON, at New-York, will use his own name in all transactions of ALSOP & CO., who are responsible for the same; and THOMSON NEALE will be authorized to act under power of Attorney from him.

The silent partners in the copartnership are JOSEPH W. ALSOP, HENRY CHAUNCAY and THEODORE W. RILEY, of New-York; and ENWAN MCCALL and STANHOPE PREVOST, of Lima, who are not responsible beyond the amount of capital respectively contributed.

The capital of the Houses at Valparaiso and Lima is $600,000. The branch at San Francisco is provided with an ample capital, and is continued under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and directed by CHARLES B. POLHEMUS and ROBERT BURNETT, acting partners in the same.

No part of the capital of the houses, or profits thereon, can be withdrawn during the term of partnership, nor until all the claims are settled. ALSOP & CO.

GEORGE G. HOASON, of the firm of ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, will advance on consignments to said firm. GEORGE G. HOSSON,
New-York, Feb. 21, 1861. No. 42 South-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. CHARLES P. GERRISH as a partner in my business. The name of the firm will be, hereafter, JED FRYE & CO. JED FRYE, 46 Water-st.
NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRIS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Muodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Ste

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

the storm of cries to "Order," "Sit down," "Call the roll," &c.

The Clerk struggled against the din, and slowly got through some of the names, but was brought suddenly up by calls to "Clear the Hall."

THE SPEAKER—We must have order. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) hoped the door keepers would see that order was carried out. [Laughter.]

THE SPEAKER—I have so ordered it. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) hoped the Chair would put down the disorder which reigned in the Hall.

THE SPEAKER—Nothing will be done till order is restored.

Mr. LOVEJOY—What is the question before the House? [Loud cries of "Order, order," "Call the roll," &c.

The question was now presented the same as yesterday, on agreeing to the amendment, as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.:

"That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authortze or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, locluding that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State."

The Speaker announced the result—133 against 65.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Babbitt, Barr, Barret, Bocock, Botetor, Boteingny Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Butterfield, Campbell, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, C. B. Cochrane John Cochrane, Colfax, Corwin, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craig of North Carolina, Davis of Marylynd, Davis of Indiana, De Jarnette, Delano, Dimmick, Dunn, Edmundson, English, Etheridge, Florence, Foulke, Frenck, Garnett, Gilmer, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hoard, Hotman, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Hughes, Humphrey, Jenkins, Junkin, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon Kilgors, Killinger, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leech of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Montgomery, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morrie of Illinois, Morse, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Palmer, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Porter, Pryor, Quarles, John H Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sexton, Sherman, Sickles, Simmes, Smith of North Carolina, Spaulding, Stanton, Stratton, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stokes, Stont, Thayer, Theaker, Thomas, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vance, Verree, Webster, Whiteley, Windom, Winslow, Wood, Woodson and Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Ashley, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Conkling, Conway, Davis, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hickman, Hindman, Hutchins, Irvine, Kellogg of Michigan, Kigore, Leech of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, Pettit, Porter, Pottle, E. R. Reynolds, Royce, Sedgwick, Somes, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Tompkins, Train, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Wotteo, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Wells, Wilson, Woodruff.

The SPEAKER—There being the necessary two-thirds, the resolution is adopted.

Tremendous applause on both the Democratic and Republican side, and from the gallertes.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) immediately raised a point of order, that two-thirds of the whole number of members was necessary to pass the joint resolution. The one hundred and ninety-eight who had just voted did not constitute two-thirds.

JOHN COCHRANA, of New-York, (Dem.,) interposing, said that the House was composed of those who are present.

The Speaker overruled Mr. ASHLAY'S point, causing precedents to be quoted, to show that two-thirds of the members present can pass upon measures which require such a majority of votes.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) insisted that all the members should occupy their own seats and preserve order. He asked this for the purpose of enforcing the rules, but if other means be unsuccessful, that members be called by name.

The Speaker said he would be compelled to do so in the event that members do not obey the request of the Chair.

Mr. HICKMAN argued that two-thirds of the whole House as made up under existing laws, was necessary to pass the amendment. They had refused to consider the seats of the retirtng members vacant.

JOHN COCHRANA briefly controverted Mr. HICKMAN'S position.

Mr. ASHLEY withdrew his appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The report of the Committee was temporarity postponed to consider the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Senate's amendments to the bill for stopping the mail in the seceding States were concurred in.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Printing Committee reported a resolution to print 215,000 copies of the agricultural, and 40,000 of the mechanical part of the Patent-office Report.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing vote on the Washington and Oregon War Debt bill was concurred in.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Dem..) Chairman of the Committee on the abstracted bonds, reported a joint resolution appointing Messrs. PUGH of Ohio, HARRIS of Maryland and CASA of Indiana Commissioners to make a full and equitable settlement and adjustment with Mr. H. RUSSELL and others on account of the abstracted Indian Trust bonds. Rejected, 19 against 134.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee appointed to acquaint Messrs. LINCOLN and HAMLIN of their election to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, made a report similar to that of Mr. THOMSON in the Senate.

The House consumed several hours acting on the Senate's forty-two amendments to the Civil, Miscellaneous and Appropriation bills.

Mr. STANTON ineffectually endeavored to have his Volunteer bill taken up.

The House then adjourned.

ESCORT FOR PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

A battalion of the City Guards design showing their respect for President BUCHANAN, on his retiracy from office, by giving him an escort with full ranks from this city to his home in Pennsylvania.

INVITATION TO MR. CRITTENDEN.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The City Council, last night, adopted unanimously a resolution expressing confidence in the patriotism and ability of Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, regretting the close of his public career, and inviting him as he returns home, to accept the hospitalities of the city, and address our citizens.

A resolution was also adopted extending the same invitation to Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON.

IMPORTANT NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

The guard of honor for Inauguration day at Washington will be selected from the most efficient companies of regular troops and marines. The latter branch of the service has almost invariably furnished the only Government soldiers for the 4th of March ceremonies. Col. JOHN HARRIS, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Staff, and Capt. TAYLOR, will be the officers immediately in command under Gen. SCOTT. The hands of the Marine corps and two Army Regiments will be present.

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard is now a military-looking place. Nearly a thousand Naval sailors and over a hundred officers "on duty commission" may be seen daily perambulating its various avennes. There are more than eleven hundred laborers on the pay-roll, who are getting Uncle Sam into debt at the rate of about $40,000 monthly. The splendid tannching ways are about being partially roofed; the new Marine barracks rapidly approaches completion. There are now nearly a hundred rank and file nnder Capt. BREVOORT'S control; and Lient. REAR'S "secession" is hailed with delight by the anti-chinstrap portion of them. Capt. DOUGHTY still stands by his country, and will never resign. The Naval Lyceum looks like a Court-house—witnesses, "sea lawyers" and informed jurymen lounging about it. The Paymaster's Department has been vacated by the late excellent Mr. MURRAY, who is succeeded by Mr. BELKAPP, another efficient Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. VIXEN retains the keys of the Treasury and his wonted good humor. The Commandant's office is filled by Commodore BREESE, during whose temporary absence Capt. FOOTE ably performs the administration functions. The receiving ship *North Carolina* has on board about 300 sailors, most of whom are recruits. Capt. WOOD is still in command. No marines have been added to the *Marriet Lane's* personnel, as reported.

We hear that the *Daniel Webster* cleared for TEXAS, for the purpose of taking on board several companies of United States soldiers, whom Gen. SCOTT had detached from that State, in view of an intimation of Gen. TWIGGS' treason. The men sent from here on the steamer were not at all means to disembark in TEXAS, as we stated at the time. It is also said that Gen. TWIGGS had been informed of Gen. SCOTT'S intentions about the *Webster*, which made him precipitate his project, and defeat that of his senior. It would not surprise us to learn that by this time over a thousand troops have been added to the Florida forts

There is reason to believe that a considerable number of United States troops have again left Governor's Island for some unknown destination. Orders for their departure are known to have been received, and, as already noticed, extensive preparations for the dispatch of ambulances, stores, &c., have been going on. Another detachment was expected to leave yesterday evening. The bi-monthly muster took place yesterday, when over 600 men were under arms. It is very difficult to obtain reliable news at the Island just now.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AT PORTLAND.

CAPITULATION OF GAETA.

Departure of Francis II. and the Royal Family.

The Bank of England Advances its Rate of Interest.

Further Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 91 3-4 a 92.

The *Canadian* left Liverpool at 1:30 P. M. of the 14th, and Londonderry on the evening of the 15th, and arrived at Portland at 7¼ o'clock yesterday morning. She has 105 passengers.

She reports, forenoon of the 22d, passed steamship *Vigo*, bound east. All well.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry, on the 14th.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton, 15th.

The steamship *Edinburgh* sailed from Liverpool for New-York, Feb. 13.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A furious gale occurred on the English coast on the 9th. An immense number of wrecks are reported, with great loss of life, particularly on the eastern coast. The disasters to American shipping are unimportant.

In the House of Commons Lord RUSSELL said the Government found it very difficult to adopt measures to protect British interests in Mexico, owing to the civil war, and they hoped the struggle would soon ceare. He also said the San Juan question with America was still open, but England had made a proposition in a fair spirit, and he hoped it would be acceded to. With regard to the fugitive slave ANDRASON, the only correspondence had been a demand from America for his extradition, and a simple acknowledgment of the demand.

The *Great Eastern* will be again ready for sea in March. Her reported destination is New-York.

A London letter, in the Paris *Moniteur*, asserts that a number of English merchants are about to present an address to the Queen, praying that a negotiation be opened with France for a mutual reduction of existing armaments.

The rumor was revived that Lord JOHN RUSSELL will shortly accept a peerage and a seat in the House of Lords.

A turn-out of the weavers in Blackburn and vicinity was considered imminent. The cotton-spinners and manufacturers in the district held a large meeting, and resolved to resist the dictatorial demands of the operatives, who in their turn maintained their position with firmness.

FRANCE.

Another pamphlet, entitled "France, Rome and Italy," by M. LA GUERONNIERE, was announced for publication on the 15th. The *Patrie* says it will give a clear insight into the imperial policy, and enable Europe to judge.

The semi-official pamphlet on the same subject, already published, says in the event of French troops leaving, no other foreign power will be allowed to supply their place.

The Bonaparte-Patterson case was again before the French Court on the 8th. The Imperial-Attorney explained its leading bearings, and said the only question was is the marriage null for want of publication in France, and argued that this had been decided in the affirmative. The Court adjourned its judgment eight days.

The Bourse on 13th opened firm, and closed flat at 68f. 40c.

ITALY.

A Turin telegram of Feb. 13, says Gaeta will capitulate to-morrow morning.

CIALDINI will occupy Mont Orlando, and all the fortifications, and after the departure of the Royal family he will occupy the city, the garrison remaining prisoners of war until Messina and Civitella Deltronte shall be surrendered. The King and Queen, with their suite, will depart on board the French ship *Muette*.

Dispatches from Gaeta, prior to the capitulation, say a Capuchin monk left there with the mission of raising an insurrection in Calabria, and was arrested near Cosenza and important papers found on him.

The City of Fiume and the surrounding district had been declared in a state of siege.

AUSTRIA.

It is said the subscriptions to the new loan exceed thirty million florins.

The Comitat of Pesth had voted an address to the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, declaring that the recent Royal rescript has destroyed the confidence created by the imperial diptoma of October last. The law prohibits the payment of taxes until they have been voted by the Diet and force alone could remove the citizens from the lawful ground they have taken. An unreserved return to a constitutional life can alone save the King and country.

The Comitat of Odenburg had resolved to pay taxes as heretofore, till the Diet shall have taken its resolution.

SWITZERLAND.

A Berne telegram of the 13th, says it was through the medium of the Swiss Consulate at Algeria, that Mr. COBDEN proposed that Switzerland should mediate between the contending States of America. The Federal Council had declined the proposition, on the ground that it was not qualified for such an office, but at the same time expressed thanks to Mr. COBDEN.

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Calcutta telegram of Jan. 16, *via* Point de Galle, reports the import market very dull. Shirtings were drooping and yarns inactive. Exports were steady. Freights had advanced 2s. 6d., closing firm. Exchange 2s. ¼d. Money easy.

The mails from Calcutta, Jan. 8, Hong Kong, Dec. 31, and Melbourne, Dec. 26, had reached England.

The news from India was unimportant.

The Calcutta markets were dull. Exchange 2s. 1¼d. Freights—no improvement.

The Chinese had paid the second installment of the indemnity.

Lord ELGIN was still at Shanghai.

The Chinese in the south disbelieved the authenticity of the treaty.

Trade at Shanghai was very dull. Exchange, 6s. 3d. Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 8¼. 3 farthings.

Affairs in Japan were satisfactory. No mention is made of the reported repulsion of the American Ambassador.

Trade at Melbourne was quiet, but holders were firmer.

The gold shipments since the last mail amounted to 91,000 onnces.

The New-Zealanders were quiet.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDONDERRY, Friday, Feb. 15.

The *Times* City Article of Thursday evening says the public were greatly astonished at the advance of the Bank rate, as there is scarcety a fact known to commercial people that can in any way account for the movement. As far as precedent goes, both as regards the stock of bullion and reserve of notes, it is entirely unsupported. On the Continent the rate of discount is 1½ per cent., at Frankfort between 4½ and 5 per cent., and at Paris and even at New-York 6 per cent. The exchange in China shows an improvement of two per cent., consequently no silver will be sent there. The Bank return to-morrow may supply the means of drawing some positive deductions. There are other favorable symptoms. Gold continues to be taken to the Bank, a further amount of £112,000 having been carried there to-day, and more is expected to-morrow. In the open discount market and on the Stock Exchange, there were yesterday and even this morning more signs of a diminution of pressure than had been observed for some days. The Bank of France is understood during the past month to have experienced a recovery of nearly £2,000,000 in their stock of bullion, and an extraordinary reduction in their discount.

The English funds opened at a fractional recovery, but a renewed decline took place on the announcement from the Bank. The Stock market continued its upward course, under the influence of the recent Chancery order. The Joint Stock Banks and Discount-houses, however, have deferred till to-morrow (Friday) the question of making a change in their allowance on deposits. A general decline took place in the Railway market, from which there was scarcely any recovery.

The *Times* says the Bank of France would have reduced their rate of discount yesterday, but for the receipt of a telegram announcing the step taken by the Bank of England.

Mr. CAMERON, Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Association of British America, had presented an address to the Queen from their Grand Lodge, expressive of devoted loyalty, and representing that the Association were under no legal disability in British North America, therefore their claim to be publicly recognized during the progress of the Prince of Wales through Canada ought to have been admitted by the advisers of His Royal Highness.

The absence of demand from China has reduced the Mexican dollars received by the last steamer about to their actual value as silver.

The Conference on the affairs of Syria assembles in Paris about the 20th.

VIENNA, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Statutes of organization of the Provinces are about being granted the Council of the Empire, to consist of two Chambers, which will number 350 members.

Commercial Intelligence by the Canadian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 14.

COTTON—The sales of the three days, including Wednesday, were 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators and exporters. JAMES HEWITT & Co. say the market is very dull, and middling qualities have declined ¼c., and lower grades ½c.@¾d., closing with a downward tendency.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. All descriptions of goods have slightly declined, and the market was very dull.

MONEY.—Consols were quoted on Thursday at 91⅞ @92 for money, and 92⅛ for account. Money is in brisk demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—RICHARDSON, SPANCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour dull, and quotations barely maintained; extra State, 29s.@29s. 3d. Wheat quiet, but steady; red, 11s. 6d.@13s.; white, 12s. 6d.@15s. Corn quiet; mixed, 37s. 6d.; white, 39s.@39s. 3d.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet. Pork dull. Bacon quiet and easier, but quotations unchanged. Lard dull at 56s.@58s. Tallow—Quotations barely maintained; Butchers' Association, 56s. 6d.@57s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes steady at 28s. 9d.@29s.; Pearls, steady at 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. Sugars steady. Coffee dull. Rice dull. Resin dull; common, 4s. 6d.@4s. 8d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 31s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS firm. SPOAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA very firm. RICE steady. TALLOW, 60s. LINSEAN OIL, 28s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Illinois Central Shares 28@27¾ discount; Erie Shares, 30. New-York Central Shares, 72@74.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	85 @ 87	
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent.	76 @ 80	
Do. 6 ₱ cent.	68 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. do. 1875	87 @ 88	87¾@¼
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	25¾@27¾d.	28@1¼
Do. do. all paid	69 @ 71	71
Mich. Cen. con., 1869	88 @ 90	
Do. (s. fd) 1st m., '82	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	12 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	84 @ 86	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	91 @ 93	93
Do. do. 7 ₱ c.con. bs. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	73 @ 74	
New-York & Erie 1st m. 7₱c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859,	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d mort. 7₱c. '63, assent.	77 @ 79	
Do. Bonds, 7₱c., '62, '71, '75, do.	69 @ 61	
Do. shares, assented	29¾@ 30½	30
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	99 @101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	99 @101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent. ster.	89 @ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 28	

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 15.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 30,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and 8,000 to exporters. The market closed very dull, with holders pressing their stocks at a decline of ¼d., principally on middling and lower grades. The sales of Friday were 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a declining tendency, in consequence of the advance of the Bank rate of interest to 8 per cent., which causes considerable surprise and speculation.

The authorised quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....7¾d. | Middling Mobiles.....6¾d.
Middling Orleans....7⅛d. | Fair Uplands.....7¾d.
Fair Mobiles.....7⅛d. | Middling Uplands....6¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 726,000 bales, of which 558,400 are American.

JAMES HEWITT & Co. report a decline of 3-16d.@¼d. all round. The stock is accumulating and consumption largely declining.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There is but little inquiry and prices are weak. There are rumors of working "short time."

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, with a declining tendency, owing to the advance in the Bank rate.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

MONEY—London, Friday noon—Consols, 91¼@92.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased during the month 43,000 000 francs.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares 29@28 discount; Erie Shares, 29½@30½; New-York Central Shares, 72@74.

Non-Arrival of the European Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 28—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the *Australasian* and *Edinburgh*, now due off this point with later European advices. Wind light and blowing S. W. Weather hazy off the shore.

Indian Troubles in Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican* says, the day after the attack on the Overland Mail at Apache Pass, the Indians appeared at the station in large numbers and hoisted a white flag. CPTS. W. CULVER, the station-keeper, Mr. WELCH, his assistant, and JAMES F. WALLACA, his driver, went out to hold a conference, when the Indians attempted to seize them. CULVER was wounded, WELCH shot dead, and WALLACA captured. JOHN A. WARD was also wounded, and A. B. CULVAA, brother of the above-named, wounded. A man who rode the Express to Tucson, to give information of the state of affairs and procure assistance, reports finding, a short distance from the station, the remains of a wagon-train, with the bodies of eight men, who had been murdered by the Indians. Two of the bodies were chained to the wagon, and presented the appearance of having been burned at the stake. The names of the men were not mentioned. The road was obstructed with rocks for the distance of two miles.

Resignation of a Naval Officer.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Feb. 28.

EDGAR O. MURDEN, of South Carolina, First Lieutenant of the cutter *Dobbin*, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 3d of March. If it is accepted he goes South.

Burial of an Army Officer.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Major GWYN, of the United States Army, was buried here to-day with military honors.

The New-York Homœopathic College.

FIRST ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Yesterday, the Hall of the Historical Society, Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, was crowded with a highly select audience, on a rather unusual occasion. It was the First Commencement of the New-York Homœopathic Medical College of this City, and a large number of graduates were in attendance to receive their diplomas. We noticed a few Allopathists present, but like wise men they entertained no revolutionary ideas, or, at any rate, they maintained a discreet silence. Dodworth's Band were engaged, and, of course, did all that was expected of them. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH offered prayer, and the following gentlemen had their degrees conferred on them, and their diplomas given to them by Hon. D. F. TIEMANN, Ex-Mayor, the President of the Board of Managing Trustees:

H. J. Coleman, Rodney, Miss.; Hon. C. Coulton, Woodstock, C. W.; F. G. Coulton, Mount Elgin, C. W.; H. H. Darling, Worcester, Mass.; A. C. Fletcher, New-York City; E. M. French, Elmira, N. Y.; Chas. Halt, Modena, N. Y.; J. W. Huntoon, Lowell, Mass.; H. S. Hutchins, Batavia, Mass.; Benj. Lasins, New-York; E. D. Leonard, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. A. Mosman, Springfield, Mass.; W. W. Munn, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; W. Murrell, Mobile, Ala.; W. M. Pratt, New-York; G. H. Parkhurst, Florida, N. Y.; N. M. Payne, Bath, Me.; C. J. Roseberry, Easton, Penn.; E. B. Schley, Columbus, Ga.; C. W. Skiff, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. A. Smith, St. Albans, Vt.; E. W. Star, Columbus, Ga.; A. H. Thompson, St. Thomas, C. W.; H. N. Travers, St. Catherinea, C. W.; C. S. Verdi, Lombardy, Italy; J. H. Whittlesey, Marton County, Ga.; S. H. Worcester, Gardner, Me.

Mr. TIEMANN, while presenting the diplomas, made a brief congratulatory address, to the graduates, remarking that their business was to cure the sick, and not to carry out any particular practice of medicine. It was good to see so many young men coming from all parts of the Union, and he hoped that the Southern graduates would return to the South (with a fuller love and better regard for the Union. The valedictory address was delivered by Prof. J. BEAKLEY, M. D., and was mainly devoted to a defence of Homœopathy. The exercises closed with a benediction and music by the band. On the platform we noticed T. M. Ward, M. D.; F. W. Hunt, M. D.; Mathew Tempie, M. D.; Stephen R. Kirby, M. D.; D. D. Smith, M. D, and James A. Carmichael, M. D., all members of the Faculty. Several of the managing Trustees and members of the Executive Committee were also present.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors at its regular meeting, referred to the Penitentiary Committee a communication from the Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences, of the Common Council, asking the appropriation of a portion of the Penitentiary grounds, whereon to build a Truant House, for which purpose $10,000 had been appropriated by the Joint Board. JOHN BRADSHAW, a deputy keeper of the Penitentiary, was removed from office on charges of incompetency and bad conduct, which a Committee reported were well founded. The Courthouse Committee reported unfavorably on several proposed sites, and favorably on one lying on Grand and Union avenues. The Committee was instructed to inquire the lowest price at which Mr. SONOLES would sell certain land on Lee-avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward, and the subject was again laid over.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A proposition having been made in the Common Council to apportion the amount appropriated for contingent expenses of the Fire Department, among the different Companies, each to pay for its own repairs, and to be held responsible for the efficient condition of its apparatus. The Board of Officers met, on Tuesday evening, to consider what action, if any, should be had on the subject. As the matter was imperfectly understood by those present, the meeting adjourned until information should be obtained of the Fire Department Committee of the Common Council. It is estimated, should the proposition be acted on, that the apportionment would be as follows: Each Engine Company, $260; each Hook and Ladder Company, $170; each Hose Company, $131.

MR. GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GOUGH lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association, and a very large audience, at the Academy of Music, last evening, on "Lights and Shadows of London Life." He will repeat the address next Monday evening.

The Naval General Court-Martial.

Commodore ARMSTRONG'S cross-examination lasted all through yesterday's session of the Court-martial assembled to try Lieut. WALKE, of the United States Storeship *Supply*. The veteran officer's evidence was given with great frankness and direct bearing on the case, and, though rather long drawn out, will be found, when published, of great interest and importance. The witness succeeding Com. ARMSTRONG was Paymaster DUNN, of the *Supply*, who had been asked only one question when the time came for adjournment. The trial is continued to-day, and will probably proceed for some time without interruption.

[Advertisement.]

MEETING OF WHOLESALE FANCY-GOODS DEALERS.—At a meeting of the wholesale fancy-goods dealers of the City of New-York, held at the store of Messrs. BURNHAM, PLUMB & Co., Mr. G. W. BURNHAM was called to the Chair, and RESSAT S. LYON appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. B. F. BRITTON, the Chair appointed a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, convened on account of the death of WILLIAM H. CARY, Esq.

The Committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with feelings of profound regret of the death of WILLIAM H. CARY, Esq., of this City, one of the principal founders of our trade, in whom we have ever recognized an eminent and successful merchant, a just and worthy member of society; and, believing the occasion demands an expression of our sympathy for the loss of one to whom we have been so closely allied, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of WM. H. CARY the City of New-York has lost one of its most enterprising merchants, and the community one of its most estimable citizens. His name unblemished, his disposition kind and humane, his course and conduct elevating the standard of mercantile character, his word ever becoming his bond, his industry being almost without a parallel, he leaves behind him a worthy example of the life of a good man.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for his memory, we will close our respective places of business the afternoon of the day of his funeral, and attend it in a body.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to engrave there resolutions and present the same to the family of the deceased, tendering our respectful sympathy and condolence with them upon their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published.

G. W. BURNHAM, Chairman.
ROBT. S. LYON, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

Erysipelas and all diseases of the skin, which have defied the skill of medical treatment, can be positively and effectually cured by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. The action of the Pills on the stomach, liver and blood, and of the Ointment on the external inflammation, has never failed to effect a perfect cure.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

[Advertisement.]

SUNSHINE NOW AND AHEAD!—KNOX'S Spring hat is now ready for his customers. Call and see it at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day 11,500 bales middling at 10¾c.@11¼c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d.

MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

COTTON—Sales of 15,000 bales at 10¼c.@11c. for Middling. The market is dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 28.

Exchange on New-York advanced to 8 ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT firm. CORN steady but quiet. COFFEE firm and active. WHISKY firm at 19¾c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Yorktown, from Richmond, &c.—A. Spiers Brown, Thos. W. Lyon, Dr. F. Lloyd, Geo. Whitfield, J. W. Whitfield, Capt. R. R. Parker, W. Goldey, E. Allen, Alex. McConnell and lady, James Lewis, Wm. Hatch, S. A. McNear, Thos. Gorman, and 17 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 35 | Sun sets..... 5 50 | Moon rises..11 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 46 | Gov. Island..11 35 | Hell Gate....12 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Marion, Adkins, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Bark Reindeer, Lanfair, Barbadoes, H. Fowbridge's Sons; California, Hathorn, Bristol, Thos. Pesant.

Brigs H. Leeds, Grant, Thomaston, Metcalf & Duncan; Elizabeth, McLea, (Br.,) Jean, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAnliff; Wm. Groton, Smith, Fernandina, Dotiner, Potter & Co.; Geo. Harris, Stowen, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners A. M. Bartlett, Bartlett, Wilmington, C. & E. J. Peters; Crenshaw, Moss, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Rough and Ready, Robbins, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Rebecca, Magee, Petersburgh, I. Cole; Mary, Smith, Fredericksburgh, R. R. Walker; Charlie and Willie, Hooper, Laguayra, Metcalf & Duncan; Statesman, Mott, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; Carrie Sandford, Leggett, Galveston, Norcross & Prince.

Arrived.

U. S. Surveying Schr. Jos. Henry, Bowditch, Andote Keys, Fla., 11 ds.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Hoeneken.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool Jan. 1, with mdse. and 30 steerage passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 11, lat 48 22, lon. 24 08, exchanged signals with ship Empire State, of of and from New-York, for Liverpool; same time, signalized bark Welkin, steering E Feb 22, Thomas Kennedy, seaman, of Galway, Ireland, died of debility.

Ship Hermoine, (Br., of Liverpool,) Twitle, Rio Janeiro Dec. 29, with coffee to Gallop & Spence. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage; split sails, &c.

Bark Nicola Despol, (Ans.,) Sugne, Trieste Nov. 9, with mdse. to Dutith & Co. Feb. 17, lat. 34 18, lon. 70 40, fell in with bark Homer, Yates, from Gaboon, W. C. A., for New-York in a sinking condition; took from her the Captain and crew, 11 in number, and brought them to this port.

Brig Norfolk, (of Eastport,) Andrews, Port-au-Prince Feb. 11, with logwood to A. H. Solomon. Sld. in co. with brig Isabel Bourmann, Tamss, for New-York. Feb. 16, lat. 26, lon. 73 37, spoke brig Colorado, from Glasgow for Cardenas.

Brig Rainbow, (of New-Haven.) Brown, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 11, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong, of New-Haven, where she is bound. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather; lost deck-load and boat, stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig George, (of New-Haven,) Whitney, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 11, with sugar, &c., to H. Towner, of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Brig Two Boys, Halsey, Attakapas 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Stnrges & Co.

Schr. Harriet Newell, (of Machias,) Sherman, Zaza Feb. 1, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. Feb. 15, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a gale from W. N. W.; split fore and mainsails, broke fore-boom, and received other damage

Schr. Ventoo, (of Bangor,) Closson, Black River, Jam., 23 ds., with pimento, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Old Dominion, for Falmouth, England. The V. has experienced heavy weather N. of Hatteras; split sails, &c.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, Barrell Stake, La., 18 da., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich & Co.

Schr. Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Longstreet, Norfolk 2 ds., with corn to J. G. Williams.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, (3-masted,) Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Rackett, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ametys, Huff, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland, Me.

Schr. Fakir, Heath, Elizabethport, coal for Newport.

Schr. George H. Davis, Davis, Brookhaven 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Breeze, Delyte, Virginia, with oysters.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River 2 ds., mdse.

Sloop America, Stedman, Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Below.

Ship President Fillmore, from ——, to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, Sargent, 20 days from Black River, Jam.

Schr. Empire, (Br.,) from Porto Rico.

Also, 1 ship, unknown.

Sailed

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2947. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

Probable Character of the Incoming Administration.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CABINET OFFICES.

Important Congressional Proceedings.

Report of the Peace Conference before the Senate.

OPPOSITION FROM THE BORDER STATES.

Report of the Committee of Thirty-three Disposed of in the House.

The Proposition to Admit New-Mexico Rejected.

The Fugitive Slave Law Amendment Adopted.

OPPOSITION TO TWIGG'S TREASON IN TEXAS.

The North Carolina Election Still in Doubt.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

CABINET FACTS AND RUMORS.

Great consternation was occasioned among the Border State men and Northern conservatives, to-day, by a rumor that Mr. SEWARD declined to go into the Cabinet at all, from a conviction that its proposed organization precludes the possibility of harmony or of a conservative Administration. Of conrse there was no reasonable foundation for the rnmor, but its effect constituted a striking indication of how much confidence the country places in the distinguished statesman of New-York, and how firm is the reliance upon his wisdom and patriotism, in the present national crisis.

It was announced early this morning that MONTGOMERY BLAIR had been decided upon for the Cabinet, and that CAMERON had also concluded to accept some other position than that of the Treasury. The Cabinet at present seems likely to stand as follows:

Secretary of State—Mr. SEWARD, of New-York.
Secretary of Treasury—Mr. CHASE, of Ohio.
Secretary of War—MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland.
Secretary of Navy—CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana.
Secretary of Interior—Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania
Postmaster-General—GIDEON WELLES, of Conn.
Attorney-General—EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

The Cabinet list above was generally accepted today as settled. It may prove to be the programme at last. I have reliable authority, however, for asserting that the Cabinet is not yet finally determined npon. Of this you may rest assured. Of course, the difficulty experienced grows ont of the apparent impossibility of satisfying the ultra Republicans with any Cabinet that can be harmonious and conservative. The rumor that Mr. SEWARD has intimated any purpose to abandon the Cabinet is entirely without foundation.

Certain Border State men have announced that if CHASE goes into the Cabinet, they cannot sustain the Administration, for they could not sustain themselvee at home npon it. CHASE himself expresses serious doubts as to whether he ought to accept, and has not yet decided. The chances seem to be that he will decline.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

Several of the State Republican delegations meet, to-night, to decide what course they will pursue respecting their indorsements, in distribution of offices, under the new Administration. They have all pretty generally agreed to hold themselves aloof from committal until after the 4th inst.

SECESSION NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

The city has been somewhat excited to-dey by dispatches, professed to have been received from Richmond, announcing a declar ation of secession by the Convention to-morrow certain. Some believe these rumors designed for effect on Congress, but the probabilities are that the Secessionists will make their last desperate stand in Virginia to-morrow. I have satisfactory information that the secession ordinance is being drafted to night. It will probably pass and will go to the people at the same time with the inaugural. It is evident that Ex-President TYLER is doing all in his power to throw Virginie out of the Union. He is dissatisfied with the action of the Peace Conference, and yesterday, in Richmond, he informed gentlemen who have been on from Washington on an important mission connected with the Union movement, thet unless LINCOLN'S inaugural was all right, or if it suggested in any way the coercive policy, Virginia would secede in three days.

DOINGS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate spent the day in wrangling over propositions of the Peace Conference. GREEN, of Missouri, succeeded in staving off each proposition as fast as it erose. He was very persistent and violent in his factious opposition. It is now almost certain thet no proposition can pass the Senate, of all the compromises yet submitted. The responsibility of this rests npon a few Border State men.

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION PROBABLE.

It is probable that the House and Senate both will sit all to morrow night, nnless the Peace compromise is passed. There is a great gathering at the House to-night, hnt very little of interest transpiring.

A RUN UPON THE TREASURY.

Bnsinese in the Executive Departments is virtually suspended, except in the Treasury, where today there has been e constant run upon Government fonds, with the prospect of a regular drain to-m orrow. Several Bureaus, including that of the Navy Agent, exhausted to-day their last dollar.

Several clerks in the State Department are kept busily engaged in certifying laws, and parts of laws, to enable parties interested to engage in the grab game on the Treasury.

COMPLIMENT TO MR. BUCHANAN.

The United Stetes Marines, accompanied by all their officers, marched to the Executive mansion, to-day, to pay their parting respects to the retiring President. Mr. BUCHANAN came ont, accompanied by Secretary TOUCEY, and, standing on the pavement, received the salute as the corps filed by. The commanding officer then approached, and, shaking hands, took final leave of both the President and Secretary.

CHARLES VELSH, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, vacates his office to-morrow, at the same time that Secretary TOUCEY takes leave of the Department.

ARMY RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of Lieutenats BAILEY and MONTGOMERY, of Georgia, were received by Secretary HOLT to-day, and promptly accepted by the President.

MORE RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY.

First-Lieut. ANDREW L. HAYES, of Alabama, and GEO. HOLMES, of Florida, a native of Maine, have resigned their positions in the marine corps, and are about to return to their respective States to tender their services.

SECRETARY FLOYD AND THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

A dispatch to the *Herald* says that Ex-Secretary FLOYD, last Summer, ordered five companies of United States troops to Fort Randall, on the Upper Missouri, and then directed all the wagons, horses and mules to be sold, so that when Winter set in they could neither leave by water nor by land. I am authorized by the Quarter-Master General's office to state the following facts: In the Summer of 1859, five companies of the Fourth Artillery, then at Laramie, were ordered to relieve the Second Infantry at Fort Randall, and they did so in July of that year. In September following, twelve horses, condemned as unfit for use by the Board of Survey, were sold by the direction of the Quarter-Master General. There were no wagons or mules sold at that time, nor have there been any sold since. The transfer of troops took place in the ordinary course of service.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AT SAN ANTONIO.

Private letters from San Antonio announce that BEN. MCCULLOCH, at the head of eight hundred armed men, entered that town on the 16th of February and took possession of the arsenal and other public property. This step was precipitated by news received the day previous that Gen. TWIGGS had been superceded by Col. WAITE. The writer intimates thet the orders to WAITE were intercepted while on their way from San Antonio to Camp Verde. MCCULLOCH has been a special pet of the Administration.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

The House Committee of Ways and Means have rejected the Senate amendment to the Post office Appropriation bill, transferring the Butterfield Overland Mail Company to the Central route, only SHERMAN favoring it. This results from the efforts of PHELPS to keep the Ox-bow route open, because it benefits his Springfield, Missouri, property.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF STRANGERS.

Twelve hundred strangers arrived to-night from the North and West. The train was several hours behind time.

RAREY MEETS A SECOND CRUISER.

RAREY had the severest contest here with a kicking horse to-night which he ever hed, except with *Cruiser*. It continued an hour and a quarter, but he finally conquered.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

First Lieuts. ANDREW L. HAYES, of Alabama, and GEORGE HOLMES, of Florida, the latter a native of the State of Maine, heve resigned their positions in the Marine Corps, and return to their respective States.

Lients. BAILEY and MONTGOMERY, of Georgia, both of the artillery, have also resigned.

The Republican members of the Ohio State Senete have sent to Mr. LINCOLN their unanimous recommendation of Mr. COLFAX for Postmaster-General.

The steemer *Pownee* arrived here to day from Philadelphia.

The Marine Corps, accompanied by their band, took leave of President BUCHANAN to-day.

The formation of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet is not settled, save by reports, end these are somewhat conflicting.

Mr. FLORENCE'S name should have been printed among the yeas on the dectsartory resolntions reported by the Committee of Thirty-three.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE—MR. CHASE AND THE CABINET, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 28, 1861.

Those who had weakly imagined that the resolntions of the Peace Conference were to be accepted as law by the President elect, and by the National Congress, are now plunged into the deepest gloom, at finding that they had given undue importance to an incongruous and irresponsible assemblage. It is now clear that the House of Representatives will never assent to any measure based on the idea of protection to Slavery in the Territories.

The vote, yesterday, in favor of the declaratory resolutions, and the adoption, to-day, by a two-thirds vote, of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, gusranteeing perpetual non interference with Slavery in the States, heve failed to satisfy the minds of those who trusted to the oracular wisdom of the Peace Conference. They seem to fear that all is lost because the favorite Democratic hobby of protection to Slavery in the Territories cannot be engrafted upon the Constitntion. I cannot avoid the suspicion that much of this seeming concern for the preservation of the Union, is really felt in regard to the "Democratic Perty." It would be a capital basis on which to "reconstruct" that exploded organization, if the Slave code theory could be recognized as a part of the Constitution, by an arrangement which would at the same time degrade end dishonor the Republican Party. But the patriotic aspirations of these gentlemen will not be gratified; and they will find that the people of the Middle and Border Slave States will be just as well satisfied with the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, which is now about to be adopted by Congress.

If Slavery cannot exist in New-Mexico under a State Government, it is difficult to understand how a Territorial slave code will mend the matter. The Southern people will comprehend this, and they will not be disposed to keep up the quarrel with the North upon the frivolous point whether that bleak region is to be given them as a State or a Territory; neither will they be so unreasonable as to ask that Slavery shall be forced upon New-Mexico, against the wishes of its inhabitants.

The *Star* of this city, which has fought a good fight with the Secessionists during the last three months, and which, if rumor can be credited, has aspired to the orgenship under the coming Administration, committed the fatal error the other day of suggesting the defeat of the Appropriation bills, as a means of compelling the Republicans to surrender their repugnance to the Slave Code proposition of the Peace Conference. It is clear that the editor of the *Star* misunderstands the character and spirit of Republicans when it proposes to "coerce" the representatives of the people into an ebendonment of principle by tactics which could never be justified except when applied to a corrupt Administration, with a view to compel its resignation. In the present instance the proposed resort to the English Parliamentary expedient is entirely out of place, and could not be put in practice without carrying it to the extreme of revolution. It is the *majority* of the people's representatives in the British Parliament who compel the Administration to capitulate, by withholding the supplies—in other words, by simply refusing to vote the appropriations; but the suggestion of the *Star* is for the *minority* to prevent the House from coming to a vote by revolutionary expedients. The cases are quite different, and I must express my surprise thet a journal which has hither to displayed so much zeal for the Union should now, on the eve of a change of Administration, suggest a revolutionary method of forcing the friends of the President elect to a surrender of their principles.

The impression among the friends of Mr. CHASE today is, that he will go into the Cabinet. There can be no doubt that a Cabinet, including both SEWARD and CHASE, would at the present time inspire far more of the confidence of the Republican Party than if only one of them were in it. They are the representative men of the old Whig and Democratic elements of which the party is composed; and neither of these elements would be so fully and satisfactorily represented by any other men in the country as by these recognized leaders. There is an ill-fennded impression abroad that Mr. CHASE is a political abolitionist, or that he verges towards those theories of Constitutional construction which assume the right in the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the States. Nothing could be further from the fact; and no man in the party has a more accurately defined political ereed than he has. Again and again Mr. CHASE has placed himself on record as a strict constructionist of the Constitution—denying on the one hand the modern Calhoun latitudinarian doctrine which declares that the Constitution, by its spirit, carries Slavery into the Territories, and on the other, the equally unwarranted assumption that the Constitution authorizes legislation against Slavery in the States. He holds that Freedom is national, and Slavery sectional, or local—and that it depends upon, and is protected by, State laws. The appointment of Mr. CHASE to a seat in the Cabinet would go far to heal the breach in the party; and there is no reason to doubt that he would cooperate cordially with his colleagues. No true friend of the party will attempt to produce a rivalry between him and Mr. SEWARD, for the very reason that they represent the original elements of which it is composed, the complete blending of which is essential to the success of a Republican Administration.

Artists and lovers of Art will be gratified to learn that a precedent was to day set in the State Department of purchasing a portrait of one of the most eminent heads of that branch of the Government to adorn the walls of the Ante-room, Mr. BLACK, among the last acts of his Ministerial life, and as a graceful *finale* to a chequered career, has purchased from Dr. HORATIO STONE, the President of the Washington Art Association, POPE'S fine likeness of Mr. WEBSTER. The precedent will doubtless be followed, and the result will be a gallery of pictures of the American Premiers. OBSERVER.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition of the German Republican Club of Syracuse, for the Union and against compromise; also a number of other petitions of the same character.

Messrs. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, and TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Reps.,) presented petitions for the Union and Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a large number of petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented a large number of petitions for the Union and against compromise with rebellious States or any extension of Slavery; also a petition for the relief of Kansas.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented petitions from citizens of several States asking for measures of peace and the preservation of the Union.

Several private bills were passed.

The resolution allowing Commodore PAULDING to receive a grant of land and a sword from Nicaragua was taken up, and amended so as to strike out the grant of land, and passed.

The bill to reimburse Commodore PAULDING for his expenses in the suit brought against him by persons in WALKER'S Expedition was taken np and passed.

The report from the Select Committee on the Peace Convention propositions and the Crittenden propositions was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked that the resolutions from the House be taken up and agreed to.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said they ought to be sent to a Committee to make them intelligible.

Objections were made to taking np the resolution.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered his joint resolution as a substitute.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the first article of the Peace Congress proposition, and insert the first article of the Crittenden resolution.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) raised a question of order against any amendments.

Mr. SEWARD claimed that the amendment of the Senator from Virginia would change the whole character of the proposition, which would then not be the recommendation of the Peace Congress and the States represented, but simply of Congress.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) spoke against the propriety of making amendments.

Mr. HUNTER contended that it was perfectly in order to amend a proposition which was considered dangerous, and which ought not to be adopted.

Mr. TROMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought the propositions came in the same manner as a petition or resolutions offered by an individual Senator, and could be amended.

After some further discussion, the Chair (Mr. FITCH) decided the amendment in order.

Mr. HOWARD said he offered the amendment as the first of a series, to carry out the will of his State, which declared the Crittenden resolutions as a basis on which it would settle.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hempshire, (Rep.,) suggested that the Senetor offer the Crittenden resolutions as a whole, and not in a series.

Mr. HUNTER continued. He said that he considered this a worse proposition for the South than any yet offered. He argued thet the words "status of persons held to labor not to be changed," would prevent eny change in the position of sleves, even preventing emancipation, and was substituting *law Latin* for the plain and manly English of the Crittenden resolutions. He contended also that it provided for the settlement by judges appointed by a party which entertains an opinion that there could not be properly in man. The South would thus lose the advantage of the Dred Scott decision. He read a portion of the Chicago Platform in regard to the free territories, and said the South was asked to submit its question of rights to judges from a party holding such opinions. He contended that under these propositions the South could never acquire more territory, and their adoption would only be an inducement to disunion; it would almost force the Border States to go into the Southern Confederacy, where they could acquire territory. He said the provision that Congress shall provide for the security of citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of all, contained the seeds of civil war and might impose a dangerous class of citizens on the South, such as Abolition lecturers, &c., and thought it best to leeve the question to the honor of the States. The present Constitution had been expounded and was well understood, but these propositions are full of doubts and difficulties. He said he had been informed thet the Peace Congress never took a vote on the propositions as a whole.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) said he had heard the same thing.

Mr. HUNTER said he knew a majority of his own State voted against it, and said that he understood the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and California had said that they would settle on the Crittenden plan. Why not adopt that plan?

Mr. CRITTENDEN said the representatives of some twenty States had presented these propositions and asked Congress to present them to the people, and thought that was the only question that had to be considered. If the Legislatures of these States had presented the same propositions, it would not have been proper to amend them. The question was, would we comply with the proposals of the Peace Convention or not. He was ready to sacrifice his own views—he wanted to save the country, [applause in the galleries] and was willing to accept anything that would do it. He would vote against his own propositions and in favor of these, emanating from the highly respectable body, in hopes of a pacific settlement. He contended that these propositions gave the South the best possible security for their rights, was enough for the dreadful occasion, and it was the dreadful occasion which he wished to get rid of, and would trust to posterity and Providence to avoid future troubles.

Mr. MASON said it was a great duty that devolved on the Senate in proposing amendments to the Constitution. For one he could not egree to any amendments unless they had the sanction of conscience and judgment. He referred to the troubles arising out of the last election, and to the Committees which were formed in both Houses of Congress on the subject, and which could not agree. He referred also to the Convention called by his own honored State, but he could not recommend the plan of that Convention at all. Virginia knew that her rights would not be safe under the party which triumphed, so she called a Convention to see if her rights could be secured by the States. But if that Convention proposed a plan which not only not secures the rights of the South, but takes away what little it has, he would be a traitor if he did not denounce it. He then proceeded to argue against the proposition of the Convention, claiming that the first section cut the South out of all her rights in the Northern portion of the Territory and left them to lawsuit in the other portion. It left their right to the common law, and he contended that the judicial expounders of the common law in the Free States denied any right of property in man.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied to Mr. MASON, contending that the propositions of the Convention were for the security of the rights of the State.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. BRAGG, MASON, CRITTENDEN, POLK and PUGH.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) said he intended to vote for the propositions as they were, and submit them to the people at large. The country was in great peril, and he was told that these measures, if passed, would harmonize the differences; therefore, he thought he would do right in submitting the question to the people. Why not submit the proposition for approval or rejection? He would not shut his eyes to the fact that twenty States appealed to us, and that States have seceded. Suppose the arguments of the Senators from Virginia are true, is that any reason why we should not subject the propositions to the people? If the people reject them, it is their business, not ours; and if the people accept them, then they are measures of peace and union. The Senator from Virginia objected to the propositions; that was one reason why he (BAKER) agreed to them; and if Virginia, as represented here, agreed, he should immediately begin to doubt. If these propositions will satisfy the Border States, he would go for them heart and soul. But he was not voting to-day; he was simply submitting them to the people. There was danger to-day, and he knew he did no harm in giving the question to the people. If the people did not like it, let them reject it. If events change so much, he was willing to violate the Chicago platform. It was not the Constitution of the United States. He was willing to give up a great deal to preserve the Government to our friends in Kentucky and Tennessee, but not anything to secession in South Carolina and Louisiana; but he thought he did not give up much. He believed Slavery was wrong, and he believed under these propositions the foul blot of Slavery would not be extended over any Territory. He thought others also gave up a great deal, and he was willing to meet them half way. He hoped to hear words of peace and kindness from Mr. LINCOLN, and expected to hear in response a hymn of peace, hope and trust. He trusted a great deal to time and patience, therefore he thought the best thing he could do was to vote for these resolutions.

Mr. GRIMES, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he regarded this the most prominent question ever brought before the Senate. He was willing to make himself a burnt offering on the altar of sacrifice, but he would not take one of the propositions of the Peace Conference, which involved a desertion of safety and honor. The people could not stand by them, and he would not vote for them. He was not willing to leave any question to doubt: we must have it plain and unequivocal, and sustained by the hearts of the people, or else we will not be associated with such people. We must either make a permanent Union or a permanent separation. These propositions of the Peace Convention are the merest twaddle; but the Crittenden resolutions have some sense. We must have the right of property settled beyond a doubt everywhere. Who made Freedom national and Slavery local when the Government found every State had slaves, and had the right of transit through Pennsylvania? But no Senetor can come through a Free State with his servant now, and is compelled when he goes home, to avoid what is called "free soil." If this thing is not corrected then we must divide. He said he never expected to open his mouth in the Senete again except to vote, and he must say his hopes of the Union were all gone. He believed the die was cast, and there was such hostile feeling that we could not live together. He had waited in vain for a reaction of feeling at the North, (he wanted none at the South,) but none came, and we believe we must divide. He was not a Secessionist, but was driven to separation. These seeming peace propositions were only intended to lull old Virginia and other States, but if they are wise they will strike the blow in time, and go to the Confederacy where they can have their rights. Is it possible that any Senator will undertake to support these wishy-washy twaddle resolutions? He never would vote for them, and stake his reputation, whatever the consequences, on his vote.

Mr. WADE of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a motion to adjourn, but yielded to Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.)

Mr. TRUMBULL renewed the motion, and said it was evident that there was no good in staying here debating the proposition, which is intended for the Border States, when the Border States say they will have none of it.

The motion was disagreed to, yeas 17, nays 31.

On motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the resolutions from the House were taken up and made the special order for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. LANE proceeded to speak in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, characterizing the resolutions of the Convention as a cheat and a humbug.

When Mr. GREEN moved to adjourn. Carried, yeas 23, nays 22.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, which was passed, regulating the value of the new silver florin of Austria in Custom-house computations at 49 10-100 cents.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the report of the Committee of Thirty-three bill to the 4th of July.

The Speaker said the subject would not come up for an hour.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, (Rep.,) unsuccessfully asked for action on the bill for an extension to Mr. SIELEY, contractor of the Pacific Telegraph Line, till December, 1863, for the completion of the same.

The House then considered the Senate's amendments to the Army bill.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Weltsville, N. Y., against any amendments to the Constitution.

The Speaker announced the business in order was the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to postpone it till the 4th of July.

The Speaker quoted the rule that a member reporting a measure may open and close the debate. He therefore awarded the floor to Mr. CORWIN.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied thet the debate was not now either to be opened or closed. He appealed from the decision of the Chair, which letter the House sustained.

The pending proposition was read, nemely: "An act for the admisston of New-Mexico into the United of America."

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) deeming an explanation unnecessary, demanded the previous question, on a third reading and the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvenie, (Dem.,) moved to lay it on the table Carried—114 against 71.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Avery, Bebbitt, Bexle, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Bocock, Boteler, Boulligney, Brabson, Branch, Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burnett, Burnham, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Colfax, Conway, Covode, Craig, of North Carolina, Davis, of Indiana, Dawes, De Jarnette, Dnell, Edgerton, Edmundson, Edwards, Eliott, Eli, Farnsworth, Fentin, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Frank, Garnett, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Hale Haskin, Hatin, Hickman, Hindman, Hoard, Howard, of Michigan, Hnmphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Kellogg, of Michigan, Leach, of Michigan, Leach, of North Carolina, Leake, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maclay, Marston, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McKean, Morrill, Morse, Nelson, Niblack, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Phelps, Potter, Pottle, Pryor, Quarles, P. R. Reynolds, J. H. Reynolds, Robinson, of Illinois, Royce, Sengwick, Smith of North Carolina, Somes, Spinner, Stevens, Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thomas, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vance, Vanlever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn, of Wisconsin, Washburn, of Illinois, Wells, Whiteley, Wilson, Windom, Winslow, Woodruff, Woodson, and Wright—114.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Addison of Kentucky, Barr, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Butterfield, Campbell, H. F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Clark, B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Conkling, Corwin, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Davis of Maryland, Delaney, Demmick, Dunn, English, Etheridge, Fouke, Gilmer, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Missouri, Halmer, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Jnrkin, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Kunkel, Larrabee, Logan, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, McCarty, McClernand, McPherson, McKnight, Millson, Moore, Moorhead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nixon, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Porter, Rice, Riggs, Sickles, Simms, Spaulding, Stanton, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stokes, Stratton, Thayer, Webster, Woodruff—71.

The House next considered the amendment of an act for the tendition of fugitives from labor, as follows:

Be it Enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person arrested under the Laws of Congress for the delivering up of fugitives from labor, shall be produced before a Court, Judge, or Commissioner, mentioned in the law approved the 18th of September, 1850, for the State or Territory wherein the arrest may be made, and upon such production of the person, together with the proofs mentioned in the sixth or the seventh section of said act, such Court, Judge or Commissioner, shall proceed to hear and consider the same publicly; and if such Court, judge or commissioner is of opinion that the person arrested owes labor or service to the claimant according to the laws of any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and escaped therefrom, the Court, Judge or Commissioner, shall make and deliver to the claimant, or his agent, a certificate stating these facts; and if the said fugitive shall, upon the decision of the Court, Judge, or Commissioner, being made known to him, aver that he is free, and does not owe service or labor according to the law of the State or Territory to which he is to be returned, such averment shall be entered upon the certificate, and the fugitive shall be delivered by the Court, Judge, or Commissioner, to the Marshal, to be by him taken and delivered to the Marshal of the United States for the State or District from which the fugitive is ascertained to have fled, who shall produce said fugitive before one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the last-mentioned State or District, whose duty it shall be if said alleged fugitive shall persist in his averment, forthwith, or at the next term of the Circuit Court, to cause a jury to be impanneled and sworn to try the issue whether such fugitive owes labor or service to the person by or on behalf of whom he is claimed, and a true verdict to give according to the evidence. On such trial the fugitive shall be entitled to the aid of counsel and to process for procuring evidence at the cost of the United States, and upon such finding the Judge shall render judgment, and cause said fugitive to be delivered to the claimant, or returned to the place where he was arrested, at the expense of the United States, according to the finding of the Jury, and if the Judge or Court be not satisfied with the verdict, he may cause another jury to be impanneled forthwith, whose verdict shall be final. And it shall be the duty of said Marshal, so delivering said alleged fugitive, to take from the Marshal of the State from which said fugitive is alleged to have escaped, a certificate acknowledging that said alleged fugitive had been delivered to him, giving a minute description of said alleged fugitive, which certificate shall be authenticated by the United States District Judge, or a Commissioner of a United States Court for said State from which said fugitive was alleged to have escaped, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the State or District in which said alleged fugitive was seized, within sixty days from the date of the arrest of said fugitive; and should said Marshal fail to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of $1,000 and imprisoned for six months, until his said fine is paid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no citizen of any State shall be compelled to aid the Marshal or owner of any fugitive, in the capture or detention of such fugitive, unless when force is employed or reasonably apprehended to prevent such capture or detention, too powerful to be resisted by the Marshal or owner; and the fees of the Commissioners appointed under this act of Sept. 18, 1850, shall be $10 for every case heard and determined by such Commissioner.

Mr. HICKMAN moved to table it, which was disagreed to—73 against 104.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked Mr. CORWIN to withdraw his demand for the previous question to enable him to offer as an amendment the first section of Mr. CLAY'S proposition in 1850, to require the claimant to give bond that the alleged fugitive shall have a trial by jury in the State from which he fled.

Mr. CORWIN declined.

Mr. HICKMAN moved to postpone the bill till Monday at 11 o'clock.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

The bill passed—92 against 82.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Ancerson of Kentucky, Babbit, Barr, Blair, Brayton, Briggs, Bristow, Burch, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield Campbell, Carter, Case, Clemens, Coburn, J. Cochrane, Colfax, Corwin, Covode, Davis of Missouri, Davis of Indiana, Delano, Dimmick, Dunn, Edwards, Ell, Ferry, Fonke, French, Gurley, Hale, Hell, Harris of Maryland, Hatton, Helmick, Hoard, Howard of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Junken, Kellogg of Michigen, Ketlogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Lee, Longecker, Loomis, Marston, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Milward, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Petit, Porter, Pottis, J. H. Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Robinson of Illinois, Scranton, Sickles, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stratton, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Walton, Windom, Wood, Woodruff—92.

NAYS—Ashley, Avery, Barrett, Beale, Bingham, Blake, Bocock, Boteler, Bonligney, Brabson, Branch, Brown, Buffington, Burnett, Carey, H. F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, Conway, Craige of North Carolina, Davis, Dnell, Edgerton, Edmundston, Elliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Florence, Foster, Frank, Garnett, Gilmer, Gooch, Grow, Harris of Virginia, Hickman, Hindman, Hughes, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkins, Knnkel, Leach of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Leske, Lovejoy, Maclay, Maynard, Millson, Nelson, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Potter, Quarles, Royce, Ruffin, Sedgwick, Simms, Somes, Stevens, Stevenson, Stokes, Tappan, Thomas, Vallandigham, Vance, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Wells, Whitetey, Wilson, Winslow, Woodson, Wright—82.

The next and last bill in the series was taken up. It is as follows:

AMENDMENT OF FOR ACT FOR THE RENDITION OF FUGITIVES FROM JOSTICE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person charged by indictment or other satisfactory evidence, in any State, with treason, felony, or other crime, committed within the jurisdiction of such State, who shall flee, or shall have fled from justice and be found in another State, shall, on the demand of the Executive authority of the state from which he fled npon the District Judge of the United States of the District in which he may be found, be arrested and brought before such Judge, who, on being satisfied that he is the person charged, and that he was within the jurisdiction of such State at the time such crime was committed, of which such charge shall be *prima facie* evidence, shall deliver him up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime, and if any question of law shall arise during such examination, it may be taken on exceptions by writ of error to the Circuit Court.

Mr. CORWIN explained the provisions of the bill, saying this was to carry out a Constitutional requirement, the Committee desiring to avoid the contradictory decisions made by Governors of States who were not competent judges of Constitutional law.

Mr. WHITELY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said this bill was the greatest stride known towards consolidation, and was violative of the rights of every State.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) argued that it was incumbent on the Federal Government to provide the necessary machinery for the execution of the Constitutional powers.

The bill was rejected by a vote of 47 against 126. The affirmative vote is

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Ky., Adrain, Barr, Barrett, Bouligny, Briggs, Bristow, Burch, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, John Cochrane, Corwin, Cox, Winter Davis, J. G. Davis, Etheridge, Fouke, Gilmer, Hamilton, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hatton, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Logan, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Maynard, McClernard, McKenty, Millson, Moore of Kentucky, Moorhead, Nelson, Nixon, Phelps, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Scranton, Sickles, Stokes, Webster, Wood—48.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked to proceed to the consideration of Territorial business.

The Speaker asked leeve to present the proceedings of the Peace Congress.

Objections were made by Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and others.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) did not want to hear JOHN TYLER'S communication read.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to suspend the rules.

There was greet confusion. Some said they wished to consider more important business.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) in a loud tone, asked what could be more important than the peace of the country?

Mr. GROW contended thet territorial business was set apart for consideration after Mr. CORWIN'S report was disposed of, and the former now came up.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. GROW appealed from the decision.

A motion was made to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said, as the effect of the vote was to prevent a vote on the peace propositions, he demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to adjonrn.

At this point, 5 o'clock, the Speaker declared a recess till 7 o'clock, in accordance with previous order.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker stated the question which was pending at the time the House took a recess.

Mr. HICKMAN moved a call of the House.

Mr. MCCLERNAND proposed that the report of the Peace Conference be taken up, and referred to a Committee.

Mr. LOVEJOY objected *in toto*.

Mr. BOTELER—Can the objection of a single member prevent the reception of the proceedings of the Peace Conference?

Mr. LOVEJOY—Such a Conference is not known to this body.

The Speaker said it was evident thet a quorum was not present.

During the call of the House Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Am.,) rose to a high question of privilege. It was that the Sergeant-at-Arms bring before the bar the South Carolina members. They have been systematically absent from the 5th to the 20th of December, very much to the detriment of the business of the House. It is high time we should assert our dignity.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,)—I hope not. The public business has not suffered the slightest detriment.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report adverse to the petition of Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, for compensation for the entire Congress, concluding with a resolution that Mr. CONWAY'S per diem be estimated from the day the State was admitted, and he sworn in.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, desired to offer an amendment, referring to the Attorney-General to decide on the legality of the claim.

Mr. STEVENSON of Kentucky, (Dem.,) objected.

The resolution was accepted.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the 16th and 17th joint rules be suspended. These provide that no bill shall be sent from one House to the other within the last three days of the session, for concurrence, nor shall any bill be presented to the President on the last day of the session.

Mr. MCCLERNAND proposed that the House take a vote to-morrow, at 11 or 12 o'clock, on the Peace Conference propositions. This would avoid a needless consumption of time.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, was willing to vote fairly and squarely to suspend the rules to take it up.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—If factious members object, we will meet it by retaliation.

Mr. ADAIR, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) moved to suspend the rules to let in the Peace proposition.

The Speaker, in reviewing his former decision, said the Territorial business was now in order.

Mr. GROW was willing a vote should be taken on a suspension of the rules for the reception of the Peace Conference proposition.

Mr. MCCLERNAND made a motion accordingly.

Some one proposed that this be considered a test question. To this several objections were made.

During the voting Mr. CRAIGE, of North Car

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Edinburgh at this Port.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADIAN.

The Relations of England with the United States and Mexico.

CLOSE OF THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, on the 13th ult., calling at Queenstown, on the afternoon of the 14th, reached this port last evening.

The newspaper packages by the *Canadian*, at Portland, from Liverpool on the 14th inst., were received in this City very early yesterday morning.

In the House of Lords on the 12th, the Lord Chancellor introdnced a bill making the forging of trade marks a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment; and according a like punishment for representing an article to be greater in quantity than it really is.

Another desperate convict outbreak hnd occnrred at Chatham. While 350 convicts were at dinner they threw their sonp over the warden, took possession of the building, and armed themselves with such meterial as they conid procure. Most of them were, however, prevailed upon to return to their work, but others had to be imprisoned. At latest accounts, an insubordinate spirit continued to be manifested, and a strong military force had to be employed to bring the convicts into subjection.

The annnal meeting of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* was to be held on Feb. 28. Ths London *Express* says in regard to the vessel:

"Shs has been within the lnst few weeks considerably altered and modified under the supsrintendence of the Directors, who are at present putting in an entirely new deck, and, in compliance with the requirements of the Board of Trade, bushing the screw with brass, or rather gun-metal bearings. No additional capital will be required to defray ths expense of these alterations, which will be completed hy the end of the month, so that tho vssssl msy again go to sea in March. It is probable her next voyage will be to New-York. The three actions which Sir. Scott Rossell has brought against the Company have, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, been consolidated into one. Mr. Rossell's claim is in all £60,000. The Company have against thni gentleman a cross action for £130,000. Both causes will come on for trial next term, when it is probable they may be referred to arbitration. Mr. Hope has resigned his seat at the Board, and as yet no one has been nominated to succeed him."

The Bonaparte-Paterson case was again resumed before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine at Paris, nn the 8th instant, but the public evinced less interest in the matter than at the previous bearings. M. Mesvellieux Duvionaux, the substitute of the Imperial Attorney, addressed the Court on the legal bearings of tha case. In the course of his remarks, to ths great surprise of the audience, M. Duvionaux declared that ths Imperial decrees of tha 11th a.d 30th Ventose, dissolving the marriage, were unconstitutional; and he also drew the conclusion thai none of the acts executed by the Sovereign had annulled the marriage. The real question was, "Is the marriage null for want of publication in Franca?" and that question, he argued, bad been decided in the affirmative. The Court adjourned its judgment for eight days.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance* states that an interview has taken placa within ths last few days between the Emperor and the young Bonaparte, grandson of Prince Jerome by his first wife, Miss Patterson, and whose father is the plaintiff in the action which has occupied so much public attention. This interview has led to the supposition that before the decision of the Court is pronnunced, some friendly arrangement will be effected.

We qnoted the other day a letter read in the Bonaparte-Paterson case from Mr. Rosart Howe Goold, an American, tendering his testimony and personal services to Prince Napoleon. The Perls correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes on tha 9th ult., in regard to him: "Within the last day or two this person has been arrested on a charge of forgery, and he now llee in Mazas prison awaiting his trial. It was expected that M. Berryer would have stated this fact publicly to the court yesterday, but it was probably thought irrslevant, the evidence being nothing worth, even if it were accepted as true.

Tho semi-official *Epoca*, of Madrid, declares that it is not true, as stated in some journals, that Spain is about to come to a rupture with Mexico; and it affirms, on the contrery, that the relations between the two countries have lately assumed a more friendly character.

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge* statcs that a pamphlet is immediately about to appear, entitled *The Emperor Napoleon III. and Rome*, issuing from the same pca which produced *The Pope and the Congress*. The object of the new pamphlet is said to be that all the provinces which have been or at present are submitted to the Pope should be placed nnder the Viceriat-General of Victor Emanuel; the Sovereign of the new Italian Kingdom to have the right of inhabiting Rome, to hold his Court and open his Parliament there; but the Pope, meanwbile, to enjoy the title of Sovereign Prince, with all its honors and prerogatives, and to have a civil list voted by all the Italian States.

The Commission on the plan of constructing a naval port at Spezzia has jnsi sent in its report to the Minister of Marine at Turin. Parliament will be asked to vote 50,000,000 lire for the preliminary werks, which will be commenced next month. Fifteen millions more will be demanded for the construction of three floating batteries and five plated frigates.

The Oesterruchische *Zeitung* says: The statute concerning the organization of the Council of the Empire has been adopted by the Council of Ministers. The legislative powers of the Reichsrath will extend to the economical questions and taxation of the whole Empire, bnt as regards other questions, to these which concern non-Hungarian only.

Thirty-nine students from Schleswig had presented an address to the Danish Minister of War, stating that they place themselves at his disposal in the event of war breaking out. The Minister, in expressing his thanks, said: "It is possible that an occupaiion of Holstein by the Federal troops would canse war with Germany, and might, perhaps, involve all Europe in war."

England, the United States and Mexico.

DECLARATIONS OF THE BRITISH FORRIGN SECRETARY IN REGARD TO THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY AND MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th ult., Mr. A. Mills asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the disputes concerning the respective rights of Great Britain and America in the Straits of St. Juan de Fuca, under the Ashburton Treaty had been adjusted? Also, whe her any correspondence had passed between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States in the case of tho fugitive slave Anderson, as affected by the provisions of the same treaty?

Mr. Bristow asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what measures had been taken or were in contemplation to protect British interests in Mexico?

Lord J. Russell said that in regard to the last of these questions he had to state that it was very difficult to give directions for the protection of British interests owing to the position of the two parties who were contending for the supremacy. Each party seemed to have thought that the best means of procuring resources for carrying on the war was by robbery, and consequently there were many instances of loss by British subjects. There had been one instance of a sum of money being takea, and our Coosul went to claim its restoration. He claimed $400,000; but a dispute having arisen whether the whole of that snm was intended for British owners nnd claimants, or other claimants, the Judge decided that it ehould be held over for a time in order to make inquiry. With regard to a more recent robbery of the most shameful description, namely, that which was committed in the City of Mexico itself by Gen. Miramon and others connected with his party, her Majesty's Government gave immediate orders that the restoration of that sum shonld be required, and that satisfaction should be obtained. Bnt the hon. member would see that in regard to any measures of force there was considerable difficulty, because reprisals against property at Vera Cruz or in ships would be hostilities directed not against Miramon, but the persons who were endeavoring to overturn him. Of course, to carry war into the Capital of Mexico itself would be a measure of an extreme nature which the Government had not contemplated; but soon after they had received tidings of what had taken place they sent orders to Mr. Matthew that he should immediately communicate with the President, and inform him that *in case his Government were ready to acknowledge themselves responsible for the losses inflicted by the several parties on the British owners, that her Majesty's Government would recognize the Government of Juarez.* Long before an answer could be received the Government of Miramon had been overthrown, and Juarez took possession, as being the proper substitute for the President Comonfort, who derived his title from a constitutional source, but in the troubles had been obliged to leave the city. But the present state of things was that Juarez was in possession of the City of Mexico, nnd Her Majesty's Government had called upon him to acknowledge all the obligations which a State like Mexico owed to the persons and property of foreigners. They had some reason to believe that he would acknowledge those obligations, and it was to be hoped that civil war might now cease. He should mention that Capt. Alderson had, with great merit nnd great success, obtained, in the cases for which he had put in claims, payment for the customs of 40 per cent., and 10 per cent. was added for the purpose of paying the bondholders. He trusted that eventually they should heve a better account from Mexico than at present he wes able to give.

With respect to the disputes concerning the rights of Great Britain and the United States to San Juan, those disputes did not arise under the Ashburton treaty at all, but nnder the Oregon treaty. They hed not been hitherto adjusted. An agreement had, as was well known, been made for n temporary occupatien, as proposed by Gen. Scott on the part of America, and consented to on our part. Subsequently a proposition had been made on behalf of her Majesty's Govsrnment to that of America, which had been received in so fair a spirit that be trusted the American Government would accede to it; but they were so much occupied of late with respect to their unfortunate dissensions that they had not given an immediate answer, and he could not exactly say whet time an enswer might be received. Whsn received he should take care to inform ths House both of ths aaswer and the nature of the pronositinn which had been made.

With respect to the last question, thare had been nothing more than the original demand by the United States, declaring that a man of color, of the name of Anderson, had been guilty of murder, and demanding his extradition, and there had been no further answer or correspondence on the subject.

English Sentiment and the Anderson Case.

From the London Times.

The idee of the mere possibility of our Government handing over an innocent black man to be put to death wss so flagrantly impossible that it seems to have been universally and tacitly agrsed thet it would be injurious to our national character to entertain such a suggestion as a possibility. Ths lawyers have es usuel, menaged to perplex the question by ingeninus verbal refinements, and this phase of ths matter hss consequently caused a conversatiea in ths House of Commons. We cannot say that Tori Palmerston set all anxieties to rsst on Friday night, for no anxieties ever existed; but he showed that the public confidence was entirely justified. The Governor-General of ths Canadas has long ago received his instructions to hold Anderson in his custody and under his protection, and to await positive orders from England. *Practically, Anderson is as safe from the verdict of a jury of slaveowners as he would be in the centre of Africa.* But still the legal questions are important, as directing the course of procedure in similar cases; for if a slave be legally in peril of a charge of murder for forcibly defending his linerty, he may be in peril of a charge of robbery for steeling his clothes, or even for stealing his own body. Whsn the Canadian decision first reached this country there was a disposition on the part of our lawyers to think that the Canadian Court was technically right. This impression was hastily taken up, less perhaps from the arguments of the two judges who gave the judgment than from the weak reasons given by tha judge who dissented. A more leisurely examination of the case has entirely changed the course of legal opinion, and at this moment Westminster Hall is almost unanimous to the effect that the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada has given a judgment which cannot be sustained before any Court of appeal. We feel it to be the more necessary to state, as far as we are able, what the appearance of legal opinions on this side of tha Atlantic is, because it is not easy to say how the only decision upon the subject which now stands on record is to be revised and overruled. It would appear that there are some legal doubts with reference to that writ of *habeas corpus* which has been issued into Canada by our Court of Queen's Bench. That writ has caused an unnecessary complication of the case, and we hope it may not lead to still more grave inconveniences. Perhaps there may be snma means known to the Canadian judicial system by which the judgment of ihs Court may be revised, or perhaps it may be possible, as it would be here, to renew the application before a Court differently constituted. Other wise we do not see how the man is to be set at liberty. Some method ought to be devised of cutting all these legal knots. They would seem, however, to be knots of entirely our own tying. It does not appear from Lord Palmerston's speech that the American Government has made any move in the matter. As to the Missouri prosecutor, and as to the law officers of Missouri, of course they can have no interest or right in this treaty matter. Whatever is done must ne done by the two Governments, and the American Government would appear to have made no demand, and in all probability will make no demand in such an odious case. If any demand should be made, Lord Palmerston is prepared, as he tells the House of Commons, to bold that "unless an English lawyer would place the act done by Anderson under the head of murder, it is quite clear that no good case has been made out for the surrender of Andasson nnder the provisions of the treaty." Thus the practical part of the case ends; but how the lawyers will manage to unravel their own webs and to get the man lawfully out of prisen we wait to see.

The Capitulation of Gaeta.

SCENES AT THE CLOSE OF THE SIEGE.

Correspondence of the Paris Presse.

Castellona, Thursday, Feo. 7, 1861.

Already the other day a powder magazine hurst at the south extremity of the Philippstadt Battery, causing considerable loss to the enemy; but I have now to record a far more terrible explosion. Yesterday, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a shell from the Piedmontese lines on the right penetrated into one of the powder magazines, which blew up and set fire to the great reserve store of projectiles, which blew up likewise. The explosion was so terrible that the report was reechoed fro n the most distant valleys for a long time. A French vessel, although six miles from Gaeta, felt the shock. I had left the village about 4 o'clock to take a stroll through the mountains leading to Castello Oro ato, when, reaching the summit of a small hill which commands a view of the gulf an l the whole neighborhood, I was almost thrown to the ground by the effect of the explosion which bad just taken place to my lef. I turned my gaze towards Gaeta, and was horrified at the immense masses of ruin, some pieces high in the air, amidst a black smoke and tongues of flame which lighted up the spires of the town. It was something herrible, and reminded me of Pliny the Younger's description of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in a letter to Tacitus, narrating the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii. I hastily descended into the valley, and on reaching Castellone I was informed that the explosion had not only caused the death of some hundred Neapolitan soldiers, but that also a considerable number of living beings were still under the ruins.

During the stillness of the night we could discern the stifled cries of those unfortunate men, as General Cialdini had humanely ordered all firing to cease. A Neapolitan messenger arrived requesting an armistice of forty-eight hours. He asked for it in the name of humanity, for, he said, it was impossible to ascertain the number of victims buried in the ruins by the explosion. You will easily agree with me that cool reason of interest might have advised Cialdini to refuse the request of the military Governor of Gaeta. For a bold and daring General like Cialdini, it was an admirable opportunity to attempt a *coup de main*, which probably would have succeeded. Not listening to the voice of interest, the Piedmontese General did not hesitate for a moment to grant a suspension of hostilities, on the sole condition that the besieged should not work at repairing the breach made recently by the Piedmontese. We shall thus have an armistice, which will terminate to-morrow morning, and in forty-eight hours I may have great results to record. I do not believe, as is reported here, that Francis II. has made eny proposals for ncapitnlation, which must follow sooner or later. The battery on the sea side has been much damaged by the fire from the Sardinian frigate *Garibaldi*. Her daring Captain took up n position only 1,000 metres from the cnrtain, and kept up a continual fire for an hour and a-half.

The Responsibility of the French Emperor for the Siege.

From the London Times, Feb. 14.

The siege of Gaeta has been a useless and senseless conflict. Every man who has fallen during these five weary months has been murdered for the vainest of reasons—to satisfy the point of honor. We in England saw this from the first, and the Prince who has more than any one else helped to prolong the struggle must have seen it also. Those who watched the affairs of Italy from a distance knew how impossible it was that the Royal power, once overthrown in the Two Sicilies, could ever be rehabilitated by the successes at Gaeta. When at Palermo 18,000 Neapolitan troops surrendered to 1,400 Garibaldians, the Government of the Bonrbons crumbled to the ground in the eyes of Europe. Such an army, it was justly thought, must argue a political system and a ruler whom nothing could save. Ever since, the same spectacle has been continually repeated. The army, the fleet, the civil departments, the Church, even a part of the Royal family, deserted to or endeavored to make terms with the enemy. The Bourbons could never be restored, for there was nothing left through which they could rule. Some priests in the country districts, with the peasantry they taught, were the only Bourbon partisans left in the kingdom. Had no foreign Power interfered all would have been at peace in a few weeks. But the French Emperor saw fit to show his sympathy with the Royal cause. We have been told by the *Monitenr*—and the statement has been repeated from Imperial tips—that Napoleon was actuated only by pity for one who at an enrly age had met with a great calamity, and that he desired only to insure the personal safety of Francis and his devoted Queen. Bnt, with all respect for the Emperor's talents, we must take leave to say that if these were his only motives his conduct was singularly ill-judged. There can be no doubt that every man in Italy, Constitutionalist, Republican, Ultramontane, or Royalist, has interpreted the presence of Admiral Barbier de Tinan at Gaeta as a support to the cause of the Bourbon monarchy. As soon as it was known that the French were interfering, back came some of the European Diplomatic Corps who had previously abandoned the fallen King. The Pope openly thanked Napoleon for his pious resistance to revolution. In Naples itself signs of a formidable Bourbon conspiracy soon appeared. There was everywhere a belief that the French were, perhaps, about to reinstate the King, and the Cunerals and Danbys of Southern Italy began to reflect that it would be as well to be on the winning side. Hence treasonable movements began in the capital, headed by officers in the Neapolitan service, and summary arrest and punishment were necessarily resorted to by the authorities. The insurrections in the Abruzzi were planned and carried out by the assistance of politicians high in office in the Papal States, and the whole power of the Church in France was employed to confirm the Emperor in his supposed design of protecting the Bourbon Sovereign. Francis himself was mainly encouraged to persist by the hope that the Emperor meant ultimately to save him. He is, indeed, to be excused; for, shut up in a fortress, he knew but little of what was going forward, and perhaps thought that thsre was a sincere and general wish for his restoration. The loss of life and misery which have been caused by this long struggle will stain his reputation less than that of the Monarch who permitted them, knowing them to be useless.

France and the Papacy.

From the Paris Presse.

In the space of sixty yeers the temporal Papacy has been seven times in peril. In 1798, it was overthrown by the French revolutioa; in 1800, the confederate Kings walked over its ruins, devising how to render them irreparable, and only diverted from their projects by the victories af our armies. Raised again in 1801, the Papacy was once more overthrown in 1809; in 1814 it owed its existence to Napoleon, for it is very doubtful, if the captivity of Pius VII. had been prolonged, whether the Holy Alliance would have restored to him all his States; in 1817, two Italian sovereigns came to an understanding for the partition of the Pontifical States, and the combination failed by the succeeding revolutions of the Roman States, which threw the Kings into the arms of the priesthood. The temporal power, overthrown in 1848, and restored in 1849, is now nothing more, as proved by the dispatches of M. De Grammont, than an embarrassment for every one, than an element of counter-revolution, than a monument of ingratitude.

It was owing to the French army that the Pope was able to return to Rome in 1849; it is by the French army that he hes maintained himself there for eleven years, and Rome is nothing else than a focus of intrigues and conspiracies against France. In a dispatch, (Feb. 8, 1860,) very moderate, very curious, and in every respect most remarkable, M. Thouvenel establishes the fact that ths pontifical Court hes failed in all its engagements, in every diplomatic ussge, that it has systematically mixed up religious with political questions, refused all concession, all reform, and "elowed the state of things to gst worse, to that degree when the malady often becomes irremediable."

Struck with so much obstinacy, and wearied out by so much bad faith, M. de Grammont ended by telling Cardinal Antonelli (dispatch of Merch 3, 1860): "I begin to bclieve thet you desire a catastrophe. * * You refuse to take a middle course of safety, and you invoke the tempest as if you were speculsting on the waifs of the shipwreck. * * * You might at least show a little desire of conciliation. You might ornmulgate the reforms agreed upon, and thus facilitate the task of the Government of the Emperor, whose most ardent wish it is to extinguish the fire of discord that is kept up between the Holy Father and his people."

To advics so wise, to demands so moderate, what is Cardinal Antonelli's reply? Here is its text: "I can only repeat what I have said. The Pope will not act. He has bound himself to the Catholic world by his encyclical letter. He will do nothing, absolutely nothing." M. de Grammont was not discournged; he endeavored to show to Cardinal Antonelli the danger he was causing the Papacy to incur by the obstinacy of his refusal. "But," said he, "I soon perceived the inutility of my efforts. I found myself in presenos of a fixed resolution, and which may be briefly stated thus—the Pope will never acknowledge and approve anything short of the complete restitution of tha state of things to what it was *ante bellum* in the Duchies and the States." Then he insisted no longer, and withdrew with this remark to Cardinal Antonelli: "Your eminence, I leave you, deeply grieved at tha inutility of my efforts, and very uneasy at the dangers into which ths Holy See seems to be going with its eyes shut."

These dangers, that terrified all sensible Catholics, the Court of Rome affects either not to see or to despise. It receives with affected pomp the thin legions which the counter-Revolutionary Party sends it from France and Belgium; and if, emoog the "Crusaders" there happen to ba any that dislika repudiating all sentiment of nationality, the "influential cruaaders," says M. de Grammont, take them soundly to task in these terms: "Sir, a man is the Pope's subject before being a subject of his sovereign; if you do not entertain these ideas, what do you come here for?"

The reader sees that the Court of Rome speaks and acts as it would hava spoken and acted in the time of Innocent III.; it feeds upon illusions and pride; even since Castelfidardo it dreams of triumphs and meditates conquests. It openly makes religion subordinate to policy, not perceiving that this subordination is precisely that which has most contributed to the decline of the Pontifical power.

To preserve this power to the head of the Catholic Church, it is necessary to sacrifice the sacerdotal kingship, to take from him temporal power, and put an end to this amalgam formed out of a sacred ministry and a political power that has corrupted all the heterogenous elements of which the Pontifical power consists. Wishing to secure to the Pope an existence independent of all parties, liberated from all diplomatic influence, and exclusively acknowledged in its ecclesiastical attributes, the French Government would have desired (dispatch of M. Thouvenel, April 7, 1860) "That the Catholic Powers, each in proportion to its population, should offer to the Pope a subsidy which they would inscribe at the head of their public debt, the interest of which would be paid at the regular periods into the hands of the representative of His Holiness."

The Pontifical Government replied, that it will only accept tribute "under the form of compensation for first fruits and the ancient canonical rights over vacant livings, rights long disputed and finally abolished in all the States of Europe."

These pretended rights—these ecclesiastical privileges—were a remnant of feudalism destroyed by the French revolution, and which a few States, Piedmont for instance, made for a long time the mistake of forgetting in the midst of modern institutions. To have at the present day the pretension to resuscitate and maintain clerical feudalism, when the political and military feudal system has utterly disappeared, is an act of folly that appears incredible, even when we find it attested by official documents. And since the Pope's advisers are afflicted with such incurable blindness, the time is not distant when they will be glad if we should be willing to be satisfied with the concessions that they now reject with so much arrogance. But then they will be told—as all powers are told when irrevocably lost—" It is too late."

The North Atlantic Telegraph.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on the 11th ult., the President, (Lord Asaburton,) in opening the adjonrned discussion "On the North Atlantic Telegraph Papers," observed that it was only the geographical features connected with the scheme which they had to look at, and he hoped they would have the assistance of several eminent travelers present, who had visited the region in question.

Sir Edward Belcher said that he had accompanied the deputation to Lord Palmerston, and was glad to find that the arguments then used had been thoroughly realized. He expected that a great bank would be found between the Faröes and Iceland, and between Iceland and Greenland; and as to the existence of reefs from which difficulties were anticipated, he believed they would prevent the ice coming down. Sir Edward bore witness to the value of the soundings which had been carried out by Sir F. L. McClintock.

Capt. Sherard Osborn said that no doubt could exist as to the practicability of the route after what they had heard from the distinguished navigators who read their papers at the last meeting. The soundings showed that, between Scotland and the 30° of West longitude, the depth never exceded 1,000 fathoms. The principal difficulty was in carrying the cable within the 150 rathom depth on the Labrador coast, where it might be exposed to the action of icebergs. The great point would be to push the 150 fathoin mark as far in towards the coast as possible. There was evioence, however, from the soundings mada by Capt. M'Clintock, that the bank off Hamilton Inlet was 200 fathoms in depth, and that fish and shells were brought up, showing that the bergs did not rip up the bottom in the sweeping manner which some had alleged, and that the risk to the cable was, therefore, not so great as had been imagined. With regard to the eurora boralis and the intense cold being likely to affect tha electric current, if any apprehensions existed on that head they were set at rest by the fact that when Capts. Kellett and McClintock were beset in the ice, a few seasons ago, in 74½°, a much more northerly latitude than the line of the proposed route, they established a telegraphic communication between the two vessels, and maintained it without any difficulty.

Mr. John Ball said, that while acknowledging all that had been achieved, and believing in the practicability of the northern route, they ought not to underrate the difficulties which still remained. The description given of the interior of Iceland showed that there was an extensive desert to be traversed, where there was no grass for horses and no timber to form the piles with; nor did he think the difficulties on the coast of Labrador had been sufficiently considered, and that before they could be solved it would be necessary to make a more careful survey.

Sir Roderick Murchison briefly observed that he was disposed to accent as conclusive the opinions of the Arctic navigators who had examined and pronounced in favor of the scheme. He had no interest in the undertaking except in a geographical point of view, yet he must say the promoters had put their case ably before the public, and that the gentlemen associated with the other lines must admit that they had done so in a clear, honest, and candid manner. Sir Roderick concluded by acknowledging the valuable assistance which had been rendered by our friends the Danes to the undertaking.

Dr. John Rae, in reply to Mr. Ball, as to the difficulties in Iceland, said that in his journey across that island he and his party never wanted grass. They rode thirty miles a-day with the same horses, some of them carrying men weighing fourteen and fifteen stone, and the journey was made in thirteen days without any impediment. The horses are in the habit of carrying loads of 200 pounds, and would there fore be able to carry piles into any district where they might be required. The southern route across the island was still easier.

The Massacres at Dahomey.

The Royal Mail steamship *Ethiope*, with the mails from the West Coast of Africa, arrived nt Liverpool Feb. 11.

Another of these horrible massacres, which are a disgrace to humanity, had taken place at Dahomey. The *West African Herald* publishes statements from eye-witnesses of the barbaric "custom" just perpetrated at Dahomey. From this fearful narrative we learn that the recent "grand custom" of Badahung, King of Dahomey, was one of the most revolting which had ever taken place. Several persons agree in stating that the number of persons slain on the occasion was estimated at 2,000, but another correspondent gives the number at 7,000. He says he was present by compulsion, and that the blood swept past him like a flood into a large reservoir. Another gentleman, referring to these inhuman butcheries, says: "I assure you it made me quite sick, and at the same time I felt stunned. The poor wretches met death with perfect indifference." The *Herald*, which gave Government notice through its columns many months since of the intention of the King of Dahomey to hold an unusnal "grand custom," in remembrance of the death of the late King, concludes the recital of these butcheries by stating that "Consul Foote has come out with full powers to 'treat' with the King of Dahomey as to the abolition af these human sacrifices." A correspondent, who is well acquainted with Dahomey, says: "The best way to 'trent' with the King is to 'squelch' him, deal fairly with the natives, and let the custom die out."

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CASE—CONTESTANTS TESTIMONY CONTINUND.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Jane Augusta Blankman.

James M. Lewis sworn for contestants.

Examined by Mr. Clinton—Q.—Please state your residence and occupation. A.—My residence is No. 120 Ninth-street; banker.

Q.—Are you cashisr of the Union Bank in this City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For abont how long? A.—For two years.

Q.—Have yon received, in ths way of business, checks of A. T. Maillard? A.—I have previous to my connection with the Union Bank.

Q.—Checks paid in the course of business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at exhibit No. 1, March 1, 1861, and say whether that is one of the checks thus received and paid in the way of business.

[Objected to. Objection sustained. Mr. Clinton excepted.]

Q.—Have you to any extent thus acquired a knowledge of his handwriting or of his signature? A.—I can't say that I heve.

Laurence L. Bennett sworn for contestants and examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—State, if you plesse, your occupation and place of business? A.—Jeweler, No. 586 Broadway.

Q.—Did you know J. Augusta Bennett, afterwards called Jane A. Blankman, in her lifetime. A.—I did

Q.—For about how long? A.—Fifteen years and over.

Q.—Hed she business transactions with you or your firm? A.—She had.

Q.—Did you ever see her write? A.—I have.

Q.—Many or few times? A.—I have seen her writs several times.

Q.—Have you received from her in the wey of business, checks or notes containing her signature or indorement? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you received any such checks or notes containing her signatura, "Jane A. Blankman?" A.—I can't say that I have; i received one check with J. Augusta, or Jane A. Blankman; I think it was J. Augusta Blankman.

Q.—Do you knew her handwriting? A.—I think I do.

Q.—Be good enough to look at what purports to be her signature, Jane A. Blankman, on the alleged will propounded here for probate, and say whether that signature, in yonr opinion, is in her handwriting? A.—I should say it was not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—When did you first see that signature? A.—I think it was about Dec. 20, just before Christmas.

Q.—Who first showed it to you? A.—A gentleman at the desk; I don't know who he was; I called in one day to see it.

Q.—Were you requested to make that call? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—By whom? A.—Mr. Hiram Fnnk.

Q.—Did any one come with you? A.—No, Sir; no one.

Q.—Have you compared the signature to this will with any signatures of Mrs. Blankman? A.—I have not.

Q.—State what difference there is between the signature to the will and the handwriting of Mrs. Blankman, and do so without having the will in your possession. A.—I could not say I could particularize only from general appearance; I don't think it looks like her signature at all; you may leave out the words "at all."

Q.—Is it larger or smaller than her general handwriting? A.—I should say it was a little larger, *more sprawling.*

Q.—Is it freer than her handwriting, or more cramped? A.—It strikes me it is more cramped.

Q.—Did you ever see her write the word "Jane?" A.—I can't say that I did—I don't remember.

Q.—Can you remember any difference between the "J" in the signeture at the end of the will and any "J" that you ever saw Mrs. Blankman write? A.—I can't particularize the "J" alone; it is only from general appearance.

Q.—Can you as to the capital letter "A?" A.—It strikes me that it is a little more spread than usual; wide at the bottom, it I remember right.

Q.—Do you remember the shape of the capital letter "B" which she usually made; if so, when you have answered the question, make a letter in that form, in the Surrogate's minutes in this proceeding? [Objected to by Mr. Clinton. Objection overruled and Mr. C. excepts.] A.—I cannnt particularize.

Q.—Did she commence to make the capital "A" at the top or bottom of its first line? A.—I couldn't say.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Hiram Funk? A.—Five or six years.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Edmon Blankman? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—About the same length of time, perhaps longer I don't know.

Q.—Is the paper now shown you, marked in Exhibit No. 2, March 1, 1861," the check spoken of in your direct examination? [Objected to by Mr. Clinton as inadmissible and overruled. Exception by Mr. Clinton.] A.—I should say it was.

Q.—Have you any doubt? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Look at indorsement at back, and say in whose handwriting it is. A.—Mine. [Check offered in evicence. Objected to. Check admitted. Mr. Clinton excepts.]

Q.—State, from yonr recollection of Mrs. Blankman's handwriting, whether the signature to that check is freer or more cramped than the signature to the will?

[Objected to as inadmissible. Objection overruled. Mr. Clinton excepts.]

A.—I don't know as I could say particularly; it looks more like the signature to the will than any one I ever saw before; I am more familiar with the name of J. Augusta Bennett, because I have seen that several times, but the name of Blankman only once.

Q.—Have you known Mr. Edmon Blankman well for the last few years. A.—I never was intimate with him.

Q.—Have you known him so as to be on speaking terms with him during about that time. A.—I have. (Exhibit No. 3 withdrawn.)

James B. Burgess, sworn for contestants and examined by Mr. Clinton. Q.—State your residence and business? A.—No. 273 West Thirty-third-street; No. 680 Broadway, broker.

Q.—Did you received the checks of A. T. Maillard in his life-time, in the way of business? A.—I have in the checks of A. T. Maillard on the firm of Freeland, Squires & Co., which have passed through my hands while with the firm of L. S. Lawrence & Co.

Q.—Have you become acquainted with the handwriting or signature of said Maillard, in the way of business? A.—I think I should know the signature, having scrutinized it very closely, as it was attached to a great many of those drafts on Freeland, Squires & Co.

Q.—Please look at the alleged will propounded for probate, now shown you, and say whether, in your opinion, the words "A. T. Maillard" are in the handwriting of said Maillard? A.—It is my opinion it is dissimilar to those I have seen.

[Question repeated.] A.—I think not.

Q.—Look at exhibit No. 5, March 1, 1861, and say whether this exhibit is one of the checks or drafts to which you have referred in your testimony? A.—It is. (Offered in evidence.)

Mr. Brady, for proponent, objects to the admission in evidence of the draft, because it is not relevant to any issue in this controversy, and cannot be received to authorize any comparison of handwriting, either by the Surrogate, witness or counsel, and is immaterial and inadmissible.

Mr. Clinton, for contestants, offers said exhibit in evidence to prove that the witness did receive in the way of business checks of said Maillard, as be (witness) has testified, and not for the purpose of comparison between the handwriting of Maillard on such checks and the handwriting of the words "A. T. Maillard" in the alleged will.

Mr. Brady, for proponent, admits that the witness did receive drafts exactly as he has testified.

[Objection sustained. Exception by Mr. Clinton.]

Q.—Look at Exhibit No. 6, March 1, 1861, and state whether that is one of the drafts to which you referred in your evidence. A.—It is.

[Mr. Clinton offers it in evidence. Mr. Brady objects on same ground as stated in last offers.]

Counsel for contestants offer this in evidence: 1. To show the course of business stated in witness' evidence. 2. The means of witness in becoming acquainted with Maillard's handwriting. 3. For the purpose of showing the way in which Maillard signed his name.

Mr. Brady, for proponent, admits the truth of every statement made by the witness as to the course of business referred to, and his means of acquaintance with Maillard's handwriting.

Mr. Clinton, for contestants, declined to take the admission of proponent's counsel, and claims the right to prove what is stated in the first and second grounds just specified.

Luther S. Lawrence sworn for contestants and examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—Please state your residence and occupation? A.—Residence Hicks-street, Brooklyn; banking business, No. 164 Nassau-street, New-York.

Q.—About how long have you been in the banking business? A.—Thirteen years.

Q.—Have you received checks or drafts of A. T. Maillard in his life-time in the way of business? A.—I have.

Q.—Which were paid in the way of business? A.—All that we so received were paid.

Q.—Have you in that way become acquainted with said Maillard's handwriting or signature? A.—I have to some extent.

Q.—Please look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, now shown you, and say whether the words "A. T. Maillard" on said will are in the handwriting of said Maillard? A.—I should think it was not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.

Q.—When did you last receive a draft purporting to be signed by A. T. Maillard? A.—I cannot exactly state; should think at least a year ago.

Q.—When did you first see the will, shown you today? A.—About a month ago.

Q.—Have you compared the signature of A. T. Maillard to that will with the signature to any of the drafts about which you have testified? A.—I have.

Q.—When did you make that comparison? A.—At the time I first saw the will.

Q.—At whose request was the comparison so made? A.—At Mr. Wood's request.

Q.—For what purpose did you make that comparison? A.—To see if the signature of Maillard on the checks passed through my hands was like the one in the will.

Robt. G. Hurlburt, sworn for contestaats, and examined by Mr. Clinton—Q.—State your residence and occupetion. A.—My residence is in Eighth-street, corner of Broadway; occupation salesman, No. 77 Warren-st., with Isaac Smith Sons.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetimo? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For nbout how long? A.—Seven or eight years.

Q.—Have yon seen him write, or received letters from him, or writings, in the course of business? A.—I have received letters from nim; I have had his checks or drafts; I have not seen him write.

Q.—In this way have you acquired a knowledge of his hand-writing. A.—To some extent.

Q.—Be good enough to look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman now shown you, and say whether the words "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York," on said will in the hand-writing of said Maillard, in your opinion. A.—I think not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—At whose request did you first examine that signature in the will? A.—Mr. Wood's.

Q.—Did you compare that signature with any other? A.—No Sir, not the one on the will.

Q.—What comparison, if any, did you make? A.—I compared a copy of that with the signatures I had on drafts and checks.

Q.—Where did you get those drafts and checks? A.—They were shown me by Mr. Wnod.

Q.—What was your object in making that comparison? A.—To compare and see if it was a copy of his genuine signature.

Q.—Did you ever hear any one say, either counsel, witness, or any one else, how Mr. Maillard commenced to form the capital letter "A" in the beginning of his name? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was thet subject never spoken or testified nbout in your presence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Heve you ever reflected apon that subject? A.—No.

Q.—Can you state, from your knowledge of his hanowriting, how he commeuced to form thai letter, whether at the bottem or at the top of the first line? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he make a loop across the two lines of that letter, or a straight dash? A.—I can't say, Sir.

Q.—Did he join thet capital A with the T, or did the A stand separately from the T? A.—I think he joined thsm.

Q.—Are you sure he did? A.—I won't swear positive; I think he did.

Q.—Did he connect the capital T and M? A.—It is my impression he did.

Q.—Are you sure about thet? A.—I won't swear positive.

Q.—Was the letter R in his surname square at the top, round, or irregular, which? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Did he put any dot or mark between the letters A and T, or T and M? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Was the M a distinct letter by itself, or was it formed in any part of the capital? A.—I think it was formed with a part of the T.

Q.—Did the top of the "T" pass over the entire top of the letter "M?" A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Was there any flourish connected with the name on its being finished? A.—I think not much.

Q.—Is that flourish carried over, or under, or around the signature? A.—I can't say, Sir.

Q.—You have testified on your cross-examination without looking at the will or any signature of Maillard—is that so? A.—Yes.

Isaac B. Huzzy, sworn for contestants, and examined by Mr. Clinton. Q.—What is your residence and occupation? Flour and grain broker; live in Prospect-street, Brooklyn.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his life-time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you know him? A.—About seventeen years.

Q.—Did you ever see him write, or do you know his handwriting or signature? A.—I have seen him write often and know his signature.

Q.—Look at the words "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York," on the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, now shown to you, and say whether those words are in the handwriting of the said Maillard, in your opinion. A.—I

and such articles are requested to call and identify their property.

A COLORED WOMAN STABBED.

On Thursday night John Murray and Mary Mitchell, both colored, got into an altercation, in the rear of the premises No. 62 Centre-street, when John drew a knife, and cut Mary seriously about the face. The injured woman was nanvoyed to the Hospital immediately. Sergeant Jnurdun, of the Sixth Precinct, subsequently found Murray secreted in Crown's alley, at tha Five Points, and took him into custody. He was conveyed before Justice KELLY, who committed him to the Tombs, to answer a charge of felonious assault.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 1.

$1,000 U.S. 5s, '65.....	91	500 Harlem R. Pref ...	41⅛
7,000 do.....	92	100 do.....s30	41¼
2,000 U.S. 5s, '74, Con	88¼	600 do.....	41⅛
10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Regt	95⅛	500 do.....s30	41
1,000 Treas. 12⅝c. Nts..	103¾	100 do.....h10	41¼
10,000 Indiana St. 5s...	85	100 Reading R.....s20	46
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	77	100 do.....c	46
25,000 Vir. St. 6s.....	81	150 Mich. Cen. R.....	60
1,000 do.....	80½	600 do.....	59⅜
25,000 Missouri St. 6s..	69½	100 do.....b30	59⅜
15,000 do.....	69⅜	16 do.....	59⅜
15,000 do.....b30	69⅜	50 do.....h10	59⅜
3,000 Cal. State 7s.....	87½	225 M. Sn. & N I.G.Sk.	33¼
1,000 Brook. C. W. L..	100½	400 do.....	33½
1,000 do.....	100½	190 do.....s10	33⅛
5,000 N. Y. Central 6s	98	100 do.....	33¾
3,000 N.Y. Cen. R 7s.	102	500 do.....s30	33⅝
1,000 Hud. Riv. S.F.B.	100	250 do.....	33⅞
5,000 Hud. 2d M.B.....	87	700 do.....	34
5,000 Har. 1st M. B...	95¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. S...s10	83
1,000 Ill Cen. R. B....	97⅞	150 do.....	83
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. B	17¾	50 do.....s15	82¾
7,000 C. & N. W. S. F. 8s.	77	150 do.....s30	82¾
1,000 Han. & St. J. Rs.	48	250 do.....	84¾
6,000 D. M. & Tol Bds.	70	200 do.....b30	82¾
100 Manhattan Bank..	135	250 do.....	82¾
13 Bank of America...	104	100 do.....s30	82¼
20 Metropolitan Bank.	106	50 do.....	83
30 Shoe & Leath. Bk..	105	13 Cleve., C. & Cin. R.	93⅜
40 Continental Bank.	81	250 Galena & Chic. R.	73⅜
8 Bel. & Hud. Ca. Co.	90	250 do.....h30	74
100 Pac. Mail St. Co....	88¼	120 Clev. & Tol. R.....	38¼
100 do.....b60	88¾	200 do.....s30	38⅜
50 do.....b60	89	100 do.....s30	38⅜
50 do.....s60	88¾	600 do.....s30	38¾
382 N. Y. Central R....	88	500 do.....s30	38⅞
200 do.....	79¾	200 do.....s30	38⅞
285 do.....	73¾	200 do.....b60	37
100 do.....s23	79¾	1600 do.....	37
225 Erie Railroad.....	35	100 do.....b30	37¼
50 do.....bnw	34⅞	250 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	60¾
145 Hudson R. R.....	47	50 do.....s10	60¾
50 do.....	46¾	250 do.....s30	60⅝
150 do.....	46⅞	50 do.....	60¾
300 do.....s30	46⅝	250 do.....	60⅝
200 Harlem Railroad...	15¼	150 do.....b30	81
200 do.....	16⅜	50 do.....s7	60½
50 Mich. So. & N I R.	15¾	45 do.....	61
250 Chic. Bar. & Q. R..	75	100 La Crosse. & Mil R.	1
100 do.....b46	75⅛	10 Little Miami R. R.	80
60 Cle., Pai. & Ash. R.	120		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 5s, '74, Con.	88¼	300 Reading Railroad..	45⅜
5,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Op'n.	93¾	200 do.....s60	45
20,000 do.....	93¼	50 do.....	45¼
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95¼	50 Mich. Cen. R.....	58
5,000 do.....	95	300 do.....	67⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	77	250 do.....	57⅜
1,000 Missouri State 6's	69¾	50 do.....	67⅜
5,000 do.....b10	69¼	100 Mich. So. & N. I R.	15
5,000 do.....b10	69¾	200 do.....	14½
1,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	78	100 do.....b30	15¾
4,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	78¾	1000 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	33¾
50 Pacific M. St. Co...	88	50 Panama Railroad..	116¾
100 do.....	87½	250 Ill. Central R. S....	82½
25 do.....	87	200 do.....	82
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....	79	50 do.....s30	81¾
200 do.....s10	78¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.....	72⅜
450 do.....	78¾	150 do.....	72¾
150 Erie Railroad.....	33¾	2560 Clev. & Tol. R....	36
200 do.....	33¾	500 do.....b30	36
200 Had. River R.....	46	300 do.....s10	36
300 do.....	45¾	400 Chi. & Rock Isl. R..	60
50 do.....s30	45¾	350 do.....	60¼
200 Harlem R.....b30	16	500 do.....s10	59¾
125 do.....	15⅞	100 do.....s3	60
100 do.....	15¾	50 Chic. B. & Q. R..	74
140 Har. Railroad Pref.	40	100 do.....b30	74

FRIDAY, March 1—P. M.

There was qnite a reaction on the Stock Exchange to-day from the extreme buoyancy of Wednesday and Thursday, caused by the less favorable look of political affairs at Washington, which not only induced *short* sales hnt led to a large amount of realizing by speculative holders. The very rapid advancing of the past few days placed a considerable margin of profit with the *Bull* speculators, and as the advices in the morning papers and some subsequent private telegraph dispatches from Washington threw a partial cloud over the prospects of yesterday, they were disposed to realize their gains without standing npon ⅛@1 ℔ cent. in price. When this conrse of the market was made manifest, other sellers rushed in to sell the qnotations down, so that at one time this afternoon the whole decline of the day on the Railwsy shares was equel to an average of 2 ℔ cent. New-York Central 80¼@¾ yesterday afternoon, sold as low aa 78½. The decline on State Securities was fnlly ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., and on the Federal Stocks ⅛@¼ cent, if so much, the heaviest sales being made equal to yesterday's best rates. The market in the afternoon manifested much sensitiveness to all political rumors, while most of the Street operators appeared ignorant of the precise news, if any, upon which the break down had occurred.

Later in the afternoon the Share market showed a disposition to recovery, and prices were strouger by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. than the printed sales at the Second Board. At 4½ o'clock the following were about the qnotations on the street:

Central.....	79	Galena.....	72¾
Erie.....	33¾	Toledo.....	36¼
Hudson.....	45¾	Rock Island.....	60
Illinois Central.....	82¾	Reading.....	46
Harlem Preferred....	40⅛	Panama.....	116¾
Michigan Central....	58	Missouris.....	69¼
Michigan Guaranteed.	33⅛	Federal 6s, New.....	95¼

The Exchange market for Saturday's mail is less favorable by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. for merchant bills than earlier in the week, and ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower, on the actual sales, for Banker's bills. The disposition yesterday on the news from England to stiffen the rates is given over, and several leading firms were willing sellers at a fraction under 106 ℔ cent. ⅛We quote Bank and Bankers, 105¼@106 ℔ cent.

In the Money market to-day the offering of good selections of paper is moderate, and strictly prime double-name bills outside of Bank are takea at or within the Bank rate of 7 ℔ cent. Fair single names range all the way from 8 to 12 ℔ cent. On demand loans there is less activity, as the payments into the Sub-Treasury, on account of the New Loan, are now over,—the last New-York payment being made to-day,—while the resales of the Loan for permanent investment have relieved speculative holders of a large share of their original awards. The Stock was in continued demand to-day at 95½@96 ℔ cent., the latest sale being $50,000 at 95¼ ℔ cent. This security and Treasury paper, singular to say, were less sensitire to the adverse political rumors and impressions of the Street than the Railway market.

We are glad to find that the new arrangement of the honr of High 'Change, announced some days ago, is working successfully, and to the general satisfaction of Merchants, Bankers, Brokers and Ship-owners. The daily meeting is at 1 o'clock, and 'Change is over by 2½ o'clock.

The rumor of the sale of the fine steamer *Adriatic* is confirmed. She was the joint property of the Panama and Pacific Companies, of this City, though held, like the *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, under the separate organization of the North Atlantic Steamship Company. She now passes to the Galway Steamship Company of Great Britain, for the sum of £87,500, or about $435,000. The original and subsequent outlays upon this fine ship amount to three times the sum thus realized.

The payments in this City on account of the new Loan of the Federal Government, awarded on Saturday last, and officially notified to the takers on Monday, amount to $6,876,000, being about 95 ℔ cent. of the whole proceeds of the Loan awarded to the entire country. The remainder was paid in at Washington, Boston and Philadelphia.

We referred, a few days ago, to the difficulties likely to be encountered by a separate Government for the Gulf States in adjusting the delicate questions of taxation and revenue. The mails since advise that the so-called Provisional Congress propose an 6 ℔ cent. Loan, having ten years to run, for $15,000,000, the annual interest charged thereon to be supported by an excise of ⅛ of a cent. the pound on Cotton. If such a tax were practicable, the sum to be annually raised might provide a sufficient sum for the purpose indicated, and also afford a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal. But it is seriously questioned whether this extraordinary mode of creating revenue or supporting a public debt would be quietly submitted to. Excise or export duties for the wants of a Federal or Confederate Government, in this country, would be something new, and altogether alien to the habits of our people. The system would be unpopular and obnoxious in more senses than one. It would either be resisted or practically nullified. The channels to a market for Cotton have been greatly multiplied in the last ten years by our complete and widely diversified system of railways, and to a large and wealthy section of Mississippi—by far the heaviest planting State—Memphis, Tennessee, le now the favorite and almost exclusive market, and *that* market is already distributing a large shere of its Cotton np the Mississeippi and Ohio rivers, to Cairo, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Only a few days sgo, a large Ohio river steamer delivered a cargo of 1,800 bales of Cotton at Pittsburgh, where it was taken by the Pennsylvsnian Centrsl road, and with the aid of the New-Jersey road and canal lines, delivers the Cotton at Pier No. 1, North River, in this City. The New-York and Erie and New-York Central lines ere slso delivering Cotton from Cairo and Cincinnati, and but for the pressure upon their freight equipment for more profitable bnsiness in Flour, Provisions, &c., (not so active on the Pennsylvanis road, at present,) could readily double this new traffic. The planters of North and Central Mississippi who trade with Memphis, could not be forced to psy tribute to New-Orleans, where the export duty would be levied against their own interest, and is difficult to see how the duty could be collected on the frontier of Tennessee without leading to innumerable troubles, nor could it be collected on the plantations without involving the support of a small army of *excise officers*—the most obnoxious of all tax-gatherers, even for the support of local government, to say nothing of a Confederate power, self-constitnted for the *protection* of the *Cotton* States! The same difficulties would be encountered in North Alahama and Western Georgia, where the rail is now actively employed in sending Cotton to market.

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by mail by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.	
Feb. 28..Philadelphia.....	Par.	
Feb. 28..Baltimore.....	⅛@	¼
Feb. 28..Boston.....	Par	
Feb. 28..Washington, D. C.....	1¼@	1½
Feb. 26..Charleston.....	3½@	4
Feb. 27..Richmond.....	5¼@	6¼
Feb. 27..Petersburgh.....	6 @	6¼
Feb. 26..Savannah Ga.....	3¼@	3½
Feb. 26..Chicago.....	7 @	7½
Feb. 25..Milwaukee.....	6¼@	7
Feb. 26..Cleveland.....	1 @	1¼
Feb. 25..St. Louis.....	5¾@	6
Feb. 26..Louisville.....	⅛@	⅜
Feb. 24..Nashville.....	1¼@	1¾
Feb. 24..Detroit.....	1 @	1¼
Feb. 26..Cincinnati.....	⅛@	⅜
Feb. 27..Canada.....	⅛@	⅜
Feb. 27..Norfolk, Va.....	5¾@	6
Feb. 25..Davenport, Iowa.....	7 @	7½
Feb. 27..Jackson, Miss.....	1¼@	2
Feb. 25..Columbus, Ga.....	3¾@	4
Feb. 25..Macon, Ga.....	3 @	3¼
Feb. 25..Greensboro, N. C.....	6 @	6½
Feb. 26..Rnekford, Ill.....	7 @	8
Feb. 27..Erie, Penn.....	⅛@	1
Feb. 26..Wilmington, N. C.....	5 @	6
Feb. —..New-Orleans.....	par.	
Feb. —..Mobile.....	par.	

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1861.
Entered at the Port...	$2,626,464	$3,778,034	$1,337,202
Thrown on Market....	2,820,972	3,917,707	2,414,843
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port...	$21,092,812	$25,650,688	$17,739,793
Throwa on market....	22,106,707	26,283,634	14,930,446

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	425	$294,256	298	$108,516	923	$371,832
Mf. of Cott'n.	430	129,742	23	21,373	1,549	248,515
Mf. of Silk..	562	488,645	128	65,148	438	407,273
Mf. of Flax..	188	55,864	84	30,114	603	163,595
Miscellan'e..	443	86,848	513	6,894	1,203	58,562
Total.....	1,988	$1,065,156	1,346	$272,097	4,716	1,349,688
		272,047				1,065,156
Total entered...		$1,337,202	Total marketed...			$2,414,843

Statement of earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad from Feb. 16, to Feb. 23, 1861:

	Present week.	Total this month to Feb. 23.
Passengers.....	$6,530 85	$18,812 46
Freight.....	13,165 53	40,307 81
Mails and Express.....	855 86	2,526 99
Total.....	$20,552 21	$61,447 20
Corresponding period 1860.	12,821 34	46,151 03
Increase in 1861.....	$7,730 87	$15,295 17

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FUNDS WANTED.
BY S. E. DARLING & CO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 1

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 23⅛; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 10¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par at 1-10 ℔ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 56 hhds. sshes; 7,317 bbls. Flour; 5,739 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn; 144 bushels Rye, 3,090 bushels Oats; 820 bushels Malt; 2,298 packages Provisions, and 1,589 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continues in moderate request, including Pots at $5 12½, and Pearls at $5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The market is depressed, and prices are declining. Sales have been confined to small lots, including Middling Uplands, at 11⅜c.@11⅝c ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Tue market is quite heavy, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Holders offer their supplies freely, but the demand is not active, as buyers generally anticipate a material reduction in rates. The inquiry is mainly for low grades, which are sought after by shippers, and to some extent by speculators; for such brands have declined a shade, closing languidly. The reported sales add up 10,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 10@$5 20; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 25@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30, in which rates over 5,000 bbls. changed hands; Superfine Western, at $5 10@$5 20; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 25@$5 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$5 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State.....	$5 10	@$5 20
Extra State.....	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western.....	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 25	@ 5 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	5 35	@ 5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 65	@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee.....	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee.....	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at declining prices; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 30@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues heavy, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited request at $2 95@$2 95 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for at $1 50@$1 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after and is lower. The reported sales add up only 43,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 51, mainly at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western at $1 32½; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 23, the latter rate delivered; Chicago Spring, part at $1 18, and red Pennsylvania at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is abundant, and in very moderate request at reduced prices; sales 40,000 bushels at 65½c. @67c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@62c., chiefly 59c.@60c. for new do. do., from Railroad dépôt and delivered; 64c. for Yellow Western, and 68c.@73c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand and is buoyant at 67c@70c. ℔ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels. Barley has not varied; 4,000 bushels Canada East were sold at 75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 35c.@35½c.; Western at 34½c.@35½c., and State at 35½c.@36½c. ℔ bushel. Wells' Chicago *Commercial Express*, Feb. 28, says: "During thirteen successive weeks last Fall, after the Wheat harvest, the aggregate receipts of flour and grain at this point, expressed in bushels, were up to or over a million each week, and the total of those thirteen weeks was eleven and a-half million bushels. That was in August, September and October. Since that time, seventeen weeks have passed in which the weekly receipts have been less than a million, the total of the seventeen weeks being six and a half millions. The thirty weeks since harvest have given us, therefore, 23,000,000 bushels. It will be remembered that, in July last, we expressed our conviction that Chicago would receive, in the twelve months to commence with Aug. 1, 1860, an aggregate of 50,000,000 bushels of grain, an estimate which has since been generally repeated, if not adopted, by those having occasion to speak of Chicago and the Northwest. Although the Southern demand for Flour and Grain has been a little heavier than we anticipated, we still believe that our July estimate will be verified. With the Spring movement of Corn, and of the remaining surplus of Wheat, Chicago will see such a tide of Grain pouring in here as never before delighted the eye or strengthened the heart of her merchants and brain eamen. The 22 weeks from now to the 1st of August, 1861, must give us 27,000,000, if they verify our estimate: but when that Spring movement commences, it will not take long, we trust, to dispel any public doubts on the subject. At any rate, we entertain none."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, sales having been confined to 350 bbls., including Mess at $17 25, and Prime at $12 25@$12 50, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are steady. Bacon remains as last noticed. Lard continues in fair demand at from 9¾c. @10¾c. ℔ lb.; sales, 400 tcs. and bbls. Beef has been inactive, at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, March 1, 99,304 bbls. Pork, and 56,019 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 31,795 bbls Pork and 61,714 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Feb. 1, 1861; and 54,413 bbls. Pork and 65,075 tcs. and bbls. Beef, March 1, 1860.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 18c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line was spiritless to-day. Rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½c. ℔ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12d.@12¾d.; Corn, 11¼d.@11¾d. ℔ bushel; Cottau, 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton; Beef, 6s 6d ℔ tierce. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow 40s.; and Clover Seed, 45s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10¾d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel. Pork 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ℔ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bags, at 11¾d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 22c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Saxonia.....	New-York.....	Hamburg.....	Meb 2
Kangaroo.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Msh 2
Falta.....	New-York.....	Havre.....	Meh 2
Nova Scotian.....	Portland.....	Liverpool.....	Mah 2
Karnak.....	New-York.....	Nassau & Hav.	Msh 5
America.....	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	Mch 8
Metanzas.....	New-York.....	Matanzas.....	Mch 8
Canadian.....	Portland.....	Liverpool.....	Mch 9
Edinburgh.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mch 9
Australasian.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Meh 13
Quaker City.....	New York.....	Havana.....	Meh 15
North Briton.....	Portland.....	Liverpool.....	Meh 16
Bremen.....	New-York.....	Bremen.....	Meh 16

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Feb. 13
Australasian.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Feb. 16
United States.....	Glasgow.....	Portland.....	Feb. 16
Bremen.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Feb. 20
Glasgow.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Feb. 20
North Briton.....	Liverpool.....	Portland.....	Feb. 21
Niagara.....	Liverpool.....	Boston.....	Feb. 26
John Bell.....	Glasgow.....	Portland.....	Feb. 26
Bohemian.....	Liverpool.....	Portland.....	Feb. 28
Arabia.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Mch 2
Bavaria.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Mch 4
Arago.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Mch 6

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Fulton*, will close at the Post-Office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. The German mail, by the *Saxonia*, will also close at the Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at the same honr.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

March mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamboat.....3 P. M.
Thn throaugh Boston mail nloses alsn at.....6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 498 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

WANTED—INFORMATION OF MRS. MARY GERHAN, nee of ——, daughter Mary Geehan. They came to this country about 8 years ago, and when last heard of they were in Morris County, New-Jersey. Any news will be gratefully received by CATHARINE GERHAN, No. 91 Oliver-st. Morris County, N. J., papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
GRAY'S BOTANIES.

1. How Plants Grow, 500 cuts, for beginners, retail..... 75c.
II. Lessons in Botany, 360 cuts, retail..... $1 00
III. Manual for Botanists, complete work, retail..... 1 50
IV. Manual and Lessons in 1 vol., reduced to retail..... 2 00

THE MANUAL ILLUSTRATED, $2 50; and the STRUCTURAL AND SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, 1,800 pats. $2, are also published by us.

THE MANUAL AND LESSONS, in 1 vol., is now reduced to $2.00 on account of its extensive use for classes in Academies, High Schools and Colleges.

GRAY'S BOTANIES are pronounced by far the best, by the MOST EMINENT NATURALISTS of America and Europe, whose testimonials will be sent on request.

Specimens of those used in classes sent free, for examination, with a view to introduction, on receipt of *half the price.*

First supplies sold, or exchanged for unsatisfactory books, on liberal terms.

Our EDUCATIONAL CIRCULAR, 16 pages, with descriptions, &c., of
100 CHOICE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS, sent free.
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.,
Publishers, New-York.
Sold by Booksellers generally.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A Popular Treatise on Stricture and Diseases of the Bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London; Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrew's, Scotland; late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by P. C. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for 10 three-cent stamps.

PARIS SPRING FASHIONS FOR LADIES' and children's dresses. Useful, reliable, valuable and practical information on all the prevailing and coming Spring fashions. Spring number of the MIRROR OF FASHIONS. Milliners and dressmakers will find it especially valuable. Sold everywhere. Only 5 cents; sent postpaid, 8 cents; yearly, 75 cents. Will be ready March 4. Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

NEWSBOYS! NEWSBOYS!!—THE BEST chance to make money you ever had. Only four times a year, and everybody wants it. "Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion"—Spring number out on Monday. Supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st. Look out for a rush.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT.

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen.....$1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen.. 1 30
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen..... 90
White French China Covered Dishes, each..... 75
White French China Soup Tureens, each..... 2 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces..... 3 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces..... 20 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces..... 5 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces... 45 75
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, ranging in price from.....$50 to $140
These goods are of recent importation, and are offered at a very little over
HALF PRICE.

Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen..... 1 75
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair..... 3 50
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen.. 1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz... 1 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.. 4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.. 2 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, each..... 7 00
Silver-plated Castors, 5 bottles..... 4 25
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces..... 16 00
Ivory-handle Dinner Knives, the dozen..... 4 50
Ivory-handle Tea Knives, the dozen..... 4 00
IRON-STONE CHINA.
From the celebrated makers, John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England, at the following low figures:

White Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen.. 96
White Iron-stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen 88
White Iron-stone China Soup Tureens, each..... 1 50
White Iron-stone China Covered Dishes, each..... 63
White Iron-stone China Toilet Sets, 11 pieces..... 2 50
On MONDAY, March 4,
We will exhibit our new Spring styles of
GAS FIXTURES,
Embracing many novel designs. These goods have been produced, on account of the deranged state of affairs, at astonishingly low prices. We intend to
SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY.
Everybody in want of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
Will favor their own interest by examining the above.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

PARIS SPRING FASHIONS FOR LADIES' and Children's dresses, bonnets, waists, cloaks, sleeves, sacks, wrappers, &c. Nearly 100 engravings, with full patterns. French terms for millinery, materials used in millinery, &c. Children's Department, Infants' Department, all in Mme. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, Spring No. ready MONDAY, March 4; only 5 cents.
Grand organine of Patterns MONDAY, March 4.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½ cents new colors; also, Tinsel Canvas Patterns, Needles, Shetland Wool and Saxony Yarns, Gaiters, Mittens, Gloves, Dress Trimming, Ribbons and Laces, Shetland Veils only 10 cents, best French Kid 75 cents, new Belt Ribbons; a full line of best quality Thread and Needle Goods at ELGEE'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &c.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent longer than common fluid!
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 346 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. P. A.—PRESENTATION OF A BANNER AND Regaliss to New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A., at the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 4. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Tickets free, each ticket to admit a gentleman and lady. P. S. Members of the Order are requested to appear in parade regalia. No person will be admitted without a ticket. Chair will be taken at 7½ o'clock. Music by the Washington Brass Band.
By order of the Lodge,
CHAS. E. JESSUP, W. M.
JOHN C. WILEY, Recording Secretary.

A MONTHLY MEETING OF THE VETERAN Corps of the State of New-York, of the War of 1812, will be held at No. 52 Lispenard-st., MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES, Vice Prest.
ABM. COLEMAN, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Cbsage in the honr of service. Regular Sabbath services in the Chapel of the Rutger's Institute, corner of 48th-av. and 42d-st. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. MIX. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. The second service of the Sabbath will be hereafter in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, instead of in the evening, as heretofore. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING with reference to the sailing of Rev. John Scudder, M. D., for India, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 6th-av. and 29th-st. Rev. Dr. RIDDLE, of Jersey City, will preach the sermon; the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. PHILIP PEET, will give the instructions to the missionary; Dr. SCUDDER will deliver a farewell address.

DEDICATION.—THE REFORMED DUTCH Church erected in 34th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., by the congregation lately worshipping in Broome-st., (D. V

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée—RIGOLETTO—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL DON GIOVANNI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FRA DIAVOLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—HARLEQUIN JACK—BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Nihlo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GEN. TWIGGS' treason, it seems, is not likely to result in so easy an acquisition of all the Federal property in Texas as may have been anticipated. Capt. HILL, in command of Fort Brown, has positively refused to evacuate that post, or to surrender the Government property in his charge into the hands of the Texas Commissioners. It is further stated that Capt. HILL has taken the responsibility to order reinforcements from the Ringgold Barracks, in order that he may make an attempt to retake the Government property on Brazos Island. It may happen that the first collision between Federal and State troops may after all take place in Texas, as such a collision may be considered imminent.

Much excitement was occasioned in Washington yesterday by a rumor that Mr. SEWARD had declined to go into the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, on the ground that its proposed organization precludes the possibility of harmony. It was soon ascertained, however, that the rumor had no reasonable foundation. According to the best information which can be obtained at present, our correspondent gives the following as the probable distribution of the various portfolios:

Secretary of State.....WM. H. SEWARD, of N. Y.
Treasury.....SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.
War.....MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Md.
Navy.....CALEB B. SMITH, of Ind.
Interior.....SIMON CAMERON, of Pa.
Postmaster-General.....GIDEON WELLES, of Conn.
Attorney-General.....EDWARD BATES, of Mo.

The name in the above list about which there seems to be the most doubt is that of Mr. CHASE. There is great opposition to him on account of his ultra views, especially on the part of the Border State men; and it is even intimated that he himself entertains strong doubts about the propriety of accepting a place.

In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, the action of the Peace Conference was incidentally considered, and appeared to be generally acceptable to the Union men, while it was of course denounced by the Secessionists. A resolution to submit to the people the question whether Virginia should stay by the North or go with the South, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. It was announced in Washington that Ex-President TYLER, since his return to Virginia, being dissatisfied with the result of the Peace Conference, is doing everything in his power to precipitate secession.

Yesterday was another exciting day in Congress. In the Senate, among the preliminary business was the passage of the joint resolution allowing Commodore PAULDING to accept a grant of land and a sword from Nicaragua, amended so as to strike out the grant of land. The bill to reimburse his expenses in defending himself in the suits brought against him by some of WALKER'S men, was also passed. The report of the Select Committee on the Peace Conference proposition and the Crittenden resolutions was then taken up, when Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, moved to strike out the first article of the former and insert the first article of the latter. Objection was made that the Senate had no right to change the character of the proposition, but the Chair decided the amendment in order. The argument was continued at great length by Messrs. MASON of Virginia, CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, BAKER of Oregon, and others—Mr. MASON taking the ground that the propositions of the Conference were worse than nothing for the South, and Mr. CRITTENDEN advocating their adoption, and declaring his readiness to vote against his own proposition in their favor. No action was taken, but the Senate finally adjourned, after making the House Compromise resolutions the special order for to-day, at noon. In the House, the first business of importance in order was the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, and the first proposition of that report to be considered was the act for the admission of New-Mexico as a State. Mr. CORWIN, deeming debate unnecessary, demanded the previous question. Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the proposition on the table, which was agreed to, 114 to 71. The amendment to the Fugitive Slave law, more clearly defining the duties of judges and civil officers, was next in order. This was adopted, after ineffectual attempts to table it, 92 to 82. The next and last of the series was an amendment to the act providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice, intended to prevent contradictory decisions by the Governors of States. This was rejected, 126 to 47, the objection being that it was a direct interference with State Sovereignty. Pending a dispute as to precedence in business, the question being between the proceedings of the Peace Conference and Territorial matters, the House took a recess until 7 o'clock. On reassembling, Mr. MCCLERNAND proposed that the report of the Peace Conference be referred to a Committee, but objections were made. Another proposition to admit it failed. Territorial business came up, and the bills providing for the organization of Nevada and Dacotah were passed. Nothing else of consequence was done.

The "Congress" of Montgomery was in secret session during the entire day yesterday.

The result of the North Carolina election is yet in doubt. The counties from which returns have been received are about equally divided between Union and Secession.

The Missouri State Convention met at Jefferson City on Thursday morning, and measures were immediately taken to effect an organization. The report of the Organization Committee includes a resolution requiring the officers of and the delegates to the Convention to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri. The Convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis on Monday.

By the arrival of the *Edinburgh*, and of the news-packages by the *Canadian*, we are in possession of European files to Feb. 14, furnishing interesting particulars of intelligence epitomized by telegraph. In regard to the Mexican question, there are satisfactory intimations that Spain as well as England is disposed to let the Liberal Party settle itself in power, and grasp its resources, before urging its long-standing claims. The argument in the Bonaparte case had been closed by an impartial address from the Imperial Attorney-General, who had dissented from many of the positions set up by the counsel of Prince NAPOLEON, and had inclined, if anything, to the side of the claimants. In the meantime, the Emperor had requested an interview with the grandson of the Ex-King, with the view, it was thought, of procuring a settlement of the case, anterior to the judicial decision. From the west coast of Africa, information reaches us of the celebration of the long-expected "custom" by the King of Dahomey; about 5,000 victims having been slaughtered. The spectacle is described by involuntary witnesses as exquisitely horrible.

The California Overland Express arrived at Fort Kearney yesterday morning, bringing San Francisco dates to the afternoon of the 16th ult. The advices are unimportant. The news of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill by the United States Senate was received in San Francisco with great joy. The house of ABERNETHY, CLARK & Co., lumber merchants, previously reported as failed, had resumed payment.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill relating to street contracts in this City passed. The report of the Committee on Federal Relations was taken up, and after a brief debate by Senators SPINOLA, HAMMOND and MURPHY, it was postponed till Wednesday next. In the Assembly, the bill to amend the act for the better regulation of the Fire Department of New-York was read a third time and passed; also the bill to create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department.

Cozzens' Hotel, at West Point, a well-known and popular Summer resort, was yesterday burnt to the ground, together with the out-buildings. The fire caught from a kettle of burning charcoal, carelessly left on the roof by a man who was at work repairing it. Most of the furniture was consumed. The loss is principally covered by insurance.

The annual meeting of the Directors and friends of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Fifty first-street and Third-avenue, was held yesterday, when interesting addresses were delivered by ministers and others connected with or friendly to the Institution. The report of the Secretary, in its main features, was quite encouraging. There are at present 173 inmates, and but little aid is required for the ensuing year.

The evidence of the contesting parties in the Blankman Will case was yesterday continued before the Surrogate, and again proceeds to-day.

Limited transactions were reported in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at generally easier prices. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Groceries and Provisions were less active. Rice was freely purchased. A fair demand prevailed for Clover Seed, Hay, Tallow and Whisky. Hides, Flsh, Candles, Metals, Spices, Tar, Tobacco and Crude Turpentine, were lightly dealt in. Resin and Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. Moderate freight engagements were reported at lower rates.

The Union in Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* finds fresh cause for apprehension in the sentiments of the State Convention now in session. It consoled itself under the triumph of the Anti-Secession Party at the polls, by the belief that the members of that body, though friendly to the Union, were opposed to any attempt on the part of the General Government to *coerce* the seceding States into obedience to the laws. It now discovers that even this is not quite reliable. It says:

"It is rumored that there are delegates in this Convention who hold that *collecting the revenues outside of the ports of the seceded States, and recapturing the forts, is not coercion;* as nothing wrong in principle, but merely involving questions of *expediency;* that the passage of a force bill, designed to compel the citizens of a seceded State to obey the laws of a Union which their States have forbidden them to recognize, is *merely inexpedient*, and that there is nothing improper, in subjecting the people of eight seceded States to the ordeal of a divided allegiance, with the halter from one Government for disobeying, and from the other for obeying the laws."

The *Enquirer* regards this state of things with profound alarm. It proceeds to make an etymological exposition of the meaning of the word "coerce," and to insist that when the people voted against coercion they intended to vote against every attempt in any way to enforce the execution of the laws of the United States in the Gulf States against the will of the people. As a matter of course it denounces, with the utmost vehemence, those delegates who do not concur in this opinion. It even goes so far as to threaten them with civil war, as the penalty of thus "betraying the trust" which the people have reposed in their hands. It says:

"It will be in vain to suppose that such subterfuges can quiet the voice of a people thus *outraged, deceived, defrauded and cheated. If no other cause for civil war existed*, such infamous deception is well calculated to rouse the people to *acts of violence*; and when they find themselves defrauded of their suffrages, and that the power they conferred to guard the honor and protect the interests of Virginia, has been prostituted *to secure place and plunder from Mr. Lincoln, they will not, they cannot quietly consent to the damning disgrace brought upon them by unprincipled and dishonest men.*"

This is one way, certainly, to coerce the people of Virginia into secession. They are not to be permitted, it seems, to act upon their own convictions. The Secessionists propose to enforce, by war, at home, the precise sentiments which they disavow abroad. They propose to coerce by arms the people of Virginia into resisting coercion by the General Government in the Gulf States. The law of Congress must not be enforced unless the Secessionists consent:—but the people of Virginia must be driven into secession whether they consent or not.

The *Enquirer* deals in still plainer language on this subject. It insists that the people shall be called on to declare what they did understand by coercion,—and adds:

"Do the people mean that coercion is *wrong* and to be opposed by arms, or merely that it is *inexpedient*, and *to be submitted to and acquiesced in if the authorities differ from the people?* An answer from the people may not only do good in this Convention, but it may allay an indignation, liable at any moment to burst out in acts of violence and inaugurate civil war. *There are fifty thousand arms-bearing men in Virginia that will prefer the arbitrament of civil conflict to the sneaking disgrace of a practiced falsehood.* Did the people of Virginia mean a *lie*, an '*inexpedient*' *lie*, or did they mean *anti-coercion* under all shapes and forms?"

We shall see whether the people of Virginia can thus be coerced into an absolute surrender of their own opinions and convictions to the dictation and menaces of the Secessionists. If civil war is to be commenced in Virginia, on this point of difference, we are inclined to think the coercion-Secessionists will not have it all their own way.

The truth is, the *Enquirer* and its colaborers in disunion are becoming alarmed at the conservative tendency of public sentiment in the Border States. They failed in their first grand movement, to plunge them into secession on the first impulse of the hour,—and they are likely to fail in all their subsequent attempts for the accomplishment of the same end. The Border States are thus far loyal to the Union. The majority of their people desire its preservation and will do everything in their power to secure it. They have a sharp battle to fight at the polls on this point,—for their opponents are unscrupulous and desperate;—but the chances are that they will stand their ground and conquer the disunion movement. It is this prospect which excites the *Enquirer's* indignation, and which prompts its threat of civil war if the majority of the people in the State should pronounce against disunion.

Every day's experience makes one point clearer and clearer—namely, that the Union men in the Border States can hold their ground, and keep them within the Union, if they receive the aid and encouragement of the Federal Government. This they need, and this they ought to have. The Republican Administration will be strangely blind to its permanent interest, as well as to the welfare of the country, if it fails to strengthen the hands of those who are fighting the battles of the Government on the soil of its foes. The material reinforcement of Fort Sumter is not a more imperative duty, than the political reinforcement of these soldiers of the Union, who are maintaining the honor of the Stars and Stripes on the soil of the Southern States.

The West and South.

We have just at this time two social and political pictures presented for our contemplation, each of which may be studied with profit by every reflecting mind. One is in the South, the other in the Far West. As we penetrate into the former, the prospect becomes more dark and threatening, until at length the eye becomes weary with the gloom and confusion. The other becomes brighter as the eye traces beyond the foreground, and glimpses are got of a happy and industrious people, strong in their love of the Union, and everywhere laying the foundations of future wealth and greatness. That of the South presents us, just at this time, with a number of delirious men, perfectly conscious, not of yielding to a confessed weakness in their political system, but of wilfully misusing power, and committing a great wrong, simply because they had resolved to do it. Pride and fear, the two most dangerous offsprings of Slavery, find these men struggling with a despotism they will not ameliorate, and the downfall of which they blindly attempt to hasten, though it bring poverty and distress upon the whole people. There is nothing which so distinctly marks the boundaries between Freedom and Slavery as the peace, prosperity and intelligence seen on one side, and the poverty and confusion on the other. The line is as distinctly drawn as between Virtue and Vice. Freedom is progressive, Slavery retrogressive. The one represents those fearful inequalities of rank which take from the masses their rights, and give the wealth of the country to a few; which doom multitudes of our race, without fault of theirs, to hopeless, merciless suffering; sets their highest rights at defiance, denies their most sacred relations, lacerates their affections, and consigns them to a degradation on a level with the animal.

In the other picture a very different prospect is presented. There all men are really equal—socially and politically. There is no dangerous institution to incite men's fears and make them desperate, to deprive law of its force, and religion of its truths, and to disturb the peace of the whole country because a portion of it declares its repugnance to fettering men with chains, and selling women and little children. Here humanity takes a broader range; intelligence everywhere diffuses itself among the masses, and there is no relic of barbarism to obstruct the progress of civilization and the pursuits of the people. These are the two pictures which just now present their features to the world as embodied in our political system—West and South—and in striking contrast. It is not difficult, then, which to choose as presenting the safest base for future enterprises, whether they be of a social, religious, or commercial character. It has been too long the habit, especially with New-York merchants and capitalists, to look more indulgently towards the South than the West—in truth, to place a higher value on the commercial morality of the South than it was entitled to, and indulge it accordingly. Fascinated by external appearances, New-York was ever ready to grant the South facilities the West could not procure of it. Recent events have shown that this was an error of the most serious kind. Most of the recent heavy failures in New-York have been of houses whose business was chiefly in the South, and whose customers seemed to delight in the fancied release from their obligations secession gives them. New-York now feels, to her sorrow, that she has placed confidence in men who stood ready to abuse it on the first opportunity, and who affected integrity from time to time, for the purpose of gaining credit. Undoubtedly the prodigality of the South has had much to do with her inability to discharge her honest debts, since it is well known that even her continued good crops have not been equal to the increased extravagance of her people.

But the South is teaching New-York a lesson she will not soon forget, and which cannot fail in the end to give her commerce a healthy direction. New-York must change her Southern customers for Western; must place more confidence in free, and less in slave labor; and render such facilities as will tend to develop the resources of the West, and enable her people to cultivate a wider field of commercial relations with us. It is indeed gratifying just now to know that, with the North, West and Middle States combined, we still have a strong and powerful Union, capable of maintaining our national honor and preserving our high place in the family of nations. In the withdrawal of the Cotton States we lost nothing but a confessed weakness. If we have gained anything by that strange proceeding, it is strength. The next thing is, how to direct that strength so that it shall benefit all. It was the misfortune of the Cotton States to believe themselves necessary to the very existence of the Union, which they expected to see tumble to fragments on their withdrawal. This was the base of all the grave errors they have since committed. The Union was necessary to their safety; and they were necessary to the Union only as a whole, not as a power. But the Southern Seaboard States have had their day and its enjoyments. We must now look in a different direction, to the West and Northwest, for commercial integrity and political stability; to a people whose peaceful pursuits are not likely to be interrupted at any moment a handful of politicians may choose to arm their fears.

The rapid progress made by Iowa and Minnesota, in the far Northwest, presents us with a pleasing contrast to the state of things existing in the South. Where but a few years ago an unbroken range of forest stood, and the Indian sat in his camp, undisturbed by the white man, the locomotive is now heard; railroads cut their way into the valleys, still westward; the din of mills and factories is heard on every stream; bright villages spring up, as if by magic; churches rear their graceful spires, and a busy people are everywhere seen pursuing those peaceful vocations which give strength and vigor to a State. We read what their future will be in those pleasant homes, surrounded by green fields and pretty gardens, which dot hill and valley, and present so pleasant a picture for contemplation. The climate and soil of both these States are unexceptionable—their mineral resources inexhaustible. Both offer strong inducements to settlers, and a steady current of emigrants, of an intelligent kind, has been pouring into them for the last four years. The soil of Iowa is particularly rich, easy of cultivation, and produces wheat and other cereals in great abundance, and of a superior quality. The railroad enterprises projected and in course of construction in these "far off regions," are another feature worthy of mention, for the benefits they will bestow on New-York, in opening up new avennes to commerce. In Iowa a road of 75 miles is in process of construction from Cedar Falls to Otranto, on the State line of Minnesota. This road traverses the Cedar Valley, the most fertile in the State, and will form a connection with Dubuque and Sioux City on one side, and Cedar Valley and Minneapolis (extending to St. Paul, 103 miles,) on the other. When both these roads (the "Cedar Falls and Minnesota" and the "Cedar Valley and Minneapolis,") are completed, we shall have an unbroken chain of railroad from New-York *vid* Chicago to St. Paul, in Minnesota. Other roads, cutting through the most fertile portions of the State, and opening up new avennes to commerce and civilization, are also in course of construction.

The picturesque regions of the Far West have already begun to attract the attention of travelers in search of health and pleasure. Our people of wealth and refinement have exhausted Europe, and require novelty and new scenes. Those who have heretofore resorted to our fashionable and expensive watering-places came away satisfied that they have had but a poor return for their money. But it is evident from the tide of travel that has set towards these picturesque regions of the far Northwest during the past two years, that a material change has taken place in the tastes of our people. Even our best artists, who a few years ago sought objects for their canvass in Europe, are now turning their attention to the rich fields open to them in the wilds of Iowa and Minnesota. The influence of such changes cannot fail to make these Railroad enterprises, if prudently conducted, a means of safe investment, as well as an instrument of developing a political power the North can always rely upon. So much for Iowa and Minnesota, and the claim they have on New-York merchants and capitalists.

The Sin of Capt. Pope.

Whatever agreeable reminiscences of the outgoing administration may be treasured by those departments of the public service who are busily paying their adieux to the Old Public Functionary, it is safe to say the military arm is not likely to tender him any very regretful embrace. Throughout these hapless four years the army has indeed fared badly. Controlled by an incompetent, corrupt and traitorous head; its service distributed by favoritism, and its supplies mulcted and plundered by peculators, whose gains, there is too much reason to believe, were shared by the head of the Department; the Army has been the sport of blunderers, and the speculation of knaves, to its serious demoralization, the damage of its honorable prestige, and the disgust of all its most valuable servants. To do justice to the shameful story no pen can so well answer as that of one of the officers who have helplessly witnessed this deliberate degradation of their profession; and, perhaps, when the proper time arrives, that of Capt. POPE, whose ability, after his popular lecture on military matters at Cincinnati, no one can doubt, would have the largest aptitude for the task.

But the proper time has not yet arrived for this military review, as Capt. POPE has reason already to know. The fact was illustrated by the lecture we have referred to. Permitting himself on that occasion to forget the soldier in the lecturer, the Captain indulged in well-merited censure of the President's course in view of the Southern revolution, speaking, in fact, of that venerable man, very much in the way that all men, who do not wear epaulettes and aquiline buttons, agree in speaking. Whether any aggravation of this error lay in the fact of his having subsequently joined the suite of the President elect, and in that guise traveled to Washington, we are not informed; but for those injudicious words Capt. POPE is to be tried by Court-martial at Newport, Ky., and, that he may not go strengthened to the trial by a previous vision of Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration, the tribunal will meet on Monday next. And to complete the summary and energetic character of these proceedings, two of the Captain's military companions in the late pilgrimage, are to hasten with him to Kentucky, in order to act as his Judges.

The verdict can be of but one description. Capt. POPE in assuming arms as a profession, laid down various privileges belonging to the civilian, among them that of discussing political questions with unlicensed freedom, and of publishing his opinions of the Administration which he is employed to serve. The President is also Commander-in-chief; armies and navies are machines, necessarily governed, as all despotisms are, by a single will, and where subordinates have none but purely mechanical parts to play. To assume the right to review, censure or set aside the commands of superior authority, would be to destroy the entire system; hence in the articles of war, no rule is more stringently enforced than that requiring such respectful language and carriage of inferior officers, as is consistent with the indispensable obedience. Capt. POPE has certainly erred gravely as a military man in yielding to what was doubtless an almost irresistible disposition to confirm as a soldier what is the popular view of the Presidential conduct in the present crisis; and unless he can accept the luxury of free speech on that occasion as indemnity for the penalty he has incurred, he may possibly come to look back to his *lapsus* with regret.

But, on the other hand, it is impossible to conceive of a spectacle more pitiable than that of the departing President thus urging a sort of posthumous vengeance against an offender, at a period when a self-deprecatory charity with all men would much more become and dignify his retreat. It seems as if Mr. BUCHANAN were resolute to leave no day without its censurable act; no hour of his career, not even those final moments which are usually purged of passionate and evil influences, without some draft upon the contempt and indignation of posterity. Had the fault of Capt. POPE been at all singular; had the one voice of condemnation been a unit among applauding millions, the selection of the single culprit would have been less distinctly indicative of the malignant humor which prompts the Old Functionary. But Capt. POPE was simply singular in being the only one out of condemning millions whom the vindictive wrath of the President could reach, and even pursue beyond the official term; and hence his sacrificial and expiatory character as he goes forth into the western wilderness, the scapegoat of an offending nation. While, therefore, the technical crime will in all likelihood be proved against the Captain, the sympathy and regard of the people will attend him, while the judgment will be unanimously rendered against his prosecutor; a result which will insure the utmost possible justice to all parties concerned. Let the trial therefore proceed.

City Railroads—A Call for Reduced Fares.

The necessity which renders every grant of a franchise a declaration of war between the public and the grantees, is of course deplorable; but must always, it seems, exist so long as capitalists love money, and the people crave accommodation. Where the chance of creating competition remains, the people are not powerless. But in their very nature, railroads in city streets are essentially monopolies, the only means of establishing a partial rivalry being the authorization of lines in parallel thoroughfares; a measure not always expedient, tending as it frequently does to augment the very evil from which we would fain escape. Hence the extreme caution with which concessions of the sort, unguarded by every conceivable guarantee of the public interest, should be made; or, if made, the absolute charity which every popular demand for protection against encroaching corporations should receive at the hands of the Legislature. It is not at all necessary that a Railroad Company should make twelve *per cent.* a year; but it is indispensable that the public should be permitted to travel with some trifling degree of comfort and convenience.

At the present moment there are bills before both the Senate and the House of Assembly, proposing a reduction of the rate of fare on the City Railroads to a uniform charge of three cents. There is no question that this reduction will meet with the unanimous approval of so many of our citizens as are not shareholders in any of the present or prospective companies. A change of this character, in the infancy of the actual system, would have been very differently received. As compared with the rates charged by the stages, five cents appeared at first to be a very considerable economy; and in view of the speed, the comfort and convenience of the cars, as measured by antecedent means of travel, the improvement was unspeakable. Experience has proved all these preëstimates wrong. The railroads have been managed with signal disregard of public needs and opinion. The cars have been constantly crowded to thrice their capacity—a circumstance utterly destructive to the comfort of the passenger, which has retarded the movement of the vehicle when in motion, and which, by the frequent stoppages to receive and discharge excessive numbers, has rendered the average rate of travel as slow as by the displaced omnibus.

Against these abuses, the fruit of a reckless avarice, the general outcry has not been quieted, and has never produced the most trifling effect. The cars have never been multiplied in numbers to meet the popular requirements. While the steady increase of population represents a regularly augmenting demand for facilities in passing from one end of the City to the other, the travel upon the several lines has received an extraordinary impulse in the opening of the Central Park, with its attractions for Winter sport and Summer promenading; so that for every single passenger in 1854 three may doubtless be counted in 1861. Yet in no instance has the number of coaches been increased even by a third. An evil, therefore, which was the subject of universal censure and reproach seven years ago, remains not only without redress, but has more than doubled its proportions.

The remedy can no longer be looked for from the companies; it must come from legislation. For such accommodations as the railroads afford, five cents is, in fact, an excessive and iniquitous price. The Committee who shall act upon the matter will do well to see not only that the rate is reduced, but that discrimination be made in favor of such travelers as the companies are unable to provide with seats. Through compulsion of this kind there is a possibility of reaching the corporations, and provoking them to a more liberal treatment of their creators and supporters—the people—who otherwise must raise their voices in vain. And in view of other railroad grants, and seeing the insensibility of the recipients of such favors to all considerations of public spirit and justice, it may be well for the Legislature to hear in mind how much easier it is to prevent abuses by the organic act than to correct them by subsequent enactments. A penalty has not half the preventive efficacy of an original and distinct prohibition.

A PELICANDIDATE CRUSHED.—'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and secession in Louisiana, should it have no other beneficial effect, has at least opened the eyes of all the citizens of that State to the fact that they have been enormously and egregiously humbugged—we should say gulled—by that sum of all humbugs, the Pelican. For it seems, by a verdict returned by the solemn official report of the Committee, appointed to report upon an appropriate flag for the State of Louisiana—and for which we are indebted to the Mobile *Advertiser*—that

"On consultation, and especially with those descended from the ancient colonists of the country, the Committee found that what has been considered the symbol of Louisiana, commands neither their favor nor their affection. The pelican is in form unsightly, in habits filthy, in nature cowardly."

Nay, more—they learned from AUDUBON, to their amazement, that the story of the pelican's feeding its young with its own blood is, in expressive phrase, "gammon." Therefore they do not commend this water-fowl of the reeds as a fit subject for their flag, but rather as one of loathing and contumely.

But can the Committee take away the name of Pelicans, which has clung for a century to themselves and their ancestors? Will their State not be the Pelican State as before, and is not the foul bird still impressed on the wax of scores of thousands of State documents? Is it not best in such cases to wash the dirty linen at home, and say nothing about it? Gentlemen, there is hardly such a thing in existence as a symbol established by an old legend, which is worth sixpence, when you come to gravely investigate it by the light of science. The whole menagerie of heraldry would not make a sixpenny side show if seen through such spectacles. Already has the crescent of South Carolina been interpreted as signifying the lunacy of that State, and can you expect to fare better? Let well alone, and leave your Pelican to be pelicanceled by a future generation of those skeptical Buckelites, whose mission it will be to scatter all the sacred darkness of antiquity.

ENGLAND, SPAIN AND MEXICO.—We receive from Madrid an announcement of semi-official authority to the effect that any immediate purpose of prosecuting hostilities against Mexico has been abandoned by the Spanish Government; no fact in the present relations of the two countries affording at this moment a justifiable cause of war. Coupled with the forbearing temper already exhibited by the British Ministry toward our neighbor, this declaration is abounding in good omens for the new Administration. For the regeneration of Mexico nothing is needed but tranquillity sufficient for the development of the new and beneficial policy the Liberals have inaugurated; a tranquillity which, in the absence of the banished clergy, is no longer seriously threatened by internal foes, and which, therefore, none but one of the two European Powers referred to, has been thought likely to impair. This danger is now withdrawn, and if the march of events be now undisturbed, there is no reason to fear that Mexico will fail within ten years to pay off every foreign debt, and proceed steadily in wealth and prosperity. Such propheeies of such a people may seem rash, but they are no longer irrational.

King Hay.

In speaking of a disreputable gentleman, HORACE—not GREELEY—declared that he had hay on his horns, and requested all Romans to beware of him. Three of our Southern contemporaries, according to this warning, must be indeed in a bad way, for though they do not bear the article in question on their foreheads, it sticks sadly in their throats, provoking odious splutterings and vile chokings. In short, much indignation has been elicited by the Northern boast that King Hay is stronger than King Cotton, and much ingenuity has been exerted to dethrone the rival Yankee monarch. And it is settled at last by the discovery that whereas hay is incontinently turned into butcher's meat, sold for only a shilling a pound, and then eaten, cotton is spun into all manner of expensive fabrics, some selling, in the form of lace, for their weight in twenty-four-carat gold, employing meanwhile no end of human labor.

All very fine. But with all due deference to the calculation, we would respectfully inquire if the hay really goes no further than to practically realize a shilling a pound? How much per pound, if we come to facts, is the butcher's meat worth when changed to living men and women—yea, into the very workers themselves? At how much per pound, oh, Mobile *Advertiser* or New-Orleans *Delta*, would you value MEN who earn from five hundred to five thousand dollars yearly? How much, too, by the way, is a refined, intelligent and beautiful young lady to be estimated at—by the pound—when even the quadroon damsel who waits on her is worth two thousand gold dollars? What are you yourself worth, anyhow? We go no further, for we well know that hay in such a form must be valued at many times its weight in cotton, though spun into the finest lace that ever decked a duchess.

And if King Hay won't do, how with King Iron? Pennsylvania alone manufactures over a hundred million dollars worth of the latter article, and taking pound for pound, iron with cotton, averaging it all the way from railroad bars to watch springs, we are very much mistaken if the metal does not bring as much per pound as the textile material. But, gentlemen, beyond iron we have a score of materials equally convertible to capital, and it is against this noble army that cotton must fight single handed!

Greater is the container than the contained—and the Man who eats the meat and wears the cotton is worth more—even by avoirdupois—than anything which it has entered the soul of secession to conceive.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—The *Tribune* perverts a paragraph in a communication published in our columns, for the purpose of saying that "in the view of the TIMES, while Mr. LINCOLN is nominally the President, in fact he is nobody and of no account." The TIMES has never said anything which even the *Tribune's* malevolent ingenuity could torture into such a sentiment. We are perfectly satisfied that Mr. LINCOLN is "somebody" and of considerable "account;" and we are inclined to think that the editor of the *Tribune* has discovered that fact also. That aspiring journal seems to have been laboring under the impression for some weeks past that Mr. GREELEY was President and Mr. LINCOLN only a sham.

Since the latter so seriously disappointed the disinterested philosophers who control its columns by stupidly neglecting the "best opportunity *to die* which he will have in a hundred years," its sentiments seem to have undergone a change. It seems to have become convinced that the Dictatorship is not just yet within its reach,—that Mr. LINCOLN is not quite as docile and obedient to its behests as it had expected, and that he has evidently made up his mind to do his own thinking and to act upon his own convictions of justice and good policy. The discovery has not made our neighbor's temper any worse, (it was proof against that,) but it has "softened" its tone almost as much as Mr. GREELEY attempted to "soften" the Republican platform at Chicago.

The truth is, Mr. LINCOLN proves to be a good deal more of a man than those who hoped to use him for their own purposes supposed him to be. He has a clear and accurate perception of his own position, and that of the country. He has the faculty, moreover, of examining the *whole* of a subject, before he decides upon its merits, or takes action upon it. The most resolute and determined efforts have failed to "precipitate" him into a radical and revolutionary policy. The *Tribune* may rest in the conviction that he is likely to be the President,—that he will act on his own convictions,—taking the advice of those who are best qualified to give it, and whose motives are the freest from suspicion.

Academy of Music.

"Don Giovanni" is a capital Opera to produce at the end of a season when the artists have nothing to study, and can give to the music a certain amount of attention, but at any other time it is not the safest card that can be played. Just at present the singers at the Academy have their hands full, and a single rehearsal, we suspect, is all that has been vouchsafed to MOZART'S masterpiece. Hence the performance was not so satisfactory as it will be to-night, when the work is to be repeated at the Brooklyn establishment. The caste, as it includes all the artists of the company, is of course excellent. We shall reserve what we have to say until after to-night's performance.

There will be a grand matinée at the Fourteenth-street house to-day, when Miss KELLOGG will make her second appearance, playing *Gilda* in "Rigoletto." The last act of VERDI'S new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," will also be given. If the weather is fine one of the most brilliant assemblages of the season will undoubtedly be attracted by this fine programme.

Naval Intelligence.

Yesterday funds were received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to pay off the hands for the month of January. To-day about $40,000 will be distributed among the laborers, and on Monday or Tuesday the officers of the station will get about $25,000. The marines of the receiving-ship also got some money yesterday.

The surveying-vessel *Joseph Hallsler* arrived at the Navy-yard last evening from a cruise.

A SCHOONER LOST.—The schooner *Young Sultan*, of Portland, from Norfolk, bound for New-York, and loaded with corn, consigned to H. C. BARAN, went ashore on Thursday night, about half a mile east of West Inlet, L. I. She is insured for $2,000 in Portland. GEO. M. LATHAM is Master.

FROM PARIS.

What the French Think of Affairs in the United States—End of the Bonaparte-Patterson Case—A Discreditable Incident—Parliamentary Freedom—The Temporal Power of the Pope, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861.

The unfortunate condition of things in the United States continues to attract a large share of attention, and one hears it discussed in the public reading and dining rooms, by men of all nations and all tongues. At this distance, and with other political habits, the acts of secession solemnly voted in the Southern Conventions are regarded as final, and the Confederacy is therefore considered as broken up. In view of the trouble which has been experienced by Russia in the perfecting of a system for the emancipation of her serfs, all persons at all acquainted with the details of that question are willing to accord to the Americans their utmost sympathy in their present troubles.

A singular and most discreditable incident has occurred in the course of the Bonaparte Patterson trial, in which an American citizen, bearing an honorable name, played the disgraceful *rôle*. A man by the name of GOULD, as mentioned last week, describing himself as former Secretary to the American Legation at London, and as a son of the deceased Judge GOULD, volunteered to write the Prince NAPOLEON a letter, espousing his side of the question, and against the American family. This much of the incident must have gone out to you by the last mail. In the interval between the two Fridays on which the cause was up for hearing, it was ascertained by M. BERRYER that Mr. GOULD wrote his letter from the prison Mazas, in this city, where he was confined for forgery, that he had already been condemned by the *Police Correctionnelle*, in 1859, to one month's imprisonment, and that his letter to Prince NAPOLEON was, perhaps, a cover to a demand for the Prince's intercession in his favor before the tribunals. You may judge the effect of this discovery on the adverse party, for it will be recollected that the letter was introduced as an important piece of evidence in their favor. The Prince NAPOLEON and his lawyer, M. ALLON, wished Mr. GOULD and his letter at the bottom of the sea. Of course his evidence was no longer in question, and M. BERRYER, although fairly entitled to make a point of it against his adversary, had the magnanimity and the good taste to avoid adding so scandalous an incident to the trial, and remained silent on the subject. He had printed, however, a letter explaining the matter, which was handed to the court and produced the necessary effect without being brought forward in the printed proceedings.

This case was closed on Friday last, by the plea of the State's Attorney, and the judgment of the Court will be given on Friday next. The speech of the State's Attorney was a very clear and compact argument, and covered every point in the case. Of the dozen points of law, for example, he gave all but the twelfth one in favor of the American family, but this twelfth one overshadowed all the rest, and decided the case against the PATTERSONS. The question of the regularity of the marriage, the good faith of Miss PATTERSON and her family, the recognition of Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, as a relative by the whole BONAPARTE family, the right of the descendants of Miss PATTERSON to the name of BONAPARTE, and all the other material points up to the last one, were decided in favor of the PATTERSON family by the Government Advocate. But this last one, he concluded, must decide the case in favor of the Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE; and this resulted from the *thing judged*. In his opinion, the two family councils which sat upon the case in 1855 and 1859 were sovereign and final, and the present tribunal could not return upon their decision. Their decision was in accordance with that of the Attorney announced above—that is to say, that the marriage was contracted legitimately and in good faith; that the issue thereof was entitled to the name of BONAPARTE, because he was baptized and always known in all civil acts of his country by that name; but that the tribunals of France had a right to and did subsequently annul the marriage, and that, therefore, the American family have no rights to the succession of the late Prince JEROME, as lawful heirs thereto. This, we may safely predict, will also be the decision of the Court on Friday next, so that matters will stand as before—the Baltimore children will still bear the name of BONAPARTE, in France or elsewhere, and they will not be reproached with illegitimacy; but they will not, at the same time, be admitted to the succession of the Prince JEROME, nor to the rank of Princes of the Imperial family. This strikes one, however, as a strange compounding of the law, and sounds much more like a decision manufactured for a contingency than a regular operation of justice.

One other incident in connection with this Bonaparte-Patterson trial has excited some remark. Mme. PATTERSON, in coming to France, did not bring with her all the papers which sustained her case, for fear they might be stolen. Some she left behind; while those she brought she had sewed into garments which never quitted her person. This indirect imputation upon the honor of her opponents and the French police, excited a sentiment of indignation which has found expression in various ways. Even her lawyer, M. BERRYER, spoke of the apprehensions of his client as illusory and ill-founded, while the defence made use of the fact to throw doubt upon the authenticity of the certified duplicates presented to the court.

A good deal of the old spirit of Parliamentary freedom has been awakened in the Chambers by the new law regulating the debates and the procedure in these two bodies. In the House the members have split up into quite a number of cliques, so that, if we do not have exactly the Right, the Left, and the Centre, of the monarchical days, we will have at least an equivalent, in the form of a healthy and efficient opposition. The members who are known as blind supporters of the Government are reduced to about forty, in a house of two hundred and fifty, and have been already dubbed "Mamelukes," in allusion to the blind devotion of the Mamelukes of the first Empire.

In the Senate there is more devotion to the Crown, and many Senators have shown a disposition to reactionary measures quite inconsistent with the declared sentiments of the Emperor and his Cabinet. A certain clique, in which we regret to see Marshal CANROBERT, condemn, and would willingly see withdrawn or crippled, the late liberal measures of the Government. Another, the clerical clique, to which are joined many of the old aristocracy members, openly oppose in the Senate His Majesty's Italian policy; they favor the secular power of the Pope, and would gladly see FRANCIS II. reinstated at Naples. One Senator went so far in his Catholic bigotry as to call VICTOR EMANUEL a brigand and usurper. The Prince NAPOLEON, on the other hand, advocates in the committee-rooms the unity of Italy comprising Venetia and Rome. He is in favor of withdrawing the French troops, of sacrificing the temporal power of the Pope, and of giving Rome to VICTOR EMANUEL. Thus we look for conflicting votes between the two Chambers.

Apropos of Rome and the temporal power of the Pope, we are looking to-day or to-morrow for a new pamphlet from M. DE LA GUERRONNIERE, author of *The Pope and the Congress*, entitled *Napoleon III. and Rome*, a pamphlet which is to lay down NAPOLEON'S policy on the Papal question, as it presents itself to-day. This pamphlet will recommend that the Vicariate of Rome and the Patrimony of St. Peter be given to VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, with his seat and that of the Italian Parliament and Government at Rome, the Pope, to preserve a nominal independence, with a liberal tribute from all the Catholic States.

The vote in the Prussian Chambers on the amendment of M. DE VINCKE, declaring that Venetia is not essential to the security of Germany, will singularly favor the acceptance of the doctrine which the new government pamphlet is to lay down.

The joy of the liberal journals of Paris on the vote on the de Vincke amendment, knows no bounds, and the new would-be FREDERICK the Great, who has arisen in the North, is given to understand that unless he follows the policy pointed out by this vote in his Parliament, he may come in contact with another Frederick this side the Rhine. In other words, WILLIAM I. is counseled to moderate his ambition to the measure of his means.

The Carnival and the Fat Ox procession close to-day. The festivities have been neither more nor less brilliant than in former years, but the weather is charming at last, and if one wished to realize the extent of the mighty mass of people the capital contains, he need only attempt to get through the streets to-day. MALAKOFF.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, Mr. Crowningshield and M. Waters, of Boston; J. M. Bates, of Philadelphia, and V. H. Brown, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

J. W. Kingsman, of New-Hampshire; S. Soule, of New-Orleans; G. Wendell and lady, of Portsmouth, N. H., and T. A. Cromwell, of Memphis, Tenn., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. Crittenden, of San Francisco; Col. Abell, of Albany; Col. W. H. Carpenter and W. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn; G. W. Tennet, of the United States Navy; J. N. Dodd, of Indiana, and Asa Fowler, of New-Hampshire, are at the Astor House.

Dr. G. Perine and H. S. Bishop, of the U. S. Army; Dr. J. L. Vattier, of Cincinnati; and D. F. Vail, of Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Newell Thompson, Olis Kimball, J. L. Swift, J. O. Munson, J. F. Hovey, J. Hunter, and J. C. Wyman, of Boston, and Dr. J. C. Brown, of Philadelphia, are at the New Irving House.

Mr. T. DePass and J. J. McKaune, of South Carolina; T. Raymond, of Cleveland; S. T. Arnot, of Elmira; and A. Rawley, of Missouri, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. W. C. Alexander, of New-Jersey, is at the Union-place Hotel.

Great Auction Sale of Furniture in Philadelphia—On MONDAY, the 11th inst.—The entire furniture of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, (one of the largest hotels in the United States,) comprising the contents of about 300 rooms, and including every description of elegant parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, six billiard tables, &c., &c., the cost of the whole having been $130,000. See advertisement of Messrs. THOMAS & SONS, the Auctioneers.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

J. U. Silleck & Co., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gent's Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker-knit, isambs' wool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half-hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

1861. Spring Styles. 1861.
LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House,
Will introduce on SATURDAY, March 2, (in addition to their standard Hat,) a new quality of Fine Silk Hat.
PRICE, $3 75.

Mealio's
SPRING STYLES OF HATS
NOW READY,
AT
NO 416 BROADWAY, corner Canal-st.

Kellogg's
SPRING STYLE OF HATS
FOR
YOUNG MEN.
NO. 381 CANAL-STREET.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

$40. Parker Sewing Machines. $40.
FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID, NOISELESS AND BEAUTIFUL.
Under Patents of Howe & Co. Agents wanted.
No. 469 BROADWAY. PARKER SEWING M. CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Giffard's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 3 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 153, March 1, 1861.
3, 34, 14, 28, 66, 70, 4, 11, 6, 33, 52, 19, 43.
Class No. 154, March 1, 1861.
68, 53, 7, 56, 22, 48, 64, 41, 33, 26, 47, 38.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 1, 1861.
GEORGE O. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNOAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

30 SECOND HAND SAFES,	29 SECOND HAND SCALES,
taken in part pay for Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes.	taken in part pay for Howe's Ball Bearing Scales.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway.

CHOICE, CURIOUS, AND VALUABLE
BOOKS.
The subscriber has just received from Europe, and now offers for sale at very low prices, a vast assortment of BOOKS, both NEW AND OLD. Among them are fine works of the LATIN AND GREEK FATHERS, CLASSICS, THEOLOGY, FINE ARTS, POETRY, DRAMA, FRENCH AND ITALIAN CLASSICS, BIBLIOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITY, BIOGRAPHY, HERALDRY, HISTORY, LANGUAGES, VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, NATURAL HISTORY, BOOKS OF ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE GALLERIES, &c.
Catalogues of the same will be issued from time to time, and sent to any address gratis, on application to
T. W. REEVE,
IMPORTER OF BOOKS,
No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs, between Nassau-street and Broadway, New-York.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICE!
WHO WANTS THEM AND WHO WILL GET THEM!
THE NUMBER OF OFFICES TO BE VACATED!!
THE SALARIES AND PERQUISITES ATTACHED TO THEM!!!
NAMES OF EXPECTANTS!
Will be given in to-morrow's NEW-YORK COURIER
Further revelations in the "Dollar Jewelry" Swindle &c.
For sale by all the News Agents.

NEW EDITION NOW READY.
THE HAND-BOOK OF ARTILLERY, FOR the Service of the United States Army and Militia. By Capt. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Fourth Regiment Artillery, U. S. Army.
Second edition revised and enlarged.
One vol., 18mo., flexible cloth, 75c.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.
If you are troubled with external or internal Piles, use Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It is a certain cure. Reference given to the most respectable persons in this City, who were cured by it.
Agency, No. 158 Bowery.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
Warranted perfect.
Strangers and Citizens, call and see it.
Dépôt, No. 267 Broadway, up stairs.
Circulars sent to all who require them."

DR. CHAS. ALEX. GUILMETTE
Has removed his office to No. 87 Prince-st., near Broadway. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 433, 437 AND 439 FIFTH-AVENUE.—Pupils received and classified for the remainder of the academic year until March 7.
H. M. PIERCE,
President of the Institute.

SEE THE "GREAT PREMIUM" BELOW.

YOU WANT IT,

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT,

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT,

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY,
First, you want the "*best*," that *largest*, most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the FARM, the GARDEN, and the HOUSEHOLD.
THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints, and suggestions about all kinds of out-door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new *practical* information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about. Each volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, and many of those hints must *each* be worth a dollar to you. As an example, a subscriber writes:
"....I obtained 5 bushels more per acre on a 10-acre field of wheat (or in all 50 bushels,) simply from a hint about preparing the seed given in my *Agriculturist*." ... *Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a 15-acre field, and with no extra cost for culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist*. *Another* (a villager,) says he got $45 worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist*, which told him from time to time *what* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it.
Thousands of others have derived similar advantages. You are invited to *try* the paper a year, at a cost of only $1 (including premiums offered below.)
FREE SEEDS—Every subscriber desiring them, can have (*free* of charge) four or five parcels of CHOICE SEEDS, which the publisher is now distributing among his subscribers.
YOUR WIFE wants the *Agriculturist*, because it has a large amount of valuable and really useful information about all kinds of HOUSEHOLD WORK, from garret to cellar. Give her the benefit of this paper for a year. You will find your home made better, and money saved.
YOUR CHILDREN want the *Agriculturist*, for it contains a very interesting, useful and entertaining department for YOUTH and CHILDREN, which will be of great value to their minds and hearts.
You are invited to try one volume, which will cost only $1, and abundantly *pay*. Try it for 1861 (vol. 20.)
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park-row, New-York.
* * * * * * * *
GREAT PREMIUM.
GREAT PAY
FOR LITTLE TROUBLE.
A FREE COPY OF
The *Largest* and *Best* Dictionary in the world, viz;
WORCESTER'S NEW
UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
The Large, Unabridged, Illustrated Edition, contains 1,854 great pages of 3 columns each, and 1,500 Engravings. The book is about one foot square, and nearly one-third of a foot thick, and weighs nearly *ten pounds!* It gives the correct spelling and pronunciation, with full definitions, of every word in the English Language. It is the largest and best Dictionary now published, and is a source of vast information on every conceivable topic. *It should be in every family.*
The lowest Price of this new work is $7 50, but by a special arrangement, a new, beautifully bound, perfect copy will be presented free to each person who will, *during the month of March*, furnish a club of only *ten* NEW Subscribers to the
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
[See description of the paper above. Those not acquainted with the *Agriculturist* can get a copy by sending to the office, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.]
OTHER
EXTRAORDINARY PREMIUMS
FOR MARCH, 1861.
In order to secure the full complement of 100,000 Subscribers, the Publisher of the *Agriculturist* has determined to offer, besides the Grand Premium named above, the following excellent books, valuable to every family. N. B.—All of the following books will be *delivered (prepaid through* by mail or express) *free* of cost to the recipient.
FOR ONE
NEW SUBSCRIBER AT $1 EACH.
The sender will receive a copy of a capital work on ONION CULTURE, (2d Edition,) which contains essays by 17 experienced onion-growers, residing in different parts of the country—each one of whom gives full, plain, practical directions, from procuring seed to storing and marketing the crop, and raising seed again; *or*, a copy of that interesting work entitled,
"OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES."
FOR TWO
NEW SUBSCRIBERS AT $1.
Buist's Family Kitchen Garden, price 75 cents,
or Youatt & Martin on the Hog, price 75 cents.
or Youatt & Martin on the Sheep, price 75 cents.
FOR THREE
NEW SUBSCRIBERS AT $1 EACH.
Herbert Spencer's important new work on the physical, moral, and intellectual care and training of Children. Every Parent and Teacher should have it.
Or, any one of the following Books. Price.
Youman's Household Science—very excellent.....$1 25
The American Farm Book—a good practical work. 1 00
Todd's Young Farmer's Manual—new and valuable 1 25
Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers—excellent..... 1 25
Dadd's Horse Doctor; or, Dadd's Cattle Doctor..... 1 00
Thomas' Farm Implements—a standard work..... 1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden—very good and practical.... 1 25
Breck's Book of Flowers—very good..... 1 00
FOR FIVE
NEW SUBSCRIBERS AT $1 EACH.
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, (new Edition,) the *best* standard work, which gives directions for culture, with accurate descriptions of the various fruits, and a multitude of engravings of fruits, (780 pages.) Price $1 75. Address
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher of *American Agriculturist*,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

NO COMPROMISE WITH HUMBUG ARTICLES—But Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has proved a benefactor to the human race. Thousands have been cured of Chronic Rheumatism, Stiff Necks, Cramps, Sprains, Pains in Back, &c., by this magnetic article. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

R. R. R.
MEASLES, MUMPS, SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, CROUP, SMALL-POX, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, and other malignant disorders, are at present prevailing to an alarming extent among children. Use Dr. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS and READY RELIEF we have a certain preventive against sudden attacks of these maladies, and a positive cure for those who are afflicted.
RADWAY'S Remedies are sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 23 John-st., New-York.

A SOOTHING LETTER.
GEORGE A. FOWLER of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I knew it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits to many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "COMPOUNDS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SENT BY EXPRESS Everywhere,
WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS!
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!
$18 per doz. or Six for Nine Dollars
Made of the best New York Mills Muslin with Fine Linen Bosoms,
Ready-Made or to Measure,
And warranted as good a Shirt as sold in Retail Stores At $2,50 each.
TRY WARD'S SHIRTS!
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here's the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of New-York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yd	$4 35
7 yards of fine Linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH, MADE TO MEASURE.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand, that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
The Express charges on one dozen shirts from New-York to New-Orleans is only $1.
WARD, from London,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
Between White and Walker sts., NEW-YORK.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.
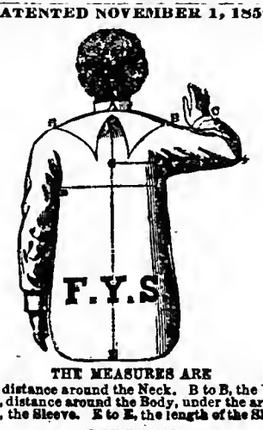

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.
BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $16, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.
That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and C. H. Ring, In Baltimore by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st. In Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
SHIPPERS OF GOODS BY THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, on and after March 1, for either of the States of SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and TEXAS, are notified that Invoices must accompany them merchandise.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.
New-York, March 1, 1861.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPH OF
MAJOR ANDERSON,
Taken at Fort Sumter, Feb. 8, 1861. Price 25 cents. A remittance in postage stamps will bring the portrait by return mail. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.
Importer and Manufacturer of Photographic Materials. Every American patriot will prize this picture.

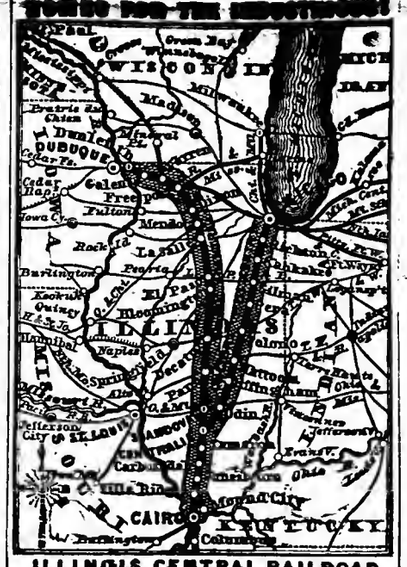

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES.
MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:
LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.
RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.
APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.
Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in COAL and iron are almost untouched; the invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years, the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.
RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must, consequently, every day decrease.
THE STATE DEBT.
The State Debt is only $10,106,383 14, and, within the last three years, has been reduced $2,956,745 98 and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.
PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,028 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The product sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.
FERTILITY OF SOIL.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.
TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.
Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. *In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,536, since which, 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.*
EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.
As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.
EDUCATION.
Mechanics and Working Men will find the Free School system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the Church and School-house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the great Western Empire.
PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be
ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE
at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale: and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated each and every year, for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.
TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.
Pamphlets, descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can be had on application to
J. W. FOSTER, LAND COMMISSIONER,
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Chicago, Illinois.
For the names of the Towns, Villages, and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 137 to 139, 199 Appleton's Railway Guide.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
IF SO, USE

Warranted to bring out a thick set of
WHISKERS OR A MOUSTACHE,
in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.
It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair.
This is the only article based upon physiological principles which has ever been presented to the public for promoting a healthy growth of hair on a BALD HEAD or BARE FACE.
The subscribers are the only agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed,
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOX.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, (direct,) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1 25. Apply to or address
HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, ETC.,
No. 24 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOX MAKERS,
CABINET MAKERS,
SHIPBUILDERS,
AND LUMBER BUYERS GENERALLY.
We have a large stock of lumber, which we are anxious to dispose of to make room for our new stock on the opening of canal navigation. We manufacture our own lumber, and claim that we can and do undersell all competitors. Examine our stock and test our claims.
SMITH & WILSON,
1st-av. and 32d-st., and 1st-av. and 30th-st.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!
HERNIA or RUPTURE can now be radically cured by using the new and improved
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
It produces what has long been wanted in a Truss. Every afflicted person should not be a day without one. Pamphlets free. LADIES' SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Brace Suspenders for ladies and gentlemen, wholesale and retail. GREGORY & CO.,
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS.
Entirely new patterns, just received, $1, $2 and $3 each. Warranted to wear well.
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES,
WARRANTED TO KEEP CORRECT TIME.
Just received and for sale very low by
CEO. C. ALLEN, No.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable house, with six to ten lots, beautifully situated between Fulton and Atlantic avs., containing parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, bath-room, water closet, &c., on the second, four rooms and large open attic on the third; wash-room in basement, with store rooms, flagged and cemented, and large cellar; hot-air furnace in cellar and grates in all the fire-places; Ridgewood water throughout the house. The garden, under cultivation for several years, is stocked with the choicest fruits and shrubbery; extensive arbors, supporting vines and espaliers, which produce grapes and other fruits in profusion. Inquire of D. FARLEY, No. 91 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Fifty acres of prime table land near New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with modern-built dwelling, barns, granary, and other outbuildings, handsome garden, and orchard, containing a variety of fruit trees. Also, fish-pond and grapery; with all farming utensils. For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1 241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 169 Amity-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 feet in width. Very eligibly located, within five minutes walk of the South ferry, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Will be sold at a low price, and on easy terms. Apply to LINDLEY MURRAY, office of Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Three new first-class three-story brown-stone front houses, in Congress, between Henry and Clinton sts., Nos. 13, 15 and 17; replete with all the modern improvements; high-stoop basement; fine under-cellar, paved and cemented; heaters, baths, gas-fixtures and everything complete; price $7,500; rent $750. Inquire of W. B. MIDDLETON, No. 265 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and pub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots, 20 ft. 1¾ inches by 100 ft. 8¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE TWO-STORY and attic house in complete order, No. 306 Degraw-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn. House 25x38; lot 100 feet deep. A large portion may remain on mortgage if required. Can be seen at any time. For terms apply to C. G. COFFIN, Post-office, Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house south side 15th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. High stoop, fine under-cellar, all the modern conveniences, suitable for a genteel residence. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises, or of JOHN MURTHA, No. 625 6th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story and basement brick house No. 173 Fort Greene-place, with all the modern improvements; also, a brown-stone house on Portland-av., near Fulton-av. and Washington Park. Terms easy. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in Dekalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BAYLEY, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 36th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 89 opposite.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—WILL BE paid, on easy terms, a neat three-story high-stoop brick house, having furnace and gas fixtures, in good order, on 44th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front houses, on 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 220 EAST 30TH-ST., 19 by 45, 3-story, brown stone; price, $7,000; terms easy. Also, No. 121 West 47th-st., 25 by 100, 3-story, all modern improvements. Inquire of AYRES & TAYLOR, No. 160 West 40th-st., at foundry.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 21 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.) between Broadway and University-place, 4-story 24½x66 feet; in perfect order; all improvements. Apply to JOHN R. WILLIS, No 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 36x66, with extension; has two staircases, all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO OR THREE very fine brick houses on Greene-av., near Clinton-av., Brooklyn, a beautiful location, and for sale very cheap, by MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NINTH WARD—THE THREE-STORY brick dwelling house and lot No. 114 4th-st., between West 6th and Charles sts. Apply to WASHINGTON POST, 8t Mark's Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC, high basement, house No. 61 7th-av., finished complete throughout with all nonvenience; terms easy. Inquire on the premises or at No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,556 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY property, or unincumbered City lots. Seven brown-stone houses in 36th-st. Inquire of H. DAY, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE LOW, IN BROOKLYN, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story high basement brick house, with nader cellar. Ferry Hotel, No. 67 Jackson-st., corner Front.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVERAL first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 56th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEWLONDON, CONN.—A large and well-furnished house in the most desirable part of the city, together with carriage-house, stable, fine garden, &c., will be let for six months or longer, at a low rent. For description and terms apply to CORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 44 Great Jones-st. will be let at a low rate, furnished, to a private family only, for 6 months from the 1st of May. Apply to WM. S. LIVINGSTON, No 3 Broadway,

INSTRUCTION.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, residing on a fine farm in a beautiful village, within less than a day's journey from the City, proposes to receive into his family a few pupils of either sex, under the age of 14, provide competent teachers, and afford them all the care and comforts of a pleasant home, with the most thorough physical, mental and moral culture. As the number received will be very limited, parents and guardians who may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity must make early application. For this purpose, and also for the sake of giving all necessary information on the subject the advertiser will be at No. 118 Lafarge House, on Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2d of March, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., where every satisfactory reference, as to position, character and capability, will be afforded. Inquire for TEACHER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE—At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 15. Prof. S. T. Pease, a graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded to young ladies in the musical department, rendering a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able instructors. Write for catalogue.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c, address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Spring and Summer session of this school commences on the third Wednesday (20th) of March, and continues 21 weeks. For circulars, and other information, address the subscriber, at Winthrop, Conn. WM. DENISON, Superintendent.
REFERENCES—Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., No. 28 West 23d-st., New-York; R. E. Topping, Esq., No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward institute, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. | $40 PAYS BOARD AND Common English 14 weeks. Term opens April 12. For Catalogues, address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12 n, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, PERfect pianist and player, wishes to give private lessons, for $10 per quarter; French private lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $10 per quarter. Best of references, if required. Address M. M., Bible House.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, FROM PARIS, wishes to give private lessons in reading, writing and conversation, for $10 per quarter. Best references, if required. Address M. M., Bible House.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Circulars at Carter's, No. 658 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th-st., brown-stone, rent	$1,100
Nos. 188 and 192 East 15th-st., high stoop	700
No. 161 East 18th-st., large and commodious	1,000
No. 137 East 19th-st., fine location	800
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st	550
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st	1,000
No. 14 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant Square	1,000

Apply to THOS. McFARLAN, No. 130 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—ROOMS on the 2d and 4th floors, on the corner of Centre and Duane sts.; also, a large basement and vault, both well lighted, suitable for printing presses, or any business requiring much light. Also, to let, the store and basement of No. 29, the 4th floor of No. 33, and the 6th floor of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Beekman-st. The rooms on the 6th floor communicate with each other. Apply to JAS. CONNER & SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

MOFFAT BUILDING, NO. 335 BROADWAY.—To let, from 1st of May next Rooms Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in the Moffat Building, corner of Broadway and Worth-st. These spacious and elegant rooms are 26 feet on Broadway, by 80 feet on Worth-st. They form a splendid suite and are admirably adapted for insurance or Banking purposes or for any light mercantile business to which handsome show-room and plenty of light is an object. Apply to W. B. MOFFAT, on the premises, Room No. 3.

TO LET—AT THE CORNER OF 125TH-ST. AND 8th-av., a five-story brick house, 50 by 60, containing 42 rooms, one 30 by 60, hot and cold water, range, gas and every convenience for a large boarding-school, boarding-house or hotel; will be leased for one year or several, with or without about six acres of land attached thereto, containing ice-house, ice-pond, stable, large vegetable garden, &c. Apply to A. BOARDMAN Exr., No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, four stories, with basement, under-cellar, and all modern improvements, for a private family only, at No. 49 West 19th-st. Large dwelling-house, suitable for a genteel family, four stories, basement, under-cellar, water and gas. No. 70 Irving-place, below 19th-st. Inquire of DANIEL LORD, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, or ABNER L. ELY, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FINE STORES Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also, the small, first-class four-story dwelling-house, No. 37 East 18th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physician or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET.—A FAMILY OF RESPECTABILITY, willing to pay for the best rooms, unfurnished, in a good modern house above 25th-st., without board, can make a permanent arrangement with the advertiser, whose family is very small, (no children). Address, appointing an interview, A. B., care of Mr. Tadman, chemist, corner of 21st-st. and 4th av.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARble front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To a responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—ON ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Central Park, two new finished cottage houses, eight rooms and ten yards each. Facilities good for getting down town. Rent $200 a year. Inquire at No. 269 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—CONSISTING of parlor, room on second floor and three rooms on third floor; house genteel and modern built; hot and cold water; baths and gas fixtures. A small family, without children, may hear of desirable apartments by addressing K. S., Box No. 181 *Times* office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 214 West 14th-st., lately occupied by Mr. Gaffney, will be rented low, and put in complete order, to a good tenant. Apply to PETER A. D. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or to ALLAN MELVILLE, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, No. 121 West 25th-st., with or without furniture, or furniture for sale, the owner retaining two rooms, with board. Full rent, $650. Address C. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN BROADst., near Wall-st. Stores Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st.; offices on second and third floors No. 3 Broad-st.; also offices on third floor No. 5 Broad-st., will be let low. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, 25½ Wall-st., near Broad.

TO LET—OR WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN the brown-stone house No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. The attention of physicians is particularly called to this property. Apply to A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house No. 310 East 70th-st., opposite Tompkins-square, modern improvements, good convenient by stage to all parts of the City; rent $500. Apply to A. McILWAALD, No. 58 East 31st-st.

TO LET—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN the 6th and 7th avs., a medium size dwelling, with range, water and gas, including fixtures; house will be newly painted and papered throughout; location very desirable. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.—RUBbing-bed, polishing-bed, and saw-mill, also large and small rooms with steam power, to lease separately or together. Situation Broadway, near 25th-st. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAGGES, Room No. 10

TO LET—THE LARGE, FIRST CLASS, THREEstory and attic brick house, No. 37 Christopher-st., near 4th-st., containing gas, water, bath, &c. Apply to GEORGE W. COOK, No. 15 College place, or No. 94 West 10th-st.

TO LET—CHEAP AND WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS, with power, in rear building No. 120 William-st. Also, large brown-stone front store No. 63 Murray-st., a whole or part will be let; possession immediately. Apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FAC ORY, 45x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FINLDER, No. 72 East 23th-st. Possession 1st of May

A LARGER NUMBER OF HOUSE, stores and lofts to let than at any other place in the City. The best place in the City to rent or have rented store or house property is at N. C. BISHOP'S, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

TO LET—A PRIVATE DWELLING, NO 43 MORton-st. 3-story brick, 10 rooms, court-yard, with gas, bath and range. Rent $550. Can be seen from 10 to 2. For particulars, apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 112 Fulton st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Perrie-place. Apply at Office No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO 112 Forsyth-st., consisting of four rooms on second floor, two on the third and back basement. Rent $250. Can be seen from 10 to 4

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—In Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st. Inquire of WM. POUNTNEY, in the building.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, THE FIRSTclass furnished house, No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 111 Essex-st. Rent $300. Apply to W. A. KEEN, Ferry Hotel, foot of Jackson-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 11 Harrison-st. Gas will be put in, &c. Apply to T. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HORE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE boarding-house, furnished, located between 12th and 17th sts., near 4th av., by a gentleman and his wife who are acquainted with the business; or the parties would be pleased to join in one already established. Address Z. Z., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE AT CLIFTON, S. I., A large, well-furnished, modern house, with grounds, not more than 15 minutes' walk from the landing. Address, with full particulars, TENANT, No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, with no children, the upper or lower part of a house on the east side of the City. Address J. S. C., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS!
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. Single rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day. Meals as ordered. All the appointments of the best hotels, and heated throughout by steam.
SAMUEL E. MEAD, Proprietor.

BAHAMAS, NASSAU, NEW-PROVIDENCE.—The Commissioners for erecting a hotel in the above Island are ready to receive tenders from persons who desire to lease the same on its completion, which is contracted for by the 1st of May, 1861. It will accommodate 100 to 150 persons. Applications may be forwarded per mail steamer KARNAK, addressed to the Commissioners of the Hotel, Nassau, New-Providence, and any information required will be sent by return of mail.
NASSAU, Feb. 16, 1861.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDItion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER.
JOHN F. MILLS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ST. JOHN'S AND VANDERVEER PARKS, fronting the railroad at Woodhaven, near the Railroad Station—20 reserved building sections, Nos. 1 to 8 and 11 to 22, fronting said Parks, for sale, at the rate of $100 per lot, of 2,500 square feet each, as per map, by JOHN R. PITKIN, No. 25 Cortlandt-st. The finest opposite the 8 mile-post, and the latter the residence of Mr. Phineas Walker.
These are choice building sections, offering great inducements to select parties for immediate improvement. Railroad access to and from New-York and Brooklyn frequent and to be accessed as built hourly. Terms liberal. Title good. See map No. 5. Also, for sale, cheap, 1,000 lots at East New-York and Woodhaven, country seat at Railway, &c., &c. Apply to JOHN R. PITKIN, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., New-York, with the American Palace Boat and Stage Co. (first floor.)

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME VILLA IN Hollisville, N. J., two miles south of Railway, and three minutes' walk from the Hollisville depot of the New-Jersey Rail road, and one hour's ride from New-York. The house is new, well arranged, and handsomely built, surrounded with ornamental and all kinds of fruit trees, including 200 Isabella grapevines from Italy that will produce $1,500 a year, and 80 quince trees. The villa is situated in the most delightful part of the State, on high and healthy land. A beautiful path stone 80 feet by 5, a new stables, carriage house and out-buildings and about three acres of land, all in garden style. The villa will be sold low for cash. Price $5 000. Apply to A. VATTELLINA, on the premises. Letters for Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL VILla residence owned by the subscriber, situated on the corner of Jamaica-av. and Franklin-place, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The place has a fine lawn in front, replete with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and an excellent vegetable garden in addition. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, which runs back and forth to the City six or eight times daily; also, within twelve minutes' walk of the steamboat which runs two or three times a day, embracing in its route the most beautiful scenery within the same distance of this City. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, at No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. N. LAWRENCE VAN ZANDT.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Ashland Hall, West Bloomfield, New Jersey, 14 miles from New-York. The subscriber offers for sale or to let, the fine property known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depot. The premises contain eight acres; the mansion and cottage are ample for the accommodation of three large families, and with their surroundings of lawn, gardens, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, present one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE TO LEASE, for sale or exchange, with 10, 15 or 100 acres, on the banks of the Passaic, near Boiling Spring station of the Erie Railroad to Paterson, and 9 or 10 miles from the City; the large old Mansion of the Rutherford family. The dwelling will be increased in capacity by the addition of 20 or 30 rooms, if a desirable tenant so wish. Rent for the place with 15 acres of land, $600 per annum, or price for mansion and 15 acres, $6,000; more ground can be had if required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE SOUND, about 1 mile from the Mamaroneck station, on the New-Haven Railroad, one hour from the City. Twenty-six (26) acres of land, all under cultivation; a new and convenient house, stable, ice house, filled, and all necessary out-buildings; location perfectly healthy. Furniture would be sold with the house if desired. To a cash purchaser, this property would be sold much below its actual value. For particulars apply to L. W. H. DE MAN, No. 27 Pearl-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, waterworks, sweet spring water, wonderful convenience, also stables, coach-houses, fine woodlands and lawns, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depot, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—One hour from 27th-st., a large dwelling-house and barn, plot of ground, 122 feet front by 200 in depth. Fruit and shade trees, graperies, &c., in abundance; one of the most desirable locations in the town, and in the vicinity of churches and schools; a few minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to S. J. PENTZ, No. 151 Bowery, or to A. PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, or Stamford.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW HOUSE, SITUATED on Fairmount-av., South Bergen, 15 minutes' ride from the ferry; fare 5 cents. The house contains 13 rooms in two story, basement and attic, well-finished in every particular; quarter of an acre of ground, with a great variety of fruit trees. It commands a splendid view, unsurpassed in the country. Price very low. Inquire of L. D. LANDRINE, No. 221 Montgomery-st., near Canal-st. square.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post-Road, about two miles from Rye and three minutes' walk of New-York Railroad. A new frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the rose-bold furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER E. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY COTtage, containing 14 rooms, with coach house, excellent garden, &c., in all about five acres. The house is surrounded with the best of fruit, location one of the healthiest in the town of Westchester; more ground can be had if required. Inquire of JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner of Reade and Washington sts., or of JOHN MORRISON, Williamsbridge depot.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on the Passaic River, three miles above Newark, one from New-York, for sale. House large, outbuildings ample, beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price $22,000. A portion of the acres, with all the improvements, for $15,000, with additional land, if wanted, at $500 per acre. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 672 Broadway, Room No. 10

FOR SALE—IN LIVINGTON, N. J., ABOUT 12 miles from New-York, and 3 from Newark, (with which it is connected by plank road and hourly stages) a very convenient and excellent place, with new cottage building, fruit, &c., and from one half to fifteen acres of land, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to H. W. BELLIS, No. 61 Reade-st., or E. J. ELLIS, No. 347 Broad-st., Newark.

PROPERTY IN STAMFORD CONN., FOR SALE OR RENT.—A new Revere-st dwelling-house and lot, in the most desirable part of the village. The house is of beautiful modern appearance, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, and contains large and commodious rooms, with all the modern conveniences. Stone basement, with ample room for furnace and coal. Stone yards and walks, also, will be sold with the place, if desired. For particulars, inquire of S. SMITH, No. 462 Grand-st., New-York, or of J. WHITE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD SPRING, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner, and outbuildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every morning. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—FURNISHED OR not so, the country seat of J. T. Headley, situated two miles below Newburgh. The house is a modern Gothic building, and commands one of the finest views on the Hudson River. The grounds consist of 14 acres, with fruit and a hundred grape vines. For terms apply to D. J. SUNELL, Newburgh, or to the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREEquarters of an acre of ground, beautifully situated, at White Plains, on the main street; attached is a stable and other out-buildings. The house is commodious and in good order, and will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 81 Nassau-st.; or to GEO. T. E. SHELDON, White Plains.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, IN RYE—A large, commodious, double house, with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and four acres of land. Rent, $750. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and 2 acres. Rent, $175. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the depot. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BY THE YEAR or for a term of years—the farm and residence of the late Henry A. Livingston, situated on the Hudson River, one mile below the City of Poughkeepsie. If required, the house, garden, &c., can be rented independent of the farm. For further particulars, apply to A. L. LIVINGSTON, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town, 2 minutes' walk from the depot; land from 1 to 15 acres; choice fruit and shrubbery, neat cottage, magnificent view; pure air and water, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to
E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A two-story frame house, with a quarter of an acre of ground, a good garden, with abundance of fruit, ten minutes' walk from the depot. It commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, and the surrounding country. Address G. MARSHALL, Port Chester, N. Y., or EDWARD A. KNAPP, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR SPLENdid country residences within 12 miles of New-York; 1 of 40 acres, fine buildings, 5,000 grape vines, &c.; 1 of 38 acres, fine buildings; 1 of 10 acres, new buildings; 1 of 18 acres, house and barn; also, 16 farms in Dutchess County; also, a number of places on the Hudson River. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN FAIRMOUNT VILlage, near West Farms, to Westchester County, a plot of ground 258 feet front, on Woodruff-av., a Gothic house and carriage house, and abundance of fruit trees. To be appreciated it must be seen. For particulars inquire of the owner, No. 196 10th av.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN ORANGE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, close to Llewalyn Park, and within view of Eagle Rock—with Park right. Plenty of shade and fruit, one acre of ground, with coach-house and stable. Location unsurpassed for health and beauty. Address Mrs. FISH, No. 47 Bond st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new brick building, built in modern style, with garden, shrubbery and shade trees, pleasantly situated in Somerville, N. J. Price $1,000, until March 4. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, HALF A MILE from Williams' Bridge depot. A large new house, new barn, stables and other buildings, with 15 acres of ground or less. Inquire of DANIEL TIER, Williams' Bridge depot, Harlem Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry-seat. The house, containing 12 rooms, is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle, and close by the New Haven Depot; it is immediately upon, and commands five views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens and a fine terrace. The facilities for boating, bathing and fishing are unrivaled. Also, coach-house and stable and bathing-house; within 15 minutes of the cars, three minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Inquire of JOHN BOULTON, Pelham. Rent $650.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., ONE OF the most attractive places in the village of Hempstead, situate within eight minutes walk of Railroad depot, 10 acres of land; beautiful lawn and garden of about 3 acres, with almost every variety of fruit, in bearing, evergreen and deciduous trees, tastefully interspersed; house, barn, &c., in good order. Apply to E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 60 LOTS of ground, house two story and attic, large rooms, fine dry cellar, gardener's house, stables, ice-house; also, a large brick store. The premises are laid out, and plenty of fruit and forest trees, horse, cow, wagon; situated two miles from the Hoboken Ferry, on plank road, near house railroad. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 183 William-st. J. H. WALKER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the depot, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 52 Gold st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the post-road; house new, 42 feet front, 4 acres of land, plenty of shade trees, every way healthy and desirable; terms easy; accessible by hack from Yonkers. Inquire for J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 4 Chauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—A NICE COUNTRY PLACE OF 10 acres, on south side of Staten Island. Fine view, sea air, plenty fruit, good buildings, &c. Terms easy, and possession immediately. There is also excellent fishing and sailing in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of J. NICHOLS, plumber, William

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

GASLIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million of dollars of stock in various City Gaslight Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

This is the only security exempt from the influence of political disturbance.

For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,
Rooms of the *American Gaslight Journal*,
No. 364 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the First Mortgage 7 per cent., and Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company are hereby notified that a mortgage has been executed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company to Alexander Hamilton Sibley, Charles John Brydges and Richard Irvin, Trustees, giving additional security for the payment of five coupons, due May 15 and Nov. 15, 1860, May 15 and Nov. 15, 1861, and May 15, 1862. Holders of the said coupons can avail themselves of the privilege of this mortgage and receive bonds in exchange therefor by presenting them at this office of the undersigned, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company in Detroit, or at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, in London, England. Printed copies of the mortgage will be furnished to any bondholders at either of the places above mentioned on application.
No. 22 Pine-st. A. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds Eastern Division La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1 1860, will be paid on presentation at my office, Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26, 1861.
NOTICE.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee Food du Lac and Green Bay Railroads, due Sept. 1, 1859, and March 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation at my office, Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.
The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st. WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,896. The interest is provided for, on all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 96 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500, and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HENEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, Feb. 26, 1861. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable 1876. Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$50.000 TO INVEST IN GOOD FIRST Mortgages on New-York City property. Also, sums of $3,000, $5,000 and $10,000 to loan on bond mortgage. Apply to PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$25,000 LA CROSSE AND MILwaukee Railroad Third Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds on Eastern Division. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.

CORPORATION (WATER LOAN) SIX per cent. Bonds, Jersey City, a basis for Bank issues in New-Jersey, for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place Room No. 15.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York.

The said partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of SMITH, BROWN & WHITE.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of buying and selling Hardware and such other articles as are usually dealt in by hardware merchants.

The names of all the general partners interested therein are THOMAS SMITH, jr., and ELEAZER B. BROWN, each of whom resides in the City of New-York, and BENJAMIN F. WHITE, who resides in the City of Brooklyn.

The names of all the Special Partners interested therein are SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, who resides in the City of New-York, and ENOCH C. ROBERTS, who resides in the city of Hartford, Connecticut.

The amount of capital which each of the said special partners has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is fifteen thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of March, 1861, and terminate on the last day of December, 1864.

THOMAS SMITH, Jr., }
ELEAZER B. BROWN, } General Partners.
BENJAMIN F. WHITE, }

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, }
ENOCH C. ROBERTS, } Special Partners.
Dated New-York, March 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SMITH & CURTIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled by THOMAS SMITH, Jr., and he alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.

THOMAS SMITH, Jr., }
CHARLES L. CURTIS. } General Partners.

SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, }
ENOCH C. ROBERTS, } Special Partners.
Dated New-York, March 1, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, expired on the 1st January, 1861. ALSOP & CO.
A new Copartnership for the term of five years, from the 1st January, 1861, has been formed, under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and the business will be conducted at Valparaiso (Chili) by GEORGE J. FOSTER and J. STEWART JACKSON; at Lima (Peru) by JOSEPH HOBSON; and at New-York by GEORGE G. HOBSON, all acting partners.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, at New-York, will use his own name in all transactions of ALSOP & CO., who are responsible for the same; and THOMAS NEALE will be authorized to act under power of Attorney from him.
The silent partners to the copartnership are JOSEPH W. ALSOP, HANAY CHAUNCEY and THEODORE W. RILEY, of New-York; and EDWARD MCCALL and STANHOPE PREVOST, of Lima, who are not responsible beyond the amount of capital respectively contributed.
The capital of the Houses at Valparaiso and Lima is $600,000. The branch at San Francisco is provided with an ample capital, and is continued under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and directed by CHARLES B. POLHEMUS and ROBERT BURNETT acting partners in the same.
No part of the capital of the houses, or profits thereon, can be withdrawn during the term of partnership, nor until all the claims are settled. ALSOP & CO.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, of the firm of ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, will advance on consignments to said firm. GEORGE G. HOBSON,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1861. No. 42 South-st.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CHARLES F. PARK & CO., will be conducted in the future by the same parties, under the firm of PARK & SEAMAN.
CHAS. F. PARK.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861. ROBERT SEAMAN.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between EMBREE & JACOBS terminated on the 18th of February, by mutual consent. L. M. Jacobs retiring, L. H. Embree will settle the accounts of the late firm, and continue the business at the old stand, No. 134 Bowery.
MARCH 1, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. CHARLES F. GERRISH as a partner in my business. The name of the firm will be hereafter JED FRYE & CO. JED FRYE, 46 Water-st.
NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THIS INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.
Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Heyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Faulkn's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THROPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
C. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. MCLAREN....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.
THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO the dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits on, when preferred make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH V. VARNUM, BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY. GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT, EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH, WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES JR., JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER. GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

No business can be truly successful which is not founded on a real fitness of things; the article made or sold must have intrinsic merit, and supply a public want. Success, arising from the clap-trap of advertising, or the tricks of trade, or mere pretension and display, will be only apparent, and in the end but deceive the operator, and those who trust him.

But if an article supplies a public want, and fairly meets its reasonable expectation, its success and general adoption is merely a question of time. It may be retarded by adverse influences, or sped by prosperious gales, but in the end is sure to win.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—Medicines for all the wants of enlightened life—Curatives that Father, Mother, Nurse or Traveler could always have by them, and always rely upon; so simple that mistakes could not be made in their selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity; and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily, for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician.

Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases which have been the bane of their life, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain, and among the million who use them, none are found to question their purity or efficacy.

But as no good is found without its evil, and no genuine coin without its counterfeit, so, under the shadow of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of tradesoil "Specifics" and "Remedies" have sprung up, whose chief office is to bear involuntary testimony to the value of the original. All these ephemeral productions are but the froth which success throws to the surface, as unsubstantial, and as worthless.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cures.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Stomachic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fevers and Agns, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Agns, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	25
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Laborad Breathing, Coughs and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Pulse, Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sores; Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasm at the time; or Itching and Irritation. Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$6 00
Case of Twenty-four vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 50
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M.D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MELTING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—WITH fixtures complete, together with lease of building; all in perfect order, with capacity for melting 6,000 to 8,000 lbs. of lat per day. It is now in operation, but possession can be had before the 1st of May next, if desirable. Apply at No. 148 William-st., up stairs.

$10.000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, A PARTner, special or active, with the above amount of capital, to join a party in the Leather and Shoe-finding business, who has a small capital and has had 18 years' experience in that business. Address WHITMORE, at the office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED.—IN A CASH $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUTTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$500 TO $1,000 WANTED—IN A MANufacturing and wholesale business, well established, with large cash orders on hand; expenses light, and profits large enough to pay well. Address, with real name, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

$15,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTner, with from $10,000 to $15,000, in a very remunerative cash business in this City. Address ROBINSON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE.—A down-town stationery, well and carefully selected stock; has a good run of business; established in 1848; will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Brooklyn property. Address STATIONER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $6,000, in a good paying mercantile and mechanical business down town, low rent, or will sell the entire business for $8,500. Sales last year, $19,514 24, yielding a profit of $6,092 55. Address B, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a crockery house long established in trade, and now doing a large business. Address W., Box No. 181, Post-office.

KINDLING WOOD AT TWENTY CENTS, when ten or more boxes are ordered, and at 25 cents for any less number. Oak and pine at $6 50 per load, which, if desired, will be sawed at small cost at yard foot of East 22d-st. Address C. COLLINS.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by E. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort 50 cents, for Fever and Ague, &c., for sale Chulangue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowood's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been affectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of this author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Uterine Tonic's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The surly application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Seat by mail, $3 per box.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 60 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hanterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without a single instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without fretting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies cures. In new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the consequential taint the cure of disease, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be purchased genuine anywhere but at the above office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence: is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of venereal and hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School House on lots known as Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity place, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS }
JAMES FITZGERALD, } Building
FELIX DUFFY, } Committee.
JOHN HARRIS, }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection of new stairs on the front and rear of Ward School-house No. 12, in said Ward, and for the enlargement of the classrooms of the Grammar and Primary Departments of said school-house, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "School Officers of the Eleventh Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHRISTIAN METZGAR,
Chairman School Officers of the Eleventh Ward.
RICHARD L. LARRIMORE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the 7th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until NOON, this 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to be so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, }
OWEN KINNEY, } Committee on
WALTER ROCHE, } Buildings.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 12th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 3, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, }
JACOB C. BOGERT, } Building Committee.
JAMES W. BOOTH, }

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knobs for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York sail at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hoskley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Leaving and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 16.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 23.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First do. to London	80	Steerage to London	32
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Commercial Affairs in California—Later from the Sandwich Islands, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, March 1.

The Pony Express passed here at 3½ o'clock this morning, being several hours ahead of time by the time schedule.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 16—3.40 P. M.

Arrived, 14th, bark *Zoe*, Honolulu; 15th, steamer *Cortez*, Panama, with 275 passengers; all well. She passed a fleet of whale ships on the 10th, anchored in Magdalena Bay, and on the 11th saw 11 whale ships in Bartholomew Bay.

About the 6th inst. the ship *Speedwell* was lost in Cameron Bay.

Sailed 14th, bark *Louise*, for Sidney.

The ships *Chariot of Fame* and *Aurora* have completed loading for England, having 75,000 sacks of wheat, some flour, barley, &c. The *Web Foot* and *Wild Eagle* are yet to load with breadstuffs for England, and the *Richard Busteed* has been chartered for flour and wheat for Cork. The *Ocean Telegraph* has completed loading for New-York, and the *Great Republic* has commenced discharging at the wharf just vacated by the *Telegraph*. The *Republic* is not chartered, and her destination is unknown.

A steady daily trade is doing of quite as much extent as can be expected at the present season of the year. All the transactions now occurring are for a supply of a legitimate demand for consumption that is making a certain inroad upon stocks. Prices keep steady for such articles as are moving. Butter and candles, if not positively improved, evince a firmer feeling. Buyers of the former article are met with advanced pretensions by holders that as yet check transactions. Sales of candles for the week aggregate upwards of 4,000 boxes at about 20c., and a steady outlet encourages sellers. Coffee is firm and tending toward an advance. The grain market continues upwards. Shippers are the free buyers of all the choice wheat to be had at $1 90 per 100 lbs. Instances where larger parcels of extra choice were to be obtained, higher prices have been paid for lots to arrive, the details of which are, for prudential reasons, withheld from the public.

C. L. WILSON, the principal builder of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, was attached on the 14th, by ALSOP & Co., for $110,000. It is not known yet, whether this will have any effect on the progressing extension of the road. The annual report on the condition of that portion of the Valley Road completed shows a surplus of receipts over the expenditures of $100,000, against $90,000 surplus last year.

Some eight or nine different companies are endeavoring to get bills through the Legislature authorizing street railroads in San Francisco.

ABERNETHY, CLARK & Co., extensive lumber merchants, recently reported as failed, have resumed payment.

The *Lady Franklin* sailed yesterday for British Columbia.

The Pony Express with Atlantic Telegraph dates, *via* Fort Kearney, to the 2d of February, arrived at Carson Valley, yesterday, whence the news of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill by the Senate was immediately telegraphed to San Francisco. The intelligence is joyfully received, as is also the more favorable prospect of an early settlement, by compromise, of the disunion question.

A telegraphic dispatch from Los Angelos last evening, announces the arrival of the incoming Overland Mail stage, two days behind time, without any mail. The letter-bags have been kept at Tucson, Western Arizona, on account of the Indian troubles on the route.

Troops from Fort Buchanan are reported to have proceeded into the Apache country with a prospect of protecting the mail route; so that the next stage may be expected in due time with all the delayed mail matter.

The news from the Sandwich Islands per *Zoe*, is to the 21st of January, one month later. Business at the Island is dull, the rainy season and the absence of whalers preventing activity.

Three remarkably short passages from San Francisco to Honolulu are recorded; the *Norwester* and *Comet*, both inside of ten days, and the *Fair Wind* in eight days and seven hours, the latter being the quickest passage ever made.

The commercial statistics for the kingdom for 1860, prepared by the Collector-General, are published in nearly every item. A large falling off is shown from the tables of the previous years. The causes of this decline are attributed mainly to the decrease in foreign whale ships visiting the Islands, but in part to the new tariff of 10 per cent. on merchandise of all kinds, which went into force in June, 1860.

[Here the telegraphic line west of Omaha gave out, leaving us without the remainder of the dispatch.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 1.

The bill relating to street contracts of the City of New-York was passed.

On motion of Mr. MANIERRE, the bill for the better protection of steamboats in New-York was recommitted for the purpose of giving parties interested an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. HAMMOND offered a concurrent resolution requesting the New-York Commissioners to the Peace Congress to report their action at the earliest moment.

Mr. GOSS called up the concurrent resolution to appoint a committee to act with the Canadian Committee in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty, and they were adopted—the vote being 18 against 7.

Mr. GRANT called up the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three to investigate the charges against the New-York Harbor Masters, and report in Executive Session. He explained that the latter clause had not his assent, as he preferred the report to be made in open session.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to strike out the provision to report in Executive session.

Messrs. FIERO and GOSS desired the report to be made in secret session, and after debate, Mr. HAMMOND's amendment prevailed, and the motion for the appointment of an investigating committee to report in open session, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations was again taken up.

Mr. SPINOLA resumed his remarks reading from the *State Register* to show that four or five years ago Mr. HAMMOND gave an unqualified support to the Platform of the American Party, with the famous 12th section plank inserted at Philadelphia. He also attacked Mr. LINCOLN for his alleged flight from Harrisburgh.

Mr. HAMMOND replied briefly, and the subject was postponed until next Wednesday.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the Brooklyn Consolidation act.

To amend the act for the regulation of the Central Park. It provides that the Commissioners continue in office five years from the expiration of the present term.

To make an appropriation for the payment of Commissioners for loaning money to the United States.

Amending the act to facilitate the progress of civil actions, where the people of a State are parties.

Also, concerning the navigation of canals and collection of tolls. It allows boats to go no faster than six miles per hour.

The Assembly bills to provide for the better regulation of the Fire Department of New-York City, and the bill to create Commissioners of Appeals of the New-York Fire Department, were passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported a bill establishing a General Insurance Department.

The Assembly returned the Senate resolution, asking consent of that body that the Senate adjourn from the 1st to the 7th of March, with a statement that they had given consent. Adjourned until March 7.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 1.

The Committee to investigate the charges of bribery against JAY GIBBONS, obtained leave of absence during the day, and are at work taking testimony.

On motion of Mr. BALL, the bill to amend the Metropolitan Police laws and to repeal section 42 of said act, were recommitted to the Standing Committee.

A large number of petitions were presented.

Mr. PIERCE, on a question of privilege, disclaimed that any reflection was intended on the Committee on Cities and Villages by the reference of the New-York City Railroad bill, introduced last night, to the Railroad Committee. That reference was simply induced from the belief that the Railroad Committee was the proper one to have the bill in charge.

Mr. MOORE reported the bills relating to the public health and Quarantine in the port of New-York, and to enable the Supervisors of Richmond county to raise the money by tax to pay the expense of protecting the Quarantine property.

Mr. CALLAHAN reported favorably the bill creating a Board for licensing engineers.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Loan and Tax bill was reported for the consideration of the House, and on motion of Mr. FARRY was made the special order for Wednesday the 13th.

Mr. BARKER moved to make the Chenango Canal Extension bill the special order for the same day. Lost.

The bill granting certain privileges to the South Side Railroad Company, was reported favorably, and moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole.

The bills to regulate the sale of hay and straw in New-York and Brooklyn, to authorize the Contracting Board to place all canals under contract for repairs, to repeal the act in relation to the publication of legal notices, to enable the Supervisors of New-York to purchase ground for the erection of a Court-house, to protect the freedom of speech and public discussion, were all reported favorably from the Committees.

A large number of reports were also made on bills of local interest.

Mr. SAXE introduced a bill to repeal the Hell Gate pilot law of last session.

Mr. BIRDSALL introduced bills to increase the number of Judges in the Marine, Supreme and Common Pleas Courts in New-York City; to authorize the construction of a Railroad from Harlem Bridge to Morrisania on the Boston turnpike; to incorporate the United States Wrecking Company, and to amend the New-York Common School act, by giving the Mayor the appointment of Trustees, to be confirmed by the Board of Supervisors.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, March 1.

This noon, at 12 o'clock, a boiler in the Gunfactory of the Whitney Arms Company, at Whitneyville, about three miles from here, exploded, blowing out the east end of the building, demolishing the machinery and arms of various kinds, and making a complete wreck of the premises. About thirty persons were in the vicinity of the boiler at the time, many of whom were buried in the ruins. PAUL SAVAGE, the Engineer, was seriously injured; Eli. R. FARMER, W. J. RICHARDS, SAMUEL HALL, LABAN OLIVER and son, were all badly scalded. Nine others are less injured. Major R. W. NORTON, with Mr. OLIVER, were both blown across a portion of the stream. It is expected that all but one of the victims will recover.

The rumor of the accident spread quickly throughout the City, and several fire companies, including a steamer, started for the scene, but soon returned their services not being required.

A number of Physicians from this City were soon in attendance, and assisted in alleviating the sufferings of the victims.

The cause of the explosion cannot be correctly ascertained at present. The engineer is a man well skilled in his business, and the boiler was of usual strength.

The principal loss sustained by the Company is on the machinery, the amount of which is not known at present.

News from Denver.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, March 1.

The Western stage, with the mail, Hinckley's Express and seven passengers, passed at 3 A. M.

DENVER, Monday, Feb. 25.

The weather is very fine.

There is a great deal of building going on this City, more than at any one time before.

The Platte Canon mines, 22 miles southwest of here, are making considerable stir. Many miners are leaving for the Blue Arkansas and Platte rivers in and beyond the South Fork.

The Indian Troubles.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Friday, March 1.

Another overland coach passed to-day, and the report of the interruption at Apache Pass by the Indians is confirmed. The route is strictly guarded by troops, and no interruption is anticipated in the future.

Failures and Suspensions.

BOSTON, Friday, March 1.

The list of business changes in the United States for the past week gives eight failures and suspensions in New York, seven in Boston, two in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore, two in Cincinnati, and 18 in other places; a total of 39 for the week.

Gen. Cass at Detroit.

DETROIT, Friday, March 12.

Gen. CASS arrived here this evening, and was received by a large concourse of friends and neighbors, who welcomed him to his old home in a hearty and gratifying manner.

Cozzens' Hotel Burnt.

COLD SPRINGS, Friday, March 1.

A fire broke out in Cozzens' Hotel, opposite to Garrison's, near West Point, about 1 o'clock to-day, and will be totally destroyed, together with the cottages, though the latter may possibly be saved, as the corps of Cadets have arrived with a fire-engine, although a poor one, may be of some service.

The fire originated on the roof, where some tinmen were at work.

The furniture is mostly saved, but in a damaged condition.

The building is insured for nearly its full value.

Fire in Rock Island, Ill.

ROCK ISLAND, Friday, March 1.

The dry-goods establishment of NELSON HERSCH & Co. was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $14,000; insured for $7,000.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

TRENTON, Friday, March 1.

WESTON, the pedestrian, arrived here about 9 o'clock to-day and attracted a crowd of spectators. He made a short speech to the crowd, and said he was well and felt confident that he would accomplish his feat. He left again at 10 o'clock, followed by a crowd, on a smart trot to keep up with him.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, March 1—Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamship *Australasian*, now fully due at this point, with Liverpool advices of the 16th. Very cloudy, with rain. Wind South and light.

Important to Dealers with the South.

GOODS ON BOARD SHIP BEFORE MARCH 15 TO BE PASSED FREE OF DUTY IN THE C. S. A.

Mr. DINSMORE, President of Adams Express Company received the appended dispatch, on Thursday, from their Southern agent:

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 28.

Collectors at Charleston and Savannah will pass goods sent in our care, if each case is accompanied by an invoice of contents, with an affidavit of the seller attached, certifying that they were purchased, *bona de*, previous to March 1, and our affidavit that they were on board ship before March 15. Seller's affidavit to particularly describe mark, number, &c., of case or cases in which goods invoiced are packed.

Unless this is carefully complied with, we cannot forward beyond port of entry.

H. B. PLANT,
Southern Superintendent Adams' Ex. Co.

The Southern Trade.

IMPORTATION OF COTTON PER STEAMERS FOR JANUARY, 1861.

From Charleston.	Savannah.	Norfolk.	Wilmington.	Totals.
3,369	18,933	6,423	959	29,684
FOR FEBRUARY.				
2,782	17,009	7,609	1,989	29 389
Total				59,073

Nursery and Child's Hospital.

ANNUAL MEETING AND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The annual meeting of this most beneficent charity was held yesterday, at the Institution, in Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue, and the large room was crowded, ladies constituting the majority of the audience. Mrs. ABRAHAM BININGER, the First Directress, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. JOB COTTON SMITH, who was followed by Rev. Mr. HEADICK and other ministers in the reading of Scripture, and addresses. The Secretary's report was then read, and was most interesting. It contained some discouraging features, especially in the withdrawal of the First Directress to the Nursery; also, in the resignation of several members of the Board of Physicians, who had been for a long time attendant upon the sick. Notwithstanding these discouragements, however, the children were healthier than ever they were known to be since the opening of the Institution. Contagious disease has been almost excluded. One hundred and twenty-five women and 337 children have been admitted during the past year. 43 women have been furnished with situations as nurses. The present number of inmates is: Children 126, nurses 20, employes 18, total 173. The report proceeds to state that "it is perhaps little known to the public that, in addition to the infants that are sheltered from harsh usage and neglect, the number of growing children is seldom less than 40. These children are subjected to the kindest and most judicious training; not only are their bodies cared for, healthful nourishment, cleanliness and warm clothing provided for them, but they are under the constant supervision of resident teachers. Four hours a day they are instructed in the rudiments of an English education, and the rest of their time is employed in sewing and housework, or healthful games and amusements.

The Anniversery, yesterday, was one of great interest. The Institution is undoubtedly worthy of the warm support of our charitable citizens.

The Naval General Court-Martial.

The Court resumed its inquisition in the case of Commander WALKE, yesterday, with the cross-examination by counsel for the accused, of Paymaster DUNN, of the *Supply*. In the course of the day Commodore ARMSTRONG was recalled by the defence to answer an interrogatory which was, we suppose, of consequence to the completeness of Commander WALKE's position, after which the Commodore was discharged from further attendance. Lieutenants BRADFORD and EABER, and Sailing-master ALLEN, all of the *Supply*, and Lieut. IRWIN, of the Navy, were called and testified as to certain details of the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-Yard, and the peculiar circumstances thereupon ensuing. Lieut. IRWIN's depositions being of peculiar interest and importance. The defence hopes to conclude to-day, when nothing further can at present be known but the format defence of Commander WALKE, which he will be allowed two or three days to prepare.

Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The Annual Report of the Croton Water Board for the past year, presents us with the following statistics:

For Water Rents	$756,831 89
For Penalties	10,337 73
For Sewer Connections	24,391 00
For Permits for Vaults	23,241 80
For Permits for Taps in Pipes	2,477 50
For Sundries (petty cash)	2,877 78
Total	$820 157 71

The unexpended balances from 1859, with the several appropriations for 1860, are stated in connection with the expenditures in the following table:

	Appropriations, including balances for 1859.	Expenditures in 1860.
Croton Water Works extension	$642,108 43	$642,108 33
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	22,249 41	17,654 21
Water-pipes and laying	120,109 40	110,032 44
Street expenses and repairing	121,844 17	121,180 00
Sewers, rebuilding, repairing and cleaning	70,000 65	45,921 05
Wells and pumps, repairing	4,775 48	3,815 62
Russ pavement, improvement	25,242 55	623 37
Statistical tables	308 61	
Salaries	30,000 00	29,269 78
Contingencies	5,000 00	2,774 08
Total	$1,041,638 70	$973,378 98

Leaving an unexpended balance of $68,259 72 to be added to the appropriations for the present year.

The report is of unusual length, and enters into the consideration of broken mains—these breaches of Croton confidence, which, during the past year, at various intervals, caused such annoyance among our citizens, at the same time showing that care has been taken to provide against such catastrophes (for such they may be called,) in future. The improvements at High Bridge, the gate-houses of the Reservoirs, the condition of the water-pipes, the fire and drinking hydrants, with many other topics, are also duly considered. There are now 2,307 fire-hydrants in the City, and the increase of drinking-hydrants is strongly recommended. There are over 107 miles of sewers in the City, with a proportionate number of receiving basins and culverts. Several wells have been closed up, but there are now standing in the City 140 pumps. It is the intention of the Board to maintain them in good working order.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM BURNING.—Last evening, a lady residing in Second-avenue, entered a store in Second-street, for the purpose of making some purchases, and while there trod upon a match, which ignited and the flames communicating to her light under clothes, they were soon on fire; she was not aware of it, supposing from the warmth that she was standing over or near a furnace register, until some persons sitting in a room back of the store, rushed out to her assistance. To aggravate her distress a ferocious dog, alarmed by the excitement, made an attack on her, but fortunately was restrained from injuring her. The flames were speedily extinguished, and beyond the destruction of her garments and a few slight burns, no immediate harm was done. The lady, however, on arriving at her residence, was seized with such a violent nervous attack, that her life was despaired of. This should serve as *another* warning to all, to avoid leaving matches where they will be liable to cause mischief.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—Business in the offices of the United States Marshal and United States District Attorney now consists mainly in settling up, as far as possible, the cases on hand, and arranging matters for the new appointees, who, "in the natural course of things," will soon take charge under the new Administration. Marshal RYNDERS and his Deputies appear to be taking time by the forelock, by packing their trunks and getting ready to vacate, and, say they, "We don't care how soon. We do so."

CHANGE OF NAME.—The military organization heretofore known as the F. A. Tallmadge Musketeers held a meeting on Thursday evening last, at which it was resolved to change their name to the "C. Van Cott Zouaves" Subsequently, by invitation, they visited the residence of the gentleman thus honored, and partook of a generous collation.

THE ALLIANCE.—A series of six sermons to young men is to be given at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, under the direction of the New-York Evangelical Alliance. The first of the course will be preached to-morrow evening, by Rev. Dr. POTTS.

[Advertisement]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

TO LAWYERS.—To be successful, you should first understand your capabilities and powers. So far in life they may be latent. A Phrenological examination by Prof. FOWLER will enable you to judge for yourself if such is the case, and show you how they may be developed. Call at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum, with performances afternoon and evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The Bears, Sea Lion, What is It? &c., to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

NOW READY.—KNOX will issue to-day his Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats, at No. 212 Broadway. Elegant and economical as usual.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 1.

COTTON quiet; sales to day, 8,000 bales Middling Uplands, at 10¾c.@11¼c. Sales of the week, 59,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 55 500, against 83,500 last year. Receipts less than last year, 210,700 bales. Decreased receipts at all Southern ports, 610,000 bales. Exports for the week, 86,000 bales. Total exports, 139,500 bales. Stock at this port, 413,500 bales. Corn.—Sales of the week, 5,500 bags; Rio quoted at 11¼c.@13¾c.; Imports of the week, 22 000 bags; stock in port, 48,500 bags, against 41,500 last year.

MOBILE, Friday, March 1.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales middling Uplands, 10¾c. Sales of the week 10,300 bales; receipt, 11,000 bales, against 16,585 same time last year. Decreased receipts, 225 000 bales. Exports, 21.545 bales. Stock in port, 83,620 bales. Sterling Exchange, 3@4 premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 1.

FLOUR firm at $5 37½. WHEAT unchanged; White, $1 40@$1 50; Red, $1 33@$1 35. CORN better; New Southern Yellow, 57½c.; Old, 62½c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess Pork, $17 50@$18. WHISKY steady at 18c.@18½c.

MARRIED.

MASTEN—PATTEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. JOSEPH MASTEN, of the firm of C. Burkhalter & Co., to Miss MARY S. PATTEN, all of this City.

DIED.

GERE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, HARRIET ANN, wife of Dr. Seth Geer, and daughter of Capt. John Seaman, formerly of Staten Island.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., on Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

MULLEN.—In this City, on Friday, March 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., after a short illness, SUSAN, wife of Bernard F. Mullen, a native of County Cavan, Ireland.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) March 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., thence to St. Mary's Catholic Church, where a solemn Requiem High Mass will be said, to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of her husband and family are respectfully invited to attend.

GATTY.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH GATTY, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 130 East 20th-st., to day, (Saturday,) at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

CARLTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb 28, at the United States Hotel, NETTIE P., youngest daughter of J. F. and Maria J. Carlton, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place from the above Hotel this day, (Saturday,) March 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

LLOYELL.—In this City, on Friday, March 1, of convulsions, THADDEUS EVANS, youngest son of John and Anna Lloyell, aged 4 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 West Broadway.

VAN WOERT.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, MARIA LOUISA, infant daughter of John V. and Louisa Van Woert.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 28, JOHN MORRIS, a native of Wales, aged 46 years.

The members of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 26, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend his funeral this day, (Saturday,) March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Clermont-av., near the Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

MAUJER.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Feb. 28, at his residence, No. 471 Grand-st., CHARLES MAUJER, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts.

SCHUYLER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, March 1, of scarlet fever, CHARLES HAIGH, youngest child of J. Ritson and Susanna E. Schuyler, aged 2 years.

EVANS.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 28, GEORGE EVANS, son of S. W. and MARY J. Evans, aged 10 years, 9 months and 3 days.

REED.—In Coxsackie, ROSWELL REED, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, at Coxsackie, on Monday, March 4, at 1½ o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—In Hubbardston, Mass., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 19, MARY A. WARD, wife of James M. Richardson.

☞ Wilkesbarre, Penn., papers please copy.

DASSEL.—In Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday, Feb 19, from typhus fever, ANGELY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dassel.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 1.—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Bridget Salmon, John Jerby, J. R. Bower, Mr. Houghton, S. D. Porter, John Gray, John Taylor, Geo. Crawford, Dr. Martin, Aaron Hart, Samuel Phillips, lady and son, George Noble, Mrs. J. Noble, Mr. Fox, L. Felise.

In Steamship Nashville from Charleston—Miss E. M. Hendley, Miss Rodgers, Miss I. K. Van Ness, J. M. Smilley, W. J. Moulton, G. F. Mills, G. G. Merriam, J. M. Calder, W. Brenn, W. Goldsmith, R. W. James, 26 in the steerage, and 18 free colored persons.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, from Savannah—J. Reese, A. Emanuel, P. Croetsky, A. Goldsmith, J. Levi, D. Goldsmith, L. Payne, J. Johnson, L. Deplect, H. Kenul, J. Webber, W. E. Davis, S. Eldwell, S. Callaghan, P. Felos, J. J. Buttman, E. Kennedy, T. Royal, R. Holt, R. Salisbury.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 33 | Sun sets..... 5 51 | Moon rises..12 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 44 | Gov. Island..12 33 | Hell Gate.... 1 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Fulton, Wotton, Havre, North Atlantic Steamship Co.; Champion, Seabury, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Glenville, Bulloch, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Kangaroo, Mierhouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co; W. Frothingham, Stetson Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Asa Eldridge, Colman, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Kanawha, Lynch, Savannah, Wallace, Sherwood & Co.; B. Colcord, Colcord, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Seaman's Bride, (Br.,) Outhout, Bristol, P. I. Newlus & Son; Gardina, (Port.) Ollvier, Oporto, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Machias, Sboppy, Trioldad, Thompson & Hunter; G. Worthington, Frothy, Para, Burdett & Everett; Milo, Campbell, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Proteus Chipman, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; C. Downes, Jameson, Point-au-Petre.

Schooners J. E. Gamage, Tilden, Point-au-Petre, R. P. Buck & Co; Ellen Marston, Gardenas, Metcalf & Duncan; J. G. Collyer, Crane, New-Haven, Samuel Godwin; E. R. Nickerson, Nickerson, Gloucester, master; Wm. Abbott, Smith, St. Martin's, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ellicott, Duncan, Demarara, Metcalf & Duncan; R. Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Myrover, Hughes, Mobile, McCready, Mott & Co; St. Cloud, Cash, Salem, S. Gowin; J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Feb. 13, and Queenstown 13th, at 5 P. M., with 115 steerage passengers, the U. S. mails, and $220,000 in specie to John G. Dale. Feb. 15, lat. 51 14, lon. 12, passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 28, 25 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship George's Creek, bound S.; 40 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship State of Georgia, from Philadelphia for Savannah, 1st inst., 6 A. M., passed steamship Columbia, hence for Charleston: 8 A. M., passed steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Feb. 28, 3 A. M., off Lookout, signalized steamship Keystone State; 5 P. M., N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Florida, both for Savannah. 1st inst., 3 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Washington, D. C. with mdse to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Deer, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Boston, Crooker, Philadelphia, mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London Dec. 2, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Nazarene, Peters, Minatitlan Feb. 1, mahogany to Victor & Duckwitz; vessel to James Borland & Co.

Bark Ginlis, (Sard.,) Pardell, Palermo 105 ds., and Gibraltar 45 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Linda Stewart, Davidson, Sagua Feb. 15, with sugar to Jonathan Thompson.

Brig Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Cadiz 34 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Feb. 25, off Hatteras, spoke schr. Saxon, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York.

Schr. Ned, Thompson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with cotton to E. S. Powell. Feb. 26, off Absecom, saw the mainboom of a vessel, supposed of about 400 tons, and apparently had a sail attached.

Schr. R. A. Perry, (of Bucksport,) Stubbs, Aux Cayes Feb. 10, with logwood to Youngs, McAndrew & Rankin.

Schr. Oxford (of Fall River,) Washburn, Malta Jan. 3, and passed Gibraltar Jan. 20, fruit to J. R. Dow & Co.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, (of Bangor,) Rider, Belize, Hon., Feb. 7, with mahogany to Miller & Houston.

Schr. Wm. H. Sargent, (of Sedgewick,) Sargent, Black River, Jam., Feb. 7, logwood to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth (of Bangor,) Rich, Black River, Jam., Feb. 8, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Quindaro, (of Cambridge, Mass.,) Wall, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Charles A. Snow, Heath, Franklin, La., 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Empire, (Br., of Cornwall,) Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 7 with sugar to J. V. Onstavia.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, (of Boston,) Packard, Attakapas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Sarah Matilda, Harriman, Elizabethport, with coal for Lubec.

Schr. W. T. Williams, Rose, Elizabethport, with coal for Norfolk.

Schr. Sea Flower, Clark, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. George Edwards, Weeks, Philadelphia, for Boston.

WIND—Sunrise, W. S. W.; Meridian, N. W., and fresh; Sunset, N. E.

Below.

Ship Benjamin Adams, Chase, Liverpool Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Schr. Astoria, Cardenas 10 ds.

Sailed.

Steamships Champion, for Aspinwall; Bienville, for Havana and New-Orleans. Ship Contest, for San Francisco. Barks Sartelle, for New-Orleans; Canton, for Liverpool; Chas. Brewer, for Cienfuegos; C. Heddle, for Havana; Rainbow, for Barbados. Brigs Nicola, for St. Thomas; Icarian, for New-Orleans; Proteus, for Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 1.—Arr. barks Mary Baker, Newport, England; Tres Amigos, Turks Island; brigs Susan Duncan, Matanzas; N. P. Smith, Galveston; Arabell, Guadaloupe; schr. J. W. Nickerson, Cape Haytien.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Arr. ships Idaho, Liverpool; Richard Alsop, Glasgow; Rufus Choate, Havre; barks Fanny Buck, Messina; Sarah Nichols, Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

Sloop Ann Elizabeth, from this City for Keyport, for a cargo of brick, when off Owl's Head, yesterday, about 9 o'clock A. M., was capsized by a squall from N. W. The steamer Keyport took from her one man, and brought him to the City. He procured the assistance of a tug, and returned. All hands are safe.

Ship Winged Racer is now on the Great Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The ship Starr King was also taken on the Large Balance Dock for the same purpose.

The brig Castillian, from Matanzas, arrived at Portland Feb. 28, with loss of deck-load of molasses.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The ship Indiana, of New-York, was spoken Feb. 23, in lat. 34 10, lon. 72 40, having on board the crew of an abandoned brig, rescued two days previously; nothing further. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

BOSTON, March 1.—The brig Lagrange, of New-York, from Cardiff for Sagua, was at Guadaloupe Feb. 2, with loss of spars, &c. (By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Ionic—bark, Hutchinson, from Messina for Philadelphia, Feb. 26, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 40.

Louisa Eaton—bark, of Boston, bound N., Feb. 17, Sand Key bearing N. 8 miles.

Wyoming—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 42 ds. out, Feb. 28, off Absecom.—By pilot-boat Nettle.

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes Feb. 14, brigs Chimborazo, from Wilmington, N. C., just arr.; St. Jago, from Boston, do.; and others.

At Minatitlan Feb. 1, bark Harvest, Austin, for London, blg; brig Island Queen, Comery, do., do. Sld., 1st, bark James Andrews, Burt for Liverpool.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD-IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Prof. ANDERSON,

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY)

The Last Day Performance at 2½ o'clock

The Last Evening Representation at 7½ o'clock.

REALLY THE LAST DAY.

A YOUNG LADY OF SEVENTEEN, possessing a graceful carriage, black eyes, and a genial disposition, desires to form the acquaintance of an American gentleman; property not so much of a qualification as sincerity and kindness of heart. Address LIZZIE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED AND INTERESTING young lady, of 16, to open a correspondence with some worthy young gentleman, who can appreciate domestic felicity. The advertiser is quiet in her tastes and attractive in manners. Address, in sincerity, KATIE, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AN NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is capable of taking care of an infant from birth. Has the best of City reference from her last place. No objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 173 West 24d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. Baptism after the morning sermon. Prayer meeting at 6½, one hour before the evening sermon.

BOY PREACHING.—MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The young preacher, ALBERT G. LAWSON, Jr., will speak THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Service at 10½ A. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. R

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2948. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

THE CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATIONS TO-DAY.

Preparations for the Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Tremendous Crowds in the National Capital.

The Last Struggle Over the New Cabinet.

CHARACTER OF THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Exciting Scenes in the Senate---A Sunday Night Session.

An Ambassador Demanding Recognition for the Southern Confederacy.

Impending Attack on Forts Sumter and Pickens.

AN ISSUE OF FORCE TO BE PRECIPITATED.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 3.

THE STRUGGLE OVER THE CABINET.

Saturday night was an eventful one in Mr. LINCOLN'S political experience. At his rooms were gathered the conflicting powers, each determined to carry the decision in favor of such policy as to his own view seemed the only salvation for the country. The Pennsylvania delegation pleaded long and earnestly that Mr. CAMERON might be given the Treasury Department; the Northweet, divided in sentiment, urged en the ene hand the taking, and on the other, the rejection ef Mr. CHASE; Gov. HICKS and the Marylanders, argued strenuously for HENRY WIETER DAVIS; old Mr. BLAIR and others advocated the claims of his son, MONTGOMERY; while the immediate friends of Mr. LINCOLN, viz: Judge DAVIS and Cel. LAMON, vehemently insisted that Mr. LINCOLN should be left alone, and his appointmente shenld no longer be interfered with. Mr. LINCOLN was very mnch agitated. He listened with sorrow to the nproar around him, and at last, demanding attention, said,

"Gentlemen, it is evident that some ene must take the responsibility of these appointments, and I will do it. My Cabinet is completed. The positions are not definitely assigned, and will not be until I announce them privately to the gentlemen whom I have selected as my Constitutional advisers."

Whereupon there was a drawing of breathe, and in a very short space ef time e general handshaking and congratulations innnmerable.

THE FINAL REVISAL OF THE INAUGURAL.

After these gentlemen were dismissed, Mr. LINCOLN sent for Senator SEWARD, and at 11½ o'clock that gentleman reached the hotel. Mr. LINCOLN read to him the Inangural for the first time, and then asked his advice. Senator SEWARD took it up section after section and eonenrred heartily in a great part of it. He suggeted e few modifications, an occasional emendntion and a few additional paragraphs, all of which were adopted by Mr. LINCOLN, and the Inaugural was declared complete and perfect by Senator SEWARD, who then retired.

THE EFFECTS OF MR. LINCOLN'S DECISION.

Mr. LINCOLN seemed relieved after he had thus put a stop to the Cabinet row, and slept better that night than he has done for weeke.

The Maryland dalegntion went home in diegust, and professing that with Mr. LINCOLN'S determination to keep Messrs. CHASE and BLAIR in, there was no hope for the retention ef tbeir State in the Union. To them Mr. LINCOLN wns singnlarly impressive, and said, with emphasis, "Gentlemen, the affair is decided. The Cebinet is formed." Despite this announcement, the Pennsylvania men were aronnd bright and early to-day. They were largely reinforced from Harriebnrgh, and every effort possible has been made to induce Mr. LINCOLN to recede from hie stand-point, but without succese.

While the *personnel* of the Cabinet is undonbtedly fixed, unless Mr. CHASE should decline, the respective positions of the several membere ie not definitely settled. The generally accepted Cabinet is as follows:

Secretary ef State.....WM. H. SEWARD, of N. York.
Secretary of Treasury..SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.
Secretary of War.....SIMON CAMERON, of Penn.
Secretary of Navy.....MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Md.
Secretary of Interior....CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana.
Postmaster-General.....GIDEON WELLES, of Conn.
Attorney-General.....EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

There is some talk, however, of tranefering Mr. CAMERON to the Department of the Interior, Mr. BLAIR to the War Department, and Mr. SMITH to the Nnvy Department, or Mr. BATES may take the Department of the Interior, and Mr. SMITH may be Attorney-General.

LATER.—Mr. CHASE positively will go into the Cabinet. If there was nny disposition to eubstitute Mr. SHERMAN for him, it has been abandoned.

THE SENATE AND THE CABINET.

Trouble is anticipated in the Executive session of the Senate. Senator WADE, it is said, will press the confirmation of Mr. CHASE to the very end, the chancee of having his eeat filled by some backboneless individual being too great to risk. Mr. CAMERON, in the meantime, has accepted the War Department, and will retain it, unless there should be anch opposition to Mr. CHASE'S confirmation as would induce the latter to resign. It is conetantly repeated to-day that Mr. CHASE don't desire the position, bnt is forced into it by Mr. GREELEY and the radicals. If he takee it he may disappoint those who press him in the idea that he ie an inconsiderate ultraist. The rumor prevails ngain to-night that Mr. CHASE will decline, and that Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, will be enbstitnted for Secretary of the Treasury. This would please the Northwest, and satisfy both wings of the Party, if Mr. CHASE had not already become the rallying centre of so hard-fought a battle that his withdrawal would almost seem like a defeat. Another rumor is, that if Mr. CHASE declines some more Southern man will be substituted for Mr. BLAIR. The latter, however, is very doubtful.

[illegible] AND THE CABINET.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX takes his defeat for a Cebinet eppointment very philosophicelly, and is in tha best possible temper. He seys he has tha best constituency in the country, and shall be very heppy to serve them in Congreea twe years longer. By that time, let ue hope that Indiana will have the good sense to send him to the Senete to succeed Senator BRIGHT.

THE TONE OF THE INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural will be fonnd to treat the political crisis in a very positive, matter-of-fact manner. While the President will endeevor to conciliate the Sleve States by the most positive assurances of the honeety and firmness of purpoee of his Administration, he will in no manner evade the issue nor blink his policy.

He will ineist strongly on the preservation ef the Govarnment in all its integrity. So decided is he in this connection that some of his frinde heve attempted te persuade him co eene it dewn. He replied that he had canvassed the subject thoronghly, and hed matured his policy in accordance with his beet judgment. The bold franknsse of the document, which, by the way, is briefer than would be expected, will challenge the respect and confidence of tha South, ne well as the admiration of the North.

Mr. LINCOLN stated this evening that the inaugural could not be printed, es some pointe might require modifying or extending, according to the action of the Senate to-night. His eon ls now writing copies of what ls finished, one of which will be given to tha Associeted Press when he commencea reading it.

Mr. LINCOLN seye nobody is authorized to speak for him as to the station essigned members of his Cebinet. He has not and will not give to any one *data* on that subject.

Mr. LINCOLN eeems cool and calm, though greatly annoyed at the conrse ef the hostile forces.

THE INAUGURATION TO-DAY.

Mr. LINCOLN'S pnrpose is to deliver the inaugural before taking the oeth. It will not be given to the Prees until efter the commencemen of its delivery. The inauguretion ceremonies will take plsce on e large platform erected over the steps of the east portico of the Capital. The covered point provided for the President'e use while speaking, advancee him well out in front where thousands of the people can see and heer him.

Stranga to say heavy bets ere pending on the question of his safety through to-morrow'e exercises, end great enxiety is felt at Head-quarters concerning certain nnpublished designe. Mr. LINCOLN does not believe there will be any trouble. He says, "I am hera to take what is my right, and I ehall take it. I anticipate no trouble, but ehould it come I am prepared te meet it."

Owing to the tremendous pressure upon him he did not ettend Chnrch to-day, and the heat was so oppressive that the ladles also remained at the Hotel.

"PLUG-UGLIES" AT THE CAPITAL.

Thora is some epprehenslon felt concerning the possible action ef a large gang of "Plug-Ugliee" who ere hsre from Baltimore. All possible precautions are being taken by the police and military euthorities to prevent n disturbance.

It is generally rumored to-night that a large body of men hes arrived here from Baltimore and many from Virginia, part of whom are Secessionists, end a portion Union men—some seven hundred in all. It is not believed that any very formidable organization ie here as a distinct body, but the authorities heve kept a very close look-ont, and are edvised thet most of the worst characters of Baltimore and soma places in Virginia have left for Washington, and would all be present Monday morning. It ie believed that their purpose is not to mnke n demonstration against Mr. LINCOLN, but, if anything, to create a disturbance, and plunder private pereons, and commit depredetione upon the citizens.

Gen. SCOTT and all his advlsers are together to-night, nnd hnve hnve spent much of the day in arranging details end giving orders. The orders are of the strictest nature, and none of the subordinetes are allowed to know enything concerning the programme except what is conveyed by their orders. The plan for the preservation of the peece is complete, and the greateet preceution will be taken against eny attack upon the procession or demonstretion against Mr. LINCOLN'S person. He will be guerded throughout by e hollow squere of District Militia in three ranks, who will also surronnd the platform to keep back the crowd, so thst it will be impossible to approneh the person of the President.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will not probably be visible, but will be at the most availeble point for access by his officers, About five hnndred Special Police have been detailed, among them severel detectives from Baltimore, Philadelphie, New-York nnd Boston. Nearly n hundred sre on duty from Baltimore alone. Double guarde heve been placed on duty with the Federal troope to-night, and many extra precautions used to prevent eurprise, although no one apprehends any difficulty. The General, with his Staff and other officers of the Army end Navy, made a formal call on President BUCHANAN yesterdny, and took leave of him. The officers were all in full uniform, with the exception of Gen. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON THRONGED.

There is an immense crowd here to-night. Pennsylvenia-evenue is thronged like Broadway at 6 P. M. There are more people in town than there ever were hefore on a similar occasion. Hundreds are rosming about the streets, cnrpet-bags in hand, seeking some place to "pnt up." It is a noticeable fact that scarce a Southern fnce ie to be eeen, and the hotel booke show ecarcely any names of pertiee reeiding south of Mason & Dixon'e line.

Everything ia quiet here, however; that ie to say, there is no angry excitement, nor any threetening indications.

There are large bodies of Wide-Awakea here, who have eecured common querters, and are thoroughly organized, although they meke no open or offensive demonstration of their presence.

The Senate galleries and lobbies are densely packed, and will afford a lounging place for thonsande who have failed to obtain sleeping quarters.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

It is said here, on the anthority of letters from Montgomery, Ala., that a gentleman left that place eeveral daya ago for Washington, who is supposed to have traveled here *incog.*, and to be now in this city, as a Commissioner from the Southern Confederacy. This gentleman is instructed, immediately after the inauguration, to present his credentiale as Ambassador of the Southern Confederecy, and ask ite recognition by the United States. President LINCOLN is expected to reply that he has no power in the premises, and cannot give the desired anewer. To this the Ambassador is directed to rejoin that he is instrncted to insist upon a decisive answer wlthout delay, and failing te gat it, to immediately retire.

It wee understood at Montgomery that if the recognition of the Sonthern Confederacy is refused, immediately on the fact being ascertained Forts Sumter and Pickens will be attacked, and an armed issue will be immediately precipitated on the new Administration. I am nnable to obtain the name of thie Ambassador, but the circumstancee under which the facts come to me lead me to think there is much foundation for the foregoing statement of the programme as fully determined upon by the Montgomery Government a few daye ago.

I cannot learn thet the Ambaseador has any discretion in the premises, but, possibly, his action is to depend on the character of Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugoral. My impression, however, is, that the leaders of the eecession mevement propose to precipitata war as the only means of giving a new impulse to their movement.

THE PROSPECT IN VIRGINIA.

Letters received here to-day from Richmond assert that no secession ordinance can pass the Virginia Convention under any circumstancee. The Union men, if they can do no better, will substitute for the secession ordinance e provision for calling a Convention of the Border Slave States, thus gaining two or three months more of time for reflection.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, on Saturdey, presented n scene of deep interest. There hee been little like it in the history of the country. While it disgraced the Senate and insulted the Senators outrageously, it gave evidence of a feeling deep and strong for tha Union. The epeech of Senator LANE was the inciting cause of the exciting scenes, and is denounced in bitter terms on all sides. The reply of ANNY JOHNSON In hie cestigation of LANE eclipsed all his former efforts. Hie name is in every mouth to-day, and he is freely applauded as the greatest man ef the age. The peroration of his speech was most eloquent, and as he closed the galleries, where the people all along had maintained e breathleee silence, buret forth with uproarious and lengcontinued applanse, end three rousing cheers were given for the Union, followed by "three for ANNY JOHNSON!" The Senators were, of course, indignant, and the galleriee were at once cleared. The proceedinge will mark one of the most important pages of onr history.

Senator CRITTENDEN is very moch disappointed and grieved et the failure to obtain a vote upon his Compromise. He has little hope, he says, for the futnre of the connlry.

Senator DOUGLAS has labored hard to secure a recognition of his Sqnatter Sovereignty doctrine, and in his speech, last evaning, made a closing effort, but it proved a failure; aside from that he made quite an able speech. Senator BAKER'S speech, as coming from an extreme Western man, is well spoken of by his friends.

THE SARDINIAN MISSION.

You may look out for a eyetematic crusade against BUCHANAN in the columns of the *Herald*, precisely like that which was opened on Gen. PIERCE immediately after his retirement and for precisely the same reason,—refusal to eppoint BENNETT to e foreign mission. WIKOFF, the *Herald's* pilot fish, has been trying to negotiate this matter here. The post demanded ie the Mission to Sardinia,—and there was no hesitation in declaring thet it was to be the price of forbearnnce. The Chevnlier enlisted the services of two of yonr City membere, and sought to secure the coöpernion of members of the Cabinet. His euccess in this, however, was not encouraging, and I believe he left the City eo thoronghly convinced that the thing cnnnot be done, thet he did not open the matter to Mr. BUCHANAN.

This Sardinian Mission, by the way, is in demand. I hear of three candidatee for it,—JAMES O. PUTNAM of your State, GEORGE P. MARSH of Vermont, and BURLINGAME of Messachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Great excilement was ceused in military circlee by the announcement of the reeignstion of Col. LAY, one of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and the probable resignation of Judge-Advocate JOHN F. LEE does not tend to alley the feeling.

It is believed that the postponement of Capt. POPE'S court-mertial for one week from to-morrow, hes much to do with these resignetions.

The New-York delsgntion and a heavy lobby have preeented the name of JAMES HUMPHREY, of King's County, for the position of Resident Minister at Brussels, and there is little opposition to the appointment.

Mr. CHARLES W. RAYMOND, of the Second Congressional District of New-York, has received the appointment of Cadet at West Point.

Mr. W. BEACH LAWRENCE, of New-York, recently walked up to Senator SEWARD, who was conversing with Mr. LINCOLN at his parlor door, and adoressing him, said:

"Sir, we, of New-York, look to you for the salvntion of the country. Yee, Mr. SEWARD, you can and ought to do it."

"Mr. LAWRENCE," replied Senator SEWARD, "allow me to introduce you to Mr. LINCOLN the President elect of the United Statee."

Mr. LAWRENCE bowed, emiled and eloped.

At the present hour the Senate is very full, and the scene is impreesive and exciting. It seems to be the purpose of eeveral Senators to talk the Corwin Compromise to death, and prevent nny vote on it. All the Appropriation bille are through. No measnree of importance have failed except the Pacific Railroad bill and bills to enable the President to enforce the lawe against the Secessionists.

Mr. COLFAX deserves great credit for hie succeesfnl manegement of the Overland Mail legislation. Ae the law stande now the Butterfield contrart is discontinued, and the same commence on the 1et of Jnly next,—service eix timee per week, with the Pony Expreee twice per week, ever central route *via* Pike's Peak, Salt Lake and the Washoe region to California. The contractors receive $1,000,000 per annum, with the privilege of sending printed matter by sea at their own expense. The hill nominally gives them $1,000 damages for the cancellation of their old contract, but this they etipulated to forego, before Meesrs. COLFAX and SHERMAN egreed to pess the proposition of the Senate, as above, without amendment. The present Butterfield overland service will cease immediately, and until July 1 there will be no Pacific coast service except *via* the Panama steamers and the Pony Express.

The rush upon the Treasury, yesterday, was greater than was ever before known, and before noon every dollar in the public vaults had been paid out. So anxious were partiee to secure the several amounts claimed, before the new Administration should come into posseeeion of the Government, that they ran from room to room through the different offices, each endeavoring to get ahead of the crowd and secnre the requisite official signaturee before he could reach the Treasurer'e counter. In one instance the party was so determined to secure his part ef the plunder that, finding an official had absented himself, an acting eppointment—the last appointment that Mr. BUCHANAN made—was procured, authorizing the Chief Clerk to make the required indorsements. One draft of $700,000 was paid, and innumerable ones for sums ranging from $100 to $100,000. When every eagle had taken flight, drafts were issued on the Sub-Treaeurer at New-York.

Several of these were presented at Washingten banke to be exchanged for coin, but the reply invarisbly wes, "We have jnet let tha Treasory have every dollar we could spare," showing that Uncle Sam had not only paid ont all he had of his own, but had borrowed all he ceuld to meet the demands npon the expiring Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Secretary DIX has upon his table a vast amonnt of demands which cannot be met before the close of the present week. He has no money yet upon the loan.

The office-eeekers heve employed the whole day bening Members of Congress for letters to the President, end petitions for office. Most of the Members of Congress look exhausted and worn ont in consequence. The chenges in minor offices of the Senate will be made as soon as possible after to-morrow. There is a great scramble for them. Probably the Republicans will get nearly all the appointmente. The Naval Register will not be distributed for some daye, owing to typographical errors, which have to be corrected.

A private dispatch from Montgomery asserts that the fifteen million loan has all been taken. It is doubtful.

Senator CRITTENDEN'S farewell speech to the Senate, to-night, was eloquent, patriotic, Union-loving and not despairing. Senator TRUMBULL'S was powerful, radical and sensational. It greatly alarms the Conservatives.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

The Secrstary of War has published an official order dismissing Gen. TWIGGS from the Army "for treachery to the flag of his country," in having surrendered, on demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

The President has signed the Army Appropriation hill, and a number of private hills. The Civil and Diplomat'o bill is not signed.

The recently passed Post-route hill contains a section requiring ten cents prepaid letter postage to and from the Pacific Coast, without regard to distance. All drop letters are hereafter to be prepaid with postage stamps.

The officers of the Army and Navy, in separate bodies, waited on the President and the respective Secretaries of their branches of the public service, and formally took their leave of them. Brief speeches were made and mutnal regrets expressed.

Forty-three Army officers have resigned since the passage of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession; several of them without reference to that subject.

Lieut.-Col. G. W. LAY, Virginia aid-de-camp to Gen. SCOTT, resigned from the United States Army to-day.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commodore ARMSTRONG has resnited in ordering a Court-martial, which will assemble in this city on the 12th of March, and be composed of such distinguished Navy officers as Commodores Stewart, Shubrick, Stringham, Nicholson, Jarvis, Gregory, Paulding, Merwin, Reed, &c. The Judge Advocate is Allen B. MAGRUDER.

More than double the amount of business has been transacted in the War Department this season than during a similar period for eight years past.

WASHINGTON, Snnday, March 3.

Minister DALLAS, in communicating to the President information relative to the proceedings before the Lord Chief Justice of England in the Anderson fugitive-slave case, says that the amount of legal acumen and astuteness brought to bear in support of the British interpretsion of the tenth article of the Extradition treaty was astonishing, but not on account of the peculiar opinion held by Great Britain concerning the social con ition of Slavery. The correspondence has been submitted to the Senate. The matter will be a subject for the consideration of the incoming Administration. A new Convention will probably be the result for a mutual understanding of the article in question.

Hon. GIDEON WELLS has arrived, and all the other gentlemen named in connection with Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet are in Washington, namely: Messrs. SEWARD, CHASE, BATES, SMITH, of Indiana, CAMERON and BLAIR. The relative cast of positions, however, with regard to some of them, is a mere matter of speculation.

A number of conservative members of the Virginia Convention have arrived here, their object being to gain information touching the positive state of affairs, and to report tha same to that body. They are not encouraged to the extent that they anticipated. They return to Richmond to-morrow.

The President has approved the Tariff bill, and the hills establishing the Territorial Governments of Colorado, Dacotah and Nevada. In these nothing whatever is said about Slavery.

The President will leave Washington on Tuesday afternoon for Wheatland. His Secretary, Mr. GLOSS BRENNER, will remain here several days to attend to private business for Mr. BUCHANAN.

Senators HEMPHILL and WIGFALL, of Texas, leave Washington for Montgomery on Tuesday, to join Mr. REAGAN and other members of the Southern Convention from that State.

The inaugnral address is not to be delivered into the hands of the printer until after its delivery. It will be phonographed for the Associated Press.

The Senate galleries nre densely occnpied to-night, and many are unable to procura admittance.

No measure which even the most ultra Secessionist can construe as coercive has passed Congress.

The Pacific Railroad bill is beyond resuscitation.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON'S INFAMY—THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION—THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE—THE INAUGURATION BALL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1, 1861.

JACOB THOMPSON'S speech to the people of hie neighborhood, on hie return home, furnishes another chapter of infamy in the history of the expiring Administration. Every new revelation of the secret operatione of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, serves only to deepen its degradation, by showing its complicity in treason, and its recklessness of official oathe. Notwithstanding THOMPSON'S known sympathy with the Secessionists, there has been a general disposition to deal jnstly by him, and to exonerate him from the peculations of which FLOYD was guilty. But the admissions he makes in his speech, and his indorsement of FLOYD'S honor, have gone far to strip him of all claim to the public respect. While he was yet a member of the Government, he accepted and executed a mission at the hands of the secession Legislature of Mississippi, to that of North Carolina, the object of which was to foment disunion. This was bad enough. It was, in fact, a violation of the spirit of his official oath, if not of the letter; but the boast he makes in his recent Oxford speech, that while still Secretary of the Interior, he gave warning to the rebels end traitors at Charleston, of the intended reinforcement of Major ANDERSON; that the warning wne received in time to enable the rebels to defeat the landing of the troops and supplies; and that he rejoiced at the result of his treachery to the Government which he had taken a solemn oath to support, will brand JACOB THOMPSON, the world over, as a traitor, and his name must go down to posterity with that of ARNOLD and FLOYD. But not content with this revelation of his treason, this glorying in his shame, he was so lost to all sense of honor and self-respect, as to indorse FLOYD'S "honor." "Gov. FLOYD," he tells us, "considered his honor complicated, unless the garrison under Major ANDERSON was withdrawn!" The standerd of morality in a State which has openly repudiated its debts must be very low, and JACOB THOMPSON no doubt feels that he has not fallen below that standard; but he can never again hold up his head among civilized men, after these disgraceful commitments.

The first news from North Caroline indicates a glorious triumph of the Union Party. The counties of New-Hanover and Brunswick, in the southeast corner of the State, bordering on the most benighted portion of South Carolina, have gone, it is said, for secession. But Wake, which contains the seat of Government, has gone overwhelmingly for Union. It will be found, I think, that the counties west of Wake, containing two-thirds of the white population, have given invariable mejorities for the Union. I shall be surprised if a majority of the eastern counties have not also elected Union men to the Convention. The vote in Wake upon the question of holding a Convention indicates that the people have, while electing Union delegates, declared against holding a Convention.

An earnest discussion took place to-day in the House of Representatives upon the proposition of the Committee of Thirty-three to modify the law for the rendition of fugitives from justice, between State and State. The clause in the Constitution which requires the States to return criminals who may escape from other States, is in the second section of the fourth article, alongside of the clause requiring the rendition of "fugitives from labor." In neither case is there express power given to Congress to legislate on the subject, but in each the Congress of 1793 assumed the right to legislate. Those who deny that the framers of the Constitution contemplated that the execution of these clauses should depend on the Federal Government insist thet they are compacts between the States, and that the State authorites are required to "deliver up" the fugitive, whether from justice, or from service or labor. The Supreme Court has decided in favor of Congressional legislation, at least as it regards the Fugitive Slave act; and men not accustomed to the hair-splitting distinctione of Southern obstructionists would naturally suppose that the Federal authority would be as ample over the one case as the other. But the law of 1793, for the reclamation of fugitives from labor, conferred authority upon the Federal Judiciary to "deliver up;" while the law for the return of fugitives from justice made it the duty of the Governor of the State to put it in execution. The Southern hair-splitters now seize upon this fact as proof positive that the Congress of 1793 meant by this arrangement to declare that no power existed to return fugitives from justice, without the consent of the States.

It must be clear to every intelligent and candid mind, that the power of Congress in the two cases is the same, and that if "States rights" may be interposed to shield fugitives from justice, the same reserved rights will warrant State interposition to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. The two clauses, and the laws of Congress made "in pursuance thereof," must stand or fall together.

I understand thet the programme for the ball arranges for the introduction of Mrs. LINCOLN by six young and beautiful ladies, who will present her with a fine *bouquet*. She will be escorted into the supper-room by Senetor DOUGLAS. I am not informed whether Mr. LINCOLN will escort Mrs. DOUGLAS or Miss LANE. The bell tickets are said to be going off finely, and the managers are sanguine of a success. The ticket is large and plain, compared with some of its predeceseors. That issued four years ago et Mr. BUCHANAN'S inauguration, had a beautifully-engraved triumphal arch, with the head of that distinguished person immediately beneath the keystone. On the columns which supported it the names of the States were printed, and at the bases on one side were the words, "The Constitution and the laws." On the other, "The Union must be preserved." It may, perhaps, be invidious to contrast this splendid promise with the performance. Only seven of the States, which have been petted and humored more than all others, have seceded, while President BUCHANAN, on his return to Wheetland, qualifies the declaration of JACKSON with the meek and plaintive refrain that "The Union, it *ought* to be preserved."

I have not seen the Texan declaration of independence—I mean the most recent manifesto of that kind; but I understand that it puts to shame the list of grievances which JEFFERSON charged to the account of GEORGE III. It would be a curious as well as instructive commentary upon this impudent document, to hang, by way of note to the several counts in the indictment, a full statement, year by year, of the expenditures of the Federal Government for the benefit of Texas. To begin with, the preamble might be illustrated, by a delicate allusion to the first cost of that delectable State to Uncle Sam, including under this head the ten or eleven millions of quit-claim to certain pretended Territoriel rights, together with the expenses of the War with Mexico, amounting to n hundred millions or more, which resulted from annexation. The items of complaint might be severally off-set with the annual three or four millions expended by this Government in maintaining peace on the Texan frontier, to say nothing of the fact that the annual expenses of the Army heve risen since, and in consequence of the war made for the acquisition of Texas, from three or four to ten or twelve millions.

OBSERVER.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

The Senate met at the usual hour. A large crowd was observable in the galleries.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a large number of petitions, mostly against compromises.

Messrs. SUMNER of Massachusetts, WILKINSON of Minnesota, and CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Reps.,) presented petitions of a similar character.

A communication from the President was received transmitting papers in relation to the extradition case of the negro ANDERSON, which was ordered to be printed.

A number of reports from the Committee on Printing were adopted.

The report in favor of printing Mr. SIMPSON'S survey of the Wagon Road was laid over.

A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. SUMNER made a motion to correct the Journal, where it said: "The resolutions from the House were read a first and second time by unanimous consent." He contended that the resolutions were not read a second time. He himself objected and others near him.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) claimed that the amendments were read twic

The discussion continued some time.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of JACOB COLLAMER, reëlected as Senator from Vermont.

The journal was corrected—Yeas, 24; Nays, 17; and the resolution from the House read a second time—Yeas, 39; Nays, 5.

The special order being the Peace Convention proposition, it was taken up.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) resumed his remarks, speaking against the proposition, and defended himself against the speech of the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON.) He referred to the withdrawal of several of the States, and declared that Virginia would also go, if nothing was done, and join the great Southern Confederacy. He also argued at some length in favor of the right of secesion.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) made a report from the Conference Committee on the Civil bill, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. LANE continued, commenting severely on that portion of Mr. JOHNSON'S speech advocating coercion as a settlement for the present difficulties of the country. He (LANE) was in favor of a peaceable settlement. He claimed that the Republican Party would not let the Slave States go into the Territories with their property. The Republican Party will not let the Southern States stay in the Union, nor yet allow them to go out of it. Mr. LANE spoke for nearly three hours.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) then rose to speak.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) wished to know if it was the intention of the Senator to put off action on the great questions before the country? If he chose to do so, it was in the power of any Senator to put off action until it was too late.

Mr. JOHNSON said that he would only occupy a short time. He said he had been attacked by those who favor disunion. Personalities towards him had been indulged in, but he (Mr. JOHNSON) felt himself above personalities.

As Mr. JOHNSON proceeded, he was applauded by the galleries, when the Chairman, Mr. POLK, ordered the gentleman's gallery on the right to be cleared.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved that the rule be suspended.

Some debate took place on the motion, when

Mr. LANE said he hoped that the gentlemen in the gallary would be permitted to remain and applaud as much as they pleased. It did not make any difference to him, for he was standing up for right.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that those in the galleries were probably new-comers, and had got their ideas of the Senate from the newspapers. He thought they had better be excused.

The discussion lasted for nearly an hour, and several motions were made and withdrawn, until, at last, Mr. DOUGLAS withdrew his motion, it being considered out of order.

The Chair then suspended the order to clear the gallery, and

Mr. JOHNSON proceeded with his speech. He said he thought he might talk about treason as the fathers of the country had talked about it. The Constitution defines treason as levying war against the Government, and aiding those who did so. Show him (Mr. JOHNSON) those who make war on the Government and fire on its vessels, and he would show you a traitor. If he was President of the United States, he would have all such arrested, and, if tried and convicted, by the eternal God he would have them hung. Mr. JOHNSON then referred to the action of Tennessee in regard to secession. It seemed as if the Senator from Oregon had not heard the news. Mr. JOHNSON referred to the votes on the resolutions of last session, when the Senator from Oregon voted against the resolution that it was necessary to protect Slavery. But that was before a Presidential election; now it is after such an election. Six States have gone out of the Union, but the people have not passed an ordinance of secession. Conservative men have been overpowered and usurpation has triumphed. The Stars and Stripes are changed, and the Palmetto, the Pelican and the Rattlesnake run up in their place. Mr. JOHNSON closed with an eloquent appeal for the flag of the Union, expressing the hope that it might ever wave over the land of the free, and declaring that Tennessee would ever remain in the Union.

Applause broke out in the galleries when Mr. JOHNSON closed.

The Chair ordered the galleries to be cleared.

A few hisses followed, when the whole crowd rose and burst out with most tumultuous applause, yelling and shouting, and culminating in three roaring cheers for the Union, causing the greatest excitement.

The Chair ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any one causing a disturbance.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) asked that the doors be locked.

After a little time, all galleries were cleared, the doors locked, and the Senate proceeded in their business.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn, they adjourn to meet to-morrow, even though it was Sunday; circumstances rendered it necessary.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) suggested that they might adjourn to 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said, in relation to the disturbance, he hoped the Senate would do something to prevent such crowds in the galleries.

Mr. KENNEDY said he hoped and would move that for the residue of the session, the gallery doors should be locked. He thought the disturbance of to day was the greatest insult ever offered to the Senate, and that it was like a market-house mob.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) spoke against meeting on Sunday. He said he would not come here, and hoped they would sit till they had finished the business, and then adjourn.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was also in favor of remaining till mionight or to-morrow morning, but not to make an order to meet on Sunday, unless it was necessary.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill.

The report was agreed to, and so the bill passed.

Mr. POOL, of Ohio, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee of Conference on the Indian bill.

The report was agreed to, and so the bill passed.

Mr. DOUGLAS reported from the Committee of Conference on the Patent bill, with an amendment that all patents hereafter granted shall remain in force seventeen years, and all extension of such patents shall hereby be prohibited.

This report was agreed to.

The question was then taken on Mr. CRITTENDEN'S motion, that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet at 12½ o'clock on Sunday.

Several objections were made against it.

Mr. CRITTENDAN said the real question was, Senators did not wish to take the responsibility of voting on the resolutions, and wished to put it off on the plea that they could not be read a second time and passed the same day.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he thought there was no necessity for it, and that it was better to keep the Sabbath holy.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Holy! They would keep the Sabbath holier than they ever did by saving the country from ruin and bloodshed.

The motion was disagreed to by Yeas 15, Nays 21.

Mr. BIGLER moved to take up the resolution to suspend the rule which prevents bills or resolutions to be read and passed the same day, so far as relates to propositions to amend the Constitution.

Mr. HALE raised the question of order that the rules could not be suspended.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked for the consideration of the subject before the Senate—which was the proposition of the Peace Convention—and that no side motions should interfere.

Discuss on continued on the point of order, when it was decided that Mr. BIGLER'S motion was in order.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the word "suspend" and insert "repeal." Carried.

Mr. MASON said that it was now proposed to change the rule to regard to amendments to the Constitution, which require more deliberation than any other.

After further discussion, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Gwin, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Thompson, Wigfall—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Clark, Chandler, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hale King, Mason, Morrill, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—16.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved an Executive session. Lost.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to postpone prior orders, so as to take up the joint resolutions from the House.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked the Senator

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

What is Thought of Secession—The German Press—Southern Credit—Views of the German Liberals—Abhorrence of Slavery—German Politics. &c.

From Our Own Correspondant,

DRESDEN, Friday, Feb. 8, 1861.

It is possible that, whirled about as you are in the excitement of the American crisis, the "foreign department" seeme comparativsly insignificant to you. We have crises here too; but they are slower and less boisterona. It may not be out of place in your German correspondent, though yon neglect our politics, to tell you what we think of yours.

That the news from the United States has suddenly assumed, in the opinion of Germany, a new importance, is ahown by the unneual fact that it is sent by telegraph from Queenstown or Liverpool on the arrival of each steamer. To be sure, the German operatives, unaccustomed to our American names, make sad work with them, but it is all the same to the reading public here whether North Carolina or Georgia has attempted to capture Fort "Pekin." On the other hand, the principal journals have correspondents in the States, who represent the condition of affairs according to their individual politics. In the sense of these correspondences, the journals make up their opinion. A German view of the matter is, therefore, not to be sought in the papers; since they ers but reflections of the American Press, in all its diversity. The *Leipzeiger* mirrors the *Herald*, the *Allgemeine* is more like the *Journal of Commece*, the *Colnische* evidently employs a correspondent who reads the TIMES. But in all strata of journalism, from the most ultra-liberal to the most stupidly conservative, there is no trace of sympathy for ths secession movement, nor of faith in its ultimate success. The friends of absolutism, legitimacy and aristocracy wag their heade a little, and sound the usual "We told you so," while the thousands whose eyes ware directed to ths West as the source of their hopee for themselvee, their children and their country, are discouraged by this epparent failure of the great experiment.

Some Southern friends of mine, who were inspired with the usnal sanguine trust in thsir respective States, were rather cast down to find that, in view of the present dubious condition of the South, their bankere respectfully declined to cash tbeir drafts on Charleston or Savannah! The Southern Confederacy may be almighty in its owa demain, bnt it is not potent enough here to worm a *groschen* from an Israelite's tin box.

It is no uncommon opinion in Germany that the South will be obliged to fall back if she remains ont of the Union, on a Constitutional monarchy. A distinguished patriot said to me, not very leng ego, tbat Germany would be glad to send over a batch of 30,000 princes, out of which the great King Cotten I. could be chosen, *provided* (as is usnal in prize trials of the kind) that ths rejected sovereigns should "remain the propsrty of the Committeee," and not be returned to thsir original address!

Still deeper and more sincere than all these views of the American question, is the general involuntary admiration at the grand, strange spectacle—a nation, the freest and moet prosperous on the earth, standing on the brink of dissolution, not through the effeteness of its civilization, not through the ambition of rival tyrants, but for a moral question, and because the majority of its people refuse to yield their principles, though interest demande the sacrifice of Liberty for Union. This new proof of the radical incorruptibility of the educated popular heart is an arrow in the quiver of the friend of constitutional liberty.

This is, briefly sketched, the prevailing sentiment of Germany. African Slavery is the greatest abhorrence of this country. Everybody hates it, since of all great wrongs it is the most remote. It cannot be expected that the party whicb, to support so monstroue an iniquity, tears down a stately Government and blots out a fair history, will find defenders in Germeny. This country is a warning to us, of the disastrous results of disunion. When the United States of America become like the States of Germany, and the Congress at Washington deserves comparison with the Diet of Frankfort, the cup of our degradation will be full. The German Liberals, with associations, addresses, subscriptions, resolutions, hopes and prayers have been striving long years in vain to obtain a Union, not one-half as strong and free as that which they see America throwing away. It is no wonder, then, that, considering tbe Pro-Slavery party to blame in the matter, they lament its folly. And yet, as I said before, while mourning that such a struggle should take place, they are forced to acknowledge its innate dignity and importance. It is no party squabble, say they. It is sad, indeed, that America should thus be divided against herself; but no man can deny, should the Union fall, that it falls nobly in defence of a great principle.

After which fine thought, I am ashamed to say, the German Liberals turn from the magnificent spectacle, and plunge anew into the politics of the Duchy of *Bernburg* or Liechtenstein, which would not populate an ordinary American county. It's as though we called our Sheriffs Secretaries of State, and discussed their foreign policy! It is tedious business to chronicle the small-beer of German politics week after week; and yet, that's what the next century will hind in quarto and call History.

Well then (though I warn you thet, except as history, the news is worthless) the Diet of the Confederetion has taken tbs enormous step of proposing to itself for consideration en extreme measure against Denmark. This is nothing less than an "Execution." Holstein will be occupied by troops of the Confederation, if Denmark does not give the Holsteiners their rights within eight weeks after the proposed measure is adopted by the Diet. As this measure is now somewhere in the Committeee, this givee Denmark plenty of time, which she is employing in arming herself. The Diet, however, on the eve of a virtnal declaration of war, is not making any preparation whatever. The Liberal Party wishes Schleswig considered equally with Holstein; bnt the *Bund* has a right to occupy Holstein which it does not possess in Schleswig; and, by making its measures moderate, it hopes to be able to "do the correct thing, you know," without bloodshed. Whether Denmark will appreciate this courtesy, and whether, above all, it will help the oppressed people af the Duchies, remains to be seen.

The Address debates in the Prussian House are very intereating. The Liberals have thus far carried the day, having engrafted upon the address an amendment, stating that "we hold it to be neither the interest of Germeny nor of Prussia to oppose the progressing consolidation of Italy."

I was astonished to see the new King of Prussia alluded to in an obituary in the NEW-YORK TIMES, as an "absolntist, and opposed to popular representation." Tha phraseology of the obituary was somewhat obscure. According to it, he "is generally regarded as an abolitionist," &c.; "it has been predicted that, upon his ascending the Throne, Prussia would have a strong Government, or nnderge a revolution." If by this is meant that tha King is so "regarded" *in Germany*, or that such predictione are mada *here*, nothing could possibly be mare mistaken. He is notoriously the most liberal sovereign who aits on a German throne; the whole Patriot Party fix their hopes on him, and the only danger of revalntion in Prussia is from the Ultramontane, Aristocrat'e Party, represented by the *Kreuzzeilung*. The notice in THE TIMES, of which I speak, must have been written by some modern Rip Van Winkle, who fell asleep in '49, nen the late Prince Regent was battering down the Republic in Baden with his Prussian cannon, and awoke in '61, without knowing that the same son is now the champion of Free and United Germany.

Here is a proclamation, which is now posted on the church-doors of Munich. I give it without further comment than the italics:

"Ye Christian women of Munich Let us to arms! and yet to these only, which become our sex, to sustain the young Royal couple in Gaeta, forsaken of all, and the gray-haired father of Christianity in Rome. Let us betake ourselves in trustful prayer to the Queen of Heaven, *that she may send her son*. May He, the true EMANUEL, soon arise against the false EMANUEL and his consorts!"

The severe cold having yielded everywhere to a delightful Spring warmth, all the great rivers of Germany, especially the Danube and Rhine, have caused much distrees along their shores by the terrible floods attendant upon the breaking up of the ice. For days the Rhine, free from Switzerland to Belgium, bnt blocked with ice from thence to the sea, has been pouring its waters upon the defencelees Netherlands, epreading ruin und death for miles on either elds of its ordinary channel. The floode on the Danube are less extensive, but have also occasioned considerable damage. In addition to these injnries, the farmers fear vague and vast evils to the Summer's crops from this unusual warmth in February. Bnt I have been looking on the dark side of things till I am sleepy. so good night.

R. W. R.

FROM CHARLESTON.

GOV. PICKENS A CONSERVATOR—MAJ. ANDERSON'S PLAN OF ATTACK—A SHAM-FIGHT ON THE TAPIS—THE BLACKS LOYAL—A COLORED NOTABILITY—THE ORPHAN ASYLUM—THE LIVERPOOL AND CHARLESTON SCREW-STEAMSHIP COMPANY—HARD SWEARING AT THE TARIFF—SIGHING MAIDENS.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Tnesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

Each day etrengthens the opinion expressed in one of my Jannary letters, that Gov. PICKENS, by his conservstism and wise delay, has prevented at least a hundred times ths opening of civil war by an attack on Fort Sumter. Although he has been danounced by extremists in avery section of the State, yet he has preserved the even tenor of his way, and has, and will aentinue to protect the present *status* until the actual intentions of the incoming Administration at Weshington are clearly foreshadowed and promnlgated. While thue wisely delaying, he has made the most thorough and the most ecientific preparations for dsfenca.

As there is, of course, a vast amount of curiosity as to what Major ANDERSON will do in case of war being declared, I will give a programma as disclosed to me by a gentleman of such position in sociaty here, both in pnblic and privats, that I deem it smisently reliable. Ths gentlsman says he heard it in such a way some time since, coming from one of the officers now at the famous fortress, that he believes it will be carried out to the latter.

The battery en Cummings' Point, Morris Island, being now considered impregnable, although distant only three-quarters of a mile, and Fort Johnson being also in such a position that he cannot effect much thare, he will ba forced to allew them to fire eway at his weak (land) side, whera thd walls are only *four feet* thick, while he will turn the guns of ths other side of the pentagon against Fort Moultrie, and will dastroy all ths houses on Sullivan's Island. This side will stand an assault for weeks, as the walls looking seaward are *twelve feet* thick. The slaughter on Sullivan's Island will be fearful, with his terribls Columbiads pointing thers, and tbs men at thst place (three thousand) will be fearfully cut up. Damages by day will be repaired by night. As a *dernier resort*, if reinforcemsnts do nat coma, he will point tha long-range Columbiads at Charleston, and shall the city. This he thinks will bring about s truce, and a capitulation of some kind will ba entered into, which will rasult either in an honorable withdrawing, or a more terrible commencamant anew, when tha motto will be *no quarter*. But, adds my informant, Major ANDERSON will navar surrender that Fort except upon the most explicit instructions. Rather than do this, *he himself will fire the mine which will send to eternity himself and every one of his companions.*

I judge, from all I can elicit through diligent inquiry, that by the 4th of March there will be in Charleston and the points thst protect the city, full ten thousand men, and over one hundred pieces of ths most approved kind of ordnance. I really am at loss to know why they concentrate so many troops at the islands,—5,000 men are surely nat required to man seventy guns, the present number,—but volunteers pour in, and as they come they are sent down, while every day yon meet with heavy baggage-wagons, loaded down with stores from the Quartermaster's Department. Castle Pinckney will shortly have a sham fight with ths iron-plated floating battery, to tsst its mettle.

I observe that the moonshine philosophers across the way from Printing-House-square, think that tbe first elevation of their banner *when* they carry coercion into tbe Slave States, will cause the shackles to drop from every negro in the land. If they do come, they will find that they are most extraordinarily mistaken. Instead of *arms around their necks*, being hailed as saviors, they will hurl sabres at them, and will fight for their master's hearthstones as they would fight for their own. I converee freely with the blacks, and find among them but one sentiment—that of loyalty, earnest and strongly expressed.

There is a famous old darkey here, or, to speak more respectably, a venerable colored gentlemen, of a very delicate brown complexion, whose card lies before me. WM. W. SEYMOUR writes a hand that a bank clerk might envy. He is only sixty-five, yet he is as active as an early cricket. SEYMOUR keeps a hotel, and has been worth, in his day, a cool $50,000, and has held, and still holds slaves. He thinks this condition is decidedly the best for the mass of the niggere; end certainly he ought to know. In the war of 1812 be commanded, so I bave heard, a regiment of his own color, and says he is ready now to march at the head of an equal nnmber, "if the d—n Yankees come down here to interfere with our institutions." It is amusing to see the fire in the old men's eyes when he talks on this subject. SEYMOUR is the crack cook of Charleston, and is in great damand for private suppers, etc. His place in State-street is well known to all lovers of good living and good drinking. He is the very personification of the fine old gentleman, courtly and suave, and would make a splendid study for an artist like your ELLIOT. I frequently see the first men in town shaking hands with tha old man. In fact, he enjoys the respect of all, and bide fair to last at laest twenty more years.

In Calhoun-street, just above King, there may be seen a stately pile, to which all Charleston points with pride; and well they may, for within those walls some of the leading spirits of South Carolina have received that care which the dasth of their parents would otherwise have bean denied them. I alluda to ths Orphen Asylum, one of the oldest institutions of tha kind, whether in the United or "Confederate States." Some years since, there was a bright little boy there, whose parents came from the vine-clad sheres of the Rhine. They died of the yellow faver, and the little fellew was looked after by the leading ladies of the city, and sent to the Asylum, where he soon became a pet, not alone from his quickness, but from a certain winning way he had, which enlisted the sympathies of all. When it was time to apprentice him, as is the custom, to some trade, he fell under the observation of a leading lawyer, an Ex-Governor, who took the youth into his own office and gave him a chance. He soon attained rank at the Ber, and mounted rapidly tha ladder of Fortune, under such fostering influences. That orphan boy is now Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States of America, Hon. Mr. MEMMINGER. Of the five hundred children now there, I suppose there is not one among them who is not proud of being nader such a protecting roof.

The "Liverpool and Charleston Steamship Company" held their meeting as I stated. A Committee of Twelve has been appointed to further the objects of the Campany. JOHN LAIRD & SON are to build the steamers, which are to cost £47,000 apiece. They are to be of 250-horse power, and are intended to have capacity for 4,000 bales of cotton, besides room for first and second-class passengers. With a capital of £150,000, and a half already taken up on the other side, the enterprise ought to succeed.

MR. DAYWOOD, the originator of the New-York and Havana packet lines, and an eminent citizen of this city, died, yesterday morning, very suddenly.

The little Spaniards who bring us the delicious Cuban fruits, have become so terrified at the fillibustering Americans, and the obstructions in the harbor, that they won't come here any longer, but take all their cargoes to our rival city of Savannah. When they hear about the plncky Gov. BROWN, I fear they will shun that point too, as they would the d—l, and stay home and starve. Oranges now command here $10 per hundred, and bananas cannot be had for love or money.

There is soma afwful hard swearing among the seafaring men concerning the operations of the new tariff. A captain from the *foreign* State of North Carolina was fined $10 this morning because he violated sama technicality about landing a lot of cabbages! The *James Adger*, from tha *foreign* port of New-York has only got off her deck load, although she has been in port twelve hours—time enough under tha old United Statee system to hava completely discharged. Every consignee must have a "permit," and permits are so very *foreign* that even Charlestonians haven't yet got their eyes open. I suppose we will get used to it, as we do to everything, after a while.

The rumar af still anothar war steamer off Georgetown will send away, to-morrow, from sighing maids, five hnndred more Palmettoans.

JASPER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5, 35, 79, 91, 95, 101, 105, 129, 135, 159, 171, 201, 207, 237, 281, 287, 289, 299, 305. *Part II.*—Nos. 90, 180, 198½, 310, 312, 316, 318, 320, 330, 334, 336, 340, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 15, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 16, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37. Demurrers only.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1249. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 826, 949, 942, 502, 944, 946, 254, 862, 142, 382, 740, 792.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 206, 209, 212, 222, 155, 300, 301, 304, 307, 328, 337, 389, 404, 51, 322. *Part II.*—Nos. 445, 462, 463, 464, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 245, 450, 453, 3081.

The General Term of the Common Pleas will meet for a short time, on Monday, March 4, to announce its decisions.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CONTEST—EVIDENCE FOR CONTESTANTS CONTINUED.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Jane Augusta Blankman.—Edwin Bennett sworn in behalf of the contestants.

Examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—State your residence and occupation. A.—Residence, No. 12 East Twelfth-street; am a jeweler, of the firm of Freeman & Bennett, No. 825 Broadway.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard, in his lifetime? A.—I did.

Q.—For about how long? A.—About five years.

Q.—About how long did you know A. T. Maillard before his death? A.—About four years before his death; five years up to the present time.

Q.—Have you seen him write, or received notes or checks, or any other writings from him in the way of business? A.—I have.

Q.—Please look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, propounded for Probate and naw shown you, and say whether in your opition what purports to be the signature of A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York, is in said Maillard's handwriting? A.—My impression is the signatura is not; as to the other part I have never seen him write anything except his name.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—Do you know what effect the illness with which he was troubled had upon his writing, during the last year of his life? A.—I do not.

Q.—When did yon first see the will shown you? A.—About four weeks since.

Q.—At whose request did you examine it? A.—At Mr. Wood's, I think it was.

Q.—Have you at any time compared the signature of Maillard in the will with any other of his signatures? A.—At the time the will was shown me I did.

Q.—Why did yau make that comparison? A.—To give my opinian as to its genuineness, I suppose.

Q.—Whera did you obtain the signaturas with which yon compared the will? A.—They ware shown to me at the time by Mr. Wood, checks that wa had received from Meillard, an Freeland, Squires & Co.

Q.—What is the principal difference, in your opinion, between the signature A. T. Maillard in the will, and his general handwriting? A.—It is not written with his usual ease and facility. It appears to be in a constrained hand.

Q.—Is it larger or smaller than his handwriting? A.—If any difference, I should think it was larger.

Q.—What other difference do you think of? A.—There are one or two points where it differs. The hair mark to the "I" is carried to the top; in his signature it is only carried up half way; also the loop at the top of the letter "d" differs in being fuller, the curve not commencing until after it crosses the line—the up-stroke of the letter "d."

Q.—Any other difference? A.—In regard to ths flourish that is brought under the name, it is a little more open.

Q.—When you speak of the heir mark to the letter "t," do you mean the hair mark going up from the letter "a?" A.—I do.

Q.—Do you think that Mr. Maillard did not connect the letters "a" and "i" A.—I think he did; they were connected, but the stroke from the "a" was not carried up to the top.

Q.—Any other difference? A.—None in particular, only nothing more than the general appearance, it is stiffer, and in a more constrained hand.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you, and marked Exhibit No. 16, dated Feb. 8, 1861, and say whether you believe the signature to be that of A. T. Maillard?

Objected to by Mr. Clinton. Objection overruled. Mr. Clinton excepts.

A.—I have never seen him write his signature in as fine a hand as this.

Q.—Do you or do you not believe that to ba his handwriting? A.—I think it is freer and more like his signature than that to the will.

Question repeated. A.—I cannot say particularly; it approaches nearer to it than any I have seen.

Q.—Do you mean you have no belief on the subject? A.—I mean that it is not written in the usual style, he signed his name, in size, in which he signed checks which I have seen.

Q.—Look at exhibit now shown you, marked Exhibit No. 1, Feb. 8, 1861, and say whether you believe thet to be Mr. Maillard's handwriting; I da not ask you state how it agrees with, or differs with Mr. Maillard's handwriting, but simply and singly whether, on inspection of that paper, you do or do not believe it to be Mr. Maillard's handwriting?

Objected to by Mr. Clinton. Objection overruled. Exception taken by Mr. Clinton.

A.—It is not as I have seen the signature; in part I should say that it is, but that a part is not like his; the caoital "M" I oever saw him write in this way, the balance, I think, is in his handwriting.

Question repeated by Surrogate. A.—It is not his in full, as I have seen his signature.

Q.—Had you litigations with Mr. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—I had.

Q.—Who was Mr. Maillard's counsel in these actions? A.—Mr. Edmon Blankman.

Re-direct examination by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—Look at Exhibit No. 1, March 2, 1861, and say whether the signature to the check is that of A. T. Maillard? A.—I think it is.

Q.—By whom is that check indorsed? A.—Freeman & Bennett.

Q.—Is that one of the checks on Freeland, Squires & Co. to which yon referred on your direct examination? A.—That is one of them.

Check was here offered and read in evidence.

Q.—Look at Exhibits Nos. 2 and 3, March 2, 1861, and say whether the signature to each of these checks on Freeland, Squires & Co. are in the handwriting of A. T. Maillard? A.—I think they are.

Q.—By whom are they indorsed? By Freeman & Beonett.

Q.—Are these also checks to which you referred in your direct examination? A.—They are.

Checks offered and read in evidence.

Pierce B. Brooke sworn for contestants; examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—State your residence and occuoation. A.—Business, forwarding; residence, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

Q.—How long have you been in that business? A.—Seven years, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For about how long, as near as yon can recollect? A.—I became acquainted with him in the year 1840.

Q.—Did you ever see him write? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you, from seeing him write and from receiving his writings in the way of business, acquired a knowledge of his handwriting? A.—I have prior to 1850; since that time I've had no business transactions with him.

Q.—Before that had you seen him write, and had yon seen his writings to any considerable extent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Be good enough to look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, now shawn yon, and say whether the words A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York, are in the handwriting of said Maillard, in your opinion? A.—It does not appear to me that it is the hand that he wrote when I was familiar with him.

Q.—What is your opinion from your knowledge? A.—My opinion is that it does not resemble it at the time I was familiar with it, some eleven years ago.

Q.—From your knowledga af his handwriting, as already stated, is it your opinion that that is, or is not, Mailerd's handwriting? A.—My opinion is that it is not; but I could not say positively; handwritings may change in so meny years.

Q.—Be good enough to look at Exbihit No. 16, Feb. 8, 1861, and say whether in your opinion the signature to it is in the handwriting of Maillard? A.—I could not say, Sir, whether it was ar not.

Q.—Please state whether Mr. Maillard, eleven years ago, ordinarily wrote as fine a hand as thet in signing his name? A.—If my mamery serves me rightly, his hand was between the signature to the will and this in point of size.

Henry L. Butler, sworn for contestants.—Examined by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—State your residence and occupation? A.—My residence is in Sing Sing; I am a clerk of the Sing Sing Prison.

Q.—Did you know J. Augusta Bennett, after warde called Jane A. Blankman in her lifetime? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For about how long? A.—Over ten years.

Q.—Commencing about when? A.—In the Spring of 1855.

Q.—From that time to her death were you well acquainted with her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see her write? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you received letters from her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State about how long you were in the habit of receiving letters from her? A.—Ever since I knew her, up to the Spring of 1860.

Q.—When she was in Europe, did she write you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know her handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at the will, propounded here for Probate, and now shown you, and say whether what purports to be the signature of Jane A. Blankman to that will is in her handwriting? A.—I should say not.

Q.—Did you see her in the Winter of 1860, and if so, state about what time? A.—Yes Sir, I saw her in the latter part of January or fore part of February, 1860.

Q.—State whether yon called on her at her request? A.—I did.

Q.—Did she at or about that time say anything to you in regard to the house in Thirty-fourth-street in which she resided, and if so, state what?

Objected to as irrelevant by Mr. Brady. Mr. Clinton offers to prove the relations that existed between Blankman and his wife, whether friendly or otherwise.

Objection overruled, subject to right of parties to argue its admissibility hereafter.

A.—She did not reside in the house at Thirty-fourth-street at that time; she lived in Twelfth-street.

Q.—Same question in reference to the house she afterwards resided in, in Thirty-fourth-street. A.—She said nothing to me about a house in Thirty-fourth-street.

Q.—Did she say anything to you in reference to any house she had purchased, or was about to purchase? A.—She said she was going to purchase a house, to move out of Twelfth-street.

Q.—Did she say anything as to whose name the house and property was to be purchased in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she say anything to you, or you to her, about any property, or about Mr. Blankman wanting to have any property purchased by her in his name? A.—Not then she did not.

Q.—Was there at any time or place any conversation between you and her on that subject?

Same objection and reservation of decision by Surrogate.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When and where? A.—In May, 1860, in the house in Thirty-fourth-street.

Q.—State that conversation. A.—She said that Mr. Blankman wanted har to have the deed of the house in Thirty-Fourth-street made out in his name. I asked her, "Did yon do it?" She said no—she was not such a fool.

Q.—Did she say anything to yon in the Winter of 1860 as to her relations with Mr. Edmon Blankman? If so, state what she said. A.—She said she was married to him—fastened, and conldn't get out of it; that ever since her suspicions had been aroused with regard to his trying to have intimacy with her niece, she had lost all confidence in him.

Q.—State what further, if anything, she said as to the conduct of Blankman towards this niece.

Objected to by Mr. Brady as irrelevant.

Objection sustained. Exception taken by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—Were you introduced by her to Edmon Blankman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—At her house in Twelfth-street.

Q.—Did she at any time say anything to yon in reference to Mr. Edmon Blankman staying away from her in consequence of difficulty between them? A.—No. I don't remember that she ever did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—Who first applied to you to be a witness in this proceeding? A.—Mr. Hiram Funk.

Q.—When did you first see the will produced here to-day? A.—About two months ago.

Q.—In this office? A.—In the adjoining room.

Q.—Who was with you at the time? A.—Mr. Hiram Funk.

Q.—Did you compare the signature, Jane A. Blankman, to that will, with any signatures in your possession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did Mrs. Blankman sign her name to the letters which you received from her? A.—Some of them, J. Auguste Bennett; others, Fanny.

Q.—Was either of them signed with the name of Blankman? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What le there in the signature to the will which leads you to think that it is not her handwriting? A.—The letter J in this will is brought down, and then its turned, and then there appears to be another *draw* at the bottom of that, and it appears to be written in a tremulous sort of way, and sort of *pointed* end "patching;" then the capital A is carried up in a trembling sort of way at the top, and wider than she usually made it; then the capital B, the turn is not as high at the top as I have usually seen it.

Q.—Did yon see her frequently during the year 1859? A.—Up to the month of June I did; I did not see her from that time up to the Jennery or February following, as I have said.

Q.—When you saw her in June, was she well? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was she not what we commonly call a nervous person?

Objected to.

Objection overruled. Exception taken by Mr. Clinton.

A.—In my opinion, she was not; quite the reverse.

Q.—You have no knowledge of her being treated for nervousness by any physician? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was she a quick-tempered woman? A.—I think she was.

Q.—Of a jealous disposition?

Objected to.

Objection overruled and exceptions taken by Mr. Clinton.

A.—I think she was a little jealous.

Q.—About what month was the conversation in 1860, you have related about the niece? A.—In the latter part of January or fore part of February, 1860.

Q.—Your visits to her after she told you of her marriage to Mr. Blankman, and she had introduced him to you, were they not made with Mr. Blankman's consent? You visited there as an acquaintance? A.—In the first place I was introduced to Mr. Blankman before they were married; I saw him once more in the house after that, before they were married; I never saw him after that.

Q.—Where did she introduce him to you? A.—At No. 108 Twelfth-street, her residence.

Redirect by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—Did she (Mrs. Blankman) say anything to you at any time in reference to letting any of her relations have the house occupied by her in Twelfth-street? A.—Some three years ago she said the house in Twelfth-street she intended for her sister Eliza. I forget her name.

Q.—State whether Mrs. Blankman, the decedent, was, or not, a very resolute and determined woman? A.—She was.

Q.—Was she very decided in her mental qualities? A.—I think she was.

Q.—Was she what you would call a very strong-minded woman? A.—Yes, Sir, she was.

Q.—Do you know from what she said, whether in the years 1859 and 1860 she was on friendly terms with her near relatives?

Objected to. Question withdrawn.

Q.—State if you recollect whether she said anything, and if so, what, or the substance of what she said, in respect to being on friendly terms with her near relatives in ths years 1859 and 1860? A.—She always spoke well of her brother Hiram, and frequently told me that he always stuck to her, and she thought more of him than of any man on this earth, and she spoke well of all of them.

Q.—State what she said, if anything, as to her near relatives, other than her brother Hiram? A.—She spoke well of all of them; that embraced all.

Re-cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—Did you ever see any of her family in her society at any place? A.—I saw her sister Eliza at her house, but I never spoke to her.

Q.—How often did you see Eliza there? A.—Two or three times.

Q.—Do you know that she bought a house in Brooklyn for Eliza, furnished it and gave her the use of it for life, from what she said? State what she said on that subject. A.—She said she bought a house in Brooklyn for her sister Eliza; I don't recollect her saying she furnished it.

Q.—What other member of her family except Eliza did you ever see in her house? A.—I saw a niece of hers named Myers and a nephew named Myers, and another niece, a child named Lillie, whom she was bringing up; that is all I ever saw there to my knowledge.

John Milton Smith was next sworn for contestants and examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—Please state your residence and occupation. A.—I live in Brooklyn, and am Secretary of the Home Insurance Company of this City.

Q.—Have you in the way of business received and seen receipts of J. Augusta Beanet, afterwards called Jana A. Blankman? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you, in that way, acquired a knowledge of her handwriting? A.—I have.

Q.—Be good enough to look at what purports to be the signature of Jane A. Blankman on the alleged will of hers now shown you, and say whether in your opinion that signature is in her handwriting. A.—I think it is not his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—How many receipts have you seen purporting to be signed by J. Augusta Bennett? A.—I have seen two receipts, and a power of attorney presented by Mr. Edmon Blankman.

Q.—Did you compare with these receipts the name of Jana A. Blankman written on that will? A.—I did, but not having them together, I had the power of attorney, which I compared with the will; the power of attorney is signed by J. Augusta Bennett, which I compared with the will.

Q.—For what purpose did you make the comparison? A.—I did it by request of a gentleman who called on me and brought me here; I don't know his name; I think I've heard him called Mr. Wood.

Q.—State all the particulars in which, according to your opinion, the signature of Jane A. Blankman in the will differs from her handwriting, and do so from memory alone, without inspecting any paper. A.—I think it differs in almost all the letters which are common to the two names.

Norman A. Freeman sworn for contestants. Examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—Please state your residence and occupation. A.—I reside in New-Jersey; my place of business is No. 825 Broadway, of firm of Freeman & Bennett, jewelers.

Q.—How long have you carried on business at No. 825 Broadway? A.—Since one year ago last May.

Q.—Before that where did your firm carry on business? A.—For five years previous we were at No. 287 Broadway, and for the thirteen years previous to that we were on the other corner, No. 289 Broadway.

Q.—Had yon at any time any acquaintance with Adolphus T. Maillard in his life time? A.—I knew him, I think, since 1857 or 1858, and was slightly acquainted with him previous to that.

Q.—Had yon business transactions with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen him write? A.—I have.

Q.—Have yau had any of his writings or signatures in the way of business? A.—Our firm has.

Q.—Be good enough to look at the alleged will of Jane A. Blankman, propounded for probate, naw shewn you, and say whether in your opinion the words "A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway, New-York," are in the handwriting of said Maillard? A.—I think it is not his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—Did you make the comparison of Maillard on the will with other signatures of his, at any time? A.—I have.

Q.—Where did you get those other signatures? A.—They were handed to me by a gentleman named Wood.

Q.—Did you make the comparison very carefully? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Was it made with a view to discover the differences between the signature to the will and the other signatures? A.—I suppose it was. I suppose that was the object.

Q.—Were you a party to certain litigations with Mr. Maillard? A.—I believe we were; I will explain the matter if required; there was no trouble between us and Mr. Maillard, so far as we were concerned, and there couldn't have been any litigation if it hadn't been for other parties.

Redirect by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—Did you see Mr. Edmon Blankman during the litigation between Mr. Maillard and your firm? A.—Mr. Blankman was counsel for Maillard; I did talk with Mr. Blankman during the litigation, but very little.

Q.—About how long, as near as you recollect, was that litigation between your firm and Mr. Maillard continued? A.—I think it was rather over a year; a year and a few months.

Q.—State, as near as you recollect, what period of time that litigation covered? A.—It was in Winter it began,—I think it began in 1858, or beginning of 1859,—and litigation remained until after Mr. Maillard died.

Q.—During the whole continuance of that litigation, was Mr. Edmon Blankman counsel for Mr. Maillard, as far as you know? A.—He was.

Q.—Did you see him with Mr. Maillard during the continuance of that litigation? A.—I did.

Q.—Frequently? A.—At the Courts where the parties met on that litigation, I saw them together.

Q.—Was Mr. Edmon Blankman the Attorney for Mr. Maillard in that case? A.—He was.

Adjourned to March 4, at 11 A. M.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of Mananna Striker, Andrew J. Clarke and John Milton Smith were on Saturday admitted to probate. None of these wills made any bequests of interest to the public.

Another Fugitive from Justice at Washington—A Hot Chase.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the Matter of R. W. Clapp.—The relator is charged with having, while in the City of Washington, made false representations to the firm of Johnston & Co., of that city, whereby they were induced to cash a Bank certificate of deposit purporting to have been made by the firm of J. R. Rumsey & Co., Bankers at Tarrytown, in this State. The amount of the certificate was $4,932 26, and it is alleged that on sending to Tarrytown, they found that it could not be collected, and that the certificate was worthless.

The counsel now contend that the prisoner should be discharged, on the ground that no offence at common law, or as defined by statute, has been committed, and there is no law whereby a requisition can be made from the District of Columbia, upon the Governor of New-York, and the prisoner taken back to that District, and that the proceedings by which the relator was taken into custody are irregular.

The case having been adjourned, now came on, and the Court decided that the proceedings were irregular and discharged the relator. Mr. Clapp, however, was immediately taken into custody again by the United States Marshall. Another *habeas corpus* has been issued by Justice LEONARD.

Levi S. Chatfield and Charles Spencer for relator; District-Attorney Anthon opposed.

It was afterwards ascertained that the prisoner had been started off for Washington, and of course this writ was not served.

Action on a Pramissory Nate—Defence Counter-Claim.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Edward P. Ogilvie vs *Simon Lightstone.*—This was an action on a promissory note. The answer alleged that the plaintiff agreed to convey a house and let free of incumbrances, but that the deed accepted by the defendant made the property subject to a 21 years' lease.

It also averred that by the terms of the contract the defendant was not to take possession until the expiration of the lease, before which time the lessee destroyed the house, to the damage af the defendant $3,000, which he demanded by way of counter-claim.

The plaintiff demurred to the answer as constituting no defence.

BRADY, J.—There is nathing in any agreement stated in the defence set up which would entitle the defendant to prove the damages occasioned by the act of Ellen Clark, the lessee of the plaintiff, complained of in the answer.

The deed was recorded on the 27th of April, 1858, and the defendant had the entire estate at that time. Any injury to the reversian after that time would give to the defendant a right of action, and not to the plaintiff, and Ellen Clark became liable to the defendant for the damages, which the defendant seeks to have applied to the satisfaction af the plaintiff's demand, by way of counter-claim. The defendant knew when the agreement of the 24th of April, 1858, was executed, that the premises were in the possession of the plaintiff's lessee, and took them by deed, subject to the lease to Ellen Clark. He had notice, therefore, that the premises were not in the possession of the plaintiff, and took them subject to all the difficulties that might arise from thet circumstance. The conclusions herein stated, are based upon the assumption that the agreement relied upon as creating the counter-claim, is such as would be enforced at law, but thet it would be is very doubtful. The parties have committed themselves to writing, and appear to have covered in that way the whole subject of their dealings.

Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer.

G. U. Cotterill, plaintiff's attorney; Harrington & Grieff, defendant's attornies.

Superior Court, Special Term.

WHITE, J.—*The People &c.*, vs. *Robert Smith et al.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied. No costs are allowed, as the plaintiff may desire to amend his summons, which he has leave to do.

Common Pleas, Special Term.

BRADY, J.—*Rubens* vs. *Booth.*—Cause set down for first Monday of April, 1861.

Emberson vs. *Newbranch.*—See order entered.

Court of General Sessions.

Judge MCCUNN will open the March term of this Court this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Phillip Lowering, William Dromley.

For Rape—Patrick Holland.

For Bigamy—John Hallowell.

For Forgery—Charles H. Scott, John Watson, William Maxwell, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell, James McClernan, John Leland, Wm. H. Conrad.

For Grand Larceoy—Charles Howard.

Police Reports.

PICKING A LADY'S POCKET.

Two thieves named Stephen Boyle, *alias* Frank Burnett, and Thomas Collins, while riding in a Ninth-avenue stage on Saturday afternoon, contrived to aut the pocket, containing a pocket-book with $11 54 therein, from the

tated and will soon be in power, for weal or woe, for the peace of the country. The Inaugural will probably be in the Street by 1½ or 2 o'clock P. M. The speculations in regard to its real temper and purpose are not likely to be at once harmonized by its actual publication, especially on the Stock Exchange, but, as in the instances of the recent Annual Message of Mr. BUCHANAN and the speeches of Mr. SEWARD, the public pulse on the subject will soon make itself felt in Wall-street, as in other, and less mercurial, localities.

Some of the private letters from London by the last mail make allusion to a rumor that the old Banking firm of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. had applied to the Bank of England for assistance in the way of rediscounting their bills Receivable, which was to be granted on the condition that the affairs of the house should immediately go into liquidation. The honor of this old and once highly esteemed firm, has been seriously compromised on three or four different occasions in the last four years, by the sharp practice of one of the partners, Mr. CHAPMAN, or by s line of equivocal conduct adopted under his advice, and in two instances, at least, the Bank of England was made, or designed to be made, the victim of their wrong-doing. And in applying to the Bank, in their present extremity, that establishment has, no doubt, made the question of their wealth and ability to pay through their engagements, secondary to the point of mercantile honor involved in their longer continuance in active business as a leading London firm of Discount Brokers. They lost most of their American correspondence, we believe, some years ago.

The earnings of the Illinois Central for the fourth week (only four working days) of February were:

Fourth week, 1861	$48 636 80
Fourth week, 1860	37,981 50
Increase	$11.355 30

The Michigan Central Railroad earned the third week of February:

Third week, 1861	$26,454 16
Third week, 1860	23,643 82
Increase	$2,810 28

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the third week of February:

Third week, 1861	$18,159
Third week, 1860	14 488
Increase	$3,721

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincey Railroad line in the third week of February were, in

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$22,400 00	$21 528 00
Passengers	8,301 36	8.385 25
Total	$30,701 38	$29,913 25

In reference to Illinois Currency matters the Chicago *Tribune* reports:

"There was considerable excitement this morning under the impression that our city banks would throw out the bills of the banks that had been reported as places in liquidation by the Auditor. It calmed down towards the close, when it was found that they were taken as usual from depositors, and it was agreed by the bankers to continue to treat this the same as all other Illinois currency. Some parties, bent on speculation in there bills, made every possible effort to inaugurate a different policy, but they were unsuccessful. It turns out that the dispatch from Springfield did not give the facts exactly as they are. The Bank Commissioners simply reported to the Auditor that the banks called on for additional securities had not responded. Under the previsien of the amended law published this morning, this gives holders of bills the privilege of withdrawing bonds if they choose. Their exact status is changed very little from many others in the State. At the price now ruling in New-York for State Stocks, only comparatively few of our State banks are fully secured. By the report of Hon. S. A. HURLBUT to the House of Representatives, it appears that $5.759,393 of our currency are based on stocks worth 90 cents or less, while $2,203,907 range between 90c. and 95c. The people and the banks have been taking these bills for months part, when many of them were worth less then they are now; and now that they have carried them through nearly to the opening of navigation, it would be the extreme of folly to discredit them."

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, on the same subject, says:

"The amendments to the General Banking Law of Illinois, adopted on the 15th of February, 1861, provide:

1. That, hereafter, the Stocks of the State of Illinois, and no others, may be received as security for circulating notes.

2. Every Bank in the State *may* appoint an Agent, who shall keep an office in Chicago or Springfield, for the redemption of its circulating notes; but none of the Banks now organized are required to do so.

3. That no Bank shall hereafter be organized, nor any additional circulation be issued to any Bank now organized, until such Bank shall have appointed an Agent, at Chicago or Springfield, to redeem its notes in coin, at a rate of discount not exceeding three-fourths of one per cent., until January, 1862, and not exceeding one-half per cent, after that time.

4. While any Bank is under a protest for a failure to redeem its circulating notes on demand as now provided by law, or under a call to make up deficiencies in its securities, or in process of liquidation, it shall be lawful for the Auditor, on demand, to sell, without notice, and deliver to the holder of the circulating notes of such Bank the *pro rata* proportion of any of the securities on deposit by such Bank with the Auditor.

5. That no Bank shall forfeit its charter privileges, or be liable to have its bonds sold to redeem its circulating notes, until after the expiration of six months from the passage of this Act, except as above provided.

6. Any Bank whose circulating notes are amply secured by Stocks on deposit with the Auditor, shall not be liable to be put in liquidation, or to have its Stock sold for a failure to redeem its circulating notes on demand, for six months from and after the passage of this act.

7. No Bank shall hereafter be organized in this State, nor shall any more circulating notes be issued to any Bank in this State, unless said Bank shall have a *bona fide* cash capital of at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

Various other provisions, not of general interest to the public, are embraced in the amendment. The above are the principal features of the new law.

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange by mail on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.	
		Buy.	Sell.
Mar. 1	Philadelphia	¼	½
Mar. 1	Baltimore	¾	⅞
Mar. 1	Boston	par	
Mar. 1	Washington, D. C	1¼	@ 1¾
Feb. 27	Charleston	3¾	@ 4
Feb 28	Richmond	6	@ 6¼
Feb. 28	Petersburg	6	@ 6½
Feb. 27	Savannah Ga	3½	@ 3¾
Feb. 27	Chicago	7	@ 7¾
Feb. 26	Milwaukee	6@	6¾
Feb. 26	Cleveland	1	@ 1½
Feb. 28	St. Louis	5¾	@ 6
Feb. 26	Louisville	⅜	@ ⅝
Feb. 26	Detroit	1	@ 1¼
Feb. 25	Winona, Minn	7	@ 7½
Feb. 26	Circleville, Ohio	1	@ 1¾
Feb 26	Galena, Ill	7	@ 7½
Feb 26	Newberry, S. C	3	@ 4
Feb 28	Erie, Penn	¾	@ 1
Feb. 28	Fayetteville, N. C	4	@ 6
Feb. 26	Wilmington, N. C	5	@ 6
Feb. 26	Columbus, Ga	3	@ 4
Feb. 26	Springfield, Ill	6	@ 6¾
Feb. 26	Fort Wayne, Ind	1	@ 1¾
Feb. 27	Raleigh, N. C	4	@ 5
Feb 28	St. Paul, Min	7	@ 8
Feb. —.	New-Orleans	par.	
Feb. —.	Mobile	par.	

The Coal trade sums up for the past week as follows compared with last year:

	1860.		1861.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
L. & B. R. R.	26,481	303 345	20,239	281,081
Sch. R. R.	13,870	163,651	15,463	163,738
Lehigh 8'th	10,910	89,497	13,35	88,726
Do. North	2,063	18.340	3,789	24,219
Broad Top	2. 68	26,546	3,019	19,791
Mahanoy	1,738	14,740	2,879	23 647
Pottsville	1,462	9,793	1,463	8,115
Mt. H. T.	341	2,842	388	4,073
Schuylkill Valley	336	3,199	844	4,317
Total	59,529	632,156	61,388	615,896

The *Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville, reports of the trade:

"Dealers and manufacturers are beginning to make inquiries for Coal, and the trade will start as soon as the rates of toll, transportation, &c., are fixed for the Spring business. The Transporting Companies are engaged in arranging the tolls, &c., and we presume they will be promulgated shortly. The present mild weather has been very favorable for the cleaning out of the Canals, and making the necessary repairs preparatory to opening the same. We believe that every ton of coal that can be mined this year will be required by the market, and we consider all descriptions of property in Schuylkill County worth at least 25 per cent. more than it was before the passage of the Protective Tariff of 1861. We think our business men can now safely go to work and make their preparations for an improved business this year. The difficulties in the South will not materially affect the Coal trade. Fuel, like bread, must be procured, under any circumstances."

The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage of the United States Mint, in Philadelphia for the month of February, 1861:

DEPOSITS.

Gold Deposits	$5,244,816 71
Silver and purchases	153,361 28
Copper Cents (O. S.) received in exchange for cents of new issue	16,795 00
Total Deposits	$5,398,177 99

GOLD COINAGE.

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	371,750	$7,425,000 00

SILVER COINAGE.

Dollars	17,000	17,000 00
Half-dollars	14,000	7,000 00
Quarter-dollars	310,400	77,600 00
Dimes	50,000	5,000 00
Half dimes	204,000	10,200 00
	604,400	$116,800 00
Cents	1,200,000	$12,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	371,750	$7,425,000
Silver	604,400	121,800
Copper	1,200,000	12,000
Total	2,256,150	$7,571,816

The Gross Earnings of the Panama road for January, 1861, were as follows:

From Passengers	$35,199 50
From Freights, (including Treasure)	72,404 20
Total	$107,504 70

New Railways in Iowa.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Extensive Railroad enterprises are now being pushed forward in Iowa and Minnesota, with a view of opening up the rich lands and developing the vast resources in those States. The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, connecting with the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago Union Roads, will soon be completed to Cedar Falls, in Iowa. At this point the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad, from Cedar Falls to the State line of Minnesota, is under contract to ERASTUS EDGERTON & Co., of New-York, for the sum of $1,025,000. This Road is seventy-five miles long, traverses the course of the Cedar River, which cuts through one of the richest valleys in the State, and terminates at Otranto, at the State line of Minnesota, there connecting with the "Cedar Valley and Minneapolis" Road, (108 miles,) extending to St. Paul. Already the grading on the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Road has been completed to Waverly, a distance of fifteen miles, and a substantial bridge, spanning the Cedar River at that point, is nearly finished. So level is the tract of country through which this Road passes, that not a cut or filling of more than ten feet will be required. The Company pay the contractors in the following manner: $600,000 of their first mortgage 7 ₰ cent. Bonds; $40,000 Mitchell County 10 ₰ cent. Bonds; $60,000 Floyd County 10 ₰ cent. Bonds; $50,000 in lands, deeded along the line of road; $100,000 in cash, and $175,000 in stock and subscriptions to stock—in all $1,025,000. The Company are to issue $650,000 of first mortgage 7 ₰ cent. Bonds, $50,000 of which is for their own account. This will make a bonded debt of about $8,500 per mile. Seeing the great importance of this road, and the increased amount of traffic that must result from it, the Illinois Central, Galena and Chicago Union, and the Dubuque and Sioux City roads, have generally come forward and bound themselves to create a sinking fund for the cancelation of these bonds, by paying to the trustees of the Company bonds referred to, (for five years,) 10 per cent. of all the gross earnings from business passing to and from all points upon the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad over the roads of the above-named companies. This will give these bonds an increased value and make them a safe investment.

Iowa, next to Illinois, is destined to be one of the most productive States in the far West. Her rich, undulating lands, her vast water-power, and extensive mineral resources, are already well known to the people of this country, and are being rapidly developed. Not least among the inducements to immigrants held out by Iowa, is an excellent climate. The Cedar Valley and Minneapolis Road in Minnesota, is graded sixty-five miles, and ready for the iron. This road has passed into the hands of the State of Minnesota, and the work has been suspended for some time; strong inducements are now offered to any responsible parties who will come forward and resume and finish the work.

The completion of these enterprises will secure to New-York an unbroken chain of Railroad to St. Peul in Minnesota. E.

Confederate Taxation—Its Difficulties.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

The Congress, under the authority conferred by the Provisional Constitution, has enacted the tariff of 1857 of old the United States, for the purpose of raising the money necessary to carry on the Government of these States. *So far, so good—the policy is right, and the scheme of direct taxation finds few friends.* But it is now important to consider whether the present tariff will produce revenue enough to support the Government, and, if not, what other expedient will became necessary.

Our judgment is decided that the present tariff will not produce revenue enough, and especially for this year, and perhaps not for some years yet. Necessarily, as everybody must see, trade this year must be exceedingly dull, and for a long time to come, perhaps. An average daily of 25 per cent. will not produce, within the coming twelve months, as we believe, more than ten millions of dollars. *Our necessities will require twenty millions, at the least, even if actual war does not ensue. If war come, our expenses will swell perhaps to thirty or forty millions.*

But, even without war, we are absolutely compelled in the beginning to expend vast sums to organize a navy, (one of the most immediate pressing needs,) armories, naval and military schools, &c. A standing army of 10,000 men, at the least, will soon be enlisted, which will cost, at the lowest, six millions a year, and may possibly reach ten millions. The navy, for the first year, can scarcely cost less than seven millions, and may reach fifteen. Then there will be a million or two for postal deficiency, and then there is the civil and miscellaneous list.

And right here we want to enter our protest against any diminution of the mail service, and to declare our entire repudiation of the idea that the Postal Department should be required to be self-sustaining, in any greater degree than the naval, the military, or the Civil Department proper. In fact, we think there is the least reason in the world to require the Post-office to pay its way, for, beyond the defence offered by the army and navy, in case of actual invasion, no department of the old, and nc department af the new, Federal Government, can ever possibly be felt so directly as a benefit to all classes of the people, as the Post-office Department. * * * Obviously to our mind, the tariff will not raise sufficient revenue to meet the demands of Government, and the question is how are we to get on? Leaving direct taxation out of view, as the last resort af direct necessity, it is proposed to levy an export duty. And notwithstanding the hardships and inequality of such a system, it is manifestly better than direct taxation, as *any* system must be better than that which calls upon each individual plainly to take the money out of his pocket, and pay his dues at once, and all in a lump, especially when the dues will be so large as now anticipated in the Confederate States. If a tax be levied on exports, *nearly all the money it raises will come out of the cotton planter*, for, except sugar, which mounts up to a respectable figure, the Confederate States export nothing but cotton, worth speaking of. The little rice, tobacco, naval stores and lumber we export amount to a very small sum. *Half a cent a pound on cotton*, as proposed, will bring in eight or ten millions—*all of which the cotton planter must pay*, leaving other industries comparatively untaxed. But even the import and export duties together will not probably produce the amount desired—at least it is extremely problematical, as we shall certainly buy less goods than formerly, and perhaps produce less cotton. The uncertainty and difficulty hanging about the matter are so great that perhaps it is wiser, at present, *to let the tariff remain as at present*, for a few years, until we can form a juster estimate of both receipts and expenditures, to abandon the idea of export duties, and in the meantime resort to some other system of raising money, for money the Government must have.

From the Savannah Republican.

We may say, though we do not offer it as a matured opinion, that our inclinations are opposed to export duties as a permanent system of revenue. We do not propose to discuss it ourselves at the present, and for the reason that we have been unable to give it the proper attention; but it has occurred to us from the beginning, that the partial manner of its operation would, of itself, be sufficient to condemn it. *With the lights before us, we believe that its effect will be to throw the entire burthen of Government upon the planting and farming interests*, and unless we are convinced to the contrary, we shall be very slow in according to the system our defence or even approval.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 2.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1-16 ₰ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 43 bbls. Ashes; 4,260 bbls. Flour; 2,094 bushels Wheat; 404 bushels Barley; 4,800 bushels Oats; 1,986 bushels Malt; 1,654 packages Provisions, and 475 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable and steady, including Pots at $5 12½, and Pearls at $5 25 ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 290 bbls., including 172 bbls. Pots and 118 bbls. Pearls. Receipts during the past two months, 2,571 bbls. of all kinds, against 3 827 bbls same time last year.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Southern buyers have been purchasing rather more freely, yet business has not been active, and the depression, previously mentioned, continues—prices being quite irregular. In Boston, transactions have been less extensive, yet the *Commercial Bulletin* reports:

"There is, however, a fair trade with the West, and orders are constantly coming to hand from the South. The stock of light goods has sensibly decreased, and an average Spring trade will not leave a very large surplus of heavy work to carry over. In some instances dealers have realized a slight advance in particular lines of goods; manufacturers are beginning to move, but cautiously. The lessons of the past are not yet wholly forgotten."

CANDLES—Adamantine are in request at from 17c. @ 19c., mainly at 17¾c. @ 18c. ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Trade has been moderate to-day; sales 100 mats Java at 16½c.; 1,200 bags Rio at 12¾c. @ 13¾c.; 200 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 50 bags Jamaica at 12¾c., the latter, cash, ₰ lb.

COTTON—The market continues dull and heavy, including Middling Uplands at 11¾c. @ 11¾c., ₰ lb. Sales, 800 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 300 tons Honduras Logwood on private terms, and 175 tons West India at $11 75@$12 ₰ ton. Stock of Dyewoods, 7,116 tons, including 300 tons Baywood, 206 tons Camwood, 676 tons Fustic, 3,654 tons Limawood, 2,027 tons Logwood, and 93 tons Sapan wood.

EARTHENWARE—Very light imports and an improving demand tend to increase the confidence of holders; prices exhibit rather more firmness.

FISH—Dry *Cod* have attracted more attention, mainly at $3 75@$3 87½ ₰ cwt. Mackerel and Salmon are inactive. A fair inquiry prevails for Herring, especially Smoked, at 2½c. @ 3½c. for Scaled, and 16c. @ 18c. for No. 1, ₰ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been somewhat brisker, to-day, especially for low and medium grades; but the prices offered by purchasers have been unsatisfactory to sellers, who are reluctant to make any further concessions, and are apparently less eager to dispose of desirable lots, at even prevailing rates. Hence, the current movements are restricted. The reduction in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain tends to encourage shippers, although the latest accounts from Liverpool were unfavorable. The reported sales add up 9,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 10@$5 20; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 25@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 10@$5 20; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 25@$5 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 30@$4 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 35@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55 ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 16	@$5 20
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 45	@ 6 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 15
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 70	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at former prices; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 30@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Rye Flour is in request at $3 20@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling, in lots, at $1 50@$1 81¼ ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at somewhat lower prices. The demand, however, has been moderate, as shippers have been reluctant to purchase freely. Sales have been made of 48,500 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 23; White Western, part at $1 40; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 32, the latter rate, delivered; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 23, delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 21@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 18, ₰ bushel. Corn opened heavily. The demand, however, subsequently improved, and prices advanced. No considerable arrivals were reported, and at the close holders of sound mixed Western were unwilling to sell at less than our highest figures. Sales 45,000 bushels at 65½c. @ 67½c., closing at 66¾c. @ 67½c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c. @ 60c., chiefly 59c. @ 60c. for new do. do., from Railroad depot; 64c. for Yellow Southern, and 70c. @ 76c. for White Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye continues in demand and is buoyant at 67c @ 70c. ₰ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats continue quiet, including Canada, at 35c. @ 35½c.; Western at 34½c. @ 35½c., and State at 35½c. @ 36½c. ₰ bushel.

MAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 60c. @ 65c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 62 bales New at 22c. @ 30c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—Are rather heavy, though prices are maintained. The demand is limited. Week's receipts, 34,206 hides; week's sales, 34,672 hides, including, according to Messrs. WRIGHT & WHITNEYER, 593 Dry Buenos Ayres, for Boston, 21 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,704 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., private terms; 3,350 Monte Video, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Rio Grande 21 lbs., 19½c., cash, in bond, usual selection; 3,800 Orinoco, 20 lbs., part 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., private terms; 800 Mexican, 20 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Tampico, 21 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 350 Tampico Dry Salted, for Philadelphia, 26 lbs., private terms; 400 Bogota, 16 lbs., private terms; 600 West Indies, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,575 Texas, 24@26 lbs., 16c. @ 16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 860 Western, 19 lbs., 15½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,600 Southern, 18@17 lbs., 10c. @ 12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,700 Southern, for Boston, 16 lbs., 12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,800 Wet Salted California 20 lbs., on private terms; 450 Southern Slaughter, 45 lbs., 5¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 75 lbs., 6½c. @ 6¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 6,300 City Slaughter, 70@60 lbs., 6¾c. @ 7c., cash, rejecting bad hides. In addition to the above, 12 500 Orinocos changed hands, on speculation, at 19c., less 4 and 5 ₰ cent., cash, usual selection; and 1,700 Rio Hache were shipped to Europe, for owner's account. Stock in importers' hands, 304,600 dry hides; 14 800 wet salted hides; 5,800 Horse hides, and 360 bales East India hides.

LEATHER—Sole is in mere request at former quotations. Week's receipts, 32,000 sides.

METALS—Continue rather quiet. Scotch Pig Iron is in most demand at $20 50@$22 ₰ ton, usual credit. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 2,000 tons Anthracite Pig Metal, mostly at $20@$21 for No. 2, and $21@$22 for No. 1, on time, ₰ ton.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 180 bbls. New-Orleans at 34c. @ 36c. ₰ gallon. Stock, 4,383 hhds. Cuba Muscovado; 362 hhds. Clayed Cuba; 830 hhds. Porto Rico, and 5,048 barrels New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been more sought after, including Commons, at $1 30@$1 35 ₰ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. A fair demand exists for Spirits Turpentine at 36¾c. @ 38c., mainly within the range ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 360 bbls, including Mess at $17 25, and Prime at $12 37½@$12 50, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 8¾c. @ 9. for Hams, and 6¾c. @ 6¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon remains as last noticed. Lard is salable and steady at from 9¾c. @ 10¾c. ₰ lb.; sales, 250 tcs. and bbls. Beef continues inactive, at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₰ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₰ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$16 50 ₰ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 16c. @ 16c. for Western, and 14c. @ 16c. for State ₰ lb. Cheese is selling at 8½c. @ 10½c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 300 tierces, in lots, at from $3 75@$4 per 100 lbs. Messrs. EGGENA O'SULLIVAN & Co. report thus:

Stock of Rice in New-York, March 1.

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, casks	6,882	7,160
East India, bags	—	3,200

SEEDS—Clover is in fair request, chiefly at 7¼c. @ 7¾c. ₰ lb. Mr. A. CAMERON reports the exports af Cloverseed from the ports of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, to all ports in Great Britain, from 1st day of September, 1860, to the 27th day of February, 1861—say, total exports as per clearances at the Custom-house, 62,107 bags, or equal to 5,131¾ tons. Flaxseed is in limited request, with a more liberal supply, at from $1 37½@$1 47½ ₰ bushel. Desirable lots of Timothy are scarce and stiffly held at $3 and upward ₰ bushel. The inquiry is moderate. In Philadelphia, during the week, 3,000 bushels Clover Seed were disposed of, at from $4 25@$5, mainly at $4 62½@$4 87½ ₰ bushel.

SUGARS—The transactions have been less extensive, comprising 740 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4½c. @ 5¾a., with some New-Orleans at 4c. @ 4¾c.; 80 boxes Havana, part at 5¾c. @ 6¼c., and some Melado at 3c., ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request. The present quotations for Stuart's are as follows: Best quality Loaf, 8¾c.; best quality Crushed, 8¾c.; Circle A. Crushed, 8¾c.; Granulated, 8¾c.; Ground, 8¾c.; White A., 7¾c.; Yellow C., 7¾c., cash, ₰ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, March 1.

	1860.	1861.
Cuba, hhds	10,999	13,707
Porto Rico, hhds	880	892
New-Orleans, hhds	1,913	3,805
English Island, hhds	291	787
Texas, hhds	261	174
Total	14 344	19 295
Boxes	15,995	15.311
Bags	82,818	166 944
Melado, hhds	4,474	5,483

TOBACCO—Sales have been confined to 87 hhds. Virginia at 6c. @ 6¾c.; 250 cases Seed Leaf at 6c. @ 7¾c.; and 114 bales Havana on private terms.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York in February:

	Va. & Ky. Hhds.	N. C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds	Total. Hhds.
Stock Feb. 1, 1861	13,138	1,405	4	—	14,547
Received since	99	74	—	—	173
Total	13,237	1,479	4	—	14,720
Delivered since	847	271	—	—	1,118
Stock Mar. 1, 1861	12,390	1,208	4	—	13,602
Stock Mar. 1, 1860	7,612	505	—	2	8,119

The following is a statement of the receipts and deliveries of Tobacco at the warehouse of Messrs. J. MOJ. BENEDI & Co., Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn:

	Ky. Hhds.	Va. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock Feb. 1, 1861	3,055	105	3,160
Delivered since	103	32	135
Stock March 1, 1861	2,951	73	3,025

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 18c. ₰ gallon

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, though rates exhibit no remarkable changes. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. @ 3s. 4½d. ₰ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d. @ 12d.; Corn, 11d. @ 11¾d. ₰ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d. @ ½d. ₰ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. @ 3s. 6d. ₰ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₰ ton; Beef, 6s. 6d ₰ tierce. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. @ 4s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 12d. @ 13d. ₰ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. @ 4s. ₰ bbl.; Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow 40s.; and Clover Seed, 45s. ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d. @ 3s. 9d ₰ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d. @ 13¾d. ₰ bushel. Pork 5s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ₰ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₰ ton; for Galway, a bark, with 22,000 bush. Wheat and Corn, in shipper's bags, at 14d. ₰ bushel. The latest and charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 996 tons, to Liverpool at £2,800; a bark, 5,000 bbls., from Wilmington, North Carolina to Liverpool, Resin 5s., Turpentine 6s. and Spirits Turpentine 8s.; a bark, 523 tons, to Melbourne, $9,500; a schooner, 296 tons, from Havana to Cork and a market, 1,600 boxes Sugar, £3 5s.; a schooner, 106 tons, to St. Croix and back from Porto Rico to New York, $900; a brig, 250 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar 3½c. and Molasses $3; one 230 tons, to Zaza and back, 40c. and $3; one 200 tons, and a schooner, 150 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, 40c. and $3 an schooner, 348 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a brig, 250 tons, from North side Cuba to New-York, 40c. and $3; one, 288 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 38c. and $3; a schooner, 174 tons, to Havana and back, $1,200; a brig, 248 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar $5 and Molasses $3; a bark, 287 tons, from Cardenas to New-York, Sugar 40c., Melado 38c., and Molasses $3; one, 309 tons, to Havana, $1,000; a schooner, 200 tons, to Matanzas and back, 38c., and Molasses $3 on and $4 under deck; one, 167 tons, to St. Thomas, 50c.; a brig, 248 tons, to St. Thomas and back from South Side Cuba, $1,900; one, 242 tons, to Havana, $1,075; a schooner, 179 tons, from Mayagues, P. R., to New-York, 38c. and $3; a brig, 186 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Ponce, P. R., with privilege of a second port and back to a port north of Hatteras, 46c and $4; a bark, 240 tons, from a Southern port to the windward, $11; a brig, 236 tons, to Maracaibo and back, at a round sum; ship E. F. *Willetts*, 825 tons, from Philadelphia to Shanghai, Coal; a bark, 267 tons, to Matanzas; one, 250 tons, to Cardenas and back; a brig, 288 tons, to Rhara and back; a bark, 586 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; and a bark and a schooner from Havana to Europe, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK STEAMERS.

Name.	For	
Kanzak	New-York	Panama & Hav.	Mch 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 8
Matanzas	New-York	Matanzas	Mch 8
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 12
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	Mch 15
North Britain	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 16
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Mch 16

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 20
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
North Britain	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 28
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *America*, at Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 3 P. M., to go by steamboat, and 6 to go by railroad.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad	6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Steamboat	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY Schools will be issued about the 1st of April, called the "DAY SCHOOL BELL," containing about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartettes and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of the elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for seminaries, academies and public schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, enthor of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 450,000 copies in twenty-five months. The price of this book will be 30 cents by the hundred, in paper covers—30 cents bound. Liberal discount to the trade.

AUDUBON.—FOR SALE, A COMPLETE SET OF Audubon's quadrupeds, 150 plates, in one folio volume, neatly and substantially bound, for $200, the lowest price in the market being $300. This is one of the original copies published in 1845. It is in excellent condition and unimpaired. Address S. D. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISS BUSHNELL

Has located on Murray Hill Parks,

Nos. 11 and 13, between 34th and 35th sts., where she has suites and single rooms to rent.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT front rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms at No. 49 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENtlemen and their wives can be had at No. 61 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rooms furnished and very desirable; no exceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with board may be obtained at No. 125 West 21st-st. New-York. House with all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant second story, front, alcove room in a private family. Good table. House has every convenience, and is pleasantly situated, only eight minutes' walk from either Bonthe or Hamilton av. ferries, and one block from the cars. Terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Morrison-st., two doors east of Clinton.

WAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Un Ballo in Maschera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Rob Roy—First Act of Robert Macaire—Ilsie Mosmon.

UNION THEATRE—Lucretia Borgia—Lend me Five Shillings.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Woman in White—Curiosities at all Hours.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—Page's "Venus."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The great event to which so many have been looking forward with anxiety—which has excited the hopes and fears of the country to an extent unparalleled in its comparatively brief history—will take place to-day. Abraham Lincoln is to be inaugurated as President of the United States. The occasion has drawn to the Federal Capital a greater crowd, probably, than has ever been assembled there on any similar occasion. The hotels, our correspondent informs us, are filled to overflowing, and thousands, last evening, were seeking private accommodations. Whether the ceremonies will be marred by any untoward event, is, of course, a matter of conjecture, though grave fears are expressed on the subject. Mr. Lincoln himself, however, it is understood, entertains no apprehensions, but believes that the measures which have been taken to preserve the decorum of the occasion will be amply sufficient. On Saturday evening the last great struggle over the Cabinet appointments took place. The conflicting powers were gathered at the rooms of the President elect, and he listened to the arguments urged by each in turn. The result was a resolution on his part to retain those gentlemen already fixed upon, and whose names have already appeared in the Times—though possibly the distribution of positions may be slightly varied. The greatest contention seems to have been in reference to Ex-Governor Chase, of Ohio, and the most strennous opposition to his confirmation by the Senate is anticipated. On Saturday night, also, Mr. Lincoln concluded his Inaugural Address, and submitted it to the inspection of Mr. Seward—who, it is understood, found very few amendments to suggest. The character of the document is stated to be very positive and matter-of-fact, and treats the subject of the national difficulties very much as has been anticipated by the friends of the new Administration. We repeat our Cabinet list for the convenience of readers:

Secretary of State.....Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y.
Treasury.....Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
War.....Simon Cameron, of Pa.
Navy.....Montgomery Blair, of Md.
Interior.....Caleb B. Smith, of Ind.
Postmaster-General.....Gideon Welles, of Conn.
Attorney-General.....Edward Bates, of Mo.

Letters from Montgomery, received in Washington, say that a special envoy left the former place several days ago for the Federal capital, and is supposed to be now there. He is instructed to present his credentials immediately after the Inaugaration, as Ambassador from the Southern Confederacy, and will ask its recognition by the United States. He will insist upon an immediate answer, and failing to get it, will retire. His failure to obtain a recognition, it is understood at Montgomery, will be followed by an attack upon Forts Sumter and Pickens, and thus an issue of force will be precipitated upon the new Administration. Whether this programme will be carried out, however, depends somewhat, probably upon the character of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address.

Congress did very little on Saturday calculated either to advance the material interests of the country or to promote a peaceful settlement of the national troubles. In fact, the proceedings in the Senate, although protracted until near midnight, may be considered as absolutely worse than profitless—the session being entirely wasted in foolish discussions as to what ought to be done. Finally, it was voted to adjourn until 7½ o'clock last evening. On reassembling at that time, the Senate galleries were unprecedentedly crowded, and crowds were turned away, unable to gain admission. Mr. Crittenden, after presenting the credentials of Mr. Breckinridge, who is elected to the Senate for six years from to-morrow, proceeded to speak on his resolutions, but the noise in the galleries was so great that it was found impossible to proceed with business. The Sergeant-at-Arms, at the order of the presiding officer, made an endeavor to clear the galleries of all those who did not occupy seats, but he soon reported the task impossible to accomplish. Mr. Douglas moved to elect a new Sergeant-at-Arms who could do his duty; but, comparative quiet having been restored, he withdrew his motion, and Mr. Crittenden proceeded with his speech. He was followed by Messrs. Trumbull, of Illinois, Wigfall, of Texas, and others. In the House an effort was made to suspend the rules in order to take up the bill providing for the collection of revenue at the ports of the seceded States, but it failed for want of a two-thirds vote. This, probably, kills the measure in the present Congress, and whatever is to be done by the new Administration towards the collection of the revenue must be done upon its own responsibility. The resolution censuring Mr. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, for accepting the resignations of those officers of the Navy who resigned for the purpose of taking service in the seceded States, was passed after considerable opposition—95 to 62. No other business of consequence was transacted. The House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Nearly all the principal Appropriation bills have passed both Houses of Congress, including the Indian, Post-office, Pension, Army, Navy, Military Academy, Civil and Diplomatic, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The Army bill received the signature of President Buchanan on Saturday.

The Southern "Congress" has concluded to admit the Texas delegates to the full privileges of regular members, notwithstanding the fact that the ordinance of secession has not been acted upon by the people of that State. Messrs. Wigfall and Hemphill, who are among the delegates, will leave Washington immediately for Montgomery. Saturday's session of the "Congress" was a secret one.

In the Virginia State Convention, on Saturday, a resolution in favor of submitting to the people an ordinance of secession was presented and referred. The same disposition was made of an "Anti-Coercion resolution, suggesting that the Government should negotiate with the Southern Confederacy for the transfer of Forts Sumter and Pickens, and a division of the public property and burdens. There was no prospect of an agreement in the Committee on Federal Relations. Several members of the Convention were in Washington yesterday, endeavoring to learn which way the wind blows there.

An effort was made in the Missouri Convention on Friday to reconsider the action requiring delegates to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but it failed. The Convention was permanently organized by the election of Ex-Gov. Price as President, and S. L. Low as Secretary.

Returns from forty-seven counties in North Carolina have been received, which elect forty-eight Union, and twenty-five secession delegates. The majority against a Convention thus far is about 8,000, which, however, is likely to be reduced by further returns.

The people of Norfolk, Va., were thrown into a great deal of excitement, last Friday night, by the report that there was a plot for an immediate negro insurrection at that place. A detachment of militia was ordered out and patrolled the city during the night, but the latest telegram says there are now no fears of an outbreak.

The Secretary of War has published an official order, dismissing Gen. Twiggs from the Army, "for treachery to the flag of his country," in having surrendered, on demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department, and under his charge.

The steamship *Fulton* sailed for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, with 63 passengers, and $4,915 in specie. The steamship *Saxonia*, for Southampton and Hamburg, took out 127 passengers, and the *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, 16 cabin, and 106 steerage passengers.

The New-York State Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the Assembly a bill was introduced making it a misdemeanor to engage in the business of a mercantile agency. Bills were presented authorizing the construction of a City railroad on the Third-avenue stage-route, and of horse-railroads in Kings and Queens Counties. A resolution, instructing the Committee on Cities and Villages to report, without further delay, the six bills repealing the six grants of last year for the construction of railroads in this City, was adopted. A motion to reconsider the vote on this resolution was laid over under the rules.

The court-martial on Commander Walke continued its inquisition on Saturday, when further testimony was put in for the defence. Lieut. Daniels, of the *Supply*, was recalled, and was followed by Mr. John Vandyke, Captain's Clerk of the *Supply*, whose evidence was of unusual interest and importance. H. J. Willet, Secretary to Commodore Breese, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; James M. Cooper, Master-Gunner in the United States Navy, and Wm. Conway and John Edwards, seamen, both of whom had been members of the Government at the Pensacola Navy-yard at the time of its seizure by the Florida State troops, were also examined; after which, Paymaster Cahoone, the Judge-Advocate conducting the trial, and Capt. Morris, one of the Court, deposed favorably as to Capt. Walke's professional character. The Court then adjourned till to-day.

The German Stadt Theatre was filled to overflowing yesterday afternoon on the occasion of an Anti-Sunday law meeting, mainly of German characteristics. Speeches were made in English and German, and resolutions adopted favoring the immediate repeal of the Sunday laws. An orchestra furnished operatic music, and attendants lager bier.

Another fugitive from justice, at Washington, was, on Saturday, brought before Justice Leonard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged. He was subsequently taken into custody by the United States authorities, whereupon another writ of *habeas corpus* was allowed by Justice Leonard, which could not be served, as the prisoner had been started off for Washington. In the Surrogate's Court the Blankman will case was proceeded with and adjourned until to-day.

There was a breakdown of 2@3 ₩ cent. on State and Railway Stocks, and of 1½ ₩ cent. on Government securities on Saturday, early in the day, on the political accounts from Washington, which were construed as less favorable to peace. In the afternoon the market recovered part of the decline, and left off steady; United States Sixes, new, 94¾; New-York Central, 78¼ ₩ cent. No change in Money affairs.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Flour on Saturday, but at prices which were not satisfactory to the principal holders, and transactions were limited. Wheat was heavy and lower. Corn was more sought after and it closed higher. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Provisions were quiet. Moderate sales of Adamantine Candles, Coffee, Sugars, Hay, Dry Codfish, Smoked Herring, Hops, Hides, Rice, and Whisky were reported. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in request. Other branches of trade presented no important change. There were only 696 vessels of all classes in port, yet freight engagements were limited, and rates tended downward.

The New Administration.

This is an eventful day in the political history of the country. It signalizes an important revolution in the conduct of our public affairs—one which, we trust, will prove to be peaceful and beneficent, though it may prove stormy, and, for a time at least, disastrous.

President Lincoln has completed the selection of his Cabinet, after passing through a scene which is becoming discreditably characteristic of our political organization. One would suppose that respect for the man whom they have themselves selected to be the President of the United States, would impose upon his party friends a reasonable degree of confidence in his wisdom and discretion. They ought, at all events, to assume that he knows enough of his duty to ask advice and information when he needs them, and that he also knows where to go for the counsel that is most likely to prove of service. Mr. Lincoln, however, seems to have been beset, from the moment of his arrival at Washington, by a perfect mob of partisan adherents, who were determined to coerce him by importunity, and even by menace, into compliance with their demands. They had marked out a policy for his Administration, selected the members of his Cabinet, decided upon the terms of his inaugural, and resolved to make him merely an instrument for carrying out their schemes.

Mr. Lincoln was compelled to do at last,—what he ought to have done at the very outset;—he dismissed them peremptorily, and declared his determination to form such a Cabinet as his own convictions of propriety and the public good should dictate. The names selected are already before the country, and will commend themselves to general confidence. A great clamor has been raised concerning the appointment of Mr. Chase,—mainly, however, because the enemies of Gov. Seward saw fit to represent him as holding a position of hostility to the policy which Mr. Seward had deemed best suited to the emergencies of the day. We venture to predict that those who have yielded to these representations will find themselves mistaken, and that the Cabinet will be,—as it should be,—a unit upon all the great questions of policy which must at once engage the attention of the Administration.

We shall doubtless publish the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln in our evening edition. No one will expect from it any specification of desirable legislative measures, as it is not addressed to any legislative body. It will embody, however, a statement of the principles by which the new Administration will be guided, and we anticipate such a declaration on this point as ought to be entirely satisfactory to every American who is loyal to the Union, in whatever section he may live. That Mr. Lincoln will proclaim his purpose to maintain the authority of the Government, and to enforce the laws which he will be required to take a solemn oath to execute, no one can doubt. And he will at the same time unquestionably assert the perfect security of Southern rights and interests from all invasion and molestation under his Administration.

We trust that Mr. Lincoln will henceforward "take the responsibility" of repelling all outside dictation in regard to the discharge of the duties of his high office. The country, and especially the Republican Party, has faith in his personal ability, integrity and patriotic devotion to liberty and Union;—and if they can only feel that he will assert, to the fullest extent, the authority with which he is clothed, and stand unmoved by the selfish influences which will seek to sway his conduct,—they will repose with perfect confidence in the justice and success of his Administration.

How the New Tariff Became a Law.—The personal organ of Mr. Buchanan announces that it was with the utmost reluctance he was brought to sign the Tariff bill, so crude, contradictory and impracticable are its provisions; and that nothing but the solicitations of private friends in Pennsylvania brought him at last to overcome his repugnance and give the Executive approval. In other words, the President repeated the disastrous policy of sacrificing the public good to private partialities, which must always remain the historical, distinction of his Administration. Moreover, the Tariff, bad in itself, is presumed to be good for Pennsylvania; and the example of this unjust favoritism is to be sought to get the advisability of surrounding his retirement with such small measure of local approval, as this concession to local interests may secure. And then the real responsibility of the measure is with the Republicans, who will have to gather the revennes and results, good or bad, to flow from it; and why should he hesitate? Either of these motives, worthless as they are in any but a desperate case, would have better justified the President, than a mere compliance with the importunity of friends; but the latter carried the day. There are statesmen, said Burke, with intellects approaching the divine; and others with the motives and instincts of peddlers. Our very nearly Ex-President certainly does not belong to the first class.

A Happy Deliverance.

The day for which so many anxious hearts have long waited impatiently, has dawned at last,—and James Buchanan ceases to be President with the setting of the sun that will have already risen before this congratulatory paragraph reaches the eyes for which it is written. Yet he must be an implacable foe, indeed, who can now entertain toward the broken old man who retires from the Chief Magistracy to-day any other feeling than that of sorrowful pity. The fiercest hatred, the bitterest disappointment, the vengeance of those he has betrayed, and the passions of those he has maddened by elander, may well be calmed down at sight of the haulked, forsaken, friendless old President. Even the relentless pen of History, while it chronicles his crimes, must be tempered with commiseration for his misfortunes. The old man's eyes are growing dim; the world is shrinking from his side; one by one his friends have deserted him; his country has repudiated him; and, like the dying Hobbes, he gropes about in the dark, cheerless and alone. "Governor," said he, to the seceding Senator Fitzpatrick, a few days ago, "Governor, the current of events warns me that we shall never meet again on this side the grave. I have tried to do my duty to both sections, and have displeased both. I feel isolated in the world."

After a long life occupied from youth in the conduct of great affairs; having been in the service of his country at home and abroad for half a century; after passing through all the gradations of official life, rich in the fruits of experience and ripe in that wisdom which is the gift of time—he attained at last the splendid office which had been the hope and dream of his whole life. He leaves that office now—the Government shaken, the Conetitution repudiated, seven States in revolution, and thirty thousand men in arms against the Union—while he, defied, despised, weeping, impotently stammers out to his countrymen, "*Friends, I will never despair of the Republic!*" In the presence of a catastrophe which he himself had madly invoked, but was powerless to control, he stands gibbering his objurgations, prayers and entreaties. It is King Lear who is speaking to us by his mouth:

> "Pray do not mock me!
> I am a very foolish, fond old man,
> Fourscore and upward; and, to deal plainly,
> I fear I am not in my perfect mind!"

It would be difficult to say which is the most disgraceful event in Mr. Buchanan's Presidential career. It were long to tell of his feuds with his old friends—his hypocritical alliances with imperious foes—his monstrous treatment of Kansas—his connivance with corruption, with the embezzlements of his Ministers, the plunderings by officials and by contractors, and their almost universal dishonesty—of his timidity and double-dealing—of his slanderous messages—of his collusion with traitors and complicity with treason, and finally of his bringing the whole Government into overwhelming disgrace, contempt and ruin.

The events are as yet too recent, and the passions of the nation too strong, to permit a calm historical appreciation of either the events or the man. It must be taken into account that his Administration fell just at a time when political, and particularly domestic complications, had reached a crisis which, perhaps, not even the greatest abilities could have kept from running into dangerous results. The internal and sectional broils which had been the legacy of every American President for a quarter of a century, stimulated at that time into unprecedented fury by the Kansas struggle, together with complications with England and Spain, and with several of the Governments of South and Central America, and innumerable minor unsolved political difficulties, rendered the administration of affairs anything but an easy task. To this task, however, Mr. Buchanan brought high intellectual gifts—a name for statesmanship greater than any living American; a more intimate knowledge of foreign affairs than any of his predecessors; a more thorough acquaintance with the whole routine of official life; the complete confidence of that section of the country where only troubles were likely to arise, and a reputation for moderation, tact, and knowledge of men, fit to steer him safely through all possible difficulties. But Mr. Buchanan had hardly reached the place before his natural deficiencies of character and principle began to appear. A timid, vacillating, double-dealing course marked his policy at a time when courage, purity and manhood were imperatively required. Embittered sectionalism to be appeased—fillibustering represeed—treason, even then threatened, to be nipped in the bud—official corruption outrooted—and the conduct of affairs purified by the influences of a generous patriotism; such was the work Mr. Buchanan had to perform—and failed.

In Mr. Buchanan's case even that poor comfort, seldom if ever lacking hitherto, is denied us now, of reflecting that he might have been worse. Correct in personal deportment, of cheerful temper, with manners dignified and courtly, we have many evidences, notable among which is his famous Pittsburgh letter, that he understood perfectly the cancerous and deadly nature of the fraud and corruption which he nevertheless infused into the veins of the body politic. Obliged as a President is, of necessity, to act by deputy, he took special care that his agents should be the worst and least scrupulous men in the community. If public notoriety had fastened upon any man the brand of being an utterly unprincipled and irresponsible political adventurer, he was almost certain to be selected by Mr. Buchanan for some post of high public responsibility, in which he could be most certain to confirm the public estimate of his character, and to make the President himself a partner to his crimes. No man of less ability and public experience could possibly have succeeded so admirably in surrounding himself so exclusively with calm, calculating knaves like Floyd, Cobb and Thompson, his personal advisers, with desperate traitors like Slidell, Toombs and Mason for his Senatorial counselors, and with the worst specimens of a flagitious party, in its last stages of corruption and decay, for his subordinate officers and his personal companions. Nothing is more just than to hold a President rigidly responsible for the character of his appointees; and judged by this rule, Mr. Buchanan's consistency of character and conduct is thoroughly vindicated.

If Mr. Buchanan's career may illustrate anything, it most forcibly illustrates how much evil may result from merely negative vices—from vacillation, hypocrisy and imbecility. Happily the conditions of our American Democracy put sharp limits to individual influence, whether good or bad; and the advancing tide of events will soon sweep away the actions of this weak old man, like bubbles from off the face of the ocean.

The Policy for the Crisis.

The Troy *Whig* makes the following comment on a recent paragraph in the Times concerning the advantages of *delay* to the cause of Union:

> "Considering that the Times was for weeks and weeks advocating immediate coercive measures, and that it blamed, in no mild terms, Mr. Buchanan for not adopting the rigorous and warlike measures towards the people of the seceding States, the admission above, that *forbearance has saved the country*, is significant, however inevitable."

The *Whig* can scarcely need to be told that in a revolution the propriety of any action depends upon the *time* at which it is taken. What may be good policy one day, may become rash and ruinous the next. And this has been preëminently true in regard to the secession movement.

We have certainly denounced the utter imbecility which Mr. Buchanan has brought to the management of this question from first to last. He ought in the first place, in view of the threats of secession made in advance, to have so strengthened every Southern fort before the election that no temptation to take them would have been held out to Seceders. Instead of this he sent *arms* thither from the North, but no troops to guard them. He thus held out every possible inducement to Southern mobs to seize the arms and take possession of the forts.

His action after South Carolina had seceded was marked by similar stupidity. If he had promptly reinforced the forts at Charleston, as well as all other important posts, no effective opposition could possibly have been offered,—the vigor of the Government would have been proclaimed, and the States which were *thinking* of secession would have seen that there were two sides to the question. Prompt action in that direction on his part would, in our judgment, have prevented the secession of Georgia, Louisiana, and possibly of other States; and it would certainly have preserved an immense amount of Government property which has now fallen into the hands of the enemy.

These were the "coercive measures" which we advocated at the outset, and down to the last moment when they could, in our judgment, have done any good. Instead of acting on this policy Mr. Buchanan tampered with treason,—negotiated with the traitors, argued their cause in his message, abandoned the forts one after another to the insurgent States, refused reinforcements where they were needed, and, but for the unexpected removal of Major Anderson to Fort Sumter, would have surrendered *everything* to secession.

There was thus presented a very different state of things. Instead of holding what was our own, he had put it in the hands of our enemies,—and then the question turned upon the policy of at once attempting to retake it. If he had done his duty at the outset, he would have thrown on the seceding States the responsibility of commencing war, if they should attempt to dispossess the Federal Government. He has so played into the hands of the traitors, that this responsibility is now transferred to the United States, and the question to be decided is, whether the recapture of the forts that have been taken, is of sufficient importance to the Government to authorize the assumption now of so serious a responsibility.

Another circumstance occurred, moreover, which changed the state of things. It had been taken for granted at the outset that all the slaveholding States were ready to join the secession movement. But the elections in Virginia and Tennessee, and the State action of Kentucky and Maryland, revealed the existence of a powerful and resolute Union Party in each of those States. It was no longer a question, therefore, of dealing with *traitors*; we had *friends* to think of and provide for. It would have been as bad policy as bad faith, to have disregarded them in the further management of this affair,—to have paid no attention to their position, their necessities, their interests and their wishes in this emergency. *If the Union is to be saved, it must be by the aid of the Union men in the South.* We opposed all movements of compromise or concession *as premature*, until the Union Party in the Southern States had declared itself. It has done so now,—and is ready to take the field and fight the enemy on his own soil. It is our duty and our interest to make these men our allies,—to extend to them the right hand of fellowship,—and to give them material aid and comfort in the contest upon which they are about to enter in defence of the Union and Constitution. And we repeat, what we have said already more than once,—that if the party which now takes possession of the Government has not the wisdom and the magnanimity to accomplish this,—if it cannot enlarge its horizon and escape the narrowness of mere partizanship, sufficiently to seize this golden opportunity of making itself impregnable in the hearts of all lovers of the Union,—then it is not equal to the task which has devolved upon it,—and its failure will be quite as conspicuous and as disgraceful as that of the feeble and faithless Administration which it has the good fortune to succeed. *Nous verrons!*

The Plot Against Mr. Lincoln's Life.—The Baltimore papers continue to be unduly excited about the rumored plot against Mr. Lincoln's life, and are especially vehement in their denunciations of the New-York Press, for asserting the existence of such a plot. There would be some show of reason for this excess of indignation if Baltimore itself were supposed to have been the sole participant in the conspiracy,—though even the residents of that city must acknowledge that its past history affords some warrant for more than usual precautions against mob violence. The Baltimore papers themselves have chronicled the fact that insults of the grossest kind were offered to Mrs. Lincoln during her journey to Washington; and the *Sun*, the special organ and agent of the Secessionists, stated that Mr. Buchanan was insulted by a rowdy mob during his passage to the Capital.

There will probably be no occasion for spreading before the public all the facts known in official quarters concerning the plot against Mr. Lincoln's life. The *Tribune's* declaration that those who took the responsibility of warning Mr. Lincoln against it, must make public everything they knew in regard to it, if they would "escape the severest censure," proves to have been a mistake. The public is very well satisfied that Mr. Lincoln did precisely as any other man of ordinary prudence would have done under similar circumstances, and is heartily content that he reached the capital quietly and safely.

But there can be no harm in saying now, that according to our understanding of the matter, this plot did not originate in Baltimore, *but in South Carolina*, and the intended actors in it were from that State. Baltimore had been selected as the scene on which that plot was to be executed, because it was supposed that, with the arrangements made, escape from that city into a section where the Federal authority is wholly repudiated, and where the assassins of a Republican President might expect protection, would be much more feasible than from any other point.

We make this statement in justice to Baltimore,—and upon authority which we believe to be entirely reliable. We have not the slightest doubt of the substantial justice of the claims put forth by the Press of that City, that it is much less under the control of ruffian rowdyism than it was a few years since,—and special pains would, doubtless, have been taken to protect Mr. Lincoln against harm. But without any impeachment of the loyalty of the citizens of Baltimore, quite enough was known to justify the course which was pursued.

Postal Facilities in the Cotton States.

The Secessionists are beginning to realize that the victory which they claim to have achieved in seven States of the Union, has not been exempt from very serious drawbacks. Thus, the Savannah *Republican* already finds that the Postal system, than which "no service performed by the Government is more essential to the interests of the people," must be extensively retrenched and abridged in the Southern Confederacy. Those citizens of the Confederate States, it says, who are "expecting no abridgment of the facilities heretofore enjoyed" under the Postal system of the United States, are doomed to be disappointed, and "must be reconciled" to the diminution of the mail service as one of the "inconveniences incident" to the secession programme.

It then goes on to announce that the present small Post-offices can no longer be maintained under the Secession Government, and that "one Post-office to a county, and that at the Capital, must probably be the extent of our mail facilities." The *Republican* also announces that for these diminished facilities, "the rate on single letters will be raised from three to at least five cents per half ounce, and in like proportion for heavier matter,"—and that neighborhoods and small towns will have to club together at their own expense for the purpose of establishing "private mail communication" with the county capitals, to which the future Post-offices of the Confederacy are to be confined. "These things may be regarded as bardship," confesses the *Republican*, with admirable candor, "and will undoubtedly be the subject of numberless complaints,"—two predictions so clear in themselves, that we at once admit them as if already proved, belonging, as they do, to the order of self-evident truths.

Under the Postal system of the United States, the profits of the New-York Post-office about paid the deficiency of all the Post-offices of Georgia,—the mail service in the latter State costing $358,000 per annum, while the receipts into the Treasury from the same source were but $168,000, leaving a deficit of $190,000 to be paid out of the national exchequer. The idea that by raising the rate of postage from three to five cents per half ounce, the postal revenue can be increased, is one contrary to the experience of the entire postal history of the world, and can only operate to secure a reverse result. Under a high postal tariff, letters to a great extent cease to be written except on matters of business or family necessity,—the commercial maxim of "small profits and quick returns" applying with, perhaps, more force to the Post-office Department than to any other branch of general business. The maintenance of private or merely social correspondence is largely a matter of habit—a thing kept up at regular intervals because there is no excuse for breaking it off; but ceasing after a time to lose its vivid interest, and apt to be seriously diminished by any change making it a more expensive luxury, or breaking in upon the regular monotony of its custom. Such has been the experience of all civilized nations in regard to the cheap-postage question; and if the Confederate States hope to increase their receipts by raising the price of sending a letter, while diminishing the facilities for its transmission and receipt, it will only furnish another evidence of their want of business education, and the unfitness of an agricultural people to grapple with commercial problems.

Making Candidates for Federal Office.—Certain of our City journals appear anxious to relieve the new Administration of the perplexities attending the distribution of Federal patronage in this City. Week after week they publish long lists of candidates for every office under the General Government, from Collector of Port down to laborer in the Public Store. They know the secret hopes of all aspirants, and the services on which such hopes are based; they have seen letters of promise from potential quarters, and can read every official horoscope at a glance. Merchants, lawyers, bankers, and gentlemen of leisure, find themselves suddenly paraded before the world as hungry applicants for seats of more or less prominence at the public crib;—men who are in business for themselves, or have steady employment, learn for the first time, through some one or other of these journals, that they have been "actively at work getting up testimonials and recommendations" to secure some Custom-house or Post-office—places which under no possible circumstances either could they or would they accept if tendered. They are not office-seekers, and their credit is injured by being represented in such a light. But what redress have they against the journal making the announcement—it certainly being no libel to state that a gentleman is anxious to serve his country in some post of honor and emolument?

These lists of candidates for office are formed, as a general rule, on the personal likes and dislikes of their various [illegible], pecuniary considerations now and [illegible], posing, no doubt, to moderate [illegible], or convert it into a friendly [illegible], so wild and multitudinous are the [illegible] as to probable recipients of office, [illegible] incline us to believe that the [illegible] been taken at random out of the City Directory. Men, wealthy, prosperous in [illegible], and who would accept no position [illegible] of the Administration, are set down [illegible] eagerly in pursuit of a night-watchman's [illegible] in the Custom-house; while mere political adventurers, or broken-down and bankrupt [illegible] politicians are paraded, with an [illegible] flourish of trumpets, as future Surveyors of Port, Navy officers and Postmasters [illegible].

That this latter class of candidates [illegible] flattered by these attentions and meditated, we make no doubt; but as to what must be the sensation of high-toned and respectable citizens on finding themselves paraded as the rivals, and likely to be the unsuccessful rivals, of men with whom no inducement could make them associate, we can only conjecture. Doubtless the offended papers must find the business of candidate-making a profitable one, or they would not pursue it with such steadiness. We fancy, however, that the back files of the papers in question will not be consulted when the appointing power commences to arrange the "slate" for the City and State of New-York.

Tyler and Treason.

When Mr. Tyler returned to Richmond, reporting that nothing was to be hoped from the Peace Conference, and that *sauve que peut* was the order for the Border States, he enacted a part for which he had unquestionably prepared himself from the first. From the very first it was apparent that either Mr. Tyler misrepresented the sentiment of Virginia, or that the Northern Slave States were in no position to negotiate for peace. His attitude was not that of a mediator, but of an agent and attorney for the seceded States. He was the medium through which President Davis and Gov. Pickens transmitted their insulting messages to the Federal Executive; the negotiator who attempted to bring about an evacuation of the forts; the prompt and menacing interrogator of Government, as to any rumored energy of action, in order to forewarn his principals in the Gulf States. This activity in behalf of insurgents and traitors could not fail to neutralize the apparent zeal of the Ex-President for peace; and, reviewing his labors and their result in the light of these attachments, we are driven to the conviction that it was not to restore union, but to make the union appear impracticable, that the author of Texan annexation embarked in his late profitless enterprise. It was to complete that task of precipitation which Yancey had planned, and Davis but half realized, that we have been amused with these displays.

Happily for the country, there were other men from the Border States whose ardor for the Union was more sincere; and whose aims were directed, not to the aid, but to the absolute defeat and repulse of secession. These have carried back to their constituents a very different representation of the issue, and of the alternative the failure of their error appears to threaten. They have to tell that the intervention of a Republican Administration in the domestic institutions of the several States is as little to be apprehended as it would have been from the success of Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas. They have to report that the Territorial question had only been discussed to prove its immateriality; that whatever undetermined difference there was related to Territories which might never be acquired, and contingencies never likely to happen. These truths, if nothing else, have been demonstrated by their otherwise fruitless deliberations; and well understood at the South, they will tend strongly to reassure the Union men, and furnish that platform upon which they can safely fight for the existing order of things. The secret agents of secession are subtle and active; their antagonists are bold, steady and intelligent, and possess the sympathy and the confidence of the masses.

Not Quite.

"Men will make strange things for money," as the Brahmin remarked when he first saw a monkey, and it cannot be denied that science at the present day works wonders. Still, neither money nor science have, as we are aware, as yet succeeded in enabling humanity to compass the miracle of eating a cake and still having it—and yet the Cotton seceding States seem to have made up their representative minds, as set forth in their Press, that it can be done, it must be done, and shall be done speedily. As is set forth in the following extract from the Memphis *Appeal*:

> "Southern planters would consult the interest of their section by, for one or two seasons at least, dividing and diversifying their crops—planting less cotton and more grain, and raising more stock. By such a policy they would render themselves entirely independent of the North for their food supplies, while they would give a sore lesson to the abolitionists of the North and of Europe, and teach them the suicidal folly of making war on the institution by whose labor the cotton which both feeds and clothes them is produced. The world must have cotton, and the Southern States is the only section of the world where it can be raised in such quantities as to render it a cheaper article than linen, wool or flax. We make the suggestion. Will our planters give it a trial?

"Well chanted," quoth Panurge. Now if half the planting capital be applied to corn and grain raising, it follows that the cotton crop in question must be diminished one half. How, then, can it be raised in such quantities as to render it a cheaper article than linen, wool or flax? "But," say the cotton raisers, "the half will sell for as much as the whole now does." Will it indeed, when experience has shown that a much smaller reduction is all-sufficient to bring in the quantity required by England from other sources. Gentlemen, it can't be done. You can't eat your corn and sell your cotton together, scheme as you will. If it were possible it would have been done long, long ago. Excuse us for suggesting that this extremely ingenious device recals those plans for perpetual motion with which inventive geniuses so frequently favor the world—each of which has but one slight drawback—*it won't work*.

Finally, it is all very well to say, "raise half a cotton crop;" but who is to do it? Who *will* do it? Did our cotemporary ever see the pantomime in which Jouisse and Pierrot agree to try who can stand the longest, each on his head, and in which each stands on his feet unseen by the other, until a chance peep reveals the mutual deception? We mean no offence to anybody, but we believe [illegible] from Liverpool complaints of sanded cotton [illegible] that after all, when you scratch a Southerner you find as wary a Yankee as ever peddled nutmegs—if one only goes deep enough. Only no sane Yankee would ever dream of committing such a stupendous absurdity [illegible].

...ndemony to eat a cake, and have it at the same time intact, as recommended by our shrewd cotemporary. That cake is, we fear, all dough.

A VERY STRONG CASE.—Is it possible Mr. BUCHANAN adds the sin of ingratitude to the long catalogue of his other crimes? Our Washington correspondent says he refuses Mr. BENNETT's demand of the mission to Sardinia. On what ground he bases snch a refusal it is not easy to guess. It cannot possibly be on the ecore of character, for he has waived all such objections hy making Mr. B. his special bosom friend during the whole of his Administration. It cannot be that he underrates his public influence, for he has toadied to it, with a degree of servility unapproached by any person living except some of his own appointees, from the beginning of his career. One of his earliest acts was to falsify a pledge to the public, for the *Herald's* benefit,—and there has been no time since when he has not stood ready to forfeit his word, or make any other equally trifling sacrifice, at its command. It is but just to say, frnthermore, that he has reaped his reward as he went along, in one steady stream of fulsome eulogy in the columns of the *Herald*. Probably nothing has done more to intensify that public contempt which he now enjoys, than the peculiar praise he has received from that quarter. But as Mr. BUCHANAN cannot be snpposed to understand this, his ingratitude is none the less inexcusable.

THE UNION OF EXTREMES.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* says:

"The opponents of conciliation at the North—the 'no compromiee, no concession' Republicans of the *Tribune* school—now stand on the eame platform with the Secessionists of the South. The extremes meet. Both resolutely resist the concessions of opinion, the modification of ultra views, the spirit of conciliation necessary to preserve the Union. These Disunionists—whether North or South of Mason and Dixon's line—will be crushed out by the patriutic, Union-loving sentiment of the country." [redacted]

The first voice raised at the North after the secession of South Carolina, was that of WENDELL PHILLIPS, in open exultation over the impending dissolution of the Union. He declared it to be the grand consummation at which the Abolitionists had been aiming for years,—and thanked God for the prospect of their speedy triumph. He denounced Mr. SEWARD for his devotion to the Union,—applauded the *Tribune* for its unflinching hostility to all attempts to preserve it, and for its advocacy of "peaceable separation,"—and paid the highest possible tribute of praise to South Carolina for the boldness and courage with which she had brought on the crisis. This is by no means the first time that the Disunionists at the North and Sonth have united in their policy; bnt it is the first time they have been able to join in congratulations on the apparent triumph of their views.

OUR REPORTS.—We beg to acknowledge, from the General Post-office in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, of a notification that a letter in that office, intended for the TIMES, cannot be forwarded until the postage of *four cents* has been paid,—but promising to forward it immediately on receipt of that sum. As the news would probably be of little value after such a delay as would be involved in this process, we shall decline the invitation.

AMUSEMENTS.

The withdrawal from the Academy bills of VERDI's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," although rendered necessary by the pressure of other novelties, and the need of some little repose for the singers, who, during the last week of its run, sang it here and in Brooklyn five times, was not altogether a profitable procedure. The house on Monday, when "Un Ballo" was played for the last time, was very fine; on Wednesday, when Miss KELLOGG made her *début*, it was from fair to middling; on Friday, when "Don Giovanni" was done, it was positively bad. This is the record in New-York. In Brooklyn, two performances—one on Tuesday, ("I Puritani,") the other on Saturday, ("Don Giovanni,") have been given. The house, on both occasions, was but partly filled. A brilliant *matinée*, on Saturday, at the Fourteenth-street establishment, fortunately brought the week to a profitable end. On the whole, however, it has been the least satisfactory of the season, both in a pecuniary and artistic point of view. The performance of "Don Giovanni" was not what it ought to have been; even the admirers of Miss HINKLEY were unable to appreciate it, for the character of *Zerlina* is certainly beyond that lady's powers. To Miss KELLOGG then, we are indebted for the only real feature of the week. Critics seem to be divided about this lady's merits; but that she made a great success is not disputed. The future alone will determine whether she is destined to occupy a prominent place before our public. We confess that we see no reason why she should not. To-night VERDI's new opera will resume its place on the bills, and a large and fashionable audience may be expected. It is unquestionably a favorite with the operatic portion of our public. The season terminates with the present week, after which the artists will probably pay a short visit to Boston, and return in time for a Spring campaign, when "Aroldo" by VERDI, and "Zampa" by HAROLD, will be produced.

The English Opera Company at Niblo's has drawn three good houses during the past week. BALFE's "Bohemian Girl" will he given to-morrow evening for the benefit of Mr. AINSLEY COOK. The season, it is stated, will end with this performance.

The Theatres have not found it necessary to make any changes in their bills, and the announcements for the present week do not promise much in the way of novelty. The most noticeable of the rumors concerning things to he done, is that Mr. WALLACK has in preparation a new comedy by Mr. WITHINE, the dramatic critic of the *Herald*, which will be produced with all possible expedition. Until it is in readiness, the local drama called "Central Park," will be played. At the Winter Garden, Miss CUSHMAN has drawn fine audiences to witness her strongly marked personation of *Nancy Sykes* in "Oliver Twist." The drama, however, is toc repulsive for the present taste of a Broadway public, and was withdrawn on Saturday. To-night, the famous play of "Guy Mannering," in which Miss CUSHMAN as *Meg Merrites* is seen to the greatest possible advantage, will be produced. The general distribution is good, and there can hardly be a doubt that Miss CUSHMAN will renew her former triumphs in the startling rôle of the gypsey woman. At Niblo's Garden, Mr. FORREST will repeat his fine performance of *Jack Cade*, in the drama of that name. At Laura Keene's, the "Seven Sisters" continue to attract splendid houses. The piece is given to-night for the one hundred and fourth consecutive time—a run altogether unparalled in this City. At the New-Bowery Theatre, Prof. ANDERSON laye aside his magic mantle, and once more clutches at histrionic laurels. He plays *Rob Roy* to-night. At Barnum's Museum, the "elegant and chaste" drama, called the "Woman in White," will be repeated day and night during the present week. And at Hooley & Campbell's, an entire change of programme is promised.

Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, one of the few truly great artists of the age, gave a very select *matinée* at Dodworth's, on Thursday last. The affair was characterized by several innovations. The piano, instead of occupying the ordinary position on the platform, was placed on a stand in the middle of the room, and completely surrounded by benches filled with the pianist's fair friends and admirers, who were thus able to watch his executive powers. Perhaps between the pieces, Mr. SATTER did as much execution as when he had his hands on the piano-board. The programme was an [illegible] exception to the programmes we have recently been indulged with. It contained bnt four numbers, and there was not a piece in it that could weary the listener. Of two of these numbers we have frequently spoken, namely: the transcriptions of the [illegible] ROSSINI's "William Tell," and WAGNER's "[illegible]." The latter is a remarkably successful [illegible] at orchestral imitation, and exhibits Mr. SATTER's wonderful executive ability to the best advantage. BEETHOVEN's "Sonata," in A flat [illegible] one with the "Marche Funèbre" in it) was played superbly, with all the freedom [illegible] license which such works demand. Then we had a cluster of pieces; CHOPIN's *Impromptu*, a mazurka called *Jeunesse*, by GOTTSCHALK, and a kind of rhapsody called *La voix du coeur*, by Mr. SATTER. The latter, although introduced as a trifle, is in point of length an important work. There are phrases and passages in it of great merit, but as a whole it lacks coherence and freshness. It was, of course, beautifully played, and at its close Mr. SATTER was requested hy several ladies to give an improvisation on Italian melodies, and did so. The room was well filled.

The second performance of Mr. BRISTOW's new oratorio, "Praise to God," was given at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, and attracted a good audience, although not numerically so strong as it ought to have been. A very slight familiarity with the music is sufficient to impress its many beauties on the ear. The various musical societies throughout the country cannot do better than produce this latest and most meritorious work of a really able man.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 2.

Mr. FISHER reported by bill to repeal the Brooklyn Third-street Improvement act.

Mr. ROBINSON reported the Annual Supply bill, and it was made the special order for Thursday evening.

Mr. FISH gave notice of a bill to provide for the payment of interest to the individual creditors of the State.

Mr. BIRDSALL introdnced a bill making it a misdemeanor to engage in the business of a mercantile agency, punishable hy six months' imprisonment.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a hill in addition to the act relating to the sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, which incorporates the Trustees under the contract for sale with such persons as they may associate with them. The holders of unsecnred and judgment debts, entitled to preferred stock, are to present claims before the 29th of July, preferred stock to be entitled to preferred dividends out of the earnings, not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum.

Mr. DUTCHER introduced a bill to make the rete of milk freight on the Herlem Railroad three-quarters of a cent per quart.

Mr. DARCY introduced a bill to authorize the construction of Horse Railroads in Kings and Queens Counties.

Mr. MOORE brought in a bill to authorize JOHN F. MILLS to use rail cars as a means of conveyance for passengers over the line of his licensed stage route. It authorizes a City Railroad on the Third-avenue stage route to any point where the omnibuses now run.

Mr. FARNUM introduced a bill to extend all jail limits over the whole territory of every city and village.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Cities and Villages to report without any further delay, for the consideration of the House, the six bills repealing the six several grants of last year to individuals for the construction of railroads in New-York. He demanded the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered, and the resolution passed, 68 to 10.

Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN took the floor and moved a reconsideration, desiring to debate his motion.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, in the Chair, decided that the motion to reconsider giving rise to debate, must lie on the table.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN expressed the belief thet the decision was correct.

Mr. ROBINSON rose to argue against such decision, when Mr. LITTLEJOHN pleaded illness as the reason he did not desire to debate the resolution to-day.

Mr. ROBINSON, on thst appeal, consented thet the motion should lie on the table.

A large number of local bills were moved forward, and the House adjourned till Monday, at 7:30 P. M.

The Senete is not in session.

Additional by the California Overland Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, March 2.

The following items of newe were received by the Pony Express yesterday, but their transmission was delayed till now in consequence of an accident to the telegraph:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 16—3:40 P. M.

The former tariff of the Sandwich Islands was five per cent., which some think is as high a duty as the best interest of the Islands will admit without materially checking the trade. The subject is freely discussed by the local papers. The annual statistics also show a large decline in the production of the principal staple products of the Islands, which is looked upon by all parties as somewhat singular, and not so easily accounted for. The political *Polynesian* attributes it to a drought and blight, but the *Advertiser* denies that these causes have had even as much effect during 1860 as in previous years, but attributes it to the financial policy of the Government. From a table published by the *Advertiser* it appears that there had been a decrease in imports for the year 1860 of $332,000; in exports of $128,000; in domestic produce exported of $148,000; in revenue receipts of nearly $15,000; a large decrease in the trans-shipment of oil and bone, and a decrease of twenty-two merchant arrivals, with a tonnage of 18,000.

The late census gives Honolulu a population of 12,486 native Hawaiians and half caste; 1,616 foreigners and their children, and 285 Chinamen. The foreign population consists of 1,180 males and 436 females.

A movement was being made to erect a monument to Capt. COOK.

The exportation of Hawaiian salt, during 1860, amounted to 884 tons.

Hon. J. A. PARKER, the new United States Consul, had arrived at Honolulu.

Arrived at Honoluiu Jan. 2, whale ship Montreal, Soule, and whale bark Florenee, Spencer, from a cruise, and both sailed again the same day for the West; 10th, ship Ocean Express, Hale, from San Francisco for Baker's Island; 11th, whale-ship Braganza, Turoer, from sea, lay off and on, and sailed again the same day to cruise. Ship Osborne Howes, Baxter, from San Francisco for Phoenix Island; 18th, bark Early Bird, Cook, from San Francisco for China; sailed again 20th; 21st, ship Fair Wind, Cowell, from San Francisco for Baker's Island; 22d, ship Norwester, ALLY, from San Francisco for China. Sailed Jan. 1, Hanoverian bark Horburg, Thomson, for Hong Kong; 2d, ship Siam, Rice, for Jarvis Island; 3d, bark Behring, Gilliott, for New-Bedford, with oil, bone, hides, &c., 15th, ship Osborne Howes, Baxter, for Phoenix and McKean's Islands; 16th, ship Ocean Express, Hale, for Baker's Island; 20th, Russian ship Nicolai, Skagais, for Cronstadt; Bussian whale ship Grefoe Berg, Enberg, for Bremen; 26th, ship Emily Morgan, Whitesides, to cruise; 28th, H. B. M. steam sloop Alert, Pease, for Fanning Island, Tahita and Valparaiso.

The resolutioo which passed the Assembly of the California Legislature early in the week, indorsing the Crittenden Compromise plan to the patriotic support of the Douglas and Breckinridge members of the Legislature, is still under consideration in the Senate. It was drawn up by Gen. DENVER, and is advocated by a portion of both wings of the Democracy, as a basis for reorganizing that party in California. The proposition in the Senate is to strike out the names of DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE, and then indorse the simple Crittenden plan.

Several attempts to pass the Senate resolution for a Joint Committee to elect a United States Senator on the 20th, have failed, and the Douglas Democrats have concluded to nominate a Senatorial candidate if possible, and endeavor to get a joint convention afterwards. If the strength of that party can be concentrated on one candidate, it will probably be easy to procure the four or five votes needed to call a Convention and elect from either the Republicans or Breckinridge Democrats, according as the candidate is of Northern or Southern predilection. The Douglas men held a caucus at Sacramento last night. All the members were present. Two ballots were taken for United States Senator, and on each Denver received 15, Nugent 10, Randolph 12, and McDougall 15; necessary to a choice, 28. Messrs. LEET and WALDAN declined to vote. The caucus adjourned to meet this evening.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 2.

The liquor establishment of HOFFHEIMER & BROS., on Columbia-street, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, with most of the stock. The premises of L. L. HORDERF, commission merchant, adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $2,500. The aggregate loss is $20,000. Insurance to the amonnt of the loss is secured.

Newfoundland Politics.

ST. JOHNS, Friday, March 1.

The Executive Council were dismissed by the Governor to-day, owing, it is said, to the Colonial Secretary charging the Governor with assisting the minority to defeat the Currency bill. There is likely to be a general election.

Great Western Railway Traffic.

HAMILTON, Saturday, March 2.

The Great Western Railway traffic of the week, ending yesterday, amounts to $44,000—an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $4,000.

Hudsen River Navigation.

RONDOUT, Saturday, March 2.

The steamer *Eagle* arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock, from New-York City. The Captain reports hnt little ice, and that very soft. She leaves again this afternoon for New-York.

The Steamer Monarch Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 2.

The steamer *Monarch*, from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, struck a rock and sunk this morning at the head of the Falls, in shoal water. Her deck freight is uninjured.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, March 3—Midnight.

As yet we have no signs of the steamer *Australasian*, now due with later advices from Europe. The wind is fresh from the S. W., and the weather is very hazy.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, March 2—Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamer *Australasian*. Weather clear off shore; no wind.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 2.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ESCAPE OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE SLAVE.—As the steamship *Yorktown* was about sailing from her pier, No. 13, North River, for Virginia, on Saturday afternoon, a carriage drove on to the wharf, containing an alleged fugitive slave named JOHN POLHEMUS, in custody of two Deputy United States Marshals. On alighting from the carriage, the negro appeared disinclined to embark on board the steamer, and his unwillingness assumed a more determined form when the Marshals resorted to force. They attempted to drag him across the plank, bnt he stoutly resisted, and, seizing the rails, cried lustily for help from the bystanders. Responsive to the cries, a large crowd soon collected on the wharf, among whom was a policeman named ARMSTRONG, who interfered in behalf of the negro, and asked the Marshals to produce their authority for the proceeding in which they were engaged. They had left the papers behind them, and while one of them was gone after the documents, the negro escaped from the custody of the other Marshal and ran away. The Marshal gave chase, but POLHEMUS proved the more nimble-footed, and succeeded in making his escape. When last seen, he was running up West-street. The negro was alleged to be a fugitive from Mr. JAMESON, of Lynchburgh, Va., and to have confessed the fact to his master, now in this City. Whether any legal proceedings were taken in the case, or whether the negro consented to return with his master, but afterwards repented, did not transpire.

DEDICATION.—The Dutch Reformed Church lately erected in Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, by the congregation heretofore worshiping at the church corner of Broome and Greene streets, was dedicated to Divine service yesterday morning. The services were opened by prayer by Rev. H. B. STRYKER. The dedication sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, after which the congregation was addressed by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University. A sermon was preached in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, and in the evening by Rev. D. C. BETHUNE. This is one of the most commodious and elegant of the new up-town churches, and cost upwerds of $60 000. The old church in Greene-street was built in 1823.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—JAMES FEELY, an occupant of the house No. 150 Baxter-street, was arrested by the Fourteenth Ward Police on Saturday night, charged with beating his wife while intoxicated. The prisoner was placed in one of the cells at the Station-house, where he was shortly after found by the doorman, hanging by the neck from the door of his cell, and quite dead. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on the body yesterday, when the Jury rendered a verdict of suicide by hanging. The unfortunate man was a native of Ireland, aged 50 years.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—Mr. HACKLEY, the contractor for cleaning the streets of the City, commences work to-day, with two hundred and twenty-five men, who will be divided into twelve squads. Since the confirmation of his contract, he has only attended to the removal of ashes and garbage. The effort to-day will be his first attempt at street-cleaning.

ACCIDENT TO JOSEPH WALKER.—JOSEPH WALKER, Esq., of Wall street, met with a serious fall down a flight of stairs Saturday noon—he was taken up directly by his sons, suffering intensely from pain, placed in a carriage and conveyed to his residence.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to March 1, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 22	199	104	303
Admitted to March 1	39	18	57
Discharged, cured or relieved	36	14	50
Died	—	5	5
Remaining at date	202	103	305

Males, 271; Females 34.

Stationery and Carriages for Common Councilmen.

REPORT OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

The following is the report of the Street Commissioner, sent in to the Board of Councilmen, in response to a resolution asking information concerning the amounts paid for stationery and carriages for the members of the Common Council, with the names of those receiving the same.

REPORT.

Committees.	Amount of Stationery for 1860 and the parties receiving the same.	Amt Carriage Hire for 1860 charged in 1860.	Tot amt of chgs. to Common-ers for 1860.
Almshouse Dep't.	Hogan	$60 86	$430 00	$310 86
Arts and Sc's	—	205 00	205 00
Assessments	Twomey	50 06	.....	.....
Assessments	Shannon	132 00	407 50	539 50
Cleaning Streets	Rollwagon	72 37	235 00	307 37
Croton Aqueduct	Peck	18 87	.....	.....
Croton Aqueduct	Hogan	129 18	420 00	618 35
Ferries	Van Tine	62 25	555 00	617 25
Finance	.....	74 25	.....	.....
Finance	Shaw	104 00	.....	.....
Finance	Cornell	177 75	220 00	397 00
Fire Department	Baulen	41 63	.....	.....
Fire Department	Brady	62 80	.....	.....
Fire Department	Campbell	85 25	219 00	304 25
Jt Com. on Ac'ts	Campbell	53 25	248 00	298 25
Lamps and Gas	Burns	133 50	210 00	343 50
Lands and Places	Kane	83 75	495 00	578 75
Law Department	Hall	118 75	.....	.....
Law Department	Kane	68 37	143 00	350 12
Markets	Costello	53 75	.....	.....
Markets	Genet	176 83	365 00	614 38
Ordinances	Van Tine	44 50	.....	.....
Ordinances	Platt	147 50	.....	.....
Ordinances	Brady	30 83	185 00	415 83
Police	Russell	91 63	.....	.....
Police	Rollwagon	97 30	215 00	403 93
Public Health	Brady	70 55	.....	.....
Public Health	Bogert	62 00	230 00	362 55
Public Buildings	.....	.....	40 00	40 00
Railroads	Boole	207 50	687 60	891 50
Repairs & Sup'ls	McConnell	75 75	.....	.....
Repairs & Sup'ls	Platt	8 50	.....	.....
Repairs & Sup'ls	Brady	91 03	410 00	606 28
Roads	Shaw	87 75	.....	.....
Roads	Brady	90 60	235 00	412 75
Salaries & Offices	Van Tine	66 09	150 00	216 09
Sewers	Costello	71 12	170 00	241 12
Streets	Shaw	1324 11	265 00	1487 11
Taxes	Peck, Pres't	24 12	310 00	334 12
Wharves & Piers	Henry	80 75	.....	.....
Wharves & Piers	McCarty	83 62	495 00	578 37
Total		$3,458 06	$7,431 50	$10,889 56

NOTE.—In this Report I have only given the *names* of the parties receiving *stationery*. The names of those receiving *carriages* are so many, and would require so much time, I have given only the *Committees* to which the carriages were charged. This carriage hire was *all* for 1859, but not paid until 1860. The stationery was received in 1860. The whole matter coudensed is as follows, viz.:

Carriages for 1859 ..... $7 431 50
Stationery for 1860 ..... 3,458 06
Total $10,889 56

Being the amount charged to Committees for 1860.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Phillip Dorsheimer and lady, of Buffalo; W. H. Scott, of Burlington, Iowa; J. Strauss, of Memphis Tenn.; Theo. Otis, of Boston; Jas. Terwilliger, W. B. Terry and J. A. Bell, of Albany, and C. T. Stedman, of Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Col. W. W. Robbins, of Detroit; J. P. Lindsay, of South Carolina; H. Bell, G. D. Humphries and W. Miller, of St. Louis; C. Ketchum, of Kentucky, and Jas. Sawyer, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Charles Allen, of Worcester; B. S. Schlessenger, of Boston; R. M. Bradford, of Newport, R. I.; and R. H. Talcott, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steamship *Edinburgh*; T. R. Bowers, of Liverpool; H. Randall, of the U. S. A., and C. R. Breckinridge, of Washington, are at the Everett House.

C. C. Alger, of Newburgh; C. Camcron, of San Francisco; P. Ames, of Massachusetts, and O. King, of St. Paul, Minnesota, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major O'Brien, of the U. S. A., and family, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

ANTI-SUNDAY LAW DEMONSTRATION.

Mass Meeting in the Stadt Theatre—Effort to have the Sunday Laws Repealed—Addresses by German and English Speakers.

The German Stadt Theatre in the Bowery was quite filled yesterday afternoon, in response to a call for a meeting of "all those in favor of the repeal of the so-called Sunday laws." The meeting originated among the Germane; was mainly attended by the masculine of that nation, and the proceedings were mainly condncted in their language, while German music and German lager contributed to stamp the nationality of the affair. Some of the speeches were in English, and a few of the gentler sex were present in the private boxes.

The meeting was called to order by A. LUTS, proprietor of Humboldt Hall, upon whosa nomination Mr. NAUMANN was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. BENQUE, SACKERDORF, PASTRA and LEKOW, Secretaries, as likewise a long list of Vice-Presidents.

The Secretary read the preamble and resolutions, of which the following was the last, and they were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people assembled here in mass-meeting, do hereby respectfully and earnestly petition the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York to repeal Chapter 501 of the laws of 1860, entitled: An act to preserve the public peace and order on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, also so much of Section 21, Chapter 569; of Section 21 of Chapter 466 of the laws of 1857, and of Section 42 of Chapter 289, laws of 1860—which law and parts of law are deemed a great grievance—in the present session, and that we request our representatives in the Legislature to use all their influence to have such law and parts of law repealed.

The Secretary read letters from Prof. FUSTER and Dr. BRUNNHOUSEN, sympathizing with the cause.

Addresses were then made in German by Messrs. GLUCKURN, Speaker of the New-York Turnverein, WILLOF GERNOBACH and Dr. KORN.

Rev. J. L. HATCH was introduced, and proceeded to address the meeting. He said thet a week since, a bill had been introduced at the Stste Legislature by Mr. S. D. WEBSTER, providing for the repeal of these Sunday laws, and the movement had been seconded by petitions from all parts of the State. The Police Commissioners, in their last report, had acknowledged their utter inability to enforce the laws as at present framed. The Legislature must either leave the laws untouched, modify them so as to define what innocent enjoyment and recreation the people might participate in, or follow the example of California and repeal the Sunday laws, placing Sunday on the same footing as Thanksgiving Day. This last plan, he contended, would be the most efficacious, as instanced by the police statistics of New-York and California—the former being twenty-seven times worse than the latter in a particular crime, with a far greater ratio of drunkenness. He alluded to the opposition made at first to the Sunday running of the Brooklyn City cars, claiming that vice and crime had not been increased by the running of those cars. He believed that the people should be allowed to have boating, ball-playing, bands of music in the Central Park on Sunday, as they were at present allowed to skate there without the intervention of the police or the destruction of public order. He compared the Sabbatarians to old PETER STUYVESANT, who, when his house stood at the head of what is now the Bowery, complained that the boys trangressed the bounds of decency by bathing in the East River. "But," said the Governor, "your house is a great way from the East River." "Yaw," replied PETER, "but my gals gotvon pig spy glass." (Laughter.) He predicted the ultimate success of the Anti-Sunday law movement.

After some remarks from others and more music by the band, the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Secessionist in Brooklyn Hung in Effigy.

THE CORONER ATTENDS TO HOLD AN INQUEST, AND MEDICAL MEN ARRIVE TO MAKE A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

On Friday last the people of Brooklyn were considerably shocked by a telegram from New-Orleans, stating that Mr. A. H. OSBORN, of Brooklyn, had petitioned the Sovereign Legislature of Louisiana to invite the people of the Southern District of New-York to unite with the Southern Confederacy. No one seemed to know any other A. H. OSBORN than the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The threats of violence culminated Saturday night in hanging the delinquent citizen in effigy. One of these effigies was suspended by the neck to the limb of a tree in the City Hall-square. Upon the breast was a placard bearing the following:

The
TRAITOR'S
Doom!
A. H. O.

On the hat was a placard bearing the following, the meaning of which is somewhat ambiguous, as Mr. OSBORN is a native.

"JOHNNY from home—he landed from Ireland."

The Police authorities caused the effigy to be removed at an early hour yesterday morning to the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, when it was suspended to the grating of a cellar door, where it remained during most of yesterday. Some heartless wag notified the Coroner to hold an inquest, and that functionary was promptly on the spot to discharge his disagreeable duties, and was particularly chagrined upon learning that he had been sold, and in addition to that, would lose the anticipated fee. Several well-known medical gentlemen were also summoned to hold a *post-mortem* examination, and hundreds of citizens in the early part of the day were sent to the Police Office "to identify the body of a man found suspended by the neck to a tree in the Park." Another effigy was suspended from an awning-post at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Bridge-street. Upon this the name of the obnoxious citizen was written in full. This was not removed until a late hour yesterday morning.

ROBBERIES.—House No. 159 Devoe-street, Eastern District, was entered on Friday night, and robbed of property valued at $200. Same night, a set of harness was stolen from the stable of Mr. MYERS, on North First-street; house No. 244 South First-street, was robbed the same night also, of property valued at $50. No clue has been obtained of the burglars. Officers DENTON and FROST, on Friday night, arrested WM. BERLIN on suspicion of having robbed the house of Mr. LEE in Fort Green Place.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET STABBING AFFRAY.—PATRICK MCCARDERRY, who was stabbed in an affray on Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday night last, died in the Hospital on Saturday, from the effect of the wounds received. Deceased was an engineer by occupation, and about 40 years old. The other man injured at the same time, COWAN, it is expected will recover. Coroner HORTON will commence an investigation to-day.

[Advertisement.]

INTERCOURSE WITH JAPAN.—The seal of seclusion having been removed by the late treaty from the Empire of Japan, American enterprise, ever on the alert, is already preparing to avail itself of the new market. HOSTETTER & SMITH, of Pittsburgh, Penn., are among the first in the field. Last week they dispatched a confidential agent to China and Japan, in the clipper-ship *Mandarin*, and we have no doubt that agencies for the sale of the famous "Hostetter's Bitters" will be in the full tide of successful experiment, both at Pekin and Jeddo, within six or eighth months from this date. The article is said to be specially adapted to the diseases most prevalent in Japan, and it will doubtless become extremely popular there.

[Advertisement.]

President LINCOLN's inaugural will not excite more interest to-day than the living wonders at Barnum's Museum, which are so well illustrated in the Museum advertisement in our Amusement column. Is it a wonder that people throng the Museum with such attractions, in addition to the best dramatic performances afternoon and evening?

[Advertisement.]

TO LAWYERS.—To be successful, you should first understand your capabilities and powers. So far in life they may be latent. A Phrenological examination by Prof. FOWLER will enable you to judge for yourself if such is the case, and show you how they may be developed. Call at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE INAUGURATION HAT.—Patriotic Republicans should wear one of KNOX's "Inauguration Hats," just issued at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TRUSSES—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-house, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins: Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

1861. Spring Styles. 1861.
LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House,
Will introduce on SATURDAY, March 2, (in addition to their standard Hat,) a new quality of Fine Silk Hat, PRICE, $3 75.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadwey.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Batcheler's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Boad-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WAY—MOORE.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. J. L. Shock, Mr. GEORGE E. WAY to Miss SARAH H., daughter of the late William Moore, all of this City.

HEMMA—SANKSTON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Chas. Harris, CHAS. E. HEMMA to MAGGIE E. SANKSTON, all of this City.

HOWE—BUTLER.—In Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Dr. MacDonald, EDWARD HOWE to HANNAH T., daughter of the late Walter Butler, of Chicago.

DIED.

DEAN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 2, SARAH DEAN, daughter of the late John Dean, of Brooklyn, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, from the residence of her brother, Henry Dean, No. 739 Broadway, New-York, without further notice.

BURLEW.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 2, RICHARD BURLEW, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and also those of Geo. Baker, his brother-in-law, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 9th-av. and 11th-st., this day, (Monday,) 4th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

CAFFREY.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 2, ALEXANDER CAFFREY, late of Belfast, Ireland, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the house of his brother-in-law, Robert Napier No. 265 West 17th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

PECK.—In this City, on Saturday, March 2, HANNAH MARIA PECK, wife of Rev. William G. Peck, of Columbia College, aged 39 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family, and of her father, Prof. Charles Davies are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, from St. Anna's Church, Fishkill Landing, this (Monday) afternoon.

MILLER.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 1, Mrs. CECELIA C., wife of William Miller, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 287 Elizabeth-st.

RABOLD.—On Sunday, March 3, ELLA, daughter of William and Kate E. Rebold, aged 4 years, 7 months and 20 days.

Further notice to-morrow.

IRELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 3, Miss MARTHA IRELAND, daughter of Havens Irland, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, corner of Washington and Gates avs., on Tuesday, March 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DEERING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 3, of consumption, ELIZABETH A. DEERING, formerly of Burnham, Me., beloved wife of Jackson Deering, aged 37 years and 6 months.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 A. M., on Tuesday, 5th inst., from No. 3 Wyckoff-st., without further notice.

ROOSAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, FLORE TIMELEN, of France.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, No. 75 4th-place, South Brooklyn. Service at 2 o'clock, at Dr. Pise's Church Sidney-place.

SPADDEN.—In Brooklyn, at the United States Naval Hospital, Lieut. EDWARD T. SPADDEN, U. S. N., attached to the United States steamer *Mohawk*, aged 29 years.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, ALONZO FREDSAIC, son of M. P. and H. E. Brown, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 146 Columbia-st.

ACOSTA.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, JOHN ACOSTA, aged 54 years.

The friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, James Varnum Graham, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 26 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

OVARFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, HANNAH AUGUSTU

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and sewing; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chamber by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Call at 304 Bond st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by an Englishwoman, a good Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—COOK.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress, the latter preferred; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 266 East 9th-st., near Ave. A, for two days. Also, a situation wanted by a first-class cook; she understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry and every kind of dessert. Call at above.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would mind children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 126 West 26th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a respectable family; understands her business perfectly well, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 368 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, wishes a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; is neat in her kitchen; has no connections. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and has a little girl going on 14 years of age, which she would wish to have with her; she is capable of taking care of children, or waiting on a table, or going on errands; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, quiet and deserving girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has been for many years a kitchen servant, lived in good families, and understands her business; will appreciate a steady home; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHwoman desires a situation, in a private family, as cook, or to take charge in a small family; understands her business in all its branches; has first-class City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 500 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wants a situation as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the front basement. Best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a respectable woman; will assist in the washing and ironing, or will do that altogether in a small private family; understands all kinds of baking. No objection to Jersey City. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and is willing to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and take care of a baby; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 16th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A HIGHLY-recommended, respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; the very best testimonials from her last place, where she has been for between three and four years, will be given. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; understands her business; references, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room, door on the end.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl, who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a first-class general housework servant; makes excellent bread, pies, &c.; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSE-SERVANT.—A VERY tidy, respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as general housework; is thoroughly experienced in her business; has good reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 446 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by an American widow of middle age; also, a home for a smart little girl, in her 13th year, in a plain family, where she will be well cared for. Call at No. 71 2d-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English woman, a situation as housekeeper, or seamstress and to wait on a lady; good City reference. May be seen at No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway. Inquire for Mr. C.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a situation to take charge of a house, as companion to a lady, or as English governess; is willing to travel; the best of reference. Call or address M. E., No. 93 East 13th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOONG girl, a situation as laundress; fully competent; wishes to go in the country for the Summer with a respectable family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 32d-st.; best of City reference given.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a genteel woman, with excellent City reference, as nurse and chambermaid; will be found willing and obliging; will take charge of a baby from its birth, or will do chamberwork for a baby or lady who boards; wages $7 in the City or in Brooklyn. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a very respectable Protestant American woman to take the care of children, sew and make herself generally useful; is fully experienced in the above duties; will be found a responsible person; has been many years a member of the M. E. Church in this city, and furnishes the best of references. Apply at No. 9 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; she is capable of taking care of an infant from birth. Has the best of City reference from her last place. No objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED as infant's nurse by a respectable Protestant woman of experience, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen all the week at No. 220 Canal-st., corner of Baxter, Room No. 7.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, who has just lost her own baby, five months old. Inquire at Hoboken Cottage, Hudson-st., Hoboken, near the ferry, for two days.

AS SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as saleswoman in a shoe store; the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman, a situation as family seamstress; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, having a sewing machine, wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; is capable of instructing children; or would be willing to wait on a lady; no objection to the country; satisfactory reference. Apply three days at No. 186 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes to engage to go out by the day, week or month, as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also, a first-class dressmaker, to go out by the day, to cut and fit. Can be seen at No. 28 2d-av., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress, or would take care of grown children; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; also, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, or would travel with a lady; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 324 4th-av., near 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, a young Southern lady, is desirous of obtaining a situation as a general family seamstress, nursery governess, housekeeper, or as saleswoman in a bakery; would be generally useful where she would be treated as a member of the family; salary no object where a desirable home can be obtained; would leave the City. Address, for one week, Miss EGBERT, No. 439 Grand-st., Station B.

SITUATIONS ARE WANTED—FOR TEN first-class cooks, 14 good plain cooks and laundresses, 8 fine seamstresses, 10 seamstresses and nurses, 9 first-class waitresses, 24 chambermaids and waiters, 8 chambermaids and laundresses, 20 general housework'ers—Irish, English, Scotch and American girls—all nice, tidy and well recommended—for City and country. Wages reduced. Select Agency, 294 4th-av. D. ELMORE.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 158 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 6 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or corresponding clerk, by a young man who can furnish unexceptionable references. A very moderate salary will be accepted. Address, for three days, M. C. W., Box No 176 Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a practical book-keeper, who is also conversant with several languages; salary expected to suit the times. Address G. D., Box No. 168 Post-office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, AS book-keeper, corresponding clerk, &c., a situation in a first-class house, (where politics are tolerated,) by a young man who has had ten years' experience in an importing house, as cashier, confidential clerk and bookkeeper; satisfactory reasons given for a change, and the best of City references given, and security if desired. Address WILCOX, Box No. 2,972 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is sober, honest, obliging and very industrious, and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well by calling or addressing a note to No. 36 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A SINgle Protestant German young man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver: has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen, or heard from, by addressing J. S., for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, or groom and coachman, by a steady, respectable Protestant man; he has four years' City references from his last place; he will be found a first-class man, and will be strongly recommended. Address W. H. K., No. 79 Bleecker-st., or Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A MAN, with good reference, a situation as coachman in City or country; is a superior driver, and very kind to horses; understands the management of stock; is roughly; is a good plain gardener, and likes to keep a place in good order. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRIVER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by the advertiser, an Englishman, aged 25, single, who can be highly recommended as being a practical hand amongst horses, good driver; no objection to work a plain vegetable garden. Apply at Mr. A. Reed's Store, florist, No. 807 Broadway, or address J. R. W., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as farmer and to take care of horses; is willing and agreeable to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan man, a situation as farmer; can plow, plant, mow and cradle, build plews, harrows, houses and fences; is also a good plain gardener, and an excellent hand in the management of stock; can also act as coachman and groom. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, &c.—DAIRYMAID.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife; the man as farmer and gardener, the woman to take charge of a dairy; have been in this country 16 years; both understand their business; have the best of reference. Address G. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A PRACtical farmer, who has a small family, and who possesses a thorough knowledge of horticulture, the nursery and the cultivation of graperies; who, in fact, is competent to take charge of any country seat or farm, for the repairs on which he possesses also the necessary instruments, is desirous of making an engagement in the above capacity for one or more years: he can furnish satisfactory references. Address, for four days, J. S., Farmer and Gardener, Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS FARMER—CARPENTER, &c.—SITUation wanted by two Englishmen,—one as farmer or vegetable gardener; the other as carpenter; farmer married, with a small family; his wife could take charge of the dairy and poultry; the carpenter understands the care of horses and farming; both are willing to make themselves useful and obliging; can furnish first-class reference. Address Reed's Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway, for H. R.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady, sober and industrious man; has had many years' practical experience in the various branches of gardening, and is capable of taking the management of any gentleman's place; has a wife and no children; can give the best of City and country references. Call or address J. C., No. 121 East 29th-st., top floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A PERMANENT situation as gardener, by a man of long experience, thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of a farm, the laying-out of new grounds; no objection to a place as gardener and farmer; has a small family. A satisfactory reference as to character and capability. A note addressed to F. G., Box No. 200 Times Office, will be strictly attended to.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to good moral character and ability from his late employer. Address J. H., Box No. 185 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man as gardener; understands his business perfectly in taking care of greenhouse, forcing of early vegetables, gardening in general; can show satisfactory references both as to character and capacity. Address J., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A situation; has City reference from the best of families for his capability in the culture of fruits and flowers, with a general succession of vegetables. Call or address for three days, J. D., Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young married man; thoroughly understands the green-house and grapery; would act as coachman if required; the best of reference; no objection to the country; can be seen by addressing a note to J. M., No. 158 32d-st., till March 4.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young married German man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and also the care of horses; has the best of references. Address, for two days, C. D., Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENer's situation wanted by a German, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Apply at ANDREW REID'S Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as gardener and farmer, by one who can give the most satisfactory reference as to his ability in both; married, without family. Address M. C., gardener, Box No. 193 Times Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by two Englishmen,—one as farmer or vegetable gardener; the other as carpenter; farmer married, with a small family; his wife could take charge of the dairy and poultry; the carpenter understands the care of horses and farming; both are willing to make themselves useful and obliging; can furnish first-class reference. Address Reed's Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway, for H. R.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady, sober and industrious man; has had many years' practical experience in the various branches of gardening, and is capable of taking the management of any gentleman's place; has a wife and no children; can give the best of City and country references. Call or address J. C., No. 121 East 29th-st., top floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A PERMANENT situation as gardener, by a man of long experience, thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of a farm, the laying-out of new grounds; no objection to a place as gardener and farmer; has a small family. A satisfactory reference as to character and capability. A note addressed to F. G., Box No. 200 Times Office, will be strictly attended to.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business in every branch, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to good moral character and ability from his late employer. Address J. H., Box No. 185 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man as gardener; understands his business perfectly in taking care of greenhouse, forcing of early vegetables, gardening in general; can show satisfactory references both as to character and capacity. Address J., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A situation; has City reference from the best of families for his capability in the culture of fruits and flowers, with a general succession of vegetables. Call or address for three days, J. D., Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young married man; thoroughly understands the green-house and grapery; would act as coachman if required; the best of reference; no objection to the country; can be seen by addressing a note to J. M., No. 158 32d-st., till March 4.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young married German man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and also the care of horses; has the best of references. Address, for two days, C. D., Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENer's situation wanted by a German, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Apply at ANDREW REID'S Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as gardener and farmer, by one who can give the most satisfactory reference as to his ability in both; married, without family. Address M. C., gardener, Box No. 193 Times Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a gardener and farmer; a single man; understands his business well; satisfactory reference given. Apply at M. B., No. 15 John-st., New-York, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS GROOM, &c.—DOMESTIC—GARDENER, &c.—As man and wife—A Protestant man, who is a good farmer, gardener and an excellent hand over horses; is competent to take care of all kinds of stock on a farm. The wife will be found a thorough downright domestic; can manage milk and butter. Also a single man, who is brother to the above; has excellent testimonials for gardening and farming. Parties requiring such help will call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS GROOM, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, JUST AFTER landing from the old country, wishes to engage in a situation to which he has been accustomed; is a good groom and a careful driver; has no objection to town or country. Address J. K., No. 77 Railroad-av., Jersey City, or Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as porter in a grocery store, or as coachman in the country; best of references. Apply at or address No. 210 West 26th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A MAN OF ALL WORK wishes a situation; understands everything connected with a farm, garden, stock, &c.; is a good coachman and groom and will make himself useful; is civil, honest and sober. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN, JUST DISENgaged, wishes a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; aged 27 years; a native of Ireland; five months in this country, leaves his present employer in consequence of the family going to the country. Can be seen at his present employers, for two days, and Tuesday, or any note addressed to R. J. M., No. 85 East 18th st., will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, reliable man, a situation as waiter in a strictly moral family; the advertiser can give good testimonials as to character and ability. Letters addressed to the initials of A. B., No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-place, will receive immediate answers. Moderate wages.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER AND HOSTLER.—WILL BE wanted in a few days, a capable, steady man, (single,) to work a garden, take care of horses, &c. Address, with references, wages, &c., W., Box No. 168 Times Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A FARMER and wife to take charge of a farm on the Hudson, on the 1st of April; recommendation for ability required. Apply to FRANCIS PIDGEON, Fulton-av., between Grand and Washington avs., Brooklyn.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress; must be accustomed to the care of infants, and bring good City reference. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at 48 Irving-place.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS woolen salesman, thoroughly acquainted with clothiers' and tailors' goods, foreign and domestic. None other need apply. The situation offered is a responsible one in a large house. Address O., Box 176 Times Office.

A WET NURSE WANTED.—MUST COME WITH good recommendations. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 56 6th-st., near 5th-av.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,

A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Field Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.

ROSBNE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,

A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process of ordered safe, clean and cheap.

Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.

KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,

NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

State and County rights for sale.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, hasiness illustrated or tinted, hand-cut, government, post office, commercial extra, super, super-fine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, slate, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices as modestly low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office, cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DERAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Locks for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 Times Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE.—At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 12. Prof. S. T. FROST, a graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded to young ladies in the musical department, rendering a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able instructors. Write for catalogue.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Spring and Summer session of this school commences on the third Wednesday (29th) of March, and continues 21 weeks. For circulars, and other information, address the subscriber, at Winthrop, Oona. WM. DENISON, Superintendent.

REFERENCES—Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., No. 29 West 23d-st., New-York; R. E. Topping, Esq., No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 24 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for Beds and Misses. Spring term commences March 26. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. J. H. R. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, in Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York; gentlemen or boys can have private lessons for $15, and be qualified for general or special business in a superior practical manner. Two desks vacant.

AT $2 50.—WRITING, 20 LESSONS; BOOKkeeping, $10, lessons unlimited; writing and arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each. No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. As a splendid penmen and skillful teacher Col. PAINE has no superior. *Newport News.*

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $83 to $87 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, PERfect pianist and player, wishes to give private lessons, for $10 per quarter; French private lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $10 per quarter. Best of references, if required. Address M. M., Bible House.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, FROM PARIS, wishes to give private lessons in reading, writing and conversation, for $10 per quarter. Best references, if required. Address M. M., Bible House.

INSTRUCTION.—CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK English in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment, wishes to form an engagement as resident teacher, either in a family or in a seminary. She is competent to instruct thoroughly in the English branches. Address, stating duties and salary, A. B. C., Box No. 2,270 Post-office, N. Y.

A TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF much experience, desires an engagement for teaching the higher branches of English education, either in families or schools, in the City or country; the most satisfactory references will be given; terms moderate. Address A. M. C., Box No. 116 Times Office.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR INteods starting in May for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France. The number taken will be limited. Address SIGMA, Box No. 170 Times Office.

FARMS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS.—FOR SALE.—One beautiful country seat, built the past year, and one of the prettiest country seats to be found in the country, within five minutes' walk from the depot. Two other beautiful farms, one 40 acres, the other 20 acres. These are valuable little farms, abound in fruit of all kinds, beautifully shaded lawn around the house, immediately within the village of Madison, and worthy the attention of any gentleman who desires a fine country residence. Also, one large farm, 116 acres, together with a new flouring mill, doing a good business, in a good section of the country for the business. Several other large farms for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, Waverly House, Madison, near the depot. S. D. HUNTING.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES, located half a mile from Closster Depôt, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The land is of the finest in the country for building plots or farming purposes. Will sell the whole or any part thereof to suit purchasers; is for sale by Jersey City. Apply to SMITE & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av., New-York, or to C. C. BANTA, No. 43 Leroy-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE FARM of 42 acres, in Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, with first-class buildings, orchard, &c., near railroad and steamboat, schools and churches. A great bargain. RAMMOND & ROMAINE, No. 1,329 Broadway, near 46th st., or CHAS. T. PLATT, Hudson River Railroad Depôt.

FARM WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM of years for dairy purposes, within one hour's drive of the City of New-York. Rent not over $400. Persons wishing to have their property taken good care of and improved, will find this an excellent opportunity. The best of reference given. Address J. A. BROWN, Box No. 140 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the depôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water laid in the house. Price, $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 283 Greenwich-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn. S. BIDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 270 acres, near the village of Cassaekie, Green County; has an extensive river front, and is every way desirable. Will be exchanged for City property; will divide it if desired. Inquire of S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES, IN Monmouth County, New-Jersey, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, near Freehold; fine buildings, good fruit and marl on the place. Apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 61 John-st.

TO LET—A FARM, WITH 161 ACRES OF GROUND, in good condition, one mile from Williams' Bridge depôt. Good fruit and buildings. Inquire of DANIEL TIER, Williams' Bridge, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $6,500. Terms easy. HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision at the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME FLAGtail, bay carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, about 16 hands high; very stylish, perfectly gentle, and warranted sound. Also,

One fine six seat family rockaway,
One fine dickey-seat barouche,
One set handsome silver-mounted double harness,
One set handsome silver-mounted single harness,
One set handsome Japan mounted double harness,
One gentleman's English saddle.
Carriages made by J. S. Lawrence & Co.
Harness made by Trainor.
Can be seen at any time during the day at the stable adjoining the St. Paul's Methodist Church, East 23d-st.

HORSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good furniture, carpets, or other useful articles. Two superior road or business horses, sound, kind and fast; also, two light wagons one carriage, one covered wagon, harness, &c., &c. Apply at No. 496 Broadway, Room No. 8.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the stage and livery stable proprietors at the New-York Tattersall's stable, on MONDAY, at 7 o'clock in the evening. A general attendance is particularly requested.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds &c.

J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 362 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 163 West 17th-st.; rent, $350. Also, No. 55 West 41st-st.; 3-story, high basement, modern improvements; rent, $450. Also, No. 205 West 23d-st.; 3-story, high basement, modern improvements; rent, $500. Also, No. 55 West 40th-st.; 3-story, high basement, modern improvements; rent, $600. Also, corner of Bleecker and Baub sts.; 3-story, high-stoop, modern improvements; rent, $600. Also, 3-story brick house, new, now vacant, on 40th-st., near 9th-av., with modern improvements; rent, $600. Also, No. 173 West 37th st.; 3 story and attic, modern improvements; rent, $575. Also, No. 245 West 31st-st.; rent, $700. Also, No. 149 West 22d-st.; 3-story, modern improvements; rent, $725. Also, No. 219 West 20th-st.; 4-story brick, 25x40, modern improvements; rent, $750. Also No. 111 West 11th-st.; 3-story and attic brick, modern improvements; rent, $1,100, and others. Apply at the Office of J. & W. DENHAM, corner 8th-avenue and 16th-st., from morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET—A HOTEL, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, near High Bridge. Rent $1,500. Possession March 1.

Also, a Furnished House, (12 rooms;) garden well stocked with fruit. Rent $900. In Orange, N. J. Possession March 1.

A three-story Dwelling in 87th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $400.

Three Cottages in 119th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., ($200.)

A Cottage in 55th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

For sale, at a bargain, the House No. 88 West 27th-st. Rents for $650. Price $6,500.

Also, a three-story Brick Dwelling, in 84th-st., near 3d-av. Alley in the rear, and good stable. $5,500.

Also, a Frame House, in 130th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with two lots. $5,000.

Wanted to purchase a dwelling-house, below 90th-st., not to exceed $7,000; must be a good neighborhood.

Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 23 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—ROOMS on the 3d and 4th floors, on the corner of Gerdine and Luquer sts.; also, a large basement and vault, both well lighted, suitable for printing presses, or any business requiring much light. Also, to let, the store and basement of No. 29, the 4th floor of No. 38, and the 5th floor of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Beekman-st. The rooms on the 4th floor communicate with each other. Apply to JAS. CONNER & SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

TO LET—AT THE CORNER OF 125TH-ST. AND 8th-av., a five-story brick house, 50 by 60, containing 42 rooms, one 30 by 60, hot and cold water, range, gas and every convenience for a large boarding-school, boarding-house or hotel; will be leased for one year or several, with or without about six acres of land attached thereto, containing ice-house, ice-pond, stable, large vegetable garden, &c. Apply to A. BOARDMAN Exr., No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 258 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place, 254 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 268 Union-st., 65 2d-place; second floor: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 26 Butler-st. 21 Butler., 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 260 Court-st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—That fine, large house (two lamps by the door,) on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., on the right as you pass up Grand-st., with 16 lots (one acre) of ground in gar

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.—By virtue of a writ of execution, to me directed, issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Iowa, within and for the County of Washington, in favor of Thomas Wareham, The De Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Mavin C. Hinkfield, and Company, by its President, Mavin C. Hinkfield, and Thomas Trueblood, Trustee, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 1st day of April, 1858, made, sold and conveyed to said Trustee, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the hereinafter described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wapello	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wapello	South half, Northwest	23	72	15	80
Wapello	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wapello	Northeast, Southeast.	26	72	16	40
Wapello	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	12	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northeast	31	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	323.11
Davis	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis	Southeast, South west	9	70	12	80
Davis	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska	Northwest, Northeast.	25	75	18	40
Mahaska	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,683 11-100 acres. In trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1858, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $204, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

On MONDAY, March 11, 1861, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for cash, the elegant furniture of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, comprising the furniture of 14 parlors, 275 chambers, dining-rooms, &c., including the entire stock of glass, China, plate, bedding, linen, &c., &c.; 6 billiard tables, also 4 elegant satin-wood billiard tables with marble beds, made by Phelan, nearly new and in complete order, and 1 splendid carved oak billiard table, made to order in Paris; cost 3,000 francs. The furniture is all of the best description, and cost $130,000. The sale will be peremptory. Particulars in catalogues.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 255 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., by order of the Executors of Hugh Riley, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top pier and centre tables, pier glasses, extension tables, writing desk, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, dressing tables, beds and bedding, China and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 25 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair-cloth; marble-top centre-tables, book-case, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, lounges, carpets, oil-cloths, office furniture; also, two Wilder's iron safes, &c., &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 7½ years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in double or single harness; has just been brought in from the country; has been used as a saddle horse. A shifting top business wagon. Also, a set of single harness; has been used about 5 months.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

No business can be truly successful which is not founded on a real fitness of things; the article made or sold must have intrinsic merit, and supply a public want. Success, arising from the clap-trap of advertising, or the tricks of trade, or mere pretension and display, will be only apparent, and in the end but deceive the operator, and those who trust him.

But if an article supplies a public want, and fairly meets its reasonable expectation, its success and general adoption is merely a question of time. It may be retarded by adverse influences, or sped by prospering gales, but in the end is sure to win.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—Medicines for all the wants of enlightened life—Curatives that Father, Mother, Nurse or Traveler could always have by them, and always rely upon; so simple that mistakes could not be made in their selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity; and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily, for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician.

Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves at chronic diseases which have been the bane of their life, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain, and among the million who use them, none are found to question their purity or efficacy.

But as no good is found without its evil, and no genuine coin without its counterfeit, so, under the shadow of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "specifics" and "Remedies" have sprung up, whose chief office is to bear involuntary testimony to the value of the original. All these ephemeral productions are but the froth which success throws to the surface, as unsubstantial, and as worthless.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Head, Face, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic or Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douleureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches Sick Headaches. Vertigo. Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures [Sore] Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Pains at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	1 00
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book..... $20 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book... 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 3 00
Case of Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, &c. to $1.

Persons and the Trade supplied as usual.

I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and now my connection with medicines sold there.

I send these medicines by mail or express to any place, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

F. HUMPHREYS, M.D.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ANNA WASHINGTON, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Augustus Washington, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. JACKSON, Edwin C. Litchfield, John Stryker, Alfred Williams, Nelson P. Stewart, Patrick Tregent, Abraham G. Levy and Anna Levy his wife, George Winkler, James M. Petch, Andrew J. McReynolds, Joseph Sickes and William Thompson, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 29, 1861.

G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 31st day of January, 1861.—Dated Feb. 2, 1861.

G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

4f-law-6w M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PEIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1860.

E. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860.....$4,107,133 24
Amount of Premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received during 1860.....$496,573 31
Amount of Interest received and accrued.....104,106 32
Amount of rents received and accrued.....7,302 62
Amount received in Trust for minor children.....357 20— 608,339 45
Total.....$4,715,472 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Losses by Death.....$284,007 58
Paid for surrendered and canceled Policies.....21,373 90
Paid for Taxes.....7,691 50
Paid for Interest on Dividends and Annuity.....38,173 69
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees.....19,019 67
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express charges, &c.....7,997 43
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.....58,216 20
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.....4,033 99— 371,115 16
Total.....$3,984,857 53

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks.....51,850 05
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States.....301,008 84
Real Estate owned by the Company.....136,449 95
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest.....662,556 39
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing interest.....756,057 85
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861.....22,414 74
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861.....38,371 05
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861.....2,163 36
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents.....23,986 36
$3,984,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	LOMING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER,	PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK,	JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WM. G. DUSENBERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	JOHN MAIRS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	RUSSELL DART,
	ROBERT E. COLLINS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirkland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million dollars of stock in various City Gas-light Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.
For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, March 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

REGULAR SALE,

Shares.		Shares.	
25	Man. & Mer. Bk	$100	50 North River Bk. ... $50
75	East River Bk	25	40 Corn Exchange Ins. 50
10	Montauk Ins	50	50 Chi. & M. W. & ... 50
40	New-Amsterdam In	25	50 Nep. Mar. Ins	100
100	N. Y. and Erie RR.	100	20 Resolute Ins	100
100	Jersey City Ins	50	14 Hunterdon Co	50
25	Relief Ins	50	40 Hope Ins	58
40	U. S. S.S. Refing. Co.	100	20 Brevoort Ins	50
40	Mer. Mutual Ins	100	50 Am. Exchange Ins.	100
10	Commercial Ins	100	25 Standard Ins	50
40	Exchange Ins	30	

$6,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Col., Piqua and Ind. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$2,000 New-York & Erie R. 1 Assented Bds. of 1859.

Next Regular sale on THURSDAY, March 7. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 3 South 7th-st.

WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—BONDS OF ILLINOIS COUNTY 8 per cent Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,316. Value of real and personal estate, $16,114,750. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Call or write to
C250, T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 29 Williamst.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 78 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Director of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.

C. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two (10) per cent. payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

CORPORATION (WATER LOAN) SIX per cent. Bonds, Jersey City, a basis for Bank issues in New-Jersey, for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 60 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Boxes up in the cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urathra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Roger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholnogogue—$1 50. Doubler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture. $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun all early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET FEMALES' FRIEND, for the monthly irregularities, suit rooms for consultation. No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

L. DESTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE that are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Davidson-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the prevention and cure of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one case, in two cases, in three cases; there is no case in existence that the above is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Davidson-st. Look for nothing that treats of this evil effectively at the end and independence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, putting my every feature and phase of disease; exposes the failure of the ordinary system of treatment, the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expurgating every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR Albany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.
3:30 A. M., and 12 M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:30 A. M., and 2:30 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:15 P. M.	10:55 P. M. (Sunday excluded.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Nyack train, 3:45 and 5:30 P. M.	4 and 5:25 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall.	From 26th-st. Station.
3:30, 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.....10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time-table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURNETT, Jr., Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cleveland; and principal Stations. Mail at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:30 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 8:30, 7:45, 11:20 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Hunter's Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Side, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $2, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.

M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hoskley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starbord bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, Mch 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hoskley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

to what time he proposed to postpone. He made it a question of order that the time must be stated.

The Chair decided the motion in order, and said that if it prevailed the propositions of the Convention would come up immediately after.

Mr. Mason objected to the precedence of the Peace Convention resolutions being taken from them.

Mr. Douglas said that he was glad the Senator from Virginia was so friendly to the measures of the Peace Convention. Not long since he heard his voice denouncing the Convention, but now it is different, in the fear that he may have something to vote on that will give peace to the country.

Mr. Mason—The Senator from Illinois never heard me express approbation of the resolutions of the Peace Conference. He (Mason) thought that precedence should not be taken of them.

Mr. Crittenden said he thought it strange gentlemen should want to take up the resolutions simply to strike a blow at them and trample them under foot. It was evident, from the opposition to the resolutions of the Peace Conference, that they could not be passed, but gentlemen ought to let something be done.

Mr. Douglas's motion was agreed to, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Fessenden, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Morrell, Pearce, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Wilkinson—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bingham, Chandler, Clingman, Foot, Gwin, King, Lane, Mason, Trumbull, Wilson—11.

Mr. Lane moved that the doors of the gallery to the left of the Chair be opened for the admission of ladies only. Agreed to.

Mr. King moved that the doors at the right be also opened.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) move to admit ladies only.

Mr. Pugh protested against the admission of any gentlemen after the insult received to-day.

Mr. Kennedy said that the Senate had been insulted in a manner unprecedented, and he would not sit here and be insulted any more. He protested against the admission of any men.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) the motion of Mr. King was laid on the table.

The joint resolutions from the House were then taken up.

Mr. Pugh said the resolutions were shocking bad grammar, and he moved to amend by striking out the words "authorized or."

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bingham, Bragg, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, King, Mason, Trumbull, Wade, Wigfall, Wilkinson, Wilson—19.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Bigler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Grimes, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Morrill, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian, Ten Eyck, Thompson—19.

This being a vote, the President gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Douglas appealed to some Senator to change his vote.

Mr. Crittenden moved for a reconsideration of the vote. Agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said that he considered this the most treacherous proposition yet made, and he believed that Southern men were sacrificing their States and giving up their rights. He (Johnson) would not vote for any half-way measures. He would not vote for any measures that will not bring back all the States, and restore the Union as it was. He considered this proposition as a delusion, and calculated to divide the South.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) said that he was in favor of a measure that would do justice to both sections and make a settlement. He did not believe that the passage of this resolution would satisfy the country.

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, (Rep.,) advocated the passage of the resolution. He did not suppose it would effect a settlement, but it was a step toward it.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved that all the doors be opened in the gallery. Agreed to, by Yeas 26, Nays 19. Masses of people poured in until the galleries were crowded.

The Vice-President directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to admit no more persons than could be comfortably seated.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate adjourn.

During the call of the roll Mr. Mason said it was evident the Senate was under the control of a lawless mob, and should vote to adjourn.

Motion lost—Yeas 10, Nays 31.

Mr. Baker continued his remarks, urging the passage of the resolution as a measure of conciliation.

Mr. Gwin again objected to the resolution as not satisfactory. He wanted something like the Crittenden propositions.

The discussion continued at some length.

Mr. Pugh's motion was disagreed to—Yeas 17, Nays 20.

Mr. Pugh then moved to amend, by substituting the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said he was not like his friend from Oregon. He would neither vote for this amendment, nor for the original resolution. He was opposed to all subterfuges, and wished to meet the question fairly. The fact was, the people of this country had arisen in their might, and had hurled from power a corrupt and debauched Administration, and no other reason is offered or urged for the terrible crime, which those men urge who plot the destruction of this Government. What is the record of that party and that Administration that has thus been hurled from power by the majority and authority of the sovereign people, whose right it is to rule this nation? Coming into power with an overflowing Treasury, in four short years it has brought bankruptcy on this country. Its chief financial agent, after having brought disgrace and ruin upon the land, seeks to shelter himself from the indignation of an outraged people by taking shelter under the black banner of treason. The Secretary of War of the prondest nation on the face of the earth, instead of using these forces for the benefit and protection of the people of this country, turns the military power of the country over to the hands of its enemies; despoils, by fraudulent and corrupt ends, the people's Treasury; and refuses protection, in the hour of peril, to the country's truest and most noble defender. He, too, after having blackened his own character, and after having blackened the reputation of his country—having defamed the name of his own State, the home of Washington—must shield himself from the contempt of an outraged people by taking refuge beneath the same black banner. The Secretary of the Interior, also, charged with the internal affairs of this great nation, and sworn to support the Constitution and the laws, while thus acting under that oath, he goes forth upon a mission to devise ways and means to provide for the dissolution of that very Union which he was sworn to support; and while thus acting in violation of his oath, his own Department was being robbed of a marvelous amount by an especial, confidential agent and friend—himself a Secessionist—who thought it was necessary to protect himself with his Southern friends by publishing in a city paper that he would not hold office under a Black Republican President. This action of the Secretary of the Interior is so strangely inconsistent, so violative of his oath of office and of every principle of right, that his own friends are shocked and disgusted at his transaction. The people last Fall rendered a verdict, and now we are asked to apologize for hurling and turning out such men from power. We are asked to apologize for turning out thieves and scoundrels who were fastened on the Treasury of the country. Sir, was ever crime more bold, more full of treason, and more audacious than this. When I came to this Capital, at the commencement of this session, it was my hope, that through calm and conciliatory action, the clouds that now lower over our house, might break away and leave the clear, bright sun to shine upon us once more. It was my hope that the decision of the people, last November, would be acquiesced in. But in these hopes I have been mistaken; for the course which the debate took in the early part of this session, has a tendency to lead to anything but profitable results. On this side of the chamber we were attacked with unparliamentary and violent harangue, bitter invective, and personal abuse, until it became apparent to every man of common observation, that nothing like conciliatory action could be had on this side of the chamber. We were told by gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, who had been upholding this Administration, reeking with fraud and villainy as it was, that we were chargable with the destruction of this Government. We were told, in the early part of this session, that we must surrender our principles, and lay down our convictions, and must cease to talk about this question of personal liberty or of personal right, or else, they told us, this Union would be broken up forever. Well, Sir, I apprehend they were a little mistaken in one thing, and that is simply this: I know that, heretofore, the people of the South have considered the Northern people craven. I know they have considered them cowardly; I know they have considered them under the money influence of this country, and in this they have had too great reason for their suppositions, in that, heretofore, whenever the threats of these men have come up from the South, they have found the men of our cities ready to bow down and yield to any demand they might make. But, since those compromises, which took place years ago, a Great West has sprung up—a Great West, which sends my friend (Mr. Baker) here to represent them, but which sends also my other friends from Michigan, (Mr. Bingham and Mr. Chandler) who have, I apprehend, a little more backbone, and a little more nerve, perhaps, than some of our Eastern Republicans. Here is where our Southern friends make a great mistake. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Iverson) said, "You must give up the territories of this whole country, and we will carry our slaves to all the territories of this Government, or destroy the Union. We will have that right in the Union if we can get it, and out of it if we cannot." Well, now, we had just decided that question. This extraordinary demand came to us within four weeks from the time that the people of this great country had, by solemn verdict, declared that they would not do any such thing. Now, if I understand the position these gentlemen took, it was this—Surrender your convictions, you people of the North! You craven Black Republicans, lay down your political convictions and give them all up. Give us all the Territories of this country. Let this Government be a Pro Slavery Government, and we will consent to remain with you. Now, the people of the Northwest plant themselves on the verdict of the 6th of November last, and I, for one, declare that I will not vote for any proposition whatever which recedes one inch from that verdict. I have no right, as a representative of the people, to barter or traffic away that position, and I say plainly, I never will do it. But we are told we must make concessions to the South. Now, let us just look for one moment. What have we had conceded—we poor Black Republicans, as the South call us—what have we ever had, in this country? When did we ever have the power? When did we ever make a law in the United States? When did we take away a single jot or tittle of your right? When did we ever take one particle of your Constitutional liberty, or your Constitutional right? Never, never. We have never had the power to do it. In 1850 the people of the North endeavored to enact the Wilmot Proviso over the Territories we acquired from Mexico. There was a great deal of trouble and strife about it, and Mr. Clay, whose memory I adore to-day, came forward to settle the question. Mr. W. then read resolutions and bills introduced by Mr. Clay, and continued. That was the principle introduced by the great Henry Clay. What was that principle? My friend from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) says it was the great principle of non-intervention, and so it was. There was a series of propositions which the North did not like, which shocked the sense of the Northern people, and met with their disgust and contempt. But Mr. Fillmore came in and threw the whole force of his Administration in favor of the Compromise of Mr. Clay, and the people of the North surrendered their private convictions and feelings, and sustained the Compromise. After a short time, only three years, my friend from Illinois started up here, and proposed to tear down the Compromise of 1820, because it was in open violation of the Compromise of 1850, introduced here by Henry Clay. The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Nicholson) said in his speech that the first stab at the Union was made when the Republican Party met in 1856, and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas,) says the whole cause of this difficulty is the agitation on the part of these Anti Slavery men of the North. Now, I think these gentlemen must go a little further back in the history of events. If they will, they will find the true cause of all this difficulty was when gentlemen of the South, following the lead of the Senator from Illinois, proceeded to tear down the Compromise of 1820. They opened the question in a time of profound peace. They tore open, in a time of undisturbed peace, the floodgates which led to this very controversy, and now they and the Senator from Kentucky come to us and propose to tear down this other compromise, in order to amend the old one and establish Slavery by an unrepealable Constitutional law upon all the Territory. If asked to restore the Missouri Compromise, without amendment, or addition, or qualification, I don't know but I would be willing to do it. But when I am asked by the Senator from Kentucky, or any one else, to do what I declared I would not do, and what no earthly power should compel me to do, to tear down another compromise, for the purpose of establishing Slavery upon a vast territory, I say, plainly, here in the Senate Chamber, and to the country, that I will never do it—no, never, never. (Mr. W. read further extracts from speeches of Mr. Clay.) We are asked to come forward now and declare a law which outrages all humanity—which outrages the moral sense of humanity all over the world. We are asked to fix this status, as they call it. Sir, let my Republican friends, who are afraid, vote for it. I won't. There are many provisions in the proposed amendment, to which I am utterly opposed. The excuses which have been made here, in this Senate Chamber, I apprehend, are not the real cause of treason. Gov. Wise, perhaps less prudent, but more honest than many of his co-conspirators, said: "We are not only on the eve of the inauguration of a Slack power, but we also end another decade. This very day we enter upon a new apportionment, under a new census, which will dwarf still more our representative strength in this Union." There is the cause and reason for the overthrow and destruction of this Government. The people of the South, moving on under the ban of Slavery, see the onward march of Freedom on this continent; they see five States rising up one after another; they see this great tide of free population crossing the great plains of the West, and colonizing, and making new States for Freedom. That is the reason. I would ask, do these gentlemen suppose, by the disruption of this Government, they can stop this free emigration? Do they suppose, by tearing down this great edifice, they can prevent this onward march of Freedom on this continent? I tell them, if they suppose any such thing, they are acting under a false and fatal delusion. A wise Government may accelerate this movement, may render it more easy, but even the destruction of this Government cannot stop it. It is governed in its progression by a law higher than the Constitution, and no position you can take can seriously affect or retard its progress. If those who are engaged in the destruction of this Government suppose their treason will add to the power or dominion of Slavery on this Continent, or will permanently repress the onward triumphs of Freedom, I apprehend the sequel will disclose to them the important truth that they are warring against elements too powerful and too majestic to be effected by any efforts they can put forth. In this warfare, our brethren of the South are engaged in a crusade against a power more potent than fleets or armies,—a power before which the proudest conquerer is compelled to bow, and one against which no action is powerful enough to contend,—I mean the public sentiment of mankind. I am well aware that the influences which surround this metropolis, and which pervade this Chamber, and which surround the representatives of the people in the other end of the Capitol, is strongly in favor of a surrender, no matter how humiliating or how degrading, nor how violative of the principles of justice and liberty, provided that surrender may tend to the upbuilding and strengthening of the looney interests of the commercial districts of the country. I know well that the tainted atmosphere which surrounds us here is powerful in weakening the nerves and limbering the backs of the representatives of the people. But he who yields to the degrading money influence will find, when he gets home to the purer influence of the country, that he has committed a great outrage against the consciences of the constituency to whom he owes obedience, who are too poor to be bought, too shrewd to be bartered, and too brave to be frightened into any degrading and humiliating surrender of their principles. The young State which I have the honor in part to represent here will remain in this Union, under the old Constitution, just as it was, performing every duty which that Constitution imposes upon her, and ready at all times to perform every obligation and yield to any reasonable demand which that Constitution can require, or that anybody can require under that sacred instrument. But when her people are required to surrender their principles and denounce their political opinions, they will never submit to any such humiliation—never. I have no right to speak for anybody but myself and the State I represent, and I do not attempt to. Yet, for that State and myself I say here, no matter what the consequences may be to her and myself, we have taken no step from which we intend to recede. Standing upon the Constitution and upon the laws as they are, the people of my State are not willing that wrong shall be done to any man or any section, but she demands that justice shall be done to all. Believing they are right, the people of the Northwest will adhere to their conviction, faithfully performing every obligation they are under to every portion of this Confederacy. No one has a right to ask more than this, and no one has a right to ask us to give bonds for our good behavior. We are ready to perform every constitutional obligation, and comply with every law and every duty imposed upon us, but we scorn the man or the party, or the power that asks us to give bonds for our good behavior. We have a right in the Government, and when we elect a President, under the Constitution and the laws, we claim that, without let or hindrance, and without giving bonds, that he shall be President of the United States. Elect your man, and we will bow down before him, and yield all the Constitution gives—and you have no right to demand more than this of us. I know nothing about these Personal Liberty bills of which you complain. But if you have any grievances against my State, present them, and, brave men as they are, like honorable men as they are, they will, without any apologies, perform their Constitutional obligations. But, Sir, when you ask us, before we enter into our house at the other end of this avenue and which belongs to us under the Constitution, that we shall give bonds for our good behavior, we spurn it, as proud people anywhere would spurn any such miserable compromise. The people of the Northwest will never consent to the idea that the Southern Confederacy shall take possession of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Yet the madness of the State which bears the name of that noble river have planted batteries upon its banks, and attempt to exercise a control over the navigation of that great highway of nations. This of itself is an act of war. It is war; and I need not say that millions in the mighty Northwest stand ready to-day to maintain the free navigation of that river, if, to secure it, they shall be obliged to desolate its banks from the mouth of the Ohio to the Belize, and they will do it. I am well aware there are brave hearts in these States, who are putting forth all their efforts to save this Union from destruction, and to avert the horrors of civil war, and I am prepared to join with those friends of common country to avert from us the fearful calamity, and to accomplish this. I would do much that, under other circumstances, I must not do. I sincerely hope and pray we may recover from this revolution without bringing war, with all its attendent horrors upon us; but if war must come, I have an abiding faith that the flag of our Union, the old flag, the flag of the Revolution, will, in the future as it did in the past, wave in glory and triumph over the vanguard of a victorious American army.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved an amendment to Mr. Pugh's amendment. He said he was willing to make any sacrifices; but if he did so, he wanted some security that they would save the Union.

The amendment is already published. It declares that no State has a right to withdraw from the Union.

Mr. Douglas said he hoped to be allowed to take a vote. They were spending the night in talking, and preventing action on valuable bills. It was now 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Crandlera referred to the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky (Powell), and asked if a compromise was made, would he go for the enforcement of the laws in all the States?

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that he would enforce the laws in all the States of the Union, but he was opposed to all coercion in any of the States. He thought civil war would destroy all hopes of peace.

Mr. Crandlera replied, denouncing all compromise with traitors. The question was, whether we have a Government or not? If we have no Government here, he (Crandlera) would emigrate to some other place where they had a Government, even to the Comanches. He contended that the Union sentiment would eventually triumph in the South, and overthrow the very men who now howl against the Union. The South will gain no benefit from disunion; it will only bring a Canada to their own borders. He deprecated civil war, but anarchy was still worse. He was willing to yield anything to true Union men, but nothing to traitors.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) replied. He said it was strange that men say they mean nothing personal, and yet make wholesale charges of theft against a party. Unfortunately the North did not always send men here who were either gentlemen or Christians. When he (Wigfall) called a man a scoundrel he meant what he said, and held himself responsible for it. He hoped the Senator (Chandler) would not turn himself over to the Comanches. They suffered a great deal already by contact with the whites. (Laughter.) He (Wigfall) declared that the navigation of the Mississippi would never be impeded by the seceded States.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) said the people of the Northwest knew their own rights too well to suppose that the navigation of the great river will ever be impeded by anything except ice.

Mr. Wigfall—And low water. (Laughter.) If the Senator will put that in, I will accept of his amendment. He predicted that Mr. Lincoln would leave the Chicago Platform and go for peace; receive the Commissioners from the Confedrate States, and instead of making war, would withdraw the forces from the forts. He did not think there would be war now.

Mr. Rice was sorry the discussion had taken this form. He did not believe the people of the Northwest would vote one dollar for coercion.

Mr. Wigfall continued, saying he believed that nothing short of the acknowledgment of the right of secession would satisfy the South. As to the propositions of the Peace Conference, if no other reason existed, if they were adopted, all the States which were not gone would immediately go out.

Mr. Crittenden said he would like to submit a few remarks, but as it was so late he doubted if it was best to go on.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate take a recess till to-morrow (Sunday) at 7 o'clock in the evening, and at 10 minutes of 12 the Senate adjourned for recess.

SUNDAY NIGHT SESSION.

Washington, Sunday, March 3.

There was an immense crowd in the galleries and a large crowd on the floor. The doorways and halls were full of people, and many have been obliged to go away. The noise is like that of an immense bee-hive.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, (Dem.,) in the Chair, called the Senate to order, and the Clerk read the 48th rule, and a dark stream of humanity poured out of the doors till the floor was clear. There were loud cries in the galleries of "Stand back," and the confusion was great.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial of 5,000 citizens of Massachusetts against any compromise whatever. He said there were more coming, signed by 3,700 persons.

The joint resolutions from the House were taken up.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented the credentials of John C. Breckinridge, Senator elect from the State of Kentucky, and proceeded to speak on his resolutions. (Cries in the gallery, "Let me out.") He said he did not rise in any vain ambition—

There was so much confusion, his voice could not be heard.

Mr. Bragg, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved that the galleries be cleared, as it was impossible to transact business, but withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. Crittenden proceeded. He said there was nothing more lamentable than the great change in the condition of the United States. A few months ago we were a united and happy people; now the Union is dismembered, and the same spirit is working dangerous progress.

The noise and confusion had so much increased in the galleries that it was impossible to hear, and President Breckt directed the Sergeant at-Arms to clear the galleries, except of persons who were seated.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, (Dem.,) moved to take a recess till 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, but withdrew it.

The order to clear the galleries was executed slowly, scarcely any moving.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked if the Sergeant-at-Arms had been directed to clear the galleries.

The President said he had.

Mr. Douglas asked why it was not done. He said he should move to clear the galleries entirely. He was not to be controlled by a mob.

The crowd still remaining in the galleries, Mr. Douglas said—If the Sergeant-at-Arms don't do his duty I will move to elect another one who will. I see him on the floor now, when he ought to be in the gallery doing his duty.

The President said the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that it was impossible to clear the galleries.

Mr. Douglas—Then I move to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms who will not report it impossible to do his duty.

Mr. Douglas moved to clear all the galleries. He said they were trying to get a vote on the amendments to the Constitution, but objections were made on the other side, while there was a mob in the gallery, friends of those who object.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) called him to order, and said he had no right to reflect on the motives of others.

Mr. Douglas said he was stating facts.

The motion to clear the gallery was carried, but order was restored so much that the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Crittenden proceeded. He said the country was in danger, and measures had been proposed to save it; but we sit here and have done nothing, presenting the spectacle to the country that we are incompetent to devise measures for the public safety, and acknowledging to the world that we can do nothing. He paid a high compliment to the Senator from Pennsylvania for his untiring zeal for the cause of the Union. He said one of the great questions of the difficulty was the territorial question, and referred to the resolutions of Mr. Clay, which, he said, were intended to take the question out of Congress. The question now is that the South having seceded is excluded from the Territory, they think they have as much right as other sections in the Territory of the United States. But you deny it them. Their blood and their money helped to acquire it. The question has reached a point where it is of vital interest. The question is not of party, but of the union of the country. He referred to New-Mexico as a barren country, which he thought could not become a Slave State. We are not here to talk on the disadvantages of Slavery, but as to constitutional rights, and the South think they have as much right to carry it in emigration as you have to any of your systems of labor. Is that so great a cause of complaint as to bring upon the country all the great evils of disunion? If we cannot agree let us divide the territory. You go on one side and we on the other. We talk about our fathers, and what did they do? He then referred to the Compromise of 1820 as an example. He said all that belonged to the South now was one poor Territory, and all they asked was to let that remain as it is. You are coming into power and we ask to give us some security that you will not abuse your power in that Territory. He believed all that is necessary to settle the great mischief that is going on is to agree that in this sterile Territory the status of things shall remain as it is. Till when? Forever, gentlemen say! But till this Territory shall have an hundred thousand inhabitants, when it will be admitted as a State, and then they will dispose of the question as they please. This is all that is asked. He said all, because, in respect to fugitives, there is no difficulty. That is settled by the Constitution. In regard to the District of Columbia, he argued, as it was ceded by Maryland it would be an act of bad faith to abolish Slavery without the consent of Maryland. He asked if it was not worth something, even if we could not bring back States to, preserve those which have not gone? or is an idea and dogma not in the Constitution, but which has its origin in the peculiar idea of the people of a certain section, to be an insuperable barrier to measures of policy necessary to save the country? Propositions were offered by him as a Senator of the United States, and not as a compromise from the North to the South; but as measures which he offered as a Senator were for the equality of all. he would not offer a proposition unfair to either section. He trusted in God neither his feeling nor principle would allow him to attack or permit anything unfair to one section or the other. Yet Senators say let us have no compromise; let us have blood first. But the Bible says, "First be reconciled to thy brother before thou layest thy gift on the altar." Yet gentlemen would not give a straw for reconciliation; but our business is to preserve the Union. If not, what would be the consequences? Who knows? He did not. He would advise that if injustice were done now, the Union was worth bearing much for. Party passion and excitement would not last always, and if one Congress do wrong, another may do right. But this cry of no compromise was like the old cry of the Romans, *rae victis*, woe to the conquered, and now translated, no compromise. He claimed that the Constitution intended to leave the people of the States free to act as they pleased in regard to their domestic institutions, and contended that the numerous petitions received from all parts of the country were an evidence that the heart of the people was right, and in favor of peace and reconciliation with their brethren, and that they were not willing to have their children go to war for a trifle and a dogma. We are one people, of the same blood and one family, and must compromise family troubles. He was for Union and not for secession, and would say to Kentucky, stand by the Union, till necessity forces you out, with constancy and fidelity. This was the best Government in the world, notwithstanding the bad administration sometimes, and he would have Kentucky stand by the Union, if rebellion swept over the whole land, like the last soldier of a brave band, till everything was gone, and then consider what next should be done. This was his principle and his advice. He was about to part from his friends here, and had spoken in truth and soberness what he believed. He had hoped something would have been done to pacify the country, and this resolution from the House, though not sufficient, would still be a ray of sunshine. He expressed great confidence in the integrity of the people, and appealed to the Senate to have a vote, that something at least may be done which would be a step toward peace and harmony—something to save the Union. He begged those who declared they would not amend the Constitution to reconsider, and think how the condition of the country would be changed.

Mr. Trumbull said it was not the way to obtain compromises by talking of dogmas and usurpation. He was tired of hearing talk of usurpation and injustice in the Territories. Why not make the appeal to the men with arms in hands against the Government? Then he referred to the trouble in the Territories and the first attempt to break up the Union in 1832. Then in 1850 another attempt was made to break up the Union, but after a while peace was secured. Then in 1853, a proposition was made in the Senate which reopened the agitation, and what Mr. Benton called a stump speech in Kansas. But still secession [illegible] if there had not been complicity [illegible] the very Cabinet of the Government [illegible] received Commissioners, who, under any other Government, would have been hung for treason, and not [illegible] moment, when forced to take sides and strike [illegible] Secessionists and let Major Anderson perish, that the President joined the Union, and spoke, though feebly, for the United States. But he had allowed the Secessionists to do as they pleased till they had taken the forts and property of the Government to a great amount.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) asked if the seceding Administration would pursue the same peace policy, or whether it would attempt to recapture the forts and property.

Mr. Trumbull said the Senator would find out his opinion before he got through, and trusted he would learn the opinions of the incoming Administration from the east steps of the Capitol to-morrow.

Mr. Wigfall—I trust we will.

Mr. Trumbull—I apprehend the Senator will learn to-morrow that we have got a Government, and that it is the beginning of maintaining the Union.

Mr. Wigfall—I hope we may.

Mr. Trumbull continued, referring to the action of the Secretary of War and Navy, sending away the Army and Navy till they had only two vessels left. Secession would never have reached such a height if we had had a Government. He spoke against the compromise which had been offered. He was willing to take the Missouri Compromise, but these were nothing like that. He contended that the effect of these compromises would be to declare Slavery perpetual in New-Mexico. If they want to do anything, go back to the Missouri Compromise and stand to that, which will restore peace to the country. In regard to the House resolution, he said that all agreed that Congress had not the right to interfere with Slavery in the States. He would not interfere, but he would never by his vote make one slave, and the people of the great Northwest would never consent, by their act, to establish Slavery anywhere. He was willing, though he did not think the Constitution needed amendments, to vote for recommending to the States a proposition for calling a Convention to consider amendments. But our Southern friends ask for something to stand on. The best rock in the world to stand on is the old Constitution as framed by our fathers, and not suffer it to be trampled and amended. States have been arming themselves, and tell us they will fight against the Government, if we attempt to enforce the laws, which they call "coercion." He could tell the Senator from Texas that he was for enforcing the laws. By this he did not mean marching an army to coerce a State, but he wanted to settle the question if we have a Government. If they would give the Government force enough to enforce the laws he thought that would be the end of secession. Time can cure this thing. It has already done much in Tennessee, and he thought the result there one much to the efforts of the distinguished Senator from that State. Let it be known that the people of the North are determined to maintain the Union, and there will be Union men in the South. Let the Government have force enough, and let us have an honest Executive, and let the South see that the Government intends no encroachments on their rights, and he did not believe a gun would ever be fired. But talk about the Government making war, the seceding States have commenced the war, and have the effrontery to say to the United States, "Don't defend yourselves; let us do as we please, else we will have war." He could not think it possible that this great Government would break up in this way, and he would call on his Southern brethren to pause and consider if the Republican Party ever did them wrong. That party denies that it ever did them wrong or intends to. Wait till we hear the inaugural of the President, which he trusted would breathe a spirit of kindness towards the South as well as the North, and express the determination that no encroachment shall be made on the rights of any one.

Mr. Baker spoke at some length, defending his own position, as desiring to vote for the Peace Conference propositions.

Mr. Douglas said he should not reply to the speech of his colleague which related to his own course. He had replied to that six years ago, when he first made it, and several times since, but rose to appeal to the Senate to vote on the various questions.

Mr. Doolittle proposed to modify the amendment. He offered simply to make it shorter, but not alter the sense of the amendment.

Mr. Doolittle's proposition was disagreed to—Yeas 18, Nays 28.

Mr. Bingham offered an amendment as a substitute, the same as Mr. Clark's, once before offered to the Crittenden resolutions, but subsequently withdrew it.

The question was then on Mr. Pugh's amendment, which is to substitute the Crittenden resolution.

Mr. Clingman said if the amendment was adopted, though not touched by the House, it would have a good effect on the country.

Mr. Bigler explained that he was in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, but he wanted a separate vote on each proposition.

Mr. Douglas said if it were adopted it would prevent States ever abolishing Slavery at all.

Mr. Mason characterized the resolutions from the House as delusive to the South, and spoke at some length against them.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, March 2.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Thomas ff. Ford, resigning his office as Printer.

The occasional struggle for a recognition by the Speaker occasioned the greatest possible confusion.

Twenty or more members sometimes vigorously sprang to their feet holding in their outstretched hands the propositions they severally strove to offer.

The chorus "Mr. Speaker," was deafening. That officer bore this infliction with becoming resignation.

Mr. Haskin, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committeeon Printing, reported resolutions, which were passed, to print 20,000 copies of the Abstracted Bonds Investigation; also, the same number of Mordecai and Delafield's Report on Military operations in the Crimea; also, 2,000 copies of the Morrill amended Tariff Bill.

The House then proceeded to the Senate's amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment by a vote of 117 against 43. It was presented there by Senator Wilson, admits the present Butterfield & Company's mail route to California and El Paso, which now costs $600,000, for a semi-weekly letter service; but during the remainder of their contract time (three and a half years) gives them the Central Overland route in lieu of the other. They are to carry it daily at $1,000,000; to deliver the mails at Denver and Salt Lake tri-weekly, and to run a pony express semi-weekly, carrying five pounds each trip for the Government free of charge, and to reduce the cost of letters by said express to $1 per half ounce. If Butterfield & Co. fail to accept this before the 25th of March, their present contract is to be absolutely annulled, and the central route contract is to be let to the lowest bidder, not exceeding $1,000,000. The entire letter mails to be carried through daily in twenty days, and the residue in thirty-five days, with the privilege of sending the latter by steamer in twenty-five days, at contractor's expense, and the latter to receive two months' pay for damages for the change of service from the Southern to the Central route. But the Butterfield Company were required by Mr. Colfax's and Mr. Sherman's amendment to enter into a written agreement, to be filed in the Post-office Department, and to be incorporated into their contract, agreeing to carry six hundred pounds of mail per trip, which will take all the daily papers besides the letters, and also relinquishing all claims for damages provided in the Senate amendment.

The bill, after debate, was concurred in exactly as it came from the Senate. So it is now a law. It reduces the cost of the mail service to California from $1,437,000 to $1,000,000; increases the service to daily; concentrates the mail carrying on one line, and abrogates the Butterfield contract, without incurring any claims for damages.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill reported by him providing for the collection of the customs on shipboard in the event of illegal combinations or other obstacles to the execution of the revenue laws, and authorizing the President, if he deems it necessary, to employ the army, naval forces, &c.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.,) objected to its consideration.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved a suspension of the rules.

Disagreed to—103 against 62, not two-thirds.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the report of the Select Committee, concluding with a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy, in accepting, without delay or inquiry, the resignations of officers of the Navy who were in arms against the Government, when tendering the same, and of those who sought to resign that they might be relieved from the restraint imposed by their commissions upon engaging in hostility to the constituted authorities of the nation, has committed a grave error, highly prejudicial to the discipline of the service, and injurious to the honor and efficiency of the Navy, for which he deserves the censure of this House.

Mr. Dawes moved the previous question.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Disagreed to—57 against 96.

Mr. Branch, as a member of that Committee, inasmuch as the testimony had not been printed, and as the facts proven in the Committee would not sustain the resolution, asked Mr. Dawes to allow the majority and minority reports to be read. If the gentleman would not consent to this, then let the letters of the Secretary of the Navy be read.

Mr. Dawes said he had no objection to that or a statement of the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department being read, if the House desired it.

Mr. Branch—That's all we ask.

Mr. Dawes, however, refused to withdraw the demand for the previous question, saying the report was printed in the *Globe* a week ago.

Mr. Sickles, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that the resolution was a disgrace to those who would vote for it.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) considered this resolution as stabbing a man in the dark.

Calls to "order" from the Republican side.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said there was no evidence to justify such censure.

Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, (Rep.,) could not consistently vote for the resolution unless he could see the evidence.

The resolution was adopted—95 to 62.

Mr. Phelps offered a resolution, that the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby presented to Hon. Wm. Pennington, the Speaker thereof, for the faithful, courteous and impartial administration of his duties during the present Congress. No previous question.

Messrs. Ruffin and Craige, [illegible] orth Carolina, (Dem.,) objected, but the Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. Branch) decided this a privileged question.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) said the rules of a resolution of this kind depended on the Yeas and Nays being called, and made a motion accordingly.

The House refused to order the Ayes and Nays.

The resolution was adopted, with several objections.

Reports from Conference Committees were from time to time concurred in.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) made a report on the disagreeing amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. He said that instead of allowing $1,200,000, as proposed by the Senate, the Committee on the part of the House had reluctantly consented to allow the Choctaws $50,000—one half in money, the other half in bonds. It was necessary to pass upon this matter now, else the bill might be lost.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that the House had twice rejected this claim. He would rather see the bill defeated than be forced, under the report from the Committee, to thus agree to it. This was an entering wedge, to pay five millions to the Choctaws. The House could pass a bill, pure and simple, leaving out the Choctaw amendment, and send it to the Senate. If the bill was lost then, on that body would rest the responsibility.

Mr. Phelps hoped the House would adhere to their disagreement. If the Senate desire to let the bill fail, so be it.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) during this spirited debate, said he did not know what Mr. Phelps had against the Choctaws. Was it because he links his fortunes with the North? He had sanctioned objects as unjust as this, and yet has claimed the obligation of plighted faith in sustaining them. He could crush under foot plighted faith when it suited his views.

Mr. Phelps—I do not know what the gentleman means.

Mr. Stevenson—I will explain what I mean and prove what I say.

Mr. Phelps—I have pursued the course of duty I felt incumbent upon me. I do not know to what the gentleman refers.

Mr. Stevenson—I will explain all.

Mr. Phelps—I have said that if the Choctaws were in a suffering condition I would donate them $250,000, but would not sanction or recognize this Choctaw award. If this is hostility, then the gentleman has mistaken friendship for hostility.

Mr. Stevenson—I say that the gentleman from Missouri has urged on this floor the purchase of a public printing-house as necessary to carry out the treaty is a stigma on the public faith.

Mr. Phelps—One word of explanation. That was to carry out the law for purchasing a public printing-office, the contract having received the approval of the Printing Committee of both Houses. I had voted against the bill, but when the contract was made I was for carrying out the public faith.

Mr. Stevenson said the money now proposed to be awarded to the Choctaws was pursuant to a solemn promise, and more than that was due. He then explained and recalled some language objectionable to the gentleman from Missouri.

The excitement soon subsided, and the report of the Committee was agreed to by nine majority.

At 7 P. M., the House adjourned till Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

REASONS FOR THE COLLECTING OF TROOPS AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Washington, Saturday, March 2.

The President sent a message to the House, in compliance with a resolution heretofore adopted, as to the reasons which induced him to assemble so large a number of troops in Washington. He submits that the force is not so large as the resolution presupposes, its total amount being six hundred and fifty-three, exclusive of the marines, who are of course at the Navy-yard, as their appropriate station. These troops were ordered here to act as a *posse comitatus*, in strict accordance to the civil authority, for the purpose of preserving peace and order in Washington, should this become necessary, before or at the period of the inauguration of the President elect. What was the duty of the President at the time the troops were ordered to the city? Ought he to have waited before this precautionary measure was adopted, until he could obtain proof that a secret conspiracy existed to seize the Capitol. In the language of the Select Committee, this was "in a time of high excitement, consequent upon revolutionary events transpiring all around us

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2949. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Abraham Lincoln President of the United States.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

A Tremendous Crowd and No Accidents.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

How it was Delivered and How it was Received.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Lincoln's First Audience at the White House.

Visit of the New-York Delegation to Senator Seward.

MR. SEWARD MAKES A SPEECH.

What was Done at the Grand Inauguration Ball.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS OF THE OCCASION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4.

THE DAWNING OF THE DAY.

The day to which all have looked with so much anxiety and interest has come and passed. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been inaugurated, and "all's well."

At daylight the clouds were dark and heavy with rain, threatening to dampen the enthusiasm of the occasion with unwelcome showers. A few drops fell occasionally before 8 o'clock, but not enough to lay the dust, which, under the impulse of a strong northwest wind, swept down upon the avenue from the cross streets quite unpleasantly. The weather was cool and bracing, and, on the whole, favorable to the ceremonies of the day.

MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. LINCOLN rose at 5 o'clock. After an early breakfast, the Inaugural was read aloud to him by his son ROBERT, and the completing touches were added, including the beautiful and impassioned closing paragraph. Mr. LINCOLN then retired from his family circle to his closet, where he prepared himself for the solemn and weighty responsibilities which he was about to assume.

Here he remained until it was time for an audience to Mr. SEWARD. Together these statesmen conversed concerning that paragraph of the Inaugural relating to the policy of foreign obnoxious non-resident officers upon disaffected citizens

When Mr. SEWARD departed, Mr. LINCOLN closed his door upon all visitors, until Mr. BUCHANAN called for him to escort him to the Capitol.

THE THRONG IN THE STREETS.

From early daylight the streets were thronged with people, some still carrying carpet-bags in hand, having found no quarters in which to stop.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

The busy note of preparation for the parade was soon heard on every side. The New-York delegation, over two hundred strong, formed in procession on Pennsylvania-avenue at 9 o'clock, and proceeded in a body to Mr. SEWARD'S residence to pay their respects. J. H. HOBART WARD met them at the door, and JAMES KELLEY introduced the party to Mr. SEWARD in a pertinent speech. Mr. SEWARD, from the doorstep, responded as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

FRIENDS, FELLOW-CITIZENS AND NEIGHBORS: I am very deeply affected by this unexpected demonstration of affection on the part of the people of the State of New-York. So many familiar faces, seen at this distance from my home, and under the circumstances which surround me, awaken memories and sympathies that I should find it difficult to describe. It is just twelve years since I came, a stranger and alone, to this Capitol, to represent the great State from which you have come in the councils of the Union. This day closes that service of twelve years—a period which now in retrospect seems so short, and yet it has filled up the one-sixth part of the Constitutional duration of this great empire. At this hour I appear before you a voluntary citizen, but, God be thanked! a citizen now as always, of the State of New-York—one of yourselves—your equal—no longer bearing the responsibilities of a representative. [Here one of the Deputy-Marshals stepped forward, and pinned a badge of the New-York delegation to Mr. SEWARD'S coat, amid great cheering.] My public acts throughout that long, and to me trying period, are all upon record in the journals and debates of Congress. It is almost fearful to think that they are imperishable. Looking backward upon them, I will say and maintain here, and now, that I claim for them all the merit of good motives and honest intentions. Here in this presence, before you, a fair delegation of the constituency I have served, and in the presence of the God who is to be our Common Judge, I declare that there is not one word of that record which I desire should be obliterated. Although a representative of one State only, I have been all the while conscious that I was also a legislator for all the States—for the whole Republic—and I am not ashamed to appeal to every citizen of New-York and ask him to say what I have neglected. I am not afraid to appeal to every section—to the East, to the West, to the North, and to the South, equally—and to every State in every section, and to every man, to every woman, to every human being, freeman or bondsman, to say whether, in any word or deed of mine, I have done him wrong. And in labors which remunerate humanities I could not claim, and trials which exacted some equanimity of temper, I have here in this capital neither received nor given personal offence. I have not one enemy in this section to forgive. I know of no one who will utter a personal complaint against me. I have done little good, indeed,—far less than I have wished,—but I have been sustained and supported by the people of New-York with a generosity that is unparalleled. I know why this is so. The people of New-York are habitually constant, and faithful to conscience, to truth to liberty, to their country, and to their God. They have thought that I endeavored to be likewise faithful. I know their character well, and I know that in the new emergency which our country is now entering upon, they will be equally faithful. I rely on their intelligence, and their patriotism, as I do on the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of the United States. They will preserve the inestimable legacy of civil and religious liberty which they have received from their heroic fathers. The administration which you have come here to inaugurate comes into power under circumstances of embarrassment and peril, never before known in the history of the Republic; but I believe I know the character and purposes of the Chief Magistrate: I believe that, while he will be firm, he will be also just to every State, and every section, and every citizen; that he will defend and protect the rights and interests, the peace and the prosperity, of all the States equally and alike, while he will practice the moderation that springs from virtue, and the affection that arises from patriotism in Confederated States. Under his guidance, and with the blessing of God, I believe and trust, and confidently expect, that an Administration that is inaugurated amid some distrust and painful apprehension, will close upon a reunited, restored, prosperous, free and happy Republic. The State of New-York, the greatest and most powerful of the States, will lead all other States in the way of conciliation; and as the path of wisdom is always the path of peace, so I am sure that now we shall find that the way of conciliation is the way of wisdom."

Mr. SEWARD was greatly affected during the delivery of his speech, which was frequently applauded, and followed by three hearty cheers. A gentleman standing near, who was evidently captured by the Senator, exclaimed: "I am a Virginian, and a Southern man all over, but I'll trust that man anywhere. I've watched his course for a long time, and I know he's honest." Mr. SEWARD shook hands with the delegation and then retired.

THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

It was nearly noon when Mr. BUCHANAN started from the White House with the Inaugural procession, which halted before Willard's Hotel to receive the President elect. The order of march you will get from other sources, and I will only observe that the carriage containing Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. LINCOLN, was a simple open brett, surrounded by the President's mounted guard, in close order, as a guard of honor.

The procession, as usual, was behind hand a little, but its order was excellent. Nothing noteworthy occurred on the route. As it ascended the Capitol hill, towards the north gate, the company of United States Cavalry and the President's mounted guard took their positions each side of the carriage-way, and thus guarded the inclosed passage-way by which the President's party entered the north wing of the Capitol to go to the Senate Chamber.

The procession halted until the President and suite entered, and then filed through the troops aforesaid into the grounds.

On the east front, the military took their positions in the grounds in front of the platform, but the United States troops maintained their places outside until the line took up the President and party again after the ceremonies were over, to escort them back to the White House.

ARRANGEMENTS AT THE CAPITOL.

The arrangements at the Capitol were admirably designed, and executed so that everybody who was entitled to admission got in, and everybody who could not go in could see from without. The Senate Chamber was the great point of attraction, but only the favored few were admitted upon the floor, while the galleries were reserved for and occupied by a select number of ladies. The scene which transpired there was most memorable, producing a great and solemn impression upon all present. Mr. BRIGHT spent all the morning in talking against time on some Gas Company's bill, greatly to the amusement of Senators, and the ill-concealed annoyance of spectators, who expected to hear some good speaking.

A few moments before 12 o'clock, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE came in with Mr. HAMLIN upon his arm, and, together, they sat by the side of the President's desk until noon, when, assuming the Chair, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said:

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S ADIEU.

SENATORS: In taking final leave of this position, I shall ask a few moments in which to tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for the resolution declaring your approval of the manner in which I have discharged my duties, and to express my deep sense of the uniform courtesy which, as the presiding officer, I have received from the members of this body. If I have committed errors your generous forbearance refused to rebuke them, and during the whole period of my service I have never appealed in vain to your justice or charity. The memory of these acts will ever be cherished among the most grateful recollections of my life, and for my successor I can express no better wish than that he may enjoy the relations of mutual confidence which so happily have marked our intercourse. Now, gentlemen of the Senate and officers of the Senate, from whom I have received so many kind offices, accept my gratitude and cordial wishes for your prosperity and welfare.

The oath was then administered to Vice-President HAMLIN, who announced his readiness to take it in a full, firm tone. Mr BRACKINRIDGE took him by the hand, and led him to the chair, after which, crossing over to Mr. SEWARD, he shook hands and extended greetings with him, and took his seat as the newly elected Senator. The Vice-President rapped to order, and addressed the Senate as follows:

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.

SENATORS: The experience of several years in this body has taught me something of the duties of the presiding officer, and with a stern, inflexible purpose to discharge these duties faithfully, relying upon the courtesy and cooperation of Senators, and invoking the aid of Divine Providence, I am now ready to take the oath required by the Constitution, and to enter upon the discharge of the official duties assigned me by the confidence of a generous people.

The Senate now waited in silence for the President elect. Gradually those entitled to the floor entered. The Diplomatic Corps, in full court dress, came quite early. The Supreme Court followed, headed by the venerable Chief Justice TANEY, who looked as if he had come down from several generations, and finally the House of Representatives filed in. For at least an hour Mr. HAMLIN was acting President of the United States, but at length, a little after 1 o'clock, the doors opened, and the expected dignitaries were announced.

THE OUTGOING AND THE INCOMING.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. LINCOLN entered, arm in arm, the former pale, sad, nervous; the latter's face slightly flushed, with compressed lips. For a few minutes, while the oath was administered to Senator PEARCE, they sat in front of the President's desk. Mr. BUCHANAN sighed audibly, and frequently, but whether from reflection upon the failure of his Administration, I can't say. Mr. LINCOLN was grave and impassive as an Indian martyr.

APPEARANCE AT THE EAST PORTICO.

When all was ready, the party formed, and proceeded to the platform erected in front of the eastern portico. The appearance of the President elect was greeted, as he entered from the door of the rotunda, with immense cheering by the many thousand citizens assembled in the grounds, filling the square and open space, and perching on every tree, fence or stone affording a convenient point from which to see or hear. In a few minutes the portico was also densely crowded with both sexes.

On the front of the steps was erected a small wooden canopy, under which were seated Mr. BUCHANAN, Chief-Justice TANEY, Senators CHASE and BAKER, and the President elect, while at the left of the small table on which were placed the Inaugurel, stood Col. SELDEN, Marshal of the District, an exponent of the security which existed there for the man and the ceremonies of the hour. At the left of the canopy, sat the entire Diplomatic Corps, dressed in gorgeous attire, evidently deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the importance of the simple ceremony about to be performed. Beyond them was the Marine band, which played several patriotic airs before and after the reading of the address. To the right of the diplomats sat in solemn dignity, in silk gowns and hats, the members of the Supreme Court. Then came Senators, members of the House, distinguished guests and fair ladies by the score, while the immediate right of the canopy was occupied by the son and Private Secretaries of Mr. LINCOLN. Perched up on one side, hanging on by the railing, surrounding the statue of COLUMBUS and an Indian girl, was Senator WIGFALL, witnessing the pageant.

MR. LINCOLN INTRODUCED.

Everything being in readiness, Senator BAKER came forward and said:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I introduce to you ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President elect of the United States of America."

Whereupon, Mr. LINCOLN arose, walked deliberately and composedly to the table, and bent low in honor of the repeated and enthusiastic cheering of the countless host before him. Having put on his spectacles, he arranged his manuscript on the small table, keeping the paper thereon by the aid of his cane, and commenced in a clear, ringing voice, that was easily heard by those on the outer limits of the crowd, to read his first address to the people, as President of the United States.

RECEPTION OF THE INAUGURAL.

The opening sentence, "Fellow-citizens of the United States," was the signal for prolonged applause, the good Union sentiment thereof striking a tender chord in the popular breast. Again, when, after defining certain actions to be his duty, he said, "And I shall perform it," there was a spontaneous, and uproarious manifestation of approval, which continued for some moments. Every sentence which indicated firmness in the Presidential chair, and every statement of a conciliatory nature, was cheered to the echo; while his appeal to his "dissatisfied fellow-countrymen," desiring them to reflect calmly, and not hurry into false steps, was welcomed by one and all, most heartily and cordially. The closing sentance "upset the watering pot" of many of his hearers, and at this point alone did the melodious voice of the President elect falter.

Judge TANEY did not remove his eyes from Mr. LINCOLN during the entire delivery, while Mr. BUCHANAN, who was probably sleepy and tired, sat looking as straight as he could at the toe of his right boot. Mr. DOUGLAS, who stood by the right of the railing, was apparently satisfied, as he exclaimed, *sotto voce*, "Good," "That's so," "No coercion," and "Good again."

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

After the delivery of the address Judge TANEY stood up, and all removed their hats, while he administered the oath to Mr. LINCOLN. Speaking in a low tone the form of the oath, he signified to Mr. LINCOLN, that he should repeat the words, and in a firm but modest voice, the President took the oath as prescribed by the law, while the people, who waited until they saw the final bow, tossed their hats, wiped their eyes, cheered at the top of their voices, harrahed themselves hoarse, and had the crowd not been so very dense, they would have demonstrated in more lively ways, their joy, satisfaction and delight.

SHAKING HANDS.

Judge TANEY was the first person who shook hands with Mr. LINCOLN, and was followed by Mr. BUCHANAN, CHASE, DOUGLAS, and a host of minor great men. A Southern gentleman, whose name I did not catch, seized him by the hand, and said, "God bless you, my dear Sir; you will save us." To which Mr. LINCOLN replied, "I am very glad that what I have said causes pleasure to Southerners, because I then know they are pleased with what is right."

On the steps were Gov. KING, and many influential New-Yorkers; Govs. HOPPIN and SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island; BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, and the entire Cabinet of the outgoing Administration.

WHAT MR. BUCHANAN SAID.

In reply to questions, Mr. BUCHANAN said, with a wretched and suspicious leer, "I cannot say what he means until I read his Inaugural; I cannot understand the secret meaning of the document, which has been simply read in my hearing."

WHAT MR. DOUGLAS SAID.

Mr. DOUGLAS said, "He does not mean coercion; he says nothing about retaking the forts, or Federal property—he's all right."

Subsequently, to another querist, DOUGLAS said: "Well, I hardly know what he means. Every point in the address is susceptible of a double construction; but I think he does not mean coercion."

GOING TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

After delaying a little upon the platform, Mr. LINCOLN, and Mr BUCHANAN, arm in arm, and followed by a few privileged persons, proceeded at a measured pace to the Senate Chamber, and thence to the President's Room, while the Band played "Hail Columbia" "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star Spangled Banner." In a short time the procession was reformed, and in state, the President and Ex-President were conducted to the White House.

THE AUDIENCE.

After a few moments' rest, Mr. LINCOLN granted an audience to the Diplomatic Corps, who, with great pomp and ceremony, were the first to pay their respects to, and congratulate the President at his new home. Then the doors were opened, and the people, like a flooding tide, rushed in upon him. The Marshals, forming a double line of guards, kept all rudeness at a distance, and everything went off with great success, and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

The thirty-four little girls who personated the several States of the Union, and rode in a gaily decorated car in the procession, halted at the door while they sang "Hail Columbia;" after which they were received by the President, who gave to each and all of them a hearty and good-natured salute.

After Mr. LINCOLN had been well shaken, the doors were closed, and the Marshals of the day were personally introduced to him. He thanked them for the admirable arrangements of the day, and congratulated them upon the successful termination of their duties.

They then retired, and the President repaired to his private apartment, somewhat overcome by the fatigue and excitement of the day, but thankful that all things had been so very pleasant, and that literally nothing had occurred to mar the perfect harmony of the occasion.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE INAUGURAL.

While conservative people are in raptures over the Inaugural, it cannot be denied that many Southerners look upon it as a precursor of war. They probably will take a calmer view to-morrow. Mr. WEED is delighted with it, and even Mr. WIGFALL publicly declares it a most able paper, certainly. Its conciliatory tone, and frank, outspoken declaration of loyalty to the whole country, captured the hearts of many heretofore opposed to Mr. LINCOLN, and its firm enunciation of purpose to fulfil his oath to maintain the Constitution and laws, challenge universal respect.

THE POLICE AND MILITARY.

The arrangements for the preservation of the peace were admirable. A large special police, with conspicuous badges, were distributed all along the line of procession, and about the Capitol, but their mere presence was generally sufficient to insure order. In a few cases, where individual fights occured, they interposed so promptly as to prevent a collision becoming general. So, too, they immediately dispersed every gathering of people who manifested the least improper excitement, or attempted to vociferate sentiments intended to be offensive or incendiary.

The several companies of United States Artillery, all under arms, were on the street near their quarters, with horses hitched up, and riders standing by their side, ready to vault into the seddle at an instant's notice. Files of mounted troops were stationed at different points of the City to convey to Head-quarters prompt intelligence of any disturbance.

The turn-out of the District militia was quite imposing. The Washington Light Infantry looked remarkably well. They are a fine-looking set of young men. The National Rifles, the corps whose secession sympathies are well understood here, failed to participate in the parade, but I understand they were on duty at the Armory, ready to turn out if needed to aid in the preserving of the peace.

THE CAPITOL FLAG.

Early in the forenoon, when the flag was unfurled upon the Capitol, one of the halliards gave way, and, splitting in two, the flag flung out like a pennant. For a long while it could not be taken down, though finally an adventurous man climbed to the top of the staff, and, tearing away the ill-omened standard, replaced it with an entire flag of the Union.

WIDE-AWAKES ABOUT.

After the Inaugural procession dispersed, large numbers of strangers in town pulled out of their pockets, and mounted the peculiar cap-cover designating Wide-Awakes, thus demonstrating the fact that they are here in large force.

There is a good deal of excitement in town to-night, but nothing angry or threatening.

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

The substitution of JOHN SHERMAN for CHASE in the Cabinet is still agitated, and it is stated, apparently on good authority, that the Ohio delegation have presented SHERMAN to the President as satisfactory to them. SHERMAN, however, emphatically denies any knowledge of the probability of his selection. From another very high source, I know the opinion was expressed very positively to-night that the substitution of SHERMAN for CHASE will be made, in which event it is intimated, that CHASE may be sent to the London Court. The fact that the Cabinet nominations were not sent to the Senate to-day confirms the rumors that changes in the programme are under discussion.

Another rumor has it that WELLES will take the Navy Department, and BLAIR the Post office.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSITIONS.

The Southern men express much regret at the failure to act upon the Peace Conference propositions, but think the passage of joint resolutions by Congress, and the positions taken by Mr. LINCOLN, will prevent all further trouble. Messrs. Crittenden, Johnson, Douglas, Clingman, Powell, and Breckinridge, all concur in this opinion, and also several Southern members of the House. The wisest among them say to-night that the action of the past few days, with the Inauguration to-day, means peace and settlement of all the National difficulties. WIGFALL, however, says war is inevitable, and has telegraphed home to that effect. He has been very boisterous all the afternoon and evening.

WHAT VIRGINIA WILL DO.

Senator MASON says he is very agreeably disappointed, but thinks Virginia will not be satisfied, and will secede at once. He thought so four weeks ago. The disunion Congressmen from Virginia have sent home to advise secession immediately.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The passage of the joint resolutions, amending the Constitution, in the Senate, gives very great satisfaction to the outspoken Union men of the South. Mr. CRITTENDEN and ANDY JOHNSON say that in it they see great hope for the future of the country. The Republicans who voted against it all took the ground, as expressed by Mr. WILSON, that they intended nothing wrong, and preferred to show it by their actions rather than by declarations, and were opposed to useless amendments of the Constitution.

There were no serious accidents, to-day, of any kind. There was some surprise expressed that no salute was fired, but I learn that it was deemed inexpedient, as creating unnecessary confusion, noise and interruption.

MR. LINCOLN AND MR. BUCHANAN.

Mr. LINCOLN has invited Mr. BUCHANAN to remain at the White House some days. He probably declined, as he is stopping at the house of ROBERT OULDS, the District-Attorney. The unexpected and free intercourse between Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. BUCHANAN adds to the general tone of good feeling which prevails to-day.

Hon GEORGE ASHMUN was sent for to consult with the President, but is at Quebec upon legal business for BARING BROS., of London, in the great case of settlement with the Grand Trunk Railroad. He replied by telegraph that he could not be present for some time.

NEW-YORKERS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

The New-Yorkers, numbering at least five hundred, proceeded this afternoon to the White House to call upon the President. Thurlow Weed, Gen. Scrogge, Amor J. Williamson, Justice John Queckenbush, Guy R. Pelton, D. D. Conover, and other prominent gentlemen, were in the procession. Mr. LINCOLN was at dinner, but on being informed of their visit, came out. STEWART L. WOODFORD introduced the party, and the President replied as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this visit. I thank you that you call upon me, not in any sectional spirit, but that you come, without distinction of party, to pay your respects to the President of the United States. I am informed that you are mostly citizens of New-York. [Cries of "All," "all."] You all appear to be very happy. May I hope that the public expression which I have this day given to my sentiments, may have contributed in some degree to your happiness. [Emphatic exclamations of assent.] As far as I am concerned, the loyal citizens of every State, and of every section, shall have no cause to feel any other sentiment [Cries of "Good," "Good."] As towards the disaffected portion of our fellow-citizens, I will say, as every good man throughout the country must feel, that there will be more rejoicing over one sheep that is lost, and is found, than over the ninety-and-nine which have gone not astray. [Great cheering.] And now, my friends, as I have risen from the dinner-table to see you, you will excuse me for the brevity of my remarks, and permit me again to thank you heartily, and cordially, for this pleasant visit, as I rejoin those who await my return.

At the conclusion, he was greeted with a hearty round of cheering, after which several gentlemen shook hands with him, but he found it necessary to break away from the company.

THEY THEN VISIT MR. CAMERON, ANDY JOHNSON AND GEN. SCOTT.

The delegation then reformed, and marched to the residence of Hon. SIMON CAMERON, who appeared in answer to their calls, and addressed them briefly. Upon motion of Judge QUACKENBUSH, the company then proceeded to pay their respects to Hon. ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee, at the St. Charles Hotel. He came out and made an eloquent, earnest Union speech, indorsing the President's Inaugural without qualification. They also called on Gen. SCOTT.

PAUCITY OF INCIDENTS.

The day was barren of incidents, other than those noted above. During the Inaugural ceremonies, strangers were still moving about on the outskirts of the crowd, carpet-bags in hand, and a long train left soon after, diminishing somewhat the crowd, which rendered so many unable to find a place to lay their heads.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The ball is a decided success. The room is very tastefully decorated with shields and flags, and is brilliantly lighted with gas. Dancing commenced precisely at 10 o'clock, at which hour the President had not arrived. ROBERT LINCOLN came in with Miss CAMPBELL, of Galena, Ill, accompanied by Col. LAMON, Col. ELLSWORTH, LOT TODD, and Private Secretary HAYS. The room is pleasantly filled, and toilettes of ladies are noticeable, with but few exceptions, for elegance and good taste. Capt. COMSTOCK, Capt. WOODHULL, of the United States Navy; J. WATSON WEBB, ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, JAMES HUMPHREY, wife and daughter; Gen. SCROGGS and wife; and Mrs. Chancellor WALWORTH, are among the prominent New-Yorkers present. Mrs. DRAKE MILLS is gorgeously attired in two thousand dollars' worth of laces and twenty thousand dollers' worth of diamonds

The army is well represented. Lord LYONS and other diplomats, in plain dress, are present. Senator HARRIS and lady, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, EDWARD FISKE and CHARLES SEDGWICK, of New-York, are also here. Mrs. CARSON, of Iowa, presented Mr. SEWARD with an elegant, but chaste bouquet, which was the envy of the Senator's *confreres*.

Mr. SEWARD entered the room with his daughter-in-law. A queerly-dressed man, with a long shepherd's crook, is on the floor endeavoring to find Mr SEWARD. At 10½ o'clock the Presidential party came in. Senator ANTHONY and Vice-President HAMLIN supported the President. Senator DOUGLAS escorted Mrs. LINCOLN; Senator BAKER Mrs. HAMLIN; Gov. YATES Mrs. BAKER, and Dr. BALOCHE Miss EDWARDS. The Band struck up "Hail Columbia," and the party marched from one end of the hall to the other, amid inspiring strains of the national air, causing an era of tremendous good feeling. After a brief promenade, the President, with Mrs. HAMLIN, took stations at the upper end of the room, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of being presented to Mr. LINCOLN, who shook hands with everybody. At 11½ o'clock, the President and suite went into the supper-room, in the same order as they entered the hall. At 12½ o'clock the quadrille of the evening was danced—DOUGLAS and Mrs. LINCOLN, HAMLIN and Miss EDWARDS, Mayor BERRET and Mrs. BERGMAN, Mr. HARRARD and Mrs. BAKER composing the set. Miss EDWARDS, niece of Mrs. LINCOLN, is acknowledged to be the belle of the evening. The ladies of the Presidential party are dressed exquisitely, and in perfect taste.

Half-past Twelve—The ball is progressing. Everybody is in fine spirits. The President has gone home, but the ladies and younger portion of the family remain, and are dancing merrily. The ball is in every way a great success.

THE HUSSEY REAPER.

The application for an extension of HUSSEY'S reaper patent was argued on Thursday. The patent was extended by Acting-Commissioner SHUGERT. The country needs no better evidence of how great a monopoly it was saved from by the action of Congress, in taking the McCormick reaper case out of his hands. The new Secretary of the Interior, if he does his duty, will decapitate the Chief Clerk of the Patent-office forthwith.

THE SARDINIAN MISSION.

The most prominent applicant for the Sardinian Mission is CARL SHURZ, the eloquent German speaker of Wisconsin. As a political exile, Sardinia is the only place abroad to which he could go with acceptability. It is to be hoped, however, that the Administration will not select any but Americans to represent the country abroad.

TWIGGS' TREASON LONG MEDITATED.

A private letter from San Antonio, Texas, states that TWIGGS planned his treachery months ago, and placed arms in the hands of the Knights of the Golden Circle, that they might drill, organize and be ready for the recent treasonable proceeding.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY.

Through the kindness of the late Secretary of the Navy I have been furnished with the following list of resignations of officers of the Navy accepted by President BUCHANAN, and for some of which acceptances a Committee of the House reported a resolution of censure upon Mr. TOUCEY.

CAPTAINS.

D. N. Ingraham.....South Carolina.
Lawrence Rousseau.....Louisiana.
Josiah Tatnall.....Georgia.
Victor M. Randolph.....Virginia.

COMMANDERS.

Ebenezer Ferrand.....New-York.
Thomas W. Brent.....Florida.
Rapheel Semmee.....Maryland.
Henry J. Hartstene.....South Carolina.

LIEUTENANTS.

J. J. Walbach.....South Carolina.
Jas. H. North.....South Carolina.
F. B. Renshaw.....Pennsylvania.
Thos. B. Hoger.....South Carolina.
John Ratledge.....South Carolina.
C. M. Morris.....South Carolina.
John Kell.....Georgia.
Joseph Fry.....Florida.
John R. Eggleston.....Mississippi.
R. T. Chapman.....Alabama.
Thos. P. Pelot.....South Carolina.
John M. Strihling.....South Carolina.
Philip Porcher.....South Carolina.
Eneas Armstrong.....Georgia.
John R. Hamilton.....South Carolina.
Geo. E. Law.....Indiana.
Wm. G. Dozier.....South Carolina.
A. F. Warley.....South Carolina.
Robert Seldea.....Virginia.

SURGEON.

W. A. Spottswood.....Virginia.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Arthur M. Lyaah.....South Carolina.
Thomas J. Charlton.....Georgia.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Charles E. Lining.....South Carolina.

PAYMASTERS.

W. W. J. Kelly.....Florida.
Henry Myers.....Georgia.

CHAPLAIN.

Charles W. Thomas.....Georgia.

MASTERS.

W. E. Evans.....South Carolina.
Thomas B. Mills.....Louisiana.
John Pearson.....Florida.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Charles W. Read.....Mississippi.
S. B. Pasdock.....Ohio.
John Grinball.....South Carolina.

MARINE CORPS.

First-Lieutenant—Ed. Jones.
Second-Lieutenant—W. W. Kirkland.
Second-Lieutenant—C. L. Saver.
Second-Lieutenant—Geo. K. Howard.

Five Acting Midshipmen and eight Third Assistant Engineers.

THE PAWNEE A FAILURE.

The *Pawnee* arrived at the Washington Navy-yard on Saturday. Her model is pronounced a failure. She was built by Mr. GRIFFITHS, Naval Constructor, in pursuance of a contract independent of the Chief of Bureau of Construction. She is 1,300 tons burden, the largest of the seven new sloops. She took Mr. MCLANE to the Gulf, and has seen no other service. There was a defect in her main crank shaft, and a new one has been substituted lately at great cost. This is her first time out.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4.

The day was ushered in by a most exciting session of the Senate, that body sitting for twelve hours, from 7 o'clock yesterday evening to 7 o'clock this morning.

As the dial of the clock pointed to 12 o'clock last night, and the Sabbath gave way to Monday, the 4th of March, the Senate Chamber presented a curious and animated appearance. The galleries were crowded to repletion, the ladies' gallery resembling, from the gay dresses of the fair ones there congregated, some gorgeous parterre of flowers, and the gentlemen's gallery seemed one dense black mass of surging, heaving masculines, pushing, struggling and almost clambering over each other's backs in order to get a good look at the proceedings.

Some most ludicrous scenes were the result of the intense desire of the outsiders to get a peep into the Senate chamber, and the pertinacity with which the applicant for admission to the overflowing galleries would urge that he had come all the way from "Indianny" or "Varmount," or some other place, afforded the seated ones intense amusement.

On the floor, Messrs. Crittenden, Trumbull, Wigfall, Wade, Douglas and others kept up a rolling fire of debate, while those not engaged in the discussion betook themselves to the sofas for a comfortable nap during the session which it was known would last all night.

As the morning advanced, the galleries and floor became gradually cleared out, when, in the grey morning light, the Senate took a recess till 10 o'clock to-day. A few minutes after 7 o'clock but few remained.

The morning broke clear and beautiful, and though at one time a few drops of rain fell, the day proved just calm and cloudy enough to prevent the unusual heat of the past few days, and the whirlwind of dust that would otherwise rendered it excessively unpleasant.

The public buildings, schools, places of business, etc., were closed throughout the day.

The Stars and Stripes floated from the City Hall, Capitol, War Department, and other public buildings; while not a few of the citizens flung out flags from their houses or across the principal avenues.

From early dawn the drum and fife could be heard in every quarter of the city, and the streets were thronged with the volunteer soldiery, hastening to their respective rendezvous.

Three or four hours elapsed before there was the least chance of entering the Capitol Pennsylvania-avenue was thronged with people wending their way to the famous east front. For four hours the crowd poured on towards the Capitol in one continuous stream of old and young, male and female—staid old Quakers from Pennsylvania, going to see friend ABRAHAM—and lengthy Suckers, Hoosiers and Wolverines, desirous of a peep at Mr. LINCOLN—Buckeyes and Yankee men from California and Oregon, from the Northeast, Northwest, and a few from the Border States. The large majority, however, were Northern men, and but few Southerners, judging from the lack of long-haired men in the crowd, attended the Inauguration. The order of arrangements, as settled by the Committee, were as follows:

To the left of the Vice-President were the Committee of Arrangements. Immediately behind them the heads of the various Departments of the Government, Senators, Members and Members

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM CHARLESTON.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF POWDER—STRANGE RUMORS—SECESSIONVILLE—RICH MEN AS "HORSE POLICE"—A DESCENDANT OF WASHINGTON IN THE PALMETTO ARMY—A CRIMSON JUPE—THE GRAND PARADE—SECESSION IN NORTH CAROLINA—PHILADELPHIA VS. CHARLESTON—A LIE PINNED—ABOUT NEGROES, DOCTORS AND DIVINES—SOLDIERS AS THICK AS ANTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Friday, March 1, 1861.

While waiting for Mr. LINCOLN to show his hands, we do nothing but anticipate the worst. The famous Dahlgren guns, which were specially ordered by Gov. PICKENS, have arrived from Richmond. They are of the heaviest calibre. The necessities of the public service will not permit me to tell you where we shall place them; in other words, I cannot violate private confidence. We persist in thinking that coercion is intended, and therefore we are unwilling to "let on" about those ugly fellows that are intended charitably to blow you up, if you ever come near enough to them.

This morning the Northeastern Railroad brought in twelve ten-inch mortars and fifty thousend more pounds of powder. We have now ready for the expected emergency *four hundred and eighty-seven thousand pounds of powder.* When the *Star of the West* was fired into, there was barely enough powder to charge the guns at Morris Island. Ah, you threw away a magnificant chance then, if you really mean to do anything, which some of us, the more tempernte, begin really to doubt.

In the absence of anything very startling we amuse ourselves with rumors of the two most distinguished men at the South, just now, those two old brother soldiers, JEFF. DAVIS and ROBERT ANDERSON. In the morning of every day for the past week the former has been coming positively to Charleston, to have an old-fashioned pow-wow with his old comrade at Sumter; each evening we hear that he will certainly come to-morrow. I fancy that he has quite enough to do at home. This afternoon it is stated positively that Major ANDERSON and the Lieutenants, DAVIS and TALBOT, have sent in their resignations, to take place on the 4th instant. No one doubts this story, so ANDERSON is all the rage. The only important military fact is the sudden departure of the Brigadier-General of this Republic for Montgomery, at a late hour last night, by order. The Secretary of War wishes to arrange the attack of Sumter, if things are not as they wish. Next week at this time, I may be shelled with the rest. It really depends on very little, and a straw may turn the balance either way.

Have you ever heard of Secessionville? It is a famous place just now. The political virus of secession was planted there long before the disease broke out here. It is right back of Fort Johnson, and occupies historic ground. As we never had a *Peter Parley*, very few people in your part of the world, or here either, are aware that on that spot the Charlestonians seized a ship from England, loaded with teas, and brought the boxes up to town, where it laid and rotted. It was done, too, in broad daylight, without any Indian disguise, like the Boston fellows, right in face of the guns of Johnson, where there is now an immensely strong battery frowning upon Sumter, a mile and a half distant. Here, too, the stamps were seized in an equally bold way, by the order of JOHN RUTLEDGE, who was proclaimed Governor in the very teeth of the British authorities. This was in March, 1776. If we are "Rebels" now, we were taught the lessons a good many years since.

As I write, the drum and fife call me to my window, and I behold the "Meagher Guards," whose motto is "Independence or Death," the "Carolina Light Infantry," and our celebrated "Zouaves," all bound for Secessionville, equipped for active service. They may never return again.

The "Charleston Light Dragoons" deserve mention here. Their Company is composed of one hundred and seventy men, each one of whom owns his horse. They are chosen from the wealthier young men of the city, and in equipping have refused aid from the State. They have a perfect outfit, with a thorough saddlery and blacksmith department attached, and when mounted would reflect credit on any city. They have been on mounted patrol duty here for two months. What would the young merchants of New-York think of being called upon to act as "horse police," and thus engaged, to patrol for a space of ten miles five nights out of seven. One of the "high privates" told me last night that he had frequently come into the Guard House, wet to the skin and turned out of his trooper's boots a gallon of water. Yet this gentleman, doing a business worth $2,000 a year, did not complain, but spoke of it as a duty, which outweighed every other consideration. They are now ordered to Morris' Island.

I was yesterday introduced to one of the lieutenants of the Regular Army of South Carolina, who is a lineal deacendant of WILLIAM WASHINGTON, the brother of the "Father of his Country. MCPHERSON WASHINGTON owns that celebrated "crimson flag of Eutaw," which was carried at that famous fight, as well as at Cowpens. There is a story connected with that famous piece of cloth that deserves narration. Just before the battle of Eutaw, WILLIAM WASHINGTON called upon a lady and asked her for something red, to inspire the boys in the coming fight. She withdrew, and returned with the desired color, carefully wrapped up. Our Revolutionary mothers wore red petticoats in those days, and not being able to obtain anything else, she sacrificed her crimson *jupe* on the altar of her country. The *jupe* was carried into many a hotly contested field, and wherever it was seen, the boys thought of their sweethearts and wives at home, and struck for freedom with terrific force. That little flag is still borne by the Palmetto soldiers, being in the present custody of the Washington Light Infantry.

The old Norfolk tug, the *James Grey*, has been selected to propel the Iron-plated Floating Battery. The *Grey* was purchased in Norfolk recently for $35,000, paid in cash in good coin that passed, anomalously enough, as well in Palmettodom as in Boston. After she has performed this duty she will be stationed as a gunboat, being now pierced for the requisite gumbar of guns.

We had a grand regimental parade yesterday, composed of thirteen companies, numbering over five hundred men. The German element was strong, and so was the Irish. They marched well were dressed well, and evidently felt well satisfied with themselves. They all expect to fight next week, and some of them will be disappointed if they are not killed.

The monthly report of offences committed against the peace shows that 218 whites and 189 blacks did not obey the laws as they ought to have done. The balance is in favor of the darkies.

We have a tax on dogs, which you might imitate with advantage. I recommend it to the Booles, Bradys, &c. The slaves are taxed $1 for every canine owned by them, which their masters have to pay. Free negroes are required to pay $2. The tax-gatherers evidently do not appreciate the "free gemmen."

Our doctors seem to think that they ought to be exempt from the taxation on horses and vehicles, and they have recently prayed for a "let up" on that head. Our Mayor, with the mighty name, MACBETH, has refused to grant the doctorial prayer. The medicos are getting to be as bad as the divines, who seem to think (very many of them) that their cloth should exempt them from paying for anything—free railroad passes, free newspapers, and freedom to speak in the pulpit of what does not belong to that holy place.

Tennessee sent us two hundred, and the up-country one hundred recruits, this morning. They are getting to be as thick as ants in a hill,

Massachusetts and South Carolina have concluded to shake hands, commercially, once more. The fine screw, the *South Carolina*, arrived last night, filled to the brim with "Yankee notions" from all parts of New-England. Hingham was well represented, also Lynn. One firm alone received one thousand cases of shoes. Capt. BAKER told me this morning that his freight list would foot up over $4,000. The *James Adger*, of the New-York line, came in actually piled up with butter, etc.; her freight, too, will net over $4,000. The Philadelphians are also recovering from their scare, and at this moment I hear the gun which announces the arrival of the *Keystone State*. Her agent in Philadelphia actually addressed the consignees here, less than a month ago, inquiring if she would be safe in coming to Charleston; whether she would not be seized, etc. People are very slowly returning to their senses. JASPER.

FROM CANADA.

The Weather up North—Return of the Governor-General—The Census of Canada—New Mining Regulations—Annexation to the States—Secession and Federation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

You have not heard from your Canada correspondent for some time. There has been very little to write about, save the weather, and any letters which might have been sent would certainly have stuck in some snow-drift for a week, until they became flat, stale and unprofitable. We have really had a most extraordinary season, such as the "oldest inhabitant" remembereth not. Snow, snow, snow, morning, noon and night; one day's thaw; one day's extreme cold, when the mercury sank to 40° below zero;—these have been its characteristics. Outside the city there is hardly a fence to be seen—all are covered with snow. The very houses are half buried, and, in some of our streets, if you walk on the cleared footpath on one side, you cannot see your friend who may be passing on the other. In the city, mocassins; outside the city, snow-shoes are your only wear; and with these latter, which ladies as well as gentlemen commonly use, you can rise superior to the snow-drifts, and walk for miles over the dreary waste, covered with Nature's winding sheet. The railways have suffered much from snow. At this moment, we have had no mails from the West of Montreal for five days, and if the express trains are so delayed, judge what must be the lot of the freight cars. They say the snow will have taken $100,000 out of the almost empty purse of the Grand Trunk line. In the Spring, if the weather breaks up at all suddenly, we shall have frightful freshets—bridges, dams, houses even will be carried away. But let us not anticipate,—sufficient until the day, &c.

In the midst of all this snow our Governor-General, Sir EDMUND HEAD, who has been for some months in England, has returned. He arrived two days ago, and yesterday, though it was Sunday, Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, of Kars, who has been administering the Government, left for Montreal. Sir EDMUND, though clever, is very unpopular; Sir FENWICK, though no gifted with an extraordinary amount of brains, is the idol of the people. What a world it is! Sir EDMUND, as you are aware, brings with him Lady HEAD, a most estimable person, and his two daughters. It seems tolerably certain that he will only remain another year, but he probably brought his family in order that he might the better entertain Prince ALFRED when he comes to Quebec, as, we have been officially informed, he will. There is to be no public demonstration for the junior as there was, last year, for the senior scion of the Royal House, but his Excellency will show him the hospitality of the country, and I dare say Quebec will get up a municipal celebration of some kind.

The census of the Province is now being taken. Some of its results, such as the population of the towns and cities, have already been made known. It is already pretty evident that the population of Lower Canada will be shown equal to that of Upper Canada, and the agitation which has prevailed for some years in the latter, in favor of Representation based upon Population (the two parts have an equal number of Representatives now) will be put an end to. Montreal has 101,000 people, Quebec 61,000; and these two out-number the whole of the cities and towns of the Upper Province added together. The population of United Canada is about 3,000,000.

New mining regulations will immediately be issued here, under which, instead of having to pay £100 for a license to mine and explore for minerals, only a nominal sum will be charged. The policy of our Government is being assimilated in this respect to that of the United States.

The mention of these words—United States—leads me to notice the balderdash of the *Herald* about our being anxious to join our lot with yours. We have, at present, no such desire at all. We have, as a nationality, no sympathy with you. But whether, in the course of fifty years, we may not coalesce with you, I should not like to say. When MONTCALM lost the battle of the Heights of Abraham, and, shortly afterwards, Canada was ceded to the English, the French officer who signed the treaty said that very act would lose England the rest of her colonies. He foresaw that, the menacing power of France withdrawn, the colonies would feel themselves able to establish and maintain an independence. A somewhat similar reason may induce Canada, at some future time to unite her destinies with those of the Northern States and throw off her allegiance. But that time is distant, and no one can tell what will happen in the interval. Meanwhile, to talk of immediate annexation, as your cotemporary does, is mere trash.

I think the feeling of Canada is that secession would benefit us, if it were successfully accomplished on a large scale. However that may be, we shall take warning by you, and in that Federalism with the other British Colonies which we are thinking about, we shall avoid tying the knot so loosely as you seem to have done yours. One of our leading journals says, "we have seen enough of inter-State partnerships; we will have nothing that cannot grow into a Nationality."

Our Parliament will probably meet on the 16th of March.

PERSONAL.

—A horrible outrage was perpetrated in Harris County, Ga., a few days since. A negro man named George, owned by Mr. Abel Nelson, Sr., was suspected of having committed a gross personal outrage upon the wife of Mr. Isaac N. Middlebrook, and upon that suspicion was arrested and lodged in jail. A night or two afterwards, an infuriated mob, overcoming the opposition of the Sheriff, broke into the prison, seized the negro, and conveying him to the outskirts of the town, there chained him to a tree, and despite his earnest protestations of innocence, burned him to death.

—Humphrey Davis, son of Hon. James Davis, now of Leavenworth, Kansas, has been convicted, at St. Louis, of the murder of Robert Clifford, and sentenced to fifteen years' confinement in the Missouri State Prison. He is a young man of talents far above the average. Eight years ago he married a wealthy and beautiful young lady in New-Orleans. As soon as he gained control of her property, he scattered it in gambling and dissipation, and two years after the marriage, the heart-broken wife died in this City. Davis has pursued his career of profligacy unchecked since her decease.

—Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt publishes a card, defending himself from the charges made against him by individuals in Lawrence, K. T., of having exaggerated the amount of suffering in the Territory. He says that his assailants are moved to their efforts because of jealousy of a rival city, and of a Senatorial candidate, and on account of a stupid idea that to tell the whole truth about this Kansas famine will destroy land values and trade, and prevent immigration to the new State.

—The Paris correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* states that the fellow who wrote such an obsequious letter to the Emperor Napoleon, proffering his evidence in the celebrated Bonaparte case is now confined in the prison of Mazas on a charge of forgery.

—Mr. Hart, the well-known sculptor, is now in Paris, on his way from the United States to Florence, whither he is taking back several important and valuable orders.

—The *Independent* announces that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has had a baptistery erected in his Church. It was used for the first time on Feb. 23.

—Gov. Banks and lady were honored with a railway festival and banquet at the Briggs House, in Chicago, on the evening of Feb. 28.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 29, 38, 39, 40, 42. On Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 29, 152, 167, 179, 180, 161, 184 to 190, 192, 193, 197 to 201.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 369, 315, 517, 321, 323, 329, 333, 335, 337, 339, 345, 347, 253, 355, 359, 365, 371, 373, 377, 389, 399. *Part II.*—Nos. 298½, 358, 192, 2, 80, 116, 144, 146, 174, 138, 258, 272, 302, 304, 294, 364, 370, 372, 368½, 376.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 940, 942, 502, 914, 862, 142, 928, 794, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 966.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—NOS. 222, 155, 328, 404 329, 489, 491, 492, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 1155, 205. *Part II.*—Nos. 225, 317, 2990, 474, 475, 477, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 427.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CASE—TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. FUNK.

Matter of the probate of the will of Augusta J. Blankman.—This case again proceeded, and *John H. Funk* was sworn for contestants, and examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—State your residence and occupation. A.—I reside No. 98 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn; I am a member of Permanent Board of Water Commissioners, Brooklyn.

Q.—How long have you been a member of that Board? A.—It will be two years in June.

Q.—What was your occupation previous to that? A.—President of the Lafayette Insurance Company, Brooklyn.

Q.—Are you a brother of the deceased, Jane A. Blankman? A.—I am.

Q.—Have you seen her write? A.—I have.

Q.—Do you know her handwriting? A.—I do.

Q.—Look at her alleged will now shown you and say whether in your opinion what purports to be her signature to that will is in her handwriting? A.—I think not.

Q.—Were you at her funeral? A.—I was.

Q.—Did Edmon Blankman at any time, and if so, when, speak to you on the subject as to whether she had left a will? A.—In the evening of her death, when I returned from going after the Coroner, in the little room, second story front, he inquired of me indirectly whether my sister had left any will or no; I told him that Hiram (my brother) had informed me, while he was out, that she had not, that she died without a will.

Q.—Was this before or after her funeral? A.—It was before her funeral; it was on the evening of the day on which she died.

Q.—Did Edmon Blankman at any time, and if so, when, say anything to you on the subject of having destroyed her correspondence, or a portion of it.

Objected to as irrelevant.

Objection sustained.

Mr. Clinton offered this for the purpose of showing that Mr. Blankman made an appointment with witness to examine correspondence of deceased, with a view to the destruction of such portions as ought not to be preserved, and that the witness kept the appointment, and at which time the alleged will was found.

We offer to show what took place at the finding of the will and the conduct of Mr. Blankman.

Exception taken by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—was any appointment made between you and Mr. Edmon Blenkman to search for and examine her papers? A.—He told me in the kitchen, in the afternoon after my sister's death, that my sistar Jane had a large amount of correspondance that ought to be destroyed, and that if I would come over after the funeral, he and I alone could examine and destroy it.

Q.—Was any time fixed upon for that purpose? A.—No particular time.

Q.—In this conversation, just spoken of, was anything said about a tin box? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What, and by whom? A.—Mr. Blankman said my sister always kept her private papers in a tin box; that he didn't know where it was and couldn't find it; that he thought my brother Hiram had taken it, or knew where it was, and requested me to ask him, and I told him I would; then in a few moments after he told me that I need not ask him; he said that he had spoken to him; and I asked him what he said; he told me Hiram said he didn't know where it was, or anything at all about it.

Q.—State whether at any subsequent time, upon the appointment or request of Mr. Blankman, you attended at the house where your said sister resided up to the time of her death, for the purpose of examining her papers?

Mr. Brady objected to the question. Objection sustained.

Q.—In consequence of what your brother Hiram told you, did you subsequently attend at the late residence of your sister, in Thirty-fourth-street, in this City, for the purpose specified in the last question? A.—I went there to examine her correspondence; it was in consequence of what Hiram said to me.

Q.—At what time—state the day and hour as nearly as you can? A.—The appointment was made for Tuesday, at three o'clock; the Tuesday following her death; I attended there at five o'clock.

Q.—State whom, if any one, you first saw there? A.—The servant girl.

Q.—Did you go alone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After you saw the servant girl, where did you go and whom did you next see? A.—She took me into the back parlor, and I saw a man whom I afterwards learned was Mr. Allen, a clerk in Mr. Blankman's office.

Q.—Do you see him present? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What next occurred? A.—This young man, Mr. J. R. Furlong came in, and requested me to wait a little longer, then Mr. Blankmen would be in shortly; after a little while Mr. Blankmnn came in with his brother Benjamin, my brother Hiram, and Mr. Furlong; Mr. Blankman apologized for keeping me waiting, and intimated that if I would walk up stairs we would examine and carry out what we came for; Edmon Blankman and myself then went up stairs, and they all followed on; he went to a closet and brought out a box about fourteen inches long and ten wide; he gave me a bunch of keys and requested me to open it; I opened the box, and there were some spoons, some whiting and some cloth; I told him there were no papers there, and he put the box up; he went and got ano her box; I opened it; this was filled with hair-pins and ornaments for the hair; I shut it up and made no remark; he then said he guessed the box was up in the cedar closet; we would go up there and look; he opened the door and requested me to search the closet; I went into the closet; it seemed filled with clothes and dresses; I pushed the bundles aside, found no box, and told him so; he then wanted my brother to look; my brother then went in for a minute or two; he said he could find no box; Mr. Blankman then said he would look himself; he then went into the closet, and pulled over something, brought the box and set it on the hall floor; the box was then taken down stairs; I then tried to open it with two bunches of keys that I had before; there were none of the keys that would open the box; none that would unlock; Mr. Edmon Blankman then wanted me to force the box; I told him I did not want to do that; he said he would authorize me to do it; after some persuasion I did so; it was a light lock; I said if he wanted me I would do it; he gave me a pair of shears; I put my thumb on the top, raised it up and opened it with the shears; I began to look at the papers; there were three bundles of papers lying at the end of the box; I did not open those; I then began to look at the loose papers; when I got down about half way, I came across this will; as I took it up I saw "In the name of God, Amen;" as I saw this, I opened it at full length; I said to Mr. Blankman, "Why here seems to be a will;" he said, "Yes;" I opened it so as to show the bottom of the record and the whole of the third page; it was so folded as to cover the signature, Jane A. Blankman; I said "It don't seem to be executed;" he said, "Yes, it was;" I said "Where;" he pointed up on the paper, and said, "There;" I then opened it and saw the signature, Jane A. Blankman.

Q.—State whether, when Mr. Blankman said the will was executed, whether it was or was not so folded that he could or could not see the signature Jane A. Blankman? A.—He could not see it unless he looked through the paper; I could not see it, it was on the under side.

Q.—State what was then said and done. A.—I opened it and read the will all through; he said there is Jenny's signature; in a few minutes I got up and started to go home; previous to this I asked him what was this name A. T. Maillard; he said A. T. Maillard, Park-place and Broadway; when I got by the head of the bed Edmon Blankman came beside me; he had the will in his hand; I took the will from his hand and held it open so that the second leaf was entirely under the first, and asked him if he knew in whose handwriting the body of the will was written in; he said he did not; he took hold of the will with one hand, near the middle; I had hold of it by the top and bottom, and he said *he did not know* in whose handwriting it was, but thought it was in the handwriting of Leroy; he turned around and picked up a note or letter, and asked me if I did not think it was like that; I did not examine the paper and made no reply.

Q.—When the alleged will was found, was any other paper inside of it, and if so, what? A.—There was a marriage certificate inside of it.

Q.—Look at Exhibit No I, Oct. 10, and say whether that is the marriage certificate referred to in your last answer? A.—That paper was in the will.

Q.—Did you at the time put your initials upon this marriage certificate? A.—I did.

Q.—And also upon the alleged will? A.—I did.

Q.—State what else, if anything, was said by Mr. Edmon Blankman? A.—When I got down by the hall door he followed me down; Hiram was with me; he asked me if I was going to cut him; I did not make any reply in particular; he then said he was going to spend $5,000 for a monument to Jane; I said we did not want anything of the kind; we thought she died a Christian, and we wanted her buried in a quiet peaceful way, in my lot at Greenwood; he then promised me he would come over to Brooklyn in a few days, and we would take her out of the cemetery vault and bury her in my lot; I then left the house; he said he was going to get Hiram to manage the estate; said he was going to cut the estate in two, and give Hiram half; I don't recollect at present anything else was said.

Q.—Did what you have just stated as to what transpired at the house in Thirty-fourth-street, occur before or after the Coroner's inquest was held? A.—Well, it was previous to the inquest that was held by the order of the District Attorney.

Q.—State what, if anything, was said by Mr. Edmon Blankman in reference to this will, before we commenced taking testimony in this proceeding? A.—The first Monday in December, the week previous to this case being commenced, I went to his office in Beekman-street, and asked him what had become of Jane's remains, and he said "they are in the receiving vault;" I then told him, by the rules of the cemetery, she could only remain there thirty days; he said he had arranged previous for her to remain there six months; he then showed me the bill for her funeral expenses; he then inquired of me when I had seen Hiram; I told him I had not seen him since the Friday night previous to that; he had gone down to Long Island to see about a loss by fire; he then asked me what Hiram wanted; I asked him what he meant; he said he understood that Hiram was making a fuss about the will; I told him that the will would be contested, for that Jane had never made it, no more than I did; he then said, that amounted to an insinuation; I told him that I did not wish to make any insinuation; that I did not want to talk about the will, for I had not come there for that purpose; he asked me if I would not see Hiram; I told him that I did not wish to be the medium between him and Hiram; had not all to say about the matter—there was other heirs! he then told me that he thought that I could settle it, and he wished that I would: that if I would see Hiram and Mrs. Williams, he (Edmund Blankman) would come over to the Water-office the next day at 2 o'clock; when I got up to go, he said that it could easily be settled if he would withdraw the will from the Surrogate; if he would withdraw the will from the Surrogate the hairs would make no complaint; I told him I didn't want any of the money myself; I asked him what he thought the estate was worth; he said he estimated it at about $60,000 or $70,000; I asked him which was worth the most, the real or the personal estate; he said the personal estate; I asked him why he was not satisfied with what the law would give him as her husband, without bringing in the will; he made no reply to that; when I said it was not her will, Mr. Blankman said it was—that he could prove it by the lawyer who wrote it.

Q.—Did he make any allusion to anything said to Hiram? A.—He spoke about having offered to give him one-half the estate.

Q.—Did you ever receive any pecuniary aid from the deceased Jane A. Blankman?

Objected to by Mr. Brady.

Mr. Clinton insisted that the testimony was relevant, as the same kind of testimony had been given by the other side, under objection by contestant's counsel. Mr. Clinton also referred to the card of Mr. Blankman, published in the TIMES, and stated that the matters detailed in that card were false, and that the testimony now offered would show, if allowed.

Mr. Brady waived his objection to this particular question.

A.—No, Sir; none to my recollection.

Q.—Did she ever have any transaction with you in relation to a house and lot, in which house your sister, Mrs. Williams, has since lived?

It is admitted that deceased purchased from the witness a life interest in a house and lot in Brooklyn, and presented Mrs. Williams with the same in the Spring of 1856. The deceased gave the witness $2,500 for said life-interest, and that at that time the rent was $400 per year.

Q.—Was the amount of $2,500 more or less than the value of the life-interest? A.—I considered it a fair price; it was half I asked for the house; she offered $5,000 for the house and lot; I told her I did not want to sell it, but let Mrs. Williams have it.

Q.—Is that the only house and lot bought by you that would revert to you on your sister Eliza's death? A.—She did not buy the house; she only took a lease during the life of Eliza; the lease was not given to Jane; it was given direct from me to Eliza; it is the only house I know of she had anything to do with in Brooklyn.

Q.—Did she at any time make any request to you in respect to her burial—if so, state when? A.—In the Spring of 1849 she came over to Brooklyn; she and I came down to Greenwood to select a lot; after a good deal of care we selected, and she told me she would pay half of it if I told her I would buy it, and I told her I would; she asked me if I would have her buried there when she died.

Q.—Did you buy that lot? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was this on the occasion of the death of another near relative of yours and hers? A.—It was.

Q.—A sister? A.—Yes.

Q.—When the deceased, your sister Jane, first came to this City, did you meet her upon the wharf, or tell her you could not do anything for her?

Mr. Brady objected.

Mr. Clinton stated that he proposed to show by this witness the falsity of the card of Mr. Blankman, and injustice to this witness, her mother.

Q.—Did you, when she first came to this City, assist her pecuniarily to the utmost extent of the means you then possessed?

Objected to by Mr. Brady.

Objection sustained.

Mr. Clinton excepted.

Q.—For the last two years or thereabouts of her life, did affectionate and kindly relations exist between you and your deceased sister Jane? A.—They were always friendly, with the exception of one occurrence.

Q.—During the last year of her life did she visit you? A.—She came to my house two or three times last Summer.

Q.—Did you, at any time, receive at her request any money of hers? A.—In 1858 she wanted to buy some stock in the Resolute Insurance Company, and sent Hiram to ask me if I'd sell her some; I took $1,500; I took it for the purpose of investing it for her.

Question waived.

Q.—Did you, or as far as you know, any of the blood relatives of the deceased, request to have her remains disinterred for the purpose of having a Coroner's inquest held? A.—I did not, nor did any of her blood relatives, as far as I know.

Q.—After her death, and when you went to the house in Thirty-fourth-street, where she resided, did you ask the question "Where does Jennie keep her jewelry?"

Objected to by Mr. Brady. Question overruled.

Q.—Did you, or as far as you know, did any of her blood relations object or call Mr. Blankmen to account for the "too costly manner" in which he was preparing to have your sister Jane interred?

Objected to. Objection sustained.

Q.—Did you or any of the other blood relations say it was an unnecessary extravegance to lay her out in lace or anything to that effect?

Objected to. Sustained.

Q.—Did you or any of her relations say it was useless to go to the expense of purchasing a lot in Greenwood Cemetery; that a part of a lot would do as well?

Objected to as irrelevant. Sustained.

Mr. Clinton offered to prove the falsity of the statements in the card of Mr. Blankman's, in the DAILY TIMES of the 17th of February last.

Mr. Clinton—I believe by my questions I have embraced all the statements contained in the card of Mr. Blankman, in the TIMES.

Mr. Brady—That is very well, after your side having got that first article published.

Mr. Clinton—Do you refer to the editorial in the TIMES?

Mr. Brady—Yes. It was stated in the TIMES Office that that article, or the material for it, came from Mr. Clinton's office.

Mr. Clinton—It was not so stated at the TIMES Office. No one in my office ever wrote a line or word of editorial in regard to this case, for any newspaper; nor has any one connected with this side of the case to my knowledge had anything to do with any editorial on the subject.

Examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—What is your age? A.—Forty-four.

Q.—What was the age of Mrs. Blankman at the time of her decease? A.—I think she was born in March, 1822; I am not certain; she was 36 or 38 when she died.

Q.—When did you last see her alive? A.—In September, 1860, I believe.

Q.—Where? A.—At my house in Brooklyn.

Q.—When before that did you last see her? A.—In August, at my house.

Q.—When last before that? A.—On Wall-street, I think in forepart of Summer of 1859.

Q.—Before her marriage with Mr. Blankman, when for the last time had she been in your house? A.—Well, I don't recollect; it is three or four years from now; I think she was in my house in 1856, I won't be certain.

Q.—Did you see her there on that occasion? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she come to make you a friendly visit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she see any of your family? A.—I suppose so; yes, Sir; they were all at home; I was in the house but a moment.

Q.—Before that visit when had she last been at your house? A.—Well, I don't recollect; the last I saw her there before that was on Sunday evening; that must have been five, six, or seven years ago.

Q.—Was there a number of years during which you had no communication with her? A.—Well, I never had any more communication with her at one time than at another.

Q.—Did it happen that for several years at a time that you did not speak with her at all? A.—Never, when I saw her.

Q.—Did it happen that for several years at a time you did not see her? A.—Yes, Sir, two or three years I guess is as long; I don't think it was much more than two years intervening between times I saw her.

Q.—Did you ever visit her at her residence? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—The last time was when she gave me the $25 for the lease of the house in Brooklyn; that was in Spring of 1856.

Q.—Had you visited her at her residence before that date? A.—Once.

Q.—In a period of how many years? A.—I don't recollect; she sent for me and I went there; probably ten years.

Q.—Was she not many years estranged and separated from you; if so, for how many years? A.—From the time she came to New-York, or shortly after, until the day of her death—in one sense of the word; but we were always friendly when we met.

Q.—When did she first come to New-York? A.—In the Fall of 1842.

Q.—Had she at one time a quarrel with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—About six or seven years ago, when she was at my house, one Sunday evening.

Q.—Since she first came to this City, about how often have you seen her write? A.—I saw her write in Spring of 1856, the last time, and never but on one occasion before that.

Q.—When you had in your possession the will, about which you have testified, and Mr. Blankman, as you say, took hold of it at the same time, and when he said that "Jenny's name" was to it, who were in the room and present? A.—Mr. Furlong, Benjamin Blankman, Mr. Otton, Hiram Funk and Edmon Blankman.

Q.—Did they all see and hear what was referred to in the last question? A.—I don't know what could prevent them; they were all in the room.

Q.—When you said that the will was not executed, did Hiram say anything? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did he say anything like this? A.—It's executed good enough; there's Jenny's signature.

Q.—As soon as you saw the signature did you believe it was a forgery? A.—I did not know what to think; I was astonished.

Q.—Do you remember whether, on seeing the signature, any impression was made upon your mind as to whether it was or was not a genuine signature? A.—Well, I thought it wasn't Jane's will; my impression at the time was that it was not.

Q.—Did that impression arise before you read the will? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From what circumstance? A.—From the circumstance that I have related, that Hiram told me she died without making a will, and from being invited over there to examine the correspondence with Mr. Blankman alone, and when I came to find the will, it flashed upon my mind that it was a set thing to use me for the piscovery of the paper.

Q.—And did that flash upon you before you knew anything of the nature or contents of the paper? A.—Yes, Sir, the moment I raised the paper and saw "In the name of God, Aman," and when I opened the will in this way and said it wasn't executed, Mr. Blankman's saying Yes it is.

Q.—And did this impression of yours arise before you had seen the name to the will? A.—What impression?

Q.—The impression that it was a set thing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that a very strong impression? A.—When Mr. Blankman answered to my remark that it was not executed, and he said that it was, I said where, and he said (pointing) up there, and I thought it was extraordinary that he could see the signature and I could not, and he sat right by me and on a line with me.

Q.—All the answer of the witness after "Yes, Sir," is objected to as not responsive.

Q.—Was that a very strong impression, viz.: that it was a set thing? A.—Well, my impression at the time was, that it was a very queer thing that in the position he set that he should know the will was executed and I could not.

Q.—Was your impression that it was a set thing, a very strong impression? A.—Well, not at that moment that I knew of; I felt anxious to get out of the house as soon as I could.

Q.—Did you feel anxious to get out of the house before you knew what the will contained? A.—The very moment I read the will I was sorry it went over to his house.

Q.—Did you speak one word to Edmon Blankman about the genuiness of that will during that interview? A.—I don't recollect any remark, with the exception of Maillard's signature and the handwriting in the body of the will.

Q.—Did it strike you that the handwriting of the will was the same as that of the name of Bolton to it? A.—I think I made the remark that it seemed like the handwriting of this, "Henry Bolton."

Q.—Did any one make a remark in answer to that? A.—I don't know that he did.

Q.—When you said that, was Edmon Blankman looking at the will? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Was that before or after he said that he did not know the handwriting of the will? A.—It must have been before.

Q.—At what hour of the day was had with Mr. Blankman the conversation you have stated at his office in Beekman-street? A.—I don't recollect the hour.

Q.—Was it forenoon or afternoon? A.—I believe it was in the forenoon.

Q.—Was it in his private office? A.—Yes, Sir; I won't be positive whether it was in the forenoon or afternoon.

Q.—Had you more than one conversation at his office? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was any third person present when you had that conversation? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Benjamin Blankman came in two or three times, and I wouldn't speak while he was present.

Q.—In whose name was the title taken to the burial-lot in Greenwood? A.—In my own.

Counsel for proponent moves to strike out all the testimony of this witness as to the monument and the interview in Beekman-street, as irrelevant.

Redirect by Mr. Clinton—Q.—Did Mr. Blankman publish in the *Herald* an invitation to the relatives of deceased to attend the funeral, and particularize yourself alone by name? A.—I don't know who put in the notice; I was the only one named in the notice; Mr. Furlong took the notice.

Q.—Who handed you both bunches of keys at Thirty-fourth-street when search was made for the will? A.—Mr. Edmon Blankman.

Q.—Up to this time, or about the time of your sister Jane's death, were you in the habit of seeing more or less of her hand-writing.

Objected to by Mr. Clinton.

Objection waived.

A.—She used to frequently write to me.

Q.—Did you, or any one else, in your presence, at the house in Thirty fourth-street, ask for the jewelry of your deceased sister?

Objected to.

Objection sustained.

Re-examined.—Q.—Can you produce a letter written by Mrs. Blankman to you? A.—No Sir; I never kept them.

Adjourned to the first Monday in April, 1861, the Surrogate going out of town.

The Case of Sweet—Singular Question of Jurisdiction in respect to the United States Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Ruggles W. Clapp. This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. It will be remembered that the reletor was charged with having, by false pretences, obtained from the firm of Johnson & Co., at Washington, the sum of $4,932 26 on a certificate of deposit, which afterwards proved to be worthless.

He was arrested and confined in the City Prison, upon a warrant issued by Justice KELLY, and upon these proceedings being brought before Justice LEONARD, the prisoner was discharged. He, however, was immediately arrested again by the United States authorities, upon a warrant issued by Commissioner BETTS.

Thereupon Justice LEONARD issued another *habeas corpus*, to which a return was now made before Justice SUTHERLAND, to the effect that the relator was in the custody of the United States Marshal, under the warrant issued by Commissioner BETTS.

The Relator's counsel contend that the prisoner has committed no crime against the United States; that the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued was defective, and, therefore, the Commissioner had no authority or jurisdiction to issue the warrant.

The Court adjourned the case until Wednesday next.

This case raises the singular question, whether the fraud of one private party upon another, perpetrated in the District of Columbia, is a crime against the United States, or whether it can be so construed as to give the Government here jurisdiction to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offending party, he having escaped to this City?

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ADJOURNMENT FOR LACK OF ACCOMMODATIONS.

Judge LEONARD adjourned the session of the extra term of this Court yesterday morning, in the General Sessions' room. As no provisions had been made for the accommodation of the Court it adjourned at once till next Thursday at 12 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

Judge MCCUNN opened the March term of this Court yesterday morning.

GOOD CHARACTER AND A LOVING WIFE A MAN'S PROTECTION.

James Conrad, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree. He was not an old offender, and his young and respectable-looking wife stood by his side. Mr. Beal, also, interceded in his behalf. The Court remarked that it was its duty to do all it could to check the practice of forging bills, and thereby robbing the poor, who are unable to distinguish a good from a bad bill. On account, however, of the representations made in the prisoner's behalf the Court was disposed to be lenient, and, therefore, sentenced him to the Penitentiary for one year.

A GAY DECEIVER PUNISHED.

James Hallowell, indicted for bigamy, was then put to the bar. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years and six months. The circumstances of the case, as set forth by counsel for the prisoner, were, that he was a seafaring man that his letters to and from his wife (to whom he had been married twenty years) had been intercepted, and he had subsequently been compelled to marry the second woman by threats of proceeding against him under the bastardy act. Whether this explanation was offered in mitigation or aggravation did not appear clear. The fact that it was pres

debt, 5 ₩ cent. interest on the Stock, and $100,000 for the Sinking Fund, to wit:

Gross average of year	$1,462,751
Expenses of operating	810,491
Net increase	$652,260

The previous year's dividend was 3 ₩ cent., which left a surplus to be carried over of $70,000. The present dividend of 5 ₩ cent. leaves the surplus to be carried over $35,000, after charging off $37,000 to other items than dividend or interest.

The Hudson River Railroad earnings are:

February, 1861	$205,312 69
February, 1860	203,422 63
Decrease	$4,079 94

One working day less this year than last.

Earnings in February for the last four years:

1858	$163,837 27	1860	$209,422 63
1859	190,588 94	1861	205,342 69

The following are the latest quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by mail by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.	Par.
Mar. 1. Philadelphia	¼ @ ½	Par
Mar. 2. Boston	¼ @ ½	Par
Mar. 2. Washington, D. C	1¼ @ 1½	
Feb. 26. Charleston	3½ @ 4	
Feb. 22. Richmond	6 @ 6½	
Feb. 26. Petersburgh	6 @ 6¼	
Feb. 27. Savannah Ga	3 @ 3½	
Feb. 28. Chicago	8 @ 8½	
Feb. 27. Milwaukee	7 @ 7½	
Feb. 28. Cleveland	1 @ 1½	
Feb. 28. St. Louis	8 @ 8½	
Feb. 28. Canada	½ @ ¾	
Feb. 28. Louisville	½ @ ¾	
Mar. 1. Detroit	1 @ 1½	
Mar. 1. Pittsburgh	1½ @ 2	
Mar. 1. Cincinnati	½ @ ¾	
Mar. 1. Erie, Penn	¾ @ 1	
Feb. 26. Nashville	2½ @ 3	
Feb. 28. Montgomery	4 @ 4½	
Feb. 28. Macon, Ga	3½ @ 4	
Feb. 26. Columbia, S. C	4 @ 5	
Feb. 26. Augusta, Ga	4 @ 5	
Feb. 26. Palmesville, Ohio	1 @ 1½	
Feb. 26. Clinton, Iowa	7½ @ 8	
Feb. 23. Houston, Texas	½ @ ¾	
Feb. 23. Kansas City	5 @ 6	
Feb. 26. Newberry, N. C	6 @ 6	
Feb. 23. Washington, N. C	5 @ 5½	
Feb. 26. Wilmington, N. C	5½ @ 6	

The following are the uncurrent Money quotations of MERRITT, STRANG & Co., No. 27 Wall-street, to-day:

New-York	2-10	S. Carolina and Georgia	.5
New England	2-10	Mobile	.5
New-Jersey	¼ @ ½	Alabama	.6
Pennsylvania	1½ @2	Louisiana	.1
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio, Indiana & Kent'y	.1
Delaware	1-5	Tennessee	.4
Maryland	.2	Missouri	.8
Baltimore	.1	Illinois and Wisconsin	.1
North Carolina	6½	Canada	.1
Virginia	.6	Michigan	.1¼

☞ At the annual election of Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange Association, which took place to-day, and at which 1,484 shares of the stock of the Association were represented in the vote cast, the following was the successful ticket:

FOR TRUSTEES.

Jacob B. Herrick,	David Dows,
Jacob R. Navius,	Josiah M. Fiske,
E. L. Ruested,	Edward Hincken,
E. S. Brown,	Lewis Roberts,
John Wilson,	Warren Harriut,
Wm. E. Barnes,	Alfred M. Hoyt,
Frederick Sherwood.	

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

E. R. Livermore,	L. M. Hoffman, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe, Jr.	

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, March 4, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 54 bbls. Ashes; 11,182 bbls. Flour; 10,011 bushels Wheat; 11,502 bushels Corn; 699 bushels Barley; 1,993 bushels Oats; 4,032 bushels Malt; 1,649 packages Provisions, and 1,258 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, including Pots at $5 12½ and Pearls at $5 25, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been quiet and unsettled. Only a few small lots changed hands, to-day, at irregular prices.

COFFEE—The principal sales, to-day, were of 1,525 bags Rio, at 11½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and prices of low and medium brands have declined 5c. ₩ bbl. The demand has been moderate, chiefly for shipping lots of extra State at $5 20@$5 25, and extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55 ₩ bbl; these have been in request for export. The inquiry from the regular home trade has been limited; sales have been reported of 10,850 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 05@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 20@$5 40; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$5 50; Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55, chiefly at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10 @$5 15
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20 @ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25 @ 5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35 @ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60 @ 7 15
Extra Genesee	5 45 @ 5 55
Fancy Genesee	5 70 @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 25@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 10 ₩ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Rye Flour is in limited request at $3 50@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 65@$2 70 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is quiet, at $1 50@$1 81½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, chiefly by shippers, at, however, rather easier prices. We have heard of sales of 57,500 bushels, including fair White Canada, at $1 45; ordinary to very choice White Western, at $1 40@$1 58, the latter an extreme fair lot of 1,000 bushels White Mishigan, bought by a local miller, and the bulk of the sales having been at $1 40@$1 45; Red Western, at $1 31@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 24; Milwaukee Club, at $1 22@$1 23; Northwestern Club, at $1 20, delivered; Chicago Spring, part No. 1, at $1 18 ₩ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers, yet the demand has been quite moderate. Sales have been made of 46,500 bushels at 56c. @60c. for very damp and inferior to fair new mixed Western, at Railroad depôt and delivered; 66c.@67½c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is steady at 68c.@70c. ₩ bushel; sales, 1,200 bushels. Barley is quiet, yet steady. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada, at 32c.@33c.; Western at 34½c.@35½c., and State at 35½c.@36c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 50 bales New at 24c.@30c. ₩ lb.

LIME.—Rockland; $1 for common, and $1 10@$1 12½ for lump ₩ bbl.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in, to day, at former rates.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin is in moderate request, including common at $1 30@$1 35, and No. 2 at $1 40@$1 75 ₩ 310 lbs., with very poor to fine and pale No. 1 at $1 60@$3 25 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar has been sparingly purchased, chiefly at $2 25@$2 87½ ₩ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand at 36½c.@37½c. ₩ gallon

OILS.—Linseed has attracted more attention, and advanced to 58c.@66c., holders of large lots claiming even higher rates ₩ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Sales in Providence, during the week, 15,000 pieces, 64x64, at 4¾c ₩ yard.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in more demand and sales have been made of 900 bbls., at $17 25 for Mess; $17 50 for uninspected do, and $12 50@$13 according to quality, for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are less active at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¾o @6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is quiet, yet steady at from 9¼c.@10¼c ₩ lb.; sales, 210 tcs. and bbls. Beef is in limited request at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 8¾c@10¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 200 tierces, in lots, at from $3 62½@$4 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The demand has been fair for Clover, chiefly for export, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Flax and Timothy Seeds exhibit no important changes.

SUGARS—Have been less active, sales having been reported of only 650 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¼; with 760 boxes Havana, part for export, on private terms; and part to the trade at 5¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime, part at 9¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in demand at steady rates. Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 18c., and 50 hhds. at 17¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₩ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12½d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@9-16d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₩ ton; Beef, 6s. 6d ₩ tierce. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow 40s.; and Clover Seed, 45s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d ₩ bbl.; Grain 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bushel. Pork 53s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 85 ₩ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₩ ton; Tobacco, 42s. 6d. ₩ ton.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, March 4, 1861.

BEEVES—There is a comparatively light run this week, and the tone of the market shows some improvement. Trade is not very active, but those who are selling realize better prices—say 5½c. ₩ lb., live weight, on all grades. One reason why the sales are light is, that several of the New-York owners went through to Buffalo, and bought their supply there. Some of the largest droves in the yards are held by these parties, and, of course, are not for sale here. The Brighton men are buying carefully, but will take their usual compliment—probably 400 head. The average quality is fair, but not up to last week, and there are no premiums in.

Aside from the mishap to the Bath ferry boat, no difficulty is now experienced in getting the cattle across the river at this point. The river in front of the city is clear of ice, and the Boston Railroad, the Hudson River Railroad and the Greenbush ferryboats are making regular trips. On Saturday night the Bath ferryboat sprung a leak, to repair which it is necessary to lay her up for a day or two, so that all the cattle will have to be carried by way of the Greenbush ferry, this week.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo to Albany, 37c. ₩ 100 lbs.; from Albany to New-York, by Railroad, 5c. ₩ 100 lbs. State cattle, from Albany to New-York, by Railroad, $25 per car-load. From Albany to Brighton, $25 per car on Western, and $40 per car on State cattle.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car.

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	2,304	2,364	2,516
Sheep	1,522	1,668	3,092
Hogs	——	25	82

	Average Weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,141	23,796	22,544
Sheep	3,867	32,105	40,514
Hogs	316	210	2,495

PRICES—The market is steady at the following quotations:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	6c.@6c.	4½c.@5¾c.
Extra	4¾c.@4¾c.	4¾o.@4¾c.
First quality	3¾c.@4c.	3¾c.@3¾c.
Second quality	3½c.@3¾c.	3o. @3¼c.
Third quality	2¾c.@3c.	2¾c.@2¾c.

SHEEP—The supply is unexpectedly light, and prices have advanced perhaps 25c. ₩ 100 lbs. The close warm weather, however, is against heavy slaughtering, and because of this circumstance, the demand has fallen off almost in proportion to the light supply. We quote the market at 4¾c.@4¾c. ₩ lb for fair to good, and 4¾c.@5c. for heavy to extra heavy. During the past week McGRAW BROTHERS bought about 1,100 head, at prices ranging from 4¼c. to 4¾c., and SEARLES & SWEENEY about 500.

LIVE HOGS—Supply small and sales slow, at 5¼c.@5¾c. for stores and corn fed, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for stillers.

DRESSED HOGS—There is a falling off in the receipts as well as in the demand. Prime, heavy State are worth 6¾c., and pigs about 6¾c.@6¾c.; unless fresh killed, the offerings are neglected.

MILCH COWS—Are in some request at $28@$33 for ordinary, and $38@$43 for good.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Mch 5
America	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 6
Matanzas	New-York	Matanzas	Mch 8
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 13
Quaker City	New York	Havana	Mch 15
North Britos	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 16
Bremeo	New-York	Bremen	Mch 16

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 18
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 20
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
North Britos	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 28
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *America*, at Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 1¼ P. M., and 6½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Steamb at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the genuine will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 495 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A good book, written by a man of genius.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS have now ready the SECOND EDITION OF ELSIE VENNER. BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Two vols., muslin, price $1 75.

A tale of uncommon strength and originality.—*John Neal.*

A remarkable production; the principal idea is entirely new in a work of fiction, and is eminently interesting and romantic.—*New-York Express.*

One of the most original and delightful stories of the age.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A very powerful and exciting story.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

None will dispute its claim to rank among the few masterpieces of American romance.—*Boston Transcript.*

The best of the author's prose writings.—*Boston Traveller.*

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY Schools will be issued about the 1st of April, called the "DAY SCHOOL BELL," containing about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Duets, Trios, Quartettes and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of the elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for seminaries, academies and public schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 450,000 copies in twenty-five months. The price of this book will be 20 cents by the hundred, in paper covers—30 cents bound. Liberal discount to the trade.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS Spring No. now ready. To the ladies it is almost indispensable, and must be seen to be fully appreciated. Milliners, Dressmakers, Mothers and Ladies generally, do not fail to secure a copy. Sold everywhere at only 5 cents. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of 6 cents. Yearly 15 cents.

Mme. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINESE FANS,

Two thousand cases of NEW CONTRACT CANTON FANS, Just landed EX HOTSPUR AND OCEAN STEED. The assortment comprises every variety of SIZE, STYLE OR PRICE. Also, Now in store, a very large assortment of FRENCH FANS, And a complete and attractive stock of PARIS FANCY GOODS, NETS AND COIFFURES, DRESS BUTTONS, ACCORDEONS, &c.

☞ WE PROPOSE TO MEET ANY COMPETITION IN PRICES, and therefore invite Wholesale Buyers to examine our stock before making their purchases.

HUGHES & CREHANGE, No. 341 Broadway, (up stairs.)

ROBBINS, WALBRIDGE, ISAACS & CO., Nos. 26 and 30 Vesey st., Have purchased the entire annual lot of DAMAGED INDIA-RUBBER COMBS of the India-Rubber Comb Company, and offer them to the Trade cheap FOR CASH.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN AGENCY FOR THE London Stereoscopic Company, having been transferred from Messrs. PAUL & CURTIS to J. L. WARNER, the business will, on and after March 1, 1861, be conducted at No. 584 Broadway.

All orders punctually attended to, and goods sold on the most reasonable terms.

J. L. WARNER, Sole Agent London Stereoscopic Company.

EDMONDS & CO.'S SUPERIOR WORCESTER SAUCE—Good with every eatable thing. Wholesale Dépôt, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. EDMONDS & CO.

WANTED.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing, by Mrs. Mathiron, No. 2 Mullignn place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG LAWYER, OF ESTABLISHED reputation and considerable practice, desires to connect himself with a firm doing a large and remunerative business. The advertiser has practiced in this City for several years, and is fully competent to take charge of both office and Court business. Address J. S. L., Box No. 16 *Times* Office.

MELTING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—WITH fixtures complete, together with lease or building; all in perfect order, with capacity for melting 8,000 to 8,000 lbs. of fat per day. It is now in operation, but possession can be had before the 1st of May next, if desirable. Apply at No. 148 William-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS STORE, STOCK AND FIXTURES, or stock separate, with good will of lease, store light, up town, 6th av.; store most desirable plate-glass window, rent low, location choice, business established. Must be sold immediately and very cheap. This is a chance seldom met with. Inquire at No. 817 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a crockery house long established in trade, and now doing a large business. Address W., Box No. 181, Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FOUNDRY, IN COMplete running order. Apply to F. H. HOLTON, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—ORANGE, N. J., preferred, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. A private family having good accommodations, may address, with particulars, J. F. P., Box 1,332 Post office. Will make arrangements from the 1st of April.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN A short distance of New-York, and easy of access, for a single person, engaged in business during the day. Address A., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer by two families, within convenient distance of New-York City. Address stating terms, locality, advantages, &c., D. M. B. Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS AN ATTENDANT ON AN ELDERLY OR INVALID LADY, &c.—A Protestant lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, besides making herself generally useful, or would take charge of children, instructing them in the rudiments of English, and do plain sewing, hoping this may meet with some kind lady's notice, as advertiser is most anxious to get employment; salary no object. Address for three days, S. S., care of Mrs. Kent, No. 113 West 25th-st., corner 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and to sew, or would take care of children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 914 4th-st., near Ferry, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 11th-st., between Avenue A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, IN A respectable private family, a situation, by a neat and competent young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; the best City reference; has lived several years in her last place. Call at No. 147 7th-av., second floor, between 26th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to attend children, by a trustworthy, faithful young woman; can produce the best of City reference as to character and competency. A note addressed to No. 229 7th-av., will meet with attention this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do up stairs work and take care of children; is a good sewer; has a good recommendation from her last place. Can be seen at No. 322 West 23d-st. for two days; call at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or would mind children and do plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waiter or to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and lady's dress; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st., hosiery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; country preferred; can give satisfactory reference, at No. 70 North Moore-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 329 East 9th-st, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 374 Pearl st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted a situation as above, by a genteel young woman. Will do sewing. City reference. Can be seen for two days at 311 10th-st. between Avenues A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—COOK.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress, the latter preferred; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 258 East 9th-st., near 1st-av. Also, a situation wanted by a first-class cook; she understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry and every kind of dessert. Call at above.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would mind children and do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 126 West 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 106 7th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable girl in a small private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; can make all kinds of desserts, will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of plain cooking; no objection to a laundress place in a private family; can give good reference for other places. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 7th-av. corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RE spectable private family, by an excellent meat and pastry cook; would assist with washing, &c.; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as cook in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH THE best of City reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, pastry, &c.; can get up side dishes in excellent style; is also a superior baker of pastry, bread and cake, and maker of preserves. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class pressed German cook; only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly. American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; had 20 years' experience in the best families in this City; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 918 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as meat and pastry cook; understands it in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a respectable family; understands her business perfectly well, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 353 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, in a first-class family, or as laundress, by a competent woman, who understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 529 6th av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, wishes a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; is neat in her kitchen; has no connections. Call at No. 43 Perry st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, a situation as washer and ironer, where there is not more than three in a family, in this City. Apply at No. 268 8th-av., next door to the Post-office, top floor, back room, for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; lived two years in her last place; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 20 16th-st., corner 9th-av., for two days. Call at the side door.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WISHes a situation in a small genteel family as cook; good City reference given. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., basement, back room, for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; has no objection to do a little washing; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 East 16th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation, in a private family, as cook, or to take charge in a small family; understands her business in all its branches; has first-class City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 500 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wants a situation as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the front basement. Best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; two years' reference from last situation. To be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable woman; will assist in the washing and ironing, or will do that altogether in a small private family; understands all kinds of baking. No objection to Jersey City. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable person, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; also is a good cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 426 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable, middle-aged woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and take care of a baby; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 4 9th-st., between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 15th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two Protestant girls highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and competency; one a good cook and baker; will assist to wash ing; the other a thorough chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing neatly. Apply No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. No objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; understands her business; reference, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 6th-av., between 18th and 16th sts., second floor, front room, door on the east.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wants a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; refers to her present employer, at No. 62 East 16th-st., where she can be seen.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a very respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork; reference given if required. Call at No. 61 29th st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman a situation to do general housework in a private family; good City reference given, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant widow woman, either to do the housework of a family, or the chamberwork. Best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192½ Franklin-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE-SERVANT.—A VERY tidy, respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as general housemaid; is thoroughly experienced in her business; has good reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call at No 416 Broome st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, as housekeeper in an hotel, by a lady of much experience in the above capacity in two first-class hotels in this City; unexceptional references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper's situation by an American widow of middle age; also, a home for a smart little girl, in her 13th year, in a pious family, where she will be well cared for. Call at No. 71 2d-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English woman, a situation as housekeeper, or seamstress and to wait on a lady; good City reference. May be seen at No 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway. Inquire for M. C.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a situation to take charge of a house, as companion to a lady, or as English governess; is willing to travel; the best of reference. Call or address M. K., No. 93 West 13th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as lady's maid or general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to take charge of a little girl; City reference. Call or address No. 257 7th st., between Avenues C and D.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant woman; is fully competent for any of the above duties, or would travel; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroideries; can produce the highest testimonials, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply this week at, or address, No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference a situation as laundress; fully competent; wishes to go in the country for the Summer with a respectable family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 142 East 32d-st.; best of City reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman a situation as laundress or cook; is willing to assist with the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 394 3d-av. corner of 20th-st., in the grocery-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED—A RESPECTABLE widow woman desires a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; willing to assist in chamberwork if required; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 269 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., first floor, front.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a genteel woman, with excellent City reference, as nurse and chambermaid; will be found willing and obliging; will take charge of a baby from its birth, or will do chamberwork for a baby or lady who boards; wages $7 in the City or in Brooklyn. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid, or waitress, or seamstress only, by an English Protestant young woman, who is an excellent seamstress and nurse, and will recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Bohemian Girl.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Testament de Cæsar Girodot—Les Canotiers de la Seine.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Rob Roy—First Act of Robert Macaire—Irish Mormon.

UNION THEATRE—Ambrose Gwinett—Spectre Bridegroom—Sodden Thoughts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Woman in White—Curiosities at all Hours.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—Page's "Venus."

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the Times to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request Advertisers to hand in their notices before 3 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was yesterday inaugurated as the Sixteenth President of the United States, and the occasion, we are happy to state—although the City of Washington was crowded to an unwonted extent, and although apprehensions of scenes of violence were entertained by many—was not marred by a single untoward event. The ceremonies were similar in detail to those which have taken place at former inaugurations, and were carried out with precision and promptness. The arrangements for the suppression of any unwelcome demonstrations were most perfect, thanks to the foresight of Gen. Scott and the efficiency of the police—and from first to last no token of disrespect to the new President was exhibited. The scene at the East Portico of the Capitol, when the Inaugural Address was delivered, was grand and impressive. When Mr. Lincoln made his appearance before the assembled thousands, he was greeted with a burst of applause which must have gladdened his heart, and as he proceeded with his Address, he was frequently interrupted with marked demonstrations of approbation. Every reader of the Times will, of course, peruse this important document for himself. Its effect in Washington, our correspondent informs us, was extremely good. At the conclusion of its delivery, the venerable Chief Justice Taney administered the oath of office to the new President, and the ceremonies at the Capitol concluded. Subsequently he was conducted to the White House by Mr. Buchanan, who there took leave of him. The Diplomatic Corps were then introduced, and after them the public, who flowed in in a great stream for a time, congratulating the new President and themselves on the auspicious termination of the day's proceedings. And the Inauguration was complete!

Among the most pleasant, as well as most important, incidents of the day, was a visit of the New-York Delegation, to the number of two or three hundred, to the house of Senator Seward. They were cordially received, and introduced to the distinguished gentleman, who made an impressive and feeling address to them as the representatives of the State of New-York. He made allusion to his long line of public services, extending over a period of twelve years, and declared that during that time he had not done a single act or said a single word which he would wish to be otherwise. The delegation in the evening also visited the new President, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, and other prominent men. The President received them with quiet cordiality, and made them a short address. Mr. Johnson also made a speech, in which he declared that he indorsed Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address without qualification.

The Inauguration Ball last night, for which such extensive preparations have been made, was a great success. It was very fully attended, and passed off in a manner satisfactory to all. Mr. Lincoln, with his family, accompanied by Vice-President Hamlin and family, Senator Douglas, and other distinguished personages, entered the Ball about 11 o'clock, and after a brief promenade, received the personal congratulations of such as chose to be presented to him. Soon afterwards the Presidential party proceeded to the supper-room; and subsequently some of the party, including Senator Douglas and Mrs. Lincoln, who were partners, danced a quadrille.

With regard to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, nothing more definite is known than we published yesterday morning. There is still a great pressure to effect a change, so far as Mr. Chase is concerned, and it is thought with some prospect of success. It is intimated that Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, may be substituted for him—in which case Mr. Chase will probably take a Mission to Europe.

The Senate continued in session during the whole of Sunday night, until 7 o'clock yesterday morning—the principal matter under discussion being the joint resolution from the House providing against any amendment to the Constitution. Messrs. Mason, of Virginia; Wade, of Ohio; Wigfall, of Texas; Douglas, of Illinois, and others, engaged in the debate. Various amendments were offered, but they were all voted down, and the resolution, as it came from the House, was finally passed—24 to 12. The Crittenden resolutions were taken up, and were lost—19 voting for and 20 against them. The Senate then took a recess until 10 o'clock, at which hour the members again assembled, though nothing of consequence was done until 12 o'clock, when the ceremonies incident to the close of the session and the commencement of the new Administration took place. Vice-President Breckinridge took leave of the Senators in a short speech, and introduced his successor, Mr. Hamlin, who in a few brief remarks announced his readiness to take the requisite oath, which was administered by Mr. Breckinridge. And so the old Senate went out of existence. The House assembled at 10 o'clock yesterday, and disposed of a variety of miscellaneous business, though nothing of special importance. When the hour for adjournment arrived, Speaker Pennington in a feeling and patriotic speech, bade the members farewell, and declared the House adjourned *sine die*. The closing scenes were characterized by an exhibition of much good feeling.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday, Mr. Chambers offered a resolution that in view of the failure of the propositions of the Peace Conference, Virginia should offer no further proposals, but withdraw at once from the Union. He supported his resolutions by a strong secession speech, and was answered by Mr. Carlile in an equally strong Union speech. The resolution was referred. A resolution in favor of a Border State Convention was also referred. Mr. Willey made a strong Union speech, and opposed the right of secession.

In the Missouri State Convention, yesterday, a resolution appointing a Committee to wait upon Mr. Glenn, the Commissioner from Georgia, and inform him that the Convention would listen to any communication he might be pleased to make, was adopted by a vote of 62 to 35. Mr. Glenn was then introduced to the Convention, and made a speech stating the causes that had induced Georgia to secede, and urging Missouri to follow her example. His remarks were greeted with hisses and hooting from the lobby. The Convention meets again at 10 o'clock this morning.

Little was done in the State Legislature yesterday, the Assembly only being in session. The Governor sent in a veto of the bill for the erection of a bridge over the Alleghany River. The President's Inaugural Address was read to the House by the Clerk, and received with applause.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, had a quorum long enough to have the minutes read. Messrs. Barry, Bagley, Chipp, Russell, Dayton, Froment, Allen and Cornell, being present. The quorum was destroyed by the departure of Ald. Cornell.

The new contractor for cleaning the streets of the City commenced operations in several of the streets yesterday afternoon. The City fathers have the appointment of the foremen and sweepers, and the absence of some of them in Washington probably caused some delay.

In the Surrogate's Court, the Blankman will contest was again proceeded with yesterday, and John H. Funk, of Brooklyn, brother of the deceased, was sworn for the contestants. After a somewhat lengthy sitting, the case was adjourned to the first Monday in April, as the Surrogate is to be absent from the City until about that time. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, the case of Sweet, an alleged fugitive from justice at Washington was again before Justice Leonard, and adjourned until Wednesday next. The Oyer and Terminer opened in the General Sessions room, and adjourned for lack of accommodations. In the General Sessions there was one conviction of bigamy, and sentence therefor to Sing Sing. Patrick Mulhollann was convicted of rape and sent to State Prison for fifteen years. There were several other minor pleas taken and corresponding sentences imposed.

There was unusual excitement on the Stock Exchange, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln. The vibrations of speculation were frequent, but the turn, finally, in the direction of higher prices. The Bank return, influenced by the large Government negotiation of last week, shows a decrease of $3,563,000 on the specie line, and a gain of $2,557,000 to the Loans and Discounts. The Sub-Treasury gained on the week $5,831,000, of which $731,000 was retransferred to Bank by the heavy disbursements of yesterday.

Prices of Breadstuffs generally favored buyers yesterday, yet there was no remarkable increase in the transactions. No important movements transpired in Cotton. Hay, Hops, Pork, Tallow and Whisky were in fair demand. Sugars attracted less attention. Linseed Oil was in active request and decidedly firmer. The transactions in Metals, Naval Stores, Rice, Spices, Fish and Tobacco were restricted. The freight engagements were light. The annual election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election of the Corn Exchange Association was one of the events of the day.

The Inaugural.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address must command the cordial approval of the great body of the American people. The intellectual and moral vigor which pervades it will infuse new hope and loyalty into the American heart. The calm firmness with which it asserts the rightful authority of the Federal Government,—the declared purpose which it embodies to preserve, protect and defend the Union and the Constitution, the easy force with which it sweeps away all the cobwebs of secession logic, and vindicates the supreme duty of the Government to defend its own existence, cannot fail to impress even the most determined Secessionist with grave doubts as to the justice of his cause. The characteristic feature of the Address is its profound sincerity,—the earnest determination which it evinces to render equal and exact justice to every State, to every section, to every interest of the Republic,—and to administer the Government in a spirit of the most thorough and impartial equity. To this purpose every other consideration is made to bend. And no one who can understand and appreciate such a character as that of Mr. Lincoln, will doubt that this spirit will mark every act of his Administration.

In our judgment the Inaugural cannot fail to exert a very happy influence upon public sentiment throughout the country. All men, of all parties, must feel that its sentiments are just and true,—that it sets forth the only basis on which the Government of this country can be maintained, while at the same time it breathes the very spirit of kindness and conciliation, and relies upon justice and reflection, rather than force, for the preservation of the Federal Union.

The President declares his purpose to "hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government and to collect the duties and imposts." Anything less than this would be utterly and plainly incompatible with the existence of the Federal Government. The means by which these ends will be sought,—the kind and degree of force to which resort will be had, are open to the wise discretion of the Executive, and will undoubtedly depend, in a very large degree, upon the kind and character of the resistance that may be offered. We see nothing in this assurance to make war inevitable, or even probable, unless the seceded States are determined to precipitate an issue with the Government, as they have already precipitated their own people into revolution. The President's declaration that he will not send federal officers among them from other States,—that he will continue the postal service unless it be repelled,—that he relies on the returning good sense and loyalty of the South for the restoration of peace, and that he will do everything to inspire among the people "that sense of calm security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection," must certainly dispel all fear of any unduly coercive policy or purpose on his part.

The Inaugural is equally explicit and emphatic in its proffer of concessions and guarantees to the alarmed interests of the Southern States. The President disavows in the most solemn manner,—and calls the record of his life to witness the justice of the disavowal,—all thought, purpose or inclination to interfere with Slavery in any State where it exists,—and declares his willingness to assent to an amendment of the Constitution which shall make such interference, on the part of Congress, irrevocably impossible. He declares that the obligation to return fugitive slaves is absolute and unquestionable, and calls for the enactment of laws which shall secure its fulfillment. In regard to differences of opinion as to the Territories, while he asserts the absolute necessity of yielding for the time, and while the decision stands unreversed, to the verdict of the majority and the decisions of the Supreme Court, he also declares his readiness to favor a Convention to amend the Constitution in these or any other particulars. It would scarcely be possible for him, in such an address, to go further towards the conciliation of all discontented interests of the Confederacy.

The Inaugural inspires the strongest and most confident hopes of the wisdom and success of the new Administration. It is marked throughout by consummate ability, a wise and prudent sagacity in the judgment of affairs, a profound appreciation of the difficulties and dangers of the crisis, a calm, self-possessed, unflinching courage adequate to any emergency, a kind and conciliatory temper, and the most earnest, sincere and unswerving devotion to the Union and the Constitution. If the dangers of the hour can be averted and the Union can be saved, this is the basis on which alone it can be accomplished. If the Union cannot be saved on this basis and consistently with these principles, then it is better that it should not be saved at all.

Representative Appointments.

President Lincoln being now happily inaugurated and his constitutional advisers selected, it becomes one of the first duties of the new Administration to reorganize the various departments of the public service. At such a crisis as this, the appointments to be made are of very serious importance, and the claims of all candidates should be scrutinized with more than common attention. This is true of the domestic appointments, which exercise so powerful an influence in shaping the policy and guiding the course of local organizations;—but equally true and still more important is it with reference to those selections which are to be made of men to represent the Government of the United States abroad.

At such a time as this it would be eminently unwise for the Administration to rely, in making its selections, upon the industry displayed by the various candidates in collecting signatures to their memorials, or epistolary indorsements of their claims. The men fittest, perhaps, for such positions of confidence, are those who could never descend to any such means of recommending themselves to favor; or very possibly may be men who are not on terms of personal or friendly familiarity with those political managers whose signatures are usually seen appended to petitions for office.

We need at the present time men of high ability, firmness and established character, to represent our Government abroad, and restore dignity and public confidence to the various home branches of the National Government. We need a higher class of men than are likely to prove most active in obtaining letters of recommendation from conflicting political interests,—a class of men whom office will have to seek, and who can only be impelled to enlist in the public service from patriotic motives. In ordinary times it may have been a harmless, and was certainly the easiest way of distributing public patronage, to let the applicants having a majority of signatures to their memorials, carry off the prizes; but in the great emergencies now pressing on the country, it becomes the duty of President Lincoln and those who sit in his Cabinet to select, not the men who are most eager for any particular office, but those for whose services the particular office may seem to call.

More especially should this be the case in choosing our representatives at foreign courts, where men of talent, address and discreet firmness may be of the highest benefit to our affairs. For these positions, memorials and letters of recommendation—the usual machinery of political promotions—should be destitute of weight. Signatures to any paper, from a recommendation to the office of Collector of Port, down to a memorial asking for the pardon of a State Prison convict,—are, unhappily, only too easy of attainment. Even personal letters from men of weight are apt to be given rather from motives of friendship than under any conviction that the party recommended is the fittest, or even a fit man, for the post to which he aspires.

Let President Lincoln, therefore, in selecting our representatives for foreign countries, utterly discard from view all mere paper claims, urged upon his attention as rewards for party service. Badly as certain politicians may need office, the country needs still more to have the right men, and only the right men, selected; and until times have become more smooth again and of the ordinary jog-trot character, we hold that the behests of local machinery, or the requests of local managers, should not be allowed to influence any appointments, either domestic or foreign, partaking of a representative character. The President has shown in his selection of Cabinet officers a commendable readiness to assume the full responsibilities of his position; and we trust that a similar firmness may be displayed by him in his choice of the men who are to speak on behalf of the United States to the great Powers of Europe.

Arnold finds his Eulogist.—Gen. Twiggs must be gratified to learn that the Charleston *Mercury* can see nothing in his treacherous conduct to justify "the insane twaddle and vague denunciations of Northern fanatics." The secession organ even goes so far as to say, "the conduct of Gen. Twiggs is unimpeachable—it is correct." This praise, coming from so high a source, is doubtless well calculated to allay the remorse of treason, and to stop the ears of the renegade, so defended, against the execrations of the world. "The conduct of Gen. Arnold is unimpeachable; it is correct;" so might have written the Tory journalist in the pay of George III., within a week after Arnold's capture; but to the credit of the Tory Party be it said, that while they were anxious to use the treason of Arnold for the destruction of the Government whose commission he held, no Tory of them all was base enough to attempt either a justification of, or apology for the traitor.

In the comments of all honorable men of all sections on the infamous treachery of which Twiggs has been guilty, the *Mercury* can only see "the impotent spite and treasonless abuse" of Abolition journalists, directed against "an officer of the United States army" who has pursued a "sensible and manly course" in surrendering to the enemies of the Union the forces placed under his command, as one of the Union's highest officers. Every word of censure breathed against the modern Arnold is "ludicrous," if we are to believe the *Mercury*; and while men of intelligence and principle the world over must be unanimous in regarding the traitor as worthy of dying a dog's death at the end of a halter, his admirers in the Charleston Press seem of opinion that a diamond cross of merit should be suspended from his button-hole.

What can be thought of the state of society and public morals, in which a crime uniting in itself all the most odious features of perjury and robbery, with probable murder, is thus held up as a thing to be admired and commended? Is not this but another development of the same utterly debauched public opinion, in the atmosphere of which a Floyd, a Thompson or a Cobb, can take pride in boasting of crimes, of which theft is one of the least considerable items? The whole tone of public morality amongst certain Secession orators and editors would seem to be laboring under a virulent and morbid derangement, paralyzing the natural functions, not only of conscience, but of worldly decency. They have lost all the mental perception enabling men in the ordinary condition to discriminate between virtue and infamy. They have been so utterly blinded by the false glare of secession, that when they turn away their sight from that absorbing light, it is impossible for their dazzled eye-balls to distinguish the blackness of treason, or pronounce rightly on any other colors or shapes submitted to their inspection. They are like the "Chonrineur" in one of his sanguinary fits, as described by Eugene Sue; blood is the only color they can see, and stabbing the only business in which they are eager to engage.

Not so Easy.

All the world has heard of the Southern darkey who thought that Northern shoes grew on trees; and the New-Orleans *Bee* must hold the same cheerful faith, if we may judge from its enormous credulity as to the facility with which manufactures are produced. With the *Bee*, to manufacture is apparently to simply wish that it may be done, and lo! it is—a little preparatory fertilization with capital being all that is required. We infer this from the fact that in a late number, after urging on the South the necessity of embarking its spare capital in manufacturing all it wants "in order to free ourselves from dependence on the North," it indulges in the following bit of air-castle architecture:

"Nor will much time or an immense amount of capital be needed to begin the good work. Articles of prime necessity, such as negro clothing, the coarser varieties of hats and shoes, and the ordinary implements of agriculture, building materials, etc., can be manufactured as readily, and probably as cheaply, at the South as elsewhere. Let proper inducements be held out, and the labor will be forthcoming. The under-fed and over-worked operatives of the North would flock hither in thousands, if tempted by fair wages and the prospect of permanent employment. At all events, the experiment has to be tried, unless we are content to vegetate in sluggishness forever, and the sooner the first active steps are taken, the earlier will the golden results be attained."

"You speak very much at your ease," said the frog. Did you ever happen, friend *Bee*, to read carefully through Fleischmann's, or Whitworth and Wallis', or any other comprehensive works on American "manufactures?" Did it never strike you that the word embraces almost the sum total of all human genius and science in its practical results? Don't you happen to know that the simplest manufacture has cost centuries on centuries of tradition and toil, and that the talent to make it has become almost a matter of blood and hereditary transmission? The fact is, that the simple pursuits of agriculture have led you into thinking that all that is needed is to set a factory going, and that it will continue to grow like a plantation or a cotton plant. Don't believe it. Europe buys her *very best* agricultural implements from America. Louis Napoleon ordered a hundred of McCormick's reapers a year or two ago, and how can you expect to do better? Haul over the cargo of every Yankee sloop that crawls down the coast and you find half of it consisting of scythes, wooden pails, and a thousand notions which all Europe could not make for thrice the price—nay, which Europe has begun to buy largely from us, and which she would buy by the million dollars' worth if her provincial agriculture were not as a rule two centuries behind ours—just as her peasantry are in everything behind free Northern farmers. It's all very well to *say* manufacture. But you can't do it, you know.

And this brings us to those "under-fed and overworked operatives" of the North, which have figured so largely in your programmes from the speeches of John Randolph down to the editorial under dissection. Where are they? *We* don't know. And supposing, again, that they *are* here, and you attract them by paying, say as much again—and that you *must* do, since they can only live half the year in your yellow-fever lands—will not that *double* the price of the goods, since it is the *labor* which costs you far more than the pine and iron raw material? And above labor there is a still more formidable rival—machinery. The machinery of America, and the endless inventiveness of the Yankee, has in many things actually conquered the rivalry of cheap labor in Europe. Yes, and every year it conquers more, simply because *wages have of late years been very much raised abroad*. Will it please you, in fine, to show us how Europe can give you what it can't make, and that of the very goods which you most require, or how you expect to make what Europe cannot? How you could carry out even a prohibitory tariff with five thousand miles of frontier? How the operatives from the North are to be induced to seek a soil, where the bare word of any negro can put a halter around a man's neck?

In one thing you are certainly right, friend *Bee*—"the experiment has yet to be tried." It has, most decidedly. And you can have really no idea until you *have* tried, how uncommonly hard it is to make a Yankee axe or shovel, twist a scythe-handle or turn out any of those implements and building materials of which you talk so fluently. You ought to fly through a factory, just for once, *Bee*, to see into these things a little. It's very interesting, and may serve to open your eyes to the immense difference between agriculture and manufactures.

A Bad Customer.—The last grand "custom" of the King of Dahomey seems to have slightly shocked the nerves of English philanthropists, and, like the mild-mannered man of Yankee story, they really think that any one who could commit such *very* barbarous murders ought to be talked to. That is to say, a deputation of the African Aid Society waited recently upon Lord Palmerston, to urge that something be said to the benighted royal blackamoor on the bad moral effects of cutting one or two thousand throats, and hint that should it and slave-hunting be discontinued, a subsidy might be paid to compensate him for the loss of amusement and of property involved. And all of this would cost nothing, since it is believed that the amount required may be obtained by a corresponding deduction in the cost of the African squadron.

That is to say, after all, Great Britain can expend twenty millions of pounds on a Chinese war, but not two on punishing the *ne plus ultra* of human iniquity. The whole reliance of the slave-traders is on one or two savage monarchs who have reduced their diabolical business to a system, and carry it on with the aid of an army. If these men were, in plain parlance, effectually smashed, slavers would no longer be able to get a cargo with any certainty, and the whole state of affairs would be changed. This has long been understood, but has never been acted on—for the same reason, we presume, that vessels-of-war on the African Coast make no effort to *prevent* slavers from securing cargoes, but are very zealous, from prize-moneyed motives, of catching them *after* they are full. As for subsidizing the King, a more absurd suggestion was never made. He would take the money, thank his fetish for his luck, and go on slaving and murdering as of old. No—let Christendom unite in urging a vigorous crushing out of Dahomey monarchies, and the support of native chiefs who will encourage cotton-raising—as many are desirous of doing according to Livingstone—and we should see more than one of the world's worst evils remedied.

The Street-cleaning Contract.—When His Honor the Mayor announced in the first address of his present official term, that he would sign no measures passed by the Common Council until after having advertised them in the public journals, and allowed a due time to intervene for the reception of remonstrances from private citizens against their enactment, there was a general feeling of approbation amongst those not thoroughly acquainted with the general character of His Honor's promises, and a hope that in his new term he was going to turn over a new leaf and give us a *régime* of honesty.

Under this resolution adopted by the Mayor, we have seen resolutions or ordinances of the Common Council for the payment of bills in some cases less than $25, costing more than $150 for being advertised steadily for ten days in a large variety of papers. But at last we have been given an exception to this rule in the case of the famous street-cleaning contract made by the Common Council with Mr. Andrew J. Hackley—His Honor, in this case, on the authority of the *Sunday Atlas*, not only abstaining from advertising the paper pending before him, but even remaining in his office until a late hour on the evening of the passage of the measure, in order to sign it before an injunction could be served upon him at the opening of the courts next morning.

As another step in this street-cleaning contract, it will be seen by our report, published elsewhere, that Mr. Hackley has surrendered to those Aldermen and Councilmen who voted in his favor, the appointment of the foremen and laborers to be employed under the contract in the various Districts represented by the friendly City Fathers. This privilege they also enjoyed under the City Inspector, so that no accession of patronage has been gained hereby, nor can we count this privilege as more than one of the inducements held out in Mr. Hackley's interest. On the whole, however, there is, thus far, reason to hope that the contractor will give us cleaner streets than we have enjoyed for many years; and if he does this, the public may generously overlook many of the questionable points of strategy employed in obtaining the lucrative grant. Mr. Hackley is said to have entered into contracts elsewhere for furnishing so vast a quantity of manure, that he will need to scrape up and cart off all the dirt he can possibly collect from our streets and avenues, in order to fulfill this second engagement. His contract with the City will thus be doubly profitable to him; but so long as he rids us of the filth and nastiness we have recently been made to endure, no good citizen will grumble should Mr. Hackley's profits make him a millionaire within a year.

Reception of the Inaugural.—The feverish anxiety which pervaded this City yesterday to see the Inaugural, exceeded anything of the kind we have ever seen. Business of almost every kind seemed for the moment to stand still, and scarcely anything was talked of through the town but the forthcoming document.

There was considerable delay in its transmission, so that it was not until 4 o'clock that it made its appearance in extras from the Times and other newspaper offices. Thousands upon thousands were waiting eagerly for them, and probably not less than a hundred thousand were sold during the afternoon. So far as we had an opportunity of observing, the impression made by it was very favorable. It was universally regarded as a document of precisely the right stamp,—firm in support of the Government, and highly conciliatory towards all who have been led to entertain unjust and unfounded apprehensions of the character and purposes of the incoming Administration.

☞ The Inaugural will put a check on much of the absurd expectations which have been entertained by ambitious individuals, of *ruling* Mr. Lincoln and making him subordinate to personal and factious objects. It is generally conceded now that he is not only quite competent, but very much disposed, to do his own thinking, and to act upon the results of his own reflections.

Gen. Twiggs and Texas.

In San Antonio the United States have an arsenal and a large supply of ordnance and ordnance stores. These, by the act of Gen. Twiggs, have been turned over to Texas Commissioners, and not to superior forces. In San Antonio, were 44 cannon and howitzers of different caliber; 1,900 muskets, rifles and Sharp's carbines; 400 Colt's pistols; two magazines full of ammunition, containing 1,500,000 ball cartridges, and 5,500 pounds powder in kegs, &c. There was a magazine full of ammunition at Fort Brown, another at Fort Duncan, and another at Fort Clark; and there were cannon at forts Brown, Duncan and Clark.

There were about forty companies stationed for the protection of Texas along the Rio Grande to El Paso, and on the northwestern posts. About eighteen posts in all. At these posts there were about 100 transportation wagons and 650 mules, and at the dépôt in San Antonio there were about 200 wagons and 800 mules.

There was no necessity for turning over to Texas any property at all, until he had received orders from Washington. Texas had no troops to compel the surrender of one single post, and what is more, a majority of the population in San Antonio and the vicinity of the troops, are not probably in favor of secession. There was in this case not even the pretext that he was threatened with an attack; and if he was he had four companies of infantry in San Antonio, a force ample to repel any attack from Texas. All the other posts were in localities remote from population, where it would take a military force from Galveston twenty days to reach them, if they should have the hardihood to attempt it. It is humiliating to find a General in the United States Army, sworn to support the Constitution and laws, laying down his arms in this treasonable way. He had not even the excuse that he was surrounded by superior forces, and did not wish to shed the blood of his fellow-citizens.

It is perfectly practicable for Texas to remain in the Union, even if all the Cotton States remain out. Texas is a stock country, makes but little sugar and cotton, and has not raised a crop of corn for the last three years. It has an easy communication by water with the whole world and with the Northern States, and the Pacific, outside of the Cotton States. If she goes out of the Union it will put her back fifty years in the march of progress. Union.

GREAT FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

Several Houses and a Large Tract of Woodland Destroyed.

The owners of woodlands on Long Island seem to be peculiarly unfortunate. The woodlands there have been burned over and over again, and generally about the time the trees became of the most value. On Friday last the residences of Mrs. Faulkner and Mr. Ravelle, on the Post-road, near Ronkonkoma Lake, were totally destroyed by fire—loss about $1,800.

On the same day, while Charles Biggs was burning brush on the lands of Mr. Charles Warner, near the same place, the fire communicated to the wood adjoining, and spread over a district comprising one mile in width and about seven miles in length, destroying everything in its passage. The damage is very large. Among those known to have been heavy losers, when our correspondent left, were: Mr. Chas. Warner, 30 acres of wood and fencing; John Carey, 176 acres ditto; George Raynor, 200 acres ditto; Joseph Newton, 110 acres ditto. The total loss cannot be accurately estimated at present, but it is quite large.

CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS.

The Sunday Night Session of the Senate.

Passage of the Joint Resolution Providing for an Amendment of the Constitution.

SENATE.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

The discussion on the House joint resolution to amend the Constitution was continued some time between Messrs. Mason, Douglas and Pugh.

Mr. Morrill said he had been unconcerned for the last hour in the discussion going on, but when the Hon. Senator from Illinois shakes his head in this quarter I have a right to object. We are standing at the end of six years' terrible agitation, and all comes from this trifling administration of bread pills, and is to end now in a dissolution of the Union, and yet gentlemen propose to go on in the same practice. A new policy began six years ago on the Slavery question. The Southern States united upon it because Democratic, and seven of those States are out of the Union: and gentlemen stand and wrangle and threaten exposure to the country if we don't swallow most of these new nostrums. This policy began in 1854 and culminated in 1861, taking six States out of the Union; and we, on this side of the chamber, are to be charged with a dissolution of the Union. But what have these Senators, or those they represent, done? No body of men at the North believes that Congress have a right to interfere, yet we are called upon to do what nobody believes we can do. No party in the North entertain any purpose of a crusade against Slavery in the States. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Kentucky, who says the whole difficulty was in regard to the Territory of New-Mexico. If that be so then there is really no difficulty. But here is a proposition to amend the Constitution, and which is to incorporate into that instrument a recognition of Slavery, and it is that against which Senators protest. He referred to the fact that Virginia sent an ultimatum, and then armed herself for the purpose of armed intervention between the Government and the States in rebellion, and argued that under such circumstances Senators ought not to present propositions here for our acceptance. He contended that the attitude of Virginia was an act of menace.

Mr. Wade said he had once stated his position, and he had to say he was of the same opinion. He said he had heard of revolution, but the present one was an extraordinary one. It was rebellion against the best Government in the world. Nothing in the world ever instituted such rebellion, except the accursed institution which they now sought to extend. He contended that the progress of this revolution is to assert an accursed despotism, and nothing makes the principles of the Free States stand out so clearly as the fact that they are leaving us because despotism cannot exist in our midst. You complain of us that we have a free Press and free speech, and love Liberty too well. The difficulty is that you can't exert a despotism in the Free States of the North. The remedy for the evil is not in paper resolutions, when you talk of going out of the Union and coming back and reconstructing it. If you reconstruct it on a basis so as to harmonize and uphold your system, you must first reconstruct the throne of God, and change the human mind. He claimed that the complaints against the Republicans were all unjust and unfounded, and that secession amounts simply to the assertion that the States have a right to make war on the General Government, but that the General Government has not the right to defend herself. If the doctrine be true, Florida, which was bought for purposes of the defence of the country, may join herself to a foreign country and turn our guns against us. And how long is it since gentlemen stood up here and asserted the Monroe doctrine! Oh! ghost of Gen. Jackson, what would you think of modern Democrats? A State could also secede and turn her guns against her own country. A government founded on such principle is no government at all. He proceeded to argue that all the trouble has grown out of the repeal of the old compromise, and now brought the Union to the verge of dissolution and destruction. He said the history of all compromises was full of disaster and ruin, yet we are asked to take still another, worse than all the rest. The remedy is in the good old Constitution made by our fathers. He would stand by that Constitution, and saw no place where it needed amendment. Nobody intended to interfere with institutions in the States, and no party intended to do it, yet we are asked to give new guarantees; but he believed the South would despise the men who allowed guarantees to be wrung from them in such a way. We must come back to the old ark of safety—the Constitution—and to the old constructions. The proposed compromises amount to nothing, but the bread pill was not disposed to admit the recognition of Slavery. If we carry this resolution it will keep up agitation, excitement and irritation. The Republican Party was the only one which was upholding the ark of American liberty; all others were attempting to strike it down. Let us act like men. Many nations are looking to see how the great struggle shall be decided. On Senators is the risk of carrying through the doctrines of our fathers, and live or die, he would stand by them.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution of thanks to the Vice-President for the impartial, honorable and effective manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Gwin made a personal explanation in regard to the Overland Mail.

Mr. Wigfall said he thought that this was positively the last time that he should appear on these boards, but it was chargeable to the Senator from Ohio. He was astonished to hear that Senator charge the Democratic Party with disunion, and he quoted from a speech made by him in 1855, when he said that "there was no freedom at the South for the white or the black man, and he thought there was no Union, and be was for no Union, or else a Union for freedom." So it seemed that the Senator from Ohio was the real author of the irrepressible conflict. If any class of people more than another were responsible for the destruction of the Union, it was the professed Union-saver. He then proceeded to speak at length, and referring to the insult to the flag, said that it was not the flag of his country.

Mr. Doolittle rose to a point of order, and asked if the Senator from Texas really was a foreigner, whether he had any right to speak as a Senator of the United States.

Mr. Wigfall—If the Senate will not call my name from the roll and will acknowledge the secession of my State, then I will stop, but so long as his name was called here he should continue.

Mr. Pugh said he wanted a test vote, and therefore moved to lay the whole subject on the table. He wanted to stop discussion.

A vote was then taken on the amendment, which was lost by yeas 14, nays 25. Messrs. Bigler, Douglas, Crittenden, Johnson of Tennessee, Latham, Rice and Sebastian voting with the Republicans against it.

Mr. Bingham then offered an amendment, which is the Clark amendment.

The amendment was lost by Yeas, 13; Nays, 24; Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Dixon, Foster, Harlan and Ten Eyck voting in the negative.

Mr. Grimes offered as an amendment the substitute offered by Mr. Seward. Lost by Yeas, 14; Nays, 25; Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Durkee, Foster, Ten Eyck and Wade voting in the negative.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, offered as an amendment the proposition of the Peace Conference. Lost by Yeas, 3; Nays, 34.

Messrs. Foote, Nicholson and Pugh voted in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on the original resolution, as it came from the House.

The following was the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Foster, Grimes, Gwin, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson, of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Mason, Morrill, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Ten Eyck, Thompson—24.

Nays—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Foote, King, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—12.

President Polk was in the chair, and decided that it was carried, two-thirds having voted in the affirmative.

5:20 A. M.—Mr. Trumbull appealed from the decision of the Chair, on the ground that it required two-thirds of the whole vote of the Senate.

The decision was sustained—Yeas, 33; Nays, 1.

Messrs. Wade and Mason moved to take up the Crittenden resolutions. Agreed to.

The question was then on Mr. Clark's amendment, which was disagreed to by Yeas, 15; Nays, 22.

Mr. Crittenden then moved to substitute the resolutions of the Peace Conference.

Motion lost by Yeas, 7; Nays, 28.

The question was then on the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise resolutions. Lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson and Wigfall—19.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—20.

Mr. Bright moved an Executive session. Lost.

At 7 A. M. the Senate took a recess till 10 o'clock.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Monday, March 4.

The Senate reassembled at 10 o'clock. The President called the Senate to order. A large number of enrolled bills were announced signed.

The joint resolution to correct certain clerical errors in the Tariff bill was passed.

Several reports were made, and the bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Gas Light Company was taken up and debated, Mr. Bright opposing its passage.

At 11½ o'clock a message was received from the House that having finished business it was ready to adjourn.

Mr. Bright proceeded.

Mr. Clark said it was a struggle of an overgrown company to see how powerful it could get. The Senate has come here to talk a bill down at the close of the session.

Twelve o'clock arrived; the Vice-President called

the Senate to order, and the proceedings took place which are noted elsewhere.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4.

The House reassembled at 10 o'clock. No persons whatever were in the galleries, except the Reporters; spectators having been formally excluded by direction of the Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, moved to take up the Old Soldiers' Pension bill.

Fifty, or more, members here strove to gain a recognition from the Speaker.

Motions were humorously made to "clear the galleries."

Much miscellaneous business of no particular importance was disposed of with the usual noisy accompaniments.

The reports of the Committees of Conference were made and acted upon. The proceedings were occasionally interrupted by the reception of messages from the Senate, and the announcement by the Private Secretary, Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, that the President had signed certain bills.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the Patent laws was adopted.

Almost every member had a proposition or bill to pass. The struggle for the floor was intensely exciting. Questions of order were now and then raised.

Mr. HUTCHINS, raising his voice above the din said this being a deliberative body they might know what was going on.

A VOICE—"You mistake, this is not a deliberative body." [Cries of "Good."]

A motion was moved to clear the galleries. [Laughter.]

As heretofore stated the visitor's galleries were entirely empty.

At 11¾ o'clock, a motion to adjourn was negatived—Yeas 69, against 117.

Some unimportant business was transacted, and various trifling matters were urged.

Several voices, "adjourn," amid the confusion.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Select Committee appointed to wait on the President, said they had performed that duty, and that the President had informed them he had submitted his last official communication to the House.

A motion was here made to adjourn, when the Speaker rose amid marked silence, and delivered the following address:

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: We have now arrived at the close of the Thirty-sixth Congress. During its progress scenes of an extraordinary character have been witnessed. Several States have seceded, and all their members, with one exception, left this Hall. No lover of his country can witness such an exhibition without feelings of the deepest anxiety. As your presiding officer, I have not felt it my duty to deviate from the established practice by entering into discussion on the floor. Indeed, the demands upon the time of the Chair are sufficient in its view without, and it is wise that the Speaker should not be entangled in the conflicts of debate. You will permit me, therefore, before parting, to say publicly, what is well known to many if not all of you, that I have ever been, and am now, and I trust ever shall remain a devoted friend of the Union of the States, and favorable to any just and liberal Compromise. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three of this House met my cordial approval, and I have never hesitated to declare my belief that a Convention of all the States to consider actual or supposed grievances was the proper and most available remedy. As a member of the Union, I declare my conviction that no feasible ground has been assigned for a dissolution of the ties which bind every American citizen to his country, and impartial history will so decide. My confidence in the American people is such that I believe no just complaint can exist long without a redress at their hands. There is always a remedy in the Union. With this view I still declare my willingness to join in measures of compromise. I would do so because of the ancient ties that have bound us together under the institution framed by our fathers, and under a Constitution signed by the Immortal WASHINGTON. I would do so, for the national honor is committed to the experiment of free institutions. I would do so for the love I bear for my countrymen in all parts of our beloved land, and especially so for the sake of that noble band of patriots in the Border Southern States who, against great opposition, have stood firm like rocks in the ocean for the peace and perpetuity of the Union. But, gentlemen, I may not further dwell on these general subjects. For the discharge of the duties of this station to which I was called by your kindness, I can only say it has been my purpose to do all in my power to promote your comfort as members, to deal impartially with all, and to advance the best interests of the country. So far as any success has attended my administration in the Chair, it is to be ascribed very much to the kindness and forbearance of the members of the House. I claim for myself only the merit of good intentions and honest purposes. The resolutions you have been pleased to adopt is truly gratifying, and will be among my most agreeable recollections of this place. I thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your approbation. I could not fail to remark that this resolution was presented by the oldest member of the House, by whom I was sworn into office, and one whose elevated character is acknowledged by us all. I believe no former speaker ever received more kindness at the hands of the House than has fallen to my lot. Amid all the conflicts of opinion on questions continually arising, you have never overruled any decision I have made. I do not infer from this that I was always right, but I do infer that if wrong, the House believed it was through misapprehension and not by design, and that it was your magnanimity which led you to sustain the Chair. You will permit me, I hope, to say here that I am under great obligations to the officers of this House for their assistance and devotion to my comfort. I return them all my very warmest thanks. And now, gentlemen and friends, it only remains that I take my leave of you. The parting hour is an honest hour. When I first came among you, I declared myself a national man. I am so still, and trust I shall ever remain so. Often in my retired moments, I shall think of you, and the many scenes through which we have passed. My prayer to Heaven for you is that you may have that blessing which cometh from above, and that the Great Ruler of Nations, in whose hands are the destinies of us all, may restore peace to our country, bring order out of confusion, and union to the present distracted elements. Gentlemen, I now bid you an affectionate farewell.

Mr. PENNINGTON was frequently applauded during the delivery of the address, which he concluded by announcing the adjournment of the House *sine die*.

Much good humor prevailed, the usual farewells were spoken, and the members separated.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 4.

The House met with a bare quorum present.

The Governor returned, with his veto, the bill for the erection of a bridge over the Alleghany River. The veto was sustained and the bill lost.

On motion of Mr. BANNISTER, the inaugural of President LINCOLN was read by the Clerk from the desk, and the reading was followed by applause from the House and lobbies.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, by consent, introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Association for the protection of strangers and citizens, making the fourth or fifth bill for a similar purpose introduced this session.

The bill to authorize the Long Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company to use rails fifty pounds to the lineal yard was reported favorably.

Mr. MAY reported adversely on the bill to regulate the rate of milk-freight on the Harlem and New-York and Erie Railroads, and the report was agreed to.

Another bill for the same object is before a Select Committee.

Mr. HARDY introduced a bill, placing the Free Academy of the City of New-York, under a Board of Trustees.

Mr. BRAINSALL reported favorably the bill to amend the New-York Unsafe Building act.

Mr. NESBITT introduced a bill to repeal the act to widen and improve Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. FISH introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on money by the State for repairs of the canals.

Pardon of Vondersmith, the Forger.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 4.

Judge VONDERSMITH, of Lancaster, has been pardoned by President BUCHANAN, and was liberated from the Eastern Penitentiary this morning. He was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $20,000. He had served some nineteen months. The fine is remitted by the pardon. His crime was forging applications for land warrants.

Supposed Murder in Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, March 4.

ANN CARTTON, living at No. 44 Monroe-street, 35 years of age, was found dead in bed at midnight, with marks of violence. A row was there last night. The parties are under arrest, and the Coroner's inquest is progressing.

Shipments for Tennessee.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, March 2.

It has been decided here that all goods shipped *via* this port for Tennessee must pay duties here, as Tennessee is not one of the Southern Confederacy, unless the goods were purchased before Feb. 28, and loaded in the vessel before March 14.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY-HOOK, Monday, March 4—Midnight.

There are no signs of the *Australasian*, now fully due. Wind W. S. W. Moderate. Weather clear.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE STREETS TO BE CLEANED.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE NEW CONTRACTOR—THE ALDERMEN TO APPOINT THE FOREMEN, &C.

While the Presidential Inauguration was going on at Washington, yesterday, another inauguration, probably none the less important to the City of New-York, was taking place here at home—the inauguration of the new street cleaning *régime*. Unfortunately for us, however, the *simile* ends with the common title, for, while the Washington inaugural was characterized by firmness, promptness, and every indication of a due regard for duty, the New-York inauguration was characterized by a very suspicious circumstance. To drop the fanciful and assume the fact, it may be briefly stated that the new street-cleaning contractor commenced operations by notifying certain Aldermen that they could appoint the foremen of the different Ward gangs, and likewise some of the sweepers. Now it is not possible that these appointments were given to the Aldermen as a partial return for their votes for the confirmation of Mr. HACKLEY'S contract. It could not be so, because Alderman BRADY told the TIMES' Reporter that he did not ask HACKLEY for the appointments, and that HACKLEY voluntarily told him he might have them. It is therefore a slander to suppose that this bit of patronage is part payment to the City Fathers for overslaughing the bidder whose figures were only half a million less. Our Aldermen are well known to be above all such influences.

Mr. HACKLEY has thus organized his forces in the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards, and after one o'clock commenced work in the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

It was a strange spectacle for New-York—a fact stranger than fiction. The people stood and gazed at the unwonted sight as they would at a railroad train shooting up like a rocket, or the City Hall walking down Broadway, or at BARNUM refusing to open the Museum, or Major WOOD parading with the Wide-Awakes. The people were surprised as they would have been at the *Herald* telling the truth, or Maj. ANDERSON surrendering, or anything unusual, uncommon, unique, or inexplicable.

To-day Mr. HACKLEY'S men will be in full blast—at least in the afternoon—all over the City, so that ere another Sabbath, New-York, donning her Spring dress in early March, shall be cleaner than was ever known before since the reign of AQUARIUS, which was the rain of dirt.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION OF A BANNER AND REGALIAS TO A NEW-YORK IRISH PROTESTANT LODGE.—Last evening an interesting ceremony took place in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, the occasion being the presentation of a banner and regalias to the New-York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A. This association is of recent origin, and is composed mainly of Irish Protestants. It was organized Jan. 14, 1857. The exercises last evening were opened with prayer by Rev. T. WALSH, after which an address was delivered by the Chairman, J. NICHOLSON, Esq. The banner, bearing an appropriate inscription, was presented by Mr. C. B. COTTON, and received in behalf of the Lodge by J. MCKINLEY. Addresses were subsequently delivered by Rev. J. BRASH, Rev. J. S. KINSLEY and Rev. J. DOWLING. The large hall was crowded, and many ladies were among the audience. The Washington Brass Band played national airs, and the whole meeting was one of unusual *éclat*.

THE MASONIC BALL AT IRVING HALL.—The brethren of the mystic mazes, last evening, plunged into those of the dance. It was the fifteenth annual ball of the Masons of New-York, in aid of the Hall and Asylum fund, and took place at Irving Hall. There the members of the fraternity and their fair friends assembled in force, and there they danced till it was almost daylight. It was a very delightful reunion.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. John Stryker of Rome, N. Y., C. Van Benthuysen of Albany, T. W. Pierce of Boston, Col. Isaac V. Baker of Troy, A. Wing of Albany, S. W. Dauchy of Troy, Mrs. Gov. Robinson of Kansas, J. Craig of Illinois, and J. W. Bissell of St. Louis, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. H. Reynolds and H. A. Allen of Albany, Hon. William Kelley of Rhinebeck, S. Downer of Boston, and W. Canfield of New-Milford, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Hathaway of Port Owen, J. H. Connor of Canada West, G. E. Starkweather of Milwaukee, T. A. Harris of Baltimore, J. D. Heady of California, and W. E. Robinson of Arkansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

T. O. C. Darley and lady of Delaware, S. S. Rice of Philadelphia, and T. W. Ledyard and lady, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Miller of Rochester, S. H. Walley, lady and daughter of Boston, G. W. Anderson of Louisville, Ky., and J. A. Bancroft of Amherst, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

G. Shaefer, U. S. A.; from Boston, C. Beltzens of Boston, and Madame Berg of Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Diez.

[Advertisement.]

PINE APPLE DRESSES AND SUMMER WASH SILKS.

Ladies desiring to procure one of the handsomest and most useful Summer Dresses to use, can have a CHOICE VARIETY to select from, provided they call soon at

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.

N. B.—Constantly on hand many scarce and desirable articles.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

[Advertisement.]

Coughs and colds positively cured in a single night By rubbing HOLLOWAY'S celebrated Balsamic Ointment vigorously over the chest and throat at bed time, all symptoms of coughs, colds, &c., will have disappeared before morning. Price 25 cents per pot.

[Advertisement.]

President LINCOLN'S Inaugural and BARNUM'S novelties are the only topics of conversation to-day. The Museum will be crowded with visitors to see these living wonders, and enjoy the drama of the "Woman in White" this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

SUNSHINE NOW AND AHEAD.—KNOX'S Spring Hat is now ready for his customers. Call and see it at No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Mrs. J. R. Watt and child, Mrs. J. Kelly and child, Mrs. A. Gilmore and child, Mrs. Bradley and child, Mrs. E. Easton, Madame Chapnes, M. A. Nolan, J. Fries A. Barnhard, T. E. Penerley, F. Cazenane, W. Schryber, J. H. Cohn, C. Butters, W. Fellows and servant, G. D. Underhill, A. Hungerbubler, Jose Mass, E. Mourgus, A. Goessman, G. A. Roseberg, T. Hewsra, L. Groselande, J. A. C. Comstock, R. de Verona, S. Rubio, G. F. Adams and lady, Ed. Barr, N. Browning and lady, D. B. Cobb, E. S. Norris, A. Deste, J. Macdonald, G. B. Lawrence and three sons, J. Smith, J. L. Whipple, J. Galves, J. Castano, Mrs. J. West and child, F. Azoy and 2 servants.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—William Davis, G. W. Davis, Thomas Dyer, Isaac Moore, and 25 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 29 | Sun sets..... 5 55 | Moon rises.. 2 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 03 | Gov. Island.. 3 52 | Hell Gate.... 5 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 4.

Cleared.

Ships J. R. Keeler, Delano, London, E. E. Morgan & Wilder, Ocean Steed, Cox, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; A. Bonninger, Hashagen, Baltimore, C. Luling; Underwriter, Roberts, Liverpool, C. Carow; Maria, Clark, St. Jago, J. & F. A. R Webster; Free Trade, Stouer, London, R. P. Buck & Co.

Barks Orion, (Nor.) Bach, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; E. C. Starr, Fairchild, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Tyrian, Wilson, Dublin, Rogers & Rich.

Brigs Ocean Traveler, Sargent, Nuevitas, T. Owen & Son; Col. Penniman, Goffin, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners W. C. Mershon, Cole, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; F. A. Heath, ——, Bucksville, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Mercy Taylor, Crowell, Philadelphia, James Band, C. A. Davis, Davis, Bristol, master; J. G. Weiden, Smith, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Lydia Ann, Weaver, Petersburgh. Van Brunt & Slaght; M Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Commodore Kearney, Loring, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co; Manhassett, Ward, Charleston, Wallace, Sherwood & Co.; Mazeppa, Davis, Aux Cayes, Miller & Houghton.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master; America, ——, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Smith, New-Orleans Feb. 24, and Havana 27th, with mdse and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. Feb. 26, at 6 P. M., 70 miles N. W. of Havana, spoke schr. Waterhury, ot and for New-York, with loss of head of foremast and maintopmast; did not require assistance. Feb. 28 at 5 P. M., 30 miles N. of Cape Florida, signalized an Am. bark, showing O. L. & A. Ferris' signal, boued N.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charlestou, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Buntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to B. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Essex, Conn., with mdse. to master.

Ship Compromise, Zerega, Liverpool Jan. 5 with mdse. to Zerega & Co. Put into Fayal Jan. 30 for water and sld. from thence Feb. 2. Feb. 27 spoke brig Alice M. Webb, from Palermo for New-York, 60 ds. out, short of provisions

Bark Isabel, (Br., of Scarboro.) Hewson, Rio Janeiro Jan. 4, with coffee to master. Jan. 11, lat 24 22 S., lon. 36 27, exchanged signals with Br. bark Record, from Port au-Platte for London, 25 ds. out. Jan. 29, lat. —, lon. 32 29, spoke bark Georgianna Greenfield, of and im. Swansea, for Coquimbo, 42 ds. out. Feb. 24, lat 31 59, lon. 69 40, spoke schr. "Franklin," of Boston, bound S.

Bark Florence, (Sr., of Windsor, N. S.) Foye, Malaga Jan. 16, and passed Gibraltar 11th, with lead and liquorice root to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Laura, (Br., of St Andrews, N. B.,) Laugthorne, Black River, Jam., Feb. 16, with logwood, pimento, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, (of Machiasport,) Robinson, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with sugar and melado to F. Talbot.

Brig Itasca, (of Orrington,) Mitchell, Nuevitas Feb. 20, with sugar and melado to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Egle, (Ital.) Serpanti, Messina 51 ds., and Gibraltar 29 ds., with mdse. to Draper & Devlin.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Wrann, Zaza Feb. 17, with sugar, &c., to master. Off Zaza, spoke Br. schr. Tigress, hence.

Brig Baltimore, Potter, Port-au-Prince Feb. 18, via Miragoane 23d with coffee, &c., to Becker & Graves.

Brig Caprillo, (Span.,) Bennett Matanzas Feb. 13, with sugar, &c., to Rivera & Hall.

Brig Tasso, (Ital.,) Cacace, Palermo 33 ds., with fruit to order.

Schr. Lewis Chester, Somers, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Stoddard & Clark.

Schr. M. E Parmele Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and naval stores

Schr. Northwester, Bellier, Fortues Bay, N. F., via Gloucester 4 ds. with fish to master.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Brig Angeline Avery, 16 ds. from Point Judas.—By pilot boat Jane.

Also, 1 brig, unknown.

Sailed.

Ships James R. Keeler, for London; Isaac Webb, and Manhasset, for Liverpool; Arnold Boelinger, (Prussian,) for Baltimore. Bark Morning Star, for St. Jago.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 4—Arr. steamship Joseph Whitney, from Baltimore; brigs Orello, Palermo; Northern Belle, from Messina; Evergreen, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Tilly, Jennie Morton, and J. J. Spencer, from Mobile; East Wind, Jeremie, and Geo. Davis, from Savannah.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF BRIG ADELINE SPRAGUE, OF BOSTON.—The ship Compromise, Capt. Zeregs, from Liverpool, via Fayal, brings home the officers and crew of brig Adeline Sprague, of Boston, lost at Terceira, one of the Windward Islands, about Jan. 28, during a heavy gale from S. W. She was from Madeira for Terceira, to load fruit for New-York. During a heavy gale, she dragged ashore, and became a total wreck; crew all saved. The Captain had left in the steamer for England. The A. S. was built in 1854 and rated A2. Capt. Zerega also reports the loss of a number of other vessels in the same gale, all English and Portuguese. At St. Michael's, the gale was also very severe. A large number of vessels lost, but no Americans.

STEAMSHIP ASHORE, &C.—The bark Baltimore, from Port-au-Prince, reports: Feb 23, spoke brig Nahant, at anchor at the west end of Fortune Island; had been out, and returned on account of heavy gales. March 3, at 9 A. M., passed Little Egg Harbor, and saw a steamship ashore 1½ miles N. of the Light-house; had steam up, union down, and hauling on the beach. On her stern was a spread eagle; had one pipe; was a screw.

BURLINGTON, March 4.—The steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, from New-York, for Washington, D. C., is ashore at Old Inlet Bar. She lies easy. (By telegraph.) Capt Merritt Underwriter's Agent, in the wrecking schr John G. Rosch, has gone to her assistance.

SASSAFRAS, St. Mary's Feb. 21—Schr. Narragansett, of Gloucester, was totally wrecked at the mouth of the harbor on the 13th. Crew saved; wreck and materials sold for the benefit of all concerned.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane Feb. 22, brig Water Witch, for New-York in 6 ds; schrs. Honduras, for Boston in 10 ds.; Fearless, for Boston same day.

At Nuevitas Feb. 20, brigs Amita Owen, for New-York, ldg; Mary Capen, do, do; Andrew Peters, do, do.

At Port-au-Prince Feb 18, bark William, for Carthagena, uec. where for; would sail in 10 ds.; brigs King Brothers, for New-York in 6 ds; Hannah McOweo, do., 18 ds.; Monticello, from Boston, to load at St. Mark's; Pride of the Wave, Simpson, for Boston in 10 ds.; Delbi, for Philadelphia in 10 ds; Almor, for New-York in 12 ds.; schrs. Kesbeak, Long, do., 10 ds.; Empire, do., 10 ds.; Emma V. Cook, do., 8 ds.; brig Kaloolah, for Mobile.

At Zaza Feb. 17, bark Clarissa Pettigrew, for New-York, ldg.

At Black River, Jam. Feb. 16, bark Dacotah, Bessic, ldg. for Falmouth, Eng.; brig Andover, Nickerson, for New-York in 4 ds. Sld., 4th Br. bark Valetta, McGonigle, for Falmouth, for orders; schr. Joseph Grice, Snow, do., do.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Artificial Limbs.
A. A. MARKS, No. 307 Broadway, New-York, makes the best in the world at reduced prices and with additional improvements.

1861. Genin. 1861.
Grand opening of Spring Styles, THURSDAY, March 7, for Gents' Hats and Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Batcheler's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—GREGORY.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, in St. John's Church, by Rev. S. H. Weston, JOHN GRAY FOSTER, of New-York, to HELEN, only daughter of D. H. Gregory, Esq., of Brooklyn.

BRIGGS—BROWN.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, by Rev. John Poisal, Mr. J. BRIGGS to Mrs. EMILY BROWN, all of this City.

BRIGHT—BRIGHT.—In Waltham, Mass., on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. James C. Parsons, WILLIAM E. BRIGHT, of Boston, to ELIZABETH G., daughter of J. B. Bright, of Waltham.

DIED.

WILLMARTH.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, PHILANDER C. WILLMARTH, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Edwin A. Brooks, No. 446 West 23d-st, without further notice.

HASINO.—In this City, on Sunday, March 3, ABRAM HASINO, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Metropolitan Lodge No. 274, F. and A. M. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 230 West 27th-st, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RABOLD.—In this City, on Sunday, March 3, ELLA, daughter of William and Kate E. Rabold, aged 4 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house of her parents, No 521 5th-st.

GARENA.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, after a lingering illness, CHARLES A., eldest son of Randall H. Greene, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also those of his father and brothers, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 95 West 11th st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

ROBBINS.—In this City, on Sunday night, after a short illness, MARY B. ROBBINS, wife of John D. Robbins, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, William Browning, No. 241 West 34th-st., near 9th-av., without further notice.

BOLMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 3, MARY ANN HOLMAN, wife of Thomas Holman, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 117 West 45th-st., without further invitation.

WILMOT.—In this City, on Sunday night, March 3, JOHN WILMOT, a veteran of 1812, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 5th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Harmon Lefferts No 41 Commerce-st.

HOLMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 3, Miss MARTHA HOLAND, daughter of Havens Irland, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, corner of Washington and Ostea avs., on Tuesday, March 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DERAINE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 3, of consumption, ELIZABETH A DERAINE, formerly of Burnham, Me., beloved wife of Jackson Deering, aged 37 years and 6 months.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 A. M., on Tuesday, 5th inst., from No. 3 Wyckoff-st., without further notice.

ACOSTA.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, JOHN ACOSTA, aged 54 years.

The friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, James Varnum Graham, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 5th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No 26 Clinton-st., Brooklyn

SCHAEFFER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 3, MARTHA SCHAEFFER, son of the late Rev. Frederick Christian Schaeffer, D. D., of this City, in his 44th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

ROOSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 2, FLORE THERESE ROOSEN, of France.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this day, (Tuesday,) 5th inst, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, from the residence of her son, No. 70 4th-place, South Brooklyn. Service at 2 o'clock, at Dr. Pise's Church, Sidney-place.

FARON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 4, CATHARINE ARMSTRONG FARON, widow of the late John Faron, Sr., aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house of her parents, No 39 Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TUCKER.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Monday morning, March 4, at his residence, Capt. JOSEPH TUCKER, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Members of the Marine Society, ship masters, and friends generally, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 P. M.

CHANDLER.—In Augusta, Me., on Monday, Feb. 25, of hemorrhage, Mrs. SARAH JANE CHANDLER, wife of M. A. Chandler much lamented and regretted by her numerous relatives and friends in this City, as well as in Maine and Massachusetts.

SANDS.—In Bayana, on Sunday, Feb 24, of congestion of the brain, RICHARD SANDS, of the firm of Sands, Nathans & Co.

Due notice will be given of the time of the funeral.

BACON.—In Havana, Cuba, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, JOHN E. BACON, aged 42 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 East 35th-st, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FLEMING.—At St. George's, Bermuda, on Thursday, Oct. 11, Miss MARGARET FLEMING, much regretted.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 3 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 154
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 157, March 4, 1861.
16, 64, 2, 6, 65, 48, 70, 19, 61, 39, 17, 45, 18.
Class No. 158, March 4, 1861.
19, 2, 13, 38, 59, 75, 71, 73, 65, 28, 58, 12, 32, 69.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 4, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is, the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D's, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

THE PEACE CONGRESS DID NOT COME to terms, but Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT always cures Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup, pains of all kinds. All who use Liniments, try this. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.

That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Conrt-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and C. H. Ring. In Baltimore by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st. In Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS
OR MOUSTACHES?

Most men do, but unfortunately, upon some they will not grow naturally, and then art becomes omnipotent. Now the only thing in existence that will force the beard and moustache to grow upon the smooth face is my Onguent, (established 1852,) which will produce them in six weeks' time, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage free, anywhere. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SHIPPERS OF GOODS BY THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, on and after March 1, for either of the States of SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and TEXAS, are notified that invoices must accompany the merchandise.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.
New-York, March 1, 1861.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPH OF
MAJOR ANDERSON,
Taken at Fort Sumter, Feb.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
In order to close our present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
WE
HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES,
FROM 19 TO 25 PER CENT., AND ARE NOW
OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
Of every description.
Particular attention is invited to our stock of
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS SILKS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
And purchasers may rely upon getting desirable goods
AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Also, at Stores
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE ROBES,
Five and Seven Flounces and Double Jupe.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on
MONDAY,
Their entire stock of
BAREGE ROBES,
At the following low prices:
Barege Robes at $2, former price $4 50.
Barege Robes at $3, former price $7.
Barege Robes at $4, former price $8 to $10.
Barege Robes at $5, former price $10 to $12.
Barege Robes at $6, former price $13 to $15.
Barege Robes at $7, former price $16 to $17.
Barege Robes at $8, former price $18 to $20.
The above reduction is positive.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
VIZ:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.
These goods have been selected with great care for the City trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY,
At retail, an immense stock of
SPRING HOSIERY,
Viz., Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses'
White and Unbleached Cotton Hose.
White and Unbleached Lisle Thread,
White and Unbleached Balbriggan.
Also, a fine assortment of
SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c.
Also, a large stock of Goods suitable for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering to wholesale and retail purchasers,
A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLIN AND VESTIBULE LACES,
All of which they will dispose of
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
ARE SELLING OFF
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
FOR CASH,
At a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent.
J. G. & CO. will open THIS MORNING
6,000 yards of FRENCH PENO CLOTH,
Redneed from 60c. to 35c.
BEST QUALITY ALL WOOL DE LAINE,
SPRING STYLES, 40c.
REAL LACE,
Newest styles, very cheap.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
All reduced.
300 SILK ROBES, $15; FORMER PRICE, $35.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
SPECIAL SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
AT PRICES BELOW THE COST OF PRODUCTION,
DEFYING COMPETITION.
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
CHOICE FABRICS IN LINEN GOODS,
ALL THE VARIOUS HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES,
NEW STYLES STRAW BONNETS,
CLOAKS, MANTLES AND SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES IN ORDER TO
RENT ONE HALF the premises; the store No. 110 to rent.
An early application is desirable.
CHARLES G. HOOK.
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand their usual large stock of
MUSLIN and LINEN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
TOWELINGS, DIAPERS, DAMASKS, FLANNELS,
&c., &c.,
which they are prepared to offer
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 4,
800 English Thread Lace Collars, from 75c. to $2; 1,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 2s. 6d. to 14s. Also Medallion Lace Collars and Sets, in great variety.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 4,
400 Cambric Embroidered Sets, at $1 and $1 25, worth $1 75. Also, Veils, Barbes, Coiffeurs and Lace Sets, at reduced prices. Ladies', Children's and Gents' Handkerchiefs, in great variety of styles and prices.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
will offer, THIS MORNING,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
below cost of importation,
several invoices of ELEGANT NEW SPRING SILKS.

R. H. MACY,
6th-av., corner of 14th-st.
NOW OPENING,
1,000 pcs. fine JACONET CAMBRIC, 10c. a yard,
Value 15c.
1,000 pcs. finer JACONET CAMBRIC, 1s. a yard,
Value 1s. 6d.
1,000 pcs. fine BRILLIANTS, 9c. a yard,
Value 1s.
500 doz. LINEN NAPKINS, spot and damask, $1 a doz.
Value 12s.
600 doz. LINEN DOYLIES, spot and damask, 4s. a doz.
Value 6s.
1,000 doz. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS. 1s.
Value 1s. 6d.
Best makes muslin
WARSUTTA,
NEW-YORK MILLS,
DWIGHT, &c.
As low as any house in the City.
R. H. MACY.
Noe. 204 and 206 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
6TH AVENUE, COR. 14TH-ST.
NOW OPENING—
1,000 DOZEN
HIS SPRING IMPORTATION
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
63 cents a pair,
WARRANTED as GOOD as any Kid Glove IMPORTED.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½ cents new colors; also, Tinsel Caovas Patterns, Needles, Shetland Wool and Saxony Yarns, Gaiters, Mittens, Gloves, Dress Trimming, Ribbons and Laces, Shetland Veils only 10 cents, best French Kid 25 cents, new 6c. Ribbons; a full line of best quality Thread and Needle Goods at ELGER'S, No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DAMAGED GOODS—JUST RECEIVED FROM the recent auctions, of Black Cloths, Doeskin, Cassimere, Heavy Linen Table Damask, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Diaper Toweling, White and Brown Sheetings, Shirtings, Muslins &c. For sale low for cash, by E. S. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable house, with six to ten lots, beautifully situated between Fulton and Atlantic avs., containing parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers, bath-room, water closet, &c., on the second, four rooms and large open attic on the third; wash-room in basement, with store rooms, flagged and cemented, and large cellar; hot-air furnace in cellar and grates in all the fire-places; Ridge wood water throughout the house. The garden, under cultivation for several years, is stocked with the choicest fruits and shrubbery; extensive arbors, supporting vines and espaliers, which produce grapes and other fruits in profusion. Inquire of D. FARLEY, No. 91 Front st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY house No. 363 4th-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, built for the owner's use (within the last four years) in the most substantial manner, replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 25 by 132; a desirable chance for an investment. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to OUDLIPP & GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, AT A GREAT SACrifice, two genteel two-story, attic and basement frame house, 22x34, filled in marble mantles, grates, &c., with lot 50x90 feet; situate in Downing-st., 80 feet north of Fulton-av, twenty minutes from Fulton and South ferries; price $3,200; $500 cash, balance on mortgage if desired. Apply to FOSTER & LOEB, No. 4 Sands st, or corner Grand and Putnam aves., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 169 Amity-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 feet in width. Very eligibly located, within five minutes walk of the South ferry, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Will be sold at a low price, and on easy terms. Apply to LINDLEY MURRAY, office of Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots, 20 ft. 1½ inches by 103 ft. 6¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 96 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON FORT Green-place, (east side,) between Fulton and De Kalb avs., three magnificently-finished houses, with all the modern improvements; three stories, brown stone, with basements; price $5,600, part on hond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, Builders, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A GOOD OPportunity will be offered to any person who wishes to purchase or exchange property for desirable improved Western farming lands. Buildings all new. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 161 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-place, with gas fixtures complete; has been lately painted throughout. Terms moderate. Possession on the 1st of May next. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR EXCHANGE, IN WILLIAMSBURGH, for New-York property, the three-story house and grounds No. 6 South 9th-st. All kinds of fruit and flowers, gas, water, furnace, splendid location and close to the ferries. Also, No. 29 South 9th-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 36th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st, near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—WILL BE sold, on easy terms, a neat three story high-stoop brick house, having furnaces and gas fixtures, in good order, on 48th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walent, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 6 West 23d-st., 25x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,856 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—LOTS AND GARdens—60 lots on 4th-av., 93d and 94th sts., between 91st and 4th avs., for sale or to let; well adapted for greenhouses. Apply to J. T. FARISH, No. 123 Front-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC, high basement, house No. 61 7th-av., finished complete throughout with all convenience; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 58 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN FORTY-FIRST-st., between 8th and 9th avs., two lots, with house on rear, built for brewery or manufactory. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 295 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE—LOT, WITH STABLES, NO. 146 Orchard-st. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 224 Broome-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c, address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.
ESTABLISHED IN 1855.
A reliable agency for furnishing teachers for schools or families. Refer to Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges. Principals of the Spingler, Van Norman and Rutgers Institutes, et als. Wanted immediately—Ladies to teach French and music in N. Y., Seminaries in New-York and New-Jersey. Gents to teach classics and mathematics in Tennessee. Also, a lady for City school, to teach English branches and music. Parents and guardians desiring circulars of good schools will be accommodated (gratuitously) on application to
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
(late Smith, Woodman & Co.,)
No. 596 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE—at Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 12. Prof. S. T. FROST, graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded to young ladies in the musical department, rendering a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able instructors. Write for catalogue.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Spring and Summer session of this school commences on the third Wednesday (20th) of March, and continues 21 weeks. For circulars, and other information, address the subscriber, at Winthrop, Conn. WM. DENISON, Superintendent.
REFERENCES—Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., No. 29 West 23d-st., New-York; R. E. Topping, Esq., No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a preparment for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 900 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. | $40 PAYS BOARD AND Common English 14 weeks. Terms open April 17. For Catalogues, address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.—CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK English in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment wishes to form an engagement as resident teacher, either in a family or in a seminary. She is competent to instruct thoroughly in the English branches. Address stating duties and salary, A B. C., Box No. 2,270 Post-office, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF much experience, desires an engagement for teaching the higher branches of English education, either in families or schools, in the City or country; the most satisfactory references will be given; terms moderate. Address A. M. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR intends starting in May for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France. The number taken will be limited. Address SIGMA, Box No. 170 *Times* office.

AS EXPERIENCED TEACHER.—A GRADuate of Yale wishes a situation in some Academy or select School. Best of references given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport Coon.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL UNION CLUBS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to article 9 of the constitution, it becomes necessary that the Ward Clubs proceed to elect their Delegates to this Committee, which will proceed to elect their permanent officers on the first FRIDAY EVENING in April, in Room No. 49 Cooper Institute. Delegates will please send their credentials to the Secretary, H. S. BANCKER, No. 267 Bowery, prior to 1st of April.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country, New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Ashland Hall, West Bloomfield, New Jersey, 14 miles from New-York. The subscriber offers for sale or to let, the fine property known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. The premises contain eight acres; the mansion and cottage are ample for the accommodation of three large families, and with their surroundings of lawn, gardens, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, present one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE TO LEASE, or for sale or exchange, with 10, 15 or 100 acres, on the banks of the Passaic, near the Boiling Spring station of the Erie Railroad to Paterson, and 8 or 9 miles from the City, the large old Mansion of the Butherford family. The dwelling will be increased in capacity by the addition of 20 or 30 rooms, if a desirable tenant so wish. Rent for the place with 15 acres of land, $800 per annum, or price for mansion and 15 acres, $20,000; more ground can be had if required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE SOUND, about 1 mile from the Mamaroneck station, on the New-Haven Railroad, one hour from the City. Twenty-six (26) acres of land, all under cultivation; a new and convenient house, stable, ice house, filled, and all necessary out-buildings; location perfectly healthy. Furniture would be sold with the house if desired. To a cash purchaser, this property would be sold much below its actual value. For particulars, apply to L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 27 Pearl-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND one-third of an acre of land; the house is very convenient, has eleven rooms, and is finely shaded with elm and other trees; in the garden are plenty of fruit-bearing vines, trees and bushes; more land if desired. The location is on the main street of a village one hour from Jersey City by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, where there are twelve churches and two of the best schools in the State; rent low; possession immediately. Address Post-office Box No. 836.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, water-works, speaking tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, coach-houses, fine woodlands and lawns, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on height, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 15 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depôt, and within 20 minutes' ride of 27th-st., on the New-Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER E. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., ONE OF the most attractive places in the village of Hempstead, situate within eight minutes walk of Railroad depot, 10 acres of land; beautiful lawn and garden of about 3 acres, with almost every variety of fruit, in bearing, evergreen and deciduous trees, tastefully interspersed; house, barn, &c., in good order. Apply to E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY COTtage, containing 14 rooms, with coach-house, excellent garden, &c., in all about five acres. The house is surrounded with the best of fruit; location one of the healthiest in the town of Westchester; more ground can be had if required. Inquire of JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner of Reade and Centre sts., or of JOHN MORRISON, Williamsbridge depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the depôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—FURNISHED OR for sale. The country seat of J. T. Headley, situated two miles below Newburgh. The house is a modern Gothic building, and commands one of the finest views on the Hudson River. The grounds consist of 14 acres, with fruit and a hundred grape vines. For terms apply to G. J. MONELL, Newburgh, or to the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, twenty miles from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt; land from 1 to 15 acres; choice fruit and shrubbery, neat cottage, magnificent view; pure air and water, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to
E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—AN ITALIAN COTTAGE AT YONkers, containing 13 rooms, 4 marble mantels, sliding doors, gas throughout; plot 62x140; fruit and shade trees; stable, &c.; location good. Price $5,000. Also a large brick house, with all the improvements, and half an acre of ground. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers, or ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREEquarters of an acre of ground, beautifully situated, at White Plains, on the main street; attached is a stable and other out-buildings. The house is commodious and in good order, and will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 84 Nassau-st.; or to GEO. T. E. SHELDON, White Plains.

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A house and lot; the house two stories high, with attic and basement, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; is only three minutes' walk from the depôt. For particulars inquire of MARY PURDY, on the place, or of WM. BEATTY, Portchester. Price, $250.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, IN RYE—A large, commodious, double house, with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and four acres of land. Rent, $150. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and two acres. Rent, $175. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the depôt. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A two-story frame house, with a quarter of an acre of ground, a good garden, with a boundance of fruit, ten minutes' walk from the depôt. It commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, and the surroundiag country. Address G. MARSHALL, Port Chester, N. Y., or EDWARD A. KNAPP, Greenwich, Conn.

COTTAGE TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF ground, situated near Port Morris, Westchester County, N. Y., 10 minutes' ride from the 2d, 3d and 4th-av. Railroad depôts. Stable and coach-house on the ground, and good fruit in the garden. Apply to C. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 69 East 13th-st., second story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A valuable property of 80 acres. Has upon it a large new dwelling 34x46 feet, with modern improvements, pleasantly located in the town of Springfield, New-Jersey, within an hour's ride of the City and a short distance from the depôt. Apply at 5 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT TARRYTOWN—A fine dwelling, containing 14 rooms, pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, near the depôt, with about half an acre in fruit and shade trees; price, $7,500; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st., or R. CURTISS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—NEAR HARTSDORNER DEPOT ON Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from New-York—a cottage house, with about five acres of ground, good barn, and another small dwelling on the premises; price $2,500; terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., Janncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—BETWEEN FORDham and West Farms, a beautiful villa, in perfect order, having all modern improvements, with barn and stables, and one to two acres of land, stocked with bearing fruit trees. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence and three to four acres of land on the line of two railroads, and half an hour from New-York; advancing in value and offers superior inducements for investment. Apply to M. OAKLEY, Winfield, L. I., on the Flushing Railroad.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., ONE HOUR from 27th st., two large dwelling houses in the most desirable location in the town. For further particulars apply to Mrs. E. MILLER, Atlantic st., or WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—A FINE HOUSE, SITuated conveniently to depôt and boat, containing 12 rooms, in good order, supplied with gas; barn attached. Rent moderate. Apply to Dr. VEDDER, Flushing, or Smyth & Vedder, No. 38 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—LARGE FRAME house 50x42, two stories, basement and large attic; next to J. H. Brower, Esq.; 15 rooms, closets, wide piazza, extensive lawn, bearing trees. Very healthy. Good water; barn if desired. Rent moderate. WM. R. PRINCE.

FOR SALE—AT MAMARONECK ON LINE OF New-Haven Railroad, 22 miles from this City, a first-class country seat, replete with every modern improvement, 9 acres of land. Principals only may apply for full particulars to WALLER, BAKER & CO., No. 233 Fulton st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, HALF A MILE from Williams' Bridge depôt. A large new house, new barn, stables and other buildings, with 16 acres of ground or less. Inquire of DANIEL TIER, Williams' Bridge depôt, Harlem Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st. for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 88 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLand, pleasantly situated; rents from $150 to $500. Inquire of R. M. Blackwell, Astoria, or R. M. Blackwell & Co., No. 144 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE AT Elizabeth, N. J., situated near the depôt; a very desirable residence for a private family; terms easy. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st., New-York.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—THREE DWELLINGS, with one or more acres of ground; 2 minutes' walk from depôt. Rent, $1,000, $350 and $250. Apply to A. D. BALDWIN, No. 281 Pearl-st.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, TAR red Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

TO LET.

WEST-STREET STORE TO LET.
No. 196, near the Erie Railroad Depôt, at Duane-st.; first-rate stand for any kind of business.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE N. W. AND ELegant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet from on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Grenite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 10 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th-st., brown-stone, rent	$1,100
Nos. 188 and 192 East 15th-st., high stoop	700
No. 161 East 18th-st., large and commodious	1,000
No. 137 East 19th-st., fine location	800
Nos. 202½, 206 and 216 East 20th-st.	550
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st.	1,000
No. 14 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant Square	1,000

Apply to THOS. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN THE TWELFTH WARD—A large double dwelling house, containing 22 apartments, (more if wanted,) will be let, furnished or not, to two families, or for a first-class family hotel or boarding-house, fronting and lying between two great thoroughfares, with 2½ acres of ground in garden, lawns and walks, shade and fruit trees. A good business place the year round, and situation unsurpassed. Access to and from the City Hall by railroad and steamboat within an hour. Apply at No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—ROOMS on the 2d and 4th floors, on the corner of Centre and Duane sts.; also a large basement and vault, both well lighted, suitable for printing presses, or any business requiring much light. Also, to let, the store and basement of No. 29, the 4th floor of No. 33, and the 6th floor of Nos 29, 31 and 33 Beekman-st. The rooms on the 6th floor communicate with each other. Apply to JAS. CONNER & SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

TO LET—AT THE CORNER OF 125TH-ST. AND 8th-av., a five-story brick house, 50 by 60, containing 42 rooms, one 30 by 60, hot and cold water, range, gas and every convenience for a large boarding-school, boarding-house or hotel; will be leased for one year or several, with or without about six acres of land attached thereto, containing ice-house, ice-pond, stable, large vegetable garden, &c. Apply to A. BOARDMAN Exr., No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—That fine, large house (two lamps by the door,) on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., on the right as you pass up Grand-st., with 16 lots (one acre) of ground in garden, fruit, &c., will be let or leased at a low rent to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, No. 3 Beekman-st., at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET.—A FAMILY OF RESPECTABILITY, willing to pay for the best rooms, unfurnished, in a good modern house above 25th-st., without board, can make a permanent arrangement with the advertiser, whose family is very small, (no children.) Address, appointing an interview, A. B., care of Mr. Tadman, chemist, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FINE STORES Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also, the small, first-class four-story dwelling house, No. 37 East 18th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physicinn or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARble front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To a responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, TYCOON BUILDINGS.—The valuable corner office, with offices adjoining, on the first story of the brown-stone building, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts.; has a fire and burglar-proof bank-vault in it, built up from the foundation. Inquire on the premises of J. M. TODD, No. 130 Nassau-st., Room No. 18.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $175, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; stable and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, IN THE three-story brick house No. 212 West 18th-st., the front parlors of said house and 2 rear rooms, with privileges on the second floor, with privilege in under-cellar and bath-room. Walls painted throughout; all in perfect order; rent $200. The owner occupies the rest of the house.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, No. 228 West 24th-st.; has all the modern improvements and is in a first-rate neighborhood; recently painted and in first-rate order. Possession immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

TO LEASE.—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING-house, three rooms deep, No. 126 West 12th-st., with new mantel and pier glasses, gas, chandeliers and fixtures. Only private families of responsibility need apply; the house will be put in complete order. Apply at No. 67 East 19th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with modern improvements, No. 121 West 25th-st., with or without furniture, or furniture for sale the owner retaining two rooms, with board. Full rent, $650. Address C. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HOUSES NOS. 1 and 5 Huntington-place, Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts.; three-story, brick, with water, range and gas; very convenient and pleasant location. Rent low. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 235 Dean-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 29 London-terr

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

Whereas, The De Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Secretary, W. B. Weller, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1856, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Sec.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	28	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	70	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half.	31	70	11	322.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast.	29	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	18	40
Mahaska..	North west, North west	29	74	17	40

Taking, in all, 1,962 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1856, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $660 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No 265 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., by order of the Executors of Hugh Riley, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, coesisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top pier and centre tables, pier glasses, extension tables, writing desk, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, dressing tables, beds and bedding, China and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. H. PORTER, & Co., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND DEALERS IN FINE FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-fortes, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., &c., in the residence, No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre-tables, piano-forte, steel and cover; oil paintings, Turkish easy-chairs, elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments; oak dining-table, oak buffet, chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silver ware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend. N.B.—The above house and lot for sale at a great bargain. Apply to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Codwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm consists of 16 18.100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stabin and other out-buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this city, being within five minutes' ride of the Railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, ISAAC VOORHIES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, AT 1 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st.,

Carman's horse, dray and harness. A very fine dray horse, sound and kind, and can draw two tons. Together with dray and harness in good order.

ALSO,

One two-seat wagon, built by Wood Brothers, in good order. Three Concord wagons, top, and no top buggies, rockaways, depot wagons, &c.

Also double and single harness in great variety, halters, whips, blankets, robes, &c.

HANAY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse. 7½ years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in double or single harness; has just been brought in from the country; has been used as a saddle horse. A shifting top business wagon. Also, a set of single harness, has been used about 5 months.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of Spring goods, direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold in lots to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BEALEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 464 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, bedding, kitchen-ware, parlor suites, &c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the mason work, carpenter work, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School House on lots known as Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity place, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and are indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS
JAMES FITZGERALD,
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward School-house No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will ha required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection of new stairs on the front and rear of Ward School-house No. 22, in said Ward, and for the enlargement of the classrooms of the Grammar and Primary Departments of said School-house, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. Proposals must be indorsed "School Officers of the Eleventh Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHRISTIAN METZGAR,
Chairman School Officers of the Eleventh Ward.
RICHARD L. LARRIMORE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the Vith Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee on Buildings.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANUfacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, apaqua, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand-cut, government, post office, commercial extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade: White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, olue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Postoffice, cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

HARE'S PATENT COULTER HARROW.—PRICE REDUCED.—Every farmer can now afford to own one of these labor-saving implements. Call and see the testimonials of farmers from all sections, at the Manufacturing Warehouse, No. 45 Fulton-st.

TREDWELL & PELL.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million dollars of stock in various City Gas-light Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FUNDS WANTED.
BY S. E. DARLING & CO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the First Mortgage 7 per cent., and Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company are hereby notified that a mortgage has been executed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company to Alexander Hamilton Stirling, Charles John Brydges and Richard Irwin, Trustees, giving additional security for the payment of five coupons, due May 15 and Nov. 15, 1860, May 15 and Nov. 15, 1861, and May 15, 1862. Holders of the said coupons can avail themselves of the privilege of this mortgage and receive bonds in exchange therefor by presenting them at the office of the undersigned, 22 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company in Detroit, or at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, in London, England. Printed copies of the mortgage will be furnished to any bondholders at either of the places above mentioned on application.

No. 23 Pine-st. A. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. —Dated Feb. 15, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 1½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.

G. HENEKEN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent, payable on demand.

W. M. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876. Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CORPORATION (WATER LOAN) SIX per cent. Bonds, Jersey City, a basis for Bank issues in New-Jersey, for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by LIVERMORE, OLEWS & MASON, No. 26 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 54 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THIS COMPANY RESERVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE...Pres't. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of S. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. E. Van Nest & Co.
PHILOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
S. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD GOTHCUT.....late William Gothcut & Bro.
JOHN J. MCLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
THREE FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
LONDON AND AMERICA,
ESTABLISHED IN 1820.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. CLAIMS PAID, $1,000,000.

This Company is well known in both Hemispheres and its stability is undoubted.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Loans granted on policies.

Half of the premium may remain on loan.

Policies as Collateral Security.

Last Bonus was Thirty-five per Cent.

GEORGE M. KNEVITT,
Manager.
NO. 65 WALL-STREET.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,

A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.

ROSKNE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,

A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.

Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.

KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

State and County rights for sale.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

DENTISTRY.

DR. E. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $3; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 281 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO DENTISTS.—FOR A SMALL SUM, THE furniture and good will of a dental office in a good locality, near Union-square, may be had, and possession given immediately. A good chance for a person qualified. Rent low. Address D. 9. S., Union-square Post-office.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Book de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while following to main land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemend, Bow, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $20 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

CAPAUTINES,

the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.

Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D,
Post-office,
New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease, Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the train of attendant ills, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of man male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses: latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 547 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mersurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of all irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 448 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

JUST PUBLISHED, A POPULAR TREATISE on stricture and diseases of the bladder, by H. J. Pulitzer, M. D., Member of the College of Surgeons, London, Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrews, Scotland, late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by P. C. Godfrey, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for ten 3-cent stamps.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 448 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Astor-st., under Barnum's Museum.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without so an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, secures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. In its 31 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at dr. office. No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, expired on the 1st January, 1861. ALSOP & CO.

A new Copartnership for the term of five years, from the 1st January, 1861, has been formed, under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and the business will be conducted at Valparaiso (Chili) by Gaucus J. Foster and J. Stew art Jackson; at Lima (Peru) by Joseph Hobson; and at New-York by George G. Hobson, all acting partners.

George G. Hobson, at New-York, will use his own name in all transactions of ALSOP & CO., who are responsible for the same; and Thomson Neala will be authorized to act under power of Attorney from him.

The silent partners to the Copartnership are Joseph W. Alsop, Elner Chauncey and Theodore W. Riley, of New-York; and Edward McCall and Stanhope Prevost, of Lima, who are not responsible beyond the amount of capital respectively contributed.

The capital of the Houses at Valparaiso and Lima is $600,000. The branch at San Francisco is provided with an ample capital, and is continued under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and directed by Charles B. Polhemus and Robert Bennett, acting partners in the same.

No part of the capital of the houses, or profits thereon, can be withdrawn during the term of partnership, nor until all the claims are settled. ALSOP & CO.

George G. Hobson, of the firm of ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, will advance on consignments to said firm. GEORGE G. HOBSON.

New-York, Feb. 21, 1861. No. 42 South-st.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. BURKHALTER & OLIVER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. STEPHEN BURKHALTER is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.

New-York, March 2, 1861. STEPHEN BURKHALTER.
JOHN OLIVER.

STEPHEN BURKHALTER will continue the business at the old stand, No. 220 Greenwich-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP UNder the firm of SMITH, WOODMAN & CO. terminated, by mutual consent, on Feb. 25. The business will be continued by GEORGE S. WOODMAN and JAMES W. SCHERMERHORN, under the firm of

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

New-York, March 4, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CHARLES F. PARK & CO., will be conducted in the future by the same parties, under the firm of PARK & SEAMAN.

CHAS. F. PARK.
New-York, March 1, 1861. ROBERT SEAMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. CHARLES P. GERRISH as a partner in my business. The name of the firm will be, hereafter, JED FRYE & CO. JED FRYE, 46 Water-st.

New-York, Friday, March 1, 1861.

MY SON, A. P. PILLOT, JR., BECOMES A partner in my house from this date. The business will be continued under the firm of A. P. PILLOT & SON. A. P. PILLOT.

New-York, March 1, 1861.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME FLAGtail, bay carriage horses, 6 and 7 years old, about 16 hands high; very stylish, perfectly gentle, and warranted sound. Also,

One fine six-seat family rockaway,
One fine dickey-seat barouche,
One set handsome silver-mounted double harness,
One set handsome silver-mounted single harness,
One set handsome Japan mounted double harness,
One gentleman's English saddle.
Carriages made by J. B. Lawrence & Co.
Harness made by Trainor.

Can be seen at any time during the day at the stable adjoining the St. Paul's Methodist Church, East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE, long tail, about 15½ hands high. Apply at No. 18 Lexington-av., stable, before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 5 P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hoekley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, Mch 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Andersen, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-bulkheaded engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 16.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 23.
And every

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

ubject of the House, Officers of the Army and Navy, Governors of the States and Territories, Comptrollers, Auditors, Registers and Solicitors of the Treasury.

To the right of the Vice-President were the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, the Diplomatic Corps, Ex-Governors of the States, Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, Assistant Postmaster-General, Assistant Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges, and the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington.

Previous to the arrival of the procession the Senate Chamber did not present a very animated appearance. Many of the ladies, waiting to see the display, did not arrive until late, and the officers, whose gay uniforms and flashing epaulettes relieve so well the somhreness of the national black, were with the Presidential cortège.

During the passage of the procession to WILLARD'S Hotel, and the march thence to the Capitol, Senator BRIGHT killed, in the most approved manner, a certain gas bill, to wit: hy talking it to death. This not proving very interesting, matters waxed somewhat dull in the interim.

At five minutes to 12 o'clock Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE and Senator FOOTE, of the Committee of Arrangements, entered the Senate Chamber, escorting the Vice-President elect, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, whom they conducted to a seat immediately to the left of the chair of the President of the Senate.

As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of 12, the hammer fell, and the second session of the 36th Congress came to an end.

Vice President BRECKINRIDGE bade the Senate farewell in well-chosen and touching terms.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE then administered the oath of office to Vice-President HAMLIN in the usual terms.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE then announced the Senate adjourned without day, and left the Chair, to which he immsdiately conducted Vice-President HAMLIN.

Hon. Mr. CLINGMAN was then sworn in as Senator for the State of North Carolina; Clark for New-Hampshire; Chase for Ohio; Harris for New-York; Harlan for Iowa; Howe for Wisconsin; Breckinridge for Kentucky; Lane for Indiana; Nesmith for Oregon, and Mitchell for Arkansas.

At this juncture the members and members elect of the House of Representatives entered the Senate Chamber, filling every available place to the left of the Vice-President.

The Corps Diplomatique also entered the Chamber at the same moment, occupying seats to the right of the chair. It was a subject of general remark that the Corps never were so fully represented as on this occasion. The Ministers, Attachés and others, numbered in all some fifty and over, and the brilliancy of dress, the number of decorations, crapes, etc., added much to the imposing nature of the scene. Some of the Court uniforms particularly were gorgeous and attracted much attention.

The scene in the Senate, while waiting the arrival of the Presidential party, seemed to realize the "lying down of the lion and the lamb together," or mingling oil and water. Messrs. CHASE, WIGFALL, CRITTENDEN, WILSON, and others were opposite, hobnobbing with the utmost cordiality. Senator BRECKINRIDGE conversed familiarly with the extremest men of the Republicans, while ladies of all political affinities, Mrs. HAMLIN among them, looked smilingly down upon the animated scene below. The attendence of Senators was unusually full, the only absences noticed being those of Hon. Mr. MASON and Hon. Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia.

At thirteen minutes to 1 o'clock the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States of America were announced by the Doorkeeper of the Senate. On their entrance all the floor rose, and the venerable Judges, headed by Chief Justice TANEY, moved slowly to the seats assigned them, immediately to the right of the Vice-President, each exchanging salutes with that officer in passing the Chair.

At ten minutes after 1 o'clock an unusual stir occurred in the Chamber, and the rumor spread like wild-fire that the President elect was in the building.

At fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock, Marshal-in-Chief, Major B. B. FRENCH, entered the Chamber ushering in the President and the President elect. They had entered together from the street through a private covered passage-way on the north side of the Capitol, police officers being in attendance to prevent outsiders from crowding after them.

The line of procession was then formed in the following order:

Marshal of the District of Columbia.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.
Committee of Arrangements.
President of the United States, President elect.
Vice-President.
Secretary of the Senate.
Senators.
Diplomatic Corps.
Heads of Departments.
Governors, and others in the Chamber.

When the word was given for the members of the House to fall into the line of the procession, a violent rush was made for the door, accompanied by loud outcries, violent pushing and great disturbance.

After the procession had reached the platform, Senator BAKER, of Oregon, introduced Mr. LINCOLN to the Assembly. On Mr. LINCOLN advancing to the stand, he was cheered, but not very loudly. Unfolding his manuscript, in a loud, clear voice, he read his address, as follows:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of Administration, about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property, and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of these speeches, when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me did so with a full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power of which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the lawgiver is the law. All Members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause "shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous. Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath? There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done. And should any one, in any case, be content that this oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy, as to how it shall be kept? Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in the civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a freeman be not, in any case, surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to, and abide by all, those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period, fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the Executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all National Governments. It is safe to assert that Government proper never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peacably unmade by less than all the parties who made it. One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak—but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued in the Declaration of Independence, in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States, expressly plighted and engaged, that it should be perpetual by the articles of Confederation in 1778 and finally in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was, to form a more perfect Union. But if the destruction of the Union by one, or by a part only of the States, be lawfully possible the Union is less than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part. I shall perfectly perform it, so far as is practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

In doing this, there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it is forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United States in any interior section shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people that object. While the strict legal right may exist of the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the use of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union.

So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to the circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny. But if there be such I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak. Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be well to ascertain why we do it. Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from?

Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union, if all Constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution—certainly would, if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case.

All the vital rights of minorities and individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guaranties and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect Slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities.

If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such a case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will ruin and divide them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority.

For instance, may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional check and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible.

So that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other Departments of the Government, and while it is obviously possible that such a decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess, that if the policy of the Government upon the vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges.

It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases of property brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One section of our country believes Slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended.

This is the only substantial dispute in the Fugitive Slave clause of the Constitution; and the laws for the suppression of the foreign Slave-trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself.

The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign Slave-trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived, without restriction, in one section, while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate—we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other—but these different parts of our country cannot do this.

They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends?

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the full authority of the people over the whole subject to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable in that it allows amendment to originate, with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish, either to accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of States, including that of persons held for service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix the terms for a separation of the States. The people themselves, also, can do this if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it.

His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences is either party without fault of being in the right?

If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.

If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it, while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single reason for precipitate action.

Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulty.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors.

You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies.

Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot's grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

During the delivery of the Inaugural, which commenced at 1½ o'clock, he was much cheered, especially at any allusion to the Union.

President BUCHANAN and Chief-Justice TANEY listened with the utmost attention to every word of the address, and at its conclusion, the latter administered the usual oath, in making which, Mr. LINCOLN was vociferously cheered.

The Chief-Justice seemed very much agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly with emotion.

The Inauguration of to-day makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Chief-Justice TANEY has officiated, he having administered the oath of office successively to Presidents VAN BUREN, TYLER, POLK, TAYLOR, FILLMORE, PIERCE, BUCHANAN and LINCOLN. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive.

At the conclusion of the Inauguration ceremonies, the President was escorted to the Senate Chamber, thence to his carriage, and the military forming as in the procession of this morning, accompanied him with the Committee of Arrangements to the White House.

On reaching the Executive mansion the troops formed in a double line on Maine-avenue, and the hereuche containing the Presidential party passed through to the mansion. Mr. BUCHANAN accompanied Mr. LINCOLN to the main hall and then took his farewell leave of him, expressing the hope, in cordial terms, that his Administration might prove a happy and prosperous one. The Ex-President then retired to the residence of District-Attorney-OULD, where he will temporarily sojourn till his departure from the city to-morrow evening.

On the arrival of the procession at the White House, the Marshals of the day were successively introduced, and then the line being formed, the people rushed in to congratulate the new President. The rush was exceedingly great.

Thus ended for the day-time the Inauguration ceremonies. Though the enthusiasm was not by any means equal to that manifested on former occasions of a similar nature, everything passed off quietly. The amplest civil and military preparations were made by the municipal authorities and Gen. SCOTT to provide for any emergencies that might arise. The various bodies of United States troops now here were stationed in different parts of the city, the sappers and miners alone being in the procession. Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, it is said, was near the Capitol with Capt. BARRY'S Company of Light Artillery, and Maj. HARKINS' command acting as infantry. The officers, it is reported, were continually passing to and fro, and it is said the General was heard to exclaim, "Everything is going on peaceably—thank God Almighty for it!"

During the day the military patrol patriots were on duty all over the city, and the greatest vigilance was enjoined upon and observed by the regulars. The display of soldiery in the procession was very fine, but not equal to that of the 22d of February. The companies were quite numerous, but of small size. As a rule, the Republican Associations were placed in the order of march immediately after the Ex-Presidents. This organization had with them a sort of triumphal car, drawn by four white horses, each with a white cloth cover on, with the word "Union" in large letters, wherein the word "Constitution" was on the side. The car was decorated with miniature flags, with white, red and blue drapery, and containing thirty-four little girls, representing so many States, and two young ladies respectively representing the North and South. The whole affair was under charge of ten Wide-Awakes in full uniform, cape, cap and all.

Mr. BUCHANAN was at the Capitol this morning for three hours, and was detained till five minutes to noon, attending to public business. He signed every bill presented to him. None making public appropriations were lost.

The hill amendatory of the act for the protection of discoveries of Guano deposits, failed to become a law; that to correct verbal errors in the tariff act was passed.

Previous to the adjournment of Congress, the Speaker appointed Mr. COX member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. HILL, of Georgia, resigned, and Mr. SICKLES member of the same Committee, *vice* Mr. BARKSDALE, who wished to decline the post, and have a successor before he left. These are understood to be complimentary to Messrs. SICKLES and COX. The former was a member of that Committee in the last Congress.

Several Democratic members of the late Congress were to-day engaged in drawing up a manifest, to be presented to the leaders of all parties for signatures, as a basis for a Union Party organization.

Several hundred visitors from New-York called about 7 o'clock on Gen. SCOTT, hailing him as "Gen. SCOTT, who saved the country." The General responded to this call, and expressed himself highly gratified at the compliment paid him by the visitors, and was pleased to learn that his efforts in behalf of the peace and unity of the country were so highly appreciated. The delegation then called on the President, who addressed them in brief remarks, breathing a conciliatory tone.

The visitors are rapidly thinning out. Great numbers are leaving by the evening trains, as did, also, many members of the House.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

WHAT THEY SAID AND WHAT THEY DID.

People of all parties in this City, as elsewhere, were on tip-toe all day to know what was going on at Washington, and especially to hear what President LINCOLN would say in his Inaugural. Republicans, in the morning, meeting on their way to their places of business, congratulated each other that the 4th of March was at length come, and that their chosen one was about to take in hand the ribbons of the national destiny. Men of every political complexion, who love the Union, and give credit to the honest purpose of the new Chief Magistrate to sustain it, were not less ready to express their gratification that the day had come when the fact that we have a Government should be known and felt. The morning papers were in great demand, and those whose Washington dispatches were known to be most reliable and full were especially sought after. The intimations found therein of the probable tone of the Message and of the preparations for the inaugural ceremonies, were the subject of frequent comment; but these were few wagers lost and won upon the probabilities of the position which the President would assume. There seemed to be very little difference of opinion among the many as to the view that Mr. LINCOLN would express of his obligation to execute the laws; for the express stipulation of his oath of office, it was well known, is that he shall do just this. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion that "Old ABE" was a square-toed man, and would neither shrink from indicating clearly what he believed to be the path of his duty, nor from following it without deviation to the end. Still there was great curiosity among all classes to see the message itself, and read word for word the protocol of the President's address. So, as the hours wore on the people began to congregate in and about the newspaper offices—the faucets whence the stream of the desired information, brought through wire conduits from the Capital, was to flow forth.

All the afternoon they waited, increasing in numbers, famishing for the news, their appetites whetted from time to time, by the meagre accounts of the progress of the procession at Washington, which were published in the earlier afternoon editions.

At length it was announced that the procession had reached the Capitol, and then, while the President was delivering his speech and the reporters were transmitting it by telegraph, there was a long period of unalloyed expectancy. Meantime, men given to talking, in the many crowds, discussed all sorts of topics, connected with the questions of the day, before little groups of gaping listeners. There was many a prophet among them, not without honor, before the Message was received, who knew exactly what it was going to contain, and foretold with marvelous preciseness the points which Mr. LINCOLN would dwell upon.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the eloquence of these worthies was suddenly quenched as by a wet blanket, and the wet sheets of the latest edition, with the President's Inaugural in black and white, leaped forth from the presses into the hands of all who could get copies. Then there was wild scrambling around the counters in publication offices, a laying down of pennies and a rape of newspapers, and the crowds began to disperse, each man hastening to some place remote from public haunt, where he might peruse the document in peace. The newsboys rushed through the City crying with stentorian lungs "The President's Message!" LINCOLN'S speech!" "Ex-tra TIMES! got LINCOLN'S Inau-gu-ra-a-al!" And an hour later everybody had read the Message and everybody was talking about it.

The Republicans said it was "just the thing." There were plenty among their political opponents who said they thought so, too. Few found any points in it to qualify a craving for something to find fault with; so those whose rule it is to oppose every act of a political opponent, whether it be good or bad, fell to quarreling with the style of the document, and carefully searching, picked out all the passages in which telegraphic or typographical errors could be found, and triumphantly charged the new President with inelegance of diction. In restaurants, in public places generally, and in private circles, at balls and parties even, "the weather" and small talk were forgotten, and the Inaugural of President LINCOLN was the universal and untiring theme. At night, before retiring, it was the last thing thought of, and it was the basis of the "baseless fabric" of many a vision.

The new Administration rode the nightmare of countless retiring officers of the old *régime* and brightened the rosy slumbers of hundreds of hopeful office-seekers. The career of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, born in poverty and hewing his own way through adverse circumstances to the proudest position on earth that his countrymen recognize, inspired the dreams of honorable ambition that last night visited the pallets of the honest poor.

WHAT WAS DONE IN BROOKLYN.

In honor of the Inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN as President, the flags were raised on the City Hall and various other public and private buildings throughout Brooklyn, yesterday. The Rocky Mountain and Ashland Clubs each fired a salute of thirty-six guns—one for each State and one each for the President and Vice-President—on Fort Greene, at 12½ o'clock, P. M. A detachment of the Ashland Club also fired a salute at the same time, on Bedford-avenue, Eastern District.

THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, March 4.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired in Boston to-day in honor of the Inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN. The event was observed in a similar manner in many towns in this State; also, in Maine and New-Hampshire.

THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 4.

Third-street to-day has been the scene of great excitement. Dense crowds waited for the publication of the Inaugural of Mr. LINCOLN for several hours, and the struggle to obtain copies was more intense than on any previous occasion.

THE NEWS IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, March 4.

Flags were displayed here to-day, and a national salute was fired by the Republicans.

THE NEWS IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Monday, March 4.

A national salute was fired here, this afternoon, in honor of Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration.

THE NEWS IN BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, March 4.

Thirty-four guns are now being fired here in honor of the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN.

THE NEWS IN CORNING.

CORNING, Monday, March 4

Thirty-four guns were fired here at noon to-day, in honor of the inauguration of President LINCOLN and Vice-President HAMLIN.

THE INAUGURAL AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The manner in which President LINCOLN'S Inaugural was transmitted by telegraph is deserving of especial commendation. The American Telegraph Company, under the able management of E. S. SANFORD, Esq., its President, placed at the disposal of the Associated Press three wires between Washington and this City. The delivery of the Inaugural commenced at 1¾ o'clock, Washington time, and the telegraphers promptly to the minute, began its transmission to New-York. The first words of the Message were received by the Agent of the Press at 1¾ o'clock, and the last about 3¾ o'clock, while the entire document was furnished to the different newspapers by 4 o'clock. Such rapidity in telegraphic communication has never before been reached in this country, and it should be a source of pride to the American Company, its President and accomplished operators, that so notable an act has been accomplished. To Mr. SANFORD are the thanks of the Press and the public especially due for the kind manner in which he placed the line under his charge at the disposal of the Press.

We understand that a lengthy synopsis of the Inaugural was yesterday evening transmitted to St. Johns, N. F., thence to be forwarded by steam-tog to intercept the steamship *Fulton*, bound to Europe, off Cape Race.

VIRGNIA CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, March 4.

Mr. CHAMBLISS, of Greenville, introduced a resolution asserting that as the Peace Conference proposition fails of the assurance of an equitable settlement of the Slavery controversy, Virginia should offer no more propositions, but withdraw from the Federal Compact and adopt measures to protect their rights, in concert with the other Southern States. Mr. CHAMBLISS made a secession speech.

Mr. CARLISLE replied in a strong Union speech. He believed the Conference propositions acceptable to the people.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. MALLORY, of Brunswick, introduced a resolution in favor of a Border State Convention. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, of Preston, introduced a resolution censuring Senators MASON and HUNTER for opposing the reference of the Peace Conference report to the consideration of the States of the Confederacy. Tabled on his motion.

Mr. WILLEY, of Monongahela, made a decided Union speech, and opposed the right of secession.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 4.

Pursuant to adjournment on Friday evening, the State Convention reassembled this morning at Mercantile Library Hall.

At 10½ o'clock the Convention was called to order.

The Hall was tastefully decorated with national flags, and a large eagle was placed over the Chairman's stand.

The lobby was crowded.

A Committee of Thirteen was appointed on Federal Arrangements.

The Convention is now engaged in discussing the proposition to receive Mr. GLENN, the Commissioner from the State of Georgia, with a fair prospect of rejecting it.

The resolution appointing a Committee of three to inform Commissioner GLENN that the Convention is ready to receive any communication he may have to make from his State, finally passed 62 to 35. Mr. GLENN was then introduced to the Convention, and read the articles of secession adopted by Georgia, after which he made a speech, stating the causes which induced Georgia to discover the connection with the Federal Government, and strongly urged Missouri to join his State in the formation of a Southern Confederation. The gentleman's remarks were greeted with hisses and hootings from the lobby, which the Chairman failed to suppress.

On motion, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 3.

LUTHER J. GLENN, Commissioner from Georgia, delivered a strong secession speech before a joint session of the Legislature last night.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 4.

The Collector has received the following dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy:

"I wrote you that the exclusion of foreigners from the coasting trade and all discriminating duties, are abolished. The act of the 16th of February makes no distinction between citizens and foreigners. I see, then, no objection to the exemption claimed by the citizens of Massachusetts."

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Over a hundred United States soldiers were transferred from the St. Louis Arsenal to the Jefferson Barracks last week. The detachment under Capt. LYONS, which arrived from Newport, Ky., remained at the Arsenal. The latter gentleman has full command of the Fort.

The Artillery practice at Fort Monroe, Va., has been carried on with considerable energy for some time. Last week the troops were "put through their facings" in regular fighting fashion, and a letter from the Point states that its garrison may be numbered among the first gunners in the United States.

It has not yet been decided to what posts the extra military now in Washington will be assigned, when the National Capital resumes its wonted quiet. There seems to be an understanding in Army circles, however, that a permanent force of soldiers of the line will be kept at the seat of Government. There is a vague rumor abroad that Col. LAYE'S resignation was requested by Gen. SCOTT, who, it is said, had reason to doubt that officer's "soundness."

A number of professional gentlemen, in and outside the service, have petitioned the Navy Department to publish the report of the Board of Engineers that convened at Buffalo, to test the intrinsic value of steam-expansion. It is thought the decision of the Board will be controverted by some Engineers not in the Navy.

The U. S. ship *Release*, which arrived at this port from the Mediterranean Squadron a few days since, reports the *Susquehanna*, *Richmond* and *Iroquois* to be in excellent condition. There would not be half-a-dozen resignations from the entire fleet. The invalids and others who came home in the *Release* have been transferred to the Hospital and receiving-ship *North Carolina*. The baggage of Capt. INGRAHAM, our late Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, who recently resigned, has been sent South by express.

The U. S. steam gun-boats *Crusader* and *Mohawk* are now almost ready for sea, and expect to be ordered from the Yard in a few days. Their destination has not been named yet, but people think they will not return to the Cuban Coast for the present.

The Board of Engineers is still in session in Mr. KING'S apartments at the Navy-yard. Candidates for admission and promotion are somewhat numerous, but the determination of the Board not to pass any but those who are efficient in their profession renders the examination rather tedious. It will last, perhaps, a week or two.

THE DISGRACE OF GEN. TWIGGS.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 5.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

The following order is published for the information of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 1, 1861.

By the direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Brigadier-General DAVID E. TWIGGS be and is hereby dismissed from the Army of the United States, for his treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered, on the 16th of February, 1861, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his Department and under his charge.

J. HOLT, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.
S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—BUSINESS DULL.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH Commander, from New-Orleans 24th ult., arriving at Havana on the night of the 26th, leaving that port at 5 P. M. on the 27th, reached here at an early hour this morning.

There is nothing of interest to report from Havana. Generally speaking, business remains in about the same dull state as has been reported for several weeks past. The money market continues very stringent—Bank only discounts good short paper having two to three months to run, at 7 ₱ cent.; in the street, 8@12 ₱ cent.

Sugars, No. 12, 6½@6¾ rials ₱ arobe; in moderate demand. Molasses dull at 2¼ rials clayed; 3¼ Muscovado. Freights—A continued scarcity of vessels has advanced rates day by day. Exchange on London, 60 days, 10@10½ premium; on New-York, 60 days, par@2½ premium; on New-Orleans, 30@60 days, 1¾@3½ premium.

The United States mail steamship *De Soto*, Capt. JOHNSON, from New-York 21st ult., for New-Orleans, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 27th, and would leave for her destination the same evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Columbia-street Homicide.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER HORTON AND A JURY.

On Tuesday night last, a man named JOHN MCCAULEY was attacked, as alleged, by a party of five persons on Columbia, near Atlantic-street, and so severely beaten by them that he died of the injuries on the following day in the Long Island College Hospital. Four of the five parties accused are now under arrest. Their names are THOMAS COSTELLO, JOHN COWAN, JAMES RILEY and JAMES HANLEY.

Coroner HORTON commenced the investigation of the affair yesterday at the City Hall, before the following jury: R. G. Lockwood, Wm. J. Page, S. A. Sutton, P. P. Foote, John Menett, Nathan Parker, Samuel Alvey, Robert McMillan, Michael Simmons.

Ex-District Attorney SCHUMAKER was present as counsel of the accused.

Five witnesses were examined. The substance of their testimony was, that COWAN, without any provocation whatever, slapped deceased twice in the face, when he resented it, and was thrown to the ground and beaten. In the fight the deceased stabbed COWAN with a knife, inflicting a slight wound. The investigation was adjourned for one week, to enable the Coroner to obtain additional testimony.

JOHN MCCAULEY, the deceased, is represented by his friends to have been a sober and industrious citizen. He was an engineer by trade 38 years old, and leaves a widow and five children; also an adopted child, all of whom were dependent upon him for support.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution remonstrating against the passage of an act now before the Legislature, providing for a Park in the Twelfth Ward, as likely to impose an unnecessary burthen upon poor but deserving tax payers, unless it be so amended as to require that it shall not take effect until the owners of two-thirds in value of the property in the district of assessment shall have filed their consent, was presented by Aldermen JENKINS, and adopted. A resolution recommending a change of the financial or municipal year was adopted, together with another resolution authorizing a Committee of five to proceed to Albany and consult with the members of the Legislature about the matter. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

PRESENTATION.—The anniversary exercises of Public School No. 14, corner of Concord and Navy streets, took place yesterday afternoon. WM. M. HARRIS, Esq., late a Tr

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2950 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE NEW FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Cabinet and its Confirmation by the Senate.

What is Thought of the Inaugural Address

Visits of the State Delegations to the President, Secretary of State, and Others.

Speeches of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH

Capt. Hill Prepared to Defend Fort Brown.

THE TEXANS CONCENTRATING TROOPS.

General Twiggs' Treason Indorsed in New-Orleans.

SEIZURE OF ANOTHER REVENUE CUTTER.

Excited Session of the Virginia Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 5.

THE CABINET NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Cabinet appointments, as sent to the Senate, and immediately confirmed to day, are as follows:

Secretary of State—WM. H. SEWARD.
Secretary of the Treasury—S. P. CHASE.
Secretary of the Interior—CALEB B SMITH.
Postmaster-General—MONTGOMERY BLAIR.
Secretary of War—SIMON CAMERON.
Secretary of the Navy—GIDEON WELLES.
Attorney-General—EDWARD BATES.

The Cabinet nominations were all confirmed without objection except in the case of Messrs. BATES and BLAIR, against whom some Southern Senators voted. No other nominations came in, nor have any others been decided upon. The new Cabinet meets to-morrow.

As soon as the confirmation of the members of the Cabinet was made public, the office-seekers began a raid upon them, of course with no view but to pay their respects.

I hear again to-night, under circumstances which lead me to put some faith in it, that Mr. CHASE may resign the Treasury after all. The question is expected to be decided early to-morrow forenoon.

THE LOCAL APPOINTMENTS.

Some of the Congressional delegations met to-day to discuss and argue, as far as possible, upon the men for the important offices in their respective States. It is understood that Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, will be recommended for Collector of Boston. Mr. HUMPHREYS, ex-member of Congress from New-York, is strongly urged by his friends to apply for and accept the Surveyorship of New-York. He would prefer to go abroad.

In his reply to the Massachusetts Delegation, Mr. SEWARD said he could not speak for the Administration, but hoped and believed that before the close of the present Administration, Messechusetts and South Carolina would again grasp the right hand of fellowship.

The Treasury will not pay anything until Mr CHASE assumes his position. A large amount of claims have passed since Friday last, when Mr. DIX declined to pay anything more, and they have been accumulating. The claimants are exceedingly anxious to get their dues and leave the place.

It is probable that Mr. TUCK, of New-Hampshire, will be tendered the Chief Clerkship in the Treasury Department, by Mr. CHASE, if he will accept it. He would prefer a Foreign appointment. This is one of the first places that must be filled.

From remarks made by the President to-day, it is evident that he regards the departments as having become so corrupt that an entire change of officials, from first to last, is necessary.

Mr. LINCOLN wrote to Mr. CAMERON requesting him to appoint Col ELLSWORTH chief clerk of the War Department, if there was no reason why the present incumbent should not be changed. And it is apparently settled that Col. ELLSWORTH will be installed as such as soon as it can with propriety be done.

There was quite an animated discussion this morning at the White House as to the propriety of placing Mr. BATES on the Supreme Court Bench and Mr. GILMER in the Cabinet.

Mr. GREELEY and Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, had a protracted interview with Mr. LINCOLN, to-night, on the questions of internal policy. Mr. GREELEY availed himself of the occasion to press Col. FREMONT for the French mission, and received assurances that there would be no trouble on that point.

MR. SEWARD AND THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

I happened in at Mr. SEWARD'S to-night, just as he was replying to the address from the Illinois citizens who are in town, who called to pay their respects. I could not get near enough to hear a word distinctly, but caught the following significant sentiment:

"GENTLEMEN: If you want to save this Administration, and have it successful and profitable to the country, I implore you to remember that the battle for Freedom has been fought and won. Henceforth forget that Freedom ever was in danger, and exert your best influence now to save the Union. Let it not be said that the Republican Party of the United States won its first, last and only victory over the dissolution of the Union."

The scene which followed when the delegation took its leave, was a touching demonstration of respect and affection entertained for Mr. SEWARD. Great, stalwart, grey-haired men, whose faces seemed of iron mould, gave way to tears as they shook him by the hand, and said "Farewell,"—each adding some peculiar expression of his hopes and wishes for the Administration.

One man, as he came up, said:

"Governor, I want the integrity of the Republican Party maintained."

Mr. SEWARD instantly responded: "Remember, that the way to maintain the integrity of the Republican Party is by maintaining the Union. Remember, the point at which the enemy strikes is always the point where you should defend."

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, standing near, interposed—"And remember that the Union is worth nothing except so long as there is freedom in it."

Mr. SEWARD responded: "Freedom is always in the Union."

During the day Mr. SEWARD was also visited by delegations from Pennsylvania, Massechusette, New-Jersey and Iowa. He is quite hoarse from such constant speaking. The last few days have greatly increased the number of his warm friends, by means of his intercourse with so many strangers, for all who come within his influence, for ever so brief a period, go away captivated.

SOUTHERN POLITICIANS AND THE INAUGURAL.

The Inaugural Address is the subject of much excited comment among Southern politicians here. Hon JOHN BELL is said to pronounce it a declaration of war, and to declare that he shall urge Tennessee to prepare for conflict. This is very doubtful. Some Southern men consider it a hostile paper clothed in the most pacific and conciliatory language, or, in other words, that it presents a basis for either war or peace. Some contend that the declaration concerning the collection of the revenue and the defence of the forts was made to satisfy the ultra Republicans, while the pacific tone of the Inaugural would afford a basis on which Senator SEWARD could diplomatize through our national difficulties and finally restore harmony.

While the objectionable portion of the Inaugural was being delivered yesterday, several Southern gentlemen telegraphed to Gov. PICKENS advising against any attack on Fort Sumter until action could be had by the Confederated States.

ARRIVAL OF A SOUTHERN COMMISSIONER.

Hon. MARTIN J. CRAWFORD has arrived here and taken private lodgings. He is one of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, who are to demand its recognition as announced in Monday's TIMES.

RUMORS.

Mr. SEWARD was summoned to the White House at a late hour to-night, and the impression outside is that the call relates to news from Fort Sumter; but nothing has yet transpired on the subject. Another surmise is that Commissioner CRAWFORD has indicated his demand. The hour is too late to verify the reports.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY.

Mr. LINCOLN is very well to-day. Mrs. LINCOLN has a severe cold. ROBERT returned to College this afternoon.

Col. and Mrs. BAKER, Miss EDWARDS, and others of the President's household, attended the promenade concert to-night, where the ladies were the recipients of marked attention.

Mr. LINCOLN'S first public reception will be given on Friday night.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Except for the quickstep music of the military band, one might have mistaken the procession escorting Mr. BUCHANAN to the cars to-day for a funeral. First came a corps of cavalry and sappers and miners; then several carriages, containing the Ex-President and suite, followed by the District Union Regiment Militia. No citizens joined the *cortege*.

CAPT. POPE'S COURT-MARTIAL DISCONTINUED BY MR. BUCHANAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN, yesterday, ordered the proceedings for the Court-martial of Capt. POPE to be discontinued. The reason he assigns for so doing is that he don't think the Captain's reflections upon him in the Cincinnati lecture did him any harm. That is pretty good.

THE COMMISSION OF CAPT. SCHAEFFER STILL WITHHELD.

The report that Capt. SCHAEFFER, of the District Militia, had received his commission, turns out to be untrue. Mr. BUCHANAN, on an appeal being made to him, ordered it to be delivered, but the Secretary still refused on account of Capt. SCHAEFFER'S refusal to say he would maintain his oath to support the Constitution under all circumstances. The President, not desiring to make an issue with a member of his Cabinet, allowed the commission to remain suspended. This resulted in the resignation of Hon. ROBERT OULD, who had just been appointed Brigadier General of the Militia, and the appointment of Mr. BOTELER, of this city, as his successor, has created such general dissatisfaction among the volunteer companies that serious difficulties are anticipated.

STRANGERS LEAVING.

It is estimated that four thousand persons left town by the cars to-day. Four heavy trains left this afternoon loaded to their utmost capacity, yet the hotel lobbies are so full that it is difficult to pass. The horde of office-seekers is remarkable for number and pertinacity.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM MEXICO.

Official dispatches from the City of Mexico, dated Feb. 18, say that Gen. URAGA has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. Gen. URAGA was formerly the Mexican Minister to Prussia, and subsequently lost his leg at the battle of Guadalajara. Gens. ZUOLAGA and VICARIO, commanding remnants of the Church-party Army, were defeated at Cuantla. The difficulties with the English Minister had been settled. The *conducta* taken by Gen. DEGOLLADO, at Lagos, is to be paid back in four months, and the British bondholders' money, which was taken in the City of Mexico, is to be paid out of the property of the persons who authorized the seizure of these funds, the property being already attached for that purpose.

The difficulties with France have been satisfactorily arranged, and the best feeling exists between the French Minister and the Government. The affair with Spain for the expulsion of Señor PACHECO remains in an unsettled condition. The Presidential election will probably be determined by Congress, no one of the candidates having received a majority of the whole vote cast.

There came near being a serious difficulty in Mexico growing out of the convent question. The Government having determined to require the nuns to occupy only as many Convents in the city as might be necessary for their comfortable accommodation and retire from the others, some twenty in number, with a view to their sale on public account, the priests attempted to get up a revolt, but failed. Several of these Convents cover a square of ground each, and are occupied by less than a dozen nuns. The Government is taking active steps to encourage immigration, and the several departments are earnestly striving to restore prosperity to the country. Gen. URAGA may arrive in the *Tennessee* on her next trip from Vera Cruz.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4.

Several State delegations this morning, at different times, paid their respects to President LINCOLN. Prominent among them were those from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The latter, as did the former, assembled in the East room, when Mr. LINCOLN making his appearance, Mr. HANSCOMB, introduced Hon. CHARLES R. TRAIN, who, in briefly addressing Mr. LINCOLN, said Massachusetts had read his Inaugural, and would stand by it, and that from none would it meet with a more cordial support than from the old Bay State.

Mr. LINCOLN replying, said substantially:

"I am thankful for this renewed assurance of kind feeling and confidence and support of the old Bay State, in so far as you, Mr. Chairman, have expressed, in behalf of those whom you represent, your sanction of what I have enunciated in my inaugural address. This is very grateful to my feelings. The subject was one of great delicacy. In presenting my views at the opening of an Administration, under the peculiar circumstances attending my entrance upon the official duties connected with the Government, I studied all the points with great anxiety, and presented them with whatever of ability and sense of justice I could bring to bear. If it meet the approbation of our good friends in Massachusetts I shall be exceedingly gratified while I hope it will meet the approbation of friends everywhere. I am thankful for the expressions of those who have voted with us, and like every other man of you, I like them, certainly, as I do others [Laughter.] As President, in the administration of the Government, I hope to be man enough not to know one citizen of the United States from another, [cries of "Good,"] nor one section from another. I shall be gratified to have the good friends of Massachusetts, and others who have thus far supported me in these national views, still to support me in carrying them out."

Mr. LINCOLN excused himself from further remarks on account of pressing business, and, therefore, retired without further ceremony than a farewell bow.

Gen. SCOTT and Secretary HOLT were also visited. To the greetings of the Pennsylvania Delegation, Gen. SCOTT made a brief, patriotic and friendly speech. Mr. HOLT expressed himself honored by the visit, and his regret that the brief time he had occupied in the War Department had not enabled him to do more for the country in this time of troubles.

Major ANDERSON, up to the 4th of March, has continued to speak of his condition as safe, and to express the opinion that reinforcements had better not be sent to him.

The point of difference between the two Houses on the bill reorganizing the Patent Office, was with reference to the extension of patents. The House had amended it, providing that no patent should be reissued where the Commissioner was satisfied that both the inventor and assignee had netted one hundred thousand dollars. The Senate amended this by confining that amount of profit to the inventor alone. The Committee of Conference consisted of Messrs. Douglas, Cameron and Pitch, of the Senate, and Cox, Frank and Barr, of the House, who adopted, in place of what is above stated, the following: "All patents hereafter granted shall remain in force for seventeen years from the date of issue, and all extensions of such patents is hereby prohibited."

The bill was thus passed. It stops all the corruption and intrigue as to present patents in Congress, and all patents granted after its passage cannot be renewed at the patent office.

The drafts drawn by Ex Secretary DIX on the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, to pay for work done on the Custom house, and also the drafts by Ex-Postmaster General KING, on the same officer, in connection with the postal service, amounting to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, have been returned unpaid.

The resignations to Mr. BUCHANAN of his Cabinet officers were to take effect on the 4th of March, or not until their successors were appointed, consequently they have been attending to the business, until closing hours, of their respective departments, today.

Gen. DIX will return to New-York on Thursday.

Judge BLACK will not leave Washington for the present. He remains on private and professional business, and will probably continue to practice the law here.

Ex-President BUCHANAN departed on his journey to Wheatland this afternoon. He was escorted to the railroad station by two mounted and two infantry companies, together with the Committee from that locality and prominent citizens of Washington. He exchanged many farewell hand-shakings, appearing to be deeply affected by the manifestations of friendship; and when he bowed adieu to the large crowds, as the train was about to start, they further testified their respect by vigorous cheers.

The resignation of Mr. PASSON, Minister to Spain, was this morning filed in the State Department.

Capt LAY, of Virginia, by local rank a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, as an aid to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, has resigned.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning to arrange the Standing Committees.

A large number of citizens of Kentucky and Indiana are here urging the promotion of Major ROBERT ANDERSON, as Brigadier General, *vice* Gen. TWIGGS, stricken from the roll as recently officially published, for treachery.

State delegations have all day been calling on the President and Gen. SCOTT, and other distinguished gentlemen. Gen. SCOTT, in addressing the Illinoisans this afternoon, exhorted them to stand by the Union, and to cherish feelings of fraternity towards all citizens.

Representative LOVEJOY, who occupies apartments in the same house with Gen. SCOTT, was called out, and said, among other things, that SCOTT saved the Union in 1832 and 1860, paying an eloquent tribute to his bravery and patriotism.

The newly confirmed Cabinet are overcrowded to-night with visitors.

MARTIN J. CRAWFORD, one of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, accredited to negotiate with the Administration, has arrived here.

The Border Slave States men almost generally condemn the Inaugural. There is, however, a difference of opinion among them, some saying it is capable of two constructions, war or peace, and that it remains to be seen what policy Mr. LINCOLN will pursue. The Republicans indorse the Inaugural nearly all enthusiastically. Other classes regard the Inaugural favorably.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

UNITED STATES SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 5.

The floor of the Senate chamber was densely crowded to-day before the members were called to order.

The utmost anxiety was everywhere expressed to learn the formation of the Cabinet.

The galleries were about two-thirds filled.

The Senate met at 1 P. M.

A prayer was offered up by the Chaplain especially in behalf of the President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire. (Rep.,) a Committee of Two was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Messrs. HALE and DOUGLAS were appointed such Committee, and immediately proceeded to perform their duty.

The Senate here took a recess till 4½ P. M.

On the Senate again coming to order, Mr. HALE reported that the Committee had performed their duty, and that the President had informed them that he would forthwith communicate a Message in writing.

After a short interview, Mr. NICOLAY, the Private Secretary of the President, appeared with the message, when, on motion of Mr. HALE, the Senate went into Executive session at 4½ o'clock.

The following gentlemen were confirmed as members of Mr LINCOLN'S Cabinet:

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster General.
Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior.
Hon EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

The votes were unanimous for all except Messrs. BATES and BLAIR, four or five votes being cast against each of these gentlemen, that many objecting to them because they were unwilling that any one from the Slave States should go into the Cabinet.

A large crowd assembled around the doors, anxious to hear the result of the session.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

The following is the latter portion of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S farewell speech, delivered on Sunday night, March 3:

Now, in regard to the South and the Border States, I would have them trust to the Union and to the people. The North has given assurances of their sympathy for them, and justice will be done. I believe it. There are assurances given of kindness and patriotism that will be redeemed; that sympathy and that kindness which exists in the North will attract others to it. Its standard of Liberty and Justice will be raised from one end of the country to the other, and the people will crowd around it until States shall come and make peace offerings to their brethren. That day will come, and it will be a happy day. I believe this, and I would have the South and the Border States believe it. Our Northern fellow-citizens have entitled themselves to confidence by their action upon these very resolutions; thousands and tens of thousands have come here with petitions in their favor; States have petitioned for them; and in all this I recognize a spirit of kindness which should bind the hearts of Southern men. I will say, I am for the Union; I am not for secession. No, Sir. And as to my native State, I will say to her, more than to others. I desire to see you stand by the Union of the country. Do not go off unless an imperious necessity forces you. You have given to the world long-continued evidences of your consistency, your patriotism, and your fidelity to the Union. Stand by it. You have stood there heretofore; why not now? You have literally founded your State upon a rock. Yes, Sir, upon a rock that State is founded, and you have engraven on a rock your testimony to the Union. The stone you sent to be a portion of the monument to WASHINGTON bore upon its Kentucky marble front these words: "Kentucky was the first to enter the Union after the adoption of the Constitution; she will be the last to leave it." That sentiment she has engraved upon marble, and it now stands sanctified still more by forming a portion of the monument to GEORGE WASHINGTON. I want to see her true to that great and noble sentiment. It swells the heart within me. There is nothing, it seems to me in all the hope of triumph—nothing of the manly and heart-swelling character of the feelings which this noble and patriotic sentiment has called forth! Let her stand there with us; and stand by those sentiments. Let her be the last to leave the Union which is covered with so much glory, so much of triumph, and so much of blessing. This is the only Government on earth under which man can control his action, can speak his own thoughts, and where no man is imprisoned unlawfully from one end to the other—from San Francisco to Portland. What if our Treasury is empty and our money spent, and our Government badly administered? Still, with all these faults, it is the best Government in the world. It is here only, in the arms of this great and mighty Empire, that Liberty was presented to the world, in all her might and all her glory, and all her usefulness. In the little Republics in the Alpine hills of Europe, whose little territories are too small to attract the ambition or cupidity of imperial power, there Liberty is kept as a thing to be looked at and petted; but here she stands in all her majesty and might, with her arms stretching across a continent. Who does not love this great country, with its mighty benefits to every citizen? The name of his country goes before him like a host, and is a shield over him. The very name contains a charm and a spell which attaches to him in every region of the world; and its greatness and blessing is magnified still more every day. I say I hope Kentucky will stand for the Union. Try it, and try it again! If one Congress does not judge rightly and does not act rightly, another will; it is a principle of our Government that these frequent changes will give us justice, and every State in the Union should exercise patience and forbearance. Let us wait; and when, if it be our sad fate, rebellion and revolution shall have passed over the whole land, I want to see old Kentucky standing up, even in that day of dissolution—standing up with unwasted strength and with the Flag of our Union in her hand—standing up on her conquered fields like the last soldier of a brave and gallant band; and then, when the Union is no more, and she stands the image of patriotism, honor, heroism and fidelity to the Union to the last; then, and not till then, I would have her consider what next is to be done for herself. My principle is, take care of the Union; compromise—do anything for it. It is the Palladium of Government. Take care of it, and it will take care of you.

Mr. President, I have occupied more of your time than I intended. I am about to part from all my friends here, whom I shall be sorry to leave. If I have offended or grieved the heart of any man, I never so intended. I have spoken what in soberness and truth I believe, and what to some extent, coming from the region which I do, I may say I know as a fact. I have endeavored to give you warning, but not to threaten. I have long ago learned not to threaten. I may warn; it is one of the duties of brotherhood; it is one of the duties of my place in the Senate to warn you of any danger I see approaching our common country. I have endeavored to do so. To-morrow, after to-morrow, and each succeeding to-morrow, brings with it new fears and new apprehensions. To my mind, rebellion and revolution seem to be epidemic in the land, and some remedy must be devised.

Mr. CRITTENDEN closed with an appeal to the Senate to pass some measure, "not of compromise, but of policy," which should bring peace to the country and allow the sunshine once more to break through the clouds and make us once again the brethren of one common family.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 5.

Mr. COX, of Chesterfield, introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to report without delay, a plan for a Convention of the Border Slave States at the earliest practicable day; also to report on the subject of the coercion of the seceded States by the Government.

Mr. LEAK, of Goochland, offered a substitute, instructing the Committee, in view of the coercive policy indicated by the President, and a long list of aggressions, to report an ordinance for Virginia to resume all the powers she delegated to the Government, and declare herself independent, and then call a Convention of the Slaveholding States to determine what new Constitution would be necessary for the protection of their rights in a Confederacy of Slave States, and such Free States as were willing to come in.

Mr. HARVIE, of Amelia, introduced an amendment instructing the Committee to report in effect, that,

Whereas, It is plain that it is Mr. LINCOLN'S purpose to plunge the country into civil war by his coercive policy, which Virginia will resist,

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to make the needful appropriations of means, and provide the necessary forces to resist and repel every attempt of the Federal authorities to hold, occupy and possess the property and places of the United States in any of the seceded States or those that may withdraw, or collect duties on imports in the same.

Mr. GOGGIN read a series of resolutions against coercive measures for the collection of the Revenue, etc; that Virginia would repel such attempts; requesting the cooperation of the Border Slave States in effecting a plan for uniting with the South, with the hope of restoring harmony to the Union, and of reforming the United States upon the basis of the Constitution modified to protect the rights of person and property in the Territories for all time; that in the event of a separation of Virginia from the Union, the Government property in Virginia ought to be resumed by her, as well for the defence of her citizens and property in particular locations, as for purposes of general defence; that while Virginia remains a member of the Union she will assume no hostile attitude towards the Government, but be prepared to repel any assaults made upon her.

The debate exhibited the effect of the Inaugural to some extent. The Union men, including Messrs Cox and GOGGIN, urged that some action was necessary, as all Virginia's previous efforts had failed. They went the opinion of the Border Slave States before determining, but contemplate no Union with the North on unequal terms.

Mr. DOSMAN, of Rockbridge, though regretting Mr. LINCOLN'S position thinks the Union men should work all the harder to oppose coercion.

The Secessionists are "death" on the Inaugural, and are for hard blows, and this feeling is apparent among the people; but the Union men will prevent hasty action in the Convention and perhaps prevent the passage of the Ordinance of Secession.

There was great excitement in the Convention all day, but an adjournment was had without taking action. The Secessionists are in better spirits.

INAUGURATION DAY.

A Brief Resume of its Happenings and a Briefer Account of the Highly Successful Inauguration Ball.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON,
Tuesday, March 5, 1861—3 o'clock A. M.

Though the streets of the city are deserted, and no noise, save that of the occasional repping of the watchman's club, is heard, the busy feet of the merry dancers still trip gaily on the floor of the Inauguration ball-room. Monday was, as you may imagine, an exciting day, and as well an interesting one, particularly to those who have sympathized with Republican movements, and who, being National men, were anxious that everything should pass off pleasantly and peaceably.

A brief resume of what has fallen under the eye of your correspondent may be of interest to the readers of the TIMES, who have not found all that they require under the telegraphic announcement of this evening.

For several days past the heat has been most extraordinary, the dust has been intolerably thick, and the wind remarkable for its stirring up proclivities and relentless persecution of the dust aforesaid. Old ladies versed in signs have prognosticated that on Monday the windows of heaven would be opened, and that the rain which for so long a time has been but a memory in the minds of the Washingtonians, would descend upon the head of ABRAHAM and scatter incontinently the hosts who would assemble at the Capital to do him honor. This prophecy bid fair to eventuate in entire fulfillment, for on Monday morning clouds filled the air, dense masses of watery vapor sailed slowly across the sky, and it was very evident that a wet time might be expected. Umbrellas and overshoes were in great demand, and surtouts, which for weeks had been laid off as cumbersome articles of clothing, were hunted up, brushed up, and gotten ready for use and service. Thank Heaven the rain was withheld, the clouds are dispersed, and by nine o'clock the sun had so gained the bright ascendency as to render it certain that the day on which ABRAHAM LINCOLN was to be inaugurated President of the United States was to be bright, cheerful, sunny, and peaceful.

The two events of the day were, of course, the inauguration ceremonies and the ball in honor of the President, in the evening. Rumors of war, of insurrection, of conspiracy, of treason, of murder and assassination, had been rife for weeks. It was certain to the eyes of many a good old man and woman that he would certainly be shot or stabbed as he rode to the Senate Chamber, and it was equally certain to the eyes of the military chieftains here in charge, that trouble might be apprehended, so much so that soldiers clad in all the panoply of war, surrounded the city, promenaded the avenues, and aided greatly in keeping up the feelings of insecurity and danger that were so prevalent among the white residents of the city. It was certain also to the minds of others that of all times in the world, this was to be the jolliest kind of a time for a row of the first water. These three classes,—the timid, the warriors and the roughs had created a public sentiment here which was prepared for anything and everything disagreeable. Still, in spite of all this preparatory state, the storm of passion was blown over, even as was the storm of rain which early in the morning had brooded over the city.

After breakfast I sauntered up towards Willard's. On the road I met hundreds of people who were hastening toward the Capitol, anxious to get seats or standing places at the Capitol steps, where the inauguration was to take place some five hours after. All sorts of men—all kinds of people—all races, all colors, all tongues, were represented in the throngs of human beings who rushed frantically up the avenue. At Willard's there was a vast collection of individuals—specimens of all sorts and conditions of men—most of whom wanted office, and if they did not their friends did for them, which is just as bad and harder to manage. The ladies were there dressed in their prettiest, arrayed most gorgeously, and all on tip-toe for what was yet to happen.

Mr. LINCOLN, the object of all solicitude and the object of all curiosity, was in his room. To it no one was admitted save his immediate family, his particular friends, and Gov. SEWARD. The Senate had held over from Sunday night until Monday at noon. It was important that he should know what they had done concerning the matter at issue before the people ere he completed his Inaugural or appointed his Cabinet. At last word had been brought to him, that beyond the passing of a certain compromising measure, nothing would be done, and he at once proceeded to put the finishing touches to the Inaugural, which was looked for with much interest by thousands of people on both sides of the broad Atlantic, and which ere now has been flashed along the telegraphic wire to every hamlet in the Union, and has been read by every man, woman and child who is old enough to know the difference between Major ANDERSON and Gen TWIGGS.

Soon the sound of brass and leather announced that President BUCHANAN was approaching, and sure enough, looking from the window, we saw the old man in his herouche, surrounded by soldiers of a sanguinary appearance. In a few moments Mr. LINCOLN was with him, promptness and exact obedience to engagement being with him imperative rules of life. As he took his seat in the baronche, Mr. BUCHANAN occupying the seat of honor, Mr. LINCOLN was saluted with cheers of the most enthusiastic nature, which were continued the whole ride from the hotel to the Capitol.

The procession was like all other similar performances, gotten up for the delectation of some grand or chief marshal, and the prospective tickling of an indefinite number of assistant marshals and aids, and so on. There was a good band, a carload of pretty girls, thirty-four in all, each one of whom personated a State; militia-men, who walked like country paupers on a semi-diluted spree, and that climax of absurdities, "citizens in carriages." However, the road was lined with people, was crowded with people, and every place was occupied by some man more or less distinguished in the world of science, politics, learning, or nothing. The brass band exhausted its capabilities and the endurance of the throats of the musicians. Patriotic airs were generally played, though I noticed that "Way down South in Dixie" was a great favorite with anybody who knew what a good tune was, and, as slowly the procession moved on, the President elect was obliged, in response to repeated calls, to rise and bow with hat in hand.

In the meantime I cut across lots, so to speak, and encountered a stern old codger at the doorway of an immense temporary corridor, built expressly for the admission of the biggest kind of brags. I knew that I was not clearly entitled to a classification of that stamp, but I also knew that the readers of the TIMES would look to me for an account of the affair, so I "pitched in." I attempted to bribe the door-keeper, but he was utterly incorruptible; and at last, as a forlorn hope, I went to the house of Senator FOOTE, the Chairman of the Committee, whose bell I had rung for the past hour. After a little coaxing, Mr FOOTE gave me a pass to one place, or any place, as I might prefer, and at once I dashed on, to the astonishment of sundry keepers, who are not accustomed to frolicsome oysters, or habits of individuals who are determined to get all that is properly within their reach. The result was, that in about five minutes I found myself on the floor of the Senate of the United States.

The Senate was in session for the last time. Many of the members were to leave their seats forever—others were ready to take them, and the Vice-President was ready to take his farewell, to resign the insignia of his office, and to reassume his position as Senator—a position to which Kentucky has just re-elected him for the term of six years. There were but few people there, few speeches, and dry ones at that, were made, until BRIGHT, of Indiana, commenced a long rigmarole about some gas company, located in some untraveled region, whose merits he argued at length, and until the striking of the noon-day hour announced that the moment of adjournment had arrived.

I will pass over the affecting scene that followed, when Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made his farewell speech, and swore in his successor, HAMLIN; an account of the jolly old coves, the animated mummies who compose the Supreme Tribunal of our land; the inauguration, so grand, so simple, so effective and so eminently gratifying, and the many pleasing and singular incidents of the day—that I may indulge for a few moments in a description of the Inauguration Ball.

The Inauguration Ball was a success, and not only a success, but a complete success. It was a victory achieved by a few hard-working and reliable Republicans over caste, prejudice and scoffings on one side, and fear, forebodings and disinclination on the other. A large hall, capable of accommodating say three thousand people, was erected especially for the purpose, connecting conveniently with the City Hall, whose Committee-rooms and Council-chambers were of great service for dressing-apartments and sundry other domestic purposes. The hall, which was shaped like a parallelogram, was beautifully decorated with red and white muslin, while around the walls were a number of shields, bearing the arms of the United States. A ball is a ball, and but little can be said of one that is not equally free of another, save the mentioning of the *personnel* thereof, and a description of toilettes, elegant and rare, for the delight of the ladies.

At 5 o'clock in the morning, after a hard day's work and an evening of telegraphing, I do not propose at any extended length to enter upon the details of the affair; but as the chief interest of the occasion centered upon Mr. and Mrs LINCOLN, and a few of their friends, I will give a short account of them and their appearance.

The hall was well filled by 11 o'clock with dancers impatient for the signal to commence "the mazy," but as Mr. LINCOLN had not yet arrived, it was not considered etiquette to begin. A little while longer and the youngsters impatient for the pastime, started the band and at it they went. Soon, however, it was noised about that the party had arrived. Dancing was for a moment suspended, and all eyes turned in the direction of the door. Presently the President appeared, leaning on the arms of Vice-President HAMLIN and Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island. His entrance was, of course, the signal for applause, and the band struck up "Hail Columbia." Behind the President came a couple, the sight of whom was singular and yet eminently gratifying; singular, because so wholly unexpected, and gratifying, because it was an indication of the beginning of an era of good feeling.

The parties were Mrs LINCOLN and Senator DOUGLAS. Mrs. LINCOLN appeared remarkably well; she wore a very tasteful and becoming head-dress, and a low-necked lavender silk, (I think,) of exquisite shade, perfect fit, and evident richness. Her lace was point, her jewelry was the simple diamond, and her attire such as commended itself to the good taste, the sense of propriety and the love of the beautiful of every person in the room. It was a general remark that LINCOLN was an infinitely better-looking man than he was represented, and that Mrs. LINCOLN was evidently a lady of refinement, of tact and of taste.

Of the ladies who were with her, Miss EDWARDS, of Springfield, was the most noticeable. She dressed with great elegance and equal simplicity.—what the name of the material is, I do not pretend to say or know. It was very thin, gauzy and white, looked as if it would burn very easily, and had a long row of beautiful bouquets down the front of it. That's not a very technical description of a lady's ball-dress, but it may answer every purpose just as well.

Mrs. BAKER was also dressed very elegantly. She wore a white silk, in which were embroidered flowers of exquisite color. She wore a head-dress to match, and looked well.

Mrs. SEDGWICK and Miss BEAN, of New-York; Miss WILLIAMS and Miss CAMERON, of Pennsylvania; Miss CHASE, of Ohio; Miss DIXON, of Connecticut, and Miss BLAIR, of Maryland, were also "bright, particular stars." There were many others there deserving of notice, but time forbids.

They danced, talked, flirted, chatted, supped most bounteously, had a splendid time, and all that sort of thing, affording a series of items unrivaled for sketches, but as the cars are soon to go, I must close by stating that this Inauguration Ball is considered to have been one of the pleasantest and most enjoyable of any ever given in this good City of Washington. HOWARD.

RECEPTION OF THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, March 5.

The *Whig* (conservative) says: The policy indicated towards the seceding States will meet the stern and unyielding resistance of the united South.

The *Enquirer* (secessionist) says: No action of our Convention can now maintain peace. Virginia must fight.

The *Dispatch* remarks: "Every Border State ought to go out of the Union in 24 hours."

Dispatches from Staunton state that the Inaugural was received with universal dissatisfaction. Resistance to coercion is the feeling of all parties.

The Inaugural creates intense excitement. The Secessionists regard it as equivalent to a declaration of war. The Union men say but little, but evidently are disappointed.

IN PETERSBURGH, VA.

PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, March 5.

There was intense excitement on the reception of the Inaugural. Hundreds, hitherto for the Union, avowed boldly for revolution, if the Convention does not immediately pass the secession ordinance.

IN ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, March 5.

The *Gazette* (Union) says the Inaugural is not such a one as it wished; nor such as will probably conciliate or satisfy those whom Mr. LINCOLN speaks of as dissatisfied in the South.

The *Sentinel* (secession) says the positions taken are a declaration of war, laying down doctrines which would reduce the Southern section to the unquestioned dominion of the North as a section.

IN LOUISVILLE AND ELSEWHERE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, March 5.

The opinions on the Inaugural at Nashville are unfavorable. It is believed that Mr. LINCOLN is determined to retake the forts and forcibly collect the revenue. Opinions are unsettled by its reception at Washington. The people are awaiting the document in full.

At Jackson and Columbus, Miss., and Tuscumbia, Ala., it is considered a declaration of war.

At Vicksburgh, it is regarded unfavorably, and generally considered a silly production.

At New-Orleans, it is most generally condemned.

In this city, the Union men are rather favorably im-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM FLORENCE.

Bright Prospects in Italy—How American Politics are Regarded—Secession Unpopular among Americans Abroad—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861.

The prospects of Italy were never brighter than at the present moment. The elections have terminated most favorably, and all doubt and anxiety—and there was a good deal felt as to the result in the Southern Provinces, as well as in Milan and Genoa—have given way to confidence and hope. Even the opposition, small as it is, is agreed with the Government as to the main points of foreign policy. Gaeta, it is true, is a nut still uncracked; but, with the removal of the French fleet, and the blockade by the Serdinians, under Admiral PERSANO, rigidly enforced, in spite of the protest of the diplomatic corps, it must in time open by itself, if it should prove able to resist for the present CIALDINI'S blows. Naples is slowly rendering herself amenable to law. The reactionery hordes of the disbanded Bourbon soldiers, and others, have been defeated in several encounters, and GARIBALDI has been won over to the side of prudence, and has consented to adopt CAVOUR'S views—which are to avoid hurrying the new Kingdom into a war for which it is unprepared, and veinly breaking its heed against the Anstrian Quadrilateral; but rather to wait for whet may in all probability fall hy itself, without a blow, to the shere of VICTOR EMANUEL, in the enticipated dissolution of the effete Austrian Empire.

All good patriots are hopeful and heppy. They see, for the present, peace and the opportunity of strengthening the honds of union but lately formed, and of receiving the blessings that they can yet hardly dare to call their own; opportunity to prove to all who are yet ignorant of them the advantages that union, and union alone, can bring—freedom of intercourse, opening of her channels of trade, abolition of the harassing restrictions of custom-house and old laws that paralyzed all commerce, foreign and domestic, freedom of thought and action, end, certainly not least, the consciousness, so new to an Italian, of each citizen, that he is a member of an independent country, with a Government able end willing to protect him in his rights, and whose fleg he has the proud consciousness will be respected in whatever part of the world it may be displayed.

Some of these benefits Sardinia has known hy the experience of the lest ten years, during which her commerce has more then doubled in value. The Neapolitans heve had no such experience, and ignorant of whet mey be in store for them, they are foolishly throwing obstecles in the way of the proffered blessing. If it is true that none can appreciate what they have not themselves, it is equelly so thet none know the full value of the advantages they possess till they have lost them.

The American, born and brought up in our hitherto peeceful country, who knows nothing of the Government except in its enforcement of the laws necessary to his well-being; who is free to do whet he wishes and go whither he pleases without let or hindrance, provided only he respect the righte of othere; who hes never visited the Old World and seen the evils of despotic Governments, or lived among those who know not what it is to feel national pride,—such a one, when he madly talks of secession, mey be pitied almost as much as blamed; for he knows not what he says. Among Americans abroad it is rare to find a disunionist. As may be easily imegined, news from home is expected with intense interest, but those from the North and the South are very differently affected hy it. Southern letters, even as far North as Washington, give no hope, although the writers may be strong Unioniste. This is natural enough. The feeling of hostility to the North is general; and those who do not allow this sentiment to carry them so far as to wish for a separation, yet agree with the ultras as to the righteousness of their anger, see no chance of its being appeased, and think it would be inconsistent and unpatriotic to blame them as wholly without excuse.

If I say I do not believe in the dissolution of the Union, I am told thet it is impossible for me to judge, as I am entirely ignorant of the state of feeling that pervades all classes of the South. I answer, I em willing to concede all the fects, and more. My conclusions are independent of the facts, and are drawn from the generel principles and conditions of human neture. Passions are transitory, and must die out sooner or leter, according to the amount of fuel provided for the fire. Man's interests end necessities are coevel with the race. I can believe that, for a time, perhaps a long one, the fury against the North mey drive the South to the rash acts already committed and to the reaher they are said to have contemplated. Bet, however agreeable it may be to gratify one's passions thet pleasure cannot form the occupation of a lifetime. We must live. We must provide for our families. Wa must heve security for life and property. We want strong government—strong, at least, against the rest of the world. We want our righte protected, wherever we may he. As the old Roman said: *Civis Romanus sum*, we want to he able to say: I am an American, and to feel sure thet this gives us a title to respect.

I believe in all these necessities, and thet they will make themselves heard and felt when the moment of anger hes peesed. Passion says: I want freedom from these incendiary Abolitioniets. Reason asks: Will yon be more free from them when the North is a foreign, perhaps a hostile country? Passion rejoins: They will not return my fugitive slaves according to the Constitution. Reason asks: Will their restoration be more probable when no Constitution requires it, and when fugitives becoma free on passing the frontier of the Slave Statae? Passion: Wa hate the North so much that wa would rather join England or France than continue united to her. Reason: Would England do more for Slavery? She is much more opposed to it than the North, and, some fina day, she may buy your slaves at her own price, and ruin you as she did her Jamaica planters. BONAPARTE, too, you would have! Remember the *coup d'état* and Cayenne. King Log is better than King Stork. Besides, whatever he may think of *white* slevery, he does not believe in black, nor France either. A stroke of the Emparon's pen would suffice to set your slaves free, and would be a very popnlar act in France.

There can be no question that on all God's earth there is no non-slaveholding country that views Slavery with so lenient an eye as our Northern States. Whatever may be thought of this fact, whether favorable according to the Southern standard, or a blot on our escutcheon, as many of the North and all the rest of the world contend, it is the fact; and a fact that will have its weight when the hour comes for the South to decide with whom to risk her fate, provided that hour he not hastened. Of this, from present signs, there seems little fear.

As to the acts of violence in South Carolina, every instance of oppression and illegality is a nail in the coffin of secession. The darker the night the greater the demand for light. Thinge must be worse before they are better. Patriotism to one's State is held a virtue, but few will adhere to it at the price of ruin to their families. The protection of property is a primary necessity, and the voice of a Union party will be heard when driven to desperation. It is the history of such things every whare in all time. Fortunate the people of the South if, instead of being forced to throw themselves into the arms of a military dictator, they can take refuge henaath the broad wings of the American eagle.

Apropos to NAPOLEON, I mentioned to a Frenchman what I had heard, viz.: That the Sontb would prefer, rather than to unita with the North, to put herself under him. "Tell them," he answered, "they would be wiser to choose the Devil himself."

The Emperor's speech has just reached us hy telegraph. That is, of course, only the plums; hnt the rest must be the usual batter, and cannot be supposed to help in clearing up the ambiguous phrases of the oracle. The Italians are hound to find good in whatever he says and does. His assertion thet he will not espouse any quarrel not headed on justice and right, thay take as a compliment to their own cause. But the "profound thought," as they charscterize the concludlag truism, that it is the first virtue of a people to trust itself, and bewere of the influence of others, they cunningly spply to themselves, and point out the wisdom of their course in insisting on unity, in spite of all obstacles tbrown in its way. Now, after Austria, no one has raised more obstacles to the complete unity of Italy than the Imperial speaker himself. This hit at him with his own weapon is genuine Tuscan. None are more cunning of fence with the intellectuel small sword. Their victims are like those of a celebrated headsman, who did not know of the blow till teld to move their heads.

Here is a specimen of editorial emenity. It is an answer of the *Nazione* to the Abbé RICCI, an ardent Reactionist, who had written from Rome to complein of certain things seid of him hy that journel's Romen correspondent:

"We have received a second letter from the Abbé RICCI. We cannot publish it, because containing expressions not very evangelical, though much in use in the Romen Court, concerning our King and the Emperer of the French. We regret this most poignantly; not on our own account, nor that of the Reverend Ricci, but for our readers' sake, who would have bad proof in this letter how the hoty ira of RIVAROLA and Carolnal RUFFO boil up under the rope of the hellicose Abbé FABRA. They would have seen, too, how the defenders of the inviolability of the Papal Territory speak and write of our magnanimous ally, who is their chief support. We are grateful to the Abbé Ricci for his great courtesy, and we pray him to continua his agreeable correspondence, proposing to ourselves the pleasure of thanking him *viva voce* when we shall be permitted to repair to the capital which God has desined for Italy."

The Prince Royal, with his brother, has been making a tour through Tuscany, visiting Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca end Sienna, and showing himself to his autonomous subjects, who seem right loyally disposed, in spite of their autonomy, which, judged hy e secession standerd, could herdly deserve the name. On their return to Florence, soma halls will he expected hy the citizens et their hands, in the Pitti Pelsce.

RICASOLI, it is said, will scon retire from the office of Governor-General of Tuscany, and will probehly he elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, in the coming Italian Parliamcnt.

Proposals heve been made by an engineer to throw a bridge across the Straits of Messine, binding Scylla to Cherybdis, end clinching Italian union with honds of iron. Tha King's Government has called for plans and drawings. If successful, VICTOR EMANUEL will heve fairly earned the title of *Pontifex Maximus*, and none can gainsay then hie right to stand in the shoes of the successors of St. Peter. X——Y.

FROM HONG KONG.

Trouble between Foreigners and Japanese Officials—Lord Elgin's Treaty with China—Military Affairs—Loss from Faking, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Monday, Dec. 31, 1860.

In a previous letter from Japan I took occasion to remark on the unhappy state of feeling between the foreigners residing in Sinagawa and the Japanese officials, and I at the time anticipated soma serious trouble and bloodshed. This prediction hes been fulfilled, and in a letter of the 3d Decemher, from a reliable source in Kanagawa, I heve the particulers of the forcible arrest and subsequent rescue of several foreigners of English and German extraction, in which a Japancse officer had an arm blown off by a shot from one of the former. The difficulty originated by the persistence of the foreign party in shooting wild fowl, which abound in great numbers in the peddy fields and lekes in the vicinity of the forts, contrary to Japanese, custom if not against Imperial laws. On the occesion alluded to the Japanese seem to have determined to teet the question hy making an arrest, which wes effected in their usual brutal manner in auch cases, and which wes repelled hy the merchants with determination and violence. In this they were seconded by the English Consul, Capt. VYSE; and it being a fair opportunity, also, for the Prussians to display their force, smarting under the treatment they themselves had received from the Tycoon's Government in declining to make a treaty, they accordingly proceeded with boats from their squodron containing one hundred end fifty armed men, in readincse to land at the Custom-house and assist in the rescue of a Mr. MOSS, the individuel who had fired on the Japancse. My informant states thet had not Mr. MOSS been finally given up, and had the English Consul hesitated a moment in calling upon the Prussians to hegin hostilitiee, that the merchants and their employes—with some few temperate exceptions—would have seized the Governor and Vice-Governor of Sinegawa and put them to death. Some kind of a judicial investigation wae going on when the mail left, assisted hy the French Minister resident and the Abbé GIRARD—a most excellent missionary and a competent interpreter—and the result will probehly he a refusal on the part of the English Consul to admit tha indiecretion or culpehility of those whose cause he defends, more egpravation end exaeperetion on hoth sides, end tbe end more bloodehed. Tha presence, however, of e respectable portion of tha Englieh Neval force on this station, which hee been ordered to Winter in tha Gulf of Yedo, may axercise e salutary effect in celming the foreign irritation, and perhaps in awing the Jepenese themselves into better manners, united to more consideretion for the rights of a class whom they hereditarily detest and despise as merchants.

Lord ELGIN'S recent treaty has been officially posted at Canton and the other open ports, and is not unfavorably received by the Englieh here, though what may he the feeling of the Mandarins at Canton, or whether the result will be beneficisl to foreign trade, remains for a little more time to develop. The English, however, are hy no means pleased with the treaty of Baron GROS, as it contains an article which guarantees the restitution of property eequestered by the Chinese from French missionaries, with ne limit as to time, thus giving a margin of soma 300 years for a claim, the period when there is any traditionary record of a Frenchman having set foot in China. Acting under this Convention, the French Bishop of Canton, without going into minute researches to discover tha velue of property destroyed belonging to the Church in the past and present ages, has lumped them all for the region of Canton, and taken possesaion of the eite of the Chinese Nero, the late Commissioner YEH'S palace, which will make a magnificent and noble domain for a Catholic Cathedral. No doubt had the English been aware of the views of their Gallic allies in this matter, they would assuredly have arranged some shadowy clause in their own treaty, and squatted down upon the vast inclosuree of their old enemy YEH, without a moment's hesitation; but the French have been es much ahead of them in this, as they were in the occnpetion and pillaga of the great Imperial Summer Palace, near Peking. With respect to military affairs, a considerahle portion of the expeditionary force winter at the North, end the remainder are rapidly wending their wey heck to India or Europe. Transports touch here day hy day with troops or commissariat etores, the latter of which are either sold for a song or given away. The troops, too—eepecially the French—are loaded with *loot*, end which is not sold for a song. I have had in my hands a necklace of pearls and jadl stone, 140 in number, and each pearl as large as big cherries, which a French officer sold here for £2,000 sterling, having a few more left of the same description, and all evidantly the jewels of the Emperor himself. The watches found, were hy the bushel. One French soldier had 85, and all of them of the rarest forms and workmanship, incrusted in pearls and diamonds, many from Breguet and Lekoy, some from London,—but all of great value. There were likewise *looted* from the Imperial store-houses more ermine and sable cloaks, and miracnlously gold-embroidered robes, than would deck the fair shoulders of every woman in New-York. Much of this valuable plunder will, no douht, find its way to Europe and Amarica, though at least one million of dollars have been invested in it here in Hong Kong. Tho corvette *John Adams* sailed on the 28th for Manila end Bankok. The flag ship *Hartford* and steamer *Saginaw* still in port. TRUE BLUE.

FROM KANSAS.

Another Alarm from the Border—A Secession Army in Missouri—More Outrages on Free-Stale Men, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

Again there must go forth the tidings of alerm from this rumor-cursed lend. Again we ask the country to prepere for startling news from the Kansas border. It will be remembered that when the Governor of Missouri recelled Col. FROST'S command last Fall, ha ordered a small company of volunteers to remain on the lins to *protect the border*, as was said. That small company has heen gradnelly reinforcing, until they now number about 800, and during the last few days four pieces of artillery have arrived. They are stetioned at three different points, and each of the encempments flourish a secession flag. We heer nothing but threats of violence towards Kansas from them, and they frequently come over the lins in small squads, reconnoitre the country, insult our people, and return again. One of the parties kidnepped a free negro last week from the vicinity of Mound City, and took him into their camp, where he remained for a day or two, when he was teken towards Arkansas. I know him to have been a free man, for I have his free papers in my care, showing that he was freed hy will in Crawford County, Arksnsas.

A public meeting was held in Bates County, Mo., a few days since, at which they resolved that they were for secession, regardless of what the State vote might be on that question; that they would prevent the inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, end that a man who was elected under a pledge to free every negro in the country should never rula over the Southern Confederecy. So heware of Betes County, Missouri.

These lower counties of our State heve had intercourse with the western terminus of the Pecific Railroad at Syracuse, but recently our people heve been arrested in passing to and fro; their teams have been taken, as in 1856, so that now all business is suspended in that direction. Such a state of things has greatly alarmed our people in that portion of the State, for thus fer they have heen as quiet and orderly as any people in the Union. No violence has occurred, or was ever contempleted, and thers has been no more occasion for a standing army on our horder than you have for one on the East River, to prevent your City from being invaded by Brooklyn. What can it all he for? Is tho natnral inquiry, and Gov. ROBINSON sends a dispatch to the Governor of Missouri, to-day, to demend an explsnation for such extraordinary proceedings. Gov. JACKSON is known to be a Secessionist, and the army now on the line claims to act hy his authority.

As a measure of self-protection, the citizens of three or four counties, irrespestive of party, are organizing under the Militia Law, and to-day Gov. ROBINSON is commiesioning the officers for some fifteen companies. Other portions of Kenses will soon follow their example, and in a short time the whole State will be in a condition for organized defence. Nobody intends to submit to the first violation of law, and as we ere now a State, it is the chief desire to secure peace at home, end maintain amicable relations with our neighbors. No Kansas men will he guilty of eggression, but if we ere wantonly invaded, we shall try to demean ourselves as American citizens, earnest for their rights.

It is a most humiliating reflection, however, that it will be heyond our power to sustain an armed force in the field, for went of hreed. This will seriously embarrass our proceedings, hut will not destroy our courage. A member of this Missouri army was recently heard to remark, that with 200 men he could drive out from Kansas the whole starving Abolition race.

A large number of Free-State men are already driven out of Missouri and they generally stop in Kansas. The largest merchant in our Southern country, has lately been driven there with his goods from Missouri. What all these proceedings mean, I am still unable to answer, and will for tha present leave others, like ourselves, to ewait the solution of the mystery. I stert to-dey for the South, and will give such new evidences as beer upon the case.

Our political theatre is also more interesting then nsual. Several vecancies are to he filled, for members in the new Legislature, end the Senetoriol question is the chief propelling force. The Senatorial candidates are the bueiest men now known, and they all count upon votes enough to elect them, as already pledged. LANE and PARROTT have joined hands, and that will result in the combination of all the other candidates in a common fight against them. From present eppearances LANE will be beaten hadly, end any other man who trusts his fortnnee with him, will share the same fate. WINCHELL and STANTON work together on tha South, and POMEROY and EWING on the north of the river, to defeet LANE and PARROTT. LANE hae a load of sins upon him quite enough to sink himself and any other man, who takes voyage with him. For humenity's sake, it is hoped he will never he permitted to disgrace us in the Senata of the United Stetes.

The Winter has broken up, and our farmers are already plowing. Everything looks promising for good crops. RANDOLPH.

Liberty in Italy and America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have received by the last European steamer a letter, from which I feel at liberty to make some extracts for publication in the TIMES. It is written hy one of the most distinguished jurists in the Kingdom of Sardinia, a friend of Count CAVOUR, and one of the illuminated advisers and supporters of the great Italian cause:

* * * "Tha affairs af Italy march on with fearful tramp. Tha cry for the approaching crusada is, 'God wills it!' for Italy shall be united, free and independent. In spite of all you hear about dissensions among us, or possible collisions between GARIBALDI and CAVOUR, or betwaan either and NAPOLEON, arising chiefly in petty family jealousies, they hava bean nipped in the bud by statesmanship, or beneficently overruled hy Providance—all of which combined ara crowding us on to tha great destiny which awaits us. It seems now that no obstacle can intervena to arrest our course. At all events, whatevar misfortunes we may encounter, Italy will now solva the problam that has hung for so many centuries in tha balances of fate—'Shall she be lost?' * * * But that your magnanimous country should be so blind to bar future as to wreck har free institutions hy submitting them to ovarthrow without hastening the emancipation of the negro. My God! Accursed be any of your citizens (if only for our sake) who shall desecrate your altars and extinguish their pure flames, which have kept burning on the eye like a western star through tha darknass of our own despotism. You Americans, who lit the fires of French liberty, and half emancipated the Old World, have you not yet abandoned Enropean servitude for a free country long enough to know that you must not now sacrifice tha eternal interests of liberty to the petty clamor of negro servitude?

Liberty of one's country! To lose that! God forbid it! All Italians forbid it. Their sincerest vows have not ceased for you, hut ara sent across all tha seas and mountains that roll or rise between us since we have heard tha first note of your danger."

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1861. C. E. L.

—The Memphis *Enquirer* announces the death of O. E. Durivage, a once popular actor and dramatist, at his residance in Chelsea, Tenn., on Feb. 21. It is said the deceased is a native of Boston, and the son of a sister of Hon. Edward Everett.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 20. On Demurrer Calendar—Nos. 152, 184, 2, 12, 46, 76, 80, 95, 97, 100, 111, 123, 127, 132, 133, 140, 150, 156½, 157.

CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 347, 739, 653, 635, 201, 407, 411, 415, 417, 423, 429, 431, 439, 443, 471, 513, 519, 533, 537, 539. *Part II.*—Nos. 358, 272, 378, 382, 384, 386½, 290, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 412, 416, 420.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1365, 1383, 1385, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1413. *Part II.*—Nos. 940, 942, 502, 944, 862, 791, 754, 950, 958, 960, 962, 966, 254, 260.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 328, 404, 322, 1155, 205, 514, 515, 517, 519, 520, 521, 331, 212, 304, 51. *Part II.*—Nos. 427, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 510, 512, 513, 80, 450.

Bills of Exchange—How the Ohio Life and Trust Company Paid their Debts.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

The Summit County Bank of Ohio vs. *the Phœnix Bonk of the City of New-York.*—This action is bronght to recover the snm of $1,000, the amount of a certain bill of exchange.

It appears that the plaintiffs ars a corporation, existing under, and by virtue of, the laws of the State of Oblo; that in July, 1857, they discounted and came into possession of a certain bill of exchange for $1,000, accepted by Messrs. Wright, Gillet & Rawson, due Oct. 15, 1857.

The plaintiffs now allege that, for the purpose of having tha same collected, and for no other purpose, they sent the same on, with directions to this effect, to the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York. That the said Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, being indebted to tho defendant upon certain usurious contracts, transferred the said bills to the defendants, contrary to tha plaintiffs' express direction; and that the defendents took the said bills chargeable with full notice of all of these facts, and of the additionel fact that the plaintiffs were prohibited by the statute of Ohio from negotiating bills, except for certain specified purposes, of which this was not one. Therefore, the plaintiffs ask judgment against the defendants for the sum of $1,000, the amount of the bill.

The defendants deny thet they took the bill chargeable with notice, and aver that they took it in the ordinary course of business, and therefore deny that they are liable to the plaintiffs for the amount of the same. The cese is still on.

Pierrepont & Stanly for plaintiffs; Edgar L. Ven Winkle for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

BAD MONEY PAYS THE FARE TO SING-SING.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Henry Wilson and Thomas McConnell, jointly indicted for forgery, were first put to the bar. They demanded a separete trial, and the prosecution proceeded against Wilson:

Officer Hanaban testified that he arrested the prisoner Wilson, on the 15th of January, in a stage, and found upon him a $3 bill on the North River Bank, here produced and identified; the coursel for the defence admitting that it was counterfeit. At the Police Court, subsequently, the witness told the prisoner that he could not make any promises; but the Magistrate promised them that if they would tell all about the money, and where it came from, he would intercede with the District-Attorney, and have them used as witnesses against other parties. The counsellor for the prisoner here objected to admitting confessions made under such inducements. The Court overruled the objection, and the witness stated that the prisoner consented to tell from whom he obtained the money; he obtained it from McConeell.

August Danbury testified that the prisoner came into his store to purchase some tobacco, paying for it with a $3 bill on the North River Bank; witness took the bill out, and found it was bad; Wilson, on being told this, refused to take the tobacco, and went away.

Louis Eglinger, in whose store the last witness was a clerk, testified that he was in the store when the prisoner came there; he corroborated the account already given.

Isaac Hann testified that Wilson came to his store and bought a pair of gloves, offering a $3 bill for them; witness told him it was counterfeit, and he took it back, saying it was all the money he had.

Officer Ackerman testified that he assisted in the arrest of the prisoners; on McConnell he found about $20 of good money, in small bills, $1 or $2 each; he also found a bundle of small articles, such as three pairs of gloves, ladies' stockings, and the like.

There were no further witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was sentenced to State Prison for five years and one month.

A BAD FIND.

William Maxwell and John Watson, jointly indicted for forgery, in having in possession, with intent to utter, counterfeit bills, were next put to the bar. Officer *Roach* testified that on information that thieves were in the Hudson River Railroad depot he went there, suspicion was directed to the prisoners, one of whom, Wetson, had a roll of bad bills, amounting to $70, in a dirty piece of newspaper, which he refused to give up, and declared to be a private letter; while thus resisting, Maxwell passed close behind Watson, who endeavored to pass the roll to him; the prisoners were then arrested; subsequent search brought to light new bills. There were no witnesses for the defence, and the counsel briefly summed up with the theory, advanced to him by Watson, that he found the package of bills in the depôt, and thinking he had a prize, gave two of the bills to Maxwell to see if they were good. The Jury took the case and gave a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were sent to Sing Sing for five years and one month.

LEGAL DIPLOMACY—A TRIAL WARDED OFF.

Thomas McConoel, whose *confrère* was the first prisoner tried, was next put to the bar, on the same indictment. By the advice of counsel, he pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree; but as he accompanied his plea with the explanation that he made it rather than run the risk of a conviction on a higher degree, though he declared his entire innocence, the District-Attorney refused to send a man to prison without a trial, who asserted his innocence. He therefore determined to try the prisoner. Counsel for the defence asked that, as the case had been already tried in presence of all the jurors, the case might go over for the term, and so come before a new jury. The application was denied, and the Clark proceeded to call a jury. The prisoner's counsel challenged each juror as he was called, and most of them were set aside, as having formed an opinion of the prisoner's guilt or innocence. As the list of jurors was nearly exhausted, and the prisoner had by law the privilege of twenty peremptory challenges, it became apparent that a panel could not be obtained, and the case was, therefore, set aside.

SIC VINCIT GLORIA MUNDI.

Charles Mundey, indicted for forgery, was next put to the bar. He pleaded not guilty; and as but one bill had been found upon him, and the question of intent being somewhat doubtful, the District-Attorney refused to press the prosecution, and the prisoner was discharged.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

Charles Howard, indicted for grand tarceny, was then put to the bar. *William H. Payne* testified that he was a flour and grain dealer in Harlem. On the 25th of October last he intrusted to the prisoner, his clerk, $2,000, to carry to Reelay & Co., at the foot of North Moore-street. Of this money $1,879 was in bills, the rest in specie. The prisoner returned, saying that he had delivered the specie, but had lost the bills. He was unable to tell how he had met with the loss.

Officer Jackson testified that he had had conversation with the prisoner, who made no distinct confession, but spoke of the money being out of his reach now. The witness narrated the method by which he endeavored to gain information concerning the stolen money. He caused himself to be thrust into the prisoner's cell as a burgler. After sitting there several hours, the witness told the prisoner that he was arrested for burglary. The prisoner replied that he was taken for theft. He talked in a manner indicative of guilt, but when the witness said let me have some of the money, and I will get us out of the scrapes, the prisoner replied, "Oh, I had nothing to do with the money."

The theory of the defence was that the boy had lost the bills. His cousin, Mr. Mann, testified that the prisoner had lost a note belonging to him. The witness further testified that the prisoner had always borne a good character. Other witnesses were examined on each side corroborative of the avidence given, and the case was summed up on both eides. The jury took the case, and rendered a vardict of acquittal. The prisoner was discharged, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Jonathan Seward, Philip Lowery, William Durning, Henry King.

For Bigamy—Michael McAndrew.

For Forgery—Mary Haskell, Henry Schwartz, James Riley *alias* Wiley, James McLenan, John Leland, Thomas Lawson.

For Burglary—John Fitzsimmons.

For Larceny—Philip Smith, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, John Foster, John Riley, August Gerlach.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

PERJURY.

The United States vs. *Rudolph Blumenberg.*—The defendant was tried once on an indictment, charging him with perjury, and the Jury disagreed. The trial was called on again yesterday, but defendant's counsel not being ready, the case was postponed until next Thursday.

Surrogate's Court.

The wills of Jonathan R. Herrick, Henry L. Simmons, Mary Ann Henderson and George A. Pomeroy, were duly admitted to Probate. They contain no provisions of a public character.

The Blankman Will case.—The following paragraph appeared in yesterday's TIMES as a part of the testimony of John H. Funk in this case:

"When I got up to go, he said it could easily be settled if he would withdraw the will from the Surrogate; if he would withdraw the will from the Surrogate, the heirs would make no complaint: I told him I didn't want any of the money myself."

Where the pronoun "he" first occurs, it should be "I," thus making the sentence read, "*I* said," instead of "*he* said."

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Haggerty et al.* vs. *De Witt et al.*—Motion for stay denied without costs.

Duffy vs. *Logan et al.*—Order settled.

Thompson vs. *Thompson.*—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Hewitt vs. *Rink et al.*—Motion for stay of proceedings granted.

Matter of the Island City Bank.—Order grant'ed.

Krelhoff et al. vs. *Rilesolf et al.*—Report of referee confirmed.

Fairbanks vs. *Hulsey.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY J.—*Rattier* vs. *Rattier.*—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 5.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	94⅛	650 Harlem R. Pref	39⅜
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Con	92⅜	100 do	s30 39⅜
3 000 Trea. 12pc. Nts	103⅛	300 Reading R	b60 45
8.000 Vir. State 6s	77	100 do	44⅜
5.000 do	76⅜	300 do	44⅜
1.000 do	75¼	100 do	s10 44⅜
1.000 N. C. State 6s	81	100 do	b10 44⅜
25.000 Missouri St. 6s	65¼	50 Gal. & Chicago R	72
16,000 do	65½	100 do	b60 72¾
1,500 N. Y. St. 5's, '62	100¾	200 do	71⅝
2,000 Brook. Cy. W. Ln.	100⅜	50 Mich. Cent. R	88¼
2 000 Mch. So. 2d M Bs	67	200 do	58
1.000 Chic. & N. W. 1M	39½	100 do	s30 57¾
10 Canton Company	15	50 do	s60 58
45 Pel. & H. Canal Co.	90	25 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	15⅛
30 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	7⅛	200 do	b10 15⅜
50 Pac. Mail SS. Co	84⅜	175 do	15⅜
150 do	85	250 M. S. & N. I. g'd S.	38
550 N. Y. Cen. R	78⅛	200 Ills. Cent. R. scrip	81⅛
650 do	s30 78¼	100 do	b60 81⅜
50 do	s60 78	100 do	81⅛
100 do	s10 78⅛	44 Cle. Col. & Cin. R	94
100 do	s30 78⅛	600 Cleve. & Tol. R	35⅛
12 do	78⅜	100 do	b10 35⅛
100 do	b30 78⅜	1600 do	s10 35
100 Erie Railroad	22⅜	800 do	35
100 do	b30 22⅜	100 do	34⅞
25 Hudson River R	46⅝	100 Chic. & R. I. R	55¾
100 do	46⅜	50 do	b10 56⅞
5 do	45¾	505 do	b30 58
150 do	s30 45¼	50 do	57¾
50 do	s30 45⅜	100 do	b30 58
50 Harlem Railroad	15¾	200 Chic. B. & Q. R	73

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cp'n.	91⅜	300 Mich. Cen. R	56⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	93⅜	200 Mich. & N. I. G Sk.	34⅜
8,000 do	93¼	500 Chi. & Rock Isl. R	56⅜
1.000 U. S. 6s, '74, Con	85	150 do	b30 56⅜
3.000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	73	25 Ill. Central R. S	80
12 000 Missouri State 6's	65	50 do	79⅛
30,000 do	b30 65¼	100 do	79¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	97¾	400 do	79
2 000 do	97	200 do	78¾
115 Pacific M. St. Co	84	300 Galena & Chi. R	68¾
150 do	s30 83¾	300 do	69⅛
1000 N. York Cen. R	77¾	100 do	69½
100 do	77⅞	50 Cleve. & Tol. R	34⅛
200 do	s30 77¾	100 do	b30 34¼
300 do	77⅛	800 do	31
100 do	s30 77	50 Cb., Bur. & Quin. R	71
50 Hnd. River R	44¾	50 do	70¾
100 Harlem Railroad	15¾	75 do	70

TUESDAY, March 5—P. M.

There is a reaction against the market to-day of full 2 per cent. on the Stock Exchange, as compared with the purcheses mede yesterdey afternoon on the telegraphic report of the Inaugural Speech of President LINCOLN. Early in ths forenoon ths feeling on the Street end among most of our banking people appeared to be, in the main, satisfied, both with the temper and impression of the Inaugural, and the opinion obtained that the effect upon the country generally ought to be good. On the meeting of the Exchange Board, however, the business was less active, and the tone of tha market less decided than might reasonably have been looked for, and it soon became evident that the dealinge were growing weaker as the call of the list progressed. At the outset the New Federal Stock was fairly supported in price, but without speculative inquiry. The State Stocks were pretty freely supplied, on orders believed to come from soms of the Western Free Bankers, who are curtailing their currency and withdrawing the Stocks from the Illinois Bank Department, with the sale of which they create New-York funds. On the Railway Shares there was a moderate business only en New-York Central, the dullness of which imparted a heavy feeling to the Western speculatives. To this was added a large peremptory order to sell Toledo shares, which went down 35 ₩ cent, and subsequently sold in the afternoon as low as 33 ₩ cent. Illinois Central opened at 81½, and went down, before the close of the day, to 78½ ₩ cent. The eagerness to sell the list generally was apparent on the Street immediately on the adjournment of the morning session, and a fall of 1½ ₩ cent. on Central (the steple of speculation on the sidewalk) was accomplished in five or ten minutes. There was a subsequent rally to 77½ ₩ cent. @77½, hut at these figures the supply was quite free at the Second Board, end the price returned to 77 ₩ cent. No one seemed able to trace the sndden depression to account of any politicel event or news, although the nature of the movement led to the suspicion of private advices from seme quarter. The New Government Stock declined to 93½ ₩ cent. at the Second Board, though not pressed on ealc in large sume.

Late in the afternoon the market showed increased heaviness; sales of Illinois Central at 78½, closing 78 bid; Toledo, 32½@33; New-York Central, 77, sales end hid.

The employment of Money at Bank is agein felling off, after having been run up about two and a half millions on pledge or purchase of the New Federal Stock. The actual line of Loans and Discounts, to-day, is rather under then over the average of last week, as reported lest evening on the Benk Statement. On the Street, with private lenders and the Trust offices, there is a feir inquiry, on call, at 6@7 ₩ cent. With the Discount Brokers business is very quiet in mercentile peper, owing to the absence of prime selections, most of the good hills, if not too long in dete, going directly into Bank. Treasury peper is in lees active request, and the rate of interest has returned to 8½ ₩ cent., after falling at one time last week to 8@8½ ₩ cent.

The market for Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer mail closed steady at 105½@106 ₩ cent. In favorite signeturee a fair business was done for the present mail, and rates were perhaps a little stiffer than they otherwise would have been hut for some extravegant rumors of the amount of Gold overdue from England hy the *Australasian*. We have heard nothing to authorize a larger calculation than $700,000 to $1,000,000, although as much as two millions has been rumored. Some little uneasiness is felt to-day for the safety of the steamer. The amount of Exchange made against Domestic Produce, cleared direct from New-York, and in Cotton from the Southern ports this week, is again very large, together about $10,000,000. It will he noticed that the Cotton clearances alone were 155,000 hales. The following is the comparative etatement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,484,214	$2,089,372	$2,497,068
Previously reported	7,451,401	11,541,967	21,421,537
Since Jan. 1	$8,935,615	$13,631,339	$23,918,605

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for tha past week, and since first September last, compared with the five preceding years:

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	RECEIPTS— Past Wk.	Since Sept. 1.	EXP. FOR PAST WEEK— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.	EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1— To Gt. B.	To Fr.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	122,000	2,915,000	111,000	24,000	20,000					
1859-60	129,000	3 569,000	101,000	18,000	18,000	

...of the morning will consist first of last quiet... ...ing as it will be by the operation of the new ...

...Pork.—Dry Cod and Mackerel have been quiet at ...ormer figures. Herring have been in fair demand, ...and have been quite firm.

...FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, especially the low grades, which buyers want. Holders have offered their superior brands, and pieces have not been pur...chased; sales have been reported of 11,200 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 05@$5 15, ordinary shipping superfine State, at $5 15@$5 20, chiefly at $5 to choice extra State, at $5 15@$5 20, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25, at which rates about 4,800 bbls. changed ...hands; Superfine Western, at $5 05@$5 15; Extra ...Genesee, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 17½@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 25; Inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 35@$5 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55, chiefly at $5 50 ₱ bbl. Superfine State.....$5 05 @$5 15 Extra State.....5 15 @ 5 45 Superfine Western.....5 05 @ 5 15 Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..5 17½@ 6 10 Extra Indiana and Michigan.....5 25 @ 6 25 Inferior Extra Ohio.....5 35 @ 5 40 Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands 5 45 @ 5 55 Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 60 @ 7 15 Fancy Genesee.....5 45 @ 5 55 Extra Genesee.....5 70 @ 7 25 Inferior to choice Extra Michigan.....5 65 @ 7 25 Southern Flour is depressed and drooping; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 25@$5 60 for very coor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive, finishing inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 10 ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour continues in limited request at $3 90@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $2 85@$3 00 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT.—Raisins have been in very moderate demand, including Layer at $2 10@$2 25, and Bunch at $1 40@$1 60 ₱ box. Other kinds have been inactive.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in good demand, mainly for export, at essentially unchanged rates. Sales have been made of 75,000 bushels, including White Genesee at $1 50; White Western at $1 42@$1 56 chiefly at $1 42@$1 45; Red Western at $1 30@$1 32 Amber Wisconsin at $1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 23; North Western Club at $1 21; Chicago Springs at $1 16@$1 18; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 60; and Red State at $1 28, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in active demand, partly for shipment, at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 80,000 bushels at 59½c.@59c. for New Mixed Western, at railroad depôt and delivered; 65½c.@67¼ for old do., in store and delivered; 58c.@60c. for new yellow Southern; 68c. for straw-color do. do ₱ bushel. Rye has been sparingly purchased, at 70c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been in fair request at full rates. Sales 7,000 bushels, including Canada West, at 80c, and do East, at 75c. ₱ bushels. 1 600 bushels Barley Malt were sold at 90c. ₱ bushel, short credit. Oats have been inactive, including Canada, at 31½c.@33c.; Western at 34c.@34½c., and State at 35c.@35½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY.—Sales 600 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS.—Sales have been reported of 60 bales New at 24c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LIME.—Rockland, $1 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES.—Crude Turpentine has been more sought after at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 2,362 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 4,300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, closing at 36½c @38c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts 2,524 bbls.; estimated stock 6,000 bbls. Tar has been inactive at from $2 25@$2 62½ ₱ bbl. Week's receipts 748 bbls.; estimated stock 4,500 bbls. Rosin has been in fair demand, including Common, at $1 25@$1 35, Strained at $1 35@$1 40, No. 2 at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ 310 lbs.; and low to fine and pale No. 1 at $1 55@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Rosin 3,372 bbls.; estimated stock of Common 13 000 bbls. Mr. C. J. Tuzza has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to March 5, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	9 422	11,248
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	15,395	10,910
Rosin, bbls	65,218	43,609
Tar, bbls	tr,806	6,303

OILS.—The demand for the principal descriptions has been comparatively fair and at generally buoyant prices, especially for Linseed, which has recently advanced materially. We now quote: Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; unbleached Sperm, at $150@$1 55; Crude Whale at 56c@58c.; bleached Whale, 58c @62c.; Olive, $1 10@$1 25; Red Oil, 52c @53c.; Lard Oil, 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at 59c.@61c.; Crude Cotton Seed Oil at 32c.@33c. ₱ gallon; Palm Oil, 8c @8½c; Fallow Oil, 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been less active, sales having been confined to 300 bbls., including Mess at $17 25; and Prime at $12 75@$13 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, at 8c @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues unchanged. Lard is declining; sales, 450 tcs. and bbls. 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in more request at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE.—Sales have been made of 300 tierces, in lots, at from $3 62½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT.—The demand has been somewhat brisker, especially for Liverpool, prices of which favor sellers. Ground closing at 85c. ₱ sack.

SEEDS.—A fair inquiry prevails for Clover and Timothy Seed at full rates. Flax Seed is plenty and dull.

SPELTER.—No important sales have been effected since our last, and the market is visible as also dull.

SUGARS.—Have been more freely purchased, the reported transactions comprising 1,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 4¼c.@5¾c., and 382 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction) at from 4¾c @5¾c ₱ lb.

SPICES.—Sales have been reported of 200 bags Pepper and 750 bags Pimento on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW.—The week's transactions in this line Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The e has been a fair business during the past week for ship need at previous rates; the demand is so newhat limited, however, owing to the difficulty in procuring freight. City chandlers purchase sparingly of country dealers. To-day, the market re mains steady for prime City in hogsheads, at 9¼c. Price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c."

TEAS.—Have been in fair request, and prices have been well supported.

TIN.—Sales of all kinds have been limited, though prices have not varied materially.

TOBACCO.—The demand has been less active, yet prices have been quoted firm; sales, since our last, 27 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@11¼c.; 44 bales Virginia at 8c.@6c., and 137 cases Seed Leaf at 5c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Sales 700 bbls., at 17¾c @18c., chiefly at 18c. ₱ gallon, the market closing heavily at the lower rate.

FREIGHTS.—Were somewhat bricker, with unaltered rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@12½d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d ₱ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce. Also, by steamer, Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; Corn, in ship's bags, 13d. ₱ bushel; Tallow, Lard and Bacon, 50s.; Cheese and, 55s.; and Cheese, 65s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 9½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@3s. 9½d. ₱ bbl.; Oil and Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow 40s., and Clover Seed, 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel. Pork 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard 40s. ₱ ton; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and a market, Corn, (9 000 bushels,) in bulk, at 14½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre, Wheat, (6,000 bushels) in shipper's bags, at 32c. ₱ bushel. For North side of Cuba and back to this port, six small vessels, with Sugar at 40c., and Molasses at $3.

Sales of Real Estate....March 5.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER.

Premises south west corner of Church and Warren streets, 80x76.....$76,868 33

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
America	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 6
Hammonia	New-York	Matanzas	Mch 8
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 9
Adriatic	New-York	Southampton	Mch 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 13
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	Mch 15
North Britain	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 16
Arabia	New-York	Bremen	Mch 16
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 16
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 20
Saxe	New-York	Kingston, Ja	Mch 20
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Europa	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 20
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
North Britain	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 28
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
Open	New-York	Southampton	Mch 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 4

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A M. [Letters for California if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at.....5 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at.....5 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at.....5 A M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad.....5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
West mails via Steamb at.....2 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at.....6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—In a cash manufacturing business which will pay $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this a rare investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$3,500 CASH—AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a staple manufacturing business, fully established, safe, and extremely profitable business and association first-class. Address WILLIAM ST., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a grocery house long established in trade, and now doing a large business. Address W., Box No. 131, Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL FOUNDRY, IN COMplete running order. Apply to F. H. HOLTON, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
In order to close our present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
WE
HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES,
FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT., AND ARE NOW
OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
Of every description.
Particular attention is invited to our stock of
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS SILKS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
And purchasers may rely upon getting desirable goods
AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED,
Also, at Stores
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE ROBES,
Five and Seven Flounces and Double Jupe.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on
MONDAY,
Their entire stock of
BAREGE ROBES,
At the following low prices:
Barege Robes at $3, former price $4 50.
Barege Robes at $3, former price $7.
Barege Robes at $4, former price $6 to $10.
Barege Robes at $5, former price $10 to $12.
Barege Robes at $6, former price $13 to $15.
Barege Robes at $7, former price $16 to $17.
Barege Robes at $8, former price $18 to $20.
The above reduction is positive.
Canal st, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
viz:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.
These goods have been selected with great care for the City trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY,
At retail, an immense stock of
SPRING HOSIERY,
Viz., Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses'
White and Unbleached Cotton Hose.
White and Unbleached Lisle Thread,
White and Unbleached Balbriggan.
Also, a fine assortment of
SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c.
Also, a large stock of Goods suitable for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering to wholesale and retail purchasers,
A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLIN AND VESTIBULE LACES,
All of which they will dispose of
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

GREAT REDUCTION.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
ARE SELLING OFF
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
FOR CASH,
At a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent.
J. G. & CO. will open THIS MORNING
6,000 yards of FRENCH PEKO CLOTH,
Reduced from 60c. to 35c.
BEST QUALITY ALL WOOL DE LAINE,
SPRING STYLES, 46c.
REAL LACE,
Newest styles, very cheap.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
All reduced.
300 SILK ROBES, $15; FORMER PRICE, $35.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS
are invited to an inspection of the following prices for FRENCH CHINA, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUT FABLE GLASS, and TABLE CUTLERY,
THE DISCOUNT
upon these goods is positive y equal to
FORTY PER CENT.

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$7 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Cabinet Cups, the dozen	85
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French China Covered Dishes, each	75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets 44 pieces	8 50
Gold and colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	9 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces	45 75
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, from	$50 to $100
Silver plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the dozen	2 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, each	7 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Ivory-handle Table Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handle Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	3 50
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-Bowls, the dozen	1 80

In addition to the above, we offer the following bargains in
IRON STONE CHINA,
from the celebrated manufactory of
JOHN MADDOCK & SON,
Staffordshire, England, decidedly the best goods of the class imported into this market.

White Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	87
White Iron-stone China Tea Plates, the dozen	75
White Iron-stone China Soup Tureens each	1 87
White Iron-stone China Covered Dishes, each	63
White Iron-stone China Toilet Sets, 11 piece s	2 50

These prices ought to effect a speedy clearance of the entire lot. The public may rest assured that every article offered herein will be on sale.
We are now exhibiting our new Spring styles of
GAS FIXTURES,
Embracing many novel designs. These goods have been produced, on account of the deranged state of affairs, at astonishingly low prices We intend to
SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY.
Everybody in want of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
Will favor their own interest by examining the above.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No 631 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
6TH-AVENUE, COR. 14TH-ST.
NOW OPENING—
1,000 DOZEN
HIS SPRING IMPORTATION
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
63 cents a pair.
WARRANTED as GOOD as any Kid Glove IMPORTED.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received her new Spring stock, and is offering nice-fitting corsets at $1; also, two cases Paris Werlys, at very reduced prices. Corsets made to order. Hand-some skirts on hand and made to order, from $1. warranted. N. 6.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DAMAGED GOODS—JUST RECEIVED FROM the recent auctions, of Black Cloths, Doeskin, Cassimere, Heavy Linen Table Damask, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Diaper Toweling, White and Brown Sheatings, Shirtings, Muslins, &c. For sale low for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY

MME. R. HARRIS & SON, NO. 371 BROADway, beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they will open on March 4, a large assortment of Spring Bonnets, (*Rayée nouveauté,*) just arrived from Paris by the last steamer. A rich assortment of Flowers, Ruches and Frames. Advantageous terms to wholesale buyers.

COAL.

COAL.—BROAD MOUNTAIN, PEACH ORCHARD and Lehigh, obtained from the most reliable sources properly screened; also Cumberland. English house, Cannel and Hallsbarton's Liverpool Orrel; all at the lowest market prices. HENRY REEVES,
Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS AN ATTENDANT ON AN ELDERLY OR INVALID LADY, &c.—A Protestant lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as attendant on an elderly or invalid lady, besides making herself generally useful, or would take charge of children. Instructs them in the rudiments of English, and do plain sewing, hoping this may meet with some kind lady's notice, as advertiser is most anxious to get employment; salary no object. Address for three days, S., care of Mrs. Kent, No. 143 West 25th-st, corner 7th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and to sew, or would take care of children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 91 4th-st., near Ferry, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waiteress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 201 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to do chamberwork and washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 11th-st., between Avenue A and B

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, IN A respectable private family, a situation, by a neat and competent young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; the best City reference; has lived several years in her last place. Call at No. 147 7th-av., second floor, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl to do the chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 114 7th-av., corner of 18th-st, 2d floor, front, until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and to attend children, by a trustworthy, faithful young woman; can produce the best of City reference as to character and competency. A note addressed to No. 229 7th-av., will meet with attention this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do up-stairs work and take care of children; is a good sewer; has a good recommendation from her last place. Can be seen at No. 322 West 23d-st., for two days; call at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would mind children and do plain sewing; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waiter or to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; he best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 116 4th-av., near 12th-st., hosiery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; country preferred; can give satisfactory references, at No. 70 North Moore-st., for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 329 East 9th-st, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID—HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation for an excellent chambermaid and fine sewer, or good, strong girl, to do general housework. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted a situation as above, by a genteel young woman. Will do sewing. City reference. Can be seen for two days at 311 10th-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all sorts of embroidery, or would take a professed waitress' place; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 106 7th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl in a small private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; can make all kinds of desserts. Will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; also, first-rate laundress, who understands all kinds of fluting and fine washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 282 7th-av., near 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of plain cooking; no objection to a laundress place in a private family; can give good reference for either places. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 7th-av. corner of 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A respectable private family, by an excellent meat and pastry cook; would assist with washing, &c.; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A woman as cook in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 West 16th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH THE best of City reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, pastry, &c.; can get up side dishes in excellent style; is also a superior baker of pastry, bread and cake, and maker of preserves. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; had 20 years' experience in the best families in this City; best of City reference. Apply for two day at No. 918 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced steady woman as cook, washer and ironer. All is by her daughter, to do light chamberwork and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 244 9th-st., Room No. 17, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as meat and pastry cook; understands all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, in a first-class family, or as laundress, by a competent woman, who understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days. If not engaged, at No. 529 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, a situation as washer and ironer, where there is no more than three in family, in this City. Apply at No. 268 8th-av., next door to the Post-office, top floor, back room, for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; lived two years in her last place; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 80 16th-st., corner 9th-av., for two days. Call at the side door.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WISHES a situation in a small genteel family as cook; good City references given. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st. basement, back room, for three days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 179 7th-av., corner 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; has no objection to do a little washing; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 East 16th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two young women, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; the other as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; have no objections to the country during the Summer months; best of City references given. Apply for two days at No. 11th West 16th-st., 16th-st.-place, 2d floor.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable white woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; two years' reference from last situation. To be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th st.

AS COOK, &c.—AN EASTERN GIRL, WHO IS a thorough domestic, wishes a place to cook, or would do housework in a small family; satisfactory reference given; would like to engage with a family who leave town in Summer. Address L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 410 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a very good cook and baker, in a private family; she does not object to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 624 2d-av, corner of 38th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 4 9th-st., between Conre and Smith sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable woman wants a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; refers to her present employer, at No. 63 East 15th-st., where she can be seen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS EXPERIENCED COOKS, CHILDREN'S NURSES, WAITER GIRLS, AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations are wanted for several excellent Protestant and other servants who are very highly recommended by Brooklyn ladies whom they have served, (in the above capacities.) Ladies desirous of procuring really first-class servants, can find the most desirable ones in Brooklyn on our register. MANNING & CO., No. 16 Tillery-st., Brooklyn.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman who is willing to please her employer, wishes a situation; can cook, bake, wash and iron; is also an excellent dairy maid; has reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES employment by the day or week. Call at No. 88 West 17th st.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—A VERY tidy, smart young Protestant woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands her business thoroughly; willing and obliging, and will go up the country; has good reference. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted to do general housework by a hard-working and industrious girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, steady and trustworthy, and well recommended. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a very respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork; reference given if required. Call at No. 61 29th st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman a situation to do general housework in a private family; good City reference given, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant widow woman, either to do the housework of a family, or the chamberwork. Best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122½ Franklin-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATion as housekeeper in an hotel by a lady of much experience in the above capacity in two first-class hotels in this City; unexceptional references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English woman, a situation as housekeeper, or seamstress and to wait on a lady; good City reference. May be seen at No 8 Clinton Hall, Astor place, a few doors east of Broadway. Inquire for M C.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as housekeeper, or as chambermaid in a hotel; understands jellies and preserves; can do all their laundress; has the best of reference. Likewise, a young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid in a hotel; has the best of reference. Call at No 242 East 23d-st., first floor, back room, No. 4. To be seen for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A lady desires a situation to take charge of a house, as companion to a lady, or as English governess; is willing to travel; has best of reference. Call or address M. E., No. 83 West 13th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as lady's maid or general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to take charge of a little girl; City reference. Call or address No 267 7th st, between Avenues C and D.

LADIES MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant woman; is fully competent for any of the above duties, or would travel; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroideries; can produce the highest testimonials, and will be found willing and obliging. Apply, this week at, or address, No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent City girl, with excellent City reference a situation as laundress, who does up linens in style; fluting and finery, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 276 East 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting; or would take a chambermaid's place, and do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a first-class laundress, who does finting and fine muslins in the neatest manner; good references given; none but gentlemen's families need apply. Call at No. 214½ West 26th-st., for two days

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or cook; is willing to assist with the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 394 3d-av., corner of 30th-st., in the grocery-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED—A RESPECTABLE widow woman desires a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; willing to assist in chamberwork if required; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 256 Ayenne A, between 16th and 17th sts., first floor, front.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children, and do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 130 9th-st., two doors from Broadway

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and embroider. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 East 29th st. between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG French girl wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful; speaks good English. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable girl with the best City references; has lived 4 years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 117 West 34th st., for two days.

AS NURSE OR WAITRES

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL POLIUTO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—GUY MANNERING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—HARLEQUIN JACK—MINSTRELS.

UNION THEATRE—THREE KEAS IN A WOMAN'S LIFE—STATE SECRETS—KISS IN THE DARK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

CANTERBURY HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Senate assembled in extra session yesterday, for exclusively executive business. The floor and galleries of the Senate Chamber were crowded, and the utmost anxiety was manifested to learn the exact truth relative to the distribution of the Cabinet appointments. After the appointment of a Committee to wait on the President to inform him of the readiness of the Senate to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, a recess was taken until 4 o'clock P. M. On reassembling, the appointments were immediately sent in, and almost unanimously confirmed, as follows:

Secretary of State.....WM. H. SEWARD, of N. Y.
Secretary of the Treasury...SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.
Secretary of War.....SIMON CAMERON, of Penn.
Secretary of the Navy.....GIDEON WELLES, of Conn.
Secretary of the Interior... CALEB B. SMITH, of Ind.
Postmaster-General.....MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Md.
Attorney-General.....EDWARD BATES, of Mo.

The only names upon which the vote was not unanimous were those of Messrs. BATES, of Missouri, and BLAIR, of Maryland. The objection to these gentlemen came from some four or five of the more radical Republicans, who refused to countenance the selection of constitutional advisers for Mr. LINCOLN from Slave States.

Several of the State delegations in Washington yesterday called upon President LINCOLN and paid their respects—among them those from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. To the latter Mr. LINCOLN made a short address, in response to the assurance of their spokesman that Massachusetts would indorse the Inaugural, in which he declared his intention to so administer the Government that the charge of sectionalism could not properly be brought against him. Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State, also received calls from various delegations, among them the Illinoisians, to whom he made a brief speech. The interview was a very interesting one, and indicative of the respect and confidence with which Mr. SEWARD is regarded by the people of the West.

The report announcing the refusal of Capt. HILL to surrender Fort Brown, in Texas, in accordance with the instructions of the traitor TWIGGS, proves to be true. A dispatch from New Orleans states that at last accounts he was actively preparing for defence, and that State troops were concentrating in the neighborhood. Meantime the disgraced TWIGGS has arrived in New-Orleans, and has received a public ovation at the hands of the Secessionists in that City. A telegram also announces the seizure by Texas of the revenue cutter *Dodge*.

Ex-President BUCHANAN left Washington for Wheatland yesterday afternoon. He was escorted to the railroad depôt by four companies of military, together with a committee of citizens, and was bidden farewell with various demonstrations of respect. Mr. BUCHANAN was apparently much affected on the occasion.

Returns from sixty-two out of the eighty-four Counties of North Carolina have been received, which indicate the election of sixty-five Unionists and only thirty-three Secessionists as delegates to a State Convention, should it be decided to hold one, which will probably have to be determined by the official count. The whole number of delegates to the Convention will consist of about 130, and the returns still to come in from twenty-two Counties cannot possibly overcome the Union majority.

Advices from Arkansas, by way of Louisville, announce the assembling of the State Convention on the 4th inst., and the election of Union officers by six majority. This indicates that the hopes of the Secessionists in that State have been defeated.

In the Missouri Convention, yesterday, resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a Committee to inform the Commissioner from Georgia that Missouri dissents from the position taken by that State, and very kindly, but emphatically, declines to share the honors of secession with her. Resolutions were read in favor of sending a copy of the St. Louis protest against coercion to the President.

In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, a resolution was introduced in favor of a speedy Convention of the Border Slave States. A substitute was presented in favor of the secession of the State and a Convention of the Slaveholding States. An amendment was offered declaring that it was plain that Mr. LINCOLN's purpose was to plunge the country into civil war, that Virginia will resist coercion, and calling on the Legislature to make the needful appropriations for forcibly opposing every attempt of the Federal authorities to hold, occupy, and possess the property of the United States in any seceding States, or collect duties on imports within them. Yet another series of resolutions was read opposing coercive measures, and requesting the cooperation of the Border Slave States in uniting with the South in an effort at reforming the United States upon the basis of the Constitution modified so as to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories. There was great excitement in the Convention all day, but no action was had on any of the propositions.

The highly important and difficult duty of determining upon the flag for the "Confederated States of America," has at last been performed by the "Congress" in session at Montgomery. No description of it has yet reached us, though it was hoisted over the "Capitol" on the afternoon of the 4th inst. Almost the entire time of the "Congress" is spent in secret session.

The Republican Central Club had a spirited discussion last night over a resolution, offered by Mr. TOUSEY, declaring it to be the duty of the Administration to retake all the forts and other property which had been seized by the seceders. Mr. RAYMOND offered a substitute, expressing confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, and pledging a cordial support to any measures he might adopt. After a short debate, Mr. C. B. SPENCER offered another amendment, expressing the belief that the sentiment of the Republicans of the State was in favor of retaking the forts. He desired this to be adopted together with Mr. RAYMOND's amendment. Mr. R. insisted, however, on having the vote taken on his substitute first, whereupon Mr. TOUSEY, by consent, withdrew his resolution, and Mr. SPENCER offered his in its place. Mr. RAYMOND then offered his as a substitute, and it was adopted. Mr. SPENCER then offered his as an independent resolution, and it was adopted also. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of the most prompt and decided measures of coercion; but a general willingness was finally expressed to await the action of the President.

The schooner *Mary Alice*, which arrived yesterday morning from Ponce, P. R., reports that she left at that port the *Onward*, a British bark, just arrived from Georgetown, S. C. She was to sail next day, but had been obliged to enter under protest as she had a clearance from the Republic of South Carolina. The Spaniards evidently are not yet aware of the existence of any such nationality. South Carolina should immediately send a man-of-war to chastise them for their ignorance.

The New-York State Senate was not in session yesterday. In the Assembly there was a morning and an evening session. In Committee of the Whole the bill to impose tolls on the Railroads of the State was considered at length. A discussion took place upon motions to amend it so as to restrict its operation, as far as the Erie Railroad is concerned. Progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next, at 7½ P. M. The bill granting special privileges to the South Side (L. I.) Railroad Company was ordered to a third reading.

Important official dispatches from Mexico have been received at the State Department, which announces the appointment of Gen. URAGA, formerly Minister to Prussia, to represent the Mexican Government at Washington. The remnants of the Church Party, under ZULOAGA and VICAIRO, had suffered another defeat, and would make no further effort to retrieve their fallen fortunes. The differences with the English Ministry had been amicably arranged—the Government agreeing to pay back the money taken by DEGOLLADO, in the course of four months, and the money of the British bondholders, stolen by the agents of MIRAMON, to be made good out of the personal property of those who authorized the theft, attachments being already issued for that purpose. The difficulty with Spain relative to the expulsion of Señor PACHECO, remained unsettled. It was thought that the Presidential election would have to be determined by Congress.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She brings later news from the South Pacific and Central America. A difficulty is anticipated between Peru and Ecuador. In Nicaragua it was the prevailing opinion that the murderer of JOSEPH L. WHITE would be acquitted.

A regular meeting of the Historical Society was held last night at the rooms in the Second-avenue, when, after the presentation of some interesting gifts, a paper on "the History of the Inquisition in America," was read by Dr. FISCHER, and attentively listened to and justly appreciated by a large audience. The expected proceedings, in memory of the late Dr. FRANCIS were deferred till the next meeting.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, there were several convictions for forgery, and the prisoners were sentenced for various terms to Sing Sing. There was one acquittal on an indictment for grand larceny.

The Stock Exchange fell 2@2½ ₱ cent yesterday, on the speculative Share list, as compared with the first sales on receipt of Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural on Monday afternoon. New-York Central closed 77 ₱ cent. The new Federal Stock fell 1 ₱ cent., closing 93½ ₱ cent. Money is in less actual employment at Bank this week than last. Exchange on London for the Boston mail closed 105½@106 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were more sought after, especially by shippers, yesterday, at a shade lower prices for Flour, but steady rates for Wheat and Corn; and fair freight engagements were reported for Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Havre. Cotton was inactive, and prices were unsettled. Provisions, Whisky, Hops, Fish, Candles, Oils, Naval Stores, Seeds and Tobacco were less freely dealt in. Laguayra Coffee and Cuba Sugars were in fair demand. The movements in other kinds of produce were productive of no important changes in prices.

The Cattle Markets are again sparingly supplied. Only about 2,600 head were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, but some 300 more were expected. The cattle received this week have arrived so scatteringly as to derange the regular trade, and buyers were inclined to hold off until all were in. Business was, therefore, dull, although a slight advance from last week's rates may be noted. Most of the good cattle brought 9c@9¼c ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight. There is an active inquiry for working oxen, at $125 to $150 ₱ pair.

The President's Position.

We have been indulging the hope that, after the inauguration, the *Journal of Commerce* would recognize the duty of supporting the Government of the United States in all fair and proper efforts to defend its own existence—whatever it might think of the political principles of the Republican party. But we have been mistaken. The *Journal* is not at all satisfied with the President's Inaugural, and its main point of objection to it lies in the fact, that it recognizes the Government of the United States as an existing Government! To show that we do the *Journal* no injustice, we copy from its comments the following:

"The President puts forth earnest professions of love for the Union, and places *justly and properly* much stress upon his duty to preserve it and to execute the laws. But he commits the practical error of setting up the theory of *an unbroken Union* against the stubborn fact of a divided and dissevered one. He proceeds upon this false assumption—false in practical fact, however correct in mere theoretical reasoning—to speak of enforcing the laws and collecting the revenue *in all the States*—a measure which, in the existing relations of the seceded States to the Union, is *nothing less than a proclamation of war*."

We venture to characterize this as most extraordinary doctrine. Mr. LINCOLN was just about to take a solemn oath to maintain and defend the Constitution, and to execute the laws of the United States,—yet the *Journal of Commerce* denounces the intimation that he intends to *keep* that oath, as "nothing less than a proclamation of war." Has not every President taken precisely the same oath, and made precisely the same promise? Yet when before did anybody ever see in that act anything like a "proclamation of war?"

But circumstances are changed, it may be said: and the character of the act changes with them. The fact that seven States have seceded, and that they will resist the execution of the laws, renders the promise to execute them a hostile act. But, we submit, this does not follow; the only hostility there is in the case is with the seceded States:—it is *their* hostility against the Government, not that of the Government against them.

We should like to know from the *Journal of Commerce* what possible ground Mr. LINCOLN could have taken on this point other than he did take. He was sworn to support the Government,—how could he refuse to recognize its existence? The very object of his taking the office was to protect and defend the Constitution;—how could he possibly treat it as without force or validity? The *Journal* intimates that he ought to have admitted the actual and legal disruption of the Union,—the formation of a new Confederacy, and its claim to a position of independent equality and sovereignty towards the United States. What authority had he to do any such thing? He was elected President *of the United States*. He was proclaimed by Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, in due conformity with all constitutional forms and requirements, to have been duly elected to that office,—and to *none other*;—to the Presidency of the whole Union,—not of any part of it;—and Chief Justice TANEY administered to him the oath by which he solemnly pledged himself to perform all the duties of that office. By what authority, on what pretext, could he possibly ignore any part of those duties, or decline to perform them in any part of the Union?

If the position of the *Journal* is right, Mr. LINCOLN should not have taken the oath of office at all. If he ought not to have held to the "theory of an unbroken Union," then he had no business to take the oath, or enter upon the Presidency of such a Union. The only "theory,"—the only legal *status* of fact, with which he had anything to do, or which he had any right to recognize, was that of an "unbroken Union." The Southern Confederacy must be recognized as an independent Sovereignty, by the supreme authority of the United States, before the President can so regard it;—and in requiring him thus to recognize it now, the *Journal* requires the President to betray his official trust, to take an oath which he did not mean to keep, and to betray the Government he had just sworn to support.

We do not see how Mr. LINCOLN could possibly have said less than he did, without virtually abdicating the Presidency. The practical results of the course which the *Journal* thinks he should have adopted, would have been as ruinous as its theory would have been false. If he had promised *not* to collect the revenue in any seceded State, how long would New-York have been content to pay duties? How long could we maintain even the semblance of Government, while free-trade was the law of one section and imposts of the other?

Mr. LINCOLN has only performed a plain and inevitable duty in pledging himself to sustain the Constitution and execute the laws. Of the degree and kind of force which he will bring to the performance of that duty, he remains the judge,—and we believe the issue is safe in his discretion. We have no apprehension that he will run the risks of bloodshed and war for any inadequate object. We do not believe he will attempt to retake forts which we do not need, at a cost infinitely beyond the material or moral value of their capture. And he has already declared that he will waive the enforcement of the laws in districts where local agents cannot be employed, and where the interests of the country at large are not involved. We have full faith in the practical wisdom and conciliatory temper of President LINCOLN.

Appointments to Office by the New Administration.

We are almost the only country in which appointments to office, from the highest to lowest, are made without the least reference to qualifications. The excellency of our Government seems to be entirely *negative*—in the freedom allowed to individual energy and enterprise, which have achieved results that are really the admiration of the world. But the moment it takes a step in a *positive* direction, all faculty is at an end, rendering it to foreigners an object of censure, from its imbecility and weakness—in striking contrast to the universal admiration bestowed upon the people. This is mainly owing to the fact, that since the advent of Jacksonism, the whole power and patronage of Government have been wielded for the reward of *political* partisanship.

In obedience to the precedent he established, the division of the spoils commences with the selection of the Cabinet, in the appointment of which the country is mapped out into seven great political districts, each one to receive its share. The confidential advisers of the President, the heads of the departments, are selected for the political services they assume to have rendered, or to placate or secure the coöperation of a political faction. Their arrangement in the Cabinet is a mere matter of convenience or accident, and the order at last hit upon, might without any impropriety be entirely reversed. Take, for example, the Secretaries of the Navy. For the last twenty years the persons filling this office could not correctly name the appointments of a sailboat. Nearest in time is Mr. TOUCEY, from the interior of Connecticut. He succeeded to a gentleman hailing from the sand-hills of North Carolina, and this one to a gentleman from Central Virginia; not one of whom knew, practically, any more about their duties than they did about the Sanscrit language. What was the consequence? They were at once, like all other *flats* with a plenty of money, regarded as fit subjects to be *plucked*. Every kind of imposition, consequently, is practiced upon them with entire impunity. If Government wanted vessels to purchase or charter, the most worthless things are palmed off upon the Department at enormous sums. Experts are employed for this very purpose. We have only to refer, in proof, to the purchases made in the Mexican War and in the Paraguay Expedition. Our sailing ships-of-war are constructed of such unsuitable materials as to be unserviceable almost from the moment they are launched. The war-steamers are such slow hulks that they could never get near, nor escape from an enemy, and would not be tolerated in our commercial marine. The vice runs through everything. Their engines are so constructed that no power can be got out of them, nor can they be kept in repair even with their slow rate of speed. Were not our commercial marine better constructed or managed, foreigners would do all our carrying trade. A merchant could not live a month, conducting his business as Government conducts theirs, intrusting everything to ignorant and often corrupt agents. The result is that no matter how much of a navy we have, it must always be rebuilt before it can go into service. In this way millions are annually wasted, which might be saved, if it could be put in charge of persons of experience, selected for their qualifications, instead of political partisanship, and who would manage it as they would their own affairs.

So with the Secretaryship of the Treasury, a post that should be filled with a man of the widest financial experience, and whose good sense would command the confidence of moneyed men. Contrast such a man with COBB, base, ignorant and treacherous. He brought the Southern wing of the Democracy to Mr. BUCHANAN's support, and as a reward, was intrusted with the purse, which is the life-blood of the nation which he sought to betray. FLOYD, who was appointed on the same principle, had his acts as Governor of Virginia twice made the subject of investigation of a Special Committee, on the ground of his alleged dishonesty. Where best known, he had not, when appointed, the least standing as an honest man. THOMPSON'S blundering and unbusiness-like conduct has just cost the country nearly a million of dollars.

The subordinate appointments are all made in the same way. A long recitation of party services, backed by a long petition, often, we are ashamed to say, of respectable names, is the sole certificate to which any attention is paid. The more imposing such evidence, the less, generally, the degree of merit; for importunity can get the signature of almost any man in New-York,—and people are importunate just to the degree that they lack self-respect. Almost the whole corps of office-holders of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration are of this class. Persons are often intrusted with millions of public money who would not be trusted with the charge of a dollar belonging to an individual; and men are allowed to fill the most important stations, who could not, in the most menial capacity, get inside a respectable establishment. By such have the greater part of the revenues of Government been habitually either stolen or wasted.

These abuses really had quite as much weight in breaking down Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, as its misdeeds on the subject of Slavery. Thousands and tens of thousands throughout the North, who had but little sympathy with the Republican Party in regard to the Slavery question, voted for LINCOLN because they hoped thus to arrest the downward progress of the Government in the respects we have named. The abuse had become outrageous and unendurable. The people had become disgusted at seeing the mere hullies and bravos of partisan warfare, put into the most honorable and responsible posts of public service.

The new Administration has a duty to perform in this matter from which we hope it will not shrink. It has, in the first place, to cleanse that Augean stable,—the public service,—from the mass of reeking corruption and imbecility which has been allowed to accumulate. The Government requires, for its honor as well as its efficient service, new agents and representatives in every department of its affairs. But it also requires that these agents should be selected on a different principle, and from a different class of men, than those that have hitherto been exclusively regarded. We do not deny or doubt that political considerations must have very great weight in the selection of Government office-holders. It is perfectly just and right that the new selections should be mainly made from the ranks of that party which has the responsibility of the Government. *But let not the worst men of that party be taken as its representatives.* Partisans who have done service at the polls may deserve and demand a just reward; but they have no right to demand high posts of public trust as the recompense of their labors. Let them be paid,—and paid liberally,—but in some other coin than the honor and welfare of the country. We want no repetition of the policy which makes the course, vulgar, characterless Captain of a rowdy political club, Marshal of this Judicial District, and rewards a reckless Ward pugilist for service at primary meetings, by putting the interests and property of the public under his charge.

The American people have boundless faith in the honesty, the conscientious patriotism, the high-toned devotion to the public good of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and while they expect him to maintain the principles and promote the interests of the party which elected him, they expect him to do this by guarding the honor and promoting the welfare of the country whose destiny is committed to his charge.

The Mercury in the Shade.

If there be anything delightful in this base world of muddles and paradoxes, it is to see a journal—an arguing, debating, defending, representative journal—lay down one course of principle and then stick to it—as is *not* done, we are sorry to say, by our friend the Charleston *Mercury*, when it pens the following, after eulogizing "the sensible and manly course" of Gen. TWIGGS:

"Gen. TWIGGS owes no allegiance and no gratitude to the North. He received his military education, as a citizen of Georgia, at a school established and supported in part, and more than proportionally, by Georgia. It was Georgia that gave him the appointment and educated him for his profession. It was through her influence he entered, as a citizen of Georgia, upon that profession in the common army of the United States. He has never transferred his domicil, citizenship or allegiance to any other State."

Stop there! Now, if Gen. TWIGGS owes no allegiance to the United States, *because* he was educated in Georgia and otherwise bred and fed there, it follows very naturally, as it strikes us, that if he had been educated at West Point, that he should have, by the most honest interpretation of the *Mercury's* argument, have stuck to the United States. Turn and twist it over a thousand times and you'll make nothing else from such a premise. Nay, it very strictly follows that all persons who have entered the United States Army or Navy, and there learned anything, have no right to leave on any pretence whatever.

We are perfectly aware that the *Mercury* will promptly evade this argument by urging that the great proportion of Southerners in our army and navy, numbers,—especially of those who have seceded—never did learn anything to speak of. This we cheerfully admit. It is very evident that such of them as have scrambled away at the very first blast of the secession cow-horn, never learned those very first principles of honor, manliness and principle which constitute the best part of the education of an officer and a gentleman. They have remained grossly ignorant of by far the most essential part of their education. They have shown themselves blind as bats to the effect which their infamy must in a very few years have on their families, and on their later descendants. They are so illiterate as not to be able to read what History must inevitably write of them. And they seem to forget that we live in an age when everything is remembered, revived, printed, classified and booked. The course of Time is not towards Slavery, but towards Free-labor,—and Heaven help his memory who swims against it.

Be it observed, that TWIGGS, according to the *Mercury*, is right only upon the ground that he never transferred his allegiance to a quarter where it was not due. We cheerfully admit that this is a proper ground to take—we simply deny that he did not transfer his allegiance. And we trust that this new ground assumed by the secession organ may speedily be made known to all those who, having taken an oath of allegiance to Uncle Sam, or who having been educated by him, have mistakenly withdrawn into secession service. Come back, gentlemen; come back—if you can! If you cannot, remember at least that you have, according to your leading organ, done very wrong. This is in its own words "a plain, unvarnished tale, that will bear criticism," and you would do well to act accordingly.

CHEAP HOMES AND CHEAP FARES.—If there is any subject which comes as a stumbling-block in the way of modern philanthropy, it is homes for the poor. It is in the crowded, filthy and dark tenement-house that vice and degradation flourish most. Yet how provide the poor with homes? LOUIS NAPOLEON builds them, London philanthropists attempt to build them, and it is found that the number who are accommodated are a mere drop in the bucket. Clearly the only way is to enable the poor to build their own homes, or to enlarge every facility for so doing.

But where is *the land?* A poor man can, through a building association, or by his own savings, generally hope to erect a cottage, or a cheap three-story brick house, such as are inhabited by scores of thousands of mechanics in Philadelphia. There is no land, however, for cheap houses to be had in New-York, and poor men are loath to invest joint earnings in building "phalanxes" and similar socialistic edifices. One way remains. When railroads and steamboats abound, and the fare is a mere trifle, then the working-man can, like the wealthy, live where ground is cheap. This he cannot do at present. Five cents going and returning is ten cents a day—a serious deduction from a dollar. If the reader, whose income may be ten thousand dollars, were required to sacrifice one thousand for daily rail-car rides, he would, possibly, complain. And if he had been hard at work, say as a porter or hodman, he might think that even to pay five cents per transit and be obliged to stand up, shaking severely the while, is rather exorbitant.

The truth is, and much philanthropic observation has confirmed it, cheap Railroad fare is inconceivably more conducive to ameliorating the condition of the poor in cities than any other reform of the same simplicity. If our local philanthropists wish to root out vice, let them go to work heart and soul and advocate two and three cent fare. Let them not stand upon the order of their going, but go at it at once. They have it in their power to thus inaugurate the greatest good work ever undertaken for the suffering poor of New-York, and to diminish the terrible mortality among children which would be promptly diminished if these children were born and brought up a few miles distant from the pest-houses where they now languish and perish amid the foulest corruption.

The Channels of Commerce.

The seceding States are beginning to experience some of the difficulties which interfere with the sudden revolution they have been meditating in the laws of trade. The difficulties at their Atlantic ports have destroyed their commerce, and defeated their project of coercing the rest of the world into the immediate recognition of their independence.

In the Montgomery Convention Mr. T. R. R. COBB, on bringing forward his resolution to impose an export duty on all raw cotton exported by any other channel than the seaports of the seceding States, made the following remarks:

"It is a fact that some of the cotton now produced in this Confederacy is *already seeking a new channel to the sea*. We are informed that at Pittsburgh, Pa., more than 20,000 bales of cotton have already been received and conveyed thither up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. We are also informed that more than 20,000 bales of cotton from Rome, Ga., have been sent by railroad to seek a port at Norfolk and Alexandria. We are further informed that the directors of the railroads communicating with the principal lines in our territory are now concerting schemes for the purpose of reducing freights on those roads, in order, in that way, to entice our cotton to markets in Northern ports. The result of such a course, if successful, would, in the first place, necessarily be to make the blockade of our *ports a matter of no importance to foreign nations; secondly, it would destroy all commerce with our own sea-ports*, and thirdly, and most important of all, it would compel us *to receive all the imported goods we might need after paying duties on them in New-York City*. These considerations have induced me to offer this resolution of inquiry."

Mr. COBB'S remedy for this state of things is to impose a duty on all cotton leaving the States by these new channels. He hopes thus to force trade back into the old ones. But why did it leave them? Simply because the expense of using them had become too great. The destruction of buoys and lights, the chances of confiscation, the expense and dangers of conflicting jurisdiction, and the other embarrassments created by the action of the seceding States, had so increased the rates of insurance and other expenses of navigation as to make the commerce by the old routes unprofitable. Mr. COBB proposes to make commerce by the new routes equally expensive. That he may do,—but he will only succeed in loading the trade of the South with fresh burdens.

Suppose he should succeed in stopping it altogether,—in preventing the export of cotton entirely from the Southern States. How would those who raise it find the means of living? How would they be enabled to meet the heavy expenditures which the necessities of the new Government will render imperative? Just when they need money most, the South proposes to destroy its business and cut off all means of paying these exactions! We trust they will be allowed to make satisfactory trial of this novel experiment.

A Bloody Programme.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is playing a very bold, but a very hazardous game, in the interest of secession. It is insisting that the Gulf States shall immediately attack Forts Sumter and Pickens, as the only mode of securing the coöperation of Virginia. The fact that "the Confederate Government still permits the occupation of forts by Federal troops," the *Enquirer* urges, is the great argument on which the Unionists of Virginia rest their hopes of reconstruction.

The *Enquirer* thus closes its appeal:

"Now, the action of Virginia will most probably decide the position of all the States of the Southern Border. By most inconvenient *misunderstandings*, between voters and candidates, a large body, *perhaps a majority of the delegates*, have been elected to the Convention now assembled at Richmond, who indicate a tone and temper very much at variance with the sentiments of their constituents. *We very much fear that these delegates are disposed to try the experiment at least of moral coercion to be applied to the Gulf States*, and their rights to property in negroes—are not what may be their views of the African race, or what they engraft on their present Constitution to protect themselves in full and undisturbed possession of this class of property. *When this is completed, and the South is satisfied with it, then we shall advocate this and other Northern States joining the Southern Confederacy.*"

This is liberal, certainly. Last Spring the Democrats of the North imagined they were entitled to a voice in the affairs of the Government. They went to Charleston filled with this fancy,—that they had something to say about the Constitution as well as their Southern brethren. And they even went so far as to deny the right of the latter to interpret the Constitution with exclusive reference to their own opinions and interests.

But it seems they have been cured of those fancies. They have abandoned all claim to any voice or opinion in the premises. The South will be good enough to make a Constitution to *suit themselves*. The Democrats of the North promise to accept it, without objection or inquiry of any kind.

We do not think the Union will be reconstructed upon precisely *that* basis.

RECRIMINATION ON WRONG PREMISES.—The Mobile *Register* takes exception to certain of our comments on the great Floyd-Russell larcenies, recently developed in the War and Interior Departments at Washington; but, to the credit of the *Register* be it added, that it makes no attempt to deny the justice of the charges advanced against the fugitive felon who was, until within a few months ago, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of War. Its apology for FLOYD is of the "you're another" style of logic; and this peculiarly feminine plea is set up on the assumption that "a Mr. JAY GIBBONS, an honorable member of the New-York Legislature," who is now charged with having attempted to extort a bribe for his vote on a private bill, is, as the *Register* "will venture to say, a Republican of the most kinky wool."

How a Cabinet Officer is to be relieved from charges of participation in thefts and the issue of spurious securities, by the allegation, even if proved, that a Republican Member of Assembly in the State of New-York had attempted to obtain corrupt consideration for his vote, we are at a loss to imagine. But unhappily for the *Register*, Mr. JAY GIBBONS is not "a Republican of the most kinky wool;" is not a Republican at all, in fact, and consequently has no political wool to be "kinky" with. He is a Democrat of the straight-out type, elected by Democratic votes in a Democratic county. The *Register* must look better to its facts in future before advancing the "you're another" argument as a cloak for the sins of its political favorites.

AN ACCESSION TO SECESSION.—The principal chief of the Choctaw nation has issued a message urging his people, and the several Indian tribes composing the nation, to join the Southern Confederacy and send delegates to the Southern Congress. His advice has been followed,—the General Council having passed a series of resolutions to the same effect.

The Chief also recommends the sending of Commissioners to Washington to confer with the President of the United States, and to look after the security of their moneyed investments. These inquiries can be much better conducted at the Southern Congress;—for the Seceders took most of the Indian Bonds with them before they left Washington. We hope the Choctaws will be satisfied with their new security.

RECEPTION OF THE INAUGURAL.—As a general thing President LINCOLN'S Inaugural is well received. It is only in the more ultra partisan journals, and in one or two that live by promoting dissension and commotion, that its sentiments are regarded as other than just and conciliatory. While the position he has taken in regard to the rights of the Government is firm and impregnable, he reserves the right, and proclaims the purpose, of adapting the means of vindicating those rights to the emergencies and contingencies of the hour.

Meeting of the Historical Society.
GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY—DR. FISCHER ON THE INQUISITION IN AMERICA.

The regular stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held yesterday evening at the Society Rooms, Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, the President, LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., in the chair. There was a full attendance, and the proceedings were of more than ordinary interest. The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Secretary, Dr. OSGOOD reported the receipt of some valuable documents, including in particular a letter from Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, written in his 90th year, and addressed to him, the speaker, its subject being the present critical state of the Union. Coming from such a venerable person, Dr. OSGOOD thought it was worthy of preservation in the archives of the Society. An amphora, brought from Alexandria by Capt. SIMPSON, was also presented, as likewise was a curious pitcher that was said to have belonged to WASHINGTON, made in England during the first year of his administration, and which was ornamented with an admirable likeness of the Great Father of his Country. Several of these pitchers were made at that time, but that presented to the Society last night is believed to be the only perfect specimen in existence. In donating it, Dr. OSGOOD offered as a sentiment: "May Americans never forget to look upon the face of WASHINGTON, or cease to drink living waters out of his pitcher."

WILLIAM C. PRIME, Esq., in consideration of services rendered in the addition of the Abbott Collection of Egyptian Antiquities to the Museum of the Society, was elected a life member.

The paper of the evening was then read by Dr. FISCHER. Its subject was "The History of the Inquisition in America." COLUMBUS, he said, pointed out to FERDINAND and ISABELLA, on his return to Spain, the vast area that in the new Continent was opened to the zeal of the Church in the conversion of the Indians. Accordingly twelve Spanish priests were commissioned to the work, but were enjoined to abstain from all means of annoyance and molestation. Subsequently, under FERDINAND the Fifth, the work of proselytism having poorly succeeded, other priests left Spain for the Western Continent, with the view of establishing the Inquisition in the New World, and an Act passed May 7, 1516, appointed the Bishop of Cuba to the office of Grand Inquisitor. The Bishop, however, did not like the task, and three years afterwards the Bishop of Porto Rico was appointed in his place, and made the Indians his especial care. The earliest missionaries, in their ardor to make proselytes, admitted them into the Church before they were able to understand the first principles of the Christian faith or duty. A single clergyman baptised in one day 5,000 Mexicans, and in one year 4,000,000 were admitted into the bosom of the Church. These retained a veneration for their own superstitions, and when they thought themselves out of the reach of the Spaniards, met to celebrate their heathen rites. Several interesting instances of this nature are narrated by PRESCOTT. The first notice that we have of an Inquisition in connection with this country, was organized on shipboard for the purpose of detecting heretics on the high seas; but this was abandoned because it interfered with navigation. Afterwards PHILIP II. directed the attention of the American authorities to the heresy of Protestantism, and ordered it to be punished as it was in Spain. The first *auto de fe* took place in Mexico in 1574. Protestants and Israelites had come to America, enticed by the liberality of the Government in secular matters, but most of them were publicly burnt, with imposing ceremonies. The Portuguese Government did not follow the example of Spain, and in Brazil no regularly organized Inquisition existed. Those suspected of Protestantism were sent to Portugal to be tried, and if found guilty, to suffer the penalties attached to that crime.

Dr. FISCHER proceeded to narrate in detail the history of the "American dramatist," ANTONIO JOSE, the Jew, who wrote his plays in a dungeon, where he was confined by King JOHN V., and was subsequently burnt alive for his attachment to the faith of his fathers. His works have been repeatedly published, but without the name of their author, and his fate has been made the subject of a Portuguese drama. He was the most notable victim of the American Inquisition, and his history and martyrdom are of unusual interest.

At the conclusion of Dr. FISCHER'S address, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD stated to the meeting that those having the matter in charge, had thought it best to defer any proceedings in respect to the loss the Society had sustained by the death of the venerated Dr. FRANCIS, to the next regular meeting, in order to complete arrangements. Mr. BRADISH made a few remarks to the same effect, and the meeting adjourned.

The New-York Commissioners and the Peace Conference.

We have been requested to publish the following. Mr. TOWLE is the client referred to by our correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 3, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., requesting me to correct the following statement of the Washington correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, viz:

"D. D. FIELD AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. FIELD'S attendance in the Court was not compulsory. Hon. N. DANE ELLINGWOOD, of the New-York Assembly, was on the other side and absent. The case is being reached unexpectedly. FALKINGHAM'S client, being personally present, appealed for delay in absence of his counsel. FIELD forced on the argument, and left on the afternoon train—"

It is only just for me to say that you expressed your willingness to allow the case to go over for the day; but you, being present, the Court decided to hear your argument, and give my counsel until Tuesday next to file his points with a printed argument. I will further do you the justice to say that *I believed* you were anxious to let the case go over for the day, that you might be present at the "Peace Conference."

Very Respectfully, JEREMIAH TOWLE

D. D. FIELD, Esq.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

INTERESTING EROM NEW-GRANADA.

A Difficulty Anticipated between Peru and Ecuador.

Probability that the Murderer of Joseph L. White will be Acquitted.

The United States Mail steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on Feb. 29, arrived at this port this afternoon with 114 passengers in the first cabin and 200 in the second cabin and steerage.

The following is the specie list of the *Northern Light*, from San Francisco.

Am. Ex. Bank	$85 000	W. Heller & Co.	23,600
J. B. Welt & Co.	12,500	Jennings & Brewster	9,000
R. Mead & Adams	9,600	J. Heller & Bro	10,100
Nenstadter Bros.	12 000	J Streuss, Bros. & Co.	30,493
J H. Coghill	8,500	Metropolitan Bank	33,288
Schelle Bros.	15 200	A. S Rosenbaum	14,000
Rallin & Sander	30,500	J. Einstein	10,900
Wm. T. Coleman	50,500	Order	12,676
E. Kelly & Co.	66,600	FROM ASPINWALL.	
A. Belmont & Co.	144,000	J. F Joy	19,789
Wells. Farge & Co.	169,5 0	G. G. Hobson	10,01t
P. Naylor	16,000	Capt W. Foster	6,577
Wm. Hege & Co.	39 050	S. Sansburg	3,050
W N. Lasley	2,500	J. M. Munoz & Co.	5,990
W. Seligman & Co.	16,500		
Total			$855,776

Our California advices heve been enticipated by Overland Mail and Pony Express, but she brings later news from the South, Pacific and Central America.

Dates from Valparaiso are to Feb. 2. In consequence of the refusal of Sr. ANTONIO VARAS to allow the Government party in Chili to use his name at the next election for President, the Opposition party showed a disposition to unite upon a candidate who is less objectionable to the people generally.

The latest intelligence from the Araucenien frontier was that the Chilian troops had penetrated into the Indian territory by five different points, with the object of overawing the Indians.

Bolivia remained quiet. An election has been ordered for members of Congress, which body is to assemble on May 1 and elect a Provisional President.

The Junto, meantime, conducts the Government.

The bearer of special dispatches from the United States Government to Bolivia returned to Peoama in the English steamer of the 22d ult. It is thought that the treaty, of which he was the bearer, will be ratified by the Congress directly after it assembles.

No intelligence of importance is received from Peru. The United States steamer *Saranac*, while at the Chinchas, ran into an English merchant brig, receiving damage which it cost $1,000 to repair.

The dates from Guayaquil extend to Feb. 14. Another difficulty was anticipated between Peru and Ecuador, in consequence of the refusal of the latter to receive a Minister accredited to FRANCO's Government, and of the non-ratification of the treaty by which FRANCE virtually relinquished to Peru nearly one-third of the Ecuadorian territory.

Dates from the Isthmus reach to the 25th. Stirring intelligence was expected from MOSQUERA's camp and from the seat of government at Bogota by the steamer due at Aspinwall on Feb. 9.

The news from Central America is not of special interest. The Congress of Guatemala has just adjourned, after having authorized the Government to make a loan of $500,000 for public works.

In Honduras the quarrel between the Government and the Church continued, and fears were entertained that the priests may get up a revolution against President GUARDIOLA.

In Chinandega, Nicaragua, it was generally thought that GAYNET, the murderer of Jos. L. WHITE, would be acquitted. It was asserted that the witnesses were nearly all friends of Mr. WHITE, and that their testimony was therefore invalidated.

NEW-GRANADA.

Important News Anticipated from Bogota—Preparations to Oppose Mosquera—President Ospina Adverse to Concession—Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 21, 1861.

Dates from the Isthmus reach to the 25th February. No later advices had been received there from Bogota, or any other points of interest in the interior of the Confederation. It is expected that the steamer due at Aspinwall, on the 9th inst., will bring highly important news from MOSQUERA's Camp, at Nutabama, and from the seat of Government at Bogota, where, at last accounts, the President of the Confederation was concentrating a large military force to oppose MOSQUERA, should he make his appearance before the capital. All accounts concur in saying that MOSQUERA does not wish to risk a battle with the Government forces on the plains of Bogota, and hence, he has had recourse to diplomacy. Until information is received as to the result of Gen. HARAN's interview with President OSPINA with regard to a peaceful adjustment of the present difficulties between the Government and the revolted States, it will be impossible to form even a conjecture as to whether hostilities will be continued.

Our last published advices showed that President OSPINA was averse to making any concessions to MOSQUERA and his followers. But still the mediation of Gen. HARAN is favor of peace may prevail, and the next arrival from the Isthmus may possibly bring intelligence of an amicable adjustment of affairs in the Granadian Confederation.

The Governor of the State of Panama, in a letter dated the 20th instant, in reply to the belligerent note from the acting Governor of Bolivia, heretofore published in the TIMES, adheres to the policy of affording assistance to the General Government in the present revolution. And it remains to be seen whether the revolutionists of the States of Bolivar and Magdalene will put their threats in execution and invade the Isthmus.

The anniversary of the birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the 22d of February, was duly honored in the harbor of Panama by the firing of a national salute from the United States flag-ship *Lancaster*, United States sloop *St. Marys*, and H. B. M.'s ship *Mutine*. The above vessels of war, as well as the British frigate *Bacchante*, flag ship of the Squadron. British ships *Pylades* and *Termagant* were still in the Bay of Panama. The *Bacchante* has probably sailed ere this for Vancouver's Island, as she was daily expected to put to sea.

JOHN W. BORUM, an old and highly respected citizen of the Isthmus, died at Aspinwall of the rupture of a blood vessel, on the 18th of February. His remains, as well as those of his wife, who died a month or two ago of consumption, at the same place, were brought to this port per steamship *Northern Light*. Mr. BORUM was formerly Agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall.

Senor FRANCISCO MICHELENA ROJAS, Venezuelan Minister to New-Grenada and Ecuador, left Panama for Guayaquil in the English steamer *Bogota* on the 24th ultimo.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Salvador Quiet—Probability of the Acquittal of Joseph L. White's Murderer—Prostration of Business in Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, bringing a fortnight's later news from Central America, arrived at this port on the 20th inst.

She brought the usual cargo of Central American products, mails and passengers for Europe and the United States. Her news is unimportant.

GUATEMALA.

The Congress of this Republic, which has just adjourned, passed an act authorizing the Government to make a loan of $500,000 for public works. The estimated expenses for the next fiscal year of the Government is $583,199. The papers are filled with details of President BARRIOS' visit, written with almost the minute details of a New-York reporter's account of the PRINCE of Wales' tour.

SALVADOR.

Since the return of President BARRIOS from his recent visit to the President of Guetemala, all idea of getting up a revolution to overthrow his Government seems to have been abandoned.

HONDURAS.

The quarrel between the Government and the Church still continues, and great fears are entertained that the priests may get up a revolution against President GUARDIOLA, which their influence over the ignorant Indian population would enable them easily to do.

NICARAGUA.

In Chinandega it was generally thought that GAYNET, the murderer of JOSEPH L. WHITE, would be acquitted. The plea set up for letting him loose is that their witnesses who saw the murder were all the friends of Mr. WHITE, and consequently their evidence could not be received; so that to kill a man with impunity in Nicaragua, it is only necessary to do so in the presence of his friends.

Congress still continues in session. The American treaty is not yet ratified, nor is it likely to be; in Granada they say that now the States are divided they are a match for either North or South alone, and want no treaty.

COSTA RICA.

This Republic has not yet recovered from the prostration consequent on the late change of Government and the subsequent attempt at revolution. Money continues very scarce, and a feeling of insecurity prevents those who fortunately have any, from investing. The coffee crop will prove a small one, and prices will by no means come up to those of last year.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Political Movements in Chili—Letter of Sr. Varas—The Araucanian Indians—The Markets at Valparaiso—Rumors from Bolivia—Accident to the Saranac.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

The English steamer *Granada* from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, with a fortnight later advices, arrived here on the 22d inst. Dates are, Valparaiso 2d inst, Callao 14th, and La Paz, Bolivia, 30th of January.

CHILI.

In consequence of the refusal of Sr. ANTONIA VARAS, to allow the Government party to use his name at the next election for President, the opposition party are disposed to unite with the other upon a candidate who is less objectionable to the people generally. Sr. V. has done more to advance the interests of Chili than, perhaps, any other public man in the country. His principal opponents are the clergy, to whom he is obnoxious because of his enlightened and liberal views as regards Church and State.

The last advices from the Araucanian frontier state that the Chilian troops had penetrated into the Indian territory by four different points. It is said that the object of the expedition is not to attack the Indians, but to convince them that Government possesses resources enough to exterminate them any day, but prefers inducing them to live peacefully under the protecting laws of Chili, and guiding them in the path of progress and civilization.

There is not much doing in the Valparaiso market. Copper in bars has declined 12½ cents during the last fortnight; it is now quoted at $18 50 per quintal. There is no change to note in the price of flour—14,000 quintals of Southern brands having changed hands at $3 12½, six months.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic, since the late bloodless revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of LINARES's Government, has continued remarkably quiet. An election has been ordered for Members of Congress, which body is to assemble on the 1st of May and elect a Provisional President. Meantime the Government is conducted by the Junta, who composed LINARES's Cabinet, and who so basely betrayed him. After the election of the Provisional President an election will be ordered for a regular Constitutional President of the Republic. Seven candidates have been put in nomination for this high office, to wit: the three members of the Junta, Gen. ACHA, Gen. SANCHEZ, Gen. ACOSTA and Gen. BELZU. The latter is still on the frontier, near Peru, not being permitted to enter the country. But it is believed that he will soon make another attempt to reach La Paz at the head of a military force, fitted out, if not under the auspices of President CASTILLA, of Peru, at least by his sanction, in his territory. If the election is fairly conducted, without the interference of the military, it is thought that either Gen. SANCHEZ or Gen. ACHA will be elected.

It is now asserted and generally believed that President CASTILLA paid $200,000 to effect the overthrow of LINARES' Government, and that the three Ministers, the present Junto, got the most of it. CASTILLA is known to be in favor of BELZU for the Presidency, and he will not scruple to place him at the head of affairs in Bolivia, now that he has got rid of his implacable foe, LINARES. It is even said that he has declared that if BELZU is not elected, he will declare war against Bolivia.

Ex-President LINARES left La Paz for Valparaiso on 20th January, and arrived at Arica on 8th inst., *en route* for the latter place.

The provinces generally have consented that the Junto shall continue to exercise certain powers until the selection of a Provisional President by Congress on 1st of May.

Gen. SMITH, U. S. Minister to Bolivia, has officially recognized the Junto.

THOS. J. na SALLA, U. S. Special Bearer of Dispatches to Bolivia, returned to Panama in the English steamer, on 22d inst. The treaty of which he was the bearer, will, it is thought, be ratified by the Bolivian Congress directly after it meets.

Gen. ECHINIQUA was at Cobija, Bolivia, when the English steamer passed that point.

PERU.

There is no news from this hitherto distracted Republic. It is said that President CASTILLA has relinquished for the present his designs on Bolivia, and will wait to see what turn things take there in the Spring and Summer, when the Presidential election takes place.

Mr. DIMOND, who for many years has been connected with the house of ALSOP & Co., of Lima, returns to the United States in the *Northern Light*, for the purpose of permanently residing there.

The U. S. steamer *Saranac* sailed from Callao for Valparaiso on the 9th inst., and called by the Chinchas, where she ran into an English merchant brig, causing some damage to the vessel—say $1,000—which was promptly paid. The U. S. steam-corvette *Narragansett* remains at Callao. All efforts to raise the sunken frigate *Callao* thus far have proved unavailing.

ECUADOR.

Via Paita, Peru, intelligence has been received from Guayaquil to 14th inst. Another difficulty is likely to occur soon between Peru and Ecuador, growing out of the refusal of the latter to receive the Peruvian Minister accredited to FRANCE's Government, and its refusal also to acknowledge the treaty ratified by FRANCO, by which she virtually relinquished to Peru nearly one-third of the Ecuadorian territory. A Peruvian steam-frigate arrived at Paita on the 19th inst. on the way to Guayaquil to carry the rejected Minister to Callao; while another Peruvian war steamer is left at Guayaquil, for what purpose it is not known.

GARCIA MERENO, the Provisional President of Ecuador, is at Gneyaquil, and Gen. FLORES is still at Quito.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Change in the Tariff Law—Effect Upon the Japan Trade, &c.

Extract of a private letter, dated

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860.

Since my last a new tariff has been put in force without one hour's notice, and it has done a great injury to the Japan trade,—and I will therefore suffer through it. Tea has formerly paid in China an export duty of five per cent., and a great deal of the tea imported is a very cheap kind—say $2@$3 per picul (133⅓ lbs.) in Japan,—so the duty was 10c.@15c. per picul on the cheep tea. By the new tariff all kinds of teas pay here 2½ taal ($3 33) per picul—no matter if it is tea at $2 or $50 per picul. All the tea from Japan sent here is the leaf from the tree dried in the sun. Here it is dressed, fired and packed for export. Yet by this operation there is a loss in weight of 20 to 30 per cent. Tea imported from Japan and exported, is entitled to no drawback; still by the heavy loss in weight by firing it, for which no return of drawback is made, there is a great loss, and the cheap tea which comes here from Japan is not reëxported, but sold for use of the poor people of China—as no tea can be produced in China as cheap as the tea o Jepan. Therefore, this comes very hard on the poor people here, and my own case is a bad one. I bough at Nagasaki 665 bales of tea; I could not take it in my own vessel; instructed my agent to ship it by first vessel after me. I took with me five bales as a sample, and by my arrival here I requested my agents to sell my tea as per semple on the 6 lbs. They sold my tea to arrive, calculating the duty (as it then was) 12½ picals on the 7 lbs. The new tariff was published and put in force without one hour's previous notice, yet I am now told that my tea, whenever it arrives, must pay the high duty, which I need not tell you will be a heavy loss to me. If there was a proper Consul to apply to, nothing of this kind would be allowed, as far as the interests of United States citizens are concernod. But the fact is this, that no country is so poorly represented here as the United States. Truly, is a disgrace to reflect, that the United States, which has so much interest in commerce and navigation here, has no one fit to look out for such interest. The Consul here is a poor stock for broken-down politicians, and the Ministers are lawyers or planters.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5.

The attendance this morning was quite slim.

The Speaker announced as the Select Committee on the amendment of the Excise law, Messrs. Fish, Hardy, Lansing, Hyatt and McKeel.

The Poughkeepsie and New-Paltz Ferry Charter bill came up for a third reading, and was laid on the table.

The bill to impose tolls on the Railroads of the State was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MAY moved to amend by striking out the New York and Erie Railroad.

Mr. PENDLETON moved an amendment restricting the operation of the bill so far as relates to the New-York and Erie Road, to property transported over it, received from beyond the State and destined to points outside of the State.

Debate was had on the amendments of the bill.

Mr. REMSEN made an able argument against it on the ground of the policy holding that canals have demonstrated their capacity to support themselves if honestly and properly managed.

Progress was reported on the bill before a vote was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

No quorum being present, a call of the House was ordered, but suspended after the arrival of a quorum.

Mr. HUTCHINS, by consent, reported favorably the bills to increase the number of Judges in the Superior Court, Common Pleas and Marine Court of New-York.

The bills on general orders were then taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to amend the law for the incorporation of companies to navigate lakes and rivers was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relating to executions, processes, and other proceedings against insolvent debtors, was taken up and debated by Messrs. BINGHAM and SHERMAN against the bill, on the ground that it destroys the laws by which contracts existing prior to its enactment can be enforced, and is, therefore, unconstitutional as virtually impairing the contract.

Mr. BIRDSALL argued in support of the bill.

A motion to report progress was carried.

The bill dividing the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, and creating a new ward, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Meeting of the Railroad Committee.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5.

The Railroad Committee met this afternoon to hear parties in relation to the new City Railroad bill, but nothing material was done. Mr. HALLER, of New-York, appeared in opposition, but no other parties being present, the hearing was adjoureed. The Committee agreed to sit from to day to day to hear arguments for and against the bills.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 5.

The Burlington and Monmouth Railroad bill, and the Middlesex and Union Railroad bill, which has been opposed by the New-Jersey Railroad Company, were to-day ordered to a third meeting. Subsequently the Milburn Railroad bill, opposed by the same Company, passed the Senate by a vote of 13 against 5.

Resolutions were introduced requesting the State Directors of the joint Railroad and Canal Companies to investigate the accounts of every description of said companies, the cost of construction, amount of income paid out for all purposes, amount of bonds issued, amount of dividends paid in cash or in stock, and all matters connected with said companies, in which the interest of the State is affected.

The resolutions were debated. A motion finally prevailed postponing them indefinitely—31 to 1. This may be regarded as the first test vote of the season on the Railroad bills.

The vote sustaining the Camden and Amboy Railroad policy, being 31, a majority of the whole House, while their opponents, led on by the New Jersey Railroad Company, received but 21 votes.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5.

The steamer *Habana*, from Havana 2d, has arrived.

Sugars were more active. Nos. 12 and 14, 6⅛@7 reals. Stock, 190,000 boxes.

Sterling Exchange, 10@11 premium.

Sight Exchange on New-York, 2@2½ premium.

The greatest preparations were making for the reception of Prince ALFRED, of England.

The Spanish Bank had made a new issue of two millions.

Weather cool and healthy. Business lively.

Municipal Elections.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 5.

JOHN C. NASH, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by about 600 majority. All the Republican City ticket is elected, except Police Justice. The Republicans elect eight Aldermen and the Democrats four, which makes the Common Council stand fifteen Republicans to nine Democrats. The City Supervisors will stand about the same as Aldermen, possibly five Democrats to seven Republicans.

The town of Brighton elects a Republican Supervisor; last year Democratic.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 5.

DE WITT C. GROVE, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 22 majority over Ex-Senator ALANSON HUNSELL. The Democrats also elect their candidates for City Marshal, City Attorney, and Justice of the Peace, for the long and short terms. The Republicans elect the City Treasurer and Overseer of the Poor. Four of the new Aldermen are Democrats and three Republicans. The Democrats will have ten out of the fifteen members of the Common Council. Four of the seven Supervisors are Democrats.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, March 5.

JAMES BOWNE, Republican, was elected Mayor of Ponghkeepsie, to-day. The Republican general ticket was chosen by a small majority. One Republican Alderman and three Democrats were elected, and two Republican and two Democratic Supervisors.

TROY, Tuesday, March 5.

GEO. B. WARREN, Jr., the Union candidate, was elected Mayor of this city to-day. The Union men also elect Assessors, Justices, and a majority of the Council.

RENSSELAER, Tuesday, March 5.

GILES HAWLEY, Democrat, was elected Supervisor of this town to day, by 300 majority.

GENEVA, Thursday, March 5.

At the charter election held in this village yesterday the Democrats were successful on their entire ticket, with one exception. The average Democratic majority is 120.

BATH, Me., Tuesday, March 5.

ISRAEL PUTNAM, Republican, was reelected for Mayor yesterday, by 636 over all opposition.

Thirty-four guns were fired in honor of President LINCOLN.

Mr. Buchanan in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 5.

Mr. BUCHANAN was received here very enthusiastically, this afternoon, by a large turnout of citizens. He will be serenaded to-night. As heretofore stated, he will be escorted to Lancaster to-morrow by the City Guards.

The Case of Judge Vondersmith.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 5.

A full pardon was not granted to Judge VONDERSMITH. His term of imprisonment was commuted from twenty to three years. His fine was not remitted.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5.

The temporary obstruction on the New-York Central Railroad, caused by an overflow of the Mohawk River, is now removed, and trains run regularly on time.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 5—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *North Briton* now due with Liverpool dates of the 21st, and Londonderry 22d ult.

Non-Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY HOOK, March 5—12 P. M.

There are yet no signs of either of the European steamers off this point. Wind heavy from N. W. Weather dark and hazy off shore.

For Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 1.

The steamship *America* sails to-morrow for Halifax and Liverpool at 9 A. M. The mails close at 6½ A. M.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 63 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—Reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Concentrated Leaven.

THE "CONCENTRATED LEAVEN," from Messrs. E. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, Mass., is attracting the attention of housekeepers, and it has met their approbation. Bread and Pastry made with its assistance are rendered delicious.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

A SURE CURE for Bleeding, Blind and Itching PILES, Salt Rheum and Disease of the Skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are PARTICULARLY REQUESTED to refund the money. Only five bottles in all unsold returned, and these were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietors possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

$40. Parker Sewing Machine. $40.

FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD.
Rapid and noiseless. Under Patent of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson. Is now selling at $40. Agents wanted.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE CO. No. 469 Broadway.

1861. Gealn. 1861.

Grand opening of Spring Styles, THURSDAY, March 7, for Gents' Hats and Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, No. 513 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 638 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batcheler's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moluavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

PARKHILL—MURRAY.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. C. CLAPP, JOSEPH PARKHILL and MARGARET MURRAY, of this City.

CLARK—STRATTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 5 by His Honor Samuel S. Powell, J. MARSHALL CLARK to Miss HATTIE L. STRATTON.

DIED.

ABERNETHY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, ANNA, relict of Roswell Abernethy, M. D., of Woodbury, Conn. aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son, Charles Abernethy, No. 14 East 14th-st., this (Wednesday) evening, March 6, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Woodbury for interment, on Thursday morning.

BLACK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 5, URSULA BLACK in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the late Joseph Crowell, No. 149 Charles-st. The remains will be interred at Woodbridge, N. J.

GARDNER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 5 LAURA M. GARDNER, wife of C. H. Gardner, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 15 East 28th-st.

WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, MARY, widow of Thomas Wood, deceased, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her sons, Aaron T., Daniel S. and William H. Wood, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 276 Grand-st., on Thursday, March 7, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

WILLMARTH.—In this City, on Monday, March 4, PHILANDER C. WILLMARTH, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Edwin A. Brooks, No. 446 West 23d-st., without further notice.

RABOLD.—In this City, on Sunday, March 3, ELLA, daughter of William and Kate E. Rabold, aged 4 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house of her parents, No. 522 6th-st.

GREENE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 4, after a lingering illness, CHARLES A., eldest son of Randall H. Greene, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also those of his father and brothers are invited to attend this funeral, from his late residence, No. 96 West 11th st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

ROBBINS.—In this City, on Sunday night, after a short illness, MARY B. ROBBINS, wife of John D. Robbins, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, William Brownine, No. 241 West 34th-st., near 8th-av., without further notice.

HOLMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 3, MARY ANN HOLMAN, wife of Thomas Holman, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 117 West 45th-st., without further invitation.

SMALL.—On Monday, March 4, EDWARD J. SMALL, Counsellor at Law, eldest son of Wilson Small, aged 33 years and 8 months.

The friends of the late family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Bushwick av., near Cook-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Friends will cross South 7th-st. Ferry, and take East New-York cars to Cook-st.

LYNCH.—On Tuesday, March 5 very suddenly, Mrs. MARGARET LYNCH, beloved wife of Patrick Lynch, and daughter of the late Patrick Lynch, of this City.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FARON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 4, CATHARINA ANN-TRONO FARON, widow of the late John Faron, Sr., aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

South Carolina papers please copy.

HUNT.—In Westchester, at his residence, on Monday, March 4, LEVI HUNT in the 72d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, without further invitation.

BOYCE.—In Jersey City, on Monday, March 4, suddenly, MARY ELIZABETH, child of John and Mary B. Boyce, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Jersey-st., Jersey City.

PEDOTA.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, March 3, Mrs. AGNES PEDOTA, widow of the late John Peddie, of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 30 Clinton-st., Newark, on Thursday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

TUCKER.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Monday morning, March 4, Capt. JOSEPH T. TUCKER, in the 54th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, in Plainfield, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Trains leave the ferry, foot of Cortlandt st., at 12 o'clock M.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st,
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 159, March 5, 1861.
35, 33, 78, 5, 4, 10, 21, 75, 19, 43, 76, 60, 25, 61.
Class No. 160, March 5, 1861.
43, 24, 49, 30, 1, 17, 39, 31, 75, 7, 44, 20, 48.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 5, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 806 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS CHEAP, BUT DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, at 25 cents per bottle, cures Chronic Rheumatism, Headaches, Sore Throats and pains of all kinds in 24 hours. Relief certain. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the stagnation of business,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUERDIN & CO.
will sell for cash
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring stock of
CLOCKS, BRONZES and FANCY GOODS.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPH OF
MAJOR ANDERSON,
Taken at Fort Sumter, Feb. 8, 1861. Price 25 cents. A remittance in postage stamps will bring the portrait by return mail. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway,
Importer and Manufacturer of Photographic Materials. Every American patriot will prize this picture.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER AND WATER COOLER COMBINED—is the cheapest and best self-ventilating provision preserver in the world. BARTLETT & LESLEY, manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

DR. S. POWELL AND PHILLIPS CAN BE consulted on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and medical and surgical cases generally, at all hours, at their Offices, No. 832 Broadway, near 12th st.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Gives an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF BOOKS.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
DERBY & JACKSON'S PUBLICATIONS.

The undersigned having purchased the entire stock in trade of the late firm of Derby & Jackson, offer for cash only the entire remainder, comprising more than
50,000 VOLUMES
of rare and valuable editions of the standard British, French, and American authors, in fine binding. This offer remains open for
THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

As these books will not be reprinted by me, those wishing supplies for their libraries at the extraordinary discount given (full fifty per cent. less than the regular retail price,) are invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity, available only until April 6th, to procure books at

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
$12 Books sold for $5 50.
$10 Books sold for $4 50.
$9 Books sold for $4 00.
$8 Books sold for $3 50.
$7 Books sold for $3 00.
$6 Books sold for $2 50.
$5 Books sold for $2 25.
$4 Books sold for $1 75.
$3 Books sold for $1 38.
$2 Books sold for $0 94.
$1 Books sold for $0 45.

Complete catalogues, with retail and net prices, are ready. Please call and examine the stock.
H. W. DERBY,
No. 498 Broadway.

30	22
SECOND HAND SAFES,	SECOND HAND SCALES,
taken in part pay for Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes.	taken in part pay for Howe's Ball Bearing Scales.

FRANK E. HOWE,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent by fiv of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to redruce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days, at an immense redruction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past Twenty-five Years, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price, $12.

Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set: usual price $10.

Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $6.

Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $4.

Coral, Enameled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $6.

Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.

Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.

Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Carbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.

Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.

Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.

Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.

Gentlemen's Vest-Chains, $1 each; usual price $5.

Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $5.

Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.

Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $4.

Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.

Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.

Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 50 to $3

Gentlemen's Studs, 25 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 to $2.

Real Jet Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $3.

Children's Finger-Rings, 25 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.

Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, 50 cents to $1 50 each; usual price, $2 to $4.

Ladies' Real Jet-Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.

Ladies' Real Jet Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price, $3.

Also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch-Keys, Belt-Buckles, Chain-Pins, Cremes, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.

Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE NATIONAL UNION PIN—ONE OF which was presented to and highly approved of by the President, Hon. Abraham Lincoln, and worn by him on his Inaugration. Copies may be had in pure gold, at WHITE'S Hat Store, under the Museum, price $1.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c, address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE—At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 12. *Prof.* S. T. FROST, a graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded to young ladies in the musical department, rendering a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able Instructors. Write for catalogue.

WINTHROP INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Spring and Summer session of this school commences on the third Wednesday (20th) of March, and continues 21 weeks. For circulars, and other information, address the subscriber, at Winthrop, Conn. WM. DENISON, Superintendent.
REFERENCES—Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., No. 29 West 32d-st., New-York; R. E. Topping, Esq., No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from Paris, both teachers of superior education, will open a French School, including English, for boys and girls, in a town or village, if information of an eligible spot. They will make French the language of the school; and are also first-rate pianists. Will not some persons anxious for the advancement of their town, answer this, and confer a great favor on M. M., Station D., Bible House, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 219 6th-st., corner of Mercer-st., on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK English in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st, JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG, BUT EXPERIENCED and successful lady teacher, seeks a position in a family where she may receive the comforts of home as a consideration for her services. She teaches English thoroughly, French and rudiments of music. Reference enclosed can be given and will be required. Address immediately L. W. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment wishes to form an engagement as resident teacher, either in a family or in a seminary. She is competent to instruct thoroughly in the English branches. Address, stating duties and salary, A. B. C., Box No. 2,379 Post-office, N. Y.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR intends starting in May for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France. The number taken will be limited. Address SIGMA, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A EXPERIENCED TEACHER.—A GRADuate of Yale wishes a situation in some Academy or select School; best of references given. Address Box No. 886, Bridgeport Conn.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR CLASSICS AND English. No. 872 Broadway, after 9 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENtlemen and their wives can be had at No. 61 West 46th-st., between 6th and 8th ave.; rooms furnished and very desirable; unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARDING—AT NO. 27 STUYVESANT-STREET, continuation of Astor place—Two furnished rooms in a private family, with or without breakfast and tea.

BOARDING.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with board may be obtained at No. 128 West 21st-st. New-York. House with all the modern improvements.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD AND LODGING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two or three respectable young men, of steady habits, wishing a really comfortable and pleasant home, can be accommodated in a respectable private family on very favorable terms. Locality delightful and healthy, and within a few minutes' walk of South Ferry. References exchanged. Address NEWTON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—AND PART OF the FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is now full of good, paying boarders, and in one of the best locations in the City. Rent low. Inquire at No. 181 Bowery. To be seen from 10 to 12, and 2 to 5.

BOARD WANTED UP TOWN—BY A GENtleman, wife and servant, in a private family where no other boarders will be taken. Terms must be moderate. No boarding-house keepers need apply. Address HAZARD Box No. 113 *Times* Office, for two days.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, for which $15 per week will be paid, including fire and gas; two rooms furnished will be required; location between 21 and 8th ave., and 30th to 34th sts.

NOS. 11 AND 13 MURRAY HILL PARKS. Most desirable rooms on the first, third and fourth stories to rent, with full board, for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen, who wish a pleasant location for Summer.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, for gentlemen and their families. Also, rooms for single gentlemen.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one on the third floor.

FURNISHED PARLOR, BEDROOM AND dressing-room, for one or two gentlemen, to let, without board. Inquire at No. 468 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with bath and closets connected, now vacant at No. 19 Columbia st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 383 4th-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, built for the owner's own (within the last four years) in the most substantial manner, replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; let 25 by 132; a desirable chance for an investment. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to CUDLIPP & GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 169 Amity-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 feet in width. Very eligibly located, within five minutes walk of the South ferry, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Will be sold at a low price, and on easy terms. Apply to LINDLEY MURRAY, office of Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house in 34th st., between 5th and 6th ave.; has double extension on first and second floors; has 11 rooms, with modern improvements; lot, 25 by 100 feet 5 inches; price, $9,000—$3,000 can remain; will take one or two lots in Harlem in trade. Apply to D. DEFOREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN TENTH-ST., WEST OF AND near Broadway, a first-class 4-story dwelling, with all modern improvements, recently painted and decorated in a complete and costly manner throughout. Possession at once. Price, without mirrors, cornice and gas-fixtures, $16,000 with them, $20,000. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 18 BANK-ST., between 4th-st and Waverley place; in good order; neighborhood unexceptionable; 20 by 40 feet; lot 85 feet deep; has gas, bath wash-tubs, &c.; possession 1st May; two-thirds of purchase money can bond and mortgage. Price, $7,500. Inquire at the house, or at No. 2 Bowling Green, first floor, rear office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 18, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots, 20 ft. 1¾ inches by 133 ft. 8¾ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 96 Beaver st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave., replete with the modern improvements, designed, built, and finished in the best manner, and in one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A GOOD OPportunity will be offered to any person who wishes to purchase or exchange property for desirable improved Western farming lands. Buildings all new. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON NEW-YORK AVENUE, BROOKlyn, near Pacific-st., a new cottage brick house 21x38, with extension 16x20, just finished, with all the modern improvements. Lot 40x116. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st, Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A STORE, WITH TWO LOTS 25 BY 100 each, situated in East New-York, L. I., opposite the District School-house; price $1,400, part on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of J. HITCHENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 39 opposite.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st, near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOOKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x69, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,556 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—LOTS AND GARdens—60 lots on 4th-av., 93d and 94th sts., between 3d and 4th ave., for sale or to let; well adapted for greenhouses. Apply to J. T. FARISH, No. 124 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN FORTY-FIRST-st., between 8th and 9th ave., two lots, with house on rear, built for brewery or manufactory. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 244 Broome-st.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY property, or an incumbered City lots. Seven brown-stone houses in 24th-st. Inquire of H. DAY, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 LESS THAN COST—TWO first-class brown-stone houses in 47th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of H. DAY, No 78 Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE—LOT, WITH STABLES, NO. 146 OR chard-st. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 244 Broome-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM AND COUNtry residence, near Greenfield Hill, Conn., 2¼ hours from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of thirty-five acres of good land, spacious dwelling-house, commanding a splendid view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; large and convenient out-buildings, all quite new and in complete order; plenty of fruit, &c., &c.; situation perfectly healthy and pleasant.
Also, one other very desirable place in the town of Westport, near the residence of Frederic Depeyster, Esq., two hours from New-York and half a mile from Westport station, containing twenty-six acres of excellent land, convenient two-story dwelling, large barn, carriage-house, wood house, &c., all nearly new and in good order. At a trifling expense water can be carried in pipes to any part of the buildings.
The above-described property must be sold to close an estate. Possession given on April 1. For further information, apply to E. H. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or Z. WAKEMAN, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, OF 120 acres, within 20 miles of this City, 4 miles from Glen Cove, and 1 mile from the steamboat landing at Sosiyn, Long Island. The locality is perfectly healthy, free from annoyances of any kind, and, being easily accessible at all seasons, is well calculated for a business man. The land is in good fence, undulating, in a fine state of cultivation, and suitable for any kind of crops. The survey of a projected Branch Railroad runs through it. The buildings consist of a large two-story house, 30 by 30 feet; two barns, 40 by 30 feet, and 40 by 24 feet; and numerous others, such as cow and sheep houses, wagon-houses, granary, corn, &c. Excellent advantages in respect to roads, water, &c. As a farm it has no superior on the Island, and having an extended front on the turnpike, it can be advantageously divided. Apply to H. W. Eastman, No. 298 Broadway; James C. Godfrey, of William E. Bird & Co., No. 218 Front st; or to THADDEUS FIRTH, on the premises.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS.—FOR SALE.—One beautiful country seat, built the past year, and one of the prettiest country seats to be found in the country, within five minutes' walk from the depôt. Two other beautiful farms, one 40 acres, the other 20 acres. These are valuable little farms, abound in fruit of all kinds, beautifully shaded lawns around the house, immediately within the village of Madison, and worthy the attention of any gentleman who desires a fine country residence. Also, one large farm, 116 acres, together with a new flouring mill, doing a good business, in a good section of the country for the business. Several other large farms for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, Waverly House, Madison, near the depôt.
S. D. HUNTING.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., one hundred thirty two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES, located half a mile from Closster Depôt, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. The land is of the finest in the country for building plots or farming purposes. Will sell the whole or any part thereof to suit purchasers; is 20 miles from Jersey City. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av., New-York, or to C. C. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A GOOD FARM and country seat of about 40 acres, 2 hours by railroad from the City; good buildings; running water at the door; 200 apple, 100 cherry trees, besides pinns, pears, peaches, apricots, grapes, &c., and all choice varieties. Location healthy and easy access. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the depôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $2,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 283 Greenwich-st.

STRATFORD, CONN.—FARM ON THE SHORE S—18 acres and buildings, with a large front on tide water; fine beach for bathing; good boating, fishing, &c.; near the village and depôt; healthy and pleasant; 62 miles from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad. S. D. SMITH, on the premises.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties and New-Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 270 acres, near the village of Coxsackie, Green County; has an extensive river front, and is every way desirable. Will be exchanged for City property; will divide it if desired. Inquire of S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—A FARM, WITH 107 ACRES OF GROUND, in good condition, one mile from Williams' Bridge depôt. Good fruit and buildings. Inquire of DANIEL TIER, Williams' Bridge, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $6,500. Terms easy.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—ORANGE, N. J., preferred, for a gentlemen, wife, child and nurse. A private family having good accommodations, may address, with particulars, J. F. P., Box 1,332 Post-office. Will make arrangements from the 1st of April.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN A short distance of New-York, and easy of access, for a single person, engaged in business during the day. Address A., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer by two families, within convenient distance of New-York City. Address stating terms, locality, advantages, &c., D. M. B. Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

FOR SALE—SHELVING, COUNTERS, SHOWcases and office furniture, suitable for the fancy goods' business. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET. One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance), carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 12 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. This place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A first-class residence with all the modern improvements, gas, range, furnace, &c., a fine carriage-house, with large garden, lawn tastefully laid out, containing a variety of choice fruits and shrubbery, situated on the highest ground and pleasantest part of Elizabeth. All the surrounding residences are strictly first-class, making it a most desirable place for a gentleman doing business in New-York, as it is accessible at all seasons of the year in 45 minutes, cars running every hour, and only eight minutes' walk from the depôt. Will be sold cheap, with or without the furniture, or very reasonable terms as y $2,500 cash; the balance on mortgage for a term of years, or would be let. For particulars, apply to, or address the owner, WM. M. DAY, No. 55 Worth-st., or No. 1,187 Broadway, corner 36th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J. FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Ashland Hall, West Bloomfield, New Jersey, 14 miles from New-York. The subscribers offers for sale or to let, the fine property known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. The premises contain eight acres; the mansion and cottage are ample for the accommodation of three large families, and with their surroundings of lawn gardens, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, present one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN CITY PROPERTY.—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing, for fine roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—ON the Banks of the Hudson, at Yonkers, an elegant residence and ornamental grounds, on high ground and near the depôt at Yonkers (the dwelling is furnished in a stylish manner and is of extra size, fitted with the modern improvements and conveniences; the ground is are shaded and hilly fruited, fine stable, &c., &c. Will be let for the Summer season. For further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16¾ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stock, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER E. CORNING, Administrator, No. 78 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., ONE OF the most attractive places in the village of Hempstead, and easily within eight minutes walk of Railroad depôt, 10 acres of land; beautiful lawn and garden of about 3 acres, with almost every variety of fruit, in bearing, evergreen and deciduous trees, tastefully interspersed; house, barn, &c., in good order. Apply to E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE EVERGREEN—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on the Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, outbuildings ample, beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price $27,000. A section of ten acres, with all the improvements, for $13,000—with additional land, if wanted, at $800 per acre. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 352 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DESIRABly located in the village of Astoria, less than one hour from the City, and accessible at all hours; presents one lot of a good house, barn and other outbuildings all in good order, a pleasantly shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Possession can be had before May 1. Inquire of E. MILLS, Astoria, or GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A two-story house, with two-story wing, piazzas, &c.; lot about an acre, well stocked with fruit; pleasantly situated, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, and an hour from New-York by rail or further particulars, inquire of M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York, or MOSES DODD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the post-road; house new, 42 feet front, 4 acres of land, plenty of shade trees, every way healthy and desirable; terms easy; accessible by hack from Yonkers. Inquire for J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 4 Chauncey-court.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY COTtage, containing 14 rooms, with coach-house, excellent garden, &c., in all about five acres. The house is surrounded with the best of fruit; location one of the healthiest in the town of Westchester; more ground can be had if required. Inquire of JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner of Reade and Centre sts., or of JOHN MORRISON, Williamsbridge depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLLYMER, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Outbuildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the depôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York and Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—ON the Banks of the Hudson, at Yonkers, an elegant residence and ornamental grounds, on high ground and near the depôt at Yonkers (the dwelling is furnished in a stylish manner and is of extra size, fitted with the modern improvements and conveniences; the ground is are shaded and hilly fruited, fine stable, &c., &c. Will be let for the Summer season. For further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A two-story frame house, with a quarter of an acre of ground, a good garden, with abundance of fruit, ten minutes' walk from the depôt. It commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, and the surrounding country. Address G. MARSHALL, Port Chester, N. Y., or EDWARD A. KNAPP, Greenwich, Conn.

TO LET.—AT MORRISANIA, A HIGH BASEMENT two story cottage, 13 rooms, beautifully situated, with almost an acre of ground, and an abundance of fruit trees. Also, two fine cottages and one store, pleasantly situated in the village of Fordham. All very cheap. Inquire of E. B. HOLMES, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A valuable property of 80 acres. Has upon it a large new dwelling 34x46 feet, with modern improvements, pleasantly located in the town of Springfield, New-Jersey, within an hour's ride of the City and a short distance from the depôt. Apply at 5 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE—NEAR HART'S CORNER DEPOT ON Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from New-York—a first-rate house, with about five acres of ground, good barn, and another small house on the premises; price $2,500; terms easy. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated on a beautiful river, only nine miles from New-York; will be sold for half its cost. For particulars, enquire of JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, (near the Ferry,) Jersey City.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, HALF A MILE from Williams' Bridge depôt. A large new house, new barn, stables and other buildings, with 16 acres of ground or less. Apply to DANIEL TIER, Williams' Bridge depôt, Harlem Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, near to depôt, first-class improvements, rich soil, plenty of fruit, pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William st.

HOUSES TO LET.—IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLand, pleasantly situated; rents from $150 to $300. Inquire of R. M. Blackwell, Astoria, or R. M. Blackwell & Co., No. 144 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A new cottage at Elizabeth, N. J., situated near the depôt; a very desirable residence for a private family; terms easy. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Broad st., New-York.

HOTELS.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers st. Families and single gentlemen can now engage rooms in the Woodland Park House. This spacious mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Washington and High Bridge. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing; superior accommodations for horses and carriages. Gentlemen engaged in business in town will find this location unsurpassed for convenience, it being only seven miles from Madison-square, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel at, Germain, corner of 59th-av and 22d-st.

BARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDition to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER,
JOHN F. WILLS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

POTATOES.—PELHAM FARM SEEDLING POTAtoes for sale, the earliest known, will keep one year, also, refined cider and vinegar. Apply to R. L. FELLOWS at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

TO LET.

TO LET—A HOTEL, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, near High Bridge. Rent $1,500. Possession March 1.
Also, a Furnished House, (12 rooms;) garden well stocked with fruit. Rent $300. In Orange, N. J. Possession March 1.
A three-story Dwelling in 87th-st., between 4th and 5th ars. Rent $400.
Three Cottages in 119th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., ($200.)
A Cottage in 55th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.
For sale, at a bargain, the House No. 80 West 27th st. Rents for $850. Price $8,500.
Also, a three-story Brick Dwelling, in 84th-st., near 3d-av. Alley in the rear, and good stable. $5,500.
Also, a Frame House, in 126th-st., between 4th and 5th ave., with two lots. $2,000.
Wanted to purchase a dwelling-house, below 90th-st., not to exceed $7,000; must be a good neighborhood.
Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 12 Chambers st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—ROOMS 00 the 2d and 4th floors, on the corner of Cedar and Nassau sts.; also a large basement and vault, both well lighted, suitable for printing presses, or any business requiring much light. Also, to let, the store and basement of No. 29, the 4th floor of No. 33, and the 6th floor (Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Beekman-st. The rooms on the 6th floor communicate with each other. Apply to JAS. CONNER & SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

TO LET—AT THE CORNER OF 125TH ST. AND 8th-av., a five-story brick house, 50 by 80, containing 42 rooms; one 30 by 41, hot and cold water, range gas and every convenience for a large boarding-school, boarding-house or hotel; will be leased for one year or several, with or without the furniture, on very reasonable terms, say $2,500 cash; the balance on mortgage for a term of years, or would be let. For particulars, apply to, or address the owner, WM. M. DAY, No. 55 Worth-st., or No. 1,187 Broadway, corner 36th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J. FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the property. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Ashland Hall, West Bloomfield, New Jersey, 14 miles from New-York. The subscribers offers for sale or to let, the fine property known as Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. The premises contain eight acres; the mansion and cottage are ample for the accommodation of three large families, and with their surroundings of lawn gardens, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, present one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN CITY PROPERTY.—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing, for fine roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—ON the Banks of the Hudson, at Yonkers, an elegant residence and ornamental grounds, on high ground and near the depôt at Yonkers (the dwelling is furnished in a stylish manner and is of extra size, fitted with the modern improvements and conveniences; the ground is are shaded and hilly fruited, fine stable, &c., &c. Will be let for the Summer season. For further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A two-story frame house, with a quarter of an acre of ground, a good garden, with abundance of fruit, ten minutes' walk from the depôt. It commands a fine view of Long Island Sound, and the surrounding country. Address G. MARSHALL, Port Chester, N. Y., or EDWARD A. KNAPP, Greenwich, Conn.

TO LET.—AT MORRISANI

AUCTION SALES.

SUPREME COURT—IN EQUITY IN NEWARK.—Wiseman, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Wells, by a certain deed of trust dated the 6th day of April, 1859, said and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Sec.	Twp.	Rge	No. of Acres.
Appello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Appello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Appello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Appello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	66	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	12	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	323.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	13	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	13	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	13	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,602 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 27, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,600, one for $3,160, one for $394, and two others for $600 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as herein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

On MONDAY, March 11, 1861, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for cash, the elegant furniture of the GIRARD HOUSE Philadelphia, comprising the furniture of 14 parlors, 276 chambers, dining-rooms, &c., including the entire stock of glass, China, plate, bedding, linen, &c., &c.; 6 billiard tables, also 1 elegant cattinwood billiard table with marble beds, made by Phelan, nearly new and in complete order, and 1 splendid carved oak billiard table, made to order in Paris; cost 3,000 francs. The furniture is all of the best description, and cost $130,000. The sale will be peremptory. Particulars in catalogues.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No 255 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., by order of the Executors of Hugh Riley, deceased, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top pier and centre tables, pier glasses, extension tables, writing desk, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus dressing tables, beds and bedding, China and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. H. PORTER, & Co., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND DEALERS IN FINE FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-fortes, mirr ors, vel vet carpets, &c. &c., in the residence, No. 218 14th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin: rosewood centre-tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil paintings, Turkish easy-chairs, elegant China vases and other mantel ornaments; oak dining-table, oak buffet, chairs, China tea and dinner sets, ent glassware, a large assortmeot of fine silver ware, ivory cut ery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; be ls and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oilcloths, basement furniture, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend. N. B.—The above house and lot for sale at a great bargain. Apply to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, At 10½ o'clock, at Sale-room, No. 55 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in hair-cloth and brocatel, book-cases, carpets, oil cloths, tables, buffets, oil paintings, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, lounges, &c., &c. Also, iron safes, counters, glass show-cases, office furniture, desks, chairs, &c., &c., The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, for cash.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a general assortment of household furniture, viz: Rosewood suites in plush and brocatel; etageres, centre and fancy tables, bookcases, easy chairs, loungee, mirrors, sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth; buffets, extension tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, spring beds, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, office desk, &c. Also, one rosewood piano forte, in good order. Catalogues ready.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, AT 1 O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of top and no top buggies, rockaways, Concord wagons, depot wagons, &c.; elegant light road wagons, weighing 140 pounds; one do., weighing 120 pounds; shifting seat and shifting top wagons, &c., &c.; also, a variety of double and single harnesses, blankets, robes, whips, &c., &c.

A. S. RIENHARDS, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of Spring goods, direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold in lots to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods without reserve.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the mason work, carpenter work, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School House on lots known as Nos. 42 and 44 Trinity place, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,
JAMES FITZGERALD,
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward School-house No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection of new stairs on the front and rear of Ward School-house No. 22, in said Ward, and for the enlargement of the classrooms of the Grammar and Primary Departments of said School-house, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "School Officers of the Eleventh Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHRISTIAN METZGAR,
Chairman School Officers of the Eleventh Ward.
RICHARD L. LARRIMORE, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the 11th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
} Committee on Buildings.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS HAVE resumed their regular trips between New-York and Albany, leaving the foot of Cortlandt-st. EVERY EVENING, at 6 P. M., and connecting with all the Express trains out of Albany.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1861.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM is removed to No. 190 William-st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.

M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 113 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860.....$6,797,133 24

Amount of Premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received during 1860.....$496,573 31

Amount of Interest received and accrued.....104,166 22

Amount of rents received and accrued.....7,891 63

Amount received in Trust for minor children.....367 30— 608,930 45

Total.....$4,316,872 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Losses by Death.....$204,807 58
Paid for surrendered and canceled Policies.....31,373 98
Paid for Taxes.....7,602 50
Paid for Interest on Dividends and Annuity.....36,773 89
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees.....19,019 67
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express charges, &c.....7,997 43
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.....56,246 23
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.....4,033 99— 371,115 18

Total.....$3,604,857 88

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks.....61,859 65
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States.....301,066 64
Real Estate owned by the Company.....136,449 96
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest.....662,555 30
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing interest.....756,057 85
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861.....22,414 74
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861.....38,371 05
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861.....2,153 36
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents.....83,986 30

$3,094,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER,	PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK,	JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WM. C. DUKESSERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	JOHN MAIRS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.	RUSSELL DART,

ROBERT E. COLLINS.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,

No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.

COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES.

Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million dollars of stock in various City Gas-light Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY.
No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

D. THOMSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 63 Pine-st, New-York.

Consignments of Produce solicited, and advances made thereon.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,156,806. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.

RICHARD O. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876. Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 38 Chambers-st, New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER P. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Ramsay, No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.

JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON B. WILSON,
Executors.

oct9-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Beadem, No. 349 Fulton street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861.

FANNIE H. STOW,
Administratrix.

mh6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 66 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1861.

JOHN N. CHESTER,
W. W. CHESTER,
Executors.

ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS,
Executors.

ja16—law6mW*

MEDICAL.

WALKER'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found a certain cure and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Ricord, &c. Single cases at each number, $2; four cases in one, $5, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $3.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 10 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 12 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COSSETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impoteney, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Ricord, &c. Single cases at each number, $2; four cases in one, $5, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $3.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 10 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, DR. CHARLES H. MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 443 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st, under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT PREVENTATIVE—Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price $1. Office. No. 443 Broadway. Dr. Ward can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 443 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $5 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a private nature, in which he has cured not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, expired on the 1st January, 1861. ALSOP & CO.

A new Copartnership for the term of five years, from the 1st January, 1861, has been formed, under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and the business will be conducted at Valparaiso (Chili) by Grosoa J. Fossea and J. Seaward Jacason; at Lima (Perú) by JOSEPH HOBSON; and at New-York by GEORGE G. HOBSON, all acting partners. GEORGE G. HOBSON, at New-York, will use his own name in all transactions of ALSOP & CO., who are responsible for the same; and THOMSON MARKS will be authorized to act under power of attorney from him.

The silent partners to the copartnership are Joseph W. ALSOP, HENRY CHAUNCEY and THEODORE W. RIVES, of New-York; and EDWARD MCCALL and STANHOPE PEARCE, of Lima, who are not responsible beyond the amount of capital respectively contributed.

The capital of the Houses at Valparaiso and Lima is $600,000. The branch at San Francisco is provided with an ample capital, and is continued under the firm of ALSOP & CO., and directed by CHARLES B. POLHAMUS and ROSSAN BURNETT, acting partners in the same.

No part of the capital of the houses, or profits thereon, can be withdrawn during the term of partnership, nor until all the claims are settled. ALSOP & CO.

GEORGE G. HOBSON, of the firm of ALSOP & CO., Valparaiso, Lima and San Francisco, will advance on consignments to said firm. GEORGE G. HOBSON,

New-York, Feb. 21, 1861. No. 42 South-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. F. S. DRISCOLL,

New-York, Jan. 1, 1861. N. H. FISH.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO. F. S. DRISCOLL,

New-York, Jan. 2, 1861. W. WESTERFIELD.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. BURKHALTER & OLIVER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. STEPHEN BURKHALTER is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.

New-York, March 2, 1861. STEPHEN BURKHALTER.
JOHN OLIVER.

STEPHEN BURKHALTER will continue the business at the old stand, No. 220 Greenwich-st.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CHARLES F. PARK & CO., will be conducted in the future by the same parties, under the firm of PARK & SEAMAN.

CHAS. F. PARK.
New-York, March 1, 1861. ROBERT SEAMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. CHARLES P. GERRISH as a partner in my business. The name of the firm will be, hereafter, JED FRYE & CO. JED FRYE, 46 Water-st.

New-York, Friday, March 1, 1861.

MY SON, A. P. PILLOT, JR., BECOMES A partner in my house from this date. The business will be continued under the firm of A. P. PILLOT & SON. A. P. PILLOT.

New-York, March 1, 1861.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,

A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,

A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.

Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.

KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

State and County rights for sale.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price.

Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $3; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$138
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, Mch 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARASIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.

D. LIMES Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30,

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

pressed, but the sympathisers with the Southern Confederacy think it a declaration of war.

IN KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, March 5.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural, if reported correctly, is universally condemned. Tennessee will fight him to the bitter end.

IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, March 5.

So far as known, most of the contents are satisfactorily received, especially relating to forts and the collection of the revenue, because they are supposed to favor coercion.

IN GOLDSBOROUGH.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., Tuesday, March 5.

The Inaugural was received at this place and throughout this section with indignation.

IN RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, March 5.

The Inaugural was favorably received by the Unionists. They think it does well for Lincoln, though they don't approve of all of it. The Disunionists are dissatisfied with it.

IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 5.

Our community has not been disappointed, and exhibited very little feeling on the subject. They are content to leave Mr. Lincoln and the Inaugural in the hands of Jefferson Davis and the Congress of the Confederate States.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 5.

The President's Inaugural was published in extras yesterday afternoon, and was sought after with great avidity by persons of all parties.

The *Republican* (Douglas Democrat) says we fail to see in it any disposition to sweep party platforms and party politics aside, but its words and studied sentences seem to have been prompted by some idea of meeting the expectations of the Republicans who elected him. We hoped for more a conservative and more conciliatory expression of sentiments; much will depend upon the putting in practice of the ideas advanced that will test the question, be it one of expedency or right—whether the forts can be held or retaken and the revenues collected without bloodshed.

The *Democrat* (Republican) says: "We can only say this morning, that it meets the highest expectations of the country, both in point of statesmanship and patriotism, and that its effect on the public mind cannot be other than saintary in the highest degree."

The *News* (Bell and Everett) defers comment until the official copy is received.

IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5.

At a meeting of the Republican Council of One Hundred, in this city, held this evening, William G. Webb was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Strong resolutions were passed approving the Inaugural of President Lincoln, in favor of the Union, and against any compromise that would lower the standard of the Republican Party and the principles promulgated in the Chicago platform.

The Inaugural of President Lincoln is received here, and apparently throughout the State, generally, with satisfaction, although there are some conflicting views as to the interpretation of the policy it foreshadows, and some partial hostility to its positions. In the Chamber of the State Executive it has been the subject of conversation during the day. Gov. Morgan regards it with favor, deeming its tone indicative of a conservative policy, and regarding its very style, objected to as crude by some, as an evidence that President Lincoln can lean on himself alone, and is ready to speak his own sentiments to the people in his own way. He believes that the commercial interests of New-York would be better satisfied with the indorsement of compromise, but will find satisfaction in his approval of the holding of a National Convention, and in his clear, explicit declaration in favor of delivering up fugitive slaves.

The *Atlas and Argus* attacks the message, as weak, rambling, loose, disjointed, and as initiating civil war. It says Mr. Lincoln assumes the responsibility of reclaiming the Federal Government, and making it an instrument of force instead of opinion. True, he asserts that the responsibility of civil war will rest with the dissatisfied States. But how? He will undertake with the army and navy to capture the forts and collect the revenues in those States, and if the people resist they will be treated as insurgents, and will be regarded as commencing civil war.

The *Atlas and Argus* of to-morrow morning takes the farther position that in denying the binding force of the decisions of the Supreme Court upon Congress and the Executive, President Lincoln is guilty of usurpation, and places himself on the platform of the Higher law, instead of on the Constitution. It says if he will pledge himself to maintain the rights of Southern citizens and their property in the Territories, Northern citizens of all parties will sustain him in defending the Federal property.

The *Statesman*, the organ of the radicals, regards the Inaugural as indicative of the determination to enforce the laws. It says: "Mr. Lincoln affirms his devotion to all the tenets of that platform of principles, upon which he secured the votes of the people. In doing so, he solemnly declares the honesty and the patriotism of his party, and disavows all sympathy and concert of action with that class of politicians who make principles subservient to personal needs, and who stand ready to ignore party professions of fundamental principles for temporary results."

The *Evening Journal* is entirely satisfied, and lauds the Inaugural highly, as sound, conservative, and patriotic. It says no message was ever received with greater favor. It is universally conceded to be alike clear, compact, and impressive, equally firm and conciliatory. Every sentence bears the impress of pure and exalted patriotism, and affords unmistakable evidence of his purpose to go to the very verge of his constitutional duty to reconcile conflicting interests, to restore harmony to the Union, and bring back the seceding States to their allegiance to the Republic. The *Journal* thinks further, that the Inaugural foreshadows the conciliatory spirit which will govern his Administration, and presents solid grounds upon which to base the hopes that ere long the dark war clouds which hang over the Republic will be dispersed by the rising sun of fraternal fellowship and peace.

IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, March 5.

The *Courier* (Democratic) has a quite approbatory article in reference to the Inaugural, and thinks it ought to be satisfactory to the Border States. It says, we are, on the whole, gratified with the tone and temper of the address. It is moderate, decided, and not without positive merit. A more difficult task was never imposed upon living man—the production of a document which should satisfy the Union sentiment of the country in the present crisis, and at the same time not afford additional fuel to the glowing flames of secession and revolution. It must be remembered also that the fact of the division of the Republican Party into Unionists and Disunionists imposed an additional burden on Mr. Lincoln. He could no more satisfy the radicals of his own party than the Secessionists. He has wisely not attempted to do either. He has declared his positions, in the main, in a manly, straightforward way.

The *Express* (Republican) defers comment, but says let it suffice now for an indication of our feeling that we pronounce the Inaugural Message to be just such a document as we expected from the Abraham Lincoln for whom we cast our vote.

The *Commercial Advertiser* (Republican) says it is, to our mind, all that could be desired or expected. That our fellow-citizens in the Border States will coincide in this opinion we can scarcely doubt, and should the self-constituted authorities, which now pretend to govern the seceded States, not succeed in preventing the dissemination of the address within their borders, we feel confident that its influence must have the effect to inspirit the conservatives there, and convince the destructives also that if war and bloodshed are to ensue, that they must, in the emphatic language of President Lincoln, be of their own creation; but we feel that the soothing effect of such manly, such patriotic and such fatherly sentiments as are uttered by President Lincoln will prove like oil upon the waters, and eventually calm the public mind.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, March 5.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural gives universal satisfaction to Democrats as well as to Republicans.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 5.

The Inaugural of Mr. Lincoln was published to this city in extras last evening.

The *Post* (neutral) regards it, with the exception of a few inelegancies of expression, as a highly respectable paper. It infers from the general tone of the address that his Administration will not prevent a speedy and honorable adjustment of the present National troubles.

The *Times* (Democrat) says that the whole Message appears to be a loose, disjointed, rambling affair. The general purport of the Message forces the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln has resolved to force his doctrine upon the country at the point of the bayonet. The article concludes by saying that "our own conviction is that the Union is lost beyond hope. If the Message is carried out in good faith, there must be civil war within thirty days, or the Southern people are a set of arrant braggarts and cowards. The only hope left is that Mr. Lincoln will not do as he says."

The *Tribune* (Republican) is quite sure that no document can be found among American State papers embodying more wisdom and higher patriotism, breathing kindlier feelings to all sections of this country, or stamped with a firmer purpose to maintain the Union and Constitution inviolate, than the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln.

The *Democrat* (Wentworth's paper) experiences a feeling of delicacy in giving its views in regard to the Inaugural, but as it neither wishes or expects anything at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, it can give the document its unqualified admiration.

IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 5.

The *Democrat* (Rep.) says of the manner in which the Inaugural was received there: It was gratifying to hear the expressions of approval which broke forth when the address was read. The moderation which characterized it, and the firmness of the President's language, were the subjects of the most unqualified praise. The people recognized at once the fact that at last the Government had passed into the hands of a man and a statesman,—one who disdained alike the dictates of passion and the counsels of cowardice. The streets were full of pleasant faces, and words of cheerfulness and hope were freely exchanged. Even the most ultra Democrats seemed to rejoice that the Ship of State was no longer under the guidance of an imbecile and dotard, if not an actual traitor. We have never known a public document so eagerly sought for or so heartily welcomed and admired in Rochester.

Among the members of Assembly now here, the Republicans are loud in the praise of the Inaugural, and general opinion among them is that it indicates a conservative policy in the Cabinet, and avoidal of any chance of collision.

The Democratic members indorse almost without exception the position of the *Atlas and Argus*, and believe the attempt to enforce the Revenue Laws, must lead to collision and war.

IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Tuesday, March 5.

The Inaugural was published here last evening. The Republicans are in raptures over it, and the Democrats apparently find little to condemn.

The *Advertiser* (Republican) of this morning says, Mr. Lincoln's position is such as will meet a cordial response in every patriotic heart in the land, and claims that while he is temperate and conciliatory towards the South he proposes no concession.

The *Free Press* (Dem.) fears from the temper of the Inaugural and the construction of the Cabinet, we shall have the secession of the Border States and war, while the seceded States will receive it as a declaration of war, and prepare for war.

IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 5.

The Inaugural was published here at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, in extras. It was well received by all parties, with a few exceptions. It is regarded as a very sensible and judicious document, and has produced a most favorable expression of opinion. It is generally conceded that he has laid down the only policy for himself which he could have done, and be consistent with his duty and official oath; and in doing so has mingled mildness with firmness admirably.

IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 5.

The *Palladium* (Democratic) says its tone is generally moderate, but it fails to suggest any proposition or policy of settlement of the national difficulties.

IN SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 5.

The *Journal* (Republican) thinks while the Inaugural is mild, conciliatory and eminently patriotic, it is yet sufficiently decisive and firm.

The *Courier* (Democratic) finds fault with the Inaugural, but defers extended comment.

IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, March 5.

The Republicans here are greatly pleased with the Inaugural. The Democratic papers consider it certain to cause the secession of the Border States.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 5.

The papers generally view the Inaugural as a mild though firm expression of lofty manliness and statesmanship.

The *Pennsylvanian*, on the contrary, calls it discreditable; unworthy of the President; a weak declaration of war against the seceded States; a tiger's claw concealed under the fur of Sewardism.

IN KANSAS.

WYANDOTTE, Kansas, Monday, March 4.

The bells are ringing, thirty-four guns are being fired, and there is general rejoicing in honor of the inauguration of President Lincoln.

IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 5.

A National salute was fired in this city yesterday afternoon, in honor of Lincoln's inauguration. The inaugural gives great satisfaction to the Republicans, and many leading Democrats do not hesitate to speak well of it. They like its straightforward, manly tone, and the assurance that it gives that the Government will be firmly administered and the union of all the States preserved.

IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, March 5.

The Republicans of all shades are delighted with President Lincoln's Inaugural. It satisfies the Independent Union men of all parties, and few or none are found to object to its temper or position.

DEFENCE OF FORT BROWN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5.

The commanding officer at Fort Brown, contrary to the orders of Gen. Twiggs, was at the latest advices, preparing for defensive operations. The State troops were concentrating in the neighborhood.

Fort Cooper had surrendered to the State.

GEN. TWIGGS AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5.

Gen. Twiggs was enthusiastically received this evening. A salute was fired, and he was escorted to his residence by the military, members of the Convention, &c. Immense crowds gathered along the line of procession.

In reply to the welcome, Gen. Twiggs said he hoped Providence would grant him sufficient strength to take part in the momentous struggle which threatens the country.

SEIZURE OF THE CUTTER DODGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5.

The revenue-cutter *Dodge* was seized by the authorities of Texas, in Galveston Bay, on the 2d inst. The officer in command has resigned, and tendered his services to the Governor.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, March 4.

The Southern Congress re-assembled to-day.

The flag for the Confederate States was unanimously determined upon. The design originated with the Committee having the matter in charge, and was not taken from any of the models presented.

The flag was hoisted over the Capital at four o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Mallory has been confirmed as Secretary of the Navy.

The Congress is in secret session to-night.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 5.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was opened with prayer.

Resolutions were read moving that the protest of St. Louis against coercion by the Federal Government be reduced to writing, and a copy sent to the President of the United States.

Resolutions were adopted providing that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Commissioner from Georgia and inform him that Missouri dissented from the position taken by that State, and very kindly but emphatically declined to share the honors of secession with her.

Gen. Coulter and Gen. Doniphan, Commissioners to the Peace Congress, addressed the Convention, by invitation, on the state of the country.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE ARKANSAS STATE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, March 5.

Advices received here from Arkansas state that the Convention of that State met yesterday, and elected Union officers by six majority.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, March 4.

Sixty-two counties have been heard from. Sixty-five Unionists and 33 Secessionists are elected. The return holding a Convention will require the official returns to decide it.

WHAT IS MR. LINCOLN'S DUTY?

Interesting Debate in the Republican Central Club—Shall Civil War be Precipitated?—Attempt to Instruct Mr. Lincoln Defeated—Moderate Counsels Prevail.

The Republican Central Club held their regular weekly meeting last evening, in their room at Cooper Institute, which was quite crowded. In the absence of Mr. Draper, Vice-President Garvin presided.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer had been invited to address the Club, and spoke about an hour on the general topics of the day—comprising a brief history of the Anti-Slavery struggle. In conclusion, he said it would be far better to have civil war with all its horrors than the spread of so tasty institution that kills both body and soul. He believed that we had now an Administration able and willing to punish the traitors. He believed that the first thing would be to reinforce Fort Sumter. [Applause.] He saw by the telegraph that parties had been communicated with in this City relative to furnishing steamers of light draft. [Applause.] He believed that whatever might be the course of the Government, unless it surrendered that port, Charleston would inaugurate the war herself, and that unless the forts were reinforced they would be taken in a few days. [Applause.] He urged Republicans to adhere to their principles.

The Secretary, Mr. Edward M. Skinmore, then offered a series of resolutions indorsing the Inaugural of President Lincoln, and tendering the thanks of Republicans to Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Secretary of War Holt, and Attorney-General Stanton, for their patriotic precautions to insure the peaceable and constitutional inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond whished to make a suggestion which, he had no doubt, would be adopted. There was, he said, one of our citizens who took a distinguished part in this matter. He believed that there was no man in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan who had exerted himself more to protect the honor and the interests of the country than John A. Dix, of this City, (applause,) and he hoped his name would be added, which was carried unanimously, and the resolution passed.

Mr S. Tousey then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Federal Government ought to retake its own forts and arsenals and other property now in the hands of the so-called secessionists.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, from among the audience, requested to suggest an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Tousey. He did not rise to call in question the sentiment of the resolution. It was thoroughly American and patriotic; but was it not wiser to leave these matters to the Government and the President just inaugurated, in whom they all had confidence? Without impeaching the sentiment of this resolution, he would offer a substitute:

Resolved, That we have entire and undoubted faith in the ability, patriotism and integrity of the President of the United States, and while we have the most perfect confidence that he will adopt such a policy, and take such measures as may be necessary to protect the honor, defend the rights and promote the interests of the people and Government of the United States, we pledge him our hearty and cordial support in the execution of these measures.

Mr. Tousey contended that the substitute should not pass, because they had already passed a vote of confidence in the President; because the property taken belongs to us; because such property has been taken without just cause; because a blow at the right of property, such as that inflicted, is too bad an example to be allowed to go unpunished; because the forts were needed for our own defence, and were not built solely for the defence of the States in which they exist; and because if robbers is allowed to go on unchecked, both the Government and the people become demoralized.

Mr. C. B. Wheeler proceeded to say that if he read the language correctly, it was decidedly in favor of retaking this fort, city. But, as they believed in the right of free speech, it could do no harm to pass the resolution any way. Who put Mr. Lincoln in? The people then should back him up. Pirates and traitors should be hung up. [Applause.] If a man knocked him down and stole his watch, shouldn't he try and get it back. [Laughter and applause.]

Dr. Goold spoke in favor of passing the original resolution. The question was to be settled by the people. The responsibility should not be all thrown on Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Lincoln might be glad to have the opinion of the Central Club. He was opposed to the resolution of Mr. Raymond, because it was one of general ties. [A voice, "Cowardly."] Let Mr. Lincoln know that it was the sentiment of Republicans that the forts should be taken. [Applause.]

Mr. Elder opposed the resolution, and said we did not generally instruct our representatives unless we doubted their integrity.

Mr Owen said we were so much in the habit of passing such resolutions during the last Administration, that we forgot that we had a new one now. He thought it an insult to Mr. Lincoln. He thought it would be more respectful to pass a vote of confidence in the President.

Mr. Raymond said he had taken the liberty of reducing his amendment to writing and, if the Club did not desire to take the question immediately, would like to say a few words. [Cries of "Go on."] Being a member of the Club, he deemed himself perfectly in order, in offering an amendment. He had heard some gentlemen characterize this resolution, or the person who offered it, as "cowardly." What was there deserving such an epithet in expressing their confidence in the President and pledging our support to him in the performance of his duties? [Applause.] The President had seen fit to couch his ideas in the form of a general principle, while this resolution proposed to instruct him specifically how that principle was to be carried into effect. [Applause.] He suggested that that looked like a distrust of the President. Did we put Mr. Lincoln here to be instructed in every step and act of his duty? He thought not. They had chosen Mr. Lincoln, believing that he would know what it was necessary to do in any emergency. He was for allowing Mr. Lincoln to do as he deemed best and to count on our support. He wanted to have them put confidence in Mr. Lincoln, in a vague. Let Mr. Lincoln pursue his policy and trust the Club to sustain him for doing it.

Mr Tousey in explaining that his resolution was simply a recommendation. It was simply a statement of the opinion of the Club.

Mr Elder suggested that the whole proceeding was out of order and moved to table the subject. [Confusion as to the question.]

Mr. Kirkpatrick said Mr. Lincoln had sworn to retake those forts.

A Voice.—We want to encourage him in it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick.—There is no need of it. You may rely upon it that he will give them traitors what they deserve. There was no need of instructing Mr. Lincoln, and he wanted to lay the suoject on the table. [Cries of "Question."]

Mr Spencer proposed as a third amendment, the amendment of the first resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the sentiment of the Republican Party of this City and State is in favor of the retaking by the Federal Government, of its forts and other property that has been stolen by traitors.

In addition to that he was willing to accept Mr. Raymond's amendment. He believed that past history bore him out in the assertion that every Administration respected the opinions of those who had chosen them. He did not believe that having elected a man to the Presidency we should go to sleep and remain as dumb as oysters.

Mr. Jones rose to speak, but was obliged to yield to vociferous cries of question.

Mr. Raymond explained that Mr. Spencer's motion could not be offered as an amendment to his amendment, because it did not propose to amend it, but referred simply to the original resolution.

Mr. Sperona thought it perfectly plain that his amendment was in order, and wanted the two resolutions adopted by one vote.

Several members favored this plan, but

Mr. Raymond said the matter had better be settled according to parliamentary rules and he should insist upon the vote being taken on his amendment to the original resolution. If that should be voted down, then Mr. Spencer's would be in order.

On motion of Mr Elder, Mr. Tousey had leave to withdraw his resolution, and withdrew it—whereupon Mr. Raymond withdrew his amendment and proposition.

Mr. Spencer offered his amendment in the form of a separate resolution.

Mr. Raymond then offered his as an amendment to Mr Spencer's, and Mr. Spencer accepted it.

Mr. Raymond informed Mr. Spencer that he was killing his own proposition, and in effect giving his (Mr. Raymond's) the preference. He had no objection to this, but wished it to be done understandingly.

Amid much confusion, calls for question, endeavors to suspend the rules, &c., various efforts were made to table the subject. These motions, however, were voted down.

Mr. Raymond suggested that the vote, as matters now stood, must first be taken upon his proposition as a substitute for Mr. Spencer's. If it should be adopted, he would not object to having Mr. Spencer's then offered as a separate proposition. But he desired to substitute an expression of confidence in the President, for the resolution which assumed to define his specific duty.

He saw he desired the Club to meet this point fairly. His resolution declared the purpose of the club to sustain the President in whatever measures he might see fit to adopt; for her than this he did not think it either necessary or wise to go. Whatever we might think of it here—as boys and jauntily as we might set the point on the impulse of patriotic feeling—when the President of the United States came to decide whether he should plunge thirty millions of people into civil war or not, he had to decide one of the most momentous questions that ever demanded the act on of any nation on earth. [Applause.] No harm would be done. In his judgment, by taking a little time to think of such a question as that, and by leaving its decision to the President, upon whom rests all the responsibility.

Mr. James A. Briggs deprecated any precipitate action involving civil war. He believed that we could hold Fort Sumter and take Fort Moultrie if we wished. We had friends in the fort Snuib, and let us not put clubs in the hands of their enemies to beat out their brains. He hoped as the once gentleman had asked leave to withdraw his resolution the others would follow, and leave Mr. Lincoln to the exercise of his own judgment and the advice of his Cabinet.

Mr. Spencer declined to withdraw his resolution, which he said simply declared what was the sentiment of the people. Did they believe it? [Voices—Yes, yes.] Were they afraid to say so? [Voices—"No," "no."] He believed that Fort Sumter should be reinforced. He hoped Mr. Raymond's resolution would be adopted, as well as his. Was civil war to be feared? Who inaugurated it? He believed that if the Club was of the opinion that the forts ought not to be taken, it ought to say so. If the forts ought to be taken let them say that,—if they were not afraid to act like men.

Dr. Gould said that retaking the forts was no more a hostile act than reinforcing Fort Sumter and Pickens; and if one should be done, the other should also.

Mr. Raymond begged to say a single word more. The surest way generally to overbear the judgment and sober sense of an audience was to make the question one of courage. Ask an audience if they dare not do anything that may be proposed and they are quite apt to do it, whether it be wise or foolish, merely to show that they are not afraid. [Applause.] He trusted we should not act thus unwisely in this case. It was very important that we should all stand by the President and give his administration our united support,—and he deprecated the raising of any issue likely to interrupt that unanimity. The fact was, we had been fighting the enemy so long we were tipsy now to fight each other merely from force of habit. The question at issue was not one of courage, nor of principle. It was simply one of wisdom and good policy; and on his part, he was quite willing to follow the President's lead.

After some further discussion and a good deal of confusion the vote was taken, and Mr. Raymond's substitute was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr Spencer then offered his resolutron as an independent proposition, and although several attempts were made to speak against it, the vote was taken and the resolution was adopted.

The Club then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATIONS TO COL. CORCORAN AND THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—On the evening of the 15th inst, at the City Assembly Rooms, the Sixty-ninth Regiment are to be presented with a magnificent banner in commemoration of their refusal to parade at the time of the reception of the Prince of Wales. Col. Corcoran, also, is to be presented with a sword and sabre, magnificently mounted, and having a scabbard ornamented and embossed with appropriate designs. These testimonials are in the nature of a tribute of regard and sympathy prepared by a Committee of which John J. Bradley, Esq., is Chairman; and the presentations will be made the occasion for some significant speeches in reference to Irish affairs. The banner is a very costly and rich one of green silk, having embroidered on it in gold thread the sun-burst, harp, shamrock and other appropriate emblems.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, several important bills were presented and referred, and others heretofore referred were ordered paid. Several reports from the Committee on annual taxes reducing or remitting taxes were adopted, as was the report of the Committee on printing and stationery to pay the various newspapers the bills incurred for printing the election and other official notices as authorized by the State and county. Several bills for work done, ordered by the City were passed over in the report, as not being properly county charges, and as there was not a full Board, the report was laid over under the rules. The Board after a session of over two hours without doing anything of importance, adjourned until Tuesday of next week.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Madame Catharine Vignes, widow of Antonio Vignes, formerly proprietor of the Hotel de Paris, in Broadway, met a horrible fate yesterday. She was alone in her apartments at No. 218 Seventh-avenue, where she resided, playing with a parrot at 9½ A. M. Standing in front of a small stove her expanded skirts caught fire. She called loudly for help and ran into the hall, where the draft fanned the flames, which enveloped her. Assistance was speedily rendered, but she lingered only till 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, and expired in great agony.

THE KANSAS RELIEF FUND.—The Treasurer of the Kansas Relief Fund reports that the receipts, for the week ending March 1, amounted to $10,382 36. Further contributions in money should be sent to the Treasurer, John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, and bundles of clothing to Room No. 25 Cooper Institute.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Board of Education.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—APPORTIONMENT OF THE GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board went into an election of officers, with the following result:

President—C. P. Smith.
Vice-President—D. L. Northrup.
Superintendent—J. W. Bulkley.
Secretary—G. A. W. Stuart.
Clerk—John Dean.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of distributing the General School Fund as follows:

Teachers' wages	$129 982 75
Music	3,200 00
Evening Schools	7,000 00
Normal Schools	1,250 00
Library	2,000 00
Officers' salaries	4,500 00
Sweeping, &c.	6,500 00
Printing	550 00
Total	$161,682 75

FUNERAL HONORS TO LIEUT. SPEDDEN.—Funeral honors to the late Lieut. E. T. Spedden, of the United States Navy, will be paid at the United States Hospital, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Organized under special legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

TESTIMONIALS REGARDING ITS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED from such men as Gov. Wright, of Florida; Hon. J. R. Briggs, Supervisor County of New-York, and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is the only reliable cure for those diseases which render the lives of women, from the age of fifteen upward, miserable in an extent only known to themselves. These diseases afflict married and single, and no social position, refinement of living, or condition in life, affords any guarantee against them. Besides the local uterine symptoms, they are often attended with

Deranged Monthly Periods:
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Pain in the Back and
Kidneys—Chills—Cold Hands and Feet—
Bleating—Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—
Acid Stomach—Nausea—Iodigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs
—Anxiety—Nervous Twitching—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Numbness and Pain in the Limbs—
Loss of Memory—Pain in the Back.

Dr. Bangs—Dear Sir: I am a Methodist minister, and have to travel much among the country towns, where I see many people in their homes. Knowing the Graefenberg Medicines so well, I always recommend them. The Pills and Uterine Catholicon work the most miracles. I have seen many a suffering and broken down woman to whom I have advised the Catholicon, and on seeing her again soon told me that she had been entirely cured, and that she would advise a woman who was afflicted with any female weakness or irregularity, or uterine difficulty to go short of bread until six dollars were saved to send for the Catholicon. It will always cure, no matter how bad or how long standing the case has been. Even after the best physicians in the country have failed for years in vain, I have known the Graefenberg Catholicon to cure so often that I urge every body to make any sacrifice to get it. It will never fail, and all sufferers may look upon it as the greatest blessing ever offered them.

Rev. W. H. Lawrence, Missouri.

THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON is prepared by an educated physician, and may be fully depended upon. All other preparations should be avoided.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefeberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

Address as above.

☞ All of the Graefenberg medicines are sold at No. 2 BOND-STREET, and by all druggists.

☞ *Dr. BRIDGE will visit invalids in any part of New-York or vicinity, and also receive them at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York,* and he is permitted to refer, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of The New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

☞ *Cases of confinement among the poor will be attended to gratuitously when the engagements of the physician of the Graefenberg Institute will permit.*

[Advertisement.]

Look at the advertisement of BARNUM'S Museum, in another column, and you will see that this is to be a gala day there for ladies, families, children and schools.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 5.

The following are the feotings of our weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	62 746 500
Specie	4 739,000
Due from other Banks	7,165,000
Due to other Banks	8,129,000
Deposits	18,546 000
Circulation	6,307,560

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 5.

FLOUR dull and heavy; Ohio and Howard-street $5 25; no sales. City Mills $5. WHEAT firm; Red $1 25@$1 30; White $1 40@$1 65. CORN active and firm; Yellow 58c.@60c.; White 63c.@66c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. COFFEE firm at 12¼c.@13¼c. WHISKY firm at 20c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 8,500 bales, at 10¾c.@11¾c. for middling; sales of three days, 19,000 bales; receipts of three days, 20,500 bales, against 29,500 bales last year. Decreased receipts at this port, 214,000 bales; do. at all the ports, 634,500 bales. SUGAR steady at 4¾c.@5¾c. for fair to fully fair. No change in other articles.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 5.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT steady at $1 25@$1 32½ for Red and $1 35@$1 45 for White. CORN declined; sales 3,000 bush. at 56½c. OATS a steady. WHISKY firm at 19c.@19¾c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 5.

FLOUR—Market unsettled and lower. WHISKY opened dull, at 14½c., and at the close buyers were offering 13¾c. PROVISIONS quiet.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 4.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at 10¼c.@10¾c. for Middling, the market closing quiet.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown for Norfolk, &c.—T. C. Bentoe, Mrs. Bettle, W. L. Marble Mrs. Bowers, G. B. Kelly, Miss F. A. Clifford, B. C. Morris, Jr., John Erba, and 3 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—T. O. Eldridge, wife and child, Wm. H. Taylor, wife and infant, Mrs Chas. Lux, Mrs. Kenny and child, Mrs. Anderson and child, J. A. Frankunw, D. Jacobson, Miss J. B. Hall, Mrs. A. S. Knapp, Edward May, J. Sands and wife, Dr Berrian, E. Shubart, F. G. Rosenbaum, J. B. Pegan, Mrs. Lander, R. Finlayson, Miss McNeall, Mrs. Davenport, G. Cornell, Mrs Caswell and child, H. W. Stein, S. Coleman, A. Finder, Col. Nanman U. S. A., Miss E. Woody, Chang and Eng and two children, Johns Cohn, R. Mathews and wife, J. Hope, wife, mother and two children, S. Bowman, wife and child, C. Gawelg and wife, J. Conrad, Rev. Dr. Auchlooe, A. F. Ware, L. Lyon, C. D. Mathews, A. Birnbaum, B. F. Hastings, Capt. Cram, Gen J. Wilson, Capt. Birdsall, J. Mathewson, wife and child, F. S. Noyes, R. G. Moody and wife, J. R. Wild, J. Clark, wife and child, H. Rosset, Rev. Mr. Fattan, E. C. Quick, C. Maynard, J. F. Greeby, wife and child, Mr. Levin, Mrs. Smally and three children, Hon. J. S. Holman, H. Thomson, T. H. Ribly, J. J. Lawyer, Miss M. E. Carpenter, H. Boyuton, P. H. Fay, Capt. Fletcher, J. L. Moore, Edward Fales, R. Schultz, J. Bailly, J. C. Mathews wife and child, J. T. Dimon, Mr. Mines, Mr. Angulo, Mrs. Angulo, D. Rossiner, Miss Strode, Mr Shaw.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Miss Kitts, Miss Messereau Miss Wakeman, Benjamin Franklin J. Lemle, John G. Mitchill M. Remso, E. R. Crolis, J. D. Buchanan, George Ross, J. P. Nozer, H. Hasbrouck, W. H. Jones, J. W. Adams, G. N. Mason, N. P. Mason, D. Abramson, J. Rosenbaum, J. Sissa, F. Grant, J. Metz, G. Hildebrandt, B. Wills, Geo. P. Dasher, J. D. Thayer, M. Brickner, J. Godliet, J. W. Noble, Mr. Eigendor, M. C. Brickner, J. W. Kibbee, A. Abrams, and 26 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 27 | Sun sets.... 5 56 | Moon rises.. 3 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 06 | Gov. Island.. 4 55 | Hell Gate.... 6 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Drew, Norfolk, Ludlam & Helmbold, Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Camden, Mudgett, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Humboldt, (Ham.,) Boysen, Hamburg, L. E. Amslack & Co.

Barks Floating Cloud Steele Liverpool, J. A. McArthur; Mary G. Kimball, Stanhope, Key West Benner & Deake; Sir Isaac Newton, (Dan.,) Jargensen, Rumbike, Lee & Kemsinck & Co.; Essex, Ray, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Brigs A. D. Torrey, Griffin, Cardenas, H. P. Brookman & Co.; Cylmes, Hickborn, Sagua, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Koempolite, (Dutch,) Grandt, Queenstown, Hegemayer & Brunn; Winyaw, Wyman, Havana, Maguire & Armst

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2951. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

The Pressure for Office---Tremendous Rush at the White House.

The President Disposed to Take Matters Coolly.

Interesting Proceedings in the Senate.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, Attacks the Inaugural.

MR. DOUGLAS DEFENDS MR. LINCOLN.

Strong Union Action in the Missouri Convention.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S ARRIVAL HOME.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AND EUROPE.

The TIMES has, on several occasions during the progress of the secession movement, pointed out the fact that complications must arise between the European Powers and the seceding States, so soon as the fillibustering tendencies of the latter become apparent. Already we begin to receive indications of the alarm excited abroad in anticipation of the possibility of a Southern Confederacy. The last mail brings advices that the Spanish Government have decided not to press their claims against Mexico to the arbitrament of the sword. It is evidently as clear to the Spanish Ministry as it is to us here, that they may soon be compelled to make common cause against the fillibustering intentions of the Southern Confederacy.

MOTIVE OF BRITISH FORBEARANCE TOWARDS MEXICO.

The English Minister, in response to an inquiry in the House of Commons, acknowledged the indisposition of the English Government to use force against Mexico now, in the collection of British claims, closing his remarks with the expression of a hope that Mexico had at last secured a stable Government.

FRANCE BRISTLES AT FILLIBUSTERISM.

We have it on the most unquestionable authority that, at the interview between LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Commissioners from South Carolina, some months ago, the Emperor,—among other significant remarks, the whole tendency of which was to show his want of sympathy with secession—said, addressing the Commissioners, "France feels a great interest in the condition of things in Mexico." These various indications combined point unmistakably to an application from the present Government of Mexico to mother Spain, Catholic France and commercial England, for a separate or joint protection against the aggressive spirit of "*Los Gringos de la Sud*," who, they fear, come to enslave their people.

A similar appeal was answered when made by Syria and 5,000 Frenchmen in Asia Minor. The indications seem to point unerringly to a joint occupation of the Valley of the Rio Grande by French troops, paid by Mexico, 10,000 of whom could leave next Sunday fortnight, from Bordeaux, on the *Great Eastern*.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Commissioner CRAWFORD, from the Southern Confederacy, is still awaiting the arrival of his associates, who are expected here daily. The probabilities of their reception by the President are freely discussed. The general opinion is that he will receive them kindly as distinguished citizens, then dismiss them.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. N. B. JUDD, of Chicago, was to-day nominated Minister to Prussia. He will soon leave for Berlin. The nomination was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. HERMAN M. KRIESMAN, of Illinois, will be Secretary of Legation at Berlin. His nomination, too, was laid over.

Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, of Albany, son of the Secretary of State, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State. This appointment is universally commended.

Mr. JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, has been nominated First Assistant Postmaster General. He will probably be confirmed to-morrow. This ousts late Postmaster KING, whose friends expected him to be retained as First Assistant.

No nomination of a Brigadier General, *vice* TOWNSEND, has yet been made. The President has under advisement the promotion of Maj. ANDERSON to the position, but the probabilities favor the appointment of Col. SUMNER, who was really entitled to the Brigadiership conferred upon Gen. HARNEY.

Mr. JOHN G. NICOLAY is to be retained as private Secretary, and Mr. JOHN HAY will receive some obscure departmental appointment and give his time as assistant to Mr. NICOLAY.

SENATOR CRITTENDEN AND THE SUPREME COURT.

The rumor is untrue that Senator CRITTENDEN has been nominated for the Supreme Court Bench. The nomination is being considered by the President, and it is to be hoped his decision will be favorable. Nothing could be done, probably, at the present time which would so much reassure Conservative Southern men. Senator CRITTENDEN is too fair a man ever to allow political or sectional bias to affect his Judicial opinion. It will be remembered that there are two Supreme Court Judgeships at the President's disposal.

MR. CHASE AND THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

While Mr. CHASE went to the Cabinet meeting to-day, it seems he still holds his acceptance of the Treasury portfolio under advisement. A Senator tells me to-night that the chances favor his resignation, and the appointment of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN instead. Mr. DIX is still supervising the business of the Department.

THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The pressure for office is terrific. More than a thousand persons thronged the President's house to-day, eagerly watching for an opportunity to thrust before him their respective budgets of recommendations to Executive favor. He declined to receive any one on private business until the respective delegations had been admitted to an interview. The several delegations in the meantime endeavored to so arrange the appointments in their respective districts and States as to keep them pretty much within their own control.

It is understood that AMOS TUCK, of New-Hampshire, a personal friend of the President's, receives the Boston Collectorship, although the whole of the Massachusetts delegation except one, Mr. RICE, recommended JOHN Z. GOODRICH, present Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

Messrs. MYERS, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, and DENNISON, Comptroller, are here pressing Mr. DORSHIMER, the Treasurer of the State, for the post of Naval Officer. Some of the outsiders from New-York are exceedingly vexed at this, as they regard it as incompatible with the position of these gentlemen in that State. They have seen the President to-day, and from the fact that they return home to-morrow they evidently think the thing all fixed.

Judge WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LINCOLN, of Brooklyn, had an interview with the President to-night, at which they pressed the nomination of Mr. S. N. PETTIS to the Governorship of Nebraska.

Col. WARD H. LAMON, Mr. LINCOLN'S personal friend, body guard and backer, will probably be appointed Marshal for this District. Mr. LINCOLN'S friends desire to keep Mr. LAMON near him. The other candidates for the position are B. B. FRENCH, RICHARD WALLACE, Z. C. ROBBINS and GEORGE HARRINGTON.

Mr. A. W. FLETCHER is a prominent candidate for Navy Agent at this port, and is supported by many leading men in Congress and a large list of merchants in town.

Capt. N. DARLING is an applicant for the post of Superintendent of Public Buildings at this place, but will hardly be trusted with it. Capt. IRA GOODNOW, of New-York, late Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, is more likely to obtain this place. He is warmly backed by numerous members of Congress, and is as decidedly popular as DARLING is distrusted and disliked.

Hon. TIMOTHY DAVIS, ex-member of Congress and CHAS. O. ROGERS, of the Boston *Journal*, are after the Naval Officer's snug berth at Boston, now occupied by Col. GREEN, of the Boston *Post*. Mr. F. J. SEABOLT is a candidate for the Fifth Auditorship in the Post-office Department.

Mr. WM. MORAN, of Philadelphia, is after the Chief Clerkship under the Secretary of War.

For the Federal appointments in Massachusetts there is an army of applicants. Having sifted them thoroughly, I present the following list:

For Collector—John Z. C. Goodrich, Amos Tuck, Geo. S. Boutwell, Geo. Ashmun, Tim. Davis—of whom Goodrich is most likely to be the successful one.

For Surveyor—AMOS Tuck and G. B. Weston. The former's chances are the best.

For Assistant-Treasurer—Chas. B. Hale, who has very strong home backing, and L. B. Comins, late M. C.

For Naval Officer—George S. Boutwell, Timothy Davis, Charles O. Rogers of the Boston *Journal*, R. Worthington, of the *Traveler*. The first will beat the rest.

The Post office is quite a bone of contention in its way. After it are Isaac Livermore, father-in-law of Burlingame; Z. K. Pangborn, of the *Atlas*; C. A. Phelps, President of the Massachusetts Senate, and a relative of Senator Harris; and Chas. Hale, of the *Advertiser*.

For Marshal—John L. Swift, one of the most popular stump speakers in the country, and greatly in favor with the powers that be, has the inside track. His competitors are Sheriff Keyes and Charles Train, M. C.

For Navy Agent—N. A. Thompson, aid to George Banks; E. L. Norton, State Senator; and Josiah Dunham, an original Lincolnian.

The rush at the White House, to-day, was terrific. Mr. LINCOLN'S wiry physique has enabled him to bear up under a pressure such as no other President has encountered, and though he is pale and haggard at night, he awakes next day restored and ready for its most unwelcome toils.

The Wisconsin delegation had an interview with him early this morning, but exchanged only complimentary greetings. The Rhode Island delegation was next admitted for the same purpose. These delegations had not determined definitely upon the appointees to be suported by them, and are to have another interview. The Massachusetts delegation have announced that until they have been home and learned the views of their constituents they will recommend no one further.

Mr. LINCOLN has not been out to-day. Mrs. LINCOLN rode out to the soldier's home this morning. Messrs. CAMERON and WELLES were in the corridor of Willard's to-night, button-holed, badgered and toadied by scores of patriots anxious to do a little something for their country.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The names mentioned in connection with the Collectorship of New-York are HIRAM BARNEY, GEO. OPDYKE, R. M. BLATCHFORD, M. H. GRINNELL, JO HOXIE, BENJ. F. CAMP, of the *Tribune*, SIMEON DRAPER and SAMUEL HOTALING. Mr. BARNEY has the inside track, is a personal friend of Mr. CHASE, and will probably have it. The rumor that he had withdrawn in favor of Mr. HOXIE is not confirmed. Mr. OPDYKE will not oppose Mr. BARNEY;—those for Surveyor are Gen. JAMES W. NYE, Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, the defeated candidate for member of Congress, H. B. STANTON, A. F. DOW, JAMES W. WEBB, who says he does not wish it, BENJ. CAMP and DANIEL ULLMAN. Mr. CAMP'S chances are considered very good; those for Naval Officer are JAMES A. BRIGGS, Agent of the State of Ohio, and a personal friend of Mr. CHASE, Judge HOGEBOOM, the exponent of Barnburnerism, PHILLIP DORSHEIMER and CHARLES L. BEALE. Mr. DORSHEIMER says he is sure to have it, and those in the ring say Mr. BRIGGS ought to, and probably will, have it; these for Navy Agent are, Judge HOGEBOOM, D. D. T. MARSHALL, BENJ. WELCH, (Commissary-General of the State, and a particular friend of Gov. MORGAN,) S. B. DUTCHER, Mr. LA RUE of Herkimer, and ROBT. GOULD. Mr. DUTCHER'S friends say his liberality in the late campaign entitles him to the place, and he is backed by very strong men. Mr. WELCH, however, runs him closely. Those for the Post-office are: JAS. FREELAND, an old New-York merchant; WM. V. BEADY; Mr. TAYLOR, the present incumbetn; and BENJAMIN WELCH. Mr. FREELAND brings an immense pressure, and Rev. Mr. BEECHER, who has never interfered before, sums up all his askings in his favor; those for U. S. District-Attorney are E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee; A. OAKEY HALL, H. C. VANVOORST, Judge SLOSSON, D. C. GRISWOLD, R. F. ANDREWS, E. F. SHEPARD, C. C. NOTT and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER. Mr. SMITH will probably get it. Judge SLOSSON is a partner of Collector SCHELL, and Mr. GRISWOLD gave five thousand dollars towards the expenses of the late campaign; those for Marshal are: D. D. CONOVER, CHAS. STETSON, Judge QUACKENBUSH, D. L. STUART, Capt. HART, Sen.; J. H. HOBART WARD, B. F. MUDGET and JOHN LAYLOR. If Mr. STETSON was applying personally the others would retire, but at present the contest lies between Mr. CONOVER and Judge QUACKENBUSH, both eminently good men. The chances are considered even between them. Mr. MUDGET is pressed by Vice-President HAMLIN;—those for Sub-Treasurer are B. F. MANIERRE and Mr. ROGERS, of the *Christian Union*; for Naval Constructor at Large Capt. JOE COMSTOCK is generally conceded to be the man.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The following names are mentioned for the English Mission: THOMAS CORWIN and JOHN P. HALE, but as the contest is rather strong, a third person may be selected. Col. FREMONT, it is generally conceded, will have the French Mission, though the friends of Mr. FAULKNER say he should be retained. Col. LAMON urges it strenuously. Mr. BIGELOW, late of the New-York *Evening Post*, desires it, but will not work against FREMONT.

For the Mission to Spain, WM. C. BRYANT has no competitor except ANSON BURLINGAME, who is recommended for that instead of Sardinia.

For the Mission to Sardinia, the only question was, who of two should go, CARL SCHURZ or ANSON BURLINGAME. The former called on Mr. BURLINGAME this morning and explained his position as an exile so forcibly that the latter at once withdrew his application and promised his aid. JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S application received all the consideration it was entitled to. For the post at Dresden, ROBERT B. RAYMOND, Professor of Belle letters in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute is spoken of; for the Hague GEO. POLSOM, formerly Minister under Mr. FILLMORE; for Honolulu; Prof. WM. WHITE of Honolulu who recently declined the Attorney-Generalship of the Kingdom; JAS. A. DIX of Boston and THOS. J. DYER of Oregon.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Diplomatic Corps make their formal call on the President at 2 o'clock to-morrow, when the senior member, Señor FIGAUJERRE, Minister from Portugal, will deliver an address.

THE DIPLOMATS AND THE INAUGURAL.

The feeling amongst the Diplomatic Corps is, that the Inaugural will be very acceptable across the water, and that if the doctrines therein expressed are faithfully observed, it will not be one year before peace and reunion are established.

THE DOINGS AND SAYINGS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Judge DOUGLAS to-day received the following dispatch from the Richmond Convention:

"Is there any hope for us? Can we remain in the Union?"

To which Messrs. DOUGLAS and CRITTENDEN replied:

"Yes, there is hope. Stand firm and all will yet be right."

Mr. DOUGLAS says he went to the ball with Mrs. LINCOLN because he believed Mr. LINCOLN means to do what is right. Said he in conversation to-night, "some people think Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural does not gibe with the Chicago Platform. Well, what of it? I don't say it does or it does not; but if it does not it shows that Mr. LINCOLN has the nerve to say what is right, platform or no platform. I defend the Inaugural if it is as I understand it, namely, an emanation from the brain and heart of a patriot, and as I mean, if I know myself, to act the part of a patriot, I indorse it. I made a speech to that effect to-day in the Senate, and I reiterate it now. The probable appointment of Senator Crittenden," continued Judge DOUGLAS, "I regard as eminently wise and politic. The moral effect that it will produce in Virginia, Tennessee and Maryland, and Arkansas, cannot be over-estimated, as it shows that Mr. LINCOLN does not mean to have merely a partisan Administration. In regard to the promotion of Major ANDERSON, the effect will be the other way."

Senator DOUGLAS' support of the Administration in the Senate to day was significant, and attracts much attention.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, of New-York, has gone to New-Hampshire, to speak previous to the State Election of next Tuesday. The New-Hampshire delegation leave in the morning, accompanied by several prominent stump speakers. Advices from that State to the leaders here say everything looks encouraging, and likely to result in a glorious triumph. F. P. BLAIR will go to New-Hampshire, if his engagements will admit of it, to-morrow.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPT. ARMSTRONG.

Commodore STEWART is named as President of the Court-martial ordered for the trial of Capt. ARMSTRONG. Commodores SHUBRICK, PAULDING, JARVIS, REED, and eight Captains compose the body of the Court, with A. MAGRUDER, Esq., of this city, as Judge Advocate. The charges against Capt. ARMSTRONG are:

First—Disobedience of orders: It appears that the Department, early in January, ordered Capt. ARMSTRONG to secure the public property against outrage, which order he failed to obey.

Second—Refusal to send the marines under his command to reinforce Fort Pickens when solicited so to do, by Lieut. SLEMMER.

Third—Failure to supply Fort Pickens with provisions when requisitions were made for the same. It is said Capt. ARMSTRONG did order the provisions to be delivered, but the officer immediately in charge erased from the order the directions concerning pork, beef and bread, saying they had none to spare. For this conduct Capt. ARMSTRONG failed to have him arrested.

There seems to be a general impression that Capt. ARMSTRONG will be deprived of his Commission by the Court-martial.

JOHN B. FLOYD IN TOWN.

JOHN B. FLOYD arrived here to-night to attend his trial. Several of his old friends called on him. He has made out his case very carefully, and legal gentlemen here think it will be the most remarkable trial ever known in the history of the Government since the trial of AARON BURR. There will be an almost overwhelming effort to break down the indictment.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

A rumor prevails that a special messenger was dispatched this morning to Pensacola to annul the arrangement made there by Secretary TOUCEY, but the report, I have reason to believe, is a pure fabrication.

Several members of the new Cabinet entered upon the discharge of their duties this morning, and went earnestly to work to overhaul their respective Departments. Secretary SEWARD was engaged all day in the State Department, with his son as Assistant. Postmaster-General BLAIR enters upon his duty to-morrow.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON declares publicly that he wants nothing more to go to Tennessee upon than Mr. CORWIN'S joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution. He continues to be visited by delegations from different sections, from whom he receives most marked evidence of confidence and respect.

This morning an effort was made to obtain a pair of horses for the President's carriage, but the only ones that could be procured were a pair of hacks formerly used by Mr. BUCHANAN'S underlings. This evening Mr. W. S. WOOD, of New-York, called upon Mrs. LINCOLN, and in the most delicate manner tendered her, on behalf of certain New-Yorkers, whose names were not given, and who made the present in the name of the State, a pair of magnificent black horses, with the request that if she preferred any other color, she would specify it. Mrs. LINCOLN accepted them, and was highly gratified at the esteem and delicacy of feeling manifested by the donors. Mr. BUCHANAN gave a note to Mrs. LINCOLN, recommending the servants and people about the White House and grounds to her favorable consideration, and for the present, at least, she has concluded to retain them all.

The Senate Committees are being arranged, and will soon all be announced.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

The delegations from Indiana and Maine severally paid their respects to the President this morning. In response to their greeting he made brief, but evidently satisfactory addresses.

The commissions of the new Cabinet officers have been signed. Mr. SEWARD was the first to enter upon the duties of his office at the State Department.

It was expected that Secretary DIX would vacate his office to-day, but at the request of his successor, Gov. CHASE, he holds over till to-morrow. When Mr. DIX entered upon his duties the Treasury was totally bankrupt. There were requisitions on the table from the Departments, which there were no means of paying, exceeding $1,900,000; fishing bounties unpaid, amounting to nearly $450,000; and treasury notes overdue, amounting to about $350,000; in all $2,700,000. These have all been paid. Yesterday, the accounts were stated in expectation of Mr. CHASE'S entrance on his duties, and they show balances in the hands of the Treasurer and disbursing officers, applicable to the current expenses of the Government, exceeding $6,000,000. These, with the current receipts from the customs, amounting to about $60,000 a day in coin, it is believed, will enable the incoming Administration to sustain itself without calling for further loans for a considerable length of time.

On or before the 4th of March, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and others received a telegraphic dispatch cautioning them to be on the look-out for gunpowder plots at the Capitol. In consequence, searches were diligently made by the police at that building to satisfy those who had ordered such an examination that there was no danger from clandestine combustibles.

The report that Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN will be appointed to the vacancy in the Supreme Court is generally believed, but it is not certain that the nomination was made.

All doubts as to Mr. CHASE'S acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury is removed, according to a statement he himself made to one of his friends to-day.

The Vermont delegation called to-day on Gen. SCOTT and Messrs. SEWARD, DIX and BATES. Gen. SCOTT made a speech, in which he thanked Vermont for her Presidential vote in 1852.

The Californians, one hundred and forty-four strong, called upon the President this afternoon. Messrs EUGENE L. SULLIVAN, LELAND STANFORD, and Dr. RABE, Committee on their behalf, introduced them to the President. From the White House they proceeded to the residence of Senator LATHAM, of California, who invited them into his spacious parlors, and after a toast in California wine to himself and wife, he made a stirring Union speech, closing by the expression of the hope that all his visitors would get offices. This was received with a hearty concurrence. They then called on Senator BAKER, Vice-President HAMLIN, and Senator JOHNSON. Their visit to Gen. SCOTT is deferred till to-morrow.

Numerous other State delegations were engaged in visiting to-day. Gen. SCOTT was called upon to make two speeches in the course of an hour and a half.

Messrs. CRAWFORD, FORSYTH and ROMAN, the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, are in Washington, and, it is said, will make known the object of their mission to the President on Tuesday.

A number of members of the late Congress left this city to-day; among them Ex-Senator BIGLER, for Philadelphia.

The Republican Senators contemplate holding a caucus to agree on new officers for that body.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INAUGURATION—ABSENCE OF INTERRUPTION—THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND THOSE WHO RIDICULE THEM—MALIGNITY OF THE BALTIMORE SUN—JUDGE BLACK AND THE SUPREME COURT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The entire absence of any attempt to interrupt the Inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN affords the sympathizers with secession the opportunity of ridiculing the warlike preparations which were made, and the great precautions which were taken; but it seems not to strike the minds of these witlings, that whatever piquancy there is in their jibes derives its force from the admitted cowardice or falsehood of the braggarts who threatened to take the Capitol by storm, expel the regular Government, and establish on its ruins the seat of a slaveholding empire. If it be admitted that the leaders of secession in Virginia and other Southern States are so far beneath public contempt that their threats of forcible resistance to "Black Republican rule," their pompous military organizations, and their secret plots for the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN were the idle ravings of fools and madmen, or the harmless gasconade of impotent and mendacious demagogues, then we may join in the laugh against Gen. SCOTT and those who cooperated with him in the preparations for defence. I never hear these preparations ridiculed that I do not at once suspect the fidelity to the country of those who engage in it, and regard the fact as significant of their sympathies with the plotters of treason. The same class of men were confidently predicting two months ago that LINCOLN would never be inaugurated in Washington—that the South would never permit a hostile Government to exist on its soil, and that the streets of Washington would be drenched in blood on the 4th of March, if not at an earlier day.

Foremost among those who have attempted to heap ridicule upon the preparations for preserving the peace has been the Baltimore *Sun*, a paper edited by an Englishman, which, while making jesuitical professions of love for the Union, which none but the most ignorant confide in, is laboring from day to day, insidiously but effectively, to poison the minds of its readers against the Government which it affects to revere, and to prepare their hearts for treasonable combinations to overthrow it. I am sorry to say that this detestable sheet has a wide circulation,—sometimes estimated as high as thirty thousand daily,—which it owes to the indomitable energy and enterprise of its proprietors in procuring and publishing the news. In this respect it has no rival in Maryland, this District, and Virginia; and the result is that almost everybody patronizes it. But, for the last six or eight months, the intensely mean malignity of the *Sun* against the Union and Constitution, which its foreign-born editor may or may not have sworn to support, has gone very far to destroy its utility as a newspaper. It is now filled every day with the most startling and inflammatory news of the Southern "crises," and its habitual readers, who have no other source of information, are bound to receive the impression that the whole South speaks as if with the voice of one man for secession. This unscrupulous and yet energetic sheet, did more, perhaps, than any other co-laborer in the cause of treason, by systematic coloring and dressing up of the Southern news, to create the impression here and further North, that Virginia would vote overwhelmingly for secession. The result shows how false and delusive were its startling developments, and its daily array of Southern opinion. It is to be hoped that the *Sun* will keep on in its career of falsehood and misrepresentation—that it will continue to manufacture and to magnify its secession news, and to suppress or to sleight the evidences of a Union sentiment in the South until the public shall be made to see through the cheat. In the meantime a fine opening is being made in Baltimore for a genuine thoroughgoing Union penny paper, and if such a one already exists, or shall be started, with the requisite capital, energy, and spirit, it may count with reasonable certainty upon success. The *Sun* is said to be rapidly declining in circulation, and the times are propitious for its overthrow.

The failure of the late Administration to place Mr. BLACK, or any man of similar views and "antecedents," upon the Supreme Bench, in place of the late PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, is one of those providential or lucky events for which pious and honest people will return thanks. The Breckinridge Democracy has now become whittled down, by treason in the Gulf States, and by an overwhelming revulsion in the States of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and other adhering States, to a shadowy nothing. Its only remaining stronghold is the life tenure of a majority of the Supreme Court Judges. Death has taken one of these, and it is to be hoped that secession will take two more—albeit not the worst of them. Circumstances have conspired to prevent the appointment of a successor to Judge DANIEL, by Mr. BUCHANAN, and the duty devolves upon Mr. LINCOLN, with a majority of his friends in the Senate to confirm the nomination he may make. Mr. BUCHANAN, though the choice of the South for the Presidency, insisted on filling the Southern Judgment with Mr. BLACK, one of his Northern friends. This sectional and Anti-Southern spirit was resisted by a combination of Republicans and Southerners, and the result is that the matter is left where it properly belonged, to Mr. LINCOLN.

It is true that the South has now, with only two-fifths of the population of the country, including slaves, five-ninths of the Judiciary; or, in other words, 5 of the 9 Judges. This is wrong, and must be remedied. But while the Judicial Districts continue as they are at present laid off, it would be manifestly unwise and unjust to impose a Northern Judge, as Mr. BUCHANAN proposed to do, upon a Southern people. Having entire confidence in the unsectional liberality and patriotism of Mr. LINCOLN, I cannot doubt that he will place Northern men in Northern offices, and Southern men in Southern offices, including the Supreme Court Judgeships. Virginia has immemorially approximated to herself the Supreme Court Judgeship in the District of which she and North Carolina form parts. The late Judge DANIEL, of whom I have no wish to speak unkindly, was, prior to his appointment, rather more distinguished for his activity as a Democrat than for his learning as a lawyer; but his partisan activity, accompanied by his Virginia birth and family connections, were sufficient to outweigh the merits of Judge RUFFIN, of North Carolina, a man immeasurably his superior in everything but devotion to the party and Virginia blood. RUFFIN was and is a Democrat, but he was not a Virginian, and therefore could not pass muster. He is now too old, if he were otherwise suitable, to receive poetic justice; but there are at least two men in North Carolina, either of whose characters for learning and probity would lend dignity and elevation to the Supreme Bench, and who, if attached to Southern institutions, cherish for the Union, nevertheless, a love which interposes no ifs, no demand of new constitutional guarantees, as conditions of their patriotic devotion. I allude to GEORGE E. BADGER and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. It would be difficult to name two men who command more of the respect and confidence of all Southern friends of Union than these two; and the appointment of either to the vacant Judgeship would be hailed with satisfaction by all Southern men who are not Secessionists at heart. Mr. BADGER, it is true, voted, in an evil hour, for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but he has repented of that sin, and had the manliness prior to the late Presidential election to admit his folly publicly, and to deplore it as the greatest error of his political life. He has always been distinguished for his liberality of mind, for his humanity to slaves and colored people, and for his freedom from sectional animosity. His political affiliations were ever with that class of Northern men whom Southern Democratic demagogues denounce as Abolitionists. WM. A. GRAHAM belongs to the same school. With perhaps less liberality of mind than Mr. BADGER, he had the superior merit of never yielding to the clamor for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of Mr. BADGER'S admirable fitness for the Supreme Bench. He still enjoys his remarkable intellectual vigor unimpaired, and would at once take the highest rank among his associates. Mr. GRAHAM, though less brilliant, is recognized as one of the most able lawyers in the South, and enjoys a degree of the public respect for, and confidence in, the solidity of his judgment which are accorded to few men anywhere.

The Cabinet has been appointed, and although neither wing of the party will be entirely satisfied, each has much cause for gratification. Whatever else the opponents of Republicanism may say of it, they will not be so uncandid as to withhold the confession that it is distinguished by ability.

OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) 2,000 copies of the Tariff bill were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until Monday.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) hoped the motion would not be carried, as he and others were anxious to get home, and, if possible, to start on Monday.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) acquiesced in that view.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said that they could go on regularly, but that if business could not regularly be presented he preferred to adjourn until Monday.

Mr. WILSON said he made his motion on the solicitation of several Senators. He had no idea when he should be able to get through business.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the usual number of copies of the President's Inaugural be printed.

Mr. CLINGMAN said, in voting for the resolution, he did not wish to be understood as indorsing the position of the Inaugural, if he understood it correctly, for all in it was dark. The purpose which seemed to stand out clearly and directly, if carried out, would lead to a war against the Confederate States. The policy indicated was therefore unwise, and should be avoided. The President expressly declares that he intends to treat the States as if they were all in the Union, and regards the acts of secession as mere nullities. Certain States claim to be independent, and if the President acts as he enunciates, there can be no result except collision between them and the Federal Government. It is plain and unmistakeable that he intends to hold, occupy, and possess the forts, arsenals, &c., in those seceded States, when we know this can be be done only by dispossessing the State authorities. The collection of the revenue therein must also lead to a collision of arms. After we declared our independence of Great Britain, nobody supposed the Colonies would pay taxes. In fact, they refused to pay before their declaration of Independence. He repeated if the President's policy be carried out, there must inevitably be war.

Mr. DOUGLAS could not consent that the Senator's remarks should go out unanswered. He had read the Inaugural carefully, with the view of understanding what the policy of the Administration is to be, as therein vindicated. It is characterized by great ability and with great directness on certain points. A critical analysis is necessary to arrive at the true construction. He had partially made an analysis, and had come to the conclusion that it was a peace rather than a war message. He had examined it candidly and critically, and thought there was no foundation for a different opinion. On the contrary, there is a distinct pledge that the policy of the Administration shall be conducted exclusively with reference to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties. It is true the President indicated a certain line of policy so to be conducted as to lead to a peaceful solution, but it was not as explicit as he (DOUGLAS) desired. He then quoted from the Inaugural in support of his positions, saying unless the means be furnished the President cannot execute the laws. He thought the President in his remarks on this subject was referring to the future action of Congress, giving him power to enforce obedience to them. The President must have been aware that in 1832 a law passed to enable President JACKSON to enforce the revenue laws in the port of Charleston. The act expired in two years. Was it to be supposed that Mr. LINCOLN thought he had more power without, than Gen. JACKSON had with the aid of legislation? He repeated, when the President pledges himself to collect the revenue and enforce the laws unless Congress withholds the requisite means, is he not to be understood that his act is dependent on the future course of Congress? He thought that was the proper construction of the Inaugural, for the President says, "shall perform his duty so far as practicable, unless his rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary." The President further says, "the power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the United States, and to collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere." The President does not say he will take possession of the forts, but that he will hold, occupy and possess them. This was equivocal language, but he did not condemn the President for it. Beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force among the people anywhere. If it is the duty of the President to enforce the revenue laws, it is his duty to enforce the other laws. It cannot be justified that the revenue laws shall be enforced, and all other laws, which afford protection as a compensation for taxes, shall not be enforced. He thought there were two points in which they could find a solution of these doubts. The President says, "Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object." The President draws a distinction between the exterior and interior. If he has power in one case, he has power in the other. If it is his duty in one case to enforce the laws, it is his duty in the other. There is no provision of law which authorizes a distinction in this respect between places in the interior and on the seaboard. This brought him to the construction of another clause—the most important of all, and the key to the entire policy. But he was rejoiced when he read it. He invited attention to it as showing conclusively that the President is pledged to a policy which looks to a peaceful solution of our difficulties, and against all others. He says: "The course here indicated will be followed, unless the current of events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case or exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to the circumstances usually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections." In other words, the President says if the collection of the revenue will lead to a peaceful solution then it will be collected. If the abandonment of that collection have that effect then it will be abandoned. So of the forts and arsenals in the seceding States. He will recapture or not recapture them, and will reinforce or not reinforce Forts Sumpter and Pickens; pledged in either case to a peaceful policy and acting with this view. If this is not the true construction, why was there not inserted a pledge to use coercion, retake the forts, recapture the arsenals, collect the revenue and enforce the laws, unless there was attached to each one a condition on which the pledge was to be carried out? But the pledge is only to do it in order to a peaceful solution, and for no other cause. He submitted whether or not the friends of peace have not much to rejoice at. The Inaugural was much more conservative than he had anticipated. It was more pacific and conciliatory than he had predicted. He repeated, after a careful examination and analysis, he was clearly of the opinion that the Administration stands pledged to a peaceful solution, and will do no act that will lead to war, and make no change of policy unless necessary to preserve peace. He thought the President had stated the cause of the troubles clearly, and indicated a remedy. The President, in a manner peculiar to himself, proceeds to show what did not produce the troubles. Mr. DOUGLAS here quoted from the Inaugural, adding that according to this it was the attempt to prohibit Slavery or protect Slavery in the Territories, in the absence of an express constitutional provision for either purpose. If the President has truly stated the cause, what is the remedy. It is to adopt a constitutional provision on the subject. The President speaks of such amendments as to define the power of Congress over the subject. He gives us to understand there never can be peace until the question is settled, and that it cannot be settled except by amendment to the Constitution. The President stands pledged to let the people decide on the mode of amendment. He will not interfere; he will not oppose it. If the people say that Congress shall protect Slavery everywhere, the President is pledged not to oppose it, and so if the people say Slavery shall not be protected everywhere. If they shall incorporate the Crittenden proposition, he will not oppose it. He is in favor of such amendments as will settle the question forever by express provisions of the Constitution, leaving to the people to decide what amendments shall be made and will accept them cheerfully. Taking this to be the meaning of the proposition, he (DOUGLAS) found in it much cause for encouragement. In the first place it was peaceful, not aggressive. The President will do no act of aggression; but all his conduct will be with a view of peaceful solution. In the second place, as the difficulty is owing to the absence of an express provision on the Slavery question in the Territories, he will advocate

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

CALIFORNIA.

New-Year's Calls in the Chinese Quarter—A Fourth of July that Secession cannot Spoil—Mongolian Festivities—Big Failures—Job Trotter in the Dock—Senator Seward's Speech, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

The dwellers in our Samaria—the Chinese of Sacramento-street and its vicinity—are an example to all the world of the virtue of attending to one's own business. They go their ways neither in offensive pride nor in degrading humility. They give us the right of way at the crossings, not as if it were our right to claim, but their pleasure, to yield it. They are eminently polite, learning readily how to pass through a crowd of boys without provoking an indignity. Their tails dangle so temptingly almost to the pavement, one wonders how Young America can restrain himself from tweaking it; yet I can remember but a single occasion during the year when even the humblest Coolie was insulted in the street by those rudest of tormentors, the ungrown democracy. On the whole, and in spite of the desperate efforts of a few who aspire to be demagogues, the Chinese in this city are a popular feature. There are scalywags among them of course, for it was their grandmother who eat the apple in Paradise, and none, in consequence of that first feminine blunder, have fallen further than the lost Chinaman, who puts on ragged Christian breeches, Yankee gaiters, lets his hair grow all over his scalp, and adds no braided silk to his tail. He goes often into the Police Court, but it is seldom for stealing a white man's goods. He sins with scrupulous care only against his fellow Mongolian. He cries sadly on his trial, and a long line of weeping females stand outside the court-room door awaiting the dreadful issue. If the case is continued to next day, there will come a string of veracious witnesses to prove that the party arrested was not the man he was taken for, and to confirm their account parade three other Ahs, who look as much like the accused as the peas in one pod look like each other. Justice, utterly nonplussed, dismisses the case, and the Company to which the delinquent belongs settles the matter in its own way.

Just now the Celestial element of our population looks unusually fresh, brilliant and cleanly, for on Saturday the Chinese new year began. The festivities of New-Year's Day began then, but will terminate on Wednesday night. A deaf man would know it by the universal renewal of all scarlet, crimson and gilded signs over their doors. Whatever of ornament garnished their quarters was torn down on Friday. All old things passed away, and with the fresh year fresh decorations took their places. The streets are full of tall fat men, in light-blue damask gowns, new satin trowsers, sandals whose soles are white as snow, costly fur capes, and caps with untarnished gilding. They carry between their fingers slips of scarlet tissue paper—visiting cards—which they exchange as they meet, or where they call. The babies are royally dressed with crowns and scarlet silk sashes, every thread of their dresses new and brilliant. Even the females, unless they can wear newly gilded pins in their hair, ringe in their ears and burnished silver anklets, shrink from observation into the alleys. Be sure that every Chinaman you meet has paid all his debts before the new year dawned, or he would not show his face. Flash or cramped, he has arranged with all his creditors, or else slinks, spurned and contemned, out of sight. But if a deaf man would discover, within an hour after daylight, that a new leaf had been turned over and a new Chinese almanac is needed, a blind man would anticipate him in the discovery by virtue of his sleeplessness. Having enjoyed a Fourth of July in New-York, I fancied that I knew what firecrackers could do on an emergency, but I had sadly underrated their thundering capacity. All I had heard of them before was like the chirping of a cricket, beside the braying of a well fed donkey. Joss is very fond of the explosion of crackers, and John gives him enough of it, knowing that in so doing he entitles himself to good luck during the year, and to the immediate thanks of the Yankee boys, who swarm to the spot. He fills barrels full of crackers, and touching fire to them, retires to revel in the smoke and thunder. He binds hundreds—ten of thousands of them around a rope, and, by a bamboo boom, suspending it from the balcony of his second-story, sets them all to exploding with such pandemoniac uproar that all the big and little echoes split their throats and irretrievably ruin their voices trying to make the responses, "let 'em secede." I heard a little fellow say, "Fourth of July is nothing to this." The secret of his unpatriotic joy being that on our Fourth he has to buy his crackers with some limited sum of money; but on the Barbarian New Year's, John gives away crackers by the hat-full to whoever politely asks for them.

The Chief of Police on Saturday posted a proclamation in good fluent Chinese forbidding any firing on Sunday, except from 6 to 8 A. M. That, too, would have been prohibited, but that the merchants represented that their god would be mortally offended if they did not give him an hour or two of New-Year's music; that tea would go up, and their fortunes be undermined. So, for two hours, they were allowed to throw themselves, and then followed a calm till this daylight, and our stunned ears recovered somewhat their tone meanwhile.

I spent Saturday afternoon making calls among the foremost Ques. Accompanied by an interpreter and two friends, whose names were a passport to the selectest circles, we "did" the day, and were satisfied. We called at the temple, but here nothing was doing, the sacrifices not commencing till next Thursday. The idol was in his finest dress, and new tablets, with passages from the Sacred writings inscribed on them, had just been hung up for the year. We were invited into the private room of the highest functionary who serves the idol, and were smitten with his dignity when we perceived that his finger-nails were an inch and a half long. He came at call, shook hands gravely all around, reciprocated our wishes that he might live a thousand years, with the hope that we'd "have luck," and after pressing cigars, liquors and sweetmeats on us, said "come more," and retreated into his dimly-lighted inner room. The stores of the merchants were closed, yet within them the calls were received. There was some variety of style but the general set-out was alike in all. Everywhere there were two tables set, and on each the same abundance of dainties, comfits and candies. Only behind one was an inscription, oftenest on paper pasted on the face of a mirror, the symbol of, or the written word, "Sun," of which "Joss" is but another name. On this table was always a bowl of powdered sandal-wood, slowly burning, and in the thin line of smoke that continually ascended we recognized the odor of the same incense that never fails to intimate to the Californian that he approaches the Chinese quarter. Joss sticks burned on either side, from one of which, when my friend lighted his cigar, he drew sacred fire, but was forgiven on the score of his ignorance. When my friend helped himself to the sweetmeats on this table it was as if he had used the sacramental plate for a pie-platter. But Joss is long-suffering, and his devotees refused to admit that it was sacrilege. But at the other table we were urged heartily to make free. In its centre sat a circular wooden dish, enameled and gilded, in whose compartments were oranges no larger than a hickory nut, done dry in sugar, and very palatable; rock candies of many sorts, small fruits of Chinese growth, candied; hetei nuts sliced and looking like nutmegs, and melon seeds—as inevitable in their theatres as peanuts in the pits of ours. A dish of mammoth oranges, a saucer of melon preserved in syrup, and many delicacies of which even through our accomplished interpreter, we could not learn the nature, only that they were all to be nibbled, and were not quite offensive to our unsophisticated palates. A saucer of American tobacco and another of the saffron-colored fine-cut Chinese tobacco always stood side by side. The water pipe was ready to yield a whiff, and, not quite so convenient, but still there, the elaborate opium pipe. They always tendered first of all some drinks,—sometimes champagne, sometimes claret, oftener a distillation from peaches, which was served in elegant china cups. Cigarettes were proposed on entering, cigars inevitably on leaving. There was hand-shaking all around on the introduction and the farewell, and the scarlet tissue cards with the compliments of the firm were the tokens which we took with us, on retiring, of the firm friendship of our hosts. Sometimes the portly head of the house could talk a little English. One asked, as if to show his kindly interest in our affairs, what day it was; and though by accident he was informed ten days astray of the calendar, he seemed quite satisfied. Another asked of the interpreter what the Legislature was doing about Chinamen,—and guessed they wouldn't do anything this time.

At several stores the leading member was not in; in such case the order was that we go around to the private residence, and we gladly obeyed. CHING KEE QUA will forgive me if I say that his house, though very rich, was very cheerless. He is a merchant prince, but he has no carpet on his floor. On each side of the principal apartment was a row of chairs of some rich, dark wood, weirdly carved, and upholstered with scarlet merino and embroidered with yellow silk. From his walls hung long and narrow parchments, with wise sayings from Confucius engrossed on them. A desk occupied one corner, on which were piles of books that might have been mistaken for volumes of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*. A saucer of ink, a paint brush and an open half-filled manuscript showed that our host whiled away his leisure with literary pursuits. His bedroom door stood open, revealing a bachelor's square, postless, narrow bed, its spread so gaily embroidered that the like of it would be sure of a premium at your State Fair. At the bed's head was a series of shelves loaded with books, and a shallow dish of oil with two wicks emerging above, and lying on the edge, intimated that when CHINO KEE was sleepless he had Christian appliances for courting the dreamy god. No more here than any where else that we called, did we see the slightest token that a woman had ever crossed the threshold. All the inmates of the house were smoking.

As we were leaving the residence of the principal in the firm of—well, say of Hip, Wo & Co., (though that was not it, and remembering that the TIMES is taken everywhere, I am careful not to be accurate in names)—one of our company asked if that was Mr. Wo himself whose hospitalities we had just enjoyed; whereupon our interpreter fell to laughing immoderately. Then he explained that the signs which we see over the store doors are never the names of the partners, but always fancy names, and that the "&" in the style is mere surplusage. For instance, that "Hip, Wo & Co," literally interpreted, would read Peace, Harmony & Co.—that there is neither a Mr. Hip nor a Mr. Wo in the city, though Wo in Chinese being "harmony," in America Woes are very popular on the sign-boards. Our business directory gives as a list of "Chinese merchants," really a list of such poetical and fabulous personages as Perfect Love and Large Profits & Co.; Undivided Confidence and Long Repose & Co.; Quick Returns and Heavenly Hope & Co.

The week past has produced nothing that rippled the calm surface of society here except the failure of the "old established" dry goods house of TAAFE & MCCAHILL for a million or so of money, dragging several smaller houses in its ruin, frightening others and making steamer day even tighter than has been its wont of late. Of these failures you have already received the particulars. The only direct and ultimate effect from them that was anticipated here, is a trifle lower figure to be asked for dry goods.

MICHAEL HAGGAIN who, two years ago, was driving a dray in New-York, had his trial this week for the murder of his wife. She had deserted him, and poor MIKE couldn't bear the disgrace that her behavior entailed upon his children. One night, finding her in a coffee house, he reproached her with her guilt, put his arm lovingly around her neck, and with a jack-knife cut her throat. She sank dead on the floor, and MIKE went straight to the station-house and surrendered himself. His counsel tried to prove that he was morally insane at the moment when he killed an unworthy woman, because he loved her too well to see her in such wicked ways. As the witnesses told the story of the murder, MIKE sat upright and unmoved; but when they rehearsed how he and his little ones had suffered at her hands, he was constantly bursting into tears. It was Job Trotter in the dock. But the jury were tough-hearted, and rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, recommending him, however, to the mercy of the Governor. If Gov. DOWNEY is no more merciful than the jury, HAGGAIN will have to hang. They will have to bottle him, to accomplish that feat, however, for if he should think of the wronged little ones while on the gallows, he would dissolve in a river of tears.

On Friday evening it was the precious privilege of the town to read Senator SEWARD'S classical and consistent speech on the crisis that has come. It was pleasant to see King Whirlwind rebuking the big and little breezes, and pouring with both hands oil on the frightened waters. It was eminently gratifying to hear from the author of the "irrepressible conflict" that "the different forms of labor, [in our country,] if Slavery were not perverted to purposes of political ambition, need not constitute an element of strife in the Confederacy." We only grieved that we had not known this before, and so saved our powder. GLAUCUS.

FROM HAVANA.

Chinese Slavery—The Tariff—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

The Government official paper of this Island, of the 17th inst., *again* publishes the "royal order" of the 7th July last, which contains the regulations under which Chinese are to be introduced into this Island, and the provisions for their management, after they shall be located upon the estates of their masters. The document is altogether too lengthy for me to attempt a translation of it. It was first published here some two or three months after its date, and I believe I made you aware at that time of its general tenor. Lest, however, I should not have done so, I deem it requisite now to state, that whilst it provides, generally speaking, for the due care of the Chinese, yet it is evident, from the powers it gives the masters and their delegates over the Chinese, these latter are looked upon as little better than absolute slaves. For instance, the master, or his delegate, has the power to arrest and imprison the Chinese, for from one to ten days, during which time they are not to receive any salary; or it is to be optional with the master to pay them salary or not, during such period, as he may deem fit. Again, if from sickness or other cause, the Chinese are prevented from working during such period, they are not to be entitled to any wages. The Chinese are also to be subject to the "discipline" of the estate; that is, as is generally understood, they are liable to be flogged; and although I believe the cat-o'-nine tails is not used upon their persons, as it is upon those of the negroes, yet I believe they are frequently bastinadoed, to which mode of punishment, strange to tell, they are understood not to object. As, however, you may desire to examine these regulations more narrowly than time permits me to do to-day, I have pleasure in sending you here with the paper containing them.

On the night of the 16th inst., the silversmith's-shop at the corner of O'Reilly and Villegas streets, was burglariously entered, and nearly, its entire contents carried off.

We hear almost daily of meetings of creditors, called by various minor mercantile houses, for the purpose of exhibiting the state of their affairs, and taking advice as to their future course of action. I believe they have nearly all been found perfectly solvent—only requiring time to realize their assets, which, as no one else could do so as satisfactorily as themselves, they will continue their business, I trust to the entire ultimate satisfaction of their creditors and to their own honor.

The subject of the Tariff at present occupies public attention. His Excellency the Captain-General is understood to have been waited upon by several gentlemen with a document signed by hundreds, which asks that the duties now imposed upon articles of the first necessity, such as flour, corn, corn-flour, rice, potatoes, &c. may be reduced. The *Diario de la Marina* treats the subject with great "liberality." It urges that flour of first rate quality should be imported into this Island from foreign countries, paying a duty of only four dollars a barrel; that flour of inferior quality should be imported as above paying a duty of only one dollar a barrel; that the trade between Spain and this Island should be considered as a coasting trade, and that foreign productions which have paid duty in Spain should *not*, upon being imported thence into this Island, be required to pay any further duty.

The *Prensa*, treating the subject yesterday, urges that corn and corn-flour, rice, potatoes and other vegetables should be admitted free of all duty. It says: "With respect to flour, that is another question, which we would not mix up with succor to the poor, who are suffering extreme misery." The *Prensa* also suggests "that the smaller agriculturists should not be required to pay any taxes this year, and that a year's credit should be given them to pay any taxes for which they may be indebted." It appears the long-continued drought has fairly burned up the crops of the small farmers, whose crops consist of the smaller products of the Island, which are entirely lost.

Fortunately for this Island, her present "superior authority" is a man of liberal ideas, who has kept up with the progress of the age in which we live, and is a true friend of this Island, whose destinies he is to so great an extent sways; and I feel confident that if the exercise of his influence in Spain can effect these benefits for the inhabitants of Cuba, that influence will not be withheld.

I am told by a person who has recently traveled over a considerable portion of the Island, that the land is parched and dry—that a green spot is as seldom to be met with, except in the immediate vicinity of the larger streams, as is an oasis in the Desert of Sahara—that men and brutes are alike suffering for want of the necessaries to sustain life. Such being the unhappy state of the smaller agriculturists, with the commerce of the Island in a depressed and languishing condition, surely Spain will not prove so unnatural and so ungenerous as to insist upon the continuance of the payment, by the people of Cuba, of those enormous imposts they have so long and so uncomplainingly paid, from which Spain has for so many years derived so princely a revenue.

Col. Woon, a few days ago, put FOLAS'S steamplow, which the Colonel has introduced into this Island, into operation at Chorbra, distant some three or four miles from this city. Unfortunately, from the rocky nature of the locality, the attempt proved a failure.

At 11¼ o'clock, last Sunday night, the watchman found the corpse of a white man, who had been assassinated in Delicias, corner of Salud street, outside the walls. Four persons have been arrested, suspected of being concerned in this assassination.

A "florist," maker of artificial flowers, residing in Obispo-street, was found dead in her room the morning succeeding the last day of the Carnival. It appears she had a quarrel with her lover at the hall at the Teatro Tacon the preceding evening, and that upon retiring to her room she lighted a pan of charcoal, and thus deprived herself, after the *French* fashion, of her life.

Writing of the ball is suggestive. I hear the Tacon Theatre was crowded, from eight to ten thousand persons having been present. A group, male and female, attired as Garibaldians, attracted very general attention.

FREZZOLINA made her first appearance this season at the Tacon, on the evening of the 19th inst., in the character of *Lucia*. The house was a perfect jam.

For the last few days there has been a warm, southerly wind blowing, which is enervating to the system, and produces a disagreeable lassitude.

The celebrated COLT, the inventor of the "revolver," I believe, is in this city. He has presented His Excellency, the Captain-General, with a pair of his famed pistols, which are understood to be very highly finished.

The *impresario* of the Tacon Theatre has solicited permission of the ecclesiastical authority to give a series of concerts of sacred music during "Holy Week."

The total amount of the subscriptions in this Island in aid of the war against Morocco is $1,142,308 67.

The somewhat notorious British steam gun-boat *Jasper* has been in this harbor the last two or three days. She arrived here from Tampico 20th inst.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOW THE SOUTH CAROLINIANS ARE TO PRAY.

The following circular has been issued by the Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19, 1861.

To the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina:

BELOVED BRETHREN: South Carolina having now become one of the "Confederate States of America," a Provisional Government having been established, and the President inaugurated, permit me to request that hereafter, in the prayer for "*all in civil authority*" now used, you substitute for the words "*Governor of South Carolina*," the words "*President of the Confederate States of America*;" and that in the "*prayer for Congress*," instead of the words "*United States*," the words "*Confederate States*" be used, and the words "*Senate and*" omitted.

I remain, very truly, your Brother in Christ,

THOS. F. DAVIS,

Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina.

THE FEELING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Recently a report reached Indianapolis, Ind., that H. W. KELLY, formerly a citizen of that place, had been hung at Bayou Sara, La., for exhibiting some enthusiasm in behalf of Mr. LINCOLN. His friends naturally had their anxiety excited, and wrote to the jailor at Bayou Sara and to the Sheriff at Vicksburgh, Miss., making inquiries. The former official responded that no one had been hung at Bayou Sare or in the vicinity for thirty years, and the latter wrote:

"We are bad enough here, but we have not got so far yet as to imprison a man for opinion's sake. If Mr. K. had been hallooing for LINCOLN he might have been knocked down by some one, and that would have been the last of it. We blame no one for their opinion; we only ask that they let us and our business alone. Yours, &c., WM. MCRAE, Sheriff.

By F. N. STEELE, Deputy Sheriff."

MR. YANCEY RESIGNS AGAIN.

Hon. WM. L. YANCEY has resigned his seat in the Provisional Congress, "having," as he says in his letter, "accepted of a position under the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, which will require the devotion of all my time for a few months."

GOV. HOUSTON STILL FOR THE UNION.

The Galveston *Civilian* publishes some extracts from a private letter written to an old friend by Gov. HOUSTON. He denies most emphatically that he is in favor of secession. He has yielded to the movement in the same spirit which actuated Gen. JACKSON in paying the fine arbitrarily imposed upon him at New-Orleans, determined that those who would overthrow law should have no sanction from him. He adds:

"I still believe that secession will bring ruin and civil war. Yet if the people will, I can bear it with them. I would fain not be declared an alien from my native home in old Virginia, to the scenes of my early toils and triumphs and to Tennessee. I will not, of my own choice, give up the banner beneath which I have fought, the Constitution which I have revered, or the Union which I have loved and cherished as the glorious and priceless heritage bequeathed me by my fathers. Sixty-seven years of freedom, the recollection of past triumphs and sufferings, the memories of heroes whom I have seen and known, and whose venerated shades would haunt my footsteps were I to falter now, may, perhaps, have made me too devoted to the Constitution and the Union, but be it so. Did I believe that liberty and the rights of the South demanded the sacrifice, I would not hesitate. I believe that less concession than was necessary to frame the Constitution will now preserve it. Thus believing, I cannot vote for secession.

I have hesitated to say anything on this topic, because I desire the people to act for themselves. My views are on record. Yet it is perhaps but right that my old friends should know that the charge that I am for secession is false. If I err in holding on still to the skirts of my venerated old mother Virginia, and the foster-mother which matured me from boyhood, glorious Tennessee, my countrymen will forgive me, as they have forgiven me for many other things I have done. I am willing even to be called a Submissionist for their sake."

MINOR ITEMS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of March 4, comes to us arrayed in mourning—not for the death of Hon. GEORGE W. HOPKINS, as it takes pains to say—but because "on this day, the chosen and avowed representative of the tyranny of fanaticism—of the meanness of political corruption—of the violence of inequality, injustice and intolerance—is installed as the Chief Executive of the shattered residuum of a once glorious Union of coequal sovereign States, peopled by communities of freemen. Fellow-citizens of Virginia, we mourn in the grief of shame. We are treated as slaves. Shall we remain in slavery?"

The Sumter (S. C.) *Watchman* publishes a private letter from this City, which says that Capt. MCGOWAN is on "the stool of repentance" for the part he took in attempting to reinforce Fort Sumter with the troops on board the steamer *Star of the West*. In the letter it is said that he is a Southern man by birth and in feeling, and was hoodwinked into that enterprise. The writer says that he believes Capt. MCGOWAN would fight, sooner than anywhere else, under the banner of the Southern Confederacy.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes that the time for South Carolina to take Fort Sumter has passed. Once, by assaulting it, South Carolina might have created an irremediable breach between the North and South, and gained the influence to engraft upon the Constitution of the C. S. A. her free-trade and Pro-Slavery policy, but the golden opportunity has flown.

Mr. B. GEORGE NEWELL, the ambitious young gentleman who recently offered his services to South Carolina, publishes a card in the *Courier* denying that he ever represented himself to be a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guards, N. Y. S. M. He was a member of the Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard.

Judge LONGSTREET publishes a card in the *Southern Guardian*, of Columbia, S. C., appealing for the modification of the alien laws, so that this class of individuals may own lands for special purposes, such as constructing railroads, armories, factories, iron works, trading houses, &c., &c.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that Montgomery, (Ala.,) during the last few days, has been Washington "enlarged but not improved."

Secretary of the Treasury FROST, of South Carolina, acknowledges the receipt of $500 from a gentleman of New-York, who is unfortunately too modest to give his name.

A Swiss, named ACKERMAN, has been arrested in New-Orleans for acting as an agent for RENFATA'S Haytian Emigration Society.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Law and Fact—Nos. 184, 2, 127, 156¾, 150, 163, 164, 172, 173, 195, 144, 182, 194, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 206¾. CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 347, 635, 533, 539, 387, 307, 3,577, 309, 543, 545, 551, 569, 571, 581, 593, 601, 607, 613. *Part II.*—Nos. 350, 272, 378, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 442, 444, 446, 450, 452, 456, 458, 460, 470.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1415, 1417, 1419, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1445, 1447. *Part II.*—Nos. 862, 794, 954, 960, 259, 260, 928, 968 972, 980, 984, 986.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1155, 205 212, 304, 51, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 209, 497. *Part II.*—Nos. 510, 80, 1774, 524, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

The United States vs. *One Hundred and Fifty Bales of Wool.*—This case has been referred to several times. A verdict was yesterday rendered for the claimants, the jury finding that the wool was entitled to be entered free of duty, it having been invoiced at less than twenty cents per pound, its actual cost. The District-Attorney moved for a new trial which the Judge now denied, holding that under the Tariff Acts of 1799 and 1830, the wool was properly entered.

Jurisdiction of the United States Courts—Clapp Held to be Properly in Custody.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Ruggles W. Clapp.—This case was stated in the TIMES, March 5. The Court now hold that the relator is legally within the custody of the United States authorities and that the Court has therefore no jurisdiction in the case. The writ was accordingly dismissed and the defendant remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

Result of the Case Involving the Conduct of the Ohio Life and Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

The Summit County Bank, of Ohio vs. *The Phenix Bank of the City of New-York.*—This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury now rendered a verdict for the defendant. It will be remembered that the plaintiffs claimed that a bill of exchange for $1,000 was deposited by them with the Ohio Life and Trust Company for collection; but that that Company subsequently assigned it to the defendant's, in payment of a debt, contrary to their express protest and direction.

Suit Against a City Railroad Company—A Child's Foot Cut off by the Cars.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Henry Drew vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This is an action brought to recover damages sustained by being run over by the cars of the defendant. The complaint alleges the carelessness and negligence of the defendants. The plaintiff is an infant, who, while playing in the streets, on the 23d of January, 1857, caught his foot between the wheel and the track and had it amputated without surgical assistance. The child suffered severely, as is fully set forth in the complaint. The defendants, however, deny that there has been any act of carelessness on their part as the plaintiffs allege, but that there was carelessness on the part of the infant plaintiff in this action. The evidence, however, shows that the child is a cripple for life, and has been somewhat deformed on account of the injuries received by this accident. Case still on.

Benedict & Boerdman for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Slosson for defendant.

Effect of an Assignment by the Consignee upon a Shipment of Goods not yet arrived at the Custom-House.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Cornelius Van Dine vs. *Jas. C. Willett.*—The plaintiff in this case sued as assignee of one Wykoff, to whom at this port a quantity of saws had been shipped. Before the arrival of the saws, however, the assignment was made to the plaintiff, by Wykoff, who by the terms of the instrument, assigned all the goods in his store, and all goods shipped to him which might be in the Custom-House. The Sheriff seized upon the saws when they arrived, by virtue of an attachment, and the plaintiff brought this action to recover possession of them, as assignee. The defendant set up that as the saws had not arrived when the assignment was made, by the terms of the instrument or assignment they were not included. The plaintiff replied, contending that having been shipped to, and being expected by Wykoff, they were virtually and impliedly included in the assignment.

The Court gave judgment for defendant, holding that the goods were not included in the assignment, not being in the Custom-house when it was made.

Court of General Sessions.

A COUNTERFEITER.

In this Court, before Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, James Reilly, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

A THIEF DISPOSED OF

John Reilly, indicted for grand larceny of a watch, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent one year to the Penitentiary.

A "BROKER" OF HOUSES.

John Fitzsimmons, indicted for an attempt at burglary in the second degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt, in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for ten months.

MORE BAD MONEY.

Mary Haskell, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A BIG THIEF DIMINISHED.

John Foster, indicted for grand, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

BROTHERS OF DIFFERENT NAMES.

Two brothers, James and John McLennan, the latter of whom had given his name as Leland, indicted jointly for forgery, were next put to the bar, and pleaded guilty in the fourth degree. They were sent a year each to the Penitentiary.

SELF-DEFENCE ON TRIAL.

Henry King, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the Bar. He stated that he was a stranger in the City, and on account of the absence of witnesses, asked a postponement of trial. He did not wish any counsel assigned him; but, as he had been educated a lawyer, he would plead his own cause. He argued against proceeding to trial, and the District-Attorney consented to a postponment.

MARRIED, ROBBED AND IMPRISONED.

Jonathan Seward, indicted for felonious assault, was the first prisoner tried.

Daniel McCarty testified that on the 1st of February last he met the prisoner and said, "Are you going to pay me." "Yes," said Seward, "I *will* pay you, d—n you," and thereupon hit witness on his shoulder with a marlin spike, laming him somewhat.

Alonzo Gouterrie testified that he would not believe the last witness under oath; the witness bore a very bad character, and the prisoner a very good one; the prisoner was a sailor; he recently came ashore with $500, and was wheedled into marrying a loose woman in Water-street, who got away from him most of his money, and turned him out upon the tender mercies of a cold world. There were no further witnesses, and the District-Attorney did not ask a conviction. The jury, therefore, acquitted, and the prisoner was discharged.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF LARCENY.

August Gerlach, indicted for grand larceny, was next tried. His little daughter, a very bright and beautiful child, sat by his side.

Henry Spangenberg testified that, in February, the prisoner came to his place in Munroe street, and being an old friend, asked the witness to loan him some money; witness refused, and the prisoner thrust his hand into the witness' pocket, and drew out his pocket book, containing $80, and ran out of the store with it; the witness followed, but as it was dark, lost sight of the prisoner; he subsequently obtained the aid of a detective, and found the prisoner, who denied all knowledge of the money. He was searched, and also his house, but nothing was found.

Officer Nevil testified that he arrested the prisoner at the request of the last witness. The circumstances of the arrest were then stated as already given.

William Evest, for the defence, testified that he stood at the foot of the stairs when the prisoner was arrested, and heard the conversation; when the complainant accused the prisoner of taking his money, the prisoner replied, "You must be crazy—I don't know what you mean."

Charles Livingston, confined at the Tombs on a conviction of larceny, testified that he had heard the complainant offer the prisoner, in the Tombs, to get him out if he would return a portion of the money.

On cross-examination, the witness testified that he had been several times convicted of crime.

The prisoner's little daughter, eight years old, then testified that she had heard the complainant make the same offers to her father.

Mr. Daws testified that the prisoner bore a good character.

John Dwyer also testified to the prisoner's good character.

Edward H. Sander also testified to the same effect, as did also several other witnesses. The case was then summed up, and the jury gave a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged, to his own, and his family's great joy.

A GENERAL ROW.

Philip Lowery and William Dunning, indicted for felonious assault, were next tried. From the testimony of Peter Gallagher, who appeared on the stand, with his head badly cut and stabbed, it seemed that the prisoners handled him pretty roughly in a quarrel which occurred. From his testimony and that of one or two others, it appeared that the affray was what might be termed a general row, in which the complainant came off perhaps the worst. This view seemed to impress the jury, who rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoners were discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Joseph Townsend, John Sullivan.

For Robbery—Michael Corwin, Theresa Townsend.

For Forgery—Richard Fitzgerald, Henry Schwartz, Edward Reedy, Thomas Downing.

For Burglary—Patrick O'Connor.

For Grand Larceny—Harris Asher, James Mahen, William Eadle, Carl Yager, John Nichols, James Kelly.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Abraham Rosenstein, Henry Stone.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Grinell* vs. *Puckersgill.*—Motion denied without costs.

Anable vs. *Taylor, &c.*—Motion granted without costs.

Schroder vs. *Schroder.*—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

New-York Shot and Lead Company vs. *Stewart et al.*—Motion denied.

Schaub vs. *Bader et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Petition of J. H. Robbins vs. *The Archer Insurance Company.*—Order granted.

Drake vs. *Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—Motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Ayres* vs. *Lyon.*—Motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion with Clerk.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Hawthorne* vs. *Lutkaner.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Reilly* vs. *Cornell.*—Papers left with Clerk at Special Term, with memorandum for counsel.

Police Reports.

CHEAP FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

Mr. Allen J. Keeler, *alias* Griffen, was yesterday taken before Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of false pretences, preferred against him by Mr. John Thompson, of No. 54 Cumberland street, Brooklyn. The complainant alleges that he recently attended an auction sale of household furniture in Sixteenth-street, where the accused was acting as auctioneer. Believing the statements made by Mr. Keeler, the complainant invested $150 in the articles sold. Among his purchases were some parlor curtains, sold as Nottingham lace, which proved to be manufactured of an inferior fabric; the rosewood furniture was the merest trash, and his curled hair mattresses were but little better. These articles were sent to the residence of Mr. Thompson before the cheat was discovered, and he now complains that he was swindled out of $150 by the false representations made by Keeler. The accused having been arrested, Justice CONNOLLY held him to answer in $500 bail.

Coroners' Inquests.

THREE DEAD BODIES FOUND IN A SINK.

Considerable excitement was caused among the residents of Second-avenue, yesterday morning, by the discovery of the bodies of three infants in the sink attached to the house No. 535 in that street. A cord was found about the necks of the bodies, which led to the belief that the infants had been strangled before being placed there. Coroner JACKMAN investigated the case, when it appeared that Mr. Arthur Bently, proprietor of the drug-store at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, had placed the bodies in the sink. Mr. Bently recently took possession of the drug store, and on doing so found the three bodies there, preserved in spirits as anatomical specimens, and he wrapped them in paper and threw them into the sink. Some Paul Pry in the neighborhood observing his actions, notified the Police, and raised the indignation of the neighbors. The jury in the case rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.

—Weatmoreland County (Penn.) has recently been agitated by the elopement of John Mundorf, a man who has lived half a century, with Mrs Daniel Steppey, a lady of some forty years, and the mother of five children. The parties were arrested in Rockville after a desperate fight, in which revolvers and bowie-knives were exhibited, and were lodged in Herrisburgh Jail. A daughter of Mrs Steppey followed her mother's example so far as to receive very marked attention from a young man, who, with her, accompanied the more elderly couple.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 6.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cp	91¾	800 Reading Railroad	40
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74...Reg	84¾	200 do	39
45,000 U. S. 6s, '74...Cou	85	300 do	b30 39¾
2,000 Treas. 12 p.c. Notes	103	300 Michigan Cen. R	54
2,000 City 6s, '78...102¾		100 do	b7 54¾
2,000 Tenn. St 6s, '90	72½	100 do	s30 54
1,000 do	72¾	100 do	54
2,000 Vir. St. 6s	75	100 do	54¼
5,000 do	74½	100 do	s10 54¾
22,000 do	74	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sp	b7 76
2,000 Missouri St. 6's	63¾	350 do	76
6,000 do	63½	400 do	s30 76
5,000 do	64	10 do	75½
2,000 Brook City W. L.	100½	200 do	s30 76½
4,000 Hud. Riv. 3M B.	86	385 do	76½
15 Bank of America	115	50 do	s10 76¾
11 Bank of Commerce	90¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R	b7 69
19 Shoe & Leather Bk.	102	50 do	s10 68¾
5 Pacific M. S. Co	83½	250 do	68¾
6 do	83¾	250 do	b30 69
50 do	b30 83	100 do	69
50 do	s5 82	42 do	69¼
230 do	82	200 Cleve. & Tol R	s10 32
190 N. Y. Cen. R	76	100 do	s10 32¾
150 do	76¾	100 do	b10 33
200 do	b30 76	50 do	s10 33
100 do	s5 76	1300 do	33
100 do	s10 76	100 do	b60 33½
200 Erie Railroad	30½	200 Chic. & R. I. R	56
450 do	30	100 do	56½
100 Hudson River R	43	250 do	56¾
150 do	43¼	100 do	56¾
50 M. S. & N. I. G'd S	33	300 Harlem R. Pref	38
50 do	s18 33	200 Chic., Bur. & Q. R	69¾
100 do	s10 33¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cp'n	91	200 Reading Railroad	41
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93	250 do	41¾
10,000 do	93¼	350 do	41¾
5,000 N. Carolina St. 6's	79	400 do	b30 41¾

...ks. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse... ...raing, 944 bbls., including 100 bbls. Pots and ... Pearls.

...TON—Has been sparingly sought after at ... ...prices. The reported sales do not exceed 900 ..., including Middling Uplands at 11¾c@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been light to day, having been confined to 250 bags Maracaibo at 14c.@11¼c.; 300 bags Rio at 11¾c.@12¾c., and 75 bags Jamaica at 13½c., the latter for cash, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active to-day, for State and Western Flour. Holders have been eager to sell, and quite reluctant to ...ase of their supplies, especially of extra State, and ... shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio (which have been in most demand) at yesterday's lowest figures. ...ers would buy extra State at $5 15@$5 20; ... round hoop extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45 but can... ...ot more straight lots at these figures The inquiry ... the regular home trade for the medium and bet... ...ades is improving gradually, and more steadi... ...ness is apparent in the market for these descriptions. The arrivals of Flour, since our last, have been quite limited. Shipowners are asking rather higher rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain, to-day, and this circumstance tends to check export movements; sales have been reported of 8,600 bbls., including superfine State, (which is scarce,) at $5 05@$5 12½; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 40; chiefly $5 23@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 00@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 20@$5 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$5 26; Inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 35@$5 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 12½
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Superior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 15
Superfine Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Superfine to choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at former quotations, 1,300 bbls. at $5 25@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 05@$5 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, chiefly for shipment, but it closes rather tamely, as buyers are not disposed to purchase freely at prevailing prices. Sales have been made, since our last, of 70,000 bushels including White Canada, at $1 30; mixed Canada, at $1 25; Canada Club, part very inferior, at $1 16; White Western, at $1 45@$1 52; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 31; Amber Wisconsin, on private terms; Milwaukie Club, chiefly last evening, at $1 22@$1 23, in store; Northwestern Club, at $1 20; Chicago Spring, part at $1 17; and Red State, at $1 27 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request, and is a shade firmer, especially new mixed Western, which holders are not so eager to sell. The reported transactions add up 81,000 bus., at 57c.@59c. for New Mixed Western, at railroad depot and delivered; 66c.@67½c. for old do., in store and delivered; 68c for old yellow Western; 65c. for new yellow Southern, and 69c.@77c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet at 68c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in fair request at full rates. Sales 4,500 bushels, including Canada West, at 60c ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 34½@34c.; Western at 34c.@34½c., and State at 34c.@35½c. ₱ bushel.

BUTT—Sales 700 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 50 bales New at 24c.@32c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manila has been in demand, and, during the past week, 75,000 bales have been disposed of at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., closing at the latter rate, 8 months' credit. Other kinds have been neglected.

METALS—Have been quiet, but prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to 220 hhds. Cuba, part clayed, at 17c.@18., and 110 hhds. Porto Rico on terms not ascertained.

OILS—Linseed is readily taken in lots at 60c @61c. ₱ gallon. Fish Oils are attracting more attention, at full prices. The New-Bedford *Shipping List* reports sales of 3,345 bbls. Crude Sperm, (including 2,975 bbls. for export,) at $1 45; and 400 bbls. Crude Whale, part at 45c. ₱ gallon. Nothing new in other kinds.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to March 4, '61	5,290	6,115	14,200
Same time last year	5,322	7,003	200,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, only 400 bbls having found buyers, including Mess at $17 12½@$17 25; and Prime at $12 50@$12 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue plenty and heavy, at 8c @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is cheaper; sales, 200 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c @10c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $10@$10 75 for extra Mess, $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE.—Sales have been made of 175 tierces, in lots, at from 2 02½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The reported sales add up 1,050 hhds., including Cuba, chiefly for refining at 4¾c.@5c.; 110 boxes Havana at 5¾c.@5¾c.; and 200 hhds. Melado, part at 3¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. were reported at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The demand has been less active, though prices have favored buyers. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 17¾c.@18c., chiefly at 17¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners claim rather firmer rates, to-day, and the current movements are restricted. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8½d.@12½d.; Corn, 11d.@11¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 9-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; Sea Island do. at ¾d. ₱ lb. For Hull—3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ 210 lbs. Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; Cheese and Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; Beef, 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce. Also, by steamer, Bacon, Lard and Tallow, at 50s.; and Butter at 60s. ₱ ton; For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. @ 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Oil and Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow, 40s., and Clover Seed, 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@13½d. ₱ bushel. Fruit 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tallow, 40s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol, Fleur, (3,000 bbls.) at 4s.; and Wheat in bags, at 13d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Sardinian bark to Cork and a market, at a round sum; a Danish brig, same voyage, Corn, 14½d in bulk; a British ship to Liverpool, Corn, 12d. in ship's bags; a bark, 300 tons, same voyage, Resin 3s. 9d., Tar and Turpentine 4s., and Spirits Turpentine 8s.; a brig, 264 tons, to Gibraltar and Malta, $1,725, and back from Sicily to New-York on private terms; a bark, 295 tons, to Cette, Staves, $3,125, and back from Sicily to New-York on private terms; a British brig, 169 tons, to Guadalonpe, 60c.; a schooner, 900 bbls., to St. Thomas, 50c.; a bark from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 45c., port charges not paid; two schooners, each 175 tons, from Havana to New-York, one of them at 65 75; one, 157 tons, to Havana, $450; a brig, 294 tons, from Cardenas or Remedios to New-York, Sugar, ⅜ under deck; a schooner, 130 tons, Nassau, N. P., $600.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 6, 1861.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending March 6, 1861, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The inquiry is quite moderate, except for strictly fine dairies for our fancy grocers and Eastern buyers. The English news is less favorable, and buyers demand lower rates, which holders are loth to concede. But with large receipts and slack trade a few days longer, we shall have prices back to the old standard, if not lower.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₱ lb	22	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	18	@	19
Fair State Dairy, firkins	15	@	17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@	16
Western reserve, fine	14	@	15
Western reserve, fair	10	@	12
Welsh, common to good	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	13
Canada	12	@	15

CHEESE.

On dairies not strictly fine, cash buyers have it pretty much their own way. English Dairy, Pineapple, &c., are very dull, and low prices must prevail to clear the market.

Fine State, ₱ lb	10	@	10¾
Fair State, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Good, fine, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Good, fair, ₱ lb	6	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Pineapple, ₱ lb	12	@	13
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	8	@	10

EGGS

Are unusually plenty for the season, and prices are lower. Lime Eggs are unsalable.

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz	14	@	14½

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Apples, State and Ohio, are offered freely at 3¾c.@4c. Southern go slowly at 2c.@2½c. Plums quiet at 10c.@11c., with sales of 20 bbls. at 11c. Cherries and Raspberries are quiet at 14c. Bright Peeled Peaches, 12c.@14c.; unpeeled, 3c.@3½c., with a few very bright halves at 5c.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	3½	@	4
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	2	@	3
Dried Peaches, Virginia peeled, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Peaches, unpeeled	3	@	4
Dried Huckleberries, Southern, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	14	@	—
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	11	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	14	@	—

GREEN FRUIT.

Apples continue very dull at our quotations:

Baldwin Pippin	$1 25	@	1 50
Greenings	1 50	@	1 75
Greenbergs	1 75	@	2 00
Mixed Fruit	1 50	@	1 75

BEANS AND PEAS

Are in moderate request, at our quotations:

Small Pea, prime	$1 50	@	$1 55
Medium, new	1 40	@	1 50
Kidney	1 50	@	—
Marrow	1 50	@	—
Red and Chine	1 50	@	2 25

PEAS.

Canada, ₱ bush	70	@	75
Black-eyed, ₱ bush	1 00	@	—
Marrowfat, green, ₱ bush	1 00	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkies, dressed, ₱ lb., Philadelphia	11	@	12
Turkies, dressed, ₱ lb., Western	10	@	11
Turkies, dressed, ₱ lb., Southern	10	@	11
Chickens, Bucks County	11	@	13
Chickens, Spring	10	@	11
Fowls, choice	10	@	11
Geese	7	@	8
Ducks	12	@	10
Prairie Chickens	—	@	62
Quail, ₱ doz	—	@1	50
Wild Pigeons, ₱ doz	75	@1	00
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 00	@1	25

FRESH MEATS.

Beef Sides	0	@	7
Mutton	7	@	9
Veal Carcases	9	@	10
Lambs	8	@	9

DRESSED HOGS

Are very plenty, with but little demand.

Corn-fed, heavy ₱ lb	6½	@	7¼
Corn-fed, light, ₱ lb	7	@	7¼
Still-fed, ₱ lb	6	@	6¾

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Mercers	$2 25	@$2 50	
Peachblows	2 00	@ 2 25	
Buckeyes	1 75	@ 2 00	
Dykemans	2 00	@	—
Junes	1 75	@	—
Pink eyes	1 75	@ 1 87	
Onions, Red	1 25	@ 1 50	
Onions, Yellow	1 75	@ 2 00	
Onions, White	2 00	@ 2 50	
Ruta Bega Turnips	50	@ 62	
White Turnips	50	@ 62	
Carrots	75	@ 1 00	
Beets	75	@	—
Parsnips	1 50	@	—
Salsify	1 25	@	—
Cabbages ₱ 100	4 00	@ 6 00	
Celery ₱ dozen	50	@ 75	

BEESWAX

Is rather dull and quiet at 32c.

HONEY

Is in very limited sale. White Clover, in boxes, at 16c. Buckwheat, 10c.@14c. Strained, 8c.@9c.

FEATHERS

Are in good request at 42c @44c. for Western, and 37c. for Tennessee.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6, 1861.

The receipts of animals destined for slaughter are not large as compared with the weekly average of last year. Beef cattle number only 3,653, against last year's average of 4,360. But the demand is very moderate and will continue so until the close of the Lenten season. The market has been unsteady owing to the irregular arrivals. The freshet at Albany prevented the crossing of several boat-loads of cattle in time for particular trains. The weakness of an engine on the Harlem Railroad, which delayed one train until nearly noon to-day, made it necessary to withdraw one or two lots from market. Taken as a whole, the trade differs little from one year ago. Milch cows sell much slower than one week ago, and at lower prices. Veals go off readily, and at fair rates. Sheep sell quickly at rates rather above last week. Receipts moderate. Large arrivals of live hogs to close upon warm weather depress the market, and lower rates prevail.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,653	95	432	5,360	6 024
Previous week	3,233	84	322	5,670	4,710
Same week last year	3,670	136	574	5,248	3,330
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,070
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 16 624. Total number received the previous week, 14,819, being an increase of 2,605, mostly swine.

Of the 3,653 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,860 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty fourth-street; 559 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 189 were yarded at BROWNING'S 31 at O'BRIAN'S, on Sixth-street, 23 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards on Rooms in street.

The 2,860 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 581; Hudson River Railroad, 929; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 327; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 306; Harlem Railroad, 665; and 52 on foot. Receipts by the Harlem road are much larger now than they connect with the Central road.

Of the 2,860 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 505 head came from New-York, 1,152 from Illinois, 247 from Kentucky, 265 from Ohio, 130 from Indiana, 332 from Iowa, 108 from Virginia 48 from Missouri, 10 from New-Jersey, and 03 from Pennsylvania.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

For the comparatively light supply of cattle the present week, the market was unsatisfactory yesterday, and still more so to-day. The principal cause was the irregularity in receipts. Several hundred more cattle could be disposed of any week if the whole were in on time, than to have them come dribbling in as they have this week. Only about 2,000 head were present Tuesday morning, but it was well known that sundry droves were on the way and buyers preferred to await their arrival. This made a slow market on Tuesday, although prices were a trifle higher than a week ago. Lot after lot came drifting in up to Wednesday noon, when the last train per Harlem Railroad arrived with near 200 head. These made the footings at ALLERTON'S reach 2,800, besides about 50 head left over from last week. Trade was worse to-day than yesterday, and as all the best buyers had supplied themselves either Tuesday or this morning, the late arrivals did not find customers, and will probably appear again next week. About 100 were left unsold to night

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	10c. @10¾c.
First quality	9¾c @ 9¾c..	9¾c.@10c.
Medium to good	8¾c.@ 9¾c..	8c. @ 9c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@ 7¾c..	7c. @ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c. ..	5¾c.@ 6¾c.
General selling prices..	7¾c.@ 9c. ..	7¾c.@ 9c.
Average of all sales	8¼c.@— ..	8c. @ 8¾c.

In quality the cattle were not equal to last week The best cattle went at about former rates, with a slight favoring of the seller in weights. Medium and poor stock undoubtedly brought more than one week ago. Upon the whole, taking both days, there was but a shade of improvement.

Some of the brokers feel chagrined and not a little indignant at what they term a "confidence operation" of one C. BROWNE, who has latterly been getting in debt in the brokers. Upon comparing notes it appears he is some $10,000 the better of them and furthermore is *non est*. Some call it a *failure*, but taken in connection with former transactions it has a bad look, at least.

A large number of cattle came over the Harlem road this week, that road now connecting with the Central. Drovers who come that way were not pleased. First they had no "Caboosa" a part of the way, and were compelled to ride on top of or outside the cars. Again the locomotives could not draw the train up some of the grades without repeated halts to get up steam That road must do better to gain favor with cattle men. The barges will probably be ready to bring cattle next week, as the river is now clear.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

EASTMAN & HOLCOMB sold, on their own account, 84 Illinois steers—a good, fat lot rated 7¾ cwt. They were brought in by ROBBINS & ELLIS. They were running out at 8c.@9c. MR. E tried to sell 75 head heavy Kentucky cattle for D. HART, which reached here at noon on Wednesday, but the market was over.

WHITE & SON for G. CHARLES 85 still-fed cattle from Albany. Rated 8 cwt., and bringing 8c.@9c.

C. G TEAN sold for Gen. WILSON 31 fairish Kentucky cattle, of 7¾ cwt., at 8c.@9¼c.

T. WETZELLA sold 56 good Ohio steers for W. L. VARCE. Rated 8¼ cwt., and running out at $78 ₱ head, or 9¾c. ₱ lb.

J. C. HOAG sold a bunch of 30 Ohio steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c., and 4 heavy Dutchess County cattle, one pair of which brought $215, or 9½c., and the others 9c.

I. BUDLONG sold one car-load of uneven State cattle for STEWART, at 7½c @9c., and 14 State steers and oxen for I. JOCELYN, coarse, common stock and averaged 7¾c.

T. BLOOMER had 17 good State oxen, of say 9 cwt., which he run out at 8¾c.@9½c.; 4 of them brought $430, or 9½c.

D. & H. BARNES sold, on their own account, 63 Illinois steers, of good flesh, rated 7¾ cwt., at 7½ cwt., at 8¼c. They were brought in by JOHNSON.

H. HUGG sold 58 bought cattle, brought in by T. GALLIS. Fair 6¾ cwt. Illinois steers, and running out at 8c.@9c.

MCGREAY & GLOVER, for themselves, 64 fair 7¼ cwt. Illinois steers, bought of SEIBOLD & SHUMES. Running out at 8c.@9c. And 48 bought of CORNOCHAN and KERR. Rough Missouri steers and oxen of 7 cwt., and selling at 8c.

W. D. BALLIS & Co. sold 69 head of steers and oxen for our dry owners. They were mostly fair cattle, and brought 7¾c.@9c.

HARING & MILLER sold (at Bergen) 30 head of Indiana steers, oxen, stags, &c., of 7¾ cwt., for J. & N. Ross, at 7c @8¾c.

SEIPARN & VAIL sold 68 fair Illinois steers and oxen for J. SAGALL. They would dress 7¾ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c.

GEORGE AYRAULT was selling 65 good Kentucky cattle for Gen. WILSON. Rated 7½ cwt., and brought 8c.@9¼c.

WOODRUFF & DUDLEY sold 18 State cattle for CHILDS—light, thin, two-year old steers of 3¾ cwt. to 5¾ cwt., and brought 7c. Also, 30 Ohio steers and coarse oxen of 6¾ cwt. average, and run out at 7¾c.@8¾c., or $52 25 ₱ head. They were owned by CANTRA

C. W. CONGER sold for J. T. ALEXANDER, 59 medium Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., at 8c.@9½c., and 30 still fed Plate oxen, of 7 cwt. and 10 cwt., which ran out at 8c.@9c.

S. UHERY for J. T. ALEXANDER 100 medium 6¾ cwt. Illinois steers, at 8c.@8¾c., few 9c.—average 8¼c.

S. DUTY & Co. sold an even lot of Ohio steers for MALCOLM & ROSSARS. They were a nice lot, 6¾ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c

MILCH COWS.

One year ago the receipts of fresh cows were over 150 per week—average 185 per week for the month of March. Last week we had 84, and this week there are 95 cows, showing a great falling off in numbers. Trade in them is not as good now as it was then, and prices are $5 to $10 ₱ head less. There is an increasing preference for pure *country* milk, brought from beyond the City, hence the demand for cows is in the country rather than here. Again, buyers have been so deceived in cows bought here, that, if possible, they prefer to buy of an honest countryman, rather than of those who understand fixing a cow with a large bag, and selling her for a good milker, much to the disappointment of the buyer. Cows continue to sell slowly at $25@$30 for poor cows; $35@$45 for fair animals, and $50@$55 for extra cows. There are cows on hand which have been in the City for several weeks.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts increase as the general coming-in time of cows approaches. Trade continues good, and all the stock is readily disposed of at 4½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb., live weight for ordinary calves, and 6c.@7c. for fair to good. They sell a little quicker than one week ago, but at the same figures.

SHEEP.

With about 200 more sheep than were offered the previous week, the market has been rather firmer and prices a shade higher. Fair stock is worth 5½c ₱ lb., live weight, and good, fat sheep bring 6c. A small lot of extra fat Jersey stock was sold for 11¾c. ₱ lb., for the meat, which was probably near 6¾c. live weight. Trade was quite brisk to-day. The stock comes from a wide extent of country, including some ten States.

BROWNING reports the following receipts at his Slaughter-street market for the past week: From New-York—414 bought in. 09 by W. Davidson; 175, R. Kennedy; 170, S Kennedy. From New-Jersey—242 brought in, 50 by L. Bellis; 47, A. Robins; 112, G. S. Holcombe; 33, J. A. Young. From Ohio—1,368 brought in, 224 by P. Ivory; 321, S. T. Stiff & Co.; 303, G. W. Weary; 160, J. Frank; 156 A. Swope; 224, O. C Puff. From Pennsylvania—65 by L. Bellis. From Michigan—154 by Johnson & Terry. From Illinois—68 by M. N. Nellis From Virginia—145 by J. Childs From Canada—142 by J. Shields. Total, 2,638 The receipts for February were larger than ever before at this market, being 14,426. For the corresponding month last year they were 8,012.

WM D. BALLIS sold:

334 Ohio sheep for J. Ulery	$1,593 50
143 Ohio sheep for Kester	684 43
50 New-Jersey sheep for L. Bellis	400 00
321 Ohio sheep for S. Stuttit	1,556 50
112 New-Jersey sheep for G. B. Holcomb	613 50
124 Ohio sheep for P. Ivory	572 00
81 Ohio sheep for G. W. Wery	450 50
41 Ohio sheep for A. Swop	226 50
38 New-Jersey sheep for J. E Young	214 50
33 New Jersey sheep for G. B. Holcomb	95 06
1,260	$6,406 43

Average $5 08 ₱ head. In addition to the above Mr. BELLIS sold 27 extra sheep for G. B. HOLCOMB at 11½c. ₱ lb. for what they will dress, which was probably 6¼c. live weight.

O'BRIAN & MCGRAW had the following lots: From New York, 68 by W. Wilson; 360 S. Stocking; 70, G. Ross; 182, M Olmstead; 38, M. Clark; 36, M. Van Wert. From Michigan, 192, G. S. Scranton. From Massachusetts, 35 by W. Stodard; 25, W. Dewey. Total, 1 020.

Sales were made as follows:

68 sheep	$391 37	182 sheep	$814 75
35 sheep	140 00	360 sheep	1,025 00
70 sheep	489 89,	25 sheep	157 28
192 sheep	656 25;		
Total	952		$4,277 34

Average $4 49 per head

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 1,466 sheep during the week, 1,113 of which were sold by KASE & MCPHERSON, JOHN & SUCARCHAM, A. VAN WERT and W. S. CHAMBERLIN, at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb., live weight, or in lots as follows:

42 sheep	$4 25	$178 50	105 sheep	$6 00	$390 00
141 sheep	4 75	669 75	200 sheep	5 00	1,000 00
168 sheep	5 25	567 00	60 sheep	7 00	420 00
10 sheep	4 25	42 50	111 sheep	8 00	888 00
38 sheep	5 50	209 00	70 sheep	8 12	017 50
63 sheep	4 00	252 00	56 sheep	5 44	299 41
14 sheep	5 00	126 00	140 sheep	5 25	735 00
Total's		1,113			$6,314 66

Average, $5 07.

ALLERTON reports 730 as the receipts at Forty-fourth street.

SWINE.

Live hogs are arriving faster than they can be disposed of. The season is too far advanced for such large receipts to sell readily. The trade is slow, and prices have fallen materially, and threaten to go even lower, unless there is a let-up in arrivals.

G. W. DOSMAN, Commission Broker at the Forty-fourth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7¾c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7¾c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¼c.@7¾a
Still Hogs	4¾c.@ 5c.	6 c.@6¼c.

Hogs selling slowly, with the prospect of going still lower.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 6, 1861.

There remained unsold at the commencement of the week at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 435 horses. No sales of first-class coach teams have been reported; two pair of second-class sold at $500@$650 ₱ pair. A few good single horses changed hands at $350@$400 each, for first-class, and $250@$300 for second-class. Some inquiry exists for first class saddle horses, but no sales have been reported. First-class draught horses sold at last week's prices: $250@$275 each; $175@$225 for second-class. Railroad and omnibus horses hold their own at $110@$115 each. Some very good common horses for country use were bought at $100@$110 each. No sales for shipment have been made. There are several Canadian ponies at CHAMBERLIN'S, held at $80@$100 each, for common, and for speed, $175@$225 each. The total sales of horses this week amount to 165 head. We noticed the arrival of 28 head of first-class draught horses at MCROSSAR'S stables—all from Pennsylvania, and 25 horses are expected at CARPENTER'S this week from the interior of this State. Among the arrivals this week at POST & NICHOLS' were 20 head from Western New-York, including 3 very good teams. There has been more inquiry for good stock the past week Dealers report prices in the country full as high as they were last season.... The Erie Railroad brought into market during the week, 50 horses.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Leave.	From	For	Date
Matanzas	New-York	Matanzas	Mch 8
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 9
Adriatic	New-York	Southampton	Mch 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 13
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	Mch 15
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 16
Bremen	New-York	Bremer	Mch 16
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 16
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 20
Zulu	New-York	Kingston, Ja	Mch 20
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New-York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30

FROM EUROPE.

Arrive.	From	For	Date
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 20
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 20
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 26
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Faiton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 4

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamer	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A good book, written by a man of genius.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS have now ready the SECOND EDITION OF

ELSIE VENNER.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Two vols., muslin, price $1 75.

A tale of uncommon strength and originality.—*John Neal.*

A remarkable production; the principal idea is entirely new in a work of fiction, and is eminently interesting and romantic.—*New York Express.*

One of the most original and delightful stories of the age.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A very powerful and exciting story.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

None will disconte its claim to rank among the few masterpieces of American romance.—*Boston Transcript.*

The best of the author's prose writings.—*Boston Traveller.*

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

In an advanced stage of preparation, and will be speedily published, "Whitaker's New-York Practice," third edition complete.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman as competent waitress or chambermaid and to do washing and ironing or general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last situation. Call at No. 201 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman as chambermaid or to do fine washing; is a good seamstress; has lived two years in her last place; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 14th-st., between the 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamber work and washing, or chamberwork and sew to children; no objections to the country; the very best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do the chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 114 7th-av., corner of 18th-st., 2d floor, front, until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing, with satisfactory reference. Call at No. 43 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor, back room, for two days, from 9 to 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE WIDOW'S VICTIM—TOODLES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES PAUVRES DE PARIS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—HARLEQUIN JACK—MINARALI.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. CHASE has signified his acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and attended a Cabinet meeting yesterday, it seems that he still hesitates about retaining the position. It was intimated in Washington yesterday that it was more than likely he would retire, and that Hon. JOHN SHERMAN would be appointed in his stead. Judging from the dispatch of our Correspondent, the pressure of the office-seekers upon the President is severe. He seems to take matters quite coolly, however, and is little disposed to be driven into granting audiences excepting at such times as he may deem proper.

The United States Senate met again yesterday for Executive business. A resolution was offered by Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, providing for the printing of the usual number of copies of the President's Inaugural Address. Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, in giving his assent to the motion, took occasion to say that he did not indorse the sentiments of the Address, which, if carried out, would lead to war. Mr. DOUGLAS, on the contrary, had come to the conclusion that the message was one of peace rather than war. This speech, which we publish in full, is a magnanimous indorsement of the peaceful intent of the Inaugural. The motion was not disposed of when the Senate went into Executive session. Among the nominations confirmed were those of FREDERICK W. SEWARD as Assistant Secretary of State. The nominations of N. B. JUDD, of Chicago, for Minister to Prussia, with HERMAN M. KRIESMAN, of Illinois, for Secretary of Legation, and JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, for First Assistant Postmaster-General, were held over, but will doubtless be confirmed to-day. It was rumored that Senator CRITTENDEN had been nominated to fill one of the vacancies on the Supreme Court Bench, but the rumor proved to have been premature. It is understood, however, that the President has such nomination under advisement, and that there is a strong probability of its being made. It would undoubtedly give much satisfaction to conservative men in the South.

Only one of the Commissioners from the Government of the Southern Confederacy—Mr. CRAWFORD—is at present in Washington, and he is awaiting the arrival of his two associates before proceeding to the business on which he has been dispatched. Whether they will be received by President LINCOLN is a matter of discussion. It is generally expected that they will be kindly treated, simply as distinguished citizens of the United States, and quietly dismissed.

Ex-President BUCHANAN reached his home in Lancaster yesterday afternoon, and was received by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens, with a fine display of military and civic societies. In response to an address of welcome, Mr. BUCHANAN made a speech, in which he congratulated himself on his retirement from public life, and announced his intention to pass the remainder of his existence as a "good citizen, a faithful friend, an adviser of those who need advice, and a benefactor of the widows and the fatherless." His only allusion to public affairs was a hope that the Constitution and the Union might be preserved.

In the Missouri Convention, yesterday, Ex-Gov. STEWART introduced a resolution declaring that the Federal Government has committed no overt act justifying either nullification, secession or revolution, and Judge OAR another setting forth that "we have the best Government in the world, and intend to keep it." These and others in reference to coercion, secession and the cooperation of the Border Free and Slave States, and several declining cooperation with Georgia, were referred. Resolutions looking to the amendment of the State Constitution were tabled.

The Special Committee appointed by the Virginia State Convention to make inquiries as to whether the Federal Government has made any movement indicating a purpose to attack or coerce any of the Southern States, yesterday reported that they have been unable to ascertain that any such movement had been made. This effectually disposes of the Fortress Munroe bugaboo, with the guns "turned inland." Several series of secession and anti-secession resolutions were introduced, but none of them were acted upon. The debate upon the resolutions introduced on Tuesday, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to adopt measures to assemble a Convention of the Border Slave States, was continued.

In the Southern "Congress," yesterday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, and adopted, which instructs the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of slaves from the United States, unless owned by persons intending to settle in the Southern Confederacy. Nothing else of importance was done in open session. President LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address is regarded in Montgomery as a declaration of war—as a matter of course.

The steamship *Empire City* has been deeply loaded with army supplies, and coaled evidently for a long voyage. She is about ready to sail—report says, under charter of the Government, to relieve the U. S. troops in Texas, recently disbanded and sent to the coast by Gen. TWIGGS.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico, dated Feb. 18, which we publish this morning, will be found to verify the dispatch from Washington, published yesterday. The clergy are still making efforts to arouse opposition to the measures of the new Government, but with no prospect of success.

By the Pony Express we have advices to Feb. 19 from California. Business in San Francisco was moderately brisk. People of all classes there were preparing for a Union celebration on the 22d. Fort Point, at the entrance to the harbor, had been occupied for the first time by United States troops. The Governor had informed the Legislature that there are between four hundred and five hundred fire-arms of various patterns, mostly out of repair, in the possession of the State. A portion of the Douglas Democrats in the Legislature had united with the Breckinridge Democrats in supporting Mr. DENVER for United States Senator, and the other portion stood with the Republicans. We have dates from Victoria to the 9th, and from Oregon to the 14th of February. The British Colonial Assembly was prorogued on the 6th. There had been troubles at the Rock Creek mines. The news from the Sandwich Islands is four days later and of little interest.

In the Assembly, yesterday—the only branch of the State Legislature that was in session—the bill to protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury was recommitted. The bill granting certain privileges to the South Side (Long Island) Railroad Company was passed. A large portion of the session was consumed in the consideration of the contested seat case of LEWIS HOPPS against WM. J. C. KENNY, from the Fourth District of this City. During the evening session the seat was confirmed to Mr. KENNY.

In the Board of Education last evening, the Committee on Teachers' Salaries presented a report embodying important changes in the system of apportionment, based upon the attendance of pupils. The report was made the special order for next meeting. The resignation of Prof. GLAUBENSKLEE was received, and VICTOR WERNER appointed in his place. The report of the Committee on the erection of a fire-proof library for the Academy was taken up and discussed, but no action was taken on it.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND, yesterday, held that RUGGLES W. CLAPP, an alleged fugitive from justice at Washington, was legally in the custody of the United States Marshal. The writ of *habeas corpus* was therefore discharged. A case was tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice CLERKE, in which the Court held that when an assignment was made of all the goods in the store of the assignor, and of all the goods consigned to him in the Custom-house, and it so happened that a shipment did not arrive until after the assignment was made, the goods thus arriving were not included in the assignment, by any construction of law. In the General Sessions most of the day was taken up with trials of counterfeiters. There were, also, two acquittals for felonious assault, and one on an indictment for larceny. There were no heavy sentences, but a large number of cases were disposed of.

The Stock Market continued very feverish yesterday, as on the day before, on account of the conflicting views of the Street as to what is to follow the President's Inaugural on the Southern difficulty. There was an additional fall of 1¼@2 ₰ cent. in the forenoon, and a recovery of 1 ₰ cent. in the afternoon. New-York Central left off 76¾; Missouris, 64.

The sales of Flour were light, as buyers would not pay asking prices. Wheat and Corn were freely purchased, and the latter closed higher. The transactions in Cotton, Fish, Hides, Naval Stores, Metals, Tobacco, Seeds and Spices were limited. Hay, Hops, Rice, Molasses, Tallow and Whisky were in moderate request. The principal kinds of Oils were in fair demand. Provisions were quiet, and buyers had any existing advantage. The freight market was not active. There were 428 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Market, the total receipts at the various City yards for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,653 beef cattle, 95 milch cows, 432 veal calves, 5,880 sheep, and 6,624 live hogs; total, 16,684. This is an increase upon last week of 2,665 head, though much below the weekly average for last year. The demand for meats is light, and prices improved but slightly at yesterday's general weekly market. Live hogs were lower. Good working oxen are in lively demand, and many farmers from the surrounding country are yet unable to obtain a full supply for the opening Spring work. Good killing cattle sold at 9c.@9¼c. ₰ lb. for the estimated dressed weight; a few of the best at nearly 10c.; medium qualities, 8¼c.@9¼c.; poor, 6c. to 7¼c.; average of all sales, 8¼c. Sheep are selling at a trifle better rates, and hogs lower.

The Disunionists and the Inaugural.

We presume nobody is astonished to hear that the Secessionists regard the Inaugural as a "declaration of war." It would have been very strange, indeed, if they had not done so. In fact, it was part of their programme that it *should* be so regarded, no matter what it might contain. It has been relied on by the Precipitators as a potent weapon for the accomplishment of their plans. The election of LINCOLN did something towards plunging the South into rebellion,—but it did not accomplish all. The Border States refused to catch the contagion. They thought the future welfare of fifteen millions of people worth some little reflection, and refused to plunge them into the horrors of civil war, on the instant demand of the desperate adventurers who have planned this conspiracy. Their action gave pause to the secession movement, and threatens to ruin it altogether, by substituting the deliberate and calm action of the people for the hot-headed recklessness of demagogues and traitors.

The Secessionists in the Border States, therefore, led by the Richmond *Enquirer*, are determined to plunge the country into war, in order thus to coerce the hesitating sentiment of their own States into revolution. And the Inaugural of President LINCOLN was to be the grand lever for the accomplishment of this object. The plot was carefully arranged in advance. Secessionists in Washington gave the cue to Secessionists in the South, who forthwith sounded the alarm. WIGFALL telegraphed at 2 o'clock to Montgomery, Ala., that the Inaugural was 'war,' 'war,' 'war;' whereupon from Montgomery is telegraphed to the New-York *Tribune* the startling information that the Inaugural is regarded by the South as a warlike document. So the play goes on. Before the Inaugural has been read in a single Southern State, it is denounced, through the telegraph, from every Southern point, as a declaration of war.

All this is a simple matter of course. It is the working of a premeditated and prearranged machinery. It may deceive and mislead those whom it is intended to deceive; it may attain its object, and plunge them into rash and reckless acts that will involve them in ruin and the country in serious embarrassments. It will not be the first time that conspirators have succeeded in doing mischief. But the trick is not likely to deceive anybody else, nor ought its operation to excite any undue alarm.

It would have been utterly impossible for Mr. LINCOLN, *as President of the United States*, to deliver a message which should please the Secessionists. What they object to is the fact that there should be any Government of the United States,—after they have decreed its destruction. And what they specially object to in this Inaugural is, that Mr. LINCOLN persists in maintaining the Constitution, which they insist has been overthrown. Nothing short of a recognition of secession, nothing less than a full and complete acknowledgment of their right to destroy the Union and create a new Confederacy to suit themselves, ont of its ruins, would have satisfied that class of men who now denounce the Inaugural as a declaration of war. There were none among them who were weak enough to suppose that Mr. LINCOLN would or could do any such thing. They were resolved in advance, therefore, to denounce the Message, whatever it might contain; and nine-tenths of the denunciations which have been hurled against it in the Southern States, might just as well have been written before reading it as after.

The Inaugural establishes one point which the Secessionists may as well consider fixed, and govern themselves accordingly:—the Federal Union is not dissolved, and the Government of the United States is not abolished. Both "still live,"—and have vigor enough left to defend their existence against traitors and political assassins. If the Secessionists are determined to plunge the country into civil war, they can undoubtedly do so. Any maniac can light a conflagration which may sweep away a city. But they can do it only by an aggressive movement. The President has told the country that there shall be no war by any act of his. If the Secessionists demand war they must begin it;—and if they begin it, they may rely upon it, the Government will defend itself at every hazard, and with all the power it can command. Treason will have no accomplices in the Government now.

The issue rests with the South, and mainly with Virginia. If she permits herself to be coerced into cooperation with the Secessionists, we may bid farewell to all hopes of preserving peace. If she stands by the Union, she can enforce peace upon the seceded States, or else confine hostilities to the soil of those who invoke and compel them.

Look to the Army.

In connection with the unprecedented attempt to surrender the military posts and property of an entire geographical department of the Army, it may be a matter of interest to the public to know what and how many forts have been given up to the Texas Knights of the Golden Circle, and to what regiments belong the brave and loyal men who have been thus sacrificed to the sordid passions and craven abjectness of their commander.

There were on the 1st January, as we learn from the Army Register, twenty-one posts or garrisons in the Department of Texas. Forts Bliss, Quitman, Davis, Stockton, Clarke, Inge, Duncan, McIntosh and Brown, Ringgold Barracks and Camp Pido Alto, are on and in the vicinity of the Rio Grande. Fort Merril is on the Nueces, and other stations, including Camp Colorado, Fort Chadbourne, Camp Cooper, Forts Mason and Lanceeter, and Camps Hudson, Verde, Ivee and Wood, and San Antonio Barracks, are distributed along the northwestern border of the settlements, stretching from the Rio Grande to the Arkansas River. These are garrisoned by detachments of the Second Cavalry, First and Second Artillery, and First, Third and Eighth Infantry. Many of the officers acquired great distinction in Mexico; among them we can only refer to Cole. WAITE, LEE, BACKUS and HOFFMAN, and Major HEINTZELMAN and FRENCH. The gallant Capt. HILL, who is in command of Fort Brown, the papers inform us, has refused to recognize the treasonable and cowardly order of TWIGGS, and is determined to try conclusions with the piratical party under McCULLOUGH. Capt. HILL is a native of the District of Columbia, and his friends have no reason to fear that he will bring reproach upon the spot of his nativity.

There is another "Captain," too, mentioned in the San Antonio accounts of this transaction, who should not be forgotten on this or any other occasion when the vile scandal inflicted by traitors upon our military escutcheon is referred to. His exploits are thus chronicled by the secession press:

"The Alamo property had been given up by the gallant Capt. RAINOLDS, as true a patriot as Texas can boast, who has resigned his commission under the recent United States Government, determined to adhere to the cause of the South."

The Texas editor evidently derives his idea of a "patriot" from Dr. JOHNSON'S definition of patriotism—"the last refuge of a scoundrel." But it is not impossible that many of our readers will remember to have heard of "the gallant Capt. REYNOLDS" before. We have an impression, not altogether vague and shadowy, that this individual, "as true a patriot as Texas can boast," has heretofore figured in our public prints, and in no more enviable point of view. If we have not confounded names, this worthy, a few years since, was dropped from the Army for the very venial offence of not balancing his cash accounts, and failing to account to the Government for a large amount of public money with which he had been intrusted. The reader need entertain no surprise that a second opportunity for fraud and corruption should be afforded him, when he remembers who has been actually organizing treason in the War Department, under nearly the whole of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. It is scarcely necessary to suggest that such qualities as the "gallant REYNOLDS" had displayed, could not fail to commend themselves to the taste of FLOYD, and that the latter restored him to a service which he had disgraced. His first act of gratitude to his benefactor was to make an instantaneous report from Fort Snelling that FLOYD made an excellent bargain for the Government in the famous, or rather infamous, sale of that reservation. With his intermediate history we are not familiar, but the climax is fitting and appropriate, and he turns up an accomplice in the treason of his patron, FLOYD, and his commander, DAVID EMANUEL TWIGGS, whose name was stricken from the Army list, by an act of mercy on the part of the Department, a few days since.

The pestilent heresy which has always prevailed in Virginia and States south of it, of owing primary allegiance to the State, and only a secondary and *quasi* allegiance to the United States, has shown its fruits in the numerous cases of desertion and treason which have occurred within the last few months. These cases, which have brought dishonor upon the military service, should cause the utmost care on the part of the authorities at Washington, to avoid trusting Southern men of doubtful allegiance, or dubious honor, in any military or naval command, high or low, on the Southern frontier. None but men of the most tried honor and patriotism should be trusted. When a veteran General is guilty of "treachery to the flag of his country," it becomes evident that no guaranty is to be found in the high rank and long service for honorable and patriotic adherence to duty. The Heads of the War and Navy Departments should look closely into the character of every individual officer under them, who has been assigned to service on the Southern frontiers and coasts; and in every instance where there is the least tincture of the mischievous heresy that primary allegiance is due to the State Government, the culprit should at once be relieved, and transferred to a branch of the service in which he would be less exposed to the temptation of desertion and betrayal. This precaution is fully warranted by the events of the last four months, and no just grounds for complaint would be given by the adoption of this policy. A new oath of allegiance should be devised, reiterating in the language of the Constitution the supremacy of that instrument, and the laws made in pursuance thereof by Congress, over the Constitutions and laws of the States.

The measure now suggested is demanded by every consideration of public safety. The Military Bureaus in Washington should be subjected to a rigid scrutiny, and any officer known to have been a favorite of FLOYD, COBB, or THOMPSON, should at once be placed where he can render no aid to his old friends by transmitting intelligence of official transactions to traitors and enemies of the country. There is too much reason to fear that this is still practiced, and it cannot be considered a violent inference to suspect that a man who would lend himself to the dishonest and treasonable schemes which characterized the administration of FLOYD, would stickle at the betrayal of his country.

Matters in Mexico.

In the present issue will be found highly interesting dispatches from Mexico. The Constitutional Government is pursuing the work of reform with energy, determination, and, to all appearance, discretion, according to the programme laid down in what may be termed the Inaugural Message of the Liberal Government. This able State paper is well worth perusal, and we recommend it particularly to the attention of our legislators and Executive in Washington.

The Constitutional Government apparently occupies that trying position in which a victorious party always finds itself after a violent and protracted revolutionary struggle. With the Government now in power in Mexico, the case could not be otherwise. An empty treasury, upon which constant demands are made by needy domestic claimants and merciless foreign creditors; every variety of interest at work for supremacy; political parties clamorous, some for radical and some for conservative measures; no adequate concentration of power or facilities to carry on any sort of a Government; and yet, the work of construction and sweeping reform goes on with no sign of faltering or discouragement.

Mexico, at this moment, certainly presents a great moral spectacle, worthy the attention of the civilized world. But a few short months since, the Liberals of that country were regarded and spoken of pretty generally as disorganized, irresponsible bands of guerrilla savages, warring for plunder and against religion, law and order. We now see this same Liberal Government in power, banishing from the country the highest European officials, civil and religious, along with their own principal ecclesiastics, and otherwise entering profoundly into the work of reform, in a manner that astonishes everybody; and yet on grounds that are positively incontrovertible, and which must command the assent of all civilized communities, unless they are determined to make open war upon the cause of private virtue and public order in Mexico.

It is an old Augean stable the Liberals are cleansing in the capital of the Republic, and in the cleansing, the foul accumulations of three centuries are turned up and exposed. The evidence of this is irresistible, and the fact, of itself, is, doubtless, one of the great elements of strength which sustains the Government in its Herculean task.

The fortunate change that has taken place in Mexican affairs, in connection with the adverse change that has occurred in our own country, has brought Mexico fully before the public mind. All sections of the Union are now looking to the neighboring Republic with political or commercial intent, and it behooves the new Administration to select with the utmost care a proper representative to reside near the Government of Mexico. Any one of imperfect personal recommendations, and who does not understand the Spanish language, Mexican character and Mexican politics—who likewise does not comprehend the demands of commerce and the mission of filibusterism, would be worse than useless to the interests of this country at the present crisis. The Administration will find the mission to Mexico most difficult to fill adequately.

SECRETARY DIX.—To-day Mr. DIX surrenders the Treasury to his Republican successor and turns his face homeward. It is questionable whether in any equal period of the history of our country any equal service has been rendered to the people as during the brief term of his service. At the moment when Mr. DIX was called to redeem the financial affairs of the Government, they were apparently beyond redemption; COBB, with unfortunate personal habits, and gross incompetency, having courted them to the verge of bankruptcy, where Ex-Governor THOMAS found them, and only failed to precipitate the ruin which his predecessor had prepared, by the fortunate and necessary accident of his resignation. No motives, save of the purest patriotism and utter self-negation, could have tempted any man of established reputation to fill the dangerous gap thus presented, with its multitudinous risks of failure, and seemingly hopeless prospect of success. Gen. DIX had the courage, ability, and public confidence, without which it could not have been filled. He found the treasury without money or credit, and leaves it with both. He bridged the chasm between the sinking wreck of the Buchanan Administration, and the stout and buoyant timber of its successor; and if Secretary CHASE finds it possible to assume his duties without the peril of ruin awaiting his first steps, he will have to ascribe the comparative ease of his position to the labors of the retiring Secretary. This tribute is eminently due to the statesmen who has rescued the financial affairs of the country from inextricable embarrassment, and is rendered with additional satisfaction to an eminent and honored member of our own community.

PARTISAN ATTACKS UPON THE INAUGURAL.—The tone adopted by the Albany *Atlas and Argus* towards the Inaugural of the President, is strangely at variance with its past professions of regard for the maintenance of the Federal authority. In speaking of that document it says:

"On the contrary, Mr. LINCOLN declares: 'The minority have given me power, and I will use it against the majority. I deny the authority of the Supreme Court to bind me by their decision. I will disregard it. I will use military force against the dissatisfied States; and the responsibility of civil war will rest upon the insurgents who resist.' It is he that is the nullifier. It is he that defies the will of the majority. It is he that initiates civil war."

Every assertion contained in this paragraph is as nearly the exact reverse of the truth as possible. "A majority," says the Inaugural, "held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or to dissolution. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible." "Nor do I deny"—says Mr. LINCOLN—"that decisions of the Supreme Court are binding, in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit." Would the *Atlas* have those decisions binding any farther than this? "There need be no bloodshed or violence, and shall be none, unless it be forced upon the National Government." Beyond what may be necessary to hold the property and collect the revenue of the United States, "there will be no invasion, *no using of force* against or among the people *anywhere*." Is this equivalent to a threat of force?

The *Atlas and Argus* pretends to hold that, because Mr. LINCOLN received less than an actual majority of the popular vote, he has no right to enforce the laws and exercise the functions of his office. We will not so far disparage the intelligence of that journal as to believe it sincere in this pretence. Mr. LINCOLN was elected by a constitutional majority of the people,—by the only majority recognized by or known to the Constitution;—and he is just as fully clothed with all the powers and responsibilities of his office as if every vote in the Union had been cast for him. The *Argus* says:

"Mr. LINCOLN should have said, on accepting office: 'The voice of two-thirds of the American people must be regarded as an instruction to me, to maintain the Constitution, as they understand it.'"

Pray who shall decide how they *did* understand it? Who shall declare their interpretation? Shall Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, or DOUGLAS or BELL? They did not agree among themselves:—no two of them agreed,—and each party preferred Mr. LINCOLN'S interpretation to the chance of having to take that of either of the others. A larger number of the American people voted for Mr. LINCOLN than for either of the other candidates,—and most of those who did not vote for him preferred him to either of the others.

The *Atlas and Argus* may fancy it finds some partisan advantage in thus opening a fierce and unscrupulous warfare upon the new Administration. We think it will find itself mistaken. Under existing circumstances the first necessity and demand of the whole country is a *Government*,—and they will sustain that, regardless of party interests and prejudices, until the crisis is past and peace restored.

POLITICAL RETRIBUTION.—Thirty-three years ago, during the last days of the Whig Administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the name of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was sent to the Senate for confirmation as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Senate, however, refused to confirm the nomination, not from any objection to Mr. CRITTENDEN, but on the ground that the appointment should of right belong to the incoming Democratic Administration of ANDREW JACKSON. This refusal to confirm created much comment at the time, as an act of unprecedented partisanship; but Mr. CRITTENDEN has remained just long enough in public life to see the bitter chalice, then forced on him by Democratic hands, returned to the lips of those who gave it.

Just as the noble Ex-Senator from Kentucky is resigning all participation in public affairs, the expiring Democratic Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN sends into the Senate the name of Ex-Attorney General BLACK for confirmation as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the nomination is rejected by the Republican majority of the Senate, partly, no doubt, on personal grounds, but ostensibly for the same reason assigned in the case of Mr. CRITTENDEN. The rejection of Mr. BLACK may be regarded as a blessing only second in importance to the final disappearance of JAMES BUCHANAN from the public stage; but it is not a little characteristic of the Democratic Party to find it now denouncing as an outrage a course of action for which the first precedent was created by itself more than thirty years ago.

THE MAYOR AND OTHERS.—As we are not aware what influences control the *Daily News* just now, we do not know what special motive it has for such barefaced misstatements as are contained in the following paragraph:

"When the Mayor announced his intention to advertise the acts of the Common Council pending before him for approval, it was generally understood that a proposition was made on behalf of the TIMES that if the Mayor would advertise in that journal these resolutions, it would sustain his administration. The TIMES was dropped out of the number of papers selected, on the score of economy, or else its columns might now be redolent of panegyrics far more to be feared by the Mayor than the utmost assaults of that vindictive but puny organ of Old Tammany."

No one knows better than His Honor the Mayor, that he never ran the slightest risk of damaging "panegyrics" in the columns of the TIMES. No one knows better than he that no such proposition as is specified in this extract was ever made,—or that he ever had any intimation from any responsible quarter that the TIMES would, under any circumstances, "sustain his administration," except as in the Editor's judgment its merits might deserve.

Possibly the *News* may not be aware of the fact that the advertising in question was sent to the TIMES and to the *Tribune* simultaneously,—that the TIMES nevertheless denounced this whole scheme of advertising as utterly illegal and unwarrantable,—and that it continued its independent criticism of the Mayor's official conduct with just as much vigor as if no advertising had ever been heard of. The TIMES was, after a brief experiment, "dropped out of the list of papers selected;"—but that it was done on the score of economy, the Mayor himself will scarcely pretend. The *News* would do well to consult him before venturing upon any further discussion of this subject.

ANXIOUS FOR SOLITUDE.—The telegraph announces that JOHN B. FLOYD is in Washington, professing his readiness to be tried under the indictments found against him by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia. This announcement will surprise no one at all acquainted with the singular boldness and insensibility to shame which form the main features of this offender's character. All that daring can accomplish, he is ready for; all that recklessness can dare, he is prepared to meet. Rejected, as he has been, even by the Southern Confederacy, in which his associates, COBB and THOMPSON, are deemed worthy of place,—we can well imagine that FLOYD must feel so stung by human ingratitude, and be so weary of intercourse with politics, that he may actually long for that silence and exclusion which are likely to be his fate for some years, should his hardihood induce him to appear at the criminal bar to answer for his share in the Bailey-Russell abstractions.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S PROMOTION.—It is rumored from Washington that President LINCOLN intends to signalize his advent to power by the promotion of the loyal Major who is in command of Fort Sumter to the rank of Brigadier General, made vacant by the removal of the traitor TWIGGS. We most earnestly hope that this report may prove true, the conduct of ANDERSON entitling him to the highest rewards in the gift of a grateful country. Moreover, it would need some such appointment as this to restore dignity and public respect to the position which TWIGGS has disgraced. Let ANDERSON be promoted as the first act of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, and every Union-loving man in the country will applaud the maiden exercise of the President's power.

A FRIENDLY OFFER.—We have not the slightest objection to the *Tribune's* practice of translating our articles on the internal trade of the country and the mutual relations of Commerce and Disunion, into Tribunese, for the benefit of its readers. But we suggest the propriety of its sending its proofs over to us for revision, before it ventures on publication,—as it might thus avoid some very awkward errors into which it habitually falls whenever it leaves its more familiar walks of political vituperation.

Yesterday it attempted a translation of a recent article on the internal trade of New-York, in which it states the tonnage of the New-York canals the past year to be 600,000,000 tons! We have before us the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, which makes the tonnage 4,650,214 tons, showing a mistake of 595,349,786 tons,—a matter of some practical importance, however trifling the *Tribune* may deem it.

In another part of the same article it tells us that our public works the past year brought to us "the products of 3,000 square miles of land of the Upper Mississippi," which, it gives us to understand, sent to us the past year 70,000,000 bushels of grain. Where are these wonderful square miles of land? Did we get the products of none other? Upper Mississippi is a great country, having an area of hundreds of thousands of square miles, of which, according to the *Tribune*, 3,000 alone sent to New-York their products.

On Saturday the *Tribune* gave its readers a very literal translation of an article published by us some time since upon the State of Mississippi. It made fewer blunders in this than in some others, because it stuck more closely to the original text. But whenever it attempts to insert *variations*, it would do well send us the proofs. We will inspect them with pleasure.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 6.

The bill to amend the act authorizing the formation of a corporation for manufacturing, mining and mechanical purposes, was passed.

The bill to protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury during the progress of the work required for its completion, came up for the third reading.

Mr. HARDY moved to recommit the bill, to retain its place in the third reading of bills when again reported. Carried.

The bill to authorize the collection of agricultural statistics was laid on the table.

The bill to provide for reports from Supervisors of towns was passed.

The contested seat case of HOPPS against KENNY was taken up as the special order.

Mr. FINCH argued in support of the minority report, in favor of HOPPS.

Mr. KERNAN argued in support of the majority report, and the resolution that WM. J. C. KENNY is entitled to his seat.

EVENING SESSION.

The contested seat case of HOPPS against KENNY, unfinished at the adjournment, was resumed, and, after a debate, the resolution of the majority, confirming WM. J. C. KENNY, the sitting member, in his seat, was adopted by a vote of 81 to 5.

The case of McCABE against ARCULARIUS was then taken up. The report of the Committee, with one exception, is in favor of the right of Mr. ARCULARIUS, the sitting member, to his seat. After a debate, the subject was postponed till Friday evening of next week.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced bills to confirm certain proceedings of the New-York Board of Health, and to prohibit bank officers from protesting mercantile paper.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill relative to the Fire Marshal in New-York.

Mr. COMSTOCK moved that the bill incorporating the New-York Eclectic Society be reported complete. Agreed to.

The vote by which the bill granting certain privileges to the South Side Railroad, Long Island, was passed, was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. ESSEX, the bill was laid on the table. Adjourned.

The Railroad Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 6.

The Broadway Railroad bill was up before the Committee to-day, but no opponents appeared, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 6.

A joint meeting of the Legislature takes place to-morrow.

The Middlesex and Union Railroad bill passed the House to-day by a vote of 39 to 14. It was advocated by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, for the reason that it would extend their road from South-Amboy to the Hudson River. It was opposed by the New-Jersey Railroad Company.

The Princeton and Millstone Railroad bill has also passed the House.

Rhode Island Politics.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, March 6.

The Constitutional Union and Democratic Conventions have nominated WM. SPRAGUE for Governor, SAMUEL G. ARNOLD for Lieutenant-Governor, and the rest of the present State officers.

The Democrats have nominated GEORGE H. BROWNE for Congress from the Western District.

No other Congressional nominations are yet agreed on.

The Conventions adjourned to the 12th.

The Republican Convention meets to-morrow.

Nomination for Congress.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, March 6.

The Democratic Convention for the First District, met to-day. A full attendance (113 delegates) was present. The first informal ballot resulted:

A. P. Hyde, of Tolland.....62
Henry C. Deming, of Hartford.....58

The second ballot resulted:

Hyde.....79 | Deming.....32

Mr. DEMING'S name was then withdrawn, and Hon. ALVIN P. HYDE renominated. He was beaten by only 65 votes at the last election.

Charter Elections.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

The towns of Hamilton, Madison, Eaton, Georgetown and Brookfield, in Madison County, each elect Republican Supervisors.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

At the Charter election to-day, Hon. HENRY FITZHUGH, Republican, was elected Mayor by 351 majority. All the Republican City and Ward officers were elected except the Overseer for the Poor. The majorities show a Republican gain since last Fall.

Returns from ten towns and wards in Oswego County show a Republican gain of four Supervisors since last year.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

The Charter election which took place in this village yesterday, resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket. Republican Trustees were elected by an average majority of 120.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

In this County, (Oneida,) thirteen Democratic and thirteen Republican Supervisors are elected.

NORWICH, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

Chenango County—The towns of Norwich, McDonough and Smithville elect the Democratic, and the towns of Oxford, Preston, Guilford and Sharburne elect the Republican ticket.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

The Charter Election in this city yesterday resulted in the success of the entire Republican city ticket. GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Republican candidate for Mayor, has a majority of 508. This is the largest Republican majority ever given in Auburn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, March 6.

Dutchess County elects thirteen Republican and ten Democratic Supervisors—same as last year.

Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 6.

A fire broke out in Jones' Block this morning, but was soon extinguished. BURNHAM & PHILLIPS' hat and fur store was damaged $500 or $600; insured in the Commonwealth office. HEAS' bookstore suffered to the amount of $300; insured in the American Exchange office, New-York. RICKETT'S fancy and toy store was damaged about $300; insured in the Ætna office. The loss on the building is trifling.

Fire at Berlin, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 6.

A fire broke out at Berlin, Wis., this morning, and destroyed the store of CASHART & ANDREWS, Kruger's Hotel, and the dwelling-house of Mr. FOX. The loss is supposed to amount to $20,000, and the insurance being $12,000.

Mails from the African Squadron.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Wednesday, March 6.

The whaling bark *Odd Fellow* arrived at this port. She brings mail-bags from the African Squadron. They were sent to New-York this morning.

The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 6.

The R. M. steamship *America* sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, with 65 passengers for Halifax and 18 for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

Non-Arrival of Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, March 6—Midnight.

There are no signs of any of the steamers as yet off this point. Wind a gale from the northwest, with snow squalls.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, March 6—11 P. M.

No signs of the *North Briton*, now due with European intelligence to Feb. 22.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Favorable Progress of Affairs—Important Programme of the Constitutional Government—Appointment of Gen. Uraga as Minister to the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Feb. 18, 1861.

Since my last, of the 4th inst., the Government has followed with great determination the work of reform announced in the official programme, issued by Mr. ZARCO, the chief of the Cabinet, to which I then referred, and a careful translation of which I now inclose.

This document is well worthy the attention of your readers, as it will better serve to give an insight into the real objects and ideas of the Liberal Party of this country, and the policy of the Constitutional Government, than can be obtained in any other way. It is, so to speak, the Ineugural Message of the Constitutional Government, now seeking to reëstablish itself after a struggle of three years on the part of Clergy and Army to overthrow it.

The picture it presents of the utter ruin and demoralization produced by a departure from the Constitutional rule, may perhaps not be without use as a warning to those who are now plunging our own once proud Union into the same career of destruction.

I also inclose an important circular to the different States, issued on the 10th inst., directing that all future applications for the redress of grievances that may be made, as has frequently been the case heretofore, to the local authoritiee of the Statee by foreign naval or other officials, shall be referred exclusively to the General Government. And the sensible qnery is raised that, with regard to foreign Powers, if such be not the case, wbet is the object or nse of their maintaining Legatione in the country.

The clergy are still using their utmost influence to arouse opposition to the measuree of the Government, but it is the impoteut malice of the serpent after its fengs have been removed. On Thursday, the 14th, almost en *emeute* occurred, however, in consequence of the removal the previous evening of the nuns from various convents, and their concentration in a smeller number of edifices quite sufficient for their accommodation; bnt the prompt action of the Government suppressed the demonstretion. The rage of the priests is now chiefly directed towards foreignere, and the consequence is a great degree of insecurity in this Capital, especially at night.

The nephew of the Pruesian Minister was attacked a few nights since, end very bedly wounded, and various instancee of assassination have occurred. The object is doubtless to embroil the Government in difficultiee with foreigners on this account. Throngh the same clergy influence, and particularly that of the high church dignitaries who have lately been banished, every influence will, I presume, be brought to bear both in the United States and in Europe to prejudice the public mind and that of members of foreign Governments against the Liberal Government.

Under the long-prevailing impression that Mexico is a country incapable of self-government or of prodncing leaders of disinteresied petriotism, this will not be difficult, and I fear nothing but a term of tranquillity and prosperity under constitutional rule will remove snch impressione.

The French Minister, M. SALIGNY, has not recognized the Constitutional Government, and it is very doubtful if he will do so, as he exacts conditions which the Government cen never accept. There exists, besides, another difficulty which cannot be so easily settled. Mr. SALIGNY pretende that the convent of the Sisters of Cherity is under French protection, and that, therefore, the law given abont convents shonld not apply to this institution. The Government, besides not recognizing this protension, had sufficient cause to believe that the occnpants of this convent did not confine themselvee exclusively to works of cherity, bnt also busied themselves with politics, and ordered a search to be made in the convent, the result of which was the substantiation of the suspicions of the Government, and the finding of a considerable sum of money hidden away in a grave, the purpose of which it is not difficult to guess, and which has led to the adoption of eevere measures on the part of the Government.

M. SALIGNY wae disposed to meke difficulty in the matter, hnt as he has not yet presented himself in an official capacity the Government has taken no notice of his proceedings.

It is to be hoped he will soon conclude that his mission to Mexico is an unprofitable one, and will retire from the country, ae it ie said he proposes to do, and give place to a new representative uncommitted to the Clergy interest.

Mr. MATTHEW, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, with Cept. ALDHAM, of H. B. M.'s steemer *Valorous*, arrived here yesterday. Mr. MATTHEW will probably be received in the conrse of this week. The pending question about the money of the canducta taken at Laguna Seca has been settled by the Government undertaking to pay the principal and interest within four months.

The robbery of the Bondholders' funds by MIRAMON, has been referred to the tribunale and orders issued for the seizure of the property of all the persons who were in any way connected with it. I inclose a copy of the order issued through the Minister of Foreign Affairs in this matter.

In all these affairs the Government is manifesting a spirit that cannot hnt commend itself to the approbation of all nnprejudiced Governments.

The remnants of reactionary forces in the interior are being rapidly exterminated. The force under VICARIO and ZULOAGA in the South has just been completely ronted neer Cuentla, nnd Gen. DOBLADO, with a force of 4,000 men, has just left San Luis in pursuit of MEJIA and MARQUEZ, who are in the Sierra with the last bands thet ere now in arms against the Government.

The result of the Presidential Election is not yet known, and cannot be determined until the last of March, as some of the States will not hold their elections until the 1st of thet month. So far as heard from, Presideat JUAREZ hae a majority of the votes cast, but as the Constitntion requiree a majority of all, the election will probably heve to be determined by Congress, which does not meet until the 21st of April.

Gen. URAGA, formerly Minister from this country to Prussia, has received the appointment of Minister to the United Statee, and will soon leave for his post. He is an accomplished gentleman, of fine manners, and considerable experience abroad, and has the qualities to make himself very popular at Washington. His devetion to the Liberal cause has been proved by the loss of a leg at the siege of Gnadalajara, where, although Commander-in-Chief, he gallantly led the attack, and fell in the heat of the action. A knowledge of English is not the least of his qualifications for the important post to which he has been appointed.

***

Manifesto of the Constitutional Government of Mexico.

Official Programme Issued by the Government upon Its Re-establishment in the Capital.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

CIRCULAR.

Called by his Excellency, the Constitutional President of the Republic, to form his Cabinet, his Excellency the Licenciado Don IGNACIO RAMIREZ in the Department of Justice and Public Instruction, his Excellency D. GUILLERMO PRIETO in that of Treasury and Public Credit, his Excellency Gen. D. JESUS GONZALEZ ORTEGA in that of War and Marine, and the undersigned in that of Foreign Relations, we have today taken possession of our respective portfolios, recognizing extremely that the pressure of circumstances and the necessity of not paralyzing the public administration at the moment when the triumph of legal order has just been consummated, has not permitted us to await the arrival, or at least the replies, of their Excellencies, D. PEDRO OGAZON, Governor of the State of Jalisco, and D. MIGUEL AUZA, Governor of the State of Zacatecas, called by his Excellency the President to the Secretaryships of Government and of the Interior.

The same urgency of existing circumstances has led His Excellency to intrust the Department of the Interior, *ad interim*, to His Excellency Señor RAMIREZ, and that of Government to the undersigned.

Counting, however, upon the entire conformity of ideas of their Excellencies, Señors OGAZON and AUZA, to whom the cause of legal order is so much indebted, and who understand so profoundly the situation and the necessities of the principal States of the Union, we have believed it to be our duty not to retard the formation of the Ministry and the dispatch of public business, and have therefore to-day entered upon the discharge of our functions.

Considering that the citizen owes everything to his country, that in the present circumstances it would be almost a crime to refuse the most effective cooperation in the work of social reorganization which the Republic awaits at the hande of the President, and that for this there is not a sufficient excuse in reasons of private interest, nor even in any want of confidence in our own ability, we have come to surround the first Magistrate of the Republic, resolved to second his patriotic views, and to aid him by every effort in our power towards the consolidation of peace and reform, and the complete and loyal restoration of the constitutional order.

We have come resolved to make every sacrifice—that of our tranquillity, of our inclinations, and even of our reputation; but we heve also come with our own opinions, with our own convictions, and with a deep and sincere desire to serve the cause of the people according to the principles which we have defended throughout eer whole public career. Full of adhesion and of respect to the President of the Republic, and recognizing as Mexicans his heroic coestancy and his patriotic abnegation for the preservation of public liberty, we are also Ministers, responsible before the law and before the judgment of our fellow-citizens, and this consideration has led us not to ascend to power except after niacing ourselves le accord upon a complete plan of government, of proposing the same to the Chief Executive, and of having the pleasure of seeing it accepted by His Excellency.

Nor, in truth, is this conformity strange among men who have defended the same cause, and who have derived all their political beliefs from the principle, for them incontroverdble, of the sovereignty of the people.

A single conference of a few hours was sufficient to decide upon the course that should be pursued by the Administretion, and it was to us a greet pleasure to find in His Excelleecy the President, the same ideas and the same aspirations that are eo unanimously expressed by public opinion.

His Excellency has agreed that the nation should be informed of the policy that is proposed to be followed, and to this end has been pleased to instruct me to address to your Excellency the present note.

The first qnestion which presents itself to the Government is that of deciding if it shall limit and confine its powers in all branches of the Administration, to the strict constitutional prescriptions, or if in virtue of existing circumstanccs, it shonld proceed discretionally in certain cases, and supply by its action the absence of the legislative power.

This qnestion, which affects the very essence of our institutione and the consistency of those who have proclaimed liberal principles, is already resolved by public opinion, by the law of necessity and by the spirit of the revolution of progress.

"Constitution and Reform" has been the motto on the banners of the people in the bloody struggle which they have magnanimously and heroically sustained against their oppressors; "Constitution and Reform" has been the war cry that during three years hes resounded without cessation in all the territory of the Republic; "Constitutioe and Reform" has bese the aspiration of thinking men, and of the helpless masses, who, have the instinct of their well-being; "Constitution end Reform" has been the hope of the oppressed lying in prisons, and the last prayer of the martyrs who hevs succumbed npon the scaffold; "Constitution and Reform" is the lest hope of our existence and of our nationality in the civilized world; "Constitution and Reform," therefore, should be the programme of a Government that desires to march with public opinion, and to satisfy the requirements of the epoch.

If the Constitutional President has preserved in the midst of the greatest disasters all the prestige and all the moral force of his authority, it is because he symbolized the system of Government established by the charter of 1857—a Government of the people for the people—and because it was known that when it should have been reëstablished over the usurping faction, he would restore to us political and civil liberty, the rights of the man and the citizen.

If during the struggle the Mexican people have not been held back by the most costly sacrifices, it has been because they had the certainty that at the restoration of peace there would be a return to the legal regimen and to the representative system. If the Government itself, to sustain the war and to conqeer the rebellious faction, has had recourse to discretional measures, it has been under the force of circumstances, and with the sole end of saving our institutions. But the retrograde faction once conqured, not only by the force of arms, bnt also by the national reprobation, the unhappy necessity ceases of acting discretionally, and it is the duty of the Government to omit no effort for the return of the country to the strict constitutional rnle.

Nor is this incompatible with the consummetion of the reform.

If individual guarantees shall be fully respected, ceasing the state of siege and all that is exceptional, which, as one of its calamities, has been produced by the civil war, the Executive, without exercising dictatorial powers, and without separating itself from the path which public opinion has traced for it, need not paralyze its action in those cases thet necessity may require, nor hold its arms before difficulties from respect to legal formalions. Such conduct would not prove adhesion to our institutions, but indifference towards public evils and a limidity as undignified as culpable.

The Executive will exert itself to abbreviate the period of transition through which we are passing, and, meanwhile, its efforts will be directed to procure, with assiduous zeal, the removal of all those difficulties that would otherwise be encountered by the citizens whom the people shall elect for the supreme Magistracy and as their representatives in the Congress of the Union.

The law of election being already issued, and the Governors of the States authorized to appoint the day upon which the electoral act shall take place, the Government protests that it will respect the entire freedom of suffrage; it will not employ its influence in these acts in which the sovereignty of the people is exercised, and it is intimately convinced thet only by a free election and the repre entation of all political opinioes can a sincere reconciliation, among all Mexicans take place, and peace, which is the first of our necessities, be assured.

Now that legality has triumphed without compromises that would have falsified it, without foreign intervention thet would have humiliated not this or that party but the entire nation, the Constitution may be freely reformed by the means which it itself prescribes. The Government will not interfere in this question, which will remain solely for the resolntion that mey be given to it by the good sense and the experience of the representatives of the people.

The Government will assure to all Mexicans the exercise of all of the rights which the Constitution concedes to them. Freedom of educalion, of industry, of the Press, the right of reunion, of petition, of transit, and the guarantees that the accused has before the tribunals, all this will be scrnpulously respected by the Executive.

The necessity of reorganizing the public Administration, and of lifting the country from the chaoe of disorder into which it has been sunk by anarchy, calls for prompt, severe and energetic measures, but which do not in any way affect the political situation.

The Government will dictate in the economical and administrative branches such measures as are of the first necessity, and to this end may exsercise some of the faculties reserved to Congress, or only those which, according to the Constitution, require the concurrence of that assembly.

The social reforms decreed at Vera Cruz, and which may be summed up in the nationalization of the property held in mortmain, freedom of religion, and the consequent independence between the civil and the spiritual power, are sanctioned by public opinion, have been the principal object of the struggle, and in place of being in conflict with the Constitution, are only the development of the germ which it contains.

The Government neither can nor should retrace its steps in the path of reforms, which are so conformable to the spirit of the age, and that are the only means of reanimating and invigorating a society almost annihilated by inveterate abuses and deep prejudices, and wasted by half a century of discord. The emancipation of the civil power, the liberty of conscience, and a respect for all beliefs, will assure peace, and will bring to the Republic new elements of riches and of prosperity.

The laws of reform are not, as has been charged in the spirit of party, in hostility to the religion professed by a majority of Mexicans; far from this, they give to the Church the most ample liberty; they, being independent, that it may work in the hearts and the consciences of men; they separate it from the evil influence of politics, and they put an end to that fatal association of the two powers which has occasioned the scandal sometimes of the Government taking advantage of the name of religion to overthrow it, and at others of the clergy converted into an instrument of domination.

The Governmeat is resolved to carry ont the reforms that have been decreed, to establish them in the entire Repnblic, and to cause their benefits to be felt spreading ont and descending from the highest grade of society down to the classes most unfortunate. It will endeavor to combine all the interests already created, arrange and simplify all the public debts in order to facilitate the acquisition of the Church property and to realize not only the destruction of the power that has kept the country in perpetual agitations, bnt also the restoration of public credit, the extinction or diminntion of the public debt, the rehabilitetion of the treasury, the capitalization of civil and military offices, the reduction of the yearly estimates and the greatest possible material improvements.

The Government, therefore, will follow as a programme the motto of the flag that has been victoriously borne throughout the entire Republic, "Constitution and Reform." It will not exercise a dictatorship, it will subject itself to the legal order; ont it will reorganize the Administration, and in those cases that may be necessary, it will dictate legislative measures, accepting the responsibility that rests upon it of not resting inert, and of not contemplating impassibly the evils which afflict the country.

The foreign relations of the Republic call for immediate and especial attention.

The legitimate Government that has not ceased to exist for a single day, and that derives its legitimacy from the institutions of the country and the will of the people, cannot recognise, as a Government, the faction of Tacubaya, merely because the representatives of certain foreign Powers chose to treat with it as the Government of the country.

For this error of diplomacy, and the connivance which has been maintained with the usurping faction, the Republic cannot be responsible.

The Government will maintain its rights with moderation and with dignity. It will not provoke conflicts, and it protests before the world its sincere desire to maintain friendly relations with all nations, and to comply fully with all the international obligations which are imposed upon it by treaties and by public law. Believing that the Governments of some friendly nations have been badly informed with regard to the situation of affairs in Mexico, it will endeavor to have the truth made known to them, and, guided by a spirit of conciliation and of justice, it intends to arrange satisfactorily all pending questions by all possible means that are in practice among civilized nations for the maintenance of harmony and of concord between friendly peoples.

All cause of complaint will be heard, and all reclamations founded in justice will be promptly attended to; missions will be accredited abroad, and means of arbitration or mediation will be resorted to whenever other means resfail; but, however great is this spirit of conciliation, the country can rest assured that the Government will never carry it to the point of sacrificing our decorum as an incependent and sovereign power.

Meanwhile that these arrangements are being accomplished by diplomatic means, the Government will assure to all strangers not only the guarantees that the Constitution authorizes to the inhabitants of the Republic, ann the rights secured to them by treatice but also a fraternal hospitality, all kinds of necessary protection, security for persons and property and the free exercise of their religion.

The Government proposes not to make use of the right which it has to expel objectionable or intermeddling foreigners, except in cases of notorious character and of manifest nublic necessity, because it desires that so far as possible there shall be, before the law, no cifferences between foreigners and citizens. Among the public necessities which will occupy a preferential place is that of reëstablishing the reign of the law, of exercising strict justice, and not consenting longer to the impunity of great crimes.

We I would His Excellency the President desire to be able to coesider the murders to-day coequered by the cause of legality, as simple political adversaries, in whom there might be respected sincere ooinions and profound convictions. There might thue be conceded to them not only tolerance and oblivion but the same liberties and rights of which they wished to deprive the entire nation. But in these men who have proceeded without plan or policy, who have ecsanguined the country, who have violated the laws, and who, in their delirium of tyranny, have stained themselves with acts of the most atrocious and barbarous character, there cannot be seen merely a conquered political party. They have formed a band of thieves, covered by titles, calleg themselves public functionaries; they arrogated power, but they thought of nothing more than to satisfy a vile revenge and to gratify personal ambition.

While the various branches of the public administration are being examined for the purpose of their reorganization, there are discovered in all parts new iniquities, new crimes, and, necessary as it is to call things by their proper names, new roboeries of every kind. From the assault le the light of open day, and the violation of the residence and the seals of a Foreign Representative, they have descended down to the perpetration of the most clandestine thefts and the vilest petty larcenies. When society awaits with eager longing the reëstablishmet of morality, when the entire world execrates the assassins at Tacebara, when foreign Powers demand the punishment of acts of vandalism committed in the name of re ligion, the Gevernment, that to follow impulses of clemency should concede impunity to so great criminals, would stain itself with a speciee of complicity and would frustrate all the aopes of the nation. Justice, justice, is the cry of society, and justice alone can calm its anxiety. Neither His Excellency the President, nor his Ministers, will foster hetred or detestation. They will not stain themselves with reprisals nor with vengeance; but they have the duty resting upon them which cannot be put one side, of causing the laws to be observed, and that they shall reign in all their majesty and with all their severity.

The Government in this work of reparation, will leave the tribunals free to act with promptness and vigor, limiting in nothing their entire independence. The criminals shall be judged, but with all the guarantees that are authorized by the Constitution, and without suffering the outrages and oppressione which they took pleasure le inflicting upon all who committed the crime of considering, of feeling and deploring the evils of the country.

The competent judges will take cognizance of all cases of responsibility, the same as they consider day by day crimes of the common order, and the seatences that they proeounce shall be executed.

With regard to the injuries and losses originating sometimes with the police, sometimes with the armed force, and at others with the so-called Government authorities, the ordinary means of reclamatioo shall be facilities, and the tribunals shall be open to concede reparation.

The Government will occupy itself preferentially with the reorganization of the entire judicial power in conformity with the laws; and it has to make known to the country that the project has been rejected of creating a political and arbitrary jury for the offences of the reaction, because, in its respect for the law it has not wished to deprive anyone of the rights guaranteed under the Constitution, it has not wished to establish revointionary tribunals, nor to give retroactive effect to its dispositions.

In fine, the Government, if it cannot fully carry them out, will at least initiate great reforms in the administration of justice, all of which shall tend to simplify it, and to render it expeditious and regular.

The trial by jury, that in a free country is the complement of political rights, will be established as an example in those places under the direct administration of the General Government. The abolition of judicial costs will be made effective, providing for those charged with the administration of justice to the greatest extent permitted by the condition of the treasury.

Entire freedom of education shall be established, leaving it to the family, the municipality, the State, the religious associations. The Government, for its part, will procure the generalization of primary instruction, the improvement of the colleges le all the different proissions, and there will merit all its care the schools of medicine, of agriculture, of the arts and sciences, of mining and of commerce, and the academies of fine arts; establishments which are found, some almost in ruins, and others totally destroyed by the government of rapine, which felt that its ruin would be found in the development of intelligence and the diffusion of knowledge.

The establishments of public utility having been secularized, there will be attended to also the education of females, giving to it the importance it merits for the influence it exercises upon society.

It is the duty of the Executive to strengthen the links that bind the Federal Union, and to aid the States towards the establishment of their interior regimen with that liberty and independence which is assured to them in the Federal compact. Respecting their Sovereigety in all that relates to their interior government, and believing that those who have struggled the most have done so to recoequer the liberties of all, it will ensure that the entire Republic shall enjoy from this time forward all the advantages of legal order. As responsible for the observance of the Constitution, it will resume the faculties which, under the regular order, belong to it alone, and which were delegated only in virtue of the circumstances. It will procure the establishment of peace in all parts.

It sees with pleasure in several States the restoration of the observance of their Constitutions. An equal advantage will be derived from the same course in the few remaining States where discretional powers still subsist; and in those Stntes where the Constitution has not at any time been suspended, the constituent legislature should be convened, and such measures adopted as may be required by existing necessities.

Whenever the public order shall be disturbed, the action of the Government of the Union shall be felt; and in the interior questions of the States it will support the legitimate powers, as in the case provided in article 116 of the Constitution.

The Government counts upon the States manifesting as much prndence in peace as they have displayed energy in war. Without this, the latter will have been born in vain.

There are some constitutional provisions which can hardly be complied with for the lack of the organic and secondary laws which should regulate them.

This deficiency may give rise to a want of confidence, doubt and alarm, and open wide ths door for the exercise of arbitrary authority, making illusory the most precious rights.

Circumstances will indicate the cases in which the Executive will heve to fill this void, in order to assure more and mere the guarantee of individual rights.

An instance which demands immediate resolution is that of the liberty of the Press.

The Constitution declared this to be inviolable, and it imposed no other limits than those of respect for private life, for good morals and for the public peace; but, while it gave it the guarantee of a jury of fast and another of sentence, there is no law which organizes those juries or defines the offence and establishes the penalty.

The Government, that has not dictated a single repressive measure, that desires to keep step with public opinion, that sees in the Press one of the means most desirable and necessary for making the opinion known, that does not fear the censure of its acts, because, if well founded, it is desirous of nvailing itself of it, and which does not fear calnmny where publicity and frank discussion enters into its system, will occupy itself in developing the constitutional provision by a provisional law which shall give the most ample guarantees to its antagonists on the field of political debate.

It believes that the abuses of the Press and their consequences are exaggerated by the enemies of free discussion and by those who pretend to be infallible.

It believes that its abuses have their corrective in the Press itself, and it is persuaded that with perfect liberty the Press may become the great element of civilization and of progress, and that its freedom is a matter of interest not only to the political rights of the community, but also to commerce, to industry, to labor, to capital, to science, and to literature.

In all that affects the interior organization of the Republic, and that is purely administrative, the Government will endeavor to combine order with entire freedom, from which alone true progress can result.

The interests of the Federal District, which have suffered so much under the brutal dominion of the usurpers, will not be indifferent to it.

Free from prejudices, it sees in this beautiful capital a focus of civilization. It considers teat without it the victory of legality would not be complete; and it sees in the demonstrations of sympathy which its inhabitants have showered upon the Liberal Army, and npon the depositaries of the executive power, a proof of the aid that will here be lent to democratic principles and the ideas of the reform.

Nor is it just that in this part of the Republic the citizens should be deprived of rights which are enjoyed in all other parts; nor is it proper or politic that the presence of the Government of the Union should be incompatible with the prosperity of the place where it resides.

The Government will at once place the citizens in ample liberty to elect their municipal officers, who for years past have been but little more than a Government commission. Those who may be elected by the people will without doubt establish great reforms, and the Government offers to them from the present moment all its cooperation to carry them to a successful issne. It is a source of regret that a new political organization cannot immediately be given to the District in conformity with its necessities, but so far as the administration of its affairs is concerned, no efforts will be spared to at once better its condition.

Dispositions have already been made to maintain, secularize and perfect all the establishments of instruction, of benevolence and of charity that exist here, and if it is not possible to fully consolnde, there will at least be prepared before the meeting of Congress the basis of a political organization tnat shall be in accord with Constitutional principles, and above all, with that which establisnes that all authority is derived from the people.

In the Department of the Interior, whatever may be the difficulties of the political situation, the Government will stimulate all those material improvements which are so indispensable to the developmeet of our elements of prosperity and riches. Commerce, industry, agriculture and mining will receive the greatest protection, which consists in leaving them entirely free to increase, to develop to unite and to mutually aid each other, without those former errors of economy which have prounced absurd rivalries among elements which should concur at the same time to the improvement of the national treasury and to the benefit of individuals.

The Government proposes to protect all useful enterprises, to stimulate the spirit of association, and to accomplish real improvements, although it may be but slowly; it considers as an obstacle to industry and to the opening of means of communication, the profusion of privileges that have been granted without foresight or proper guarantees, and that have only served as imaginary values passing from hand to hand to depreciating in the market, even where they have not served for great abuses and enormous waste of the national resources. These privileges will therefore be revised, and those which are contrary to the liberal spirit of the Constitution, and that have not been fulfilled, and have only served as an obstacle to the actual realization of improvements, will be withdrawn.

The survey and laying out of the public lands is a necessary work that should be made prednctive to the Treasury, augment the number of proprietors, and emancipate the poorer class from that species of feudal and domestic servitude that has weighed upon the mass of the time when the "Conquistadores" made their repartimientos of Indians as if they were treating of so many heads of cattle.

It is now time to realize those projects of colonization which always heretofore heve been deshed to pieces against the obstacles of religious intolerance, an arbitrary system of government, and a lack of respect for private rights.

The Government desires not alone to augment the number of the population, but also the production and consumption, the improvement and agriculture, the cultivation of more of our indigenous plants which would find value in the various markets of the world, and the acclimation of those that are exotic, but which in our varied climate would find lands adapted to their culture.

In all these useful enterprises the Government will not allow itself to be governed by a narrow spirit of mercantile speculation; it will not descend so low as to drive bargains, and it is persuaded that the policy of entire freedom, and the system of "letting alone" are the best means of facilitating great material improvements.

In the branch of national finances, nearly everything has to be done. The order, the economy, and the regularity that have been established under Constitutionel rule, all have disappeared, invariably, upon the erection of Dictatorships.

Scandalous wastefulness has uniformly led to chaos and bankruptcy.

None was so ruinous as that created by the Plan of Tacubaya.

Everywhere it left confusion and disorder the most frightful, and it enveloped in the ruin of the Treasury that of the mortmain property. It is impossible to repair the injury caused by so much ignorance, so much improvidence, and so much violence. Only can there be placed a limit to the coesequences of this disorder, by not accepting for the country the obligations which for the purpose of enslaving it those criminals wished to heep upon it. The nullity of all contracts made by the rebels was opportunely declared by the legal Government, which will now maintain this declaration, and will never consent to recognize as a valid debt, one causily tried. WILDOR'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New York by J. MILHAU & CO., No. 183 Broadway, and by BARNES & PARK.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms of the Society, Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock.

Professor GAJANI will read a paper on the *Geographical Importance of a United Italy.*

E. A. STANSBURY, Recording Secretary.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER.

Dr. HALSTED'S success in the cure of Woman's diseases and Spinal Difficulties is well known. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. For the successful treatment of other complaints, and the great favor given the Turkish, Chemical and other Baths, see circular, sent gratis.

DR. POWELL AND PHILLIPS CAN BE consulted on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and medical and surgical cases generally, at all hours, at their Offices, No. 523 Broadway, near 12th st.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

A SURE CURE for Bleeding, Blind and Itching PILES, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Disease of the Skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are particularly acquired to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

1861. Genin. 1861.

Grand opening of Spring Styles, THURSDAY, March 7, for Gents' Hats and Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; so staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Boed-st.

For the West.

THE BEST HORSE-POWER AND PORTABLE BURR-STONE MILL.

BENNET BROTHERS, No. 45 Gold-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, No. 563 Broadway.

New Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Boed-st., New-York.

Ladies! Imported Boots, made by Este and other makers, at $1 50 and $2 a pair.

M. L. HILL, No. 371 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentleman's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Boed-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—GRAGORY.—In this City, on Moeday, March 4, in St. John's Church, by Rev. S. H. Weston, Josiah Gray Foster, of New-York, to Helen, only daughter of O. H. Gregory, Esq., of Brooklyn.

MACFARLANE—ORANOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., John M. Macfarlane to Miss Anastasie Oranor, all of this City.

VAN HISE—COOPER.—On Wednesday, March 6, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, of the Allen st. M. E. Church, W. H. Van Hise, Esq., of New-York, to Miss Catharine Ann Cooper, of Brooklyn, L. I.

WOODRUFF—BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edward Wall, Albert C. Woodruff to Eleanor, daughter of M. R. Berry, Esq.

DIED.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6, of consumptioe, Stephen A. Lawrence, aged 34 years and 10 moeths.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Fourth Precinct Police, together with the Department in general, are invited to otteno the fuoeral, on Friday, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, cornor of James and Chatham sts.

COMMING.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6, Thomas Comming, in the 77th yeor of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully levited to attend his funsral, on Friday afternoon, March 8, at 2 o'clock, from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. McLeod's,) 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., without further invitation.

NEWMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6 Lissie Suttis, second daughter of George W. and Elisabeth Newman, and grandchild of George Braid, aged 3 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of 3d-av. and 30th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VIGNES.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, Catharine, widow of the late Antoine Vignes, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 218 7th-av.

WEBB.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6, Mary Ann, daughter of James W. White Justice of the Superior Court, and Rhoda E. White, in the 12th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residance of her parents, No. 83 East 34th-st., on Friday, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without other notice.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 5, Sarah Ann Campbell, eldest daughter of Duncan P. Campbell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, of scarlet fever, Louisa, beloved doughter of Edwin C. and Mary A. Russell, aged 8 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 398 Cumberland-st.

BLACK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 5, Ursula Black, in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the late Joseph Crowell, No. 149 Charles-st. The remains will be interred at Woodbridge, N. J.

WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 5, Mary, widow of Thomas Wood, dceessed, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of her sons, Aaron T., Daniel M., and William H. Wood, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 278 Grand-st., on Thursday, March 7, at 18 A. M., without further notice.

SMALL.—On Monday, March 4, Edward J. Small, Counsellor-at-Law, eldest son of Wilson Small, aged 33 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Sandwich-av., near Cook-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Friends will cross South 7th-st. Ferry, and take East New-York cars to Cook-st.

HUNT.—In Westchester, at his residence, on Monday, March 4, Levi Hunt, in the 72d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, without further invitation.

PADDIE.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, March 3, Mrs. Agnes Paddie, widow of the late John Peddie, of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 30 Clinton-st., Newark, on Thursday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

YOAR.—In Sacramento, Cal., on Saturday, Jan. 26, Mrs. Emily C., wife of John P. York, and daughter of the late Robert M. Peacock, of Staten Island.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applicatioes of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS OF THE DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 161, March 6, 1861.

7, 6, 18, 60, 10, 35, 31, 38, 11, 22, 13, 4.

Class No. 162, March 6, 1861.

22, 67, 69, 3, 65, 51, 33, 47, 12, 10, 38, 61, 33, 68.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 6, 1861.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILDOR'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New York by J. MILHAU & CO., No. 183 Broadway, and by BARNES & PARK.

THE ADRIATIC.—The *Adriatic*, advertised by Mr. ASPINWALL for Havre and Southampton, was yesterday receiving the coal for her trip, the purpose to put her on the dry dock having been abandoned. Some necessary formalities still interfere with the final transfer of the ship, the late intelligence of difficulty in the house of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., with whom are the

DRY GOODS.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.
IN RE, HENRY ROBINSON AND ANOTHER
AGAINST
GEO. BULPIN AND OTHERS.

BANKRUPTCY OF
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

The injunction in the above case having been dissolved this day by his Honor, Judge Leonard, (vide Supreme Court Record, Feb. 13, 1861,)
THE RESIDUE
of the effects of the above bankrupts will be submitted for sale to the public
AT ONE-HALF THE COST
ON IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE.
FURS WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

200 Misses' and Children's Cloaks at 62½c., $3, $2 and $3—many worth three times the amount.
200 Ladies' Spring and Summer Cloaks at $2, $3, $4, worth $8 to $12.
200 Ladies' Arab Cloaks, $5 and $6—worth $12 to $10.
250 Ladies' Traveling Suits complete, Robe and Cloak, $6 50, $4 50 and $2 50—worth $10 to $16.
2,000 Yards Materials for suits, from 9c. to 35c. per yard—all at one-half the cost of importation.
100 Lyons Velvet Cloaks at $15 50, $20, $24, $30—worth from $30 to $60.
200 Winter Cloaks in Black Beaver and other cloths, at prices ranging from $6 to $20—all reduced.
400 Fine French Lace Mantillas and Points, of fashionable shape and design, at prices which will well repay an investment at this early season.
A miscellaneous collection, including odd Cloaks, Remnants Cloth and Velvet, Trimmings, Fringes and Laces, worthy the attention of Storekeepers and Mantilla Manufacturers, will be closed out at any sacrifice.

THE STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

THE BANKRUPT SALE
OF
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
At No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Nos. 720 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
ARE SELLING OFF
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
FOR CASH,
At a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent.
J. G. & CO. will open THIS MORNING
6,000 yards of FRENCH PEKO CLOTH,
Reduced from 66c. to 36c.
BEST QUALITY ALL-WOOL DE LAINE,
SPRING STYLES, 44c.
REAL LACE,
Newest styles, very cheap.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
All reduced.
200 SILK ROBES, $15; FORMER PRICE, $36.
No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

359. LACE CURTAINS **359.**
FROM AUCTION
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
359. KELTY'S **359.**
BROADWAY.

359. DRAPERIES, **359.**
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE,
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. **359.**
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND,
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS, **359.**
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS.
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
will offer, THIS MORNING,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
below cost of importation,
several invoices of ELEGANT NEW SPRING SILKS.

W. R. BABCOCK,
(Late BABCOCK & POMEROY,)
NO. 526 BROADWAY.
New Spring stock imported expressly for Merchant Tailors and retail Clothiers Trade.
Newest styles Paris Cassimeres.
Newest styles English Cassimeres.
Newest styles French and English Coatings.
Extra Rich Paris Vestings.
Extra Rich Paris Marseilles Vestings.
Extra Rich English Vestings—various fabrics.
London Shrunk Drillings.
Paris Drillings—entirely new styles.
Satin de Chines and other fine Linings.
New styles American Cassimeres.
Together with Cloths, Doeskins, and Velvets, as usual.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.
ALSO,
The desirable stock of the late firm of BABCOCK & POMEROY (dissolved by the death of Mr. G. A. Pomeroy) will be offered at very low prices, for cash or approved short paper.

H. H. MACY,
6TH-AVENUE, COR. 14TH-ST.
NOW OPENING—
1,000 DOZEN
HIS SPRING IMPORTATION
LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
63 cents a pair,
WARRANTED as GOOD as any Kid Glove IMPORTED.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½ cents. new colors; also, Tinsel Canvas Patterns, Needles, Shetland Wool and Saxony Yarns, Gaiters, Mittens, Gloves, Dress Trimming, Ribbons and Laces, Shetland Veils only 10 cents, best French Kid Gloves, new Belt Ribbons; a full line of best quality Thread and Needle Goods at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can obtain a handsome large room in a private house owned by the occupant, having all the modern improvements; location west of Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Terms, with board, (late dinner,) $4 each per week. Address HOMESTEAD, Box No. 125 Times Office.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR GENtlemen and their wives can be had at No. 61 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rooms furnished and very desirable; unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OF quiet habits desiring a home in a family where they will be made comfortable, and at a reasonable price, will call at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow-st. Do not call without references.

BOARDING—AT NO. 37 STUYVESANT-STREET, a continuation of Astor place—Two furnished rooms in a private family, with or without breakfast and tea.

BOARDING.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS With board may be obtained at No. 125 West 21st-st. New-York. House with all the modern improvements.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD AND LODGING IN SOUTH BROOKlyn.—Two or three respectable young men, of steady habits, wishing a really comfortable and pleasant home, can be accommodated in a respectable private family on very favorable terms. Locality delightful and healthy, and within a few minutes' walk of South Ferry. References exchanged. Address NEWTON, Box No. 140 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM, OR WITHOUT board, by a gentleman (in the banking business, and aged 36) in a respectable and strictly private family. The house must be pleasantly located and neatly furnished and painted inside, and have bath, gas, &c. Very plain and wholesome fare will only be expected. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 171 Times Office.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or separate. Also, a single room, with or without board, in a first-class house, or with a French family. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Na moving in May.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, from Massachusetts, in a private family, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Address H. W. M., Box No. 124 Times Office, stating terms, &c. The neighborhood must be good, and the family highly respectable.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodations for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN A strictly private family; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, at No. 140 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, for which $15 per week will be paid, including fire and gas; two rooms furnished will be required; location between 2d and 6th avs., and 8th to 24th sts. Address A. B. W., Box No. 151 Times Office.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, for gentlemen and their families. Also, rooms for single gentlemen.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one on the third floor.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH board; also a single room, at No. 54 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED PARLOR, BEDROOM AND dressing-room, for one or two gentlemen, to let, without board. Inquire at No. 469 6th-av.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No 325 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN E. HOPPEL, No. 325 Pearl-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
JEWELRY.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days, at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price, $12.
Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set: usual price $10.
Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.
Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.
Coral, Enamelled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $6.
Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Carbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-Buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Garnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.
Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1.
Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.
Gentlemen's Vest-Chains, $1 each; usual price $5.
Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $5.
Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.
Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $2.
Ladies' Ear-Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $6.
Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.
Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Studs, 25 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 to $6.
Real Jet Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $3.
Children's Finger-Rings, 25 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.
Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, 50 cents to $1 50 each; usual price, $2 to $4.
Ladies' Real Jet-Pins, $1 each; usual price $2.
Ladies' Real Jet Ear-Rings $1 a pair; usual price, $2.
Also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch-Keys, Belt-Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.
Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO LET.

WEST-STREET STORE TO LET.
No. 194, near the Erie Railroad Depôt, at Duane-st.; first-rate stand for any kind of business.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELegant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—AT THE CORNER OF 125TH-ST. AND 8th-av., a five-story brick house, 50 by 60, containing 42 rooms, one 30 by 60, hot and cold water, range, gas and every convenience for a large boarding-school, boarding-house or hotel; will be leased for one year or several, with or without about six acres of land attached thereto, containing ice-house, ice-pond; stabling, large vegetable garden, &c. Apply to A. BOARDMAN Exr., No. 128 Broadway.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE, WITH covenants of renewals, will be given of premises No. 64 White-st. This valuable property, 103 feet West of Broadway, and close to Canal-st., (soon to be the centre of business) affords a rare opportunity to capitalists and builders desirous of leasing and improving the best business location in this vicinity. For terms, apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—That fine, large house (two lamps by the door,) on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., on the right as you pass up Grand-st., with 10 lots (one acre) of ground in garden, fruit, &c., will be let or leased at a low rent to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, No. 3 Beekman-st., at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FINE STORES Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also, the small, first-class four-story dwelling-house, No. 37 East 18th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physician or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARble front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To a responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM 1ST OF MAY next, a three-story and basement house, containing ten rooms, having water and gas throughout. To a small family it will be let cheap. Located at No. 159 York-st., Jersey City, five minutes walk from the ferry. For terms, apply on the premises, or by note to J. M. STAPLES, No. 292 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TO A SMALL, REspectable family, the upper part of the brick cottage, No. 186 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., two floors, six rooms with water, a nice garden, with grape-vines, &c.; a family of three adults in lower part; rent only $180 per year. Apply on the premises from 10 to 1 o'clock only.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 56 Johnst., between Nassau and William sts. Rent $675, and No. 84 Henry-st., rent $375; store and basement No. 264 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, No. 208 West 26th-st.; has all the modern improvements, and is in a first-rate neighborhood; recently painted and in first-rate order. Possession immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic brick house, No. 216 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has extension room, 18x25, all the modern improvements and in complete order. Rent $1,150, including mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Lots on south side 14th-st., between 10th-av. and River. Also, brick buildings suitable for mechanical purposes. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front house No. 310 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square; modern improvements, and convenient by stage to all parts of the City; rent $600. Apply to A. McDONALD, No. 58 East 31st-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY HOUSE NO. 48 East 12th-st., 100 feet west of Broadway; also small steres an 12th-st., and rooms on Broadway; also the basement southwest cerner of Broadway and 12th-st.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 29 London-terrace, West 23d st., one of the pleasantest locations for a dwelling in the City. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, daily. Inquire of F. CHRISTY, No. 512 West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they need, would let three rooms to a family of not more than three persons; house new and in good order; rent $190; or would let a very pleasant office to a physician. No. 107 East 29th-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LEASE.—THE PROPERTY NO. 62 CENTRE-st. to lease for a term of years. Present lease expires May 1, next. Apply to J. C. FISHER, from 10 to 12 A. M., No. 777 Broadway, second story, front room. None but principals treated with.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN BROADst., near Wall-st. Stores Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st.; offices on second and third floors No. 3 Broad-st.; also offices on third floor No. 5 Broad-st., will be let low. Apply to A. J. BELATOUR, 26½ Wall-st., or 5 Broad.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, in first-rate order having been lately painted throughout. Possession immediately. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 23th-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET,
WITH STEAM POWER,
AT
Nos. 121 and 123 Mercer-st.
Inquire of Engineer on the premises.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN HOUSTON and Beecker sts., an entire second floor, conveniently subdivided and well lighted. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

LOTS TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—ON 19th and 20th sts., from Avenue A to the East River. Also, the stone building now used as a saw-mill. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET—A PART OF THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 26 Stanton-st., corner of Chrystie st., consisting of the whole first and third stories, back basement and under cellar, all in good order, with gas. Rent $330.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 8 Varick-place. Apply at Office No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

STORE TO LET.—A GOOD STAND FOR A Drug Store or Gents' Furnishing Goods. Inquire at the Office at the Westchester House, corner of Bowery and Broome-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE three-story brick house No. 51 Orangberry-st. Has the modern improvements. Apply at No. 58 Walker-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, AND RENT taken in board. The house has Croton and gas fixtures complete situated in 20th-st., near 2d-av. Address Box No. 2,508 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASEment house No. 7 Livingston-place, east side of Stuyvesant-square; carpets, &c., for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 125 MERCER-ST., SUITable for retail liquor store, grocery or saloon; rent low. Apply immediately at 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—WASHINGTON HOTEL, NO. 1 BROADway. Apply to SPENCER GREGORY, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURnished mansion of the subscriber, on the north shore of Staten Island, between the Song Harbor and Factoryville landings. The house is unsurpassed for family conveniences, having gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story. Also, bathing-room, laundry, with the usual fixtures. Conservatory and tarnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, together with stable, ice-house filled with ice, and other outbuildings. The shore in front offers every facility for boating. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty. Also, two unfurnished cottages. For terms, apply to EDWARD DEMENT, No. 40 Exchange place.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Astoria to rent, containing nine rooms, exclusive of basement rooms, kitchen and cellar; is furnished with furnace and range, and supplied with gas; ground about one acre. Also, an unfurnished house, beautifully situated on the East River containing 6 rooms. The grounds front 100 feet on the river and are nearly 400 feet deep; well stocked with choice pear trees; also, grape-vines in full bearing. Steamer *Mattano* makes five trips daily, (Sunday excepted) from foot of Fulton-st. Apply to H. WHITT MORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

TWO COTTAGES TO LET OR LEASE, FURNISHED—At great Neck, L. I., 17 miles from the City, via steamer *Long Island* from foot of James-st.; carriage-house and stables, ice-house filled, to each cottage; one and a half and six acres of land commanding an extensive view of the East River, Long Island Sound, &c.; one mile from steamboat landing, fine drives, and views unsurpassed; rent $600 and $1,000; fine bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. T. SHUMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or of the subscriber, near the premises. E. L. TREDWELL.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE SITUATED at Summit, New-Jersey, with four acres of land, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; distance one hour's ride from New-York and four minutes' walk from the depôt. The house has the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout, ice-house, well-fitted stable and carriage-house complete, for four horses. For terms, apply to T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Scarsdale, Westchester Co., with stable, carriage-house, ice-house, good garden, &c., all in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy; within three minutes' walk of depôt, and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to P. H. PALMER, No. 20 Merchant's Exchange, Hanover-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, elegantly furnished, in 28th-st., near 5th-av. The owner would retain a room, with board, if desired. The house will not be let for boarding. Address Box No. 2,174 Post-office giving name and residence.

TO LET—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT FURnished house, situated on Franklin-st., in the Village of Astoria. Inquire of EDWIN MILLS, Astoria.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE.—ANY PERSON WHO possesses a comfortable homestead of five to fifty acres, in good order, within twenty miles of this City, and who is willing to lease it, with or without the privilege of purchase, will find an excellent tenant by addressing FARMER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office. He may continue to work the farm for the advertiser if a fair agreement can be made. The object is to procure a comfortable home from the actual owner without the chicanery of a land agent. A very accurate description of situation and condition, rent, description of house, &c., must be given by any applicant, as the advertiser must examine the premises, and has no time to waste on dishonest people. The advertiser will hire for a couple man and his family, who may want a good place, and can find one, with a homestead and farmer's house upon it. Any honest and industrious man may find a home for years, and gradually purchase a part of it if he chooses from the advertiser. Industry and integrity is what is wanted, and freedom from personal care.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $6,000 to $8,000, with ten or twenty acres land, good buildings, near the depôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address B. Box No. 4,208 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-FASHIONED FAMILY, a large and comfortable house, (not a "splendid residence,") with from two to five acres of land, in good order and well improved, near Elizabeth, Newark, Bloomfield or Orange. Will hire for three years, or purchase at a fair but not fancy price. Land agents need not apply. Address Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A HANDsomely furnished room, with gas, bath and fire, near Broadway, in a private family. Parties answering must be explicit in description of house, price and number in family. Best of reference required. Address L. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE, with an acre of ground, or a building site of same dimensions, within 15 miles of New-York, either in New-York or Westchester County. Said ground to be pleasantly situated and not directly in a village. Address, with full particulars, J. W., Box No. 1,456 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, BROOKlyn or Jersey City, with modern improvements, worth from $6,000 to $10,000, for which will be given in exchange good farming land in Wisconsin or the Western part of the State. For further information, apply or address No. 78 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED TO RIDE FOR THE SUMMER—A country house within 1½ hours of the City Hall, containing 10 rooms, besides the kitchen. Situation must be healthy and free from the surplus of fever and ague. Address Box No. 1,222 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND family, in all three adults. Brown-stone, moderate size above 20th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Rent $1,000 to $1,200; a first-class occupant. Address H. C. L., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE PARTIALLY FURNISHED, with modern improvements, located below 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address F. S., No. 39 Division-place, Newark, N. J.

IN THE COUNTRY WANTED TO HIRE A small house, with from two to twenty acres, convenient to the City, with privilege of purchasing or not. Address F. L., No. 35 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A MODERN THREE OR FOUR-story high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $1,000. Address, with particulars, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. Families and single gentlemen can now engage rooms in the Woodland Park House. This spacious mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Washington and High Bridge. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing; superior accommodations for horses and carriages. Gentlemen engaged in business in town will find this location unsurpassed for convenience, it being only seven miles from Madison-square, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A family consisting of mother, two daughters and child, in a pleasant, healthy location, in or near a village, where there is a church and good school, and about one hour's ride or less from New-York. If suited, may wish to engage for a year from 1st April, and could furnish their own rooms. Address, giving location and terms, GUARDIAN, Box No. 5,021 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—ORANGE, N. J., preferred, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. A private family having good accommodations, may address, with particulars, J. F. P., Box 1,182 Post-office. Will make arrangements from the 1st of April.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE Summer by two families, within convenient distance of New-York City. Address stating terms, locality, advantages, &c., D. M. B. Box No. 1,333 Post-office.

HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDItion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 15. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER,
JOHN F. MILLS.

CREAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, TARred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM—FOR sale very cheap or to exchange for City property; one of the best and most desirable farms and country seats in the State, formerly belonging to Peter Livingston, consisting of eighty acres, seventy-five of which are under high state of cultivation, lying between Hackinsack and Owego, on the right bank of the Susquehannah River, which forms the southern boundary for nearly half a mile, traversed by the New-York and Erie Railroad, and distant one mile from Campville station from which there is constant and direct telegraphic communication with New-York, eight hours distant from New-York by rail Railroad three trains daily; well stocked with apple, cherry and other fruit trees; locality healthy; no case of fever and ague ever known there. The buildings consist of dwelling-house, containing eleven rooms, all newly painted, papered, put in perfect order, and furnished throughout; carriage-house and stables, barns, sheds, wood-house, &c. The dwelling-house occupies one of the pleasantest sites in the country, being on high ground, affording a fine view for several miles down the Valley of the Susquehannah, and exhibiting a rural scene of unsurpassed beauty. To a person who desires to spend the whole or a portion of the year upon an excellent farm, in a perfectly healthy and delightful country, this property offers unsurpassed advantages. Price $4 500. Possession immediately if desired, as the only reason the nominee engages rents of the undersigned prevent his enjoying it. Apply to MR. LIVINGSTON, No. 138 Broadway, third floor, back rooms or to his family, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near North Belleville, N. J.; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad; there is a cottage containing 13 rooms, also all necessary out-buildings on a lawn of 10 acres, sloping beautifully to the water's edge; the lawn will cut $100 worth of hay, and contains the greatest variety of shrubbery and fine fruit and shade trees; good bathing, fishing and boating in front of the house; situation exceedingly rural and picturesque. Rent, partly furnished, $600; unfurnished, $500. Apply at No. 155 West 14th-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND COTtage FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Ashland Hall, West Bloomfield, New Jersey, 14 miles from New-York. The subscriber offers for sale or to let, the fine property known as the Ashland Hall, lying near and overlooking the West Bloomfield Railroad depôt. The premises contain eight acres; the mansion and cottage are ample for the accommodation of three large families, and with their surroundings of lawn gardens, shade, fruit trees and shrubbery, present one of the most picturesque and desirable premises to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Apply on the premises, to DAVID A. FRAME.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE TO LEASE, For sale or exchange, with 10, 15 or 100 acres, on the banks of the Passaic, near the Boiling Spring station of the Erie Railroad to Paterson, and 8 or 9 miles from the City, the large old Mansion of the Rutherford family. The dwelling will be increased in capacity by the addition of 20 or 30 rooms if a desirable tenant so wish. Rent for the place with 15 acres of land, $300 per annum or price for mansion and 15 acres, $6,000; more ground can be had if required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A first-class country seat at Mamaroneck, three quarters of a mile from the depôt, 22 miles from this City; has every modern improvement, furnace, range, bath room &c.; new buildings, fine stable, &c.; nine acres of land tastefully laid out in lawn and graveled walks. For full particulars apply to W. BAKER & CO., No. 203 Fulton-st., or STEPHEN C. GRIFFIN, Mamaroneck.
N. B.—If not disposed of soon it will be sold at public auction, as the owner is going to Europe.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND one-third of an acre of land; the house is very convenient, has eleven rooms, and is finely shaded with elm and other trees; in the garden are plenty of fruit-bearing vines, trees and bushes; more can be had if desired. The location is on the main street of a village one hour from Jersey City by the New Jersey Central Railroad, where there are twelve churches and two of the best schools in the State; rent low; possession immediately. Address Post-office Box No. 838.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New-Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, waterworks, speaking tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, coach-houses, ice-house filled, two woodlands and lawns, fruit, flower and kitchen gardens; situation most commanding, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Gothic two-story and basement cottage, with tower, twelve rooms, bath-room, wash-tubs, gas, hot and cold water; grounds handsomely laid out, productive garden, vines and fruits, fine old shade trees—on the banks of the Hudson, with fine river view; forty-five minutes from Chamber st: convenient to station; carriage-house, stabling, poultry yard. Apply at No. 649 6th-av., northwest corner of 38th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depôt, and within 20 minutes ride of 27th-st., on the New Haven Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT BEMPSTEAD, L. I., ONE OF the most attractive places in the village of Hempstead, situate within eight minutes walk of Railroad depôt, 10 acres of land; beautiful lawn and garden of about 3 acres, with almost every variety of fruit, in bearing, evergreen and deciduous trees, tastefully interspersed; house, barn, &c., in good order. Apply to E. R. DURKEE, No. 161 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DESIRAbly located in the village of Astoria less than one hour from the City, and accessible at all hours; premises consist of a good house, barn and other outbuildings all in good order, a pleasantly shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Possession on or before May 1. Inquire of E. MILLS, Astoria, or GOODRICH, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station, and one hour from New-York, by steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—A country residence, consisting of a well-built double-frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the depôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AN ITALIAN COTTAGE AT YONkers, containing 13 rooms, 4 marble mantels, sliding doors, gas throughout; plot 62x140; fruit and shade trees, stable, &c. Location good. Price $5 000. Also a large brick house, with all the improvements, and half an acre of ground. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers, or ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREEquarters of an acre of ground, beautifully situated, at White Plains, on the main street; attached is a stable and other out-buildings. The house is commodious and in good order

AUCTION SALES.

...'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

...as, The Des Moine Navigation and Railroad ... by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and ... W. B. Walles by a certain deed of trust, ... the 6th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to ... Hamilton, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the ... hereinafter described lands in the State of Iowa:

	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. a Acres.
...	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
...	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
...	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
...	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
...	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
...	Southeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
...	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	17	40
...	North half	31	70	11	323.11
...	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
...	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
...	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
...	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	13	40
...	Southeast, Southeast.	7	74	17	40
...	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
...	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	10	40
...	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

... in all, 1,682 11-100 acres. In trust, to secure the ... of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. ..., and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on ... before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,808, ... for $1,600, one for $3,100, one for $294, and two others ... each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said ... are not paid when due, that said subscribers should ... said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as ... provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby ... that we will sell said lands, above described, at ... auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, ... on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., ... to the highest bidder, for cash, and will exe... a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The stock is one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armoire-à-glace, mageificeat rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do. in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and work tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library book-cases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak settees, extension-tables and dining-room chairs, elegantly-carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair chairs, oak and walnut hall stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very finest order, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our warerooms on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN,
Assignee.

ALSO,

A small quantity of second-hand first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of an elegant rosewood parlor suite, elegant French plate mirror, curtains and cornices, rosewood etagere, book-cases, centre tables &c.; rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, commodes, chairs, &c.; dining-room furniture, China dinner set, elegant glassware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LADD, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on FRIDAY, March 8, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a grand oil paintings, among which will be found the following fine warranted pictures, viz: "The Romen Charity," original, by Lorenso di Credi; "Holy Family," (on copper,) original, by Guillo Romano; "Potiphar's Wife," (copper,) original, by Bronzino; "One of the Thieves Crucified," original, by Vanderwerf; "Holy Family," original, by Giaquinto Corrado; warranted original pictures attached, under seal of the Directors of the Bolognese Gallery. Also, fifteen exquisite sketches of Roman costume by Pelletire. Also, about thirty very fine Italian paintings, in richly carved and gilt Florentine frames, copied to order by the best modern artists for the present owners, from the celebrated originals of Raffaelle, Titian, Salvator Rosa, Guido, Rubens, Carlo Doici and others; also several fine originals in Florentine and Italian scenery; also, one very fine original work by Palmi, view in Calabria, with cattle, goats, &c., just received from the artists and a figure piece by Bendaleri; also, an invoice of French pictures, just received by H. Dunen, Schynen, Bruch, Van Schilden, Guilliminet, Lagrange, Dulac, Lumelin, and an invoce of ancient and modern pictures to close invoices. Will be ready for exhibition on Monday, as above, with catalogues.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Livingston-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm contains of 15 13.100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling house, with double parlors, sliding-room, hall, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, it being within five minutes' ride of the Railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience its location is surpassed by few, and affords an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, ISAAC VOORHEES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 59 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, March 8th, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of in part, as follows, viz: carved rosewood, and black-walnut parlor and library suites, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, centre and side tables, black walnut and rosewood hat-trees and hall chairs, fancy side and card tables, Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany sofas, divans, chairs, ottomans, &c., &c. Hair mattresses, mahogany bookcases, &c., &c.; also an invoice of fine quality silver plated ware

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 7, AT 1 o'clock, at salesroom No. 36 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of top and no top buggies, rockaways, Concord wagons, depôt wagons, &c.; elegant light road wagon, weighing 140 pounds; one do., weighing 120 pounds; sliding seat and shifting top wagons, &c., &c.; also a variety of double and single harnesses, blankets, robes, whips, &c., &c.

J. H. BEALEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., harness, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, kitchen furniture, &c.

JAMES WHITING, Attorney.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, THURSDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No 16 Cortlandt-st. A prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods without reserve.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committee
OWEN KINNEY, } on
WALTER ROCHE, } Buildings.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

F. S. DRISCOLL,
N. H. FISH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO.

F. S. DRISCOLL,
W. WESTERFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF T. C. HOUGHTON & CO., furniture dealers, at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm to be settled by T. C. HOUGHTON, who continues the business at the old stand.

T. C. HOUGHTON.
ALBERT KUNZE.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CHARLES F. PARK & CO., will be continued in the future by the same parties, under the firm of PARK & SEAMAN.

CHAS. F. PARK.
ROBERT SEAMAN.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. CHARLES P. GERRISH as a partner in my business. The name of the firm will be, hereafter, JED FRYE & CO. JED FRYE, 46 Water-st.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 1, 1861.

MY SON, A. P. PILLOT, JR., BECOMES A partner in my house from this date. The business will be continued under the firm of A. P. PILLOT & SON.

A. P. PILLOT.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED ... late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next. Dated the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD B. WOOD, } Executors.

FOR SALE.—CATTLE.—PURE BREED JERSEY cows, bulls and heifer calves; also, pure bred White Chester pigs and Chinese sheep, for sale. Apply to WILLIAM REDMOND, 43 Barclay-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS.

Half a million dollars of stock in various City Gas-light Companies for investment, paying 10 to 12 per cent. dividends.

For sale by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, March 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
50	Citizens' Bank	$25	20 Park Bank 100
25	Mau. & Mer. Bk	100	40 North River Bk 50
20	Continental Bank	100	20 Howard Bank 100
40	Jersey City Ins	50	40 U. S. S.S. Refing. Co. 100
10	Mechanic Ins	50	10 N. Y. Fire & M Ins. 100
24	Manhat'n Life Ins	50	20 Brevoort Ins 50
10	Commercial Ins	100	80 Chi. & R. W. R. 50
40	Exchange Ins	30	10 Cal. Mer. Ins 100
40	Hope Ins	50	100 N. Y. and Erie RR. 100
40	Corn Exchange Ins	50	10 Gt. West. Mer. Ins. 100
50	Am. Exchange Ins	100	20 Resolute Ins 100
25	Standard Ins	50	40 Mer. Mutual Ins 100

$6,000 St. Louis 7 per cent. Anticipation Bonds.
$46,000 Lee County (Ill.) 8 ⅝ cent. Bonds
$2,000 Col., Piqua and Ind. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$2,000 New-York & Erie R. Assented Bds. of 1871.
$9,000 Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st M'g. Bs.
$25,000 Texas and New-Orleans R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$700 Sacramento City and Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Next Regular sale on MONDAY, March 11. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers.
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the First Mortgage 7 per cent., and Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company are hereby notified that a mortgage has been executed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company to Alexander Hamilton Sibley, Charles John Brydges and Richard Irwin, Trustees, giving additional security for the payment of five coupons, due May 16 and Nov. 15, 1860, May 15 and Nov. 15, 1861, and May 15, 1862. Holders of the said coupons can avail themselves of the privilege of this mortgage and receive bonds in exchange therefor by presenting them at the office of the undersigned, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company in Detroit, or at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, in London, England. Printed copies of the mortgage will be furnished to any bondholders at either of the places above mentioned on application.

No. 52 Pine-st. A. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,886. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FUNDS WANTED.
BY S. E. DARLING & CO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$600 TO $40,000.—EXECUTORS AND TRUST funds to loan on first-class City real estate, below 60th-st., in sums to suit, for a large amount.
T. & F. FOWLER, No. 21 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Ootheat & Bro.
JOHN J. MCLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits or, when preferred make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FREDERIC H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM E. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. OASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,

SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS HAVE resumed their regular trips between New-York and Albany, leaving the foot of Cortlandt st. EVERY EVENING, at 6 P. M., and connecting with all the Express trains out of Albany.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1861.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPELLER HENRY ANDREW, now running on the Hudson River to Albany, 160 fet long, 28 feet beam, 9 feet hold, of light draft and very fast. Also, several barges. Apply to JOHN H. REDFIELD & CO., No. 16 South-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemend, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARNE, No. 195 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. O. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Warthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

CAPAUTINES,

the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.

Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D,
Post-office,
New-York.

REFLECTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LAHMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of both male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks (advertising) and their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c,

All who would avoid unsuccessful and herbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Counterfeations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zitung.*

DR. COURSEN, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 120 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED, A POPULAR TREATISE on stricture and diseases of the bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London, Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrews, Scotland, late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by P. C. Godfrey, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for ten 3-cent stamps.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the infallible remedy. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPANESE CATALEPTIC OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, and as this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
STEAM LUMBER-MILL
AND
LUMBER YARD
At foot of West 19th st. New-York.

The yard includes the block bounded by 18th and 19th sts., 11th-av. and North River. The mill is one of the most complete of its kind in the United States; has four planing machines, and complete machinery for scroll and circular sawing, resawing and turning in all their branches. The engine is nearly new, and rated at 30 horse power.

There is a good brick stable for 12 horses. Also an office, lumber-sheds, &c., on the premises, and in short the mill and yard are fitted with every convenience and adaptation for the business, and the location is not surpassed by any in the City. Premises are held under a long lease.

For price, terms, &c., inquire of the Assignees, PLATT ADAMS, at Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, or C. N. WIXOM, on the premises.

TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—WANTED to purchase, a neat drug business, in a good neighborhood, with dwelling also, or good lease of the same. The lowest terms and particulars sent to Mr. E. L. LINDSAY, No. 173 Gates-av., Brooklyn, corner Hunter-st., will be attended to. N. B.—A very genteel, song dwelling and garden for sale; suitable for a physician, as the neighborhood is respectable and populous. May be bargained for by applying as above.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—In a cash manufacturing business which will pay $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find an opportunity upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

PACKING-BOX FACTORY FOR SALE—Location down town, with small engine, saws, borse and wagon, &c., complete; long established and making money; will be sold cheap for cash. Address PACKING-BOX, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A small milk and grocery store, doing a good business. Sold because the owner takes another place. Apply at No. 34 Park-st., New-York

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a crockery house long established in trade, and now doing a large business. Address W., Box No. 181, Post-office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO PAPER MAKERS AND PAPER DEALERS.—Wanted, for net cash, 100 reams white-wove, flat-size, 20x24, weight 18 to 20 pounds; must be well-sized and calendered. Send samples, with prices, to WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 436 Canal-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock. Prof. O. W. MORRIS will read a paper on *Consanguineous Marriages*. The public are invited to attend.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (steerage and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Mch 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Brannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 4 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessels and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

**STEAM W

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

that the people change that instrument by express provision. Whatever departure Mr. LINCOLN has made from his party platform should be taken as an act of patriotism and not as an act of infidelity. If he understood him, Mr. LINCOLN had sunk the partisan in the patriot., and was entitled for this to the thanks of all conservative men. He did not want it to be inferred that he sympathized with the Administration, or in any contingency that he and the President would be associated. He expected to oppose his Administration on those great principles which separated the parties in former times. But on questions looking to the preservation of the Union by peaceful means, and the settlement of the subject of Slavery by amendments to the Constitution, if he understood the President's true meaning, he was with him. He believed he had put a proper construction on these points of the Inaugural. He believed the President is going to live up to it. He would not surrender this opinion until there should be reasons to change it. The Union cannot be preserved by war, cannot be maintained by blood. It can only be done by peaceful means, and future difficulties can be prevented only by constitutional amendments to settle the Slavery question by express provisions. These two remedies are clearly marked out by the President in his Inaugural. He would ask the Administration to live up to the line of policy here indicated. So far from taking any political advantage, he would commend the act as one of high patriotism, while he dissented from the President, and would maintain his own opposition on all other questions.

Mr. CLINGMAN, in reply, said on the main points of the Inaugural there was no obscurity at all, for the President says: "I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in *all the States*." Can anything be more explicit than that? How does the President execute the laws in Virginia and Pennsylvania? Occupy the forts and arsenals and collect the duties? This is what he says he will do in all the States. But the Senator from Illinois says if the people will not give him the power, then he cannot do it. How stands the case? The President has control of 15,000 men. In the course of a few weeks one-half of them could be concentrated. Would he not feel bound to use the Army and Navy to retake Fort Moultrie. The language implies this—the President regards the taking of the forts and arsenals as insurrectionary and revolutionary; and to make the matter more specific, he says: "The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts." It is true he says, "beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using force against or among the people anywhere." But what does that mean? It means that the President will not use force on obedient men. He would not do this in the District of Columbia. But he means to compel everybody to obedience. The Senator from Illinois knows very well the States which have seceded claim the right to occupy the forts, but the President says he will compel them to pay taxes, etc. If they submit, of course there will be not bloodshed. He (CLINGMAN) might, with as much propriety, say to the Senator from Illinois, I intend to take and occupy your house, but I will use no force or violence if you submit. Now, the Seceding States regard their right to the forts as dear to them as a man to his own house, and don't agree to be turned out. He would not, however, argue these points. Every Senator could consider them as well as he could. The Senator from Illinois says the President is willing to acquiesce in the amendments to the Constitution, and in the Crittenden proposition.

Mr. DOUGLAS explained that he did not say Mr. LINCOLN would acquiesce, but that Mr. LINCOLN would have no objection to the people amending the Constitution.

Mr. CLINGMAN rejoining—The only effect is that LINCOLN will not interfere to prevent the people from amending the Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS—He has declared he is in favor of the people doing it.

Mr. CLINGMAN resuming, asked how long would it take for them to amend the Constitution. He believed it took several years at the commencement of this century, and did any man suppose such amendments could be made during the term of this Administration? But here was a pressing emergency. As to the proposed amendment recently passed by Congress, would it be satisfactory to the South. The Senator from Illinois made a strong statement just before the close of Congress, while referring to the Senator from New-YORK (Mr. SEWARD) and the Republican Party. He (CLINGMAN) regarded it as forcible and true, for the Senator always spoke with great force and effect. That Senator, on the occasion referred to, said: "You offer to amend the Constitution by declaring that no amendment shall be made empowering Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States. If you had exhausted your ingenuity for increasing the apprehensions and inflaming the passions of the South with a view of driving them into revolution, there was none better calculated to produce this result than this one to amend the Constitution, rejecting all others which were infinitely more important to the Slave-holding States." The Senator from Illinois, as the effect of this language, says to the President, by coming out for this amendment, and rejecting all others, you are inflaming the passions of the South and increasing their apprehensions. If so, is that a pacific policy?

Mr. DOUGLAS would say now, if Mr. LINCOLN had declared for that amendment alone, and against all others, he would have showed that he was not willing to give security to the South. He says he would not recommend it, but inasmuch as another portion of the Inaugural covers the whole point, and would give an express provision where there is none, he takes himself out of the category. Inasmuch as the President covers the whole question in dispute, he is not liable to the objection.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) said if the President had put himself on safe ground, he would, like the Senator from Illinois, explain what he thinks will be the effect on the Southern mind in consequence of Congress having refused any and every other amendment except the one the Senator said would inflame the Southern mind, and then treated with utter contempt what is called the "Peace Conference proposition." Then what is called the "Crittenden amendment" received only 19 votes in this body, which in the contemplation of law has 68 Senators on this floor—(he meant according to the Senator's construction,) while the amendment which was to inflame the Southern mind received 24 out of 68 votes. The miserable concession that Slavery shall not be abolished in the Slave States received only 24 votes, and three-fourths of these Southern men and sound Northern Democrats, and some not so sound.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked that he was still apprehensive that the rejection of the Crittenden and other amendments would have an unfavorable effect upon the Southern mind. He regretted that a provision covering them could not be secured. He, however, thought the assurances in the Inaugural went far to restore confidence on that point. As to the Crittenden proposition receiving only 19 out of 68 votes, while it is true the latter number is in the contemplation of the law, a large portion of the Senators were absent. He did not hesitate to say if they had been present the vote would have been larger, for Messrs. DAVIS and TOOMBS, with others, were in favor of them. The proposed amendment adopted received two-thirds of those present, and it would have been much larger if all had been present on that occasion.

Mr. CLINGMAN resuming, said Mr. LINCOLN recognizes one amendment and none other. This silence is significant. He knew that the Crittenden amendment has attracted more attention than any other, and that some of the State Legislatures planted themselves on it as an ultimatum. When Mr. LINCOLN recommends but one amendment and not others, that is significant. He has ignored every amendment likely to give peace—not only the Crittenden, but the Peace Conference proposition, the latter got up and paraded there with great pomp. None of these things is recommended by Mr. LINCOLN. Therefore he (CLINGMAN,) said the inaugural is liable to the construction Mr. DOUGLAS placed on Mr. SEWARD's remarks. Suppose the Crittenden proposition had received more than two-thirds. The Senator from Illinois knew it could not have received two-thirds of the Senate. The practical question is shall we have an effort to take the forts and a collision, and an attempt to collect the revenue or not. It will not do to wait two or four years for a Convention to amend the Constitution. If the President gives the power in the way he mentions, we must have war. If he were a friend of the President, he would advise him to withdraw the troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens. The only effect of keeping them there is to irritate the Southern States. Will they allow this condition of things to continue until Congress can be called together? He thought not. The best policy was to withdraw the troops and leave the rest to negotiation.

Mr. DIXON moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. WIGFALL hoped not. While there seemed to be a mere imaginary difficulty in the country, the Inaugural had better be discussed. He desired to say a few words himself.

The Senate, by a vote of 22 against 12, went into Executive session, and when the doors were again opened adjourned.

MR. BUCHANAN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, March 6.

Ex-President BUCHANAN left here this morning for home, escorted by the Baltimore City Guards. The turn out was very fine.

MR. BUCHANAN AT LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Penn., Wednesday, March 6.

Mr. BUCHANAN was received, this afternoon, by a large concourse of people. There was a fine display of military, and the civil and military procession was several squares in length. The arrival of the special train was greeted by a national salute and the ringing of bells. Mr. BUCHANAN was accompanied by Miss HARRIET LANE, Miss HETTY PARKER, the Mayor and City Councils, the firemen, Fencibles and Jackson Rifles, and a large delegation from the country. On the procession reaching Centre Square, an immense crowd was found to be collected.

Mr. PARSON then on behalf of the Baltimore City Guards, handed Mr. BUCHANAN over to Mayor SANDERSON, who welcomed him.

Mr. BUCHANAN responded substantially as follows:

MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

"OLD NEIGHBORS, FRIENDS, FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have not language to express the feelings which swell my heart on this occasion, but I do most cordially thank you for this demonstration of personal kindness to an old man who comes back to you, ere long to lay his bones at rest with your fathers. And here let me say, that having visited almost every clime under the sun, my heart has ever turned to Lancaster as the spot where I would wish to live, to die, and to be buried. When yet a young man, in far remote Russia, my heart was still with your fathers, my friends and neighbors, in good old Lancaster; and although I have always been true to you, I have not been half so true to you as you have to me. Your fathers took me up when a young man, and fostered and cherished me through many long years All these have passed away, and I stand before you today as a man living in the second generation. I feel with all my heart, though in the midst of posterity, these sons are manifesting the same kindness which their fathers would have done had they lived to this day. Generations of mortal men rise, sink and are forgotten, but the kindness of the past generation to me, now so conspicuous in their sons, can never be forgotten. I come home to pass the remainder of my days among you as a good citizen, a faithful friend and adviser to those who need advice, and a benefactor to the widows and the fatherless. All my political aspirations have departed. All I have done during a somewhat protracted public life has passed into history. If I have done aught to offend a single citizen, I now sincerely ask his pardon. I close by repeating a sentiment dear to my heart: God grant that the Constitution and Union shall be perpetual, and continue a shield and protection to ourselves and our children forever."

Mr. BUCHANAN retired amid enthusiastic applause. He then resumed his carriage, and was escorted to Wheatland.

CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, March 5.

The Southern Congress reassembled to-day.

The open proceedings were unimportant.

The Congress has been in secret session most of the day, and to-night is again in secret session.

Mr. LINCOLN's Inaugural Address is regarded here as a virtual declaration of war against the seceded States.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, March 6.

In the Congress to-day it was resolved, on motion of Mr. CURRY, that the Judiciary Committee is instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Confederacy from the United States, except owned by persons emigrating thence for settlement and residence.

Congress went into secret session.

While in secret session, the Congress confirmed JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, as Postmaster-General, in place of Mr. ELMORE, of Mississippi, who declined the office.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6.

The Convention to-day debated the resolutions of instruction to the Committee on Federal Relations offered yesterday, and adjourned, on motion of Mr. CARLISLE, who desires to speak to-morrow.

The report of the Peace Commissioners was received.

Several series of resolutions of a secession, anti-secession and anti-coercion character were referred.

The Special Committee on that subject reported that, in their opinion, there has been no movement of armed men by the Federal Government, indicating the purpose of attack or coercion.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 6.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

Various resolutions declining coöperation with Georgia were referred to the Committee of Seven, appointed yesterday to report upon the communication of Commissioner GLENN.

Resolutions in reference to coercion, secession and the coöperation of the Border, Free and Slave States, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Among the resolutions was one by Gov. STEWART, that no overt act has been committed by the Federal Government to justify either nullification, secession or revolution; also, one by Judge ORR, that we have the best Government in the world, and intend to keep it.

Resolutions looking to the amendment of the State Constitution were tabled.

A resolution to refer the President's Inaugural Address to the Committee of the Whole was, after debate, withdrawn.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Among the resolutions offered in the Convention this morning, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, was one moving that a Convention be called of all the Southern States, not the seceded States, to meet at Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th of April; another providing for such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall secure to all the States equal rights in the Union; another declaring that no reason existed why Missouri should secede, and that it would be highly injurious to do so; another declaring that States having once bound themselves together could not dissever their connection at pleasure; another recommending Missouri to adopt a policy according to her true interests, and use every effort to maintain unbroken the Union of the States.

Col. DONIPHAN offered a resolution declaring that any attempt at coercion by the Federal Government would inevitably result in civil war and military despotism.

TEXAS FOR SECESSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 6.

Texas has ratified the Ordinance of Secession by 40,000 to 45,000 majority.

It is reported that Gen. HOUSTON resigns the Governorship of Texas.

THE INAUGURAL IN ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, March 6.

This city, heretofore strongly Union, has since the reception of Mr. LINCOLN's Inaugural, quite reversed its political sentiments. Citizens consider it a declaration of war; and prominent men, hitherto Union, have advised members of the Convention to go for the Secession Ordinance forthwith.

THE INAUGURAL IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Wednesday, March 6.

At Lansing, on the receipt of the Inaugural of President LINCOLN yesterday, the Legislature took a recess to hear it read, and one hundred guns were fired in honor of the sentiments enunciated.

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN TEXAS TO BE RELIEVED.

THE EMPIRE CITY CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT—LARGE QUANTITY OF PROVISIONS ON BOARD.

The unexpected turn of affairs in the Texas Department, by which all or nearly all of the troops have been suddenly discharged from service by the treacherous surrender of the various military posts in that State, has devolved on the War Department the necessity of promptly furnishing them with the means of subsistence, and, if required, with conveyance to more Northern posts. From the best information that can be gathered, it is with this view that the steamer *Empire City* has been chartered, and during the week she has been receiving on board large quantities of army stores, sufficient for the subsistence of two or three thousand men, which, with the necessary coal for the outward and return trip, has loaded that vessel nearly to the water ways.

The rumor that she was to be dispatched for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter is, of course, absurd, since with such a draft of water—about seventeen feet—it would be impossible for her to cross Charleston bar. The statement—which is supposed to be derived from sources likely to be informed of army movements—that she is going to Texas, is no doubt the correct one. Loaded as deep as she can swim, her movements will necessarily be slow, and full two weeks should be allowed for her to reach her destiny at Indianola or Brazos. The agents of the steamer were naturally uncommunicative. The above statement, however, we believe worthy of credence.

The United States military force in the State of Texas consists of thirty-seven companies—twenty-two infantry, five artillery, and ten cavalry. Twenty companies were on the Rio Grande—fifteen infantry and five artillery. The other seventeen companies, cavalry and infantry, were stationed in the interior, from Camp Cooper, Phanton Hill, in the northern part of the State, down south as far as San Antonio, and Fort Inge, near Fort Duncan on the Rio Grande. At the post at Brownsville there were two companies of artillery. The numerical strength of this force is about 2,500 men.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

The new Commander of the steam gunboat *Mohawk*, *vice* MAFFIT, reported for duty on Tuesday.

The U. S. store-ship *Supply* was put formally in commission at the Brooklyn Yard at noon yesterday, and will sail on Monday, or perhaps sooner, with stores and provisions for the Home Squadron. Letters, papers and parcels for the different vessels of the fleet, may be sent to the *Lyceum* for two or three days more.

There is a very serious difficulty becoming apparent in the management of affairs in the Army and Navy of the United States. In view of recent newspaper articles, it may not be easy to realize the fact that the entire resignations in both these branches of the public service amount to only a little more than *one-eighth* of all the Southern officers on the army and navy registers. There are still 602 gentlemen of Southern origin in Government pay and doing duty, while only 127, all told, have resigned. Now, those Southern officers who do not allow latitudinal considerations to influence their action, begin to complain that the "powers that be" seem disposed to act suspiciously towards them—to deprive them of privileges and marks of confidence to which their rank and term of service entitle them. Many will resign under the pressure of this erroneous idea. It may be well to say, however, that the black sheep, still in the service are known.

On Monday and yesterday detachments of United States recruits arrived here from provincial offices, and were immediately put on Governor's Island. The different rendezvous in the City also sent over several squads, which will considerably reinforce the garrison. There are more soldiers of the line now in the Department of the East than there have been at any time since the organization of the army of the United States.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, which left this port for Florida and Texas lately, is expected to return here by the 10th inst. She will have on board such soldiers from the Texas Regiments as may not be required at the forts of Tortugas, Taylor and others. Adjutant-Gen. POSEAR will come here with the troops.

Capt. WALKER read his defence before the Court-Martial yesterday. It is, in substance, the same as the evidence which was adduced in his favor. The proceedings of the Court go to Washington for confirmation to-day.

The "off-duty men" of the marine garrison, with squads of sailors from the different vessels at the Navy-yard, and nearly all the officers of the station in full uniform, attended the funeral obsequies of Lieut. SPENDEN, from the Naval Hospital. Lieut. SPENDEN entered the service in November, 1848, and is credited with five years and nine months' sea service, and two years shore duty. He was two years and five months unemployed. He was a native of Maryland, and is sincerely regretted.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4, 1861.

President LINCOLN is in the White House. You will have received his Inaugural before this reaches you. It is all that the occasion required—worthy of a Republican President and of the American people.

For all the reproach and contumely of the last ten weeks I am rewarded; first, in the conviction that I have done something to avert civil war, and to hold Border States in the Union; second, that my views are indorsed (though grudgingly) by Congress; and third, that the inaugural vindicates the course of the *Evening Journal*.

The throng in front of the Capitol was immense, and yet the President's voice was so strong and clear that he was heard distinctly. The cheers went up loud and long.

After he commenced delivering his Inaugural I withdrew, and passing north on Capitol Hill, saw Gens. SCOTT and WOOL, in full uniform, standing by their Battery—the Battery memorable for its prowess in Mexico. I could not resist the impulse to present myself to those distinguished veterans, the heroes of so many battles and so many victories. They received me cordially, Gen. SCOTT inquiring how the Inauguration was going on? I replied, "It is a success," upon which the Old Hero raised his arms and exclaimed, "God be praised! God in His goodness be praised!"

In leaving these scarred and seamed Veterans, my mind went back to the long interval and striking events which have occurred since 1812, when I *first* saw them;—Gen. SCOTT a Major of Artillery, and Gen. WOOL a Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, both alert, active, buoyent young men—Gen. SCOTT tall and erect, but remarkably slender in form, with flowing flaxen hair. Nearly half a century has passed. They have fought through all the wars of their country, terminating them all gloriously. They are spared for a severer trial of courage and patriotism unless Heaven, in its wisdom and mercy, averts the threatened dangers.

T. W.

THE EVACUATION OF THE ALAMO.

From the San Antonio Express, Feb. 19.

The reality of all the sham, farce and incipient tragedy of Saturday did not develop itself until the evacuation of the United States troops, which took place about 4 o'clock P. M.

A large concourse of citizens had collected to bid the troops good-bye, and when the two companies under the command of Major SMITH and Capt. KING marched out with colors flying and band playing the national airs, and the old bullet-riddled and war-stained banner of the Eighth Regiment floating in the breeze, there was a most profound sensation amongst the people—strong men wept and hung their heads in shame. We have never seen so much feeling evinced on any occasion. The people cheered the troops all along the streets, and many followed them to the head of the San Pedro, where they encamped.

After this scene had passed off our city settled down into a sullen gloom.

Our citizens feel humiliated and sorrowful, and there are few men who can trust their eyes in their neighbor's face. And is there an American, we ask, who would not feel humiliated thus to see the glory of his country departing?

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Mercantile Intelligence from St. Thomas—Failure of Penlston & Co.

By an arrival, yesterday morning, we have intelligence from St. Thomas (W. I.) to Feb. 14.

The suspension of Messrs. J. F. PENISTON & Co., who have been for so many years established in this island, has excited the sympathy of all the leading merchants. It is said to have been caused by the unsettled state of affairs in the United States.

There has been no change in the Breadstuff market.

Considerable animation has been felt in the freighting market. The following charters have been made: Brigs *Onward*, Ponce, to New-York, full 40c., sugar; *John Shaw*, Arroyo, to do. do. do.; schr. *Seguin*, do., for Boston, full $3, molasses; brigs *J. M. Newhall*, Arroyo, to New-York, 40c., sugar, molasses $3; *Julia E. Arey*, do. do., 40c., sugar; *Elizabeth*, from Naguabo, for do., 40c., do.; schrs. *Abbey E. Willard*, Arroyo, to New-York, 40c., do.; *Kate Walker*, do. do. do.; brig *Josiah Jex*, do. do., 37½c., $3 for molasses; schr. *Shekeas*, from St. Croix, for Boston, 35c. sugar, $3 for rum; brigs *Arabella*, to go for lumber at $22 cash; *Colonist*, do. do., $22 cash; *Antelope*, St. Domingo City, for Hamburg, at £3 for mahogany and £2 10s. for lignumvitæ.

EXCHANGE.—London, 90 days, 4 92½; Paris, 90 days, 5.05; New-York, 60 days, par@1 dis.

SEIZURE OF A SLAVER AT PORT AU PRINCE.

The brig *Isabel Beurmon* arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, having left that place on Feb. 10. She reports the seizure at Port au Prince of the bark *William*, of New-Orleans, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave-trade.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The gentle zephyrs of Spring, when sandwiched between hyperborean blasts of wind and dust—as they have been during the last few days—do not regulate the vocal organs with that sweetness which singers admire and cultivate. To this circumstance we owe the fact that there was no performance at the Academy last evening. It was discovered during yesterday that one of the principal artists who was to have sung in "Poliuto" would unquestionably be unable to make his appearance. The announcements were consequently changed, and "Martha" was to have been substituted. Towards evening it was ascertained that two more of the company were "down," and so "Martha" became impossible. A general postponement was, therefore, inevitable.

The next performance will take place on Friday, when, by very general request, VERDI's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be played for the first time. At the Matinee on the following day, Miss KELLOGG will assume her second rôle, that of *Linda*, in the opera of "Linda di Chamounix." A varied and excellent bill is provided for Saturday evening's entertainment at the Brooklyn Academy.

ALBANY [CONCERT.—Miss HINKLEY will give her first concert before her fellow-townsfolk of Albany to-night. Her recent success in New-York would insure for her the kindliest appreciation of the good people of the State Capital, even if the programme were not as good as it is.

The Kansas Sufferers.

ATCHISON, Tuesday, March 5.

A meeting of the Committee of men and others from the country, numbering about 250, and representing 24 counties, was held here last night, and a series of resolutions were adopted expressing the utmost confidence in Gen. POMEROY and the other members of the General Committee, fully indorsing the system of distribution adopted by them, and recommending all monies and supplies for the relief of Kansas to be sent to them. They regret that conflicting statements have been sent from Leavenworth, as they consider that it may have a tendency to stop the supplies which are yet so urgently needed, and closed with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that instead of gross exaggerations being chargeable to Messrs. HYATT and POMEROY, the misrepresentations are justly attributable to the authors of the recent dispatches sent from Leavenworth.

We have also the proceedings of a mass meeting at Jefferson County, also indorsing Gen. POMEROY and the Committee, and denouncing the action of some of the citizens of Leavenworth, who have endeavored to stop the supplies, as they state, by misrepresentations of a gross character.

Forty two tons of provisions were shipped, on Saturday, for Wyandott and Topeka, at both of which places full supplies will hereafter be kept; and thirty tons more were sent yesterday and to-day to the same points. The establishment of these depôts will be a great convenience to the settlers in the southern and western parts of Kansas. One hundred and ninety-five orders were received yesterday, and until 9 o'clock this morning, drawn by different local Committees on the General Committee. The rush for a few days has been tremendous, as the settlers wish to get their crops, and must have supplies and seed in order to do so. But little seed wheat, compared to the wants of the country, has so far been received, and it has to be distributed in very small quantities.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Business in California—The Armament of the State—Military Movements—The Senatorial Question—The Latest from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, March 6.

The Pony Express passed here at 3 o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 19—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 18th, ship *Skylark*, New-York. Spoken by *Skylark*, Oct. 30, lat. 4 degrees north, long. 28° west, the ship *Syren*, from Boston for San Francisco. At the same time she saw another ship, supposed to be the *Lookout*, from New-York for San Francisco. Sailed, on the 19th, ship *Moonlight*, for Hong Kong, taking 140,000 feet of lumber, 5,000 flasks quicksilver, and $157,000 in gold and silver, and 400 deceased Chinamen's remains.

The ship *Aurora*, beating out of the harbor on the 16th, drifted on Blossom Rock, and remained there some hours. She has returned to the harbor, and proving not to be damaged, will soon sail for England with a cargo of grain undisturbed. She had a narrow escape of being a complete loss.

There is a moderate business doing by jobbers thus far. This week the market is perhaps less active than during the past week, and prices are without change, except in domestic produce. There have been sales of 50 000 sacks of Wheat, for export, at $1 90@$1 95, with some as high as $2. Money is buoyant to-day at 1@1½ ₱ cent. To-morrow's treasure shipment will be light.

During the present week Fort Point, at the entrance of San Francisco Harbor, has been occupied for the first time by United States troops.

The Supreme Court, in the case of FREMONT *vs.* FLORENCE, has decided that the holder of United States patents and lands under the Mexican Grant possesses all the precious metals contained in the lands.

The Governor sent to the Legislature the number of fire-arms in possession of the State, being between 400 and 500 muskets, shot-guns and rifles, generally out of repair.

From all parts of the State favorable accounts are received of the planting operations this season. The breadth of land sown in wheat being much greater than last year.

The Legislature has done nothing important this week on the Senatorial question. An alliance has been formed between the Breckinridge and a portion of the Douglas Democrats. Fifty-five of those Fusionists met in caucus in Sacramento last evening. They were three less than a majority of the Legislature, which has in both houses 115 members. This fusion movement is in favor of DANVAN, and his friends expect a material increase to the fusion Democratic strength. It is apparently about an even chance that no election can take place this session, as after nominating a Breckinridge-Douglas candidate, and an opposition Douglas-Republican candidate, there is danger that one coalition party will have a majority of the Senate, and the other a majority of the Assembly, so that no joint Convention can be called.

The Pony Express dates, received from the Atlantic States, *via* Fort Kearney, are to the 5th of February, with gloomy news on the Union question.

All classes of people in San Francisco will join in a Union celebration on the 22d. Business will be generally suspended.

The steamer *Panoma*, from the North, brings Victoria dates to the 9th of February, and Oregon to the 14th.

The British Colonial Assembly was prorogued by the Governor on the 6th of February.

The price of Crown lands is to be reduced to 4s. 2d. per acre.

There had been serious troubles at the Rock Creek mines about the collection of duties.

At the Similkameen Mines provisions were scarce and the weather very cold.

The news from Oregon is of very little importance. Gold has been discovered in the Spokan country.

The Indian disturbances previously referred to prove to be nothing more than a few petty thefts.

On the 16th the bark *Comet* arrived from the Sandwich Islands. Her advices are to the 4th inst., only four days later than previous advices.

The *Polynesian* says that the sugar crop is just beginning to come in from Hawaii and Kawii. It notices the sale of 15,000 packages best quality, for shipment, at 6¾c. Molasses is beginning to come in in great quantity. Sales of small lots at 20c @23c.

The census of 1860 shows a decrease of the native population since 1853 of 9,935, and an increase of foreign population of 5,998.

The New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, March 5.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 18th ult., arrived to-day on time.

Col. HALL and Mr. STEWART, contractors on the route came in with it. They report business in New-Mexico as extremely dull. They say that hereafter the regular trips of this mail will be made, as the dangers from Indians are not now apprehended. They report extremely cold weather in Santa Fé, and that more snow had fallen than was ever known before.

Large numbers of Indians were seen at Fort Wise, but were entirely friendly.

Col. LORING, of the United States Army, who is to take command of the Department of New-Mexico, and DAVID V. WHITING, Postmaster at Santa Fé, are now here, and will leave by next Friday's mail.

There is no other news of interest.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS' SALARIES—APPOINTMENT OF A PROFESSOR IN THE FREE ACADEMY AND THE ERECTION OF A FIRE-PROOF LIBRARY.

A stated meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair.

The Committee on Teachers, to whom was referred the duty of preparing a tariff of salaries for teachers in the Ward and Primary Schools, presented a report making important changes in the principia on which such salaries have heretofore been based.

After stating the necessity of some change in the system at present in force, to remedy the inequality now existing, and to secure greater uniformity in the expenditures, the report sums up by recommending the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That the maximum salaries which shall be paid to Principals and Vice-Principals, in Schools not provided for in the preceding resolution, shall be as follows, viz.:

Principals of Male Grammar Schools	$1,500
Principals of Female Grammar Schools	750
Principals of Primary Schools or Departments	600
Vice Principals of Male Grammar Schools	1,100
Vice-Principals of Female Grammar Schools	550
Vice-Principals of Primary Schools or Departments	400

And that there be no other salary allowed in any Department which shall be as great as that of Vice-Principal.

Resolved, That the salaries of assistant teachers in any Ward shall not exceed a fund equal to $12 94 per pupil for male grammar scholars, $10 10 per pupil for female grammar scholars, and $5 37 for primary scholars, of the sworn average of the previous year; except that on an increase of attendance in any Ward, and on application from the Trustees of said Ward, accompanied by an affirmation of the principal or principals, in the same form as that of the annual report of average attendance, and showing an increase for the preceding thirty days over the corresponding period of the previous year, the Board of Education may allow such additional appropriation as may, in their judgment, be necessary.

Resolved, That in all Grammar Departments in which the average attendance of the previous year shall not exceed 120 and in all Primaries in which said average shall not exceed 240, there shall be no allowance for salary of Vice-Principal.

Resolved, That the following Primaries, to wit: Nos. 1, 2, 7, 19, 21, and 25, be allowed *one* Principal and *one* Vice-Principal each, instead of *two* of each grade, as they have at present.

Resolved, That the Schools now known as Ward Schools Nos. 25 and 27, be considered as Primary Schools.

Resolved, That the amount of salaries now paid to Colored Schools, to Ward Schools Nos. 31 and 52, and to teachers of special subjects in the different Wards, be not increased without the consent of this Board.

Resolved, That the above resolutions take effect from and after May 1, 1861, and that no increase of salary be allowed until that date.

The report was made the special order for the next meeting, a resolution having been adopted that no salaries should be increased meantime.

The resignation of Prof. Glanbenakiez, of the Free Academy, was accepted, and Tutor Adolphe Werner was appointed acting Professor in his place until the further action of the Board.

The special order was then taken up, being the report of the Executive Committee of the Free Academy, in favor of the erection of a fire-proof library to the Academy building.

Considerable discussion ensued, relative to the expense of the building, the proper place to be adopted, &c., pending which, the hour of 6 o'clock arrived, and the President declared the Board adjourned.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

MEN AT WORK IN EVERY WARD.

Yesterday the new contractor for cleaning the streets, had so far completed his arrangements that he had a number of men at work in every Ward in the City. His office, which, by an understanding with the Comptroller, is, temporarily, in the upper part of the Fire Engine building, in the Park, was crowded with applicants for work. Mr. HACKLEY says all the appliances, boats &c., necessary to the progress of the work will be continued, as when employed by the City until he can have boats built to suit him, and until his work is thoroughly systematized. Most of the work of removing filth from the streets is now done in the lower Wards and on the east side of the City, as those are in the worst condition. The dust yesterday was stirred by the wind, and was very annoying.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

A GENTLEMAN FROM STATEN ISLAND AMONG THE PETER FUNKS.

Mr. William Houseman, of Staten Island, appeared in the Mayor's Office, yesterday, and complained that he had been swindled by some Peter Funk, at No 100 Broadway. He stated that he came up to the City for the purpose of purchasing iron, and passing up Broadway was induced to enter the mock auction shop by the very low prices at which watches were being sold. Nevertheless he did not bid readily, and one of the Funks, fearing they might lose him, pretended to be anxious to purchase—represented to Mr. Houseman that he was $8 short of the purchase money, and that if he would oblige him with that amount he would return it and pay for the use of it as soon as he obtained the watch. Houseman let him have the money, and when, as the watch had been sold, he discovered that he could not get it back again, after a great deal of talk to settle the matter, they agreed to sell the watch again for the benefit of Mr. Houseman. It was sold, and Mr. Houseman received $3 of the $8 he had so incautiously loaned. Whereupon he discovered that he had been swindled; and went and made his complaint. The matter will be attended to to-day.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

No meeting of the Board took place yesterday, because there was not a quorum present. The weekly statement is as follows: Number of emigrants arrived from the 1st of January up to date, 4,321, against 4,618 arrived here during the same time last year; 360 arrived here during the past week; 1,121 immates are cared for in the various institutions under the care of the Board. The aggregate receipts during the past week amounted to $1,208, while the current expenses were $6,461 24, leaving a balance of $1,968 58 of the commutation fund in the Bank.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. A., Hon. Lewis Webb of Richmond, Va., Hon. E. Cook of Iowa, H. Farnham of Chicago, C. M. Stone of Vermont, Capt. Moore of Hudson, Col. Kibbe of California, T. L. Wood of Quebec, L. Pruyn of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Hon. B. T. Rexford of New-York, J. B. A. Allen of Philadelphia, J. Kendall of Washington, S. F. Shepard of Chicago, Dr. Elwood of Rochester, Judge Leslie of Rutland, Col. Isaac V. Baker of Troy, A. Young of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas.

Hon. Jas. Lovering, of New-Hampshire; Capt. Nisll, of the U. S. A.; J. Wilson, of Liverpool; J. W. Thatcher, and J. Holliday, of St. Louis; E. Burton of Ithaca, and J. P. Richards, of Kansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Sherman, of Nawbnrgh; Alexander Gann, of Canada; Gen. C. V. Stuart, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Adams and daughter, of Boston, and Dr. Beck, of Virginia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. Crowninshield and H. M. Dexter, of Boston; J. R. White, of Philadelphia, and J. Q. Adams, of Quincy, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. C. Boyd, of Boston, is at the New Irving House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—Vote for a Court-house Site.

An adjourned meeting of the Supervisors was held last evening in the County Jail building, Raymond-street, the President, Supervisor CROWELL, in the Chair. It was expected that some action would be taken relative to the Clerk of this Board, who wrote to a member of the Louisiana Legislature asking that body to extend an invitation to the Southern District of New-York and New-Jersey to join the Southern Confederacy; but as that gentleman was absent no action was taken. A petition signed "D. Richards," complaining that some injustice had been done him at the last meeting, was presented, but referred back to the member presenting it, to ascertain whether there was in fact any such person as that whose name was attached to the document. After the transaction of the regular business of the Board the subject of selecting a site for a Court-house was called up, when Supervisor TALBOT, of the Fifteenth Ward, presented a resolution in favor of purchasing the plot of ground owned by Alderman SCHOLES and others, in the Nineteenth Ward, bounded by Lee avenue, Marcy-avenue, Hooper and Hewes streets, at the rate of $750 per city lot, as a site for the proposed County Court-house. Supervisor EGBERT moved to amend by inserting the Schenck property, at the rear of the City Hall, upon the terms heretofore proposed by the owner. The Chair decided that he could not entertain this motion as an amendment or substitute, because it had been voted upon at a previous meeting, and the motion was accordingly not pressed. After some discussion, a vote was taken on the original resolution with the following result:

AFFIRMATIVE—Supervisors Esmes, First Ward; Muller, Second Ward; Carberry, Fifth Ward; Kirby, Eleventh Ward; McGlynn, Twelfth Ward; Wilson, Thirteenth Ward; Flaherty Fourteenth Ward; Talbot, Fifteenth Ward; Mines, Sixteenth Ward; Moore, Seventeenth Ward; Garrison, Eighteenth Ward; Sparkman, Nineteenth Ward; Schenck, County Town—13.

NEGATIVE—Supervisors Studwell, Third Ward; Booth, Fourth Ward; Coit, Sixth Ward; Crowell, Seventh Ward; Bergen, Eighth Ward; Foley, Ninth Ward; Smith, Tenth Ward; Cropsey, Stryker, Ryder, County Town—11.

ABSENT—Mayor Powell.

The Chair decided that the motion was lost, as under the general act it required a two third vote. An appeal was taken from this decision, and the decision of the Chair was reversed.

Supervisor TALBOT moved that a Building Committee, consisting of Supervisors Wilson, Talbot, Garrison, Flaherty and Coit, be appointed to advertise for plans and proposals for the proposed building, pending the consideration of which, a motion to adjourn for one week was carried.

THE OUT-DOOR POOR.—The following statement of out-

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2952. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN WASHINGTON.

No More Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Who the Candidates are and their Relative Chances.

Interesting Debate on the Inaugural Address.

Messrs. Wigfall and Mason Consider it a Declaration of War.

Mr. Douglas Again in the President's Defence.

The Diplomatic Corps Introduced at the White House.

The Southern Commissioners Conclude to Defer Action.

GROWING UNION SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7.

SPARRING BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND WIGFALL.

The Senate spent nearly all day to the discussion of the President's Message. The sparring was principally between DOUGLAS and WIGFALL. The latter wished to commit DOUGLAS to the present Administration by asking leading questions, which DOUGLAS declined to answer, on the ground that even if he knew the policy of the Administration, and exposed it, WIGFALL, having violated his oath, and on the floor of the Senate announcing himself a subject of a foreign nation, might take advantage of such information, and use it to the injury of the country. WIGFALL was nonplussed by the answer, and by this sharp rebuke of treason. The course of DOUGLAS is generally complimented on all sides

The Senate did nothing in Executive Session, as no nominations were sent in to-day, and the Committees have not had time to act on those sent yesterday.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy are this evening dining with Senator WIGFALL. They held a conference this morning in WIGFALL's rooms, where it was agreed to postpone for a few days their communication to President LINCOLN, until Mr. SEWARD has an opportunity to develop his programme of policy towards the seceding States. WIGFALL urged them to act immediately, and bring their mission to a close, in order to allow President DAVIS an opportunity to capture Forts Sumter and Pickens before reinforcements can reach there. Mr. FORSYTH ignored the proposition, and some high words occurred.

VISIT OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The Diplomatic Corps called on the President this afternoon. The Cabinet were present, as were the ladies of Mr. LINCOLN's family and of the Cabinet officers. Mons. FIGANIERE, the senior diplomat, made a speech in French, a translation of which had been furnished to Mr. LINCOLN beforehand. To it Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows:

"Mr. FIGANIERE and gentlemen of the Diplomatic body: Please accept my sincere thanks for your kind congratulations. It affords me pleasure to confirm the confidence you so generously express in the friendly disposition of the United States, through me, towards the Sovereigns and Governments you respectively represent. With equal satisfaction I accept the assurance you are pleased to give, that the same disposition is reciprocated by your Sovereigns, your Governments and yourselves. Allow me to express the hope that these friendly relations may remain undisturbed, and also my fervent wishes for the health and happiness of yourselves personally."

After the delivery of the addresses the most social time prevailed, and all ceremonies were put aside. Mrs. LINCOLN particularly impressed one of the newly arrived Diplomats, whose English is confined to a most limited compass.

MEETING OF THE CABINET, AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Cabinet held a protracted interview this morning, and devoted the entire time to the consideration of appointments, which are expected to be sent in to-morrow.

CORRECTED LIST OF NEW YORK APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

Collector—Joe Hoxie, S. Draper, Geo. Opdyke, Robt. Campbell, H. Barney, B. M. Blatchford, Gen. James Nye.

Naval Officer—Hon. P. E. Spinner, Gen. Smith, of Kingston; Dan. Ullman, Hon. C. L. Beal, —— Dorsheimer, Mr. Herman, of the *Evening Post*; Gen. Nye, contingent upon Collectorship; Henry Bennett.

Surveyor—Hon. B. F. Camp, Abraham Wakeman, J. Watson Webb, of the *Courier and Enquirer*.

Navy Agent—Mr. Dutcher, of New-York City; Mr. Marshall, Mr. Ladue, of Herkimer County; Judge Hogeboom, of Hudson; H. B. Babcock.

Sub-Treasurer—Hon. Alfred Wells, Hon. M. L. Lee.

Marshal, Southern District—Judge Van Valkenburg. *Northern District*—Augustus Scrogge, O. B. Latham, of Seneca Falls; A. B. Dickarson, P. V. Kellogg, Samual Allen.

District Attorney, Southern District—Erastus Cook, of Kingston; E. Delafield Smith, C. Shaffer and Mr. Andrews, of New-York City. *Northern District*—Wm. A. Dart.

THE NEW-YORK CITY POST-OFFICE.

Many New-Yorkers think that TAYLOR, present Acting-Postmaster at New-York, will be retained. If Joe HOXIE would put in an application for the position, he would get it without doubt, as there seems to be little or no competition for it.

THE BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE.

GEORGE LINCOLN, the originator of the term "Rail-splitter," and a distant connection of the President, is after the Brooklyn Post-office. So are ALDEN J. SPOONER, of the Brooklyn *Star*, and R. W. POTTER, of the Rocky Mountain Club. Some arrangement will probably be made by LINCOLN and POTTER, giving LINCOLN the place.

THE NEW-YORK SURVEYORSHIP

The competition for Surveyor at New-York seems to have narrowed down to WAKEMAN and CAMP. It is urged that CAMP ought not to have the position, as he, being a member of the Legislature, is disqualified from holding any Federal appointment. GREELEY presses him very strongly, as he pressed GREELEY at Albany, but WAKEMAN's chances are decidedly the best.

THE DEPUTY-COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW-YORK.

D. O. BRADLEY, of Brooklyn, has the best chance for First Deputy Collector at New York. He has a singularly strong combination of influences at work in his behalf, and is a good man for the place.

APPRAISERSHIP.

THOMAS MCELRATH, of the *Century*, is universally conceded the General Appraisership.

Judge DORSHIMER and Senator KING called upon all the Cabinet officers to-day. DORSHIMER is still pushing for Naval Officer.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

GEO. W. MCLELLAN, of Cambridge, Mass., who was very strongly backed for the Collectorship of Boston, is to receive the appointment of Second Assistant Postmaster-General. The delegation from that State had indorsed J. Z. GOODRICH for Collector, and this *coup d'état* disposes of them both amicably. MCLELLAN has been Secretary of the State Republican Committee a long time, and eminently qualified for his new position.

GEO. G. FOGG, late Secretary of the National Republican Committee, and FRANK P. BLAIR, have gone to New-Hampshire, to remain until after the State Election.

It is settled that the Massachusetts delegation will make no further recommendations until they have been home.

THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

It seems to be pretty generally understood that CASSIUS M. CLAY will receive the mission to Mexico, if he will accept. This is regarded by the Administration as being, at the present juncture of affairs in that country, and our own, as the most important mission in the Government. It requires a brave, discreet man, and such a man Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet regard Mr. CLAY.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The pressure for CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as Minister to England grows stronger every hour. If the appointment is made, Mr. BURLINGAME will be provided for at home, taking some good paying berth.

The name of WM. L. DAYTON is also much mentioned for the mission to England.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE is being strongly urged for the mission to Spain.

CHIEF CLERK IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILLIAMS, it is understood, is to be appointed Chief Clerk of the Navy Department. He has been in the office a long time. His politics seem to be a question of some doubt, but from his position, he has all along been presumed to be a Democrat. He is, however, a very energetic and efficient officer.

ENGINEERING BUREAU.

B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief Engineer in the Navy, known in this country and in Europe, as author of *Engineering Precedents*, warmly the supporter of Mr. LINCOLN, is widely named as the Head of the Bureau of Engineering in the Navy Department. The office seeming to require to be filled by a Naval Engineer, Mr. ISHERWOOD may be regarded as ahead for the place.

THE WASHINGTON MARSHALSHIP.

Mr. CAMERON called upon Mr. LINCOLN, and urged the necessity of some good, trustworthy man as Marshal of the District of Columbia. Mr. LINCOLN said if CAMERON thought it of such importance he would take twenty-four hours to consider the subject. The chances are decidedly in favor of LAMON.

REMOVALS IN WASHINGTON.

Several removals occurred to-day. The son of Mr. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, was appointed Librarian to the Interior Department, vice LESTER, of Mississippi—a Secessionist *per se*. Gen. GRANGER, Recorder of the General Land Office, and brother-in-law to Senator DOUGLAS, was removed to-day. The Secretary to the President, to sign land patents, Mr. LEONARD, received notice that his services were no longer required.

Senator TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, asks the appointment of MCCLAIR, of this city, his cousin, as Commissioner of Public Buildings.

SENATOR CRITTENDEN AND THE SUPREME COURT.

It is generally understood that Mr. CRITTENDEN is to go on the Supreme Bench. Although he assures me that he knows nothing of it, there is little doubt that he will soon be nominated and confirmed.

It is understood that some of the Senators will oppose the nomination of Mr. CRITTENDEN, should it be sent in. What foundation there is for this I do not know, but Messrs. SUMNER, TRUMBULL, WADE and FESSENDEN, are mentioned as having expressed strong opposition to the appointment.

A SERENADE TO MR. CRITTENDEN AND GEN. SCOTT.

Mr CRITTENDEN was serenaded to-night, and made a speech from the window of the National Hotel. It was a strong Union, patriotic speech, and was loudly cheered, and warmly applauded. He was also called upon by many leading gentlemen who were present during the serenade. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, advanced to congratulate him, and being discovered by the crowd, was loudly called for. He responded briefly, in a strong Union speech. The company then went to serenade Gen. SCOTT, who answered to the compliment briefly.

CAUCUS OF THE ILLINOIS OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The Illinois delegation held a caucus to-night, to discuss the subject of the offices in that State. They were entirely harmonious in their consultation, but their action has not transpired and will not at present.

VIRGINIA NOT GOING TO SECEDE.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, says, "no matter what the Convention may do, the State will not go out." WM. C. RIVES is here. He says the Virginia Convention has no idea of going out of the Union. There are many applications for Federal appointments from Virginia.

Mr. CALDWELL, the Virginia Republican State Senator, reports the Union sentiment as growing every hour. Mr. CHANDLER, of Virginia, is here, and had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN to-night, who was highly gratified with the reports from that State.

REPORT OF THE VIRGINIA PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Virginia Commissioners to the Peace Convention in making their report to the Governor, accompany it with no recommendation; they only detail the proceedings and the result.

DECISION OF A VIRGINIA COURT.

The Court of Henrico County, Va., yesterday, decided unanimously that an attorney could not be required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, prior to his admission to practice.

MR. SEWARD GOING TO VIRGINIA.

Mr. SEWARD talks of going to Richmond, Va., and if he does not go, it will be because the pressure of business will not allow him.

VACANCIES TO BE FILLED FORTHWITH.

Vacancies in all the Departments will be filled at once. The Constitution allows the President to fill no vacancies during the recess that do not occur at that time, and in order to secure the appointments at once, the above decision has been made. A batch of subordinate appointments, agreed upon to-day, will be sent in to-morrow.

MR. LINCOLN'S HEALTH.

Mr. LINCOLN is rapidly recovering from the fatigue of his journey, and subsequent annoyance at the hotel, where he had no means of ehnting him self up. At the White House he has adopted a systematic routine, and all callers have first to see NICOLAY, the Secretary, who now bears the brunt of the labor. Mr. LINCOLN rode on horseback to the Soldiers' Home this morning before breakfast.

RECEPTIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President gives his first general reception to-morrow night. The rush to see him promises to be terrific. Mrs. LINCOLN receives her friends in general reception on Saturday morning, as was the etiquette under Miss LANE'S administration of the honors of the White House.

THE LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The ladies have not been out to-day, though they have received many cards. Mrs. BAKER and Miss EDWARDS, the accomplished nieces of Mrs. LINCOLN, are overwhelmed with attentions, and Mrs. LINCOLN may be said to be on the top wave of popularity. The reception, to-morrow night, will be a very brilliant affair. The entire Diplomatic Corps will be present, and many Army and Navy officers.

THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

I learn that the Butterfield Overland Mail Company, whose service is transferred to the Central route, by recent legislation of Congress, have agreed with Senator LATHAM to run their coaches *daily*, although the law only requires them to run six times a week. They also propose to make the trips across the Continent, from the Missouri River to Placerville, in California, in sixteen days during the Summer, and twenty in Winter. The law calls for schedules of twenty and twenty-three days' time. The daily service begins on the 1st of July, until when there will be no Overland service, as the present service *via* Fort Smith and El Paso is to be immediately discontinued.

THE PONY TO BE MAINTAINED.

The Overland contractors are also to keep up the Pony Express, semi-weekly, making the trips in ten days time each way, and charging the public not exceeding one dollar per half ounce on Pony Express matter. In order to prevent overloading the Pony at these greatly reduced rates, the contractors intend to run a double Pony on the same day whenever the business will warrant it. Senators LATHAM and WILSON are entitled to much credit for their services in procuring this excellent reorganization and rearrangement of the entire Overland system. It is now on an admirable and economical basis.

ARMY RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of Col. COOPER and Capt. WITHERS, of the Adjutant-General's Department, create great surprise and regret. It is understood that these resignations were prompted by the political condition of the country.

RESIGNATION OF SAM. HOUSTON.

Reliable information was received this evening that Gov. HOUSTON has resigned, and retires to private life.

Major ANDERSON has not been promoted yet, and the Army interest oppose it earnestly.

Jo. HOXIE had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN this evening.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7.

The War Department to-day received letters from Major ANDERSON, dated the 4th, but they contain nothing of special importance. The most friendly feelings exist between him and the South Carolina authorities. Postal facilities are still open to him, and privileges of marketing, to a limited extent, continue.

Gen. CAMERON leaves here to-day for Pennsylvania. He has not yet qualified, and will return probably on Monday. In the meantime, Mr. HOLT, by request, will continue to discharge the duties of Secretary of War.

JOHN A. JONES, of Illinois, was to-day appointed Superintendent of Statistics in the State Department, *vice* H. C. MCLAUGHLIN.

Numerous visitors were at the different Departments this morning, and many applications for office filed.

Dispatches from Flag-officer STARBLING were received to-day at the Navy Department. He says that in consequence of the disturbed state of China, he had not, until Jan. 1, considered it proper to send any vessel to the southward. The *John Adams* had sailed for Manilla, Siam and Singapore. The commerce of the United States with Siam, he says, is of considerable importance, and an occasional visit of a man-of-war to that country is advisable. At all the countries round the China Sea and Japan, the frequent presence of men-of-war is beneficial to our commerce as well as to our countrymen residing there. He expected to go North with the *Hartford* and *Saginaw*.

The Diplomatic Corps, in full costume, this afternoon paid an official visit to the President, by previous arrangement, as is customary on the incoming of a new Administration. They were accompanied by Secretary SEWARD to the White House, who first presented to the President Commander FIGANIERE, the Minister from Portugal and the longest in diplomatic position in this country, who made an address in French, a translation of which had previously been furnished to Mr. LINCOLN. It was of a complimentary character, and expressive of the good-will and feelings of their respective Governments towards that of the United States, and for the success of the Administration. All the Diplomatic Corps, he said, entertained the best wishes for the peace and prosperity of the country, and for a continuance of the friendly feelings now existing.

The President briefly replied, with much warmth, heartily reciprocating, both officially and personally, the kindly sentiments expressed.

The Commander, FIGANIERE, then introduced respectively the other Foreign Ministers, and then the several Foreign Secretaries of Legation. This part of the ceremonies having been concluded, the members of the Cabinet, by invitation, entered the reception-room, and were introduced to the Diplomatic Corps. Mrs LINCOLN was afterwards presented, and for some minutes there was a general and unrestrained social conversation.

Jose MADELINE HUARADO, late Intendante-General of State of Panama, and so distinguished for his activity and energy in support of the Federal Government of New-Granada, has been appointed Commissioner for the Convention under the Cass-Herran Treaty. He is expected here by the close of this month.

Judge CAMPBELL, of the Supreme Court, has not resigned as reported.

No nominations were made to-day by the President to the Senate. Neither was there any Executive session.

Passed Assistant Surgeon CARRINGTON, of Virginia, Lieut. SIMONS of South Carolina, and Midshipman HALL of Georgia, all of the Navy, have resigned.

There is to be a public reception at the Executive mansion to-morrow evening.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was serenaded to-night by the citizens of Washington. There was an immense crowd of people who most enthusiastically responded to his utterances of fervent Union sentiments. He expressed his confidence in the intelligence of the people, who now alone can settle the distracting questions. The troubles were fomented and kept alive by petty cross-road politicians for selfish purposes. Preserve the Union and the Union will preserve us. The Roman veteran was permitted to retire at the end of thirty years, but he had been in public service forty years. He exhorted his friends to uphold the Union and the Constitution which have conferred unnumbered blessings upon us all.

Gen. SCOTT, Senator JOHNSON, and others, were afterward serenaded, and oratorically responded to the compliment.

President LINCOLN said to Southern gentlemen, who called upon him to-night to know how his Inaugural was to be understood, that it meant peace.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from Mr. CHASE, resigning his seat as Senator from Ohio, and asking him to have the goodness to make this known to the Senate and the Governor of Ohio.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) a copy was ordered to be furnished to the Governor of Ohio.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. DIXON's resolution, that there be printed the usual number of the President's inaugural.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) said that as Mr. DOUGLAS yesterday had entered into a discussion of the meaning of Mr. LINCOLN's Inaugural Address, it was proper that his (WIGFALL's) construction of it should also be given to the country. It was impossible for an Administration dealing in generalities, whether glittering or not, to give peace to the country. It is a fact that seven States have withdrawn from the Union, entered into a compact, and established a Government. Though the fact is not officially announced, the whole country knows that the representatives of the Southern Confederation are now here, prepared to be received at this Court. Waiving all questions of regularity as to the existence of their Government, they are here to enter into a treaty with the Federal Government, and the matters in controversy must be settled either by treaty or by the sword. It is easy to talk about seforcing the laws and holding and occupying and possessing the forts. When you come to this, bayonets and not words must settle the question, and he would here say that Forts Pickens and Sumter cannot be held much longer. The present Administration will soon be forced to construe the Inaugural. Forts Moultrie and Johnson and Castle Pinckney are in the possession of the Confederate States, but the Confederate States will not leave Fort Sumter in the possession of the Federal Government. In reply to Mr. DOUGLAS he (WIGFALL) denied that the Union as it *was* formerly now exists legally and constitutionally. The evil is upon us; the disease is seated. A blue pill at night and a cup of coffee next morning may relieve the liver, but when the disease is on you, blistering and bloodletting is sometimes necessary; and when the patient dies it is necessary to have a coffin very deep, a funeral service and things of that sort. As he said the other night, the only question is, whether there shall be a decent, quiet funeral, after the Protestant form, or an Irish wake. The Union is dead and has to be buried. If you want a Protestant funeral you can have it; if not you can have an Irish wake. Mr. WIGFALL proceeded to speak of the difficulty of enforcing the revenue laws, adding that, "troubles as to this will environ you all around." Had you not better deal with this question practically? Unfortunately, Mr. LINCOLN will have but a brief period during which to decide the question. If he supposes the reinforcement of Fort Sumter will lead to peace, he can make the experiment, and so as to recapturing Fort Moultrie. If he should not remove the troops from Fort Sumter, they will be removed for him. The adoption of the Crittenden Compromise proposition might have adjusted the difficulties of the country, but it only received 19 votes in the Senate. The Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) had said that "war cannot preserve the Union." The Union, however, is dissolved. Seven Southern States have formed a Confederation,—and to tell, as the President has done, that their acts of secession are no more than pieces of blank paper is an insult. He repeated, there is no Union left. The seceded States will never, surely, come back. They will not now come back under any circumstances. They will not live under this Administration. Withdraw your troops, then, make no attempt to collect tribute, and enter into a treaty with these States. Do this and you will have peace. Send your flag of thirty-four stars thither, and it will be fired into and war will ensue. Will you divide the public property and make a fair assessment of the public debt, or will you sit stupidly and idly doing nothing until there shall be a conflict of arms, "because you cannot compromise with traitors?" Let the remaining States reform their Government, and if it is acceptable the Southern Confederacy will enter into a treaty of peace and amity with them. If you want peace you shall have it; if you want war you shall have it. The time for platforms and demagogueism has passed. Treat with the Confederate States as independent and you can have peace. Treat them as States of this Union and you will have war. Mr. LINCOLN has to remove the troops from Forts Pickens and Sumter or they will be removed for him. He has to collect the revenue at Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans, or it will be collected for him. If he attempts to collect the revenue resistance will be made. It is useless to blind your eyes. No compromise or amendment to the Constitution, no arrangement you may enter into will satisfy the South unless you recognise slaves as property and protect it as any other species of property. These States withdrew from the Union because their property was not protected. The Republicans have preserved an ominous silence on the subject of the Inaugural. The speech of the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) was calculated to produce the impression that Mr. LINCOLN will do nothing. But the "masterly inactivity" policy cannot prevail. Action! action! action! as the great Athenian orator said, is now necessary. You cannot longer serve God and mammon. You must quickly answer the question, "Under which King, Bezonian?" You must withdraw your flag from our country, and allow us to have ours, and enter into a treaty with us. Do this, or make up your minds for war in the sternest aspect and with all its accumulated horrors.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) repeated what he said yesterday, that he had carefully analyzed Mr. LINCOLN's Inaugural for the purpose of ascertaining distinctly and certainly what was to be the policy of the new Administration, and he came to the conclusion that it was the wish and purpose of the President to pursue a peaceful policy, and to avoid war. He was rejoiced to be able to arrive at that conclusion. This was the whole substance of what he said yesterday, or desired to say. The Senator from Texas thought that the expression of this opinion or conclusion was calculated to have a bad effect on the country, but it struck him (DOUGLAS) if the country could rest secure in the belief that they are to have peace, no civil war, no armies mustered into conflict, it would have a happy effect. He was sure that every man who loved this glorious Union,—for it was glorious, and even dearer to him now than ever before,—that every man who loved his kind and was proud of being an American—ought to rejoice in the belief that peace can be maintained. If he were allowed to judge of the various speeches of the Senator from Texas, (WIGFALL,) he was forced to the conclusion that the Senator did not regard the question of peace as he did. The Senator had told them more than once that they could take their choice between peace and war, and that he did not care, cut he (DOUGLAS) cared. Therein consisted the difference between the Senator and himself. Because he was desirous of peace, he was anxious to ascertain what was to be the policy of the new Administration. He had arrived at his conclusion candidly and fairly, and had expressed his gratification at the result. If he had arrived at the conclusion that the Inaugural meant war, he would have denounced it. He was with the President so far as the President was for peace, and would be against him when he departed from this line of policy. The Senator from Texas was right when he said words will not answer much longer. We may as well look at the facts in the case. He feared that forts Pickens and Sumter could not remain in possession of the Federal Government much longer. There was a time when Fort Sumter could have been reinforced. He believed it could not be reinforced now without the loss of at least 10,000 men, by land and sea. There were but few men to serve the guns, who would soon be exhausted, and they had not bread and salt enough to last for thirty days. There must be prompt action in the direction of peace. How should it be done? He thought the President must mean peace, or it was time for Congress to be in session and 200 000 men in the field, and that arrangements were made for war. If peace, we can all rejoice; but if war, he could not contemplate or predict what will be the state of the country. The Senator from Texas said he remained here because his name continues to be called; but accordingly to his own doctrine, he is a foreigner. His affections were with his own country, while his (DOUGLAS') were with his own

Mr. WIGFALL explained, that why he remained here was that he had no official information that Texas has abolished the office of United States Senator. When she should be so notified, he would file notice of his withdrawal at the desk, and if after being so informed, his name should continue to be called he should answer to it if it suited his convenience. And if called upon to vote he would probably give his reasons for voting, and regard this as a very respectable public meeting. As the Senator from Illinois seemed to be speaking for the Administration, and as "masterly inactivity" would not do, he would ask whether the Senator would advise the withdrawal of the troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens, and the withdrawal of the Federal flag from the borders of the Confederate States, and that no effort be made to levy tribute on foreign goods?

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he was no part of the Administration, and therefore could not speak for it, although he hoped he spoke the same sentiments which animate it on this subject. Yet, while he was not in its counsels or confidence, he should not tender it his advice until it was asked for. [Suppressed applause in the galleries.] Whenever the Administration wanted the advice of the Senate it would doubtless ask for it. He (DOUGLAS) did not choose to proclaim what his policy would be in view of the fact that the Senator from Texas did not regard LINCOLN as the guardian of his section of country. It would hardly be the part of wisdom to state what his policy might be to one who may so soon be in the councils of the enemy and commander of an army.

Mr. WIGFALL (interposing) said that the Senator from Illinois made a speech at Norfolk, last Autumn, in which it was reported that he remarked that he would hang a good many people of the South. As the Administration may be acting on this principle, and as he (WIGFALL) did not believe that the sound, genuine, Simon-pure Constitution-loving and Constitution-understanding people of the South sympathize with any such sentiment, and as "masterly inactivity" will not do, he trusted that the Senator from Illinois would give them a new revelation. The reelection on Mount Sinai amid the muttering of thunder and the flashing of lightning, recognized Slavery.

The Chair made a remark having reference to slight disorder in the galleries.

Mr. WIGFALL remarked: You will be fortunate if the galleries do not clear the Senate before long, and this is one thing which reconciles me to a change of the Government. Would the Senator from Illinois support the Administration in withdrawing the Federal troops from Forts Sumter and Pickens? It would no doubt strengthen the backbone of the Administration.

Mr. DOUGLAS—As to withdrawing the troops and advising the President what to do, I should have no hesitation in answering, if the Senator from Texas, like myself, felt himself bound to support the Constitution and protect and defend the honor of the country, instead of wishing to become possessed of information which might be used against us. As to my November speech, I see no reason to change or modify any sentiment therein expressed. I believed then as I do now, that I expressed the sound constitutional principles on which alone the Government can exist. As to hanging the Senator, he was under some misapprehension, or his mind was of a character which magnifies one man to two men. I only spoke of hanging one person, and that in a certain contingency; and I did say that if Mr. LINCOLN should be elected President, according to the constitutional forms, he must be inaugurated, and, under my constitutional duty, I would sustain him in the exercise of all the legitimate duties of the station. I then said if, after he was elected, he should violate the Constitution of the country, and commit crimes against the laws of the land, I would be for punishing him according to the laws; and if it was the penalty, under the Constitution, to hang him, I would hang him higher than Haman. I would have said the same thing of any other man who might thus abuse the trust reposed in him by the American people. I asserted it as a general principle.

Mr. WIGFALL—The Senator, (DOUGLAS,) then, was not correctly reported. We were to be hung if we dissolved the Union, and LINCOLN, too, if he would not carry out the Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I beg pardon. The speech was reported in the Norfolk papers I said no such thing. The alteration was made for partisan purposes at a distance from where the speech was made. I am certain there was no such report until I saw the perverted extracts from the speech. But I will not enter into any controversy as to the Norfolk speech, nor with regard to the late canvass. I have long since repeatedly said, let "bygones be bygones." I am only looking to the line of policy to save the country from civil war and conflict, and I am pressing on both sides of the Chamber, and on the Executive, and on every citizen whose heart and mind I can reach, the pursuit of such a pacific policy as will arrest the further destruction of the Government and prevent civil war, and lead to a reunion even of those States which have withdrawn from the Union.

Mr. WIGFALL was happy that the Senator was willing to let "bygones be bygones," of which the Norfolk speech was one. He was willing to meet the Senator as to the future.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he had no other motive than to deal with the future, without crimination or recrimination as to the past. For the future he advocated a pacific policy.

Mr. WIGFALL—All I wanted to say was, that I did not desire that Texas should be put in the false position of making a war when she is not doing it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the debate had been in progress for two days, and yet no man on the Republican side had made a single comment on the Inaugural. The Senator from Illinois, after giving it a careful perusal, had made the proclamation that it was a declaration of peace. He (MASON) was surprised to hear this. He had read the document and heard the reverberations of the public Press not only of the South, but elsewhere, and the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) was the only source from which he learned that the Inaugural could be interpreted as meaning peace. The Union is disintegrated. We have already lost seven States. Senators have retired from this Chamber after having filed the ordinances of secession. It is known as a historical fact that these States have confederated, established a new Government, adopted a flag, and provided for the collection of the revenues. The Government is complete in all its parts. Provision has been made for land and sea forces. In fact no feature necessary for a perfect and stable Government has been omitted. The States which have separated embrace five millions of people, three of them white. In this condition of things and in view of these facts the President says that "the Union is unbroken." But he (MASON) wished to ascertain what the Southern States are to expect from the policy of this Administration—not only the Confederated States but others which necessarily sympathise with them from affection, intercourse and alliance—and more than all, from the great bond which can never be broken, and which holds together the great social fabric. He repeated that if there was any man who had found in the Inaugural what the Senator from Illinois had found, namely, a peaceful policy, he (MASON) had yet to see him. If this peaceful policy had been found, it would have been proclaimed in the tongue of the trumpet of the country. Mr. MASON then proceeded to examine the Inaugural, coming to the conclusion that it is a proclamation of war. The President had left out of that paper the time when force is to be employed. He had omitted the fact that the Union is broken. He should have admitted it. He should have recognized the separate existence of the seceded States, and withdrawn the troops from their forts. As to Virginia, he could say that if any attempt should be made to use the public force under the policy of executing the laws or of taking possession of the forts and arsenals under any other policy, and if the President should order a hostile army to march for such a purpose, Virginia will, by the unanimous consent of her people, become a party to the war the moment the first gun is fired. In further discussion of the subject, Mr. MASON argued that Mr. LINCOLN regards the Chicago platform as his law.

Mr DOUGLAS, replying to such parts of Mr MASON's speech as referred to him, said the simple reason why an attempt would not be made to reinforce Fort Sumter was that it was impossible. While he had no knowledge of the views of anybody connected with the Government, having control of the question as to Fort Sumter, he took it for granted an army as large as would be required could not be got together for some months, as the raising of it would require a session of Congress.

Mr. MASON—What would you do with the Fort?

Mr. DOUGLAS—If the Senator had voted right last November I would tell him what is to be done. I must refer him to those who have the control of constitutional duties. The revenue could not be collected without further legislation and this Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to show, and he said it was not designed to do so by means of military force. After the arrival of the President-elect the force bills were not pressed to a vote in Congress, and this was for a patriotic purpose. Congress, which could have passed them, withheld the power to do these very things, even if the President had desired to possess it. No doubt not only the President is in favor of a pacific policy, but also the Republican Party, believing such a policy, under present circumstances, would be the best. If the Administration anticipate the use of arms we shall soon a proclamation for an extra session of Congress, in order that laws may be passed increasing the regular forces and calling volunteers into the field to such an extent as the military authority may estimate to be necessary.

Without further action, the Senate adjourned.

THE CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, March 7.

Mr. CLAYTON reported a bill providing, in the event of a conflict or the refusal of the United States to recognize the independence of the Confederacy, that no Court of the Confederate States shall have cognizance of civil cases of citizens of the United States, and all pending cases to be dismissed.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to instruct the Commissioners to the European Powers to enter into a treaty for the extension of international copyright privileges.

BRAXTON BRAGG was confirmed as Brigadier General. WM. J. HARDEE was confirmed as Colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry.

GEN. BEAUREGARD AND FORT SUMTER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 5th inst. states that Brig.-Gen. BEAUREGARD has expressed perfect confidence, after viewing the fortifications in the Charleston harbor, that Fort Sumter can be reduced. He says that it is only a question of time.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 7.

The Convention in secret session to-day passed an ordinance transferring to the Government of the Confederated States $536,000, being the amount of bullion found and Customs seized by the State. There was a highly exciting and patriotic debate.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 7.

Mr. CARLISLE made a speech against instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to make a report pledging the State to resist coercion. He upheld the right of the Government to collect the revenues. He was agreeably disappointed at the tone of Mr. LINCOLN's Inaugural. He was opposed to any action placing the State in a hostile attitude to the General Government. He believed in the power of the people to yet restore harmony.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 7.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

A large number of resolutions were read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Among the most important of them was one providing for a Committee to confer with the Border States as to the best means of keeping the Border States out of the Southern Confederacy; another declaring that secession is a dangerous political heresy; that the Constitution has never failed to confer the blessings intended by its founders; that the Southern States have no excuse for seceding, and asking the Northern States to repeal all acts making the rendition of fugitive slaves difficult or impossible; another that, believing there is no excuse for coercion, that Missouri will furnish neither men nor money for that purpose, and that a National Convention be called, making the Crittenden Compromise resolutions the basis of action; another that the General Government be requested to yield up the Custom-Houses and other offices in the seceded States to the people, and withdraw the Federal officers and forces now occupying them.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of the Convention to Senator CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS for their patriotic efforts to procure peace to our distracted country.

Judge BLAIR, a candidate for United States Senator, made a strong speech against secession, in favor of the enforcement of the laws, and expressing a willingness to support the Government in its efforts to uphold the Union.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

CAPT. HILL STILL HOLDS OUT AGAINST THE STATE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 2d inst., contains Galveston (Texas) dates of the 26th ultimo.

The Texas forces under Col. FORD, accompanied by Commissioner NICHOLS, found at Brazos twenty soldiers under Lieut. THOMPSON, about twenty heavy guns and plenty of artillery, stores, ammunition, etc. Capt. HILL had previously withdrawn his light battery, and with his party was *en route* to Brazos to destroy the gun-carriages and immovables there.

On demanding of Capt. HILL the surrender of Fort Brown, he called Capt. NICHOLS and his men traitors, and sent to Fort Ringgold for 200 men.

Capt. HILL's men say that he is determined to defend Fort Brown to the last, and would not obey any orders from Gen. TWIGGS to surrender. The troops at Fort Brown were in excellent health and spirits.

Texas troops were being sent from Galveston to reinforce Col. FORD, who was at Brownsville.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE AND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The advent of a Republican Administration was never a consummation devoutly wished by the employes of the Federal Government in this City. They were, of course, for the most part, among the most active partisans of the Democratic Party in the Metropolis during the recent Presidential campaign, and when the death blow was inflicted in November, they fell to making preparations for yielding up the ghost of political preferment and departing to the purgatory of a private station, soon after the 4th of March. The 4th has come and gone, and the question of succession in the United States offices in New-York will speedily be decided. In the Custom-House and the Office of the Surveyor of the Port, as at the other udders of the Federal patronage, there is at present much gnashing of teeth, and many are disposed to view all things mundane as through glasses of cerulean hue. A man who has been engaged in the labor attendant upon the collection of the customs for four years or more, acquires a habit of doing his little work and drawing his little salary which it is painful to discontinue suddenly.

"'Tis custom breeds a habit in a man." And with clerks in the Treasury Department, as with those who display wares for sale, where custom is not there is a disagreeable uncertainty as to whence the wherewithal for supplying themselves with habits shall come. There are doubtless some employes in Uncle Sam's offices in Wall and Pine streets whose heads will not fall into the basket with those of their fellow-officials. Many there are who profess and call themselves Republicans, but whose protestations on that score must, under the circumstances, be taken *cum grano salis*. A few of these perhaps will be retained. Then there are others who have held their positions for years under all sorts of political fluctua-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM PARIS.

Government Rewards to Favorite Servants—Munificence to M. Billault—Princess Mathilde—The Patterson-Bonaparte Case.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday Evening, Feb. 8, 1861.

In one of my recent letters I spoke of the wondrous munificence of this Government in rewarding its favorite servants. Two highly amusing instances of this liberality—not to say extravagance—have just occurred. Count DE PERSIGNY, not being satisfied with the old house of the Ministry of the Interior, in Rue Grenelle St. Germain, is about to take up his quarters in the splendid hotel in the Place Beauveau, which was lately occupied by the Minister of Algeria and the Colonies. This princely residence was entirely rebuilt at an immense expense only a few months ago, and is in all respects as good as new. The rooms are very splendid, and profusely ornamented with rich carving and gilding. But when the Countess DE PERSIGNY came to look at the house, she expressed herself much dissatisfied. She requires all the carved wainscoting to be taken away and smooth boards substituted, in order that her drawing-rooms may be hung with satin; moreover, she has six English ladies' maids, for every one of whom she must have a separate sitting-room and bed-room. Accordingly, the architect has been set to work to remodel the house, and his estimate amounts to the trifling sum of f.125,000, which the State will have to pay. The other case is still more *piquant*. When M. BILLAULT was relieved from the duties of Minister of the Interior, the Emperor not only maintained him in the possession of his rank and salary by creating him "Minister without a portfolio," but he purchased for him at the cost of f.625,000, the palatial mension of Prince SOLTIKOFF, just opposite the American Consulate, in the Rue St. Arnaud, where a sentinel may now be seen pacing up and down before the door in honor of M. BILLAULT'S dignity. The decree creating the new office of Minister without portfolios stipulated that the titulary should have "lodgings" provided for him at the State's charge, (*aux frais de l'Etat*) However, every such Minister cannot expect to receive, together with his brevet, a present of a palace in fee simple, worth upwards of half a million, and accordingly M. BILLAULT was warmly congratulated by his friends upon his extraordinary good luck. But this fortunate Minister had scarcely done with his housewarming when he began to bethink him that he had, after all, not got out of the State all that he was entitled to. The State, said he, is bound to find me a "lodging," and it does not. It is true that I don't happen to be in want of one, and I certainly intend to live, and that in right good style, in the Soltikoff hotel which the Emperor has been so good as to give me. But I must not allow my gratitude for his munificence to relieve the State from the obligation of his decree. I must see what is the legal meaning of these words, "the State's charge," and must not set a bad precedent to the detriment of the office which I hold. In this frame of mind he brought his grievance to the knowledge of the Council of State, and that illustrious body has sanctioned an arrangement, in virtue of which M. BILLAULT lets his house to the State for the thumping rent of 50,000 francs a year, and is to retain exclusive possession of it all the time! Who can deny after this that M. BILLAULT is a smart man?

By the wey, the hotel in the Place Beauveau was to have been given to the Princess MATHILDE, but when the thing got wind, some wicked wags chalked upon the walls during the night the words "Hotel Belle Vache." This so disgusted the Princess with the place that she begged the Emperor to show his generosity to her in some other way. This His Majesty has done, and very amply too, as appears by the following anecdote: After the death of Prince JEROME, people were surprised to find that the Princess MATHILDE did not come forward as one of his heirs; and it is remarkable that only the other day the *Moniteur*, in a note very indecently prejudging the great Patterson and Bonaparte case, described the Prince NAPOLEON as "sole heir" of his father. The explanation is this: When the Princess MATHILDE married Prince DEMIDOFF, he, in reality, received no fortune with her at all; but, being immensely rich, he consented to acknowledge in the marriage settlement a dowry of two millions of francs as having been paid down by Prince JEROME. After the death of the latter, Plon Plon greatly astonished and alarmed his sister by telling her that she had better renounce all claim to her father's property, for otherwise he should be obliged to call upon her to bring the two millions into *hotchpot*, and then it would turn out that she owed money to her father's estate instead of having anything to receive. Thereupon the Princess went to the Emperor to tell him the story, and he out of the pension of 1,500,000 francs which reverted to his disposition by the death of JEROME, allotted 30,000 francs to the Princess MATHILDE for her life.

The arguments in the case of PATTERSON vs. BONAPARTE were brought to a close to-day by the summing up of the Public Minister, M. MERVEILLEUX-DUVIGNAU. It is wonderfully impartial—so much so that I am half disposed to credit a rumor that the Judges feel seriously embarrassed by the case, not on account of its legal difficulties, but because they really don't know what judgment would best please the Emperor. Many people think he would not be sorry to make cousin Plon-Plon eat a little humble pie. Although a decision in favor of the plaintiff would not prejudice the succession to the Crown *as at present settled*, yet it would place Mr. BONAPARTE and his son, the gallant young French officer, who may possibly have opportunities of adding lustre to the name which he bears, in such a position that the Emperor might play them off very effectually against Plon-Plon if ever he should run ruety.

M. MERVEILLEUX threw over Prince NAPOLEON'S advocate upon almost every point. He conceded to BERRYER that the two decrees and the *Senatus Consultum* of the first NAPOLEON did not have the effect of annulling Miss PATTERSON'S marriage. He also admitted, contrary to the volunteered evidence of a certain Mr. ROBERT HOWE GOULD, who has stood forward in a very discreditable attitude against Mrs. PATTERSON, that the marriage was perfectly regular and valid in America. He very lightly hinted an opinion that the marriage might be held void by French law as being "clandestine," but he laid no stress upon the want of the publication of banns in France or of the consent of JEROME BONAPARTE'S mother. He believed in the "good faith" with which Miss PATTERSON contracted the marriage, but this argument only relates to the question of the "civil effects" of the marriage, supposing it to be annulled. If I understand his argument aright, he submits to the Court that this question has been irrevocably decided (that there is *chose jugée*) against Mrs. PATTERSON and her son by the family Council of NAPOLEON III. in 1859. But if the Court should hold that the marriage was never annulled, that judgment goes for nothing. On the whole, speaking with some legal knowledge and experience of French Courts, I describe the speech of the Public Minister as one which betrays an evident expectation that Mrs. PATTERSON and her son will win. Judgment stands postponed till this day week.

As to politics, we are all agog to see how the new French institutions will work, but the formalities are very tedious, and there is no chance of the debate on the Address coming on in the Lower House before the end of next week.

P. S.—I just learn, from a good source, that a dispatch from Constantinople, kept back from the public, has been received to-day, which states that France and Russia have sent to the Sultan's Government an *identical note*, couched in very threatening terms. It is stated therein that the "Commission of Inquiry" into the condition of the Christians in Turkey, having produced no result, France and Russia had determined to appoint a "Permanent Commission," of their own, and to support its proceedings by force if necessary. This news is highly important.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Green Peas and Flowers—Death of a Centenarian—Parson Yates—The Negroes All Cowards—Newspaper Enterprise—The Times Correspondent—A New Commander-in-Chief, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Sunday, March 3, 1861.

Green peas for dinner and the table decorated with flowers, that fill our woods just now! The weather-thermometer stands at 75°, and the military one, above any figure that I am acquainted with. Prayers were offered in all the churches this morning, as far as I can learn for the continuance of peace, and the preservation of fraternal relations between the North and the "Confederate States." There has been a funeral, too, the circumstances of which deserve a passing mention. Mistress CRAWFORD has been living happily and gently under the weight of *one hundred and two years*. I have often seen the old lady in her stately, last century costume, apparently in a dreamy revery at the window of the old mansion in Hayne-street, thinking, perchance, of the time when a noble and gallant soldier was hronght out of the Brevort Joil and ignominiously hung close to where "Old Secession" now stands by the ente Revolutionary Post-office. She remembered the death of HAYNE well, and spoke of it in all its details, as though an occurrence of yesterdey, to a friend of mine quite recently. The old lady loved our country's flag, and has been perceptibly failing since the sectional war commenced; the dread that brother would fight against brother, ere long, has taken her away. Last year she seemed good for another half century. Ever pure and holy in her life, she fell asleep gently, end to-day the common dust received her mortal remains.

Among the divines of Cherleston, none stands higher, if you judge him by his works, than the Rev. Mr. YATES, or "Parson YATES," as he is familiarly called. If you expect to hear a refined and elegantly-worded sermon, with all the adjuncts of luxurious seats, stained glass, and a hired choir, you had better stay away. The Parson wee, as he told me the other day, on the broad road to destruction for many a yeer. He went down to the great deep, and felhomed its wonders, but was saved from the devil by a miracle, and turned Parson. His little house of prayer lie a modest one, in Church-street, end from its roof the Bethel flag floats. You enter, and the sanded floors and hard benches tell you of the man. His pulpit is constructed of the bow of some old craft, and when the Parson is through his sturdy discourse, he himself comes round with the bag, that looks mighty like a billiard-table pouch, and asks you to pay for what you have heard. The Parson's doctrines are full of plain, personal talk, and his prayers make your pulse beat and throb, as though he was addressing you individually. For over thirty years the Parson has labored among the neglected classes of the city, and has brought to the lowly foot-stool of repentance some of the greatest scapegoats to be found anywhere. More than thirty years ago, on a return from a cruise, the Parson noticed a small tumor over his collar bone; it grew rapidly, and the doctors here said he was a gone case. As a last hope he was advised to go to New-York and consult the American Napoleon of surgery, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT. That bland surgeon told him that he would probably die under the knife, but if he wished to take the one chance in a thousand, he would operate. Anæsthetics then, you know, were unknown, and the young man laid on the surgeon's table for three hours and a half, and not a groan escaped his lips, although he must have suffered the most horrible agony during that time. All the physicians said he would die, yet he still lives, full of vigor, overrunning with pluck, and hristling all over with secession, which he works into his prayers, emboiders in his sermons, and dovetails into his daily and hourly talk. A most uncompromising Secessionist, Disunionist and Pro-Slaveryist, which he supports by liberal quotations from Holy Writ, yet he is an earnest, pure-minded and true Christian, if ever one lived; is looked up to and reverenced by everybody in Charleston, the blacks included, and has so much influence with Gov. PICKENS, that it is generally believed that he has prevented any attack on Sumter up to the present time.

On the occasion of the presentation of the gold-headed cane to Capt. BERRY, of the *Columbia*, Parson YATES made that famous speech, which went all over the country, that "if it came to the worst, he would be found in the front ranks, with a Bible in one hand and a Colt in the other!" He don't belong to the "cream-cheese" class, but puts down the doctrine with a regular battle-axe and Cromwellian style.

East Boy-street witnessed yesterday afternoon a novel procession. One hundred and twenty negroes, just returned from Morris' and Sullivan's Island, marched along, each one having a sprig of palmetto in his hat, and a palmetto bouquet in his hand. These darkies have been engaged in building the sand forts, and are now sent away, because, like all genuine blacks, they are notorious cowards, and would be in the way when the expected fight comes. They were told by the overseer when they left their home in the Sumter District that if they heard a cannon fire they must throw themselves on their faces, so when the *Star of the West* attempted to pass Fort Morrie they, perfectly terrified, fell flat on the sand, and buried themselves in it.

Col. LUCAS, one of the Aids of the Governor, went down Saturday to Sumter. He says that only *one* of the officers politically favors LINCOLN; the others are most uncompromisingly opposed to him and his party. Capt. SEYMOUR said that he believed he would run the chances of being taken prisoner, if he could only come up to the city and have a good run to stretch his legs. They have been so "cooped, cabined and confined" in the pentagon, for over two months, that they are actually stiff from such prolonged confinement.

MONDAY, March 4, 1861.

The most extraordinary enterprise ever heard or conceived of in the "Confederate States" is that of the *Evening News*, which has determined, without regard to expense, to telegraph what ABRAHAM says as soon as JAMES steps ont. For this purpose they postpone their issue from 1 until 7 P. M., losing all their mails just for the sake of a little *coup*. This remarkable sheet lives by appropriations of the easy kind, Mr. Scissors being their principal editor, although now and then they get up some original steam, and pitch in fearfully strong. Such was the case last Monday, when they hauled your correspondent over a gridiron as hot as that on which St. Anthony, of blessed memory, was fried. They put the correspondents of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *World* in the same category, proposed to lynch them, and even insinuated something worse, provided they could catch them. As the *World's* correspondent has gone home, and as the *Tribune's* "special," Mr. H——, writes from Washington! I being the only real, genuine, daily quill employed by any sheet, North or South, in this Southern "*hub*" of the Universe—I suppose when the *News* does discover my whereabouts, I shall receive the concentrated fury of three vials of wrath poured into one. You see how hard it is to please. The Philadelphia gentleman [accuse me of being that naughty and horrid thing, a Secessionist; the afternoon sheet of Charleston classes me among the "lying Northern correspondents;" while the *Daily Register*, of New-Haven, Conn., says in their issue of Feb. 26, that "*the New-York Times has an intelligent correspondent in Charleston, who gives some information about the state of feeling there which is worth reading*," and then honors me by quoting two of my letters. Now, New-Haven is a pretty good place to visit, whether to enjoy the elegant society of her many lovely and beautiful women, or to find a proper appreciation of anything in letters, or admiration of what is real and reliable in newspaperdom. I only allude to this matter to show how truthful was your editorial in reply to the fussy Philadelphian, "that it is no easy matter just now to keep a correspondent in Charleston."

Gen. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, arrived last night, and this morning took command of the troops in our harbor, in pursuance of instructions from the President of the "Confederate States." Accompanied by Gov. PICKENS and a full military staff, they have to-day been on a tour of inspection of the harbor defences. BEAUREGARD plucked his laurels at Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec, where he obtained his brevet of Major. He is a very distinguished engineer, and just the man that South Carolina wants.

I had the pleasure last night of an introduction to Gen. MCGOWAN, one of the new Brigadier Generals appointed to lead the ten thousand Palmettoans to glory and to fame. The General is a man of magnificent proportions, and every inch a soldier. He was a private in the Palmetto Regiment in Mexico for a short time, and then became Aid to the gallant QUITMAN. Since the war he has been practicing his profession of law in his native district, Abbeville, and has been devoted to the cause of education. He deserves to be embalmed in the heart of every Northern woman for the noble stand he took in behalf of the lady teachers of the free schools in this city. Some partisans attempted to coerce those ladies into resignation who came from the North. The General, like a *preux chevalier*, came to their relief, and said he "did not care where they came from so long as they were competent;" so the coercionists of ladies were defeated, and they continue to develop the Palmetto youth. The South Caroline Army is full of such gentlemen and soldiers as BEAUREGARD and MCGOWAN, and the North ought to know it.

I rather think, that if ABRAHAM LINCOLN had been one of the little private party that visited the Fortifications Saturday afternoon, and if he had seen *five hundred men* working from Friday, et 4 P. M., all through the night until noon of Saturday, throwing up a new send fort—if he had seen gentlemen worth their hundreds of thousands, loading harrows along side of their own negroes, and digging like any common Irishman among you, he might possibly have altered some of the sentences of the Inaugural which one of my specials has just brought to me, and possibly might have come to the grave conclusion that the Union *is broken*, and that when the richest men in the State, thus labor against any re-Union, that it would be the height of madness to attempt to convince them by any arguments—physical, moral or intellectual—he could bring to bear against them.

JASPER.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following important notice appears in the Charleston papers:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 2, 1861.

The attention of merchants and masters of vessels is particularly requested to the following notice:

STEAM-VESSELS.

The following U. S. Treasury Regulation I consider still in force:

"Merchandise imported in steam-vessels, appearing by bills of lading to be deliverable immediately after entry of the vessel, may be taken possession of by the Collector and deposited in bonded warehouse. But if it does not appear by the bill of lading that the merchandise is so deliverable, the Collector may take possession thereof, and deposit the same in bonded warehouse, at the request of the owner, master or consignee of the vessel. In three days' notice after the entry of the vessel to the Collector."

As bills of lading will no doubt hereafter be made out in conformity with the first provision of this regulation, merchants and consignees are advised to enter their goods as soon as possible after the entry of the vessel, as otherwise the goods will be taken charge of by the Collector and deposited in bonded warehouse, and be subject to additional charges.

Goods exempt from duty under the Act of the 18th February of the Congress of the Confederate States, and the act to define more accurately the same.

All goods *bona fide* purchased on or before the 28th February, 1861, and which shall be actually laden on board the exporting vessel or conveyance destined for any port in the Confederacy, on or before the 15th day of March, will be exempt from duty.

The evidence which will be required to bring goods within this exemption will be the oath of the owner or his agent that the goods were *bona fide* purchased on or before the 28th February, and the production of the bill of lading, with the oath of the master, that the goods were laden on board on or before the 15th day of March. Goods on consignment are not included in this exemption, and must pay duties immediately under the United States tariff of 1857.

FREE GOODS.

In addition to the free list under the tariff of 1857, the following articles have been made free by the Congress of the Confederate States, to wit: "Bacon, pork, hams, lard, beef, fish of all kinds, wheat and flour of wheat, and flour of all other grains, Indian corn and meal, barley and barley flour, rye and rye flour, oats and oatmeal gunpowder and all the materials of which it is made, lead in all forms, arms of every description and munitions of war and military accoutrements, percussion caps, living animals of all kinds; also, agricultural products in their natural state."

Goods, though free, must be accompanied by a regular invoice and entered at the Custom-house in the same manner as dutiable goods, in order that the commercial statistics may be recorded.

EXPORTS.

The Manifests of all vessels clearing from this port for ports outside the Confederacy must exhibit the quantity and value of the cargo exported, and a recapitulation, aggregating the quantities and values of the several articles thereof.

COASTWISE TRADE.

Vessels of all States and Nations may now be employed in the coasting trade of the Confederacy.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

Discriminating duties on the tonnage and cargoes of all vessels belonging to the citizens of foreign States or Nations, wholly or in part, are abolished. Such vessels will only pay fees as foreign vessels.

PAPERS OF VESSELS.

Whilst vessels from States outside the Confederacy will be admitted to entry under enrolment and license, masters are advised to come under register, because they could not procure one at this port to go hence to what they regard as foreign ports. The papers of all such vessels must be deposited at this office until their status are represented by Consuls or Commercial Agents.

MANIFESTS.

Captains of vessels from ports outside the Confederacy are advised that their manifests need not be made out until they arrive within four leagues of our coast. Manifests, according to law, must contain all the items of the vessel's lading, the port or ports whence the same may be shipped, the names of the consignees thereof, and the different ports, if more than one, where the same is consigned or intended to be entered, the names of the several passengers on board, the baggage belonging to each, and the remaining ship stores.

W. F. COLCOCK, Collector.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Details of the surrender of the Brazos forts to the Texan secessionist forces have already been published. The Galveston *News*, of Feb. 26, furnishes details of subsequent events. Capt. HILL had succeeded in removing a brass battery and a quantity of ammunition and stores from Brazos to Brownsville, and was practicing his men constantly in the use of the former. Orders which he had given for the destruction of the gun carriages and stores remaining at Brazos were frustrated by the arrival of the State troops. Gen. NICHOLS and Col. FORD visited Capt. HILL on Feb. 24, to treat with him regarding the surrender of his post, and met with a very different reception from that which they had anticipated. He denounced Gen. NICHOLS and his men as traitors; threatened to have him arrested as one, and to send for the 200 men at Ringgold Barracks, Rio Grande City, and march down and recover the Island and Federal property. Gen. NICHOLS and his companions returned in an unhappy frame of mind.

The San Antonia *Herald* of Feb. 23, gives an inventory of the Federal property which has been seized in Texas. It embraces 1,800 mules, valued at $50 each; 500 wagons, at $140; 950 horses, at $150; 500 sets of harness, at $50; tools, &c., $250,000; Corn at San Antonio, $7,600; clothing, $150,000; commissary stores, $75,000; ordnance stores, $400,000. Total, $1,229,500, exclusive of the public buildings.

The following circular appears in the Galvesion *News*:

To those who wish to enter the service of the State:

Our frontier must be protected. Let it not be said that Texas cannot defend herself as she did in the days of the Republic.

Two regiments of Rangers will drive the Indians from our borders and make them beg for peace.

I have no power to call men in the field for this purpose. The Convention will no doubt do so as soon as it assembles. Let the gallant young men of Texas respond to the call.

A good horse, a Colt's pistol, and a light rifle or double barreled shot-gun that can be used on horseback, are the best arms for such service.

The Camanches well know "the Ranger is at home on the prairie" again. BEN MCCULLOCH.

Col. Commanding.

SPEECH OF HON. JAS. A. SEDDON.

The people at Richmond, Va., were enlightened by Hon. JAS. A. SANDON on the evening of March 4. After rehearsing at length the transactions of the Peace Convention, he denounced the settlement which it proposed as a "plaything." "A mockery and an insult, for honor required that Virginia should not submit to have less dignity and protection apportioned to her property than to that of any other section." The Republicans, she was satisfied, would not protect slave property, although they would not assail it. Their rule, however, was to be perpetual, and if the Border States remained in the Union they would have to check the increase of slaves. Then, after declaring that this "still-born abortion of a sentiment should never be adopted," Mr. SANDON closed with an emphatic appeal in favor of the secession of Virginia.

TAXATION IN CHARLESTON.

The City Councils of Charleston have passed to the point of ratification an important bill for taxing persons and property. Some of the items are as follows: $1 30 on every $100 of real and leased property; the same on all goods and merchandise; $2 50 on every $100 of interest on any obligation; the same on every $100 of dividends on stock; $3 a head on slaves; $30 on every four-wheeled coach, for two horses; $20 and $15 on other vehicles; $2 50 on every $100 of income and of profits on the last year; the same amount on all commissions; $1 25 on every $100 of insurance premiums; 50 cents on gas stock; 75 cents of every $100 invested in shipping; $10 for every horse or mule; $2 on each dog; $2 50 on the receipt of all egencies; $1 poll tax; $5 for every slave brought in for sale; every free negro $10, within certain ages, or $5 or $3 if females. Peddlers are to give penal bonds in $1,000 to make true returns, &c. This is, of course, in addition to the State tax levied by the Legislature.

"STILL HARPING."

Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, publishes an appeal to the people of his State in the Memphis papers, the spirit of which is compressed into the concluding sentence, which is, "Arm thyself! Secede from this unnatural Union! Unite with thy sister States and share their fortunes."

GEN. SCOTT ON THE UNION.

As the telegraph has already announced, the Illinois delegation in attendance on the Inauguration ceremonies at Washington, on Tuesday, called on Mr. LINCOLN, Gen. SCOTT, and all the members of the Cabinet whom they could find, eliciting brief speeches from most of them. Gen. SCOTT'S response is thus reported in the *Star*:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS: I am sorry that my apartments are too narrow to receive you, but my heart is capacious enough to receive you all. [Cheers.] I am acquainted with your country, having been around and through the State of Illinois in every direction, and I am proud to meet you at this great distance from your homes. I am aware of the cause that has brought you into this neighborhood. We had yesterday a great saturnalia. Our Union has been in a state of great peril—but, thank God, we yet have a Federal Government. [Immense applause.] Thank God, the great body of the Union still exists. [Amen," "Thank God," "Yes, and ever will."] Yes, thank God! we still have a glorious Union left to us. [A Voice—And a glorious President. Another Voice—Yes, and a glorious General, too.] And a President who has brought the right heart and the right mind to preserve what we have, and to bring back what we have lost. I have no doubt but that, give him time to make his wishes, his principles, and his feelings known, that he will recover the States which we have lost. [Loud applause. A Voice—With your help.] In that hope I am sure that all true Americans will concur with me. ["That's so."]

I was made happy on the eve of yesterday, by the successful and glorious termination of the important events which then took place. I returned thanks to God at night, that we still had a Federal Government. ["Good!"] and my prayer and my wishes will go up to Heaven that that Government may continue throughout its term of four years, even more prosperously than ever before—prosperously to you in the Northwest—prosperously to the people of the West, the people of the South, the North, and the East. ["Good!"] so that we again shall be a mighty Union of thirty-four United States—[cries of "Good!" and applause]—a mighty nation, to stamp a name, and to give a race—a race that shall be as broad as this great continent, numerous in people, and prosperous in wealth, happy and glorious in arms, and still more glorious in all the arts of peace. [Cries of "Good!" and applause.]

I should be intimidated, upon ordinary occasions, from appearing before such a large mass of my fellow-beings, if I did not know that in each and every one of you I had the happiness to behold a friend. [Cries of "Good!" "That's so!" and "True as Gospel!"] I am, too, your friend, [applause,] though, alas! at my time of life, my friendship and my services could be of little avail. [Cries of "No, Sir!"] My race is nearly run but the little remnant of life which is left to me shall, before God and upon my knees, be devoted to my country. [Enthusiastic applause.] My friends, may God bless you. ["May your prayers be heard!"] God thank you for the honor you have shown an old soldier in thus calling upon me."

Of the call on Mr. LINCOLN the *Star* says:

Among the incidents was the friendly recognition, "Why, how are you, JOHN," by the President, of Mr. JOHN HANKS, for whom he once split rails. Mr. HANKS is an elderly man, who has come to the city with no idea of seeking office, but merely for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of his old friend. He wears a lengthy white beard and has a full ruddy face, and is dressed in a suit of common gray clothes. He seemed to be the happiest man in the whole crowd. In the crowd we noticed a Virginian of rather extreme Southern views, who effected quite prominently on the occasion of the "inking" of a young man who voted for Mr. LINCOLN, in Fairfax County. Upon leaving the President's House, the Virginian expressed himself as being much pleased with the appearance and manner of the President.

DROPPED.

The Savonnah *Republican* of Merch 4, has this paragraph:

"We are pleased to learn that Gov. BROWN has released the bark *Adjuster*, in consequence of representation made to him by H. B. M's. Consul, E. MOLYNEUX, Esq., that the cargo she held, belonged to the subjects of Great Britain. This release is creditable to our Executive, as taking a proper view of commercial relations. While sternly resolved on retaliation when it injures none but the guilty, he exhibits a proper regard for the innocent, and a correct appreciation of the demands which non-interruption with business requires."

A MARE'S NEST.

The Richmond *Enquirer* makes a great clatter over a discovery it has recently made that there is a scheme on foot in the State Convention to secure votes against the secession ordinance by a bargain between the members from the eastern and western part of the State; those who represent the eastern section pledging themselves to vote against secession if those from the west will promise to stop agitating in favor of increased taxation on slaves.

AMBITIOUS TO SECEDE.

The following letter was submitted to the Legislature of Louisiana on Feb. 28. The telegraph has already referred to the document:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 18 1861.

Hon. Mr. LINDSAY—*Sir*: Your proposition for inviting the southern portions of Indiana and Illinois, to unite with the Southern Confederacy, is commended here by many persons who are desirous of seeing a similar invitation extended to us. In this feeling I most heartily unite, and solicit as a favor that your resolution, before its passage, may be so amended as to include New-Jersey and the Southern District of New-York.

Upon the secession of the Border States, including Maryland and Delaware, we think the popular will, in New-Jersey and Southern New-York, would promptly express itself in favor of such a movement. Such an invitation, in any event, would be seed sown, which would probably produce a crop in time.

Excuse the officiousness of a stranger, and believe me a sincere friend of the Southern Confederacy.

Your obedient servant, A. H. OSBORNE.

The Federal Committee took the matter in charge, and we are yet in the dark as to what they will do about it.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN TEXAS.

The appended dispatch, dated Washington, Feb. 22, was received in Galveston, Texas, on the 23d:

There is danger of the Post-office at Galveston being abolished on statements made by Mr. HAMILTON. Is the office in the hands of a Revolutionary Committee? Is private correspondence violated? Has Mr. ANDREWS refused to surrender charge of the office?

LOUIS T. WIGFALL.

Negative answers were returned to all the inquiries.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

On March 12, State officers and Congressmen are to be elected in New-Hampshire. The tickets are completed, and are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Nat. S. Berry	Geo. Stark.
Rail'd Com.	Jon. T. P. Hunt	Fred. Vose.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.		
1.	Gilman Marston	Daniel Marcy.
2.	Edward H Rollins	Sam. D. Bell.
3.	Thos. M. Edwards	Wm. Burns.

SIGNS OF DISCONTENT.

The papers in Alabama now and then give utterance to their discontent at the present state of affairs in the C. S. A. Both the Tuscumbia *North Alabamian* and the Tuscaloosa *Monitor* denounce the Congress vigorously for refusing to submit its measures and appointments to the people for approval. The Selma *Weekly Issue* raises the cry, "Let the Border States go." In Georgia some of the journals begin to have strong suspicions that the disunion movement is but a plot on the part of Democrats to perpetuate their power. The *American Union*, an old Whig paper, cites various proofs of this. The New-Orleans *Picayune* censures, with dignified severity, the course of the Southern Congress in imposing upon the people a President and Vice-President in whose selection the people had no share.

MINOR ITEMS.

The letter-writers at Montgomery, Ala., furnish us some interesting items of information. A house has been rented for President DAVIS at $5,000 per annum, and another for Mr. TOOMBS at $3,000. The living and rents are so high, in fact, that it is doubtful whether the seat of Government will long be located at Montgomery. Some more central point, such as Atlanta, Macon or Columbus, is talked of. The permanent Constitution is not yet adopted. It provides for a term of six years for the President, and gives the Cabinet Officers the power of vindicating themselves and speaking in Congress, but not to vote. It preserves the three-fifth ratio of representation in slaves. Mr. TOOMBS has appointed his son-in-law, WM. F. ALEXANDER, of Washington, Ga., Chief Clerk in the State Department.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* gives ex-Senator BENJAMIN a first-rate notice. Referring to the statement which he evidently authorized, that he intended to prosecute the Know Nothings who had dotted his peccadilloes while in Yale College, the *True Delta* says: "Mr. BENJAMIN doubtless has contemplated such a course as the Louisville journalist had announced upon real or imaginary grounds; but we will venture a horse-chestnut against a chestnut-horse the case never comes to trial. BENJAMIN'S escapades are well known in Montgomery, and instead of setting him back any they no doubt have contributed much to his advancement. *Nous verrons.*"

The New-Orleans *Delta* has a labored defence and eulogy of Gen. TWIGGS. His wise and discreet course, it says, prevented the inauguration of civil war, and did not afford the slightest pretext for the indignity put upon him by striking his name from the army rolls. This shameful assault upon his reputation makes his cause that of the South, and she will take care of him.

The Mobile papers call attention to the advantages Havana offers as a market for goods. Merchandise can be purchased of importers of that city for shipment without liability to any Custom-house charges, as a warehouse system is in force there. These bonded goods are liable to a warehouse charge of only about one per cent.

The Richmond *Whig* calls on the people of the Northern States to call Conventions and take action on the propositions of the Peace Conference. It is satisfied, if these be approved, that every one of the Gulf States will be back in the Union in a few years at farthest, and it ventures a prediction that in nearly all these States a movement for reconstruction will soon be made, which will be pushed with such energy as to insure its ultimate success.

The Texas papers publish a letter from Gen. JOE LANE, dated Washington, Jan. 27, predicting all kinds of glory for the Southern Confederacy, and expressing the belief that the Northwestern Border States will ultimately go with the South.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile *Register* states that the course of Gov. BROWN in seizing the New-York vessels at Savannah is generally condemned, as the authorities of the C. S. A. think the dispute should have been left to them for adjustment.

The people of North Alabama still refuse to recognize the authority of the Convention, and at Athens celebrated the 22d of February in an old-fashioned Union manner.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* states that Judge P. A. ROST, of Louisiana, has been appointed Commissioner to France by the C. S. A. Where's SLIDELL?

Col. HAEGRAVE has just left Dinwiddie Court-house (N. C.) for England, to purchase for the county 250 muskets 50 rifles and 50 carbines.

J. SCALES, of Covington, Ky., has received an order from Vice-President STEPHENS for six hundred horses for the use of the Southern Confederacy.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Quarantine Matters and the Legislature—Report on Mr. Lindsay's Proposition Relative to the Coasting Trade, &c.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting at 1 P. M. yesterday, the President, SALATHIEL PEARL, Esq., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members:

Robert Bellonl, Justus R. Bulkley, William B. Clerke, Isaac B. Gager, Algernon S. Jarvis, Samuel McLean, William Macnaughtan, Joseph P. Pirsson, Henry F. Spaulding, Francis Tryon, Thomas Woodward.

Mr. THEODORE DEHON was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration, in place of ROBERT MINTON, whose term had expired.

Mr. OPDYKE, on behalf of the Committee of Quarantine, asked for authority for the Committee to prepare a remonstrance against such of the provisions of a bill relating to Quarantine, now pending before the Legislature, as relate to regulations to be imposed upon vessels entering or leaving port.

Mr. OPDYKE, from the Committee of the Chamber appointed to go to Washington to remonstrate against the passage of the Morrill Tariff bill, reported that they had conferred with the Congressional Committee upon that subject, and that many of the provisions of the bill, particularly those relating to the warehouse system, had been modified, and the bill thereby materially improved. He thought, however, that the bill, even in its present shape, would not be satisfactory to the commercial public, and demands further modification.

Mr. NELSON called attention to the appropriation of $1 000 made at the last meeting, to liquidate the debts of the Chamber, and hoped that no expenses would again be incurred, till funds enough were in the Treasury to defray them.

The President said the Chamber would be out of debt in May; he therefore thought it unnecessary to take any action upon the subject. He said that circumstances had made all the expenditures that had been incurred necessary.

Mr. NELSON reiterated his belief that it would be better to contract no debts till the Treasury was amply sufficient to meet them, and alluded to a paper he had recently received, purporting to be a Cyclopedia of Commerce, and which he supposed had been printed at the expense of the Chamber. If such was the case, he believed it was improper, and there might have been other expenses contracted in the same manner. He moved that the Chamber contract no expense, which its Treasury was not, at the time, able to liquidate.

Mr. HOWARD stated that the Cyclopedia of Commerce referred to by Mr. NELSON, had not been printed at the expense of the Chamber.

The President, before putting the motion, hoped that the Chamber would not pass it, as it might be the means of taking from the Chamber its character for punctuality.

The motion was lost by a majority vote.

MR. LINDSAY'S PROPOSITIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE COASTING TRADE, &C.

Capt. NYE, in behalf of the Committee appointed to confer on the propriety of opening the coasting trade of the United States to British ships, in exchange for a similar privilege to American ships in British waters, presented the following report:

Report of the Special Committee on the Coasting and Lake Trade and Registration of Ships.

Report of the Majority. Feb. 7, 1861:

Your Committee, in the investigation of the subjects referred to them, find the following clause in the Constitution of the United States: "No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another," which the intervening coasts of foreign nations does not invalidate. This limits their inquiries to the policy of opening the coasting trade, the trade of the lakes, and the registration of foreign ships.

It does not appear to your Committee that any act of reciprocity offered by Great Britain would compensate us for sharing with her our great and rapidly increasing coasting trade, augmenting annually about 100,000 tons. They believe that our interests demand we should cherish this trade, and establish our own system irrespective of those of other nations. With our fishing and whaling it furnishes our principal schools for training native seamen, the number of whom is unfortunately steadily decreasing.

The vast extent of our coast, the facilities for transportation on our railways, daily increasing the rapidly developing resources of our great interior, render it difficult to over-estimate the importance of retaining the control of our coasting trade.

In opening the lake trade we should have much to lose and little to gain. Mr. LINDSAY truly says, "the ship-owner is a mere carrier, and does not create trade: the trade must be created for him."

Now we have the lion's share of the trade on the lakes, sufficient tonnage to carry it on, with abundant material for its increase when required. Lake Michigan is exclusively an American lake; the trade at the present time is equal to, if not greater, than all the Canadian shore of the other lakes. And when we look at the number of miles of railroads, bringing to the shores of this lake the products of millions of acres of the richest land, a small portion only under cultivation, who can calculate the future value of the trade of this lake. Turning to Lake Superior, we find her large and increasing trade almost entirely confined to the American shore, while the Canadian remains a wilderness little known, except to the hunter, fisherman and excursionist. Some idea of the importance of the trade of this lake may be formed from the fact that 200,000 tons of iron ore were shipped during the past year, not to enumerate pig iron, copper, or the large amount of return freight.

On the subject of granting registers to British or foreign ships, your Committee believe the result would be the introduction of inferior British-American and iron ships. The latter being particularly undesirable from the difficulty of ascertaining the quality of the material of which appearances are no guarantee. A writer in the London *Shipping Gazette*, styles the iron screw steamships, now extensively employed in navigating the waters of Northern Europe, "sea-going coffins." No less than six or seven of them were lost (five foundered) in a gale October 3d and 4th, the loss of life amounting to about two hundred persons. Iron ship-building has been successfully commenced in Boston, Williamsburgh, Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del. Messrs. HARLAND, HOLLINSWORTH & Co., of the latter place, builders of steamship *Champion*, write: "Iron ship-building is steadily increasing; we have built seventy-three iron hulls, large and small. A first-class iron hull costs no more than a first-class wooden hull coppered. We now use American iron altogether, it being the best article manufactured." As our forests recede before the settlement of our country, and the price of timber necessarily increases, this branch of business, if not interfered with, promises to become of great importance in furnishing us with cheap and reliable iron ships, and aiding, materially, in developing our unlimited resources of coal and iron. We are well aware that the policy of England, up to a very recent date, has been one of protection to agriculture, manufactures and commerce, until not only her interests but her necessities demanded a change. It is apparent, however, that her former policy laid the foundation for her commercial greatness and naval superiority. Her navigation laws were in force about two hundred years, and were only repealed some twelve years since, when iron were

judge the course on the calendar, that business may be accommodated.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

Rudolph Bloomingberg was put on trial yesterday morning, charged with perjury. This is his second trial, the jury having disagreed on the former trial. He was one of the sureties to the bond on which the shaver *Orion* was discharged from custody, and the alleged perjury consisted in his swearing to the value of his property. The testimony against him did not materially differ from that on the former trial.

Heavy Verdict against a City Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Drew vs. *The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This case was stated in yesterday's TIMES. The plaintiff, an infant, sued, by his guardian, for the loss of a foot, occasioned, as alleged, by the negligence of the agents of the defendants. The foot was taken off by a car-wheel.

The jury now gave the plaintiff a verdict for $5,000.

Proselytism—Alleged Abduction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Thomas McEvoy.—This was the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued at the petition of Thomas McEvoy, to bring before the Court the child of the petitioner, aged 10 years, and now detained from the custody or control of his father, in the Bloomingdale Orphan Asylum.

The petitioner alleges that the child was stolen from him while playing upon the door-steps in front of his house.

This is denied upon the part of the Bloomingdale Asylum, by whom it is alleged that the child was brought there by its aunt, a worthy and respectable woman, and that the father of the child was a person given to drink and entirely unfit to be intrusted with the care of the child. The object of these proceedings is said to be to remove the child from the Bloomingdale (Protestant.) to the Roman Catholic Asylum.

Adjourned to Wednesday next.

J. B. Lully for petitioner; W. H. Anthon for Bloomingdale Asylum.

Court of General Sessions.

REDDY MONEY, BUT BAD.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Edward Reddy and Thomas Downing, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and were remanded for sentence.

PAR NOBILE LATRONUM.

A very rough looking couple of the *genus homo*, one of the male and one of the female species, sailing under the euphonious names of Michael Cronin and Theresa Townsend, and resident in that elegant quarter of this City, yclept "The Five Points," were put to the bar, indicted for robbery in the first degree. The man was first tried.

Jaimo Carmazza, an Italian beggar, testified that he went into Cronin's house with his basket of things to sell; as he was coming out he was called back, up stairs, again, when the woman, Theresa, threw a bag over his head, and Cronin seized his basket and threw it into his room; the witness was then seized by the throat by two other men, whom the prisoners called to their aid; among the articles taken from the witness was a gold watch; the witness was nearly strangled and rendered senseless; he was also cut in several places by the man Cronin, who had a knife.

Officer Gilmartin testified that he arrested the prisoners, and found some of the stolen articles on them; the witness Carmaza was badly cut and abused. There were no further witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were sentenced to Sing Sing for ten years and one month each. The woman, who was bloated with rum, didn't seem to care much for her position. But Cronin exclaimed, "My poor little family will starve for the lack of me."

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A COURT WITHIN A COURT.

At this point there was an invasion of the Court-room, by the Court of Oyer and Terminer; Judge LEONARD came upon the Bench, and Judge McCUNN ordered a recess of the General Sessions, while the Grand Jury presented about twenty-five indictments. The Oyer and Terminer, for want of a room, then adjourned till next Monday, at 12 o'clock.

OFFICER GOLDEN FERRETS OUT A RECEIVER.

Harrison Asher, indicted for grand larceny, was then put to the bar.

Gilbert H. Frederick testified that on the 22d of January last he was clerk in a store in John-street; at that time several thermometers, a barometer and a coat were stolen; subsequent to the arrest, the writness identified the stolen articles.

Oliver Hartley testified that he was the office boy of the last witness; he closed the door the night before the theft, and was present when the store was opened next morning; he also missed the articles from the case.

Officer Golden testified that he went to the prisoner's house to arrest him; while there he saw a man known to the Police as a thief, and asked him if he was in the habit of visiting there; he said he was, but had brought nothing there that morning; witness then went in, and found a lot of thermometers on a table; the prisoner then said, "What did you let that man go for? he brought those things here;" the prisoner then gave witness a barometer, and a chronometer case, saying, "He brought these things also;" all these things were stamped with the owner's name, and were subsequently identified by him as the ones stolen.

The only other witnesses examined were for the prisoner, as to his character. The jury, after a long absence, rendered a verdict of guilty of receiving stolen goods, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. Ex Judge RUSSELL defended the prisoner. It was the first case in which that ex-official has appeared in this Court since he sat on the Bench.

A BREAKING THIEF PLUNDERS A POOR LABORER.

James Mahon, indicted for grand larceny, was next put on trial.

James Sheenan testified that on the 2d of February last he had $30 67 stolen from his trunk: the money had been earned by, and belonged to himself and his sisters, and was in gold; there was one $20 piece of the date of 1861.

William Eggleston testified that the last witness boarded with him; he saw the prisoner in Sheenan's room on the day when the money was stolen; none of the prisoner's clothes were in the room.

John Farrel testified that a few days after the theft the prisoner came to his place with a twenty-dollar gold piece, dated 1861, and two five-dollar gold pieces, to be changed; witness changed them for him.

On cross-examination the witness stated that he could not read figures, but knew the date of the twenty-dollar piece from what his wife and others said.

Officer McClusky testified that he arrested the prisoner; Farrel showed the witness the twenty-dollar piece; it bore the date 1861.

There were no further witnesses, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was then sentenced to Sing Sing for two years.

A TRAP FOR A FORGER CATCHES A THIEF.

Carl Yager, indicted for grand larceny, was next tried. The circumstances of this case are rather remarkable. *John H. Lorenzen*, the complainant, testified that the prisoner offered to sell him a quantity of counterfeit coin. The witness immediately informed the police, under whose instructions he subsequently met the prisoner and gave him about a hundred dollars, which he put in his pocket and then ran away. The complainant and some officers who had been on the watch overtook and arrested him, and found upon him fifty good dollars, besides the money which Lorenzen had given him.

Counsel for the prisoner claimed that his client must be discharged, on the ground that the owner of the money voluntarily parted with it. The Court, however, decided adversely, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was an old man, and had already served a term of two years at Sing Sing. But the first term did not seem to have sufficed, and the prisoner, now in his fifty-ninth year, was sent to finish his education by a two years' residence in his old school.

A THIEF.

Charles J. Sampson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sent two years to State Prison.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Edward Hagan, Henry Schneigel.

For Forgery—John Gerkin, John Smith *alias* Richard Johnson, Henry Schwaris, Richard Fitzgerald.

For Burglary—Thomas Nolan, Patrick O'Conner, Thomas Minor.

For Grand Larceny—Phillip Corvan, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Louis Schonfield, William Eadie, John Nicholas.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Henry Stone, Abraham Rosenstein.

Surrogate's Court.

Will admitted.—William H. Hitchcock's last will and testament has been duly admitted to probate. The testator devises his property to his next of kin.

Police Reports.

TWO YOUNG THIEVES AND A RECEIVER.

Officer Fellman, of the Fourth Ward, yesterday arrested two lads named John McElvany and John Eagan, aged 13 and 16 years, charged with having stolen $143 worth of goods from the store of Devlin Hudson & Co., No. 258 Broadway. McElvany was employed in the store, and took the property at various times, at the instigation of Eagan. The latter sold the articles to John Acearn, in Pearl-street, who was subsequently charged with receiving stolen goods. Justice OSBORN committed the prisoners to answer.

Coroner's Inquests.

KILLED ON SHIPBOARD.

An inquest was held, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of James Leigh, a rigger, who died of injuries received on the previous evening, in consequence of having fallen from the main topsail of the clipper ship *Sea Serpent*, lying at Pier No. 20, East River. The deceased was making some repairs in the rigging, when he missed his footing and fell to the deck, injuring him so severely as to cause death in a short time. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 42 years, and formerly resided at No. 20 Lewis-street.

KILLED WHILE KITE-FLYING.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of Thomas Udlam, aged 10 years, who died from injuries received a day or two since. The deceased, who lived in Mott-street, was flying a kite from the roof of the house, when he missed his footing and fell to the sidewalk. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 7.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	93½	950	Reading Railroad	42
15,000	do	93	50	do s10	41¾
5,000	do s10	92¾	150	do b60	43¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	91	60	Del. L. & W. R.	80
3,000	do	91¾	425	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	15½
5,000	Indiana St. 5s	81	200	do	15¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	72¾	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S	36
17,000	do	72	50	do b10	38
5,000	Vir. St. 6s	75	25	Mich. Cen. R.	56
2,000	N. O. St. 6s	79½	100	do s60	55
5,000	Missouri state 6's	64¾	150	do s30	56
31,000	do	65	250	do	56⅜
1,400	N. Y. St. 5's, '74	99½	100	do b15	56¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6's	98½	200	do	56⅝
1,000	Ind. Riv. 3M B.	86	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79
1,000	Harlem Mtg. Bs.	99½	460	do s30	79
1,000	Mich. So & N. I. B.	77	300	do b30	79½
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	98	200	do b30	79¾
4,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	16¾	100	do b15	78¾
1,000	do	18	50	do b10	79¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1 M. B.	68	100	do	79½
1,000	D. L. & W. 2d s.	92	250	do	79½
4,000	C. I. & Tol. S. F. B.	75	100	do b60	79¾
60	Merchants' Bank	97	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	70
5	Metropolitan Bank	104½	50	do	70¾
70	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	90	50	do s10	70¾
236	Pacific Mail St. Co.	84	100	do s30	70½
700	N. Y. Cen. R.	77¾	150	do	71
116	do s30	77¾	100	do b60	71
30	do	77¾	200	do b15	71
100	do s10	77¾	100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	34
200	do b15	77¾	100	do	34
600	do s10	77¾	100	do s30	34
400	do	77¾	400	do b60	34¼
100	do b30	77¾	100	do b30	34½
100	do s60	77	200	do s30	33¾
50	do s15	77¾	1200	do	33¾
50	Erie Railroad b15	32	200	do s10	33¾
500	do	32	300	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	57¾
50	do s30	31¾	100	do	57¾
6	Hudson River R.	45	100	do s15	57¾
100	Harlem R. Pref. b15	39	100	do s3	57½

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cp'n.	91	125	Erie Railroad	31¾
5,000	do	91¾	10	do	31¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93¾	100	do b10	32
1,000	do	93¾	25	Macon & West. R.	95
5,000	Treas. 12 p'c Notes	103	200	Har. Railroad Pref.	34½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	72	50	do	35⅜
18,000	Missouri state 6's	65	100	Reading Railroad	43
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. Bs	68	200	do	42¾
2,000	C. I. & Tol S. F. Bs	75	50	Mich. Cen. R. s10	56¾
5,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	104	100	M. S. & N. I. G. Sk. s10	35¾
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	90	50	do b10	36⅛
40	Pacific M. S. Co.	84	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79
35	do	83¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R. s30	34⅜
250	N. York Cen. R.	77¾	250	do	34⅜
50	do	77¾	400	do b60	34
50	do b60	77⅜	100	do s10	33⅛

THURSDAY, March 7—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of February, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the 28th of that month, completing eight months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1860.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of February, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$7,063,399
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	3,751,678
In Free Goods	3,312,563
Total Foreign Merchandise	$14,067,640
Against February, 1860	19,166,204
Decrease this season	$5,098,564

There was also entered during the month foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $2,274,067, against only $190,175 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $5,781,728, or $2,030,050 more than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in February is $16,097,690, against $19,978,081 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of February, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$10,236,820
Foreign Goods re-exported	567,487
Specie	1,102,926
Total clearances	$11,907,233
Against February, 1860:	
In Domestic Produce	$5,699,387
Foreign Goods re-exported	976,483
Specie	977,009—$7,652,879
Increase of all Exports Feb. 1861	$4,454,354

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of eight months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59
July	$24,817,000	$27,111,000
August	26,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,459,000
October	15,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,728,000
December	15,079,000	18,724,000
January	19,565,000	21,528,000
February	14,068,000	19,166,000
Total eight months	$146,009,000	$155,004,000
Foreign Specie	17,701,000	2,108,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	$7,525,000	$4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,232,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,753,000
November	11,263,000	5,324,000
December	10,612,000	6,382,000
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
February	10,237 000	5,699,000
Total 8 months	$77,227,000	$42,492,000
Foreign re-exported	4,645,000	6,677,000
Together	$81,872,000	$49,169,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,758,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
November	525,000	4,383,000
December	202,000	2,062,000
January	59,000	854,000
February	1,103,000	977,000
Total 8 months	$21,772,000	$38,349,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
Domestic Produce	$77,227,000	$42,492,000
Foreign re-exported	4,645 000	6,667,000
Specie	21,772,000	38,349,000
Total	$103 644,000	$87,518,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	4,504,066	4,851,248
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
September	3,038 903	2,908,562
October	2,632,078	2,318,730
November	1794,768	2,157,154
December	1,171,862	2,843,388
January	2,059 202	3,899,166
February	2,528,736	3,378,043
Total 8 months	$22,226,338	$26,669,456

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860-'61. From July 1, '60.		1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	
July 12	$1,514,884	July 12	$1,741,879
July 23	673,290	July 27	2,145,000
Aug. 2	988,678	Aug. 11	1,863,333
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Aug. 27	2,126,333
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Sept. 2	884,538	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Sept. 12	791,661	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Sept. 23	1,202,657	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Oct. 14	870,157	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Oct. 20	992,484	Nov. 28	1,721,343
Oct. 23	810,225	Dec. 12	1,865,429
Nov. 2	1,241,939	Dec. 24	1,408,234
Nov. 14	911,620	Jan. 10	1,788,666
Nov. 26	1,087,071	Jan. 24	1,760,582
Dec. 3	822,419	Feb. 10	1,476,625
Dec. 14	1,083,213	Feb. 26	1,392 579
Dec. 25	1,225,819	Feb. 29	382,503
Jan. 3	1,455,365	Total 8 mos.	$29,085,456
Jan. 13	1,446,219		
Jan. 25	1,246,029		
Feb. 3	1,514,154		
Feb. 12	1.052,313		
Feb. 25	1,056,426		
Total 8 mos.	$24,722,091		

Our Import return for February shows a decided improvement in the proportion of goods marketed. The withdrawals from Bond are $2,030,000 ahead of the entries for Bond, while in January nearly one-half the total imports went into Bond, increasing the amount withheld from market $6,017,000. The Export movement of Domestic Produce is kept up at the rate of *ten millions per month*, February being the fifth consecutive month in which this very large figure was attained. The Exports of all kinds since the 1st of July are now $16,126,000 ahead of the previous year, the excess on Domestic Produce alone being $34,735,000; while the falling off in Specie is $16,577,000, and in the re-export of Foreign Merchandise $2,032,000. The Import of Foreign Specie, to balance the difference in trade in our favor, is thus far $17,701,000.

There was an improved market on the Stock Exchange to-day, and the whole sudden decline of Wednesday was recovered at the early Board, and a further advance made at and after the Second Board, in the afternoon. There was no decided political news to put the market up to-day, any more than there was adverse news to put it down yesterday. The reaction was not unexpected when it was found that the precipitate sales of Wednesday were made upon a manufactured opinion, so to speak, of what is to follow, in the way of dire calamity at the South, from the Inaugural of Mr. LINCOLN. The disposition among business people to-day is to trust to the practical good sense of both parties to work out a peaceful solution of the difficulty, even though it should finally end in the separation of the Gulf States by mutual consent. As remarked in our last notice, there is a growing belief down town that the new Administration will do nothing to precipitate a crisis, and that, acting upon the principle that every day's delay and forbearance by the stronger party will be an actual gain to the cause of peace and healthy reaction in the Gulf States, that study will probably be to compromise by kindness, and gain time by negotiation for such reaction. And on this policy, if adopted, it is already quite clear they will have the support of the loyal Border States of the South. In any event short of a bloody collision, for which there would at least seem to be no occasion either profitable or conclusive to either side, it is much to be desired that our business people should cease to be haunted every day and hour with the fear that civil war must come, and that quickly and without notice!

The new Government Stock was firmer than yesterday, but there has been less speculative activity through the present week than last week. The great bulk of the stock has settled down in strong hands, and the few speculative takers among the Brokers, who have not yet realized, are indisposed to press sales. The price closed 93¼ @ cent. In State Stocks, the offering of Missouris was scarcely equal to the demand, and the price recovered 1 @ cent. Tennessees remain about as yesterday. Virginias and North Carolinas steady. All four of these Stocks suffer more just now from the supply from the Free Bankers at the West than from political distrust in the States which issue them. The recent popular election in North Carolina and Tennessee, and the marked deliberation in the Conventions of Virginia and Missouri, ought, in a liberal measure, to relieve their public credit of the suspicion of revolution. The Railway Mortgages show rather increased firmness, and par is bid for the Erie Secoods extended, and 104 for Erie Firsts. United States Treasury paper is 9 @ cent. @ annum, and not very active.

The Railway Share list early in the day manifested a general rise on yesterday's sales, and the firm feeling continued with little interruption throughout the day. The advance is 1@2 @ cent. In most instances, while in some it is even more, placing the price fully up to Tuesday's average. Among the Western, the demand was strongest for Michigan Guaranteed, Michigan Central and Illinois Central. There was a large business also done in Cleveland and Toledo, and a good degree of firmness on Galena. Among the New-York Stocks, Central was in free demand, and the price strengthened as the dealings of the day progressed, closing on the adjournment of the Second Board 77¾ @ cent.

Later in the afternoon prices were rather higher than on the printed sales of the Second Board, with less disposition to sell than to buy. The following are about the closing figures for the more prominent shares bid for at the close:

Central	77⅝	Illinois Central	78½
Erie	32¾	Toledo	34
Rock Island	58	Mich. Guaranteed	36½
Mich. Central	57¾	Reading	43

The continued absence of Foreign news, and the unaccountable delay in the appearance of the *Australasian*, up to the close of 'Change hour, created a dull feeling in Money affairs, and indispose the private Bankers, in the Foreign Exchanges, to do much business, either in the way of buying or selling bills. The rates on London, for their own and Southern Bank bills, range 105¼@106 @ cent.

The gross earnings and expenses of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, for the years 1859 and 1860, compare as follows:

Receipts, 1860	$467,000
Receipts, 1859	414,709
Increase	$52 291
Expenses, 1860	$237 000
Expenses, 1859	213 304
Increase	$23 696

The traffic on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad for the last two years compares as follows:

	Earnings.	Expenses.
1860	$2 335 396 53	$1,0.7 627 62
1859	1,965 937 60	1,291 332 95
Increase	$369,408 72	$336,294 67

The Toledo and Wabash Railroad earned in February:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$15.877 58	$15,159 95
Freight	26.185 95	31,682 66
Total	$42,063 53	$46,842 61
Increase		$3,779 08

The *Wall-street Underwriter* says of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, established two years ago, and on review of their year's operation in 1860:

"On all points the Equitable is a complete success, and if the momentum acquired within the first two years be maintained, even through the first decade, we may assume that there will be no more prosperous or influential Company in the country by that time. This Company presents a powerful array of fifty-two Directors, all men of the highest character and position, and many of them eminently known throughout the whole Union."

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the month of February were in

1860.	1861.	
Freight	$70,758 16	$77,198 00	Inc. $6,439 84
Passengers	30,925 68	29.659 19	Dec. 1.266 49
Mails & Mis	16,172 78	2 766 80	Dec. 13,405 98
Total	$117,856 62	$109,623 99	Dec. $8,232 63

The following are the latest quotations received by mail for Exchange on New York, by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
March 6	Philadelphia	Par.
March 6	Boston	Par.
March 1	New-Orleans	Par.
March 1	Mobile	Par.
March 6	Baltimore	¼ @ ⅜
March 6	Washington, D. C	1¼ @ 1⅜
March 4	Charleston	2½ @ 4
March 4	Richmond	6 @ 6¼
March 5	Petersburgh	5½ @ 5
March 2	Savannah	4¼ @ 4½
March 4	Chicago	7 @ 7½
March 4	Milwaukee	7½ @ 8
March 4	Cleveland	1 @ 1½
March 2	St Louis	5½ @ 6
March 4	Louisville, Ky	⅜ @ ⅝
March 4	Detroit	1 @ 1½
March 4	Cincinnati	⅜ @ ⅝
March 5	Pittsburgh	1½ @ 1¾
March 1	Memphis	2 @ 2½
March 2	Montgomery	5 @ 6
March 4	Columbia, S. C	4 @ 4½
March 4	Canada	½ @ ¾
March 4	Lafayette, Ind	1 @ 1½
March 4	Hamburgh, S. C	3 @ 4
March 5	Toledo, Ohio	1 @ 1½
March 4	Wilmington, N. C	6 @ 7
March 4	Racine, Wis	5 @ 6

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d inst. says:

"The Money market during the past week has shown further symptoms of relaxation, or rather the movement has indicated a readier disposition to operate, for the rates of interest have as yet undergone no change. The transactions, however, embrace a somewhat wider range of signatures, and to this extent the appearance is more favorable. The generality received rate for good paper is 12 @ cent. for round amounts, and 1@18 for small pieces, at which figures the demand is good. Select parcels are held at 10@11, but business in these grades is quite limited, and buyers are very capricious. A certain class of preferred names are offered sparingly. We quote:

Mortgage City paper, highest grade	10@12
Mortgage country and second class	12@15
Factors' Acceptances, A 1, 9 to 12 months	12@—
Factors' Acceptances, six months	12@—
Factors' Acceptances, four and five months	12@15
Long Paper, good to No 2	15@18
Short Paper, indorsed prime	—@—
Short Paper, single names, prime	12@15
Short Paper, No 2	18@24
Short Loans, on first class collaterals	12@15
Long Loans, on do	12@—

After the close of our last weekly summary Foreign Exchange improved, and at one time ruled from ¾ to 1 @ cent. above the quotations of Friday last. Within the last few days this advance has been entirely lost, and we close at much the same figures which ruled a week ago. Sterling, which sold up to 104¾@105, is now dull at a range of 103¾@104¾, and the latter figure is obtained with difficulty for the very best. Drafts with bill of lading rule at 102@102. The market for France was very heavy this morning at a decline of 1 @ cent. from the highest point in the early part of the week; we quote the run from 5f. 55@5f. 45. Very prime sixty-day Bills on New-York have been sought for at 2 @ cent. discount, and other good names at 2¼@2¾, the whole range going from 2@3. Sight has been in fair request at ¼@⅝ discount. The Banks check at ¼@⅝, and the Bankers at ⅜@¾.

The arrivals of Specie this week comprise $650,000 from New-York, $116 000 from Brazil, $26 253 from Tobasco, $7 500 from Havana, and $6,660 from Vera Cruz—total $806 513. A portion of that from New-York was already counted in last week's Bank Statement, as being in transit."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 7

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88⅞; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 31; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 @ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 7, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been, 17 bbls. Ashes, 2,549 bbls. Flour, 2 838 bushels Wheat, 646 bushels Corn, 310 bushels Rye, 1,650 bushels Barley, 2,780 bushels Oats, 744 bushels Malt, 495 pkgs. Provisions, and 573 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are readily taken at $5 25; Pearls are on limited request at the same price, @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request at steady rates. Sales 1,100 bags Rio, at 11¾c @13¼c; 230 bags Laguayra, at 14¼c @14¾c., usual credit; and 200 bags Jamaica, at 12¾c., cash, @ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been limited at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c @11¾c, @ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quoted firmer, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand is fair for shipping brands, which buyers would purchase pretty freely at yesterday's quotations, but holders ask fully an advance of 5c. to 10c. @ bbl. and are reluctant to sell, unless at full asking prices. Hence the sales are restricted. We have heard of sales of 11,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40 chiefly $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 05@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 25@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 30@$6 25; Inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55 @ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25	@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 15
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 75

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales 1,250 bbls., at $5 30@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, @ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 @ bbl; sales 870 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, @ bbl. Buckwheat Flour sells more freely at $1 50@$1 75 @ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in less request, as buyers are reluctant to pay a ling prices, and holders refuse to sell desirable lots at lower rates. The reported transactions add up 44,000 bushels, including inferior to very choice White Western, at $1 30@$1 55; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 28½@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin at $1 22; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 22; Northwestern Club, at $1 19½; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 17½; and Red State, at $1 20 @ bushel. Corn continues in fair request, at buoyant prices. The reported sales reach 61,000 bushels, at 57c.@60c. for New Mixed Western, at railroad depôt and delivered; 66c.@67½c for old do, in store and delivered; 60c @65c. for old yellow Western; 65c.@66c. for new yellow Southern, and 67c.@77c for white Southern @ bushel. Rye rules quiet, at 68c.@70c. @ bushel. Barley is salable and steady; 2,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at 90c @ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 34½c.@35c., Western at 34c.@34½c., and State at 35c.@35½c. chiefly at 35c., @ bushel.

HAY—Sales 575 bales North River, at 60c.@65c. @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been made of 35 bales New, at 25c.@32c. @ lb.

METALS—All descriptions have been quiet. Prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—The principal sales to-day were made at auction, comprising 1 494 bbls. New-Orleans at 28c @34c @ gallon. Privately, the sales were confined to 75 bbls. New Orleans at 33½c @34c.; and 31 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c.@33c, @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, at 36½c @37½c. @ gallon. Rosin has been moderately inquired for, including Common, at $1 30 @$1 35; No. 2 at $1 45@$1 75 @ 310 lbs.; and very low to fine and pale No 1 at $1 85@$3 25 @ 280 lbs.

OILS—Linseed is up to 60c @62c. @ gallon, and is in request mainly at prices within the range, which, however, are not satisfactory to holders of large lots. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork was very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to small lots at $17 12½ for Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime @ bbl. Cut Meats are also quiet at 8¾c @8¾c for Hams, and 6¾a.@6¾c for Shoulders @ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales, 150 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c @10c @ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess @ bbl; sales 230 bbls. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 @ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$13 50 @ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 10a.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State @ lb. Cheese is selling at 8¾c @10¾c. @ lb.

SEEDS—With reduced supplies and light receipts holders of Clover ask higher prices, refusing to sell prime seed under 8c., although we have heard of 300 bags fair having been purchased for export, at 7¾c.@7¾c., mainly within the range. @ lb. Rough Flax is dull and heavy at $1 37½@$1 45 @ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is in request, and is held much higher. Timothy Seed is scarce and quoted at $3 25@$3 50 @ bushel, but buyers are reluctant to purchase at those figures.

SPICES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 15 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c. @ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at about former prices. Sales 1,500 hhds., chiefly Cuba, for refining, at 4¾c.@5c and 293 hhds. New-Orleans (by sort on) at 4 5-16c.@5c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 600 bbls. were reported at 17¾c @17¾c. @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active; rates were firmer. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. @ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12¾d.; Corn, 11½d. @12d @ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. @ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s 6d. @ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; For Glasgow—Flour 4s @ bbl.; Grain, 12d @13d. @ bushel; Resin 3s. 9d.@4s. @ b

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Un Ballo in Maschera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jack Cade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—School for Scandal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Central Park.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Birthday of Freedom—Forty Thieves—Black-eyed Susan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Woman in White—Curiosities at all Hours.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request Advertisers to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Affairs in Washington continue much the same as reported yesterday. No nominations were sent to the Senate for confirmation, but the Cabinet held a meeting at which a number were prepared, which will be sent in to-day—among them probably those for the Collectorship and Surveyorships of this port. The chances of the various candidates are fully canvassed in the dispatch of our correspondent. The President in the afternoon received the Diplomatic Corps, who made their appearance in full Court costume, and were presented by Secretary SEWARD. The Senior member of the corps, the Portuguese Minister, delivered a complimentary and congratulatory address, expressive of the good feeling entertained by Foreign Governments for that of the United States, and hoping that peace and prosperity might be continued. The President responded in a feeling manner, and the Corps were subsequently introduced to the members of the Cabinet and to Mrs. LINCOLN. The occasion was a very interesting and agreeable one. The President will give his first public reception to-night, and Mrs. LINCOLN to-morrow morning.

The three gentlemen composing the Commission from the Southern Confederacy are now all in Washington, but there seems to be some hesitation on their part as to the course proper to pursue. They yesterday held a conference in the rooms of Senator WIGFALL, of Texas, and came to the conclusion, after considerable talk, to postpone for a few days,—or until the policy of the State Department towards the seceded States shall have been developed,—their communication to President LINCOLN. They were urged by the Texas Senator to act immediately, so that an opportunity might be given to capture Forts Sumter and Pickens before reinforcements could reach them; but his counsels, it appears, were considered too rash. Meantime, Gen. BEAUREGARD, who has been appointed by President DAVIS to the command of the troops at Charleston, expresses confidence,—according to the Charleston *Courier*,—that Fort Sumter can be reduced. He says that it is *only a question of time*.

The proceedings of the U. S. Senate have assumed an interesting and important character, unprecedented in any former session called merely for Executive business on the advent of a new Administration. Yesterday, Vice-President HAMLIN submitted the resignation of Gov. CHASE as Senator from Ohio, and a copy was ordered to be furnished to the Governor of that State. The resolution to print the usual number of the President's Inaugural Address then came up, and Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, made a speech in answer to that of Senator DOUGLAS, delivered on Wednesday. He insisted that the Address was a declaration of war against the seceded States, and asserted that if Forts Sumter and Pickens were not immediately surrendered by the Administration they would be taken. He was more than usually violent and Wigfall-ish. On being interrogated by Mr. DOUGLAS as to the propriety of holding a seat in the Senate when, according to his own showing, he was a foreigner, Mr. WIGFALL excused himself, on the ground that he had not yet been officially notified that Texas had seceded. Mr. DOUGLAS made a rejoinder, in which he maintained his former position, that the Inaugural could only be construed as a message of peace, and the debate between the two gentlemen was continued at considerable length. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, followed, contending, with Mr. WIGFALL, that the dissolution of the Union was actual and permanent. He also regarded the Address as a declaration of war. Without action on the resolution, the Senate adjourned.

A speech was made in the Virginia State Convention, yesterday, by Mr. CARLILE, who strongly opposed instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to make a report pledging the State to resist coercion. He contended for the right of the Government to enforce the Federal laws, and expressed his approbation of the sentiments of President LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address. Prominent Virginians in Washington say that the Union feeling in their State is growing stronger every day, and that there is now no possible chance of her joining in the Southern secession movement.

The idea of "rataliation" seems to be the paramount one among the Seceders. A bill was reported in the Southern "Congress" yesterday which provides that in the event of a conflict with the United States, or their refusal to recognize the independence of the seceded States, no Court shall take cognizance of cases brought by citizens of the United States, and that all pending cases shall be discontinued. Probably the next thing will be to relieve the citizens of Secessia from their obligations to Northerners, under all circumstances.

In the Missouri Convention yesterday, a large number of resolutions were offered, providing for a Committee to confer with the Border States as to the best means of keeping those States out of the secession movement, declaring secession to be a dangerous heresy; asking the Northern States to repeal laws obstructing the execution of the Fugitive Slave act; against coercion by the General Government; recommending the delivery up of the Custom-houses in the seceding States, and in favor of a National Convention to take action on the Crittenden Compromise as a basis. A resolution of thanks to Senators CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS for their patriotic efforts to compromise our national difficulties was unanimously adopted. Judge BIRCH, candidate for the United States Senate, made a strong Union speech in favor of the enforcement of the laws.

Dispatches from Major ANDERSON, dated 4th inst., have been received at the War Department. Nothing of special importance, however, is communicated. The feeling between him and the authorities of South Carolina is represented to be friendly, and he is allowed the usual postal facilities, and the privilege of marketing to a limited extent.

New-Orleans papers of the 2d inst., still further corroborate the intelligence relative to affairs at Fort Brown in Texas. Capt. NICHOLS, at the head of a body of Texan State troops, demanded the surrender of the Fort, when Capt. HILL responded by calling him and his followers traitors. Capt. HILL then immediately sent to Fort Ringgold for a reinforcement of 200 men, and expressed the determination to defend his position to the last.

The steamship *Bremen* brings transatlantic news from Southampton to Feb. 20—five days later than the advices by the *Canadian*. There is nothing of striking interest. On the 19th, the Palmerston Ministry experienced a defeat in the House of Commons, a motion for a modification of the income tax so as to secure more perfect equality having been carried by the opposition. On the previous evening, Lord JOHN RUSSELL had laid before the House the actual state of negotiations in regard to the maritime rights of belligerents, referring to the undetermined attitude of the American Government on this subject. The Conferences on the Syrian question were opened at Paris, where news had been received of new persecutions commenced against the Christians in Cochin China. The Bonaparte case had been decided adversely to the American claimants. The Italian Parliament assembled on the 18th, and was opened by the King in person, in a brief, judicious, but courageous speech, which the London *Times* refers to with warm commendation. FRANCIS II. was about to leave Rome with his family for Bavaria. At Rome the National movement was under full headway; the streets were nightly illuminated in rejoicing at the fall of Gaeta, and the immediate overthrow of the Papal Government was anticipated. A similar demonstration at Naples had caused a riot, in which the residence of the Spanish Ambassador was assaulted by the mob. The commercial news by this arrival is not cheerful. Cotton, breadstuffs and provisions were all languid and tending to a decline; while Consols were quoted at 91¼@91½.

In the State Senate, yesterday, several new bills were introduced—among them one by Mr. MANIERRE, to abolish the Board of Education of this City, and substitute in its place a Board of six Commissioners of Public Education, to be appointed by the Comptroller and Recordar, and to receive a salary of $3,000 each per annum. McLEON MURPHY offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling for information relative to the employment of Metropolitan policemen by Superintendent KENNEDY, for service outside the limits of the State. In the Assembly a long debate was had in Committee of the Whole on the bill to permit the State of New-York to consent to the purchase by the General Government of a Post-office site for this City, at the conclusion of which the Committee reported progress.

The Board of Alderman, last evening, adopted a resolution providing for a commission on behalf of the Common Council, to request the Legislature to submit to the people of the State the propositions of the Peace Congress. A resolution was adopted directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary legal steps for extending Lexington-avenue from Sixty-fifth to Eighty-sixth street. The Board transacted a large amount of routine business. The Tax Levy came up from the Councilmen, and the Aldermen adhered to its former action. A Conference Committee was appointed. The resolution from the Councilmen tendering the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. JOHN A. DIX was passed. In the Board of Councilmen, the Tax Levy was taken up and each item acted upon separately. The reductions made by the Board on the Levy as it came from the Board of Aldermen, amounted to $230,500 36—leaving the amount of the levy as amended, $7,208,525 18. The use of the Governor's room in the City Hall was tendered to Gen. DIX to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens on his return from Washington.

A disastrous fire, resulting in loss of life, occurred early yesterday morning in the two-story frame building, No. 102 West Fortieth-street. The first floor of the building was occupied as a segar-store, the second floor by a family named OAKLEY, and the attic by two young men and a family named WOOD, consisting of husband and wife and five children, all of whom were burned to death. The family of Mr. OAKLEY were also more or less burnt, as were also the men who lived on the same floor with Mr. WOOD. The flames spread with great rapidity, and it was with the utmost difficulty that any of the inmates of the building escaped with their lives. During the progress of the fire a disgraceful fight occurred between members of the Fire Department, in which stones, pistols and slung-shots were freely used. The origin of the fire is not known. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains of Mr. WOOD and wife and their five children, aged respectively 7, 5 and 3 years, and twins aged 4 months, which resulted in a verdict corresponding with the above facts.

A regular meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held last night, at the rooms, in Clinton Hall, when, after preliminary business, an interesting address on the "Geographical Importance of a United Italy," was read by Signor GAJANI, an Italian gentleman of note, residing in New-York, and in 1848 a Deputy in the National Assembly at Rome. It was very favorably received, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the Signor. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON offered a motion in reference to some future proceedings in connection with the recent decease of Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, and the meeting adjourned.

At Trial Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, HENRY DREW, an infant, yesterday obtained a verdict for $5,000 against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, for the loss of his foot, taken off by the defendants' cars. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, a writ of *habeas corpus* was before Justice SUTHERLAND, for the relief of THOMAS MCEVEY, alleged to have been abducted and taken to the Bloomingdale Orphan Asylum. The matter was adjourned to Wednesday next. In the General Sessions, two robbers, a male and a female, were sent to Sing Sing for ten years each; several thieves and a receiver were also convicted. The Court took a recess at noon, and allowed the Oyer and Terminer to open in its room. After that tribunal had received several indictments from the Grand Jury, it adjourned, for lack of a room, and the Sessions resumed operations.

The Stock Market yesterday improved, or rather recovered from the previous sudden depression, 2 per cent., and closed firm. Business in Exchange and Money quite dull, owing to the continued delay in the receipt of foreign news up to the close of Change hour. The Custom-house returns of the trade for February are published this morning. They show an export of domestic produce nearly double that of the same month last year, and an import of goods five millions less than February, 1860.

The demand for Flour was more active yesterday, and the market closed decidedly in favor of sellers. Wheat was less freely purchased, as buyers would not pay asking prices. Corn was in good request and was firmer. Sugars, Coffee, Hay and Whisky were inquired for. Provisions, Rice, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish and Tobacco were quiet. Seeds attracted considerable attention. An auction sale of New-Orleans Molasses occurred during the day. Rates on freight were higher, but engagements were rather light.

The Foreign View of our Political Troubles.

At the present day the promotion of material interests is almost the sole guide in National politics. In the past generation it was the maintenance of balance of power, or dynasties, or of religious or political ideas. It is now the development of commerce, trade and manufactures; the creation of markets for the surplus products of a nation. It is natural, therefore, that European powers should look at our great question of *disunion* simply in the light of their own interests, and that they should form very erroneous notions as to the manner in which, at the present crisis, these are to be best promoted.

We have taken some pains to show that political divisions can exert no tendency to change, permanently, the commercial relations between the North and South, which are founded in the respective wants and capabilities of the people of the two sections, whereby the North supply to the South a considerable portion of their food, and nearly all the merchandise they consume. In this office no nation can take the place of the Northern States, for the reason that our proximity, abundance of raw material, and entire familiarity with the kind of articles wanted at the South, enable us to adapt our products to their uses, as no other people can. In food, clothing, boots and shoes, farming and domestic utensils of all kinds, carriages, paints, glass, nails,—in fact, nearly everything the South consume, we are beyond the reach of competition, to say nothing of the long credits required; which no foreign manufacturer would give.

The importations from Europe, though largely paid for in Southern products, are consumed almost entirely in the Northern States, the South taking not over one-tenth of the whole amount imported. The South would never consume a considerable amount of foreign goods in any event. They would manufacture themselves what they could not get at the North. The interest of all European nations, consequently, is promoted just to the degree that they can develop the power of the people of the Northern States to consume, and this is best accomplished by leaving matters just as they are. In case of disturbance we are to be the great sufferers. The trade of the South is worth ten times as much to the Northern States as it is to all Europe. We shall take excellent care that it be not lost. We do not propose to interfere in any degree with the free exercise of domestic industry South, but rather to aid its development as far as we can. Thanks to our enterprise, we have provided in the Free States abundant outlets for the entire trade of the interior, so that if political disturbances should close every Southern port, the production and exportation of Southern staples need not thereby be diminished. But we do not propose anything of the kind, but to foster Southern industry to the full extent of our power. The more they produce the greater their ability to consume. It would be suicidal not to carefully cultivate one of our best markets. As we have the carrying trade of the South, the more they export the better employed is our vast commercial marine. The interests of the Northern States and those of the leading European nations, exactly harmonize, with the only difference that ours are of tenfold greater magnitude.

This view of the case readily commands assent as soon as one becomes familiar with the subject. It is now fully accepted in all business circles in England. In France, however, they have hardly gone beyond the superficial aspect of it. Almost all foreign nations would gladly take this view, as the greatness of our material interest and the rapid progress of our people are naturally calculated to excite the jealousy of every nation emulous of reaching the highest point of commercial greatness. Neither our politics nor social system are liked abroad, and no European Power would object to see us humbled

It is in such a strain that the Paris *Pays* discusses our present crisis. It tells us that

"The South, far from having, like the North, rival interests with Europe, has, on the contrary, the same or rather correlative interests. Confined, in short, to the extensive cultivation of those articles which Europe cannot do without, the South has been compelled, up to the present, in spite of constant protests, to pay an enormous tribute to the North, in the shape of Custom-house duties, for no other reason than to protect Northern manufacturing interests without any advantage to herself."

The reply to this is, that the South with 12,000,000, or two-fifths of our whole population, pay only about one-tenth of the duties on foreign imports, these being in proportion to what they consume, and that whatever consequently tends to promote the mechanical skill of those who supply to them their merchandise, promotes to the same degree their interests. The Southern people allege a great many things without a shadow of proof. They must find some excuse for their weakness, contrasting so humiliatingly with the strength of the North, and they strike at our manufactures as one of the sources of our power. They are driven almost to frenzy by seeing the vast amounts going yearly to Europe, while nothing returns direct to themselves, and they are determined to have no relation with a Government that can perpetrate such outrages. It may be difficult to convince them of their errors, but not indifferent parties, who have no other motive but the promotion of their own interests.

We know that the South will make a strong appeal to European nations to recognize their independence, and to be placed in favored commercial relations, on propositions for direct trade. But it is not pretended that such trade would increase our exports one dollar. What, then, is to be gained by a change in the present routine, by which the products of the South are sent forward? Nothing. On the contrary, the present order being the natural one, any change would weaken our ability to import, to increase which is the great object with foreign nations. Suppose this direct trade to be opened, and the South to receive directly from Europe the pay for all their exports. As foreigners could not meet their wants in hardly any particular, the present volume of trade would be greatly reduced. As the South would purchase only what would suit their condition, they would turn their attention to the manufacture of what they could not get abroad, and reduce their exports correspondingly. Direct trade, were it enforced, would be most prejudicial to the very parties to whom it might be addressed. It is a trap in which none but the senseless are to be caught. The South have a thousand grievances, but every one of them of their own creation. They are weak, but will take not the first step to make themselves strong; and poor, without deserving to be rich. They cherish towards the North all the dislike felt towards a successful rival, but they do not propose to copy a single thing which gave the North their power. The Cotton States are bent on mischief, but our own Government is the only party to deal with them. That we shall act wisely and discreetly, we give the best of guarantees—the vast interests we have at stake. We have not departed a hair's-breadth either from law or precedent. It is not surprising that some of the bodies that compose our Confederacy should at times be eccentric in their action, but this is no reason why Government should have its authority called in question by other nations in dealing with the recusants.

We are confident that this view will, in the end, be universally concurred in, especially when it is seen that to weaken or impair the strength of the North is in an equal degree to reduce the value of our trade. If France wants cotton and tobacco, let her leave Southern industry free for their production, by allowing the North to supply whatever the planter needs, and just those kinds of articles adapted to promote his purposes. The foreigner cannot do this. Should he attempt it, and should we withdraw from competition, the planter, as we have shown, would be compelled to employ a considerable proportion of his force in the various mechanic arts, reducing the product from the soil one-half. When all these things are seen in their proper light, foreign nations will gladly commit to ourselves the charge of all our domestic troubles.

A SAFE GAME TO PLAY.—The latest and most feasible plan originated in secession-dom for the distress of the North, is the invasion of copy-rights and patents issued to Northern men. "Let us," says a Georgian exchange, "get our presses at work, and embark capital in the building of factories; let us issue school-books and other works that have been copyrighted by Northern men; let us manufacture sewing-machines, Colt's pistols, Sharpe's rifles, and a hundred other things." It will be observed that the independent and self-reliant South does not think of originating anything; it never occurs to her to draw upon the inventive energies of her sons,—her highest ambition is to borrow brain and steal models. And in this respect secession is sound. It is no light task to compile a spelling-book; it requires some little familiarity with language to construct a grammar, and an intimate acquaintance with boundaries is necessary in getting together a geography. It is easier to borrow than to build, and more convenient to "convert" than to invent; there is no necessity for manufacturing rifles when arsenals with unlocked doors stand ready to be rifled;—so again we say that upon this subject secession is sound. But of one thing let our sunny friends remain assured. Though they steal our sentences and our syllables, learning their children to spell "secession" from books devised by some Down-East schoolmaster, and to conjugate the various verbs which imply "doing, being or suffering," according to the same authority; though they run away with COLT and cut out SHARPE in the manufacture of muskets; yea, though they even borrow the ingenious idea of horn gun-flints for those muskets, and infringe upon the New-England patent of wooden nutmegs for balls, we shall make no reprisals. We shall never interfere with anything that the South has copyrighted or patented; we shall never yield to the temptation of reprinting any of their books. On this point the South is safe. She runs not the slightest risk of being beaten at her own game.

The Scramble for Office.

The quadrennial revel of the office-seekers is now in full blast at Washington. The daily telegrams inform us that the pressure upon the President is terrific; and even the sturdy Rail-splitter, who has long been accustomed to the hardest kinds of mental and physical labor, is incapable of hearing up under it. He retires at night, pale and haggard, for a few hours' repose; in the morning the assault is renewed upon him with fresh vigor; his privacy is invaded, his footsteps are dogged, and even the members of his family, and his servants and negro man are not safe from the approaches of the impudent cormorants who pursue their quarry with all the ferocity of selfishness. Each of his seven ministers also are ceaselessly beset by pertinacious fellows, armed with petitions, recommendations, testimonials of party service—showing their fitness or unfitness, perhaps, for any possible office, from a diplomatic mission down to the smallest Postmastership.

The mails, too, are heavy with letters from every point of the compass, begging office in every style of chirography and grammar, and under every possible plea—the mere reading of which would occupy the whole time of the Cabinet during the four years of their official term. In the remorseless zeal with which candidates press their claims, State is pitted against State—interest against interest—radical against conservative—old-time member of the party against new convert—native against foreign-born—North against South. The Executive finds it almost impossible to command the necessary time for their all-important duties—while leisure for thought is altogether out of the question. It is probable that not less than a million men are now in pursuit of the sixty thousand great and small offices within the gift of the Government; and when it is considered that the only men in America who are utterly shameless, whose impudence is unmitigated, are political office-hunters, one can form a dim conception of the manner in which the President and Heads of Departments will, for at least the coming half-year, spend the leisure hours in which they are not engaged in the solution of the weighty questions which distract the State.

In face of this swarming host of place-hunters, it might seem paradoxical to say that few difficulties in the conduct of our Government are more serious than finding fit men to fill its various offices at home and abroad; and that of late years we have almost completely failed in procuring officials capable of honorably fulfilling the nation's duties. Amid a nation full of men of the greatest official capacity, we have long had inefficiency in every department of the public service:—with a high standard of public virtue, our political morals have long ago sounded the lowest depths; and, as a consequence, while we have a Government whose latent power and resources are greater than those of any other in the world, its affairs are conducted at the same time with a feebleness and extravagance which, were it a type of the national character, might stamp us as a nation of prodigals and idiots. Instead of resembling the vigorous youth of a free, courageous and Christian people, the political record of the last decade actually seems like a chapter from the history of the Lower Greek Empire, when decrepitude and lethargy had fastened hold of it. A distant spectator, judging of our real condition from the history of the contemporary Government, might draw the gloomiest auguries of our approaching fate.

Yet we all believe that this great, fresh, swarming American Democracy is, and will be for a thousand years yet to come, in the very heyday of its exuberant existence, virtuous, educated, free, valiant, united, strong—with a free Press and the Christian faith—with boundless natural resources, and boundless energy to call them into play—the Central Government has been but the keenest parody on the national character; while its official agents, in turn, have really represented the nation but little more than the mountebank and villains of a traveling show represent the villagers before whom they make their grimaces.

The true moral of all this is, that the *new Administration must be as careful as its predecessor has been reckless*, in regard to the honorable character of each and all of its official agents. The ambitions of partisan soothsayers must not be permitted to obscure the true lesson of the National Republican victory. Honesty was not the least of the remarkable qualifications which have raised Mr. LINCOLN to the illustrious office he now holds. *The best and fittest men*, not the most serviceable partisans, must be his representatives and ours from the highest office downward. The fact is, we have been saved from party as by fire, and it must not again tamper with the life of the Nation. While it need not be entirely ignored, it must be held in abeyance to greater interests. At all events, we protest beforehand against any appointment of incompetent men for any office, which may be urged as a reward for political services, in the idle hope that the necessary knowledge and ability will be afterwards acquired. Such partisanship, at the present time, could only be carried out at a fearful cost and risk to the country.

By the common-sense plan of making character and capacity the test for office—by reenforcing the old Jeffersonian maxim that the office should seek the man, not the man the office—President LINCOLN can do much to save the Republic from the catastrophe which menaces it from the quadrennial battle of hosts of greedy partisans over what they ominously designate the spoils.

A NATIONAL POLICE.—General Superintendent KENNEDY seems to regard the duties of the Metropolitan Police with an enlarged vision, as may be judged from his letter addressed to the Police authorities of Baltimore. No such narrow limits as the Counties named in the act creating the Metropolitan District can circumscribe the sphere of Mr. KENNEDY'S energies. He is for making the force under his command a National one, with detectives in all the secession cities, and bodies of disguised policemen actively watching every political development in the Border Slave States. Thus in his letter to the Baltimore police authorities, he rather patronizingly informed them, as if for the first time, that more than three hundred of the Ping-Ugly class have recently deserted the Monumental City to take service in the army of the Southern Confederacy; and that two hundred more of the same sort had been enrolled and were preparing for a similar begira. Mr. KENNEDY says that he knew of all these things from the moment of their inception, but did not think it worth while to acquaint the Baltimorean officials earlier with the result of his investigations, for the reason that he regarded the six hundred Southern recruits in question as miscreants and rowdies, whose absence would prove a blessing to the city they deserted!

Certainly the supposition that six hundred dangerous members of society could club together for a political purpose and quit a city of the size of Baltimore without attracting the attention of the Police,—is one little flattering to the penetration or alertness of the Baltimore authorities,—while reflecting only a doubtful credit for zeal, in excess of discretion, on our New-York officers. If our Metropolitan organization be one having jurisdiction throughout all the States of the Union, and with duties of political as well as criminal detection,—what good reason can there be why it should not be supported out of the Treasury of the United States, just as the Army and Navy are supported for purposes of common defence? We admire the General Superintendent's zeal, and applaud his motives; but how, in the name of common sense, does he justify the employment of New-York detectives in such services as are proudly recited in his recent letter?

That the establishment of a National Police might be a very excellent measure, we are quite ready to admit, with certain reservations; but until the General Superintendent can show that he holds a Federal appointment of this nature, and that a portion of his forces, at least, are supported out of the National Treasury, we must beg of him to be more circumspect and circumscribed in the uses to which he applies an organization, solely maintained and empowered for the suppression and punishment of crimes, against person and property, within the various counties and portions of counties mentioned in the Metropolitan Police Act.

The City Chamberlaincy.

Divided upon other issues, all parties in our City agree on the necessity of placing the Bureau of City Chamberlain on a surer foundation than it now rests upon. The present Democratic incumbent, who owes his appointment to a Democratic Board of Aldermen, is to-day appealing to the Legislature for a bill to place his Bureau beyond any further reach of Municipal huckstering. It is notorious that the office has several times been disposed of for illegitimate considerations; and possibly it may be his knowledge of how remunerative is the business of making City Chamberlains, which induces the present incumbent to petition the Legislature, through his friends, for a four years' lease of official life, exempt from the taxation which might otherwise be imposed on him. The Democracy are thus placed on the record as demanding legislation for an evil which can be cured in no other manner.

On the other hand, the Republicans, aware of the corruptions which have been engendered by the heat of the contest for this prize,—also ask that the custody of the City Treasury shall be removed beyond reach of the Board of Aldermen. It is not pleasant for the great body of tax-payers to have forced upon them such anxieties as recently were aroused in reference to the millions of public money over which contending appointees were at issue. We evidently need legislation to establish this Bureau on a solid and satisfactory basis; and the only question, therefore, is, what action shall he taken?

The present Democratic incumbent presses the Legislature to confirm him in office for four years, so that he may no longer be in fear either of fresh revolutions in the Board of Aldermen, or heavier assessments than customary in order to retain the favor of those who appointed him. A Republican Senator also introduced a bill restoring the control of the Chamberlaincy to the Department of which it has always nominally been a Bureau,—at the same time throwing such safeguards around the City Chamberlain as shall secure to him all requisite independence after having been once appointed. What plea of an honest kind can be urged upon a Republican Legislature to induce them to extend and confirm the official tenure of the present incumbent, we are at a loss to conceive. His appointment emanated from a tainted source, and unless the State Senate and Assembly are in favor of indorsing the action of the Democratic Board of Aldermen of this City, they should by no means consent to pass the measure introduced by the friends of the present Chamberlain. That we need legislation on the subject is clear, and the bill introduced by Senator MANIERRE seems eminently proper in its provisions—replacing, as it does, the appointing power of the City Chamberlainey in the hands of the Finance Department.

ALDERMANIC REPORTS—HOW MADE.—From the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening, we gain new insight as to the mode in which business is transacted by our City Fathers. It appears that in cases of "jobs" referred to Committees, the report is commonly made by the parties interested without any actual discussion before the Committee; and in certain cases, it is proved that the names of Committeemen have been signed to reports, under an idea that they were only signing petitions and without any knowledge whatever of the contents of the documents signed. So common has this practice become, that we find Alderman BRADY stating openly that a report conferring benefits on a certain Railroad Company at the City's expense, was drawn by the agents of the Company, and presented without ever having been discussed at any regular meeting of the Committee. It further appeared that while there were three signatures to the document, but one member of the Committee would confess to having read it; and that all knowledge of its existence had been withheld from the fourth Committeeman, who was not regarded, probably, as "sound" on this particular goose.

So much has custom the power to blunt the official conscience, that we find Alderman BRADY denouncing as "Puritanism" any objections urged against this course; and so shameless has usage made the dominant majority of the Board, that they unhesitatingly voted down a resolution offered by a minority-member of the Committee to have the document in question referred back, so that he might be allowed to read it and report against it, should he see fit. A minority report, of course, could effect no practical good, while it might possibly attract an unpleasant amount of notoriety to Aldermanic legislation. So, at least, a majority of the Aldermen would seem to have argued, and the various efforts made by Alderman DARROW to obtain a reconsideration of the report in question, were peremptorily crushed out. It is an agreeable thing to know that all persons or companies having interests to be affected by City legislation, may procure the privilege of making the reports on their own cases, by simply applying in time and with the necessary "arguments" to the proper quarter. It seems to be in the very nature of representative popular Government to keep continually progressing.

Another Tenement-House Massacre.

The fearful conflagration in Fortieth-street which occurred yesterday morning, and by which a whole family of seven persons perished miserably in the flames, may be taken as another sample of the reckless disregard for human life evinced by those landlords who have dealings with the poor. The house itself was a mere tinder-box inside, filled with the most combustible materials; and yet so unusually narrow was the stairway that "even under ordinary circumstances," we are told, "egress would be difficult."

It was a small and not lofty house, with but two stories and an attic; and yet in this small space there was a liquor-store kept and occupied by a Mrs. HOVEY, and a barber's business carried on by a man named SCHWARTZ, on the first floor; the second floor was occupied by HENRY C. OAKLEY and family, we know not how many in number; while in the attic, consisting of two small rooms, lived HENRY WOODS, his wife, five children, and a servant-girl named JANE GITTINGS.

The building, with its miserably narrow stairway and decayed woodwork, was nothing better than a trap for human life—a tinder-box liable to ignition at any moment, and so arranged as to make escape, after a fire had got fairly under way, almost impossible. The result has been in this case, that HENRY WOODS, who ran down stairs on hearing the first alarm of fire, but at once rushed back on ascertaining how imminent was the danger, for the purpose of rescuing his family, fell a victim to his affection, and was slowly roasted to death in the upper rooms of the building, surrounded by his wife and five children, who all shared the same terrible fate.

There certainly are laws prescribing that tenement houses shall have stairways adequate to all the wants and possible emergencies of the occupants; and it would furnish a most useful lesson to tenement landlords—though one which we can hardly hope to see enforced—if the proprietor of this slaughter-pen in Fortieth-street could now be held to the full responsibilities of the statutes which he neglected to obey, and the fatal results of his negligence. Seven human bodies charred to cinders form a very fearful protest against the economy which refused to give a proper stairway to this building.

Fearful as was the scene of this tragedy, it was further aggravated by the breaking out of an old grudge between two of the volunteer Fire Companies, who should have been at work extinguishing the flames. Regardless of the disaster within the walls of the flaming house, the members of Engine Company No. 1 renewed an unsettled difficulty with the members of Engine Company No. 18,—pistols, clubs and brickbats being freely used on both sides, we are told; and this contest being a second time renewed in Eighth-avenue, after the Police had interfered and separated the combatants in Fortieth-street. Is it not time that this volunteer system of fire-service should be superseded by one which will secure to the public men who have discipline and a common interest to aid them in working harmoniously together?

NOT ENTIRELY DESERTED.—Mr. BUCHANAN seems to have received a warmer welcome among his old friends and neighbors at Wheatland than he had fairly any right to expect. His whole Administration was characterized by an entire forgetfulness or neglect of those who had been his earliest and his warmest friends. With a strange infatuation, he seems to have supposed, upon his entrance into office, that those to whom he was most indebted were the persons from whom he had most to fear.

His very first act, therefore, was to turn his back upon his life-long friends, and throw himself into the arms of those who were always opposed to him, until there was a prospect that his friendship might be made personally serviceable. The men who sustained him through his Senatorial career, who were his friends while he was in the State Department, and who employed the period of his absence abroad to press his claims for the Presidential nomination, were the very first to be discarded; and those who had made most vehement war upon him at every stage of his political progress, were taken into his confidence and made the dispensers of his favors.

This discarding of old friends for new ones proved utterly fatal to Mr. BUCHANAN, as it must to any man foolish enough and ungrateful enough to practice it. We are glad to see that it has not so utterly deprived him of all friends, as to prevent his receiving a welcome home on leaving the Presidency, which he has done nothing to elevate or adorn.

DEMOCRATS FOR THE UNION.—The noble and firm stand made by Judge DOUGLAS in behalf of the Inaugural Message of his successful rival for the Presidency, furnishes gratifying ground of hope that, in the great crisis through which our country is now struggling, the wise and patriotic men of all parties will unite in their efforts to sustain the Union, and sacrifice all mere personal prejudices, however bitter—all individual views on minor questions of policy, however faithfully cherished—in order to prevent the hands of traitors from tearing down the grand edifice of constitutional liberty erected by the labors of our forefathers, and under whose protection we have enjoyed a prosperity unexampled among the nations of the earth.

It is worthy of the gallant Senator from Illinois to assume so zealously the championship of the Union, and to hear testimony, in doing so, to the earnest, patriotic and candid nature of the gentleman to whom he owes the defeat of his own hopes. In emergencies such as the present, it is the duty of every one who loves his country to sink the partisan in the patriot, and to adjourn the promptings of personal pique to some period less agitated—less fraught with peril both to the present and future of our country. Senator DOUGLAS may rest assured that he has raised himself in the estimation of all conservative and intelligent observers of public affairs by his conduct in this matter.

RELIEF WANTED.—Subscriptions are solicited by Messrs. DE MARKAS BROTHERS, No. 61 Stone-street, for sufferers by the recent unparalleled inundations in Holland, by which thousands of the poorer classes have been reduced to the last extremity of poverty and suffering. The object commends itself with special force to those of our merchants who have business connections with the country.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES FIVE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

The British Ministry Defeated in the House of Commons.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

Emancipation of the Serfs in Russia.

DECISION OF THE BONAPARTE CASE.

Cotton and Provisions Dull—Breadstuffs Declining—Consols 91 3-4a91 7-8

The Mail steamship *Bremen*, Capt. WESSELS of the Bremen line, from Southampton on the 20th of February, arrived at this port last evening.

Her advices are five days later than the telegraphic accounts received by the *Canadian*.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown on the 19th ult.

The *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown at 5 A. M. on Sunday, Feb. 17, and at Liverpool on Monday.

The *Arago* arrived at Cowes on Saturday night, Feb. 15.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A motion, in the British House of Commons on the 19th for more equality in assessing and levying the income tax, was carried against the Government, the vote standing 131 to 127. The question was of secondary importance, and involved no necessity of a resignation of Ministers.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Feb. 18, Lord DE GREY, in answer to Lord ELLESMEROOR on the question of interests of the sons of persons who had served in India since the transfer of the Government to the Crown, said he could not give any answer, as the subject was still under consideration. The Government fully intended to carry out not only the letter but the spirit of the act of 1858.

Their lordships shortly after adjourned.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question put by Mr. HOSPALL, whether any steps had been taken with the view of carrying out the recommendations of the Shipping Committee of last year on the subject of belligerent rights at sea, Lord J. ROSARLL entered upon an explanation of some length regarding the communications he had had with the Government of the United States upon the subject, when he was interrupted by Mr. BAIGHT upon a point of order, and he contented himself with saying that it was a question affecting the whole maritime rights and interests of this country.

The Parochial Assessments bill was read a second time.

On the motion for the nomination of the Select Committee on the Red Sea and India Telegraph bill, a discussion arose upon the merits of the original contract, and as to whether the Company had fulfilled their engagements. The Committee was ultimately nominated, and the House adjourned.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "It is believed that the camp at Aldershott will shortly be remodeled, the camp at Chalone will probably be selected as the type of the new camp, and the troops will be put under canvass."

It has been finally decided that the armaments of the *Warrior* and *Black Prince* shall consist of Armstrong guns, 100-pounders on the main deck, and 70-pounders on the upper deck.

The *Examiner* says: England has already spent £3,000,000 in experimenting upon oceanic cables, and we are decidedly of opinion that a North Atlantic cable to bring the Old and New World together by the route of Scotland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, over seas infested by icebergs, and along ice-bound coasts, is a hopeless project that will not be, and ought not to be, attempted.

The *Great Eastern*, according to the *Daily News*, is to leave England the first week in March, for Norfolk, Va., where she has been guaranteed a cargo, chiefly of cotton, for England, the freight of which will amount to $75,000.

Mr. TRAIN, of Boston, had an interview with the Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON on Monday, at the office of the Board of Trade, and submitted a model of a street railway.

FRANCE.

The *Journal of Monaco*, of the 10th, says:

"On the 2d of February a treaty was signed at Paris, by which the Prince of Monaco cedes the communes of Mentone and Roquebrune to the Emperor of the French. The exchange of ratifications will take place within ten days. This cession is made by the Prince for an indemnity of £160,000, as also the restitution of the private properties belonging to his Highness in the communes of Mentone and Roquebrune, and of which the Prince was despoiled in 1848. The treaty stipulates the establishment of a Customs-union between France and the Principality, and the engagement on the part of the Imperial Government to construct a carriage-road between Nice and Monaco, following the sea shore, as also to enlarge and improve the road from Monaco to Mentone."

Accounts from the French manufacturing districts state that the principal houses are confining their operations to the execution of orders for immediate delivery. They will not engage in any speculation for two reasons—first, because there is an absolute want of confidence; and, secondly, because they will not extend their credit. No great improvement is expected until some amicable arrangement has been arrived at in the United States.

The rise in the price of wheat and flour made further progress in the Paris market last week. The increase has been at least 1f. the sack of 157 kilos on baker's flour within the last eight days. A similar movement has declared itself with respect to flour of the four marks.

The long expected pamphlet, *La France, Rome, et l'Italie*, was issued on the 15th. The anonymous character of the publication is abandoned, and the new manifesto of the Emperor NAPOLEON appears with a signature, that of the Director of the Press, M. LAGUERRONIERE. It is an elaborate defence of the Imperial policy in its relation to Italy, and at the same time a regular bill of indictment against the Pope, or, officially speaking, the Papal Government. It is criticised by the ultramontane journals, and of course highly approved by the Government Press.

M. MIRES, the prominent Parisian banker, and financial agent of the Turkish Government, had been arrested on a charge of fraud and conspiracy. His affairs have been placed under sequestration by the Government. Count DA GERMINY, the Governor of the Bank of France, and M. D'AUDIFFRET, a Director of the Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, have been nominated with absolute power to wind up M. MIRES' great establishment—the Caisse Générale de Chemins de Fer. It is not stated to what extent the Government assume the liabilities of that concern, or whether the contract for the Turkish Loan will terminate in forfeiture or otherwise.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY SUIT.

Judgment was delivered by the tribunal of the Seine in the Bonaparte-Paterson case on Friday, Feb. 15. The Court declared that as the object of the demand made by Madame ELIZABETH PATERSON and JEROME BONAPARTE, her son, was the liquidation and the division of the succession of the Prince JEROME, who died on the 24th of June, 1860; and, inasmuch as among the grounds of opposition to the demand is one that the claim has been already judged by two decisions of the *conseil de famille*, dated the 4th of July, 1856, and the 7th of July, 1860, which proclaimed the nullity of the marriage of the 24th of December, 1803, and its invalidity even as regards property, the Court added:

"It is expedient above all to examine the validity of this ground of opposition, inasmuch as if it be well founded it would establish a peremptory exception to the present demand, and it would no longer belong to the tribunal to examine the other grounds of opposition, or to decide whether the marriage is not null for having been contracted in a clandestine manner, or whether Mme. ELIZABETH PATERSON could rely on her good faith in the legal acceptation of the term, or what efficacy should be attributed to the decrees of the 11th and 30th Ventose of the year 13; and, in fine, whether the possession of a position claimed by the parties represented by M. BERRYER does not meet an energetic, incessant and manifest contradiction in the simple fact of the second marriage contracted in 1807 by Prince JEROME and the Princess CATHERINE, of Wurtemberg, on the faith of the legal non-existence of the first marriage; and whether, consequently, the title of relative given to JEROME PATERSON be according to the habitual relations of life, particularly when it must be recollected that to admit a close right by blood, would, on the part of the children born of the second marriage, be a denial of their own legitimacy."

The Court then referred to the 1,350th and 1,351st articles of the *Code Napoleon*, and having recapitulated all the facts of the case as stated by counsel, it declared that the demands of Madame ELIZABETH PATERSON and her son, JEROME BONAPARTE, are not admissible, and must be rejected, and ordered that the present judgment shall be mentioned on the margin of the deed dated the 19th of July, 1-60, containing a declaration of the acceptance by JEROME BONAPARTE of the succession of Prince JEROME. The Court further sentenced the claimants to pay the costs.

The Conference on the Syrian question held a sitting at Paris on the 15th.

The *Patrie* and the *Pays* say: "The latest news from Cochin China announce that fresh persecutions had been commenced against the Christians."

ITALY.

Assembling of the Italian Parliament—Speech of Victor Emanuel.

The Italian Parliament was opened Feb. 18 by the King in person. His Majesty, in his speech, said:

Italy, almost entirely free and united, confides in your wisdom, and it is on you devolves the task of her organization. You will establish the greatest administrative liberty, taking care, at the same time, that her unity be protected. Public opinion is favorable to our national tendencies. The Emperor of the French, although assuring to us the benefits of non-intervention, has deemed it fitting to call his Envoy. This act has excited our deep regret, without, however, affecting our gratitude. At Magenta and Solferino, France and Italy have riveted ties of amity which will be indissoluble. England, the ancient home of liberty, has recognized our right to dispose of ourselves. We shall preserve an imperishable remembrance of the support which her good offices have afforded us.

An illustrious Prince having ascended the Throne of Prussia, I sent my Ambassador in order to testify to him our sympathy for his person and for the German nation.

You will assist my Government in completing the armements.

In the consciousness of its strength, the Kingdom of Italy will be able to follow the counsels of prudence.

My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is as wise to wait at the right time as it is to dare at the right time.

Devoted to Italy, I have risked my crown for her sake; but no one has the right to risk the existence and the destinies of a nation.

The taking of a formidable fortress has worthily crowned the exploits of the army and navy. Thus they, as well as the volunteers, have required a renown which has given the country a just confidence in itself, and it is with pleasure that I express to the first Parliament of Italy the joy which, as a King and soldier, I feel on this account.

THE LAST DAYS AT GAETA.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:

"A private dispatch has announced the arrival at Rome, on the 14th inst., of the King and Queen of Naples. They were accompanied by the King's brothers, and by Gen. Bosco, who has been appointed Gentleman of the Chamber. M. CASELLA has remained at Gaeta to settle all matters concerning the surrender of the fortress.

Their Majesties alighted at the Palace of the Quirinal, where His Holiness Pope PIUS IX paid them a visit on the 15th.

It appears that the bombardment on the 11th and 12th was of extreme violence. The explosion of the powder magazines had rendered the rifled cannon useless; but the fortress still replied with the other guns. The Neapolitan artillerymen displayed the greatest bravery; twice they silenced the guns of the Batterie des Capucins.

On the 13th, although negotiations had been partially opened, the bombardment continued with the same violence; two batteries of the fortress were demolished, and then the capitulation was signed. It was the fortress that fired the last cannon-shot. It appears that, from the demand to surrender to the moment the capitulation was signed, the Piedmontese threw 50,000 shells into the fortress.

On the 14th the Sardinian troops occupied one-half of the town at 8 A. M. At the same time the Queen, the Princess, the Royal Household, and the foreign Ministers embarked on board *La Mouette*. The King passed the Neapolitan troops in review, who wept as they presented arms to him. An immense crowd was assembled, and the population shed tears. The King was very pale from emotion. Royal honors were paid to FRANCIS II. as he embarked on board *La Mouette*. As the vessel left a salute of 21 guns was fired and the flags were lowered from the batteries, while the garrison shouted 'Long live the King!' though in presence of the Piedmontese, already in possession."

GENERAL NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

King VICTOR EMANUEL had received, at Milan, Gen. BONIN, the Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree ordering the cessation of the administrative self-government of Tuscany. King VICTOR EMANUEL is expected at Turin on Feb. 16. The *Nazionale* of Naples announces the discovery of a conspiracy in favor of Prince MURAT, and states that the trial had commenced.

Advices from Perugia of the 15th announce that the Papal Zouaves had invaded Sardinian territory, but that they had been repulsed by volunteers. The Pontifical soldiers had fortified themselves at Nanzano.

The surrender of Gaeta had given rise to great rejoicing in Rome.

A dispatch dated at Naples, Feb. 18, says Gen. CIALDINI and the army have attended a mass for those who died in the late struggle. The General has also published an order of the day, announcing the taking of Gaeta. The tone of the order is very moderate. It concludes as follows:

"Death throws a sad veil over all human quarrels. The dead are all equal. Be generous towards the vanquished. Your hatred cannot last. As a soldier, VICTOR EMANUEL fights and forgives."

The Sardinians are actively engaged clearing Gaeta of its ruins. The city has suffered enormously from the bombardment. Typhus fever is ravaging Gaeta.

According to letters received from Naples, a riotous assemblage attacked the Palace of the Archbishop during the *fêtes* on the occasion of the fall of Gaeta. The windows of the Spanish Consul's residence were smashed by the people. Commander NIGRA promised to give satisfaction to the Consul, and to punish the guilty parties. Several hundred Bourbon soldiers were found by the Sardinians at Gaeta suffering from typhus fever.

It is asserted that Gen. CIALDINI will receive the title of Duke of Gaeta.

The *Giornale di Roma* gives a denial to the rumors of an arrangement between the Holy See and Piedmont.

The departure for Paris of Monsignor SACCONI, Papal Nuncio, to the Court of the Tuileries, has been postponed.

At a demonstration in Rome, on the 14th ult., the crowd shouted "Long live VICTOR EMANUEL!" "The Unity of Italy forever!" Some priests were seen cheering with the multitude. Some French patrols at length requested the crowd to disperse and were obeyed.

Illuminations took place on the Corso in celebration of the surrender of Gaeta.

The Committee for the furtherance of the Unity of Italy have recommended the citizens to illuminate the city on the day of the opening of the Italian Parliament.

FRANCIS II. and his Queen were to leave in a few days for Bavaria, accompanied by the Queen Dowager. The suite of FRANCIS II. speak in high terms of the bravery of the Piedmontese.

The Pope has ordered the publication of diplomatic documents as a reply to the French Government.

The public mind at Rome is much agitated, and it is thought that it will be impossible for the Government to resist the national movement.

It is rumored that the influence of Cardinal ANTONELLI and Monsignor DA MAZONA is much shaken.

GARIBALDI, who has been said by many to be traveling, is still at Caprera, from which retreat extreme parties are trying prematurely to entice him. It is said that Austria, by means of her secret agents, is endeavoring by every means she can urge on GARIBALDI not to wait for Italy to recruit and reorganize her strength.

SPAIN.

Nothing positive is known respecting the rumored Ministerial crisis.

The official journals announce that the Spanish Minister in Mexico has received his passports from the new Government, and is about to proceed to Havana.

The Spanish Squadron off Havana has been ordered to sail to Vera Cruz.

The Spanish journals assert that dissension was about to break out among the Constitutional party in Mexico.

HUNGARY.

The Court Chancellor, in his reply to the Obergespane, said: "The diploma of October has created mutual obligations. The King has faithfully redeemed his pledge, and the country may now also fulfill its engagements by supporting its functionaries of the Government. The Prince Primate has accepted from the Obergespane the mission of laying before the Emperor their petition for the reëstablishment of the laws of 1848, and the convocation of the Diet at Pesth.

The General Congregation of Agram has sent a deputation to the Ban requesting him to raise the state of siege at Fiume.

The Judicial Conference has adopted the Press Law of 1848, with trial by jury.

M. ASBOTH, the General of the Honved Regiments of 1848, has been arrested at Lugos and conducted to Temesvar.

DENMARK.

The *Berlingske Fidende* declares that no difference of opinion on questions of principle has existed between the Ministers, and that complete unanimity now prevails between them. The statement of the *Flyenpost* respecting the intention of the King to grant a constitution to the whole of the kingdom, and to institute two Chambers, is without foundation. The estates of HOLSTEIN were to be convoked on the 6th inst.

A sitting of the Privy Council will take place on Tuesday, Feb. 19, in which the Ministerial projects will be submitted to the King's sanction.

RUSSIA.

A direct transaction has been arranged between the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburgh and the Bank of France for the exchange of 30,000,000 francs in gold for the same amount of silver.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated Feb. 10, says:

"The moment is close at hand, and I am happy to announce it, when the emancipation of the serfs will be an accomplished fact. The proclamation will be issued on the 3d of March next, the anniversary of the accession to the throne of ALEXANDER II., whose reign will be forever illustrated by this measure of social justice.

Thus, more than 20,000,000 of Christian souls will at one and the same hour have ceased to be a property. Yesterday a solemn sitting of the Council of the Empire was held on the subject, and much curiosity and anxiety prevailed to know what it would lead to. There were a thousand different rumors this morning, but among the best well-informed persons have assured me that the date I have above given is that fixed for the act of liberation. The emotion created by this news throughout the Empire is immense."

INDIA.

A telegram from Bombay, dated Jan. 27, says that the famine in the Northwest Provinces is very severe.

Belligerent Rights at Sea.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th ult., Mr. HORSFALL asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any steps had been taken by Her Majesty's Government, with the view of carrying out the recommendations of the Shipping Committee of last year on the subject of belligerent rights at sea.

Lord J. RUSSELL—No steps have been taken by Her Majesty's Government with a view of carrying out the recommendations of the Shipping Committee of last year on the subject of belligerent rights at sea, and perhaps the House will allow me to state the reasons for which I have not taken any such steps. I found that when the matter was under discussion with the American Government, the opinion of Lord CLARENDON seems to have been unfavorable to the proposal that private property at sea should be respected during war. No final decision was come to, and no official communication was made, and the American Government expressed a wish that all communication upon the subject should be suspended. Some time afterwards Mr. DALLAS read to me a dispatch of considerable length and much ability, which was addressed to Mr. MASON at Paris. In that dispatch it was stated by the American Government that it was impossible that private property on board belligerent vessels should be respected at sea; but Gen. CASS added that he considered that the right of blockade as authorized by the law of nations was a great abuse; that the only case in which a blockade ought to be permitted was when a land army was besieging a fortified place, and a fleet was employed to blockade it on the other side; but that any attempt to interrupt trade by a blockade, or to blockade places which were commercial ports, was an abuse which ought not to be permitted. That, of course, opened a still wider question. My answer to that dispatch was simply that, as the war had ceased, and the treaty of Paris had been concluded, it was not advisable to continue that discussion. The proposition itself seems to me to be one of the utmost magnitude. It is, in fact, a proposal that there being two Powers, one of which has a very strong army and a strong navy, the other having an army inferior in numbers, but a superior navy, that the Power which has the superior navy should forego all the advantage to be derived from that source, and allow the contest to be decided by military force alone. Its adoption would in the next place tend rather to prolong than to shorten wars, because one very in which a great maritime Power can act as a belligerent is to cripple the trade of its opponent. The greater its strength as a maritime Power the greater is its power to do this, and the better its chance of bringing the war to a favorable termination. If this proposition were accepted, the whole of the power would be gone which has hitherto rendered Great Britain so formidable at sea. In the next place, I perceive difficulties in detail which would be insurmountable. The mercantile navy of a belligerent would be free from capture, but no one could say when a number of vessels, apparently merchant ships, appeared off the coast, that they might not be used for purposes of war, and that they did not contain—

Mr. BAIGHT rose to order. He wished to know whether the noble Lord was acting regularly in going into a lengthened argument on a difficult subject, in reply to a question put to him, when no other member holding different views would have an opportunity of answering.

THE SPEAKER—It has always been usual to accord greater latitude to a Minister than to a private individual, in answering questions which may be put to him. Questions, indeed, are seldom addressed to private individuals. The noble Lord was explaining the reason why he had not acted in the manner which the honorable member who put the question assumed that he had done. Under those circumstances the House will probably not consider that the noble Lord was out of order.

Lord J. RUSSELL—A Select Committee of this House having made certain recommendations, in, I think, very positive terms, it might be assumed that it was my duty to have acted in conformity with them, and to have taken some steps for carrying them out. I therefore ventured to explain to the House why I did not consider it prudent to adopt such measures. I do not wish to enter further into the argument, beyond saying that I regard the question as one affecting the whole maritime power of this country, and that I think any Minister of the Crown ought to be most cautious in taking any final step.

England and Mexico.

From the London Times' City Article, Feb. 19.

Although the reply of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the question addressed to him last week on Mexican affairs was highly satisfatory as regards his opinion of the prospects of the reëstablishment of order and the revival of commerce throughout that Republic, it is considered by all persons interested, to have been in some other respects most insufficient. For the last three years the letters from the leading British merchants in Mexico have continuously expressed a sense of the utter disregard manifested by our Foreign Office, not only of the interests, but of the dignity and good name of Great Britain in that region. These representations have been unanimous, and have proceeded from the most quiet and conservative houses—the friends and correspondents of the largest and wealthiest London firms. Lord JOHN RUSSELL must have been cognizant of them, and of the specific statements they contain, yet, at the very crisis of the Mexican struggle, when all the other Powers are actively working either on the side of anarchy or pacification, we are virtually without a Representative in that country, it having been deemed sufficient to nominate Sir CHARLES WYKE to the post, with power to remain in Europe for several months—at Paris or elsewhere. Not a word of explanation was volunteered by his lordship upon this point, but a detail was given of our past proceedings which puts them in a far from favorable light. After the robbery of the British Legation at Mexico, Lord JOHN RUSSELL directed that it should be notified to JUAREZ, at Vera Cruz, that Great Britain would recognize his Government *if* he would agree to hold himself responsible for the amount thus plundered. It happened, however, that when these instructions arrived out the whole contest had been terminated, JUAREZ, in consequence of the total defeat of MIRAMON, having been constitutionally installed as President. He would say to our Foreign Minister, therefore, that he was much obliged by the offer, but that it had been sent too late, and that the Constitutional Government, having reached dry land, had no eagerness to be encumbered with conditional help. Our position is, consequently, as poor as possible. The United States' Cabinet recognized JUAREZ two years back, and the American Legation promptly removed from Vera Cruz to Mexico on his recent triumph. Spain, on the other hand, in the service of the Pope, has strained every nerve to uphold the malefacto s who have at length been overthrown, and is still so earnest in their favor that it has been found necessary to dismiss her Minister from the country—a legitimate act which she is about to resent by a display of her fleet before Vera Cruz. France has pursued a temporizing course, secretly inclining to Spain, but jealous of the United States, and ashamed to commit herself to the misdeeds of MIRAMON. Throughout this conjuncture the aspirations of all the most influential people in Mexico have been directed toward England. Their trading relations are more intimate with us than with any other people, and we are the only Power upon whom they can rely as having no designs upon their independent existence. We have done nothing, however, except to keep up a feeble and inconsistent system of annoyance to all parties—dallying with MIRAMON on the one hand and JUAREZ on the other, and never asserting or upholding a principle of any kind. The climax was reached by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in his late speech. The idea of offering to recognize a Government "if" they would consent to repair an outrage committed on us seems a novel thing. If the Juarez Government are entitled to power, either according to the Constitution of Mexico or international usage, it is our business to act accordingly, and, having recognized that Power, to exact, without any "ifs" in the matter, whatever justice we have to claim. Instead of this, we have haggled to sell our influence, in consideration of receiving in return that which should never for an instant have been allowed to be introduced as a matter of negotiation. It may be hoped that for the future we shall maintain a stronger and in every respect a more distinct course in that country, and that before the end of the present year our merchants will have gained such a sensible sense of the importance of its trade that it will be impossible hereafter for any English Administration to manifest disregard for its political progress.

The Condition and Plans of Secession Appreciated.

From the London Times.

While, as far as appearances go, as determined as ever, while triumphing in the easy success of their schemes, the Secessionist leaders and their too willing followers are evidently at the beginning of terrible disasters. Southern credit does not stand high in the Union or in the world, and now every kind of security is depreciated to an extent scarcely credible. The State stocks have gone down; railway shares and bonds are almost unsalable. The construction of railways has been interrupted in every part of the South, and capital is flying from a land ruled by fanatical demagogues. Even famine may be expected to try the courage of the Southerners, since in great districts cotton is so exclusively cultivated that wheat, beef and pork have to be brought from the North and West, which now are disinclined to give credit to foreigners, against whom they cannot make good their claims. Business is so completely at a standstill at the ports that even cotton is sent up the Mississippi to Cairo, at the junction with the Ohio, thence to be sent East by railway. It is plain that the Slave Confederation must commence its existence amid something like bankruptcy; and, though such calamities have been surmounted by many nations struggling for independence, we have yet to learn whether the Southern communities have the resolution to face them. If, however, the leaders of the secession can get the community to remain faithful to them, the movement will go on. There can be no doubt that an active party has been intriguing for secession for many years past. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is pointed at by the North as the Jeroboam of this rupture; he is to be the first President, and to remain for life the ruling spirit of the Confederation. Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, who has just been indicted at Washington as one of the party guilty of defrauding the Treasury, is charged with having transferred arms and amunition from North to South that they might be seized by the Seceders, and to have so disposed the officers that at some of the most important points Southerners were in command. The schemes of these men for the aggrandizement of the South we have already dwelt upon. They are nothing less than the conquest of the finest regions of the North American Continent. The South openly boasts of what it will do when a separation has been arranged. New-Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, and Chihuahua are to be occupied by a slave-holding emigration, Mexico proper is to be laid aside in due time, and the silver mines made again productive; Cuba is to be acquired, Central America and the Isthmus brought into subjection.—In fact, the schemes of WALKER and QUITMAN at length realized.

Mr. Cobden Declining a New Testimonial.

Mr. COBDEN writes as follows to Mr. DALGLEISH, M. P.:

ALGIERS, Feb. 16, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: The newspapers which have just reached me contain a circular issued by a Committee in Glasgow, bearing your signature as convener, inviting subscriptions to a testimonial fund in acknowledgement of my "recent eminent services."

Whilst I appreciate most cordially the friendly motives which must have prompted the gentlemen whose names appear on the Committee to take this step without my consent or knowledge, I must beg them to allow me very respectfully to decline their proffered kindness. I drew upon the Government for my expenses during the time I was in Paris and have therefore incurred no pecuniary sacrifice for which I am entitled to reimbursement. As for the services which I rendered in connection with the Treaty, they were a labor of love for which it would be painful to me to accept compensation in any form, or from any quarter. Reiterating my thanks for your kind intentions, believe me, yours very truly, RIC. COBDEN.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TOURN, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The number of troops made prisoners at Gaeta was 11,000. The Sardinians found between 700 and 800 cannons and 60,000 muskets.

Three Generals accompanied FRANCIS II. to Rome. Twenty-five are prisoners.

Gen. CHIABRERA has been ordered to summon the Commander of the Fortress of Messina to surrender.

PESTH, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The Municipality has demanded the dismissal of the Ban of Croatia and the appointment of a Hungarian in his place.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Movements of the Money Market.

Letters from Paris mention that the French Government are understood to have borrowed £1,000,000 from the Bank of France.

Advices from the Continent state that, owing to our high rate of discount, bills on London are in great demand at all the principal cities.

Arrangements have been made for the transfer of the business of the Commercial Bank of London to the London and Westminster Bank.

The suspension is announced of Messrs. SOARLATO M. MAVROGENNAVO & Co., Greek merchants at Manchester, liabilities about £35,000, and assets showing a considerable surplus.

The suspension has also taken place of WHITTAL & Co., LUTKARI & Co., and ARMSTRONG. PALVON & Co., all in the Levant trade, with small liabilities. Several failures are stated to have occurred at Marseilles in connection with the recent suspensions among the Greek firms at Manchester and London.

LONDON, Monday Evening, Feb. 18.

The English funds opened this morning at the depressed quotations of Saturday, but the market was less weak at the close. Consols for money were first quoted 91¾, and they left off at 91⅞@¾. For March 7 the bargains were 91⅞@92. The receipts for the new India Loan were issued to day to the Bank, and the settling day is fixed for Wednesday.

The demand for discount was on an average scale, and the best short paper was negotiated at a ¼ and occasionally a ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank ratio. At the Bank there were very few applications. In the Stock Exchange there was a good supply of money at rates ranging between 6 and 7 ₱ cent.

The transfer of the business of the Commercial Bank to the London and Westminster Bank is attributable to the discovery of a large embezzlement; the amount is said to be £67,000.

Illinois Central shares advanced one do'lnr.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 19.

The English funds opened this morning at an improvement of an eighth, the final quotation being 91⅞@⅞. Early in the day, the ratio for loans was 6 ₱ cent., but in a later hour there was a sudden demand, and 8 ₱ cent. was paid; at the close, 6@7 was the general charge. The demand for discount at the Bank was limited, business being readily transacted in the open market at lower terms.

The last price from Paris was 68f. 25c., showing an advance of more than an eighth.

Money remains very abundant in Paris, the ratio in the open market being 4¼ ₱ cent. Illinois Central shares are higher.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

FRI. 18 and 19.—The market continues exceedingly depressed, and the sales for the two days do not exceed 8,000 bales, 1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices are fully ⅛n. ₱ lb. lower on last Friday's quotations.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.—The market was dull, but prices remain unaltered.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FEB. 19.—WHEAT was in moderate request at Friday's prices. FLOUR was very difficult to move, although offered at 6d.@1s. less money than on Tuesday last. OATS, BARLEY, BEANS and PEAS unchanged. INDIAN CORN was freely offered at 37s. ₱ quarter for mixed, and 26s. 9d. was taken for a considerable parcel ex quay. White CORN sold at 38s. 6d.@39s. 3d. ₱ 480 lbs.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

FEB 19.—SUGAR steady. RICE depressed. COFFEE steady. SALTPETRE quiet. TALLOW quiet at 59s. 9d. on the spot. Scotch PIG IRON, 48s 9d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	85 @ 87	86
Virginia State, 5 ₱ cent.	76 @ 80	
Do. 6 ₱ cent.	68 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875.	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. ..do .. 1875	87 @ 88	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid.	28½@27½d.	28 dis.
Do. do. all paid.	69 @ 71	
Mich. Cen. con., 1869	85 @ 87x.c.	
Do. (s. fd) 1st m., '62.	89 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares.	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. 1st (sinking fund) 1885	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares.	12 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883.	84 @ 86	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864.	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	91 @ 93	91 2
Do. do. 7 ₱ c. con. bs, 1876.	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares.	72 @ 74	
New-York & Erie 1st m., ₱c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859.	86 @ 88x.c.	
Do. 3d mort. 7₱c., '63, assent.	75 @ 77x.c.	
Do. Roads, 7₱c., '62, '71, '75, do.	58 @ 60	
Do. shares, assented.	28 @ 29	28¾
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865.	99 @101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872.	99 @101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds. 1st mt. 6 ₱ cent., convert.	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d mort., 5 ₱ cent., ster.	89 @ 91	
Do. $50 shares.	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870.	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares.	22 @ 26	

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market opens to-day with rather more doing. Sales about 6,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

SUGAR is dull, at former prices. COFFEE is wanted, and brings very full prices. TEA—The demand is very limited, but quotations are unaltered. RICE is rather cheaper, with scarcely any transactions. SALTPETRE very inactive; prices unchanged. TALLOW—Demand steady, at former rates.

Messrs. GILES, SON & BARKER report a further considerable arrival of Americas and Black Sea Wheat and American Flour. Otherwise fresh supplies are moderate. There is little business doing, and prices of all articles are as on Monday.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Consols are weaker on American advices.

American Stocks are also weaker on advices from America.

Consols for Money, 91⅛@91¾, and for the Account, 91⅞@92.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 7.

There are no signs of the *North Briton*.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night, VERDI'S "Ballo in Maschera" will be played, for the close of the season. It has enjoyed a brilliant run from the time of its production, and, more than all the other operas in the *repertoire*, has contributed to the success of the season—a success quite remarkable, when it is remembered how dismal was the failure of the preceding one, under Mr. ULLMAN'S management. The artists have reason to be satisfied with the pecuniary result of their efforts, and the public to be content with its fare, for what was promised has been laid before them without gasconade. One of the most striking features of the season just closing is that there has been no artists' quarrels from beginning to end—a thing very remarkable, when it is remembered that no successful *débûts* have been made, and a popular tenor added to the ranks, since it commenced.

To-morrow, at the matinée, "Linda" will be produced, with Miss KELLOGG as the heroine. In the evening, the season will close on the other side of the water with a performance of "Norma."

MATINEE.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER will give the second of his very agreeable matinées to day at Dodworth's, beginning at 1 o'clock. BEETHOVEN'S "Pastoral Symphony," transcribed for the piano by FRANZ LISZT, will be one of the features of the programme.

RECITATION.—Mr. CHAS. B. MATURIN will give his second entertainment from SHAKESPEARE and the poets to-night, at Clinton Hall.

Third Seizure of the Bark Cora.

The bark *Cora*, seized by Capt. FAUNCE, of the Revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, long since, on suspicion that she was going a slaving, which was afterward bonded, released, seized a second time, tried, and condemned by Judge BETTS, and sold by the United States Marshal, was yesterday seized a third time just as she was getting underway to leave the port. She lies under the *protection* of the guns of the *Harriet Lane*, pending the proper legal proceedings to test the probable character of her voyage. A new era appears to have dawned in New-York touching the fitting-out of slavers.

The Steamer Mount Vernon Ashore.

The latest intelligence from the steamer *Mount Vernon*, ashore at Little Egg Harbor, states that most of her cargo had been placed in lighters, and as soon as the weather became moderate—a contingency not likely to happen soon—she would come off. She will, no doubt, be obliged to return to New-York for repairs, as she must be considerably strained, notwithstanding her acknowledged strength of hull. She is insured for about $40,000, and cost $60,000. The wind being off-shore makes the sea comparatively smooth along the beach. Should an easterly blow occur, it is feared she would break up.

TRUSSES—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Bercley-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

For the West.
THE BEST HORSE-POWER AND PORTABLE BURR-STONE MILL.
BENNET BROTHERS, No. 45 Gold-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 563 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Sixth, Eighth and Ninth-avenue Cars.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families boots and shoes of all the various styles, stop at MILLER'S Crossing, No. 387 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 508 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FRENCH—TUCK.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, March 5, by Rev. Dr. Butler, of Trinity Church, FRANCIS O. FRENCH, Esq., to ELLEN, younger daughter of Hon. Amos Tuck, of New-Hampshire.

DIED.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6, of consumption, STEPHEN A. LAWRENCE, aged 32 years and 10 months.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the 4th Ward Precinct Police, together with the Department in general, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, corner of James and Chatham sts.

CUMMING.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 6, THOM

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman as competent waitress or chambermaid and to do washing and ironing or general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last situation. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young American girl, to do chamberwork and waitress, or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing. No objection to go to the country for the summer months. City reference given. Call at No 244 9th-st, between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman as chambermaid and fine washing; is a good seamstress; has lived two years in her last place; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 16th-st., between the 5th and 6th ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and sew to children; no objections to the country; the very best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 2d-av.. Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c —WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assistant waiter and ironer; no objection to waiting best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 6th-av , second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; 4 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 183 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or nurse; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Apply for 2 days at No. 146 East 34th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, by a competent young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all sorts of embroidery, or would take a professed waitress' place; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone, in a private family; one will be found both willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 229 West 12th st., corner of Greenwich-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City references. To be seen for two days at No. 37 East 32d-st.

AS COMPANION.—A LADY OF REFINED manners and of the highest respectability, wishes an engagement as companion to an elderly lady, or would accompany a young lady travelling. She can read, write and sew well, of agreeable manners, and would make herself generally useful. Also is 35 years of age, and a Protestant; a comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. References exchanged. Address, for one week, COMPANION, Station E, Post office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl in a small private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; can make all kinds of desserts. will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 213 East 13th-st., corner of 1st av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; neat and tidy in all her habits. Can be seen at No. 76 East 36th-st., between Lexington and 4th ave.; good City reference from her present situation; can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—A SUPERIOR COOK WISHES A situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies fish, poultry, &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread, cake and pastry; is an elegant getter up of side dishes and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies and puddings, and understands game; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 60 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent and tidy cook, and thoroughly understands her business; a permanent place more an object than high wages; can give good City references. Apply at No. 43 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable German girls want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid. Apply at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two strong, healthy girls, situations—one as cook and laundress, understands plain cooking, does up linen in style, and understands milk and butter; the other as laundress and chambermaid, or to do the general housework; wages $8 and $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron, understands the care of milk and butter; can make good bread and biscuit; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 139 Madison-st., third floor. Can be seen for 3 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a competent person; or as chamberma d and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by an American woman; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go into the country or a private boarding-house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 439 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th ave., second door, front room.

COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Address M. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to go out to sew by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; all kinds of family sewing; reasonable terms. Call any day during the week at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT. —Situation wanted for a very smart, industrious Protestant girl, who understands good plain cooking, washing and ironing, and all kinds of general housework; has the best of Brooklyn reference; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WELL DISposed girl, competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, to do general housework; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would like a place as chambermaid and fine washer; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED TO do general housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork, take care of children, and plain sewing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as first-class laundress; understands the business thoroughly; does finishing in the best style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; best City reference. Apply at No 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 175 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children, and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 80 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place, first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as nurse, to go with a family to California, or to wait on a lady traveling; fit to take charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for three days; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 243 Mulberry-st., in the rear, Room No. 6, between Spring and Prince sts.

AS NURSE.—A LONG EXPERIENCED LADIES' monthly nurse, in the habit of taking care of lavalid ladies and gentlemen, is now disengaged, and is desirous of making some engagements; refers to some of the first families and doctors in the City, if required. Call or address Mrs. JOHNSTON, 150 3d-av., near 16th st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl, as nurse, and would do plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting; best of reference. Call at No. 143 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman desires a situation as nurse to an infant, and to sew; or as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; she can give excellent testimonials as to character from her last employer, with whom she has lived nearly four years. She can be seen at No. 61 West 20th-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock, for three days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an experienced woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, and dress hair; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer, or travel with a family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No 208 4th-av., in the millinery store, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; would prefer with a lady that is boarding; or would like to travel with a lady for the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 44 32d-st., between Madison and 4th ave.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant woman; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply for two days at No. 76 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the paper-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WET NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE married woman (English) wants a situation in a private family as wet nurse. Has a fresh breast of milk. None but respectable persons need apply. Call for two days, at No. 124 East 20th-st., third floor, back room.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married woman, who has lost her own baby, a child to wet nurse at her own house. Call for three days at No 467 Hudson st. The best of reference given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; is willing to assist in washing or chamberwork, or mind children; City or country. Call at No. 222 7 h-av., first-floor, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress, or to assist with the chamberwork of a respectable family. Call at No. 48 President-st., South Brooklyn.

AS STEWARDESS.—WANTED, BY A COLORed woman, a situation as stewardess on a steamboat; a day-boat preferred. Address or call for ALICE, No. 99 Monroe-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GOOD seamstress, a situation in a private family in City or country; no objection to wait on table or do light chamberwork; good City reference can be given; wages not so much an object as a steady, nice place. Can be seen for two days to 69 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent book-keeper, at a moderate salary; undoubted references; security if required. Address B. O. R., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, COLLECTOR, &c.—A Wented, by a Protestant young man, a situation as assistant book-keeper and collector, or light porter; writes a beautiful hand, is quick at figures, and not afraid of work; can drive and care a horse if required; country preferred; has good City reference. Address J. D L., for three days, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young German, 20 years of age, as clerk in a grocery; has seen in business over seven years; knows how to drive a wagon and understands the care of horses; no objection to go to the country; good recommendations from his last employer can be given. Address B. O., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A sober, steady, industrious young married man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; is a first-rate groom and careful driver; has good City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a private family. Address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable, strictly temperate young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and would make himself useful to his employer; no objection to City or country; has good City reference from his last place. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, steady, and industrious man, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom and very careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address a note to J. S., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, strictly temperate young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and would make himself useful to his employer; no objection to City or country; has good City reference from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, most careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers. Address a note to D. A., or apply at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who is acquainted with the City and country; is a first-class driver and good groom; can produce the best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man with no incumbrance, in either City or country; is an excellent groom, &c. Call for 2 days at No 124 West 26th-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who is acquainted with the City and country; is a first-class driver and good groom; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; good references can be given. Inquire at No 199 Forsyth-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single young man a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, also flowers; understands the care of horses, and is careful driver; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference from his last place. A letter addressed J. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTard, a situation by a respectable competent man as coachman and gardener; has lived 11 years on Staten Island, and is thoroughly versed in his pursuit. Excellent references. Can be seen for 2 days, between 10 and 2, or addressed at No. 9 John-st, seed-store Wm. Walsh.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—AN ACtive, clever and polite young man wishes a situation; is a very careful and steady driver; understands the management and care of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener. Has reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a respectable married man a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; has six years' recommendation from his last employer. Address A. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—WANTed, by a Protestant young man, a situation as coachman, gardener,; or farmer; understands the care, of horses perfectly well; would make himself generally useful. Call at, or address GEORGE CLEAK, for one week, No 262 West Houston-st., in the grocery-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GERMAN Protestant man, with best of references from former employers, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a careful and experienced driver; will take pride in keeping his carriages and horses in the best style; no objection to be generally useful. Call at No. 378 8th av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man 24 years of age; is well experienced in the care, and treatment of horses; can give good satisfactory City reference from his last employer; is not afraid of hard work. Address J. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No 226 3d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses and is a careful driver; is willing to assist in a garden; has good City reference from last employer. Address M. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, of strictly sober habits, is desirous of a situation to what he has been accustomed to; is a good groom and an excellent driver; has no objections to go to any part of the country with a private family. Address J. K., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a married man, a Scotchman; has had many years' experience in this country. Can give the best of references. Address R. M. D., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH practical farmer, a situation as foreman; an American married man, without children. Address A. G. V., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS farmer, by an industrious married man who understands the business. Call, or address, P. M. Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A practical farmer, thoroughly versed in all farming operations, and a good plain gardener, wishes a situation as foreman on a farm, or as manager of a gentleman's farm; highly recommended. Call at No. 160 Greenwich-st., two doors below Cortlandt, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 3 P. M., for two days.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, &c.—SITUAation wanted, by a married man, with only one child; is capable of taking charge of any farm; understands both agriculture and horticulture; has several years' experience in both; has the best reference in the Union. Address M. H., Scarsdale Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., for one week.

AS FARMER—GARDENER, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a married man without children; understands the routine agriculture purposes in general, the feeding of stock, &c., as he has been raised on a farm; has the best City and country references for the same. Address, for two days, GARDENER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation who understands his business, namely: fruits, green-house plants, annual flowers, with a general rotation of vegetables; lawn, roads and shrubbery accurately attended to; will take care of no horses; has five years' reference from the best gentlemen in this City. Call, or address, J. D., at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class English gardener, four years in this country; married; no children; private place preferred; understands the management of green-houses, hot and cold graperies; also all out door fruits and vegetables. Address, or apply, GARDENER, McIlvain & Young's seed-store No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN (MARRIED, and without any family) who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, is desirous of procuring a permanent situation, and would have no objection to take charge of a horse; can procure the best references. Address J. McQ., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of any work; has good references from gentlemen in this City. Address P. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a steady active man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended for character and ability; has a small family. Address T. S., at Thorburn & Co.'s seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands forcing and growing vegetables, the care of greenhouse and grapery. Can produce the best City reference for honesty, capability and sobriety. Address M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young German (married,) who understands the business in all its branches; has the best of references. Address GERMAN, at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER OF LONG EXperience in the vicinity of New-York, wishes a situation. Inquire for E. C., of Alexander Smith, No. 71 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardner, by a single man, possessing a thorough practical knowledge of his business, including the management of green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, &c.; can give good references. Address W. H., Box No. 268 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands forcing and growing vegetables, the care of greenhouse, grapery and laying out of new places; also, planting, budding and grafting; can produce the best City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man as gardener; understands his business perfectly in taking care of greenheuse, forcing of early vegetables, and gardening in general; can show satisfactory references both as to character and capacity. Address J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, hotel or boarding-house, by a man who is not afraid to work, and can give the best of City reference. Address J. J., No. 199 East 15th-st.

AS WAITER.—A MAN WANTS A SITUATION in a private family as waiter; can come well recommended from his last place. Can be seen for two days at the corner of 14th-st. and Broadway, at the drug-store.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A MAN OF active business habits, and tolerably rapid writer and accountant, in an impertial or jobbing dry goods or notion house, or in the produce commission or other active business; will give his whole energies to the interest of his employer. Unexceptionable City references as to integrity, &c., &c. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, in City or country, as waiter by a young man of pleasing address; is steady and obliging; has reference from some of the first families for capability to discharge his duties in a thorough and satisfactory manner. Address A. M., at drug-stores No. 9 Bible House, or No. 72 3d-av.

IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE OR STORE.—Wanted, a situation in a lawyer's office or in a store, by a bright, active boy, who lives with his mother; writes a good hand and is familiar with the City. Address Box No. 1,518 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN OFFICE-BOY, FROM 14 to 16 years of age; need not apply unless well recommended. Call at No. 171 Washington-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, AN unmarried man; one that understands the business, may address Box No. 1,986 Post-office, stating name and reference.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, at Bloomingdale, a man for coachman and gardiner; an unmarried man preferred. Apply at No. 461 Orchard-st., from 8 to 10 A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable English woman, in a private family, as first rate cook and a good baker; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 256½ 9th-st., in the store, between 1st and 2d ave.

A COOK.—WANTED, A CAPABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. One who understands her business thoroughly, and is willing to do it, will find a good place and their wages. Apply on Friday, with good references, to No. 35 London Terrace, West 23d-st

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK, washer and ironer, at No. 80 West 42d-st.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A GOOD ENGLISH farmer, who understands his business, and is willing to work, to go on a farm, 13 miles from New York, if he has two or three boys able to work, they can be employed; would prefer one whose wife could assist in washing and ironing one day in each week. This would be a desirable place for any family wishing a permanent situation. He would have the use of a comfortable farm-house on the premises. Address A. Y. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A MARRIED FARMER AND WIFE WANTed, to take charge of a large farm near the City; to a capable man liberal wages will be paid. Apply, by letter or personally, to office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., New-York.

A GARDENER WANTED.—NONE NEED APply who cannot give satisfactory references as to their capacity to force grapes and manage the green-house and kitchen garden. Apply (stating references) to S. M. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A CHILD'S nurse; she must be a Protestant, and of long experience as a nurse; no one need apply, without superior qualifications and references. One whose friends live in Brooklyn preferred. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a aged girl to take care of children and do the chamberwork in a private family. Apply to No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS woolen salesman, thoroughly acquainted with clothiers and tailors' goods, foreign and domestic. None other need apply. The situation offered is a responsible one in a large house. Address O., Box 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FARM LABORERS.—MUST BE PROTestants, sober, industrious, and understand their business. Address EMPLOYER, Box 170 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with chandeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 208 Henry-st., 21 Tompkins-place (24 Degrau-st. opposite Tompkins-place,) 224 Union-pl., 45 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 25 Butler-st., 24 Butler-, 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 208 Court-st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 238 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$500 TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 96 West 45th-st, between 8th and 7th ave. Has the modern improvements, range, bath, hot and cold water, gas with fixtures, dry sub-cellar under whole house. Contains 12 rooms and abundance of closets. Will be put in perfect order for a good tenant. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 109 Geotre-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 360 Grand-st., near the Essex Market. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted to, and is a first-rate stand for a boarding-house, being well ventilated and with all the conveniences of wash and bathing tubs, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, No. 435 Grand-st., or of DAVID CONGER, No. 67 Beekman-st.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE, WITH covenants of renewals, will be given of premises No. 64 White-st. This valuable property, 100 feet West of Broadway, and close to canal-st., (soon to be the centre of business,) affords an opportunity to capitalists and builders desirous of leasing and improving the best business location in this vicinity. For terms, apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN TENTH-ST., WEST OF AND near Broadway, a first-class 4-story dwelling, with all modern improvements, recently painted and decorated in a complete and costly manner throughout. Possession at once. Price, without mirrors, cornice and gas-fixtures, $18 000; with them, $20,000. Terms easy. Inquire of BOMER MORGAN.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FIVE STORIES Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also, the small, first-class four-story dwelling-house, No. 37 East 16th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physician or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 18 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN BRADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARble front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To a responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 186 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM 1ST OF MAY next, a three-story and basement house, containing ten rooms, having water and gas throughout. To a small family it will be let cheap. Located at No. 159 York-st., Jersey City, five minutes walk from the ferry. For terms, apply on the premises, or by note to J. M. STAPLES, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 55 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 56 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 119 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL five-story building, 75 feet front, corner of 1st and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, now occupied as a pianoforte factory, having large yard and building in rear. Apply to FIRTH, FOND & CO., No. 415 Broadway, or to WM. MORGAN & SONS, City Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 65 West 21st-st.; in fine order; some alterations would be made to suit a good tenant. May be seen from 12 to 1 o'clock. Apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., or 109 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE 3-STORY and basement house, No. 38 Mercer-st., a very desirable place for business: lot 25 by 100 feet deep. Inquire at No. 37 Mercer-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at Office No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE three-story brick house No. 51 Cranberry-st. Has the modern improvements. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, AND RENT taken in board. The house has Croton and gas fixtures complete, situated in 20th-st., near 2d-av. Address Box No. 2 506 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH BASEment house No. 7 Livingston-place, east side of Stuyvesant-square; carpets, &c., for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN HOUSTON and Beecker sts., an entire second floor, conveniently subdivided and well lighted. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Dutch-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE THIRD and fourth floors of the house No. 313 6th-av. The house is in good order, and has all the modern improvements. Neighborhood good.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two store if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 85 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 23 by 75 feet, on the north side of Heward-st., 100 feet west of Broadway
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A HOTEL WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, near High Bridge. Rent $1,500. Possession March 1.
Also, a Furnished House, (12 rooms;) garden well stocked with fruit. Rent $300. In Orange, N. J. Possession March 1.
A three-story Dwelling in 27th-st. between 4th and 5th ave. Rent $400. Three Cottages in 119th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., ($200.) A Cottage in 56th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. A large house in Henry-st. Also several small taken in board. Also, a frame dwelling on 120th-st. Price $3,800. Wanted, $6,000 on City property. For sale, at a bargain, the House No. 20 West 27th st. Rents for $350. Price $8,500. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

Nos 289 and 296 2d-av., each	$360
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., each	400
Nos 182 and 192 East 15th-st., each	700
No. 137 East 19th-st	900
No. 82 East 15th-st.	1,000
Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 12th-st., each	1,100
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st	1,000

Apply to TROS. MACFARLAN, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, No. 228 West 20th-st.; has all the modern improvements and is in a first-rate neighborhood; recently painted and in first-rate order. Possession immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 309 HENRY-ST., FROM the 1st of May next; the large and commodious two-story and ottle house, with all the modern improvements, consisting of 12 rooms, with cader cellar; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to THOMAS U. SUTTON, No. 420 Grand-st

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and attic brick house, No. 216 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th ave; has extension room, 18x25, all the modern improvements and in complete order. Rent $1,150, including mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

ROOM TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—A room, 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. An interest in some acceptable manufacturing business might be taken by the advertiser. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Lots on south side 14th-st. between 10th-av. and River. Also, brick buildings suitable for mechanical purposes. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front house No. 340 East 15th-st., opposite Tompkins-square; modern improvements, and convenient by stage to all parts of the City; rent $400. Apply to A. McDONALD, No. 58 East 31st-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 29 London-terrace, West 23d-st., one of the pleasantest locations for a dwelling in the City. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, daily. Inquire of F. CHRISTY, No. 512 West 23d-st.

TO LET.—THE OWNER OF A HOUSE WISHES to let the same to a private family and board with the occupant. Apply, before 12 o'clock to Mr. HINCKLEY, No. 15 Park-row, or at No. 48 West 36th-st., between 4 and 6 P. M.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

TO LEASE.—THE PROPERTY NO. 82 CENTRE-st. to lease for a term of years. Present lease expires May 1, next. Apply to J. C. FISHER, from 10 to 12 A. M., No. 777 Broadway, second story, front room. None but principals treated with.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—ONE-HALF OF NO. 252 WEST 13TH-st., consisting of 4 rooms on second floor; back basement and one room in attic; rent $240. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE BROWN-stone dwelling northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Attention of physicians particularly called to this property. Apply to A. LONGETT, No. 34 Hill-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD" DEGraw-st., Brooklyn. In perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A 4-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, IN A good location. Apply at No. 90 East 19th-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—WASHINGTON HOTEL, NO. 1 BROADway. Apply to SPENCER GREGORY, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURnished mansion of the subscriber, on the north shore of Staten Island, between the Long Harbor and Factoryville land-ings. The house is unsurpassed for family convenience, having all the fixtures for hot and cold spring water and every story; also, bathing-room, laundry, with the usual fixtures, conservatory and furnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, together with stable ice-house

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALES OF REAL ESTATE IN TOWNS.

WHEREAS The De Moine Navigation and Railway Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Wolfe, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 6th day of April 1858, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	South east, North east.	3	72	15	66
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	82
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	68	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North east	31	70	11	322 13
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	North east, Northeast.	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Son heast, Southeast.	31	76	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	29	74	17	40

making, in all, 1,062 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1860, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,066 one for $1,000, one for $300, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BY E. & P. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armoires, pier glasses, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus, do in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black walnut gilt chamber, centre and work tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library, book-cases, elegant rosewood etageres; carved walnut and oak buffets, extension-tables and dining-room chairs, elegantly carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and wainut library easy chairs, oak and walnut hall stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor chamber, and dining-room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee, it will be on exhibition at our sales-room on Thursday. The particular attention of those in search of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest suite of fine-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN,
Assignee.

ALSO,

A small quantity of second-hand first-class furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suite, elegant brocatel and lace curtains and cornices, rosewood etagere bookcases, centre tables &c., rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, commodes, chairs, &c.; dining-room furniture, China dinner set, elegant glassware, &c., &c.

M. THOMAS & Sons, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

On MONDAY, March 11, 1861, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for cash, the elegant furniture of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, comprising the furniture of 14 parlors, 276 chambers, dining-rooms, &c., including the entire stock of glass, China, plate, bedding, linen, &c., &c.; 6 billiard tables, also 6 elegant satinwood billiard tables with marble beds, made by Phelan, nearly new and in complete order, and 1 splendid carved oak billiard table, made to order in Paris; cost 3,000 francs. The furniture is all of the best description, and cost $130,000. The sale will be peremptory. Particulars in catalogues.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS.,
SALESROOM NO. 45 MURRAY-ST.,
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS &c.
Also, a line of FRENCH FLOWERS and RIBBONS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, March 8th, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of in part, as follows, viz: carved rosewood, and black-walnut parlor and library suites, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, centre and side tables, black walnut and rosewood hat stands and hall chairs, fancy side and card tables, Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany sofas, divans, chairs, ottomans, &c., &c. Hair mattresses, mahogany bookcases, &c., &c.; also an invoice of fine quality silver plated ware.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at their sa eroom No. 25 Nassau-st., sale of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, dining-room and chamber furniture, mirrors, bookcases, wardrobes, bedsteads, marble top centre tables, carpets, beds, bedding, crockery, &c., &c. Also, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, City made.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale on the valuable dwelling house to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Further particulars at the Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. TAYLOR and GEORGE W. LYON against JANE M. NEALE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not serv.) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars and Fifty-nine cents, with interest thereon from the 13th day of December 1860, besides the costs of this action. Dated Feb. 21, 1861.

WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 237 Broadway.

22f-law5wF

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATARAUGUS.—NATHAN P. WILCOX and FREDERICK EATON against JAMES D. GENTHNER S. HOLLIS STONE, GEORGE B. STONE, NATHANIEDSON, RUEL RICHMOND, JAMES S. STONE, ALBERT METCALF and THOMAS METCALF.—Summons for Money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cataraugus, New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at El Leottville, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 19th day of September, 1859, besides costs. Dated Elliottville, Jan. 24, 1861.

BOLLES & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8f-law7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE GRAY, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin Gibbons,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

F. S. DRISCOLL,
N. H. FISH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of F. S DRISCOLL & CO.

F. S. DRISCOLL,
W. WESTERFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF T. C. HOUGHTON & CO., furniture dealers, at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm to be settled by T. C. HOUGHTON, who continues the business at the old stand.

T. C. HOUGHTON.
ALBERT KUNZE.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1861.

MYERSON, A. P. PILLOT, JR., BECOMES A partner in my house from this date. The business will be continued under the firm of A. P. PILLOT & SON.

A. P. PILLOT.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STALLS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WILLIAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESROOM removed to No. 180 William-st., near Spruce, where they be had superior BELLS, of any size for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 13 cents per pound.

M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 180 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 128 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860	$2,707,133 34
Amount of Premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received during 1860	$496,873 31
Amount of Interest received and accrued	104,106 33
Amount of rents received and accrued	7,993 62
Amount received in Trust for minor children	367 20— 609,830 45
Total	$3,316,973 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Losses by Death	$304,807 58
Paid for surrendered and canceled Policies	31,373 90
Paid for Taxes	7,692 50
Paid for interest on Dividends and Annuity	39,713 89
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	13,019 07
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express charges, &c.	7,997 43
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.	68,715 23
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	4,832 99— 371,115 10
Total	$2,994,857 63

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks	51,850 06
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	301,008 64
Real Estate owned by the Company	186,449 95
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	962,585 30
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing interest	756,867 85
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	22,414 74
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	34,371 05
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	2,168 36
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	53,986 30
	$2,994,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan 1, 1861. They have also directed the reduction in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates upon presentation at the Home office, and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	LOREMO ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREEN,	PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK,	JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WM. C. DUENBERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	JOHN MAIRS.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS	RUSSELL DART,
ROBERT E. COLLINS.	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 38,247. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,892. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 1½ per cent.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH American Gas Light Company.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next.—Dated Feb. 15, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (16 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$600 TO $40,000.—EXECUTORS AND TRUST funds to loan on first-class City real estate, below 40th-st., in sums to suit, for a large amount.
T. & F. FOWLER, No. 72 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & HASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 1 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 6:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping cars) 9.45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	8 P. M.
Way train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Harrytown train, 5.40 P. M.,	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Ballston, Burlington, Plattsburg Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall	From 26th-st. Station.
8:30..7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.,	7:28 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail..... 10 A. M.,	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURGHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 8 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:25 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern as at 1:20 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; Piermont, 8:30, 7:40, 11:30 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7:24 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 5 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT, DAILY, AT 4 P. M.—The steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, and GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River. Cabin fare, $1 50; forward deck, $1. Freight taken. For further particulars inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 Southst.

D. A. MILLS, Agent,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Co.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS HAVE resumed their regular trips between New-York and Albany, leaving the foot of Cortlandt-st. EVERY EVENING, at 6 P. M., and connecting with all the Express trains out of Albany.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1861.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPELLER HENRY ANDREW, now running on the Hudson River to Albany, 150 feet long, 28 feet beam, 9 feet hold, of light draft and very fast. Also, several barges. Apply to JOHN H. REDFIELD & CO., No. 16 South-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $10 cases, thereby saving $2.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and tiredness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 12 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself, after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

NIP AVAL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the only failing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Seat by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is a vital secret only obtained genuine at the Hunterian hut at the Division sts. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
STEAM LUMBER-MILL
AND
LUMBER-YARD
At foot of West 19th st., New-York.

The yard includes the block bounded by 18th and 19th sts., 11th-av. and North River. The mill is one of the most complete of its kind in the United States; has four planing machines, and complete machinery for scroll and circular sawing, resawing and turning in all their branches. The engine is nearly new, and rated at 30 horse power.

There is a good brick stable for 12 horses. Also an office, timber-sheds, &c., on the premises, and in short the mill and yard are fitted with every convenience and adaptation for the business, and the location is not surpassed by any in the City. Premises are held under a long lease.

For price, terms, &c., inquire of the Assignees, PLATT ADAMS, or Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, or C. N. WIXOM, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS, STOCK AND FIXtures of a first-class and long established family grocery, in one of the best locations in the City; a rare chance for any one desiring to engage in the business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out; no agents need apply. For information, inquire of JOHN BALCOM, No. 309 4th-st., corner Greene.

$500 WILL PURCHASE A VALUABLE Patent Right for the State of New-York, by which a large amount of money can be made by manufacturing the articles. $5,000 can be made by selling it out in county rights.

T. FISLER, No. 74 Maiden-lane.

$5.000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—In a cash manufacturing business which will pay $10,000 clear profit this year. A man willing to devote his energies to business will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO APOTHECARIES.—A DRUG STORE, WITH a handsomely arranged fixtures of the finest description and stock of the best medicines and chemicals, &c., is offered for sale at a sacrifice, of one half its value. Location admirable. Apply to ELKIN & BENEDICT, Real Estate Agents, No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE A CORNER GROcery on 8th-av., well established and doing a very profitable business, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash; the owner is retiring from business. Inquire of WARD & GILBERT, No. 309 Washington-st.

QUARTZ ROCK MILLS AND PORTION of the patent for sale, conceded by miners the very best for reducing rock and other hard substances to impalpable powder, with harden-d, shifting, grinding surfaces easily changed. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED TO PURCHASE —Doing a good business, in a good location, by a cash customer. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a grocery house long established in trade, and now doing a large business. Address W., Box No. 121, Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside iron work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committee
OWEN KINNEY, } on
WALTER ROCHE, } Buildings.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUES, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. C. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAnicy, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless this bill of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix,
Uncle Writer,	Shamrock,	Columbia.

Making, together with others, a ship sayay five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, through Baghoat's England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Cirenlars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 16.
ERIN, SATURDAY, March 23.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First do. to London	80	Steerage to London	32

Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months..... 60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, R

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

clerks, because their services were really valuable and their places could not be readily supplied. Three of the six entry clerks in the Custom-house, who are acquainted with foreign currencies and the important details of their particular posts, have thus held over for twenty years. Mr. CHARLES CLINCH, too, the Collector's legal adviser on all points of Revenue law, has grown gray in the service. But the majority of the present incumbents are preparing to die the death. Doubtless, all of these will meet their fate with resignation—when they are invited to resign. Some, who have other sources of revenue, besides the revenue service, contemplate the coming cloud with commendable calmness. Others talk excitedly, and defiantly, and foolishly, as a certain Deputy-Collector whom we might name, who said, "I'll be"—no matter what, readers of ears polite,—"if I'd hold office under LINCOLN, any how." But there are men there who have families dependent upon them, and have no other means of earning a subsistence for them, that are quite downcast and despanding. As the man said in the play, "Life has its ups and its downs, and this is one of the downs."

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

That standard political maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils," while it creates no little satisfaction to the victors, *per contra* creates a species of sword of Damocles for the defeated from the moment of the election. The New-York Post-office is in this respect no exception to the Custom-house and other departments of the General Government now transferred from the control of the Democracy to that of Republicanism. The transition from the one *régime* to the other is of course a species of purgatory—something like the state of mind that a condemned man must be in between the time the black cap is drawn over his face and the moment the rope is cut. This state of mind must be something similar to that of the engineer of a locomotive when he knows he is to encounter a collision the next minute—he suffers a variety of collisions, and is mentally smashed a dozen times before the real crash comes; and when by any miracle the crash is averted they are equally elated.

The gentlemen now fulfilling the onerous duties of clerks in the Post-office in this City are, of course, in a state of anxious suspense as to their fate in the coming revolution in officeholding circles. It is not to be supposed that the patriotic parades of their Wide-Awake opponents were not animated to some extent with the hope of serving the country in various positions of trust and emolument; and, whether holding sinecures or not, the present incumbents feel rather certain of being ultimately ousted, and seeing their places filled by two hundred out of the two thousand applicants for their positions.

There are, indeed, a few, and the head of the office, the efficient Mr. TAYLOR, is one, who have the temerity to hope for continuance in place, as a measure of necessity. To some extent their hopes are well-founded, for, though our American system presumes that any citizen is capable of stepping, ready qualified, into the office that his fellow-citizens may choose to select for him, still, in many cases, the requisite skill is difficult of attainment. This is particularly the case with the Post-office Department, in which the distribution of mail's and other *minutiæ* are properly performed only after great experience. These, however, can be limited and gradually diminished, so as to secure for the Department a directly opposite political complexion to that which characterizes it at present.

The patronage of the office is not inconsiderable. The best hite, of course, is that of the Postmaster, whose regular salary is $2,000, and fees from rent of boxes $2,000 more. Then there are about two hundred clerkships, at salaries of from $2,000 down to $600—minus the customary political tax—from ten to twenty per cent., as the exigencies of the country may require. It is, of course, impossible to anticipate the fortunate names of the new incumbents—the applicants are substantially the same as those for the Naval-office and Custom-house—these being a list of patriots who seem determined to aim high, and feel sure of catching somewhere as they sift through from place to place.

RELIEF FOR THE TEXAS TROOPS.

The steamer *Empire City*, of M. O. Rossers' New-Orleans and Havana line, which has been cleared for Indianola, sailed yesterday morning, with a large quantity of army stores for the supply of the different garrisons in Texas. She will relieve the United States troops which have been sent to the seaboard, and transport such of them as it may be necessary to other ports. The *Daniel Webster*, lately dispatched to Brazos, is expected to arrive here about the 10th, with such of the troops as were not required for service at Tortugas and Key West.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION.

LETTER FROM JUDGE LYON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO A FRIEND IN TEXAS.

From the Waco (Texas) Gazette.

The following letter from Judge ROBERT LYON, of Abbeville Court-house, South Carolina, speaks for itself:

ASHEVILLE, C. H., Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I desire you to procure for me and send by mail, a Texas Almanac. Six months since, I felt perfectly willing to remain in South Carolina; but I can remain here no longer. At the election of LINCOLN we all felt that we must resist. In this move I placed myself amongst the foremost, and am yet determined to resist him to the bitter end. I had my misgivings at first of the idea of seperate secession, but though it would be but for a short time, and at small cost. In this matter, together with thousands of other Carolinians, we have been mistaken. Everything is in the wildest commotion. My bottom land on Long Cane, for which I could have gotten $30 per acre, I now cannot sell at any price. All our young men are in and around Charleston. Thither we have sent many hundreds of our negroes (I have sent twenty) to work. Crops were very short last year, and it does now seem that nothing will be planted this coming season. All are excited to the highest pitch, and not a thought of the future is taken. Massengers are running here and there, with and without the Governor's orders. We have no money. A forced tax is levied upon every man. I have furnished the last surplus dollar I have. I had about $27,000 in bank. At first I gave a check for ten thousand, then five thousand, then the remainder. It is now estimated that we are spending $25,000 per day, and no prospect of getting over these times. It was our full understanding when we went out of the Union, that we would save a new Government of all the Southern States. Our object was to bring about a collision with the authorities at Washington, which all thought would make all join us. Although we have sought such collision in every way, we have not yet got a fight, and the prospect is very distant.

I want the Almanac, in order to see from it what part of Texas may suit me. I want to raise cotton principally, but must raise corn to do me. I will need about a thousand acres of good land. My force is increasing; many young negroes are coming on. I can send to the field about 65, big and little. I shall make no crop here this year. I shall start my negroes from here to JOHN BROWNLEE, at Shreveport, about the 1st of April. I will leave my lands here to grow up in pines. When we all get to Shreveport, JOHN BROWNLEE says he will go with me all over Texas. I cannot live here, and must get away. Many are leaving now; at least 10,000 negroes have left already, and before long one-third of the wealth of South Carolina will be in the West. I desire you to look around and help me get a home. As ever, yours,

ROBERT LYON.

The Change in the Weather.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, the thermometer suddenly fell to within a few degrees of zero. The wind was sharp and cold, blowing a gale all night. At different points along the Hudson River, from Albany to New-York, a snow-squall prevailed with more or less fury. It reached Peekskill about fifteen minutes to 9 o'clock, and from Rhinebeck to that village, exceeded any storm that has preceded it this Winter, so thick and fast did the snow fall. The squall kept pace with the Express train at Hudson, Rhinebeck, Fishkill, Peekskill, Yonkers and New-York, where it arrived at 10¼, and by 10¾ the snow had ceased to fall. The cold continued to increase along the river all night and yesterday. At Hudson and Albany the thermometer yesterday morning at 6 o'clock varied from zero to five degrees below.

The steamer *Oregon* one of the Hudson boats, left that city on Wednesday night for New-York, with a number of passengers on board. She was struck by the squall about 6½ o'clock, and driven aground between Tivoli and Rhinebeck. The *South America*, the other Hudson boat, lies at the dock, at Hudson, having weathered the storm in safety.

The river is very rough. Ice in considerable quantities, formed last night, is floating or driven along the shore by the wind, from Poughkeepsie to New-York, and in some places between Newburgh and Poughkeepsie the river is full from shore to shore. From the latter place to Hudson it is full of ice, much of it being stationary and frozen entirely across. The water and creeks along shore are frozen over; and the bay at Hudson, open Wednesday afternoon, and on Tuesday perfectly free of ice, was frozen over so firmly that when the express passed that city yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, some eight or ten men and boys were skating upon it.

When the train left Albany last night at 5 o'clock, the weather was about the same as at 2 P. M., from three to five degrees above zero. The ice in the river had materially increased during that time.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 7.

Mr. MANIERRE reported favorably the bill to open Pennsylvania-avenue, Brooklyn; also, the bill for altering the plan of New-York north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; also, the bill for altering the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn; also, the bill relative to the Bureau of Markets.

Mr. HILLHOUSE reported favorably the bill for the sale of the Quarantine lands, Staten Island.

Mr. PADDOCK reported favorably the bill providing means for the payment of the Canal debt, and to pay the interest on the $12,000,000 Canal loan.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill amendatory of the act incorporating the Queen's County Savings Bank. It reduces the Board of Trustees to twenty four, by providing that no vacancies shall be filled until the number be reduced.

Mr. MANIERRE's bill for the better government of the Common Schools of New-York City abolishes the office of Commissioners of Common Schools, and transfers the accounts, &c., to six Commissioners of public education, to be appointed by the Comptroller and Recorder of New-York City; to hold office for two, four, six and eight years respectively; the powers now vested in the Board of Education to be transferred to the above-named Commissioners, excepting they shall not be ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees; each Commissioner to receive $3,000 per annum. This takes effect May 1, 1861.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill for the safe keeping and deliverance of valuable packages by means of burglar-proof safes, and to be located in the City of New-York; capital stock to be $100,000. Also, to prevent and punish cruelty to animals.

The bill increasing the salary of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department passed.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY offered a preamble, setting forth that a letter, dated Feb. 28, by JOHN KENNEDY, General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, had been published, stating that he, (KENNEDY,) with other officers of the Police Department, had been employed beyond the limits of the State of New-York without authority of law. In view of these facts Mr. MURPHY offered a resolution calling upon the Board of Police to report to the Senate the names of persons in the Police Department employed in other States, the nature of their employment, the instructions they received, and all the correspondence relating thereto.

Mr. CONNOLLY offered a resolution to appoint a Committee, consisting of the members from the Metropolitan Police District, to inquire into the practice of arrest, detention and discharge of persons by the Metropolitan Police, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY reported a bill to exempt the New-York Academy of Music from taxation.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 7.

Mr. WARD offered a resolution restricting all debate to ten minutes, which was laid over.

Mr. VARIAN, by consent, introduced a bill relating to commerce, and an act to provide against infections and pestilential diseases in the Port of New-York and amendatory thereof. It provides for the refunding of the head money.

Mr. VARIAN presented remonstrances from the Mayor and City Government of New-York, against granting exclusive privileges to ships, wharves and piers in the City to the Long Island Railroad Company.

The bill for making an appropriation for the improvement of Beaver River was lost, and a motion to reconsider it was also lost.

The House then took up in Committee of the Whole—Mr. DENIO in the Chair—the bill to give consent to the State of New-York to purchase the present Post office site in Nassau-street, New-York.

Mr. COZANS moved to strike out the first section of the bill in order that an opportunity might be presented to hear remonstrances read, which have been presented, against the bill.

The Clerk was unable to find the remonstrances.

Mr. COZANS moved to report progress. Lost—37 to 38.

A long and spirited debate ensued—Messrs. Varian, Cozans, Hutchings, Pierce, Finch, Fullerton and Kirkland opposing the bill, and Messrs. Robinson, Tuthill, Prendergast and Angel favoring it.

Mr. FINCH moved to amend the first section by adding, "provided, said purchase shall be made and approved of by the present Postmaster-General of the United States."

Mr. FULLERTON moved to amend the first section, so that the consent of the State shall be given to the purchase by the General Government of any parcel of ground in the City of New-York which the General Government shall purchase for a Post-office site in the City of New-York.

Several motions were made to report progress, all of which were lost by one or two majority.

After further discussion, Mr. FULLERTON's amendment was coopted.

Mr. BIRDSALL moved to further amend by making the amendment give consent to the purchase of any site which the General Government shall purchase, or may have purchased.

Mr. COZANS then moved to strike out the enacting clause, and spoke at some length against the bill as being opposed to the interests and wishes of the citizens of New-York.

After a long debate, Mr. FINCH moved to report progress on the bill. Carried by 44 to 36.

The Assembly had the annual Supply bill under consideration until 11 o'clock, when a motion to report progress was carried, and the House adjourned.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, March 7.

The New-Brunswick, Milburn and Orange Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading in the House. The joint meeting is now in session. R. M. SMITH has been nominated for State Treasurer. Three ballots have been taken without an election.

Mr. SMITH was elected State Treasurer. After eight ballots for State Prison Inspector, the joint meeting adjourned *sine die*. The present Inspector will therefore hold over.

News from Denver.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, March 7.

The Western stage-coach for Omaha, with the mails and passengers, and HINCKLEY & Co.'s Express, with $7,000 in treasure, passed at 11 A. M.

DENVER, Monday, March 4.

A nugget was found in the Georgia Gulch last week, which weighs $193. Miners are said to be doing exceedingly well in that neighborhood. Many people are going to the new Platte and Clear Creek diggings, fifteen to twenty-five miles from here. Four cords of quartz from Horse Fall Lead Boulder lead mines, last week gave over $1,300.

A letter from Fort Wise brings intelligence that Col. BOONE has concluded a most favorable treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. It contains special provisions respecting the site at Denver.

The Rocky Mountain *News* has published the new secret discovery for saving gold from iron pyrites and oily plumbago. By this process the yield of gold has been increased from 3,000 to 5,000 per cent. over the old method.

The Rhode Island Republican Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 7.

The Republican Convention unanimously nominated for Governor JAMES Z. SMITH, formerly Mayor of Providence; for Lieutenant-Governor, Simon H. Greea, of Warwick; for Attorney-General, Sullivan Ballow, of Cranston; for Secretary of State, John R. Bartlett, of Providence; for Treasurer, Samuel A. Parker, of Newport; for Congress, Eastern District, Christopher Robinson; Western District, Wm. D. Brayton.

The Convention was full, and the proceedings perfectly harmonious.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, March 7.

The Democratic State Convention in this city, to-day, nominated CHARLES J. WALKER, of Wayne County, for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Town Election at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Wednesday, March 6.

At the town election held here yesterday, the "Democratic Union Party" elected their Supervisor, President of the Village, Clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Collector, and six out of the nine Trustees. At the election held here one year since, the entire Republican ticket was elected by a large majority.

State Politics.

UTICA, Thursday, March 7.

Oneida County (complete) elects 20 Republican and 13 Democratic Supervisors.

Large Fire in Dundee, N. Y.

DUNDEE, N. Y., Thursday, March 7.

The second disastrous fire for this Winter occurred in this place last night, over fifty buildings being destroyed and only one store left in the town. Among the stores destroyed were those of MALTBY & MCLEAN, groceries, dry goods, &c.; loss $25,000 to $40,000—insured. HAMLIN & MARTIN, dry goods, groceries, general produce, &c.; loss $15,000 to $20,000—insured. Their new store was also destroyed, A. HAFFENDIEN's tavern; loss, $10,000. ELLIS's new tavern; loss, $10,000—insured $5,000.

MURDOCH's hardware store; loss, $10,000; insured, $5,000.

J. CATOR's hardware store; loss about $15,000.

The Baptist Church was also destroyed; loss $3,000; insured.

A large number of dwellings were also burnt, mostly wooden.

The total loss is estimated at $100,000 to $150,000, on which there is not much insurance. Quite a number of the buildings burnt were those which have been rebuilt since the disastrous conflagration of December, and like that this was the work of an incendiary. There was a high gale blowing at the time, and it was impossible to subdue the flames. Several storekeepers removed their goods into the street, but they were all consumed on their removal.

Three or four arrests have been made of persons suspected as being the incendiaries, and there is considerable excitement among the inhabitants, who are fearful of another conflagration which would lay the whole town in ashes.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN FORTIETH-STREET.

A Family of Seven Persons Burned to Death.

At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of the two-story and attic frame house No. 102 West Fortieth-street. The first floor of the building was occupied by Mrs. CATHARINE HEVER as a cigar store, and PATRA CUNNEN as a residence. The second floor was occupied by HENRY S. OAKLEY, who was the lessee of the premises. HENRY WOOD and his family, and two men named CLARK and GARVIN lived in the attic. A portion of the basement was used as a shop by Mr. WOOD, who was an upholsterer. Mrs. OAKLEY was the first to discover the fire, and she hastened to alarm the other occupants of the premises. But a very few moments elapsed before the fire mounted from the basement to the first floor, and, sweeping along the wood-work, was soon climbing the stairs in all its fury. Mrs. OAKLEY, in attempting to escape by the stairway, was severely burned about the face, neck and hands, but eventually gained the street.

Mr. OAKLEY and his daughter, aged 17 years, were also slightly injured in escaping by the same way. JAMES OAKLEY and URIAH LAWIS, two young men who occupied one of the bedrooms on the second floor, were driven to the roof by the flames, where they crawled through the scuttle and escaped by the adjoining roofs. During all the time thus occupied by these people, nothing had been heard of the family of Mr. WOOD, in the attic. When the flames were first discovered, Mr. WOOD, who was descending the stairs, was seen to rush back again for the purpose of saving his family. The firemen present were led to believe that every one was out of the burning building, until Fire Marshal BAKER accidentally learned that none of Mr. WOOD's family had been seen. Efforts were then made to rescue them, but the flames had made such headway that none could approach the building. At the earliest moment after the fire was partially subdued, Chief Engineer DECKER and his assistants commenced a search among the ruins for the bodies of the unfortunate victims, which resulted in finding, in the back attic bedroom, the charred remains of the entire family, seven in number. The bodies were placed in a wagon filled with straw, and conveyed to the Twentieth Ward Station-house by Sergeant VAN HAGAN. Those blackened trunks were all that remained of an entire family—father, mother and five children.

The following are the names and ages of the deceased: HENRY WOOD, a native of England, aged 35 years; his wife, JULIA WOOD, also a native of England, aged 25 years; WILLIAM WOOD, aged 7 years; HARRY WOOD, aged 5 years; JULIA WOOD, aged 3 years; ISABELLA and JERRY WOOD, twins, aged four months. Mr. CLARK, who, with a young man named GARVIN, occupied a room in the attic of the house, says he heard Mrs. WOOD crying loudly for some one to save her children. He was unable to render her any assistance whatever, as he was then considerably burned, and had but just time to escape by the garret window to save himself from suffocation. His companion escaped in the same manner. They had previously attempted to force their way down stairs, but had been driven back by the flames.

The upper stories of the building and the roof were entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about $600. Mr. OAKLEY was insured on his furniture to the amount of $400 in the Greenwich Insurance Company, but is the only one who had any insurance whatever. The roof of the building No. 1385 Broadway was slightly damaged by the fire. While this terrible fire was at its height some of the firemen present were engaged in a fight, firing pistols, throwing stones, and knocking each other down with stones. We have been unable to learn to which companies these brutes belong, but trust the Chief Engineer will take measures to have them expelled from the Department when they so disgrace. It is said that there was a great lack of ladders at the fire, which is attributed to the fact that Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, lying in Forty-ninth-street, near Lexington-avenue, was not present at all. This Company have lately had a quarrel among themselves, and the consequence is that their apparatus remains in the house, while the lives and property of our citizens are sacrificed to the flames. We know nothing of the merits of the quarrel, but the Chief Engineer should make some arrangement by which those ladders, &c., can be made available in that vicinity.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the bodies of the deceased yesterday afternoon, when a number of witnesses were sworn. Mr. H. S. OAKLEY, the lessee of the house, was the only one whose evidence was important, and we append his words:

Henry S. Oakley, being duly sworn, says: I resided at No. 102 West Fortieth-street; I leased the house last May, and rented apartments to Mr. Wood, the deceased; on account of the apartments being vacant, I told Mr. Wood that he might live in the two back attic rooms; the house is a brick and stone house, with a wood roof, and is two and a quarter stories high; this morning, about ten minutes to six o'clock, I got up and lighted my fire; I resided on the second floor; I went down to the back area to get water; opposite to the back area stairs is a half glass door, which leads to a back basement, used for the purpose of storing washing tubs; I have a coal bin there also; when I went for the water, my dog came out of this place; I went up stairs with the water, and returned down stairs and went out to the grocery; I shortly returned and went up stairs and into my kitchen; in about five minutes after my wife came out of her room; she smelt smoke in the entry; she came and told me of it, I went down to the head of the basement stairs, where I found there was heat and a dense smoke coming up the stairs; I called out for a pail, and went into the back area; I looked into the back basement and it was like an oven; I saw that I could not put the fire out, so I ran up stairs to alarm the inmates; I think I saw deceased, but am not positive; I heard his voice; part of my family had to escape by the roof; my wife was considerably burned and my daughter and myself slightly; I saw Mr. Wood's servant came down stairs; I do not think I saw any others of the Wood family; in my opinion the fire broke out in the basement, but I do not know its origin; the front basement was occupied in part by a barber; I think it was from seven to ten minutes only from the time I went for the water until the time the fire was discovered; when I was down there I think I should have discovered the fire had there been any at the time; there was no communication between the barber's and the back basement; the petition is both nod plaster; there is a door in it which has not been used since I lived in the house.

Several other witnesses were sworn, but their evidence does not tend to show the origin of the fire. They were persons who had been roused from their sleep and forced to fly for their lives.

At the conclusion the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased (HENRY WOOD) came to his death from burns received during the fire at No. 102 West Fortieth-street on the 7th day of March, 1861. How or in what manner said fire originated we are unable to say." The same verdict was rendered in the other cases.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. D. W. Ingersoll, of Michigan; G. Marsten, M. W. Tappan, G. Fogg, A. H. Young, E. H. Austin, and W. Hamlin, of New-Hampshire; J. H. Francis and T. B. Carroll, of Troy; D. D. Mallory, of Connecticut; D. Kellogg, of Vermont, and T. B. Fitch, of New York, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Charles Sherrill, J. Gray, and T. J. Auburn, of Albany; J. L. Wetherill, of San Francisco, and S. D. Crane, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Vermont; Hon. T. E. Woodbridge of the same place; J. B. den Boise, of Buffalo; W. M. Southworth, of Cleveland, Ohio; G. Frost, of Boston; W. P. Wallace, of Tennessee, and J. N. Bell, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. Marquez and family, of New Orleans; C. A. Smith and lady, T. Thatcher, J. E. Thatcher, of Boston; C. G. Barnes, of Richmond, Va., and A. F. Edwards of Saratoga, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

T. P. Ives, of Connecticut; J. Petter and lady, of Philadelphia; R. W. Thompson, of Norwich; N. Hooper, of Boston; M. W. Borland, of Boston, and E. Orr, of Detroit, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. Van Evrie, of Washington; Col. T. Nash, of New-Orleans, and D. B. McKenna, of New-Orleans, are at the La Farge.

—Col. Charles Carroll Hicks, of the Nineteenth Division of the Army of Italy, is to deliver a lecture in Albany on GARIBALDI, whose service he has recently left.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE PLAN OF THE PEACE CONGRESS DISCUSSED—GREAT SPEECH OF ALDERMAN BRADY—A COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED ON THE SUBJECT—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT AS TO THE MODUS OPERANDI OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—DEAD LOCK ON THE TAX LEVY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman FERAR offered a series of resolutions providing for the appointment of a commission of five gentlemen to present to the Legislature the humble petition of the Corporation of the City, that the recommendation of the late Peace Congress be submitted to the people of the State to be voted upon.

Alderman DAYTON said it would be well to have the plan of the Peace Congress read to the Board before proceeding to the discussion. He was satisfied that the plan was unfavorable to the majority of the Northern people.

Alderman CONNELL differed from Alderman DAYTON. He understood the plan of the Peace Congress to be based on the Missouri Compromise line, and was willing to abide by the decision of the people thereon.

Alderman DAYTON said the plan of the Peace Congress, though it did not please those for whom it was made, was even a greater submission of the rights of the North than was asked for by the Breckinridge men in the Charleston Convention, and had been distinctly repudiated by the people of the country, and especially by the people of this State, by a majority of 50,000. He continued to oppose the proposition at some length, amid repeated interruptions by calls to order. In conclusion, he hoped the Common Council would attend to its proper business.

Alderman FROMENT said the resolution did not exactly suit him, but he could see no harm in having an expression of opinion. He did not see that it was certain that the people thought now as they did in November, and instanced the fact of the onslaught on Mr. Seward as an evidence that there had been a change in public sentiment.

Alderman CONNELL believed the people were willing to compromise—even Republicans.

Alderman BRADY believed that if the Common Council could do anything to cement this Union again, it ought to do it. He believed in discarding fanatics of all parties. Where was the harm of letting the people express their views on the plan of the Peace Congress? Let us know where the people of the United States stand. What did our new President amount to if he was not sustained by the people? Greeley is trying to traduce the characters of Seward and Weed because he (Greeley) was beat for the Senate. He believed Greeley was a fanatic. [Applause in the lobby.] So was Wendell Phillips. Mr. Seward was a statesman, and was for the Union. Would Greeley go South? [No.] If the war came we would have to go South and fight the battles that Greeley started. He believed BONNETT was as much of a fanatic as Greeley. [Laughter.] The gentleman of the Ninth—

The PRESIDENT—Order.

Alderman DAYTON—Let him go on in that way—I want him to.

Alderman BRADY—I will go on, and do just as I like. I don't care for nothing or nobody. I ask no favors of anybody. It was well enough for the editors to lay quietly on their pens; but writing an article and shouldering a musket, and standing the enemy's balls—[laughter]—or bullets—[renewed laughter]—was another thing. He did not want to shoot his brother. He would rather do most anything than shoot down our Southern brethren in cold blood. He cared for no parties nor nothing, but didn't believe in these fanatical resolutions. This proposition might have some effect on the State Legislature. He wanted to learn the voice of the great West. We could get these New-York political tricksters any time. Now they were on this side, and now on the other; but they were always to be seen when the loaves and fishes were about.

Alderman BOOLE called the previous question, and the resolutions passed by a vote of 14 to 3, and were sent to the Council Board.

EXTENDING LEXINGTON-AVENUE.

A resolution offered by Alderman FERAE was adopted, ordering that the Legislature be memorialized in favor of extending Lexington-avenue from Sixty-fifth-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

OPENING FIFTH-AVENUE.

A resolution was offered directing the opening of Fifth-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, by the Counsel to the Corporation, taking the necessary legal steps.

Alderman FROMENT was opposed to all action in opening streets unless the people on the line or those interested were in favor of it. He wanted the matter referred to a Committee.

Alderman PLATT said it was proposed simply to open the street according to law, so that the sidewalks could be laid.

Alderman CONNELL would move to amend by extending the street to Harlem River.

The paper was referred to the Committee.

SELLING HAMILTON-SQUARE.

Alderman FARLEY offered a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to memorialize the Legislature in favor of selling Hamilton square. In connection with the subject, a communication was received from the Street Commissioner, setting forth that the contemplated laying out could not be done without an act of the Legislature.

The matter was referred.

ALBANY LEGISLATION FOR THE CITY.

Alderman DAYTON offered a resolution appointing a Committee of three to report to the Board upon the expediency of the passage of bills before the Legislature relating to the City.

Alderman BRADY believed in letting the Legislature alone. He believed there was never a bigger set of scoundrels than those at Albany. [Applause in the lobby.] He was willing that they should abolish the Board of Aldermen altogether.

Alderman BOOLE agreed with Alderman BRADY that the Committee would have their trouble for their pains.

Alderman THOMSY moved to table the resolution, which was carried.

ARCHWAY AT ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE.

A Report was presented from the Committee on Railroads in favor of building an archway under the Fourth-avenue Railroad at One Hundred and Twelfth-street.

A long discussion ensued, in which it was developed that three members out of the four that had signed the report, really did not know what was the purport of the document. One of the members of the Committee was said to have stated that *he believed he was signing a petition.*

Alderman BRADY said the way the gentlemen were talking it would seem that they were Puritans. *There was no use disguising the fact that most of the reports in the Board were got up in precisely the same way. This work was either the doing of the Railroad Company, or to benefit some property*, and not because the members had signed the paper in the way spoken of.

A PLEA FOR STREET VENDERS.

A communication was received from the Mayor transmitting the complaints of street venders that they were interfered with by the Police, and recommending that the ordinance be amended so as to relieve the complainants.

The paper was ordered on file, it being stated that the obnoxious ordinance has been repealed.

DRILL-ROOMS FOR THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of hiring Eagle Hall for the purpose of a drill-room.

Alderman DAYTON stated that though he was a member of the Finance Committee, this measure had never been considered in any meeting which he was notified to attend. He moved to reconsult, which was lost, and the report was adopted, Alderman DAYTON alone voting in the negative.

ONE STEP TOWARDS A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department in favor of paying engineers of steam fire engines regular salaries from Oct. 31, 1860, was received.

THE TAX LEVY.

The rules were suspended and the Tax Levy was taken up as it came from the Councilmen.

Alderman DAYTON moved that the Board concur.

Alderman GERST in the Chair, ruled that the paper must lay over in consequence of the increases in various amounts.

Alderman CONNELL believed the Board could adhere to its former action.

Alderman FROMENT favored that idea and believed that a Committee of conference might be appointed.

Alderman GERST, in the Chair, said he believed the Chair was wrong. [Langhter.]

Alderman DAYTON insisted that the Chair was right.

On motion of Alderman FROMENT the Board adhered to its former action.

Alderman CONNELL moved a Committee of Conference to consist of three members from each Board, which was carried, and Aldermen BOOLE, FARLEY and SMITH were appointed on behalf of of the Alderman.

DEAD HORSE.

On a report from the Committee on Finance in favor of paying for a dead horse, Alderman DAYTON again complained that as a member of the Committee he had not been consulted.

COURTESIES TO HON. JOHN A. DIX.

Alderman DAYTON moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the resolution from the Councilmen—the resolution tendering the hospitalities of the City to Hon. JOHN A. DIX, which was carried, and the resolution passed.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE TAX LEVY FOR 1861.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, the President in the Chair and a full attendance of members.

On motion of Mr. BARNEY, the regular order of business was dispensed with, and the Board took up the TAX LEVY.

Mr. BARNAY moved to reduce the amount of certain appropriations, and to strike out others altogether, which was lost; and, on motion of Mr. LENT, the Board decided to take up each item separately.

The changes made in the various appropriations were generally carried by a strict party vote, and with but little debate, the whole programme having evidently been arranged beforehand. The following are the changes made in the levy, as reported to the Board by the Finance Committee. Appropriation for repairs and improvements of Aqueducts, reduced from $26,000 to $25,000. For the Board of Health, reduced from $37,000 to $35,000. For cleaning markets, reduced from $10,000 to $8,000. For City Contingencies, reduced from $60,000 to $30,000. For Contingencies in Street Department, reduced from $35,000 to $10,000. For Contingencies in Law Department, reduced from $20,000 to $5,000. Contingencies in City Inspector's Department, reduced from $20,000 to $6,000. Contingencies in the Mayor's Office, raised from $15,000 to $30,000. For Donations, reduced from $35,000 to $20,000. Fire and Police Telegraph, reduced from $2,500 to $1,500. For Opening New Streets, reduced from $100,000 to $70,000. For Salaries in City Inspector's Department, reduced from $112,000 to $90,000.

The following appropriations were struck out altogether.

For Abatement of Nuisances, $2,000. For Police Station-houses, $6,000. For Police Sanitary Expenses, $2,000.

The total amount of deductions from the report of the Finance Committee is $178,000, which, with the reduction of $51,657 36 made by the Committee, on the bill as it came from the other Board, makes a total reduction of $230,500 36 in the tax levy, as passed by the Board of Aldermen.

The tax levy, as amended by the Board of Councilmen, now stands $7,208,525 18.

After some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday evening, having first appointed a Committee of Conference with the Board of Aldermen in relation to the tax levy.

Naval Intelligence.

Yesterday afternoon a detachment of United States marines left this City to join the ship's company of the United States steamer *Michigan*, on the lakes. The *Michigan* is a snug little vessel, about 400 tons burden, and was built at Erie, Penn., some years ago. She cruises on her land-bound station about eight months of the year. She went in commission this season at noon, on the 1st inst., when a new crew and officers went on board, and will leave port this day week. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Commander, JOHN C. CARVE; Lieutenants, Thos. H. Stevens, Leonard Paulding and E. W. Henry; Paymaster, J. George Harris; Surgeon, William M. Wood; Chief Engineer, Theodore Zeller; Assistant, William H. Rutherclain; Paymaster's Clerk, J. J. Odell; Captain's Clerk, Geo. S. Odell; Carpenter, G. W. Elliot.

The *Michigan* has undergone thorough repairs, and is in all respects well appointed for cruising upon the lakes. She is the only vessel of our Navy in these inland seas, and, as such, is quite a favorite with the commercial public of the lake cities.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, the President, Gen. HALL, presiding. The President delivered an address, thanking the Institute for his reelection, dwelling upon the advantages and good works of the Association, expressing the hope that the City would provide a suitable place for the annual fair, stating that a large amount of the floating debt of the Institute has been paid off, and that over 100 members have joined during the past year. Mr. J. W. CHANCELLOR was reelected Clerk and Librarian. The Agent, Mr. MCELRATH, reported that the various Boards have organized, and that the arrangements for the annuel fair are being rapidly made. A resolution withdrawing the restriction in regard to the location of the proposed permanent building for the Institute and in favor of purchasing a site near the Crystal Palace ground, or the Central Park, was carried, and the Board of Trustees were directed to select a site and report. The meeting soon afterwards readjourned.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Organized under special legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

TESTIMONIALS REGARDING ITS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED from such men as Gov. WESTCOTT, of Florida; Hon. J. R. BARNES, Supervisor County of New-York, and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is the only reliable cure for those diseases which render the lives of women, from the age of fifteen upward, miserable to an extent only known to themselves. These diseases afflict married and single, and no social position, refinement of living, or condition in life, affords any guarantee against them. Beside the local uterine symptoms, they are often attended with

Deranged Monthly Periods:
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—Cold Hands and Feet—
Bloating—Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Narvousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—
Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—Anxiety—Nervous Twitching—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Numbness and Pain in the Limbs—
Loss of Memory—Pain in the Back.

Dr. BEDDOE—Dear Sir: I am a Methodist minister, and have to travel much among the country towns, where I see many people in their homes. Knowing the Graefenberg Medicines so well, I always recommend them. The Pills and Uterine Catholicon work absolute miracles. I have seen many a suffering and broken down woman, to whom I have given the Catholicon, and on seeing her again she told me that she had been entirely cured, and that she would advise a woman who was afflicted with any female weakness or irregularity, or uterine difficulty to go short of bread until six dollars were saved to send for the Catholicon. It will always cure, no matter how bad or how long standing the case has been. Even after the best physicians in the country have labored for years in vain, I have known the Graefenberg Catholicon to cure so often that I urge everybody to make any sacrifice to get it. It will never fail, and all sufferers may look upon it as the greatest blessing ever offered them.

Rev. W. H. LAWRENCE, Missouri.

THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON is prepared by an educated physician, and may be fully depended upon. All other preparations should be avoided.

Price $1 50 per bottle. FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE AND BY EXPRESS LINE

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2953. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Proposal to Expel Mr. Wigfall from the Senate.

NO MORE NOMINATIONS SENT IN

STANDING COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

The Office-Seekers, and How President Lincoln Deals with them.

FIRST RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Glorious Result of the Election in North Carolina.

NO CONVENTION TO BE HELD.

Proceedings of the Virginia and Missouri Conventions.

An Army of Fifty Thousand Men for the Southern Confederacy.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8.

HOW MR. LINCOLN DISPATCHES BUSINESS.

No less than thirty-four Congressmen unexpectedly met in the spacious ante-room of the White House this morning, each anxious to present his little ax at the Presidential grindstone. Mr. LINCOLN took each in his turn, giving audiences of very short duration. The rapidity with which he dispatches business is remarkable, and the ease with which he dives at the pith of matter before him, eviscerating all complimentary or extraneous subjects, is the occasion of general remark. Secretary WELLES was with him all this morning, and acted as a sort of fender—the presence of a third party having the effect of frightening buttonholers.

No one has had a private interview with Mr. LINCOLN to-day—he keeping WELLES or NICOLAY in the room continually.

WILL WIGFALL BE EXPELLED FROM THE SENATE?

The Resolution introduced, to-day, in the Senate by Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, who is a conservative Republican, to expel WIGFALL from the Senate, on the ground that he said on the floor of that body, yesterday, that he "Owed no allegiance to the Government of the United States," created quite a sensation. The vote is to be taken on Monday, and it is quite probable that the bellicose Senator from Texas will receive his card of dismissal. The only objection to this is that he will then put on the martyr's crown.

The Senate adjourned to Monday. No nominations were sent in to-day.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.

Mr. HOLLOWAY, of Indiana, Editor of a paper in that State, is strongly pressed by Secretary SMITH for Commissioner of Patents.

ELI THAYER and C. C. CHAFFEE are pushing urgently for the same place.

Nothing was done in the Senate to-day except the confirmation of N. B. JUDD, of Chicago, as Minister to Berlin, and KRIEGSMAN as Secretary of Legation.

Mr. KASSON will be confirmed on Monday as First Assistant Postmaster-General, and McLELLAN as Second Assistant.

LEWIS O. COWAN, editor of the Biddeford *Union*, will undoubtedly be Navy Agent at Kittery, Me.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S PROSPECTS—THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

The statement that SUMNER opposes Mr. CRITTENDEN'S nomination to the Supreme Bench is erroneous. Mr. SUMNER approved of the policy. The nomination, however, continues to challenge decided opposition from influential quarters, and it is feared it will not be made.

Messrs. BADGER and BUFFIN, of North Carolina, and HOLT, of Kentucky, are now talked of.

ILLNESS OF MR. SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD has been quite ill with lumbago, and is apprehensive of an attack of pleurisy. He has been confined to his bed all day, leaving the entire control of business to the hands of his son.

Mr. SEWARD was so much better that he was out, and at the President's this afternoon.

THE RECEPTIONS OF MR. AND MRS LINCOLN.

The City was alive to-day with preparations for the reception to-night. Everybody is going, and it will be a grand affair.

The Diplomatic Corps, with their ladies, called on Mrs. LINCOLN at 1½ o'clock. The call was made thus early, as etiquette forbids their attendance at the reception before they have had a private presentation.

THE MISSIONS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

These should be settled at as early a day as practicable, in order that the United States may be represented at London and Paris, by gentlemen whose sympathies are all with the new Administration, and who will be diligent in ferreting out and counteracting the schemes of the Secessionists to get recognition by European Powers. Nor should the Government fail to employ, in addition to these regular representatives abroad, other diplomatic agents, who can assist in laying before the European Powers necessary evidences of the impolicy and impropriety of any course which shall tend in the least to encourage the rebellion of American States.

The name of Senator FESSENDEN is frequently mentioned in connection with the London mission. No one more able or more shrewd could be found for the place, although his personal dignity of manner is stiff almost to austerity, and in that particular he would be likely to be less successful in the social than in the more practical portion of his duties. But I have not the slightest idea that he covets the place or would be inclined to exchange for it the position he already holds as an acknowledged leader in the Senate. It has been reported that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has been proposed, and it would be very difficult to assign a single reason why he should not be appointed. A man of solid and extensive learning, a vigorous and practical politician, fitted to shine alike in social, learned and public circles, and bringing an ancestral reputation to his aid, there is no man in the nation who would reflect more credit on the country, or render better service to the Administration than he.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. LINCOLN found about seventy vacancies in appointments under the Government. These must all be filled while the Senate is in session, or cannot be until Congress meets again. Consequently they must first engross the President's attention. When those are disposed of, Mr. LINCOLN'S present purpose is to take up for action the appointments for the new Territories of Dacotah, Colorado and Nevada. It is to be hoped that in organizing the latter, the Administration will tender some responsible position to Col. F. W. LANDER, who is exactly the sort of man to discharge responsibilities in a new and rough country like that of the wonderful silver and gold mining region of Washoe. I do not hear, however, that he is an applicant for any office whatever.

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVY.

The pressure for the removal of Mr. ARCHBOLD, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, will soon be made. Among the parties who will be urged for the place is JESSE GAY, who was formerly senior engineer, and it is said was persecuted by Secretary TOUCEY on account of his political sympathies, until he was compelled to resign. It is stated that he was soon ordered to a first assistant's position, as engineer of a gun-boat, while the sloop-of-war *Hartford*, after he had superintended the construction and setting up of her machinery, was sent to sea with a junior engineer in charge.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Mr. FORSYTH, one of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, is stopping at the *National* Hotel. He was visited yesterday by very many of his friends. Himself and Mr. CRAWFORD, of the Southern Commission, held a long conversation with a Republican member of the late Congress. When asked what they proposed to do, they replied that they did not know—that their course depended upon the action of the new Administration and how they were received. They said that all the Southern Confederacy asked for was to be let alone. They desired peace and seperate independence—nothing more. Upon this they laid great stress.

UNION SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

Information from all parts of Virginia, and especially from the western portion of the State, gives assurance of the constant increase of the Union sentiment among the people. Though bordering on Pennsylvania and Ohio for over 400 miles, thus affording great facilities for the escape of slaves, it is in these most exposed portions of the State that the love of Union is the strongest; because here the people are best acquainted with their Northern neighbors. The purchase and occupation of a million of acres of land in Virginia by Northern men during the last four years, has greatly added to the Union feeling, and to this result the exile of JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, in 1856, and his scheme of introducing Northern men, with their arts and manufactures, have largely contributed. The Inaugural has given great satisfaction to the friends of Union, who say whatever the Convention may do, a majority of the people will resist all efforts for secession.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERALSHIP.

The resignation of Adjutant-General COOPER, yesterday, was instigated under the influence of his brother-in-law, Senator MASON, who labors night and day to fan the flames of discord, notwithstanding his own State of Virginia refuses to follow his mad counsels.

Col. LORENZO THOMAS, who was aid to Gen. BUTLER at Monterey and elsewhere in Mexico, and who, as Assistant Adjutant-General, has been with Gen. SCOTT ever since his head-quarters were in New-York, will take Col. COOPER'S place. Col. THOMAS is a native of Delaware.

A TRI-WEEKLY PONY EXPRESS.

I learn that the Overland Mail-contractors on the central route have pretty much determined to run the Pony Express between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Placerville, California, three times instead of twice per week, after the 1st of July next. At the low rate of one dollar per half-ounce, the advantages of the Express will doubtless be availed of by the great body of the mercantile and monied interests.

PASSENGER TRAVEL OVERLAND.

It is the purpose of the Contractors also, when they get ready to run their coaches across the continent in sixteen days' time, to arrange for the conveyance of passengers at a cost of not more than a hundred and fifty dollars each, which must secure them all the business in that line which they can possibly do. This new service is destined to win great popularity, both on this and the other side of the Continent.

ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN FOR ILLINOIS.

At the last census it was decided that Illinois was entitled to thirteen members of Congress, but it has since been discovered that she is entitled to fourteen, and a special session of the State Legislature will no doubt be called to take cognizance of the matter and provide for the vacancy.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8.

The President has accepted the resignation of Adjutant-General COOPER and Assistant Adjutant-General WITHERS. COOPER is a connection of Senator MASON, and his resignation is attributed more to family than political influence. WITHERS is a Tennessean.

A report is prevalent that Quartermaster-General JOHNSTON, of Virginia, is about to resign, but he said this morning the occasion for such a course has not yet arrived.

The resignation of Adjutant General COOPER has occasioned general regret. He was appointed from and is a native of New-York.

The Southerners are making overtures to some of the best officers in the service. It is known that certain officers of the army located here, have been tendered lucrative appointments under the Government of the Confederate States.

CHARLES JONES, late of the Register's office in the Treasury, has left for Montgomery to take a place under that Government.

A large crowd at the State Department this morning, were much disappointed at the absence of Mr. SEWARD, who is detained at home by physical indisposition.

The United States Supreme Court has adjourned over until Thursday, when various decisions will be delivered.

Commissioners CRAWFORD and FORSYTH, from the Southern Confederacy, are daily expecting the arrival of their colleague, Mr. ROMAN. Much solicitude is expressed as to their business with this Government.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed NORMAN B. JUDD as Minister to Berlin; HERMAN KRIESMAN, also of Illinois, as Secretary of the Legation; and JOHN A. KASSON, of Iowa, as First Assistant Postmaster-General. The President did not send in any nominations to-day.

Messrs. FORSYTH and CRAWFORD have as yet made no official communication to the Administration, owing to the sickness of Secretary SEWARD, and an informal intimation that a little more time would be agreeable. The Commissioners have been actively occupied, since their arrival, in consultation and unofficial intercourse having reference to the object of their mission.

The subject of the collection of the revenue and the reinforcing of Fort Sumter has not yet engaged the attention of the Cabinet.

Great efforts are being made to effect a peaceful solution of the question of the forts and revenues.

Ex-Secretary FLOYD has published a statement vindicatory of the acceptances in favor of RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co., and of their legality. Instead of being six millions of them outstanding, he shows there were only six hundred thousand, and declares that the contractors have secured these by assignments of property ample for their protection, and that if the Government will permit the earnings of the trains for 1861 to be applied to the acceptances, they will be liquidated in that way without recourse to the assignments. It would seem, also, that the Government owes the contractors upwards of $500,000, which is equivalent to the cash value of the Indian Trust Bonds, of the abstraction of which Mr. FLOYD repudiates all previous knowledge. He denounces the conduct and proceedings of the Select Committee with great severity, and says their sole object was political persecution and defamation.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. LORENZO THOMAS, second in rank in the Adjutant-General's Office, has been promoted to be Adjutant-General, vice COOPER, resigned.

Among the prominent candidates for Colonel to London is Col. SCAGULLA, of Massachusetts.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEBATE BETWEEN MESSRS. DOUGLAS AND WIGFALL—MR. WIGFALL'S RIGHT TO A SEAT—THE QUESTION OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE—THE CASE OF GODARD BAILEY, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 7, 1861.

The debate in the Senate to-day, between Messrs. DOUGLAS and WIGFALL, was spicy and interesting, and when Mr. W. demanded of the Illinois Senator what he would advise the Administration to do as regards the collection of the revenue in the seceding States, the latter very pertinently reminded his impertinent interrogator that it was bad policy to give information to an enemy of the plans of the Government. He added, that until Mr. WIGFALL gave evidence to the Senate that he felt the obligations of his official oath to sustain the Constitution of the Union, he had no right to know what the Government meditated. This was just about one of the happiest retorts I remember to have heard lately; and even WIGFALL had not the hardihood to murmur at its justice.

By the way, the tenure by which WIGFALL holds a place in the United States Senate, taking his own assumption of the independence of Texas to be true, is a little mysterious, to say the least. The friends of the Union admit his right to a seat, because they deny the right of secession. He, on the contrary, claims that Texas is no longer in the Union, and pompously announced the fact of her secession on Saturday evening last. How, then, can he, as a man of honor, continue to sit in a body of which he is no longer a member, and aid in legislating for a country which is foreign to him? No one has categorically put these questions to him, and he has by no means answered them in the miserable apology which he to-day attempted. If he has no scruple of conscience in the matter, one would suppose that a man so brimfull of honor and chivalry, from a State so far south as Texas, would not condescend to hold a seat in the Senate under a "Black Republican" Administration.

Whatever may be the motives of Mr. DOUGLAS, in the friendly construction he places upon the Inaugural, there can be no doubt that its effects will be to soothe and conciliate the Southern mind. There are those who suspect that there is a cat concealed in the meal-tub, but I confess that I see no reason for the suspicion. He may or may not be correct in his speculations upon the purport of the Message, and upon the action of the late Congress, but I see no ground for the supposition that he is acting insidiously. Mr. DOUGLAS has stated the difficulties and responsibilities of the Administration strongly, and none can deny that the dilemma is a most perplexing one. He assumes that Fort Sumter cannot be reinforced without an army of ten thousand men to take possession of the shore fortifications, and that no such army can be brought to bear upon the point without a called session of Congress. He argues with a good deal of ingenuity, from the tenor of the Inaugural, and from the fact that the Republicans failed to press the Force bill to a passage, that no purpose is entertained of collecting the revenue in the seceded States. The friends of the Force bill say that the collection of the revenue is now impossible; that, even if the formality were gone through with, there is nothing to prevent the goods being entered in bond, and that no power exists to collect the duties. Mr. DOUGLAS insists that the scheme of collecting the revenue on shipboard, at the mouth of the Mississippi, is impracticable, for the reason that the President has no right to remove the Custom-house from New-Orleans.

If these difficulties are such as they are stated to be, the Confederated States would seem to have Uncle Sam on the hip. They may open their ports to the free trade of the world, and since we deny their independance, and have no Custom-houses on the dividing line between the two Republics, they may flood our country with European goods which have paid no duty. If this state of things is to be tolerated, must not the effect be to draw off a vast deal of trade from Northern ports? Will foreign goods be imported at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, at rates of twenty-five and thirty per cent. duty, when they can enter Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans free?

I learn that GODARD BAILEY, who has been indicted before the Criminal Court of this city for robbing the Indian Trust Fund, complains that I have over-stated his offence in alleging that he abstracted nearly all of the bonds that could be negotiated. I derived the impression to that effect from a statement made in general terms, at the Department. But upon examination of the printed memorandum of the stocks invested for the Indians, I find that the acts are as follows:

The total amount of the Indian Trust fund	$3,906,241 62
Negotiable	1,740,500 00
Stolen	870,000 00
Balance negotiable	$870,500 00

It thus seems that just half, less $250, of the negotiable part of the fund was taken by BAILEY. I learn that BAILEY expects to show on his trial, that this large balance of negotiable funds which he might have appropriated, but did not, is evidence that he had no intention of defrauding the Treasury; and that he regarded the "acceptances" of FLOYD, amounting to the same sum of $870,000, which were deposited in place of the bonds, as sufficient security for their return. BAILEY being the youngest and least cunning of the parties connected with this transaction, there is something plausible in his statement, and at any rate he is entitled to the benefit of it. He is to be tried for his offence, and it is but just that no undue prejudice should prepossess the public mind.

Senator MASON to-day flattered himself that he had made a strong point when he quoted an expression of Mr. LINCOLN to the effect that the Chicago Platform was a law to him. He seemed to regard this declaration as an enormity which alone would justify the extremest measures on the part of the South. But has the Virginia Senator forgotten the fact that Mr. BUCHANAN went a great deal farther than Mr. LINCOLN; and that he so completely sunk himself out of sight under the Cincinnati patchwork, that he acquired the title of Jas. B. Platform?

OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8.

Mr. DIXON'S resolution that the usual number of the President's Inaugural Address be printed, was adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Whereas, Mr. WIGFALL, now Senator of the United States from Texas, has declared in debate that he is a foreigner, and owes no allegiance to this Government, but to another State and foreign Government; therefore,

Resolved, That LOUIS C. WIGFALL be expelled from this body.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to amend Mr. FOSTER'S resolution by striking out all after the word "Whereas," and insert:

"It is understood that the State of Texas has seceded from the Union, and is no longer one of the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, That Texas is not entitled to be represented in this body."

Mr. FOSTER, not seeing Mr. WIGFALL in his seat, would let the resolution lay over for the present.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) presented a list of the Standing Committees, which had previously been agreed on by both parties. On his motion, the list was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) it was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to consider and report what additional arrangements and regulations are necessary to preserve order in the galleries of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Senate referred to the Committee on the Judiciary the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. MASON, that there be paid out of the contingent fund such actual cost as shall be incurred, pursuant to law, by SILAS CARLTON, and those associated with him, in prosecutions of civil suits now pending in the Circuit Court of Massachusetts against them, founded on their acts in executing a process of the Senate against a certain F. B. SANBORN, of said State.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, certain papers in the same case were similarly referred.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

When the doors were opened, on motion of Mr. HALE, 2,000 extra copies of the act amendatory of the Patent-office laws were ordered to be printed, it being, he said, a very important law, and frequent applications being made for copies of it.

There being no public business to transact, several ineffectual motions were made to adjourn; but these were rejected, the majority being willing to wait some time for Executive communications.

After waiting some time, and no communications being sent in, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The following is the list of the Committees agreed upon:

Foreign Relations—Sumner, Chairman; Collamer, Doolittle, Harris, Douglas, Polk, Breckinridge.

Finance—Fessenden, Chairman; Simmons, Wade, Howe, Hunter, Pearce, Bright.

Commerce—Chandler, Chairman; King, Morrell, Wilson, Clingman, Saulsbury, Johnson.

Military Affairs and Militia—Wilson, Chairman; King, Barker, Lane, Rice, Latham, Breckinridge.

Naval Affairs—Hale, Chairman; Grimes, Foot, Cowan, Thomson, Nicholson, Kennedy.

Judiciary—Trumbull, Chairman; Foster, Ten Eyck, Cowan, Bayard, Powell, Clingman.

Post-office and Post Roads—Collamer, Chairman; Dixon, Wade, Trumbull, Rice, Bright, Latham.

Public Lands—Harlan, Chairman; Bingham, Clark, Wilkinson, Johnson, Mitchell, Bragg.

Private Land Claims—Harris, Chairman; Ten Eyck, Sumner, Polk, Bayard.

Indian Affairs—Doolittle, Chairman; Baker, Cowan, Ten Eyck, Sebastian, Rice, Nesmith.

Pensions—Foster, Chairman; Bingham, Lane, Simmons, Saulsbury, Powell, Mitchell.

Revolutionary Claims—King, Chairman; Chandler, Wilkeson, Nicholson, Nesmith.

Claims—Clark, Chairman; Simmons, Howe, Cowan, Bragg, Polk.

District of Columbia—Grimes, Chairman; Anthony, Morrill, Wade, Kennedy, Clingman, Powell.

Patents—Simmons, Chairman; Sumner, Doolittle, Thomson, Sebastian.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Foote, Chairman; Dixon, Chandler, Bright, Kennedy.

Territories—Wade, Chairman; Wilkinson, Cowan, Hale, Douglas, Sebastian, Bragg.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Dixon, Chairman; Clark, Johnson.

Printing—Anthony, Chairman; Harlan, Nicholson.

Engrossed Bills—Lane, Chairman; Morrill, Mitchell.

Enrolled Bills—Bingham, Chairman; Parker, Saulsbury.

On Library—Pearce, Chairman; Collamer, Fessenden.

THE CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, March 8.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill to establish an Admiralty Court at Key West.

Mr. SPARROW introduced a resolution of inquiry into the condition of the Custom-house at New-Orleans.

Mr. CONRAD presented a communication proposing changes in the law regulating boats.

The Army bill passed as reported, and 50,000 men will soon be ready to take the field.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 7.

The opinion is rapidly settling down in political and commercial circles that Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural means war.

The Legislature has passed a resolution approving of the conduct of Gen. TWIGGS in surrendering the Federal property in Texas to the authorities of that State.

It is reported that Fort Brown, Texas, has been surrendered by Capt. HILL to the forces of Texas.

The latest advices from Pensacola state that Lieut. SLEMMER is engaged in raising a sand battery about a quarter of a mile eastward of Fort Pickens, and that the work on the land batteries on the beach opposite Warrington is being continued.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Friday, March 8.

In the Convention, to-day, Mr. WYSOR, of Pulaski, offered an ordinance dissolving the political connection of Virginia and the other States of the Union, and establishing the independence of the former. Referred.

Mr. BRENT, of Alexandria, made a Union speech. He opposed the policy of secession, but admitted the right. He opposed coercion, and thought Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural unsusceptible of a warlike construction, but disagreed with many of its doctrines.

Mr. AMBLER, of Louisa, commended prompt action and attacked the Inaugural.

Adjourned, without action.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 8.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

A number of resolutions of similar import to those already reported and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations were offered. A resolution declaring that Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural was a declaration of peace, was tabled, it being considered inexpedient to forestall the action of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Col. DONIPHAN announced that the Committee on Federal Relations had agreed upon a report, which would be submitted to the Convention to-morrow morning.

The report will take strong ground against secession and military coercion. It will declare emphatically for the Union and recommend the Crittenden resolutions as a basis of compromise.

NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE UNION.

RALEIGH, Friday, March 8.

This State has voted against holding a Convention by 1,000 majority. The members elected, in case the Convention was ordered, are two to one for the Union.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.

BOSTON, Friday, March 8.

In the Senate, to-day, the Personal Liberty bill, as reported by the Committee some three weeks since, was passed to be engrossed by a decisive vote. This modifies and explains the present law, making writs of *habeas corpus* returnable only to the Supreme Court, and providing that the proceedings in the return evidence, &c., shall be governed by the common law.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, March 8.

The dispatch hence the 5th was incorrectly telegraphed. It should have read, so far as known most of the contents of the Inaugural are unsatisfactorily received, &c.

THE GEORGIA REPRISALS.

THE BARK ADJUSTER RELEASED BY THE GEORGIA AUTHORITIES.

The bark *Adjuster*, of this port, and belonging to Messrs. FUNCH & MEINCKE—one of the vessels seized in Savannah in retaliation for the detention of muskets by the Metropolitan Police—has been released. The circumstances under which the release was accomplished were as follows:

The owners failed to obtain any satisfaction from our State or national authorities, and finding all negotiations in that quarter useless, the charterers of the vessel, Messrs. FRIERICKS & Co., applied to the Governor of Georgia for the release of the bark, on the ground that they were British subjects, and that the cargo was British property. Hereupon the Governor offered to release the cargo, but inasmuch as Messrs. FUNCH & MEINCKE would not release their claim on the charter party for their freight, a new turn was given to the affair. An affidavit was made before Mr. ARCHIBALD, British Consul in New-York, that the cargo on board of the *Adjuster* was British property, and that it, as well as the vessel, was under British protection until the cargo was removed—the removal being optional with the charterers until she had reached her destination.

The demand for the release of the vessel was then sent to Gov. BROWN, through Mr. MOLLINAUX, British Consul at Savannah. Lord LYONS having been apprised of the proceedings, indorsed the propriety of the demand upon the above grounds, and the Governor, after examining the papers, and becoming satisfied that trouble was brewing with John Bull, ordered the unconditional release of vessel and cargo.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

CAPT. RYNDERS PREPARING TO VACATE—HIS VIEWS ABOUT HOLDING OFFICE UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS received his commission as Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, and entered upon the duties of his office on the 31st of March, 1857. During the first part of the Administration the offices of the Marshal, United States Circuit Court, District-Attorney and United States Commissioners were in College-place, where the accommodations were wholly inadequate to the proper dispatch of the business appertaining to the different departments, and the Burton Theatre property in Chambers-street was leased and fitted up for their use.

During the four years of the late Administration, a large amount of business has devolved upon the Marshal of this District, the chief, in importance, being the taking of the census recently completed. According to the Marshal's version, this latter has been the most laborious, and, at the same time, the least remunerative part of his duties—he having paid out to the deputies and for clerk hire to correct and revise the returns a large amount in excess of the legal compensation for that duty. He expresses great satisfaction, however, that he was highly complimented for their completeness and correctness by the Department at Washington.

The Captain is now closing up his affairs, and preparing to give place to his successor; but he is somewhat anxious to know whether, in accordance with usage of past Administrations, he is to remain to the close of his legal term, on the 31st of March, or is likely to be displaced without notice. He evidently desires, for the convenience of all concerned, to complete his quarter's accounts, which end with March. He "scorns to ask any favors of the Administration." He says he has opposed Mr. LINCOLN, and exerted himself in every possible way to defeat his election, and he regards it as dishonorable in him to ask, as it would be improper and wholly unprecedented for the new Administration to continue him in office an hour beyond the expiration of his term. As towards the Custom-house officials, from the Collector down, he expresses the most bitter contempt for their "cringing, sneaking and hypocritical course," as he terms it; and he believes that, if they could, they would gladly hold on to their places.

An impression prevails that Mr. THOMPSON, the first Assistant, will be retained, on account of his perfect familiarity with the business of the office, and his acknowledged fitness for its duties. Mr. THOMPSON has held his place through several Administrations, and by his uniform urbanity and strict attention to the duties of his office, has won the esteem of all parties. The Marshal is going to Washington soon to give an account of his stewardship, and pay his respect, to Mr. LINCOLN, when he expects to know his fate.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

A very intelligent gentleman residing in Texas writes to a house in this City as follows:

"I do not see what hope there is for relief in the money market before the next Fall's receipts come in; on the contrary, I do not see how our condition here can help becoming worse and worse until that time.

There is a wild spirit of legislation here that will lead to improvident expenditure, onerous taxation, stay-laws, prostration of credit, and the mischief generally. You know nothing of the recklessness afloat here in all matters of law and government. Our interests here are at the mercy of a set of men who think they can legislate the State into glory and grandeur by passing stay-laws; and who bid fair to legislate it, post-haste, into debt, bankrupicy, and another repudiation of the scaling sort. Several expeditions are already on foot—to be paid for by taxation. Several sessions of Conventions and Legislature are on hand—to be paid for by taxation. A new Government is to be organized and got under way, with all all its costly machinery—to be paid for by taxation. Every expenditure will be of the most thriftless sort, and on a reckless scale; for we are no economists down here. Government has become a mere child's-play, and law a thing to be made and unmade at pleasure. Of course the remedy may come after awhile, with the retribution—when the evils weigh heavily on the people. But, in the meantime, much mischief will have been done."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

SENTIMENT OF THE ABOLITION DISUNIONISTS—AN INDORSEMENT WORTH HAVING.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard, March 9.

Last Monday was the most unlucky day in the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, thus far. More unlucky days may be in store for him, very likely; but, up to this present time, a more untoward one can hardly have occurred in the fifty years he has lived. He has spoken, and thus dissolved the spell which his wise silence had thrown around his reputation. Having shown himself possessed, in so singular a measure, of that rarest of talents, in this country at least, the gift of holding one's tongue, he had created the opinion in men's minds that he had something to say worth hearing, whenever the time should come for opening his mouth. It was generally believed that his Inaugural Address would be honorably distinguished from those of his predecessors in spirit and in utterance. The Hour has come and gone; but the Man was not sufficient for it. *The speech was made with the face turned towards the South and with both knees bowed down before the idol it worships, as have been all of those delivered from the same place for the last quarter of a century.* It is only distinguished from such by the clumsiness of its construction, and the vileness of its rhetoric. It is lucky for Mr. LINCOLN that it was not the constitution of the English language and the laws of English grammar that he was called upon to swear to support and enforce. For he would have been forsworn on the spot before all the people. It was a paltry malice in Mr. SEWARD, though perhaps a natural one in his circumstances, to allow a State paper so discreditable to his successful competitor to go forth to the world. He knew, when he read it over, that he would have whipped the youngest scholar he ever had when he kept school for such a composition.

This, however, is the least of the faults of the Inaugural. We could have wished that a public document which has been more impatiently waited for, and will be more eagerly read, in Europe than any the country has ever produced, had not been so flagrantly illiterate. But we could have forgiven the form, had the substance been such as the time demands. If it had breathed a resolute determination to maintain the rights of the North and the integrity of the nation, at all hazards, it might have commanded a respect that would have disarmed criticism. If it had plainly set forth the encroachments of Slavery upon those rights, and *shown how they had culminated in the disruption of the Union, as their natural result*, proclaiming his intention of checking the one and restoring the other, *by the full exercise of all his constitutional power, he would have taken a position which even his enemies would have admired.* He was elected by the North, in the faith that he would express Northern ideas as opposed to Southern ideas. * * *

The views of Mr. LINCOLN as to the mode of dealing with the refractory Cotton States partake of the liberality which distinguishes the rest of his proposed policy, as it may affect them and the other Slave States. He denies the fact of there being any secession at all, and expresses his intention of executing the laws of the Union in all the States, to the extent of his ability. *He does not propose to invade and subdue them*, nor even to deny them the privileges of the mails, unless repelled, and will not insist on the execution of the laws of the United States within the borders of the seceded States, since he is willing to dispense with the Federal Courts there. He will hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and collect the duties and imports. He thinks there need be no bloodshed or violence. He does not say whether he intends recovering the places and property of the Government which have been seized by the seceding States, and reinforcing the forts that are in danger. For anything that he says, he may intend carrying out the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN in these particulars—in which case there certainly need be no bloodshed or violence. But if he attempts to throw succors into Fort Sumter, or to recover the arms and money which South Carolina, and Georgia, and Louisiana have filched, *he knows just what he has to expect. While we hold that the Cotton Revolution is complete, and that it is the part of true statesmanship to accept the accomplished fact, and recognize the independence of these States, before fighting, as a thing which must be done after it*, we must confess to a little shame at the attitude in which the new head of a great nation stands before the contumacious and rebellious members of it, entreating them to believe that he is no better than BUCHANAN, and his party as bad as the Democrats ever were. For this is the substance of his exhortation to the seceders to consider how much safer and better off they are, as slaveholders, in the Union than out of it.

We have not room to speak of his ready assent to the amendment of the Constitution—before he had seen it!—intended to make that instrument expressly recognize Slavery, which its framers had so sedulously wrapped up out of sight; nor yet of his bold hint that the clause of the Constitution guaranteeing to the citizens of every State the privileges and immunities of citizenship in every other State might not improperly be enforced by law. This last suggestion might well undo all his good work, militating as it does with the sound policy of the Southern States, which reserve the right of torturing, banishing or executing all suspicious Northerners without any process of law at all. We do not know how this address will be received by the party at the North that bore its author into power—especially if it be followed up by answerable acts. We think, however, it cannot fail to disintegrate the party and cause its elements to take onto themselves new shapes. *That a more thoroughly Anti-Slavery political party will grow out of these attempts to dandle with unimpeached treason, we cannot doubt—supposing that they should be effectual in patching up the breach for awhile.* It is inevitable, in the nature of things. And thus again, as ever in the time past, we shall see God making the ambition, the cunning, the selfishness and the wrath of man to praise him.

WHAT THE FIRE-EATING ORGAN SAYS.

From the Charleston Mercury of March 5.

If ignorance could add anything to folly, or insolence to brutality, the President of the Northern States of America has, in this address, achieved it. A more lamentable display of feeble inability to grasp the circumstances of this momentous emergency, could scarcely have been exhibited. The mind is held in doubt at which most to marvel, the vulgar audacity or the presumptuous folly that pervades the whole tone and substance of this effusion. Were it a new or unexpected result, for ourselves we should suppose the man insane. At once we would have asked—Has this vain, ignorant, low fellow no counsellers—nobody of any comprehension to control and direct him? But the positions assumed and the sentiments uttered by him are but what all had a right to expect.

He but represents millions of equally fanatical, ignorant, presumptuous and vulgar people—men puffed up with ill-gotten wealth, ragged starvelings of yesterday, run wild with the success of to-day, unbalanced, ungoverned. Of this fact we have long spoken. For this reason we have long since abandoned all hope or desire for the late Union. In the midst of bitter contention and difference on this point, even here at home, we have maintained our views, and consistency. We take it events have sustained our judgment. The results are before the public. The United States had become a mobocratic Empire, and the union of States is now dissolved.

Mr. LINCOLN places himself upon the Chicago Platform, and stands by his former speeches. Our readers are by this time well acquainted with both. They can be summed up in these words—ignorance, fanaticism, brute force. We feel indebted to him that he will not immediately abolish our institutions *in the States themselves*. The word "*Territories*" occurs but once in the whole address.

* * *

But still we would say to our people, for the present, keep cool, and bide your time. The honor of this State is no further involved in this matter. It has been transferred to the shoulders of the Government of the *Confederate States of America*. Whether wisely or not, it is now too late to discuss. Our course now is one entirely of policy and war strategy. We do not profess to be accurately cognizant of the plans of President DAVIS. If there is to be war, there must be a plan and a policy for the campaign. These must originate from the heads of the Government. We have now nothing to lose by time—everything to gain.

War six weeks ago might have placed Virginia now by our side. War would have been in the name of the State of South Carolina. The glory, prestige and historic fame would have been hers. It is no longer so. The blood will be hers; but little of the profit. That blood, however, her people are still, as they have ever been, willing generously to shed. Nor will any foreign foe unmolested cross her border by sea or land. Beyond this, policy and strategy must rule the action of the General Government at Montgomery. Their decision with regard to this harbor will be carried out by the troops of Carolina.

That President LINCOLN will attempt to collect revenue off the bar, is now beyond a question. What then? Here lies the question in which alone this State is directly concerned. What course is then to be pursued by the Southern Government? There are but two open. The one, immediate attack upon Fort Sumter; the other to besiege and starve out the fortress. To attack the fort will not remove the men-of-war from off our Bar. What, then, will be gained? It is a question.

To declare martial law over the whole harbor, including both shores and the wharves of the city, prohibiting all approach to Fort Sumter by night or by day, excluding from it all supplies of any description, and all information or communication to its inmates, may be the policy decided upon. Salt meat and warm weather may most effectually do our work for us. To reinforce Fort Sumter is now only to hasten the period of starvation. For no ship of war can enter our harbor and land supplies. Should she succeed in running to the Fort, she will be under the constant fire of three or four batteries within telling and destructive distance. She must be quickly destroyed. In the meantime, our ships, of ships laden with our goods for foreign ports, may continue their courses as usual. Even should a blockade be declared, it can in no way interfere with the egress and ingress of neutral bottoms in their ordinary vocations of trade. A duty may doubtless, for the present, be collected on such imports as arrive here directly from abroad. Of this a reckoning must be made in the calculation of costs, *pro* and *con*. A few months must settle the whole question. And the taking of Fort Sumter immediately cannot, *as far as we can perceive*, hasten that period. We will be little further when we have finished than when we began—minus some valuable lives.

The above calculations are, of course, based upon the supposition that matters *inside* the harbor remain in *statu quo*. A belligerent attitude on the part of Fort Sumter must at once precipitate war, and the fort must be taken in self protection.

In throwing out the above suggestions, we do not undertake to advise those much more competent to deal with the emergency than we can be. They are advanced simply as thoughts that have occurred to us in weighing and balancing the issues now before us. We let them go for what they may be worth. The proper authorities will decide upon the course that will seem best to them, and we will be entirely satisfied to assist in its execution, whatever it may be.

We shall soon learn what are the plans of President DAVIS. They will probably be decided by the future action of LINCOLN.

OTHER OPINIONS.

The Columbia *South Carol

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The publishing season of 1861 may be said to be fairly inaugurated by the appearance of Mr. MOTLEY'S *History of the United Netherlands*, from Messrs. HARPERS' Press. Few books of the same solid character have attracted so much attention since Lord MACAULAY'S writings, and both here and in England the public demand outran the expectations of the publishers. Mr. MURRAY'S first edition of 2,500 *copies* was all taken up preliminary to the appearance of the work, and Messrs. HARPERS find thet two—almost simultaneous—issues of 3,500 *copies each* are barely sufficient for present need. The copyright paid Mr. MOTLEY in this country is said to be the highest yet known in the annels of the book trade. American purchasers have e decided advantage over the English as regards price—the two volumes selling here for *four dollars*, which command in London *seven dollars and a half*, or £1 10s. sterling. Though the cost and style of manufacture may have something to do with this difference, it is mainly owing to the various habits of book buying which prevail in the two countries; here every one who takes an interest in the book buys his copy, end would not be content with a borrowed one; there mingle the artificial system by which books are forced up to an irrational price. No man of moderate income thinks of making such a purchase, but depends on Mr. MUDIE'S gigantic circulating library for the gratification of his taste. When the first rush for e new book is over, Mr. MUDIE sells off the extra number of copies that he had purchased to meet it at half price, or less, and *these* are the books really bought by the public—so circuitous is the route by which expensive new books actually reach the consumer.

The most prolific writer of the day—one who might even dispute the facile preëminence of G. P. R. JAMES himself—is Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE. At this time no less than three esperate webs are spinning from that gentleman's brain, without entanglement or confusion, an achievement that entitles him to be ranked as the "Morphy of Novelists." One of these stories, *Framley Parsonage*, in the *Cornhil Magazine*, drawe towards its conclusion. Another series, *Mrs. General Talboys, &c*, is publishing in Dr CHARLES MACKAY'S *London Review*, (weekly;) and the third, *Orley Farm*, will appear in twenty monthly parts, each with two illustrations by the great pre-Raphaelite painter, J. E. MILLAIS. Besides his professional duties at the Post-office, a lecture on *The Civil Service as a Profession*, lately delivered by Mr. TROLLOPE, in e course got up for the employes of thet establishment, testifies to the singular activity of his mind. This is in some degree hereditary, as his mother, Mrs FRANCES TROLLOPE, of *American Manners* celebrity, who did not commence writing till middle life, and has for some years retired from publication, figures in the *London Catalogue* as authoress of no less than *one hundred and two volumes* of Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and two other sons have also contributed to cotemporary literature.

The second series of *Hood's Own*, a "further collection of T. HOOD'S Wit and Humor," is prefaced with an announcement that a collected edition of his works, "as complete and uniform as circumstances will allow," is in preparation by the house of E. MOXON & Co, under the charge of his son, T. HOOD, JR. The present volume is published in octavo, on account of the number of illustrations—as it contains several hundred of the author's comic vignettes. The remaining works will be issued in a smaller size, commencing with *Up the Rhine*.

The new issue of *Punch*, in 40 volumes, from its commencement in 1841 to 1861, is to commence on the 1st of the present month The publishers say that they have been induced to undertake it by the earnest inquiries made by correspondents in every quarter of the globe, for many years past, whether *Punch* could not be had complete, at a price within the reach of moderate means—a distinction that certainly no other comic periodical ever received. The form is either in monthly single volumes, or bimensial double ones, each accompanied by an introduction which will furnish a key to the events satirized or commented on, so as to perpetuate the enjoyment of the wit and humor of the work in its original freshness.

It seems strange to American and English ideas that in Paris the business of printing should be carried on at the present day even by a close corporation strictly limited by law to eighty printing houses, which supply all the literary wants of its million inhabitants, from the "Transactions of the Academy" to the label of a lucifer match box. The printing interest of the capital continues with the publishers and paper manufacturers to form a representative body, the *Cercle de la Literaire de l'Imprimerie et de la Papetrie*, which possesses the power to make regulations for those trades, and has recently held its annual meeting. The supply for materials for paper—the great rag question—was discussed in connection with the reduced English duties on the raw product, the general prosperous state of literary interests referred to with congratulation, and the fact announced that during the past year an eminent publisher, M. HACHETTE, end an extensive paper maker, M ROULHAC, had been the recipients of the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

A *Book Union* has been proposed in Dublin on the same plan as the Art Unions at present existing. It is contemplated to have the subscription a shilling one, and to make the first prize £100, consisting of a neat book-case filled with the works of the best authors in the English language. The plan appears under good auspices, and the getters up of it anticipated a great extension of the idea commensurate with the success of the Provincial Art Unions, which are now found to flourish in various localities of the United Kingdom on a steady and permanent basis.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, author of the *Life of Lord Clenarry* and of the lively sketch of Lady MORGAN, lately published, has in preparation e *Memoir of Dr. Doyle*, which will include a history of the political events of the times in which that great controversalist bore so active and influential a part.

Business Life; or some of the Experiences of a London Tradesman, with familiar Anecdotes and Illustrations, and Practical Information for Men of Business, is the title of a new work announced in London; which, if it contain e "plain, tale, plainly told," will be an interesting bere (where all are merchants) as in its place of publication.

The new work, on the plan of the Alpine Club's Book, *Peaks, Passes and Glaciers*, got up on the associative principle, by a combination of authors, is called *Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in* 1860, by members of the University of Cambridge, under the editorship of Mr. FRANCIS GOTTON, anthor of *The Art of Travel*, &c. The volume is wide in its range, comprising "Travels in Italy, by companions of GARIBALDI; "Sketches of Manners in Norway and among the Sclavonic populations;" "Adventures in Peru;" "Reminiscences of Syria and the Druses," &c.

The Biography and Remains of M. de Tocqueville, prepared by his old colleague and friend, M. DE BEAUMONT, ere about to appear in e translation, published by Messrs. MACMILLAN & Co., of Cambridge American readers will find much to interest them in this work, as from the severe method of his political writings, few have any idea of the winning and amiable qualities of the man. Instead of politics, a passionate admiration of Nature was the first love of DE TOCQUEVILLE, and even as late as his visit to America, it was doubtful which pursuit would prevail. A fragment of his Western experience in prairie life, &c., now first published, *A Fortnight in the Desert*, is written with the glowing intensity of CHATEAUBRIAND. His marriage with an English lady brought him in contact and communication with the leaders of the Liberal Party, and the correspondence contains many letters of great interest from Sir WM. MOLESWORTH, J. STUART MILL, Sir J. BARING, &c.

The Trustees of the British Museum have issued *Select Papyri in the Egyptian Hieratic Character*, from the Museum collection, with e learned Introduction, by S. BUSH, Esq. It contains 19 plates, lithographed, in *fac-simile*, with marvelous exactness of Two Manuscripts called from their former possessor, the "Abbott" and "D'Orbiney Papyri." The contents of the latter are singularly interesting on Egyptian romance, or novel, in fact; and of course by far the earliest specimen of this class of literature yet known. It is called the *Romance of the Two Brothers*, and throws e new end unexpected light on the extraordinary notions entertained by the Egyptians about the transmigration of the soul,—its connection with the heart,—the power of speech possessed by brutes, and the direct interposition of the god in human events. The plot is simple, the narrative straightforward and inartificial, and the dialogue short and monotonous, of the earliest type of fictitious narrative, still to be traced in the Buddhist Novels of China and the further East.

By the New Tariff, as it leaves the two Houses, an additional duty of 7 *per cent. ad valorem*, is imposed on the existing rate of 8 per cent., making a total of 15 per cent. duty on the value, payable for all printed books, papers, and matter of every kind, imported into the United States, irrespective of date, size, or language. This was introduced in Committee, as an improvement on the first draft of the bill, by which the duty was levied *per pound weight*, and a variety of exceptions introduced almost impossible to be carried out in practice. Two amendments were moved by Mr. SUMNER, and lost only by two or three votes. The first to lower this rate to 10 per cent., and the second to admit all books thirty years old and upwards FREE. The debate on the latter proposition was very amusing, and led to the expression of some opinions enough to make the heir of our Bibliomaniacs stand on end. Mr. BAKER plainly expressed his views, that the person who prefarred an old edition of SHAKESPEARE or MILTON to a recent one, "with all the modern improvements," was simply an idiot, who ought to be made to pay for his folly. Mr. GREEN thought thet if e book thirty years old hed not been reprinted here, it clearly was not wanted, end had better be kept out, at any price. It is, however, satisfactory to know thet the increase of duty is purely a matter of revenue—no protection being asked for, or wanted, by American publishers, who know that their best interests are promoted by the public's obtaining a familiarity with examples of good workmanship and tasteful execution.

Dr. WHEWELL, of "omniscient" celebrity, appears as editor of *The Mathematical Works of Isaac Barrow, D. D.*, his predecessor in the comfortable Masters' Lodge of Trinity College, Cambridge, for which College it is undertaken, and forms the completion of a fine library edition of *Dr. Barrow's Writings, Compared with the Original MSS., and Enlarged with Materials Hitherto Unpublished*, by A. NAPIER, M. A. of Trinity College. It is printed at the University Press, and forms nine volumes octavo.

Dr. HOLLAND'S popular book, *Miss Gilbert's Career*, meets with very favorable treatment at the hands of the *Athenæum*. It is said to contain pleasant and spirited touches of character, exhibiting good sense and good feeling, and of interest as an illustration of American life in e little country town, and of the mode in which thet town and its inhabitants get along in the world, while at the same time a little crudeness and want of active treatment is complained of. W.

PERSONAL.

—Some of the students in Dickinson Collago, at Carlisle, Pa., have got themselves into a bad scrape. Various burglaries of jewelry shops, stationery stores, &c., have recently been committed in the town, and for a long time the efforts to arrest the culprits were unsuccessful but finally a student was suspected, and a search of his room, while absent, resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of valuables hid under the floor. A complete set of burglars' tools were also found. Already a son of a respectable citizen of Carlisle has been arrested as an accomplice, and it is probable that others will be implicated.

—The Committee appointed to disburse the contributions of the people for the relief of the sufferers from the great Lawrence accident have finally appropriated the last dollar of the sum—$65,834. The total number of deaths has been 88. The Committee have had under their care, during their ministrations, 117 families and persons. For two persons incurably injured, life annuities have been purchased of $350 and $400 each.

—Timothy Sullivan, a prominent politician of Albany, was arrested a few evenings since for being engaged in a street fight. His resisted arrest and violently assaulted the officer who attempted to detain him, but was finally to ged in jail. In the morning he awoke with a very bad headache to find that he could not be set at liberty without first procuring $200 bail. This he did and was let go.

—Capt. Isaac Fourait, keeper of the Raritan House, near the steamboat dock in New-Brunswick, N. J, and for the last eight years an *attaché* of the Custom house in that city, committed suicide on March 4, by hanging Pecuniary troubles, and the prospect of removal from his post, drove him to the act.

—Weston, the enterprising pedestrian, who set out to walk from Boston to Washington in ten days, reached the latter city on March 4, but not in time to witness the inauguration. He realized what a foolish feat he had pledged himself to perform before he had completed his journey, and says he won't try it again.

—Gov. Letcher end other prominent State officials of Virginia, with friends who swelled the party to three hundred, made a trip to Norfolk by the York River Railroad, on March 3, to celebrate the opening of that route. The company also visited Fort Monroe, but did not try to take it.

—Rev. Andrew Hoffman, of New-Hanover, Penn., for many years Pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church in that place, cut his throat with a razor on Feb. 28, inflicting a fatal wound. He was laboring under a temporary attack of insanity.

—Jacob Faude, one of the gunners who helped in firing the salute in Buffalo in honor of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, was seriously injured by the premature explosion of the cannon. He ought to be taken care of.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

PARTIES—FOREIGN ATTACHMENT—DEPOSITARY OF FREIGHT.

Felix Mancho vs. *The Brig Experiment and Benedict, Burr & Benedict and others*—This case came up on exceptions to the libel on behalf of the firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict. The libel was founded on a bill of lading for a box of specie, alleged by the libelant to have been shipped on board the brig at San Juan del Norte to be brought to this port, but which was never delivered, and was filed against the vessel and her master and owners and certain consignees of her cargo, the parties excepting having afterwards been brought into the suit by an amendment to the libel, charging that they held, "on special deposit in their possession, or under their control, a part of the freight before mentioned and referred to." The exceptions taken to the libel were, that it joined in one suit the vessel, her master and owners, and Benedict, Burr and Benedict, who were third parties, in no way interested in the controversy, and that it contained no cause of action as against the parties excepting.

Held by the Court—That the exceptions do not put in question mere matters of form or regularity of practice, but have regard to substantive merits and the liability of these respondents individually, or with the other parties sued.

That the hypothesis upon which the suit is founded would seem to be, that these respondents being the depositaries (made so by agreement between a consignee of cargo and a claimant of the freight on it) of moneys earned by the brig on the voyage in question, can be held personally liable to a shipper of goods not delivered as agreed, and compelled by direct decree to pay that money to the libelant or into the Court, to abide the decree of the Court against the brig.

That the power to compel those defendants to account to the libelant as an equitable *cestui que trust* of the moneys received by them, could only be exercised by a Court having full chancery jurisdiction, and no such power is possessed by an Admiralty Court.

That a direct action of garnishment is not one of the remedies known to the practice of the Court, and the kindred procedure of coupling a warrant of foreign attachment with the monition issued in the cause must fall short of effecting the libelant's apparent aim, because the powers of that process are exhausted when the original parties intended to be coerced by it have intervened, and are actually in Court contesting the subject matter in person, as appears by the pleadings to be the case here.

That the exceptions, therefore, are well taken; the libel contains no cause of action against these defendants.

Decree, therefor, dismissing the libel with costs, as against them.

For respondents, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for libelant, Mr. Tracy and Mr. Manning.

COLLISION—FAULT ON BOTH SIDES—PRIVILEGED TACK.

George W. Hastings et al. vs. *The sloop Zebra.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the sloop *Planet*, to recover the damages sustained by her in a collision with the *Zebra*, on Nov. 11, 1859. Both vessels were going up the East River into the Sound. The wind was northwesterly, blowing fresh, and the vessels as they ran opposite tacks to each other, were nearly head and head. The *Planet* was on the larboard tack, from two to four points free, while the *Zebra* was close-hauled on the starboard tack.

Held by the Court—That, to entitle the libelants to recover, they must show that the collision did not result from any fault on the *Planet*.

That the *Planet* was guilty of two faults: She had no look-out stationed ahead, and made no movement to avoid the collision. The *Zebra* was on the privileged tack, and had the right to presume that the *Planet* would give way.

The fact that the *Zebra* was guilty of like fault with the *Planet* does not entitle the libelants to a recovery, unless they prove the acts of the claimants were wilfully and grossly culpable, and under circumstances when the libelants were helpless of all means to prevent or mitigate them.

No such state of facts is shown by the libelants.

Libel, therefore, dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Jenness & Watson; for claimants, Messrs. Stoughton and Harrington.

COLLISION—WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE—LOOK-OUT.

Nicholas Chatfield et al. vs. *The Schooner Renown.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *Adelaide* to recover the damage sustained by her in a collision with the *Renown*, which occurred about 11 P. M., of the 9th of June, 1860, near Twenty-eighth-street, North River. The *Adelaide* was coming down the river before the wind, which was blowing fresh from N. or N. N. W., and the *Renown* was beating up, close hauled on her larboard tack, heading to the east shore. The night was clear. The libel alleged that the *Adelaide* was bound for the foot of Hammond-street, and when off Twenty eighth-street she came up into the wind, heading westerly, for the purpose of taking in her foresail, and while in that situation she saw the *Renown* about a quarter of a mile below, which, in spite of hails, ran directly into the *Adelaide*. The answer denied the material facts of the libel and alleged that the *Renown* was heading N. E. by N. as close to the wind as she could, and the *Adelaide* was coming down with the wind free and would have passed clear if both vessels had kept on, but the *Adelaide* suddenly luffed up across her bows, so near her that though her helm was instantly put hard up, she did not fall off enough to avoid the collision.

Held by the Court—That the witnesses on the *Renown* are entitled to higher credit than the two Chatfields, who assigned their ownership in the *Adelaide* without any consideration, to enable themselves to become witnesses. Moreover, there was no experienced look-out forward on the *Renown*, and no proof is given that that precaution was observed on the *Adelaide*.

That the weight of evidence is that the collision was almost simultaneous with the luffing of the *Adelaide*, instead of the *Renown's* being then a quarter of a mile below.

That the libelants have not proved the correctness of the management of their own vessel, nor have they established any culpable act or omission on the part of the *Renown* leading to the collision.

Libel therefore dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Stephens; for claimants, Messrs. Man and Parsons.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the case of Rudolph Bloomingberg, indicted for perjury, the jury were a second time unable to agree, and were yesterday discharged. They stood, as we understand, ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

Suit to Recover Damages Resulting from a Collision.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Thomas Reilly vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This was an action for damages. The plaintiff is the owner of a horse and cart, which were damaged, and the driver killed, by collision with the defendants' cars at Fifty-seventh-street in October last.

It was proved by the plaintiff, and by the evidence of Mr. White, Superintendent of Wharves, and Mr. Rankin, Inspector of the Croton pipes, that the cart was being driven down Fourth-avenue by the side of the railroad track, and the whistle was blown by the engineer as the cars came out of the cut at Sixtieth-street, and the signal given to break up the cars at Fifty-eighth street.

The driver paid no attention to the warnings, but attempted to cross the track at Fifty-seventh street, in front of the engine, was struck at the rear of his cart and killed.

The Court held it to be gross negligence in the driver not to look out for the cars, on approaching the track, and attempting to cross it; that a party was bound to use every precaution to avoid a collision, and could not recover against the defendant in an accident provoked by his own negligence. The blowing of the whistle, the fact that a train was on its time, and had been due at that place at that hour for months, and that the cartman had been in the habit of loading and driving his cart in this vicinity, were sufficient to put the driver on his guard.

After hearing counsel, the Court gave judgment for the defendants.

For plaintiff, John B. Fogarty; for defendants, F. S. Tallmadge.

Insurance Case—Alleged Misrepresentation in Obtaining a Policy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company vs. *The Washington Insurance Company*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $3,250, alleged to be due upon a policy of insurance made by the defendants.

The policy covered the machinery and factory of the plaintiffs, situated at Newton, in the State of Connecticut. The building was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th of September, 1856, while the policy was in force, and the plaintiffs claim for the amount the Company insured against.

The defence is, that false representations were made to the defendants for the purpose of inducing them to insure the property, believing which, and only upon the consideration that these representations were true, the defendants executed the policy.

The defendants allege that it was represented to them that there were two hydrants in the yard and two force pumps and hydrants in the building, whereas there was none, either in the building or yard. That no alterations were to be made in the building according to the terms of the policy; but that the plaintiff, contrary to such conditions, built on an additional frame building, and also placed a steam-boiler on the premises, all of which materially increased the risk of insurance. The case is still on.

Ex Judge Pierrepont, R. B. Kimball, for plaintiff; C. W. Stoughton, J. B. Smith, for defendant.

Practice upon Renewal of Motions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Elias J. Pattison vs. *Jared G. Bacon.*—The plaintiff in this action recovered judgment against the defendant, a little more than two years ago, upon a promissory note, upon failure to answer. Recently the defendant moved before Justice INGRAHAM to have the judgment opened and to be allowed to come in and defend. The ground alleged for the motion was that the note in suit was given by the defendant for the purchase price of a note sold by the plaintiff to the defendant, and that the defendant was defeated in recovery on the note bought by him, by evidence that the note had been paid; hence that there was no consideration for the note in suit.

The motion was opposed on the part of the plaintiff, both upon the merits and also on the ground that a motion to open a judgment taken by default was too late, unless made within one year. Justice INGRAHAM denied the motion.

The defendant now moved, upon additional affidavits, to be allowed to renew his motion. The following is the opinion of the Court, denying the leave:

INGRAHAM, J.—I see no reason for a reargument of this motion. The additional matters which the defendant wishes to set up on the renewed motion were all known to him when that original motion was made. He should have stated all that was necessary at that time to secure his success. If he has neglected to do so, it is not consistent with the rules of practice in such case to allow him the opportunity of making up the facts necessary to avoid the effect of the former decision. It is no more within the rule of propriety to allow a renewal of a motion for such a purpose, than it would be to set aside a verdict of a jury because a party did not put in evidence all of his defence which was known to him at the time. If the order as made on the motion was right, it ought not to be vacated for the reasons now submitted. If it was erroneous, the defendant should appeal to the General Term and have it renewed. The motion is denied.

Stephen P. Nash for the motion; Benj. Vaughan Abbott opposed.

More About the McKenzie Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Alexander McKenzie vs. *Jane McKenzie.*—This case, so many times reported in this paper, was again before the Court on a motion of defendant's counsel for an order directing the Receiver to account for moneys collected from the estate in controversy.

Decision was reserved.

John McKeon for plaintiff; Samuel J. Glassey for defendant.

It appears that since the litigation commenced, the parties to it have composed their troubles and commenced living together again, but that the defendant either neglected or forgot to pay her counsel. The suit grew out of a transfer of a house and lot which the plaintiff conveyed to his wife, and afterwards sought to recover it back, alleging that he was in an unfit condition to make a valid transfer at the time it was made, from the excessive use of liquor.

Street Excavations—Alleged Negligence.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Leonard Gehring vs. *John W. Farmer.*—The plaintiff, in his complaint in this action, allegee against the defendant, as a cause of action, that on the 7th day of January, 1860, the said defendant made an excavation in the sidewalk in front of the premises No. 123 Broome-street, in this City. The plaintiff, whose occupation is driving a lager-bier wagon, while driving along this street, on the said 7th day of January, 1860, was precipitated into the aforesaid hole, together with his horse and wagon, by reason of which he sustained damage to the amount of $5,000. The defendant avers that said excavation was properly guarded, so as to render it quite unnecessary for any one to precipitate himself into it; that it was made by the plumber, in order to construct some repairs necessary to be done to the water-pipes.

J. McCoy for plaintiff; R. Loucks for defendant.

Affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Company—What Amounts to an Indorsement by a Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Wells.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. *The Farmers' Bank of Salem.*—This action was brought to recover of the defendant as an indorser of a bill of exchange. On the trial it appeared that, in August, 1857, the defendant owned the bill in suit, and that its cashier, for safety of transmission, as alleged, wrote upon it the words, "Pay E. Ludlow, cashier, P. S. Campbell, cashier," and sent it to the New York branch of the Ohio Life and Trust Company for collection. The name of the defendant did not appear upon the bill The plaintiff, making a loan to the Trust Company, was given the bill as collateral.

The Court held that, although the plaintiff paid value for the note, still, as against the defendant, the Bank of the State of New-York could not recover.

Nonsuit was granted.

A. W. Clason for plaintiff; Edwards, Pierrepont and W. Stanley for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

THE TEMPTER GUILTIER THAN THE TEMPTED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Harris Asher, convicted on the previous day of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and fined $250—the prisoner to stand committed until the fine is paid. This prisoner had been strongly recommended to mercy by the jury, and his counsel, Judge Russel, represented to the Court that his wife was now in a critical condition, and surrounded by a family of children, all depending on the prisoner for support.

Judge MCCUNN, however, remarked that though the appeal to his sympathy in behalf of the prisoner's family, and the recommendation of the jury, had great weight in his mind, he could not allow criminals of this stamp to escape with light punishment, for a crime many times more aggravated than that of the miserable thieves whom he tempts into a wrong course. These receivers are prevailing upon many of our young men, who would never think of dishonesty if left by themselves, to steal from their employers, by the temptation held out. A discrimination should be made between the boy seduced by temptation, or the poor wretch urged on by hunger, who are driven to steal, and the cool and calculating receiver, prompted by avarice, and regardless of the ruin he was bringing upon his victims. The Court had a wide discretion in the case, and might impose a sentence of any length, from five years in State Prison down to a short term in the Penitentiary. In view of the circumstances already mentioned, the severest penalty would not be imposed, but the ends of justice would only be served by much more than the lightest sentence.

STUPID, BUT DISHONEST.

Thomas Minor, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt in that degree; and as he appeared to be *non compos mentis*, was not visited with severity. He was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

A HAPPY DELIVERANCE OUT OF TROUBLE.

Henry Schwartz, indicted for forgery in passing a counterfeit bill, was next put to the bar

Henry Walters testified that he kept a porter-house; on the 6th of February last, the prisoner bought 42 cents worth of drinks, and paid therefor with a $5 bill, (here identified, and admitted by the defence to be counterfeit.) Witness told the prisoner that the bill was bad; he replied that he had no other money, and then ran away On cross-examination the witness said the prisoner bore a good character, and would not probably have committed the offence if he had not been tipsy.

William Rosenberger testified that his place was a short distance from that of the last witness; the prisoner came there on the 6th of February, and having obtained one drink paid for it with a ten-cent piece; he then wanted another drink, and offered a $5 bill, (the one identified;) witness took it out, and returned with it, telling the prisoner that he didn't know whether it was good or bad, and therefore would not take it

The District-Attorney at this point said that he should not ask a conviction, and the prisoner was therefore acquitted and discharged, his counsel stating at the same time there were several gentlemen in Court who were ready to testify that the prisoner was a hard-working and honest man.

PASSED BAD MONEY AND LIED ABOUT IT.

Richard Fitzgerald, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree. He made some statements to the Court which proved to be false, and, with a reprimand from the Court, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

JOHN SMITH.

A person, bearing the unusual and very remarkable name of John Smith, who was indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

DICK, LIKE "TRAY, CAUGHT IN BAD COMPANY."

Richard Johnson, jointly indicted with the last prisoner, for the same offence, was next put to the bar and tried.

Harsten Benken testified that the two prisoners came to his place and bought some drinks; Smith paid for them with a bad two-dollar bill; at this point the officer came into his store to notify him that there was such a counterfeit in circulation; the prisoners were then arrested and taken to the Station-house; the prisoner, Johnson, said nothing while he was in the store; Smith did the talking; no bad money was found on Johnson.

Francis H. W Jostin testified that the prisoners came to his place; Smith ordered drinks for both; Smith paid with a two-dollar bill; Johnson said nothing.

Officer Cronin testified that he arrested the prisoners; he had just been notified from head quarters that a new counterfeit was issued; as he was notifying the store-keepers of the fact, he found the prisoners at the store of the first witness, as had been already stated; on searching them no bad money, but some good was found.

For the defence, *Mary Ingles* was called, and testified that she was sister of the prisoner Johnson; he follows the sea for a living.

John Smith, the last prisoner, was then called for the defence.

The District-Attorney objected to the witness testifying, and the Court sustained the objection. There were an further witnesses called, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

A FACE FORGOTTEN, AND ITS OWNER FORGIVEN.

John Gerken, indicted for forgery, was next put to the bar. But as the complainant could not identify him, the District Attorney refused to press a conviction, and the Jury rendering a verdict of acquittal, the prisoner was discharged.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE" RACE IN COURT.

William Eadle—complexion, ace of spades—indicted for larceny, was next put upon trial The complainant, fellow descendant of Ham, swore that he went to a concert-saloon with a watch in his pocket; he sat beside the prisoner; in a few minutes he missed his watch, and communicated the fact to his friend, who here came upon the stand, and continued the narrative of events. After his friend the complainant, had seated himself, the witness saw the prisoner pulling the watch in his coat pocket. In a few minutes the complainant said, I have lost my watch. Keep still, said his friend, and I will put you on the track. But, meantime, the prisoner had taken the "inside track" and escaped. The witness had known the prisoner under the name of Johnson. The prisoner was subsequently arrested, but the watch was not found. The jury took the case, and after consultation, were unable to agree, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded.

A CONFIDENCE MAN.

John Nicholss, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar. It appears that the prisoner promised an old German laborer to get work for him if he would pay $60 for the service. The parties met on the Bloomingdale road, when the prisoner, having received the money, "made himself scarce." He was subsequently arrested on another charge, and accidentally identified by the complainant as the man who had swindled him. He was convicted and sent to Sing Sing for two years.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, to pass sentences and listen to motions.

Verdict for Damages against a Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Brown and a Jury, March 7-8.

Theodore T. Edgerton vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Action to recover $20 000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff through negligence of defendant.

On the 28th of February, 1859, the caboose car of the defendants', wherein plaintiff was a passenger, while approaching Chatham Four Corners at a low rate of speed, was thrown from the track against a baggage-car standing on an adjacent turn-out, whereby the body of the caboose was twisted completely in two and the plaintiff severely injured in his left knee.

The case was first tried at a Circuit Term, before Judge Scott, in March, 1860. The cause of the accident not appearing from the evidence on either side, the defendant moved for, and obtained a non-suit, on the ground that negligence had been shown, Mr. Jenks, of plaintiff's counsel, opposing the motion on the ground that the fact of the car running off was *prima facie* evidence of negligence; that a well-constructed car, properly conducted, on a well-built and well superintended track *could not* run off; and that the defendant, in rebuttal, was bound not only to point out the precise cause of the accident, but also to show that it was one which human care and skill could not provide against.

The plaintiff appealed and a new trial was ordered. The evidence in this did not differ materially from that on the former occasion.

After an absence of several hours, the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of $4,500, and the Court granted an allowance of $200.

Grenville T. Jenke and J. J. Reynolds for plaintiff; Gen. Sandford for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Ackerson* vs. *Helms.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Meeks et al. vs. *Gayer.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Richards vs. *Wood.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Showard vs. *Mead et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Clark vs. *Conkey et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Barlow* vs. *Dinsmore et al.*—Motion granted as to the 1st, 4th, 5th and 6th paragraphs, and denied as to the others. Costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MCCURDY, J.—*Powell* vs. *Cushing.*—Papers with Clerk.

Reilly vs. *Cornell.*—Case settled.

POLICE REPORTS.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, as Mr. Thomas H. Copkins, of No. 74 Horatio-street, reached the corner of Bleecker and Bond streets he was met by two men, one of whom remarked, "That's him" and immediately knocked his hat over his eyes. Both the ruffians then seized the blinded man and threw him into an area, 15 feet below the side-walk. The violence attending the fall rendered Mr. Copkins insensible, affording the villains an opportunity to rob him of $60. The unconscious victim was found soon after the robbers fled by a policeman of the Ninth Ward, who conveyed him to the Station-house. When Mr. Copkins recovered his senses, he made known his loss, but was unable to give any description of his assailants, the outrage having been so suddenly perpetrated, and consequently there is little hope of bringing them to justice.

REARRESTED FOR MURDER.

An indictment having been found by the Grand Jury against Jeremiah Flynn, John Sneden, James Blythe, Michael Gillespie and James Scott, for the murder of Joseph Sutcliffe, a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of the three last named, and on Thursday evening Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Ward, took them into custody. Flynn and Sneden were already in the Tombs awaiting trial. It will be remembered that young Sutcliffe, who was steward on board the brig *William and Mary*, was waylaid in Thirty ninth-street on Christmas night robbed and murdered by five ruffians. The Police arrested the above-named men on suspicion at the time, and while two of them were held to answer, the others were discharged. Those arrested on Thursday night were committed to the Tombs to await a trial.

STABBED BY ROWDIES.

On Thursday evening some rowdies, among whom were James Donnelly and Thomas Quig, entered the restaurant No. 126 West Twenty-ninth-street, where they had some difficulty with the proprietor. The rowdies immediately commenced a wholesale destruction of property in the saloon, and finally went into the street and threw stones through the windows. Mr. McNamee the proprietor, went to the sidewalk for the purpose of remonstrating with the men, when one of them stabbed him in the hand, inflicting a severe wound Officers Irving and Teitchman, of the Twentieth Ward, were soon at the scene, and succeeded in arresting the two men above named. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them to answer a charge of felonious assault.

A FRENCH WOMAN ROBBED.

Officer Ven Brunt, of the Eighth Ward, yesterday apprehended a burglar named Robert Nickson, charged with burglary. On Sunday evening last the house No. 121 Prince-street was entered by burglars, who carried away $1 500 worth of money and clothing belonging to a French lady just arrived in the country, who was boarding there. The officer traced a portion of the stolen property to a pawn shop in Broome-street kept by a man named Jackson, who informed him that Nickson had pawned the property. On arresting the latter individual, the remainder of the stolen property was found in his possession. Justice CONNOLLY committed the prisoner to answer

Coroner's Inquests.

DROWNED, NOT MURDERED.

The inquest on the body of Hugh Duffy, formerly a coachman in the employ of Mrs. Parish, in Union square, whose body was found on Thursday floating in the river at the foot of Christopher street, was concluded yesterday. Duffy has been missing since the 24th of December, and his friends contended that he had been murdered. A reward of $500 was offered by the City authorities for information which would tend to restore him to his family, but all search was unavailing. Suspicion was directed toward a man and his son, in whose company Duffy was last seen, and they were arrested. After a lengthy examination, the magistrate before whom they were taken deemed the evidence insufficient to warrant him in holding them, and they were discharged Dr. Geo Benton yesterday made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, but could find no trace of violence. In his opinion, death was caused by drowning, and the jury so rendered their verdict. It is thought that the deceased, while intoxicated, had walked off one of the piers into the North River. He was a native of Ireland, aged 36 years, and generally temperate in his habits.

AN UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.

On Thursday evening, the body of a well-dressed man, about 35 years of age, whose name is unknown, was found floating in the water at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River. The deceased was five feet nine inches in height stout built had a red goatee and brown hair. The body had evidently been in the water six or eight weeks. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body yesterday, when a verdict of "Death from supposed drowning" was rendered by the jury. The deceased is supposed to be respectably connected, and any person having lost a friend may satisfactorily see the clothing worn by the deceased, at the Coroner's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 8.

$46,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	91¾	200 Har. R. Pref	b30 39¾
61,500 Treas Notes	103¾	100 do	39¾
10,000 City 6s	90	60 Brooklyn City R	115
6,000 Indiana 5s	84	550 Reading Railroad	44
1,000 Vir. St. 6s	75	100 do	43⅞
4,000 do	76	100 Mich. Central R	57¾
3,400 N Y. State 6s	79	375 do	57¾
15,000 Mo. State 6s	65¾	150 do	s10 57¾
10 000 do	66	500 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	15¾
10,000 do	s10 66	225 Mich. So. & N. Ia. S.	36
40 000 do	s30 66	100 do	s30 36
1,000 do	66¾	100 do	35¾
4 000 Cal. State	88	50 do	b10 35
1,100 N. Jer. M. Rlg.	86	100 Ill. Central R.	s10 93
10,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	17	400 do	s30 93
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88¾	50 do	93½
1,000 Erie & W. 2d M. Bs	36	150 do	93¾
1,000 Gal. & Bl. 2d mtg	90¾	450 do	s10 93½
7 Bk of America	105	100 do	s30 93½
10 Bk of Commerce	91	60 do	s15 93½
5 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	88	300 do	93¾
25 do	84¾	400 do	93¾
60 do	84¾	50 do	b3 81
100 End. Riv. R. R.	b10 45¾	400 do	b60 81

the balance among a very limited circle, the firm even in such cases being frequently called upon to guarantee prompt payment at interest on the loans The bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad were first brought out, followed by those of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia, and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Late Shares and other Western Railroads The immediate success of these works fully vindicated the representations made in reference to them, and realized large profits to the purchasers of their securities. Thenceforward the operations of this firm were distinguished rather for their magnitude than for the difficulties to be surmounted. For several years nearly every loan brought upon the market was proffered it, securing to it a selection of the best offered In a short time its operations extended to almost every State in the Union where railroads were in progress and a very long list of our best paying projects might be named, for the construction of which this firm were instrumental in securing the means So thoroughly had this firm become established in public confidence, that, in the years of 1852, 1853 and 1854, it was no unusual affair for it to make negotiations equaling $1 000 000 in a single day, while sales varying $100 000 to $500 000 a day were of common occurrence. In 1852 the firm was enlarged by the addition to it of Mr. James Winslow brother of the deceased.

Considering the immense number of securities negotiated, the firm was very fortunate in the enterprises selected. This was in a great measure due to Mr. Larned, whose thorough and intimate acquaintance with the West enabled him to foresee with great accuracy the works likely to be successful. Nearly all the securities negotiated have had their interest promptly paid, while many of them rank among the very first class. This firm were also he first to introduce *County* bonds of the State of Ohio upon this market, and negotiated the greater portion of these, which are still regarded as one among the most reliable Western securities.

After 1854, the firm gradually withdrew from railway negotiations and confined itself almost entirely to banking, in which it transacted a large business. About 18 months since Mr. Winslow retired from it on account of his health, which continued steadily to decline till his decease

What these gentlemen actually accomplished, however, is to be looked for in the *results*, rather than in the magnitude of their operations. The credit they early established for Western securities spread till it extended over the whole of Europe as well as of this country. The capital of both was freely proffered to our enterprises. A similar spectacle was never seen. Railroads were commenced simultaneously in every part of the Union, and in the decade just closed 25,000 miles were constructed. In one or two years, 4,000 miles were opened each year. The whole system sprang as if by magic into existence, stretching from Quebec, in Canada, to New-Orleans—2,500 miles apart,—and from the eastern part of Maine to the eastern part of Kansas, penetrating every portion of our wide domain. The whole of Europe has yet nardly constructed the extent of milesage constructed in the United States within the past ten years.

The commerce of a country like the United States is mainly a creation of its public works as these are essential to give a commercial value to the products of the interior. A person who provides the means for the construction of a railroad is a public benefactor Its results are the measure of good he has accomplished. But such persons are often the unseen spring in the mechanism, while the one who superintends the execution of a single piece of the work, becomes the conspicuous object. But for the former the latter could have had no function or name. Now, if we take the results that followed the efforts of the pioneers in the great railway movement, we shall have nothing in history to compare with it in the Western States, where this has been most conspicuous, there are now 10 500 miles of railroad, constructed at a cost of $400 000,000 carrying freight to the amount of 7.500,000 tons annually, and having a value of at least $500,000,000 The population of these States increased from 4,721,554 in 1850 to 7.797 528 in 1860, at the rate of about 70 per cent. Their wealth has increased in threefold ratio. First class cities have sprung into existence, and the whole face of the country presents the scene of a numerous, active and thriving population, with a vast commerce, nearly all the creation of its public works.

In the Eastern States the most striking effect of these works is seen in the progress in population and commerce of the City of New-York The population of this City and its environs has increased from 645 000 in 1850, to 1,155 000 in 1860 Its exports, in 1850, were $47,580,357; in 1859, $140,683,450. Its imports, in 1850, were $116 667 568; in 1856, $229 408,130 Its wealth, in the same time, has more than trebled This advance is the real measure of the results of the construction of Western railroads, as New York has reaped the same advantage as it each had been constructed for its particular benefit

Such results, the firm of which Mr. Winslow was an active member, were greatly instrumental in achieving, and it is proper that the occasion of his decease should not be passed by without a reference to them, and which are certainly the proudest monument ever erected to the memory of man.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 8.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1-10 discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 8, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 4.707 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 4,718 bushels Corn, 282 bushels Barley, 963 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 2,722 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,143 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand at $5 25; Pearls are quiet at $5 25 @ 10 00.

BEESWAX—Sales have been made of 1,800 lbs. Yellow at 32c.@33½c @ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, and 3 800 bags have been reported sold, part at 12½c.@13¼c. @ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

COTTON—A very moderate business has been transacted, to-day, the sales having reached only 1 250 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11⅝c.@11¾c. @ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are inactive and prices are somewhat nominal.

FISH—Dry Cod have been lightly dealt in, and Mackerel have likewise been sparingly purchased at former quotations. A less active inquiry prevails for Herring, which, however, are steady.

FRUIT—The demand for most kinds has been moderate, including Layer Raisins, at $2 10@$2 15; Bunch do., at $1 55 @ box Figs at 4½c.@5c., and Currants at 4½c.@4¾c., @ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The unfavorable news from England, and the rise in freights discourage shippers, who are reluctant to buy freely unless at reduced prices. The demand from the regular trade is moderate for the medium and finer grades, which are quoted steady. We have heard of no sales of 9,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 20@$5 40; chiefly $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 20@$6 00; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 25; Inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55, @ bbl., the market closing heavily, although the principal holders are not disposed to make any important concessions to buyers.

Superfine State	$5 05 @$5 15
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20 @ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40 @ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bds	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60 @ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 70 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in fair request at former prices; sales 2,100 bbls., at $5 20@$6 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, @ bbl. Canadian is salable and steady, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 @ bbl; sales 580 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, @ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, @ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for, at $1 50@$1 75 @ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased, to-day, at about former prices for really desirable lots. The demand has been mainly from shippers. The reported sales since our last comprise 94,000 bushels, including very poor Canadian Club, from the Railroad depôt at $1 15; White Western at $1 44@$1 50; Red Western, part at $1 30@$1 31, delivered; Amber Wisconsin at $1 23; Milwaukee Club, (which constituted the bulk of the sales) at $1 22@$1 23, in store and delivered; Northwestern Club, at $1 20@$1 21, Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 18 @ bushel. Corn is in request, and is dearer The sales, to-day, were 51,000 bushels at 58½c.@60½c. for new Mixed Western, from Railroad depôt, and delivered; 66c.@67½c. for old Mixed Western, in store, and delivered; 60c.@66c. for poor to fair dry yellow Southern, @ bushel. Rye is selling, in lots, at 86c @70c. @ bushel. Barley is in demand at full rates. Sales 9,000 bushels, including Lake Shore, at 80c; Canada East, at 77c, and State, part at 73c. @ bushel. Barley Malt has been purchased to the extent of 6,000 bushels, mainly at 90c. @ bush. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 34c.@34½c.; Western at 34c.@34½c., and State at 34½c.@35c., @ bushel.

The receipts and shipments from Chicago for the last week were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	17,284	21,318
Wheat, bush	100,864	24,613
Corn, bush	146,610	7,262
Oats, bush	7,560	5,795
Rye, bush	3,337	
Barley, bush	9,732	1,670
Seeds, lbs	214,568	74,138
Pork, bbls	19	3,847
Cut Meats, lbs	545,010	1,633,814
Lard, lbs	281,674	864,386
Tallow, lbs	5,245	4,070
Live Hogs, No	1 974	1,453
Dressed Hogs, No	2,318	213
Beef Cattle, No	1,933	1,543

The receipts from the 1st of January, for three years past, were:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	206,735	66 936	53 128
Wheat, bush	1,026,268	446,780	361,565
Corn, bush	1,371,731	1,149,300	264 738
Oats, bush	80,738	128 021	76.276
Rye, bush	64,980	29,197	10,133
Barley, bush	95,366	79 450	56.910
Seeds, lbs	836,394	1,113,230	602.574
Pork, bbls	26,090	6,418	2,213
Cut Meats, lbs	5 236,296	3 481,228	920,230
Lard, lbs	3,164 313	2,161,141	270,711
Tallow, lbs	78,633	26 277	134,546
Live Hogs, No	67.187	27,154	11,184
Dressed Hogs, No	108 825	44,333	25,111
Beef Cattle, No	17,980	15 736	10,678

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 75c.@85c., chiefly within the range, @ 100 lbs

HOPS—Sales have been made of 50 bales New, at 25c.@32c. @ lb.

IRON—Sales of all kinds have been light, yet prices have not varied remarkably.

LEAD—Has been in request, but not at prices satisfactory to the principal holders, and sales have been limited.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand at unchanged quotations

MOLASSES—Sales to day 15 hhds Porto Rico, at 33c., and 55 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 23½ @ gallon

NAVAL STORES—A limited inquiry prevails for Crude Turpentine at $2 75 @ 280 bbl; Spirits do., at 36¾c. @ 37¾c. @ gallon; Tar, at $2 25@$2 56¼ @ bbl. Rosin generally, including Common at $1 30@ $1 35 @ 310 lbs.

OILS—The firmness against holders of Linseed checks business, and only job lots have been sold to-day, within a range of from 60c.@62c. @ gallon Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork was depressed and lower, with sales of only 450 bbls., in lots, at $17@$17 06¼ for Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, @ bbl. Hogs, Cut Meats and Sauce were unchanged. Lard was more active sales having been made of 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c @10¼c. @ lb. Beef is in request at steady prices; sales 200 bbls. at $10@$11 for extra Mess $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess @ bbl; sales 225 bbls. Prime Mess $15@$16 50 @ tc Beef Hams, $22 50@ $25 50 @ bbl Butter is in limited request, at 18c @ 19c for Western, and 14c.@18c for State @ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 8½c @10½c. @ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 120 tierces, in lots, at from $4 6-¼@$4 12½ @ 100 lbs

SUGARS—Have been less sought after to-day. Sales 600 hhds., including Cuba, at 4¾c.@6c., and Porto Rico on terms not ascertained; also 225 hhds. Melado, at at 3c @3½c. @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 16 000 lbs. prime on private terms.

TEAS—Greens were actively competed for at the auction sale to-day, and brought higher prices. Gunpowder 46¾c @ 60c; Imperial, 42c.@50c; Hyson, 39¾c. @ 49¾c; Young Hyson, 43c.@ 56¾c; Twankay, 40c @ 43c, and Hyson Twankay, 40c.@44c., @ lb. Blacks were not in as much favor, and were withdrawn. The trade in the regular channels is of an average extent, indicative of much firmness in prices.

TAR—Continues quite active at old quotations.

TOBACCO—Attracts more attention at steady prices; sales 272 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@9c., with 2 013 bales Cuba and 154 bales Havana on private terms, @ lb.

WHISKY—Is heavy and prices are lower. Sales 750 bbls. at 17¾c @ 17¾c. @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ship owners claim a further advance, which tends to impede export movements. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d. @ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 12½ d.@12½d. @ bushel; Cheese, 3s @ 1-16d. @ cwt; Resin, 3s. 6d @ 3s. 9d. @ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.; For Glasgow—Flour, 4s @ bbl.; Grain 12½d @13½d. @ bushel; Resin, 4s @ bbl., Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow, 40s., and Clover Seed, 45s. @ ton For London—Flour 4s. @ bbl.; Grain 13d @14½d. @ bushel. Pork 5s @ bbl.; Beef, 6s 6d. @ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 40s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.@40s. per ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 9
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 9
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Mch 11
Oshawa	New-York	Havana	Mch 11
Atlantic	New-York	Southampton	Mch 13
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 13
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	Mch 15
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 16
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Mch 16
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 16
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 20
Zulu	New-York	King ton, Ja	Mch 20
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 28
Arabia	New-York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Live pool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 26
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Bornsia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 16
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Hibernia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 4

Departure of European Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Edinburgh* will close at the Post-office this (Saturday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Adriatic*, will close at the Post-office on Wednesday, March 13, at 6 A. M.

Departure of the Pacific Mails.

The mails for the Isthmus and the Pacific by the steamship *Northern Light*, will close at the Post office, on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. [Letters for California if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamb at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most peculiar and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game, &c.* The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 493 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WEBSTER IN THE SENATE.—THE MAGnificent Engraving, representing that terrific and sublime scene in the United States Senate—WEBSTER DELIVERING HIS GREAT 7TH OF MARCH SPEECH—has been put down in price from Three Dollars to One DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY. This extraordinary reduction has been made during the present National crisis with the view of bringing this Splendid Union Picture within the reach of every man. No picture equal to it in size has ever before been sold for less than from $5 to $10 and the first cost of the work, as better than the present, as we are now completing them from renewed plates, is sold rapidly at $10 per copy. It is nearly 3 by 4 feet in size.

The gr dike Webster, on an occasion when the whole nation agitated, was waiting to hear him, standing in the midst of his compeers, with Fillmore to the chair with Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Hall, Seward, Case, Douglas and a whole galaxy of the chosen statesmen of the day, earnestly listening to every word that fell from his lips. this was indeed a sublime scene, and one which the artist has here eaguerreotyped with a perfection almost incredible. It is a full respective portrait of the Senate chamber, with a correct Portrait of each Senator in his seat, with Portraits also of a large number of distinguished guests who were present on the floor of the Senate—embracing in all over one hundred of the most noted men of the nation, each drawn from a daguerreotype taken especially for the purpose. Every engraving is accompanied with an outline key, pointing out by numbers the location of each person represented

Inclose one dollar and eight red stamps to our address, and you will receive the picture by return of mail, carefully rolled in a tube, and postage paid. Send a club of four and we will send one copy extra, making five pictures for $5. All money in letters, registered according to law, are at our risk.

HOW TO MAKE SOME MONEY.—We wish to employ 100 good Agents to engage in the sale of these pictures and we will enter into such an arrangement as will guarantee them $100 profit per month.

JONES & CLARK, Engraving Publishers, No 83 Nassau-st, New York

NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY Schools will be issued about the 1st of April, called the "LAY SCHOOL BELL" containing about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Duets, Trios Quartettes and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of the elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for seminaries, academies and public schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 400,000 copies in twenty-five months. The price of this book will be 20 cents by the hundred, in paper covers—30 cents bound. Liberal discount to the trade.

JUST PUBLISHED—A POPULAR TREATISE on stricture and diseases of the bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS Member of the College of Surgeons, London, Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by P. C. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, mailed for ten three-cent stamps.

HELP WANTED

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A LAWYER'S office; must write a good hand; wages first year $76. Apply at No. 18 Nassau-st., Room No. 6, between the hours of 11 and 12.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A RELIABLE MAN to drive and take charge of a single horse and carriage and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, stating references and wages, (to board himself,) VINDEX, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, AN unmarried man; one that understands the business, may address Box No. 1,966 Post-office, stating name and reference.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, at Bloomingdale, a man for coachman and gardener; an unmarried man preferred. Apply at No. 61 Orchard-st., from 8 to 10 A. M.

A COMPETENT WOMAN.—WANTED, A competent woman to do general housework; must be a good cook and come well recommended; none other need apply; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 138 Cherition-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A FIRST-RATE COOK, washer and ironer, at No. 80 West 42d-st.

A GARDENER WANTED.—ONE NEED APply who can not give satisfactory reference as to their capacity to tree grapes and manage the grape house and kitchen garden. Apply (stating references) to S. M. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a small family. One who understands her business may apply at No. 5 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND WAITRESS.—WANTED A nurse and waitress at No. 276 4th-av. Apply Saturday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 69 East 17th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

EXTRAORDINARY LECTURES!—DR. P. B. RANDOLPH ON HASHEESH AND RUM!—This distinguished gentleman has consented to deliver two Lectures in the Hall No. 166 Eighth-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY March 10, at 2 and 7½ P. M., in the afternoon on *Hasheesh and the Human Soul*, in which he will make some astounding revelations concerning that wonderful and terrible drug. In the evening, *Rum, Hashreesh and the Human Body*—Admission 25 cents.

ALEX. CAMPBELL P. G. W. P. S. of T.

RUTH, A SACRED CANTATA—POETRY BY Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Augustus Cull, designed for Sunday School and Sacred Concerts, will be issued in about two weeks, and will be performed in this City by about 200 Sunday School Teachers and Misses from the ages of 13 to 16. Those having good voices, and wishing to take part, will call upon Mr. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. PARKER, TO-MORROW EVENING, on the occasion of the sending of a Spanish Protestant Missionary to Panama, South America, by the American and Foreign Christian Union. Rev. Drs. PARKER, BAIRD and the Missionary, will take part in the exercises.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL deliver his great lecture on *Jerusalem and its Surroundings*, at the Polytechnic Institute Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 13, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Bridge st. P. M. Sabbath School.

NORTH TRINITY REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, organized under the authority of the South Classis of New-York, will hold regular services in their Chapel on 34th-st., west of Broadway. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach NEXT SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening—*Our Lord a Physician*, with a word to the Medical profession.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BETween Broome and Spring sts. Preaching TOMORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Bishop JANES and at 7 o'clock P. M. by the pastor, Rev. CHAS. H. HARRIS Sacramental services at 3 o'clock P. M. Services EVERY EVENING next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. CHANCEY R. MURRAY, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock.

ORDINATION.—In the EVENING, Rev. Mr. MURRAY will be ordained and installed pastor of Market st. Church. Sermon by Rev. Dr. HERTON. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—A SERMON WILL BE preached on SUNDAY EVENING 10th inst. in the Church of the Transfiguration (29th-st. between Madison and 5th-avs.) by Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., and a collection made in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Mission to Public Institutions of the City of New-York will be held at the Church of the Holy Saviour, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. T. M. PEVEAR. Addresses from several of the Clergy.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH—35TH-ST., BEtween 4th and Lexington aves. Rev. ADIEL SEARS will deliver the concluding lecture of the Course on the *Church and Philosophy of the Divine Language*, TOMORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

OLD CLOTHING EXCHANGE WILL BE HELD at Phillit Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*The Worth of the Individual Person*. Subject for the Evening—*The Pursuit of Riches*. A sermon for young men.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives his third lecture of the series on the *Sacred Relations of Life*. TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*The Duties and Relations of the Parent*. Rev. E. G. RUSSELL, of New-York City, will preach in the MORNING Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

REV. J. J. McGILL WILL PREACH TO the 11th-st U. P. Congregation, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject in the Evening—*The Sleeper Awakened; or, the Unveiling Made Willing*. 11th-st., near 3d-av.

THE TESTIMONY OF EPISCOPALIANS CONCERNING ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will deliver the last lecture on this subject in the First Universalist Church, corner of 5th and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHRIST'S LESSONS OF PRINCIPLE, will be the subject of discourse at the 26th-st. Universalist Church, between 8th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON by Rev. E. S. BARON. Pastor Services at 3. Rev. B. PETERS, of Williamsburgh, will preach in the MORNING.

MESSIAHS CHURCH.—WORSHIPPING IN the Baptist Chapel 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. F. G. BROWN, of Massachusetts. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ EVENING. Families in the vicinity and strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REgular SABBATH services at the Chapel of the Knigen's Institute, 5th-av between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. T. S. HAMILTON, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. E. MIX. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE, at Dodworth's Hall, at No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. By particular request the lecture that Wednesday evening will be upon—*George Washington and Napoleon I.; their Public and Private Characters Contrasted.*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Rev. HARRY D. NORVISOR will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, March 10 Sabbath-School at 9 A. M and 2 P. M.

REV. WM. J. HOGE WILL REPEAT, BY request, his sermon, on behalf of the Magdalen Benevolent Society in the Brick Church, corner of 6th-av. and 37th-st., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, March 10. Service to commence at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be taken in all of the objects of the Association.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASBROUCK. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. LEONARD W. KIP, Jr., may be expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN—Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Rev. J. T. FORRES, of New-Bedford, Mass will preach on SUNDAY, 10th inst., morning and evening services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are welcome.

"NEW PATCHES UPON OLD GARMENTS" will be the subject of TO MORROW MORNING'S discourse at the Mercer st., Congregational Church, near Prince st. By which, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M.; 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. JAMES E. POMANS, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on Lord's Day (March 9,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the pastor, URBAN C. BASWELL. Subject, morning—*The Great Commandment*. Evening—*Who is My Neighbor*.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—THE SECOND Series on the Course to the Young Men of the City will be delivered at the Moreau-st. Presbyterian Church, above Waverley-place, TO MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS

MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. S. A. COBURN, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered during the morning service.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No. 160 1st-st., on the *Fulfillment of the Bible in Israel's Restoration, the Second Coming of Christ, the Millennium*, &c., &c. Seats free.

CHRIST IS COMING!—HIS SPECIAL MINister, sent to prepare His true people for His reception, and to reprove the ungodly of the world, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. Seats free Come and hear.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST. NEAR 6TH-AV., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector Services, TOMORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach. Seats free.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery EVERY SUNDAY, subjects as the 10th, at 3 P. M.—*Coercion; Should the Government retake its property in the seceding States?* At 7½ P. M.—*Political Principles and Parties*. Platform free to all.

BEEKMAN-HILL M. E. CHURCH—2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance in 50th-st. Rev. JOHN A. ROCHE will preach on SUNDAY, March 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. Prayer Meeting every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING Rev. MOSES BAILEY will give the second lecture on the *Superiority of Universalism*.

REV. THOS. BELLAMY WILL PREACH in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 56th-st. on SUNDAY March 10, at 10½ A. M., and Rev ROBERT HENRY at 7½ P. M.

DR. JOHN THOMAS WILL CONTINUE his interesting Lectures upon *The Second Coming of Christ in Power and Great Glory*, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley place. Rev E. F. RAMINOTON will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. WILLIAM ALVEN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Bromley Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE RIGHT REV. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Redeemer 36th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst. Service at 7½ o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. SHARLES. Revival meetings through the week at 7½ P. M.

BOY PREACHING.—ALBERT G. LAWSON, JR. will preach at the Baptist Church, Hoboken, SUNDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELebrated Madame FREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No 261 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by respectable young American girl, to do chamberwork and waitress, or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing. No objection to go to the country for the summer months. City reference given. Call at No 244 9th-st, between 1st and 2d avs

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—As respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing or waiting alone; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 17th-st.

AS COMPANION.—A LADY OF REFINED Manners and of the highest respectability, wishes an engagement as companion to an elderly lady, or would accompany a young lady traveling. She can read, write and sew well, of agreeable manners, and would make herself generally useful. She is 35 years of age, and a Protestant; a comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. References exchanged. Address, for one week, COMPANION, Station C, Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable girl in a small private family, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; can make all kinds of desserts, will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; neat and tidy in all her habits. Can be seen at No. 75 East 36th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; good City reference from her present situation; can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—A SUPERIOR COOK WISHES A situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, gems, gravies fish poultry, &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread, cake and pastry; is an elegant getter up of side dishes and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 8th-av., second floor, over the grocery-store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable German girls want situations; one as cook washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid. Apply at No. 350 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by an American woman; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go into the country or a private boarding-house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 439 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second door, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a very smart, industrious Protestant girl, who understands good plain cooking, washing and ironing, and all kinds of general housework; has the best of Brooklyn reference; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WELL DIR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA—LAST ACT OF RIGOLETTO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE TOODLES—NYMPHS OF THE SEA—THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST—THE HONEYMOON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—UN CHAPEAU DE PAILLE D' ITALIE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE COCK OF THE WALK—THE GOLDEN AXE—LAFITTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 3 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

President LINCOLN, it will he seen by our Washington dispatches, has a very aggravating way of dealing with the office-seekers hy whom he is daily beset. He refuses to grant any private interviews, but insists upon receiving all verbal communications in the presence of third parties. By thia means he undouhtedly escapes muoh pertinacious annoyance. Mr. SEWARN was too unwell yesterday to attend personally to husinsss, and probahly for thia reason no further nominations were made. He was, howefer, well enough to be out last evening, and will most likely he ready for duty againn to-day. With reference to the candidates for the various prominent offices, and tbeir relative chances, there is very little to he added to what was said in yesterday's TIMES. The first public reception at the White House, under tbe new *régime*, touk place last night, and of course attracted a very numerous and brilliant company.

If any body has entertained the idea that North Carolina would follow the bad example of her more Southern namesake, and declare her connection with the Union severed, that idea will now probably be dispelled. A telegram from Raleigh informs us that tbe State has voted *against holding a Convention* by one thousand majority, and that the delegates elected to a Convention in case one had been ordered are *two to one for the Union*. North Carolina has been confidently counted upon for secession, and her adherence to the Union is a gratifying evidence that tbe disunion movement has been effectually checked.

The question of expelling Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, from tha United States Senate, came up in that body yesterday. Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, offered a resolution having that object in view, with a preamble setting forth the declarations of Mr. WIGFALL in the Senate as tbe provoking cause. Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, offered a substitute, virtually acknowledging the right of Texas to secede. Neither proposition, however, was acted upon, on account of the absence of Mr. WIGFALL. The resolution to print tbe usual number of the President's Inaugurel Address was passed without further debate. An Executive Session was held, during which the nomination of Mr. JUDD, as Minister to Prussia, was confirmed; likawise that of Mr. KREISSMAN, as Secretary of Legation. No further nominations were sent in. During the session the Standing Committees were announced, and unanimously agreed to. We give below a list of the Chairmen of the most important of them:

Foreign Relations	SUMNER, of Massachusetts.
Finance	FESSENDEN, of Maine.
Commerce	CHANDLER, of Michigan.
Military Affairs and Militia	WILSON, of Massachusetts.
Naval Affairs	HALE, of New-Hampshire.
Judiciary	TRUMBULL, of Illinois.
Post-offices and Post-roads	COLLAMER, of Vermont.
Public Lands	HARLAN, of Iowa.
Territories	WADE, of Ohio.
Private Land Claims	HARRIS, of New-York.
Indian Affairs	DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin.
Pensions	FOSTER, of Connecticut.
Revolutionary Claims	KING, of New York.
Claims	CLARK, of New-Hampshire
District of Columbia	GRIMES, of Iowa.
Patents	SIMMONS, of Rhode Island.
Public Buildings, &c	FOOT, of Vermont.

The Southern Confederacy is going to have an Army, whether they succeed in raising any money to pay the soldiers with or not. The Army bill, providing for raising 50,000 men, passed the "Congress" yesterday, and the requisite numhsr—so the dispatch informs us—will soon be ready to take the field. A bill was introduced to establish an Admiralty Court at Key West; and a resolution was introduced inquiring into the condition of the New-Orleans Custom-house.

In the Missouri State Convention, yesterday, the resolution declaring that Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural tends towards peace, was tabled, in order to await the action of the Committee on Federal Relations. This Committee, it is said, will report, taking strong gronnd against secession and coercion, and declaring emphatically for the Union.

In the Virginia State Convention yesterday Mr. WYSON, of Pulaski, offered an ordinance dissolving the Union of Virginia with the United States, which was referred. Mr. BRENT, of Alexandria, made a strong Union speech regarding the Inaugural as a peace document.

The case of the hark *Adjuster*, of this port, seized at Savannah, has taken a new and somewhat unexpected turn. The British authorities have succeeded in obtaining her release on the ground that, being chartered hy English subjects, and having their property on board, both vessel and cargo were under British protection. The application was made through Mr. ARCHIBALD, British Consul at this port, and indorsed by Lord LYONS. Her surrender was immediate and unconditional.

By the arrival of the steamship *North Briton* at Portland, we have advices from Europe two days later than hy the *Bremen*. She brings £25,000 in specie, and the intelligence that large shipments were expected to he made by the ensuing steamers. Nothing of importance had been done in the British Parliament. The violent gale noted hy the previous arrival had done a great deal of damage in England. Part of the north wing of the Crystal Palace was demolished, and several vessels were blown ashore, including the American bark *Hiawatha*. The French army at Rome was being reinforced. The Piedmontese fleet, with troops, had left Gaeta for Messina, with the intention of attacking the fortress there, still held by the Neapolitans, and which the commander had refused to surrender until compelled to do so. The state of affairs in Hungary was reported to be very serious. A telegram from Vienna says that several districts were to he declared in a state of siege. Late advices from India had reached England, hut there was no news of importance. The financial and commercial intelligence by this arrival is important. A general heaviness in the stock market is reported, with a fall in Consols, and it was thought probable that the Bank of England would advance the rate of discount to 9 or 10 per cent.

The steamship *Australasian*, advertised to leave Liverpool on the 16th of February, has not reached this port, and fears are entertained in reference to her safety. These fears, however, we consider premature, as she is one of the most powerful of the Atlantic screw steamers, and the worst to be apprehended, probably, is that she has met with some accident to her machinery. The *North Briton* reports having encountered extensive fields of ice on her passage, but the season of icebergs can hardly be considered to have commenced. Pending the arrival of the *Australasian*, Mr. CUNARD has chartered the *Adriatic* to take her place on Wednesday next, and she will leave for Liverpool on that day, at 8 o'clock A. M.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, the bills to regulate the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies, and to provide for the retention of a sum to cover unearned premiums; to amend the act incorporating the New-York Corn Exchange, were reported favorably. Mr. MANIERRE gave notice of a bill to extend the streets between West Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first-streets to the bulkhead line. Bills were passed amending the charter of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and in aid of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. The resolution calling for information relative to the action of the Police Commissioners sending Detectives South was adopted. In the Assembly, the Capital Punishment bill was made the special order for Monday. The bill to divide the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn was passed—70 to 29. Bills were also passed to amend the act of the incorporation Companies to navigate lakes and rivers, so as to include the waters of Long Island Sound and adjacent harbors; also, to authorize the transfer of insane convicts from Utica to Auburn; also, to incorporate the Eclectic Association of the City of New-York. The House refused to reconsider the bill making an appropriation for Kingston Armory.

The case of THEODORE S. EDGERTON against the Harlem Railroad Company, (second trial,) was concluded yesterday in the Circuit Court, sitting in Brooklyn. The plaintiff sued to recover $20,000 damages for injuries received on the 28th of February, 1859, hy an accident on the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners. On the first trial the complaint was dismissed on the ground that he contributed to his own injuries. It appears that he purchased a ticket on the 26th of February for Albany, and rode to Hillsdale, where he remained until Monday morning, and then took passage on a freight train, where he was when the accident occurred, the conductor having received his check. The jury last evening rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $4,500.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court the noted McKenzie case was again before Justice SUTHERLAND yesterday, upon a motion in a proceeding instituted by defendant's counsel to get his fees. In an action tried before Judge MCCARTHY, in the Marine Court, brought to recover damages of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for alleged negligence, in consequence of which one REILLY'S horse and cart were damaged hy the cars, the Court held that the blowing of the whistle, and the fact that the train was on time, were sufficient notice to the plaintiff and his driver (who was killed) to make them responsible for any damage resulting from collision, their cart being on the track. In the General Sessions a receiver of stolen goods was fined and sent to the Penitentiary. There were several acquittals on indictments for forgery, and one or two convictions. A confidence man was sent to Sing Sing, and the redoubtable JOHN SMITH was sent to the Penitentiary.

There was increased buoyancy on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and a large business accomplished at firm prices. New-York Central closed 78½ per cent. In money affairs no marked change. Bills on London, 105½@106; on Paris, 5f. 40c.@5f. 35c.

The unfavorable news from England and the rise in freights discouraged shippers of Breadstuffs yesterday. Flour was less active and somewhat cheaper. A lively business was transacted in Wheat, but at easier rates. Corn was less freely purchased, owing, in part, to the advance claimed by holders. The sales of Cotton and Groceries were very moderate, as were also those of Naval Stores, Seeds, Hides, Leather, Iron, Hops, Spices, Whisky, Oils and Candles. Provisions were unsettled. Hay, Tallow and Tobacco were in demand. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

Mr. Seward and the Union.

Mr. SEWARN is reported to have advised some Republicans who called upon him lately to *save the Union*,—and to remember that without the Union there would be no hope of Freedom,—no chance of reaping the fruits of the glorious victory recently won by the Republicen Party.

For this sentiment he is denonnced hy a leading editorial in the *Tribune*, as false to the principles of Republicanism, and no longer to he trusted as its representative. This attack is but one of a series; it merely continues the war upon Mr. SEWARD, which was commenced upon the delivery of his Union speech, and which has been carried on with unsparing and increasing bitterness ever since.

It would be foolish to affect not to see the drift of this systematic denunciation on the part of the *Tribune*, which in this matter is the representative as well as the leading organ of a small portion of the Republican Party. Its object is to drive Mr. SEWARN out of the Cabinet, in order to remove an obstacle to their plans of "peaceable separation." The *Tribune* has never abandoned the idea with which it hailed the secession movement, namely, that it is the best policy of the Republican Party to accept disunion,—and to repel the Border States from the Northern Confederacy unless they will consent to emancipate their slaves, on being compensated therefor. This project was distinctly set forth by Mr. GIDDINGS, who is unquestionably the most frank and straightforward representative of that section of the party. And each feature of it has been zealously advocated by the *Tribune* at intervals since the commencement of the secesaion movement.

It is very well understood that Mr. SEWARN is opposed to this project, which is expected, however, to find supporters in other members of the Cabinet. He believes it to be the dictate,—not only of *duty*, but of *policy*,—for the Republican Party to sustain the Union,—not only by words and by a show of zeal beyond knowledge on its behalf,—but hy such practical and judicious measures as promise to rescue it from the perils which menace its existence. It is very fair, moreover, to assume that Mr. SEWARD will not remain for an hour in any Administration which shall not act practically and substantially upon this policy. Just as soon, therefore, as the *Tribune* can persuade Mr. LINCOLN that it is not worth while to take any pains to preserve the Union, and can induce a clear development of that policy on the part of his Administration, it will unquestionably have the satisfaction of seeing the Department of State vacant. And it is hy no means impossible that in that contingency Mr. GREELEY might he invited to fill it.

We are inclined to believe that upon reflection, the great mass of the Republican Party will agree with Mr. SEWARD; and unless his past declarations greatly belie his present sentiments, Mr. LINCOLN will also be of the same opinion. It would be a little singular, certainly, if the Republicans should generally favor a disruption of the Union just as they have obtained control of its Government. For many years, while it has been in the hands of their enemies, they have clung to it as the sheet-anchor of hope for every principle which they professed. They have at last conquered. They have dethroned the slave intereet from the ascendency it has so long maintained over the General Government. They have secured control of the whole Executive power and patronage of the Union, and have, for the first time in the history of the Government, a chance to make their principles felt in shaping the policy and guiding the destinies of this great Republic. And this is the moment at which they are expected to become comparatively indifferent to the preservation of the Union!

AN ARGUMENT FOR VIRGINIANS.—Certainly hy this time no one can doubt the superior ability of the political economists of the C. S. A. It has been demonstrated too conclusively by the facility with which they raise revenues and make loans—on paper. But we are indebted to the Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile *Register* for a hint at a scheme which it is hoped may have the effect of adding a few dollars to the treasury of the Confederacy, and tend to coerce the Mother of Presidents to cast in her lot with the Gulf States. A tax of 20 to 25 per cent., it is said, may be laid on tobacco. Such an embargo on this production, which is one of the necessaries of life to ninety-nine in a hundred of the male dwellers in Secessiondom, would fall much more heavily on them than on the Virginians,—but this, of course, is a trifling consideration to the self-sacrificing patriots of the C. S. A.

If Virginia should show a disposition to emulate the example of Capt. Scorr'e coon, and come down at once before this twelve-inch Columbiad argument, would it not be as well for her to inquire what revenue this and her other productions would be expected to yield? All talk of taxing tobacco, however, whether as an import or export, will, we apprehend, end in smoke.

Our Relations with Canada.

Before the River Railroad awoke men and echoes on the banks of the Hudson, a quiet valley on one of the tributaries to that glorious stream had acquired from WASHINGTON IRVING classic fame as "Sleepy Hollow," and was sacred to the memory of Rip Van Winkle. European authors accused our kindly author of plagiarism from a German legend. He had supposed every one knew the story; it was no new fancy; there always had been Sleepy Hollows and Rip Van Winkles, and would they not continue to the end of the world—people who do not know the cosmopolite tendencies and progress by which they are surrounded, and who think and talk according to the traditionary ideas of a time that has passed awey?

A fortnight since the main topic of the debate in the Senate of this State on the subject of Reciprocity with Canada, was the injury done to the United States by the wheat, oats, peas and provisions—especially the excellent barley—sent to us from that productive country. It is not fair that we should, under the pretended reciprocity, receive the products of Canada, while she shuts out from her markets the handiwork of those who consume them; but it was assumed by some that the more we have of the necessaries of life, the poorer we are; that remunerative business on our canals and railroads is not profitable, if the freight is of Canadian origin, or the price of transit is paid for in good Canadian money, or drafts drawn hy Canadian merchants on New-York or Albany, and duly met at maturity; and several Senators spoke as if they were in favor of building commercially a Chinese wall between us and the people of the Provinces.

Just in this way when the project of the Erie Canal was discussed, a set of croakers in the Sleepy Hollows of that time, set up their owlish lamentations, and foresaw the injury that great artery of commerce would occasion to our State and City. How, they mournfully asked, could their farms be worked in competition with the cheap land of the West, if the blessings of civilization were diffused hy the practical extension of the Hudson to Lake Erie? It was plain to them that their own ruin was inevitable, that their farms would be comparatively worthless, if anything were done to diminish the vast amount of employment given to wagons and horses, wagoners and hostlers, tavern-keepers and stage-drivers, harness-makers and blacksmiths, and a host of other employee, forming with their families and dependents, as they would do in course of time, a continuous series of villages all the way to the great lakes, each village consuming nearly all the surplus butter and eggs, poultry, hams and grain, apple-butter and waffles of its surrounding country—the whole constituting a model State, free, intelligent and moral, self-sustaining and self-supporting, happy and *riant* as the ages are long. The City of New-York, would, of course, prosper. It could not help reflecting the intelligence, and wealth, and virtues of the interior latitudes. It would thus prosper more, they thought, than in any other way; and their own farms—not that any motive but that of the purest patriotism and most serene philanthropy was entertained for a moment—but were they not near New-York, and capable of being improved to any imaginable extent, if the nation would only pursue a patriotic course, resolutely prevent the produce of the West from pouring down like a deluge; let them enjoy the natural advantages their land had when they first had a title to it, and doze and slumber on the valleys of Sleepy Hollow! But the world moved on and carried them with it; and perhaps the last of these reasoners has by this time been gathered to his fathers, or, wearied by the impertinence and persistency of another generation, has found consolation in the increase of his own intelligence and enjoyment, and the hum of prosperity in this City, State and country, for his diminished confidence in the truth of his own opinions.

The French politico-economist, BASTIAT, satirized opinions of this kind in his pleasant fable of the candle-makers, oil-sellers, gas-makers, gas-fitters, lamp-sellers, and others, against the Sun who succeeded in flooding the world for several hours each day with cheaper light than they could afford. They, therefore, petitioned that, by shuttere and other contrivances, his light should be extinguished as far as possible, thus giving employment to business in endless ramifications.

We should hear very little of such opinions on this subject if the Government of Canada had not enacted a policy expressly intended, hy discriminating laws, to exclude our manufactures from her markets, to set aside the business of our merchants, to diminish the natural trade of our shipping, railroads and canals with Canada—to turn away, as far as possible, the business that New-York and Boston could do for Canada cheaper than other ports, to Montreal and Quebec. So long as laws of this kind exist specially designed for the supposed benefit of a portion only of Canada herself—laws as erroneously supposed to be for the interests of Canada as if Rip Van Winkle had made them when he first woke from his dozings, and officially avowed by Mr. GALT, the Provincial Minister of Canada, to have been especially intended to injure our artisans—sailors, merchants and forwarders—at a time when we had, in a confiding and generous spirit, agreed to admit nearly all the products of Canada free of duty into our markets.

These official accounts, and their evident truth, have been practically felt all along our Northern frontiers, and in our Atlantic cities, and must create demands for retaliation so long as they exist,—and for retaliation our comparative geographical position gives us ample opportunity. As to the justice and propriety of retaliation against discriminations and hostile laws, there is not much difference of opinion among political authorities. From JEFFERSON to GUTHRIE its justice has been approved by our Secretaries of State. Parliamentary Committees of Canada and also of Great Britain have testified their approval of it. The great grammarian of free trade, ADAM SMITH, also gave it the sanction of his concurrence, when adopted with a view to obtaining fair reciprocity from other States, leaving the statesmen of the day and occasion to judge as to the expediency of its application in each particular case. Herein—the question of particular application, as with good medicines and surgical operations—the only room for difficulty or doubt exists. We cannot distrust the evidence of our own business men, of our frontier cities, our national statistics, and the official avowal of the Canadien Ministry, when they are fairly backed up as they are by the English Press, by Upper Canada, and the Home Government of Great Britain.

The whole case was briefly and graphically summed up by the Board of Trade of Milwaukee:

"The evil and injury does not stop here, but is literally transferring our capital and enterprise from our own country to Canada. Many of our most enterprising manufacturers who were partially engaged in this Canada trade have transplanted their establishments to Canadian soil, to secure the benefit of her markets without being taxed, and many more will follow."

This report, showing afterwards the injuries aimed at the Atlantic cities by attempting to transfer a large portion of their trade to Montreal through discriminating duties, is concluded in the following words:

"If we are to have free-trade with Canada, let it be as free as the winds, not a regular one-sided, Northern gale, the year round, blasting and injuring, as it does, our farming, lumbering, manufacturing, shipping, mercantile and other great interests. Canada, in many respects, is like our vast new Northwestern country, producing a large surplus of products from her forests and farming lands, to be exchanged for a vast variety of necessary manufactured articles of home production in our Eastern and older States. Let this be done equitably and fairly, and then you will have a more reasonable argument for a 'Reciprocity' treaty with Canada, and not till then."

In view of the position of parties in Canada, and of the Canadian census of the present year, which cannot fail to put an end to the unequal and anomalous system of representation now existing in Canada, and give increased power to that portion of the Province already comprehending that there are such things as mutual interests, and that neighboring nations can be either very useful and agreeable to each other, or very much the reverse; and also remembering that no great and comprehensive system of perfect reciprocity has ever yet been proposed to Canada on the part of the United States, we hold that retaliation would not be prudent or justifiable, until proposals for a just and satisfactory settlement of the points in dispute have been made to Canada in a frank, energetic and national spirit, worthy of the really vast and increasing importance of the commercial relations of the United States and the British Possessions on this continent.

In the meantime, it is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the natural vivacity of the French race, the Rip Van Winklee of the Sleepy Hollows of the Lower St. Lawrence should control the affairs of Canada. They are like the French of two centuries ago, without the development of those brilliant qualities of which their race is capable, or the magnanimity of feeling hy which modern France has won the respect of the world.

Our Representatives Abroad.

We see it stated that CARL SCHURZ is to he sent to represent the United States at the Court of Sardinia. We trust this is not so,—not from any personal objection to Mr. S., for whose abilities and political services we have the highest esteem, but because of the principle which his appointment would involve.

It is a matter of the very first importance to the proper representation of this country abroad, that our Ministers should be entirely free from all suspicion of meddling with the political controversies of Europe. Their usefulness is at an end, the moment they are found interfering in the domestic dissensions of the country to which they are accredited. What should we think of the British Minister, if he were to be found aiding the Abolitionists; or of the Spanish Minister, if he were suspected with justice of intriguing to reopen the Slave-trade?

Mr. SCHURZ is a political exile from Prussia, and his sympathies are earnestly and zealously with the Democratic movement in Europe. It is this fact which makes him and all others similarly situated, desirous to go abroad. And when there, their interest in the political contests of their own country would inevitably overbear the concern they would feel in the dignity and welfare of their adopted home. It could not possibly be otherwise, consistently with the ordinary impulses and instincts of human nature. And, even if they were especially careful not to evince any such interest, they would be constantly suspected of it by the governments to which they were accredited.

This, it seems to us, is a sufficient reason for selecting other agents to represent us abroad. If we had none others qualified for these posts,—if we were unable to find any of our own sons fit to represent us abroad—there might then be some excuse for committing this most important branch of our public service to foreign hands. But the fact is quite otherwise, and we are unwilling to have it understood by foreign Powers that America can find no proper and creditable representatives of her principles and her national honor, but by sending back their exiles.

We have not the slightest objection to any home promotion which these gentlemen may receive from their fellow-citizens at home. Mr. SCHURZ is an eloquent and a popular politician of Wisconsin:—let him receive at the hands of that State any office in its gift. Let him be Governor or Senator, or receive from the President any office he may see fit to give him in recognition of his services at home. But we trust he will not trespass upon what we regard as the evident proprieties of the case, hy pushing his claims for a mission abroad.

THE CITY POST-OFFICE.—A pretended meeting of merchants was held down-town yesterday, for the avowed purpose of urging the Legislature to retain the Post-office at their own doors. One of the gentlemen present objected to the proceedings, on the ground that no public notice of the meeting had been given, that those present did not represent the sentiment of the community, and that the present location of the Post-office was *not* the one demanded by the interests of the public. The cut-and-dried resolutions were passed, nevertheless, and will go to Albany as expressions of sentiment by the people of New-York.

The whole meeting, as well as the whole scheme to keep the Post-office down town, is a ridiculous humhug. It would not be possible to find a spot on the Island less generally accessible than that on which the Post-office is located. It accommodates nobody, but Wall-street brokers, and a few business men who live in its immediate neighborhood. Three-fourths of the merchants even, in whose name this movement pretends to be made, are now above the Park, and are not accommodated at all by the present location. The whole question ought to be again thrown open to the action of the Government.

Texas and Taxation.

The news that Texas has resolved to abandon the Northern and join the Southern Union, is followed by the announcement of Gen. HOUSTON'S resignation of the Gubernatorial chair. Now HOUSTON is unquestionably patriotic in his turn, and strongly disposed to retain his associations with the North, which have always been his conspicuous pride and glory; and eager to preserve that union of States, to enter which was the object of the Texan war of independence. But these things probably had only a secondary influence in causing the Governor to resign.

In the secession of Texas he must have recognized the inevitable ruin of a young commonwealth just beginning to poise itself in an attitude of self-support; for Texas, notwithstanding the extreme coddling it has always enjoyed at the hands of the Federal Government, is, without secession, on the verge of insolvency; and, with that blessing, it must become hopelessly bankrupt. For official data present the following discouraging statement of affairs: The whole sum of the annual tax budget now falls short of $350,000. The deficit at the close of the actual fiscal year is estimated to exceed, even in the ordinary course of things, $800,000, so that, if the present available resources were trebled, they would still fall short of the current requirements of the exchequer. But secession involves indispensable outlays with which this deficiency abides no comparison. It has already cost an extra session of the Legislature, at an expense of $75,000, and a State Convention, costing $100,000. Then with the assumption of independent sovereignty at a moment when an Indian war is inevitable, a standing army becomes necessary to replace the troops of the United States sent off by TWIGGS; the lowest estimate for which is $3,000,000. The coast and the slave population have to be looked after, requiring other forces, and further outlays of some $3,500,000, for troops, arms, equipage and munitions. A navy barely adequate to the protection of the sinuous and extended coast of Texas cannot, as she has ascertained by grave experiment, be supported upon less than $1,000,000. Postal affairs, at the lowest figures, will demand an expenditure of $500,000; while another half million may safely be added to cover contingencies.

These items, in connection with the ordinary outlays of the year, will call for $9,492,000, a sum only to be obtained by multiplying the present results of taxation twenty-eight fold—a multiplication which is simply impracticable. The alternative is to create a debt; but to run in debt, presupposes credit, and Texas has as little credit as any other of the seceding States, whose securities are scouted alike by foreign and domestic capitalists. In these circumstances financial and industrial ruin are too certain to authorize any degree of composure on the part of reflecting men whose discretion can now be no more wisely directed than to the salvation of themselves and their property from the wreck. HOUSTON is neither a very profound nor a very sagacious man. He has simply had vision clear enough to see the breakers upon which revolution is driving the vessel he nominally guides; and in despair of preserving the commonwealth, hastens to save himself.

Mr. Lincoln and the Supreme Court.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the kindness to state with sufficient fullness your own interpretation of this passage from Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural:

"I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other Departments of the Government, and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon the vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this meant any assault upon the Court or the Judges.

It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases of property brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes."

Does Mr. LINCOLN mean to say that the decision of the Supreme Court is binding "in any case" *only* "upon the parties to a suit," and *only* "as to the objects of that suit?" and, further, that "in all parallel cases" it is *only* "entitled to very high respect or consideration?" As for instance—If the Supreme Court decides that Mr. Brown has a right to carry a slave with him into a territory, is this decision limited in its operation to the case of Mr. Brown or the facts he has presented, and Messrs. Jones and Robinson's right to do likewise is *not* established thereby?

2. Again—as to its authority in "vital questions affecting the whole people"—does Mr. LINCOLN mean to declare that the Supreme Court is *not* the *supreme* authority to declare absolutely what is and what is not *existing law* under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that its decisions are *not* binding, ABSOLUTELY, on Congress, President and People, until the laws themselves be changed in a constitutional manner, or until its same tribunal has reversed or amended its decision?

I have ardently *desired* to understand this passage in the Inaugural in a different sense from its (to me) obvious meaning, and I hope you may be able to redeem it from the charge of conveying a sentiment more in accordance with the politics of a JEFFERSON and a JACKSON than those of a WASHINGTON, a HAMILTON, a MARSHALL or a FILLMORE.

For the rest of the Inaugural, I do not believe that any candid man can say that Mr. LINCOLN could have said less in honesty or more in wisdom and moderation.

HARPER.

We have no more grounds on which to rest our answer to these inquiries than has the gentleman who asks them. The language of President LINCOLN'S Inaugural, however, does not to our mind leave room for the doubts which he expresses as to its meaning.

In regard to the first point raised, the President speaks of the "high consideration and respect" to which decisions of the Supreme Court, *binding* on parties to the suit,—are entitled "in parallel cases," not by other parties to similar acts, as our correspondent supposes,—but "by all other Departments of the Government." The decision is binding upon the partise, and would of course be binding upon all other parties in cases precisely similar:—but they would not be binding on other "Departments of the Government," so as to control their action on the subject. If the Supreme Court decides that Brown may take a slave into the Territories, under the existing laws, then Jones and Robinson have the same right:—but the decision, binding upon them, does not forbid Congress from changing the law, nor the people from chang-ing the Constitution, nor the Supreme Court from afterwards reversing the decision, if they see reason for so doing. This seems to us to be the obvious meaning of the Inaugural on this point.

In regard to the latter portion of our correspondent's query, there seems to us still less reason for doubt. The President spoke merely of the doctrine that the policy of the Government is to be "*irrevocably* fixed" by decisions of the Supreme Court, made between parties in personal actions; this is his own language, and defines clearly enough his meaning. Until the laws are changed in a constitutional manner, as a matter of course the decisions of the Supreme Court are binding in regard to them.

The Bonaparte-Patterson Case.

The intelligence brought by the *Bremen* that the Bonaparte-Patterson case has been decided, in the Tribunal of First Instance, adversely to the claim of the American family, will elicit much regretful sympathy in this country. There has been everything to admire in the proud patience with which the repudiated wife of JEROME BONAPARTE—beautiful, cultivated, vivacious, and eccentric—has waited for her rights, and in her extreme old age crossed the ocean in pursuit of them; and there are thousands in Maryland to whose minds her tenacious and somewhat arrogant devotion to her one fine idea—the recognition by France of the legitimacy of her son and her own elevation to exalted rank—has long been matter of interest. Therefore it is sad to see her very reasonable ambition thus summarily dismissed by the judgment of a "Family Council," speaking for despotic and brilliant power against feeble obscurity, and for the most absolute of men against one of the humblest of women.

Yet we may not justly deny a share of our admiration to the court and the advocates before and between whom this cause has been conducted to a conclusion. Remembering how the barbaric shadow of the middle ages darkens French Jurisprudence as to all that pertains to divorce and the rights of wives, we find matter of congratulation in the singular and promising fairness, even sympathy, with which the claims of Madame BONAPARTE and her son have been debated by the ablest counsel before an eminently dignified Court. Indeed, after the remarkable impartiality which distinguished the summing-up of the Public Minister, M. MERVEILLEUX, but few in France, and fewer still in this country, were prepared for the decision which has just reached us; and the manly and able argument of M. BERRYER was but the appropriate prelude to M. MERVEILLEUX'S remarks. An equal fairness, therefore, requires us to regard this merely technical opinion, sustaining the two adverse decisions of the Family Council, dated 4th of July, 1856, and 7th of July, 1860,—and which finally and peremptorily nullified and invalidated the marriage—as at least legal and therefore necessary; because those decisions are declared to have established the minority of JEROME, and his failure to publish the banns in France, or to procure the maternal consent.

So much is to be granted to French law and French lawyers, the former clear, the latter able and manly. But the moral truth—which should be the all-in-all, surpassing titles or possessions, to the mother and the son,—remains where it was, leaving the one an honorable wife, the other of unstained birth; nor have they cause, even so much as before, to envy the feelings or the attitude of the powerful opponents with whom once more they have struggled for their rights in vain.

But we presume the end is not yet; the Court which has just uttered its decision is not of last resort, and no doubt the matter will be pressed to the final tribunal, unless, as is evidently probable, a notable compromise shall be effected by the intervention of the Emperor, who, from the first, has evinced much liberal and friendly feeling toward his American cousins.

Fort Sumter.

There is a great deal of speculation as to the intentions of the Administration in regard to reinforcing Fort Sumter. It is assumed by some that the President must of necessity send at once reinforcements to that fortress, and force an entrance into the harbor regardless of consequences. And the general expectation that this will be done, has created a very general apprehension of immediate hostilities.

We have no knowledge of the President's intentions in this matter, but we see no reason to anticipate any such instant action as seems to be expected. The President will undoubtedly be governed by Major ANDERSON'S wishes in regard to reinforcements; and he is known to have informed the Department that he had no need of any unless he should be attacked. When he is attacked, he can undoubtedly defend his position for three or four days, and this is ample time for reinforcements to reach him, under the protection of vessels-of-war which would divert the attention of the attacking batteries.

It is evidently the policy, as it is the duty, of the Government to give the seceders no possible pretext for commencing hostilities. If we are to have war, they must not be allowed the privilege of even pretending that it is a defensive war on their part. They must strike the first blow, if we come to blows:—and in that case there will be very little difference of opinion in the North as to the vigor with which their assault should be repelled.

We presume, therefore, that the Administration will keep ready for instant movement vessels of war with troops for a reinforcement:—that it will take no step of any kind so long as no attack upon the fort is made, unless at the request of Major ANDERSON;—and that the moment it is known that he is attacked, succor will be sent him at all hazards and at whatever cost.

NOTHING NEW.—The editor of the New-Orleans *Daily Crescent* is wroth that there are men who protest against "the Southern movement for independence" on the ground that it was rash and hasty, and—very needlessly as we think—devotes nearly three finely printed columns to prove that the whole affair has been matured and moving this thirty years.

Nobody doubts this—in fact, every day is making it clearer that for thirty years Southern men have been swearing oaths of allegiance, and pledging sacred honors to the Union, filling its offices out of all proportion or propriety, pretending to be occupied in its interests, and shamming devotion to it, yet have acted all the while as spies, traitors and thieves. Such is, reduced to plain English, the simple meaning of this elaborate proof that the movement for independence is no new thing. Well, gentlemen, we believe you. We believe that your chivalry has been tomfoolery, your high sense of honor an elaborate sham—in fact, we are willing to believe al-

most anything in these days of terrible revelations. And one thing we do most especially believe—which is, that you prove rather too much in most of your arguments, and that, as with many others, when allowed rope enough, you generally use it in the manner and form established by ancient usage.

STATE OF THINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We are constantly assured by Southern journalists and correspondents, that all the stories about suffering in South Carolina, are utterly false,—that no such thing as forced loans is known, that everybody is patriotic and prosperous, and that there is no discontent or resistance to the secession movement within the State.

Of course we are not in position to contradict these denials with any emphasis or confidence, for we have no means of acquiring personal knowledge of the facts. But we published a bit of testimony yesterday which is worthy of attention. It was a brief private letter from Mr. ROBERT LYON, an original Secessionist, according to his own account, who had, like many others, supposed he "must resist" LINCOLN'S election,—who had from the outset some "misgivings of the idea of separate secession, but thought it would *be but for a short time* and at small cost,"—but who had finally found out his mistake. Here is the condition of things as he pictured it, writing from Abbeville on the 24th of January:

"In this matter, together with thousands of other Carolinians, we have been mistaken. Everything is in the wildest commotion. My bottom land on Long Cane, for which I could have gotten $30 per acre, *I now cannot sell at any price.* All our young men nearly are in and around Charleston. Thither we have sent many hundreds of our negroes (I have sent twenty) to work. Crops were very short last year, and it *does now seem that nothing will be planted this coming season.* All are excited to the highest pitch, and not a thought of the future is taken. Messengers are running here and there, with end without the Governor's orders. *We have no money. A forced tax is levied upon every man. I have furnished the last surplus dollar I have. I had about $27,000 in bank. At first I gave a check for ten thousand, then five thousand, then the remainder.* It is now said that we are spending $25 000 per day, and no prospect of getting over these times. It was our full understanding when we went out of the Union, that we would have a new Government of *all the Southern States.* Our object was to bring about a collision with the authorities at Washington, which all thought would make all join us. Although we have sought such a collision in every way, we have not yet got a fight, *and the prospect is very distant.*"

Mr. LYON can stand this state of things no longer. He is determined to quit the State and go to Texas, and the object of his letter was to make inquiry as to the part of the State where it would be advisable for him to settle. He gives details of his wants, and says that "many are leaving now,—at least 10,000 negroes have left already, and before long *one-third of the wealth of South Carolina will be in the West.*"

This is an unimpeachable witness, and the state of things which he discloses needs no comment. If they can be still further disappointed in their expectations of a fight, their home matters must ere long come to a crisis.

THE BEST OF AUTHORITY.—We find the following very interesting paragraph in the editorial correspondence of the Savannah *Republican* of March 4:

"It is a truth, attested by Gen. LANE, Mr. TOOMBS and many other statesmen of the old Union, that the Federal Government has for years been exceedingly corrupt—perhaps more so than any Christian Government of modern times."

We are glad to see that so respectable a journal as the *Republican* indorses this fact, giving as witness the unimpeachable TOOMBS. Certainly, if anybody *ought* to know, TOOMBS is the man. Others report from hearsay, from second-hand, at best from observation often interrupted by efforts of the guilty to conceal their deeds. But here we have good, clear, indisputable State's evidence from one of the most deeply initiated, one of the *vere adepti* of seventy degrees, that the Government has not only been corrupt, but actually *most* corrupt—to the very last pitch of vileness and abomination.

It may be objected by some that this all sounds extremely like Satan rebuking sin, and is therefore, in all probability, some deep device of the enemy. Possibly—but taking one point of secession with another, we rather think that the *Republican* correspondent does not allege the knowledge of and complicity in corruption and crime as anything disgraceful. People who steal forts, you know, ships, everything, in fact, will soon arrive at such a state of mind as to innocently speak of a corruption exceeding that of all Christendom, as a rather gay and festive concern, not to be wept over by any means. The *Republican* correspondent has evidently arrived at this comfortable stage of conscience, and may now, without further twinges, shoulder his gun and march as a trebly distilled traitor against his native land, and against that American Government to which he owes allegiance.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT FOR VIRGINIANS.—The Richmond *Enquirer* evidently has much greater faith in the *fears* of Virginians than in their judgment and common sense. It has been laboring zealously for some time to induce the Charleston people to attack Fort Sumter, utterly regardless of the lives that would be lost in such an enterprise, for the purpose of stimulating the State Convention to pronounce for Secession. Failing in this, it now appeals to the *fears* of the people.

The *Enquirer* makes the following remarks on the Inaugural:

"Sectional war, declared by Mr. LINCOLN, awaits only the signal gun from the insulted Southern Confederacy, to light its horrid fires all along the borders of Virginia. No action of our Convention can now maintain the peace. *She must fight!* The liberty of choice is yet hers. She may march to the contest with her sister States of the South, or *she must* march to the conflict *against* them. There is left no middle course; there is left no more peace; war must settle the conflict, and the God of Battle give victory to the right!

We must be invaded by Davis or by Lincoln. The former can rally fifty thousand of the best and bravest sons of Virginia, who will rush with willing hearts and ready hands to the standard that protects the rights and defends the honor of the South—*for every traitor heart that offers aid to Lincoln there will be many, many, who will glory in the opportunity to avenge the treason by a sharp and certain death.*"

Such language as this indicates either insanity, or the most reckless wickedness. We shall be very slow to believe that it can have any other effect on the minds, either of the Convention or the people of Virginia, than to make them doubly careful that their rights and interests are not made the sport and plaything of the leaders of secession.

ENCOURAGING AND SATISFACTORY.—The *Anti-Slavery Standard* denounces the President's Inaugural with a degree of vigorous vehemence which will be eminently consoling to those who have feared its radical tendencies. It denounces him for not being sectional in his sentiments and his policy, for not recognizing disunion as an "accomplished fact," and for trying still to preserve the Union. These are precisely the reasons why sensible men approve it.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BY THE GERMANS.—The Stadt Theatre Anti-Sunday Meeting, as reported in our columns last Monday, has scandalized the better portion of the German community. At a preliminary meeting of some society of our leading German citizens, on Thursday last, arrangements were perfected for giving expression to the sentiments of the numerous class they represent in opposition to the repeal of the Sunday Liquor and Theatre laws, and in favor of a quiet, orderly Sabbath. For this purpose a public meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, next Sunday evening, with addresses by Mr. SCHWAB and other laymen, by Dr. STOHLMANN, Professor RAUSCHENBUSH, of Rochester University; Professor HITCHCOCK, of this City, and other well known gentlemen.

We have always insisted that the German papers and no-Sunday speakers misrepresented the German population by their claim of universal, or even general, acceptance of atheistical views on the Sunday question. The large and enthusiastic meeting at the Cooper Institute in 1859 sustained our position. The meeting to-morrow night, we believe, will furnish an overwhelming repetition of the error. The Sunday-theatre Germans may make the most noise; the Sunday-loving Germans are not wanting in numbers and influence.

BOOKS AT A DISCOUNT.—Literature seems to have come to grief as well as baser trades. The prevailing panic has struck the stock of booksmen, and "sheep," "half calf," and "Turkey wholes," huddle together on their shelves like the occupants of a frightened farm-yard. The stock of the late firm of DERBY & JACKSON, in particular, is now being offered at a sad sacrifice. A discount of fifty per cent., with a still larger reduction to larger buyers, should tempt the buyers of books to a temporary forgetfulness of their apathetic corners. It will be long, indeed, before the public has a chance to enrich themselves with such editions of the French, English and Latin classics, as are now offered, at like prices: and a century or two will pass before books like *Stoddard's Lives of the Poets, Goodrich's Court of Napoleon,* and *Women of Beauty and Heroism,* will be again sold at the bare cost of the paper whereon they are printed.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.—We understand that JOHN B. GOUGH is to deliver a lecture at the Church of the Puritans on Union-square, on the evening of the 13th, for the benefit of the Woman's Library. His subject will be "Woman's Influence for Good or Evil," and it will doubtless be treated in connection with his favorite topic, the temperance reform. Mr. GOUGH is one of the most popular and attractive speakers whom our citizens ever have an opportunity of hearing,—and the excellent object to be aided by this lecture will unquestionably augment still further the number of his hearers on this occasion. The Library, we are glad to know, is in a very flourishing condition, and is fully vindicating, by its already extended and increasing usefulness, the efforts which led to its establishment. The terms of the Lecture will be found in our advertising columns.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last Matinée and final performance of the season takes place to-day at the Fourteenth-street establishment. DONIZETTI'S charming opera of "Linda di Chamounix," with Miss KELLOGG as the heroine, BRIGNOLI as *Carlo,* FERRI as *Antonio,* SUSINI as the *Prefetto,* and Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS as *Pierretto.* We have never had a better general distribution.

In Brooklyn this evening, the opera season will also come to an end, and for the occasion BELLINI'S opera of "Norma" and an entire act of "Rigoletto" (the last) will be performed. All the artists of the company will assist in this programme. The event is rendered additionally interesting from the circumstance that it is also Miss HINKLEY'S benefit.

On Sunday the company start for Boston—a boat having been chartered expressly for its accommodation.

—The verdict in the case of Isaac F. Shepard, who was convicted in Boston, last Summer, on a charge of embezzlement and forgery, has been set aside by the Supreme Judicial Court where the case was carried on a bill of exceptions.

American Institute

FARMERS' CLUB, Feb. 18, 1861.

Your Committee appointed to examine TOWERS' PATENT BROOM, report: That we believe the peculiar construction of these Brooms add much to their strength and durability, and are a decided improvement.

(Signed) WM. S. CARPENTER, SOLON ROBINSON, EDWARD DOUGHTY, } Committee.

Do not be prejudiced, but give TOWERS' PATENT BROOM a single trial. Manufactured by D. M. SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail

A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Spring wear now on hand and for sale by I. F. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Shirts made to order from measure.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box. PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies! Imported Boots, made by Esto and other makers, at $1 50 and $2 a pair. M. L. HILL, No. 574 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietor.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Monstache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

OLMSTED—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 7, by Rev. James Millett, CRAUE OLMSTED to EMMA S. JOHNSON, all of this City.

CHURCH—TWISLAR.—In this City, on Thursday, March 7, by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist, WILLIAM H. CHURCH to KATE VAN HOSE, daughter of Dr. Benjamin R. Twislar, United States Navy.

STURDEVANT—TAPPEN.—On Wednesday, March 6, by Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D., Mr. ELI STURDEVANT, of Bridgewater, Conn., to Miss ISABELLA M. TAPPEN, of this City.

ANDERSON—NEWALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, CHARLES W. ANDERSON, Esq., to HARRIETTE STETSON, eldest daughter of Thomas Newell, Esq., all of that City.

DIED.

WOOD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 7, HENRY J. WOOD, his wife, and five children, who came to their untimely deaths by the conflagration corner of 40th-st. and Broadway.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday, March 10, at the Disciples' Church, 17th st., near 6th-av., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 7, EDWARD WELCH, only son of F. V. B. and Margie S. Kennedy, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Duncan Kennedy, No. 24 West 16th-st., without further notice.

DECKER.—In this City, on Thursday, March 7, BLANCHA MORGAN, only child of William and Celia Decker, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 258 West 18th-st.

☞ New-Haven and Hartford papers please copy.

DUBYEE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 7, JACOB DUBYEE, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Market-st. Church, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MULLIGAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 7, Rev. JOHN MULLIGAN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 West 16th-st., without further invitation.

VANDEVOORT—In this City, on the 7th inst., Capt. GEO. W. VANDEVOORT in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av., and 35th-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CHATTERTON.—In Yorkville, on Friday, March 8, MARTHA CHATTERTON, aged 60 years.

Her funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, in Harlem, on Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 5, of scarlet fever, LOUISA, beloved daughter of Edwin C. and Mary A. Russell, aged 5 years, 7 months and 25 days.

☞ Rondout papers please copy.

MICHEAU.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 8, Mrs. ELIZABETH MICHEAU, widow of the late Paul J. Micheau, in her 94th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 253 Livingston-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

JESUP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 7, suddenly, EBENEZER JESUP, of Southport, Conn., aged 55 years and 7 months.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, at Southport, Conn.

HORSMAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, March 7, suddenly MARY, wife of Edward I. Horsman, and daughter of the late Joseph Pearson, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 124 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, E. D.

READ.—On Thursday, March 7, SARAH READ, wife of Henry Read, late Captain in H. B. M.'s service, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from Emanuel Church, Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

CLARK.—In Teaneck, N. J., on Friday, March 8 of scarlet fever, EDWIN R. CLARK, aged 2 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

BUNCE.—In Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, March 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH CHESTER, widow of the late James M. Bunce, Esq., of that city.

CHURCHILL.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, March 7, REBECCA PALMER, wife of Seymour Churchill, and daughter of the late Capt. Boswell Palmer, in the 70th year of her age.

COOLEY.—In Philadelphia on Thursday evening, March 7, CLARA A., second daughter of Randolph M. and Maria Louise Cooley, aged 3 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 74 East 23d-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 inches diameter Of cylinder, for sale At the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency. These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS OF THE DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 165, March 8, 1861.

44, 26, 2, 22, 57, 50, 8, 72, 37, 64, 65, 49.

Class No. 166, March 8, 1861.

19, 2, 30, 27, 69, 43, 64, 53, 31, 67, 70, 25, 38, 50.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 8, 1861.

GEORGE C. GORDON, JOSEPH SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS!!

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES *Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of* PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in its beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

WM. H. DENNING'S

PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Universally recognized as the BEST CIDER in New-York. For sale by the sole Agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, No. 103 Pearl-st.

Also, Wm. H. Denning's Pure Cider Vinegar; very choice Newtown Pippin Apples, and a select stock of fine wines, teas and groceries, at low rates, in packages to suit families and the trade.

PROCLAIM IT TO THE WORLD, THAT no one need suffer one minute with pains and aches, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, stiffness of the joints, &c., &c., when that invaluable article, Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment can be procured of any druggist. Price 25 and 50 cents. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliot,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving.

THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee, of which Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, who at Atchison devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. Money and clothing are needed from us: food can be got in the West.

Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank,* New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts on account of freights and relief. We appeal to you all to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

First—We ask individuals, everywhere, to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

Second—We appeal to all churches, and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

Third—We urge upon every Governor of every State immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $200,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.

All Clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate, through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in the decline of Consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by J. MILHAU & CO., No. 183 Broadway, and by BARNES & PARK.

A FEATURE OF THE INAUGURATION.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ IT.

The GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO. have published for gratuitous distribution, in neat pamphlet form, "Washington's Farewell Address," which can be had at their Store, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

HOT BATHS.—WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION to the various hot baths not usually found in watering-places such as the Medicated Chemical Baths, the Hot Acid, Alkali, and Salt Baths, and Hot Douches and Sprays, in use at the Round Hill Water-Cure, in Northampton. The gentlemen's bathing-rooms in this establishment have been the past Winter reconstructed and thoroughly repaired, and the Doctor is now building (March 1st) a 2-story bath—quite a novelty in this country—it being a set of Oriental Turkish and Russian Baths. They are said, in cases of extreme flesh, to have reduced the weight twenty pounds a week. We have all read of the great suppleness of the joints, and youthful grace of motion, attained by the use of the Turkish bath. We congratulate the public on its introduction here under such favorable circumstances as the scientific management of Dr. Halsted insures. The benefits arising from a judicious medical use of these various baths can scarcely be over-estimated in relieving the system from impurities of the blood, local congestions and the baneful effects of mineral medicines. Alternated with the tonic use of cold water and the thorough invigoration of the system, which Dr. Halstad knows so well how to induce, we cease to wonder at his success. Those Baths are of especial value in treating those deep-seated diseases dependent on an active virus in the blood, and of scrofula in the system; also, in treating liver-complaint, rheumatism and gout. This Water-Cure is crowded with visitors in the warm months, attracted not only by its superior advantages for regaining health, but by its home comforts, pure mountain air, and the fame of its beautiful scenery. The quickest recoveries, however, are made in the cool months."—*Springfield Republican.*

These flattering expectations have been realized in the curative results of the past season. Send for Circular and reference. Address ROUND HILL WATER-CURE, Northampton, Mass.

THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.—BARTLETT'S Burnished-Eyed Needles, $1 and $2 per 1,000. WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, GROVER & BAKER'S, HOWE'S, and all kinds, wholesale and retail. No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

DRS. POWELL AND PHILLIPS CAN BE consulted on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and medical and surgical cases generally, at all hours, at their Offices, No. 832 Broadway, near 12th st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Wriser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messengar of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, coilicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D's, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SENT BY EXPRESS Everywhere, WARD'S SHIRTS! PERFECT FITTING RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES! $18 per doz., or Six for Nine Dollars Made of the best New York Mills Muslin with Fine linen Bosoms, Ready-Made or to Measure, And warranted as good a Shirt as sold in Retail Stores At $2,50 each.

TRY WARD'S SHIRTS!

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here's the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of New-York Mills muslin, at 14½c.	$4 35
7 yards of fine Linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH, MADE TO MEASURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand, that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

The Express charges on one dozen shirts from New-York to New-Orleans is only $1.

WARD, from London, NO. 387 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, Between White and Walker sts., NEW-YORK.

NEW PATENT LAW. NEW ARRANGEMENT. NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

The Patent Law Amendment Act, passed March 4, now in operation, fixes the following rates of fees, &c.:

On filing each caveat	$10
On filing each application for a patent, except for a design	15
On issuing each original patent	20
On appeal to Commissioner of Patents	20
On application for reissue	30
On application for extension of patent	50
On granting the extension	50
On filing disclaimer	10
On filing application for design, 3½ years	10
On filing application for design, 7 years	15
On filing application for design, 14 years	30

The law abolishes discrimination in fees required of foreigners, except in reference to such countries as discriminate against citizens of the United States. Thus allowing English, French, Belgian, Austrian, Russian, Spanish and all other foreigners, except the Canadians, to enjoy all the privileges of our patent system (except in cases of designs) on the above terms.

Messrs. MUNN & CO., Publishers of the *Scientific American,* have their arrangements fully perfected for taking out patents under the new law, and will be happy to have inventors call at their office or address them by letter in regard to all business connected with the Patent Office.

Patents are now granted for 17 years instead of 14 years, as under the old law. For further particulars, address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park row, New-York, or Corner of F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

DIPHTHERIA,

SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, TOOTH-ACHE, RHEUMATISM, MEASLES, MUMPS, SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING COUGH, SMALL-POX and other malignant disorders, are at present prevailing to an alarming extent among children. In Dr. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, we have a certain preventive against sudden attacks, and a positive cure for those afflicted with these maladies. RADWAY'S Remedies are sold by druggists and store-keepers everywhere.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

THE VOYAGE TO EUROPE IN THE STEREOSCOPE. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. NOW READY:

THE VOYAGE TO EUROPE IN THE STEREOSCOPE, No. 1, containing 12 Views of different Countries—and a STEREOSCOPE. Price 25 cents; by mail, 28 cents; or, highly colored, 50 cents; by mail, 53 cents.

The Stereoscope gives one, at a glance, an idea of the perspective and actual appearance of Churches, Public Buildings, Statuary and Paintings, Cataracts and Rivers, Palaces and Huts, &c., &c.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, possessing the advantages of an established name and location in Boston, and an extensive acquaintance with the hardware trade, solicits the agency of one or more staple articles in that or any other branch of business. Responsible parties only will be conferred with. Address F. S., Box No. 3,760 New-York Post-office.

NEW BOOKS.

READY FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS,

BEING

the first issue of the new

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD EDITION

OF THE

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS,

Illustrated from Drawings made expressly for this Edition,

By F. O. C. DARLEY and JOHN GILBERT.

Executed on Steel, in pure Line and Etching, by eminent Engravers.

The subscribers will commence Feb. 1, 1861 the issue of an entirely new edition of Dickens' Novels, from new stereotype plates, printed by Houghton at the "Riverside Press," Cambridge, on superior laid paper, in style and form similar to Ticknor & Fields' popular Household Edition of the Waverley Novels. Great pains have been taken by the Publishers to render this edition of Dickens' Works the most perfect series of books ever issued in America. The original drawings by Darley, whose designs for the Illustrated Edition of Cooper's Novels have been so distinguished and the drawings by John Gilbert, the foremost of English artists, (this being the first time Mr. Gilbert has contributed original drawings to an American publication,) will give this edition a value possessed by no other, either English or American.

The publication will commence with

PICKWICK PAPERS,

in four volumes. Price 75 cents per volume, the issue of which has been unavoidably delayed to the above date. "Oliver Twist," in two volumes, will be published on April 1, and a novel will follow thereafter regularly on the 1st of each month.

The entire series will be completed in 48 or 50 volumes, and will be issued at an average of three volumes per month.

STYLES AND PRICES:

Green vellum cloth, cut edges, per vol	$0 75
The same, uncut edges, (English style,) per vol	75
Half-calf extra and antique, per vol	1 25

A bound prospectus containing specimen pages and engravings will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any person remitting 15 cents.

W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., Publishers, No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF BOOKS!

PANIC PRICES FOR THE TIMES!

MORE THAN 50,000 VOLUMES OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH CLASSICS In elegant calf binding. Also, the POPULAR AMERICAN BOOKS OF DERBY & JACKSON'S PUBLICATIONS To be sold at LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS Will continue for A FEW DAYS ONLY.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

H. W. DERBY, No. 498 Broadway.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:

VIELE'S HAND-BOOK FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

CONTAINING

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN CAMPAIGN DUTIES. For the use of Volunteers. By EGBERT L. VIELE, late U. S. A., Capt. Engineers, Seventh Regiment N. G. 1 vol., 12 mo. Cloth, $1.

KING ON STEAM.

LESSONS AND PRACTICAL NOTES ON STEAM, THE STEAM ENGINE, PROPELLERS, &c. For Young Marine Engineers, Students and others. By the late W. H. KING, U. S. N.; revised by Chief Engineer J. W. KING, U. S. N. Second Edition, enlarged, 1 vol., 8 vo. Cloth, $1 50. Either of the above books sent free by mail on receipt of the price. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE CHEST—(including SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.) THE NERVOUS and REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS, in BOTH SEXES. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's examining."—[*From the New York Home Journal.*] The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1. Published by H. G. LAWRENCE, Bookseller, 1 Vesey-st. Author's address 658 Broadway, cor. Bond-st., up stairs.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

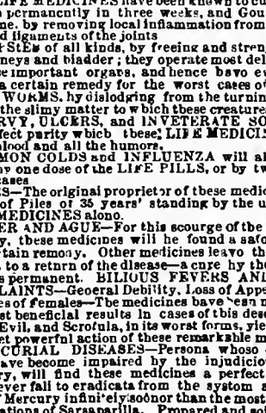

THE MEASURES ARE

A, the distance around

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Wolfe, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 15th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	69	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half.	31	70	11	323.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

making, in all, 1,682 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan 1, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000 one for $1,400, one for $2,100, one for $284, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY DINGEE & HOLDEN,

Office, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

THURSDAY, March 28, 1861.

At the Merchants' Exchange.

A beautiful country seat at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., the residence of Walter Baker, Esq. This is one of the most desirable residences to be found on the Sound. A fine Gothic house; hot furnace range; hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, and all modern improvements; a stable, coach-house and all necessary out-buildings. It is situated three-quarters of a mile from the depôt, nine acres of land, beautifully laid out in walks, the choicest of flowers, vegetable and flower garden, and the choicest of fruits, such as peaches, plums, apples, pears and cherries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c., in abundance. Sale positive and without reserve. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE,

GIRARD HOUSE,

Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

On MONDAY, March 11, 1861, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, for cash, the elegant furniture of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, comprising the furniture of 14 parlors, 275 chambers, dining-rooms, &c., including the entire stock of glass, China, plate, bedding, linen, &c., &c.; 6 billiard tables, also, the elegant mahogany billiard tables with marble beds, made by Phelan, nearly new and in complete order, and 1 splendid carved oak billiard table, made to order in Paris; cost 3,000 francs. The furniture is all of the best description, and cost $130,000. The sale will be peremptory. Particulars in catalogues.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneers,
Salesroom No 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, a general assortment of elegant furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of three elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and plush, rosewood etageres, centre tables, lace curtains, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, bookcases, lounges, oak and walnut buffets, extension tables, sofas, chairs, hall stands, China sea sets, office desks, hook racks, chairs, &c. Also, a superior rosewood piano-forte, 5 000 Havana segars, &c. Catalogues now ready at salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st.

JOSEPH SABIN,

AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,

4th-st, one door east from Broadway.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

March 11, 12, 13, at 7 o'clock,

AUCTION SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ON

NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, &c.

Also, a collection of

FRENCH AND GERMAN BOOKS.

☞ Catalogues ready and Books now on view.

M. C. EGGY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND VEHICLES, HARNESS, ROBES, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.

will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at salesrooms Nos. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) a large number of new and second-hand vehicles, harness, robes, blankets, &c.

TO APOTHECARIES,—A DRUG STORE, WITH handsomely arranged fixtures of the finest description and stock of the best manufactures and chemicals, &c., is offered for sale at a sacrifice, if one half its value. Location admirable. Apply to ELKIN & BENEDICT, Real Estate Agents, No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE A CORNER GROcery on 8th-av., well established and doing a very profitable business, will be sold on reasonable terms for cash; he owner is retiring from business. Inquire of WARD & GILBERT, No. 209 Washington-st.

QUARTZ ROCK MILLS AND PORTION of the patent for sale conceded by minors the very best for reducing rock and other hard substances to impalpable powder, with hardened, shifting, grinding surfaces easily changed. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $2,000, to have one third interest in a medical business. Address CONSUMPTION, Box No. 157 *Times* Office. No brokers or agents need apply.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—DOING A steady business in a rapidly rising neighborhood up town. For further particulars inquire of A. STEEL, No. 836 10th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., N. Y.

FOR SALE—BEST PRODUCE BUTTER, CHEESE or fruit stand in Fulton Market to close an estate. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,

Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.

26 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered; $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $4, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

No. 399 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st., N. Y.

Goods delivered free in the City.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers' generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

TO LET.

WEST-STREET STORE TO LET.

No. 196, near the Erie Railroad Depôt, at Duane-st.; first-rate stand for any kind of business.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25 by 85 feet; both storeware built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with Granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 20 by 75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between B and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, THE FOLLOWING first-class houses, with sbondeliers, furnace, hot and cold water, &c., Nos. 360 Henry-st., 11 Tompkins-place 264 Degraw-st., (opposite Tompkins-place,) 268 Union-st. 65 2d-place; second class: Nos. 21 Douglass-st., 25 Butler st. 21 Butler., 41 Strong-place, (corner Degraw,) 262 Court-st.—Drug-store, with store fixtures, doing a good business—and other property to let. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$500. TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 96 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Has the modern improvements, range, bath, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, dry sub-cellar under whole house. Contains 12 rooms and abundance of closets. Will be put in perfect order for a good tenant. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 169 Centre-st., New-York

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE, WITH covenants of renewals, will be given of premises No. 64 White-st. This valuable property, 100 feet West of Broadway, and close to Canal-st., (soon to be the centre of business) affords a rare opportunity to capitalists and builders desirous of leasing and improving the best business location in this vicinity. For terms, apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN TENTH-ST., WEST OF AND near Broadway, a first-class 4-story dwelling, with all modern improvements, recently painted and decorated in a complete and costly manner throughout. Possession at once. Price, without mirrors, coal-stove and gas-fixtures, $18 000; with them, $20,000. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FIVE STORY & Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., suitable for any kind of business. Possession the 1st of May. Also the small, first-class four-story dwelling-house, No 37 East 18th-st., on the Everett House block, one door from Broadway, suitable for a Physician or Dentist. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four-story English basement house, 18 rooms, gas and water, rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Rail road. Address JOHN BRADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY, WHITE MARble front stores Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby st., on the Broadway block. Would be rented together or separate. Immediate possession given. To a responsible party favorable terms will be offered. As to time and terms apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM 1ST OF MAY next, a three-story and basement house, containing ten rooms, having water and gas throughout. To a small family it will be let cheap. Located at No. 159 York-st., Jersey City, five minutes walk from the ferry. For terms, apply on the premises, or by note to J. M. STAPLES, No. 292 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No 52 Johnst.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 Williams-st., and offices on the 2d and 5th floors of No 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT store No. 113 Chambers-st., extending through to Reade-st., being 26 feet in each street and 150 feet deep; also, the mansion on the Bloomingdale-road, fronting on 72d-st., with barn and several acres of land. Rent $5000 Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL fire-story building, 75 feet front, corner of 1st and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, now occupied as a piano forte factory, having large yard and building in rear. Apply to FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 575 Broadway, or to WM. MORGAN & SONS, City Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

TO LET—IN 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXington avs., a 2-story brick house, with all modern improvements. Also, for sale, or exchange for a small country residence, a 3-story brick house Also, two vacant lots in East 50th-st. for sale. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or No. 120 East 50th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 275 East 9th-st.; rent $500. Also, store and lofts No. 54 Beaver-st.; rent $900. Also, first loft No. 36 John-st; rent $425. Also, store and basement No. 90 William-st., rent $1,000. Also, second loft No. 3 North William-st.; rent $125. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No 36 John-st.

TO LET.—THE LARGE NEW STORE NO. 97 6th-av., near Jefferson Market near 100 feet deep with two large plate glass bow windows; coal-hole stead for the retailing of dry-goods ready made clothing, upholstery, furniture, &c. Store No. 71 Maiden-lane also to rent.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, No. 258 West 26th-st.; has all the modern improvements and is in a first-rate neighborhood; recently painted and in first rate order. Possession immediately if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 309 HENRY-ST., FROM the 1st of May next; the large and commodious two-story and attic house, with all the modern improvements, consisting of 12 rooms, with cellar; cellar; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to THOMAS U. SUTTON, No. 420 Grand-st

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Lots on south side 14th-st., between 10th-av. and River. Also, brick buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, IN the buildings Nos. 211 and 213 Centre-st., and Nos. 137 and 139 Elm-st.; desirable rooms on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors and basement, with steady steam power. Apply at the office, No. 213 Centre st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No 29 London-terrace, West 23d st., and of the pleasantest locations for a dwelling in the City. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, daily. Inquire of F. CHRISTY, No. 512 West 23d-st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 11 (LATE NO. 12) 9TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.; it has modern improvements and is in good order. Rent $900. Apply at East River Insurance Company, No. 69-Wall-st., or at No. 319 5th-av., of ALEXANDER J. COTHEAL.

TO LET—THE OWNER OF A HOUSE WISHES to let the same to a private family and board with the occupant. Apply, before 12 o'clock to Mr. HINCKLEY, No. 55 Park-row, or at No. 48 West 36th-st., between 4 and 6 P. M.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st. Known as the Seamen's Home. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 8 Bowling Green.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINGHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 44x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN BROADst., near Wall-st. Stores Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st; offices on second and third floors No. 3 Broad-st.; also offices on third floor No. 5 Broad st., will be let low. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, 25½ Wall-st., near Broad.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 65 West 21st-st.; in fine order; some alterations would be made to suit a good tenant. May be seen from 12 to 1 o'clock. Apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., or 109 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE three-story brick house No. 51 Cranberry-st. Has the modern improvements. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st., New-York.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, ex ellent light.

Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, WITHIN FIFteen minutes' walk of the ferries, a neat cottage, at $120 per year. Address HOUSE, Williamsburgh Post-office,

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE THIRD and fourth floors of the house No. 343 6th-av. The house is in good order, and has all the modern improvements. Neighborhood good.

TO LET—ONE-HALF OF NO. 252 WEST 13TH st., consisting of 4 rooms on second floor, back basement and one room in attic; rent $240. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE BROWN-stone dwelling northeast corner of Lexington av. and 34th-st. Attention of physicians particularly called to this property. Apply to A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, in first rate order having been lately painted throughout. Possession immediately. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

LOTS TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—ON 19th and 20th sts., from Avenue A to the East River. Also, the stone building now used as a saw-mill. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 84 West 29th-st. Possession April 1. Apply to ALFRED DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane, or E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1 251 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No 5 Varick place. Apply at office, No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place.

OFFICES TO LET—OPPOSITE THE POSTOffice, at moderate rents, to responsible parties. Apply on the premises to WM. W. ROSE No. 69 Cedar-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD" DEgraw-st, Brooklyn; in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—WASHINGTON HOTEL, NO. 1 BROADway. Apply to SPENCER GREGORY, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 125 MERCER-ST, SUITable for retail liquor store, grocery or saloon; rent low. Apply immediately at 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUBU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 360 Grand-st., near the Essex Market. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted to, and is a first rate stand for a boarding-house, being well ventilated and with all the conveniences of hot and bathing tubs, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 435 Grand st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURnished mansion of the subscriber on the north shore of Staten Island, between Tompkinsville and Factoryville landings. The house is insured, and for family conveniences, having gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story also, bathing-room, laundry, with the usual fixtures of conservatory and furnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, tower or with stable for five horses filled with ice, and other outbuildings. The shore in front offers every facility for boating. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty. Also, two unfurnished cottages for rents, apply to EDWARD BEMENT, No. 40 Exchange place.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Astoria to rent, containing nine rooms, exclusive of basement rooms, kitchen and cellar; furnished with furnace and range, and supplied with gas; good and abont one acre. Also, an unfurnished house, beautifully situated on the East River containing two rooms. The grounds front 100 feet on the river and are nearly 400 feet deep; well stocked with choice pear trees; also, grape-vines in full bearing. Steamer *Wallace* makes five trips daily, (Sunday excepted) from foot of Fulton-st. Apply to H. WETTSTONE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty st., New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE SITUATED at Summit, New Jersey, with four acres of land, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; distance one hour's ride from New-York, and four minutes' walk from the depôt. The house has three modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout ice-house, well-fitted stable and carriage-house complete, for four horses. For terms, apply to T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN to rent to a private family, situated No. 290 Clinton-av., near Fulton av. railroad, half an hour from New-York. The house is located on high ground, in a good neighborhood, has hot and cold water, gas fixtures, coal, a good garden, and is in every respect a very desirable residence. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Scarsdale, Westchester Co. with stable, carriage-house, ice-house, good garden, &c., all in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy, within three minutes' walk of depôt, and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to F. H. PALMER, No. 20 Merchant's Exchange, Hanover-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-LONDON, CONN.—A large and well-furnished house in the most desirable part of the city, together with carriage-house, stable, fine garden, &c., will be let for six months or longer, at a low rent. For descriptions and terms apply to CORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th-st.

A FAMILY WISHING TO REDUCE EXpenses, and having a large house, may hear of a widow lady, with three children, who would lease a furnished house and take the family to board, with a few gentlemen lodgers. Refers to Marcus Spring, Esq., No. 27 Park place; S. H. Gay *Tribune* office.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—AN ENGLISH-BASEment house, furnished complete, with all improvements, situate in 9th-st., near 5th-av. For further particulars inquire of ROBERT MORGAN, Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST OF MAY next the first class house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story high stoop. Rent taken to board if desired

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM AND COUNtry residence, near Greenfield Hill, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, consisting of thirty-five acres of good land, a spacious dwelling-house, commanding a splendid view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, large and convenient out-buildings, all quite new and in complete order; plenty of fruit, &c., &c.; situation perfectly healthy, and pleasant.

Also, two other very desirable place in the town of Westport, one the residence of Frederic Sherwater, Esq., two hours from New-York and half a mile from Westport station, containing twenty-six acres of excellent land, convenient two-story dwelling, large barn, carriage-house, wood house, &c., all nearly new and in good order. At a trifling expense water can be carried in pipes to any part of the buildings.

The above-described property must be sold to close an estate. Possession given on April 1. For further information apply to R. H. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or Z. WAKEMAN, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and outbuildings are all in good order and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing Village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required in village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM, Canandaigua, S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS.—FOR SALE.—One beautiful country seat about the past year, and one of the prettiest country seats to be found in the country within five minutes' walk from the depôt. Two other beautiful farms, one 40 acres, the other 20 acres. These are valuable little farms, abound in fruit of all kinds, beautifully shaded lawn around the house, immediately within the village of Madison, and worthy the attention of any gentleman who desires a fine country residence. Also, one large farm, 116 acres, together with a new flouring mill, doing a good business, in a good section of the country for the business. Several other large farms for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, Waverly House, Madison, near the depôt

S. D. BUNTING.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County N. J., containing thirty-two acres six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century on the house situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 102 Barclay-st., New-York. Where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 120 ACRES, located half a mile from Chester Depôt, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. The land is of the finest kind for building plots or farming purposes. Will sell the whole or any part thereof to suit purchasers; is 20 miles from Jersey City. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., corner of 8th-av., New-York, or to C. C. BANTA, No. 45 Leroy-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A GOOD FARM and country seat of about 40 acres, 2 hours by railroad from the City; good buildings; running water at the door, 200 apple, 100 cherry trees, besides, plums, pears, peaches, apricots, grapes &c., and all choice varieties. Location healthy and of easy access. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 47 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J., pleasantly located, and affording a rare opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—NEAR Rahway, N. J., containing 193 acres of good land, with commodious two-story house, with large new basement, barn and other buildings; also a good apple and pear orchard, with other small fruit. For further information apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 114 Broadway, store floor.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED IN THE TOWNship of Hempstead about two miles west of the village containing about 40 acres. The land is well situated, house and out buildings are in excellent order, plenty of fruit and a young orchard of the choicest kinds. The property will be sold on easy terms. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—FORTY-EIGHT ACRES, IN Rockland County, 30 miles from New-York, near railroad depôt and stage passes the house every morning for the Nyack boat. Large house, barn, and other out-buildings. Apply to J. WASHOVER, No. 448 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the depôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $8,000. Apply to MARTIN & COREY, No. 289 Greenwich-st.

STRATFORD, CONN.—FARM ON THE SHORE —18 acres and buildings, with a large front on tide water; fine beach for bathing; good boating, fishing, &c.; near the village and depôt; healthy and pleasant; 62 miles from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad. S. D. SMITH, on the premises.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO RENT ON A lease, a good farm of from 40 to 50 acres, convenient to New-York, with modern house, barn, stable &c., also plenty of fruit, at a moderate rent; good care will be taken of the premises. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF OVER SEVENTY acres of fine land, in Union County, N. J., near Summit Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, for sale or exchange for New-York City improved property. Apply to T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of over 100 acres, free of incumbrance, 35 miles from New-York, price $4 000 for a house and lot in New-York or vicinity. Address TRADE, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for three days

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 270 acres, near the village of Canaskie, Green County; has an extensive river front and in every way desirable. Will be exchanged for City property; will divide if desired. Inquire of S. B. JAMES, No 96 Broadway.

A FARM WANTED.—BY AN AMERICAN, with a small family, a good farm to rent, or work on shares, or will engage as foreman on a good farm. For further information, call or address A. M. TREADWELL, No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York

FARM WANTED—ON NEW-HAVEN RAILroad or north side Long Island, in a healthy locality, worth $7,000, in exchange for valuable leasehold store property down town. Apply to TAYLOE BROTHERS, No. 212 Broadway, Room 18.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, and New Jersey. Also, neat cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $6 000. Terms easy.

HOMER R. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTED Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT TWO-STORY FRAME cottage, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, and expressly for the owner; located in a good and healthy neighborhood, and on high ground; size of house, 22x44, including extension; lot, 25x100. The corner lot will be sold with the above, if desired; the ground is handsomely laid out with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire on the premises, 84th-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO NEW four-story, high stoop brown-stone front houses, in perfect order, 20 and 25 feet front Nos. 149 and 151 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The above will be rented very low for the purpose of commanding a good tenant; rent $240 and $1,000 per annum. Apply to the agent, No. 126 East 35th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 5 to 8 P. M., or at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 12 to 2 P. M. Houses open during the day.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 169 Amity-st. Book you. Lot 25 by 100. House 25 feet in width. Very eligibly located, within five minutes walk of the South ferry, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Will be sold at a low price, and on easy terms. Apply to LINDLEY MURRAY, office of Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE FOR SALE, to let or exchange for improved city property. A fine house and stable, with eleven lots of ground, situated on the corner of Greene and Berkwick sts., Williamsburgh, about twenty-five minutes by cars from the ferry. The grounds are well laid out with grape-vines, fruit-trees, &c. Apply to W. W. BROWER, No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW THREE-STORY BASEment and cellar houses, with furnaces and improvements on Adelphi-st., near Greene-av., Brooklyn, at $7,100 each; one on Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., $6,500; one on Clermont, near Gates-av., $5 000; store on Atlantic-st., near Clinton. $4 250. Inquire of H. M. NEEDHAM, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—THE three-story, high stoop and basement frame house, filled in with brick, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st.; runs to Fulton Wall and South ferries near the door; has sub-cellar, gas, chandeliers, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, &c. Price low and easy terms. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT, 25x100, situation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars, 20 minutes' walk from the ferries, convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water; stable on rear, all in excellent condition; price, $3,800. No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette-av. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE FOR vacant lots, Western lands or merchandise and purchase, several handsome new three-story houses, containing all the modern improvements, in first-class location in Brooklyn. Address B x No. 3,845 New-York Post-office, or apply to H. STREET, No. 315 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house in 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has double extension on first and second floors; has 14 rooms, with modern improvements; lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches; price, $9,100—$3,000 can remain; will take one or two lots in Harlem in trade. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 second-place Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 99 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and brown-stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., recently built in the modern improvements, designed, built and finished in the best manner and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Greene-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs., three splendid new finished houses, three stories, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5 600 part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BERGEN—A first class three story, sub cellar and attic brick house No. 168 Henry st.; lot 23x100; house 21x45, with 10 feet extension, with all the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Terms easy. Apply to ALEX MUIR, 60 New-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house in 45th-st., north side between 6th and 7th avs; every modern improvement, brown-stone front, high stoop will be sold low. Inquire of A. A. DENMAN, foot of West 20th st, before 10½ A. M., or after 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A GOOD OPportunity will be offered to any person who wishes to purchase or exchange property for desirable improved Western farming lands. Buildings all new. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to PHILIP S. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses with all the modern improvements, on the north side of East 56th st., between 2d and 1st avs. Terms easy. Inquire of WILLIAM A. INCH, No. 154 East 46th-st., or WILLIAM H. DISBROW, No. 125 East 53d-st.

$500.—

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the First Mortgage 7 per cent., and Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company are hereby notified that a mortgage has been executed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company to Alexander Hamal on sidney, Charles John Brydges and Richard Irvin, Trustees, giving additional security for the payment of five coupons, one May 15 and Nov. 15, 1860, May 15 and Nov. 15, 1861, and May 15, 1862. Holders of the said ecupons can avail themselves of the privilege of this mortgage and receive bonds in exchange therefor by presenting them at the office of the undersigned, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company in Detroit, or at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, in London, England. Printed copies of the mortgage will be furnished to any bondholders at either of the places above mentioned on application.
No. 22 Pine-st. A. H. SIBLEY, Managing Trustee.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds Eastern Division La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1 1860, will be paid on presentation at my office, Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26, 1861.
NOTICE.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroads, due Sept. 1, 1860, and March 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at my office, Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner New-Bowery. Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Sums deposited on or before April 1 draw interest from that date. M. H. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $5.0 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. This Bank has received during the last 21 months $455,428 85.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN.

FOR SALE.—BENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,398. The interest is provided for, as do all these bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 25 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

$30,000, $20,000, $15,000, $10,000 and various other sums, all to lend on mortgage of New-York and some on Brooklyn property, $7,000 to lend, in one sum only, in Westchester, Kings, Queens or Richmond Counties. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d story, front.

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FUNDS WANTED
BY S. E. BARLING & CO.,
NO. 8 PINE-ST.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

$600 TO $40,000.—EXECUTORS AND TRUSTfunds to loan on first-class City real estate, below 60th-st., in sums to suit, for a large amount.
T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.
Insures buildings, merchandise household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
J ACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Pres't. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITE WRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD GOTHOUT.....with William Gothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.
☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY. GILBART L. BEECKMAN,
FREDCK H. WOLCOTT, EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH, WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr., JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER, GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward School-house No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School-Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. McNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., for painting the interior walls and wood-work, and the outside iron-work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings. No 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE, } Committee
OWEN KINNEY } on
WALTER ROCHE, } Buildings.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

No business can be truly successful which is not founded on a real fitness of things; the article made or sold must have intrinsic merit, and supply a public want. Success, arising from the clap trap of advertising, or the tricks of trade, or mere pretension and display, will be early apparent, and in the end but deceive the operator, and those who trust him.

But if an article supplies a public want, and fairly meets its reasonable expectation, its success and general adoption is merely a question of time. It may be retarded by adverse influences, or sped by prospering gains, but in the end is sure to win.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—Medicines for all the wants or enlightened life—Curatives that Father, Mother, Nurse or Traveler could always have by them, and always rely upon; so simple that mistakes could not be made in their selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity; and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily, for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician.

Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases which have been the bane of their life, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain, and among the million who use them, none are found to question their purity or efficacy.

But as no good is found without its evil, and no genuine coin without its counterfeit, so, under the shadow of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "Specifics" and "Remedies" have sprung up, whose chief office is to bear involuntary testimony to the value of the original. All these ephemeral productions are but the froth which success throws to the surface, as unsubstantial, and as worthless.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prices of Single doses.	Cents
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults. Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-sahs, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed or Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramps or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$4 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book.....7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book.....5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions.....4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....3 00
Case of nine Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 16,) and Book.....1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.
☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M.D.,
No. 648 Broadway New-York

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.—To JOHN TALLMADGE and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bennett, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hall, Erastus R. Miller, John Thomas, Junior, John Avery, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of HENRY E. WEED, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, plaintiffs referred to in the notice annexed, and which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Rensselaer, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at Troy, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and if you shall fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Supreme Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860. DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Troy, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, Rensselaer County.—Henry E. Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, against John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bennett, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hall, Erastus R. Miller, John Thomas, Junior, John Avery.—Summons and Notice in Mortgage Cause.—To the above-named defendants:—Sir: The summons herewith served upon you in this action is issued upon a complaint, praying the foreclosure of a mortgage, executed by John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, to Henry E. Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, on the 24th day of September, 1859, and recorded in Saratoga County Clerk's office, in Book of Mortgages No. 55 page 120, &c., on the 24th day of September, 1859, for the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, with interest from that date, upon the following described premises: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Malta, County of Saratoga, and is bounded as follows viz: Beginning at a stake standing at a white pine tree standing on the east side of a small brook, and at the northeast corner of a lot of land belonging to Patrick Parks, and running thence north forty-three and a half degrees, west four chains and fifty-three links, to a stake standing in the southeast corner of Barnabus Neil's lot, thence along the same north thirty-seven and a half degrees, east fifteen chains and ninety-seven links, to a stake on the north side of the highway, thence north twenty-six degrees, east nine chains and eighty-eight links, to the north line of a lot of land now or lately belonging to Mr. Mosher; thence south sixty-three degrees, east forty-five chains and ninety links, to a stake standing on the north line of land now or lately belonging to Benjamin Harris; thence along said land south eighty degrees, west three chains and fifty-three links; thence south two degrees, west seven chains and seventy-three links; thence north sixty-three degrees west twenty chains and twenty-four links; thence south fifty-seven and one-quarter degrees, west nineteen chains and sixty five links, to the centre of the highway; thence along the centre of the highway north twenty-eight degrees west four chains and three links; thence south sixty-six degrees, west seven chains, to the brook aforesaid; thence southerly along said brook, as it winds and turns to the place of beginning—containing eighty-one acres of land; and no personal claim is made against you, or against any defendant, except the said John Tallmadge.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860.
DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
23f-law6wS Troy, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A warrant has been issued by the Hon. H. Bogardus one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the brig or vessel called the *J. S. Means Reid*, a sea-going vessel belonging to the port of New-York, and all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provisions of the 8th title of the 9th chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited, and the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Dec. 24, 1860.
BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.,
ja19-law3m8 Attaching Creditors.

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY.—WILLIAM ADEXANDER, Plaintiff, against BETSEY JANE WHITTEMORE and CHARLES WHITTEMORE her husband, DANIEL B. BUSH and ADELINE his wife, and others, defendants.—To the defendants abovenamed: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County at the Village of Jamaica, in said County, on the 8th day of February, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb. 8th 1861.
S. D. LEWIS Plaintiff's Attorney,
9f-law6w-S* No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-law6m8* Administrator.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had, only at No. 137 4th-av, near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Sanmary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos 1, 2 and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay sperm atorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigurating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had in London and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARON, No. 134 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where the may be consulted privately and confidentially, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RHEUMATISM.
Health to the afflicted and joy to the WORLD. A new star has been discovered in the medical firmament in the form of DE LA MONTAGNE'S ARABIAN RHEUMATIC GOUT PILLS and ARABIAN ITCH OINTMENT. Buy them and try them. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box—within the reach of all. Sold by our Wholesale Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st and No. 3 26th-av., New-York.

CAPAUTINES,
the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D.,
Post office,
New-York.

AFFLICTED INDEED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in search of disease. Dr. LACHMOUNT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of male and female—all diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work for $1. It will be sent to any address, No. 7 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, as No. 647 Broadway, in stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.
"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LACHMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERG'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take the Cholagogue—50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Howard's Tonic Mixture Bleach.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.
By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself, after being put to a great expense the ough medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three cent stamps. All orders are request'd to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN Lowell, Mass.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sexual Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. HOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Aonsot, under Barnum's Museum.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR WARD No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, can be permanently with dispatch. Sent anywhere by express. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatises, to be had gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $1. No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. Dr. Unfortunate's friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail $3 per box.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD'S pe forms speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established to 1836, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for many years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures when all quackery, patent nostrums and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. Proofs out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to assert, unless this remedy is used. Ulcers, sores, and cancer be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and incontinence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as her-ditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT, DAILY, AT 4 P. M.—The steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. Simpson, and GRANITE STATE, Capt. Kigo, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River. Cabin fare, $1 50; forward deck, $1. Freight taken. For further particulars inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 Southst.
D. A. MILLS, Agent,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Co.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS HAVE resumed their regular trips between New-York and Albany, leaving the foot of Cortlandt-st. EVERY EVENING, at 6 P. M., and connecting with all the Express trains out of Albany.
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1861.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPELLER HENRY ANDREW, now running on the Hudson River to Albany, 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 9 feet hold, of light draft and very fast. Also, several barges. Apply to JOHN H. REDFIELD & CO., No. 16 South-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.
We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., 1st door east of Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, steerage and meals included, $3; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12 half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PARSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. C. W. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AMERICA, Mancy, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 47 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has two fine engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North Briton at Portland.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Probable Further Advance of the Rate of Discount in England.

Accessions to the French Army in Rome.

Demonstration of the Sardinians Against the Fortress at Messina.

Several Provinces of Hungary in a State of Siege.

TERRIBLE GALE IN ENGLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, March 8.

The steamship *North Briton*, Capt. ROBERT BOWLAND, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 21st, and Londonderry the 22d ult., arrived at Portland at 6 o'clock this evening, with £22,000 in specie.

March 3, in lat. 47° 55' N., lon. 47° 29' W., passed an iceberg and steamer; was an hour in an immense field of ice.

The *Bohemian* arrived at Londonderry on the afternoon of the 22d.

Gold shipments to America are expected to be resumed on a considerable scale by the ensuing steamers.

The *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 20th, took £51,000 sterling.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament proceedings were unimportant.

The Army estimates issued show a net decrease of £185,000, notwithstanding the number of land forces, 146,000, is slightly in excess of last year. The total sum required is £14,606,000.

The Committee of Investigation of the Great Western Railway of Canada had issued a severe report. It is a striking document, and, from the nature of its accusations, is likely to excite much public discussion.

The ship *King Philip*, from London for Calcutta, has been out 165 days, and not been heard of.

FRANCE.

Reinforcements for the French army at Rome were continually leaving Marseilles.

EUGENE SCRIBE, the celebrated dramatist, is dead.

Several persons in Paris connected with the transactions in the mines had been arrested.

The payments of the Caisse des Chemins de Fer of Mirres were suspended until an inventory of the state of the Bank was completed. Constantinople bills on Mirres falling due on the 20th and 21st reached £200,000 sterling, and were not met.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes, 68f. 10c.

ITALY.

Gen. CIALDINI and Admiral PERSANO had left Gaeta with troops for Messina. The fortress had been summoned to surrender under pain of an immediate attack, but Gen. FERGOLLA is reported to have declared his intention to resist till the last extremity.

The Sardinian General, MEZZACOPA, had likewise proceeded with troops towards the Neapolitan fortress of Civitella, on the Tronto, and would commence an immediate attack unless surrendered.

The *Official Opinione* denies the rumored existence of negotiations between Sardinia and Rome.

SPAIN.

Spain had agreed with Morocco that the payment of the indemnity, 200,000,000 reals, shall be completed immediately.

The customs and duties of Tangiers and Mogadore are to be hypothecated to Spain for remaining indemnity.

AUSTRIA.

It is reported, *via* Hamburg, that orders had been sent to Trieste to arm at once all sailing vessels of the Austrian navy. They are to be stationed at Zara, Cattoro, Fiume, Ragata, &c. Twelve gun boats are to be sent to the Gulf of Gnarrero to watch the coast of Turkey.

The Levant *Herald* says the Hasue Tarills are to be renewed for fourteen years, and also says a general suspension of Galata bankers and merchants is threatened.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of the 26th of January had reached England.

The news was unimportant.

The import markets were weak and lower; the exports steady. Seeds and Cotton were higher. Money was in active demand. The Bank rate had again advanced one per cent., making it 11 on Government and 13 on private paper. The money crisis was ascribed to the recent large opium speculations. Freights after fluctuating, closed firmer at £2 10s. to Liverpool. Freights at Calcutta on the 25th, to London, dead weight, were to £3 to £3 7s. 6d.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 22.

The violent gale which swept over the country on Wednesday continued till Thursday. The Crystal Palace was seriously damaged. Part of the north wing is in ruins. Several vessels went ashore, including the American bark *Hiawatha*.

The *Times* (City Article) of Thursday evening says there has been a more general heaviness in the stock market than for some time past.

It is reported that the Bank of England contemplates a rise to 9 or 10 per cent. in their rates of discount. In the Discount market the demand was moderate. Several capitalists are lending money for four or six months at comparatively low terms.

PARIS, Thursday Evening.

A telegram from Vienna announces that the state of affairs in Hungary is becoming very serious. Several districts, among them Raab, Somorgny, Petewarden and Warden, will be declared in a state of siege.

The French occupation of Syria is to be prolonged two or three months beyond the time originally fixed.

TURIN, Friday, Feb. 22.

The inauguration of the Italian Parliament was celebrated in several towns in Venetia.

PESTH, Friday, Feb. 22.

The Royal rescript convokes the Diet at Buda for the 2d of April, to make arrangements for the coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary and inaugurate a diploma, and to elect a Palatine of Hungary.

Financial and Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 21.

BREADSTUFFS.—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour very dull, and offered at a decline of 6d. without sales. Wheat dull, all qualities considerably declined and prices irregular. Red Chicago, 11s. 1d.@11s. 3d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@13s.; White do., 13s.@15s. Corn quiet, and declined 6d.; Mixed, 56s. 9d. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. say Wheat declined 1d.@2d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard dull; all qualities slightly declined. 56s.@57s. for fine. Tallow closed quiet, but steady.

PRODUCE—Sugar dull. Rice steady. Coffee quiet. Pot Ashes quiet at 29s. Pearls quiet at 29s. 3d.@29r. 6d. Rosin steady at 4s. 7d.@4s. 8d. for common. Spirits Turpentine steady at 31s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR dull, and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE firm. RICE dull; all qualities slightly declined. TALLOW, 59s. 9d. Linseed dull, 28s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds continued to droop, mainly on account of the high price of money and unfavorable American advices. Consols declined ¼ on the 20th, and opened on the 21st at a further reduction. The discount market was rather quiet at 7¼@8 for the best bills. The demand at the Bank on the 20th was very slight. Some gold was taken to the Bank. The gold arrivals from Australia, £112,500, were reported. The French Exchanges were very firm, and the slightest further movement would cause gold to be sent from Paris to London.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares, 26½ discount; Erie shares, 28; New-York Central shares, 72@74.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 22.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 36,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. The maket closed very dull at a decline of ⅛d., and very irregular. The principal causes were unfavorable intelligence from Manchester, and the market was stagnant.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Quotations were nominal and the market was stagnant.

BREADSTUFFS—The Corn Market opened with but little inquiry and prices are weak and irregular. Buyers demand a reduction before making purchases.

PROVISIONS are dull.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 22—Noon.

CONSOLS 91¾@91¾.

Money Market unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central shares 29 discount; Erie shares 28; New-York Central shares 72@74.

Fair Orleans.....7¾ | Middling Orleans.....6¾
Fair Mobile.....7¾ | Middling Mobile.....6¾
Fair Uplands.....7¾ | Middling Uplands.....6¾

The stock in port was estimated at 790,000 bales, of which 628,000 were American.

Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co., says there has seldom been such a week of extreme depression. They quote middling and lower grades as declined ¼d @¾d., and better descriptions only ⅛d., owing to the scarcity.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Quotations were nominal and the market was stagnant.

BREADSTUFFS—The Corn Market opened with but little inquiry and prices are weak and irregular. Buyers demand a reduction before making purchases.

PROVISIONS are dull.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 22—Noon.

CONSOLS 91¾@91¾.

Money Market unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central shares 29 discount; Erie shares 28; New-York Central shares 72@74.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 8.

The bill to amend the act to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad was reported complete, and, on motion of Mr. SPANOLA, made a special order in Committee of the Whole on Tuesday.

The bills to amend the insolvent law; to authorize the holding of courts in the City of New-York; to regulate the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies, and to provide for a retention of a sum ample to cover unearned premiums; to revive and extend the act appropriating the water of Black River for the use of the Black River Canal and Erie Canal feeders, and to amend the act incorporating the New-York Corn Exchange, were all reported favorably.

Mr. FERRY gave notice of a motion to appoint a Grinding Committee to grind out bills from the general orders.

Mr. MANIERRE gave notice of a bill to extend the streets between West Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first streets to the bulkhead line.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to repeal the law authorizing a charge of five cents by railroads where tickets were procured on the cars.

J. M. MURPHY introduced a bill to incorporate the Scott Life Guard of New-York City.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the charter of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

To authorize the Commissioners, loaning money of the United States to certain counties, to release the same in certain cases.

To extend the charter of the Poughkeepsie and New-Paltz Ferry Company.

In aid of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

Mr. LAWRENCE called up the resolution relative to the action of the New-York Police Commissioners in sending detectives South, and it was adopted.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning unlawful marriages and incest, which provides that every person having a husband or wife living, who shall marry any other person, whether married or single, and such second marriage shall have taken place within or without the United States, shall, except in cases provided against by law, be guilty of bigamy, and punished by five years' imprisonment.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 8.

The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital College of New-York City was moved forward to be reported complete.

The bill passed by the Senate for the extension of the Chenango Canal was reported for the consideration of the House.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the Capital Punishment bill was made the special order for Monday evening.

The bill to divide the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, and create a Twentieth Ward, came up for the third reading.

Mr. DAILY moved to recommit, with instruction to strike out the third section. He spoke in support of the motion, showing that the bill was one for political objects only. It took the portion of the Eleventh Ward, that was Democratic, and attached it to the Fifth Ward, that is also Democratic, and then divided the balance of the Eleventh Ward, which is Republican, into two Wards. It was not asked by the people. It was an additional expense to the city, and was simply desired to secure another member of the Common Council for the Republicans.

Messrs. KEENAN and PAOVOST spoke against the bill, and Messrs. L. C. ANDRUS, FISHER and BENEDICT in its favor. The motion to recommit the bill was lost, and the bill passed, 70 to 27.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the act of the incorporation companies to navigate the lakes and rivers, by including in its operations the waters of Long Island Sound and adjacent harbors.

The transfer of the appointment of Inspectors of Election in Albany to the Police Board.

To authorize the transfer of the insane convicts from Utica to Auburn.

To widen Main-street, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Eclectic Association of the City of New-York.

To amend the act in relation to sewerage and drainage in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. PEACE moved to reconsider the bill making an appropriation for Kingston Armory. After debate, the House refused to reconsider, by a vote of 32 to 41.

The bill for the relief of J. R. JARRAY and others was recommitted, with power to report complete; as was also the bill to legalize the acts of the Mayor and the Commonalty of New-York; also the bill incorporating the New-York Volunteer Monumental and Burial Association. The residue of the evening was consumed in the consideration of the Annual Supply bill.

The Delaware Legislature.

WILMINGTON, Friday, March 8.

The Legislature adjourned finally to-day.

An ineffectual effort was made to call an extra session in April on the state of the Union.

The Legislature refused, by a large majority, to renew Wood, Enar & Co.'s preseat lottery grant, which expires in a few months. They refused also to grant any more lottery grants in the State.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Friday, March 8.

The New-Brunswick, Milburn and Orange Railroad bills passed the House to-day, and only await the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The resolution to adjourn *sine die* was resumed, and both Houses agreed to adjourn *sine die* on the 14th.

The America Outward Bound—The North Briton Spoken.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 8.

The steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, has arrived here.

The *America* spoke the *North Briton* off Cape Negro, consequently she will probably arrive at Portland this evening.

Obituary.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, March 8.

GEORGE MINOT, President of the Mechanics' Bank, and Treasurer of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, died suddenly this morning, of disease of the heart.

Loss of the Schooner St. Cloud.

BOSTON, Friday, March 8.

The schooner *St. Cloud*, from New-York for Salem, went ashore at Wellfleet and bilged. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Crew saved.

Location of the Post-Office.

Application having been made to the Legislature of this State to enact a law authorizing the sale and transfer of the present site of the Post-office in New-York to the Federal Government, it was intimated that an indorsement of the application by the business men of the City would add to its importance. Accordingly, a meeting was organized at the Corn Exchange to-day, by the election of AMOS DOWS, Chairman, and LEWIS ROBARTS, Secretary. Mr. E. H. WHITE stated the object of the meeting, and introduced appropriate resolutions. Mr. HENRY W. SMITH, of the firm of JESSE HOYT & Co., objected to the adoption of the resolutions, as no proper notice had been previously given of the intention of calling the meeting, and merchants were wholly unprepared for action on the resolutions. He, in common with several other members of the Association, wished for time to examine and discuss the subject intelligently. He added that the present site was, in every respect, undesirable as the permanent location for a general Post-office in this great City. Mr. WHITE thought the subject had been sufficiently discussed in the public prints already, that it was wholly unnecessary to postpone the consideration of the subject, and he, therefore, moved the passage of the resolutions. This motion having been duly seconded, the resolutions were separately read and adopted. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of the New-York Corn Exchange, the commercial interests of the City, and the convenience of the great mass of the latter writing and receiving community will be best served by the permanent occupation of the present site for the Post office.

Resolved, That the Legislature be respectfully requested to sanction the sale of the property now occupied as a Post office to the United States Government, by the passage of the bill now before them as introduced by Hon. Mr. HAENY.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be requested to have these resolutions properly engrossed and forwarded to the Honorable Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The meeting was then declared adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.—At about 1 o'clock on Friday morning, a fire was discovered in the three story brick shoe factory on Randall's Island, which, despite of all efforts to extinguish it, entirely destroyed the building and contents. The fire was plainly visible from the upper part of the City, and several fire companies endeavored to cross over, but were unable to do so on account of its being low tide. The building was owned by the Society for the Reform of Juvenile Delinquents, but was occupied by E. WHITEHOUSE & Co., contractors. There was a large amount of stock on the premises, including 17,000 pairs of shoes, owned by Messrs. W. & Co., which was valued at $12,000. This was entirely destroyed, as the flames, owing to the high wind prevailing at the time, made such rapid progress, that it was impossible to enter the factory. WHITEHOUSE & Co. were insured for $2 500 in the American Insurance Company, Philadelphia, and $2,500 in a Brooklyn Company. The building, valued at $6 000, is a total loss, and, we are informed, was not insured. It is thought that the factory was set on fire by one of the boys on the Island, but what his motive could have been has not transpired. Fire Marshal BAKER was notified of the matter, and will make a thorough investigation as to the origin of the fire.

WORKS OF ART AT TIFFANY'S.—Messrs. TIFFANY & Co have on exhibition till Saturday an elegant piece of silver ordered by our cotemporaries of the New-Orleans *Crescent* as a present to the Metarie Jockey Club, and intended as a prize, to be run for on the Metarie Race Course, New-Orleans. It represents a large punch-bowl, in the form of a crescent, 24 inches high, resting upon an antique vase, the base representing a pasture divided into two apartments by a fence, with a model of a blood-horse on one side and a brood-mare on the other. The whole is embellished with Moorish ornements, with matted ground, wrought in the highest style of art. The design is in the highest degree beautiful, and the execution has never been excelled, even by this world-renowned house. They have also in preparation a large ornamental piece, ordered by the Wood Lawn Race Course, of Louisville, Ky., and intended, like the other, for a prize competition. The testimonial to Capt. WILSON, of the brig *Minnie Schaeffer*, ordered by a Committee of Merchants in this City, is nearly completed and will be on exhibition in a few days; also, the memento ordered by Mr. HENRY, one of the passengers rescued by Capt. WILSON, the money for which ($500) was collected from the passengers on the spot. The memento consists of a silver pitcher and four goblets, the pitcher resting upon a revolving capstan, and the whole presenting a beautiful and appropriate memorial."

CAPT. LATHAM, OF THE BARK CORA.—Two or three days since a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out before Recorder HOFFMAN, for the release of Capt. LATHAM, late of the bark *Cora*, who is under an indictment for piracy. The paper was sworn to by JESSE BRADDOCK, who is bail for one of the slavers now in suit. The affidavit set forth that the Captain was not detained by any process of the Federal Courts, and that he was illegally restrained of his liberty. When the parties appeared before the Recorder, Mr. HENRY, the Assistant District Attorney, produced the evidence given before the United States Commissioners, and the Bench warrant of Judge BETTS, under which the prisoner had been arrested and convicted. The Recorder thereupon dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner.

A DOUBLE ENTERTAINMENT.—On Tuesday evening, Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver his entertaining lecture on SERGEANT S. PRENTISS, at the Cooper Institute. This lecture is spoken of as "Mr. MILBURN's last and most successful effort," abounding in passages of thrilling interest, descriptions of the "flush times" of Alabama, specimens of stump oratory, amusing incidents, anecdotes, &c., PRENTISS' oratory, in the opinions of EVERETT, WEBSTER, and others—specimens. At the close of the lecture the audience will be treated to a view and description of PEALE'S great picture of "The Court of Death."

ARREST OF ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.—Detectives SLOWEY, KING and ROACH yesterday arrested at No. 25 Frankfort-street, a drinking-saloon, six men on suspicion of being engaged in passing counterfeit bills of the H. G. Hotchkiss Bank, of Lyons, N.Y. The names of the prisoners are Hield, Sherman, Minton, Brooks, and a German named Schmidt. The prisoners were taken to Head-quarters, and held for examination. HILTON, who is said to be an old offender, when arrested, attempted to swallow one of the bills, but was prevented.

THE ADRIATIC TO CARRY OUT THE ENGLISH MAILS.—The steamship *Australasian* is now in her nineteenth day from Queenstown. She left Liverpool on her appointed day, the 16th of February, put into Queenstown on the 17th, and left that port for New-York on the evening of the 17th—all well. Mr. E. CUNARD has chartered the steamship *Adriatic* to take the mails for England, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., in place of the *Australasian*. She will sail from the foot of Canal-street at 8 o'clock A. M.

THE FORTIETH-STREET CALAMITY.—It might seem, from the published accounts of the late terrible calamity in Fortieth-street, that Mr. HENRY WOOD and family, who were burned to death, were living permanently in one room in the attic. This is not the fact. Mr. WOOD and family occupied the room for that night only, having hired the basement and first floor, of which they were to take possession the next day. Mr. WOOD has been a resident of this City for the past eighteen years, and was highly respected.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—At 12½ o'clock, this morning, an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a smoke-house, in the rear of premises No. 522 Pearl-street. The smoke-house was owned by a German, named KELLER, whose loss is about $50. JAMES DUNN, a member of Engine Company No. 5, was run over in Chatham-street, at the corner of Chambers, and sustained a fracture of the leg above the ankle. He was taken to the Hospital immediately.

Meeting of the Geographical Society.

ADDRESS ON THE "GEOGRAPHICAL IMPORTANCE OF A UNITED ITALY," BY SIGNOR GAJANI.

A regular meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held Thursday evening at the Society's Rooms, Clinton Hall, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, President, in the Chair. The Secretary, Mr. STANSBURY, read the minutes of the previous meeting, after which Mr. ARCHIBALD RUSSELL nominated as new members, A. G. MCNULTY, Esq., of New-York, and JOHN APPLETON BAILEY, of Boston. The Librarian reported the addition to the library of 58 political, agricultural and historical pamphlets; 32 volumes and documents, and 7 volumes of the New-York State *Manual* from Hon. H. J. RAYMOND; 5 volumes of State Documents from Hon. F. A. CONKLING, and three copies of "Remarks Illustrative of the Sounding Voyage of H. B. M ship *Bulldog*," presented by Capt. Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK.

The lecturer of the evening, Signor GAJANI, was then introduced by Dr. HAWKS. The Signor is a native of Rome, and a Protestant. He has been active in furthering the liberties of his beloved Italy, and in 1848 was a Deputy in the National Assembly of Rome. His knowledge of the English language is very good, but his strong Italian accent did his meaning frequent injustice, and made him sometimes difficult of comprehension. His subject, to use his own words, was the "Geographical importance of a United Italy." Any attentive observer could not fail to be impressed with the importance of the geographical position of Italy. She was one of the best favored nations of the world in this respect. Her boundaries were her natural protectors, and had secluded her, by the strongest lines of demarcation, from the earliest times, from amalgamation with other nations. All nations similarly situated, have preserved their own individuality, more or less, but Italy has always done so, for though sometimes invaded by foreigners, yet, from the time of the Etruscans, the same natural features have presented themselves, in the thirst for liberty, in commerce, science and the fine arts, and now, after what might appear to have been the sleep of ages, she was again suddenly awakened to a consciousness of the vast importance of her geographical position. It was an indisputable fact, that the more narrowly and closely marked were the geographical boundaries of a country, the stronger be love of that country dwelt in the breasts of its inhabitants, and this was especially the case with the Italians. The Austrian, it was true, had usurped dominion in Lombardy during the last two hundred years, and yet after the battle of Solferino, sixty thousand graves alone attested that an Austrian had ever been in that province. The Italian race had been unchanged from the earliest times of history. A few Normans had come to Naples, and a few Arabs to Sicily, but they had never mixed with the people, and within the natural boundaries of Italy, the people had undergone no change, not only since the time of the Romans, but from the far more antique era of the Etrurians and Ligurians. GARIBALDI was a Ligurian, and had all the character of one. The descendants of all these races still exist in the same boundaries, retained there by a love, and by the natural effects of their geographical position, with a strong indisposition to marry beyond those boundaries. It was this fact which made Italians so perfect in all branches of knowledge and industry. PETRARCH thought that the Apennines were formed by nature to shelter Italy from the Germans. It is true that invasions were made by the latter, but they occasioned no change among the people. Italy could not be Germanized. NAPOLEON found fault with the Peninsula of Italy for its great length and extreme narrowness. It was not so very long or so very narrow, being only 590 miles in length, and at its narrowest space, 70 miles. When railroads should be everywhere built, the traveler might take breakfast in Rome and dinner in Turin, while a bridge over the Straits of Messina, which were only 2¾ m. lee in width, would connect Sicily with the mainland. This was a country quite large enough, as history for more than two hundred centuries had proved, to hold a population, foremost in knowledge and the arts, and unchangable as a race. Italy, once united again, will cease to be an easy prey, and will become a decidedly conservative power. Her interest will be on the side of peace. She has no cause for war. Her boundaries are her protection. She has no need of colonies. She will be the centre of commerce, and an anchor of peace for troubled Europe. In a little time she will have an army as large as France, and a navy nearly as large as that of England, so that England and France will not go to war, for fear of the sway of Italy on behalf of either side. She will thus be the arbiter of Europe's peace. As for Austria, she could not interfere. She is not a nation, but a Power composed of oppressed nationalities.

Italy, for many centuries, has been acknowledged the centre of Christianity. Her unity will arrest the spread of that religion by destroying the temporal power of the Pope. DANTE labored to this end, and now it comes near its final triumph. MACHIAVELLI, even, showed to Italians that the Pope's temporal power was the cause of the division of Italy. But only will Italy be really united when Rome can really around her. Independent of the Papacy, the scattered members of the whole Italian family when they can again say, in the language of their fathers, *Italia—Roma*. The loss of the temporal power will render more effective the exercise of the spiritual.

The lecturer was loudly cheered at intervals during his discourse, especially when he alluded to the island of Caprera, once only famous for its wild goats, whence its name was derived, but of late years, the home of GARIBALDI.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. A. RUSSELL moved the thanks of the society for its delivery, and Rev. Dr. HAWKS highly complimented the Signor thereupon.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, in allusion to the death of Dr. FRANCIS, passed a high eulogium on his general merits, and on his generosity to the Geographical Society. He moved that it be referred to the Council to prepare, against the next meeting, some adequate expression of the sense of the great loss which Science and Literature has suffered by his death. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Mervine, of the United States Navy, from Utica, and T. R. Walker, of the same place; Judge Hilton, of Cincinnati; Dr. Willard and lady, of Albany; G. W. Small, of Kentucky; and G. W. Casanovay, of Washington, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Hon. Charles L. Beall and family, of Washington; Hamilton Easter, of Baltimore; Lieut.-Gov. Underwood, of Vermont; Col. E. G. Allen, of Boston; and R. Dennision, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

Dr. J. M. Sanford, of U. S. Navy; Major Hartley, of Hartford; Major Downs, of Ky.; J. Arnot, of Elmira; Mrs. Gov. Stevens and family, of Oregon; J. A. Poor and family, of Portland, Me., and H. B. Dickinson, of Richmond, Va., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. Buffinton, of Mass.; G. H. Goddings, U. S. Mail Agent, Texas; J. W. Livingston, of Utah; W. B. Daniels, of Iowa, and B. W. Bates, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Miss Isabella Hinkley, the American *prima donna*; Mrs Hinkley and A. Susini, from Albany, and B. Gonzales, of Equador, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—Thursday evening a frame dwelling-house on First-street, near South Tenth-street, E. D., owned by RICHARD BERRY and occupied by Mr. CAMARON, was destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at $1,200. The premises were not insured. On the same night a frame stable in Ainslie-street was destroyed by fire, together with a horse kept there belonging to Mr. MYERS. The building was owned by ALEXANDER H. PEABY, whose loss is $400—no insurance.

ANOTHER WARNING.—On Thursday, a man named JOHN CARMAN, attempted to jump ashore from one of the Catharine-street ferry boats before it was secured to the bridge, when he fell into the water and narrowly escaped drowning. In his fall he struck a beam by which one of his legs was broken.

SERIOUS FLUID ACCIDENT.—Thursday night a girl named AMELIA MINVER, employed at the Washington Hotel, Kent-avenue, was seriously, and probably fatally, injured by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she held in her hand.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET STABBING AFFRAY.—The two young men, named CHARLES and JAMES MCGIVENY, who were stabbed in Columbia-street on Thursday night last during a quarrel, are both considered out of danger.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court [Calendar for this day: Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 71½, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83. City Court Calendar for Monday next: Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive.

New-Jersey.

JERSEY CITY CHARTER ELECTION.—The Charter Election for city officers in Jersey City is to take place on Tuesday, April 2. Already a large number of aspirants are in the field and "pulling wires" in order to accomplish their wishes. The following offices are to be filled: Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Chief of Police, Collector of Revenue and Water Commissioners. For the office of Mayor, eleven prominent gentlemen are named; for Aldermen there are about fifty candidates. The present Winter two additional Wards (the Fifth and Sixth) have been set off, the office of Chief of Police was made elective, and the office of Collector of Revenue has been created. The election bids fair to be a very spirited one.

DESTRUCTIVE.—Three men, named JOHN and TIMOTHY COLLINS and JOHN DACY, were brought before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, yesterday, and fined for driving a blind horse attached to a wagon against a lamp post with such force as to shatter the glass. The men had been "partaking."

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—Mrs. MCMAHON, residing at No. 186 Morgan street, Jersey City, was very severely burned on Thursday night, by the accidental upsetting of a fluid lamp.

THE ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—This regiment, which was formed a few days since, have elected Capt. HEXAMER as Major. The regiment will consist of four artillery and one dragoon companies.

FROM CHINA—IMPORTANT SURVEY AT THE NORTH.—China papers to Dec. 15 state that a number of English men-of-war have returned from a survey of the rivers of the Northern section of China. They first visited Tah-llen, then crossed over to Chifoo. The coast of Shuntung was next visited, with its fine harbors of Chifoo and Wie-ha-wie. Before the bleak Winter drove them off, they nearly finished a survey of the coast round from the Great Wall to Tah-llen-whan. The river Lian ho, on which is situated the City of Neuchwang, was visited. It appears well adapted for the purposes of trade. Like most of the rivers of China, it has its bar, but at high tide it has 18 feet of water upon it. A town is at the entrance on the left bank. Although but a wretched collection of flat-roofed mud houses, it seems to command a most flourishing trade. A large fleet of junks was seen there, and numbers of Canton and South Coast junks taking in cargoes, the principal item of which was pressed bean cake. The City of Neuchwang itself was not visited, but a very large fleet of junks was seen moored off a city of no very imposing appearance, supposed to be it. From what information they were enabled to obtain, it appears that the approaches to the Pei-ho and Liao-ho are remarkably clear of dangers, the latter river flowing through a plain, thickly inhabited and well cultivated, the inhabitants of which have already learned to value foreign productions. The result of these explorations will be that charts of the coast will soon be produced, which can be safely relied upon. The inhabitants of these countries were at first alarmed at the advent of these "red haired" barbarians, but afterwards became good friends. There is still a good deal of trouble experienced from pirates throughout China—*Boston Transcript, March 6.*

—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* denies by authority, the statement that Miss Lane, the niece of President Buchanan, has been married to Mr. Carlisle, of Washington.

CURE FOR BLINDNESS.—Among the late remarkable cases of persons afflicted with blindness having their sight completely restored through the skill of Dr. LIGATHILL, of St. Mark's-place, is that of a daughter of Mr. PURDY, late manager of the National Theatre.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Organized under special legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

TESTIMONIALS REGARDING ITS MEDICINES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED from such men as Gov. WESTCOTT, of Florida; Hon. J. R. BRIGGS, Supervisor County of New-York, and from leading Divines, Physicians and public men.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is the only reliable cure for those diseases which render the lives of women, from the age of fifteen upward, miserable to an extent only known to themselves. These diseases afflict married and single, and no social position, refinement of living, or condition in life, affords any guarantee against them. Beside the local uterine symptoms, they are often attended with

Deranged Monthly Periods:
Irregularities—Weaknoss—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—Cold Hands and Feet—Bloating—Feverishness—Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—Difficult passing of Urine, with heat or smarting—Itching—Burning or Irritation of the Uterine Organs—Anxiety—Nervous Twitching—Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—Flatulence—Unpleasant Dreams—Pain in the Uterine Organs—Numbness and Pain in the Limbs—Loss of Memory—Pain in the Back.

Dr. BAIDOK—Dear Sir: I am a Methodist minister, and have to travel much among the country towns, where I see many people in their homes. Knowing the Graefenberg Medicines so well, I always recommend them. The Pills and Uterine Catholicon work absolute miracles. I have seen many a suffering and broken down woman, to whom I have advised the Catholicon, and on seeing her again she told me that she had been entirely cured, and that she would advise a woman who was afflicted with any female weakness or irregularity, or uterine difficulty to go short of bread until six dollars were saved to send for the Catholicon. It will always cure, no matter how bad or how long standing the case has been. Even after the best physicians in the country have labored for years in vain, I have known the Graefenberg Catholicon to cure so often that I urge everybody to make any sacrifice to get it. It will never fail, and all sufferers may look upon it as the greatest blessing ever offered them.

Rev. W. H. LAWRENCE, Missouri.

THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON is prepared by an educated physician, and may be fully depended upon. All other preparations should be avoided.

Price $1 50 per bottle. FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

Address as above.

☞ All of the Graefenberg medicines are sold at No. 2 BOND-STREET, and by all druggists.

☞ *Dr. BRIDGE will visit invalids in any part of New-York or vicinity, and also receive them at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-STREET, New-York*, and he is permitted to refer, among others, to

HORACE GREELEY, *of The New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

☞ *Cases of confinement among the poor will be attended to gratuitously when the engagements of the physician of the Graefenberg Institute will permit.*

[Advertisement.]

THE PRESIDENT'S HAT.—The hat which the celebrated manufacturer KNOX presented to President LINCOLN was a specimen of his new Spring style, and was universally admired. So much did it improve Mr. LINCOLN'S looks, that he wore it wherever he went on arriving in Washington, and has since sent on an order for six of the same kind. Plenty more at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

The final seperation must take place between BARNUM and his somewhat famous Azteo Children and Albino Family, as they go to Philadelphia Monday next, and, therefore, hold their last *levée* at the Museum to-day. BARNUM'S bills and advertisements present wonderful attractions to the curious and inquiring to-day.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvis viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 7.

COTTON—The market is active, and the sales today reach 30,000 bales; Middling is quoted at 11¼c.@11¾c. SUGAR—The market is steady at 4¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 26c.@28c. ₱ gallon. FLOUR dull, Ohio $5 12½@$5 50. CORN—Mixed 55c.@58c. ₱ bush. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.; to Havre, 1¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 8.

FLOUR dull and prices weak at $5 12½@$5 50 for superfine. WHEAT quiet; White $1 35@$1 40; Red $1 25@$1 26. CORN declined 1c.; New Yellow 56c., Old White 65c. OATS dull. COFFEE quiet; Rio at 12¾c @13c. PROVISIONS dull. LARD dull. WHISKY dull at 19c.@19½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 8.

FLOUR declined 12½c; Howard-street and Ohio at $5 12½; no sales. WHEAT active; Red, $1 23@$1 28; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN active; Yellow, 59c.@61c. PROVISIONS dull; Mess P

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2954 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Fort Question to be Decided Immediately.

Probable Withdrawal of the Garrison of Fort Sumpter.

A Corporal and Two Men to be Left in Charge.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM TEXAS.

The United States Troops in a Destitute Condition.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS AT WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

Demonstration for the Union in Arkansas.

Important Proceedings of the Missouri and Virginia Conventions.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 10.

SHALL FORT SUMPTER BE REINFORCED?

The question of reinforcing Fort Sumpter has been under consideration in the Cabinet, and it is understood that the question whether or no it is not desirable to withdraw all the troops, except two or three men, rather than incur the bloodshed which will probably occur before troops and supplies are put into it, is now to be decided.

The immediate necessity of settling this question grows out of the fact that there is only a limited supply of bread at Fort Sumpter, but plenty of salt meat, and that it must either be resupplied or abandoned very soon. The question has been under discussion in high military circles for several days.

Gen. SCOTT advises that reinforcements cannot now be put in without an enormous sacrifice of life. Of course his views on the subject cannot be known officially to the public, but he is understood to say that we have neither military nor naval force at hand sufficient to supply the fort against the threatened opposition, which it would require twenty thousand men to overcome. Besides, if it should initiate civil war, in addition to uniting the South and overwhelming the Union sentiment there in the waves of passion, it would require two hundred and fifty thousand Government soldiers to carry on the struggle, and a hundred millions of money to begin with. In such an event, twenty thousand men would be needed to preserve Washington and the Government archives.

The general impression here on the streets is that the Administration has determined on withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumpter, leaving only one Corporal, two men and the Stars and Stripes, compelling the chivalry to capture the Fort after all. They have been threatening to do it for three months, and failed when there were only about seventy men in it. They may have an opportunity to accomplish it against only three.

WHAT SOUTHERN UNION MEN SAY.

Southern Union men express the earnest hope that the Administration will pursue such a policy as will render it unnecessary to send Federal troops South. If that is not done, they say the pressure brought about by secession is pushing on a reaction in the Southern mind which will sweep the Secessionists into oblivion. They fully expect to have an armed conflict in Texas, but prefer that it shall be between the Unionists and Disunionists of the South. All the Union men ask is the privilege of whipping out their own traitors.

I heard distinguished Secessionists confess to-night that if Mr. LINCOLN does withdraw the troops from Fort Sumpter, secession is dead and every leader in the movement ruined. On the other hand it is feared that the withdrawall will be misunderstood in Europe and have a bad effect there. The whole question is exceedingly embarrassing

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

THURLOW WEED arrived here yesterday. It is understood that he came at the request of the President. He was present at a meeting at the White House, last night, called by Mr. LINCOLN with a view to harmonize the conflicting of the New-York interests relative to appointments. The President is fully alive to the importance of doing this, and is determined to pursue a judicious policy looking to that end.

The following appointments were understood to be settled upon by him last night:

Collector—HIRAM BARNEY.

Naval Officer—JAMES WATSON WEBB.

Surveyor of the Port—ABRAM WAKEMAN.

Postmaster—JOSEPH HOXIE.

There is a rumor that Mr. EVARTS is agreed upon for District-Attorney. This is erroneous. Mr. EVARTS is pressing Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and not himself as a candidate. Nothing has yet transpired indicating any conclusion on this appointment.

The impression prevails to-night that Gen. NYE will be United States Marshal. It is admitted on all sides that he ought to be provided for, and there is no doubt that he will be. The probability is that the New-York appointments will be speedily disposed of, as it is deemed important to get rid of Capt. RYNDERS as quickly as possible; United States Treasurer CISCO and District Attorney ROOSEVELT have resigned, and the policy is to make all the appointments for the City simultaneously.

APPOINTMENTS ELSEWHERE.

The appointments to fill existing vacancies in different parts of the country are being hurried up rapidly. Two large lists will go to the Senate to-morrow. Among them, it is understood, are the following:

GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

AMOS TUCK, of New-Hampshire, Naval Officer, Boston.

J. L. GOODRICH, Collector, Boston.

Col. ELLSWORTH, Chief Clerk of War Department.

JAMES A. DIX, Consul at Honolulu.

WM. E. WEBSTER, Consul at Manchester, Eng

GEORGE G. FOGG, late Secretary of the National Republican Central Committee, has been tendered the position of Commissioner of Patents. Illinoisians say that Mr. LINCOLN'S intimate friend, Col. LAMON, is certain to be Marshal of this District.

Hon. ELI THAYER is urged to accept the Governorship of New-Mexico. Both the late contesting delegates to represent the Pike's Peak country in the House are candidates for the position of Governor of Colorado Territory.

The Senate is expected, to-morrow, to make some changes in its officers. The Secretaries, of course, will be retained, but there is strong opposition to Mr. MCNEIL, the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is unpopular even in his own party, and who, it is charged, stood listlessly by when Senator SUMNER was assaulted by BROOKS.

JOHN J. DEFREES, of Indiana, will probably be Superintendent of the Public Printing-office in this city.

Secretary WELLES contemplates disposing of the patronage of his Department at an early day.

The Michigan delegation have agreed to recommend the following appointments in that State:

N. G. ISBELL, of Livingston, for Collector of Detroit.

Hon W. A. HOWARD, Postmaster of Detroit.

Hon. D. C. LEACH, Indian Agent.

Col. DICKEY, of Calhoun, Marshal.

Mr. STOUGHTON, of St. Joseph's, for District-Attorney.

The unsuccessful "Patnals" went home to-day, mad of course.

STRUGGLES OF THE INS AGAINST THE OUTS.

Many persons are here boring Senators and other influential parties to exert their influence for the retention of Democrats in office. They do not make much progress in this laudable enterprise, as nobody who has any power is disposed to exhaust it in such up-hill business, while they have so many good Republicans to urge for the places out of which radical Democracy turned good men of a different faith a few years ago. Especially futile is the attempt to retain Democratic appointees to positions abroad, where it is highly important that the country should be represented by good and true men who sympathize heartily with the new Administration, and will at all times reflect its sentiments wherever they may be found.

WIGFALL ON A BENDER.

Erroneous rumors are afloat reporting a duel between Senator WIGFALL and one JACKSON of Kentucky. The parties were "on a bender" the other night. WIGFALL said Kentucky raised nothing but asses and jackassee. Subsequently JACKSON slapped his face. JACKSON woke up next morning with a bad headache, quite oblivions of the previous night's proceedings, until Mr. BRECKINRIDGE informed him of his behavior. He said he knew nothing about it and would apologize. WIGFALL, hearing this, went to see him at once, the apology was made, and all hands had another spree.

PUBLIC SWINDLINGS AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Captain HUNT, bound direct from the Sandwich Islands to Panama, a voyage of say fifty days, has now been out since September 16, and scarcely the faintest hope can be indulged of her safety. Capt. HUNT went to the Islands under instructions from the Department to institute inquiries into frauds said to have been perpetrated upon the Government in the Consulates and United States Hospitals of Honolulu and Lahaina. He collected a vast amount of information bearing upon this matter, in which the charges of gross corruption in the public service are fully confirmed. Proofs that charges for invalids have been made for several months after they have been discharged, cured, and had left the Islands altogether, or were employed on the Islands; proofs that five times the cost price has been charged for clothing to seamen; proofs of collusion with shipmasters, boarding-house keepers, physicians, &c., to defraud the Government; proofs that physicians have paid as high as $3,000 *bonus* to United States Government agents to be employed in the hospitals, beside many other specifications of direct cheating, were collected by Capt. HUNT, to be reported through Flag Officer MONTGOMERY, at Panama, to the United States Government. These evidences have all been lost with the ship. Dr. FAXLEY, of Ohio, who has been to Valparaiso and Callao, investigating hospital accounts, &c., of those Consulates, left Panama on the 20th of last month, to retake these evidences, and may be expected in Washington with them in the course of the next three months.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES ON THE ISTHMUS.

Letters have been received in Washington which indicate that trouble is brewing in Panama. The Intendente of Panama, Señor HURTADO, was authorized by the National Government to fill in the name of either of three persons in a commission to supercede himself, but these gentlemen all declined the office. Upon this, Señor HURTADO named Col. VINCO, one of the officers lately defeated under Gen. ARBOLEDA at Santa Marta, for the post. The Governor of Panama refuses to admit the right of the late Intendente to make this appointment, and as the people were taking sides upon the subject, a conflict was not at all improbable.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Señor J. M. HURTADO, late Intendente-General of Panama, appointed Commissioner on the part of New-Granada to fix upon the amounts due to sufferers by the Panama riot of April, 1856, left Panama on the steamer of March 7, and may be expected in Washington by the 17th. If, however Gen. MOSQUERA has succeeded in overthrowing the Government of Bogota, as is reported, Mr. HURTADO'S commission may, possibly,—though it is hoped not,—be revoked, as he has distinguished himself greatly by his energy and activity in opposing the revolutionists in their attempts against the Government of President OSPINA. President LINCOLN will send in to the Senate the name of the United States Commissioner within a few days, as this appointment must be speedily made.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Gov. SEWARD is so much better that he went to church to-day, in company with Gov. CHASE.

Gen. CAMERON is expected to return from Pennsylvania to-morrow and take possession of the War Department on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The friends of DAVID WILMOT express great confidence in his election to the Senate as Gen. CAMERON'S successor. Gov. CURTIN is also mentioned prominently for the position. The latter is in town. He is said to be looking quietly also, after the Collectorship of Philadelphia, as it is regarded as essential that the present incumbent should be displaced as early as possible.

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR was prevented from his contemplated stumping journey to New-Hampshire by a sudden illness, from which he is only partially recovered.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 9.

Capt. CHANDLER arrived here this morning, direct from San Antonio, with important dispatches to this Government. Col. WAITE, who is in command of the Department, had endeavored to reorganize and concentrate the troops, but found it impossible to do it, and is compelled to carry out the orders issued by Gen. TWIGGS. The conduct of Gen. TWIGGS had completely demoralized the entire force. Capt. CHANDLER represents affairs to be in a most deplorable condition throughout Texas. Notwithstanding there had been a large and valuable amount of Government property seized by the State authorities, it would not prove to be of much value, as large quantities of the stores, supplies and mules, had already been stolen and carried off by various parties.

Col. WAITE was at San Antonio, waiting instructions from the War Department. The troops would shortly be in a destitute condition, scarcely having supplies to last them until they could reach the Atlantic coast.

The War Department have just received intelligence from Capt. HILL, commanding the forces on the Brazos. He was at Fort Brown, and at the time of writing it was anticipated there would be collision between the United States troops under his command and those belonging to the State authorities. He had been restrained from making an attack by the interposition of friends.

It is believed that nearly every post in Texas is by this time in possession of the State authorities.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 10.

On Friday, BENJ. H. CHEEVER and JOS. WILEY, assignees of ALBERT G. SLOO, of Indiana, filed in the State Department a paper setting forth that under the Gadsden Treaty the faith of the Mexican Government was pledged to protect with all its power the prosecution, preservation, and security of the carriage road over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the grant of privilege to construct which was given and confirmed by that Government. President COMONFORT, it is represented, abrogated the grant, in violation of the rights and without authority or warrant of law, to the ruin of Mr. SLOO. In the opinion of the memorialists they were worth ten millions of dollars. The memorialists having succeeded to SLOO'S right, ask that this subject be brought to the attention of the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the end that they may receive the amount to which they are entitled.

Señor ULATA, late Minister from Mexico to the United States, has been elected a member of the Mexican Congress.

A Cabinet meeting was held last night on subjects other than appointments to office.

The condition of the Southern forts now held by the Federal troops, yesterday engaged the attention of Gen. SCOTT and other high functionaries.

From information recently received, it appears that there is much disaffection in the army even on the frontiers.

The pressure yesterday for office was much larger on the Postmaster-General than on any other Head of a Department.

Secretary SEWARD has so far recovered from his sickness that he will to-morrow resume his duties at the State Department

A number of prominent and subordinate officers have resigned, and others are preparing to follow their example.

Gov. CURTIN arrived here yesterday from Harrisburgh, and had a private interview with the President and Mr. WELLES, the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster-General, was at the Post-office Department yesterday, and assumed the duties of his office. Mr. MCCLELLAN is not yet confirmed as Second Assistant.

The Secretary of the Navy has made no removals yet; nor has the Secretary of the Treasury, except two clerks, who were incompetent. Mr. CAMERON enters upon his duties on Monday.

No preliminary steps have been taken for reinforcing any of the Southern forts. All stories to that effect have been made to excite the public mind, and are false.

Mrs. LINCOLN was denied to all callers to-day. She determined to-day to hold receptions from 2 to 4 P. M. each day of next week.

Dispatch to the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8.

The speech of Senator DOUGLAS, and the debate in the Senate, has produced a better feeling, and a peaceful solution of our national difficulties is now confidently anticipated. President LINCOLN has emphatically proclaimed in conversation that the policy of the Administration will be peace and conciliation.

The tidings from Virginia render it certain that no secession ordinance can possibly pass the Convention. The speech of Mr. CARLISLE, yesterday, effectually checked the secession epidemic.

It is said that Judge DOUGLAS will act as a mediator between the Southern Commissioners and President LINCOLN. The Commissioners will not present their credentials until next week.

Secretary SEWARD gives the confident assurance to all who converse with him, that no measures calculated to lead to bloodshed will be resorted to. He says the Union must be saved, and that everything must yield to the attainment of this end.

I find the Southern Commissioners are to-day quite hopeful as to the result of the mission here. They are evidently in no hurry to press matters to an issue, as it would be most impolitic just at this time, when there is such an outside pressure upon the President elect. Action now would be defeat, but reliable information from those in a position to know would indicate that some means will be agreed upon to avoid collision between the Federal and State Governments. Secretary SEWARD feels confident if collision is avoided, the Union sentiment will again prevail sooner or later in the seceded States, and the Union will be restored in all its integrity.

Mr. SEWARD will, I understand, lay before the President and Cabinet early next week his peace policy, in all its details. He has also, it is said, prepared a statement, showing the impracticability of any force being used for the collection of the revenue or the enforcement of the laws, and that it would require, according to Gen. SCOTT'S estimate, at least 25,000 men to garrison all the Southern forts. He is confident of securing for his peace policy the sanction of the Administration.

It was yesterday determined in Cabinet to nominate the Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN for the Supreme Bench, but not until after a violent opposition on the part of Mr. CHASE. The result is regarded here as a triumph of Mr. SEWARD, and encourages hope that this gentleman will shape and develop the domestic as well as the foreign policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. Notwithstanding his nomination was opposed in Cabinet, the President has not yet fully determined to send it to the Senate, desiring first to quiet the opposition of Mr. TAUSSILL and other Republican Senators to the appointment. He wishes to avoid any cause of division in the Republican ranks. Consequently no appointments were sent to the Senate to day, although the Session was prolonged waiting to receive them.

The Virginia Senators are expected to vote against him, because it will tend to weaken the Secessionists in the Virginia Convention.

FORT SUMPTER TO BE EVACUATED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 10.

There is but little doubt that the Government will order the evacuation of Fort Sumpter.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN BONDS ABSTRACTION—CASE OF RUSSELL—THE COMING TRIAL OF FLOYD—COUNSEL FOR GOVERNMENT—TEXAN SECESSION—KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGGS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 8, 1861.

The counsel for RUSSELL, who has been indicted for being accessory to the abstraction of the Indian Trust funds, are engaged in a desperate effort to quash the indictment on technical grounds. The plea set up against the prosecution is an act of Congress, passed a year or two ago, which provides that witnesses who have been compelled to testify before a Committee of Congress shall not be indicted for the offence to which their testimony may relate. The object of that statute is to secure the exposure of official frauds, by screening subordinate or outside participants in them from prosecution, in consequence of anything they may reveal to their own prejudice. Unfortunately, it generally happens that the great official criminals, who betray their trusts, and pervert themselves while robbing the treasury, cannot be detected except by the testimony of those who have shared in the peculation. The counsel for RUSSELL show no great degree of confidence in their cause, when they resort to this plea in order to screen him from trial. If the man is really innocent, they wrong him by the attempt to prevent a trial.

But in the present case, the plea has no just foundation, since RUSSELL was not compelled to testify before the Committee. On the contrary, he and the other parties examined were distinctly told by the Committee that they were not bound to give evidence, on the very ground that they might be brought to trial, and that the statute would be a bar to a prosecution against them.

If the Court in the present case were to admit the plea, the effect of the decision would be to encourage public plunderers to stimulate the raising of Committees of Inquiry, in order that by an ostentatious confession in a Congressional Committee room, they might escape the consequences of a more rigid scrutiny in the Courts of law. The plea, therefore, in the present case, is preposterous; and in any case, it is far from being creditable to the party arraigned, since it implies the belief on the part of his Counsel that the least said is soonest mended.

This case of RUSSELL, and those of FLOYD and BAILY which are to follow, are of the highest importance, and the Government should be represented by counsel entirely unbiased by old party affinities. Mr. OULD, the District-Attorney, has been the political friend of FLOYD, and that fact must necessarily incline him to the lenient view of the offender's conduct, however honest and sincere his purposes to secure the ends of justice. FLOYD was a Cabinet officer, and his offences rise above those ordinarily before the Courts; and since the present District-Attorney, Mr. OULD, has been the defender and apologist of the Administration which FLOYD has contributed so much to disgrace, there is danger that the political sympathies of the prosecutor will sometimes get the better of his judgment. Would it not be well, under such circumstances, for the Government to employ able counsel to assist Mr. OULD?

It would be a lasting shame and disgrace to the country if these public plunderers should slip through the meshes of the law without so much as a public prosecution. The people will come to regard the laws as cunningly devised traps for small offenders—for the stealers of tea-spoons and the poor pilferers of clothing—but which provide for the escape of great robbers of the Government, who appropriate millions by fraud and perjury.

It is one of the misfortunes, not to say disgraces, of our social system, that the greater the outrage upon society, whether in the shape of murder, private swindling, or official peculation, the greater the array of accomplished and skillful professors of legal science who can be brought to defend, extenuate, excuse, deny and belittle the affair, and, at any rate, clear the criminal. A civilization cannot be perfect in which all the legal learning and forensic talent of the country is arrayed against the laws. Junius said of Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, that if he desired to know what are the laws of England he would consult BLACKSTONE'S Commentaries, but if he wished to defraud his neighbor, he would consult Sir WILLIAM. I fear that the people will soon begin to think that if the remark is not universally applicable to the legal profession, it is for the reason that they have not yet done what Job so much desired his enemy to do—written a book. In the present instance there are six lawyers of eminence employed and paid to screen the offender from punishment, while Justice, which would seem to be stupid as well as blind, retains but one, and he, from old political associations, liable to be imposed upon.

Whoever it was that killed the goose which laid the golden eggs, has been celebrated for some thousands of years for his folly. The State of Texas has repeated this short-sighted policy on a scale of magnificence which must forever obliterate the fame of the ancient destroyer of poultry; and if the celebrity of her folly is to bear any proportion to its magnitude, she may well count upon an immortality of derision. Texas has been a part of the United States for sixteen years, during which period a large proportion of the army has been stationed upon her frontiers to defend her from the Indians, and from her Mexican neighbors. There were at the time of the surrender of the traitor TWIGGS 28 companies in the Department of Texas. Their cost to the Government is at least a million per annum. This money is disbursed in Texas for supplies to the troops, and thus has afforded a valuable market to the pioneers, for whatever they can produce, while it introduces a large amount of ready money into the country. The effect of the folly and madness of the Secessionists, if they succeed in their plans, will be to strip the frontiers of protection against the Indian savages, drive out the troops who consumed and paid for whatever the settlers produced, and impose upon the State the necessity of supporting a frontier force, in place of that which the United States have sent them gratuitously.

Instead of receiving protection at the cost of a million per annum to the Federal Government, they must now protect themselves at an equal cost to the State Government. It is to be hoped that the Federal troops will be drawn entirely from Texas. They are of no sort of use to anybody but the Texans, and they repel them. By all means let them be withdrawn. They are not at all necessary to the Union, since they are for the most part far in the interior, and their business is to repel the Indians. It will hurt nobody in this part of the world if the Camanches resume their inroads. By all means withdraw the troops, and let the Texans take care of themselves.

OBSERVER.

THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

FIRST LEVEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE—A GREAT CROWD—EXCITEMENT—MR. AND MRS. LINCOLN—THEIR FRIENDS—DRESSES—PEOPLE THERE—ITS GREAT AND GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 10, 1861.

The past week was full of important happenings and of noteworthy occurrences. An old Administration retired and a new one came in. The old went out, leaving on record its good and bad deeds, while the new came in with as yet nothing attempted or fulfilled which could in any way affect for good or evil report, its character or its reputation. Instantly, however, its duties were assumed, and for an entire week uninterruptedly, unmenaced and with ease, has the Republican Administration taken cognizance of the affairs of the nation, controlled its actions, and performed in every sense of the term the governmental functions. It is settled, then, that so far as the *personnel* of the Government is concerned there is no cause for apprehension, Mr. LINCOLN will not be assassinated, Mrs. LINCOLN will not be left a weeping widow, nor will the nation be called upon to rise in its majesty and rebuke with the roll of power, any who should foolishly insult or harm its legitimately chosen head.

There are other duties, connected with the Presidential office, than those which may be attended to, in the old-fashioned and queerly furnished private retreat of the Executive. There are social necessities which must be met, and on the fulfillment of which depends in no small degree the harmony of our relations with the rest of mankind. And it is of one of those duties, and the manner in which the present occupants of the White House perform it, that at present, I propose to treat. The fact that Congress will soon adjourn, and that in a very short time the now populous and swarming City of Washington will be then comparatively desolate, induced the President to give notice that on Friday night, the 8th of March, the doors of the Executive Mansion would be thrown open, and that from the hours of 8 until 10 o'clock anybody and everybody who felt so inclined were at liberty to call, to see and to shake the representative of the people. As I have repeatedly announced before, the city was fairly alive with strangers; many, many thousands of restless, uneasy, ambitious men, who at home very possibly are of some account, but who here are simply office-seekers, or at the best office-lobbyers, were delighted at the opportunity thus unexpectedly offered of seeing the interior of that goal of ambition; while many others were attracted hither from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and other places, simply by the anticipated pleasure of a social excitement at the Presidential levée. It has been remarked by those who have for years resided here, that at no previous Inauguration has there been so large a proportion of ladies as has been here during the past two weeks. It would seem as though the great and glorious North-west had emptied herself of her sturdy sons, that in their might they should stand about and protect the President, while from the North and the East have come fair ladies, who, with accustomed ease, elegance and grace, have lent a charm already to the present Administration that has heretofore been found only at the height of the Winter season; and then, though equally bridisant in appearance, it is doubtful if so noticeable an amount of intellect and of mental culture could with ease be found.

From unmistakable indications, it was evident that *everybody* would take the President and his good lady at their word. The expresses from all sections of the country brought dress suits, white gloves, new boots, and "fancy fixens" generally, for the men, while for the ladies came huge trucks, vast bundles, and dainty parcels, the contents of which no unmarried man could by any chance divine. Fort Sumpter was forgotten, Major ANDERSON was a myth, WIGFALL was dropped, assassins were not dreamed of—dress, dress, dress, seemed literally to occupy the minds and entire existence of three people out of every five. In so full a city, it would be strange if there were not some who were unaccustomed to the proprieties of the occasion—the necessities of the toilet, and the nature of a *levée*. "How do I look in this coat?"—"Can't I go so?"—"*Need* I wear gloves?"—"Are you a goin' to wear a white cravat?"—"I always did feel like a fool in a dress coat,"—"Darn the President; I'd rather pay ten dollars than go,"—"What'll a fellow have to talk about," and a thousand such-like queries, were made, greatly to the edification of those who had seen that sort of thing before, and knew that, though it was certainly desirable to look as well as possible, that as there was every probability of a crowd such as no man could work through, it would make but little difference either to Mr. or Mrs. LINCOLN, and in no way influence the issuing of a commission, whether white gloves or green, gray trowsers or black, a dress coat or a frock, was worn. Leaving all preparations, however, for the individuals, we will at once take the reader to the carriage door, and thence to and at

THE LEVEE.

When within a quarter of a mile of the White House, a policeman arrested the career of our Jehu, and ordered him into line. Looking from the window we saw that sure enough the procession extended clear up to the doors of the mansion, and that it would certainly be half an hour before we could, in the natural course of events, reach the gate. Jumping from the carriage, we ran on ahead, and found, upon attaining the grounds in front of the house, that we were only one of thousands who had taken time by the forelock, and had succeeded by a ruse to reach our destination, before our less thoughtful fellow citizens. Gradually the immense gathering poured into the dwelling, and in the course of time our turn came too. Pushed, tumbled, foot-trodden, hat-smashed, jostled, and squeezed, but serene and complacent, good natured and jolly, in we all went. In spite of the personal inconvenience to which one and all were subjected, the feeling of gratitude at such an up-rising of the people, and of so manifest a success overcame all temporary annoyance, and it seemed as though to every one it was a personal triumph. I had fondly imagined that so soon as the entrance was reached and safely passed, we would find ample space, and be at liberty to wander here, there and everywhere to our heart's content. Indeed, I had laid out a little plan like this, I intended to avoid the room in which the President was receiving, to walk quietly through the famous blue and red rooms, to look at the library, and at the many historic portraits hanging about the honored walls. But bless my simple heart, I got inside the door but no more. There I stood, people in front of me, people on both—yes, all sides of me, and no more chance for a frolic, or a promenade, or a tour of discovery, or an hour of innocent flirtation, than there was for a private interview with the President on the state of the Hindoo converts, or the secret policy of the Administration concerning the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter.

Just within the door is a large corridor; at the back side of this corridor was an immense hat and coat rack, towards which tended we all. Mixed in with all sorts and conditions of men, were many ladies. Ladies, whose faces were flushed, whose hearts beat quick, whose toilets were disarranged, and whose dear little tempers, I fear, were somewhat soured by the incessant jamming of the ruder sex about them. At the hat-rack was a great scene of confusion; every box was full; there was no room for any additions to the files of coats, cloaks and apparel generally, and if anything was left there, it was left at the owner's risk. This risk was taken, and with a desperation worthy of the noblest cause—we turned towards the famous East Room. There we found a vast multitude of people, for whom locomotion was impossible, and who were happy only in this, that the first levee held by the LINCOLNS was a perfect and unmitigated success. Turning from them, step by step, slowly, but surely, we neared the "blue room," where were the objects of universal scrutiny, of universal regard, of universal curiosity and universal sympathy.

Right near the door stood the President, his tall form towering far above the crowd, his head bowing continually, his arm working uninterruptedly, and a happy genial smile playing good-naturedly about his mouth. He was dressed in a plain black suit—frock coat, vest and trowsers—a wide turn-over collar and white gloves. At the average of twenty-five a minute he shook hands, and exchanged greetings with his visitors. Occasionally some old gentleman would endeavor to stop and have a little social chat about good old times, but the pushing crowd behind him would come up with such irresistible force, that like the wad from a pop-gun, he was thrust out by succeeding aspirants for the Presidential digits. Mr. LINCOLN looked well. His color was good, his face but slightly flushed, and his demeanor dignified and calm. Certainly his powers of endurance are very great, for although it was announced that at 10 o'clock he would retire, he kindly held on until nearly 11, by which time he must have shaken hands with over 3,000 people. He was very highly gratified at the success which attended the affair, and expressed himself to that effect several times during the evening and subsequently.

Correspondents of the male sex are very apt to say that to please the ladies they give descriptions of this or that person, and of what was worn by such an individual at such a time. This, I take occasion to say, is an absurdity. Men, as well as women, delight in personalities, and whatever individualizes deeds or actions is sure to be read by as large a number of the one sex as the other. Hence, that I may please the human race, and gratify a passion implanted in the breast of every man, woman and child, I propose to tell what the ladies of the Presidential party wore, how they wore it, how they looked, and in what way they became the high station to which they are called.

Mrs. LINCOLN was sought, of course, first of all. She stood near her husband, with dignity and ease. Self-possession, under such circumstances, one would not naturally expect, but it was there. Had the mistress of the White House been born and bred at Washington, accustomed from childhood to the surroundings of the most prominent positions, she could not have exhibited, outwardly, less anxiety, less embarrassment, or more entire *savoir faire*. Do not misunderstand me. Mrs. LINCOLN has three characteristics, which, when given to an American woman, will sustain her under any circumstances, and enable her to bear up against any pressure. They are common sense, self-confidence, and tact: all of which, to a remarkable extent, are hers. In addition to these, she has a naturally pleasing manner, an open heart, and a working brain. Her dress will commend itself to all who admire simple elegance. She wore a very rich and becoming crimson watered silk, with pearl ornaments, a very elegant point lace cape and trimmings, with a head-dress of natural camelias interspersed with simple pearls. I take pleasure in recording the fact that Mrs. LINCOLN is eminently qualified for her position; that she has commenced well; has produced in the most captious a favorable impression, and will show to her country women, and to Washington society in particular, that she can, as did Mrs. POLK, adorn as well as sustain the responsible place which she has been called to fill.

Mrs. KELLOGG, a sister of Mrs. LINCOLN, who has for years been the admired representative of Cincinnati society, stood at the side of the wife of the President. She wore a chaste and exquisitely fitting pearl-colored brocade silk, with diamond ornaments. Her hair was tastefully dressed with flowers, and her toilet *ensemble* could in no way have been improved. Mrs. LINCOLN has extended to Mrs. KELLOGG an invitation to remain at the White House as her companion, an invitation which we are glad to learn will no doubt be accepted. Mrs. GRIMSLEY, a cousin of Mrs. LINCOLN, a lady of fine presence, graceful carriage and perfect address, with Mrs. EDWARDS, Mrs. JULIA B. BAKER and Miss LIZZIE EDWARDS were also of the party. Mrs. GRIMSLEY wore a very handsome blue watered silk, with a long train, with pearl and turquoise ornaments and a head-dress of white roses. Mrs. BAKER, the accomplished wife of Mr. BAKER of the Springfield *Journal*, wore a lemon colored watered silk, with low neck, short sleeves and long train, with point lace cape—a very rich head-dress of cherry-colored verbenas, with gold sprays intermingled, and a full set of pearl ornaments. Mrs. BAKER is spoken of as a lady of literary ability and taste. Miss EDWARDS, who though but recently a school girl, has become already the unfortunate topic of newsmongers, was dressed with the simplicity and taste becoming her youth. She wore a Paris muslin, exquisitely embroidered with French needle-work, and a simple diamond cross depended from a chain about her neck. There were very many elegant and expensive toilettes there, and a great many costly ones that were not elegant, but it is certainly gratifying to feel that we are represented as well in the social as in the political world at the Mansion of the Executive of our country's Government.

Such a crowd, such a jam, such a long, long procession of people—I declare it was really amazing. From all sections of the land, and from all lands on the face of the earth did the people gather. After the hand-shaking each couple would pass from the Blue room into the East room, and there, after a protracted delay, a promenade was gotten up, while the Marine Band furnished an ample supply of very inspiring music.

Little DECOLAS, who is playing the deepest kind of a game for the Union ticket of 1864, was there in all his glory. Here one minute, there the next—now congratulating the President, then complimenting Mrs. LINCOLN—bowing and scraping, and shaking hands, and smiling, laughing, yarning, and saluting the crowd of people who knew him, he was a pleasant sight to behold. He deserves credit, if he is a little selfish—(who is not?) He has already done a great deal of good to the Administration, by setting good example to his followers; and as he is not able to hoodwink Old ABE, and can in no way honeyfugle the Madame, we, as good sound Union men, should be thankful that Little DUE is inclined to, as he says, "play the part of a patriot." Of prominent New-Yorkers there were many present. Senator PRESTON KING, with his jolly round face, his merry, twinkling eye, his tremendous gastronomic development, and his little, tiny feet, made every one happy about him; Hon. IRA HARRIS, the newly elected Senator, who is the finest looking, and has the air Senatorial far beyond that of any other member of the body, was accompanied by his lady, and met with that attention and respect he so well deserves; Representatives SEDGWICK, HUMPHREY, WALL, POMEROY, with their families, seemingly pleased with the crowd and enchanted with their friends, stood in the rear of the President; EDWARDS W. FISH, one of the electors from New-York, wandered from lady to lady, smiling as bachelors always do under such circumstances, while DAN. CORCORAN, B. F. MUDGETT, AD. WAKEMAN, Jo. HOXIE, with his flowing locks of snow, HERALDO with his head bandaged in a white handkerchief, Judge QUACKENBUSH, and a host of other well-known Metropolitans, helped to swell the throng who worshiped at the shrine of the rising sun. The Senate, the House of Representatives, the Army, the Navy, and the literary world were well represented at the Levée, while of people distinguished for personal merit, acquirements, and what not, there was a host, indeed.

Space does not permit of an extended *résumé* of the interesting incidents of the occasion, of which a number occurred, nor of the delightful time which those who remained until the crowd had gone enjoyed, but I will put in a remembrance of the tragico-comico surroundings of the hat and coat rack. No man could find his coat, and his hat—a great many found a hat but no coat, and vice *versa*, and other many could find neither. In fact, there were over a hundred who lost all the outward habiliments which they had with all confidence deposited there, and were compelled to take the things belonging to others, or else go without any covering whatever.

Never before has there been such a levée. The rush was fearful, the pressure was tremendous, but the order was perfect, and the arrangements for the disposal of so large a number of visitors could in no way have been bettered. Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN sustained the fatigue of the day with remarkable ease, and with no evil results, and we congratulate alike them and our country that the first reception given by the present occupants of the White House was so eminently popular, successful, and complete in all essential particulars.

HOWARD.

THE INAUGURAL IN ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Saturday, March 9.

On the reception of President LINCOLN'S Inaugural here, the Secessionists, in consequence of some accessions to their ranks, called a meeting of citizens of the County to-day to instruct the delegates to the Convention to cast their votes for secession. The Union sentiment, however, prevailed, and the meeting adjourned without taking any action, amid much enthusiasm for the Stars and Stripes.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 9.

A majority of the Committee on Federal Relations have submitted their report, recommending, in part, a conference of the Border States to determine on future action. They also oppose coercion.

Mr. WISE submitted the minority report, giving a list of the demands, and requesting the States to give answer by October next, and suggesting that, in the meantime, every step should be taken to preserve peace; neither should the Government commence hostilities, the Government retaining only sufficient force in the forts, &c.

Mr. HARVIE submitted a minority report, with three signatures, recommending the passage of a secession ordinance.

Mr. BARBOUR, of Culpepper, submitted a minority report that the Government must immediately adopt measures to afford the people of the Slaveholding States a full constitutional assurance of their safety in continuing in an association with them under a common government; also recommending the appointment of Commissioners to Montgomery to confer with the Confederate authorities.

The majority report embraces a series of resolutions substantially as follows: the first reaffirms the doctrine of State rights; the second declares interference with Slavery by the Federal or other authorities, or the people, contrary to the Constitution, offensive and dangerous; the third condemns the formation of

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

GERMANY.

The American Question in Europe—An Apposite Story—How the Fall of Gaeta Impresses the Germans—Hungary—The Executions in the Duchies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREIBERG, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

Having given you, in my last, an account of the views of Germany on the American question, I am glad to see my statements illustrated in the reported utterance of Switzerland. Mr. COBDEN, it is said, proposed Switzerland as a mediator in the present American difficulty. The Federal Diet promptly declared, however, that such a position could not possibly be taken by the Republic. It is not a case for mediation. No two sovereign Powers are concerned, and nothing is clearer than that the present crisis in the United States is thus far only regarded abroad as a family quarrel, and no one's business, save ours.

The opinions of Americans abroad are worthy of notice. As a general rule, we are the more patriotic the farther we get from home, and the longer we stay. Some of the most rebid Americans I have met in Europe had been here so long that they spoke German better than English, had forgotten the number of States in the Union, and had never heard of Senator WIGFALL, of Texas. In spite of all this, they defended their country against all Teutonic slanderers with zeal more thorough than their knowledge, said the "Union must and shall be," &c., &c., and always took off their hats to the Stars and Stripes. Such Fourth of July celebrations as we get up over here! Such WASHINGTON'S Birthdays! On these occasions I have, more than once, in the fulness of enthusiasm, shaken hands with a man who wrote for the *Herald*, or I have received smiles and bows from the most ultra *Pyrophagi*. Such distinctions were all buried in the Atlantic on the outward passage.

But now, alas! what a change! Our Southern fellows were by all odds the most patriotic: but one by one they have received word from home that their respective States have torn down the Stars and Stripes, and the poor, disconsolate patriots find themselves sailing under new colors—Palmetto, Pelican, Crescent, Lone Star and what not. I have only found one Southerner who is contented with this change, and he hopes the South will establish a constitutional monarchy, and not have so much talk about politics. In other words, he is a zealous student, and it bothers him to have a country.

I told you of the trouble experienced by Southerners in getting their drafts cashed. Others of my acquaintance are worse off; for they get no drafts at all. The mails are stopped, or the export of money is prohibited, or politics are more interesting to paternal hearts than the pecuniary welfare of their sons; in short, the unanimity with which South Carolinians and Georgians are "anxiously expecting remittances from home," is quite remarkable.

Several of the seceding States are represented in our own circle of American students, here at Freiberg. The North, too, has her champions among us; and there is a man to speak for the Missouri Republicans; so we may consider all sections as here epitomized. The Louisiana man has all along been confident that his State would not forsake the Union; but heard two days ago that Louisiana had fearfully seceded. We have only now the St. Louis man left, who prefers the Star-Spangled Banner to the Marseillaise; but we expect him to wave some time yet.

In fact, you cannot divide Americans abroad as easily as you seem to split them asunder at home. We are accustomed to forget our differences, and stand as brothers together on a foreign soil; and *declaring* a gulf between us will not *create* that gulf. These chasms of feud and hatred are often the effect of gradual and long-continued action.

Do you think any amount of legislative hostilities at home could make us New-Yorkers consider a Southerner as though he were an Englishman? We have an instinctive antipathy to overcome before we can take an Englishman to our confidence or friendship. He won't *fuse*; he is all corners; if he is smart, we find him narrow-minded; if he is good-natured, he is apt to be dull. On the other hand, the most frank, friendly, generous, companionable of men, is a true, gentlemanly Southerner. He treats all Americans as his brothers, and makes them happy to be so. (This description, you will see at once, does not apply to the Southerners *at home*, but *as a student abroad*.) Briefly, then, I protest in the name of the American Brotherhood at the German Universities, against the dissolution of the Union! It is emptying our pockets, embarrassing our social gatherings, disturbing our studious lives. But, thank Heaven, it has not yet been able to sunder our friendship.

When I said the whole country was represented at our dinner-table, I was perfectly aware that no company can represent fully our glorious Union which does not contain a "funny man." We have a funny man, who told us the other day, *apropos* to BUCHANAN'S firm resolve not to surrender Fort Sumter, the following story. It is old, but, I hope, so old that it may be dug up without offence. Here goes:

Mr. Ferguson was a tailor, and, being married, was, of course, henpecked. All married tailors are. One day he excited the wrath of Mrs. F., who assaulted him with a broomstick, and would have battered him had he not ran under the bed. The bloomstick was too short to reach him, and he gathered courage.

"Mr. Ferguson," said irate womanhood, "come out from under that bed!"

"Mrs. Ferguson," replied he, with firmness, "I will *not* come out from under this bed."

"Mr. F., if you know what is good for you, come out from under that bed."

"Mrs. F, threats are useless; *so long as I have the spirit of a man I will not come out from under this bed!*"

But I forget that I am a German correspondent, and must employ myself with larger subjects than broomsticks and tailors. The most important event of the present week is the fall of Gaeta, which was rather less expected in Germany than elsewhere. It is the old story over again. Germany has been flooded with falsehoods from Gaeta, which even the Catholic courts have not hesitated to assist in spreading. We have been told, day after day, of the heroic determination of the young King, and the exalted courage and enthusiasm of the Queen; of the unflagging spirits of the garrison, and the undiminished strength of the fortress. Gaeta would be defended to the last, and the last was yet a long way off. The bombardment by the fleet had had no effect, though eleven thousand bombs were thrown into the city. Only a hospital smashed, and a cripple or two killed. At last a short dispatch admitted the existence of a breach, "towards the sea." Then a truce, to bury the dead, (although it was vehemently denied, at the same time, that there was any dead)—and lo! Gaeta capitulated! The heroic King takes the heroic Queen and retires, leaving his faithful garrison all prisoners of war.

It is my business to inform you only of the effect which this news produces in Germany. It is, in Prussia, a grand echo to the sentiments of the address just presented to the King. In Saxony, and most of the Middle States, many prophecies are falsified and many plans frustrated by this turn of affairs. The neat golden wreath has not yet been presented to the Queen of Naples, the domestic orders of Knighthood do not yet all decorate the royal martyr and warrior, all pious old women have not yet given their last *pfennig* to the Committee for the "Hero-pair;" It was cruel of Fate to cut short such an interesting thread of events. However, the widows' money will go to the Pope just as well.

That the fall of Gaeta is not likely to help matters in Austria, you will easily conceive. The loss of Venetia seems to be the only salvation of the Empire; but the immense military preparations in the quadrilateral look very little like a peaceful issue to the question.

The involuntary wisdom of the Government, in letting the Hungarians almost entirely alone, has borne good fruit. The resolution has run into a debate; and Austria is still the ruling Power,—provided she does not attempt to rule.

GORGEY, the General of the last Revolution, has written several letters in the Hungarian newspapers, advising his countrymen to be content with the concessions of the Government. Strangely enough, the treachery of this man does not appear to have deprived him of his influence. Indeed, the Hungarians themselves are not sure that he really betrayed their cause. An orator in Pesth, recently speaking of him as a traitor, was rebuked by the presiding officer of the Comitat, who said no man could be called a traitor till his guilt was proved.

The "Execution" has been declared against Denmark, to take effect in six weeks, if she does not yield before that time. We are all curious to know what an "Execution" is, and how it is executed. Of one thing you may be sure: whatever the Confederation does will be done with deliberation and dignity, although, possibly, energy and success may be wanting. *Che vuole?* You cannot be so unreasonable as to demand more than two attributes at once. R. W. B.

The Right of Secession—Position of Senator Douglas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a Democrat. I have read Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address, and I approve of every line of it. It has been justly remarked that a President of the United States "could not say more and could not have said less."

What is and has been the plain palpable duty of every patriotic American citizen, of whatever party, during all the troubles and threatenings of the last three months? Why, his *first* duty was to declare himself, without reserve, for the Constitution and Government of his country, and to denounce the treason and anarchy of the South.

If political partisans expect to make anything by such talk, for instance as the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of Connecticut, recently held, they will find themselves egregiously mistaken. Self-preservation is the first law of Nature, and also of nations, and those men who give the slightest countenance to the traitors who would destroy this Government, will most surely be marked and remembered in the future.

Right of secession, forsooth! Why, so easily are people deceived by a jumble of words, that JEFF. DAVIS had the temerity, even in his Inaugural Address, to confound this lying phrase with the inalienably inherent *right of revolution*, enunciated by JEFFERSON in our Declaration of Independence, and acknowledged by every true American.

Palmetto flag! When my father told his children the story of the Revolution, (in which for eight years he bore arms,) and when he endeavored to bequeathe to us his patriotism, did we ever hear him talk of a Connecticut flag, a New-York flag, or a New Jersey flag? What but a *national* emblem ever inspired their hopes of the greatness and glory of the country?

It is the Nation, not the States, that has been and is still the hope of the world, and I am sure that I am but one of thousands, Messrs. Editors, who are grateful to you for the earnestness and ability with which you have defended it. This very day I see the dawn of a new era among us. Mr. DOUGLAS has set a bright example to the political partisans of the day. He told the Secessionists of Virginia, in the midst of their excited canvass, that if ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected he should sustain him in every constitutional act, and now, without in the least departing from his own political position, he boldly declares his belief in the patriotism of his political opponent, and his readiness to aid him in vindicating the Constitution and the Union.

A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

Loyalty in the Navy—The Conduct of Com. Tatnall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday is published an article, copied from the Rochester *Union*, in defence of Commodore TATNALL, by his son, vindicating the course of his father in accepting a commission from the authorities of Georgia.

The least unpleasant feature of said defence is, that it is undertaken by a son, who may be excused for indulging in a very commendable anxiety that his father should appear well before the country, even though he may feel, in his own heart, that the act, to say the least of it, was unwise and unnecessary.

But the position assumed by Mr. TATNALL is entirely untenable. He says:

"If the Republic of America is a thing of the past, with its Government a corpse, as I believe, then it may be claimed that all officers at present serving under the Stars and Stripes, *unless they renew their old oaths of allegiance under a different form*, do so not from duty, but their own free pleasure. They are *de facto* free to give their swords to whatever Government they choose, and are surely not to be charged with accepting service under that to the head which gave them birth, and has furnished them a home for life."

Had Mr. TATNALL any knowledge, while making the defence, of the fact that Congress was in session, performing their functions as a part of the Government of these United States—enacting laws, appropriating moneys, (a portion of which was intended for the support of his father, Commodore TATNALL?) That the different Executive Departments of the Government, now partially purged, were in the full exercise of their appropriate duties, in directing the movements of the Army and Navy, and all other matters comprehended in the machinery of the Government? That a President and Vice-President had been elected for a term of four years, and are, at this very moment, on this very day, being inaugurated, at the seat of the Federal Government, with all the pomp and circumstance usual on such occasions? Does the gentleman see anything in all this to warrant the assertion of *his belief* that the "*Government is a corpse*," and the Republic of America "*a thing of the past*?"

Although Mr. TATNALL says, "It is not for me to sound the praises of my own parent"—yet he proceeds to recapitulate the services and rewards of his father "during a career of 45 years in the American Navy;" during which his father "never once swerved from his duty to the Government, viz.: At Bladensburgh; in the Algerine war; against the Spanish pirates; in the Mexican war; and lately in the East Indies as Flag-officer, commanding the U. S. Naval forces—during which period he did good service; received a service of plate from the merchants of Baltimore; was mentioned most honorably by his superior; was wounded; received a gratifying acknowledgment in the shape of a sword presented by his native State of Georgia—and a silver vase by the citizens of Savannah," &c., &c.

There are, probably, very few, if any, officers of the Navy who have ever, or do now, doubt the valor or abilities of Com. TATNALL; or who, up to this period, would have indulged in any suspicion of his want of patriotism and fidelity.

If Mr. TATNALL ever saw the form of the commission under which his father held his office under the Republic of the United States, he must be aware that that commission was granted by the Government in virtue of a special trust and confidence in all those qualities.

Again, if Mr. TATNALL will examine the oath taken by his father before he was allowed to perform any of the functions of his office in the Navy, he will see that he bound himself thereby to support the Constitution of the United States.

Again, if Mr. TATNALL will refer to the 10th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, he will see that Georgia, the native State of his father, has violated the Constitution; and is in a state of open rebellion against the authorities and the supreme law of the land.

And lastly, if he will now refer to the 3d section of the 3d article of the Constitution of the United States, he will see, in very plain and unmistakable language, what constitutes *treason*. Nor can he find anything in the Constitution granting power to any one or more States to withdraw from the Confederacy, and to be a separate Government, until legally recognized as such by the remaining States.

That several officers of the Army and Navy have followed the same course as Commander TATNALL can be in no sense a palliation—most of them are young and inexperienced, and probably acting thoughtlessly and under improper influences. Such cannot be the case with Commander TATNALL, whose age, experience and known abilities preclude any such supposition.

The very services he has performed, the trust reposed in him, and the reward allotted to him for his brilliant acts, should have, independent of his oath of allegiance, in honor deterred him from joining in the rebellion against his country.

Even in these perilous times, when every officer of the Federal Government is imperatively bound, by every sentiment of honor and fidelity, to stand ready at a moment's call for any service to the country, Commodore TATNALL might have resigned his commission, and no one would have cared to express any opinion in the matter, as his place could have been very readily supplied; but to do so for the express purpose of joining in a rebellion, even with his native State, against the Constitution of the Republic, which he had taken an oath to support, and in which service he had enjoyed a liberal support, had conferred upon him distinguished rank and gratifying honors, is, to say the very least, most inexcusable.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the assumption of Mr. TATNALL that his father cannot be blamed for accepting office under the Government of his native State; or to the term *gridiron* as applied to that flag under which his father has served for 45 years, and under which he obtained all that he has of position. Whatever the sentiments of Mr. TATNALL may be in that or any other particular, that flag, the emblem of our nationality, still floats, and will continue to float—by the blessings of Almighty God—over a Republic of honest and patriotic citizens, beloved and respected at home and throughout the world as the flag of a free and enlightened country; and how many so ever may prove themselves, in this hour of peril, recreant to their trust and faithless to their obligations, there will still remain, in faithful and earnest allegiance to that glorious old flag, a band of honest men quite ready and competent to sustain it in any and every emergency.

AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. NAVY.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VIRGINIA AND THE FORTS.

The Committee of the Virginia State Convention, appointed to inquire into the reports that Federal troops and arms had been moved from various points in Virginia, with the object of acting against Southern States, has made its report. Besides stating the fact that certain parties near Fort Monroe have discussed the feasibility of taking that place, and that there within it had only taken proper measures of defence, the Committee reports no other facts than those set forth in the following letter from Secretary HOLT:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 27, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday's date, communicating a resolution of the Convention of the State of Virginia, directing an inquiry whether "any movement of arms or men has been made by the General Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering upon Virginia, implicating a preparation for attack or coercion," I have the honor to state that *no such movement has taken place, nor has any such been contemplated.* Within the period supposed to be referred to, there has been no increase of the public arms in the arsenal in Virginia, nor any transfer of them from one point to another in the State, except 100 muskets sent from Harper's Ferry to Fortress Monroe, to supply a deficiency. Some months ago a company of recruits was ordered from Carlisle Barracks to Harper's Ferry, for the protection of the establishment against an apprehended attack from disorderly persons. This was done upon the request of Major BARBOUR, the Superintendent. Some weeks since, a company of troops was withdrawn from Fortress Monroe with a view of reinforcing a Southern fort, but not for any purpose of attack or coercion.

These are the only movements of troops which have taken place in Virginia within the last twelve months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

N. HOLT, Secretary of War.

Hon. W. TREDWAY, Chairman of Committee, &c.

THE FLAG OF THE C. S. A.

The design of the flag recently adopted by the Southern Congress is as follows:

Red, white and red in the three equal parts horizontally placed. The white between the red, blue union, with seven stars, in the form of a circle reaching down to the lower red.

ANOTHER UNION SPEECH FROM GEN. SCOTT.

The California and Ohio Delegations elicited the following speech from Gen. SCOTT on the evening of March 6:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: God bless Ohio and every other State of this Union. [Amen.] Some of those States we may have lost for a short time, but I trust we shall win them back—[applause]—and so fold them all within the arms of that Union which has given to us so much honor and so much glory. But be that as it may, whether they return to us as brothers or stand aloof as strangers, I thank God that we have yet left to us a great and a glorious Union. [Applause.] I thank God that we have yet a Government. ["Yes," and applause.] A short time ago we were threatened with the destruction of the Federal Government, but I thank God that on Monday of this week a new President of your choice was duly installed into office—["It wouldn't have been so if it had not been for you!"]—and I believe that the President is actuated with the best intentions, gifted with sufficient ability and wisdom and filled with a lively and ardent desire to do all in his power to reunite the members of this great Republic, or at least to contribute to the glory, prosperity and happiness of the States that remain with us. [Applause.] I have long since ceased to be a politician, and am now simply and only a Union man, a soldier, and, I trust, a patriot. ["You are, indeed!"] Fifty odd years of my life I have devoted to the service of my country, and I hope that I have been a faithful servant. ["You have!"] I do not desire to survive the Union. I mean to die by it. [Applause, and "That's where we will all die!"] No reward on this earth is so gratifying to an old soldier as the approbation of his countrymen. When I look upon your faces, and hear your voices, your cheers, I feel that I have that reward. [Applause.]

HONOR TO A TRAITOR.

The New-Orleans papers of March 3 report the proceedings of the meeting held in that city on the preceding evening to make preparations for giving a special reception to Gen. TWIGGS, when he should arrive. Hon. JOHN SLIDELL presided, and in his introductory remarks said that as for Gen. TWIGGS being a traitor, why they were all traitors, and proud to be so; and they were, no doubt, all brave, but every one knew that Gen. TWIGGS was brave.

Among the Vice-Presidents of the meeting were Major Gen. BEAUR, Major-Gen. F. L. LEWIS, and a miscellaneous assortment of Generals, Colonels, &c. Resolutions were adopted declaring that Gen. TWIGGS had honorably resigned his commission, lauding his services to "our late country," and fiercely attacking those who ventured to assail his character. Speeches were made by Hon. D. W. ADAMS, Col. B. L. HODGE, and others, and the meeting adjourned.

A STRANGE DECISION.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of March 7, has this singular paragraph:

"The general practice of the Courts of the Commonwealth has been to require attorneys practicing in the Courts to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Yesterday, in Henrico Court, Mr. COCKE introduced his law partner, Mr. ROESER, who wished to qualify as an attorney.

Mr. ROESER refused to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The question was argued by Messrs. COCKE and ROESER, and the Court unanimously decided that *the applicant should not be required to take the oath*, notwithstanding the earnest request of the Commonwealth's Attorney to continue the motion till next day, in order to examine the arguments presented."

TEA AND COFFEE.

The following clause has been inserted in the notice recently issued by Collector COLCOCK, of Charleston:

"Under the Tariff Act of 1857, tea and coffee are free, when *imported direct* from the *place* of *growth* or *production* in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to exemption from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges.

Such duties having been abolished, coffee and tea may now be imported *directly* from their place of *growth* in *any vessel*, but when imported from *any other place* than their place of *growth*, they must pay duty."

THE RECEPTION MR. LINCOLN ESCAPED IN BALTIMORE.

A correspondent of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, writing from Baltimore, states that Mr. LINCOLN would have been egged beyond the shadow of a doubt had he passed through that city according to the programme. The writer speaks of his own knowledge, for he was in the crowd at the depot, heard the threats of those composing it, saw the eggs, and, what is more to the purpose, had casual proof of their bad quality as they were prematurely crushed in the swaying of the crowd.

MINOR ITEMS.

Capt. BRANNON, in command of Fort Taylor, fired a national salute of thirty-four guns on WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

The Charleston correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* states that Major ANDERSON has had his men at work sloping off the edge of the masonry, and removing every ledge of ornamental brickwork which might expedite the process of fixing the ladders.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* states that Col. HUNTER, late U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on closing the accounts of his office, found in his hands a balance of $1,720 55, which he proposes to the General Assembly to pay into the State Treasury, provided he be authorized to do so by the Legislature.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, denies the newspaper report that he has in any manner sought to obtain for Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS, or any other person, a Cabinet appointment under Mr. LINCOLN. He visited Washington for the purpose of aiding, as far as he could do so, to save this Union, and for no other purpose.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* says that 69 members of the Virginia Convention will vote for an immediate secession ordinance. When the body first assembled but 41 were willing to do so.

The brig *Bonita*, a slaver that was captured on the coast of Africa and taken into Charleston, and subsequently removed to Savannah, has been taken in charge by Gov. BROWN, and a guard of enlisted men from the Georgia Naval Coast Guard has been put on board. The vessel will be thoroughly armed and equipped for the defence of the coast.

The Washington *Star* denies by authority that Lieut. TALBOT, one of the officers under Major ANDERSON, has any intention of resigning his commission.

One of the military companies in Charleston had a theatrical benefit on the night of March 4. The "Lady of Lyons" was the play, and Gov. PICKENS gave his presence to the affair.

A writer in the Columbia *Southern Guardian* argues against the propriety of relying on England for aid. He acknowledges that that Power rather than go to war with the North would manage to get her cotton from India, and that Great Britain could not be driven by commercial disturbances or suffering among her laboring classes to extend any sympathy to the C. S. A.

—Besides distinguishing himself by commuting the punishment of Judge Vondersmith, of Philadelphia, President Buchanan, just before he left Washington, turned loose upon the world John Quincy Adams Fellows, of Buffalo, convicted some time since of robbing the mails.

Progress of Political Sentiment in Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We hear it confidently stated that a novel arrangement is now on foot between a class of Submissionists from Eastern Virginia on the one part, and another class of Submissionists from Western Virginia on the other part, by which the mutual convenience of these gentlemen, when called hereafter to the task of settling accounts with their respective constituencies, can be satisfactorily adjusted.

This arrangement is in this, viz: the Eastern gentlemen bind themselves to sustain an ordinance of submission repugnant to their slaveholding constituencies, *on condition that the Western gentlemen will agree to oppose all movements in favor of extending or increasing the tax on slaves.* The manner in which this arrangement will dovetail with the personal interests of delegates, can be easily divined. Mr. "A." of the West, on returning to his constituents, will be taken to task for helping to vote through a submission ordinance. He will answer: A majority of the Convention was decidedly opposed to the passage of any ordinance of resistance whatever; the passage of a non-resistance ordinance was inevitable. I could only choose between proposed ordinances of non-resistance. Intrinsically I found no ground of preference for one over the other; but by giving the preference to the ordinance for which I did vote, I was enabled to secure an incidental advantage I obtained the continuation of the present exemption from taxation of slaves, under 12 years of age.

Mr. "B.," from the West, when called to account before his constituents for voting down a proposed ordinance for the increase of taxation on slaves, will answer: I was obliged to permit the delay of this question, for the purpose of securing a greater object. As it is, this increase of taxation is only delayed. The West has the power at any time to accomplish this extension of taxation, and had I insisted on urging it at this time, I should have failed in my efforts to "preserve the Union." Had I insisted on an ordinance for additional taxation, I could never have obtained aid from Eastern men for the passage of an ordinance of non-resistance.

We are told that this plan of campaign has been traced almost in the very words which we have adopted for its explanation.

It will be remarked that the Western men who enter into this arrangement, impute to their constituencies a desire for submission to Black Republican rule, so intense that they are willing to pay a price for it. We commend to these Western constituencies, that they can best vindicate themselves by holding their delegates to strict account for this imputation of Anti-Slavery sympathy.

Let Western men also bear it in mind, that they and their representatives have no necessity to enter into any bargain with any party on this subject of slave taxation. *The West has a majority power in the State which it can wield at any moment for the readjustment of taxation.* Moreover, there is not a loyal slaveholder in Eastern Virginia who would not prefer to have all his negroes taxed *ad valorem*, rather than be compelled to submit to Black Republican rule.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER—AN INNOCENT MAN HUNG.—Yesterday a rumor was rife in the Western section of the city to the effect that a colored man named GEORGE OREM, an oyster dealer, residing at No. 5 Union-street, between Pennsylvania avenue and Ross-street, had died on Sunday night, and that previous to his dissolution, he had confessed to a number of persons to his bed-chamber that it was he who had killed WILLIAM KING, one of his own color, in a quarrel on Wagon-alley, near Shroeder-street. It will be recollected that KING was murdered in August, 1858, and that JOHN A. CYRUS, colored, was tried and convicted for the murder. During the trial, Sergeant BENJAMIN HOUGH, at that time connected with the Western District Police, testified to his belief that CYRUS was innocent of the crime; but the testimony for the State was of such a character that it left no doubt on the minds of the jury that he was guilty. After his conviction, application was made to the Governor for a pardon, or to commute the sentence, but the application failed of success. CYRUS was hung in April, 1859, along with CAMBRELL, CROP and COMBS. While on the scaffold, he protested his innocence of the blood of KING OREM, it seems, suffered greatly from having committed the deed, and, after the execution of CYRUS, became very much depressed in mind. He sought by every possible means to forget his crime, but remorse still exercised its sway over his mind. The confession has created considerable excitement in our midst, and his statement is believed to be correct.—*Baltimore Patriot, March 6.*

—Mr. Martin, the wherry-berryman, who rowed a skiff from Boston to this City some time since, has lately been trying to see how many things he could do to make himself ridiculous. He has gone without eating from Sunday until Friday, then lived on apples for that length of time, slept out doors in all kinds of weather, all the time keeping an accurate record of his weight, feelings, &c., &c. The only practical result reached by his experiment is the demonstration of the fact that Boston has one very foolish man in it.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 635, 531, 307, 309, 545, 551, 581, 583, 513, 601, 607, 613, 685, 1812, 1925, 407, 617, 623, 631. *Part II.*—Nos. 578, 300, 76, 161, 474, 476, 484, 486, 490, 494, 498, 502, 504, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 184, 2, 127, 157, 161, 144, 182, 193, 191, 202, 203, 201, 206, 206½, 167, 209. On demurrer calendar Nos. 18, 1523.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 839, 1285, 1103, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1138, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501. *Part II.*—Nos. 258, 925, 972, 980, 961, 936, 18, 966, 992, 994, 996, 740, 792, 142, 862, 794.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 213, 304, 51, 510, 209, 300, 513, 694, 695, 696, 699, 709, 710, 711, 712. *Part II.*—Nos. 864, 695, 632, 631, 635, 636, 644, 645, 133, 140, 317, 461, 507, 519, 2990.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CALENDAR.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justices KELLY, WELSH and OSBORN disposed of the calendar as follows:

Of eighteen persons charged with assault and battery, eight were discharged, no witnesses appearing, three were ordered to postponement, four were fined, two imprisoned, and one acquitted. Of three persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged by non-appearance of witnesses, one was allowed to postpone sentence, and one was imprisoned. One person charged with keeping a disorderly house was fined $50.

The whole amount of the fines paid into Court during the day was $100. Only one or two of the cases were of any interest whatever, except to the parties concerned.

NO MERIT IN RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

John Lee was placed at the bar on a charge of assaulting in a grossly indecent manner a woman in the street. The complainant, however, did not appear; a fact which the prisoner's counsel explained by the statement that for the sum of $10 she had acknowledged satisfaction, and would not prosecute; and it was further added by the counsel that his client at the last election came within fifty votes of an election as constable in his Ward. Why a lawyer should endeavor to prejudice his own client's character by connecting him with such a disreputable transaction as running for office did not appear; and the Court kindly excluded the occurrence from their deliberations, and discharged the prisoner, expressing the hope that he might be lucky next time he should run.

A CAT THE MOST DREADFUL CAUSE.

Sheridan, charged with an assault and battery pleaded not guilty. The testimony showed that the prisoner's son came into the house saying that the complainant "has killed our cat." "Killed our cat! we'll see about that," said the irate sire, and rushed into the street. Encountering the complainant, he made the charge of felicide, substantiating it by profane affidavit, and inflicting retribution therefor, with a blow from his fist; and apparently impressed with the view that any campaign, to be consistent, should be carried on with vigor and perseverance, he followed blow number one by number two and three. The protestations of the *pounder* that he was innocent of the blood of the cat, at length induced the *pounder* to cease hostilities and turn his enterprising mind in the direction of investigation into the origin of the offence he sought to avenge. A second man was pointed out and accused by the prisoner's war-engendering son, whom the valiant champion proceeded at once to "coerce." Having accomplished which, to his own satisfaction, if not that of the *coercee*, he turned to his first victim and expressed regret that he had "mistaken his man." But, said the injured innocent, your regret has no virtue to heal my wounds, and as they smart keenly, so shall you. Accordingly, upon two complaints, was the prisoner charged; one for meeting the wrong, and one for the right man. On the former he was fined $20, on the latter $5. With a lugubrious expression of countenance, he paid the fines from a wallet which subsequently looked as if a very heavy elephant—say *Hannibal*—had trodden upon it.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In this Court, on Saturday, before Judge MCCUEN, James Mulhearn, who had pleaded guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to the City Prison for ten days, a good character having been shown.

John McGinness, who had pleaded guilty of petty larceny, was sent to the City Prison for five days, having already been confined thirty-six days, and the facts being such as to constitute a merely technical offence.

Thomas Downing and Edward Reddy, who had pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, were sentenced to the Penitentiary; the former for one year and the other six months.

Thomas Lawson, convicted of forgery in the third degree, was next brought out. Senator Westcott addressed the Court in the prisoner's behalf, saying that he had been in his employ, and was the best clerk he ever saw. He could translate well the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages. But with all his education, he had a weakness of purpose which left him at the entire control of any designing man in whose hands he might fall. The prisoner himself also entreated the Court to pass as light sentence as possible, that he might not be removed from his wife and two boys, who would starve without his help. He wept very bitterly as he alluded to his family; and in his style of address fully verified the statements which had been made concerning his education. The Court remarked that all the considerations offered, had great weight on his mind, but he could not satisfy the requirements of justice by passing a lighter sentence than five years at Sing Sing. This would, therefore, be the sentence. Judge MCCUEN remarked in passing sentence, that he would inquire into the matter further than he had, and if he found the facts would bear him out, he would use all the influence he had in obtaining for the prisoner an exercise of Executive clemency.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Edward Hogan.

For Felonious Assault—John Drake, John Esterwect, Michael Clare, George Buckley, Patrick Brady, John Gowan, Henry Heltreigel.

For Bigamy—Michael McAndrew.

For Burglary—Thomas Noisu, Patrick O'Connor.

For Grand Larceny—Phillip Smith, Patrick Barrett, Thomas Rigly, William H. Dixon, James Hogan, George Starr.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Patrick Constantine.

For Forgery—Honeywell Vincent.

Surrogate's Court.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH REMEMBERED.

On Saturday, before the Surrogate, the will of John Cullen, of Connecticut, was admitted to probate. The testator leaves, after making a number of bequests to friends and relatives, the sum of $100 to the Catholic Church of the City of New-York.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Harstetter vs. *Wilson*—Demurrer overruled with costs. The defendant must set up this fact by answer, and then the plaintiff demurrers, otherwise it can be disposed of at the trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Sherman vs. *McKeron*, *Morton* vs. *Pinckney*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Matthews vs. *Drake*.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Creed vs. *Hartman*.—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict.

Marsten vs. *Vultee*.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Herrick vs. *Ames, et al*.—If plaintiff consents to correct judgment according to view stated in the opinion affirmed. Otherwise a new trial ordered.

Clark vs. *Davis*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Rigny et al. vs. *Savory et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hememan vs. *Walter*.—Affirmed with costs.

Zimmer vs. *Park*.—Affirmed with costs.

Lewis vs. *Burr*.—Judgment for defendant.

Savage vs. *Murphy*.—affirmed with costs.

Brinkerhoff vs. *Simpson*.—Affirmed with costs.

Chauncey vs. *Arnold*.—Affirmed with costs.

Common Pleas, Special Term.

HILTON, J.—*O'Pool* vs. *Dymock*.—Motion to vacate granted, and writ of restitution issued on payment of costs.

Gary vs. *Gary*.—Alimony at the rate of $3 50 per week, and counsel fee, $35.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A SPANIARD.

Henry Giso, a Spaniard, was arrested on Saturday evening, by Detectives Dusenbury, charged with having stolen $760 worth of clothing from the house of Manfel Truxillo, No. 125 East Thirteenth street. It appears that the complainant, some time since, left his house in charge of a servant, and Giso induced her to allow him to sleep there one night. In the middle of the night Giso got up and carried off what silk dresses, &c., he could lay hands upon. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and was locked up to answer by Justice OSBORN.

A DISHONEST COLORED MAN.

William Aldrige, a colored servant in the employ of Dr. Joseph B. Alexander, corner of Amity and Greene streets, was arrested by Officer Anderson, of the Second District Police Court, charged with having robbed his employer. The complainant alleges that Aldrige indulged his thievish propensities on numerous occasions, taking clothing, money, &c., to the value of $100. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused to answer.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT ROBBED.

Daniel Sampson, a merchant from Detroit, Mich., having been inveigled into a disreputable house in Houston-street, on Friday night, by a woman named Elizabeth Walker, was robbed by her of a wallet containing $100. Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, on Saturday, arrested the thief, and Justice OSBORN committed her to answer.

Coroners' Inquests.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man who was crushed to death at Pier No. 5, East River, on Friday evening. It appears that as the steamboat *Rescue* was coming up to the pier on that evening this man was seen to fall from the pier into the river. The captain of the boat made immediate efforts to rescue the drowning man, and to this end caught him by the collar with a boat-hook. Before he could be lifted from the water, however, the steamboat swung around and crushed the unfortunate man against the pier. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was apparently about 30 years of age, was of medium height, had sandy hair and whiskers, and was respectably dressed.

FELL FROM A CART.

Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of Edward Riley, a native of Ireland, aged 36 years, who died in consequence of injuries received a day or two since. The deceased while intoxicated, fell from his cart, near Flushing Bridge, and was run over. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FELL FROM A LADDER.

John Hunt, a carpenter, while working at the Sectional Dock at the foot of Clinton-street, on Saturday, fell from a ladder and was almost instantly killed. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 8.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	92	175	N. Y. Cen. R.		74½
1,000 U. S. 6s	89	225	do		74⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s '74, Cou	86⅜	100	do	s30	75
5,000 Tres. 7-30s, Nts.	103¼	100	do	b30	75⅜
1,000 Ten. 6s, '68-'69	70	100	do		75⅜
5,000 Ten. 6s, '90	72½	100	do	s6	75⅜
8,000 N. Car. 6s	79	50	do	s10	75⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	62½	100	do	s27	75⅜
1,000 N. Y. 6s, '74	105	60	do	s30	74⅝
1,000 N. Mex. 4th int. bs	53	100	do	c	74⅝
1,000 F. R. C. bs, '71	85	125	Erie Railroad		30¼
1,000 Harlem 1st mt. bs	99¾	50	Phil., Bur & Q. R.		71
2,000 R. & St. J. R. bs	48¾	500	Harlem Railroad		15⅞
2,000 L. F. & W. 1st m. bs	68	300	do		15¾
3,000 do

assuming larger proportions than looked for this season. The shipments from the important port of Memphis, embracing a large share of the Cotton of North Mississippi, are nearly equally divided between New-Orleans and the Ohio River, as averaged from the 1st of September, and at present the diversion to the latter and the Railways leading from it, is equal to three-fifths or more of the current shipments. The following are the figures:

	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.
To New-Orleans	bales 2,700	102,506
To Ohio River	bales 6,186	118 035
To St. Louis	bales 1,240	10,421
To Liverpool and Continent via M. and C. R.	bales 309	14,256
To interior points	bales —	66
Total	10,415	314.283

The financial mismanagement of the large Railway undertakings of Canada, as recently exposed in London through the reports of Investigating Committees into the affairs of the Grand Trunk and Great Western lines, appears to equal, if not exceed in the gross abuse of trust committed to the managers, some of the worst of our own cases of extravagance and jobbing. The connection between the Great Western of Canada, and the bankrupt line of the Detroit and Milwaukee Company, is reported to the London proprietary of the former as not the least of the abuses of the managers. The advances to the Michigan concern are stated at $1,720,000, while its alleged advantages to the Great Western and its securities for the money thus advanced, especially the latter, were either grossly misrepresented, or the facts in the case intentionally concealed after the first sum of $750,000 had been voted. At the conclusion of the report on the Great Western an estimate is put forward that, taking the future yearly traffic at £500,000 (the average of four years to July 31, 1860, being £463,000) the net profit can hardly be more than 2.33 per cent. on a share capital of £3,500,000.

The case of the Paris Banker, Mirès, is thus referred to by the *London Shipping Gazette*:

"Most exhausting topic connected with Finance and Commerce has arisen by the arrest of M. Mirès, the celebrated financier of France, and the sequestration of the estate, by order of the French Government. The event is one which is well calculated to attract public attention from matters of less significance. The bare fact of the arrest, under whatever circumstances, when coupled with that of the administration of the gigantic affairs by the Governor of the Bank of France, necessarily invests the affair with a special importance, and will be apt, perhaps, to lead to the conclusion that the death-blow has been given to the system of speculation of late years adopted in France, and to which exceptions has so often been taken to its continuance. The liabilities of M. Mirès are, of course, very heavy, it is said amounting like three to five millions sterling, of which it is affirmed there are 30 000 000 francs, or £1,200,000 bills due in this country on the 15th prox. M. Mirès has been, it is well known, connected with the Greek interest, and it is feared there may be some such failures, as the present position of his affairs is likely to seriously interfere with the financial position and credit of Turkey, which is largely indebted to the Greek interest."

The Anthracite Coal trade sums up the week the follows compared with last year:

	1860.		1861.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
L. & B. R. R.	30,894	857 166	20,894	205,075
L. Val. R. R.	17,109	209,963	17,833	186,569
Reading 8th	11,633	101,300	14,874	101,300
Do. North	2,574	29,915	4,140	28,333
Mount Top	2,272	29,114	2,973	22,744
Lehigh	1,764	16,204	3,263	25,833
Carbondale	1,7 4	11,408	1,290	9,463
Pine Gr., H. T.	680	9,823	373	4,346
Lackawa Valley	790	8,990	910	5,289
Total	69,230	766,256	65,909	691,677

In reference to the Spring prices and movement of Coal, the *Miners' Journal*, representing the Schuylkill region, remarks:

"We learn from Philadelphia that the rates of toll, &c., on the Railroad and Canal have not been decided on as yet, although it is understood that all Coal sent to Richmond by railroad, an and after the first of this month, will be at the opening rates fixed upon by the company. It is well known that the New-York companies had an advantage last year over our own dealers of from twenty to twenty-five cents in the Spring prices which operated very injuriously to our trade. It is also stated that the New-York companies have issued their circulars for orders for coal, without any prices named which will be made satisfactory to the parties, and propose to base their prices on any arrangement made with our Transporting Companies on the circular prices issued on the 1st of April next. This would be unfair, because the New York companies may dispose of one half of their year's supply before the list of April to heavy contractors, at prices satisfactory to the parties, which would operate quite as disastrously to the Schuylkill trade as the higher opening prices accepted last year by our Carrying Companies. All the heavy contracts will be picked up by the New-York Companies as heretofore, and our trade will languish in the early part of the season, as usual. We are already 22,250 tons behind last year by railroad, so far, and the weekly quantity sent to market this week, compared with last year, is 10 000 tons short, while the Grant shows an increase, simply because they are furnishing contracts at the Spring prices, while our dealers cannot make any contracts, nor will they be able to do so until the New-York Companies cease taking orders at the lower rates. Our Carrying Companies are bound to remedy this evil. They must protect the trade of this region, or they will prove recreant not only to the trade on which they depend for support, but to their own interests which are so closely identified with the prosperity and increased trade of this region. And in fixing the rates of tolls, &c., an increased price for coal must be taken into consideration. Coal cannot be mined and sold at last year's prices. The increased depth of mines below the water level, together with the increased expenses of machinery, ventilation, &c., has largely increased the expenses of mining, and of course there must be a corresponding increase in prices secured to the producer, in all arrangements proposed to be made with the New-York Companies in fixing prices for the year."

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
March 9	Philadelphia	Par.
March 8	Boston	Par.
March 9	Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
March 2	Mobile	Par.
March 2	New-Orleans	Par.
March 7	Washington, D. C	1 @ 1¼
March 6	Charleston	3½@ 4
March 7	Richmond	5¼@ 6
March 7	Petersburgh	5½@ 6
March 6	Savannah	3½@ 4
March 6	Chicago	6½@ 7
March 7	Milwaukee	5½@ 6
March 7	Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
March 5	St. Louis	5½@ 6
March 6	Louisville, Ky	¾@ ⅞
March 7	Detroit	1 @ 1½
March 6	Cincinnati	¼@ ⅝
March 4	Memphis	2 @ 2½
March 5	Columbia, S. C	4 @ 4½
March 6	Augusta	3 @ 3½
March 7	Canada	⅜@ ⅝
March 6	Albany, Ga	4 @ 4½
March 6	Jackson, Miss	¼@ 1
March 5	Quincy, Ill	8 @ 8½
March 5	Fort Wayne, Ind	1¾@ 4½
March 4	Canton, Ill	8½@ 9
March 5	Cheraw, S. C	3 @ 3½
March 5	Knoxville, Tenn	4 @ 5
March 6	Niles, Mich	7 @ 8
March 6	Fayetteville, N. C	4 @ 5
March 7	Fredericksburgh, Va	5½@ 6

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* says of the Atlantic and Great Western broad-guage enterprise:

"A meeting of the officers of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has been held at Cleveland, at which the Chief Engineer and other prominent officers were present. The object of this meeting was to enter into contracts and to confer with parties of responsibility in England, rendered necessary by the failure of Mr. Dodsworth. Mr. Kennard states that the financial condition of the Company is such that the road can be carried through Pennsylvania without any bonds. Mr. Kennard is now upon the line and the work is being pushed with vigor. The road is nearly graded to the State line, and will be finished in connection with the Sunbury and Erie. By the first of July it will be extended to Warren, and thus open a new channel of profit to the Erie Road. As the Companies iron in New-York, and money to pay all bills promptly, by Autumn of 1861 the track will be laid far into Ohio, to the great advantage of both New-York and the West."

The *National Intelligencer* reports on the condition of the Federal Treasury:

"Attention has been drawn to a statement in some of the newspapers that on the morning of the 7th inst., when the present Secretary of the Treasury entered upon his duties, there was a balance in the Treasury, subject to the drafts of the Treasurer and disbursing officers of six millions of dollars.

On examination into the facts it appears by the last returns that a balance of three millions was held subject to the Treasurer's draft by the several depositories, including New-Orleans, Mobile, and San Francisco; and, by the last returns, the several depositories held $2,000,000, subject to the checks of certain disbursing officers, by whom that amount had been advanced for expenditures for specific purposes.

These together make indeed about six millions of dollars; but it is obvious that not one-half of that sum is by any sense be regarded as available for the current demands for the public service. Secretary Dix has admirably managed the affairs of the Treasury with a responsibility during the brief period of his administration, but he had not address enough to get possession of the two or three millions of Government money held by the Sub-Treasurers in the seceding States."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday, says:

"It was announced yesterday, we know not with what truth, that Gov. Curtin would not sign either the bill exempting the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad, or that granting relief to the Sunbury and Erie road, but that he would permit them both to become laws by holding them beyond the constitutional limitation of ten days. With the strong vote in favor. In both branches of the Legislature, and the general expression of opinion all through the State in favor of the wisdom and propriety of the Acts, we incline to discredit the report, and to believe that he will sign them both."

The following table, according to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, shows the number of failures in the months of January and February, also the States in which they occurred, and the business in which the parties were engaged. The numbers given in the States of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio are exclusive of those which occurred in their capital cities, the number of those cities being given by themselves:

No. Failures in	Jan.	Feb.	No. Failures in	Jan.	Feb.
Boston	29	25	Virginia	1	1
New-York City	46	50	Alabama	1	0
Philadelphia	6	10	Louisiana	2	2
Baltimore	10	6	Texas	1	1
Cincinnati	11	11	Tennessee	0	1
Maine	1	2	Kentucky	3	1
New-Hampshire	0	3	Ohio	5	4
Vermont	2	3	Michigan	4	6
Rhode Island	2	5	Indiana	1	2
Connecticut	2	0	Illinois	2	1
Massachusetts	19	24	Missouri	2	5
New-York State	4	4	Iowa	2	1
New-Jersey	1	2	Wisconsin	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	3	California	1	3
Maryland	2	0			
Total				182	171

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 9.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 88½; Reading Railroad, 21¼; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 16¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 3,670 bbls. Flour, 1,540 bushels Wheat, 17,700 bushels Corn, 378 bushels Barley, 1,813 bushels Oats, 1,236 pkgs. Provisions, and 381 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at $5 25@$5 31½ for Pots and Pearls. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 377 bbls., including 210 bbls. Pots, and 161 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, 50 hhds No. 1. Quercitron, at $26 ₱ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The orders from the West are increasing, and the principal holders report more steadiness in the market, this week. In Boston the changes in business have been unimportant. The *Commercial Bulletin* says: "There are still some orders from the South, and a fair sprinkling of trade from the West. The dealers may congratulate themselves upon the fact that there is not a large stock of goods on hand, but this fact must not encourage manufacturers to rush in."

COTTON—A very limited inquiry prevails to day for all kinds, including Middling Uplands at 11¼c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb. Sales, 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in limited demand to-day, although prices are a shade lower. The sales do not exceed 6,300 bbls., including superfine State at $5 00@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 15@$5 35, chiefly $5 15@$5 20; Superfine Western, at $5@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 15@$5 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$5 25; Inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 55, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 15	@ 0 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at former prices; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 30@$6 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet, at at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $1 80@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair supply and demand at, however, rather easier rates. The reported sales add up 81,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 33 @$1 50; Canadian Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 37@$1 58, mainly at $1 37@$1 45; Red Western, $1 29@$1 31, in store and delivered; Amber Wisconsin at $1 23@$1 23¾; Milwaukee Club at $1 21@$1 23, in store and delivered; Northwestern Club on private terms; Chicago Spring at $1 16@$1 18, and red State at $1 27 ₱ bushel. Corn is less active, but is firm. The sales, to-day, were 28,000 bushels at 59c.@60½c. for new Mixed Western, from Railroad depôt, and delivered; 66c.@67¾c. for old Mixed Western, in store, and delivered; 58c.@66c. for very poor to fair dry yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 65c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in demand at full rates; sales 3,200 bushels, including Canada West at 78c., and very choice State at 80c. ₱ bushel; 1,300 bushels Barley Malt were also sold at 90c. ₱ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canada, at 33½c.@34c.; Western at 33c.@34c., and State at 34c.@34½c. ₱ bushel.

The resumption of inland navigation, and its effect on the business of the Northwest, WELLS' Chicago *Commercial Express*, of the 7th inst., notices thus: "The ice went out of the Chicago River in a few hours after after our last week's issue, and the whole harbor, main river and branches, is now completely clear. The early passing of the ice out of the harbor here is fortunate, for vessels can now be shifted from their Winter quarters, and put in readiness for service. Water was let into the Illinois and Michigan Canal on Monday of this week, very slowly, of course, but unless some unexpected defect in the banks is developed, the levels will be ready so that boats will be here from Lasalle early next week. The Illinois River is in very fine navigable order from Lasalle down, and it is the intention of the Canal Superintendent to give clearances on the canal for boats drawing four feet six inches. The first arrival by canal at Chicago, was a boat from Joliet, with 4,000 bushels corn, March 5, five days earlier than last year, and earlier than any previous year within our recollection. The weather since Monday has been so cold that strong ice has formed in the upper part of the harbor here, and must also have formed on the Canal levels after they were full, which is probably the reason that no more boats have arrived; still we do not understand that the purpose of the Canal Superintendent has been changed about letting in the water all the way to Lasalle this week. The Winter has been rather a severe one in the Northwest. Over the greater portion of the country west and north of Chicago, the snow has melted, or is melting, as yet so slowly, as not to produce disastrous floods, and also to allow the bulk of it to sink into the soil. The ground was not frozen to any extent. The result of this, sort of a Winter, is an early Spring, with enriched fields, large planting, and abundant reaping. By the middle of this month the plow will begin its work in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Seed wheat and seed corn are abundant, excellent and cheap; in these respects the country is much better off than last Spring, while thus far the year is shaping itself for the same generous return to the labors of the husbandman.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River, at 80c.@85c., chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been made of 32 bales New, at 25c.@30c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The demand has been fair, but the firmness of most holders has tended to check operations. The week's receipts add up 42,287 hides; the week's sales, 31.100 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. BULL & Co., 2,700 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21½ lbs.; private terms; 3,000 dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., private terms; 7,000 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., 19c. less 4 ₱ cent., usual selection; 3,500 dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., 18c., 6 months, as they run; 3,000 dry Texas, 23 @28 lbs., 15¾c.@16¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,872 dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., 14c.@14½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 400 dry Bogota, 20 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Central American, 19 lbs., private terms; 1,700 dry Western, 10 lbs., 15½c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., private terms; 440 dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs., 14½c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Country Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms; 300 Nassau Slaughters, private terms; 1,700 Rio Nuchs, shipped to Havre on owner's account. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 240,000, (same time last year, 311,700—year before, 8,300,) and 425 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 4,300 Horse, 2,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. WRIESL & WEIDENMYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Demand fair and about equal to receipts—both of which, during the week, were on a moderate scale. The auction sale attracted quite a number of buyers. About 7,000 sides of rather inferior quality, sold at apparently low rates; many of the trade consider the result but little below the market range. Oak Sole—Inquiry steady at well-sustained figures; for strictly prime, rates tend upwards. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 42,000 sides. From Brussels, under date of Feb. 6, we learn that Prime American Leather remains stationary, while light and inferior descriptions have considerably declined."

METALS—Have been very quiet here to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 2 000 tons Anthracite Pig at $22 for good No. 1, and $21 for No. 2, on time, including 200 tons of the latter at $20, cash, and 500 tons No. 3, to go West, at equal to $19, 6 months, in Philadelphia.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy, to-day, including Mess at $17 06¼@$17 12½, and Prime at $12 50@$12 75 ₱ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 450 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been inactive, sales having been confined to 80 bbls. at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales 220 bbls. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@ $15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in limited request, at 10c @14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8¾c @10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of only small lots, at from $3 62½@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The principal inquiry to-day was for Clover, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 3,000 bushels Clover, at $4 75@$5, and 200 bushels Timothy, at $2 75 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,070 hhds., including Cuba at 4¾c.@5c., and Porto Rico, at 5¼c.@5¾c.; also 60 boxes Havana at 4¾c.@ 5c., and 225 hhds. Melado on private terms. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer are in demand, and Central American have been readily taken, on arrival, at 42c @43c., cash, ₱ lb. Goat have been depressed. Sales have been made of 2,500 heavy Curacoa, at 50c @44c each, six months, and 6,800 Tampico, at 32c.@34c. ₱ lb., less discount for cash.

WHISKY—Is plenty and heavy, mainly at 17¼c. ₱ gallon. Sales 450 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, but rates have been well sustained. Liverpool, by sail, 7-32d. ₱ lb.; by steam, 3-16d. @¼d. ₱ lb.; Cotton, ¼d.@1-16d. ₱ lb.; Rosin, 2s. 6d.@ 2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Beef, 40s.; For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @13½d. ₱ bushel; Rosin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow, 40s., and Clover Seed, 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14½d. ₱ bushel. Pork 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 40s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Havre, Wheat, in shipper's bags, 21c @22c ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a bark, 450 tons, from Havana or Matanzas to a direct port in the North Sea, box Sugar, £3 5s.; one, 399 tons, from Havana to Falmouth for orders to a port in the United Kingdom, £3 10s., if to the Baltic £4, or if to New-York $7, (port charges not paid;) one, 257 tons, from Havana to Falmouth for orders, box Sugars, £3 10s.; a schooner, 300 tons, from Minatitlan to Hamburg, Mahogany, £3 2s. 6d.; a brig, 190 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Jamaica, Lumber, $12, and back to New-York Logwood, $4; one, 290 tons, hence to Havana, with privilege of two ports on the North side Cuba, and back to a port north of Hatteras, Sugar, 40c. and Molasses, $3; one, 170 tons to South side Cuba and back, Molasses, $3 50 on and under deck; one, 220 tons to North side Cuba and back, $1,000; a bark, 250 tons, and a brig, 300 tons, same voyage, $6 50 ₱ hhd.; a brig 270 tons, and one 280 tons, same, $6; a brig 300 tons, and a schooner 318 tons, same, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; a brig, 300 tons, same, 37c. and $3; one 306 tons, to Havana, with the privilege of one other port on the north side Cuba, and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner from north side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, $6 50 ₱ hhd., (port charges not paid); a brig, 269 tons, same voyage, $6; a bark 276 tons, from Cardenas to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; a schooner 200 tons, from south side Cuba, to New-York, 42½c.; a British brig 190 tons, to St. Jago and back, 40c.; a schooner 200 tons, to Zaza and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner to Havana, $1,800; one 137 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; one 700 hhds., to St. Thomas, 50c. ₱ bbl.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Mch 11
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Mch 11
Adriatic	New-York	Southampton	Mch 13
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 16
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	Mch 15
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 16
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Mch 16
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 16
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 20
Kuln	New-York	Kingston, Ja	Mch 20
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 23
Arabia	New-York	New-York	Mch 27
Araga	New-York	Havre	Mch 30

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 20
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 20
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 20
Lasalle	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 2
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Araga	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 4

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Adriatic*, will close at the Post-office on Wednesday, March 13, at 6 A. M.

Departure of the Pacific Mails.

The mails for the Isthmus and the Pacific by the steamship *Northern Light*, will close at the Post office, on Monday at 10 a'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad	6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Stonington	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,

WILL OPEN

On MONDAY, March 11,

A FINE ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

MOZAMBIQUES, POPLINS, CHALLIES,

BAREGE ANGLAISE, GRENADINES BROCHE,

ORGANDIES, &c., &c., &c.

25 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on

MONDAY,

At retail, an immense stock of

SPRING HOSIERY,

Viz.. Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses'

White and Unbleached Cotton Hose.

White and Unbleached Lisle Thread,

White and Unbleached Balbriggan.

Also, a fine assortment of

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

At Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.

At prices below COST OF PRODUCTION,

DEFYING COMPETITION.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

CHOICE FABRICS IN LINEN GOODS.

All the various HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES,

New styles of STRAW BONNETS,

CLOAKS, MANTLES, AND SHAWLS,

At greatly reduced prices, in order to rent one-half the premises. The store No. 110 to rent. An early application is desirable.

CHAS. O. HOOK,

Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

859. LACE CURTAINS 359.

FROM AUCTION

AT

60 PER CENT. LESS

THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,

AT

859. KELTY'S 859.

BROADWAY.

859. DRAPERIES, 359.

LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,

OF

SATIN DE LAINES,

PLAIN and BROCHE,

COTELINES and BROCATELS,

Made to order by the best upholsterers.

859. WINDOW SHADES. 359.

NEW STYLES.

GOLD BAND,

BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.

AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

859. NEW COLORS. 859.

BROCATELS AND

DAMASKS

SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 Broadway,

Will open on MONDAY, March 4,

400 Cambric Embroidered Sets, at $1 and $1 25, worth $1 75. Also, Veils, Bartes, Collarns and Lace Sets, at reduced prices. Ladies', Children's and Gents' Handkerchiefs, in great variety of styles and prices.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO,

Have made large additions to their

stock of

Irish Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens,

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Doyles,

Huckaback, Damask Towels and Towellings,

American and English Shirtings, Long Cloths,

Table and Piano Covers, Blankets,

Domestic and Foreign Flannels, Quilts, &c.

Also,

An extensive assortment of

DOMESTIC BLEACHED GOODS

at popular prices.

IMMENSE ADVANTAGES

TO BE GAINED BY PURCHASING

RICH LACES and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

At the present

FEARFULLY REDUCED PRICES.

P. S.—We are now opening

NEW SPRING GOODS,

bought at Panic Prices, all of which we intend offering at small advances on cost, in order to effect an early clearing,

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Late Peter Roberts) No. 429 Broadway.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

will find bargains in

Laces, Embroideries, Lace Cambric Handkerchiefs, Collars, Collars and Sleeves Sets, Cambric and Swiss Bands, Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, Robes &c., &c.

Selected with the greatest care, and purchased in the most depressed state of the markets.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 BAREGE ANGLAIS DOUBLE JUPE ROBES, (containing 21 and 22 yards each.) only $2 each, (value $5.) Also, 300 TWO VOLANTS BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, (very superior quality,) only $4 each, (value $10.)

A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS, CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. CELGE'S has received her new Spring stock, and is selling beautiful fitting corsets at $1; also, two cases of real Paris patent Worlers, at reduced prices. Corsets and Skirts made to order. Handsome Skirts $1. Old skirts made over or taken in exchange. N. B.—Ladies waited upon at home. No. 862 Broadway, near 16th-st.

10 CASES SMALL CHECK POULT DE SOIES, in the various colorings, from 4c. to 5c. per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES,

Five and Seven Flounces and Double Jupe.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY,

their entire stock of

BAREGE ROBES,

At the following low prices:

Barege Robes at $2, former price $4 50.

Barege Robes at $3, former price $7.

Barege Robes at $4, former price $8 to $10.

Barege Robes at $5, former price $10 to $12.

Barege Robes at $6, former price $13 to $15.

Barege Robes at $7, former price $16 to $17.

Barege Robes at $8, former price $18 to $20.

The above reduction is positive.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, &c.,

WILL EXHIBIT

On MONDAY, March 11,

A NEW AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,

Selected

EXPRESSLY FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,

Will open on MONDAY, March 4,

500 English Thread Lace Collars, from 75c. to $2; 1,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 2s. 6d. to 14s. Also, Medallion Lace Collars and Sets, in great variety.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S

GREAT SPRING SALE.

OPENING $28,000 WORTH NEW GOODS, LACES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, STRAW BONNETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY GOODS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.

AT KINZEY'S,

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN ENLARGING AND IMPROVING HIS STORES, WILL OPEN HIS GREAT SALE OF SPRING GOODS, ON MONDAY, AT 6 A. M.

PANIC IN HOSIERY.

6,000 Pairs Ladies' English and German Hose, 6c., 8c.

7,500 Pairs Ladies' English and German Hose, 10c., 12c.

8,000 Pairs Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Hose, 9c., 11c.

3,500 Pairs Ladies' and Misses' Regular Made, 18c. 25c.

6,000 Pairs Misses' English and German Hose, 6c., 8c.

3,700 Pairs Gents' Cotton Half Hose, 5c., 6c.

3,000 Pairs Gents' Extra Fine Half Hose, 9c.

2,800 Pairs Gents' Three-Thread Half Hose, 9c.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN GLOVES

2,500 Pairs Ladies' Fine Lisle Gloves, 6c.

3,000 Pairs Extra Fine Fancy Silk Gloves, 12½c.

3,500 Pairs Extra Embroidered Gloves, 12½c.

4,000 Pairs Extra Quality Frilled Tops, 12½c.

2,000 Pairs Fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12½c., 15c.

1,800 Pairs Extra Quality Gauntlets, 18c., 25c.

1,000 Pairs Best French Kid Gloves, 50c.

AT KINZEY'S.

2,500 New Straw Bonnets, 37c., 50c.

1,500 New Straw Bonnets, 63c., 75c.

2,000 Last Season's Bonnets, 6c to 25c.

1,500 New Spring Bonnet Frames, 18c.

GREAT PANIC SALE.

4,000 Yards New Spring Trimming Ribbons, 6c.

2,500 Yards New Spring Bonnet Ribbons, 12c. 15c.

6,000 Yards New Spring Bonnet Ribbons, 18c., 25c.

OPENING, ONE HUNDRED

NEW STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS,

AT KINZEY'S.

Clark's and Willimatic Best Spool Cotton, 3c.

25,000 Spools Excellent Glazed Cotton, 4c.

1,500 Dozen Good Basting Cotton, 6c. dozen.

3,500 Skeins French Working Cotton, 2c.

2,000 Dozen Sewing Silk, 9c. dozen.

9,000 Spools Best Linen Threads, 3c.

20,000 Papers Best Pins, full points, 3c.

20,000 Papers Best Gold Eyed Needles, 3c.

18,000 Pieces Worsted Skirt Braids, 2c.

3,500 Dozen Black Velvet Buttons, 5c.

2,500 Rolls Fine White Twilled Tapes, 1c.

GREAT SPRING SALE.

5,000 Rich French Lace Parbes, 12c., 18c.

2,000 Pieces Magic Embroidery, 6c.

2,000 Dozen Fine Linen Edgings, 15c. dozen.

2,400 Silk Fancy Lace Veils, 12½c

700 Imitation Honiton Lace Veils, 25c.

500 Rich Chantilly Lace Veils, 87c.

500 Rich French Thread Veils, 63c.

AT KINZEY'S.

2,500 Stripe Assorted Worked Flouncings, 5c., 8c.

1,000 Stripe Jaconet and Swiss Flouncings, 8c., 12½.

2,500 Stripe Jaconet Rich Work, do., 18c. 25c

3,000 Stripe Jaconet, Richer Work, do., 31c., 37c.

1,500 Needle Work Setts, 37c. to $1 50.

3,000 Collars, Auction Lot, Closing at 6c., 12c.

2,000 Ladies' Linen Collars, 6c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

GENTS' AND LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

3,000 Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 6c., 8c., 10c.

3,500 Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 12½c., 15c., 18c.

2,500 Gent's Shirt Bosoms, 20c., 25c. 31c.

1,000 Gent's Neck Ties, 6c. 15c., 18c., 25c.

3,000 Hair Nets, all styles, 12c. to 75c.

Opening, Rich Spring Dress Trimmings.

Opening, Rich Spring Dress Buttons.

3,000 Pieces Silk Dress Trimmings 12½c. dozen.

Opening, New Spring Goods of every description.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE, VERY CHEAP.

WM. KINZEY,

Nos. 221 and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11. 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Prof. Anderson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richelieu.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Love's Sacrifice—The Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Cook of the Walk—The Lottery Ticket—Simon Jennings.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Gitanelli—Curiosities at all Hours.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. Ived later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington dispatches this morning are highly important, and indicate that the question of reinforcing Forts Sumpter and Pickens will soon be decided. Indeed, so far as Fort Sumpter is concerned, it may have been decided already. One dispatch states that there is a strong probability that an evacuation will soon take place, while the general character of all our intelligence relative to the subject leads us to the conclusion that some definite action may be expected immedietely. The question has no doubt been anxiously discussed, and the opinions of prominent military men have been sought, with a view or arriving at e proper determination. Gen. SCOTT is understood to hold the opinion that reinforcemeots could not now be thrown into Sumpter without an immense loss of life, and that the military and naval force at the immediate command of the Government would not be sufficient to accomplish that object. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that an attempt to reinforce that or any other garrison would have the effect of concentrating the sentiment of the South against the Government, it is the general impression in Washington that all the troops will be withdrawn, with the exception of a Corporal and two men, who will be left in charge, with the American flag flying; still leaving the South Carolinians the task of "capturing" the fort, which they will then probably have force sufficient to do. It is the belief among Southern conservative men that such a course would prove the death-blow of secession.

Dispatches from Army officers in Texas state that the treachery of Gen. TWIGGS has demoralized the United States forces in that State, and that Col. WAITE had endeavored in vain to reorganize and concentrate them. Much of the Government property seized by the State authorities had been carried off by various parties. The troops were without adequate supplies. Capt. HILL was still at Fort Brown, and a collision was anticipated.

The New-York appointments are believed to have been nearly all determined upon, and include HIRAM BARNEY for the Collectorship, JAMES WATSON WEBB for Naval Officer, ABRAM WAKEMAN for Surveyor of the Port, JOSEPH HOXIE for Postmaster, and Gen. NYE for U. S. Marshal. The appointments for this City, it is expected, will all be made simultaneously.

In the Missouri Convention, Saturday, the Committee on Federal relations presented its report, setting forth the relative position of Missouri and the evils of which the South complains, without threatening either the North or the South, pointing out what are deemed the errors of both sections, and concluding with a series of resolutions declaring for the Union, urging the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise, favoring a Convention to propose amendments to the United States Constitution, deprecating all action by the Federal Government or seceded States calculated to bring on a conflict, and providing for the reassembling of the Convention at Jefferson City on the third Monday in December, or earlier, if necessary. The report was made the special order for Monday, and notice was given that a minority report would then be presented.

Four reports from the Committee on Federal Relations, in the Virginia Convention, were submitted on Saturday. The majority report recommends, in part, a conference of the Border States, and opposes coercion. One minority report gives a list of the demands of the South, and requests the States to give answer by October next, and meantime preserve the peace. Another recommends the passage of an act of Secession, and the last declares that the Government must immediately give the Southern people a full constitutional assurance of their safety in the Union, and is for the appointment of Commissioners to proceed to Montgomery

We learn from Meotgomery that the report relative to the appointment of Commissioners by the Southern "Congress" to proceed to the European Courts, was premature. It is now stated that no such move will be made until the result of the expected conference at Washington shall have been known. The permanent Constitution of the C. S. A. is expected to be reported to the "Congress" to-day.

Two European steamers have arrived since our last issue—the *Niagara* at Halifax, from Liverpool on the 23d and Queenstown on the 24th ult., and the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, from Galway on the 26th—which bring advices four days later than were received by the *North Briton* at Portland. There is, however, very little political news of interest. A bill had been introduced in the Italian Parliament creating VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy. The case of the fugitive slave ANDERSON had been again before the British Government. The Government denied the charge of invading the rights of the Canadian Government, and stated that the Governor-General had been instructed to consult legal advisers before taking action on the writ of *habeas corpus*. There had been a slight advance in cotton. From our files by the *North Briton*, which reached this City yesterday, we extract various matters of interest and importance.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. KENNEDY, left this port on Saturday noon, for Queenstown and Liverpool with the mails, 24 cabin and 112 steerage passengers.

The Pony Express brings us later news from the Pacific. The steamer *St. Louis* had sailed from San Francisco on the 21st ult. for Panama, with $994,000 and 150 passengers. WASHINGTON'S Birthday was generally observed in California, and 20,000 people attended a Union meeting in San Francisco in the evening, at which speeches were made and resolutions in favor of clinging to the Union under all circumstances were adopted enthusiastically. JAMES A. MCDOUGAL had been nominated for United States Senator by a portion of the Douglas Democrats, and it was expected that the Republicans would support him.

We have advices from Havana to the afternoon of the 5th, by the arrival of the *Quaker City* at this port. The United States steamers *Pocahontas* and *Powhatan* were in the harbor coaling. The reception to be given to Prince ALFRED, of England, was engrossing public attention, and great preparations for the event were being made by the Habaneros. Under a speculative demand the sugar market had somewhat revived, though quotations remained unchanged. Molasses continued dull. Freights were active and improving.

The celebrated Sloo Mexican grant is likely again to occupy the attention of Government, according to our dispatches from Washington. The assignees of ALBERT G. SLOO on Friday last filed in the State Department a statement of all the circumstances attending and following the grant, which was repudiated by President COMONFORT. The memorialists estimate the damages to SLOO at $10,000,000, and ask Government to bring the matter to the attention of the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs

Among the bills reported favorably in the New-York State Senate, Saturday, were an act to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company; another to incorporate the New-York Veteran Scott Life Guard; another to establish a parade ground in Brooklyn; another exempting the New-York Academy of Music from taxation, and the New-York Metropolitan Health District bills. The bill to regulate removals from office was reported for consideration by a majority of the Committee. Among those reported adversely was the bill relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court. A bill was introduced, authorizing the extension of the streets in this City between West Twenty-fourth and West Thirty-fifth streets. Bills were passed authorizing charitable institutions to lease or sell real estate; authorizing the procuring of suitable places to hold the Courts in this City. The Senate refused to recommit the bill to reduce the fare on the New-York City Railroads, and it was moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole. In the Assembly, bills creating a Board of three Engineers to examine and license all engineers, and to incorporate the Metropolitan Ice Company, were reported. The bill to regulate the sale of fruit in this City was reported adversely and the report was agreed to. The bill to amend the Central Park Act was reported favorably.

A large meeting of Germans was held, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to advocate the observance of the Sabbath, and to protest against the repeal of the Sunday laws. Mr. GUSTAV. SCHWAB acted as President, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by the President, by Dr. STOHLMANN, Mr. COOK, Prof. RANSCHEBUSSH, of Rochester, and Prof. HITCHCOCK, of this City. Resolutions in favor of a Christian observance of the Sabbath, and against the repeal of the Sunday laws, were unanimously adopted.

The Stock Market on Saturday left off dull, the dealings through the day manifesting less spirit than on Friday, and prices about ¼ @ cent. lower on the Railways. No change in Money or Bills on London.

The stormy weather on Saturday checked business. Flour was inactive and a shade lower. The demand for Wheat was fair, but prices were irregular. Corn attracted less attention. Provisions, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Fish, Candles and Tallow were lightly dealt in. The principal sales of Coffee were 3,700 bags Rio, at auction, at 11¼c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Sugars and Whisky. Freights were dull, with 383 vessels of all classes in port.

The Republicans and the Union.

HON. H. J. RAYMOND: I have read with some care the report of your remarks at the meeting of the Republican Club, Feb. 26, 1861, as published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of the 1st inst., and suppose that they indicate truthfully your personal views in relation to our national affairs.

In the course of your remarks you very kindly invite your hearers to "indicate any point, either of act or argument, in which they have doubts, and it will give you pleasure to make such explanations as the case may require." Will you have the goodness to extend the same privilege to an old friend, who is a constant reader of the TIMES, and who has a high regard for your political opinions, and who also feels that he has quite as much at stake as either yourself or any of your hearers on that occasion can have, in the peace and prosperity of the country, and the perpetuity of our Government.

You say: "All will agree that the Republican Party should take such a position, and adopt such a policy, so far as this issue is concerned, as will, *without any sacrifice of principle*, rally to its standard the Union men of the whole country,"—and similar language is repeatedly used in your remarks.

Will you be good enough to state what you regard to be the precise distinctive *principles* of the Republican Party, which cannot be sacrificed for the Union—and also (if, as I had supposed, the principles heretofore avowed by that party have been the means through its success of dissolving the Union,) how you now propose, "without any sacrifice of principle" to satisfy any portion of the South, and thus restore and preserve the Union.

While the most conservative of the Border Slave States appear to be unanimous in their determination to join the Southern Confederacy at once, unless some concessions are made by the Republican Party; or, in case, any force is used by the General Government, either in reclaiming, or protecting the Government property in that locality; are you quite confident that your recommendations "to sacrifice no principle," "to hang these Southern traitors whenever you can catch them"—"to see South Carolina sunk a thousand fathoms deep before giving up Fort Sumpter"—to assent to a compromise "simply because we get a great deal more than we give"—will prove effectual to conciliating the Border States, or reclaiming the Gulf States, and enabling us "to hand them all down to our children, unhammered and unimpaired."

You say "you would do by the Gulf States as the Quaker did to his enemy—'Friend,' said he, 'I'll not strike thee, but I'll *hold thee uneasy*.' Do you recollect how long the Quaker thus held his enemy before he made of him a good and faithful *friend*?

There are one or two other questions to which I would like your deliberate answer, because I believe them to be questions which the people, as well as the Government, must decide very soon. Is the *peaceful* restoration and preservation of the Union of sufficient importance to justify the Republican Party in the suspension, or even the abandonment of so much of its peculiar theories, or *principles*, as may be necessary to accomplish the object? And, if not, will the advantages of its restoration and preservation, *at the point of the bayonet*, and by means of a *devastating war*, be sufficient to justify the resort to such measures by the General Government?

These are questions of the gravest import, and will, I trust, receive that candid and statesmanlike consideration, which you are so well qualified to give them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861. S. SEYMOUR.

Mr. SEYMOUR'S inquiries have accidentally remained unanswered longer than we intended. If he will bear in mind that the speech to which he refers was made on the spur of the moment, and mainly in reply to queries and very emphatic objections from an audience decidedly opposed to anything like concession or conciliation towards the South, he will be less inclined, perhaps, to lay stress upon mere phrases and forms of speech. Without entering, therefore, into any detailed vindication of every sentence or syllable of those remarks, it will give us great pleasure to respond to his general inquiry concerning the relations of the Republican Party to the Union, and the steps it can take for its preservation, without any surrender of principle.

The position of the Republican Party from the onset has been purely *defensive*. It was organized to resist aggression,—to prevent the consummation of a threatened evil,—*to preserve the Federal Government from falling permanently under the control of the Slaveholding interest*. The Address adopted at its first National Convention, at Pittsburgh, set this forth, as the great danger which menaced the country, and summoned the people to organize for the purpose of averting it. It traced the historical progress of the movement step by step, pointing out the successive measures by which the Slaveholding interest had aimed at the accomplishment of that object,—setting forth the degree of success by which those efforts had been attended, and demonstrating the absolute necessity of a general and energetic effort on the part of the people, in order to preserve the Government of the Union from falling permanently and completely under the control of that interest.

"The slaveholding interest"—said that Address—"cannot be made permanently paramount in the General Government, without involving consequences fatal to free institutions. We acknowledge that it is large and powerful; that in the States where it exists it is entitled, under the Constitution, like all other local interests, to immunity from the interference of the General Government, and that it must necessarily exercise, through its representatives, a considerable share of political power. But there is nothing in its position, as there is certainly nothing in its character, to sustain the supremacy which it seeks to establish. There is not a State in the Union in which the slaveholders number *one-tenth* part of the free white population—nor in the aggregate do they number *one-fiftieth* part of the white population of the United States. The annual productions of the other classes in the Union far exceed the total value of all the slaves. To say nothing, therefore, of the questions of natural justice, and of the political economy which Slavery involves, neither its magnitude nor the numbers of those by whom it is represented, entitle it to *one-tenth* part of the political powers conferred upon the Federal Government by the Constitution. Yet we see it seeking, and at this moment wielding, all the functions of Government—executive, legislative and judicial—and using them for the augmentation of its powers and the establishment of its ascendancy. *From this ascendency, the principles of the Constitution, the rights of the several States, the safety of the Union, and the welfare of the people of the United States demand that it should be dislodged.*"

That, therefore, was the object for which the Republican Party was organized,—the cardinal principle upon which it rested. Its specific aim was to dislodge the slaveholding interest from the ascendency it had acquired over the Federal Government, and to render it forever impossible for it to regain that supremacy. The question of Slavery in the Territories came in as a very important incident of the general contest, because it was in the Territories that Slavery was making its final struggle against the tendencies of population and time in the States, and it was there, therefore, that the issue must be decided. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the signal for the final contest by which Slavery hoped to confirm and make perpetual the control it then exercised over the Government of the Union. That repeal was, therefore, also the signal for the array of the army of *resistance*,—and gave birth instantly to the Republican Party. The battle of the Territories was fought substantially by the people of the Territories themselves,—sustained and backed up by the Republican Party of the Union. But for that party, and the tremendous vote which it cast in 1856, the Slave power, backed by the Federal Government, would have overborne the people of Kansas, and the Territories would have been held by Slavery. That vote, however, opened the eyes and startled the souls of the Democracy of the North,—threw DOUGLAS and his friends substantially into the ranks of the army of resistance, led to the defeat of the Lecompton Constitution, and thus *repulsed*, finally and forever, the attempt of the Slave power to seize the Territories and make them the nurseries of new Slave States.

This was the result, directly and indirectly, of the Republican demonstration in 1856. It settled the Territorial question forever. It prevented the *increase* of the power of Slavery over the Federal Government;—but it did not dislodge it from the ascendency it had already acquired. All departments of the Government were still subject to its control. All the powers of the Government were wielded for its advantage. Approval of Slavery was exacted of every citizen as a condition of holding office. Our representation abroad was mainly a representation of Slavery. And so, in all departments and in all directions, in legislative, judicial and executive action, in the Free States as well as in the Slave States, abroad as well as at home, at all times, and over all Interests and all opinions, Slavery exerted a degree of authority out of all proportion to its legitimate influence, and the continuance of which was incompatible with the honor and well-being of the United States.

It remained, therefore, for the Republican Party to complete its task by putting an end to that ascendency,—by dislodging the Slaveholding interest from the supremacy which it had acquired over the General Government. *That has been accomplished in the election of Mr. Lincoln.* Slavery is no longer the dominant, the controlling, the supreme interest in the affairs of the Government of the United States. That battle has been fought and *lost* by the Slave Power,—just as the Territorial battle had been fought and lost before. The enemy has been repelled;—the usurper has been dislodged, and the citadel remains in the hands of those who resisted his continued ascendency.

Perhaps Mr. SEYMOUR may infer from this historical statement of our recent political contests, what principles those are which the Republicans cannot surrender. They cannot consent that Slavery shall again become the paramount interest in the Union, even for the sake of preserving the Union. They cannot assent to any action on the part of the Government which shall restore this interest to its old ascendency,—unless it wins that renewed ascendency by a fair vote of the people at the ballot-boxes of the Union; in that event, as a matter of course, the Republicans would submit, until they could reverse the verdict on a subsequent appeal. And to make this somewhat more specific, they cannot assent to any action on the part of the Government, even for the sake of the Union, which shall embody a *Constitutional recognition of slaves as property*, in the same sense, and to the same extent as horses or cattle are property,—either in the Federal Territories or in any States of which the local law does not thus regard them. This was one reason why they could not, and would not, accept what was called the Crittenden Compromise.

Mr. SEYMOUR asks how we expect the Administration to conciliate the Border States, without any sacrifice of principle. By simply doing what would be its duty, in any case,—whether the Union was in danger or not,—guaranteeing their rights, respecting their opinions, so far as they are loyal to the Union, and removing all the relics of the recent fight. Of the Territorial controversy, only the fagend is left in New-Mexico;—and while, if kept alive, it is just enough to irritate and excite both the contending parties, it is not of the slightest practical importance to either. Without any reference, then, to the dangers of disunion, it would be wise in the Administration to settle that question,—to get it out of the way at once and forever,—in order that it may give needed attention to other interests. If that had been done by Congress at its late session, we believe President LINCOLN'S inaugural embodies everything else which would have been needed to "conciliate the Border States" and in due time create a Union Party in all the most important of the Gulf States, and thus prepare the way for the restoration of the Union. We have faith that it will do this yet; and we only regret that Mr. LINCOLN'S path towards this consummation had not been made somewhat smoother, by action which Congress might have taken without any sacrifice either of principle or of any substantial interest.

Mr. SEYMOUR will see from this, we trust, that we do not think it necessary for the Republicans to sacrifice any principle in order to restore the Union. They can do it without any such sacrifice, if they only act with discretion and cool moderation, instead of yielding to the impulses of a very just and natural resentment against men who would destroy the Government simply because they have lost their long-enjoyed but unjust domination over it. The Republicans have won their battle: they have driven off the enemy, and are themselves encamped on the field. All they have to do is to *stand still*. The fruits of the victory are in their hands. They have won all they ever sought to win. The object of their organization has been accomplished,—and it now becomes them to act with a wise and prudent sagacity for the future, rather than fight over again battles they have already won, or spend their time and strength in disputes concerning shadows, when the substance is already in their grasp.

The Italian Parliament.

The opening of the first national Italian Parliament at Turin, on the 18th of the past month, marks a new division of the magnificent epic which the regeneration of Italy has given to History. The glorious episode of heroism and devotion which centres around the career of GARIBALDI has come to a close. Italy now enters on a new era—that of reconstructive statesmanship.

The circumstances under which the Italian Parliament has assembled may well vie in novelty and interest with the most memorable of historic events. Twenty-two millions of the Italian people now, for the first time, legally and constitutionally represented by a Parliament of their best and wisest citizens, are to make known their feelings and interests, their wishes and wants. Italy is now in that interesting and critical condition when all the elements of her political and social life are in a state of solution—free to take any shape: through her Parliament she now begins to mold her future history. It is the privilege of few generations to assist at so grand a spectacle as the resurrection of a people and the birth of a new State into the Commonwealth of Nations, and it would be a loss that it should pass by without our intelligence and our sympathy.

That the demands of the situation have full recognition from the Sardinian Cabinet, is manifest from the impressive speech with which VICTOR EMANUEL opened the Chambers. "My voice was once raised with boldness, but it is as wise to *wait* at the right time as it is to *dare* at the right time." The evident construction of this is, that there will be no campaign against Austria this Spring. This assurance would indeed hold by a very slight tenure were he calculating without that audacious spirit who first roused the fires of revolution. But the calm of Cavour has put many things in a very different light from that which they wore four months ago, and GARIBALDI has tacitly renounced his March programme. On the occasion of a recent visit to VICTOR EMANUEL, he is reported to have declared that he but wished to fight under his orders, and by his side, when the time should come. This is not the first manifestation of that antique abnegation which has stamped GARIBALDI the purest of patriots, and earned for his immortal name the laurels of mankind.

Meantime the real work for Italy begins: to create, through administrative reorganization, a genuine national organism. On the threshold there stands the need of the consolidation of the various States of the Italian Peninsula into one homogeneous Kingdom. During the past fifteen months numerous annexations have taken place; but annexation is not assimilation, and it is this alone that can make a compact nation out of a series of hitherto divided and rival States. On the basis of a constitutional organization it remains to establish a series of administrative reforms, to create finances, an army and navy, railways, schools, and to arouse to moral consciousness a population degraded by the vices and the incapacity generated by centuries of servitude.

Difficult though the task of the Italian Government be, its hopelessness has been exaggerated by unfriendly observers. If centuries of the vilest misgovernment have failed to utterly demoralize Sicily and Naples, it simply proves that social corruption, like disease in the body, is really self-limiting. Besides, in respect of that which was supposed to put insuperable barriers to any organic union—namely, ancient municipal and social antipathies—recent events have proved how feeble are all such ressonings in the face of an overpowering and inspiring sentiment. The cities of the Æmilia, having exchanged congratulations with their Lombard rivals, are constructing railways, engaging actively in commerce, and entering on a new career of prosperity. The populace of Naples is steadily unlearning the lessons of a century of despotism, and Sicily even, with her supposed inveterate susceptibilities, has spontaneously exchanged her title-deeds for the common charter.

A further retrospect entirely justifies this view. That movement which, as by a species of social gravitation, has grouped the divers States of Italy around a common centre, is not the mere product of the necessity of the moment—it is the expression of a profound national aspiration long latent. The history of the Peninsula is one continuous narrative of the translation of the idea of Italian unity into fact. The stirring conception of one single prosperous, powerful State, which was many years since adopted by MAZZINI as his revolutionary war-cry, and which GARIBALDI has succeeded in erecting almost into a religion, is no mere sudden popular chimera. It took its origin in the breasts of the most national poets and the most sagacious statesmen. It has been the imagination and the hope of all the noblest minds of Italy for centuries. Long the idea of the *élite*, by those slow, marvelous and inexplicable processes which mark the growth of popular sentiments it percolated through all the strata of society, piercing the solid blocks of ignorance and imbecility, and it has been reserved for our own time to see this vivifying sentiment of national life, unity and independence, become the passion of the multitude, and, penetrating to the inmost hearts of those demoralized and servile masses, work a regeneration and elevation of which a few years ago the most sanguine did not dare to dream.

The successful experiment of Italian self-government will compel us to give up what is more than a sentiment—a prejudice. Few prepossessions have had a stronger hold on the Anglo-Saxon mind than the belief that Italy was incapable of constitutional government. All manner of ethnological and historical arguments were invoked to prove that all the political vices—fickleness, cowardice, jealousy, insubordination—were the eternal attributes of the Italian race. Meantime, the practical comment on this silly dogmatism is, that the Italian people have within the past two years accomplished a political and a social revolution—hedged round with every complication that could embarrass success—with a spirit that may well shame the treason and anarchy which the normal development of a political principle has brought about in our Anglo-Saxon United States.

AN ENVOY.—The Scotch Harlequin of the *Herald* is very anxious that foreigners should be sent to represent this country abroad. He tried to seduce BUCHANAN into the same opinion,—but failed so far as his own case was concerned. We don't think he will be any more successful with LINCOLN. Scotch caps are well enough in their way;—bare legs will do, when not too badly scarred with the horsewhip;—and the Scotch fiddle is entertaining for those who like it. But in spite of all this, our neighbor will scarcely figure at the court of Sardinia, now that his "poor old friend" BUCHANAN (as he has already begun to call him,) is out of power. It is true, as he says, that some of these foreigners are great nuisances at home—but that is no reason why we should inflict them on nations with which we are at peace. It might do well enough to send BENNETT Special Envoy to South Carolina, especially if we wish to render the war with her perpetual;—but each a proceeding towards any power that has insulted us less grossly, would be intolerable.

A NEW LIGHT IN LITERATURE.—The Vicksburgh *Whig*, in eulogizing Hon. JERE CLEMENS, on the strength of his appointment to the position of Major General of the Army of Alabama, goes through the usual motions incident to the promotion of Alabama Majors, including of course a liberal sprinkling of the adjectives incident to wonderful men of war. But the *Whig*, rising from height to height of eulogy, concludes by informing us that the illustrious promoted, "holds a high place among American *literati*."

Here we halt, and in the impressive words of popular song, summon our cotemporary to hold his horses! We are quite willing that our Southern brethren of the pen should share with us our language, and exhaust our synonyms to an enormous extent. But when they claim JERE CLEMENS as holding a high place among *American literati*, we respectfully cry "Speak for yourselves! *South* American *literati*," gentlemen, as much as you will. Cotton-wool *literati*, if you prefer it. *Scelerati*, if the word please you better. Exalt CLEMENS, if you like, as an ornament to the literature of Vicksburg. But have the kindness to remember that we non-seceders have some strong claim to the word "American," and that there are certain gentlemen named BRYANT, HOLMES, LONGFELLOW and others, in whose constellation the star of CLEMENS has not as yet shone. We allow you to steal from Northern literature to garnish your independent speeches, but we can not allow you to add to it. Keep CLEMENS; you may need him—we do not.

SECESSION NOT CONTENTED.—The Provisional President of the C. S. A. does not seem destined to repose upon a bed of roses. His veto of the Act passed by the Southern Congress, reducing the offence of Slave-trading from the rank of piracy, punishable with death, to the grade of a simple misdemeanor, has drawn down on the head of JEFFERSON DAVIS the severe and violent denunciations of the more rabid Fire-eaters. They begin to suspect that even *he* may not be "true to the South," according to their standard of trueness; while two of his Cabinet officers, Secretaries TOOMBS and MALLORY, are openly proclaimed to be unsafe men to be intrusted with the guidance of Cottondom's future. The report of Secretary TOOMBS in favor of continuing the U. S. Tariff of 1857 as the Tariff of the C. S. A., "will raise," we are told, "strong opposition and intense disgust;" while Secretary MALLORY is held up to fire-eating odium as one "opposed to the cause of secession," and who "could not get more than one vote in the Legislature of Florida for any position whatever." DAVIS, STEPHENS, MALLORY and MEMINGER, all suspected of being "reconstructionists," and TOOMBS declared to be creating opposition and "intense disgust" by his anti-free-trade policy,—the South Carolina patriots must soon begin to realize that their stepping out of the Union has not been an unqualified blessing.

NEEDLESS GRIEF.—The *Tribune* commits a very ferocious assault upon Senator DOUGLAS for sustaining President LINCOLN'S Inaugural, and supporting the Union in general. We really do not see any adequate motive for this attack. Certainly Mr. DOUGLAS has not damaged the Inaugural in the least, and even if he does aid in saving the Union, there is no malice towards the *Tribune* in the act.

Our neighbor, we suspect, has some fears lest the Republican Party should turn out to be a Union Party,—and become inconveniently large by accessions of Union men from other quarters. He had a convulsion, not long ago, over a rumor that JOHN BELL was about to join the Union Administration, and Mr. SEWARD'S zealous devotion to the Union has kept him in a chronic spasm of alarm and vexation. DOUGLAS' accession caps the climax of his indignant sorrows. We beg him to be comforted. The Republican Party has never been considered a strictly close-communion corporation, and has thriven considerably hitherto on accessions from all quarters. We are inclined to think it has vitality enough to survive the support even of Senator DOUGLAS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—A FRENCH BLOCKADE.—The *Alta California*, of Feb. 6, has this important paragraph:

"Advices have been received by the Overland Mail, from Mazatlan, stating that the French man-of-war *Serieuse*, had strictly blockaded the ports of Mazatlan and San Blas. Two Mexican war schooners, which had been captured by the French vessel, are supposed to be used by the French commander in enforcing the blockade. The sum of $10,000 is demanded in settlement of an old claim, and the letters indicate a determination on the part of the French commander not to raise the siege until the sum is paid. It is supposed the merchants of those ports will have to pay the amount if the Government does not. The house through which we obtain this news suppose that the blockade is detaining a vessel of their own, now considerably over due."

This is the only information concerning this movement which we have yet received. This blockade may lead to very important results.

Death of Eugene Scribe.

The most prolific, versatile and popular playwright of France, EUGENE SCRIBE, has just died, in Paris, at the ripe age of 71. Less a dramatist than a manufacturer of comedies, vaudevilles and opera librettos, SCRIBE produced, in the fifty years of his professional life, more material for the theatrical amusement of France, and all the rest of the world, than any ten others in his line of business; for with him it was a mere business—its operation mechanical, and its object money. More than four hundred plays are ascribed to his pen, and for the concoction of these he had a veritable factory, where he employed the services of such journeymen and apprentices as in France are elegantly denominated *collaborateurs*; indeed, this collaborating system was inaugurated by SCRIBE, and ALEXANDRE DUMAS owes him a monument. Among the clever workmen in this great playmaker's shop were such handy fellows as CASSIMIR DELAVIGNE, MELLESVILLE, BRAZIER, CARMOUCHE, DUPIN, VARNER and BAYARD. Each had his specialty—this for the idea, that for the plot, another for the dialogue, still another for the verses—so that a vaudeville, such as should set all Paris in a roar, in passing through the pens of these gentlemen, went through almost as many processes as a pin. Then there was the incalculable SCRIBE, full of expertness and industry, overseeing all, directing all, adding here a quaint character, there a bewildering situation, in another place a sparkling epigram—all point and surprise; and the end that crowned the work was the honesty (for which M. DUMAS, the elder, will not venture to dedicate a monument to him) of attaching, beside his own signature, the name of his principal *collaborateur*.

SCRIBE was the son of a silk merchant, at the sign of the *Black Cat*, in the Rue St. Denis, and his worthy father fondly dedicated him for an advocate; but the freedom of a Parisian student's life, and his passion for vaudevilles end "varieties," soon beguiled him from the dry walks of Law. Next he must be an author; and so, from 1811 to 1815, we find him the hero of a series of magnificent failures—a true advantage to one so "opinionated" as to ascribe his damning to any incapacity or blunder but his own. Hence, perhaps, the famous successes that followed; for the fifteen years of the Restoration constituted for him a procession of triumphs. Each week was marked by a new play and a new hit. The Vaudeville and Varieties theatres hardly sufficed for the greed of the people, and the swelling flood of SCRIBE'S invention; but the establishment of the *Gymnase*, in 1820, opened an additional outlet, and through it flowed one hundred and fifty pieces—in fact all of these comprised in the collection called *Répertoire du Théâtre de Madame*. Henceforth the vast popularity of SCRIBE was a fact established, and his success a thing of course. Neither the one nor the other lost anything in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," written with LEGOUVE, in 1849; "The Czarina," in 1855—both for RACHEL; or the "Bataille de Dames," also collaborated with LEGOUVE. The famous DEJAZET, not less than RACHEL, owed no small part of her success to the author of "Adrienne."

In 1836 SCRIBE was elected to one of the famous forty chairs in the *Academie Française*. People who thought of the "workman" said it should have been a bench, and laughed. So did SCRIBE, and took the chair.

It is, perhaps, in the lyric drama that the famous vaudevillist shone brightest, or at least with most fashionable lustre. SCRIBE, to say nothing of his *collaborateurs*, for thirty years touched the lyric scene as with a wand of magic, and had a part in every grand success of modern operatic music. AUBER wove upon his accommodating *libretti* the familiar music of "Massaniello," "Fra Diavolo," "Gustavus III.," and the "Domino Noir." MEYERBEER sang to the story of his "Huguenots," "L'Etoile du Nord" and "Robert le Diable;" and HALEVY is indebted to his inexhaustible ingenuity for the words of "La Juive." Then there are "La Dame Blanche," the "Bronze Horse," the "Prophète," the "Tempest," and the "Sicilian Vespers," all as familiar as the name of VERDI, AUBER or ADAM—or of SCRIBE, who wrote for them. He was the most supple of libretto-writers, and the least exacting of poets, cheerfully mutilating any part of his work to accommodate the caprices of the composer, and twisting his verse to every turn of the melody.

SCRIBE found in his extraordinary workshop a mine wherein he delved, with no less success than vigor, for that wealth with popularity, that ease with dignity, which he knew so well how to enjoy in his latter days. He had made a fortune amounting to several millions of francs, and adopted for his arms a Pen, with the motto, "*Inde fortuna et libertas.*" Over the door of his magnificent chateau of Séricourt was the inscription:

"Le théâtre a payé cet asile champêtre;
Vous qui passez, merci! Je vous le dois peut-être."

He used his princely fortune nobly, and as a patron of the Society of Dramatic Authors, and the various associations for the benefit of men of letters, indulged himself in many quiet and delicate beneficences.

No great dramatist was SCRIBE, only a playwright of amazing versatility and cleverness—that was granted long ago; no profound observation of manners, no development of character, no analysis of the passions, not even force of style was his—he was but an ingenious mixer of plots, an infallible inventor of telling situations, and first-rate catastrophes. Said M. VILLEMAIN to him, "The secret of your theatrical success is that you have happily seized the spirit of your age, and made the sort of comedies to which it accommodates itself most perfectly, and which resemble it most exactly."

The English and American, not less than the French theatres, owe some of their longest and most sensational "runs," during the last quarter of a century, to the marvelous ingenuity and inexhaustible sprightliness of SCRIBE. So often, indeed, and in so many ways, has he been translated, "traduced" and "adapted," that one regards with suspicion the genuineness of every "original American drama" until he has first searched for its origin in SCRIBE.

THE ADRIATIC.—We understand that the *Adriatic* has not been chartered by Mr. CUNARD, but was only engaged to remain until Wednesday next and to take the mails for the Cunard Company on that day. Her destination is still Southampton and she will touch at Queenstown.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Immense Union Meeting at San Francisco—$315,000 in Treasure on route for New-York.

FORT KEARNY, Saturday, March 9.

The Pony Express passed here at 6½ o'clock this evening, bringing the following summary of news from the Pacific Coast:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Arrived the 21st, ship *Malay*, Boston; 22d, *Lookout*, New-York; 23d, *Syren*, Boston.

Sailed the 20th, ship *Scotland*, Callao; *Chariot of Fame*, Liverpool; bark *A. J. Ramos*, Hong Kong.

On the 21st the steamer *St. Louis* sailed for Panama, carrying 150 passengers. The principal shippers of treasure were:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$170,000	Tallant & Wild	$60,000
Davidson & Co.	160,000	Strauss	53,000
Alsop & Co.	106,000	Coleman	52,000
Sather & Church	71,000	Hentzsch	40,000
Heller Bros.	63,000	Murphy, Grant & Co	38,000

James Patrick, Dewitt Kettle, Reynolds, Reis & Co. and Mills & Co., each about $30,000, and other shippers to a less amount, making the total shipment $994,000, of which $615,000 is for New-York, and $160,000 for England.

The *St. Louis* took the following cabin passengers: Wm. A. Macondray, F. Kirk and wife, James F. Shunk, Mrs. C. S. Black and infant, Mrs. Classen, John G. Hughes, Rev. T. S. Yocel and wife, Henry Bigelow, W. R. Hopkins, Mrs. J. M. Noyes and infant, Mrs. L. C. Howard and infant, E. J. Wilkins, D. W. Bryant and wife, R. O. Penholm, A. Dubois, Capt. Bendixen, Mrs. Sutter, N. W. Chittenden, N. Teperina, Chas. Lowe, G. B. Knowles, Mrs. Riegel and two daughters, Frank Deming, Jacob Rudesil, G. Howard, F. Finnell, A. V. A. Townsend, Mrs. Dale, Edward Ross, Mrs. Lyons and child, Mrs. Emma Goss, N. Giraden, M. J. Thompson, W. B. Ford, G. E. Lloyd, Mrs. L. Lanzwerck and child, J. Delaney and family, Mrs. L. Feldmon and infant, G. Meyer, A. Werthim, Miss M. J. Stuart, A. Destill, B. Woodward, Mr. Morrison, S. B. Furnish and two children, W. H. Tarch, H. A. Logan, W. A. Coats, N. Samuelson, J. Rebert, R. Bander Roseawig.

There has been a fair state of trade for the past three days, at low prices. Coffee and domestic liquors are about the only articles tending upwards. Rio coffee is held at 14½ cent. Domestic spirits have advanced about 10 per cents. The market for flour and grain is about as last reported. The weather is again rainy; otherwise the prospects are good for a fair business next week.

There is but little general news.

The ceremonies at the Union celebration yesterday absorbed all attention. The day was as universally observed by abstaining from business, as are the usual Fourth of July celebrations. In San Francisco it is estimated that more than 20,000 people attended the Union meeting at the square corner of Market and Montgomery-sts. Speeches were made by EDWARD STANLEY, EUGENE CASSERLY, Col. CROCKETT and others. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring the unalterable attachment of California to the Union; that there exists no power under the Constitution for a State to secede; that California will cheerfully acquiesce in any honorable plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties so as to secure the rights of all the States; that if one or more States should effect a final separation from the Union, California should, and will, nevertheless, cling to the Union.

JAMES A. MCDOUGAL was nominated a candidate for United States Senator by a caucus composed of twenty-eight Douglas men, on the evening of the 20th. This is one less than a majority of the Douglas Party in the Legislature. The remaining, or majority portion of that party have coalesced with the Breckinridge Democrats, and the prospect is favorable to the nomination of Gen. DENVER. The Republicans are expected to support MCDOUGAL, but it is hardly possible he can be elected by their united aid.

Pony Express dates, from the Atlantic States, arrived to the

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Niagara at Halifax and the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

The Anderson Extradition Case Before Parliament.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The News by the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool, Saturday 23d, *via* Queenstown, Sunday afternoon, 24th, arrived at this port at 3¼ P. M., and sailed again for Boston at 5 o'clock.

Her news is not of a very important character.

In the British Parliament the Government had denied the charge of invading the rights of the Provincial Government of Canada in regard to the case of the fugitive slave ANDERSON, and it was stated that the Governor-General of that province had been instructed to consult legal advisers before taking action on the writ of *habeas corpus*.

In the Italian Parliament a bill had been introduced creating VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy.

The steamship *Great Britain* is advertised to sail for New-York in April.

Sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week footed up twenty six thousand bales, of which two thousand were to speculators and four thousand to exporters.

The News by the Prince Albert.

[ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, March 9.

The Galway Company's Steamship *Prince Albert*, which left Galway on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 26, arrived at this port, *en route* to New-York, at 8 o'clock this morning.

The *Prince Albert's* dates are four days later than those received per steamship *North Briton* at Portland.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on Saturday evening, Feb. 23.

Political news is unimportant.

The *Prince Albert* brings no news of the *Australasian*.

The ship *Hiawatha*, reported ashore at Plymouth, has been got off.

The ship *Ceres*, from New-Orleans for Fleetwood, put into Queenstown about the 25th, with loss of four men and jib-boom.

The *Wesmus* and *C. B. Wright* have been condemned and sold at Gibraltar.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Emperor of Austria has signed the new constitution, which, among other things, grants legislative powers to the Diet.

Prince NAPOLEON'S journey to Italy has been deferred, the Emperor having enjoined him to remain in Paris for the present, on the ground, as is alleged, that the anti-clerical views of the Prince would give a fresh impulse in Italy to the question of the Pope's temporal sovereignty.

ROME, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The order of the day of Gen. GUYON censures the demonstrations made by the National Committee, and accepts the address of congratulation which the latter addressed to the French; and also recommends the officers of his command to avoid in future all popular assemblies.

NAPLES, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The suppression of the convents has given rise to several popular disturbances. The rioters attacked several convents, but were repulsed by the National Guard.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, March 9.

The steamship *Prince Albert* will sail for New-York to-morrow, where she will be due on Wednesday night.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE MAILS BY THE NORTH BRITON.

Newspaper packages by the *North Briton*, which having left Liverpool Feb. 21, arrived at Portland on Saturday, reached this City yesterday morning.

We glean from them various matters of interest:

The *Nouvelliste*, of Rouen, publishes a piece of news which may serve as a comment on the pamphlet of Viscount DE LA GUERONNIERE. "At the same time," it says, "that the new pamphlet appeared, M. THOUVENEL addressed to the French diplomatic agents abroad, a circular intended to explain the motives which have decided the French Government to leave its troops at Rome. According to the terms of this circular, France will continue to keep garrison in the Pontifical States until a Congress shall have determined on the reorganization of Italy. This story is, however, contradicted by other authorities.

Letters from Trieste state that orders have been received at that port and at Pola to fit out all the sailing vessels of the Austrian Navy, without exception. These vessels of war are to proceed to the ports of Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, Fiume, and Cattaro, where they will be used as floating batteries. A division of 12 iron-cased gunboats is to be also stationed in the Bay of Quarnero, and remain there to watch the Hungarian coast.

A pamphlet by M. VIALARDI, just published at Turin, gives the following as the state of the public debts of Italy: "Of Piedmont and Sardinia, 1,159,970,595f.; of Lombardy, 145,412,988f.; of the Æmilian Provinces, 42,000,000f.; of Tuscany, 209,000f.; of Naples and Sicily, 550,008,0000f.; total, 2,106,383,583f. To this must be added the debt of the Pontifical Government, which is believed to be 430,000,000f. The total, then, including Venetia, is 2,536,383,583f.

The King of Bavaria, says a letter from Munich, has placed the Palace of Biederstein at the disposition of the King of Naples, whenever he may please to occupy it.

The Viceroy of Egypt, after having landed at Ouech, a small port in the Red Sea, proceeded to Medina, where he remained five days, praying on the tomb of the prophet. The Prince made some magnificent presents to the Scheriff of Medina and to the Ulémas. He was to leave ou the 20th January for Mecca.

The *Times* correspondent at Naples writes:

"While the Cardinal Archbishop is denouncing and preaching against PADRE GAVAZZI, the Padre has a room in affectionate proximity to the Nuncio, where on Wednesdays and Fridays, he gives controversial lectures, and on Sunday he preaches twice in Italian. Last Sunday evening, among a great number of Italians, there were five priests present, who applauded the Padre during a part of his discourse, the audience joining in a demonstration, which GAVAZZI immediately endeavored to check. One priest has thrown aside his robes and declared himself a Protestant. The police have on several occasions sent to warn the Padre that his life was in danger, but he told them that it was their duty to protect him, and that he should persist in doing what he considered his duty. I must not omit this opportunity of saying that GAVAZZI has shown immense moral courage ever since he has been here, and great self-denial in very heightened circumstances."

The Paris correspondent of the Morning *Herald* says:

"The arrest of MIRES has created a sensation in Paris only to be compared to that excited by the SADLER and ROBSON frauds in England. It seems that the indictment against him contains three counts—breach of trust, swindling, and forgery, (*faux en écritures de commerce.*) Rumor mentions several very distinguished names as mixed up with M. MIRES, but it will be premature to disclose them at present."

THE SPEECH OF VICTOR EMANUEL.

The following is the full text of King Victor Emanuel's speech on opening the Chambers at Turin on the 18, and of which a summary has already been given by telegram:

SENATORS AND DEPUTIES: Almost entirely free and united, thanks to Providence, to the cooperation of all, and to the valor of our armies, Italy relies on your strength and wisdom. To you it belongs to give new uniform institutions and a determined organization. In establishing the greatest administrative liberties among peoples accustomed to different usages and a different organization, you will be careful not to weaken that political unity which has been the desire of so many centuries. The opinion of the most civilized nations is favorable to us. The principles of order which prevail more than ever in the councils of Europe are not less favorable to us. [Loud cheers.] Rome will become herself again, a guarantee of order and peace, and will powerfully contribute to universal pacification. The Emperor of the French, while firmly maintaining the principle of non-intervention, which is so advantageous to us, has deemed it his duty to recall his Ambassador. If this circumstance has been painful to us, it has not, however, diminished our feelings of gratitude, or our confidence in his love for the Italian cause. [Cheers.]

Prance and Italy, between whom there exists a community of race, traditions and manners, have drawn closer, in the fields of Magenta and Solferino, an alliance whose bonds are indissoluble. [Applause.]

The Government and people of England, that anchor of liberty, have loudly proclaimed our right to dispose of ourselves; they have greatly aided us by their good offices; our gratitude will never forget it. [Applause.]

An illustrious and upright Prince has ascended the throne of Prussia. I have sent an Ambassador to him as a proof of our consideration as well as our sympathy for the noble German nation, which, though still be more and more convinced that the Constitution of Italian unity cannot injure either the rights or interests of other nations. (Loud applause.)

SENATORS AND DEPUTIES: I am certain that you will not hesitate to give my Government the means of completing warlike preparations by land and sea. Thus, the Kingdom of Italy, placed in a position not to dread an attack, will find more easily in the consciousness of its force reasons for opportune prudence. Under other circumstances my language was bold; for wisdom consists not less in knowing how to dare opportunely than to temporize opportunely. Devoted to Italy, I have never hesitated to risk for her my life and my crown, but no one has the right to risk the existence and fate of a nation. [Applause.]

After signal victories, the Italian army, whose glory increased every day, has just acquired fresh titles by rendering itself master of one of the most formidable citadels. I feel the consolatory idea, that this feat of arms will close forever the painful series of our conflicts. The naval forces have proved in the waters of Ancona and of Gaeta, that the sailors of Pisa, of Genoa, and of Venice, are revived amongst us. A valiant youth, led on by a Captain who has filled the most distant countries with his name, have shown that neither servitude nor long misfortunes have weakened the nerves of the Italian people. [Loud applause.] These are facts which have inspired the nation with great confidence in its own destiny. I am happy to manifest to the first Italian Parliament the joy which fills my heart, as a King and as a soldier." [Renewed applause.]

The King, on leaving the Chambers, was loudly cheered by the people outside. On M. DE CAVOUR'S making his appearance among the crowd, he was greeted with vehement cries of "*Viva Cavour.*"

THE FALL OF GAETA.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT ROME.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ROME, Friday, Feb. 15, 1861.

You were informed some time ago that when Gaeta should be taken there would be a demonstration on the Corso. In the course of yesterday the necessary instructions were secretly circulated through Rome, and the chiefs of the French gendarmes was informed that a promenade would take place in the evening, but strict order would be observed. No prohibition was issued, and towards 6½ o'clock the Corso began to fill, especially in its central and usually most-frequented portion, comprised between the Piazza San Carlo and the Piazza Sciarra. The throng increased until it became extremely dense, and probably from 15,000 to 20,000 persons were assembled, when, at 7½ o'clock, a white Bengal light was suddenly fired near the Piazza del Popolo. The signal was responded to by enthusiastic shouts of "*Viva l'Italia!*" "*Viva Vittorio Emanuele!*" "*Viva Cavour!*" "*Viva Napoleone!*" The crowd was chiefly composed of men, but there were some women, by their appearance evidently of the better classes, who shouted as heartily and eagerly as any one. The white light no sooner appeared than a red one was fired opposite the Café Nuovo, and a green one on the Piazza Colonna. At nearly the same moment, and in a similar manner, the national colors flamed up on the Piazza di Venezia, opposite the palace of the Austrian Embassy, on the Piazza Trajano, on the lofty stair in front of the Trinita del Monti, and on various other squares and open places in Rome. In the Corso many of the inhabitants illuminated their windows. There were some pickets of Papal gendarmes about the Corso, one of six men near the Via degli Convertite, another of eight on the Piazza San Lorenzo, in Lucina, and a third lower down, towards the Piazza del Popolo. When the heartfelt shout of "*Viva l'Italia!*" ran through the air they seemed a good deal taken aback, and as if hesitating what to do. This lasted for a moment, and then they quietly disappeared from the Corso. It was just as well, for the people's blood was hot last night, a great many had arms concealed about their persons, and misfortunes might easily have happened. I hear there was one small encounter in which an officious gendarme received a box on the ear, which he prudently pocketed and made off, glad to escape worse. There were bodies of men walking about in fours, in a sort of military order, and any ill judged interference on the part of the Papal authorities would have led to serious results. Two Papal Zouaves, who drove into the Corso from the Piazza del Popolo in an open cab, were received with hisses and with very threatening cries, whereupon they drove down a side street, and were not followed. When the demonstration had taken place, some French gendarmes (there are about fifty of these in Rome,) began to expostulate with the people, and to urge them to disperse, saying that they had done what they wished, and that it was time to go. The French gendarmes, well behaved and good-tempered, are far from sharing the hatred and execration in which the Romans hold the gendarmes of the Pope, and the throng listened to them, and, attending to their recommendation, began to separate. Presently some French patrols arrived upon the scene. A very strong one, consisting of several companies, marched on to the Piazza Colonna, placed pickets there, which allowed people to quit the Corso, but not to enter, and then the remainder of the patrol marched slowly, with a wide front, down the street, and was cheered by the crowd, which quietly dispersed on its approach. By about 8½ o'clock the Corso had resumed its usual appearance at that hour. Everything had gone off most satisfactorily. The demonstration had been complete. The Italian colors had been displayed, refulgent and unmistakeable, on the principal squares and high places of Rome; they had flamed under the very nose of the Austrian Ambassador, to whose nostrils their odor can hardly have been grateful; they had been publicly saluted by acclamations for Italy and its King; the peace had not been broken, and there was not a single catastrophe to deplore. The *vivats* given for the Emperor NAPOLEON and for France were doubtless all the heartier by reason of a report which had been widely spread in the afternoon, that the French Chamber of Deputies had voted, by a vast majority, the withdrawal of the French army from Rome. This report was too good to be true, and so afterwards was contradicted, but for a moment there were persons eager to believe it, even against their own conviction of its improbability.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT NAPLES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861.

As soon as the news was received in Naples, an enthusiasm, amounting to madness, took possession of the population. All were in the streets, from which every carriage was turned out. Coming, as the intelligence did, about dusk, no preparations had been made for rejoicing, and it was curious to observe how, as when the Host is carried at night, an illumination was improvised on the moment. "*Lumi, lumi!*" shouted the crowds below, and every room was darkened, while wax lights, candels, even common wicks with oil were snatched from the tables and hurried to the balconies. I saw men, in the ecstacy of their joy, holding great heavy chandeliers over a balcony. Guitars, and trumpets, and fiddles made their appearance at the windows, and, amid shouts of "Garibaldi, Garibaldi!" "Cialdini!" and here and there a "Victor Emanuel!" the ever popular "Hymn of Garibaldi" was played, the whole crowd below joining in the *finale*. I never saw greater enthusiasm in Naples, and even the Piedmontese, who hitherto have been discontented with the Neapolitans, were last night flattered and satisfied. Despite the vast crowds which were assembled, order was not in the slightest degree interrupted. A few windows might have been broken where the cry for "*Lumi, lumi!*" was not immediately responded to, but nothing more. Torches blazed, oil works flickered, and flags waved in every direction of the city until a late hour—rather too late an hour for some of your early-going folks; and all this on Ash Wednesday, too. Heavens preserve us that these sinful Neapolitans should have so far violated the sanctity of ashes and salt fish as to have turned mad in the evening. What will the Cardinal say? What will the holy confessor in his little wooden box near that pillar say? To tell the truth, Cardinal and priest are fast losing influence in Naples, and people are beginning to fears that religion has been made a trade, an instrument of despotism.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated the 15th of February, says:

"The Federal resolution of the 7th instant has not made any great sensation here. It was expected, and is simply a natural consequence of all the acts of the Frankfort Diet in this lamentable conflict. It is the logical consequence of the concessions already made to the excitement of the German national sentiment, the action of which has been turned upon Schleswig because the population of that Duchy is partly German, and because it had relations with the German Duchy of Holstein up to 1720; but it is overlooked that, after the peace of 1720, Schleswig became an integral part of Denmark under the express guarantee of France and England.

There is no doubt that Federal execution will be regarded here as a *casus belli*, and every preparation is being made, both in the army and navy, for war. The whole population seems animated with the same spirit. It is reported, nevertheless, that great difference of opinion exists in the Government. There is a strong party which aims at the complete incorporation of Schleswig in the Monarchy, and advises the immediate and final separation of Holstein, while the moderate party look upon a pure and simple defensive action against the attacks of the Diet as the only means left to us to shield the unity of the Monarchy, and prevent a dismemberment; the inevitable effect of which would be to weaken the State. Under these circumstances it must not be wondered at that a Ministerial crisis is spoken of as imminent."

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

From the Liverpool Post.

Great fears are entertained for the stability of the Ministry. They are weak on every point but one,—their foreign policy. The incidents of the last session gave them a shake, and they have not opened the present session with that distinct firmness which would inspire confidence. The abandonment of a pledge, on the ground that the country was apathetic, is regarded as proceeding more from their fears than from their conviction of the utility of reform, while their neutrality in reference to the two bills introduced on Tuesday evening is contrary to the decisive conduct expected in a strong Government. There is, too, a want of cohesion in parties, and the adverse vote on Tuesday night indicates a great uncertainty as to ministerial support on financial questions. Within the Cabinet a want of harmony is reported, and in consequence the Premier, it is understood, would willingly, in deference to age, retire from office. Were the Conservatives ready, they might compel resignation, or an appeal to the country; but they are not ready, and their chiefs are disqualified by their recent speeches to lead.

As adverse votes, however, are more than probable, a change of Ministry may be expected. Lord PALMERSTON retiring, it is supposed that either the Duke of NEWCASTLE or Lord HERBERT would be called on to form a Ministry. His grace is a great favorite at Court, and Sidney HERBERT is a decided favorite with the country. Under either one or the other the Peelite element would predominate. Lord JOHN RUSSELL would retain the Foreign Secretaryship, and perhaps Sir JAMES GRAHAM would replace Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS at the Home Office. Mr. GLADSTONE would still be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and perhaps no change would be made in the Irish or legal departments.

A recasting of the Ministry will, of course, be followed by the usual process. The essential business of the country will be got through with becoming speed on the assurance that an appeal will be made to the country before harvest time.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

[The weekly Liverpool Cotton market was received by the *North Briton.*]

HAVRE MARKETS.

(*Week including 29th.*)

COTTON—Sales of the week, 25,000 bales. Orleans *ordinaire* 101f.; do. Bas, 93f.—there has been a decline of 2f.@4f. Stock in port, 195,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS firm. ASHES dull and quotations are barely maintained. CORFSA firm. OILS dull. RICE dull and quotations nominal. SUGAR dull. LARD quiet. WHALEBONE dull and quotations hardly supported.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: FLOUR dull and declined 3d.@6d. since Tuesday; quoted 28s. 6d.@29s. 9d. WHEAT very dull, with a decline on inferior qualities of 1d @2d. per cental; fine qualities unchanged; red, 11s.@11s. 9d.; white, 12s.@15s. CORN quiet; prices easier but unchanged; mixed, 36s. 6d.@39s.; yellow, 37s.@38s. 6d.; white, 35s. 2d.@39s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BIGLAND, ASPINA & Co., and others, report: BACON quiet and prices easier, but not quotably lower. PORK dull; new American 90s. at retail. BACON quiet at 50s.@53s. LARD dull, and declined 1s. on the week; quotations 55s.@57s. 6d. TALLOW in fair demand; North American, 48s.@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots, 27s. 9d.@29s.; Pearls, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. RESIN dull, and slighly declined; Common, 4s. 8d.@4s. 7d.; medium to fine, 4s. 9d.@8s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 31s., but holders demand an advance. SUGAR heavy, and declined 6d. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull; prices are easier, but quotations are unchanged; Carolina, 20s.@21s. QUERCITRON BARK—Baltimore is quoted at 4s. 6d.@5s. 9d. FISH quiet, but steady. LINSEED OIL, 29s.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, and the market is greatly depressed. There has been a decline in all quotations, and transactions have been unimportant

Cloth is almost unsalable.

LONDON MARKETS—BARINGS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. IRON dull. SUGAR quiet; prices easier, but unaltered. RICE heavy. TALLOW 56s.@57s. TEA declined; common Congou, 1s 1d. COFFEE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 31s. 6d. OILS generally unchanged.

BAR SILVER, 5s. 1d. DOLLARS, 4s. 11d.@4s. 11½d. EAGLES nominal, at 76s. 7d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING and BELL & Co. report a dull and downward tendency. United States Fives, 85¼. (Other quotations as per *North Briton.*)

Commercial News by the Prince Albert.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 26—P. M.

COTTON—The sales to-day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Messrs. HEWITT & Co. report an advance of 1-16@3-16 of a penny per lb. since Friday last, the market closing firm at the advance.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally dull.

PROVISIONS are dull.

LONDON, Feb. 26—P. M.—CONSOLS 91¾@91¾ for money, and 91¾@91¾ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—New-York Central Railroad 73@75.

The total sales of COTTON to-day reach 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters—the market closing very firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour dull, and quotations nominal. Wheat quiet; Corn dull; mixed, 36s. 9d.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 26—P. M.

Consols closed at 91¾@91¾ for money, and 91¾@91¾ for account.

The Money market is generally unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Evening.

The closing prices of Consols this afternoon were: 91 9-16@91 11-16 for Money, and 91¾@91¾ for Account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales of New-York Central Railroad were at 73@75.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Academy forces brought their campaign to an end on Saturday, here and in Brooklyn, and are now gravitating in a somewhat catarrhal condition towards the hub of the universe, where, if nothing breaks, they will certainly appear to-night. Their chances in Boston are more than usually brilliant, inasmuch as they carry with them three operas that have never been heard in the City of Notions, and a company sufficiently strong to render the best works of the standard *repertoire*, in a thoroughly efficient manner. If the times do not interfere with the fortunes of the opera, there can hardly be a doubt that four weeks will pass pleasantly enough, and leave something beyond the receipts for the associate artists, with which to return to New-York. A short Spring season will then introduce us to VERDI'S "Aroldo."

The past week was the least successful that they have had in New York, being marred by the weather, and the ludisposition of several leading artists. In consequence of the latter the house was closed on Wednesday. The next performance on Friday was a great success, and if the weather had turned out fine on the following day the losses of the week would undoubtedly have been reimbursed. But every one knows with what charming persistency it rained on the occasion of Saturday's Matinée, and with what a keen edge the east wind smote the unfortunate traveler whose fate it was to have business in the streets. Thus the entertainment which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been gay and animated to the last degree, presented a very damp and crumpled aspect. The audience was not absolutely contemptible in point of numbers; we have seen smaller gatherings when the skies have been clear and the breezes balmy; but it was not what it would have been under more favorable circumstances, and with so interesting an attraction as Miss KELLOGG in a new rôle. The opera of "Linda di Chamouni" was performed, and on the whole satisfactorily, although we could not help noticing a lack of coherence in some of the concerted pieces and orchestral accompaniments, that could not fairly be laid to the charge of the composer. Thorough rehearsal under the new system of playing five times a week, and having but one conductor, becomes almost an impossibility. Do we not remember how execrable were the performances of "Lucrezia Borgia," of "Il Trovatore," of "Don Giovanni," and other works, promptly contemned at the time of their production, and only because they lacked this great essential of proper rehearsal? Something then of this deficiency was noticeable on Saturday, but SUSINI, BRIGNOLI and FERRI redeemed the performance from mediocrity, and of the two ladies who were in the cast, one at least raised it to a point of great excellence. We refer of course to Miss KELLOGG, whose performance of the part of the heroine was in all respects an improvement on that of *Gilda*, in "Rigoletto," which, it will be remembered, we regarded as extraordinary for a *débutante*. The difference in our estimate of the two parts will best be understood when we say that Miss KELLOGG'S *Linda* was a performance which would have been pronounced extraordinary had it been given by an experienced artist, whose career was in its zenith. The *rôle* makes large demands on the singer, and still larger on her power of dramatic vivification. Its histrionic phases are so clearly defined, that if they fail to provoke the proper responses, the whole emotional interest of the opera as a play is destroyed. Mme. SONTAG was, perhaps, the best *Linda* we have ever had in this country, and after her, Mme. GAZZANIGA. To those illustrious predecessors, in a grand *rôle*, may be added the name of Miss KELLOGG—a lady who, if she lacks the vocal finish of a SONTAG, and the overwhelming intensity of a GAZZANIGA, possesses at least a spark of that genius which lighted either to fame. Recalling the grace and elegance of this performance in the first act, and its grander proportions as the dramatic vehemencies of the plot are drawn forth, we should find it difficult to believe that Miss KELLOGG was but a novice in the art of dramatic illustration, did not her youth and our own knowledge assure us of the fact. Unquestionably it was one of the best performances we have ever witnessed, and sufficient to place Miss KELLOGG in the front rank of artists of the dramatic school, and emphatically at the head of all American *prime donne* who have espoused it.

Owing to the indisposition of Miss ADALAIDE PHILLIPS Mme. D'ORMY sang the contralto part.

Miss HINCKLEY took her benefit at the Brooklyn Academy on Saturday night, and had a very satisfactory audience in point of number, and withal a good-natured one. Of the performances it is perhaps better not to speak, as scarcely anything was done which was advertised. Owing to the illness of Mme. COLSON, that lady did not appear as *Norma*, and the part was undertaken at short notice by Mme. ANNA BISHOP. Miss HINCKLEY was in excellent voice, and proved a very acceptable *Adalgisa*. She was called out at the close, and was presented with a basket of flowers and a diamond cross.

The same causes that interfered with the attendance at the Academy, also interrupted the general prosperity of the theatres. There will, in consequence, be several changes in the bills to-night. "Central Park," at Mr. WALLACK'S, gives place once more to the old comedies. The entertainments, this evening, are for the benefit of the Treasurer, Mr. THEODORE MOSS—a gentleman widely known for his urbane efficiency. COWLEY'S play, "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," will be played, with all the artists in the cast.

At the Winter Garden Miss CUSHMAN'S engagement came to a close on Saturday. She will be succeeded by Miss JANE COOMBS, who makes her *rentrée* to-night as *Margaret Elmore*, in the play of "Love's Sacrifice."

At NIBLO'S, Mr. FORREST resumes his celebrated character of *Richelieu* in BULWER'S play of that name.

At Miss LAURA KEENE'S, the "Seven Sisters."

At the New Bowery Theatre, the drama called "The Cock of the Walk."

And at Barnum's Museum, a new spectacular piece called "Gitanelli, the Children of the Zincali."

At the French Theatre, on Saturday evening, a droll vaudeville, called "Un Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," was performed with marked success. The search after a refractory bonnet produced a series of situations of so ludicrous and laughter-provoking a character, that the audience were kept in a roar from beginning to end. The piece will be given to-morrow night for the second time. We are glad to hear that Mr. BUCKLAND, of the Montreal Theatre, has become associated with Mr. BEATRAM, and will remove the theatre in a short time to Mr. WALLACK'S old establishment.

Mr. WIDDOWS, who was, if we are not mistaken, the founder of the present French theatre, and for that reason the first man sacrificed in the cause, anounces that he will give a concert at Irving Hall to-morrow evening. The affair is in the hands of a Committee, who hope by their own exertions and the merits of the programme, to secure an attendance which will be a substantial testimonial to the *beneficiare*.

Miss EMMA ROWCROFT will give a *Matinée Musicale* at Dodworth's to-morrow, beginning at 2 P. M.

Note from Capt. Comstock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please contradict the report of your Washington correspondent, by saying that I am not a candidate for the office of Naval Constructor, at large, or for any other office in the gift of the Government, and oblige, Yours, respectfully,

JOS. J. COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1861.

CLEANING THE STRANDS.—The contractor has some four hundred men at work, and it is a subject of comment among all who see the gangs in the various Districts, how differently they work from those employed heretofore by the City Inspector. In the upper portion of the City the change is already perceptible, and cobble-stones, which have not been visible for months, have been brought to the light of day.

One of the Sights of New-York.—It is one of the pleasantest feelings a man can have to be dressed in accordance with the weather, and appropriately to his own rank in life and personal appearance. We have never seen a more varied or rich assortment of Spring clothes for men and boys, than that which the BROTHERS SMITH, of Fulton-st. and Broadway (corner of Canal-st.) have now on hand. Their prices are fabulously moderate, too, and as all their prices are legibly marked on each article, purchasers are all placed on an equal footing there being no deviation in any case from the marked price. A visit to their stores is one of the "sights of the metropolis," which no stranger should omit to see.

SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 418, 420 and 422 Broadway, and Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box. PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Cording, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 839 Broadway, New-York, and 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Bachelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow immediately. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WILLARD—STRONCE.—At the residence of the bride's brother, on Tuesday, March 5, by Rev. Dr. Green, of Nashville, SYLVESTER D. WILLARD, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., to Miss ELLEN STRONG, of Murfreesboro', Tenn.

DIED.

LOINES.—In this City, on Saturday, March 9, of scarlet fever, CLARENCE C., son of Richard A. and Mary E. Loines, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Lindlow-st., without further invitation.

WILSON.—In this City, on Saturday, March 9, HENRY WILSON, Esq., in his 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 172 West 17th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Newark and Philadelphia papers please copy.

KYLE.—In this City, on Saturday, March 9, COLIN REED KYLE, youngest son of Alexander and Justine Kyle, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 12, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 West 31st-st.

STRONG.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 10, Miss REBECCA W. STRONG, daughter of Mrs. Elisabeth Strong, and granddaughter of the late Joseph Pearson, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of Wm. B. Whittaker, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th st.

EARLE.—In this City, on Sunday, March 10, at 4:35 A. M., ROBERT, only son of Stephen K. and Emma Earle, aged 1 year, 4 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family, and members of Putnam Chapter, No. 8 O. U. A., are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M., from his late residence, No. 177 Eldridge-st., near Stanton.

WHITE.—On Sunday, March 10, JOSEPH H. WHITE.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, Col. Wm. M. Peyton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. without further notice.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 9, MATILDA, widow of the late Capt. James Brown, aged 83 years.

Her friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. Robert Leach, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) March 11, at 3 P. M., at Grace Church, on Brooklyn Heights.

DAVEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 9, Mrs. HARRIET DAVEY, widow of the late Capt. Thos. L. Davey, and daughter of the late Michael Fullam.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. Caroline Matilda Pringle, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) March 11, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her sister, No. 106 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

POWERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 9, ALBERTA, only child of Albert B. and Virginia S. Powers, aged 4 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Monday,) at the residence of her parents, No. 95 Elliott-place, (late Hampden-st.,) Brooklyn.

SHEPPARD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 8, WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 171 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

WERTH.—In Flushing, on Sunday, March 10, Mrs. LYDIA WERTH, widow of the late Gorham A. Werth, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, March 12, from the residence of F. W. Werth, Flushing, L. I., at 2½ o'clock. By leaving Fulton Market-slip per steamer *Mettano*, at 1 o'clock, will arrive in time for the services. Return train leaves at 5 P. M.

GRELLET.—In Burlington, N. J., on Seventh Day morning, 9th inst., REBECCA, widow of Stephen Grellet, in the 89th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Third Day (Tuesday) next, at 2 o'clock.

GOULD.—In Bethel Delaware County, N. Y., on Friday, March 8, Miss SARAH A. GOULD, eldest daughter of J. H. Gould, aged 21 years.

WHITLOCK.—In New-Orleans, on Thursday, Feb. 28, SIDNEY WHITLOCK, son of the late Capt. Sidney B. Whitlock, of this City.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 6 to 48 inches diameter Of cylinder, for sale At the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency. These Engines require no water.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!

The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS AT THE DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 167, March 9, 1861.

1, 16, 49, 10, 39, 70, 4, 61, 75, 48, 14, 51, 15, 45.

Class No. 168, March 9, 1861.

34, 48, 26, 56, 64, 15, 16, 62, 52, 35, 67, 43, 60.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 9, 1861.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

50,000 DOZEN HAVE BEEN SOLD OF THIS IMMENSELY POPULAR ARTICLE.

THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC.

NOW READY

THREE LARGER SIZES, AS FOLLOWS:

DENSLOW'S HAIR TONIC, AT 25 CENTS.

☞ Elegantly put up in flint-glass Toilet Bottles, containing HALF A PINT. Like the "Shilling" size, this is twice cheaper than any other Hair Preparation in use. The article itself is identical in composition and equally well perfumed with the Shilling Hair Tonic.

ALSO PINT BOTTLES, AT FIFTY CENTS, AND QUART BOTTLES, AT ONE DOLLAR.

FOR FAMILIES these larger sizes will be found much more advantageous; while the article is of the most desirable quality, the price, quantity considered, is very much less than has us

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.—By virtue of a writ of execution, to me directed and delivered, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Iowa, in favor of The Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, The President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Director, W. B. Walker, by a certain deed of trust bearing date the 4th day of April, 1857, said deed conveyed to the grantees, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County or Dist.	Description.	Sec.	Twp.	Range	No. of Acres.
Appanoose	Southeast, Northeast.	6	72	15	80
Appanoose	South half, Northwest	6	72	15	81
Appanoose	Northeast, Northeast.	28	73	15	40
Appanoose	Northeast, Southeast.	28	73	15	40
Appanoose	Northeast, Northwest	6	68	11	40
Appanoose	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Appanoose	Northeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Appanoose	Southeast, Southeast	27	70	11	322.11
Appanoose	North half, Southeast	34	70	12	80
Appanoose	Southwest, Southwest	15	70	12	40
Appanoose	Southeast, Southeast.	15	70	12	40
Appanoose	Northwest, Southeast.	6	70	12	40
Appanoose	Southeast, Northeast.	31	71	12	40
Appanoose	Northeast, Northeast.	31	71	12	40
Appanoose	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Appanoose	Northeast, Northwest	29	74	17	40

The above is all Lots 12-100 acres in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 1st, 1861, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $2,100, one for $994, and two others for $2,000 each, as same become due.

The aforesaid said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer,
BY DINGEE & HOLDEN,
Offices, No. 8 Pine st., and No. 1,244 Broadway.
THURSDAY, March 28, 1861, at 12 o'clock,
At the Merchants' Exchange,
A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT,

At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, the residence of Walter Baker, Esq. This is one of the most desirable residences to be found on the Sound. A fine Gothic house; has range, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, speaking tubes, dumb-waiters, and all the modern improvements. A stable, coach-house, and all necessary out-buildings. It is situated three-fourths of a mile from the depôt. 9 acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden walks; the rarest flowers, vegetable garden and the choicest of fruit, such as peaches, plums, pears, apples and cherries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c., in abundance. Sale positive and without reserve. For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
64th-st, one door east from Broadway.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 11, 12, 13, at 7 o'clock,
AUCTION SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ON
NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, &c.
Also, a collection of
FRENCH AND GERMAN BOOKS.

☞ Catalogues ready and Books now on view.

WM. M. WHITMORE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Furniture Sales at the residences of the Owners.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire contents of a Broadway cigar-store and sample-room, consisting of about 65,000 Havana and domestic cigars, of the following brands, viz.: La Normas, Flor de Conchas, Operas, Nectars, &c.; also, brandy, whisky, gin, port wine and champagne; together with a fine assortment of meerschaum and brier wood pipes, chewing tobacco, cigar cases, &c.; all the fixtures, show cases, Indian figure; hunting-case watch and chain, &c. Also, to pay advances, one puncheon of Highland malt Scotch whisky, one three-quarter pipe double Swan gin, and one three-quarter pipe Palm-tree gin.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
FOURTH WARD—AUCTION NOTICE.—W. H. FRANKLIN will sell at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, March 12, the house and lot No. 94 Roosevelt-st, which has been occupied by the present owner as a bakery for the last eighteen years, and which, in consequence of the opening of Chambers st., offers an eligible investment to capitalists

A M MSWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos 504 and 506 Broadway:
MONDAY EVENING, March 11, at 7 o'clock, books, engravings and ambrotypes A large and choice collection. For particulars, see catalogues, to be had at the salerooms.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c, address Mrs. C., Box No. 139 Times Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND FEMALE—at Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., Rev. A. WELLS, A.M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 8. Prof. E. T. Fasey, a graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded the young ladies in the musical department, rendering a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able instructors. Write for catalogue.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, &c., TAUGHT.—MR. JAQUES, 629 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New York. Gentlemen can have private lessons and be prepared for business in one month for $25. Cheap commutation ticket for boys, $5 each branch.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—ON A LARGE Farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $36 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Rev. FREEMAN, Principal.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH—in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES VER MASON, Classics at Carter's, No. 650 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF AN EASTern College, competent to instruct in the Greek and Latin languages, Logic, Rhetoric, Higher Mathematics, including Trigonometry, Analytics, Surveying, Navigation and Conics.) Phonography and other branches pertaining to a thorough English and Classical education, desires to effect an engagement as private teacher in a family or as teacher in a Select Classical School. He can furnish the most unexceptionable testimonials as to ability, &c., from several Presidents of Colleges, Governors of the State and others. Address S. B. F., Box No. 768, Hartford, Conn.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR will start (D. V.) in May with a limited number for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France; he is familiar with all objects of interest, and able to act as chaperone, valet de place and instructor. The total expense will not exceed $600 each, which may be taken in circular notes, payable at the option of the party. Reference will be given to the gentlemen who accompanied the undersigned last Summer. Address Alpha, Box No. 170 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, GRADUATE OF ——— Institute, Brooklyn, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation as teacher of the English branches and music, either in a school or family. Best of reference given. Address, for one week, HUDSON, Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

AS MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady is desirous of making an engagement for a few hours daily; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the highest City references given. Address S. G. A., Box No. 2,086 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A THOROUGH SCHOLAR AND ——— of much experience in teaching classics, ——— a situation as teacher in some ——— Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,488

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, AND EXTENSIVE USEFULNESS.—An Educator or Financial Agent of Christian character, with $10,000 or $15,000, wanted as a partner or financier in one of the largest and most successful educational institutions in our country. Apply to BARNES & BURR, No. 53 Johnst., New-York.

TO BUTCHERS, &c.—FOR SALE, THE BUTCHERS' and Purveyors' stand known as Washington Market, No 626 6th-av., on Murray-hill, with the best run of business up town, in meats, vegetables, fish, oysters, &c. Apply on the premises, or to MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & MILLER, No 74 Wall-st.

TO APOTHECARIES.—A DRUG STORE, WITH handsomely arranged fixtures of the finest description and stock of the best manufactures and chemicals, &c., is offered for sale at a sacrifice, if one half its value. Location admirable. Apply to ELKIN & BENEDICT, Real Estate Agents, No. 1 Court-st. Brooklyn.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. E. HUNTER, No. 365 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—75 CENTS PAID per week for, cash on delivery, at No. 190 Elizabeth-st., or at No. 5 Abingdon-place, West 10th-st. and 11th-av., by JAMES BUCHAN & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain dresser; willing and obliging, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 694 6th-av., near 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young English woman, a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and fine washer in a private family; the thoroughly understands her business in both departments; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No 134 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do general housework in a small family; no objection to go to the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children by an American girl; has just come from the country; has good reference from last employer. Call at No. 30 Madison-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as a cook in a private family, who is a good baker; understands meats and soups, poultry and game, all kinds of dessert; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and takes coarse washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. To be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies, and game—and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 6th-av., second floor, over the grocery-store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 134 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A very superior cook, with excellent references, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, poultry, &c.; also, a good baker of bread cake and pastry; gets up side dishes and dessert in elegant style. Will assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, who is a Protestant cook, washer and ironer, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as first-rate cook and to do sullens' washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 109 East 46th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as cook; is a first-class baker, will assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has good references. Call at No. 158 East 14th-st, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, by a steady, well disposed girl, with good recommendations, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can make nice bread, pies, &c.; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CUTTER.—A COMPETENT CUTTER AND Basher for a sewing machine can prepare 250 and 300 vucas a day, would wish to engage by the day in a store or private family on infants' clothing. Add ess seamstress. No. 67 20th-st., in the store near 6th-av., or No. 24 Brooms-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages to do kitchen work or general house work; can be suited by applying at No. 58 Allen-st. Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room. Best of City reference.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a respectable, pious family, by a competent American woman, who is respectably connected, and can give the very best of reference; she understands all kinds of housework, and cooking in all its varied branches; is a good nurse in sickness either for children or grown up persons; understands all kinds of family sewing. Inquire at No 71 Thomson-st., in the store of Mr. Hayden, for one week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A VERY RESpectable married woman, gentlemen's or family washing, by the week or month; can do French cleaning and all kinds of fancy, at reasonable prices. A note sent to E. D., No. 224 West 11th st, rear house, will be promptly attended to.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Wsated, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children, and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 60 6th-av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place, first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A middle aged Protestant woman as nurse; can take the whole management of a baby from its birth; is a good sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 West 40th st. near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress only, by a Protestant young woman, who is a first rate seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; can take charge of an infant; has good city references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 134 4th-av., near 12th-st

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, GENteel girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, to take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; no objection to a lady who boards; wages $6. Also a girl as general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well. Call at No. 215 East 23d-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would do chamberwork and waiting; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No 13 Unioncourt, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse; best of references given. Inquire at No. 28 East 14th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS A wet nurse. Call at No. 770 Monroe-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing; perfectly understands her business in both departments; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 134 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waiter; is good seamstress; is capable of doing any up stairs work; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; City references given. Call at No. 212 West 28th st., second door, front room, for two days.

AS STEWARDESS.—WANTED, BY A COLORed woman, a situation as stewardess on a steamboat; Accay-boats preferred. Address or call for ALICE, No. 20 Monroe-st.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—SITUAtions are wanted for some very superior servants; accustomed to serve in the best Brooklyn families in the capacities of cooks, children's nurses, waitresses and housemaids. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—Ladies desirous of engaging responsible servants will by calling at this establishment find its entire business conducted on strictly honorable principles. MANNING & CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 150 EXCELLENT Servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for gentlemen's families in the City or country; competent cooks, thorough good plain cooks, chambermaids, waiter girls; several neat, tidy nurses and seamstresses. Ladies in want of good experienced servants will please call at HENDERSON'S old established Servants' office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR EIGHT FIRST CLASS COOKS.—Ten cooks and laundresses, 4 regular laundresses, 18 chambermaids and waiters, 6 fine seamstresses and 14 sewers, with nursing or chamberwork; 8 chambermaids and laundresses and 25 general housewerkers. Irish, Scotch, English and American—all nice, tidy and well recommended; for City and country—wages reduced. Select Agency, No. 296 6th-av., near 24d-st. D. ELMORE.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by an intelligent and competent Scotchman, 25 years of age; can give City references of the highest character as to moral character and competency. Address DAVID, No. 394 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business. Address COACHMAN, Brewster & Co.'s Carriage Manufactory, corner of Broome and Mott sts.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single, middle aged man, who can furnish undoubted City reference as to qualifications, &c. Address J. N., Box 197 Times Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, sober young man, who is acquainted with City and country; is a first-class driver and good groom; can produce the best City reference for capability, honesty and sobriety. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO perfectly understands his business, and for many years coachman to his last employer in this City; is a married man. Address to A. B., care of Samuel Lowry, No. 982 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A steady, sober and honest man wishes a situation; is a careful and steady driver, is kind to horses and knows the management of them thoroughly; is also a good plain vegetable gardener and farmer; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a sober, steady, industrious young man as coachman; is an excellent groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can give good City reference; is willing to go to any part of the country. Address T. S., Box No. 206 Times Office, or No. 24 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a steady, respectable Protestant man, who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in Europe, and has served four years in his last place; will be found a first-class man by inquiring from his last employer. Address J. R. A., No. 693 Broadway, in the fruit-store, or Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED BY A COMPEtent young man, a situation as clerk in a drug-store. Best of references given. Address R. R. R., Box No. 189 Times Office, for three days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a respectable married man, who understands his business thoroughly; his wife also competent to take charge of a dairy, poultry, &c.; can come well recommended. Address J. G., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS FARMER & GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable married man, to work on a farm, and do plain gardening; will make himself useful about the house; city references given. Call at No. 264 10th-av, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, (a Protestant,) a situation as gardener, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables, and would assist in farming; is fully capable of keeping a gentleman's place in order; understands the care of stock; has good reference. Can be seen for three days at No 124 4th-av., near 12th st., or address W. H. B.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands forcing and growing vegetables, the care of green-house and grapery, laying out of new places, also planting, budding and grafting; can produce the best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, without children, who understands his business in all its departments; his wife would take charge of a lodge gate, or make herself otherwise useful; is a Protestant. Address A. B., No. 203 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and a cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 Times Office.

AS GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.—A SCOTCH boy, 17 years of age, would like to be steadily employed on a gentleman's place within 20 miles of the City, where gardening is thoroughly practiced; has a slight knowledge of the business; understands the care of horses, &c; well recommended. Address W. F., at Mr. Reid's store, No 807 Broadway.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as groom and coachman; he is an excellent groom as well as a careful driver; has the best of recommendations; would go to the country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address a note to Mr. CALLIN, No. 219 Bowery, for 2 days.

AS PENMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man 21 years of age; is a good penman, and not afraid of work; can give the best of City reference. Address H. W., No. 111 Leonard-st.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has long City reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years, in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Freeman's, No. 871 Broadway, near 16th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a competent single man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address F. S. No. 164 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waiter by a man of large experience; good reference can be given Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 78 3d-av., first floor.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, aged 25 or 30, of good manners and address, to take charge of a set of books; he must be a thorough book keeper, and write a first-rate business hand; salary about $700 per annum Address (in the handwriting of the applicant, stating his references) J. K. C., Box No. 2 902 Post-office, New-York.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A COMPEtent double-entry book-keeper. Address, stating age, references and salary expected, C. H. H., Box No. 179 Times Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, a young man competent to keep a small set of books. Address Box No. 2,140 Post-office with reference.

A COMPETENT WOMAN.—WANTED, A competent woman to do general housework; must be a good cook and come well recommended; none other need apply; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 136 Charlton-st.

A COPYIST.—WANTED, IN AN AUTHOR'S office—and to reside in his family near the City for a few months—a person to write three or four hours per day; one writing a good fair hand, with some poetic talent might find this a pleasant home for the Spring, with a moderate remuneration. Address H. A. B., Box No. 165 Times Office.

A COOK.—A COOK WANTED TO GO IN THE country; a Protestant, and one that understands her business and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 104 West 38th-st.

A DRY GOODS CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG man to assist in the office of a dry goods jobbing-house. Make application in your own handwriting—stating age, references and amount of salary required—to B. M. & CO., Box No. 196 Times Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—A MAN WANTED AS gardener and coachman at Tarrytown; a married man preferred; must be well recommended for honesty, industry and sobriety. Inquire at No. 348 Washington-st, corner of Franklin

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A SMALL private family, a Protestant girl who is fully competent for kitchen and laundry work; such desirous of a good home and liberal wages may apply after 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 53 West 10th-st., near 4th-st.

A WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTED. Apply at No. 161 2d-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock. German, Welsh or Scotch preferred.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS woolen salesman, thoroughly acquainted with clothiers' and tailors' goods, foreign and domestic. None other need apply. The situation offered is a responsible one in a large house. Address O., Box 176 Times Office.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—BOY WANTED, a Daguerreian to go South, who understands taking daguerreotypes thoroughly, about 16 years old; one who has some knowledge of music and piano playing preferred; must have good testimonials. Address M., Box No. 199 Times Office.

TO TAILORS.—A BUSHELMAN WANTED TO assist in cutting and do anything necessary to be done about the establishment. Address, with reference, TAILOR, Box No. 118 Times Office

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $6,000 to $8,000, with ten or twenty acres land; good buildings, near the depôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,288 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

WANTED—TO HIRE, BY A DESIRABLE TENant, a house in the country, with one or two acres of grounds and stable, within about 15 miles of the City, and to be reached by not more than ¼ mile from depôt or steamboat landing. Rent not to exceed $300. Address B. A. L., Box No. 157 Times Office.

WANTED—A HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, IN A GOOD neighborhood, about 20 by 45, built in the modern style, and situated between 14th and 42d sts. and Lexington and 8th avs., at about $6,000 to $9,000. Address, giving description and particulars, C. D., Box No. 301 Post-office.

WANTED.—A FIRST FLOOR, OR FIRST FLOOR and cellar, on Beaver-st., between Broadway and Wall st., for an importing business. Address, stating location, W. & A., Box No. 2,583 Post-office.

WANTED.—BY A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMily, a house or a part, where the rent would be taken in board. Address S. T., Box 131 Times Office.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &c.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS.
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent longer than common fluid.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID.
A Superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO 346 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ON Cany of the Federal Departments, before Congress or the Court of Claims, or against any foreign government; and debts, legacies, inheritances, &c., in the United States, as well as foreign countries, efficiently prosecuted and recovered, by the undersigned, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States and General General of Ecuador. AARON H. PALMER.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1861.

THE NATIONAL UNION PIN—ONE OF which was presented to and highly approved of by the President, Hon. Abraham Lincoln, and worn by him on his Inauguration. Copies may be had in pure gold at WHITE'S Hat Store under the Museum, price $1

L. MURATER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 80 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The handsome country seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, with 20 acres of land, fine brick house, 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, stable, gardener's cottage, and other buildings, with fruit trees in full bearing, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, at Glenwood, Yonkers, within one minute's walk of the depôt. The grounds are laid out in artistic style, shaded by a beautiful grove, with fruit trees and shrubbery of the choicest kind. A rare opportunity to obtain a desirable residence within one hour's ride of the City. Apply to J. T. WALSH, No. 18 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—The large and elegant country store, situated at Islip, opposite the Pavilion.
The store is 30 by 50, two stories high, with cellar full size, together with wheelwright shop, blacksmith shop, horse-shed, and one acre of land.
The above property is handsomely situated on the corner of South Country road and Johnson's-av., within ¼ mile of the at South Bay. There are vessels running daily to and from New-York, and 3½ miles from Long Island Railroad Depôt. For particulars apply to E. A. BUNCE No. 2 City Hall-place; J. K. VALENTINE, No. 106 Water-st.; or E. P. DURYEA, Islip, L. I.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The leasehold premises at the southeast corner of Broome and Willett sts., in the City of New York, each having a breadth in front on Broome-st. 25 feet, and in depth on Willett-st., 75 feet. Lease runs until May 1, 1866, at an annual ground rent of $280, with covenant for renewal for further term of 21 years, at an annual ground rent of $260 or payment for improvements. Premises rent for $407. Also, the house and lot of ground known as No. 11 King-st., in the City of New-York, in fee simple, said lot being in width in front and rear 21 feet, and in depth on each side 75 feet. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at the office of C. BAKER, No. 179 Broadway.

SMITH BAKER,
HENRY G. BRUSH,
Executors of Samuel Baker, deceased.

FOR SALE.—THE NEAT TWO-STORY FRAME cottage, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, and expressly for the owner; located in a good and healthy neighborhood, and on high ground; size of house, 26 by 44, including extension; lot, 25x100. The corner lot will be sold with the above if desired; the ground is handsomely laid out with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire on the premises, 84th-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—THE TWO-story-and-a-half, high stoop, brown-stone front house, in perfect order, 20 and 25 feet front, Nos. 146 and 148 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The above will be rented very low for the purpose of commanding a good tenant; rent $800 and $1,000 per annum. Apply to the agent, No. 126 East 36th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M., or at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 12 to 2 P. M. Houses open during the day.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE front house, fine basement and under-cellar, just finished, and contains all the conveniences for a genteel residence, situated on the south side of 126th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply at the office of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, corner 36th-st. and Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT, 25x100, SITUation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars, 20 minutes' walk from the ferries, convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water; closets, &c., all in excellent condition; price, $3,800. No. 20 Portland-av., north of Lafayette-av. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick house in 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has double extension on first and second floors; has 14 rooms, with modern improvements; lot 25 by 100 feet 8 inches; price, $9,500—$3,000 can remain; will take one or two lots in Harlem in trade. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 8½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. A. KELLOGG, No. 49 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON THE Green-place, east side, between Fulton and Myrtle avs., three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMOOTH LOTS IN HEIGHTS.—A first-class three-story, sub-cellar and attic brick house No. 158 Henry st.; lot 23x100; house 24x40, with 10 feet extension, with all the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Terms easy. Apply to ALEX MUIR, 60 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice, a new and beautiful brown-stone house in Portland-av., near Washington Park; also, a first-class house No. 178 Fort Green-place, within one minute's walk of the Fulton and Atlantic-av. cars.
T. B. JACKSON, Builder.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house in 45th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs; every modern improvement brown-stone front, high stoop, will be sold low. Inquire of A. A. HEMAN, foot of West 20th-st., before 10½ A. M., or after 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements, on the north side of East 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Terms easy. Inquire of WILLIAM A. ANCH, No. 164 East 45th-st., or WILLIAM H. DISBROW, No. 125 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, pleasantly situated, No. 362 East Broadway, fronting the square. The house is in excellent condition, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Three-fourths can remain on bond and mortgage to a responsible party. Apply on the premises

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, high stoop, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st, near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAS. OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE ON MURR

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860	$3,709,126 24
Amount of Premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received	346,873 26
Amount of Interest received and accrued	104,109 23
Amount of rents received and accrued	7,060 62
Amount received in Trust for minor children	357 20— 808,890 45
Total	$4,375,972 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Losses by Death	$204,867 58
Paid for surrendered and cancelled Policies	21,373 99
Paid for Taxes	7,603 50
Paid for Interest on Dividends and Annuity	26,773 89
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	19,019 67
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Exchange charges, &c.	7,997 43
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c.	26,245 20
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being limit on of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	4,033 20— 371,115 16
Total	$3,004,857 53

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks	$1,859 05
Invested in securities created under the Laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	201,606 94
Real Estate owned by the Company	126,449 96
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	662,565 39
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing interest	756,067 85
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	22,414 74
Interest accrued up to J an. 1, 1861	23,371 05
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	2,163 36
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	33,906 30
	$2,004,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to these holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premiums.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WILLIAM SARTON,
GEORGE GREER,	PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK,	JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WM. C. DUSENBERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	JOHN MAIRS.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.	RUSSELL DART,
ROBERT E. COLLINS.	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BELDEN & YOUNG,
BANKERS, CHICAGO, Ill.
Make collections in all parts of the West.
Refer to
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New York.
E. MORRISON, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, March 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 59 William-st.
REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Bk. of Republic	$100	20 Park Bank	100
10	Am. Exch. Bank	100	28 Marine Bk	50
25	Howard Ins.	50	30 Brook. Gen. R.	50
20	Jersey City Ins.	50	20 Am. Tel. Co	100
60	Hope Ins.	50	12 Col. Mer. Ins.	100
43	Chl. & M. W. R.	50	40 Exchange Ins.	30
150	So. Pacific R.	100	50 Gt. West. Mar. Ins.	100
20	Standard Ins.	50	1 N. Y. Society L. R.	
20	Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	40 Richmond Co. G. S.	
75	Commercial Ins.	100	20 U. S. S.S. Refing. Co.	100
40	Am. Exchange Ins.	100		

$1,000 Col., Piqua and Ind. R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$2,000 St. Louis 7 per cent. Anticipation Bonds.
$20,000 Texas and New-Orleans R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$500 Sacramento City and Co. 6 per cent. Fd. Bonds.
$5,000 Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st Mtg. Bs.
Next Regular sale on THURSDAY, March 14. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 59 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 59 William-st., near Wall.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company, the following Directors were unanimously reelected:

SIDNEY MASON,	JOHN Q. JONES,
FREDK DE PEYSTER,	WILLIAM H. MACY,
GEORGE E. BOWELL,	C. H. S. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL S. BOWMAN,	RICHARD MORTIMER,
WALDO HUTCHINS,	F. a. LIVINGSTON,
JOHN B. HALL,	LORILLARD SPENCER.
A. GOLDSBOROUGH JONES.	

And, at a meeting of the Board, held on the 7th inst., the present officers were unanimously reelected:
March 8, 1861. T. BAILEY MEYERS, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 6 per cent. Bonds; Dalton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 23,367. Value of real and personal estate, $16,156,262. The interest is payable at Fulton. The above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company are invited to attend an adjourned meeting at Satterlee & Co.'s Office, No. 49 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Every bondholder will find it for his interest to attend.
E. S. MYGATT, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of such business as is of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 5% per cent.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent, payable at the Pacific Bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, (15 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable 1st February and August of each year, for sale by DENNISTON, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of $50 and upwards, for sale by JAY CUTTER, LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 28 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given to the tax-payers of the City and County of New-York, that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal property of the City and County of New-York for the year 1861, as corrected and completed by the Board of Assistant Assessors, will continue open until the 30th day of March inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of March inst., for public inspection, and all tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in their assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military purposes, or being inmates of charitable or literary or charitable institutions, by reason of their property being exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the time above fixed for the completion of the Rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, in relation to the assessment of tax-payers:

[illegible] the time the books shall be open for the purpose aforesaid, for application [illegible] provided, [illegible] considering himself aggrieved in respect to the valuation of his real or personal estate, may apply to the said Commissioners to have the same corrected. If such application be made in writing, stating the ground of such complaint, and if in their judgment the valuation complained of ought to be reduced, they shall cause the same to be reduced accordingly. If such application be made in respect to the valuation of personal estate, the complainant shall make oath before one of the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment complained of ought to be reduced, they shall cause the same to be reduced accordingly. Such Commissioners shall have power to examine such complainant touching such complaint, and to require such other proof as they may deem necessary, and shall preserve their decision thereon, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Every such application shall have been made and decided before the first Monday of July next after the completion of the assessment roll. No application shall be made by the party aggrieved in respect to the valuation of any assessment on real or personal property contained in such roll, unless it shall appear that the party aggrieved was prevented from making such application within the period prescribed for that purpose by reason of sickness or absence from the City, or by reason of the provisions of Chapter 329, Section 9.
J. W. WILLIAMSON.
J. W. AILEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREVOTNEY? She has now concluded to stay in this and other cities with a view of benefiting the fair sex; confident she has no equal. Ladies, if you wish the exact name of future wife or husband; also that of her relation. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

No business can be really successful which is not founded on a real fitness of things; the article made or sold must have intrinsic merit, and supply a public want. Success, arising from the clap-trap of advertising, or the tricks of trade, or mere pretension and display, will be only apparent, and in the end but deceive the operator, and those who trust him.

But if an article supplies a public want, and fairly meets its reasonable expectation, its success and general adoption is merely a question of time. It may be retarded by adverse influences, or sped by prospering sales, but in the end is sure to win.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—Medicines for all the wants of enlightened life—Curatives that Father, Mother, Nurse or Traveler could always have by them, and always rely upon; so simple that mistakes could not be made in their selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity; and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily, for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician.

Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases which have been the bane of their life, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain, and among the million who use them, none are found to question their purity or efficacy.

But as no good is found without its evil, and no genuine coin without its counterfeit, so, under the shadow of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "Specifics" and "Remedies" have sprung up, whose chief office is to bear involuntary testimony to the value of the original. All these ephemeral productions are but the froth which success throws to the surface, as unsubstantial, and as worthless.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse, Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Liver-stake Ague	25
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	25
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	25
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	25
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating It, or Spasmodic Cough	25
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	25
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	25
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings and Old Ulcers	25
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	25
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	25
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	25
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	25
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-sake, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	25
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	25
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp, or Spasm at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	25
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$5 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 16,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.
Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
Have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M.D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 2:30 and 5 P. M.	7:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars.) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4:30 P. M.	8:55 P. M.
Way Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Trryon Row, near City Hall.	From 26th-st. Station.
Ex..7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.....10 A. M.	10 25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time-table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily (Sundays excepted.) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 6:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 7:20; Monsey, 7:10 A. M., and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On SUNDAY nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 16, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $5; 12 M., fare $3 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ANNA WASHINGTON, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Augustus Washington, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. JACKSON, Edwin C. Litchfield, Calvin Shryber, Alfred Williams, Malcom D. Stewart, Patrick Tregent, Abraham G. Levy, and Anna Levy his wife, George Winkler, James M. Polsh, Andrew T. McReynolds, Joseph Sayles and William Thompson, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861. C. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 31st day of January, 1861.—Dated Feb. 2, 1861.
C. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
6f-law-6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY O. FRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 161 and 163 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1860.
R. H. TAMBERLE, Executor.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FOR SALE.—ABOUT 1,200 TONS OF RAILS AND 100 tons of chairs and spikes, being the iron of the Railroad running from the Suspension Bridge to Youngstown, formerly known as the Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario Railroad, together with all the ties, timber, switches, and other material of said Railroad. Apply to ROBERT B. PORTER, No. 61 Wall-st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 115 Water-st.

ARTICLES DU VOYAGE.—TRAVELING trunks bags, hat cases, dress trunks, ladies' shopping and traveling bags, lunch baskets, portemonnaies, dressing cases, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer. No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row Ricord, &c.; Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had, with legible and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City), sufficient to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Redger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take the Iris Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Howard's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself, after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CERTAIN cure for all sudden, sharp, and agonizing pains, such as Rheumatism, Toothache, Cramps, Colic, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Sprains, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds, and all other complaints incident to the change of weather at this season. Sold by druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

NIP EVIL IN HUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 453 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Beuefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $1. Office No. 453 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 453 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 453 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. He performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the business of life; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN C. MCNARY, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 11th day of March, at 5 o'clock P. M. for painting the interior walls and wood-work, and the outside iron-work, of Primary School-house No. 8, in Mott-st., in the said Ward, the work to be done in August next, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,	Committee
OWEN KINNEY,	on
WALTER ROCHE,	Buildings.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane,
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MY SON, A. P. PILLOT, JR., BECOMES A partner in my house from this date. The business will be continued under the firm of A. P. PILLOT & SON. A. P. PILLOT.
New-York, March 1, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will hold its regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in the small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square. Meetings public.
JOHN W. DRAPER, LL. D., Pres.
CHAS. WAGER HULL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS, and intermediate stations. Freight received every day, and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, McAtee, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LIZZA, Comm

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

geographical or sectional parties; the fourth demands a fair partition of the Territories, and equal protection therein; the fifth declares that in time of profound peace with foreign nations, as now exists, and when no symptoms of domestic insurrection appear, it is unwise, impolitic and offensive to accumulate within the limits of a State interested in the irritating pending questions of the deepest importance, an unusual number of troops and munitions of war; the sixth indulges in the hope of a restoration of the Union and fraternal feelings; the seventh recommends the repeal of unfriendly, unconstitutional legislation, and the adoption of proper amendments to the Constitution; the eighth concedes the right of States to withdraw for just causes; the ninth alludes to the position of the Federal Government as disclaiming the power under the Constitution to recognize withdrawal; the tenth, without expressing an opinion on the question of power, desires to confer upon the Government powers necessary to deal peaceably with the question involved, and, if necessary, to recognize the separate independence of the seceding States, make treaties and pass such laws as separation may make proper; the eleventh recommends the people of her sister States to respond at the earliest moment.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 10.

After some unimportant proceedings in the Convention yesterday, Judge GAMBLE, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, presented and read the report of that Committee. The report is long and carefully written, makes a faithful exposition of all the circumstances surrounding the position and affecting the interests of Missouri, recounts the evils of which the South may rightfully complain, admonishes the North that the hostile and fanatical feelings towards Southern institutions manifested by a large number of the people of that section are productive of evil, and expresses the hope that a better knowledge of the subject will remove their prejudices. It does not assume a threatening attitude towards either extreme section of the country, but points out the errors of both, and concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, but on the contrary she will labor for such an adjustment of the existing troubles as will secure peace, rights, and equality to all the States.

Resolved, That the people of this State are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment the present causes of disagreement may be removed, the Union perpetuated, and peace and harmony be restored between the South and North.

Resolved, That the people of this State deem the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Mr. CRITTENDEN, with the extension of the same to Territories hereafter to be acquired, a basis of adjustment, which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

Resolved, That the people of Missouri believe that the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and that this Convention urges the Legislature of this State to take steps for calling such Convention.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce the seceding States, or the employment of force by the seceding States to assail the Government of the United States, will inevitably plunge the country into civil war, and thereby extinguish all hope of an amicable settlement of the issues now pending; we, therefore, earnestly entreat the Federal Government, as well as the Peaceful States, to stay the arm of military power, and on no pretence whatever bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war.

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at Jefferson City on the third Monday in December.

Resolved, That a Committee be elected, a majority of which shall have power to convene the Convention at such time and place prior to the third Monday in December, as the exigencies may require.

The report was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. REED, whilst heartily approving the temper and spirit of the report, dissented from the plan of adjustment as laid down. He asked leave to present a minority report on Monday, which was granted, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

THE CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 9.

In the Congress to-day there was nothing made public.

It is understood that the permanent Constitution will be completed to-night or Monday, and a recess will follow.

The reported announcement of a Commission to Europe is premature, and it is believed that none will be confirmed until the Conference at Washington is concluded.

THE TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, Friday, March 8, *via* New-Orleans, 9th.

On the 4th inst. the State Convention declared Texas out of the Union, and Gov. HOUSTON immediately issued a proclamation to that effect.

Incomplete returns make the majority for secession 20,000 out of 31,500 votes.

Ordinances have been passed authorizing delegates to represent Texas in the Provisional Government.

Vessels sent to Texas by the Federal Government will not be seized.

Gov. HOUSTON, it is said, will not resign, nor take the oath of allegiance to the State.

The Convention is discussing an ordinance defining treason.

Ben. MCCULLOCH has sent a detachment to guard the upper forts.

NORTHERN-OWNED STOCK ATTACHED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 10.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday is credibly informed that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has attached the Northern stock in the Macon and Western Railroad, amounting to about one million of dollars.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 9.

The Senate passed resolutions yesterday that our Senators in Congress, and Representatives, be requested to oppose the passage of all acts granting supplies, men and money to coerce the seceding States into submission or subjugation, and that, should such acts be passed by Congress, our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives berequested, to retire from the halls of Congress.

The lower branch of our State Legislature has passed a joint resolution to-day to go into an election for United States Senator on Wednesday next.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 9.

The Alabama Convention has adopted an ordinance transferring all operations to the Provisional Government, with the arms and munition acquired from the United States.

They have also transferred the authority over the forts and arsenals to the Southern Confederacy.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 8.

The State Convention has adopted an ordinance to transfer certain funds to the Government of the Confederate States, which is now in the hands of the State Depository.

A private dispatch from Montgomery says that the consular laws have been adjusted by a regulation of the Treasury Department, so as to avoid any prejudice to the steamboat interest.

THE WORKS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 9.

The Charleston *Courier* of Thursday, says that the works in the harbor have made formidable progress within a few days, under Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Three soldiers, whose enlistment had expired, left Fort Sumpter to-day.

SPEECH OF WM. C. RIVES, OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, March 9.

WM. C. RIVES addressed a large meeting tonight on the subject of the Peace Conference proposition. His remarks looked to the conciliation of the Border States and the eventful reconstruction of the Union. He denounced secession. There was much enthusiasm.

THE DANIEL WEBSTER AT KEY WEST.

Advices from Key West, *via* Havana, report the arrival at that port on the 22d of February, having on board eighty recruits in charge of Capt. DAWSON, of the First Artillery. The day following her arrival sixty-two recruits were landed for Capt. J. M. BRAINARD's company at Fort Taylor. A large quantity of stores for the use of the garrison were also landed. She sealed immediately for Tortugas for the purpose of landing recruits for Major ARNOLD's command, and also six months' supplies for that post. It was understood at Key West that the Webster was bound to Texas and Indianola for the troops at those points, Major PORTER having charge of the expedition with instructions to accompany the fleet to their destination. A salute of 34 guns was fired at Fort Taylor on WASHINGTON's birthday by Capt. BRAINARD. The American Flag floated from the top of all the Government and nearly all the other public buildings in Key West, and the day was patriotically observed by all.

SAILING OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The steamer *Empire City*, with troops and ordnance stores, bound for Texas, anchored on Saturday night at Quarantine, and took her departure yesterday for her destination.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 9.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committee:

To incorporate the Matropolitan Cab Company.

To facilitate the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents.

To incorporate the New-York Veteran Scott Life Guard.

To establish a parade-ground in Brooklyn.

The New-York Metropolitan Health District bill.

Mr. CONNOLLY presented the annual report of the New-York Hospital, and a petition asking a $22,000 appropriation.

The bill to regulate removals from office was reported by a majority of the Committee for the consideration of the Senate, a minority being opposed to the bill.

The following bills were reported adversely:

Relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court.

Relative to the collection of taxes when stayed by injunction.

To repeal the Madison-avenue improvement act.

To incorporate the Company for the safe-keeping of valuable packages in New-York City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MANIERRE—To authorize the extension of the streets in New-York between West Twenty-fourth and West Thirty first-streets.

By Mr. FIERO—To appropriate $500 for a monument to Baron STEARS SALDENBAH.

By Mr. MANIERRE—To facilitate the trial of civil actions in the First Judicial District.

BILLS PASSED.

To protect State bridges.

To authorize Inspectors of Election to take the affidavits required by the Registry law.

To authorize charitable societies, orphan asylums, &c., to lease or sell real estate.

To authorize the procuring of suitable places to hold the courts in New-York city.

The bill to exempt the New-York Academy of Music from taxation was reported favorable.

The bill to enable the Fourth Ward Mission School to share in the Common School Fund was reported for the consideration of the Senate by the majority of the Committee, Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY dissenting.

Mr. FIERO moved to take from the table the bill in relation to the Finance Department for the City of New-York. Lost.

Mr. MANIERRE moved that the bill to reduce the fare on the New-York City Railroads be recommitted, to give the parties opposed to it a hearing.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. RAMSEY, SESSIONS and GRANT, and others, and advocated by Mr. SPINOLA.

The motion was lost.

The bill, on motion of Mr. SESSIONS, was then moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole. It will come up on Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 9.

Mr. COZANS, on the question of privilege, stated that when the bill to locate the Post-office in Nassau-street was before the House, he called for the reading of a remonstrance which had been mysteriously mislaid. Since then, insinuations have been made that no remonstrance was ever presented, and it had been called for only as a trick to defeat the bill. He called attention to the page of the Assembly Journal where the remonstrance is recorded, and he designated the insinuation as characteristic of the means used to force the bill through the House.

A large number of petitions were presented.

Mr. CALLAHAN reported a bill creating a Board of three Licensing Engineers, to be appointed by the Governor, to examine and license all engineers; no one to be allowed to act as engineer without a certificate.

Mr. CALLAHAN also reported, for the consideration of the House, a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Ice Company.

The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to amend the Central Park act was reported favorably.

The bill to regulate the sale of fruit in the City of New-York was reported adversely, and the report agreed to.

Mr. C. C. ANDREWS introduced a bill to regulate the powers of the Brooklyn Common Council in relation to tenement houses, awnings, &c. Also authorizing them to fix the names of streets, the numbers of houses, &c.

The House then resumed the consideration of the annual Supply bill, as the special order.

The Assembly met on Saturday evening, and held a late session.

Mr. WARNE, from the Select Committee, reported amendments to the Constitution, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

On motion of Mr. BUCKMAN, privileges on the floor were extended to Capt. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, of the *Arctic*, the relief-ship to KANE's expedition, and late Captain of the steamship *Marion*, who declined, in the harbor of Charleston, to substitute the Palmetto flag for the Stars and Stripes.

The bill to amend the New-York Unsafe Building act was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CALLAHAN introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to taxes and assessments in New-York, and the collection of water-rates in arrears in the said City.

Mr. NESBITT introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in De Kalb avenue and other avenues in Brooklyn.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE, a Committee of five was raised to devise means to facilitate the business of the House.

Mr. WIARD called up the resolution limiting debate to ten minutes, without the consent of the House, and it was adopted.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* April 10th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Laid over.

Mr. COZENS moved to recommit the bill to confirm the purchase by the United States of the present post-office site in New-York City to the Judiciary Committee.

Before putting the question the Speaker, LITTLEJOHN, caused to be read to the House a communication from the Corn Exchange in favor of the present site, but Mr. COZENS' motion was adopted. The Judiciary Committee is understood to be opposed to the bill without material amendments, which are opposed by those who are interested in getting the bill passed.

A motion to hold sessions every evening except Saturday, was introduced by Mr. FARON, and laid over.

The annual Supply bill was then taken up and considered till a late hour in Committee of the Whole.

Progress was reported.

Adjourned till Monday.

Large Fire at Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, O., Friday, March 8.

A fire this morning destroyed the buildings occupied by N. G. OLDS as a machine-shop, and NORTHUP & UPP as a chair factory; also the large building occupied as offices by the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad; the Toledo, New-York and Erie Railroad; the New-York Central Railroad and the Express Company, together with the Drovers' Hotel and several other buildings. The principal sufferers are PITT COOKE, $18,000, insured $5,500; NORTHUP & UPP, $10,000, insured $4,000; R. B. HUBBARD, $6 000 Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad, $9,000; N. G. OLDS, $1,500; H. CALVIN, Drovers' Hotel, $700. The total loss is probably $55,000.

Catholic Church Dedication in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 10.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception, a massive and elegant structure, recently erected on Harrison-avenue, in the south part of the city, was dedicated to day, with the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church. The Dedication Sermon was preached by Bishop FITZPATRICK, who assisted in celebrating the Pontifical Mass. In the evening, Bishop MCCLOSKEY, of Albany, preached at Vespers. An immense throng attended the services.

The Missouri Relief Bill.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 9.

Gov. JACKSON has signed the Relief bill passed by the Legislature a few days since. This law extends the time for returns of executions issued by the Court of Record to the second term after the date of the execution, and extends the time for returns of executions issued by a Justice of Peace, to one year after the date thereof.

Ship Victory Ashore Below Cape Henry.

NORFOLK, Saturday, March 9.

The ship *Victory*, 92 days from Callao, went ashore on Friday 35 miles south of Cape Henry. In consequence of the heavy gale from the eastward today, the vessel and cargo are probably a total loss. Assistance has been sent her from this port.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, March 10.

The extensive lard-oil and candle works of THOMAS EMERY & SONS, corner of Vine and Water streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $100,000; insured for $125,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Brig Mary D. Lane.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 9.

The ship *Indiana*, from New-York, has arrived here with the Captain and crew of the brig *Mary D. Lane*. The latter vessel was bound from New-York to Charleston, but was abandoned at sea during a heavy gale, having sprung aleak.

Arrival of the United States.

PORTLAND, Saturday, March 9.

The steamer *United States*, from Glasgow 16th, arrived here this morning.

Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 10.

A very heavy northeast gale and drenching rain prevailed here yesterday, from 4 P. M. till midnight.

For Europe.

PORTLAND, Saturday, March 9.

The steamship *Canadian* sailed for Liverpool at 3.30 this afternoon.

Police Commissioners.

THE CHARGES AGAINST OFFICER A. H. WILLIAMSON.

The trial before the Police Commissioners on Saturday of Detective ALVIN H. WILLIAMSON, on charges preferred against him by Superintendent KENNEDY, was proceeded with, but there was no decision announced. The charges are as follows:

CHARGE NO 1.

"I hereby charge ALVIN WILLIAMSON with neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. Specification: In this, that said WILLIAMSON was absent without leave from Saturday, March 2, until this morning, March 6, from his Precinct duty. In this, that said WILLIAMSON absented himself from the Metropolitan District without leave, and in defiance of a refusal to allow him to go. JOHN A. KENNEDY."

CHARGE NO. 2.

"I hereby charge ALVIN H. WILLIAMSON with intoxication and grossly improper conduct. Specification: In this, that said WILLIAMSON, on the afternoon of March 1st appeared in the office of the Superintendent in a state of intoxication. In this, that said WILLIAMSON, while in the presence of the Superintendent, demeaned himself in a disrespectful manner, using language highly improper in the presence of his commanding officer. JOHN A. KENNEDY."

We learn that on the occasion referred to Mr. WILLIAMSON went to the Superintendent's office and requested that he might be sent to Washington with the other officers detailed for that purpose. This request it is said was very curtly denied by Mr. KENNEDY, whereupon the officer asked for leave of absence, that he might go at his own expense. He was informed that he could have no permission to leave the City, and was ordered out of the room. He hesitated about going, saying that he had important business to transact in Washington, and pressed his request for leave of absence. At this Mr. KENNEDY became angry and threatened to kick the officer out of the room. Mr. WILLIAMSON also got excited and informed Mr. KENNEDY that he was not capable of kicking him out, following the remark by an immediate tender of his resignation. The Superintendent refused to accept the resignation, saying that the officer was drunk and he would have him dismissed from the force. Mr. WILLIAMSON then wrote out his resignation and sent it to the Superintendent, but it was not heeded, the above charges being made immediately. When the case came before the Commissioners Mr. WILLIAMSON denied the charge of drunkenness, but admitted that he was out of the City at the time charged, but after his resignation had been sent in. The witness for the defence being called, nine gentlemen of respectability testified to having been in company with the officer immediately before and after his interview with the Superintendent, at which times he was perfectly sober. After that interview he was said to have been excited and irritated, but in no way intoxicated. In reference to charge No. 1, the defendant's counsel, Mr. HOLMES, submitted the following statement, which was sworn to by Mr. WILLIAMSON:

"That, as to the charge of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders made against him on the 6th day of said March, he saith that he had then tendered his resignation as a policeman to the Police Department, and that the bringing of such charges was the result of malice on the part of the Superintendent of Police, who had previously, under color of his official authority, endeavored to induce him, (the said respondent,) while acting as a detective of the said Police Department, to proceed to the cities of Baltimore and Washington, for a purpose which was developed by a conversation which took place between the said KENNEDY and this respondent, on an evening in the latter part of December last, at the head-quarters of the Police Department in this City; that, on the occasion referred to, the said KENNEDY summoned this respondent to the apartment of the said KENNEDY, who then and there said substantially as follows: 'I understand that you are a pretty good Republican?' To which the said respondent replied, 'Yes, I understand myself to be so.' That said KENNEDY then said, 'I intend to send one or more detectives to the cities of Baltimore and Washington, for I have understood that they are organizing a plot or plots, there, to assassinate the President elect—at all events I desire it to appear so, so that I can do the President a service. I have been spoken of as a candidate for the office of United States Marshal of the Southern District, and I don't know but that I shall be a candidate.' That this respondent then said that he didn't think himself very smart at that kind of business, and that he [KENNEDY] could find some one to do it who was more capable; that the said KENNEDY then replied, in a short time, 'Very well,' when this respondent left the room. This respondent saith and distinctly charges that the disobedience of orders above set forth (if his conduct in declining to go to Baltimore and Washington, as stated, can be called such) is the only instance of any disobedience of orders on his part since he joined the Police Department, and up to the time that he sent in his resignation as hereinbefore stated. That, subsequently, and after rumors had been heard of a plot to assassinate Mr. LINCOLN, the respondent determined, if possible, and in view of the conversation of the said KENNEDY, to go to the city of Washington, and ascertain if there was any foundation for such reports, and to this end went to the office of the said Superintendent, on the first day of March, to ask for leave of absence, which was abusively refused by the said KENNEDY; and that in consequence of such refusal this respondent tendered his resignation, so that he could go to the said city at Washington."

ALVIN H. WILLIAMSON.

Mr. WILLIAMSON has been in the Police Department a number of years, and has ever been esteemed an upright and honorable man. His brother, AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, is a prominent Republican, who ran for Congress last Fall in opposition to BEN WOOD, and came very near being elected. There is a variety of opinions in regard to the statement thus made by WILLIAMSON, his friends contending that it is true in every particular, while persons who have known Mr. KENNEDY for many years, allege that he is too shrewd to thus expose his hand to a subordinate. He will, doubtless, have something to say in reference to the matter on his return from Albany. The Commissioners have not yet rendered a decision in the case. Mr. WILLIAMSON has no desire to remain in the Police force, but objects to being dismissed for drunkenness when not guilty of that offence.

Fires.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT TO BURN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

At an early hour on Saturday morning it was discovered that a diabolical attempt had been made to set fire to the five-story tenement house No. 274 East Houston-street. The incendiary had stealthily entered the hallway and kindled a fire under the stairs, which speedily burned a hole in the floor and set the stairs on fire. JACOB BERNHARD, one of the occupants of the house, having been awakened to attend to the wants of his sick wife, smelt the smoke, and after a lengthy search discovered the origin and alarmed the inmates of the building. With the assistance of the police the flames were extinguished, but not until considerable progress had been made in the destruction of the stairs. Damage to the amount of $10 was the result; insured for $2,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. This building, being five stories in height, towers 20 feet above the adjoining houses, so that escape by the roof would have been almost impossible for the numerous women and children in the house. The stairway was nearly destroyed, so that, had the fire got good headway, a fearful loss of life must necessarily have ensued. The building, which is specially adapted for the scene of another Elm-street catastrophe, is owned by Mr. F. MEYER, and is in no way provided with fire-escapes. Fire-Marshal BAKER commenced an investigation with the hope of ferreting out the author of the fiendish attempt, but as yet has obtained no clue to direct suspicion toward any person.

IN A MANUFACTORY.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a fire occurred in the willow-ware manufactory of Messrs. CRAIG & GRAHAM, Nos. 77 and 79 Vesey-street. The flames were first discovered in the basement, which was occupied as the shop, and such rapid progress did they make that both the buildings were threatened with entire destruction. Owing to the exertions of the firemen, the fire reached no higher than the first floor, although some of the occupants of the second story sustained damage by water. The losses are estimated as follows: Messrs. CRAIG & GRAHAM, occupants of one room on the first floor and the entire basements, lost most of their stock, valued at $1 800; J. C. BISHOP boot and shoe store, on first floor of No. 79, sustained damage to stock amounting to $700. LEOPOLD VOEHLKE, who kept a cigar store in the building, a gentleman named PILLS, broker, and Mr. LAMBERWINE, a banker, sustained various losses by water. The damage, we understand, is entirely covered by insurance, but in what Companies they are insured we were unable to learn.

BURNING OF A FEATHER BED.

An alarm of fire was caused about seven o'clock on Saturday evening by the burning of a feather bed in a room occupied by Mrs. KEEVE, in the rear of No. 85 Baxter-street. No damage done.

IN A CARPENTERS SHOP.

The carpenter shop of G. L. DENNINGTON, No. 400 Water-street, was damaged by fire at about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon to the amount of $100. Insured for $400 in the MANHA Insurance Company.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Large Meeting of Germans at the Cooper Institute in Favor of the Sunday Laws.

Speeches by Gustav Schwab, Dr. Stohlmann, Mr. Cook, Prof. Rauschenbusch, and Prof. Hitchcock—Resolutions against the Repeal of the Sunday Laws Unanimously Adopted.

The open opposition to the observance of the Sabbath as a day of worship in this City, has heretofore come mainly from our German population, and many have been led to suppose, in consequence, that infidelity was the prevailing sentiment among this class of our population. The meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening was the beginning of a movement which is destined to dissipate this error, and to relieve the respectable Germans of the City from the odium resulting from the injudicious conduct of a minority of their countrymen. The respectable, orderloving, and Christian Germans of New-York, are determined that the few Socialists and Infidels and general disturbers of the public peace in their midst, shall no longer misrepresent the character and sentiments of their countrymen in this City. With this view they held a meeting last evening, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, which at an early hour was filled to its utmost capacity. On the platform were seated a large number of German clergymen, and prominent citizens both German and American, while the body of the hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen representing the best class of the German population of the City. A few of the anti-Sabbath men were scattered here and there through the audience, and appropriately vindicated their peculiar principles by frequent attempts to disturb the meeting, but they were promptly taken in charge by the police, and quietly marched out of the hall, one after another, as the attempts were renewed. In this manner six persons were taken off to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. The officers of the meeting had been selected beforehand, and were as follows:

President—GUSTAV SCHWAB.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

T. E. Gaiss,	Herm. Schumacher,
James Wissing,	John Haas,
John C. Hahn,	Geo. Tiemann,
Ferd. Ehrhardt,	Chas. Bier,
Wilh. Hasenbrack,	H. Silbermann,
D. Heger,	Gregor Speck,
Heim. Berge,	Jacob Gödel,
Geo. Bachman,	H W. Niemann,
Carl Rockayd,	Heim. Riedel,
Thos. Achelis,	Chas. G Mann,
John Möller,	L. Burwirth,
Louis Eulner,	

The President first addressed the audience and after explaining the object of this meeting, and referring to the meeting held last Sunday a the German Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, gave a statement of what occurred at a similar meeting held about sixteen months ago, in the same hall, and for the same purpose as the present gathering. He also gave a brief statement of the proceedings of the Committee since that time, and concluded his speech with the remark, that German strength in faith, piety, and industry, were older than the spirit of infidelity and atheism. He further hoped that these evil spirits would soon be brought to terms and subdued forever. He finally expressed his hopes that the victory in this struggle would remain on their side, and if so the thanks and praise of two hemispheres would reward them for their labors, and for the multitude of abuses which were thrown upon them. [Hisses from one part of the house and applause from the other.]

After singing another hymn, Rev. Mr. STOHLMANN, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Walker-street was introduced. He addressed the meeting for some time, and was many times interrupted by the hisses of the opponents of the men who had called the meeting together. He declared that he was not at all surprised in seeing such a numerous attendance, for he had known his countrymen always as a peace and order-loving people, who had not come over to these shores to disturb the laws and institutions of a country the inhabitants of which had received them with open arms. One of the great and most worthy of these institutions was the strict observance of the Sabbath. May it remain so forever. Many hundred years ago a small number of open-hearted, pious men, arrived with their families in this country, and cultivated it. When grown more numerous, they labored zealously, and succeeded in gaining their liberty and adopting a Constitution which is still our pride, and under the protection of which we have gained freedom of speech and all the privileges which we enjoy now, and which made this country one of the greatest on the face of the earth. Shall we, Germans, come now and destroy one of these institutions, which is one of the commandments of our Lord, who said in his wisdom: man and all creation shall work six days in the week, and the seventh shall be devoted to rest. Just think of our old country, what it was 2,000 years ago. Who cultivated it? The Christians.

Our opponents have never sent a missionary into the world, and still they claim that everybody should be convinced by their example, break the Sabbath, and indulge in all kinds of evil things on the day which our Lord claimed to be devoted for his service. May the observance of this day be forever as it was heretofore, for it is the most precious jewel which was left to us by the men who have sought refuge here first, and have established the laws which now govern this mighty Republic. May the Press, also, assist us in the course we pursue, and which we think is laudable and just. [Hisses again, and a general rise of the audience.]

The President then came forward and assured the people that nothing serious could happen, as every precaution was taken to preserve the peace and harmony of the meeting.

Mr. COOK, the Secretary of the American Sabbath Committee, was then introduced, and addressed the audience briefly, giving an account of the origin and progress of the organization of which he was secretary, and the objects which they sought to accomplish. He said he felt honored in addressing such an audience, which was the largest assemblage in favor of the civil and Christian Sabbath ever held in the world. It was no object of the Sabbath Committee to institute a Puritanical *régime* in reference to the Sabbath, but simply to enforce the laws which guarantee to every man of whatever nationality the *right* to one day of rest during the week, and at the same time to remove as far as possible those temptations to vice and crime, which tend to make this day of rest a curse instead of a blessing. Why should one man be allowed to sell rum during the week, while another was prohibited from selling Bibles? Either repeal all laws in reference to the Sabbath, and let the tide of trade and commerce go on the same as other days, or also enforce the laws against all alike. Speaking of the German petitions before the Legislature for the repeal of the Sunday laws, he said that out of 861 names which were examined, only 219 were to be found in the Directory, and of these 219, 94 were engaged in the liquor and cigar business. In one petition there were 48 names signed by the same hand, in the same ink, and apparently at the same time. *Perhaps* the Legislature would think it best to repeal all the laws in the statute-book on the strength of such petitions as these, but he did not believe it. In conclusion, he exhorted the Germans of the City who were in favor of protecting the fair fame and character of their countrymen, to exert their influence in this great work of protecting the Christian observance of the Sabbath, upon which depended the liberties and happiness and prosperity of their adopted country.

At the conclusion of Mr COOK's remarks a hymn was sung by the congregation, after which

Professor RAUSCHENBUSCH, of Rochester, was introduced, and congratulated the assemblage that they had succeeded in having the Sunday laws established to such an extent in this city, and hoped they might be successful in keeping them, as they were the greatest blessing which could be given to man. He then proceeded as follows: I know our opponents say our course in reference to this law is not like that of Germans; but I know how we celebrate the Sunday in the old country. It is just the same as here, and I am glad of it, and may it ever be so. In other parts of our good old country, the Government allows people to dance to forget their other hardships. We don't want to force anybody to come to our churches, but we will insist on it that the Sabbath shall be kept as heretofore.

At the close of his remarks the following resolutions were put to vote and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the rights of laboring men to a weekly season of rest, of Christians to a day of worship, and of all citizens to periodical exemption from traffic care and noise, as secured by the laws of this and other States, are among the inalienable and most precious rights of freemen; and that every attempt to invade or pervert them, by making the common rest-day a period of trade, dissipation, or folly, tends to subject labor to capital, to debase public and private morals, to weaken the restraints of religion, and to undermine our free, self-governing institutions.

Resolved, That we therefore earnestly deprecate and protest against the repeal of the existing laws, which protect the civil Sabbath from the desecration and offensive forms of popular demoralization—the Sunday liquor traffic and beer-garden theatrical exhibitions.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be requested to present these resolutions to the Legislature of this State, as the sense of the law-abiding Germans of New-York.

Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK was the last speaker. He alluded to the identity of the Anglo-American and German stock, and said that the distinguishing characteristic of this race was their love of liberty, but the liberty they sought for was liberty restrained by law. Liberty to do evil was not liberty, but slavery. [Applause.] Tyrants established a multiplicity of holidays, and surfeited the people with pleasures, in order that they might keep them slaves. [Applause.] They were afraid of upright free men; they wanted besotted, ignorant men. This was the policy of the Neros and Caligulas of history. In this country the case was different. Here the people are their own rulers, and the permanence of their liberties will be just in proportion to the restraint upon evil doing which they put upon themselves. We were a Christian people, a praying people; we had a *right* to worship and to pray, and we were entitled to protection in that right. When we ceased to wish for this right or to protect ourselves in the exercise of it, the days of our freedom were numbered. [Applause.]

At the close of Prof. HITCHCOCK's remarks another hymn was sung by the congregation, and the services closed with a benediction.

Reception of Hon. John A. Dix.

Extensive preparations are being made by citizens of all parties to extend a fitting welcome to Hon. JOHN A. DIX, the late Secretary, on his return from Washington. Not only will he have the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, in which to receive his friends, but a public dinner will be tendered him, in behalf of the mercantile community, so justly grateful for his efficient discharge of his onerous duties in recuperating the national finances.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City—Preparations for the Reception of Prince Alfred, &c.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT, commander, left Havana at 1 P. M., March 5, and arrived at her wharf yesterday.

The U. S. steamers *Pocahontas* and *Powhatan* were in port sealing, the former to leave for Norfolk same day, (March 5,) and the latter to leave for New York on the 7th.

Great preparations were being made among all classes for the reception of Prince ALFRED, of England.

The Sugar market had revived under demand by speculators, while the regular quotations remain unchanged; Nos. 11 and 12 at 6@6¼ reals ₱ arroba. Stock of Sugars on hand at Havana and Matanzas: 190,000 boxes and 13,000 hhds., against 115 000 boxes and 3,500 hhds. same time in 1860. Shipped last week: 22,500 boxes, and 19,205 hhds., of which ⅓ths only were for the United States.

Molasses dull; no demand with immense stock.

Freights in active demand at improving rates; last freights to New-York at $7 ₱ hhd

New crop reported short in weight and quality.

Exchange—New York, par to 2½ premium; New-Orleans, 4 to 5 premium.

Health of the city and island good, and weather perfect.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Powell, of Kentucky; Ex-Gov. Wood, of Illinois; H. K. List, of Virginia; E. B Seymour and family, of Buffalo; J. B. Knowland, of Halifax; W. M. Pratt, of Canada; L. C Woodruff of Buffalo, and E. Toby, of New-Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. S. S. Cox, of Columbus, Ohio; J. T. Henley and J. C. Burch, of California; T. Gale, of Memphis; S. M. Johnson, of Nashville; W. R. Alexander, of Australia; Col. J. B. Stewart, of Washington. Dr. Berrien, of the U. S. Army, and J. G. Ewin, of Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Philip Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; Col. Abell, of Auburn; A. Van Vechten, of Albany; James Lee, of Philadelphia; H. W. Corbett and lady of Oregon, and G. W. Beekwith, of Michigan, are at the Astor House.

E. Molyneaux, of the British Army; J. St. C. Morton, of the United States Engineer Corps; C. K. Smith, of Boston; T. Jenks, of Providence, and James Slevin, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

M. Beurtez and daughter, of Havana; S. M. Ferris, of New-Orleans, and S. D. Harris, of London, are at the Astor House.

Dr. R. H. Stuart, of Virginia; C. C. Alger, of Newburgh, and J. H. Thorndike, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mayor Langsdorf, of Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Diez.

The Condition of the Steamer Mount Vernon.

Capt. MERRITT, the underwriter's agent, expected, on Thursday last, (the latest intelligence received from the wreck) that he would be able to get the steamer off at high water on Saturday morning. At that time, however, a heavy blow set in from the southeast, which increased in violance throughout the day, varying at times to the eastward. If during this severe gale directly on shore, the vessel has not been lifted or broken up, she must have been driven hard ashore, and thus the chances of saving her rendered very remote.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—On Friday night last, Capt. SMITH, of the First Precinct Police, captured two burglars, just as they had entered the door of house No. 243 Adams-street. He handed one over to a citizen, to be conducted to the Station house, from whom he managed to make his escape. The other, who gave his name as JAMES R. O'BYRNE, was safely lodged in a cell, and was on Saturday committed for trial. On the person of accused was found several pawn-tickets for overcoats, for which owners are wanted.

POLITICAL.—The Bell and Everett General Committee have recommended as suitable candidates for Mayor, at the April election, Alderman DAYTON, A. M. WOOD, and A. J. BERRY, all Democrats. An informal ballot was subsequently taken by the Committee, when Mr. DAYTON received 17 votes, Mr. KALBFLEISCH received 10, Mr. WOOD 8, and Mr. BERRY 1.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—MR. R. J. DE CORDOVA will, on Tuesday evening next, deliver his popular lecture, entitled "The Prince of Wales," in the Middle Reformed Dutch Church in Harrison street; the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Sabbath School of that Church.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A girl, two years old, named ROSANNA COSTELLO, whose parents reside on Kent-avenue, died Saturday morning, from the effect of injuries received by being scalded by a kettle of hot water, which fell upon her.

FATAL FLUID ACCIDENT.—A girl named LEVAS, who was severely burned at the Washington House a few days since by the explosion of a fluid lamp, died of her injuries on Saturday.

—George F. Wright, of Hartford, Conn., has been employed by the State of Illinois to paint the portrait of President Lincoln for its Capitol. The appropriation for the work is $2,500.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 8.

COTTON—The market closed with an advancing tendency; sales, to day, 20,000 bales, at 11¼c. for Middling; sales of the week, 81 000 bales; total sales, 141 550 bales; stock in port, 365,500 bales. CORN—Sales of the week, 8,750 bags, at 10½c @13c.; imports, 3,800 bags; stock in port, 45,000 bags, against 39,500 bags in the corresponding time last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 9.

FLOUR drooping, at $5@$5 12½. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, more offering: Yellow, 61c; New, 56c. COTTON, Mid 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY declined ½c., at 18½c.@19c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 9

FLOUR, Ohio $5 12½. WHEAT dull; Red $1 25 @1 29; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN dull; Mixed, 53c. @57c.; Yellow, 57c.@59c. PROVISIONS dull, and unchanged. COTTON firm, at 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY dull, at 18c.@18½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 9.

COTTON—The steamer's news caused less firmness. Sales to-day 7,000 bales middling at 11¾c. Sugar steady at 4¾c.@5¾c. for fair to fully

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2955. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

The Question of the Evacuation of Fort Sumpter.

What is Thought of it in Washington.

THE CHANCES IN ITS FAVOR.

Crushing Effect of the Measure on Secession.

The Southern Commissioners to Proceed to Business Immediately.

Debate on the Proposition to Expel Wigfall from the Senate.

Nothing New About the New-York Appointments.

Preparations in Texas for Attacking Fort Brown.

Proceedings of the Virginia and Missouri Conventions.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11.

THE PROPOSED EVACUATION OF SUMPTER.

Quite a sensation was created here this morning, at the Capitol and Departments, by a report that MR. CHASE had resigned the treasuryship, on account of the determination to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumpter. There is, however, no foundation for the report, except that MR. CHASE is known to be strongly opposed to that policy. His friends are assured that the Cabinet has not yet decided the point respecting the forts, and that MR. CHASE, consequently, will attend to his duties as usual.

The report of the intended withdrawal of the troops has scattered consternation among the Secessionists. WIGFALL, who is undoubtedly honest, however fanatical, expresses the greatest concern on the subject, and says if it is done he and his friends are all ruined.

MASON, HUNTER, and other secession leaders, are in a perfect agony of apprehension that the report is true. If it is done, they say there is no shadow of a chance to push secession any further, and every Southern man who favored it will be tomahawked.

ANDREW JOHNSON freely advises a withdrawal, in the present condition of affairs. He says that as an originel qosstion he would have reinforced, without hesitation, but now the policy is not to precipitate a conflict between the sections, but to leave it to Southern men themselves to deal with the Disunionists, and to dispose of them.

While no decision has been come to on the subject, I am satisfied that the Administration will not reinforce at the terrible sacrifice of life which Gen. SCOTT says it would require.

Of conse there are divisions of opinion on this policy. WADE says it's a surrender, but many who at first doubted its propriety, accept its wisdom upon reflection.

ANDREW JOHNSON says MR. LINCOLN should have no false pride on thie subject; thet his Administration is not responsible for the existing condition of affairs, which makes it wiser now to withdraw the troops than to reinforce.

Depend upon it, the statement ie nntrue that ordere for the withdrawal have already been issued. That was a stock-jobbing canard. As lete as Friday last the Preeidsnt was decidedly against withdrawal, but information, since received, together with military information bearing on the question, have led him to think more favorably of the policy.

APPOINTMENTS MADE.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day, the nominations of GOODRICH, as Collector of Boston; D. C. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, Consul to Liverpool; W. H. VESEY, Consnl to Aix la-Chappelle, France; WILLIAMS, Federal Judge in Kansas, in place of PETIT, whom the Senate failed to confirm; MCCLELLAND, of Boston, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; snd several lesser civil appointments; also, about a dozen army nominations to fill vacancies.

The following additional nominations have been sent to the Senate:

JOHN LOCKWOOD, Postmaster et Milwaukee, Wis.; CLARK, of Lewiston, United States Marshal for Maine; DOLE, of Indiana, was nominated to the Senete, for Commissioner of Indian affairs.

Senator FESSENDEN ia earnestly pushing J. S. PIKE, of the *Tribune*, for Minister to Bruessls; also, FREEMAN H. MORSE, of Maine, for Consul to London.

The statemsnt is erroneons, that GEORGE HARRINGTON has been decided upon for Assistant Secretary of the Treaeury. He ie undoubtedly by experience, intelligence, integrity snd fidelity, the best fitted man for that, the most responsible and laborious position in the Department, but es he is a Seward Whig, it is donbted whether MR CHASE will appoint him, especially ss he hae made no application. He was CORWIN'S chief clerk during the entire Fillmore Administration.

THE BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.

Advices from Boston state that much dissatisfaction exists there about the proposed nomination of AMOS TUCK, of New-Hampshire, as Naval Officer. It is doubtful, however, whether this can be nnsettled. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. TRASK, of Springfield, Mass., seems likely to get the Superintendency of the Springfield Armory, *vice* ISAAC HULL WRIGHT.

WASHINGTON APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary CAMERON will not appoint Col. ELLSWORTH, of Chicego, Chief Clerk of the War Department, but will bring some confidential friend of his own here to fill that position. This is undonbtedly good policy, and appropriate.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECEDING STATES.

Judge BLAIR has received several applications for office from the seceding States. Whenever persons are found fit for positions in those States, it will be the policy of the Administration to make the appointments without regard to secession or the assomed Southern Government. This, I am assured, is determined upon.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

WM. ALLEN, of Auburn, New-York, has been definitely settled upon for Postmaster of that city. This appointment wes made solely npon the responsibility of Hon. THEODORE M. POMEROY, the Representative elect from the Cayuga District, and will give very generel satisfaction.

T. J. COFFEE, of Harrisburgh, is likely to get the positiou of First Assietant in the Attorney-Generel's office, vice Mr. COLMETT resigned.

NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS IN STATU QUO.

There is nothing new regarding the New-York appointments. Mr. GREELEY ie expected here tomorrow, with CAMP, to try to resurrect the latter's chances for the Surveyorship of New-York. It is of no use; CAMP'S political antecedents have settled his hash.

THE MEXICAN AND SARDINIAN MISSIONS.

It is proposed by several gentlemen not wholly connected with the Republican perty to call upon the President and suggest the propriety of appointing Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY to the Mexican Mission, and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME to Sardinia. Neither of them are cognizant of this movement, which is made irrespective of personal considerations. A very strong opposition is gathering against the appointment of Mr. SCHURZ, not merely upon the general gronnd of the impolicy of appointing adopted citizens to represent the nationality of the United States abroad, but upon the special gronnd that there exists between the Sardinians and Germans a most intense national feeling of animosity. SCHURZ, therefore, being a German, would doubtless be offensive to the Sardinian Government; and, although of course they would receive him kindly, he could never exert the influence there which would be wielded by an accomplished American gentleman If it be true, es asserted, that the President has positively decided to give SCHURZ a foreign mission, it is hoped thet some other place than Turin will be found for him. In the meantime Messrs. BURLINGAME end SCHURZ will not contest with each other for the place.

THE JUDGSHIP OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The nomination of Mr. CRITTENDEN bas not been determined upon, and there is apparently no probability of it. The suspicion that HENRY WINTER DAVIS is figuring for this piece excites a good deal of surprise among the legel fraternity.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. SCOTT recommends the promotion of Col. E. V. SUMNER to the vacant Brigadeiership. With all respect and admiration for Major ANDERSON, the Army generally express decided hope that this appointment will not be conferred upon him, as he is a junior Major, and to make him General would overslaugh meny meritorious officers, create dissatisfaction, and demurelize the Army. His gallantry may well be remarked by giving him two Brevets, which would make him Brevet Colonel, and practically give him the constant commsnd of a regiment.

NO EXTRA SESSION TO BE CALLED.

The impression is growing that the President will need call no extra session of Congress. He certainly need not if the troops are withdrawn from Fort Sumpter.

WIGFALL'S EXPULSION.

The Senate devoted the greater part of the day to the discnssion of the proposed expulsion of WIGFALL, but came to no vote.

WHY DON'T THEY RESIGN?

Prominent Virginians declere that Senetors MASON and HUNTER have so entirely misrepresented the public sentiment of the State, that both of them will be voted the privilege of remaining in private life upon the first good opportunity. MASON knows this, sad hence springs the motive for his ectivity in pushing the secession movement, and fanning the dying embers of excitement

A NEW PERIL TO VIRGINIA DISUNIONISTS.

Months ago, your correspondent predicted that, when the Virginie Convention should get together, there would be tronbls with the Mountain and Western men in regard to the question of legislative representation and taxation of negroes—the West having been trying for yeers to obtain e Convention to amend the Constitution in theso respects, end deprive the slaveholders of their advanteges over the non-slaveholders. The expected trouble has been brewing, and a day or two ago the Richmund *Enquirer* lashed itself into a tempest of fury at the discovery of a little trade between the Mountain delegetes and the Eastern delegetes, by which it was mutually agreed that the latter shonld sell out the Secessionists and stand by the Union, provided the Mountain men would refrain from meddling with the questions of taxation and representation until 1865, when the Constitution itself providee for a Constitutional Convention. If snybody donbts thet the Richmond Convention will stick to the Union, let him read the *Enquirer*.

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Reliable edvices from Texae announce that Austin, the Capital of the State, hee gone overwhelmingly for the Union. I learn also that the Federal officials in Western Texas, are all opposed to Secession and ready to stand by the Union, (if the Government will give them any kind of support in so doing), and will continue to fulfill their duties of their respective offices. We may reasonably expect to see an armed collision between the Unionists and Disunionists in Texas, as well as in Northern Alebame, at no distant day, if the traitors persist in their schemes.

FRETTING AT THE MILITARY DESPOTISM.

Advices from Louisiana indicate a growing sentiment of dread of the military despotism which they perceive to be rising into power for their oppression and humiliation. The New Orleans *Picayune*, you will notice, is complaining bitterly because JEFFERSON DAVIS, who assumes to rule over the "Confederate States," is an officer not elected by the people. In this it is sustained by one of its cotemporaries.

The fact thet DAVIS is bidding high for all the military talent he can seduce from the regular army is very apparent,—but his success ie limited. Senator MASON'S exertions to obtain Col. COOPER'e resignation were prompted by the expectation that his resignation would have great effect in demoralizing the ARMY.

EFFECTS OF SECESSION ON TRADE.

A prominent merchant of Memphis, Tenn., states that since the secession movement began to affect the channels of trade, the business of Memphis has fully doubled,—and that the Memphis and Charleston railroad has been actually choked up by the pressnre of cotton coming into Memphis and supplies going over the road to Charleston.

The official statements of the Harbor-masters at New-Orleans show that only helf as many vessels have arrived at that port from seeward, during the last month es during the corresponding period last year.

The Agent at Cairo, of the Illinois Central railroed, collected last week $165,000 freight money on snpplies going over thet route, to the South, throngh Memphis and the ports in Kentucky and Arkansas. These indications of the changes which secession is effecting in the course of trade, are significant end ought to be alarming to the people of the Gulf States, who are losing their commerce et the same time that they are spending their money lavishly in "playing soldier" like a squed of schoolhoys.

CAUSE OF CAPT. WITHERS' RESIGNATION.

The recent resignation of Capt. WITHERS, of the U. S. Army, wes not prompted by sympethy with secession, for he is an earnest Union man. The Captain married a Spanish lady at San Antonio, Texes, where she hes a large and valnehle propery menaced hy the political disturbances of the last few months; snd as she has no one at home to teke cere of her property interests, her husband was forced to resign his commission in order that he might go to Texas for that purpose.

SECESSION TERRORISM IN TEXAS.

By late advices from San Antonio, Texas, we hear something of how they managed the voting there upon the Secession Ordinance. It seems the rangers, some 800 strong, whom BEN MCCULLOCH had introduced to receive the public property, were used to overawe the Union men et San Antonio. Stores remained closed for fear of their depredations, snd not over one-half of the popular vote wes cast. Notwithstanding all these attempts to coerce the people, they only succeeded in sustaining the Secession Ordinance by 11 majority in the town named, showing that among the people of Western Texas the Union sentiment is all powerful if free to act. The Alamo *Express* comes to ns battling manfully for the Union, notwithstanding the attempts to coerce the editor.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11.

An official letter from Mejor ANDERSON, received on Saturday, says he had only fifteen days' subsistenee and wood; the qnestion has therefore risen with the Administration whether reinforcements shall be attempted, or the fort abandoned. The latter course, it is thought, will be adopted from inevitable necessity, by edvice of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. There is, however, a conflict of opinion between Republicans on this qoestion, but no conclusion has been arrived et in the Cabinet council.

Reports continue to prevail respecting a contemplated evacuation of Fort Sumpter. They may be true, but it is certain that up to 8 o'clock to-night he has given no order for that purpose. Gentlemen of prominence, however, say they have information which satisfies them that such a course will, from necessity, be pursued.

An official dispatch was received from Montgomery this morning instructing Messrs. CRAWFORD and FORSYTH to at once enter upon the business of negotiation with the Administration, without waiting for their Co-Commissioner ROMAN.

The Confederate State Commissioners did not see the Secretary of State to-day. They will make their formel application for an interview, probably, to-morrow.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed ROBERT PAINE, District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio. The President also sent in nominations, which were appropriately referred, of Lieut.-Gov. GOO. SICH, Collector of the port of Bosion; GEO. W. MCCLELLAN, Secretary of the State Republican Committee of Massachusetts, as Second Assistant Postmaster Generel; ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS, of Illinois, District Judge for Kansas, and Mr. DALE, of Illinois, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Criminel Court, to-day, discharged WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, who was indicted in connection with the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds. This judicial course was in accordance with the law of 1857, which exempts witnesses before Investigating Committees from trial, Mr. RUSSELL having appeared as such before that of the House on the subject of these bonds.

Ex-Secretary FLOYD to-day gave $10,000 security for his appearance at Court.

The *Cumberland* and *Pocahontas* have, according to official advices, left Vera Cruz for Norfolk. The *Powhatan* is on her way to New-York. The *Macedonian* is the only vessel left at Vera Cruz.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF THE CABINET—APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE IN THE SOUTH—MR. CLINGMAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA—EX-ADJT.-GEN. COOPER, SENATOR MASON, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Snoday, Feb. 10, 1861.

Notwitbstanding the fact that Southern Senetors made objection to the confirmation of Messrs. BATES and BLAIR, simply on the ground that no Southern man should accept a Cabinet appointment under Mr. LINCOLN, we still hear complaints that other Southern gentlemen were not included in the Administration. Some would have Mr. HOLT, some Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, some Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. BELL, Mr. GILMER, or Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland.

I confess thet I had favored this idea; but I apprehend that when the question was sifted to the bottom by those gentlemen, and by Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers, the scheme was found to be utterly impracticable, and calculated to damage, rather than strengthen the cause of Union. If any one, two or three of these gentlemen had been put into the Cabinet, the fact would at once have been seized npon hy the Secessionists, in the Middle and Border Slave States, to denounce them as Abolitionists and "Black Republicans;" and on this rallying cry, the broken and reuted faction of traitors would have been resuscitated. The friends of Union in the South could not have maintained their ground under the damaging charge of an alliance with the Republican Perty. I therefore regard it as fortunate for the cause of the Union that none but distinctive Republicans were put in the Cabinet. The result will be greater harmony in the public councils, without any greater risk of running into impracticable ultraism; while at the eame time the patriotic portion of the South can stand by the Union, without being identified with the party in power.

But if it was found inexpedient to place the representatives of the Southern Union party in the Cabinet, no such objections can be raised to the propriety of filling every local office south of Mason and Dixon's line with Unionists, hy the displacement of disunionists. Not a Secessionist should he left in the possession of office. In all the Middle and Border Slave States the friends of the Union are willing end anxious to take the places of its enemies. I learn on good authority, and, indeed, happen to know, that applications are coming in thick and fast from the South for the places now occupied hy the Secessionists, or for those which have been vacated by resignation. This is as it should be, and it is to be hoped that every Secessionist will be swept out. Many of them swore last Summer that they would not hold office under a "Black Republican" Administration, and they should he made to keep their oaths. They are now trying to excuse themselves from carrying out their threats of resignation on the ground that the States from which they hail have not seceded; but this excuse shonld not avail them. Their States, hy adhering to the Union, have condemned secession, and instructed Secessionists to resign.

In this connection I would call ettention to the case of Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina. The Breckinridge "Democratic" Legislature which elected him to the Senate, was itself elected before the issue was fully made up—before the people had looked the consequences of disunion in the face. Being pledged (to the support of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, they were of course, with a few honorable exceptions, pledged to secession, in the event of LINCOLN'S election. That event has transpired, and on the question of secession the people of North Carolina, in spite of CLINGMAN'S advice, has voted down disunion hy an overwhelming majority. Two-thirds of the delegates to the Convention are for the Union, while a clear majority has voted against holding a Convention—in a word, against entertaining the thought of disunion. Under these circumstances, I submit that MR. CLINGMAN has been instructed to resign his place in the Senate. He no longer represents more than a small fraction of the voters. The sober second thought of the people has declared against him and his policy.

The late Adjutant-General, COOPER, who, though a Northern man, has felt himself called upon to resign his position, is a brother-in-law of Senator MASON, of Virginia. It is to be presumed that the influence of the latter over his military kinsman has induced him to take this step. If Gen. COOPER felt that he could no longer be true to the fleg of his country, efter the defeat of his party, he is, at least, to be commended for resigning, instead of betraying, as did FLOYD, TWIGGS, end others. But if COOPER'S conscience would not allow him to *pretend* to serve a Government which he abhors, what must we think of MASON'S? May not a Senator betray and play into the hands of the enemy, as well as an Army officer? That is a very strange sort of reasoning which satisfies such men es MASON, HUNTER, CLINGMAN and WIGFALL, thet they may with a good conscience hold a piece in the legislative councils of a country which they are endeevoring to destroy. I like much better the sense of honor which prompted COOPER, the "Northern man with Southern principles," to resign a post to which he felt he could not be feithful, then that of these Southern men, who pretend to stand upon chivalrous punctilios, while legislating at Weshington for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy.

It mey be donbted if the resolntion to expel WIGFALL is judicious. Although he avows himself a traitor, he is in fact no more implicated in the plot to break up the Government than three or four others who still hold seats in the Senate. The Republicans deny the right of secession, and they will of course refuse to piece the ejection of the Texas Senator on the ground that his State is no longer in the Union. As to his treasonable avowals, they only affect his power and standing. He is now powerless for evil, and may as well be suffered to fret out his brief hour, unmolested. If he were dismissed, the enemies of Union in the Border States would raise the hue and cry that a Southern Senator had heen expelled from Congress by the "Black Republicans" for having maintained "Southern rights," and the effect would be to increese the excitement, and weaken the cause of Union. If a sense of honor and decency will not expel these men from the legislative halls of e country which they are attempting to destroy, the best way ie to leave them to their constituents. Their conduct cannot fail to ewaken a universal feeling of disgust and abhorrence.

Office-seekers from the distant States, and especially from the new ones, which heve made a great edvance in population within a few years, insist that a rule for the distribution of the spoils should be edopted, besed on the new census, or the apportionment which will be mede under it. There would seem to be a good deal of justice in thie demand; but in spite of all rules, the States in the immediate vicinity of the capital ere sure to have an undue proportion of officers et this point. In the first place the citizens of each State demand to have their own local patronage, and insist on dividing equally as to the foreign eppointments, as well as those connected with the departmental service here, the Army and the Navy.

OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11.

The Senate reasmed the consideretion of Mr. FOSTER'S resolution (for the expulsion of Senator WIGFALL) and Mr. CLINGMAN'S substitute.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said that he had very few words to utter both as to the resolution and substitute, and therefore would not enter into any lengthy discussion. It was proper he should state that he offered the resolution on his own responsibility, and without consulting with any political friends. He had presented it stripped of all considerations, as far as it was possibis to do ro, that it might be acted on upon its naked merit. A seat in this chamber was held on a foundation higher than party grounds, and hence he trusted that the Senate would rise above all such considerations. The Constitution provides for the qualification and the manner of election of Senators. and he read from that instrument the words npon this subject. It was not on the ground that the Senator from Texas was foreign born that he was liable to objection. It was to be supposed that he was native born, and thet he was duly elected a member of this body, and in saying that he was a foreigner, it was not to be supposed he meant he was born out of the jurisdiction of this country. It, however, seemed to him (FOSTER) that the Senate owed it to itself not to allow a seat here to one who avowed he was a foreigner, and owed no allegiance to the country to which he belonged, but to a foreign Government, end if that Government happens to take up arms against this Government, seizes its property, and expels from its territory the troops of the United States by force, it became a very serious question.

Was it consistent to allow one so circumstanced longer to hold a seat here? He repeated he had no personal feeling on the subject. He could say with great propriety, so far as his personal relations with the Senator from Texas was concerned, they were entirely kind and friendly. The substitute of the Senator from North Carolina assumes thet Texas has a right to secede, and it was a logical conclusion that in such event she had no right to seats here. In this he differed from the Senetor. He did not believe any State has the right or power under the Constitution to secede, or take itself out of the Union of the States which go to make up those of America. He differed widely and radically from such theories. It was altogether monstrous that this Government, one of power and authority, could be dissolved. Argument, thereefore, was unnecessary with those who held to a different opinion. Two men might es well undertake to reason in a foreign language which one understood and the other did not. That no such thing as secession was known to the Constitution was too plain to argue or admit of a doubt. After a brief argnment on this point he said whether Texas hae seceded, he was not informed. He meant by a vote of the people or somebody representing them. He shonld hold that the Senator was entitled to his seat for all that, on sound constitutional grounds. Could that State by withdrawing from the Union, withdraw him from this body? No. He is entitled to his seat according to the forms of the Constitution and the authority of his State, and the State has no power legally or constitutionally to withdraw him from this body during the term for which he was elected. He did not think the substitute met the question. He did not know what right the Senetor (CLINGMAN) had to say that Texas has seceded from the Confederacy of the States and no longer belongs to the United States; but even if there were official notice, it would be a nullity. If a State has withdrawn, and given the Senate even official notice, what right had they to say that she should be no longer entitled to representatives? They were clothed with no such authority.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) thought the Senator had made a good argument against his own resolution. If they were to credit the newspapers Texas has called a Convention, and passed the ordinance of secession, which it is stated has been ratified by a large vote of her people. That is the opinion of the Senator from Texas. If that be true, and the act valid, Texas is no longer one of the States. He took it for granted if Texas has seceded she is not entitled to representatives here. The Senator from Connecticut says that the act is invalid. Then the Senator from Texas is entitled to his seat, unless it be said that an erroneous opinion disqualifies him. The opinion of the Senator from Texas is thet his State has seceded. The Senator from Connecticnt says "No." Was it ever maintained, because one Senator differed from another on a constitutional qnestion, that that was a reason for expelling him? It might be supposed thet the Senate could expel a man who thought and argued that the moon was made of green cheese, (laughter,) and that such a one should be driven out. Bnt would any gentleman say he ought to be driven out? Fifteen Senators have gone out, believing their States have a right to secede. The mother of States and statesmen, Virginia, has always maintained that opinion. If it is an error for the Senator from Texas to believe his State has a right to secede, why not expel the Virginia Senators, end especially why not expel those gentlemen who declared it and have gone away? Why is it thet their names are still called? They have gone awey, showing an utter disregard for contrery opinions. But the Senator says Texas has taken possession of some of the public property. Is that a good reason? If so, it applies with more force to other States than Texas. Why did the Senetor from Connecticut allow the name of JEFFERSON DAVIS to be called, and not move to expel him? Not only had that gentleman's State seceded, but he had advised arms and forts to be seized, and was at the head of a foreign Republic; but no motion is made to expel him. The Senator said he deemed it his duty to make a motion to expel Mr. WIGFALL. Senator after Senator had made similar avowals, and even advised their citizens to take possession of the defensive works of the United States. Senator TOOMBS declared that he gave such advice. Why, then, single out the Senator from Texas? His friend, Mr. WIGFALL, had said his State has seceded, and, with great frankness, added that, therefore, he regarded himself as a foreigner. But this did not afford sufficient ground for his expulsion. He had pursued the policy of other retiring Senators by remaining here, and was awaiting official information.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.)—He says he is a foreigner.

Mr. CLINGMAN, resuming. His friend said if they thought proper to admit him end regard him as a Senator, he did not think proper to withdraw until he was officially notified that Texas has seceded. The course proposed by the Senator from Connecticut was not the proper one. All they could do was to say that the Senator from Texas is misteken on a constitutional and legal point. If Texas has not seceded he is entitled to his seat here, notwithstanding the opinion he expresses.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) remarked that the resolution was clearly for the expulsion of the Senator from Texas for whet he had said on this floor. The Constitution enables the Senate to protect itself and gives power to expel a member, provided that two-thirds vote for the resolution. But the expulsion of a Senator is punative in its character, and the intention of the Senator from Connecticut is to punish the Senetor from Texas for what he said in debate. The Senator from Connecticut said what the Senator from Texas had avowed was inconsistent with holding a seat on this floor. The Senator had declared that he was a foreigner and not a citizen of the United States, but owed allegiance to a foreign Government. If the Senator from Connecticut thought the Senator from Texas ought not to occupy a seet here because he is not a citizen of the United States, he ought to move to refer the subject to a Committee, so that if the facts warrant tho seat will be declared vacant.

Mr. FOSTER, interposing, asked whether, after the Senetor from Texas hed been duly elected by his State and admitted as a member here, they could inquire into the legality by which he holds his seat, a new fact rising which did not exist at that time.

Mr. MASON was very certain if a Senator was not entitled to his seat it could be vacated whenever facts to warrant such a course should be discovered. If it be e punishable offence to allege a constitutional truth, then the resolution mey be well founded. For one, he (MASON) recognized no allegiance to this Government. He recognized and acknowledged no allegiance to this Government, none whatever; and here he took his position alongside of the Senator from Texes, although Virginia is a constituent of this Government, and he one of her representatives. He owed allegiance to Virginia and no one else. Did the Senator from Connecticut resist the doctrine of constitutional law and hold that the Government of the United States is still sovereign? If he did, God help him. [Laughter.] So far as the Senator from Texas has committed an offence by saying he owed no allegiance to this Government, he stood by his side. He should be unfaithful to Virginia if he did not. The old feudal idea of allegiance wes the relation between the subject and the sovereign, between the vessal and lord. Allegiance here, is that which is due from a citizen to a sovereign power. He knew of no sovereign except the State. He took it for granted that Connecticut is the Senator's sovereign, end that if he yields allegiance to this Government he is faithless. The oath of allegiance in Virginia, to be taken by all who are admitted to the political powers of the State, is faithfully and truly to support the Commonwealth. If the Senator from Texas is a foreigner he is not a citizen of the United States. But that is because of the fact, not because of the allegiance, for the Constitution says that a foreigner shall not have a seat on this floor. The Senator from Texas said he believed he was a foreigner to this Government, because Texas has separated herself from it, for the Senator did not then know the fact, nor did he know it now unless he believed the intelligence last night. The Senator believed that Texas has seceded because he knew the popular sentiment of the State; and yet, because of this declaration, the Senator from Connecticut sought his expulsion. The Senator and others, and the new President, declare that the ordinance declaring seperation is null, and the State holds the same relation it did before the passage of the act. We (said Mr. MASON) deny it. Virginia denies it. Six of the States, as far as we know, not only deny it, but have acted on it; and not only have confederated, but formed a Government prepared to sustain itself, if this Government shall attempt to attack it. If the Senator from Connecticut would say that the act was a nullity, then he held language which he (MASON) thought, with great respect to him, is more disrespectful tenfold than the language for which the Senator says the Senator from Texas deserves to be expelled. Why? Because hy the language five millions of people and seven sovereign States are in insurrection. They declare the acts of secession nullities, although these States seize what they call public property. Yet, acknowledging all this, they take no means to recover it. In not acting npon the laformation, they are more reprehensible than the Senator from Texas. How could he owe allegiance to this Government? Then he must obey the orders of this Government in preference to those of his own State. He was sworn to support the Constitution, and not the Government.

Mr. HUNTER of Virginia. (Dem.) regarded this movement as calculated to be dangerous. The resolution proposed to censure a member for a mere expression of opinion. The Senator from Texas had done nothing more than declare his belief in the doctrine of secession, and that his State had seceded, that that until he had the evidence of this he would sit here. With other State Rights men he avowed that he owed obedience to the Constitution and laws, but not allegience. All then he had said was, "as he believed a majority in all the Southern States who hold to the right of Secession, hold if that right was exercised, the State placed itself in foreign relation with the rest of the Union. "If this was a cause for expulsion, why might not a Senetor be expelled for other differences or declarations of opinion. How long might it be before it would be obnoxious to defend Slavery, and perhaps a two-third vote obtained for upholding that institution? The power of expelling a member wes never given for such purposes. Members could be punished accordiog to the Constitution only for disorderly conduct, and according to all writers on parliamentary law, it is always to be exercised with great caution and care. If a man was to be punished for the expression of a mere abstract opinion, where was the usage to end? He maintained, as the Senator from Texas had expressed no opinion that Senator from Texas had expressed no opinion that he had not been expressed by all the Senators of the seceded States. if he was to be punished, then they, too, must be expelled, for they have given a practical proof that they are foreigners from the fact that they have gone off and established another Government. He agreed with his colleague (MASON) that they owe allegiance to their State and obedience to the Constitution.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Senate go into an Executive session.

Mr. MASON submitted whether the resolution pending was not a privileged question.

The Chair replied that it was, but it was in the power of the majority to change the order of business.

The question was taken, and the Senate went into an Executive session—28 against 16.

After a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

THE CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, March 11.

A permanent Constitution hes been adopted. It has been kept secret, but a member of the Congress states that among its provisions the President is to serve six years; the Executive eppointments under the grade of Cabinet officers are to hold office during good behavior, and removed for causes assigned in writing; the Slave trade is prohibited. A clause was adopted that Cabinet officers are not prohibited from holding seats in Congress.

An act was passed authorizing the issuance of a million Treasury notes.

An appropriation bill for current expenses was passed.

The Secretary of the Treasury finds no difficulty in negotiating as much of the fifteen million loan at par as needed at present.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 11.

The steamer *Arizona*, from Brazos, 7th inst., has arrived with $179,000 in specie.

It was reported that Col. BAOCHUS, previously in command at Rio Grande City, was *en route* to take command of Fort Brown.

There were no Texas troops in Brownsville, but some were hourly expected.

The report of Capt. HILL'S determination to defend Fort Brown created great excitement all along the Rio Grande Border.

A large number of State troops were on the way to Brownsville, and other companies were being organized for the same destination.

The State Commissioners have taken possession of the Brownsville Custom house.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Monday, March 11.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. BRECK called attention to a communication in this morning's *Republican*, hinting at a secret conspiracy to force Missouri ont of the Union, and offered a resolution to appoint a Committee to investigate the subject, and if possible, ascertain the names of the conspirators, which passed—52 to 30.

The Minority Report, signed by Mr. REDD and Judge HOUGH, was then presented and read by the Secretary.

The report opposes the National Convention recommended by the majority report, and proposes a Convention of the Border States instead, to be held at Nashville, to decide upon such amendments to the Constitution as may be satisfactory to them. It also recommends the Crittenden propositions to the Nashville Convention, without, however, making it an ultimatum, and advises the appointment of Commissioners to Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas, to secure the coöperation of those States in the movement.

A debate ensued on the majority report, but the Convention adjourned without taking action.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, March 11.

The Convention, by 107 to 16, thanks Senator CRITTENDEN for his patriotic efforts to bring about a just and honorable adjustment of the National difficulties.

Mr. SUMMERS made a speech, advocating the Peace Conference propositions.

Mr. BALDWIN submitted a minority report from the Committee on Federal Relations, indorsing the Peace Conference propositions; recommending a Border State Convention at Frankfort, Ky.; opposing coercion; in favor of removing all causes of present complaints, and charges the present condition of things on the politicians.

Mr. WICKHAM submitted another minority report opposing coercion, and in favor of a Border State Conference at Frankfort; also favoring the peace propositions as a fair and honorable adjustment.

The following is the balance of the synopsis of the majority report in the Virginia Convention, which failed to come to hand Sunday night:

The eleventh resolution recommends the people of her sister States to respond at their earliest convenience to the foregoing propositions, and to an amendment to the Constitnon to be proposed hereafter; in the event that Virginia fails to obtain satisfactory responses from the non-slaveholding States, she feels compelled to resume her sovereign powers, and throw herself npon her reserved rights.

The twelfth makes it an indispensable condition that a pacific policy be adopted towards the seceded States, that no attempt be made to reinforce or recapture the forts, or exact payment of imposts npon commerce, or any measure calculated to provoke hostilities.

The thirteenth would regard any hostile action by either side as hurtful and unfriendly, and as leaving Virginia free to determine her future policy.

The fourteenth recommends a conference of the Border Slave States to be held at Frankfort, Ky., on the last Monday in May.

The foregoing will probably not fully meet the approval of the Union members, because it apparently recognizes the legal right of secession.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

DETROIT, Monday, March 11.

After an animated debate the House has indefinitely postponed the consideration of the bill for the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill laws by a vote of 43 against 24.5.

HON. JOHN BELL AT HOME.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, March 11.

The Hon. JOHN BELL has arrived here. His views on President LINCOLN'S Inaugural and advice to Tennessee, telegraphically ascribed to him from Washington, are authoritatively contradicted.

THE STEAMER STAR OF THE WEST AGAIN UNDER CHARTER.

On Saturday last, the *Star of the West* commenced taking in coal and provisions, evidently for a lengthy voyage, and the rumor is that she is to follow the *Empire City*, which has just left for Indianola, with the view of provisioning the destitute troops disbanded by Gen. TWIGGS, and to convey portions of them to other posts. There is, of course, no truth in the supposition that her expedition, on this occasion, has anything to do with the relief of the garrison of Fort Sumpter.

The *Empire City* took out one hundred tons of army stores, which were shipped under the superintendence of an officer. No troops or arms were on board.

THE SLAUGHTER-PEN AT CHARLESTON.

We find the following in the Albany *Evening Journal* of yesterday:

"CHARLES PEARSON, formerly a clerk for WENDELL & FELTMAN, of this city, has just returned home, after several months' sojourn in Charleston. He left to avoid being drafted into the regular army of the Southern Confederacy. About every third man is drafted. He had no wish to be shot at by, or to shoot, Northern men.

The much-talked-of Floating Battery is abandoned as a total failure. Mr. PEARSON was present when Gen. BEAUREGARD first saw it. The General laughed at it; and soon after it was launched it capsized and sunk.

When this disaster befell it, the Charlestonians said it was never intended for service, but merely to amuse the impatient hotspurs who insisted on storming Fort Sumpter."

SHOCKING DEATH.—Dr. VERMEULE, of New-Market, New-Jersey, late of this City, committed suicide on Saturday morning, the 9th inst., at that place, by throwing himself npon the track of the Central Railroad just as the Express train dashed by at a high rate of speed. He was horribly mutilated, and killed instantly. He had been in a state of partial insanity much of the time during the past year, and his self-destruction was undoubtedly the result of mental aberration.

FROM PARIS.

The Capitulation of Gaeta—The Late Energy and the Former Inertness of the Ex-King The Coming Commotion in the Spring—M. Guerronniere and the Roman Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1861.

The event of the moment is the capitulation of Gaeta. The royalists are given up already to the most touching elegies on the misfortunes of the fallen monarch. It would be in bad taste, and useless as well, to follow the late King into his retirement with raillery at his insuccess; but we do not see in what a royal misfortune differs from a private one. Other people, of equal and greater merit, lose their fortune and position every day, and these same royalists do not fill the air with their lamentations. When a King loses his crown, it is ordinarily by his own fault, or that of his predecessors; in the present case, the young King is expiating the tyrannies and cruelties of his father, not to go any further back. A private individual ruined, falls at once to the lowest degree of the social scale, and, what is still more cruel, drags with him his family; but a king always carries with him more or less of a fortune; the faithful few surround him with a kind of court; he is called king or majesty; he is surrounded with attentions, and maintains a first rank in European aristocracy. He may complain, and the Legitimists of to-day are complaining of the sufferings of an exile; but they do not reflect how many men this same King sent into exile,—or worse than exile, a Neapolitan dungeon. How many noble exiles are there, in fact, working with their hands, to save themselves and their families from starving! So, that, according to the Legitimist writers of the moment, we are reduced to believe, that the veritable misfortune of the late King lies in being deprived of the right of wearing a crown; in which case we would like to see it dsmonstrated how it is a misfortune not to be a King. Among the hundreds of millions of people in the world, the happy ones are only the few dozens who wear a crown, and yet the millions do not exactly seem to be conscious of their misery, since they eat, drink, laugh and grow merry just like kings and queens. We confess, therefore, not to be able to see in what consists the King's present misfortune, nor the basis for the howlings and whinings of the Legitimists.

There is a shadow, however, a suspicion, upon which one may hang a word of praise for the young King. All his weakness up to the siege of Gaeta, is attributed, by those who know the circumstances, to the influence of the Queen-mother, who still held the young man under her subjection. The moment she left Gaeta the boy was converted into a man, and then began that resistance which would have been more honorable for his crown, and certainly more efficacious in saving it, if it had commenced south instead of north of Naples.

Never has there been such a number of swords of Damocles suspended over such a number of heads as at the present moment. The hairs that suspend them grow visibly thinner and thinner, and Europe holds its breath in anticipation of the fall. The moment Russia hears that GARIBALDI, escorted by his faithful TURR, has invaded the Danubain Principalities, she is to pass again her famous Pruth, and install herself comfortably and quietly at Constantinople. Poland is then to profit by the absence of her dearly-loved Czar to light the torch of revolution, and establish again the Czartoryskis at Wersaw. KOSSUTH, from that moment relieved from the fears of Russian intervention, will hasten to effect a junction with GARIBALDI. "They are tricking me," shouts Austria, and she makes but one bound from Verona to the Domo of Milan. France then can do nothing less than interfere, and there is just where Prussia is lying in wait for her. She will declare that the principle of non-intervention is audaciously violated, and her new King will then draw from its scabbard the grand and formidable sword with which he writes his proclamations. He will march upon Strasburg and the first day camp in one of the breweries of the town! To complete the programme, England, who declares that a great war cannot take place without her intervention, will throw herself upon one side or the other, perhaps on both.

All this, and more, the pessimists are parading before the eyes of the weak and nervous as the programme which is to bloom with the roses of Spring. It is certain that from end of Europe to the other is heard the clanging of arms and the preparations for war. France, who talks of nothing but peace, is preparing to put more men and material in the field then she has ever before done. She fears that Austria may crumble to pieces, that her German provinces, with the rest of the Confederation, may pass under the new William the Conqueror of Prussia; that the new German Empire may then combine with England against France, so that France would become isolated and surrounded with hostile bayonets. England desires the disintegration of Austria, if by this event she can push the King of Prussia all over Germany, for then she will possess a surer ally in assisting to check the ambition of France in the East than Austria ever was. NAPOLEON sees the possible danger that is thus contracting itself around his Empire, and it is this which is forcing him to such formidable armaments. While awaiting to be attacked he is prepared to carry a war further than his enemies, perhaps, calculated on. He may even play the game which Count CAVOUR played two years ago with Austria; he may provoke Prussia to an attack, in order to have an absolute and indisputable right to follow the retreating enemy to the Rhine.

The important pamphlet of M. DE LA GUERRONNIERE on the Roman question provokes the most opposite appreciations from the Prese. It is admitted by all but the Legitimists and Ultramontanes that the defence of the Imperial policy in regard to Roma is able and complete. The discussion turns principally on the conclusions of the pamphlet as to the future of Rome and the Pope. M. DE LA GUERRONIERE leaves the question with three generalizations, which may be expressed in the following words: 1. The Independence of Italy. 2. The protection of the Holy See by France. 3. The bringing together (*rapprochement*) of these two powers. Now, out of these three texts it is possible to build any policy one pleases. But from all the discussion we have read on the subject the policy of the French Government may be elaborated as follows: 1. They grant the right of the Italians to constitute themselves as they please, which includes of course, the right to Italian unity, and therefore renounces the protection of the City of Rome and all opposition to the attack on Venitia; 2. They will still maintain their army in Rome to protect the person and the official residence of the Pope, but will not interfere if the Piedmontese should seize the rest of the capital, erect there the new throne of Italy, and offer such terms to the Pope as France will deem sufficient to guarantee the independence and future maintenance of the Holy See at Rome. 3. That France will use her good offices with the Pope and VICTOR EMANUEL to bring about such an understanding between them, that the above terms of settlement may be realized.

Now many people believe it impossible that the Pope can be brought to reign in the same city with a monarch whom he has excommunicated, and to whom he attributes so many of his wrongs, and these people arrive at the conclusion that this doctrine simply drives the Pope out of Rome. But the French Government has reasons for believing that this *rapprochement* can be effected, and for ourselves we look confidently for such a result. Italy will then be constituted with her capital at the Quirinal, and the Pope will become what he ought to be, a spiritual and not a temporal Chief.

The success of M. DE LA GUERRONIERE's book has been such that there is talk of advancing him to a more important administrative position than that he now holds.

The *Morning Chronicle* of London, for which the Emperor NAPOLEON paid £7,000 a year ago, is about to be sold, and will be converted into a penny evening paper probably. The paper was so indifferently managed, and its connection with the French Government so evident, that it had become unwittingly more of an enemy than a friend of the Imperial cause, so that His Majesty did not withdraw his protection any too soon.

MALAKOFF.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Fight on the Tariff—Restlessness of the Palmetto Army—Sumpter with a P—Intense Excitement about the Crusader—More Ambulances Going Down—A Glance at the Net-work of Batteries on Morris' Island—The Southern Realm, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Wednesday, March 6, 1861.

There is a very interesting cross fight going on at Montgomery on the Tariff question. South Carolina, to a man, advocates a low tariff, or none at all, while it is *well* understood that JEFFERSON DAVIS wishes a standing army of fifty thousand men, and a proportionate revenue for its support, in which he is fully supported by his Secretary of State, Mr. TOOMBS, who is also Chairman of the Committee on Finance. As they both were strong advocates of the Tariff of 1857, I presume South Carolina will have to succumb, and the *Mercury* will have another howl at seeing one after another of its pet measures thrown overboard.

If war is not declared very soon it is feared that the troops on Morris and Sullivan's Islands will take matters into their own hands. There was much surmise on the 4th as to the probability of Major ANDERSON firing a salute in honor of the new President. A brother of one of the officers at Fort Moultrie told a friend of mine on the evening of the 3d, that they all hoped he would, as it would give them an opportunity that they had been longing for, to fire back a salute of another kind. When Major ANDERSON made his night move from Moultrie, he left behind a most valuable box containing one thousand fuses, which cost the Department $3 a piece. These were a very welcome trophy to the Palmetto boys, as there were none equal to them in Charleston at the time. The garrison at Moultrie had an idea that their opponent was destitute of these very necessary articles, so to find out Major RIPLEY sent an informal message one afternoon to inquire of his old brother-in-arms if he would send him a few fuses to experiment with. The messenger returned with such a liberal number that the Palmettoens were convinced they did not have Sumpter under their thumb on that point.

You will notice that I spell Sumpter with a *p*. Your typos have taken the liberty heretofore to spell it without the *p*. This is very wrong on their part, and I will prove it to them. If they will turn to SPARKS' *Life of Washington*, they will find that the noted soldier after whom Sumpter is named, *always* used the *p*. To make assurance doubly sure, I asked Col. SUMPTER the other night, and he told me that the great original, his grandfather, always used the *p*. The Colonel is one of three brothers who live on the old plantation in Sumpter District. He has represented his county in Washington. He is a bachelor; has a merry twinkle in his eye, but withal, a very determined look. He, too, is in the Palmetto army, as are also his brothers and several of their sons.

I have been making powerful efforts to visit the fortifications, and all but attained my object, through influence brought to bear in a high quarter on Monday, when the "war tendency" of Mr. LINCOLN'S speech destroyed my chance, and the permit, which was to have been signed by the Secretary of War the next morning, was withdrawn. Every one seems to expect war, and every one thinks that another week cannot pass over our heads without a fight. The city was in a very hot state all of yesterday, and the telegram, from reliable authority, which reported that the *Crusader* had sailed with reinforcements for Sumpter, spread like the flash of the lightning, and caused intense activity in the Executive headquarters in Meeting-street. All the troops now in the city are drilling this afternoon, and the shops and stores are entirely deserted. Another story has this instant reached me, that a large war-steamer is off a headland, only forty miles distant, and the pilot who brought the news in by a messenger that he had just conveyed the information to Gov. PICKENS. A large quantity of those floral suggesters of death, ambulances, are going down this evening to Fort Johnson, Fort Morris and Fort Moultrie. I learn from a very confidential quarter that Gen. BEAUREGARD thinks it necessary to erect two more batteries at Morris, which will take some *ten days* to perfect, when he thinks he will be ready to meet any force that may be sent against him. Gen. SCOTT knows that the Commander-in-Chief of the forces here is one of the best engineers in the world. He proved that in Mexico, when the forces entered the west gate, at his suggestion.

Despairing of visiting the batteries that command the entrance of the harbor at Morris Island, I have obtained the following very brief outline from a friend, an officer attached to the Light Dragoons, who visited them last Sunday. He says that the entire island, over three miles in length, is now a perfect net-work of batteries, defended by the most approved kind of mortars, columbiads, and Dahlgrens. The forts are as strong as human ingenuity can make them,—layer upon layer of sand-bags, palmetto logs, etc., with an extensive morass behind all of them, where, if shells land, they are instantly buried. The trenches are constructed with great skill; provisions and all sorts of munitions of war are in great abundance, and the most through discipline is kept up. Several drills are carried on every day, and constant practice is enjoined at the mortar and other batteries. He mentioned seeing at the Dahlgren battery a rich planter, whom he had met in Washington, where he was quite an exquisite at Willard's, digging along with his own negroes, and shoveling sand as well as any of them. The impregnable battery at Cummiog's Point, which, you will remember, is distant three-quarters of a mile from Sumpter, is covered with the heaviest T railroad iron, which is kept constantly lubricated, so that if a ball touches it it will slide away as easily as a man does who attempts to climb a greased pole. Every district in the State is represented, and they all long for the ball of war to commence rolling.

The above information may be relied on, as far it goes, as being perfectly correct. If there should not be any war, I fear many of the Palmettoans would die from sheer disgust.

The National ensign of the Confederate States of America, adopted, strange to say, March 4, is pretty generally displayed to-day. Many don't like it, as it reminds them too strongly of the parent they have cast off with such reckless haste. It is as well to note that the first vessel that carried it out of the port of Charleston was the steamer *Carolina*, commanded by Capt. LOCKWOON. He delayed the hour of sailing for the purpose of being the first to carry the new flag down to Florida. Capt. TOM LOCKWOOD ought to be known in New-York. He is one of the few live pilots that Charleston possesses. While recently in command of the *Gordon*, he, by his untiring exertions, pulled off the *Columbia*, when high and dry at Moultrie Beach, after she had been given up by everyone in Charleston.

The steamers *South Carolina, Keystone State*, and *Chesapeake*, all left yesterday. They were not full, although plenty was offering. Undoubtedly, they wished, in view of the present dangerous state of affairs, to be on the safe side of Charleston harbor.

The Commissary-General, S. C. M., wishes ten thousand pounds of beef per week, for the next *two months*. Here is a fine chance for Fulton Market to make a "spec." Don't send any "necks or shins." Possibly more may be wanted after that time, although a two months' war will make fearful havoc with the youthful idols of so many hearts.

Surgeon-General GUNNS has received from a lady in New-York $40, to buy those horrid things, knives and tourniquets. How can a lady, with tender susceptibilities, think of such bloody suggesters, much less forward money to buy them?

A company of men, calling themselves "Defiants," are organizing in Tennessee for the Southern Confederacy. Black homespun will be their uniform; their banner will be black, with the arms of the State emblazoned, and defended by an unsheathed sword. I presume their deeds will be black also, and would suggest for their motto, "Death and the d—l." This from the home of ANDREW JOHNSON

Some men in this town, who do not know on which side their bread is buttered, have determined not to pay their employes when on duty as soldiers. This is considered so obnoxious and unpatriotic that steps are being taken to publish all employers who thus offend against public opinion. It is one of the extreme cases characteristic of the present high-pressure times. The young men, if they do not obey the military summons, are subject to a fine of $500, while the employers feel equally unable, in some cases, to pay what would have been due if they had not been absent four, five, and seven weeks. A great deal of bad blood is elicited on the subject, especially in the retail stores in King, Broad and Meeting streets.

A Capt. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, is coming down here to take Fort Sumpter. His force is ninety men, acting entirely on their own hook, and paying as they go. He had better stay at home.

It is rumored this afternoon that Fort Brown, in Texas, has been attacked. Last night a telegraphic report from the interior said that one hundred negroes had stampeded as soon as they heard of LINCOLN'S inaugural. The papers did not wish to frighten all the women in Charleston, so they did not publish the story this morning. It was brought to me at 1 A M. JASPER.

Surgeons Appointed for the Floating Battery—B. F. Dodge—Martial Law—Lures to Foreign Capitalists—Bids for Trade—South Carolina Bound to "Rule the Roost"—Tenwaiters and Sappers and Miners in Demand, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Thursday, March 7, 1861.

Lieut. HAMILTON'S iron-plated floating battery is now moored at the wharf at the foot of Hasel-street, where, carefully and jealously guarded from all but military eyes, she is rapidly approaching completion. The long flat-boat intended for the Hospital, will be placed alongside to night; the guns will be mounted, and she will then be hauled down to her builder's yard, from whence she will be tugged on Saturday, and placed, as is now determined, *only four hundred yards* from the most exposed side of Fort Sumpter. Dr. DA VEGA will be the Surgeon-in Chief, and Dr. DOUCING, Assistant Surgeon of this novel coercive weapon. It is generally rumored that the selection of volunteers for this "Forlorn Hope" will be determined by lot. It remains to be seen whether Major ANDERSON will permit this dangerous weapon to be placed so near to him, or whether, acting on the great law of self-preservation, he will notify the Palmetto Government that this extra screw in the iron net-work that so fearfully surrounds him, will be torn to pieces, if he has the ability, the will and the guns to do it. It is a matter of general talk in the street, *what* the Commandant of Fort Sumpter will do if he is so emphatically menaced.

During the session of the Democratic Convention in this city last April, a native of the Empire State, who has selected Charleston as his place of business, or rather himself to make the stay of the Times here agreeable. Everything at his "Editorial Exchange" was at the service. He was particularly attentive to your special representative at that time. One thousand and fifty bright guns, from all parts of the Union, ordered him their grateful regards at the adjournment. In January, this gentleman went down to Fort Moultrie, and became Captain of one of the guns belonging to the Washington Artillery, of which he was a member. While making a speech in honor of the occasion, he fell through a port-hole, and broke his arm. Shortly after this, he went North, on his customary agency business; but a fire followed faster, that he had been expelled from the city as the *Tribune's* correspondent." This story was extensively circulated here—it being circulated by a man whom Mr. DODGE had befriended. I gave you the rumor at the time as a rumor only, carefully omitting any name; but it was taken up by the Press throughout the country, with the usual embellishments, and it has seriously injured a man who is highly respected here, and is considered sound in a South Carolina sense. Your knight errant refused to accept the story as a falsehood, and as I know it to be untrue in every particular, I wish to ask the Press, in view of the attentions heaped upon them by Mr. DODGE in April, to refer to this paragraph, and make the *amende honorable*.

You will remember what a sensation was created, even at the North, when Judge MAGRAW resigned his position as Federal Judge. The lingering Union-lovers then hung on every sentence that escaped his lips, and when he threw up the appointment, all bone died in their hearts. The Judge had a most lucrative position, and it was thought by leading men at the Bar that his chance was good for a seat on the Supreme Bench. He certainly sacrificed everything for a principle, and deserves credit for honesty of purpose, however much some may question the wisdom of the act. As Judge, his time was his own after 4 P. M. As Secretary of State now, he is every man's servant. I saw him at the Executive Head-quarters last evening, looking pale, pensive and careworn. At 3 this morning a friend came and told me that he had just left the Secretary of War—that a Cabinet Council had just been held, and it was the unanimous opinion of all that war was close upon us. It is the general impression that martial law will be proclaimed throughout the city before Sunday. This may be stale news to the *Tribune*, who declared "that martial law was proclaimed throughout Charleston" a month ago, although it was confined then to Sullivan's Island, five miles down the Bay.

The "Confederate States" will probably throw out lures to foreign capitalists by removing the difficulties that now prevent persons from owning land who claim another allegiance. The subject is beginning to be very generally discussed in private and public circles. Many believe that $15,000,000, or even $30,000,000, could be borrowed in a twelvemonth, if the vast tracts of land, now undeveloped, were freely thrown open to foreign bids. They think if they come to look they will be induced to stay, and thus outbidding the North on this point, they can snap their fingers at them still more defiantly. The opponents of a high tariff also think that they can lead the great West here by underselling the East and Northeast, and thus still more aggrandize themselves at the expense of former brothers in Union. This is one form of war none the less felt, although no blood may be spilt. Georgia wants a tariff to protect the iron manufactories she has on the tapis. South Carolina has no such source of wealth, and she don't want anything of the kind. The "Game Cock" State has colonized so much that it is quite probable she will, after a while, "rule the roost." As an instance, I will state that of the seven Governors of the seceding States, five are from the land sacred to the Palmetto; of the members of the late Texan Legislature the majority were either born in the land of Nullification, or were removed only one generation from it, while the secession element now so active in Arkansas is wafted along mainly by those who have emigrated from South Carolina.

Quiet observers of events at Montgomery believe that JEFFERSON DAVIS intends to have in the field by March, 1862, 100,000 men. Teamsters have been in demand for some time in Charleston, and to-day sappers and miners are called for; the latter are offered $3 per diem. Here is a chance for any of the unemployed in New-York, whose principles are conveniently kept in their pockets. The maker of the gun-carriages for the floating battery is a Northern mechanic. I forgot to ask, while talking with him this morning, whether he slept sound at nights. I presume he thinks it is all right.

"No Compromise" is the title of a newly invented Southern breech-loading cannon. A Georgian claims the paternity; it has two chambers. If the no-compromisers at the North and their equally rabid brothers at the South could only be pitted against one another, like so many useless cocks; if they could only completely "chaw one another up," there would be some chance of peace for our distracted and bleeding country.

BEN. MCCULLOUGH, having lately plucked a certain doughty warrior as he would a *twig* from a bush, now calls on the Texan youth to arm. The ranger at home on the prairies, is their war-cry. BEN is such an ugly customer, that charity requires we should mantle the sad downfall of Gen. TWIGGE.

A sheet which ought to know better, the *London Illustrated News*, has a picture of secession, as the artist saw it at the Charleston Hotel, in this city. You see a lot of villainous border ruffians, with the usual concomitants of bowie-knives and big spittoons, and vulgarity. If he had representance Water-street prostitutes walking in the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, he would have been as truthful. Yet the fellow was handsomely treated here, and was entertained at the most fashionable hotel in the city, the very one too, he thus caricatures. That is the way lies spread. JASPER

Fort Sumpter Fired Into—Extraordinary Forbearance of Maj. Anderson—A Night Departure of One Thousand Men—What Gen. Beauregard Thinks—A Civil Engineer Just Arrived with the Key of all the Forts and Armories at the North, &c.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Friday, March 8, 1861.

I have delayed writing to the last moment to hear from one of my specials, whom I sent down to Morris Island as soon as I heard that Sumpter had been fired into this morning. The lateness of his return will be my apology for the brevity of my quill.

It seems that, this morning, orders were given at Forts Moultrie, Johnson and Morris to practice at long ranges, and the shipping were notified last night. Those who were not posted up, were terrified this morning at the constant booming of heavy guns. At about 9 o'clock, while one of the Columbiads was being fired at Maj. STEVENS' battery, at Cummings' Point, a shell which had been placed in it, accidentally (?) took effect on that side of the Sumpter wall which I have before described as being only four feet thick. Maj. STEVENS, who was personally in command, observed at once with his glass that an ugly gash had been made, he heard the distant sound of the drum beat, saw the port holes thrown open, and every preparation made for a return of the same kind. He immediately raised a white flag, hastened to his boat, and in person went over to Maj. ANDERSON and made an ample apology. Let the North thank the heroic Commander of Fort Sumpter for the second instance of most extraordinary forbearance. Had he been any ordinary man, he would have returned the fire and opened civil war. It is to be hoped that *he* may never have cause to complain that "Republics are ungrateful."

One thousand men were transferred last night from Secessionville to Fort Moultrie. The embarkation took place after midnight, and was a sight I have never seen equaled in picturesqueness and wild beauty. Two thousand men from Georgia are expected to-night to take their places. It is thought that Major ANDERSON will first reduce Moultrie, so they wish to strengthen that point as much as possible.

General-in-Chief BEAUREGARD has stated to Governor PICKENS that with the means now at his command, he can reduce Fort Sumpter in forty-eight hours. The commanding General's head-quarters are in Institute, or as it is now called, Secession Hall, from the ordinance of Secession having been formally signed there. I was in his office this morning, but really, the idea of being in the very room where the plans were being made for the reduction of the only place where the Stars and Stripes now float in South Carolina, made me hasten away.

I heard a very distinguished military officer in the Palmetto Army say to-day, that he would rather the entire troops of the "Confederate States" should remain in inglorious activity for six months longer, than have a "single hair of Major ANDERSON'S head injured!"

A distinguished Civil Engineer, a native of this city, but who has recently returned from the North, has brought with him plans of every fortification in the Federal States, and details of every public and private armory. He is well known in your City, and has been connected with several of your principal railroads. I saw him this morning at the Mills House, running over with plans for carrying the war into your own homes.

The Charleston and Liverpool Steamship Company have had $200,000 pledged in the short space of two weeks. The line is considered a certainty.

The *Marion* has arrived with a manifest twenty-five feet long! Every passenger has to pay twenty cents as entrance-money to the delights of Palmettodom, and must have his baggage examined as minutely as though he was entering the domeius of His Papal Highness.

We have had another stampede of newly-fledged doctors. One hundred and ninety will leave to-night and to-morrow morning. Charleston gives the permit to kill and to cure in a very old fogy way. There is no parade of immaculate dress coats and equally spotless white kids with the concomitants of a brass band, an oration and an army of pulsing beauties to inspire him. The old college in Queen-street is rather a shabby affair, although the anatomical cabinet is one of the finest in this country. Our young ladies have hung on the incipient M. D.'s during the Winter; they have been their only solace, and now that they have departed, their last hope has fled.

The city is full of rumors. That sensation sheet, the *Mercury*, goes it strong on telegraphic bulletins, which, "they say," never come over the wires. People believe them, and go home and have the nightmare, so their purpose is answered. The *Courier*, on the contrary, sifts everything that comes, and unless they think it is perfectly reliable they will not even placard it, much less publish it. By the way, the senior proprietor of the latter sheet is 84 years old. He comes into the office every day and pores over the exchanges mechanically. He is now nearly blind. He is a native of New-England, and came to Charleston in the early part of this century. He was the first man in the United States to start a news-boat. This is a fact very little known. Please inform the *Evening Post* that Major ANDERSON *did not* fire thirty-four guns on the 4th of March. JASPER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers—No. 8. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 169, 184, 2, 127, 157, 164, 444, 182, 193, 194, 203, 206, 206½, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214.

CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 545, 551, 583, 601, 607, 613, 407, 707, 705, 305, 313, 365, 431, 1633, 489, 611, 653, 659, 661, 665.

Part II.—Nos. 3566, 520, 528, 530, 538, 540, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 568, 570, 572.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1103, 1451, 969, 1373, 1505, 1513, 1513½, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1531, 1533. *Part II.*—Nos. 254, 142, 973, 980, 984, 986, 988, 992, 996, 740, 792, 662, 794.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 314, 304, 540, 209,

Proselytism and Alleged Abduction—A Question of Asylum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Thomas McEvey.—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 8th inst. It was a *habeas corpus*, brought for the purpose of removing the children of the relator, Ellen and Thomas McEvey, from the custody of the Bloomingdale Asylum to the Roman Catholic Asylum.

The Court now ordered that the children be taken to the Catholic Asylum; and if received by the officers of that institution, a certificate to that effect made by the officers of the Asylum, must be presented to the Court on the 13th inst.; and if the certificate shall then be presented, the writ will be discharged—if not, other proceedings will be had.

Effect of Violating an Insurance Policy—Caution to Policy Holders.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mosscrief.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company vs. *The Washington Insurance Company.*—This case was stated in full in the TIMES of March 9. The action was brought to recover the sum of $3,250, on a policy of insurance made by the defendants upon the plaintiff's factory, at Newtown, Conn.

The defence was a violation of the conditions of the policy upon the part of the plaintiffs.

The Court now granted a non-suit, on the ground that the terms of the policy had not been fulfilled, the plaintiffs having failed to provide the requisite number of pumps in the factory buildings.

Liability of Ships for Supplies Furnished to the Master.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Francis C. Ford, et al., vs. *Thomas P. Richardson, et al.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $1,500, alleged to be due from the defendants as master and owners of the ship *Torrent*, for necessary supplies furnished the said vessel, in February, 1856, while at London, on a voyage to India.

The defendants deny that the goods were necessary, and allege that credit was given to the master and not to the vessel, and that the plaintiffs received the acceptances of third parties as payment. The case is still on.

D. D. Lord for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Dean for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ADJOURNMENT FOR LACK OF ROOM.

Judge LEONARD came in yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and opened the Court in the General Sessions room, no other place having been provided. As no trials could be had under such circumstances, the petty jury was dismissed till next Monday, and the Grand Jury were discharged, having brought in since they were impanneled seventy-one indictments. Several prisoners were then arraigned, pleas were taken, and the Court adjourned to Monday morning.

Court of General Sessions.

GRAND JURY IMPANNELED.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the Grand Jury was impanneled, the Oyer and Terminer Jory having been discharged. With the hope of securing the presence of a larger list of jurors, the charge was deferred to this morning.

A SIXPENCE WORTH OF CRIME.

Lawrence Palmer, who had pleaded guilty of petty larceny, was put to the bar. Recorder HOFFMAN, before whom the plea had been taken, came upon the bench; and as the prisoner was a young man of the most respectable connections and good character, and had already been in prison forty days—sentenced him to pay a fine of six cents. The young man, supposing that the fine was real and not a "make-believe" produced the money, which was, however, refused, and he was discharged.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

George Buckley, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar. He pleaded guilty of a simple assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

WHAT IS DONE WITH THE LEAVINGS AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

William H. Dixon, indicted for petty larceny, was next put to the bar. The prisoner was a black man, perfectly blind, and had been a servant in the Metropolitan Hotel, whose proprietors were the complainants. George S. Leland testified that the prisoner had been head-waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel. On the 27th of November last, the witness found upon the prisoner's person; ten napkins, five sausages, five beefsteaks, three Indian cakes, two and a-half lbs. butter, and one plate. The value of all these articles was $4 37. The prisoner had the articles wrapped up in napkins, some of them in his hands, and some in his pockets. This was the day before Thanksgiving. The witness at this point began to volunteer charges against the prisoner, of other thefts than the one for which he was being tried, when the prisoner's counsel interfered, and remarked, "Your Honor, the only protection my client has against such outrageous aspersions, is from the Bench. If my client has eaten a fish that didn't belong to him, he has not taken any Valley Banks."

The witness further stated that the prisoner had been head waiter at the hotel for five years, having the charge of hiring the other waiters. In the affidavit of the witness, among the articles stolen, were enumerated a smelt, worth two cents, and a piece of ham, worth six cents. These were found in the prisoner's room. All the articles taken were cooked. On cross-examination the witness stated that whenever anything was left on the tables it was not given to the servants, *nor was anything ever given to the poor from the house*. The leavings were always made up into a stew, and the servants were fed on this. There were no further witnesses for the prosecution, and Mr. SPARKS, counsel for the prisoner, briefly opened, saying that he should be able to show that the prisoner had been a faithful servant of the Lelands for the last nine years, and had literally worn himself blind in their employ as well as daily service. They had promised, on employing him, that when they discharged him they would pay him a year's salary extra, so anxious were they to obtain his services, and so valuable did they consider them. And now that they could no longer use him, on account of his blindness, they turned him out like an old horse to die, and sought to escape from paying him the promised additional salary by charging him with taking a few cold scraps from a table from which the proprietor came into Court and boasted that no crumb ever fell into a poor man's hand. Was it a crime if on the day of all days for generous fare—Thanksgiving—this poor man preferred to take his crumb of meat before it had gone into that great stew-pot, wherein were cast all the relics—a smelt, a sausage, a chop, a steak, and a sixpence worth of ham? Or was it a heinous offence if he laid aside a piece for his wife to nibble upon too? This was a most outrageous persecution. Anybody who knew the Lelands, knew that in legal matters, when they were on the track of any man whom they wished to hunt down, they showed less mercy than the tigress disclayed when she sought the murderer of her young. The prisoner was a man of as excellent character as any citizen of this State. He was Grand Master of all the colored Masonic Lodges in this State, and always enjoyed the confidence of those who knew him.

Counsel then called *Mr. Kinney* for the defence, who testified that the prisoner bore a character for honesty which he characterized as "A No. 1." *Mr. John D. Givens* testified that no man had a better character in the United States. The witness had been a waiter under him in various establishments for the last twenty-five years. *John W. Henry* also testified to the prisoner's good character. Witness was present when the things were taken from the prisoner. The food consisted of scraps from the table, bits of meat, and fragments of sausages. The napkins were not found on the prisoner's person, but in his closet, wrapped about bits of food. *John Watson*, waiter, also swore to the prisoner's good character for at least eight years. *J. R. D. Thomas*, a colored clergyman, gave the prisoner a good character for the last twenty-five years.

There were no further witnesses, and the Jury promptly rendered a verdict of acquittal. The poor old blind man was then led out of Court to the apparent delight of all present.

A GAME OF BILLIARDS IN COURT.

Thomas Nolan, indicted for burglary, was next put to the bar.

W. H. Green testified that he kept a billiard saloon, and also manufactured billiard tables; some $200 worth of billiard balls were stolen from his place in the early part of February last; some of the balls were here produced and identified by the witness; he had never seen the prisoner till after the arrest.

Mr. Kepp, who manufactured the balls, next identified them.

Mr. W. H. Alvers testified that the prisoner came to his place, an eating-house, and another man with him; the stranger brought the balls, and Nolan asked the witness to keep them until his friend came for them; the prisoner was formerly in the employ of the witness as bar-tender; Nolan afterwards came with a third person still, and told the witness to deliver the balls to him; this he did.

Officer Van Brunt testified that he procured some of the balls at the place of the last witness; he also arrested the prisoner.

There were no other witnesses, and the counsel asked that the case might be dismissed on the ground that the balls had not been identified; that they had not been traced to the possession of the prisoner, and that the indictment charged the prisoner with breaking into "a saloon," which is not an offence known to the law. The Court denied the application, and the case was summed up. The jury took the case, and gave a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

USED A KNIFE.

John Esternacht, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar. *John Weiss* testified that on the eleventh of November last, he went into the prisoner's lager-bier saloon. The prisoner came to him and said, "What are you talking with that Swabe for?" Witness replied, "I will have nothing to say to you, you are a Prussian." The prisoner then set upon and stabbed him fourteen times, and also assaulted the witness' wife. *Mrs. Weiss* next testified in corroboration of the last witness. *George Schuttle* testified that he and the prisoner went into the saloon with another man. They were talking about knives, when the witness said he had a good one, and showed it. The prisoner was subsequently talking with Weiss, when the prisoner interfered and pushed him away. After Weiss and the prisoner were outside, the witness heard some one exclaim, "Watch, watch, I am stabbed." He then went out and saw the prisoner arrested.

In defence, several witnesses swore to the prisoner's good character, and endeavored to give a "general row" coloring to the case, but without avail, for the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

TECHNICAL GUILT.

Thomas Jones, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petty. And the offence being only technical, he was sent to the City Prison five days.

A FIGHT.

Michael Clare, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Sauer, Henry Hellrigel.

For Seduction—Felix McArdle.

For Forgery—Honeywell Vincent, Henry Wilcox, Patrick Langan.

For Burglary—Patrick O'Connor.

For Larceny—James Hagen, George Starr, Patrick Barrett, John Keeler, William Ballard, Gerard Joseph, Henry Hinnecke.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Patrick Constantine, Deitman Steinmetz.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Wood* vs. *Heard.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Labagh vs. *Labagh.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Matter of Georgiana Bolmer.—Report confirmed and order granted.

COMMON PLEAS.

HILTON, J.—*Livy* vs. *Kelly.*—Leave to sue granted.

Coffee vs. *Steiner.*—Motion for commission denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event of the suit.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 11.

$14,000	U. S. 6s,'81 Con	92¼	50	Mich. Central R....	67¾
15,000	do.....s5	92¼	324	do.....	68
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Reg.	87	100	do.....b10	68
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Con.	87½	50	do.....b30	68
1,000	Treasury 12 c. N.	103½	100	do.....s10	68
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74	350	do.....s30	68
19,000	do.....	75	300	do.....	68¼
20,000	do.....s30	74¾	175	Mich. So. & N.Ia.R.	15¾
20,000	do.....s50	74¾	50	Mich.S.& N.Ia.G.R.	36¾
4,000	Virginia S. 6s....	78	150	do.....	36¾
11,000	do.....s30	78½	100	do.....b30	37
4,000	N. C. State 6s...	82	150	do.....	37¾
33,000	Mo. State 6s.....	68	250	do.....	38
2,000	do.....	68¾	50	do.....s30	38¾
10,000	do.....	69	330	Ill. C. R. Scrip....	81
10,000	do.....s30	67¾	150	do.....s10	81¾
500	B. City W. Loan.	101	50	do.....s15	81¾
1,000	Erie 2d M. ex.'79.	100¾	450	do.....	81¾
1,000	Mich. So. 2d mt..	57	250	do.....b60	82
36	Merchants' Bank...	98	550	do.....	81¾
5	Bk of Commerce...	91	300	do.....b30	81¾
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60	86	900	do.....	81¾
25	do.....	85¾	200	do.....s30	81¾
100	do.....b30	85¾	100	do.....s10	81¾
225	do.....	85¾	200	do.....s30	81¾

104@104, and Merchant bills 104@105 ₱ cent. There is no decided activity in the employment of Money to-day. The terms are steady at 6@7 ₱ cent., both at call and on very choice discounts. Treasury paper, as on Saturday, rules at 8½ ₱ cent. per annum. There is an improved feeling among our Bankers and Merchants, to-day, as well as on the Stock Exchange, in regard to the possible solution of our Southern political difficulties. The response is generally hearty, even among the Republicans, to the signs of immediate conciliation, and the ultimate withdrawal of forces, as indicated in numerous public and private dispatches from the seat of Government.

Illinois Central Railroad Company's business, February, 1861:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres Construction Lands sold..5,812 41	for	$87,875 20	
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold. 393.38	for	6,383 65	
Acres Free Lands sold.....1,534.72	for	24,851 61	
Total sales during the month....7,746.51	for	$118,111 47	
To which add Town Lot sales....		499 60	
Total of all....		$118,611 07	
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1861. 28,130 50	for	$301,149 41	
Acres sold previously (not sales).....1,260,273 46	for	15,147,983 01	
Total.....1,280,403 96		$16,449,133 32	
Construction Bonds canceled in Feb., 1861..... $24,000 00			
Construction Bonds canceled previously.....1,788,500 00		$1,812,500 00	
Total cash receipts in Feb., 1861.....		61,472 81	
Total receipts since 1st Jan. 1861.....		123,696 35	
Total cash and bonds received to Feb. 28, 1861, 4,319,694 37			

Norm.—Cash receipts in February, applicable to construction of Construction Bonds, $23,974 64; applicable to Free Land Fund, $4 366 38; applicable to Interest Fund, $15,097 69. Miscellaneous Accounts, $7,964 70; Total, $61,422 81.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from Passengers.....	$54,306 33
Receipts from Freight.....	210,961 85
Receipts from Mails.....	6,358 33
Receipts from Rent of Road.....	6,533 33
Receipts from other sources.....	1,716 49
Total receipts in month of February, 1861,	$278,776 30
Total receipts in month of February, 1860.	185,925 60
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1861.....	598,800 47
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1860.	371,182 60

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the first week in March were:

1861.....	$55,312 83
1860.....	45,276 06
Gain.....	$10,035 87

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the first week of March:

First Week, 1861.....	$20,377
First Week, 1860.....	17,903
Increase.....	$2,474

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of February, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

	1861.	1860.	Inc.	Dec.
Freight.....	130,163 96	88,639 02	49,614 94	—
Passengers.....	55 676 91	45 402 24	9,674 67	—
Express	2,460 00	2,560 00	—	$100
Mails.....	7,825 00	7,825 00	—	—
Rent of Road...	7 683 33	7,083 33	—	—
Miscellaneous...	180 00	124 69	—	—
Total $202,719 20	$152,574 28	$59,144 92	$100	
Earnings Jan. 1 to Feb. 28....$419,647 24	$292,525 15	$147,122 09	—	

The net receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, for the month of February were as follows:

1860.....$95,625 97	1861.....$73,813 20
Decrease.....	$21,852 95

One working day less than in 1860.

On account of the flood at Albany, no through freight or express matter was carried for seventeen days—it also interrupted the passenger business.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New York, received by Mr. J. E. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
March 9	Philadelphia.....	Par.
March 9	Boston.....	Par.
March 9	Baltimore.....	1-5@ 1¼
March 2	New-Orleans.....	Par.
March 4	Mobile.....	Par.
March 9	Washington, D. C.....	1 @ 1¼
March 7	Charleston.....	3½@ 4¼
March 9	Richmond.....	5½@ 6
March 9	Petersburgh.....	6 -@ 6¼
March 7	Savannah.....	3½@ 4½
March 8	Chicago.....	7 @ 7½
March 6	Milwaukee.....	6 @ 6½
March 8	Cleveland.....	1 @ 1¼
March 6	St. Louis.....	5¼@ 5½
March 7	Louisville, Ky.....	⅜@ ⅝
March 8	Detroit.....	1 @ 1½
March 8	Cincinnati.....	½@ ⅝
March 8	Pittsburgh.....	1¼@ 1½
March 8	Columbia, S. C.....	4 @ 4½
March 8	Augusta.....	3½@ 4
March 5	Nashville.....	2½@ 2¾
March 4	Memphis.....	2 @ 2½
March 9	Norfolk.....	5¼@ 6
March 7	Washington, N. C.....	5 @ 5½
March 8	Elizabeth City, N. C.....	5 @ 6
March 7	Raleigh.....	6 @ 6½
March 8	Erie, Penn.....	½@ 1
March 10	Canada.....	⅜@ ½
March 7	Newbern, N. C.....	5 @ 5½
March 6	Tallahassee.....	3 @ 4

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. March 9.	Loans. March 2.	Specie. March 9.	Specie. March 2.
Bk. of New-York.	4,671,843	4,527,235	1,466,587	1,730,860
Manhattan Co....	5,469,401	5,249,224	1,110,167	1,321,933
Merchants' Bank.	6,213,391	6,196 661	1,213,463	1,462,206
Mechanics' Bank.	3,356,288	3,411,754	1,202,077	1,099,636
Union Bank.....	2,163,594	2,253,396	727,071	780,795
Bank of America.	5,270,654	5,257,437	3,372,878	3,441,200
Phenix Bank.....	3,230,223	3,492,478	812,091	730,885
City Bank.....	2,152,104	2,098,793	709,813	682,544
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,643,963	1,518,980	241,223	206,525
Fulton Bank.....	1,298,348	1,423 681	517,631	486 216
Chemical Bank...	1,967,556	2,007,636	1,498,054	1,350,044
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,876,799	1,774,287	293,501	444,426
National Bank...	2,226,197	2,221,337	434,905	478,953
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,584,211	1,525,465	421,721	383,906
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	936,265	932,195	285,3 2	275,8 1
Greenwich Bank.	648 106	640,612	120 8 6	131,643
Leather Man. Bk.	1,766,286	1,839,946	284,245	355,654
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,146 375	1,152, 98	315,3 5	309,513
Bk. St. New-York.	3,818,870	3,920,017	1,656,552	170,038
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,210,679	7,290,896	1,824,416	1,699,133
Bk. of Commerce.	12,798,560	12,846,663	2,471,108	2,162,269
Broadway Bank..	4,404,942	4,339,558	2,029,840	2,482,245
Ocean Bank.....	1,621,225	1,682,489	262,428	278,784
Mercantile Bank.	2,431,239	2,343,073	613,583	722,140
Pacific Bank.....	964,417	891,733	256,689	257,686
Republic Bank...	3,857,384	4,016,174	1,076,796	1,108,259
Chatham Bank...	727,438	733,127	153,977	151,779
People's Bank...	642,819	648,559	140,320	122,157
Bank of N. Am...	1,674,737	1,706,516	315,4 2	352,351
Hanover Bank...	1,431,938	1,428,478	2?7,017	219,169
Irving Bank.....	749,447	745,305	189,965	169 866
Metropolitan Bk.	6,591,2.0	6,627,269	2,219,751	2,205,239
Citizens' Bank...	726,458	730,246	171 992	172,779
Nassau Bank.....	1,713,127	1,681,401	399 012	422,734
Market Bank.....	1,502,961	1,552,545	314,752	248,691
St. Nicholas Bk..	1,625,580	1,529,696	251,396	231,716
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,232 580	2,266 866	371,372	366,360
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,542 292	1,625,389	235,694	247 995
Continental Bank	2,325,950	2,378 984	828,366	858,749
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,0 4,7.4	991,522	298,838	314,119
Oriental Bank....	483,768	485,616	145,588	149,187
Marine Bank.....	819,588	816,471	158,258	153,351
Atlantic Bank....	528,201	5?4,463	63 562	81,491
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,421,8?6	2,384,508	491 756	414,436
Park Bank.....	4,788,955	4,618,848	1,529,568	1,874,841
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	779,871	724,850	196 075	196,092
Grocers' Bank ..	512 616	517,690	107,267	1 0,153
North River Bk..	615,051	681,408	111,532	118,815
East River Bank.	221 596	222,245	54,586	55,783
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	767 929	755,532	168,8 3	171 276
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	425,245	418,086	35 704	38 955
N. Y. Exch. Bk..	2?9,928	303,219	24,582	24,748
Bull's Head Bank	468,964	457,280	60,523	70,936
N. Y. County Bk.	354,856	356,384	89,010	93,538
Total.....	122,765,894	121,998,963	33,892,748	34,490,407
Increase.....	8411,151	Decrease....	6597,659	

Banks.	Circulation. March 9.	Circulation. March 2.	Deposits. March 9.	Deposits. March 2.
Bk. of New-York	405,783	388,362	3,449,824	3,630,42 6
Manhattan Co....	496,825	493,988	3,888,126	4,082,129
Merchants' Bank.	176,451	166,498	3,561,325	3,684,988
Mechanics' Bank.	298,852	297,635	2,872,823	2,890,795
Union Bank.....	199,498	188,110	3,227,4?5	2,230,38[illegible]
Bk. of America...	120 583	111,916	5,541,076	6,354,?9?
Phenix Bank.....	143,457	127,494	2,144 810	2,233,5?9
City Bank.....			1,810,234	1,673,45?
Tradesmen's Bk..	277,334	269,153	713 555	717 89?
Fulton Bank.....	192,250	190,227	1,377,219	1,?85,61?
Chemical Bank...	228 191	222,375	3,136,053	3,017,?5?
Merch. Exch. Bk.	139,384	143,963	1,?2?,693	9?6 17?
National Bank...	153,?26	131,?72	1,187 034	1,?89,?5?
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	142,966	138 971	1,174,?99	1,172,20?
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	161,147	160,611	771,818	779 9?1
Greenwich Bank.	157,289	156,470	435,635	429,9??
Leather Man. Bk.	285,505	285,?25	1,111,?33	1,136,19?
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,169,669	185,608	705,?27	721,55?
Bk. St. New-York.	227,358	241,424	4,317,?92	2,3?4 3?
Am. Exchange Bk.	189,530	181,?48	3,?19,?50	4,6?9,15
Bk. of Commerce.	1,?75	1,?75	5,?85,501	6,036,?5
Broadway Bank..	270,?48	275,?94	5,452,?10	5,?5?,?4
Ocean Bank.....	9?,?26	9?,?26	?86,?95	?56,??
Mercantile Bank	2?,?2?	24,?2?	1,947,?3?	1,952,?2
Pacific Bank....	128,?3?	128,115	799,?29	814,??
Bk. of Republic..	1?? ???	1?? ???	3,?09,?2?	3,?13,??
Chatham Bank....	106,?9?	104,?12	4?9,?9?	4?9,?3
People's Bank...	??,?89	?7,?9?	?62,?7?	?53,??
Bank of N. Am...	74,?14	?8,?71	?83,?27	1,?25,?8
Hanover Bank...	74,?00	?8,?22	?3?,?00	?3?,?4
Irving Bank.....	1?,? 3?	?1?,?95	?,?,?14	536,?5
Metropolitan Bk.	2?0,?15	?16,?04	4,?,?2?	4,?67,?0
Citizens' Bank...	1?2,1?1	1?7 5?4	?,?,?87	?,?,??
Nassau Bank.....	127,?48	128,?48	1,?37,?8?	1,1?9,1?
Market Bank.....	2?3,?50	?00,?16	?48,?89	?91,33
St. Nicholas Bank	??,?13	?4,?5??	671,?5?	?45,?6
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	277,?53	?32,?04	1,1?? 3??	1 ???,4?9
Corn Exch. Bank.	132,?49	?23,?29	?85,?86	?44,?9
Continental Bank	196,?75	185,?43	1,?1?,?73	1,4?1,??
Bk. of Commw'lth	2?6,?60	2?6,?43	?46,?9??	?60,?9?
Oriental Bank....	161,?87	98,?28	3??,?8?	351,?2?
Marine Bank.....	134,?38	130,?04	?01,?40	?82,?5?
Atlantic Bank....	?7,?54	?6,?56	?31,?89	?32,?9?
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	189,?98	182,?03	1,?94,?9?	1,?44,?30
Park Bank.....	178,?93	161,?82	4,?28,?43	4,?95,?7?
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	?7,?77	?6,?54	462,?1?	?68,?7?
Grocers' Bank ..	?8,?77	?1,?9?	?36,?17	?61,?7?
North River Bank	?6,?42	?4,?96	431,?99	?24,?94
East River Bank.	?1,?61	?9,?63	?65,?36	?31,?15
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	142,?30	129,?94	?35,?08	?56,?58
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	1?7,?34	1?8,?74	168,?17	176,?60
N. Y. Exch. Bk..	?6,?53	?3,?62	?61,?70	?13,?96
Bull's Head Bank	113,?22	116,?96	?18,?58	?19,?0?
N. Y. County Bk.	71,?99	?9,?55	?96,?95	?99,?77
Total.....	5,?56,?39	5,?99,?55	?8,?11,?48	?9,?56,?98
Increase.....	?44,?16	Decrease....	?28,?50	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 11, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last hare been: 85 bbls. Ashes; 7 280 bbls. Flour; 12,200 bushels Corn; 1,654 bushels Barley; 8,615 bushels Oats; 1,500 bushels Malt; 2,023 pkgs. Provisions; and 593 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $5 25@5 31½ ₱ Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been somewhat brisker at former prices; sales have been reported of 2,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales to-day of 4,100 bags Rio at 11½c.@13½c.; 100 bags Maracaibo, and 230 bags St. Domingo on private terms ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been depressed to-day, and prices have declined a shade. The demand has been quite moderate at the reduced rates. Shippers would buy Extra State at $5 10, and shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 40 freely; but holders are reluctant to sell at these low figures. The receipts have been rather light. The reported sales reach 8,600 bbls., including superfine State at $5 00@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 12½@$5 35 chiefly $5 12½@$5 20; Superfine Western at $5@$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 12½@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 20; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Superfine State.....$5 00 @$5 10

Extra State.....	$ 12½@ 5 15
Superfine Western.....	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 12½@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	5 20 @ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	5 35 @ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bds	5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 55 @ 7 10
Fancy Genesee.....	5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee.....	5 60 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 60 @ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at drooping prices; sales 1,450 bbls., at $5 25@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c. and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to those extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly, at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand, at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty, to-day, and prices have been reduced 1c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been good, chiefly from shippers. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 74,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western at $1 42@$1 54; Red Western, in store and delivered, at $1 28@$1 30; Amber Wisconsin at $1 21@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, in store and delivered, at $1 20@$1 22; Northwestern Club, part at $1 19; Chicago Spring at $1 15@$1 19 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at rather firmer prices for new, and easier rates for old, especially mixed Western; sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels at 56¾c.@61c. for very inferior to prime new mixed Western, from railroad depôt and delivered; 65c@66¾c. for poor to good old do. do. in store, and delivered; 60c.@65c. for very poor to fair dry yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 65c @70c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels, including State at 68c.@76c. bushel; 800 bushels Barley Malt were also sold at 90c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue plenty and heavy, including Canada, at 33c.@33½c.; Western at 32½a. @33½c., and State at 33½c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, mainly at 85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales were made of 46 bales New, at 24c. @30c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Common Rockland is in request, and, being scarce, readily commands $1 ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been in very moderate demand at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry for all descriptions has been restricted; prices have not varied materially.

OILS—Linseed finds ready buyers, at prices within a range of from 60c.@62c. ₱ gallon. The movements in other kinds have been unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 200 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 25 for Mess, and $12 50@$12?5 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are inactive. Lard continues in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 300 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady. Sales 150 bbls at $10@$11 for extra Mess; $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; sales 220 bbls. Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$?5 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 10c @14c. for Western, and 14c.@20c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 8½c @10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 250 tcs., in lots, at from $3 62½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails, to-day, for Clover, at from 7¾c @8c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, at $1 37½@$1 47½; and Timothy, at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bushel; also, for Calcutta Linseed, at Boston, $1 70 @$1 72½ ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—The sales, to-day, add up 1,210 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c @5¾c.; 530 boxes Havana at 5¾c @5¾c.; and 225 hhds. Melado, on private terms ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 1,200 lbs. prime were reported, at 9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 750 gbls. in lots, at 17c.@17¾c., mainly at 17¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements have been reported to-day, owing in part to scarcity of vessels and the firmness of shipowners. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Wheat, in bags and bags, 12¾d.@13d.; Corn, 12½d.@12¾d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, ⅜d.@1-16d. ₱ lb; Resin, 2s. 6d @3s. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½c.@13c. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 56s. 6d., Tallow, 40s., and Clover Seed, 45s. ₱ ton. For Loudon—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 12½@13d. ₱ bushel. Pork 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ₱ tierce and Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s. Tallow, 40s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d @40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Wheat, (10,000 bushels,) in bulk, 13¾d. ₱ bushel.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 11.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 52¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Leave.	For		
Northern Light..	New-York.....	Aspinwall.....	Mch 11
Cahawba.....	New-York.....	Havana.....	Mch 11
Adriatic.....	New-York.....	Southampton	Mch 13
Australasian....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mch 13
Quaker City.....	New-York.....	Havana.....	Mch 15
North Britain....	Portland.....	Liverpool.....	Mch 16
Bremen.....	New-York.....	Bremen.....	Mch 16
Glasgow.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mch 16
Niagara.....	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	Mch 20
Zulu.....	New-York.....	Kingston, Ja...	Mch 20
Bohemian.....	Portland.....	Liverpool.....	Mch 23
Vigo.....	New-York.....	Liverpool.....	Mch 27
John Bell.....	New-York.....	Glasgow.....	Mch [illegible]
Arabia.....	New York.....	New York.....	Mch 27
Arago.....	New-York.....	Havre.....	Mch 30

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Feb. 13
United States...	Glasgow.....	Portland.....	Feb. 16
Glasgow.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Feb. 20
Niagara.....	Liverpool.....	Boston.....	Feb. 23
Vigo.....	Glasgow.....	New-York.....	Feb. 27
Bohemian.....	Liverpool.....	Portland.....	Feb. 28
Arabia.....	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	Mch 2
Bavaria.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Mch 4
Arago.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Mch 6
Borussia.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Mch 13
United Kingdom.	Glasgow.....	New-York.....	Mch 16
New-York.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Mch 20
Baltic.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Apl 3
Teutonia.....	Southampton..	New-York.....	Apl 4

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Adriatic*, will close at the Post-office on Wednesday, March 13, at 6 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Sunday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters for California, intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."

North mails close at.....	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at.....	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at.....	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad.....	6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Steamboat.....	2 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at.....	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 4?? Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—A POPULAR TREATISE on Stricture and Diseases of the Bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London; Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrews, Scotland; late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by F. C. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for ten three-cent stamps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—THE SHORES OF Staten Island, along the line of the Staten Island Railroad, offer great inducements to Hotels and Summer-boarding-houses superior to any other local ty for sea bathing, yachting, fishing, &c. Prequen cess and low fare.

ARTICLES DU VOYAGE.—TRAVELING trunks bags, hat cases, dress trunks, ladies shopping and traveling bags, lunch baskets, portmonnaies, dressing cases, &c. JOHN CATINACH manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD) genuine Lehigh, and Broad Mountain, properly screened; also, Cumberland English house Coal, and Liverpool Orrel of the first qualities, all at low cash prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

THOROUGH BRED AYRSHIRE AND Alderney Bulls and Heifers, improved Berkshire Pigs, for sale by ALFRED M. TRESWELL, No 45 Fulton-st., New-York City.

POTATOES.—PELHAM FARM SEEDLING POTatoes for sale. The earliest known; will keep one year. Also refined cider and vinegar. Apply to R. L. Pell, or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING DESKS and upright show-case. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and lady's maid; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging, and has the very best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 494 6th av., near 30th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 241 West 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; can give the best of city reference; can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 25th st, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and fine washing; or would do general housework in a small family, no objection to go to the country. Has good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Downing-st., University-place, between 10th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or take care of children is willing to make herself generally useful; has three City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 13 Union court, four doors from Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or seamstress or to take care of children; understands dress-making. Can be seen for two days, at No. 33 Bedford-st., between 10th and 11th sts., second door from front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted as chambermaid and waiting on a lady, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a young woman with the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 Wooster-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent girl a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would go as housework; is not particular about wages; has best reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] Fourth-st., three doors

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children; has no objection to travel with a family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 207 1st-av., corner of 13th-st., in the rear room.

AS FRENCH NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman, who speaks the French language perfectly, and has lived in the best families, wishes to take charge of children; can be highly recommended. Inquire at No. [illegible] Fifth-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. [illegible] Fifth-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Fifth-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Fifth-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; has no objection to do washing and ironing; has been in the country. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Fifth-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A GOOD COOK is a first-rate laundress, and understands all kinds of family cooking. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Fifth-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A GOOD COOK, a situation in a private family; is a first-rate laundress, and understands all kinds of family cooking. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Fifth-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; has no objection to do washing and ironing; has been in the country

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROF. ANDERSON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—TOODLES—NYMPHS OF THE SEA—WIDOW'S VICTIM.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—THE MARRIED RAKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE COCK OF THE WALK—THE LOTTERY TICKET—SIMON JENNINGS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—UN CHAPEAU DE PAILLE D' ITALIE.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GIANELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

All our dispatches from Washington tend to the conclusion that the question of Fort Sumpter will soon be decided,—and most likely in favor of its evacuation. The effect of the simple announcement that such a policy was in contemplation by the Cabinet, shows with what faith the Secessionists have built upon the idea of a collision with the Federal Government to further their plans. It has filled them with the utmost alarm; and some of them have even gone so far as to declare that should the policy prevail, secession will be dead in a short space of time. Late last evening no decision had been come to by the Cabinet, but there was little doubt in Washington that the order for evacuation would soon be issued. Considerable sensation was created yesterday by the announcement that Secretary CHASE had resigned on account of the determination to withdraw the troops, but the report, of course, proved to be without foundation.

No new developments regarding the New-York appointments have reached us. The President yesterday sent to the Senate several appointments for other points, including that of T. C. LITTLEJOHN, present Speaker of the New-York State Assembly, for Consul at, Liverpool, and W. H. VESEY as Consul to Aix-la-Chapelle. Our dispatches furnish full particulars. It is understood that Col. ELLSWORTH will not, as at first supposed, receive the appointment of Chief Clerk in the War Department, Secretary CAMERON preferring to appoint to that position some personal friend. With regard to Senator CRITTENDEN'S chances for the Supreme Court Judgship nothing is concluded. It now appears that Col. E.V. SUMNER will be appointed Brigadier-General, in place of the traitor TWIGGS, instead of Major ANDERSON. The Army pressure against the proposed appointment of the latter gentleman has been very great, as it would necessarily overslaugh many meritorious officers.

The question of the expulsion of Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, from the United States Senate, was very fully debated in that body yesterday, by Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, the mover of the resolution, and Messrs. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, and HUNTER and MASON of Virginia, in opposition. No action was taken, the debate being interrupted to enable the Senate to hold an Executive Session.

The Montgomery Congress have adopted a permanent Constitution for the Southern Confederacy, the provisions of which it has been thought best, at present, to keep somewhat secret. It provides a six years' term for the President, and all executive officers below Cabinet Ministers to hold office during good behavior. Cabinet officers are allowed to hold seats in Coogress while acting in the Cabinet. The Slave-trade is prohibited. An act has been passed authorizing the issue of $1,000,000 in Treasury notes, also an Appropriation bill for current expenses.

In the Missouri Convention, yesterday, a Committee was appointed to investigate the truth of the statement contained in the Missouri *Republican*, that a secret conspiracy existed to force Missouri out of the Union. A minority report on Federal affairs was presented, opposing a National Convention as recommended by the majority report, and proposing a Convention of the Border States to be held at Neshvilla; it recommends the Crittenden Compromise, and advises the appointment of Commissioners to the Border States to secure their cooperation in the movement. The majority report was debated, but no action had been taken when the Convention adjourned.

In the Virginia Convention yesterday, thanks were voted to Senator CRITTENDEN for his efforts in behalf of the Union. Minority reports from the Committee on Federal Relations were presented by Mr. BALDWIN, and by Mr. MACKHAM, favoring the propositions of the Peace Conference, and recommending a Convention of the Border States.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, one of the parties implicated in the abstraction of the Indian bonds from the Interior Department, was yesterday discharged from custody by the Criminal Court in Washington, on the ground that under the law passed by Congress in 1857, he having given testimony before the Investigating Committee, he was exempt from all prosecution which might otherwise be visited upon him. The trial of the other parties, however, will soon proceed. Mr. Secretary FLOYD yesterday gave $10,000 bonds for his appearance when wanted.

The proceedings of the New-York Legislature yesterday were unimportant. The Senate debated several bills in Committee of the Whole and reported progress. Among them was the bill to reduce the fare on all the New-York City Railroads. Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. SIMMONS to transfer the control of the Quarantine establishment at this port from the Commissioners of Emigration to the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine from Staten Island, appointed under the act of 1857. Nothing of interest was done in the Assembly. A resolution fixing the 10th of April as the day of adjournment was voted down.

The steamship *Niagara*, whose arrival at Halifax we announced yesterday morning, reached Boston last evening, and her mails will be received in this City this morning. Additional intelligence brought by her is telegraphed from Boston, principally relating to affairs in Italy. The property of the religious orders, which have been abolished by order of the Government, had been taken possession of. Admiral PERSANO had arrived with his fleet in the waters of Messina, and would soon demand the surrender of the citadel. A proclamation had been issued by the Italian National Committee, announcing that VICTOR EMANUEL was to be proclaimed King of Italy at the capitol, and thanking France for her reserved attitude in Rome. A rumor prevailed in Vienna, and found credance in the Paris *Presse*, that a convention had been concluded between Anstria, Russia and Prussia, providing for joint action to put down any insurrection in Poland or Hungary.

The examination of the charges preferred by Superintendent KENNEDY against Detective WILLIAMSON, was closed yesterday, the Commissioners reserving their decision. Mr. KENNEDY was examined at length, and denied in the most emphatic manner each and every allegation contained in the affidavit of WILLIAMSON as published in yesterday's TIMES.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed the resolution from the Councilmen, granting to Mr. HACKLEY, the contractor for cleaning the streets, the free use of the dumping grounds of the City. Aldermen DAYTON, ALLEN and FROMENT alone opposed it. The TAX LEVY was passed as recommended by the Conference Committee, making a number of alterations from the Levy formerly passed by each Board. A resolution was adopted granting the use of the Governor's Room to Hon. JOHN A. DIX, for the purpose of receiving his friends on his return from Washington. The Counsel to the Corporation gave it as his opinion that the new contract for cleaning the streets given to Mr. HACKLEY is valid. The Board of Councilmen also concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the TAX LEVY by a vote of 9 to 14. A resolution was adopted requiring the Hudson River Railroad to remove the rails composing the turnouts and switches connected with their main track on the corner of Hudson and Worth streets, between Reade and Duane streets, and between Reade and Chambers streets.

The *habeas corpus* sued out by a parent, for the purpose of transferring his children from a Protestant Asylum to a Catholic Asylum, was decided at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, by Justice SUTHERLAND. It will be remembered that the petitioner alleged that his children had been abducted while playing in front of his house, and taken to the Bloomingdale Asylum. The Court now ordered that they be removed to the Catholic Asylum, and that if so removed, a certificate from the officers of that institution, to that effect, be returned to the Court; otherwise, further proceedings to be had. At trial term of the Superior Court, Justice MONCRIEF non-suited the plaintiffs in an action upon a policy of insurance, brought against the Washington Insurance Company, upon the ground that they had failed to provide the requisite number of pumps in their factory, at Newtown, Conn. The Oyer and Terminer opened in the General Sessions room, but for lack of accommodations, adjourned for one week, without attending to any other business than arraigning a few prisoners and discharging the Grand Jury. In the General Sessions a Grand Jury was impannaled, and several cases were tried, one for felonious assault, in which the prisoner was convicted, and one for burglary, in which the prisoner was acquitted. The case of most interest was that of the recent head-waiter of the Metropolitan Hotel, charged with stealing, on Thanksgiving Day, a few bits of sauseges and mutton chop. The prisoner was acquitted.

There was a buoyant Stock Exchange, yesterday, on the conciliatory news from Washington, with a rise of 1 ℔ cent. in Federal Stocks, 2½ ℔ cent. in State Stocks, and 1½@2½ ℔ cent. on the Railway Share lists. The Bank return shows a moderate decrease on the Specie average, and a gain of $811,000 on the Discount line, since the previous statement. Exchange on London, 105½@106 ℔ cent.

The transactions in Flour were limited, though prices were lower. Wheat was in good request, mainly for export, at, however, easier rates. Corn was in fair demand, but was irregular in price. Cotton was more sought after at uniform quotations. Groceries attracted considerable attention. Provisions were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hogs, Hops, Clover Seed, Tallow, and Whisky. The changes in other branches of business were not important.

The Question of Fort Sumpter.

Four months ago it was in the power of the Government at Washington to have armed and kept every fortification it possessed in the Southern States. There was unmistakable warning that the possession of all of them would be the subject of early controversy. In regard to those in the harbor of Charleston, the danger was by the highest, and it might almost be said, the only military authorities in the country, regarded as so imminent, as to invoke an earnest presentation of the subject to the President, and a recommendation that not a moment should be lost in providing for the protection of Forts Moultrie and Sumpter. How that recommendation was received is a matter of shameful history. So far from strengthening those important points, every energy of the Administration was devoted to arming those who proposed to capture them. Artillery of the heaviest calibre; guns of the most recent and improved invention; munitions sufficient for the reduction of a Bergen-op-Zoom, were placed within reach of the insurgents, whose designs, we now have conclusive reason to believe, were as well known to the Federal Executive as they were among the conspirators themselves. And for fear the proper amount of skill should be lacking to direct the use of the implements of warfare thus deposited in the hands of an unskilled mob, a sufficient number of practised and veteran officers were permitted to resign from the regular service, to furnish the rebels with a competent military direction. It was, of course, assumed that with such ample preparation on the one hand, and such entire inertia on the other, that the forts would be seized without resistance, and as if by surprise; and the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, while really abetting the designs of the captors, would be able to discharge itself of any very formidable responsibility for the loss. An accident only defeated this plan. Major ANDERSON, with some three score men, instead of remaining where in the Administration programme, he might have been readily reduced, and captured, threw himself into Fort Sumpter, and defied his assailants. His example was followed at Pensacola and at other Florida forts. This interruption of the plot utterly disconcerted the Government, up to that moment absolutely controlled by SLIDELL, WIGFALL, and DAVIS. It was left the choice of publicly declaring its complicity with treason, or of disguising its criminality by pretending to reinforce the gallant fellows whose loyalty and courage had proved so embarrassing. Had this course been adopted with promptitude, it was possible to have saved Fort Sumpter. But weeks were allowed to pass without action, during which the rebels were permitted to obstruct the harbor, enfilade all its approaches with powerful batteries, remove the lights and buoys essential to the safe entrance of relieving-vessels, and to surround Sumpter with forts, armaments and batteries exceeding in number and in guns the defences of the garrison. It was only when these difficulties had been raised, that the *Star of the West* attempted, with an ostentatious announcement of the intention, to bear reinforcements to Major ANDERSON. Its failure was a foregone conclusion; indeed, no one previously counted upon its success, unless upon the assumption that the rebels would, at the critical moment, decline to fire the shot which should inaugurate civil war, and that thus the vessel might safely reach the fort. The event showed the futility of such calculations; and with the knowledge that every hour was reducing the number of men in the garrison through the expiration of terms of enlistment; that the provisions were rapidly failing; that fuel was almost exhausted, and that lights were even not to be had, no further effort was made by Mr. BUCHANAN or his advisers to succor the beleaguered post. There seems to have been a nice calculation that the resources of the defence would last until the 4th of March, and the late President's retirement from office; and beyond that epoch, none of those reckless men cared to pursue the consequences of their own default.

Now, therefore, when these disjointed, broken, and almost hopeless fragments of Government pass into the hands of a new Administration, and it looks anxiously about to find what may be saved and what must be sacrificed, the question of Fort Sumpter assumes a leading importance. Major ANDERSON announces that the means of resisting a siege has diminished almost to a vanishing point. The late Administration, in apparent collusion with the insurgents, had permitted an entire exhaustion of his supplies. So perfect have the arrangements of the besiegers become, that the same military leaders who foresaw in October the need of reinforcements at Charleston, and pointed out the ease with which they might be introduced, now declare that to reach and relieve Major ANDERSON, an army of twenty thousand men, landed from a fleet of transports, and a pitched battle, must be the sanguinary instruments of his relief. But neither troops nor transports have been provided by the late Administration. A month, two months, perhaps, must elapse before such an expedition could depart, while the garrison is in no condition, even in the absence of attack, to hold out for a fortnight. There is also every reason to believe that an assault would instantly follow the announcement that the garrison is not to be withdrawn. The batteries, including the floating monster whose efficacy is so confidently reckoned upon by the engineers who constructed it, await only the word of command to pour their fire into the devoted fort. Gen. BEAUREGARD, the commander just selected to conduct the assault, is an accomplished and experienced officer, who has seen much active service, and who, after a thorough inspection of the defences and means of attack, declares the post "can be carried in forty-eight hours."

In these circumstances, what is the duty of the Government at Washington? Shall it persist in the attempt to retain a position, the untenableness of which is demonstrated by every military adviser, by every fact within its knowledge, and by the unwilling testimony of the Commander himself? In this utterly hopeless enterprise, shall it precipitate a civil conflict, the deplorable results of which will be not only the industrial and social ruin of this generation, but an inheritance of feud and bloodshed to its successors? When the Border States, with patriotic moderation, have withdrawn all other conditions of their abiding loyalty to the Union, save abstinence from coercion, shall we alienate them forever by this wanton and criminal pursuit of an impracticable point of honor, the offspring of sectional or partisan pride? These are the questions which engage the anxious attention of the new Cabinet, and engross its deliberations. Upon the determination, tha immediate and remote future of the people are dependent.

The Finances of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the "Confederated States" is proposing to effect a loan of $15,000,000, on a pledge of an export duty of one-eighth of a cent on a pound of cotton, redeemable, we believe, in ten years. Supposing these States to export, say 1,600,000,000 pounds of cotton, an eighth of a cent per pound, if collected, would produce $2,000,000 yearly; and in ten years an aggregate of $20,000,000.

Here is a very respectable commencement. It would be equal to a loan of $100,000,000 by the United States, which contain a population six and one-half times greater than the "Confederated States," or, taking the greater wealth of the former, to at least $300,000,000. Such a debt would be regarded as a pretty formidable affair for us, were there none other to follow. But if, as we are told, the "Confederate States" are shortly to put an army of 50,000 men in the field, they will want several such loans before the year is out. If they are to carry out their programme, they must match, or at least attempt to match, the power of the Federal Government. To make a respectable show toward this, they must have $50,000,000 yearly for military purposes alone. It costs about $1,100 annually per head, to maintain an army in quarters; when moving, a much larger sum.

How is this money to be raised? By borrowing in the Eastern States or Europe? No. Two of the seceding States, Florida and Mississippi, stand before the world as repudiators of debts as sacred as ever contracted. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the new "Confederacy," was the leader and earnest advocate of repudiation of bonds, decided by the highest tribunal of his State to be legal and binding. The repudiated bonds are still held in large quantities by the leading bankers in Europe, who have been unremitting in their efforts to obtain relief, so that the whole thing is still fresh in the public mind. Borrowing in the North, or in Europe, therefore, is out of the question. Where the money is, at the South, to be borrowed, exceeds our comprehension.

And who are the parties attempting to borrow? A set of oligarchs, who claim to have set a Government in motion which they are afraid to submit to the people for ratification, for fear of being voted down, and who have only to create a few more such debts as are now sought to be contracted to have the people rise and hurl them from power. They have yet to show authority from the people to contract any debt whatever. Those who know the South well, know that there is very little public spirit there at any time. The planter is the most selfish man in the world, and as soon as the passional phase of secession is over, they are not going to give their money to a Government whose only function will be to oppress them. The "Confederate States" can get their loan taken neither at home nor abroad. The Southern people are beginning to find that they have been most egregiously sold. The letter of Judge LYON, which we published a few days ago, tells the story. The leaders made them believe that the conspiracy to seize Washington by a *coup de main* would be successful, and that they would instal their own Government as the legitimate successor of the old one. This would enable them to dominate over the whole country. To find themselves driven back to a small corner in the Gulf, by the Border States refusing to take part or lot with them, is a very contemptible *finale* for their magnificent prologue. The smaller the new Confederacy the greater must be its preparations for resistance. With the country divided into two equal portions, the doubt as to the result would of itself tend to preserve pacific relations.

The raising of $50,000,000 annually in the Cotton States, by imposts, duties or direct taxes, is an utter impossibility. It is a larger sum than the net profits of their whole industry. A very large amount of the imports into the Cotton States are now received through the inland routes. Levy a heavy duty at their exterior ports and the whole imports will take these routes, upon which the collection of any considerable revenue would be impossible. Direct taxation, excessive in amount, would produce internal convulsions far beyond the power of the seceding Government to control.

Secession, so long as it cost nothing, was fine sport, but when it is seen that it speedily consumes whatever the seceding States possess, overwhelming them with a vast debt, the payment of which is a perpetual charge upon their industry, the non-seceding States will think twice before they will move; especially when it is seen that they are just as well off with the President in office as they would be with one of their own choice; that all their rights will be sacredly protected, and they enjoy all the benefits of Government without any of its burdens. Time is the great antagonist to secession, and will certainly speedily lay it on its back, without aid from any quarter.

The Last Pamphlet.

It is not long since we had occasion to comment on the extent of that portion of the pamphlet-literature of France which is devoted to discussing or covertly attacking the Roman Church. The latest mails inform us that it has been augmented by another *brochure*, entitled France, Rome and Italy, written nominally, by M. GUERRONIERE, but bearing intrinsic proof of Imparial inspiration, and defended and elucidated by the Imperial and official Press.

To the world at large, and especially to the Protestant world, the question of the Papacy certainly does not appear to be invested with the importance which it fairly claims. Scatter the Bourbons, drive the Austrians from Venetia and send the Pope packing is a very fine programme, and one which seems to impulsive and liberal men to be the most obvious and, indeed, only proper course. Not so thinks the Emperor of France, and the calmer minds of all Continental Europe quite agree with him. Bourbonism crushed abruptly out will be far more likely to grow again; while, as regards the Church, it has for ages been her motto that her very life is derived from the blood of martyrs. Every one of the enemies of these two representatives of political and spiritual absolutism has erred by aiming at their extermination. "Let them perish, and that quickly?" cries the Red Republican, faithful to the grim tradition of his Jacobin grandsire. They have conquered, time and again, these men of the guillotine and sword—and yet the sixth decade of the proud century of freedom has seen the Bourbon as tyrannical in Naples, and the Pope as absolute in Rome, as in the days of old. Therefore the Emperor, be it in rivalry or from ambition to be known as the motive power in freeing Italy, has acted more warily than those who went before him on this path—nay, he leaves no stone unturned to mould public opinion to his own way of thinking. Therefore, the young King of Naples was "eased" from his last retreat; and therefore, in the entire series of attacks on Rome, we find no recommendation that the Pope be cruelly treated. In the last pamphlet by GUERRONIERE, the Pope is regarded as the unit of the Catholic faith—an element, as yet so vast, that any attempt to overthrow its head must necessarily involve tremendous disorders and peril. It discusses the reactionary faults of Papacy and its contradictions to the great necessity of Italian progress, but declares that some *reconciliation* is needed:

"If Italy is freed it is not organized, and the obstacle to this organization is Rome. So long as there exists the sad antagonism created between forces whose union involves so many interests, Italy and the Papal Power will not be restored to the due conditions of their equilibrium. Let them unite, and from this alliance their common grandeur will go forth.

It is as difficult to conceive Italy without the Pope as the Pope without Italy. They are bound together by tradition, by history, by the universal respect of all Catholic nations for the head of the Church. When the Emperor fought against Austria, he cherished the design of reëstablishing this alliance."

So desirous is the Emperor of being clearly understood as holding these views, that especial pains were taken by official papers to insist on this point as meant in the Guerronière pamphlet, as is shown by the following extract from the *Constitutionnel*:

"The *Opinion Nationale*, after having analysed the work, pretends that the conclusions of the pamphlet is the separation of Italy and the Pope, and even the exile of the Sovereign Pontiff. Now, the suggestions of M. DE LA GUERONNIERE are precisely the contrary. The pamphlet tends to a reconciliation between Italy and the Holy Father; it does not desire that one shall be sacrified to the other, but demands their union."

Yet, after all, woe to the Pope! underlies the whole tissue of these pamphlets. He is to be kept as the head of the Church—because that will be the most effectual means, in the end, of crushing him out altogether. Keep him at Rome, by all means—but take away his municipal executive power. Leave him his revenues—but no longer allow him the opportunity to spend them as a temporal Emperor. Let him be the Head of the Church, in fine—but deprive him of all dignity, which may prove hurtful to United Italy. Such is the real meaning of the Franco-Roman literature. The Italian question presents too many difficulties to be still further encumbered with a religious war.

THE GENERAL-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—The absurd and self-contradictory charges made against the General-Superintendent of Police by an officer dismissed for drunkenness, disobedience of orders and insolence, have been fully met and refuted by the plain statement of facts made by Mr. KENNEDY yesterday before a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners. So far from the General Superintendent's ever having had relations of confidence with the discharged detective, it now appears that he did not even know WILLIAMSON as an officer of the force, until the day on which the dismissed officer—very drunk and in a high state of excitement—forced himself into the General Superintendent's Office, with an insolent demand for leave to visit Washington at the public expense. The ridiculous and malicious report, that Mr. KENNEDY had previously confided to this tipsy subordinate his design to get up the appearance of a plot to assassinate Mr. LINCOLN, in order have the merit of discovering and abating the danger as a claim on the President for the office of United States Marshal, is thus effectually set at rest. It was in itself too absurd for belief, and we did not need, on this point, the General Superintendent's assurance that he has "never been a candidate for any office under the Federal Government."

But it is very clear from the persistent attacks made on Mr. KENNEDY in certain quarters—the eagerness with which all rumors of an injurious kind affecting him are circulated, and the vigorous suppression of the exonerating evidence which has never failed to follow every attack—that a scheme has been formed, of which a notorious ringleader of the dangerous classes of our City, would appear the head, having for its object to break down the usefulness and cripple the power of the most active and faithful Chief Executive of Police that we have had for many years. Doubtless it was not altogether under the suggestion of his own distempered fancy, that ex-Detective WILLIAMSON conjured up his fanciful reports of confidential conversations held with the General Superintendent, in regard to the latter's alleged scheme for compassing a Federal office of far less value to an honest man, and of far more uncertain tenure than his present position. We are not at liberty to doubt that the complete tissue of statements set forth in WILLIAMSON'S affidavit, was prepared at the instigation of a party notoriously hostile to the Metropolitan Police, and that it was signed by the discharged detective, either while laboring under one of those fits of "excitement" for which [illegible] from a foolish design to injure the officer who had rebuked his offence.

The Street-Cleaning.

Three weeks have now elapsed since the new contract for the cleaning of streets went into operation, and during nearly all that time the weather has been peculiarly favorable for the work; yet the contractor has made so poor a show that even the accumulations of ashes and garbage seem too much for him. By the terms of his contract, Mr. HACKLEY is required to clean *all* the streets once, and some of them twice a week; and no one can doubt that the whole ground might have been thoroughly gone over by this time. For all this, we have yet to discover the evidences of a decent attempt on his part to discharge his duty. Our reporters are met, at the Contractor's office, with promises as flimsy as the usual quality of Corporation pie-crust. "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow," strong gangs of men and trains of carts are to be put on—but as yet neither men nor carts, in numbers at all adequate to the requirements of cleanliness, comfort or health.

From time to time we have been soothed by conciliatory whispers that Aldermen will see that the streets in their respective wards are cleaned at once. Whether or not such an arrangement exists out of the desperate imaginations of the delinquents, we know not; but we do know that the whole motley crowd of street-cleaners, the old hangers-on of the Department, who have controlled its business for years—notoriously the agents or friends of Aldermen—still dabble in this contract, and put the mud-pies of their little jobs in peace, with no man to make them afraid.

Plainly, then, we are waiting with as much hopefulness as the matter seems to deserve, for something like evidence that the money which is to be made out of the contract is to be honestly earned in the discharge of an official obligation. We look for no rough-diamonds of honesty now-a-days among our City contractors, but a little plausibility at least is an agreeable, if not a necessary spectacle.

We venture to invoke the zeal of Mr. Inspector DELAVAN and Mr. Comptroller HAWS, to whom alone legitimately belongs the supervision of this work, to protect the interests of the City; so shall the public have an opportunity to test the title of these gentlemen to that reputation for energy and impartiality to which heretofore they have laid claim with no distressing bashfulness.

OUR CITY FATHERS IN THE "GIFT" BUSINESS.—Mr. ANDREW J. HACKLEY, and his friends in the Common Council, are running their engine with a high pressure of steam. So high, indeed, that there would seem every certainty of an early and fatal explosion. No sooner has the street-cleaning contract been achieved, than we find Mr. HACKLEY receiving from the Common Council an immense additional bonus to swell the profits of his job. He is virtually made a present by our virtuous City Fathers of "the use" of the wharves, piers and slips heretofore occupied as dumping grounds by the City, for an unlimited term of years. In other words, he is given gratuitously the use of city property which should be rented for many thousand dollars a year—possibly as a reward for his dexterity in persuading the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen to accept the highest instead of the lowest bid.

If there be not prompt legislative interference to break up this flagrant measure of corruption, the Common Council will soon vest the fee simple of Castle Garden in Mr. HACKLEY, as a place for stowing away his brooms, and make him a present of the City Hall to serve in future as his private residence. Mr. HACKLEY, it is well known, is merely an agent representing one of the most powerful and unscrupulous combinations ever made for the depletion of the City Treasury; but we are astonished that his friends in the Common Council are so imprudent as to hasten forward in the open execution of their plan for giving away the City property, while the Legislature is still in session. They should rather wait until the adjournment of the only body having power to redress this wholesale scheme of rapine; and then the remaining months of the year might be safely devoted to seizing, for private use, whatever of the public money, or property, is in a position to be "conveyed."

SECTIONALISM AND LOCALISM.—The *Evening Post*, even where its views might naturally be expected to take a very much wider and more practical range, can never lose sight of the colored object in the hedge. It ascribes, for instance, the submission of the purchase of the Post-office site to the resolution of Secretary CONN "that so much money should not be expended in a Northern State;" a resolution, we may remark, which, malignant and bigoted as it was, he proceeded with even augmented malignity to carry into effect by submitting the whole subject to the Northern State in question! It is, perhaps, needless to say, the ratification of State Legislatures to the transfer of any portion of soil to the Federal Government is always requisite, else the anomaly would exist of the national authority being upon so much of its property subordinate to local law—a state of things for obvious reasons inadmissible. The late evil-designing Secretary therefore simply and perhaps reluctantly fulfilled a constitutional duty in proceeding as he did.

Had he neglected it in this, as he unhappily did in other cases, he would have found no very implacable censor in the *Post*. For the whole scheme of fastening the Post-office in its present inconvenient and inaccessible place has rested upon the exclusion of the general public from a voice in the discussion of the matter. Speed, therefore, in the dispatch of the transaction has been indispensable; and whosoever, even for the most valid reasons, has impeded the consummation of the transfer, has incurred the hostility of its friends. We have found little in the official *res gesta* of Secretary CONN to approve; but if in the fulfillment of his duty he has given an opportunity for the real sense of the City to be ascertained on this vital business, he is so far entitled to fair and commendatory mention.

NOTICE.—Some inquiry has been made of late by men curious in such matters as to the real meaning of "a Big Thing on Ice." One conjecture suggests a water-melon, while another believes that it was especially typified by the assembly of one hundred and five thousand persons who gathered on the Central Park Pond on the 9th ultimo. But the Savannah *Republican* may fairly claim to have found out the very biggest thing as yet put on ice—that is to say, the duty of ten per cent. laid by the Southern tariff on that delicious solubility. Ten per cent.! and ice-cream almost as unattainable as the stars, now, to anybody less than a twenty-five-nigger [illegible] on cobblers, smashes and juleps! This is indeed intolerable, and justice demands that ice be just as free as ever. "We are strong for no duty on ice," says the at length tariff-ied and unfortunate *Republican*. And we condole with our cotemporary. There is, sir we can see, only one way out of the trouble. Push South; keep on; go ahead, until your possessions embrace Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, and then, oh Southrons! you can grow your own ice, and garner your own snow-flakes, and get highly exalted, on festive beverages, into which nothing Northern hath entered, be it of earth or water or air. Freeze to it!

TRAP BLOCK PAVEMENTS.—We are glad to see that Alderman FROMENT is acting on the suggestions made in these columns some weeks ago, in reference to adopting a more equitable system of paying for trap-block pavement. In certain cases, as we showed—and chiefly in such wealthy streets as Twenty-third-street, Fourteenth-street and Lexington-avenue—the City assumes the whole cost of laying down these pavements; while in many of the very poorest and least profitable neighborhoods, the property-holders along the line of improvement are assessed with two-thirds, three-fourths or even the whole of the expenses incurred in this work. In the Tax-levy of this year we observe an item of $500,000 for this species of pavement—our City Fathers being evidently pleased with the double gains made on this particular branch of industry,—first, from the "arguments" in favor of ordering the Belgian pavement presented by the contractors who supply the same; and secondly, we may infer, from the "arguments" of a still more potent kind presented by those property holders who desire to make the City Treasury disburse the entire cost of improving their private property. Alderman FROMENT is fully justifying the reputation with which he entered the Board, and we hope that he may never grow weary of well-doing.

THE ASSAILANT OF FORT SUMPTER.—A merchant of this City, who was allowed to see the much-vaunted "Floating Battery," while recently on a visit at Charleston, has sent us the following:

"After much difficulty, I obtained a permit to visit the Floating Battery that we all have heard so much about. Accompanied by one of the Governor's Aids and met by Lieut. HAMILTON at the entrance, we crawled through the gun holes, and stepped on the main deck. The first impression is that of immense solidity. The outer or gun side is covered with *six* plates of iron—two of them—of the T railroad pattern, placed horizontally, and the other four bolted one over the other, in the strongest manner, and running vertically. The wall of the gun side is full four feet thick, constructed of that peculiar Palmetto wood, so full of fibrous material that sixty four-pounders cannot pierce them. The main deck is wide and roomy. In nineteen open chambers, on the port side of the deck, we found a profusion of shot—thirty-four-pounders, while just beyond them is an immense pile of sand-bags, which protect an overhanging roof, under which is to be placed the hospital. This also protects the magazines, (three in number,) under which is the hold proper. There are six entrances to the hold, which will contain, if necessary, over three hundred men. When it is finally moored near Sumpter, there will be four heavy wedges driven down by a species of a ram, which will hold it fast, and prevent any swaying around by the tide. Although not versed in military matters, I should say that its immense strength of Palmetto logs and iron combined, with a bomb-proof roof over all, will make it perfectly impervious to anything that Major ANDERSON can bring to bear against it. While thus secure, the invader claims that he can easily effect a breach in the weak side of the fort. It will cost to complete, $15,000.

A LOYAL REGIMENT.—It is worthy of remark as somewhat more, perhaps, than a mere coincidence, that Major ROBERT ANDERSON, now in command of Fort Sumpter; Lieut. A. J. SLEMMER, who within the walls of Fort Pickens, has defied the secession forces of Florida, Mississippi and Alabama; Capt. J. B. RICKETTS, of Fort Brown, Texas, who has refused to surrender the post under his charge to the rebel authorities; and Capt. BENNETT H. HILL, also of Texas, who has displayed true loyalty and courage, by refusing to obey the treasonable order of TWIGGS for the surrender of the Federal property under his charge, avowing his resolve to defend it to the last extremity, and calling in reinforcements to aid him in doing so,—all belong to the First Regiment of the United States Artillery. As one of the best educated and most intelligent branches of the National military service, this loyalty on the part of the Artillery is not without significance. It speaks well for the *morale* of the whole regiment to find the four of its officers, who have been tried, thus proving themselves equal to the various emergencies of their respective situations and loyal to the banner of the Union.

A GUEST WHO SHOULD BE WELCOMED.—The announcement that Ex-Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, proposes, before he return to the South, to visit New-York, suggests the propriety of making his coming thither the occasion of some appropriate demonstration of popular respect. There are several reasons for this tribute to the gallant Senator. While it is abundantly due to his personal and social qualities, it is yet more distinctly so for his chivalrous and patriotic stand in the defence of the Union against the incipient spirit of secession in the Border States. As the representative of the sturdy conservatives of that section who have confined the insurrectionary movement to so narrow limits, it will be especially desirable to mark, by our hospitality to the Senator from Tennessee, our sense of their inestimable services. Ex-Gov. JOHNSON has already been invited to visit Boston and Cincinnati. A similar courtesy from New-York would be even more graceful and becoming.

A HAZARDOUS CHANGE.—A new Central Park bill is before the Assembly, urged, it is said, by an uncommonly strong lobby. There is one reason why the present Commission should be maintained, which, so long as very culpable bad management is not proved against it, should be conclusive. The present Commission stands pledged to give us a complete Park at a certain cost. A new Commission cannot be held to this pledge. The present Commissioners are unpaid, yet they have a character at stake, which is the best possible security against the hungry horde of patronage-beggars, with which at every step of their duty, they must be beset. We trust the Assembly will let them alone, or at least make no changes for which they do not themselves ask, or which would in any manner relive them of responsibility.

THE ADRIATIC AND THE AUSTRALASIAN'S MAILS.—Some misapprehension having arisen, concerning the detention of the *Adriatic* until Wednesday, in order that she might take out the mails intended for the *Australasian*, we are desired to say that, in the notices heretofore published referring to her being chartered, &c., there was no intention of intimating that the owners of the *Adriatic* were not to receive compensation from Mr. CUNARD for her detention, the only objects of Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPIN[illegible] being to arrest the rumor that the ship had been chartered in the place of the *Australasian*, and was going to Liverpool instead of to Southampton and the advertised destination.

Letter from a National Union Man to Thurlow Weed.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 11, 1861.

DEAR SIR: On the 28th of February (in the NEW-YORK TIMES) I addressed a letter on National Affairs to Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD for the purpose of giving some clear expression of the sentiments and feelings, which I believed existed at the time, of that vast body of conservative men both North and South, who could not be considered members of the Republican Party, but who had looked in sorrow, indignation and disgust, upon the rotten, treacherous and dissolute Administration of the old man who has been lucky enough at last, to retire in safety to obscurity, as insensible to the infamy that will envelop his name so long as it lives in the memory of men, as he was to the suffering of the country and its people when he left in the wreck behind him.

The cordial reception of that letter to Mr. SEWARD by national men in many parts of the country, has shown that I was not mistaken in the estimate I made of their feelings in the midst of our great troubles. By all such men and all such journals, the letter was greeted in the same spirit which dictated it.

I shall now address you as a public man. True, you hold no office, nor do I know that you ever did; but office is not necessary to make a public man. In fact, most great men are great in spite of office, while the burden of office is sure to sink a small man. Much of the hard work, the important work of government, is done by men out of office, through their earnest investigations, clear-headed comprehension, unflagging perseverance untiring patience, blandness of temper, and steadiness of purpose.

To your agency in the control of the politics of the State of New-York, all men attribute in an eminent degree the policy of the State under the Old Whig Party, and the establishment and (until recently) the overwhelming power of the Republican Party.

But, to all keen-sighted observers, it soon became evident enough that the applause which always follows success would beget attraction, and that jealousy would give birth to calumny, and the malignity of small and disappointed rivals would level all their shafts against you.

This you expected. But what cared you for it so long as all the shafts fell harmless at your feet? You knew, too, that the easiest part of the work was to win the victory—the hardest to keep it. You knew that men by the hundred thousand who voted the Republican ticket last Fall did so as raw recruits flock to a popular banner, with loud shouting, who grow indifferent to the common cause when the fighting comes on, and often run away from battle. It is also generally true that victors quarrel over their spoils, and when victory perches on the banners of a newly organized army it is no easy matter so to award honors among commanders as not to give birth to fatal collision between contending chieftains, attended with demoralization throughout the army. For new parties to get into power, they *must* promise all they can do. When they get in they are always expected to do more. All history shows they never do either. Not because they are necessarily false, or treacherous, or corrupt, but in exciting times things change so rapidly, events march on with so irresistible a tramp, and crises of such alarming portent so suddenly spring up, that to carry out a preconceived and hastily digested policy, is an utter impossibility. Nothing but the gaze of a seer could dictate that policy beforehand; and if the party were favored by so divine a platform they would be sure to lose the election. For not comprehending this fact, the greatest statesmen the world has seen, who, in shifting their course in the midst of storms to save their country, have always for the time been denounced by their former adherents and vassals.

What does the great mass of the Republican Party to-day know about what wisdom and patriotism and statesmanship would dictate Mr. LINCOLN to do? Just as much as the rank and file of SCOTT's army in Mexico knew about what humanity, generalship and the art of war required of him. But no sooner do the leaders of armies or parties in politics halt for consultation, preparation and counsel, than the howl comes up, "What are they waiting for?" "Why don't they go ahead?" "Show us the foe." "Lead us to battle." These, however, are always the fellows that are first to run away when hard work is to be done.

Soon after Mr. LINCOLN's election, the radical portion of the Republican Party, exulting in their victorious platform in the face of the vanquished, and with no very magnanimous spirit proclaimed to the South that the wedge had entered that was to split Slavery, whereas it has turned out that the wedge was only splitting the Union; and a long, unceasing, impolitic, irritating and entirely unnecessary succession of attacks were made upon Slavery, slaveholders, Slavery extensionists, and every man that pretended to doubt the right, or the wisdom at least, of Congress to deal with that subject at all.

At the same time other, and absolutely diabolical schemes of disunion and secession were being formed and consolidated in the South; and as the principal leaders of this grand fratricidal immolation were in the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN, controlling the Army, the Navy, and the Treasury of the United States, all the power of the Administration, and all the energies of the Government, were brought to the consummation of the foul and damnable deed.

We all know where we stand now. The Border States have stood firm, and do stand firm to-day; they have not desired to go out of the Union; and if that traitor, FLOYD, is vomited forth like some foul thing from old Virginia, why did the Border States remain when the most enormous pressure was brought to bear upon them by the Cabinet in power, by Southern members from Southern States in both Houses, and by all the insulting irritations of Abolitionists and men of Abolition sentiments throughout the North.

It was, first, because they loved fair play, and they believed in giving Mr. LINCOLN a fair chance to do his duty as a national man. Second, the early appointment of Mr. SEWARD to the chief office in the Cabinet—the conciliatory tone of moderate Republicans in both Houses—the wild phrenzy of the Gulf States, and the subdued tone of the Republican Press in the North, which had something of the force of semi-official declarations. It is in this connection that you, through your own Press, and by your well-timed counsels, performed a high service to the Union and the Government; but the moment you spoke it, or even hinted that in so vast an exigency, in the midst of such astounding peril, something should be thought of rather than platforms, you became an object of venom from the very men and the very man that you had nurtured into life as journalist and into political power by your influence. But you doubtless expected that if you were to be stung at all, it would be by the thankless viper you had warmed into life on your own hearthstone.

But aside from what all well-informed readers may learn, I have known from private sources how far your efforts in the promotion of harmless concord and the spirit of conciliation had been effectual in inspiring or regaining confidence among the men of the Border States. For this great service, and for the assiduity, the ability and the zeal with which you have performed it, you have had a high and a noble task allotted to you; and for the manner in which you have acquitted yourself, you have deserved and have the gratitude of every true lover of this Union. There are no Sundays in revolutionary times; and platforms made before revolution, die the moment revolutions begin. Principle is eternal, and nobody wants to see it sacrificed. But one of the first principles of free government, or wise government of any kind, is, that every change of events must be followed by a change of policy.

Mr. WEED, if we can know now definitely and in a short time that hostilities and the shedding of blood between the Government and the people of any part of the country, will not, must not, and shall not take place; and that if the seceding States will not remain with us voluntarily, and in the spirit of brothers confer with us for a peaceful adjustment, or to return, then who is mad enough to suppose that they can be shot back, by cannon, once more into the bosom of the Confederation; or who is fool enough to think they would be worth the trouble after the bloody deed had been done? If we can know, that in spite of fanaticism and disunion, both at the North and the South, we are still to have a reign of peace and conciliation, so far as Mr LINCOLN and his Cabinet can secure it, the Border States are sure to remain firm. The leaders of Secession in the South will have soon discovered that their movements were, at least, entirely unnecessary; and finally, when the new Congress assembles, which I trust will early be called for an extra Session, let some plan be adopted for appealing the whole thing to all the people of the United States for their final adjudication—it will be all well.

In this way tranquility will once more be restored to the country; a hundred thousand shattered fortunes will be partially recovered; the wings of commerce will once more whiten every ocean; the arm of the mechanic will once more grow hard at his honest toil; millions of homes will grow bright every evening when the fathers go back from their work; along all our wharves and marts of commerce the hum of business will once more be heard, and we shall prove to the world, if we can go successfully through this great crisis, that, after all, Free Government, as we understand it, is the strongest as well as the best Government on the earth.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Sparse Attendance in the Assembly—Appointment of Grinding Committees—Auditor of Canal Department—Commissioner of Lunacy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, March 11, 1861.

The House was compelled to adjourn on Saturday evening for want of a quorum, leaving three items in the Supply bill not passed upon. On meeting this morning, it found itself in the same condition. A call of the House was resorted to, but the morning trains bringing a few members, and our double friend from Erie having succeeded in getting himself both up the Capitol Hill, a quorum was obtained and the call suspended.

The Speaker announced the following Select Committee to devise means to facilitate the business of the House: Messrs. PIERCE, BINGHAM, FERRY, KERNAN and COZENS.

The bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County to raise money by tax to build a bridge over Sing Sing Creek, was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to authorize the leasing, sale and conveyance of the real estate of benevolent, charitable and scientific associations, orphan asylums and missionary societies.

Mr. RICHMOND called up his resolution providing for an adjournment, *sine die*, on the 10th day of April, which afforded members an opportunity to ventilate their patriotism and proclivities towards self-sacrifice, after which the resolution was tabled.

The bill in relation to the Auditor of the Canal Department was considered in Committee of the Whole, and brought out a pretty full discussion of the merits of the present incumbent, the importance of the office, and the peculiar fitness of the present Auditor. One feature of the bill, raising the salary of the Auditor to three thousand dollars, met with some opposition from some of those who look upon $2,500 as equal to a big farm, or a small country Bank capital. Some of them would be willing to raise his salary if his services could not be secured otherwise; but if he would stay for his present salary, under our present financial difficulties, they were disposed to take him at as low a salary as his services could be had for. Without deciding the question the Committee rose.

A bill to donate twenty-five thousand dollars to the Madison University was considered in the Senate, but without concluding progress was reported on it. From the temper of the debate, it does not look very flattering for the project. It was opposed by Messrs. GRANT and HAMMOND at some length, on the ground that all the money the State could afford to give away was required by charitable institutions.

Senator FARAY called up his resolution for the appointment of a Grinding Committee, which thus reads:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of eight be appointed by the President, to whom shall be referred all bills on the general orders, with instructions to select therefrom such bills as are, in their judgment, proper to be referred to the Standing Committees which reported them, with power to report complete: but the Committee shall not report any bill making an appropriation from the public treasury, nor any bill relating to city railroads, nor shall they have power to take any bill from the general orders without the assent of six of the members of said Committee. The Committee shall make a list of the bills so taken off by them, which list shall be read by the Clerk, and, if approved of by a majority of all the members of the Senate, the said bills shall be so referred. No Standing Committee, to whom any bill shall be referred back to report complete by virtue of this resolution, shall be authorized to incorporate any amendment embracing a subject wholly distinct from the subject of the bill referred to them.

Senator HAMMOND moved to amend by adding a provision requiring the Committees to report no bills of a local character until all bills of a general character are disposed of by the Senate. This amendment putting a rather new face on the matter, and, if adopted, nullifying the original object of the resolution, it was thought best to lay the whole subject on the table.

Senator P. P. MURPHY's bill, to create a Commissioner of Lunacy, was considered at some length and then made a special order for to-morrow. It is an important measure, and contemplates what will yet prove a radical change in our medical jurisprudence. The Commissioner is, in all cases, to be a member of the medical profession and practically acquainted with insanity. He is required to examine into the mental condition of all persons suspected to be insane, and in cases of parties under indictment, no trial shall be had until such examination shall have been made. He is also to examine parties after conviction, if there are grounds of suspecting insanity, upon all applications for pardon or commutation, and to visit once a year all almshouses, lunatic asylums, poor-houses and jails, and report annually to the Legislature on the methods of treatment, condition, and all other matters connected therewith. Whether the subject will, at this late day in the session, receive the attention that it would if earlier introduced, it certainly has something in it.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 11.

The bill to incorporate the Eclectic Association of New-York, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CONNOLLY's bill to amend the act designating legal holidays was also ordered to a third reading.

J. MALLOD MURPHY submitted a minority report against the Fourth Ward Mission School bill, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

Mr. FERRY's motion to appoint a Grinding Committee was called up, and after a debate was laid on the table.

Mr. RESSEGUIE moved to take the bill to reduce the rate of milk freight on the Harlem Railroad out of the hands of the Committee and to refer it to the Committee of the Whole.

After a debate the resolution, by consent of the mover, was laid over till to-morrow.

In Committee of the Whole several bills were debated and progress reported. Among them was the bill to reduce the fare on all the New-York City Railroads.

Mr. SESSIONS moved to again refer the bill to the first Committee of the Whole to-morrow. Lost 14 to 10, not a two-thirds vote.

Mr. RICHMOND reported his bill, similar to that introduced by Mr. ROBINSON in the Assembly, reviewing the corporation of the New-York and Erie Railroad under the Trustees under the act for its foreclosure and sale.

Mr. SESSIONS introduced a bill relative to the Quarantine establishment in the port of New-York. It transfers the charge and control of the Quarantine and Marine Hospital from the Commissioners of Emigration, resting it in the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of an act for the removal of the Quarantine from Staten Island, passed 1857. An appropriation of $150,000 is provided for, to be paid by the Comptroller, on the written requisition of the Commissioners, the amount to be repaid out of any surplus moneys arising out of the sale of the Marine Hospital grounds of Staten Island.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 11.

The Assembly met, with a light attendance. Two calls of the roll showed only 63 members present, when a call of the House was ordered and continued until a quorum was present, when the call was suspended and those absent without leave declared in contempt.

On the reopening of the doors the Speaker announced the following select Committee to devise means to facilitate the business of the House: Messrs. Pierce, Ferry, Bingham, Kernan, and Cozzens.

The bill for the erection of the new County of Highlands was reported for the consideration of the House.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Volunteer Monument and Burial Association was reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to make an appropriation for the Buffalo General Hospital, and enable them to hold, sell, and lease real estate.

Mr. FISHER brought in bills to incorporate the American Missionary Association, and provide for tuition for Brooklyn Industrial Schools.

Mr. RICHARDSON called up the concurrent resolution for a final adjournment of the Legislature on the 10th of April at 9 A. M.

After debate the resolution was laid on the table—37 to 32.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met this evening.

Mr. HARDING introduced a bill punishing frauds on laborers and others seeking employment.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of the bills in relation to capital punishment, and to the Auditor of Canal Department. In the latter bill the House struck out the proposed increase of salary and ordered both bills to a third reading. Adjourned.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 11.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool and Queenstown *via* Halifax, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Niagara* has $375,000 in specie and 62 passengers. She reports having encountered strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Feb. 25, 56 miles west of Cape Clear, passed steamship *Kedar*, from New-York 14th ult., for Liverpool. Feb. 8, off Sable Island, passed the steamship *America*, from Boston, *via* Halifax for Liverpool.

The following is the latest by telegraph to Queenstown:

NAPLES, Friday, Feb. 22.

The property of the religious orders which have been suspended, has been taken possession of by the Government.

The garrison of Gaeta being prisoners of war, have been sent to the Neapolitan island.

The Papal Zouaves have massacred Dr. LATON and his little daughter, aged six years, in the village of Collalto. TURIN, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Admiral PERSANO has arrived in the waters of Messina to summon the Commander of the citadel to surrender.

Gen. CIALDINI remains at Naples, but will join Admiral PERSANO, in case the Commander refuses to comply with the demand. RIETA, Friday.

About 1,000 brigands, with artillery, under the command of Count CHRISTEN, have attacked Carsoli. The Italian volunteers retired fighting. On receiving the news, Col. MAST and Major VINCENTIM hastened to the spot, and energetically attacked the enemy, and pursued them as far as Orricola, killing many men.

MARSEILLES, Friday.

Letters from Rome to the 20th inst., state that a proclamation of the National Committee announces that VICTOR EMANUEL will soon be proclaimed King of Italy at the Capitol. The same proclamation expresses thanks to France for her reserved attitude. In Rome the French authorities had taken possession of the keys of the Capitol, in order to prevent the ringing of the bells by the people.

The Papal Government has exiled several persons, among whom was Signor TITONI, a rich merchant, who was suspected of having promoted the late political manifestations.

Signor PASSAGLIA had returned to Roma.

VIENNA, Saturday.

The *Presse* says a report is current that a Convention had lately been concluded between Austria, Russia and Prussia, for acting in common in case an insurrection should break out in Poland or Hungary.

PESTH, Friday.

The Judicial Conference has, by a considerable majority, decided against the re-establishment of the Hungarian laws relating to inheritance.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday.

The project of a new tariff of import duties of European goods, drawn up by order of the Emperor, will shortly be published in the Borsen *Zeitung* of St. Petersburgh.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown from Liverpool.*]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 24.

The steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton to-day (Saturday) were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. JAS. HAWATT & Co. report the market as closing buoyant, with an upward tendency, and an advance of 1-8d. @ ¼d. is noted, owing to the favorable Bank returns.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is quiet. Wheat quiet. Corn firm, and holders demand an advance. Provisions dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 91⅜@91½ for Money, and 91⅜@91⅝ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad shares, 29@28 discount; Erie Railroad, 27½; New-York Central, 72@74.

The Voyage of the United States.

PORTLAND, Monday, March 11.

The steamship *United States* at this port on Saturday from Glasgow, reports: Kept well to the south and experienced a continued succession of westerly gales. She passed two icebergs and two extensive fields of ice on the Banks.

The C. O. C. and P. P. Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, March 11.

The C. O. C. and P. P. Express coach, with two passengers and $3,500 in treasure, passed here at 6½ A. M. yesterday morning.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, 7th.

Hundreds are prospecting in the Golden City diggings.

Mills are resuming operations pretty generally throughout the Greggory Mines, and in some cases big yields are being made, partly on account of the new patent for saving gold being successfully operated.

HULL & DEPEYSTER, of the Gold Dirt District, last week crushed thirteen cords of pyrites of iron, from which they got a little over $5,000.

ROOT & KENDALL's mill, in the Mountain City, which yielded $12 per cord last week, yielded yesterday, by the new gold-saving process, over $60 per cord from the same quartz.

A man named J. T. SHELLER, was lost in an avalanche, in the mountains, near the North Fork of South Platte, last week.

Nothing new from San Juan or New-Mexico was received yesterday by the Military Express.

Missouri Politics.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, March 11.

A large meeting of the citizens of this County was held here to-day, the object of which was to consider the action of our Legislature for the present term. The following is one of the resolutions passed without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That although we cannot now avert the legal stigma that is cast upon the good name of Jackson County, we do, as citizens, condemn the action of our representatives in asking or advocating such an act, and as a people, do repudiate it.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, March 11.

The Governor has signed the bills for the commutation of the tonnage duties on the Pennsylvania and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Also the bill changing the name of the latter to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and providing for its completion.

The "Tiger" Ball at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 11.

Gov. ANDREW, and Staff; Col. LEFFERTS, of the New-York Seventh Regiment; Major NAWTON, of the Second Battalion; Mayor ROGERS, Mayor WIGHTMAN, and other distinguished military men and civilians, were present, this evening, at the ball of the "Tigers," which was a brilliant affair.

Counterfeits.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 11.

PETERSON'S detector notifies the public that spurious tens of the Warren Bank, South Danvers, Mass., have been extensively circulated. Many arrests of counterfeiters were made.

Fire.

MEXICO, Oswego Co., Monday, March 11.

A fire occurred in this village on Sunday morning, in the store of M. H. THOMAS. The building and stock were entirely destroyed. The stock was valued at $4,000—fully insured. The Etna loses $1,200; the rest unknown. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 11.

The steamship *Bienville*, from Havana 7th inst., has arrived at this port. Sugar at Havana was firm at 6 reals. The stock in port amounted to 195,000 boxes, against 118 000 boxes at the same time last year. Molasses was dull; clayed was quoted at 1⅝@2 reals. Freights were improving.

Lake Navigation.

SARNIA, C. W., Monday, March 11.

The steamer *Ruby*, from Detroit, arrived Saturday night, the first boat of the season.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 11.

The statement of the losses of life and property on the lakes during the year 1860 was published this morning. It shows a total loss by steam and sail vessels of $1,020,100, being an increase over the previous year of $135,915. Loss of life in 1860, 578; an increase over 1859 of 473.

Repeal of the Maine Personal Liberty Law.

BOSTON, Monday, March 11.

The bill to repeal the Personal Liberty act has passed the Senate of Maine by a vote of 17 to 10.

Municipal Election in Maine.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Monday, March 11.

The Democrats, to-day, elected S. S. FAIRCHILD Mayor, and a majority of the City Council.

The Niagara's Mails.

BOSTON, Monday, March 11.

The *Niagara's* mails and the newspaper bags for the Associated Press left here to-night at 8 o'clock, and will be due in New-York early to-morrow morning.

The Santa Fe Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, March 11.

The Santa Fé mail, from Pawnee Fork, arrived to-day.

There is no news of any importance.

Non-Arrival of the Etna.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, March 11—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Etna*, now due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 27th. Wind south; clear.

Safety of the Steamer Mt. Vernon.

TUCKERTON, Monday, March 11.

The steamer *Mount Vernon* is off the shoal, and inside away from danger and the tide.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 9.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

Specie List by the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

Brown, Bros. & Co., £40 000; Dunham and Dimon, £4,481 10s.; Francis McDonald & Co., £2,000; Snow & Burgess, £2,000; Halsted, Chamberlain & Co., £1,000; John R. Griffith, £950; Freuhoim, Bros. & Co., £938 15s. 9d.; Total, £81,370 8s. 9d.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

For the West.
THE BEST HORSE-POWER AND PORTABLE BURR STONE MILL.
BENNET & BROTHERS, No. 45 Gold-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

KEITH—SWAN.—In this City, on Monday, March 11, by Rev. G. A. Peltz, N. SHEPARD KEITH to ANNA T. SWAN, second daughter of Andrew T. Swan, all of this City.

DIED.

KYLE.—In this City, on Saturday, March 9, COLIN RAND KYLE, youngest son of Alexander and Justine Kyle, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 12, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 West 31st-st.

MCCORMICK.—In this City, on Monday, March 11, MARY ANN, wife of John McCormick.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 141 Hudson-st. on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for her repose.

LAWIE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 10, GEORGE LAWIE, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 5th-av., without further notice.

KELLOGG.—In this City on Sunday, March 10, of croup, EMILY JESSUP, infant daughter of Norman G. and Rebecca Hinckley Kellogg, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The friends of her parents are invited to attend her funeral, at their residence, No. 68 East 38th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SHIPMAN.—In this City, on Monday, March 11, CHARLES BACKMAN, only son of S. D. and Helen G. Shipman, aged 1 year, 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 126 West 44th st, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

FISKE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 10, HARRY PHILLIP, youngest son of Alexander S. and Mary E. Fiske, aged 1 year, 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No 95 Oxford-st.

PAINE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 10, suddenly, of scarlatina, LAURA WHARTON, daughter of J. E. and Eliza R. Paine, aged 3 years and 27 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) March 12, from No. 142 Oxford-st.

LE COUNT.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, March 9, JOHN B. LE COUNT, son of the late John R. Le Count, of this City.

Funeral services will take place at the Episcopal Church, at New-Rochelle, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Trains leave 26th-st., at 12¼ P. M.

BULKLEY.—In Tarrytown, on Sunday, March 10, LYDIA BULKLEY, widow of the late Daniel Bulkley, aged 83 years.

The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 166
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 169, March 11, 1861.
42, 62, 55, 23, 27, 9, 31, 68, 26, 36, 60, 54, 33, 45.
Class No. 170, March 11, 1861.
26, 10, 45, 54, 33, 61, 23, 16, 49, 24, 14, 30.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 11, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

AN ARTICLE FOR EVERY FAMILY.

USEFUL, CHEAP AND GOOD.
REMOVES GREASE STAINS INSTANTANEOUSLY.

DENSLOW'S BENZINE.
(Purified and concentrated.)

NOTICE.

This comparatively new liquid has now been sufficiently long in use to have been thoroughly tested, and the regularly increasing sale is evidence of its useful character. Denslow's Benzine is by far the best in use, (preferable to the French, even,) and was the first kind that was put before the public at a moderate price, so that it could be in daily use in every family at a trifling expense.

DENSLOW'S BENZINE
IS PUT UP IN FOUR SIZES,
AS FOLLOWS:

THE SHILLING BENZINE, SOLD AT 12 CENTS.
The bottle is held nearly, if not quite as much as any of those usually sold at 25 cents, under other names.

DENSLOW'S BENZINE, AT 25 CENTS.
These bottles contain nearly half a pint.

DENSLOW'S BENZINE, AT 50 CENTS,
Contain over a pint.

THE DOLLAR BOTTLES HOLD A QUART.

This Benzine is more perfectly distilled than any other kind whatever now before the public, and, as will be seen above, it is by far the cheapest.

SOME 30,000 DOZEN HAVE BEEN SOLD.

PROPERTIES OF DENSLOW'S BENZINE.

It is unequaled for instantly removing from all kinds of silk and woollen goods paint, varnish, oil and grease stains, without in the slightest degree injuring the texture of the fabric or its color. It is invaluable for these purposes. Gloves may be cleaned beautifully with it. Greasy stains upon engravings, drawings, plans, and other valuable papers, can be at once removed without injury to them. Artists find it preferable to any other liquid for cleaning their brushes.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE, for its use in a great variety of cases.

ESPECIAL CAUTION.

The popularity of Denslow's Purified and Concentrated Benzine has called into existence numerous articles purporting to be similar, but, in point of fact, very inferior, oftentimes leaving as much grease upon the article to be cleaned as they were expected to remove. The majority of druggists have "THE SHILLING BENZINE" on sale, and many of them the larger sizes. To prevent disappointment in its use, avoid all other kinds but Denslow's, which is sure to give the best satisfaction.

PROPRIETOR'S DEPOT:
NO. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.

BROOKS BROTHERS
Have just opened a great
Variety of Choice Goods for
SPRING,
Which they will be very glad
To show their Customers
And the Public.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
And corner of Catherine and Cherry sts.,
New-York.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER,
Universally recognized as the BEST CIDER in New-York. For sale by the sole Agent,
MARTIN H. ROBERTS,
No. 103 Pearl-st.
Also, Wm. H. Denning's Pure Cider Vinegar; very choice Newtown Pippin Apples, and a select stock of fine wines, teas and groceries, at low rates, in packages to suit families and the trade.

LIVE OR DIE, SINK OR SWIM; BUT, BY all means, if you have pains or aches, use that great article, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It instantly cures chronic rheumatism, croup, sore throat, pains in limbs, lumbago, &c. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

A NEW LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.
MR. GOUGH WILL LECTURE
AT DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH, UNION-SQUARE,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
ON
WOMAN'S INFLUENCE
FOR GOOD OR EVIL,
IN RELATION
TO TEMPERANCE.
Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Those who buy two of the 50-cent tickets will receive a card entitling a lady to A SIX MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTION TO THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.
Tickets to be had at Crowen's Book-store, corner of 4th st. and Broadway; at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; at the Women's Library, New-York University, opposite Washington Parade Ground, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will lecture in the
THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Between 6th and 7th avs.,
on
TUESDAY EVENING, March 12.
Subject—"STREET LIFE IN LONDON."
Admission 25 cents.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
These medicines have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for the extraordinary curative properties which they possess.
The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the
VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES
Are well known to be infallible.
DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kinds; Flatulency, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.
COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.
FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction.
The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.
DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.
Also, WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.
SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors.
COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose of the LIFE PILLS, or by two in the worst cases.
PILES—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.
FEVER AND AGUE—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—The medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: Kings Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines.
MERCURIAL DISEASES—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury in infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFATT, M. D. No. 335 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

NEW-YORK
KANSAS RELIEF COMMITTEE.
WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.
Donations of money may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Bundles of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, may be sent to the office, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY,

AT RETAIL,

Their entire

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF

FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,

viz:

SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,

BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.

These goods have been selected with great care for the family trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,

OIL-CLOTHS,

RUGS, DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, &c., &c.

including

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' NEWEST PATTERNS,

TAPESTRIES, VELVETS and BRUSSELS,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

BAREGE ROBES,

Five and Seven Flounces and Double Jupe.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY,

Their entire stock of

BAREGE ROBES,

At the following low prices:

Barege Robes at $3, former price $4 50.

Barege Robes at $5, former price $7.

Barege Robes at $6, former price $8 to $10.

Barege Robes at $8, former price $10 to $12.

Barege Robes at $9, former price $13 to $15.

Barege Robes at $7, former price $16 to $17.

Barege Robes at $8, former price $18 to $20.

The above reduction is positive.

Canal st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY, &c.,

WILL EXHIBIT

On MONDAY, March 11,

A NEW AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,

Selected

EXPRESSLY FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS

At 25 per cent less than cost.

SOLOMON & HART,

No 369 Broadway,

Having made large purchases abroad and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—

HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS, at $4 PER PAIR.

RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.

VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.

And a large assortment of

VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,

At proportionately low prices.

SOLOMON & HART,

NO. 369 BROADWAY,

are now offering at

15

12

20

and 25

CENTS PER ROLL,

their fine satin Paper Hangings, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, chambers, halls, &c.

Parties desiring workmen can be supplied with the best at low prices.

R. H. MACY,

6TH-AV., CORNER 14TH ST,

NOW OPENING

FULL LINE RIBBONS for SPRING TRADE.

FULL LINE VELVET RIBBONS, best quality.

FULL LINE SATIN and TAFFETA RIBBONS, all qualities; Cord edge, Pearl edge, &c.

JOB LOTS in FANCY SPRING RIBBONS, from Auction.

1,000 Pieces 1c a yard, worth 3c.

1,000 Pieces 2c. a yard, worth 4c.

FULL LINE finest quality FRENCH FLOWERS, imported.

FULL LINE HEAD-DRESSES,

DRESS CAPS,

BRIDAL VAILS, RUCHES TABS, &c.

General Stock of MILLINERY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES!!

JOB LOTS—10,000 yds. CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS, much under price.

20,000 RMS. MUSLIN and CAMBRIC COLLARS from Auction,

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10c. very much under price.

FULL LINE VALENCIENNES LACES.

REAL TORCHON EDGINGS,

SMYRNA LACES,

PILLOW CASE LACES,

MANTILLA FLOUNCING LACES, LACE VAILS,

MANTILLA CENTRES, &c.

FULL LINE PARASOLS, entire new styles.

MADE UP GOODS!!

Full Stock Ladies' and Misses'

Skirts, Drawers, Chemises, Night Dresses, Sacks, Sontag Jackets, Capes, Corsets, Infants' Cloaks, Children's Dresses, Aprons, Hoop Skirts, &c., at very low prices.

Full Stock YANKEE NOTIONS.

Braids, Brushes, Combs, &c.

NEST AMERICAN PINS, 3 cts. a paper.

BEST SCHOOL COTTON, 44 cts. a dozen.

BEST NEEDLES, 4 cts. a paper.

JOB LOTS—1 c. a dozen Linen Napkins, $1 a dozen.

JOB LOTS—1,000 doz. Linen Doylies, 10 cts. a dozen.

JOB LOTS—200 pcs. Jaconet and Cambric, 10 cts. a yard.

JOB LOTS—400 pcs. Linen Lawns, &c., worth 25 cts. Full line Swiss Muslins, Book do.

Tarletans, Bishop Lawns, Star Flannels

Linens, Linen Sheetings,

Dotted Muslins, Draperies, &c.

Great Sale of Hosiery continued during the week, now at the recent Auction Sales, much under cost of importation.

10,000 pairs Ladies' Cotton Hose at 6½ cts. a pair,

10,000 pairs at 10 cts.

10,000 pairs at 13 cts.

20,000 pairs at 15 cts.

5,000 pairs at 18 cts. 6,000 pairs at 21 cts.

5,000 pairs at 25c.

The cheapest lot of Hosiery in New-York.

JOB LOTS in Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.

JOB LOTS in Gents' Cotton Half Hose.

FULL LINE English Hosiery, Gents' Ladies' and Misses' MERINO and GAUZE MERINO VESTS.

The cheapest line of Ladies' and Gents'

Hem-stitch, Scalloped Bordered and Tape Bordered Linen Hdkfs. in the city.

N. B.—We sell the best Ladies Kid Gloves in the city, our own importation, for 63 cts a pair.

R. H. MACY, corner 6th av. and 14th-st.

W. M. BABCOCK,

(Late BABCOCK & POMEROY,)

NO. 425 BROADWAY.

New Spring stock imported expressly for Merchant Tailors and retail Clothiers Trade.

Newest styles Paris Cassimeres.

Newest styles English Cassimeres.

Newest styles French and English Coatings.

Extra Rich Paris Vestings.

Extra Rich English Vestings—various fabrics.

Genuine Marseilles Drillings.

Paris Drillings—entirely new styles.

Satin de Chines and other fine Linings.

New styles American Cassimeres.

Together with Cloths, Doeskins, and Velvets, as usual.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

ALSO,

The desirable stock of the late firm of BABCOCK & POMEROY (dissolved by the death of Mr. C. A. Pomeroy) will be offered at very low prices, for cash or approved short paper.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.

We are determined to convert our merchandise into CASH,

at which fact everybody will

BE CONVINCED,

after a perusal of the following list of prices.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS

are invited to examine the goods.

White French China Dinner Sets, 216 pieces..... $24 00

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces..... 5 00

White French China Soup Tureens, each..... 2 00

White French China Covered Dishes, each..... 1 75

Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces..... 5 00

Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 107 pieces... 15 75

Cut Glass Cologne, the pair..... 1 25

Cut and Engraved Glass Decanters, Quarts, the pair. 1 00

Cut and Engraved Glass Decanters, Pints, the pair. 1 00

Silver-plated Table Forks, (Wood pattern), the doz. 4 00

Silver-plated Table Spoons, (Wood pattern), the doz. 4 00

Silver-plated Tea Spoons, (Wood pattern), the doz. 2 00

Silver-plated Table Forks, (Thread pattern), the doz. 4 25

Silver-plated Tea Spoons, (Thread pattern), the doz. 2 00

Silver-plated Cake Baskets each..... 4 00

Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, each..... 7 00

Silver-plated Soup Ladles..... 12 00

Silver-handled Table Knives, the dozen..... 4 00

Silver-handled Tea Knives, the dozen..... 4 00

IRON-STONE CHINA,

from the celebrated manufactory of JOHN MADDOCK & SONS, Staffordshire, England.

Iron-Stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen..... 95

Iron-Stone China Soup Plates, the dozen..... 95

Iron-Stone China Bone Dish Plates, the dozen..... 95

Iron-Stone China Soup Tureens, each..... 1 00

Iron-Stone China Covered Dishes, each..... 65

Iron-Stone China Toilet Sets, 11 pieces..... 3 50

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13,

we will open

ONE HUNDRED

Fancy French China Dinner Sets, containing from one hundred and sixty to two hundred pieces, ranging in price from

$50 to $140

the set, and all at about

ONE-HALF

the usual price. Any one having a present or prize to give need of a

DINNER SET,

can make a handsome saving by purchasing

NOW! NOW!! NOW!!!

Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages. Par funds only taken.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

No. 631 Broadway,

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, 20 cts. a skein; choice colors received; Shetland Wool, Saxony yarns, Thread and Needle goods, Dress Linings and Trimmings, at No. 1, 629 Broadway, between 24th and 25th-sts., block above 6th-av. Hotel.

SHEPHERD, (late Orr & Shepherd.)

C. TAYLOR, NO. 212 BROADWAY, Cor. Corner of Washington place, will open on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 13, his new Hosiery and Men's Furnishing Store. The public are respectfully invited to give me a call.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,

WILL OPEN

On MONDAY, March 11,

A FINE ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

MOZAMBIQUES, POPLINS, CHALLIES,

BAREGE ANGLAISE, GRENADINES BROCHE,

ORGANDIES, &c., &c., &c.

25 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on

MONDAY,

At retail, an immense stock of

SPRING HOSIERY,

Viz., Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses'

White and Unbleached Cotton Hose.

White and Unbleached Lisle Thread,

White and Unbleached Balbriggan.

Also a fine assortment of

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

At prices below COST OF PRODUCTION,

DEFYING COMPETITION.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

CHOICE FABRICS IN LINEN GOODS.

All the various HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES,

Now styles of STRAW BONNETS,

CLOAKS, MANTLES, AND SHAWLS,

At greatly reduced prices, in order to remove one-half the premises. The store No. 110 to rent. An early application is desirable. CHAS. G. HOOK,

Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

IMMENSE ADVANTAGES

TO BE GAINED BY PURCHASING

RICH LACES and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

At the present

FEARFULLY REDUCED PRICES.

P. S.—We are now opening

NEW SPRING GOODS,

bought at Panic Prices, all of which we intend offering at small advances on cost, in order to effect an early clearing.

R. WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 609 Broadway.

REAL LACE GOODS

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

R. BROWN, No. 819 BROADWAY,

Has bought the entire stock of an Importer and Manufacturer of Lace Goods, and will sell real Valenciennes setts for $3 and $4 worth from $5 to $10.

MORNING SETTS,

at 56c. to 75c. worth from $1 25 to $2 00.

With a large assortment of other Goods.

Corner 12th-st. and Broadway.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CLOTHING BUSINESS FOR SALE—The subscriber (forty years in the business) is desirous of disposing of his establishment, being too far advanced in life to give it the necessary supervision. It is one of the best stands in the City, doing a large cash business. The stock is well selected, freshly made; and in good order. The custom department is well stocked, and has an excellent and profitable run of trade. Or a young man, energetic and enterprising, with some cash capital, would be taken as partner. Apply to JAMES R. BESAC, No. 20 4th-av.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also a great variety of Buttons, Passe-la, Girdles, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Belt Ribbons, Dress Linings, and a full assortment of Thread and Needle goods, Maple Rustling, Camelia, Puffing, &c., &c. N. B.—Alexander's Gloves and English Hosiery, at KLEIN'S No. 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 126 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs Southern and Western merchants and Milliners, that she is now prepared to exhibit the very latest styles of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery and Pattern bonnets, at wholesale No. 125 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY, OWNING A FIRST-class house in an unexceptionable neighborhood in Brooklyn, wishes to obtain three or four gentlemen as boarders, to whom some comfortable home will be assured. Best references given and required. Address Mrs. S. G. M., Post-office, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, his room and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to, or address, DR THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., N. Y.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, with a side-room en suite; also, a room on third floor, two or three gentlemen could have it before an agreeable home in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 146 West 30th-st., high stoop. Terms moderate.

BOARD AND LODGING IN BROOKLYN.—A few respectable young gentlemen, of good habits, wishing a comfortable, quiet and happy home, can be accommodated on very reasonable terms in a respectable private family, in one of the most healthy and delightful localities in the city, and within a few minutes' walk of the New-York ferries. References exchanged. Address FREDERICK, with particulars, Box No. 141 Times Office, for four days.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE summer, by two families; six large bed rooms, and three smaller ones for servants, coach-house and stable room for four horses, will be required. Situations preferred on the Hudson and its vicinity, distant from 30 to 40 miles from New-York, where there will be no other boarders. Address, stating advantages, terms &c., X. Y. Z., Box No 754 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GOOD, COMFORTABLY furnished room, with gas, fire and board, wanted for a young lady teacher from New-England, in a small private family, in the lower part of the City or in Brooklyn near the ferries. Undoubted reference given. Address, with particulars and terms, which must be moderate, W., Box No. 123 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, for which $15 per week will be paid, including fire and gas; two rooms furnished will be required; location between 2d and 6th ave., and 8th to 34th sts. Address A. B. W., Box No. 161 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A LADY in delicate health is desirous to obtain board with a respectable private family residing on Brooklyn Heights or other healthful part of that city; a cheerful front bedroom indispensable. Address, with terms, B. E., Box No. 2 Sub Post-office, New-York. References exchanged.

$36.—MACHINERY WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 10 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-examined Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies, paying one dollar per week for use of Cottage; a companion for home and Music. Spring term commences March 20. See circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

A BAY PARLOR AND BEDROOM, TO RENT, ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,348 Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts. Also, accommodations for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN A strictly private family, house containing all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, at No. 150 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

A SMALL FAMILY, WHO OWN A HOUSE, with the modern improvements, and therefore are exempt from moving, wish to let several neat and genteelly furnished rooms with board. Inquire at No. 243 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A GENtleman and wife, or ten single gentlemen, can obtain board, with all the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 235 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—A SMALL BED-ROOM, SECOND STORY, front, with gas and water-fixtures, at No. 224 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDITION to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.

H. D. PARKER,

JOHN F. MILLS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-FASHIONED FAMILY, a small high stoop house, between 14th and 20th sts., and 4th and 7th ave.; price, between $8,000 and $10,000. Address Box No. 177, Post Office.

WANTED.—A FIRST FLOOR, OR FIRST FLOOR and cellar, on Beaver-st., between Broadway and Wall st., for an importing business. Address, stating location, W. & A., Box No. 54, Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT TWO-STORY FRAME cottage, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, and exposure for the owner; located in a good and healthy neighborhood, and on high ground; size of house, 28x32, including extension; lot, 25x100. The corner lot will be sold with the above, if desired; the ground is handsomely laid out with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire on the premises, 94th-st. and 1st-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO NEW four-story, high stoop, brown-stone front houses, in perfect order, 20 and 25 feet front, Nos. 149 and 151 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. The above will be rented very low for the purpose of commanding a good tenant; rent $650 and $1,000 per annum. Apply to the agent, No. 126 East 30th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 7 P. M., or at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 11 to 2 P. M. Houses open during the day.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, fine basement and under-cellar, just finished, and containing all the conveniences for a genteel residence, situated on the south side of 134th-st., 145 feet west of 8th-av. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply at the office of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, corner 34th-st. and Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT, 25x100, SITUation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars. 20 minutes' walk from the ferries, convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water; stable on rear; all in excellent condition; price, $8,500. No. 20 Pierrepont-av., North of Lafayette-av. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 134 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and brick house in 56th st., between 5th and 6th ave.; has double extension on first and second floors; has 14 rooms, with modern improvements; lot, 25 by 100 feet 5 inches; price, $9,500—$2,500 can remain; will take one or two lots in Harlem in trade. Apply to D. DEMAREST, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 17 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 128 feet 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. M. KELLOGG, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—THE three-story, high stoop and basement frame house, filled in with brick, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific st.; cars to Fulton Ferry and South ferries near the door; has sub-cellar, gas, chandeliers, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, &c. Price low and easy terms. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb ave., three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,000, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & PAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A GREAT sacrifice, a new and beautiful brown-stone house in Portland-av., near Washington Park; also, a fine brick house, No. 124 Fort Greene-place, within one minute's walk of the Fulton and Atlantic-av. cars.

T. B. JACKSON, Owner.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, pleasantly situated, No. 288 East Broadway, fronting Square. The house is in excellent condition, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Three-fourths can remain on bond and mortgage to a responsible party. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 36th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 60 opposite.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE ENGlish basement house, No. 77 East 23d-st. (Murray Hill), between Park and Lexington ave., one of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 152 East 23d st.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL WILL BE SOLD—Two-fourths its value for cash; $15,000 can remain; first-class in style and finish; built by day's work; fronts Madison-av.; three story and basement; 65 feet deep, full lot. E. LINN, No. 23 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON GILFORD-PLACE, 64th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave., brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements. Also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. Inquire on the premises, 48th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 20x66, with extension; has two staircases and of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 32d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—SEVeral first-class three-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 36 WEST 46th-st., near 6th-av, a new and elegant house in perfect order, and will bear close examination. Terms favorable. A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No 75 Madison-st. The house has the modern conveniences and will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 6 West 26th-st., 26x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,856 Post-office, New-York.

DRY GOODS WANTED.—PARTIES WISHING to retire from business, and sell their stock on hand for good farming land and bond and mortgage, can find a purchaser by calling upon JOHN H. UHL, No. 5 College-place.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 160 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and outbuildings are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur waters, in fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for unincumbered property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 338 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground; fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in a high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock, bath-house, &c.; a fish-pond well stocked with trout, out buildings ample and convenient, ice-house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place; location healthy, and within a short distance of post office and stage route to railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres, in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings; one mile front on highway; daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low, on easy terms. For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Smithtown, L. I. EDWARD H. SMITH.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty-two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate chance for any one in the coal or wood yard; there has been business done for half a century; the houses is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well painted for a boarding house; good bathing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Erie Railroad at New-Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAKE, No. 88 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 100 ACRES, located half a mile from Chester Depot, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The land is of the finest kind for country or building plots or farming purposes. Will be sold on any part thereof to suit purchasers; is 30 miles from Jersey City. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 176 West 20th-st., corner of 8th-av., New-York, or to C. C. BANTA, No. 65 Lorey-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 28 acres, with never-failing brook running through it, 30 minutes' walk from the depôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water laid in the house; price, $6,000. Apply to HAMEN & COREY, No. 202 Greenwich-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—FORTY-EIGHT ACRES, IN Rockland County, 20 miles from New-York, near railroad depôt, and ships passes the house every morning for the Hyack boat. Large house, barn, and other out-buildings. Apply to J. WESTOVER, No. 448 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF OVER SEVENTY acres of fine land, in Union County, N. J., near Samuel Stadden, Morris and Essex Railroad, for sale or exchange for New-York City improved property. Apply to T. & F. FOWLER, No. 28 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 90 acres, near the village of Gainesville, Orange County, on an extensive river front, and is every way desirable. Will be exchanged for City property; will divide it if desired. Inquire of S. B. JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan married man, without children, a stocked farm to work on shares, or would take a good place as foreman. For particulars, address, or apply to ALFRED M. REDDWELL, No. 46 Fulton-st., New-York.

FARMS, COTTAGES, AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale and exchange in Orange, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, and New-Jersey. Also, rent cottages for sale or to let in Brooklyn.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR Brooklyn property, or for a place near the City, with less land, a farm of about 28 acres, in first-rate order, 15 miles from New-York, near depôt. Address FARMER, Box No. 188 Times Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $2,000. Terms easy.

HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOOTREL,

No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE D. HAYS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, IN BROADWAY a roll of bills amounting to about $140. A liberal reward will be paid for its return. Inquire of CHESTER DRIGGS No. 491 Broadway.

LOST—LAST FRIDAY, IN SEVENTEENTH ST., between 8th and 6th ave., a round, black lace veil. The finder will receive a suitable reward on returning it to No. 61 8th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton, Turnpike and Godwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm consists of 16 18,100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, it being within five minutes' ride of the Railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by none, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, ISAAC C. VOORHIES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE at Westchester, N. Y., the house and grounds of the late Thomas Timpson, about ¾ mile from the village of Westchester, on the road from W. O. to East Chester, and two miles from Williams Bridge Railroad station and twelve miles from City Hall, New-York, consisting of 40 acres of upland, all in a high state of cultivation, and 18 acres of salt meadows. On the place are two apple orcherds of the best grafted fruit; also, a large number and variety of choice kinds grafted pear trees and other fruits. The place is beautifully situated for a suburban residence. Also, on the road from Williams Bridge to Westchester, corner of Saw-mill-lane, 16½ acres choice wood-land, high and dry, being the highest ground for miles around. For maps, terms, &c., apply to GEO. TIMPSON, Rooster, No. 79 Murray-st., or to JAS. T. ADEE, near Williams Bridge.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE TO LEASE, &c.—For sale or exchange, with 10, 15 or 100 acres, on the banks of the Passaic, near the Boiling Spring station of the Erie Railroad to Paterson, and 9 or 9 miles from the City, the large old Mansion of the Rutherford family. The dwelling will be increased in capacity by the addition of 20 or 30 rooms, if a desirable tenant so wish. Rent for the place with 15 acres of land, $600 per annum, or price for mansion and 15 acres, $20,000; more ground can be had if required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNtry residence, situated on the Passaic River, within two miles of Newark, N. J., and within an hour of Wall-st., consisting of a large mansion house, containing 15 rooms, besides cellar, with commodious outbuildings, and surrounded with a beautiful lawn of about 6½ acres, sloping to the river. Price $12,000, or rent at moderate terms. Possession on the 1st of April. Apply to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, 37 Wall-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO FAMILIES DESIROUS OF LOW RENTS, in a healthy neighborhood, with frequent communication and low fare, the Staten Island Railroad offers great inducements. Leave Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 7 and 9 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York; rent of dwelling-houses, $8 to $12 per month. Leave Clifton 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. boats to New-York. Sunday trains leave on arrival of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. boats. Return to meet 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats. Pass through from New-York, 20 cents.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Gothic two-story and basement cottage, with tower, twelve rooms, bath-room, wash-tubs, gas, hot and cold water; grounds handsomely laid out, productive garden, vines and fruits. Fine old shade trees—on the banks of the Bronx, with fine river view; forty-five minutes from Fulton ferry, connect to station; carriage-house, stabling, poultry yard. Apply at No. 640 6th-av., northwest corner of 36th-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in Brooklyn, a country residence in Orange, N. J., consisting of a well built double brass house, with nearly two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from the depôt, yet sufficiently retired from the village; forty minutes from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS R. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, with 16 acres of excellent land, situated in Westchester County, near the depôt, and within 20 minutes ride of 27th-st., on the Harlem Railroad. The buildings are new and modern; hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; shade and fruit trees. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a City house or country seat with less land. Inquire of GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—DESIRably located in the village of Astoria, less than one hour from the City, and accessible at all hours; premises consist of a good house, barn and other outbuildings all in good order, a pleasantly-shaded yard, and an excellent vegetable garden. Possession on or before May 1. Inquire of E. MILLS, Astoria, or SOUDER, FREEMAN & FOSTER, Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, (FOR FIVE or six months from 1st April or May,) a beautiful and elevated situation on the banks of the Hudson, commanding an unsurpassed view of the river and the Catskills. The house will be let, furnished or unfurnished, with about ten acres, part of which is a beautiful grove of forest trees; fruit in abundance; carriage-house and stable ample. Apply to P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 195 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AT Elizabeth, N. J., one hour from New-York, a neat brick dwelling-house, stable, &c., and kitchen, in good order; contains 8 rooms; lot 25x125 feet; within five minutes' walk of the depôt; hourly communication with New-York; price, $2,100; terms easy. Apply to G. B. WHITTELSEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, opposite depôt.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—EXECUTOR'S SALE, March 19, at 10 o'clock P. M. A new two-story dwelling-house 38 by 30, filled in with brick, and finished in the best manner, with marble mantels, sliding doors, &c.; carriage-house and stable front, &c., and about ½ an acre of excellent land. Inquire of D. McQUESN, corner of Front and Fulton sts., or EDWIN GRIFFIN, Oyster Bay, L. I.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE FOR SALE, to let or exchange for improved city property. A fine house and stable, with eleven lots of ground, situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Hunter's Point, Williamsburgh, about twenty-five minutes by cars from the ferry. The grounds are well laid out, with grape-vines, fruit trees, &c. Apply to W. W. BROWER, No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREE-quarters of an acre of ground, beautifully situated, at White Plains, on the main street; attached is a stable and other out-buildings. The house is commodious and in good order, and will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN H. MORGAN, No. 54 Nassau-st; or to GEO. T. E. SHELDON, White Plains.

COTTAGES AT ROCKAWAY TO LET.—3 large cottages, near the sea shore, in full view of the ocean; one with 12 rooms, fully furnished; the others, 10 rooms, partially furnished; stable and ice-house (filled) to each. Terms moderate. Apply, personally or by letter, to W. H. SOLION,

Far Rockaway, L. I.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., situated on the margin of Long Island Sound, lately occupied by Edward Gardiner, Esq., deceased. For further particulars, apply to HENRY W. CLARK, No. 32 Trinity Building, or No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN MORRISANIA, a very neat country residence, with four City lots, convenient to the Harlem Railroad, 2d and 3d ave. railroads, and to the boat. Apply to C. GERLACH, Waverley-st., between Cortlandt-av. and railroad, Melrose, or at No. 80 Warren-st. C. GERLACH, with Gray & Beck.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE RESIDENCE IN THE village of Hempstead, L. I., located on the most desirable block in the place; beautifully shaded, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Suitable for a person doing business in the City. For particulars and terms, apply to WM. HUBBLE, at Lewis & Co., No. 44 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, AN ELEGANT country seat, with about 10 acres of ground, barn, stable, carriage-house, &c.; 15 minutes' walk from Stapleton Landing; a fine healthy location, on high ground. For particulars, apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 13 South William-st.

DR. MOTT'S BLOOMINGDALE MANSION and a beautiful cottage, at 50th-st. and the North River to let, with stables and grounds, a fine prospect of the Hudson, healthy and accessible at all hours. Rent, $650, for mansion, $300 for cottage. Apply to

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic *attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowles—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect *safety* without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I have a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your obed't servant

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6,

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR,

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,

MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,

Sir:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are *truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct

A. STOVER, P. M.,

Belle Vernan, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 1, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instantly.

Truly yours,

WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,

Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headach in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are or have been troubled with the Headache send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not *know* to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH.

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are worthless counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the throat, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it impossible for those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while in the south or land. Done up in one case, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be consulted untisily consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RHEUMATISM.

Health to the afflicted and joy to the WORLD. A new star can been discovered in the medical firmament in the form of DE LA MONTAGNE'S ARABIAN RHEUMATIC GOUT PILLS and ARABIAN LINIMENT. Buy them and try them. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box—within the reach of all. Sold by our Wholesale Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. and No. 3 Astor-pl., New-York.

CAPAUTINES,

the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.

Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,

Station D,

Post office,

New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES ALL EXPLODED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LA MONTE'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights with the attendant dread, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

At the same time it is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses—with (full) remedies in proportion. Empirics, beautiful pictures, quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Cubebs, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should get this invaluable work for $1. Dr. H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 617 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethre and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the college of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatises, to be had gratis.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIRES, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO 483 BROADWAY, is unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

DR. A. K. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OF FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to incompetent physicians saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Prevention of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disagreeable or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, AND EXTENSIVE USEFULNESS.—An Educator or Financial Agent of Christian character, with $10,000 or $15,000, wanted as a partner or financier in one of the largest and most successful educational institutions in our country. Apply to BARNES & BURR, No. 53 John-st., New-York.

TO BUTCHERS, &c.—FOR SALE, THE BUTCHers' and Purveyors' stand known as Washington Market, No. 626 6th-av., on Murray-hill, with the best run of business up town, in meats, vegetables, fish, oysters, &c. Apply on the premises, or to MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & MILLER, No. 74 Wall-st.

PACKING-BOX FACTORY FOR SALE—Located down town, with small steam-engine, saws, horse and wagon, &c., complete, and making money. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address PACKING BOX, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of one of the best established grocery stores in the City. Apply on the premises, corner of Grand and Columbia-sts. T. H. ALLISON.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED IN A PROFITable manufacturing and wholesale business, protected by letters patent. From one-third to one-half interest given. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No 2,969 Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,

Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.

25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas, Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.

Goods delivered free in the City.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,

NEW-YORK.

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

BELDEN & YOUNG,

BANKERS, CHICAGO, Ill.

We make collections in all parts of the West.

Refer to

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New-York.

E. MORRISON, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

F. W. GALLAUDET,

NOTE BROKER,

NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.

CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

U. S., CITY OF RICHMOND (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 6 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,966. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 5 per cent.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1861.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. —Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. SELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876. Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 23 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK

OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

CHARTERED 1824.

PER INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.

M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.

P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Pres't. Washington Ins. Co.

JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.

WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.

JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City

JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.

CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.

FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.

CHRISTOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.

G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.

THOMAS C. CHADAVOYNE.....

NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.

NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.

FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.

JOHN H. TALMAN.....

EDWARD COTHOUT.....with William Cothout & Bro.

JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits or, when preferred make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. MALLVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FRED'CK R. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the publis, and more particularly to lorers of good and pure wines, that they have been appointed sole agents for the house of KOHLER & FROHLING, San Francisco and Los Angeles, for the sale of their Native Californin Wines and Brandies. Kohler & Frohling were the first house we developed to the world the fact that California was capable of producing the finest wines in the world. As an evidence of increase of their business we would say, that seven years ago their entire vintage was but 500 gallons, while the vintage of 1860 was nearly 150,000 gallons. We have on hand, and shall constantly receive monthly shipments of all their varieties, and should be happy to show them to all who desire a good wine, and can satisfy the most incredulous that our wines are the pure juice of the grape.

PERKINS & STERN,

Basement No. 168 Broadway.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from the Governor of the State of California:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Nov. 24, 1860.

Messrs. KOHLER & FROHLING, San Francisco—

GENTLEMEN: I understand that it is your intention to establish an Agency in New-York for the sale of California Wine and Brandy, of your own production, and it gives me great pleasure to say that, from a long residence in Los Angeles County, I am acquainted with your operations there from the commencement, and am familiar with the vineyards from which your Wine and Brandy is made, and that they are large and fine vineyards. I do most cheerfully recommend your Wines, &c., to all who desire a pure juice of the grape.

The Wine interest of California is soon destined to be one of the most important branches of trade in our State, and I am most happy that your house is to occupy a prominent position as large producers and exporters.

Allow me to congratulate you as the pioneers in the enterprise of shipping our Wines, &c., to the Atlantic States, and to hope that you may find the same remunerative. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Fare, 75 cents. Steamers HERO and NORTH AMERICA. One of these splendid steamers will leave the foot of Park-place, daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., in connection with the N. Y. Central Railroad.

J. W. HANCOX, Agent.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPELLER HENRY ANDREW, now running on the Hudson River to Albany, 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 9 feet hold, of light draft and very fast. Also, several barges. Apply to JOHN H. REDFIELD & CO., No. 16 South-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARSONS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (staterooms and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130

Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110

Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.

ARABIA, Capt. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.

ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.

AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.

AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.

EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,

D. LEVIS, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 4, NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,

GEO. MACKENZIE,

Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built, Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, SATURDAY, March 16.

ETNA, SATURDAY, March 23.

GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 30,

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30

First cabin, to London.....$80 | Steerage, to London.....$33

Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months.....$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO IRELAND, England and Scotland, via Galway, for $30

The Anchor Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their fine steamship

PRINCE ALBERT,

as above, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to land passengers and mails, on

TUESDAY, March 26,

RATES OF PASSAGE:

In first cabin to Galway or Liverpool.....$75

In first cabin to St. Johns.....$35

In third cabin to Galway or Liverpool Glasgow or Londonderry, including provisions.....30

In third cabin to St. Johns.....18

Note.—Persons can procure tickets for their friends from the old country, or obtain Return Tickets at very low prices.

For further information as to freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

NOTICE—FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

From Pier foot of Canal-st., at 8 A. M. Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer Australasian, the steamer ADRIATIC

Will be detained until WEDNESDAY, March 13, in order to take the mails which would have gone forward by the Cunard steamer of that date.

RATES of PASSAGE—Cabin, to Havre.....$110

Cabin, to Southampton..... 100

Second cabin to Southampton or Havre..... 60

Passengers must be on board at 9 o'clock A. M., and all baggage, excepting that needed after getting on board, to this steamer at pier foot of Canal-st., Thursday afternoon, marked "Below."

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Inner Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. PERRY, MONDAY, March 11.

R. L. GUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, THURSDAY, March 14.

The ships of this line are all new, and are to be surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROSBY and A. G. PHILLIPS,

No. 86 West-st. and No. 735 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROADS BELOW.—The first-class steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, March 16, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $26; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 60; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SIMONS, will succeed.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York, } Agents.

JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah, }

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HARWICH, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 62 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....5th February.

MONDAY.....4th March.

SATURDAY.....9th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau.....$45

To Havana..... 50

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.

Shipments to Southern ports of the New Confederacy—correctly and properly certified according to law—by the undersigned Commissioner for all the States.

J. B. NONES,

No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping cars.) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday excepted.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:55 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:45 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany

CITY AND COUNTY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A BONUS FOR HACKLEY—FREE DUMPING GROUNDS —THE TAX LEVY PASSED AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the question came up from the Councilmen on the resolution granting the use of the dumping grounds of the City to Mr. Hackley, the contractor for cleaning the streets, for an unlimited space of time.

Alderman DAYTON objected, on the ground that there was no provision in the contract for such use, and no need of it, if that contract was enforced; that the use of these dumping grounds was of great pecuniary value, and that if it was intended to give it, that fact should have been made known. He moved that the matter lie on the table.

This motion was lost. Aldermen DAYTON, ALLEN and FROMENT voting alone in the negative.

Alderman BOOLE called for the previous question, which was ordered by a vote of nine to seven.

The question was then taken, and the resolution was adopted as it passed the Councilmen—Messrs. DAYTON, ALLEN and FROMENT voting alone in the negative.

THE TAX LEVY.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the regular order of business was suspended, and the Report of the Conference Committee on the Tax Levy was considered.

The Report strikes out the sum for Abatement of Nuisances. The sum for the Board of Health is reduced to $35,000; Twelfth Regiment, $12,000; City Contingencies, reduced from $60,000 to $40,000; Street Commissioner's, from $25,100 to $30,000; Mayor's Office Contingencies, $30,000, including expenses for Prince of Wales' reception; Donations, $20,000 instead of $35,000; Free Drinking Founts, $5,000; Hamilton-square grading, $10 000; Opening new streets, $70,000 instead of $100,000; Police Station-Houses, $20,000; Police Sanitary Expenses stricken out; Printing and Stationery for the Departments, $76,000; Real Estate Purchases, $111,000; Roads and Avenues, $115,000; Salaries in the City Inspector's Office, $62,000.

Alderman DAYTON wanted a vote on the amendments separately.

Alderman CORNELL thought the question must be taken on the Report of the Committee as a whole.

Alderman FROMENT objected to many features of the Report, but would vote for it as a whole from the pressing necessity of getting the Levy before the Legislature.

WHO PAYS FOR TRAP BLOCK PAVEMENT?

Alderman FROMENT offered a resolution providing for a Committee to report an ordinance which shall equalize the method of paying for trap block pavement, so as to remedy the existing evil of unequal and irregular division of the expense between the City and the property holders.

A long discussion arose on a motion to substitute the Committee on Ordinances for the Special Committee.

Alderman FROMENT stated that from an examination of the record, he found that in some cases the City paid the whole of the expense of laying Belgian pavement, and the property holders none; and in other cases the case was exactly the reverse. There ought to be some rule about it. He did not object to the matter going to the Committee on Ordinances, which course was subsequently taken.

RECEPTION OF HON JOHN A DIX.

A joint resolution was adopted, tendering to Hon. John A. Dix the use of the Governor's Room in which to receive his friends on his return from Washington. Messrs. FROMENT, CRIPS and DAYTON were appointed a Committee to tender the same.

THE CROTON WATER-WORKS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting the draft of a memorial to the Legislature requesting the amendment of the act authorizing the Corporation of the City of New-York to borrow a further sum of money to increase the supply of Croton water, and to extend the necessary works to distribute the same. The memorial was adopted.

THE NEW STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation setting forth that the new contract with Mr. Hackley for street cleaning is perfectly valid.

PAPERS FROM THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in the plan for extending Lexington-avenue to Harlem River; also, in the petition of the Veterans of 1812, for a donation of money to enable them to celebrate Washington's Birthday. The proposed amendment to give Mr. Hackley the use of the dumping grounds only until June 1 was tabled.

HOW CITY CONTRACTS ARE FULFILLED.

The Committee on Fire Department reported in favor of appropriating $500 for the purpose of refitting the house of Hose Company No. 9.

In the long debate that ensued it was developed that the house has been out of the hands of the contractor for its erection only a few months. Alderman DAYTON stated that all the engine houses in his Ward were in a dilapidated condition owing to the ill performance of the contracts under which they were erected.

The appropriation passed.

A NEW STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for a new steam fire-engine for No. 21.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE TAX LEVY—COMMUNICATION FROM THE STREET COMMISSIONER—THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

At a regular meeting of this Board, last evening, the resolution, previously adopted, granting the use of certain wharves, piers and slips to A. J. Hackley, the Street-cleaning Contractor, for dumping City offal during the pleasure of the Board, was so amended as to restrict the time to the 1st of June next.

The report of the Conference Committee of the two Boards in relation to the Tax-levy was sent in from the Board of Aldermen, and on a motion to concur some debate took place relative to several items. Mr. PINCKNEY protested strongly against the item of $500,000 for Belgian pavement and also against the item of $30,000 for contingencies of the Mayor's Office. He said that no member of the minority in either Board was allowed to be on the Committee of Conference. Mr. BARNEY denied the assertion, and instanced Councilman HAZLETON as one of the minority members on the Committee.

Mr. PINCKNEY adhered to his statements, and said that Mr. HAZLETON was well understood to belong to the majority.

The Board finally concurred with the Aldermen, by a vote of 14 to 9.

WORK AT ESSEX MARKET.

A communication was read from the Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of the Board asking by what authority Abraham D. Charlock and Patrick McGinnis were employed to do work at Essex Market, while at the same time they were holding the position of Inspector of Wharf Incumbrances in the Street Department. In answer to the inquiry, the Street Commissioner says he did not authorize them, or any one else, to do the work; but, on the contrary, expressly ordered that it should not be done until an appropriation had been made by the Common Council. The irregularity, he says, occurred, first, from the Common Council ordering the work to be done before an appropriation was made therefor, and secondly, from a failure on the part of the Superintendent of Public Buildings to comply with the order of the Street Department and the ordinances of the Common Council. The communication, together with the accompanying documents in support of the same, were ordered to be printed in the minutes.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The resolution directing the Hudson River Railroad to remove the "rails, turnouts or switch connecting with their main track at the corner of Hudson and Worth-sts." also to remove the "turnout, switches and rails connecting with the main track between Reade and Duane-sts., on Hudson-st.," also the "side rail connecting with their main track between Reade and Chambers-sts.," was adopted.

Adjourned to Thursday evening next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

DETECTIVE WILLIAMSON AND SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

The examination into the case of Detective WILLIAMSON, who is charged by the Superintendent with overstepping the rules of the Metropolitan force, in going to Washington without leave of absence, and also with using insolent language towards the Superintendent, was resumed this morning, before Commissioner BOWEN. There is quite a difference between the stories of the Detective and the Superintendent.

TESTIMONY OF SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

John A. Kennedy testified: On the first day of March, a little after noon, about two o'clock probably, a young man came into my office whom I had frequently seen in the Detective office below, and whom I supposed was a reporter; he asked me to give him leave of absence; I asked him if he was a member of the Police force, and he said he was; he said that he wanted to go to Washington, and that he had heard that some detectives were to be sent there; I replied that if any men went to Washington I should select them; that I didn't want any man to go whom I didn't know.

Mr. Bowen—Did you know his name at that time?

Mr. Kennedy—I did not know that he was Williamson; I knew there was a Williamson on the pay-roll, but did not know that he was the man; I told him that he could not go to Washington; that I should select the men that I should send if any went; he said that he would go any how, and spoke in such a manner that I saw he was very much excited, and took it for granted that he was drunk. All have since supposed, from the affidavit he has made, that he was deranged; I was very sure that he was drunk; however, I told him decidedly that he could not go; he said he would resign, and I immediately offered him pen and paper to write his resignation; he said to me "write it for me," in a very insolent and improper style; I reproved him that if he was incapable of writing his resignation, himself, he was not a proper man to be in [illegible]

Mr. Bowen—Had you ever seen him in your office before?

Mr. Kennedy—Certainly not.

Mr. Bowen—Was he not there in the month of December?

Mr. Kennedy—I am most positive that he was not; I did not know he was a member of the force; I do not pretend to know personally every one of the eighteen hundred men in the force.

Mr. Bowen—I propose to make some further examination into this matter to afford you an opportunity to explain some charges that have been made by affidavit against you. Have you been a candidate for any office under the General Government?

Mr. Kennedy—I have to say that I am not a candidate and never was a candidate in my life for any office under the General Government; the newspapers have made me a candidate.

Mr. Bowen—As they have everybody.

Mr. Kennedy—These young men here (pointing to the reporters present) must say something, and they may as well blow away at me as at any other person; that is something (speaking consequentially) that I allow them to do.

Reporter—We don't *ask* your permission.

Mr. Bowen—Did you have any conversation with Williamson on the 1st of March, with reference to your obtaining office?

Mr. Kennedy—I never had any conversation with him, or with any other member of the force, about going South, except with such officers as were finally sent; it rarely occurred that the men who did go had any instructions from me until after they got there; they were merely instructed to report to the persons to whom they were consigned; it has been usual for us to send detectives out of the City on business connected with the Department, to such places where crowds of people were to assemble; we sent them to Canada on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales, and on a subsequent occasion.

Mr. Bowen—With reference to the man whom you sent South—did you ask them what their politics were?

Mr. Kennedy—Positively no—I selected them for their capabilities; I have never asked a man in the force what his politics were.

Mr. Bowen—Did you ever say to Williamson, "I understand you are a pretty good Republican?"

Mr. Kennedy—I never did.

Mr. Bowen—Did you ever say to Williamson, "that you understood there was a plot in Baltimore to assassinate the President elect; at all events, I desire it to appear so?"

Mr. Kennedy—I have never said that to any man; to those men who went, I said there were stories in circulation to that effect.

Mr. Bowen—Did you ever inform Williamson or any member of the force that you were a candidate for the office of United States Marshal?

Mr. Kennedy—Never anything of the kind; on the contrary, every member of the force who has spoken to me on the subject has been told that I was not a candidate; one gentleman, a member of the force, (understood to be Capt. Hartt, of the City Hall,) speaking to me about it, informed me that he was a candidate for the position, and I assured him that I would not stand in his light. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bowen—Then I understand from your testimony that the affidavit made by Williamson on Saturday is utterly false?

Mr. Kennedy—I have never discovered a word of truth in it except that he appeared before me on the 1st of March, when he was drunk or crazy; I must charitably infer, after reading the affidavit that he was crazy; all the declarations in that affidavit are utterly fabulous.

Mr. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, then testified to having served notices on Mr. Williamson and his counsel, informing them that the trial was to be taken up on Monday morning.

The case here closed, the Commissioners reserving their decision. In a subsequent conversation with the reporters, Mr. KENNEDY apologized to them for having for a moment insulted them by supposing that Mr. WILLIAMSON was one of their number.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW-YORK OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL COMMENCEMENT.—The New-York Opthalmic Hospital held its annual commencement for the Session 1860 and '61, at the University Medical College, Fourteenth-street. The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. JOHN P. GARNISH, the attending surgeon of the Hospital, in an able an eloquent manner, showing the importance and value of the eye, and how necessary it was to understand the treatment, as the eye was incident to such a variety of diseases and accidents. He asked, of what value were the beauties of the world without the eye to see them? The doctor closed his remarks amid the loud plaudits of a large audience, among which there were many ladies. Dr. JAMES L. KIERNAN, one of the graduates, addressed his classmates in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner. Dr. GARNISH commences his Spring course of lectures on Monday, the 18th inst., at the Hospital, No. 63 Third-avenue. The introductory will be delivered at 3 o'clock P. M. The profession and students of medicine are invited to attend.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY—DETECTION OF AN EMPLOYE.—Ever since the appointment of Mr. TAYLOR, as Postmaster, he has endeavored to trace to the guilty party robberies supposed to have been committed in the office under his charge. Occurring at long intervals and among all classes of letters, viz., box, carrier, and general delivery, it was difficult to fasten upon any one clerk in the office as the guilty person. Finally attention was drawn to the porters, who unlock the bags, and, yesterday, one of that class, named COGHLAN, was observed secreting a small package of letters in an old shoe. He was at once taken aside, and the letters were found in his possession. The package recovered was from the South, and contained remittances to several banking-houses.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CHARITY.—A case of extreme suffering now exists in the Sixteenth Ward. A worthy American family are now in great destitution, arising from the continued illness of the father and husband, who is in the last stages of consumption. When in health, through his labors, their wants were amply supplied. Their case is one that really demands the alms and sympathy of the benevolent. Any disposed to assist them will please call on Mr S. C. WAIT, No. 277 Eighth-avenue, who will give them every information respecting them. Any donation left with Mr. WAIT will be faithfully and promptly applied for their benefit.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. DIX.—Hon. JOHN A. DIX, arrived in this City, yesterday, from Boston, whither he proceeded immediately from Washington, after the expiration of his brief and brilliant term of service in the Cabinet. The day and hour for his public reception of his fellow-citizens in the Governor's Room have not yet been named; nor is it yet known when and where the dinner to be tendered to him will take place.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM.—Mr. BRADY'S Seventh Regiment Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, is to be opened to-morrow (Wednesday) evening for receptions.

Fire in a Broadway Warehouse.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $75,000.

About 8½ o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered by the Police of the First Precinct in the premises No. 56 Broadway, one of the row of brick buildings formerly occupied as a United States Bonded Warehouse, extending through to Exchange-place. An alarm soon brought a large number of firemen to the place, and operations with the object of saving the building and its valuable stock were soon in progress. So rapidly, however, did the flames spread, that the firemen were unable to do more than prevent the total destruction of the adjoining buildings, while the warehouse in which the fire broke out, together with its valuable contents, was entirely consumed. The fire originated on the second floor, in the warerooms of H. E. HART, cap manufacturer, whose loss is estimated at $15,000. The first floor and basement were occupied by MASTERTON & REIMER, grocers, whose loss is supposed to be about $30,000. The remaining floors of the building were not tenanted. The structure was four stories in height, and was valued at $20,000. The flames communicated to the adjoining building, No. 54, the first floor and basement of which is occupied by M. J. KANE, whose loss is about $5,000, mainly by water; covered by an insurance of $40,000 in the City Companies. REN & GOTTSTEIN, manufacturers of children's hats, occupied the second floor, and their stock was also slightly injured by water. The cap warehouse of LAUGHRAN & RANNER, was on the 3d floor. They suffered likewise by water, to slight a degree. The stock of CARRAN & BACHNER, in the building No. 58, was also injured slightly by wetting. The entire loss is estimated at about $75,000, and the losers are probably insured to the full amount of the damage, but the lateness of the hour at which the fire occurred made it impossible to obtain a list of the insurances. The origin of the fire is to be made the subject of an investigation by the Fire Marshal.

Departure of the Cahawba.

RETURN OF DESERTERS—ACCIDENT.

The steamer *Cahawba*, Capt. SMITH, left yesterday for Havana and New Orleans, with a full freight for the latter place and the usual complement of passengers. Señor CHACON, the Spanish Consul, delivered on board two deserters, belonging to the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, who were placed in irons, to be conveyed to Cuba. Just as the steamer was about leaving the dock, a sad, and, it is feared, fatal, accident occurred. A young gentleman named M. MENNIACO, who had come on board to bid adieu to two Cuban friends, was standing near the main-hatch, when, in order to allow a lady to pass, he stepped backward and fell down the hatchway, striking headlong among the boxes, and causing him serious injury. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the New-York Hospital by his friends and Police-officer MCWATERS. It appears that the open hatch was concealed from view by a canvas stretched around it, and consequently the unfortunate young man did not notice his danger. He was a student of the Academy of Languages, in Broadway.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Charles Sherrell and family, of Albany; J. S. Morrill, of Vermont; Lucius B. Marsh, of Boston; Francis Granger, of Canadaigua, and F. A. Beak, of Ohio; Col. Hitch, of California; Judge King and E. B. Thirkield, of Ohio; W. Williams, of Buffalo, and J. Crouse, of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Adjutant General Reed, of Albany; Hon. E. Norton, of California; J. H. Thompson, of Lynchburgh, Va.; E. C. Bittenger, of the United States Navy; S. A. McClelland, of Texas, Dr. Cuylar, of the United States Army; Dr. H. Lyon, of Massachusetts; J. F. Bisbie and J. H. Wagner, of Memphis, and L. A. Leitz, of New-York are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon Wm A. Willard, of Illinois; Col Abell, of Auburn; J. Mullan, of the U. S. Army; G. Stevens, of Washington Territory; J. T. Ames of Connecticut, and Mayor Carew of Norwich, are at the Astor House.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; Dillard, of Cincinnati; S. A. Way, of Boston; J. F. Winslow, of Troy, and H. Ashworth and A. Weed, of England, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Prof A. C. Twining, G. W. Hurlbut and G. B. Gilmore, of Connecticut, are at the Union-place Hotel.

J. M. Ramsey, of Montreal; Mrs Gen O'Donnell, of Baltimore, and Maurice Prieg, of Englewood, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Maj. Kendricks and Lieut-Col. Reynolds, of West Point, are at the New-York Hotel.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of Caroline Klug, a married woman, 21 years of age, residing at No. 21 Forsyth street, who took corrosive sublimate on Friday last, with the object of suicide. It appeared from the testimony that deceased had been in very poor health during the past few months and as her physician was unable to give her hope, she became much depressed in spirits, and decided to commit self-destruction. On Friday last she obtained some corrosive sublimate at a drug store and took it, without the knowledge of her friends, but a few hours subsequently she informed them of what she had done. It was then too late for an antidote to be of service, and after languishing until yesterday morning she expired.

FATAL VEHICLE CASUALTY.

James Curry, a native of Ireland, 39 years of age, residing at No. 98 Christopher-street, was fatally injured about a week since by falling from a carriage in which he had attended a funeral at Calvary Cemetery. He was taken to his home, and placed under the care of a physician, but nothing could be done to relieve him and his death occurred yesterday. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body.

FOUND IN THE WATER.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at No. 502 Greenwich street, upon the body of Patrick Brady, a native of Ireland, aged 30, who had been missing from his home, No 502 Greenwich-street, since last Saturday. His remains were found in the water yesterday, at the foot of Clarkson street, and it is supposed that he accidentally fell into the dock, and was drowned.

Police Reports.

THE RESULT OF A WRONG-DOER.

Mr. John McGrath, a stevedore, was accosted by Jane Lester, while walking through Water-street on Sunday evening, and forgetting morality, accompanied her to her room. Soon after leaving the apartment, he discovered that a wallet containing $40 had been abstracted from his pocket, and having made his loss known to Officer Tredwell, of the Fourth Precinct, he arrested the woman. The money was found in her possession, and she was committed to the Tombs for trial. McGrath was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

A TASTE OF STERN REALITY.

Hermann Lieneuthal, a Prussian, who has been employed as an actor in a German theatre in the Bowery, was yesterday apprehended by Officer Hart, of the Tenth Precinct, charged with having committed a burglary at the dwelling of Mr. Benj Reiter, No. 69 Christie-street, and stealing $28 and a finger-ring. Justice BRENNAN, before whom the prisoner was taken, sent him to prison for trial, as he was unable to furnish surety for his appearance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening President KALDENBERG in the Chair. A report of the Comptroller, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation of Brooklyn, together with the receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the same period was presented.

GENERAL FUND—RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1860	$861 974 93
Received to Jan. 1, 1861	2 6 5 2 3 8 79
Total	$3 537 213 72
Paid out	$2 530 463 37
On hand	1,006 750 35
Total	$3 537 213 72

SPECIAL FUND.

On hand, Jan. 1, 1860	$91 217 64
Received to Jan. 1, 1861	251,813 53
Total	$343 031 37
Paid out to Jan. 1, 1861	$2 2,795 18
Cash on band	140 235 19
Total	$343 031 37

SINKING FUND.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1860	$119,614 66
Received to Jan. 1, 1861	102,946 43
Total	$2 2 2,761 23
Paid out to Jan. 1, 1861	$131 563 26
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1861	148 197 97
Total	$2 2,761 23

The Comptroller reports the receipts of the City revenue to be as follows: From Collector, $65,246 94; Mayor, $1,174 97; Wharfage, $225 02; City Clerk, $8,638 50; Interests and Deposits $26,165 35; Contingent Interest, $17,246 59; Union Ferry Company, $1,000; Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, $59 69; Comptroller $1,107; Street Commissioner, $2,418 40; Police Justice, $1,194 25; Justice of Peace, $4,179 10; Clerk of Markets, $1,262 51; Counsellor, $52 50; Total, $130 290 62. The various amounts expended exceed the appropriations by about $65 000.

The Board, after transacting some public business, adjourned for one week.

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.—Mr ANDREW MITCHELL, an old and wealthy resident at Minot (little) near Farmingdale, L. I., on Saturday morning last went to his stable, and, after feeding his horses, took a rope from the neck of a colt and hung himself to a rafter of the carriage-house. When found, about breakfast-time, he was quite dead, and his knees were nearly touching the ground. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and was possessed of a large property. The motive which impelled him to the commission of the act is not known. He leaves a widow, and one daughter, who is also a widow.

ANOTHER DEATH IN A LIME-KILN.—On Saturday night last, an old man named JAMES QUINN, made his bed in the lime-kiln of Mr. DEVOE, at the corner of North Tenth and Second streets, and on Sunday morning his body was found burned to a crisp. The deceased has lived in the Fourteenth Ward for the last 25 years.

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—Mr. WM. H. MCDONALD the well-known advertising agent, in the Kings County Circuit Court, yesterday, recovered a verdict of $573, against the Schenectady *Democrat*, for an alleged libel, published in 1852.

NEW CHURCH.—A new Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at East New-York last week, when the following Trustees were elected: John McKillop, Ebenezer Wilson, Wm. H. Hoyt and Jemas V. Miller.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.—A young man named JULIUS MALHOUST, who, it is alleged, robbed house No. 132 Jay-st., one day last week, surrendered himself for trial to Sergeant CROFT, of the Second Precinct Police, yesterday.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The dead body of an unknown man was found on Sunday evening last, at the side of the Coney Island Plank Road, near Greenfield. Coroner HEGEMAN was notified.

A YACHT LAUNCH.—The yacht *Hope*, built for T. F. IVES, Esq., of Providence, R. I., will be launched on Wednesday, at noon, from the yard of HENRY STEARS, at Greenpoint.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day Nos. 59, 67, 72, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 5, 37, 65, 87, 88, 90, 91, 7, 34, 50.

City Court Calendar for this day Nos. 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

New Jersey.

PRIZE-FIGHTS.—On Sunday afternoon a party of runners, said to belong to Englee Companies Nos. 3 and 4, of Jersey City, repaired to the Cadare, in Bergen, for the purpose of enjoying a prize fight. Before the performance closed four fights occurred. Two of them were between RAFFERTY and CONNORS, and CLARKE and KIRK. Neither side being satisfied, another match was made for yesterday afternoon, and the parties started in the direction of West Hoboken. The Jersey City Police were notified and pursued the parties, when they scattered in all directions.

THE SHAD FISHERY.—The Jersey shad fishermen are busily engaged preparing for the coming season in the North River. Heretofore a large business in this line has been done in the North River, opposite Jersey City, but the action of the Harbor Police has driven most of them away. The only party intending to put down poles this year are the Messrs. MCLOUGHLIN, who have been engaged in the business for many years. An outfit for poles, nets, boats, &c., in order to do a large business, costs from $2,000 to $3,000.

LAUNCH OF A FERRY-BOAT.—A new ferry-boat for the Hoboken and Barclay-st. Ferry, was launched from the ship-yard in Hoboken yesterday morning, shortly after 9 o'clock. She moved from the ways rather slowly, and finally she bow touched in the mud, when it became necessary to haul her off with a tow-boat. It was stated that this ferry-boat, which is the largest on that line, is to be named after Mr. WM. W. SKIPPEN, agent for the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

ROBBERY.—On Sunday afternoon two young fellows giving their names as JAS. JOHNSON and TIMOTHY BANYAN, entered the house of Alderman Dunn, of Hudson City, and asked for something to eat. They were provided for, and before they left succeeded in stealing a valuable cloak and other articles. Subsequently they were arrested by Constable DONNELLY, and committed to the County jail.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

The *Army Register* for 1861 has been issued. It gives the total enlisted men of the army at 17,005; aggregate, 18 122. There are 158 companies in the different regiments. If all these were serving on distant stations, the total enlisted would be 17,549; and the aggregate, 18,666.

We have late Western Army news by the last California steamer. A detachment of U. S. dragoons for Companies B and K, of the First Regiment, arrived at Fort Tesen on the 18th of February. Capt DAVIDSON, a Virginia Unionist man, who had been home on a visit, had also reached the fort with his family. Lieut. McKEE reported for duty at Tesen; Lieut. RILEY went to Mogave; and Lieut. WOARD to Yuma. The troops at the different stations were in good health.

Lieut. HUDSON, the officer in command at Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, is about to have a proper and efficient battery mounted, as much for the purpose of drilling his artillerists, as for any other cause. There is a large quantity of ordnance rubbish now on the Island; but only about eight cannon are in good order. There are about sixty men to work the guns, and garrison the place; the greater part of them being experienced soldiers.

The distribution of our naval forces, throughout the world, as given in the *Naval Register* for 1861, just issued, is as follows:

	Vessels.	Off'rs & Men.	Guns.	Tons.
Home fleet	11	2,400	172	11,120
Mediterranean fleet	3	690	47	5,192
Pacific fleet	6	1,402	85	7,362
African fleet	7	1,585	104	6,444
China fleet	4	760	36	4,375
Special service	3	950	63	4 587
Total	34	9,927	507	42,080

The United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, and the corvette *Cumberland*, sailed from Vera Cruz for New-York or Norfolk on the 23d ult., and will be due in the States this week. The *Powhatan* was commissioned some months since at Philadelphia, a few days after her return from China; and the *Cumberland* was recently dispatched to relieve the *Savannah*, as flagship of the home fleet. The return of the former was looked for, but no reason is assigned for the recall of the latter. The *Macedonian*, of the sama squadron, is leaving badly. The steam tender *Pocahontas* is almost due at Norfolk from Vera Cruz.

A detachment of forty men was sent from Fort Columbus to Hedlon's Island yesterday.

Commodore BERRIAN, the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, went to Washington yesterday, to sit on the Armstrong Court-martial, which convenes today.

No such order as stated by a morning journal has been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—There is an extensive range of character that Miss JANE COOMBES, who commenced an engagement here last evening, can interpret with better feminine grace than almost any other "star" act ess now upon the stage. Her presence is pleasing, her manner entirely unaffected, and her perception of character very clear. If not always very forcible. But the part of *Margaret Elmore* in "Love's Sacrifice," which requires the characteristics we have mentioned, demands in the last two acts something more, and this something was wanting in Miss COOMBES' otherwise charming performance last evening. Without being able to point to any positive blemish in her rendering, or even to indicate a decided weakness in it, we were all the while unpleasantly conscious of a lack of means to picture with sufficient histrionic strength the second phase of *Margaret's* character. This proves simply that the selection of the part was injudicious, and to this belief we are further inclined by the many really exquisite episodes which were its illuminating points, and which demonstrated amply that Miss COOMBES possesses sufficient ability to insure success in a different line of character. As it was, the audience applauded and seemed perfectly well satisfied. The performance, indeed, was more than an average one.

Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., as *Mathew Elmore*, appeared to greater advantage than we have yet seen him. In the second and third acts he was frequently admirable, and in the latter portions of the play left nothing to be desired.

"Love's Sacrifice" will be repeated to-night.

The Steamship Australasian.

In reply to inquiries made at the office of Mr. CUNARD, it appears that no passenger list of this ship has been received by steamers recently arrived. Concerning the cause of her extraordinary detention, the agents have no information other than that possessed by the public. Besides some natural anxiety, they, however, express little concern for her safety. If she had reached the middle of the Western Ocean, before being disabled by an accident to her machinery, there has not been sufficient time for her to complete her voyage under canvas, or to have returned to Liverpool, so as to be reported by any vessels yet arrived.

The *Australasian*, according to Mr. HASWELL, who personally inspected her, is a very superior built iron ship, with water-tight compartments, and full rigged as a ship. She is 350 feet long; 43 feet breadth of beam, and 33 feet deep—measuring, as per register, 2,700 tons. She carries a crew of one hundred and forty, including officers, forty-five of whom are able and ordinary seamen.

PERSONAL.

—Of the appointment of Mr. F. W. Seward to the Assistant Secretaryship of State, the *Evening Journal*, says:

"This will necessarily involve the absence of our associate for a time; but he still retains his proprietary interest in the *Journal*, and, when his obligations elsewhere will permit him to do so, he will return to his editorial duties with a great deal more pleasure than he left them."

—Spelling matches are all the rage in Winsted. They had one in Camp Hall a few nights ago, and collected $40 in 10 cent admissions. Nine schools of the town sent five picked spellers. First prize, Webster's unabridged pictorial dictionary. They used un the spelling book, two or three geographies, and had to bring out the classics before some of the sharpest spellers would succumb.

—The most interesting feature of the last Circuit Court at Morrisville, N. Y., was a breach of promise case, brought by a Miss Baldwin, of Oneida Lake, against a Mr. Stevens, of the same vicinity. Mr. S. had, subsequently to his fatal engagement, married another lady, but justice and Miss Baldwin were following him, and the affair ended in a judgment against him of $3,000 damages.

—A woman pretending to be an astrologist was arrested with her paramour in Hartford a short time ago, charged with having extorted considerable sums of money from a druggist in this City, who formerly sold her some article which the law made contraband. She threatened to expose him unless he complied with her demands.

—Swindlers seem to abound in St. Louis. One recently cheated a confiding friend out of several hundred dollars, besides winning the affections of his sister, and then left for parts unknown, and numerous tradesmen yielded to the blandishments of a second Jaremy Diddler. Neither of them seem to stand any chance of meeting their deserts.

—The Charleston *Mercury* celebrates the merits of a poetic inventor of South Carolina, who died a short time ago—James M. Legare, by name. He discovered, the *Mercury* says, a solvent for cotton, and applied it, with exquisite taste and singular felicity, to a variety of purposes, ornamental and useful.

—Mr. Clark Truly, a wealthy planter of Arkansas, was discovered dead by the roadside, near Bayou Macon Bridge recently. He had evidently been murdered and robbed of $600, which it was known that he had with him.

—Mrs. R. A. Lockwood, of Lafayette, Indiana, recently received a letter from Col. Fremont, at New-York, informing her that he was ready to pay over a fee of $100,000 due her husband upon the determination in his favor of the celebrated Mariposa claim suit.

— Albert M. Elmer, a young gentleman of Montreal, recently eat hasheesh, by way of experiment, and while under its influence jumped out of the window of his room. His neck was broken by the fall.

—Miss Hinkley netted $1,185 by the concert which she gave in Albany a few days ago. That shows an appreciation of home productions on the part of the people of that city.

—One George G. White has been arrested in Philadelphia and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer a charge of having abducted and seduced a school-girl about 16 years of age.

—Gen. Wool has returned to Troy. He expresses himself as greatly pleased with the hearing of Mr. Lincoln, and indulges strong hopes that a peaceful settlement of our troubles will be reached.

—Mr. Thomas Topper, of Saugus, Me., has lost three children within the course of as many weeks. Two were accidentally and fatally scalded, and a third died of diphtheria.

—Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Philadelphia, has resigned in consequence of the poor health of his wife.

—Mrs. Gov. Washburn gave a large and brilliant party at the State House in Augusta, Me., on the evening of March 5.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MORE SOUTHSIDE VIEWS.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* discusses the Inaugural at greater length than before. After informing Mr. LINCOLN that the "better angels" down that way "attune all hearts to Southern symphonies and swell all souls to unsubdued devotion to the glory of the South, peerless, if independent," it remarks:

"Events are hastening on, and if President LINCOLN adheres to his position, President DAVIS will to his, and perhaps in less than a week war will have begun in Charleston and Pensacola. The Message means war to the measure of his capacity, if it means what it asserts; for it distinctly announces a plundering process against Southern commerce; it distinctly dooms the South to tribute-paying vassalage; and these mean war—"war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," for the South will not tolerate them for one moment. If the Message means what it says, it had better be speedily followed by another calling for a $50,000,000 loan and an armed force, for there will be the only reliable instruments of its despotic designs; and when they come they will be greeted at our borders with the clash of arms and the din of battle; for when their spirit is tried, these are the sounds pleasing to the ear of a liberty-loving people like those of the South."

The *South Carolinian* is edited by Dr. R. W. GIBBES, Surgeon of the State forces, and said to be in the full confidence of Gov. PICKENS.

The *Southern Guardian*, also published at Columbia, concludes its comments thus:

"We must differ from many who believe that it is harmless and conciliatory in its programme. The enforcement of the laws, especially in the matter of collecting duties, applies peculiarly to South Carolina. The attempt to enforce the laws in States which have thrown off the authority of the Government which LINCOLN undertakes to administer, is nothing more or less than a declaration of war. It is the doctrine of coercion in its most subtle form, and must be met by firm and prompt action."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* thinks the Inaugural "an incongruous affair." Turn and twist his words as it may, "the practical policy is inevitable war." Therefore, the *Chronicle*, in view of the fact that Mr. LINCOLN will refuse to surrender Forts Sumpter and Pickens, urges that they must be taken by force, and the sooner the ship is cleared for action the better. The *plan and the time*, however, must be determined by the proper authorities of the Confederate States.

The Atlanta (Georgia) *Confederacy* commences its comments thus:

"A very few words will do for this document. It is a medley of ignorance, sanctimonious cant and tender-footed bullyism."

The Nashville (Tennessee) *Union and American* (secession) says:

"No man can read the Inaugural without coming to the conclusion *that it is a declaration of war against the seceded States*, and in less than thirty days, if its avowals are carried out, we shall have the clangor of resounding arms, with all its concomitants of death, careage and woe."

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Gazette* (Union) remarks:

"We would suggest to our readers and the public, to suspend any formation of opinion in reference to the prospective course of the new Administration until it can be fairly under way, and its determination well ascertained. Mr. LINCOLN, as we have said, could not have spoken otherwise than he has, having taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Banner* says:

"Portions of it, we confess, are well calculated to excite apprehensions on the part of conservative men of the South; yet, a reperusal will, we think, satisfy the unprejudiced mind that the *rail-splitter* will not, under any circumstances, attempt to split the heads of those who have thought proper to secede from the Union. Viewing the inaugural as a whole, perhaps, Mr. LINCOLN has said all that he could, under the circumstances, and with the influences surrounding him."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* regards the constitution of the Cabinet as strengthening, rather than weakening, the favorable indications disclosed in the inaugural address.

SENATORS DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON ON THE UNION.

After Senator CRITTENDEN had been serenaded on the evening of March 7, the multitude repaired to the residence of Senator DOUGLAS. In response to their calls he appeared and made a brief address. After referring to Mr. CRITTENDEN in a highly eulogistic manner, he said:

"I believe the clouds are passing away, and I trust that our truant brethren may yet return and join us once more in fraternal love. The Const

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2956. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

The Proposition to Evacuate Fort Sumpter.

THE IMPRESSION IN WASHINGTON.

Probable Ultimate Effect of Such a Movement.

Forts Pickens and McRee to be Held.

Facts and Rumors Relative to the Appointments.

Thomas Corwin as Minister to Mexico, and Cassius M. Clay Minister to Spain.

The Permanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM TEXAS.

Sweeping Triumph of the Republicans in New-Hampshire.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 12, 1861.

FORT SUMPTER TO BE EVACUATED.

The impression prevails here that the Cabinet to-day decided on the issue of an order for the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, although, of course, nothing official is known on the subject. The best evidences to which access can be obtained lead me to believe it true. It is generally conceded among military men here of longest experience that Fort Sumpter cannot be reinforced without great loss of life and the expenditure of millions of money. In this opinion, Gen. SCOTT and Secretary CAMERON fully concur. It is understood that the President and Secretary CHASE have been strongly opposed to ebendoning the post, and they are constantly receiving remonstrancee from Northern radicals against the evecuation. Some of these even go se far as to threeten political retribution and the destruction of the party. Several letters and papers with marked articles upon the subject have been received by the President and Cabinet. All this, however, will have no effect upon the settled policy of the Administration, which I have the strongest reasons for believing is to avoid any collision at Charleston. Forts Pickens and McRea will not be disturbed, however, at present, as it is deemed necessary to have forces along the coast in case of an emergency.

Rumors about the evacuation of Fort Sumpter are at least prematnre. No such orders have yet been given, but nearly all consider it inevitable.

HOW TO COLLECT THE REVENUE.

Secretary CAMERON is understood to favor the policy of collecting the revenues outside the ports, after Secretary CHASE shall have drawn requisitions upon the officers of the seceding States, and they have refused to comply. As the Southern Confederecy have no Navy to attack vessels laying outside their ports, the revenue, in his opinion, can thus be collected, and the rebellious States reduced to allegiance by actual necessity consequeat upon trade.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The Treasury will probably disburse, to-morrow or Thursday, in payment of some of the obligations laying upon the Secretary's desk. There are several millions of claims more than can be met. The Treasnry is very low, but drafts are due to-day and to-morraw which will reimburse it to quite a large amount.

THE GREED OF OFFICE—THE LUCKY MEN.

BEN. F. CAMP arrived here this morning, to "pull up his slack" on the New-York Surveyorship. It seems, however, that a portion of the *Tribune* Office has seceded from GREELEY'S programme, as CHAS. A. DANA is on hand, to-day, urging the appointment of HENRY B. STANTON, in competition with CAMP.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, Minister to Mexico.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, Minister to Spain.

AMOS TUCK, of New-Hampshire, Naval Officer at Boston.

WILLARD P. PHILLIPS, Collector at Salem, Mass.

RUFUS HOSMER, Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

WM. ALLEN, Postmaster at Auburn, N. Y.

JESSE CORWIN, Postmaster at Hannibal, Ohio.

Mr. DOLE, of Indiana, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was confirmed.

The appointment of Minister to Mexico was hurried up, in order to have the right man there to antagonize and counteract the schemes of secessionists.

CHARLES STETSON has been appointed United States Dispatch Agent at New-York.

JOHN H. GIDDINGS and MARK H. DUNNELL are rival aspirants for the Consul-General's place at Montreal, Canada.

Mr. DUNNELL is backed by Senator FESSENDEN.

It is pretty much settled that a Mr. COBB will be Chief Clerk under CAMERON in the War Department. He is regarded as being peculiarly qualified for the position. Mr. CAMERON, like the other Secretaries, has been besieged yesterday and to-day by office-seekers. As many as five hundred were at the Department before office-hours. It is the determination of the Secretaries to fill the offices vacant by resignation and expiration of term of office first, before the Senate adjourns, and undertake the general removals and appointments afterwards.

GEO. E. BAKER, of Albany, N. Y., is appointed Disbursing Clerk in the State Department, at a salary of $2,000 per annum.

Mr. GEORGE HARRINGTON, upon the request of Secretary CHASE, is acting as Assistant Secretary of the Treasnry, temporarily. If he fails to obtain the Marshalship of the District of Columbia, to which he is strongly recommended, it is supposed, to-night, that he will continue to fill the former honorable and responsible post.

Hon. TIMOTHY DAVIS, who was beaten for the Boston Naval Officership by AMOS TUCK, of New-Hampshire, will return to Washington to press his claims for the Surveyorship of that port, now held by FLETCHER WEBSTER, son of DANIEL WEBSTER. There are strong influences at work to retain WEBSTER in his position. He has had it upwards of three years, and has always opposed the Republican Party. The sympathy for him is excited by friendship and respect for his father. WEBSTER says if he is removed he can do nothing but go to the poor-house. It is probable, however, that his head will fall, as it is settled that there must be a pretty clean swsap of the present dynasty.

Hon. FREEMAN H. MORSE is said to be ahead for the London Consulship.

Gen. SCHOULER, of Boston, is strongly urged for the same post. The President has given the Illinois office-seekers to understand that they must stand back and wait a while. Many of them consequently have suddenly started for home.

JOHN D. DEFREES, of Indiana, was to-day appointed Superintendent of the Public Printing-office in this City.

It is considered pretty well settled that DAVID WILMOT will succeed Mr. CAMERON in the United States Senate. Gov. CURTIN has returned home, and is said to be strongly in favor of WILMOT.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS UNDECIDED.

Notwithstanding confident assurances to the contrary, the New-York appointments are not yet decided. Even BARNEY'S appointment is not certain. CAMP will probably not be Surveyor, nor DORSHEIMER Naval Officer.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH PERU.

The French Minister called on Mr. SEWARD at the State Department to-day, and tendered the good services of his Government to mediate between the United States and Peru relative to the difficulties growing out of the seizure of the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgianna*. Mr. SEWARD received the offer cordially, but, of course, did not commit himself on the subject. All arbitration in this case was rejected by the late Administration, the United States Government claiming that the principle involved in it is clear and well-settled, and that the only open question is as to the amount of damages to be awarded to the American owners.

THE ARMSTRONG COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court in the Commodore Armstrong Court-martial case was organized this morning, Commodore STEWART officiating as President. Commodores Shubrick, Gregory, Stringham, Mervine, Paulding, Cobb, F. Breese, McCluney, Jarvis, and Capts. Hull and Nicholson constitute the Court. Col. A. B. MAORUDER is Judge-Advocate and PHILIP PHILLIPS counsel for the defence. They will proceed at once with the trial.

THE DAILY OVERLAND MAIL.

The contracts were closed at the Post-Office Department to-day, for the daily Overland Mail service, and for the tri-weekly Mail service between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Messrs. LATHAM and COLFAX spent much time at the Department advising with the Postmaster-General, and arranging these contracts to get them in the most effective shape for the public interest. While the contractors are not compelled to begin the daily service until July 1, they hope to be ready to do so early in June. The consummation of this great Overland system is something of which both LATHAM and COLFAX have reason to be proud. To LATHAM it is special triumph, because he carried it through the Senate in opposition to the counter scheme of his late colleague GWIN. He well deserves the meed of praise which his constituency will award him.

COL. LEACH RELEASED.

The Government has ordered the discontinnance of criminal prosecution against JAS. B. LEACH, the former Superintendent of the Southern Overland Wagon-road Expedition, being satisfied that the facts and evidence do not warrant further prosecution.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 12.

It is known that the intention of the President is to first fill the vacancies which exist, and which must be filled during the present session of the Senate, excepting, in a few instances, other appointments will be deferred until this is done. In the meanwhile, applicants are required to file their papers in the proper Departments.

Com. STEWART, just before the close of the late Administration, returned to Secretary TOUCEY his commission as Senior Flag Captain of the Navy, dated in 1859—a step which he contemplated shortly after the passage of the act which conferred this mark of distinction upon him. While Com. STEWART highly appreciated the friendly feelings which superinduced this expression of national esteem, he looked upon it as intended to ameliorate the wrong inflicted upon him by the Naval Board, but it seems he prefers that irrespective of the Congressional resolve, his distinguished services to his country shall be his best defence.

The officers of the army met at the War Department at noon to-day and in company with Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Secretary CAMERON, proceeded to the White House, and formally paid their respects to the President.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate CASSIUS M. CLAY as Minister to Spain, and THOMAS CORWIN Minister to Mexico. The latter is considered the most important mission under the Government at this time, considering the territorial expansion question as connected with the Confederate States.

The President also nominated AMOS TUCK, of New-Hampshire, as Naval Officer at the Port of Boston; WILLARD PHILLIPS, Collector at Salem, Mass., and RUFUS HOLMES, as Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The only nominations confirmed to-day were those of ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS, District Judge of Kansas, and WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, both of Illinois.

The other nominations, including those of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of New-York, as Consul to Liverpool, were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Judge TILDAN represents that the statement that he was coöperating with others for the election of Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, for the United States Senate, is untrue.

Inquiry at the proper quarters warrant the assertion that no order has yet been issued for the evacuation of Fort Sumpter.

GEORGE HARRINGTON, Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department under Mr. CORWIN, to-day entered temporarily on the discharge of the duties as Assistant Secretaryship, at Mr. CHASE'S request.

Mr. RODMAN has returned to his former position as Chief Clerk.

GEORGE E. BAKER, of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed to the Disbursing Clerkship in the State Department, *vice* STUBBS, removed.

The municipal authorities of this city, to-day, presented to Senator CRITTENDEN a copy of the joint resolution in respect to him adopted by the City Council. In acknowledging the honor, he said that he should retire from the toil of public life with firm confidence that the nation would soon come out of its struggles, and be able to look back with a thrill of joy upon the dangers which had cemented them more firmly together, and which had made them a happy, peaceful and glorious people.

The Court-Martial for the trial of Commodore ARMSTRONG was organized to-day, with the exception of Commodore STEWART as President.

Gentlemen in prominent positions still confidently express the belief that Fort Sumpter will be abandoned, in obedience to the peremptory opinion of Gen. SCOTT, and some even go so far as to say that this will be done next Monday. The information is not, however, derived from an official source.

A report prevails that the nomination of Mr. CHRISTENSEN to supply the vacancy in the Supreme Court is now probable, if not certain.

What the Confederate State Commissioners have done so far has been in an informal manner, and in the direction of peace.

Senator LATHAM has succeeded in getting a tri-weekly mail service of four-horse coaches, from San Francisco to Los Angeles, with a weekly service to San Diego. A contract is also closed for the removal of BUTTERFIELD & Co. to the central route, with a service from St. Louis to Placerville, Cal., in sixteen days daily (Sundays included). Also, a Pony Express three, times per week, in eight days; the service to commence as early as the 15th of June. Senator LATHAM had the contract signed to-day, and the overland communication to discontinue till the establishment of the central service as above.

Dispatch to the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11.

The battle of the Cabinet has been fought, and Mr. SEWARD has triumphed. The Cabinet has ordered the withdrawal of Major ANDERSON from Sumpter, and thus have destroyed the hope of the Secessionists to cement in blood the destruction of the Union.

The question of peace or war seems to have been settled in Cabinet to-day in favor of the former, after a stormy session, in which Mr. CHASE urged the integrity of the Republican Party as paramount to every other consideration. Something with respect to the troops at Fort Sumpter had to be done, and that without delay, as official information received yesterday left no doubt that Major ANDERSON could not hold his position over two weeks longer without additional supplies. Thus the issue was forced upon the new Administration—reinforcement or withdrawal of the garrison. The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock and discussed the question until 2 P. M., when it was formally decided to withdraw the troops from Sumpter on the ground that Mr. BUCHANAN had left the fort in a condition that rendered its reinforcement impossible without a greater sacrifice of life than the importance of the position would justify. The decision has been received by the radical Republicans with great disapprobation. Mr. SEWARD left the Cabinet meeting and proceeded directly to the Senate Chamber, where he was soon surrounded by his party friends anxious to bear the result. He seemed evidently easy, and conversed with more than his usual vivacity. He thinks—now that the first important step has been taken in the right direction—it will be quite possible to preserve the peace and avoid civil war.

The understanding this evening is that the evacuation of Sumpter is the first movement in the peace policy of Mr. SEWARD, and is made in advance of all demand on the Administration, as a peace offering to the excited South, and in acknowledgment of the Union sentiment in the Border States. The mode of evacuation is said to be confided to Major ANDERSON, who is to notify the military authorities of South Carolina that on a certain day fixed he shall withdraw from Sumpter, leaving it in possession of a corporal's guard, merely for the protection of the property. It will then remain with the Carolinians as to whether they will leave it thus tacitly in the possession of the United States, or demand a surrender from the guard, take down the American flag and run up the Palmetto, or rather the seven stars and stripes.

The rumor gives much dissatisfaction to the extremists of the North, as it does also to the Secessionists. It will procably be followed by a refusal to treat with the Southern Commissioners, or to receive them in any other capacity than private citizens of their respective States. To the Union men from the Border States it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded as evincing a disposition for concession and peace that will strengthen the Union ranks in all the Southern States, from the Potomac to the Gulf. The Secessionists intimate that it is an act of cowardice, and the Northern extremists hoot the proposition as humbling the nation to the demand of armed traitors.

Mr. SEWARD'S policy is that secession will die out if left to itself, and all irritating non-essentials avoided by the Government. He thinks that if the people in the Cotton States have no cause to concentrate their animosity against the Government at Washington, it will soon develop itself against the Government at Montgomery.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSITION TO EVACUATE SUMPTER—EFFECT OF SUCH A MEASURE—SOUTHERN TRADE—THE TARIFF, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 11, 1861.

Much interest is awakened in this city by the rumor that the Cabinet has resolved to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumpter. Nothing positive is yet known in regard to the matter; and while many discredit it as improbable, and inconsistent with the position heretofore maintained by the President, and by the gentlemen who have been called into his councils, the prevalent belief and hope is, that it is true.

It is now evident that the question must be met in one of two ways. Either Fort Sumpter must be reinforced, at a considerable sacrifice of blood, and with the certain consequence of alienating the Middle and Border States—possibly the further consequence of a civil war between the two sections; or, the United States force must be withdrawn, and the fort abandoned to the Confederate States. These seem to be the alternatives; and I believe there are few who will not admit that the better plan is to let the Secessionists go in peace. To this complexion it has come at last. It is humiliating to think of abandoning forts and arsenals to the Cotton States; and if they were alone involved, I dare say the surrender would not be made. But it is now certain that the attempt to hold them in the Union by force will awaken a universal sympathy in the Slave States, and that general disruption will be the consequence.

But the abandonment of Fort Sumpter and the other fortresses in the Cotton States will involve grave consequences. It will be an admission to the world that we are unable to hold them—in a word, an acknowledgment of their independence. The question will then arise, what are to be our relations to these States? If they are to become entirely foreign, they will have their own revenue system. It may be wholly different from ours. It may be based wholly upon excise and direct taxes, while the goods of all foreign countries may be admitted free—at least this may be attempted, although I am quite sure it will fail. But if it shall be attempted, or if a rate of duties lower than the American Tariff shall be laid in either case, it will be necessary to establish a line of Custom-houses along the line of division between the two Confederacies. This measure will infallibly ruin the trade of Charleston and New-Orleans. The latter will be able to import only for the country below the Tennessee line, and this circumstance will increase the tendency which already exists, to ship produce for exportation up, instead of down the river.

Charleston, after twenty-five years of struggle, has succeeded in getting a railroad connection with Memphis, Nashville and Louisville. The act of secession will completely cut off this connection, and divert the trade to the towns of Virginia and North Carolina.

If this policy shall be adopted, it would seem to be necessary to convene Congress, in order to make such modifications of the laws as will become appropriate in the new circumstances by which we shall be surrounded. But would Congress have power to act? And would it not be necessary to call a National Convention, which could make such changes in the Constitution as the case requires? The Confederate States must either go out of the Union, or remain in it. If they go out, we must have a line of Custom-houses on their border. If they are permitted to regulate their relations with foreign nations—in other words, if we take no steps to collect the revenue—the same necessity will exist for interior Custom-houses.

It is not impossible that an arrangement might be made with the Cotton Confederacy, by which the American Tariff should be continued in force under their own management. This would avoid the necessity for the interior line of Custom-houses, so far as we are concerned, since there would be no danger of their importations, after paying duty, coming into damaging competition with those of the Northern Union. But the effect of such an arrangement would be to cripple the trade of the Southern ports, and to introduce the majority of their imports by the interior lines of conveyance. The great bulk of the goods carried to Southern ports have heretofore been in coastwise vessels from New-York and other Northern cities. This coastwise trade would be made foreign, by the arrangement suggested, and thus subject to duty. The effect would be its abandonment, and the transportation of all merchandise intended for the Southern Confederacy by railroad and river.

There seems, therefore, no alternative, after the abandonment of Fort Sumpter, and other Southern fortresses which command the entrances to ports, but an acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederecy; and this can only be done by a change of the Constitution.

I understand that Mr. CLEMSEN, the head of the Agricultural Bureau, has not been requested to resign, as stated in the newspapers. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, but married the daughter of Mr. CALHOUN, and became identified with South Carolina. He is a man of science, and much beloved by those who know him. His resignation is believed to proceed from a high sense of honor and propriety, rather than from strong secession proclivities. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 12.

The Senate took up Mr. FOSTER'S resolution for the expulsion of Mr. WIGFALL, when, on motion of Mr. SIMMONS, it, together with Mr. CLINGMAN'S substitute, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Mr. MASON'S resolution about CARLTON and SANDERS, reported back the resolution, with the recommendation that it be postponed till the third Monday in December, which was agreed to. The Committee deem it premature to order payment at this time.

The Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

THE CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, March 12.

The injunction of secrecy having been removed therefrom, I am able to send a synopsis of the permanent Constitution. The following are its principal features:

No person who is foreign and not a citizen of the Confederate States is allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal.

Under the first census, South Carolina is entitled to five Representatives in Congress; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Florida, 2; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 6; Texas 6, and each State to two Senators.

The State Legislatures may impeach Judicial or Federal officers resident and active in said States by a two-thirds vote.

Both Houses of Congress may grant seats on the floor to either of the principal officers of each Executive Department, with the privilege of discussing measures of his Department.

The representation on the basis of three-fifths for slaves is continued.

Congress is not allowed through duties to foster any branch of industry.

The foreign Slave-trade is prohibited.

Congress is prohibited from making appropriations unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except the appropriations be asked by the head of some Department or the President.

No extra compensation to be allowed to any contractor, officer or agent after the contract is made or the service rendered.

Every law shall relate to but one subject, and be expressed by titles.

The President and Vice-President are to hold office for six years.

The principal officers of Departments and the diplomatic service are removable at the pleasure of the President. Other civil officers are removable when their services are unnecessary or other good causes and reasons. Removals must be reported to the Senate when practicable. No captious removals are tolerated.

Other States are to be admitted to the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

The Confederacy may acquire territory and Slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by Congress and the Territorial Government.

When five States shall ratify the Permanent Constitution, it shall be established for said States. Until ratified the Provisional Constitution shall continue in force, not extending beyond one year.

Nothing of interest has transpired in Congress to-day.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 12.

In the Convention to-day Mr. SUMMERS made a powerful and effective speech of three hours, giving strong arguments in advocacy of the peace propositions, and commenting on each article. He urged such action as would meet the views of the whole State, and showed the folly of passing an Ordinance of Secession, for reference, to divide the people. He said Virginia ought first to command peace on all sides, and then to call a Border State Conference, with the peace propositions as an acceptable basis of adjustment; and then let this Convention adjourn over to await the result. He expressed full confidence in the eventual restoration of the Union.

Mr. TYLER replies to Mr. SUMMERS to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 12.

Texas advices received here state that the troops formerly stationed at Camp Ringgold had arrived at Fort Brown, on their way to the coast.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* was outside the harbor of Brazos, waiting to transport the Federal troops to New-York.

It is reported that 1,500 Texans were stationed at Rio Grande City, and reinforcements were still arriving.

The Collector of Customs for the District of Brazos had resigned his office under the United States, and then resumed the discharge of the same duties under the State authority.

Col. FOAN was at Brownsville; Gen. MCLEOD was in command at Brazos, and Gen. NICHOLS at Point Isabel.

ARMS AND SUPPLIES FOR TEXAS.

The schooner *Mary P. Hudson* sailed yesterday for Fort Johnson. Her cargo consists of cannon and provisions, which she took in from Governor's Island.

There is also loading at Governor's Island dock the schooner *Mary Porter*. She will take provisions and ordnance to Fort Jefferson.

The steamship *Empire City*, for Indianola, was still anchored at Quarantine last night.

A CHANCE FOR THE WRECKERS.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 12.

The lights at Mobile Point and Sand Island have been extinguished by order of the commander of Fort Morgan.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 12.

The Convention was occupied, to-day, in discussing amendments to the majority report, but adjourned without anything of special importance transpiring.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLICANS.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 12.

The annual election for State Officers and members of Congress, is in progress to-day.

The returns do not show a large vote, and there is very little excitement. As far as heard from the Republicans maintain about the same majority as last year.

In Concord, the vote in four Wards, at 1 o'clock, stood:

Republican.....631 | Opposition.....375

About the same as last year.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 12—P. M.

The election to-day called out about the usual vote. NATHANIEL S. BERRY was supported by the Republicans for Governor, and GEORGE STARK by the Opposition. Three members of Congress were also voted for.

The vote of Concord was: BERRY, 1,262; STARK, 865.

Manchester—BARRY, 1,509; STARK, 974.

Nashua—BERRY, 908; STARK, 656.

The result in fifty-three towns foot up for BERRY, 12,565; for STARK, 10,200; scattering, 42.

The result in Portsmouth is BERRY 730; STARK 727.

For Congress, MARSTON, (Rep.,) 712; MARCY, (Dem.,) 741. Democratic gain over last year, 159.

11½ P. M.—102 towns foot up, BERRY 21,889; STARK 18,012.

One hundred and seven Republican Representatives are elected to the Legislature in the towns heard from, and twenty-six Democrats. The vote already received indicates a majority for BERRY from 3,500 to 4,000. ROLLINS, (Rep.,) for Congress in the Second District, will receive from 800 to 1,000 majority. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected, four of the five Councillors, and eight or nine of the twelve Senators.

THE MARYLAND STATE CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 12.

The State Conference met again to-day, pursuant to adjournment. The attendance was small.

Judge CHAMBERS, in resuming the Chair, said it was understood that Gov. HICKS is still unwilling to call a Convention.

It was evident, by the expression of several members, that sentiments have been somewhat modified since the last meeting. The general feeling seemed to be to await the action of Virginia. It is thought a Committee will be appointed to confer with the Convention of that State. No action was taken.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 12.

The House to-day ordered to a third reading the bill modifying the Personal Liberty law which recently passed the Senate. Vote 63 to 114.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Warrington (Fla.) correspondence of the Pensacola *Tribune* states that Lieut. SLEMMER had about forty men engaged in raising a sand battery on Santa Rosa Island, about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of Fort Pickens. The Mobile *Advertiser*, the Editor of which says that he fought mosquitoes for two hours on this very spot, has these remarks to make on this subject. He says:

"This sand battery defends the only land approach to Fort Pickens, which stands on the extreme western point of Santa Rosa Island. This island is some forty miles long, but very narrow, in many places being scarcely more than a third of a mile in width. The battery stands on a narrow part of the island, and is an effectual outpost to prevent surprise from a storming force."

The *Advertiser* thinks that this battery will play a prominent part in the assault on Fort Pickens if one should ever be made, for it could only be taken by storm from the land side.

The Correspondent of the Pensacola *Observer* before quoted, says, that the *Wyandotte* was engeged in towing ont a water-tank to the *St. Louis*, *Sabine* and *Brooklyn* which were in the offing.

QUEER DOINGS IN THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Greene County, offered the following preambls and resolution in the Georgia State Convention on March 8:

Whereas, During her connection with the late United States, the State of Georgia was dependent upon the Northern States for her school books, and the dependence still continues; and *whereas*, it is important in all matters pertaining to education, the South should be independent of her late confederates, therefore, to aid in effecting this most desirable object, be it *Resolved*, By the Convention of the People of Georgia, that his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to offer a prize of $800 each for the following works, to be written or compiled by citizens resident in the Confederate States of America, viz: A Spelling Book for the use of Common Schools, an Arithmetic, an English Grammar, a Geography and two reading books, one for beginners and for more advanced scholars; the prize to be awarded by a Committee appointed by the Governor, and the books selected to be published and printed within the Confederacy, and the copyright to be owned or disposed of by the authors or compilers of the several works.

Mr. HOOD presented an ordinance providing that any citizen of Georgia who held any office under the United States Government having been appointed from Georgia, should be deprived of his citizenship in that State, if he did not resign within ten days after his knowledge of the passage of this ordinance. The second section provided for the confiscation of the property of all such persons. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Constitution and Laws.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Columbia *Guardian*, of March 9, has these interesting items of information from Charleston. It says that four hundred artillerists or more are wanted for the guns on the Islands. The portion of Col. GREE'S command previously left on Sullivan's Island joined the others on Morris' Island, Wednesday evening. Gen. BEAUREGARD has called for more troops. He is changing the position of the largest guns, and preparing for protection from sea.

A PLOT.

The Louisville papers expose a plot which seems to have for its object the precipitation of Kentucky into the arms of the Secessionists. Messrs. R. McKEE, W. Preston Johnston, C. Q. Armstrong, Blanton Duncan, R. T. Durrett and W. C. Brooks have been disseminating a circular calling upon the people to organize State Right Clubs, the members of which are to sign this formula:

"We, the undersigned, believing that the dissolution of the Union is a fact, and that Kentucky must take her choice between the North and South, agree to form an Association for the purpose of maintaining Southern Rights and placing Kentucky in her proper position with the South."

The gentlemen above named also called on the people to appoint delegates to a Convention, which shall assemble at Frankfort, on March 20.

SENATOR CRITTENDEN TO VISIT BOSTON.

The following letter has been laid before the Boston Councils:

WASSINGTON, March 8, 1861.

Hon. Joseph M. Wightman, Mayor of Boston:

SIR: I have had the great honor to receive your letter of the 15th ult, communicating to me the invitation of the City Government of Boston to visit that city as its guest.

The kind expressions of your letter, and the resolutions that accompanied it, have added all that could render that invitation most honorable and gratifying to me. The estimonials of your approval of my public services sink deep into my heart.

I accept your invitation and expect to be in Boston in about ten days, and will write again to inform you more precisely of the time when I hope to arrive.

Be pleased, Sir, to accept for yourself and for the City Government of Boston, my most sincere and cordial acknowledgments.

I have the honor to be

Most respectfully yours, &c.,

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

P. S. My wife, Mr. Mayor, feels herself so much honored by *your* invitation to her, that she is quite determined to accompany me to Boston. J. J. C.

A CORRECTION.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* corrects the telegram published in the papers of this City, on March 3, stating that goods shipped *viâ* that port for Tennessee must pay duties there since that State does not belong to the Confederates. It says:

"*Duties will not be required* on goods passing through this port, and destined for States not belonging to the Confederate States. Unless instructions to the contrary shall be received, the only obligation that will be required is, that such goods will, in good faith, pass to their destination, and not be stopped in the Confederate States."

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

MAILS BY THE NIAGARA.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Financial Fraud in Paris.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

The mails by the steamship *Niagara*, which having left Liverpool on the 23d of February, reached Boston on Monday, were received here yesterday.

Our correspondence and files of English and Continental journals furnish subjects of great interest.

FROM LONDON.

Interest in American Topics—Essays and Reviews—La Guerroniere's Pamphlet—A New Hotel—The Weather—Theatricals, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

"Straws show which way the wind blows," and there is one little straw I have noticed here, indicative of quite a breeze of interest towards the West. Nearly every "stationer's shop" in London shows in its windows cards and advertisements of "Maps of the United States." This is by no means insignificant, for English ignorance of America geography is proverbial, and we have here an indubitable sign of awakening interest. So far as one may judge from the public prints and from conversation with men of various positions in the commercial and legislative world of London, there seems but one feeling here regarding the American difficulties, and that is a warm and earnest desire that the matter may be amicably settled. And yet there is nothing so frequently said as, "I hope the North will not give up anything of the *principle* which they have so nobly though tardily asserted." There seems to be a feeling that of course a Southern Confederacy would have to be recognized if it sustained itself, but that it would be done very much against the will of the European Governments. The dishonorable means by which the whole movement has been developed, and the utter abandonment of both wordly and moral wisdom which has been shown by the seceders, meet with a common denouncement from all sides.

Thus much for the opinions of people; the practical result of the news which comes, steamer after steamer, is fear, doubt, distrust. A gentleman of great intelligence, and one deeply interested in American affairs, and thoroughly conversant with them, said yesterday, "No men who cared the slightest for his reputation as a sane man, would think of pronouncing any opinion as to the final event of these complications." Every one at all interested in American trade, or the holder of American securities, or property of any kind, feels himself upon "a sea of doubt without a bottom or a shore."

This is a natural and perhaps only temporary state of things, but there is one more serious. These troubles in America afford to English capitalists what a century of waiting might never have brought them—a chance to push *free-labor cotton* into the market. I cannot judge how true it was, but one who ought to know told me the other day that this very thing was the cause of the tremendous price of money just now. First came the drains from America; then many large dealers of London and Manchester having met and formed a strong and well-supported coalition, have been sending great amounts of money to India, for the purpose of pushing forward the cotton as fast as money can do it. Every other day I read of great quantities of "silver," or "specie," or "money," being sent to India. All this places the article "money" in great demand; the Bank of England the other day, astonished every body by raising the rate of discount to 8 per cent., though this, I suppose, was to do a nice little stroke of business, rather than because money was really scarce, for the late loan was taken at wonderful rates—no, there is plenty of unused capital here, but these affairs clog the wheels, and everything westward is dull.

The market is unusually sensitive just now. Italian news is favorable, American unfavorable; the Paris Bourse is thrown into convulsions by rumors of the arrest of M. MIRES, one of their financial leaders—the shock is communicated to London—fluctuations—rumors of his release—final quavers, and slow return to quiet. So goes it.

In regard to America, England generally belongs to the Republican Union Party—only not being quite so near the field of battle as that party itself, England is rather firmer on *principles*, and a little more courageous, though quite as unsettled as to what *would better be done*, and what *will be done*. Their quandary is the same as that of the North—they do *not* want compromise of principle, and they *do* want the Union—only theirs is a theoretical, America's a practical difficulty.

They have been having a terrible time here with the convicts of the Chatham Prison. These are really most excellently fed, but took a notion to better themselves by mutiny. About nine hundred of them disabled their keepers, got possession of the prison, and set fire to it in various parts, but as they were endeavoring to get out they were confronted by three thousand troops, who soon reduced them to order. Lashes, solitary confinement on bread and water, beds on the bare floor, &c., &c., have brought them to their senses, and now they are gradually getting back to work as usual.

There has been a great stir in the papers this week in reference to a certain book, called *Essays and Reviews*. It was written and published by five Oxonian clergymen, and, containing peculiar views on the inspiration of the Bible, it was brought to the attention of a Bishop by some zealous curate, and suddenly, without a word of warning to the five clerical authors, without public examination or regular proceedings of any kind, twenty-five Bishops of the Established Church fulminated the most sweeping kind of a denunciation of this book—calling it heretical, dangerous, and I do not remember what they *didn't* say about it. I suppose this most unusual proceeding has served to advertise and circulate the book with tenfold rapidity. Every paper has something to say about it. Orthodox dogmetists and high-backed Puseyites bark and howl in concert, while all liberals, and, in fact, most everybody but out-and-out churchmen, if they do not uphold the book, denounce the manner of its denunciation. It is getting to be quite a formidable controversy.

The new Paris Pamphlet by MONS. LOUIS-NAPOLEON-GUERRONIERE, has of course created a *furore* in England. It is also looked upon as the forerunner of some shrewd Napoleonic move. The very title has been held up to receive virtuous indignation, as being the order of the interests and intentions in the brain of the Napoleonic head;—"France, Rome, and Italy"—the supposed programme being to hold the Spiritual Power of Rome as the connecting link between the Emperor and his servant, VICTOR EMANUEL. Another point of objurgation is the entire omission, in the King's

speech at the opening of the Italian Parliament, of any mention of GARIBALDI, without whom that speech itself would never have been made. And it was surely a little scandalous, nor can any one blame the English for seeing in it a new proof of the future, as well as the present, subserviency of VICTOR EMANUEL, who is *Italy—to France*, which is NAPOLEON.

London has a new hotel—goodness knows she needed one. It is near the Houses of Parliament, and is called "The Westminster Palace Hotel." It will in appearance, compare favorably with our very best hotels; it is magnificent. But alas! no $2 50 per day rules in this uncivilized land. The same old style of a shilling for this, that and the other, and a bill as long as a California mosquito's thrust into you at parting! I had heard that this was to be kept on the "American plan"—but no such good fortune! There is no denying that they beat us in many things, but most assuredly they "can't keep a hotel!"

Our weather has been perfectly glorious this week. It is Friday, and it has rained only five times since Sunday. The atmosphere has been unusually clear, too, for this season—not so much coal soot floating in the air. The very intense Winter, such as has not been known in London for thirty or forty years, has given way to a soft, balmy moisture, which is immensely popular here, on account of the fearful quantities of ale which it allows one to drink.

Among the theatres the chief attraction is DION BOURCICAULT and AGNES ROBERTSON in the "Colleen Bawn," at the New-Adelphi. It has had a very large run, some 140 nights, and is a complete success. It is very finely put on the stage, and generally goes off really well. "Her Majesty the Queen and all the Royal Family" were there to grace the scene last Tuesday night, which of course has intensified the frantic desires of the loyal Britons to cram the house ever since.

I have tried to give you in brief the town talk on American affairs. Thus far the whole drift of the current conversation here has been so kind and heartily appreciative toward America, that Americans are feeling much more like cousins towards the English than in the days of prosperity. Only yesterday I heard a Londoner say, "One of the very greatest disasters and sorrows which could come upon England would be the dissolution of the American Union, and an American civil war would be like a pestilence among our own brothers!"

Such talk as that from an Englishman ought to shame the recreant hearts who are indifferent to these great perils—or, worse, who are fostering them. JOHN QUILL.

MATTERS AT PARIS.

The Mires Scandal—A Sketch of the Fallen Financier—End of a Noted Ultramontanist—Berbet's Death—Charivari on Secession—A Debate in the Clouds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

France, it appears, must have her great financial scandals like other countries. A month ago they were asking here in regard to America, How could a country do otherwise than go to pieces with such corruption and immurality at its base as that shown by the Russell and Floyd affair at Washington. The Austrians have had their Eynaten affair, the English that of Paul and Stratton, and now the French must accept their portion of the general humiliation.

For some months, strange reports have been in circulation about the great banker and speculator, MIRES. Three weeks ago, I was told seriously that MIRES had committed forgery, and had been arrested, and that, by the intervention of his son-in-law, the Prince POLIGNAC, the Government had liberated him, on condition that he leave the country. But the next day M. MIRES was at the Bourse as usual, and the story of the evening before was passed to the account of local *canards*, a species of *volatile* that abounds in this wide-spread community. But, for some weeks, the financial correspondents of the foreign Press had been in the habit of referring vaguely to the critical position of a "celebrated banker," until it was no longer a secret in anybody that something or other terrible was hanging over the head of M. MIRES. Among other things, it was thus asserted that a Cabinet Council had been held to consider whether legal proceedings should not be instituted against the aforesaid celebrated banker; but who he was, or what he had done, the account did not say. This statement was denied the next day in the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*, two papers owned and directed by M. MIRES, and then the public knew for certain who the foreign correspondent was hinting at.

The final crash arrived on Sunday last, thanks to the honest and determined efforts of the Minister of the Interior. So closely were the people about the Emperor's person,—for example, the Count DE MORNY, Count WALEWSKA and Gen. FLEURY,—reported to be in league with M. MIRES, that it seems a majority of the Cabinet were in favor of covering the affair up, in order to avoid the scandal. MIRES himself wrote a letter to the Emperor, threatening that if he were driven to the wall, he would make such exposures as would shake His Majesty's throne to its foundations. But M. DE PERSIGNY, with an uprightness which entitles him to the gratitude of the nation, declared that, scandal or no scandal, justice must be done; and the Emperor coincided in this view of the case, it was decided that the course of M. MIRES should be cut short and his affairs investigated. He was arrested on Sunday, and at first carried to the Prison of the Conciergerie, but there being no secret chambers there, he was transferred the same day to the Prison Mazas, where he is closely guarded, and from whence it will be difficult to attack the throne for the present.

In 1848 M. MIRES lived in a garret—in other words he was a poor man. But he is a Jew, and a shrewd man, and with the natural money-making instincts of his race, saw that the revolution was the favorable moment for a man like himself to fall into the current of public affairs, and to see whether fortune was not in his favor. His first essay was in the then depreciated Government stocks; this succeeded, and he went on from one successful *coup* to another, until in 1860 M. MIRES had arrived at the head of say fifty millions of francs, and had become a great rival, and we may add torment, to M. DE ROTHSCHILD. He was Director-General of the combined treasury of the French Railway Companies, a position in which he was intrusted with hundreds of millions of money belonging to others; he was the founder and head of the great dock improvement at Marseilles, known as *La Joliette*; he owned and managed for himself and others an immense amount of the best paying property in Paris, and he lately made a grand *coup* in the affair of the Ottoman Loan—a *coup* which will create consternation at Constantinople when the fact of his arrest is known, and will come nearer shaking the Ottoman Porte to its foundations than the throne of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The charge upon which M. MIRES was arrested is not that of forgery, so far as I can learn; his offence, to give it a mild name, is that of swindling: the French term is *escroquerie*. As keeper of the money of all the railroad companies of France, money on which he was authorized to speculate in order to increase the dividends of the companies, he had deposited in the Bank of France a sum of thirty millions of francs, and this sum he has managed by some means to chent the Bank and his Railroad Treasury out of. Various delays were given him by the Bank, and threats of exposure, his frauds were made, but to no effect, and it was the menacing attitude of the Bank which forced the Government to take steps in the matter. This money belonged to the stockholders in the various railroad companies, and will be lost as well to them probably as to the Bank of France; but these are not the only losses the public will sustain in the frauds and failure of M. MIRES. In all the industrial enterprises in which he was engaged there will perhaps be heavy losses.

In the management of the combined Railroad Treasury M. MIRES had joined to him four counselors, as a Committee of Surveillance. Of these the Baron DE RICHEMONT, Receiver of the Taxes of Paris, was one. M. MIRES was arrested on Sunday, and the Baron DE RICHEMONT died suddenly, it was said of apoplexy, on Monday. But the fact is, he blew his brains out with a pistol—at least, so it is said by every one. (The papers of Paris, I should have mentioned, have not published a word on the Mires affair, the law here being very severe on any publication made before *conviction*.) The three other counselors of M. MIRES, of whom M. OZANAM, charged with the *La Joliette* speculation, was one, have taken to flight. They are all supposed to be implicated in the frauds.

I need not tell you that in Catholic countries a man who commits suicide is refused a Christian burial. It is, therefore, the custom among the rich, when such a catastrophe falls upon a family, either to attempt to deceive the world and the church on the real cause of death, so as to gain admission to the church, or else to buy, with a large sum of money, from the church the rites of burial they could not otherwise obtain. Within the year a rich *negociant* in the same house in which I live, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, an event which was perfectly well known to all the people of the house. The papers published that he died of apoplexy, and his widow gave $2,000 to the church to obtain a Christian burial.

Six months ago M. MIRES married his only daughter to the young Prince DE POLIGNAC, to whom he gave, as a marriage portion, $400,000—2,000,000 francs. The Prince is the youngest of the sons of the Minister of CHARLES X., all of whom were authorized by that Monarch to bear the title of Prince. He is the same that went out to Nicaragua two years ago with M. BELLY, and was charged with the military department of that celebrated expedition. A report having got into circulation, since the incarceration of M. MIRES, that he had made over to his son-in-law, in prevision of what was going to happen, a large proportion of his fortune, the Prince has gone to the Count DE GERMINY, President of the Bank of France, and charged provisionally with the direction of the Railroad treasury in place of M. MIRES, and offered to give up to the Railway Companies the marriage portion of his wife and all the diamonds and other presents which accompanied it. The act is a noble one on the part of the Prince and his wife, but as they are in no way implicated in the transactions of the father, and the marriage gift was paid over at the time of the marriage, it is to be supposed that the offer will be refused, as it ought to be.

Another death which has produced certain sensation at Paris on account of the incidents attending it, is that of the Baron DE CROUSEILHES, Senator. Two weeks ago the Prince NAPOLEON made a long and animated speech in a Committee-room of the Senate against the temporal power of the Pope, and in favor of Italian unity. M. DE CROUSEILHES, who is an ardent Ultramontane, and opposed to the Imperial policy in Italy, grew excited during the speech, and when it was finished, sprang to his feet to reply to the Prince. But he had not spoken long before he was seized with a chill, and grew too ill to proceed. He went home, was attacked with lung fever in an aggravated form, and only lived five days.

The list of the dead, however, does not stop here. The illustrious Academician, M. SCRIBE, died of apoplexy two days ago in a carriage, in making a short journey from his house in the Rue Pigalle, to M. AUGUSTE MAQUET'S, the dramatist. M. SCRIBE, who was seventy years old, has written something like four hundred pieces, large and small, for the stage, and enjoyed a revenue from his writings of more than twenty thousand dollars a year. He still continued to write, several new pieces from his pen having been played within the year, and no man in the literary world could have left a greater void than he.

Charleston has something to say about the raw in the United States. The following is his history of the proceedings in a caucus of South Carolina Secessionists:

THE CHAIRMAN—Johnson has the floor.

JOHNSON—Nothing is easier; I shall take occasion during the applause of the house to eat a bite of bread; your murmurs will give me time to gnaw the bone of my leg of turkey, and your indescribable emotions to empty a glass of wine.

CHAIRMAN—(Smiling)—You'll sprinkle your speech.

JOHNSON—Yes, and I beg of the audience not to be sparing of their manifestations. [Light hilarity, which the orator puts to good use.]

CHAIRMAN—Not so fast, you'll suffocate yourself.

JOHNSON—(speaking with his mouth full)—Gentlemen, I wish to submit to you a project I have a long time studied, but I must say to you in advance—what nerves this turkey must have had!

CHAIRMAN—That last remark will appear to the audience as irrelevant to the subject.

JOHNSON—No doubt, and it was not to them I was speaking; it was an *aside*. To resume: In the first place, gentlemen, we ought to take steps for the organization of a powerful army. I need not tell you that the Union has never been famous for the number of its soldiers.

A VOICE—What's the difference if the quality is there? [General approbation followed by a silence.]

CHAIRMAN—Well! Has the orator gone to sleep?

JOHNSON—A thousand pardons, but I had found a more tender side.

CHAIRMAN—To our soldiers?

JOHNSON—No, to my turkey. We were saying that we ought to form a powerful army, and thanks to my project, we can form it with the greatest facility. I propose to recruit the niggers, and to treat them exactly as the East Indie Company did the Sepoys. [Shiverings and murmurs.]

CHAIRMAN—You mean, then, that our slaves should do to us what the Indians did to the English during the last revolt?

JOHNSON—Certainly not; it is not that that I wish.

CHAIRMAN—That their example may serve us for a lesson, then?

JOHNSON—I yield; and acknowledge not having sufficiently reflected on what I said; my project, certainly, is not mature.

CHAIRMAN—Your turkey absorbs you too much.

JOHNSON—It is finished, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN—Ah! So much the better.

JOHNSON—Now that I have shown the way to have a powerful army—[Groans in the audience. JOHNSON profits by the noise to take a pull at his bottle. Hilarity]—we must manœuvre it usefully. We must, under the penalty of cowardice, seize the City of Washington, [cheers.] and occupy the Capitol. We shall then have at our disposition the Federal treasure, the archives, and everything we need. [He drinks.]

CHAIRMAN—I would beg leave to remark to the orator, that he was not interrupted, and yet he took a drink.

JOHNSON—I confess that I counted on a little applause in that place.

CHAIRMAN—Continue.

JOHNSON—To drink?

CHAIRMAN—Eh! No, to speak.

JOHNSON—I obey. Fellow-citizens, now that I have unrolled my vast plan, I have only now to propose myself as a candidate for the Presidency.

VOICES—Thank you! How you get along. The turkey has made you ambitious.

JOHNSON—Was it not I that suggested the means of creating a powerful army?

CHAIRMAN—He is going to bore us with his powerful army. [Numerous voices—Yes, yes.]

JOHNSON—(With tears in his voice)—Ingratitude already! I ought to have expected as much. Be it so; it is not to me you will owe your numerous cohorts.

CHAIRMAN—Not possible!

JOHNSON—At any rate, I may aspire to the command of the army?

VOICES—Have you ever been in battle?

JOHNSON—Never! and it is on that account that I dare to solicit your confidence. [General astonishment. Speak; explain yourself.] It is clear that I shall not carry into the command of the powerful army I have created—

VOICES—Again!

JOHNSON—None of the prejudices of which the great captains have given us such unfortunate examples. If I commit any faults they will not have been taught me by VAUBAN, nor JOMINI, nor NAPOLEON. No, gentlemen, I say it with pride, my mistakes will be above all and before all American mistakes! [Long applause. Gentlemen throw their hats across the hall, a few revolvers are discharged in token of approbation; there results a short respite which enables the orator to resume his conversation with the bottle.]

CHAIRMAN—I join in the acclamation of the audience in order to do justice to this magnificent effort of oratory; and I desire to complete the triumph of the citizen Secessionist by awarding him an embrace. [He seizes Jabson by force around the middle of the body and embraces him; the rapidity of the movement intercepts the passage of the liquid in the throat of the orator and gives him a violent fit of coughing.]

SEVERAL VOICES—He's suffocating; he's turning blue; let him go!

CHAIRMAN—(With kindness)—No matter; the meeting is adjourned. MALAKOFF.

A View of the American Question.

From the London Times, Feb. 22.

We do not know that we can satisfy the public better with respect to the American question than by giving from time to time a summary of events, with the opinions which are passed upon them by the Americans themselves. The whole is necessarily confused and contradictory. To say what is the situation of the Union at any given time is like attempting to photograph an earthquake. Throughout all these thirty-three States society is shaken, and the movements are so irregular and in such different directions that the outlines presented is always blurred and obscure. The opinions of men with equal opportunities of knowledge differ widely, and the same men retract to-day the opinions they held yesterday. But as far as possible we will present a faithful picture. It seems that now all eyes are turned on Mr. LINCOLN. The term of Mr. BUCHANAN'S official career is so near its close that people acquiesce in his doing nothing, and leaving to his successor the settlement of the questions which have been raised by the late election. What, then, will be the course which Mr. LINCOLN and his Premier elect, Mr. SEWARD, will adopt? It is believed in America that party spirit has been extinguished for the moment by a sense of national danger, and that Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. LINCOLN have come to an understanding, in accordance with which the former has refused to evacuate any military post or to cede any property of the United States to the seceding Governments. In fact, the attitude of the Federal Government is such as somewhat to discountenance the warlike spirits of the South. With provoking inconsistency, Mr BUCHANAN will neither fight nor run away. He will not abandon Fort Pickens; he allows Major ANDERSON and his band to hold Fort Sumpter, a little Gibraltar in Charleston harbor, which requires something like a siege for its reduction. The consequence is that the Southerners are for the moment in doubt what to do. Alabama and Florida and South Carolina are waiting for ease and her, after the fashion of Lord CHATHAM and Sir RICHARD STRACHAN. Not that any one would suggest that they are afraid of a struggle with the Federal Government, for if ever there has been a fighting people in the world it is the inhabitants of these Southern States. But, violent and hot-headed as they are, they shrink from the wickedness of plunging their country into civil war. The leading men in Charleston, whose signal is awaited throughout the South, feel that the Federal troops are their own countrymen, and even prudence assures them that an unnecessary attack on the forts and the slaughter of American citizens would, besides enraging the North beyond endurance, probably avert from them the sympathies of the Border States, which they desire to draw over to their side.

The difficulty felt by the Carolinians is amusingly indicated in the correspondence which has passed between Mr. J. W. HAYNE, Attorney-General of South Carolina, Commissioner from Gov. PICKENS, and the new Secretary of War at Washington, on the subject of the surrender of Fort Sumpter. On finding from a personal interview that President BUCHANAN was not likely to yield to his demands, Mr. HAYNE wrote a long official letter, in which he argues the point just as an Attorney General might be expected to do. Either, he says, the Federal Government holds Fort Sumpter as a military post, or simply as property. In the former case the continuance of armed possession is a violation of the just rights of South Carolina. "No people not completely abject and pusillanimous could submit indefinitely to the armed occupation of a fortress in the midst of the harbor of its principal city, and commanding the ingress and egress of every ship, the daily ferry-boats that ply upon its waters, moving but at the sufferance of aliens." South Carolina cannot believe that the Federal Government holds Fort Sumpter with such intolerable pretensions. She concludes, therefore, that the President merely keeps troops there to guard United States property. In that case the matter can easily be settled. *We will buy the place of you.* It is worth nothing to you, it is part of your territory; it is worth a great deal to us. Let us trade, without any fighting, for "an attack on this fort would scarcely improve it as property, whatever the result, and, if captured, it would no longer be the subject of account. To protect Fort Sumpter merely as property, it is submitted that an armed occupancy is not only unnecessary, but that it is manifestly the worst possible means which can be resorted to for such an object." We must all admire the ingenuity of this argument; but Mr. HAYNE met his match in Mr. J. HOLT, the Federal Secretary-at-War, who answered with other cogency. "The proposal, as now presented, is simply an offer on the part of South Carolina to buy from the United States the property of the United States, sustained by a declaration in effect that if she is not permitted to purchase she will seize the forts by her own forces. *As the initiation of a negotiation for the transfer of property between friendly Governments, this proposal impresses the President as having an unusual and unusual form.*" After this thrust Mr. HOLT goes on to say very justly, that the President has no constitutional power to cede Fort Sumpter to South Carolina, any more than to cede Washington City to Maryland, and that the rights of the Federal Government arising from the actual cession by South Carolina are superior to any claim of eminent dominion now insisted on by her.

The rejection of the Southern demands is, we cannot doubt, the result of an understanding with the incoming President. Mr. LINCOLN will in a few days enter on the administration of the Federal Government. He will be the chief of a party rendered by its own victory, of a country broken to pieces by the acts and at the great institution—government—by the will of the majority. Yet, however the difficulties and dangers of his position, he is still, it has become to assert the rights of the lawful President of thirty-three States. Putting aside his unfortunate manifesto the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN has not been unlike. He no doubt secured the secessionist leaders by that most feeble production, but for the last few weeks, and there the traitors FLOYD and COBB and THOMPSON have departed, he has adopted what is, perhaps, the best possible course. To stand on the defensive, and to let the ordinance of the secession movement exhaust itself, if it be exhaustible, is all that the First Magistrate of the Republic can do. It is said now that Mr. LINCOLN is determined to act precisely like Mr. BUCHANAN. The Government will not invade the seceding States, or attempt to recapture any posts which have fallen into their hands; but it will defend everything it possesses—fortresses, arsenals, dockyards,—and, what is most important, the territory belonging to the Union. It will insist on collecting revenue at the ports even if it be necessary to keep vessels constantly cruising off them. These are the rumors respecting Mr LINCOLN'S intentions which, probably, can be carried out without difficulty, should the Border States not take offence at so near an approach to coercion. But the agitation in these last fortnights as the inauguration of the new President draws near. The fear and hatred which Mr. LINCOLN excites through the whole South seem unrivalled, for he is described as by no means fanatical, and Mr. SEWARD, his chief confidant, is most zealous for a policy of conciliation; but such is the exaltation of Southern passions, and the influence of the seceding States, that it is far from impossible that great events may mark the first week or two of the new Administration. Of the Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, we have as yet no news, but the "Peace Conference" at Washington begins to be treated somewhat contemptuously by the American papers, one of which stigmatizes its members as "emanations of grog-shop influences" and "political fossils." On the whole, little seems to be expected from its labors. The time has scarcely come for compromise, and we may look to see more than one State follow the example of those which have already gone.

The Secession Question in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 21, Mr. E. FORSTER rose to ask the noble Lord, the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs whether he had any objection to lay upon the table of the House a copy of the recent correspondence between Her Majesty's Minister at Washington and the United States Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs relative to the clearance of British vessels in the port of Charleston, S. C. Having referred to the circumstances which had rendered necessary the correspondence between Lord LYONS and the United States Government, the honorable gentleman said that, without going into the question as to whether diplomacy should in general be secret or open, he was convinced that any attempt to carry out secret diplomacy with the United States would fail, because, if the documents which passed between the two countries were not published on this side the Atlantic they would be ferreted out by the writers for the Press on the other. He was the last man who would wish that we should interfere in the lamentable quarrel between our friends and kinsmen in America, but it must not be forgotten that we had treaties with the United States Government, and therefore with all the States, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, treaties which both in honor and by our interest we were bound to see carried out; and therefore, although he had every confidence in the noble Lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the noble Lord at the head of the Government, he should be glad to see them take counsel with the country in any eventuality which might arise.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL responded:

As to the correspondence asked for by the Hon. member for Bradford, I shall be most willing to produce it, and I expect to be able to lay it upon the table on Monday next. I think it is highly desirable to the Consul at the place. He was placed in considerable difficulty, not being able to acknowledge the new Government that sprang up; but at the same time he did not neglect the interests of British shipping.

The Great Eastern.

The Directors of the Great Ship Company had compiled a report that was to be presented to the shareholders at a public meeting to be held at the London Tavern on the 26th ult. They congratulate the shareholders that the trial trip to New-York was made at a loss of only £344 odd. As explained in their previous report it was their intention to have dispatched the ship on a second voyage to New-York on the 17th October last, but after considering the requirements of the Board of Trade for one voyage only, and the very imperfect state of the decks laid down by Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL under his contract, the directors, with the advise and concurrence of some of the largest proprietors, whom they invited to confer with them on the subject, abandoned that intention. They then reduced the staff and all other expenses as much as possible, and proceeded with the alterations and repairs. The bearing of the screw shaft was far the most serious task. By very skillful arrangements the necessity of removing the shaft from the ship was overcome, and the work has made such progress as to leave no reasonable doubt of its satisfactory completion, together with the feed pumps to the paddle-boilers recommenced by the Board of Trade, in the ensuing month. The main deck has been sheathed with 1¾ inch boards over a layer of tarred patent felt, thus forming a double deck. The directors believe that by these means the deck (hitherto a constant source of injury and annoyance) will be water-tight, and the inconveniences thoroughly removed. The saloon and cargo decks have been caulked, and many other minor but important works are in progress. The question of future employment for the ship has received the most serious consideration of the directors. The want of public confidence in the ship has hitherto baffled the directors in their endeavors to obtain sufficient passengers and freight to remunerate the proprietors. They hope that the voyage to America has, in a great degree, removed the impediment. The passengers unanimously expressed their appreciation of the ease and comfort they enjoyed, and the total absence of seasickness, even to the most sensitive. Her excellence as a sea boat has been proved, and notwithstanding the inevitable disadvantages of an experimental voyage, the Directors can now place full reliance on her steady speed. They believe that another successful voyage to America will establish the desired confidence, and that she might then be profitably employed in any trade where her great capacity and power can be developed. It is clear that by a computation of her speed now established, she would accomplish a voyage to India or Australia within forty days, upon a ration of consumption of coals far below that of other steamships. The directors have, therefore, resolved upon dispatching the ship to America early in April next, and they hope that the receipts from all sources will at least equal the expenditure, as experience has proved that the working expenses of this ship may be reduced to the ordinary charges of merchant steamers, which reduction your directors are determined to effect.

The Syrian Conference.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"After rather a warm discussion on Tuesday, the Plenipotentiaries in Conference on the affairs of Syria decided, as I am informed, that the French occupation should be prolonged for a short period—two or three months—beyond the term originally fixed. The representative of the Ottoman Porte is said to have protested against any occupation longer than that specified in the Convention. The Plenipotentiaries referred to their respective Governments, and agreed to meet again in eight days, so as to have time for an answer."

The result of the first meeting of the Conference on the affairs of Syria is thus stated by the *Constitutionnel*:

After a short deliberation, the proposition for prolonging the European occupation of Syria was admitted in principle. As to its duration, the Commissioners have to wait for the instructions of their respective Governments, and consequently it is not expected that another meeting will be held until next week.

After quoting the statement of the *Constitutionnel*, the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

"The above is probably an unfair way of stating what I believe to be the fact, that the only prolongation agreed upon "in principle" was a very short one necessitated by the state of the weather, which would make it extremely difficult for the French troops to come away just now. I hear that the renewed period for the occupation agreed upon *ad referendum*, is three months instead of six weeks, which had been spoken of. If this be so, and if the French undertake *bona fide* to clear out within three months, I look upon the result as a great victory for English policy. Nothing but the greatest firmness on the part of Lord JOHN RUSSELL would have frustrated the settled design to make the occupation permanent."

The Emperor Napoleon and the Pope.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

"In corroboration of my statement that the diplomatic relations between France and Rome were worse than ever, I may mention as accredited rumor of the recall of the Duke DE GRAMMONT by way of an answer to the slight implied by the prolonged absence from Paris of Monsignore SACONI. In that hypothesis, M. DELACOUA would be sent to Rome on a temporary mission without any official title. It is said that Gen. DE GORZA complains that he cannot get so much as a civil answer from the Papal authorities when he has occasion to apply to them in the ordinary course of his duties. There does not, however, seem to be any nearer prospect of the evacuation of Rome by the French; on the contrary, I hear that the commissariat there has just been ordered to prepare 6,000 additional beds."

The Exhibition Palace of 1862.

From the London American.

This structure is to exceed its illustrious predecessor in grandeur, in beauty of design, and elegance of finish. The main hall is to be 550 feet long, 250 feet wide, and 220 feet high! The picture galleries, built of brick, will be 2,300 feet in length, 60 to 70 feet high, one from 35 to 55 feet wide. The naves and transepts are to be 2,200 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 100 feet high. The sheds and other necessary buildings are planned on a corresponding scale. The whole work must be finished in less than one year from the present time, or by the 12th of February next. The Commissioners have to expend, for £10,000. It is stated by competent authorities, that the entire structure will cost £250,000, or $1,000,000. It is to be located at South Kensington. The building will be made suitable for permanently remaining on the site, and will in every way surpass the Crystal Palace of 1851, or any other structure of modern times. A writer states that the great hall will contain a cubical area more than ten times as large as that of the great transept of the Hyde Park building, and that it would contain five of the centre transepts of the present Crystal Palace; its height will be unparalleled. There is a vast space to be occupied by the world's products, its inventions, manufactures, and works of art.

America will be allotted all the room she can creditably fill, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in making preparations for having the country well represented in all the departments. Many manufactures may profitably exhibit their goods to the millions that will be gathered here from all parts of the world. It is, however, the American inventors who will reap the richest harvest of profit and honor. There are a thousand inventions in use in America which are practically unknown in Europe, and could form one of the most attractive collections of the Exhibition, and the publicity thus given to them will amply reward the exhibitors. Aside from those directly interested in the Exhibition, we shall expect tens of thousands extra American visitors in 1862. It will be a good time for London and the Atlantic steamers. Even the *Great Eastern* will be able to find profitable employment during the Exhibition year.

The Anderson Case and the Ornagomon—Sam Slick on Colonial Affairs.

In the House of Commons on the 22d February, Mr. HALIBURTON, before putting to the Under-Secretary for the Colonies the question of which he had given notice on this subject, wished to refer briefly to what had appeared respecting the slave ANDERSON. He had been an inhabitant of Missouri and had escaped from Slavery. He took the life of a white man, also an inhabitant of that State, who was endeavoring to capture him while he was trying to escape from his master. After that event ANDERSON succeeded in effecting his escape and got into Canada. The relatives of the man who was killed, having traced him out, demanded him under a law of the province—not under a treaty, as had been stated in this country—but under a law of the province containing many provisions of a treaty. A certain treaty that had been agreed upon between this country and the United States was adopted by the province and passed into a law, to give it the only validity which it could have. Under that law the question had been brought before the Supreme Judges. It had been inquired into and adjudicated on by that Court. He now wished that he might not be misunderstood, for in a case of this kind, which had created so much feeling in this country, he might be misrepresented. He therefore distinctly stated that it was not his intention to offer any opinion on the act of the man ANDERSON, as to whether it amounted to murder, or manslaughter, or justifiable homicide; as to whether he was rightly captured in Canada, or as to whether the judgment of the Court there was right or wrong. On all these questions he had no observation to make. His object was neither to vindicate the rights of the State of Missouri nor to vindicate the rights of the prisoner ANDERSON, but to state that there had been two violations of the rights of the people of Canada during the trial of this case and before its final termination. An application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench in this country for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring ANDERSON out of the jail in Canada and before the Court in order to have his case inquired into. There had been some very singular circumstances attending this case in the Queen's Bench. Here, again, he wished to explain that it was very far from his intention to make any remark whatever disrespectful to the Judges of that Court. Their learning, their very great ability, and the wisdom and impartiality with which they decided everything that came before them, not only entitled them to, but commanded for them, the respect of every one. The country ought to be proud of such a Court, and he should be wanting in self-respect if he made any remark derogatory to its Judges; but at the same time they were not infallible. Appeals from decisions of the Queen's Bench had at various periods of our history been brought before the House of Lords; and in some cases those decisions had been reversed. In the present case he could only suppose that the Court acted on the supposition that they were adjudicating on the terms of a special treaty, which was within their cognizance and jurisdiction. But, if such was the fact, one would have imagined that some reference would have been made to the law officers of the Crown, and that the application to the Court would have been made under their authority. Instead of that the affair was in voluntary one. A man with an unpronounceable name, who he (Mr. HALIBURTON) believed was a Polish refugee, and in no way connected with the authorities of Canada or those of this country, made a voluntary affidavit. The writ of *habeas corpus* was granted, and addressed to the jailers who had possession of the prisoner, and to the Governor of Canada, a civil officer with military powers. A writ of *habeas corpus* might with as much propriety be addressed to the Governor of Newgate and the Duke of Cambridge. He spoke the sentiments of some of the ablest lawyers in this country when he said that the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench had created great surprise here, and he knew that it had caused the greatest consternation in the colony. In these observations he made no reference to the case of ANDERSON. They would apply equally to any other case. The people of Canada complained that their rights had been violated. The Court of Queen's Bench, no doubt, founded its jurisdiction on the treaty; but the best authorities in Canada called in question the power of any authority in this country to do so—they called in question the treaty-making power. The Colony had its Government and a Legislature of its own, and was competent to perform all the acts that were necessary to the government of its people. There was provision made for appeals from the decisions of its courts of law. If a man was dissatisfied with the decision of any of the ordinary courts, he had a right of appeal to a higher tribunal, and from that again he could appeal to the Privy Council. That was too only mode in which the judgments of the Canadian Courts could be reversed, and a very proper mode it was. However able and learned the Canadian judges might be, they were themselves ready to admit that they had neither the experience nor the erudition of the judges of England. To send a writ to Canada to take a man out of the country, and bring him over here to be adjudicated upon, was to invade the constitutional rights of the people of Canada. The people of the Colony, and especially of Montreal, rejoiced to think that they had got rid of the responsibility of this case, and were nearly illuminating their houses; but still they wished that the thing should be done legally, and not at the expense of their rights. The ordinary course of appeal had been passed over; a writ of *habeas corpus* had been sent over, and an officer sent with it to receive the man. It was rather a humiliating proceeding to see an officer of one of the superior courts of this country sent on such an errand, considering the answer he was sure to receive. The answer would be that in Canada they did not recognize the authority of such a Court. He certainly wished that they would deliver the man up under protest, as such a case is not likely to occur again. No one proceeded to say that there was any intentional violation of the rights of Canada in what had been done. He supposed the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench had some idea that there was such a place as Canada, just as he had that there were such places as Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark. [A laugh.] He took it for granted there was such a place as Sark, as it was to be found in the map, but he had never seen it, and never saw a man who had. [A laugh.] The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench seemed to have some such idea of Canada. With regard to the order sent by the Duke of Newcastle to Canada, he would like to know first of all what authority he had to send orders at all. The Colonial-office seldom interfered in the colony at the right time, and when it did it usually did so in a wrong manner. [A laugh.] He hoped the correspondence would be laid on the table, that the people of Canada, and of the other colonies, too, might be able to see what these orders of the Duke of Newcastle were, and whether they were justified by the Constitution of Canada. As the nominee of the Colonial-office, the Governor of Canada was often in communication with the Colonial Secretary; and unless there might be many occasions on which it was necessary for the latter to communicate advice to the Governor, and to recommend that he should take such and such a course. But orders were public documents, and as such ought to be made known. The country was not to be governed by orders that were not to be seen. The Government of a constitutional colony was to be carried on by the Governor, by and with the advice of his Council. If, therefore, any order went out which directed him to pursue a certain course without the advice of his Council it would be a contravention of the constitutional rights of the people. The Duke of Newcastle had been recently in Canada, and had seen there the noble reception given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; he had seen the enthusiasm and heartfelt demonstrations of the people—not demonstrations got up, as in a neighboring country, by means of spies and police, but hearty, honest outbursts of loyalty and affection; he might have seen what the character of those colonists was—that they were Englishmen in feeling and principle, and not a people likely to put up with what they considered a slight or an insult. He took it for granted, therefore, that the Duke of Newcastle would be cautious how he addressed them, and that the orders contained nothing that was unconstitutional. But if the production of these orders was refused, he would take it for granted that they were like certain letters which he wrote to the Mayors of some of the towns in Canada. It might be said that this was only bad manners, but bad manners implied bad conduct. There were not people to put up with nonsense, although they would do anything they were asked in a civil language. The difficulty arose merely from their having been badly managed. He would, however, say no more on this subject, as it would probably at no distant day be brought before Parliament. He would confine himself at present to asking the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies for information as to the extradition of the American slave ANDERSON, now in custody in Canada; and if he would lay upon the table copies of all correspondence that had passed in relation thereto between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor in Canada, and for all orders issued thereupon.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE did not intend to follow the honorable and learned gentleman into the observations he had made as to the conduct of his noble friend in his dealings with the Management of Canada, as he was glad to hear it was intended to give his noble friend an opportunity of justifying himself in another place, and in his hands he should leave it. The honorable and learned gentleman had, however, spoken in terms of complaint, which he felt sure would not be echoed in Canada, of the efforts made by the Government and by private parties in this country, for securing to an unfortunate fugitive a full and fair consideration of his rights. He regretted that there had been two invasions of the rights of the Canadas, —one in the action of the Court of Queen's Bench in London, the Judges of which thought it their duty upon an application made, not by the Government, but by private parties, to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was not his duty to discuss whether the Queen's Bench were legally entitled to issue that writ or whether, if the writ had ought to be the state of the law. The only view taken by the Colonial office amounted to this, that along with that writ a dispatch was sent by his noble friend to the acting Governor-General of Canada, that, in the event of his being called upon to take any action in regard to that writ, he should be guided by the opinion of his Canadian law advisers. The other invasion of the right of the Canadas was written by his noble friend with great promptitude and readiness when he heard from Sir EMMUSA HEAD, who was then in this country, that the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto had come to that judgment which was well known to the House and the country. Considerable misapprehension existed as to the effect of that judgment, which refused a writ of *habeas corpus*, and remanded ANDERSON to prison, but did no more. The Court of Queen's Bench had the power of setting a man free on a writ of *habeas corpus*, or of refusing to do so; but to deliver ANDERSON up to the American Government was not within the competency of any Court of law. [Cheers.] It was admitted by Chief-Justice ROBINSON that the power of the Government to surrender a fugitive could not be affected by anything said or done in the Court of Toronto. It was impossible to agree with the honorable and learned gentleman in his assertion that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had no right to address the Queen's representative in Canada on this subject. This was a case arising from a treaty concluded, not between the colony of Canada and a foreign Power, but between the Imperial Government and the United States of America. On the 9th of January the Duke of Newcastle, writing to the Governor-General of Canada, said:

"If the result should be adverse to the prisoner, you will bear in mind that under the treaty he cannot be delivered over to the United States by the mere action of the law, but only by a warrant under the hand and seal of the Governor-General of Canada. This case is one of the gravest possible character, and Her Majesty's Government are not satisfied that the decision of the Court is in accordance with the views of the treaty hitherto held by the authorities in this country. You will, therefore, abstain from completing the extradition in any case until the Government have an opportunity of considering that question."

The Governor-General had acknowledged the receipt of that dispatch, and the Government now had the matter under its consideration. As to the production of the correspondence, it would not add to the substantial knowledge of the case now possessed by the House, nor would it be desirable that transactions of this delicate nature, which might give rise to a diplomatic correspondence, should be laid before Parliament in their present stage. The delivering up of the prisoners was not in the hands of any court of justice, but in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, and there the House might very safely leave it. [Cheers.]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Calendar will not be called, Justice SHIPMAN being absent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 2, 18 (on demurrer,) 201, 127, 157, 164, 192, 193, 203, 206, 206½, 209, 210, 211, 212, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220.

CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 255, 749, 593, 327, added to day Calendar. *Part II.*—Nos. 3566, 530, 138, 378

right John Farrel after all," and at the same time handed the witness some scraps of paper, on which the prisoner had written instructions for the witness to swear against the complainant's character, and promising him $20 if he would do so.

Witness stated that he had promised to swear according to the directions for $20; but as that had not been paid he now refused to swear.

John O'Neil next took the stand, and was apparently frightened half to death; he trembled, but gave no testimony whatever. He was called to prove the complainant's character.

John McAvate, another brother, was called, but not allowed to testify. A long time was occupied in discussing the admissibility of the witness' testimony.

For the defence also, a witness was called, who testified that he would not believe the witness Farrel under oath.

There were no further witnesses, and the case, after occupying nearly the whole day, was given to the Jury, who returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence. The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Henry Hellriegel, Louis Lapome, Henry King.

For Administering Poison with Intent to Kill—Charles Brown, John Jenkins.

For Forgery—Patrick Langon

For Burglary—Patrick O' Conner.

For Grand Larceny—James Casey, Elisabeth Cowing, Mary Tracy, William Tracy, James Kelly, George R Beale, James Rugan, John Kshoe, Honora Kehoe Ellen Kehoe.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Joseph Warzanz, Fanny Warzanz, Patrick Constandine, Avraham Rosenstein, Henry Siene.

Competency of the Evidence of Husband and Wife For or Against Each Other.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Robinson and White.

Elizabeth M. Johnson vs. *William S. Johnson.*—This is an appeal brought upon an order made at a Special Term of this Court denying a new trial. The action was brought for a divorce. On the trial of this cause the Court refused to allow the plaintiff to testify, as a witness in her own behalf, as is claimed she had a right to do under the recent amendment to Section 399 of the Code. It is claimed that the section, as it now reads, is sufficiently comprehensive to authorize the wife or the husband to be witnesses in their own behalf, whether they be co-plaintiffs or co-defendants, or whether the action be brought by one against the other. That such parties are entitled to a liberal construction of the Code under the provisions of Section 427, which enacts that, the rule of the common law, that statutes in derogation of that law are to be strictly construed, has no application to this act.

On the part of the respondent it is urged that as to the incompetency of husband and wife to be witnesses in an action for divorce, the law has not been changed in any respect. By the common law a husband and wife were not competent witnesses for or against each other, even after a divorce *a mensa et thoro*. It is, therefore, urged that that part of the present section, 399 referring expressly to the examination of husband and wife was evidently intended as a legislative exception of the above rule of the common law. It is further urged that the statutes of the 14 and 15 Victoria, from which our statute is framed, is far more clear in favor of the admission of such evidence as was rejected in this case than even our own statute. Yet in England that has been held not to authorize such evidence, and this appears to be settled law in England from the cases cited in the English Law and Equity Reports. The Court reserves its decision in the case.

Wm. Norton for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendant.

A Widow Sent Out of Court—Action Against the City Dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Charlotte Walters, Administratrix, vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff brings this action under the act of 1853. It appears that her husband, Bartman, while driving through Thirteenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Broadway, was precipitated into a deep rut in the street, and killed by the fall. (Man, horse, cart and all going in together.) His widow, the plaintiff, brought suit alleging that the rut in the street was there through the negligence of the corporate authority of this City. The Court, however, after hearing the testimony of the plaintiff, dismissed the complaint, on motion of defendants' counsel.

Wm. Dominick for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson, for defendants.

Chartered Vessels—Liability of the Owner for Supplies to the Charterer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

George Harris vs. *Silleck Nichols.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $235 21 for supplies furnished, and moneys advanced and used in and about the schooner *Margaret A. Johnson*, in 1857.

The plaintiff alleges the supplies were furnished, and the credit given, to the defendant.

The answer, however, alleges that the credit was given to one Isaac N. Osborn; that at the time the supplies were furnished and the moneys advanced, the vessel was chartered by the said Osborn, and was employed by him, he being, by the terms of the charter party, bound to furnish all the supplies and to pay all of her expenses, which facts were known to the plaintiff.

The defendant also urges the defence, that if the supplies were furnished to the vessel, still there are no member of part owners which have not been joined as defendants in this action, and therefore he is entitled to have the complaint dismissed. The case is still on.

L. Burril, Davison and Burril for plaintiff; Hall and Conable for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate, none of them making any bequests of any interest to the public: Michael Freleigh, Wm. H. Holland, Mary Armstrong, Joy S. Lewis.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Coyne* vs. *Cheesborough.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Matter of the Petition of Lafayette S. Bliss.—Order granted for discharge.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Robert P. Miller et al. vs. *Henry Stettiner et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

The Mayor vs. *Mills & Pinckney*—See papers filed with clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 12.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	95	
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	93	
11,000	do.	93¼	
9,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Reg.	87	
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	87½	
3 000	Treas. 12 P'c. N'ts.	103¾	
26,000	do.	103¾	
6,000	Tenn. St'e 6s, '90.	75½	
3,000	do.	75¾	
5,000	do.	b60 75½	
22,000	do.	76	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	82	
1,000	do.	81½	
16,000	Missouri State 6s	67	
5,000	do.	b60 67½	
4,000	do.	b10 66¾	
1,000	Louisa. State 6s.	75	
2,000	Brook. C. W.	101	
2,000	Erie 2d M. Ex.	79	101
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	85	
4,000	Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	109	
2,000	Har. R. 2d M. Bs.	80	
10,000	Mich. S. & N. I. Bs.	77	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	96	
4,000	Lac. & M. L. Gt. Bs.	36	
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	15	
1,000	do.	15½	
1,100	Han. & St. J. R. Bs	49	
1,000	Cal. & C. 2d M. Bs.	26½	
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	2¾	
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	b30	85½
25	do.		85¼
50	do.		85¾
150	do.	b30	85½
1115	N. Y. Central R.		79
200	do.	b60	79
200	do.	b60	79¼
150	do.		79
40	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		94
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b10	72¾
50	do.		72⅝
50	do.	b30	85½
100	do.		72½
500	do.		⅝
100	Erie Railroad		33⅛
500	do.		s10 33⅛
100	do.		b60 33⅜
50	do.		b30 33⅛
100	do.		s30 33
200	do.		b60 33¼
100	do.		33⅛
500	do.		s15 33
50	Hudson River R.		45⅜
50	Harlem R. Pref'd		39⅞
200	do.		b60 40
100	do.		39¾
95	Brooklyn City R.		115⅜
50	Milw. & Miss. R.		12
200	Reading Railroad.		45
50	do.		44⅜
750	do.		43¾
200	Mich. Central R.		58
50	do.		b20 58
1300	M. So. & N. Ind. R.		15⅜
25	do.		15⅝
100	M. So. & N. I. G. S		35⅞
200	do.		36
250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		81¼
50	do.	b10	81¾
450	do.		81⅝
200	do.		81½
100	do.	b10	81½
600	Clev. & Toledo R.		35¼
100	do.	b60	35⅜
150	Chicago & R. I. R.		58¾
300	do.		58½
50	do.		58¾
100	do.	s15	66⅛
100	do.	b10	66⅞
50	do.	b60	66¾
100	do.	s10	59¾
50	do.		59⅞
100	do.		60
20	do.		60⅛
50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.		73

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con		93⅜
$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.		93¾
13,500	Treasury 12 P'c. N.		103⅜
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.		75
6,000	do.		75⅛
1 000	do.		76⅜
19,000	Virginia S. 6s.		76¾
5,000	Me State 6s		67
5,000	N. C State 6s		82
5 000	Ohio State 6s, '86.		107⅜
5,000	Ohio State 6s '75		105
3,000	R. City W. Loan.		101
2,000	Erie 1st M. Bds.		101
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds		87⅜
2 000	M. Ind. 1st Mgt.		81
50	Pacific M. S. Co.		86¾
150	do.	s30	86
750	Clev. & Tol. R.		35
200	do.	s30	34¾
300	do.	b30	35
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		78⅝
50	do.	s30	78⅞
100	do.		78⅝
50	do.	b10	78⅞
200	Erie Railroad		33
50	do.	b10	33
200	Harlem R. Pref'd.		39½
150	Reading Railroad.		44
100	do.		44⅛
50	Mich. Central R.	s15	58
250	Mich. So & N. Ia. R.		15⅜
75	Mich. S & N. Ia. G. S.		36⅜
250	Ill. C. R. Scrip.		81¾
100	do.		81⅝
300	do.	s30	81½
200	do.	b60	82
50	Gal. & Chic. C.		71½
100	do.		71⅜
50	Chic. & R. I. R.		54⅞
50	do.	b60	59⅜

TUESDAY, March 12—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, the Railway Share list lost part of the buoyancy of Monday, and from ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. abatement in prices from yesterday's sales was accepted by sellers. On the other hand, the Federal and State Securities, which should denote more nearly the temper of the political confidence, were firmer than on the first announcement of the pacific measures of the New Administration. Sales of the new registered Six ₱ cent. Stock were made at 95½ ₱ cent., and of the Coupon Stock, (bearing 4 months less interest,) at 93½ ₱ cent. Treasury paper in request at 8½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Heavy sales of Tennessee 6 ₱ cents were made at an advance of ½@¾ ₱ cent. on yesterday's rise, and there was a good demand for Virginias, North Carolinas and Ohios at full rates. Missouris steady, at 67 ₱ cent., the same figure as at the Second Board yesterday. The Railway Mortgages continue firm, and the parcels offered of the leading descriptions are generally of a retail character. The extension, on the 1st of March, of the Second Mortgage of the Erie Company to the year 1879, has had the effect of advancing the price to 101 ₱ cent. The first mortgage has risen to 105½@106, the fourth to 85 ₱ cent.

On the Railway speculatives there was another large business done, but, as intimated above, the buoyancy on Monday was partially lost. This may be ascribed to the rapidity of the first advance, on the announcement of the Washington news, and the circumstance that several heavy holders who had purchased for the rise at lower rates, availed of the occasion to realize their profits and reduce their lines. This was especially marked in New-York Central, of which the Cash sales, yesterday, were quite large. To-day, the outside orders in the Stock were generally to buy, and these were executed at a concession of ¼@½ ₱ cent from the closing hour of Monday; the market leaving off at the Second Board 78¾ ₱ cent. sales and bid. Some considerable sales of Erie were also made, at 33@34¼ ₱ cent, while the Western Shares were done at a difference of ¼@1 ₱ cent. from the best sales of yesterday. Reading was weak, and the decline 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. in the forenoon, though a fraction better at the Second Board. Later, in the afternoon the general market was ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. lower than the last printed sales on New-York Central, and ¼ down also on some of the Westerns. Central 78½ sales and bid.

The Foreign Exchange market for the mail of the *Asiatic* ruled with much steadiness in rates, but no decided activity in transactions, at 105¼@106 ₱ cent. on London. There is rather better currency for Merchant bills since the mail by the *Niagara* at Boston, delivered here early this morning. The financial and market advices from London and Liverpool, to the latest day, (Saturday, Feb. 23,) are more cheerful, partly on account of the Bank of England return for the week, which shows an increased strength in Bullion, and the reserve of Notes Unemployed. These accounts being confirmed by telegraph from the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, to Feb. 26, are esteemed as promising more steadiness in the Cotton and Grain trade on the other side. The *Niagara* brings $375,000 in English Gold, which, added to the receipts of yesterday, creates a moderate additional demand for Exchange. The supply, however, keeps well up. The Exports of Cotton from the South, this week, are 138,000 bales, equivalent to an exchange of $6,900,000, while from this port the clearances of other Domestic Produce are large—nearly $3,000,000. The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,484,738	$1,877,841	$2,830,967
Previously reported	8 935,615	13 651,339	21,918,586
Since Jan. 1	$10,430,343	$15,508,980	$26,790,462

In the market for Money, 6 ₱ cent. per annum is generally acceptad at call, on prime Stock collateral, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on strictly first class discounts, as in date, the shortest bills being taken at the inside figure, and 7 ₱ cent. on lists of 3@6 months double name paper. The classification continues very strict, and a large amount of what would in ordinary seasons be esteemed fair and unquestioned paper, is rendered unsalable, except at high rates, say 10@15 ₱ cent., by the numerous difficulties of the past Winter, and which are not yet over, in the jobbing trade. Some of the early failures and extensions of the season are said to be turning out very badly. Other and more recent cases are demanding larger cash aid from the creditors than was first asked for, to prevent an actual stoppage of payments. Such embarrassments are not confined to the trade of any particular section of the country, though the heaviest difficulties are perhaps encountered in the absence of the usual Southern sales and collections at this season of the year.

The *Journal of Commerce* furnishes the following summary of the movement of goods and merchandise in the Bonded Warehouse for the month of February:

Total value of goods in bond Feb. 1, 1861	$24,092,376
Entered warehouse from foreign ports in February	3,751,578
Received in bond from other domestic ports	50 932
Total	$27,894,990
Withdrawn for consumption here	$5 781,728
Reshipped to foreign ports	526,395
Transhipped to other domestic ports	148,306—6,456,429
Leaves stock in warehouse March 1, 1861	$21,438,561
Leaves stock in warehouse March 1, 1860	9,765,890
Leaves stock in warehouse March 1, 1859	5,502,008
Leaves stock in warehouse March 1, 1858	19,809,507
Leaves stock in warehouse, March 1, 1857	13,692,055

The statements of the Philadelphia banks for the past two weeks, compare as follows:

	March 4.	March 11.	
Capital Stock	$11,588,885	$11,889,085	Inc. 1,000
Loans	25,085,314	24,626,583	Dec. 458,731
Specie	6,086,868	6,236,314	Inc. 153,386
Due to other Banks	1,527,048	1,851,898	Dec. 75,122
Due to Banks	2,852,424	2,788,678	Dec. 63,446
Deposits	14,868,736	14,501,214	Dec. 367,522
Circulation	2,811,491	2,896,492	Inc. 85,001

A letter from London to the *Commercial Advertiser* says of the Great Western of Canada investigation, to which we made reference a few days ago:

"Another disagreeable incident has been the publication of a report of the Committee of Investigation appointed in April last, to inquire into the affairs of the Great Western of Canada railway. The Committee dispatched agents to Canada to sift into the entire history of the concern, and the result is that they charge most of the persons connected with the early formation of the Company with very serious breaches of honest principle, and recommend that proceedings should be taken against each of them as can be got at to recover the sums improperly appropriated.

Mr. Laing, late member of Parliament for a Scotch borough, some time Vice-President of the Board of Trade, then Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and now Chancellor of the Exchequer for India in the place of Mr. Wilson, was a leading person in the gatting up of the undertaking, and the Committee charge him with having, while acting as Trustee for the Shareholders, become a contractor for the line and also a recipient of large payments; 'conduct from which they consider any man of strict integrity would have recoiled.' The side of the defence has yet to be heard instinctively, and the whole affair is likely to create prolonged and ardent discussion."

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
March 11 Philadelphia	Par.
March 11 Boston	Par.
March 5.. New-Orleans	Par.
March 6.. Mobile	Par.
March 11.. Baltimore	1-5@ ⅜
March 11. Washington, D. C	1 @ 1¼
March 3.. Charleston	2¾@ 4
March 10.. Richmond	5½@ 6
March 10.. Petersburgh	5¾@ 6
March 8.. Savannah	3½@ 4¾
March 8.. Chicago	7 @ 7¾
March 7.. Milwaukee	6 @ 6¾
March 9.. Cleaveland	1 @ 1¾
March 7.. St Louis	5 @ 5¾
March 8.. Louisville, Ky	⅜@ ⅝
March 9.. Detroit	1 @ 1¾
March 9.. Cincinnati	⅛@ ⅜
March 5.. Memphis	2 @ 2½
March 9.. Augusta	3 @ 4
March 8 Macoo	3 @ 4
March 8.. Akron, Ohio	1 @ 1½
March 5.. Vicksoargh	⅜@ ⅝
March 11.. Alexandria	5½@ 6
March 7.. Milledgeville	3 @ 4

The Michigan Southern Road earned the first week in March,

1861	$35,205 68	1860	$28,067 91
Increase			$3,237 17

The Michigan Central Road earned the first week in March,

1861	$35,147 68	1860	$31 641 52
Increase			$1,506 16

The Rock Island earned the same week,

1861	$18,554	1860	$17,630
Increase			$1,044

The Cleveland and Toledo also earned in,

1861	$18,641	1860	$17,167
Increase			$1,474

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$114,702
Total Payments	309,502
Total Balance	7,189,220

The receipts include $93,000 for Customs.

The Board of Trustees of the Corn Exchange Association met last evening, and elected the following officers and committees for the ensuing year:

President—Hugh Dogg.
Vice-President—Joseph B. Herrick.
Secretary—Edward Blacken.
Treasurer—Josiah M. Fiske.
Finance Committee—J. B. Renick, E. S. Brown, S. L. Rosetod.
Building Committee—Lewis Roberts, Frederick Sherwood, Alfred M. Hoyt.
Advertising Committee—Jesse Hoyt, Addison F. Roberts, Stark W. Lewis.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. March 11.	LOANS. March 4.	SPECIE. March 11.	SPECIE. March 4.
Philadelphia	$3 382,000	$3,453,000	$786,000	$749,000
N. America	2,287,318	2,264,967	591,276	612,223
Farm. & Mech.	2,997,545	3,066,472	899,264	942 983
Commercial	1,562,000	1,528 000	228,000	230 000
Mechanics'	1,525,974	1,548,475	262,168	252,981
N. Liberties	1,077 000	1,101,000	287,000	283 000
Southwark	767,437	770 300	253,000	252,000
Kensington	712,966	723,516	140,165	137,983
Penn Township	620,681	648,272	170 564	168,571
Western	1,321,000	1,338,300	381,850	352,930
Man. & Mech.	1,634,125	1,632,360	365,843	369,955
Commerce	671,102	696,300	192,235	190,441
Girard	2,020,328	2,049,060	268,876	246,206
Tradesmen's	599,881	619,896	141,518	135,205
Consolidation	479,829	476,586	82,676	81,133
City	694,929	690,113	146,461	143 556
Commonwealth	510,143	511,465	116 669	99,631
Corn Exchange	385 920	407,096	84,870	75,250
Union	348,225	358,218	66,377	68 420
Total	34,626,583	35,885,314	5,295,314	5,095,926

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. March 11.	DEPOSITS. March 4.	CIRCULATION. March 11.	CIRCULATION. March 4.
Philadelphia	$1,640 000	$1,594,000	$304,000	$301,000
North America	2,695 723	2,637,044	297,056	287,972
Farm. & Mech.	2,686 456	2,848,694	425,705	409,195
Commercial	727,000	750,000	126,000	127,000
Mechanics'	747,119	758,888	154,720	146,245
N. Liberties	748,000	789,000	115,000	116,000
Southwark	695,773	696 099	100,630	100,116
Kensington	473,298	488,127	121,445	128,850
Penn. Township	485,300	459,473	68 695	71,695
Western	630,818	595,975	149,550	140,825
Man. & Mech.	538 491	516,725	91,802	94,295
Commerce	544,266	615,552	87,965	89,018
Girard	941,228	936 699	216,590	218,195
Tradesmen's	356,536	370,568	91,650	82,214
Consolidation	225,151	216,387	92,450	88,680
City	366,476	400 036	73,065	73,270
Commonwealth	230,962	245 348	163,485	142,895
Corn Exchange	228,141	238 670	94,850	83,470
Union	183,360	187,446	81,275	49,910
Total	14,601 214	14,868,736	2,696,492	2,811,491

Rate of Money in London.

From the London Times, Feb. 23.

The public throughout the whole of the past ten days have been kept in alarm from the assumption that, as the rate had been put to a point entirely unwarranted by a comparison of the figures of the last return with those of any former return, there must be some hidden danger impending, which in due time would be revealed.

The idea was ridiculous, because all persons should be aware that the Bank Court can have no information regarding the foreign exchanges and the flow of money beyond such as is accessible to the whole world; but it nevertheless prevailed extensively, and has wrought considerable alarm and inconvenience. The return now published should effectually dispel this feeling, but it may be useful also to point out that there has rarely been a time when there was less reason to fear the possibility of unsoundness in the financial condition of the country.

The exportation of bullion for the last three months has been almost entirely in exchange for foreign produce. We have therefore, something to show for it. Cotton and grain are as good as gold in their way, and if the same cannot be said of American securities, there is, at all events, no reason to doubt that those which we have purchased lately in such extraordinary quantities can, in case of need, be realized in the New-York market without any ruinous depreciation.

As regards foreign loans, we are actually without a single commitment—an almost unprecedented occurrence; and for foreign undertakings generally our liabilities are smaller than at any period within recent memory. Never, therefore could a "peaceful many" movement have been taken at a moment when it was less directly needed. It would, however, have been harmless, and have led to no result, except that of lessening the business of the Bank, but for the fact that currency is being absorbed by that establishment, not merely through the regular influx of the revenue, but also from the payment into its coffers of £700,000 or £800 000 on account of the Indian loan.

Under such circumstances the public have but a very limited remedy, and must, after a few weeks' resistance, pay whatever is demanded. That the Bank does not seek to take advantage of events to grasp extortionate rates is fully understood, and their whole course of late years has been such as to show that, whatever discretion may attend some of our public concerns, this at least is managed with a sincere sense of responsibility.

But a mistake is a mistake, whatever its cause, and, looking at the vague anxieties with which the commercial public have been oppressed during the past few weeks by the crisis in the Levant trade and the commercial confusion in America, there are few among the mercantile public who have not felt that the timidity and inconsistency of the policy of last week operated as a needless aggravation of a disquietude which called rather for the exercise of every legitimate means for its suppression.

From the London Examiner.

The demand for money this week has been moderate, and in the first few days good short paper could be negotiated at a fraction below 8 ₱ cent. The market, however, was still unsettled, and the unfavorable news from America, the bankruptcy of M. Mirabaud, and the stagnation in the manufacturing districts, caused a want of confidence, and a general indisposition to business. The discount houses, yesterday and to-day, would only deal with regular customers, and even then limited their transactions as much as possible, nothing being done under 8 ₱ cent.

At the Bank, the applications were comparatively small until to-day, when a brisk demand took place, the restrictive action of the moneyed establishments, securing the bulk of the discount business to be taken thither. There is, however, nothing like pressure, notwithstanding that the value of money now stands unprecedentedly high, except as compared with a time of panic. On the Continental Exchanges the rates of interest remain much lower than here:

	Bank rate. Per cent.	Open market. Per cent.
Paris	7	4½
Amsterdam	3	3
Berlin	3	2¾
Hamburg	—	2
Frankfort	—	1½

On the Stock Exchange loans on Government Securities could be freely obtained in the earlier part of the week at 6@7 ₱ cent. Yesterday and the day before the settlement in the new Indian loan and the payment in full of some rather large amounts caused more demand, and the charge was raised to 7@8.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 12.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Marrie Canal, 53¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@¼ ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 47 bbls. Ashes; 4 336 bbls. Flour; 3,478 bushels Wheat; 348 bushels Corn; 860 bushels Barley; 2,768 bushels Oats; 1,618 pkgs. Provisions; and 583 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable and firm, at $5 25@$5 31½ for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 lbs. American Yellow at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—All kinds have been in very moderate demand at unchanged prices.

COPPER—Has been in limited request, at essentially unchanged prices.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention, at uniform quotations; sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,000 bales including Middling Uplands, mainly at 11¾c.@11⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales of 100 tons West India Logwood have been made at $12 50@$13 ₱ ton.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive at 43c.@45c. for Western Live Geese, and 40c.@42½c. for Southern and Southwestern do., do., of prime quality, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in fair supply and request, chiefly within a range of from $3@$3 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel have been moderately inquired for, including large No. 1, at $14 75@$15; do. No. 2, at $9 50@$9 75; and No 3 at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Salmon have been quiet and nominal in price. Pickled Herring have been in demand, chiefly at $2 62½@$3 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring have been lightly dealt in at 16c.@17c. for No. 1, and 25c.@27c. for Scaled, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for State and Western, to-day, has been fair, and holders have offered their supplies freely, especially of low grades, at a shade cheaper. The reported sales reach 10,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 00@$5 05; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 10@$5 35, chiefly $5 10@$5 15; Superfine Western at $5 @$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 12½@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 20; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl. Superfine State $4 00 @$5 05

Extra State	5 10	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 12½	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former prices; sales 1,700 bbls., at $5 25@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 420 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 20@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand, at $1 80@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, at, in some instances, rather former prices. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 50,000 bushels, including white Western, part at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western, part at $1 30; amber Wisconsin at $1 23; Milwaukee Club, in store and delivered, at $1 20@$1 23½; Northwestern Club, on private terms; Chicago Spring at $1 16@$1 16½; very choice White Genesee at $1 60; and Red State at $1 28 ₱ bushel. Corn is salable and buoyant; sales have been reported of 42,000 bushels at 59c.@61½c. for inferior to prime new mixed Western, from railroad depôt and delivered; 66½c@66c. for old do. do. in store, and delivered; 56c. for damaged do. do.; 67c. for prime dry Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive, at 86c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied; sales 3,700 bushels, including Malting at 75c.@76c., and Canada West at 76c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue plain and heavy, including Canada, at 33½c.@34c. ₱ bushel; Western at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 33½c.@34c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 75c.@85c., mainly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales were made of 50 bales New, at 22c.@30c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in at previous prices.

IRON—All descriptions have been quiet at old figures, including Scotch Pig, at $26 50@$22 50 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices, and the current movements are quite limited.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand, at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland has been in good demand, at $1 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 120 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 33c.@36c.; a small lot of Porto Rico, at 32c.; and 96 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in light supply and limited demand, closing nominally at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 2,401 bbls.; stock, 4 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been plenty and depressed, closing at 36c.@37½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts during the week have been confined to 515 bbls., estimated stock at the close, 6,000 bbls. Tar has been in slack request at $2 25@$2 62½ ₱ bbl., but it has been held firmly at these rates. Week's receipts, only 914 bbls.; estimated stock on hand, 5,000 bbls. Resin has been plenty and heavy, closing with common at $1 25@$1 30; strained at $1 35@$1 40, and No 2 at $1 42½@$1 25 ₱ 310 lbs.; also, very poor to fine and No. 1 at $1 80@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 9,227 bbls., estimated stock of Common Resin at the close, 15,000 bbls, Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to March 12, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	12 959	11,348
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	19 133	11,660
Resin, bbls	70,176	61,058
Tar, bbls	15,822	6,203

OILS—The demand has been less active for Whale and Sperm, moderate for Olive and Lard, and generally good for Linseed, at our revised quotations. We now quote Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 46; unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 52½; Crude Whale at 45c.@50c.; bleached Whale, 58c.@62c.; Olive, $1 10@$1 20; Red Oil, 52c.@53c.; Lard Oil, 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil, 60c@62c.; Crude Cotton Seed Oil, 52c@53c; Japan Rape Seed, 44c. ₱ gallon; Palm Oil, 8c.@8¼c; Tallow Oil, 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been very quiet; sales having been confined to 130 bbls. in lots, including Mess at $17 12½, and Prime at $12 50@12 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon remain as last noticed. Lard has been more freely purchased at uniform prices: sales, 600 tcs. and bbls. in lots; at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales 200 obls. at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; Beef Hams, $12 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c.@18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

The Detroit *Advertiser* publishes an article on the Pork trade at Detroit during the past season as compared with the previous season:

Receipts of Dressed Hogs at Detroit for two Seasons.

	1860-61.	1859-60.
Total	71,534	44,953

Shipments of Dressed Hogs from Detroit for two Seasons.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROF. ANDERSON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROAD TO RUIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROBIN HOOD—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—YOUNG AMERICA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GIANELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New-Hampshire election, for State officers and Congressmen, took place yesterday, and resulted in the complete triumph of the Republicans. Returns were received last night from 102 towns, which indicated that their majority in the State would be from 3,500 to 4,000. All the Republican candidates for Congress are elected, four of the five Councilors, eight or nine of the twelve State Senators, and an overwhelming majority of the State Representatives.

There now appears to be very little doubt in Washington that Fort Sumpter will be evacuated. Our correspondent telegraphs that the impression is general there that the Cabinet had decided to issue an order to that effect. Of course no official information on the subject has yet been promulgated, but the best evidence at present attainable leads to the conclusion that the advice of Gen. SCOTT will be followed. With regard to Fort Pickens and McRea, however, no such course is professed to be taken,—at least at present, as it is deemed necessary to retain forces along the coast, to be ready for emergencies.

Among the appointments sent to the Senate, yesterday, were those of THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, as Minister to Mexico, and CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, as Minister to Spain. A great number of names were sent in for minor positions, which were referred to the appropriate Committees for the usual preliminary action. Two or three of the appointments for this City were made, but no definite conclusion has yet been arrived at with reference to the principal offices. Matters generally remain very much as before reported.

Mr. FOSTER'S resolution for the expulsion of Mr. WIGFALL from the Senate was taken up yesterday, and, together with the substitute proposed by Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, was very properly referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate very soon went into Executive session, and adjourned immediately on opening the doors.

A synopsis of the permanent Constitution adopted by the "Congress" of the C. S. A. for the fundamental law of the seceded States, will be found in our columns this morning. Among its provisions is one allowing the officers of the Executive Departments to occupy seats on the floor of Congress, with the privilege of discussing any measure relating to his Department. Another provides that the President and Vice-President shall hold office six years, and the President is given the power to remove the principal officers of the Departments and in the Diplomatic service at pleasure. The foreign Slave-trade is prohibited, and the basis of three-fifths for slave representation is continued. When five States shall have ratified the Constitution, it shall be established in those States—otherwise the Provisional Constitution shall continue in force one year.

The Virginia State Convention was engaged most of the day, yesterday, in listening to a speech by Mr. SUMMERS, advocating the adoption of the propositions adopted by the Peace Conference as a basis for the settlement of the national difficulties. He was fully confident that the Union would eventually be restored. Ex-President TYLER will speak to-day in opposition to the course advocated by Mr. SUMMERS.

Texas advices received at New-Orleans yesterday state that the steamer *Daniel Webster* had arrived outside the harbor of Brazos, and was waiting to transport the Federal troops to New-York. The Brazos Collector had resigned and resumed his duties under the patronage of the State of Texas. It was rumored that 1,500 Texan troops were stationed at Rio Grande City.

A telegram from Mobile to the Agent of the Underwriters in this City, announces that the lights at Mobile Point and Sand Island have been extinguished, by order of the commander at Fort Morgan. The immediate motive for the order does not appear, but the inference is that the aforesaid commander, or some of his friends, may be going into the wrecking business.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Mr. LAWRENCE presented a petition to set off a portion of the Battery for ferry purposes. Bills were passed to incorporate the New-York Eclectic Association, the Queens County Savings Bank, and the National Horse Show Association at Saratoga. In the Assembly, the bill "for the relief of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum and for other purposes" was passed. A resolution of sympathy with Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, of Chemung, whose wife died suddenly yesterday morning, was passed, and the House immediately took a recess until evening. Nothing of special importance, however, was then done.

The mails by the *Niagara* supply us with details of European news to the 23d ult., including highly interesting letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, with important extracts from British and Continental files.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday, but, although the session was long, the time was occupied principally in discussion. The bill of the *Daily News*, amounting to $763 for publishing the list of "papers pending before His Honor the Mayor," was laid over. The Counsel to the Corporation gave his opinion that the judgments obtained by the Commissioners of Excise against liquor-dealers could not be legally discharged without payment.

At Trial Term of the Superior Court Justice WOODRUFF yesterday dismissed a complaint in a case brought against the City by CHARLOTTE WARNE, to recover the value to her of her late husband, alleged to have been killed in consequence of the negligence of the Corporation. At General Term of the same Court a divorce case was argued upon appeal from an order entered below, refusing to allow the plaintiff (the wife) to testify in her own behalf. The case involves the general question of the competency of such parties as witnesses for or against each other. Decision was reserved. In the General Sessions Judge MCCUNN charged the Grand Jury. Several light pleas were taken, and the most of the day was occupied with a single trial for seduction. The prisoner was convicted and remanded for sentence.

The Stock Market lost part of its buoyancy yesterday, and prices fell back ¼@1 ₩ cent. on this speculative list, below those from Monday's sales, while Federal and State Securities were firmer. The New 6 ₩ Cent. Government Loan advanced to 95¼ ₩ cent. New-York Central left off 78½, sales.

Flour was more active, but at slightly reduced prices. Wheat and Corn were held with increased firmness, and were in fair request. Cotton was in brisk demand at buoyant rates. A limited inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Candles, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Metals, Pork, Beef and Cut Meats. Lard was freely purchased. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Rice, Tallow, Cassia, Segar Leaf Tobacco, Hay, Hops and Whisky. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Cattle Market was moderately supplied yesterday, and trade was quite lively at an advance of [illegible] above the figures of last week. About 1,[illegible] were offered at Forty-fourth-street, and two [illegible] expected. Business was brisk, especially in the early part of the day, and only some [illegible] at night. Sellers [illegible] time. No good cattle brought less than 9c., and prime grades 9½c., with some choice ones at 10c. Unless more cattle should arrive, buyers will find slim pickings to-day, and higher prices still. A larger number will be required for next week, as everything will now be cleaned up.

The Southern Revenues—Necessity of an Extra Session of Congress.

It will be no matter of surprise if, among the earliest acts of the new Administration, there shall be a demand for an extra session of Congress. The necessity will grow out of more than ordinary causes. The last Congress left no appropriation bill unpassed, and made through its tariff and loan bill provision which it deemed adequate for the current expenses of Government. All was accomplished that was exacted by the assumption of a perfectly normal and equable movement of public affairs; and if the ship of State were really afloat upon Summer seas it would need nothing additional to speed or supply it. But peace was the assumption at the foundation of all this legislation, whereas the exigencies which the new Administration is called to meet are anything but normal or pacific. One half of the seaboard of the Union is in the hands of an insurgent Government, which repudiates our laws, and will oppose their execution with the utmost force of armed resistance. Nor is this negative attitude the only difficulty. Yielding to the necessity of the case, the new Confederacy having been obliged to postpone its free-trade experiment, has adopted as its basis of revenue the Tariff of 1857, and at all its ports goods and manufactures of nearly every description will find admission under that scale of duties, and the revenue will go to enrich the treasury of secession. In any ordinary circumstances such loss of revenue might be submitted to, because the cost of collecting it would pretty fairly exhaust the gross product. But the new and injudicious tariff fastened upon us by the Thirty-sixth Congress makes the affair a very much more serious one; for its largely augmented rates afford an irresistible invitation to importers to introduce their merchandise at Southern rather than at Northern ports, where they may either be sold, or carried overland to the Northern consumers. The effect of this perfectly feasible and legal proceeding would be to build up the rebel States of the Union at the expense of the loyal; to cripple the foreign trade of the Northern cities; and leave the Treasury at Washington in a far less satisfactory condition than if the late tariff had been undisturbed.

In the absence, therefore, of further legislation, the duty of the President is plainly dictated by these considerations. It will be no longer feasible to refrain from collecting the revenues, and preventing evasions of the revenue laws along the long and tortuous stretch of coast extending from South Carolina to the Rio Grande. Each harbor must have its attendant frigate, and its floating warehouses, armed and manned to resist the assaults of an enraged and implacable people. The last Congress failed to invest the President with powers requisite for this formidable task. He may well decline to attempt without the fullest warrant of the Legislative Department that duty, which even JACKSON shrunk from until supported by the special authority of a force-bill, attended with an offer of concessions to the insurgents. And we must not forget that JACKSON had only to contend with a single and inconspicuous State, possessing a trifling sea-board, while the coast line of an empire is to be blockaded by the shipping of the present day. Or if, appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking, the President be disposed to consider some method of escape, the aid of Congress would be instantly necessary. Not a moment could be lost in restoring the tariff of 1857, and perhaps in falling even below that standard. Equal energy and promptitude would be demanded in fringing the frontier dividing the Union from the Confederation with Custom-houses to collect revenue upon products passing northward from the latter.

In any event, therefore, Government will find it difficult to proceed without legislative assistance. If it desist from collecting the revenues, it will be likely to transfer so much of the foreign trade of the North to the South as to render the exalted rates of the new tariff unproductive of increased returns. If it persist in collecting them, it must also be prepared for the contingency of a collision with the freaters—a preparation which needs legislative authority. For these reasons we may expect at a very early day the summons of an extra session.

Punishment before Trial.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN called the attention of that body to the condition of the City Prison, and the large numbers who are constantly confined there awaiting trial. He urged upon the Jury the duty of strict diligence on their part in disposing of cases, so that those who are clearly innocent may be speedily set at liberty, and those against whom bills shall be found, may be presented for immediate trial, and the expense of their support be transferred from the City to the State, where it properly belongs. We apprehend that the position of prisoners confined upon the mere charge of crime, is by no means generally appreciated. The legal presumption that every man is innocent until proved guilty, is corroborated by daily experience in the criminal courts, where upon trial a very large proportion of all the persons placed at the bar are found innocent by a jury and discharged; not, however, in some instances, until they have been confined weeks and even months. On Monday last an illustration of this state of things occurred in the case of an old German cripple, who had been in confinement for six months, without having been brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, until Judge MCCUNN, learning the facts of the case, had it sent to that Inquest, where the charge against the prisoner was dismissed, and he was consequently discharged.

In view of the fact that an innocent person, thus acquitted, after a longer or shorter confinement in the same cell, and on the same fare, with a convict serving out his sentence, has no remedy against the wrong he has suffered, the dictates of humanity would certainly seem to demand that, in all cases, the preliminary confinement, which the ends of justice absolutely require, should be made as short as possible, by bringing the person charged to immediate trial.

It is not many years since humane legislation first lightened the punishment which even witnesses formerly underwent, by substituting a house of detention in place of the common jail, which, until then, restrained alike the liberty of the criminal and the witness of the crime. And if it is impossible, as it would seem to be, to secure the energetic administration of justice, without confining persons charged with crime until their guilt or innocence can be determined, it is, certainly, much to be desired that the same influence which has softened the rigors of detention in the case of the witness, should be so extended as to inflict as little wrong as possible upon a man only charged with crime, but whom a jury of his peers may pronounce to be free from guilt.

But even with the law as it is, much may be done in this direction by diligence and promptness on the part of prosecutor and Court. We are glad to believe that Judge MCCUNN does not confine his efforts in this respect to discussing the evil before the Grand Jury, but shows a disposition to devote his time and attention to reducing his views to practice.

The Geographical Question of Secession.

The attempt of the Cotton States to divide the country upon the line between free and slaveholding territory has signally failed. In large portions of every State in which slaves are held, they are not the paramount interest. In such, the conviction is universal, that they must ere long give way to labor better adapted to their soil and climate, and to the development of their resources. In all such districts, consequently, we find loyalty to Government, and sympathy with the North.

This want of homogeneousness has already divided the people of the Southern States into two hostile camps. It is the South seceding from the South, shewing a Confederacy, coextensive with territory in which slaves are held, to be impossible. In more than one-half of this territory, the staples, for the cultivation of which slave labor is considered necessary, cannot be grown. When they cannot, its industries are identical with those of the Northern States. It has the climate of the North, from its great elevation above the sea. Upon it the slave comprises only a small fraction of the population. If we start from the southwest corner of Maryland, and follow, to the southern boundary of Virginia, the ridge separating the waters flowing into the Ohio from those flowing into the Atlantic, we shall divide the State into nearly equal parts, each containing about 30,500 square miles. In 1850, the western half contained 349,404 inhabitants, of whom only 21,100, or about six per cent., were slaves. Its whole western frontier faces the Free States of Ohio. The greater part of this district is mountainous, though fertile, and is one of the richest in the United States in coal, iron, salt, copper and lead. It is here that the principal increase of population in the State since 1850 has taken place. At the present time it probably numbers 450,000, a portion of whom Mr. CLEMENS, who distinguished himself by his recent denunciation in Congress of the schemes of the Secessionists, represents. If we cross over into Kentucky, at least one-third of that State, bordering upon Virginia, presents similar natural features and resources, having a population in 1850 of 131,904, of whom only 7,099 were slaves. Going still further South, to Tennessee, we find that the eastern portion of this State, embracing at least three-eighths of its whole territory, contained in 1850, a population of 308,628, of whom only 25,879, or 8 per cent., were slaves. We have just had an expression of the sentiments of these people, who declared by a vote of more than four to one against a Convention to even consider the *subject* of secession. Opposite East Tennessee is North Carolina, which has also just decided against a Convention through the patriotism of the people of the mountain districts, who were almost unanimous against the measure, and who out-voted the planting counties of the sea-coast. This portion contained, in 1850, a population of 131,243, of which only 17,618, or 13 per cent., were slaves. Northern Georgia, a similar territory, contained a population of 118,973, of whom 18,437, or 15 per cent., were slaves. That part of Alabama traversed by the southwesterly prolongation of the Alleghany range, contained a population of 77,971, of whom 8,770, or 11 per cent., were slaves.

The whole territory described forms a compact and contiguous body, having an area of at least 75,000 square miles, containing, in 1850, a population of 1,117,429, of whom only 98,803, or a little over 8 per cent., were slaves. We have not the returns by counties for 1860, but the rate of increase of the whites has probably been equal to 20 per cent., while that of the slaves has remained very nearly, if not quite stationary. At the present time, therefore, this great district contains 1,350,000 people, of whom not more than 8 per cent., or about, 100,000 are slaves. The whole of it has an excellent climate—probably the best in the United States. Much of it is elevated from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea, and all of it is admirably adapted to grazing, and to the cultivation of grains, while beneath the soil is the greatest profusion of the most valuable minerals. Upon no portion of it can cotton be cultivated, nor the slave profitably employed. Though at present thinly settled, it is capable of a dense population, and is only wanting in means of intercommunication, which are now being supplied; to render it the most attractive field for emigration and industry in the United States. The people within this territory, in their habits, ideas and interests, and in the physical features of their country, present to the cotton districts contrasts as striking as exist between these and the North. They control the secession movement in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and would have controlled it in Georgia and Alabama could they have been permitted to vote upon it, as were those of Tennessee and North Carolina. They will no more submit to the dictation of the Montgomery oligarchs than New-York or Pennsylvania. Their interests are more directly opposed than those between the Cotton States and the extreme North, because the wide distance that separates these renders them independent of each other, while the Cotton States are seeking, by every possible means, to drag all the slave territory with them, for the purpose of compelling it to share their burdens, and of giving greater strength and dignity to their cause.

This great tongue or wedge of land carries Northern ideas, Northern industry, Northern population and loyalty to our Government right into the heart of Cottondom, and within 200 miles of the Gulf of Mexico. It is now, and must continue to be the strategetical line, controlling the whole question of secession. It holds the Border States. Should Eastern Virginia go, Western Virginia would not. If Western Tennessee should, the eastern portion of the State would not. These people are very well satisfied with things as they are. They do not propose to cultivate cotton fields, but to grow grains, raise stock and work minerals; and in time to become a great manufacturing people. They are not going to submit to enormous taxation for the benefit of slave propagandism. They tolerate Slavery, but want no more slaves, and soon hope to get rid of the few they have.

Here, then, is a standing menace to the Southern Confederacy, within sight of their own Capitol, and quite competent to break the back of secession, without any aid from the North. But suppose the General Government were disposed to aid it, and should do so by offering to purchase every slave within this 75,000 square miles of territory? For this $50,000,000 would be ample. It would be the best investment ever made by a nation. At present these 98,000 slaves block the way to millions of freemen. Nearly every one of these 98,000 are unprofitable; yet they are so interwoven with the white population, as heirlooms and family servants, that they only slowly disappear. Plant a million of mechanics and artisans in their places, and the profits of their industry would be greater than that of all the slaves in the United States.

If secession proceeds, no action is more probable on the part of the Government than that indicated. It would annex from the South to the North a vast territory equal to two first-class States. Its newly-developed industry would immediately help to make up any loss secession might cause us. In this way we can deal with the question in a manner little anticipated by the ecstatic fire-eaters. We are quite willing to test the strength of our means with theirs. We have natural allies in their very midst who are stronger than the seceders, and they will fight our battles. If the Cotton States persist in their course, we ought, within five years time, to clear the territory described of any slaves. The expenditure of $50,000,000 would instantly add five times that sum to the national wealth. In this matter we should have everything our own way. We should cut the territory addicted to Slavery into two great districts, destroying to a great extent the means of communication, and with it all hope of a Slaveholding Confederacy. Left to itself, the whole thing would have to be abandoned, without an attempt at coercion from the North.

If the country is to be divided it must be upon the line that separates the territory adapted to slave from that adapted to free labor. Such a division would leave to the North three-quarters of the territory of the Southern States. The people of the territory will make the division among themselves. Where they have no interest in slave propagandism they will never consent to bear the burdens of such a crusade. Let our Government act wisely and prudently, so as to leave people to act simply in view of their interests, and secession will run its course and die out, without any interference from abroad.

Haliburton on the Anderson Case.

Those who know Judge HALIBURTON as the humorous satirist of the lower strata of Yankee life—and there are few in this country who can read who are not familiar with his eccentric fictions—will peruse with gratification the decidedly able speech on the ANDERSON slave-case, delivered by him in the House of Commons on the 22d February. It is almost impossible to deny, in perusing this concise, but comprehensive summary of facts and law, that the speaker makes out apparently the clearest of cases in establishing that there had been two violations of the rights of the people of Canada during the trial in question and before its termination. The Court of Queen's Bench had acted apparently in this case on the supposition that they were adjudicating *on the terms* of a general treaty, which would have been quite in the line of their duty. Under these circumstances application to the Court should have been made to the law officers of the Crown; but instead of this "involuntary" action in fulfilment of official duty the affair had been voluntary, the writ of *habeas corpus* having been granted in his opinion most improperly—to a foreigner in no way connected with the authorities of Canada or England. Again, the English Court had based its decision on the treaty, but the best authority in Canada questioned any power to make such a treaty—having a Government and legislation of their own. To send a writ to Canada to take a man out of the country and bring him to England to be adjudicated upon, was to invade the constitutional rights of the people of Canada.

The historical aspect of the affair is simply that of a colony realizing its rising rights and boldly claiming them. There is always a time when a Canada or an Australia has its "rights of persons" quarrel with the mother country, establishing a precedent and entering wedge which goes still further with growing pride and prosperity. No one in the slightest degree familiar with history and international law can fail to see that this case is specially adapted to have in future special and subtle action, not merely on similar cases, involving questions of individual liberty, but on the relative strength of the legal and political liberty of British North America compared to England. It is not a quarrel about the proper method of suing out a *habeas corpus* which we regard, so much so as that such unflinching courage should have been displayed on the subject. It is no small distinction for Judge HALIBURTON to have been the man who has presented this case boldly, and we may say representatively, before the world. Speaking as he did, not merely for a home constituency, but for that party in England which doubts the expediency of maintaining a close political relation with the colonies, his position appears doubly important. Meanwhile, so far as this one country is concerned in its relations to the Anderson case, it is little less than wonderful that at a time when English views of slavery were so much discussed among us, such a startling illustration of British popular opposition to "the institution" should have been manifested. It certainly has not been without its effect on those more rational men of the South who have found time to contemplate the possibility of "bringing Canada down to the edge of Virginia."

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—French doctors are illustrious for great discoveries, and Monsieur FLOURENS, the gentleman who found out that man's natural life is, or ought to be, at least a century, is among the liveliest in that line. For, distinctly defying the vulgar sneers of the earthly mob, he has found out that men can live without bones,—be, in fact, decossified,—and seizing the propitious moment, has induced the Academy of Sciences to propose a prize for the most effectual proofs of the fact.

We are happy to state that we are the happy party to whom this prize is destined. M. BARADON has, we are aware, under lock and key, a young violin player from whose arm two centimetres of bone have been taken, yet who fiddles as well as ever. But what will the Society say when we offer to prove to them the existence of an individual utterly destitute of all back-bone whatever! It is needless to say that we refer to our late President, the Sage of Wheatland, who is notoriously below the level of the vertebrates. After this example, all foreign or other competition is modestly requested to retire. What is the fiddler of BARADON to the Sage of Wheatland?

By the way, M. FLOURENS holds the theory that an animal lives exactly five times as long as it requires to grow a back-bone. But suppose it never grew one? Would it in that case die at once, or live forever? And how long, for instance, may we expect our prize decorated to endure?

Justice a Vagrant.

In another column will be found a strong letter from District-Attorney WATRSBURY to the Board of Supervisors, urging that measures may be speedily taken to furnish proper accommodations to the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions in the building originally set apart for their use and that of the Supreme Court, but a great portion of which is now occupied by the two branches of the Superior Court under orders from the Common Council. The District-Attorney complains that he has been unable to avail himself of a special term of the Oyer and Terminer, ordered by the Governor at his request, for the purpose of more speedily adjudicating certain important indictments, there being no Court-room to be found for the use of this extra tribunal. He also complains that while the number of prisoners detained in the City Prison on untried charges, loudly calls for the sitting of two branches of the Court of General Sessions under the Recorder and City Judge, this salutary and necessary measure is rendered impossible through the occupancy by one branch of the Supreme Court of the Court-room in which the extra General Sessions should be held.

It is high time that the Legislature should step in to settle the rivalry now existing between the Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen, as to which body shall have control of the expenditures and patronage involved in the proposed Court-building. While the Common Council refuse to grant any of the City Hall Park as a site for the structure so greatly needed, it is evident that the present appropriation—made under the idea that the land would cost nothing—is wholly inadequate both to purchase a location and erect a fitting Court-house. The City Fathers, as the natural enemies of Justice, we suppose, are very strict in their determination not to surrender any of the City property to her gratuitous use—although we find no hesitation on their side in granting to Mr. HACKLEY, the street-cleaning contractor, the occupation for an unlimited term of years, free of rent, of many valuable wharves, piers, slips and other portions of public property in the upper part of the island. Let the Legislature add to the present appropriation a sufficient sum to purchase a plot of ground for the new Court-house, and authorize the Board of Supervisors to proceed at once with the work of erection.

We do not believe a community can be found so lavish in its expenditure of money for extravagant and foolish purposes, and at the same time so niggard in its bestowals on the absolute necessities of the public, as this City in which we live, breathe and have our tax bills. For a telegraphic triumph, a foreign Prince, or a heathen embassy, we devote our public buildings to the purposes of bonfires, and sweeten the cup of hospitality with the last lump in the fiscal bowl; we award contracts for cleaning our streets to the highest bidders, and rely upon the rain to clear out the Augean filth.

When money is so plenty as thus to tax the invention of our rulers in finding out ways to dispose of it, it is a matter of surprise that some contractor has not before this influenced the proper authorities, City or County, and secured the "job" of building a fit abode for the goddess Justice, who leads such a peripatetic life in our midst. The complaint of Court after Court has reached the public ear, that the wheels of Justice were blocked by the lack of facilities for transacting business in its behalf. After one Court has held its sessions in an unventilated den, until the instinct of self-preservation has driven its Judges from the bench, the tribunal has had to engage in a struggle with a different Court, whose seat it sought to occupy, and has driven the contestant Bench to seek protection in a presentment by the Grand Jury of the authorities who should, but do not, better provide for its necessities. But presentments prove unavailing, and the criminal branch of the Supreme Court in this City is to-day a houseless vagrant. It is even denied the poor favor which other Courts have recently enjoyed, of holding its sessions in the garret of a tavern; for the law requires that it shall be held in some of the City Hall buildings.

Thrice during the present month has the business in this Court been interrupted by the ingress of the Oyer and Terminer, bringing with it not only a Judge of its own, but an entire set of officers, and full panels of jurors, petty and grand. On these occasions the room has been so crowded that lawyers, jurors, officers and prisoners have been huddled in one promiscuous medley, much more closely resembling a Tammany Hall caucus than a dignified Court of Justice. Unless this nuisance can be in some way remedied, before long the administration of criminal justice in this City will be reduced to a farce. Speedy justice will become a legendary phrase of judicial history, and a person charged with crime, dying untried, shall bequeath to his children the charge to defend the honor of his name when the trial comes on.

SEEDY SECEDERS SCRAMBLING FOR OFFICE.—Whether or no it be true that black sheep are greedier than white ones, is still a subject of dispute. But the wild scramble now going on at Montgomery for every phantom office created by his Dictatorship DAVIS, shows conclusively that the lust for office down there has already attained a development that dwindles into insignificance even the greed of the hungry hordes which now besiege Washington. Great numbers of office-seekers have flocked to the new capital within the last month from South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. But, unfortunately, there are found to be far more applicants for place than there are either places or spare cash; and the disappointed fire-eaters wander about the muddy streets of the village, care-worn, disconsolate and mad.

The other day, some unchivalric wag posted an advertisement in the Post-office of the Confederate Capital, announcing that "twenty-five competent accountants" were "wanted by the Executive at No. 10 Government Building"—the Treasury Office of the new Government. The whole of the inhabitants of the village, and all the office-seekers within its gates, were immediately thrown into the greatest commotion. Everybody rushed to the barber's to get shaved, everybody hastily donned clean shirt collars, and all the little negroes in town were quickly set to work polishing boots and shoes. In less than half an hour an immense array of nicely-dressed Fire-eaters were congregated at the doors of the "Government Building," anxious to see COBB, or DAVIS, "or any other man," privately, for a few moments. For two hours the procession kept streaming up the steps of the building, vainly attempting to gain access to No. 10. Finally it was officially announced to the panting, hungry beagles, that the advertisement was a hoax, and that no "competent accountants" were wanted. The clean-shaved gentry, however, immediately had an invitation extended to them to enlist in the regular army of the Confederated States, which magnanimous offer scattered the host of applicants as rapidly as the first invitation had gathered them.

The Sale of Poisons.

The suicide of Mrs. KING, who died last Monday morning from the effect of poison deliberately procured and taken for the purpose of self-destruction, furnishes another forcible commentary on the uselessness of all laws designed to prevent this crime. We have statutes in nominal force against the sale of poisons to persons who bring with them no medical order, or who are not accompanied by two acquaintances to vouch for their identity. But of so little practical effect are these prohibitions, that we find one member of a respectable drug firm confessing that he had "heard of a law regulating the sale of poisons, but had never read it." This witness, we are bold to say, is more a representative man than an exceptional case of those who dispense medicines throughout our City. The law to prevent suicide by surrounding the purchase of poisons with difficulty, is felt to be of no avail—many of the most deadly drugs, when used in excessive quantities, being among the very commonest articles of commerce, and fraught with usefulness when properly applied.

Laudanum, for instance, is one of the drugs most frequently resorted to by those anxious to kill themselves,—and yet how largely it enters into the regular and useful requirements of life. If a tooth aches, or a sleepless night be threatened, must the servant who goes out for an ounce of laudanum take with her two witnesses, to attest for her identity and sanity, and the order of a medical man, to prove that the opiate is required for legitimate purposes? And so, too, in the case of corrosive sublimate—the poison with which Mrs. KING destroyed herself,—is not this chemical largely employed in cleaning straw-hats, and for a dozen other objects of industry? No statutes can materially check the freedom with which these and similar articles will continue to be sold,—the one case in which the drugs are applied to the purpose of suicide, being the exceptions occurring to but one or two apothecaries or chemists, out of a thousand, in the course of their professional lives.

Well-meaning as are the statutes which have been passed in various countries to check the insanity which leads to self-destruction, it has been found by experience that they only aggravate the evil, holding out to the unbalanced mind the temptation of over-reaching the legislator, while only in rare instances of palpable craziness opposing any obstacle to the procurement of the fatal liquid or powder sought. The very knowledge that it may possibly be difficult to obtain a particular poison—that cunning will be required to deceive the apothecary or the boy who assists him—all these things operate directly on the unsettled brain to produce a greater longing for the act, the insane person invariably feeling a sense of triumph in his ability to out wit laws passed for his restraint.

It is not possible to make men and women moral by statute, nor is it wise to impose burdensome restrictions on fifty thousand people in order to prevent one man or woman, weary of life, from casting off the burden in a particular way. If one means be not within reach, another will speedily be found—all the desires of monomania being whetted and sharpened by opposition. No law can restrain a crime which in its act sets all human law at rest forever, so far as the offender is concerned—carrying up the case at once to the supreme and eternal Tribunal. Why then should statutes, manifestly of no use, but rather the reverse, and which can only be put in force to harass the innocent and living for the deeds of the guilty and dead, be suffered to remain on our statute books? Better to repeal them at once; and the consciousness that poisons may be purchased as readily as bread, may deter many diseased minds from that brooding on the fancied difficulty of procuring the means of self-destruction, which ends in the overturning of their reason and the accomplishment of the fatal act.

THE NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO.—Among several nominations sent to the Senate yesterday, that of THOMAS CORWIN, as Minister to Mexico, will be accepted by the country with singular approbation. Mr. WELLER, the latest of Mr. BUCHANAN'S appointees, upon that mission, has involved himself in unpleasant relations with the Liberal Government, at a moment of all others when it is important to secure with it the best feeling and the largest influence. Especially important is it to place in communication with them a person who shall be able and faithful to counteract the schemes of secession—schemes which are likely to compass at once the deglutition of the prey so long and hungrily coveted. Mr. CORWIN, as an earnest opponent of the Mexican war, will be likely to meet with a very different reception from that he awarded the American invaders; in fact, he will immediately exert an influence with the Government, which will greatly strengthen it to resist not only the advance of secession, but the unfriendly and untimely pressure of the European Powers. He will, of course, be confirmed.

Gough and the Women's Library.

The noted temperance orator, JOHN B. GOUGH, will lecture this evening at the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, for the benefit of the Women's Library. Those for whom this desire to promote a beneficent and admirably conducted institution is not a sufficient motive to attendance, will find abundant attraction in the lecture of the most remarkable dramatic orator of his age, whose astonishing powers have succeeded in securing the praise of the Old and New World for their wonderful extent and variety. The theme will be "Woman's Influence for Good or Evil;" and the lecture will, with a single exception, be the last delivered by Mr. GOUGH in this City.

—It is not generally known that Dixville Notch, in the White Mountains, was so named in honor of the father of the late Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Broadway Railroad Bill—The Canal Auditor—Capital Punishment—President, Pro Tem., of the Senate—Coding Lands to the United States—Washington Heights, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 12, 1861.

The Railroad Committee of the Assembly held a public session in the Assembly Chamber yesterday afternoon, for the consideration of the Broadway Railroad bill, when the Committee were addressed by Messrs. WARD and FULLERTON for the proposed corporators, and Messrs. A. T. STEWART, D. H. HAIGHT and Mr. BUCKLEY against the grant. As this was known to be the final hearing on this bill, considerable interest was manifested, and a large attendance was present, including many members of both, or rather all three branches of the Legislature. It is noticeable, however, that the third estate are not as yet taking the interest in this bill that its merits demand, but the time has not yet come for its final passage through that branch. The objections of the gentlemen opposed to the grant were mostly those advanced on similar previous occasions, Mr. STEWART confining himself mostly to that part in which he was most deeply interested, the obstructions that such an enterprise in Broadway would throw in the way of the free passage of private carriages on shopping excursions, and its interference generally with the interests of traffic on that thoroughfare.

The other side admitted this interference, but claimed that it would be no worse in case of the railroad than it was now with the omnibus lines, with a strong probability of a change for the better; but whether so or not, the railroad was the best interest of the million who thronged or wished to traverse that street, and the personal convenience of the few must accommodate itself to the rights of the many. The peroration of Mr. WARD'S speech on this part of the subject was remarked by many to have been a very fine effort in elocution, and brought down the House as he closed. Whether his eloquence was as potential with the Committee as with the general audience, cannot be told with certainty, but there is good reason to believe that the bill will be reported soon, substantially as it went to the Committee.

The House ordered to a third reading the bill fixing the term of office of the Canal Auditor for three years, but failed to make his salary $3,000 per annum—the members generally excusing themselves for the refusal on the score of public economy.

The substitute for the original bill, commonly known as ANGEL'S substitute, having been kindly perfected by everybody, just as some are kindly fed and fattened, and from similar motives, probably, was finally slaughtered in the Assembly last evening. It was most effectually talked to its death. The bill originally introduced by Mr. FINEN, with one or two amendments, was ordered to a third reading, as follows:

An Act to repeal chapter 410 of the laws of 1860, entitled An Act in relation to capital punishment, and to provide for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The offence of murder shall be divided into murder in the first degree and murder in the second degree.

SEC. 2. Murder, when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, by poison, or by lying in wait for the person killed, in order to put him to death, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in perpetration, or attempting to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, shall be murder in the first degree.

SEC. 3. All other kinds of murder shall be murder in the second degree.

SEC. 4. The Jury, before whom any person indicted for murder shall be tried, shall, if they find such person guilty, find in their verdict, the degree of the murder. If any person indicted for murder shall be convicted upon a plea of guilty, the Court shall proceed, by examination of witnesses, to determine the degree of murder, and pronounce sentence accordingly.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall be convicted of murder in the first degree shall suffer death for the same.

SEC. 6. Every person who shall be convicted of murder in the second degree shall be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison for life.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require any change in the form or substance of indictments for murder.

SEC. 8. Chapter 410 of the laws of 1860, entitled "An act in relation to capital punishment, and to provide for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder," and all other acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; and all acts and parts of acts which were repealed by the said chapter 410 of the laws of 1860, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby restored and reënacted.

SEC. 9.—No offence committed previous to the passage of this act, and no indictment found or prosecution pending or conviction had previous to the passage thereof shall be affected by this act, except that where the punishment shall have been mitigated by the provisions of this act, such provision shall apply to and control the judgment or sentence to be pronounced, and the proceedings to be had; and except that offence committed previous to the passage of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1860, entitled "An act in relation to capital punishment, and to provide for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder," shall not be affected by the last mentioned act.

SEC. 10. Whenever the sentence of death shall be pronounced against any person, the time for the execution of such sentence shall be specified for a day not less than six months, and not more than eight months, from the time of such sentence.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

For some ten days the distinguished Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Hon. LUCIUS P. ROBINSON, at a time, too, when his services appeared to be most demanded by the State, has been compelled to be absent from his seat in performing the last offices of affection and duty at the bedside of his beloved wife, who this morning took her departure from the bodily presence and entered the world of the unseen. Mrs. ROBINSON was ten days since in her usual good health, but was then attacked with that fell destroyer, diphtheria, which terminated her earthly existence about 3 o'clock this morning at the Delevan House.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, the House, in token of their sympathy with an afflicted member, and of respect to the memory of his departed wife, at 12 o'clock M., adjourned.

The legal minds of the Senate have been much exercised of late on the question, whether or not we have a President *pro tem.*, and if not, how to get one? This morning, Senator HAMMOND, from a Committee for that purpose appointed, reported on that question to the effect that the President *pro tem.* of last session is not therefore President *pro tem.* of the present; that the Senate can only elect a President in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and that the person so elected holds the office so long and no longer than that present absence continues. Should this view be correct, the Senate must of course elect a President *pro tem.* every time that the Lieutenant-Governor may leave the Senate Chamber.

Senator J. M. MURPHY to day introduced a bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lands to be occupied as sites of light-houses and keepers' dwellings within this State.

The bill to amend the act appointing Commissioners for laying out streets and avenues in the north part of the city, was ordered to its third reading.

The bill creating the office of Commissioner of Lunacy, of which mention was made yesterday, was considered to-day in the Senate, and ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly sent back the bill for the relief of the State Inebriate Asylum amended, which amendment was concurred in, and the bill passed.

Some considerable time was passed in consideration of the bill for the relief of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, but Senator SPINOLA thought there were some ramifications in the bill that deserved to be looked into, and to give him an opportunity of doing so, and make up his mind relative thereto, progress was reported thereon and the Senate adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 12.

Mr. LAWRENCE presented a petition to set off a portion of the Battery for ferry purposes.

Mr. GRANT presented the majority report from the State Prison Committee, in favor of the completion and enlargement of the Auburn Prison, stating that he was instructed therefrom.

Mr. HAMMOND presented an unanimous report from the Judiciary Committee, that the Senate is without a legally-appointed President *pro tempore*, and that the appointee does not hold over. Mr. HAMMOND then moved that Hon. N. LAPHAM be appointed President *pro tempore*. Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. J. McLEAN MURPHY brought in a bill to cede jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands on [illegible] River, to be occupied for light-house [illegible] dwellings.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Eclectic Association.

To fix the corporate name of Hobart College.

To extend the time for the construction of the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad.

To incorporate Queens County Savings' Bank.

A motion by Mr. FIERO to hold evening sessions was lost by 10 to 14.

A motion by Mr. COLVIN to appoint a Committee of three to arrange and classify general orders for the purpose of expediting business, was laid on the table.

In Committee of the Whole, the following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To repeal the act of 1860 relative to preferred causes in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

Creating the office of Commissioner of Lunacy.

To change the plan of New-York above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

To incorporate the National Horse Show Association in Saratoga.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly the privileges of the floor were extended to RICHARD W. SHERMAN, Ex-Clerk of the Assembly and one of the Clerks of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. BENSON the bill to amend the act authorizing the construction of a railroad in Brooklyn, and the Town of New Lots, was moved forward to be reported complete.

The bills to amend the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company Charter, and to amend the act to provide for the sale of lands for unpaid taxes in Westchester County, were also ordered to be reported complete.

BILLS PASSED.

In addition to and amendatory of the act to authorize the payment of certain claims against the City of Brooklyn.

To amend the Charter of the New-York and Flushing Railroad Company.

For the relief of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum and for other purposes.

At 12 M. Mr. BENEDICT introduced a resolution expressing deep sympathy of the House in the bereavement suffered by Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, of Chemung, in the loss of his wife, who died this morning at 3 o'clock, at the Delavan House, after two days' illness.

The House immediately took a recess to 7 o'clock this evening.

Mr. CALLAHAN, by consent, introduced a bill to amend Section 100 of the Code of Procedure, by providing that actions founded on contracts made by persons residing without the State shall be brought in the State Courts within the time limited by the laws of the place where such contract was made and not thereafter.

Mr VARIAN introduced a bill to amend the Charter of New-York, by changing the election of Charter and School officers to the time of the General Election.

Mr. HUTCHINGS introduced a bill authorizing a conveyance of premises sold under judgments.

Mr. FRASIS introduced a bill, authorizing the members of the Mutual Insurance Company to surrender their policy, and get rid of further responsibility.

Mr. NESBITT introduced a bill to repeal the act in relation to the payment of the expense for local improvements in the late village of Williamsburgh.

Mr. HARNY introduced a bill to exempt the property of the National Academy of Design, of the City of New-York, from taxation; also, to incorporate the American Colonization Savings and Loan Association.

Mr. HUTCHINGS introduced a bill to provide for the payment of McSPEDON & BAKER for printing and binding City Charters.

Mr. FULLERTON introduced a bill to amend sections 307, 308, 309 and 345 of the Code of Procedure; also, to incorporate the College of Veterinary Surgeons.

The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was passed.

The House considered the Annual Supply bill till the adjournment.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 1, 2.

The Monmouth and Burlington Railroad bill, favored by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, passed the House to day—39 against 5.

The Senate has been engaged in coosidering the bill to district the State into Assembly Districts. There is quite a controversy over it.

Both Houses have egreed to adjourn *sine die* on Thursday next.

There are some prospects of another joint meeting to appoint State Directors, County Judges and Commissioners.

Pennsylvania Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 12.

There are thirty-one nominees in the House for Mr. CAMERON'S vacancy. The principal ones are W. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming; Thomas Williams, of Allegheny; W. W. Ketcham, of Luzerne; David Wilmot, of Bradford; Thaddeus Stevees, of Lancaster; Henry M. Phillips, James Campbell, Richard Vaux and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia.

The Legislature has fixed Thursday next for the election of Senator.

Rhode Island Politics.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 12.

The Democratic and Constitutional Union Conventions in the Eastern District, to day, nominated WM. P. SHAPTLEIGH, of Newport, for Congress. The Constitutional Union Convention of the Western District nominated GEORGE H. BROWNE, of Gloucester, whom the Democrats had previously nominated.

Charter Election in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 12.

At the Charter election held here to-day, the Republicans elected the entire city ticket, and six out of eight Supervisors.

The Board of Aldermen stands: Republicans, 4; Democrats, 4. Last year it was six Republicans, and two Democrats.

No Signs of Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, March 12—Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamer *Etna* off this point. Wind light from E. S. E. Very dark and hazy off shore.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 12—Midnight.

There are no signs of the *Bohemian* off this port, now fully due.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Tuesday, March 12.

The St. Lawrence is clear of ice here. Steam ferry-boats commenced regular trips between this place and Prescott to-day.

Municipal Election.

BANGOR, Tuesday, March 12.

At the municipal election yesterday, ISAIAH STETSON, Republican, was reëlected Mayor by 750 majority.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

A SURE CURE for Bleeding, Blind and Itching PILES, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Disease of the Skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are PARTICULARLY REQUESTED to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machines. $40.

First-class, double-thread, rapid and noiseless. Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted.

PARKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 469 Broadway.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.

A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in this market for Spring wear now on hand and for sale by

C. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Shirts made to order from measure.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

For the West.

THE BEST HORSE-POWER AND PORTABLE BURR STONE MILL.

BENNET & BROTHERS, No. 45 Gold-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Monsiache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

SIMPSON—STRATTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 12, by Rev. Dr. Cook, J. B. SIMPSON to FANNY J., eldest daughter of Robert M. Stratton, all of this City.

ELLIS—PRATT.—On Saturday, March 9, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Brooklyn, GEORGE M. ELLIS, of New-York, to Miss ELIZABETH A. PRATT, of Staten Island.

DIED.

HUSTED.—In this City, on Monday, March 11, suddenly, CHARLES E. HUSTED, aged 44 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, March 13, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No 257 7th st.

GRANT.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 11, MARY ELIZABETH, youngest child of Michael and Catharine Grady, aged 3 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 35 Madison-st, to Calvary Cemetery.

WAITE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 12, ELISA HAYS, wife of Capt. Benj. L. Waite, of Stamford, Conn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her brother, John P. Hays, No. 50 East 36th-st., two doors west of Lexington-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

COX.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 12, HARRIET, wife of Orville M. Cox, and daughter of the late Joseph Winham, aged 24 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. M. A. Winham, No. 140 2d-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, March 11, at her residence, No. 128 Lndlow st., MARGARET M., wife of John J. Smith, Sr., aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Police of the Tenth Ward, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Allen st. Methodist Episcopal Church, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LANSING.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 12, Miss JANE LANSING.

The fuoeral services will take place at the house of her nephew, E. Satterlee, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

MCCORMICK.—In this City, on Monday, March 11, MARY ANN, wife of John McCormick.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 141 Hudson-st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where a Requiem MASS will be celebrated for her repose.

LAWIS.—In this City on Sunday evening, March 10, GEORGE LEWIS, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 5th-av., without further notice.

KETCHUM.—On Monday, March 11, after a short illness JOHN KETCHUM.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his residence, East 88th st., Yorkville, this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to the Methodist Church in 86th st., between 3d and 4th avs., and from thence to the depôt, 27th-st and 4th-av., for Norwalk, Conn.

MACINTYRE.—On Tuesday, March 12, of disease of the heart, JOHN DE MACINTYRE, Sr., aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral in to morrow's paper.

MALODANY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 12, suddenly, of apoplexy, WILLIAM H. MERCHANT, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his sister, Mrs Jesse H Cunningham, New-York av., corner of Warren-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) March 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOSTED.—In Brooklyn on Monday, March 11, Mrs. FANNY HOSTED, wife of Samuel Husted, of Clarksfield, Ohio, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her sons Henry H. and Seymour L. Husted, and son-in-law, John A. Cross, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of S. L. Husted, corner of Clinton and Myrtle avs., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for Interment.

☞ Huron County, Ohio, and Danbury, Conn., papers please copy.

CUZNER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 10, Mr. THOMAS G. CUZNER, in the 76th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Northampton, Mass.

STRONG.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Tuesday, March 12, at 3 P. M., MORTIMER STRONG, in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the South 3d st. Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts., Williamsburgh L. I., at 3 P. M. on Thursday, 14th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

JORDAN.—At Centreport, L. I., on Monday, March 11, at 9½ o'clock P. M., Mrs. ANN JORDAN, beloved wife of D. C. Jordan, Sr., aged 60 years 11 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Thos. Eames, No. 382 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Thursday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

GORE.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 12, PHILIP GORE, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to morrow's papers.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 Inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS OF THE DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 171, March 12, 1861.
28, 13, 43, 1, 46, 30, 25, 68, 66, 49, 72, 26

Class No. 172, March 12, 1861.
1, 41, 4, 66, 45, 26, 31, 5, 12, 71, 44, 3, 43.

Witness our hands at Wilmington, Del., March 12 1861
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

RHEUMATISM IN ITS MOST PAINFUL FORMS; ALSO, SCROFULA, SYPHILAS, SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, OLD ulcers, fever sores, the worst cases of diseases of the blood, mercurial complaints, debility, liver and kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured thousands of cases of these and similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. B. Rice, No. 32 Grove-st., and No. 21 Clinton Market, of inflammatory rheumatism and gout, after he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. E. B. Holly dockmaster, No. 171 Madison-st., of a terrible ulcer, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mrs C. Gore, 3d-av. and 81st-st., of scrotula or king's evil. The ulcers had destroyed the flesh from the neck until the windpipe was exposed. It cured Mrs. Gore also of dyspepsia.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Ex-Alderman J. Kelley, XIIIth Ward, East ern District Brooklyn, of rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 246 GRAND-ST.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE EXPRESS much regret that, on account of the tariff, the price of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will be raised in the South. This article is used all over the country with great success, in curing Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup, Colds, and pains of all kinds. It never fails. 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 55 Courtlandt-st.

A NEW LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.

MR. GOUGH WILL LECTURE AT DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH, UNION-SQUARE, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, ON

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE FOR GOOD OR EVIL, IN RELATION TO TEMPERANCE.

Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Those who buy two of the 50-cent tickets will receive a card entitling a lady to A SIX-MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTION TO THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.

Tickets to be had at Crowen's Book-store, corner of 4th st. and Broadway; at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; at the Women's Library, New-York University, opposite Washington Parade Ground, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

Will deliver his most celebrated Lecture on "Life in London," for the Benefit of THE INEBRIATE'S HOME, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.

The Society is at present in great need of funds to carry on its humane operations at the Inebriate's Home, No 154 Chatham-st. It is hoped that all who feel an interest in reclaiming the fallen will crowd the Hall on this occasion. They will have the pleasure of hearing a splendid Lecture, enjoy an evening of hearty laughter, and at the same time of contributing to a most worthy object.

Tickets, 25 cents, for sale at all the principal Bookstores on Broadway and at the door. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LOTTERIES.

Messrs WOOD, EDDY & CO. would most respectfully inform the public that our several Lottery Grants will not expire until the following periods: The Missouri State Grants will continue until the year 1874. The Delaware State Grants will continue until the year 1862. The Kentucky State Grants will continue until the year 1877, and we will continue to draw those Lotteries and conduct our business with the same promptitude and integrity that has characterized our firm heretofore.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the stagnation of business,

VE. J. MAGNIN, GUERDIN & CO.

Will sell for cash,
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring Stock of
CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

A PAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES.
THE PAPER NECK-TIE.
(The cut is a perfect representation.)
THE BELIEF TIE,
A perfect relief from tying bows.
SMITH & BROUWER, No. 36 Warren-st., N. Y.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!

The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, of LUCIUS HART.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The fifty-fourth annual Commencement of this Institution will be held at Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., on THURSDAY, March 14, at 7½ P. M. Charge to the Graduates by EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., President of the College; Valedictory Address by HENRY M. LYMAN, M. D., member of the Graduating Class. Address to the Alumni of the College by THOMAS W. BLATCHFORD, M. D., Alumnus of 1817. The profession and the public are invited to attend.

JOHN C. DALTON, Jr., M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.

LECTURE BY REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., for the benefit of the Library of the New-York City Teacher's Association.

SUBJECT—*What to Teach, and How to Teach it.*

At the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on

THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; can be obtained at the door.

S. M. PERKINS, President.

WM. A. OWEN, Chairman *pro tem.* of Ex Com.

THE VOYAGE TO EUROPE IN THE STEREOSCOPE. Price 25 cents.

A STEREOSCOPE and 12 Views of Different Countries in Europe. Price 25 cents; per mail, 26 cents; or, highly colored, 50 cents; per mail, 53 cents.

These are the best Photo-Lithographic Views yet published.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Landanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

FAIRBANKS'

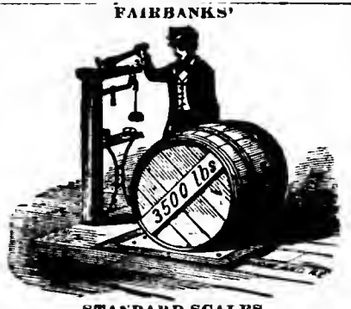

STANDARD SCALES.

Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

STODART PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.

The best manufactured.

Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

DENSLOW'S BENZINE.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

REMOVES OIL STAINS.
REMOVES PAINT MARKS.
REMOVES CANDLE GREASE.
REMOVES TALLOW SPOTS.
REMOVES BITTER STAINS.
RENOVATES CARPETS.
RENOVATES SILK DRESSES.
RENOVATES BONNET RIBBONS.
RENOVATES TABLE COVERS.
RENOVATES COATS.
RENOVATES SHAWLS.
RENOVATES SCARFS.
RENOVATES FURNITURE COVERINGS.
CLEANS GLOVES BEAUTIFULLY.
CLEANS FINE ENGRAVINGS.
CLEANS VALUABLE PAPERS.
CLEANS CANES PERFECTLY.
CLEANS BILLIARD TABLE CLOTHS.
CLEANS VELVETS WITHOUT INJURY.
CLEANS ARTISTS' BRUSHES INSTANTLY.
CLEANS CURTAINS.

IN SHORT,

DENSLOW'S DOUBLE-DISTILLED BENZINE

Is a Family Requisite of the Utmost Value.

PUT UP IN FOUR SIZES.

The SHILLING BENZINE retails at 12 cts.
DENSLOW'S BENZINE, half pints, at 25 cts.
DENSLOW'S BENZINE, pints, at 50 cts.
DENSLOW'S BENZINE, quarts, at $1.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

NOTICE.

The delicacy of this new liquid—BENZINE—is such that in order to secure satisfaction in its use, purchasers will consult their interest by specially avoiding all other kinds but DENSLOW'S, which is entirely reliable, and perfectly adapted to the use for which it is recommended, while it is by far the cheapest of any kind whatever—in fact,

IN EVERY RESPECT

THE LEADING ARTICLE OF THE KIND.

It does not alter the color of the most delicate silk or woolen fabrics.

It has not the slightest injurious effect upon their texture.

It is a perfect preparation for the uses named, and the only one known.

Full directions for use with each bottle.

All the sizes of DENSLOW'S BENZINE may be found at AUG. BRENTANO'S News Depôt, No. 638 Broadway, as well as at Druggists generally.

SOLD WHOLESALE AT NO. 162 BROADWAY.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?

Most men do, but unfortunately, upon some they will not grow naturally, and then art becomes omnipotent. Now the only thing in existence that will force the beard and moustache to grow upon the smooth face is my Onguent, (established 1853,) which will produce them in six weeks' time, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage free, anywhere. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CHARITY HOSPITAL, No. 90 East 16th-st.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held in the College Building, on WEDNESDAY EVENING March 13, at 8 o'clock. The "Valedictory Address" to the Graduates will be delivered by Prof B. I. RAPHAEL, M. D. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Dean of the Faculty.

E. D. MORGAN, Pres't Board of Trustees.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The third annual meeting of the Association will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the house of Prof JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D., No. 11 East 17th-st. The Annual Address will be delivered on THURSDAY, March 14, at 7½ P. M., at Irving Hall, by THOMAS W. BLATCHFORD, M. D., of Troy, Class 1817.

JOSEPH H. VEDDER, M. D., Secretary.

NEW BOOKS.

READY TO DAY.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS,

Being the first issue of
DARLEY & GILBERT'S
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD EDITION
of the
WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

In four volumes, uniform with Ticknor & Field's Household Waverley. Price 75 cents per volume.

W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., Publishers,
No 46 Walker-st., New York.

ASTONISHING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c.

FOR CASH.

We have just received large quantities of CHINA, GLASSWARE, and other goods, per ships ADMIRAL and GERMANIA, which had been ordered previous to the Penic, and which we are desirous to sell

FOR CASH.

Look at the following bona fide list of prices, and compare them with any bills ever purchased.

Samples of the goods on exhibition in our windows.

FRENCH CHINA DINING PLATES, of good quality, for $1 per dozen, never before offered for less than $1 50

FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST PLATES, for 85c. and TEA PLATES, 75c. per dozen.

French China Dining Services, 200@224 pcs., for.. $12 00
French China Tea Services, 44 pieces, for..... 3 00
French Decorated Tea Services, 44 pieces, for 6 25 and upwards.
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Goblets, per doz.... 4 50
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Quart Decanters, per pair..... 1 30
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Pint Decanters, per pair..... 1 16
Rich Decorated Porcelain Toilet Sets..... 6 50

A great variety of other goods, such as PLATED WARE, GAS FIX

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; can give the best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 27 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid to a lady or gentlemen or children's nurse; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 363 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant yanna woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; can give the best af City references. Call at No. 17 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, in a small American family; good City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wants a situation to do chamberwork or take care of children; is kind and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at her present employer's, No. 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a young woman with the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 78 West 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would go as laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138½ West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or plain sewing. Good City references given. Apply at No. 164 7th-av. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and do sewing and assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to country or travel; three years' City reference. Call at No. 246 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the grocery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has the best of reference. Call at No. 243 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone, in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 229 West 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young women as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to taking charge of a baby; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing or ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Apply at No. 189 West 15th st., two doors from 6th-av., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 31 16th-st., for two days; the best of reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style, as also jellies, blanc manges, cakes, huitres, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. apply at No. 64 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days, first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXperienced person a situation as professed cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; no objection to do the plain part of the washing; best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 410 5th-av., corner of 36th st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker; understands city and country work; no objections to the country; the best of City references. Call at No. 116 East 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, pastry and cake. Can be seen at No. 488 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook, with good City reference. Call or address the advertiser, No. 127 20th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook and assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as cook; has perfectly understands her business; has the best of reference. Call at No. 52 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman as cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry, best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation; is an excellent cook and washer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 8d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged woman as first-class cook, has understands French and American cooking, and has lived in the best families for 20 years; satisfactory City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; no objection to the country; wages $18. Call at No. 215 East 33d st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook, in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies and puddings, and understands gums; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No 69 West 20th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 211 26th st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable English woman, in a private family, as first-rate cook, and is a good baker and thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing, has good City reference. Call at No. 256½ 8th-st., in the store, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman to do cooking in a private family; has no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, as good cook; understands bread, biscuit and pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; would take a laundress' situation. Satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 69 West 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 1st-av., corner of 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 17 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, in a small American family; good City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wants a situation to do chamberwork or take care of children; is kind and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at her present employer's, No. 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a young woman with the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 78 West 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would go as laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138½ West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or plain sewing. Good City references given. Apply at No. 164 7th-av. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and do sewing and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 1st-av., corner of 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 246 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the grocery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and do sewing and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 363 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant yanna woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; can give the best af City references. Call at No. 17 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wants a situation to do chamberwork or take care of children; is kind and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at her present employer's, No. 48 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a young woman with the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 78 West 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would go as laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 138½ West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or plain sewing. Good City references given. Apply at No. 164 7th-av. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and do sewing and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 1st-av., corner of 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 246 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the grocery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has the best of reference. Call at No. 243 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone, in a private family; can give the best af City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 229 West 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young women as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to taking charge of a baby; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing or ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Apply at No. 189 West 15th st., two doors from 6th-av., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 31 16th-st., for two days; the best of reference.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style, as also jellies, blanc manges, cakes, huitres, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. apply at No. 64 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days, first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXperienced person a situation as professed cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; no objection to do the plain part of the washing; best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 410 5th-av., corner of 36th st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker; understands city and country work; no objections to the country; the best of City references. Call at No. 116 East 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook, with good City reference. Call or address the advertiser, No. 127 20th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook and assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as cook; has perfectly understands her business; has the best of reference. Call at No. 52 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman as cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry, best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation; is an excellent cook and washer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged woman as first-class cook, has understands French and American cooking, and has lived in the best families for 20 years; satisfactory City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; no objection to the country; wages $18. Call at No. 215 East 33d st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook, in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies and puddings, and understands gums; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No 69 West 20th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 211 26th st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable English woman, in a private family, as first-rate cook, and is a good baker and thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing, has good City reference. Call at No. 256½ 8th-st., in the store, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman to do cooking in a private family; has no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROtestant woman, as cook; is a private family; she understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker af bread, pastry and cake. Can be seen at No. 488 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook, with good City reference. Call or address the advertiser, No. 127 20th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook and assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as cook; has perfectly understands her business; has the best of reference. Call at No. 52 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman as cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry, best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 31st-st., between 12th and 13th sts

[illegible] IN IOWA.

[illegible] The St Paul Packet Company, [illegible] Railroad Company, [illegible] Trustees, [illegible] Edwin C. Litchfield, [illegible] Trustee, [illegible] dated [illegible] day of [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] with respect to [illegible] subscribers, Charles Mason and E. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County or [illegible]	Description.	Sec.	Twp.	Rge.	No. of Acres.
[illegible]	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	18	40
[illegible]	half, Northeast.	9	72	18	80
[illegible]	Northeast, Northeast.	22	72	18	40
[illegible]	Southeast.	28	72	18	160
[illegible]	Northwest.	2	70	11	164
[illegible]	Northeast, Southwest.	27	70	11	40
[illegible]	Southeast, Northwest.	28	70	11	40
[illegible]	half.	32	70	11	322.11
[illegible]	half, Southeast.	2	70	12	80
[illegible]	Southwest.	9	70	12	40
[illegible]	Northeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	80
[illegible]	Northwest, Southeast.	2	70	12	80
[illegible]	Northeast.	2	70	12	160
[illegible]	Northwest, Northeast.	26	75	12	40
[illegible]	Southeast, Southeast.	31	76	10	40
[illegible]	Northwest, Northwest.	20	74	11	40

[illegible] in all, 1,822 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the [illegible] of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. [illegible], all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on [illegible] the 8th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, [illegible] one for $2,183, one for $204, and two others [illegible] each, as same become due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said [illegible] are not paid when due, that said subscribers should [illegible] said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as provided;

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at [illegible] auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 9 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY DINGEE & HOLDEN,
Offices, No. 8 Pine st., and No. 1,244 Broadway.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
Furniture and Merchandise at Dwellings and stores.
A Register is kept for stores, houses and country seats to let, and at money offered on bond and mortgage.

THURSDAY, March 28, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
A beautiful country seat at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, the residence of Walter Baker, Esq. This is one of the most desirable residences to be found on the Sound. A fine Gothic house; has furnace range, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, speaking-tubes, dumb-waiters, and all modern improvements. A stable, coach house, and all necessary out-buildings. It is situated three-fourth of a mile from the depot. Nine acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden walks; the rarest flowers, vegetable garden, and the choicest fruits, such as peaches, pears, plums, apples and cherries, raspberries and strawberries, currants, &c., in abundance. Sale positive and without reserve. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway, all the handsome furniture—piano-forte, oil-paintings, mantel ornaments, &c.—contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furnitnre, rosewood piano-forte, made by Stodert; French plate mirrors, elegant oil paintings and pastels, curtains, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant mantel clocks, Bronzes and parians, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture; dining-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

R. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LINEN, PLATED WARE, WINES AND LIQUORS.
R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 15, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 97 6th-av., opposite the 8th-st., where the above has been removed for convenience of sale, an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top centre tables and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, beds, bedding, carpets, &c.; also, a rosewood billiard-table, (Moore's make;) also, a quantity of Rhine, claret, sherry and port wines; Bourbon whisky and Jamaica rum in demijohns.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door east from Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING,
March 13, at 7 o'clock,
AUCTION SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ON
NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, &c.
Also, a collection of
FRENCH AND GERMAN BOOKS.

☞ Catalogues ready and Books now on view.

WM. M. WHITMORE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office, No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Furniture Sales at the residences of the Owners.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, March 15, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture and merchandise of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rich carved rosewood parlor suites, rosewood etagere, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, mahogany sofas, chairs and divans, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, silver plated ware, Bohemian glassware, &c. At 12 o'clock rich carved rosewood 7-octave piano, by a City maker, together with stool, cover, &c., &c.; also, the balance of cigars, liquors, &c., remaining on hand from sale of 12th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock at No. 861 Broadway, near Franklin-st., under foreclosure of Mortgage—Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame mantel and pier mirrors, marble slabs, oak and walnut tables, bronze and gilt chandeliers, zinc and brass signs office and counting-room desks and fixtures, silverplated frame show-case, show-stand, stock boxes, Grover & Baker's patent sewing-machines, signs, oak office chairs, sadirons, reflectors, &c. Also, an iron safe of Herring's Patent. Sale without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.
A large assortment of Second hand Furniture, consisting of elegant parlor suites, dining-room suites chamber furniture, beds, bedding, mattresses, quilts, blankets, bed linen, crockery kitchen ware, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, March 14,
At 10 o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st. Sale of Wagons, Harness &c.; two-seat and four-seat rockaways, one six-seat do., and a number of other top and no top wagons. Double and single harness, &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE Auction rooms No. 1 North William-st. Mortgage sale of household furniture—Mahogany tête-à têtes, parlor chairs, rockers, easy chairs, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, brochetle curtains, large French plate mirrors; mahogany French bedsteads, prime hair mattresses, French beds and bedding, bookcase, mantel ornaments, fl-cloth, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, centre tables, kitchen furniture, &c. JOHN R. HARRINGTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, WEDNESDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of Spring goods, adapted to City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
DRUG-STORE AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, COLES & CO. will sell, by order of assignees, on THIS DAY, March 13, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 34 Beekman-st., the entire wholesale stock of said store and the fixtures, iron safe, &c., thereof. Catalogues at the store, and with the Auctioneers, No. 109 Wall-st.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM NO. 582 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods for City and country trade.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER L. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Emmet, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.

JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
Executors.
Cincinnati Wa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bonnell, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5 1861. FANNIE H. STOW.
Administratrix.
mh6-lawSmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861. WM. KUTRUFF, } Executors.
CHARLES WILHELMS, }
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LESTER WELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 58 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861. JOHN N. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW* W. W. CHESTER }

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.
We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. Wagons also on hand and making to order. FIRST-CLASS TIMBERAGE, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY—MANUfacturers of Silver-plated Ware, No. 20 John-st. PLATED GERMAN SILVER AND WHITE METAL TEA SETS, ENTRE DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES, SOUP TUREENS, DISH COVERS, ICE PITCHERS, WAITERS, BOWLS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, SPOONS, FORKS, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, &c. HIRAM YOUNG.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 8 P. M.	7:35, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars.) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 8:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Ring Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall.	From 26th st. Station.
Ex..7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:30 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.....10 A. M.	10 28 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time-table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Commodigus and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandeigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 5:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M., and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On SUNDAY nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat for NEWARK, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. Fare, $3. 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Sprozet; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 28 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following is a copy of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. W. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

IN SACHEN GOTTHARD VICTOR RICKE Ehefrau, Catharina Marie, geb, Eberlein, Klagerin, wider ihren Ehemann, Bekingten. Ehescheidung betreffend erkannt das Obergerichts fuer Books und in Folge seines Anableibens in dem an seiner Vernehmlassung anberaumten Termine der Beklagte des ihm zur Last gelegten Ehebruchs, und der boeslichen Verlassung der Klagerin fuer gestaendig zu erachten, und mit seinen Einreden auszuschliessen, die Ehe der Partein gaenzlich zu scheiden, die Erziehung der Kinder der Klagerin so ueberweisen und der Beklagte als der schuldige, Theil seines Antheils am Sammtgute fuer verlustig zu erklaeren und ihm die, Wiederverheirathung zu untersagen, derselbe endlich auch schuldig sei, der Klagerin die Kosten dieses Processes zu erstatten. V. R. n. A. W.

Decretirt Bremen im Obergerichte, den 11ten Februar, 1861, in Gegenwart, Dr. GROENING, und der Insinuation, bekannt gemacht, aus der Canzlei des Obergerichts, den 13ten Februar, 1861. Dr. POST, Secretar.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train of freight to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Fare, 75 cents. Steamers HERO and NORTH AMERICA. One of these splendid steamers will leave the foot of Park-place, daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., in connection with the N. Y. Central Railroad.
J. W. HANCOX, Agent.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPELLER HENRY ANDREW, now running on the Hudson River to Albany, 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 9 feet hold, of light draft and very fast. Also, several barges. Apply to JOHN H. REDFIELD & CO., No. 15 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 60 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—$25,000 LA CROSSE AND MILwaukee Railroad 3d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds on Eastern Division. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 30 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 8 P. M.	7:35, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars.) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 8:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Ring Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall.	From 26th st. Station.
Ex..7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:30 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.....10 A. M.	10 28 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time-table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Commodigus and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandeigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 5:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M., and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On SUNDAY nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat for NEWARK, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. Fare, $3. 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Sprozet; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

FURNITURE.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES.—The undersigned being about to retire from the business, having leased their premises to be occupied as a carpet store, on the 1st of April they will sell the balance of their stock at greatly reduced prices, as they do not wish to be under the necessity of storing it. Parties requiring furniture would do well to call and make their selections at once.
WM. SIMPSON & SON, No. 89 Bowery.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and bedding.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak softs. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED Furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid walnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 398 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in an established and manufacturing business in this City, with real property to represent the full investment, and facilities to net $500 per month. No patent humbug. Address SECURITY, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

$2,500.—WANTED A GOOD BUSINESS man with this amount to join the advertiser in purchasing an established and permanent manufacturing business, which is well located, and doing a good, safe cash City business. Address PRACTICAL, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

$1,000 TO $1,500 WANTED IN A PROFITable manufacturing and wholesale business, protected by letters patent. From one third to one-half interest given. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 2,960 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $500 OR $1000 for the extension of a profitable business. Address EVENING STAR, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.
Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ladlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY, Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SCREW STEAMERS, from 300 to 900 tons.
THREE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOATS.
THREE FERRY BOATS.
STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, new and second hand, constantly for sale. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, DESKS and upright show-case. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (many of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethre, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in six cases, each divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $37 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (many of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethre, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at office, No. 129 Mercer-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself, after losing pat to a great exposse through medical imposition and quackery. I will send secret to any address on receipt of two three cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and for a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF Females exclusively treated by Dr. THERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the Immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADway.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Prevention of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dietetic or restriction to the habits of the indulgence; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuses of the indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MUSICAL.

PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS OF
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
GRAND PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES,
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE: LIGHTS & BRADBURYS.
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 431 Broome-st.

HORACE WATERS' MUSIC STORE, NO. 333 Broadway, to be torn down; Worth-st. to be widened—in consequence of which the extensive stock of pianos, melodeons, Alexandre organs, and all kinds of musical merchandize, will be sold at extremely low prices: 6 oct. second-hand pianos, $60; 6½ oct., $100; 6¾ oct., $120; 7 oct., $145; 7 oct.—been used but few months—$175; 7 oct

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2957. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

INTERESTING FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

Appointments Made and to be Made.

Inquiry in the Senate as to the Condition of the Southern Forts.

Proposition to Strike the Names of Seceding Senators from the Roll.

Nothing New Relative to Fort Sumpter.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Governor Houston at Issue with the Secessionists.

He Opposes the Southern Confederacy and Proposes to Raise Troops on his own Account.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13.

MR. CLAY AND THE SPANISH MISSION.

CASSIUS M. CLAY will not accept the Spanish Mission. He does not state the reasons for declining the offer, but probably does not desire to leave the country for the present. Neither would he accept the Mexican Mission. Mr. CLAY is a live man and does not desire to ostracise himself during the present crisis of political events in this country. The Spanish Mission is therefore open to some ambitious aspirant.

LATER.—CASSIUS M. CLAY has just consented to accept the Madrid Mission, under the pressure of his friends.

MR. CORWIN'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. CORWIN, it is understood, will accept the Mexican mission, should his health admit of his going to the post. He has not been in good health this Winter, but is far better as the Spring weather advances.

THE FOREIGN MISSION APPOINTMENTS.

There is a divided feeling here in favor of early appointments to the European missions, with a view to counteracting the movements in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of this policy; and probably one of the first matters of business attended to by the Executive after filling existing vacancies, will be to fill these missions.

There seems to be a decided scarcity of applicants for the missions in Central America, which (or the tropical climate) have killed off a number of men in a few years. It's a good country to which to send some of Mr. LINCOLN'S most pertinacious but less useful friends, as they would never, in all human probability, return to plague him. Mr. BUCHANAN tried it with considerable success, and it is well understood at the State Department that his last appointee to the Costa Rican mission is duly preserved in whisky, administered internally and constantly.

The mission to Bolivia is vacant, the last appointee, JOHN COTTON SMITH, having been recalled by the late Administration for having been absent from his seat, without leave, some two or three months, and certifying to the Department that he had only been absent ten days, which is allowed by the regulations.

THE BRAZILIAN MISSION.

Friends of CARL SCHURZ, Esq., state that the Brazilian Mission has not been tendered to that gentleman, and assert very positively that he will not accept it if offered. His ambition looks to a European Mission, and it is said that he has Mr. LINCOLN'S pledge of some one of them, given before the President came hither from the West.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROBABLE APPOINTMENTS.

The Cabinet held a short session to-day upon the appointments, and the President sent several nominations to the Senate, including that of Col. E. V. SUMNER as Brigadier-General, *vice* TWIGGS; and to-day, several Army promotions.

Mr. GEORGE HARRINGTON was nominated as Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury.

It is also stated that Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS was nominated as Consul-General at Montreal.

Mr. SCHURZ does not desire any other than the Sardinian Mission, but the opinion prevails that it is impossible to give him any other than the Brazilian.

The name of Gen. FRANCIS SPINNER, of New-York, ex-member of the last Congress, is sent into the Senate for United States Treasurer. He was Chairman of the Committee on Accounts in the last House of Representatives and has been highly complimented for his financial abilities. This appointment is hard on the thieves.

Mr. THAYER, long a correspondent of the *Evening Post*, will probably be appointed Consul-General at Alexandria. His appointment is warmly pressed, and would be a very proper one.

Captain HOOPER, a delegate from Utah, urges the Administration, as a matter of policy, to appoint BRIGHAM YOUNG Governor of that Territory. BRIGHAM has been the Governor, in fact, for twelve years, no matter who received the pay of the position.

Nothing has been heard from GEORGE G FOGG as yet, in answer to the inquiry whether he will accept the Patent Commissionership. If he does not it will go to Mr. HOLLOWAY of Indiana. This is one of the most responsible places in the Government, requiring the most exalted integrity.

Mr. DOLE, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, assumes the duties of his office to-morrow. Two or three Clerks will be appointed in that bureau to-morrow.

Mr. JAMES M. EDMANDS, of Detroit, Michigan, will be nominated Commissioner of the General Land-office, in place of Mr. JOSEPH L. WILSON, removed.

The Mission to London evidently lies between Hon. WM. L. DAYTON and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

PRESSURE OF THE PATRIOTS.

Patriots is the word which the telegraphers made "Patnals," in my dispatch of Sunday night. There are crowds of them on duty daily, besieging the doors and ante-chambers, especially of the State and Treasury Departments Yesterday there were at least fifty waiting their turn at Mr. SEWARD'S door, and to day the crowd was nearly as large. Mr. CHASE'S *levée* is, if anything, still more popular, and if I mistake not, begins to look upon the man who "don't went an office" as a natural curiosity. He receives them all kindly, however, listens patiently, and turns them off conscious that the Secretary has given them all the time and attention they have any right to expect. Mr. SEWARD, it need not be said, is equally at home in the fulfillment of these most irksome duties of an Executive Department.

MR. CAMERON AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON yesterday assumed the duties of his new position as Secretary of War, and looks quite at home in it. He doubtless congratulates himself that he has escaped all complicity in the "War of the Rosea" waging by the rival New-York factions to which he would necessarily have become a party, had he taken the Treasury Department.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT IN TEXAS.

The latest advices from San Antonio show that the Union men carried that town after all, at the late election, notwithstanding the presence of BEN MCCULLOCH'S 800 rangers to overawe the people, and to swell the disunion vote. The issue of Union and Secession was squarely made, each party parading with flags, banners, &c. There need be no doubt of the overwhelming strength of the Union sentiment in Western Texas.

SAM HOUSTON AND SECESSION IN TEXAS.

Confidential advices from Texas seem utterly to dispel the idea that Gov. HOUSTON has gone over to the Secessionists and was in complicity with the treason of TWIGGS. It is true that on the 20th of January last, the Governor addressed a letter to Gen. TWIGGS, in which he said:

"I send to you Gen. J. M. SMITH, of this State, on a confidential mission, to know what, in the present crisis, you consider it your duty to do as to maintaining in behalf of the Federal Government or passing over to the State the possession of the forts, arsenals, and public property within this State. And also if a demand for the possession of the same is made by the Executive, you are authorized, or it would conform to your sense of duty, to place in possession of the authorities of the State the forts, arms, munitions, and property of the Federal Government on the order of the Executive to an officer of the State empowered to receive and receipt for the same. This course is suggested by the fact that information has reached the Executive that an effort will be made by an unauthorized mob to take forcibly and appropriate the public stores and property to uses of their own, assuming to act on behalf of the State. Any arrangements made with you by Gen. SMITH will be sanctioned and approved by me. And should you require any assistance to aid you in resisting the contemplated and unauthorised attack upon the public property, &c., and to place the same in possession of the State authorities, you are authorized to call on the Mayor and citizens of San Antonio for such assistance as you may deem necessary."

This letter has been extensively cited to prove that the Governor has turned traitor, and conspired with TWIGGS for the seizure of the San Antonio Arsenal, and the attempt to disband the Federal troops; but anybody who will read the letter discriminatingly, and discuss it in view of the facts surrounding Gov. HOUSTON, must see that it in fact gives the lie to these charges of treason against him. It will be seen that he sent Gen. SMITH to TWIGGS to ascertain what the purposes of the latter were, and whether or no he intended to defend the United States property from the secession mob. He authorized Gen. SMITH to act for him and the State, and tender to TWIGGS the authority to call upon the municipal authorities of San Antonio (a Union town) to aid him in protecting the public property. TWIGGS adopted none of HOUSTON'S suggestions, but delivered everything over to BEN. MCCULLOCH and his 800 Rangers. Gen. SMITH'S report to HOUSTON, when published, will set this matter all right, and show the Governor to have been a true Union man.

CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

There will be a jolly time when the Administration comes to determine upon the Federal appointments for California. Strange to say, some of the best appointments in the State are sought to be obtained for men whose fidelity to Buchanan Democracy was never suspected until after LINCOLN'S election, or for others who, instead of bearing the heat of the day, entered the Republican ranks only when it became apparent that Republicanism was to be the winning side.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH MINT.

The position of Superintendant of the Branch Mint at San Francisco is asked for a son-in-law of Senator BAKER, who was a subordinate in the same establishment during nearly the whole of the late Administration, who drew his pay therefrom up to the hour of starting from California to come here and ask appointment at the hands of Mr. LINCOLN, and who, I am sure, Senator LATHAM will be ready to indorse as an earnest, faithful, zealous and effective Buchanan Democrat ever since he entered the State.

CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH APPOINTMENTS.

The political importance of the position of Superintendent of the Mint may be better understood, when it is stated that for years past the forces of that establishment have invariably beaten the Custom-house faction at all Democratic primary meetings and elections in San Francisco of late years. There are several capable Republicans who would like the place, and whose long services in the cause entitle them to consideration. Let them be overslaughed for the advancement of a Democrat whom they have always had to contend against at the polls, and the Republican Party of California will be at once demoralized and dispirited, if not destroyed.

OTHER CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

Against other men who are recommended very strongly from high quarters for valuable positions of honor and trust, the most decided opposition will be made, upon the ground that their antecedents have proven them totally unfit to be trusted in any position where they might be tempted to steal. But more on this point at a future time. It is sufficient to suggest at present that the Administration will need to be exceedingly cautious in making their selection of Federal officials for the distant Pacific coast, where a vast amount of mischief may be effected before the arm of the Central Government can be put forth to reach and check it. There are Californians here of high standing who seek nothing for themselves, have no axes to grind, and whose advice should have more weight than is conceded to any politician hailing from another State. Such men are LELAND STANFORD, late Republican candidate for Governor of California, and Hon. EUGENE SULLIVAN, Ex-State Senator.

CESSATION OF THE BUTTERFIELD SERVICE.

An order from the Post-office Department went out to California by Pony Express yesterday, ordering the immediate cessation of the mailing of letters by the old Butterfield Overland Mail route *viâ* Los Angelos and El Paso. Correspondents with the Pacific Coast should bear in mind that for several weeks, during which the stock and stations are to be transferred to the central route, there will be no overland mail communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, nor any other means than those offered by the tri-monthly steamers *viâ* Panama, and the semi-weekly Pony Express.

WIGFALL AND CAPT. JACKSON.

Capt. JACKSON, of Kentucky, with whom Senator WIGFALL had the misunderstanding last week, states that the published account of it was somewhat overdrawn, that no blow was struck, and no insult intended. Your dispatch gave the story as publicly told, and certainly without any purpose to do either party injustice.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13.

The following are all the confirmations by the Senate to-day: JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Collector of Boston; GEO. W. MCCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, Consul at Liverpool; WM. H. VESEY, Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle; LUCIUS G. FORBES, Postmaster at Beloit, Wis.; JOHN J. SPEED, Postmaster at Louisville, Ky.; GEO. HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; J. P. BAKER, of Nebraska, Agent for Otoe and Menomines Indians.

The President nominated to-day, Col. SUMNER as Brigadier-General, *vice* TWIGGS, in accordance with the regular order of promotion; JAMES M. EDWARDS, of Michigan, Commissioner-General of the Land Office; ex-Congressman SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States (?); Lieut. TALBOT, for promotion, to occupy the rank of Assistant Adjutant-General.

MCLANE PILTON, a son of the late Chaplain PILTON, has been appointed a Second Lieutenant of Marines.

The number of applications for office has largely increased this week.

The examination for clerkships is to be more rigid and thorough than heretofore.

Commissioners FOSSETT and CRAWFORD have received such assurances, from high sources, of the pacific intentions of the Administration in reference to the Southern forts, that at present they will make no official demands, and pending the movements of, or in relation to Fort Sumpter, they will remain quiet. It is said that their instructions contemplate a disregard of forms and etiquette in the attainment of results.

A Special Messenger left here yesterday for Fort Sumpter.

The resolution introduced by Senator DOUGLAS to-day was designed, by obtaining a reply thereto, to officially disclose the fact that there is no adequate power, under the existing laws, to retake and hold the Southern forts now in the possession of the seceded States; to show that proceedings to that end would involve a large additional military force and great expenditure of money; and that, therefore, the question of war must be necessarily postponed till the next session of Congress.

The principal officers of the steamer *Water Witch*, at Philadelphia, detailed for special service, are Lieut. Commanding BONGKENDORFF, and Lients. J. L. DAVIS, CUSHMAN and EASTMAN, and A. O. REED, Master.

The steam sloop-of-war *Pawnee* is still off the Washington Navy-yard, with her officers and supplies on board.

Workmen are engaged putting in the machinery of the *Pensacola*, which will not be ready for sea for two or three months.

MARK H. COBB, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Disbursing Clerk in the War Department in place of JOHN POTTS, who is promoted to the chief Clerkship.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13.

There is no doubt about the determination of the Government to order the evacuation of Fort Sumpter. It has been resolved on, not as a political, but as a military measure. The chief officers of the Army here have recommended it, and various other motives have operated in bringing the Administration to the decision. The late dispatches from Major ANDERSON have also influenced the President and the War Department, and the necessary orders for the evacuation will will probably be telegraphed to Major ANDERSON immediately. This may be relied on.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS—GREAT LOSSES OF SECESSION—NO COMMERCE, NO NAVY GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, NO TROOPS FOR DEFENCE, NO FREE POSTAL FACILITIES, NO TERRITORIES—THE CASE OF RUSSELL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 12, 1861.

It is generally believed that the peace policy of withdrawing the troops from the seceded States will tend powerfully to hasten the reaction against secession which has already commenced. When all pressure of the Federal hand upon the "honor" of those States shall be removed, and all the benefits of the Union shall be withdrawn, the people will begin to understand what they have lost, as well as what they have gained by the disruption of the Government. Among their losses will be the destruction of the commerce of Charleston and New-Orleans, a gratuitous postal system, and millions of money appropriated for building and sustaining forts and arsenals, custom-houses, court-houses, and post-offices. The Custom-house at Charleston has already cost two millions, and is yet unfinished. That at New-Orleans has cost three or four millions, and will cost two millions more to complete it. Texas will lose the army to defend her frontiers against the Camanches and Caddoes. These deprivations will be serious, and when added to the expense of maintaining an independent Government, including an Army and Navy, and Postal system, the hearts of the people will grow sick with the empty honors of independence.

But this is not all. It has not escaped the observation of the advocates of the peace policy, that the people of the seceding States, who have been deluded into the belief that great and peculiar advantages await them out of the Union, are doomed to sad disappointment. They have voted themselves out of the Union, as they allege, because they cannot have the right to carry Slavery into the Territories; and now that they are out they have ceased to have any Territories, or the power to acquire a foot of territory, beyond their State limits, in any quarter of the world. Where all liberty of speech is suppressed it is easy for demagogues to impose on the people, and to make them believe that they can accomplish anything. But a brief experience of political independence will dispel the illusion. The Confederate States will soon find that in separating from the North, they have shorn themselves of their strength, and cast off the shield and buckler which have hitherto made their vaunting threats of conquering Mexico and Cuba, a terror to the Governments and people of those countries. They will soon find that they have sunk immeasurably in importance, and that England, France and Spain will no longer pay deferential respect to their delicate Pro-Slavery nerves. When the people find by experience that they have lost the many solid advantages which they enjoyed in the Union, without deriving a single compensating advantage from independent existance—that they have lost all interest in the Territories, and all power to acquire Territories, or to extend Slavery—that they have even shut themselves out from the privilege of re-opening the African Slave-trade—they will begin to murmur, and to "long for the flesh-pots of Egypt." A thorough reaction will take place, the effect of which will be to displace from power every man who has taken an active part in leading them out of the Union.

It is such reasons as these which reconcile the advocates of peace to the humiliating necessity of surrendering the forts and arsenals to the Secessionists. It is simply giving the Disunionists rope enough to hang themselves, or, more properly, it is putting the rope in the hands of their constituents. The Secessionists will be disarmed and ruined; the Border and Middle States will be more firmly attached than ever to the Union; and those which have seceded will in a very few months be knocking at the doors of Congress for readmission. The seven prodigals will soon spend their substance in riotous living, and be thankful for the husks with which they formerly fed the swine in their father's house.

I omitted in my letter yesterday to refer to the confirmation of my fears in regard to the dismissal of the indictment against RUSSELL. Poor BAILEY, the mere cats-paw, has no such plea, and will be tried, and possibly convicted, thus illustrating the saying, that the laws, like cobwebs, only serve to catch the weaker insects, while the great and powerful pass through without obstruction. It was a fatal mistake in the Congressional Committee to permit RUSSELL to come before it. Its members should have known the proneness of Courts to listen to pleas in excuse of great offenders. Either the law exempting witnesses before Committees from trial has been very loosely worded, if not cunningly devised, or the Committee or the Criminal Court has been greatly and criminally at fault. At any rate, a great outrage has been perpetrated upon public justice between the Court and the Committee, and a great crime will go unwhipped of justice.

It seems that FLOYD was not examined before the Committee, as has been supposed, and he will therefore not escape a trial, at least. It has been stated that RUSSELL was brought before the Committee after consulting with the District-Attorney, Mr. OULD, who gave it as his opinion that the voluntary testimony of the witness would not exempt him from liability to trial. If this be true, it is an imperative reason for the immediate dismissal of OULD before the cases of BAILEY and FLOYD come on for trial. It is said that the indictment against BAILEY only charges a breach of trust, and that he will probably escape punishment under the technical plea that the offence is not correctly defined. OULD should, therefore, at once be either displaced or have associate counsel given him by the Government.

The appointment of CASSIUS M. CLAY to the Spanish Mission, is a well deserved compliment to the American Hampden. No man in this country has dared more and suffered more, in the cause of freedom, than the gallant Kentuckian, and the Administration honors itself in honoring him. Free-Soiler though he be, I hesitate nothing in the prediction, that the chivalrous people of Kentucky will indorse the appointment as eminently his due, and as not uncomplimentary to the State.

The chivalry of the Cotton States is pompous, inflated, brutal, and cowardly. It has no magnanimity to the weak and defenceless, and delights in mobbing travelers and whipping women; but that of Kentucky is generous, manly, and honorable. It can appreciate courage and devotion in an enemy of slavery; and while it has consigned CASSIUS M. CLAY to a life of political ostracism, it has never refused to honor his character, and to be proud of his heroic devotion.

The popular vote in Tennessee against holding a Convention is between thirteen and fourteen thousand. Very few Secessionists were elected. In North Carolina considerably more than two-thirds of the delegates elected are Unionists, while the Convention itself is voted down by a small majority. This vote of the two States bordering on the Cotton Confederacy, signifies that a majority of their people will not so much as entertain the proposition of disunion. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13.

Mr. DOUGLAS offered the following resolution, which was read for information:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what forts, arsenals, navy-yards and other public works within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are now within the actual possession and occupation of the United States, and by what number of men each is garrisoned and held, and whether reinforcements are necessary to retain the same, and if so, whether the Government has the power and means under existing laws to supply such reinforcements within such time as the exigencies and necessities of the case may demand, and whether the defence and protection of the United States and their interests make it necessary and wise to retain military possession of such forts, places and other property, except at Key West and Tortugas, and to recapture and re-occupy such others as the United States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender for any other purpose and with a view to any other end than the subjugation and occupation of those States which have assumed the right to secede from the Union, and within whose limits such forts and other public property are situated; and if such be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts and other public property, what military force, including regulars and volunteers, would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid and such others as are supposed to sympathize with them, to subjection and obedience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the Federal Capital.

Mr. WILSON hoped that the resolution would not be considered to-day.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he would call up the resolution to-morrow.

Mr. MASON objected for the present to its consideration, not being satisfied that the Senate has power to act upon it.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered the following:

Resolved, That Messrs. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana; BROWN and DAVIS, of Mississippi; CLAY, of Alabama; MALLORY, of Florida, and TOOMBS, of Georgia, having announced that they are no longer members of the Senate, their seats have become vacant, and the Secretary of the Senate is directed to strike their names from the roll of members.

Mr. HUNTER and others objected to the consideration of the resolution. Laid over.

After an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

THE CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, March 12.

Nothing of public interest was done to-day. A recess is daily expected, which will be brought about certainly during the week. President COBB has sent several State Conventions certified copies of the Permanent Constitution. It is expected that Alabama will ratify it Wednesday. Mr. STEPHENS has gone to Crawfordville.

The Tariff act has been published. It goes into operation on the 1st of May. Compared with the Tariff Act of the United States most of the 30 per cent. duties are reduced to 25; the greater portion of the 24 and 19 per cent. duties are reduced to 15. There is a large 10 per cent. schedule and a very small free list.

The Alabama Convention has ratified the Permanent Constitution by a vote of 87 to 5. Gen. JAMESON, a leading Coöperationist, took a bold position in favor of the ratification.

JERE CLEMENS has been appointed Major-General of the Alabama army.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP CO.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 14.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Monday, says that the subscriptions derived in that City toward the establishment of a steamship line between Liverpool and Charleston have reached an amount authorizing the definitive organization of the Company and the commencement of the work on contract.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

GOVERNOR HOUSTON AT ISSUE WITH THE SECEDERS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, March 11.

Gov. HOUSTON has refused to recognize the Convention. He considers that its functions terminated in submitting the Secession Ordinance to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature (which meets on the 18th,) will attend to the public questions now arising; and he favors a new Convention to make such changes in the State Constitution as may be necessary. He opposes Texas joining the Southern Confederacy.

The Convention, in reply, passed an ordinance, claiming full powers, promising to consummate, as speedily as possible, the connection of Texas with the Confederate States, and notifying the State of this course. The Constitution will at once require all officers to take the oath of allegiance to the support of the new Government, and carry out the Convention ordinances.

It is reported that Mr. CLARK will be put in Mr. HOUSTON'S place, if the latter refuses the oath; also that Gov. HOUSTON is raising troops on his own account.

One thousand five hundred Texan troops are at and near Brownsville.

THE TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 13.

The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance to continue the Custom house officers in duty until superseded by the State Government, or by the Provisional Government.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN TEXAS.

BRAZOS, Wednesday, March 6.

Arrangements have been made for the Federal troops to leave as soon as transportation is provided. The *Webster* is outside.

PROPERTY SURRENDERED IN TEXAS.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* of the 23d ultimo says that the following is a list of the property given up to the State by Gen. TWIGGS:

1,800 mules, valued at $50 each	$90,000
500 wagons, valued at $140 each	90 000
950 horses, valued at $150 each	142,500
500 harness, valued at $50 each	25,000
Tools, wagon materials, iron, nails, horse and mule shoes	250,000
Corn (at this port)	7.000
Clothing	150,000
Commissary stores	75,000
Ordnance stores	400,000
Total	$1,229,200

Exclusive of public buildings, to which the Federal Government has a title. Much of the property is estimated at the original cost, its value in Texas being much greater, and worth to the State at least a million and a half of dollars.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 13.

Mr. SUMMERS' speech was the ablest of the session, and produced profound effect. Unionists consider his arguments unanswerable. There is but little doubt that the Border State Conference proposition will be adopted, but that the peace propositions will be taken as the basis of adjustment, is doubtful. Some Secessionists admit the impossibility of adopting an Ordinance of Secession; but say Virginia will ultimately secede, unless her demands are granted.

In the Convention, to-day, Mr. TYLER spoke against the Peace propositions, and, without concluding, the Convention adjourned.

SECESSION DEMONSTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, March 13.

Petersburgh voted to-day to instruct her delegate in the Convention to vote for the Secession Ordinance. The majority for the instruction was 51. The polls will be kept open to-morrow, when the friends of secession expect to greatly increase their majority. The Secessionists are parading the streets with music. There is a large crowd, and the excitement is great. Messrs. PRYOR, STRINGFELLOW, and others, are to speak at 8 this evening.

JOHN COCHRANE IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 13.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE arrived here this evening, and was serenaded to-night at the Exchange Hotel by a tremendous crowd, headed by Smith's Band. Mr. COCHRANE appeared and responded to the calls in an eloquent Union speech. He said Virginia now held the destinies of the nation in her hands, and whatever policy she adopted New-York would uphold her in. Virginia had only to present her ultimatum to New-York as a final one, and New York would sustain Virginia, and she should have her rights guaranteed to her. He was loudly applauded while speaking.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 13.

The Georgia State Convention has transferred the forts, arsenals, arms and munitions of war to the Government of the Southern Confederacy.

An ordinance has also been passed appropriating half a million of dollars for the support of the Government, and authorizing the Governor to issue 7 per cent. bonds for that amount.

The report of the seizure of the Northern Stock in the Macon Western Railway is denied. The President of the road, ISAAC SCOTT, Esq., says there is no foundation for the report.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, March 13.

One hundred and thirty-six towns gives BERRY, (Rep.,) for Governor, 26,065; STARK, (Dem.,) 21,569; scattering, 104. The Republicans have elected to the Legislature 115 and the Democrats 50 members.

MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 13.

The Personal Liberty bill which passed the State Senate last week, passed the House of Representatives to-day, after a warm debate, by a vote of 81 to 45.

The bill modifies the present law materially. There is no doubt the Governor will sign it.

THE CHARLESTON BIBLE SOCIETY.

ITS NORTHERN RELATIONS.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the fiftieth annual report of the Bible Society of Charleston, of which the following extract will be interesting to some of our readers:

"In relation to the American Bible Society, and in renewing our arrangement with them respecting the agency of Rev. Mr. BOLLES, (which has existed about eight years,) we are not unmindful of the change in the civil relations of the North and South, which threatens the harmony of action which ought to characterize the associations of Christian men for Christian ends. We are not unmindful of the fact that the Legislature of the State of New-York have, by a nearly unanimous vote of both Houses, offered the Government at Washington men and money, without limitation, for the coercion of the South, thus promoting a disposition to subordinate right to power and reason to force, and in the face of proffered negotiations, before communities pledged both by Christian and civil obligations to regard each other's welfare, invoking war in its worst form.

We are not unmindful that the American Bible Society, from its location in the City of New-York, and its concentration of large means, does, in fact, foster the industry and prosperity of a people whose rulers are thus inconsiderate of the just claims and the grievous wrongs of the South.

Notwithstanding these facts, we are unwilling to break up arrangements that appeal to higher than earthly motives, and tend to promote the highest and purest earthly purposes. We remember with satisfaction that, in the progress of the Slavery agitation, the American Bible Society and its Board of Managers have resisted every attempt to impli-

cate its management in the difficulties incident to the controversy; and we believe that our people, in assuming a position deemed necessary to our civil rights and our social duties, would not willingly be deprived of their accustomed opportunities of bearing their part in promoting the common good of our fellow-men.

For these reasons, the Board encourage the hope that good ends may be subserved by the renewal of our former arrangements, and that the principles and purposes that have governed, and, as we trust, will continue to govern, the American Bible Society, will have a tendency to allay and counteract the influence of those who would breathe the spirit of peace.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a private in the forces of the C. S. A., before Fort Pickens. It is dated Feb. 25:

"There are but seven or eight companies here, numbering say 650 men. Those who were first here, under the command of Major CHASE, did very little towards placing the forts here in a defensible condition. Four days ago there were but two guns mounted in Fort McRee, the next strongest fort to Pickens. Since then, under the energetic command of Col. FORNEY, (who succeeds CHASE, while absent,) fifteen more have been mounted, and by Wednesday Col. F. expects to have not less than thirty eight guns mounted, which will play upon Fort Pickens.

As soon as the work in Fort McRee is done, Col. FORNEY will begin the work of throwing up sand batteries all along the beach, to bear upon the north wall of Pickens. SLEMMER says he will fire upon him as soon as he begins this work, and FORNEY says he will go to work as soon as he is ready. So you can form some idea how close we are approaching a conflict. We want artillerists to man our cannon, and we want several thousand men whenever the time for storming Fort Pickens shall come.

All troops here are from Alabama, but two companies of Florida, and one of them is at Pensacola. We who know nothing of what is transpiring in high places, rest with confident hope on President DAVIS and his Cabinet to do all that is necessary to secure us success. The 4th of March is near at hand, and too much energy cannot be exercised in preparation.

SLAVERY IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Missouri *Democrat* publishes the following interesting letter which it has received from its correspondent at Barclay's Fort, N. M.:

SAPELLO, Feb. 10.

MY DEAR WATROUS: In reply to your interrogations relative to the disposition by the Legislature of a bill introduced by myself, for the repeal of the slave code in this Territory, I will say that the bill was introduced on the 11th of January, when a strong effort was made to reject it, but the bill passed over to its second reading. On the motion to reject, the bill was discussed at some length, during which the part taken by OTERO in the passage of the slave law, and also the part taken by other Federal officers, was fully exposed.

Two members of the memorable Committee who sat upon the Judge Kelthley affair last Winter, and who made the report that was printed and circulated through the South, inviting the South to come on with their negroes, were present in the House, and they both backed out; they admitted that the subject was one about which they knew nothing, the only reason urged against the repeal of the present law was that the time for such a thing was unpropitious, that the matter should be suffered to lie still until our present national crisis is over. All parties admitted, that as a State we could never be a Slave State, and it was urged by the opponents of my bill, that the State project was under consideration, and that the Constitution would *prohibit* Slavery—that it was better to allow the matter to lie over. On the second reading of the bill, I agreed that it should be referred to a Committee of the whole House, where I finally consented to let it remain. My reason for so doing was that there was some doubt as to the passage of the bill in the Senate, and further, the friends of my bill thought that as the matter had not been discussed before the people, it might be called a swindle on our part, and as I had no fears as to the success of the measure, I concluded to defer the matter until next Winter.

The history of the passage of the slave code has now gone out to the people, and is already telling effectually. Yours truly, J. M. WHITLOCK.

P. S.—The vote on the repeal of the slave law in the House on its rejection was, as well as I remember, 14 to 8, or 15 to 5. J. M. W.

THE NAVY OF THE C. S. A.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Columbus *Times*, writes that the Navy bill provides for four Commanders, four Captains and four hundred marines; and that the four commandership will be, no doubt, given to Commodores ROSSEAU, of Louisiana, and TATNALL, of Georgia; and Capts. RANDOLPH, of Alabama, and INGRAHAM, of South Carolina. He also says that the President intends keeping in position the present Postmasters throughout the Confederate States, who have discharged all their duties.

GEN. BRAGG ORDERED TO FORT PICKENS.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of March 8, states that Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, of the army of Louisiana, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the army of the Confederate States, and has been ordered to proceed to Pensacola and take command of all the troops of the Republic there assembled, and conduct the operations against Fort Pickens.

POSITION OF HON. A. S. DIVE.

Hon. A. S. DIVE writes as follows to the Elmira *Citizen*:

ELMIRA, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

I am constantly receiving letters asking me if I am for abandoning the principle of the Republican Party, upon which I was elected to represent the Twenty-seventh District in the next Congress. To spare myself the trouble of answering such inquiries, I had resolved to publish my views upon the question now trouning our country. I to-day find my sentiments so exactly expressed in the New-York TIMES, that without the labor of composition, I can present them in a more attractive style than I can command for myself. Adopting every idea of the article inclosed, I beg you to publish it with this letter; and I respectfully request the other papers in the District, feeling any interest in my opinions, to transfer the same to their columns. To my constituents who have honored me with their support, I would say, in the language of Senator DIXON, of Connecticut, "I cease with Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, and other faithful Republicans, in the opinion that, while we abandon no principle nor treat with traitors, we may yet honorably and rightfully adopt such measures as shall enable CASSIUS M. CLAY, ETHERIDGE, MILLSON, GILMER, JOHNSON, DAVIS, &c., to breast the torrent of secession in their States, which remain loyal. Will you condemn me for this? I trust not. If you do, then I must still follow the dictates of my own conscience and judgment." Your obedient servant,

A. S. DIVEN.

REV. MR. VAN DYKE IN CHARLESTON.

Rev. HENRY J. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn, preached a sermon before the Charleston Bible Society on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, last Sunday evening. In opening his discourse, the Charleston *Mercury* tells us, he said that two days before "a friend who had come to the boat to bid him good bye, had jokingly expressed his regret that he was going to a foreign country. And when, after being rocked in the cradle of the deep longer than he had any fancy for, he entered our noble harbor, and saw a strange flag floating on either side, instead of the one which, they would excuse him for saying, he loved, and should always love; then he felt for a moment how much there was of sad reality in the remark. Soon, however, after landing, the pressure of friendly hands and the sounds of friendly voices had told him that he was not far from home, and he felt that there was a union higher and holier and more imperishable than any on this earth."

BLOOD WILL TELL.

The following letter appears in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*:

WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1861.

Gen. Jefferson Davis, first President of the Confederate States of America:

SIR: I am a young school girl, born in the State of Pennsylvania, and the great-grand-daughter of Col. ELEAZER OSWALD, who served his country nobly at Ticonderoga, Quebec, Danbury, (Conn.,) on the line of the Hudson, at Monmouth, and on the battle-fields. My great grandmother was a Virginia lady, HOLT by maiden name, whose brother, Capt. JOHN HOLT, was a Captain in the Old Virginia line. You may be sure I feel proud of my ancestry. My parents are not rich, and I thought I would make a few rosettes, typical of the Southern Confederacy, and disperse of them by sale, in order to buy some rather expensive books I covated. But none could I sell, though one of my little brothers tried hard to do so in New-York. Now, what better could I do with them than to send them to you as a present? Won't you accept them? I hope you will. If you give them away to any of your young soldiers, say that the little Northern girl who made them—inspired by patriotic impulses—sent them as a souvenir to the gallant Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of whose brave deeds at the battle of Buena Vista she has so often felt proud in reading about. With much respect, LOUISA GLEN.

ALMOST A RIOT.—Savannah (Ga.,) narrowly escaped being the scene of a riot on March 6. A negro named SAOL was a short time ago arrested there, charged with having murdered Mr. BRADY. The excitement against him was so great that he was only saved from lynch law, when transferred from the Police Court to the jail, by the protection of one or two military companies.

THE MORRILL TARIFF AND THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The Toronto *Leader* discusses the Morrill Tariff, and calms the fears of some of the Provincials by showing that the Reciprocity Treaty cannot be affected by it, since that measure cannot be so easily set aside. The treaty does not expire until 1865, and then, unless renewed, the Morrill tariff would be applicable to Canada.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A Slight Difference of Opinion about that Firing—An Absurd Story—A Frightful Conspiracy—Major Anderson to be Reinforced from Charleston—Martial Law at Secessionville—The "Old Dominion" Looking Out for Her Pockets—The Widow of Moultrieville—Rev. Dr. Van Dyke—A Ship Ashore with these Big Guns from England—Why the Alabamians did not take "Pickens."

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Saturday, March 9, 1861.

The firing on Fort Sumpter is still the theme of conversation. Like everything elee, there are two sides to the question, "was it an accident or was it an accident *on purpose?* Of course the refined eesence of Palmettodom, the *crême de la crême* of Charleston chivalry, scout the "on purpose" idea as a pure libel, and would resent it as a personal insult if you thought it was so. There are others, and quite as numeroue a body, who believe that the General-in-Chief of our troops, BEAUREGARD, wished to find out two things, and he took a very simple way to do it. All is fair in love and war, particularly tha latter. He wished to know how great the range was of Major STEVENS' Columbiads, and he wished to know whether, if they etruck at that distance, they would make any impreesion. He is now fully satisfied. Of course it was very easy to give strict orders about not shotting tha gune, and of course there was great surprise when an enormous *sixty-five-pounder* entered the brick work near the sally-port, and tore away the plaster in very speedy style. The atory of the *Mercury* here, that a hoet was not sent over until two hours hed elapsed, ie simply abeurd. If ever a man hurried, it was Major STEVENS, as he saw the embrasures opened, the guns thrown out, and heard the drums beat to quertera. Another story, generally credited, but equelly absurd, hee it that Major ANDERSON told Major STEVENS that "he could not see the necessity of his holding Fort Sumpter any longer; that he was sick of tha bargain, and wisbed himself out of it," &c. It is etrange that men are willing to stultify themselves by believing euch trash concerning one of the most heroic spirite this or any other country has produced.

While speaking of Fort Sumpter, I must tell you of a frightful conepiracy that has been discovered to reinforce Mejor ANDERSON from this very city. You are awere that all eorts of Northern craft have been flocking down here for the past two weeks, with goods, to ceme in before the new Tariff goes into effect. A Charlestonian Detective, who manst have greduated in London, has discovered that the sloops and schooners lately arrived from Boston, Philadelphia, and New-York, have all hronght double their complement of men. Abont the time that this wae discovered, the Major permitted *three men* to leave his employ, whose time of service had expired. It was thought very extraordinary that he did not impress them into his service in view of the dangers that daily, nightly, and even hourly, aurround him. The reason why, is now apparent. The three men are sent here in pursuance of a plan of that old hero of so many battles, Gen. SCOTT. They know all about the approaches to tha Fort, and how close the Palmetto sentries are in the hebit of eppreaching it by night. These extra hands will continue to come down here in Yankee sloops, until they number five hundred—when they will he sent off from time to time under the gnidance of the *three*, armed and equipped. Isn't the plot magnificent?

At this present time of my writing, the plot is known to only a very few persons in Charleston, and those few think they have already "spotted" a number of men nominally attached to different vessels. It is proposed to advise the authorities to overhaul hereafter all eorte of craft off the bar, and see that their complement of hands corresponds with their tonnage.

You may possibly have heard that martial law has been declared at Fort Johnson, on James Island, and at Secessionville. This is done for the same reason that actuated Gov. PICKENS to establish the aama law at Fort Moultrie and Moultrieville—too much whisky, which will go down the throats of idle soldiere, wherever they are, North or South. There is another reason, but not apparent to the careless observer. From Fort Johnson Mejor ANDERSON obtaine his deily supplies and his daily mail, as I believe I have before obeerved. Thie is preliminary to the shut-off the-supply system of tactics. It is easier to atarve out a garrison then to ehoot them out, particularly when they are in euch a pentagon as Sumpter; besides cooler heads don't want to build the fort anew, as they will have quite a efficient demand for their money (*to be raised*) for other purposes, so at any and every apparent eacrifice of what some may call courage, they will temporize, put off, and diplomatize; in tha meenwhile, if they go on, Charleston will hecome a very Gibraltar of all the most deadly weapone of war. An immense cargo has arrived thie evening of columbiads, mortars, shot, &c. If the "Old Dominion" won't go out ehe is doing her best to give South Carolina ample means to *stay out*. Thie ewearing by the Union with your tongue, and cursing tha Union with your pockets, is hardly worthy of the State that gave a WASHINGTON to a gratefol world.

One of these powerful Virginia mortare has just been erected on a new battery just below Fort Moultrie. A beautiful Summer-houee etood in tha way of the proposed site, owned by a fascineting young widow of Charlaston. "The exigencies of the public eervice" demanded that it ehould go, and although the beentiful creature brought all her light batteries to hear on Maj. RIPLEY and the gallant DUNNOVANT, yet they, eo often pregnable to woman's assanlts, etood impregnable here, and left the widow a perfect Niobe. The harsh decree went forth this morning, and the pet house went down. I know where there is a mutinous spirit to-night, and I know it would not take much *now* to indnce that fair creature to pull down the Palmetto, and epread forth the ever-glorioue Stars and Stripes.

Dr. VAN DYKE's sermon on the "peculiar institution" waa ao generally circulated through the South, that a very great cnriosity is felt to hear him to-morrow night on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Charleston Bible Society, to be held in the venerable "Circular Chnrch" in Meeting-street. The Rev. Dr. is on board the *Nashville*, and sha ie in the offing, detained by the tide and a dry gale that has been blowing for several days.

It is feared that tha British ehip *Susan G. Owens* will bilge. She want ashore near the old United States light-honse on Morris Island yesterday, and remains in a very precarioue condition. If I eboald ask a Charlestonian if she had any other *iron* heaides railroad iron, he would say "no" and turn on his heel. I happen to know, however, that she has several pieces of *iron* on board, of a very dangerous description,—some of thoee fellows that the Palmettoans have been waiting for so long, eve they can feel that they have Sumpter completely at their mercy. There is, therefore, all the more anxiety felt concerning the ship belonging to JOHN FRAZER & Co.

One of the Alabama volunteers who went down to Pensacola to take Fort Pickens, told me last night, at the Plantere' Hotel, that one reason they did not de what they swore to do, was because they could hardly get fodder enough to keep body and soul together. Their gentleman of the Commissariat mnet have been in league with the Federal forces. Starvation takes the sim out of the greatest braggarts in a very speedy manner.

JASPER.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at Messrs. L'Herbette, Kane & Co.'s, Paris: Feb. 15—James Trawford, New-York; Mr. Jacoby and lady, New York; Dr. D P. Smith, Springfield; Mr. Wm. M. Rogers, Boston. Feb. 21—Mr. J. A. Stewlett, New-York; Mr. W. L. Farnsworth, Boston: Mr. D. Kimbaly, Boston.

ENGINEERING MATTERS.

Activity of Machine Building in New-York—New Sound and Ocean Steamers—Steam Fire-Engines—The Novelty Iron Works.

It is an encouraging fact, in these times, that some of our largest engineering establishments are unusually busy. The Novelty Iron Works is at present employing a force of above 700 men—about its complement—and is turning out some mechinery, a few details of which will be interesting to the public.

Tha two naw first-claee eteamers for the Norwich line—the *City of New-York* and tha *City of Boston*—are receiving their mechinery here; a part of tha enginee of tha latter veseel being already on board. These hoate are of somewhat leee capacity than their formidable competitore on the other lines, hut are by no meane emall, their length being about 300 feot—quite as comfortahle and rather cheepar to run. They will be fitted in the usual luxnrious style. The engine of each hae an 80 inch by 12-foot cylinder, and ths ordinary beam engine, with a cut-off similar to that of the *Metropolis*. The hoilers are of the usual conetruction; the high steem chimneye bringing much of the eecaps heat in direct contact with the eteam, and usefully superheating it. No radical or etructural alteration has taken place in the gensral North River class of boats for some yesrs; most improvements heve been in datails and in workmanship, and thsse vessels are expected to bs up to the lateet atandard in euch particulars.

Besides ths machinery for these boats—no small joh in itself—hollers and enginee are constructing hera for a new oceen ateamer for the Pacific Mail Steamship Compeny—a veesel with a single beam-engine with a 105-inch hy 12-foot eylinder. The reguler North River beem-engine seems to he holding its ground eganist ths oscillating engine, while it has entirely euperseded tha old English side-lever variety, in Americen shipe. This and many other examplse of edherence to ths original type of American boat-engines are pretty good evidence that it is sound in principle. Foreign engineers stood aghast at the idea of putting enormous walking-beams nway abovc deck—so much lop hemper would make thc vessels very crank. Among others, the North Atlantic steamer *Vanderbilt*, however, hee upset this doctrine. Her lofty beams decidedly ease her rolling. This Pacific Mail steamehip ie to have SEWALL'S eurface condenser, which is, we believe, the best in generel service. Thue fresh weter will bc supplied to tha boilers, saving fuel end repeirs. Bnt the greatest edventeges of eurface-condensation will never be reached until its counlerparts, high steem, and small, light boilers ere employed; with the former the letter are entirely feesible. Speeking of surface condensetion,—we may remark thet Mr. ALLEN, of the Novelty Works, is getting very eatisfactory results from an improvement uf his own, to which we shall further allude in due time; we refer to it now to show that with eo many heads at work at it, the difficult problem ie surely approaching a perfect solution.

An iron stern-wheel steamhoat for Carthagena, 118 by 19 feet, with light dreft and high-pressure engines, is also building et this establishment. A number of small high-pressure engines, for factory purposes, ere constantly in hand. The smellest variety of steam-engineering, however, end decidedly the most difficult, is the construction of steem fire-engines, under the management and patents of Messrs. LEE & LARNED. A ehort time ego, there was no copy to follow, and no precedent to refer to, in edepting a steam engine to the singular purpose of running ebout the streets, tumbling over curb-stones and obstructions, to the music of fire-bells, and then, by throwing continuous, unbroken and powerful fountains of water over warehouse-tops, to drown out conflagrations which would laugh at the spasmodic efforts of muscular force. A steam-pump is a simple thing, no doubt, but a pump nnd a hoiler on wheels, light enough to be jerked over all the rough placcs in town hy a company of firemen, and strong enough to hold together under this treatment, and manageable enough to be got to work on almost instantaneous notice, and then full enough of the vital principlc to stand right up to the work hy the hour, and pour its unccasing deluge through long lines of straining hose, over the very top of burning warehouses,—such a machine is mole easily wished for than constructed. But, after two or three years' earnest work, with its mingled failure and success, these very objects are —we do not say pefectly, but setisfactorily—accomplished by the American steam fire-engine of 1861. Quite recently Messrs. LEE & LARNED have begun to adopt the Worthington Duplex pump, to meet the wishes of those who prefer the Reciprocating pump to the Rotary, and with decided succesa. The former is known to bc the best pump extant, and together with the vehicle of Messrs. LEE & LARNED, we tnink it is likely to make the hest steam fire-engine in use. For particular purposes, eome self-propelling steam fire-engines, similar to those in use here, are in hand. These have been improved in some details, and embody the inventione of Mr. J. K. FISHER, the steam carriage engineer, as to running-gear, suspension, &c.,—the only possible plan yet brought out of running steam carriages at high speeds.

The Novelty Works are also constructing tha engines and machinery for a fish oil epparatus—the second that has been built—a novel structure, which we have not space to explain at length. This machinery appears likely to develop a new and important field of industry. Some euger-mill construction for Cuba, and a considerable amount of general and repair business, complete the catalogue of work in hand at this extensive esthhliehment.

A Note from Dr. Bacon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: During a recent absence from thie City, I have seen a copy of your peper, bearing dete of Feh. 28, 1861, in the editorial columns of which I am accused of having charged a late distinguished Senator in the Congress of the (lately) United States with STEALING.

As I have the honor to be a personal friend (or, at at least, a friendly acquaintance) of the Editor of the TIMES, I may presume that he will permit me to use the roughest form of a contradiction, in seying as I do now, *over* my signature, I nin NOT.

You and your neighbor-in-law of the *Tribune* office, have distinctly charged JUDAH T. BENJAMIN, of Louisiane, with being the particular thief whom I described, or tried to describe. That is a matter with which I have nothing to do. You and the *Tribune* folks will heve to settle the affair with any person elaiming to be aggrieved by your imputation or supposition that he is "the guilty party."

By a reference to a file of the New-York *Independent* you can ascertain exactly whet I did say of a man who was in college with me thirty-three years ago.

And for what I said,—as for all I ever have said of any human being, either in writing or hy word of mouth,—I am personally and solely responsible.

I do not think that the person whom you hava named will thank you for publishing him as a thief.

There were two thieves in the class of 1829, in Yale College.

About two or two end a half per cent. of every class in every college are thieves. But they generally graduate *per saltum*, "thereby meaning" that they go off between two days. That was the case with the person whose early history I have ventilated in the columns of the *Independent*.

D. FRANCIS BACON, M. D.

NEW-JERSEY AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY MONOPOLY.—The Legislature of New-Jersey has just issued a pamphlet containing the reports of the Railroad Companies of the State, from which we gather the following interesting items relative to the business of the Camden and Amboy Road the last yaar:

The receipts of tha joint companies for the year ending 31st of December, have been $2,543,714 75, and the expenses for the eame period amount to $1,871,086 05.

From the net profits, dividends of 12 per cent. have been paid to the stockholders; from these dividends the State has realized $24,000. In addition to this, an extra devidend of 25 per cent. has been declared from the earnings heretofore expended in constructing and improving the works of the Company. From this the State received 500 additional shares of stock, increasing its stock interest in the companies to 2,500 shares.

The transit duty accruing to the State for the past year amounts to $126,886 73, and the interest on the bonds and the dividends on the stock are $23,860 73—making the whole revenne accruing from this source the sum of $155,746 73, being an increase over that of the previous year of over $15,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nos. 2, 8 on Demurrer, 210, 127, 157, 164, 144, 182, 193, 203, 206, 208½, 209, 210, 211, 215, 218, 219.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 431, 1633, 641, 650, 655, 356, 749 593, 671, 673, 679, 683, 687, 699, 703, 711, 731, 743, 745, 747. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 602, 604, 770, 344, 376, 300, 594½, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 630, 636, 638, 640.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1531, 867, 869, 1287, 1275, 1315, 1525, 1551, 1559, 1561, 1353, 1307, 1567, 1571, 1572. *Part II.*—Nos. 1012, 862, 956, 1028, 1030, 1036, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 300, 519, 709, 714, 205, 425, 752, 542, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 298, 495. *Part II.*—Nos 336, 457, 537, 2990, 477, 499, 605, 748, 761, 763, 764, 239, 473, 529, 532, 557.

Matrimony and Money—The Misfortunes of a Married Woman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice WOOLSEY.

Elizabeth Josephine Van Eeton vs. *Camille C. Roumage.*—This actien is brought to recover the sum of $20,000, alleged to have been loaned hy the plaintiff to the defendant in April, 1855.

Ths plaintiff is a married woman, and alleges that she possessed $20,000 in money, her own and separete property; that she loaned this eum to the defendant upon the understanding that the defendant would pay to her the interest thereon, and would repay to her the principal when she should request him to do eo.

The defendant denies that he ever borrowed the money of the plaintiff, and alleges that he received the sum of $26,450 73 from one Louis M. Van Eetos, which he supposes may include the money referred to by the plaintiff; but this amount he subsequently paid back to Mr. Eeton.

It appears that the money was given to the defendant by the husband of the plainuiff, and the defendant asserts that he had no knowisdge, at the time he received it, that the money belonged to ths plaintiff, or thet she had any claim whatever to it. Part of the money was repaid to Mr. Eeton, and a pert was lost, as alleged by the defendant, in investments directed by the plaintiff's husband.

The plaintiff, on the contrery, alleges that the defendant was informed at the time, that the money helonged to her.

The case is still on.

Wm. Fullerton and Cornelius Fiske, for plaintiff; Larocques & Barlow; for defendant.

Does the Term "Floor," when applied to a Building, include the Attic.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company vs. *The Washington Insurance Company.*—This case has been before stated in the TIMES. The plaintiffs owned a factory in Connecticut, and insnred with the defendants, as with a number of other companies, altogether amounting to about $65,000. The factory hurning down, the plaiotiffs applied to their insurers for the amount of the different policies held upon their factory. The defendants in this instaoce refused to satisfy the demand, and this action resulted.

The policy issued by ths defendants required that water and hose should he kept and provided on each "floor" of the building insured. The plaintiffs' factory complied with this provision in respect to every ficor hut the attic floor. In the attic, although water wes provided, there was no hose. This fact wes set up as a defence, and the Court sustaining it nonsulted the plaintiffs.

The suit has been eppeeled, counsel for the plaintiffs holding that in no respect is the attic a floor within the legal definition of the word or term "floor." This is the point of appeal.

The Odds is the Difference—Who's Elected?

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Wells.

The People ex rel. Cremmins & Shaefer vs. *McManus & Gallagher.*—This is e controversy involving the rights of the parties to act as Trustees of the Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.

It is claimed hy the plaintiffs that in the case of Cremmens, 51, and in the case of Schaefer, 58 votes were thrown out, because the hallot was marked "For Trustees of Public Schools," instead for "Trustees of Common Schools." The plaintiffs also claim that all the votes in the second district of the Ward should be thrown out, because Gallagher, es eleged, one of the candidates, acted es an inspector, contrary to law. They aver that, in case these irregularities are corrected, they are entitled to the office in question.

The dc endants denied all the allegations of the complaint, and alleged that they were duly elected and have received the proper certificate of office.

After hearing, the Court directed a verdict for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the General Term. Stay of proceedings granted.

D. B. Taylor, for plaintiffs; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

COMPLAINANT A FELON—DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, William Martin, indicted for felonious assault, was discharged on his own recognizance, as the complainant is en inmete of Sing Sing, and the present prisoner hore a good character.

George H. Beale, indicted for hurglery, having given testimony on behalf of the State, was discharged upon his own recognizance.

PUNISHED AND THEN TRIED.

James Kelly, indicted for larceny, was next put to the bar. The prisoner has been a long time in prison awaiting trial, but as the District-Attorney was unable to find the complaining witness he moved his discharge, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

A THIEF AND RECEIVER IN ONE.

Mary Tracy, indicted for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods, was next put to the bar. She pleaded guilty to the latter offen e, and was fined $100, and sent to the peuitentiary for one year.

A FAMILY IN COURT.

John Keboe, and his sisters Honora and Ellen, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, were next put to the bar. The District-Attorney stated that in the case of the youngest girl, her employer had agreed to take her back into her employ; and as the testimony against the others was not suffic ent to convict, he should move to discharge them all upon their own recognizance.

A RANDOM SHOT BRINGS DOWN THE GAME.

Henry Hellriegel, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar.

William Graham testified that on the night of the 17th of November last he was in company with a man by the name of Thomas Burke, in Delancey-street; he heard Burke say he was shot, and then turning, saw him covered with blood; he had stopped to see a "muss" at a saloon; witness has since seen the prisoner tending bar at the sama saloon; Burke remained in the house from the effects of the wound for two weeks; witness has since seen the scars in Burke's head, and marks of snot; Burke was simply looking into the saloon at the time he was shot; he was not engaged in a quarrel himself; witness has since talked with the prisoner, who said that he did not intend to shoot Burke; he had no hard feelings et all against him, and did not know when he fired that Burke would he hit.

Alexander Irving testified that he was with the last witness and Burke. His statements of the affray were precisely the same as those made by Graham.

Officer Wilson testified that he saw Burke when he wes being led along hy his friends; his face had several shot-marks in it; subsequently the witness went to the saloon; he did not find the prisoner, but under the bed he found

Christian Hermann, who next testified that, on the night of the fray, he was in the employ of Hellriegel, and was in his house that night; he saw the prisoner fire a pistol from the door that night; he saw no previous difficulty, hnt heard the prisoner say that three loafers had insulted and thrown stones at him.

James Findly testified that he was with Burke when he was shot; the witness was ahead of Burke, and heard the pistol report, and then the exclamation, "I am shot;" in other respects the witness corroborated the testimony already given.

Christian Shields testified that he was passing the prisoner's saloon on the night in question, when he saw some rowdies pelting it with stones, and subsequently a man fired a pistol from the door; it was not the prisoner who fired; witness had seen him fifteen minutes before coming out, and going away for an oyster stew.

Several witnesses then testified to the prisoner's good character, and the Jury took the case, and being unable to agree, were discharged, and the prisoner was remanded. The Jury stood eleven for acquittal.

TALLOW TO GREASE THE WHEELS OF JUSTICE.

James Hagan, indicted for grand larceny, was next tried.

William W. Todd testified that he was one of the owners of the vessel *Alpha*, from which about $31 worth of tallow was stolen; Hagan, who was the captain of the vessel, had confessed to the witness that some of the men had put the tallow in bags and laid them together on the deck; he had afterwards sold it to a junk-dealer, who called for it; there were two hundred and thirty odd pounds; none of the tallow was ever recovered; witness stated that the prisoner's previous character had been good.

The jury then took the case, and rendered a verdict of guilty of petty larceny, and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

PATRONS OF THIEVRE

Abraham Rosenstein and Henry Stone, indicted for receiving stolen goods, were next tried.

Mortin Fox testified that he was a jobber at No. 53 Vesey-street; his clerk Otto Heinzman, had stolen from him a quantity of ribbons, velvet buttons, sewing silk, &c., to the value of $175, which he gave to his friend, one Giglein, who sold them to the prisoners, who are in business together; after Heinzman had confessed the larceny, the witness went with some officers to the prisoners' place, where some of the articles having the witness' private mark upon them were found; the prisoners were then taken to the Station-house, where they offered the witness $100 if he would settle; he refused, however; Giglein was present, and told the prisoners to give up the goods which he had brought them; some of the articles were then given up by Stone.

Officer Tieman testified that he went with the last witness to the prisoner's place of business, at the corner of Orchard and Grand streets; at first, Stone said that he didn't know anything about the goods; he had not purchased them; he subsequently delivered up some of the articles.

Officer McCord testified that he accompanied the last witness, when he visited the prisoner's place; he then corroborated the account already given.

Otto Heinzman next testified that he had been a clerk in the employ of Mr. Fox; he stole from the store the various articles already described, and gave them to Giglein for sale.

Witnesses were then introduced to testify to the prisoners' good character, and the jury took the case and rendered a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoners were remanded.

The Court then a journed to this morning at eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Sauer, Joseph Townsend, John C. Noe, Henry King.

For Embezzlement—Louis Prayer.

For Forgery—Patrick Langon.

For Burglary—Patrick O'Connor, Patrick McDonnell, Patrick Farrin, Michael Farrel

For Larceny—John Riley, Patrick Mclatyre, Patrick Barrett, Thomas Rigby, Jr., Margaret O'Brien.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Joseph Wargauz, Fanny Wargauz, Patriak Constantine.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Pacific Mutual Insurance Company* vs. *Machado et al.*—Report confirmed and judgment ordered.

Van Riper et. al. vs. *Marseiles et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Matter of the application of the Free Church of St. George's Chapel for an order for the mortgage of certain real estate belonging to them.—Order on petition granted for leave to mortgage real estate.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Wyman* vs. *Mansfield.*—Motion denied with costs.

Topski vs. *Von Schoonhoven.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 13.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	93⅛	330	Erie Railroad	32⅛
10,000	do	93⅝	250	do	32⅝
7 000	do	93⅛	100	Hudson Riv. R.	b3 45⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	95⅜	50	Harlem R.	b30 15⅝
5,000	do	95⅛	100	do	b10 15⅜
2,500	Trea. 12⅝c. Nts.	103⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref'd.	39⅛
7,000	Ten. 6's, '68	76	300	do	39
6,000	do	75¾	100	Chic., Bur. & Qu. R.	72½
5,000	Vir. 6's, '66	78½	5	Macon & West. R.	83
1 000	N. C. State 6s	82	100	Reading R.	b30 44
2,000	Missouri State 6s	67½	300	do	43⅜
20,000	do	b30 67⅛	100	do	43⅜
5,000	do	s10 67	500	do	c60 43⅝
17,000	do	67	100	do	s30 43⅝
1,000	Erie 2d M. Ex. '79	104¾	50	Mich. Central R.	57⅜
2 000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	99¾	50	do	57⅝
5,000	Har. R. R., 2d mt.	89	50	do	57⅞
6,500	Illinois Central	97⅜	12	do	58
5,000	Chi & N. W., 1st m.	39⅜	150	M. S. & N. I. G. T. Stk	36
1,000	Chi. & N. W., 2d m.	15	50	do	35⅞
5,000	Hanibal & St Jo.	48	200	do	b30 35¾
4,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	100	850	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	81⅝
1,000	C., B. & Q. R. 8 P c. Bonds	95	100	do	s30 81
10	Merchants' Bank	98	50	do	s10 81⅛
7	Bank of America	105¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	71
14	Amer. Ex. Bank	92½	100	do	b15 71⅛
125	Pac. Mail S. Co.	85⅛	50	do	71⅛
155	do	85½	100	Cleve & Tol. R.	34⅜
200	do	s30 85	300	do	b60 34¾
200	do	b30 85⅜	500	do	34⅝
250	do	b30 86	10	do	35
150	N. Y. Central R.	78⅛	210	Chic. & Rock I. R.	58⅛
600	do	78⅜	450	do	58⅜
50	do	s5 78⅝	50	do	s15 58
550	do	78⅞	5	do	58
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	15⅛	50	do	s30 58

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	87½	350	Erie Railroad	32
40,000	do	85⅛	50	do	b10 32
36,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	93⅜	100	Hudson River R.	45
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	95¾	500	Harlem R. Pref.	b30 39
7,000	Penn. St. 6s. '90	75	10	do	s3 38½
4,000	Missouri State 6s	66½	300	do	38⅝
8,000	do	66¼	100	Reading R.	s30 43⅜
12,000	Virginia 6s	76¾	100	Mich. Central R.	57⅜
3,500	Ohio State 6s '60.	97⅜	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	15⅜
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	97⅛	150	do	15⅝
2,000	Pac R. 7s guar by St. of Mo.	66	350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	80⅝
50	Del. & Hudson C. Co	89⅜	200	do	s10 80⅝
52	Pacific M. S. Co.	85⅛	100	do	s10 80⅜
100	do	s30 85⅝	100	do	s60 80⅜
100	N. Y Cen. R.	b10 78⅜	550	Cleve. & Toledo R.	34⅜
61	Del., L. & West. R.	82	50	Chicago & R. I. R.	57⅜

WEDNESDAY, March 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was firm to-day on the Federal and State securities, and weaker than yesterday on the Railway Share list. On the letter, it is found thet the realizations of Monday and Tuesday hy speculative holders, who had been awaiting a free market, were quite considerable, especially on New-York Central, Toledo, &c., and the effect of the dalivery to the Street of this large amonnt of cash Stock is to check, and in some measure depress, fresh speculation for the rise. A number of influential Brokers are supposed to he more than willing to hava prices fall off hy the weight of this operation, with e view to cume in at lower prices, while other sellors, distrusting, or assuming to doubt the future course of political evente, are taking *short* lines on a scale of prices 1@1½ ℔ cent. lower than the averege eales on Monday. The printed selee at the Second Board of New-York Central, Erie, Illinois Centrel, Toledo and Galena, show about this difference, the demand closing rather dull. At the seme time, the outside orders at the Board for United States, State and Railway mortgege securities, manifest increased activity, and pretty large operations are making outside the Exchange in Treasury peper, and the New Federal Stock. The demand is active for the five per cents of 1874, the Coupon Stock selling at 87¼ ℔ cent. this afternoon. A large business was done in Missouris and Tennessees, and in Railway mortgeges the bids were firm, without eliciting much stock. The indorsed 7 ℔ cent. bonds of Missouri sold at 66 ℔ cent, while the regular 6 ℔ cents sold at 66¼@67 ℔ cent. The former are now convertible, at the risk and charges of sending the bonds to Missouri.

Late in the afternoon there was a steadier market for the Railway shares, with a slight improvement on the printed sales at the Second Boerd—New-York Central, 78¼ ℔ cent.; Illinois Central, 81; Erie, 32½; Reading, 43¼; Michigan Guaranteed, 35½@36; the old stock, 15⅞; Toledo, 34¼.

There is not much news to be had, to-day, in the markets for Money or Foreign Exchange. Tha Discount Brokers complain of the absence of anything like a good eelection of first-rate paper, as now classified by lenders, and when such bills appeer on sale, they are readily negotiated at 6@7 ℔ cent. One of the oldest of our Discount firms expressed the opinion, to-day, that money would soon have to seek Federal and State Securities, at advancing rates, in default of employment in regular trade paper of undoubted credit. This opinion is further borne out hy the renewed demand hy private inquiry, within a day or two, for Treesury paper, which has risen to 8@8¼ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and for all classes of the recent Loans of the Federal Government. At the Stock Exchanga the investment ordcre for the State Securities of Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, &c., have also improved, while tha offerings from the Western Bankers have been less marked than last week. Exchange is steady at 105½@106 ℔ cent.

We understand that the missing malle on the steamehip *Australasian* embrace the letters from India and China, which were at hand in London a few days previous to the sailing of this steamer from Queenatown, on the 17th ult. A number of valuable remittances of 1st March Coupons and other securities are also believed to be in the mails from England and the Continent. The amount of English Gold on board is less than $60,000. About fifty cahin paseengere are also on board; among them Mr. BOTHICK, a member of the London Stock Exchange, on business to this country. The manifest and passenger list have not yet been received on this eide. The uneasiness for the eafety of this fine ehip is on the increase, of course, as the delay in hearing from her is prolonged.

Our cotemporary of the *Tribune*, in his Stock Exchange prognostic, thie morning, appears to yield to an impression that an extra session of Congress, in May or June, would militate against the peaceahle settlement of our difficulties with the Gulf States. A moment's reflection, we think, must reveree any fear of this sort. The hezards of collision would he multiplied hy any assumption of mere Executive authority to force the collaction of the revenues, and assuming that this point ie to he left to future adjustment with tha States of South Carolina, Georgia, &c., who are now collecting the revenuee under the Tariff of 1857, reënacted hy the Gulf Confederacy, the embarraesments must he innumerable, as well as damaging to Northern commerce, after the 1st of April, when the new Tariff of 1861 comee into operation, as there is no present probability that this hill will also be reënacted at Montgomery. The question is one, almost exclusively in the control of Congress, as there is no existing Forcehill on the Statute Books to strengthen the arm of the Executive, nor would the exercise of euch authority be desirable to our trade relations with Europe, if a hlockade of the Cotton ports should be attempted in carrying out a force policy.

Regarding the early and quiet withdrawal of the force at Fort Sumpter as the initiative of the peaceable or diplomatic purpose of the new Administration, adopted in pursuance of the urgent requeat and advice of the best Union men of the Border States, it would almost seem to follow as a matter of course that the new Congress should be called together as soon as North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland and Kentucky can hold special elections for Congressmen in anticipation of their regular State elections in August and October. The other States will all have chosen their members before the close of April. The new House of Representatives will be Republican, in the absence of the Gulf delegations, but not radically so. Assuming that Connecticut and Rhode Island will elect united Republican delegations, the House will stand about 106 to 97, (and 34 absent from the Gulf States,) scercely a working majority on the ordinary legislation of the country, and no majority at all as against the peace purposes of Mr. LINCOLN and SEWARD, as now interpreted.

The practicel truth seems now to be confeesed hy moderate men of all parties, including by far the most influential section of the Repnhlicans, thet the whole difficulty at the South must be met and overcome, *by the policy of peace and negotiation*. If we are to heve two permanent Confederacies instead of one, the cause of humanity, to say nothing of the national interests of trade and commerce, and the strong tiea of a common blood, demand that the seperation should be arranged with tha Montgomery authorities,—when their acts shall be unequivocally indorsed by the people of the Gulf States, and their new and separate organization adopted by the popular vote,—in a peaceable way, and through the deliberate action of our own Congress. Or, if on the other hand, looking to reconstruction, mutual compromise and concession are again to be tried, the effort, to be effectual, should be by legislation, before the affair is further complicated by violence on either side. In every view of the question, the early meeting of Congress would seem to he absolutely necessary, and the proclamation of President LINCOLN to this effect, would he everywhere hailed *as a step in the direction of peace.*

A letter from *London* to one of the morning papers, in giving an account of the failure and arrest at *Paris* of Mr. MIRES, states that several other end much older and more estimable Paris firms had failed in consequence—among others, Meesre. ADOLPHE MARCUAD & Co. As these gentlemen have several highly respectable correspondents in this City and at the South, who are duly apprised direct of everything that had occurred in Paris up to and iocluding the mail hy the *Niagara*, we are enabled to state that no euch failure has occurred, is likely to occur, or in the nature of their wealth and mede of doing business *can* occur, at least shurt of a general political or finencial earthquake throughout Europe. We have also direct and positive information that Messrs. MARCUAD & Co. have no involvements with M. MIRES, nor was the bankruptcy of the latter surprising to them.

Mr. LAWRENCE R. JEROME has become a member of the old Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. A. G. NORWOOD & Co., No. 66 Beaver-street.

The Legislature of Illinois has just granted a liberel charter for the reorganization of the old Chicago and Mississippi Railwey Corporation, in favor of the mortgage creditors of the original Company, who become holders in the new Company, under the style of the Chicago and Alton Company, as follows:

1. First Mortgegees, as originelly.....$2,000,000
And Income Bondholders for overdue interest to the 1st Oct., 1861 840,000
2. Second Mortgagees become preference Shareholders for principal and over due and accrued interest to 1st Oct., 1861..... 2,300,000
3. Third and Chattel Mortgagees become common Shareholders for principal and interest to 1st Oct, 1861..... 1,500,000
Total funded and capitalized cost.....$6,640,000

In addition tu which the new Company assume and pay, ur secure before this organization, if fully consummated, about $500,000 on account of preferred local liens upon the property as decreed by the Courts. The length of the line is 285 milee, so that the average cost ℔ mile, to make the total as it will stand on 1st October next, is only about $23,309 ℔ mile, and the mortgage only $7,000 ℔ mile. The incorporators under the new charter are Messrs. Rolb, Hoge, A. Iselin, Moran, Myer, Von Hoffman, Gilbert and Crookes, of New-York, and Ogden, Bunn and Mitchell, of Illinois.

The following is the official order of the United States District Court, hereinbefore referred to, discussing the claim of the Department of the Interior to the State Bonds abstracted from the Indian Bureau and bought or advanced in good faith by third parties—the Bonds being payable to bearer and negotiable by simple delivery. As this decision has not been appealed from, it would seem proper that the new Secretary of the Interior should withdraw the advertisement of his predecessor against the free negotiation of Bonds which can never come into the possession of the Government again, except by repurchase.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRIC

south side Cuba to New-York, $6 and $8 per cent, 1,200 hhds. to St. Jago and back, $1,200; a bark, 426 tons, mdse a mahogany, 349 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, $6.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending March 13, 1861, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by Wilkins & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 216 Pearl-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on commission.

BUTTER

is very dull, and prices on ordinary grades lower. Strictly fine Butter, as is usual at this season, is scarce, and our highest figures are readily obtained. The stock of Butter on hand in this market is not remarkably large, yet the quality generally is very poor. Regular shippers hold off for lower prices. The home and Eastern trade is very quiet, while the duty of 15 ₩ cent. on all Butter going into the Southern Confederacy puts an entire veto on the Southern trade.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₩ lb	22	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	15	@	17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@	16
Western reserve, fine	14	@	15
Western reserve, fair	10	@	12
Ohio, commence to good	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	13
Canada	12	@	15

CHEESE

is also dull, and dairies not strictly fine are fully 1c. lower. The duty on Cheese going South is 24 ₩ cent.

Fine State, ₩ lb	9	@	10½
Fair State, ₩ lb	8	@	8
Skim, fine, ₩ lb	7	@	8½
Skim, fair, ₩ lb	5	@	7
English Dairy, Cheap, new, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Pine apple, ₩ lb	12	@	—
English Dairy, Ohio, ₩ lb	5	@	9

EGGS.

The downward tendency of a week ago is checked, and prices now are more uniform and steady. Receipts large.

Fresh Eggs, ₩ doz	14	@	15

DRIED FRUIT.

Apples are moderately active at 3½c. for good State and Ohio. Dried Plums are freely offered at 11c., with few buyers. Cherries and Raspberries abundant at 14c. Peaches unchanged.

Dried Apples, State, ₩ lb	3½	@	3¾
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₩ lb	1¾	@	2¼
Dried Peaches, Virginia peeled, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Peaches, unpeeled	3	@	4
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Dried Raspberries, ₩ lb	14	@	—
Dried Plums, ₩ lb	16	@	11
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb	14	@	—

GREEN FRUIT.

Apples continue very dull at our quotations:

Newtown Pippin	$1 25	@	1 50
Greenings	1 50	@	1 75
Spitzenbergs	1 75	@	2 00
Red Fruit	1 50	@	1 75

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans of prime qualities are selling without difficulty at our quotations:

Small Pea, prime	$1 50	@	$1 55
Medium, new	1 45	@	1 50
Kidney	1 50	@	—
Marrow	1 50	@	1 60
Red and China	1 50	@	2 25

PEAS.

Canada, ₩ bush	70	@	75
Black-eyed, ₩ bush	1 00	@	—
Marrowfat, green, ₩ bush	1 00	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkies, dressed, ₩ lb., Philadelphia	11	@	12
Turkies, dressed, ₩ lb., Western	10	@	11
Turkies, dressed, ₩ lb., Northern	10	@	11
Chickens, Bucks County	11	@	13
Chickens, Spring	10	@	11
Fowls, choice	10	@	11
Geese	7	@	8
Ducks	12	@	16
Quail, ₩ doz	—	@	1 50
Wild Pigeons, ₩ doz	50	@	63
Squabs, ₩ doz	1 00	@	1 25

FRESH MEATS.

Beef Sides	6½	@	7½
Rumps	7½	@	9
Veal Carcasses	8	@	10
Lambs	8	@	9

DRESSED HOGS

Are very plenty, with but little demand.

Corn-fed, heavy, ₩ lb	6¾	@	7¾
Corn-fed, light, ₩ lb	7	@	7¾
Still-fed, ₩ lb	6	@	6¾

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Mercers	$2 25	@	$2 50
Peachblows	2 00	@	2 25
Dunkeyes	1 75	@	2 00
Dykemans	2 00	@	—
Junes	1 75	@	—
Pink eyes	1 75	@	1 87
Onions, Red	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, Yellow	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, White	2 50	@	3 50
White Belga Turnips	50	@	62
Yellow Turnips	50	@	62
Carrots	75	@	1 00
Beets	75	@	—
Parsnips	1 50	@	—
Spinach	1 25	@	—
Cabbages ₩ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Celery ₩ dozen	50	@	75

BEESWAX

Is rather dull and quiet at 22c.

HONEY

Is in very limited sale. White Clover, in boxes, at 16c. Buckwheat, 10c.@14c. Strained, 8c.@9c.

FEATHERS

Are in good request at 42c.@44c. for Western, and 37c. for Tennessee.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 13, 1861.

This is the third week of comparatively light receipts of animals intended for slaughter, and of milch cows, the average being but 15,500 head, while the weekly average of last year was 21,300. This has caused a marked advance in beef and mutton—the two staples of the present season. There is no real scarcity, however, but more animals will be needed another week, as everything intended for killing, except swine, has been well cleaned up..... Beeves make a lighter show of numbers than for any previous week since Jan. 2. In quality and weights they have run very fair. The market has been good for owners, trade being lively, at an advance of ½c. ₩ lb. above the current rates of last week. Full one-half the cattle were from the prairie State of Illinois, whose broad acres afford rich pasture for countless beeves as well as "homes for the industrious." The stock was all disposed of and a clear coast left for next week. The propellers have commenced bringing cattle from Albany, and competition bids fair to run high between them and the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads ....Milch cows sell rather quicker, but at former quotations. Receipts are large. Prices will improve if beef continues to advance. There is a surplus on hand at present.....Veals sell at last week's figures, excepting that "bobe" are lower and slow to dispose of. It requires fine calves to bring 7c. ₩ lb. live weight.....Sheep are scarce, and 25c. to 37c. ₩ head higher than last week. All the stock, which was generally good, has been disposed of, some as high as 6¾ ₩ head, in lots, or over 6c. ₩ lb. live weight..... Hogs are in excess of present requirements during the warm rainy weather. They sell slowly at our previous quotations.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our drovers' reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,204	119	422	6,367	8,706
Previous week	3,653	95	432	5,260	6,624
Same week last year	4,079	147	646	5,296	5,797
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,956
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					2,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 16,818. Total number received the previous week, 16,684, being an increase of 2,134, mostly sheep and hogs. There is a decrease in beeves.

Of the 3,204 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,521 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 566 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 119 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 38 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 21 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robbin-st.-street.

The 3,521 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 554; Hudson River Railroad, 995; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 421; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 62; Harlem Railroad, 253; 42 on foot, and 144 by Hudson River boats.

Of the 3,521 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 882 head came from New-York, 1,330 from Illinois, 49 from Kentucky, 545 from Ohio, 202 from Indiana, 17 from Iowa, 104 from Virginia, 10 from New-Jersey, and 43 from Michigan.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Tuesday was the market day this week. It was understood that about all the cattle were in; and as they numbered but about 2,500 head, butchers manifested an anxiety to secure their beef early, fearing the supply would not hold out. This made one of the liveliest markets we have seen for months. Quite a proportion of the cattle had been purchased, either at Albany or upon their arrival here, by the commission men, who held them stiffly at an advance of ½c. ₩ lb. above the prices of last week, and buyers thought even more than that, taking weights into consideration. It was certain that no good beef could be had for less than 9c., while prime fat steers of 7 cwt. net were in demand at 9¾c. and 10c. ₩ lb. There was very little even of the rough, coarse or thin stock that went for less than 8c. The advance was more marked on poor cattle than on the best grades. There were a goodly number of fine droves, some of which averaged 9c. Full 2,600 head were disposed of the first day, leaving but 560 for the more tardy buyers of Wednesday. They proved about enough, however, as most butchers were already supplied; and although prices continued nearly the same, there was no life to the market the second day, and the few remaining lots dragged along until nearly night.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	Nese.	None.
First-quality	9¾c.@10c.	9¾c.@ 9¾c.
Medium to good	8¾c.@ 9¾c.	8¾c.@ 9¾c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	7¾c.@ 7¾c.
Poorest quality	7¾c.@ 8c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9¾c.	7¾c.@ 9c.
Average of all sales	8c¾.@ —	8¾c.@—

Half the stock was from Illinois, and most of the lots showed good feeding. The advance above is due, in part, to improved quality, but more to a short supply. It will not be good policy to rush a large supply in for next market, although 3,000 head can be disposed of at Forty-fourth-street without difficulty.

The Hudson River is now navigable, and this week, for the first time this Spring, we have receipts by the propellers. The Harlem Road was not as well patronized as one week ago.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

J. C. HOAG & BROTHER had 27 rather coarse Illinois axen, for G. PEARSON & Co.; rated 7¾ cwt., and run out at 8¾c. Also, for ANSON, 13 pretty common Michigan stock, at 8c., on 7 cwt., or $56 ₩ head.

J. CHURCH had 34 Indiana steers and oxen, for SMITH & Co.; medium lot of 5¾ cwt. and 8¾ cwt., and sold for 8c., strong.

SHEPARD & VAIL sold 47 Indiana steers, for J. FARLEY; just fair, of 6¾ cwt., and averaged 8¾c.; and, on their own account, 33 head mixed lots, but good Ohio steers, at 8¾c. Also, for VAN DOREN, 15 Western steers, of 7 cwt., at 8c.@8¾c.

J. A. MERRITT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 94 pretty decent Illinois steers of 1,464 lbs. home weight or 7¼ cwt. hare, and running out at 8¾c.@9½c.—very few at latter price.

D. & H. BARNES sold, on their own account, 67 Illinois steers bought at the yards. Medium lot of 7¼ cwt., and run out at 8c.@9c.

D. G. CULVER sold 57 Illinois steers for STEPHENS. Pretty fair bunch of scant 7½ cwt., and averaged 8¾c. And 16 Dutchess County exen, fat, of 9¾ cwt., very good, and brought 9¾c.

MURRAY & GLOVER sold 64 Western cattle, bought here of LAUTERBACK & Co., rated 7¼ cwt., of good flesh, and retailed at 9c.; and 30 Indiana steers, of similar weight and quality, at similar prices; and 10 good New-Jersey cattle, of 9¾ cwt., at $90 each, to F. W. LAURIE, which was 9½c.—they were fed by H. BUCK, Monmouth County; and 21 fair Indiana steers, bought of WESTERMEIER, rated 7¾ cwt., brought 9c.

T. C. SEAMAN sold for TURLEY & BUCKLES 71 somewhat scarish Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., at 9c. Also, for WM. RENICK, 67 good Ohio steers at about 9c. ou 7 cwt.

H. MYERS sold 38 common Kentucky steers and oxen at 8¾c.@9c. for D. HARPA. They were an uneven lot of coarse cattle.

W. H. HARRIS, on his own account, 48 good Ohio steers, bought at Albany, of N. TROTTER. They would dress 7½ cwt., and run out at 8¾c.@9¾c., all on Tuesday.

Capt. VAIL sold, on his own account, 30 State cattle, mostly of fair to good quality, at 8c.@9¼c., with one pair at 10c.

H. MUED sold, on his own account, 63 Indiana, Illinois, &c., steers and oxen, bought of T. GALLIS. Rated 6¾ cwt., rather roughish, and retailed at 8c @8¾c.

P. F. CARY sold 50 medium 7 cwt. Illinois steers and a few oxen, at 8¾c.

C. G. TEED sold, for J. PERRILL, 64 pretty good Ohio cattle, of 7¾ cwt., at an average of near 9c.—they ran from 8¾c. to 9¾c.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 102 medium Illinois steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 8¾c.@9¼c.

WHITE & SON, for R. H. SMITH & Co., 144 fairish 7 cwt. Illinois steers, at 8c.@9c. They were all sold on Tuesday.

MILCH COWS.

Receipts are larger than for any previous week since November. There is more activity in the trade, private parties purchasing for the coming season. Prices remain about as last week, and the stock is not all sold. A fair milker commands $35@$40, and extra cows $45 per head.

VEAL CALVES.

Bobs are dull this week and sell slowly at $1 50@$2 ₩ head. Prime calves are in fair demand at 6¾c.@7c. —few at latter price. Of the 422 sold this week, 341 of them were disposed of at ALLERTON'S.

SHEEP.

The market is better than last week, although receipts are larger. The stock was well cleared up one week ago, and subsequent arrivals went off rapidly on Thursday and Friday. They continue to sell as fast as they come in at 25c.@37c. advance from last week's quotations. The quality is remarkably good, which accounts in part for the higher rates. Prices range at 5¾c.@6c. for fair to good sheep, and 8¼c. live weight, for extras. We noticed one lot of 160, for which 6¾c. was refused. They were a choice drove of fat sheep.

BROWNING reports the following receipts: From New-Jersey, 121 by G. B. Holcombe; 22, J. W. Bellis. From Kentucky, 206 by B. Kirk. From New-York, 179 by Terry & Johnson; 236, J. Lasher; 149, T. Groves; 160 W. C. Wilson; 100, J. Hunt; 282, W. Thompson. From Ohio, 204 by Carr & Hoxie; 397, P. Ivory; 320, S. Sears.

Sales by the leading brokers are given as follows:

WM. D. BALLIS sold:

302 Ohio sheep for J. Wary			1,590 75
157 Ohio sheep for A. Swrepe			854 43
48 New-Jersey sheep for G. B. Holcombe			224 33
73 New-Jersey sheep for G. B. Holcombe			492 71
336 Ohio sheep for P. Ivory			1,764 00
22 New-Jarsey sheep for J. Bellis			106 00
939			$5,156 22

Average, $5 50 ₩ head.

KENT & MOLLEN sold:

70 sheep	$475 00	294 sheep	$1,783 62
162 sheep	637 00		
Totals	526		$3,066 62

Average, $5 84 each.

R. M. HUME sold:

191 sheep	$1,096 25	207 sheep	$1,266 37
262 sheep	1,441 00	145 sheep	781 75
160 sheep	1,021 25	142 sheep	989 74
169 sheep	1,023 43	154 sheep	817 75
Totals	1,450		$5,429 54

Average, $5 65 ₩ head. The 160 were an extra lot of Orleans County, N. Y., sheep, fed by A. STROYNE; 6¾c. ₩ lb., live weight, was refused for them.

MCCARTY & MILLER sold 170 New-York sheep for S. KENNEDY at $4 37 cwt.; 149 New-York sheep for T. GROVES at $6 25; or, 319 head at an average of $5 25 ₩ head.

HART & WEST sold 320 Ohio sheep for S. SEARS at $5 25 each.

THOS. T. LARKIN sold one lot of extra State sheep for W. T. FELT at $7 06 ₩ head. They numbered 91, and were Mr. FELT'S own feeding.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW received the following lots, viz: From New-York, 74, by G. F. Minor; 38, D. Clark; 90, J. T. Raplee; 118, J. D. F. Smith; 180, A. Lester; 240, R. Peck; 214, Kearney & Beutley; 160, L. Johnson; 102, Mr. Calkins. From Ohio, 166, by J. D. Wilcox, and 191 by R. D. Lewis. From Massachusetts, 35 by N. Race. Total, 1,808.

Sales of most of them were made as follows:

38 sheep, at	$125 62	314 sheep, at	$1,789 26
74 sheep, at	310 00	166 sheep, at	843 00
90 sheep, at	401 04	35 sheep, at	121 25
116 sheep, at	581 98	141 sheep, at	680 20
180 sheep, at	1,025 60	29 sheep, at	157 68
240 sheep, at	1,699 64	191 sheep, at	1,005 00
Totals	1,715		$8,959 66

Average, $5 22 ₩ head.

At CHAMBERLIN'S 1,473 sheep were received and sold for $7,680 47, or in lots, as follows, by Messrs. KANE & MCPHERSON, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, A. VAN WART and W. S. CHAMBERLIN, and owners:

107 sheep	$535 26	100 sheep	$350 00
100 sheep	5 00	600 00	225 sheep 5 12½ 1,153 12
58 sheep	7 00	350 00	95 sheep 5 00 275 00
20 sheep	8 50	170 00	145 sheep 4 48 678 60
20 sheep	7 00	210 00	174 sheep 5 50 935 00
200 sheep	4 00	800 00	174 sheep 4 25 739 50
57 sheep	4 00	228 00	

ALLERTON reports 680 sheep for the past week, all of which have been sold.

SWINE.

There are more hogs on the market than sell readily, although prices are nominally as last week. Trade is dull and the weather unfavorable for selling.

C. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker at the Forty-fifth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7¼c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7¼c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¼c.@7¼c
Still Hogs	4¾c.@4¾c.	5¾c.@ 6c.

Market slow and prices favoring the buyer.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 480 horses. No sales reported of first-class coach horses. Some very good ones on hand at $800@$1,000 per pair. Second-class teams sold at $550@$600 per pair. Sales for good single horses have been somewhat better than last week. Prices the same, $250@$300 each; second-class, $175@$200. No sales reported of first-class saddle horses; but few in market. First-class draught horses sold well at $250@$275 each; second-class at $175@$225 each. Railroad and omnibus horses sold from $115@$120 each; $90@$100 for second-class. Few shippers sold at $90@$100 each, for good sound only. Canucks sold for $75@$100 each, for common, $125@$150 for those with speed; some very fast brought as high as $225 each. Sales for the week amount to 270 head, leaving on hand this evening 728 head—three-fourths of them heavy workers. The market is firm, and will be so for some time, for dealers have to pay in the country full as much as last year for stock. Among the arrivals we noticed a very good lot of 28 head of first-class workers at CHAMBERLIN'S; also 25 head at MCROBERTS'. POST & NICHOLS received a very good lot of this State horses, suitable for road or carriage horses. STRAUS & DAHLMAN have 20 head from the West, very heavy draught horses; HATMAN & ISRAEL, about 45 head good workers; J. CARPENTER, 49 head of all classes, among them some good teams.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	From	For	
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	Mch 15
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 16
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mch 16
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 16
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 20
Zulu	New-York	Kingston, Ja	Mch 20
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New-York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Tentonia	New-York	Hamburg	Apl 1

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 22
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 26
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 2
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Apl 4

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Steamboat	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the genuine will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 495 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

HENRY.—PRAY RETURN TO YOUR HEART-broken wife, or correspond with me at once. Act like a man, and consult some good friend, as I have told you before. Don't go on in this manner. WILLIAM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"ANY ONE WHO CAN LEARN TO WRITE, CAN LEARN TO DRAW."

Lovers of art,—drawing, painting, &c.,—and those who would learn to judge and admire, if not to become artists—will find profit and pleasure in the reading and study of the new book, ART RECREATIONS. Aside from its value as a teacher of art, it is a work of art. The printers, artists and publishers claim that it is the most elegant book of the kind ever issued from the American Press.

Price $1 50.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

IRVING'S WASHINGTON.
New Edition, 26 parts, 52 plates, 25 cents each.
CHAMBERS' PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE,
48 parts, 25 cents each.
Part one of these works sent as samples, post-paid, on receipt of five three-cent stamps for each.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.
In an advanced stage of preparation, and will be speedily published, "Whitaker's New-York Practice," third edition complete.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A PAMPHLET, GIVING an account of the discovery of the Mekora Arabica, by a missionary, while traveling in Arabia.
Published for the benefit of those suffering from consumption, bronchitis, seoghs and colds. This pamphlet will be sent free to all who may desire it. Address or apply to LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED—A POPULAR TREATISE On Stricture and Diseases of the Bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London, Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrew's, Scotland; late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by P. C. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 681 Broadway. Mailed for ten 3c. stamps.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OCCUpying a first-class house, very eligibly located, and recently newly furnished, seeks a genteel party to engage two rooms, communicating, on the second floor. Would prefer a party wishing to retain the rooms through the Summer. Apply at No. 26 West 18th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, will let rooms or suites of rooms to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with board; location unsurpassed; convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 5 o'clock. No moving at all May. Call at No. 412 West 26d-st.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to, or address, Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., N. Y.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, with a side-room connected; also, a room on third floor; two or three gentlemen could find here an agreeable home in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 146 West 36th-st., high stoop. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, in one of the pleasantest localities in Brooklyn. Address S., Box No. 1,488 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN WISHING ROOMS can suite on the second floor, may obtain them, with good board, at No. 126 West 21st-st., New-York. House first-class.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant front room "alcove" on second story, in a private family; house only eight minutes' walk from either Sonthfor Hamilton-av. ferries: very pleasant situation; has every convenience; table good; terms moderate; by calling at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton.

BOARD AND LODGING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A few respectable young gentlemen, of good habits, wishing a comfortable, quiet and happy home, can be accommodated on very reasonable terms in a respectable private family, in one of the most healthy and delightful localities in the city, and within a few minutes' walk of the New-York ferries. References exchanged. Address FREDERICK, with particulars, Box No. 121 Times Office, for four days.

35 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av. Two or three select families and three or four gentlemen, can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms, furnished in the best style, and in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first-class. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, for which $15 per week will be paid, including fire and gas; two rooms furnished will be required; location between 2d and 6th avs., and 8th to 24th sts. Address A. B. W., Box No. 161 Times Office.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs. A handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let on second floor, together or separate; also a single room, with or without board, in a first-class house, and with a French family. References exchanged. No moving in May.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN A strictly private family; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, at No. 150 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN—BY A GENTLEMAN, a good-sized room, with full or partial board, in a private family, living in the vicinity of South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address stating terms and particulars, F. A. M., Box No. 1,663, New-York Post-office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 8TH-ST.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with full board. Do let, also, single rooms. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6.

A COUPLE OR THREE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; the location is central, convenient to cars and stages, and near Broadway. No. 462 4th-st., Albion-place.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family where instruction in music will be considered an equivalent for her board. Address J. L. C., Box No. 125 Times Office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—AT BROOKLYN, BEDford, or Ravenswood, by two gentlemen, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address, for two days, DELTA, Box No 1965 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF ST. John's Park, for a gentleman, wife and child and nurse. Address Box No, 364 Post-office, stating terms, accommodations, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained at Nos 263 4th-av., on second and third floors, gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock, and no moving in May. Cars and stages pass the door.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, with gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one on the third floor.

TO LET—A SMALL BED-ROOM, SECOND STORY, front, with gas and water-fixtures, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., third-story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to assist with the care of children; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 302 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL wants a situation to do chamberwork or take care of children; is kind and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at her present employer's, No. 48 Union-square e rner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 262 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A SITuation as housekeeper or governess to young children; the best reference given as to character and capability. Address INTEGRITY, Madison-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country, and has the very best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork; would take housekeeper's place; is willing and obliging to her employer. Call at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av; can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A GERMAN WOMAN, with good reference, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer, and chambermaid; is of kind disposition, and fond of children. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as lady's maid; understands hair dressing and plain sewing; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 246 West 45th-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate laundress, in a private family; can do French flating; would assist with the chamberwork if required; good testimonials can be had. Call, or address LAUNDRESS, at No. 63 20th-st, first door from 6th-av., first door off second flight of stairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children, and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 388 6th-av. between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman wants a situation as nurse. Apply at her present situation No 7 East 30th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, to take care of a baby and understands plain sewing; has no objection to light chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; satisfactory references given. Call at No. 43 Perry-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; can take entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has best City reference. Call at No. 263 7th-av., near 27th-st., second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, in a small American family; good City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to taking charge of a baby; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing or ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies, and game—and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; or to cook in a first-class boarding house. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 439 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook, with good City reference. Call or address the advertiser, No. 127 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MY DAUGHTER'S DEBUT—THE PAINTER'S DREAM—THE TOODLES—THE CONTRABANDIST.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—UN MONSIEUR QUI SUIT LES FEMMES—UNE ALLUMETTE ENTRE DEUX FEUX.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROBIN HOOD—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—YOUNG AMERICA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GIANELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gov. HOUSTON does not seem disposed to follow the Seceders to have everything their own way in TEXAS, after all. According to a dispatch which reaches us from Galveston, he has refused further to recognize the State Convention—considering that its functions terminated with the submission of the secession ordinance to the people. He accordingly announces that the Legislature is soon to meet, and himself will now attend to such public questions as may arise, and declares himself in favor of a new Convention, to make necessary changes in the State Constitution. He at the same time does not hesitate to declare his opposition to the Southern Confederacy. The Convention have taken issue with him, and have passed an ordinance claiming full powers, and proposing to consummate the connection of Texas with the Southern Confederacy as speedily as possible. They also propose to make it obligatory upon all State officers to take an oath to support this new Government, and on the refusal of Gov. HOUSTON, to supersede him. Meantime a report is current that the Governor is raising troops on his own account.

No communication has yet been made to the Government by the two Southern Commissioners now in Washington—Messrs. FORSYTH and CRAWFORD. A dispatch states that the delay is on account of the assurances which they have received, from high sources, of the pacific intentions of the Administration regarding the Southern Forts. Gov. ROMAN, of Louisiana, the third Commissioner, has not yet arrived. It is intimated by the New-Orleans *True Delta* that the cause of his backwardness is to be found in the fact that he is already sick of secession, and wishes to have nothing more to do with it.

The Cabinet yesterday sent several nominations to the Senate—among them that of Col. E. V. SUMNER, as Brigadier-General, in place of the traitor TWIGGS, and several Army promotions. The mission to Spain was at first declined by CASSIUS M. CLAY, but it was understood last evening that he had been prevailed upon to accept it. It was reported also that Mr. CORWIN declined the mission to Mexico, but the report was at least premature. It is believed that he will accept it, provided his health will permit him to leave home. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS will probably be Consul-General at Montreal, and Mr. THAYER Consul-General at Alexandria. The mission to London is understood to lie between Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON and Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Gen. SPINNER, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts in the last House of Representatives, is to be the United States Treasurer at this port, in place of Mr. CISCO.

But a short time was spent in open session by the Senate yesterday. During that time a resolution was offered by Mr. DOUGLAS calling upon the Secretary of War for information relative to the forts in the seceded States—whether it is necessary to reoccupy them; and, if so, what force will probably be necessary to accomplish that object? Messrs. WILSON, of Massachusetts, and MASON, Virginia, objected to its consideration, and it was, consequently, laid over. A resolution was also offered by Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, directing the Secretary of the Senate to strike from the roll the names of those Senators from the seceded States who have declared that they are no longer members. No action was taken on it.

There is nothing of interest to report with reference to the proceedings of the C. S. A. It is expected that a recess will soon take place. The Alabama Convention has already ratified the new Constitution.

A telegram from Savannah states that the Georgia Convention has "transferred" the forts, arsenals, arms and munitions of war lately seized by order of Gov. BROWN, to the Government of the Southern Confederacy. The facility and coolness with which some people can give away other people's property, may be considered surprising in more benighted portions of the world. Another telegram informs us that the report relative to the attachment of Railroad Stock owned in the North, is untrue. It is to be hoped that it is.

Ex-President TYLER occupied the whole day, yesterday, in the Virginia Convention, in his reply to the speech of Mr. SUMMERS, delivered on Tuesday. He had not concluded when the Convention adjourned. The speech of Mr. SUMMERS is represented to have been the ablest which has yet been delivered in the Convention. The impression is pretty well fixed that an ordinance of secession cannot now pass, and even if it could, that it would be voted down overwhelmingly by the people.

The steamship *Tennessee* arrived at New-Orleans, yesterday, from Vera Cruz, bringing the important intelligence that the British Minister at Mexico has formally recognized the Constitutional Government. Gen. URAGA has accepted the mission to the United States.

The *Adriatic* yesterday carried out a very large mail and 80 passengers. Among them were J. T. HOWARD, Esq., Hon. T. BUTLER KING, probably a Commissioner from Georgia, and Capt. BARGE, agent of the North Atlantic steamers. Capt. BRIGGS goes out for his health. The *Adriatic* anchored at Staten Island in consequence of the fog.

By the arrival of the Pony Express at Fort Kearney, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of Feb. 27. No legislation of any importance had yet taken place in the California Legislature—the time having been mostly occupied in the discussion of the Union resolutions and the Broderick resolutions, and in intrigues among the different factions relative to the election of United States Senator. There had been very little change in commercial affairs.

The ship *Boston Light*, Capt. A. H. HOLWAY, from Calcutta in ninety-eight days, arrived at this port on Tuesday night, bringing Mr. LAW, the chief mate, and five seamen of the British ship *John Lowry*, lost on the 23d of December in the Indian Ocean. They were picked up in a greatly exhausted state in latitude 25° 50′ south, longitude 78° east. The Captain and twelve men, in another boat, have not been heard from, but it is believed they reached Roderigues Island.

A bill was introduced in the New-York State Senate, yesterday, repealing the act to extend the Central Park in this City. The bill incorporating the veteran Scott Life Guard was passed. The bill incorporating the National Horse Show Association at Saratoga was lost. The resolutions in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage were adopted,—Ayes, 20; Nays, 6. In the Assembly a bill to facilitate the construction of the Lebanon Springs Railroad was introduced. The Senate bill to aid in the construction of the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad was passed. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Tax bill was ordered to a third reading after a long debate.

The Annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital took place last evening, when the customary diplomas were presented to seventeen graduates. The address to the Graduating Class was delivered by Prof. B. I. RAPHAEL, M. D.

At Trial Term of the Superior Court, before Justice WOODRUFF, a case was, yesterday, commenced, involving the question whether a party receiving a loan of the husband, without notice that the money loaned was the wife's separate estate, is responsible to the wife in an action at law. In another branch of the same Court, Justice MONCRIEF held that the attic of a building was a "floor," so far as to place a party under the necessity of providing water and hose in the attic, where a policy of insurance required that it should be on "every floor" of the building insured. At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice WELLES, an action was determined in favor of the plaintiffs, in which certain Ward politicians of the Nineteenth Ward were ambitious to be School officers. The defendants were declared elected, and obtained certificates of office, but they are now to be deprived of the honors on account of irregularities in the ballots. In the General Sessions, most of the day was occupied with two trials, one for felonious assault, and the other for receiving stolen goods. In the former case the jury could not agree, and in the latter there was a conviction. Several prisoners were discharged for lack of evidence to hold them, and some minor pleas were taken.

The Stock Exchange was firm on Federal and State Securities yesterday, but weaker on the Railway speculatives, prices for the latter ruling ¼@¾ ₩ cent. lower than on Tuesday, and 1@1½ below the average sales on Monday's rise. At the close the market was steady. New-York Central, 78¼.

The market was firm for desirable lots of Flour and Wheat, and the demand was somewhat brisker, owing, in part, to a reaction in freights, which encouraged shippers to buy more freely. Corn was plenty and heavy. Cotton was less active, yet prices were well supported. Provisions were in limited request. A moderate inquiry existed for Hay, Hops, Rice, Clover Seed, Tallow, Spirits Turpentine, Molasses, Tobacco and Whisky. A fair business was transacted in Sugars and Coffee. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 378 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock markets, the supply of most animals has been light—live hogs only being in excess of the demand. This has been the case for three weeks, and the surplus from previous oversupplies is used up and the yards closed out, so that there is a fair prospect for next week, though large supplies will not be needed until April, or after the close of Lent. The total receipts at the various City yards for the week ending yesterday numbered 3,204 beef cattle, 119 milch cows, 422 veal calves, 6,367 sheep, and 8,706 live hogs—total, 18,818, which is considerably below the weekly average of last year. At yesterday's general market, beeves sold fully ½c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, better than at the previous market. Sheep were 25c.@37½c. ₩ head higher. Veals and milch cows sold briskly at former rates. Live hogs a shade lower.

The New-England Elections.

Contrary to the hopes of all who desire to witness the self-immolation of the Republican Party in its hour of victory, the people who reside on the granite hills of New-Hampshire sturdily refused on last Tuesday to confess that they repented of Mr. LINCOLN's election, or that their eyes had been opened to any new and hostile view of the principles placed in power by his success. Strange as it may appear to the amiable and disinterested advisers who were defeated in the last Presidential struggle, the victors in that contest display no eagerness as yet to retrace their steps, or to adopt while in power the very policy for opposing which they received the suffrages of the people. New-Hampshire has just given a firm and hearty reindorsement to the principles affirmed by her Electoral vote last November—her citizens, apparently, failing to see in the peaceful inauguration of a Republican President any ground for penitence or any argument against their political faith.

In Connecticut a like issue is to be tried in the early part of next month, and the Reactionists profess to be confident that the "sober second thought" of the people of this thrifty State will reverse the judgment under which Mr. LINCOLN was elevated to the Presidency. Immense efforts are being made to secure a Democratic victory, and to ostracise those Republican members of Congress who remained true and steadfast to their convictions during the late session. Large sums of money are being now collected to influence the result, and all that can be done by the pressure of commercial men and manufacturers is said to be enlisted in getting up a fictitious appearance of regret for the Republican triumph.

Well satisfied that all the logic of the present condition of the country is against any further concessions to the sentiment of the extreme South, and that the reactionary side of the question can only be carried, if at all, by a simulated panic and the advancement of propositions so violent as almost to set reason at defiance,—the members of the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut have unanimously adopted as their platform for the present State and Congressional campaign, a series of resolutions embracing all the most ultra tenets of JOHN C. CALHOUN, and fully sustaining the seven seceded States in their alleged right to withdraw from the Union at pleasure. The resolutions further impute all the blame of our present difficulties to the Republicans, who have not as yet been a fortnight in power,—deliberately overlooking that it was in Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet that the next egg of Treason was hatched, and that it was under his wing that the seven ill-omened birds of Disunion chipped the shell and strutted forth on their unprosperous career.

But it is not likely, if we know anything of the hard-working, intelligent and conscientious men who form the great bulk of the Republican voters in Connecticut, that these appeals of the mere scarecrow kind will effect any important change in their opinions. During the campaign of last Fall they were threatened by every Pro-Slavery orator who took the stump within their borders—the accomplished Mayor of this City not excepted,—with evils of infinitely greater magnitude than any we have yet seen, or are ever likely to see, should they have the hardihood to obey their political convictions in casting their votes for Republican electors. The fifteen States of the South were to retire *en masse* the moment Mr. LINCOLN's election was ascertained. The national capital, with all its archives, would be in possession of the rival Confederacy, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was to be instantly installed as Chief Executive of the Southern Union. All this was to happen before the middle of last November, and the first days of the present year were to witness the march of conquering and avenging Southern armies through every State which had committed the crime of casting a Republican vote.

Now, things have been disturbed enough, we confess, but not quite up to the extent of this picture. Eight of the largest, wealthiest and most intelligent States of the South have emphatically declared Mr. LINCOLN's election to be no just cause—not even decent pretext—for dissolving the Union. They have affirmed their loyalty by popular vote, taken with all the advantages in favor of the fire-eating interest; and the only result, thus far, of the attempt made by certain of their leading politicians to involve the Border Slave States in the whirlpool of secession, has been the sucking down—never to rise again to political life or light—of every public man who lent himself to the disunion policy. Furthermore, at latest advices, Washington was in possession of the legitimate Government of the United States. Mr. LINCOLN having been duly and peacefully inaugurated, was duly and peacefully—so far as the office-hunters would allow him any peace—performing the acts pertaining to his high office; no bloodshed had occurred in any quarter; the Departments of War, the Interior and the Treasury were being rapidly rescued out of the intentional and fraudulent chaos into which COBB, FLOYN and THOMPSON had thrown them; no disposition to aggressively coerce the seceding States had been exhibited by the General Government,—while, on the contrary, the people of the Cotton States, through every organ within their reach, were protesting against the acts of the oligarchy who had forced their States into disunion, and clamoring for a resubmission of the secession question to a popular vote, with a certainty that such vote would lead directly to reconstruction.

It is on these not encouraging facts that Mr. LOOMIS, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut, is now conducting his campaign against Gov. BUCKINGHAM, who has very wisely and justly been renominated by the Republican State Convention. It was this Governor who made the admirable amendment to Mr. BUCHANAN's proclamation for a day of general fasting and prayer—that the people should specially pray for the endowment of the national Chief Magistrate with additional firmness and wisdom. This invocation expressed the wish of every loyal citizen within the Union; and we have no fears that the men of Connecticut to-day can so lack those qualities with which, in greater abundance, they prayed not long ago that Mr. BUCHANAN might be endowed, as to condemn themselves in the coming election for an act which history will record as the proudest of their lives—the election of the man of their choice in calm defiance of all threats, and the overthrow of a corrupt and demoralized bureaucracy of Southern politicians who have been only too long in possession of the National Government for the welfare of the country. Connecticut will join New-Hampshire in avowing that she has no apology to offer, no repentance to be felt, for the exercise of her constitutional right in the late Presidential contest.

Is Democracy a Failure?

Among the many voices raised in Europe over the disaster of secession, amid the groans of sorrow, cries of indignation and tones of sympathy which reach us from many lands beyond the sea, there is one neither loud nor mocking; but which, like the endless monotone in the poet's description of the uproar in hell, is more tormenting than all the other sounds combined. We mean that complacent "We told you so" of the friends of the old order of things—of the men who have always predicted the downfall of the Republic—not from any knowledge of us, but from the arbitrary assumption that Democracy is a false principle, and that, therefore, every Republic must be a failure.

It may strike the reader as a quibble, as an absurdity, or as a falsehood, should we, in refutation of this principle of absolutism and oligarchy, ask at this time of day if the United States of North America have really at any time actually constituted a Republican Government. We have been so accustomed to hear from infancy eulogies of the wisdom which shaped our Constitution, praises of its perfection, hymns to its symmetry and strength, that to doubt its fullness of all excellence has come to sound like sacrilege. A hundred refutations have been in bygone days hurled back at the skeptics; our noblest efforts of oratory and song are dedicated to the immortality of the Union, and we have never ceased to exult over those short-sighted seers of the last generation, who, having calculated the nativity of our Union, fixed its duration at fifty years.

Yet, after all, we may now, in these days of disunion and terror, venture to ask if our Government has, after all, *ever* been a Republic? Has it been anything, in fact, but an aggregate of confederated States—a mass of republics, if you will, but still not one Government, nor at any time one Republic? What is more expressive of political and social unity than *one law* for a people; the same for every one bearing the same national name? Yet, we have laws as different in our States as in the various countries of Europe. Louisiana and Massachusetts are an example of this, and the chaotic and conflicting character of jurisprudence in the lower Courts of every State as compared to others, fully confirms what we have said. The mere subject of divorce, with its contradictions, has more than once been pointed out by writers as entirely inconsistent with the idea of a stable and harmonious Government. Instead of striving vigorously to identify all portions of our country into one vast edifice of colossal strength, the tendency of our legislation has constantly been to separate the States still more widely. Local rivalry has developed a pride of mere peculiarity, which has been most disastrous to the sentiment of unity, and still more to that of that all-embracing greatness. Western legislatures have, in the mere luxury of eccentricity and in vanity of power, passed laws apparently with no other object than to be as different from others, and as odd and as provincial as possible. Had there been really but one Government, one country, in fact, this could never have been.

But, again, the widely differing local sentiments of different portions of America have been at melancholy or disgraceful variance for years from the feelings which should have existed under one Government. In the South this provincialism has run riot. Men have not been Americans, but Carolinians, Virginians, or what not, madly enthusiastic over their cantons, and continually exalting their little corner of the country over the country itself. We have not been like Rome of old—we *are* almost like Germany, with her thirty tyrants and her thirty thousand local hatreds. Had we been from the beginning actually one homogeneous people under one Government, these contemptible provincialisms would not have been developed—they could not.

The question now is, whether we *can* ever become a popular unit in reality, or should seek our political salvation in separate development. The hope of such a unity in many States is, frankly, desperate. And it must be borne in mind, from this time forth, that a single Government and a real Republic for those still in the Union can only be purchased at the price of a reform of the most searching and radical nature. Are we great enough for it—are we capable of it? One thing is, at least, certain, face it we *must*.

Southern Railroads.

A statement to the effect that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, had sequestrated the stock of the Macon and Western Railroad, held by Northern stockholders, obtained circulation a few days ago. It also obtained credit; for with three months' experience of the vagaries of secession, there is no excess of impolicy and absurdity which may not be anticipated from these daring experimenters in the science of government. Governor BROWN, moreover, has established a peculiar reputation in this particular department of the inexact science referred to, insomuch that posterity, if indeed it find any trait in his character partaking of grandeur, will doubtless remember him as the great confiscator. But rumor in the present instance did injustice to the South and to Gov. BROWN. We have an authoritative statement that no such seizure was intended; and what is better, we are furnished with a reason why it is impracticable, namely, that there is a specific act forbidding any deprivation of rights and interests held in Georgia by foreign capitalists. The shares, therefore, of the Northern owner will remain in his undisturbed possession.

While thus, however, assuring the right of property, we regret to say that we discover no disposition to restore its value. Shares in railroads, as in all other worldly goods, are little worth unless they bring profit to and fulfill the uses of the possessor. Now, while secession is thus scrupulous about proprietorship of the scrip, it has had no scruples about rendering it worthless; for it is a painful but incontestable fact that since the commencement of the disunion movement the railroads in the Gulf States have ceased to enjoy a remunerative business; and upon many of them the attention of the managers has been confined to so curtailing the working expenses as to diminish the exhausting drain upon their resources. It was impossible to reduce the trade of the several ports to the minimum of activity which the past winter has witnessed without equally damaging the business of internal transportation; and when to this circumstance is added the paralysis of Southern credit, and the inability of Southern merchants to buy their usual supplies for the ensuing Summer, we have ample explanation of the evil which has befallen the Southern railroad interest. The roads in the Border States have taken much of the business which must otherwise have remained to the Gulf States. The Mississippi steamers have been floating northward the freights that must else have gone eastward to Charleston, or southward to Mobile. These have been inevitable results of the mad capers of the fire-eaters: and should they, conscience-stricken, awake to a realization of those laws of *meum* and *tuum* which they seem so long to have forgotten, they will also do well to consider what reparation they shall make for the property they have thus indirectly stripped of its value. It is only by a restoration of order, peace, and an economical administration of Government upon a peace-footing, that the great interests of all sorts in the Gulf States can resume profitable activity; and it is time the conservative element, thus far inert and disorganized, should exert itself for the re-establishment of these desiderata.

WILL SOUTH CAROLINA RATIFY THE NEW CONSTITUTION?—By the synopsis of the permanent Constitution of the Seceders, which was telegraphed to us from Montgomery, yesterday, it appears that unhappy South Carolina is snubbed, in the new Constitution, on almost every fundamental point assigned by her orators and journalists as grounds for repudiating the glorious old Washingtonian Constitution. Her voice seems to have been negatived on every vital question; and the probability is that, if we could lift the veil which hides the doings of the secret sessions of the conspirators, we should see this howling dervish of the Confederacy still furiously rampant as of yore, and still displaying those extravagant antics which have long been the wonder of Washington and the world. If she ratifies the new Constitution, she will have to eat bushels of her own crazy threats, and, indeed, nine-tenths of all the froth, which she has vomited forth before the nation for the last dozen years.

Thus, only a few weeks ago, Hon. L. W. SPRATT, of South Carolina, gave the Slave-Constitution tinkers loud warning that

"If the clause (prohibiting the African Slave trade) be carried into the permanent Government, *our whole movement is defeated.* It will abolitionize the Border Slave States; it will brand our institution. Slavery cannot share a Government with Democracy; it cannot bear a brand upon it; THENCE ANOTHER REVOLUTION. It may be painful; but WE MUST MAKE IT. The Constitution cannot be changed without."

Yet, in face of all her fiery objurgations, the new permanent Constitution, it seems, actually *does* prohibit the foreign Slave-trade.

So, also, in regard to slave representation in Congress, the old three-fifths basis, against which South Carolina politicians have howled so fiercely, is continued in the Confederate Constitution.

So likewise in regard to the abomination of tariffs, by which South Carolina, according to RHETT, has so long "been wronged and plundered" by the Federal Government, she will now find herself as badly off as ever. The tariff clause telegraphed to us, it is true, seems to have been gotten up on the same principle as the tariff plank in the Chicago Platform—so as to mean anything anybody chooses. Its words are, "Congress is not allowed through duties to foster any branch of industry." But the Congress has already given a very significant indication of how *it* will interpret the article by re-enacting the United States Tariff of '57—a tariff which the leading economists of South Carolina have avouched to be more detestable than the one on account of which, thirty years ago, the State nullified the Federal laws, and declared herself ready to fight even Gen. JACKSON.

As to the minor improvements provided for in the new Constitution, their quality seems to be indifferent enough, and hardly worthy the cost of a revolution. It is, doubtless, a concise amendment to our present Constitution, that "every law shall relate to but one subject, and be expressed by titles," and a still more necessary addition, that "civil officers shall be removable when their services are unnecessary;" but these empty articles are a shabby return for the deeds of dishonor which have blackened the history of the little harlot republic for the last four months.

In the meantime, or after the Fort Sumpter question is settled, let the universe prepare either to see South Carolina swallow herself, or to behold her inaugurating SPRATT's *other revolution*.

Elements of Empire.

Far beyond the western confine of American civilization—seven hundred miles west of the turbulent Missouri—beyond the "Great American Desert"—(as most of the maps viciously label the vast pastoral plateau of the Continent)—amid the rock-ribbed mountains themselves—American pioneers have, during the past year, laid the foundations of a Free State, broad and solid as the hills among which it is founded; and the vernal sun which now bursts on the snow-capped summits of Pike's Peak beholds around its base an organized community of forty thousand men. Attracted thither by the magnetism of the mountains and the lust of gold, as well as by that inscrutable impulse which, from the earliest dawn of time, has ceaselessly impelled the historic races on their journey toward the setting sun, during the last two years a converging host of pioneers have turned their impetuous march along the great valleys that skirt the Platte, the Smoky Hill and the Arkansas; and the silent plains have resounded to the tramp of myriads of venturesome pilgrims. Men on mules, pilgrims afoot, with their packs on their backs, families in ox wagons, passengers by the overland express, and the endless procession of white-sailed "prairie schooners," have given a picturesque animation to the unpeopled solitudes where heretofore the bison has held eternal sway. Now, as the result, we behold the sublime apparition of a free and orderly community superseding as by magic the savage reign of the Ute, the Cheyenne and the Arrapahoe. The bustling town and the waving wheat-field, the church, the theatre and the gallows, the newspaper and post-office, the shout of the gold-digger and the hymn of the Christian household, have opened new scenes and awakened new echoes amid the solemn cañons of the Sierra Madre. And the golden strata, in response to the picks, long-toms and crushers of the miner, have already yielded millions of dollars of the coveted metal.

These results, we may say, are the work of the bygone year; for, though gold was discovered at Pike's Peak in 1858, and there was a prodigious rush thither in the Spring of '59, yet a large proportion of those who started for the mines at that time never reached there at all, while of those who did, the great majority speedily returned home again, dismayed because nuggets were not found lying loose on the surface, but hard labor was required to obtain even gossamer gold-flakes. Previously to that time, this whole vast region was known only to the trapper or the adventurous tourist. Unrivaled in the magnificence of its scenery, it was yet believed to be almost uninhabitable, and utterly valueless for any purposes of civilization.

The bill organizing this region into a Territory, and furnishing it with the necessary apparatus for carrying on a legitimate government, has just passed both Houses of Congress, and has now become a law by receiving the signature of Mr. BUCHANAN. The name chosen for the Territory is COLORADO, (from the great river of that name which waters its western plains, and which, having its sources far north among the Rocky Mountains, sweeps across the continent and empties into the Gulf of California.) Its boundaries are thus expressed in the Organic Act:

"Commencing on the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude where the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same; thence north on said meridian to the forty-first parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel west to the thirty-second meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said meridian to the northern line of New-Mexico; thence along the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning."

Within this region are comprised portions of New-Mexico (including the new gold region of the San Juan Mountains, with a population of 8,000,) parts of Utah, Nebraska and the unorganized portions of the late Territory of Kansas. It includes also the three great and fertile mountain "Parks," so graphically described by Col. FREMONT as "gems of rich floral beauty shut up in the stern recesses of the mountains."

The soil of Colorado east of the mountains is arid and sandy—identical with that of New-Mexico, which, however, when irrigated, produces most of the cereals with thrice the abundance even of Illinois. The valleys will produce all the great staples now successfully cultivated in New-Mexico. It is admirably adapted for stock-raising and wool-growing; indeed, it is probable that the whole of the mighty region extending from the Missouri River to the Sierra Nevada will ultimately become the pastoral region of the North American Continent.

With regard to the real extent and richness of the gold-fields of Colorado, time alone can make decisive answer. Heretofore the miners have worked principally in the region stretching from Long's Peak to Pike's Peak, north and south, and between the 105th and 107th meridians of west longitude. "Leads," however, have been discovered six hundred miles south of this, in the San Juan Mountains; and gold is known also to exist as high north as Oregon. Moreover, as the geological formation of the whole Rocky Mountain range is essentially the same, the probability is that the veins of gold-bearing quartz stretch from far up in British America down to the sea, forming the most extensive mineral region in the world. Both these gold-fields of Pike's Peak and those of Fraser's River and Washoe, bear out the law first generalized by ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, that all auriferous deposits are found in mountains running north and south.

If the various towns and diggings of Colorado are as populous as reported by the gentlemen in Washington who have been urging their claims during the past session as its squatter representative—and if the prospective emigration moves forward this Spring and Summer, the prospects are favorable for its speedy admission as the twentieth Free State.

Besides Colorado, bills organizing two other Territories in the far West—Nevada (embracing the Washoe gold and silver mines, whose history is but a repetition of Pike's Peak,) and Dacotah, passed both Houses of Congress during the last days of the session, and they also received the signature of the President.

There is on earth no grander spectacle than the founding of these successive young free Empires throughout our Western domain—bearing Christianity and Commerce on a great wave of human life to our farthest frontier. Those who would study by what throes a new democratic society comes into being—how the plastic elements of empire round into organic form,—will find in these wonderful improvisations of human energy ample materials for reflection and induction. Certainly nothing could be more notable than the swift and spontaneous manner in which an aggregate of pioneers, unimpeded in the abstractions of governmental science, realize for themselves the conditions and elements of adequate human community. Unshackled by precedent and routine, the exigencies of circumstance and condition make their own free forms of polity and civility; while the innate intellectual and spiritual longings also speedily find expression. And there is no more illustrious justification of democracy than the freedom with which men, trained in the principles of self-government, improvise the elements of a society and State.

A PRESIDENTIAL WHISTLE.—Anecdotes illustrating the career of great men in general, and their artistic tendencies in particular, are always popular, and the following is at present enjoying a vast popularity in the Southwest:

"A prominent Ohio politician, a resident of Columbus, prepared a surprise for Mr. LINCOLN, by expressing to him a whistle manufactured out of a pig's tail. The President elect, after practicing for some time upon the novel instrument this morning, remarked, he had never suspected that there was music in such a thing as that."

We are sincerely grieved to see that, in their *naïve* and agricultural ignorance, some of our Southwestern cotemporaries are retailing this (evidently authentic) story in a merry mood, as though it, in some wise, reflected discredit on the President. They evidently are not aware that it is not every man who can make a whistle out of a pig's tail—nay, that this has been for many years a sort of quadrature of the circle and perpetual motion problem to adepts in the higher mechanics, and that the very least compliment which Mr. LINCOLN could pay to such a present was to discourse on it some spirit-stirring air—possibly the "*coi, coi*," pig song of ARISTOPHANES, sung by the daughters of a peasant who is ardently desirous of seeing peace once more prevail in a distracted country. Laugh at nothing, you know, unless you can equal it, and certainly not until you understand it. The remark ascribed to Mr. LINCOLN indicates not only that there was music *in* the porcine whistle, but that he had drawn it *out* of the implement, thereby showing himself versed in harmony—an omen of happiest augury for our distracted country. Our late President, we regret to say, was not a man of tuns or time—in fact, he was quite out of time at all times. With Mr. LINCOLN we hope for better melody and as sweet accords, now that he has laid down the whistle and taken up the great, jarring popular harp of a thousand strings, which at present is so sadly in need of tuning.

ENTERPRISING JOURNALISM.—Our satanic neighbor—him of the "good ould brogue and the Scotch plaid"—is a genius in his way, a way exemplified daily in the peculiar enterprise which he exhibits in the furnishing of news. For example, in the *Herald* of yesterday we find a graphic description of the President's first *levée* at the White House, embodying a first-class advertisement for the President's tailors. To be sure, the *levée* was held nearly a week ago, and full accounts thereof have appeared in the TIMES and other old fogy papers—but ideas differ, and *chacun a son gout*.

In the same paper is a letter from Charleston, detailing the circumstances connected with the firing of a shell from the battery on Cummings' Point at Fort Sumpter, circumstances which were given with more minuteness and accuracy in the TIMES of Tuesday last—a fact, however, of no earthly consequence to the *Herald*, or, of course, to the *Herald's* correspondent.

Another feature of the *Herald* which must be very gratifying to its readers is that of publishing contradictory reports from Washington—all obtained by reliable men at the earliest possible moment from "official sources." For instance, on the 9th inst. the *Herald* informs the world that a Major ANDERSON has but fifteen days' provisions in the fort, while in the *Herald* of the 15th, we learn that he has a twenty days' stock. "Ten thousand men" is given as the number required to reinforce Fort Sumpter, according to Gen. SCOTT, but hardly have the public swallowed that, when they learn from the same enterprising and veracious sheet, that twenty thousand would be the requisite force.

Wake up, neighbor; stimulate your brain with a pinch of snuff, exhibit that degree of enterprise which twenty years ago endeared you to the New-York public, and you may continue to live, happy and prosperous, until the time comes "when you too must die."

What is Treason?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

LUTHER MARTIN, in his very able letter to the Legislature of the State of Maryland in reference to the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, of which he was a prominent member, makes use of this significant language: "By the 3d section of the 3d article it is declared that treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort. By the principles of the American Revolution arbitrary power may and ought to be resisted by arms if necessary. The time may come when it shall be the duty of a State, in order to preserve itself from oppression of the General Government, to have recourse to the sword—in which case the proposed form of Government declares that the State, and every of its citizens, who act under its authority, are guilty of a direct act of treason; reducing by this provision the different States to this alternative, that they must tamely and passively yield to despotism, or their citizens must oppose it at the hazard of the halter if unsuccessful—and reducing the citizens of the State which shall take arms to a situation in which they must be exposed to punishment, let them act as they will, since, if they obey the authority of their State Government, they will be guilty of treason against the United States; if they join the General Government, they will be guilty of treason against their own State. To save the citizens of the respective States from this disagreeable dilemma, and to secure them from being punishable as traitors to the United States, when acting expressly in obedience to the authority of their own State, I wished to have obtained an amendment to the third section the following clause: Provided that no act or acts done by one or more of the States against the United States, or by any citizen of any one of the United States, under the authority of one or more of the said States, shall be deemed treason or punished as such; but in case of war being levied by one or more of the States against the United States, the conduct of each party towards the other, and their adherents respectively, shall be regulated by the laws of war, and of nations.

But this provision was not adopted—the great object of many of the leading men of the Convention being to leave the States at the mercy of the General Government."

By this it is clearly to be seen that the Convention refused to amend that clause of the Constitution defining what treason is, which if so amended would have exempted those who are now in open rebellion against the authority of the General Government. This is a significant fact, and should find a general circulation among the Northern journals.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Draining the State Treasury—Hudson and Lake Ontario Railroad—The Scott Life Guard—Broadway Railroad—Post-office Site, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 13, 1861.

During the session of last evening, the Supply bill being under consideration, the particular item being an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars to complete the draining of the Cayuga Marshes, a motion was made to strike out the words "Cayuga Marshes," and insert "State Treasury." Bot members generally becoming posted reletive to the fact that it was a much larger appropriation than was at all necessary for the latter object, the motion was withdrawn.

The Senate having sent down the bill extending the time for the completion of that part of the Hudson and Lake Ontario Road between Saratoga and the Lacandaga rivers, it was immediately put upon its passage in the Assembly, and passed by a unanimous vote. This sudden manifestation of life in an apparently defunct organization, is owing, it is said, to the success of efforts that have been made to enlist foreign capital in the enterprise. By the original act of incorporation, two hundred and fifty thousand acres of land were given to the Company on certain conditions, which would be forfeited at a certain period, if that much of the road be not then completed. This land has no value now, except to those parties who encroach upon those lands for the purpose of cutting hoop-poles and hemlock bark,—in both of which articles a lucrative trade has been carried on at the expense of the growing timber and the State. Much of this land being well timbered—all well wooded—and a large portion of it rich in the best iron ore in the world, it is not strange that capital can be enlisted in an enterprise that would develop this latent wealth. There is now in this city a gentleman who purports to represent sufficient English capital to put in operation enough of the road to secure its grant, provided time enough shall be extended. This has been done by the bill that passed to-day, hastened through to take advantage of the sailing of the first steamer for England. It is therefore "A big thing," or a great sell.

The Senate passed, to day, a bill incorporating the Veteran Scott Life Guard, of which the leading corporators are J. H. Hobert Ward, John D. McGregor, Ward B. Burnett, Robert M. Harper, James E. Kerrigan, Conrad Muelter, John McLeod Murphy, and some fifty others who served in the late war with Mexico. The object is to secure against pecuniary want the members and surviving widows, to secure all other advantages of mutual benefit associations, and to perpetuate the memory of their campaigns in Mexico. It is allowed to hold the real estate necessary to the objects of the Association.

The Senate also passed the bill relative to altering the plan of the City on Washington Heights, and the bill creating the Commissioner of Lunacy.

There is a slight mistake in the paragraph in yesterday's letter in relation to the Broadway Railroad bill. In saying that the bill would be soon reported "not materially altered," please *dele* the "not." When reported, as it probably will be in the course of the present week, if reports from Committees shall again be in order, it will be very materially altered from the bill as first introduced.

The Judiciary Committee, to which was recommitted the bill ceding the jurisdiction of the State over the present Post-office site to the General Government, will report a bill materially changed from what it was when recommitted. Instead of confining the General Government to the present locality, it will give them the jorisdiction required over any part that may be selected as the Post office site, retaining concurrent jurisdiction for the purpose of service of writ, execution of process, &c., which provision was wanting in the original bill, and he other wise changed in its details.

The Susquehanna Railroad bill occupied the entire session of the Assembly to-day until the hour of recess, eliciting an animated discussion, in which the Speaker took a prominent part, with all the warmth and earnestness which belongs to all efforts of his on behalf of objects in which he feels interested. The bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote that will secure its passage through the House if it is able to command, on its final vote, the support of all who give it their aid to-day. The Attorney-General, in response to a resolution of inquiry, presented a lengthy argument as to the constitutionel vote required to pass this bill, and concludes with the opinion that it is put a majority bill, and does not require a two-thirds vote.

Senator Goss' concurrent resolutions amending the Constitution so as to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors passed the Senate to-day by 26 votes.

P. S.—I don't complain, tor du I say whose fault it is, but the paragraph relative to the Capital Punishment bill, by the change ot what I intended for "swine" into "some," materially impaired the sense of the figure.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 13.

Mr. FIERO introduced a bill repealing the act to extend the New-York Central Park; also a bil amending sections 307, 308 and 309 of the code of orocednre. It alters the allowances of costs.

Mr. RAMSAY moved a reconsideration of the vote upon the report of the Judiciary Committee against incorporating an association for the safe keeping of valuable packages, by means of burglar-proof safes. Agreed to, and the bill was committed.

Mr. HAMMOND reported favorably on the bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands for light-house purposes.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Veteran Scott Life Guards.

To create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy.

The bill to incorporate the National Horse Show Association was lost by 14 to 10. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Senate then went into Executive session, with closed doors.

On the reopening of the doors the resolutions amendatory of the Constitution, prohibitiug the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, was taken up.

Mr. Goss advocated their adoption.

The resolutions were adopted by 20 to 6 all tha Republican Senators, with J MeLEON MURPHY, Democrat, voting in the affirmative. All the other Democratic Senators voted in the negative.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 13.

Mr. COLLIN brought in a bill to facilitete the construction of the Lehanon Springs Railroad. It imposes the same tax as the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad imposes, giving the road $200,000 a year of its proceeds.

Mr. PHILBRICK introduced a bill to amend the law relating to Banks of New-York City by requiring the advertising of reports on Monday instead of Tuesday.

The Attorney-General gave it as his opinion tha the vote required to pass the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad hill is a majority vote only, and that the bill is not a two-thirds hill.

The annual report of the American Institute was presented. The speaker presenied the statement of the New-York Street Commissioners in relation to the cost of opening streets in New-York City for a series of years.

The Senate bill to aid tn the construction of the Lake Ontario and Hndson River Railroad was passed.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the discussion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad tax bill, which was taken up as a special order.

After a long debate, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was ordered to a third readiog.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by 39 to 63. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Railroad Committee reported favorably on the Broadway Railroad, with amendments striking out the side lines, and leaving the bill simply a grant for a road in Broadway. A motion to make the bill the special order for Friday next was lost.

The Committee presented a written report giving the reasons for the passage of a bill.

The same Committee also reported favorably the hill to amend the Charter of the Long Island Railroad.

Mr. PRICE, from the Special Committee to devise means to facilitate the business, presented a written report, favoring a sort of Grindlog Committee, but less objectionable than those heretotore in vogue.

The Railroad Toll bill coming up, the special order was postponed one week.

The Supply bill was taken up and discussed in Committee of the Whole to a late hour.

After a lively discussion on the propositioo to pay the Commissioners to tha Washington Peace Congress $560 each, it was adopted.

The Committee finally reported progress, and at 11 o'clock adjourned.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 13.

The Legislature has made two or three ineffectual attempts to hold another joint meeting.

The Senate is still fighting over the bill to divide the State into sixty Assembly Districts.

To-morrow is the day set down for the final adjournment, but [in consequence of the state of the District bill doubts are expressed as to the adjournment at the time named.

The bills to authorize the taking of 7 per cent. interest in the Middlesex and in the Camden and Amboy Railroads have both been defeated.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The California Senatorial Question—Whaling News, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, March 13.

The Pony Express passed here at 6½ A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 27—3 40 P. M.

The heavy rains prevailing when the last Express departed extended over the State, and were very severe at some points on the mountains, and in the Washoe mining regions the fall of snow was heavy. The weather is again pleasant this week.

G. B. PEET, a pioneer merchant of San Francisco, died on the 26th.

The Legislature adjeurned over from the 21st to the 26th. The sessions continne to be occupied with discussions of Union resolutions, the Broderick expunging resolutions, and the intrigues over the proposed Senatorial election. There has been no legislation of any importance yet.

The reconstructed Democratic Party Caucus, composed of the Breckinridge and a portion of the Douglas Democrats, met at Sacramento last evening, only 44 strong. The Legislature being composed of 115 members, this was an unexpectedly weak show, and an unfavorable indication for DENVER. It is reported that a majority of the Douglas Democrats and all the Republicans are endeavoring to induce McDOUGAL to withdraw from the contest, when an effort to elect some compromise candidate will be made. The friends of McDOUGAL are making great efforts to get the Republicans to support him.

Accounts from San Diego state thet the whalers at that port have already taken seventy-five whales, and the season for cetching is not half over. Each whale is worth about $1,000.

The late Legislature of Washington Territory granted divorces to seventeen disaffected couples.

Tehuantepec dates had been received from the Atlantic States to the 11th inst., giving an account of the choice of DAVIS and STEPHENS as head of the Southern Republic.

Californians, more than ever, fear a permanent dissolution of the Union inevitable, and hope the calamity may oet be aggravated by unnecessary war.

The Overland Mail which left St. Louis on the 7th reached Los Angeles on the 26th, and will reach San Francisco about the 30th.

The Butterfield route is now believed to be free from Indians, and no further interruptions to mails apprehended.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Arrived 23d, ship *Shirley*, Boston; 24th, *William Sprague*, Ceronet; bark *F. A. Rawlins*, Malege; bark *Barbo*, Rio Janeiro; schooner *Florence*, Valparaiso; 27th, ship *Mary Whitridge*, 39 days from Hong Keng.

Sailed 23d, ships *Aurora*, Liverpool; 24th, *Benjamin Heward*, Puget Sound; 26th, bark *Nakeimeff*, New-Archangel, and ship *Webfoot*, Liverpuol.

There are now in the berth, loading with breadstuffs for England, ships *Eagle Wing*, *Jacob Bell* and *Richard Busteed*. The ships *Dashing Wave*, *Ocean Telegraph* and *Skylark*, are under charter for promiscuous cargoes for New-York, considerable portions being Barley and Wheat.

The ships *Great Republic*, *Lookout*, *Syren* and *Shirley* are still unengaged. The ship *Mary Whitridge* arrived this morning, in the short passage of 39½ days from Hong-Kong. She brings a large cargo, consisting principally of Sugar, Rice, Tea, Pepper and Oil. The *Torrent* sailed for this port Jan. 9. At last accounts, the *Kingfisher*, *Rapid*, *Lotus* and *Imperial* were on the berth, for this port.

The *Memnon* had been chartered for a cergo to this port for Manilla, and had sailed for that port. According to the Overland trade report, Teas were scarce and high, with diminishing stocks.

COMMERCIAL.—Transactions from first hands have been moderate for the last three days, with a few trifling fluctuations in prices. Butter is salable in small lots, at advancing rates. Extra Isthmus, today, brings 30c. Candies have been wanted; sales during the week 5,000 boxes, at about 20c., closing dull and less firm. Crushed sugar is a trifle easier; sales of No. 1 China, to-day, at a decline; Syrup is tending downward. Sales of American Whisky at an advance, say 47½c @50c. for high and low pruof. Domestic spirits continue to meet encouraging inquiry. For domestic produce the market is very firm. The best quality of Wheat, for export, brings $2 per 100 lbs.; Barley $1 10.

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Merch 13.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived at this port, bringing Vera Cruz dates of the 8th inst.

The British Minister at Mexico had formally recognized the Constitutionel Government.

Gen. UBAGA has accepted the mission from Mexico to the United States.

The Methodist Conference at Newark.

NEWARK, Wednesday, March 13.

The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church assembled in the Hill-street Church, in this city, this morning, Rev. L. U. BATES presiding. About one hundred delegates were in attendance. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. DANIEL U. BATES, of Maryland.

Senatorial Nomination in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, March 13.

The Republican Legislative caucus to-night nominated Hon. DAVID WILMOT for United States Senator, in place of Hon. SIMON CAMERON. The election takes place to-morrow.

The first ballot stood: WILMOT, 76; KETCHUM, 13; CAMPBELL, 8.

WM. H. WELSH will receive the courtesy of the Democretic vote.

Arrival of the United States Steam Frigate Pocahontas.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 13.

The United States war steam-frigate *Pocahontas*, from Vera Cruz, arrived in Hampton Roads last evening.

The frigate *Columbia* is hourly expected to arrive.

Reduction of the Prices of Freight on the New-York Central Railroad.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, March 13.

The New-York Central Railroad Company, in anticipation of the opening of the Canals, have reduced the rates of freight on flour to 60c. per barrel, and on grain to 30c. per 100 pounds, from Buffalo to New-York.

The Connecticut River.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, March 13.

Navigation is resumed. The river is now free of ice, and the steamers *City of Hartford* and *Granite State* are running regularly between New-York and Hartford without detention.

The Recent Fire in Mexico, N. Y.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, March 13.

The City Insurance of Hartford loses $2,000 by the Mexico fire; the Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,000; and the Ætna, $700.

Death of a Prominent Lawyer and Politician.

HOME, N. Y., Wednesday, March 13.

E. F. GOULD, a prominent lawyer and politician, died at his residence in Cortlandt this morning.

Non-Arrival of Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, March 13—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Etna*, now fully due off this point. Wind northeast, moderate; very dark and rainy.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, March 13—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Bohemian*, now due at this port.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at Tybee at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, and at her wharf at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN FLORIDA.—The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* gives the particulars of a bloody tragedy which recently transpired in Sumpter County, Fla. Rev. George ANDREWS, pastor of a Methodist Church, had seduced and maltreated a young lady relative who was residing at his house, and having heard that he was to be summened for trial, went to the house of the man who was to serve the paper upon him, to dine. He had with him a double-barrel gun, a Yeger rifle, two repeaters, and two bowie-knives. After dinner, Mr. Lane, Mr. McLendon, Mr. Hyatt, and Mr. Andrews, went to the workshop, and in the course of conversation Mr. Lane said thet he had a summons for Mr. ANDREWS to appear for trial. At once ANDREWS leveled his gun at McLENDON and fired, killing him instantly; turned and shot at LANE with the second barrel, wounding him in the hand, and as HYATT picked up the yager to defend himself, fired at him with the revolver, grazing him on the shoulder. HYATT discharged the yager ineffectually, and then ran, leaving ANDREWS to return to the shop and reload his guns, when he went to a Mr. CONDRAY'S, about a mile distant. Meeting Mr. CONDRAY, he shot him in the abdomeo, inflicting a fatal wound. Rev. Mr. PARNA chanced to be standing by, and seizing the wretch, managed to hold him until help came, when he was tied and confined until morning under strict guard. At noon the next day sixty or seventy of the citizens tried and convicted him, and hung him at once. His last words were, "I am only sorry that I did not kill three or four more."

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Inaugural in Maryland—Not Considered Hostile—President's Duty—Views of the Breckinridge Party—The Dred Scott Case—The Fidler and his Wife, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 9, 1861.

Never did oracle, in its most evasive response, receive so many, and such various interpretations, as did the President's Insugural on its first appearance. It has now, however, been read by the million, and, no donbt, marked, conned, and inwardly digested by the thousand—a liberal proportion even in this enlightened land—and the first excitement having subsided, public opinion in regard to it seems to have found its natural level.

In this latitude, there does not exist a class of any respectability to whom it can be said to heve given pleasure; the interests and questions involved in it are too serious in their character to admit of any discussion without cansin anxiety. There are those among us, too, and many of them, who, in the nature of things, could not possibly approve of anything emanating from President LINCOLN, unless he were to deliver as his own a discourse written by JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mr. MEMMINGER, or some other of the members of the Wite-na-gemote at Montgomery; and not then, unless accompanied with properly authenticated certificates of the fact. Gentlemen of this temper would expect the Pope to turn Protestant, and in the time of the Flood would, in all probability heve had, out of the ark window, a shot at the dove with the olive branch in its mouth, on the pretext that it was destroying the shrubbery. They are not without a large share of influence in this, as in most other communities; for menkind are naturally submissionists, and often surrender a point rather than dispute with adversaries who in such struggles are more invincible than Ajax—less, perhaps, from their skill at feoce, than from the brazen armor that protects them.

There is also a reluctance on the part of some to plunge into unprofitable discussion. Tols often gives to public opinion the appearance of being on the side of the violant. When the Inaugural first appeared it was pronounced war like, incendiary, and, in short, coercive—that climax of everything monstrous and wicked. Such was the first surface, the froth and foam of public opinion; but, below, there was evidently a more solid stratum of a different sort. Most of those who have not been with the Southern extremists from the beginning, and who are willing to consider matters putiently and impartially, admit that, to them, the tenor of the Inaugural is pacific and conciliatory.

In regard to some positions it is difficult to conceive how the President could have taken different grounds. He is as much bound by his oath and honor to defend the Government and the public property intrusted to his charge, as Major ANDERSON is to defend the military post now held by him; and the gallant commander at Fort Sumpter could, with as little impriety hand over his post to the Secessionists, as could his superior officer, the President of the United States, order it to be surrendered. If the public, as here they unquestionably do, approve the fidelity of ANDERSON for what he has done, they cannot consistently condemn Mr. LINCOLN for what he promises to do. The utmost that the most sanguine friends of secession should have desired of Mr. LINCOLN ought to have been, as consistent with his duty and obligations, the recommendation of a general Convention of the United States, to recognize the independence of the seceded States. And though he does not recommend this course, he clearly intimates his willingness to receive instructions from the American people. Surely this recourse is not one likely to lead to war. Dr. JOHNSON told BOSWELL that "every men thinks meanly of himself for not having been a soldier." We differ from the learned lexicographer. Certainly, when the experience is to be gained in civil war, in fraternal strife,

"The ties of blood are strong,
Stronger than oaths, and mightier than the law!"

Let us sincerely hope that they are strong enough to avert this evil. War is terrible at all times, but to be dragged into a war with one's own countrymen, in consequence of somebody's preamble and resolutions, to fight for an abstraction, an idea, which nature has pronounced impracticable, is enough to sodden the lightest and bravest heart. Yet, as much as such an event would be deprecated by the people of this State, the Breckinridge portion of the opposition to Mr. LINCOLN insist on predictions of hostilities, and on denunciations of the Insugural as a proclamation to that effect. They doubtless think thet if they can imbue the public mind with this opinion, its results will be to place Maryland and the Border States on the side of the South. Such thoughts flit through the mind of many an otherwise honest fellow within the limits of this respectable old Commonwealth. The secession fight here has already been fought and won by the Union. The great majority of the people will not recognize in any political platform a justification for a disruption of the country. They are national to the core, and see in the present Confederacy advantages which they would look in vain for among its fragments. Though they regard with unanimity the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, as the law on the Slavery territorial question, and repudiate as a dangerous heresy the same that they struggled against in Jackaonian days—the idea that in constitutional matters it is subordinate to the will of a political majority,—they, at the same time, believe the question, notwithstanding this decision, as practically settled in favor of the North. Their view of the alleged cause of quarrel is illustrated by a story told by GOLDSMITH, in his *Citizen of the World*, of the fiddler and his wife who had rubbed through life generally the best of friends, et other times not so well; until one day they happened to heve a dispute about the occupancy of a fiddle-case, which, for certain reasons that Mr. GAMELEY might explain, was no longer adapted as a place of deposit for the instrument itself. The dispute was conducted with bec oming spirit on both sides. The wife was sure she was right, and the husband considering a fiddle-case a fiddle-case, was resolved to have his own way. The quarrel grew worse by expletions, and at last the fury of both rose to such a pitch that they made a vow never to sleep together in the same bed for the future. This was a most rash undertaking, for their interests were indissoluble, and they were still friends at bottom; besides, they had but one bed in the house. However, resolved they were to go through with it, and at night the fiddle case was laid in bed between them in order to make a separation. In this manner they continued for some time. After a while, however, each heartily repented of the vow, their resentment was at an end, and their love began to return. They wished the fiddle-case away, but both had too much spirit to begin. One night as they were both lying awake with the detested obstacle between them, the husband happened to sneeze, to which the wife, as is usual in such cases, old God bless him. "Ay, but," returns the husband, "woman, do you say that from your heart?" "Indeed I do, my poor friend," cries the wife; "I say it with all my heart." "If so, then," says the husband, "we had as good remove the fiddle-case." Dearly, and nearly as they have been united—very good friends, as I still trust they are, at bottom, don't you think that the North and South have had the fiddle-case sufficiently long between them? CECIL.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—We cannot honestly compliment Miss JANE COOMBS on the merit or novelty of her *repertoire*. It may perhaps be a serviceable one for the Provinces, but here, where freshness is most in demand, it is anything but attractive. Last evenlog BELWEN'S very young-manish play of the "Lady of Lyons" was produced, and considering the badness of the weather and the staleness of the piece, attracted a better house than could reasonably have been expected. It is rather too late in the day to speak of its merits as a literary work, but we may say that a purely dramatic revelation of character is avoided in the rôle of the heroine, whose character is wrought upon and utterly changed by the mimic events which are made to transpire. For this reason, the piece is always popular with young lady actresses, who, seeing the path clearly mepped out before them, generally tread it with success. Miss COOMBS is, in many respects, the best *Pauline* we have recently had on the stage. Her personal appearance, so youthful and prepossessing, suggests all the confiding love and ambition of the earlier portions of the work, and the passionate bursts which a warm and poetic temperament lend naturally to an indignant woman seem to come properly from a loveliness that has been so grievously outraged. These expositions of womanhood were clearly and ably rendered by Miss COOMBS, but with occasional strainings after points, which, whilst they pained the listener, added nothing whatever to the effect. If the lady would trust to her natural powers, and to the sensitive instincts of a fine nature, rather than to the dreary tradition of an imperfect and old-fashioned histrionic education, she would leave but little to be desired. As it was, and notwithstanding occasional mannerisms, which could only have been gathered from the worst of teachers, her success was pronounced and merited. Miss COOMBS has, in fact, much to unlearn, but in view of her rare natural talent, it must be a matter of interest to the critic to observe how quickly she can perform that most difficult of all feminine tasks.

The piece was well cast; the performance more than an average one. It will no repeated to-night.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED IN BOSTON.—The Church of the Immaculate Conception, the corner-stone of which was laid on April 27, 1858, was dedicated in Boston on Sunday, March 10. Bishops FITZPATRICK, MCCLOSKEY, of Albany; MCFARLAND, of Hartford; BACON, of Portland; BAILEY, of Newark, N. J., and MCLAUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, took part in the ceremonies, which were very imposing. Archbishop HUGHES preached the sermon from First Timothy, 3d chapter, 14th and 15th verses.

TRUSSES—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfect natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BALL TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual as it is very strong. Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss*.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

KEMP—TYSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 13, at Christ Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' GEORGE KEMP to JULIET A., daughter of Francis Tyson, Esq.

LAMBERSON—SPOTSWOOD.—On Tuesday, March 12 by Rev. George E. Tyrell, of the Church of the Messiah, WM. C. LAMBERSON, Esq., of Monmouth, N. J. to Miss SARAH A. SPOTSWOOD, of Brooklyn.

SOULE—SHAFOLP.—In Jersey City on Wednesday, March 13, by Rev T. B. Romeyn, of Blawenburgh, N. J., GEORGE H. SOULE to ANNIE, daughter of H. V. Shafolp, Esq.

MCCABE—FISH.—On Tuesday, March 12, by Rev H Lounsberry, JAMES D. MCCABE, of Scarsdale, to SARAH E., daughter of Nathaniel Fish, of Greenburgh.

WISE—FOWLE.—In Penn Yan, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, March 12, by Rev L. S. Fine, Mr. JOHN J. WISE, of the Compton House, New-York, and Miss RUTH ANN, eldest daughter of Edward J. Fowle, of the former place.

DIED.

MACINTYRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 12, of disease of the heart, JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Sr., aged 54 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Robert Schultz, No 317 2d av., at 2 o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon.

☞ St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 12, of congestion of the brain, GEORGE MORRIS, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his brother's residence, No 97 Monroe-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SCANTLEBURY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 12, JOSEPH, youngest child of Edward and Mary Anne Scantlebury, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Fifth Day, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, Enoch Stratton, No. 164 West 25th st.

LANDY.—In this City on Tuesday night, March 12, Mrs. CHARITY LANDY, widow of the late Dr. Landy, in her 80th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Grosset Landy, this (Thursday) afternoon, March 14, at 2 o'clock, from No 87 East 29th st.

FOGGO.—In this City on Wednesday morning, March 13, THOMAS, eldest and only remaining son of Thomas and Harriet Foggo, aged 2 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 94 Perry-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FOY.—On board steamer *Wamsutta*, on her passage from New-Bedford, Mass., to New-York City, on Tuesday, March 12, JOHN FOY.

The funeral will take place at the residence of J. K. Cowperthwaith, No 8 East Broadway, at 1 P. M., this day, (Thursday,) and the remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Brooklyn and Williamsburgh papers please copy.

BAUMEISTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 13, CORNELIA, wife of F. E. Baumeyer, and daughter of Rev. E. M. Johnson, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Church, on Friday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GORDON.—In this City on Tuesday, March 12, after a lingering illness, PHILIP GORDON, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Unitarian Church, corner of Montgomery and Grove sts., on Friday March 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry until 1 o'clock.

SAMOS.—On Third Day morning, the 12th of Third Month, 1861 JOB SAMOS, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sixth Day morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, at Friends' Meeting House, at Northcastle, Westchester County, N. Y.

ALDRO.—On Wednesday, March 13, WILLIAM ALDRO, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) 14th inst., at 12 M. Train leaves 26th st. station at 11 A. M. for Melrose.

JORDAN.—At Centreport, L. I., on Monday, March 11, at 6½ o'clock P. M., MRS. ANN JORDAN, beloved wife of D. C. Jordan, Sr., aged 60 years 11 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Thos. Raines, No. 282 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Thursday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FISHER.—In Fordham, on Wednesday, March 13, SARAH H. B., wife of Thomas Fisher, Esq., aged 51 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WORTHINGTON.—In Batavia, N. Y., on Sunday, March 10, of apoplexy, GEO WORTHINGTEN, aged 75 years.

WARREN.—In Baltimore, Md., at the residence of his brother, on Sunday, March 10, DAVID M. WARREN, aged 41 years.

The deceased was a member of the well-known publishing house of H. Cowperthwait & Co., of Philadelphia. His funeral will take place at Worcester, Mass., on Friday, 15th inst. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 173, March 13, 1861.
38, 71, 19, 72 8, 44, 62, 55, 28, 76, 30, 42, 77.
Class No. 174, March 13, 1861.
66. 58, 5, 4, 70, 67, 54, 18, 53, 50, 25, 7, 28, 17.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 13, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.
Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & CO. would most respectfully inform the public that our several Lottery grants do not expire until the following periods: The Delaware State Grant will continue to be drawn until the year 1862; the Kentucky State Grant will continue until the year 1877, and the Missouri State Grant until the year 1874, and the business will be conducted until the expiration of all these grants with the same promptitude that has characterized it for the last 40 years under the management of our predecessors. Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, Gregory & Co., J. W. Maury & Co., Gregory & Maury, and the undersigned,
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Managers.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS
OR MOUSTACHES?
Most men do, but unfortunately, upon some they will not grow naturally, and then art becomes omnipotent. Now the only thing in existence that will force the beard and moustache to grow upon the smooth face is my Ongnent, (established 1852,) which will produce them in six weeks' time, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage free, anywhere. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The fifty-fourth annual Commencement of this Institution will be held at Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., on THURSDAY, March 14, at 7½ P. M. Charge to the Graduates by EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., President of the College; Valedictory Address by HENRY M. LYMAN, M. D., member of the Graduating Class. Address to the Alumni of the College by THOMAS W. BLATCHFORD, M. D., Alumnus of 1817. The profession and the public are invited to attend.
JOHN C. DALTON, Jr., M. D., Sec'y of Faculty.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the soon Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, or price and custom may as well behere themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not went to treat you, gentlemen; nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything impreper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but heppy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregeric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—knew her only through the preperation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is, the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constant

DRY GOODS.

359. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION
AT
20 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
359. KELTY'S 359.
BROADWAY.

359. DRAPERIES, 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OR
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE,
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES, 359.
NEW STYLES,
GOLD BAND,
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS, 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

E. H. MACY.
6TH-AV., CORNER 14TH ST,

NOW OPENING—
FULL LINE RIBBONS for SPRING TRADE,
FULL LINE VELVET RIBBONS, best quality,
FULL LINE SATIN and TAFFETA RIBBONS, all qualities; Cord edge, Pearl edge, &c.
JOB LOTS in FANCY SPRING RIBBONS, from Auction.
1,000 Pieces 1s. a yard, worth 3s.
1,000 Pieces 2s. a yard, worth 4s.
FULL LINE finest quality FRENCH FLOWERS, imported.
FULL LINE HEAD-DRESSES,
DRESS CAPS,
BRIDAL VEILS, RUCHES, TABS, &c.
General Stock of MILLINERY GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES!!
JOB LOTS—10,000 yds. CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS, much under price.
20,000 EMB. MUSLIN and CAMBRIC COLLARS from Auction.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10c. very much under price.
FULL LINE VALENCIENNES LACES,
REAL CROTCHET EDGINGS,
SMYRNA LACES,
PILLOW CASE LACES,
MANTILLA FLOUNCING LACES, LACE VEILS,
MANTILLA CENTRES, &c.
FULL LINE PARASOLS, entire new styles.
MADE UP GOODS!!
Full Stock Ladies' and Misses'
Skirts, Drawers, Chemise, Night Dresses, Sacks, Zouave Jackets, Caps, Capes, Corsets, Infants' Cloaks, Children's Dresses, Aprons, Hoop Skirts, &c., at very low prices.
Full Stock YANKEE NOTIONS.
Braids, Brushes, Soaps, &c.
☞ BEST AMERICAN PINS 3 cts. a paper.
☞ BEST SPOOL COTTON, 44 cts. a dozen.
☞ BEST NEEDLES, 4 cts. a paper.
JOB LOTS—1,000 dozen Linen Napkins, $1 a dozen.
JOB LOTS—1,000 doz. Linen Doylies, 50 cts. a dozen.
JOB LOTS—500 pcs. Jaconet good qual, 10 cts. a yard.
JOB LOTS—200 pieces better Jaconet, 15., worth 25 cts.
Full line Towels, very cheap.
Full line Swiss Muslins, Book do.
Tarletans, Bishop Lawns, Fine Flannels,
Linens, Linen Bosoms,
Dotted Muslins, Draperies, &c.
☞ Great Sale of Hosiery continued during the week, being bought at the recent Auction Sales, much under cost of importation.
19,000 pairs Ladies' Cotton Hose at 6¼ cts. a pair,
10,000 pairs at 10 cts,
10,000 pairs at 13 cts.
10,000 pairs at 15 cts.
8,000 pairs at 18 cts. 6,000 pairs at 21 cts.
6,000 pairs at 25.
The cheapest lot of Hosiery in New-York.
JOB LOTS in Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
JOB LOTS in Gents' Cotton Half Hose.
FULL LINE English Hosiery. Gents' Ladies' and Misses' MERINO and GAUZE MERINO VESTS.
The cheapest line of Ladies' and Gents'
Hem-stitch, colored bordered and tape bordered Linen Hdkfs. in the City.
N. B.—We sell the best Ladies' Kid Gloves in the City, our own importation, for 63 cts. a pair.
R. H. MACY, corner 6th-av. and 14th st.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver Plated Ware and Table cutlery.
FOR CASH! FOR CASH!
White French China Dinner Sets, 210 pieces..... $24 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces..... 3 00
White French China Soap Tureens, each..... 2 00
White French China Covered Dishes, each..... 75
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces..... 5 50
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 191 pieces... 45 50
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen..... 1 75
Cut and Engraved Glass Decanters, Qrts, the pair. 1 50
Cut and Engraved Glass Decanters, Pints, the pair. 1 25
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen. 1 00
Silver plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz. 4 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz. 4 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the doz. 2 00
Silver-plated Oasters, 6 cut bottles..... 4 25
Silver-plated Cake Baskets each..... 4 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, each..... 7 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces..... 18 00
Ivory handle Table Knives, the dozen..... 4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen..... 4 00
IRON-STONE CHINA,
from the celebrated manufactory of JOHN MADDOCK & SON, Staffordshire, England.
White Iron-Stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen... 95
White Iron-Stone China Soup Plates, the dozen..... 95
White Iron-Stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen 88
White Iron-Stone China Soap Tureens, each..... 1 50
White Iron-Stone China Covered Dishes, each..... 63
White Iron-Stone China Toilet Sets, 11 pieces..... 2 50
We have just opened
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, containing from 167 to 265 pieces, ranging in price from
$50 to $140
the Set, and all at about
ONE-HALF
the usual price. Any one having a present or prospective want of a
DINNER SET,
can make a handsome saving by purchasing
NOW! NOW!! NOW!!!
We confidently assert that there has never been offered in New-York an extensive Crockery
FANCY DINNER SET,
Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages. Par funds only taken.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
6th-av., corner of 14th-st.,
IS NOW OPENING,
FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,
1,200 pieces Dotted and Figured SWISS MUSLINS—1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
800 pieces DRAPERY MUSLINS—1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
800 pieces LACE DRAPINGS, from 2s. to 4s.
1,000 yards FINE VESTIBULE LACES—3s. and 4s.
500 pieces 3-4 ORMANDIES—3s to 5s. a yard.
The above goods are for sale much less than the cost of importation.
OPENING UP.
50 cartons NEW SPRING RIBBONS.
200 cartons FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
1,500 yards CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS, MUCH UNDER PRICE.
R. H. MACY,
6th-av., corner 14th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also, a great variety of Buttons, Tassels, Girdles, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Molt Ribbons, Dress Linings, and a full assortment of Thread and Needle goods, Bags Batting, Canvas, Pudding Ex., &c. M. B. SALOMAN'S Gloves and English Hosiery, at ELGER'S No. 806 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

303 CANAL-STREET. 303
EXHIBITION OF SPRING STYLES
OF
PARISIAN AND LONDON STRAW HATS,
AND
NOVEL STYLE HEAD DRESSES, &c., &c.,
ON AND AFTER THURSDAY NEXT.
LADIES RESPECTFULLY INVITED
TO INSPECT THEM.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 136 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs Southern and Western merchants and Milliners, that she is now prepared to exhibit the very latest styles of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery and Pattern Bonnets, at wholesale. No. 126 Bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 278 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 680 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUNICIPAL RECEPTION OF
HON. JOHN A. DIX.
The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to tender the usual Municipal courtesies to Hon. JOHN A. DIX late Secretary of the Treasury, have tendered that distinguished citizen the use of the Governor's Room, City Hall, in which to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens to-day.
The reception will take place between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
The friends of Mr. DIX are invited to attend.
ANDRE FROMENT,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Reception Board of Aldermen.
CHAS. C. PINCKNEY,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Reception Board of Councilmen.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

POTATOES.—PELHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—The earliest known—will keep a year. Also, refined cider and vinegar. Apply to R. L. PELL, or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE, CYLINDER NOT less than 5 inches, 12 inch stroke, with a locomotive boiler; must be in perfect order. Address Box No. 2,390 New-York Post-office, stating price and where to be seen.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 220 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN E. HOFFEL, No. 220 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PART OF A FRAME COTTAGE TO LET, consisting of back basement, two rooms on second floor, and one room on third floor; gas, water range—No. 221 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; ten minutes' walk from ferries. A first rate place for a young married couple—the family occupying the rest of the house consists of three adults. Rent $150. Address J. A. DELANCY, Lowery Insurance Company, No. 124 Bowery, New-York.

TO LEASE.—A HIGH-STOOP, FOUR-STORY brown-stone, front house, on the west side of Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts., with every convenience, and in complete order; newly fitted up and furnished, &c., for sale low, if desired; an excellent opportunity for a family about to commence housekeeping. House and location very desirable. Rent, $1,200. For further particulars, address, with real name, Box No. 2071; or apply at No. 35 Broadway.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS—A THREE years' lease of the premises No. 202 Fulton-st. The lease of the above premises will be sold at private sale for the unexpired term of (3) three years. The location is excellent, being near the Washington Market, and on a thoroughfare. If not sold, will be rented for any term at less than one year. For further particulars, apply to W. A. FALLS, Executor, Corn Exchange Bank, No. 13 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE—IN THE NEW five-story brick buildings, Nos. 44, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st.; the best lighted, and most superior rooms in the City; location most central, one block from Canal-st. and Broadway. Buildings are heated by steam, steam hoist and every accommodation. Insurance 1s per cent. Rent low. Apply immediately to N. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL English basement houses Nos. 281½ and 283 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all modern improvements, hot and cold water to fourth stories, bathing rooms, water closets, front and rear ventilators, and rear stairways, mirrors, &c., will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply, for further particulars, to Messrs. ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

$500—TO LET—NO. 96 WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 6th av., an Eng lish basement brick house, four stories, containing 12 rooms, 10 pantries, range, hot and soft water, bath, gas with fixtures, sub-cellar under the whole house; will be painted outside and in, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to
KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 169 Centre-st.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 Johnst.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 Willinm-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 18 Nassau-st.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would like to rent a parlor and bedroom to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Rooms contain hot and cold water; house delightfully located for the Summer, near Broadway. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $30; will be sold cheap or exchanged for Stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

ROOM TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—A room, 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. An interest in some acceptable manufacturing business might be taken by the advertiser. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOW TO GOOD TENants, two new 20 feet four-story brown stone houses, Nos. 139 West 45th-st., and 144 West 46th-st., each a door or two from Broadway; location and view beautiful. Apply to M. PHILIPS, No. 600 7th-av., one door from 45th st., or Dr. HEATH, No. 647 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or
No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN TWENTY-second-st. near Lexington-av., to a family without children. Most or nearly all of the rent would be taken in board. Apply at No. 163 Bowery, near Brooms st., third story, from 11 to 1.

TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 18 AND 20 7th-av., west side, between 12th and 13th sts. These premises are very desirably located, fitted with all modern improvements, and will be put in thorough order for good tenants. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LEASE—DODWORTH'S HALL, WITH DRESsing rooms, eleven apartments for family, and 13 studios, for one or three years; rent $4,000 per year. Apply to A. DODWORTH, on the premises, No. 806 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 111 WEST 14th-st., $1 by, also corner Bank and Bleecker sts., $800; and several other houses, from $350 upwards.
J. & W. DENHAM, 6th av. and 16th-st.
Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 10-foot extension, containing 26 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—NO. 137 WEST 49TH-ST., ENGLISH basement house, four-stories and about 15 feet wide; situated close to Broadway; in excellent order and desirable in all respects; rent, $550 per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to
W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 53 BARCLAY-ST., near Washington-st., an excellent location for business. The whole premises will be put in thorough repair for a good tenant. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 217 Greenwich-st., now occupied as a large clothing establishment, and has been for the last ten or twelve years. Apply to WM. SMITH, Jr., No. 276 West 14th-st., at 1 P. M., or 6½ P. M., for one week.

TO LET—THE NEW FOUR-STORY MODERN English basement brown-stone house, with high stoop and sub cellar, No. 16 East 36th-st., near 5th-av., with immediate possession. For terms and keys apply to DINSMA & HOLDEN, 8 Pine-st. and 1,244 Broadway.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 41st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 20th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, IN the buildings Nos 211 and 213 Centre-st., and Nos. 137 and 139 Elm-st; desirable rooms on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors and basement, with steady steam power. Apply at the office. No. 213 Centre st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND unfurnished houses to let, in central locations. Rents from $400 to $1,200. For particulars and cards of admission, apply to BINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

TO LET—ON 111TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs., near Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses; eight rooms and flue yard each. Facilities good for getting down town. Rent $200 a year. Inquire at No. 269 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—TWO SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling houses, near the Second and Third avenue Railroads, in 65th-st., with all the modern conveniences. Rent $350. Apply at No. 397 4th-st., near the Bowery.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JACQUES, Room No. 10.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

LOTS TO LEASE, OR FOR SALE—ON 19th and 20th sts., from Avenue A to the East River. Also, the stone building now used as a saw-mill. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT houses Nos. 285 and 288 West 19th-st, replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 288 West 19th-st.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 49 CHARLTON-ST. Also, two small stores on Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, up stairs, between 11 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—TWO UPPER ROOMS, WITH AMPLE power; well warmed and lighted; location very desirable. Apply to JOSEPH NASON & CO., No. 61 Beekman-st.

STORE ON BROADWAY—ONE DOOR NORTH of 42d-st., including cellar, to let or lease for a term of years. Dimensions, 22 feet in width by about 60 feet in depth. Inquire of WILLIAM LALOR, No. 112 8th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE BROWNstone dwelling northeast corner of Lexington av. and 30th-st. Attention of physicians particularly called to this property. Apply to A. LONGETT, No. 34 30th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PLEASANT APARTMENTS (3 ROOMS) for two or three persons, in a good house, No. 107 East 29th st. Rent, $120. N. B.—Not a tenement-house.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLES IN 38TH-ST., one door from 6th-av. Apply on the premises or at No. 356 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—NO. 151 SPRING-ST., SECOND AND attic floors—Croton and gas. Rent $336 to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 125 MERCER-ST., SUITable for retail liquor store, grocery or saloon; rent low. Apply immediately at 36 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDY, No. 162 Walker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS NEAR ASTORIA, L. I.—To let for one or two years on the shore Road, opposite Ward's island one mile from the steamboat landing and ferry to 86th-st. The house is 42x26 feet, with large airy rooms well and completely furnished. The stable and carriage house of brick, 70x40 feet. There are 4½ acres of land, having a frontage of about 200 feet on the river. A well shaded lawn and extensive garden, with abundance of choice fruit trees and shrubs, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c., &c. A pair of fine horses, carriages and harness, cow, &c., for sale. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st., second floor.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Astoria to rent, containing nine rooms, exclusive of basement rooms, kitchen and cellar; is furnished with furnace and range, and supplied with gas; ground about one acre. Also, an unfurnished house, beautifully situated on the East River, containing ten rooms. The grounds front 100 feet on the river, and are nearly 400 feet deep; well stocked with choice pear trees; also, grape-vines in full bearing. Steamer *Mattano* makes five trips daily, (Sunday excepted) from foot of Fulton-st. Apply to
H. WHITEMORE, Astoria,
or No. 98 Liberty st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—On the west bank of the Hudson, one mile north of Newburgh, containing 15 acres of lawn, flower grounds, garden and fruit orchards. The dwelling is a large, old-fashioned mansion, fully furnished and very convenient, with numerous and capacious out-buildings, carriages, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., &c. The place is in perfect order, and to be rented to a private family only. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., in this City, or Hon. J. J. MONELL, Newburgh.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED at Summit, N. J., with four acres of land, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; distance one hour's ride from New-York, and four minutes' walk from the depot. The house has the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout, ice-house, well-fitted stable and carriage-house complete for four horses. For terms, apply to T. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—From 1st of May or June until 1st of October or November. It is convenient to any of the Ferries, and contains 13 rooms, besides dining-room and kitchen in the basement; has also range furnace, water and gas. Address J. D., Box No. 467 Lower Fort-office, which will be attended to in person.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Scarsdale, Westchester Co., with stable, carriage-house, ice-house, good garden, &c., all in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy; within three minutes' walk of depot, and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to F. H. PALMER, No. 20 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 192 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. To be rented from the first of April next, for seven months, or an arrangement may be made to rent it for 13 months for seven months, the rent will be $1,000. Apply to D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 135 WEST 49th-st., just east of Broadway. English basement and four stories high; well built, in good order and handsomely furnished; rent $850 per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND avs., partially or fully furnished, and well adapted to a boarding-house; family wish to remain as boarders; for tenant a single (New-England) lady preferred.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST OF MAY next, the first-class house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE in West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Address Box No. 853 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 178 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, A first-class brown-stone house on Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights beautifully located, overlooking the Bay, &c. and within three hundred yards of the Wall-st. Ferry.
This house is but a few years old, built in the most substantial manner, and is replete with every modern improvement. Apply to SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT, 25x100, SITUation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars 20 minutes' walk from the ferries, convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms, gas and water; stable on rear all in excellent condition; price, $5,500. No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette-av. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 18, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

$5,800—VERY CHEAP—ONLY $1,800 CASH required, for the genteel 3-story, high-basement house, situated in a handsome block, with gas-fixtures, bath, &c., No. 130 5th-st., near 3d-av. If not sold by April 1, will be leased to a small family for $500, water rent and repairs. Inquire at No. 136 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 30th-st., replete with the modern improvements, hard-wood doors and ball trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the site and style of the buildings is unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. KYLE.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON AND WASHINGTON avs., Brooklyn, an elegant house, extra lots, carriage house complete. Also a new brown-stone house $5,000; easy terms. Good houses to exchange for Western lands, lots, farms. Houses for sale and to let.
JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs., three new first-class four-story brown-stone houses on the north side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Terms reasonable. Inquire opposite at No. 52.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—SEVeral first-class three-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 325 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 36 WEST 26th-st., near 5th-av, a new and elegant house in perfect order, and will be let cheap. Examination. Terms favorable.
A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 78 Madison-st. The house has the modern conveniences and will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone house, No. 8 West 26th-st., 24x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises, or address Box No. 2,566 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASH—THE 5-STORY marble front store No. 143 Reade-st. Apply to
KIDDER BROTHERS, No. 161 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction? She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ON any of the Federal Departments, before Congress or the Court of Claims, or against any foreign government; and debts, legacies, inheritances, &c., in the United States, as well as foreign countries, efficiently prosecuted and recovered, by the undersigned, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States and General Consul of Ecuador. AARON H. PALMER.
WASHINGTON, Feb., 1861.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, and possession given immediately. Five beautiful country seats for sale in and near Madison, containing from one to eight acres. These places are worthy of immediate attention from any one who desires beautiful pieces; houses large, and after the modern style surrounded by large lawns of evergreens, shrubbery, and fruit of all kinds and very choice; fine gardens, out-buildings, stabling, &c. Four of them are within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. All will be sold at fair prices if applied for immediately. Payments made easy. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depot, Madison, N. J. S. D. HUNTING.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, ten miles from the City, near North Belleville, New-Jersey; communication with Wall-st., within an hour by railroad; there is a cottage containing thirteen rooms, also all necessary outbuildings, a fine lawn of ten acres, sloping beautifully to the water's edge; the lawn will cut about $100 worth of hay, and contains the greatest variety of shrubbery and fine fruit and shade trees; good bathing, bathing and boating in front of the house; situation exceedingly rural and picturesque; ice-house filled. Rent, pantry furnished, $650; unfurnished, $500. Apply at No. 155 West 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE SOUND, about one mile from the Mamaroneck Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, one hour from the City. Twenty-six acres (26) of land, all under cultivation; a new and convenient house, stable, ice house (filled), and all necessary out buildings. Location perfectly healthy. Furniture would be sold with the house if desired. To a cash purchaser this property would be sold much below its actual value. For particulars apply to
L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr. No. 27 Pearl st.; or
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OLD SAYBROOK, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO RENT—It is situated on the sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut river, and adjoining the splendid residence of Judge Allen, and contains about seven acres, very admirably located and commanding a fine view of the river, sound and surrounding country. The house and outbuildings are new and in complete order. The place can be reached in 4½ hours from New-York by the New-Haven and New-London Railroad, or by the Hartford steamer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Yonkers, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the depot and steamboat landing. The house is large, 41x40, with extension, built in the most elegant manner, with all the conveniences of a city home; gas, hot and cold water, baths, range, furnaces, &c; ice-house, carriage-house, with about three acres of land; with a fine river view. For particulars apply to COE & WALLIS, Esqs., No. 42 John-st. or to DAVID H. FOWLES, Esq., No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNtry residence, situated on the Passaic River, within two miles of Newark, N. J., and within an hour of Wall-st., consisting of a large mansion house, containing 15 rooms, besides cellar, with commodious outbuildings, and surrounded with a beautiful lawn of about 4½ acres, sloping to the river. Price $10,000, or rent at moderate terms. Possession on the 1st of April. Apply to RUT ERFORD & EMERSON, 37 Wall-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WILL BE EXchanged for improved property in the City of New-York or vicinity, a highly improved property, situate in one of the most fashionable cities in Central New-York, consisting of eight lots of ground, with a first-class house, barn, carriage-house, ice house, &c. Fruit of choicest varieties in great abundance. Free from incumbrance. Money can be raised on it if desired. Apply to SMITH & GODDARD, No. 95 Cedar-st.; or to JOHN A. KENYON, Terrytown.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in Brooklyn, a country residence in Orange, N. J., consisting of a well built double frame house, with nearly two acres of ground, finely situated within three minutes' walk of depot, yet sufficiently secluded from the village; forty minutes from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of THOMAS H. NORRIS, No. 62 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET.—STATEN ISLAND.—ONE FURNISHED large family mansion, and two unfurnished houses, at New Brighton, containing gas, bath-rooms, waterworks, spraying tubes, and all modern conveniences; also stables, coach-houses, fine woodlands and lawns, fruit flower and kitchen gardens; situation unsurpassed, on the heights, and within five minutes of the ferry. For further particulars, apply to CHAS. K. HAMILTON, No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With 75 acres of land, highly cultivated; a fine assortment of fruit in full bearing; mansion 50 feet square, built in best manner; grapery, green-house fine garden, handsome shrubbery, lawn, &c.; pure spring water carried to top of house. Surface of the country is rolling but not rough scenery highly attractive, climate unsurpassed for health, and the neighborhood a desirable one; distant from New-York City by railroad 1½ hours, in New-Jersey; more land can be had if wanted. Persons wishing to buy an attractive and valuable property, may obtain particulars, by addressing with real name, B. G., Box No. 2,576 New-York City Post-office; but the communications of irresponsible parties will not be noticed.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK—IN NEW North Broad-st., No. 63, the new three-story brick house Philadelphia front, with a two story extension, handsomely finished; contains 15 rooms, (four small,) gent's cellar and cellar-kitchen; parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor. The house occupies a lot 50x150 feet, has every convenience, is in a pleasant, airy, healthy locality, and six minutes' walk from M. & E. R. R. depot. Possession immediately. Rent $350. JOHN PROVOST, No. 192 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT IN RYE—A LARGE commodious double house, (mostly furnished,) with out-buildings, abundant fruits, shrubbery, &c., and six acres of land. Rent, $730. Also, a handsome cottage, with stable, &c., and two acres. Rent, $375. Both places pleasantly situated, and near the depot. Apply to W. B. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL NEW FRAME COTtage and two lots, at Elizabeth, New-Jersey. Nine rooms, piazza, marble mantels, sliding doors, front and rear stairs, gas, good well and cistern. A desirable residence for a private family, near the depot. Terms very easy. Apply at No. 281 Grand st.
S. A. SPENCER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat of 4 acres, at Stamford, Conn., highly improved, new modern house, with observatory, ornamental shade and fruit trees; near railroad and steamboat landing. Full view of Long Island Sound. For particulars, apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall st.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE—MODERN STYLE, Water, bells, 36x39 2½-stories, 48 airy rooms, cross halls, two piazzas, hale-nies, fine view of Newburgh Bay and surrounding country; three minutes' walk from Fishkill Depot. For sale or to rent. C. B. PUGSLEY, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL FINE COUNTRY RESIdences overlooking the Hudson, on the west side of the river, with from one to ten acres improved land. Price from $5,000 to $15,000. Terms easy.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLand, pleasantly situated; rents from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. Blackwell, Astoria, or R. M. Blackwell & Co., No. 144 Front-st., N. Y.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—THREE DWELLINGS, with one or more acres of

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

8 LOTS ON 52ND AND 53D STS., BETWEEN 6TH AND 8TH AVS.—Attention is called to the sale of the above lots, to be made at auction THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps, &c., at No 35 Wall-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.—Thomas, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Secretary, W. B. Weller, by a certain deed of trust dated the 4th day of April, 1859, said and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

Grantor or	Description.	Sec.	Twp.	Rge	No. of Acres.
[illegible]	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
[illegible]	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
[illegible]	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
[illegible]	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
[illegible]	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
[illegible]	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
[illegible]	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half, Northeast	31	70	11	322.13
[illegible]	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
[illegible]	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
[illegible]	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
[illegible]	Northwest, Southeast.	9	70	12	40
[illegible]	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
[illegible]	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
[illegible]	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
[illegible]	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40
[illegible]	in all, 1,601 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 21, 1861, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,109, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.				

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as herein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SECOND SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. The stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armoire-à glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do. in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and work tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library book-cases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and cane settees, extension tables and dining-room chairs, elegantly-carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair chairs, oak and walnut hall stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furnitnre is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. S. FREEMAN, Assignee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
GREAT SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, CHINA, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, contained in the five-story brick house No. 182 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.; the whole to be sold for cash, without reserve, consisting of fine English tapestry and lozgrain carpets, three elegant rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and velvet, mantle and pier mirrors, two piano-fortes, bronzes, vases, sofas and sofa-bedsteads, Turkish lounges, mantel and pier mirrors, lace and silk curtains, shades, rich China, silverware and cutlery, with every description of handsome chamber furniture; the whole having cost over $12,000.

No postponement. Catalogues at house.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, March 15, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable collection of Oil Paintings by artists of the French and Flemish School. In this collection, with the names of other artists we would enumerate the works of Diebolt, H. Duvlee, F. Richardt, N. Senoir, Winckler, Van Schelter, H. Dusien, Chambeau, O'Connor, Rimack, Marny, Hansman, H. Durand, Lagrange, Guillemine, T. A. Richards, Michaud. Also, in this collection will be found several very fine oil paintings, in rich carved Florentine frames. The entire collection will be sold, without any reserve, to close invoices.

H. D. MOSER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, March 15, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st, elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rich carved rosewood parlor suites, rosewood etagere, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, mahogany sofas, chairs and divans, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, silver plated ware, Bohemian glassware, &c. At 12 o'clock rich carved rosewood 7-octave piano, by a City maker, together with stool, cover, &c., &c.; also, the balance of cigars, liquors, &c., remaining on hand from sale of 12th inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock at No. 961 Broadway, near Franklin-st., under foreclosure of Mortgage—Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame mantel and pier mirrors, marble slabs, oak and walnut tables, bronze and gilt chandeliers, zinc and brass signs office and counting-room desks and fixtures, silverplated frame show-case, show-stand, stock boxes, Graver & Baker's patent sewing machines, signs, oak office chairs, sadirons, refrigerator, &c. Also, an iron safe of Herring's Patent. Sale without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, MARCH 14, AT 1 O'CLOCK, in front of store No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of wagons, harness, &c.: one six seat rockaway, can be used as an open or close carriage, in good order; one very light City-made top buggy, leather trimmed, and lined with broadcloth, new style; one do. do., no top, weighing 140 pounds; rockaway and a variety of other vehicles, and a quantity of harness, double and single; also, a four-wheeled dray, suitable for a wholesale grocer.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of G. Gajasl and C. Bessine, executors, the 4 story brick House and lot known as No. 15c East 32d-st., New-York; house 20x45; lot 20x98 9. Also, the 3 story brick house and lot known as No. 106 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn; house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 100 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

DANIEL H. BUADSTT, Auctioneer.
DRUG-STORE AT AUCTION.—BORDETT, JONES & CO. will sell, by order of assignees, on THIS DAY, March 14, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 34 Beekman-st., the entire wholesale stock of said store and the fixtures, iron safe, &c., thereof. Catalogues at the store, and with the Auctioneers, No. 109 Wall-st.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 441 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, carpets, kitchen and bar-room furniture, &c. FRANKLIN BROWN, Atty.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM NO. 582 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods for City and country trade.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas, Flour, &c., 25 and 26 per cent. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 269 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN, in the lithographic business, at No. 43 Fulton-st., in the City of New York, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY SEIBERT is authorized to settle all the business of said firm, and payments are to be made to him on account of the business of the late firm.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
HENRY SEIBERT,
JAS. A. SHEARMAN.

New-York, March 11, 1861.

The business of lithographing will be continued by the undersigned at the same place, No. 43 Fulton-st.
HENRY SEIBERT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of B. F. NEWHOUSE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. F. NEWHOUSE alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the said firm.

B. F. NEWHOUSE.
STEPHEN PELLS.

New-York, March 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars
All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates for sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BELDEN & YOUNG,
BANKERS, CHICAGO, Ill.
We make collections in all parts of the West.
Refer to
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New York.
E. MORRISON, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, March 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Bk. of Commerce	$100	10 Market Bank	$100
20	Metropolitan Ba	100	50 Manhattan Bank	100
40	Marine Bk.	50	20 Astor Ins.	50
20	Relief Ins.	50	35 Clev. & Pitt. R.	50
40	Goodhue Ins.	50	44 Chi. & M. W.	50
10	Bunnell Ins.	100	60 Am. Exchange L.	100
5	Guardian Line Ins.	100	100 La Crosse & Mil. R	100
70	61 West. Mar Ins.	100	20 Ge manta Ins.	50
29	Neptune Mar Ins.	100	50 Citizens' Fi. Ins. Co.	20
20	Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	40 Impor. & Tra. Ins.	50
100	U. S. S.S. Reinsg. Co.	100		

$5 (10) Flushing R. 1st Mortgage 7 P cent Bonds.
$4,000 Lee County, Illinois, 8 P cent. Bonds.
$3,000 U. S. 12 P cent. Treasury Notes.
$6,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
$2,000 Brooklyn City 6 P cent. Bonds.
Next Regular sale on MONDAY, March 18 Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock brokers,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Galena (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 43,647. Value of real and personal estate, $16,000,000. The interest is provided for of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
MR. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1836.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.
Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
J ACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Pres. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....Late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
S. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
JEREMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Ootbont & Bro.
JOHN J. MCLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.
☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JAMES O. SHALOON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,

SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS.
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent longer then common fluid.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID.
A Superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FOR SALE.—ABOUT 1,300 TONS OF RAILS AND 100 tons of chairs and spikes, being the iron of the Railroad running from the Suspension Bridge to Youngstown, formerly known as the Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario Railroad, together with all the ties, timber, switches, and other material of said Railroad. Apply to ROBERT B. PORTER, No. 61 Wall-st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1860.

JOHN E. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.
n15 law6mPa

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—Sold by Tinsdale, being almost entirely drawn from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 6th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

THIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, THIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

THIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes generai and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

THIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

THIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Thiesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while travelling by sea or land. Done up in three cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 case, thereby saving $3.

To be had wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARRON, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 o'clock On Sundays from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Wortbington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RHEUMATISM.
Health to the afflicted and joy to the WORLD. A new star has been discovered in the medical firmament in the form of DE LA MONTAGNE'S ARABIAN RHEUMATIC GOUT PILLS and ARAB CITRON OINTMENT. Try them and try them. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box; sent within the reach of all. Sold by our Wholesale Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. and No. 3 2 6th-av., New-York.

CAPAUTINES,
the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D,
Post office,
New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED: BALLACHES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LEXMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, pains with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specialties; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, as No. 647 Broadway, in stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his works."—*Courrier des Etat-Unis, German de Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung*

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and disease of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it a duty in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to all address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 260th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,223 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, I do hereby offer, with every sensibility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself, after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

LIFE IS ONLY LIFE WHEN BLESSED WITH HEALTH.—Mme. LAFARGE, widow of the celebrated ladies' physician in Paris, offers her husband's Specific to ladies requiring immediate relief in all cases of irregularity and obstruction, without injury to the most delicate. $1 per box. Address Mme. LAFARGE, No. 98 Prince-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THEIS, No. 62 Chatham-st., New-York. PAMPHLET AND LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, is unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN DOCTOR PEMMLE'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, is now moving obstructions; consultation rooms for consultation No. 15 West Bond-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per case.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Here disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation Room.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR Albany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM TRYON-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY SIXTH-STREET DEPOT.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.....10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Almira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Almira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, 1860, will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Asst Sup't.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.
For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HAINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA Capt. Lang.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott,	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	NIAGARA Capt Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, McKinney, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP JOHN LOWRY.

Arrival here of the Ship "Boston Light," with the Chief Mate and Five Seamen.

The Captain and Twelve Others Missing—Names of the Crew.

The ship *Boston Light*, Capt. HOLWAY, from Calcutta Sand Heads, 98 days, arrived at this port yesterday, with merchandise to BASSETT, BACON & Co. She also brought Mr. LAW and five seamen, late of the British ship *John Lowry*, of Greenock, abandoned in the Indian Ocean in a sinking condition, these persons, constituting one of the boats' crews which left the ship, having been picked up Dec. 30, lat. 20° 30' S., long. 66° 20' E., after being eight days in their boat, subjected to the horrors of exposure and thirst under a tropical sun. Mr. LAW has furnished our reporter the following particulars of the disaster:

The ship *John Lowry*, of Greenock, Scotland, belonging to DAMPSTAR & Co., sailed from Greenock on the 11th of September, 1860, with a cargo of iron and coals, bound to Currachee, in the Arabian Sea. She was a strong, well built ship of 600 tons, and the voyage was without particular incident until the 19th of December. On this day, the wind prevailing steady and strong from S. E., at 4 P. M., on pumping out ship, they found she had made a considerable quantity of water, which increased rapidly during that night and the following day. All hands were put to the pumps, and kept constantly at them until the morning of the 23d, when the crew were so much exhausted; and finding it impossible to keep her afloat, arrangements were made for abandoning the ship. The Captain got ready the long-boat and life-boat, placing in each a quantity of provisions and a small cask of water. About 6 A. M., December 23d, the boats were launched and the ship abandoned. Each boat had a sail, which was used when practicable. They kept together and shaped their course for the Island of Rodriguez, that being the nearest land, bearing about northwest between six and seven hundred miles distant. The ship went down soon after being abandoned. The boats remained together until the second night, when they became accidentally separated, notwithstanding lights were kept displayed by each boat. There was a very heavy sea and light airs. The next morning at daylight (about 4 o'clock) the mate could see nothing of the Captain's boat. He stopped and reconnoitred for several hours, hoping that it would heave in sight, but seeing nothing of the boat, they proceeded on their course. The crew were reduced to the greatest extremities by their severe exertions at the oars, their troubles being greatly exaggerated by the went of water, which had leaked out of the cask. For five days they were on an allowance of half a pint each, laboring hard under a burning sun. From utter exhaustion one of the crew, and, apparently the stoutest of the number, gave out. The last water in the boat had been consumed, and the mate, in a state of delirium, had the day previous drank a gallon of sea water. They had pulled nearly four hundred miles with two oars, and were still two hundred miles from land. On the morning of the 30th December, at daylight, they saw a sail on the horizon, and bending every remaining energy to the task, they pulled towards it. Fearing they were not seen, they displayed the Union Jack, which, to their great joy, was answered by the ship. She proved to be the *Boston Light*, Capt. A. H. HOLWAY, who received them on board with open arms, and in the spirit of a true-hearted sailor, extended to them every comfort which their exhausted and suffering condition required. They were picked up in lat. 25° 50' S., long. 75° E. For their kind reception and uniform hospitable treatment on board during the remainder of the voyage to this port, Mr. LAW, for himself and associates, desires to express his heart-felt thanks to the noble Captain, to Mr. S. P. EDMONDS, the Supercargo, and to all the other officers of the ship. But for their very timely rescue, they would, undoubtedly, have all soon perished. It is needless to say, that Capt. HOLWAY expresses great gratification at having been the fortunate instrument of saving the lives of these six men. The Captain's boat, Mr. LAW states, was a good one, and was well provided with food and water, and he thinks, if they were not fallen in with, that the boat must have reached the Island in safety.

The names of those rescued are as follows:

John Law, chief officer; José Ram, Henry Eadle, Hugh Love, Charles B. Easton, and Nells Nelson.

Those who were in the long-boat were as follows:

Robert Morgan, captain; John McDonald, second mate; Antonia Silva, steward; James Fletcher, carpenter; Duncan McMillan, cook; Charles Brown, Lewis Brong, Henry Williams, Henry Addison, John McCarty, Charles Fassie and James Nesbitt.

The shipwrecked seamen will be provided for by Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul.

LOSS OF THE JOANA KROOSTER.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 13.

The brig *Robert Wing*, from Rio Nunesee, Africa, 21st ult., reports lat. 38° long. 66° 50' fell in with the brig *Joanna Krooster*, from Newcastle, for New-York; took off her crew and brought them to this port.

PAWNERS' BANK.

A Meeting of Citizens—The Project to be Brought Before the Legislature.

A meeting of gentlemen favorable to the establishment of a Pawners' Bank in this City, was held at No. 63 William-street, yesterday afternoon, of which Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN was Chairman, and J. SMITH HOMANS, Esq., Secretary. BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP, Esq., read the proposed act of incorporation as an explanation of the objects of the meeting. The act is modeled after the charter of a similar institution in Boston, and provides that the Bank shall not be a Bank of Issue, and shall loan money upon pledges only. The capital is not to exceed $500,000, and when $50,000 shall have been subscribed, and $25,000 paid in, the stockholders shall meet and commence operations. The Bank to loan to the amount of four-fifths of the value of the pledges, and the rate of interest is to be 18 per cent.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Esq., said that there was already before the Legislature a bill in all its principal features like the one before the meeting. It had been introduced into the Legislature during the first week of the session—it had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and by them reported, but subsequently recommitted on account of the slight conflict of some of its provisions with the General Banking Law. The Committee had amended and reported it, and it was in a fair way of becoming a law. He did not know the names of the corporators mentioned in that bill, except that he himself was one of them. He did not make the statement for the purpose of conflicting with the object of the meeting, but he thought that the object desired could be best obtained by a joint action of all its friends.

There were many reasons why such an institution should go into operation at this particular time. Pawnbrokers, it was well known, were generally limited as to capital, consequently when the times are most severe upon the poor classes, the pawnbrokers, having exhausted their capital, have nothing to lend, and they are afraid to sell the unredeemed pledges lest they should not realize the amount of the original advances.

The bill before the Legislature was similar to the Constitution of the Boston Pawners' Bank, and of the Mont de Piété of Paris—institutions which had done and are doing a great deal of good.

Mr. J. F. ADAMS moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bill for the establishment of a Pawner's Bank be submitted to a Committee of five persons, with power to amend the same, transmit it to the Legislature, and urge its adoption.

Rev. S. B. HALLIDAY, of the Five Points House of Industry, made a few remarks in corroboration of what had been stated. He alluded to the fact that a few months since a pawnbroker's establishment was destroyed by fire, with pledges to the amount of several thousand dollars, and for their losses the owners of the pledges were offered no relief—there being no insurance which they could avail themselves of. There were in the City 54 pawnbrokers' shops, scattered all over the City. He had recently visited some of them.

In one establishment visited, $150,000 is kept constantly on loan. This is perhaps one of the most wealthy concerns in the City. The principal stated that they made $40,000 to $50,000 loans annually, the amounts averaging about $4. Ninety per cent. of the pledges are redeemed. About 40 watches are pledged at this concern daily, or more than 12,000 yearly. The law compels the keepers of pawn shops to make regular entries of the parties to whom loans are made, their residence, the articles pledged, the amount loaned, and when redeemed, together with the interest received. In several cases he saw and examined the books with a reference to these several points. Some of these books were models of neatness, and the accounts appeared to be correctly kept, and corroborated the verbal statements made by the several owners.

In one establishment he had copied the amount of the larger loans from the 1st of March, being eleven days. They were 73 in all, as follows:

One of $8, fourteen of $10, eleven of $12, one of $14, three of $15, three of $18, five of $20; one of $22, two of $21, nineteen of $25, three of $30, three of $35, one of $58, one of $100, two of $150, one of $175, one of $238 one of $450, one of $900, for 41 gold watches; one of $1,450, on 60 silver and 38 gold watches.

The average amount of these 73 loans was about $78, the gross amount being $6,026. The smaller loans during these eleven days were much more numerous, and the aggregate, he thinks, quite as large, which would be equivalent to at least $30,000 per month, and if it might be regarded as a criterion for a year, the loans of that concern would amount to $360,000. The other shops visited were in the neighborhoods composed of the poorer classes and are resorted to by parties pledging clothing principally, and the loans are small. In one, where the loans averaged one hundred and seventy-five daily, the highest amount in a series of several days was $6; the lowest twelve cents, the whole loans not averaging $1. Another establishment loaned or received about one hundred and twenty pledges per day, the average amount being about $1 50. Ninety-five per cent. of the pledges are redeemed. The smallest concern visited took a daily average of forty-five pledges in

---

ments in the City is fifty-four, most of them being constantly thronged with the applicants for loans or for the payment of loans previously received. Some of the parties engaged in this business are men of great wealth,—in many instances, amassed in this way. How generally honesty is disregarded by those embarked in this business, I will not venture an opinion. The impression, I am aware, is a very common one, that every possible advantage is taken of the poor, and that a fabulous interest is charged on the loans. I have every reason to suppose that this is often true, but I am not prepared to say that there are no exceptions to this. He had no doubt that there were flagrant abuses, and he alluded to instances where it was apparent that there was collusion between parties making pledges and the pawnbrokers, by which persons making advances on the tickets to assist persons in distress, would find that the amount alleged to be loaned was greater than the value of the pledge. He would say, however, that some of the gentlemen who carried on this business were so plausible and kind, and so gentlemanly in their deportment and so willing to have the full details of their business known, that he should not want to have them classed with some others he has seen.

MR. R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary of the Association for the Relief of the Poor, confirmed the statements of the need of such an institution as was proposed.

Mr. M. B. FIELD suggested whether it would not be better to have the proposed action of the Committee in coöperation with the present movement now before the Legislature?

Mr. JOSEPH B. COLLINS said that, as there were fifty four pawn-brokers' shops in the City, he thought it would be necessary to do away with them, that there might be branch establishments in different parts of the City; and certainly, he thought, there was room enough for the different concerns.

Mr. F. E. MATHER thought that the introduction of a second bill at this stage of the session of the Legislature might cause the first to be regarded with suspicion, and result in both being defeated. He moved to amend by adding to the resolution: "Or to advocate the passage of such other law as they shall deem proper."

The amendment was carried, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman constituted the following gentlemen such Committee:

J. F. Adams, M. B. Field, J. S. Homans, F. E. Mather and B. R. Winthrop.

On motion, Mayor TIEMAN was added to the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE TAX BILL SIGNED.

THE DEPARTMENTS ACTIVE.

The fact that the Mayor had affixed his signature to the City Tax Levy bill, as agreed upon by the Common Council, which was done yesterday, was made known to all the Departments with almost the instantaneousness of the telegraph, and new life seemed to be infused into all. Clerks and inferior employes were gladdened by the certain payment of their salaries, without the ten per cent. exacted by those who advance the means to enable them to live. Public works, of necessity long delayed, will at once be commenced, and prosecuted with a vigor increased by the certainty of prompt pay. In the Croton Department no less than eleven contracts will be awarded on Monday of next week, and a similar activity is being exhibited in the Street Department. Mr. BYRNE, Superintendent of Lands and Places, deriving encouragement from the passage of the bill, is at work on all the Parks, with his aid, JOSEPH MURPHY, and is getting them in order to greet the advent of Spring. Trees have been trimmed, shrubbery clipped, walks graded and leveled, and even the fountains have been allowed to play, as in appreciation of the joyful event. And all this has been done by the simple affixing of one signature to one official document. *Magna est pecunia et prevalebit.*

STREET-CLEANING OPERATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE CONTRACTOR.

Below we give a list of the appointments made by Mr. HACKLEY, the new contractor for cleaning the streets, with a statement of the work done by him. The strike of the dirt cartmen alluded to yesterday, was confined to the Sixth and Twentieth Wards, and was not as stated, (upon wrong information,) for an advance of day wages, they not being paid by the day, but by the load. Other cartmen have been substituted, and the work is progressing as rapidly as is possible. Mr. HACKLEY, contrary to all established usages, has not commenced on the great thoroughfares, where his work would be seen by the most people, but has commenced on the streets leading from either River, working up towards the broad avenues and thoroughfares. He has made the following appointments of Inspectors and assistants at the various dumping grounds:

At Roosevelt-street Dumping Ground.—Inspectors—Geo. Rice, Owen Healy. Assistants—H. Van Fassell, Geo. Haycock, Matthew Ryan, Martin Okie.

At Watt-street Dumping Ground.—Inspector—Geo. L. Meserve. Assistant—Joseph Smith.

At Gansevoort-street Dumping Ground.—Inspector—Wm. Specright. Assistant—Wm. Savage.

At Twenty-Fourth-street Dumping Ground, East River.—Inspector—Barnard Newman. Assistant—Alex. R. Murray.

At Twenty-second street Dumping Ground.—East River.—Inspector—G. H. Gaffit. Assistant—Peter Crewford.

At Thirtieth-street Dumping Ground, East River.—Inspector—Thomas C. Kennedy. Assistant—James McGill.

At Forty-seventh-street Dumping Ground, East River.—Inspector—Abraham Dixon. Assistant—James Salman.

At Twenty-third-street Dumping Ground.—Inspector—C. H. Whalan. Assistant—T. H. Vanbussum.

At Twenty-third-street Dumping Ground, East River.—Inspector—Thos. Connor. Assistant—Owen Geoghand.

At Fifth-street Dumping Ground, East River.—Inspector—John D. Vreland. Assistant—William Lord.

At Stanton-street Dumping Ground.—Inspector—A. A. Walker. Assistant—Charles Hicks.

The following persons have been appointed foremen in the various Wards, securing, as well as the Inspectors at the dumping grounds, $2 per day.

Wards.	Wards.
1..John Kiernan.	13..Thos. McCaffery.
2..Hiram Corwin.	14..Under direction of the Street Inspector.
3..John M. Fox.	
4..John Mullaly.	15..Thomas Boyce.
5..James Cannary.	16..John McCarty.
6..Charles McCurty.	17..James Fox.
7..Thomas O'Brien.	18..Wm. McGrath.
8..James Percell.	19..Under direction of the Street Inspector.
9..Robert Kelrnan.	
10..Thomas Thornton.	20..John O'Toole.
11..Joseph Morris.	21..James Owens.
12..Under direction of the Street Inspector.	22..Under direction of the Street Inspector.

Since the commencement of the work, Mr. HACKLEY has employed, and still employs, no less than 1,618 laborers and dirt cartmen, viz.: 853 laborers and 757 dirt and ash cartmen. His calculation is, that it will cost $50,000 during the first month to clean the streets, over and above the amount to be received from the contract, but when once cleaned, they can be kept so at a profit.

Since writing the above, we learn that the cartmen in the Seventeenth Ward refused to continue work yesterday, because of a reduction to sixteen cents per load for carting ashes, &c. They state that at that price they could not earn more, with a horse and cart, than ten shillings a day.

RECEPTION OF HON. JOHN A. DIX.

ACTION OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE—CITIZENS TO BE RECEIVED TO-DAY IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM FROM 12 TO 1 O'CLOCK.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to wait upon Hon. JOHN A. DIX, late Secretary of the Treasury, and tender to him the hospitalities of the City, held a meeting, yesterday, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the manner in which the honorable gentleman should be received. Mr. FROMENT, the Chairman, had a long interview with the Mayor, who stated that he was willing and ready to coöperate with the Committee for the purpose named, and was equally willing to take any position which the Committee might assign to him.

The arrangement was then concluded, that the General would receive his friends in the Governor's Room, this day, (Thursday,) between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the Mayor to receive him officially, and present him to his fellow-citizens. The Mayor declared his intention not to make any set speech, but to address him as an old and honored fellow-citizen, in a few words of welcome. Directions were given to have the flags raised on the City Hall, and public notice given of the reception. The Committee adjourned to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at 7 o'clock, whence they proceeded to the residence of Gen. DIX in Twenty-first-street, who received them with his wonted courtesy, and acceded to the arrangements made by the Committee. The reception will, therefore, take place to-day, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, in the Governor's Room, which has been put in the best order by Mr. ROOME, the Keeper of the City Hall, and all citizens who desire to testify their appreciation of an honest, faithful and patriotic public servant, may then have the opportunity of doing so.

The public dinner tendered to Mr. DIX by Ex-Gov. FISH, Robert B. MINTURN, Jas. GALLATIN, and other leading business men of this City, will probably not take place until after Mr. DIX returns from Washington. He goes thither on Friday.

New-Jersey.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named SAMUEL SMITH, keeper of a small shoe-shop in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was taken before Recorder TILDEN, yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill, of the Munson Bank, Mass. It is alleged that he first offered the bill at Mr. CAFFERY'S store, when he was informed that it was a bad one, and soon afterwards offered it at Mrs. MCBRIER'S, No. 71 Montgomery-street, when he was taken into custody. The accused was held in $500 bonds to appear for examination.

SMALL-POX.—This fearful disease has been raging in Jersey City for nearly a year past, but with the appearance of Spring it is fast subsiding. There are at present but 5 cases in the Hospital.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.—Mr. GOUGH, the world-renowned temperance orator, spoke at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, last evening, for the benefit of the Woman's Library, and very appropriately took for his theme the "Influence of Woman for Good or Evil in Relation to Temperance." After reminding his audience that he was not in the habit of sticking very closely to his text, he went on to treat the subject in his usual discursive style, by anecdote and illustration, drawn from all manner of sources, and presenting his idea in every possible light—serious, comic and pathetic. The influence of woman as wife, mother, sister, daughter and sweetheart, was forcibly illustrated by stories purporting to have come under the actual observation of the speaker, and which were told in the inimitative and extraordinarily effective style peculiar to Mr. GOUGH. The dignified, noble, pure, true-hearted woman was contrasted with the empty-hearted, silly, giggling, fashionable flirt, and the good influence of the one class compared with the evil influence of the other. The speaker paid a well-deserved tribute to the lady founder of the "Woman's Library," and closed by an effective appeal to the women of the audience to exert their influence on the side of truth, justice and temperance. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, there was a large audience in attendance, giving assurance of a welcome acquisition to the finances of the Woman's Library.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution, on Wednesday evening, the Reports for the month of February, of the Superintendents of the Asylum and House of Reception were received, showing the total number of children in both Houses, on the 31st of January, to have been.....556

Received during the month of February, by commitments of Magistrates, surrenders, &c.....33

Total.....589

Discharged during the month, by Magistrates..16
Discharged during the month, by Committee...12
Discharged during the month, by Indenture....5
Sent to the West.....41—74

Total remaining on Feb. 28.....515

There have been no cases of sickness worthy of report, during the month, at either House, and the good behavior of the children is remarked by both Superintendents. After receiving the Reports of the Treasurer and the various standing Committees, the Board adjourned.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF BURNING FLUID.—On the evening of the 3d inst., a fluid lamp exploded at a house on Third-avenue, in an apartment where several persons were sitting. The liquid was thrown upon the clothing of everybody in the room, not one of whom escaped a severe burning. The most unfortunate of the number, however, was JACOB LASBY, a native of Germany, aged 25 years, who was visiting the occupant of the apartment. The suffering man was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital, but his injuries proved of such a character that medical skill was of no avail, and he died on Tuesday afternoon. Coroner SCHLAMER, yesterday, held an Inquest upon the body. From the testimony it appeared that the lamp was standing on a table in the centre of the room when the explosion occurred, and that a sudden gust of wind coming through the open window caused it to burst.

LAUNCH OF A YACHT.—The new schooner-yacht just completed by HENRY STEERS, for Mr. IVES, of Providence, R. I., was successfully launched yesterday morning from the ship-yard, Greenpoint, in the presence of a large number of spectators, who expressed much admiration for the beautiful proportions of the craft. The following are her dimensions: Length on deck, 91 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; breadth of beam, 21 feet 6 inches. Length of spars: Foremast, 73 feet 6 inches; mainmast, 75 feet 0 inches; mainboom, 53 feet; foresail on foot, 39 feet; jib on the foot, 38 feet; bowsprit outboard, 14 feet 6 inches; jibboom outboard, 15 feet 6 inches; fore-gaff, 22 feet 6 inches; main-gaff, 23 feet; fore-topmast, 29 feet; main-topmast, 29 feet. Dining-saloon, 18 feet long.

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.—The 77th anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will be given at the Astor House next Monday evening, at 6 o'clock. Those of the worshipers of Erin's patron Saint who are wont to show forth their reverence for him by attending these annual *fêtes*, always come up numerously to their celebration. Doubtless there will be a large gathering this year, and a merry time. RICHARD BELL, Esq., is chief of the Stewards, from any of whom tickets may be procured.

A WORTHY OBJECT.—Capt. WHITING, formerly of the U. S. M. steamer *Marion*, lectures this evening in the Seventh-avenue M. E. Church, near Fourteenth-street, on his Arctic experiences. The proceeds of the lecture are to be entirely appropriated to the benefit of Mr. OAVILLA GARDNER, who is now suffering from a severe attack of illness. Such an attraction and so worthy an object cannot fail to secure a good house.

A LAD RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A boy, about six years of age, yesterday fell into the dock between Piers No. 3 and 4 North River, and would have been drowned but for the timely assistance of PATRICK MCGUIRE, hackman, and Officer MCWATERS, of the Steamboat Police, both of whom jumped into the water and rescued the lad. J. L. COLVER was present and assisted.

FIRE IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.—A two-story and attic frame house, with stable attached, belonging to PETER HABET, market-gardener, situated in Seventy-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was burned down at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night involving a loss to the amount of $500; uninsured. The cause of the fire is not known.

FIRE IN AN UNFINISHED DWELLING-HOUSE.—Shortly after 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, a building, owned by SAMUEL S. BASSIO, in process of erection, in One Hundred and Nineteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, was fired by mischievous boys. Damage to the extent of $150 resulted.

The New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT—AWARDING OF DIPLOMAS—ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The annual commencement of the New-York College and Charity Hospital took place last evening, in the lecture-room of the College. The Hippocratic oath was, after prayer by Rev. Mr. UAS, administered to seventeen young gentlemen of the Graduating Class by Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Dean of the Faculty, as follows:

NAMES OF GRADUATES.

John A. Cominger, M. D., of Indiana.
John Dwyer, of New-York.
J. Henry Guild, of Vermont.
James Hadden, of New-York.
William L. Hammond, of France.
Calhoun Hill, M. B., of North Carolina.
Edgar Jackson, of New-York.
Abraham W. Lozier, M. B., of New-York.
Joseph E. Lynch, M. B., of Ohio.
George Marsland, of New-York.
Robert V. McKim, M. B., of Maryland.
Louis Schultze, of New-York.
John T. H. Scott, M. D., of Iowa.
F. G. Stanley, M. B., M. D., of Illinois.
James E. Steele, M. B., of New-York.
Charles H. Tenney, M. D., of Vermont.
Alfred A. C. Williams, M. D., of California.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Censors and the Faculty, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, and diplomas presented by the venerable Ex-Chancellor MATTHEWS.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred upon two Cuban gentlemen, MANUEL VIRIAD DE AGUIRAR, and D. PINDO GIRALT.

Prof. BUDD then announced the usual certificates for those of the class who, in addition to attending ordinary lectures, go through a course of practical, analytical instruction in the laboratory.

Prof. BROWN then announced the Van Arksdele prizes for the best theses—the first to ELNATHAN STABLE, and the second to J. HENRY GUILD. The Committee, while complimenting all of the theses, as creditable to their authors, made special mention of those of Messrs. Stanley, Lynch, Marsden and Hadden, as worthy of distinction and of printing.

Prof. B. J. RAPHAEL, M. D., then delivered the address to the graduating class.

Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Powhatan.

The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*, Capt. SAMUEL MERCER, from Vera Cruz 25th ult., and Havana the 8th inst., arrived and anchored off the Battery at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ship appears in a very creditable condition, considering her long cruise in the hot climate of the Gulf.

The officers and crew are in excellent health. No deaths during the cruise.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Captain—Samuel Mercer.
Lieutenants—John Rutledge, Edgar Thompson, T. C. Harris, W. W. Queen, George Brown, Philip Porcher.
Surgeon—Joseph Wilson.
Paymaster—George W. Clerke.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—James Lams.
Marine Officer—First Lieut. James Wiley.
Chief Engineer—Herman Newall.
First Assistant Engineers—W. J. Lamden, J. F. Lamden.
Second Assistant Engineers—J. McConnell, John Purdy.
Third Assistant Engineers—H. McIlvain, H. Gladding, E. Lams.
Midshipman—C. W. Read.
Captain's Clerk—J. H. Buckley.
Paymaster's Clerk—F. G. Beal.
Boatswain—F. McLoud.
Gunner—Bernard Dycker.
Carpenter—J. C. Conley.
Sail-Maker—Jacob Stephens.

The *Powhatan* will soon proceed to the Navy-Yard, where she will undergo the necessary repairs.

Carelessness of Stage Drivers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to call your attention to the constant abuse offered by the stage-drivers, viz.: of landing their lady patrons in a most unceremonious and dangerous manner.

On Monday afternoon last, about 5 o'clock, as my wife was getting out of a stage, one of the Forty-second-street and Broadway line, the driver suddenly started up, precipitating her lengthwise into the street, and was dragged half a block over the rough cobble-stones, but, by good fortune, she escaped any serious injury. Had I been present, the number of the stage would have been ascertained, but as it is I am powerless. I would call the attention of the Stage Company to the above, and others of daily occurrence, and ask them to instruct their employes to be more careful in the future.

MARCH 12, 1861. THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.

Republican Central Committee.

A regular meeting of this Committee was held at head-quarters last evening, when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Association of the Twentieth Ward, of which COMMISS H. TUCKER is President, be, and is hereby, declared the regular association and duly recognized by the Central Committee as such.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. SPENCER, and laid on the table by a vote of 30 to 24. They elicited much discussion:

Resolved That we have full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President of the United States, that he will act in no manner inconsistent with the preservation of the integrity and honor of the country.

Resolved, That we believe that the sentiment of the Republicans of this City is in favor of the retaking, by the National Administration, of the forts, arsenals, mints and public property heretofore seized by the Secessionists of the South, and that this ought to be done at the earliest practicable time.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the result of the New-Hampshire election; that this result shows that the Republican heart of the country beats soundly, and has not become diseased through the instrumentality of Southern treachery or Northern cowardice.

A resolution was adopted, moving the Republican Head-quarters to the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway.

The Committee then adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. John Covode, of Pennsylvenia; C. H. Van Wyck, of Sullivan County; T. T. Fengber, of New-York, and W. A. Howard, of Detroit; Judge Stryker, of New-York; G. Steaver and family, of Iowa; and Mr. Corbin, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

T. P. Bogart, of Rhode Island; J. Lawrence, of New-York; W. M. Stedman, of Boston; C. K. Gunn, of Detroit, and E. Masson, of Texas, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. Johnson, Lieut. Fitzlee and N. Owens, of the United States Army; J. C. Hart, of Rochester; F. S. Stevens, of Massachusetts; J. Bagley, of Detroit; S. A. Morrill, of Florida, and C. W. Read, of the United States steamship *Powhatan*, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hons. Erastus Corning and lady, of Albany; John McGee, of Bath, and N. B. Judd, Minister to Prussia, from Washington; G. M. Ives and lady, of Cincinnati; J. F. Lockwood, of Buffalo; G. E. Gray, of Albany, and N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. S. A. Green, Abbott Lawrence, Jr., J. M. Gordon and J. Ames, of Boston, and J. Hopkins of New-Bedford, are at the Brevoort House.

Antonio Flores, of Ecuador, and G. W. Clarke, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Society of St. Vincent De Paul.

FIRST REPORT OF TRANSACTIONS.

The Association formed under this name in France some twenty years ago, met so successfully a want generally felt in the Roman Catholic Church, that similar organizations have sprung up in different sections of the world with surprising rapidity. The primary object of the organization is for disseminating the Catholic faith, and, incidentally, aiding the male poor; therefore, "all Christian young men who desire to unite in a communion of prayers and a participation of the same works of charity, may become members wherever they may happen to reside." While the primary object of the organization is, as before stated, to exert a Christian influence among the poor, still, no work of charity is regarded as foreign to the objects of the Society. Its members are expected to embrace every opportunity of affording consolation to the sick and to prisoners, of instructing the poor, unprotected or imprisoned children, and of procuring the succors of religion for those who need them at the hour of death. Every church may have a society connected with it, and where there is more than one in the same place, there is also a Council of Direction which exercises a supervisory control. In this city the first conference or society was organized, in the Diocese of Brooklyn, on the 10th of January, 1855, under the direction of the Right Reverend Bishop, under the name of St. James Church Conference, and now nearly every church of this denomination has a similar society connected with it. The St James Conference, in their annual report just submitted, complain bitterly of the Truant law. The report represents that "the Truant law as at present in operation in this country, leaves the Catholic poor under sad disabilities; indeed, so much so that it may be said that the poor man holds his children entirely at the mercy of the police the Police Justices and the many proselytizing societies."

A recapitulation of the operations of the Society attached to St. James' Church, since its organization, will sufficiently indicate for the whole, the general character of their transactions:

CASH ACCOUNT—DR.

To collections, donations, &c.	$2,483 56
To collections at weekly meetings	183 53
To collections in Lent	428 90
To collections at special meetings	34 10
To donations by Rt. Rev. Bishop	75 00
To proceeds of lectures	1,512 78
To proceeds of concerts	335 06
To proceeds of festivals	1,007 59
To proceeds of pic-nic	428 24
To bequest through Rt. Rev. Bishop	90 00
To sale of rule books	12 03
Total	$6 590 81
CR.—By relief in kind granted	$4 904 22
By relief in money granted	177 72
By board, rent and dues	707 67
By present to Sisters	100 00
By expense of lecture (Dr. Ives)	115 50
By premiums and stationery	85 34
By presents	51 00
By printing	19 50
By funeral expense	28 50
By expense of Conference	56 72
By balance on hand	347 24
Total	$6,590 81

The whole number of members admitted since the organization of the Conference was 175, of which 122 were active, 50 honorary, and 3 aspirants. At present there are 37 acuve, 15 honorary, and 1 aspirant.

The report says: "Of the aspirant members, — never attended. The honorary members neglected to send any contributions, annually or otherwise. Of the 85 active members, 8 belong at present to other Conferences, 4 have since died, and 6, as far as we can learn, have left the City. The remaining 67 could hardly be considered as members. Few of them ever attended the meetings—the greater portion of them not at all."

This Conference has now 37 active members, 27 of whom visit the poor, and eight teach Sunday-school; 15 honorary members. Families relieved during the last year, 72; visits to poor families during the same time, 3,480.

CONFERENCE OF THE ASSUMPTION.—This Society was organized Jan. 15, 1856. The receipts for the last year amounted to $775 16. All of this, except $23 52, has been expended for groceries, fuel, clothing, rents, medicines, books, &c. The two largest items being, for groceries, $339 72, and library, $225 53. In addition to the above, the Society has distributed large quantities of shoes and bedding, which have been given by the charitable. This Society purchases everything they distribute by the quantity, and the managers estimate that they save 30 per cent. thereby. There are 42 members—34 active, six honorary, and two corresponding. Families relieved during the last five years, 500—embracing 2,000 individuals; number of visits, 11,980. 22 of the members visit regularly the poor, 6 visit the sick, and 10 attend the Sunday-school, giving instruction to 150 boys.

CONFERENCE OF ST. MARY'S OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—This Society was organized Oct. 5, 1856. Receipts for the last year, $125 42; expenditures, $211 86; members, 28; honorary, 6; families relieved, 30; persons in families, 147; visits made, 1,023.

CONFERENCE OF ST. MARY STAR OF THE SEA—Organized April 5, 1857. Receipts during the last year, $561 91; expenditures, $820; number of members, 77; honorary 5; aspirant, 6; members who visit the poor, 25; attending Sunday-school, 20; to attend special duty, 9; average attendance at weekly meetings, 32. The Society has now under their care 49 persons. Average attendance at Sabbath-school, 176.

CONFERENCE OF ST. PETER'S AND ST. PAUL'S.—Receipts during last year $1,180 39; disbursements, $940; families relieved, 247; individuals, 940; visits made, 3,429; active members, 35; 18 aspirant and 5 honorary; meetings held, 49; average attendance of members, 31.

CONFERENCE OF ST. JOSEPH—Organized Aug. 28, 1858. Receipts for last year, $366 63; expenses, $284 73. Active members, 36; corresponding members, 2. Families relieved, 78; individuals, 229. The report says "Five brothers of St. Joseph Conference go every Sunday to the Truant Home, and teach about forty children there."

CONFERENCE OF OUR LADY OF MERCY—Organized Sept. 12, 1858. Receipts last year, $466; expenses, $298; active members, 38; honorary, 9; subscribing, 46; aspirant, 2. Families relieved since organization, 70; individuals, 910; visits made, 910. In this parish there are 1,554 Catholics.

CONFERENCE OF ST. MARY'S OF THE VISITATION—Organized June 26, 1859. Receipts, $791 01; expenditures, $813; active members, 27, honorary, 1; corresponding, 1. Families visited, 120; relieved, 53; individuals, 170; average attendance at Sunday-school, 250.

CONFERENCE OF ST. MICHAEL—Flushing—Organized April 29, 1860. Thirty-one active members. Receipts, $69 07. Expenditures, $51. Families relieved, 11; individuals, 29; visits, 14.

CONFERENCE OF ST. PETERS—Organized Oct. 11, 1860. Receipts, $83 82; expenditures, $16 75. Active members, 17; corresponding, 2. Families visited, 20; relieved, 6.

CONFERENCE OF ST. PAULS—Organized Oct. 20, 1860. Receipts, $460.; expenditures, $30. Active members, 25. Families relieved, 16.

The reports of several Societies have not as yet been received.

Business at the Ship-Yards.

Last Fall the ship-builders anticipated one of the busiest seasons at the opening of Spring that they have had since 1852 and 1853. Parties had in contemplation the building of quite a number of vessels, but owing to the Southern difficulties these projects have been abandoned for the present. Work on two or three vessels for the Southern trade, which are being built at the Brooklyn yards, has been stopped altogether. The following is a list of vessels now on the stocks:

Messrs LAWRENCE & FOULKS have two vessels on the stocks, one a first-class steamship, approaching completion, for Mr. GEORGE K. STEVENSON, of Philadelphia, but for many years a resident of South America. She is named the *Paquette de Maule*, intended for the coast trade between Valparaiso and the Province of Maule. She is 165 feet in length, 29 feet beam, 9 feet hold, and about 400 tons burden. This vessel will be supplied with two condensing engines, 32-inch cylinder, and 8 feet stroke.

At the same yard is a propeller, in frame, for JOHN S. SAMMIS, of Florida, and parties in New-York, intended to be run between New York and Jacksonville. She will be launched the 1st of May.

At Mr. UPTON'S yard, foot of North Second-street, two schooners and a propeller are in course of construction.

A. M. WITMAN, foot of North Thirteenth-street, is building a finely-modeled third-class yacht, named the *Nautilus*, for Mr. THOMAS, NIMMO, at Jersey City, and intended for the New-York Yacht Club. She is 45 feet long on deck, 16 feet beam, 4½ feet deep, and about 25 tons measurement.

At Greenpoint, Mr. E. F. WILLIAMS is building a pilot-boat for the Jersey Pilots, Capt. BROWN. She is 70 feet long, 20 feet beam, 7 feet 6 inches deep, and 105 tons measurement. To be launched in four weeks.

Mr. SIMONSON has nearly completed a side-wheel steamship, named the *Santiago de Cuba*, for Messrs. VALIENTI & Co., of Cuba. She is 240 feet in length,

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2958 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Latest Reports in Reference to Fort Sumpter.

The Southern Commissioners in Communication with the Government.

THEY ARE REQUESTED TO WAIT.

The Appointments and the Disappointments.

Interesting Proceedings in the Senate.

Action Relative to the Seceded Senators.

The Surrender of Fort Brown by Capt. Hill.

Proceedings of the Virginia, Missouri and Louisiana Conventions.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

FORT SUMPTER.

The Cabinet held a Special Session this morning. It was understood to be relative to Fort Sumpter. Army officers expect the Sumpter garrison here next week.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Mr. FORSYTH, of the Southern Commission, is recovering from his illness. Messrs. CRAWFORD and FORSYTH have communicated with the President through Mr. SEWARD, seeking to obtain an audience. They have been informed that Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet were not now prepared to receive them. When he will do so is not known. Mr. CRAWFORD says he is willing to wait until the questions now before the Cabinet are settled before making any formal demands.

A very general feeling has prevailed since the news that the women and children were leaving Pensacola, that JEFF. DAVIS intends to make an attack upon Fort Pickens, and thus precipitate civil war. Messrs. CRAWFORD and FORSYTH say that he will do no such thing until they have reported the result of their mission here.

DECISION OF THE FAMOUS GAINES CASE.

The Supreme Court was to-day the scene of unusual excitement. It had become known that the famous case of Mrs. GAINES *vs.* several residents of New-Orleans, Baltimore and Philadelphia, involving a vast amount, would be decided. A large number of her friends were present. The decision was given in her favor by a full Bench, and cannot be appealed, reversed, or excepted to. Only two Judges were adverse—Chief Justice TANEY and Judge CATRON. Judge CAMPBELL gave no opinion, but he is known to have been favorable to the decision of the majority. It insures her title to many millions of dollars, a large portion of which is interest and rents on the original estates. The principal portion of the property is in New-Orleans. She has been called upon by a very large number of people, to-day, and warmly congratulated.

Mrs GAINES is the widow of Gen. GAINES, of the United States Army, who, as well as her first husband, Mr. WHITNEY, commenced and prosecuted the case twenty-seven years ago; since which time she has pushed it vigorously, through several courts and all forms of litigation, until this time Mrs. GAINES is a lady of wonderful energy and social qualities, and is now perhaps the wealthiest women in America. Undoubtedly, much of the claim must be compromised, which will greatly reduce the amount; still it will leave her immense wealth.

THE KENTUCKY AND OHIO RENDITION CASE.

The decision in the Kentucky and Ohio rendition case is prepared, and ready for delivery by the Supreme Court.

INFORMATION FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The Executive Departments are quite barren of interest at present, as the subject of appointments chiefly engrosses attention.

Numerous parties complain that they receive no answers to their letters of application for office All such should know that the rule of the Executive Departments is to file all applications regularly for examination, but, for obvious reasons, not to answer or acknowledge them.

MR. CRITTENDEN AND THE SUPREME BENCH.

The nomination of Mr CRITTENDEN to the Supreme Bench has not been abandoned. The President and Cabinet all favor it, but Senators oppose it decidedly. It is hoped that their opposition will be modified by reflection upon the policy.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Some New-Yorkers feel quite ill-tempered over the appointment of Mr. TAYLOR to the Post-office. It will be of no avail, however, as I am assured by parties who know, that his nomination has gone to the Senate.

REMOVALS AT WASHINGTON.

A strong effort will be made to induce the President to remove Capt. MEIGS from the Superintendency of Public Works in this District, difficulties having again arisen between him and WALTER, the architect of the Capitol Extension.

STAMPEDE OF ILLINOIS OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, a personal friend of the President, who came here with him from the West, left for home to-day, accompanied by a host of office-seekers from that State, who have ascertained that Mr. LINCOLN will not make any more appointments from that State for the present.

OPPOSITION TO THE NOMINATION OF TREASURER.

When Hon. FRANCIS SPINNER'S nomination as Treasurer came up in the Senate, to-day, Senator BRIGHT objected to its consideration, and it went over until to-morrow, when Mr. BRIGHT contemplates making a speech against it. The secret of BRIGHT'S hostility is, that SPINNER, in the House some years ago, insisted upon an investigation of certain Western land speculations in which BRIGHT and others were engaged, and which were carried on under the operation of a law which FITCH, BRIGHT'S colleague, initiated and carried through. SPINNER'S nomination, doubtless, will be opposed by the whole body of public plunderers, who have rioted in the several Executive Departments during the last eight years, but he will be confirmed by a large vote, despite it all.

MR. CRITTENDEN POSTPONES HIS VISIT TO BOSTON.

Mr. CRITTENDEN has postponed his Eastern tour, and so notified the City Government of Boston. He will travel East, probably in May and June, when he thinks he shall enjoy it better. He says he feels called upon to go home to Kentucky, and put his house in order to fight the battle in that State for the Union. He declares that secession must and will be beaten in that State, and he desires to assist in the good work. He leaves for Kentucky in a few days. Previous to his departure, it is proposed by his friends to tender him an ovation.

THE ARMSTRONG COURT-MARTIAL.

The documentary evidence in the Court-Martial of Commodore ARMSTRONG has all been put in, but the case proceeds slowly, and will be some time pending yet.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

Commissioners FORSYTH and CRAWFORD sent yesterday an official note asking recognition, and stating an answer would be called for to-day. The Secretary of the Commission accordingly called at the State Department for a reply. The response was a request of time to consider their proposition, which was accorded. The opinion prevails that the Administration will refer the whole matter to the Senate for advice.

The Cabinet hald two meetings to-day—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

It is denied in Administration circles that any unusual naval display is intended to be made in the Southern waters. The vessels at the New-York Naval Station are, it is said, to be placed in readiness for transport service. upward of 2,500 troops being now in Texas awaiting conveyance northward.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

W. N. ALLEN, NATHANIEL GREEN and FRANCIS BLAKE, Lieutenants in the Navy. JULIUS MIHM, ALEX. W. STARKE, D. W. COHEN, First Lieutenants, and JAS. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, LOUIS M. GOLDSBOROUGH, of the District of Columbia, Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps. WM. ALLEN, Postmaster at Auburn, N. Y. AMOS TOCA, Naval Officer at Boston. RUFUS HOSMER, of Michigan, Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main. WM. P. PHILLIPS, Collector at Salem, Mass. JAS. RUSSELL JONES, Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. CASIUS M. CLAY, Minister to Spain.

The nomination of Mr. COWIN for the Mexican Mission has not been acted upon, his acceptance not being determined.

The only nomination sent in to day to the Senate, was that of JACOB T. HALDERMAN, of Pennsylvania, as Resident Minister at Stockholm.

Official dispatches received here from Flag-Officer BALL, of the Mediterranean Squadron, says that conspiracies and arrests daily occur in Naples, and that the state of affairs is very unsettled, so that travelers are afraid to come to that city and spend a portion of the Winter in that fine climate.

J. N. BERRIEN to-day entered upon his duties as Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, in place of Mr. WALSH, who resigned.

Dispatch to the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 13.

The conviction that the policy of the Administration is peace, conciliation and the preservation of the Union by fraternal measures, is daily increasing The extremists are all in despair, and the Secessionists are losing all hope of cementing their movement in blood.

Mr. SEWARD has to-day addressed a note to the Commissioners of the "Confederated States," in reply to their application for an interview, declining to receive them "from motives of high public consideration." This is regarded as giving a quietus to the mission, as they desired an interview with Mr. SEWARD to arrange an interview with the President. Messrs. CRAWFORD and FORSYTH have telegraphed to President DAVIS the result of their application to Mr. SEWARD, and are awaiting instructions to return home. Mr. FORSYTH was a strong Union man up to the moment of secession, and it is said that his heart is not in the work assigned him.

A distinguished gentleman from one of the seceded States arrived here this morning and had a long interview with President LINCOLN. He was assured that the "policy of the Administration is peace." The President also added: "There will be no blood shed during my Administration if I can prevent it." The same assurance has been given to a number of Northern gentlemen, and the impression now universally prevails that the President and a majority of this Cabinet will sustain Mr. SEWARD in his peace policy.

Orders looking to the evacuation of Fort Sumpter have no doubt been issued, despite the bitter opposition of Mr. CHASE and a large number of Republican Senators. The President has exhibited great nerve and determination despite this outside pressure. There will be no undue haste in the matter, as the idea that "time will work wonders" is the prevailing one at the White House.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any portion of the District of Columbia Militia, or any officers thereof, since the 1st of January, have been mustered into the service of the United States, and whether any duty has been imposed on them by the Department; if so, whether they have received any, and what pay and allowance, the nature of the duties, for what time employed, and whether the same still continues to be performed, &c.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) objecting, the resolution lies over.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to take up his resolution, offered yesterday, calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the Southern forts, and other public property, &c.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that it was quite obvious that this was a matter on which the Senate could not act, as it required legislation, and they were here only as an Executive Session. He therefore demanded the yeas and nays on the resolution.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) hoped the resolution would be taken up. It interested very deeply the country, who want to know whether they are to have peace or war. He did not agree with the Senator from Maine that the resolution was legislative in its character.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) had prepared a resolution advising the President to make a treaty with the seceded States, relative to this very property. Whether this was proper or not, everybody admitted that the President and Senate are the treaty-making power, and that whatever they do in that capacity is final, without reference to the other House. He repeated, the true policy was for the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make such a treaty.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought the majority ought to permit his resolution to be taken up, in order that he (DOUGLAS) might explain his object in offering it, which was for the best of purposes.

Mr. MASON said that the resolution called for information of very great moment, and if the majority refused to take it up, the inference would be that they desired to suppress information affecting the question of peace or war.

Mr. FESSENDEN had his objections to the resolution. His opinion was that it would be unwise to pass it; hence he could not withdraw his objection.

The question was taken and the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of the resolution, by Yeas 16, Nays 24—all the Republicans voting in the negative.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday, in reference to the Senators who have withdrawn.

Mr. DOUGLAS inquired what was the first proposition on the calendar.

The Chairman, Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) replied, the resolution of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS remarked, it turned out his resolution being first on the calendar, it was the duty of the Chair to say what was before the Senate without the formality of a vote to take it up. He submitted, therefore, its consideration could not be dispensed with without agreeing on the question of postponement.

The Chair replied that the refusal to take it up was equivalent to a postponement.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought the decision of the Chair correct, although before the motion was made by the Senator from Illinois it was the duty of the Chair to announce that the resolution was before the Senate.

Mr. DONOLAS, by the request of several gentlemen, withdrew the appeal he had taken from the decision of the Chair, saying he could get at his object in another way and open the debate.

The Senate proceeded in the consideration of Mr. FESSENDAN'S resolution by a vote of 26 against 13.

Mr. FESSENDEN deemed it his duty to introduce the resolution, as exhibiting the position of the gentlemen therein named. The Constitution provides that seats in the Senate may become vacant by resignation or otherwise. After the declarations made by them, and their withdrawal, their seats had become vacant. There must be some time when the Senate must act.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) moved the following as a substitute:

"That Messrs. ALBERT G. BROWN and JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi; STEPHEN R. MALLORY, of Florida; CLEMENT C. CLAY, of Alabama; ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, and JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, having announced that, by the secession of their respective States, they were no longer members of the Senate, and have withdrawn therefrom, the Secretary is directed to omit their names in calling the roll of the Senate."

Mr. BAYARD denied that there had been resignations. Those gentlemen had avowed that, by the secession of their States, they were no longer members of the Senate; but the majority here did not recognize the acts of secession, but hold they have the right to omit calling their names. Suppose they return to this Chamber, could it then be said they had resigned? There was no pretence of resignation on their part; on the contrary, this was disclaimed by all of them. Hence there was no necessity to pass the resolution in this form.

Mr. MASON was perfectly satisfied the gentlemen named in the resolution were not members of the Senate, and, therefore, was perfectly willing to vote for a resolution indorsing the fact. He took it for granted that Mr. FESSENDAN meant no discourtesy by saying in the resolution that their names be stricken from the roll. He suggested the substitution of the word "omitted." The resolution implied that seats were vacant from those States. For this he could not vote.

Mr. FESSENDAN accepted Mr. MASON'S verbal modification.

Mr. BAYARD further opposed Mr. FESSENDAN'S resolution, and advocated his own substitute.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in reply, said a seat may be vacated by a Senator himself. As to how he may do it, with or without assigning reasons, whether these be good or insufficient, is a matter on the Senator's own mind and on his own act. He agreed with Mr. BAYARD in the remark, that after being elected, the Senator had power over himself and might continue a member or not, according to his will or pleasure, except so far as he might be operated on by this body itself. It was not necessary that the resignation should be in writing. It depended on no form or words. With the reasons of those gentlemen who have withdrawn he had nothing to do. If they were satisfactory to them, they were satisfactory to him They have declared they are no longer members of the Senate, and having so declared have withdrawn from the Senate, and carried out their purpose to remain no longer. He regarded that as a resignation of their seats. He had simply delared this in his resolution, they having made the announcement and carried it into operation. The result was their seats have become vacant, no others having been elected to take their places. The seats were vacant and to be filled He differed with the Senator from Delaware. The seats were still at the disposal of these States to be filled whenever they thought proper to do so He therefore held to the original resolution, which expresses the fact in proper phraseology, and was opposed to Mr. BAYARD'S substitute, because it only proposed to correct the roll.

Mr. BAYARD, in reply, agreed that a resignation required no peculiar form of language, but looked to the intent of the resignation.

Mr. BAYARD'S substitute was rejected by 12 against 26

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike Mr. BROWN'S name from Mr. FESSENDAN'S resolution, the latter not having made the declaration imputed to the others.

Mr. FESSENDEN did not know why they should be done.

Mr. BAYARD—Did Mr. BROWN say he had withdrawn? He did not open his lips.

Mr. FESSENDAN—He stated in advance what he would do.

Mr. BAYARD—He did not make such a declaration.

Mr. FESSENDAN—I think he made a speech stating what he was about to do.

Mr. BAYARD—I don't deny what Mr. BROWN said he would do, but he did not do it. The declaration of what a man intends to do does not amount to an act done.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he would not attempt to quote Mr. BROWN'S language, but he did make some declaration and left the Senate. He thought the printed debates would show the precise words. After Mississippi went out (Mr. DAVIS was sick, and had been so for several days,) Mr. BROWN stated from the seat now occupied by the Senator from Delaware, he could take no further part in the proceedings, and that he had seen his colleague who agreed with him. A day or two after this Mr. DAVIS made his farewell speech and withdrew. It seemed that those Senators held a consultation, at which Mr. BROWN made a declaration as to what he should do, and Mr. DAVIS came in and made a brief farewell address.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., (Dem.,) said that Mississippi went out on the 9th, and on the 10th Mr. DAVIS made a speech and withdrew from the Senate. He did not think that Mr. BROWN made a declaration that his State had withdrawn.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) after further proceedings, said that the modification of the resolution required time for reflection. He moved to go into Executive Session, which was carried.

After a short time spent therein, the doors were reopened, and the consideration of the resolution was resumed.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a substitute for that of Mr. FESSENDEN, which the letter accepted, namely:

Whereas, The seats occupied by Messrs. BROWN and DAVIS of Mississippi, MALLORY of Florida, CLAY of Alabama, TOOMBS of Georgia, and BENJAMIN of Louisiana, as members of the Senate, have become vacant; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to omit their names respectively from the roll.

Mr. MASON ineffectually proposed to amend the resolution, by making it read: the gentlemen named "have ceased to be members."

Mr. CLARK'S substitute was adopted, 24 against 10.

The Senate adjourned.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 14.

In the Convention, to-day, Judge GAMBLE offered resolutions to appoint Delegates to the Virginia Convention, in accordance with an invitation from that State, which, by request, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. It was ordered to be printed.

Yesterday and to-day were almost entirely devoted to debate on the majority report.

GEN. WOOL AND FORT SUMPTER.

TROY, Thursday, March 14.

The Troy *Budget*, of last evening, states authoritatively that the dispatches from Washington in the New-York *Herald*, stating that Gen. WOOL had advised the surrender of Fort Sumpter, are without foundation.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT BROWN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 14.

The Galveston *Civilian* of the 11th inst. says that the surrender of Fort Brown was agreed upon quietly between the Texas Commissioners and Capt. HILL on the 6th.

The *News* says that Fort Brown will be given up as soon as transportation can be found for the Federal troops—the latter to take to their port of destination two light batteries of artillery.

The steamer *Daniel Webster* was still off Brazos, waiting to take the Federal troops. Other vessels will probably be dispatched to take the remainder.

The Texan troops at Brazos are represented to be fortifying the island so as to make it impregnable.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 14.

An ordinance to submit the permanent Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection is under consideration in the Convention at Baton Rouge.

A resolution authorizing the transfer of the State militia to the Provisional Government; also to allow volunteers to enlist under the Provisional Government, passed the House.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House that the Convention should submit the Constitution of the Confederated States to the people, or a Convention elected by the people for that purpose. Laid over.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 14.

Mr. TYLER closed his speech against the Peace propositions. He desired Virginia to put forth an ultimatum, demanding full and ample security as the only condition of remaining in the Union. He thought such security, if granted, might eventually bring back the Cotton States. Virginia cannot exist without them. His speech was generally conciliatory, but unequivocally for Southern rights. The propositions were referred to a Committee.

The Convention agreed to take up the reports of the Committee on Federal Relations to-morrow.

EXCITEMENT IN PETERSBURGH, VA.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, March 14.

The vote for and against instructing the Delegate to vote for the Secession Ordinance in the Convention was continued to-day. Extraordinary exertions were made on both sides. The excitement was very great. The following is the result:

For the Instructions	736
Against	673

This is a gain of 12 for Instructions since yesterday. To-morrow is the last day of the vote, and the Secessionists are sanguine.

There is speaking again to-night, with a procession, band of music, &c.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

The Charleston *Courier* of yesterday states that the batteries bearing on the ship channel are of the heaviest kind, and that they are now in a high state of preparation and ready for any force that may be sent against them. It believes the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter an impossibility. It estimates that there are 3,000 highly disciplined troops in the various fortifications.

The *Courier* also states that official information will soon be received that the $15,000,000 loan authorized by the Government of the Confederate States, has been taken at a premium probably of 5 per cent.

THE "SLAUGHTER-PEN" NOT SUNK.

The following dispatch is sent to us from the Charleston Courier office:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 14.

The Floating Battery is not sunk, nor has it failed, but is considered a good success and is ready.

IMPORTANT NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NAVAL COAST-GUARD.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan* hauled into the stream at the Navy-yard yesterday. Her arrival was telegraphed to the authorities at Washington, who have commanded her to remain as she is for the present. Neither her officers nor crew have been detached, and it is thought she will remain in commission. Not having been overhauled in four years, since she was fitted out for the East Indies, she cannot advisedly be left long in active service.

The *Powhatan* has been brought home in pursuance of the policy of establishing a Naval Coast-guard, which was resolved upon by the late Administration, and will be adhered to by the present. The advices by this arrival from the Home Squadron are interesting. Three ships-of-war only will be left in the Gulf of Mexico until political affairs become more settled here. The *Macedonian* is the only newly-commissioned ship to remain out.

No officers have been gazetted to replace those whose resignations from the fleet have been tendered. The craft that left for Norfolk had no provisions or stores to spare.

As the accumulation of the Naval Coast-guard is a most important movement, we print for the first time a tabular analysis of its strength, as follows:

LIGHT DRAFT FOR HARBOR DUTY, TENDERS, &C.

Vessels	Guns.	Officers and Men.	Tons.
Brig Dolphin	6	100	250
Harriet Lane	8	94	300
Steamer Water Witch	2	60	378
Steamer Corwin	2	80	280
Steamer Crusader	10	110	549
Steamer Mohawk	8	100	464
Steamer Wyandotte	4	100	380
Steamer Bibb	4	83	320
Steamer Vixen	4	90	360
Brig Bainbridge	6	100	480
Steamer Pocahontas	4	95	320
Four smaller revenue craft	8	200	about 600
Chartered Transports.			
Steamer Star of the West	1	100	1,172
Steamer Empire City	1	100	1,751
Steamer Philadelphia	1	100	1,000
Steamer Coatzacoalcos	1	100	1,953
Two other chartered steam's	2	200	prob'ly 2 000
Total light draft vessels	78	1,822	12,307

HEAVY DRAFT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Guns.	Officers and Men.	Tons.
Steam-frigate Powhatan	10	500	2 415
Steam corvette Brooklyn	14	325	2.070
Sailing frigate Sabine	50	500	1.726
Sailing sloop St. Louis	20	300	700
Sailing sloop Cumberland	24	300	1,726
Total heavy draft	118	1,925	8 637

This is a larger naval force than was ever concentrated on any one squadron since the organization of the United States Navy. It exceeds the Paraguay expedition by seven in the number of vessels, and by over a thousand in the number of men It consists of more ships than the channel fleet of England, although of only half as many men. Every vessel in the list is in commission, and manned, except the *Bainbridge* and *Dolphin*, which, as well as the brig *Perry*, could be got ready for sea in a few days. The revenue craft included are now subject to the rules and regulations of the regular navy, and may be considered belonging to it. About half a dozen regular men-of-war could be added to the fleet. In an engagement the five last named ships are all that could be put in line of battle. A 30-pound ball, at water-mark, would cripple all the rest.

HON. DAVID WILMOT UNITED STATES SENATOR.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Thursday, March 14.

Hon. DAVID WILMOT was elected United States Senator to-day in place of Mr. CAMERON. He received 26 Senatorial and 69 Representative votes. Hon. WM. H. WALSH received 5 Senatorial and 29 Representative votes. Scattering 2.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT OF ARMS SOUTH.

The steamer *Jamestown*, which left yesterday afternoon for Norfolk and Richmond, it is reported, carried out among her freight several cases and boxes of muskets, to the order of Capt. RANDOLPH, of Virginia. As there is no Police interference with munitions and arms consigned to Border States, it is believed that they now generally take this route.

CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, March 11.

I send you, at the earliest moment that I could have access to obtain it, a synopsis of the Military bill, which was passed and approved on Saturday.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MILITARY BILL.

Congress has passed an act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States. The substance of its various sections is as follows:

SEC. 1. Enacts, that from and after the passage of the act, the military establishment of the Confederate States shall be composed of one corps of engineers, one corps of artillery, six regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and of the staff department already established by law.

2. The Corps of Engineers shall consist of one colonel, four majors, five captains, one company of sappers, miners and pioneers, consisting of ten sergeants or master-workmen, ten corporals or overseers, two musicians and thirty-nine privates of the first-class or artificers, and thirty-nine privates of second-class or laborers—making in all one hundred.

3. Said company shall be officered by one captain and as many lieutenants, taken from the line of the army, as the President may deem necessary.

4. Duties of the colonel of the Engineer Corps prescribed.

5. The artillery corps shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, ten majors, and forty companies of artillerists and artificers; and each company shall consist of one captain, two first lieutenants, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and seventy privates; also one adjutant, to be selected by the colonel from the first lieutenants, and one sergeant-major, to be selected from enlisted men of the corps.

6. Each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major and ten companies. Each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and ninety privates; and to each regiment there shall be one adjutant and one sergeant-major.

7. The cavalry regiment shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major and ten companies. each of which shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier, one blacksmith, two musicians and sixty privates; also, of one adjutant and one sergeant major.

8. There shall be four brigadier-generals, entitled to one aid-de-camp each.

9. All officers of the army shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress; and the rank and file shall be enlisted for not less than three nor more than five years.

10. All officers are required to stand a creditable military examination.

11 and 12. Promotions in the army shall be made according to seniority and ability.

13. The pay of the brigadier-general is $3,612 per year, and his aid-de-camp (in addition to his pay as lieutenant) the sum of $35 per month.

14. Monthly pay of the officers of the Corps of Engineers: Colonel, $210; majors, $162; captains, $140; lieutenants serving with sappers and miners will receive the pay of cavalry officers of the same grade.

15. The monthly pay of the colonel of the artillery corps is $210; lieutenant-colonel, $185; majors, $150; and when serving on ordnance duty, $162; captains, $130; lieutenants, $90; second lieutenants, $60. The adjutant, in addition to his pay as lieutenant, the sum of $10 per month. Officers serving in the light artillery, or performing ordnance duty, shall receive the same pay as officers of cavalry in the same grade.

16. The monthly pay of officers in the infantry regiment: Colonels, $195; lieutenant-colonels, $170; majors, $150; captains, $130; lieutenants $90; second lieutenants, $80; and the adjutant, in addition to his pay as lieutenant, $10 per month.

17. The monthly pay of officers of cavalry:—Colonel, $210; lieutenant-colonel, $185; major, $162; captains, $140; first lieutenants, $100; second lieutenants, $90, and the adjutant $10 per month in addition to his pay as lieutenant.

18. The pay of officers of the general staff (except those of the medical department,) will be the same as officers of cavalry of the same grade. The annual salary of the surgeon-general is $3,000, with fuel and quarters; monthly pay of surgeons of ten years' service in that grade, $200; a surgeon of less time service, $162; assistant surgeon of ten years' service, $150; assistant surgeon of five years' service, $130, and for assistant of less than five years' service, $110.

19. There shall be allowed, in addition to the pay herein before provided, to every commissioned officer, except the surgeon-general, $9 per month for every five years' services, and to the officers of the army of the United States who have resigned, or may resign, to be received into the service of Confederate States, this additional pay shall be allowed from the date of their entrance into the former service. There shall also be an additional monthly allowance to every general officer commanding in chief a separate army according to the rank the rank of fifty.

20. The pay aforesaid shall be in full of all allowances, except forage, fuel, quarters and traveling expenses, while traveling under orders, &c., &c.

21. Allows forage to officers, &c.

22. Monthly pay of enlisted men: Sergeants or master workmen of engineer corps, $34; corporals or overseers, $20; privates of first-class or artificers, $17; privates of second-class, or laborers, and musicians, $13; sergeant major of cavalry, $21; first sergeant, $20, sergeants, $17; corporals, farriers and blacksmiths, $13; musicians, $13; privates, $12; first sergeants, $20; sergeants, $17; corporals and artificers, $13; musicians, $12, and privates, $11. Non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians and privates serving in light batteries shall receive the same pay as those of cavalry.

23 The President is authorized to enlist all master workmen necessary to the ordnance service, not exceeding one hundred men, and at salaries ranging from $13 to $34 per month

24. Each enlisted man shall receive one ration per day and clothing.

25. Refers to commutation of rations.

26. The Secretary of War is directed to prescribe the duties of every department of service.

27. Requires Quartermasters and Commissaries to give bonds.

28. Prohibits any officer from being interested in purchases made for the army.

29. The rules and articles of war of the United States, with slight exceptions, adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States.

30. The President is directed to call into service only so many of the troops herein provided for as he may deem necessary.

31. Repeals all conflicting laws.

The law is quite long, and hence the reason of the analysis, which will doubtless be more satisfactory to readers generally than the perusal of the entire law.

Below is a tabular statement of the number and grade of officers and men:

Rank.	Engineer Corps.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.
Colonels	1	1	6	1	9
Lieutenant-Colonels	—	1	6	1	8
Majors	4	10	6	1	21
Number of Companies	—	40	60	10	110
Captains	5	40	60	10	115
First Lieutenants	—	80	60	10	150
Second Lieutenants	—	40	120	20	180
Sergeants	10	160	240	40	450
Corporals	10	160	240	40	450
Privates	78	2,800	5,400	600	8,878
Farriers	—	—	—	4	4
Blacksmiths	—	—	—	4	4
Musicians	2	80	240	20	342
Adjutants	—	1	6	1	8
Sergeant Majors	—	1	6	1	8
Total					10,737
Add Brigadier-Generals					4
Aids to Brigadier Generals					4

THE PROPOSED EVACUATION OF SUMTER.

The Charleston *Mercury* alludes as follows to the announcement that the Administration intends to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumpter:

"The intelligence contained in our telegraphic column to-day will gratify our readers. Sumpter is to be ours without a fight All will be rejoiced that the blood of our people is not to be shed in our harbor, in either small or great degree. To those who have troubled themselves with vague fears of war on a large scale, and the horrors of war extensively, the relief will be as great as the apprehension has been grievous. For ourselves, notwithstanding all the Northern thunder, we have never been able to bring ourselves seriously to believe in the probability of any more than a few collisions, sufficient to show that we are in earnest and competent to make good our position of independence against our would-be masters. These gentry 'hold our valor light,' as also the honesty of the determination of the Southern peoples to be quit of them and their impertinent and detrimental inference through a government in common. It may, perhaps, yet be necessary to instruct them a little in these particulars. But it appears that for the present, under the circumstances in this case, they are inclined sensibly to dispense with experiment and its teachings. How far this discretion will revivify the hopes and stimulate the efforts of Reconstructionists throughout the South, is a matter to be discovered by observation. The temper and intention of the Northern people has now been so thoroughly developed and exposed to the eyes of all those at the South who will see, that we trust Unionmenders are too late in their attempts upon the virtue and integrity of our peoples. Crushed eggshells and friendship abused can never be mended. We have no doubt, however, that herculean efforts will be made in that direction, and must only take good care of these weaker brethren at the South, whose sentiments are stronger than their reason, or who live in the past rather than the future. The strait-jacket was a valuable invention. But, in the meantime, the prospect of having Sumpter is very pleasant."

—Mr. Benjamin Holt, for many years a teacher in the Hawkins-street School in Boston, died at Lancaster, Mass., on March 9, at the age of 87 years and 7 months. He married a daughter of Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D., for many years pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Boston, and was the father-in-law of William D. Ticknor, Esq., senior member of the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Etna at this Port.

Discussion in Parliament on the Slave-Trade.

The Quarrel Between Napoleon III. and the Bishops.

Victor Emanuel King of Italy.

Postponement of the Revolution in Hungary

INSURRECTIONS IN TURKEY.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY NEWS.

The screw steamer *Etna*, Capt. KENNEDY, belonging to the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Company, which sailed from Liverpool at 11:30 on the morning of the 27th, and from Queenstown on the 28th ult., arrived here yesterday morning. She does not bring any intelligence of the *Australasian*.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Portland Feb. 16, arrived at Liverpool Feb. 28.

The steamship *Vigo*, from New-York for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown, Feb. 28, and landed a portion of her mails.

The *Arabia* reached Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 24th ult.

The *Kedar* arrived there on the night of the 25th.

The *Palestine* sailed from Liverpool for Portland on the 26th ult., with £7,500 in specie.

The *Seine*, (S.,) with West India and Pacific mails, had arrived at Southampton, bringing $1,585,000 in specie.

The bill appropriating the four seats in Parliament vacant by the disfranchisement of the boroughs of Sudbury and St. Albans, was passed to a second reading.

The weavers of Blackburn and the surrounding district had partially resumed work, but a large number still held out for their original demands.

Capt. PYKE, of the American ship *General Parkhill*, had been murdered on board his vessel. The ship left Liverpool on the 25th for Charleston, but when off Holyhead, a disturbance took place on board between the officers and men, in the course of which the Captain was killed, having been stabbed five times, and the mate was severely injured. The ship had returned to the Mersey, and the crew were imprisoned, pending an investigation.

A Glasgow dispatch says that the iron-cased ship *Black Prince* was successfully launched Feb. 27.

On Feb. 27 an injunction was granted against persons engaged in London lithographing notes of the Kingdom of Hungary, purporting to be issued by LOUIS KOSSUTH, bearing the arms of the Kingdom of Hungary. It is said the issue contemplated was of 150,000 000 florins; that 3,000 persons have been engaged in the manufacture, and that the notes were all printed and on the eve of delivery. The Austrian Government called upon the British Foreign Office to interfere, but Lord JOHN RUSSELL declined, and an application was then made to one of the City Courts.

The Church Rates Abolition bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons, Wednesday night, Feb. 27,—281 against 264. The majority was 6 more than in the division last session.

The Committee of the Senate had adopted the project of address in reply to the opening speech of the Emperor. The address congratulates the Emperor upon his decree of Nov. 24, and upon his foreign policy.

The Clerical Party in Paris do not think the address of the Senate strong enough. There is another party which thinks it too favorable.

A project of an address was read on the 28th, in the Corps Legislatif. The following is a summary of its contents.: The address expresses the thanks of the Deputies on account of the Imperial decree, and expresses hopes for the maintenance of peace. The address then continues: "We hope that the humane mission which France has fulfilled in Syria will be maintained. We approve of the policy which your Majesty has followed in Italy. The diplomatic documents and the recent dispatch of troops to Rome have given proofs of your devotion to the Papacy, and have preserved its temporal power as much as the force of circumstances and the resistance of the Papal Government to wise counsels have allowed. In thus acting your Majesty has completely restored the religious sentiments and the political traditions of France. As regards the future the Corps Legislatif relies on your Majesty's wisdom, being convinced that you will always be guided by the same principles and same feelings, without allowing yourself to be disturbed by the injustice which you have experienced and which has distressed us."

The *Moniteur*, of Feb. 28, says the Bishop of Poictiers has published a *mandement* in the *Monde*, containing allusions offensive to the Goverament of the Emperor, and likely to arbitrarily disturb the conscience of the citizens. The *mandement* has been submitted to the High Jurisdiction of the Council of State, which is charged to decide in all cases of abuse.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a circular addressed by Count PARIGNY to the Prefect of Viennes, relating to the above *mandement* of the Bishop of Poictiers. The *Moniteur* says: "I considered that it would be contrary to the intentions of the Government to

declared to be a calumny on the Pontifical Government.

The French were about to occupy a portion of the Province of Frosinone.

Cardinal BRUNELLI is dead.

An accident had occurred on the Caserta Railroad, by which nine persons are reported to have been killed and forty-one wounded.

The inhabitants of Viterbo, which was claimed as part of St. Peter's Patrimony, had petitioned the Italian Parliament for their union with the Kingdom of Italy. This petition was expected to inaugurate the debate on the Roman question. It was thought that the Parliament would pass an order of the day intrusting to Count CAVOUR the task of attempting to obtain by diplomatic means the withdrawal of the French force from Rome.

The Italian Senate, on the 26th ult., passed by a vote of 139 to 2 the project of law granting the title of King of Italy to VICTOR EMANUEL and his descendants.

Official advices from Turin say that in the conference of Democrats assembled in that city, Gen. KLAPKA spoke against any revolutionary attempts in Hungary, and represented the country as being at present unprepared.

A Vienna dispatch of the 25th ultimo announces that the Emperor on that day signed the new Constitution. The Diet, which is composed of an upper and lower House, has the right of legislation. The Hungarian Constitution remains intact.

A riotous disturbance took place at Pesth on the occasion of a Jewish festival on the 24th ult. Fire-arms were used by the military police, and several persons were wounded. Two of the patrol were also wounded.

It is stated on reliable authority, that on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Brochow, fought on 20th February between the Russians and the Poles, disturbances took place at Wersaw which rendered the interference of the Police necessary.

It is stated that Russia was taking strong military measures to prevent any disturbing manifestations on the day of the abolition of Serfdom.

Russia is said to have proposed the coaclasion of a treaty of Commerce with Prussia and the Zollverein.

A serious insurrection is reported to have broken out at Sutorina. MEHEMET PASHA marched against the insurgents, but he retreated, finding his force wholly insufficient to cope with them. The insurgents were receiving reinforcements from all parts.

An insurgent body numbering 5,000, and supported by Montenegrins, have pillaged and set fire to the City of Behar, after killing more than fifty Mahomedans, several of whom were women.

Letters received from Constantinople to 20th ult., announce that the financial news received from Paris and London has increased the commercial panic. Turkish loans fell to 38. Numerous failures were imminent.

The financial embarressment of the Turkish Government continues to increase. The early arrival of Count ORLOFF on a special mission from St. Petersburg is rumored. The Marquis DA LAVALATE returns home in May to be succeeded by Marshal NEILL.

The Calcutta and China mails—the news by which has been partially anticipated by the *Prince Albert*—had reached England, and the American portion is received by the *Etna*.

At Calcutta, on the 29th of January, (as reported by telegraph, *vid* Galle,) hardly any business was doing, and Shirtings had declined 1¼d. since the date of last advices. Exchange was unaltered. Freights the same. Exchange at Shanghai had advanced to 6s. 4d.@6. 6d.

Exchange at Hong Kong was quoted steady, at 4s. 9d. Imports were dull, prices nominal. Tea dull and declining.

A private letter from Hong Kong, written just before the departure of the mail, states that the rebels had taken possession of Woosung, and that an indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants having commenced, the French authorities landed to interfere on the score of humanity, but would not meddle with the political movements of the insurgents.

Repression of the Slave-trade.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on the 26th, Mr. CAVE moved the following resolutions:

1. That the means hitherto employed by England for the suppression of the African Slave-trade have failed.

2. That this failure has mainly arisen from having endeavored almost exclusively to prevent the supply instead of to check the demand.

3. That the remedy is not to be found in countenancing immigration into those countries where Slavery exists, but in augmenting the working population of those in which Slavery has been abolished.

4. That, therefore, while repressive measures should be continued and even rendered more effective, every possible encouragement and assistance should be given to the introduction of free immigrants, and especially of settlers from China into the British West India Colonies.

Lord J. RUSSELL—The honorable gentleman has made a very interesting, and, at the same time, a very temperate speech. (Hear, hear.) It is worth the while of the House frequently to consider this subject, and if any member of this House will point out means by which the Slave-trade can be more rapidly and more effectually suppressed, our time will not be lost in considering such remedies. Our commanders have several times had efficient squadrons near Cuba, and I believe they have used every endeavor to check the Slave-trade as far as was in their power. But we are met with another obstacle, and that is that these slavers carry the American flag, [hear, hear,] and many of them are saved in that way. I have read over and over again in the American newspapers that there is a large association with considerable capital at Havana, which has relations with New-York and with other ports on the coast of America. The agents purchase vessels in New-York and elsewhere, and there are sent sometimes to Havana, and sometimes directly to the coast of Africa. They arrive off the coast, and perhaps are for weeks unable to embark their human cargo, but opportunities are ultimately found. As the honorable gentleman truly said, one squadron, however active, cannot prevent the embarcation of slaves along the whole coast. The ships are then brought to Cuba, where they anchor in some of the small creeks or harbors, and the slaves are landed and dispersed among the plantations. *All this time our cruisers are unable to touch them, because they are covered by the American flag. When we remonstrated on this subject the American Government stated—and held that they were in their perfect right in so doing—that the right of search in time of peace cannot by international law be allowed; and they claimed immunity for their ships, however engaged, from any search by our cruisers. No doubt, this flag has covered a vast importation of slaves.* If the Spanish flag had been shown our cruisers would at once have seized the vessels, but as they bore American colors it was impossible to do so. But I met them, I think, with great fairness. I said, "It may be that the sensitiveness you show with regard to the search of your ships is justifiable; it may be that your national pride would never allow an English officer to come on board, and search vessels *bonâ fide* in possession of ship's papers belonging to the United States; but, if that be so, do not depart from your own treaties and your own declarations against the Slave-trade. Employ cruisers of your own. [Hear, hear.] If you will make British cruisers to put down the Slave-trade, put it down yourselves, and take all the credit and glory which will attach to the successful extinction of the Slave trade. Let us not touch a single one of your ships, but do it effectually—do it for the sake of your own character, for the sake of the great Republic which I hope may still remain the United States of America." The President of the United States, as the honorable gentleman says, directed the Secretary of State to tell me that the American Government had already heard enough of these remonstrances on the part of the British Government, and hoped that they would not be continued. The honorable gentleman has seen that in the papers, but he has not seen my answer. My reply was that *the American Government might state what they pleased, but that no declaration or diplomatic remonstrances of others would prevent the British Secretary of State from remonstrating, or from declaring that it was a blot on the United States that they did not effectually suppress the Slave-trade.* (Cheers.) *And, more than that, I stated that whenever occasion arose I would repeat the remonstrances against which the American President had protested.* (Cheers.) The state of things, however, is one for which I think neither the honorable member nor any member of this House will easily find a remedy. The Spanish Government, while they take some steps which might be commended, while they arm some cruisers to check the Slave-trade, do allow their officials, and more especially the planters in the Isle of Cuba, to derive enormous profits—as much as 70, 80, and 100 per cent.—from this horrible traffic, which is to us a subject of abhorrence. And this they are enabled to do by the protection given by the American flag to the vessels which carry on the trade. There was a proposal many years ago which I should be glad to see adopted if it would work practically, but I am afraid neither the United States, nor perhaps France or Spain, would agree to it. It proceeds from a sovereign who was altogether disinterested in the matter—the Emperor ALEXANDER, of Russia, who, seeing the jealousies of maritime nations, proposed that there should be a joint squadron composed of ships of various countries, empowered by all to search for slavers, but bearing only one flag, and carrying the prizes before a Court empowered to condemn them. That seemed to me a very reasonable proposition, but, despairing of being able to get such a suggestion accepted in its integrity, I proposed that the cruisers of various nations should sail together. But the American Government, I am sorry to say, refused that proposition. I must confess that I do not see the peculiar advantage of the hon. gentleman's resolutions. The first states that "the means hitherto employed by this country for the suppression of the Slave-trade have failed to accomplish that object." No doubt they have not totally abolished the Slave-trade, no more than have our Police succeeded in totally destroying the vicious custom of picking pockets, which has long prevailed in our own metropolis, [laughter;] but the means referred to in the resolution have thrown obstacles in the way of the Slave-trade, just as the police have thrown obstacles in the way of that species of thieving. Therefore I cannot agree in that part of the hon. gentleman's resolutions which seems to imply that our means have not tended towards the end for which they were devised. The latter part of the third resolution points to a very useful measure; but the former seems to exclude other remedies, which other remedies have, in my judgment, been found very conducive to the suppression of the Slave trade. With these opinions, while concurring in the greater part of the hon. gentleman's observations, and entirely approving the object which he has in view, I beg to move the previous question. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. BUXTON complained of the conduct of the Spanish Government, and expressed his apprehension that the Southern States of America were actuated with a desire to reopen the Slave-trade. In that case, the civilization of Africa would be hopeless, and *he trusted that the English Government would never recognize the Southern Confederacy without a stipulation against the Slave-trade.* He suggested that the chief slave coast should be placed under the protection of civil officers of this country, observing that this would enable the cruisers to break up the slave depôts and treat the traders landing there as pirates.

Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL thought that the proposal of his honorable friend was most satisfactory. Establishments of this kind would give this country a great influence over the native chiefs, and would induce them to turn their attention to legitimate trade, by which alone they could hope to effectually abolish the traffic in slaves.

Mr. KINNAIRD regretted that the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary, after recognizing the importance of the resolutions, had thought it right to deal with them in so unsatisfactory a manner.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Slaney, Mr. C. Fortescue, Mr. Crum Ewing, Sir Minto Farquhar, and Mr. Gregory took part.

Lord PALMERSTON—I must say the House is much indebted to the honorable member who moved these resolutions for bringing under their consideration a subject of great interest and importance [hear, hear,] and however much we may differ from him as to the wording of the resolutions, the course of the discussion must have shown him and the House that there is no difference of opinion between him and the Government as to the object to be attained. [Hear, hear.] There were some expressions, however, used by the honorable member, and re-echoed by the honorable member for Perth, which, if they are allowed to go forth without explanation, might create a misapprehension as to their meaning. The honorable gentleman stated that the English Government had for a long course of time encouraged and prompted Slavery and the Slave-trade; but what I believe he meant was that by consuming slave-grown produce the people of England had indirectly encouraged Slavery and the Slave-trade. [Hear, hear.] That is a question which has been frequently discussed in this House, and, upon full deliberation, those who have urged Parliament to prohibit the consumption of slave grown commodities have not succeeded in convincing Parliament and the country that this was an effectual method of putting down Slavery. I wish it to be understood that the efforts of England for putting down Slavery and the Slave-trade have been most exemplary, of long continuance, energetic, and, to a great degree, successful. That is one reason why I object to the wording of the first resolution, because, taken naked, and without explanation, it would imply that our efforts have altogether and entirely failed. We ourselves set the example of abolishing the Slave-trade, and afterwards the condition of Slavery. [Hear, hear.] Has that remained a fruitless example? On the contrary, France has followed our example. She abolished first the Slave trade, and then Slavery, and no condition of Slavery now exists in any Territory belonging to France. Holland has abolished the Slave-trade. We have concluded treaties with Spain and Portugal, giving means and providing machinery for putting an end to the Slave-trade; and we have concluded treaties with the innumerable chiefs on the Coast of Africa, binding them to coöperate with us in putting an end to it in their dominions. To say, then, that this country has been encouraging the Slave-trade and Slavery in other nations, is to assert that which is at variance with the most notorious facts, and is a calumny on the British nations. [Hear, hear.] Our efforts, in fact, have been greatly successful. The efforts of the British Government have never ceased ever since 1815, when, at the great Congress of Vienna, their representatives persuaded all the great Powers to agree to a declaration that the Slave-trade was a disgrace to Europe, the desolation of Africa, and ought to be put down. From that time to the present the influence of the British Government has been exerted with every civilized nation to induce them to put down the slave-trade, and they have had great success. In Brazil, which used to import annually 50,000, 60,000 and 70,000 negroes—a number which represents three times the amount of human misery inflicted, because that amount of negroes were every year torn from their homes and families in order to produce the residuum landed on Brazil—we have succeeded in abolishing the Slave trade—and if we had only accomplished that it would be a great glory to the British nation. [Hear, hear.] Portugal used to be a most active instrument of the Slave-trade. I will not undertake to say, because I know it would not be true, that from the Portuguese colonies in Africa a great extent of Slavery does not still go on, but it goes on against the will of the Government of Lisbon, and, when representations are made to it, the Government of Lisbon honestly and *bonâ fide* exercises its authority to prevent the recurrence of these abominations. Time was when the Court of Lisbon encouraged the Slave-trade. Now, it does all it can to discourage it, and very little Slave-trade is now carried on under the Portuguese flag. Holland, which used to carry on a great deal, now carries on no Slave-trade. Therefore the Slave-trade is now confined exclusively to that centre of abominations—the Island of Cuba. [Hear, hear.] The number of slaves imported into Cuba was formerly comparatively small, but I am sorry to say that within the last few years it has greatly increased. And how or why has it increased? *It is because the American Government, from motives for which we ought perhaps to respect it—from a mistaken sense of national honor has interfered to cover with impunity that prostitution of the American flag which covers the abomination of the Slave-trade.* When we come to speak of Spain, it is impossible to express too strongly one's sense of indignation at the profligate, shameless, and disgraceful bad faith with which the Spanish nation have acted in reference to the treaties concluded with England on this matter. [Hear, hear.] As far back as 1817, the Spanish Government bound themselves to put an end to the Slave-trade, and received £400,000 as compensation to those who might be sufferers by this change of policy. In 1835, after the Government of England had mainly contributed by its assistance and protection to the establishment of a free Constitution in Spain, we asked as the only acknowledgment of our services, that Spain would conclude with us a treaty by which machinery should be established by mutual right of search, mixed commissions, and this like, by which the engagement of 1817 might be rendered fully applicable, and an effectual end put to that Slave-trade which Spain still carried on, and which she was bound to abolish. We obtained our request. The memory of the services we had rendered her being still fresh in the recollection of Spain, she consented to make such a treaty, and, if it had been fairly carried out, the Spanish Slave-trade would have been as much abolished as that of Brazil. [Hear, hear.] It is extraordinary that a nation which consists of men who, taken singly, would blush to do anything which was not perfectly honest and straightforward, should, when taken in the aggregate be guilty of so shameless and abominable a violation of good faith. [Cheers.] The boundary of Spain might have given us just cause for war, if we had thought proper to avail ourselves of it. We have repeatedly remonstrated with the Spanish Government in strong language, like that which I have been using. [A laugh.] My noble friend has recently spoken to them in the same tone, but I am sorry to say they have hitherto been deaf to a sense of their duty with respect to their national engagement. [Hear, hear.] I trust, however, it is only a remnant of that debased feeling which the arbitrary Government of former days inflicted upon Spain. I hope that those liberal principles and those generous feelings which belong to a popular, representative and constitutional Government will before long have their sway, and that the people will force their Government to act in a manner more in accordance with national honor and good faith. [Cheers.] I regret to say, as my noble friend has stated, that we have not received from the Government of the United States that assistance which we were entitled to expect from a Government of free men. The Government of the United States have taken engagements as well as the Spanish nation. They are bound by treaty to coöperate with England for the suppression of the Slave-trade by stationing a certain amount of naval force upon the coast of Africa. That engagement has been more or less fulfilled from time to time, but the American Government have prevented British cruisers from meddling with ships sailing under the American flag, except at their risk and peril in the event of the ships being found not only to have the American flag, but to have American papers proving their nationality. It is well known that the mere hoisting of a flag is no proof of nationality. Nationality is proved by papers, which papers, of course, can only be a proof upon their production. Well, a great difficulty arose two or three years ago upon the coast of Cuba. We thought that not only should there be an intercepting force on the coast of Africa, but that it would be useful to station a similar force on the coast of Cuba. [Hear, hear.] Difficulties immediately arose. American citizens engaged in the Slave-trade immediately got up a great clamor against our cruisers, asserting that they were intercepting the legitimate commerce of the United States. The United States Government took the matter up, and, owing to the complication of circumstances, the British Government were obliged to withdraw their cruisers from that station. My noble friend made, not long ago, a proposal to the American Government, which, if they had really been disposed to coöperate with us in the suppression of the Slave-trade, I think they ought to have accepted. We and the American Government stand upon a different footing in one important respect. By the Act of 1845 a British cruiser taking a vessel engaged in the Slave-trade without papers and without any indication of nationality is entitled to have it condemned by a British Court of Admiralty. The Americans have not that power by their laws, and therefore when an American cruiser meets a ship even laden with slaves, but without any proof of nationality, she is unable to do anything, because if she were to take the slaver into an American port there is no American law by which a ship not American could be condemned for the crime of engaging in the Slave trade. What happened on the coast of Cuba? When a slaver filled with slaves met an American cruiser she threw her papers overboard, destroyed all proof of her nationality, and so foiled and baffled the enemy. When she met a British cruiser she became an American ship, produced her papers, and, though filled with slaves, defied our people to touch her. Well, my noble friend proposed to the American Government that British and American cruisers should always sail in couples, so that when they met a slaver, if she had destroyed the proofs of her nationality, the British cruiser might take her, while, on the other hand, if she showed American papers and colors, she might be seized by the American cruiser. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] Our proposal was declined, and therefore, as far as that method of putting down the Slave-trade in Cuba is concerned, we have been defeated. [Hear, hear.] It is always satisfactory when this House takes up this great question, and by such an expression of opinion as we have heard to-night fortifies Her Majesty's Government in the representations which they feel it their duty to make to foreign Governments. For my own part, I cannot too strongly express my concurrence in the opinion stated by my honorable friend the member for Newport, whose name is associated with all the most honorable and vigorous efforts for putting an end to Slavery and the Slave-trade—that, if this abominable crime could once be extinguished, the Coast of Africa would be the source of such wealth to its inhabitants and to the rest of the world as the imagination of man can hardly compass. The amount of valuable productions which might be drawn from that country, as well as the amount of consumption which might be found there for the productions of other regions, would give a scope to industry and civilization which would reflect the highest credit upon all the nations engaged in so glorious an achievement. However, the main object of the motion before our House—though I do not think that object is clearly developed in the resolution as it stands—seems to be that the Government ought to encourage free immigration into the Colonies. I hope, after the statement made by the Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department—who has shown that the Government are fully alive to the importance of this immigration, that they have greatly encouraged it, that it is continuing and increasing year by year, affording a supply of labor to our Colonies—and after the general opinion which has been expressed by those who have taken part in the debate to-night, that the honorable member opposite will not think it necessary to press his resolution to a division. [Hear, hear.] I can assure him that it would be unpleasant to the Government to do anything which might have the effect of inducing the public to believe that they differ from him in his general opinions. We agree with him in those opinions, although we cannot accept his resolution as it stands; and I trust, therefore, he will be satisfied with the discussion which has taken place, and will not force the House to the disagreeable necessity of voting upon the previous question.

Mr. CAVE agreed to withdraw the resolutions.

European Views of American Affairs—Mr. Lincoln's Position.

From the London Times, Feb. 26.

As yet everything has gone in favor of the Seceders. The weakness of Mr. BUCHANAN, the treachery of some of his most trusted advisers, the apathy and unbelief of the North, and the mixed rage and apprehension of the white populace, have given a complete triumph to the schemes of a few bold and resolute politicians. The whole of the Gulf States are now gone; six have joined the new Confederation, and Texas will, no doubt, join it as soon as the machinery of popular action is organized. Of another State, also, there can be no doubt. The United States Arsenal at Little Rock had been seized by the people of Arkansas, who are among the most fanatical Anti-Abolitionists in the Republic. It is only a few months since this State banished all free colored people from its territory, enacting that any found within its limits after a certain day should be reduced to slavery. It may be said, then, that the Slaveholding Confederation consists of eight States, commanding the Gulf of Mexico and the lower waters of the Mississippi.

But the path of the Secessionists does not seem likely to be one of unchequered success. A sanguine Unionist might almost say that the tide was turning. The North begins to hope for the Border States, and the South cannot conceal its apprehension and chagrin at their evident wavering. In the Constitution which the Montgomery Convention has drawn up the following clauses are very significant: "The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the Slaveholding States of the Confederated States is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same." Again: "Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy." This is no doubt considered a master-stroke of policy by the leaders of the Montgomery Convention. A prohibitive tariff is to be applied to the staple of Virginia and Maryland in order to force them in union with the Confederated States; Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS will launch his Berlin decrees at the obstinate Republics which refuse to recognize his authority; in fact, the extreme Southerners think that they have the world under their feet. The exclusive power of producing cotton is to secure the submission of mankind to their behests, provided this great advantage be used skilfully. Nowhere outside of this Confederation is the slave valuable; therefore the slave-breeders must seek the custom of their planters. They have only to treat the Virginians as foreigners, and to prohibit the introduction of negroes from this North, and Virginia, terrified and half-bankrupt, will in a few weeks be knocking at the gates of the Southern Capitol. It is true that by a prohibition of the trade they would immensely increase the value of negroes in the plantations. But what then? The only effect will be to make cotton dearer, and this increase of price must be paid by the consumer. Cotton must be had; it cannot be got except in the Confederated States, and so the loss will not fall on the citizens of the new Union.

Yet we can hardly think it wise in the Montgomery politicians to manifest their doubts so plainly. They have let the world see that they are suspicious of the Border States, and suspicions, when avowed, are often apt to cause the evils against which they are directed. The Border States, with the exception of North Carolina, were, according to the last advices, oscillating towards the North. The Washington Conference seems to represent, whether worthily or not, the feelings of these important communities. Maryland and Virginia were both disposed to compromise. Kentucky, though demanding large concessions from the North, and declaring that any coercion of the Gulf States will result in her immediate alliance with them, still showed no wish to separate from the Union. But in Tennessee the most important advantage has been gained by the Unionist Party. The State has determined not to hold a Convention—that is, to remain quiet under the coming Presidency of Mr. LINCOLN. True it is that these are conditional resolves, and may be departed from, should the Northerners fail to meet the requirements of the Border States. But, still, they show that some of the Slaveholding States still regard the old Union as their country; that they do not necessarily regard the inhabitants of the Free States as foes, and that they can contemplate without alarm the prospect of remaining in a Confederation in which they will be politically at the mercy of their opponents.

Such was the state of affairs when Mr. LINCOLN set out from his home, in Illinois, for Washington, where he will be inaugurated the first week in March. On his journey he passed through Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, where he was received by the authorities, and made a speech which will, no doubt, cause intense excitement in the South, and perhaps precipitate events. The policy which the opinion of the well-informed attributed to the incoming President has been avowed. Nay, Mr. LINCOLN goes beyond the expectations of his most staunch supporters. In speaking of his policy a few days since we said that he would, no doubt, hold those arsenals and dock-yards which remained to the Federal Government, and collect the revenues at the Southern ports. But Mr. LINCOLN is more explicit, and tells us that he means to do much more than this. Marching an army into South Carolina, he says, would be invasion,—it would be coercion. "But if the United States should merely hold *and retake* its own forts, collect duties, or withhold the mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be instances of coercion?" If only one objects to such legitimate means of maintaining the Federal rights, his "idea of preservation must be very thin and airy." The President then, in the most decided manner, condemns the doctrine that any State has a right to secede from the Union, pointing out that a county may have in the old part of the Union a greater number of inhabitants than a newly-settled State. "What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on the district of country with its people by merely calling it a State?" As if to support the incoming Administration, the House of Representatives at Washington has passed a bill authorizing the suspension of postal relations in seceding States, and is discussing another giving the President power to declare any port where the collection of the revenue is forcibly resisted not to be a port of entry. The spirit in which these measures will be received in the South is not difficult to predict; but whether indignation will prompt the seceders to acts of open hostility remains to be seen. We cannot help thinking that the 4th of March will be an important day in the annals of the New World.

Italian Affairs.

THE "KING OF ITALY."

The following *exposé des motifs* was read by Count CAVOUR, in a sitting of the Italian Senate, relative to the project of giving the title of King of Italy to VICTOR EMANUEL:

MESSIEURS SENATEURS: The marvelous events of the last two years have, through a series of unexpected successes, assembled in one state almost all the scattered members of the nation. To Principalities so different from one another, and often mutually hostile through divergence of views and political councils, has at length succeeded unity of government on the solid basis of the national monarchy. The Kingdom of Italy is now a fact. This fact we must affirm before the Italian people and Europe. By the order of His Majesty and upon the advice of the Council of Ministers, I have the honor, then, to present to the Senate measure by which the King, our August sovereign, takes for himself and his successors the title of the King of Italy. Faithful interpreter of the national will, already manifested in a thousand ways, Parliament, on the solemn day of the royal sitting, with the enthusiasm of gratitude and affection, saluted VICTOR EMANUEL as the second King of Italy. The Senate will be happy to be first to give a prompt sanction to the wishes of every Italian, and to salute with a new title the noble dynasty, born in Italy, illustrious by eight centuries of glory and virtue, for which has been reserved by Divine Providence the honor of avenging misfortunes, closing wounds, and terminating the era of Italian divisions. By your vote, gentlemen, you will put an end to the recollections of provincial jealousies, and you will write the first page of a new national history."

GENERAL CIALDINI AT GAETA.

The following is the order of the day published by Gen. CIALDINI at Gaeta, and already mentioned by telegraph:

MOLA DI GAETA, Feb. 17.

SOLDIERS: Gaeta has fallen! the Italian flag and the victorious cross of Savoy are waving upon the top of the Orlando tower. What I foretold on the 10th of January you accomplished on the 13th of this month. He who leads soldiers like you can safely become a prophet of victory. In ninety days you have subdued a fortress celebrated by numerous sieges, and become still stronger by the addition of new works of defence; a fortress which, at the beginning of this century, resisted for nearly four months, the first soldiers of Europe. History will tell the exertions you made, the fatigues you went through, your constancy, abnegation, and valor. History will tell the gigantic work accomplished by you in so short a time. The King and the country applaud your triumph; the King and the country thank you.

Soldiers! We have fought against Italians. It was a sad but necessary duty. I cannot therefore invite you to joyful demonstrations—to the insulting merriment of the conqueror. I think it worthier, both of you and me, to unite you to-day in the Isthmus, under the walls of Gaeta, where a funeral mass will be said. There we shall pray for those gallant soldiers who, during this memorable siege, have fallen, both among our ranks and upon the enemy's bastions. Death covers with a sad veil human wrath, and the dead are all equal before the eyes of generous men. Our anger should not live beyond the fight; the soldier of VICTOR EMANUEL fights and pardons.

CIALDINI.

Address of the French Senate.

The following embraces so much of the Address referred to above, as tendered by the French Senate to the Emperor, in response to the Address from the throne, as relates to foreign topics:

"Your Majesty, by the preciseness of the communications of your Government, has enlightened the public mind and strengthened the confidence of the country in the greatness of France and in the maintenance of peace. The alarm recently occasioned by the announcement of a fatal term has disappeared. The diplomatic correspondence has placed in a clear light the good understanding of France, the consideration she is held in, and the reward of her moderate and conciliatory policy.

In Syria you have placed the sword of France between the Christian population and Mussulman fanaticism. The massacres of our Catholic brethren have been arrested by the sight of our flag.

Nay, more, the French army, faithful to your summons, went to the extreme East to again raise the Cross beaten down by Asiatic superstition. Missionaries of religion, vindicators of French interests, our soldiers, united to those of Great Britain, have effected an opening for ideas, commerce and civilization in the capital of the Celestial Empire. It was a glorious day, that on which the *Te Deum* to the Almighty and the *Domine salvum* for the Emperor were heard from the centre of the cathedral restored.

If we now cast our eyes on the Italian Peninsula we are, like your Majesty, struck with the events of which it has been the theatre since our last session. Two interests of the first order which the Emperor wished to conciliate have clashed, and Italian liberty is struggling with the Court of Rome. To prevent that conflict your Government has tried all that political skill and fair dealing could suggest. To one you pointed out the course of the law of nations, to the other a compromise. There you separated from unjust aggression; here you were afflicted at impolitic resistance. Everywhere you were affected by noble misfortune and painful ruin. In fine, all equitable roads were opened, and you only stopped short before the employment of force. For by armed intervention ideas of conciliation are not realized. Your Majesty, moreover, has not forgotten that at other periods the fault committed by France was to pretend to govern Italy after having emancipated it, and you desired to disengage French policy from what had been an embarrassment, not thinking that because it was necessary to interfere in favor of Italy oppressed by a foreign Power it was necessary to interfere in constraining the will of emancipated Italy. This system of non-intervention, the best to prevent a general conflagration, will close the field of our ancient rivalry with Austria; and if, notwithstanding sinister predictions, a European war does not break out in Spring, it is because your Majesty, content with a prudent and firm attitude, has resisted the inducements of ardent passions, while you did not yield to the exigencies of reaction. And this peace will be as valuable a blessing to Italy as to us, for Italy will not be understood by the world, which is regarding her, unless she proves that she will not agitate Europe by her liberty after having so long disturbed it by her misfortunes. Let her recollect, above all, that Catholicism has intrusted to her the Head of the Church, the representative of the greatest moral force of humanity. The religious interests of France demand of her not to forget it. The pleasing recollections of Magenta and of Solferino lead us to hope that she will take it into consideration. But our firmest hope is in the tutelary and indefatigable hand of Your Majesty. Your filial affection for a sacred cause, which you do not confound with that of the intrigues which borrow its mask, has been unceasingly remarked in the defence and maintenance of the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff. And the Senate do not hesitate to give their full adhesion to all the acts of your frank, moderate and persevering policy. For the future, we shall continue to place our confidence in the monarch who covers the legacy with the French flag, who has assisted at its trials, and who has constituted himself the most vigilant and most faithful guardian of Rome and of the Pontifical throne.

Sire, with the questions before us which are about to arise in Europe, France is perhaps the country where there is the least to do, in consequence of all that has been done. Nevertheless, a nation like ours cannot remain inactive. Labor and progress are its lot, and from your Majesty the most fruitful impulse comes. Whatever be the part reserved for the Senate in the national movement, your Majesty may rely upon its zeal, its devotedness, and its love for the public welfare and for truth."

French Diplomacy and the American Secessionists.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

"Several journals in the Slaveholding States of America lately spoke in a triumphant tone of the arrival in France of a deputation from South Carolina, for the purpose of cultivating an alliance with NAPOLEON III., and the New-York Times, in a recent article, headed, 'How the Deputation was Received,' recorded with great glee that it had met with a snubbing at the Tuileries. But it now appears that the whole story of the deputation was founded on error. Col. FAULKNER the American Minister here, never having heard of the facts alleged by the transatlantic papers, called on M. THOUVENAL a day or two since to inquire whether there was any truth in them, and he received from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the most positive assurances that no delegate from South Carolina, or from any other Secessionist State, has ever been received either by the Emperor or by himself. One only citizen of a Slave State has lately had an audience of the Emperor, namely, Gen. STEVENSON, of Tennessee, (a State, by the way, which has not left the Union,) and he solicited this audience merely in his character of Chairman of the Pacific Railway Company. Col. FAULKNER knows of no delegates from South Carolina having arrived in Paris, and he wishes this statement to be made public."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 26th were quiet but firmer, and Consols closed at ⅛ ₱ cent. Improvement, notwithstanding the renewed decline in Exchange at New-York. The last quotations for Consols were 91¾@¾ for money, and 91¾@⅞ for account.

The Supply of Money in the Discount Market was rather better, and the demand was moderate. No business, however, was done below 8 ₱ cent.

£48,000 in bar gold was taken to the Bank on the 26th, while £40,000 in sovereigns was withdrawn for America.

GENERAL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 27—A. M.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday reached about 20 000 bales, (10,000 per day,) including 6,000 on speculation and for export. The demand continues good, and the improvement advised per *Niagara* and *France Albert* is fully maintained. Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co. report an advance on last Friday's quotations of fully ⅛d. and partially 3-16d. ₱ lb.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There is no improvement in the tone of the market, and any business done yesterday was at the lowest rates of last week, except, perhaps, in yarns suitable for the Blackburn market.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report Flour dull, and 6d. cheaper; Extra State, 28s. Wheat quiet, at late rates; Red, 11s. 1d.@12s. 9d.; White, 12s.@15s. Corn in moderate demand, at a slight improvement; Mixed, 30s. 9d.@37s.; Yellow, 37s.@38s.; White, 38s @39s.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork continue dull. Bacon dull—offered at 50s. for Long Middles and Cumberlead Cut, without buyers. Cheese dull, and partially lower. Lard slow, 53s.@57s. Tallow quiet; Butchers' Association, 56s.; Fine North American, 57s. 6d.

PETROLEUM—Sugars continue quiet. Coffee steady. Rice—Nothing doing. Ashes quiet; Pots, 29s. Spirits Turpentine steady at 31s. Resin dull and lower; small sales of Common as low as 4s. 5d.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm for good, but dull for inferior. FLOUR 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. cheaper. SUGARS dull; Common 6d.@1s. lower. COFFEE brisk. TEA quiet, but steady. RICE quiet, but steady. TALLOW in moderate demand at 59s. 6d. for Y. C. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d. Scotch PIG IRON, 48s. 3d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Feb. 28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FEB. 28.

Market opene very quiet and dull. Sales, so far, look like only 4,000 or 5,000. Imports, 36,995. Previously, 75,467.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 28.

Consols Money, 91; Consols Account, not quoted. New Threes, 90⅞@¼.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 28.

Consols, Money, 91⅜@⅝; Consols, Account, 91⅜@⅝. New Threes, 91⅜@⅝.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Bank Court has broken up without altering the rate of discount.

CORN AVERAGES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

Wheat, 70,670 quarters, at 54s.; Barley, 64,902 quarters, at 39s. 4d.; Oats, 18,253 do., at 23s. 2d.; Rye, 72 do., at 35s. 5d.; Beans, 3,761 do., at 39s. 7d.; peas, 1,506 do., at 41s. 1d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—FEB. 28.

Sugar flat. Coffee sold steadily. Tea steady. Rice dull. Saltpetre inactive. Tallow market good.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 28.

The Cotton market to-day was quiet, and prices maintained with difficulty. The sales yesterday and to-day foot up about 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and for export.

BREADSTUFFS close dull but steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 28.

Consols closed to-day at 91⅜@91⅝ for money and account.

The meeting of the Bank Directors to-day was adjourned without having made any further alteration in the rate of discount.

American Securities remain without quotable change.

—The Macon *Telegraph*, of March 4, says that a difficulty occurred in that city at the store of Hardeman & Griffin, between Capt. Lucius Lamar and Mr. James Ralston, in which Capt. Lamar was severely cut several times in the breast by Mr. Ralston. Although apparently out of danger, it will be two or three days before he can be pronounced safe. Capt. Lamar fired a derringer pistol at Mr. Ralston, which did not take effect, although within two or three feet of him. It is said that a button of Mr. Ralston's coat received the ball.

—Judge McLEAN, of Ohio, is in very poor health; so much so, in fact, that he has frequently been unable of late to take part in important consultations with his colleagues of the Supreme Court.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A Representative Man—Iron and Zinc Companies—A Charleston Sewing Machine—The Small-Pox Stopping the Mails at Georgetown—30,000 Men Ready for anything that Smells of War—A Donation for Sumpter.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Sunday, March 10, 1861.

Very few people in Charleston, and certainly no one out of the city, is aware that we have in our midst a man who was as well acquainted with BYRON and SHELLEY as a mother is with her own child. I have been with the old fellow for hours to-day, and may hap your readers, particularly the lady portion of them, who think the author of "Don Juan" was such "a dear, naughty creature," may like to glance at this portion of my letter.

ANTONIO JOBE is such a representative man, that it seems strange that no one heretofore has brought him before the public. He commands a little boat of some fifteen tons, the *Esmeralda*, which deserves notoriety from the fact that in it came the women and children from Fort Sumpter, when Major ANDERSON sent them away, to be taken aboard the *Marion*. Capt. JOBE stands as tall, as erect, and as muscular as "honest Old ABE," and I have no doubt that on a stretch there would be found considerable "outcome" in him. Seventy-six years have deeply seamed his cheeks, and planted many a furrow in his brow, yet he is as active, as quick, and as clear, as when he was in Lord BYRON'S employ in Greece. I have lazily lounged away the morning hours sailing with the old man close enough to Sumpter to salute the sentry who guarde the lone flag of our country, close, too, to the frowning batteries of Morris Island, where they hate the flag that others, so near them worship, and within a buiscuit's throw of Moultrie on the other side, where I saw over two thousand men at their devotions.

It is somewhat difficult to get the old man started, but if you happen to get on the right side of him, you have a prospect of a genuine treat, such as any member of your erudite Historical Society might envy. JOBE was born in the city that gave a Columbus to a grateful world, and ran off to sea ere he was well loosed from the maternal fountain. Having an intense love of America, which is the golden Utopia of so many Europeans, he sought our shores, and at the time of the last war with England, he shipped as a petty offic

Surrender of the Arsenal at San Antonio

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter received by a lady in this City from her daughter in San Antonio:

SAN ANTONIO, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1861.

The Revolutionists have arrived, and San Antonio is full of armed men. The Lone-Star flag is floating surrounded by a band of armed men. Excitement seems to be at the highest pitch. This morning we awoke to find about eight hundred men from the country on the Plaza. A short time since the General (TWIGGS) rode up in his carriage, and was immediately surrounded by the Secessionists, who demanded the Government property. The General refused to give it up, and they gave him six hours to reconsider.

It would have been worth your while to see the company which was congregated on the Plaza. Most of those composing it are mounted. Some have shawls, some coats, some none. There are very few who are dressed respectably. They have all kinds of arms, and all kinds and colors of shawls, which give them a very shabby appearance.

A gun went off accidentally just now and wounded five men.

The stores in the city are all closed, and it looks gloomy enough to suit Secessionists or any other party. Companies of citizens are marching and counter-marching, and, as they are well drilled, they look quite imposing compared with the other party.

FEB. 17.—Well, it is all over. Everything was given up to the State yesterday by noon. The two companies of United States troops that were left here were obliged to leave in the afternoon. I went where I could see them load the wagons. The roll was called, and in a few moments they were out of sight. I never wish to see the sight again. Tears streamed from many eyes as they passed.

They went out with colors flying and band playing, though I believe this was forbidden in the stipulations. They wanted to take their arms from them, but the soldiers said they would not give them up—they would kill every one who attempted to take them, and they had their own way. Had they been without arms, I suppose they would not have dared to raise the Stars and Stripes. It is astonishing how quickly and silently everything was given up. By 6 o'clock at night every vestige of the Federal troops was gone and State sentinels posted, and everything as quiet as if it had always been so. To-day the invaders are drinking and shouting around the streets, making it seem this morning anything but quiet.

Major VINTON has had most of the labor on his shoulders. He does not approve of the course that has been taken at all. He has acted honorably through it all and will probably stand high with the Department at Washington. Gen. TWIGGS has branded his own name with infamy forever. We shall probably never see such a sight again as three hundred revolutionists wheeling in upon the Plaza two by two. I don't wonder people got excited.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A correspondent of the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette*, writing from Harrisonburg, tells a story too shocking for belief. Mrs. COOLEY, the wife of B. B. COOLEY, who lives near Middletown, Frederick Co., left home about 2 P. M., on the afternoon of Feb. 28, to visit a neighbor, as was supposed, but as she did not return by nightfall, alarm was excited, and as the hands came in from work they were sent out to hunt her up. Some of them heard groans in the smoke house near by, and having gained access to it, found Mrs. COOLEY sitting on the floor, her hands cover ng her face, and perfectly unconscious. Some of her clothing was hanging from the meat hooks in the rafters, and some was strewed about the floor. A salting tray was almost filled with blood, apparently freshly spilled. Marks, resembling those made by the pressure of fingers, were upon her arms and her head, neck and sides were horribly mutilated by what appeared to be a blunt-pointed instrument. Her shoes and stockings were found under her bed in her chamber, saturated with blood. Medical aid was promptly procured, and everything done for her that science and skill could suggest, but all was of no avail. She lingered for two or three days when death came to her relief. A negro woman has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered her, but no satisfactory evidence has yet been found against her.

—The Mobile *Register* states that "the beautiful residence of Mr. HARRISON, leased for the use of the President of the Confederate States, is almost ready for occupancy, and Mrs. DAVIS is expected to preside in the new "White House" in a few days.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Special TERM—Nos. 8 on DEMURRER, 2, 127, 157, 164, 144, 182, 193 203, 209, 210, 211, 214, 215, 218, 219, 196, 220, 222, 223

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3319, 2683, 3017, 2263, 1805, 3581, 3181, 1609, 3335, 6059, 2391, 3429, 3579, 2983 3455, 3555, 3519, 3465, 3261, 3313, 3153. *Part II.*—Nos. 2460, 2664, 6346 1710, 2968, 3352, 1954, 2028, 2400, 2658, 2164, 3562, 3068, 3580, 2422, 3514, 3346, 3492, 2056, 3466, 3260, 3454, 3512, 3278 1616

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1531, 867, 869, 1247, 1375, 1315, 1535, 1551 1559, 1561, 1307, 1567, 1571, 1573. *Part II.*—Nos 862, 956, 1028, 1030, 1036, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056 382. (Held in New City Hall, third floor, Room No 16.)

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 709, 205, 425, 782, 542, 298, 495, 791, 793, 794 795 796, 3149, 724, 760. *Part II*—Nos 457, 537, 2990,499, 605, 748, 761, 763, 239, 473, 532, 587, 140, 785, 786.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court.

Before Justice BETTS.

JURISDICTION—SUPPLIES—CREDIT OF OWNER.

Benjamin Sutherland vs. *The Brigantine Lady Monsell*.—This was a libel filed to recover the amount of a bill of blacksmith's work done on the vessel. The vessel was a foreign vessel, and came into this port disabled, and requiring this work to enable her to proceed on her voyage to her home port. Her master consigned her to a Mr. Bulley, agent of the foreign owners. The owners had at the time the repairs were made ample credit, and actual funds in Mr. Bully's hands, and the libelant had implied notice of that fact through his personal and business intercourse with him, and could have had explicit assurance of the fact, if inquiry had been made of the agent or master.

Held by the Court.—That under the decision of the Supreme Court in Pratt *vs.* Reed (19 How. 359,) the Court has no jurisdiction of the action.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Sawyer; for claimant, Mr. McMAHON.

EXCEPTIONS—INTEREST.

William Hare vs. *The Steamship Victoria*.—This case came up on exceptions to a Commissioner's report to whom it had been referred to ascertain the amount due the libelant. The action was on a bill of lading for mackerel not delivered to the consignee. The Commissioner reported the amount at $1,601, with 7 per cent interest.

Held by the Court.—That the libelant can only recover 6 per cent. interest under this form of action.

Other exceptions overruled.

For libelant—Mr. MORTON and Mr. MILLER. For claimant—Messrs. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE.

COLLISION—EVIDENCE—STEAMER AND SAILING VESSEL.

Smith D. Stannard vs. *The Steamer John Hart. W. R. Green et al.* vs. *The Schooner T. C. Lyman*.—These were cross libels, to recover the damages occasioned respectively to the steamboat and the schooner by a collision between them, which occurred about noon of March 3, 1860, above Hell Gate, between War's Island and the Long Island shore. The schooner was close-hauled. The steamboat claimed that the schooner had not continued her long tack as far in shore as she could, but came round so as to produce the collision. Witnesses varied in their estimates of the distance which she might have continued her long tack, some thinking she had gone as far as she ought, and others saying she might have gone up to two hundred yards further.

The libelant in the first case alleged that he was the master and part owner of the schooner, and the objection was taken to his recovery that the other owners were not joined.

Held by the Court—That in admiralty the parties really entitled to relief must be made libelants, and this defect of pleading is fatal to a right of recovery by the libelant in the first suit, but it may be removed by amendment. That the *prima facie* presumption in both suits is against the steamer. If she fails to relieve a sailing vessel under such circumstances from hazard, she must prove that the failure is attributable to some culpable misconduct on the part of the sailing vessel.

That the evidence of the men on the schooner as to the propriety of the schooner's continuing on her long tack or not is of more weight than the estimates of others at a distance from her, and that on the evidence nothing amiss was done by the schooner in breaking her tack and coming about.

That, although the officers of the steamboat were probably under the persuasion that the schooner would hold her tack further yet, they were bound to be prepared for a quicker change of her course. Yet she was kept on at a speed of from nine to thirteen knots, and nothing was done when he saw the schooner beginning to come about but blow his whistle, and ar ang wards to put up her helm at the moment of collision.

That there was negligence, therefore, on the part of the steamboat.

Decree for the libelant in the first case if the libel be properly reformed, and in the second case the libel is dismissed with costs.

For the schooner, Mr. FRIEHLE; for the steamboat, Mr. McMAHON.

The Hart-Dillaye Case—Another Motion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice LEONARD.

Stephen D. Dillaye vs. *E. B. Hart*.—This was an action to recover damages for an assault and battery, committed by the defendant upon the plaintiff, on the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, by striking the plaintiff on the head with a cane.

The defendant did not answer the complaint, and an order was made in April, 1859, that the amount of damages be assessed by a jury at the Circuit, at a future time therein named. The cause was postponed from time to time, and on the 5th of February the defendant took the plaintiff's default at the Circuit held by Justice BARNARD, and entered an order dismissing the complaint.

A motion is now made by the plaintiff to open the default and vacate this order, on the ground that the Court had no power to grant the order dismissing the complaint, inasmuch as no issue had been joined in the case, and the only right the defendant could have in the case was to the usual term fee.

The motion was opposed on the ground of the laches of the plaintiff

The Court finally vacated the order granted by Justice BARNARD, and ordered the case to be held before Justice CLERKE on the 26th inst.

Stephen D. Dillaye attorney in person; James T. Brady opposed.

Verdict of Twenty-five Dollars Against Policemen for False Imprisonment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice MONCRIEF.

Hamilton Nesbitt vs. *George Dennett and Thomas Steel*.—This action is brought to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment.

It appears that on the 25th of July last the defendants, who are Metropolitan Policemen, arrested the plaintiff, upon the charge of having passed counterfeit money, and confined him in the lock up of the Twentieth Precinct Station-house over night. He was subsequently acquitted of the charge.

The plaintiff now brings this suit, charging that the arrest was malicious. The defendants deny the allegations in the complaint.

The Justice charged the jury that a policeman, like any other private individual, made an arrest at his own peril. If it turned out that the crime for which a citizen was arrested was not committed by him, or that there was in fact no crime at all committed, the policemen was made liable in damages to the party arrested. The jury should, however, take into consideration whether the facts of the case warranted a reasonable suspicion upon which to make the arrest, in awarding damages to the plaintiff. That policemen, as conservators of the public peace, were entitled to have these facts considered in their favor.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of twenty-five dollars.

War among Receivers—The Result of the Conflict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice BARNARD.

Egbert Deming, Trustee, &c., vs. *The New-York Marble Company et al.*—This case has been frequently reported in the TIMES under the above title. It was now brought to trial, and after nearly three days' examination of the plaintiff, his case was rested; whereupon, the Court, without further proceedings, gave judgment for the defendants, stating that the plaintiff's evidence was too conflicting and contradictory, to be relied upon, and being unsupported by other evidence, it would not sustain his case.

Wm. H. L. Barnes, for plaintiff; L. S. Chatfield & Edwards Pierrepont, for defendants.

Partnership Troubles—Action of Account.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice HOFFMAN.

James L. Cheesman vs. *James H. Sturgess, Andrew Thorp and Thomas S. Thorp*.—This action is brought for an accounting between partners. The plaintiff, it appears, held in August, 1855, two contracts with "The People's Ice Company" for conveyances to them of certain land at Athens, N. Y., and for the erection of buildings, docks and wharves thereon. In August, 1855, the plaintiff, the defendant Sturgess and one Braisted, entered into a copartnership arrangement for the purpose of carrying out these contracts. The plaintiff, it seems, assigned to each of the others a one-third interest therein, Sturgess and Braisted to advance the means, and after all moneys advanced were refunded, the profits, it appears, were to be equally divided. The plaintiff took title to the partnership property, but Sturgess advancing the purchase money, the plaintiff conveyed to him, and vested the title to the same in him. Sturgess then executed an instrument, by which he declared that he held the property for the benefit of plaintiff, Braisted and himself, and agreeing not to dispose of the property except for the purpose of the said contract, and with the consent and approbation of the said parties. The contract of building it appears was carried out. Braisted failing to furnish any of the money. It is claimed that Sturges paid over into the hands of plaintiff, to be disbursed in the enterprise, about $40,000, and as alleged, retained a balance of some amount. Sturges denies retaining any sums in his hands. There appears, however, to be two accounts between the parties, one offsetting the other, which is the matter in dispute. The case will occupy the Court for two or three days

J. W. Gerard for plaintiff; Wm. M. Evarts for defendants.

Two American Hard Rubber Companies—Which is Genuine?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Gorham D. Abbott vs. *The American Hard Rubber Company et als.*—This suit has been several times before the Court, and has been mentioned in the TIMES. It is an action brought by a stockholder in the American Hard Rubber Company, a Connecticut corporation, to set aside an alleged fraudulent sale of the assets of the Company to Messrs Poppenheusen, Konig & Funcke, of this City. The plaintiff showed, it will be remembered, that he was a stockholder and creditor of the Company to the amount of upwards of $100,000. The Company held certain patent rights, under the Goodyear patents, for the manufacture of India rubber under the form of what is known as the "Hard Compound," and was organized for the purpose of manufacturing and selling articles under those rights. The Directors of the Company made a sale of all the patent rights, stock, machinery, tools &c., to Poppenheusen & Co. On these facts the plaintiff some months ago obtained an injunction, pending suit, against the Company, and its Directors and Poppenheusen, Konig & Funcke, and an order for the appointment of a Receiver.

The plaintiff now avers that since the making of his former complaint he has been informed that immediately after Popperhenser, Konig and Funche bought the property, they associated themselves with Messrs. Judson, Ropes and Norton, who were some of the directors of the former company, and organized a new company under the New-York law, using the same name—The American Hard-Rubber Company—and Messrs. Poppenheusen & Co. then conveyed and delivered to the new company the rights, assets and property which had been conveyed to them by the former company.

On these facts he applied for leave to file a supplemental complaint setting up these facts and making the new company a party defendant.

The parties appeared by their counsel, and after some desultory discussion between the lawyers an order was entered, as asked, without opposition from defendants.

Benjamin Vanghan Abbott for the plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis and Judge Foot for defendants.

Security for the Performance of Contracts.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice ROBERTSON.

Charles Devlin vs. *John Fitzpatrick et al.*—The plaintiff in this action was formerly Street Commissioner, and, as alleged, when entering upon such duties, he assigned to the defendants certain contracts for paving Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street, taking Fitzpatrick's notes as security for his (Devlin's) interest in the contract.

Plaintiff complains that although he surrendered the notes upon retiring from his office, Fitzpatrick has neglected to account to him for his interest in the contracts. He claims that about $12,000 has been received from the City by Fitzpatrick, of which he (Devlin) has received nothing.

The case now came up on a motion to make the complaint more certain.

Court of General Sessions.

A SAUER DISPOSITION.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, John Sauer, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault and battery; and as the complainant did not wish to press the case, a fine of $5 was imposed.

A PRISONER PLEADS HIS OWN CAUSE.

Henry King, indicted for larceny, and felonious assault, was next put to the bar. The prisoner was a lawyer, from the South, and defended his own cause.

Knox Knox testified, that at Mr. James Miller's bookstore, No. 554 Broadway, he is clerk. On the 7th of February last, the prisoner came to the store, and wanted to purchase some books; after buying one hook for three shillings, he looked about among the other books, when he put a $6 book under his cloak, and attempted to leave. Witness stopped him, and demanded the book. Prisoner replied that he had taken none. The stolen book was then found upon him, when he said he had bought it at Appleton's. Prisoner then resisted, and drawing a pistol, fired. The bullet passed below the knee of the witness, and struck the floor.

James Miller, the proprietor of the store, next corroborated the testimony of the last witness; the books taken were a copy of Byron and Homer's *Iliad*.

James Cannon, another clerk, testified also to the same effect.

The prosecution rested here; and the prisoner said that two witnesses by whom he had expected to prove that he had bought the books at Appleton's, were now in Missouri, consequently he should have to address the jury without witnesses. He then proceeded to sum up in a manner that fully substantiated his claim to a liberal education. He stated that formerly he had been hired to the law, but of late had been engaged in literary pursuits.

He then proceeded to justify himself on the grounds of self-defence; he had gone into the store, with one hook under his arm, had there purchased another, and was examining a third, when the complainant placed his hands violently upon him, and with an insulting epithet dragged him several feet, and accused him of theft. He then asked to be freed, and to protect himself from further assault he fired his pistol After he had closed, Mr. Astmead addressed the Court as *amicus curiæ*, and asked that the prisoner might be discharged for lack of evidence. This application was denied, and the District-Attorney, expressing doubts as to the prisoner's sanity, decided to press for a verdict of *felonious* assault. The prisoner looked pained at being thus stripped of the laurels which his eloquence might have gained, by being set off on the ground of mental weakness. But he could not help himself, and the jury took the case and rendered a verdict of simple assault and battery. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A WOMAN BRINGS A BASKET TO PAINT IN.

Michael Farrel and Patrick Donnell, indicted for burglary in the second degree, pleaded to an attempt in the third degree. The officers gave the prisoners a bad character, and they were sent to the State Prison for two years each. The mother of one of the prisoners was present, having on her arm a large basket, which, on hearing the sentence, she put on the floor and fell late it—either fainting or fainting, and was carried out in her Falstaffian vehicle.

HOW CHAMPAGNE IS MADE FROM TURNIP JUICE, VITRIOL AND MARBLE DUST.

Thomas Rigby, Jr., indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar.

George F. Wellman first testified that he was a broker; the prisoner was in his employ, and in some way disposed of about $150 worth of American champagne; witness asked what had been done with it, and the prisoner said he had raised money on it; witness had tried, but without avail, to get further information of the whereabouts of his property, and had then made the complaint. The prisoner had been in his employ two years, and had never been detected in any dishonesty before. On cross-examination, the witness, with great reluctance, admitted that before he accused the prisoner the latter came to him and said he had sold the wine, and offered an auctioneer's receipt. Prisoner claimed at the time that the witness owed him $90. A year ago the prisoner had asked what price would be charged if he got a chance to sell some of the wine, and a price had been agreed upon.

Henry Conn testified that he was a clerk in the employment of the last witness. He saw the wine in question when the prisoner was superintending the removal thereof; it was carried away by a carman, who had previously been employed for similar purposes by Mr. Wellman; witness helped the prisoner put the wine upon the cart; this was at 10 o'clock in the morning; when Mr. Wellman was usually at the store.

The carman who carried the wine testified that he took it to Mr. Green's auction store, under the direction of the prisoner.

Mr. Green next testified that he sold the wine for the prisoner; it was sold very cheap, and the money given to the prisoner; it was of poor quality.

For the defence, *William S. Fry* testified that he had worked for Mr. Wellman for two years. *The wine which was sold by him was made of what was called "turnip juice." This was made in sparkle by gas made from vitriol and marble dust, and then labeled Champagne.*

At this point, the prisoner's counsel asked for an acquittal, on the ground that the indictment alleged the larceny of wine, while only "turnip juice" was proved to have been taken. The District-Attorney said he should not press for a conviction, and the Jury, under instructions, rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged, not, however, until the last witness had said that he had known him for ten years and that he bore an unblemished character.

A BLOODY FIGHT.

Joseph Townsend, indicted for felonious assault on John W. Green, was next put to the bar. The testimony given made a perfect muddle of this case. The occurrence seems to have been one of those general rows, in which "not that man but another man" is always the assailant. The affray occurred in Fifth-street six or eight months ago. A man by the name of Hammond having received a message from a boy that some one wanted to see him, went out, when he was set upon and badly beaten. He went back into his house and told his brother, with whom and with Mr. Green the complainant, he started in pursuit of his assailants, and overtook them, when a fray occurred, in which Green received two severe stabs in his side, and had his hand cut. The defence on the trial consisted in an attempt to destroy the credibility of Hammond as a witness; and in introducing another witness by the name of Munday, who continually answered, in reply to the question, why he was present at the fray, and if he knew who committed the assault, "I decline to answer on the ground that I might criminate myself." Numberless witnesses were introduced to support the prisoner's character, and to break down that of Hammond. The jury took the case, and at a late hour had not agreed on a verdict.

The Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For felonious assault—Louis Larome, Thomas Halpin.

For forgery—John Rifley.

For burglary—Edward Lilly, Archibald Sullivan, Patrick O'Connor, George Stevens.

For larceny—Margaret O Brien. James Hammond, Patrick Barrett, Richard C. Dean

For receiving stolen goods—Patrick Constantine, Joseph Wargour, Fanny Wargour, Hermon Hennecke, Dettman Steinmetz.

Surrogate's Court.

Benefice to a Colored Church.—The will of Elizabeth Van Tuyl was now admitted to probate, leaving to the Colored Church, of which Rev. Peter Williams, deceased, was Pastor, $100, and also $100 to the Asylum for the Blind in this City.

The wills of J. A. Roseviller and Rose McGewan were also admitted, but they contained nothing of interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Ackerson* vs. *Helms*.—Motion granted with $7 costs.

Matter of the Application of Sophia Beach, General Guardian, &c.—Bonds approved and order granted

Cook vs. *Farmer et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Toupet vs. *Braisted*.—Motion for commitment denied.

BARNARD, J.—*Main* vs. *Wright*.—Order settled.

Police Reports.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.

On the morning of the 22d of October last, before daybreak, a fire broke out in the furniture store, No. 605 Sixth-avenue, occupied by George Kerner, and forming one of a row of cheap wooden buildings, known as the "Townsend Block." The entire row of these structures, fronting on Sixth-avenue, was destroyed, as was also a large portion of the premises which fronted on the side streets. The upper stories of the building were occupied mainly by poor families, who barely escaped with their lives, losing all their property. Kerner did not make his appearance at the scene of the fire until several days had elapsed, and this fact afforded ground for the suspicion that he had willfully fired the premises. Upon complaint of the neighbors, he was arrested and examined by the Fire Marshal but the evidence was not of such a nature as to warrant his detention. Subsequent investigations, however, having elicited various suspicious facts, Kerner was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Justice CARNOLLY, by Officer Holtz, of the Twentieth Precinct, and is now imprisoned, pending further examination. The principal points against Kerner are that he was insured for $500, and claimed his loss to have been $474, when there was but $100 worth of stock in his store, and that a set of cottage furniture which had been left at his place on storage was sold a few days prior to the fire to a gentleman in Twenty-second-street, and when the owner applied for it, Kerner told him that it had been burned.

INJURED IN A BRAWL.

A laboring man, Titus Merrick by name, was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by the Eleventh Ward Police, suffering from a severe cut in his leg. Merrick came to the Station-house and stated that while drunk on Wednesday night he was assaulted by a party of men, whom he encountered at the corner of Avenue C and Eleventh-street. While defending himself, one of the men stabbed him in the leg, and then the whole party ran away. Nothing whatever is known of the assailants.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Coroner GAMBLE was notified yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of Patrick Lynch, a laborer, who was run over and killed on Wednesday afternoon by the locomotive attached to a train of the New-Haven Railroad. Deceased was walking on the railroad track near Sixty-fifth-street, and having been observed by the engineer, the steam-whistle was sounded while there was ample time for him to step aside. He failed to heed the warning, however, and notwithstanding the fact that the engine was reversed, its speed was not checked sufficiently to avoid a collision. Mr Lynch was thrown a considerable distance in advance of the train, and when picked up, was at the point of death. His remains were taken to his residence in Forty second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The friends of deceased say that he was afflicted with partial deafness, and could not have heard the alarm signal given by the engineer.

CHILDREN FATALLY SCALDED.

On Wednesday morning, Hannah Frank, a child aged 17 months, was fatally scalded at the residence of her parents, No. 66 Ridge-street, by the accidental spilling of a cup of tea upon her person. She died yesterday afternoon, and Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon her body.... The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of Mary Curley, aged 2 years, who fell into a tub of hot water about a week since and suffered injuries which resulted fatally yesterday morning. The parents of deceased live at No. 26 Second-avenue.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 14.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '68 Con	95	90 Hudson River R...	45
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Con	93¾	100 do	44¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '67.....	95	200 Harlem Railroad..	15¾
3,000 U. S. 8s, '74 Reg.	87½	250 Harlem R. Pref'd.	38¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Coup	88	300 Reading Railroad..	43⅞
11,500 Treasury Notes	100⅜	500 do	44
1,500 Pres. 10 Yrs. Notes	102¾	135 Mich Central R..	88
1,000 Indiana 5s.....	86	16 Cleve., Pitts. & A. R.	120
16,000 Tenn. Bonds 6s, '90.	75	145 Mich. Sou. & N. Ind. R.	18¾
2,000 Vir. St 6s.....	72½	100 do	15⅞
1,000 Missouri 81. 6s..	66½	100 do	16
23,000 do.....	66¾	6 Panama Railroad..	115¾
5,000 City 6s, '87.....	101	25 do	115¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen Bs, '76	102	50 do s30	115
3,000 E. R. 2d. S. Fd 6s.	100½	200 Ill. Central R. Scrip.	84¾
600 B. R. & Ist mt..	116	50 do .....hlf	81
1000 B. R. F. F. Bds..	99	150 do	81
1000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs	83	10 do	81¾
1000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	87¼	100 do s26	80¾
1000 do.....	87¾	60 do s15	80¾
4000 do.....	87¾	50 do s10	80¾
5500 Ill Central R. Bonds	98	600 do	80¾
1,000 Han. & St J R Bs	48¾	50 do s30	80¾
25 Bank of Republic	104	50 Gal. & Chic. R....	71
20 Metropolitan Bank.	04¾	100 do..... s10	70¾
20 do.....	104¾	450 do.....	70¾
5 Shoe & Leath. Bk.	104	42 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	94¾
10 Imp. & Trad. Bk..	105	120 Cleve. & Tol. R....	34¾
8 Park Bank.....	106	100 do	b60 35
24 Del. & Hud Co. Co.	89¾	150 Chic & Rock I. R..	58
24 Penn. Coal Co.....	78	79 do	58¾
750 N. Y. Central R....	78¾	100 do	b30 58
250 do.....	79¾	60 do	b10 58
100 do.....b10	78¾	50 Mil. & Miss R ...	11
105 Erie R.....	32¾	20 do	11¾
100 do.....	32¾	40 Chi., Bur & Quin. R.	73
50 Erie R. Aps. Stock.	30	100 Macon & West'n R.	95

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	93¾	200 Harlem R. Pref.	b30 39¼
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	93¾	200 do.....	39¾
5,000 Treas. 12 p'c. Nts.	103¾	50 M. So. & N. I. R.	b30 16
2,000 Ohio State 6s '65.	92	600 do	16
3,000 do.....	96	150 Mich. Central R....	58
2,000 Missouri State 6s	66¾	50 M. S. & N. I. Gt'd 1st'k	36¼
50 Merchants' Ex. Bk	85	10 Panama R.....	118
150 Pacific M. S. Co...	85¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	b10 80¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R...	b10 78¾	50 do.....	b30 80¾
750 do.....	78¾	200 do.....	s30 80¾
50 Erie Railroad.....	32¾	150 Gal. & Chic. R.....	71
245 Hudson River R...	45	10 Cleve. & Tol. R....	34¾
200 Harlem R.....	15¾	160 Chic. & Rock I. R.	58
100 Reading R.....	44	50 Mil. & Mississippi.	11¼

THURSDAY, March 14—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was fairly active again to-day on State and Federal securities, and prices were maintained, while the Railway Share list, as on Wednesday, was disposed to dullness or irregularity through the early dealings of the day, without much change either way in prices. The turn was in favor of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. advance on yesterday's sales, and in the afternoon this rise was fairly established, and the market left off firm. Most of the speculators on the Street, for a day or two past, are supposed to be interested for lower figures rather than otherwise, in consequence of their heavy realizations early in the week, but as sellers for the decline they move with much caution, leaving the market quite sensitive to orders in the opposite direction. The dealings are also strengthened by a considerable number of investment orders for the New Federal Stock, and for the State Securities, the prices for which hold on steady, and for the Federals are ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. higher this afternoon, 95⅜ for the registered and 93½@93⅝ for the Coupon Stock. The U. States Treasury paper is steady at 8@8¼ ℔ cent. per annum. The Railway mortgages are higher on Erie and Michigan Southerns, and firm on most other descriptions.

At the close of business, late in the afternoon, the Share list was steady in price, without much activity in speculation. There was an improved demand for Michigan Southern shares, both common and guaranteed. The closing prices were about as follows:

Central.....	78½	Toledo.....	34¾
Erie.....	32⅞	Reading.....	44
Illinois Central.....	90⅞	Michigan Southern..	16
Rock Island.....	58	Michigan Guaranteed	36½
Michigan Central....	58	Galena.....	71

The political advices in the morning papers, and the European news by the *Etna*, were favorably construed in Money circles to-day. The latter is accompanied by $1,265,000 English Gold, with advices that an equal sum will probably be added by the *Arabia* due on Saturday next. The London Stock Market, at the very latest date, was partially depressed by these considerable withdrawels of Gold, but the Bank of England Court of Directors had declined to farther advance the rate of interest to check the export of Gold. The London *Times* takes the rational view of the movement, that the Cotton and Grain from this side constitute a fair and valuable exchange for the English Gold now being remitted, and as the condition of Money affairs and the stock of bullion in both Paris and London had been improving, before the receipt of our lowest Exchange, no further appreciation in the market value of Money seemed immediately probable. In our own market to-day, the inclination of Money is to increased ease in supply at 6@7 ℔ cent., while Bills on London, in consequence of the Gold arrival, are held with more firmness at 106 ℔ cent. for Bankers. The following are the receivers of Gold by the *Etna*:

Sovereigns.		Sovereigns.	
Babcock Bros. & Co..	10,000	Halstead, Chamberlain & Co	1,000
H. D. Brockman & Co..	1,000	Munsinger & Pitzipio.	2,000
Brown Bros. & Co....	63,000	Nesmith & Sons.....	1,400
H. Behrend & Co.....	51,000	Schnchardt & Gebhardt	26,000
A. Belmont & Co., 6 boxes gold bars.		Thomas Scott.....	1,300
Thomas Dunham.....	2,600	Samuel Thompson's Nephew.....	4,000
Thomas Dixon.....	10,000	Total, about..	$1,265,000
John R. Griffiths.....	2,000		
I. Von Hemmann & Co	25,700		
Hewitt & Co.....	10,000		

The business over the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of February, settles up larger by $87,821 than the same month last year, and $24,000 ahead of the heaviest February traffic ever before realized. The following are the comparative figures:

February, 1853....	$267,011	February, 1858....	$328,048
February, 1854....	257,629	February, 1859....	300,999
February, 1855....	346,751	February, 1860....	303,279
February, 1856....	367,915	February, 1861....	391.100
February, 1857....	270,073	Increase.....	$87,821

The Baltimore and Ohio Road earned in

February, 1861.....	$327,851
February, 1860.....	327,280
Increase.....	$571

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, March 9:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North.....	3,628.07	31,962 03
Shipped South.....	13 269.15	116 570.06
Total.....	16,995.02	148,532.09

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North.....	2,492 12	23,408.04
Shipped South.....	14,400.10	115,531.08
Total.....	16,893.02	138,939 12

In reference to the pending charter in the New-York Legislature for a Pawners' Bank, on the plan of the Boston institution of the same name, it is proper to say the original incorporators in the bill, Messrs. A. V. Stout, George W. McLean, M. B. Field, A. S. Vosburgh, Luther Redfield and Lorin Ingersoll, are entitled to the credit and a due share in the ultimate advantages, for originating the bill and causing it to be favorably reported, consistent with the views of the State Bank Superintendent.

The following are provisions heretofore alluded to, made by the Missouri Legislature, to make certain the payment of the next July and January interest on the public Debt of the State, without relying upon the Railways to whom the State obligations were advanced:

"The Governor of this State is hereby authorized and empowered to sell three thousand two hundred and forty-three shares of the stock owned by the State in the Bank of the State of Missouri, and deposit the proceeds thereof in the State Treasury to the credit of the Fund Commissioners. The President and Directors of each and every Bank incorporated in this State shall, within three months from the date of the passage of this act, pay into the State Treasury to the credit of the Fund Commissioners, $800,000, to be apportioned according to the capital stock of said Banks paid in Provided, that for the amount paid by each Bank as aforesaid, the Governor is hereby authorized to issue revenue bonds, payable in three and four years."

The following are the latest quotations by mail for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

	Premium.
March 13. Philadelphia..	Par.
March 13. Boston.....	Par.
March 7.. New-Orleans.....	Par.
March 6. Mobile.....	Par.
March 13. Baltimore.....	1 5 @ ⅜
March 13. Washington.....	1 @ 1⅜
March 11. Charleston.....	3⅜ @ 4¼
March 12. Richmond.....	5⅜ @ 6
March 12. Petersburgh.....	6 @ 6¼
March 12. Norfolk.....	5⅜ @ 6
March 12. Savannah.....	3 @ 4
March 11. Chicago.....	7 @ 7⅜
March 9.. Milwaukee.....	6 @ 6⅜
March 11. Augusta.....	3⅜ @ 4
March 12. Cleveland.....	1 @ 1⅜
March 10. St Louis.....	5 @ 5⅜
March 10. Louisville, Ky.....	⅜ @ ⅝
March 11. Detroit.....	1 @ 1⅜
March 11. Cincinnati.....	⅜ @ ⅝
March 12. Pittsburgh.....	1⅜ @ 1⅝
March 11. Conneautville.....	1 @ 1⅜
March 8 Memphis.....	2 @ 2½
March 5.. Galveston.....	⅜ @ ½
March 9.. Bowling Green, Ky.....	⅝ @ 1
March 4. Natchez.....	⅜ @ ½
March 9.. Springfield, Ill.....	7⅜ @ 8
March 11. Canada.....	⅜ @ ⅝
March 11. Dubuque, Iowa.....	8 @ 9
March 11. Wilmington, N. C.....	6 @ 7
March 11. Akron.....	1 @ 1¼
March 9.. Atlanta.....	5 @ 7

We

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE STRANGER—THE LOVE CHASE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROBIN HOOD—A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—WHIRLIGIG HALL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GITANELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington indicate no definite movement in reference to Fort Sumpter, further than the announcement that a special meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday morning, which was supposed to relate to the policy to be pursued. Army officers at the Capital, however, expect that the garrison at Sumpter will be in Washington next week. Messrs. CRAWFORD and FORSYTH, the two Southern Commissioners, have communicated with the President, through Secretary SEWARD, asking an audience. They were informed that the Administration was not prepared to receive them, and that they would be informed when the proper time should arrive. It is understood that the Commissioners express a perfect willingness to wait until the matters now under discussion before the Cabinet shall have been disposed of, before making any formal demand of any kind. They also deny that "President" DAVIS has any intention of attacking Fort Pickens until they shall have reported the result of their mission to Washington.

The proceedings of the Senate yesterday, in open session, were quite interesting. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, offered a resolution of inquiry, directed to the Secretary of War, relative to the Militia of the District of Columbia. It was objected to and laid over. Mr. DOUGLAS made an effort to get before the Senate his resolutions, offered on Wednesday, calling for information relative to the Southern forts and other Federal property, but he did not succeed. In the course of the debate Mr. CLINOMAN, of North Carolina, announced that he had prepared a resolution advising the President to make a treaty with the seceded States, but he did not offer it. Mr. FESSENDEN'S resolution, offered on Wednesday, proposing to strike from the roll the names of those Southern Senators who have withdrawn from the Senate, was then considered. Efforts were made, by Messrs. MASON, HUNTER, and others, to have the phraseology changed, and, finally, Mr. FESSENDEN accepted a substitute offered by Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, simply declaring the seats vacant, and directing the omission of the names in calling the roll. This was adopted, 24 to 10. The Senate spent but a brief period in Executive Session.

Two important cases were decided by the United States Supreme Court yesterday, one of which has been pending in the Court for a long series of years, and has been sufficiently well known to the general public as the "Gaines' case." A decision has at last been rendered in favor of Mrs. GAINES, and the Court has given such directions as will place her in possession of all the property of DANIEL CLARK, in New Orleans and Baltimore. The other case is that of Kentucky against Ohio, which is decided adversely to Kentucky. It was held that while it was the duty of a State to surrender fugitive slaves on proper proof, Congress could not compel State officers to do their duty. The *mandamus* was, therefore, refused. The Albany and New-Jersey Bridge cases were postponed until the next term.

Louisiana may still have an opportunity to show the strength of the Union element among her population, if the proposal to submit the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy to them for ratification should prevail. Such a proposition is now being discussed by the State Convention, and has been urged by the Legislature. It has been asserted, without contradiction, that the State actually cast a majority of votes for the Union at the election for delegates to the Convention. Should a popular vote be allowed now, it may exhibit the fact that Louisiana still prefers to stand by the old Union, by the rejection of the new Constitution. It remains to be seen whether the Convention will venture upon the experiment.

If we are to place reliance upon a telegram from New-Orleans, Capt. HILL has found his position at Fort Brown untenable, and has in consequence been forced to surrender. It is stated that the transfer of this post to the Texan Commissioners had been arranged, and that the U. S. troops, as soon as transportation could be procured, would proceed to the Coast, taking with them two light batteries.

Ex-President TYLER yesterday closed his speech before the Virginia Convention, in answer to Mr. SUMMERS. He takes the position that Virginia should put forth an *ultimatum*, demanding full and ample security for Southern rights as the only condition upon which she can remain in the Union, and he is inclined to the belief that if such security can be guaranteed, the Cotton States will eventually return. The various reports of the Committee on Federal Relations will be taken up by the Convention to-day.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX, yesterday, received his fellow-citizens in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 12 o'clock, and for an hour thereafter. Mayor WOOD addressed him there, and Gen. DIX responded felicitously. A number of the leading business men of this City having addressed a letter to Gen. DIX expressing their appreciation of his recent services, and asking him to accept a public dinner, he replied, thanking them for their courtesy, but begging them to excuse him from accepting it, and to allow him to return quietly to his domestic avocations.

The steamship *Etna*, of the Liverpool and New-York screw line, arrived here yesterday, bearing European advices to Feb. 28. They embrace various details of interest. In the House of Commons the subject of the Slave-trade, introduced by a series of senseless resolutions, had provoked an animated discussion, and elicited important explanations and remarks from Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON. Both these statesmen denounced the faithless conduct of Spain in encouraging the traffic, but yet more bitterly denounced the Government of the United States for persisting in its refusal to submit to an indiscriminate right of visitation and search. The opinion was expressed in the course of the debate that the Southern Confederacy should never be recognized until it had given satisfactory guarantees of its purpose to abstain from the Slave-trade. The French Senate had availed itself of the new privileges accorded it by the Emperor, to respond to the Imperial Address. Its references to the foreign policy of the Empire were generally laudatory, but in shaping its language in regard to the Roman question, care had been taken to give a decidedly ultramontane character to the sentiments. In the meantime, the violent language of some of the bishops was moving the Government to strong measures of repression; and the Diocesan of Poictiers was to be made an example. From Italy we learn that the Revolutionary leaders were disposed to postpone the intended insurrection in Hungary to another year, on the ground that the people were still unprepared for the movement. The indications are that the French occupation of Syria would be prolonged indefinitely.

The steamship *De Soto*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings our Havana correspondence to the 9th inst. Preparations for the reception of Prince ALFRED, of England, were still progressing, and absorbed general attention. The monetary crisis continued, with very little prospect of a better condition of affairs. The Slave-trade, of course, still flourishes. Another cargo of Africans, 600 in number, was landed at Cienfuegos on the 25th of February. There was very little change to note in the sugar market.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill to incorporate the Medical College of Bellevue Hospital was favorably reported. Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY, for a railroad in Tenth-avenue, to run through Hudson, Spring, Broome, Bowery, New Bowery and Catharine streets, terminating at Wall-street Ferry; and a bill by Mr. MANIERRE to establish a nautical school in New-York harbor, with the privilege of participating in the Common School Fund. The bill to incorporate the New-York Navigation and Colonization Society was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly debated and reported progress on the bill relative to the Finance Department of this City, transferring the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments to that Department.

There was no quorum in the Board of Aldermen last evening. The Board of Councilmen passed a resolution asking the Mayor to invite JOHN J. CRITTENDEN to visit New-York, as the guest of the City. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the bill pending before the Legislature for the cession of the Post-office site to the General Government, and recommending a removal of the Post-office to some place not lower than the City Hall Park. The Board refused to concur in the action of the Aldermen overruling the Mayor's veto of the resolution to appoint a Special Committee to investigate the propriety of a change in the present mode of advertising the proceedings of the Common Council. Resolutions protesting against the City railroad grants passed by the last Legislature, and others pending before the present one, were laid on the table, it being the opinion of the Board that all such grants were unconstitutional and void.

At the Board of Charities and Corrections, the Committee of the Whole report that 503 persons, male and female, were transferred to the work-house from the 1st to the 14th inst.; remaining at the Institutions on the 9th, 8,987, being a decrease, since last report, of 124. $645 were realized from RAREY'S benefit lecture, which was equally distributed among all the recognized benevolent institutions.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice LEONARD yesterday opened a default in the Hart-Dillaye assault case, whereby Mr. DILLAYE had been turned out of Court by the dismissal of his complaint. The case will be readily remembered. In the Surrogate's Court the will of ELIZABETH VAN TUZL was admitted, leaving $100 to the Colored Church, of which Rev. PETER WILLIAMS, deceased, was pastor, and $100 to the Institution for the Blind. At Trial Term of the Superior Court, before Justice MONCRIEF, HAMILTON NESBITT yesterday obtained a verdict of $25 against Messrs. GEORGE DENNETT and THOMAS STEEL, policemen of the Twentieth Ward, for false imprisonment. In the General Sessions there was one conviction, for assault and battery, of a prisoner who pleaded his own cause. There was one acquitted on a charge of larceny, and one trial for felonious assault, in which the jury had not agreed at a late hour. There were several other minor cases, in which pleas were taken, but no other trials.

The Stock Market assumed a steadier tone yesterday, and the turn in prices was slightly upward. The demand continues firm for Federal and State Securities. The new Federal Loan, 93½ for the coupon, and 95⅝ for the registered stock. No change in Money rates. Exchange on London held firmer, at 106 ₱ cent.

The transactions in Breadstuffs yesterday were more extensive, and the tendency of prices was decidedly in favor of sellers. The inquiry for Cotton was restricted, but the market was firm. Groceries were less freely purchased. Provisions were somewhat brisker. Hay, Hops, Whisky and Linseed Oil were in moderate request. Engagements of Freight indicated less firmness in rates. Nothing really new occurred in other branches of trade.

Foreign Apologists of Secession.

While there is no doubt that the French people are sincerely opposed to Slavery, it is natural that their journalists should fail to comprehend the real significance and objects of secession. The Paris *Constitutionnel*, consequently, in commenting upon the views of this paper, doubts whether the policy of the Cotton States is purely slave propagandism, and whether they are bent upon seizing New-Mexico, Central America and Cuba, for the purpose of erecting a grand Slaveholding Empire. All this seems incredible to foreigners, though perfectly palpable to those who come in contact with the leaders of the movement, and with the current literature of the South.

The logical necessities of the South dictate their policy. Their leaders frankly say: "If Slavery be an exceptional institution, resting simply on *force*, because against natural right, then, like all other institutions opposed to the convictions and moral sense of mankind, it must disappear, because public opinion will, in time, enact itself into law." Mr. CALHOUN consequently reversed the doctrine of the Fathers, and proclaimed the new one that Slavery was the corner-stone of the Republic; that it was right in itself, and entitled to the protection of the moral sense of mankind. His followers improved rapidly upon his discoveries, and, having the control of the Government, administered it in accordance with his views, so that under the last Administration the American Eagle displayed the insignia of Freedom in one talon and of Slavery in the other. But this apparent success has always been distrusted, from the overwhelming strength of the North, which, it was feared, would one day get the power, and undo all these fine sophistries. The South, consequently, have always had their eyes turned toward the tropics—Mexico and Cuba. Mexico was free, and afforded an asylum to slaves, far more safe than Canada. They could not be kept in Western Texas, which is in a great measure free. Hence, the necessities of seizing and subjecting the contiguous territory. The idea that Slavery in Cuba was to be abolished was not to be tolerated, from the moral effect it would have upon the blacks in the Cotton States. This island is almost in sight of these States, and were it erected into a Black Republic, or were it to constitute a community of blacks, it would fire the whole South into insurrection, as well as afford an easy escape for the slave. Hence the famous Ostend Conference of Messrs. BUCHANAN, SOULE and MASON, who declared to the world that the *fact* that Cuba might become free would justify the forcible wresting of this island from a friendly power. We commend the manifesto of these gentlemen to the *Constitutionnel*, as complete proof of our position. Mr. BUCHANAN soon after became President of the United States, and remained faithful to his antecedents. Upon this very question he has broken up the Confederacy. His treacherous Secretaries disarmed our forts, scattered our army and fleet so that it could not be collected together for months, rendering the new Administration completely powerless, and gave full opportunity and license to the Cotton States to carry out their nefarious schemes, one of which was to seize the Capital, and which was only defeated by the promptitude and presence of Gen. SCOTT.

For the South to stand still, was simply to resign themselves to their fate, and to see their institution disappear before the moral sense of mankind. The enlargement of its area they proclaim to be their only means of salvation. In support of this we might quote volumes. But a simple statement of their position, admitted by the Southern people themselves, carries much more convincing force than the arguments and admissions of Southern men, which all run in the same direction.

In the Cotton States, the whole fabric of society rests upon Slave labor. It is natural that the owners of this labor should always be in a very excitable frame of mind, and should regard with excessive apprehension everything that threatened its safety. Hence the eagerness to fortify it on one of its most vulnerable sides, by planting similar institutions there. But another, and more powerful motive, is to provide an outlet for the excessive numbers now accumulating, even in the Cotton States. Already more than one-half of the population there are blacks, which are increasing much more rapidly than the whites; receiving, in addition to their own natural increase, all that of the Border Slave States. Without an outlet to the tropics, every one sees and admits that at no distant day the preponderance of blacks in the Cotton States will become so great as to render them very disagreeable and unsafe residences for the whites. In other words, a great black community must exist bordering the Gulf of Mexico. The apprehension of this, is the coil of the anaconda about the necks of the Southern people. No one can wonder at the struggles made at the South to seize new territories adapted to Slave labor, as a means of temporary escape from the logical sequences of the institution.

Another motive for the extension of Slavery, is the fancied power it would give the South in the commercial circles, which now rule the world. The South have plumed themselves greatly on the production of *cotton*, of which they claim a monopoly. Cuba, they fancy, would give them a similar monopoly in the production of *sugar*. Having these two great staples under their control, they think they can control the moral sense and convictions of mankind through the most powerful of all agencies—the pocket.

Everything was ripening to a favorable issue until the election of Mr. LINCOLN became imminent, when the only hope was to seize Washington by a *coup de main*, and install themselves as the Government. Defeated in this, the only thing left was to destroy it. The *Constitutionnel* will bear in mind that there is not a single allegation that the election was not legally and fairly conducted, nor that the South have anything more to fear from Mr. LINCOLN, touching their rights as citizens, than from Mr. BUCHANAN. There is no pretence that he will not as fairly and honestly administer the law. But the South determined to break up a Government if they could not warp it to their own designs. What would the *Constitutionnel* say if a portion of the Empire should claim to set up a new Government because the present one did not meet all their fancies or whims? This would be queer doctrine for the latitude of the Tuileries. In its course, the *Constitutionnel* is simply advocating impunity to every lawless impulse, and striking at the foundation of social order, which it is the highest function of journalists, the world over, to maintain.

The Slave-Trade in Parliament.

The British Parliament has again witnessed a debate on the Slave question, which was not merely interesting from the fact that such men as Lords JOHN RUSSELL and PALMERSTON took earnest part in the proceedings, but because it may be in a great degree regarded as almost exhaustive of representative English opinion on this all-important topic at the present day. Within a few years the English mind has acquired much information and imbibed many new ideas on the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade. The growing importance of labor, on the one hand, and the horrors and difficulties of the Slave-trade on the other, have compelled inventiveness and humanity to become not only more tolerant but more active. By us of the United States the views promulgated in the debate in question should be not less carefully studied than they will be by the Press of all Europe.

In the debate in question, Mr. CAVE, in a summary of recent action on the Slave-trade, referred to Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S circular on this subject, and the reply to it by the President of the United States, of which latter he remarked that while he agreed in its sentiment, he could not agree with the arrogant tone in which it was couched, and which Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S circular did not warrant. Mentioning the extinction of the Slave-trade in Brazil, he dwelt on Cuba as its present centre, attributing its success there in a great measure to the refusal of the United States to cooperate in the scheme of placing steam cruisers off the Cuban coast. The two channels of entrance to Cuba can, as he asserts, be easily watched, and it is on our Government that the guilt rests. Why England has not undertaken this duty single-handed, by transferring to the two channels her African cruisers, was not explained. The Coolie system of Oriental free-labor met with his approval, and he concluded by declaring that the means hitherto adopted to check the African Slave-trade, had failed in consequence of endeavors having been directed to prevent the supply of slaves instead of efforts to check the demand, and that it is not expedient to encourage the influx of labor into countries where Slavery exists, but where it has existed and is now abolished.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, whose views are of no little importance as extremely representative on this subject, in his comment on Mr. CAVE'S speech, reviewed "Abolition" in the English Parliament from CANNING'S efforts down to Lord DERBY'S bill. The American remonstrances against searching vessels under our flag were greatly blamed by him—and, as we think, with unjust severity. The method in which that search was conducted, is still fresh in mind. More rational is the blame cast on us for unwillingness to cooperate with the Russian proposal, that a fleet of all nations be organized, under a single flag, for the purpose of putting down the Slave-trade. Yet, in these remarks, as well as in all others relative to the course of America, we may reasonably object to that want of courtesy which induced a collective reference to America as approving Slavery, without reference to the great majority who have opposed it, and who are now in the most decided manner indicating that opposition.

In the speeches of Mr. BUXTON, Lord CHURCHILL and Messrs. KINNAIRD and MCMAHON, several original propositions were ventilated. The abolition of the Slave-trade along the whole American coast was claimed as a triumph of British energy and philanthropy. Owing to American indifference and Spanish infamy it was now, however, again raising its head. He presumed that the British Government would refuse to recognize the seceding Southern Confederacy unless it should unequivocally consent to oppose the Slave-trade. Hearty cooperation with Portugal, and a smashing of barracoons and Dahomey kings, was also commended. Less apparent is the brilliancy of Mr. MCMAHON'S suggestion, that by cultivating tobacco in England a premium to the Slave-trade would be removed. The gentleman was evidently under the impression that the best Vualta Abajo tobacco could be grown in Kent—by a slight effort!

The abolition of the Slave-trade in Southern Africa by means of Cape Coast Castle, formed, it must be admitted, a strong argument in favor of breaking up the Guinea trade by means of local forts, while the statistics of Mauritius, advanced by Mr. FORTESCUE, were almost conclusive as regards the expediency and economy of Coolie labor. We regret to observe that the speech of Lord PALMERSTON on this occasion was little more than an oratorical generality, and Exeter Hall-like lecture on Slavery and British philanthropy. The noble example of England, followed by Russia and France and Holland, and the sluggish action of America, formed the staple of his discourse, which was barely redeemed by the concluding assertion that Africa, at present, only requires peaceful development to become an immensely productive and wealthy country. The strong indorsement given to the Coolie system by all the speakers is a very noticeable feature. It can hardly be doubted that this trade is destined to be encouraged forthwith, and that American secession and the cotton risk have been the great stimulants to its encouragement. John Bull is awake—he is looking in every direction, and intends doing his utmost. Let our seceding friends remember that this debate is virtually the strongest possible assertion that England, far from tacitly aiding them, is going hard at work to oppose them by every means in her power.

The Victory of Mrs. Gaines.

The annals of litigation furnish no two more interesting or peculiar cases than those of Madame PATERSON BONAPARTE, and of Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES, both of which have, for many years, occupied prominent positions before, not only the legal profession, but the eyes of the world. These cases are singularly suggestive, and peculiarly illustrative of certain phases of American society, and as such, possess other interests than those of a merely pecuniary character. Each has reached, after protracted struggles, a decision, the one adverse to and the other in favor of the claimant—the one loses all she deemed worth living for, while the other gains not only a fortune of fabulous amount, but establishes forever the honor of her mother. Had the Imperial Court been more kind, the American claimant of a kingly hand would now be in possession of a vast estate, with her son's legitimacy acknowledged before the world, while, as it is, these are denied her, and perhaps forever.

In view, then, of the interest of the celebrated cause which yesterday was decided in favor of Mrs. GAINES, by a full bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, a brief *résumé* of its material facts will be not misplaced.

DANIEL CLARK, who was one of the early settlers in the colony of Louisiana, was a very remarkable person. His sagacity, prudence and business tact, soon placed him at the head of its monetary world, while his beauty of person, popular character, and agreeable manners afforded him a similar position in the social circle. In 1802 he became acquainted in Philadelphia with a lady of extraordinary personal beauty, named ZULIME CARRIERE. She was born in the old French colony of Biloxi, and her parents were emigrants from the land of poetry and romance—Provence—the favorite home of the Troubadours. When CLARK first met her, she had been living in wedlock with a swindler named JEROME DE GRANGE, who, having dazzled her with a glittering coronet, married her, and then disclosed the astounding facts that he was a confectioner and a bigamist. ZULIME appealed for protection to CLARK, who being warm-hearted and chivalrous, at once espoused her cause, and after becoming convinced that DE GRANGE had another wife living, espoused herself. The marriage was kept secret, and in 1806 MYRA, now Mr. GAINES, was born. Being naturally desirous of having her connection with CLARK a publicly acknowledged one, ZULIME went to New-Orleans to obtain legal proofs of her first husband's rascality. While she was gone, CLARK, who had grown into an influential politician, became enamored of Miss CATON, a granddaughter of CHARLES CARROLL, with whom he contracted an engagement, though when reports were brought to Miss CATON alleging her lover's marriage to ZULIME, she at once insisted upon a release from the engagement, and she subsequently became the Marchioness of WELLESLEY.

In the meantime, ZULIME had returned to Philadelphia, and sought to obtain proofs of her marriage with CLARK, who had, with singular treachery, destroyed all that he could discover. Finding herself helpless, in a strange country, and with a child dependent upon her, she was wholly at a loss what to do, and, in her destitution, driven almost to despair, she accepted the hand of Dr. GARDETTE, who, with kindness and generosity, united his fortune with hers. CLARK, in the meantime, had become penitent, but, on hastening to find his former love, ascertained that she was the wife of another. He took the child MYRA, placed her under the care of a friend, and had her most liberally educated. ZULIME lived for a long time after that, attained the age of 78 years, and died at New-Orleans but a few years since.

CLARK, whose business talent was proverbial, amassed an immense fortune in Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, which he bequeathed by will, in 1813, to his mother, MARY CLARK, naming BEVERLY CHEW and RICHARD RELF, bankers of New-Orleans, as executors. Charges have been preferred against the executors of bad faith and mismanagement, but however that may be, MYRA—then Mrs. WHITNEY—having discovered at maturity that her mother had been the wife of the deceased millionaire, with an impulse of honorable affection for which she cannot be too highly praised, determined to assert her right, as the legitimate child and consequent heiress, to the entire property.

That she met with opposition and with obstacles of all sorts may well be imagined, but she battled for her mother's honor, and evinced the most commendable spirit and perseverance, in spite of most fearful odds. Her husband died, but she remarried, and in so doing enlisted a powerful auxiliary in the person of Gen. GAINES, who believed in her legitimacy, and aided her with all his might. It would be wearisome merely to index the various legal struggles, the attempted social ostracisms, the treacheries, the sorrows, the hopes and fears experienced by Mrs. GAINES in this work of her lifetime. She sued in numerous Courts, and with varied success, until her fortune was gone, her friends convinced of the uselessness of further trial, and all but her own indomitable spirit fled. She still struggled on, and, as a last resort, brought the case in its amplitude and its labyrinths of legal technicalities to the Supreme Court of the land. There, after a long and patient hearing, she has obtained her victory. The Court has unanimously decided that MYRA CLARK GAINES is the only legitimate child of DANIEL CLARK, and that, as such, she is entitled to all the property left by him. Nor are the years and energies of the courageous woman too far spent to prevent her enjoyment of her vast wealth. Mrs. GAINES, though now in her fifty-fifth year, is represented as being an agreeable specimen of what old people delight in calling "ladies of the old school." She is in good health, and possesses an abundant flow of animal spirits, which have buoyed her up for over thirty years under circumstances of an unusually trying nature.

Mr. Justice WAYNE, in closing the decision of the Court, seems to have placed peculiar and significant emphasis on the words, that the Supreme Court would see that the provisions of the decision were carried into effect—a statement of more than ordinary importance when we reflect that possibly the State of Louisiana may decline to take cognizance of, or be bound by, a decree emanating from no less a tribunal than the Supreme Court of the "late United States of America."

The Post-office Site.

The resolutions adopted by the Board of Councilmen last evening, calling upon the members of the Assembly from this City to oppose the bill permanently locating the General Post-office on its present site, and recommending a removal of the same to "a location not lower than the south end of City Hall Park," will give satisfaction to five-sevenths of those who are most deeply interested in the question of proper mail facilities for Manhattan Island. Great as may be our wish to benefit private property in the vicinity of the Middle Dutch Church, we cannot consent that it shall be propped up at a sacrifice inflicting such serious injury on the commerce and industry of our City. New-York is constantly stretching northward, business moving up town with sturdy strides, and the mansions of the rich pushing aside the humble tenements in which the laboring classes have heretofore squatted throughout the upper Wards. In a few years more, Broad-street, Pearl-street and Front-street will have submitted to the fate which has already overtaken that portion of Greenwich-street situated in the First Ward. The buildings now occupied as stores and warehouses will be converted into emigrant boarding or tenement houses; and even the stately vista of Wall-street will become a financial desert, all its banks and insurance companies—as they are already rapidly doing—moving into corner buildings on Broadway.

Thus the present site of the General Post-office, now only lagging far in the rear of the City's upward progress, must very shortly be left altogether behind,—no longer on the rearmost verge of business, as it now is, but stationed in melancholy grandeur amidst a wilderness of tenement-houses, emigrant-running establishments, lager-bier saloons, dancing cellars, and junk-stores. This is the inevitable destiny of the extreme southern portion of our island—the northern march of wealth driving the poor, now scattered through the upper Wards, down to the abandoned places of business lately occupied by importers, bankers, and merchants. Let any one compare the rents now being asked for stores below Wall-street, with the rents charged for the same buildings five years ago, and then judge for himself how quickly these depreciated warehouses must fall a natural prey to the fate which has already overtaken their swarming associates on the north side of the Battery.

The business heart of New-York is the triangle surrounded by Broadway, Park-row and Chambers-street; and in the lower angle of the Park, opposite to the Astor House, and accessible on all sides, the permanent Post-office of our City should be erected. The present site, with which it is sought to saddle us, is only approachable through a narrow and over-crowded street; and in addition to all these facts, the site itself is utterly inadequate in size to the requirements of such a Post-office as we need. On this point, it is true, there is a likelihood that we should find no very insuperable obstacles—the same property-holders who openly subscribed $50,000 to impose upon the General Government this "bargain," and who are universally reported to have subscribed a like sum for the purpose of inducing the Legislature to ratify the sale, having purchased the lots immediately adjoining and in the rear of the present Post-office, so as to place themselves in a position to treat with the General Government on their own terms for the additional land required,—there being no doubt that the scheme, if successful, will fully reimburse them for all their trouble and outlay.

WELL-INTENTIONED BUT FEEBLE.—Our amiable and reassuring cotemporary, the *Herald*, has been weakly of late, discomfited, no doubt, by the Union victories throughout the Border Slave States, and the peaceful inauguration of President LINCOLN. It has been tame, in fact, not to say stupid—the returning indications of public prosperity and peace being at war with all its hopes. Having done everything it could to encourage and foment public disturbance, stimulate secession and provoke civil war, it is only another illustration of the ingratitude of republics that the Southern Confederacy has as yet taken no step towards confirming its confident and reiterated predictions of war, pestilence and famine.

But the *Herald* yesterday proved itself equal to even this emergency; and failing any action on the part of Provisional President DAVIS, our always cheerful and veracious neighbor assumed supreme command in person of the Southern army and navy. Not only did it assume command of the belligerent preparations of the Fire-eaters, but it actually created out of its own resources the preparations themselves! With five strokes of a pen it called into existence a Southern army numbering fifty thousand men, thoroughly equipped and disciplined. With a few scratches more it whitened all the waves of the ocean with the canvas of secession privateers, preying on Northern commerce. Then it rapidly started its force of fifty thousand "men in buckram" in full march through the Border Slave States against the North—its national tableau closing by the exit of Mr. LINCOLN through the rear door of the White House as JEFF DAVIS hounded up the steps of the front portico, and the enthusiastic thronging to the secession standard of all the male inhabitants of Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Maryland and Missouri.

We are pleased with this evidence of returning vitality given by the *Herald*—happy to see this proof that its imagination, though sorely out of joint and the worse for wear, can still get up such a very decent attempt at one of its earlier sensations. There is, of course, but little of the former force—the former semi-plausibility in this latest device to attract attention. It is merely a repetition of the malignity of the past, without its power—a snarling and a barking at passing events, after all the teeth, wherewith hold could be taken in former times, have dropped out through age. But as an evidence that the *Herald* means "to die game," and having labored through all its life against the best interests of the country, to close its career while endeavoring to excite another and final panic,—we accord to this last attempt the merit of consistency, and congratulate our poor old neighbor on still having stamina enough for such a feat. It is feeble, to be sure, but in the old vein; perfectly harmless to the public, but not from any want of malice in the source from whence it emanates.

STOPPING A STEAMBOAT.—The world seldom gives in to any great measure without expressing a grumbling reserved thought or two, and it requires no extra-acute ear-trumpet to hear numerous friends of peace and common sense murmur something to the effect that, while it is all quite correct that Fort Sumpter be given up, and so on, they "don't like the idea" of South Carolinian exultation over what they will call our defeat. It isn't nice to be crowed over—not by any means. And yet there *are* instances when the discredit attaches far more to the crow-er than to the crow-ee—if such a passive be allowable.

Many years ago—about the time when old Arch-Secessionist HAYNE was a rising young fire-eater—a Mississippi steamer was plowing her stately and state-room way down the Father of Waters. Suddenly there shot off from shore a very miserable little scow, manned by two impulsive and chivalric sons of repudiators, abundantly clad in rough whisky and no hats. Right toward the bows of the steamer did they row, as if bound for "the death by wood and by water," met by the old Scotch Knight. They were hailed—hollooed to—cursed—but in vain. When, seeing that nothing else would avail, the Captain ordered the man at the helm to back. At once went up from the chivalrous and impulsive sons of repudiation a wild cry of triumph, "Stopped a steamboat, —— !" We omit, by particular request, the hot shot expletives with which the triumphant shout was ornamented.

It cannot be denied that the chivalrous gentlemen in the scow of secession, have succeeded, for a short space, in making the great steamboat United States back water. Rather than run them down into that state of disablement, Americanly known as "everlastingly smashed," Capt. LINCOLN has humanely held up his course. Of course there will go up from the chivalric scowards an outcry of tipsy triumph. The have stopped a steamboat for a short time. They have, like the lowest order of knaves, promptly availed themselves of the good nature and magnanimity of their betters, to play upon them to their own advantage. They have "stopped a steamboat"—much good may it do them.

A STRAIN FROM VERDI.—This illustrious *maestro* struck the key-note of Italian popularity early in the Revolution, and now composes, with GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMANUEL, the trio of that people's peculiar pride and love. We all remember their "*Viva Verdi*," the cry under which they so happily disguised, while yet disguise was necessary, their devotion and their hope. "*Victor Emanuel, Ré d'Italia*," now finds in VERDI something more than his initials, for the composer has been elected a Deputy by the College of Borgo San Donino. His letter to the President, accepting the honor, shows that no strains are more familiar to him than those of patriotism, and that the music of that harp of a thousand strings is scored upon his heart for the chorus of all Italy. If it is not given him to carry into Parliament the splendor of eloquence, he will carry thither, he declares, independence of character, a scrupulous conscientiousness, and the firm will to cooperate with all his might toward what is best for the honor of his native land.

THE OHIO-KENTUCKY QUARREL.—The Supreme Court has made a happy dispatch of the difficulty between the Governors of Kentucky and Ohio, by determining, first, its own competence to entertain the case; secondly, the entire legality of the demand of Kentucky; and, thirdly, that no *mandamus* shall issue to compel Ohio to the fulfillment of its unquestionable duties. It is difficult to see how a desire to make things pleasant to everybody could have been more effectually realized. The jurisdiction of the Court is asserted, and its judgment makes a fair partition of whatever else there was between the litigants. It only now remains to be seen whether or not, of his own mere motion, and simply as an act of comity, Gov. DENNISTON will surrender the desiderated slave-stealer, or, in a spirit of pluck and defiance, bid Gov. MCGOFFIN come and fetch him. We shall probably know the decision after the succession to Mr. CHASE, as Senator, has been adjusted.

The Voice of the People—Opinions in Pennsylvania.

MAUCH CHUNK, Wednesday, March, 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under this heading the *Tribune* has been publishing communications purporting to come from certain people in various localities. Some of the statements I know to be entirely false. One correspondent, writing from Easton, Penn., labors hard to prove that the "Tenth Legion" (as Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe and Wayne Counties are called) is in favor of the line of policy advocated by the *Tribune*. Now, for the last year, my business has thrown me in frequent contact with, men of all classes in the "Tenth Legion." The universal, prevailing sentiment is for the *Union*. The TIMES expresses the feelings of at least three-fourths of the Republican Party, and at least one-half of the Democracy. In conversation with many leading men, I have found that the "Letters to YANCEY" are indorsed as containing the very best arguments against secession and for the Union yet published. Indeed, I know many who have become so disgusted at the course of the *Tribune* on our national affairs that they will not read it any more. H.

How to Save Fort Sumpter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the TIMES of the 12th inst., I see that the Administration seem to be in doubt whether Fort Sumpter shall be reinforced or the garrison withdrawn, on account of the danger of reinforcing and sending in provisions.

If the President will issue orders to Major ANDERSON that in case of his being satisfied that he will be attacked, and cannot repulse any force that the enemy can bring, or that he will get out of provisions before relief can be sent him, to withdraw his garrison and blow up the Fort, the President may depend upon the fact that he will not be attacked, and the Charlestonians will see that he is well supplied with provisions as long as he remains in command of Fort Sumpter, for as hot-headed as they are they will not cause the destruction of a work that has cost a million of dollars, and is the main defence and key of their harbor against a foreign enemy. Yours, &c.,

EX-CAPTAIN U. S. ARMY.

MORTONVILLE, N. Y., March 8, 1861.

—Alfred B. Street, Esq., of Albany, has been elected an honorary member of the Literary Union in Nuremberg, Germany, and his poems have been translated in the *Album des Literarischen Vereins* at that place.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Mrs. Gaines' Right to the Clark Estate Confirmed.

The Case of Kentucky against Ohio—Mandamus Refused.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

In the Supreme Court to-day Associate-Justice WAYNE announced the decision in the case of Mrs. MYRA C. GAINES. He said it was of long standing, and heretofore of doubtful result. The record covered three thousand pages, and at least eight of the ten points had been ruled by the Court with regard to it. At last it had been brought to a conclusion. The decision was, that she was the only legitimate child of DANIEL CLARK, and his universal legatee under his last will, and as such entitled to all the property, real and personal, of which Mr. CLARK died possessed; and the defendant HANNIBE, having purchased certain property with full notice of the nullity of the title under which he held, she is entitled to recover immediate possession of it, with the rents and profits. The Court said measures would be at once taken to enforce the decree; and Justice WAYNE said, in conclusion, the future writer of the history of jurisprudence would be obliged to register this celebrated case as the most remarkable.

The Louisiana Act of Secession does not affect the Gaines case decision, which had been pending for about thirty years, as all pending suits in the United States Courts in which residents of that State were concerned were exempted from interference. The amount involved is variously estimated at from two to fifteen millions dollars. Mrs. GAINES was in Court and received the congratulations of her friends.

Chief Justice TANEY delivered an opinion in the matter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, DENNISTON, deciding it was a case of original jurisdiction, and, in effect, one State against another, and therefore the Court has jurisdiction under the Constitution. It is a case to compel the Governor of Ohio, by *mandamus*, to surrender a fugitive from justice from Kentucky.

The Court says that the demanding State has a right to have every such fugitive delivered up; that the State of Ohio has no right to enter into the question as to whether the act of which the fugitive stands accused is criminal or not in Ohio, provided that it was a crime in Kentucky, and it is the duty of the Governor of Ohio to deliver up, upon the proper proofs that the acts charged is a crime by the laws of Kentucky; that the act of Congress of 1793, determines what evidence is to be submitted to the State of Ohio; that the duty of the Governor is ministerial merely, like that of a Sheriff or Marshal, and appeals to his good faith in the discharge of a Constitutional duty, for the reason that Congress cannot impose any Federal duty on the officers of a State, and that where such officers are called upon by an act of Congress, to perform such duty it is conceived to be good sense and good faith on their part so to do, and on these grounds the *mandamus* is refused.

The opinion in the Albany and New-Jersey Bridge cases are reserved for the next term, in December, to which time the Court adjourned.

FROM FRANCE.

French Sentiment upon Secession—Policy of Napoleon—The Alleged Visit of a Fire-eating Delegation to the Emperor—Errors of the Parisian Press—A New Work on American Democracy—The Great Forgery Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861.

The defection of Louisiana seems to have produced a change in French sentiment on the disunion question. Old *souvenirs* are revived by the act of separation, and new schemes for the extension of French influence and French commerce conceived. It is boldly announced as the interest of the French that there should be a Southern Republic, because this Republic will be established on the principle of Free Trade, and France will thus find an immense and lucrative outlet for her manufactures. The opposition to the Institution of Slavery is deep-rooted and universal in the French heart; the repugnance to an institution which is regarded as a libel on the civilization of the age is on the increase. But we are told that men high in place have been suddenly seized with the idea that France, while enriching herself on the advantages of free trade, has a *beau rôle* to play on this question of Slavery. They have been told so often within the last few months that the Southern leaders are anxious to obtain their protection that they believe their influence is going to rank foremost in the new Republic. France aspires, therefore, to nothing less than the title of Emancipator of Slavery in America. She will sign no treaty of commerce till she has an understanding on this question of emancipation. She believes she can induce the Cotton States to undertake a gradual emancipation of their slaves, and the substitution of the apprenticeship system. She believes that hatred of the North is so firmly planted in the South that she can do what Boston cannot.

The act of Louisiana has revived the regrets of the French that they should ever have renounced the magnificent foothold they once held in America. Subsequent experience has proved, even to themselves, that they are not good colonists, and in the reflections they are now making in regard to Louisiana, and the relation they are to bear to the prospective Republic of the South, it is probable there are no serious calculations of reconquest, or of acquisition of territory. But there are calculations of extending French influence, and of shaping to their own ends the policy and the destinies of the new Republic. "If they esteem so highly our protection, and look to us as their only friend, they must accept our counsels." The great aim of the NAPOLEON of to-day is to extend the diplomatic influence of France. He aims at nothing less than the position of the world's arbiter. Louisiana is still regarded in France as a French colony in feeling, and when the Union is broken up, and Louisiana drags the stars and stripes in the dust, France need no longer respect the national flag, nor will she. Her sympathies will fall in the same channel as those of her ancient colony, and through her she will expect to accomplish her designs with the new Republic. So that, looking beyond the question of what France may or may not think of the failure of the Great Western Republic as a political experiment, and into the more practical and seductive one for her of dollars and cents, and of extended diplomatic influence, we think that France will see the establishment of a Southern Republic with pleasure.

In a late number of the NEW-YORK TIMES, you asserted the belief that the armies now being organized in the seceding States were intended ulteriorly to operate against Mexico and Cuba, with the view to the establishment of an immense Southern Slave Confederacy. This opinion is opposed by the French Press. The *Constitutionnel*, in replying to the TIMES, assumes as a sufficient argument against the hypothesis, the utter insignificance of the attempts heretofore made by the South against Cuba, Central America and Sonora. Reference is here made, of course, to the expeditions of LOPEZ, WALKER, and the Count DE BOULBON. But although those expeditions—at least the two first—had the almost unanimous sympathy of the South, and were undertaken at a time when men and money could best be spared for foreign service, yet the circumstances are far from being the same, and the argument as applied to an organized Southern Republic will not hold good. The French editors, perhaps, mean that beyond the present confines of the United States any attempts at conquest will be met by a European intervention, and in this view of the case the argument may be admitted. It is certain, that in view of the dissolution of the Union, the whole Latin race of Europa and America will be drawn closer together than ever, for then the American races will see a possibility of getting their heads once more above water, and we shall be much mistaken if the Southern Republic ever acquires one foot of territory not now belonging to the United States.

M. GAILLARDET, having made a statement in the *Presse* to the effect that the agents of the Southern States had been received by M. THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. FAULKNER, the American Minister, asked M. GAILLARDET to correct the statement in his paper, which he has done. No agent of the South has been received except Mr. STEVENSON, of Nashville, President of the Pacific Railroad, and his business with the Foreign Minister, so far as he avows it, is exclusively in connection with that road. To this might be added the circumstance that in August and September last there was a gentleman here from Mississippi, Col. JONES, who had a long interview with the Duke of Brabant, at Brussels, on the subject of direct trade between Belgium and the Southern States, but he did not seek an interview with the Government at Paris, since the previous agents who had been sent here for that purpose (Mr. DUDLEY MANN, Mr. BAILEY PEYTON, and Mr. PRESTON) had discussed the whole ground with the French Government and obtained all the assurances of cooperation they desired. M. THOUVENEL assures Mr. FAULKNER that he has seen no such agents. We are induced, therefore, to believe that the reports from Washington published in the TIMES on this subject are based somehow upon the presence here at different epochs of Col. JONES and Mr. STEVENSON, and we may assume as positive that neither of these gentlemen are or were agents of the South in any other sense than that mentioned above.

Since it is M. GAILLARDET who is principally relied on by the Prase of Paris for opinions on American affairs, a word in regard to his series of articles may not be out of place here. M. GAILLARDET'S sympathy is with the South in the present difficulties, and he is one of those who believes that France would be largely the gainer by the establishment of a Southern Republic. But until Louisiana had voted herself out of the Union, M GAILLARDET had confined himself to a relation of facts; he seemed to have adopted the system of expectation; in other words, he was non-committal. Since the defection of Louisiana, M. GAILLARDET no longer conceals his sympathies, and he now treats the Stars and Stripes with open disdain. For him, Louisiana seems to have dissolved the Union; and the Union dissolved, he goes with Louisiana wherever she may go.

One word more in regard to the articles of M. GAILLARDET. He often speaks of "the great nation *liberated by the sword of France*," and we would like to ask him if it would not be better, in the interest of history, even for French readers, to qualify this expression? We are afraid M. GAILLARDET drinks in lessons of inspiration from that famous picture in the gallery of Versailles, where ROCHAMBEAU is made to stand in front, giving the order of battle at Yorktown, while WASHINGTON shrinks into the background "like a bound boy at a hueking."

We are promised a series of articles soon in the monthly publications, on the American question, and we have been given to understand that the doctrine will be advocated that a dissolution of the Union will be favorable to France, since the new Republic is to open its ports to Free Trade. But there will be other articles showing that it is a disgrace for civilized France to even recognize the existence of a Republic based upon Slavery, and showing that France has an interest in maintaining the States united, so as to preserve a powerful rival to England on the sea.

Among the writers in the French Press, M. MALESPINE, in the *Opinion Nationale*, a gentleman who has lived for some time in the United States, has defended the integrity of the Union with the most force and ability. M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, Editor of the *Pays*, a Creole from Guadaloupe, has taken up with a good deal of energy the cause of the South. He is a believer in the doctrine of the non-unity of the human race, and I believe classes the Ethiopian race so far below the Caucasian that we would have to go to Borneo and other haunts of the long-armed species, to find their compatriots. The ministerial journals are all in favor of the North thus far, but we look for a change the moment the discussion is carried from one of principle to one of commercial interest.

M. XAVIER EYMA, who has lived many years in the United States, and published a good deal on the country, brings out this week a new work, entitled *The American Republic, its Institutions and Men*. The work will, no doubt, command a ready sale at this particular moment, for M. EYMA ranks as one of the most serious writers of France, and his writings thus far on the United States have been marked with an impartiality and a justness of appreciation which augur well for the new work. I will send you a copy of the book for a review in your columns.

The affair of MIRES continues to occupy the town. The public, however, are asked to suspend judgment until M. DE GERMINY, who has been charged with an examination into the condition of M. MIRES' affairs, shall have concluded the investigation. M. DE GERMINY has joined to him a counsel of gentlemen of ability and standing, who are aiding him in the investigation. The journals of London are seeking to aggravate the crimes of M. MIRES, and the losses that are likely to result, while those of Paris, on the contrary, seek to attenuate them. The truth, most probably, lies between the two. It would require columns, however, to recount the rumors that are in circulation about this affair, and it has acquired this exceptional notoriety, not because of the losses that will be sustained, but because MIRES was the medium of Bourse operations for the people so near the throne, that they dare not go there themselves, and thus these people are supposed to be compromised in his frauds. MALAKOFF.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Broadway Railroad Bill—The Long Island Railroad Bill—Grinding Committees—Exemption of the Clergy from Taxation—The Peace Commissioners—Bribery and Corruption, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14, 1861.

At the evening session, the opportunity was embraced of reporting favorably the Broadway Railroad bill, accompanied by a written report, giving at considerable length the reasons that led the Committee to a favorable conclusion. It takes the ground that such a road is a public necessity, sooner or later, to be built—that the street is wide enough, from actual measurement, for a double track, and at the same time to afford ample room for the other wants of the street—that the rights of the City of New-York, of the property-holders on the street, of the omnibus lines, and all the interests of the public are effectually guarded by the bill as reported. The bill is very materially amended since its first introduction, all the laterals being cut off, and the road confined to the line of Broadway from the Battery to the Central Park. FITZH B. SWEENY, through the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, has commenced the public warfare against the bill, by involving some of the corporators in the present bill in the odium of the railroad legislation of last Winter. It is evidently destined to meet, and if successful, must overcome the most strenuous opposition.

The same Committee reported the bill to amend the Long Island Railroad charter, which report was, however, not concurred in by Messrs. DUTCHER and VARIAN. This is a bill to give that Company the exclusive control of all ferries that they now, or may hereafter, occupy. The bill is very generally opposed from New-York, but no minority report is expected.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Select Committee to devise means to expedite legislation, reported a plan, which provides that all bills on the general orders be classified into three divisions; the first, including all bills purely local; the second, all bills local, with general clauses or provisions; third, all bills general in their character; and providing that particular days be set apart for the consideration of each class. The first class will generally be referred by unanimous consent to be reported complete, but as this has been almost the universal practice this session, it does not appear what additional speed is to be obtained in this direction. The plan, as a whole, must be, however, free from many of the objections to which grinding committees are considered liable.

A long and spirited contest occupied a good portion of the morning session, on the consideration of a bill for the amendment of the Revised Statutes relative to taxation, the particular subject being the exemption of clergymen from taxation on personal property to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars. Such exemption is, and long has been, the statute law, but the present bill is to prevent parties from unlawfully claiming the "benefit of clergy," by taking out a license to preach occasionally while following secular avocations. As it is a well-known fact in many sections of the State that such pseudo clergymen abound, it is a matter of some surprise that this abuse has not sooner been reformed, and that such strenuous opposition manifested itself to the bill to-day. This was owing chiefly to the fact that a great many are opposed to the whole feature of class-exemption, and opposed this bill because it did not amend the statute by the repeal of the exemption clause altogether. The amendments offered partook largely of a ludicrous character, disarranging the order and upsetting the decorum of the House. From this class I must except that offered by Mr. FULLERTON, to exempt the property of widows to the same amount, which he supported with a force and urgency that led many, including myself, to believe that he was in earnest. The Committee of the Whole struck out the enacting clause, but the House restored it and ordered the bill to a third reading.

The Assembly had another session on the Supply bill, last evening, when it refused to pass the appropriations to the several dispensaries in New-York and Brooklyn; appropriated $500 each, for the expenses of the Commissioners to the Washington Convention from this State; and refused to vote $100 each to the delegates to the recent Albany Democratic Union Convention, which was moved by one of them, on the ground that they had been engaged in the same cause.

Mr. L. C. ANDREWS presented to-day the memorial of 3,000 Germans of Brooklyn against the repeal of the Sunday laws. This is a new feature in the history of that question.

Senator HAMMOND, from the Judiciary Committee, reported for the consideration of the Senate Mr. Goss's bill for the prevention of bribery and corruption, which has been previously noticed, and which will be a great relief to candidates, if passed in a shape that can be enforced. Also, complete, the bill in relation to demand and protest on bills of exchange, checks and promissory notes falling due on holidays, which was ordered to a third reading. July 4, Feb. 22, Christmas and New-Year's, and such general State election days, and such days as may be appointed by the Governor or President as days of Thanksgiving, or public Fasts, are made public holidays, and all paper maturing on such days are made payable the day after; and in cases where these days come upon Sunday, and the days of grace fall upon that date, the demand and protest is postponed until the second day thereafter, or Tuesday.

The Committee on Railroads reported at length against the bill to regulate the tariff on milk on the Harlem Railroad, but the Senate dissagreed with the report and ordered the bill to its third reading.

Senator MCLEAN MCABY will to-morrow report a bill "To establish a Nautical School in the harbor of the City of New-York," under the control of five Trustees, three of whom are appointed by the Board of Underwriters and two by the Governor, the objects of which school is the education of youth in seamanship and the science of navigation. The Trustees hold their office for five years, and as soon as the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be subscribed shall organize the school, appoint a Treasurer, provide Professors and fix their compensation, procure a ship for the purposes of the school, and do all other acts necessary to the organization of the school for the purposes of its establishment. The school is made one of the Common Schools of the State for the purposes of distribution of the public moneys, and as such shares in the benefits of the Common School Fund.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE,

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14.

The following bills, among others, were reported favorably from the Standing Committees:

The Harlem or Cole's Bridge bill.

The bill to incorporate the Medical College of the Bellevue Hospital in the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. J. MCLEAN MURPHY—To authorize a railroad on Tenth-avenue, New-York. It is to come from Forty-second-street down the avenue, through Hudson, Spring and Broome streets, the Bowery, Catharine-street, and the New-Bowery to the Wall-street ferry. Some thirty corporators are named in the bill.

Mr. HILLHOUSE introduced a bill to confirm the purchase of the Post-office site in Nassau-street. It is the same as the bill that has been considered and amended in the Assembly.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to enable persons charged with crime in New-York and Kings Counties and committed for trial, to move for a trial, and requiring the Courts to take up such trials in preference to all other causes.

By Mr. MANIERRE, to establish a Nautical School in New-York harbor, with the privilege to participate in the Common School Fund.

Mr. HAMMOND reported, for the consideration of the Senate, the bill to prevent and punish bribery and corruption.

Mr. RICHMOND, from the Committee on Railroads, reported adversely to the bill to reduce the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

Mr. KARCHER moved to disagree with the report.

Messrs. ROBERTSON and KETCHUM earnestly advocated the motion, and it was carried, and the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill relative to the State Arsenal and lands in the City of Brooklyn was considered in the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Navigation and Colonization Society was also ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14.

Mr. WIARD introduced a resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature April 10. Laid over.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Common School Act was reported favorably, and moved forward to be reported complete.

Mr. FINCH, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of land in the City of New-York, for the purpose of a Post-office site.

The bill was amended by giving the consent of the State to purchase any site that may be determined on by the General Government, and not confining it to the Nassau-street site as originally designed.

Under the general orders the House took up in Committee of the Whole the bill amending the Exemption law by limiting exemptions on Clergymen to those in actual charge of a Church or congregation, or who shall have been so in charge for fifteen years.

A long debate was had on the bill, and the Committee of the Whole struck out the enacting clause.

In the House, Mr. MERRITT moved to disagree with the action of the Committee of the Whole, and order the bill to a third reading. Carried, 57 to 35.

The Committee of the Whole also took up the bill relating to the Department of Finance in the City of New-York, and transferring the street bureau to that department. Some debate was had on the bill, when Mr. ARCULARIUS moved to report progress.

The motion was opposed by Mr. BIRDSALL, and other friends of the bill, but it was carried by a vote of 51 to 27.

The bill to provide for the better organization of the militia of the State was taken up, and without taking any action the Committee reported progress.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE the House proceeded to consider the report of the Special Committee on the plan to be adopted to facilitate the business of the House.

Mr. PIERCE moved to amend the report which divides the bills into three clauses and sets days for the consideration of each class by raising a Grinding Committee of seven to grind out bills of local and private character.

Mr. H. SMITH moved a substitute by creating a Grinding Committee of nine, similar to that of the last Session.

After a debate the report and substitute were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Supply bill was then again taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

New-Jersey Town Election.

NEWARK, Thursday, March 14.

Burlington County, on Tuesday, elected 15 Republican Freeholders and 3 Democrats.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 14.

The Legislature had an exciting time, to-day. At 2 o'clock both Houses were ready to adjourn *sine die*, when a Message was received from the Governor calling attention to the requirement of the Constitution in regard to apportioning the representation according to the list of the census, and suggesting the experience of serious difficulty at the next election, in case that the District bill was not passed.

Both Houses then rescinded the resolution to adjourn *sine die*, with the view of passing the District bill. They resolved to adjourn to-morrow, but of the probabilities to do so there is much doubt.

The attempts to hold another joint meeting have been defeated.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14.

The Canal Board met to-day. There was a large attendance of forwarders and commercial men. The Board fixed all tolls the same as last year, except grain, making all grain 2½ mills. This raises wheat and corn half a mill, and decreases barley and oats. The action of the Board was earnestly opposed by all commercial men as injurious, especially to the corn trade.

The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock to-morrow.

Fire at Batavia.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Thursday, March 14.

A fire broke out here last evening at 7½ o'clock, in the livery stable belonging to H. M. WARREN. The fire soon spread to the Eagle barn, which was entirely consumed. Quite a number of horses were burned. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 14,

The planing mill of BRADFORD & HART, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, was burned this morning. Loss, $15,000.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 14.

The United States Mail steamship *Jas. Adger*, J. D. PHILLIPS, from New-York, arrived here at 9 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. Steamship *Morion* left here at 8 o'clock this morning.

Non-Arrival of the Palestine.

PORTLAND, Thursday, March 14—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Palestine* now due here. Snowing fast.

The Famine in Kansas.

The following letter, containing a donation of $10, was sent to the office of the Relief Committee at Atchison, Kansas. Owing to the source from which it comes, it will doubtless tend to strengthen the multitudinous testimony already before the public:

Inclosed please find $10, to assist in paying freight on provisions for the suffering in Kansas. I know that your description of the condition of thousands in Kansas is correct. It was my lot to visit the now distressed State three times during last year—in April, July and October. I was as far West as the sixth principal meridian—that is, as far as the census was taken—and can say that, after leaving the river counties, I did not see wheat, corn, rye, oats or potatoes that would make *one bushel to each hundred acres in cultivation*. I was satisfied then, as now, that unless the good people of the sister States lavished of their bounties, hundreds, if not thousands, would starve.

I never before saw such depravity of the Press, in the midst of the most complete failure ever known to any country, that would say "Plenty, plenty,—the funds sent to feed the poor are used for other purposes—for some political end." God pity the heartless editor who will publish such things, when so many are on the point of starvation! Were it not for this, no doubt, you would receive aid from every section of the country; for every State, and almost every county, North and South, have representatives there in distress. Every one should lay aside prejudice and do something at once. Yours, truly, JAMES STREETER.

MOUNT HOPE, Lawrence Co., Ala., Feb. 17, 1861.

MORE RELIEF NEEDED.

ATCHISON, Wednesday, March 13.

The Relief Committee have received to-day 50,000 bushels of seed wheat, half of it being purchased with the New-York appropriation, and the other half from Wisconsin. About an equal amount had been previously received from various sources. Ten thousand bushels were shipped to Leavenworth to-day, for distribution in Leavenworth and Douglas Counties. The demand for potatoes for seed is very large, and there is scarcely any on hand. The supply of provisions on hand is also small; the receipts latterly have been light, although the applications are more numerous and pressing than ever.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing from Thompsontown under date of March 11, says:

"A horrible murder was perpetrated on last Saturday evening, about seven miles from this place, upon the person of Mr. HENRY ACKERA, an old and highly respectable citizen, and generally supposed to be rich. The murder was committed in his house, in a secluded part of Black Dog Valley, Fayette Township, Juniata County. There was no person in the house but the deceased, his housekeeper, and a little grand daughter, about ten years old. The latter witnessed the shocking affair, and gives the following account of it. About 7 o'clock in the evening two men entered the house and inquired for Mr. ACKERA, (he and the housekeeper having already retired.) She called her grandfather, who got up and came out into the room, and entered into conversation with the men. Finally, one of them demanded the old man's money, and presented a pistol, when the old man told them he had none, and retreated into the back room, and was in the act of taking down his rifle, when the fellows shot at him, the ball taking effect in the left arm. The assassin then rushed on him and dealt a number of heavy blows on the head, from which he expired in about two hours. The little girl commenced screaming, which seemed to frighten the villians, as they left the house immediately without attempting to plunder. The men were strangers, but suspicion rests strongly on two young men of notoriously bad character. An inquest was held by Squire DORIN, of McAllisterville, and every means will be tried to have the murderers arrested."

Important to the Fashionable Community.

PHOTOGRAPHIC "CARTES DE VISITE."

Messrs. CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO. would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have just introduced from Paris a new and beautiful process for the production of their fashionable "Cartes de Visite." The immense patronage which they have been honored with in this particular branch of the Photographic Art, has warranted them in obtaining, at a great expense, the latest Parisian improvements, and they flatter themselves that they are now enabled to present to the New York public the "ne plus ultra carte de visite," equal in every respect to the best Parisian "Cartes."

Messrs. F. & Co. would also invite attention to a new and beautiful assortment of Albums, Frames, &c., for the "Cartes de Visite," which are manufactured by them in Paris, expressly for their New-York establishment.

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.
Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss*.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots at 12s., Slippers and Ties at 6s., with Misses,' Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED

PLATT—AITKEN—In this City, on Thursday, March 14, by Rev. Dr. De Hass, JAMES C. PLATT, of Staten Island, and MARY A. AITKEN, of New-York.

BEATTY—MOORE.—On Thursday, March 14, at Grace Church, by Rev T. Stafford Browne, ROBERT W. BEATTY, Esq., to Miss SARAH M., eldest daughter of John T. Moore, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MARTIN—AYRES.—In Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, March 13, by Rev. Mr Hills, THOMAS M. MARTIN to MARY C., youngest daughter of Ezra Ayres, Esq., all of Rahway.

COOLEY—HARBERT.—At Old Bridge, N. J., on Wednesday, March 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. H. H. Rouse, JAMES M. COOLEY, son of Judge Cooley, of Point Coupee, La., to Miss MATILDA HERBERT.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DIED.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 14, ELBERT ANDERSON YOUNG, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Summerfield M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without further notice.

WHELAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 14, Rev. ELI WHELAN, in the 72d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., for interment.

WILLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, March 14, of scarlet fever, GOADON LEWIS, youngest son of George L. and Harriet E. Willard, aged 3 years and 7 months.

BABCOCK.—Suddenly, Mr. AUSTIN C. BABCOCK, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 334 Hicks-st., between Degraw and Sackett sts., Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at 11½ o'clock, after which his remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

HAGENAUER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 13, CORNELIA, wife of F. E. Hagemeyer, and daughter of Rev. E. M. Johnson; aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, on Friday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GORDON.—In Jersey City on Tuesday, March 12, after a lingering illness, PHILIP GORDON, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Unitarian Church, corner of Montgomery and Grove sts., on Friday, March 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry until 1 o'clock.

FISHER.—In Fordham, on Wednesday, March 13, SARAH H. B., wife of Thomas Fisher, Esq., aged 50 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 175, March 14, 1861.
9, 69, 17, 18, 20, 70, 11, 41, 12, 51, 68, 16, 1.
Class No. 176, March 14, 1861.
37, 42, 5, 67, 10, 35, 28, 6, 41, 43, 29, 31, 8.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 14, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.

Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & CO. would most respectfully inform the public that our several Lottery grants do not expire until the following periods: The Delaware State Grant will continue to be drawn until the year 1862; the Kentucky State Grant will continue until the year 1877, and the Missouri State Grant until the year 1874, and the business will be conducted until the expiration of all those grants with the same promptitude that has characterized it for the last 40 years under the management of our predecessors, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, Gregory & Co., J. W. Maury & Co., Gregory & Maury, and the undersigned,
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Managers.

BUNKER'S
COMBINATION
FLOOR AND ICE SKATES,
DEPOT:
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
No. 27 Park-row, New-York.

The frames, consisting of fine steel, are light and strong, and free from all objections which attach to wooden or cast-iron framed. The rollers are covered with leather which prevents all noise or injury to the oil-cloth, carpet or floor where they may be used.

ASTONISHING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c.
FOR CASH.

We have just received large quantities of CHINA, GLASSWARE, and other goods, per ships ADMIRAL and GERMANIA, which had been ordered previous to the Panic, and which we are desirous to sell
FOR CASH.

Look at the following bona fide list of prices, and compare them with any bills ever purchased.

Samples of the goods on exhibition in our windows.

FRENCH CHINA DINING PLATES, of good quality, for $1 per dozen, never before offered for less, than $1 50.
FRENCH CHINA BREAKFAST PLATES, for 85c.
and TEA PLATES, 75c. per dozen.
French China Dining Services, 200@224 pcs., for.. $22 00
French China Tea Services, 44 pieces, for..... 3 00
French Decorated Tea Services, 44 pieces, for 6 25
and upwards.
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Gobiets, per doz.... 4 50
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Quart Decanters, per pair..... 1 30
Rich Cut Glass and Engraved Pint Decanters, per pair..... 1 10
Rich Decorated Porcelain Toilet Sets..... 6 50

A great variety of other goods, such as PLATED WARE, GAS FIXTURES, CROCKERY, &c., at equally low prices.

The goods will be opened and ready for sale on MONDAY, March 11.

All lots over $5 delivered free of charge in New-York Brooklyn and Jersey City.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

Palatable Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pastry, are produced by the aid of Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston, Mass.) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN. It is easily managed, and it is commended by Analytical Chemists of distinction.

For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.
GEORGE B. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
For the cure of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.
THE
MAKORA ARABICA,
discovered by a
MISSIONARY,
WHILE TRAVELING IN ARABIA.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrofula and Impurities of the Blood should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

It cures Consumption,
It cures Bronchitis,
It cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
It cures Asthma, Scrofula and Impurities of the Blood.

This unequaled remedy is now, for the first time, introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

He has forwarded to us, in writing, a full account of his own extraordinary cure, and of a number of other cures which have come under his observation, and also a full account of the medicine.

At his request, and impelled by a desire to extend a knowledge of his remedy to the public, we have had his communication printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. Its interest is enhanced by an account which he gives of some of the scenes of the Syrian massacres, which he obtained from those who were sufferers in that awful tragedy.

This pamphlet may be obtained at our office, or it will be sent free by mail to all who apply for it.

We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Cleou & Gyiyppus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use, with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 61 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau sts.
New-York.
Sold also by druggists generally.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the stagnation of business,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Will sell for cash,
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring Stock of
CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

GEO. W. CURTIS
Lectures at Clinton Hall,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 15.
SUBJECT:
"POLICY OF HONESTY."
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
For sale at the Mercantile Library,
and at the door.

THE VOYAGE TO EUROPE IN THE STEREOSCOPE. Price 25 cents.
A STEREOSCOPE and 12 Views of Different Countries in Europe. Price 25 cents; per mail, 28 cents; or, highly colored, 50 cents; per mail, 53 cents.
These are the best Photo-Lithographic Views yet published.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARD TABLES—MORE lively and correct than any, or table forfeited. Commission allowed to purchasers; no drummers employed. Applications to replace dull, hard-faced patent cushions daily received. Playing and saleroom, No. 149 Fulton-st., and No. 8 Ann-st.

FIFTY STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS FOR 50 CENTS. Now Ready.
FIFTY STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, which may be seen in any Stereoscope. Price 50 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

THE MOTOSCOPE, A STEREOSCOPE, and 12 Views, representing the figures in the pictures in motion. Price 62 cents.
A liberal discount to dealers.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., third-story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 302 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of n private family; or to cook in a first-class boarding house. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 439 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th nvs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to coarse washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at 88 West 45th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business; makes good pastry, and is a good baker; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 6 East 17th-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 119½ 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 93 East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references. Please call at No. 59 West 29th-st., third house from 6th-av., at the basement door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook who has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 28th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK in a 2 st-class family. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 539 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 203 East 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress. Has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 6th av., second floor, back room, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A respectable private family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, by a respectable woman; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 245 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook and assist in the washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 268 7th-av., near 27th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—NURSE.—WANTED, BY TWO COMpetent girls with excellent City references, situations in the City or country, one as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, poultry, baking, pastry, game; no objections to a first-class large boarding-house; wages $10 to $12; also, as nurse; takes charge of a baby and sews neatly; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American widow lady; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's house, or would take charge of an invalid. Apply at No. 190 Rivington-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country, and has the very best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork; would let take housekeeper's place; is willing and obliging to her employer. Calls at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A HIGHLY RESPECTAble English Protestant young woman, wishes a situation; would like to go to Europe, or a part of the Union; never gets sea sick; understands hair dressing and every other duty connected with the business; has the best of reference. Apply at 424 Broadway up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as lady's maid; understands hair dressing and plain sewing; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 244 West 45th-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate laundress, in a private family; can do French finting; would assist with the chamberwork if required; good testimonials can be had. Call, or address LAUNDRESS, at No. 63 20th-st., third door from 6th-av., first door of second flight of stairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children, and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A respectable private family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, by a respectable woman; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 245 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook and assist in the washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 268 7th-av., near 27th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK—NURSE.—WANTED, BY TWO COMpetent girls with excellent City references, situations in the City or country, one as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, poultry, baking, pastry, game; no objections to a first-class large boarding-house; wages $10 to $12; also, as nurse; takes charge of a baby and sews neatly; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American widow lady; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's house, or would take charge of an invalid. Apply at No. 190 Rivington-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country, and has the very best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork; would let take housekeeper's place; is willing and obliging to her employer. Calls at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A HIGHLY RESPECTAble English Protestant young woman, wishes a situation; would like to go to Europe, or a part of the Union; never gets sea sick; understands hair dressing and every other duty connected with the business; has the best of reference. Apply at 424 Broadway up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as lady's maid; understands hair dressing and plain sewing; has no objection to travel. Call at No. 244 West 45th-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate laundress, in a private family; can do French finting; would assist with the chamberwork if required; good testimonials can be had. Call, or address LAUNDRESS, at No. 63 20th-st., third door from 6th-av., first door of second flight of stairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children, and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Call at No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as nurse; can take full charge of a young baby and do sewing or chamberwork. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 86 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to take charge of grown-up children, or to wait on a lady and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 229 East 18th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS young woman, wishes a situation as nurse in a private family; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or is willing to do chamberwork or waiting; she has the best of City references. Apply at No. 244 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; can take entire charge of a baby from its infancy; has best City reference. Call

AUCTION SALES.

POSTPONED SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

Whereas The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, of the President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Secretary, W. B. Wellen, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 1st day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Sec.	Twp.	Rge	No. a Acres.
Wapello	Southeast, Northeast	3	72	15	66
Wapello	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	96
Wapello	Northeast, Northeast	23	72	15	46
Wapello	Northeast, Southeast	26	72	15	46
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	70	11	46
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	46
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	12	46
Van Buren	North half,	31	70	11	320.13
Davis	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	46
Davis	Southeast, Southeast	13	70	12	46
Davis	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	46
Mahaska	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	46
Mahaska	Northwest, Northeast	25	74	17	46
Mahaska	Southeast, Southeast	31	74	16	46
Mahaska	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	46

Making, in all, 1,626 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,600, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and five others for $200 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SECOND SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway. The stock of one of the first cabinet-makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armoire-à glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and work tables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension-tables and dining-room chairs, elegantly-carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair chairs, oak and walnut hall stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

SOLOMON DINSAY, Auctioneer.
BY DINGEE & HOLDEN,
Offices Nos. 8 Pine st. and 1,244 Broadway.
THURSDAY, March 28.
At 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

A beautiful country seat at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, the residence of Walter Baker, Esq. A fine gothic house, has furnace, range, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, and all modern improvements; a stable, coach-house and all necessary out-buildings. It is situated 3/4 of a mile from the depôt; 9 acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden walks. The rarest flowers, vegetable garden and the choicest fruit. Sale positive, and without reserve.

For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LINEN, PLATED WARE, WINES AND LIQUORS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 15, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No 97 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., where the same has been removed for convenience of sale, an assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top centre tables and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, beds, bedding, carpets, &c.; also, a rosewood billiard-table (Moore's make); also, a quantity of Rhine, claret, sherry and port wines; Bourbon whisky and Jamaica rum in demijohns.

J. W. POSTER & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE HOUSE SALE OF OVER $10,000 WORTH OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY J. W. PORTER & CO.—On FRIDAY (this day,) March 15, commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely, at the large residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of rosewood piano-fortes, solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, large and costly mirrors, oil-paintings, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; tables, chairs, clocks, rich lace and damask curtains, oak extension table, tea tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, sofa-bed, bedsteads, bureaus, beds and bedding, hair mattresses; also, a large lot of every description of crockery, chinaware, cut glassware, table cutlery, silverware, kitchen utensils, stoves, &c., &c. Sale positive.

RENAY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, March 15, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable collection of Oil Paintings, by artists of the French and Flemish School. In this collection, with the names of other artists we would enumerate the works of Diebolt, H. Duvieu, F. Richardt, L. Senoir, Winckler, Vas. Schetter, H. Dnaien, Chambeau, O'Connor, Rimack, Marny, Hanemas, H Durand, Lagrange, Gilleminet, T. A. Richards, Michand. Also, in this collection will be found several very fine oil paintings, in rich, carved Florentine frames. The entire collection will be sold, without any reserve, to close invoices.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, March 15, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rich carved rosewood parlor suites, rosewood étageres, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, mahogany sofas, chairs and divans, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, silver plated ware, Bohemian glassware, &c. At 12 o'clock rich carved rosewood 7-octave piano, by a City maker, together with stool, cover, &c., &c.; also, the balance of cigars, liquors, &c., remaining on hand from sale of 12th inst.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
Opposite the Post-office.
MINOR & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., jewelry watches, chains, bracelets, &c., consisting of ladies' and gents' 18 karat gold Huntington case and open-face watches, guard, vest and fob chains; ladies' sets of brooches and ear-rings, set in cameo, Mosaic, coral, tourquoise, ruby, &c.; box and glass pins, plain and stone set, bracelets, &c. Also, silver-plated cake-baskets, casters, goblets, urns, table, dessert and tea spoons, forks, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Executor's sale—Household furniture, china and glassware, books, sell'd silver ware, lady's gold watch, silver do., gold hunting do., chairs, &c., wardrobes, bedsteads, chairs, napkins, table cloths, bedding, clock, plated ware and also other articles. Also, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, counting-house and office desks, hair mattresses, paillasses, office chairs, rockers, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of new and second hand household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, dining-room and chamber furniture, mirrors, bookcases, wardrobes, buffets, marble-top centre tables, carpets, beds, bedding, crockery, &c. Also, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, City made.

J. F. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM No 582 8th av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled either by WALTER W. WHEELOCK or CHARLES COATES, either of whom is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

GEORGE W. BLAKE.
WALTER W. WHEELOCK,
CHARLES COATES.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business of the late firm will be continued at No. 71 Gold-st., under the firm of BLAKE & WHEELOCK.

G. W. BLAKE,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1861. W. W. WHEELOCK.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN, in the lithographic business, at No. 93 Fulton-st., in the City of New York, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY SEIBERT is authorized to settle all the business of said firm, and payments are to be made to him on account of the business of the late firm.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
HENRY SEIBERT,
JAS. A. SHEARMAN,

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1860.

The business of lithographing will be continued by the undersigned at the same place, No. 93 Fulton-st.

HENRY SEIBERT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of B. F. NEWHOUSE & CO., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. F. NEWHOUSE alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the said firm.

B. F. NEWHOUSE.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1861. STEPHEN PELLS.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C., TIN and TERNE PLATE. CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

SEAT IN CHURCH WANTED.—A SINGLE Seat, for a lady, in St. George's (Dr. Tyng's) Church. References given. Apply to Box No. 2,567 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 16, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.

COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES
Haisted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BELDEN & YOUNG,
BANKERS, CHICAGO, ILL.
We make collections in all parts of the West.

Refer to
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New York.
E. MORRISON, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 Wall-st. New-York, 12th March, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors of this Company, constituting the Second Class, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

WILLIAM TUCKER,
LUTHER BRADISH,
CLINTON GILBERT,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JACOB HARSEN,
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
THOMAS C. DORE MUS,
JOHN A. LUQUERE,
HERMAN C. GELDCKE,
HANSON K. CORNING.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. By order,

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,747. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest in provided for of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ percent.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. —Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (10 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876. Coupons payable 1st February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand dollars each, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. TAYLOR and GEORGE W. LYON against JANE M. W. NEALE—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars and Fifty-nine cents, with interest thereon from the 13th day of December 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 21, 1861.

WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
22f-law6wF No. 237 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATARAUGUS.—NATHAN P. WILCOX and FREDERICK EATON against JAMES D. GENTHNER S. HOLLIS STONE, GEORGE B. STONE, NATHANIDSON, RUEL RICHMOND, JAMES S. STONE, ALBERT METCALF and THOMAS METCALF.—Summons for Money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cataraugus, New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Ellicottville, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1859, besides costs. Dated Ellicottville, Jan. 24, 1861. BOLLES & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8f-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

JA18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York from Dalton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Fare, 75 cents. Steamers HERO and NORTH AMERICA. One of these splendid steamers will leave the foot of Park-place, daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., in connection with the N. Y. Central Railroad.

J. W. HANCOX, Agent.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPELLER HENRY ANDREW, now running on the Hudson River to Albany, 160 feet long, 28 feet beam, 9 feet hold, of light draft and very fast. Also, several barges. Apply to JOHN H. REDFIELD & CO., No. 16 South-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., 1st door east of Broadway.

FOR SALE—SUPERB BLACK HAWK SADDLE horse, 15½ hands high, seven years old, and of unsurpassed action. Price $500. Warranted perfectly sound. Persons desirous of seeing him, will please address BLACK HAWK, Box No. 3,730 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HAWK Mare, a little over 5 years old; very stylish and gentle, and well hred to the side-saddle; will be in town within a week. Address H. H., Box 184 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF Furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 660 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED Furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $2; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. O. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.

Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to cure in the shortest possible time, and in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, are call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," chiefly intended for those who are single or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself, after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from the nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE of Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermator.hea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNY, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THORN, No. 62 Canal-st., New York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them and escape quackery. Feel diseases not treated.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPANESE SECRET OF FEMALE'S GREATS, for removing obstructions, and warns for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 5 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without starting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting odor and nauseating effects of other nostrums, in new cases, in less than six hours. It routs out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless the remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, showing every feature real, plain, discovers, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Ballston, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM TRYON-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail ..... 10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M., and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., at 3:25 P. M. On SUNDAY nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.).

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAulay, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.

AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leavee Boston Wednesday, March 20.

ARABIA, Stone

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the De Soto—Business and the Markets—The Monetary Crisis—Shameful Frauds by the Banks—Arrival of Signora Miramon—More Slaves Landed—From Yucatan.

The steamship *De Soto*, Capt. JOHNSON, from New-Orleans March 6, calling at Havana on the 9th, arrived here yesterday morning.

Aside from the preparations for the reception of the Prince Midshipman ALFRED, there is nothing of local interest to communicate.

The health of the city and island is good as usual.

SUGAR market improving in activity; No. 12, good and strong, is held at 3¼c.; stock on hand, 160,000 boxes. MOLASSAS—no sales—is nominal at 1¼@2 rials ₩ keg for Cleyed, and 2½@3 rials for Muscovado. FREIGHTS plenty, and vessels wanted at previous rates, and better than per last advices. Exchange on London, 60 days, 9½@10¾ premium.; Northern cities, 1@3 do.; Southern, short sight. 4@5 do. Money a little more easy for business purposes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 9, 1861.

The monetary "crisis" in this Island is assuredly of unusual duration, and ought, I should say, to be termed "*crises*," as there certainly heve been several of them, but as far as man's limited ken can enable him to foresee, they appear to be likely to have one of the effects in our commercial world that is sometimes applied to the term in Medical Science, viz.: the "excretion of something noxious from the body," as will be seen by the following circumstances: A "Russian House," than whom none stood higher in the commercial world, by a recent steemer from the United States had some $120,000 of their bills returned *protested*. The bolders applied to the house to take up their bills; they had no cash to do so, bnt made certain offers, declering if they were not accepted they would go into insolvency and their creditors might get what they could. The principal partner of this house is at this time in this City, another of the partners is in Paris. When it was found that the house was in earnest about its intention of declaring itself insolvent unless the terms it offered were accepted, the holders of the bills gladly agreed to accept the offered terms, and the house goes on as though nothing of moment had occurred.

The *Caja de Prestamos* (Savings Bank) of this city, had four millions of deposits, the property of artisans. A new Director has been recently appointed to it, and in the place of the money he found the acceptances of a parcel of persons who are not even known. This bank was established for the proposed object of assisting tradesmen and artisans by receiving their deposits and letting them have such amounts (small sums) of money as they might require in their business, (so as to keep them out of the hands of the usurers,) they giving good security for the sums so advanced them, at a moderate rate of interest. The father-in-law of the late Director, (an utter bankrupt,) is found to have obtained some $60,000 of the deposits of poor people. The rest of the deposits are goae, Heaven only knows where. Those who are known to have loans from this bank, according to the professions under which it was establisbed, have been compelled to pay enormous rates of interest—say 6 to 7 per cent. per month.

An official of this Government was recently ordered to Spain. He had deposited in the *Banco Pecuniro* (Butchers' and Drovers' Bank,) $1,000, which it was requisite he should obtain to bear his expenses to and in that country, and he required the money, not in "bonos," or bank bills, or acceptences—but in specie. Upon calling at the bank-counter for his money, the answer for several days was, "Call again, to-morrow, Sir;" and at last he was told "he should have his money next moath," and he was compelled to solicit leave of the Captain-General to remain in the island another month, as he could not leave without his money. It is not known whether he has obtained any portion of it to this hour. These matters are no secret here; they are publicly spoken of—nay, even published in the papers, and there exists not the slightest doubt of their truth.

La Señora MIRAMON arrived here a few days since, accompanied by two yonng sons, in the Spanish war steamer *Isabel la Catolica*, from Vera Cruz. Gen. MIRAMON had gone to Cardenas, and was not here to receive his spouse on her landing, much to her disappointment. He has taken a house on the Paseo, ontside the Walls, and purposes remaining here until next New-Year's.

The Spanish steamer *Union* arrived two or three days ago from Vera Cruz, Her dates are not so late as those received by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans. The only items of interest in the published intelligence received by her are the followiag: That the Government was abont to establish a line of steamers to rnn aloag the Mexican coast on the Pacific to San Francisco; and that Mr. MATTHEWS, the British Consul, and Capt. ALDHAM, of the British ship-of-war *Valorous*, had arrived at the City of Mexico.

Although *La Union* brought nothing of interest from Vera Cruz, the *Diario de la Marina* received dates from Merida, Yucatan, by her to 25th ult. I translate and condense the following from tha *Diario de la Marina: El Constitucional*, the official organ of the Government, pnblishes a manifesto of the Governor of the State, Don AUGUSTIN ARCEARTO, in which he states he had adopted the political plan proclaimed in Valladolid on 22d January, when he first took charge of the Government. He stated in the proclamation, on his return to the administration that he has returned after an unjust and violent imprisonment of 75 days, during which he had suffered in his person, in his property, and with the last in his family, the most iniquitous and barbarous acts of a desperate vangeance.

During this period the health of Señor ARCEARTO had been greatly injured, and on the 19th he had delegated his powers to Señor Don PANTALEON BARRERA, President of the Honorable Council of State, with the view of returning to his family to endeavor to reëstablish his health, and to, if possible, arrange the manner of repairing the injuries which his particnlar interests had suffered.

The Government of Yncatan was engaged in improving the condition of agriculture and commerce, the arts and public instruction.

It is announced in the *Constitucional*, of the letest date, that the Government was occupied in examining the question of admitting sugar, for a limited period, from abroad, free of duty, in consequence of the total loss of the last crop.

There was another cargo of African slaves landed (600 in nnmber) at Clenfuegos, on the 25th ult., from a brigantine under no colors. They are understood to belong to Don JULIO LEBLANC, of the firm of HYLES & LEBLANC, of Cienfuegos; at any rate, they were taken to his sugar estate called "The Carolina."

There was quite a fire on the night of the 5th inst., at a shoemaker's, No. 65 Tenlente Rey, corner of Compostela-street, immediately opposite the Santa Teresa Convent. The poor nuns were scared out of their wits. The doore of the Convent were open, nothing could restrain them, and they rushed into the street *en masse*, Mother Abbess and all. It was some time before they could be reassured, and then by no mean authority, that their Convent was in no danger, that they returned. Many of them had not been before outside of the Coavent walls for more than a score of years. By the really active exertions of the Spanish man-of-war sailors in the harbor, who came on shore with their eagines, the fire was confined to the house in which it broke out. The house was, however, totally consumed.

The U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, Capt. MURPHY, arrived from Vera Cruz 3d inst. The U. S. schrs. *Tortugas* and *A. Appleton* on 5th inst., and the U. S. schr. *Florida* on 7th inst. The two latter are still in this harbor. They (the schrs.) all came from Key West, I suppose to obtain supplies of "genuine Havanas" for the "Home Squadron." Well, the "blue jackets" have a hard life of it, and knowing the comfort to be derived from a "good weed," I trust their caterers make good selections from the abundance of sheer trash offered in this market to *los Americanos*.

COMMERCIAL.

The Clayed Sugar Market is and has been since my last advices rather languid. Rates, however, remain unaltered.

Molasses—Literally nothing doing. A decline in rates appears to be inevitable.

Freights—Only three American vessels up to yesterday had been taken up since date of my last advices. A ship of 900 hhds. capacity to load molasses at Matanzas for Cork, &c., at £3 7s. 6d. ₩ ton. and a ship and brig to load hhds. sugars for New-York, at $7 and $7 50 ₩ hhd.

Exchanges dull and declined I quote Sterling 9 to 10 ₩ cent. premium. New-York 60-day bills 1 to 1½ ₩ cent. premium. New Orleans (short) 3 to 4 ₩ cent. premium.

GRATITUDE.—The suffering family in Eighth-avenue, noticed in the TIMES on Tuesday, acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of $25, received from various kind sources; also, flour and potatoes; also, $10 from the Ladies' Relief Society attached to Dr. CHAPIN'S Church. A barrel of flour from SHEVARSON & CO., No. 14 Front-street, is also gratefully acknowledged.

THE RECEPTION OF GEN. DIX.

Address of Mayor Wood and Response of Gen. Dix.

Testimonial from Distinguished Citizens—He Declines a Public Dinner.

In spite of the exceedingly unpleasant weather a large number of his fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, called upon Hon. JOHN A. DIX, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in the Goveraor's Room at the City Hall, yesterday, and congratulated him upon his efficient administration of the affairs of finance during his brief term of office. The flags were flying over the City Hall in honor of the occasion, policemen were stationed within to preserve order, and in the Goveraor's Room, at a little before 12 oclock, the Mayor and Common Council were waiting to receive their guest. Punctually at noon he arrived in a carriage with the Committee of Reception, and proceeding to the Governor's Room, was formally introduced to the Mayor by Alderman FROMENT.

Mayor Woon addressed him as follows:

REMARKS OF THE MAYOR.

MR. DIX, it gives me great pleasure, as the Chief Magistrate of the City, to tender you this welcome in behalf of the Common Council of New-York, and simply to say that it always gives us pleasure to extend these civilities to distinguished men, and especially to one of our fellow-citizens, endeared to us by so many pleasing associations. In behalf of the Common Council, I bid you welcome to the Governor's Rooms.

The following was the

REPLY OF GEN. DIX.

Mr. Mayor, I thank you Sir, for the kind expressions with which you have been pleased to receive me, and for your greater kindness, as Chief Magistrate of New-York, in being present on this occasion. My thanks are especially due to the Common Council for the great honor they have done me, by tendering to me the use of a place usually tendered to those having higher claims. From the latervlew I have had with the Committee, I am led to infer that this mark of kindness was extended to me on tha ground, especially, of my recent services in the Treasury Departmeat. But I feel that in this position I have done no more than any sincere friend of the Union would have felt bound to do. If the public credit is in danger of being dishonored, where is the man who would not do all in his power to protect it? If the public authority is set at defiance, where is the citizen with an honest heart in his bosom who would not do all in his power to defead and uphold it? These duties, Sir, are merely loyalty to the Government, and to the Union of which the Goverament is the representative. They became mine, whea called to that servlce; and whalever might have beea the dishonor of disregarding them, the matter of performing them is no more than doing what it would be dishonorable not to do. I feel I have no turther claim than this on the approbation of my fellow-citizens. I am not, however, the less grateful for the honor done me. They have given me the most grateful of all welcomes, that which springs from the confidence of those with whom we live, sad I beg to express throagh you to the Common Council the deep and lasting sense I feel for their kindness. [Loud applause.]

The reception followed. The people enteriog at one door and making their exit at another, were in turn presented to Gen. DIX, who shook them warmly by the hand. Some complimented him upon the vigor and integrity with which he had discharged his duty, others stared at him in silence and passed on. At 1 o'clock the reception was over, and Gea. DIX, escorted by the Committee, returned home. He seemed to be in excellent health and spirits.

The following correspondence hes passed beiweea Gen. DIX and some of our leading citizens:

TO GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1861.

DEAR SIR: We are a Committee charged with the agreeable duty of presenting to you a communication from a number of the citizens of New-York who desire to express their sense of your public conduct as a minister of the Governmeat.

Will you do us the favor to appoint an honr when it will be convealeat for you to receive the communication to which we have referred?

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
HAMILTON FISH, JAS GALLATIN,
WM. A. BOOTH, ROBERT B. MINTURN,
WATTS SHERMAN, B. R. WINTHROP.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX, &c.

REPLY OF GEN. DIX.

No. 3 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, March 9 1861.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, James Gallatin, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I returned to the City late last evening, and had the honor to receive your aote of yesteroay. I must go this morning to Boston, but shall return on Monday. On Tuesday, at any hour and place you may designate, I shall be happy to receive the communication yon refer to.

Very grateful to the citizens of New-York for their kind consideration and for the generous support they have given to my official labors, I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect and esteem, your obedient servant, JOHN A. DIX.

TO GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

HON. JOHN A. DIX—*Dear Sir*:—The undersigned, your fellow-citizens of New-York, desire to express their grateful sense of the efficient services rendered by you in a critical emergency in the affairs of the country.

Your management of the National Treasury, at a period when distrust and disorder seriously menaced the public welfare, was marked by decision, firmness and fidelity to the great trust confided to you. Under your prompt and sagacious action confidence was restored, the national credit preserved, and the integrity of the laws vindicated.

As members of a community deeply interested in the maintenance of all the autoority of constitutional Government, the undersigned feel a just pride in the success achieved by one connected with them by ties of citizenship and a common sense of public duty; they earnestly request, therefore, that you will afford the citizens of New-York an opportunity of expressing these sentiments in a more appropriate manner, by consenting to accept a public dinner in this City at such time as may be most convenient to yourself.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to assure you of their sincere and most respectful regard:

Hamilton Fish, William B. Astor, P. Perit, William H. Aspinwall, Stepherd Knapp, Watts Sherman, B. R. Winthrop, Stewart Brown, Henry Chauncey, M. H. Grinnell, Royal Pneips, Benjamin H. Field, B. W. Bonney, George S. Coe, James G. King, Alexander T. Stewart, Robert B. Minturn, J. Punnett, A. E. Sillman, Robert L. Stuart, George S. Robbins, Henry A. Hurlbnt, John J. Pneipe, George Opdyke, A. A. Low, Henry E. Davias, Samuel B Ruggles, Frederic De Peyster, William Chauncey, Moses Taylor, Luther Bradish, James Gallatin, William A. Booth, David Hoadley, Joseph W. Alsop, Edwin Bartlett, Theodore Dehon, Thomas Tileston, August Belmont, Morris Ketchum, O. D. F. Grant, Joseph Lawrence, M. Morgan & Sons, J. Kernochan, William Barton, David Thompson, Peter Cooper, John H. Swift, Greene C. Bronson, S. Baldwin, Daniel F. Tiemann, Frederick S. Winston, Samuel D. Babcock, R. R. McCurdy, Walden Pell, George T. Strong, William H. Appleton, S. B. Chittenden, Samnel Osgood, Abraham S. Hewett, Gracie King, William V. Brady, W & J. O'Brien, Gabriel Mead, George T. Elliott, R. Withers, Henry Grinnell, Chas. Augustus Davis, Edward Whitehouse, Marshall O. Roberts, Josathan Stuiges, Cammann & Co., Howard Potter, John D. Jones, William Nelson & Sons, Robt. C. Goodhue, David Adee, William H Johnson, Samt. T. Skidmore, J. L. Douglass, Edwin Croswell, Ward & Co., W. T. Coleman & Co., C. R. Roberts, Wm. E. Dodge, J. R. Whiting, Cyrus W. Field, T. W. Clerke, Josiah Sutherland, D. P. Ingraham, H. G. Bronson, James I. Roosevelt, Murray Hoffman, James W. Gerard, George W. Bethune, J. Romeyn Broadhead, George Bliss, J. Green Pearson, E. Boonen Graves, Nathaniel Hayden, William P. Lee, Richard Berry, William C. Wetmore, George B. De Forest, William B. Taylor, M. Jesup, Alfred S. Pell, A. C. Kingsland, G. W. Duer, James M. Brown. E. T. H. Gibson, Jas. D. P. Ogden, John J. Cisco, George Folsom, A. P. Halsey, W. H. Hays, Robert Howes. Morris Franklin, Jona. D. Steele, J. M. McLean, Wm. G. Lambert, Chas. P. Leverich, E. E. Gillilan, Arthur Leary, Geo. P. Morris, Henry Willes, William H. Leonard, John T. Hoffman. Charles A. Peabody, Andrew Carrigan, Alexander W. Bradford, Chas. P. Daly, Henry Hilton, James W. Beekman.

REPLY OF GEN. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 13, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the communication which you presented to me yesterday, signed by a large number of my fellow-citizens, expressing their approbation of my official service in the Treasury Department, and inviting me to accept a public dinner at some convenient time.

I have no words to express my thankfulness for the honor intended for me, or my gratification in being assured that my brief administration of the financial department of the Government has been deemed worthy of the approbation of those whose interests are so intimately interwoven with it. I am not conscious of having oone any further service than that which any good citizen owes to his Government in laboring to uphold its credit and its authority. That it has been rendered with earnestness, and without regard to any other considerations than those which embrace within their scope the interests and the honor of the whole country, I can sincerely say; and in your approval I see not so much the merit which you are pleased to ascribe to me, as your own devotion to the Union and its precious institutions, baptized in the blood of our common ancestors, and bequeathed to us as an inheritance to be maintained, if necessary, with our own. In its defence, New York has, in all emergencies, borne a conspicuous part, in war, by sending her own citizens against the common enemy, when the power of the General Government was inadequate to the public security; in seasons of financial embarrassment, by pouring out her treasury to uphold the credit of the country, as her children have poured out their blood to uphold its honor. I need not say that I regard the approbation of such a community as the highest testimonial it can give, and the most valuable any man can receive. I shall cherish the expression of confidence you have tendered to me as one of the proudest recollections of my life, never forgetting that without your generous and disinterested support my own labors would have been fruitless.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg you to excuse me from accepting the public dinner you have kindly tendered to me. You will, I know, appreciate my motive, when I ask you to allow me to return quietly to my domestic avocations. Residents of the same City, we shall often meet, and never without a deep sense on my part, of your generous confidence and kindness. I am, with the sincerest respect and regard, your obedient servant, JOHN A. DIX.

Messrs. Hamilton Fish, James Gallatin, Wm. A. Booth, Robert B. Minturn, Watts Sherman, Benj. R. Winthrop, Committee.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

INVITATION TO SENATOR CRITTENDEN TO VISIT THE CITY—THE DUTIES ON AUCTION SALES—THE LOCATION OF THE POST-OFFICE—SALE OF MANHATTAN-SQUARE—REFUSAL TO OVERRULE A VETO—THE CORPORATION VERSUS THE LEGISLATURE.

At a meeting of this Board, last evening, the following resolution, offered by Mr. LENT, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor, be respectfully requested to extend an invitation to Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, late United States Senator from Kentucky, to visit the City of New-York and become the guest of the Corporation, and if the invitation be accepted, that a Committee of three be appointed to carry out the same.

A memoriel to the Legislature, drawn by the Corporation Counsel, by direction of the Board, asking for the remission to the City of the duties on auction sales, which were surrendered to the State, in 1816, for the benefit of the Erie Canal, was read and adopted.

A series of resolntions, offered by Mr. LENT, were adopted, setting forth that the present location of the Post-office is inconvenient, recommeading the removal of the same to a place not lower than the south end of the Park, and calling upon the New-York delegation in the Legislature to nse their influence to defeat the bill now penoing in that body, ceding the jurisdiction of the present site to the General Government, as said bill is alleged to be urged and intended solely for the benefit of a few property owners in the lower part of the City, and not at all for the public good.

The Board concurred in the adoption of a memoriel to the Legislature asking for authority to close Manhattan-square and sell the land at auction, said Square having been rendered unnecessary by the opening of Central Park.

The Board, by 15 Ayes to 7 Noes, refused to concur with the other Board in overruling the veto of the Mayor in relation to the appointment of a Special Committee of three from each Board to "investigate the plan now in use for the publication of the proceedings of the Common Council," with a view to a change. The resolutions introduced at a former session, by Councilman ORTON, asking for the repeal of the City railroad grants, passed by the last Legislature, and protesting against the passage of the Broadway Railroad grant and other franchises pending before the present Legislature, were taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Orton, Barney, Lent, Cleaveland, Keech and Stevenson. The sentiment in opposition to the grants of the Legislature was unanimous, but the resolutions were finally laid on the table on the ground that they were useless, as all acts of that character, infringing upon the rights of the Corporation of this City, were illegal, unconstitutional, inoperative, null and vold, and would be so declared by the Courts.

Adjourned to Monday evening next.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND NUMBER OF INMATES.

The above Board met, yesterday afternoon, at their Rooms, No. 1 Bond-street, President DRAPER in the Chair.

From the weekly statement, and from the report of the Committee of the Whole, of the numbers in the different institutions, we make the following abstracts: The aumber remaining in tha institutions March 2 was..... 9,111
Admitted..... 2,051
Total..... 11,162
Died..... 34
Discharged..... 1,712
Sent to Blackwell's Island..... 420
Sent to State Prison..... 9—2,175
Remaining March 9..... 8,987

The largest number, 2,324, being in the Almshouse, and 1,529 in the Workhouse.

From the 1st to the 14th of March inclusive, 503 persons, males and females, have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island as vagrants and disorderly persons; 210 have been committed once, 83 twice, 59 three times, 36 four times, 6 fifty times, ano 6 one hundred times. The remainder for other periods. 263 were males, and 240 females.

The Commissioaers having investigated the case of the persons committed to the Workhouse from the 21st of January to the 31st of March, 1861, discharged 212 persons previous to the expiration of their terms of imprisoament. Up to the 9th inst., 32 of these have been recommitted.

The building recently occupied as the Island Hospital has been cleaned and put in proper condition for the use of lunatics.

The steamboat *Lodi* has been purchased by the Commissioners for the purpose of establishing a ferry and for the transportation to and from the City and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands. She will commence running permsnently on the 1st of April. All communication will hereafter be carried on by the above means, stated hours being fixed for her departure from different points.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD has been elected President, and JOHN T. METCALF, M. D., a member of the Medical Board, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of JOHN W. FRANCIS M. D., late President.

The sum realized by the exhibition of Mr. RAREY for the benefit of widows and orphans, amounted to $645, and has been distributed to the following institutions, in equal proportion: Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Association for the Relief of Aged and Respectable Indigent Females, Colored Orphan Asylum, German Ladies' Benevolent Association, Hebrew Orphan and Half orphan Asylum, Society for the Relief of Poor Widows and Small Children, Home for the Friendless, The Orphan's Home and Asylum, New-York Orphan Asylum, Protestant Half-orphan Asylum, and Widows' and Orphans' of New-York Fire Department Fund.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE KANSAS SUFFERERS AND THE NEWSBOYS.—J. EAGL WILLIAMS, Esq., has received the following note from the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, inclosing a contribution of $2 83 to the Kansas Relief Fund. Mr. WILLIAMS, in acknowledging the generous offering of these kind-hearted lads, highly estimates their sympathy, and thanks them warmly for their thoughtfulness of others in suffering. Though the amount is small, the spirit which prompt the gift is most praiseworthy, and is gratefully received:

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE,
No. 128 Fulton-street, March 9, 1861.

J. E. Williams, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of inclosing for the benent of those who are suffering from famine in Kansas, $2 83 being partly the contribution in small sums of the boys who are inmates of this institution, and partly, according to a resolution passed by them, from the "*hard-up fund.*"* The times press so severely upon them that they will not admit of their making up a respectable donation from their own resources. They have, however, a warm sympathy for the poor sufferers, and gladly send their mite to assist in their relief.

Yours, very respectfully,
C. O'CONNOR, Superintendent.

*The "hard-up fund" is a contingent provided by the boys for the purpose of helping strange lads who are totally destitute. This fund is mainly formed by small fines for the violation of rules, and by the pennies dropped into the box, on the 1st of each month, when the Bank is opened and the boys draw their savings.

THE CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—This excellent institution, now in the third year of its existence, is still aided, as it has been since its commencement, by the clergy of most denominations, but more especially of the Presbyterian Church. It is located in Abingdon-square, and possesses a well-selected and rapidly increasing Library for circulation, with a Reading Room, in which the principal domestic and foreign perio icals and newspapers may at all times be found. The aid readered by the clergy and others is in the form of lectures, one of which was delivered Wednesday night in the large room of the Bleecker Buildings, which was crowded to its uttermost, by Rev. J. C. DUTCHER, of the Sixth-avenue Dutch Reformed Church. The subject was "The Past, Present and Future of America." It was a very eloquent lecture, and its strong nion sentiments elicited the heartiest applause from the audience. The City Library Association, growing as it is in popular favor, deserves to be better known. It is located in a portion of the City removed from the large Libraries, and offers a welcome resort to mechanics and others after the labor of the day is ended. Mr. THADEUS HYATT will deliver the next lecture.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT LECTURES.—The third lecture of the course before the Twelfth Regiment, will be delivered this evening, by Capt. LOVELL. It is expected that the lecture will prove especially interesting in its references to modern inventions in cannon, and also to New-York harbor defences The Captain will use the black board and a prairie howitzer in his illustrations.

COURT OF DEATH.—This painting has been secured for exhibition at the close of Mr. GOUGH'S lecture, this evening, at Cooper Institute. Mr. GOUGH repeats his entertaining lacture on the "Streets of London," it being his closing lecture in New-York.

THE COL. CORCORAN COURT-MARTIAL.—The Corcoran Court-Martial was adjourned yesterday to the 25th of March, at 5 P. M., in consequence of the continued illness of the defendant.

The Weather and Shipping.

Several pilot boats came in from sea yesterday morning, and reported the wind on side as fresh from the Northeast. They also reported having boarded a nnmber of barks, brigs and schoonere, bnt no ships, from the eastward, although a large nnmber are now dne. A large fleet of clippers and other veesels are at anchor in the North river, ontward bound, and will proceed the first slant of wind. The steamer *Empire City* is yet at anchor at Quarantine awaiting Government orders. There was a storm of sleet and rain prevailing at 12 M., with a cold atmosphere, which makes mittens, great coats and comforters necessary on the water.

Vessels arrived yesterday and the day before report having experienced a severe gale on Saturday last, off Hatteras, commencing at S. S. E. and changing to N. N. W. This is about the same as we had at this port, except as regards the violence of the storm. There have been no disasters as far as heard from.

SUNSET.—The storm still continues. There have been a number of arrivals during the afternoon, all of whom report the weather as disagreeable and cold outside the Hook, but no very violent wind.

The store-ship *Supply* and steamer *Mohawk*, also the *Empire City*, remain at enchor near Quarantine. The United States steamers *Powhatan*, *Harriet Lane* and *Vixen*, are at anchor near the Battery, together with a large fleet of outward bound vessels.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

Last evening, at Irving Hall, sixty young gentlemen, from almost every State in the Union except South Carolina, including also three or four from this British Provinces, were donated with diplomas, and instructed to heal the sick. The Hippocratic oath was administered to them by the venerable Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, President of the Medical Department of Columbia College, of which institution these sixty young gentlemen were members. Lively music by Dodworth's Band succeeded the Hippocratic oath, and was interspersed with the other formalities of the occasion. The names of the gradnates are as follows:

George Badger, N. Y.	A. M. Hitchcock, N. Y.
Wm. Badger, N. Y.	Edgar Holden, N. J.
John C. Barrow, N. Y.	C. J. Kipp, N. J.
Thomas Barrow, N. Y.	T. B. Lewis, Ky.
John P. Benkard, N. Y.	S. S. Lownsberry, N. Y.
W. A. Betts, N. J.	H. M. Lyman, N. Y.
W. Blundell, N. J.	G. Marshall, Jr., N. Y.
R. D. Bogart, N. Y.	H. Martin, N. Y.
S. W. Brayton, Mass.	O. P. McDonald, Ohio.
B. B. Brasher, Ohio.	Alfred North, Cona.
W. McQueen Boyce, N.Y.	J. H. Noyes, N. H.
J. S. Carew, Ala.	H. S. Plympton, Mass.
W. H. Carmalt, Penn.	A. E. M. Purdy, N. Y.
Charles Carter, N. Y.	C. D. Rigby, Halifax, N. S
H. Shipman, Nassau, N.P.	Benj. A. Segar. Conn.
H. M. Dean, Conn.	John Shrady, Jr., N. Y.
L. G De Blois, Halifax.	Heber Smith, N. Y.
D. M. Devendorf, N. Y.	N. L. Snow, N. Y.
J. A. Douglas, Jr., Maine.	F. D. Sturges, N. Y.
George R. Cutler, Va.	Geo. E. Summers, N. J.
W. B. Fletcher, Md.	C. H. Suydam, N. Y.
B. F. Fogg, Maine.	J. Vaughen, N. Y.
W. F. Scott, N. Y.	G. W. V. Van Vorst, N.Y.
F. B. Galbraith, Mich.	N. R. Vedder, N. Y.
O. W. Gibson, Pena.	E. F. Ward, Mass.
F. H. Goddard, N. Y.	W. L. Wheeler, N. Y.
Jas. Grange, Ceaada W.	Robt. Watts, Jr., N. Y.
Jerome Hibbard, N. Y.	J. P. P. White, N. Y.
J. L. Hicks, N. Y.	Benj. F. Wilson, Mass.
C. M. Wight, C. W.	A. P. Williams, N. Y.

The charge to the graduates, after the disposal of the diplomas, was delivered by Dr. DALAFIELD. The venerable gentleman took occasion, in the course of his address, to pass a high eulogium on SAMUEL BARD, the first Medical President of the College. He was much applauded during the delivery of the oration and at its close.

The valedictory was read by a member of the gradnating class, HENRY M. LYMAN, and was a complete success. Of course it was much appleuded by his fellow graduates, but epart from such friendly approbation, it was deserving as a production of great merit.

The address to the Alumni of the College was delivered by Mr. B. W. BLATCHFORD, an Alumnus of 1817. Rev. M. GALLAUDET, of the Deaf and Dumb Church, opened the meeting with prayer and closed it with a benediction.

The large hall was filled, galleries inclnded, and nearly two-thirds of the audience were ladies. The bnnding disciples of HIPPOCRATES did not seem to be unaware of that fact.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. D. E. Somes, of Maines; S. H. Simpson, of Virginia; G. L. Walton, of Tennessee; L. Ellis, of Nashville; S. M. Rice, of Virginia; G. G. Smith, of Cuba, and W. E. Greenwood, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. G. S. West, of North Carolina; L. H. De Alva, of Havana, and Dr. Ryder, of Rhode Island, are at the La Farge House.

Hon. A. Sibley, of Rochester; W. D. Murray, of Toloato, C. W.; Dr. Farley, of Alabama; G. L. Harrison and L. Boylan, of Philadelphia; S. Willston, of Massachusetts; R. H. Pruya, of Albany, and Dr. Almsby, of the same place, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. W. F. Smith, of tha United States Army; Dr. C. T. Collins, of Great Barrington; and J. H. Woleott and J. Blake, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

W. Tibbetts, of Troy; J. G. Camp, of New York; N. S. Taylor, of Savannah Ga.; and W. Manton, of Providence, are at the Fifth-avenae Hotel.

L. E. Chittenden, of Vermoat; T. Upton and family, of Boston; J. C. Palmer, of Hartford; H. G. Mattison, of Syracuse; and E. Trask, of Springfield, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steamship *Etna*; and J. M. Robertson and lady, of the United States Army, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BONE-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.—A man has been on trial in the Kings County Court of Sessions for several days past, upon an indictment for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a bone-boiling establishment, in the Ninth Ward. Yesterday morning the defendant was acquitted by the jury, thereby establishing the fact, so far this case is concerned, that bone-boiling is not a nuisance. The verdict in this case was looked forward to with great interest by a large number of persons engaged in similar business in different parts of the City.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The preliminary Course of lectures in this flourishing Institution is now being delivered, and notwithstanding the political troubles, we hear that students from the Southern as well as the Northern States are already entering for the regular course of lectures, which will commence on the 18th inst.

FEES.—During the year 1860 Justice BLACHLEY turned into the City Treasury, in the shape of fees received as a magistrate, over $1,600.

COURT CALENDAR.—CIRCUIT COURT FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 78, 82, 83, 84, 5, 37, 85, 87, 88, 90, 91, 7, 34, 50, 51, 56, 86, 39, 60, 54. CITY COURT.—Nos. 15, 17, 19, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41.

New-Jersey.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Early in January last, a young German, named ADAM SCHLOSSER, residing at Newark, left that city for New-York, for the purpose of receiving a remittance of several hundred dollars from his agent, Mr. SATTIG, of No. 204 Broadway. The missing man called upon his agent, but the remittance at that time had not arrived, and he left, since which time he has not been heard from. About ten days since, the body of an unknown men was found by some rag-pickers in the Morris Canal, about two miles from Jersey City, upon which an inquest was held by Coroner GAFFNEY. The body was examined by Dr. QUINCA. No marks of violence were discovered, and it having been in the water some length of time, the jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by drowning. A few days since Mr. VALENTINE PAPST, an associate of SCHLOSSER, caused the body of the drowned man to be disinterred, and was very positive that it was the body of SCHLOSSER. At the time of leaving home he was known to have on his person over $100 and a galvanized silver watch of German manufacture. SCHLOSSER was a single man, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, where he had considerable property. For some time he had been the owner of an extensive milk route at Newark. The matter will probably be further investigated by the Coroner, should he deem the facts set forth of sufficent importance to warrant such a proceeding.

BOAT-BUILDING IN JERSEY CITY.—Messrs. J. & J. M. SNELLENOVE have on the stocks, at their yard at the head of Hudson-street, Jersey City, the following boats: A propeller, 64 feet in length, 14 feet beam, and 8 feet hold, for JAMES H. GAOTHER & Co., and intended for harbor towing. She will be supplied with two 20-horse power oscillating engines, 12-inch cylinder and 20-inch stroke. The keel of a propeller has just been laid for THOMAS F. BULL, intended for towing water-boats engaged in supplying vessels with water. She will be 47 feet in length, 11 feet beam and 5 feet deep. She will be supplied with two oscillating engines, and forward will be constructed a watertank capable of carrying 2,000 gallons of water. There is also on the stocks in Messrs. SNELLENOVE'S shop, a yacht nearly completed, for Mr. JOAN DE PAYNE, of New London. She is 32 feet in length, 11 feet beam, and 3 feet hold. They are also building a sail-boat 26 feet in length, and 10 feet beam, for Mr. CHARLES WHITE, of Perth Amboy.

HELD TO ANSWER.—SAMUEL SMITH, the young man mentioned yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a $5 counterfeit bill upon shopkeepers in Jersey City, was yesterday held in $500 bonds by Recorder TILDEN, to appear for trial at the next Court.

Heartless Deception and Desertion.

A FORSAKEN WIFE RETURNED TO HER HOME BY CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

Some weeks ago there appeared in the columns of the New-York *Herald* a notice of the death, at New-Orleans, of Mr. CHARLES HOUSTON, late of Glasgow. From the fact of the appearance of the announcement in that journal, or for some other good reason, the editor of the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald* suspected something wrong, and was led to make certain inquiries, the result of which is contained in the following somewhat extraordinary narrative:

"CHARLES HOUSTON, it appears, was born and educated in the respectable burgh of Stranraer, where he was apprenticed to a writer. About six years ago he came to Glasgow, and for some time filled several minor situations, a stranger alike to fortune and to fame. In 1856 he proceeded to the south of England, where he traveled selling cloth; and about the beginning of 1858, after several successful journeys, he returned to Glasgow with "money in his purse." Here he got a situation in the Canal Company's offices, whence he changed into the service of a respectable firm engaged in the sugar refining trade as bookkeeper and cashier. In this latter situation, as we are informed, his salary amounted to about £50 per annum. In order, however, to gain access into society to which otherwise he would not have been admitted, he took care to make some parties believe that he was worth £160 a year. He succeeded so well in this incipient stage of his scheme that he was enabled last year to contract marriage with a young lady of very respectable connections in this city, and, at that time, he furnished a handsome lodging in West Prince's-street. Towards the furnishing of this domicile, he engaged the assistance of some of the first-class establishments in town, and fitted out his residence in, comparatively speaking, great splendor. He had the good fortune to possess the friendship of a jeweler in Weymouth, who had only two years ago commenced business, and, in order to encourage his young friend, he gave him an extensive order for a full service of silver plate, &c., not forgetting a silver collar for a favorite cat named 'Tom.' Before the celebration of the nuptials, by the by, he made large presents to his bride, and, in fact, throughout the whole proceedings, played the 'gentleman' with exquisite tact. The marriage took place, and things for some months proceeded in the nsual way. Becoming, however, dissatisfied with his situation, he pretended to open a correspondence with a firm in Greenock, and produced from it a letter purporting to offer him a situation in New-York, at a much higher salary than he at the time received. All this, of course, was fictitious, but it was sufficient to impose on his friends. This visionary situation he of course accepted, bnt did not think it advisable to proceed to it in the ordinary straightforward style. Having completed his arrangements, he asked leave of his Glasgow employers to spend a day or two at Wemyss Bay; but, on obtaining the required permission, instead of staying at the quiet coast village to which he was understood to repair, he pursued his journey as far as Liverpool. Here, having previously consigned, partly sold, and partly shipped his furniture—

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2959. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

INTERESTING FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

Gen. Scott and Col. Totten at a Special Meeting of the Cabinet.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Douglas Mounts a High Horse and Descends Again.

The Proposed Inquiry Relative to the Southern Forts.

The Office-Seekers and the Appointments.

MORE FORTIFICATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Proceedings of the Virginia and Other State Conventions,

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 15.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

There is a good deal of anxiety in Republican circles concerning the President's health, and the effect upon it of his manner of doing business. He has no system or method whatever, but allows his time and strength to be exhausted in listening to office-seekers, and doing other drudgery, which belongs to the Departments. Until Wednesday morning he had not even taken a ride for recreation. From 6 o'clock in the morning until long after midnight, he permits himself to be made the passive victim of the thousands who would readily sacrifice his life and the safety of the nation to their own selfish eagerness for office. This course of action can have but one result. It has killed two good Presidents, and will inevitably deprive the country of another, if it is not changed. A false delicacy prevents his friends from making proper representations to Mr. LINCOLN on this subject, and the danger is that his profound and unselfish anxiety to see everybody and give nobody any ground to complain of injustice, will sap his strength and aborten his life. The Departments have clerical force sufficient to digest all applications for office, and he should require the Secretaries to bring him the *results* of such a sifting process, instead of taking the whole mass on his own shoulders. And, except in cases certified to be important by the proper Department, or where he has some special personal interest or feeling in the matter, he should refuse to allow *anybody* to talk to him about office. His time and strength and intellectual energy are required by the country for higher duties.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet had another special meeting this morning, at which Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and Gen. TOTTEN, head of the Engineer Corps, were present for two hours. The result has not transpired, but Gen. SCOTT'S smiling face, and evidently excellent spirits, as he left the White House, seemed indicative that his advice in favor of the peace policy was likely to prevail.

Another surmise relative to the Cabinet discussion to-day gives Mexico as the subject in connection with the supposed purpose of the Southern Confederacy to make some movement against the neighbor across their border. Dispatches for Mexico are understood to be preparing to be sent by a special messenger to-morrow.

LATER.—I learn that the Cabinet came to no decision to-day on the proposed evacuation of Sumpter, in opposition to which some very strong arguments were made. Recent letters from Maj. ANDERSON resent with emphatic indignation the insinuations against his disposition to hold the fort to the last extremity. The whole question must be decided on purely military principles.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S POLICY.

ANDREW JOHNSON continues earnestly to favor an abandonment of the United States forts at the South, wherever it is not essential to maintain them. He says the President has nothing to do in this matter, except follow the highest military advice, as this is a purely military question. There will be nothing left of Secessionists, he says, if Sumpter is abandoned.

THE SARDINIAN MISSION.

It is not true that Mr. H. J. RAYMOND applies for the Sardinian Mission. I have his authority for saying that he neither asks, expects, nor wishes for any office. He thinks he can serve the Administration more effectively in his present office than in any which the President can give him.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTRY ABROAD.

There is a very strong feeling in the best quarters against sending European exiles to represent this country in Europe. The case of CARL SCHURZ has brought the matter very prominently under discussion, and I have yet to find the first man of any position and responsibility who would indorse his selection as American Minister to Sardinia. The relations of Sardinia to Prussia are very delicate;—and the existence of the Italian Kingdom may be almost said to depend on the good will of Prussia. Under such circumstances the presence of a Prussian exile at the Sardinian Court, as an American Representative, would be a most embarrassing circumstance. Any friendly attention which the Sardinian Court might show to this country in the person of its representative would be liable to most injurious misconstructions. The appointment would be very injurious to the prospects of Italy, and might almost be regarded by VICTOR EMANUEL as an unfriendly act. There is a general willingness to recognize the abilities and political services of Mr. SCHURZ, but it ought to be done in some way less detrimental to the public honor and the good of Italy. His appointment to Brazil would give general satisfaction. Some of the most strenuous opponents of his appointment to Sardinia are among his own people, —the German citizens of the West.

DISTRIBUTING THE SPOILS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Mr. ELIJAH CROSBY for Minister to Guatemala. This appointment is charged to New-York but CROSBY is more properly a Californian. The appointment is regarded as a judicious one.

CORWIN has not yet positively accepted the Mexican Mission, but unless he declines, will be unanimously confirmed.

General SPINNER'S nomination was up again to-day, when several Democratic Senators pitched into him severely, but doing him no damage.

The Massachusetts Congressional delegation met in Boston to-day, but failed to agree upon any appointments for that State.

Petitions arrived here to-day from Boston, signed by merchants, representing upwards of fifty millions of dollars of capital, asking the appointment of L. K. PANGBORN as Postmaster of that city. Senator SUMNER has the settlement of this appointment. Another petition is reported on the way, signed by a thousand merchants, representing upwards of a hundred million dollars.

The Cabinet has under consideration to-day the Territorial nominations, which are expected to be all disposed of within a few days.

The nomination of Mr. HOLLOWAY, of Indiana, as Commissioner of Patents, was to-day agreed to by the President, at the earnest solicitation of Secretary SMITH.

T. C. THEAKER, of Ohio, one of his most prominent competitors, was also agreed upon for first examiner under HOLLOWAY, if he will accept. These nominations probably will be sent in to-morrow.

There seems to be considerable commotion among Minnesotians relative to the appointments agreed upon by the delegation for their State, and efforts are making to overturn them.

D. K. CARTER, of Ohio, is nominated for Governor of Colorado Territory.

OFFICE-SEEKING IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

One of the many clerks who resigned their offices here from "patriotic" motives, and went to Montgomery to tender their services to the Southern Confederacy, has written to his friends here that that Government is "no great shakes" after all. He and his compatriot applied for office, and did not get anything but a vague promise. He says that there are five times as many applicants for office there under the Southern embryo Government as there are here, and that the town is so besieged by this class of persons that the hotels charge three dollars and a half per day. He will return in a day or two. The rush for Army and Navy commissions is unparalleled, and the town is actually overrun by office-seekers; but the offers of men for the *ranks* of the army are proportionately small.

VERBAL SET-TO BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND FESSENDEN.

Senators DOUGLAS and FESSENDEN had a sharp verbal passage at arms in the Senate to-day, in which DOUGLAS suffered severely. He made a set speech attacking Republicans, for not declaring their policy, and Senator WILSON replied to him. DOUGLAS rejoined, and was understood to say "the Senator from Maine," which Mr. FESSENDEN corrected. Mr. DOUGLAS denied that he used the language attributed to him; and on Mr. FESSENDEN persisting, Mr. DOUGLAS pronounced it "false," and that Mr. FESSENDEN "knew it to be false."

Mr. FESSENDEN replied in a keen, cool and perfectly scathing speech, as severe a piece of polished invective as I ever heard. He said he would concede to Mr. DOUGLAS everything he claimed, except that he was a gentleman, which he could not acknowledge, because he had used language which no gentlemen, without greater provocation, ever used.

Mr. DOUGLAS rejoined, saying as Mr. FESSENDEN proposed to settle the matter elsewhere, he had no more to say.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied, denying that he had said so, and scourging DOUGLAS again on the Code. The skirmish was very sharp. DOUGLAS was angry and in the wrong, and he committed the great fault of refusing to acknowledge it. He lost ground decidedly. Mr. FESSENDEN said LINCOLN had declared his policy to be peace; that he would enforce the laws where he had legal authority to do so—otherwise not. With this declaration he believed the country was content.

Mr. DOUGLAS might have made a strong point against the Republicans if he had avoided the this personal issue with FESSENDEN. As it was, he was utterly routed.

The discussion grew out of an effort by Mr. DOUGLAS to force his resolution of yesterday to a vote. His speech was a curious production—half peace, half war—having for its apparent object the creation of divisions at the North, and a split in the Republican Party. The weakest part of his argument was his effort to make it appear the duty of the Administration to expose its policy and the facts on which it was based—matters which clearly ought not now to be made public.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING OFFICE.

The Attorney-General has nearly completed the examination of the titles to the Public Printing-office, purchased by the Government, from Mr. WENDELL. As soon as he reports upon the titles, Mr. WENDELL will receive his money, $135,000, of which he will have some thousands to dispense among the lobby, which has been nearly starved of late, and appears to be very hungry.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Dispatches from Columbus, Ohio, announce twenty-nine ballots in the Republican caucus for Senator to fill CHASE'S vacancy. JOHN SHERMAN and Gov. DENNISON are the principal candidates. SHERMAN was withdrawn, but will probably be brought forward again, stronger than before.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Californians here consider that the latest news from Sacramento relative to the senatorial contest indicates the probable conclusion of some arrangement between the Republicans and the great body of the Douglas Democrats for the election of some moderate man of the latter party. McDOUGAL, apparently, cannot be chosen; and if he withdraws from the battle, Judge JOHN CURRY, late Douglas candidate for Governor, seems most likely to be the man on whom the majority will unite. He is a very capable man, and the people have entire confidance in his integrity.

BURLINGAME AGAIN FOR CONGRESS.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME is receiving numerous letters from Boston, urging him to return and run again for Congress, in the Fifth District, in the event of the resignation of Hon. WM. APPLETON, which is anticipated. Mr. BURLINGAME says he wouldn't go through the campaign again for "$1,000 a minute," and suggests that some other white man shall try it for a few years, and see if he don't become as black as the late member of Congress from the Fifth District of Massachusetts.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 15.

The Cabinet had another meeting this morning. Gen. SCOTT was present with them. This fact strengthens the surmise that they were in consultation on military affairs.

J. H. WHEELER, ex-Minister to Nicaragua, has been removed from the position of Document Clerk in the Interior Department.

Accounts from Charleston say that Gov. PICKENS and Gen. BEAUREGARD have decided on erecting fortifications at Stano, and at all the inlets leading to that harbor.

Col. FORNEY, in command of the Pensacola Navy-yard, informed the commander of the *Brooklyn*, on the 6th, that he could get no more water or coal at that station.

The Commissioners from the Confederate States do not expect an answer to their communication for several days. It is understood the matter of their embassy is now engaging the attention of the Cabinet.

Great weight is attached in political circles to the declaration of Mr FESSENDAN, to-day, in the Senate, that the Administration contemplated a policy of peace, and would exercise no authority not strictly in accordance with law, and not until ample time has been taken for an examination of the question in all its bearings.

The only confirmations by the Senate, to-day, were those of GEORGE W. ALEXANDER, as Lieutenant in the Navy, and JAMES P. HARRISON, as Surgeon.

The President has nominated ELISHA C. CROSBY as Minister to Guatemala.

Mr. HALLOWAY, of Indiana, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents.

Dispatch to the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 14.

The city continues full of the wildest rumors as to the policy of the Administration on coercion, appointments, &c. Everybody you meet professes to know the exact condition of the Cabinet slate, whilst those who might be expected to know profess the profoundest ignorance of the facts as they really exist, from which it is evident that there are no leaky vessels among the President's advisers. The leading question is: "Have orders been issued to evacuate Sumter?" One-half swear affirmatively—the other half are equally confident of the negative. The facts are, however, that a messenger has been sent to Sumpter to announce the decision of the President and the Cabinet to Major ANDERSON, who will communicate it to Gov. PICKENS, but the mode of the evacuation has not yet been decided upon. Gen. SCOTT favors the garrison coming overland to Washington, whilst the President prefers they should be brought to Fortress Monroe in a steamer direct from the Forts.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS PROBABLE—FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA—EFFECT OF A PEACE POLICY—IMPORTS IN THE COTTON STATES, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March. 14, 1861.

The impression gains ground that an extra session of Congress must be called in order to meet the emergencies of a dissolving Government. Something must be done with the seceding States. They must be voted out or whipped into the Union; and, in either case, a session of Congress is indispensable. The feeling among Northwestern men is strong in favor of maintaining the authority of the Union intact, and of reinforcing Major ANDERSON at any hazard. But the prevailing opinion is that necessity, as well as policy, dictates the propriety of withdrawing the force from Fort Sumpter.

The secession feeling in the eastern portions of Virginia and North Carolina is undoubtedly on the increase, consequent upon the warlike construction placed upon the Inaugural, and I am assured that the same is true of Tennessee. The Secessionists have made the best use in their power of that document; and wherever the slave interest is predominant, there can be no doubt that they have gained ground. But in the western portions of Virginia and North Carolina, and the eastern portion of Tennessee, where Slavery is of secondary importance, the Union sentiment is still strong, and probably invincible. The surrender of Fort Sumpter would strip secession in all these States of the food it feeds on—sympathy with those further South. If the latter are severely let alone, the demagogues in the former will have nothing left with which to irritate and inflame the popular mind; and in three or four months more the troubled waters will be as calm as a May morning.

There can be no doubt that the most terrible blow which can be given to secession in the Secession States, is to withdraw the United States troops, and dismiss them to all the cares and responsibilities of self-government. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, when the imports of the Cotton States were perhaps greater than ever before known, the total amount was only $21,965,993. This includes the imports of New-Orleans, of course, which were $18,349,516, or about six-sevenths of the aggregate. The imports of the entire Union during the year amounted to $338,768,130; and hence the States now calling themselves the Confederate States of America imported only about one-fifteenth part of the whole amount of goods brought into the country from abroad. The Congress of these States, at Montgomery, have recently adopted a tariff of duties averaging not above twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, which would produce a revenue upon the $21,965,993 of $4,393,198.

But it is not to be supposed that the Confederate States, when separated from the Union, will import anything like as much as they have heretofore done. New-Orleans has hitherto imported to some extent for the whole Mississippi Valley. If secession shall be consummated, her trade will be limited to the region below the lines of Arkansas and Tennessee. Whatever importations come through the mouth of the Mississippi for the up-country—for the States within the present Union—will come free of levies on the part of the Confederate States. They have already given a guarantee for the free navigation of that river, from a consciousness that the people in the upper portion of the Valley would never submit to taxation, or to interruption. Charleston and Savannah, for like reasons, will be cut off from supplying Tennessee and North Carolina with goods, as they have heretofore done. Their railroad connections will avail them nothing with Custom-houses at the boundary lines which will separate them from the Northern Union.

For these obvious reasons, it may be set down as certain that the imports of the Cotton Confederacy will fall down to one-half their present amount; and their revenue from customs, at the low rates fixed by the Monigomery Convention, will scarcely exceed two millions!

This insignificant sum from the source of revenue exclusively relied upon in the Union, will barely pay the excess of expense over the receipts of the Post-office Department in the seceded States. This excess was, in 1857, (the latest Post-master-General's Report I have at hand,) no less than $1,506,375 71! The mail accommodations in the seven States cost $2,208,732 46, while the total receipts from postage amounted to but $702,-356 75. The people have owed their mail facilities to the bounty of the United States Government, which their demagogues have persuaded them, notwithstanding, was all the while a great burden.

They are now in the way to find out the mistake into which they have been led, and they can repent at leisure of the folly and wickedness which has precipitated them out of the Union. When the manifold expenses of a separate Federal Government, including civil list, army, navy and extra expenses of carrying the mails, are superadded to those they have heretofore borne for State purposes, and when these enormous amounts are raised, or attempted to be raised by direct or excise taxes, there cannot be a shadow of doubt that revolution will ensue. The demagogues who have brought about the rebellion will be overwhelmed, and the people, under new leaders, will return to their allegiance under the Constitution, without asking for "additional guarantees."

The proposition before the Senate to declare the seats of Senators from the seceded States vacant, was briefly discussed to-day, without arriving at any conclusion. The "Democratic" side of the body still show their affinity for treason and secession, but they are now too weak to oppose any serious obstacle to the resolution. If this resolution is faulty in anything, it is in dealing too gently with the seceding Senators. They should be expelled for having conspired to overthrow the Government, and set up another. Their case calls far more loudly for action than that of WIGFALL. He only talks treason, but the Senators named in the resolution are acting it openly, in the attempt to organize another Government.

Boldness, impudence, and perseverance, are the qualities which insure success in office-hunting, whatever party may be in power. It would be amazing, if it were not better calculated to awaken disgust and indignation, to see what sort of claims are set up for high places, and the facility with which they are recognized. Long and earnest efforts to promote the triumphant cause are no guarantee of success, and it may be doubted if they are not prejudicial; while the impudent fellow who has fessted and flattered members of Congress, goes to the President with troops of influential friends to back him, and reams of recommendations to attest his patriotic services. It was said long slung by FIELDING, if I mistake not, that poverty is a bad recommendation for office, and modesty is if anything worse. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 15.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The presence of a military force concentrated and permanently quartered at the seat of Government is a departure from all former usage of the Government and dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, therefore

Resolved, That the President inform the Senate what number of the troops of the army are quartered in this City, the respective arms of service, and the purpose for which they were brought here; and further, that he inform the Senate when such troops are to be withdrawn, and if not to be withdrawn for what purpose they are maintained here and whether it is his purpose to increase said force, and to what extent.

Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution in relation to the forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public property in the seceded States was then taken up. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate what forts, arsenals, navy-yards and other public works within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are now within the actual possession and occupation of the United States, and by what number of men each is garrisoned and held, and whether reinforcements are necessary to retain the same, and if so, whether the Government has the power and means under existing laws to supply such reinforcements within such time as the exigencies and necessities of the case may demand, and whether the defence and protection of the United States and their interests make it necessary and wise to retain military possession of such forts, places and other property, except at Key West and Tortugas, and to recapture and reoccupy such others as the United States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender for any other purpose and with a view to any other end than the subjugation and occupation of those States which have assumed the right to secede from the Union, and within whose limits such forts and other public property are situated; and if such be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts and other public property, what military force, including regulars and volunteers, would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid and such others as are supposed to sympathize with them, to subjection and obedience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the Federal Capital.

Mr. CLARK suggested an amendment, to strike out all after the words "United States."

Mr. DOUGLAS said he could not accede to the amendment. It was important to the peace of the country that the resolution should be answered, as in both sections the Inaugural is construed as indicative of a war policy. If the apprehension is allowed to ripen into the conviction that the Administration meditate a war policy, to reduce the seceded States by military force, he feared we would have the issue precipitated upon us in a shorter time than we imagine. He did not believe the policy is war. This construction is disputed on the Democratic side, while the Republicans remain mute, silent, neither assenting nor dissenting from his interpretation. In this state of the case for the purpose of quieting the apprehension of the country that the Administration does not meditate war, and secondly, that he has no means of prosecuting war, even if Mr. LINCOLN desired to do so, he (DOUGLAS) had brought in his resolution for the purpose of obtaining information important to be known. An attempt was made to prevent its consideration. It was suggested that discussion, if not improper, would be injurious. But what bad effects could result if it was necessary to have the information desired? If the policy of the Administration be peace, it will relieve existing apprehensions, restore confidence, and cause rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the land. If, on the contrary, the policy be war, it is due to the people of the country that the fact should be known. He repeated that Mr. LINCOLN does not meditate war. Certain he was that, under existing laws, the President cannot, consistently with his oath, do anything to produce a collision between the seceding States and the Federal Government. In the first place, he has no power, under the existing laws, to collect the revenue on shipboard, as suggested by partisan newspapers. The law stands just as it did when JACKSON called on Congress for additional legislation to collect the revenues at the port of Charleston. He had no power to order a collection anywhere else than in those places designated by law. Congress passed a law well known to the country as the Force bill. It was passed in March, 1833, and expired at the end of the next session by express limitation. What was, and is true as to Charleston, is true as to all the other ports of the seceded States. There was, therefore, no danger of collision, unless, as Senators suppose, the President is going to violate the laws and do that which is forbidden. With regard to blockading, there was no more authority to blockade New-Orleans, Charleston or any other of the ports in the seceding States, than New-York or Chicago. They had been told the President was going to enforce the laws in the seceded States. How? By calling out the militia, and the Army and Navy? But the President could not employ them without the authority of law. These and the preceding points Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to argue. What cause was there for the apprehension that the President is going to pursue a war policy unless he shall call Congress together for that purpose? He took it for granted the means for making war, or to collect the revenue, or retake and possess the forts, or enforce the laws within the seceding States, will not be conferred by Congress. He came to this conclusion from the fact that the President's political friends had the power to clothe him with those means for the last six weeks, and they declined doing so.

Mr. FESSENDEN inquired was there a single day during the last Congress when the Republicans had a majority.

Mr DOUGLAS replied, he chose to answer the question in his own way, and repeated that the Republicans had the power to pass such measures through both Houses. He believed they had the majority in consequence of the absence of Messrs. POSA and SAULSBURY, and the two Senators from Texas would not have voted against them. One of them so stated. The House had the power to pass a force bill, but postponed it from time to time till the President elect reached here, and then put it to sleep at once and never allowed it to breathe the breath of life. The Senate found no difficulty in passing a law authorizing the Postmaster-General to suspend the mails when obstructed in the seceding States. If it be the policy of the Administration to use the war power to collect the revenue, blockade the ports, and reoccupy the forts and execute the laws in the seceding States, why not say so? He (DOUGLAS) had taken his position as a Union man and friend of peace; and if he had given a wrong interpretation to the Inaugural, why not let us have the President's answer? Why were the Republicans thus sensitive if he did not give a correct interpretation of the Inaugural? No Senator had ventured to deny his interpretation. No one had ventured to say the President's policy was not peace. He ventured to say that no one was authorized to contradict him on these points. Why did the Republicans remain silent? Business is partially suspended; commerce destroyed; bankruptcy stering us in the face. One word from the White House would save many from ruin. One word from the White House would gladden every part of the land. Let that word be spoken and let the word be "Peace," and there will be such a shout of joy resounding through this country as has not been heard since the Declaration of Independence. There were other reasons why this important word should be spoken. And in this connection he mentioned the fact, that the elections are coming on, and in choosing members of Congress the people have a right to know whether the policy is peace or war. The States in whose limits the forts are located are entitled to hold them, unless there is something peculiar which requires them to be possessed for national purposes. It so happens as to the latter with the forts at Tortugas. They are essential without reference to the seceded States. It was idle to endeavor to avoid the question. It is no longer as to the collection of revenue or taking care of the public property. The question is whether we are going to reduce the Southern Confederacy to subjection or not. He presumed the Senators are convinced by this time that that means war. We cannot deny that there is a Southern Confederacy *de facto* in existence, with the capital at Montgomery. We might regret it. He did most profoundly. But he could not deny the fact, painfully mortifying as it is. But if the Republicans, after meeting in caucus, could not silence others, they kept silent themselves, as they were divided into compromisers and non-compromisers, Disunion and Union Republicans, war and peace Republicans.

Mr. FESSENDEN inquired whether the Senator meant to intimate that the Republicans had, in caucus, resolved to keep silent.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he did not mean to intimate. He said frankly he heard it rumored, and supposed it to be true.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was untrue, from beginning to end.

Mr. DOUGLAS—But it comes from your side of the house. At any rate, you are silent over there; silent when the country may be wrecked on a misapprehension as to the policy of the Administration. He desired to know whether the Administration meant peace or war. If war were designed, it will require a large army. Rumor says that estimates have already been made, and that 250,000 men will be required, which will involve an expenditure of $316,000,000 annually. Remember, the men to be called for in the eighteen Free States, are to fight those in the fifteen Slave States. Are we prepared for this line of policy? Silence is criminal, when we are on the eve of events like these. His opinion was, we must choose promptly one of three lines of policy—first, the restoration and preservation of the Union by such amendments to the Constitution as will insure domestic tranquility, safety and equality, of all the States, and thus restore peace, unity and fraternity to the whole country; secondly, a peaceful dissolution of the Union by recognizing the independence of these States as they refuse to remain in the Union without such constitutional amendments as will secure their rights, and the establishment of a liberal system of commerce and social intercourse with them by treaties of commerce and amity; and, thirdly, war, with a view to their subjugation, and military occupation of those States which have seceded, and may secede from the Union. The sooner the choice is made the better for you, and for every friend of liberty and constitutional government throughout the world. The first proposition is the best, and the last is the worst.

Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded to argue in favor of the first proposition, saying that if the proper amendments be made, the Border States will remain with us, and the Gulf States return. He congratulated the Republicans that in organizing Governments for Nevada, Colorado and Decotah they omitted the Wilmot Proviso, thus abandoning their aggressive policy in the Territories. They had come over to him. I (he said,) receive you with kindness. [Laughter.] I welcome you. I forgive you all acts of unkindness and insults and slanders heaped on my devoted head. I forgive you all for this one act of devotion to your country. It is our duty to adopt such amendments to the Constitution as will insure domestic tranquillity, and give equality to all the States of the Union. Do this, and the Union will be restored and preserved to all generations!

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that Mr. DOUGLAS was a man of anxiety. The President had scarcely delivered his kind and genial Inaugural, when the Senator from Illinois stepped forth unasked to give his interpretation of it. Nobody on the Republican side undertook either to sanction or disavow that interpretation; but the Senator was not content to stand even on his own interpretation of the Inaugural. He was not content that the President and his Cabinet, which had just taken possession of a Government and country in ruin, should have time enough to cast about, and see what principle and patriotism require to be done; but he rushed into this Chamber, and brought in a resolution asking the Administration to declare at once to the country what it intended to do. The Administration would make known its policy through gentlemen in whom it had confidence.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he could pardon the petulance of the Senator, (Mr. WILSON,) who only showed that he was hurt. He talked about strutting, when it was that Senator's only purpose to make a personal assault upon him. He referred to Mr. WILSON as belonging to the war wing of the Republican Party.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) explained the reason for an interruption which he had made. It was to call Mr. DOUGLAS' attention to the fact that he said the Senator from "Maine," instead of the Senator from "Massachusetts."

Mr. DOUGLAS said that the Senator was mistaken. He did not refer to the Senator from Maine. His words were, "from whatever quarter they came."

Mr. FESSENDEN replied, that the Senator's remarks were understood as he (FESSENDEN) had said.

Mr. DOUGLAS said some could not understand the truth when it was told. Courtesy required the Senator to accept his explanation. The Senator attaches more importance to himself than others did. He is respectable, debates very well, and he should not think allusion was made to him, as there were other people than himself.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in further explanation, thought that Mr. DOUGLAS had merely made a slip of the tongue in saying "the Senator from Maine."

Mr. DOUGLAS—When I make a correction a Senator is bound to accept it. You admit it because I say the statement is false and the Senator ought to know it.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the Senator was determined on a personal quarrel, and he could not admit Mr. DOUGLAS to be a gentleman because he had used ungentlemanly language. He then proceeded to speak of Mr. DOUGLAS in irony, and showed why the resolution ought not to pass. The tendency and design of Mr. DOUGLAS' speech was to induce the belief that the country is about being plunged into war by an act of the Administration, and to inflame the suspicions of the people. He made it a rule in this chamber to insult no man, or use offensive language. He did not know whether Mr. DOUGLAS held to the code of honor.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that Mr. FESSENDEN would be informed when he made the inquiry in a proper way.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that Mr. DOUGLAS' courage was well known. But he need not be fearful that he would send him a challenge, or words to this effect.

A further colloquy ensued between them.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he recognized a portion of the censure of the Senator from Illinois as intended for himself. He found, already prepared for him, a little speech, which is to be found in an old book, 15th chapter, as follows: "Absalom said, moreover, O that I were made a judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me and I would do him justice." [Laughter.] This speech he preferred to his own crude ideas.

Mr. DOUGLAS—That quotation would have great weight. It only showed that it was read to avoid argument, and to make a personal attack upon him. Hence he would say: Come on—make attack after attack—get your quotations in advance. I am ready to meet you. The Senator from Massachusetts led off in a miserable personal attack—the Senator from Maine followed—then the Senator from New-Hampshire came in with what he called a written speech. I expect to give these gentlemen some trouble during this session. I know their schemes—I do not mean they shall break up the Union and draw the country into war." [Applause in the galleries.]

A Senator suggested the galleries be cleared.

Mr. DOUGLAS—As the galleries will not be quiet, I will say no more.

He abruptly took his seat.

The Senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

GEN. SCOTT TO HIS CORRESPONDENTS

Begs to say that, of their innumerable letters, he does not find it practicable (being quite infirm) to read one in five, nor to answer one in thirty. Applications for autographs and offices are most burdensome. The former increase with his inability to use the pen, and of the latter he has, within his own gift but two small places, (long well filled,) and he recommends no one whatever, other than an old soldier, nor for any office whatever out of the army.

CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, March 14.

A bill was introduced into the Southern Congress to-day, to establish an Admiralty Court in Mississippi, the Judge to reside at Vicksburg.

News has been received here, apparently from a reliable source, that five United States war vessels left New-York on Tuesday night, well armed, and with a large number of marines and ample provisions on board, believed to be destined to some Southern port.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, March 15.

The veto message upon the African Slave-trade act has had the secrecy clause removed. The President objects to the sixth section of the act, which authorizes the sale of Africans to the highest bidder, as being in opposition to the clause of the Constitution forbidding such trade, and the mandate to legislate effectually to prevent the same.

A vote was taken on passing it over the veto, which resulted in 15 yeas to 24 nays.

There was nothing interesting in the public session to-day.

The Congress adjourns to-morrow.

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of March 9, has this paragraph:

"We understand that the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States yesterday received, from the 'American Bank Note Engraving Company,' at New-York, a lot of impressions from steel plates of small figures, from which he might make selections for the stamps authorized by the late act prescribing the rates of postage. He doubtless intends to make arrangements without delay for procuring stamps of the several denominations adopted. The devices were sent without solicitation."

MOVEMENTS OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, March 14.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, passed through this city, *en route* to Savannah. A salute was fired in his honor.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Friday, March 15.

Mr. CONRAD advocated the majority report, and maintained the legal right of secession, though policy would be to make proper demands for amendments to the Constitution, and he believed the North would accede to them. He said he would make these propositions in a future report, and he had no doubt they would be acceptable to the Convention.

THE VOTE AT PETERSBURGH.

PETERSBURGH, Friday, March 15.

The polls closed at sunset, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 1,641; for secession, 879; against, 762. The Union vote in February was 1,039, against 427. There was an immense procession after the closing of the polls, headed by a band of music and a secession flag, which escorted Mr. PAYNE to the depot. He speaks at Richmond to-night.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, March 15.

The State Convention is awaiting the reception of an official copy of the Constitution of the Confederated States. The Montgomery delegates are daily expected.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

BOSTON, Friday, March 15.

Returns from 192 towns in New-Hampshire foot up for BERRY 32,346; STARK 28,269. The majority for BERRY thus far is about 4,000.

THE MASSACHUSETTS APPOINTMENTS.

BOSTON, Friday, March 15.

The members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress now here held an informal meeting at the Parker House, this forenoon, in reference to applications for office. But four members were present. Nothing definite was agreed upon.

There appears to be no truth in the rumor that the Massachusetts Delegation to Congress have the parceling out of the Federal offices in their State.

The report that Hon. WM. APPLETON contemplates resigning his seat in the next Congress, is contradicted.

SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER RESTLESS.

THE RESULT OF HAVING NO UNITED STATES COLLECTOR AT SOUTHERN PORTS.

The refusal of the Collector of Customs at Mobile to perform his duty to the Government, in giving a register to a coasting vessel of the United States, has furnished the first case of difficulty which has arisen in consequence of the resignation of those officers of the Government at Southern ports.

The schooner *Restless*, of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., sailing under a coasting license, arrived at Mobile, from Philadelphia, about the 2d of January. As he could get no freight coastwise, the captain was obliged to accept the offer of a cargo from Havana to New-York. As this voyage would require him to obtain a register in exchange for his coasting license, the Collector was applied to for that purpose. The Mobile official replied that he had ceased to act for the United States, and could not, therefore, furnish a United States register. There being no other course left for the captain to pursue, he entered his protest, and got the Spanish Consul to countersign it. He then sailed for Havana, where he loaded for New-York, and arrived here on Thursday morning. As soon as the vessel arrived, she was seized by order of the Collector, for a violation of the eighth section of the "Act for enrolling and licensing ships," &c., dated Feb. 20, 1793.

There is little doubt as to the issue of this case. The Secretary of the Treasury, on learning the facts, will, undoubtedly, remit the penalty incurred, and release the vessel.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We are requested to repeat that the United States ships *Supply*, *Mohawk*, and *Crusader*, which left the Navy-yard on Thursday, are destined to join the squadron which has been recalled from the Gulf of Mexico to our seaboard. The revenue vessels added to the fleet are intended to augment it to a respectable coast guard, as already stated. The chartered vessels, *Star of the West*, *Empire City*, *Philadelphia*, and *Coatzacoalcos*, are employed for the purpose openly avowed by the Government, viz.: that of conveying United States troops from Texas, and between other ports. The detachment called off on the island on Thursday is for Florida. The *Mohawk* and *Crusader* will report to the Commander-in-Chief of the station in the neighborhood of Pensacola. The *Philadelphia* will probably be used, if Sumpter be evacuated, to bring the garrison of that fort to Old Point Comfort, Va.

The United States steamer *Mohawk* and storeship *Supply*, also steamer *Empire City*, sailed from Quarantine yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock.

IS THE "SLAUGHTER-PEN" A FAILURE?

We published yesterday morning a dispatch from the Charleston *Courier* office, denying the truth of the report that the floating battery was a failure. *Per contra*, we find the following in the Charleston correspondence of the Providence *Journal*:

"The floating battery has at last proved a failure. From the weight being all on one side, it was found necessary to build a staging extending beyond the other side, on which were piled bags of sand in order to bring it to an even keel, which had the effect to break it in two, and thus render it useless, as it is improbable that it can be strengthened sufficiently to be of any utility hereafter. And I will remain after they have expended $20,000 upon it, a monument of Charleston ingenuity."

THE TRAITOR TWIGGS.

A report reached New-Orleans on March 8, that Mr BUCHANAN had ordered the reconsideration of the order striking Gen. TWIGGS' name from the Army Roll, and the *Delta* says that when informed of it, the General declared, "with characteristic emphasis, that they should not reconsider the case; but that he would, as soon as his health permitted, proceed to *consider their* case, and to hand BUCHANAN and HOLT down to posterity as the most black-hearted calumniators who ever disgraced humanity." The *Delta* says further, that "so far from having anticipated the assumption of command of the Department by Col. WAITE, by surrendering the public property to Texas, the General, as soon as apprised that WAITE had been sent, at his own urgent and repeated solicitations, to supercede him, Gen. TWIGGS insisted that WAITE should enter immediately on the duties of the command. The neglect of WAITE to do so continued the General in command until the Texans had assembled an overwhelming force."

ART GOSSIP.

VENICE LONG AGO.—LEUTZE has just completed a "View in Venice" in the olden time, which is in several respects a master-piece, displaying effects of light and color superior even to his best previous productions, and indicating that progress which is the crowning proof of the first-class artist. It represents the *embouchure* of the Canale Grande, with the Church Sante Merie della Salute, of course, to the left, and the long row of palaces on either hand, fading in dim distance. The fore-centre is occupied by a gondola, such as gondolas were before an edict of the *Consiglio* sentenced them to be clad in black, in order to repress the excessive luxury which the nobility displayed in ornamenting these boats. A lady is seated in it, beneath a rich crimson canopy—through which the light falling produces a peculiarly rich glow—while a cavalier near her, and the gondolier dozing unreproved behind, complete the incident. The picture, however, embraces many other noticeable points. The remarkable variety of aerial effects introduced is equaled by those given in the play of the water, in the waves, and especially in the reflections from "castle, tower and town." The rich, fresh green under the gondolas is peculiarly and strikingly balanced by the liberal light of the crimson canopy, and the exquisite purple reflection to the left, with other harmonious hues introduced in the middle distance, appropriately prepare the eye for the dreamy dimness of the city.

"I saw from ont the wave her structurss rise,
As from the touch of an enchanter's wand."

Those who have never seen TURNER'S "Venice," will find in this picture of LEUTZE'S the most exquisite pictorial illustration of the grand and dreamy spirit of BYRON'S verses with which we are acquainted.

It is well known that Venice is the fatherland of European color, bnt it has not been so generally remarked that the varied hues presented by seawater, palaces, bridges, squarely-messed, deeply-indented houses, mist and sunshine, are there very remarkable, and were probably an indirect cause of the rich hues spread by its artists over their canvas. It is also worthy of note that the Dutch artists of the Sixteenth Century, who brought so many secrets of color to Venice, were themselves dwellers by canals, under similar influences, and that some of the most effective colorists of France have all painted under marine influences or amid river scenes. There is in accordance with this peculiar fact a peculiar appropriateness in making a view of Venice abundant in rich color and varied plays of light and shadow. Few places in the world present more phantasmagoric effects, and some of these are handled with exquisite delicacy in the painting to which we refer.

PALMER'S MARBLES.—Messrs. ANNESBY & FERRIS, of Albany, N. Y., who have the right of photographing all of Palmer's Marbles, have just issued a picture of "The White Captive," presenting a rear view of that very remarkable work. As a photograph it is most accurate and clear, while as a study it is of great value.

THE ALLEGHANIES.—SONNTAG has completed his long worked upon picture of "Sunset in the Alleghanies." It is on exhibition at the rooms of WILLIAMS & STEVENS, and will, doubtless, attract, as it deserves, great attention and consequent commendation.

HOME AGAIN.—SCHAUS has recaptured VAN LERIUS' "Cinderella and her Sisters." They occupy the little parlor at the back of SCHAUS' store, and will be happy to receive their friends from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily. The modern Athenians regarded this picture, we understand, with feelings of remarkable satisfaction, and, indeed, were pleased to say through one of their leading dailies, that "on the whole VAN LERIUS has done himself credit." "Done himself credit" is good. SCHAUS has shown excellent judgment in bringing the girls back to New-York.

WILLOW SWAMP.—HAZELTINE exhibited at the Athenæum a few evenings since, a landscape entitled "Willow Swamp," which is considered to be one of the best works he ever painted. It is in a somewhat different style from that in which he usually indulges, and is worthy of the position assigned it at the exhibition.

MOUNTAIN SCENE.—GIFFORD presented at the same time a landscape, giving some grand old mountains by twilight. The effect produced by a crimson sky, such as all who have been at the Catskills on a Summer night have seen, is decidedly fine. The peculiar sky, the well-developed moon ain, and the clear running brook, form features in the picture long to be remembered, and of which the friends of the artist are justly proud.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We have before alluded to the various ways in which this young gentleman had been "done" by painters, sculptors, photographers and newspapers, but we have now another manner to record. A well-known literary gentlemen of Providence, distinguished alike for genius, industry and a love of queer books, was at the paine to cut from the papers, foreign and domestic, metropolitan and rural, comic and serious, all and everything pertaining to the recent visit of His Royal Highness to this country. These he has pasted carefully and tastefully into two very large-sized volumes, made for the purpose, to which he has prefaced a very interesting account of the youthful Prince aforesaid—the whole forming a complete, entertaining and instructive account of his tour through the States and Provinces. The same gentleman has, in a similiar manner, prepared books concerning the Atlantic Cable, the *Great Eastern* and the Japanese Embassy. Fifty years hence the pictures will be laughed at, the correspondence will be marvelled at, and the ingenuity and industry of the compiler will embalm his memory most gratefully.

JOHN HANCOCK.—The statue of this eminent patriot, by STONE, is at length completed, pedestaled, and installed in its place at the Capitol. It is certainly a work of great excellence and reflects credit upon the power of the artist. HANCOCK is dressed in the Revolutionary costume, and holds in his hand a roll, which the Union-loving citizens are indnced to believe is the Declaration of Independence. There is evinced in the expression of the features and the pose of the body, a determination of purpose and an energy of will which was characteristic of the man. As a portrait it is pronounced very good; and as a work of art, it is far above mediocrity.

ICEBERGS.—CHURCH continues at his iceberg composition, the color of which is said to be charming, and the general effect one of great power.

WATER VIEWS.—KENSETT, who is also at Washington, has finished a picture which he calls "Sunset on the Seacoast." The subject was found on the famous beech at Lynn, Mase., where the fast men of Boston display their "cobs," and the operatives of Lynn delight to make love and clam chowder. He has under way a view on Lake George, a place, by the way, which is peculiarly a pet among artiste.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—This picture, to which we have before called attention, promises to be one of LANG'S most successful compositions. He has worked long and hard at it, and as it advances towards a desirable completion its merits and claim to praise are clearly apparent.

LAFAYETTE AND HIS TROUBLES.—LEUTZE has chosen to hand down to coming generations, as an evidence of his skill, a picture of the patriot LAFAYETTE in sorrow. He represents him as he was when imprisoned by the Anstrians at Olmutz, and at the immediate moment of his greatest trial, when his wife and children are calling at his cell. The work is as yet not completed, bnt there is little doubt as to its ultimate success. LEUTZE has a sincere veneration for the character of his subject, and works now with a will, as well as with skill and genius.

Our City artists are somewhat scattered. Many are in Europe, others at Washington, and several at the South. The Winter season has been for the majority of them a enccessful one, particularly for those whose specialty is portrait painting, while those who indulge in dreams and fancy sketches have no occasion for complaint. On Monday night the National Academy of Design affords a private view of its annual exhibition to invited guests, and on Wednesday night opens its rare collection for the enjoyment of the public generally. The Brooklyn Association of Artists has made a grand beginning, and it is in contemplation to give one more public exhibition this Spring. The number of members was at first limited to 200, certain financial people having imagined that a city of 250,000 inhabitants could muster no more than that number of art lovers; but it has been so generally condemned by persons of liberality and taste, that the proposition to reopen the list of members and admit fifty or one hundred more will undoubtedly be carried. We believe that of all classes in the community artists are the only ones who do not beg for office, hence it becomes all men to encourage them, and to reward such unusual modesty by the most liberal patronage, and the bestowal upon them of "all most kindly offices."

LAW REPORTS.

An Offal Case—The Mayor and Manure.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. John Green vs. *Fernando Wood.*—In this case the Mayor refused to affix his signature to a warrant drawn in favor of Green for work done as remover of offal from the streets. The Mayor objected because, as he alleged, Green had been removed from office. The Relators then applied for a *mondamus*. The case was stated in the TIMES of Dec. 18, under the above head. The bulletin of the Court now contained a decision to the effect that the Mayor must strike out of his return all matters stated on information and belief.

An Estate in Remainder Without Takers—Revival of an Old Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Patrick Gibney, Administrator of Michael Murtage, Deceased, vs. *John M. Mackay.*—This action is brought to set aside a conveyance to the defendant of a house and lot in Orchard-street.

It appears that in 1818 Michael Murtage died, leaving considerable property, both real and personel, which he bequeathed in a will to his wife, Josina Murtage, for her life, and upon her death to persons whom he did not name in his writ. The Court gave effect to the life estate residing in the wife, but declared that as to any further disposition of his property the deceased died intestate.

The plaintiff now alleges that Mrs. Murtage took possession of the estate, and with a part of its proceeds purchased a house and lot in Orchard-street, and conveyed it, gratuitously, to the defendant, who is her nephew. That such conveyance being without a consideration, was a fraud upon the heirs at law of the deceased, who would become entitled to the property upon the death of Mrs. Murtage, inasmuch as it operated to destroy the estate.

The defendant denies that he received the property without a consideration, and alleges that he paid for it the sum of $3,214. That Mrs. Murtage boarded in his family from May 1, 1834, to Oct. 23, 1845, when she died, aged 71 years. That the house was conveyed to the defendant for the purpose of paying him for such board, and it was a *bona fide* transaction.

The case was once before tried before Wm. Inglis, Esq., referee.

The Court, however, reversed this judgment and ordered a new trial, which is now being had. The case is still on.

Francis Byrne for plaintiff; A. Thompson for defendant.

Rights of Aliens—Power to Convey Real Estate.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Robertson and White.

J. Watts De Peyster, Appellant, vs. *Wm. W. Van Ness, Anthony J. Bleecker & Co. et al.*—This is an appeal from a judgment rendered at Special Term of the Court dismissing the complaint.

The plaintiff brings this action to set aside a contract of sale of four lots of land on One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, in the City of New-York. The land was bid off by the plaintiff, at an auction sale at the Merchant's Exchange, and 10 per cent. of the purchase money paid to the auctioneers, Messrs. Bleecker, Son & Co. The plaintiff makes Messrs. Bleecker, Son & Co. parties, defendants, and demands an injunction, restraining them from paying over the 10 per cent. to the defendant Van Ness, and that they be required to pay the money into Court. The plaintiff claims, as ground for relief, that the defendant Van Ness had no title to the lands.

The title comes through a sale, upon the foreclosure of a mortgage of one Connor, to Archibald Watt, which was assigned to James Watt, Jr. The equity of redemption in two of the lots had been transferred to Smith T. Weyant.

On the foreclosure sale the land was bought by Daniel Lord, Esq., who took the Sheriff's deed. Three years afterwards Mr. Lord executed and recorded an instrument, reciting that the property was bought in by the agent of Watt, in the name of Mr. Lord, for the ultimate benefit of Watt, in part payment of the amounts due on the bonds and mortgages, and covenanting that Mr. Lord would allow the agents of James Watt to let and demise the premises, and receive the rents; and that he would, at the request of Watt, convey the premises to any person by him designated, and would execute deeds of sale by the agents of Watt, and allow them to receive the proceeds thereof.

The land was sold and conveyed by Mr. Lord to John Ward, Jr., and by Ward sold to Robert H. Bleakie, and a deed of Bleakie was tendered to the plaintiff as giving a good title.

The plaintiff refused to take the title, on the ground that there was no request by Watt to Mr. Lord to convey to John Ward, Jr. The defendants proved the request of Mr. Watt, which was presented to the attorney for the plaintiff. James Watt, Jr., was an alien. The Judge at Special term dismissed the complaint.

On this appeal the following are some of the points taken by the appellant:

1. That the appellant was entitled to a clear and unquestionable title to the premises, and if there was any reasonable doubt about the title proposed to be given, he was not bound to accept it.

2. James Watt, for whose benefit, and in whose interest alone Mr. Lord purchased and held the property in question, although an alien, was competent to take and hold the mortgage, upon the foreclosure of which the decree was made upon which the sale took place. James Watt did become the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale, and the Sheriff's deed was given to Mr. Lord, for his benefit only, and no valid trust being declared in it, or in any instrument executed contemporaneously with it, an apparent legal title vested in Mr. Lord, under the Revised Statutes, subject to be defeated by creditors. By the grant or declaration of uses executed by Mr. Lord on the 4th of March, 1857, an absolute title to the premises vested in James Watt, the same as if a conveyance had been made directly to him by Mr. Lord, because it declares that the premises were bought at the sale by the agent of James Watt, for his "ultimate benefit."

3. That the grant or declaration of uses specially gives James Watt, the beneficiary, the exclusive possession of the premises, by allowing his agents to let and demise the lands and to receive the rents thereof. Thus it is claimed that Watt is by this grant or declaration of uses "entitled to the actual possession of the lands, and to the receipt of the rents and profits," and is declared to be the exclusive beneficial owner, and is put in possession through his agent, and no lawful trust, nor any active trust of any sort, being declared in Mr. Lord, Watt is in law deemed to have a legal estate therein of the same quality and duration, and subject to the same condition as his beneficial interest, and that is an absolute estate in fee simple. (1 Rev. Stat., 727 §§ 47, 48, 49, 58, 59.)

Mr. Lord's conveyance, therefore, to John Ward conveyed no title to him, and the title proposed to be given to the appellant on the purchase was through that deed only, and included no deed from Watt in whom the legal title was. The appellant, if he had accepted it, would have acquired no title at all, not even one of a questionable character. Besides, if Watt himself had conveyed, the title derived through him would have been subject to be disturbed for his alienage; as the prerogative right of forfeiture is not barred by alienation, and it must be taken subject to the right of the Government to seize the land. (2 Kent, 61.) Especially is this the rule, as no one could claim as a *bona fide* purchase, the grant or declaration of uses having been recorded March 27, 1857.

The respondents, however, set up that the covenant of Mr. Lord was not entitled to be recorded, it being neither a conveyance power or declaration.

2. The title was absolute in Mr. Lord and no action of ejectment by the State would lie for the possession of the land. In case it be said that the conveyance to him was an evasion of the laws relative to escheat, the remedy of the State would be a proceeding in Equity against him to recover the proceeds of the land. Decision reserved.

Charles E. Whitehead, for plaintiff; John Sherwood, for defendants.

How Phalon Tried an Experiment—His Story of the Result.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

J. P. S. Simon vs. *Edward Phalon.*—The plaintiff brings this action to recover of Mr. Phalon the sum of $300, alleged to be due him under a contract made in February, 1858, providing as follows: The plaintiff was to deliver to the defendant a number of receipes for making different kinds of perfume, and the defendant was to employ plaintiff for two years, at $15 per week for the first year, and $20 per week for the second, and to give plaintiff $300 at the expiration of that time; or should he discharge him during the second year, the $300 was to be paid at such time.

The plaintiff was discharged during the second year, bnt did not get his $300 as per contract; hence the action.

The defendant denies that the plaintiff performed his part of the contract, alleging that he did not deliver the recipes until nearly eleven months after it was made, and then bnt about half the number agreed upon. He also sets up that the plaintiff was unskillful, and ignorant of the business of perfumery, and that for these reasons, and in consequence of plaintiff's lack of skill and want of knowledge, the defendant was also subjected to a loss of several thousand dollars.

Defendant, testifying in his own behalf, stated that nearly all the articles manufactured by plaintiff had to be recompounded, and that 7,000 pounds of fancy soap had to be thus repacked and put up again. Defendant thinks he lost about $10,000 by the experiment.

The case is still on.

E. W. Dodge for defendant.

Matrimony and Money—The Misfortunes of a Married Woman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Elizabeth J. Van Eeton vs. *Camille C. Runmage.*—This case was stated under the above heading, in the TIMES of the 14th inst., since which date it has been on trial. It will be remembered that the plaintiff claimed that the defendant had about $20,000 of her money on a loan, obtained some years since, which he had neglected to repay.

The defendant set up that he had borrowed the money of the plaintiff's husband, and never before heard that it was her money. Having no notice that it was her money, and having obtained it of the husband, he objected that he was not responsible to her for the sum.

The Court now ordered a non-suit, thus leaving the plaintiff without redress.

Practice—Alleged Usury.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Welles.

Mechlen et al. vs. *Doty.*—This action was upon a check payable thirty days after date, made by one Gurney, and indorsed by defendant, for $165.

The answer set up usury, among other defences, by stating that the defendant borrowed the check from one Gurney, and paid him nothing therefor. That the plaintiff, at the time of the receipt of the same from defendant, purchased the same of him at a usurious rate of interest, to wit, for the sum of $163, that being at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent. per annum for the loan or forbearance of the sum of $165 for the time the check had to run before it became due and payable.

The plaintiff objected to the defendants' giving any evidence of usury, on the ground that the answer did not allege that there was an intention on the part of plaintiff to take usury.

The Court sustained the objection, and postponed the trial to give defendant an opportunity to apply at Special Term for leave to amend.

H. H. Moranaf for plaintiffs; G. S. Walker for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

CONVICTION FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the prisoner Townsend, in whose case the Jury had returned at 11 o'clock on the previous night a verdict of guilty of felonious assault, was remanded for sentence.

STOLE CLOTHING AND WAS FURNISHED WITH A HOME.

Margaret O'Brien, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a silk dress of the value of $30, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sent to the City Prison for three months.

BROKE IN, BUT WON'T BREAK OUT.

George Stevens, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the second degree, and was sent to Sing Sing for five years, with the admonition to behave better when he comes out.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME BOX.

Archibald Sullivan, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent to Sing Sing for two years and two months.

"DIDN'T KNOW THE BILL WAS BAD."

John Riley, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit money, was next put to the bar. The District-Attorney, stating that there was great doubt whether the prisoner knew the bill was bad at the time of passing it, moved his discharge, and the prisoner went on his way rejoicing.

AN INNOCENT RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

Dietman Steinmetz, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was next put to the bar.

Mr. Crowel testified that on the 6th and 8th of October last, about $20 worth of Russian bristles were missed from his store; he has missed similar articles for the last five years; he has since seen some of the stolen property at the Police-court; for the last eight years Henry Hennecke has been a porter in the store of the witness. The prisoner is a shoemaker.

Henry Hennecke testified that he had been porter in the store of the last witness; he had seen the prisoner in the store often during the last five years; witness stole the bristles in question and took them to the store of the prisoner who bought them at a little less than half their value. witness had stolen and sold to the prisoner in a similar manner a dozen times during the last five years, in all about $150 worth.

Officer Slowey testified that he had been employed to detect the thief of the property which Mr. Crowel from time to time missed. He saw the last witness come out of the store Monday evening with a bundle under his arm, which he took to the prisoner's store. Witness followed and arrested both parties, just as the prisoner was receiving the stolen property.

Peter Odell, for the defence, testified that the prisoner bore a good character.

Frederick W. Diedrich also gave him a good character. Several other witnesses testified to the same.

John Zimmer testified that he was in the employ of the prisoner, and was present when Hennecke sold the bristles to the prisoner; several persons were present at the same time; some one asked Hennecke how he came by the bristles, and he replied that he was a dealer in them.

There were no further witnesses, and the Jury, without leaving their seats and almost without consultation, rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

A GUILTY RECEIVER.

Patrick Constantine, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was next tried.

John Martin testified that some gloves, porte-monnaies, &c., were stolen from his store. He subsequently saw the articles at the Station-house.

Officer Feltman testified that he arrested the prisoner at his house on the 5th of February; at the same time he arrested four boys; one of the boys said to the prisoner, who denied that he had the things: "Yes you have; you bought them of me, and told me to get more." The prisoner, however, persisted in his denial; subsequently the witness went to the house of the prisoner, whose wife gave him a part of the stolen property.

Peter Jerome, one of the boys mentioned by the Officer, testified—That he was twelve years old, and is in the Juvenile Asylum. He narrated the circumstances of the sale of the stolen articles by himself and the other boys to the prisoner, who only paid a few cents for them.

William Bohn, another one of the boys, of the same age as the last one, repeated the same story.

There were no further witnesses, except a few as to the character of the prisoner. The jury then took the case and gave a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A FARCE INSTEAD OF A TRIAL.

Louis Larome, indicted for felonious assault upon Pletie Orgardi. The circumstances of this case were very recently published in the public prints. It seems that a French woman by the name of Iless, having a thriving business as laundress, at first transferred a part of it, with the gains thereof, to the prisoner. But at length finding a more congenial avocation than that of purifying the dirty linen of mankind, gave up the latter pursuit, but continued to have his own clothes washed by his former employer, who also performed the same office for Orgardi. Between these rival patrons of the modern Nausicaa, that lady became a source of mutual anger. Larome for a time seems to have enjoyed a monopoly of the sunshine in which he basked. But at length becoming convinced that the object of his heart's adoration was faithless to him, and shared her affection with his foe, he proceeded, armed, to her abode, where, finding in one embrace the objects of his love and his hate, he drew a pistol and fired on his foe. For this offence he was now on trial. A more exact account of which was rendered a reportorial impossibility by the manner of its conduct on the prisoners' behalf. Mr. Legendre, a French lawyer, appeared for the defence, which he conducted in such a manner, as at length to indnce the Court to suggest that he call in the assistance of some member of the Bar, of whom there were many present. With a pertinacity which had already turned the trial into an utter farce, the counsel refused all aid, and produced a law tome, from which he proceeded to read authorities which he said would occupy the attention of the Court for two hours. At this point, however, Mr. Beals, the Agent of the Prisoners' Reform Association, addressed the Court as *amicus curiæ*, and said that he thought it only the part of humanity for the Court to assign some counsel to assist in the defence, inasmuch as it was evident that the representative of the prisoner was not competent to conduct the trial, and moreover appeared to have been eating or drinking something which disarranged what talents, if any, he might otherwise have. Mr. Legendre replied that he did not regard that impertinent individual, and moreover that he felt insulted by the suggestion of the Court. Judge MCCUNN explained that he did not wish or design to hurt the feelings of the counsel, but it was his duty to protect the prisoner's rights, and he therefore renewed his advice that the counsel call in Judge Stewart, who was well skilled and competent to aid, or some other gentleman, as adviser in the case.

The counsel, however, still refused, and proceeded to read from his books, when coming to the conclusion that he could not proceed, he stated that *he was very sick*, and asked for an adjournment of the case.

To this, of course, the District-Attorney would not consent, and the Court declared that it had no power to adjourn the hearing.

At this time some one in the audience induced the prisoner himself to ask the Court to assign him additional counsel, when the Judge, feeling that his duty would no longer permit him to refuse, asked Judge Stewart to perform the service required. That gentleman responded with generous alacrity, and Legendre, with a great flourish, passed the papers in he case over to his client, and, with his books under one arm and his hat under the other, bolted out in apparent dudgeon, without so much as a parting smile.

As justice could not possibly result from a trial thus begun, by agreement between Judge Stewart and Mr. Anthon, a juror was withdrawn, and the further disposition of the case was postponed.

Among the most ludicrous happenings during the progress of the trial was the testimony of several French and Italian doctors, as to the prisoner's sanity. One of these, upon cross-examination, said he had graduated at the University in Pavia, bnt could not tell what degree he had at that time received, as unfortunately his diploma was not in his pocket. He stated that he had left Italy for political reasons; but upon further inquiry he said that he came in company with another man's wife, and continued to live with her for some years after her arrival here. He stated, as evidences of the prisonar's insanity, that he had water on the brain, "between the skull and the enveloping membrane." He could not tell the name of the bone under which the water was; nor indeed of any bone of the head. He could not tell how many bones there were in the skull, any nearer than the indefinite number "a good many." He also spoke of a "cartilage" in the prisoner's eye, which he gave in three languages—French, English and Italian. He described it as a "small spot growing over the eye." To cap the climax, he located a "pulmonary distemper in the prisoner's abdomen," and then left the stand.

This trial has not had its parallel in the memory of "the oldest member." At its close, the prisoner, a little excitable Frenchman, produced from a tin box which he carried, a picture of his heart's idol, and a lock of her hair, both of which he pressed with frantic energy to his ribs, and exclaimed, "Oh, how I loved her, but now she is *perjure*.

The Court adjourned to this morning to listen to motions and pass sentences.

United States Commissioners.

Before Commissioner Carroll.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT SEA.

Stephen Mitchell, one of the crew of the ship *Conqueror*, who was sent home by the American Consul at Liverpool, charged with assaulting the mate with a knife, was yesterday examined by United States Commissioner CARROLL.

Wm. H. Addison, the boatswain, who was also sent home by the Consul as a witness, was sworn, and testified that Mitchell complained of being sick, but the captain ordered him from below, and directed the mate to trice him up in the rigging. Mitchell cut the lanyard with his knife, and refused to be confined. Some miscellaneous blows were also exchanged in the scuffle. The man acted generally on the defensive. He did not cut the mate. The ship leaked badly, and required all hands at the pumps. Mitchell had always behaved well. Adjourned to Monday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Waring vs. *Lincoln, et al.*—Judgment for defendants, dismissing the complaint with costs to infant defendant, without costs to other defendants.

Edwards vs. *Coregis, et al.*—Motion to dismiss complaint denied, and cause reserred to Washington Murry to hear and determine.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*People ex. rel. Green* vs. *Wood.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Peort et al. vs. *Jones.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*McArthur* vs. *Thompson.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Rink vs. *Freddler.*—Motion granted on peymsnt of $10 costs. Order settled on one day's notice.

Gardner vs. *Dote, Jr.*—Motion denied.

New-York Ice Company vs. *North Western Insurance Company.*—Motion granted without costs. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 15.

15,000	U.S.6's,1881 Cpn.	93⅛	60	New-York Cen. R..	79½
5,000	do	93⅝	200	do	78⅝
10,000	U.S.6's,1881,Reg.	95⅛	450	do	78⅝
4 000	U. S. 5's, 1865....	91⅜	50	do	838 78¾
10,000	U S.5's,1874,Cnn.	89	400	do	80 78¾
14,500	Tr. 12 P c. Notes	103⅞	400	do	78¾
6,500	Ohio State 6's,'68	97⅛	200	Harlem R. Pref....	38¾
3 000	Missouri State6's	66⅛	7	N. H. & Hart. R....	140
1,000	do	66¾	650	Erie Railroad	33
5,000	do	830 66¾	425	do	830 33
15 000	do	66⅜	350	do	830 32⅝
2,200	Indiana State 5s.	87½	50	do	33⅛
5,000	Brook. C. W. L.	101⅛	50	do	815 32⅞
2,000	City 6s, '67	101	50	do	b10 33
1 000	N. Y. Central 6s.	96	100	Reading R	869 43⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	181½	20	Mich. Cen. R	55
1,000	E.R.2dM.B.E.'64	100½	5	do	57⅛
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs..	87½	50	Mich. So. & N. I.R.	16½
1,000	Hnd.Riv.R 2d M.	101	300	do	16⅝
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	100	450	do	16⅝
1,000	Har. 2d M. Bs..	95	50	M. So & N. I. G. S.	31⅝
12,000	Mich.S. 2d M.Bs.	58⅛	250	do	37
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	98⅛	50	do	36⅞
3,000	Chic.&N.W.1 M.	40	300	do	830 36⅝
1,000	Lke.E.&W.1stM.	70	50	do	36⅝
1 000	de	89⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	84
3 000	do	89	500	do	80⅝
8,000	C.E.&Q.R 8 cct..	95	150	do	80¾
70	Am. Exch. Bank...	99	50	do	b60 80⅞
20	National Bank...	95½	50	do	b60 81
50	Pacific Mail S. Co..	85⅛	100	do	830 80⅝
237	do	85¾	25	Gal. & Chic. R	70¾
50	do	b60 86	150	do	71
50	do	830 85⅞	150	Clev. & Tol. R	31⅝
25	Hud. River Railr'd	45	35	Macon & W. R	95

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000	U. S. 6s,'81 Reg.	95⅜	100	Pacific M. S. Co....	86
3,000	do	95½	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾
5,000	U.S. 5s, '71 Reg.	88⅜	150	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	16⅝
4,000	Tenn. States 6s,'90	74½	160	M.S.&N.I.Gt'l Str.	36⅞
31,000	Missouri State 6s	66	200	Ill. Central R. Scrip.	80⅝
8,000	E. R. 3d M.B.	83. 90	100	Gal. & Chic. R..	b60 71
5,000	Ill Cen. R. Bonds	98⅜	100	do	70¾
1,000	No. Ia. 1st M....	82	200	Cleve. & Tol. R....	31⅝
4,000	H. R. & F. Bds..	100	10	Chi.,Bur & Quin.R.	73
4,000	Mich.S. 3d M. Bs.	83¾			

FRIDAY, March 15—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange, to-day, is unusually dull on the Railway Shares. There is no organized or decided movement either way. The orders that came into the Board of Brokers to buy for the rise are barely sufficient to induce caution on the part of the inside jobbers in putting out cash sales or contracts for the decline. But the demand altogether on the Shnre list is too inconsiderable to create a substantial interest, for the moment, in the course of the market. On the other hand, there is a renewed and quite strong inquiry for the Federal Stocks, of all classes, and also for Treasnry paper, apperently with a view to the employment of Money, which neither the Banks nor other moneyed corporations, such as Insurance, Trust and Savings offices, nor private lenders, can place on first-class trade paper, because of its comparative scarcity. A number of ont-of-town orders for these Stocks are daily received from New-England and from the near Southern cities. The price of the Coupon Fives of 1874 went up to 89@89¼ ℔ cent., and the new Coupon Sixes to 93⅞@94 ℔ cent., while the new Registered Stock, carrying four months more interest, sold at 95¾@95½ ℔ cent. The Texas Indemnity Five ℔ Cents sold at 91½ ℔ cent. Treasury paper is firm at 8@8¼ ℔ cent. per annum. The same feeling of firmness extends to the leading Railway Mortgages, with another advance of 2@2½ ℔ cent. on Erie thirds and fourths, the former selling this afternoon at 90 ℔ cent. ex-dividend. The February return of the treffic on the road is well calculated to increase public confidence in all the Bonded Securities of the Company, and at anything like the same ratio of earnings through the year, the third mortgage, standing behind a prior lien of only $7,000,000, is quite equal to the second, and the fourth nearly as well assured of the punctual payment of interest under the new organization. The common shares of the Company are also firmer since the February return. The Mortgages of the Michigan Southern have improved 1@1¼ ℔ cent. The Seconds, which carry 14 ℔ cent. overdue and fundable coupons, have been selling of late much below their intrinsic worth, as measured by the current business of the road. They begin to recover on the eve of the annual report of the Board of Directors, which, it is said, will show a net profit for the year of about $250,000 over the whole interest charge, including the cost of carrying forward the unfunded debt, which, by good management, under the present administration, has been reduced to the rate of 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Construction Mortgage of the Illinois Central has advanced to 98¾ ℔ cent. In State Stocks the offerings to-day were rather ahead of the demand, and prices ½@¾ ℔ cent. weaker than yesterday on the sales made, but closing steady.

The Railway Shares very but slightly from Thursday's sales. Early in the day the signs were of a firmer market, but the orders at the Board proving quite moderate on most of the leading Roads, like New-York Central, Galena, &c., the prices were a fraction weaker at the close of the first session, and barely steady at the Second Board. As on yesterday, the principal exceptions in favor of firmness was Michigan Southern. There was a continued demand for both classes of the Stock, and no great disposition on the part of sellers to run *short* of either. Pacific Mail was firm at 85½@86 ℔ cent. Illinois Central, Galena, Toledo and Rock Island somewhat tame, without much variation in price.

Later in the afternoon there was a somewhat improved demand for the Railways, and less disposition to sell. Buyers advanced their bids on New York Central to the closing price of yesterday—78½ ℔ cent. The other closing quotations were about as follows:

Central	78½	Mich. Guaranteed	36⅞
Erie	32½	Michigan Southern	16⅝
Illinois Central	86⅞	Mich. Central	57⅛
Rock Island	86⅛	Hudson	44⅜
Galena	70⅝	Reading	42½
Toledo	34⅝	Harlem Preferred	38¼

The upward indications of yesterday in the Foreign Exchange market were followed to-day by a general advance of ½ ℔ cent. on London, the standard Bankers going up to 106½, and transient Bank and select Merchant bills done at 106@106¼ ℔ cent. A fair business was done for Saturday's mail, the asking rate closing firm with nearly all the leading houses. On account of the high rate of interest in London, the short-sight rates advanced to 107¾@108 ℔ cent. A good part of the demand for the present mail is for the reimbursement of the English Gold delivered yesterday by the *Etna*, and the larger amount advised as on the *Arabia*. There was no news to the close of 'Change hour from the missing steamer *Australasian*, now in her twenty-seventh day, and much inconvenience is likely to ensue from the non-receipt of her mails, which cover a large amount of Merch Coupons, sent forward for collection.

We learn that nearly all the London holders of the Erie Second Mortgage, advertised to be paid off in cash, have availed of the alternative of the 20 years' extension, and the Company are also advised that about $200,000 have been voluntarily extended by the German holders at Frankfort and Liepsic.

A sale of Bank of Republic shares at 114 ℔ cent. at the Stock Exchange was accidentally misprinted in yesterday's report at 104 ℔ cent.

Mr. THOMAS E. BROWNE, who lost his seat some time since by temporary suspension on his contracts, was to-dey readmitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The New-Orleans Bank Statement for the week past shows the following changes as compared with the previous return:

	March 9.	March 2.	Difference.
Short Loans	$14,451,322	$14,566,354	Inc.. $115,032
Specis	17,698,164	17,580,606	Inc.. 117,558
Circulation	8,112,711	7,945,451	Inc.. 167,259
Deposits	22,691,021	22,668,676	Dec.. 77,655
Exchange	10,560,005	10,501,496	Inc.. 58 509
Distant Balances	1,653,898	1,532,484	Inc.. 121,414
Total Loans	18,922,974	19,022,252	Dec.. 109,278

The deposits and coinage of the United States Branch Mint at New-Orleans for the months of January and February were as follows:

Gold Deposits.	January.	February.
Sovereigns	$158,400 99	$3,894 51
Doubloons	33,835 91	
Mexican bullion, &c	1.287 83	2,736 00
United States bullion	1,759 53	3,101 84
	$195,284 26	$9,732 35
Total		$205,016 61
Silver Deposits.	**January.**	**February.**
Mexican dollars, &c	$101.978 65	$182,440 82
Mexican bullion	56.024 07	133,700 26
United States coins	3,799 66	2,371 70
United States bullion		27 72
	$161,802 38	$318,540 50
Total		$480,342 88

GOLD COINAGE.

January—5,000 double eagles	$100,000
February—4,250 double eagles	85,000
Total gold coinage	$185,000

SILVER COINAGE.

January—330,000 half dollars	$165,000
February—420,000 half dollars	210.000
Total silver coinage	$375.000

The earnings of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad for the yeer were:

From Passengers	$47,675 84
From Freight	156.386 08
From Mails, &c	5,200 00
Total	$208,461 92

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treesurer:

Total Receipts	$210,300 22

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—A superior collection of choice tunes, newly arranged and composed, and a large number of excellent hymns, written expressly for this work, which are well adapted for Sunday Schools, Revival Meetings, Anniversaries, Christmas Festivals, Concerts, Temperance Meetings, Boys' and Girls' Meetings, &c., &c. The great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (417,000 copies having been issued the first 28 months of its publication,) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2. It contains 40 pages more than BELL No. 1. The music and words in BELL No. 2 are different from BELL No. 1. 70,000 copies have already been issued the first 4 months of its publication. Price, in paper covers, 15 cents; $12 per hundred; postage 3 cents. Bound, 25 cents; $18 per hundred. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 31 cents; $23 per hundred; postage 6 cents. BELL Nos. 1 and 2, bound together, 40 cents; $30 per hundred; elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents; $40 per hundred; postage 6 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, Publisher.

REOPENING OF THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This Church, near 7th-av., damaged by fire in December last, has been restored, with various improvements, and (D. V.) will be newly dedicated to God on SABBATH MORNING, March 17, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Ferdinand G. Clara, assisted in the services by Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D. Rev. George Potts, D. D., will preach in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. No Afternoon service.

NOTICE.—VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, are requested to meet at the foot of Roosevelt-st., on SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., precisely, to attend Divine Worship at the Methodist Pilgrim Church, Williamsburgh, by invitation. Sermon by Rev. W. S. Ivins. Conveyance from South 7th-st. to Church, free. N. B.—Cocade and medal. By roqn st.
HENRY RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
Abraham Daily, Colonel.

RUTH, A SACRED CANTATA—POETRY BY Rev. Sidney Dyer, music by Augustus Coll, designed for Sunday School and Sacred Concerts, will be issued in about two weeks, and will be performed in this City by about 200 Sunday School Masters and Misses from the age of 12 to 16. Those having good voices, and wishing to take part, will call upon Mr. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

REV. JOHN McC. HOLMES—OF THE Lee-Av. Church, Brooklyn, will deliver a discourse before the Sabbath School Teachers' Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock; in the church in 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., (Rev. Peter Stryker, Pastor.) All friends of the Sabbath School cause are invited to be present.

LIFE AND IMMORTALITY ONLY THROUGH CHRIST.—Preaching on the above subject by George Storrs, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*. TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at the Academy, Stillman-st., near Park-av., East Brooklyn. Lovers of pure Bible truth are invited to attend. Also preaching every WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—This Society being prevented from meeting in their regular house of worship will, Divine permission, hold services in the building on the west corner of 50th-st. and 3d-av. Preaching MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Abbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*The Cloud of Witnesses*. Subject for the Evening—*The Spending of Money*. A sermon for young men.

"PAUL, THE MAN OF PURPOSE."—By special request, the discourse on this subject will be repeated at the 23th st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Pastor. Services at 3. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor.

REFORMED DUTCH CHAPEL—THIRTY-fourth-st., west of Broadway.—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M., by request, *on The Peculiarity of the Dutch Church*; and at 7½ in the Evening on *Our Lord as a Warrior*, with a word to the citizen soldiers.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION meets EVERY SUNDAY at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, at No. 68 West 36th-st., corner of Broadway, first floor. Hall of the New-York Homœopathic Dispensary. Services conducted on the Apostolic order. See Romans, 12th chap.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, of New-York, (Union,) will hold their monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Washington square Reformed Dutch Church. Ralph Wells, Esq., is expected to address the Association, on *Sunday-School Instruction*.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSTON and Mott sts. Fifth SUNDAY in Lent: Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. by the Pastor. Late Missionary in Jamaica. Morning subject—*The Grave of Jesus Christ*. Afternoon subject—*The Two Adams*. Free to all.

SIGNS OF THE SON OF MAN.—THIS WILL be the theme of discourse by the Messenger of the Coming Saviour, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. in Union Building. No 162 Bowery. All who love Christ and desire to understand the "signs of the times," are invited.

DARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. Henry D. Noerr will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, March 17. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

BOY PREACHING, MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 30th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. C. G. Brown will preach, TO-MORROW, in the morning, at 10½, and 8th room at 3 o'clock; and the young preacher, John Wayman, will speak at 7½ o'clock in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

ANNIVERSARY SABBATH-SCHOOL MISSIONARY Meeting for the American Sunday-School Union in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. C. S. Robinson, of Brooklyn, and H. C. Trumbull, of Hartford.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular SABBATH services in the Chapel of the Ratger's Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. E. Mix, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. T. E. Hastings. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. Chauncey D. Murray, Pastor of the Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING; services commencing at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE YOUNG Men's Social and Benevolent Society of the Presbyterian Church, at the corner of 8th-av. and 19th-st., will be preached by Rev. R. W. Raney, on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on Lord's Day (March 17,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the pastor, Urban C. Brewer. Subject, morning—*Our Exemplar*. Evening—*Conversion*.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will give the fourth practical lecture on the "Sacred Relations of Life," TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject: *The Duties and Relations of the Child*. Church, corner 4th and South 3d sts.

THE LIFE AND LABORS OF OBERLIN, *the Good Pastor of Waldbach*, will be the subject for TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., at the Historical Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. Spencer J. Finney, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—THE THIRD SERmon of the course to the Young Men of the City will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer-st. Church, by Rev Dr. Dix Hall, of the Methodist Church.

THE GREAT DEBATE CONCERNING THE A SCRIPTURES.—Rev Henry Blanchard will preach on this subject in the First Universalist Church, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. CYRUS D. FOSS WILL DELIVER A lecture in the First-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Sabbath School on MONDAY EVENING, March 18, 1861. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*John Bunyon*. Tickets 25 cents.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING Rev. Moses Ballou will give the Third Lecture on the *Superiority of Universalism*.

BEEKMAN-HILL M. E. CHURCH—2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance in 50th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. Bible Class at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. John A. Roche will preach at 4 o'clock P. M.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECture at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, at Clinton Hall, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery, EVERY SUNDAY. Subjects on the 17th, at 3 P. M.—*Should the Government retake its property in the seceding States?* At 7½ P. M.—*Principles and Parties*. Platform free to all.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. Janes commencing 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. Preaching on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. Peace, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free Seats.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, PASTOR of the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles. General Prayer Meeting at 3 P. M. Revival meetings through the week at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN, (OR. Butler's.) Rev. Mr. Gubbins, from Ireland, will (D. V.) deliver a lecture on the *Irish Reviser's*, in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. Berkeson will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—CORNER OF Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Thomson, of New-York, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

SEAT IN CHURCH WANTED.—A SINGLE Seat, for a lady, in St. George's (Dr. Tyng's) Church. References given. Apply to Box No. 2,567 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO OF "WEYBERD'S" PATENT Gas-Light Reflectors, for show windows. Have been in use but a short time, and will be sold very cheap. Apply to JACKSON & PURDY, 647 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country home and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. B. ROWE, M. A.

THE ONLY TRUE EDUCATION IS through individual effort.—Private tuition, adult or preparatory, for those of active and thoughtful minds, who may desire such aid, in the Mathematics, classics, mental and physical sciences, in schools, even in colleges, both the quantity and quality of instruction must generally be gauged to the needs of the laggards; hence, there the best minds lose most, often irreparably. Address PRECEPTOR, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—MALE AND Female—At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Principal. Spring Term opens April 12. Prof. S. T. Faosr, a graduate of Yale College, has been engaged for the Classical Department, and will devote his whole time in preparing young men for College. Unusual facilities are afforded to young ladies in the musical department, resulting in a high degree of excellence attainable. All the other departments are filled with able instructors. Write for catalogue.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The next term opens April 15. Terms, including board, tuition, vocal music, drawing and Calisthenics, $250 per year. No extra charges except for modern languages, music and oil painting. The school is delightfully located on Strawberry Hill, affording an attractive and beautiful home, as well as many advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors and Lecturers from New-York City are engaged at the school. For circulars apply to
MISS AIKEN, Principal.

$36—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 16 weeks. Brick buildings: the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 28. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. Joseph E. King, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 205 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman and wife, on a fine farm in a beautiful village, within a few hours' journey of this City, will take into their family a small number of pupils of either sex, under the age of fourteen, provide comfortable beards, and afford them all the advantages of his first-class school. Every satisfactory reference as to qualification and character will be afforded by calling on W. C. Hopkins, at the office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOUR YOUNG LADIES, FROM 8 TO 15 years of age, will be received as boarders into one of the best schools in the City, where professors and teachers of unquestionable talent are engaged, at $150 each, per annum; references will be given to the parents of pupils now in the school, who hold the very highest position in society. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

PROF. LONG'S INSTITUTION FOR PRIvate adult tuition in Writing, Book-keeping, Grammar, Composition, &c., at No. 183 6th-av. By his new method of teaching writing, ladies and gentlemen may acquire a very elegant and superior hand in twelve lessons. Call and see specimens. Tickets for Prof. Long's Lecture of the 18th, at Cooper Institute, to be had at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y.—First class school, for both sexes. Location healthy and beautiful. Pupils received for the Summer Term until the 1st of May. For Circulars, address the Principal,
Rev. J. H. NORTHROP.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Wildleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Gedernagh, Esq., No. 172 Nassau-st.; or address J. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE Farm, 11 miles from Jersey City, by No thern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—NORWICH Town, Conn.—The Summer's term begins April 2. Circulars at N. Lane & Co.'s, No 67 Wall-st., and A. D. F. Randolph's, No 683 Broadway, New-York, or of Rev. J. A. Saxton.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE Pittsfield Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. $40 PAYS BOARD AND Common English 14 weeks. Term opens April 12. For Catalogues, address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at 469 Madison-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUPERIOR WELLknown first class Boarding-School Establishment, in Westchester County, 27 miles from New-York. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No 74 Duane-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No 20 east 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

CHANSS. LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH—In the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. S. HINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF AN EASTern college, competent to instruct in the Greek and Latin languages, Logic, Rhetoric, Higher Mathematics, (including Trigonometry, Analytics, Surveying, Navigation and Conics,) Phonography and other branches pertaining to a thorough English and Classical education, desires to effect an engagement as private tutor in a family or teacher in a select School. Satisfactory can furnish the most unexceptionable testimonials as to ability, &c., from several Presidents of Colleges, ex-Governor of the State and others. Address S. B. F., Box No. 740, Hartford, Conn.

A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL TEACHER of many years' experience, desires a situation as Principal of an institution where a liberal salary will be paid, or where there is no opportunity to receive an equivalent income. He is now in charge of a flourishing private school, which has increased within the past six months nearly two hundred per cent. For peculiar reasons he desires a change. He has been connected with one of the best schools in New-England for a number of years, and can refer to distinguished educators in various parts of the country. Address TEACHER, No. 8 Henry-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR will start (D. V.) in May with a limited number for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France; he is familiar with all objects of interest, and able to act as cicerone, valet de place and instructor. The total expense will not exceed $800 each, which may be taken in circular notes, payable on the return of the party. Reference will be given to the gentlemen who accompanied the advertiser last Summer. Address S 104A, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS had several years' experience in teaching in both City and country, is desirous of an engagement in a school, where he might remain permanently, if satisfaction is given. He has recommendations of the highest character, showing his success and capability as a teacher. Address A. R. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

A JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris, who speaks very little English, a situation as janitor or any other kind of employment around a School or boarding-house, willing himself as useful as possible to the teachers and scholars. Address L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG Lady of prepossessing manners, is desirous to obtain a situation as nursery governess, or as companion to a lady; has no objections to travel; satisfactory references can be given. Address, for three days, J. R., Post-office, Brooklyn, L. I.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN ONE OF THE best schools in this City, will be glad to devote an hour or two daily to private instruction in English, French or classics. Best of references given, and liberal terms expected. Address A. P. X., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY WHO has had experience, a situation as English governess; would make herself useful in the family; is willing to travel; satisfactory reference. Call or address, for three days, J. H. K., No. 93 West 13th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

FOR SALE—SUPERB BLACK HAWK SADDLE Horse, 15½ hands high, seven years old, and of most approved action. Price $500. Warranted perfectly sound. Persons desirous of seeing him, will address BLACK HAWK, Box No. 3,730 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HAWK Mare, a little over 5 years old; very stylish and gentle, and well bred to the side-saddle; will be in town within a week. Address H. H., Box 184 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDItion to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER,
JOHN F. MILLS.

HOTEL AND DINING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and furniture, with the lease of premises having five years to run, at a low rent, situated on a corner in 4th-av., close by the Harlem Railroad Dépôt. Ill health the only reason for selling. For particulars, apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 203 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OCCUpying a first-class house, very eligibly located, and recently newly furnished, seeks a genteel party to engage two large rooms, communicating, on the second floor. Would prefer a party wishing to retain the rooms through the Summer. Apply at No. 26 West 18th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, will let rooms or suites of rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with board; location unsurpassed; convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6 o'clock. No moving at at May. Call at No. 442 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to, or address, Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., N. Y.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, in one of the pleasantest localities in Brooklyn. Address S., Box No. 1,488 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Suite of rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, without children, may be obtained at No 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN WISHING ROOMS can secure on the second floor, may obtain them, with good board, at No. 125 West 21st-st., New-York. House first-class.

BOARDING.—A FEW BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, with first-class New-England board, at No. 68 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBtained at moderate prices, with or without partial board, at No. 38 University-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant front room "aloft" on second story, in a private family house only eight minutes' walk from either Southfor Hamilton-av. ferries; very pleasant situation; handy convenience; table good; terms moderate; by calling at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board at No. 246 Duffield-st., near the City Hall. Privilege of bath. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, (where no other boarders are taken,) for a gentleman, wife baby and nurse; a parlor and bedroom, neatly furnished, on second floor, front, of a house containing the modern improvements; location between 14th and 36th sts., 2d and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, &c., D. A. H., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A WELL-FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room, for two single gentlemen, without board; also a single bed-room, in a private house where there are no children, within two minutes' walk of the City Hall. Inquire at No. 6 Rose-st., three doors from Frankfort. None but respectable parties need apply.

35 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET, BETween Broadway and 5th-av. Two or three select families and the unmarried gentlemen, can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms, furnished in the best style, and in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first-class. References exchanged.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN A strictly private family; house contains all the modern improvements and is pleasantly situated, at No. 159 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN—BY A GENTLEMAN, a good sized room, with full or partial board, in a private family, living in the vicinity of South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address as to terms and particulars, F. A. M., Box No. 1,593, New-York Post-office.

A SMALL FAMILY, WHO OWN A HOUSE, with the modern improvements, and therefore are exempt from moving, wish to let several neat and genteel furnished rooms, with board. Inquire at No. 212 Madison-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

NOS. 11 AND 13 MURRAY HILL PARKS. Most desirable rooms on the first, third and fourth stories to rent, with full board, for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen, who wish a pleasant location for Summer.

NOS. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments with full board. To let also, single rooms. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6.

A COUPLE OR THREE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen without board; the location is central, convenient to cars and stages, and near Broadway. No. 402 4th-st., Alison-place.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family where instruction in music will be considered an equivalent for her board. Address J. L. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—AT BROOKLYN, BEDford or Raven-wood, by two gentlemen, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address, for two days, DELTA, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF St. John's Park, for a gentleman, wife and child and nurse. Address Box No. 351 Post-office, stating terms, accommodation, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained at No. 261 4th-av., on second and third floors, gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock, and no moving in May. Cars and stages pass the door.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 18th-st., has to let, with board, a large back room on the second floor, and one on the third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—ONE LARGE and one or two small rooms can be accommodated with good board and very pleasant rooms, from May 1, at a farm house, beautifully situated 62 miles from New-York by N. Y. & N. R. R., on high ground with a grand view of Long Island Sound and the country around. Convenient to depot, post-office, churches and sea-bathing. Terms, $6 per week for gentleman and wife, and from $3 to $4 for child or maid servants. Also, livery accommodations. For further particulars, apply to or address DAVID H. SPEAR, Southport, Conn.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE UNDERSIGNED (Atwood) respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he is now prepared to make arrangements with persons desiring to engage rooms &c., at the Gregory House for the season Summer season. The hotel will be opened for the reception of guests, on TUESDAY, June 25, previous to which visitors to the Lakes can be accommodated with choice of rooms, &c.
H. GREGORY, Proprietor, Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED NOW one large or two small families in a high and healthy situation at Chappaqua, thirty-four miles from New-York, and one mile from the depot on Harlem Railroad. Also, in same neighborhood a very convenient house to let either furnished or not. Tacit reviser may be consulted every day this week after 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 131 West 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR family, consisting of mother, two daughters and child in pleasant, healthy location, in or near village where there is a church and good school, and about 100 miles or less from New-York. If suited, may wish to engage for a year from 1st April, and could furnish their own rooms. Address, giving location and terms, GUARDIAN, Box No. 6 021 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer, by two families; six large bed-rooms, and three smaller ones, for servants; coach-house and stable room for four horses, will be required. Situations preferred on the Hudson and its vicinity, distant from 81 to 100 miles from New-York, where there will be no other boarders. Address, stating advantages, terms, &c., X. Y. Z., Box No 756 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain board in the country (or a country town) for several months, within one hour's ride of the City, and accessible by boat or railroad. Address H. P., Box No. 1,448 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
Novelties in SCARFS, NECK-TIES,
GLOVES and UNDER WEAR,
Just received from London and Paris.
JACKSON & PURDY,
No. 647 Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery FOR CASH! FOR CASH!

White French China Dinner Sets, 225 pieces	$32 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 00
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French China Covered Dishes, each	75
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 88
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 191 pieces	49 50
Cut Glass Gablets, the dozen	1 75
Cut and Engraved Glass Decanters, Q'ts, the pair	1 50
Cut and Engraved Glass Decanters, Pints, the pair	1 00
Covered Bohemian Glass Finger-Bowls, the dozen	1 20
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz	4 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the doz	2 00
Silver-plated Oysters, 6 cut bottles	4 25
Silver-plated Cake Baskets each	4 00
Silver-plated Ice-Pitchers, each	7 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Ivory-handle Table Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

IRON STONE CHINA,
from the celebrated manufactory of JOHN MADDOCK & SON, Staffordshire, England.

White Iron-Stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-Stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-Stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	88
White Iron-Stone China Soup Tureens, each	1 50
White Iron-Stone China Covered Dishes, each	69
White Iron-Stone China Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	2 50

Wa have just opened
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, containing from 107 to 286 pieces, ranging in price from
$50 to $148
the Set, and all at about
ONE-HALF
the usual price. Any one having a present or prospective want of a
DINNER SET,
can make a handsome savior by purchasing
NOW! NOW!! NOW!!!
We confidently assert that there has never been offered in New-York so attractive a line of
FANCY DINNER SET,
Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages. Par funds only taken.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Also, a great variety of Buttons, Tassels, Girdles, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Belt Ribbons, Dress Linings, and a full assortment of Thread and Needle goods. Magic Ruffling, Camellia, Puffing, &c., &c. M. B.—Alexandre's Gloves and English Hosiery, at ELGER'S No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

ARTICLES DU VOYAGE.—TRAVELING trunks, bags, hat cases, dress trunks, ladies' shopping and traveling bags, linen baskets, portmanteaus, dressing cases, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., third-story, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 304 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND COOK.—TWO Protestant young women, fully competent for their duties, desire situations in City or country, separate or together; the cook can do all kinds of cooking, meat and pastry; the chambermaid is also a good waitress or laundress; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; is to cook in a first-class boarding house. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No 459 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to coarse washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at 85 West 45th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business; makes good pastry, and is a good baker; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 6 East 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 119½ 29th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 63 East 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-rate cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Please call at No. 59 West 29th-st., third house from 6th-av., at the basement door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook who has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK in a first-class family. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 263 East 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress. Has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 400 6th-av., second floor, back room, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A respectable private family, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, by a respectable woman. City reference given. Call for two days at No. 245 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; has City references. Can be seen at No. 268 7th-av., near 27th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK—NURSE.—WANTED, BY TWO COMpetent girls, with excellent City references, situations in the City or country, one as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, bake pastry, game; no objections to a first-class large boarding-house; wages $10 to $12; also, as nurse; takes charge of a baby and sews neatly; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A young woman, well recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, perfectly willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS HOUS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Matinee—LOVE AMONG THE FLOWERS—THE SMUGGLERS. Evening—THE YOUNG DEBUTANTE—THE TOODLES—THE SMUGGLERS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE STRANGER—THE LOVE CHASE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—HARLEQUIN JACK—TRYING IT ON. Evening—PIRATES OF THE ISLES—THE FOUR LOVERS—VALENTINE AND ORSON—CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GITANELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The policy of the Administration in regard to Fort Sumpter is not yet promulgated in any shape which may be deemed official, though little doubt remains in the public mind at Washington that an evacuation has been determined upon. When it will take place, however, is wholly a matter of conjecture—though some of the correspondents insist that the necessary order has already been forwarded to Major ANDERSON. The opinion that the fortress will soon be in their peaceful possession now generally prevails among the Charlestonians, and even the *Mercury* receives it with confidence. President LINCOLN called another special meeting of the Cabinet yesterday morning, at which Gen. SCOTT and Gen. TOTTEN—the latter the head of the Engineer Corps—were present. It is presumed that the subject under discussion related to the Southern fortifications.

There is very little new to report about the appointments. Mr. CORWIN has not yet either declined or accepted the Mission to Mexico. There is no doubt, however, that should he conclude to accept it, he will be unanimously confirmed by the Senate. The President, yesterday, sent to the Senate the nomination of ELIJAH CROSBY—formerly of New-York, but now of California—as Minister to Gustemala, and it is understood that the Cabinet agreed upon Mr. HOLLOWAY of Indiana as Commissioner of Patents. Relative to New-York appointments there is nothing new whatever.

An interesting and exciting scene occurred in the Senate yesterday, in which Mr. DOUGLAS figured in a manner which will hardly be thought to be creditable to him. Mr. MASON, of Virginia, offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the militia of the District of Columbia, and the service in which they had been employed by the Government, which was laid over, its immediate consideration being objected to. Mr. DOUGLAS then called for the consideration of his resolution, offered on Wednesday, making inquiries in regard to the fortifications in the seceded States, and proceeded to make a speech censuring the Republican Senators for their silence regarding the policy of the Administration. He was replied to by Messrs. FESSENDEN, of Maine, WILSON, of Massachusetts, HALE, of New-Hampshire, and others, and finally lost his temper, and consequently the best of the argument. Nothing else was done in open session.

The first case of real difficulty growing out of the absence of United States Collectors at some of the Southern ports, occurred on Thursday, and resulted in the seizure of the schooner *Restless* at this port, from Havana. The Collector at Mobile refusing, as a United States officer, to exchange a coasting license for a register, in order to permit that vessel to go to Havana for a cargo, the Captain "protested." The Spanish Consul countersigned his document, and he then proceeded on his voyage. At this port Collector SCHELL seized the vessel for violation of the laws. The facts of the case have been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, it is believed, will remit the penalty incurred.

A dispatch from Montgomery states that a bill has been introduced in the "Congress" of the C. S. A., to establish a Court of Admiralty at Vicksburgh, Miss. A *canard* has been set afloat at the Capital of the new "Confederacy," to the effect that five United States war vessels left this port on Tuesday night last, fully supplied with men, ordnance, arms and munitions, destined for some Southern port.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, there were reported favorably Mr. MANIERRE'S bill for constructing a basin in front of the Battery for the accommodation of Staten Island Ferries, Police and Revenue barges; Mr. MURPHY'S bill to establish a Nautical School in New-York Harbor; to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Among the bills passed was that incorporating the New-York Navigation and Colonization Society. Mr. SPINOLA introduced a new License bill, fixing the license at from $30 to $250. Mr. MURPHY reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a Woman's Hospital. In the Assembly, the New-York City Tax Levy was presented and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, and subsequently, to the City delegation in connection with the City Loan Bill, and the bill to provide for deficiencies by erroneous assessments, with power to report completely. Mr. SHAW introduced a bill amending the charter of the City, giving the appointment of Street Commissioner to the Mayor and Comptroller. Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill authorizing country Judges to be summoned to preside in Criminal Courts in New-York City. The Supply Bill as it came from the Committee of the Whole was debated. The sum of $500 each for expenses of Peace Commissioners was stricken out, also $1,948 47 for "WEED, PARSONS & Co. printing Marriage Bonds," by order of GIDEON J. TUCKER, late Secretary of State. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

The California Pony Express passed Fort Kearney yesterday afternoon, with advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 2d instant. The steamer *Cortez* left for Panama on the 1st, with the mails and passengers, and $689,000 for New-York. Politics engrossed the principal attention in California. The Chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee had issued a call for a meeting of that body at Sacramento on the 20th, to consider the condition of national affairs. He accompanies the call with a series of resolutions to be acted upon, looking to the eventual establishment of a Pacific nationality. The Senatorial question had not been decided by the Legislature.

A large audience of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the City Assembly Rooms last evening, to witness the presentation of a stand of colors to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and a sword to Col. CORCORAN, its commander, as a public indorsement of his action in refusing to parade with his regiment on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales. Owing to illness, Col. CORCORAN was unable to be present, but he sent a letter deputing Quartermaster TULLY to act in his place. ANDREW V. STOUT presided, and opened the meeting with a brief address, in which he indorsed to the fullest extent the conduct of Col. CORCORAN on the occasion alluded to, and indulged in some not very complimentary remarks towards the British Crown. The sword was presented by Mr. J. W. CHANDLER in a speech, which was replied to by Quartermaster TULLY; after which THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER presented the stand of colors, accompanying the presentation with an eloquent speech, to which Lieut.-Col. NUGENT replied.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the factory of the American Hoop Skirt Company, No. 106 Orange-street, Brooklyn, resulting in the immediate death of a young woman named SUSAN WILSON, daughter of WILLIAM WILSON, and the serious injury of Miss ANNA TERANOR, a room-mate of deceased. Miss WILSON and Miss TERANOR were cut off from the stairway by the fire, and in the excitement of the moment, Miss WILSON leaped from a window in the fifth story to the yard below, and was instantly killed. Miss TERANOR swooned as she reached the window, and the fire having been speedily extinguished, she was rescued alive, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.

United States Commissioner CARROLL, yesterday, commenced the examination of the sailor STEPHEN MITCHELL, who was returned by the American Consul from Liverpool, charged with assaulting the mate of the ship in which he sailed. The testimony of the only witness—the boatswain—showed that the sailor acted generally on the defensive, and did not injure the mate.

An interesting case was yesterday argued before the General Term of the Superior Court, involving the rights of aliens in respect to the transfer of real estate. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, a case was brought on which is based upon the provisions of a will made in 1818, and in which the Court has before held that an estate in remainder left to remainder-men not named or indicated, cannot vest, and that such a bequest, upon the expiration of the life estate, is void, and in respect to it the decedent died intestate. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice LEONARD has ordered the Mayor to strike out of his return to the *mandamus* in the "Offal case," all matters stated on information and belief. In the General Sessions there were one conviction and one acquittal on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Several pleas were taken, and the rest of the day was occupied in the trial of Louis Larome, for felonious assault. On account of the incompetency of the prisoner's counsel, the trial was abandoned, and the disposition of the case postponed.

There was a good demand yesterday for Federal securities, at advancing rates, and the Railway mortgages were also firmer. But afterward the Stock Exchange was dull, the Share speculation being tamer than usual. There was a rise of ⅛ @ cent. in Bills on London, to 106@106¼ @ cent.

The demand for Flour, Wheat and Corn was quite active yesterday, and prices generally advanced. The improvement in the market for Sterling Exchange, and the decline in freights, favorably affected the trade. Cotton was quiet and somewhat less buoyant. The transactions in Coffee, Molasses, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Fish, Seeds, Rice and Provisions were restricted. Sugars, Teas, Whisky, Hay and Adamantine Candles attracted more attention. Hops, Tallow and Tobacco were in request. The principal changes in family marketing were a partial rise in prices of good to prime Poultry, and a slight decline in Eggs, which latter were arriving freely. Supplies of most other articles were fair.

The Finances of the Confederated States.

The weakness of the Confederated States in their finances, is shown by the fact that the proceeds of a special tax is mortgaged for the payment of their first loan. This is the common resort of a slip-shod, thriftless nation, and a confession that the ordinary revenues, and, in fact, its future faith, is not to be relied on. Hence its action is to be tied up for a given period. But all such agreements are not only worthless in themselves, but are a confession of weakness tending more than anything else to destroy its credit. The tax may be repealed any day. A sovereign State is not to be impleaded in courts of justice, if we except the magnanimous State of Mississippi, which has allowed herself to be summoned to the bar of her own courts, at the same time repudiating the solemn judgments which these tribunals rendered against her.

If these States commence by mortgaging the best source of revenue for their *first* loan, what is to guarantee the *second*, that must speedily follow? To set up business in a respectable style, they must have three such loans before the year is out. Governments, these days, are costly luxuries, especially when whatever constitutes national strength has to be purchased, as at the South. The Confederated States must play no secondary *rôle*. If they persist, they must necessarily assume an antagonism to the Federal Government—a first-class power. Their naval and military preparations must be on a larger scale even, to compensate for their inferior strength. Their cardinal idea and impulse, the development and extension of African Slavery, must bring them in hostile relations to every powerful Government in Europe. A nation must be strong that defies the moral sense of mankind. No nation ever did so but it fell. The most military power of Europe found this moral sense was stronger than all its arms and valor.

To carry on such a warfare, can the money be borrowed? Certainly not. Not a cent can be had outside its borders. The fact that two of the States composing this Confederacy have repudiated in a most aggravating manner, their own debts, and that the President of this Confederacy was the earnest and consistent advocate of repudiation in his own State, forever shut it out of the money markets of other States, and from every place where a dishonest man may not show his face. The loans, if made at all, must be made at home.

There are several serious obstacles in the way here. In the first place, there is but very little accumulated means at the South. They have property—lands and negroes—but very little money. Those who have it can do better by lending it at eight per cent. It is one of the most difficult things to get the Southern people to put money into securities issued for construction of their roads. Hence these have to be built chiefly with the proceeds of State and City Bonds. The course of trade between the North and South is full proof of this lack of ready means. A year's credit, so as to cover the next crop, has in almost every instance to be given. Were there plenty of money there, the Southern trader would avail himself of it, as he now does of that of the North.

This lack of money will be the first, but not the most serious obstacle to borrowing at home. The moneyed men at the South have from the first been opposed to secession. They know it to be all a pretence. As far as the safety of their property is concerned, they see that if secession is persisted in, they must bear the burdens. What they give will be wrung from them most unwillingly. They may be compelled, as in South Carolina, to subscribe to the loan, but this only strengthens their resistance. They detest demagogues of the JEFFERSON DAVIS and TOOMBS stripe, as much as we do at the North. They are at present overawed and sullenly silent, but are every day gaining strength, which will show itself as soon as an opportunity presents. They understand even better than we do at the North the unstable foundations of the new Government, which has not the least claim to exist by the expression of the popular will, and that the whole thing may be speedily subverted by dissensions among the parties to it. The thing has been too suddenly got up to be lasting. The facility displayed is at the expense of every solid quality upon which a permanent order of things is based. There will be no faith even in the South that any combination will be lasting. There are unmistakable evidences of irreconcilable differences in every quarter. Witness the insubordination of Gen. HOUSTON in Texas, who refuses to recognize secession, and is arming for a fight on his own hook. To suppose a loan issued by a Government improvised under such conditions, will be willingly taken, is preposterous. The thing is hardly possible.

Contrast a society such as that of the South with that of the United States. With us the existing order of things is a growth, and in harmony both with our ideas and our aims. Its preservation is the pledge of our progress and welfare. Government is here generously sustained for the benefits it secures. All its wants are freely met from our overflowing wealth. The consciousness of strength saves us from the necessity of wasting our means by putting half of our male population in arms. This contrast will lead a large portion of the South to secede from the South. Under such circumstances, to suppose the South can sustain their excessive expenditures by loans is an absurdity. They may talk as much they choose about the eagerness of the public to take the present one. We do not believe it will be taken at all. If it is, it will be in imitation of the South Carolina forced loan, which can never be followed by a similar one. Then Southern gasconade and Southern Confederacies will come to an untimely end.

The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States prescribes two modes in which amendments may be made to it. The first and simplest of these declares that, whenever two-thirds of both Houses of Congress shall deem it necessary, amendments may be submitted to the action of the States, and if the Legislatures or Conventions of three-fourths of the States approve the proposed amendments, they become parts of the Constitution. The other mode of amendment provides that, at the instance of two-thirds of the State Legislatures, Congress shall call a General Convention, whose proposed amendments must likewise be agreed to by three-fourths of the States.

The amendment proposed by Mr. CORWIN, on behalf of the Committee of Thirty-three, and adopted by Congress, is to be submitted to the action of the States on the plan first above indicated. Having been agreed to by a two-third vote in each branch of Congress, it is now before the country for mature consideration, and if three-fourths of the State Legislatures, or State Conventions ratify it, it will become a part of the fundamental law. It is in the following words:

ARTICLE 2. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution of the United States which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to service or labor by the laws of said State.

It is to be observed that this amendment proposes to add no new principle to the Constitution, but simply to render it unchangeable, in one important particular, without the consent of every State. Neither is there anything new in the idea of making a particular feature of the Constitution perpetual, or giving a guarantee against alteration. In the original instrument the general rule for making amendments, with the consent of three-fourths of the States, is as above stated. But there were three exceptions to the rule inserted in a proviso to the fifth article as follows:

"Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

The clauses of the ninth section of the first article here referred to are, first, that permitting the importation of Slaves from Africa until 1808; and the other, or fourth clause referred to is that which declares that

"No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the *census* or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken."

The last guarantee against change is that which secures to each State two Senators, without reference to territorial extent or population.

The first of the guarantees against change was for twenty years, and has expired long ago; the other two are still in existence, and will remain in perpetuity. Delaware, Rhode Island and Florida will never consent to surrender their equality of representation in the Senate with New-York; and the clause regulating the mode of levying taxes is adhered to with as much tenacity to-day as when it was adopted by the Senate.

The Committee of Thirty-three proposed another perpetual guarantee against change, still more important to the States and to the people than those which were provided for in the original Constitution. The toleration of the Slave-trade for twenty years, and the guarantee against change for that length of time, was a concession to South Caroline and Georgia, made by the other States with the utmost reluctance, accompanied with a sense of shame and humiliation. The guarantee of an equal representation to the States in the Senate was a concession to the jealousy and apprehension of the smaller States, and is in palpable conflict with the democratic principle of the equality of every citizen, since it gives to one hundred thousand men in Delaware the same power and influence in one branch of Congress that is conferred upon the four millions who inhabit New-York. The guarantee that no change shall be made in the mode of levying taxes, was intended to shield slaves from equal taxation with white persons, and is therefore indefensible on principles of rigid and simple justice. But the guarantee proposed by Mr. CORWIN, that each State, great or small, Slave or Free, shall in perpetuity enjoy the exclusive right to manage its domestic affairs, uncontrolled by the Federal Government, is right in itself, and absolutely necessary to the maintenance of a union of States against the tendencies to consolidation. If no such thing as Slavery existed in this country, the proposed guarantee against centralization would still be necessary, and should on no account be dispensed with.

There are now nineteen Free States in the Union, and only fifteen Slave States, counting those which have attempted to resolve themselves out. The number of Free States is augmented almost yearly, while, aside from accession, the Slave States are in a way to become less numerous by emancipation; and in consequence of these obvious tendencies, the day is not distant when we may expect to see three-fourths of the States free; and in that event the Constitution might be changed, so as to authorize the Federal Government to abolish Slavery in the remaining States. There are those who look forward to this state of things with delight, and who would avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to overthrow the hated institution. But have they considered that the Federal Government can never strike at Slavery in the Southern States without at the same time overthrowing the liberties of all the States? The same principle of constitutional construction which authorizes Federal interference with Slavery, would warrant interference with the free institutions of the States—with the laws of inheritance and alienation of property, with the relations of guardian and ward, parent and child, with marriage, and with religious rites.

We believe that there is no party or sect in the Union which desires to see these domestic institutions of the several States interfered with by the General Government; and nothing is more clear to us than that the retention of their management by the States themselves is the best guarantee for the preservation of liberty. To confer upon the Central Government the powers of legislation upon these local concernments of the States would be, practically, to abolish the State Governments, and to destroy all the checks and balances of the Constitution. The right of secession is inadmissible, but the right of the States to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, is a feature of first importance in our Republican system of Government.

It is to preserve this essential feature of our Constitution, and not to add anything new and untried, that Mr. CORWIN and his colleagues of the Committee of Thirty-three proposed to amend that instrument. The amendment offered is eminently proper in itself, is as necessary to the interests of Freedom as of Slavery, and at the same time, its adoption would go far to soothe the excited public feeling of the South, strengthen the hands of the friends of Union, and restore peace and harmony to the country. We cannot imagine a solid objection to it, and it may be hoped that it will be ratified by all the States.

Illinois to Mississippi.

Owing to an unfavorable season the farmers of several counties in the State of Mississippi have for some weeks been in great straits for grains, and recent accounts from there demonstrate very clearly that not only inconvenience but absolute starvation has been the consequence. Appeals to the residents of their own State were in vain, and at last when necessity became imperious, a public meeting was called, and one Major HAWKINS was deputed to go to the Northwest and procure in some way, and from any quarter, the needed aid.

The Major started on his mission, and in the course of time found himself at Springfield, Illinois, the home of the President of *these*, but not their United States. Of course, the outraged "Suckers" at once seized, hound, questioned, and tortured the cereal Envoy preparatory to an intimation that his room was preferable to his company. Had they done so, we esteem it no difficult task to find instances of parallel hospitality in the home of the Major, wherewith to justify the cruelty of the operation. But on the contrary, the gentleman was astounded by the kindly atmosphere that surrounded him from the moment of his arrival until the hour of his departure. He was dined and wined and made in sundry ways the recipient of the most unbounded hospitality. Subscription lists were started most liberally and continued in the same style until sufficient means were obtained to purchase 1,000 bushels of grain, sacks included, which were at once sent to the destitute and needy farmers of Mississippi, who have received them gratefully, and as yet evince no disposition to repudiate the tender.

The Major was astonished, and being a man of shrewd judgment, did not fail to display in the most unmistakable manner his lively gratitude at such unlooked-for treatment. He wrote to those who sent him a detailed statement of his experiences, adding that the farmers of Illinois, who were abundantly supplied with grain of every kind, had offered to furnish them still further with food *for credit*.

This, it seems, was a cup-sheaf that the Mississippians *par excellence* could not stand. They at once surmised, with financial shrewdness, that the people of Illinois had sent them the grain because they desired to open a heavy trade with them, and partly, too, because they feared the chivalric people of the independent State, and wished to be upon good terms with them again.

At this state of the case, it is gratifying to find that there is some honor left even in Mississippi. The Jackson *Republican*, in a candid article, acknowledges with gratitude the assistance given so generously by the Illinoisans, denounces emphatically those ill-bred knaves who would turn to ashes even these fruits of fraternal sympathy, and calls upon the citizens of the State to forget all former dissensions, and to cherish again sentiments of brotherly love, such as in days gone by made the people of the several States one in all the essentials of peace and harmony.

What better illustration of the Scriptural advice, to heap coals of fire upon one's enemies by deeds of kindness and of love, could the residents of Springfield desire? From the home of LINCOLN to the home of DAVIS have been sent, not cannon balls or threats, but bread and gentle greetings. In a charitable set-to of this sort, there can be little question as to which side wins.

A RADICAL DIFFERENCE.—Antagonisms between the United States and the little black Confederacy multiply apace. Their political and economical divergencies are but small affairs; the variation in the complexion of their Governments is not more than skin deep; even the difference of race which ELWOOD FISHER has discovered between Americans and Seceders is hardly a vital distinction. But the ultimate analysis of the two peoples has been achieved by the subtle Alabamian who is now figuring in Washington as one of the Extraordinary Envoys from the new Heptarchy to the American States. Deeper, it seems, than institutions or opinions,—deeper than race,—deep as the primal elements of the spiritual organism itself, is the antagonism between the two peoples. It may be tersely stated thus: The one nation consists of gentlemen; the other of—no matter what—something else; or, to put it in Envoy FORSYTH'S own style: he is disconrsing in his *Register* of Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JEFF. DAVIS as being respectively "representative" Northern and Southern men, and says:

"One a self-made man, by turn rail-splitter, raftsman, flat-boatman, grocer, village attorney, prosperous lawyer, member of Congress, and, by a strange accident, President of a great nation; the other, (DAVIS,) a gentleman born and bred, carefully educated, distinguished in the field, at the bar, and in the Cabinet. * * * Are not *the distinguishing characteristics which prove us two people well represented* in these two men?"

Not to mention modesty at all, which has for some time been supposed to be one of the eminent attributes of a gentleman, this assumption of exclusive gentility is quite as ludicrous as it is vulgar; and would be too diverting even for contempt, were it not that it is actually one of the queer fantasies in which the swollen snobs of the Heptarchy continually and complacently indulge. Unfortunately, however, laudations of one's self do not go for much in the courts of this world; and, moreover, the world is too familiar with the facts in this case, to furnish any other response thereto than an irrepressible horse-laugh. The remorseless census, to begin with, tells us that more than two of the four millions over whom JEFF. DAVIS rules are *negroes*, who are denied even the first rights of men, to say nothing of the admission of gentlemen. Of the remaining white fraction, the traveled world is all too familiar with the sneaking phiz and shuffling shanks of the Carolina clay-eater, the death's-head and bow-legs of the Georgia corn-cracker, the brutish look of the Florida minorcan, and the piratical visage of the Gulf Ruffians, who are now the ruling class there, ever to write them down as genteel above all who dwell in America. Neither will the towering gentility of the few thousands who constitute the rampant plantocracy, be conceded by mankind generally; while the shopkeeper man down there has much the characteristics of that style the world over. And still less will it be conceded that the negro-overseers, negro-traders, negro-auctioneers, or the other white odds and ends of a negro community, are entitled to rank foremost of the gentlemen of the World. *De gustibus*, &c.

But the great, free, intelligent, courageous Democracy of white men in these United States, overflowing with a generous vitality whose resistless sweep has been felt all over the world, and is now felt even down among the vulgar gentility of Cottondom, is strong enough to leave its rhetoric character to justify itself, and manly enough to offset the arrogant gibberings of a low aristocracy by a high nobility of virtue and freedom.

But Will They Come?

It is needless to inform the world that Cottondom at present breathes nothing but war, and sees everything—as some sufferers by *delirium tremens* are said to do—steeped in blood. From the entire secess-pool rise deathly vapors, and young gentlemen at parties, when called on by the ladies for sentiments, (they do such things down there,) respond with such little amiabilities as "Blood is cheap," "Northern Invaders in Southern graves," and the like.

All very fine. A warlike race and a rifle-shooting race, a free race living by the labor of Helots, and very fightable, doubtless. But the *facts*? Has it escaped the eye of any one who has read, though never so superficially the Southern papers, that, apart from the Governor Wise programme, since disowned, the talk of the men of war is always of *being invaded*? They are going to repel the despot and tyrant and brigand, and all that, with the utmost vigor of a corn-fed constitution. But how if the despots and tyrants don't come? Just suppose them to remain at home, which they seem on the whole to have concluded to do with great severity. There you are—calm as ever. And really, as matters are now progressing, it seems as if all the North has to do is to remain at home, giving an occasional growl or start, in which case Cottondom will at the present rate tax, fortify, levy, march, and otherwise gasp and shake itself to death with the utmost speed, neatness and dispatch.

But how if they *do* come after all? Just imagine it. A real Northern invasion of Vandal Hoosiers, Gothic Crackers, Allemanic Suckers and Hun Yankees in all their wild and bristling barbarism! Will it be so very easy and pleasant to crush them out! And then the Helots. And last, not least, Mexico. How about Mexico? If the Heathen were really down among you, oh cotton chivalry, would they neglect stirring up the Greasers? Hardly. And if you can remember, the conquest of Mexico was not such a trifle after all. It took us all to do it, and, between friends, we fought pretty hard at that. Sum them all up—Northern barbarians, slaves and Mexicans—to say nothing of the Camanches, and *them* count your chances.

Friends—the North will probably stay at home for a long time. You may welcome us with bloody hands and all that sort of thing, but we won't go to be welcomed. Fight yourselves if you like—and SAM. HOUSTON seems to be getting ready for it—but don't expect invasion. For your own sakes, if for none others, we shall deny you for the present the Milesian luxury of treading on your coat-tails.

LAGER-BIER-DOM IN A FERMENT.—The plotters against the laws which guard our civil Sabbath from invasion, were demented when they called for the no-Sunday demonstration in the Stadt Theatre on Sunday week. They are now thrown into a terrible ferment by the overwhelming counter-demonstration of their own countrymen at Cooper Institute. So frequent and confident had been their asseverations that the Germans were unanimously opposed to the Sunday Laws, that the enthusiastic protest of at least 3,000 of their number against their disorganizing creed, puts them *hors du combat* at the very opening of the campaign. For, if the Germans are divided in sentiment, the Americans are not; and legislators are not likely to disturb time-honored statutes at the beck of a beer-garden faction, that cannot command the support of even a majority of our German citizens.

Nevertheless, with the impracticable pertinacity of Red Republicanism, the no-Sunday war is to be continued. The German papers contain inflammatory advertisements about "Freedom," and "Agitation! Agitation!" is the watchword. Another attempt is to be made to rally the forces of "Liberty"—to sell rum and profit by plays on Sunday. With their usual facility in undoing their cause by overdoing it, the more they meet and expose the character and aims of the agitators, the more earnestly will they enlist the opposition of their own right-minded countrymen, and the more firmly will American citizens cling to the institutions thus assailed. The result will doubtless be that when the froth shall have subsided, our over-zealous Teutonic friends will come to content themselves with six days in a week of money-making and fun, and will fall into line with their own more orderly countrymen and with the bulk of the citizens who have formed our institutions, in welcoming and enjoying one day in a week in quiet and decency. Till then, they had better let the Sunday laws alone.

CHIVALRY CHAFING.—Our readers will remember a letter of Judge LYONS, of South Carolina, reproduced a few days since in the TIMES. It was precisely such a representation of the desperate state of affairs in the Palmetto State as its fire-eating cavaliers would least like to see in current circulation; for it told of ruinous forced loans, of crops unplanted, of negroes that could neither be worked, or fed, or sold; and of the resolution of large masses of the people to escape by emigration from these and other ill consequences of the actual mad misrule. We are not surprised, therefore, at finding in the Charleston *Mercury* an attempt to evade the results of such a damning disclosure, not by denying any of the alleged facts or the existence of the alleged author, or the authenticity of the language ascribed to him, but by representing the letter as an invention of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It is unfortunate that the *Mercury* should have selected this particular [illegible] it goes to the middle of the seas, we might have found difficulty in marshaling evidence, of strictly judicial rigor, to sustain our convictions. But the authorship of the letter is very readily determined, and for the satisfaction of the *Mercury*, we beg to say that it was copied into our columns from the *Alamo Gazette*, published at Waco, Texas, where it was inserted with palpable proofs of genuineness. If, therefore, fictitious, the credit of invention belongs to the Heptarchy.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Supply Bill—Increase of the Lobby—The Grinding Committees—Tax Levy—Atlantic-avenue—Milk Freight on Railroads—Protection of Piers and Wharves—Battery Improvement—Legislative Bribery Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 15, 1861.

The Assembly passed another evening in the consideration of the Annual Supply bill, to which were added several original appropriations, and one or two restored that had at a previous session been stricken out. Among the latter were the appropriations to the members whose seats had been contested, for their expenses, the sum of $140 each, and the same amount to Mr. HOPPS, the contestant of Mr. KENNAY. The same amount was moved for the contestants of Messrs. MYERS and ARCULARIUS, but in the judgment of the House, they had not made out as good cases as did Mr. HOPPS, and the usual practice of paying each side in case of a contested seat, has thus been reversed. The Committee having disposed of the amendments, reported the bill to the House, which adjourned before the question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading.

The question came up this morning and occupied the session until 3½ P. M., during which time every motion made and lost in the Committee of the Whole was entitled, as a matter of parliamentary right, to a new hearing, and on behalf of most it was exercised. Some changes were made, but none of any important amount, and at the above hour the bill was ordered to a third reading.

There has been an immense increase in the force of the lobby within a few days, drawn here by the important measures lately reported affecting the City of New-York. The cloak-room, ante-room, Post-office of the Assembly, and outer half of the capitol are thronged by numerous groups, anxiously discussing the prospects of pet measures or particularly obnoxious ones; but in most cases the conversation being carried on in extremely low tones. Occasionally a group of five are seen in a retired corner, the fifth and inner figure of the group being one of those unfortunate and sadly perplexed beings called "members." In another part of the room, at the same time, can probably be seen two parties, each with a long slip of paper called a "division list," a roll of the members of either House, and each name with certain cabalistic marks annexed, to be deciphered only by the initiated. These signs are unmistakeable evidences that the ides of March are upon us, and that we are about to enter on the last three weeks of the session. Of course, no bill can be introduced after Monday next with any certain prospect, even under favorable auspices, of getting through both Houses. Another indication of the approach of the end of the session is afforded by the frequent suspensions of business, made necessary by the noise and disorder prevalent in the Assembly Chamber, occasioned by the growing necessity of frequent conferences among members.

Mr. PIERCE'S plan of expediting legislation was called up by him last evening, but a substitute being offered by Mr. H. SMITH, who proposes the time-sanctioned, venerable Committee of nine, both plans are laid on the table to be printed, one of which will most probably be adopted. Some of the members are decidedly opposed to everything of the kind, but if they have any measures of their own yet behind, it may not be difficult to produce a change in their views, as has often been done in past years.

Mr. HARDY, from Committee on Cities and Villages, reported the New-York Tax Levy, and also a bill authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to borrow money in anticipation of the tax to be levied. On motion of Mr. BENEDICT, of Albany, both bills were referred to the New-York delegation, with power to report complete. As these bills were only received in this city this morning, such rapid progress in legislation cannot easily be excelled, and may be used to show the non-existence of any necessity for a Grinding Committee.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill providing for the payment of certain articles furnished and work done for the City of New-York, and to legalize the action of the Common Council relative thereto, which is made reference to the claim of MCSPADON & BAKER, for printing City Charter, &c. Also, the bill legalizing the contract relative to filling sunken lots in the City of New-York.

Mr. FISHER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably, the bill relative to the widening of Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, which is an amendment to the original act designed to lessen the expense and assess the same on property on the avenue.

Mr. DUTCHER, from the Railroad Committee, reported favorably the bill authorizing a horse railroad from East New-York to the Union Race Course.

Mr. FARNUM, from a Special Committee, reported favorably the Harlem Railroad Milk bill, fixing the freight at three-fourths of a cent per quart. The odd one-fourth of a cent is making considerable stir among the lobby.

The Senate's Committee on Commerce and Navigation yesterday had quite an animated discussion, by numerous counsel, on the bill giving the exclusive use of certain piers and slips to the steamboat lines occupying them, the result of which was manifested by a report from that Committee this morning, adverse to the bill, which was concurred in by the Senate, and the bill thus disposed of.

The same Committee reported favorably the bill authorizing the construction of a basin in the Battery for the use of the Staten Island ferries, the United States barges, and the boats of the Harbor Police. Also, the bill for the establishment of a Nautical School in the harbor of New-York, which I noticed yesterday, but omitted to mention that it was reported by Senator MANIERRE.

Senator FERRY called up his resolutions for the appointment of a Grinding Committee, which were opposed by Senator HAMMOND, as unnecessary in the stage of business now before the Senate, and as wrong in principle. It had long been a custom, but it was an evil custom, and should be abolished. *Malus usus abolenda est*, and there was no time better than the present to do it. The resolutions were adopted by the vote of 15 to 13.

The Jay Gibbons case will probably be brought to a close by a report to-morrow. The Committee are hearing counsel this afternoon, which will wind up the meetings of the Committee so far as the public are concerned. What will be the verdict cannot with certainty be foretold. Although the papers here have frequently spoken of it as a foregone conclusion from the commencement, some saying there was no possible doubt of guilt, and others as equally confident of a base conspiracy to crush an innocent member, I believe the Committee will report neither—but a censurable offence, a negotiation in which two parties were equally concerned and equally guilty.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 15.

The following bills were reported favorably:

By Mr. MANIERRE—To authorize the Corporation of New-York to construct a basin in front of the Battery for the accommodation of ferries to Staten Island, and for the barges of the United States and Harbor Police.

By Mr. J. MCLEOD MURPHY—To establish a Nautical School in New-York harbor.

By Mr. P. MURPHY—To incorporate the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New-York.

By Mr. HAMMOND—To facilitate the trial of civil and criminal cases in various Courts in New-York.

By Mr. WARNER, in relation to the Flushing Railroad.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to recommit the bill, with power to report complete. Carried.

Mr. HAMMOND, relative to persons held in custody in New-York and King's Counties; and to incorporate a Company for the safe keeping and delivery of valuable packages.

The following bills were passed:

Releasing the interest of people of New-York to certain lands in the town of Plattsburgh.

To incorporate the New-York Navigation and Colonization Society.

The bill in relation to State Arsenals and Lands in Brooklyn was lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

The resolutions to appoint a Grinding Committee were called up and adopted.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to suppress intemperance, and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. It fixes the licenses in towns and villages at from $30 to $100—in cities from $30 to $250.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to provide for the extension of the Central Park from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Tenth-street, and from the Fifth to the Eighth-avenue.

J. M. MURPHY to appropriate $50,000 for the erection of a Woman's Hospital, contingent upon the

raising of a larger sum, to complete the work by private subscription.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 15.

A large number of petitions were presented.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Comptroller of New-York, transmitting the annual City tax levy. Referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

A large number of bills were reported favorably, among them the following:

To allow the Industrial Schools of Brooklyn to participate in the school moneys.

To pay the interest of the Canal debt.

To refund money unconstitutionally collected under the act to provide against the spread of infectious diseases in New-York.

To protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury during the progress of the improvement and enlargement.

To prevent the adulteration of lard, and punish offenders.

To legalize the acts of the New-York Common Council, relative to filling in sunken lots in the year 1856.

To authorize the Brooklyn Common Council to fix the names and numbers of streets, &c.

To amend the act to widen Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the American Missionary Association with amendments.

To increase the power of the Brooklyn Common Council relative to tenement houses, &c.

To punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment.

To incorporate the Flushing Fair-ground.

To authorize THOMAS YOUNG and others to construct a Horse Railroad in Kings and Queens County.

On motion of Mr. WOONSUFF, the bill to legalize the appointment of messengers in the Bureau of Unsafe Buildings in New-York, was ordered to a third reading.

The New-York City Tax Levy, and the bill to provide for a loan in anticipation of said tax, and to provide for deficiencies by erroneous assessments, were referred to the City Delegation, with power to report complete.

Mr. FERRY reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, the Annual Tax bill. It levies a tax of one mill and one-eighth.

The bill to incorporate the Children's Home Society was recommitted to be reported complete.

The bill to regulate the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad was reported favorably.

Mr. DUTCHER moved to make it the special order for Friday next. Carried.

Mr. SHAW introduced a bill to amend the Charter of New-York. It gives the appointment of the Street Commissioner to the Mayor and Comptroller.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to prevent the sale of impure milk.

Mr. PEACE introduced a bill relative to Criminal Courts in New-York. It authorizes the summoning of country Judges to New-York, to preside in the Criminal Courts. The bill was ordered to be reported complete.

An attempt was made to put forward the bill in relation to the New-York Chamberlaincy, but on motion the bill was laid on the table.

The Assembly, after a protracted session, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, ordered the Supply bill to a third reading—the motion to insert an appropriation for the New-York and Brooklyn Dispensaries being lost.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HARDY introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, by paying members of the Common Council $1,200 yearly salary.

The special order, it being the report of the Committee on the contested seat case of DENNIS MCCASS against HENRY ANGELMIRE, was taken up.

Mr. ANGELMIRE spoke declaring he never would retain a seat to which he had not a clear title, and asking the immediate action of the House.

The resolution of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. BRENSALL dissenting, declaring that Mr. MCCASE was not entitled to a seat, was adopted unanimously.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill to amend the Central Park act, and ordered it to a third reading.

The bill to provide for a complete enrolment and discipline of the militia, and to amend former acts in relation thereto, was also taken up. The bill encountered much opposition, and was considerably cut up by amendments to all sections, which mixed up military and civil authorities, and then progress was reported and the report was laid on the table.

Mr. CALLAHAN introduced a bill to amend the law to protect medical science. It provides that bodies of paupers and criminals shall not be given up for dissection under forty-eight hours after decease. At present the law is only four hours. It also increases the penalty for resurrectionists.

The New-York annual County tax levy was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. DARCY reported complete the Brooklyn and New-Lots Railroad bill; ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—$689,000 on the way to New-York—Politics in California—The Senatorial Question, &c.

FORT KEARNAY, Friday, March 15.

The California Pony Express passed this place at 4 P. M., bringing the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 2—3:40 P. M.

Arrived—1st, *Sierra Nevada*, New-York. Sailed—Feb. 28, ship *Richard Busteed*, London; bark *Daniel Webster*, Shanghae; 1st inst., steamer *Cortez*, Panama, with 86 passengers, and $729,000 in treasure, of which $689,000 is for New-York.

The principal consignees per *Cortez* are:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$131,000	Sather & Church	$64 000
Alsop & Co.	125,000	Stranss	55,000
Davidson	80,000	Coleman	35,000
Barrot	75,000		

The following are first cabin passengers per *Cortez*.

Mrs. Valentine and infant, J. H. Richmond, T. T. Dougherty, late United States Consul; Michael Price, of Honolulu; Alex. Price, Ben. Tappan, Henry Adler, J. K. Holman, J. E. Nobles and servant, H. Kastove, Rev. Robert Keller, Edward Gailhard, L. Lostrumki, C. F. Stumeke, wife and child; Wm. G. Beck, A. S. Hall, wife and child; A. Powell, Jr., John L. Dunn, C. O. W. Pond, Mrs. Langson Leonard and infant.

The ship *Dashing Wave* has cleared for New-York, with a miscellaneous cargo, comprising 1,200 sacks of barley, 1,200 sacks of copper ore, 2,000 hides, 300 flasks quicksilver, 140 barrels of tallow, 87 bales wool, 1,500 bags guano, &c.

The steamship *Uncle Sam*, with the New-York mails of Feb. 1, is now overdue some six days, causing much anxiety.

The Pony Express, with dates from the Atlantic States to the 15th ult., is telegraphed from Carson Valley to-day.

The Harrasset case, for alleged defalcation in the San Francisco Mint, in 1856, is on trial in the United States Circuit Court.

A. AUSTIN & Co., retail dry-goods merchants, recently reported as failed, have resumed business.

HORACE SMITH, who killed the printer, named HAWELL, in San Francisco, on the 1st of January, being refused a change of *venue* by the Court, has petitioned the Legislature, alleging that he cannot have a fair trial in San Francisco, and asking the passage of a special act removing his trial to Placer County, his place of residence, thus virtually asking the privilege to select his own Judge and jury. Both Houses of the Legislature have granted the prayer of the petitioner by more than a two-thirds majority. There is some prospect that the Governor will veto the act, and throw the responsibility on the Legislature of again passing it by a two-thirds vote.

The Chairman of the Breckinridge State Central Committee has called a meeting of that body at Sacramento on the 20th, to consider the perilous crisis in our national affairs. He urges the following resolutions for the meeting:

"Let us have union if we can, peaceable dissolution if we must, but conflict, never.

"If a peaceable dissolution comes, why should California remain with the Free States; i. a bloody separation, why should she not establish a Pacific nationality? Is she willing to be dragged into a war against a Southern Confederation of her sisters? Should such a Confederacy be irrevocably established, ought she not to demand of the other Free States to consent to a peaceable separation, if any must come, as an unyielding condition of her remaining with them. Does not LINCOLN'S foreshadowed policy of executing the laws in the Federal States imply force, coercion and war? Are our people really to plunge into anarchy, and suffer the ravages of such a war? These are the momentous questions to be considered, on which it is feared will too soon require action, therefore a full meeting of the Committee is requested.

(Signed,) CHAS. LINDLEY, Chairman."

There are no new features in the Senatorial election question before the Legislature.

The Senate yesterday amended the Union resolution previously passed in the Assembly, and adopted it in the following form, by a vote of 20 to 6, the negative vote being Republicans:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the plan of settlement for the existing difficulties in the Atlantic States, as proposed by Hon. J. J. CRITTENDAN, in the Senate of the United States, Jan. 8, 1861, and that we condemn the use of a military force to coerce the people—recommending conciliation and compromise rather than war, and compromise rather than disunion from the different part of the States.

The mining news is about as usual at this season of the year.

The recently discovered silver mines in Nevada County, near Grat's Valley, are prospecting well, and experienced miners from the Washoe District have great confidence in them.

In commercial affairs, during the past three days, business has not varied from the quiet character and limited extent heretofore noted. There was not enough demand for money on the steamer day to create the least excitement.

Coal and Coffee were drooping under recent heavy receipts.

The Dry Goods trade is assuming a more healthy appearance.

Candles and Crushed Sugar were steady at the last quoted figures.

The Domestic Liquors received per the *Sierra Nevada* are hot in good demand.

A sale of a parcel of American Brandy realized 52½c., the brand of J. H. & Co.

Lard, 16c; Spirits Turpentine nominal at 75c.@77c.

The entire cargo of Malaga fruit, per the *B. L. Rawlines*, was sold at auction yesterday, and the rates brought were generally satisfactory to the importers. Raisins though brought materially reduced prices.

The market for Barley and Wheat is less active, but prices are well sustained. About 250,000 bushels Wheat, purchased for export, awaits the chartering of suitable vessels.

Fires and Loss of Life.

HARTFORD, Friday, March 15.

The Grove Works, a large manufactory, occupied by several firms, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, and a young man named FRANK COWLES, perished in the flames. Loss, $30 000; insured, $20,000.

ADRIAN, Mich., Friday, March 15.

The dwelling house of JOHN COLVIN, at Raisin, in this County, was destroyed by fire last night. One child, six years old, was burned to death, and another seriously injured. The whole family narrowly escaped.

The Storm at the South.

NORFOLK, Friday, March 15—Evening.

There is a heavy snow storm here, and much damage is expected on the coast. The steamers *Adelaide* and *Ben Deford*, for Baltimore, are detained here. It is thought the early fruit and vegetables will be destroyed.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Friday, March 15.

The Legislature at 3 o'clock this afternoon adjourned *sine die*.

The District bill was passed.

The bill concerning railroad connections was lost in the Senate.

All the Railroad bills fevored by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company were passed, showing that the State adheres to its faith with this Company.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Friday, March 15.

The House has passed a bill for the transfer of the James' River Canal to the French Company. The Senate had not yet acted upon it.

Rhode Island Assembly Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, March 15.

The sessions of the General Assembly ended today.

Charter Election in Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn, Friday, March 15.

The Republicans of Carbondale, Penn., have elected their candidate for Mayor by an overwhelming majority.

Municipal Election at Erie.

ERIE, Friday, March 15.

S. SMITH, Democrat, was to-day elected Mayor by 350 majority over the Republican ticket.

Honorably Acquitted.

BOSTON, Friday, March 15.

CHARLES E. EVANS and EPHRAIM P. EVANS, recently arrested, charged with embezzling of Pennsylvania Railroad tickets, have been honorably discharged, the Grand Jury failing to find a bill.

Three to four inches of snow fell last night. There are indications of rain this morning.

The Methodist Protestant Convention.

NEWARK, Friday, March 15.

In the Methodist Protestant Conference, to-day, Chestertown, Md., was selected as the next place for meeting. Hon. L. W. BATES was reelected President. The reports state that mission was flourishing. The Conference adjourned to Monday.

Non-Arrival of Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, March 15—11 P. M.

There is nothing in sight from this station. A thick snow storm is prevailing, with a gale from the N. E.

PORTLAND, Friday, March 15—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Palestine*, now due at this port.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs HOEY, the leading actress of this favorite establishment—and, for that matter, of the City—takes her annual benefit to-night. The occasion is one that never fails to draw forth the legions who honor the drama and its most able representatives. Mrs. HOEY is not only the best actress we have, but the most elegant and charming lady now on the stage. The fact as we state it is, we are sure, never forgotten, but on an occasion like the present it should be remembered with more than ordinary pleasure. We need only add that BOUCICAULT'S comedy of "London Assurance" is to be played, and that Mr. WALLACK'S entire company will assist the *beneficiare*, who plays the part of *Lady Gay Spanker*.

MUCH OBLIGED.—Mr. JOHN HOEY, of Adams' Express, favored us yesterday with New-Orleans papers but three days and a half old,—the quickest time which can be made from the Crescent City. We have nothing by mail later than March 9.

—JOHN LESDURE, who died at Trenton, N. J., on the 10th instant, in the 68th year of his age, was Sergeant Major of the Fourteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry, at the bombardment of Fort McHenry, and gave notice of the approach of the enemy's barges, by ordering the sentries to discharge their muskets. He served on board the frigate *United States*, Commodore DACATUR, in the action with and capture of the British frigate *Macedonian*, and was wounded in the right leg by a splinter, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered, and which probably hastened his death.

Spinal Diseases.—DR. HALSTED'S SUCCESS IN the treatment of these diseases, in which he has had unusually large experience, and of the many dangerous affections growing out of them, are evidences of the superior efficacy of his method—as is also his success in the treatment of Paralysis, Diseases of the Joints, and loss of the use of limbs. Many under his care have been made to walk, whom it was supposed would be helpless for life. In these cases, pain may be felt in any organ where the nerve terminates, without producing any uneasiness in the back, where the nerve has its origin. Pain in the breast, side, hips, knees, or even feet, may have its origin in the spine.

When a nerve of the spine in the neck is compressed, the disease will be found in the head; when between the shoulders, about the lungs or heart; further down, in the stomach and bowels; when opposite the hips, or in the small of the back, in the kidneys, womb, or lower limbs. In certain weaknesses of the bowels, and other difficulties dependent on spinal derangement, medicine is taken with but partial benefit, unless local treatment of the spine itself be resorted to. Such sufferers will find information of value in the treatise on Motorpathy (price 55 cents), and any invalid may read it with benefit. Circulars sent gratis. Address H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.

A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in this market for Spring wear, now on hand and for sale by

I. U. SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Shirts made to order from measure.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

My Delicious Oriental Fig Paste, so Good for weak lungs and the infirm, may be had at all the Fruit-stores and Saloons. Look for the Star and Crescent, and my initials, H. T., HACHADOOR TATEOSYAN, of Constantinople, Turkey.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Challenges Comparison, as well for its unparalleled success as for its cleanliness and durability. Also, new appliances for varicocele and enlarged veins, universally approved. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Spring Styles of Gent's Hats and Caps.
Opening for Misses' and Children's Straw Goods March 20.
KELLOGG,
No. 381 Canal-st, New-York.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

RIGGS—SAVAGE.—In this City, on Thursday, March 14, by Rev. Joseph Clark, of Fulton County, EDWARD RIGGS, Esq., to MARGARET A., daughter of Thomas Savage, Esq., all of Argyle, Washington County, N. Y.

HUBBELL—HUBBELL.—On Thursday, March 14, by Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, ORANGE S. HUBBELL, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. FRANCES E. HUBBELL, daughter of Samuel Wixon, Esq., of this City.

HEGEMAN—CHAPMAN.—At the house of Samuel Wenser, Cedar Swamp, L. I., on Thursday evening, March 14, by Rev. J. C. Lowe, J. FRED. HEGEMAN, of Brookville, L. I., to Miss AGNES A., daughter of the late William Chapman, of New-York City.

DIED.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 15, ROSSAT LEONARD, son of Benedict and Jane E. Lewis, aged 1 year, 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 230 Grand-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GIBBS.—In this City, on Friday, March 15, of hasty consumption, EMMA J., wife of John W. Gibbs, and youngest daughter of the late Alfred and Jennet Elmendorf, of this City, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of both families are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from No. 337 Grand-st., on Sunday, 17th inst., at 1½ P. M.

WARNER.—On Friday, March 15, JIMMY, only son of the late James M. Warner.

His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

LUDWIG.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 12, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARGARET LUDWIG, wife of Ansil R. Ludwig, aged 26 years.

☞ Rockland, Me., papers please copy.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 14, ELBERT ANDERSON YOUNG, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Summerfield M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without further notice.

JOHNSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 14, JANE ADAM JOHNSTON, third daughter of George Johnston, aged 20 years.

☞ Ayrshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 15, GARDNER COLLINS, eldest son of George C. and Annie Hall, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 154 Washington-st.

VROOM.—In Jersey City, on Friday, March 15, ELISA H. C., wife of Peter D. Vroom, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral services on Sunday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., at her late residence, No. 54 Essex-st., Jersey City.

SPICER.—On Thursday, March 14, SAMUEL K. SPICER, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Schraalenburgh, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PECKNER.—Lost at sea, from on board ship *Atlantic*, on her passage from New-York to Havre, DANIEL G. PECKNER, youngest son of Capt. John Peckner, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 19th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 177, March 15, 1861.
65, 78, 15, 24, 54, 21, 20, 75, 64, 27, 69, 60, 2, 26
Class No. 178, March 15, 1861.
30, 45, 15, 49, 3, 54, 53, 7, 27, 9, 34, 35.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 15, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.
Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & CO. would most respectfully inform the public that our several Lottery grants do not expire until the following periods: The Delaware State Grant will continue to be drawn until the year 1862; the Kentucky State Grant will continue until the year 1877, and the Missouri State Grant until the year 1874, and the business will be conducted until the expiration of all those grants with the same promptitude that has characterized it for the last 40 years under the management of our predecessors, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, Gregory & Co., J. W. Maury & Co., Gregory & Maury, and the undersigned,
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Managers.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM IN ITS MOST PAINFUL FORMS; ALSO, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, OLD ulcers, fever sores, the worst cases of diseases of the blood, mercurial complaints, debility, liver and kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured thousands of cases of these and similar diseases. And it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Willet Jarvis, Esq., No. 217 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, of deep and terrible ulcers on the leg, after his physicians had decided that amputation was necessary to save life.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. E. B. Holly, dockmaster, No 171 Madison-st., of a terrific ulcer, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, No. 248 GRAND-ST.
75 CENTS PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR $4.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

INDIAN EXHIBITION.
A few Christian friends desire to give a BENEFIT to the INDIAN FAMILIES in our City, and have engaged the famous
INDIAN CHIEFS,
recently from Washington, to give, in their Native Costumes
A GRAND EXHIBITION,
showing their Customs: Courting Dance, Marriages, Religious Ceremonies, Funeral Ceremonies, Spy and Snake Dance, Hunting in the Canoe, Green Corn Dance, Manner of Electing Chiefs, &c., &c.,
BY
TWENTY MALE AND FEMALE PERFORMERS,
at the Cooper Institute,
MONDAY EVENING, March 18.
Judge EDMONDS will deliver
AN ADDRESS.
At the close, Peale's great painting of
"THE COURT OF DEATH"
will be exhibited and explained.
Tickets 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK
KANSAS RELIEF COMMITTEE.
WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McOndry,
Merris Ketchum, G. O. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.
Donations of money may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Bundles of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, may be sent to the office, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

JOHN B. GOUGH
ON
"STREET LIFE IN LONDON."
This interesting Lecture will be found in THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL (specially reported) this week, at all the News-stores. Price 3 cents. Ask for No. 26, Now ready.

A ROMANCE OF FASHIONABLE LIFE!
The three first chapters of a new romance will be given in TO-MORROW'S issue of the
NEW-YORK COURIER,
entitled,
ETHEL ATHERTON;
OR,
FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE.
Read it. The COURIER can be purchased of any of the news agents.

OFFICE SEEKERS
Will find a list of the expectants of office; their character, and what they are after, in New-York and Brooklyn.
Read the COURIER. It is sold everywhere.

LOVERS OF THE MARVELOUS,
Read the truthful sketch, entitled,
A GHOST IN NEW-YORK!
Revolting reality of City life. A suicide, an incendiary, an alleged murderer and a ghost, under one roof. Facts stranger than fiction!

FREE MASONS,
Read the sketch of Neptune Lodge and other matter interesting to the Order.

ARNOLD'S DREAM,
A powerful Revolutionary sketch by JOHN COOPER VAIL, must attract readers; and a mass of choice sketches, anecdotes, poetry, &c., together with the latest telegraphic news from Washington and Albany, will give increased brilliancy to the columns of the sparkling COURIER.
JAS. L. SMITH & CO.,
No. 15 Spruce-st.

SENT BY EXPRESS Everywhere.
WARD'S SHIRTS!
PERFECT FITTING
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!
$18 PER DOZ. OR SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS
Made of the best New-York Mills Muslin with Fine Linen Bosoms,
Ready-Made or to Measure,
And warranted as good a Shirt as sold in Retail Stores At $2,50 each.

TRY WARD'S SHIRTS!
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here's the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of New-York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yd.	$4 35
7 yards of fine Linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH, MADE TO MEASURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand, that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I werrent a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
The Express charges on one dozen shirts from New-York to New-Orleans is only $1.
WARD, from London,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
Between White and Walker sts., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.
BROOKS BROTHERS
Have just opened a great
Variety of Choice Goods for
SPRING,
Which they will be very glad
To show their Customers
And the Public.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
And corner of Catherine and Cherry sts.,
New-York.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER,
Universally recognized as the BEST CIDER in New-York. For sale by the sole Agent,
MARTIN H. ROBERTS,
No. 103 Pearl-st.
Also, Wm. H. Denning's Pure Cider Vinegar; very choice Newtown Pippin Apples, and a select stock of fine wines, teas and groceries, at low rates, in packages to suit families and the trade.

DENSLOW'S HAIR TONIC.
FINELY PERFUMED.
ELEGANTLY PUT UP.
UNEQUALED FOR CHEAPNESS.
50,000 DOZEN SOLD ALREADY.
ONE THOUSAND DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
IT IS THE GREAT POPULAR ARTICLE.
RAPIDLY DISPLACING ALL OTHERS.
PUT UP IN FOUR SIZES.
THE SPELLING HAIR TONIC.
The bottles hold as much as any of the old-fashioned 25 cent kinds.
THE TWENTY-FIVE CENT SIZE.
An elegant flint glass toilet bottle, holding half a pint—a perfect wonder of cheapness.
PINT BOTTLES AT FIFTY CENTS.
QUART BOTTLES AT ONE DOLLAR.
Especially adapted for families.
Special retail depôt at AUG. BRENTANO'S News Emporium, No. 536 Broadway, New-York.
WHOLESALE ONLY AT NO. 162 BROADWAY.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BOARD OF REGENTS:
Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN, President,
THOS. H. RODMAN, Esq., Secretary,
COUNCIL:
T. L. MASON, M. D., C. L. MITCHELL, M. D.,
WM. H. DUDLEY, M. D., J. H. HENRY, M. D.
PROFESSORS:
AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., (New Orleans School of Medicine,) Professor of Practical Medicine and Pathology.
FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D., (University of Buffalo,) Professor of Surgery.
JAMES D. TRASK, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., (New-York Medical College,) Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON, M. D., Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
JOHN C. DALTON, Jr., M. D., (College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York,) Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.
DEWITT C. ENOS, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy.
EDWIN N. CHAPMAN, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
The regular Course of Lectures will commence on MONDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which hour Prof. HAMILTON will give a Lecture introductory to the Course on Surgery.
The introductory Lecture to the Course on Chemistry will be delivered by Prof. DOREMUS on TUESDAY EVENING, March 19, at 7½ o'clock, to which the medical profession and the public are invited.
BROOKLYN, March 15, 1861.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The best family medicine now before the public, for the cure of scrofula, ulcers, scurvy, or eruptions of the skin, fever and ague, dyspepsia, dropsy, piles, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.
By their use the blood is restored to a healthy state and freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.
The LIFE PILLS have been used with great success in bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, nervous headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, and the sickness incident to females in delicate health.
The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.
The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.
Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY.
A Course of Instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery, composed and compiled for the use of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy. By Captain J. G. BARNARD, Ordnance Department, and Instructor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery at the Military Academy, West Point.
One vol. octavo, fully illustrated, half-morocco, $5.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.

CAMPBELL'S TURKISH HAIR TONIC,
THE BEST HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSER IN USE!
Imparting a rich, glossy appearance to the hair. Price, 25 cents per bottle; 6 for $1.
For sale only, at corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer *Bremen*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 16th day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.
"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.
Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and aught to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Landanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!
We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to your self, and relief and health to your infant.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

CONTENTS OF NO 1,649, [MARCH 15:]
I..LEADING ARTICLES: Virginia as a Mediator; C. M. Clay and Thomas Corwin: The Reason Why; Floyd's Special Plea

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.—Whereas, By De Witt Clinton and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin D. Litchfield, and Secretary, by the President, Edwin D. Litchfield, and Secretary, by H. B. Talles, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 6th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Sec.	Town-ship.	Range	No. of Acres.
Fayette..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	80
Fayette..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Fayette..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	13	40
Fayette..	Northeast, Southeast.	28	72	13	40
Fayette..	Northwest	8	70	11	40
Fayette..	Southwest	27	70	11	40
Fayette..	Northeast	27	70	11	40
Fayette..	North half	31	70	11	322.11
Fayette..	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Fayette..	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	13	40
Fayette..	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	13	40
Fayette..	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Fayette..	Northwest, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Fayette..	Northwest, Northeast.	25	72	17	40
Fayette..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Fayette..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

containing in all, 1,603 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 1st, 1861, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,108, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, AT 10½ o'clock, at the storeroom No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant oak and black walnut dining room furniture, solid oak buffet, large size richly carved, with marble slab; one ditto smaller size; solid oak extension dining table, polished top and leaves; two black walnut ditto, oak and black walnut chairs and sideboards; superb rosewood parlor suits in figured brocatel, upholstered in shell style; one suite in green plush, one in red, one shell pattern suite in hair cloth; superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, City made, solid rosewood cmonr-a-glass, large French plate pier mirrors, two rich mantel ditto, secretary, bookcases and writing tables, richly carved solid rosewood bedstead, new style, mahogany ditto, bureaus and washstands to match, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., hat racks, lounges, hall chairs, refrigerators and kitchen furniture.

ALSO.

One elegant coorler in rosewood and satiewood, richly carved and finished, suitable for light fancy goods, cigars, or a bar. The above is one of the finest articles of the kind ever made.

D. A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 64 Cedar street, opposite Post-office, a general assortment of household furniture, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany centre and fancy tables, large pier mirrors, etageres, lounges, bookcases, sofas, chairs, buffets, extension tables, hall stands and chairs, bureaus, washstands, commodes, bedsteads, mattresses, Brussels carpets, clocks, China and glassware, casters, &c. Catalogues at salesroom. N. B.—Special attention given to sales at private dwellings.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE REAL estate of John R. Schenck, deceased, at Roslyn, Queen's County, N. Y., at public auction, at Charleck's Hotel, at Roslyn, on March 20, at 10 A. M. The property to be sold includes store, dwelling-house, shops, village lots, and about thirty acres of land, including Harbor Hill, the highest point of land on the island, the latter affording unrivaled views of the ocean, Long Island Sound, New-York City, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. For further particulars, inquire of H. W. EASTMAN, 298 Broadway, N. Y.; or, F. SKILMAN, Roslyn.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau st.,
Opposite the Post-office.

MINOR & THORP WILL SELL AT AUC- TION, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., jewelry, watches, chains, bracelets, &c., consisting of ladies' and gents' 18-karat gold hunting case and open-face watches, guard, vest and fob chains; ladies' sets of breastes and ear-rings, set in cameo, Mosaic, coral, tourqoise, roby, &c.; box and gless pins, plain and stone set, bracelets, &c. Also, silver-plated cake-baskets, casters, goblets, urns, table, dessert and tea spoons forks, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Executor's sale—Household furniture, china and glassware, books, solid silver ware, lady's gold watch, silver do., gold bunting do., chairs, &c., wardrobes, bedsteads, choirs, napkins, table cloths, bedding, clock, plated ware, and also other articles. Also, rosewood and mhogany bedsteads, counting-house and office desks, hair mattresses, pillasses, office chairs, rockers, mahogany cheirs in hair cloth, &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE Auction-room, No. 1 North William-st., Sheriff's sale of a large assortment of saws.

JAMES C. WILLETT, Late Sheriff.

Also, at 11 o'clock, mortgage sale of a large assortment of household furniture—sofas, tables, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, bagatelle-table, 4 sewing-machines, kitchen furniture, &c.

ROBERT REED, Att'y for Mortgagee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., consisting of sofas, tete-a-tetes, parlor and arm chairs, Brussels, tapestry end Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattrasses, lounges, wardrobes, mirrors, &c., &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

DANIEL H. BUSHBY, Auctioneer.

DRUG STOCK.—(SALE CONTINUED.)—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 34 Beekman-st., (by order of assignee)—

DRUG STOCK—The continuation of the entire stock of drugs, chemicals, &c., in the above store, commencing at lot No. 220 on the catalogue.

J. H. BUSHBY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofe beds, mirrors, carpets, mattresses, feather beds, stoves, harness and kitchen furniture, &c.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY WITHOUT CHIL- dren, who have had many years' experience in housekeeping, are desirous of meeting with a party owning a moderate sized house, who would let the same, taking their board as an equivalent for the rent. The advertisers are not boarding-house keepers, but have been accustomed to an entirely private home. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address NEWCOMB, Box No. 2,641 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to hire a small house in the upper part of the City, (west of 4th-av. preferred,) not located in a good neighborhood, and having the modern improvements. Parties having such a one at a rent of about $500, but certainly not above $600, will please address Box No. 819 Post-office.

WANTED—FROM THREE TO FOUR YEARS, A house suitable for a first-class boarding house, between 4th and 6th avs. and 9th and 30th sts. [No answer unless premises are in good order and respectable neighborhood.) Respondents will please inclose permit. Address Lower Post-office, U. T., Box No. 1,561. Rent not to exceed $1,500,

WANTED—BY AN OLD-FASHIONED FAMILY, a large and comfortable house, (not a "splendid residence,") with from two to five acres of land, in good order and well improved, near Elizabeth, Newark, Bloomfield or Orange. Will hire for three years, or purchase at a fair bnt not fancy price. Land agents need not apply. Address Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED.—WISH TO hire a house and from 5 to 10 acres of land, good soil, under cultivation, in a healthful locality, within 75 miles of New-York, easy of access by boat or cars; rent about $300. Address, with full particulars as to house, situation, means of access, &c., C. H. J., Box No. 164 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, for four or six months from June 1. Rent must be moderate. A place within 15 miles of the City preferred. Must be convenient to the cars or steamboat landing. Address, with particulars, W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO rent, with from one to five acres of land; house must be convenient and contain at least seven sleeping rooms, within an hour's ride of this City. Address, stating price, location and all particulars, B., Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

WANTED.—BY A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, the lower half of a modern house, west of Broadway, between Bleecker and 12th sts., house with three rooms on first floor preferred. Address Box No. 3,469 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A THREE OR FOUR-story house, with all the modern improvements, between 6th and 20th sts and 4th and 5th ave. A lease for three or five years required. Address O. D., *Leader* Office, No. 113 Nassau-st.

A SMALL HOUSE WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour of the Park, in a genteel and healthy neighborhood; parties having such will find a prompt-paying, careful tenant. Address, stating terms and full particulars, S., Box No. 4,060 Post-office.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSE.—WANTED TO purchase, for cash, a good brick or frame house, in a good neighborhood, with water, gas, &c., and convenient to the ferry. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or No. 80 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE—OR BOARD where there are no other boarders, at Orange, N. J., or vicinity, wanted, for four months, from June 1, by a small family. Address W. N. M., Box No. 3,327, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—THE UPPER PART OF A PRIVATE house (5 or 6 rooms) by a small, quiet family, with unexceptionable references, west of 4th-av., between 30th and 50th sts. Rent about $225. Address J. GILBERT, (old No.) 1,197 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchase, about fifty acres of land on the North side of Long Island, within view of the Sound, in a healthy location. Must be in good order and have good buildings. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

WANTED—SIX LOTS TOGETHER, PLOT 75x200, through from street to street would be preferred—to purchase or lease for a long term of years. Address stating terms, &c., B. H. A., Box No. 216 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE Houston-st., and near Broadway. Address, with location and rent, M. S., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 20 John-st.

Plated German-silver and White Metal Tea Sets, Entree Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Bowls, Casters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, &c.
HIRAM YOUNG.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILD- ING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x86 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howerd-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE Houses:

Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th st., four story, brown-stone, each.....$1,100
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st.....$1,000
No. 82 East 15th-st., four story, English besment..$1,000
No. 137 East 19th st., three-story high stoep, good location.....$800
No. 192 East 15th-st., three-story high-stoep; will be put in good order.....$700
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., brown-stone, English basements.....$600
Nos. 289 and 295 2d-av., each four story, each.....$300

Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 2d-av.

PART OF A FRAME COTTAGE TO LET, consisting of back basement, two rooms on second floor, front room on third floor; gas, water range—No. 221 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; ten minutes' walk from ferries. A first-rate chance for a young married couple—the family occupying the rest of the house consists of three adults. Rent $150. Address J. A. DELANCY, Bowery Insurance Company, No. 126 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses:

192 10th-st.....$800
No. 167 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.....$1,100
No. 64 Catharine-st., suitable for business purposes..$1,800
No. 161 East 14th st., 4-story brown-stone.....$1,100

Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE—IN THE NEW five-story brick buildings, Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st.; the best lighted, and most superior rooms in the City; location most central, one block from Canal-st. and Broadway. Buildings are heated by steam, steam hoist and every accommodation. Insurance is 1 per cent. Rent low. Apply immediately to N. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL English basement houses Nos. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., with all modern improvements, hot and cold water to fourth stories, bathing rooms, water closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c., will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply, for further particulars, to Messrs. ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 260 Grond-st., near the Essex Merkat. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted so, and is a first-rate stand for a boarding-house, being well ventilated and with all the convenience of wash and bathing tubs, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 436 Grand st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story, high stoop, brown-stone house No. 146 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in splendid order; has every modern convenience, fine yard, &c.; rent $1,200. For further information, and ticket of admission, apply to WM. C. AMERMAN, No. 121 Bleecker-st., corner of Wooster-st., in the store.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 Johnst.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would like to rent a parlor and bedroom to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Rooms contain hot and cold water; house delightfully located for the Summer, near Broadway. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d-av., and between 9th and 10th sts.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $460; will be sold cheap or exchanged for Stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

$500—TO LET—No. 96 WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 6th av., an English basement brick house, four stories, containing 12 rooms, 10 pantries, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas with fixtures, sub-cellar under the whole house; will be painted outside and in, and teased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 169 Centre st.

ROOM TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—A room, 60x40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. An interest in some acceptable manufacturing business might be taken by the advertiser. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 53 Murray-st., corner College-place.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Lodlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdongal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $760

F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—DODWORTH'S HALL, WITH DRESsing rooms, eleven apartments for family, and 12 studios, for one or three years; rent $4,000 per year. Apply to A. DODWORTH, on the premises, No. 806 Broadway

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the evenue. Rent 30 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to

W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY BUILDING NO. 217 Greenwich-st., now occupied as a large clothing establishment, and has been for the last ten or twelve years. Apply to WM. SMITH, Jr., No. 276 West 19th-st., at 1 P. M., or 6½ P. M., for one week.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—ON 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 8D AND 4TH avs., near Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses; eight rooms and fine yard each. Facilities good for getting down town. Rent $200 a year. Inquire at No. 249 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Backjon Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 11 (LATE NO. 12) 9TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.; it has modern improvements and is in good order. Rent $900. Apply at East River Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall-st., or at No. 319 5th-av., of ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.

TO LET—NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., STORE, BASEment, under-cellar and 6th floor; also, the 6th floor of No. 31, and 4th and 6th floors of No. 33. The 6th floors of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 connect with each other. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, IN the buildings Nos 211 and 213 Centre-st., and Nos. 137 and 139 Elm-st.; desirable rooms on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors and basement, with steady steam power. Apply at the office. No. 213 Centre-st.

TO RENT.—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND CELlar of No. 18 Spruce-st., an admirable location for the wholesale leather or paper trade. Each floor is about 25 feet deep; has gas, Croton, and good boleting. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

LOTS TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—ON 19th and 20th sts., from Avenna A to the East River. Also, the stone building now used as a saw-mill. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT houses, Nos. 285 and 289 West 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 288 West 19th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BBICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, in a respectable neighborhood. For further particulars apply to PRICE BROTHERS, No. 588 8th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL family; has all the modern improvements. Rent moderate; good neighborhood; Belgian pavement. Apply at No. 189 West 43d-st.

TO LET—WITH POWER—CORNER CENTRE AND Duane sts., rooms on the 2d and 4th floors, and a large basement, all well lighted. Apply to JAMES OONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's alley; first-class building, excellent light.

Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 49 CHARLTON-ST. Also, two small stores on Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply to P. DICKIE, No 413 Broadway, up stairs, between 11 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—TWO UPPER ROOMS, WITH AMPLE power; well wermed and lighted; location very desirable. Apply to JOSEPH NASON & CO., No. 61 Beekman-st.

STORE ON BROADWAY—ONE DOOR NORTH of 42d-st., including cellar, to let or lease for a term of years. Dimensions, 28 feet in width by about 60 feet in depth. Inquire of WILLIAM LALOR, No. 112 54th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STOBY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Variek place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 298 WEST TWENTYsecond-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; high stoop, full lot, third room, gas-fixtures, &c. H. B. TURNER, No. 5 Wall-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PLEASANT APARTMENTS (3 ROOMS) for two or three persons, in a good house, No. 107 East 29th st. Rent, $180. N. B.—Not a tenement-house.

TO LET—SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS No. 25 Cortlandt-st., separately or together. Immediate possession. J. LLOYD & SONS, 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-floor, No. 1,160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenent. Also, two small three story brick houses on 31st st., near 6th-av. Also, to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO LET OR LEASE.—Two of the new three-story brick houses, Nos. 59 and 61, on DeKalb av., corner Raymoed-st., very convenient, having Ridgewood water, hot and cold, to third story; laundry tubs, gas, dumbiwelter, &c. Walking distance from the Ferries, and in close vicinity to Washington Park. Rent $350. Also the three-story brisk house, No. 423 Hudson, near Fulton-av. Rent $300. Apply to

FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE WITH ABOUT ¾ acre, $300 per year, and furnished mansion with about 4 acres, $100 per month or $600 for the Summer, at Chatham, N. J., within a few minntes' walk of the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS ON THE first floor of the Society Library Building, on University-place, suitable for Literary or Scientific Associetions, now occupied by the Manhattan Life Insurence Company of New-York. Inquire of OTIS D. SWAN, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN HAS AN ELIGIBLY situated house, with the modern improvemeets, and desires to let it to a private family who will accommodate him and two sons as part consideration for rent. The opportunity is a good one for a family desirous to economise expenses. Address Box No. 13 Post-office.

TO LET—A VALUABLE CORNER OFFICE OR first floor of the brown-stone building, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts; contains about 3,000 squares feet, and has fine light. Apply to J. M. TODD, No. 138 Nassau st., Room No. 18.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATEly or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Broome and Delancy sts., (now occupied by John R. Pratt as an iron foundry,) to be vacent on 1st of May next. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, 72 Weil-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH BASEment; gas, Croton water and all the modern improvements; situated on 3d-av. and 106th-st.; garden and stables attached. Apply to S. B. McGOWN, 106th-st. and 3d-av., or C. W. TIMPSON, No. 180 Fulton-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The brown-stone house and lot No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Rent $1,000. Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—OFFICES ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF the southwest corner of John and William sts.; also, corner basement. Immediate possession.

J. BEEBER, No. 64 John-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling, No. 225 West 27th-st.; gas, bath, &c.; rent, $550. Also, No. 158 Rivington-st.; rent $425. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Weil-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FIXTURES NO. 216 Grond-st., formerly occupied by Geo. W. Clark for a hat store. Inquire of WM. H. HYATT, next door.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE, NO. 594 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 41 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 151 SPRING-ST., SECOND AND attic floors—Croton and gas. Rent $325 to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 122 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The very elegant mansion and grounds belonging to J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is amply furnished, is in fine order and commodious. The grounds, (containing about 15 acres,) are tastefully laid out, with large garden, fine carriage-house, stables, and all the necessary outbuildings. On the place is a fine mule, cart, harness, &c., together with a quantity of the best kind of fowls. The piece is in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Aspinwall, Townsend, Fellows and others. There is an unsurpassed ocean view, forming altogether one of the most delightful residences in the environs of New-York. N. B.—Omnibuses run to the ferry every half hour. For terms and order to see the premises, apply to J. F. D. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—On the west bank of the Hudson, one mile north of Newburgh, containing 15 acres of lawn, flower grounds, garden and fruit trees. The dwelling is a large, old-fashioned mansion, fully furnished and very convenient, with nnmerous and capacious out-buildings, sorrieges, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., &c. The place is in perfect order, and to be rented to a private family only. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., in this City, or Hon. J. J. MONELL, Newburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 192 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. To be rented from the first of April next, for seven months, or an arrangement may be made to rent it for 13 months; for seven months, the rent will be $1,000. Apply to D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 135 WEST 49th-st., just east of Broadway. English basement and four stories high; well built, in good order and handsomely furnished; rent $850 per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE in 23d-st., containing parlors, dining-room and seven sleeping rooms. Rent, $1,600—or would exchange for a house on Murray Hill, or near the City. Possession immediately. VAN WINKLE & WYNANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN ST. Mark's-place, fully or partially furnished, and well adapted to a boarding house. Family wish to retain rooms. For tenant, a single (New-England) lady preferred. Address Box No. 4,691 Post-office.

TO LET—FROM THE 18T OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST OF MAY next, the first-class house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway, Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MAILLARD'S
CELEBRATED CHOCOLATE.
FAMILY CHOCOLATE, 25 cents.
CHOCOLATE DE SANTÉ PERFECTIONE.
CHOCOLATE A LA VANILLA.
CHOCOLATE DOUBLE VANILLA.
CHOCOLATE PAR EXCELLENCE.
CHOCOLATE CREAM DROPS.
CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.

All the above Chocolates are made from the best material, and warranted pure. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 621 Broadway.
Factory, Nos. 158 and 160 Mercer-st.
Liberal discount to the Wholesale trade.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

500 gross Hunsmell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee, in cans and foil, for sale by the agents,

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas, Flour, Sugars, Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 88 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 133 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE property will be sold on liberal terms:

House and lot No. 47 West 45th-st.
Two houses and lots on 39th-st., near Lexington-av.
Three houses and lots on 37th-st., near 4th-av.
Two houses and lots on 34th-st., near 4th-av.
House and lot No. 302 West 34th-st.
House and lot No. 114 Lexington-av.
House eed lot No. 188 West 22d-st.
House eed lot No. 184 2d-av.
House and lot No. 47 Pike-st.
House and lot No. 222 Henry-st.
House and lot No. 21 Rutgers-place.
House and lease of lot No. 215 Madison-st.
House and lease of lot No. 75 Madison st.
House and lease of lot No. 263 Henry-st.
House and lease of lot No. 178 Henry st., with stable.

For particulars, apply to EDWARD WOOD,
No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE leasehold premises at the southeast corner of Broome and Willett sts, in the City of New-York, containing in breadth in front on Broome-st 25 feet, and in depth on Willett-st., 75 feet. Lease runs until May 1, 1868, at an annual ground rent of $200, with covenant for renewal for farther term of 21 years, at an annual ground rent of $250, or payment for improvements. Premises now rented for $600. Also, the house and lot of ground known as No. 11 King-st., in the City of New-York, in fee simple, sold lot being in width in front and rear 21 feet, and in depth on each side 75 feet. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at the office of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway.

SMITH BARKER,
HENRY C. STORM,
Executors of Samuel Storm, deceased.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A HANDsome residence in Brooklyn, with garden, orchard, conservatory, hot-house, coach-house and stable, having a front of 187½ feet on Union-st., between Henry and Clinton sts, will be exchanged (with or without the furniture) for a country seat in the neighborhood of New-York, or for unimproved lots in New-York or Brooklyn, or vicinity. Inquire of the proprietor, R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100, EACH, WITH steam engine, 12-inch bore, 2-feet stroke, and shafting all in running order, at Nos. 31 and 33 Attorney-st., 100 feet from Grand. One building, 2-story, 20x45; one building, 3-story and basement, 25x50; one building, 3-story and basement, 14x24. The earth is good building send. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. Inquire of C. W. SHERWOOD, No. 110 Bowery, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, A first-class brown-stone house on Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, beautifully located, overlooking the Bay, &c., and within three hundred yards of the Wall-st. Ferry.

This house is but a few years old, built in the most substantial manner, and is replete with every modern improvement. Apply to SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREEstery basement and high-stoop brick house, No. 52 West Haltio-st., Brooklyn. The premises were newly painted lest Fall; the lot is 25 feet by ever 100, with fine yard, back piozza, inclosed; the place is rented until the 1st of May, 1861; rent $550. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 363 4th-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, built for the owner's use, (within the last four years,) in the most substantial manner, replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 25x132; a desirable chance for an investment. For further perticnlars, apply on the premises, or at CUDLIPP & GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON NEW-YORKav., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, 22x38 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; the house is just finished, complete, with all the improvements. Also to rent, the three-story brisk house No. 105 Clinton-st., near Warren; rent $550. Apply to P. C. BOLKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jannacy-court.

$5,800—VERY CHEAP—ONLY $1,800 CASH required, for the genteel 3-story, high-basement house, situated in a handsome block, with gas-fixtures, bath, &c., No. 130 52d-st., near 3d-av. If not sold by April 1, will be leased

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st, CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to Five Thousand Dollars

All deposits made on or before April 16, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8.

A. B. CHELDE, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, corner New Bowery: Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.

Six per cent interest on sums of $500 and under. Interest commences April 1.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.

J. P. GOFFE, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Baltimore, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe. Chosen by the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BELDEN & YOUNG, BANKERS, CHICAGO, Ill.

We make collections in all parts of the West.

Refer to

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New-York.

E. MORRISON, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET, BOND BROKER, NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Dividend Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates. Loans Obtained on First-class Securities.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 Wall-st. New-York, 13th March, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors of this Company, constituting the Class of Class, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

WILLIAM TECKER,
LUTHER BRADISH,
CLINTON GILBERT,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JACOB HARSEN,
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
JOSEPH A. SCOFIELD,
HERMAN GELPCKE,
HANSON K. CORNING.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. By order.

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST ISSUE Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company: The Court having established by decree the priority of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds, numbered 1 to 2,500, the Committee acting in behalf of the holders of that issue request such of them as desire to unite in the purchase of the property under the decree of sale to send their names and address, with the number of the bonds they hold, to Mr. F. RANDALL, at the office of the Committee, No. 33 Wall-st., and to such due notice will be given of the plan of reorganization to be submitted for their approval.

ISAAC H. CLARK, FRANCIS RANDALL,
JOHN NICHOLSON, ORVILLE E. ODDIE,
FRANCIS VOSE, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds Eastern Division La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation at my office, Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroads, due Sept. 1, 1859, and March 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation at my office, Milwaukee, with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 6 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $15,158,898. The interest is provided for of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1¾ per cent.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

New-York, March 5, 1861.

LAWRENCE R. JEROME HAS THIS DAY become a partner in our firm. The business will continue to be conducted under the same firm, devoting ourselves entirely to the purchase and sale of Securities on commission.

A. G. NORWOOD & CO., No. 66 Beaver-st.

New-York, March 14, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (18 per cent.) payable to the stockholders on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, New-York, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 Canal, corner of Varick st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. Interest allowed on sums of $100 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. K. V. HOUGHWOUT, Cashier. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Sec'y. President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable In 1876, Coupons payable in February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by

DE ROHAN, CLEWS & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled either by WALTER W. WHEELOCK or CHARLES COATES, either of whom is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

GEORGE W. BLAKE,
WALTER W. WHEELOCK,
CHARLES COATES.

New-York, March 14, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business of the late firm will be continued at No. 71 Gold-st., under the firm of BLAKE & WHEELOCK.

G. W. BLAKE,
W. W. WHEELOCK.

New-York, March 14, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN, in the lithographic business, at No. 25 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY SEIBERT is authorized to settle all the business of said firm, and payments are to be made to him on account of the business of the late firm.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
HENRY SEIBERT,
JAS. A. SHEARMAN,

New-York, March 11, 1860.

The business of lithographing will be continued by the undersigned at the same place, No. 25 Fulton-st.

HENRY SEIBERT.

JAMES A. SHEARMAN—HEAD OF THE ARTistical Department in the late firm of Robertson, Seibert & Shearman, having associated with himself Chas. Hart, lately foreman in the establishment of E. S. & S., and for 20 years connected with Messrs. Endicott & Co., the new firm of

SHEARMAN & HART

will be happy to receive the orders of their friends, and of the public generally, for Lithographic work in all its various branches. Show-cards, portraits, landscapes, buildings, music-titles, steamboats, maps, plans, labels, fine circulars, &c., &c., which will be executed in the highest style of art, and at the lowest possible rates.

SHEARMAN & HART, No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 32 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.—PURE Red Ash, (Peach Orchard,) genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, properly screened; also, Cumberland, English house Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, of the first quality—all at the lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES. No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the long, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pain and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	25
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	25
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	25
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Premature Pains or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and every Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$5 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book..... 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 3 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS, M.D., No. 648 Broadway, New-York

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.—To JOHN TALLMADGE and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bennett, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hall, Erastus R. Miller, John Thomas, Janior, John Avery, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of HENRY E. WEED, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, plaintiffs, referred to in the notice annexed, and which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Rensselaer, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at Troy, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you shall fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Supreme Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860. DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney, Troy, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, Rensselaer County.—Henry E. Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, against John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bennett, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hall, Erastus R. Miller, John Thomas, Junior, John Avery.—Summons and Notice in Mortgage Cases.—To the above-named defendants.—Sir: The summons here with served upon you in this action is issued upon a complaint, proying the foreclosure of a mortgage, executed by John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, to Henry E Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, on the 24th day of September, 1859, and recorded in Saratoga County Clerk's office, in Book of Mortgages No. 55 page 120, &c., on the 24th day of September, 1859, for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from that date, upon the following described premises:—All that certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Malta, County of Saratoga, and is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake standing at a white pine tree, standing on the east side of a small brook, and at the northeast corner of a lot of land belonging to Patrick Parks, and running thence north forty-three and a half degrees, west four chains and fifty-three links, to a stake standing in the southeast corner of Barnabus Noll's lot; thence along the same north thirty-seven and a half degrees, east fifteen chains and ninety-seven links, to a stake on the north side of the highway; thence north twenty-six degrees, east nineteen chains and eighty-eight links, to the north line of a lot of land now or lately belonging to Mr. Monger; thence south sixty-three degrees, east forty-five chains and ninety links, to a stake standing on the north line of land now or lately belonging to Benjamin Harris; thence along said line south eighty degrees, west three chains and fifty-three links; thence south twenty degrees, west seven chains and seventy-three links; thence north sixty-three degrees, west twenty chains and twenty-four links; thence south fifty-seven and one-quarter degrees, west nineteen chains and sixty five links, to the centre of the highway; thence along the centre of the highway north twenty-eight degrees, west four chains and three links; thence south sixty-six degrees, west seven chains, to the brook aforesaid; thence eontherly along said brook, as it winds and turns to the place of beginning—containing eighty-one acres of land; and no personal claim is made against you, or against any defendant, except the said John Tallmadge.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860.

DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
23f-law5wS Troy, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A warrant has been issued by the Hon. H. Hageboom, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the brig or vessel called the *J. B. Mansfield*, a sea-going vessel belonging to the port of New-York, and all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of the 8th title of the 3d chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or their remedy against the said vessel will be forisited, and the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee, or consignees thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Dec. 24, 1860.

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Wm. A. Freeborn & Co., Attaching Creditors.
ja12-law3m8

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY.—WILLIAM ADEXANDER, plaintiff, against BETSEY JANE WHITEMORE and CHARLES WHITTEMORE her husband, DANIEL B. BUSH and ADELINE his wife, and others, defendants.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County, at the Village of Jamaica, in said County, on the 8th day of February, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb. 8th 1861.

S. D. LEWIS Plaintiff's Attorney,
9f-law6w-S* No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-street in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 16th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL, Administratrix.
ja16-law6m-S*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TABBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL, Administrator.
al7-law6m-S*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 11th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. McNARY, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 339 Pearl-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Warthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RHEUMATISM.

Health to the afflicted and joy to the WORLD. A new star has been discovered in the medical firmament, in the form of DE LA MONTAGNE'S ARABIC RHEUMATIC GOUT PILLS and ARABIC ITCH OINTMENT. Buy them and try them. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box—within the reach of all. Sold by our Wholesale Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. and No. 312 6th-av., New-York.

CAPAUTINES,

the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.

Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D, Post-office, New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Venereal and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine air at stool, impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice, quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Canterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 168th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considerably shortened. In gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice. Don't leave yourself after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause: $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Badger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsom, Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Bowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Serofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Keanedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE of Rupture Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADY'S CIRCULAR mailed free on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidense day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S SPECIFIC DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beak for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR Albany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:35 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM TAYON-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.....10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, for Suffern, 9 A. M., for Monsey 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M., and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 5:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On SUNDAY nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 16, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. CROON, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HENEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Long.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Andersen.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STAT

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Presentation of Colors to the Command, and a Sword to its Commander.

Speeches by Thomas Francis Meagher, A. V. Stout, Quartermaster Tully, J. W. Chandler, Lieut.-Col. Nugent and others.

The City Assembly Rooms were thronged, last evening, by an assemblage consisting for the most part, as an Hibernian would say, of Irishmen of both sexes, who came together to witness the presentation of a stand of colors to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and of a sword of honor to Col. MICHAEL COUCORAN, its Commander, "as a testimonial," in the words of the card of invitation, signed by JOHN CLANCY, Chairman, "of sympathy with said regiment and officers in their refusal to perform an extra parade, not prescribed by law, in honor of the Prince of Wales." The officers and men of the regiment were present, in full uniform. At a little after 8 o'clock they marched in, led by the regimental band, playing the Irish air, "Larry O'Gaff," amid loud plaudits, and presented arms to Messrs. A. V. Stout, T. F. Meagher, Chandler, O'Connor, E. and T. Hearne, Wm. E. Robinson, Meguire, J. Hennessy, Dunphy, Jas. Lynch, J. P. Tully, Alderman Farley, Ex-Alderman Bradley, and others, as they came on to the platform.

Ex-Alderman BRADLEY, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, said he had the honor to present as presiding officer Hon. ANDREW V. STOUT.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. STOUT expressed his gratification with the honor. He said he had failed to discern in his reading of history that citizens of the United States had any reason to adulate the representatives of the English nation. It was still the right, undoubtedly, of all who chose to pay respect to the Prince of Wales, not as a Prince but as a distinguished stranger coming under the title of Lord RENFREW. But there was no reason for ordering a parade of the First Division in his honor. Happily the law prescribed that no more than a certain number of parades should be made in a year. It was claimed on behalf of Col. COUCORAN [nine cheers] and the Regiment that they had performed the prescribed number of parades in the year, before they were called on to parade in honor of the Prince of Wales, and the General who ordered the parade transcended his powers. ["Three groans for SANDFORD!" and hisses long continued.] But he would not encroach upon the part which RICHARD O'GORMAN [cheers] was performing in shielding Col. COUCORAN from blame in this matter. Blame, did he say, in refusing to pay honor to the representatives of the British Throne? [Hisses.] Mr. STOUT complimented the military spirit of the Irish, but claimed that Col. COUCORAN did right in refusing to transmit to his regiment a degrading order—[cheers]—and the regiment did right in sustaining their Colonel. [Cheers.] Mr. STOUT concluded by reading a letter from Col. COUCORAN, expressing his regret that an was too ill to be present, declaring it improper for him et this time to say anything about his own trial further than that, though an American citizen, he was also an Irishman born, and should never forget that the Prince of Wales was the representative of Ireland's oppressor, and requesting that Quartermaster TULLY would speak for him.

Hon. J. W. CHANDLER, now addressing the Quartermaster, made a speech, requesting Col. COUCORAN, through him, to accept the sword which lay on the table as a testimonial for his manly conduct in refusing to order a parade of his Regiment in honor of the Prince of Wales. [Groans.] He declared that the Colonel acted strictly in accordance with law and his duty in so refusing, and that he had thus set an example which would call forth a response from every true American citizen, and awaken all to an abhorrence of every species of King-craft. He read a lengthy dissertation on the quality of the liberty enjoyed in this country. In conclusion, he presented the sword, alluding to its power for good or evil, in the hands of worthy or unworthy men, and expressing the belief that, given to Col. COUCORAN, it was given to a brave man.

Quartermaster TULLY, in receiving the sword, said it was a pleasing duty to him, on this occasion, to obey the command of his superior officer, for there was no man in this City in whose shoes he would rather stand. [Applause.] He would not undertake a lengthy reply, but he desired to express Col. COUCORAN'S sense of the generosity of his friends. The sword was an American sword, and it would be the weapon of an American soldier. [Applause.] Should the cause of this Union call for soldiers, this would be one of the first swords unsheathed in support of the Republic. [Applause.] Mr. TULLY spoke of the reception of the Prince of Wales in this country, characterizing it as humiliating and unworthy of the independence of Americans. He dwelt upon the wrongs of Ireland, and said it was his belief that the memory of these had something to do with Col. COUCORAN'S action. [Loud applause.] In all parts of the land had come voices of approval of Col. COUCORAN'S conduct, even from California (holding up a medal received by Col. COUCORAN from Irish Californians.) We all had a particular object of regard. The slave longed for liberty, and the Irishman yearned for his native land. [Applause.] It was his firm faith that the day of Ireland's prosperity and liberty was almost come. In conclusion he returned thanks for the testimonial. [Three cheers.]

The sword was of elegant make, with a double scabbard, the outer one being of gold and ornemeuted with Irish emblems and the American colors. The inscription on one side was as follows: "Presented to Col. COUCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment." On the reverse were the words, "In memory of the 11th of October, 1860."

The colors to be presented to the Regiment were now brought forward amid great applause.

The material of the stand of colors is heavy green silk, magnificently worked in emerald and gold. In the centre is a representation of the ancient flag of Erin—the sun-burst. Upon a scroll above and beneath the central emblem are inscribed in golden letters the same words inscribed upon the sword presented to Col. COUCORAN.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was next introduced, the audience shouting plaudits, and made the presentation speech:

MR. T. F. MEAGHER'S SPEECH.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT: In discharging the duty with which I have been intrusted on this occasion, my words shall be few and plain. The language of soldiers is direct and brief. Orders the most important are delivered in curt phrase, and the announcement of victories, by the greatest generals, has been most surely and memorably made in the shortest syllables it was possible to command. Speaking as soldiers are in the habit of speaking—confining myself strictly to the interpretation of the sentiments from which the honors and ceremonies of this night proceed—I shall best convince, I believe, to the spirit of the occasion, and the official character of those I have been chosen to address. This much I say, to repress at the outset, the inordinate expectations of rhetoric in which a portion of the audience might be led to indulge, and the vain effort to gratify which, would detract from the obvious significance of the arms that surround me, and the flag they are, henceforth, to conduct with peculiar honor, with peculiar pride and courage, wherever their line of march, their onset, their retreat or advance may be. [Loud cheers.] The circumstances out of which the proceedings of this evening have sprung are rapidly told. At the close of the Summer it is announced that the heir to the throne of England will visit New-York. The merchants, the judges, the editors, the brokers, the attorneys, the fashionables and "first families" of the City resolve themselves instantly into an overwhelming Committee, vote the promised visitor a Ball, subscribe lavishly for the purpose, devote themselves, day after day, to the elaboration of an entertainment which shall establish for their munificence a character for sumptuous excess, if it does not permanently assure the statesmen and aristocracy of England, that the people of America are one with them in blood, policy, and religion. [Laughter and cheers.] The Chief Magistrate [hisses] seizes his horn, and, importunate as Misenus:

"Quo non præ tantior alter
Æra ciere viros Martemque accendere cantu—"

summons the Fire Department to follow up the ball with their machines and flambeaux, so that the globe of light within the Academy of Music may have a lambent lail to it in the streets without. [Loud laughter.] In his eagerness for the production of this phenomenon, he pledges his purse to supply the flame for the comet, and the music with which it shall travel. [Roars of laughter.] Next comes the General of the First Division of the State Militia of New-York. With an alacrity, equaled only by that with which he ordered out the Division to greet the gambonged priests and princes of Yeddo, [Laughter,] and to commemorate the sinking of an uncommunicative rope in the ocean, [Laughter,] from the working of which the Arcadian millenium of Shelley was glowingly predicted, [Continued laughter,] this elastic and fervent officer directs his command to parade in honor of the Prince of Wales. Nor does the hospitable impulse stop here. The hotel proprietors throb and perspire—every one of them from the Battery to King's Bridge—each striving with every available and conceivable artifice to entrap the Prince, and impregnate his establishment with the odor of royalty. [Loud laughter.] A contention more desperate, ingeonious and breathless has never been known. The Smyrnians, the Cyprians and others contending for the glory of being by descent the fellow-citizens of Homer, were nothing to these palatial proprietors, contending among themselves as to which of them should have the privilege of spreading the table-cloth and making the bed of the destined monarch of England. [Renewed and uproarious laughter.] The wealthy and grander ladies of the city, young and old, contract the pleasant frenzy of the hour, and thousands upon thousands of dollars resolve themselves into brocades, laces, wreaths, plumes and diamonds. Were it LAFAYETTE who was coming, a costlier welcome could not have been prepared, nor would the merchandise, the old stock, the newest patterns, the wrinkles the efflorescence of the City have been so vehemently excited. (Hear, hear, hear.) Then came the surging masses of the people, impelled by one instinct or another, and these did, in truth, impart to the ovation a joyousness, an appearance of thorough heartiness and spontaneous hospitality, a grandeur which it would not otherwise have had. [Loud cheers.] Apart from these proceedings—decorous, silent, perfectly unobtrusive and inoffensive—calm, soldierly, and dignified—there stood the men, in the centre of whose ranks I have now the honor to speak, and to whose guardianship I have been charged to commit the flag, the blazonry on which—wrought for the most part in gold and emerald—symbolize the incorruptible vitality, the perpetual warmth and brightness, the memory and the hope—both equally vivid and irrepressible—of their chivalrous, proud old race. [Enthusiastic cheers.] That the citizens of New-York, with the exception of those who hailed from Ireland, were justified in receiving the Prince of Wales with all the insulsiveness and prodigality characteristic of their splendid City, and that it immeasurably heightened their social *prestige* to do so with the biggest purse and exstacy, it would be ingracious and indelicate of me to dispute. [Hear, hear.] More than this, it would be perverse and rude of me not to admit, as I do freely and fully, the propriety and grecefulness of the reception which the frank young Englishmen, the eldest son of the Queen of England, met with here and elsewhere in the Republican portions of the American Continent it was his good fortune to visit. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] A people who whipped the troops of his illustrous grandfather, and drove them to their ships, erecting a sensible and noble commonweelth on the battle-fields where the sword and sceptre of England were trampled into the soil they had drenched with blood, could easily afford to play the host on the grandest scale, when the Prince, from whose family so fruitful and potential a domain had been wrested, came to behold with his own eyes the activity, the influence and freedom, which have resulted from the surrender of CORNWALLIS and the evacuation of New-York. [Loud and continued cheering.] The conqueror can always afford to be munificent to the conquered, and the pride which accompanies success, not less powerfully than motives of a kindlier nature, prompts the display of generosity and friendship, where prosperous circumstances protect such a display from the imputation of obsequiousness, hypocrisy or fear. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] But with citizens of Irish birth the case was different. Participating in the festivities and pageants which signalized the advent of the Prince of Wales to the City of New-York, they would have exposed themselves thereafter to the exasperating accusation that, in an hour of merriment and revelry, giddily confounding themselves with those who had no such memories to restrain them, they had lost sight of the land, which it would have been no necessity for them to leave, had it, instead of being wasted and exhausted by the progenitors of this Prince, been righteously, sympathetically and beneficently governed by those who were its rulers by the natural authority of birth, common interest and prescriptive right. [Heer, hear, and loud applause.] Participating in these festivities and pageants, they would have furnished a forcible argument to those who deny that Ireland has any mischiefs, growing out of her political condition, to complain of—who contend that her people are satisfied with their relations of subserviency to England—and who flippantly assert that the explosions of disaffection which now and then take place in the country, are occasioned only by the vicious ambition of men who must produce disorder to achieve renown. [Hear, hear.] Dispassionately considering the position and state of Ireland—her forced subjection to England, and through that subjection, the prostration of all that strength, impulse, wealth and genius, which would enable her, if disenthralled, to run a bright career, construct a large fortune, and hold a high place in the busy and aspiring world—dispassionately considering the position and state of Ireland, I think there are few of the citizens of New-York who, now that the excitement and headache of the royal carnival have completely passed away, will not admit, that in keeping aloof from that carnival, the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth and the Irish citizens generally, did what best became them,—(cries of "Hear, hear")—a contrary course being inconsistent with their registered declarations, and susceptible of a construction equally adverse to the just expectations, the essential claims and decent pretensions of the country. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Did this attitude, so far as the Sixty-ninth were concerned, involve a breach of military discipline and disloyelty to the State, I should not have been here to-night; for, in that case, a grievous error would have been committed, and every citizen, approving of this procedure, would have as grievously compromised himself in the presence of the law and the sound judgment of the community. [Hear and cheers.] Soldiers have many disagreeable duties to perform, and it sometimes happens that odious obligations are imposed. The metel of which they are made is tested by those rigorous requirements; and the more obnoxious the duty, when that duty is clearly within the provisions of the law, the nobler the opportunity which the soldier has to prove himself reliable and heroic. [Hear, hear.] Had the order to parade in honor of the Prince of Wales been plainly and imperatively legal, and had I been the Colonel of the Sixty-ninth, when it was promulgated from the Head-quarters of the Division—distasteful, humiliating, galling to me as the compliance with it would have been—I should, nevertheless, have resolutely obeyed, or resigned my commission on the spot. [Hear, hear.] Obeying it, however, it would have been with the conviction that the Irish character would not suffer from an act determined by an honorable and upright submission to the law of the Republic; and that, acquitting myself as a dutiful soldier and faithful citizen, I strengthened, rather than impaired, the claims of Ireland to the good will, the advocacy and recognition of America. [Loud cheers.] The legality of Col. COUCORAN'S conduct, in not directing the Sixty-ninth to parade on the occasion referred to, is still before the Court, and he is here, in respectful deference to that authority, in the crowd of citizens in the character of a civilian only, instead of being at the head of the exemplary and admirable regiment, to the efficiency of which his military tastes, knowledge, zeal and diligence—and he will permit me to add, the propriety and excellence of his private life—have so influentially conduced. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] But whatever the Court sitting in White-street may determine, I well know that the consciousness of having acted legally, as well as patriotically, on the 11th of October last, sustains the Colonel proudly, and that, too, under a weerying investigation, in his official separation from the officers and men by whom he is so chivalrously trusted and believed; and in this consciousness, the Regiment I have the honor to address—the multitude of citizens pressing here to witness and celebrate the ceremony of the night—as well as thousands upon thousands of other sensible and sterling men, throughout this Continent, from the Hudson to the Bay of San Francisco, thoroughly participate. [Hear, hear, and great applause.] Holding, then—I now address myself especially and directly to the officers and men of the 69th—that the action of your Colonel, on the 11th of October last, was creditable to him as a soldier and a citizen, while it strongly marked the aversion with which the English rule in Ireland is regarded by the Irish race, and their sworn antagonism to it—thereby reasserting the immemorial title and eternal aspiration of the Irish people to an independent nationality, and the determination of the Irish in America to support any and every effort that may be made to establish that nationality upon a vital and imperishable basis—holding those opinions, several of the citizens of New-York ordered a flag to be made, commemorative of the action they so approved; and requested me, in their name, to present it to the Regiment. [Great applause.] Officers and men of the Sixty-ninth—I do so with pride, with confidence, with a glowing heart. I do so with the assurance that the superb gift passes into the hands of soldiers who will never permit the gold with which it abounds, to be tarnished by cowardice, insubordination, or neglect of duty:—who will never permit the green field, which to-night looks so ample and luxuriant, to lose its freshness and deep wealth of color, if love of country and jealousness of its honor will perpetuate it:—and who will carry it into the battle, wherever the Eumenides weve their torches and the trumpet of Alecto peals, nerved and quickened by the faith, that the sun, bursting from it in a flood and storm of glory, will maintain its light, as did the sun of victory over the mountains of the Amorrhite. [Vehement cheering, in the midst of which Mr. MAGHER, bowing to the Regiment, withdrew.]

The remarks of Mr. MEAGHER were frequently interrupted by applause and laughter. The band then played "Garryowen," after which Lieut-Col. NUGENT briefly responded, returning the thanks of the Regiment for the present of the beautiful stand of colors, and for the kind and complimentary language which had been uttered during the evening. He felt assured, from the meeting this evening, that the conduct of the Regiment on the 11th of October was indorsed by the public, and would say that, if the Sixty-ninth should ever be called upon by the authorities of the Republic to serve their country, it would always be found true in protecting the Stars and Stripes, alongside of the beautiful banner that had just been presented to them. [Applause.]

There were long cries for O'GORMAN, but the Chairman announced that Mr. O'GORMAN was not in the room, and that the audience was dismissed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN UNION-SQUARE—LODGE ROOMS BURNED OUT.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the second floor of the brick building No. 8 Union-square, known as Thorp's Hotel. An alarm brought the firemen to the place with their usual alacrity, but their efforts to stay the ravages of the flames were of no avail until the whole interior of the building was destroyed. The first floor and basement of the house was occupied by M. A. DAGNIA as a bar-room and restaurant, whose loss of stock amounts to about $7,000, upon which he had no insurance. Mr. E. GILDERSLEEVE owned the furniture and bar fixtures, and his loss, estimated at $1,000, is covered by insurance in the Commonwealth Insurance Company. The upper floors of the building were used as lodge-rooms by various Masonic Societies, the loss of each of which varies from $500 to $1,000, and neither of them had their property insured excepting the Holland Lodge, and even this suffered to a greater extent than the amount for which it had policies—its loss being estimated at $6,000, and its insurance amounting only to $4.0 0. The building, owned by Mr. A. L. Cox, was injured to the extent of about $7 000; insured for $6,000 in the Niagara, and $5 000 in the Germania Insurance Companies. Mr. THORP had leased the premises for a term of years, and considers that he is out of pocket $16.000 by the disaster. The fire is believed to have originated from a grate on the second floor, where a fire had been kept several days for the purpose of drying a newly erected partition wall in one of the lodge-rooms. Following are the names of the lodges who occopied the premises: Crescent, Holland, Continental, Arcana, Constitutional, Benevolent, Pacific and Washington, and the Metropolitan, Jerusalem and Cœur de Leon Chapters.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT LECTURES.—An appreciative audience attended at Irving Hall last evening, on the occasion of the lecture of Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL, before the Twelfth Regiment, on the subject of heavy ordnance and seacoast defeaces. Capt. LOVELL, as is well known to the public, has had no little experience in drilling the City Guard practically, both in the armory and working heavy guns at Fort Hamilton. His lecture comprised a description of the various heavy guns in use, the manner of using them, and the effect produced. He concluded by showing that the defences of the harbor of New York are totally inadequate for an emergency; that the Government is neither willing or able to effect the proper reform, and that the only hope for reform was in the perfection of volunteer instruction in artillery practice. Col. BUTTERFIELD, who presided, acknowledged the indebtedness of the Regiment to Capt. LOVELL and the previous lecturers. He stated that owing to the difficulty of procuring the proper gentlemen to finish the course, some other arrangements would be made to satisfy ticket holders. A Zouave drill would be a good idea.

INTERESTING LECTURES.—Mr. W. G. DIX, whose lectures have excited great attention at Washington, at the Smithsonian Institute, and in Boston, receiving high commendation from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and others, will give his course on "South America," before the Mercantile Library Association of this City, commencing at Clinton Hall next Monday evening. The course is given upon the invitation of Ed. Y. Higbee, Charles King, Horace Webster, Francis L. Hawks, W. B. Astor, T. Tileston, George Folsom, Wm. C. Bryant, Wm. A. Booth, Gorham D. Abbott, and thirty others. The programme will be found elsewhere.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The annual meeting for the work of the American Sunday-school Union, in the West, will be held in the New Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. HAGUE'S,) corner Madison-avenue and Thirty-first street, on Sabbath evening, at 7½ o'clock. Revs. C. S. ROBINSON, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, and H. C. TRUMBULL, of Hartford, will address the meeting.

THE PAWNERS' BANK.—At a meeting of the Committee appointed on the 13th inst. to consider the plan of the Pawners' Bank, it was decided that in consequence of the lateness of the season at which the measure has been proposed, it was inexpedient to bring the matter before the Legislature at the present session.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A BOOK-KEEPER.

John G. Quackenbos, a native of this country, about 40 years of age, employed as book-keeper by Reeve & Co., merchants at Nos. 229 and 231 Front-street, committed suicide yesterday forenoon, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol at his boarding-house, No. 106 Bowery. The report of the pistol having been heard, entrance was at once forced to his apartment, and he was found lying upon his face quite dead. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, and the evidence showed that deceased had recently separated from his family, who had gone to live at Deansville, Ct. This separation seems to have been brought about from the fact that deceased was rather intemperate in his habits, and letters were found addressed to him both by his wife and father, imploring that for the sake of his children he would reform. Deceased had lately been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and to relieve the pain he had used laudanum to a considerable extent. In view of these facts the jury were of opinion that his mind had become unsettled, and they rendered a verdict of suicide resulting from family troubles.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A CITY RAILROAD.

On Thursday evening, Israel Westcott, an old man whom the police have classified as a vagrant for the past six years, was run over at the corner of the Bowery and Grand-street, by a Second-avenue railroad car. His legs were shockingly mangled, and he died yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, when it appeared that the driver of the car was blameless, deceased having lain down on the track to sleep off the effects of liquor.

Police Reports.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND STABBED BY HIS RIVAL.

On Thursday night, about 12 o'clock, John Henry, a laboring man, residing at No. 427 First-avenue, on going to his home found another man named John Edwards in his bedroom, apparently with the full consent of his wife, who seemed to be pleased with the stranger's society. Henry became very angry at the discovery, and attempted to put the intruder into the street, but the latter was not disposed to leave quietly, and a fight resulted. In the struggle Edwards stabbed Henry with a knife, inflicting two severe wounds, one of which was in the abdomen and the other in the side. The police of the Eighteenth Ward soon learned of the occurrence, and Edwards was arrested. He is detained pending the result of the injuries he has caused. Henry was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

AN INDICTMENT FOR ARSON.

A few months since a plumber-shop in Eighth-avenue, near Forty-third-street, was set on fire, and DAVID STUART, a lad sixteen years of age, brother of the owner of the place, was arrested, charged with having perpetrated the incendiarism. The evidence against him, however, was not strong enough to warrant his detention, and he was discharged. Meanwhile, the case has been further investigated, and some circumstances bearing against Stuart having been developed, he was indicted by the Grand Jury. Yesterday he was again arrested upon a bench-warrant by Officer Grier, of the Twenty-second Ward.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. M. Jeycox, of Syracuse; Col. E. P. Williams, R. H. Best, and W. E. Fargo, of Buffalo; E. C. Litchfield, of Casenovia; W. P. Walker, of New-York; A. B. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, and Capt. Elliot and Major L. P. Graham, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Capt J. B. Frisbrin, of California; J. H. Spencer, of Baltimore; J. N. Dodd, of Indiana; W. S. Stewart, of Chicago, and H. Q. Anderson, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Clifford, of Portland, Me.; D. E. French, of Milwaukee; G. Sexton, of Hartford; E. M. Dewey, of Chicago; J. H. Gardner, of Virginia; Henry Hastings and J. Austin, of Boston, and R. N. Hudson, of Indiana, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Latham, of California; Col. Thurston, of Alabama, and Z. Ward, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

F. d'Heuteuville, of Boston; J. A. Sherman, of Utica, and B. A. Mason, of Newport, are at the Brevoort House.

A. C. Craven, of the United States steamship *Crusader*; Leopold French and H. H. Tracy, of New-Orleans, and A. A. Selover, of Washington, are at the La Farge House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fire in a Hoop-Skirt Factory.

A YOUNG WOMAN JUMPS FROM A FIFTH-STORY WINDOW AND IS INSTANTLY KILLED—ANOTHER WOMAN NEARLY SUFFOCATED BY SMOKE—ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.

At a little past 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, fire was discovered in the fifth-story of the Franklin Buildings, No. 106 Orange-street, occupied by the American Hoop-Skirt Company. The alarm was immediately given, and the firemen and citizens promptly repaired to the spot, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage was done to the premises, but unfortunately not in season to prevent the loss of one life and prevent another from being put in great jeopardy.

The Hoop-Skirt Company occupy rooms on the fourth and fifth floors. Their factory proper is on the fourth floor, where they have employed recently two sets of hands—one for night and the other for day duty. Their reels and sewing-machines are all run by a hot-air engine. One of the two rooms leased by them, on the fifth floor, was occupied by them as a painting department, and the other as a storage room, in which was placed a quantity of worn-out machines, rattan, and other rubbish. Ascending the main stairway of the building, the first room reached, after passing through a door at the left of the landing, on the fifth story, is the storage-room. Opening from this room are two doors, one leading to the paint room, and the other, nearest the stairway, into a large room which was occupied as a sleeping apartment by Miss SUSAN WILSON, daughter of the janitor of the building, and Miss ANNA TREANOR, a seamstress who boarded with the janitor.

As near as can be ascertained, GEORGE ABERCROMBIE, engineer, employed in the hoop skirt factory, and at work on the fourth story, first discovered that the place was on fire by seeing smoke coming into the engine-room. He seized a bucket of water, and upon going to the next story, found the storage-room on fire, and finding that the building was in danger of being destroyed, he attempted to arouse the women who were sleeping in the adjoining room, and then went out, gave the alarm in the street, went to the house of Engine Company No. 3 near by, on Orange-street, and from thence proceeded to the residence of Mr. OATES, the managing partner of the hoop-skirt company, aroused that gentleman, and returned to the fire.

Engine Company No. 3 turned out promptly, and soon had the fire extinguished. Before this, however, when learning that two women were in the room adjoining where the fire originated, they ascended to the roof and made a hole through into the room, which was densely filled with smoke and turned on water from this point. Mr. ROBERT BARR, of the same Company, at the imminent risk of his own life, made his way through the fire and smoke, broke out a panel in the door to the sleeping apartment, and made several unsuccessful attempts to find the inmates, so suffocating was the smoke, though he could distinctly hear groans. He finally reached the bed, but both of the occupants had left. Groping his way towards one of the windows, he found Miss TREANOR lying across the window sill, quite insensible, and nearly suffocated. She was at once carried out and taken to the house of Engine Company No. 3, which Company provided a nurse and immediate medical attendance, and every attention was paid the unfortunate woman, until yesterday afternoon, when she was removed to the City Hospital. She vomited quite freely, and having received no other injury than that caused by inhaling smoke, strong hopes are entertained that she will recover. While Miss TREANOR was being cared for, the search was continued for Miss WILSON, her roommate. As she could not be found in the room, and the window being open, a search was made in the yard at the rear of the building, and there she was found on the brick pavement, having thrown herself out of the window to the yard, a distance of about 60 feet. She was entirely unconscious, and expired within five minutes after she was discovered. Police Surgeon BELL examined the body, but not a single bone was broken, and death was doubtless caused by some internal injury.

The whole loss of property by this fire will not probably exceed $1 200. The building belongs to the company of capitalists of which the late WM. H. CAREY was the agent. The Hoop-skirt Company estimate their loss at about $700. They value their stock and machinery at $12,000, and are insured for $7,000 in the Mechanics', Montauk, Brooklyn, Atlantic, Kings County Insurance Companies of Brooklyn, and in the Commonwealth, of New-York. The building is also fully insured.

Miss WILSON was 18 years of age, and was a daughter of WILLIAM WILSON, janitor of the building, and lived in the basement. She was an amiable, industrious girl, and much esteemed by those acquainted with her. Coroner HOATON, at an early hour yesterday morning, impannsied the following jury: D. Redmond, A. Williams, Wm. H. Little, H. Walters, A. J. Williams and A. Campbell. After viewing the body, the jury adjourned to Thursday next. Soon after the fire was extinguished, the general impression seemed to be that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Mr. WILSON, father of the young woman killed, alleges that GEORGE ALBRECHT, the engineer, for some fancied offence, had threatened to revenge himself upon deceased, and upon this statement ALBRECHT was arrested on suspicion of having started the fire. His employers, however, have the utmost confidence in his integrity, he having been in their employ for many years, and believe that there is no truth whatever in the charge.

GEN. JACKSON'S BIRTHDAY.—By resolution of the Common Council, the State, national and city flags were raised yesterday on the City Hall, it being the anniversary of Gen. JACKSON'S Birthday. Flags were raised also on buildings in different parts of the city.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Democratic Union General Committee have organized, by electing the following officers: *President*—Dr. J. H. HUTCHINS. *Vice-President*—ABRAHAM LOTT. *Secretary*—MORGAN GRAY.

COURT CALENDARS.—City Court for Monday next: Nos. 24, 38, 40, 41, 8, 20, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55. Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 88, 90, 91, 34, 50, 51, 56, 89, 39, 60, 54, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99.

Slander of a Gallant Officer.

FORT MCHENRY, Md., Sunday, March 10, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 8th inst. appears the following, with the signature of "Truth:"

"The Capt. REYNOLDS you refer to this morning is not A. W. REYNOLDS, (who was once dismissed for supposed defalcation, but most honorably and fairly restored after a patient investigation by the law officers of the Government,) but First-Lieut. S. H. REYNOLDS, First Infantry, from Virginia, stationed at San Antonio. The Southern papers are wrong in supposing the traitor Twiggs a graduate of West Point. He was appointed from civil life in 1812, and has always been detested by nearly every officer obliged to serve under him."

It is due to truth and justice to state that the above is a gross libel on a high-minded and honorable officer, who despises the act referred to as much as yourselves. At the time this treason occurred in Texas "First-Lieut. S. H. REYNOLDS, First Infantry, from Virginia," was on duty at this post, and is now at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, where I have no doubt he would be glad to meet your "Truth"-ful correspondent." JUSTICE.

Proselytism and Alleged Abduction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A piece under this heading appears in the TIMES of Tuesday. A few words will explain the true state of the case. The mother of these children was a Protestant, and belonged to St. Mark's Church, where her children attended Sunday School. While on her dying bed, she presented a petition, through friends who had supported the family for three years, to the New-York Orphan Asylum, that her children might be received in it after her death; which request was granted her, when she said she could now die happy. The father, who is a Roman Catholic, thankfully (*at the time*) assented to his dying wife's request. On the death of the mother, the children were found to be in a sadly neglected condition; and the father being very intemperate, and totally unable to provide for them, they were taken by a sister of the mother, who attended her during her illness, signed off by her, and placed in the New-York Orphan Asylum, where they were happy and contented, and very unwilling to leave it. N. Y. O. A.

The Steamship Australasian.

MR. CUNARD CORRECTS THE HERALD.

Mr. CUNARD, in correcting several errors of the *Herald*, touching the missing steamer *Australasian*, makes the following statement concerning the speed and general safety of that ship:

"Your next remark is, that though the *Australasian* had a reputation for speed, she was not regarded by some as the safest ship afloat, and one of the officers of the *City of Manchester*, it is alleged resigned his berth in her on that account. There is no truth whatever in this report. You also say that though she was engaged in the Cunard passenger and mail line on her last voyage, she was better adapted for the carrying of freight. In this you are quite in error. She was originally built for first class passengers, and is much better adapted for passengers than freight, her accommodations being far superior to those of any other vessel running on the Atlantic. You are also in error respecting the arrival of the *Australasian* and *Great Eastern*. The *Australasian* arrived in Cork harbor before the *Great Eastern* at Milford Haven.

I make these corrections because the tone of your article will have a tendency to excite fears in the minds of those who have friends on board, which I confidently hope will soon be removed. I can assure them that no stronger, better built or better fitted out ship, was ever sent to sea than the *Australasian*.

EXPENSES OF THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The "incidental" bill which the New-Jersey Legislature has run up during its present session is nearly $20,000. The Trenton *Gazette* says:

"Of this amount there is, for postage stamps, $2,420 43; for stationery—including that furnished to members of the Legislature under the resolution, purchased by the officers, and that furnished to the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Clerk of Chancery, &c.—$6,235 32. Of this amount $2.567 50 was expended under the resolution, the balance, $3,667 82, was purchased as above. Another item is for carriage hire for Committees, &c. The amount—not including carriages for reception of President LINCOLN—is $42 50; including carriages at the President's reception, it amounts to $162 50. The item for expenses of reception of President LINCOLN is in the whole $2,006 38, viz.: P. KATZENBACH'S bill for dinner, $1,534 60; Trenton Cornet Band, $88 [illegible] telegraphing, $12 63; carriage-hire, $120; printing tickets, &c, $40; for rosettes, $3 50; bill of Merchants' Hotel, New-York, $27 75; to RUNYON TOMS, (for what service not stated,) $70; for cleaning streets, $20. One of the most formidable items is an appropriation to pay to the delegates to the 'Peace Convention—R. M. Price, T. J. Stryker, P. D. Vroom, F. T. Frelinghuysen, B. Williamson, R. F. Stockton, W. C. Alexander, Gov. Olden and J. V. Randolph—for saving the Union—$1,800!"

[Advertisement.]

LINCOLN'S ILLINOIS HAT.—This "Shocking bad Tile" attracts great attention at No. 212 Broadway, where the indomitable KNOX dictates Metropolitan fashions. KNOX'S new Spring Hat for gents is a miracle of good taste and "becomingness," and appears to have the effect of making all its wearers handsome men.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

[Advertisement.]

TO CLERGYMEN.—To touch the hearts of your people you should properly understand the principles of human nature, and to understand this you should become acquainted with Phrenology. Call upon FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S BEARS.—Have you seen them? Have you seen HERR DRIESBACH perform them? Have you seen the Bearded Lady? the Liliputian Queen? and all the other novelties, and the new drama there? If not, go at once.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 15.

FLOUR quiet; superfine, $5@$5 25. WHEAT active; Red, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 35@$1 45. CORN firm; sales 1,600 bushels new Yellow at 55c.@57c. COFFEE—Rio, 12¾c.@14c. WHISKY, 18c.@18½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 15.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 12½; City Mills held at $5. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 25@$1 27; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN steady; Mixed, 53c.@55c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. COFFEE firm at 12¾c.@13¾c. WHISKY steady at 17½c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Leave.	For		
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 16
Europa	New-York	Bremen	Mch 16
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 16
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 20
Zulu	New-York	King-ston, Ja.	Mch 20
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Teutonia	New-York	Hamburg	Apl 1

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 28
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 2
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Apl 4

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Bremen*, will close at the Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South mails close at	8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad	6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Steamboat	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2960. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Doubts about the Withdrawal of the Troops from Sumpter.

No Order Issued for the Evacuation.

Opinions of the Southern Commissioners.

Latest News Relative to Appointments.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

Departure of the Federal Troops from Texas.

Refusal of the Louisiana Convention to Submit the New Constitution to the People.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 17, 1861.

CONCERNING FORT SUMPTER.

The Administration is exceedingly discreet relative to its movements, and the Cabinet counsels are carefully guarded from outsiders. I am well satisfied, to-day, nevertheless, that there has been some hitch relative to the Fort Sumpter matter. No final order for the withdrawal of the troops has been given thus far, and it is by no means settled that they will be withdrawn.

FAREWELL OF MR. AND MRS. CRITTENDEN.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and wife leave here to-morrow for Kentucky. The lady guests of the National Hotel gave a very handsome farewell entertainment last night to Mrs. CRITTENDEN, at which Gen. SCOTT, Members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, many Senators and other prominent persons were present. During the evening Judge NELSON presented Mrs. CRITTENDEN with a magnificent bouquet in a neat little speech, and Mr. LOVEJOY, of Boston, conveyed the parting sentiment of esteem of her numerous friends in an exceedingly graceful and eloquent tribute to her many virtues. The scene was a very impressive one. Certainly, Washington has known few women whose absence from society here will create so sad a void.

A GROUNDLESS GROWL.

There has been much senseless grumbling on account of the fact that so many appointments have already been made at the West to the exclusion of other States. But it should be remembered that this is only the consequence of the fact that Mr. LINCOLN, from his life in the West, is well acquainted personally with applicants for office from that section, and can easily make selections and dispose of them; while the pressure from other States is so great, and his knowledge of applicants so limited, that it is very difficult to decide judiciously, without considerable deliberation. He receives hundreds every day, and hears patiently what each has to say until he is now so much exhausted that his friends urged him yesterday to stop the rush after him for a few days' repose. He will not, however, consent to this.

CONFIRMATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

The principal confirmation yesterday was that of Judge WILLIAMS as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A number of military appointments were also confirmed. The President is filling some of the vacant Lieutenancies by the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers. This course is highly commended by military men.

Mr. D. K. CARTER had not, yesterday, been consulted with regard to his appointment to the Governorship of Colorado. His application was for the Governorship of Nebraska, which he prefers. It is probable, therefore, that the report of his appointment to Colorado is incorrect. The Governorship of Nevada will probably be settled upon to-morrow. Any good politician and honest man appointed to this place will be United States Senator within five years. The name of Gen. NYE is mentioned to-day for the Governorship of Colorado in case Mr. CARTER prefers that of Nebraska. He will be consulted to-morrow to ascertain if he will accept the position. I am inclined to the opinion that if tendered the appointment he will accept. He would make an excellent Executive for that important territory.

Mr. CORWIN'S health is better to-day. He has not yet decided to accept the Mexican mission.

GEN. SPINNER CONFIRMED.

Gen. SPINNER'S nomination was confirmed yesterday after some further opposition. The objections urged against him on political grounds are mere pretence. Their true impulse was a conviction that he won't allow the Treasury to be robbed if he can help it.

THE PROPOSITION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Senate postponed the vote upon Senator DOUGLAS' proposition until Monday, in order that there might be a further opportunity for discussion if desirable. The resolutions will be rejected by a large vote. The purpose of them is so apparently only mischievous that many of the Democrats, even, who might, under other circumstances, do anything calculated to embarrass the Administration, will not support them unless some new phase is developed by Senator DOUGLAS to-morrow.

The report that there is danger of a personal encounter between Senators FESSENDEN and DOUGLAS in consequence of Friday's debate, is without foundation. There is no prospect of a duel.

THE OHIO SENATORIAL CONTEST.

There is much excitement among Ohio men in the city concerning the Senatorial contest in that State. The friends of Mr. SHERMAN are much elated with the news that subsequent to the withdrawal of his name he was balloted for and received twenty-eight votes, a heavy gain. They are confident, to-day, of his success. A strong influence is at work in Washington for him. He was to go home this evening or to-morrow morning.

INDIVIDUAL ITEMS.

It is understood to be settled that Mr. MCDUFFIE is to be Postmaster of East Cambridge, and Mr. METCALF Postmaster of Old Cambridge, Mass. There is a strong pressure for the immediate removal of the present Post-office officials.

The Treasury is expected to be in funds to-morrow for the payment of several pending obligations of considerable amounts.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 17.

It is said, on good authority, that Messrs. CRAWFORD and FORSYTH, the Commissioners from the Southern Congress, entertain the strongest hopes of preserving the peaceful relations between the two Governments. There is no doubt that their diplomacy is judicious.

It is estimated that there are between five and ten thousand applications already for appointments connected with the Post-office Department. The number of letters daily received is unprecedentedly large, sometimes amounting to 600 or 700. Nineteen clerks are engaged in attending to them.

The applications for employment in the other Department of the public service are correspondingly numerous.

The Senate has confirmed the appointments of Lieut. Col. LORENZO THOMAS as Adjutant-General, Maj. TOWNSEND as Senior Assistant, and W. A. NICHOLS, of the District of Columbia, THEODORE TALBOT, B. C. DRUM and JAS. B. FRY as Assistants, with the rank of Captain.

G. A. HALL, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed Special Post-office Agent for Maryland and Virginia.

Certain friends of Mr. CORWIN are still endeavoring to induce him to withdraw his declination of the Mexican Mission.

It is not as yet ascertained that any order has been issued by Presidential authority in regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, an event, however, which is still considered will soon inevitably occur from circumstances beyond the Executive control. From what is actually known a formal surrender of the post is not anticipated.

Those best informed relative to Southern movements totally discredit the report that Fort Pickens has been attacked, or that such an act will be likely to occur at present.

GOV. ROMAN, one of the Confederate States Commissioners, telegraphs from Wilmington that he will be in Washington to-morrow, and that he was detained by indisposition.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED SURRENDER OF SUMPTER—HELPLESSNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION—THE REVENUE QUESTION—THE PEACE POLICY THE BEST.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 15, 1861.

Those earnest and ardent Republicans whose impatience at the bare suggestion of the withdrawal of the force from Fort Sumpter is unbounded, and who denounce the Administration in advance for its supposed purpose of "surrendering" to the Secessionists, forget that Congress has given to the President no authority to raise and equip armies to defend the fortress, and that the blame, if blame exists, must rest upon the shoulders of a majority of Congress, and upon the late President BUCHANAN. It is now almost physically impossible to relieve Fort Sumpter with the slender means at the disposal of the President.

Equally unreasonable are the complaints that no steps are taken to collect the revenue in the seceded States. It is well known that the revenue laws on the statute books contemplate the active cooperation of the people of the several States in their enforcement, as well as the acquiescence of the State authorities. There must, by the terms of the law, be Custom-houses in the seaport towns, with collectors and other officers, together with public warehouses in which goods may be stored "in bond," until the merchant chooses to draw them forth. Suits may arise for attempted frauds upon the Government, which suits must be tried before the Federal Courts and local juries. But in the seceded States there are no Courts, the Judges, Marshals and District-Attornies having resigned and acknowledged exclusive allegiance to the State authorities. It is, therefore, impossible to collect the revenue in the ordinary way. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, in view of this state of things, proposed to apply a remedy, known to the public as the Force bill. This bill proposed to collect the revenue at the mouths of the bays and rivers, by stationing vessels of-war at convenient points, to command the entrances. This bill was held by Mr. B. to be essential to the object it had in view, and was urged upon the House of Representatives with his usual zeal and ability; but that body *neglected* to take it up and pass it, thus leaving the President without the power to collect the revenue in the States which have taken a hostile attitude to the Government. Mr. BINGHAM now consistently admits that the enforcement of the revenue laws has become impracticable by the failure of Congress to take up and pass his bill. At the door of that body, therefore, the fault lies, and not at that of the Executive mansion. Mr. LINCOLN has been left powerless to enforce the laws, and yet by the ignorant and unthinking he is held responsible for the failure.

But I need not repeat, that I deem the policy of peace wise in itself, and sure to accomplish the overthrow of secession. I regard it as fortunate, therefore, if it were not designed, that the late Congress failed to provide armies and navies, and force bills for the collection of the revenue in the Cotton States.

The fact must not be lost sight of, regret it as we may, that our Federal Government is theoretically and practically weak. It was hoped by the framers of the Constitution that the defects of federal forms of Government, as exemplified in the histories of Greece, Holland and Germany, had been provided against in that instrument; and very probably the Government, which they organized, would have possessed sufficient strength, if the subjects of it had been homogeneous, or even free. But it has become evident that a confederacy of slaveholding States can never be strong and compact. Slaveholders, from an innate consciousness that their cherished institution is contrary to natural justice, are prone to be jealous, especially of communities which condemn and proscribe Slavery. There can be no such thing as perfect harmony between them. Like the wicked, they "flee when no man pursueth," and are given to much babbling upon "the reserved rights of the States," and to the assertion of the right of resistance to the Federal Government, as often as their favorite policy of Slavery extension is threatened with overthrow.

While this element of evil remains in our system, we must be patient under indignities to Federal authority. The President and Cabinet are conscious of this fact, and being anxious to cement the bonds of Union, they are now disposed to adopt a policy of peace and forgiveness towards the rebels, as best calculated to destroy the morbid sympathy for them, which to a greater or less degree pervades the Border and Middle States.

Since writing the above, I have just seen a gentlemen directly from Richmond, who represents the excitement as intense. The Secessionists were quaking with fear at the idea of the Federal Government surrendering Fort Sumpter, while the Unionists were in ecstacies of joyous hope. Both parties agree in the opinion that the surrender of the forts to the Secessionists would be a death-blow to them. The demagogues wear elongated faces at the certain ruin which this measure of peace would bring upon them. My informant is a gentleman of high intelligence, and, with ample means of information, he gives it as his opinion, which at the same time was the opinion of all parties in Richmond, that the withdrawal of the troops from Forts Sumpter and Pickens would leave the Secession traitors without a pretext. He thinks that to surrender the one, however, while holding on to the other, would fail to command the respect and confidence of the friends of Union, since it would be imputed to cowardice rather than to a love of peace. If the possession of Fort Pickens were retained, the Secessionists could still point to it as the badge of Northern tyranny and aggression, while it would strip the surrender of Fort Sumpter of all grace, and render it clear to the world that it was the sheer act of necessity.

The surrender of the forts should be placed on grounds of policy. It would be a declaration to the world that the American Government rests on the consent of the governed, and that public opinion is the great bond of union, and sanction of Federal authority, as it regards the States. This is the popular Fourth of July view of our Government, and if it is not an entirely satisfactory basis of public authority and public credit, it is at any rate the best we have at present, or can have, while Slavery lasts. The jealousy which Slaveholding States feel towards the Federal Government is nursed by them with a feeling of pride, as if it sprang from a high and chivalrous sense of power and personal dignity in the citizen; but in reality this jealousy is the result of timidity. It indicates conscious weakness and fear, such as we see the feeble and decrepit exhibit, when jostled by a sword. The Free States, in which the love of liberty is genuine, have no such apprehensions of continual danger from Federal power. They have their local interests, which they are not slow to defend and protect; but they have no fear of their liberties being overthrown by the Federal Government; and it is singular that almost the only instances in which Free States are brought into collision with the General Government, are those in which the propagandists of Slavery, with loud professions of States' Rights upon their lips, have attempted to encroach on the reserved rights of the States and people. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 16.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read the Supplemental Report of the House Select Committee, on the Indian Trust Bonds, in which they say there is not the slightest suspicion that that Senator was implicated in their abstraction, and that anything seeming to be in reflection upon him in their main Report, was entirely the result of misapprehension. The committee unanimously further say—"when the facts came to be known they were satisfied that Mr. RICE labored with energy and zeal to aid the Government, and he is entitled to the thanks of the House and the country for it." Mr. RICE said he had no remarks to make.

Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution, calling for information as to the Southern Forts, &c., was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. DOUGLAS hoped a vote would be permitted to be taken on the resolution.

Mr. WILSON did not wish to suppress debate; he merely made the motion as a test question.

Mr. DOUGLAS had heard it intimated that one or two Senators desire to speak.

At the suggestion of Mr. POWELL, the consideration of the resolution was passed over till Monday.

Mr HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) inquired of Mr. FESSENDEN when it was probable that the Senate would be enabled to adjourn?

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) had no knowledge on the subject. He did hear that a member of the Cabinet had said in a very few days.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution relative to the quartering of troops in Washington.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to go into an Executive session, which prevailed—27 against 10.

The Senate afterwards adjourned.

THE CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 16.

Congress has confirmed the nominations for the District Judges, as follows: A. G. MAGRATH, South Carolina; H. R. JACKSON, Georgia; W. LANIER HARRIS, Mississippi; Thos. J. SEMMES, Louisiana; John Hemphill, Texas; Jessey J. Finley, Florida.

Messrs. MCQUEEN and MCINTOSH have been confirmed Judges of the Admiralty Court at Key West.

David Hubbard, of Alabama, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ALEX. B. WITHERALL, of Alabama, Register of the Treasury.

BOLLENY BAKER, of Georgia, Auditor of the Treasury.

Congress meets again to-night.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 16—P. M.

Congress adjourned to-night to meet again on the second Monday in May.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 16.

Mr. GOGGIN'S proposed amendment to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations provides for a withdrawal of the State from the Union, and, without determining her future association, recommends a conference of the Border States, at Lexington, Ky., in May next, to propose a plan for constructing a Government to be formed by said States and the Confederate States of America, but which is not to be binding till ratified by the Convention, which is to adjourn over to await the result. It declares that the Union can only be restored by an amendment to the Constitution, emanating from the non-Slaveholding States, for the security of Southern rights, and urges a pacific policy throughout.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States storeship *Supply*, which arrived here some time since with the garrison of the Washington station, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, bound for a convenient rendezvous of the Floridian Coast, at which the vessels of the home squadron may be concentrated. The late commandar of the *Supply*, Capt. WALKER, who was tried by court-martial, has been superseded, and Capt. GIBSON appointed in his place. The cargo of the ship consists of what is called, in naval parlance, "Pursar's stores," no ordinance, ammunition, or mechanical affairs being on board. The authorities have been informed that some of the home fleet are suffering for want of provisions. Several of them have been obliged to economize for over five weeks; and it is to be feared that the crews of more than one are on short allowance. Seldom has a vessel taken from this port for any squadron a larger mail than the *Supply*. The friends and relatives of the different ship's companies seem to regard them engaged in war. The new officers of the *Supply* are: Commander, ALEXANDER GIBSON; Lieutenants, J. H. B. Caldwell, James G. Maxwell, Alfred Hopkins; Master, John A. Howell; Surgeon, Sanford; Paymaster, E. W. Dunn; Clerks, Vandyke and Bowie.

The *Supply* is to return when her stores are delivered unless the Commander-in-Chief requires her services elsewhere.

The heavy draft vessels at the Navy-yard are being completed rapidly, notwithstanding the number of small craft on hand. The splendid steam-frigate *Wabash*, which has been undergoing operations, since last October, is approaching the "ready state" into which she was ordered. Her machinery occupies the attention of Chief-Engineer KING, and a large number of hands are working on her hull. The *Roanoke* steam-frigate, which had to undergo considerable replanking, will be ready to float out of the dry dock the latter part of next week. The engines of the ship being somewhat out of time, the engineering workshops are putting them in order. The *Savannah* corvette, the *Potomac*, and the inserviceable sailing vessels in the stream remain in *statu quo*. There are over a thousand hands now employed at the Navy-yard, and the labor and officers' monthly pay-roll cannot fall much short of $85,000. The magnificent launching ways have just been covered by a strong bridge, which can, of course, be moved away with pleasure. The gunboats and small steamers are expecting orders to sail daily.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Friday, March 15, *Via* New-Orleans, March 16.

The steamship *General Rusk* returned this morning from Brazos with 300 State troops.

The Federal troops evacuated Fort Brown on the 12th inst., and left on the *Daniel Webster* for Key West and Tortugas.

Several hundred of the State troops have enlisted for six months' service under Col. FORD, who is on the Rio Grande, occupying the various forts.

Maj. MACLIN, of the United States Army, had resigned his commission and tendered his services to the State.

Camp Colorado, on the northern frontier, has been taken possession of by the State troops.

Capt. SAYRE, of the army of the Confederate States, has arrived here, and will muster a regiment of rangers for the protection of the frontier. He acts under the orders of President DAVIS.

Nothing further has transpired in regard to Gov. HOUSTON.

Gen. PORTER has chartered the *General Rusk* to transport some 300 to 400 Federal Troops to Tortugas and Key West, where, it is said, they will reëmbark for the North.

Camp Cooper has surrendered to the State forces. The United States officers and soldiers were permitted to march with all necessary subsistence to San Antonio, at which place the public arms and property will be delivered up to the authorities of Texas.

Major BEN. MCCULLOCH has arrived here, *en route* to Montgomery.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 16.

The Louisiana Convention to-day voted down an ordinance submitting the Constitution of the Confederate States to the people—yeas 26, nays 74.

The Constitution will come before the Convention for ratification on Monday. It is now evident that two parties are formed—one for a reorganization of the old Confederacy, the other for perpetual separation.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 16.

The State Convention has adopted a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next.

The ordinance has been passed altering the Free Banking Act, which substitutes the stocks of the Confederated States for those of the United States Stocks, and allows the issue of two for one.

Foreign citizens nor corporations are allowed to hold the stocks.

Two members of Congress have been chosen to fill vacancies, and H. C. JONES, of Lauerdale, and NICK. DAVIS, of Madison, elected.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 16.

A large Southern Rights meeting was held at the Court House last night; it was attended with considerable confusion, and finally broke up in a row.

The Southern Pacific Railroad asks the stockholders to take one dollar's worth of new stock for each share.

LEVI TYLER and B. O. DAVIS, old and prominent citizens, the latter of Boston, died last night.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, March 17.

The adjourned Southern Rights meeting yesterday afternoon passed unanimously the resolution presented on Friday night, for the appointment of delegates to the Mass Convention to meet at Frankfort on the 20th.

Mr. SIMMALL made an eloquent speech, during which perfect order prevailed.

In the evening Mr. JAMES GUTHRIE addressed a Union meeting, counselling moderation, saying that President LINCOLN was honest, and that the North would ultimately accord the just demands of the South.

THE LATE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASTCASTER, Pa., Saturday, March 16.

Dr. J. H. PULISTON, the late Secretary of the Peace Congress passed through here to-day, on his way to Washington. He has been closeted with leading politicians. The result of his mission over Pennsylvania has not yet transpired.

OHIO LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, March 16.

The Republican members held a caucus last night, at Columbus, to nominate a United States Senator in place of Mr. CHASE. There were twenty-one ballots without a choice being made. The last ballot resulted as follows: DENNISON, 28; SHERMAN, 24; SCARNOR, 22; HARLAN, 3; HORTON, 1.

THE "FIRST WAR VESSEL."

The Charleston *Courier*, of Thursday, contains the following:

LADY DAVIS, THE FIRST WAR VESSEL PUT AFLOAT BY SOUTH CAROLINA SINCE THE WAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE, 1766.—This vessel was bought by Gov. PICKENS, at Richmond, and altered for service, armed with twenty-four pounders, and regularly equipped. She started Tuesday night on the harbor defence, with her complement of enlisted men—Lieutenant T. B. HUGER, commanding, with First-Lieutenant DOZIER and Lieutenant GRIMBALL. She is ready for her work of defence, and Gov. PICKENS has directed her to be named *Lady Davis*, in compliment to the lady of the first President of our Confederate States.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE COTTON STATES.

TABLES SHOWING PROPOSED BASIS FOR REPRESENTATION—FEDERAL RATE, 127,462.

States.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
South Carolina	308,196	407,175	715,371
Georgia	615,336	467,461	1,082,797
Florida	87,885	63,809	148,694
Alabama	520,444	426,473	965,917
Mississippi	378,188	458,227	836,415
Louisiana	354,245	312,186	666,431
Texas	415,999	184,956	600,955
Total	2,674,283	2,320,297	5,003,580

States.	Federal.	Rep'tatives	Remainder.	Representative's Basis Congress.	Loss.	Gain.	Present Rep'tatives.
South Carolina	552,497	4	42,640	4	2	—	6
Georgia	595,912	7	3,518	7	1	—	8
Florida	139,171	1		1	—	—	1
Alabama	721,726	6	16,964	6	1	—	7
Mississippi	663,123	5	15,513	5	—	—	5
Louisiana	541,556	4	31,708	4	—	—	4
Texas	520,972	4	17,134	4	—	2	2
Total	4,671,867	31		31	4	2	33

RATIO ON TOTAL POPULATION CONFEDERATE STATES.

States.	At 50,000.	Rem.	At 70,000.	Rem.	At 90,000.	Rem.
South Carolina	14	15,371	10	15,371	7	85,371
Georgia	21	32,797	15	32,797	12	2,797
Florida	2	45,694	2	5,694	1	55,694
Alabama	19	5,917	13	45,917	10	55,917
Mississippi	16	36,416	11	66,416	9	26,416
Louisiana	13	1,431	9	36,431	7	36,431
Texas	12	955	8	40,955	6	60,955
Total	97	—	68	—	53	—

RATIO ON FEDERAL POPULATION OF CONFEDERATE STATES.

States.	At 50,000.	Rem.	At 70,000.	Rem.	At 90,000.	Rem.
South Carolina	11	2,497	7	62,497	5	12,497
Georgia	17	45,812	12	55,812	9	35,812
Florida	2	20,171	2	6,117	1	30,172
Alabama	15	31,726	11	11,726	8	31,726
Mississippi	13	5,123	9	22,123	7	23,123
Louisiana	10	41,556	7	51,556	5	1,556
Texas	10	26,972	7	36,972	5	76,972
Total	78	—	55	—	42	—

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR CAMERON.

The following is the letter in which Mr. CAMERON announced his resignation of his seat in the United States Senate:

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1861.

To His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: Having accepted the position of Secretary of War, tendered to me by the President, I hereby resign my seat in the Senate of the United States.

I leave that body with feelings of deep regret, as well because it severs my immediate connection with the people of my native State, as because it removes me from the cherished personal associations of that high and dignified body. But I am consoled by the fact that the change in our tariff laws, for which I have labored for more than fifteen years, and which I trust will add greatly to the benefit of Pennsylvania, was accomplished at the close of my Senatorial service.

I beg to say to the Legislature, and to the people of Pennsylvania, that in my new position, which a deference to their earnest wishes induced me reluctantly to accept, my best energies shall be exerted for the benefit of the whole country, of which Pennsylvania forms so important a part.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, YOUR ob't servant,

SIMON CAMERON.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

$1,800,000 in Specie.

SAFETY OF THE STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.

The Syrian Question in the British House of Commons.

THE CLERICAL CRUSADE IN FRANCE.

RECEPTION OF THE MORRILL TARIFF.

Victor Emanuel as King of Italy.

The steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, which sailed from Liverpool 11 o'clock A. M., on the 2d, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 3d inst, arrived here at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. She brings £259,189 in specie, a list of the consignees of which will be found in our financial column.

On the morning of the day when the *Arabia* arrived at Queenstown, the *Australasian*, the steamship so long missing and in regard to which so serious apprehensions have been entertained, also reached that harbor, in time to transfer her mails and passengers to the *Arabia*. Details of the disasters which compelled the *Australasian* to put back, will be found below.

The new steamer *Hibernia*, of the Galway line, is advertised to sail on her first trip from Galway on the 26th inst.

The *Vigo* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 1st inst.

The *Canada* arrived at Queenstown at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst.

In the House of Commons on the 28th ult., Mr. S. FITZGERALD asked Lord J. RUSSELL whether he had received any information as to the Russian note commenting upon the report made by the Grand Vizier to the Sultan, upon the complaints of Christian subjects of the Porte; whether the note was supported by the French Minister, and whether its demand would be brought before the Conference at Paris. He referred to the report of a secret engagement between France and Russia, and alluded to the attitude of Russia in the European provinces of Turkey, and of France in Syria, which was exciting a spirit of religious fanaticism throughout the East, and greatly weakening the prestige of the authority of the Government of the Porte.

Sir J. FERGUSON also called attention to the present position of affairs in Syria, and asked whether, in the event of the French occupation being prolonged beyond the period fixed by the Convention of July, 1860, her Majesty's Government were prepared to act upon the right reserved to other Powers by that Convention of uniting their troops with those of France in the occupation. He complained in strong terms of the conduct of the French troops in Syria.

Mr. LAYARD also denounced the French occupation and urged its immediate conclusion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the demands of Russia had been rejected by the Turkish Government, but that it was agreed that the Ambassadors of the different Powers at Constantinople should be allowed to present suggestions to the Porte with respect to the manner in which the reforms guaranteed to the Christians by the treaty of 1856, should be carried out. With respect to Syria, he regretted to be obliged to confirm much of the statements made; but, after reviewing the excitement which the massacres occasioned in Europe, it must be admitted that it was necessary to assist the Turkish Government in putting a stop to them, for he believed that they would have extended all over the East. This being the case, Government could not have opposed the proposition to assist the Porte without exposing itself to the charge of defending the authors and the abettors of those tragedies. At the same time he had never concealed the objections to this course; and he must point out the dangers likely to result from a joint occupation, in such a case, from the sympathies which were entertained in England and in France towards different parties in Syria, from which serious results might have ensued. He believed that the French Emperor was sincere in his intention to limit the occupation to six months, but he was sorry to say that the Maronites, in company with the French columns, had inflicted great atrocities upon the Druses, and that was the reason for desiring the termination of the occupation. The French, however, denied these reports; but as long as the occupation continued, it was impossible to prevent acts of individual vengeance. With respect to the Conference, the French Minister affirmed that the massacres would break out as soon as the French troops were withdrawn. The Turkish Ambassador replied that his Government could keep order. After some discussion, the Austrian Ambassador suggested that a short time further should be allowed, and a day fixed for the termination of the occupation. This was referred to the Porte; and although he believed the occupation had been useful, it was now desirable to terminate it as soon as possible.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL again declined, March 1, to produce the Syrian correspondence at present, but agreed to produce Sir H. BULWER'S reports relative to the state of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Feb 27, says: I have reason to believe that, in consequence of the firmness shown by England and other Powers, Syria will be evacuated by the French army within three months. The *Pays*, to-night, makes the remarkable admission that "the state of Syria now offers no serious element of troubles," but just by the way of countenancing its old arguments, it adds that "the high ope of the province, from a sentiment which will be readily understood, ask God, in their prayers, that the occupation of the French troops may be continued."

In the House of Commons, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. FORTESCUE, in reply to Sir L. PALK, said a bill was in course of preparation in reference to the opening out of the territory on the Red River and Saskatchewan, in British North America, to colonization, but would not be introduced until certain negotiations now pending were concluded.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved a series of resolutions for insuring greater efficiency in the naval administration, one of the propositions being to abolish the Board of Admiralty and substitute a Minister of Marine. After a debate, in which the present efficiency of the navy was canvassed, the resolution was withdrawn.

In the House of Lords, March 1, the Marquis of NORMANBY moved for the production of a series of papers relative to the affairs of Italy, and in doing so he attacked the Sardinian Government, and denounced the policy of England. Lord MALMESBURY also spoke in a similar strain.

Lord WODEHOUSE replied, and defended the course of the Government.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. GRIFFITHS asked whether Government thought it necessary, now that the first Italian Parliament had assembled, to hold a European Congress on Italian affairs.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said no proposition had been made to hold such a conference. When a proposition was received, it would be time enough to consider the question.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON announced his intention to shortly introduce a bill to abolish "passing tolls."

At the Annual Meeting of the Great Ship Company, the Report of the directors, the particulars of which have already been published, was agreed to. Extensive improvements are going forward on the *Great Eastern*, and they are expected to be completed in the course of March, so as to admit of another voyage to America at an early date. There are nearly sufficient funds on hand to provide for the works in progress; but as 6,500 tons of coal and a large quantity of stores are required, &c., a small loan may have to be raised.

The Duke of SUTHERLAND died at Trentham on the 28th ult., aged 75. His Grace was much less known in public life than his magnificent Duchess. Of a delicate constitution, and of a naturally retiring disposition, he led a life of strict privacy, and he was chiefly known as one of the wealthiest members of the peerage, as a munificent patron of literature and art, and as an open-handed supporter of charitable institutions. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, the Marquis of Stafford, who was born in 1828. The Duke's death causes a vacancy in the representation of Sutherlandshire, the present Duke having sat for that county since 1852.

A Cabinet Council was held in London on the afternoon of the 2d.

Gen. Sir PATRICK GRANT is gazetted as Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and the French General, MONTAUBAN, as Knight Commander of the Bath, for services in China.

The Paris *Moniteur* is indignant at the increase of duties imposed by the Northern United States upon French productions. Silks which paid 19 per cent. will have now to pay from 20 to 30, and wines which paid 30 will have to pay 33½, and so of other kinds of goods and produce. The official journal accuses the Northern deputies of having taken advantage of the absence of those from the South to do this smart bit of business, and laments to have to observe this retrograde movement from free trade, when all other countries are, on the contrary, advancing towards liberty of commerce. *There is another ground for lamentation in the suspicion which is now raised, that the Anti-Slave declarations of the Northern monopolists are not so completely animated as they ought to be by that ardent and self-sacrificing devotion to principle* which alone can secure the triumph of a just cause. If selfishness of one kind be arrayed against selfishness of another, it cannot be expected that the generous sympathies of mankind will be with either.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that, instead of the French army being on the point of leaving Rome, the instructions to Gen. GOYON are quite in a contrary sense.

The pastoral letter of the Bishop of Poictiers, in which he compares the Emperor to Pontius Pilate, was attracting great attention, and the Council of State were considering what steps should be taken in the matter. Count PERSIGNY had issued a circular in denunciation of the letter.

The debate on the address in response to the Emperor's speech was progressing in the Senate. Several members had spoken in favor of the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope, among others the Marques DE LAROCHEJAQUELIN and the Count D'ERCHORN. Senator PIETRI, late Imperial Commissioner in Italy, contended that the temporal power of the Pope was lost, and that France should confine herself to the preservation of his spiritual power. We must consider the attitude of the reaction, which has again raised its head, and must determine our line of conduct. Italy has an army of three hundred thousand men, which she will place on our side in the conflict with which we are threatened.

On the 1st, Prince NAPOLEON spoke upon the subject. He said: "I am astonished at the violence of the discussion. I leave to liberal opinion in Europe, to the patriotism of the Italians, to the 200,000 soldiers who, with the Emperor at their head, made the campaign of Italy, the task of replying to the insults which you have listened to. [Cheers.] The Emperor represents modern society, its progressive tendencies and the liberal principles of 1789. [Loud cheers.] The people are not mistaken if they rely upon NAPOLEON III., who will not fail in his mission." The Prince then recalled the words of the Emperor respecting Gaeta, and said: "Count HECKEREN confounded the words 'pity' and 'sympathy,' the latter being only felt by the Emperor for the glorious cause of Italy, and for the allies who have shed their blood at our side upon the fields of Magenta and Solferino. The Prince defended the English alliance against the Marquis LAROCHEJAYELIN, and said that alliance is not with some particular Ministers, but with the great and liberal English people. It is an alliance with which we can defend the great principles of liberty and progress. The Prince justified the policy of Piedmont in Italy, and maintained that unity of Italy was favorable to France, of whom, he said, she was the natural ally. He uttered some sympathetic words respecting Venice, but said he should deplore any untimely attack. He foresaw that Italy united would soon demand Rome as her capital, and continue the difficulty to insure independence to the Pope, who cannot become subject to another sovereign. But by securing to the Pope the right side of the City of Rome, with a Papal garrison and a Papal budget, guaranteed by the Powers, his independence would be secured. The Prince was essentially opposed to the union of temporal and spiritual power, which would be an objection of the conscience."

The Bourse closed on the 2d, with the quotation for rents f 68 15.

The Paris letter of the London *Daily News* mentions as as a rumor in accredited quarters, that Prince METTERNICH has just communicated to M. THOUVENEL an important note from the Court of Vienna. In this note it is asserted the Austrian Government declares that it *never will recognize Victor Emanuel as King of Italy*; but if France recalls her troops from Rome, she will immediately replace them by an Austrian army, and that *if the Revolutionists make the least movement in Venetia or Hungary she will cross the Mincio.*

The heights commanding the citadel of Messina were occupied by the Sardinian troops. The representatives of foreign Powers had protested to the commander of the citadel against any damage which might be caused in the city.

The *Journal D'Italie*, of Turin, says that, according to dispatches from Gen. CIALDINI, the resistence of Gen FERGOLA, Governor of the citadel of Messina, arises from orders received by the latter from FRANCIS II. The siege was to commence in a few days.

The Ban of Crotie had notified the Hungarian Chancellor that he had given orders for the transfer of the island of the Mur River to Hungary.

Fearful inundations had taken place at Galatz, owing to the breaking up of the ice. Hundreds of persons are stated to have been drowned, and 100,000 quarters of grain in magazines had been lost. The shipping sustained serious injury.

The funeral of those who fell in the recent disturbances at Warsaw has taken place. A Committee of Public Safety, composed of citizens, has been formed, and has issued a proclamation requesting the maintenance of order. Gov EBWEKOFF, in a proclamation, reminds the citizens of the justice which Russia has accorded to them for thirty years. The Chief of the Police, having been wounded, has been replaced by Col. DENOUCEL. The municipality of Warsaw has sent an address to the Emperor.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of the 1st says: "In refutation of current reports, the Governor of St. Petersburg announces that no Government measure concerning the peasants will be published on the 2d of March."

The following letter, describing the new privi-

[*Continued on Eighth Page*]

FROM CHARLESTON.

The City Jubilant—Beauregard Don't Believe It—Major Anderson to be Escorted to the City on the Floating Battery—The "Battery" to be Sent to New-York—Another Fruit of the Harbor Obstructions—The $15,000,000 Loan Taken at a Premium—Another One on the Tapis—The Mercedal Story, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Tuesday, March 12, 1861.

The thing seems to be all settled, and the city is intensely jubilant. All the saloons, and all the private places for choice "smiles," are densely crowded, and cigars go off like hot cakes before the sharp teeth of New-York newsboys after a good sale of an extra "*Herald*" with bogus news.

Gen. BEAUREGARD told one of my friends this morning that he believed it was all a military feint; that he knew Gen. SCOTT of old, etc.; but I know thet the "private dispatch" that the bulletins of the *Courier* and *Mercury* alluded to this morning as indorsing yesterday's telegrams, came from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT himself, who sent a lettar to the only open prominent Union man here, the distinguished lawyer, Col. PETTIGREW, that "he considered the evacuation of Fort Sumpter a military necessity, in view of the bad state the previous Administration had left Major ANDERSON in." Latterly, the Commandant has been allowed to purchase from day to day whatever he required, with the exception of *oil*, which might be used to light the casemetes with at night, in case of an attack.

It is proposed that when the evacuation does take place thet the entire garrison shall be escorted to the city in full military style on the Floating Bettery; thet a grand dinnar shall be given to ROBERT ANDERSON, and that the city shall stuff him with kindness, after starving him with the opposite for nearly three months. One red-hot secessionist, who turns out to be a "*Nutmeg State*" man, proposes that the grand Iron-plated Floating Battery shall be sent to New-York now that her mission to kill and maim is apparently gone, and that she shall be exhibited *à la Chinese junk*. I commend it to BARNUM as a good chance for a speculation.

By a special favor I have been permitted to see this "slaughter-pen." It is estimeted that $5,000 more will slide into the pockets of her contractors ere she is finished. They are now plating her roof with sheets of proved India-rubber, laid between the iron plates. The magazines are on board, ready to contain ten thousand pounds of powder, which they have been fondly hoping they might be allowed to "charge home for Sumpter." The guns, two thirty-four and two forty-two, are mounted on an adjoining wharf, and will be placed in position to-night; they weigh thirty-two thousand pounds. The Palmetto Government hired a flat-boat, which only cost $150, and are paying $250 a day for the use of her whether in service or not. This is intended for the Hospital—a long, low, black thing, with cots, knives, saws and tourniquets, and all the other paraphernalia of medical butchery. In the apothecary's department they have fifteen gallons of brandy at $15 per gallon, and as many more of "Old Kentucky," "Schnapps," etc., with champagne *ad libium*. The latter is intended as a preventive of want of courage. In fact, about the whole thing there is a most extraordinary outlay of money for what may turn out a most miserable failure. I may add that Dr. DOWRING, the Assistant-Surgeon, is a most accomplished member of the profession, and if legs have to be cut off in short notice, I commend him as the man to do it.

The *Susan G. Owens* is a gone coon. She is fruit number five of the take-up-your-buoys-light-ship-beacons-and-light-house-system.

The rumor was general yesterday that the Provisional Congress loan of $15,000,000 was all taken. I did not like to state anything until I knew positively. I have received a dispatch this morning from a personal friend of Hon. Mr. MEMMINGER, stating that New-Orleans capitalists took it all at 5 per cent. premium. Some of the Charlestonians, who have loose change lying about, are quite distressed about it, as they naturally wish a small finger in the pie. Another $15,000,000 loan will be trotting along pretty soon, and they can grasp the whole of that if it will make them feel any better.

The story floating around the Northern papers of MORDECAI, the rich Jew, declaring himself insolvent, after paying a small per centum to his New-York, Boston and Philadelphia creditors, is a falsehood, cut out of the whole cloth. Mr. MEMMINGER gave Gov. PICKENS $10,000 for the use of the State, because he made $150,000 last year by a happy rice speculation. Apart from these operations, which he is generally very fortunate in, he is not in business at all. You may see him any day lounging and chatting, and apparently a man of elegant leisure, trying to kill time.

The Palmetto Guard started me up at sunrise this morning. Under command of Capt. GEORGE CUTHBERT, 170 strong, with Minie muskets, and a fine, proud step, they marched through Clifford-street, on their way to Morris Island to take charge of the Dahlgren guns. They are one of the pet companies of Charleston.

If there is any such thing as spontaneous combustion in powder, we shall certainly be blown up ere long, if we cannot blow up our imaginary enemies. An additional 50,000 pounds of powder arrived to-night, per rail. As usual, it comes from Old Virginny.

I saw at Cameron's foundry this morning, a new steam fire-engine with several improvements on the New-York ones. It was just turned out as our party went in. CAMERON melts up daily about seven tons of iron for the different sizes of shot, ordered by the Palmetto Government. It would be much wiser to turn it into plows and sawing machines, emancipators of men and women, instead of destroyers and death-dealers. He makes it pay, however, believing with WASHINGTON IRVING that the dollar is "almighty."

A nephew of the great would-be nigger owner, JOHN MITCHEL, of the "pitchfork Irish rebellion" fame, is in the South Carolina army. WARD, the artist, has also joined the boys at Morris Island. I have not heard whether his armament will be the pencil or the Minie. JASPER.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—A contributor to the *Crisis*, published at Columbus, Ohio, by Hon. S. MEDARY, transmits to that paper the appended extract from a letter written him by Ex-President JUAREZ:

"I have at last accomplished that which my heart's desire and prayer was, 'the establishment of my Government and people at the City of Mexico.' After performing this, to entire satisfaction both to myself and followers, I leave the affairs of Government in the hands of one who possesses unlimited qualifications and experience both as a military chieftain and statesman, and one whom we do confide in, as the indorser of a Government upon that which I established at Vera Cruz. His Cabinet is composed of, as you are aware, able and well tried statesmen. I retire after concluding my sought for course satisfactorily, ready and willing to stand by and protect our Government, our people, and give a protection to the American flag and the American citizen, who is doubly welcome within our circles. God help us in our object."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

SUPREME COURT.—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 431, 641, 355, 749, 671, 699, 781, 745, 747, 321, 333, 621, 685, 101, 327, 753 755, 757, 761, 767. *Part II.*—Nos. 595, 602, 770, 376, 308, 622, 594½, 384, 380½, 338, 358, 570, 644, 646, 654, 656, 658, 662, 664, 666.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 15, 33 on demurrer.—Nos. 201, 127, 157, 193, 209, 214, 215, 219, 196, 222, 223, 172, 203, 224, 225, 227, 229, 230.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1531, 867, 869, 1287, 1375, 1315, 1535, 1551, 1559, 1561, 1507, 1567, 1571, 1573, 971. *Part II.*—Nos. 662, 1030, 1048, 1050, 1052, 254 792, 18, 1058, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 709, 205, 425, 782, 542, 298, 495, 791, 793, 794, 795, 796, 3149, 724, 780. *Part II.*—Nos. 457, 537, 2990, 499, 605, 748, 761, 763, 239, 473, 532, 537, 140, 785, 786, 393.

Furthur about the Van Eeten Case—The Non-Suit Explained.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Elizabeth Josephine Van Eeten vs. *Camille C. Roumage*.—This case was particularly stated in the TIMES of the 14th instant, and the result given in the TIMES of the 16th instant. In stating the conclusion of the case, the grounds of the non-suit entered were omitted as unessential; but in this case it seems to be important that the facts should be given.

The plaintiff sued to recover money ($20,000,) alleged to have been loaned the defendant. Upon the trial of the case the evidence clearly showed that the defendant received the money of the plaintiff's husband, without any knowledge whatever that it belonged to her, or that she had any claim upon it, the defendant being requested by Louis M. Van Eetea, the husband, to invest it for him. The defendant also showed that he had at different times paid installments on this loan upon orders of Louis M. Van Esten, and to other parties by his direction, and that in this manner the entire sum had been repaid and canceled as early as November, 1855, since which time no claim had been made upon him until April, 1860.

Upon this evidence, after the testimony was all in, plaintiff's counsel stated that he could not ask a verdict, and that he would consent to a non-suit. The non-suit was directed upon this suggestion and consent of plaintiff's counsel, and not upon any technicality of law.

The defendant's counsel in opening his case fully exonerated the plaintiff from any blame in the matter of this suit, alleging that her husband was the responsible party. Fisk & Delavan, and Wm. Fullerton, for plaintiff; Larocque & Barlow for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

Bequests to the Catholic Church and St. Vincent's Hospital.—The will of Mary Whitworth was now admitted to probate. The will gives several lots of ground at Fordham to St. Vincent's Hospital, under the care of Mother Jeroma. These hundred dollars are left to Archbishop Hughes for the benefit of poor young men preparing for the Catholic priesthood. Several private bequests are then made, and the residua of testatrix' property left to the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The will of Frederick W. Wehnonn, a singular document, was admitted, but its provisions are of no interest to parties other than the devisees.

The wills of Samuel Broadhurst, George Meroier and Edward Vernon were also admitted, making no public bequests.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In this Court, before Judge MCCUNN, on Saturday, Julius H. Nardoff, who had pleaded guilty of a simple assault, was fined $10.

John Esternocht, convicted of a felonious assault, was sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and be confined for one year in the Penitentiary.

Abraham Rosenstein and Henry Stone, convicted of receiving stolen goods, were next put to the bar. Their Counsel moved for a new trial. But this was denied, and the prisoners were sentenced, Stone to the Penitentiary for six months, and Rosenstein the same, with the addition of fine of $150.

Henry King, who had been convicted of a simple assault and battery, was next put to the bar. Upon the trial he had defended himself, but was now represented by a member of the bar, who addressed the Court in mitigation of sentence. The Court remarked that the circumstance of the prisoner being here alone, and without influential friends, commended him strongly to mercy, and he would therefore be lightly sentenced. He was fined $30.

Joseph Townsend, convicted of felonious assault, was next put to the Bar for sentence. His counsel moved for a new trial. Without disposing of the motion, the further hearing of the case was postponed till to day.

Patrick Constantine, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was next sentenced to State Prison for two years.

Patrick Clare, convicted of felonious assault, was next sentenced to pay a fine of $100. The sentence was made thus light, in view of extenuating circumstances in the case, the prisonar having been first assaulted by a person for whom the mistook the complaining witness.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

Felonious Assault—Hugh Ward, James Flood, John L. Collins, John Drake.

For Forgery—Honeywell Vincent, Francis Quinlan, Charles Pell, *alias* Charles Thompson.

For Burglary—Michael Farrell.

For Larceny—Philip Smith, Jane Sister, Frank Burnett, Thomas Collins, Margaret Williams, Margaret Smith.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

CALENDAR.

For False Pretences—Honeywell Vincent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard J. Bass vs. *Allen.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Brewer vs. *Stephens.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Cail vs. *Morton et al.*—Motion granted, unless the plaintiff, within 15 days, execute and deliver to defendent's attorney, a bond in $1,000, with two sureties to be approved, to pay all damages sustained by reason of the attachment.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Woodruff, Mosserlo, Robertson and White.

True vs. *Meron et al.*—Order below must be affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge White.

Ketchum vs. *Corrol et al.*—An order must be entered discharging the attachment as against Edwin R. Carrol, upon his delivering to the Sheriff a stipulation, in writing, by himself or his attorney, not to prosecute an action against the Sheriff for his proceedings under the attachment.

POLICE REPORTS.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—A young women, giving the name of Mary Smith, and a man calling himself John Brown, were apprehended on Saturday evening, each charged with having passed a counterfeit five dollar bill, purporting to be the issue of the Continental Bank, Boston, Mass. The woman palmed her counterfeit upon the proprietor of the drug store, No. 330 Second-avenue, in payment for a quarter's worth of medicine, while the other prisoner invested one of the notes at a shoe store kept at No. 324 Hudson-street. It is thought that other tradespeople have been swindled by the accused, and Justice CONNOLLY has temporarily committed them to afford opportunity for complainants to appear.

TAKING AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.

On Saturday evening a difficulty occurred between Mr. James Colwell, residing at No. 156 West Thirteenth-street, and a young printer named Wm. Samo, who was under the influence of liquor. In the course of the dispute Samo slipped a pair of iron knuckles over his fingers and hit Mr. Colwell a severe blow with them upon his left temple. The young ruffian was arrested, and yesterday Justice CONNOLLY held him for trial upon a complaint for felonious assault.

THEFT OF LIQUOR.

Thomas Firth, a confectioner, living at Yorkville, was committed by Justice BROWNELL on Saturday to answer a charge of having stolen $125 worth of wines and liquors, belonging to Mr. Charles Nagle. The whole of the property was recovered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 16

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	96	
26,000	do	95¾	
2,000	do	96¾	
62,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Con	94	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con	89½	
4,000	do	89¾	
6,000	N.Y. St. 6s, '74 ex. Int	97	
10,000	Tenn. State 6's '90	74¾	
1,000	do	74½	
10,000	do	s30 74¾	
1,000	Virgin. State 6's	78	
4,000	do	c 78¾	
8,000	Miss'ri State 6's	66¾	
28,000	do	s30 66	
5,000	do	66	
1,000	M. S. 2d m. bds.	58½	
1,000	Goshen B. Bs.	79	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Ba.	99	
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	39¾	
20	Butchers & D. Bk.	119	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	92¾	
25	Mecon & W. R.	96	
25	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	86¼	
10	do	86¾	
150	N. Y. Cent. R.	78½	
100	do	s10 78¾	
50	do	s30 78¾	
200	do	c 78¾	
50	do	s15 78¾	
1,000	do	s30 78¾	
100	do	s5 78¾	
200	do	b30 78¾	
300	do	78¾	
40	do	78½	
250	Erie Railroad	33	
150	do	s30 32½	
400	do	b30 33¼	
200	do	b10 33	
100	do	s10 33	
200	Harlem R. Prf.	b30 38¾	
100	do	s30 38½	
100	do	s3 38¾	
350	Reading Railroad	43¾	
100	Mich. Central R.	58	
200	do	b30 58½	
50	do	57¾	
100	do	s30 57¾	
200	do	b3 57¾	
130	Chi. Bur. & Qnin. R.	72	
50	do	s10 71¾	
50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	16½	
20	do	16¾	
25	do	16¾	
50	do	16¾	
50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	36¾	
50	do	36¾	
400	do	b60 37	
200	do	b30 37	
150	do	s30 36¾	
150	do	36¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	c 80¾	
150	do	h10 81	
300	do	c 80¾	
100	do	b10 80¾	
100	do	b10 80¾	
5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94¾	
8	do	95	
150	Gal. & Chic. R.	70¾	
42	do	71	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	34¾	
950	do	34¾	
150	do	b10 34¾	
200	do	b30 34¾	
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	58	
150	do	67¾	
10	do	67½	
100	do	s30 67¾	
200	do	b30 67¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6's, 1881 Cpn.	94	
1,000	U. S. 6's, 1881. Reg.	96	
500	Tr. 12 ₱ c. Notes	103¾	
2,000	Missouri State 6s	66¾	
5,000	do	66¾	
5,000	do	b30 66¾	
1,000	Brook. C. W. I.	101¾	
6,000	E. R. 3d M. B. B.'83,	91	
40	Metropolitan Bank	104¾	
20	Pacific M. S. Co.	86¾	
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 78¾	
100	do	b4 78¾	
20	Hnd. River Railr'd	45½	
50	Harlem R. Pref.	38¾	
100	do	b30 38¾	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	b10 57¾	
50	Panama R.	s30 115½	
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	68	
10	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	16¾	
200	do	16¾	
25	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	37	
100	do	37½	
250	do	b10 37½	
50	do	b30 37¾	
250	Ill. Central R. S.	81	
100	do	b30 81¾	
16	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	95	
6	Gal. & Chic. R.	70¾	
100	do	71¾	

MONDAY, March 18—A. M.

There is a steady advance in the market value of the Funded Debt of the General Government, partly in consequence of the provision made in the Tariff Act of March 3, at the instance of Mr. SHERMAN, the Republican Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, whereby the new Administration will be spared the necessity of any sale of the six ₱ cent. Federal Debt of the United States at a rate less than the par value thereof. As this provision has been but imperfectly understood, even in Wall-street, we here republish it. It will be seen that it virtually substitutes a convertible Treasury paper, of the denomination of $50 and upward, interest payable semi-annually, of one or two years' date, whenever, after due advertisement, the offers for a six ₱ cent. Funded Stock are below par, or otherwise unsatisfactory to the Department of the Treasury. In the case of the remaining seventeen millions of the general loan authority of twenty-five millions, the discretion of accepting less than part is left unrepealed, but in this case, as in the special authority of ten millions under the Tariff act, and the old authority for $14,250,000 for funding the present outstanding Treasury Bills, the Secretary, after ten days' advertisement, is left free to decline all offers below par, if, in his judgment, a Convertible Treasury paper can be readily paid out to the public creditors or exchanged for Gold, at par. The convenience and popularity of such paper were amply tested during the Mexican War of 1846-47, and the holders thereof made a good thing for themselves, besides accommodating the Government at 6 ₱ cent. by availing of the Convertible privilege, whereby they secured a twenty-year 6 ₱ cent. Funded Stock at par, which afterwards sold at a very large premium.

We presume that Mr. SHERMAN and his party have also in view the further advantage of securing the participation of the largest number of the people in all parts of the country, in the Public Stocks of the Government in, sums as low as $50, if wanted, both directly by an exchange of Gold for this Convertible paper, and indirectly through the public creditors and the postal service. There is little question that the negotiation would be at once economical, convenient and popular, and the new Secretary of the Treasury, with such discretion in his power, will probably be disposed to avail of it if, on wanting further means for the support of the Government, he should find a direct issue of Funded Stock impracticable at or above par. When Mr. DIX accepted for $8,000,000 the best offers he could get, after ten days' notice, on an occasion of sudden and pressing emergency, no such alternative existed, as the present Act was not passed until the 2d March. The circumstance that as immediate advance of 5@6 ₱ cent. on the average award of that negotiation has taken place, and the large and wide-spread demand for the new Stock, which is now manifesting itself, go far to prove that the new Administration, with the alternative authority referred to, need not again subject the Government to the discredit of selling such a Stock below its par value.

The aggregate existing authority for negotiating for new end the funding of the old Loans of the United States, is to the amount of $41,250,000, and may be stated as follows:

1. Under the act of June, 1860, for $21,000,000, of which 6,750,000 has been issued, the balance being 14,250,000, in a twenty-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock not less than par, which act is so modified as to confine the use of the money to the payment at maturity of the present outstanding Treasury Bills of the Government; of which about $4,000,000 6 ₱ Cents mature in June, and $1,000,000 12@10 ₱ Cents meture in December and January. If, after 30 days' notice, the Money cannot be had for such Stock at par, the Department is now authorized to employ Treasury paper, of one or two years' date, interest payable semi-annually, convertible at or before maturity, at par, into such twenty-year Stock; the paper to be issued to the holders of the old Treasury paper, as public creditors, or exchanged for Gold to pay off such papar. The Bills to be of the denomination of $50 and upward, as applied for, and receivable at all times for Custome.

2. The general authority under the Act of February, 1861, for a 20-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock, for $25,000,000, of which $8,000,000 was immediately negotiated, the money applicable to the wants of the present or future fiscal years—the Stock to be awarded, in such sums as may be advertised for, after only ten days' notice. But if the offers are not satisfactory to the Department, be is authorized by the subsequent Act of March 2, to substitute Treasury paper, of one or two years' date, convertible into such Stock, or receivable at all times for Custome.

3. The authority under the Act of March 2, for $10,000,000 in a 20-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock, the money applicable to the wants of the Government only after the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1861. And in default of offers at or above par for such Stock, after 30 days' notice, the Department is authorized to substitute, as above, a Convertible Treasury paper of one or two years' date, receivable at all times for Customs.

FOURTH SECTION OF TARIFF ACT OF MARCH 2.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the proposals made for said loan, or for so much thereof as the exigencies of the public service shall require, shall not be satisfactory, the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is, authorized to decline to accept such offer if for less than the par value of the bonds constituting the said stock, and in lieu thereof, and to the extent and amount of the loan authorized to be made by this act, *to issue Treasury notes for sums not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi annually on the first days of January and July* in each year, at proper pieces of payment to be prescribed by the Secretary, with the approval of the President; *and under the like circumstances and conditions, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to substitute Treasury notes of equal amount for the whole or any part of ANY OF THE LOANS for which he is now by law authorized to contract and issue bonds. And the Treasury notes so issued under the authority herein given, shall be received in payment for all debts due to the United States when offered, and in like manner shall be given in payment for any sum from the United States, when payment in that mode is requested by the person to whom payment is to be made, or for their par value in coin.* And the faith of tha United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the stock or Treasury notes which may be issued under tha authority of this act; and tha sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of preparing the certificates of stock or Treasury notes herein authorized, to be done in the usual mode and under the restrictions as to employment and payment of officers contained in the laws authorizing former loans and issues of Treasury notes; *and it shall be of the option of holders of the Treasury notes hereby authorized by this act to exchange the same for the stock herein authorized, at par, or for bonds, in lieu of which said Treasury notes were issued*; Provided, That no certificate shall be exchanged for Treasury notes, or bonds, in sums less than five hundred dollars: And provided further, That the authority to issue the said Treasury notes, or give the same in payment for debts due from the United States, shall be limited to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and that the same may be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time within two years after the passage of this act; and that said notes shall cease to bear interest after they shall have been called in by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provision of this act.

The arrival of the *Arabia* late on Saturday afternoon happily reversed the painful concern which had been felt for a week or ten days for the safety of the *Australasian*. An accident to her machinery, when only three days out, placed the vessel under sail, and after attempting for six days to complete the Western passage, the master deemed it advisable to put back to Queenstown. The comparative ease and perfect safety to the ship and passengers with which this accident was overcome, maintain the proverbial good management and success of the Cunard line, which, in a twenty years' service has never lost the life of a single passenger.

The *Arabia* brought forward the overdue mails of the *Australasian*, and also most of the passengers. The gold, about $60,000 in amount, was not transferred, but the own treasure list of the *Arabia* amounts to $1,300,000. Her market advices are two business days later than the previous arrival of the *Etna*, but denote no particular change in Cotton and Breadstuffs. The latter continue in steady demand, without much speculative buying, and some American descriptions of Wheat and Flour are well maintained, considering the heavy arrivals, in consequence of the reduced deliveries from the English farmers. Trade in Cotton Goods at Manchester, is reported dull. The British exportations for the year 1860, show the unprecedented value of $679,210,000, or an increase of $28,155,000 over the former year, chiefly derived from Cotton and Woolen fabrics. Money is reported firm at 8 ₱ cent. in London, but no indications are given of a further advance by the Bank of England, as the West India supplies of Silver were equal to the reduced wants for British India and China, and the Australian and other receipts of Gold more than replaced the withdrawals from the Bank of England for the United States. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th of February, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,820,870	Increase, £169,263
Other deposits	12,109,781	Increase, 656,502
Rest	3,436,215	Decrease, 68,721
Government securities	6,770,776	Increase, 326,000
Other securities	20,569,958	Increase, 111,681
Notes unemployed	6,326,635	Increase, 280,990

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,518,110, being an increase of £30, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,208,721, showing an increase of £315,465, when compared with the preceding return. The English funds keep steady, and American Stocks are quoted without material alteration. A partial rise is noted in Illinois Centrals. From Paris, the Circular of Messrs. VANDEN BROEK, BROS. & Co. says:

"The Money Market has not varied during the week—Bank rate 7 ₱ cent., and offers on the Street at from 4¾ to 6 ₱ cent. Exchanges have manifested a limited activity in London and Vienna, but as we write the demand for the former is drooping. In American Securities we have had offered to us two or three large lots of Federal 6 ₱ Cents., and Maryland, Illinois and other State Bonds, but present New-York prices will not induce bargains."

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
United States 6 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	83 @ 85	
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cent	78 @ 80	
Do. 6 ₱ cent	68 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 cent., red. 1875	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. sinking fund do. 1875	67 @ 68	
Do. $100 shares, $40 paid	28¾ @ 27¾ d.	28½ ¾ ⅜
Do. ds. all paid	69 @ 71	70¼
Mich. Cen. con., 1869	85 @ 87	
Do. (s. fd) 1st m., '82	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. sinking fund) 1885	65 @ 78	
Do. $100 shares	12 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	84 @ 86	86 6
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c. con. bs, 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	70 @ 72x.c.	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₱ c., '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859,	85 @ 87	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱ c., '83, assent.	75 @ 77	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	57 @ 60	
Do. shares, assented	27 @ 28	
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	99 @ 101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	97 @ 99	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert	84 @ 86	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster.	89 @ 91	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	76 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

The following is the specie list of the *Arabia*:

M. Morgan & Sons, New-York	£70,000
Boonen Graves & Co., New-York	4,000
Estevez Govin & Bros., New-York	2,000
Dunham & Dimon, New-York	1,923
Capt. C. H. Mallory, New-York	1,500
Brown, Bros. & Co., New-York	50,000
Spofford, Tileston & Co., New York	6,000
John Ashbahs, New-York	400
Samuel G. Reed, & Co., New-York	1,500
Fras. Mccdonald & Co., New-York	520
H. D. Brookman & Co., New-York	1,000
Wm. Jones & Son, Portsmouth	1,400
L. Marx & Co., New-York	5,000
Ward & Co., New-York	1,000
Isaac Rich & Co., Boston	2,545
Order	12,000
John A. McGaw, New-York	1,000
Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New-York	8,000
R. C. Ferguson and others, New-York	49,500
August Belmont & Co., New-York	39,000
Peter D. Collins, New-York	434
Sewyer, Wallace & Co., New-York	466
Total	£259,189

The following is the California specie list of the *North Star*, arrived on Saturday afternoon:

Butcher & Bros.	$10,000	Naylor & Co.	$10,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	30,000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	14,700
Eppinger & Co.	4 600	Frank Baker	9,500
Newstadter Bros.	1,600	W. T. Coleman & Co.	52,500
Jacob Hecht & Bro.	3,225	J. Patrick & Co.	31,100
W. Heller & Co.	13,400	Strauss, Bros. & Co.	30,000
J. G. Parker & Son	9,000	Schuler & Bros.	21,000
F. Nickerson	8,000	H. Cohen & Co.	20 000
Newitt, Kittle & Co.	15,000	J. Heller & Bros.	9,700
Geo. B. Chase	15,000	R. Maedar & O. Adems	8,600
G. Tillon & Co.	2,000	R. Patrick	60,000
Baker & Morrill	10,000	O. Kelly & Co.	28,000
J. H. Coggshall	13,810	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
DeRham & Co.	40 856	Duncan, Sherm'n & Co	83,544
Order	13,998	Am. Ex Bank	30,000
Am. Ex. Bank	47,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	150,500
Jennings & Brewster	8,000		
Total			$815,524

Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co., of San Francisco, report, by this mail, as follows:

"Comparative ease promises to characterize the money market to-morrow. There is as yet a very moderate requirement, and available capital appears to be in pretty full supply. Engagements maturing are said to be light, and remittances from the interior have latterly shown some improvement. On unexceptionable collateral, the rate for Loans is pretty uniformly 2 ₱ cent., with an inclination in favor of borrowers. Sight Exchange on New-York continues to rule at 3 ₱ cent. Sterling Exchange, with a moderate business doing, is quotable at 48d. Bankers', and 49¾d. other 60 days' bills. In Mexican Dollars, since last reference, there have been transactions to the extent of about $58,000, at 9@9¼ ₱ cent. premium, principally at the former figure. Of the recent treasure shipments to Hong Kong, by the *Moonlight* and *A. J. Ramos*, $106,966 was in Mexican dollars, being made up from various imports since 1st inst., and leaving very few on hand. Gold Bars are in but moderate request, and, notwithstanding a light supply, are lower. We quote at 820@825 fine par. The transactions of the United States Branch Mint in this city, from 1st to 16th February, inclusive, show the following deposits and coinage: Gold Bullion deposited—weight after melting, ozs., 26,698 30; Coinage—Gold Double Eagles, $460,000."

The trade of the past week at New-York shows a further improvement in the sales making to the country. The Hotel arrivals are more numerous, and a considerable number of Western and Southwestern merchants, who were kept back by the gloomy political and financial embarrassments of the Winter are coming in to the help of the later trade. It is proper to repeat, however, that the improvement is but partially distributed among our dry goods jobbers and grocery people, as many of the former are still complaining not only of very light sales but poor collections. The importers are rather better employed this month in making sales of particular lines of foreign merchandise, which are affected by the new tariff after the 1st of April. In the Auction-rooms very fair prices are realized on such Goods. The current Import entries are much lighter than last season, and the trade begins to feel the influence of the extra cautions observed after our political troubles began in November, in shaping their orders for the Spring business. The Export movement, both here and from the Cotton ports, continues on a large scale, tending to keep down Exchange on London, although the Specie arrivals of the week caused a partial reaction of ¼ ₱ cent., the rates for Bank and Bankers' bills closing for Saturday's mail at 106@106¼ ₱ cent. Including the California steamer, the receipts of Gold were $3,380,000, but coming in chiefly after the Bank average was made up, the full effect will not be told on the official return of this afternoon. The Money market was sufficiently easy without this addition to the stock of Bullion, and in the absence of a sufficient offering of prime mercantile paper, temporary employment is sought for Money in Treasury Bills, which with the premium and accumulated interest advanced by the lender, scarcely pay the ordinary rate of 7 ₱ cent. To the Stock Exchange the supply of Money at 6 ₱ cent., at call, is reported easy. On the hypothecation of the New 6 ₱ cent. Federal Stock, 5 ₱ cent., in some instances, is accepted. This Stock, and also the Five ₱ cent. Stock of 1874, find ready buyers at advancing prices, the rise during the week being equal on each to 2@2½ ₱ cent. The private and Stock Exchange sales on Saturday amount to about $300,000. The political confidence of the Street has been improved by the reports from Washington to the effect that a peace policy will assuredly be pursued by the new Administration in dealing with the Southern difficulty, and the regular movements of business, as well as speculation, are less sensitive to "special" rumors by telegraph on this subject.

The Import entries at New-York of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,561,175, against $5,486,587 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,880,867 against $1,877,041. The Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports 138,000 bales, equivalent to an Exchange of $6,900,000.

According to the Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, for eight months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion) from July 1, 1860, to 28th Feb. ult., were of the value of $146,009,008
Add two weeks in March 5,153,965
Total entered to date $151,162,965
Against same time last year 166,063,705
Decrease since July 1 ..... $14,900,740

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles re-exported,) from July 1, 1860, to 28th Feb. ult., of the value of $81,872,000
Add two weeks in March 5,377,926
Total to date $87,249,926
Against same time last year 53,136,913
Increase to date $34,113,913

The Exports of Specie from New-York from July 1 last to date, are $21,772,000
Against same time last year 39,561,000
Decrease since July 1 ..... $17,789,000

The receipts of Gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$26,392,000
Foreign Gold direct	20,266,000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston	3,659,000
Total since 1st July	$50,317,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U

bales; 200 dry West Indies, 30 lbs., private terms; 1,500 dry Southern, 16@18 lbs., 11c.@12c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 300 dry Mexican, 20 lbs., private terms; 200 dry Payta, 28 lbs., 15c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Western Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,825 dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 13 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Association Slaughters, 65@80 lbs., 7½c., cash; 200 Western Slaughters, 72 lbs., 6¾c., cash; 400 Country Slaughters, 65 lbs., private terms; 600 wet salted Para, 54 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 315,400, (same time last year 284,400—year before, 74 350,) and 757 bales Celestia Cow and Buffalo, 4,300 Horse, 3,000 East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's movemen's in this line Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDENMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Leather is moving modarately and steadily at prevailing low rates. Oak Sole in fair demaud at unchanged prices. Weekly receipts of sole leather about 24,000 sides. Boots and Shoes—Stock in dealers' hands moderate; manufaeturers worklog eautiously."

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unehanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales were made of only 70 bbls. New-Orleans, at 33c.@34c.; and 40 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 18c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was inactive and cheaper today; sales 250 bbls., at $16 50@$16 62½ for Mess, and $12 50@12 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Hogs and Bacon are unchanged. Abont 120 pkgs. Cnt Meats fonnd buyers at 8c.@8¾c. for hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in demand and is steady. The day's transactions add up 550 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is unaltered; sales of 105 bbls. at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 00 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in reqnest at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been inactive, here, to-day. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales ware made of 2,000 bushels Clover, at $4 75@$5; and 300 bushels Timothy, at $2 75@$3 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,400 hhds., shiefly Cuba, at 4½c.@5¼c.; 205 boxes Havana, at 5½c.@6c.; and 689 hhds. Melado, at 2½c.@3c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—The market exhibits no important changes. The week's sales include 23 bales San Juan Deer, at 42c; 16 bales Central American and 4 bales Angostura, on private terms; 150 bales Curacoa Goat, at 50c.; 27 bales Tampico, 260 lbs., at 34c., cash, less 5 ₱ cent.; and 20 bales Vera Cruz, at 35c., 6 months.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at 17¼c.@17¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The eogagements, to-day, were quite moderate, though shippers have had any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d., ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 11-32d.@ ¾d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d @12d., ₱ bush. Resin, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tallow, 40s., ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12¾d @13½d., ₱ bushel. Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d., ₱ tierce; and Banon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s. Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Galway, 15,000 bushels Grain, by the steamship *Prince Albert*, on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two ships, 960 and 1,400 tons, now bound to England, from Quebec to London, Deals at £5, (the first last year, April, 95, was made at £4 7s 6d.;) one, 810 tons, now at Boston, hence for Liverpool or London, £3,600; ship *Competitor*, 871 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., about $13,000; ship *Electric Spark*, just arrived from Baker's Island, with 1,720 tons Guano, to Havre, without breaking bulk, @6 ₱ ton; a bark, 280 tons, from Havana to Cuba for orders. Sugar, £3 10s.; a schooner, 1,500 bbls., to Port au-Prince and back from South side Cuba, $1,500; one, 161 tons, to Antigua, thence to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sogar 45c. and Molasses $3, eargo out free; ooe, 122 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; a brig, 200 tons, to the Windward, 50c., and back from North side Cuba, 40c. and $3; a schoooer, 250 tons, from Jacksooville to North side Cuba, $10, and back to New-York, 38c. and $3; one, 1,300 bbls., to St. Jago and back, $1,100; one from St. Jago to New-York, 40c. and $3; one, 1,500 bbls. to north side Cuba and back, $1,100, or if from the south side, $1,200; a brig, 276 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 200 lous, from south side Cuba to New-York, 40c., and molasses $3 on, and $3 50 under deek; one, 217 tons, to Havaoa, with privilege of a second port and back, 40c. and $3; a brig, 200 tons, to south side and back, 38c. and $3; a schoooer to Cardanas and back, 40c; eoa, 150 tons, to Havana, $500; a brig, 327 tons, to Matanzas, $700; ship *Harry of the West*, 998 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, and back from Chincha Islands to Hamptou Roads, for orders; a brig to Lisbon, tobacco and wheat; a bark to Havana, stoue; a schoouer, 400 tons, from Charleston to Rio Janeiro, and bank to United States: one, 189 tons, to Gibraltar, Malta and one other port, aod back; a brig, 173 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Porto Rico and back to Naw-York; and one, 200 tons, and a schooner, 173 tons, from Matchias to Porto Rieu, and back to New-York, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	From	For	
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 20
Baltic	New-York	Kingston, Ja.	Mch 20
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hiberuia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Apl 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Niagara*, at Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 1¼ P. M., and 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, Mistended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at	6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Steamboat	3 P. M.
Way through Boston mail closes at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO PUBLISHERS.

PREMIUM PLATES—Capital subjects for presentation or prize plates—almost new—by the first artists here and in England. The steels for sale or copies supplied to publishers at a low figure. Address "LINE AND STIPPLE," Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY Schools, will be issued about the 1st of April, called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, containing about 300 pages of choice songs, solos, duetts, trios, quartettes and choruses, many of them written expressly for this work beside some 30 pages of the elements of music. This will be the best book ever issued for seminaries, academies and public schools. It is compiled by Horace Waters, author of "Sabbath School Bells," No. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 490,000 copies in 28 months. The price of this book will be 20 cents by the 100 paper covers, 30 cents bound. Liberal discount to the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER PLATED WARE, No. 20 John st.

Plated German-silver and White Metal Tea Sets, Entree Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Soap Tureens, Dish Covers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Bowls, Casters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, &c.
HIRAM YOUNG.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER FOR 1861,

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New York, No. 189 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ON

any of the Federal Departments, before Congress or the Court of Claims, or against any foreign government; and debts, legacies, inheritances, &c., in the United States, as well as foreign countries, efficiently prosecuted and recovered, by the undersigned, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States and Consul General of Ecuador.
AARON H. PALMER.
WASHINGTON, Feb., 1861.

ARTICLES DU VOYAGE.—TRAVELING trunks, bags, hat cases, dress trunks, ladies' shooping and traveling bags, basah baskets, portmounaies, dressing cases, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

MUSICAL.—A PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO and vocal music, wishes to obtain board and apartments in a private, respectable family, where his services as teacher may be required, as an equivalent for the same. The highest references given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

PLANTS FOR SALE.—SYRINGO, CALYCUNthus, Wisteria, Snowballs, Bignaalas, Pyrus, Japonicas, Cercoras, Spireas, Magnolias, Lilacs. Herbaceous Plants, and a good variety of Roses, &c. Call at the corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway, or 79th-st. and Broadway.
DAVID CLARK

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 90 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Calorie Engine Agency, No. 144 Duane-st., New-York.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESroom are removed to No. 190 William st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size, for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.
M. O. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers. No. 190 William st.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depot of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, Nos. 42 and 44 Cherry-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, betweeo tha ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The next term opens April 15. Terms, including board, tuition, vocal music, drawing and Calisthenics, $250 per year. No extra charges except for modern languages, music and oil painting. The school is delightfully located on Strawberry Hill, affording an attractive and beautiful home, as well as many advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors and Lecturers from New-York City are engaged at the school. For circulars apply to
MISS AIKEN, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdongal, an Washington-square. Twelve professors and 300 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term beslos Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman and wife, on a fine farm in a beautiful village, within a few hours' journey of this City, will take into their family a small nnmber af pupils at either sex, nnder the age of fourteen, provide comoetent teachers, and efford them all the advantages of a first-class school. Every satisfactory reference as to position aod character will be afforded by calling on W. S. HOTCHKISS, at the affice of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pina-st.

HAND-WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, guarantees by his new system of handwriting to remove stiffness or trembling from the worst conditioned haud, and give a rapid business hand-writing. Redneed terms $5. Class for bank clerks, 4 o'clock P. M. Book-keeping, $10.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—First class school for both sexes. Location healthy and beautiful. Pupils received for the Summer Term until tha 1st of May. For Circulars, address the Principal,
Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A COMMODIOUS AND COMpletely furnished Boarding School withiu City reach, for 125 students with a repotatiou of ten year's successful mauagement, for sale or to reut. Address K. L. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergan County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per qnarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under tan, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at 469 Hudson-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH—in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES employment; is accomplished as an organist, church singer, contributor or corrector of manuscript, teacher of music, piano, melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, composition and cortician, drawing, painting; as copyist, letter writer, accountant, reader aloud, companion to some lady of standing, &c., &c. Has abundance of testimonials, experience, refereace to patrons and prominent persons. Salary secondary, hat accurately proportioned to the attractiveness of the situation. Address INTERVIEW, Box No. 16 Brooklyn, N. Y.

A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL TEACHER of nine years' experience, desires a situation as Principal of an Institution where a liberal salary will be paid, or where there is an opportunity to receive an equivalent income. He is now in charge of a flourishing private school, which has increased within the past six months nearly two hundred per cent. For peculiar reasons he desires a change. He has been connected with one of the best schools in New-England for a number of years, and can refer to distinguished educators in various parts of the country. Address TEACHER, No. 8 Henry-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN ONE OF THE best schools in this City, will be glad to devote an hour or two daily to private instruction in English, French or classics. Best of references given, and liberal terms expected. Address A. P., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris, who speaks very little English, a situation as janitor or any other kind of employment around a School or Seminary; will render himself as useful as possible to the teachers and scholars. Address L., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms. No. 208 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $125, $165, $235, $280, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 208 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
C. C. DOBSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,

Each lesson to be one perfect tune, of tha pupil's choice. The pupil guaranteed a good player in twelve lessons.
GEO. C. DOBSON,
No. 192½ Varick-st.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BEOTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Ware-rooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered tha best Pianos manufactured, and are warrated for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

HORACE WATERS' MUSIC STORE, NO. 333 Broadway, to be torn down—Warth-st to be widaned—in consequence of which tha extensiva stock af Pianos, Melodeons, Alexaudre Organs, and all kinds af Musical Merchandise, will be sold at extremely low prices. Six-octava second-hand Pianos at $60; 6¾-octava, $100; 6¾ octave, $120; 7-octave, $145, 7-octave, been used but a few months, $175; 7-octava Gilbert Æolian Piano, elagantly carved, price $600 new, will be sold for $325; second-hand Melodeons, $25 to $55. Twenty new 7-octave Pianos and ten new Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $35 to $150. One 7 octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

A SUPERB FULL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte for sala at a sacrifice, richly finished with round corners, beautiful carved case, grand circular scale, overstrung bass, rich inlaid plate, most beautiful tone; made by one of the best City makers, and fully warranted; in use two months, and in without spot or blemish; to be appreciated must be seeu and triad; price $190. Apply at the dwelling, No. 676 6th-av., near the late Crystal Palsce, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., for three days. N. B.—Has packing-box for shipping.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, lor sala, to let, or sold on installments on favorahla terms. Snperior Harmoniums, eoe, two, ar three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Ootiage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

MR. NUGENT, PROFESSOR OF THE piano-forte, harmony and composition, has a few hours disengaged for advanced pupils. Mr. NUGENT visits Brooklyn TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Address No. 21 2d-av. N. B.—Mr. NUGENT'S last Ballad, "The Last Farewall," is just out, and may be had af H. Waters.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. WILLETT'S Music-store, No. 539 Broadway

AS ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST OF EXPERIance and ability, whose engagement will expire an the first of May, would like a situation in some Protestant Church in this City or vicinity. Address M. G. W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS ALTO SINGER.—A YOUNG LADY FROM New-England, with highest references, desires an engagement to sing Alto in some prominent Church; is accustomed to the Episcopal hnt is not particular what order. Address M. S. W., No. 68 West 19th-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., cor. 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Prices, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $500.

WANTED—AS CHORISTER IN A CITY CHURCH, one who has experience as a leader of singing, and who has a tenor voice. Address M. S. S., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of PIANOS for SALE or HIRE.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering to their Retail Trade,
At very LOW PRICES, their
LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,
Consistiog, in part, of
BARNSLEY, SCOTCH and IRISH LINEN GOODS of every description.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS,
PLAID, STRIPED, and PLAIN JACONETS,
SWISS and MULL MUSLINS,
ORGANDIES and TARLETANS.
ALSO,
A full stock of
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
All of the best make.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

SPRING SHAWLS,
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
LYONS BROCHES,
STELLAS,
EMBROIDERED NOUVEAUTE,
BAREGE ANGLAISE SHAWLS, GRENADINE SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
Incinding all the
LATEST NOVELTIES IN SPRING SHAWLS.
Also at Store Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
RICHEST STOCK OF THE SEASON!
Medinas, Barege Anglaise Brocbé, Mozambiques, Grenadines, Challies, Poplins Sole, Gros Odier Prints, Organdie Illnmine; also a large assortment of
TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,
and Low-Priced Dress Goods in great variety.
Also at Store Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad aad from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $1 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.
BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.
Have just opened
5 CASES SPRING SILKS, 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 75 cts.
5 CASES FINE BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, 5s., very cheap.
3 CASES CHINE, RICH PATTERNS, 6s., great reduction.
5 CASES SPLENDID GRAY SILKS at $1, $1 25 per yard.
Also, a great variety of PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK SILKS AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
are now offering at
15
18
20
and 25
CENTS PER ROLL,
their fina satin Paper Hangings, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, chambers, halls, &c.
Parties desiring workmen can he supplied with tha best at low prices.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will apen on MONDAY, March 18,
566 English Thread Lace Collars, from 75c. to $2; 1,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 2s. 6d. to 14s. Also, Medallion Lace Collars and Sets, in great variety.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

EARLY SPRING WRAPPERS,
Of varians materials
and newest shapes,
now apened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

859. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
359. KELTY'S 359.
BROADWAY.

359. DRAPERIES, 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OR
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE,
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND,
BUFF AND WHITE BOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN
SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, &c.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Offer their entire Spring Importations at retail,
OF
JOHN HENNING'S
Very superior manufacture of ⅝, ¾ and ⅞ Double Damask Napkins, and
2¼, 3, 3¼, 4 and 5 yards long
TABLE CLOTHS,
Of the finest quality,
At a large reduction from any previous prices.
Also, extra quality Linen Sheetings.
11-4 reduced from 6s. to 4s. per yard.
11-4 reduced from 9s. to 7s. 6d. per yard.
11-4 redneed from 11s. to 8s. 6d per yard.
12-4 redneed from 9s. to 7s. per yard.
12-4 redneed from 10s. to 7s. 6d. per yard.
12-4 redneed from 11s. to 8s. per yard.

WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find a large assortment of
MERRIMAC, SPRAGUE'S, PACIFIC, DONNELL'S, AMERICAN
AND OTHER NEW STYLES SPRING PRINTS,
MANCHESTER AND PACIFIC
DELAINES AND CHALLIES, the last New Patterns.
(Confined Styles.)
ALSO,
All the Popular Styles of
7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4,
BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
PICKS, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, COTTONADES,
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
CASSIMERES, &c.
For sale for cash or approved six months' Credit.
At unprecedentedly low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

IMMENSE ADVANTAGES
TO BE GAINED
BY PURCHASING
RICH LACES, and
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At the present
FEARFULLY REDUCED PRICES.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes LACES, from 1s. per yard and upwards, just opened.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs, entirely new.
Black Lace Veils, Coffures and Barbes, in great variety.
P. S.—We are now opening
OUR NEW SPRING GOODS.
Bought at panic prices, all of which we intend offering
AT SMALL ADVANCES
on cost, in order to affect
AN EARLY CLEARING,
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts', No. 429 Broadway.

WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find
500 CASES FULL MADDER PRINTS,
Handsome Quality, at 5c. per yard nat.
(Regular price, 6¾c.)
300 Cases Extra Quality at 5¾c. per yard net.
(Regular price, 7c.)
200 CASES FINEST, at 6¼c. per yard net.
(Regular price 7½c.)
50 BALES DORNETT FLANNELS, at 12c. per yard net.
(Value, 14c. and 17c.)
With a full line of other
ATTRACTIVE DOMESTIC GOODS,
At equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Before removing to our new store, April 1, we will close out all the stock we can, at prices much less than can be found anywhere else. We would also return thanks for the very liberal patronage we have enjoyed for the last 18 years, and will endeavor to make
No. 783 Broadway, one door from 16th-st.,
as popular as the present number.
RICHMOND,
No. 567 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have opened a full supply of every description
of
MOURNING GOODS,
At Popular Prices.

CORSETS, CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. CELGER'S has received her new Spring stock, and is selling beautiful fitting corsets at $1; also, two cases of real Paris patent Warleys, at reduced prices. Corsets and Skirts made to order. Handsome Skirts, $1. Old skirts made over or taken in exchange. N. B.—Ladies waited upon at home. No. 867 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES,
Five and Seven Flounces and Double Jupe.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on
MONDAY,
their entire stock of
BAREGE ROBES,
At the following low prices:
Barege Robes at $2, former price $4 50.
Barege Robes at $3, former price $7.
Barege Robes at $4, former price $8 to $10.
Barege Robes at $5, former price $10 to $12.
Barege Robes at $6, former price $12 to $15.
Barege Robes at $7, former price $16 to $17.
Barege Robes at $8, former price $18 to $20.
The above reduction is positive.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
viz:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.
These goods have been selected with great care for the City trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
The entire balance of their wholesale and retail stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING
600 pieces MERRIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOES at 8 cts. per yard.
400 pieces RICH PRINTED DELAINES, at 12½ to 15 cts. per yard—usual price 20 to 25 cts.
750 pieces BLEACHED SHIRTING, from 6 to 11 cts. per yard.
700 pieces FINE IRISH LINEN, at 20 cts. per yard and upward.
800 dozen DAMASK NAPKINS, $1 per dozen and upward.
670 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, at $1 and upward.
1,100 pieces PLAIN PLAID and FIGURED CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK, JACONET, MULL and SWISS MUSLINS and BRILLIANTS, at and under cost.
150 pieces COTTON and WOOL and ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, at 12½ cts. per yard and upward.
600 dozen Best Quality PARIS KID GLOVES, at 75 cts. per pair.
7,000 dozen COTTON, MERINO and LAMBS' WOOL STOCKINGS, $1 per dozen and upward.
SILK HOSIERY IN GREAT VARIETY,
At a great Sacrifice on Cost.
UNDER GARMENTS IN EVERY VARIETY,
At a Great Sacrifice.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
COLORED SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY,
At 40 cts. per yard and upward.
SILK and VELVET ROBES at less than half price.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
At a Great Reduction.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON COST.
A FEW ANTIQUE CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
From $30 to $40, worth from $100 to $150 each.
BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA PLAID and OTHER SHAWLS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
MOURNING GOODS, GREATLY REDUCED
7,000 yards PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS, at 18½ cts. per yard—usual price 30 cts.
8,000 yards PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 20 cts. per yard—usual price 40 cts.
6,000 yards best quality CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIES, 37½ cts. per yard—usual price 65c.
500 rich ORGANDIE ROBES, $2 50 per Robe, and upward, very elegant and desirable styles.
1,000 BAREGE ROBES, very choice styles, at LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
GRENADINES BY THE YARD, and GRENADINE ROBES, IN GREAT VARIETY,
At a Great Sacrifice on Cost.
100 pieces BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 10 cts. per yard, worth 18¾ cts.
450 pieces SUMMER POPLINS, at 10 cts. per yard.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c.,
At a Great Reduction.
ALSO
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MARCH 18,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
A great variety of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGE ANGLAIS, SILKS, &c., &c.,
Not before exhibited.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SPRING TRADE IN MUSLINS,
AND WHITE GOODS,
R. H. MACY
SIXTH AVENUE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
NOW OPENING
AUCTION LOTS—1,000 doz. Linen Napkins, $1 a dozen.
AUCTION LOTS—1,000 doz. Linen Doyiles, 56 cts. a doz.
AUCTION LOTS—600 pcs. Jaconet, good quality, 10 cts. a yard.
5000 pieces better Jaconet, 1s., worth 20 cts.
Full line Towels, very cheap.
Full line Swiss Muslins; Bookdo.
Tarletans, Bishop Lawns, Fine Flannels, Linens, Linen Bosoms.
AUCTION LOTS—1,000 pieces DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Terms Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Savan Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Wife's Secret.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Knights of the Round Table.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Owlet; Or, The Royal Highwayman—Brian Boroihme.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Une Allumette entre Deux Feux—Intermede Musicale—Un Monsieur qui suit Les Femmes.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Cordova's Lecture—The Prince's Visit.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Notwithstanding the epperent certainty with which the announcements relative to the proposed execution of Fort Sumpter have been promulgated, it appears, after all, that there is no certainty about it. Our correspondent telegraphs positively that no final order for the withdrawal of the troops hee been given, and that it is by no means certain yet that any such order will be issued. Meantime the Southern Commissioners remain in Washington awaiting the action of the Administration on their application for recognition. It is understood that they express strong hopes of a peaceful solntion of the difficulties, though the precise ground on which such a hope is based does not et present clearly eppeer.

Nothing of special importance occurred in the Senate on Saturday. Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, caused to be read a supplemental report from the Special Committee of the House on the abstracted bonds, in which they exonerate that gentleman from any imputations npon his integrity, which may have been conveyed in the main report, and say he is rather entitled to thanks for his aid to the Government. The vote on Mr. Douglas' resolution, relative to the Southern fortifications, wes postponed until Monday, it being understood that two or three gentlemen wished to speak on the subject. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, desired to consider his resolutions relative to the quartering of troops in Washington, but the Senate decided to go into Executive Session.

The Southern "Congress," in eccordance with the policy with which the secesion movement wss started, of rewarding those who played the most prominent parts, has appointed Judge Magrath, of South Carolina, to a position similar to tbst which he filled under the Federal Government—District Judge for South Carolina. The other Judges appointed are Jackson for Georgia, Harris for Mississippi, Semmes for Louisiaaa, Hemphill for Texas, and Finley for Florida. These names will all be recognized as those of men who have made themselves prominent in the cause of disunion. The "Congress" adjourned on Friday night.

The Louisiana Convention have decided that it would be too dangerous an experiment to submit the new Constitution of the "Confederate States" to the people for their acceptance or rejection, and have accordingly refused to do so, 74 to 26. It is evident, from the tenor of our dispatches from New-Orleans, that a division is rapidly being formed which will eventually terminate in the construction of two parties—one for reconstruction, and the other for perpetuel separation. The Union element in the State, although overslaughed in the Convention, is very formidable, and will make itself felt and respected.

From Texas *via* New-Orleans, we have news of the evacuation of Fort Brown on the 12th inst., by the Federal troops, who left on the *Daniel Webster* for Key West and Tortugas. Camp Cooper has been surrendered to the State forces. The Federal troops were allowed to march to San Antonio, where the public arms and property were to be delivered to the Texas authorities. Several hundred of the State troops had enlisted for six months' service.

The Charleston *Courier* of Thursday announces the commissioning of the *Lady Davis* as the first war vessel of the Southern Confederacy. She is armed with 24-ponnders, and is nnder the command of Lieut. T B. Huger, seconded by Lieuts. Dozier and Grimball, all lste of the Federal Government.

The Cunard steemship *Arabia*, from Liverpool March 2, calling at Queenstown March 3, arrived here on Saturday evening. From the latter port she hrings gratifying intelligence of the safety of the screw steamer *Australasian*, the protracted absence of which has caused mnch anxiety, that vessel having left Liverpool on the 16th nlt., without, until this news arrived, having been heard from. Her voyage, it appears, after her departnre from Cork, was attended by a constant succession of gales and bad weathch, which, however, he contrived to breast, until a fractnre of the screw rendered further progress against head winds impossible. There was no course but to retrace her track under sail; and, fortunately, she reached Queenstown harbor in time to admit of her mails and passengers being forwarded hither by the *Arabia*. The obliging kindness of Capt. Stone, and the other officers of the latter vessel, are the topic of grateful remark among the passengers. The general news from Europe is not important. The Syrisn quastion had again been debated in the British House of Commons, the drift of sentiment being strongly adverse to a prolongation of the Franch occnpation. It was supposed the Emperor would be inclined to yield to the pressure, and recall the troops early in the Spring. France is occupied with the clerical insurrection against Government in regard to the Roman question, and more immediately with a pastoral letter of tha Bishop of Poictiers, in which the prelate stigmatizes the Emperor as the "Polctiers Prelate." The controversy had become very bitter and animated, and its excitement had reached the Senate, where Prince Napoleon had nttered radical opinions. No fresh events of interest had occurred in Italy. The Italian troops were occupying the heights above the citadel of Messina, and unless the foreign Powers should intervene, the siege would commence at once. From Russia the unwelcome annonncement comes that the rumor of a design to promulgate on the 2d inst. the ukase liberating the serfs, was nnfounded. Order agala reigns in Warsew, where the victims of the late popular nprising had been huried with great solemnity, and apologetic eddresses to the Emperor had been voted unanimously hy the corporation.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure which left San Francisco on the 21st of February, reached this port on Saturday evening. She brings $815,524 in treasnre. A list of tha consignees will be found in onr money column. The California news by this arrival has been anticipated overland, and telegraphed from Fort Kearney. Our nsual news-packages from the Sonth Pacific and Central America failed to reach us, and we are consequently without later advices from those points.

In the New-York State Senate, Saturday, the bill making appropriations for the support of Government was reported favorahly. So were the bills altering the plan of this City; for suppressing intemperance and regulating the sale of intoxicating liqnors; for the prosecution of vagrants and other criminals in this City; relative to crimes of murdor and arson committed prior to May 1, 1860, and amending the act to establish regulations for this port. The bill anthorizing the sale of the Qnarantine lands was ordered to a third reading. Two petitions were presented in the Assembly in favor of retaining the present site for the New-York Post office. Among the bills reported favorably in this House was one anthorizing the construction of street railroads in Syracuse. A report against the bill to reduce the ferriage on tha Brooklyn Ferry Company's hoats, was agreed to. A bill was introduced, authorizing a railroad in this city, in Honston, Hammersly, West, Spring, McDougal, Prince, the Bowery, Stanton and Mangin-streets. Others were introduced incorporating the Pneumatic Letter and Parcel Delivery Company, to do business in New-York and Kings County, and providing for the relief of surviving partners, by allowing them for the cost and labor of closing up business. A resolntion reviving the old Grinding Committee, was lost. It was resolved, that after to-morrow, three sessions should be held daily, except Setnrdays, and the Assembly adjourned.

The Sons of Erin celebrated St. Patrick's Dey yesterdey with hecoming religious ceremonies. High Mass was said in the Cathedral, but, owing to the non-arrival of the *James Adger*, Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, could not presch tha penegyric of St. Petrick. The usual dinners, festivities and military parade will teke place to-day.

Rev. Archbishop Hughes delivered an address before the Catholic Library Associstion at Irving Hall lest evening, upon the subject of the charity of the Irish netion. Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, was edvertised to lecture on the occasion, hut not arriving in season, the Archbishop supplied his place.

In the Surrogete's Court the will of Mary Whitworth wes, on Seturdey, admitted to Probete, leaving e number of lots et Fordham to St. Vincent's Hospital, and a residue of the estate to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylnm. Three hundred dollars are left to Archbishop Hughes for the benefit of poor young men preparing for the Catholic priesthood.

The Stock dealings of Seturday were rather dull on the speculative Shsre list; prices steady. In Federal Stock, a large business wes done hoth at the Board and on the Street. New Federal Sixes, registered, sold et 96 per cent. There was some discussion on the Street in reference to the probability of the use, hereafter, of Convertible Treasury Bills, of $50 and upward, by the new Administration, es provided hy the fourth section of the Tariff ect of Merch 2, in piece of accepting less then per for s six per cent. Stock. We republish this important section in our Money review this morning.

An active demand prevailed for most kinds of Breadstuffs; prices of Flour and Wheet advenced a shade. A limited husiness was transacted in Cotton. Provisions, Seed, Molasses, Fish, Hemp, Hops, Metels, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice and Spices, Sugers, Raisins, end Whisky were in lively request. The freight engagements were quite moderate, with 353 vessels of all classes in port, and rates tending decidedly downward.

About Fort Sumpter.

There is probably not a partiole of truth ln the report so widely circulated that ordsrs have been issued to Major Anderson to surrender Fort Sumpter. Indeed, we have good reason, if not suthority, for eaying that, in spite of all that has been said on the subject, the proposition to eurrender that fort has not heen coneidered, *nor even made*, in the councils of the President at Washington.

In the Inaugural Mr. Lincoln proclaimed hie purpose to use ths force at his command to hold, occupy and possess the forts and other property belonging to the United States. The only question which has been discnssed in the Csbinet, eo far as Fort Snmptar is coacsrned, is how this pledge can be fulfillsd. Instead of proposing its enrrender, the President has called upon the proper Depsrtments for information as to the meane of reinforcing it. He deeires and intends to retain it, and will use all the means at his command, and resort to every measure which the law and the public good will sustain him in employing, for the accomplishment of that end. His desiree to reinforce Fort Sumpter with hoth men and provisions; and has taken the first step towards executing that design, hy calling upon the proper military authorities for information as to the force required for that purpose.

It is underetood that Major Anderson regards it as nesrly impossible for any vessel to reach the gates of Fort Sumpter, in face of the batteries erected to gusrd the entrance of the harhor. No matter what armament she might carry, nor what destruction she might cause, she would inevitably he sunk before reaching the Fort. If thia opinion, howevsr, ehould provc to he lncorrect, and one or more vessels ebould reach the gates, the fires of three heavy batteries could he concentrated upon that point and render their disemharkation impossible without fearful loss, if not the entire destruction of the force. It will be remembered thst while firing blank cartridges for practice at Morris Island, not long since, one of the guns proved to have been shotted, and the ball struck the threshold of the gate of Fort Sumpter. A prompt apology wes made on the pretext that the shot was accidental;—but it is not easy to load a cannon with ball accidentally; and it is much more likely that it was deemed important to test the range and aim of guns, trained upon a particular point for a specific purpose. Whether accidental or not, the shot proved the feasibility of destroying any force that might land at the gates of the Fort.

It becomes indispensshle, therefore, to *take these hostile batteries* as the first step towards reinforcing the Fort. Upon this point, we believe, the Preeident and his Cahinet are agreed. Every military and naval officer who has heen consulted concurs in the opinion that a force must be landed sufficient to take these hatteries,—and that a reinforcing vessel can only enter the harhor after this has been accomplished. The next point, therefore, ie, what force is reqnired for this purpose? Major Anderson, we believe, thinks it could not be done with lees than 20,000 men,—while Gen. Scott believee it may he attempted, with a fair probability of success, with 12,000. It is not probable that the President will act against the advice, or disregard the opinion, of the Commanding General; he will, therefore, not attempt to reinforce the Fort with leee than this force, properly supported by vessels of war.

The next question to be decided, therefore, is whether he has anthority, under the law, to raise ench a force; and this, we presume, is the point on which his action will turn. If he has such authority, he will probably exercise it and reinforce the Fort. If not, we presume he will scarcely be expected to make the attempt. The lest Congress, it is well known, failed to pass any law enlarging his powers with reference to the present emergency. Whether laws already in existence give him that authority, is a point on which the opinion of his Attorney-General will be required. If that is favorable, we shall look for immediate and vigorous measures for the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter. If it is unfavorahle, and Msjor Anderson is compelled, either with or without an engagement, to surrender the Fort, it will only show with what success the last Administration pursued its policy of disarming the Government, and placing it at the absolute mercy of the Southern traitors.

The Last Southern Bugaboo.—Ever anxious to chronicle any fact threatening the interests of Northern commerce, the *Herald* of yesterday promdly announcea that "an asaociation of Southern merchants is busily engaged in locating sites for all kinds of factories, with the assistance of competent engineers, where the indispensable water-power can be made available." This is an old story, and has lost its force. The *Herald* should get up some better scarecrow. Southern men have always been "locating sites" for factories never destined to he huilt, and getting np programmes and prospectuses for "direct trade with Europe" on a grand scale. When the *Herald* wishes next time to really astonish and alarm onr manufacturers, let it announce and prove that a single factory has been commenced in the South on any one of the sites located by this "association" and its "competent engineere."

Rynders and Roosevelt.

While the Presidsnt has an undonhted right to weigh carefully the claims of all candidates for Federal employment, there are two of Mr. Buchanan's appointees in this City whose instant removal is demanded alike by humanity and justice. We refer to Marshal Isaiah Rynders and District-Attorney Roosevelt, two officials under whose benignant and fostering protection the Slavé-trade has established itself amongst ns as a secnre and infinential business-interest,—the merchants engaged therein being carefnlly screened from view, and any prisoners taken on the Coast of Africa having before them the absolute certainty of release, either on account of eome accidental flaw in the indictment as drawn hy Roosevelt, or through the accidental leaving open of some door by the neglect of Rynders or his dspnties.

Not many months ago, it will he remembered, a New-York slaver, named the *Cora*, wss captnred off ths Coast of Africa with a cargo of nearly seven hundred slaves on hoard. This vessel had been seized as a slaver before her departure from New-York; hut her Captain and nominal owner, one Latham, *alias* Ruiz,—a notorious and desperate Slave-trader, who had previously heen arrested for a similar offence—managed to "convince" the U. S. Marshal that the vessel was ahout starting on a legitimate voyage; and the Marehal, heing donhtless satisfied, permitted her to proceed to eea. We next hear of her as being captured hy one of the war steemers attached to our African Squadron, and she was sent back to this port in charge of s prize crew, and with two of her mates on board as prisoners. Why the Cptain was not sent along with his mates, no one can tell; and why nona of tha crew had been sent to serve as witnesses, was only explainable on the hypothesis that it wse not intended these officers should he convicted.

So clear was the case, and so utterly hopelese did it appear that District-Attorney Roosevelt could svoid obtaining a coaviction, if the case were allowed to go to trial, that we felt jnstified, on the first statement of the facts, in pnblishing our belief that the prisoners would be sliowed to escape;—nay more, thst they would be drivan out of the prison, if necessry, hy those charged with their custody, in order to avoid any chance of their turning State's evidence against the wealthy commercial firms eugaged in this lnhnman traffic. The day after this article appeared, we heard that ths firet mate of the *Cora* had escaped during the night previous, having squeezed himself through a cabin window not large enough to admit one of his legs, and then swimming to shore naked, a distance of more than half a mile, with a high tide rnnning and a heavy drift of ice in the river. This was the story told by Rynders and his people, who should have had the man in jail upon dry land, lnstead of leaving him on board the vessel; hnt a littls subsequent investigation showed quite clearly enough that a boat had run along side the *Cora* during the night, and taken off the first mate,—probably with all the honors due to a distinguished passenger.

This was pretty strong confirmation of our prediction; hut District-Attornay Roosevalt gave still stronger a few days subsequently, when he announced unhlnshingly ln Court that public sentiment had undergone a great change in relation to the Slave-trade, no longer regarding it as a crime, but rather as a venial misdsmeanor; and publicly etating in his official capacity that Mr. Buchanan so warmly sympathized in thie change of view that, under no possible circumstances, would the Old Public Functionary allow sentence for this crime in its first degree to be executed. It was evidently in reply, and as a rehuke to thie monetrous doctrine, that Judge Smalley, a week or two after that, in his memorable charge to the United States Grand Jury, thundered forth an indignant denisl of the District-Attorney's libel upon public sentiment—reaffirming that, with the progress of enlightenment, this barbarous crime came to he viewed with deeper and yet deeper horror.

At length, the first mate having been secured from punishment hy those who had charge of him, Capt. Latham was brought into port, and our readers will not lightly forget the very remarkahle ehortness of memory which suddenly seized some six or seven Deputy Collectors and Clerke of the Customhouse, before whom said Latham, hut a few months hefore, had made declarations, and signed affidavits, and filed bonds and paid all due fees of the Circumlocution office. Not one of them knew him or could identify him; they had evidently read Roosevelt's speech to some purpose, and Buchanan's declared sympathy with the Slave-trade had not been lost upon them. Every conceivahle effort was made to screen Latham hy every one, from the highest to the lowest, holding office under the Federal Government; but still the damning facts remained, that he had been arrested for the same offence once before, and that he had been canght on the last occasion standing in command on the quarter-deck of his own infamous vessel, and with seven hundred wretched Africane packed away under her hatches.

So certain did it appear that no ingenuity on the part of Roosevalt could procure a verdic t of acquittal or disagreement for this man, that we again felt confident—and so stated onr belief ln theee columns—that he would be allowed, and if need he forced, to escape. That prediction was verified on last Friday evening, when he was taken out of jail by an officer, led into Broadway, and set at liberty in that crowded thoroughfare,—no report being yet made of how much Capt. Latham paid in gold coin for his deliverance. As for the *Cora* she was condemned, as a matter of conrse, and sold at one of those practically private ealee, only attended hy our slave-trading merchants. She was at once refitted for another slave-trading voyage, and ran out a few days ago to Elizabethport, New-Jereey—prohahly to wait for and take on board Capt. Latham; but was again arrested while there by Capt. Faunce, who discovered on hoard of her all the ueual insignia of the traffic in human ebony.

We would most earnestly call the attention of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers to these facts, believing, as we do, that they cannot be adjndged guiltless of passive connivance, so long as they allow Rynders and Roosevelt to retain their respective positions. Had the Marshal been removed ten days ago, there would now be one experienced villain the less engaged in the command of slavers; and had Roosevelt heen removed at the same time, we should to-day have a District-Attorney competent and willing to investigate Latham's escape and punish the officer or officers responsible therefor. That the escape was one deliberately planned by those in authority, and that the original scheme embraced the removal of the responsihility for effecting it from the Marshal's Office to the Court of General Sessions,—is proved hy the worthless writ of *habeas corpus* served on District-Attorney Waterbury some eight or ten days ago, directing him to produce the body of Capt. Latham before Recorder Hoffman. This ingenious trick was defested hy the refusal of Judge Waterbury to pey any heed to the illegal order;—for had he done so, we make no doubt the escape would have been accomplished hetween the place of detention and the Court of General Sessions, while Latham was nominally in charge of officere not attached to the staff of Marshal Rynders. We call upon Mr. Lincoln in the name of humanity, and as he would discountenance the Slave-trade, to instantly remove hoth Rynders and Roosevelt, and appoint in their places men of character and competency,—men of unquestioned integrity and ability,—who will honestly and earnestly discharge their duties. *Prompt* action and *right* action are imperatively demanded.

Our City Railroads.

The privilege of taxing the travel through the streets of such a City as New-York is worth an almost untold sum. This privilage is now exercised hy a few favored companies, whose profits hava, for years, set an innumerable lobby at work st Albsny, to ohtain similar grants. A number were passed last yeer, over the veto of the Governor, but thus far they have proved valneless in the hsnds of their holdere, and will very likely be repealed the present session of the Legislature, as tha stepping-etone to something else. From the conflict of intereets, it is very probable thst no nsw grants will at present be made, and that the project of the Broadway Railroad will again get the go-hy.

We ought to have a Railroad in nearly every important street in the City. Philadelphia has 150 miles of City Railroad—six timee the length of our New-York lines. That we have net an equal extent of mileage is owing to the fact that no honest grant of a franchise can be ohtained. If made at all, it must he to an unscrupulous and voracious lobby. The example before it in onr City Railroads is too valuable not to be carefully copied.

The most successful *coup de main* ever carried agsinst the puhlio right, was thst performed by the Second, third, Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies. These Companies are now receiving an annual gross revenue nearly equal to the entire cost of their roads and equipments, including a fair allowance for real estate. The following statement will show the length, cost and earnings of these roads, according to the report made to the Legislature for 1859, and verified by the oaths of their officers:

Roads.	Length of Line.	Cost of Roads and Equipm'ts.	Cost per Mile.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Divi. dends.
Eighth-av...	5	$769,560	$153 910	$379,498	$126,529	12
Sixth-av...	4	877,336	219,334	328,956	107,373	12
Third-av...	8	1,564,098	195.512	502,967	195,763	10
Second-av	8	1,051,853	124,421	262,166	81,529	8
Totals	25	$4,262 837		$1,478,571	$511,194	

The items that go to make up thie enormous cost the Companies carsfully conceal. In 1856, however, these items were drawn from them hy the Railroad Commissioners, in the following statemsnts, sworn to by their respective officers.

Roads.	Length of Road.	Cost of Track.	Cost per Mile.	Cost of Cars.
Eighth-avenue	4.89	$475.000	$97,127	$45,000
Sixth-avenue	4.00	555,012	138,750	31,101
Third-avenue	6.00	1,800,000	166,666	50,000
Second-avenue	8.00	764 684	82,578	43,600
Totals	22.89	$3.494,676		$204,601

Roads.	Cost of Horses.	Cost of Real Estate.	Total Cost.
Eighth-avenue	$77,540	$207,124	$808,429
Sixth-avenue	71,927	166,975	855,967
Third-avenue	80,000	40,000	1,070,000
Second-avenue	55,260	40,000	905.364
Total	$284 627	$454,039	$3,737,745

The average cost of laying down two parallel tracks in graded streets is stated to be $122,100 per mile; that of the Third-avenue is given at $166,666 per mile!

The *actual* cost of the tracks of our City railroads msy be stated as follows:

	Per Mile
Excavation and track-laying	$1,500
Iron	10,000
Timber for sills	3,000
Chairs and Spikes	500
Total	$15,000

This sum is amplc; but snppose we increase the amount to $20,000 per mile, we find that the *nominal* cost of our roads to be *six* times greater than their actual cost, and in one lnstance nesrly eight times greater. For avery mile of track, therafora, the granteee of the roads have pocketed tha snug sum of $102,000. How much *bogus* stock was issued in the same way upon other items of cost, we cannot teli, as the companies now take good care to shut off all inquiries by giving the cost of their roads in the *lump*. There is no doubt, however, that the net profits of every mile of the four roads named are fully equal to $125,000, represented by stock and honds, for which not a cent was originally paid. Upon these fictitious issnes, the plunder of the lohhy, our citizens are now psying 10 and 12 per cent. dividends for the privilege of riding huddled together in dirty and ill-ventilated care, half of the passengers hanging by the straps for want of sitting room.

According to the Reports for 1859, made to the Legislature, the length of the four roads was twenty-five miles. The net profits of theee grants must have been at least $3,000,000, upon which our citizens are paying over $300,000 annually, in addition to a large surplus of *net profits*, which go—no one outside the Company knows where. Now, as the City supplies the streets, and the people the patronage, is there not some way in which the latter can ride at a fair cost?—or if the present rates are to he continued, should not some portion of the excess of profits accrue to the public benefit? Must all go to the remorseless crew who prey npon our vitals, and whom we are no nearer shaking off than we were ten years ago. There are several streets for which parties would gladly pay the City a bonus of $100,000 a mile, for the privilege of laying down a road, and charging five cents fare. We have not only given away the Avenne grants, bnt we understand that in only one or two instances has the tax, or license of $50 for each car, provided in the acts of incorporation, been paid, and that only within a year or two, while some of the Companies refuse to pay it altogether. It is, perhaps, too mnch to hope that we can do any hetter in the future than in the past. Every person who may happen to read this article, while feeling its force, will tacitly admit his inability to cope with the subject or secure anything like fair play. The grants are worth such enormous sums that war is made to snpport war; their profits are enongh to carry them. Still we should not give up hope; and if we are to have more street roads, which all admit are greatly needed, let them be constructed npon a system that shall extend their advsntages to the whole City, with a reasonable rate of fare; or if the present high rates be continued, let some portion of the profits accrue to the pnblic Treasury.

About Carl Schurz.

The *Tribune* is qnite right in saying that "the Times does not speak for Mr. Lincoln's Administrstion," either in regard to the spointment of Carl Schurz as American Minister to Sardinia, or on any other snbject. It does not even profess to do so. It speaks exclusively for itself, and for those who concur in its opinions. It neither menaces Mr. Lincoln, nor calumniates and vilifies others if they do not concur in its sentiments.

Nor does the Times oppose the appointment of Carl Schurz to represent the United States at Turin on any such gronnd of "narrow nativism" as the *Tribune*, with somewhat tardy zeal, now professes to denonnce. We were not converted to "nativism," either as a principle or on gronnds of policy, hy the *Tribune's* earnest efforts to form a political allisnce with it in this State three or four yesrs ago, nor by its more recent demonstrations thst the Repnblicans onght to select a Presidential candidate who would conciliate and enlist its snpport. We helieve Mr. Schurz to be just as eligible to any office, except the Presidency, as Mr. Greeley. We have never advocated any legal distinction between native and adopted citizens in this respect;—nor have we ever pandered to the prejudices or courted the favor of psrties hased on the demand for such distinctions. But there may be special reasons for objecting to the appointment of a particniar individual to a specific place, that have nothing to do with his place of birth, though they may grow out of his past career;—and thie is precisely such a case.

The fact that Mr. Schurz is a Prussian by birth is neither a reason for nor agsinst his sppointment to office. But the fact that he is mixed up with European politics, that he was exiled by the Prussian Government, that his sympathies are still with the partisan contests of his former country, that he could not possihly escape suspicion of complicity with his old associates, the Red Repuhlicans of Italy and Germany, and that his presence at the Sardinisn Court as the representative of this country, under such suspicions, could not fail to prove injurioue to the cause of Italian independence snd damaging to the honor and intereete of this country, constitute, in our judgment, very strong reasons why he should not be appointed to that post. If we had no men fit for such a place, who are not obnoxious to such objections, the case would he different. If there were no other office in the gift of the Government or the people of this country, by which the pretensions of Mr. Schurz could he acknowledged and his services rewsrded, the ease would be differsnt. Fortunately, neither of thesa obstacles exists. We have very many citizens quite as well qualified as he in every respect to represent the United States at the Court of Sardinia;—and there are very many positions in his own State to which the people can elect him, and very many offices in the gift of the President which csn be bestowed upon him, if either is essential to his own honor or the welfare of the country. He has made a mistake, we think, in selecting for himself almoet the only office which he could not fill with credit to himeelf, or with benefit either to the country he seeke to represent or that in which he wishes to reside.

The *Tribune* is very much mistaken, moreover, ln snppoeing that "the Germans" as a hody demand this appointment. The Republican Germane are divided in regard to it. The Germans of Red Republican antecedents in Europe,—hoth Democrats and Repnblicans,—generally desire it. But the conservative Germans, especially those who are Republicans here, deprecate it quite as earnestly as we do. They may not feel called upon to make any public declaration of their sentiments; but some of the ablest and best of our German fellow-citizens, both here and at the West, do not hesitate to oppose it on precisely the same grounds as those which we have taken.

☞ The *Tribune* is usnally very strong in ite logic, but now and then it makes a very had mistake. It was betrayed on Ssturday into puffing Mr. Raymond as "an able man and a clever writer," hy the belief that he was "no longer Editor of the Times." Without stopping to point ont the flaw in the argument hy which our neighhor convinced himself that thie was so, we heg to assnre him that he will discover his mistake. Highly as we prize the *Tribune's* praise, we don't like to procure it on false pretences. But we promise our amiable neighbor that if he does not take back his very handsome indorsement, we will do our best to vindicate its truth. We sometimes find statements in the *Tribune* which we should be glad to believe, and this is an instance.

The Connecticut Election.—Two weeks remain for preparation for the election in Connecticut. We trust the time will be improved. It is important that Connecticut should indicate her pnrpose to snpport the Administration which she aided in electing,—especially at the outset, and nntill it has had a fair opportnnity to develop its policy and vindicate its claim to pnblic favor. The circumstances of the case call for a vigorous canvass, and a thorough discnssion of the public questions at issue hefore the people.

Eastern Items.

Boston, Saturday, March 16.

Four Gloucester fishing vessels for the Georges' Banks have been missing several weeks, and are probably lost, with from thirty to forty lives.

The Methodist Church on Harvard-street, Cambridgeport, was destroyed hy fire at about midnight. Loss $15,000. Insurance, $5,000.

Nearly one foot of snow fell between 10 o'clock last night and this morning, which is greatly drifted by the strong northeast gale.

It ceased snowing here at about noon. There has been no serious obstruction of the railroads, the various trains dne this forenoon being behind only from one to three hours.

The Western Stage Coach at Omaha.

Omaha, Saturday, March 16.

The Western Stege Coach arrived here this morning, with $6,500 in specie and eight passengers. The time from Denver City to the Missouri River was four days and twenty-two hours. This is the quickest trip ever made.

The Schooner L. Waterbury Ashore.

Norfolk, Sunday, March 17.

The schooner *L. Waterbury*, from St. Marks, bound to New-York, with a cargo of cottea, went ashore on Lynn Haven in the storm of Friday. Her cargo will be saved, but the vessel will probably be a total loss.

The Great Western Railway.

Toronto, Saturday, March 16.

The traffic of the Great Western Railway, for the week ending the 15th inst., was $50,000—an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $5,500.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Saturday, March 16.

The screw steamship *Montgomery* arrived at the Bar et 3 P. M. yesterday.

FROM PARIS.

The First Bad Fruit of the Morrill Tariff—Custom-House Orders—The Bonaparte Case on Appeal—A Long Leave of Absence—Slices from Charivari.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, March 1, 1861.

In my last letter I spoke of the change which had taken place in French sentiment since the secession of Louisiana and the announcement that the new Southern Republic, when established, would adopt the principle of Free-Trade. The same day the American mail arrived, bringing news that the Morrill Tariff bill would pass Congress, and that Mr. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, had proposed as low a figure as 10 per cent. duty on importations. The next morning the *Moniteur*, official journal, contained in its political bulletin the following significant words, which may be regarded as a sort of indication of the attitude of the French Government in presence of the new state of things:

"The North," says the official journal, "cares little for liberal ideas when the question of a tariff is up, and when it has not before it the interests of the Sonth, a country essentially agricultural and entirely devoted to free trade. The new tariff increases all the duties, either directly or by combinations which substitute specific for *ad valorem* rates. This retrograde reform has been badly received in England, and will not be better liked in France. If the Union is not reestablished, the programme of Free Trade proclaimed hy the South will open up to our agricultural and manufacturing industry a new field of profitable trade and of large compensations."

Although it was palpable enongh that a change had taken place in French sentiment on this subject, I did not anticipete so speedy a confirmation of the statement, and especially from so high a source. Other papers have taken up the discussion, and for the moment it seems as if the sympathy of France, and perhaps England, is to be estranged from the North because of this tariff question. The great question of Slavery is to be ignored in that of commerce. If such were absolutely to be the result, it would be a source of regret that the North should have chosen this particnlar moment for the increase of the customs dnties. In the present conflict the North has the decided and unequivocal sympathy of France and England upon every other question; why should she not have it upon this one as well? The great principle which is at the hottom of the opposition of the North et the present moment, that is to say, the resistance to the extension of slavery, finds an echo in the hreast of nearly every man, woman and child in France and England, and sooner or later, if the destruction of the Union is accomplished, this sentiment mnst be manifested in a way to affect the permanency of the institution; hnt jnst now the two countries are dezzled with the prospect of half the States being thrown open to free trade, snd the moment chosen by the North for an augmentation of dues seems therefore most unhappy.

It is announced in the jonrnals that the French Government has issued instructions to the Customhouse officers at the Atlantic and Mediterranean ports for their guidance during the present disturbance in the United States. The officers are to psy no attention to the irregularities of form in the clearances where no douht exists as to the origin of the vessels. But these instructions extend only to goods carried hy ships under the flag of the United States.

Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, plaintiff with his mother in the late suit against the Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde, has appealed from the decision of the Lower Court, and the case will soon come on for another hearing in the Imperial Court. Before this Court the investigation will be more thorough and lengthy than the preceding one; Mrs. Patterson, under the assurance that her documents will be safe from violence in France, has sent for all her proofs, and these will arrive in time for the new trial. The testimony of the unfortnnate Mr. Gould will be shown up hy M. Berryer in its proper light. If the judgment of the Lower Court is snstained hy the Imperial Court, the case will be carried to the Court of Cassation. The Baltimore family scercely hope to gain the suit in either of these tribunals; but it will be recollected that when Lieut. Bonaparte left the army of the United States to come to France, it was with a hope held ont hy the Emperor himself that he and his father were to be recognized as legitimate descendants of the Prince Jerome, and consequently as Princes of the Imperial family. This hope was soon destroyed through the influence which the family of the Palais Royal exerted upon the Emperor; hut having now cast their destinies in France, the next best thing they could do, in view perhaps of a hrilliant future for the Lieutenant, was to estah ish, *in the eyes of the French people*, the regularity and the legitimecy of the Baltimore marriage. This could not be well accomplished by the pnblication of pamphlets or newspaper articles, because then the authenticity of the documents pnblished might he doubted. It was deemed best, therefore, to bring this testimony out in an official form before the tribunals, so that there could be no doubt of their authenticity, and then the public could judge. This has already heen done, and whatever mey be the judgment of the public on the technical points laid down by the Judge of the Trihunal of First Instance, their sympathies are certainly gained to the Baltimore family.

Mrs. Patterson will not wait for the next, or certainly not for the last hearing of the case, as she is obliged to leave for the United States in April.

As an incident of this trial, it may be mentioned that Mr. Gould, the zealous American who volunteered his aid to help the Prince Napoleon out of trouhle, and who is now in the prison Mazas, awaiting trial on a charge of forgery, was arrested by the Police as he left the Palais Royal, where he had gone in white cravat and dress-coat to see the Prince. The affair has created a great deal of amnsement among the gowned gentry at the halls of justice.

Mejor Robert S. Garnett, of the United States Army, brother of Hon. Mr. Garnett, Member of Congress from Virginia, and cousin of Senator Hunter, goes home with the present steamer, after an eighteen months' leave of absence, which he has put to good use in exploring every part of Europe and a portion of Africa. Major Garnett goes for the Union, hut in case Virginia secedes, will follow the destinies of his native State, and resign. During his stay at Paris, the Major devoted a part of his time to a search after his ancestors, and after some property which he thought susceptible of still greater subdivisions. The Major's grandfather on the maternal side, a French nohleman, died on the guillotine during the Reign of Terror. But the curions part of the story is, that some of the property, in which the Garnett family claim a share, is the *Jardin Mabille* and the *Chateau des Fleurs*, the two famous dancing gardens of Paris, now owned by the brothers Mabille. Major Garnett's leave of absence expires on the 1st of April.

Col. John B. Magruder, United States Army, who had obtained a year's leave of absence, and had only been absent three months, has just left for the United States on an urgent call from the War Department. The Colonel had gone to Rome, and returns to the United States with much regret, since he had made every arrangement for a year's travel in the interest of an annoying rheumatic affection. His family remain for a while in Paris, and then take up a more permanent residence in Munich.

Gov. Chapman, of Alabama, who remains in Paris with his family, seeme deeply efflicted at the threatened dissolution of the Union; but, like most Southern politicians, advocates the right of secession, and meintains that the North is the aggressor.

The American colony in Paris is rapidly dwindling down toward zero; at least that part of

it not engaged in business. The arrivals from America are so few as not to be worth mentioning.

Charivari gives to-day a caricature from CHAM, which represents four individuals (whose nationality is easily recognized by their dress and personal characteristics) holding up torchee in a fog and trying to penetrate the mystarias of the obscurity by their light. The first individual in the gronp is a Yankee, on whosa torch is inscribed the words: "Solution of the American Crisis." The next is a Turk, who bears the inscription: "Solution of the Turkish Financial Crisis." The third is an Anstrian, whose torch says: "Solution of the Venetian Question." The fourth is a German of some kind, who is trying to throw light upon the Danish question.

Another nnmber of *Charivari* contains the following bit of American affairs, under the head of "The American Legiona:"

"Happy America! Fragment of Eden inclosed by twn oceana! It is not thy children who kaep up innumerahle armies to maintain thair rights."

Read end see:

"Gen. SCOTT, more *suspicious* than evar, cantinnes his preparations of defenca, and notwithstanding the opposition of the President, has sent to Fort Monroe in Virginia, SEVENTY men."

What do yon say to that, oh! Virginians, my friends? Talk of secession in presence of such armed masses as these!

Such a display of armed men ought to give us a magnified idea of tha value (numerical) of each American soldier.

It is evident that when Gen. SCOTT reinforcee a garrison, he does it in repeating to himself the phrase, parodied from one of the four rules: "I give one that is worth a thousand."

The following is tbe Tariff:

For an important city undermined by secession ideas, 15 men and 1 aergeent.

To render impregnahle e fortress oi the first class, 32 men and 1 officer.

And so on for the rest.

It would not be helieved how much thia sohriety pleases and astoniahes us.

But do you know, Europeans, that this intrinsic value of the Americen soldier ought to ceuse reflection in our Governments?

Suppose that some fine morning the news should arrive that a Slavery General had embarked upon a yacht, in company with a platoon of Carolinians, with the object of estshlishing the Slave-trade, of maintaining the Russian serfs in bondage, or of retaking Gaeta:

What would you do, I ask?

Suppose, further, that England wes meneced hy an apochryphal Stuart, brought bnck by a Walker, second of the name, commanding seventeen freabooters; poor Great Britain, she who suffers so much at the thought of an invasion—what would be her fright?

She hne her volunteers, we know, but would they suffice to defand the immaculate soil of the mother country?

"Ho! you tarnel English nation, surrender!" would proudly cry Walker II. in throwing tha grapnels of his yawl on London Bridge.

"No, we are going to fight you!" responds the generous sune of noble Albion.

"Humbng, folly!"

"Don't care. We'll show you how we can defend the rights of our aristocracy, the incomes of our Bishops, and the statue of WELLINGTON."

"You imbeciles! If I make e sign you are squaahed into nothing!"

"Well, we'll at least be squashed with honor."

"Come on then!"

"Gentlemen piretes, fire firet!"

"How you provoke my pity! exclaims Walker II. Look and tremble! To your feet, my brave army! Every man on the bridge!"

The seventeen men, hid under the seats of the yawl, suddenly rise to their full height before the affrighted English nation. At their view the hravest of the riflemen exclaime, "Ah! there's too many!"

Resistanca thus rendered impossible, humbled England bowa her head, and, struck out from the list of nations, is no longer but a geographical expression. Happy if now and then en American topographer consents to place her on his map with the indication: "Small island, poorly inhabited, belonging to South Carolinn, discovered and conquered by Walker II, and christened by him with the name of Walkerie."

The heart is moved, the eyes grow lachrymose at the thought.

God of nationnlities protect the soil of France forever from the innumerable hordea of transatlantic Attillas! We should die with shnme if our million of soldiers and armed citizans should be conquered and subjugntad by a quarter of a hundred deliriona Americans! MALAKOFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Philharmonic Society gave its fourth concert on Saturday evening to a fioe and fashionable audience. The programme opened with BEETHOVEN'S 7th Symphony—not very carefully played, and especially defective in the light and shada which a conductor should give to an orchestra. After this came a concerto by MOZART (No 8,) for piano and orchestra—a charming work of a past age, for the resuscitation of which every lover of simple grace and melodic richness must feel indebted to Mr. HOFFMAN. This gentleman interpreted the piano part, and with a finish of execution and elegance of phrasing which wa hardly hope to hear surpassed. The *tempi* of the various movements were as usual modernized, and advantageously, as we think; a couple of well-devised *cadenzas*, calculnted in an innocent way to show off the capabilities of the pianist, were also engrafted on the original work. Mr. HOFFMAN'S performance was all that could be desired. Later in the evening he played two solos, one an unimportant nocturne by TEDESCO; the nther a grand Polonaise by LUBECK, a composer and performer of rising fame. The last named is literally crowded with ideas, and for that reason is somewhat incoherent; hut it indicates a vigorous mind, and as a concert piece strikes us most favorably. Mr. HOFFMAN'S performance of these *morceaux* was so satisfactory that he was compelled to play an *encore* piece.

The programme contained the usnal dose of SCHUMANN; this time in the shape of a dictatorial overture, urging, as we apprehend, the claims of Slumber—claims which no one listening to SCHUMANN'S music would willingly dispute. It is labelled "Genoveva." After SCHUMANN—tha Deluge in the shape of M. MOLLENHAUER, who played something upon the violin; and played something else when he was asked to do so with a cheerfulness which nothing can justify. Mr. MOLLENHAUER is a superb player. There can he no mistake nbout that. It is probnbly his only fault. The last item nn the programme was SEALIOS'S rare show overture, "Les Francs Juges"—which was finely played. For the next Concert, we are promised a superior infliction—the whole of SCHUMANN'S *cantata*, the "Paradise and the Peri."

The theatres have not, as a rule, done well during the past week—owing, in a great measure, to the uncertain state of the weather. At Wallack's Thaatre all the favorite artists are having benefits—the successes of the past week being those awarded to Mrs. HOEY and Mr. Moss, the Treasurer. To-night, the drama called "The Knights of the Round Table" is to be produced. At Laura Keene's Theatre the "Seven Sisters," as usual. At Niblo's Mr. FOARE appears as *King Lear*, in SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy of the name. At the Winter Garden Miss JANE COMBS commences her second week, playing *Lady Evelina*, in the "Wife's Secret," a play which had a great career in London. Down town, at BARNUM'S, the dramatic specialty is the spectacular piece called "Getzendi, the Children of the Zincali." On the East side, the Stadt Theatre announces "Werner;" the New drama called "Owlet; or, the Royal Highwayman;" and at the Union Theatre (formerly the National) a very excellent variety to please all tastes.

The Associated Artists of the Italian troupe, recently at our Academy, appear to be doing well in Boston. VERDI'S new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," has been produced with decided success. The plot, of which the scene is laid in Boston, gives the critics infinite amusement.

Mr. GEO F. BRISTOW'S new oratorio, "Praise to God," was played at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening last. The house was finely attended, notwithstanding the storm, and the work a complete success.

Mr. WALLACK'S new opera, the "Amber Witch," was produced successfully in London on the 28th of February.

Mr. GUSTAV SATTER gave another of his agreeable *matinées* on Friday last at Dodworth's Saloon, to a fashionable and enthusiastic audience.

Prof. ANDERSON will commence a series of magical entertainments at the Academy on Monday next.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Militia System Tinkered—Spinola's Police Investigation—Heavy Work in the Senate—Houston-street Railroad—Failure of the Grinding Committee—Rival Baggage-Smashing Machines—Three Sessions per Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Merch 16, 1861.

The bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners of the Central Park was passed through the Committee of the Whole House last evening, and ordered to a third reading, without incurring any serious objection. The bill increasing the efficiency of the Militia of the State, which is an absolute reorganization of our military system, occupied the remainder of the session, and was so effectually tinkered, patched and botched, that the authors of the bill will have some difficulty in recognizing the system adopted and recommended by the N. Y. State Military Association. In fact, the present condition of the hill itself is suggestive of a system fit for the regiment commanded by Col. John Falstaff, of jolly memory.

The Special Committee of the Senate (SPINOLA'S) to investigate the Metropolitan Police, had a session in the Senate Chamber, at which Superinteodent KENNEDY was examined, touching the management of this institution. No facts of importance were elicited, the difficulty being the same as that which Sir Charles Coldstream found with the crater of Vesuvius—"Nothin' in't."

The Senate passed the day in promiscuous labora, the result of which was ordering to a third reading a bill limiting the term of service of militia captains to seven years.

Mr. MCDASHOTT this morning introduced a hill for the incnrporation of "the Houston-street Railroad Company." The corporators named in the hill are: JOHN BULLEY, JR., JOHN B. JENKINS, JOON D. JACKSON, NICHOLAS BRANDT and JAMES CALLANAN. The road commences on the East River, running with a double track nlong Honston-street to Goerck, theece with a single track along Houston to West-street, thence along West to Spring-street, thence through Spring to Macdougal-street, thence through Macdougal to Prince street, thence along Prince to the Bowary, theece along Bowery to Stanton-street, thence along Stanton to either Goerck or Mangin, thence along Goerck or Mangin to connect with the double track on Houston-street.

The Company are required to run cars as often as once every five minutes, and are prohibited from charging more than three cents for each passenger carried on the cars of the company. They are also required, before commencing to run their cars, to purchase the stock in trade of the owners of omnibus lines, the greater part of whose route lies on the line of this road, at a fair value; and if the said owners and Company cannot agree, each party may name an appraiser to fix the value, and the decision of said appraisers shall be final, and all the rights, privileges and licenses of said owners of omnibus lines becoma vested in the Company, who may run sleighs when the state of the streets shall interfere with the running of the cars, but otherwise all omnibuses shall be withdrawn from the line of the road.

Provision is made for ascertaining the amount of compensation to be paid by the Company to the City for the privileges granted; and all other provisions are made that experience has shown to he necessary for the working of City railroads.

The hill was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. PISACA called up for consideration the resolutions for expediting the business of legislation, with the substitute offered by Mr. SMITH, of Chantauqua. A long debate followed, in which the leading parts were taken by PISACA, SINOHAM and FINCH, against Grinding Committees, as heretofore constituted, a vivid description of the *modus operandi* of which was given by Mr. PISACA; and Messrs. BENEDICT and Speaker, in favor of Grinding Committees, in the nbstract, without regard to lamentations here or elsewnere. The Speaker was, however, at this time opposed to the creation of such a committee, as being obnoxious to public sentiment and liable to abuse.

The dchate took a pretty wide ranga, as it generally does when the Speaker is on the floor and a substitute in the chair,—in which the New-York Press came in for their share of recognition, and members declared their independence of all such influences as newspapers are supposed to exert. This being so often declared, it is a little strange that those who make it do not convince themselves that it is true, and let the matter rest. The amendment was voted down on the call of the ayes and noes, as was the whole proposition, by n vote of 37 to 48. Thus ends the first attempt to create a Grinding Committee in the present Assembly.

There is a pretty little fight going on in the Assembly between two parties, each of which is making efforts for the passage of bills "for the protection of strangers and citizens, and to incnrporate the New-York Passenger and Saggage Fund Company." This system prevailed several years since in the Lake cities, and it is strange if it has never been tried in New-York, as it has not, that I am aware of. Two bills have been introduced with virtually the same provisions, except that one applies to the City of New-York, the other to New-York and Brooklyn. The former has a list of corporators who are residents of the City of New-York, while the corporators of the latter do not any of them belong to the City of New-York, as I am informed. One bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole to-day, by the usual process, when immediately the rival was referred to the same Committee. The New-York bill has the strongest backing, and the Brooklyn bill will probably be confined to its own city, in which case they will ceasa to be rivals.

Upon the failure of the Grinding and Expedition schemes, Mr HARDY'S resolution providing for three sessions daily, the first commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., was adopted, taking effect on Tuesday morning next.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Celebration Yesterday—Solemn High Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral—Programme of the Demonstrations To-Day.

"Sprige of shillelah and shamrocka ao graen" were rampant, yesterday, on the recurrence of the birthday of that honored Saint, St. Patrick, who, though said to have been born on the 8th or 9th of March, has the homage this year of natal celebration on the 17th and 18th—for it must be remembered tha secular festivities of the occasion are to be continued to-day—possibly reaching into to morrow morning. So far as the devotional character of the ceremonies yesterday would permit, the devotees of St. Patrick enjoyed the day. But they generally reserved until this evening the more delightful recreation and observance of "drowning the shamrock"—which the "Friendly Sons" are in the habit of doing to their hearts' content.

SERVICES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The vast edifice in Mott-street was crowded in every part yesterday morning, in view of the announcement that High Mass would be said, and that Bishop LYNCA, of Charleston, would preach the Panegyric of St. Patrick. Even the aisles were crowded to excess, and more than one lady was obliged to retire with symptoms of fainting and exhaustion.

Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES officiated, assisted by Very Rev. Vicar-General STARRS, as assistant priest, by Very Rev. Archdeacon MCCARRON, and Rev. Wm. QUINN, as Deacons of Honor, and by Rev. Mr. WEOBS and Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, as Deacon and Subdeacon at the altar.

Rev. F. MCNERNEY, Secretary of the Archbishop, was Master of Ceremonies.

Among the clergy in the Sanctuary, we noticed Rev. Messrs. DRISCOLL, S. J., and DURTHALER, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier Church in this City.

It was at first contemplated to deliver the sermon before the Mass had concluded, but owing to the unaccountable non-arrival of Bishop LYNCA, the Vicar-General was obliged to announce, while the collection was being taken, that the sermon would be preached at the end of the Mass. It seems that Bishop LYNCH took passage in the steamer *James Adger*, and expected to reach this City last Friday. It was hoped that he might arrive before the end of the Mass, but he did not come, and the panegyric was pronounced by Rev. Dr. MORNOTON, assistant pastor of the Church, who took his text from the Epistle of St. Paul:

"We are all transformed into the same image, from glory to glory, by the spirit of our Lord."

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADE TO-DAY.

Besides the various annual dinners, of which the 17th anniversary of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" takes the lead, there will be a military and civic parada, of which the following programme has been issued by Lieut. Col. NUGENT, of the 69th, and Grand Marshal KEENAN:

The military, under command of Lieut. Col. NUGENT, will form in Grand-street in the following order:

Acting Brig. Gen. (Lieut. Col. NUGENT) and staff, right on East Broadway.

Troop L, Brigade Lancers, Capt. BERNARD REILLY, Sixty-ninth Regiment, acting as escort.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Cadets, under command of Maj. JAMES BAGLEY, will form right resting on Division-street.

A battalion of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, under command of Capt. JAMES HAHEY, will form right resting on left of Sixty-ninth Regiment.

A squadron of Cavalry of the First Regiment New-York State Militia, under command of Capt. D. C. MINTON, will form right resting on left of the battalion Second Regiment.

The Napper Tandy Artillery, of Brooklyn, under command of Capt. ROBERT SMITH, will form right resting on left of the squadron of cavalry First Regiment.

First Regiment of the Phœnix Brigade, under command of Lieut. Col. M. D Smith, will form right resting on left of the Napper Tandy Artillery.

The battalion formed of the independent companies under command of Col. CASEY, will form right resting on left of the Phœnix Brigade

The societies will form in East Broadway, and will take post at 9 o'clock, A M., in the following order:

Exile Club, right resting on Grand-street; Irish National Grenadiers, right resting on Scammel-street.

Benevolent Society of Sts. Peter and Paul Church. Brooklyn, right resting on Gonverneur-street.

County Monaghan Social Club, right resting on Montgomery-street.

Ancient Order of Hiberoians of New-York, Kings County, Morrisania, and New-Jersey, right resting on Clinton street

Dungannon Volunteers of '82, right resting on left of A. O. H

Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, right resting on left of Dungannon Volunteers.

Barry Benevolent Society, right resting on left of Father Mathew Society.

Hibernian Benevolent Society, right resting on left Barry Benevolent Society.

Thomas Francis Meagher Club, right resting on left of Hibernia Benevolent Society.

Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin, right resting on left of T. F. Meagher Club.

Conghlin Guard, right resting on left of the United Sons of Erin.

Quarrymen's Union Protective Society, right resting on left of Conghlin Guard.

Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society, right resting on left of Quarrymen.

St James' R. C. T. Abstinence Society, right resting on left of H. U. B. Society.

Dugnae Guard, right resting on left of St. James' Society.

Longshoreman's Union P. Society, right resting on left of Dugnen Guard.

The following companies having declined drawing for positions, will either act as escorts to societies or join the independent, named St. Patrick's Brigade: Garrynwen Muskateers, Atlantic Blues, Sarsfield Guard, Emerald Guard, Patriot Guard, Company C National Guard, (Twenty-eighth Regiment,) Brooklyn Phœnix Musketeers, Irish National Guard, and Limerick Guard.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, tha military will break into column, and pass in front of the line. Tha different divisions will break into columns as the divisions preceding them shall have passed their right, and take up their line of march in the following order, viz:

Acting Brigadier-General, Lieutenant-Col. ROBERT NUGENT.

Staff.

Troop L, Sixty-ninth Regiment Brigade Lancers, under command of Captain BERNARD REILLY, acting as escort.

Dodworth's First Band.

Drum Corps.

Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., under command of Major JAMES BAGLEY.

Band.

Battalion of Second Regiment, under command of Capt. JAMES HEADY.

Squadron of Cavalry, under command of Capt. D. C. MINTON.

Napper Tander Artillery, under command of Capt. ROBERT SMITH.

Dodworth's Second Band.

First Regiment Phœnix Brigade, under command of Lieut. Col. SMITH.

Band.

Battalion of Independent Companies, named St. Patrick's Brigade, under command of Col. CASEY.

The column will march down East Broadway and Chatham street, passing in front of the City Hall, will be reviewed by the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council, passing out through tha west gate of the Park, will proceed up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to First-avenue, down First-avenue to Eighth-street, up Eighth-street to the Cooper Institute and dismiss.

CLEAN STREETS ON THE LINE OF THE PROCESSION.

The new contracior for cleaning the streets has promised to clean the path chosen for the cavalcade of Erin's sons, either by removing the dirt altogether, or hy sweeping it aside so as to afford a comparatively safe gauntlet through the centre of the street. Regarded even in this light, St. Patrick's Day will prove a public blessing—if it don't rain!

Irish Charity.

AN ADDRESS BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,

Quite a large audience assembled at Irving Hall, last evening, to hear a lecture which had been advertised to be delivered before the Catholic Library Association, by Rev. Dr. LYNCH, Catholic Bishop of Charleston, upon the "Conversion and unwavering faith of the Irish Nation;" but for some reason the Bishop was not able to get here in season, and at a late hour the audience was informed by Dr. FINNELL, the President of the Association, that Archbishop HUGHES would fill his pince. The Archbishop, who was dressed in his official robes, arose to address the audience, and was greeted in a manner which indicated that the audience were by no means displeased with the change in the programme. He said that it was only within an hour that he had felt impelled to represent, however imperfectly, the distinguished Dr. LYNCH on that occasion. The twilight of St. Patrick's day, for 1861, had already closed in upon them, and wherever the sun has traveled in his westward journey, there was St. Patrick's day celebrated by the scattered children of that nation whom he had rescued from superstition, and bathed in the glorious effulgence of Christianity.

He then spoke of the constancy of the Irish to their religious faith, and said that even to this day Ireland had never produced a man who had founded a religious sect in opposition to that of his native land.

He dwelt at some length upon the scholastic period of Irish History, from the early part of the Sixth Century to the middle of the Tenth, when it furnished the scholars of Europe, and sent out the men who founded the Universities of England and France. Then followed the Danish invasion, and subsequently the English, which were the beginning of the woes of Ireland. Not an acre of land in Ireland, from North to South, or from East to West, but what had been confiscated by the English two or three times. Her free schools, which she had everywhere formerly maintained, were destroyed, the titles of her nobility were abolished, and her people were reduced to beggary. But, notwithstanding all these persecutions her enemies had not been able to crush out the charity with which St Patrick imbued the people. The poor laws established for England by Queen ELIZABETH were not extended to Ireland, but the higher law of charity implanted in the hearts of her people by St. Patrick still lived and protected them from starvation. [Applause.] Famine never desolated that fair land until the English poor laws were introduced. [Applause.] If Ireland should ever become prosperous, God forbid that she should forget that charity and faith that had carried her through so many sufferings. But charity was a Christian and not a national virtue, and if he had spoken particularly of Irish charity it was because no other country in the history of the world had ever presented such a field for the exercise of this virtue, and in none had it taken a deeper root. In connection with the universality of Christian charity the Reverend Archbishop made a passing allusion to the difficulties between the North and South, and said that he hoped and trusted that these would be settled amicably. [Applause.] But, however wide might be the chasm which political aspiration might make between the two sections, there would be Catholics on both sides of it, and although they might not be very good engineers, yet, through the aid of Christian charity, they would easily span the gulf. [Long, continued applause, during which the Archbishop took his seat.]

Concentrated Leaven.—Eminent chemists have analyzed the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN prepared by Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, and report that it is a superior article for baking purposes. It is packed in a tasteful manner.

For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st, New-York.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.
Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss.*

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

My Delicious Oriental Fig Paste, an Good for weak lungs and the infirm, may be had at all the Fruit-stores and Saloons. Look for the Star and Crescent, and my initials, H T., HACHADOOR TATEOSYAN, of Constantinople, Turkey.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Challenges Comparison, as well for its unparalleled success as for its cleanliness and durability. Also, new appliances for varicocele and enlarged veins, universally approved. No. 2 Barclay-st.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

MARRIED.

OLMSTED—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 7, by Rev. James Millett, Mr. CYRUS OLMSTED to Miss EMMA S. JOHNSON, all of this City.

DIED.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 17, CAPTAIN H. son of Charles W. and ANN A. MORGAN, aged 30 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MARIN.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, March 17, JOHN BAPTISTE MARIN, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 20 Watts st, on Tuesday, 19th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

QUACKENBUSH.—In this City, on Saturday, March 16, EMILY FRANCES, only child of William H. and Ellen J. Quackinbush aged 7 months and 19 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No 230 West 27th-st., without further invitation.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Saturday, March 16, of consumption. MARTIN VAN BUREN, youngest son of James and Sarah A. Taylor, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother Charles K. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents No. 99 West 42d-st., without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, for interment.

RYAN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 16, of pulmonary consumption, JOSEPHINE J. RYAN, son of the late James Ryan, in the 34th year of his age.

Deceased was for twenty years a book-keeper in the employ of Ingoldsby, Halsted & Co., of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence No 141 Clinton-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOAL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, March 16, after a brief illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, ROBERT BOAL, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his uncles, James, Thomas, William and Hugh Rumes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day (Monday,) 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Avenue A., between 23d and 24th sts.

CARR.—In this City, on Sunday, March 17, JOAN CARR, Jr., aged 29 years

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 64 West 14th st., this day (Monday,) March 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

FULTON.—In Yorkville, at the residence of Mr. Brunlink, on Sunday, March 17, of consumption, JANE FULTON, aged 24 years

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

CLASS.—On Tuesday, March 12 of malignant scarlet fever, HARRY N., youngest son of William E. and Margaret L. Clark, aged 2 years, 8 months and 5 days.

MORSE.—On Friday, March 15, Mrs. M. O. T. MORSE, consort of the late T. Morse, Jr., formerly Professor of Languages, United States Navy.

BRIGGS.—On Sunday, March 17, EMMA, youngest child of Isaac V. and Elizabeth Briggs, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

Notice of this funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

GAY.—On Friday, March 15, JOHN B. GAY, aged 91 years and 8 months.

His remains will be taken to Westport, Coon, for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

VAN OLINDA.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 16, MARY, daughter of William and Cornelia Van Olinda, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) March 18, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 43 Pierrepont st, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

O'KELL.—On Saturday, March 16, LOUISA GAYLER O'KELL, wife of Wm. O'Kell, and daughter of C. T. Gayler.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 142 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

FURMAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, March 17, of scarlet fever, CHARLES DENTON son of Geo. W. and Fanny E. Furman, in the second year of his age.

His remains will be interred in the Church yard at Little Neck, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CHASATT.—In Orange, N. J., on Saturday, March 16, CARRIE M., daughter of Otis G. and Josephine M. Corbett, aged 2 years, 11 months and 25 days.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood this (Monday) forenoon, for interment.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Dusne-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 179, March 16, 1861.
8, 31, 2, 21, 65, 54, 3, 70, 22, 24, 75, 33.
Class No. 180, March 16 1861.
34, 56, 70, 66, 77, 49, 20, 52, 63, 74, 23, 50, 69, 71.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 16, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.
Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & CO. would most respectfully inform the public that our several Lottery grants do not expire until the following periods: The Delaware State Grant will continue to be drawn until the year 1862; the Kentucky State Grant will continue until the year 1867, and the Missouri State Grant until the year 1874, and the business will be conducted until the expiration of all those grants with the same promptitude that has characterized it for the last 40 years under the management of our predecessors. Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, Gregory & Co., J. W. Maury & Co., Gregory & Maury, and the undersigned,
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Managers.

ASTONISHING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c., FOR CASH.
We have just received large quantities of CHINA, GLASSWARE, and other goods per Ships ADMIRAL and GERMANIA, which we are desirous to sell
FOR CASH.
Look at the following *bona fide* list of prices and compare them with any bills ever purchased.
Samples of the goods on exhibition in our windows.
FRENCH CHINA DINING PLATES, of good quality, for $1 per dozen never before offered for less than $1 50.
BREAKFAST PLATES for 85c., and TEA PLATES for 75c per dozen.
FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES, 224 pieces, for $22.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SERVICES, 44 pieces, for $3.
FRENCH DECORATED TEA SERVICES, 44 pieces, for $6 25 and upwards.
AND OTHER CHINA GOODS IN PROPORTION.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS 6 pieces, $16.
SILVER-PLATED TABLE FORKS, $3 50 per dozen.
SILVER-PLATED TABLE SPOONS, $3 50 per dozen.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SPOONS, $1 75 per dozen.
A great variety of other goods, such as GAS FIXTURES, CUTLERY, &c., at equally low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome st.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A RADICAL CURE is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. BRACES for men, women and children, unsurpassed. Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., No 25 Bond-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway

NOW READY—MONTHLY PART NO. 6
OF
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
CONTENTS:
LECTURES—Reported specially:
"The Turkish Empire." By Rev. Dr. HAMLIN.
"The Policy of Horesty." By Geo. W. CURTIS.
"The Sultan and His Government." By Rev. Dr. HAMLIN.
"Street Life in London" By J. B. GOUGH.
"The Future of Mahometanism." By Rev. Dr. HAMLIN.
NEW MUSIC—All with piano-forte accompaniment:
"The Household Polka."
"I will Blue Me, Love, to Thee." Song.
"The Italian Polka."
"The Zingarilla Mazurka."
"La Gratitude Polka."
TALES OF FACT AND FICTION:
"The Orphans."
"Mrs. Withsrton."
"Bee-raising."
"Californla Practice"
"The Dramatic Author."
"An Independent Judge"
"The Mysterious Confession."
"Uncle Georgs and His Two Wives."
"The Autohiography of a Cent."
"Home Recollections of Former Days."
"Francesca Gallitain; Or, The Fatal Passion."
"Lost and Found:" A Tale of Philadelphia.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:
Dr. John W. Francis.
Martin Farquhar Tupper.
NOTES ON GRAPE-CULTURE. Illustrated.
ALONG WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Poems,	Sciences and Art,
History and Travel,	Editorials,
Juvenile Department,	Wit and Humor,
Ladies' Work-table,	Lessons in French and German,
New Inventions,	Literary Miscellany,
Chess Problems,	Workshop Receipts,
Household Recipes,	Answers to Correspondents,
Fashions,	
Essays and Sketches,	

ALL FOR THIRTEEN CENTS!
Done up in wrappers, stitched and cut, forming the cheapest and one of the best magazines in the world.
Sold by all News Agents. Sent on receipt of stamps by the publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William-st., near Chatham-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.
The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
Mosaic, Lava, Coral, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $5 a set; usual price $12.
Jet, Gold Stone, Garnet and Enamel Ear-rings and Pins, $4 a set; usual price $10.
Turquoise, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Ear-rings and Pins, $3 a set; usual price $8.
Mosaic, Lava, Carbuncle, Garnet, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $2 a set; usual price $6.
Coral, Enameled, Carbuncle, Lava, &c., Ear-rings and Pins, $1 a set; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Oval Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Richly Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $3.
Engraved and Chased Flat Band Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Chain Bracelets, $2 each; usual price $5.
Chain Bracelets, $1 each; usual price $4.
Onyx Studs and Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Carbuncle, Enamel and Coral Sleeve-buttons, $1 a set; usual price $4.
Misses' Necklaces, Coral, Carnet, &c., $1 each; usual price $4.
Children's Coral Armlets, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Children's Coral Necklaces, 50 cents each; usual price $1 50.
Ladies' Chatelaine Chains and Pins, $2 each; usual price $6.
Gentlemen's Vest-Chains, $1 each: usual price $5.
Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, $1 each; usual price $5.
Gentlemen's Seal-Rings, $2 each; usual price $6.
Ladies' Rings with Sets, $1 each; usual price $3.
Ladies' Ear-Rings, $2 a pair; usual price $8.
Ladies' Ear-Rings, $1 a pair; usual price $4.
Ladies' Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 a set; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Sleeve-Buttons, 50 cents to $1 sets; usual price $1 50 to $3.
Gentlemen's Studs, $1 a set; usual price $3.
Real Jet Bracelets, $1 a pair; usual price $3 a pair.
Children's Finger-Rings, 50 cents to $1 each; usual price $1 to $3.
Gentlemen's Scarf-Pins, $1 each; usual price $2 to $4.
Ladies' Real Jet-Pins, $1 each; usual price $3.
Also, Pens and Pencils, Toothpicks, Watch-Keys, Belt Buckles, Chain-Pins, Crosses, Steel Belt-Clasps, &c., &c.
Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of cost
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**LADIES' DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES, AT BAR

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE leasehold premises at the southeast corner of Broome and Willett sts, in the City of New-York, containing 12 breadth in front on Broome-st 25 feet, and in depth on Willett-st., 75 feet. Lease runs until May 1, 1868, at annual ground rent of $200, with covenant for renewal for further term of 21 years, at an annual ground rent of $250 or payment for improvements. Premises now rent for $207. Also, the house and lot of ground known as No. 11 King-st., in the City of New-York, in the same block, said lot being in width in front and rear 21 feet, and in depth on each side 76 feet. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at the office of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway.

SMITH BARKER,
HENRY G. STORM,
Executors of Samuel Storm, deceased.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS stone front house No. 52 Montague st., Brooklyn Heights, together with the connecting lot on Remsen-st. The house is 26 feet by 62½, and is furnished with all the modern improvements, containing mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. The location is among the most desirable in Brooklyn. The house would be sold or let with one lot or both. The lot on Remsen-st. would be sold by itself if desirable. For further particulars, apply to JOHN B. SARDY, No. 55 South-st., corner Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO THREE-story brick houses and lots, 25 by 100, with modern improvements in a fast improving location. Price moderate, only about one-third cash. Inquire at the premises, No. 81 Greene, 50 feet south of Spring-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at noon or in the evening, or any hour of the day at No. 121 Greene-st., in the tarning shop of E. Knabeschuch.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100, EACH, WITH steam engine, 12-inch bore, 2-feet stroke, and shafting all in running order, at Nos. 31 and 33 Attorney-st., 100 feet from Grand-st. One building, 3-story, 25x85.; one building, 3-story and basement, 25x50; one building, 3-story and basement, 14x24. The earth is good building sand. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. Inquire of C. W. SHERWOOD, No. 110 Bowery, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, A first-class brown-stone house on Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, beautifully located, overlooking the Bay, &c., and within three hundred yards of the Wall-st. Ferry.

This house is but a few years old, built in the most substantial manner, and is resolute with every modern improvement. Apply to SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, TWO-STORY and basement, with center-cellar and Philadelphia front; house 20 feet front by 40 deep, with all the modern improvements and Phœnix heater; on easy terms; in 26th-st., second brick house west of 2d av., south side. Inquire on the premises, or to S. THOMPSON, 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1¾ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. K. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON NEW-YORK-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, 22x38 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; the house is just finished, with all the improvements. Also to rent, the three-story brick house No. 103 Clinton-st., near Warren; rent $650. Apply to P. C. SULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauney-court.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT 25x100. SITuation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars, 20 minutes' walk from the ferries; convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water, stable on rear, all in excellent condition. Price $3,800; No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette av. Terms liberal. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

$5,800—VERY CHEAP—ONLY $1,800 CASH required, for the genteel 3-story, high-basement house, situated in a handsome block, with gas-fixtures, bath, &c., No. 130 53d-st., near 3d-av. If not sole by April 1, will be leased to a small family for $500, water rent and repairs. Inquire at No. 186 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and hall trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the site and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. RYER.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE AND seven lots of ground on 124th and 125th sts., between 7th and 8th avs., with stable, carriage-house, &c., &c.; grounds handsomely laid out; will be sold low and on easy terms. For full particulars, apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs. three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,500, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Only $750 cash wanted to be paid, the rest can remain. A small brick house in a good neighborhood, convenient to the cars and ferries. This house will be sold low to those who desire to purchase. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 38 White-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style, situated north side of Stuyvesant park. Inquire on the premises, No. 138 East 17th-st. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 36th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises on No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN 45TH-st., north side, between 5th and 7th avs.; every modern improvement, brown-stone front, high stoop; will be sold low. Inquire of A. A. DeNMAN, foot of West 20th-st., before 10½ A. M., or after 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE English basement house, No. 77 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between Park and Lexington avs, one of the most desirable locations in the City. apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 182 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON GILFORD-PLACE, 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements. Also, a house on 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS WANTED.—PARTIES WISHING to retire from business, and sell their stock on hand for good farming land and bond and mortgage, can find a purchaser by calling upon JOHN H. UHL, No. 5 College-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE TWO FOUR-story English basement houses Nos. 135 and 137 East 13th-st., brown-stone fronts, and finished with all the modern improvements. Houses 20 by 55. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 151 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front house No. 391 5th-av., corner of 20th-st. Rent $3,000. For terms apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 151 Chambers-st., or No. 113 West 42d-st., after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 113 West 42d-st. Range 25 by 60. Price $22,000. Rent $1,800, with gas fixtures. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, 151 Chambers-st

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE FIVE very desirable new first-class four-story brown-stone houses on the north side of 45th st. between 5th and 6th avs. Terms reasonable. Inquire opposite at No. 62.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CHATHAM-STREET property, with a quit rent roll, situate near the junction of William and Chambers-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Fine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE NO. 8 EAST 11TH-st., together with the unexpired term of lease of the lot. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND lot No. 212 Clinton st., Brooklyn. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE 5-STORY marble front store No. 143 Reade-st. Apply to KIDDER BROTHERS, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty-two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding-house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 302 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

A FARM OF 70 ACRES FOR SALE—PLEASantly situated half a mile from Paterson, N. J. This is a rare chance for any one who wants a good farm for health, beauty and making money; it keeps its own beside raising large quantities of garden truck; a ready sale for the milk at the door, which amounts to between $1,000 and $2,000 a year. For particulars, call in grocery No. 720 Greenwich st., corner of Charles.

FARMS FOR SALE.—TWO FARMS OF MOST attractive position, in the town of Islip, L. I., on the south road and shore of the bay, in a region highly improved, and particularly desirable for beauty, healthfulness, sporting privileges and agricultural facilities. South Side railroad soon to come direct to the premises. Inquire of ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the depôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led to the house; price, $3,000. Apply to MARTIN & GORRY, No. 203 Greenwich-st.

NO MONEY WANTED.—A SPLENDID FARM of 160 acres, near Rahway, one hour's ride from Cortlandt-st., buildings numerous and good, location remarkably healthy and pleasant. Two-thirds of the price can remain on mortgage if the balance is secured. N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM—A Near the City, Long Island preferred—1,000 acres of first-class farming land in Kentucky; the farm must be at the lowest figure, as the land will be sold at $3 per acre, and is worth $10. Title unexceptionable. Address K. Y., Brooklyn Post-office. None but real owner need answer this.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $6,500. Terms easy. HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENKINS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET,
By HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

No. 21 Hubert-st., 2-story dwelling, gas and croton.
No 146 Mulberry-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 28 Market-st., 2 story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 340 East 30th-st, 4-story dwelling, brown-stone front; will be put in good order, and painted.
Nos. 109 and 109½ St. Mark's-place, 4-story high-stoop dwellings, with all modern improvements.
Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., very near Broadway, 5-story marble-front stores, together or separate; immediate possession given.
No. 257 Sowery, large store and basement, 25x94 feet.
No. 188 Grand-st., large store, corner Mulberry-st.
No. 269 Canal-st., large store and basement
Nos. 173 and 176 Grand-st., 5th-story loft, 50 feet square.
No. 8 Madison-st., small 3-story house and store.
No. 6 Madison-st., corner Chestnut-st., 3-story house and store, near New-Bowery and Pearl-st
No. 435 Broome-st., 100 feet from Broadway, 2-story house and store; a good business location.
Also, other houses, stores, dwellings, work-shops, &c., in various parts of the City, at reasonable rents.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts, 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st, 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES:

Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th st., four story, brown-stone, each	$1,100
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st	$1,000
No. 82 East 16th-st., four story, English basement	$1,000
No. 137 East 19th st., three-story high stoop, good location	$800
No. 192 East 15th-st., three-story high-stoop; will be put in good order	$700
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., brown-stone, English basements	$600
Nos. 289 and 295 2d-av., each four story, each	$900

Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

TO LET—A HOTEL, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, dwelling adjoining, and two-story bar, near the landing near high Bridge.

A 3-story dwelling in 37th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., rent $400.

A cottage in 55th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A large house in Henry-st., rent nearly all taken out in board.

For sale, a frame dwelling on 120th-st., price $3,800. Wanted, $5,000 on City property.

Also, one-half of a modern house, between 5th and 23d sts., 2d and 3d avs., rent not to exceed $350. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF GROWN persons, the upper part of the English basement house No. 134 East 35th-st., consisting of second story and part of the third story, with bath-room, water closet, gas, cellar and pantry. Rent $300 to $350, according to room required. The best of references required. The residue of the house is occupied by the owner. To be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses:

No. 192 10th-st	$800
No. 167 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant square	$1,100
No. 64 Catharine-st., suitable for business purposes.	$1,200
No. 361 East 14th st., 4-story brown-stone	$1,100

Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE—IN THE NEW five-story brick buildings, Nos 43, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st.; 100 feet lighted, and most superior rooms in the City; location most central, one block from Canal-st. and Broadway. Buildings are heated by steam, steam hoist and every accommodation. Insurance is 1 per cent. Rent low. Apply immediately to N. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 360 Grand-st., near the Essex Market. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted to a first rate stand for a boarding-house, being well ventilated and with all the conveniences of wash and bathing tubes, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 425 Grand st.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No 52 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st, rent $475, and No. 88 Barry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 Williams-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four story English basement house, 11 rooms, gas and water; rent $440; will be sold cheap or exchanged for Stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN HEADDEN, Jersey City; terms to all enquiry.

$500—TO LET—NO 86 WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 6th av., an English basement brick house, four stories, containing 12 rooms, 10 panelled, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas with fixtures, sub-cellar under the whole house; will be painted outside and in, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 169 Centre st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE SUperior brown stone building, northeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts.; also, store No. 190 Nassau-st., in same building, with fine front and dome light, admirably located. Apply at rooms Nos. 18 and 25 in the building J. M. TODD.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700. F. B. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with 24-feet extension, containing 22 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINGHIMER & CO., 342 4th-av.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st. known as the Stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st, one door from Broadway, possession if desired. Apply to W. HARSELL, No. 49 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 227 Greenwich-st., now occupied as a large clothing establishment, and has been for the last ten or twelve years. Apply to WM. SMITH, Jr., No. 276 West 19th-st., at 1 P. M., or 6½ P. M., for one week.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 42x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 78 East 24th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JACQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—NO. 29 BEEKMAN ST., STORE, BASEment, under cellar and 6th floor; also, the 6th floor of No. 31, and 4th and 6th floors of No. 33. The 6th floors of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 connect with each other. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

TO RENT.—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND CELlar of No. 18 Spruce-st., an admirable location for the wholesale leather or paper trade. Each floor is about 95 feet deep; has gas, Croton, and good hoisting. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE ATtic bed-room in the genteel dwelling No. 45 Dominick-st.; possession 1st May. Also, the dwelling-house No. 21 Vestry-st.; possession immediate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH stoop house to let, in 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; lot is full size; house has all modern improvements, and is in good order. Rent $1,000. J. H. HILL, No. 125 9th-av., corner of 23d-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE two-story, besides attic and basement, cottage-built house, No. 22 Gregory st., Jersey City. Apply to J. ANNIN, No. 1 Commercial Buildings Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATEly or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancy and Broome sts., (now occupied as an Iron foundry by John R. Pratt,) to be vacant on 1st of May. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling, No. 225 West 27th-st.; gas, bath, &c., &c.; rent $550. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH POWER—CORNER CENTRE AND Duane sts., rooms on the 2d and 4th floors, and a large basement, all well lighted. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's alley; first-class building, excellent light.

Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 49 CHARLTON-ST. Also, two small stores on Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, up stairs, between 11 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—TWO UPPER ROOMS, WITH AMPLE power; well warmed and lighted; location very desirable. Apply to JOSEPH NASON & CO., No. 61 Beekman-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 20th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick place. Apply at office, No. 4 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD" DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS No. 26 Cortlandt-st., separately or together. Immediate possession. J. LLOYD & SONS, 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, A neat three-story brown stone house, in perfect order. Rent $500. Apply to W. EDWARDS, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A MODERN-built house; the owner will board with the occupant. Inquire on the premises, No. 168 West 37th-st.

TO LET—NO. 151 SPRING-ST., SECOND AND attic floors—Croton and gas. Rent $325 to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 10 Walker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 136 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

TO LET—NO. 114 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., three-story and attic, rent $1,100.

No. 151 West 22d st., 3-story, brown-stone front, $725.
No. 146 West 36th-st., and No. 150, 3-story, in good order, $710
No. 64 West 37th-st., 21x60, brown stone front, 1,250.
No. 55 West 41st-st., 3-story, with or without furniture, $660.
No. 207 West 22d-st., 3-story, brick, good location, $300.
No. 170 West 38th-st., 3-story, bath gas, &c., $450.
No. 174 West 21st-st., 3-story and attic, brick, $300.
No. 246 West 31st-st., 4-story, English basement, $700
No. 173 West 37th-st., 3-story and attic, brick, $600.
Nos 406 and 414 West 40th st., 3-story, new, brick, $600
No 10 Renwick st., 3-story, brick, near Canal $650,
Bleecker and Bank sts., 3 story and attic, $830.
No. 43 Greenwich-av., 4 story, brick, $800.
No. 118 9th-av., house and store, $500

Also, two large halls for light manufacturing purposes, $460.

Also, several other houses, from $350 upwards.

J. & W. DeNBAM, 8th av., corner 16th-st., From Morning to 9 in the Evening.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house, with coach entrance and coach-house in rear, No. 1,160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first class tenant. Also, two small three story brick houses on 31st st., near 6th-av. Also, to let, at Cormansville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Cormansville.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS ON THE first floor of the Society Library Building, on University-place, suitable for Literary or Scientific Associations, now occupied by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York. Inquire of OTIS D. SWAN, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—A VALUABLE CORNER OFFICE OR first floor of the brown-stone building, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts; contains about 3,000 square feet, and has fine light. Apply to J. M. TODD, No. 130 Nassau st., Room No. 18.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The brown-stone house and lot No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Rent $1,000. Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—OFFICES ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF the southwest corner of John and William sts.; also, corner basement. Immediate possession. J. BEEBER, No. 64 John-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE, NO. 594 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS NEAR ASTORIA, L. I.—To let for one or two years, on the Shore Road, opposite Ward's Island, one mile from the steamboat landing and ferry to 86th-st. The house is 42x35 feet, with large airy rooms, well and completely furnished. The stable and carriage house of brick, 27x40 feet. There are 4½ acres of land, having a frontage of about 200 feet on the river. A well shaded lawn and extensive garden, with abundance of choice fruit trees and shrubs, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c., &c. A pair of fine horses, carriages and harness, cow, &c., for sale. Apply at No. 81 Beaver-st., second floor.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Scarsdale, Westchester Co., with stable, carriage-house, ice-house, good garden, &c., all in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy; within three minutes' walk of depôt, and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to F. B. PALMER, No. 20 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house, in Bridgeport Conn., suitable for a large family; with a good garden, a variety of fruit, pleasantly located, near the water. Inquire of C. WEEKS, Jr., at steamer *Bridgeport*, or of RUSSELL, W. ROBINSON, No. 186 Greenwich-st, New-York. The house is lighted with gas.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE WEL furnished three-story high stoop house, No. 32 West 15th-st. It will be put in perfect order inside and out, and can be had for one, two or three years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Rent, $1,800. Seen from 11 to 1. Address S. B., Union-square Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE. No. 322 West 24th-st., furnished complete, having the modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Rent $65 per month. Possession given May 1. Inquire at No. 298 West 24th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 2 STORY AND basement house No. 7 Schermerhorn st. Brooklyn. Apply to A. C. PRINDLE, at American Exchange Bank, corner Broadway and Cedar sts., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE ON STATEN Island wanted for the Summer Season. Address box No. 2,742 New-York Post-office, stating size, location, and terms.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO rent, within from one to five acres of land; house must be convenient and contain at least seven sleeping rooms, within an hour's ride of this City. Address, stating price, location and all particulars, B., Box No. 1,307 Post-office.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSE.—WANTED TO purchase, for cash, a good brick or frame house, in a good neighborhood, with water, gas, &c., and convenient to the ferry. S. COOKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or No. 99 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED BY A SMALL FAMILY—A COTtage at moderate rent for the Summer, or good board in the country, within a short distance of New-York. Address with particulars, M. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SIX LOTS TOGETHER FIFTY 75x200, through from street to street would be preferred—to purchase or lease for a long term of years. Address stating terms, &c., B. H. A., Box No. 216 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE Houston st., and near Broadway. Address, with location and rent, M. S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINAR & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., 1st door east of Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT P. CLEARY'S STABLE, NO. 19 East 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., a one-horse rockaway carriage, light enough for the City or country; good as new. Terms reasonable. Seen Monday and Tuesday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AS THE OWNER IS going to Europe, a pair of elegant dark-brown carriage horses, 16 hands high, long tails, five and six years old, very stylish, sound and kind. KING'S Stable, 41st st. and Madison-av.

FOR SALE—SUPERB BLACK HAWK SADDLE horse, 15¾ hands high, seven years old, and of unsurpassed action. Price $600. Warranted perfectly sound. Persons desirous of seeing him, will please address BLACK HAWK, Box No. 3,730 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HAWK Mare, a little over 5 years old; very stylish and genteel, and well bred to the side-saddle; will be in town within a week. Address H. S., Box 184 *Times* Office.

RESTAURANTS.

THEATRE VISITORS,
ON YOUR WAY HOME STOP AT
MAILLARD'S
SALOON,
NO. 621 BROADWAY,
Where you will find
OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE,
CONSOMME OF CHICKEN,
GAME,
ICE CREAM,
CHOCOLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,
No. 57 Beekman-st.,
offer for sale,
AT VERY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH,
a large assortment of
Writing, Printing, Hanging, Hardware, Tissue, Colored, Manilla Envelope, Wrapping, and all other kinds of PAPER.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the tinners generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CIGAR store and manufactory, in a thriving city on the Hudson River, with or without stock. The store is on the main street of the city, 70 feet long, runs through the block, facing two streets; also the cellar; water and water-closet in the cellar. A lease can be had for a term of years; rent low. For address, inquire at the *Times* Office.

$500 A PARTNER WANTED IN A SPLENdid grocery store long established and doing a first-rate trade. A knowledge of the business not absolutely necessary, as it can be easily learned. Apply at No. 420 Broadway, Room No. 12. HOWES & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN UNUSUALLY LUCRAtive and safe chance is offered to invest from $1,000 to $20,000 in a new invention just patented. Can be seen at No 219 Centre st. S. CLARK.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A CHEMICAL MANUfacturing establishment, now doing a good business. A person with from $6,000 to $10,000. Address J. O., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SEVERAL NEWLY BUILT DWELLING HOUSES AND SUBURB BUILDING SITES FOR SALE IN PASSAIC VILLAGES, N. J.—The attention of persons desirous of securing an elegant residence is called to several new dwelling houses and superb building sites, now for the first time offered for sale by the Passaic Land Improvement Company.

Passaic Village is distant 11 miles northwest by the Erie Railroad from New-York, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Passaic River.

The above property is located on an elevated table land, immediately adjoining and overlooking the village.

It presents views of unsurpassed beauty, commanding an extensive view on every side of as picturesque scenery as can anywhere be found. An adequate description of the scenery cannot be given, and it needs only to be seen to charm the beholder.

The land is but a few hundred yards from the railroad station, whence trains arrive and depart from fifteen to twenty times daily.

The time occupied in going to and from business in Wall-st. to the Company's lands is less than the time required to go by city cars to and from a residence in 38th-st.; besides, the trip is much more comfortable and convenient.

The communication fare by railroad is only seven cents per trip. The location is one of the healthiest in the country. The village contains four churches and three school houses.

A fine opportunity is now offered to persons contemplating the purchasing of property for erecting a permanent home, to join a party of twenty of the most respectable persons now forming for building, during the ensuing season, as many first-class residences on one of the most attractive avenues.

No lots will be sold to any except the parties agreeing to build houses of a certain valuation, and within a specified time. Nuisances provided against.

Maps and circulars giving details of the indocements offered by the Company, may be had by application to the undersigned.

For particulars apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.,
Or the Station Agent at Passaic.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 35 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat at West Morrisania, 45 minutes from the station of the Harlem Railroad, at the corner of 44th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, about ¾ of a mile from the station at Morrisania Village, and ¼ mile from McGeoch's Dam—free bridge now erecting. The place comprises a little over nine acres, in the form of a parallelogram; bounded in front by Girard av., and on the south by a public road. Walton-av. runs directly from the south gate of the place to the station of the Harlem Railroad at Mott Haven. The place is inclosed in stone wall and picket fence. About $5,000 worth of improvements on the place independent of the buildings. There is enough grazing on the premises to cover them with horses. House, barn and ice-house. House 52 by 60 feet, two stories; first story in granite, second frame filled in with brick; furnace; four stacks of chimneys. All in good order. A genteel family. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, and possession given immediately. Five beautiful country seats for sale in and near Madison, containing from one to eight acres. These places are worthy of immediate attention from any one who desires beautiful places; houses large, and after the modern style, surrounded by large lawns of evergreens, shrubbery, and fruit of all kinds and very choice; fine gardens, out-buildings, stabling, &c. Four of them are within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. All will be sold at the prices if applied for immediately. Payable to suit easy. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depôt, Madison, N. J. S. D. HUNTING.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the most extensive views in the country, New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water, and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well; commodious stable, etc., etc., on the premises. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLO

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.
All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
Book open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna Naples, and their correspondents.

BELDEN & YOUNG,
BANKERS, CHICAGO, ILL.
We make collections in all parts of the West.
Refer to
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New-York.
E. MORRISON, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, March 18, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.
REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Tradesmen's Bk....	10	30 Neptune Mar. Ins... 100
20	Irving Bk.....	50	55 Clev & Tol. R..... 100
40	Chatham Bk.....	25	5 Humboldt Ins..... 100
20	Park Bk.....	100	40 U. S. Express Co... 100
65	Bank of Sing Sing..	100	50 Lorillard Ins..... 25
20	National Bk.....	50	50 Brooklyn Cent. R.. 50
10	Continental Bk.....	100	40 Hope Ins..... 50
110	Manuf. & Mer. Bk..	100	30 Co-dhuc Ins..... 100
100	Brook. City G.L.Co.	—	30 Germania Ins..... 50
50	Sar. ana Whit. R....	50	50 C. I. Mar. Ins..... 100
136	Eaeelsior Isa.....	50	40 Mer. Mutual Ins.... 100
40	Rich Co G.L.Co...	25	50 Grocers' Ins..... 50

$1,000 Mo. Notes $90—each secured by Bond & Mtg.
$6,000 Trevorton Coal & R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Cal., Piqua & Ina. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Syracuse & Binghamton & N. Y. R. 1st Bonds.
$5,000 Green Bay, Mill. & Chicago R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
$10,000 Sciota & Hocking Valley R. 1st Mtg. Bonds.
Next Regular sale on THURSDAY, March 21. Regular Mantion Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st, or at the Merchants' Exchange if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 Wall-st. New-York, 13th March, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors of this Company constituting the Second Class, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:
WILLIAM TUCKER,
LUTHER SHAW ISH,
CLINTON GILBERT,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JACOB HARSEN,
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,
HERMAN SELUCKE,
HANSON K. CORNING.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. By order,
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST ISSUE Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company: The Court having established by its decree the priority of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds, numbered 1 to 2,500, the Committee acting in behalf of the holders of that issue request such of them as desire to unite in the foreclosure of the property under the decree of sale to send their names and address, with the number of the bonds they hold, to Mr. F. RANDALL, at the office of the Committee, No. 33 Wall-st., and to each due notice will be given of the plan of reorganization to be submitted for their approval.
HORACE GALPIN, FRANCIS RANDALL,
JOHN NICHOLSON, ORVILLE ODDIE,
FRANCIS VOSE, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Trotina Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW YORK, March 15, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No 88 Wall-st., (Trotina Building) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 15, 1861.
THE WILLIAM WILLIAMS BANK OF Hastings has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of HENRY NICHOLS, No. 154 Broadway, New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Sup't.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, March 15, 1861.
THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in N-w-York are requested to call at the office of DE LANAY, CLARKE & CO No. 11 Wall-st., or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO, No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,
R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 38,347. Value of taxable property, $15,15,000. The interest is provided for; of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of capital and to the management of business as a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 139 AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
J. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1861.

LAWRENCE R. JEROME HAS THIS DAY become a partner in our firm. The business will continue to be conducted under the same firm, devoting ourselves entirely to the purchase and sale of Securities on commission.
A. G. NORWOOD & CO., No. 66 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1861.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, New-York, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 PER Sinking Fund Bonds redeemable in 1876, Coupons payable February and August of each year, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1861.

THE SCRIP DIVIDED OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, is now ready for delivery. A. H. FARLIN, Sec'y and Treas.

WANTED—$2,500 TO $5,000—ON BOND and mortgage on Central Park lots, worth in each case double the amount named; no commission paid; for an interview address OWNER, Box No. 66 Yorkville Post-office.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled either by WALTER W. WHEELOCK or CHARLES COATES, either of whom is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
GEORGE W. BLAKE,
WALTER W. WHEELOCK,
CHARLES COATES.
New-York, March 14, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business of the late firm will be continued at No. 71 Gold-st., under the firm of BLAKE & WHEELOCK.
G. W. BLAKE,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1861. W. W. WHEELOCK.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHEARMAN, in the lithographic business, at No. 99 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY SEIBERT is authorized to settle all the business of said firm, and payments are to be made to him on account of the business of the late firm.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
HENRY SEIBERT,
JAS. A. SHEARMAN,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1860.
The business of lithographing will be continued by the undersigned at the same place, No. 99 Fulton-st.
HENRY SEIBERT.

JAMES A. SHEARMAN—HEAD OF THE ARTistical Department in the late firm of Robertson, Seibert & Shearman, having associated with himself Chas. Hart, lately foreman in the establishment of S. S. & S., and for 20 years connected with Messrs. Endicott & Co., the new firm of
SHEARMAN & HART
will be happy to receive the orders of their friends, and of the public generally, for lithographic work in all its various branches. Show-cards, portraits, landscapes, buildings, music-titles, steamboats, maps, plans, labels, fac similes, circulars, &c., &c., which will be executed in the highest style of art, and at the lowest possible rates.
SHEARMAN & HART,
No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. M. LANE, BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their affairs will be settled by GORHAM F. BAKER, at No. 25 Coenties-slip, no stairs, who is now the only person authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
J. SEPH M. LANE,
GORHAM F. BAKER.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1861. HOWARD M. BAKER.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, SHOW case and desks. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1861, '62.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 15, 1861.
SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required,) at the United States Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:
Biscuit, flour, rice dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar and whisky.
The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said Navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well dried bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water-tight whisky or solrit barrels, at the option of the bureau. No biscuit will be required at Gosport in tight barrels.
The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1860 or 1861; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining loops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one sixth of the required quantity to be in half barrels.
The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.
The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun-drying only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.
The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, the iron hoops to be 1 inch wide and 1-16 inch thick and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and eight gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh fifty-seven pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named Navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guarantee that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.
The iron hoops on the barrels containing whisky, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.
The sugar shall be according to the samples at the said navy-yards, and be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana brown.
The tea shall be of good quality young Hysoo, equal to the samples at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.
The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to samples.
The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, at pounds to be taken as one bushel.
The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned refined casks, with white pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞-inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.
The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.
The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright three-quarters hogshead, well seasoned white oak barrels, with white pine heads, the heads to be made of three-inch boarding, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅞ inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅞-inch thick; and each barrel shall be covered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick; and one on the coopering hoop on each chime, 1½-inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.
All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a like inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.
The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles, and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest.
All the casks, barrels, half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half-barrels of flour, bread, and pickles, shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.
The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.
The quantity of the articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about

	To be delivered for.
Biscuit	1,500,000 lbs.....@ 100 lbs.
Flour	1,000 bbls.....@ bbl.
Rice	250,000 lbs.....@ 100 lbs.
Dried apples	150,000 lbs.....@ lb.
Pickles	180,000 lbs.....@ lb.
Sugar	1,000,000 lbs.....@ 100 lbs
Tea	25,000 lbs.....@ lb.
Coffee	25,000 lbs.....@ lb.
Beans	7,000 bush...@ bush.
Molasses	20,000 gals...@ gal.
Vinegar	24,000 gals...@ gal.
Whisky	50,000 gals...@ gal

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, at the option of the Bureau, to the amount of 20 per cent. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy yards, respectively.
Contractors residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contract fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the chief of the Bureau of Provision and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provision and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be sufficient to establish such requisition has been made and received.
Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy yards, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to except one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (as a none others) will be furnished, as soon as early as practicable, a contract with be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.
Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be put, until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.
Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and at this bureau.
A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be considered a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.
Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the Act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be inclined to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy agent, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.
The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 5th August, 1846.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 17th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said painting can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairmen School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. MCNARY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY O. FRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1860.
lawGmW* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.
500 gross Hammell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee, in cans and foil, for sale by the agents.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HEARD, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, March 19,
At 11 o'clock, at No. 144 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the entire stock of
THE CABINETMAKERS ASSOCIATION,
Comprising in part:
Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, covered in satin, brocatelle, velvet, plush, moquet, reps and hair cloth; rosewood, etageres; centre, side and sofa tables; tête-à-têtes, &c. Chamber furniture of every description. Library furniture Rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak extension dining tables, buffets, sideboards dining chairs, couches, &c. Also, unmeneied bedroom suites, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, armoires hat-stands, office furniture in every variety, silver-plated ware, mirrors, &c. Also, one large fire-proof safe. To be positively sold without any reserve, in consequence of the dissolution of the Association by order of W. HUNT, Agent.
The goods will be on view, and catalogues ready on Monday, the 18th inst., and parties in want will do well to examine the stock, every article being of the best manufacture and warranted.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
At the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av., comprising the entire elegant parlor, dining room, chamber and library furniture of the above house, all of which is new, having been made within two months for the owner, and cost over $12,000. The whole to be sold without reserve, finish by WESTCOTT, consisting of elegant 7-octave piano forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, with the hill and warrantee for two years; two magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich brocatel, with slip covers; silk and lace curtains, rosewood centre and pier tables, etageres, Turkish chairs and lounges; over 600 yards English tapestry and Ingrain carpets, all new; marble pedestals, bronzes, rich vases, marble groups, and parlor ornaments; paintings, bronze clocks, chandeliers, gold and landscape shades; elegant rosewood chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French chairs, two sofa bedsteads, with every description of handsome oak dining furniture, tables, sideboard, chairs, rich silver-ware, French and Bohemian glass, ruby and engraved cut-glass, ivory and silver cutlery, one Wilder's safe, &c., with a great variety not here mentioned. No postponement. Commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. A deposit will be required of all purchasers.

EDWARD SORENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the certificate of the Artists—among them will be found:
STABLE SCENE, WITH POULTRY,
By VAN SEVERDONCK
EXTERIOR AND FIGURES.....DE BRAEKELER
INTERIOR.....LUDY
WINTER SCENE.....SMEE
LANDSCAPE.....VINONT
TEMPEST.....A VAN BEEST
SUNSET.....DELESSARD
Also, several fine specimens by Manzoni B. Willoit, Lemmens, R. S. Gifford, Schaef Hekking Newell, Huet Bera and others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold as above.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FIKE-STREET LEASEHOLD.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story and attic brick house and 2-story brick rear building, No. 23 Pike-st., south east corner of Henry-st., fine brick stable on premises. Ground rent $185—property rents for $825. Lot 21x111.4in Maps and full particulars at No. 7 Pike-st.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, &c.—A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, March 18 a large stock of ready-made clothing, comprising in all about 1,500 garments, consisting of fine cassimere and doeskin frock, sack, and business coats; a large lot of Summer clothing; silk satin and cassimere vests; doeskin pantaloons and cassimere pants. Also about 100 pieces cassimeres, cloths, doeskins, velvets, satinets, linings, &c., together with shirts, drawers, collars, cravats and ties. Also, a lot of soft felt hats and cloth caps together with an assortment of tailors' trimmings, &c., &c. By order of Assignee. Also two sewing machines.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.
WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust dated the 6th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

COUNTY OF	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres
Wappello	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	80
Wappello	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Southwest	2	70	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half,	31	70	11	322.13
Davis	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis	Southwest, Southwest	8	70	12	40
Davis	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Chaska	Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Chaska	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Chaska	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Chaska	Northwest, Northeast	29	74	17	40

And whereas, The Des

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

leges conferred by the present Emperor of Russia on foreigners established in that country, ie dated St. Petersburg, Feb. 18: "Hitherto foreigners have lived in Rnesia in a false position, in consequence of their privileges not being clearly defined. They were consequently unable to acquire any large fortunes, although agriculture and manufactures are making great progress among ns. They lived, it may be said, from dey to dey, and had great difficulty in gaining admission into Russian society. The present Emperor, with his usual solicitude for the welfare of his subjects, has introduced most important reforms with respect to foreigners residing in Russia. Formerly a foreigner resident in Russia could not acquire any landed property, without first obtaining a title of nobility, which was very difficult. A foreign manufacturer possessing any description of establishment was forced to enrol hie nsme for ten years in one of the three guilds of merchants. He might then purchase and possess a certain extent of ground. At the expiration of that period he was forced to sell his ground and his manufactory if he did not consent to become a naturalized Russian. Foreigners, moreover, were restricted from trading in certain articles. They could not trade by whole sale except with Russian merchants belonging to the guilds. All these regnlations have been abolished by command of the Emperor. Foreigners may henceforth enter freely into commercial corporations on en equality with the Russians, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of Russian merchants."

A new Swedish Customs law comes into operation on the 1st of April, ebolishing the differences between bonding and warehousing in Swedish ports, and raising the wsrehousing duty *ad valorem* to one per cent. on the tariff rate.

FROM FRANCE.

Address of the Legislative Body.

By a previous arrival we presented an abstract of the address tendered by the *Corps Legislatif* in response to the speech from the Throne. Subjoined is the text of so much of the address as refers to the external relations of the Empire:

"Your Majesty faithfully expressed the unanimous and profound sentiment of France when you proclaimed that she sincerely desires peace. Under your reign, Sire, France cannot be either provocative or exhaltive. That attitude, however, neither interdicts nor embarrasses the free action of the country in the affairs in which its power and dignity may be engaged.

We hope that the new *régime* established in Algeria will respond equally to the need of security and to the exigencies of colonization. In Savoy and in the county of Nice, you have attached to the Empire, pacifically, and in virtue of a treaty ratified by the popular will, provinces for a long time friendly, and now irrevocably French. You yielded, in that affair, to the necessities of territorial defence, the natural consequence of the notable aggrandisement of a neighboring State; and your policy, as firm as it is prudent, gave satisfaction to France, without encroaching on European law.

In Syria we have assumed the initiative of a humane enterprise, and we are accomplishing it in virtue of a European sanction; we hope that the permission so given will be continued to us, that we may be able to pursue our object, and that the holy and disinterested mission which we have accepted will be fulfilled.

In China, our soldiers, united to those of Great Britain, have cast new lustre on our arms: like the phalanxes of antiquity, they have, by the force of their organization, struck to the heart the most extensive and most populous of empires. May France and England, equally loyal in their intentions, and equally sincere in their alliance, always march thus side by side for the defence of just causes, and for the triumph of civilization!

Sire, the national and traditional interest which we take in the destinies of Italy, has been increased by the energetic and glorious efforts which you have made at the head of our armies in favor of her deliverance. The Legislative Body, sharing the respect you have shown for the wishes of the Italian people, approves of the wise reserve which has maintained France on the ground of treaties, of the law of nations, and of justice, and which, without diminishing your sympathies for rising nations, has not permitted you to associate your policy with acts of which you disapproved. Sire, the diplomatic documents and the last dispatch of troops to Rome, in a critical conjuncture, have proved to the whole world that your constant efforts have secured to the Papacy its safety and independence, and have protected its temporal sovereignty as far as possible, considering the force of things, and the resistance opposed to wise counsels. In so acting, your Majesty has faithfully fulfilled the duties of Eldest Son of the Church, and responded to the religious sentiment as well as the political tracitions of France. That grave question the legislative body leaves entirely to your wisdom; well persuaded, that in the eventualities of the future, your Majesty will always be actuated by the same principles and the same sentiments, without being discouraged by the injustice which we deplore.

Sire for nearly ten years past, during which France has confided to you her destinies, obstacles and struggles have neither disconcerted your prudence nor wearied your courage. Providence has covered you with its ægis, and the country with its acclamations. Persist, Sire, in that policy, alike prudent and resolute, liberal and firm, which under a strong power shelters durable liberties, and has no other ambition than the glory and honor of the French name. Your son, under the influence of the labors and virtues which surround him, will grow in strength by your example. He will also have learned, one day, to govern in a manner worthy of a great nation, mistress of its own destinies, too just to be feared, too honest to be suspected, and too strong to be intimidated or led away."

The Emperor and the Bishops.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 27.

The war between the bishops and the government is now assuming such proportions that a "cataclysm"—to use M. DE GRAMMONT'S expression to Cardinal ANTONELLI—must be near at hand. The Bishop of Poitiers, in a published pastoral letter, compares the Emperor to PONTIUS PILATE'. This fact is announced by the *Patrie*, under the head of "Latest News," and attested, which "latest news" usually is not, by the signature of its leading writer, M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC. Here is the paragraph:

"The following is a passage which we extract from a manoate of the Bishop of Poitiers.

The langnage of the worst passions in the worst days of our history, is now outbtJ. Let the public read and judge." PAULIN LIMAYRAC.

"Tha mystery of iniquity runs its course; what wonid you say of a child who should publicly use this language to its father?

"'Father, your eldest son declares to you, in the face of the entire world, that you are obstinate and ungrateful, and that, were it not for this unchangeable respect for you, he would abandon you to-morrow to the unfortunate fate which your headstrong blindness deserves.' Obstinate! Is not the obstinate man he who continually harps upon impossible combinations—plans branded by the laughter of all statesmen?

Pilate, when he saw that his arguments prevailed nathing, and that on the contrary the people became more and more exacting, saw and felt that after having so far yielded to every caprice of the multitude, he was on the point of being urged on to a crowning act of weakness, and he then called for water, and, washing his hands, said, 'I am innocent of the blood of this just man; see ye to it. This done, after having scourged Jesus, he delivered him to the Jews to be crucified.' But has posterity ratified the absolution which Pontius Pilate gave to himself; and did that washing of his hands render him innocent in the eyes of succeeding ages? Hear this: 'Now this man, branded as a deicide—this man nailed to the pillory of our symbol—who was he? He was not Herod, nor Caiphas, nor Judas, nor any one of the Jewish or Roman executioners.

This man is Pontius Pilate, and it is just that it should be so. Herod, Caiphas, Judas and the rest had their part in the crime, but nothing would have been consummated without Pontius Pilate.

Pilate might have saved Christ, and but for Pilate Christ would not have been put to death. The signal for the execution could have been given by none but Pilate. Wash thy hands, oh Pilate! Proclaim thyself innocent of the death of Christ; our daily answer, and the unvarying answer of our remote posterity, will be, 'I believe in Jesus Christ, who suffered under Pontius Pilate.'"

This address, says the *Times* correspondent on the same date, has produced the deepest sensation. Even they who profess to make light of ecclesiastical censures avow their fears of the effect in the remote districts, when this fierce denunciation is read in every place of worship on the same day, at the same hour, during Divine service. There is not a man, woman, or child who on leaving the church will not suppose that the Emperor of the French is proclaimed to all France as the Pontius Pilate of the Nineteenth Century. It is probable the Empress, with her strong feeling on this subject, has been much affected by the allusions to her in the Bishop's address—to the Golden Rose blessed by the Pope at the High Altar of St. Peter's, and bestowed on her; to the prayers His Holiness offered up for her at the most critical moment of her life, &c. The Bishop of Orleans' reply to M. LAGUERONNIERE was strong enough, but it was more of a political controversy than anything else. The Bishop of Poitiers' address is a denunciation of a purely religious character. It was said to-day that the *Monde* and the *Union* would be suppressed for having published this document, and that the matter would be brought before the Council of State. This probably would make matters worse; but the situation is one of great perplexity, and this after an many years' occupation of Rome.

The prelates have not yet done with M. LAGUERONNIERE. The Bishop of Nismes will not be less fierce than his brother of Poitiers in his forthcoming *mandement*.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance Belge* says:

Ten Bishops have signified their adhesion to the pamphlet of the Bishop of Orleans. The clerical war recommences, and the convocation of a council to fix the situation of the Papacy is talked of.

Fashions for March.

From Le Follet.

Amongst other novelties which have lately appeared, there are some cashmere shawls of an entirely new style. They are no longer of one color, but covered all over with some design—palms, or medallions of bright colors; or sometimes made with broad, long stripes of white, which cross the shawl over the shoulder, whilst the other part is either black, red, or blue. They are made square as well as long; and with white, and beautiful Indian plaid in the medallions, are very elegant and *recherché*.

Satin progresses in favor, and nothing can be more charming than this beautiful material. Velvet, though very effective, is only deemed suitable for elderly ladies; at least, such is the opinion of the fashionable world. For satin, lace is decidedly the most suitable trimming; and, indeed, no other ornament can be said really to equal it. A dress ornamented with gold can only be worn once or twice, but lace may be made into so many different forms and fashions.

Morning and at-home dress vary but little in make. They are very simple; the skirts plain in front; sleeves nearly tight, just loose enough to pass the hand through, and trimmed with a cuff or trimming up the elbow. The skirts are bound round the bottom with velvet, three or four inches in width, and a row of macaron buttons up the front. The colors most in vogue are golden, brown and violet *des Alpes*.

For visiting dress richer and more ornamental robes are worn. Velvets, satins with lace trimmings, moires, and taffetas antique moire, and satin, are also trimmed with velvet, intertaced, and forming a trimming *en tablier* for the front of the dress; or rnga of passementerie placed in bands in a similar form; or macarons surrounded by lace. Taffetas and taffetas antique are elegantly trimmed with very narrow flounces down the front of the dress, sometimes surrounded by a thick ruche, or finished by butterfly bows; that is to say, bows without ends—merely two bows down together with a piece across the middle, the bows being left wide like wings. Velvet really needs no ornament; the only trimming admissible is lace put in little flounces *en tablier*; or, what is perhaps newer and also equally pretty, is a band of guipure placed round the skirt, a short distance from the bottom, with a band of light-colored satin, generally white, laid under it.

The skirts have lost nothing of their amplitude, and continue to be made with small trains. The bodies are made round at the waist or in a point; but the latter is considered the most easy. They are very frequently made open, either a short distance down, which leaves a space for handsome buttons on the body, or open down to the waist; in which case a rich plastron of lace can complete the toilette. Sleeves for dresses of rich material are made half large, long, and open with trimmings, or three puffs. The trimmings, of course, must correspond with those of the dress.

Some evening dresses, of a simpler style, are made of this material, with a pattern of bouquets of many colored flowers, and trimmed with narrow taffetas flounces of two different shades, contrasting well with the dress.

The following descriptions will put our readers in possession of the newest styles of bonnets for this month: Black velvet bonnet, with a wide bride of blue terry velvet edged with white satin, placed across from ear to ear. White satin curtain, covered with black lace. Two small blue feathers placed *en bandeau*.

Bonnet of manve royal velvet; the soft crown formed with a rich blonde. On the left side, a bunch of mauve feathers, and on the right a shell of blonde, in the middle of which is a small rosette of feathers. A tandeau of mauve flowers across the forehead. This bonnet is extremely elegant, as is also the following, made of pink terry velvet mixed with blonde, either white or black, or both, mixed with a bunch of curled feathers at the side. In the inside two small feathers form a diadem, being fastened together by a rosette of blonde.

Fancy straw bonnets are beginning to be worn; and capottes of colored and black, or white silk, are much in favor. These last are trimmed either with a flat bow on the top, or a rosette of ribbon or small feathers at the side; but we do not expect much novelty in bonnets whilst the weather is so unsettled.

The evening coiffures are exceedingly beautiful this season. The newest, and certainly not the least becoming, style is formed with three very small wreaths carried across the head—the front one forming a small diadem on the forehead, which is generally a dark shade of color; the second, a straight wreath, is of a lighter shade of the color. This headdress may be seen on one of the plates for this month, and will, we believe, become a general favorite. The same style of head-dress may be formed with gold cord, or roleaux, or plaits of velvet of different shades, or roleaux of velvet and gold.

Amongst the elegant coiffures worn at the Tuileries, we noticed a Ceres wreath composed of white and velvet grapes, with grape leaves, the most perfectly natural that can be imagined, and a pouff cerise velvet at the side and back. The leaves in question were transparent tinted purple, with a silver down, as if covered with the dew of autumn, and were as supple as if freshly gathered. Our readers will not be a little surprised when we tell them that these leaves are made of caoutchouc, which is now employed generally for this purpose, and with charming effect

Gold cable-chain twisted round the head, with a long white feather at the side, falling over the shoulder, forms an elegant head dress; or gold cable, mixed with gold blond, forms an elegant and becoming headdress *a la Grecque*.

FROM ITALY.

The Address of the Italian Senate.

Two interesting documents reach us from Turin; one the address adopted by the Senate in response to the speech of VICTOR EMANUEL, the other the report presented to the same body by Signor MATTANCI, on behalf of the Committee to whom had been referred the draft of a law decreeing to the King of Sardinia the title of King of Italy.

The address of the Senate reproduces in fervid terms the expressions of gratitude and just admiration which the royal address had uttered in regard to France and its sovereign. It refers also to the moral support absorbed to Italy by England, and the faith reposed by the Italian people in the sympathies of the German. "Among gallant nations," the Senate remarks, "a good understanding is always easy."

With respect to the internal situation of the new Kingdom of Italy, the Senate holds that a people who have regained their rights, "will by that very fact be more resolute to respect the rights of others;" and it also believes that Italy may hereafter "pursue, with its inherent energy, the conquest of all elements of order within and of defence without."

The text of the bill for conferring the title of King of Italy upon VICTOR EMANUEL, as proposed to the Senate by the Commission charged to examine it, was as follows:

Art. 1. King VICTOR EMANUEL II. assumes for himself and his successors the title of King of Italy.

Art. 2. All Government decrees, and such deeds as require to be headed with the name of the King, shall begin with the following formula: *Victor Emanuel II., by Divine Providence and the Votes of the Nation.*

To the latter article the Minister of Grace and Justice objected, stating that it would be best to insert an article to that effect in the bill which must soon be framed regarding the form to be given to public deeds. The article was accordingly withdrawn, but an order of the day was moved and passed, with the consent of the Minister, to the effect that the bill alluded to should be brought in as speedily as possible.

Senator PARETO made some objections to the title of "King of Italy," which he thought resembled the old feudal forms too much, and, therefore, might be much more advantageously replaced by the other form—"King of the Italians."

Count CAVOUR, in reply, remarked that the Queen of England was not called Queen of the English, although the English were the nation which understood liberty best; but if it were objected that the English are characteristically attached to old customs and traditions, he would quote an instance of a people that had no feudal traditions whatever—viz.: the North Americans, who called the Chief of their Government "President of the United States," and not "President of the Americans."

After this explanation, Senator PARETO withdrew his objection, and the bill as amended was voted by 129 ayes against 2 noes, as already stated by telegraph.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS ABROAD.

The Suppression of the Slave-trade—The Progress of British Opinion.

From the London Times, March t.

The public sentiment upon the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade seems at last to have entered upon its rational and, as we may hope, its permanent state. A hundred and fifty years ago we were figuring for the privilege of conveying negroes over sea. Having obtained all we desired on that score, we then apathetically pocketed the profits, and positively refused to think of how those profits were obtained. A generation later and we grew uncomfortable in our gains, and our ears tingled and our consciences grew uneasy as the wails and groans of the stifled negroes came home to us with perpetual and importunate repetition. We were some years awakening, and WILBERFORCE and CLARKSON, and all the fellow-laborers of these men, had much to do thoroughly to arouse us out of that uneasy state of somnolence. But at last we did awake, and we awoke in a frenzy. The state of this country when the full guilt of Slavery came upon it was nothing less than a frenzy of remorse. Before that passion everything went down. Many men yet living can remember when GEORGE CANNING failed to obtain as a concession the abolition of the power to flog female slaves, and young men can remember when it was little less than blasphemy to suggest that even a black man might very reasonably be expected to do some labor. Between these two extremes the public sentiment has violently vibrated. In the paroxysm of his first remorse the guilty Englishman saw Slavery in everything black. The phantom of that complaining negro was ever before him, and he would shut his eyes and scream if you did but talk to him of a negro at work. He sacrificed everything to his sore, quivering conscience. He was ever upon the watch to find out something more to sacrifice. He sacrificed his great West India interest not only recklessly, but with an ostentatious eagerness. He cast his own twenty millions down to rid himself of the remaining evidences of his crime as pertinently as Judas offered the thirty pieces of silver to the Jewish authorities. He poured forth not only his own money and the money of those over whom he held influence, but he lavished the life of his own kith and kin to appease that accusing conscience. On the Coast of Africa, in the perfidious sunshine of "the white man's grave," amid the beautiful and deadly luxuriance of a tropical vegetation, he placed his own countrymen to pine and die that he might comfort himself with the satisfaction that he had atoned for the great sin he had committed against the black man. For a full generation there was nothing he would not pay, and nothing he would not vicariously endure.

Every great excitement has its recoil. The generation of crime had been followed by the generation of remorse; the generation of remorse is followed by the generation of reflection. We who now occupy the earth are less affected by the crime of our grandfathers or the remorse of our fathers. We begin to feel less affright at this spectre of the writhing negro. We have purged ourselves completely of the guilt of his abduction and his other wrongs, and we can feel ourselves entitled to look upon him as we might look upon any other man who has succeeded to the common obligation of eating bread by the sweat of his brow. The flood tide, which had flowed upwards, roaring and foaming like the "bore" of some bell-shaped firth, retained its power of flowing after the great impulse had ceased; but years ago there were some who ventured to say that, after all, the earth must be tilled, and that the great law of Nature which doomed man to labor must apply to the black man as well as to the white. Their voices, however, had little chance of being heard, for there was enough of vehemence in our old convictions to urge us not only to persuade but to coerce all the rest of the world to feel as we felt and to be penitent as we were penitent. We lavished our money, we concentrated our efforts, we exerted all our influence, we compromised our political relations, we coerced the weak, and we went to the verge of making war upon the strong, in order to bring the rest of the world to join with us in our crusade against the traffic in mankind. Never was there in the history of our race so magnificent and so disinterested an enthusiasm. When the great book of history shall become so vast that far-off generations shall be unable to seize any other than the tallest events in the great vista from which they emerge, this work of England must stand out and challenge admiration, as something to which the story of past ages has no parallel. *We English alone have been hearty in the cause. We have shamed some by our example, we have bought others by our largesses, and we have deterred others by our power; but of all the peoples of the earth we alone have labored, with gold and with arms, for no other object than for that point of conscience which is to us our "idea"—to put down Slavery and the Slave-trade.* Yet we have not succeeded. While we have been starving our own colonists and suffering our West Indian possessions to return to jungle in very fanaticism, suppressing that Slavery must sink under every contract for labor, other countries have eluded their engagements, or have openly resented our interference. Portugal has required all our attention to keep her at all up to the mark; Spain has impudently repudiated all her promises; France has changed the name, but not the substance; and *America has continued the odious traffic at sea under the pretext of a jealousy of her national honor, and has, to her misfortune, nursed Slavery at home and acknowleaged it as a domestic institution.* After all our sacrifices and all our efforts, the most zealous opponents of Slavery were fain to come down to the House of Commons on Tuesday night and to propose a resolution, "that the means hitherto employed by this country for the suppression of the African Slave-trade have failed to accomplish that object."

Now that we can calmly review all that has been done, we find that we have been led away by our generous impulses, and have wasted our strength uselessly. Like the charge at Balaklava, "*C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre*"—it was wonderful, but it was altogether unpractical. Great as we are, we are not powerful enough to coerce the world. Strong as we are, we must submit to the laws which universally influence human conduct. After all our vain efforts, we are reduced at last to admit that we must be content to attract mankind by their interests, and not pretend to govern them by fear. France claps her hand upon her sword if we presume to ask whether she has slaves or free laborers in the bold of the *Charles-et-Georges*. Spain laughs at us if we pretend to prevent her from importing as many slaves as she may want in Cuba. America threatens war if we attempt to liberate the live cargo of a vessel covered with the Stars and Stripes. *We have discovered at last that commercial competition will do what fleets and armies are utterly incompetent to perform.* Not very long ago, when we, from time to time, urged the claims of our West Indian colonies to some substituted free labor for the slave-labor they had lost, we were met by the indignation of our Anti-Slavery Societies. Perhaps there are some remnants of that superstition, which is a great religion degenerated, wherein the same dogmas are still repeated; but on Tuesday night the modern Anti-Slavery men came down to ask the House of Commons to believe that "the true remedy is to be found, not in countenancing immigration into countries where Slavery exists, but in augmenting the working population in countries in which Slavery has been abolished;" and "that the failure has mainly arisen from our having endeavored almost exclusively to prevent the supply of slaves, instead of seeking to demand for them." *At last we are condescending to reason upon Slavery and the Slave-trade as we reason upon other human affairs. At last we are coming down from our high notions of destroying everything we do not like by the sword and the cannon-shot*—although there are some fanatics, as the debate showed, who still lean upon these means *—and are intent on humbling ourselves to the commonplace notion that the best way of destroying an objectionable system of labor is to undersell it.* Africa, populous as it is, is not so populous as China, nor is it so populous as the coast of India. Africa, necessitous as the people may be, is not so necessitous as the Far East. There we have a hungry civilization, which may be moulded to our purposes by good treatment more cheaply than the savagery of Africa can be oppressed by coercion. Both in India and in China we have the materials for a competition which may render the Slave-trade an extinct, because an unprofitable, traffic. The old Anti-Slavery Party will probably, for some time still, oppose all white emigration, lest it should compel their free black *protégés* to work by the competition that emigration must create in the labor-market; but we are happily getting beyond this stage of folly, and are learning to look upon this subject with the eyes of common sense. We have a treaty with China which enables us to carry to the West not only Chinamen, but their families. We have behaved so well to them that we have gained their confidence. While other nations may kidnap them by tens, we can obtain volunteers by thousands; and if our laws are observed, and our shipowners and planters are honest, we are not far from the period when we may see the prosperity of our West Indian colonies restored and the Slave-trade extinguished without a cruiser or a fort on the Coast of Africa, and without the sacrifice of even another million from the British Treasury.

The Policy of Mr. Lincoln as Indicated by his Speech at Indianapolis.

From the London Globe.

Just at the moment when we receive the fuller details of the establishment of the "Confederated States of America" we also obtain some insight into the future policy of Mr. LINCOLN. The new State, which stretches along the coast from a few miles south of Cape Fear to the Florida Reefs, and thence sweeps round to the Rio Grande del Norte, and includes the area lying between the 35th parallel of north latitude and the 104th degree of west longitude, comprises seven of the black States of the old Union, for it would be mere affectation to exclude Texas because she has not yet formally sent representatives to Montgomery. There is also an eighth State, Arkansas, on the northern frontier of Louisiana, and the western bank of the Mississippi, which, in all probability, is by this time represented at the Convention. It will be seen that the whole of the Gulf coast is in the hands of the new Federation. This, however, is of less importance than another fact—that the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, control both banks of the Mississippi River for upwards of five hundred miles. Louisiana embraces both banks from Fort Adams to the mouths of the Delta, and the State Collector of New-Orleans is now gathering up the customs revenues for the behoof at present of that State alone, and is thus taxing all the North-west, as well as the revolted Southern States for its own benefit. Throughout the whole area there are we believe, only two forts in possession of United States' troops—Fort Sumpter at Charleston, and Fort Pickens at Pensacola. All the other forts are garrisoned by State Militia, and covered with State flags. The new Government which has suddenly sprung into being at Montgomery, a safe and central position, has been established under a Constitution similar in most respects to the Constitution of the old broken Union. But unlike the old Constitution, it calls things by their right names. Such euphemisms as "persons held to servitude" find no place in it. Slaves are called "slaves;" the States referred to as constituent elements of the new Confederacy are called "Slaveholding States," and, of course, the proper title should be—but here the Montgomery men fall short—the Slaveholding Confederated States of America. A policy of semi-hostility towards the Border States peeps out in the document, for the Congress is endowed with power under the Constitution to prohibit, not only the external slave-trade, but the importation of slaves from any State not a member of the Confederacy—an *argumentum ad crumenam*, which Virginia and Maryland will well understand. Another provision of the new Constitution empowers the Government to take immediate steps for a peaceable arrangement with the subsisting United States on principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

It is at this point that we find the new Constitution probable cantact with Mr. LINCOLN'S Government. How will he deal with the Confederated States? They speak of arrangement, apportionment of public property and public debt. *Mr. Lincoln at Indianapolis, not very distinctly, we admit, shadows forth a line of policy which almost precludes arrangement, at all events without a modified attempt at coercion.* What, he asks, is coercion, what invasion? "Would the marching of an army into South Carolina without the consent of her people and with hostile intent towards them be 'coercion' also if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be 'invasion' or 'coercion'? Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist 'coercion' and 'invasion,' understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be 'coercion' or 'invasion' of a State? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of this great affection would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy." Here we have a sketch of a line of policy which does not simply a surrender to the Black States without a contest. *The President elect seems incline d to collect revenues, retake forts, stop mails. We are afraid the South would look upon these measures as coercive.* Moreover, Mr. LINCOLN denies the right of secession. "What mysterious right," he asks, "to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country by merely calling it a State?" He lessens the force of the question by calling it merely a question; but the tone of his whole speech implies something more, and suggests the idea that the lighter form was assumed to cover a weightier substance.

The Return of the Australasian.

ARRIVAL AT QUEENSTOWN—A GALE AND FOUL WEATHER—BACK TO IRELAND UNDER SAIL.

The prolonged absence of the steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool on the 16th ult., and should in due course have reached this port by the 2d inst., has been a source of extreme anxiety on this side of the Atlantic. By the *Arabia*, we are happily furnished with the intelligence that no fatal disaster had caused the destruction of the missing ship, nothing more serious than head winds and a fractured screw having occurred to compel her return to Ireland. From the log, which is subjoined, it will be seen that her voyage until after, on her outward voyage, she had called at Cork, and taken on board her mails, was without notable incident. On the 18th, she experienced light variable winds, and on the following day there was a strong breeze and a heavy sea, rendering it very difficult to manage the ship. The morning of the 20th, however, was still more severe, betokening a violent storm. Not only had the noble vessel to contend with a succession of terrific squalls and a high sea, but a heavy gale contributed to the impending danger. While vainly attempting to weather the storm, she broke two bars of the screw, which, of course, disabled her, and rendered it impossible to proceed on her voyage by steam-propelling power. The accident to the screw is supposed to have happened from striking some piece of a wreck, as several logs were seen floating about at the time.

As soon as the accident was discovered, Capt. HOCKLEY immediately hoisted sail and directed the course of his vessel westward, with the intention of making an American port. For several days she passed through heavy squalls, which culminated on the 25th February in a fierce gale and furious squalls, rendering it almost impossible to manage the ship. The commander succeeded in putting her head round in lat. 46° 24' North and lon. 34° 20' West, and bore up for Queenstown, arriving with her passengers and crew all safe, on the morning of the 3d of March, after a rough voyage of twenty-six days' duration.

ANNEXED is an abstract of the log of the *Australasian:*

ABSTRACT OF LOG.

Date.	Winds.	Courses.	Distances.	Latitude.	Longitude.
1861.					
Feb. 16	Westerly.	—	—	—	—
Feb. 17	South.	Various.	—	—	—
Feb. 18	W. by S.	S. 76 W.	124	50 54 N.	12 47 W.
Feb. 19	W. N. W.	S. 86 W.	266	50 47 N.	19 46 W.
Feb. 20	—	S. 77 W.	178	50 9 N.	24 20 W.
Feb. 21	N.W.toS.W	S. 44 W.	97	49 00 N	26 02 W.
Feb. 22	Variable.	S. 46 W.	118	47 42 N.	28 02 W.
Feb. 23	S. S. W.	N. 67 W.	136	46 49 N.	31 06 W.
Feb. 24	Westerly.	N. 82 W.	91	47 00 N.	33 06 W.
Feb. 25	W. N. W.	S. 30 W.	48	46 18 N.	33 41 W.
Feb. 26	—	N. 38 W.	38	46 28 N.	34 29 W.
Feb. 27	W. N. W.	N. 84 W.	217	46 48 N.	29 15 W.
Feb. 28	West.	N. 67 W.	235	48 17 N.	24 52 W.
Mar. 1	—	N. 71 W.	230	55 50 N.	12 40 W.
Mar. 2	S. W.			—	—

REMARKS.

FEB. 16—Moderate breeze and fine; 10:46 A. M., left the buoy; 11:50 A. M., received mails, &c., and proceeded.

17. Brisk gale and thick weather; 1:10 P. M., arrived at Queenstown; 4:10 P. M., received mails; 5:5 P. M., passed St. Roche's Point.

18. Light variable winds.

19. Strong breeze and cloudy, and very heavy sea running.

20. Heavy gale, with terrific squalls and high sea; broke two flanges of screw and proceeded under sail.

21. Light winds and cloudy.

22. Fresh breeze and cloudy, with a high sea.

23. Fresh gale and hazy weather.

24. Fresh gale, with heavy squalls.

25. Brisk gale and gloomy weather.

26. Strong gale and furious squalls; 8:45 A. M., bore up before the wind towards a port.

27. Fresh gale and squally and high sea.

28. Heavy gale and squally and high sea.

MARCH 1—Strong gale and thick weather.

2. Moderate breeze and thick; 10:30 A. M., arrived at Queenstown.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DANGEROUS BLASTING UPON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—At about 1½ o'clock on Saturday last, the quarrymen engaged near the excavations for the new reservoir on Blackwell's island, set off a very heavy blast, which sent large masses of shattered granite high into the air, a whole shower of "splinters" falling within half the length of the steamer *ENOCH DEAN*, which was passing, and directly opposite at the instant of the explosion. Pieces of rock, apparently as large as good-sized cheeses, fell within startling proximity to the steamer, causing considerable alarm among the passengers. Any one of these missiles, if Captain SEVERED had they struck the vessel, would have gone clear through her, and probably would have done fatal damage in the crowded condition of the steamer. The steamboat *Island Home*, with a barge in tow, was also near by at the time. The passengers expressed their aversion to repetitions of that species of salute.

ANTI-SUNDAY LAW MEETING OF GERMANS.—The Stadt Theatre in the Bowery was crowded, yesterday afternoon, with Germans, who assembled to discuss the question of Sunday law or no Sunday law. According to the advertisement and posters announcing the meeting and its purposes, the question was open for discussion, the main object being to counteract the effect of the meeting held at the Cooper Institute, last week, in favor of upholding the Sunday laws. No one, however, was there to advocate the cause of "enforcing the Sunday Laws," and of course the Anti-Sabbatarians had matters their own way. The meeting was presided over by Mr. KOPP, editor of the New York *Democrat*, who, on being called to the chair, explained briefly the purposes of the meeting. The speakers were Dr. FORSCH, Mr. REITTIG, of the *Staats Zeitung*, Mr. BIAGLE, and Mr. C. H. HATCH.

THE GALE.—The heavy snow storm and gale of Friday night was very severe from North East. The steamers from the Eastward, and Long Island Sound, did not arrive until about 3 P. M. of Saturday, and did not start again at the usual hour. There were no arrivals from sea on Saturday except ship *Great Western* and steamships *North Star* and *Arabia*. Capt STONE, of the *Arabia*, says the gale was the most severe he ever felt on this coast. We have no information from the coast, but as the telegraph reports that the gale was felt from Boston to Norfolk, it is to be feared that many disasters have occurred.

LECTURES BY MR. W. G. DIX.—Mr. W. G. DIX, formerly Consul of the U. S. at Quito, will deliver the first of a course of three lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, this evening. The lecture this evening will treat of the scenery of the Andes; interest of the valley of the Amazon; Cruscu's picture—"The Heart of the Andes;" HUMBOLDT; condition of the Indian population in Spanish America, and of the mountains Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Antisana, Cayambe and Sangal.

FALL OF AN INSECURE CHIMNEY.—On Saturday morning, a high chimney belonging to the double tenement house, Nos. 483 and 485 Washington-street, fell over upon the roof of the building, making a large hole, through which the bricks and mortar passed into the apartments below. Singularly enough, none of the inmates of the premises received bodily hurt, but a quantity of furniture was destroyed. The consternation which resulted from the sudden crash, may be easily imagined.

ESCAPE OF CAPT. LATHAM, OF THE SLAVE-SHIP CORA.—Capt. LATHAM, of the slave-ship *Cora*, of which he was master and part owner, escaped on Friday evening. It is said that he was taken from the prison on Friday evening, by an officer, to a clothing-store on Broadway, to make some purchases, and that while thus engaged he succeeded in making his escape. He had been in prison from Jan. 8, until Friday last. How he escaped has not yet been explained. There is not much expectation of his recapture.

ACCIDENTS ON SHIPBOARD.—A man named ANDREW MCCARTY, a longshoreman, working on board the brig *Lebanon*, lying at Pier No. 17 East River, was seriously injured by some lumber falling on him. He was taken to the City Hospital by officer WICKES, of the First Precinct. A longshoreman named CHARLES BROWN, employed on board ship *Conquest*, at Pier No. 18 East River, fell from the deck into the hold and was severely injured.

SAILING OF THE CRUSADER.—The United States steamer *Crusader* left the Navy-yard at 2 P. M. on Saturday, and proceeded to sea.

Fires.

IN A GROCERY—THE PROPRIETOR ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in KUBBAL & RETTARAO'S grocery, No. 540 Grand street, corner of Cannon, causing damage to the extent of $150 by destruction of the stock, which was insured for $1,000 in the Central Park Insurance Company. The damage to the building, of which MAX SALIOMAN is owner, amounts only to $50; covered by insurance of $800 in the St. Mark's. Capt. SYKERA, of the Thirteenth Ward Police, believing the fire to have been the work of incendiarism, caused the arrest of LOUIS KUBBEL, one of the proprietors, on suspicion of the offence, and telegraphed for Fire Marshal BAXTER to come and investigate the facts of the case. The prisoner, in answer to the Marshal, denied that he had been to his store since Saturday night, notwithstanding the circumstance that he had been seen to leave the place, by the Cannon-street door, five minutes previous to the discovery of the fire. On searching the prisoner the key of the Cannon-street door and some pennies were found in his pockets, and his partner, Mr. RATTARAO, identified the key and one of the pennies as having been left within the store when he closed it at 1½ o'clock on Saturday night. Upon this evidence the prisoner was detained, and to-day he will be taken before Justice BERGMAN, who, doubtless, will commit him for trial. The police of the Thirteenth Ward have been very active lately in tracing out incendiary fires, and during the past four months have made four arrests for arson. Three of the prisoners have been tried and convicted of the offence.

IN MILLEMANN'S HALL—WINES, &C., DESTROYED.

At 2¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the cellar of the five-story building, known as Millemann's Hall, Nos. 247 and 249 Seventh-avenue, owned and occupied by FRANARICK MILLEMANN as a wine and lager-bier saloon. The flames were extinguished before they had burned through to the second story. Damage to the extent of $1,000 was done the building; while the loss upon wines, beer and furniture is estimated at $3,500. The building was insured for $8,500, and the stock and fixtures for $1,500, in the Commercial and American Insurance Companies. A grocery adjoining the saloon, occupied by LAWRENCE & PURDY, was damaged by water to the extent of $500; insured for $1,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company.

IN A SHOE STORE.

A fire broke out between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, in Mr. EDWIN A. BROOKS' shoe manufactory, No. 150 Fulton-street. The firemen prevented the spread of the flames beyond the second floor, but the stock in the building was injured to the extent of $5,000 by fire and water; fully insured. Mr. SCHNARD'S lager bier saloon in the basement was also slightly damaged by water. The injury to the building amounts to $250. The fire originated among some rubbish in a closet under the stairs, but from what cause is not known.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. A. B Olin, of Troy; Hollis White, and M. W. Tappan, of New Hampshire, and E. W. Fiske, of Buffalo; Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Gen. W. V. F. Moore, of Maine; Capt. Alexander Hay, of Pennsylvania; Capt. W. A. Howerd and W. T. Horton of Philadelphia, and Capt. G. B. Stephenson, of California, are at the Astor House.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois; Gen. J. W. Singleton and W. H. Cassell, of the same State; Hon. J. H. Cameron, of Toronto; Dr. Dongias, of Quebec; Capt. Stone, of the steamship *Arabia*; F. G. Farnwall and lady, W. Smetzette, W. Hussey, C. L. Watson, and J. W. Travis, passengers by the *Arabia*, from London; W. H. H. Tucker and D. Pender, of North Carolina; W. F. Murray, of Canada; R. Stewart, of Belfast, Ireland; G Heron, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Capt. Dobbins, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Adjutant-General Read, of Albany; B. Wilson, of the U. S. N.; R J. Ross, of Pennsylvania, and W. Boice, of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

HON. JAS. O. PUTNAM, of Buffalo; J. W. Walevet, of Boston; T. B

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2961. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

Charles Francis Adams Minister to England.

William L. Dayton Minister to France.

George P. Marsh Minister to Sardinia.

Speech of Mr. Breckinridge in the Senate.

He Interprets the Inaugural as Meaning War.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Surrender of the Ringgold Barracks in Texas.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 18.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts, Minister to London.

WM. L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, Minister to France.

GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia,

JAMES WATSON WEBB, Minister to Constantinople.

WM. S. THAYER, of the *Evening Post*, Consul-General at Alexandria, Egypt.

G. W. DITZLEE, Agent of the Pottawatomie Indians.

MR. ADAMS accepted. His appointment is considered here a most admirable one, and there is no doubt his popularity at London will equal that of his distinguished father at the same Court, long ago.

The appointment of Mr. DAYTON, which takes some of Mr. FREMONT'S friends by surprise, is nevertheless generally commended. It is said that the peculiar complications of Mr. FREMONT'S business at the present time, render it inadvisable that he should remain abroad for four years, and it is not deemed desirable to have these important missions changed during the present Administration, if it can be avoided.

MR. MARSH, appointed the first Minister to Sardinia, was four years at Constantinople, has had considerable diplomatic experience, and is an accomplished linguist. The only objection urged against his appointment was the fact that he had not rendered party services in the late elections.

MR. THAYER'S appointment is very gratifying to his friends, including the corps of Washington correspondents, of which he is a member. His health is quite poor, and it is hoped that this change of life will restore him.

The Secretaries of the several legations above named, are not yet settled.

MR. ADAMS' son will probably accompany him to London, however.

BURLINGAME, it is understood, is to be otherwise provided for.

D. M. CHAPIN will be collector at Oswegatchee, New-York, and BENJAMIN O. PARKER Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis.

It is understood that the nomination of Mr. HOLLOWAY, for Commissioner of Patents, will be withdrawn to-morrow, and that GEORGE G. FOGG, of New-Hampshire, will be nominated in his stead.

HENRY SMITH is appointed Postmaster of Templeton, Mass.

The following additional nominations have been sent to the Senate:

Mr. DIVINE, Consul to Cork.

FRANK QUINN, Postmaster of Miles, Mich.

Mr. SHOMO, Postmaster of Fremont, Ohio.

Mr. LINES, receiver of public moneys at Lecompton, Kansas.

J. D. MCDOWELL, United States Marshal for Kansas.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Mr. CORWIN'S health is improving. There is little doubt now that he will accept the Mexican Mission.

No bearer of dispatches will go to Mexico at present. The story that important dispatches were going there probably grew out of the fact that a person expected such an appointment.

MINISTER TO GUATEMALA.

Mr. CROSBY, who has just been appointed Minister to Guatemala, is, I believe, from Cayuga County, New-York. He has lived several years in California—was two years in the State Senate from the Sacramento District; has lived a year in Guatemala; was there at the time of the death of Minister BEVERLY L. CLARKE, and gathered up and took charge of his archives. He speaks the Spanish language, which is a great point in all these Central American Missions and Consulates. The Mission to Guatemala pays $7,500 a year, and Honduras being attached to it, he gets 50 per cent. of the above amount for the latter State. The duties are light—consisting in swinging all day in a hammock and running around at night to *tertulias* and flirting with the Señoritas. The Judge can do the latter business ample justice beyond doubt,—but, unless I greatly err, he will also do much to develop American commerce with the Central American States.

J. S. PIKE, of the *Tribune*, is now being urged for the London Consulate, instead of the mission to Brussels, for which he was originally recommended.

IMPORTANCE OF ACTION BY THE SENATE.

It is generally understood that the Senate will adjourn *sine die* by the close of the present week, or early next week. It would seem to be desirable that all the important foreign appointments should be acted upon before the adjournment, in order that those who are to represent the Government abroad, either as Ministers or Consuls, in the present disturbed condition of our domestic affairs, shall have all the position and weight which the approval of their nominations by the Senate will give. So, too, it is due to Federal appointees to place in the distant Pacific States, that their nominations should be confirmed before they go to their posts, for the sense of insecurity and the fear that secret enemies might defeat their confirmation next year, when they are too far distant to repel assaults upon their reputations, could not fail to impair very much the efficiency of their services in the Republican cause. Men cannot work well with threatening danger hanging over their heads.

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.

There are very potent reasons why the Administration should take up and dispose of the California appointments at as early a day as they can do so. Indeed, when existing vacancies shall have been filled, and the representation of the country abroad been placed in the hands of good and true Union men, the Federal offices on the Pacific coast may well demand immediate consideration—1st, because it will take the new appointees thirty days to get there; 2d, because the present incumbents are using their official positions constantly, and with some effect, to organize and consolidate a Disunion party in that distant and important section, under the delusive rallying cry of a "Pacific Republic;" 3d, because the Legislature to be elected next Autumn seems likely to have two United States Senatorships to dispose of, and the new Administration should strengthen its political friends for that contest at the earliest possible date; 4th. There are two members of Congress to be elected in the next campaign, and the influence of the Federal patronage should be already cooperating to the end of securing the representation of California in the House of Representatives by two good and loyal men, who are for the Union unconditionally.

TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Difficulty is experienced in making some of the local appointments, in consequence of the unwillingness of members of Congress to take the responsibility of deciding between the respective claims of two parties whose recommendations are nearly equal, and in relation to whose qualifications the Departments can know nothing personally. This sort of conduct is not creditable to a public man, who should always be ready to take bold positions in such cases, which is the only way to acquire fast friends, and win at the same time the respect of the defeated men.

OFFICE-SEEKERS WARNED OFF.

The pressure of office-seekers continues. I heard a rumor to-day, in a very high quarter, that the President and Cabinet have determined to appoint nobody to office hereafter who is found in Washington after twenty-four hours.

RESIGNATIONS.

R. H. St. GEORGE OFFUTT resigned to-day a responsible position of Clerk in the Post-Office Department, which he has held for sixteen years, fulfilling its duties faithfully.

Chief-Engineer ARCHIBOLD, of the Navy, resigned this morning, at 9 o'clock, the resignation to take effect on the 2d of April. It is understood that, had he not done so, he would have been removed at once. I learn that he had been offered $3,000 to occupy the same position under the Southern Confederacy, as I that it was accepted, upon being offered further a furnished house. These facts, I am informed, came to the knowledge of the Department, and, of course, involve his speedy removal from his present position. The letter has not yet been acted upon, but their resignation will probably be accepted at once.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN TEXAS.

There is a good deal of doubt expressed here as to the propriety of bringing out from Texas the Federal troops who were recently betrayed into the power of the Disunionists by the treason of TWIGGS. Evidences are accumulating that a reliable majority of the people of that State are against the secession movement, and for the Union. Already the idea that SAM. HOUSTON had turned traitor, is exploded by the news of the contest between him and the Secession Convention, whose latest acts he refuses to recognize in any way. All the indications point to an armed collision between the Disunionists and the Union men under HOUSTON; and the struggle, not improbably, will be initiated in the attempt to depose him as Governor, by order of the Convention.

KEEP THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

Under these circumstances the Federal troops now in Texas should be immediately reorganized, furnished with sufficient supplies, and posted along the frontier, to protect it from invasion, repel any efforts which Southern fillibusters may project against Mexico, and aid the Union men in preserving the Constitution and the laws if called upon by the lawful Governor of the State so to do. To withdraw them from the State is to leave the Union men at the mercy of the Secessionists—the former quite unarmed, and the latter abundantly rich in military stores plundered from the United States arsenals and military dépôts. Leave the troops in Texas, and even though they take no active part in the struggle impending, their presence alone will give confidence to the Union men, and strengthen their determination to stand by the flag under which they have enjoyed so much prosperity.

THE TEXAN VOLUNTEERS.

There is upon the statute books, and has been for two years, a law authorizing the President to call out a regiment of mounted Texan Volunteers for the protection of the frontiers. Congress having failed to make the needed appropriation to provide for the payment of the regiment, it has not been organized. But this need be no stumbling-block in the way of calling out the new regiment, if Mr. LINCOLN chooses to order it—for any number of the very best soldiers in Texas are ready to enter such a corps, and take their chances of having their pay provided for at the future session of Congress. If required, they will furnish their own horses also. Such a regiment, composed of picked men, citizens of the State, would be one of the most effective Union corps that could be desired.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 18.

The President, to-day, nominated to the Senate CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts, as Minister to England; GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia; JAMES WATSON WEBB, of New-York, Minister to Turkey; WM. L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey, Minister to France. The last-named nomination was confirmed, the rule requiring it to be referred having been suspended, as Mr. DAYTON was formerly a member of the Senate, and his character therefore sufficiently known without a formal investigation. This is the usual courtesy in such cases.

The Senate also confirmed BENJAMIN M. TURNBULL as Receiver of public money at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; and Ex-Congressman WM. A. HOWARD, Postmaster of Detroit, Michigan.

WILLIAM S. THAYER, of New-York, was nominated for Consul-General to Egypt, and PATRICK J. DIVINE as Consul at Cork.

Doctor LOCKE, of Indiana, has been appointed Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office.

The Post-office Department has been notified by the contractor, that the cheap one cent stamped envelopes, combining the new improvement of the dissolving lines are now ready for distribution. These envelopes are chiefly intended for circulars, and have been issued in response to memorials from publishers and merchants of New-York and other cities. They will, during the present week, be distributed among the most important Post-offices, for sale by them at one dollar and ten cents per thousand, exclusive of the stamp, which is a reduction of forty cents per thousand upon the rates of the present one cent stamped envelope combining this improvement.

Official dispatches from the East India squadron say that one of the vessels have been dispatched to Ningpo, for the purpose of finding out, if possible, the pirates who recently captured two American vessels.

The Pacific mail brought no information relative to the missing sloop *Levant*.

The last remittances from any of the seceded States on account of the customs, were received from Galveston toward the close of February, about $900. Drafts on balances previous to secession and on receipts other than from customs it is said, are honored in those States with the exception of Alabama.

Mr. ARCHIBALD, Engineer-in-chief of the Navy, has resigned.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS AND THE OFFICES—THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION IN THE SOUTH MUST NOT BE IGNORED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 17, 1861.

In the irrepressible scramble for office, it is quite evident that Southern Republicans are in danger of being entirely overlooked. One would have supposed that the men who have stood faithful among the faithless, on slaveholding soil, would be the first to be remembered in the day of triumph; but in the practical working of the machine, they are completely lost sight of, for the reason that they have no Senators and Representatives to present their claims to the President and Cabinet. The Republicans of each House are Northern men. They have their own constituents to provide for and to urge forward; and their *first* care is for these. To Southern applicants, the almost invariable answer is, that they must not be overlooked. They have rendered invaluable services, many of them, and the President will see them rewarded. But each in turn, for himself declares, that he is so overrun with applicants from his own State that really he has not the time to attend to any others, and must be excused. This cruel answer, however, is sometimes softened by an agreement, by way of compromise, to sign a recommendation, or to "do anything in my power," except to go in person and urge the case.

It has been well understood in Washington, time immemorially, that written applications of members of Congress and others, unaccompanied by personal solicitations, mean that the unfortunate is to live on hope deferred, while his testimonials quietly repose in a pigeon-hole, until the mice or the moths consume them. I am sorry to say that this is the character of most of the Southern applications at the present time, and the consequence has been that while scores of vacancies have been made by the resignation of Southern Secessionists, and several by the dismissal of Southerners, not a case of the appointment of a Southern Republican or Union man has yet occurred, to my knowledge. I believe that the Secretaries would rejoice to fill such vacancies by Southern men, if they were aware that applications were made; but the Southern applicant has no member of Congress to stand at his back, while a Northern applicant is pressed upon the Secretary's attention by the representative from his District, if not by the whole delegation. Some two or three appointments have been made among the Republicans of this city, but they are Northern men, who claim residence, or have influential connections north of Mason and Dixon's line. The Southerners are, one and all, in the predicament of the cripple at the Pool of Siloam, who had no one to help him in when the waters were stirred. The case of Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, is, of course, an exception to the general rule, because his distinction and popularity in the North has given him a hold upon the affections of the people which could not be ignored.

It must be apparent to every intelligent mind that the effect of this policy of ignoring Southern Republicans will be most disastrous to the cause of liberal opinions in the South. It is in effect putting them under the ban of proscription, and declaring to the world that they are a set of "pestilent fellows," who must be resisted with the blighting neglect and indifference of the Administration.

I have always maintained that it would be the duty of the Republican Administration to encourage the friends of the Union and the opponents of the Slavery propagandist "democracy" in the South, and common sense would dictate the impolicy of putting Republicans in office in localities where they could barely be tolerated by popular sentiment. No Republican would desire such a post, and it would be highly improper to gratify such a desire, if it existed. But no such difficulty presents itself on the northern border of the South, and especially at St. Louis, Wheeling, Baltimore and Washington. I can speak for this point with confidence, and I but speak the common opinion when I say that the Republican Party here is at least equal in numbers at this time to either the "Constitutional Union" or the so-called Democratic Party. Nobody here had before the Inauguration any other expectation than that the Republicans would be placed in the local appointments, and nobody desired a different arrangement, except interested parties, who were seeking the appointments for themselves and their friends.

If our Southern friends here are to be ignored, we may soon expect a dispersion of the large and increasing organization which now exists. There are few men so disinterested as to adhere to naked principle, when it is placed under the ban by those who should be its friends. If we desire to see Maryland and Western Virginia revolutionized, politically, the weight of Federal tyranny should not only be removed, but the right hand of fellowship should be extended to them by a Republican Administration. It is time, therefore, to cease filling vacancies created by the resignation or dismissal of Southern Secessionists, with Northern appointments. It may be true that Virginia and Maryland have an undue share of public patronage, and this should be set right. But no such excess of honors and emoluments has ever been conferred on the other Southern States. If the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN desires to remove from the Southern mind the impression that it is sectional in its principles and aims, it must give a full share of patronage to Southern men—Republicans and friends of Union.

There is no hostility in the South to the appointment of Southern Republicans to places of honor and emolument. On the contrary, we hear nothing so often from our pro-slavery acquaintances as the taunt, "Ah, you Southern Republicans will get nothing. The Yankees will take all the offices, and will not think or care for you, when the spoil is to be divided." If this sinister prediction is to be made true by the actual working of the Administration, it cannot fail to alienate from our party all but the most conscientious and determined advocates of freedom. There are a few such, who have stood by the cause through evil and through good report, for long years before the Republican Party was called into existence. It now remains for Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration to determine whether these faithful men are to be overlooked and neglected in the hour of triumph, and thus to become a by-word of reproach to the enemies of freedom. From such men as SEWARD, CHASE and WELLES, at least, they have a right to expect better treatment, to say nothing of Messrs. BATES and BLAIR. The three former, as the time-honored champions of freedom, and the latter as the representatives of the South in the Cabinet, are bound by every consideration of duty, consistency and expediency, to take care that the friends of freedom in the South are not neglected.

OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 18.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of DAVID WILMOT as Senator from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. CAMERON.

Mr. WILMOT was then sworn and took his seat.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from the Governor of Indiana, inclosing joint resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, requesting Congress to call a Convention for the amendment of the Constitution. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. DOUGLAS in reference to the forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public property in the seceded States.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, (Dem.) rose and addressed the Senate. He said it was not his purpose to trespass long upon the time of the Senate, but in the present anxious and distracted condition of the country, this body should not adjourn without his expressing an opinion on the existing state of affairs, and giving some advice tending to allay public apprehension. Heretofore in his official position as presiding officer he had of necessity been a silent spectator of the scenes before him. Since Congress met the Confederacy had been dismembered. At an early period of the session he, with others, had made strenuous efforts in order to consummate a satisfactory adjustment, but unhappily all these efforts have failed. He thought he foresaw soon after that they would all fail, and accordingly, more than two months ago, he wrote to the Governor of Kentucky to that effect. No man regretted this failure more than he did, and now the other branch of Congress having adjourned, he should regret if that body should separate without giving their opinion or advice, in order to allay the apprehension in the public mind. Then the immediate question was one of peace or war; so it was to-day. Whatever was the possibility of an ultimate adjustment to unite all the States, it was one of peace or war. Opinion seemed to be divided as to the meaning of Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural. The Senator from Illinois had construed it to mean peace and conciliation. The Senator from Maine also said so. The President himself certainly used several terms of conciliation, but then it was proper to inquire what kind of peace, and on what terms it can be maintained. The country, however, should not be lulled by a general assurance of peace, unless she was prepared to give it. He regretted that he had not been able to construe the Inaugural address as other Senators. He was free to confess, and he was gratified to do so, that the general expressions are for harmony and preservation from bloodshed. But the policy which the President says he deems it his duty to pursue must result in bloodshed unless essentially modified. He then proceeded to read from the Inaugural that part which seemed to him to be the key of this important point, and then said the leading idea was therein very clearly put forth that the President does not recognize in any sense the existence of another confederacy of States, but that he regards all the proceedings and acts in the seceded States either insurrectionary or revolutionary, and that it is his purpose, to the extent of the power confided in him, and the force at his command, to enforce the laws in all the States, including those which have withdrawn; beyond this power, there will be no invasion, no war. The inference was irresistible that to whatever extent force or invasion is necessary to collect duties on imports, and to maintain, possess and occupy the forts, force will be employed, by construing it to be his constitutional duty. It is true that the President has qualified his declaration by saying "The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency, my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with the view and hope of a peaceful solution of the national trouble and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections." He, (Mr. BRECKINRIDGE,) took this qualification to mean that he will not undertake to execute the laws or to hold the forts and other places within the withdrawing States, excepting where circumstances show his ability to do so, and if he will not undertake to exercise those functions because it would be irritating and make the hopes of a peaceful solution more doubtful, then the policy would be that which would prevent irritation and bloodshed. The President conceived it his duty to hold, possess and occupy the forts, and collecting duty on imports, to be modified according to the necessities of the case which may surround him; otherwise his policy would be simple and easy. Looking at Fort Sumpter—what were the reasons for the rumored evacuation, not political but military reasons; not because, in the opinion of the Administration, the holding of the fort would irritate the public mind, and render conciliation and harmony doubtful, but because the military and naval power does not exist to penetrate to that point. Unless the purpose of the President was to use force so far as was necessary, he would, if his object was purely conciliation, withdraw the troops for political and not military reason. This was the only reason why the evacuation was to be excused by the dominant party, and the Republican Press. Then he thought he was justified in construing the Inaugural to mean that the President will hold the forts and other places within the Confederate States and collect the duties on imports to the extent of his power, and if there is any modification it will be because of his inability, and not because he would be willing to withdraw the troops for the purpose of producing conciliation and peace in the public mind. It was avowed, the other day, when the bill passed making an appropriation for a certain number of steamers of light draft and heavy armament, that it was for no other purpose than to invade the shallow waters of Southern States, should this become necessary. The public Press gave but little ground of hope that this policy, if pursued, would avoid bloodshed. The character of the Cabinet was not such as to induce the belief that force will not be used. Although Mr. SEWARD breathed general words of conciliation, he said "he would not only speak a good many words for the Union, but would work for the Union." If this gentleman had modified his views he (BRECKINRIDGE) did not know it. The Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General and Attorney-General, perhaps every other member of the Cabinet, one excepted, are understood by the country to favor the policy of coercion if it becomes necessary to reduce the South to subjugation. The very organization of the Senate and the opinions continually expressed by Republicans here, show their purpose to maintain the authority of the Federal Government over the withdrawn States by force if necessary. In the formation of the Standing Committees there was scarcely a Chairman of any one of them whose known opinion was not in favor of this policy. The country should not be deceived. What was meant by peace and conciliation? How was it to be maintained? He desired to know it as sincerely as he desired the union of all the States. He had seen no measure of practical policy which tends to produce the result. We are in constant danger of collision and bloodshed. Perhaps in no other country on the globe than our own could such events long exist without producing bloody consequences. We are, he repeated, liable at any time to hear of a collision of arms. For the sake of the political and material interests of the country, the support of credit and the general prosperity, let us establish some leading principle. Should the authority of the Federal Government be maintained over the withdrawn States by force of arms? This exhausts the entire question. If yes, it is proper for it to be known. But there is no adequate preparation there in those seven States; the possession of the scattered forts was the only cause of irritation. If they are to be maintained by arms, let us get ready for the conflict. If not, then the policy is clear. If the Union is not to be maintained by arms, then the only policy is to withdraw the troops from the limits of the Confederate States. There are not, he repeated, troops there to coerce the people. If you would avail yourselves of the last chance of reuniting the States, withdraw the troops. Their presence there could do no good, but incalculable harm. Nay more—it could not be disguised that while seven States have withdrawn, the eight other States remaining in the Union are disorganized, gloomy and threatening. Their course will in all probability be determined by the policy of this Administration. In his opinion if a halting policy be pursued, and the forts are abandoned, and the squadrons withdrawn under the pressure of circumstances and necessity merely, at the same time setting up the claim of coercion without the power to exercise it, if blood should be shed you will have destroyed the last hope of reuniting the States, and maintaining in their integrity what is left of the Union. It might be presumptuous in him, but he thought the Senate representing the States, and an advisory council, ought to advise the President by resolution to withdraw the troops, not to take any steps looking like a menace, but to throw the chances on an amicable negotiation. The seven States which have gone out may be considered a protest against force. The eight remaining States also protest. Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, by overwhelming majorities, have declared that if coercion were used, they would consider the cause of the seceded States their own. Even Maryland, like a mute moved to utterance, has raised her voice in the same direction. If the President, under advice of the Senate, withdrew the scattered and impotent forces, he would give the country an assurance that the Administration means peace. The material interests of the country would revive, and there would be realized the truth that the greatest blessings are to be found in a Constitutional Union. He would vote for the resolution introduced by the Senator from Illinois, because its purpose looked in that direction, but it seemed to him that it would be more direct and effective if some Senator would move a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that it is the duty of the President to withdraw all the Federal troops from the Confederate States. He had spoken of the forts, but said nothing about the revenue. He believed the late Administration had looked into this question, and reached the conclusion that it was not possible to collect it under the existing laws. He thought this fact was demonstrated by the Senator from Illinois. If collected, it must be by force, which the President does not possess, nor has he the power to blockade. Then there could be no question as to revenue until Congress meet and new laws shall be enacted. For one, he preferred the present Federal Government, administered according to the spirit of the Constitution, to any other. He believed, thus administered, it was the best on earth. He inherited, and all his life had cherished, an habitual and cordial attachment to the Constitutional Union, and would be willing any day to die for it. While he thus believed, he also believed that, administered in the absence of the spirit of the Constitution, it becomes the worst on earth. He would never sacrifice Municipal Police, and State Sovereignty to the Federal Union. His opinion was, that the Federal Government cannot be restored or preserved on the principles which brought the dominant party into power. He believed they have perverted the Constitution, and their principles and policy inflict not only injury but degradation on nearly one half the States of the Union. Without going through all the declaration of their principles, he would merely refer to a portion of the Chicago Platform, which he was sorry to hear President LINCOLN say was the law to him and his friends. The eighth section says the normal condition of all the Territories is that of freedom, and denies that either Congress or a Territorial Legislature, or any individuals can give legal existence to Slavery therein. So abhorrent to this political party is the idea of property in a slave, or the labor of a slave, that although the institutions of fifteen States are founded upon it, they declare as a fundamental principle that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, nor individuals, have power to give legal existence to it. There was an impassable gulf between your principles and those on which the whole body of the Southern people stand. The opinion—not merely decision—of the Supreme Court, shows that Slavery in the Territories is entitled to protection. He took it for granted the States which recognize property in slaves will not consent to remain united with other States which deny the existence of property in the Territories, and deny that it is entitled to protection in the common domain of all the States. The question is to be settled on terms of equality, or you never can reunite the seceded States or hold the Slave States now in the Union. He expressed his confident belief that the slaveholding States never will consent that the non-slaveholding States shall monopolize the whole of this great inheritance. They have a title to a part of it by constitutional right, by money and by blood. As an eminent Senator, not now here, said, "that the Southern States paid a part of the money when money was its price; they paid a part of the blood when blood was the price. And they will never permit themselves to be excluded from a share in this imperial inheritance, which belongs to all the States; they will never consent to be hemmed in and kept in a condition in which they cannot expand." Whatever may be the settlement of other questions, this must be settled in common with their rights under an equitable division of the same. They will contend to the last. The Government must be impartial. The present dangers were foreseen by the men of the North. Patriotic men in Congress offered resolutions, and delivered speeches urging a satisfactory settlement. He repeated that the people of the North saw the danger. Those of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and of the great States in the valley of the Ohio and elsewhere, poured in their petitions to adjust the difficulties on terms of equality, but the members of the dominant party here and in the other House, with stubborn incredulity as to the result, were determined to make no change in the platform of the party—they refused to recede one inch. They would not meet those on the other side one-half or one quarter of the way on the basis of settlement. When the Senate Committee of Thirteen was raised, composed of representative men from all parts of the Union, the Democratic Party was fully and ably represented. After conferring for weeks, they were unable to agree on a single proposition. In looking at the proceedings of that Committee, he was struck with the rigid exhibition of purpose not to come to an agreement. They refused all guarantees as to Slavery and to an equitable division of territory, and during the last Congress, notwithstanding the urgent and supplicatory efforts to bring them to the work of doing something, they have never from the beginning to the end receded from the essential principles of their platform. It is true both Houses finally passed a proposed amendment to the Constitution that no amendment shall be made thereto to give Congress power to abolish or interfere in any State with its domestic institutions, including persons held in service or labor by the laws of said State. Eight Slave States now hesitate about their course, and that was the ultimatum offered, but the majority utterly refuse to give security as to Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Inter-State Slave-trade, and the right of the South in the Territories, or any other aspect of the whole subject. He wanted Kentucky and the other Slave States to understand what they have to expect in the present state of the dominant party as represented in Congress. They have nothing offered for their acceptance, save that they will not abolish Slavery in the States. He then reviewed the short address made by Mr. SEWARD to a party of friends who called upon him, to show that that gentleman advanced a subtle, dangerous and demoralizing policy to shift the question of distinctive Republican principles to the more popular question of the Union. Was it now the policy of the Republican Party under the name of devotion to the Union to form a Union Party, especially in the Border Slave States, backed by the Federal Government, with a view to secure a triumph of Free Soil principles. The idea essentially leads to the emancipation of slaves. He warned these States that this is the policy to be pursued, and it is permitted to be carried out it will result in nothing less than emancipation in those States. As to Kentucky she lingers and holds back yet for a settlement. It would be presumptious in him to say what she should do, but she understands this issue and is determined to have her constitutional rights—and soon, very soon, from peak to peak, and from mountain top will be heard the clear cry for constitutional justice. She will not lay her bright and beaming forehead in the dust, but turn to her Southern sisters. Intercourse, commerce and common wrongs will compel her to unite and form a mighty Republic with States which will keep the faith of compacts. It may now be too late to restore the Government—he trusted not—if this is done it can only be done by the majority of the Northern people whom you represent. Peace is in your hand and the destiny of the country in those of the President and remotely in the hands of the majority whom you represent. They should address themselves to the issue. The only mode on earth to avoid a collision is for the Administration, with or without the advice of the Senate, to remove the troops from within the borders of the Confederate States. It will be a bold act, but one of a patriot and statesman, which all good men will approve and justify, and will be heralded from one end of the country to the other as a true test of a peace policy. If the President does this, opinions will be various. Some may brand him as a false and faltering statesman, but the majority will declare him a patriot, who refused to bring on the country the calamities of civil war.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said some remarks had fallen from the Senator to which he had hoped never to feel the necessity of replying to, but they had been repeated so often and so many times, but which had not been so well said heretofore, as by the Senator from Kentucky, that he felt again called on at the expense of being tedious, to put in an answer which he thought was founded on the plainest page of history, as to what course the Administration should take respecting the forts and the withdrawal of the forces. He had no advice to give until it was called for. He had not been in council with the Administration. The President had selected those competent to advise him, and relying on their advice does not feel the necessity of relying upon that of any one outside. He had contented himself with the sentiment of the Senator from the late State Texas on a former occasion.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.) (interrupting,) said that Texas was a State before she was admitted into the Union; is a State now, and he hoped always would be a State; and unless this Government has power to reduce her to a provincial condition, he trusted she would always remain so.

Mr. HALE replied that he had no philological controversy with the Senator. He would say, then, the late Senator from Texas, [Laughter] who had remarked he would never give advice except when asked. The Senator from Kentucky, in arguing the question of power of this Government over the Territories, asked whether they would do impartial justice, and said these Confederated States, or rather the other eight Slave States—he (HALE) supposed that they are Confederated States, though not the Confederate States—would not remain in the Union, except on terms of equality; but what was the truth of history? How did the country stand at the time the Constitution was adopted, and at this very day, as to Slavery in the Territories? When the States of Virginia and Kentucky came into the Confederacy of these States what was the law? Slavery was prohibited not only by statute but by a compact irrepealable in every inch of Territory over which the Federal jurisdiction was exercised. And in 1789, when WASHINGTON took the oath of office, the Federal flag did not wave over an inch of the broad earth outside the limits of any State where Slavery was not prohibited by compact and declared to be irrepealable. He would not trace the history up to the present time. In 1820 you declared Slavery should not exist north of 36° 30'. This act remained in force till 1854, and then what did you do? You are talking about aggressions. You broke down the time-honored compact; you removed the restriction and you spread Slavery over the Continent, outside the States of the Union; and as if that was not enough, you have the judicial exposition of the Constitution, by the highest tribunal, that Slavery exists by virtue of the Constitution, wherever the jurisdiction of the Constitution goes, and all the power of Congress is coupled with the duty to protect it; and yet the Senator from Kentucky says they are not going to be deprived of all the Territory. He (HALE) did not understand that language. He did not know what it meant. He wanted the country to take notice of the fact that at the time you are complaining of Northern aggression by the action of this Government, legislative, executive and judicial, every restriction is broken down under the solemn sanction of a judicial exposition of the Constitution, just exactly as you dictated and proclaimed and foreshadowed on the eastern portico when Mr. BUCHANAN delivered his Inaugural address. The decree then, in fact, pronounced, was afterwards registered by the Supreme Court. You have got every inch of territory and still complain. You want more. The only way Kansas rid herself of Slavery was by throwing off the vassalage of a Territory and coming into the Union as a State. In Nebraska, when the people declared against the existence of Slavery in the Territory and both branches of the Legislative Assembly abolished it, what did you do? Your Federal Government, through its accredited agent, stepped in and by the interposition of a veto paralyzed popular sentiment and said to the people, Slavery must be maintained, and now you have the whole of the territory. It was very lately the claim was put forth that Slavery shall be protected, and Judges of your highest tribunal declared it our duty to protect Slavery there, and yet the Senator complains of Northern aggression. When or by whom perpetrated? He (HALE) did not ask the question in a captious spirit, but with a sincere and earnest desire that the time, place, day, and accusation, when the Northern States were guilty of a breach of faith, may be stated. When did they undertake to put your institution under ban and prevent the enjoyment of your rights? And since the repeal of the Missouri restriction in 1854, or since the Judicial exposition, where has been the attempt made that you complained of? They might as well open their eyes to the fact as not. The Democratic Party, which has just gone out of power, has ruled the country almost without question and without rebuke, and if there is a single feature of their policy more plain and prominent than another, and challenging the reproach of the world, that feature has been the protection and support of the institution of human Slavery. You have not been content to take it where the Constitution left it, namely, as a local institution, but you have changed your policy entirely. When gentlemen talked about settling the question he averred before God he did not know what they meant. When they had got all the territory and the whole power of the Federal Government to protect it, he was at a loss to know what they meant when they asked for more. Do you want to carry slaves in the States? If you do say so. There is a case pending before the Supreme Court, and if a Democratic President shall ever come into power again, he (HALE) ventured to say the President elect will tell what the decision in that case will be. He said these things in a kind spirit. He was not willing to sit here day after day, month after month, to hear it said he and his friends have it in their power to give peace to a distracted country. Why we have nothing on earth to give. [Laughter.] You have the territory in its length and breadth. He had not heard the phrase Northern aggression until long after he had taken a seat on the floor of the Senate. It seemed to him a taunting of Northen men. It filled him with astonishment, and some years after it had been familiarly used, he brought his mind to the belief that gentlemen were really in earnest, and meant what they said. Long as it had been used, he was yet to learn what it meant. The Senator from Kentucky, and the Senator from Virginia, eulogized the Constitution, and Senator TOOMBS said that the Administration of the Federal Government had in the main been fair, and never more so than in the last year. What is the difficulty? Is it this: those who were the *ins* are now the *outs*. Nothing else on earth. He could not see why men should be stirred up so. He had been out in the cold for a long time [laughter] and had borne it with such equanimity as astonished himself. He received a letter not long ago from Maine soliciting his humble aid towards obtaining an office for a friend. He had to write back and tell his correspondent that he had been in the minority so long that he had not learned how to act in the majority. [Laughter.] He felt very much like the Senator from the late State of Florida, who spoke of the healthy and salubrious air, which was so fine there that the people could not behave themselves at funerals. [Laughter.] So he did not know how to behave in a majority. He said from his honest convictions the great difficulty which now exists and threatens the perpetuity of the Union, arises from the restlessness of gentlemen to sit in seats they are unaccustomed to occupy. He was no advocate of the iron rule of the majority, who, by their mere numerical force, should independently control the wholesome restraints of the Constitution. It is necessary that in every constitutional Government there should be a spirit of loyalty in the breasts of the people, especially those who occupy high places in the land, when the voice of the people is pronounced in solemn and legal form, it becomes those who love constitutional government and revere the great doctrine of their fathers to bow, not to become what is termed submissionists, but to bow in obedience to the popular voice in the sense that he and his friends had so long submitted. This is the trial hour of the nation. We are in a crisis. He believed events of tremendous import hang on the result of this question. If a lawless spirit which sets itself up, in defiance of the decree in the constitutional forms, is to prevail, and the seeds of discontent are to be scattered broadcast over this land, and the constitutional heads of the nation are to be disregarded from a spirit of fretful impatience, and a minority is to haughtily dictate to the majority, what shall he done else they will go out of the Confederacy? Your experiment is at an end; your Constitution is a lie, your existence as a nation is a cheat; your history a delusion, and your example, instead of illuminating the tyrannies and despotisms of the old world to a more perfect end a more enlightened Government, instead of being that *ignis fatuus* of ages, leading those who strive for liberty to the most miserable failure that history ever recorded. He must say to all such States going out, instead of asking them back, he would rather a few more should go out. If they were willing to stay in the Union as our fathers made it, and submit to it as our fathers intended it should be submitted to, we have a Union only in name, if we are not willing to abide by this test and submit to the duties which are imposed. He made other remarks of a patriotic character which were applauded in the galleries.

The Senate went into Executive Session soon afterwards. Adjourned.

HON. WM. L. DAYTON'S APPOINTMENT.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, March 18.

News is received here that Hon. WM. L. DAYTON has been appointed Minister to France. It causes great rejoicing here among his townsmen and numerous political friends.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. C. F. ADAMS.

BOSTON, Monday, March 18.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has arrived

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Flag to be Raised on Fort Sumpter—Canards of the Herald—Difficulty of Reinforcing—Privateers—The New Constitution and the Slave-trade—The Question of the Territories, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Friday, March 15, 1861.

JOHN C. CALHOUN once asserted with considerable show of logic that Aholitionism was favorshle to insanity because he found that mental aberration was in excess in the Free States, while the reverse wes true in the Slave States, and more perticularly in the "*hub*" of all—South Carolina! I am afraid if the great Nullifier should revisit his beloved Charleston, he would be forced to change his mind. War rumors follow so close on pacific assertions, that the entire body politic of Palmettodom is in imminent danger of going stark med. It was all settled that Sumpter would be evacusted hy Saturday at the very latest. The Governor ordered a besutiful flag from our great maker of such things, Mr. VINCENT, and it was settled that I should be on hand to witness the spectacle, provided my nerves could stand it, when, alss! a tremendous sensation dispatch from Richmond, Va., ahout a fleet of *twelve* men-of-war being on their way to reinforce Fort Sumpter, dispelled all the roseate fancies of our belles, who were beginning to dream again of Northern hearts yielding anew to Southern fascinations at anchor Nawport and Saratoga season, and rudely scattered the equally golden visions of our merchants who see their saivetion in settled, positive and absolute peace.

The excitement becsme absolutely fearful this morning, when the very *Herald*-ic *canard* of your cotemporary was published in the morning journals. It is very easy to *say* "that the question of reinforcing Major ANDERSON is thus solved," and it is equally easy to add that "its shrewdness no one can gainsey, and the feasibility of placing any number of men and any quantity of provisions and arms at the disposal of the commander of the besieged forces is easily apparent." It is one thing te send such incendiary ideas into so many thousands of homes, but it is very different to do such brave sets. It has been the serious duty of your correspondent to keep the North posted up on the extraordinsry preparations that have been going on here for over two months—preparations that have now approached absolute completion. If any such expedition should be started on "a dark and stormy night," *not a ray would reach Fort Sumpter alive.* Every crevice of the coast is most jealously guarded by day and by night, and it would be the height of madness to attempt anything *here*, unless a body of troops and a fleet of vessels should combine together in such numbers as are not at the disposal of the Federal Government, and could not be, under many months. Yet this communication, coming apparently so direct from New-York, is fully credited in military circles here, and the very favorable opinion that was *being sown to be entertained* of Mr LINCOLN'S Cabinet is now almost entirely destroyed. In fact, fathers of pressure is being brought to bear on BEAUREGARD, to induce him to snut off at once Major ANDERSON'S daily supplies, and to precipitate a conflict by some overt act. It is almost needless to add that the Commander-in Chief of the South Carolina troops would not violate the trust reposed in him by the Provisional President, but it emphatically shows how very restive the so diery are becoming when such things are even suggested.

I was informed last night by the officer who has charge of the Dahlgren guns at Morris' Island, that with the means now at their command they can throw *two hundred shells per hour into Fort Sumpter.* How long can Major ANDERSON'S heroic hand of less than ninety men, all told, resist this horrid fire, from only one quarter, too? Palmetto officers of high rank acknowledge that he might have been reinforced with the utmost ease a fortnight since, and they are willing to acknowledge that they despised the Government that did not do it, with ample means at their command to do it; but every one of them say now that if the General Government had the slightest idea of the immense net-work that now surrounds Sumpter, they would be utterly mad to attempt coercion in this harbor.

I learn from a very high source that large numbers of letters have been received at Montgomery from the North, giving assurances that if privateers are wanted, there will be no difficulty in issuing any orders that may be given. The same men who control the slave-ships in New York are ready to engage in equally flagitious enterprises at the South.

The Constitution of the Confederate States having been determined on, the people and the papers are just commencing to agree and disagree concerning its provisions. Allow me to call your attention to the following from a two-column comment in the *Mercury*. After questioning the wisdom of *forbidding the Slave-trade* in *the Constitution*, they add: "it is easy to see that if the African Slave-trade is so abominable as to be hitd beyond a question of expediency to one of morals, and stamped with the eternal reprobation of our Government, the question immediately and necessarily arises, what then is Slavery itself, *an institution that has sprung from the trade?*" The *Mercury* is treading on dangerous ground.

The Confederate Government do not wish to secede from one another, so they have provided a safety-valve, by allowing any three States, if discontented, *à la Palmetto* to summon a Convention of all the States to consider mutual relations and redress grievances. They propose to get rid of Executive patronage by giving the President absolute power to decapitate. This is fearfully autocratic, although it is somewhat qualified by "the removal shall be reported to the Senate together with the reasons therefor." They have done away with all bounties, on which DANIEL WEBSTER used to be so eloquent. Internal improvements are taken away from Congress and left entirely with the States. The Postal system is to be self-supporting. If the present projected high rates do not make it so by March, 1865, they intend to send them still higher. People then will either be forced to be intelligent, so as to write, or they can cease writing altogether. It is a matter of their own choice. The great feature is the extension of the Presidential office to six years, and his ineligibility after that time. This is considered an enormous improvement on the Federal arrangement.

The Confederate States intend to fight the Federal States on the question of the equal rights to the Territories. There will be a tremendous struggle on this question. They hold that their blood cemented it, and purchased it, and their blood shall retain it. It might be supposed that when they seceded from the United States, they seceded from all the rights, privileges and immunities of that Government; but it seems that they have entirely different views from what are probably held at Washington. A war of giants is commencing, and it is as impossible to see through the darkness as "to photograph an earthquake."

Louisiana has accumulated $536,000 from the customs since she stepped out. She has already spent $1,000,000 for arming and equipping her people, and putting her forts in order, which she alleges the Federal Government grossly neglected. With a curious sense of honor, in view of some little United States transactions, she has now placed this amount, which she calls "Bullion Fund," at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury of the C. S. A. The Louisianians are rather spreading themselves on this immaculacy, and are casting some unkind slurs at the other sovereign States.

The South Carolina Convention will reassemble on the 26th, to ratify the Constitution. They will meet at Charleston.

Dr. BACKMAN, of the Lutheran persuasion, is the oldest pastor in Charleston. He has been settled over one church for forty-eight years, having come here from Rhinebeck, N. Y., in the early part of the present century. It is worthy of mention, in view of his nativity, that he offered the prayer which preceded the ratification of the Secession Ordinance on the 25th of December. I saw the old man in Meeting-street this morning, in a full suit of Georgia cloth. Just below, I met Parson YATES, the "*Fighting Parson*," also in a full suit of homespun. That is the way the divines do in this curious old city, full of the strangest contradictions in character, customs and everything else.

I was informed last evening by a member of the Governor's Council, that within a month special messengers had been sent to the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland, asking whether, in view of the coercion policy being attempted by the Republican Government, the Confederate States would be allowed to march troops through their States for the purpose of carrying the war direct to the fountain head. He assured me that an affirmative reply had been sent from the three States; that though they should do everything as Governors and individuals to keep their States *in the Union*, yet, if physical coercion was attempted, they would make common cause with their Southern brothers. This you may regard as authentic.

Much surprise is expressed by the more rabid here that Major ANDERSON should be extended the courtesies of the daily markets. The fact is, that JEFFERSON DAVIS sent word to GOV. PICKENS, after the first shut-down, that he should consider it a personal favor to have the garrison at Sumpter treated with every possible amenity and courtesy.

Gen. BEAUREGARD said last night that he, as Commander-in-Chief of the South Carolina forces, "would not allow Major ANDERSON to evacuate the fort unless he formally *surrendered* himself." It is to be hoped that the General will not introduce any of his Mexican tactics among American gentlemen. This is too much like the "sharp shooters" on the house tops at Washington.

I was conversing recently, at the Charleston Hotel, with Brigadier-General DUNNOVANT. The General, who is a sort of rough and ready Zach. Taylor sort of warrior, said ANDERSON shouldn't come to Charleston at all, if he had anything to say about it, nor should the stars and stripes come into this harbor again, flying from a war vessel; all he wanted was that the garrison at Sumpter should be sent to the bar in a tug, and then "let them slide as quick as possible." When it is remembered that the gallant DUNNOVANT has been completely at the mercy of Major ANDERSON'S guns for the past two months, perhaps this little ebullition may be pardoned. When one feels that his neighbor has the power to blow him up at any moment, it is certainly a relief to feel that the neighbor has cleared out.

I had the pain of witnessing, to-day, the Confederate flag that is to wave from Fort Sumpter. I must say *pain*, for, although it is an inevitable necessity, it is a horrible necessity. The sole solace is that, when it is done, it will be done by Palmetto gentlemen, who will take it down with all due reverence, and salute it with salvos of artillery from all the forts and batteries in the harbor. The flag is a very beautiful one, and reflects a great deal of credit on the fair fingers who, doubtless, have made it from pure Palmetto patriotism.

The *Lady Davis* spread her colors to the breeze last night as a harbor defence. This is the first war-vessel South Carolina has put in commission since 1776. She is commanded by officers late of the United States Navy.

It is understood that the Confederate Government have determined to build four iron-plated ships for harbor defence. It is not official, but it has "leaked out" that such is their intention. They will be stationed respectively at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans. Commanders INGRAHAM and HARTSTEIN are selected; the other two have not been determined on.

The Spring trade is ordinarily over at this time, but the thick coming rumors of war have, of course, retarded all business operations. Now that piping peace seems about to unfurl once more her snowy wings, the wholesale and retail men are all astir, and King and Meeting streets present to-day an appearance of unwonted activity. A great many are atoned from the up country districts, but rather trifling than purchasing. Many new faces are seen, persons who have hitherto sent their orders to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, but who now are inclined to test the merits of Charleston, provided they can buy on favorable terms. The majority are inclined to buy on time, and the majority will be disappointed on that score. Persons may say that patriotism brings these new faces here, but that is all gammon. Among the new establishments is a clothing house from New-York, who profess to have moved their entire stock here. They are making a pretty early hit for Southern patronage. Utopians may build up pretty castles about Southern commercial supremacy, but every year, about July, a certain fellow, called by sailors, "Ye low Jack," steps in on the wings of infusion and not only settles their dreams in a very abrupt manner, but is very apt to settle those who thus dream in an exceedingly abrupt style.

The Charlestonians are so running over with enterprise just now that they have determined to start a new journal—the Charleston *Dispatch*, an afternoon sheet. It is to be hoped that the corsair style of the *Evening News* will not find a place in its columns. The parties interested propose to make it like the Baltimore *Sun*.

Having a good deal of money, too, lying around, we are projecting a city railroad. This will undoubtedly be carried out, as a gentleman belonging to one of your first commercial families will take the helm of the caterprise. When he starts a thing, it is bound to succeed.

The New-York papers, with the exception, of course, of the TIMES, are circulating what they must KNOW to be an absolute falsehood. CHARLES PEARSON, if there is such a person, knowe very well that "every third man in Charleston is" *not* "drafted;" "the Floating Battery is" *not* a failure;" it has never "capsized." Gen. BEAUREGARD, instead of "laughing at it," praised it highly.

JASPER.

FROM CANADA.

Steam Tugs on the Welland Canal—A Chase for American Contractors—Suppression of the Canadian Ocean Steamship Company.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, MONDAY, March 11, 1861.

Hon. Mr. ROSE, our Commissioner of Public Works, has just finished his report for 1860, and one of its recommendations is of sufficient importance to form the basis of a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Up to the present time, although steam tugs have been employed on the river St. Lawrence, and, to a certain extent, on the St. Lawrence canals also, nothing hut horse-power has been in use on the Welland canal. About 3,500 sailing vessels—chiefly American—passed through it last year, and $120,000 were paid for towage. Of course the employment of horse-power is attended with many inconveniences. Sometimes a change of wind, from foul to fair, will bring a hundred or a hundred and fifty sail into Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, and a delay of five or six days ensues before they can all got horses to tow them into Lake Ontario. In addition to this, those who have the horsee exact excessive sums from anxious Captains on such occasions, and a serious tax on shipping is the result. Moreover, the horses are owned mostly by tavern-keepers, who profit by every delay: and taking all these things into consideration, it is manifest that some change in the system is required.

This alteration the Commissionar of Public Works intends to make at once. He is about to advertise immediately for tenders for towing on the canal by steem. The tugs required are small screws, and as lots of them are owned on the American shores of the lakes, it is not at all unlikely that some shrewd Yankee may get the contract. It is, I should say, sure to be lucrative. The rates for towing are not to be much reduced, but it is estimated that the profit to the shipping intereat will be great, as the delays in finding towage will be avoided, the passage though the canal shortened hy several hours, and vessels thus enabled to make one or two more trips in the season.

The Canadian Ocean Steamship Company are making a great deal of money just now. All the room in these ships for months to come is taken up—a serious inconvenience to Western shippers. There is a growing feeling, especially in Western Canada, that the subsidy we pay them should be done away with, unless they make more endeavors than they yet show any signs of to provide extra accommodation for passengers and freight. All the Canadian Government can do in the way of opening of canals and other avenues of trade to the Westward, is of no use, unless facilities for transporting Western produce across the ocean can be found at Montreal and Quebec. Buffalo, Oswego and New-York will still be unrivaled by anything that steam towing and tug canals can enable Kingston and Montreal to do, so long as the want of steam-shipping blocks the way from the St. Lawrence to the ocean.

FROM CHINA.

The New Tariff—Movements of the Earl of Elgin—The Prisons of Canton—Chinese Tortures—Naval News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1861.

Since the departure of the last mail, it has been officially announced by Flag-officer STRANLING, *Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim*, that the Tariff—published recently by Lord ELGIN—is identical with that agreed upon by Mr. REED, when Minister here, in November, 1858. Another important announcement has likewise been made, in the publication of the text of a Convention signed between Russia and China, at Peking, on the 14th of November ult., but a few days after the signing of the Allied Treaty itself. This supplemental document cedes to Russie about one thousand miles of seaboard lying between 42° of North latitude, from the mouth of the Amoor, in longitude 141° East, to the outlets of the River Taoumen, in 131° East. This tract, nearly two hundred miles in width, is a most valuable addition to the Russian possessions in the Pacific, where are some harbors and an almost uninterrupted water communication with Western Siberia, and in the event of the Russian policy of annexation extending still further, with easy means of military transportation, she has only to stretch forth her Siberian arms and grasp either Japan or China.

Lord ELGIN and suite have returned from the North, and his lordship has gone to Canton, it is said, to settle definitely some point in dispute concerning the new site for the foreign factories. The position is admirably chosen, and far preferable to the narrow spot at Honam, opposite, with its pestilential mud and filthy ditches. The new site lies along the river, above and beyond the walls of old Canton, having a clear water frontage of half a mile, looking out into the pasture to Macao, and inside or in the rear by a broad deep creek, as wide as the Grand Canal of Venice. Substantial sea-walls of granite entirely surround the site, the ground is rapidly being cleared and leveled, and if proper engineering taste and skill be brought to bear in the arrangement of the houses and godowns, the place will be excellently well adapted both for business, security and defence. The American merchants, however, are not disposed to invest very largely in this new location as they think that with so many new ports having been opened to commerce, the trade of Canton will not prevent the same margin as formerly, or justify a large outlay in the purchase of land and the erection of ware houses.

On a recent visit to Canton, under the guidance of the excellent clergyman of the English Mission, I was taken, among other remarkable places, to the Chinese prisons and courts of justice. The prisons cover large areas of ground, inclosed by stone walls, and the interior spaces divided into low, filthy dens, with heavy bamboo wicker spare like cages for wild beasts. Hordes of the wildest-looking demons were packed in these cages, some with huge square frames of planks around their necks, so that they can neither lay or stand; others with their thumbs roped tightly together behind the back, their tails tied to their necks in such a position that the poor tortured wretch is were forced to kneel on hoards of inclined nails. Others, more resistant so tightly that wrists and ankles were not drawn away by one inch from each other, and a old woman alive, while in the open court-yard were groups more of manacled creatures stretched half naked on the pavement, covered with vermin and devoured by dirt and. In one small pen I saw an old woman of 80 years, who, with a troop of her relatives—sons and children, but all chained,—is the murderess of the famous TAE-PAE-WANG, the successful leader of the rebels at Shanghai. To the Courts were three or four mandarins attended by scribes, who did their business with far greater despatch and with less abuse, than ever did the Chief Justice JEFFREYS on the Bloody Assizes. From a crowd of pinioned prisoners one was dragged into the court-room at a time. A question would be put to him, sometimes two, but never more than three, when, if the reply was not satisfactory, which it never was apparently, a brawny brute, at a quiet motion from the Judge, would approach the culprit, and with a hard leather contrivance, similar to a small fire bellows, he would deal the most awful blows on the mouth and nose, until the bones were crushed or until the prisoner confessed. This instrument was very properly named in Celestial language—Jaw Crackers. The bamboo, likewise, was not forgotten, and by way, I suppose, of some variety to the jaw-breaking monotony, a prisoner would be bent back, neck and heels like an inverted bow, and whacked in the most cruel manner over knees and ankles, till fracture or confession took place, and not unfrequently both together. So soon as this Tartar justice had been administered, the wretches were merely hauled by a slip of bamboo and dragged from the chamber. I only saw one horrid looking object die under this torture, or rather just after he had been carried out in a basket and given his keeper the trouble of putting the kang yoke around his dying throat. All bore their inflictions without an audible murmur, and seemed to be insensible to suffering. Some, I was informed, who had resisted the persuasions of their judges, assisted by jaw-breakers and knee-cap crushers, were labeled for decapitation and borne away; but whether to the cages or the execution-ground, they evinced no sign of regret or anxiety.

The steamer *Sugimato* left here on the 12th instant in search of some piratical junks which have been committing depredations on foreign shipping in the vicinity of Ningpo. The steamer *Dacotah* arrived here on the 8th inst. with her boilers in a miserable condition. It seems that from some organic or chemical action of the tubes in connection with the iron of the boilers, great oxidization has taken place, and although the ship has only been under steam for about sixty days since she was built, the boilers are now reported to be entirely honeycombed, and from the rapidity with which the iron has been corroded, the *Dacotah* will very shortly, if she be not now, utterly useless as a war steamer, until she can be supplied with new heilers. Without steam and under canvas she goes to leeward like a crab, and since there are no means of building new boilers on this station, even were the Government so inclined, she will either have to remain here in port during her time of service, or else creep over to the San Francisco workshops. The flagship *Hartford* has been near Whampoa for the past fortnight practicing with her great guns, but is expected back to Hong Hong to-day. Lord ELGIN, in the *Feroze*, has just entered the harbor, having detained the mail steamer over a day to await his return from Canton.

TRUE BLUE.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nos. 201, 157, 193, 209, 214, 215, 219, 196, 222, 223, 172, 224, 225, 227, 229, 230.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 445, 601, 759 added to-day Calendar. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 662, 594, 2 644, 646, 654, 656, 658, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 674, 304, 560, 560, 548, 356, 192.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 869, 1375, 1315, 1535, 1551, 1559, 156, 1307, 1567, 1571, 1573, 667, 1381, 1317, 971. *Part II.*—Nos 928, 1030, 1048, 1050, 1053, 254, 792, 18, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068.

COMMON PLEAS.—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Nos. 709, 425, 782, 542, 293, 495, 795 796, 3149, 724, 780, 301, 148, 366, 101. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, 25th inst.

The Case of Billy Mulligan—A New Trial Ordered.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

The People vs. *Wm. Mulligan.*—All the facts of this case are familiar to the readers of the TIMES. The case was recently fully reported upon the argument of the appeal. The Court now renders the following opinion:

ALLEN, J.—The plaintiff in error was convicted of attempting to discharge a loaded pistol at one Oliver, with intent to kill him, and sentenced to the State Prison for *four* years, upon which conviction, error was brought to this Court.

Several questions arise upon exception to the rulings and decisions of the learned Judge, in the progress of the trial, which it will not be necessary to consider, if my brethren concur with me upon the main question presented by the record.

The prisoner was in a common gambling-house, of which Morrissey, one Dancy, and others, were proprietors, and while conversing peaceably with Dancy, was ordered out of the house by Morrissey. Not leaving in pursuance of the request, Morrissey procured the attendance of Oliver, who was one of the police officers of the City of New York, and requested him to remove the prisoner from the premises. The prisoner refused to, or did not leave at the request of the officer, and the latter advanced toward him with a view to eject him from the house. The evidence tended to show that the prisoner retreated as the officer advanced, and took from his pocket a loaded pistol and pointed it at the officer, using threatening language, indicating an intent to discharge it if the officer put his hand on him, or advanced toward him. The pistol was not cocked.

The prisoner was not in the act of committing an offence against the law, and was not liable to arrest by the officer, and there was no resistance to Oliver as an officer. While attempting to remove the prisoner from the house, Oliver was not in the line of his duty as a member of the police. The house was a public gaming-house to which the prisoner had on other occasions resorted for play, and aside from the license implied from the character of the house, the actual permission before given to the prisoner to be and remain in the house was an invitation and express promise to him to enter it at any and all times until the license should be revoked. He was not, the state, a trespasser or guilty of a breach by entering the house at the time of the alleged assault. But the license was revocable at the pleasure of the proprietors, and when revoked he could neither lawfully enter nor remain upon the premises.

Notwithstanding the illegal and offensive character of the business of Morrissey and Dancy, the premises and the possession of the occupiers were under the protection of the law, and no one had the right to intrude upon them against the wishes of the owners. There is no evidence that the officer considered the business of the house, as well as the house itself, under the protection of the law, and the proprietors entitled to the care of the Police force to preserve order in carrying on the business rather than to suppress it, and thus effectually preventing breaches of the peace and violation of the law. It is proper to say that in the exercise of zeal to protect the gambling-house and its business, Oliver acted without and against the orders of his superiors and Police. Had he followed the instructions of said Police he would have kept within the exact line of his duty.

Breaches of the peace resulted almost necessarily from the character of those who were drawn together by the attraction of the place, and the business of the house was a nuisance not only for those offenses which come under the head of breaches of the peace, but for every vice and crime that infests the community, and why this police should have deemed it its duty to protect and encourage gambling, and a house for gambling, as to the force with those who were not guilty of any offence, and were not committing a breach of the peace, more than the thieves, pickpockets and burglars who frequented the house, it is not easy to see. He was literally using his office as a "cloak," for a private purpose. The remark of the prisoner to the officer: "Don't you see that this is a gambling house—you had better attend to this than to arrest me," was very proper, and if the officer had heeded it, and the question of Dancy's duties and merely those in the capacity of waiter would have been submitted to the jury, and this conviction would not have been had. Police even in the Metropolitan Police cannot suppress all the gaming-houses, but they are not bound to undertake their regulation and management. As there was no resistance of the peace of the officer, no attempt to commit an offence against the person of the officer, he, as such, had no authority to interfere with or arrest the prisoner, and the display of his pistol and refusal to his powers. All the authority he had was as the servant of Morrissey, the proprietor of the house. As such he could have done, at his request, precisely what Morrissey himself could have done, in case of the refusal of the prisoner to leave the house upon being requested to do so. He could have removed him, using no more force than was necessary to accomplish that purpose and no more. The other cases cited have been all in the line of duty as an officer. (Rex vs. Light, 7 C. and P. 154.) The officer went beyond his duty as such in forcing upon the prisoner the house, and was not justified in the use of force to compel him to leave. (Rex vs. Wyatt, 1 C. and K. 188.) The officer had no right to remove the prisoner, and had no question arisen over the force used in making the removal, the prisoner could not be convicted of any offence against the person of the officer. The principal and only important question is upon the construction of the act under which the prisoner was convicted, and that question we will briefly consider as the counsel of the parties have submitted it. The prisoner was charged and convicted of having attempted to discharge a loaded pistol at the officer, with intent to kill him. The statute under which he was convicted (2 R. S. 663, 3d ed., 24) provides that every person who shall be convicted of having attempted to discharge any loaded fire-arms, with the intent to kill any person, &c., shall be punished, &c." (2 R. S. 663, 3d ed.) The question presented is, whether a conviction can be had for *actual* attempts to discharge a pistol when the pistol and ammunition provided was of such a character and so arranged that the person attempting to discharge it could not do so, and could not even put the pistol in such a position as to enable him to pull the trigger, and the jury would have been warranted in finding that the prisoner merely raised the pistol and pointed it at the officer, making the contemplated attempt. The instructions were properly asked for upon the evidence. The threat constituted no part of the attempt to discharge the pistol, and was not necessary to divide the prisoner from the intent to commit the crime. The statute was intended to prevent persons from carrying loaded fire-arms with the intent to commit murder or other crimes, and to punish attempts which immediately lead to the discharge of loaded arms. (Rex v. St. George 9 C. and P. 483.) It is not an attempt to discharge a loaded gun or pistol to put oneself in a situation in connection with the gun or pistol that it may be discharged. A mere getting it in readiness to discharge is not an attempt to discharge it. Upon the trial, an assault with intent to kill was confounded with the specific, statutory and entirely different offence charged an attempt to discharge a loaded pistol with the like intent. The act, the attempt to commit which was made offence, was the discharge of fire-arms. No matter what other offence was committed against the laws, or the person of the officer, if this offence was not committed, the prisoner was wrongfully convicted. It is far from certain that any offence was committed by the prisoner, but of that we are not the judges. We are only to decide upon the present conviction.

The prisoner may be, as was very strenuously urged, a very bad man, but he is nevertheless entitled to the same measure of justice and to be judged and acquitted or condemned by the same rules of evidence and of law which are applied in every other case. It will not tend to make bad men better to convict and punish them without or against law. The laws and the administration of justice will not be more respected to have it understood that rules of law and constructions of statutes can be made to bend to the exigencies of particular cases, and that men can be condemned for general bad character rather than upon proof of specific offences. In passing upon evidence, judging of acts and intents, and deciding, as a question of fact, upon the guilt or innocence of a party, character is an important element, and in a doubtful or balanced case may properly turn the scale, but not so in passing upon legal questions. They are to be decided as abstract questions, and penal statutes are to be construed by the same rules, whatever may be the character of the individual to be affected by the decision. There may have been an assault with intent to do bodily harm or to kill. (Hays *vs.* The People, 1 Hill, 351.) If it be conceded that the prisoner could have been convicted of an attempt to kill by reason of having done an act preparatory, or taken one step toward the commission of the offence, it still does not follow that he has attempted to discharge the pistol. He might be said to have attempted murder had he solicited another person to shoot the officer, but that would not have been an attempt to discharge the pistol—the specific offence charged. (Rex *vs.* Higgins, 2 East 5; People *vs.* Bush, 4 Hill, 133.) An attempt is an act done or to do an act carried beyond mere preparation, but falling short of execution of the ultimate design. (Bouvier's Law Dic. h. t.) Loading a pistol would be a preparation to shoot, but not an attempt to discharge. So, to get possession of a pistol, to take it from the pocket and to point it, would be a preparation to discharge it, but not an attempt to discharge it. It may not always be easy to determine where the line is which separates a preparation to perform a given act from an attempt to perform the act. But the act which is characterized as an attempt must be proximate to the principal thing to be accomplished, a means to the end, and the pointing of a pistol uncocked is not an attempt to discharge it, punishable under the statute. Fire-arms are usually discharged by drawing a trigger, but they may be discharged in any way by which the powder can be ignited and made to explode, and the attempts to discharge may be as diversified as the means of discharge are various, but can only be the same act, which carried out and perfected, will result in a discharge.

The conviction must be reversed, and a new trial granted.

J. T. Brady, for plaintiff in error; Nelson J. Waterbury, District-Attorney, for People.

Liability of Express Companies—Duties of Common Carriers.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

George W. Williams vs. *Alexander Holland, Treasurer of the American Express Company.*—This was an appeal to the General Term from a judgment below in favor of the defendant. The following opinion fully explains the facts in the case:

DALY, P. J.—The defendant carried the box to the place of destination, and tendered it to the consignee, who refused to receive it. It was then safely stored by the defendants in premises in which they were accustomed to store merchandize, in the care of *good and responsible parties*; and while thus upon storage, the premises were broken into by robbers, and the box and its contents *feloniously taken.*

The consignee having refused to receive the box, the defendants discharged their contract as carriers by placing it upon storage, and the warehouseman became thereafter the bailee and agent of the plaintiff in respect to it. (Pick vs. Newton, 1 Denio, 45; *Chandler vs. Bigelow*, 5 Johns. 30; Caldwell vs. Robbins, 5 Hill, 258.) As the property was taken feloniously the warehouseman was not answerable for the loss. (Schmidt vs. Blood, 9 Wend., 268.) And it is obvious that the defendants are not answerable even if they assume the plaintiff were in a reasonable time of the refusal of the consignee that they had stored the box with a warehouseman. But it did not appear from anything in the case either the defendants knew who was the owner, and unless they did they could not be expected to notify him of what they had done; or if they did know, it may have been, for all that appears in the case, that he was only notified. The receipt given by the defendants was a printed receipt given by the defendants. The space in which the consignee's name is usually inserted was left blank, and the address of the consignee or person to whom the box was to be delivered, was the only thing to indicate to the outside to whom the property belonged. Under such circumstances it could be no presumption that the defendants knew that the box belonged to the plaintiff, and that they had duties to perform.

It was incumbent upon the plaintiff to make out a case of negligence, and all that was necessary to show it was to have been upon him to prove. He was himself examined as a witness, and if he had communicated his name and address to the defendants when the box was left with them for warehousing, he could have proved it. He did not so testify, and the presumption is to be drawn, it is that the defendants knew nothing of the owner until information was subsequently given to them by the warehouseman. Whether, in the absence of any such information, the defendants were bound to make inquiry to ascertain the owner, and be liable for the loss occasioned by their neglect to do so, is a question which it is not necessary to decide in this case. The plaintiff's counsel has cited cases to show that common carriers are bound to make inquiry to ascertain the owner of goods delivered to them for carriage, and that they are liable for the loss occasioned by their neglect to do so. (Dwight vs. Brewster, 1 Pick., 50; Dorr vs. Steam Nav. Co., 11 N. Y., 485.) But the defendants were not common carriers, and the duties and liabilities of common carriers do not attach to them. (Ellis vs. Turner, 8 T. R., 531; Gillett vs. Mason, 7 Johns., 16; Caldwell vs. Robbins, 5 Hill, 258.) They were bailees for reward, and their duties and liabilities are to be measured by the rules applicable to that relation. (Story on Bailments, 8th ed., 441.) They were not liable for the loss unless it occurred through their own negligence or misconduct, or that of their servants. (Story on Bailments, 8th ed., 441.) The plaintiff has failed to show any negligence or misconduct on the part of the defendants, and the complaint must be dismissed.

Judgment affirmed.

Verdict in favor of the Corporation.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

John K. Tyler, The Mayor of New-York.—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract by the Corporation in January, 1860, in failing to make a certain grading and improvement in Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The contract was entered into in 1859, and was to be completed in the month of May, 1860. The defendant in person testified that he had been prevented from completing the contract by the refusal of the Corporation to allow him to deposit the dirt from the excavations in the vacant lots on the line of the street, and that he had been compelled to pay damages to the owners of the lots for the dirt deposited on them during the months of January, February and March, 1860. The plaintiff's counsel contended that the defendant was not entitled to damages for the delays past, and that the only question was whether the defendant was entitled to damages for the delays subsequent to the 1st of May, 1860. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000.

A. C. Lawrence, for the plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for the Corporation.

Court of Over and Terminer.

TRIAL PART 1.

Judge LEONARD was to-day opened this peripatetic Court in the room of the Second Court of Common Pleas, which had been granted for that purpose by the courtesy of Judge Daly.

The Petit Jury were sworn in the case of Benjamin Lockwood, in favor of dispensing on account of his great age. A Mr. Bush was appointed in accordance with the circumstances of the case, he consenting to the same.

The prisoner sometime last Summer came here from Ohio, and reported himself as a man of means, he ordered a number of valuable goods from different merchants, to the amount of about $2,000, and after the goods were shipped disappeared. Of course he never paid for the goods. When their way to him was the goods being packed Mount Vernon, Ohio, where the prisoner was known, and he was arrested on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Before the goods reached their destination, the prisoner came to New-York and informed the merchants that he was short of funds, and requested them to send the goods to Mount Vernon, Ohio, as he had a store there, and could sell them to better advantage. The merchants, believing that he was worth $2,000, complied with his request, and the goods were shipped. The prisoner then went to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and sold the goods at auction, and left the place. He was arrested in Boston, and was brought to this city, and committed to prison. He was indicted by the Grand Jury for grand larceny, in stealing the goods of Messrs. Brinsmade, Lockwood & Co., and pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Court then addressed the prisoner, and said that he could not help feeling that he was worth $2,000, especially as he had confessed the enormity of his doings and actually made up his mind to steal that sum, he was certainly worth $2,000, provided he could dispose of his stock of goods, consisting of silks, ribbons, and other articles of dry goods. These goods were sold, and came to the prisoner, on account of the representations which the prisoner made to them, and gave references to certain persons, who were of their ages favorable to his honesty, but as to his means was not certain.

Washington Houcke sworn testified that he resided in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and kept a public house there. The prisoner came to his house in the summer saying that he lived in Boston, and came to Ohio to hire a store-room in Mount Vernon. Witness did not do so, and he put his goods there on consignment. Every one in the place, to whom the prisoner owed, sold goods to him, and got their pay. The prisoner represented that he got them very cheap, and thought he could be able to sell them so as to make a pay. For some time quantities of goods continued to arrive.

Joseph C. Devin testified that he was a lawyer, from Mount Vernon, Ohio; last September he received from New-York a claim against the prisoner; he rode over to see the prisoner at Rhinebeck, and had a talk with him there; witness stated the claim which he had, and asked the prisoner if he could give any security for it; prisoner replied that he could not; he store goods had been taken for the debt of another person for whom he had become bailed; witness then told him, one by one, from a memorandum sent by Mr. Houcke, the different articles of his property which he had made to that gentleman; some of these accounts he denied having made, others he confessed, but said they were not true, which turns out to be explained in various ways by claiming different items which he had sustained.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when after the disposition of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Lorenzo Stewart, John Renter, William Simpson.

For Felonious Assault—Carl Hochreitter.

Court of General Sessions.

FIGHTING AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, George Buckley, indicted for felonious assault, was put to the bar. No weapon had been used by the prisoner, who therefore pleaded guilty of a simple assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.

REGULATING PROCRASTINATION.

Michael Farrel, indicted for burglary, in entering the house of Mrs. Ella Hall, on the 21st of February last, and stealing therefrom some lead pipe and a clock, was next tried. The arresting officer, Policeman O'Connor, found the prisoner in a house in Thirty-second-street, where also he found the stolen articles concealed in a bag. The connection of the prisoner, however, with either the burglary or larceny was not made out with sufficient clearness, and the Jury rendering a verdict of acquittal, he was discharged.

WANTED CLOTHES, AND STOLE THEM.

Margaret Smith, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing an amount of wearing apparel from Mrs. Anna Bishop, was next put on trial. The evidence was clear to the effect that some of the articles identified were found on the prisoner's person. But it was not clear that she had stolen $25 worth, however, and the jury gave a verdict of guilty of petty larceny. The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for SIX months.

CONFOUNDED THE MEUM AND TUUM.

Margaret Williams, indicted for an offence similar to that of the last prisoner, was next brought out. The charge was, that the prisoner had mistaken a trunk of clothes, properly characterized by a *tuum* as sustaining a *meum* relation. She was more fortunate than her predecessor, and received an acquittal.

Jane Lester, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing $40, next brought to the bar, deemed discretion the better part of valor, and surrendered on a plea of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court then adjourned at an early hour.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Thomas Halpin, James Parker, James Fhoe, Patrick Brady, John Gowan, John O'Neil.

For Bigamy—Margaret Grovier.

For Robbery—John Scally.

For Forgery—Bosey and Vincent.

For Burglary—John Kuhn, Patrick O'Connor.

For Larceny—Leander Knapp, Thomas Lawson, Patrick Barrett.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The Bank of North America vs. *Embury.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. vs. *The Board of Supervisors of New York.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. James Savage vs. *the Board of Health.*—Application denied and writ quashed.

North vs. *Sargent et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered on payment of costs.

Taylor, Receiver, &c., vs. *Willis.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Andrews vs. *Murray and McKane.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

day, with rather less firmness in Michigan Central and more in Galena and Chicago. Later in the day the share market left off very quiet, with no large orders of a speculative nature either way. There was a further improvement in Galena and Chicago, and a little firmer feeling in Illinois Central, as compared with the Second Board sales. The following are the latest figures:

Central	78¼	Mich. Southern	16¼
Erie	32¾	Mich. Guaranteed	31½
Illinois Central	80¾	Harlem Preferred	34½
Galena	71½	Toledo	31¼
Rock Island	59	Hudson	41½
Mich. Central	57¼	Reading	43¾
Panama	116	Missouris	66
Pacific	85	Tennessees	74¾

The mercantile and banking letters by the English mail, delivered this morning, indicate that no further advance in the price of Money in London is probable, and some authorities write that the Bank rate may drop back to 7 ₰ cent. if our Exchange should show even a slight improvement in favor of London, as the loss of Gold to the United States was the only pending fear in regard to the future of the Discount market.

A dispatch from Philadelphia announces that the Banks there have formally resumed specie payments in full. They have, in fact, been paying Specie for some time past.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road, the second week of March, were as follows:

Second week, 1861	$23,985
Second week, 1860	19,300
Increase	$4,685

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, the second week of March, were as follows:

Second week, 1861	$19,889
Second week, 1860	19,169
Increase	$720

The business of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, for

February, 1861	$47,267 82
February, 1860	41,911 35
Increase	$5,356 48

In addition to the specie reported this morning, the *Arabia* brings the following from Havre:

B. Bereda & Co	$30,000
Schuchardt & Gebhard	50,000
Peltier & Co	20,100
Total	$100,100

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. March 15	Loans. March 9	Specie. March 15	Specie. March 9.
Bank of New-York	4,672,711	4,671,843	1,307,662	1,46 ,587
Manhattan Co	5,063,846	5,469,601	1,409,874	1,170,167
Mechanics' Bank	6,247,916	5,213,391	1,371,163	1,212,663
Mechanics' Bank	3,413,028	3,388,208	1,215,766	1,202,027
Union Bank	2,606,496	2,463,564	826,522	737,071
Bank of America	8,923,927	6,190,064	3,573,349	2,372,978
Phœnix Bank	3,259,342	3,238,223	725,101	812,091
City Bank	2,255,962	2,152,104	778,574	789,813
Tradesmen's Bk	1,628,336	1,613,963	236,177	211,623
Fulton Bank	1,340,898	1,386,349	567,094	557,831
Chemical Bank	1,857,376	1,857,555	1,474,213	1,498,054
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,965 801	1,876,799	371,403	393,501
National Bank	2,272,197	2,226,797	371,313	434,905
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,442,946	1,504,211	469,633	42 ,727
Mech. & Trad. Bk	- 929,047	936,206	287,322	286,3 2
Greenwich Bank	637 589	648 106	161,768	120 816
Leather Man. Bk	1,772,726	1,766,226	374,971	394,235
Seventh Ward Bk	1,147,686	1,148,323	312,778	315,339
Bk. St. New-York	3,737,601	3,819,870	895 390	695,952
Am. Exchange Bk	7,112,228	7 219,679	2,164,484	1,924,416
Bk. of Commerce	13,056,858	12,798,550	2,580,849	2 471,109
Broadway Bank	4,241,596	4,404,912	2,183,463	2,029,840
Ocean Bank	1,595,3 8	1,621,335	263,640	262,438
Mercantile Bank	2,459,529	2,433,239	662,945	913,583
Pacific Bank	974,417	937,226	256,099	252,669
Republic	3,844 576	3,957,384	1,310,763	1,076,196
Chatham Bank	723,342	727,438	208,498	163,977
People's Bank	656,606	643,918	139,694	140,300
Bank of N. Am	1,700,668	1,674,737	330,447	215,423
Hanover Bank	1,485,549	1,431,938	232,138	2 7,077
Irving Bank	748,784	741,447	183,410	189,965
Metropolitan Bk	6,717 849	6,591,2 9	2,466,436	2,218,767
Citizens' Bank	743,396	725,458	190,817	171 992
Nassau Bank	1,688,782	1,713 137	357,096	399,012
Market Bank	1,569,005	1,562,951	256,833	314,752
St. Nicholas Bk	1,0 8,373	1,025 569	265,392	251,306
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,209,990	2,232 660	3 3,910	371,322
Corn Exch. Bank	1,675,539	1,682,292	392 074	235,994
Continental Bank	2,698 765	2,2 5 950	956,467	828,388
Bk. of Commw'lth	961,228	1,014 7 4	309 659	288,638
Oriental Bank	465,212	463 766	122 ,12	105 589
Marine Bank	917 771	910,580	177,384	158,388
Atlantic Bank	613,735	528,201	79,151	63 582
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2,444,472	2,421,3 6	400,208	401 756
Park Bank	4,628 217	4,788,855	1,846,7 3	1,529,568
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	752,527	750,871	165,971	196,075
Grocers' Bank	517,649	512,616	139,371	107 367
North River Bank	597,115	5 5,051	120,374	111,538
East River Bank	325,601	322 596	97,118	94,806
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	773,326	767 829	144,920	165,823
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	418 789	425,245	36,144	35 704
N. Y. Exch. Bank	323 713	319,028	24,623	24,582
Bull's Head Bank	477,162	466,964	57,654	60,523
N. Y County Bk	350,752	354,886	96,483	89,010
Total	122,609,925	122,715,804	$8,218,670	$8,58 ,75
	Decrease	$95 169	Increase	$4,33 ,94

Banks.	Circulation. March 15	Circulation. March 9.	Deposits—Nat. March 15	Deposits—Nat. March 9.
Bank of New-York	318,8 8	405,703	$ 3 1,04	$ 419,024
Manhattan Co	366,568	408,823	3,495,901	3,888,12
Merchants' Bank	179 936	176,451	2,138,502	3,581,623
Mechanics' Bank	240,110	258 852	2,800,719	2,672,322
Union Bank	2 9,859	199,499	2,511,651	2,321,415
Bk. of America	118,172	120 663	9,524,207	4,541,076
Phœnix Bank	143,795	143,451	2,186,507	2,144 810
City Bank	.....	.....	1,893,065	1,810,231
Tradesmen's Bk	284 881	277,324	696 689	713 655
Fulton Bank	198,365	192,250	1,362,349	1,277,219
Chemical Bank	288 188	288 791	3,115,583	3,136,054
Merch. Exch. Bk	212,756	118,384	1,106,367	1,028 683
National Bank	143,822	153,038	1,176,117	1,187 034
Butch. & Drov. Bk	252,689	248,889	1,588,837	1,174,999
Mech. & Trad. Bk	160,058	161,147	759 022	771,818
Greenwich Bank	159,225	157,289	459,916	435,635
Leather Man. Bk	281,938	285,505	1,049 519	1,111 838
Seventh Ward Bk	187,935	194,669	593,676	708,727
Bk. St. New-York	212,909	227,358	2,474 395	2,311,262
Am. Exchange Bk	1,167,502	1,180,530	4,961,924	4,819,055
Bk. of Commerce	1,275	1,275	9,001,378	6,935,501
Broadway Bank	271,429	270,526	$ 354,639	5,455,416
Ocean Bank	96,856	96,126	766,590	806,585
Mercantile Bank	96,729	96,329	2 937,928	1,947,238
Pacific Bank	137,717	138 383	781,852	799,129
Bk. of Republic	146 418	147 248	2,174,733	3,103 060
Chatham Bank	107,174	105,688	511,526	479,099
People's Bank	99 [illegible]	99,588	481,720	462,259
Bank of N. Am	79,444	74,814	1,864,115	983 827
Hanover Bank	73,384	74,800	759,926	738,240
Irving Bank	114,378	112 839	554,461	545,632
Metropolitan Bk	223,051	230,845	6 336,632	4,972,293
Citizens' Bank	155 814	152,103	611,765	582,057
Nassau Bank	128,187	127,063	1,048,872	1,097,706
Market Bank	203,640	199,588	820,291	849,548
St. Nicholas Bank	78 654	78,212	6 2 919	674,753
Shoe & Leath. Bk	298,326	277 483	1,145,788	1,199,302
Corn Exch. Bank	125,792	132,469	784,437	665,885
Continental Bank	186,792	186,976	1,5 0,909	1,514,572
Bk. of Commw'lth	210,052	215 660	794,864	748,960
Oriental Bank	102,252	101 087	360,049	299,852
Marine Bank	133,209	134 938	5 2,446	501,540
Atlantic Bank	85,276	87,254	227,027	231,089
Imp. & Trad's Bk	168,556	169,196	1,565,391	1,584,394
Park Bank	170,2 4	173,898	4,423,046	4,220,943
Mech. Bk'g Assn	88,141	87,977	432,483	462,921
Grocers' Bank	47 698	48,877	360,834	336 697
North River Bank	76 736	76,342	473,896	431,992
East River Bank	52,727	51 351	265,231	265,498
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	136,371	142,990	473 679	485,706
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	141,425	139,394	167,788	158,557
N. Y. Exch. Bk	72,407	79,483	362,871	254,970
Bull's Head Bank	111,562	113,823	434,212	416 588
N. Y. County Bk	71,646	71,899	389,806	296,896
Total	8,393,347	8,556,728	$0,559,779	$8,711,445
	Decrease	$163,381	Increase	$1,151,651

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 18.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@¼ ₰ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 18, 1861—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 25 pcls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 31½ for Pearls. ₰ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is more active and is dearer; sales 3,500 bales, including 1,500 bales in transits. We now quote Middling Upland, here, 12@12¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is moderately active to-day. Holders are very firm, and for low grades they claim higher prices. Shippers are not disposed to purchase very freely at prevailing rates. The reported sales reach 15,150 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$5 25; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@ $5 ₰ bbl

Superfine State	$5 10 @$5 15
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20 @ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25 @ 5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40 @ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brs	5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70 @ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65 @ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at buoyant prices; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 40@$6 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $1 50@$1 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, as shippers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels, including Canada Club, part at $1 25; white Western, $1 40@$1 50; red Western, $1 21@$1 22, afloat and delivered, mainly at $1 21; amber Wisconsin, part at $1 20; Milwaukee Club, in store and delivered, at $1 22½@$1 24; Northwestern Club, at $1 20@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 17@$1 18; white Genesee, at $1 58; red Jersey, at $1 35, and white California, at $1 25 ₰ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of 58,000 bushels at 60c@ 61½c. for new mixed Western, from railroad depôt and delivered; 65c.@66c. for old do. do. in store, and delivered; 60c.@65c. for poor damp to fair Yellow Southern, and 67c.@71c. for white Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye is inactive at 63c.@65c. ₰ bushel; sales, 850 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 33½c.@34c.; Western, at 32½c.@33½c., and State at 34c.@34½c. ₰ bushel.

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River, at 75c.@85c., ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales were made of 50 bales New, at 18c. @26c. ₰ lb.

METALS—The demand has been limited at old figures.

MOLASSES—Salen were made of 52 hhds. New-Orleans at 33c.; 86 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c. ₰ gallon, and 75 hhds. Cahn Muscovado on terms not ascertained.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, including Common at $1 20@$1 25 ₰ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request at 35½c.@36½c. ₰ gallon.

OILS—The market has been generally inactive today, but prices of the principal kinds have been supported.

PROVISIONS—Pork was in demand, and sales were reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $16 62½@$16 75 for Mess, and $12 62½@$13 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon have been quiet. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¼c @10c. ₰ lb. Beef has been in very moderate request, at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₰ bbl.; Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₰ bbl. Butter continues in request at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State ₰ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at 9c @10½c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Sales 400 tcs., at $3 56@$3 74, chiefly at $3 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair and the reported sales amounted to 900 hhds., including Cuba at 4½c.@5¾c.; and Porto Rico at 5¾c.@6¼c., with a small lot of Havana at 7c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls at 17½c.@17¾c., mainly within the range. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been light; rates have been depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s 3d.@3s. 4½d., ₰ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11¼d. ₰ bush.; Cotton, 11 32d.@ ½d. ₰ lb.; Resin, 3s 6d. ₰ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₰ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 12d @13d., ₰ bush. Resin, 4s. ₰ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. Tallow, 40s., ₰ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s ₰ bbl.; Grain, 12d @13d., ₰ bushel. Pork, 5s. ₰ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d., ₰ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 45s. Tallow, 40s. ₰ ton. For Hamburg—Spirits Turpentine, at 5c. ₰ gallon.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	From	For	
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch 20
Zaila	New-York	Kingston, Ja	Mch 22
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Pina	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New-York	Mew-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb 26
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Soutoampton	New-York	Mch 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 11
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Mch 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 6
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Hermes	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 13

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Niagara*, at Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day (Tuesday,) at 1½ P. M., and 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. [Letters for California intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad	8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Steamboat	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Pruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 625 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GODEY FOR APRIL, 1861.

SPRING FASHIONS AGAIN!

GODEY, in his LADY'S BOOK, is again out with another of his magnificent and superbly-colored double mammoth fashion plates. These splendid engravings were executed the subscription to the book, even in these "piping times," to a most amazing extent; everybody is inquiring for it and it is now the most salable book on the counters of the dealers. The plate in this number is even more superbly colored than any that have preceded it. The charming group of children, with the child in the nurse's arms, on the left of the picture, is worthy the pencil of any of our greatest painters. Here are also the true colors that will be worn by fashionables. One of the figures has on a wine colored dress—a color like the "manve," recently worn. In addition to this is another

QUADRUPLE EXTENSION FASHION-PLATE.

Containing a large assortment of Spring Dresses. This has never before been given by any magazine.

Spring Bonnets and Hood-dresses are also given; also a double plate, containing the new style embroidered Overlapping Collar and Cuff; Night dresses for ladies, and a large assortment of fancy and useful articles in the Work Department

THE PET DONKEY

Is the steel plate in this number, and as a picture and a specimen of engraving has never been equaled.

For sale by all the dealers.

IRVING'S WASHINGTON.

New Edition, 24 parts, 52 plates, 25 cents each.

CHAMBERS' PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE,

48 parts, 26 cents each.

Part one of these works sent as samples, post-paid, on receipt of five three-cent stamps for each

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, No. 532 Broadway.

TO PUBLISHERS.

PREMIUM PLATES—Capital subjects for presentation or prize plates—almost new—by the first artists here and in England. The steels for sale or copies supplied by publishers at a low figure. Address "LINE AND STIPPLE," Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

JUST PUBLISHED—A POPULAR TREATISE ON STRICTURE AND DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London. Doctor of Medicine, University of St. Andrews Scotland, late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c. Published by P. C. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway. Mailed for ten three-cent stamps.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—WHO IS ACCURate in figures, and who writes a distinct, rapid hand. Address Box 1,824 Post office, stating salary expected, references, &c.

CLERK WANTED.—ONE OF BUSINESS EDUcation and experience, and who would be content with a small salary may hear about $45 a month—will address M., Box No. 716 Post-office, with handwriting, name, reference, and salary.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, as gardener; one that understands taking care of bowes; a German or Scotchman preferred. Apply at No. 111 Chambers st., upstairs.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A WIDOWer, with a small family, a lady of practical experience, as housekeeper. She will have a respectable home and few cares. Address A. B., Box No 743 Post-office.

FARM LABORER WANTED.—MUST BE A Protestant, sober, industrious and a single man who well understands farm work. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a good plain cook; one who is a good washer and ironer, and can come well recommended. Apply at No 181 West 32d st, between 8th and 9th ave.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, IN A SMALL private family, to take the entire charge of an infant eight months old, and make herself otherwise useful; she will be expected to go into the country when the family during the Summer; none but a thoroughly competent person need apply; an English or American woman preferred; terms $7 per month. Address D., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, CAPABLE OF taking care of an young baby and who is a good seamstress. Apply to No 23 West 41st-st.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON A farm a short distance from this City. Call at No 235 Greenwich st., (in clothing store) TUESDAY, 19th, from 12 A. M. to 4 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, 20th, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that she will open on THURSDAY next, March 21, an elegant assortment of Paris Spring and Summer millinery of the latest modes, selected expressly by her own agent in Paris, from the leading establishments, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—MRS. W. AMMONS will open Paris Spring modes of Millinery, together with a large assortment of her own manufacture, March 21, at her show-rooms, No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; SHEET ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering to their Retail Trade,

At very LOW PRICES, their

LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,

Consisting, in part, of

BARNSLEY, SCOTCH and IRISH LINEN GOODS of every description,

BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS,

PLAID, STRIPED, and PLAIN JACONETS,

SWISS and MULL MUSLINS,

ORGANDIES and TARLETANS.

ALSO,

A full stock of

COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,

All of the best make.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

SPRING SHAWLS,

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,

LYONS BROCHES,

STELLAS,

EMBROIDERED NOUVEAUTE,

BAREGE ANGLAISE SHAWLS, GRENADINE SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

Including all the

LATEST NOVELTIES IN SPRING SHAWLS.

Also at Store Nos. 255, 257 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

RICHEST STOCK OF THE SEASON!

Medinas, Barège Anglaise Broché, Mozambiques, Grenadines, Challies, Poplins Soie, Gros Odier Prints, Organdie Illamine; also a large assortment of

TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,

and Low-Priced Dress Goods in great variety.

Also at Store Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE ROBES,

Five and Seven Flounces and Double Jupe.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail on

MONDAY,

Their entire stock of

BAREGE ROBES,

At the following low prices:

Barege Robes at $2, former price $4 50.

Barege Robes at $3, former price $7.

Barege Robes at $4, former price $6 to $10.

Barege Robes at $5, former price $10 to $12.

Barege Robes at $6, former price $12 to $15.

Barege Robes at $7, former price $15 to $17.

Barege Robes at $8, former price $18 to $20.

The above reduction is positive.

Canal st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY,

AT RETAIL,

Their entire

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF

FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,

VIZ:

SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,

BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.

These goods have been selected with great care for the City trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

RICH SILKS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

Just opened, an elegant assortment of

RICH DRESS SILKS,

Jaspe Plaid and Stripe, Drognet Mogniique, Grisailles, Brochè Illamine, Poutille, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS

in great variety, including all the

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now on exhibition their

SPRING STOCK OF GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS,

AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

RUGS, DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, &c., &c.

Including

JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' NEWEST PATTERNS,

TAPESTRIES, VELVETS and BRUSSELS,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway,

Have just opened

5 CASES SPRING SILKS, 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 75 cts.

6 CASES FINE BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, 5s., very cheap.

3 CASES CHINA, RICH PATTERNS, 9s., great reduction.

5 CASES SPLENDID GRAY SILKS at $1, $1 25 per yard.

Also, a great variety of PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK SILKS AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 Broadway,

Will open on MONDAY, March 18,

800 English Thread Lace Collars, from 75c. to $2; 1 000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 2s. 6d. to 14s. Also, Medallion Lace Collars and Sets, in great variety.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

EARLY SPRING WRAPPERS,

Of various materials

and newest shapes,

now opened by

BEEKMAN & CO.,

No. 473 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

IN SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, &c.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,

Offer their entire Spring Importations at retail,

AT

JOHN HENNINGS'

Very superior manufacture of ⅝ ¾ and ⅞ Double Damask Napkins, and

2¼, 3, 3¾, 4 and 5 yards long

TABLE CLOTHS,

Of the finest quality,

At a large reduction from any previous prices.

Also, extra quality Linen Sheetings.

11-4 reduced from 3s. to 6s. per yard.

11-4 reduced from 3s. to 7s. 6d. per yard.

11-4 reduced from 3s. to 8s. 6d. per yard.

12-4 reduced from 9s. to 7s. per yard.

12-4 reduced from 10s to 7s. 6d. per yard.

12-4 reduced from 11s. to 8s. per yard.

IMMENSE ADVANTAGES

TO BE GAINED

BY PURCHASING

RICH LACES, and

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

At the present

FEARFULLY REDUCED PRICES.

1,000 pieces Valenciennes LACES, from 1s. per yard and upwards, just opened.

Real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs, entirely new.

Black Lace Veils, Cottures and Barbes, in great variety.

P. S.—We are now opening

OUR NEW SPRING GOODS

Bought at panic prices, all of which we intend offering AT SMALL ADVANCES

as cost, in order to effect

AN EARLY CLEARING.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Late Peter Roberts', No. 429 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Before removing to our new store, April 1, we will close out all the stock we can, at prices much less than can be found anywhere else. We would also return thanks for the very liberal patronage we have enjoyed for the last 18 years, and will endeavor to make

No. 783 Broadway, one door from 10th st.,

as popular as the present number.

RICHMOND.

No. 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

BRODIE will make his great Spring opening on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at his Palace of Fashion, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, corner of 23d-st., and at his old celebrated stand, No. 300 Canal-st. The richest display of Mantillas, in silk and fancy cloth, ever made in New-York.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also, a great variety of Buttons, Tassels, Girdles, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Belt Ribbons, Dress Linings, and a full assortment of Thread and Needle goods. Magic Ruffling, Camilia, Puffing, &c., &c. N. B—Alexandre's Gloves and Merlian Hosiery, at ELGER'S No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, From 12½c. to 16c. in colors, received: Shetland Wool, Saxony Yarns, Thread and Needle Goods, Dress Linings and Trimmings, at No. 1108 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above 5th-av. Hotel.

SHEPHERD. (late Orr & Shepherd.)

GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES IN NEW-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken; or first-Country Mortgages on farms in New-York State taken as exchange for cloths, cassimeres, vestings and selected stock of French goods. B. M. FOWLER, No. 11 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COMPANION, &c.—A LADY WANTS A situation as companion to an elderly lady, or companion and nurse to an invalid; has excellent medical and private reference in the City. Can be seen for three days at No. 176 West 14th-st., from 9 to 3 o'clock each day.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant English woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; no objection to assist in care of grown children; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing; can give City references. Call at No. 210 West 34th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; would assist in waiting or would wait on an invalid lady; has City reference; convenient to where she advertises from. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A SITUATION wanted in a private family by a respectable young woman, as chamberm id and to assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to the country. Has over three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent at both, and is capable to wait on young ladies; the best of City reference given, from where she has lived many years. Call at No. 120 East 28th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing to assist with the care of children; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a neat and tidy respectable young woman to do the chamberwork or to assist in the washing, or to do the whole of a small family; can give the best of city reference from her last situation. Call at No. 208 West 36th-st., in the rear; can be seen till suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A situation by

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LA BAYADERE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—OWLET; OR, THE ROYAL HIGHWAYMAN—MOTHER GOOSE—LAFFITE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GITANELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Several important foreign appointments were yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation—among them those of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as Minister to London, WILLIAM L. DAYTON as Minister to France, GEORGE P. MARSH as Minister to Sardinia, JAMES WATSON WEBB as Minister to Constantinople, and WILLIAM S. THAYER as Consul General at Alexandria. It is understood that Mr. ADAMS has already signified his acceptance. The mission to France, it was expected, would be conferred upon Mr. FREMONT; but it being uncertain, under the present condition of that gentleman's private affairs, that he could remain abroad for four years, it was decided best to confer the mission upon some other person. Mr. CORWIN is rapidly recovering his health, and it is now considered certain that he will accept the Mexican Mission.

The proceedings of the Senate were rendered interesting yesterday, from the fact that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, for the first time, gave expression to his views of the condition of the country, and the results towards which we are tending. Mr. DOUGLAS's resolution making inquiries relative to the forts and other Federal property in the seceded States was under consideration, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE took occasion to comment upon the Inaugural Address of President LINCOLN, and the general course of the Republicans. The Address he interpreted, in accordance with the ultra Southern views as meaning war; and in proof he cited the fact that the President is utterly indisposed to accept or acknowledge the fact that a division has taken place in the Union. He further commented upon the fact that in the proposition to evacuate Fort Sumpter, it was to be done, not as an act of conciliation and peace, but simply as a military necessity. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE also argued that the construction of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet left nothing to hope for peace. His opinion was that the Federal Government could not be perpetuated on the principles which brought the now dominant party into power. Mr. HALE followed in reply, and at the conclusion of his speech the Senate went into Executive session.

Advices from Texas, *via* New-Orleans, indicate that all the fortifications in the State, formerly in possession of the United States troops, are now probably in possession of the seceders. The Ringgold Barracks, at Brazos Santiago, were to be formally evacuated on the 20th, having virtually been surrendered already to the Texan Commissioners. The United States troops will soon leave the State entirely to its own resources for the defence of its frontiers.

To prevent misapprehension, it may be as well to state that the new Tariff act reported in the Congress of the C. S. A. did not become a law previous to the adjournment of that body, but is to come up again for discussion in May, when the Congress will again assemble. Meantime the old Tariff of 1857, which was temporarily adopted for the Provisional Government, will continue in force.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day, yesterday, was characterized by unusual spirit. The military parade was unusually fine; indeed, it was said to excel any previous demonstration. It was joyfully witnessed by crowds throughout the line of march—expectant crowds so often disappointed with the proverbial showers of St. Patrick's Day. The storm was fortunately deferred until evening. The celebration by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at the Astor House, was unusually spirited and characterized by a strong Union sentiment. Interesting speeches were made by many gentlemen, including JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and Mr. RUSSELL, the Crimean correspondent of the London *Times*.

The proceedings in the State Legislature, yesterday, were principally confined to local matters of little general public interest. In the Assembly, the bill for the better protection of strangers in this City and Brooklyn, and to incorporate the New-York Baggage and Passenger Express Company, was debated in Committee of the Whole, and recommitted with instructions to amend by making the bill a general act. The act making juries in criminal cases judges of the law and the fact was also considered and progress reported.

The Board of Aldermen held their regular meeting last evening. The greater part of the time was consumed in questions of order and appeals from the decision of the Chair. The printing of the Board was sought to be ventilated, as also the award of the street cleaning contract. During the session Alderman DAYTON was, after a prolonged discussion, declared in contempt for persistent violation of rules, but was finally purged by a vote of 13 to 3. The matter of the extension of Lexington-avenue from Sixty-sixth-street to Harlem River, although referred, is evidently a fixed fact. The Board of Councilmen also met, and after listening to the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

The escape of the prisoner Capt. LATHAM, of the slave bark *Cora*, from the custody of the United States Deputy Marshal, on Friday, was brought officially to the notice of the United States Circuit Court, by Judge ROOSEVELT, yesterday, and a verbal order was made to summon Capt. RYDERS to give his account of the particulars of the escape. The Marshal appeared and related what he had learned of the matter upon his arrival from Washington on Saturday morning. He had no knowledge as to the whereabouts of the prisoner.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that BILLY MULLIGAN must have a new trial. The opinion is delivered by Justice ALLEN, Justices CLERKE and SUTHERLAND concurring. At General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge DALY has written a very interesting opinion in a case determining the liability of common carriers for not informing the consignor of articles in their custody for delivery, when such articles are refused by the consignee. In an action against the Board of Health the General Term of the Supreme Court have held that the Board has power to direct the removal of nuisances, and that the Court cannot interfere to obstruct their action. In the Oyer and Terminer the trial of BENJAMIN LINDENMITH, for false pretences, was commenced, and is still on. The Court was held in the Second Part of the Common Pleas Room, which Judge BRADY kindly gave up for the purpose. In the General Sessions there were a few minor pleas and two trials for larceny. The Court adjourned early.

The Stock Market yesterday was tame on the speculative shares, while a fair business was done in Federal, State and Railway Bonds, at about Saturday's prices. Exchange on London advanced to 107 ₱ cent. The Bank return shows the heavy gain in Specie of $2,326,000.

Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs, as buyers were reluctant to pay asking prices. Cotton was more sought after, and was a shade dearer. Sugars, Whisky, Pork, Lard, Hay, Tallow, and Rice were in demand. The sales of Coffee, Hops, Seeds, Hides, Metals, Oils, Molasses, and Naval Stores were light. Cassia was in good request. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

Our Foreign Representatives.

We are beginning to witness substantial results of the new Administration in the elevation of our representation abroad. The President yesterday nominated for Foreign Ministers gentlemen of whom the country has reason to be proud, and who will not only discharge the duties of their posts with ability, but maintain and enhance the reputation of the country.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who goes to England, is the third of his family who has represented the United States at the Court of St. James. He is an accomplished scholar, profoundly versed in law, political economy and diplomacy, and one of the clearest and most sagacious statesmen of the day. The earlier years of his life were spent abroad with his father, at the Courts where he was the American Ambassador, and it is only for the last ten or fifteen years that he has taken an active part in domestic politics. There is no man in the United States more conspicuously fitted for that highest of the diplomatic posts in the gift of the Government than he.

Mr. WM. L. DAYTON, the new Minister to France, is well known as one of our ablest, soundest and most judicious public men. He has filled many stations of importance, and always with distinguished ability and success. We trust that he will be able very speedily to repair to his post, for we learn that Mr. FAULKNER, the Minister bequeathed to us by the last Administration, is an open Secessionist and is seriously injuring the Government he claims to represent. No man could have been found better qualified to maintain the position and cause of the Union than Mr. DAYTON.

GEORGE P. MARSH, of Vermont, is to be the first American Minister at the Court of Sardinia. The choice, in our judgment, is especially fortunate. Mr. MARSH is not only a man of very wide and profound scholarship, but he is also a lawyer of very great ability, and one of the most skillful and successful diplomatists this country has ever sent abroad. In Turkey and in Greece, where he represented the United States for some years, he performed an immense amount of labor for which scarcely any other American could have been found who was competent, and with a degree of ability and success which commanded the warmest approval of the most competent English and French judges. His influence at the Court of VICTOR EMANUEL will be eminently conservative and judicious;—and he will reflect distinguished honor on the country he represents.

CASSIUS M. CLAY in Spain and THOMAS CORWIN in Mexico are both admirably qualified for the important duties that will devolve upon them. We are glad to learn that both have decided to accept. Mr. CORWIN'S position is one of special importance; he will have an opportunity to render the most distinguished service to the country. Gen. WEBB, who goes to Constantinople, abundantly merits this mark of distinction at the hands of the Republican Administration, and will perform with ability the duties of his post.

We can cordially congratulate the country on the character of the gentlemen by whom it will be represented at the most important courts of Europe.

A Protest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I protest against evacuating Fort Sumpter, because such withdrawal will degrade us in the eyes of the whole world. It will deadea all respect we have for our Government; it will put a premium on Rebellion; it will discourage our officers and soldiers from doing their duty; it will encouraga other States to join those now in rebellion; it will weaken the Government; it will hegel a spirit of anarchy among the people; it will give the oppouents of tha Administratiou strong grounds ou which to go before the people in the coming election, on the score of cowardice and imbecility; it will dastroy all regard for the Federal Union, as this act admits that the Union cannot protect its forts against the acts of rebels; it will giva the compromisers, the concessionists and the *threateners* all the encouragement they want. I protest against this withdrawal as a full *and complete backing down from the Inaugural*, (which is but one week old,) wharein the President declared that "*The power confided to him will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government.*"

I protest against this withdrawal again as farther stultifying the Inaugural, inasmuch as such withdrawal allows the minority to rule the majority, which the Inaugural says leads to "anarchy and despotism," and that the rule of the minority is wholly inadmissible.

I protest against such withdrawal because it further stultifies the Inaugural wherein the President says (only one week since) that he considers the "Union unbroken," and that he will take care that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all of the States." Now if the Union is still unbroken, South Carolina is still in the Confederacy, and if so, to evacuate Sumpter, and allow an illegal combination of persons to occupy it, is to yield up "the property and places" of the Government, against which I protest.

A NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN.

We publish the above very cheerfully. It expresses, we do not doubt, the sentiments of a very large portion, not only of the Republicans, but of the people at large in the Northern States. It would certainly be a humiliating spectacle to see a fort belonging to the Federal Government surrendered, prematurely and without necessity, to men in rebellion against that Government and determined to overthrow its authority. No man who loves and honors the country, can look with complacency on such a degradation of its authority.

Nor is the President likely to inflict such a humiliation upon the country. He will not, in our opinion, depart a hair's-breadth from the pledges and declarations of the Inaugural upon this subject. We do not for a moment doubt that he will use all the force which the laws of the land place under his control, and resort to all the measures which those laws sanction, to hold Fort Sumpter, as well as every other fort still in possession of the General Government. We know that he has already called upon the proper Department and upon the Commanding General of the Army, for information as to the amount of force required to reinforce the fort; and we have not the slightest doubt that he will at once put that force in motion, provided he has enough at command, under the laws of the land, to accomplish that object.

Upon this point we think our correspondent may set his heart at rest. President LINCOLN has just as much objection to the surrender of Fort Sumpter as our "Ninth Ward Republican;" and we have not the slightest apprehension that he will do it. If the Seceders obtain possession of that fort, they must take it—either by active siege operations, or by the equally certain process of starvation.

We think it not improbable that the President may find himself unable, under existing laws, to command a force sufficient to reinforce Fort Sumpter, with either men or provisions, if he acts upon the opinions of the Military Generals to whom he is bound to defer. This may render it impossible to hold the fort permanently, but it does not compel its immediate surrender. If the Charlestonians attack it, every possible effort will undoubtedly be made to repel them—and we presume with success. If, on the other hand, they content themselves with cutting off supplies, they will probably be able to compel a surrender sooner or later. Against such contingencies it is not always possible to provide:—and the efforts of the last Administration to cripple the Government, and the refusal of Congress to pass laws to strengthen the hands of the Executive, may render it impossible for the President to do everything which both he and the country deem desirable.

Direct Trade of the South with Europe.

Mr. T. BUTLER KING left this port for Europe, in a recent steamer, to be immediately followed by WILLIAM L. YANCEY, P. A. ROST, and A. DUDLEY MANN, Commissioners, for the purpose of presenting the new Confederacy to the favorable consideration of the old world, and of opening the era of "direct trade with Europe," so long sighed for at the South. Mr. KING was long a prominent Whig politician in Georgia, and afterward Collector of the port of San Francisco. On leaving this office he turned a somerset into the Democratic ranks, and followed that party into secession. His most recent exploit was in connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is enough to say that he left each one of the specialties named with a greatly weakened reputation. His associates have been less conspicuous] before the public, but they are all known to be first-class *dreamers* seeking to effect by some charm or incantation what elsewhere comes of hard work. That everything valuable costs in proportion, is a lesson our Southern brethren can never learn. Mr. A. DUDLEY MANN has been laboring, we know not how many years, to realize that philosopher's stone, to reach that perennial fountain of wealth and felicity—"direct trade." How eloquently has he painted the beauty of the *Sunny South*, its vast productiveness, and its spacious harbor of Norfolk, and how this should be the centre of the commercial system of the United States. But all this vast wealth the barbarous hordes of the North remorselessly devour, while the Lower Chesapeake is still the favorite haunt of the *canvas-back* as it was two hundred years ago, undisturbed by the busy life and hum of industry, that frightened it long ago from Northern waters.

We can equal none of these gentlemen in their peculiar eloquence, the flow of which is never checked by the limitations of experience, which has almost destroyed this faculty at the North. Every man can be eloquent when his fancies stand to him for sober realities. But we think we can state their case to the "nations of Europe" in one-half the space and time they can, and with their permission, we will proceed to execute this piece of gratuitous service.

Of Southern products, some $150,000,000 worth annually go directly to Europe. The proceeds of this return as directly to the *North*. The North are rich—the South poor. Hence the inference to the Southern mind is irresistible, that in some way or other they are humbugged out of a large portion of the annual profits of their industry. They cannot detect the manner, consequently they are determined to put a stop to the imposition by bringing *home* to their own ports the proceeds of their crops, and administering upon them themselves. The speech of the Commissioners to European nations, consequently, will be, "Open friendly relations with us, and we will purchase direct from you $150,000,000 worth of merchandise, which we now buy at the North."

This is a tempting offer. Suppose the proposition to be accepted. Let us see how far the Commissioners could carry out their part of the agreement.

The South produces one staple—Cotton. This, to them, is neither food, clothing, nor shelter. They raise some Indian corn, and make some bacon, but still import vast quantities of both from the Northwest, from which, the present year, they must almost entirely be supplied. *Food*, consequently, cannot be one of the articles of the "direct trade." Suppose the Cotton States to take $25,000,000 worth from other States, this debt must be paid in a manner most convenient to our creditors. The St. Louis and Cincinnati merchants will not take their money at Mobile or New-Orleans, but at New-York. The amount of such debts consequently must be deducted from the "direct trade." In the same way the South purchases very largely of the manufactures of the West—furniture, iron in all its forms, domestic and farming utensils, &c., &c. These, from the contiguity of the points of production and consumption; from the cheapness of transportation, and of the raw materials used, and from the faculty of the manufacturer to adapt them to the particular service required, cannot be had so cheaply, or of so good a quality, from any other quarter. The same is true of other articles for domestic use imported from the Eastern States—machinery of all kinds, hats, caps, boots, shoes, ready-made clothing, nails, glass, carriages, wooden-ware, &c., &c. These facts are nowhere more distinctly admitted than by the sensible men of the South, as will be seen by the following extract from the Augusta *Chronicle*, one of the ablest and most candid papers in the planting States:

"To the North we shall continue to look for our supplies of manufactured articles, because nowhere else can they be manufactured so cheaply. Commerce seeks the mart where it can buy cheapest and sell dearest, and takes no heed of prejudice or passion when its interest is at stake. *The expectation that Europe will supplant Northern manufactures in our markets is fallacious.* Contiguity alone gives the North an immense advantage over Europe, and the North has other advantages besides. Even now, many descriptions of Northern goods are exported to European countries, and compete with their own manufactures, even in their own markets. *We need not expect that direct trade and high duties will give the supremacy to European over Northern goods*, for high duties will fall equally on both; there can be no discrimination if amicable relations continue."

"Direct trade," then, must be reduced in volume just to the degree that the South can be better supplied from the North than other sources. From the former they must continue to import nine-tenths of what they consume. We have carefully read all their arguments on this subject, and we are yet to see the first article named which is to be imported from Europe, to supplant a similar one regularly received from the North. We challenge the Confederate Commissioners to name an exception. Are they farming utensils? France and England would be a queer place to go for such articles, in the excellence of which these countries are acknowledged to be fifty years behind ourselves. If they were equally skillful, everything in this country differs so much from theirs, that they could never meet our case. Boots and shoes can be had in the Northern States at one-third their cost in London or Paris. So with carriages of all kinds. One may go through the whole catalogue of Southern wants with the same answer.

Here is demonstration, not dreams, which, under all political conditions, leave "direct trade" just where it has been. The South do not import directly, because Europeans have nothing to offer that they want. A change of political relations is not followed by a change of material ones. Capital and labor are getting to be as abundant at the North as in Europe. We have a vastly greater degree of inventive skill. We have proximity to the consumer. We understand the country in which we live. We can give credit from a knowledge of the parties, which a foreigner cannot. We have raw material at the cheapest rate. We have food in sufficient abundance to supply the world. We shall continue to possess all these natural advantages. The South, in their purchases, will be guided by cheapness and fitness. They must preserve intact all the relations that have continued to mutual advantage since the formation of the Government, and all efforts at "direct trade," will be just as barren of results, as have been the Commercial Conventions which have been annually held at the South these twenty-five years, to secure the same object, of which Messrs. YANCEY and Company have been such shining lights.

But suppose the Northern States to be excluded from the Southern altogether? The foreigner would in vain essay to fill their place. The South would first commence the raising of their food, by withdrawing the necessary number of hands from the culture of cotton, reducing correspondingly the production. So with a great number of other articles of consumption. The European could not meet the wants of the planter, who would take another portion of his force from the field, and put the plane and chisel in their hands, instead of the plough and hoe. Cut off from the North, one-half of the Southern field hands now engaged in the production of cotton would have to be devoted to other pursuits, reducing in an equal degree the product of the staple, and our importations from abroad, which that goes to pay.

Such is the millenium of "Direct Trade" which the Southern Commissioners are sent abroad to inaugurate. They will reduce the consumption of Cotton, and at the same time our consumption of foreign merchandise in this country, just to the degree they are successful in accomplishing their mission. Cut off the North from the South, and the latter would, of necessity, have to become, in a great measure, self-supporting. To maintain the present production of Cotton, the past relations between the North and South must be continued intact. The Northern States alone can keep every negro South in the Cotton-field, and double the production of the article in five years, and increase the foreign trade of the country in like ratio.

It is important for foreigners to understand that the South consume only a small amount of European goods—probably not one dollar to five consumed at the North for the same population. In the Cotton States the blacks who compose more than one-half of the population use no foreign merchandise whatever. The poor (non-slaveholding) whites who compose three-fourths of the white population use only a very small quantity. The consumption of the wealthier classes is also very small compared with that of similar classes. Foreign merchandise is consumed almost entirely at the North. Our ability to import European luxuries depends very largely upon the amount of cotton produced, which measures the ability of the South to purchase from us. If we send one less package of goods, or barrel of flour South, we purchase one less package of merchandize from France and England. If foreigners would increase our commerce with them, they must leave free the internal trade of the country, upon which our foreign commerce depends, and quietly inform Messrs. YANCEY, KING & Co. that they had better return and patch up our domestic troubles, instead of seeking to aggravate them through foreign interference.

Billy Mulligan Loose.

We chronicled a few weeks ago the involuntary retirement to Sing Sing of a prisoner knight of the revolver, who will doubtless be restored before many hours to that society which he had previously graced. Unfortunately Judge GOULD, who sent the redoubtable BILLY MULLIGAN to State Prison, in his zeal for purifying the immoral atmosphere of the Metropolitan Criminal Courts, lost sight of, or over-stepped some principles of law, which his usual perspicacity would have induced him to heed under different circumstances. At the General Term of the Supreme Court, to which the case had been taken on exceptions to the rulings of Judge GOULD, a decision was yesterday rendered, granting the motion of the prisoner's counsel for a new trial.

Though it is understood that the District-Attorney will not acquiesce to this decision, until it shall have been sanctioned by the Court of Appeals,—whither the case will doubtless be taken,—the immediate result will be the liberation of the subject of dispute from confinement. Of course, the order granting a new trial, puts the prisoner in the position of any man charged with crime, whom the law presumes to be innocent. He must be brought down from Sing Sing, and as he is able to furnish any amount of bail that can be legally required, he may reasonably be expected to be seen disporting himself on Broadway the first fine afternoon, with all his old-time elegances, saving and except that his suite appendage, the removal of which by his late keepers, from his upper lip, is reported to have seriously lessened the rigidity of that facial feature.

Should the Court of Appeals sustain the decision just made, and the ultimate result of a new trial prove favorable to the hero, we may reasonably expect a new impetus to be given to that forcible style of argument which he is wont to adopt in convincing those who differ from his views. Until, however, the result proves such apprehensions well founded, we shall continue to hope that the legal tribunals will finally declare anew, and in a form not liable to technical objection, that difference of opinion between two individuals shall furnish no sufficient excuse for one of the wranglers to draw his pistol on the other.

SECESSION AND THE PEOPLE.—The Convention of Louisiana has decided *not* to submit the Constitution of the new Confederacy to the vote of the people. This refusal is in spite of the request of the Legislature that it might be submitted. In the Alabama Convention the same subject is warmly discussed, and it seems probable that the same result will be reached.

Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity of the South in favor of secession, the leaders of the movement have an invincible repugnance to submit the question to the popular vote. In every case where the State has seceded, they have refused to do so;—the action has been decided by the Convention. And in every State where the question has been submitted to the popular vote, secession has been *voted down*. This is a fact entitled to weight in considering the condition of affairs at the South.

It is clear, moreover, that herein lies a very great danger for the new Confederacy. There is evidently a portion of the people in nearly every Southern State who are opposed to secession, but who are not allowed to express their sentiments on the subject. *Sooner or later these people will be heard.* In Northern Alabama some of them are already prepared to resist the secession coercion by force; and in Louisiana there will be the deepest indignation at this disregard of the popular will.

Sooner or later, if the action of the Federal Government is judicious, we shall see in each of these Southern States a strong and growing Union Party; and with proper care and support it will become the dominant party in half the Gulf States long before Mr. LINCOLN'S term expires.

Senator Douglas.

From the Boston Courier.

Mr. DOUGLAS proved himself a match for Senator WILSON of Massachusetts, HALE of New-Hampshire, and FESSENDEN of Maine, in the debate of last Friday. It is evident, from the tone of the debate, that the three Republican Senators went to the Capitol *with the fixed purpose of exterminating the giant; but they, it would seem, were not equal to the work which they had undertaken to do.*

The *Courier* never was more mistaken. It was perfectly evident to every one present at the debate on Friday, that the Republicans did not intend to reply to Mr. DOUGLAS at all. Their policy, as Mr. D. himself alleged, was that of *silence:* and it was not until they saw that it would not do to leave his speech wholly unanswered that Mr. WILSON rose to reply.

Mr. FESSENDEN was dragged into the debate by Mr. DOUGLAS' very gross and wholly unaccountable personal assault. Mr. D. evidently forgot himself entirely, and most unwisely yielded to a momentary passion when he pronounced Mr. F.'s statement false. Every person present was surprised at his inexplicable coarseness and violence, and at the pertinacity with which he persisted in it. It proved to be a very great mistake, for he certainly sustained a very severe scourging at the hands of Mr. FESSENDEN.

ESCAPE OF CAPT. LATHAM.—Marshal RYNDERS made a verbal explanation yesterday concerning the escape of the slave-trader LATHAM from custody. One of his deputies took LATHAM out "in violation of orders,"—and for the sum of $25, if his own statement is to be credited. A *clerk* of the District Attorney gave the order. Both these distinguished officials throw all the blame upon their subordinates, as a matter of course. But they can hardly suppose that this relieves them in the slightest degree from their responsibility.

We trust the President will fill both these offices as speedily as possible,—but not before he has been able *to find first-rate men for them.* We want no questionable persons in either of these places. No man should be Marshal who is even suspected of being accessible to any influences that would swerve him from the strict line of his duty,—nor should any man be made District-Attorney whose professional ability and personal fidelity have not been fully and abundantly vindicated by his past career.

These offices, which are among the most responsible and honorable in the gift of the Executive, have been degraded to the last degree during the past few years. They must now be raised in the public estimation, as well as in actual efficiency, by the appointment of none but the very best men to fill them.

A Mission by Climate.

In the latter half of the second column of the Mobile *Advertiser*, of March 9, may be found a sermon on the text of "Our Cotton Supremacy," beginning with the following wild rush of eloquence:

"Our country commends those grandest elements of empire, power at home and necessary respect abroad, and holds them by the inalienable tenure of Divine right; for Providence has given us the climate and other natural conditions of our mission among nations—and has also made us as it were a chosen people, to stand among the other people of the enlightened world the sole demonstrators of the policy, humanity and Christianity of the system of subordination to which the sons of Ham were foreordained; the only solvers of that gordian knot, that stubborn problem of enlightenment—the conflict of capital and labor, which ever stands an indomitable giant in the path of the perpetuity of Powers, and the happiness and progress of their people."

Precisely. And now let us see! The grandest elements of empire, power, and all that, are granted, you say, especially by Providence in the grand motive form of climate. A sweet climate you have, oh cotton contemporaries—a climate bravely adapted to develop still further, in a few generations, a race which will compete with those of Northern climes in all those manifestations of intellect and industry which constitute the world-wide civilization of the age. Your artists, you know, and your inventors—and the inventor is the true leader of progress—are all native born—all blood creolas, every mother's son of them. Who ever heard of a Yankee editing a Southern paper, or penning a cottonade article? You never did, we're certain. Fate has, indeed, blessed you in that climate, and we are glad to see that you are so thankful for it. It is only a due sense of your unworthiness to enjoy the whole of so vast a blessing which induces you to abscond from it, hot-foot, bag and baggage, so soon as Summer comes on—isn't it? It is altogether too delicious to endure that climate which you poetically term "one of the conditions of a mission among nations," and so you are contented with only half a mission, being quite willing, we believe, to spend six months at a Northern or Virginian watering-place—when you can afford it.

It was—considering what an immense blessing in disguise your climate is—it was very unjust and ungrateful to Providence for one of your own postesses to sing of it as she did—"Oh! Southern Summer, false and fair"—illustrating the lyric with a yallow-fever death. However, we may be wrong, after all. Perhaps the Ordinance of Secession had a secret accompaniment to the effect that hereafter there shall be no more yellow fever and no hot weather until this first frost! In fact, that must be this case, for nothing short of some such extraordinary change could ever guarantee so stupendous a burst of pride and eloquence on the strength of your climate.

And let no one object that this is something miraculous and impossible. For in the very same article the *Advertiser* suggests that in future the cotton raised on Southern plantations be spun and manufactured on the estates where it is grown! On the spot, and "by the superannuated and young negroes." There, if the Secessionists have not somewhere a special and private miracle-mill for performing what have hitherto been called impossibilities, we are mistaken. People who begin to boast of the peculiar blessing of a Yellow-Jack climate, and who calmly propose to have the most difficult manufactures, and such as require the best workmen of the North, performed by negroes, and the superannuated at that, must have a bank of marvels to draw from, of which common science is ignorant. In fact, the whole secession movement in every detail seems founded on some such latent and sublime faith.

ARRIVAL OF BILLY MULLIGAN.—BILLY MULLIGAN, in company with his wife, arrived in this City last night, in charge of an officer. He was taken out of Sing Sing on a writ of error, and a new trial granted him.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

FRENCH EXACTIONS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Origin of the Demands at San Blas and Mazatlan—Official Documents.

The following correspondence, which we translate from the *Opinion de Sinaloa*, will explain the origin of the demands which, according to the information we published a few days since, have been pushed to the extreme of a blockade of the Mexican ports of San Blas and Mazatlan by the French Naval force on that coast.

From these documents it would appear that Franca was disposed to entirely ignore the existence of any Central Government in Mexico; and where she has any claim, whether originating with the forces of the Government or of those who were seeking to overthrow it, to seize the first available property and exact reparation from the nearest local official, without going through even the formality of applying for redress to the General Government.

While this course is contrary to all the principles which have heretofore regulated international intercourse, and establishes a very dangerous precedent, it is also calculated to retard the restoration and maintenance of tranquility in Mexico, and will seriously affect those relations of friendship and good will which are so necessary for the development of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

It is to be hoped that the French Government, on learning of the triumph of the Constitutional cause by the occupation of the Capital, and the restoration of the country to tranquility, will be disposed to refer all reclamations to the central authorities of the Republic, and not, by pressing arbitrary demands upon merely local officials, degrade in the eyes of its own citizens, and weaken the authority of the supreme powers of the nation, upon whom, in any event, all demands must ultimately fall.

Following is the communication from the commander of the naval force of Sinaloa to the Governor of the State, announcing the seizure of the Mexican war schooner *Reforma* by the commander of the French corvette *Sirieuse:*

[*Translation.*]

CONSTITUTIONAL NAVAL FORCE OF SINALOA.

On the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock in the night, I anchored in this Bay, to the south and two miles from the anchorage ground, and at the break of day discovered two vessels of war at anchor, which on displaying their flags proved to be an English steamer and a French corvette of the line. On the 11th I made every exertion to communicate with the shore, which I finally did at Santa Cruz, having procured to come on board various of the residents, who offered to give me to-day all the information which I required, and who manifested themselves friends and desirous to serve our cause.

On the morning of the 12th, which is to-day, the French corvette *Sirieuse* made sail, and came towards me, sending a boat on board, the officer in which informed me that he was instructed by the Captain to beg me to come on board his vessel, because he had to treat of business of mutual interest. I immediately ordered a boat to be lowered, and passed on board the corvette, where the Captain presented to me a note, the original of which I inclose herewith, together with my reply.

I represented to him that I had no instructions to act in a business of this kind, which pertained solely to the General Government of the nation; that my commission was limited solely to the guarding of this bay and its coast; that I could neither do anything nor offer anything in the matter; but finally, to avoid further outrage, I proposed to address myself to the Governor of the State of Sinaloa whose commission I held, that he might give me instructions, or make such disposition as he might deem convenient. He agreed that I should dispatch one of the vessels, and that this should be the *Ipala*; but informed me that I must remain under his batteries until the Government of Sinaloa should definitively decide with reference to this reclamation; after which, if it was not favorable, he would proceed with his corvette to blockade Mazatlan, until he should obtain the entire reparation which he asked.

Desirous to shield the State and the cause from greater evils which might be originated in a compromise of the interests of the nation, I have believed it desirable to dispatch, as I now do, the war schooner *Ipala* with the present communication, to the end that the Governor of the State may take such decision as to him may seem most proper, in the intelligence that I will comply faithfully with whatever orders with reference to this business he may transmit to me.

All of which I have the honor of communicating to you, that you may be pleased to bring the same to the knowledge of His Excellency the Governor, for his resolution. God and Liberty.

J. AUGUSTIN MARIN.

BAY OF THE PORT OF SAN BLAS, Dec. 12, 1860.

To the Secretary of the Government of the State of Mazatlan.

NOTE CONTAINING THE DEMANDS OF THE COMMANDER OF THE SERIEUSE.

SEÑOR CAPITAN: The Government of the Emperor exacts a reparation for the bad treatment which has been experienced by the Señor Agente, Vice-Consul of France in Tepic.

The reparations which it exacts are:

A salute of twenty-one guns for the French flag.

A sum of money of at least $10,000.

And further, that the Government shall engage to make every exertion in its power for the arrest of ROJAS and his accomplices, and their punishment with three years of imprisonment.

I shall hold the schooner *Reforma* as a hostage prize in San Blas, until the Government shall have made the reparations asked for.

A. JEVIN,
Captain in the Navy,
Commander of the corvette *Serieuse.*

REPLY OF THE COMMANDER OF THE "REFORMA."

MEXICAN WAR SCHOONER "REFORMA."
BAY OF SAN BLAS, Dec. 12, 1860.

Señor Captain of the French Corvette Serieuse:

I received on board your vessel, to-day, a communication which, without date, was delivered to me by you in person, and in which you inform me that your Government exacts a reparation for the bad treatment which has been experienced by the Senor AGENTE, Vice-Consul of France, in Tepic, which reparations shall be—a salute to your flag, a sum of at least ten thousand dollars; and further, that my Government shall compromise itself to use its utmost efforts that ROJAS and his accomplices be punished with three years' imprisonment, and declaring to me that you will hold as a hostage prize the Mexican war schooner *Reforma*, with my person, until my Government shall have made the reparations which in the name of your Government you require.

I manifested verbally to you, and now do so officially by the present communication, that I have no instructions whatever, nor faculties to treat of national affairs which belong only to the Supreme Government of the nation to decide, according to the common covenants of friendly nations, and that for this reason I can do nothing in the premises.

But as at your declaration that myself and the vessel under my command were your hostage prize, and consequently by this violent means embarrassing the action of the Constitutional Government, and thus retarding, without doubt, the entire pacification of our struggling Republic, I repeat that the responsibility of this situation, and its consequences, will rest upon those by whom it is caused.

For the reasons I have set forth it is very clear, Señor Captain, that as there exists in the Port of Vera Cruz the Constitutional Government established and sustained by the people who compose the Mexican Republic, it is before that that should be made all classes of reclamations, and of it should be asked all the reparations which those who make them believe to be founded in justice, and not of a subaltern officer, of that Government, who neither has the powers to arrange affairs of this character, nor any knowledge of that which you reclaim in the name of the Government of your Emperor.

Wherefore, only by reason of force, and to not compromise the good relations which have existed between my country and yours, I accept the position in which you put me, meanwhile that the Governor of the State shall decide with reference to this business, to whom I have given information with your original letter and copy of this reply.

J. AGUSTIN MARIN.

PROTEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SINALOA.

It having arrived at the knowledge of this Government by the official note that the Commander of the National Naval force of the State of Sinaloa, directed from the port of San Blas, under date of the 12th of the present month, that the Captain of the French corvette-of-war *Sirieuse*, Mr. A. JAVIN, had seized the schooner *Reforma*, declaring it a *hostage prize*, to be held until there should be paid to him $10,000 for the violence that Gen. CERONADO and ANTONIO ROJAS committed towards the person of the Señor Vice-Consul of France, exacting previously a national salute to the French flag; the Government of Sinaloa, fully persuaded that Capt. JAVIN, in place of presenting his reclamations in the legal and decorous manner demanded by the dignity of the French nation, and the justice by which the Mexican nation has always desired to be guided, has incurred a double violation of that in which his own complaint is founded, violating the principles established by intern ational rights, and outraging the flag of a friendly nation, which, if it unfortunately has to lament the disorders consequent upon the state of revolution through which it is passing, never can be accused of having approved any outrage committed by its citizens against the sons of a foreign Power; wherefore,

It solemnly protests against the proceedings of Capt. JEVIN. It will never consent that the National schooner *Reforma* he declared a *hostage prize*, and it will not enter into nor exchange any species of convention until the outrage inflicted upon the National flag shall be duly repaired.

It protests that it will exact, at its due time, from the said Capt. JEVIN, indemnification for all the losses and prejudices that may be reported from the Public Treasury, whether in the increased expenses which may be incurred in the arrangement of this business, or whether in the abandonment which, in consequence

of this proceeding, it has had to make of the part of San Blas.

It protests for all that its citizens may suffer in this port, or in whatever other of the Pacific coast, whose security is confided to the squadron of the State, and it declares that it will not be responsible for the acts that may be committed against French subjects in those cases in which it shall not be possible to restrain the indignation of a people who have become tired of the oppressions and outrages against their flag committed by foreign vessels, which abusing the debility of the national marine, scandalously trample under foot all international rights

A certified copy of this protest will be remitted to the Captain of the French Corvette, Mr JAVIN the original remaining deposited in the archives of this Government. PLACIDO VEGA.

A. AGUILO, Secretary.

PORT OF MAZATLAN, Dec. 18, 1860.

To the Captain of the French war corvette, *Sericuse*, Mr. A. JAVIN, in the waters of San Blas.

LATEST MEXICAN NEWS.

THE FLIGHT OF MIRAMON—DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH MINISTER—THE ELECTION.

The steamship *Tennessee*, which arrived at New-Orleans on March 10 from Vera Cruz, brings dates from Mexico to Feb. 26. We glean the following items of interest from the *Extraordinary* of that date:

"The flight of MIRAMON from the Republic has given rise to manifestations of considerable ill-feeling on the part of Capt. LA ROY, of the French navy, and the French Consul at Vera Cruz, who stand accused before the public of having connived at the escape of this notorious criminal. When it was supposed that MIRAMON was on board the ship of Capt. LA ROY, Capt ALDHAM, of H B. M. navy, addressed a note to that gentleman, inquiring if MIRAMON were on board, and at the same time calling the attention of Capt. LA ROY to the fact that MIRAMON was a criminal before the world for his violations of the laws of nations. Capt. LA ROY evaded a direct answer, and a second letter from Capt. ALDHAM was the result. Capt La ROY again evaded the question, and has thus confirmed the supposition that MIRAMON was on board his vessel at the time the first letter from Capt. ALDHAM was received. The captain of the port of Vera Cruz, in an official report, stated that MIRAMON left Vera Cruz in company with the French Consul and Capt LA ROY, ha (MIRAMON) being dressed as a French officer. This statement has been declared an unqualified falsehood by M. DOAZAN, the French Consul. The giving the lie thus directly to the captain of the port, forced the gentleman to call M. DEAZAN to task, and a series of letters have been exchanged, without clearing up the doubts of the public as to how MIRAMON was spirited away from Vera Cruz.

The Government has had a controversy with M. da SALIGNY, the French Minister This gentleman, who has not yet presented his credentials to the Government, has claimed the right of protection over the Society of Sisters of Charity, and has protested against the interference with their properties. The Government, on its part, has published a decree ignoring the existence of any society or institution of the kind that claims the protection of a Foreign Government, and that is not subject to the laws of Mexico. The dispute between the Government and the French Minister on this subject still continues, and there are reports that this gentleman will return to France in consequence of the unwillingness of the Government to yield to his demands.

On the 16th, Mr. MATHAR, H. B. M *Chargé d'Affaires*, and Capt. ALDHAM, senior officer of the British naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, with two of his officers, arrived in this Capital. Since that date, the difficulties between the English and Mexican Governments, growing out of the infringements of the rights of British subjects resident in Mexico, by officers of the Constitutional Army, have been satisfactorily settled, and to-day a formal recognition of the Mexican Government by Her Majesty's representative takes place.

The Governor of the State of Queretaro has given a circular to the Governors of the other States, urging the adoption of a policy on the part of the States against the Central Government of the Federation. This circular proposes the surrender to the State Governments of the entire control of the wild lands of the nation, the disposal of the confiscated properties of the clergy, the collection and disposal of the national revenues, and, in fact, of everything which by law and right belongs exclusively to the General Government. This scheme cannot be tolerated by foreign Governments, who have too many reasons for protesting against the extinction of Mexican nationality in this manner.

The contest for the Presidency has been sharp throughout the Republic. Of the three principal candidates—SRS. JUAREZ, LERDE and ORTEGA—the first has a decided advantage over either of his adversaries, but as yet not an absolute majority of the votes cast.

The *Tennessee* left the following ships-of-war at Sacrificios:

United States steam frigate *Macedonian*, British steamer *Valorous*, French steamer *L'Ecluse*, French brig *Mercure*, Spanish frigate *Francisco de Assis*, and the Spanish brig *Pelayo*.

By this arrival we have the sad intelligence of the assassination, by highwaymen, on the road between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, of a young American, Mr. GORHAM YORKE, son of Mr. EDWARD YORKE, formerly of this city, who was at the time on his return home to the United States. We give the facts in the words of a fellow passenger, who was an eye-witness of the dreadful tragedy:

"We left the City of Mexico the morning of the 3d inst., and Puebla on the 4th. On the afternoon of the latter day, when about twelve miles from Perote, near the hacienda San Antonio, we were suddenly attacked by a party of five robbers on horseback, in the dress of Mexican soldiers. They stopped the diligence and ordered us all to get out. Our party then consisted of Mr. GORHAM YORKE, Mr. SEVAS, Col. CRISTO, Mr. HEATRICH, wife and four children, and a Mexican gentleman, from Jelapa

Mr. YORKE was seated near the door of the diligence and the first to get out. As he did so we requested him to put his revolver in his pocket. He did so. But, at the moment he opened the door, one of the robbers struck him over the back with a sword Mr. YORKE then drew his revolver and fired, but missed. He was more fortunate the second time, the shot took effect and one of the robbers fell dead. He had now, however, expended all his shot and was left helpless in the hands of the highwaymen, who fell upon him and cut him to pieces in the most frightful manner.

Then they turned upon the other passengers, all of whom were brutally treated. Col. CRISTO received a shot in his neck and a sabre cut on his head. Attempts were made, even, upon the lives of the women and children. They finally left us, however, but not until they had taken from us all we had, and compelled us to prostrate ourselves, with our faces to the earth, on the wet sand, where we spent an hour in dreadful anxiety.

The body of Mr. YORKE we took with us, in the diligence to Perote, where it was delivered over to the authorities. It was then put into a coffin and deposited in the church to await the disposition of his relatives, a portion of whom have been, the last year, with him in Mexico.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, recording this fearful tragedy, says the same party had previously been attacked and robbed by a party of Indians near Ayotla.

The same paper calls loudly upon the Government to take some efficient step towards putting a stop to these depredations upon travelers.

THE ESCAPE OF CAPT. LATHAM.

Statement of Marshal Rynders Before the Circuit Court.

The escape of Capt. LATHAM, of the slave-bark *Cora*, from the custody of the United States Deputy-Marshal, was yesterday the theme of general conversation. The only official information yet made public upon the subject, came out yesterday forenoon in the proceedings of the United States Circuit Court. Upon the opening of the Court, United States District-Attorney ROOSEVELT asked the Court to grant a verbal order that the Marshal should come before the Court and make a statement, as one of its officers, of the particulars of the escape of Capt. LATHAM, who had been committed upon a Bench warrant issued out of this Court. In a few MOMENTS the Crier brought in the Marshal, who made the following statement: He said that, before leaving for Washington, he gave express orders that none of the prisoners should be taken out of jail on any pretext whatever; and that Capt. LATHAM, particularly, should not be taken out, unless by an order of the District-Attorney, which he knew from experience would not be granted. On his return, Saturday morning, he was informed of the escape of LATHAM from the custody of JOHN CULLIGAN, one of his Deputies. He immediately telegraphed to his Deputy, Mr. THOMPSON, who was then in Washington, directing him to offer a reward of $200 for his arrest, as he suspected the fugitive would go South. The Marshal dismissed CULLIGAN from his office. In excuse for his conduct, CULLIGAN told him (RYNDERS) that "some persons" applied to him saying that LATHAM needed shirts and clothing, and promised him $25 for his trouble if he would get an order to take LATHAM to BROOKS' store in Broadway. CULLIGAN applied to Mr. LOTT, the Clerk in the Marshal's Office, to write an order on Mr. MCLAOD, Keeper of Eldridge-street Jail, to take him out. LOTT wrote the order, and with it CULLIGAN went to the jail, and, on presenting it to MCLAOD, Capt. LATHAM was permitted to go with him. All this was entirely contrary to the Marshal's orders CULLIGAN then took the Captain to the store corner of Grand-street and Broadway, and upon his arrival "some persons," before referred to, told Capt. L. that he might select a suit of clothes for himself, and while he was doing so, at a moment when the attention of the Deputy was diverted, he escaped from the store to a carriage, in which he was driven off. Subsequently CULLIGAN obtained the assistance of a police-officer, and walked up and down Broadway in search of the missing Captain.

Capt. RYNDERS stated that previously, at various times, applications had been made to him for permission to have the prisoner taken to the Brooklyn Jail, on the ground that Eldridge-street was too full, which he refused. He had no clue as to the whereabouts of the prisoner.

Capt. RYNDERS says he is making an investigation of all the facts, and will publish his version of the affair to-morrow. Mr. LOTT, the Marshal's clerk, also promises a statement of the manner in which the "order" was obtained from him.

A CONVICT ESCAPED FROM SING SING.—A convict made his escape from Sing Sing yesterday afternoon between 1 and 2 o'clock. He was soon missed, and a search made, but he could not be found. It was supposed that he escaped on board a vessel which had left the prison dock loaded with shocks, bound for New-Haven. Officers are in search of him, and dispatches were at once sent to different places along the river describing the sloop, with orders to detain her.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 18.

Mr. ROBINSON reported favorably the bill relative to regulations for the Port of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. GOSS reported, by bill, amendatory of the revised statutes relative to the assessment and collection of taxes. It provides that when two or more persons shall hold, as trustees, guardians or administrators, any personal estate liable to taxation, and such persons reside in different towns or wards, such property shall be assessed in any ward in which said trustees reside, unless a written notice is signed by all the trustees requiring such property to be assessed, in some particular town or ward, to be served on the Assessor.

Mr. CELVIN moved that the resolution making the Annual Supply bill a special order for Tuesday be rescinded and the bill returned to the Senate. The joint rules of the Senate and Assembly provide that the Annual Supply bill shall be reported no earlier than the 15th of March and made the special order for the 25th.

After a little debate the motion was agreed to.

The third reading of bills was then suspended, no quorum being present.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 18.

Petitions were presented in favor of the present Post-office site and for a railroad in Broadway, New-York.

Mr. FISHER'S bill amending the act relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements in New-York, proposes to extend the provisions of the act of 1858 to Brooklyn.

No bills were passed, no quorum being present.

EVENING SESSION.

The bills for the better protection of strangers in New-York City and Brooklyn, and to incorporate the New-York Passenger and Baggage Express Company, were considered in the Committee of the Whole, and, on motion of Mr. PIERCE, were recommitted, with instructions to amend by making the bill a general act.

The bill relative to preferred causes in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court was ordered to a third reading.

The act declaratory of the rights of juries in the trial of cases of crimes, makes the jury judges of law and the fact, was also considered, and a motion to report progress carried. Adjourned.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, Monday, March 18.

The Canadian Parliament met at Quebec on Saturday afternoon. The speech of the Governor contains very little of importance. He congratulates the members on the returning prosperity of the country; alludes to the visit of the Prince of Wales; recommends assimilating laws in the two sections of the Province; a Bankrupt law for Upper Canada and improvement in the discipline of the prisons. He says that great efforts will be made to establish a sound system of immigration, and promote the settlement of the wild lands. He then makes a slight allusion to the Anderson case.

Arrival of the Palestine at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me, Monday, March 18.

The steamship *Palestine*, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., *via* Londonderry on the 1st inst., arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, with 44 passengers and £7,500 in specie.

She reports experiencing continued head winds during the voyage, and passed, March 3, a steamer, supposed to be the *United Kingdom*, bound East.

The news by the *Palestine* is anticipated.

Election of United States Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 18.

After several days of balloting for United States Senator, Mr. GAMBLE was withdrawn to-day and WALDO H. JOHNSON nominated instead, who was elected on the second ballot. The vote being as follows: Whole number of votes cast 145, necessary to a choice 73; JOHNSON, 88; DENIGHAN, 36; ENGLISH, 29.

Snow-Storm at the South.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 18.

A snow-storm commenced early this morning.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 18.

Snow commenced falling at 4 P. M., and there are now several inches on the ground.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, March 18.

It is snowing heavily to-night.

The New-Jersey Court of Pardons.

TRENTON, Monday, March 18.

The Court of Pardons now in session has commuted the sentence of HANAH DEW from death to imprisonment for life. He was convicted of the murder of SAMUEL HALL, at New-Brunswick, some time ago. Both of the parties were boys.

Fires at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 18.

The premises of SMITH, COOPAR & Co., ship chandlers, Tchoupitoulas-street, was burned yesterday morning. Lose, $100,000 · mostly insured.

A large fire in the Fourth District consumed thirty or forty frame dwellings, which were partly insured.

Fire at Freeport, Ill.

FREEPORT, Ill., Monday, March 18.

The livery stable of S. F. TAYLOR was destroyed by fire this morning. Ten valuable horses were burnt. Loss $25,000 to $30,000. No insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Distressing Death of a Child.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Monday, March 18.

A little son of Mrs. JAMISON, not quite six years of age, while on a visit here from Brooklyn, strayed away from his mother last Sunday afternoon, and was traced through fields, swamps, woods, snow, &c., some five or six miles, where he was found frozen to death.

Sudden Death in Sing Sing.

SING SING, Monday, March 18.

Rev. EDWARD MCGEAN, an eminent Catholic priest, died at his house in this village, suddenly, while sitting in his chair.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 18.

A ship and brig are reported ashore on Cape Henry, and three schooners ashore at Currituck.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 18.

The Banks of this city resumed specie payment to-day.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—There are few plays in the modern *repertoire* that can equal in interest of plot, neatness of dialogue, or clearness of characterization, the "Wife's Secret," produced here last evening. In the long range of "star" attractions it is, perhaps, the only work that has not been thoroughly debased by inapt selections and inefficient performance. It escaped this fate last evening, and was really produced in a very satisfactory way. The cast was as good as we have ever had it in New-York, and in some respects much better. Especially was this the case in the two principal characters, *Lady Eveline* (MISS JANE COONAS) and *Sir Walter*, (Mr. JAS. W. WALLACK, JR.,) which were most ably interpreted. The lady in particular is, we are sure, seen to greater advantage in the "Wife's Secret" and allows to her genius more unrestrained sway than in any other play she has yet essayed. Her success was correspondingly great, as it always must be under such circumstances. Mr. J. W. WALLACK'S interpretation of a part alternately severe and emotional, was to our judgment perfect. This gentleman's clear and intellectual insight into character is not the least of his merits as an actor. His style, too, is quiet, peculiarly so in this piece.

The play was a decided success, and will bear several repetitions. All the minor parts were, as we have before remarked, well filled. The "Wife's Secret" will be repeated to-night.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Of Tuesday, March 19,

Contains several chapters in continuation of SHIRLEY BROOKES' brilliant Story, THE SILVER CORD, with other literary matter of interest.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from Paris and other important centres—A Tour by our Traveling Correspondent through Central Europe—Switzerland.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC Hints of the highest practical value to the Farmer, Stock-grower and Gardener.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from Charleston, from Washington, and from Albany, detailing the progress of events, or of Legislation at those capitals.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—The Health of President LINCOLN—His Extraordinary Labors—The Appointments that are, that are to be, and that are not to be—The European Missions, &c., &c.

THE REVOLUTION.—How the New Administration is disposed to treat the question of Fort Sumpter—Fort Pickens to be held, with the other Gulf Forts still in our possession—Indications of Loyalty to the Union in the Border States—Progress of the Gulf Confederation, &c., &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—Exciting Passage at Arms between Senators DOUGLAS and FRASSANDEN.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—Arrival of the *Arabia*—The Syrian Question before Parliament—Threatening Rupture between Imperial and Clerical France—VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy—The Slave-trade, the American Crisis, and the New Tariff discussed Abroad—Safety of the Steamship *Australasian*—Large Arrivals of Gold.

GENERAL SUMMARY of News, Foreign and Domestic.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Disastrous Fire in Brooklyn—Observance of St. Patrick's Day, &c.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Movements in the Home Squadron—Activity at the Navy-yards—Army Promotions, &c., &c.

THE MONEY and STOCK MARKETS; with careful indications of the movement of the Financial World.

Single Copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, inclosed in a wrapper, may be had at the counter. Price FOUR CENTS.

Important to the Fashionable Community.

PHOTOGRAPHIC "CARTES DE VISITE."

Messrs CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO. would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have just introduced from Paris a new and beautiful process for the production of their fashionable "Cartes de Visite." The immense patronage which they have been honored with in this particular branch of the Photographic Art, has warranted them in obtaining, at a great expense, the latest Parisian improvements, and they flatter themselves that they are now enabled to present to the New-York public the "ne plus ultra certe de visite," equal in every respect to the best Parisian "Caries."

Messrs. F. & Co. would also invite attention to a new and beautiful assortment of Albums, Frames, &c., for the "Cartes de Visite," which are manufactured by them in Paris, expressly for their New-York establishment. Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusses. Also, a large assortment of, silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 53 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,

No. 500 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homoeopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SCHUYLER—SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, by Rev. Dr. B. C. Cutler, Mr. FLORENS SCHUYLER and Mrs. JULIET ANN SCOTT, daughter of the late W. J. Cornell.

DIED.

MARIN.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, March 17, JOHN BAPTISTE MARIN, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Watts st., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ORELL.—On Saturday, March 16, LOUISA GAYLOR ORELL, wife of Wm. Orell, and daughter of C. J. Gayler.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 142 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BRIGGS—In this City, on Sunday, March 17, EGBERT, youngest son of Isaac T. and Elizabeth BRIGGS, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

Funeral services will be held this (Tuesday) evening, March 19, at 7½ o'clock, at his late residence No 225 East Broadway. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Yonkers on Wednesday, March 20, for interment.

BOOSCOUAT.—In this City, on Monday, March 18, Mrs. MARY BOOSCOUAT aged 60 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 78 Elm-st.

REQUA.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 18, MARIA LOUISA LAWRENCE, wife of Jacob Requa, Jr., aged 38 years and 6 months.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Wednesday, 20th inst., by the 11 o'clock A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad. The funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place.

WALKER.—In this City, on Sunday, March 17, JANE W., wife of Joseph Walker, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and her sons, J. G. L. and Wm. C. Crawford, and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Bedford st. M. E. Church.

FULTON.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, March 17, JANE FULTON, aged 24 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Wednesday, 20th inst. Funeral service at the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, suddenly, HENRIETTA WALKER, beloved wife of Capt. G. B. Allen, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Polar Star Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 164 Dean st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 21, at 2 P M

☞ Boston papers please copy.

JENNINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, ELISABETTA, wife of George H. Jennings

Funeral on Thursday, March 21, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, corner of Adams and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice.

ROCKETT.—In Portchester, at the residence of James E. Beers, on Sunday, March 17, MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of John W. and Mary Jane Rockett, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St Peter's Church, Portchester, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MILLER.—In Piermont, N. Y., on Monday morning, March 18, MARGARET PURDY, wife of Silas A. Miller, aged 29 years.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jersey City at 8:55 A. M.

BULKLEY.—In Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, March 16, of scarlet fever, FRANCIS MASTERS, second son of Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley.

ELY.—In Boonton, N J., on Saturday, March 16, at noon, of small-pox GEORGE MILLS ELY, formerly of Lebanon, Conn., aged 35 years.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

ATKINSON.—In Bellows Falls, Vt., on Tuesday, March 12, Miss ELISA S. ATKINSON, in the 78th year of her age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 8 to 48 inches diameter

Of cylinder, for sale

At the Agency, No. 164

Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.

OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS

OF THE

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 181, March 18, 1861.

56, 32, 62, 5, 52, 36, 57, 72, 38, 10, 8, 26, 44.

Class No. 182, March 18, 1861.

72, 21, 62, 18, 49, 63, 9, 68, 26, 66, 8, 71, 65, 69.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 18, 1861.

GEORGE C. GORDON,

JOSEPH SEAL,

JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!

WHAT PAYS? To go a little out of the way in these hard times for richly silverplated tea sets, ice pitchers, &c. Where shall we go? Why, to the well-known store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

THE GREAT

TOILET REQUISITE,

In large bottles!

DENSLOW'S

HIGHLY PERFUMED

HAIR TONIC.

Only 25 cents a bottle.

FEATURES:

I.

The largest bottles ever sold for 25 cents.

II.

The most richly perfumed article.

III.

Put up in elegant toilet bottles.

IV.

In composition, harmless; as a Tonic for the Hair, unequaled.

V.

The price is just right.

REMARKS:

DENSLOW, Chemist and Perfumer,

Broadway, New-York.

Originator, in 1859, of those two immensely popular articles,

THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC.

and the

SHILLING BENZINE.

New offers for public approbation the HAIR TONIC, RESTORATIVE AND DRESSING,

At 25 Cents per Bottle,

Which will bear favorable comparison with any of the DOLLAR articles in use.

The bottles hold over eight ounces, (half a pint,) which is considerably more than the most popular *dollar articles* contain. The quality is unsurpassed. The experience gained by the producer in the manufacture of the favorite SHILLING HAIR TONIC (nearly 50,000 dozen of which have been sold during the past year) enables him to present a compound *of the most desirable* character, *containing nothing injurious*, but, on the contrary, ALL the ingredients known for years to be the best adapted *to foster the growth* of the *hair* and *beautify it.*

The especial cheapness of this article, and its elegance, will cause it to become immediately

THE FAVORITE THING,

Superseding ALL the old-fashioned, HIGH-PRICED preparations, which the public have become tired of, both on account of their expensiveness, and their inferior style and quality.

DENSLOW'S HAIR TONIC

will be the favorite and only quick-selling kind, as soon as the public have seen it.

CARD TO DEALERS.

Provide yourselves at once with a half gross or gross of this new and taking article. You will find it to sell beyond any preparation you ever placed upon your counter, because it is

UNEQUALED IN THE TWO ESSENTIALS,

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.

The most striking large Show Card got up this year is ready, and will be given out freely. Dealers ordering a gross will be entitled to a copy in

AN ELEGANT FRAME,

speedily get up, at a cost of several dollars each—a great ornament to a store, and very influential in attracting purchasers.

Orders may be made through any Wholesale Drug, Patent Medicine or Fancy Goods House in New-York, Boston Philadelphia and other large cities, or direct to the Proprietor's Wholesale Dépôt, No. 162 Broadway, New-York.

Price uniform to the trade. A Card of Rates upon application, *sold for cash only.* None consigned or given away. It will go without.

The public want such a preparation, and will try it liberally.

IMMEDIATE APPLICATION

will be necessary to secure a supply of any magnitude, as the entire production, so far, *is ordered in advance several days.*

The general get up of

DENSLOW'S HAIR TONIC

Is a model in every detail.

The Public will appreciate it!

GREAT FIRE IN LYNCHBURGH, VA.

BANKING HOUSE OF WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.

RICHMOND, Va., March 14, 1861.

MESSRS. A. S. MARVIN & CO.,

Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN,

New-York.

DEAR SIR: One of the most destructive fires ever known to have occurred in Lynchburgh, Va., took place on the night of the 12th inst., in which our Banking House was burned. Our books and valuables were secured in the Safe (a No. 6 folding-door) bought of you in June last. Of this we were telegraphed yesterday morning. To-day we received the inclosed dispatch, much to our relief, which will doubtless be gratifying to you.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.

TELEGRAM.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., March 14, 1861.

To WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO., Richmond

"*Safe just opened; all right. No damage,*"

PETERS, WILLIAMS & CO.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

of the above description, constantly on hand and for sale by

A. S. MARVIN & CO.,

No. 335 BROADWAY, corner Worth-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.

BROOKS BROTHERS

Have just opened a great

Variety of Choice Goods for

SPRING,

Which they will be very glad

To shew their Customers

And the Public.

BROADWAY,

Corner of Grand-st.,

And corner of Catherine and Cherry sts.,

New-York.

LADIES' DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES, AT BARGAINS.

The subscriber has just received a small invoice of LADIES' DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES, which he is selling for $55 each—usual price $85

GEORGE C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway.

A GREAT PILE REMEDY.

If you are troubled with BLEEDING, BLIND or ITCHING PILES, use Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. It is a certain cure. Reference given to the most respectable persons in this City, who were permanently cured by it. Agent, No. 158 BOWERY, DRUG-STORE.

ASTOUNDING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c., FOR CASH.

We have on hand large quantities of China, Glassware and other goods, with rich and desirable articles of recent importation, which we offer for sale

FOR CASH.

Examine these prices:

French China Dining Plates of good quality for $1 per dozen.

French China Breakfast Plates for 85 cents; Tea Plates, 75 cents per dozen.

French China Dining Services, 224 pieces, for $22.

French China Tea Services, 44 pieces, for $3.

French Decorated Tea Services, 44 pieces, $6 25.

AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

SILVER PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces for.....$15 00

SILVER PLATED CASTERS, five bottles, cut glass..... 3 00

SILVER PLATED CAKE BASKETS..... 3 50

SILVER PLATED DESSERT FORKS, per dozen. 2 75

SILVER PLATED TABLE FORKS, per dozen.... 3 25

SILVER PLATED TABLE SPOONS, per dozen.. 2 75

SILVER PLATED TEA SPOONS, per dozen..... 1 20

French China Soup Tureens, each..... 1 75

French China Covered Dishes, each..... 70

Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen..... 1 65

Ivory Handled Tea Knives the dozen 3 50

Iron Stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen..... 87

All lots over $5 delivered free of charge in New-York and Jersey City.

OVINGTON BROTHERS,

Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COLDS! COUGHS!!

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES *Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of*

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY—NOTICE.—As it has been suggested by a number of the subscribers to the rooms of this Company that the meeting called on the 20th inst. be held at the new Exchange Room on the 15th of April next, it is hereby postponed until that date.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and hear Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Suey' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREAT BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent by five of the largest manufacturing Jewelry establishments in this country, having immense stocks on hand which they are determined to reduce at any sacrifice, he is now selling their solid Gold and Gold-plated Jewelry for the next sixty days at an immense reduction. The subscriber having been in the Jewelry business here for the past *Twenty-five Years*, the public can depend on every article being precisely as represented in every respect. The goods are all well made, and will give entire satisfa

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO THREE-story brick houses and lots, 25 by 100, with modern improvements in a fast improving location. Price moderate, only about one-third cash. Inquire at the premises, No. 51 Greene, 50 feet south of Spring-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at noon or in the evening, or any hour of the day at No. 121 Greene-st., in the turning shop of E. Knabeschuch.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100, EACH, WITH steam engine, 12-inch bore, 2-feet stroke, and shafting all in running order, at Nos. 21 and 23 Attorney-st., 100 feet from Grand-st. One building, 3-story, 25x65.; one building, 3-story and basement, 26x50; one building, 3-story and basement, 14x24. The earth is good building sand. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. Inquire of C. W. SHERWOOD, No. 115 Bowery, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story basement and high-stoop brick house, No. 52 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. The premises were newly painted last Fall; the lot is 25 feet by over 100, with fine yard, back piazza, inclosed; the place is rented until the 1st of May, 1861; rent $450. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, A first-class brown-stone house on Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, beautifully located, overlooking the Bay, &c., and within three hundred yards of the Wall-st. Ferry.

This house is but a few years old, built in the most substantial manner, and is replete with every modern improvement. Apply to SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, TWO-STORY and basement, with center-cellar and Philadelphia front; house 20 feet front by 40 deep, with all the modern improvements and Phœnix heater; on easy terms; in 18th-st., second brick house west of 3d-av., south side. Inquire on the premises, or to S. THOMPSON, 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON NEW-YORK-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, 22x36 feet, with extension 15x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; the house is just finished, complete, with all the improvements. Also to rent, the three-story brick house No. 100 Clinton-st., near Warren; rent $420. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 15 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 100 feet 6½ inches; houses built with all the improvements to; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT 25x100, SITuation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars, 20 minutes' walk from the ferries; convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water, stable on rear, all in excellent condition. Price $3,000; No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette av. Terms liberal. JAMES R. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

$5,000—BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO NEAT new brick houses, finished with both, gas, range, water-closets and the modern improvements; finely situated on high land among choice improvements and society, may be had at astonishingly low prices, on easy terms, of MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY brick house, on 76th-st., with two adjoining lots; Croton water, bath and gas in the house. Also, two handsome houses on 73d-st., with modern improvements, with adjoining lot to each house. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and hall trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the size and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. ETER.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs. three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements Price $6,000, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAVEY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style, situated north side of Stuyvesant park. Inquire on the premises, No. 128 East 17th-st. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 131 East 13th-st., high stoop, replete with all the modern improvements; the house 25x56; lot 25x103.3. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 36th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN 46TH-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; every modern improvement, brown-stone front, high stoop; will be sold low. Inquire of A. A. DENMAN, front of West 20th-st., before 10½ A. M., or after 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE ENGlish basement house, No. 77 East 35th-st. (Murray Hill,) between Park and Lexington avs, one of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 128 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front house No. 86 West 34th-st., near Broadway. House 25 by 60; lot half the block. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 106 West 44th-st. G. W. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 20x36, with extension; has two suits-rooms all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY seat, a first-class improved property in Willow-st., near Pierrepont, Brooklyn. A country seat or first-class farm, with small mortgage, will be taken in exchange. Address D. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No 75 Madison-st. The house has the modern conveniences and will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to EDWARD WOOD, No 33 Pine-st.

OIL LANDS, OIL LANDS.—RICH AND VALUable oil lands, with plenty of surface oil and a Burning Spring. Lands but a mile from a railroad station. Leases sold on fair terms. This is a new oil region. Address CALVIN DICKEY, Newark, Ohio.

WISCONSIN OR MICHIGAN LANDS.—Parties retiring from business, and wanting to exchange their stocks of goods for good lands and hood and mortgages, or house, may find a purchaser by calling on JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make application for $40, and file cases for $15 to $30, Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions, and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe, Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations. Fees and Annuities paid, Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

ENGLISH SOLES FOR DINNER TO-DAY.—For sale English soles, mutton, Yarmouth bloaters, fillets, bems cheese, Finnon haddocks, Lochfine herring, pickles, &c. Elizabethian Ale Lunch Room, No. 85 Maiden-lane, corner William-st., T RICHARDSON, Agent. Dunlap's XX pale ale on draught, in fine order in Families supplied.

ARTICLES DU VOYAGE.—TRAVELING trunks, bags hat cases, dress trunks, ladies' shopping and traveling bags, lunch baskets portmonnaies, dressing cases, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, No. 85 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 760 Broadway, near 4th-st.

GUANO (AT A VERY LOW PRICE) FOR SALE.—Guano of a superior quality from Saffanke Bay; an article well-known in the London market and extensively used by English agriculturists. Also, a quantity from Ichaboe Island.
KEMET & ROSS, No. 66 Watts st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, SHOW case and desks. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT P. CLEARY'S STABLE, NO. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., a one-horse rockaway carriage, light enough for the City or country; good as new. Terms reasonable. Seen Monday and Tuesday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AS THE OWNER IS going to Europe, a pair of elegant dark-brown carriage horses, 16 hands high, long tails five and six years old, very stylish, sound, and kind. KING'S Stable, 41st st. and Madison-av.

FOR SALE—SUPERB BLACK HAWK SADDLE horse, 15½ hands high, seven years old, and of unsurpassed action. Price $300. Warranted perfectly sound. Persons desirous of posting him, will please address BLACK HAWK, Box No. 2,730 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HAWK Mare, a little over 5 years old; very stylish and gentle, and well bred to the side-saddle; will be in town within a week. Address H. H., Box 144 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF Furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and paliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 609 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED Furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1845.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A NOTE DRAWN BY HAWLEY & CO., Bridgeport, Conn., to order of Thomas Douglass for $200, dated Feb. 1, 1861, at six months, due Aug. 8 payable at Bridgeport City Bank, Conn. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same as payment has been stopped.

LOST.—THE MORNING OF THE 15TH INST. IN 13th-st., between Union-place and 5th-av., a Gold Coral Pin. Suitable reward will be given if left at the office of the Times.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 136 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET,
By HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
No. 21 Hubert-st., 2-story dwelling, gas and croton.
No. 146 Mulberry-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 28 Market-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 340 East 30th-st., 4-story dwelling, brown-stone front; will be put in good order, and painted.
Nos. 109 and 109½ St. Mark's-place, 4-story high-stoop dwellings, with all modern improvements.
Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., very near Broadway, 5-story marble-front stores, together or separate; immediate possession given.
No. 287 Bowery, large store and basement, 25x84 feet.
No. 188 Grand st., large store, corner Mulberry-st.
No. 209 Canal-st., large store and basement.
Nos. 173 and 175 Grand-st., 5th-story loft, 50 feet square.
No. 5 Madison-st., small 3-story house and store.
No. 6 Madison-st., corner Chestnut-st., 3-story house and store, near New-Bowery and Pearl-st.
No. 435 Broome-st., 100 feet from Broadway, 2-story house and store; a good business location.
Also, other houses, stores, dwellings, work-shops, &c., in various parts of the City, at reasonable rents.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELegant five-story, marble-front stores on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 473 Broadway, from 5 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE in 21st-st., between 3d and 4th ave, newly painted throughout, gas, chandeliers, and fixtures complete, greenhouse, stable and barn, large garden of 12 lots stocked with all descriptions of fruit, strawberries, &c.; has a fine well of water. The place commands a fine view of the bay, and only 15 minutes from the Williamsburg Ferry. Rent only $400. Apply to Mr. GROVE, 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., Brooklyn, or to Mr. BALCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF GROWN persons, the upper part of the English basement house No. 134 East 35th-st., consisting of second-story and part of the third-story, with bath-room, water closet, gas, cellar and pantry. Rent $360 to $350, according to room required. The best of references required. The residue of the house is occupied by the owner. To be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE—IN THE NEW five-story brick buildings, Nos 43, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st.; the best lighted, and most superior rooms in the City; location most central, one block from Canal-st. and Broadway. Buildings are heated by steam, steam hoist and every accommodation. Insurance in 1 per cent. Rent low. Apply immediately to N. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 360 Grand-st., near the Essex Market. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted to, and in first-rate stand for a boarding-house. Is being well ventilated and with all the conveniences of wash and bathing tubs, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 426 Grand st.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No 52 Johnst.; house No. 115 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 26 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Wooster-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN the best neighborhood in Jersey City, a four story English basement house, 13 rooms, gas and water; rent $400; will be sold cheap or exchanged for Stocks or bonds; also, six full lots, in one piece, near Erie Railroad. Address JOHN MEADDEN, Jersey City; terms for all easy.

$500—TO LET—NO 96 WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 6th av., an English basement brick house, four stories, containing 12 rooms, 15 pantries, range, hot and cold water, bath, &c., with kitchen in basement. The whole house will be painted outside and in, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 100 Centre st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE SUperior brown stone building, southeast corner of Nassau and Seekman sts.; also, store No. 130 Nassau-st., in same building, with fine front and dome light, admirably located. Apply at rooms Nos. 18 and 25 in the building. J. M. TODD.

TO LET.—THE NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 41 4th-st., convenient to cars and stages. The house is in good order and has gas and fixtures, bath and hot and cold water; will be let to two small genteel families. Arrangements may be made for some furniture if desired. Inquire as above.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, brick house No. 163 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts., with all the modern improvements, including gas-fixtures. Rent $500. Inquire of SAMUEL LEGGETT, at the Empire Works, 24th-st., near East River, or at No. 108 West 47th st. Seen from 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 26 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 342 6th-av.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st. known as the Stevens House. Possession last of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & YORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to
W. HARSELL, No. 46 Cliff-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 40x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 154 and 156 East 25th-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Enquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 17 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, IN the building Nos 211 and 213 Centre-st., and Nos. 137 and 139 Mercer-st. desirable rooms on the 3d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors and basement, with steady steam power. Apply at the offices. No. 213 Centre st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATEly or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts. (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS ON THE first floor of the Society Library Building, University-place, suitable for Literary or Scientific Associations, now occupied by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York. Inquire of OTIS D. SWAN, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Exchange, Railroad Companies, Lawyers, Architects, &c. Apply as the premises to J. M. JACQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—NO. 20 BEEKMAN-ST., STORE, BASEment, under cellar and 8th floor; also, the 6th floor of No. 31, and 4th and 6th floors of No. 33. The 5th floors of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 connect with each other Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

TO RENT—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND CELlar of No. 18 Spruce-st., an admirable location for the wholesale leather or paper trade. Each floor is about 25 feet deep; has gas, Croton, and good hoisting. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE ATtic bed-room in the genteel dwelling No 45 Dominick-st.; possession 1st May. Also, th dwelling-house No. 21 Vestry-st.; possession immediate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE two-story, besides attic and basement, cottage-built house, No. 12 Gregory st., Jersey City. Apply to J. ANNIN, No. 1 Commercial Buildings Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY HIGH stoop house to let, in 32d st., between 8th and 9th avs.; lot is full size; house has all modern improvements, and is in good order. Rent $1,000. J. H. BILL, No. 186 8th-av., corner of 22d-st.

TO LET—A VALUABLE CORNER OFFICE OR first floor of the brown-stone building, southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts.; contains about 3,000 square feet, and has fine light. Apply to J. M. TODD, No. 130 Nassau st., Room No. 18.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The brown-stone house and lot No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Rent $1,000. Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Chit-st.

TO LET—WITH POWER—CORNER CENTRE AND Duane sts., rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, and a large basement all well lighted. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 49 CHARLTON-ST. Also, two small stores on Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply to P. DIJKIE, No 413 Broadway, up stairs, between 11 and 12 A. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A SUITE OF TWO large and two small rooms, third floor, No. 777 8th-av.; Croton, gas, &c. Apply at Real Estate Office, corner 45th-st. and 6th-av

TO LET—TWO UPPER ROOMS, WITH AMPLE power; well warmed and lighted; location very desirable. Apply to JOSEPH NASON & CO., No. 61 Beekman-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 60, or smaller, and engine 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with the modern improvements and in good order, 24 feet front. No 5 Varick place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD" IN Grand-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling No. 225 West 27th st.; gas, bath, &c.; rent $700. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall st.

TO LET—ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, A neat three story brown stone house, in perfect order. Rent $500. Apply to W EDWARDS, No. 64 Wall st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 183 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The very elegant mansion and grounds belonging to J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is amply furnished, is in fine order and commands The grounds, (containing about 15 acres,) are tastefully laid out, with a large garden; also, carriage-house, stables, and all the necessary outbuildings On the place is a fine ponie, cart, harness, &c., together with a quantity of the best kind of fowls. The place is in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Aspinwall, Townsend, Fellows and others. There is an unsurpassed ocean view, forming altogether one of the most delightful residences in the environs of New-York. N. B.—Omnibuses run to the ferry every half hour. For terms and order to see the premises apply to J. F. D. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st., or to E. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS NEAR ASTORIA, L. I.—To let for one or two years, on the Shore Road, opposite Ward's Island, one mile from the steamboat landing and ferry to 86th-st. The house is 42x35 feet, with large airy rooms, well and completely furnished. The stable and carriage house of brick, 27x40 feet. There are 4½ acres of land, having a frontage of about 200 feet on the river. The well shaded lawn and extensive garden, with abundance of choice fruit trees and shrubs, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c., &c. A pair of fine horses, carriages and harness, cow, &c., for sale. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st., second floor.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—On the west bank of the Hudson, one mile north of Newburgh, containing 15 acres of lawn, flower grounds, garden and fruit orchards. The dwelling is a large, old-fashioned mansion, fully furnished and very convenient, with numerous and capacious out-buildings, carriages, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., &c. The place is in perfect order, and has been rented to a private family only. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st., in this City, or Hon. J. J. MONELL, Newburgh.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED at Summit, N. J. with four acres of lawn, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; distance one hour's ride from New-York, and four minutes' walk from the depôt. The house has the modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout, tee-house, well-fitted stable and carriage-house complete for four horses. For terms, apply to T. & F. FOWLER, No 23 Pine-st

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO RENT—To a private family, situated No. 200 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av. railroad, half an hour from New-York. The house is located on high ground, in a good neighborhood; has hot and cold water, gas, furnace, bath, a good garden, and is in every respect a very desirable residence. Apply on the premises. Rent $350.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Scarsdale, Westchester Co., with stable, carriage-house, ice-house, good garden, &c., all in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy; within three minutes' walk of depôt, and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to F. H. PALMER, No. 29 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH ABOUT ¾ acre, $200 per year, and furnished mansion, with about 4 acres, $300 per month or $400 for the Summer, at Chathem, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE WELL furnished three-story high stoop house, No. 26 West 15th-st. It will be put in perfect order inside and out, and can be had for one, two or three years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Rent, $1,800 Seen from 11 to 1. Address S. S., Union-square Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 192 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. To be rented from the first of April next, for seven months, or an arrangement may be made to rent it for 13 months for seven months the rent will be $1,000. Apply to B. T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 40th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A VERY DEsirable furnished cottage, in the midst of extensive grounds, high and healthy, with every convenience; location Westchester County, eleven miles from 31st st., accessible by cars and boats. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A FURnished house, to a small family; the English basement house No. 148 East 16th-st., three minutes' walk from Broadway. Apply between 10 A. M and 4 P. M., or address CAMPBELL, Box No. 2,277 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE-story high-stoop house, well furnished, on 23d-st., to let, or would exchange for a house on Murray Hill; location near 4th-av.; good neighborhood.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place Address Box No. 712 Post office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY AN OLD-FASHIONED FAMILY, a large and comfortable house, (not a "splendid residence,") with from two to five acres of land, in good order and well improved, near Elizabeth, Newark, Bloomfield or Orange. Will hire for three years, or purchase at a fair but not fancy price. Land agents need not apply. Address Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH A VERY SMALL family, wants to hire the lower part of a first class house in a good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $400. Give about the location. Address, with full particulars, A. L. G., Box No. 156 Times Office for three days

WANTED—A SMALL BASEMENT SUITABLE for a physician's office—furnished or unfurnished—with board in a private house; location from Amity to 26th st., between 2d and 7th avs. Address, stating terms. Box No. 1,848 P. st-office; references exchanged.

FURNISHED COTTAGE ON STATEN Island wanted for the Summer Season. Address Box No. 2,742 New-York Post-office, stating size, location, and terms.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—ABOVE Houston st., and near Broadway. Address, with location and rent, M. S., Box No. 125 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms and board in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton ferry. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN, HAVING a wife and daughter only, and a large house in a respectable locality, desirous of getting genteel, quiet, well-regulated habits—means of soul wife, mother and daughter, or an old gentleman to board with them Address M. C., Box No. 187 Times Office.

BOARDING.—ANY PARTY WISHING A SPLENdid suite of rooms, with board on 17th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in a private family, can learn of such an opportunity by addressing UNION, Box No. 128 Times Office

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms with or without board. At No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be procured with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, with first-class New-England board, at No. 66 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife and child, 12 years of age, three unfurnished rooms, about the 1st of May, between 5th and Lexington avs., 28th and 31st sts Address A. B. Box No. 162 Times Office with terms, &c., which must be moderate, for two days. Private family preferred. Reference exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs. A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or separate, with or without board; also a single room in a first class house, or with a French family. Location unsurpassed. References exchanged. No moving in May.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES A handsomely furnished room, with board for himself and wife, in or near 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; private family preferred: unexceptionable references given and required. Address R., Box No. 174 Times Office, stating terms, etc.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board at No 206 Duffield-st., near the City Hall. Privilege of bath. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom to let, unfurnished, with board, in a small quiet family, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; location very pleasant. Apply at No 20 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tompkins' slip.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN A strictly private family; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, at No 159 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen will find a desirable home with large rooms in a family where but few are taken, and at a moderate price Apply at No. 168 4th-st., near Barrow-st. Good references required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG MARRIED man and wife, in a private family, room to be comfortably furnished, terms must be moderate. Address W. H. R., Box No. 162 Times Office, stating terms, &c. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A PLEASANTLY located entire second floor, together or separate House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., near 5th av. References exchanged Apply at No 30 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, board and lodging for French and music lessons; Spanish family preferred. Direction, F. H., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer, by two families; six large bed-rooms, and three smaller ones, for servants; coach-house and stable room for four horses, will be required. Situations preferred on the Hudson and its vicinity, distant from 30 to 100 miles from New-York, where there will be no other boarders. Address, stating advantages, terms, &c., X. Y. Z., Box No 756 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—By from the 1st of May to the 1st of October ensuing, by a family consisting of three adults and three young children. The situation must be perfectly healthy, and not over 1½ hours' ride from the City Hall. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable CHAUNCEY, Box No. 1,643 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman and wife wish to obtain board in the country (or a country town) for several months, within one hour's ride of the City, and accessible by boat or railroad. Address H. P., Box No. 1,448 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE at Westchester, N. Y., the home and grounds of the late Thomas Timpson, about ¾ mile from the village of Westchester, on the road from W. C. to East Chester, and two miles from Williams Bridge Railroad station and twelve miles from City Hall, New-York, containing 67 40 acres of upland, all in a high state of cultivation and 16 acres of salt meadows. On the place are two apple orchards of the best grafted fruit; also, a large number and variety of choice kinds grafted pear trees and other fruits. The place is beautifully situated for a suburban residence. Also, on the road from Williams Bridge to Westchester, corner of Sow-mill-lane, 16½ acres choice woodland, high and dry, being the highest ground for miles around. For maps, terms, &c., apply to GEO. TIMPSON, Executor, No. 79 Murray-st., or to JAS. T. ADEE, near Williams Bridge.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A large frame dwelling, with piazza on three sides, finely situated immediately on the Bay of Manhasset, L. I., about 18 miles from New-York, and 20 minutes' ride from Sands' Point Landing. The house is commodious, having 15 rooms with every convenience, and partially furnished. There are also, stables and carriage-house, and finely planted and cultivated garden, well stocked with flowers, berries and fruits. The water directly in front of the house, furnishing fine bathing and fishing, and plenty of oysters, clams, scollops and all that sort of thing. For further particulars, inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence of the late John Spader, deceased, situated in the village of Jamaica, L. I. It is surrounded by shade and fruit trees of various kinds. It is three-fourths of an hour's ride from New-York, by Long Island Railroad. Commutation, $40 per annum. The village contains some of the best seminaries in the State, both male and female, and is lighted with gas. There is also hourly communication with the City by stages. Land will be sold with the place to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to JAS. A. FLEURY, No. 21 Platt-st.; or, STEPHEN L. SPADER, Mechanics' Insurance Company, Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE, and possession given immediately. Five beautiful country seats for sale in and near Madison, containing from one to eight acres. These places are worthy of immediate attention from any one who desires beautiful places; houses large, and after the modern style, surrounded by large lawns of evergreens, shrubbery, and fruit of all kinds and very choice; fine gardens, out-buildings, stabling, &c. Four of them are within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. All will be sold at fair prices if applied for immediately. Payments made easy. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depôt, Madison, N. J.
S. B. HUNTINGTON.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE SOUND, about one mile from the Mamaroneck Station, on the New-Haven Railroad, one hour from the City. Twenty-six acres (26) of land, all under cultivation; a new and convenient house, stable, ice house (filled,) and all necessary out-buildings. Location perfectly healthy. Furniture would be sold with the house if desired. To a cash purchaser this property would be sold much below its actual value. For particulars apply to
L. M. HOFFMAN, Jr. No. 37 Pearl-st.; or
E. H. LUDOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OLD SAYBROOK, CONN., FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—It is situated on the sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and adjoining the splendid residence of John Allen, Esq., and contains about seven acres, very desirably located, and commanding a fine view of the river, sound and surrounding country. The house and outbuildings are new and in complete order. The place can be reached in 4½ hours from New-York by the New-Haven and New-London Railroad, or by the Hartford steamers. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A HOUSE AND FOUR acres of ground, well stocked with fruit, located one mile from depôt on Harlem Railroad, 51 miles from New-York, in a healthy and desirable location, near a church and school, well situated for a small family that wishes a situation in a pleasant neighborhood in the country, either permanently or for the Summ

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars
All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BELDEN & YOUNG,
BANKERS, CHICAGO, Ill.
We make collections in all parts of the West.
Refer to
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New-York.
E. MORRISON, No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Drawings Paris Negotiable at Lowest Rates.
Loans Obtained on Real Estate Securities.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST ISSUE Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company: The Court having established by its decree the priority of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds, numbered 1 to 2,000, the committee acting in behalf of the holders of the said bonds requests them as desire to unite in the purchase of the property under the decree of sale to send their names and address, with the number of the bonds they hold, to F. RANDALL, at the office of the Committee, No. 2 Wall-st., so that such due notice of the time and terms of reorganization to be submitted for their approval, may be received.
HORACE GALLUP, FRANCIS RANDALL,
JOHN S. CHILDS, OLIVER LUDLOW,
FRANCIS VOSE, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Trustees Building, No. 56 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., in the Buildings on MONDAY, the 22d day of April next. The polls will open at 11 o'clock and close at 2 P.M.
JOS. L. JOY, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 15, 1861.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH BANK OF Hastings has this day filed in this office, under the provisions of the act of 1858, No. 1 Broadway, New-York as the place for the location of its circulating notes, agreeable to law, and has also complied with the requirements of the act in relation to Banking Associations and Banking Law, passed April 18, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE HUMBOLDT MINING COMPANY,
Boston, March 15, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are hereby notified that the office in the LAUNAY, CLARK & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., or E. WARD, CANFIELD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company.
S. S. ON, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 65 William-st.
BENJAMIN KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

EX. GEORGE JUDD'S devotes unexpired attention to the care of estates and to be a receiver of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable ... The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox.
J. LAMPHIER, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1861.

LAWRENCE, GILFORD & CO. HAS THIS DAY become associated with them ... and will continue to be known as ... They have associated themselves ... Stock, Bond & Gold Broking business, at No. 6 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1861.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Company, and that he will receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Company, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PETER COOPER, Receiver.

ELECTION.—PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P.M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 Clinton Market, corner of Washington-st. ... the 1st of April ... open daily ... day and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
DENIS STILLMAN, Secretary.

SHIP AND STEAM ENGINE WORKS, Morgan Iron Works, foot of Fifth-st., East River.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors ... will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Burling-slip, on MONDAY, April 1, between the hours of 11 and 1 P.M.
WM. ADEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CITY Sinking Fund ... payable in London by DUNCAN, ... and Nassau sts., New-York.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN.—HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Registered Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLARK & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATING.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK
OFFICE NO. 56 PINE ST.
CAPITAL $250,000
CHARTERED 1849.
THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF ANY PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.
Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and furniture generally, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.
DIRECTORS:
JABOR BROUWER, ... President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS, ... of Stebbins, Root & Co.
M. L. MARSH, ... of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE, ... of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, ... Pres't Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMESON, ... late Merchant.
WM. WHITAKER, ... late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD, ... Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON, ... late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON, ... of C. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, ... of A. S. Van Brest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, ... of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE, ... of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARLAVOYNE, ...
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, ... of Heyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON SUNYON, ... of Smith A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, ... Sup't of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS, ... Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN, ...
EDWARD OCTHOUT, ... with William Octhout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN, ... of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.
☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits or, when preferred make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No liability is Incurred by the Assured.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, ... BOYES D. MCILVAINE,
LEONARD ASPLEBY, ... GILBERT L. BECKWAM,
FREDOR B. WOLCOTT, ... EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, ... CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, ... DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH, ... WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, ... LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr., ... JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, ... JOSEPH E. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, ... J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BULLUS, ... GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBT C. RATCHFORD, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKLIN, Surveyor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 19th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, for painting the interior walls and woodwork, and the outside woodwork of Ward Schoolhouse No. 11, in West 7th-st., in said Ward. Specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the successful bidder. The contract will be awarded, other things being equal, to the lowest responsible bidder, offering satisfactory sureties, though the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
THOMAS CHRISTY,
Chairman School Officers of the XVIth Ward.
JOHN G. McNARY, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Duke Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 339 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE.—ATTENtion is called to the sale of valuable property on Water, Roosevelt and Vendewater streets, producing a good rental, to be made at auction THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY B. BEARS, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, March 19,
At 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the entire stock of
THE CABINETMAKERS ASSOCIATION,
Comprising in part:
Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, covered in satin, brocatelle, velvet, plush, moquo, reps and hair cloth; rosewood, etageres; centre, side and sofa tables; tête-à-têtes, &c. Chamber furniture of every description. Library furniture. Rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak extension dining tables, buffets, sideboards, dining chairs, couches, &c. Also, enamelled bedroom suites, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, armoires, hat-stands, office furniture in every variety, silver-plated ware, mirrors, &c. Also, one large fire-proof safe. To be positively sold without any reserve, in consequence of the dissolution of the Association by order of J. W. BUNCE, Agent.
The goods will be on view, and catalogues ready on Monday, the 18th inst., and parties in want will do well to examine the stock, every article being of the best manufacture and warranted.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS.
By F. & P. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings, among which are many ... gems, bearing the certificate of the Artists—among them will be found:
STABLE SCENE, WITH POULTRY, ... By VAN SEVERDONCK
EXTERIOR AND FIGURES ..... DE BRAEKELEER
INTERIOR ..... LYON
WINTER SCENE ..... SAUER
LANDSCAPE ..... VINCENT
SUNSET ..... A VAN BEEST
SUNSET ..... DRESSARD
Also, several fine specimens by Matzoni & Willcit, Tomkins, S. S. Gifford, Schaf, Bekking Newell, Gast. Borch and others. The above are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold as above

P. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
P. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, March 19, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 71 Leonard-st., near Broadway, all the furniture consisting of Oval Pedestal Sofa, Rosewood Parlor, Hair-cloth Chairs, Rosewood Centre and Pedestal Tables, large French mirrors, one elegant arm chair, Brussels carpets and oil cloths, pictures, household furniture, &c.

MASTER'S SALE OF LAND IN IOWA.
NOTICE.—The De Moine Navigation and Redevelopment ... by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield ... Vice-ures. W. R. Wells, by a certain deed of trust ... the 4th day of April, 1860, and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles ... and Scott Powell, the ... hereinafter described lands in the State of Iowa:

COUNTY OF	DESCRIPTION.	Sec.	Twp.	Range	No. of Acres
Appanoose	South East, North-west,	5	72	19	40
Marion	South East, Northwest	6	77	19	40
Monroe	Northeast, Northeast	21	72	19	40
Poweshiek	South-east, Southeast	35	79	15	40
Jasper	South-west, North-west	9	81	19	40
Van Buren	North-east, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Davis	South-east, North-west	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half,	30	70	11	318
Davis	North half, South-east	1	69	11	320
Jasper	South-east, Southeast	19	81	19	40
Marion	South-west, Southeast	19	78	19	40
Jasper	South-east, Southeast	31	79	19	40
Monroe	Northeast, Southeast	33	73	19	40
Jasper	Northeast, Southeast	33	80	19	40
Jasper	Northeast, Northeast	3	79	17	40
Jasper	Southeast, Northwest	7	79	17	40
Jasper	North-east, South-east	31	81	17	40
Jasper	Southeast, Southeast	31	79	17	40
Jasper	Northwest, Northeast	33	79	17	40

Reference will be had to the deed of trust, or copies thereof, for a more particular description of the premises. Said deed of trust was executed to secure the payment of certain bonds of the said Company, of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to the order of C. H. Pond, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January, and July, in each year, for $1,000 one for $500, one for $200, and two others for $100 each, as more fully set forth in said deed of trust.
And whereas default has been made in the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, and the whole of said bonds are now due, and the interest thereon is in arrear and unpaid, and the said Company has refused to make any sale of the premises, or any part thereof, under the power contained in said deed of trust, although requested so to do by the undersigned, the holders of a majority of said bonds, and has also refused to execute to the purchaser a deed of conveyance of the premises sold, and the undersigned, the holders of a majority of said bonds, have therefore determined to sell the premises described in said deed of trust, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House Rotunda, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of March, at 12 o'clock, M., subject to the highest bidder for cash, who will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers.
CHARLES SEIBERT, Trustee
R. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE ... Broadway.
UNDISPUTED CHARTER-ALES.
... will sell at auction this season ... SATURDAY, at private sale ... Parties ... of any yacht for sale ... Also, a ... for sale cheap. Apply to ... Chatham Square.

CAPITAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
... will sell at Auction ... No. 71 ... Broadway, all the furniture consisting ... Rosewood Parlor Suit, Hair Cloth ... Rosewood Centre and Pedestal Tables, large French mirrors, one elegant arm chair, Brussels carpets and oil cloths, pictures, household furniture, &c.

A. S. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.
CODMAN'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-GANS.—On THURSDAY, March 21, at 10 o'clock precisely, at the Store No. 1 Williamsburgh City, ... Myrtle-av., ... Fulton Ferry, ... Brooklyn, ... Boots, Shoes and Brogans, ... Spring Trade.
Also, ... Wm. CODMAN, Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Sale positive. ... Will be sold at auction ... Monday, March 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, ... Lexington-av., ... Also, ... Also, ... Will be sold ... Attorney.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE REAL Estate of John B. Colbeck deceased, at ... Tuesday, March 26, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, ... Also, ... Also, ... Also

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

home, where he is warmly welcomed by numerous personal friends.

THE NEW SOUTHERN TARIFF NOT PASSED.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, March 18.

The Tariff bill reported last week was not passed into a law. It will be up for action when Congress again meets.

The Commissioners for Europe, Hons. WM. L. YANCEY, A. DUDLEY MANN and P. A. ROST, of Louisiana, are about leaving for New-Orleans, and will sail from thence to Havana, to take the English steamer which leaves that port on the 27th inst. for Southampton.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, March 18.

The subject of equality of taxation caused an excited debate in the Convention to-day, between Eastern and Western members.

A communication from the Maryland Commissioners on the subject of a Border State Conference, was referred and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations was taken up, and Mr. RANDOLPH made a speech. Before concluding the Convention adjourned.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 18.

Advices received here from Fort Brown state that the Ringgold Barracks at Brazos, Santiago, have virtually been surrendered to the Texas authorities. The entire evacuation takes place on the 20th inst. Possession will then be taken by the Texas troops, who have enlisted for six months.

Resolutions have passed the Texas Convention, unanimously tendering thanks to Gen. TWIGGS.

MOVEMENTS OF BEN McCULLOUGH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 18.

Col. BEN MCCULLOUGH passed through Mobile on Saturday, *en route* for Richmond, Va., to purchase arms for the State of Texas. He goes also to Montgomery with a view to induce JEFF. DAVIS to order a regiment of mounted riflemen to Texas for the protection of the frontier.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 18.

The ordinance submitting the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States to the people for ratification or rejection, was defeated in the Convention to-day.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 18.

The following amendment to the fifth resolution to the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations, which has been under discussion the past week, was voted down yesterday in the Convention by a vote of 61 to 39: "And further believing that the fate of Missouri depends upon the peaceable adjustment of our present difficulties, she will never countenance or aid a seceding State in making war upon the General Government, nor will she provide men and money for the purpose of aiding the General Government in any attempt to coerce a seceding State."

REPORTS FROM FLORIDA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, March 18.

The Florida Convention will reassemble in April.

THOMAS P. WALL has been elected to the Legislature from Clay County to fill a vacancy.

Two persons have been arrested for burning the town of Newport, and will probably be hung by the people.

SOUTHERN SHIPS AT HAVRE.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 18.

The *Courier* of to-day learns from a dispatch received by a mercantile house here, that the proper officers at the Custom-house at Havre, have notified merchants that ships from the seceded States will be admitted on the same footing as those carrying the Federal flag.

GOODS PASSING THROUGH THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH, Monday, March 18.

Goods for Tennessee and other States out of the Southern Confederacy pass through the Confederate States without payment of duty.

[Signed,] R. R. CUYLER,
President of the Central Railroad and Banking Co.

REPLY OF MR. THOMPSON TO MR. HOLT.

OXFORD, Miss., March 11, 1861.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

In your issue of March the 5th I find a letter of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, dated March 5th, which was read by me with some surprise, as I have heretofore regarded him as an honorable man.

On the 3d and 4th of January ultimo, in reply to interrogatories from Judge LONGSTREET, of South Carolina, a devoted Christian and a man of peace, I telegraphed to him that no reinforcements had been ordered to Fort Sumpter, and, in my opinion, none would be sent if the authorities of that State would refrain from an attack on the fort. Judge LONGSTREET thereupon addressed a written appeal to the Governor and those officially associated with him, basing his argument on this information, to withhold the first blow. It had its effect; no attack was made. On the morning of the 9th, the *Constitution* newspaper contained a telegraphic dispatch from New-York that the *Star of the West* had sailed from that port with 250 soldiers on board, bound for Fort Sumpter. This was the very first intimation I had received from any quarter that additional troops had been ordered or sent. This information to me was not "official;" it was a fact conveyed with electric speed to every part of the Confederacy, known to be true by every well-informed man in the city of Washington as soon as known by me. While engaged in writing my resignation in the presence of Judge BLACK, then Secretary of State, a dispatch was received by Judge LONGSTREET making inquiry as to the sailing of the *Star of the West* with additional troops. Honor, truth, justice to myself and Judge LONGSTREET, required of me the reply I made, that the *Star of the West* had sailed with reinforcements, and ought then to be in Charleston.

I make this statement for the reader, not for Mr. HOLT; because Mr. HOLT knew when he asserted that I, "while yet a member of the Cabinet, disclosed to those *in open rebellion against the United States* information which I had derived from my official position, and which I held under the seals of confidence that, from the beginning of our history as a nation, had not been violated," he uttered a vile falsehood and calumny.

But Mr. HOLT inserts in his communication my letter of resignation and the President's reply—the very point in issue in which was, that this expedition of the *Star of the West* was fitted out without my knowledge, in violation of an express understanding. But when the President admitted, in his reply, that he expected my resignation when his decision was made—and as I did not resign, of course I did not understand him as he thought he had expressed himself—and as I well knew the Acting Secretary of War, in his eagerness to crush out those whom he considered "in open rebellion," was ready to seize upon any loose expression of the President to justify himself in adopting any suggestion of Gen. SCOTT which he supposed would effect that end, I did not choose to push a controversy with the President, involving a question of veracity. But if Mr. HOLT intends to be understood, by quoting this correspondence, that this order, which the President claims to have made, was the "official" information held by me under the seals of confidence, and which I communicated, I pronounce him a dishonorable and unqualified falsifier.

All my correspondence with the President has never been published, and I append a copy of that portion which has not yet been printed, and hope you will insert it in your paper as a part of this letter.

On Wednesday, 2d of January, the question of sending reinforcements to Fort Sumpter was formally discussed in Cabinet. The letters of Major ANDERSON were read, and as the inferences drawn from them were different by the several members, the President decided that a special messenger should be sent to Major ANDERSON to learn his true condition, and suggested to Mr. HOLT several interrogatories to be propounded to him. This conclusion was reached as admitted by every member of the Cabinet. As soon as this question was disposed, the reply of the South Carolina Commissioners was taken up, read, and returned. After that the conversation was desultory, and if the President used the expression that "reinforcements must now be sent" it is certain that neither Judge BLACK, Governor THOMAS, or myself heard the remark. These are the only two members of the Cabinet with whom I have had a special conversation on this particular subject. It is certain, however, the then Acting Secretary of War, moved upon by Gen. SCOTT, did inaugurate this secret expedition of the *Star of the West*, with the belief that he could throw two hundred and fifty soldiers into Fort Sumpter by stealth. It is also certain that the President ordered the sending of the troops to be arrested, and intrusted the carrying out of this countermand to Mr. HOLT. It is also certain that this order of the President was made in full time to have arrested the expedition if all parties had promptly discharged their duty. It is certain that it did so happen that the *Star of the West* set sail without receiving the order of countermand, and it is certain that after her return to New-York it was evident to all that the sending of her was a great mistake. I deal with the facts, not the reasoning, involved in the transaction. It is further certain that history will not record this expedition as one of those brilliant strategic movements which will mark the military career of the Lieutenant-General, though he was confidingly sustained by the Acting Secretary of War.

Mr. HOLT concludes his remarkable communication by an appeal to the sympathy of the Union men of the South. He has forfeited all claim to their consideration, and they will not extend to him their confidence, He has waxed fat on their kindness and patronage If is true, but they will reject his approaches with disdain when he informs them that in adhering to their respective States they are "in open rebellion." They hold this is a Government of consent, and cannot be kept together by his sovereign remedy of powder and ball. They hold the States are separate and independent parties to the compact which formed the General Government; that each State has the right to assert her independence whenever the safety of her people require it, and in doing so neither commits rebellion or treason, as she owes no allegiance to the General Government as her sovereign; and that, therefore, the citizen, in adhering to his State and yielding obedience to her commands, is neither a rebel or a traitor. We all know that if military force is used to subjugate the seceded States, the question of African Slavery is at once subordinated to the higher and greater one of making slaves of white men.

Mr. HOLT further says he is denounced throughout the South sim ply and solely because while in office "he refused to blacken his soul with perjury." Now, if this be true, the South is wrong; but what will they think of him when on the very day he became a private citizen he consented to strike at the best friend he ever had in perfect disrespect of God's high command, "that thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor?"

J. THOMPSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861.

His Excellency James Buchanan, President U. S.:

DEAR SIR: In your reply to my note of the 8th inst., accepting my resignation, you are right when you say that "you (I) had been so emphatic to oppose these reinforcements that (I) you thought you (I) would resign in consequence of my (your) decision."

I came to the Cabinet on Wednesday, January 2d, with the full expectation I would resign my commission before I left your Council Board, and I know you do not doubt that my action would have been promptly taken had I understood on that day that you had decided that "reinforcements must now be sent." For more than forty days I have regarded the display of a military force in Charleston or along the Southern coast by the United States as tantamount to war. Of this opinion you and all my colleagues of the Cabinet have been frankly advised. Believing such would be the construction of an order for additional troops, I have been anxious and have used all legitimate means to save you and your Administration from precipitating the country into an inevitable conflict, the end of which no human being could foresee. My councils have not prevailed; troops have been sent; and I hope yet that a Kind Providence may avert the consequences I have apprehended and that peace will be maintained.

I am now a private citizen, and as such I am at liberty to give expression to my private feelings towards you personally. In all my official intercourse with you, though often overruled, I have been treated with uniform kindness and consideration. I know your patriotism, your honesty and purity of character, and admire your high qualities of head and heart. If we can sink all the circumstances attending this unfortunate order for reinforcements, on which, though we differ, yet I am willing to admit that you are as conscientious as I claim to be, you have ever been frank, direct and confiding in me. I have never been subjected to the first mortification or entertained for a moment the first unkind feeling. These facts determined me to stand by you and your Administration as long as there was any hope left that our present difficulties could find a peaceful solution. If the counsels of some members of your Cabinet prevail, I am utterly without hope. Every duty you have imposed on me has been discharged with scrupulous fidelity no my part, and it would give me infinite pain even in suspect that you are not satisfied. Whatever may be our respective futures, I shall ever be your personal friend, and shall vindicate your fame and your Administration, of which I have been a part, and shall ever remember with gratitude the many favors and kindnesses heretofore showo to me and mine.

I go hence to make the destiny of Mississippi my destiny. My life, fortune, and all I hold most dear shall be devoted to her cause. In doing this, I believe, before God, I am serving the ends of truth and justice and good government.

Now, as ever, your personal friend,
J. THOMPSON.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Without referring to any recent political questions, your letter of yesterday has afforded me the highest degree of satisfaction. You know that for many years I have entertained a warm regard for you, and this has been greatly increased by our official and personal intercourse since you became a member of my Cabinet. No man could have more ably, honestly, and efficiently performed the various and complicated duties of the Interior Department than yourself, and it always has been my pride and pleasure to speak this on every suitable occasion. I regret extremely that the troubles of the times have rendered it necessary for us to part; but, whatever may be your future destiny, I shall ever feel a deep interest in your welfare and happiness.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON.

REPORTS FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola *Observer* of March 8 has these interesting items:

"Col. FORNEY, in command at the Navy-yard, politely informed the Commander of the *Brooklyn*, yesterday, that he and his companions could get no more water or coal at that station. We understand the *Brooklyn* officer sent an order to C. P. KNAUS, Esq., this morning, for a large supply of water, which order Mr. K. declined to fill. We advise the fleet to run down to Vera Cruz for a supply, and give their sails an airing.

There was no truth in the rumor that all communication was at first with the ships. The boats visit out there as usual, trudicking with those on board.

Colonel CHARLES FORNEY visited the U. S. vessels yesterday. He was conveyed to and from there by the United States steamer *Wyandotte*.

Mr. R. L. SWEETMAN has been appointed Acting Captain of Ordnance in the army of the Provisional Government here by Col. FORNEY.

Sergt. GARDINER late of the Ordnance Department of the United States, resigned and has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Department of the South by the Commanding Officer here.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Under existing circumstances, the customary preparatory time allowed to newly-appointed officers to the Army or Navy must be curtailed. Those gentlemen, therefore, who have recently obtained commissions and appointments in either branch of the service, will get themselves in readiness for immediate orders, resignations and other contingencies having largely diminished forse in the duty rolls. The following named officers, recently promoted, have been ordered to proceed, without delay, to join their proper stations, viz.: Lieut. Mercer, First Dragoons, to Fort Crooke; Capt. Tyler, Second Dragoons, to Fort Laramie; Lieut. Emory, First Cavalry, to Fort Cobb; Capt. Ransom, do., to Fort Arbuckle, C. N.; Lieut. Thompson, do., to Fort Wise, Kansas; Lieut. Riddick, do., to Fort Wise, Kansas; Capt. Hatch, Mounted Riflemen, to Fort Stanton, N. M.; Capt. Wilcox, Seventh Infantry, to Fort Craig, N. M.; Lieut. Taylor, Eighth Infantry, to Fort Breckinridge, N. M.; Major Whiting, Tenth Infantry, to Santa Fé; Capt. Marshall, do., to Fort Laramie, N. T.; Lieut. W. Rossell, Tenth Infantry, to Camp Floyd, U. T. Lieuts. A. M. Randall and J. M. Wilson, have been retransferred to the Artillery—the former to the Third Regiment and the latter to the First Regiment. Paymaster A. J. Smith, Eleventh Infantry, has been ordered to Washington.

From present appearances we may judge that henceforth, in the distributioo of United States naval forces throughout the world, the "Home Squadron," as its name indicates, will be kept cruising on our immediate seaboard, the vessels touching occasionally at different cities and towns, as their commander may desire, thus saving the expense of a storeship. Ships of the fleet, or perhaps a small special squadron, will be commissioned to visit Ceotral American ports; but the United States coast will not again be left destitute of men-of-war.

Considerable anxiety is felt in naval circles for the safety of an excursion party of officers and men who left the U. S. frigate *Susquehannah* at Beirut, bound for Jerusalem. They had been overtaken by a fearful storm, and had started a second time, since which nothing had been heard of them on board their vessel. Small-pox had broken out on the ships of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan* has been hauled alongside the wharf at the Navy-yard. Her officers and men expect she will be put out of commission. Every other ship at the yard remains as usual.

A schooner, laden with ordnance for Fort Monroe, is lying off Governor's Island.

It is believed that Mr. ISHERWOOD will be the new Chief Engineer.

CALIFORNIA AND THE UNION.

An enthusiastic Union man in California thus closes a business letter:

California is upright, downright and outright for the Union, whatever its Legislature may say or do. No buzzard, bat, owl, pelican, nigger, bear, wolf, flag, shall ever flap treason from its folds, while there lives a pioneer to pull it down.

Yours, in the bonds of Union,
JOHN H. TURNEY.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Sanderson, of Pennsylvania; G. Trumbull, of Boston; L. J. Burdick and W. N. Wilson, of St. Louis; A. A. Frazer, of Boston. S. Curtiss, of London; J. Campbell, of Toronto, and J. O. Towner, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. N. Horton, of Boston; J. Vanderzee, of Detroit; S. R. Shipley, of Philadelphia; C. Cooke, of New-York, and E. Pierce, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois; Lieut. Gibson, of the United States storeship *Supply*; Dr. J. F. Hammond, of the United States Army; F. Bacon, of Maine; Jules Legrelle, lady and daughter, of Paris, France; W. Spence and lady, of Tennessee, and L. B. Caverly, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. A. O. Aldis, of Vermont; Gen. A. T. Dunham, of Troy, and H. Burrill, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major R. B. Lee, of the United States Army; E. Molyneux, of the British Army, and B. F. Carter and J. Douglass, of Ireland, are at the Brevoort House.

—Hon. Horatio King, Ex-Postmaster-General, has opened an office in Washington, and advertises to attend business before the Post-office and other Executive Departments.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE PARADE OF THE HIBERNIANS.

The People that Witnessed it, and the Festivities that Followed.

THE FRIENDLY SONS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Speeches by James T. Brady, Mr. Choate, Mr. Russell, the Crimean Correspondent of the London Times, and Others.

The principal part of the celebration of "St. Patrick's Day in the morning," yesterday, took place in the afternoon and evening. By daylight, the forces of the Emerald Islanders that inhabit hereabouts paraded in force, and by gas-light there was eating, and drinking, and speech-making, and dancing, to the sacred memory of the sainted Patrick. Ever since the distant direful day on which the good man who drove the snakes from Ireland lay down to feed the worms, those whom he benefited, and their descendants have annually honored the day on which he was born, and religiously regretted that on which he went to

"That undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns;"

have toasted the age in which he was bred; have feasted for that he fasted for their spiritual welfare; have said masses for the patron saint of the Irish masses; have marched for his commemoration with each recurring March; and have spilt bales over his manes endeavoring to throw light upon the controverted question concerning the precise day on which he first saw the light. A greater significance was given to the celebration this year on account of the ferment into which some of our Irish citizens have been thrown by the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country; fomented, further, by the refusal of an Irish regiment to take part in his reception in this City, by the court-martial of its Colonel, by the recent efforts in Ireland for the abrogation of its present relations with Great Britain, and by the comments of Irish presses and speakers there and in this country, in which intimations have been thrown out that the day of another Irish revolution is at hand, and that the French stand ready to aid in it.

The day had a cold dawning. Nothing will so well represent the state of the weather as nothing; let zero therefore stand for the measure of its frigidity. All day it was very cold, and the consequence was that more than on previous anniversaries "drowning the shamrock" was in high favor. The Hibernian portion of our population was in its element yesterday. New-York seemed Dublin for the nonce, and nearly double in its Irish population.

From the suburbs there poured into the City a Celtic tide, and all of the ancient race that dwell here seemed to be in the streets. The sidewalks were resonant with the brogue, and the road-ways with the tramp of brogues. The breakfast things stood unwashed while Bridget was watching for the procession. Patrick, the peacheman, was in the ranks while his waitress mourned in rueful because she was compelled to forego her shopping excursion. The procession started late and moved slowly. Grand was the street in which it formed, and grand was the spectacle. Down East Broadway and Chatham-street it marched and into the Park, where the Mayor and Common Council reviewed it; then through the west gate up Broadway, through Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Eighth-street to Cooper Institute, where it was dismissed. The route was lined, the plaudits plentiful and the sight imposing. The display was unusually large. First came the Irish Military Companies, which turned out in great force, their orgies bearing side by side the Stars and Stripes and the Golden Harp on a field of green. Then, sailing under the same colors, came the civic associations, on whose banners were inscribed sometimes the words "We support our sick and bury our dead," and sometimes mottoes referring to the trials and hopes of the natal land. The Captains of the Police in the Precincts through which the procession passed, placed a sufficient number of men in the streets to preserve order and keep the passage clear, while a platoon, marching in close ranks, ahead of the cortege, and reaching from curb to curb, acted as a street-sweeping machine, cutting up every straggler, and casting him, breathless and astonished, in the midst of the throng upon the sidewalk. The Delle-Due Police were also circulating among the sightseers, with the object of frustrating the pickpocket's, who count upon the occurrence of a procession as a time for gaoerlise mollen sheaves. A very young Hibernian, TERRENCE COLLINS by name, was caught by Detective ELDER in the act of stealing a pocket-book from Mrs. MARGARET BROWN, who, while she was looking at the pageant in Chatham-square. He was arrested with the property in his hand and locked up for trial. Six other young men, known as professional thieves were also apprehended by the detectives at different points on the line of the procession, and confined at headquarters. This was done as a precautionary measure, and when the procession had disbanded and the crowd dispersed, the prisoners were permitted to go about their business.

And so without any marring occurrence,—the Meagher-ing, not of an unwelcome nature, was expected to take place in the evening, when post-prandial speeches should be in order,—the pageant of the day passed and the day with it. And when night came,—well, then occurred the events chronicled below.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

DINNER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—STRONG SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF THE UNION.

So far as deglutition and degurgitation can honor St. Patrick, the "Friendly Sons" of that eminently jolly saint accomplished the object last evening, assisted by the deservedly celebrated *cuisine* of that hotel named after one of our millionaires, and conducted in part by the newly-appointed United States Dispatch Agent—ci-devant the Astor.

No less than one hundred and seventy-five guests sat down and enjoyed the repast, which was replete with every desirable delicacy for the titillation of the palate. Unrestricted by mullebrity, the gentlemen present did ample justice to a dinner which would have delighted SOYER himself. Nor were the senses neglected, for, while the ear was pleased with appropriate music, the eye was delighted with ornamental confectionery pieces appropriate to the occasion, among which were "Saint Patrick," a "Statue of the Union," "Cathedral," "Pyramid," "Harp of Erin," and other national emblems, among which a candy statue of St. Patrick was prominent.

At the head of the table was the President of the Society, Judge DALY. On his right was the Vice-President of the St. George's, Mr. PATTERSON, and on his left, JAMES W. GERARD, Esq. There were seated at the same table Judges ROOSEVELT, BRADY, MCCUNN, O'CONOR; Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, and Mr. RUSSELL, the Crimean Correspondent of the London *Times*.

At twenty minutes to nine, the "poteen" having duly circulated, and the cloth being removed, the meeting was called to order by the President, Judge DALY, who congratulated the Society upon its seventy-seventh anniversary. Although the March wind had diminished the crop of what plant which on St. Patrick's day found its way into the hat-bands of their countrymen, he took pleasure in presenting to them a little Irish earth, embellished as it was upon its nature-chosen heath, with "the immortal shamrock." He reminded them of the emigrants spoken of by Dr. KEATING—the fifty women and three men. [Laughter.] The noble spirit of those patriotic ladies [renewed laughter] who were willing to engage in such an enterprise. [Great laughter.] He had no doubt they would some of them envy those three men in their various efforts to clear the woods and perform other duties incident to civilization. [Roars of laughter.] In conclusion he gave the first regular toast,

"St. Patrick's Day and all who honor it."

The President called upon the representative of the sentiment and of music (Mr. MAENER) to respond, but Mr. MAENER replied that his friend, Mr. COOK, would respond by singing "St. Patrick's Day." Mr. COOK was received with great applause.

The next toast was—

"The United States—the land we live in."

Which was received with all the honors, and "Hail Columbia," by the band.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., was called upon to respond, and, after the storm of applause and cheers, and three cheers for the "Governor *de jure* of the State," and then more cheers had subsided, said he had no idea that he would be thus received. He was sorry to see that he had been mistaken for a Governor, for unfortunately when he was presented for the suffrages of his countrymen he was not thus honored. [Laughter.] This was emphatically an Irish festivity, because the 17th of the month came the next day. [Laughter.] He had heard allusions made to the flowers of Ireland, and by the President to that casket of earth from Ireland. It seemed to him that if he had been born on the shores of Erin he would have kissed it. But remembering the three Irishmen alluded to by the President, [applause and laughter,] he believed he would, rather than kiss his mother earth, kiss those behind him, who were better worthy of it, (the ladies,) and he would quote "Rory O'More" in favor of that. "An' faith," says Rory, "I'd rather kiss ynn than the grownd." [Laughter.] If the country in which he and the President were born should pass away, they were at least sure of other ground to stand upon. [Applause.] He was glad that he could put his arms about Old Ireland, and kiss her and pray for her, and there were men who would think the better of him for it. [Applause.] He was called to speak of the United States, but the whole world should be present at the fitting eulogy of the great Republic, which belonged to mankind—which was for all generations alike. [Applause.] It denied the right of any set of Americans to destroy a home which, under God's providence, belonged to all mankind. [Great applause.] He supposed he might allude to RICHARD MONTGOMERY, [applause,] whose monument, within the sound of his voice, looked out upon this dreary night; and alongside of it was the cenotaph of that honest Irishman, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, [applause,] who prayed that God would strengthen the right arms of those who fought for their country. [Applause.] He could not foresee that he should stand by and endeavor to pull down the pillars of this temple of Liberty. [Applause.] He honored Englishmen in that they would never consent that one portion should be separated from Old Albion. [Applause.] No man could live without a country, and he would never consent that his native land should have any other name than that given by its Divine sponsors—"the United States of America." [Thunders of applause.] He would say to that land *esto perpetua*. [Loud applause.] He would allude to that flag and exclaim, "The stars have said it," &c. [Cheers.] There were but two armies in the world which had never known defeat—that of CROMWELL, and that which had planted our flag on the walls of the Montezumas. [Applause.] when traitors had been hung, as they deserved. [Applause.] The test of the Republic had come at a time when we were ill-prepared for it; but he believed that, even if reduced to cinders,

"Fe'u in our ashes rest their wonted fires."

He believed there would come a time when genius and talent, and power and patriotism would again take the helm, and we should again be united, and that at the next Presidential contest, thirty-four States would take part. [Applause.] He said it with love for South Carolinians, who had toe same warm, rich, rash blood that flowed in his own veins. [Applause.] The love of our Republic was an undying principle in the true American heart. [Applause.] But if there were to be two Confederacies, he should still cling to that old name, and hope for the continuation of that Union which WASHINGTON founded, and which ought to be continued as long as his name should live. [Great applause.]

The President called attention to the fact that twenty years ago the sentiment of JACKSON, "The Union must and shall be preserved," was received with a shout of approbation from Irish throats at the old City Hotel.

Nine cheers were given for the United States, then one more to make sure of the count, and then three for JAMES T. BRADY.

The third regular toast was—

"Ireland, the home of our fathers."

The Chairman read a letter of regret for non-attendance from THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. He also read a letter from Hon. JOHN A. DIX, who, in his capacity as Secretary of the Treasury, had ordered his subordinate—"If any man takes down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." [Applause.] Three cheers were given for Mr. DIX.

RICHARD BELL, Esq., responded by introducing Dr. CARMICHAEL, who sang "When First I Met Thee Warm and Young," amid great applause.

The next toast was

"The City of New-York,"

Which was an original song, to the air "Since Laws Were Made For Low Degree," the point of which appeared to be a grief that the City of New-York was governed by the Legislature.

JAMES W. GERARD was called upon to respond. He considered himself one-half Scotch, one-half German, and one-third Nova Scotian. [Laughter.] After enumerating the various Saints represented, he gave them a new Saint—the god of New-York—the Almighty Dollar. [Laughter.] He only wished that St. Patrick would abolish the political toadies and the snakes that had governed New-York. [Laughter.] But, he doubted his power. To their friend who had come to observe them, by the way, (Mr. RUSSELL,) he would ask him to nothing extenuat-, or set down aught in malice, and to testify that he found freemen supporting the American Union. [Applause.] If our Union was dissolved, he should consider it a national suicide.

The next toast was,

"Civil and Religious Liberty;"

and the next,

"The Poets, Dramatists of Ireland."

Owing to the absence of Mr. O'GORMAN and Mr. MEAGHER, the President called upon Dr. CARMICHAEL to sing another song, which was accordingly done.

"Our Sister Societies"

was the next regular toast, and

Mr. PATTERSON, of St. George's, responded on behalf of that society.

Mr. NORRIS, of St. Andrew's, replied, excusing himself from speaking, and offered a toast in honor of JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, which was drank standing and in silence.

Judge ROOSEVELT responded for the St. Nicholas Society, delivering a panegyric on the Union. He offered the following sentiment:

"Ireland and Holland: the union of their descendants, without forgetting the faults of either, has improved the virtues of both." [Applause.]

Mr. HOWARD responded on behalf of the New-England Society, thinking St. Patrick by his descendants, he can't be thought he was a glorious old Saint. Judging him by New-England's country, that the greatest woman was she who had the greatest number of children—judging by the number, beauty, vigor and generosity, and honor of his sons, that St. Patrick was by far the greatest Saint. [Applause and laughter.] While Ireland must take much to advance her national prosperity, they could scarcely to get their way as they went along. [Laughter.] They had carried off the best share of the spoils. [Laughter.] He was as there no office that the Irish could not fill, or no office that they were not able to accomplish and to secure. [Laughter.] They had drawn all the salaries [laughter] and had grown fat while Yankees were growing lean. [Great laughter.] He gave in conclusion, and as an evidence that he did not slight the toast, he would give, "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, wherever they are, may they with every revolving year add new lustre to the name of their patron Saint." [Applause.]

Three cheers were given for St. Patrick and one more for St. Jonathan.

Mr. SIMPSON, by request of the President, here sang "The Minstrel Boy," which was encored amid a storm of applause.

"The Press" was responded to Mr. RUSSELL, the Crimean correspondent of the London *Times*, who was received with tumultuous demonstrations of friendly greeting. Mr. RUSSELL spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN, FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, ALL: One of the institutions which you have developed to its fullest perfection, and which we have yet to learn from you, is the art of public speaking, and particularly is it to be taught to us, who—being the mute voices of representative institutions—are not accustomed to be heard at all. The Press in England is in the habit of returning its thanks for any honor which is done to it—and its honors are scant and few and far between—to-morrow morning. [Laughter.] I would merely pursue the honored custom of my ancestors in thanks—If I could be permitted to do so without discourtesy to you. But as I have been inspired by a gentlemen whom I see in the dim perspective gloating over the result of his persuasive eloquence, I can only, with very faltering tone and with a very full heart, return to you all my very grateful thanks for the compliment that you have done me—not only in inviting me here to-night, but in singling me out to do what would be more properly done by some of the gentlemen whom I see here before me—(the reporters)—to return thanks for the Press.

Gentlemeo, when I was coming over, the other day, across the Atlantic, which I am sorry to say is not a very pleasant medium of communication in the month of March with the United States—[laughter]—a very unfortunate bird was driven in the gloom and obscurity of night to find refuge in the mate's breast. When the intelligent sailor carried it down just as we were going to bed—he brought it to us saying, "It is a parrot." A young lady asked, very naturally, if it could speak? When told that it could not, she said, very properly I suppose, then it is a Booby. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, I am afraid that, in the fear of the ladies, or of those intelligent that belong to our own sex, that I cannot speak under the name of the Booby. [Laughter.] But, at the same time, I shall not serve you as the bird did one of our unfortunate passengers,—I shall not bite. [Laughter.] It has been my unfortunate lot in the scenes through which my name has been known—in which I take no pride indeed—it has been my fortune to be rather a stormy petrel than a booby. I have swept over the ocean where blood has been cast out as water, but I hope, gentlemen, and I trust, and I believe, that there is nothing in this country which should give rise to the shedding of blood. [Applause.] Gentlemen, believe me, by the Press—the Press, wherever it be found—the Press will find its freest development and its largest life, and its most liberal interpretation in the land where freedom of opinion is founded upon the largest basis. [Applause.] But all who are children of the Press, great and small, in England, shall grieve deeply indeed when our arguments are set at naught, and if all our words fall dead and listless—seeing the opposition of the two great parties where we hoped to find unanimity. Surely it is not to be the office of the Press to chronicle their termination and destruction. Surely it is not to be the case in England, in France, in Germany, when the voice of the Press is raised to advocate the extension of the suffrage and franchise, that they are to be met by the voice which shall say, "All your experiments and all your arguments are fallen, and are baseless and without foundation." [Applause.] However, gentlemen, I come not here to night to speculate upon theories of Government. I am not here—and indeed, with the contending views around me, I should be more than mortal if I were able to penetrate into the kernel of the very difficult nut, with a very rugged, angular surface, presented to me. I shall describe the nut, and a very considerable and extensive one it is, and a very difficult one to crack. [Laughter and applause.]

I was pointed out as one about to take notes. I hope for general circulation, [laughter,] and I promise to nothing extenuate and to set down aught in malice. [Applause.] Thus, gentleman, I will not say that you are a pack of "drunken fools, who grow idiotic in your prosperity, and have committed national suicide." These were the words used by one of your own speakers (Mr. GERARD) to-night. I believe, gentlemen, that the pen has not been grown upon the back of a goose that is to record the fact that you have grown foolish in your prosperity of the United States—rich in the development of every fruit that human genius and industry have cast their sun upon, and have committed national sin. [Applause.] Gentlemen, the record of such a calamity would bury the hopes of humanity all over the world. [Applause.] I am a constitutional-government-admiring Englishman. [Laughter and applause.] I am an Irishman by birth, but presenting myself here before you as an Englishman, with a swipe of Irish tendencies. [Applause.] But nothing would grieve my heart, or the hearts of Englishmen all over the world where is sought the development of the policy of self-government—nothing could grieve us more than the realization of the fact of the inevitable disposition of the American Union. For God's sake preserve Europe from that disgrace. When we would free Italy and Hungary and Poland and the various lines of the world, let men not be enabled to say, you have failed; but let your potent accomplishment of facts strike a blow for the liberty of mankind on the other side of the water. [Applause.] I come here, gentlemen, in a period of great excitement. I recognize in the contending voices and the storm around me—the intensity of the means which have given it birth—but I cannot, I will not believe * * * that you are about to cast off your honors and

"Whittle down the wind a prey to fortune,"

the grandest heritage which a nation ever received. [Applause.] I feel I am trespassing upon your time. [Cries of "Go on," "go on."] It gives me great satisfaction to meet here my fellow countrymen. To witness the celebration I have to-day, the military parade that passes before my eyes. I never saw so many Irishmen with good hats and coats on before. [Great laughter and applause.] It was truly a pleasant sight.

If you find in the course of any remarks I may have to make, when I say a spade is a spade and you find it is a shovel, will you please find an excuse for my well intended observation? [Laughter.] I assure you that it was with no intention that I extend the angles. [Laughter.]

I am proud to see in Irishmen that free pugnacious principle which I have seen developed on many a battle field. * * * Gentlemen, I have seen great battles and great fights, but I hope I shall see none here while I am correct in my diagnosis. If I can judge by the Crimea, by the storming of the heights of Alma, by that great achievement of the 5th of November, when a small band of British soldiers—honor them you must—met those embattled hosts of Russia, to hurl them down—if I can judge of the bloody charge of Balaklava, of the Fourth Dragoons, of the Fourth Royal Irish, and our own Hussars in the light charge, I believe that, though others may fail, the Irish soldier will do his duty to his native land. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The Chairman called upon Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT to recite the famous "Charge of the Six Hundred," which "Jeemes Pipes" did, with thrilling effect.

After Mr. DOYLE had replied to the toast of "Woman," and various volunteer sentiments had been responded to, the company probably broke up—possibly about the hour this meets the eye of the early reader.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.

As most of the Brooklyn Irish Societies decided to join the demonstration in New-York, there was no general demonstration in this City. The Ancient Order of Hibernians, to the number of about 800, paraded in full regalia; the Laborers' Union Benevolent Society, to the number of 350; the Shamrock Society and the Napper Tandy Light Artillery, all turned out, marched through some of the principal streets and crossed to New-York. Last evening the Friendly Son's of St. Patrick gave their Annual Dinner at Montague Hall.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN JERSEY CITY.

There was no public demonstration in Jersey City yesterday. A large number of persons proceeded to New-York for the purpose of joining in the celebration there.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, March 18.

St. Patrick's anniversary was observed in this city to-day with the usual ceremonies. Parades by the several Irish Associations were the order of the day. In the evening there were a number of festivals, and amongst them was the banquet of the Boston Charitable Irish Society at Parker's Hotel to celebrate its 124th anniversary.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN A SILK BONNET MANUFACTORY.—A fire was discovered, at out 6¼ o'clock last evening, on the fifth floor of the building No. 75 Trinity-place, occupied by BALDWIN & NIVEN, manufacturers of silk bonnets and artificial flowers. In consequence of the difficulty in obtaining access to the building, considerable time elapsed before the firemen could bring the water to bear upon the flames, but when this was finally accomplished, it did not take much time to extinguish the fire. The floor below was also occupied by the same firm, and the damage to the stock will probably amount to about $15%0, fully insured. The second and third floors, extending through to Broadway, known as No. 47, and also the fourth and fifth floors on Broadway, are occupied by CHARLES MILES, dealer in straw goods. His loss is estimated at $500 from water; insured for over $50,000 in various City Companies. The damage to Mr. MILES' stock will have been very great had it not been for the active exertions of the insurance Patrol, in removing the goods and covering them with oil cloths. The first floor, basement and cellar of the premises are occupied by A. T. FISK & Co., dealers in hats, whose stock was slightly injured by water, probably to the amount of $200; insured for $100,000 in various Companies. The injury to the building is estimated at $400 to $700. Mr. HENRY O BAKER, Assistant Fire Marshal, investigated the cause of the fire and found that it had originated in a pile of rubbish. Mr. SAMUEL WARNER, of the proprietors of the manufactory, was the first person who left the premises, having shut up only a few minutes previous to the discovery of the fire.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MA

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2962 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Latest Report Relative to Fort Sumpter.

Fort Pickens Not to be Attacked at Present.

What the Southern Commissioners Expect.

Appointments Actual and Prospective.

Another Interesting Debate in the Senate.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 19.

THE QUESTION OF FORT SUMPTER.

The time of the President and Cabinet has been mostly employed yesterday and to day upon the question of the evacuation of Fort Sumpter. No order has yet been issued. The matter is in the hands of the President. A Cabinet majority favors an evacuation.

The President was compelled to close his morning levée to-day in consequence of pressing business.

APPOINTMENTS—ACTUAL AND PROSPECTIVE.

CHAS. HOWE was nominated and confirmed as Collector at Key West, Fla.

The Commissioners under the recent claims treaties with New-Granada and Costa Rica were nominated to-day. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, of New-York, is Commissioner under the former, and CALVIN HUSON, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y., under the latter.

It is probable that T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, of Boston, will be made Secretary of Legation at London, and JOHN ADAMS, son of CHARLES FRANCIS, Assistant-Secretary.

It is settled that Mr. FOGG will accept the Commissionership of Patents. He will have the position.

Mr. HOLLOWAY will be otherwise taken care of.

The following gentlemen are applicants for offices from Illinois, and will probably be appointed:

GEO. BESTER, Postmaster at Peoria, Ill.

Mr. RAYMOND, Postmaster at Elgin, Ill.

GEO. S. BANGS, Postmaster at Aurora, Ill.

C. K. JUDSON, Postmaster at Freeport, Ill.

L. KING HAWTHORNE, Postmaster at Sterling, Ill.

W. H. WRIGHT, Postmaster at Mapleville, Ill.

J. L. CAMP, Postmaster at Dixon, Ill.

R. H. MALLEN, Postmaster at Amboy, Ill.

E. S. SMITH, Postmaster at Batavia, Ill.

R. C. JACKSON, Postmaster at Morrison, Ill.

W. C. SNYDER, Postmaster at Fulton, Ill.

These are all Presidential appointments, and are in the hands of Mr. LINCOLN, and will probably be made as above. They are graded as first-class post-offices.

DR. LEID is strongly pressed for Surveyor-General of Colorado Territory.

He deserves no place at the hands of the Republican Administration.

Gen. NYE has been tendered the appointment of Marshal of the Northern District of New-York. He is strongly pressed to decline this and accept the Governorship of Colorado.

Dr. EVANS, of Chicago, is strongly pressed for the latter position.

D. R. CARTER is settled upon for the Governorship of Nebraska. He will accept it, and is regarded as a very judicious appointment.

Col LANDER is pressed for the Governorship of Nevada, and if he will accept, the appointment will very probably be made. He is not an applicant for any office, but no appointment could be made which would give more general satisfaction to the Territory.

There is a general impression to-day that CARL SCHURZ will be offered the Mission to Brazil or Chili, BURLINGAME to Austria, and HENRY WINTER DAVIS to Russia.

Senator LATHAM was at the President's to-day, with R. L. STEVENS, one of the candidates for Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, probably to indorse his Democracy, of which there need be no doubt if inquiry is made in the proper quarters.

Engineers ISHERWOOD and GAY are being strongly pressed for the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. ARCHBOLD.

MR. CRITTENDEN FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

The pressure upon the President in favor of Mr. CRITTENDEN for the vacant Judgeship upon the Supreme Bench is renewed. It is very probable that he will be tendered the position.

CHIEF OF A NAVAL BUREAU.

Among the applicants for the position of Chief of Bureau of Clothing and Provision in the Navy Department, is EDWARD C. DORAN, now of the Gosport Navy-yard, and formerly Purser of the *Roanoke*. He is a worthy gentleman, of fine education, exemplary character, unusual intelligence and first-rate business capacity.

OUR MINISTER TO NICARAGUA RECALLED.

ALEXANDER DIMITRY, Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, has been recalled, although no successor has been named. It is becoming a disgrace to the late Administration that this step was not taken long ago. Let us hope that Mr. LINCOLN will send sober men and anti-filibusters to represent the United States in all the Spanish-American countries.

KENTUCKY REPUDIATES BRECKINRIDGE.

I can find no Kentuckian who indorses the speech of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, except Senator POWELL, who does not fully concur in the ultra secession sentiments of the former.

A BIT OF POETIC JUSTICE

Some months ago, before the late California State election was held, Ex Senator GWIN was constantly writing here that BRECKINRIDGE would carry the State. In that event, as a Senator was to be chosen by the Legislature then elected, it was important to GWIN to get his competitors out of the way. Chief among these was Hon. JOHN B. WELLER, and arrangements were made to get rid of him by exiling him to the Mission to Mexico. WELLER is an old political sot, and knows where the Cheshire cheese is kept. His appointment was started after him *before* the election, but it reached him *after* the election had established the fact that neither he nor GWIN had the slightest chance of a Senatorial commission from the new Legislature. So WELLER passed off to Mexico, gets his year's salary and perquisites, and now goes back to California—stronger than he was before, or than he would have been except for the mission aforesaid—to contest with his old colleague and present rival for the coveted prize. It is not supposed that Mr. LINCOLN will seduce him out of the way a second time.

A REVOLUTION IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Parties having business to transact with the Treasury Department already appreciate the fact that a remarkable revolution has been effected therein since the 4th of March. During the administration of Mr. COBB, and his Assistant Secretary, CLAYTON, this Department was notorious for its inefficiency and its want of courtesy. COBB was lazy, slovenly, careless and disobliging. "Like master like men,"—CLAYTON was even more so, and the Assistant Secretary's office was a vulgar kennel, in which no gentleman would go, if he could avoid it—for in it no considerations of propriety, dignity or ordinary courtesy were allowed to have the slightest influence.

HOW MR. CHASE MANAGES THE PATRIOTS.

Under the new *régime* all is changed. The dignity, courtesy, promptness and tact of the new Secretary are remarked by all who have occasion to visit him. I was struck with this in observing the presentation in rapid succession of some fifty gentlemen, each with his own particular little ax to be looked after. One nervous individual, who evidently feared his application for office was not receiving the special consideration which it seemed to him to deserve, petulently proposed to withdraw his papers, when the following scene occurred:

Mr. CHASE—"Certainly, Sir. Mr. HARRINGTON," (turning to the Assistant Secretary,) "Mr. —— would like to withdraw his papers."

Mr. HARRINGTON promptly "made a note on't."

NERVOUS OFFICE-SEEKER, (dyspeptically)—"Well, I don't think I shall get it!"

MR. CHASE—"Of course I cannot say; these cases must be taken up and decided with some care."

OFFICE-SEEKER, (interposing testily)—"Who will you consult about it, Sir, Mr. —— and Mr. ——?"

MR. CHASE—"You will excuse me from saying *who* I shall advise with, Sir."

The nervous man, after this shot, retired to repair damages, and when he returned to the charge in better temper, was received as blandly and kindly as though he had not committed one of those blunders which are esteemed worse than a crime.

THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

So, too, the Assistant Secretary, Mr. HARRINGTON, —as polite as he is prompt in disposing of the business coming before him—evinces a marked adeptedness to his new position. The vigor infused into the Department by the change in its heads exhibits itself in all its Bureaus and business, and the standing reproach which the Treasury has been during the last four years, is wiped out.

MOVEMENTS OF BEN. M'CULLOCH

Major BEN. MCCULLOCH has received an appointment in the army of the Southern Confederacy, in reward for his capture of Gen. TWIGGS at San Antonio. We shall next probably hear of him at St. Louis, enlisting men for the Southern army.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, goes to Connecticut to stump that State.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 19.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that Fort Sumpter is to be evacuated to-morrow. The order has already gone forward.

The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy expect no answer to their official communication for ten or twelve days. They feel confident that in the meanwhile there will be no collision nor change of the military *status* in the seceded States. They have telegraphic assurances from Montgomery that ample arrangements have been made to avoid all trouble for the present at Fort Pickens.

ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, of New York, will doubtless be appointed Commissioner under the Convention with New-Granada, and CHARLES W. DAVIS Secretary.

Also, CALVIN HUSEN, of New-York, Commissioner under the Convention with Costa Rica, for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States against those Republics.

The following-named gentlemen, it is understood, have been nominated for Postmasters: JOHN LOCKWOOD, at Milwaukee; SIDNEY F. VAN BOURGHART, at Pittsburg; WM. A. GAINES, at Frankfort, Ky.

CHAS. HOWE has been nominated for Collector of Customs at Key West; BENJ. O. FARRER, Assistant-Treasurer at St. Louis, and SAML. LOWN, of Illinois, Consul at Lahaina, Sandwich Islands.

Detroit, Chicago and Portland have been constituted exchange offices for the French as well as the British mails, to be conveyed *via* Portland and Liverpool or River du Loup and Liverpool, to take effect on the 1st of April next.

The Western Postmasters will accordingly send letters for France to the Post-offices of the cities first above mentioned, instead of to New-York.

W. H. RUSSELL, President of the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company and founder of the Pony Express, has concluded a contract with the Overland Mail Company, transferred by the last Congress to the Central route, to run the mail and pony from the Missouri River, connecting with the Overland Company at Salt Lake City.

The accounts of the Census Marshals in the Confederate States have not yet been settled, as the latter withhold the public money from which the Government desires to make the payment.

The State Department is about transferring to the several States a notification of the passage by Congress of the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, which shall become valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures, namely: No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

MR DOUGLAS AND HIS "GREAT PRINCIPLE"—THE BELLIGERENT SPIRIT OF THE "LITTLE GIANT"—HIS DISCREET USE OF EPITHETS—ONE GOOD RESULT OF SECESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 18, 1861.

One of the coolest pieces of effrontery that has been perpetrated lately, was the ironical compliment paid by DOUGLAS to the Republicans for having adopted his "great principle," as he calls it, of Popular Sovereignty in the passage of the three territorial bills of the last session of Congress. It is true that the Republicans did not attempt to engraft on Wilmot proviso upon those Territories for the reason given, long before the late election, that where there was no danger of Slavery taking root, they were averse to a measure of needless precaution, which would at the same time give offence to a large section of the Union. This was the often declared and well understood policy of the party a year or more ago, and it is plainly intimated in the Chicago Platform. I am highly gratified that this conciliatory policy has been acted upon in the organization of the three new Territories; and the fact should go far to allay apprehension, and to soothe the irritation which exists at the South.

But is it not rather impudent in Mr. DOUGLAS, after an open abandonment of his "great principle" of "Popular Sovereignty," to be thus bringing the fact unnecessarily to the notice of the public? I do not allude to his covert, but absolute abandonment of that doctrine, by admitting the binding force of the Dred Scott decision upon the consciences of politicians; but his open and ostentatious declaration of his readiness to engraft the doctrine of a slave-code for the Territories upon the Constitution itself—a doctrine which was so odious and offensive to all Northern men last Spring, that even the Northern Democracy, in Convention at Charleston, had the grace to reject it.

In this connection, I will allude to the recent display of a belligerent spirit on the part of Mr. DOUGLAS; and I cannot fail to remark that I have never known him to assume the airs of the game cock, except when brought into collision with the class of Northern men who are known to be averse to dueling. I have heard him time and again heap the foulest and coarsest epithets upon Northern Senators, whose pacific principles were well known; but never did he apply an epithet to a man from the South side of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. DOUGLAS may flatter himself that this singular fact has escaped observation; but if so he is sadly mistaken. He may have been logically severe upon JEFFERSON DAVIS, on one occasion, as he was recently upon WIGFALL; but in neither case, nor in any case, did he ever apply an epithet to one of the "Chivalry." The singularity of this fact is rather enhanced than otherwise by the well-known circumstance that no Northern Senator ever asseiled him with abuse, while from the Southern members of the body he has been baited and badgered without mercy and without stint. The conclusion is inevitable when these things are brought into review that the animal which roared from under the lion's skin on Friday last, if not an ass, was at any rate not a lion.

But Mr. DOUGLAS should remember the caution of Bottom, given on a similar occasion, that even to appear a lion among ladies is a most dreadful thing, "for there is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion." His friends should have announced in a prologue that he was not a lion. The gallant Bottom insisted that, to save consequences, the pretended lion should show half his face, and that his name should be given to convince the ladies that it was only Snug the joiner, and no lion. Shame on the Illinois Senator, that he was less careful for the ladies than honest Bottom the weaver.

If the States which have attempted to secede from the Union succeed in their enterprize, by the acknowledgment of their independence on the part of this Government, the bereavement will bring with it this consolation, at least, that we, at the same time, get rid of *three-fifths* of the slave population, while parting with only about one-eleventh of the white race. In round numbers, the fifteen Slave States have now 4,000,000 of slaves. Of these the seceding States contain 2,350,000, which leaves in the Union only 1,650,000. The extent of this relief can be appreciated if we consider that the slaves are now nearly an eighth of the population, whereas with this reduction they will constitute little more than a seventeenth. We shall have, after the aggregate population of the seceding States is taken away, more than twenty-seven millions, of which, as above stated, 1,650,000 will be slaves. In 1850, with only 23,191,000 population, we had 3,204,000 slaves. In 1820, when the aggregate population was 9,638,000, the slaves numbered 1,538,000, and the proportion of the latter to the former was as 1 to 5 and 11-hundredths.

The result of secession will be, therefore, to reduce the burden of Slavery to within manageable proportions. From 1 to 5, the proportion of slaves to whites forty years ago, to 1 to 17 at present, is a consolation, at least, for the loss of South Carolina and the six States which adopt her barbarous and desperate policy; and when this deed of madness shall be accomplished, it may be doubtful if the Free States will be in a hurry to take back into the Union the enormous element of weakness and strife which secession will remove.

Whatever may now take place, great good will result from the folly of the Secessionists to the cause of freedom. Whether the Border and Middle Slave States remain in connection with the North, or go with the Cotton Confederacy, the champions of Slavery will find, when they come to their senses, that the institution has received a blow from which it will never recover. They themselves have dealt the death wound, and though it may stagger and reel for years, it can never regain its position or reinstate itself in the public confidence. Whatever time-servers may say, at present the oligarchy may put it in their pipes and smoke it, that Slavery will henceforth be regarded, North and South, as an institution full of peril, pecuniary, social and political; and the thought ever uppermost in the minds of the people will in future be, "How can this great evil, this curse, this night-mare of Slavery, be got rid of?" "What shall we do with it?" will now become the puzzling problem for the Southern people. The demagogues have ridden the hobby until it has broken down under them, and can never be brought into the field again.

I expect to be able to show in a few days that the slavee in the States which adhere to the Union have only increased at a rate of some six or seven per cent. in ten years, while the aggregate increase in all the States has been about 29 or 30. It cannot be doubted that in the next decade the number of slaves in the eight adhering States will decline, in consequence of the removals to the South.

The talk of compelling the Northern Slave States to join the Southern Confederacy by passing laws prohibiting importations, is all gammon. Such laws have heretofore existed, but they were ever dead letters on the statute books in consequence of the demand for slaves. On the contrary, the Northern Slave States have it in their power to compel the Southern Confederacy to receive their surplus, or even to come back into the Union, by threatening the Abolition of Slavery. The Free States will gladly assist in the emancipation of the 1,650,000 now in the Union, whenever they are called upon by their Southern neighbors. So let King Cotton beware. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 19.

The resolution of Mr. DOUGLAS in reference to the Forts, Arsenals, Navy-yards, and other public property in the seceded States, was taken up.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said that it would be recollected that when the resolution was offered to print the usual number of copies of the inaugural address, he (CRITTENDEN) expressed the opinion that the latter meant war, and that the policy of the Administration if carried into effect, would lead to war. He had some hope that on the array of facts presented by the Senator from Illinois the policy of the Administration was not calculated to involve us inevitably in civil war. But there was one difficulty in the way. If the Senator from New-Hampshire would relieve his (CRITTENDEN's) mind on the subject, he would be much gratified. If the policy of the Administration be peace, why should it not be announced? Everybody knows that the country is suffering. Commerce is paralyzed, manufactures are depressed, stocks are down, and general distress prevails throughout the land. If, as the Senator from Illinois said, the President would announce his policy was peace, it would help us out of our difficulties—but if, on the other hand, a different policy be intended, he could well understand why the Administration would not proclaim it. He repeated, "it is the settled policy of those in power to involve us very soon in civil war." Their silence was proof of this to his mind. No doubt orders have gone to the Mediterranean and other distant stations to bring home our ships. Why was this so if the policy of the Administration is peace? Why is there an immense armament at New-York, larger than for the last twenty years, if they were to believe the newspapers and private correspondence?

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said, ships have not been ordered from the Mediterranean, as he had learned on inquiry.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied that it was so stated, and asked the Senator (GRIMES) whether he believed that other distant ships had not been ordered home?

Mr. GRIMES said he had no knowledge of such a fact, having made inquiry only as to that particular case.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said there could be no doubt that troops are being thrown into distant stations, and that a number of ships were taking in supplies. If the policy of the Administration is war, it would of course be concealed until there was readiness to strike. From information he had received within the last two or three days, there were reinforcements and heavy guns going South to take possession of the forts in North Carolina, Virginia and elsewhere. If so, he should regard it as a purpose to make war.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.)—Although having been made to the Republican side, as remaining mute, he (CLARK) wished to say he knew of no person among the Republicans who has any information on that point. He had reason to believe nobody knew any more than what appeared in the Inaugural Address. Gentlemen on the other side put their interpretation on the Inaugural.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied that it was extraordinary that Senators occupying such political relations should not know what the Inaugural meant? The country has a right to know what to expect. Was it to be supposed for a moment that if this Government threatened the Confederated States they will wait till it is ready to organize armies and pounce upon them?

Mr. CLARK—If you will look at the Inaugural you will see the President says there can be no assault on any one.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—But the President says he will occupy and possess the forts in the Confederated States. The Senator nods his head. The President says to them there will be no bloodshed if you submit. He (CRITTENDEN) wished to state that he could not adopt the views of the Senator from Illinois, (DOUGLAS) while all the facts point toward collision and war.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) in reply to Mr. CRITTENDEN's allusion to him, said that he (HALE) knew no more what the Administration meant or intended to do than the Senator himself. He presumed that the Senator had been as frequently and intimately consulted as he (HALE) had been, and had given as much advice to the President and Heads of Departments as he had, and had heard as much from them in return.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied that he had not communicated with them, either verbally or in writing, and if the Senator was like himself, he was very distant from those gentlemen.

Mr. HALE said that it was so with him. He had corresponded neither verbally nor in writing as to any step of public policy, or to a single appointment that has been made.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought, in all sincerity, that his (HALE's) remarks indicated great want of intelligence on the part of the Administration that the Senator from New-Hampshire had not been consulted, for his position and vast acquaintance with Government affairs would give the Administration great weight. He (CRITTENDEN) said with regret that this showed a want of statesmanship on the part of the Administration.

Mr. HALE agreed to that, (laughter.) but it was evidently true. He was here as a representative of New-Hampshire, not of the Administration, and presumed he should sustain the same relations to it that the Senator would, namely, to give his cordial support to all patriotic purposes which may commend themselves to his judgment. He (HALE) would endeavor to do the same, and they would in that case belong to the same party. [Laughter.] He said this to relieve the Senator from the necessity of his ever calling upon him to know what the Administration means. If the Senator wanted to know what his constituents mean, he could tell him. He said this for the purpose of putting himself right and to answer frankly the interrogatory which the Senator from North Carolina propounded. He intended to support the Administration where it deserves support, but when it took a course, which he deemed contrary to the interests and honor of the country it should not have his support. The President has been overwhelmed by his friends [Laughter.] They have been thronging the avenues of the White House to pay their respects to him, and it was supposed the same was true as to the heads of departments. It was just to himself to say that to this day and hour he was innocent and ignorant of what the Administration intends to do. He (HALE) had not passed a word with the members of the Cabinet. He had not put his eyes "on that great and leading mind," (Seward,) as the Senator called him. He presumed that the President has the courage to stem all the storms assailing the ship of State. This was the reason why the President had not gone outside the circle of his constitutional advisers. He sought no advice elsewhere.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said that the Senator from Kentucky yesterday made a remark about "blood-letting," and called it his (CHANDLER's) doctrine, or words to that effect. He (CHANDLER) was not the author of that doctrine. It was a distinguished son of Virginia and Kentucky, for the latter was then a part of the former State, who promulgated the idea. He alluded to JEFFERSON, who, in writing from Paris, said that "the people cannot always be well informed, and that the tree of Liberty must be refreshed by the blood of patriots and tyrants." It was the natural manure. There was where he (CHANDLER) obtained the idea. The doctrine of the "higher law," and the "irrepressible conflict," was assigned to Mr. SEWARD, and the Senator from Illinois had said that Mr. LINCOLN inaugurated the doctrine. If the Senator had read the Bible, he would have found that the doctrine was not only held before Mr. SEWARD was born, but before the *Mayflower* crossed the Atlantic, and before the Saviour was born. It was illustrated in the history of Pharaoh and Moses, as he proceeded to show. The Senator from Kentucky had spoken for that and other States, and argued to prove the propriety of abandoning the forts and giving up all attempts to enforce the laws, and had said that unless this was done Kentucky would go out of the Union. The people on the 6th of November sat on this great issue and rendered a verdict. There were four Presidential candidates. The aggregates votes for LINCOLN, DOUGLAS and BELL were 3,814 217, and in the platforms respectively of these parties there was a clear and emphatic declaration for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. The fourth Presidential candidate was the Senator from Kentucky, with what the Senator from Illinois called "a disunion platform of a disunion party." He received 848 000 votes. This showed him that the platform was repudiated by three millions of votes. The Senator now proposed to reopen a question which has thus been settled, and to insert his platform, naked and simple, in the Constitution of the United States, notwithstanding the immense vote against him. It was too late. The thing cannot be done. The people have rendered their verdict. The question cannot be reopened. He believed that if the Rattlesnake banner was raised in Kentucky it would be hailed out by few supporters in that gallant State.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) explained that what he said yesterday was with reference to the failure of all schemes of reconciliation and adjustment, and that the Border Slave States would take their own course undeterred by Senatorial threats of "blood-letting." He did not refer in his speech to what had been said on this floor. He had not heard the Senator's former remarks. He referred to the Senator's letter in which it was said that "the Union was not worth anything without bloodletting." As to the language of JEFFERSON, it was not at all applicable to present affairs. If the language was not original with the Senator (CHANDLER) he had misled him (BRECKINRIDGE) by not putting in the quotation marks.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) offered the following amendment to Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution:

Strike out all after the word "Resolved" and insert, "That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to make the following inquiries:

First—If any State or States within the limits of the United States of America have changed or modified their laws respecting the oath required to be taken by the members of the Legislature thereof, to such an extent as to disqualify its members as electors of a Senator of the United States according to the provisions of the Constitution?

Second—If any Senator, now claiming to be a member of the Senate, has been elected by the Legislature of any State the members whereof were thus disqualified?

Third—What vacancies, if any, there are in the Senate which the Executive of any State has a constitutional right to make temporary appointments, to fill?

And that said Committee report the result of their inquiries to the Senate.

Mr. SIMMONS said this was a proper subject for the Senate to act upon. They should ascertain what States are competent to fill vacancies, either by the Legislatures or Executive appointment, and whether any Senators have been elected by those who were not competent to vote for them. The Senator from Illinois had said he would give the Republicans some trouble because he knew what their schemes were. Now he (SIMMONS) did not know that his brother Senators had any schemes. The Senator did not think it possible that the majority could perform their duty without some scheme. He then replied to some remarks which Mr. CRITTENDEN had incidentally made on the tariff question, and in response to a question by that gentleman, said he never dreamed that the non-payment of duties by the Confederate States would make any sensible difference.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Will you let them go?

Mr. SIMMONS—They have gone without asking. I am not disposed to force them back. I presume they will be sick of their experiment within a year.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—That remains to be tested.

Mr. SIMMONS, resuming, said the country in six months would settle matters in spite of the restless politicians. He had no more idea that the Administration contemplated the invasion of State rights than he (SIMMONS) did. He believed this was getting to be well understood at the South, and hence new issues and threats were made, and new positions taken. Certain gentlemen are in a wonderful hurry to settle everything before it happens. [Laughter.] We shall continue to collect the revenue as heretofore, or the States setting up for themselves will cease to have any business. He believed the President has as kind and pacific intentions toward those States as any President ever had. He believed but for the agitation here and elsewhere they would go about their every day associations. Politicians, however, must be agitating. They never produce a dollar, and never will. [Laughter.]

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied, and argued that the Administration could not support itself from the Tariff law, considering that the Confederate States have one much lower, of which the merchants of the West will avail themselves, &c.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 19.

The Committee on Federal Relations to day reported the proposed amendments to the Constitution. It is FRANKLIN's substitute changed by using the expression "involuntary servitude" in place of "person held to slavery." The rights of owners are not to be impaired by Congressional or Territorial law or the pre-existing law of Mexico. In territory hereafter acquired, involuntary servitude, except for crime, is prohibited north of 36° 30', but shall not be prohibited by Congress or any Territorial Legislature south of that line. In the third section there are verbal alterations for the somewhat better security of property *in transitu*. The fifth section prohibits the importation of slaves from places beyond the limits of the United States. The sixth section makes verbal changes in relation to remuneration for fugitives by Congress, and excises the clause relative to securing privileges and immunities. The seventh section forbids the elective franchise and the right to hold office to persons of African race. The eighth says none of these amendments nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor third paragraph of the second section of second article thereof, shall be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

The taxation question was up and debated, but no action taken.

Mr. RANDOLPH concluded his speech.

EXCITING TIMES IN RICHMOND.

A call, circulated in Richmond (Va.) late in the afternoon of March 15, attracted an immense crowd of Union-loving citizens to the Metropolitan Hall. Addresses were made by Major J. A. EARLY, W. P. WILLEY, Geo. W. BRENT and MARMADUKE JOHNSON, delegates to the State Convention. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

On the same evening the African Church was thronged by secessionists, assembled to listen to an address from the Hon. R. A. PRYOR. He made an ultra Southern speech, advocating secession, immediate, absolute and eternal. Mr. LINCOLN he characterized as a "misshapen ape, occupying the pedestal where once stood the proud WASHINGTON." He declared that he would rather be dragged at the tail of South Carolina than led in chains after the triumphal car of Massachusetts. Much excitement was created during his speech by the advent of 300 delegates from Petersburg, bearing the banner of the C. S. A.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 19.

Mayor WRIGHT occupied the entire time of the Convention, yesterday, in a five-hours' speech in favor of the minority report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

EX-GOV. HOLMES ON THE UNION.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 19.

Ex-Governer HOLMES, in a letter in the *Courier*, advocates the union of all the Slave States to prevent civil war.

CONGRESS OF THE C. S. A.

THE VETO OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE ACT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 28, 1861.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: With sincere deference to the judgment of the Congress, I have carefully considered the bill "in relation to the Slave-trade, and to punish persons offending therein" but have not been able to approve, and therefore do return it with a statement of my objections.

The Constitution, section 7, article 1, provides that "the importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the United States is thereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same." The rule therein given is emphatic and distinctly directs legislation which shall effectually prevent the importation of African negroes. The bill before me denounces as a high misdemeanor the importation of negroes or other persons of color, either to be sold as slaves or to be held to service or labor, affixing heavy and degrading penalties on the act, if done with such intent. In that extent it accords with the requirements of the Constitution; but in the sixth section of the bill provision is made for the transfer of negroes who may have been illegally imported into the Confederate States to the custody of foreign States or societies upon condition of deportation and future freedom, and if the proposition thus to surrender them shall not be accepted, it is then made the duty of the President to cause said negroes to be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder in any of the States where such sale shall not be inconsistent with the laws thereof, &c.. &c.

This latter provision seems to me in opposition to the policy declared in the Constitution, the prohibition of the importation of African negroes and in derogation of its mandate to legislate for the effectual means of that object. Wherefore the bill is returned for your further consideration, together with the objections most respectfully submitted.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

A vote was ordered on the passage of the Slave-trade bill over the veto—yeas 15, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Curry, Chilton, Morton, Owens, Toombs, H. Cobb, T. R. F. Cobb Barlow, Nisbet, Rhett Barnwell, Keitt, Miles, Ochiltree.

NAYS—Messrs. Smith Hale, Shorter, Fearn, Wright, Stephens, De Clouet, Conrad, Kenner Sparrow, Marshall Harris, Brooke, Wilson, Clayton, Bailey, Harrison, Clemmit, Withers, Boyce, Reagan, West Grigg, Oldham.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE C. S. A.

WHEREIN IT DIFFERS WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We note the principal points of difference between the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, which we to day present to our readers, and the Constitution of the United States of America.

1. The preamble invokes "the favor and guidance of Almighty God."

2. Any Judicial or other Federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature of such State.

3. Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the executive departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

4. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill.

5. The general welfare clause is omitted.

6. No bounties can be granted from the Treasury, and no duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations shall be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry.

7. Congress shall have no power to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, buoys and other aids to navigation on the coasts and the improvement of harbors, and the removing of obstructions in rivers, and in all such cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

8. The expenses of the Post office Department, after the 1st of March, 1863, shall be paid out of its own revenue.

9. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country, other than the Slaveholding States and Territories of the United States, is forbidden.

10. Congress shall have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of or Territory not belonging to the Confederacy.

11. Congress shall appropriate no money, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the Heads of Departments, and submitted by the President, unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays—or to pay its own expenses—or claims adjudicated against the Confederacy.

12. Congress is required to establish a tribunal to adjudicate claims against the Government.

13. Congress can grant no extra compensation to any contractor, officer, agent or servant, after contract made or service rendered.

14. Every law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

15. When any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts to improve its navigation.

16. The President holds his office for six years, and is not reëligible.

17. Upon removal of civil officers in the Executive Department, except Cabinet officers and officers connected with the Diplomatic service, the President shall report the removal to the Senate, with his reasons therefor.

18. The citizens of one State cannot sue the citizens of another State in the Federal Courts.

19. Citizens of each State shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy with their slaves and other property, and the right of property in slaves shall not thereby be impaired.

20. Other States shall be admitted by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate voting by States.

21. The institution of negro slavery shall be recognized and protected in the Territory, by Congress and the Territorial Governments. And the citizens of all the States shall have the right to take their slaves to the Territory.

22. The Constitution shall be amended upon the demand of any three States for a convention of all the States suggesting the amendments. And if the Convention of all the States concur in the amendments and they are ratified by two-thirds of the State Legislatures or Conventions, they shall be a part of the Constitution.

23. Congress shall pass no law impairing or denying the right of property in negro slaves.

ANOTHER GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

The following is from the Washington *Star*:

The Treasury Department have advices that the light house supply vessel has been seized in Galveston harbor by the Texan Disunionists. This vessel (the *Guthrie*) is employed in supplying the different light-houses with oil, wicks and other stores.

She sailed from New-Bedford, Massachusetts, November 8, 1860, with a full cargo of supplies for one year for all the light houses and light vessels between Amelia island, Georgia, and the Rio Grande, Texas. The master in charge of this vessel reached the bay at Galveston, on the 5th of March instant, for the purpose of delivering the year's supply of oil, &c., to the Bolivar Point and other light-houses in that vicinity. While he was absent from the vessel, attending to the delivery of the supplies, the *Guthrie* was boarded by a man calling himself Capt. ROARER, and several men, and accompanied by an individual calling himself Gen. BANEMAN, claiming to act by authority and under the orders of the "Committee of Safety at Galveston." These men got the vessel under way and proceeded with her near the cutter, where she was at last accounts detained to await further orders from Austin, Texas.

The *Guthrie*, it will be seen, was on a mission of peace, mercy, humanity and charity—filled with supplies of oil, &c., purchased and paid for by the United States, to be distributed to the lights on the Southern coast, to prevent their extinction during the ensuing year, and without which supplies they must at an early period be extinguished, and thereby cause great loss of life and property in the navigation of that coast.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.

ADDRESS ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS BY HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY delivered an address before this Club, at its regular weekly meeting in Cooper Institute last evening. After a song from Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. GREELEY was introduced, and prefaced his speech with some sarcastic remarks about the crisis through which the country was passing at the present time, and the number of times the Union had been "saved" during the last twenty years. The sole cause of this last crisis, so far as he could discover, was the fact that the Republicans had elected a President whom the South did not like. And they had a very good reason for not liking him, which was that they did not know him. The South claimed that, although the election was constitutional in form, it was, nevertheless, against the spirit of that instrument. And why? Simply because a Northern man had been elected by Northern votes. Now, for his part, he tried to have a Southern man nominated at Chicago; [laughter;] but admitting, for argument's sake, that the election of a Northern President by Northern votes was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, it was clear that the South were solely responsible for the event. It was only by their acts at the Charleston Convention, in breaking up the Democratic party, that the success of the Republican party became possible; and the very men who were most active in the secession movement were the men who persisted in breaking up that party. The truth was, secession was a foregone conclusion with the men who initiated and carried on the movement, and had nothing to do with the "sectionalism" of the Republican party. Mr. GREELEY then proceeded to argue that concession, by the Republicans, was useless; that no concession short of an acknowledgment that slavery is a blessing, and that we would do all we could to help them extend it, would be at all satisfactory, or have the effect of disarming the Secessionists. The question at the present time, then, was Union or no Union. Now, for one, he believed there were things of more importance than Union. Truth was higher than the Union; so was justice. The only Union worth preserving was that which submitted to a constitutional administration of the Government and the enforcement of the laws. As for compromise, it was not to be thought of on the platform of the Secessionists. Every man engaged in that movement deserved to be hung. He might, perhaps, consent to so far compromise as to hang half of them. [Laughter and applause.] Three fourths of the press of this City were in favor of reconstruction, but now was the thing to be brought about? Were we to reinstate General Twiggs as a general in the United States army? Were honorable officers to be compelled to serve under such a man as that? There was no middle ground between obedience to the laws and rebellion against the laws. Mr. LINCOLN, as President of the United States, was entitled to obedience from Texas as well as from Vermont. Any compromise with treason would be a *quasi* admission of its justice, and would utterly debauch and demoralize the Government. The United States only asserts its dignity, the Union but a rainbow, visible one moment and vanished the next. Those who talked of compromise and reconstruction, were the most dangerous, because the most sneaking of traitors. How the present state of affairs was to end he could not tell; it might terminate in strife, perhaps in bloodshed, but their duty as Republicans was clear. Their course heretofore had been legal, constitutional and just; they had nothing to atone for, no apologies to offer, no comp

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Why Californians are Reputed Bad Correspondents—Graveled by the Union Question—Our Forts in Order—Celebration of Washington's Birth-Day — Agricultural and Mining News—Church and World Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1861.

Unless we are careful to write "*vid* Panama" on the corner of our letters, our worthy Postmaster keeps them back to go by overland. The Indians are at their old tricks again, you know, hindering the stage and making bonfires of the letters. As more than half the mail of the last month was dispatched by this route, which our rascally red brethren in fest, it will be justice towards us, who are expected to write every mail to everybody at the East, simply to hear in mind the fect thet the Indians get the letters that we so punctually dispetch. I bounced out of bed an hour before my time last Friday morning, and cut short the precious breakfast hour to write e latter to the TIMES, and I presume some Camanche wears it to-day on his belt as a charm, probably thinking it a chack or a piece of Scripture. If those seventeen young men who were inquiring whether I could not get them places in stores—if those fifteen young ladies who wrote to know if they could have situations in schools—if those nine gentleman who elleged that they would be content with anything, a farm, a vacant pulpit, a chance et mining, or even temporarily situations es Editors of newspapers—if any of these fail to get prompt replies to their inquiries, I will be obliged to them if by this token they will take it for granted that the Indians rifled the mail-bags. To the inventor who asked whether "a new process for reducing ores" would sell to advantage; to the advanturer who demanded whether the newspapers could be relied on in their accounts of the Sonora mines, and to the ten under-graduates who would like to be informed if Prof. WHITNEY'S geological corps were complete, I will honestly admit that for leck of definite information no answere had yet been returned.

The great question of the day is California is, "What constitutes a Union man?" Failing of a satisfactory enswer, no Union demonstration has yet been made here that was worth talking about. Everybody who talks is for Union, but nobody alse would trust him to speak in his behalf. If to go for the Union means to go on compromising until the North has made a free tender to the South of all it has gained after eight years of hard struggle, then most of the Democrats are Union men. If to stand by the Union means to baptize the crisis in blood, there are lots of Californians ready to "go out and stand," seeing that none of our blood is likely to be required for the font. Nine-tenths of our population doubtless are honestly for the Union as it used to be, but probably there are as many who earnestly hope that no arrangement will ever be effected that looks to the restoration of the rebellious States to good standing in the Confederacy, es there are traitors of the orthodox Charleston stamp among us. To-morrow is WASHINGTON'S birthday. It will be kept as a holiday—the banks, the stores, the schools will be closed, the omnibuses, the railroad cers, the ferry-boats will be full, and all in honor of the Father of the Union. The military will parade; perhaps at night the houses will be illuminated. Under the auspices of the Board of Supervisors there will probably be an open-air meeting, when none will be allowed to speak but such as solemnly promise to confine themselves to the eagle and similar generalities. If eny one begins to say *how* the country is to be saved, or talks over fifteen minutes, the President will pull his coat-tail till he subsides. The meeting is considered a risky experiment, and mey yet fall through; for if any Republican should begin to clamor for the defence of the flag in all our own ports, or if anybody should bear too hard on the virtue of peace, a storm will be bred. Some ardent Pioneers proposed that the Pioneers as a society should undertake a Union meeting, and called a meeting for the purpose; but when they got together they backed out as graciously as possible, for fear of spoiling the harmony of the concern.

Meanwhile, by order of Gen. SCOTT, Gen. JOHNSON hes lately occupied Fort Point with 60 men, and ordered down from Vancouver's Island two artillery companies to strengthen the Fort and the Presidio. At Alcatros Island there are some 125 men already. These movements have no significance at all—it is simply discovered that Fort Point is finally ready to be occupied, and that the artillery companies belong here. It is whispered that the Government is quite sure that the mint is properly protected, and indeed that all Uncle Sam's property on this coast is in the hands of men who, unlike old Deacon STICKNEY, are "for the law, and" not "ag'in its execution."

Day before yesterday, a schooner hauling out from the end of Clay-street wharf, ran up a Palmetto flag, whether in mad earnest or in a joke, it was not known. A crowd of boys on the wharf opened the potato sacks that lay handy, and gave the man at the helm such a pelting that he was glad to retreat below. Left to herself, the schooner sheered up to the wharf, when some men boarded her, pulled down the foreign bunting, and thrsatened to scuttle the craft unless the Stars and Stripes could be produced. These were soon forthcoming, and as the hands ran them up to the mast-head, the 'longshoremen leaped ashore and cheered the returning sanity of the crew. As the schooner fell off before the wind the skipper appeared on deck, bat in hand, and coolly returned thanks for the potatoes. He said he didn't know how he could have got a supply cheaper, and ordered the cook to serve up a savory stew for supper.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT preached a political sermon last Sunday. He expressed himself as very strongly for the Union, but wisely added that that was a dead question—he was for peace in any event, Union or no Union. It is said, how truly I cannot learn, that several gentlemen of Southern affinities went East by the last steamer to settle their affairs, and fetch back their families. Some owners of real estate in the city profess to believe that the row on your side of the continent will give emigration to our shores a new impulse. If our worthy mis-representatives in Congress are in earnest about their Pacific Republic, they'd better hurry up a new appropriation of arms. At the late reckoning there were in our State Armory, all told, 46 Minie rifles, 76 old-style rifles, 89 old-style muskets, pretty rusty and dangerous to handle; 30 flint muskets, and 35 carbines, all unserviceable; 120 genuine Roman swords; 9 good-for-nothing double-barrel shot-guns; new accoutrements for 75 Minie rifles, and for 110 Minie rifle muskets; 125 cartridges and 50 belts. When the Governor's report, embodying the above list, was read aloud in the Assembly, a day or two ago, the brave legislators were convulsed with laughter.

A fresh effort to get a little nearer to the election of a United States Senator was made on Monday. All "Democratic members favorable to Mr. CRITTENDEN'S plan of compromise," were invited to a caucus, but it was no go. DENVER still seems to have the best chance of any of the candidates for an election, but at the most sanguine reckoning, even should NEGENT withdraw, he would lack one vote to give him the caucus nomination. Within a day or two some desperate letter-writer has been saying that EDGERTON might possibly prove the lucky man,—and I suppose there are even more unfit men in the State than he.

The storm of last week did no little damage to the small craft in the unsafe harbors up and down the coast, washed off the fences on the flats, swelled the creeks, and swept away the small flumes and foot-bridges, rejoiced the farmers who had no fences to lose, and supplied the miners generally with water, which was beginning to fail them. As a token of dawning Spring, strawberries re-appear in our market, selling at $1 50 to $2 the box.

Another Mining Company is started this week for operating in Utah; this is the fifty-eighth incorporated since April 29, 1860, and the aggregate capital of the whole is $45,790,000.

New silver leads have been discovered in Grass Valley, Nevada County—the insane ones are all looking that way. The Calaveras *Chronicle* says that a rich gold lead, with a little quartz mixed in it, has been struck in "Old Rich Gulch," on the Mokelumne. A rich quartz lead was struck, last Saturday, on Texas Hill, about a mile from Placerville. The specimens were studded with gold as thick as "poison-spots" on a toad's back. From the Baar Valley mines encouraging reports come in. From the Mohava mines several persons came up to tell the San Bernardino *Herald* thet they are all a humbug. The great Tuolumne ditch trouble is as far from a settlement as ever. New and rich placer mines are announced on the Mounteln Ranch Farm, Calaveras County. Water was wanted, but was likely to be furnished soon. Seventeen tons of copper, from the Calaveras district were brought into Stockton one day last week. The Southern Oregonians have hardly begun their annual brag game yet; it is scarcely time. Since the Mount Diable coal mines begin to look valuable, the "Sibrian Clsim" has been resurveyed, and an attempt is made to reopen the case that it may be floated over the richest beds.

We are doing a good business in the divorce line. Three new ones were granted last week. During 1860, 85 cases were commenced in this city—64 by wives, 21 by husbands, and in 32 of the 85 decrees have already been granted. The whole number of divorces granted during the year was 57; the whole number of cases before the Courts was 155.

Four hundred and thirty-seven deceased Chinemen return to China by the ship *Moonlight*, which sailed for Hong Kong on Monday. They are not dead-headed as you might suppose, but their ghostly passages are paid by the Companies that brought them out and engaged to return them dead or alive.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," said the head of the Church. So Rev. Mr. TAYLOR went into the Academy of Music, on Montgomary-street, where several hundred Mission Sunday School school children were gathered, and preached and prayed for them. The Episcopel Church, to which he belongs, summoned him to appear before its Court to answer to the charge of preeching and praying without permission, and as violating the Canon. Rev. Mr. HILL—once assistant Editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*—acted as Mr. TAYLOR'S counsel before the Court, which convened last week in this city, and 170 witnesses were summoned, including a representative from every secular paper in town. Bishop KIP insisted that none but communicante should be allowed in the Court-room, so the witnesses were all ejected. The presenters got in their testimony early, but the defendant found all the early history of his connection with the Episcopal Mission Sunday School ruled out as soon as offered. So the defendant protested and withdrew. The Court then went ahead, and Mr. TAYLOR was deposed from the ministry.

Rev. T. STARR KING, who gets $6,000 a year salary, and makes no little by his lectures, told his people last Sabbath that if they would pay off the church debt by the 1st of May he would stay another year with them, and perhaps two years. As they have paid off $10,000 of debt during the past ten months, and as there is but about $6,000 more due, it is presumed that he will not go back for the present to his congregation in Boston, who paid $2,500 salary a year. The flourishing Sabbath School connected with the church, it will interest many of your readers to know, is to lose the services of its Superintendent, S. H. LLOYD, who, having built it from nothing up to a notable institution, retires after seven years' hard work in it.

The Sabbath School Union, on Monday night, debated with much spirit the policy of festivals, celebrations, picnics, &c., as a part of the Sunday School system, and although the weight of opinion was against the whole breed of entertainments as liable to excesses, costly and coming to nothing, yet concluded to take no action, for blessed harmony's sake.

The *Evening Mirror* has been staggering, as if to a final fall, for a week back. Its old proprietors sold out to STEPHEN PARKS, and then the printers struck because their bills were not promptly paid. The editorial force all stood up to the case, and with the aid of lawyers, doctors, schoolmasters, ex-typos, and a stray rat or two, make out to keep up their issues. They say they will work over the bar.

HORACE SMITH, the gentleman who murdered SAMUEL H. NEWELL on New-Year's day, asked on Saturday for a change of his place of trial, on the ground that the people of San Francisco were prejudiced against him, and that the Typographical Society had raised funds to prosecute his case. The pretence was very shallow. The newspapers had treated the whole case very gingerly, knowing that the slightest expression of feeling against the prisoner would be pleaded as a reason for a change of venue, and the Typographical Society, through its President, denied that any funds had been collected for the purpose alleged. The decision on the motion is reserved to Saturday.

The news that the bottom has fallen out of the Quaker City Fire Insurance Company made many wry faces in town. It is hardly worth while to insure here in any of your Eastern Companies. If a house burns up, the fashion is to refuse to pay the policy; or, if on suit that is recovered, then the unlucky insurer risks being prosecuted for arson.

GLAUCUS.

PERSONAL.

—Hon. C. B. Sedgwick has written the appended reply to a note which he received from a clergyman asking his influence to obtain a subordinate clerkship in the New-York Custom-House for his son, a youth ha "had never had occasion to punish, and never knew of his being guilty of a falsehood:"

SYRACUSE, March, 1861.

REV. MR. P.—*My Dear Sir:* If you have a son who won't lie nor steal, don't, for God's sake, put him in the New-York Custom-House; he would soon lose those qualities there, and get other habits not half so virtuous. Still, if you are inclined to put temptation in his way, instead of being careful and prayerful that it be removed from him, I will give him a letter, provided any friend of mine is appointed Collector.

Very truly your friend and the friend of your boy,
C. B. SEDGWICK.

—Mrs. Mary Ann Patten, widow of the late Capt. Joshua Patten, died in Boston on March 17, of consumption. Mrs. Patten, it will be remembered by many, says the *Courier*, was the heroic wife who, some three or four years ago, nursed her sick husband when prostrated by illness and incurable blindness, and took charge of his ship—the *Neptune's Car*—and in spite of the officer's desire to put into Valparaiso, navigated the vessel to San Francisco, and thus avoided much detention, as well as saved expense to the Underwriters. Mrs. Patten had nearly completed her 24th year.

— On the afternoon of March 16, a young man named Faulkner, a student in Harvard College and son of Col. Sam. Faulkner, of South Acton, Mass., was killed at Porter's Station, West Cambridge. He had been to the dépôt to get a valise which had been sent him from home, and was crossing the track to return to his room when he was struck by a locomotive which was running into Boston at a rapid rate of speed without ringing its bell. He was shockingly mangled, and lived but an hour after the accident.

—Mr. Lawrence Whitbeck, a well-to-do farmer residing in the town of Mendon, on the Pittsford line, committed suicide Saturday, March 16, by hanging himself with a rope halter to a purlin-plate in his barn. His friends attribute the act to temporary mental derangement.

—Harvey Leger, a young man about 19 years of age, and son of Dr. Harvey Leger, of New-Scotland, N. Y., deliberately committed suicide on March 16 by taking a dose of corrosive sublimate. It is supposed that he was laboring under an attack of insanity.

— Lady Franklin, with her niece and servant, arrived at San Francisco by the *St. Louis* on Feb. 9.

SHOEMAKERS AGAIN ON A STRIKE.—The bootmakers of East Stoughton met on Saturday evening to consult with reference to a strike. HOSEA BEALS was chosen Chairman, J. BEALS Clerk, and H. S. CRAFTS Secretary. The meeting was full, and was addressed by GIDEON HOWARD, of Randolph, who urged a strike, after which the matter was discussed, and the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday evening, to organize a lodge for the protection of labor. It is said that the bootmakers have been making boots for $5 a case, for which they had $10 and $12 in 1859 and 1860.—*Boston Traveller, March* 18.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The author of *Eothen's* long-promised book on the Russian War, takes definite shape in Mr. MURRAY'S announcement as the *History of the Invasion of the Crimea*, by ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE, M. P. Volume I, "containing a narrative of the transactions which brought on war between Russia and the Western Powers," is said to be nearly ready, but no intimation is yet given of the probable extent of the work. Earl STANHOPE (better known to historical readers as Lord MAHON) has made more progress in his *Life of Rt. Hon. William Pitt, with extracts from his Unpublished Correspondence and MSS. Papers*. The whole will form three volumes, small octavo, and volumes one and two are now ready.

The adaptability of Medicine and Medical men as a subject for biographical and historical illustration, seems to have struck several writers at the same time, according to the curious law which is very noticeable in book announcements. Mr. J. C. JEAFFRESON'S amusing *Book about Doctors* has been reprinted from the English edition, and will be issued in a few days by Messrs. RUNN & CARLTON, and a more systematic work will shortly appear, *The Art of Medicine, its History and its Heroes*, by J. RUTHERFORD RUSSELL, M. D. Dr. EDWARD MERYON, one of the most eminent of the English Physicians of the present day, announces, through the house of Messrs. LONGMAN, a book the result of many years special studies, which aspires to a permanent place in Literature. *The History of Medicine*, comprising a narrative of its progress from the earliest ages to the present time, as well as of the delusions incidental to its advance from empiricism to the dignity of a science. The portion first published includes the history from the earliest period, to the discovery of the circulation of the blood by HARVEY.

The well known series of *Maunder's Treasuries* is just increased by the addition to these *multum in parvo* volumes of *The Treasury of Botany*, uniform with *The Treasury of Knowledge*, &c., edited by Prof. LINDLEY, Prof. BALFOUR and other practical botanists.

As long as one NAPIER is alive it is pretty certain that the deeds of any deceased possessor of the name are sure to meet with due commemoration. The *Biography of the Admiral Sir Charles Napier* has been undertaken by Maj.-Gen. EDWARD NAPIER, and will include selections from the correspondence and private papers of the Admiral, with a portrait, to be published in the ensuing season by Messrs. HURST & BLACKETT.

A member of the family of the late Prof. WILSON, (Christopher North,) advertises in the *Athenæum*, that he is engaged on a life of that eminent man, and desires that all friends, who have it in their power to contribute original letters and documents, will communicate with his publishers, Messrs. EDMONSTONE & DOUGLAS, of Edinburgh. Prof. FERRIER, the son-in-law of JOHN WILSON, is no doubt the person so designated, as it was always understood that the biography of his illustrious relative was intrusted to his care.

A very interesting collection of *Walpoleana* has just been sold by Messrs. CHRISTIE & MANSON, in London. It comprised the collection of the late GROSVERNOR CHARLES BEDFORD, whose father was HORACE WALPOLE'S deputy in one of his lucrative sinecures in the Exchequer, (from whence sprang the glories of Strawberry Hill,) and the life-long friend and benefactor of ROBERT SOUTHEY, the Poet. Among the works of art and literature dispersed, was a fine set of the Strawberry Hill editions, beautifully illustrated with engravings and water-color drawings, portraits, and exquisite miniatures of HORACE WALPOLE, his father (Sir ROBERT) and mother; original portraits of DRYDEN, SOUTHEY and JACOB TONSON, and numerous similar relics, for the last hundred years in the possession of the same family, and, consequently, of undoubted authenticity.

A new Book of Memoirs is in press that will probably throw some light on the obscure intrigues of the minority and regency of GEORGE IV. It is the *Autobiography and Journals of Miss Cornelia Knight*, Lady Companion of the Princess CHARLOTTE of Wales, containing memoirs of the Court of GEORGE III. and the Regent, with original anecdotes of the most celebrated persons of the time. Miss KNIGHT was a woman of remarkable culture in a generation when learned ladies were a rarer growth than at present. Her *Dinarbas*, (a continuation of *Rasselas* and often printed with it,) and *Marcus Flaminius*, a classical romance, (the prototype of *Valerius, Zenobia*, &c.,) had many readers, and are scarcely yet forgotten; so that a book of something more than mere gossip may be expected.

Two of the most important productions of the present half century in sacred philology are just completed—*The Critical Editions of the Greek New Testament*, by Dean ALFORD and Dr. WORDSWORTH. The latter has the advantage in size and appearance, being comprised in four royal octavo volumes, each page presenting an ample space of large and beautiful Greek type, accompanied by the annotations at the foot of the page. The work is strictly that of a *conservative* Churchman, and though the results of modern criticism are not ignored, more deference is paid to patristic authority and the acknowledged rules of orthodox interpretation. The edition of Dean ALFORD is of a more thorough and laborious character, presenting, in a crowded and far too confined octavo page, a critically revised text; a digest of various readings; marginal references to verbal and idiomatic usage; Prolegomena; and a copious and critical commentary in English. Though the production of a Church dignitary, the Dean of Canterbury's book is characterized by great freedom of opinion and a less scrupulous adherence to what may be called the ecclesiastical tradition of sacred criticism. It extends to five bulky octavo volumes, and so progressive is the science, that the various impressions of these have been largely amended. It is remarkable that two books of such magnitude, on the same subject, should be issued by one publishing house—Messrs. RIVINGTONS, an unworthy scion of which was the famous royalist printer, JAMES RIVINGTON, of New-York, in the war of Independence. The parent house is the patriarch of the English trade, being more than 150 years old, and tracing its origin deep down in the "Golden days of good Queen ANNE." During all that time it is said to have maintained a safe mediocrity of fortune, neither making nor losing the colossal gains of the newer school of traders.

The almost entirely unworked mine presented by Russian life and manners is attracting the attention of writers. Mr. FREDERICK ASTON presents us with a translation from SOLTIKOW, (the Balzac of Russia,) entitled *Tchinovnicks, and other Russian Provincial Sketches*, with notes and explanations, and a chapter on the emancipation of the Serfs,—and Mr. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, an English traveler and resident, publishes *The Russians at Home*, unpolitical sketches, showing what newspapers they read, what theatres they frequent, and how they eat, drink, and enjoy themselves, with other matters relating chiefly to literature and music, and to pieces of historical and religious interest in and about Moscow, with illustrations in one volume, 8vo., from the press of W. H. ALLEN & Co.

The numerous "anxious inquirers" for the second volume of Mr. BUCKLES' *History of Civilization*, are unable to obtain any satisfaction, beyond the announcement which is put forth at intervals, and then withdrawn, containing the somewhat inconsequential information that the second volume of the *History of Civilization* in England, will contain the history of civilization in Spain and Scotland. Nothing more is known, and the author's progress and state of preperation is a mystery confined to himself and his publisher.

The new volume of poems by GERALD MASSEY, is entitled *Havelock's March*, and other national poems and ballads of home. It is already announced for reprinting by Messrs. TICKNOR & Co. Mr. MARYATT, in his late pleasant *Tour through Jutland and Denmark*, relates that the Danish school-children cried bitterly when they heard of the heroic HAVELOCK'S death, for they thought the English General claimed kindred with their national hero of Saga and Romance—"Havelock the Dane;" a fine exemplification of the old Scotch proverb, that "Blude is thicker than water," as he really was descended from the old Norse stock.

Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD, the eldest son of Dr. ARNOLD, of Rugby, and present Oxford Professor of Poetry, in his recently-published *Three Lectures on Translating Homer*, has given to the world an excellent specimen of appreciative criticism, derived from a poet's own experience of the difficulties of the task he surveys. After a dispassionate view of existing versions, (CHAPMAN, POPE, COWPER, SOTHEBY and NEWMAN,) he comes to the conclusion that none of them convey with proper effect the chief characteristics of HOMER—rapidity of movement, simplicity in structure and idea, and eminent grandeur throughout all. The lovers of Rhyme will regret that it follows, in Mr. ARNOLD'S argument, that unrhymed hexameter verse is the only metre in which HOMER can be duly rendered into English, and several passages of his version in this form, with others by Dr. HAWREY, (late Master of Eton School,) tha latter of peculiar excellance, are given in support of the opinion. The Lectures are published by Messrs. LONGMAN & Co.

Meeers. BELL & DALDY have in press *Byroads and Battle-Fields of Picardy, with Incidents and Gatherings by the way between Ambleteuse and Ham, including Agincourt and Cressy*, by Rev. G. M. MUSGRAVE, illustrated by the author. *The Early and Middle Ages of England*, by C. H. PEARSON, and a third series of *Parables from Nature*, by Mrs. ALFRED GATTY.

A work whose value to the student is matter of every day experience, has just been completed and published in a compact form by Mr. CHURCHILL. The title is sufficiently full to convey a pretty good idea of its object—*Expository Lexicon of Fifty Thousand Terms, Ancient and Modern, on Medical and General Science*, including a complete Medical and Medico-Legal Vocabulary, and presenting the correct pronunciation, derivation, definition and explanation of the names, analogues, synonyms and phrases in English, Latin, Greek, French and German, employed in science and connected with Medicine, by P. Y. MAYNE, M.D. It is necessarily a high-priced book, selling for about $15 in this country. Whether the state of the times will warrant an American reprint, remains to be seen.

Mr. ARTHUR HELPS, the recently appointed Clerk to Her Majesty's Privy Council, has not allowed the pressure of official duties to interfere with the completion of his most important work, and his publishers have just brought out the fourth volume of *The Spanish Conquest in America, and its Relation to the History of Slavery and the Government of Colonies*, which concludes the work.

Dr. DORAN, who follows Miss STRICKLAND'S track as royal biographer pretty closely, is engaged on *Memoirs of Queen Adelaide, Consort of King William Fourth, of England*," to be published by Mr. BENTLEY. W.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE VISIT OF HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN TO BOSTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday March 13, 1861.

Hon. Joseph M. Wightman, Mayor of the City of Boston:

SIR—I had the honor of addressing you a letter a few days ago, accepting the invitation with which your city has honored me, informing you that I expected to go to Boston in about ten days, and that I would give you thereafter, more particular notice of the day I would reach the city.

Since then I have received letters urging me to return to Kentucky by the 20th of this month, the day on which the Legislature of that State is to meet in extraordinary session, for the purpose of considering the present unhappy state of the country. It seems to me to be my duty to obey this call, and I have decided to do so. I must beg you, therefore, to excuse me to the City Council, and to allow me still further to postpone my intended visit to Boston. Your invitation has given me too much gratification and honor to be easily abandoned, and I will yet hope to visit you in the course of the Summer or Fall, when the times shall be more propitious and when I can more fully enjoy the pleasure of my visit.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Yours, &c., J. J. CRITTENDEN.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Advertiser* publishes the following extract from a letter dated at Pensacola, March 10:

"Major-Gen. BRAGG arrived here this morning, as chief in command of the forces. Large reinforcements are expected here from Alabama and elsewhere. Our men are kept very busy at the work of erecting breast works and batteries along the beach below the Navy-yard. All well."

The Pensacola *Observer*, of the 11th inst., says the excitement prevailing there a few days ago was subsiding, families were returning, and a collision considered less imminent. Gen. BRAGG was in command of the troops, and the light from the light-house had been relit.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says: "A gentleman who reached here lately from Pensacola, informs us that four runaway negroes, belonging to citizens of Florida, went to Fort Pickens recently, and demanded the protection of Lieut. SEMMES. That officer promptly returned them to their rightful owners."

FINANCES OF ALABAMA.

The bonded debt of Alabama is $3,445,000; annual interest $185,820. The domestic debt is $2,582,178, most of which draws interest, being the sixteenth section and university fund, &c. The Legislature has just authorized the issue of $2,000,000 in bonds, the issue of $1,000,000 in Treasury notes, and has loaned the Southern Congress $500,000. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last was $298,668; net revenue during the present year estimated at $847,000; total of means $1,172 669. Past appropriations due, $600,650; due educational fund, $285,000; State expenses, $200 000; total, $1,058,650. Total balance estimated to be in the Treasury at the close of the present year, $266 274. The expenses of the present military preparations of the State are not taken into the above estimates. They are expected to be met out of the new issue of the State bonds and the issue of Treasury notes. There was no increase of taxes by the last Legislature, although the expenditures were largely increased.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AND THE MILITARY COMPLICATIONS IN TEXAS.

In the State Convention at Austin, Texas, a letter was received on the 5th instant from Gen. WACE, inclosing a letter from the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, in relation to the military complications in Texas. President DAVIS instructs the Secretary of War to say that he is disposed to assume every responsibility compatible with the relations of the Federal Government to Texas. President DAVIS considers it due to international courtesy that the Government of the Confederate States (Texas included, after her withdrawal from the United States) should accord to the troops belonging to the Federal Government a reasonable time within which to depart from her territory. Should the Federal Government refuse to withdraw them, President DAVIS does not hesitate to say that all the powers of the Southern Confederacy shall be promptly employed to expel them.

Gen. WAUL, in his communication, says the possibility of settling difficulties by a reconstruction of the old Union is never alluded to in the Congress, and that the proposal would receive about the same encouragement as a proposition to reannex Texas to the States of Mexico.

PRESIDENT DAVIS VETOES THE SLAVE-TRADE ACT

We have already announced the fact that Hon. JEFF. DAVIS had vetoed the Slave-trade act recently passed by the Congress of the C. S. A. The Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* publishes the document. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 28, 1861.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: With sincere deference to the judgment of the Congress, I have carefully considered the bill in relation to the Slave-trade and to punish persons offending therein, but I have not been able to approve, and therefore return it, with a statement of my objections.

The Constitution, section 9, article 1, provides that the importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the Slaveholding States, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. The rule herein given is emphatic, and distinctly directs legislation which shall effectually prevent the importation of African negroes. The bill before me denounces as a high misdemeanor the importation of negroes or other persons of color, either to be sold as slaves, or held to service or labor, affixing heavy and degrading penalties on the act, if done with such intent. To that extent it accords with the requirement of the Constitution; but in the 6th section of the bill provision is made for the transfer of negroes who may have been illegally imported into the Confederate States to the custody of foreign States or societies, upon condition of deportation and future freedom; and if the proposition thus to surrender them shall not be accepted, it is then made the duty of the President to cause said negroes to be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder, in any of the States where such sales shall not be inconsistent with the laws thereof, &c., &c.

This latter provision seems to me in opposition to the policy declared in the Constitution, of prohibition of the importation of African negroes, and in derogation of its mandate to legislate for the effectuation of that object. Wherefore the bill is returned for your further consideration, together with the objections.

Most respectfully submitted,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

An attempt was made to pass the bill over the veto, but was lost by a vote of Yeas, 15; Nays, 24.

COLORED CONFERENCE PROHIBITED IN BALTIMORE.

For some years past the African M. E. Conference has held its annual meetings in Baltimore, in the month of April. The *Sun* says:

"The Board of Police deems such an assemblage unlawful, as it infracts a provision of the Code which prohibits the assembling in this State of non-resident colored people, and have, therefore, given instructions to forbid the meeting. The members of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference are distributed in Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and all except those of the last-named States, are prohibited, under the law, from visiting the city, and those connected with the body in Baltimore have been notified of the intention of the Board of Police to prosecute all who violate the law. It is not the intention to interfere with those who reside in the city, if they feel disposed to hold their Conference, but non-residents will not be permitted. The law is plain, and the penalties affixed to its violation are placed beyond the discretion of the Court."

A REPENTANT BALTIMORE SECESSIONIST.

The Baltimore *American* publishes the appended extract from a letter received by a gentleman of that city from a young man who left there on the 22d of February for Charleston, and entered the Southern Army:

CASTLE PINCKNEY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I arrived here at last, and am sorry I ever saw such a place. If I could get out of it I would do so with the utmost pleasure. We arrived on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and were immediately taken to Castle Pinckney, where we were set to work (on Sunday morning, too,) transporting two heavy 48-pounders to the wharf.

We are treated worse than negroes here. We don't get enough to eat, and what we do get is of the coarsest and most common description. If you hear of any one getting the *Southern Rights Fever* as strongly as I had it, just show him this, and if it does not cure him nothing will.

A CHARACTERISTIC ACT.

The telegraph has already announced the seizure of the *Guthrie* in Galveston harbor. The Washington *Star* says:

"The United States light-house establishment vessel *Guthrie* sailed from New-Bedford, Mass., Nov. 8, 1860, with a full cargo of supplies for one year for all the light-houses and light vessels between Amelia Island, Ga., and the Rio Grande, Texas. The master in charge of this vessel reached the bay at Galveston, Texas, on the 5th of March, inst., for the purpose of delivering the year's supply of oil, &c., to the Bolivar Point and other light houses in that vicinity. While he was absent from the vessel, attending to the delivery of the supplies, the *Guthrie* was boarded by a men calling himself Capt. ROGERS, with several men, and accompanied by an individual calling himself Gen. SEESMAN, claiming to act by authority and under the orders of 'the committee of Safety at Galveston.' These men got the vessel under way, and proceeded with her near the cutter, where she was at last accounts detained to await further orders from Austin, Texas."

MINOR ITEMS.

The Richmond *Whig* exposes the fraud which was practiced in the Petersburgh election, of which so much has been said. The tickets cast by the Secessionists bore these words: "Election—March 13th, 14th, 15th—for C. F. Collier's Resolutions." COLLIER'S resolutions, which were thus indorsed, were simply a denial of the doctrine that negroes are not property under the United States Constitution, and do not at all pretend to instruct the delegates in Convention to vote for immediate secession.

WILLIAM SEKEN is the Congressional candidate for the Secessionists in the district lately represented by Hon. H. A. EDMONDSON in Virginia. Until recently Mr. SEKEN has been a strong Union man.

The Washington *Star* of Monday, says: "We have every reason to believe that on Saturday last Major ANDERSON was ordered to repair to Newport barracks, Ky., for recruiting duty."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 10, 9, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 201, 127, 157, 193, 209, 214, 215, 219, 196, 222, 224, 225, 227, 229, 230, 205, 95, 182, 212, 216.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 355, 671, 699, 745, 747, 321, 161, 327, 753, 757, 761, 767, 969, 281, 83, 583, 365, 775, 783. *Part II.*—Nos. 622, 594½, 644, 646, 654, 658, 664, 666, 668, 674, 304, 500, 356, 676, 680, 682, 684, 688, 692, 698.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 869, 1375, 1525, 1551, 1559, 1561, 1307, 1567, 1571, 1573, 1361, 1317. *Part II.*—Nos. 1048, 1052, 254, 792, 18, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 382, 1074, 1076, 1080.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 542, 298, 459, 3149, 728, 780, 148, 366, 104, 694, 540, 681, 511, 497, 678, 449. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, March 25.

Secession Suing in a Foreign Court—The Baggage of Gov. Pickens.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Francis W. Pickens vs. *The North Atlantic Steamship Company.*—It will be remembered that his Excellency Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, was recently United States Minister to Russia; and that he more recently returned to his State *via* this City. Now it appears that a mishap befel the Governor upon his return voyage, he having lost certain family wearing apparel and a music box, which he claims were in the hands of the defendants as common carriers. The baggage, for the most part, as from the Governor's affidavit it appears, consisted of secession linen, embracing certain articles of female use of a very delicate character. These articles have still a value in South Carolina, and hence this suit.

The defendants deny that the loss was occasioned by or through their negligence, and all knowledge of the same. Their counsel avers that the first intimation they had of it was the appearance of the summons, in the summary manner usual in chivalric countries. Counsel thought the course of the Governor not very courteous, he having never made a demand for the amount of his losses, except by suit.

The Governor's affidavit fully stated that he embarked with his family at Southampton on board the *Adriatic*, for home on the 26th of October, 1860, that he arrived safely at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; but that the lost baggage and the box (placed on board at Havre,) did not arrive. The Captain of the ship, Mr. Comstock, testified that he never had the music-box on board; and counsel for the defendants claimed that if he did, it made no difference, as not being baggage, its value could not be recovered in this action against the defendants. Other testimony was put in respecting the matter, of about the same interest as that in small cases generally. The porter of the ship told a story about the lost property, no doubt detailing every incident of his connection therewith, but of very little account to any one else. He was directed to place the property in the care of the dispatch agent of the Charleston Line, which he says he did, and that's all he knew about it.

Verdict for the defendants.

D. B. Taylor for plaintiff; Larocque & Barlow for defendants.

How a Vessel was Sold, but not Disposed Of.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

S. H. Ackerman vs. *Benjamin L. Many.* This action grew out of a sale of the bark *Elizabeth Watts*, by the defendant to one Antonio Pillitur, as agent of the firm of Buros & Co., of St. Thomas, of which firm Pillitur was a member.

The plaintiff is assignee of Pillitur. The complaint alleges that the defendant, on the 17th of November, 1857, sold the vessel to Buros & Co., through Pillitur, for the sum of $30,000, one-half of which was paid upon the spot, and the other half was to be paid on the 21st of November. That pursuant to this contract Pillitur took possession of the vessel, and proceeded to fit up the same and prepare it for a voyage. That the vessel was greatly out of repair, and the expense of refitting it up was much more than had been expected. That when the repairs were nearly completed the defendant, in violation of the agreement, took possession of the vessel, and thereupon repudiated his contract.

The defendant denies all the allegations in the complaint, and alleges that Pillitur was unable to carry out his enterprise and requested the defendant to take back the vessel.

A motion was made to nonsuit the plaintiff on the ground that he had no interest in the suit. That the sale was made to Buros & Co., and not to Pillitur, who acted merely as agent of this Company, and therefore an assignment from him could not confer on the plaintiff any interest in the controversy.

It was contended by the plaintiff that although the sale was made, nominally, to the firm of Buros & Co., still Pillitur was the real party in interest, and an assignment from him conveyed the title to the vessel. The motion was granted, and the plaintiff non-suited.

It is asserted that the vessel was intended for a slaver.

Emerson & Glassey for plaintiff. G. Dean for defendant.

Phalen's Hopeless Experiment.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

J. P. S. Simon vs. *Edward Phalon.*—The particulars of this case were reported in the TIMES of Saturday last. The action was brought upon a contract alleged to have been made between the parties, whereby the plaintiff was to furnish the defendant certain recipes for making perfume, and was thereupon to be employed for two years in the defendant's establishment. If defendant turned him off within the second year, he was to have $300 upon his discharge. Defendant did so discharge him, but gave him no $300—for which this action was brought. The defence was that the defendant had suffered great loss on account of the plaintiff's lack of knowledge respecting the perfumery business.

Verdict for plaintiff, $300.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

PROMETHEUS UNBOUND.

In this Court yesterday, before Justice LEGGETT, Billy Mulligan, in whose case a new trial had been granted, was brought to the bar, and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. James Mulligan became his bondsman in that amount, and the prisoner went free.

CONVICTION FOR FALSE PRETENCES.

The trial of Benjamin Lindesmith for false pretences, begun on the previous day, was then proceeded with. The witness, Mr. Howell, was recalled and cross-examined, but nothing new was elicited. Mr. Seely, Mr. J. W. Diedrich and several other witnesses were then examined, who testified that the

600,000 or $8,000,000, giving ten days for offers on a 6 ₱ cent. 20 years Stock, and reserving the right to decline all bids under par or at such figure as may be deemed by the Department less advantageous than the alternative of a Convertible Treasury paper which the President of the United States has authority to substitute. The prevalent opinion is that such paper could be readily exchanged for Gold, at par, to the amount required, and to this effect we donht not the new Secretary will be advised by Mr. CISCO, the New-York Assistant Treasurer, should Mr. CHASE take counsel of his judgment and experience.

The market for Money is dull for lenders today at 6 ₱ cent. on call and 6@7 ₱ cent. on select mercantile paper. Exchange closed steady for the Boston mail at the advance to 107 ₱ cent. on London, established yesterday.

Late in the afternoon, the previous steadiness in New-York Central gave way to lower sales at 78¼@78@77¾ ₱ cent., and Erie and other Shares closed heavier also, about as follows:

Central	77½	Mich. Southern	35¼
Erie	31½	Mich. Guaranteed	34½
Illinois Central	80¼	Harlem Preferred	38
Galena	71¼	Toledo	31½
Rock Island	57¾	Hudson	44¼
Mich. Central	57	Reading	43¾
Panama	116	Missouris	65¼
Pacific	85	Tennessees	74¼

The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie.) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1860.	1861.
Per the week	$1,117,504	$1,580 044	$2,161,949
Previously reported	1,430,348	15 508,980	26,799 462
Since Jan. 1	$2 547,852	$17,089 024	$28 961,411

The New-York holders of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company are referred to a notice from the Boston office, in another column, referring to them for information about the April interest and other matters, to Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co. or DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & Co.

The Brooklyn Central Railway Company have secured the right of way and use of the track through Furman-street, so as to connect immediately with each of the Ferries—Atlantic, Wall and Fulton. The arrangement with the old Company is made perpetual, and is confirmed by legislation.

The creditors of the Archer Insurance Company are referred to the notice of Mr. RILEY, the Receiver, which will be found in our advertising columns.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad the second week of March were as follows:

Second week, 1861	$32 707 60
Second week, 1860	33 132 71
Increase	$574 89

The Illinois Central Railroad earned the second week of March:

Second week, 1861	$61,099 40
Second week, 1860	55 207 68
Increase	$5 891 72

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. March 11.	LOANS. March 18	SPECIE. March 11.	SPECIE. March 18.
Philadelphia	$3 392,000	$3,398,000	$786,000	$833.000
N. America	3,227,318	3,199,899	591,275	619,581
Farm. & Mech	3,807,565	3,869,141	996,284	1.036 706
Commercial	1 502,601	1,510 000	259 000	268 000
Mechanics'	1,525,374	1,523,123	253,150	275,183
N. Liberties	1,077,000	1,076,000	207,000	209,000
Southwark	767,637	773 881	253,698	208,581
Kensington	712 [illegible]	683,122	140,165	147,633
Penn Township	62[illegible],601	604,355	178 504	188,303
Western	1 321,050	1,350,148	381 530	394,962
Man. & Mech	1,034 125	1 031,9 8	165,848	166,54
Commerce	671,042	663,111	192,235	198 3 6
Girard	2,041,987	2,041,987	265,978	259 347
Tradesmen's	509,681	493,156	141,518	149 915
Consolidation	479,620	471,524	82 679	88,625
City	694,929	893,142	148,461	148,668
Commonwealth	610,143	619 43	119 669	122 8 8
Corn Exchange	385 920	398,940	84,876	101,906
Union	348,225	346,713	66,37[illegible]	66 875
Total	24 626,583	24,627,564	$ 295,314	$ 5 13 320

BANKS	DEPOSITS. March 11.	DEPOSITS. March 18.	CIRCULATION March 11.	CIRCULATION March 18.
Philadelphia	$1 640 000	$1,701,000	$.94 000	$174,000
North American	2 105 728	2 163,990	297,055	292 107
Farm. & Mech	2 088 456	2,861,484	425,705	409,705
Commercial	727,000	749,000	125,000	126,000
Mechanics'	747 119	778,147	154 770	156,105
N. Liberties	746,000	806,000	115,000	116 000
Southwark	595 7 3	803,[illegible]85	100,620	99,110
Kensington	473,298	467,770	121,416	111,460
Penn Township	465 300	498 733	68 595	61 635
Western	830,818	852 054	149,550	136,725
Man. & Mech	538 491	651,182	91,872	90,765
Commerce	604,360	807,253	87,065	79 815
Girard	841,229	824,260	216,590	222 185
Tradesmen's	866 534	845,398	81 550	79 227
Consolidation	225 151	233 32[illegible]	92,450	90 135
City	385 475	394,618	73 955	69,860
Commonwealth	250 982	242 708	183,4[illegible]	149,195
Corn Exchange	238 141	259 [illegible]10	94 460	81,070
Union	193,369	203 313	81,275	82 155
Total	14 501 214	15,018 576	2.896 492	2.8[illegible]3,414

The aggregates compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	March 11.	March 18.
Capital Stock	$11,809,085	$11,809,,85
Loans	4,8[illegible]6,183	24,627,564
Specie	5,296,214	5,[illegible],320
Circulation	2,[illegible]61,868	2 [illegible]46,833
Due to Banks	2,778,894	2,997,500
Deposits	14,501,214	15,018 575
Circulation	2,896,492	2,8[illegible],414

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street

	Premium.
March 18. Philadelphia	Par.
March 18. Boston	Par.
March 12. New-Orleans	Par.
March 12. Mobile	Par.
March 18. Baltimore	⅛ @ 1-5
March 18. Washington	1 @ 1¼
March 16. Charleston	1¼ @ 4
March 16. Richmond	4 @ 5½
March 16. Petersburgh	5½ @ 6
March 16. Norfolk	5¼ @ 5¾
March 16. Augusta, Ga	3 @ 4
March 15. Savannah, Ga	4 @ 4½
March 16. Chicago	6¼ @ 6¾
March 15 Milwaukee	6 @ 6¼
March 16. Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
March 15. St. Louis	4¼ @ 5
March 15. Louisville, Ky	⅝ @ ⅞
March 15. Detroit	1 @ 1¼
March 15. Cincinnati	⅜ @ ½
March 13. Pittsburgh	1¼ @ 1¾
March 14. Wilkesburgh	1½ @ 2
March 13. Memphis	2 @ 2½
March 16. Columbia	3¾ @ 4
March 13. Columbus, Miss	3 @ 4
March 14. Madison, Wis	7 @ 8
March 18. Alexandria Va	5½ @ 6
March 14. Eufaula Ala	3 @ 4
March 14. Newbern, N C	5 @ 6
March 14. Rome, Ga	3½ @ 4

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	RECEIPTS Past week.	RECEIPTS Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	62,000	3,077,000	32,000	38,000	19,000
1859-60	99,000	3,810,000	104,000	18,000	29.000
1858-9	72,000	3 110,000	46,000	3,000	24,000
1857-8	123,000	3,245,000	57,000	7,000	19,000
1856-7	66,000	2,528,000	65,000	12 000	12,000
1855-6	109,000	2,728,000	55,000	5,000	18,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France	Oth. F. P.	Total	Stock.
1860-61	1,580,000	437,000	243,000	2 268,000	619,000
1859-60	1,727,000	458,000	311,000	2,495,000	1,038,000
1858-9	1,908,000	337,000	373,000	1,768,000	895,000
1857-8	860,000	258,000	202,000	1,320,000	800,000
1856-7	904,000	360,000	263,000	1,467,000	622,000
1855-6	1,094,000	339,000	339,000	1,639,000	670,000

Thus the receipts show a decrease of 733 000 bales from those of last year, and a decrease of 33,000 from 1858-9 and the exports exhibit the following results:

	Comp'd with Gt. Brit	France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Last year	Dec 137,000	Dec. 21,000	De 68,000	Dec.138,000	Dec 3 7,000
1858-9	Inc 532,000	Inc 100,000	De.130,000	Inc.500,000	Dec 178,000

Referring to the crop prospects, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark:

"The reduction in crop estimates caused by the sudden falling off in receipts is confirmed by a week's later delivertee. The change in public opinion has become universal on this side. It has been difficult to believe that the present crop would fall so far short of the last, particularly in view of the increased breadth of land planted, besides which some allowance had to be made for the natural tendency to under-estimate. But one advices from nearly every part of the country report that the crop has been hurried to market during the past two months under the tear of a blockade with the new Administration, and that there is now very little cotton remaining to come forward. The falling off compared with last year has been one third on hilly lands and one fourth on bottom lands, which is attributed to the damage by drought during Summer, and also to the shortness of the picking season. The total decrease by telegraph now amounts to 775,000 bales, and will reach 900 000 by the end of April. It is therefore not surprising that estimates should take a low range. At New-Orleans the general opinion has been reduced to 3,600,000 bales, but if the full balance of the crop comes to market, the figure will prove too low, though we do not now look for the total exceeding 3,800,000 bales."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 19.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 21⅝; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 29 bbls. Ashes, 4,970 bbls. Flour, 14 898 bushels Wheat, 8,980 bushels Corn, 2 166 bushels Barley, 7,038 bushels Oats, 1 692 bushels Malt, 1.560 pkgs. Provisions, and 974 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 31¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,800 lbs. American Yellow, at 32c @33½c ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been more active, (to-day; sales having been made of 50 mats Java, at 16½c.; 60 bags Jamaica, at 12¾c.; 2,278 bags Santos, (by auction) at 11 12¾c.@16¼c., averaging 13 41-100c.; and 1,700 bags do., (reported,) on private terms. Reviewing the business of the past week, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON remark: "Sales, during the past week, emoraca 1,982 Rio, per *Stadt Brozil*, and 1 900 Santos, per *Samuel*, by auction, 12th inst.; former sales 11c @13¾c., av. 12 36c-100c.; latter 12¾c.@15¾c., av. 12-10 c.; and 894 Rio, per *Hermome*, at 12c.@12¾c. The market closes quiet. We quote: Java, at 16¾c.@17c.; Rio, at 11c @13¾c.; Maracaibo, at 13¾c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, at 13¾c.@14¾c.; Jamaica, at 12¾c.; and St. Domingo, at 12c. ₱ lb. usual terms. Stock of all kinds of Coffee, in first hands, this morning, 59,672 pkgs.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
March 16, New-Orleans	30 000
March 16, Baltimore	5,000
March 16, Philadelphia	1,000
March 19, New-York	54,670
Grand total	90 670

COPPER—Has been inactive, generally, including Refined Ingot, at 19¾c.@20c ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request and prices have favored sellers. The reported transactions, today, reached 4,500 bales, closing with Middling Uplands at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Of the business in this market during the past week, Messrs. NEAL BOOTHMAN & Co. remark: "An improved inquiry has prevailed in this market during the week, being caused chiefly by the falling off in receipts at the South and the increased activity there. Business has been restricted, however, by the advanced claims of holders, prices being ¼c.@½c dearer on the week. The week's sales sum up about 8,000 bales for the home trade and for export, closing on the basis of 12c @12¾c. for Middling Uplands. In transit about 4 000 bales have changed hands." And of the movements in Southern markets, they add: "A fair business has been done at the South this week, notwithstanding the reduced supply of desirable Cotton offering and the advanced claims of holders. At New-Orleans the transactions have been largely in excess of the receipts lately, the sales for the past fortnight summing up 120,000 bales, against 55,000 bales received. Prices have therefore favored sellers and continue very firm, at the close Middling being worth 12c.@12¾c. At Mobile about 19 000 bales have been sold this week, while prices have further advanced ¼c., and Middling is now quoted 11¾c. The Atlantic markets have also been moderately active at very firm prices. Freights at the Gulf ports have declined, the present rate to Liverpool being ¾c @9-16c. in American vessels. Sterling Exchange has further improved at New-Orleans, and the Arabola's news caused renewed activity in Cotton there yesterday, the sales reaching 22 000 bales at a further advance of ¼c. Middling at the close 12¼c.@12¾c" The following is a statement of the week's sales here and at the chief of Southern ports, at latest telegraphic dates, with the closing prices:

	Week's Sales.	Closing.	Middling
New-Orleans, March 16	45 000	¾c. higher.	12¾c.
Mobile, March 18	19,000	¾c "	11¾c.
Charleston, March 16	8,600	¾c. "	11¾c.
Savannah, March 15	8 000	¾c. "	11¾c.
New-York, March 19	12,000	¾c. "	Upl. 12¾
Total sales	114,000		

There is now a decrease in receipts of 733,000 bales from last year, when the crop reached 4,675,000, and to 33 000 bales from 1858 9, (crop 3 857,000.)

FISH—Business in this line has been quite spiritless since our last. Prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been in less request, to-day. The recent storm has had the effect of receiving operations. Holders have not been eager to sell, in view of the very light receipts and the reduced supply immediately available. Prices have been well supported, the tendency being, in most instances toward a higher range. The reported sales reach 8 700 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 15 Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$6 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$6 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10 @ 5 15
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20 @ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio trade brands	5 70 @ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65 @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is less active, but is firm; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 40@$7 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in request, including in bond, very choice extra at $5 25@$6 60 ₱ bbl.; sales 385 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less sought after, at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in request at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—Less activity has been discernable in this line. Layer Raisins, $2 17½@$2 20; Bunch, do., $1 60@$1 65 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, mainly for export, at buoyant prices, but it closes lazily, though holders are very firm. Sales have been reported of 88,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; white Western, $1 44@$1 60; red Western, at $1 31@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, in store and delivered, at $1 23¾@$1 25, chiefly at $1 24@$1 25, at which rates heavy sales were made last evening, (included in the amount mentioned above;) Northwestern Club, at $1 20@$1 22; cheap Spring, $1 17@$1 20, red State at $1 28; and white Kentucky, choice, at $1 65, ₱ bushel. Corn is less active, yet old is quite firm in price, and new is somewhat nearer. Sales 35,000 bushels at 60c. @62½c., mainly within the range for new mixed Western, from railroad depôt and delivered; 66½.@66c. for old do do. in store, and delivered; 61c.@67c for poor damp to good Yellow Southern, and 68c @72c for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 63c.@65c. ₱ bushel; sales, 1,300 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Sales 4 000 bushels Canada East on private terms. 5,000 bushels Barley Malt were sold at 87c.@90c. ₱ bush. Oats are in demand, in bond from Canada, at 33½c @31 c. Western, at 32½c.@33½c. and State at 34c.@34¼c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River, at 75c.@85c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales were made of 36 bales New, at 18c. @26c. ₱ lb.

IRON—A fair demand prevails for Scotch Pig, at $21@$22 50 ₱ ton, usual credit. Other kinds are quoted steady but are inactive.

LEAD—All kinds are quiet, and prices depressed.

LIME—Rockland: $1 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The transactions to-day have been unimportant, including 70 hhds New-Orleans, at 35c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 33c.; and 10 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in less request, generally, though prices have been supported. We quote Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 45; unbleached Sperm, at $1 50@$1 52½; crude Whale, at 45c @50c.; bleached Whale, 55c.@ 62c; Olive, $1 10@$1 20; Red Oil, 42c.@53c.; Lard Oil, 95c @$1 05; Linseed Oil, 60c @62c; Crude Colzon Seed Oil, 52@53c. ₱ gallon; Palm Oil, 8c.@ 8¼c., Yellow Oil, 8¾c @8¾c., ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet to-day, sales having been made of only 150 bbls, in lots, at $18 62½@$16 75 for Mess, and $12 62½@$12 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Hogs have been in moderate request at 6½c.@7c for Dressed, and 5¼c.@5¾c for Live. Cut Meats have been sparingly purchased at 8c.@ 8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c @6¾c. for Shoulders. Bacon has been inactive and nominal. Lard has been less sought after, and sales have been reported of only 280 tcs. and bbls. In lots, at 9¼c.@10c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in demand at former rates. Sales 250 bbls., at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl.; Beef Heme $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 10c.@15c. for West rn, and 14c.@19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at 8c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 165 tcs., at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been inactive to-day as was being confined to 75 hhds. Cuba at 4¾c.@5c; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 5¾c.; 200 boxes Havana at 5¾c.; and 100 hhds. Melado, at 3c ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been more freely offered, at reduced prices. Stoddard's Extra c. ¾c. ₱ lb. lower than on the last instant, closing with best quality Loaf, 8¾c; best quality Crushed, 8¾c.; circle A, Crushed, 8¼c.; Granulated, 8c.; Ground, 7¾c.; White, A, 7¼c.; Yellow, C, 7¼a. cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime on private terms.

TEAS—The inquiry for Greene is pretty active, and for Black somewhat restricted; prices are general y firm.

TIN—Continues in slack demand at former rates.

TOBACCO—The inquiry is mainly for lots wanted by shippers. Sales have been made of 312 cases Seed Leaf at 4¾c @12c; and 132 bales Havana at 33c. @ 36c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has attracted rather more attention at unite m quotations.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls at 17½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. Rates were a drooping. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. @3s. 4½d., ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11¾d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11¼d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 5-16d @11 32d. ₱ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 35s @37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d., ₱ bush. Resin 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s 9d.@4s ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12d @13d., ₱ bushel. Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 5s. 6d., ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 40s @42s. 6d. Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

		Leave.	For	
Niagara	Boston		Liverpool	Mch 20
Zulu	New-York		Kingston, Ja	Mch 20
De Soto	New-York		Havana	Mch 21
North Star	New-York		Aspinwall	Mch 21
Palestine	Portland		Liverpool	Mch 23
Etna	New-York		Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York		Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New York		New York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York		Havre	Mch 30
Bohemian	Portland		Liverpool	Mch 31
Vigo	New-York		Liverpool	Mch 30
Karnak	New-York		Nassau	Mch 30
Teutonia	New-York		Southampton	Apl
Canada	Boston		Liverpool	Apl
Illinois	New-York		Southampton	Apl
Africa	New York		Liverpool	Apl
New York	New-York		Bremen	Apl
Europa	Boston		Liverpool	Apl
Baltic	New-York		Havre	Apl
Persia	New-York		Liverpool	Apl

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 6
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 6
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 7
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 16
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Navaria	Southampton	New-York	Apl 6
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Hermes	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 13

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for the Pacific, by the steamship *North Star*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Thursday,) at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for this Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M
East mails *via* Steamb at ..... 3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at ..... 5:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY!
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR
APRIL, 1861!

The Publishers of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY would especially commend to the notice of the public the attractive table of contents of the April number, which will be found below.

CONTENTS.

APRIL DAYS.
THE PROFESSOR'S STORY. (Conclusion.)
BUDDLES.
CITIES AND PASES. THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL PARK.
LIFE IN THE IRON MILLS
THE REIGN OF KING COTTON.
GLIMPSES OF TASHJIAN.
TWO OLD CRAZE TROUBLES.
MARION LALE.
CHARLESTON UNDER ARMS.
REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.
RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

N. B.—The publication of
MRS. STOWE'S NEW ROMANCE,
ENTITLED
AGNES OF SORRENTO,
Will be commenced in the next number.

Prof. O. W. HOLMES will continue to contribute to every number.

The author of "RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON" will in future publish his Essays in this Atlantic."

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. $3 per year, postage paid by the part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies, $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz.: 36 cents per year.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished.

All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

VALUE WELL WORTH $1,000 TO BE HAD FOR $1.

RAT CHARMING—The art of charming or bewitching rats; how to lead or send them from one place to that of another, or of securing alive in one night, without trap, all on your premises. Same applicable to mice in dwellings and rats on board ship. In the art of charming or bewitching rats there is neither magic nor mystery, as pretended by professionals, but simply a discovery by accidence, and the result of a knowledge of their natural history and migratory habits. For a few cents it can be adopted by any one. Mailed free on receipt of $1, and sold by Mr. KELLETT, Publisher No. 122 Waverley place, New York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHEMISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—A drug store been fully arranged, with fixtures of the first description, all made to order, and a stock of the best medicines and chemicals is offered for sale at a sacrifice of one-half its real value, to settle up a business; the location and neighborhood very desirable, as a large and profitable business has been conducted on the premises for the past 16 years; lease favorable. Apply to ELKINS & BENEDICT, Real Estate Agents, No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CIGAR store and manufactory, in a thriving city on the Hudson River with or without stock. The store is on the main street of the city, 70 feet long, runs through the block, facing two streets; also the cellar; water and gas laid on to the cellar. A lease can be had for a term of years; rent low. For address, inquire at the *Times* Office.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.—THE ADVERTISER offers for sale a fine building (in one of the best towns in a Middle State) for the long time occupied by drug sale and commission grocery store No. 3-9 4th-st., corner of Greene, having a complete and remunerative trade thoroughly established in one of the best locations in the City. Apply as above. With or without stock.

PARTNER WANTED.—ONE WHO CAN FURnish a total of $20 000, may hear of an opportunity for engaging in an extensive and profitable business, by addressing H. M. R., Box No. 4,613 Post-office. Of course the most unquestionable reference will be given and required.

GOOD AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $3 TO $5 a day selling PORTER'S PATENT SPRING PLAITS. Everybody wants them. Apply to CHALLENGER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, Agents for the Patentee

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—FOR SALE—The stock fixtures, and good will of a first class Broadway Millinery Establishment with a splendid run of custom and cheap lease. Apply at 8 3 Broadway.

COAL-YARD AND TRADE—WITH 70 OR 80 tons heat coal, will be sold reasonable, to any other about to leave the City. Add ess C. D. F., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND TOOLS of an old established tin store and roofing shop, with 2 years' lease from the 1st of May next, No. 1,246 Broadway, between 33 and 34th sts. J. CAWOOD.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A CHEMICAL MANufacturing establishment now doing a good business. A person with from $6,000 to $10,000. Address J. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY WHO CAN WRITE A rapid hand and can bring good references. Apply at the New-York *Chronicle* office, No. 41 Park row, Room No. 2.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, to go a short distance in the country, as chamber-maid and excellent seamstress. Must be willing and obliging; none in person. Best of references required. Call at No 312 Lexington-av. between 39th and 40th sts. Wages $7.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED A GOOD COOK, Who will assist with the washing; none need apply unless they bring good City recommendations from their last place. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 239 5th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE, IN A SMALL private family, to take the entire charge of an infant eight months old, and make herself otherwise useful; she will be expected to go into the country with the family during the Summer; none but a thoroughly competent person need apply; an English or American women preferred; terms $7 per month. Address D., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

PROVISIONS.—A PRACTICAL PROVISION packer, now engaged in the business, needs more capital to fill large orders at very remunerative profits, wants to meet with a party who will invest a few thousand dollars and receive an equivalent share of the profits. Address W. E., Box No 158 Times Office.

CLERK WANTED.—ONE OF BUSINESS EDUcation and experience, and who would be content with a small salary—say about $5 a month—will address M. Box No. 718 Post-office, with handwriting, name, reference, and salary.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON A farm a short distance from this City. Call at No 325 Greenwich st., (clothing store) TUESDAY, 19th, from 12 A. M. to 4 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, 20th, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TWO SERVANTS WANTED.—A COOK AND a waitress; unquestionable references as to character must be brought or application will be useless. Apply, between 11 and 3 o'clock in the morning, at No. 103 5th-av.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—WANTED, A GOOD steady mechanical assistant in Western Pennsylvania, for one year. Address, including specimens and wages required, "ENGRAVER." *Times* Office.

WET NURSE WANTED.—APPLY AT NO. 146 2d-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALES-room are removed to No. 190 William st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size, for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.
A. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Mennfantorers, No. 190 William st.

NO DRESSMAKER OR MOTHER POSsessing a sewing machine can do without the self-tucking plaiting and quilting attachment. Mme. DEMOREST, sole agent for the United States, No. 473 Broadway. Call and examine it.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, ONE 14 horse engine and boiler, also shafting pulleys and belting, two Prentice & Sage Mills, three coffee roasters, with shafting and two blowers complete. Inquire at No. 98 Murray-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.—JUST PUBLISHED, A MAGNIFIcent steel-plate Equestrian Portrait of that distinguished soldier and patriot, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT; size, 25x32. Agents of respectability wanted in every State. Apply to WILLIAM PATE, No. 15 Burling-slip, N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

DUNLOP'S XX AND XXX PALE ALES AND PORTER.

East India Pale Ale, made expressly for warm climates, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
WM. MARR, Agent, No. 56 Liberty-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR DRAUGHT ALES.

Hammer's celebrated Champagne Ale, on draught, at MENDUM'S great vaults, corner of Broadway and Cedar st.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE

Constantly on draught at No 75 Chambers-st., one door west of Dalmonico's Hotel. G. W. PRESCOTT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON SUNDAY LAST, MARCH 17, BEtween Pacific and State sts., Brooklyn, a lady's gold hair ornament, with Mosaic centre. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same at No. 241 State-street, Brooklyn, or No. 76 Chambers-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted in a private family by a respectable young woman, as chamberm id and to assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent at both and is capable to wait on young ladies; the best of City reference given, from whom she has lived many years. Call at No. 120 East 29th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamber work and plain sewing; is willing to assist with the care of children; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a neat and tidy respectable young woman to do the chamber work or to assist in the washing, or to do the waiting for a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 208 West 36th-st., in the rear; can be seen till suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do light chamber work and plain sewing, or take care of a baby and sew; 4 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 193 East 11th st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and has good City references. Call at No. 4.6 8th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or would take care of children, or would do plain sewing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 261 West 24th-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or would take care of children, or would do plain sewing. The best of City reference given. Call at No

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Otello.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Stranger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Money.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Owlet: Or, The Royal Highwayman—Mother Goose—Lafitte.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Gitanelli—Curiosities at all Hours.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued To-Morrow (Thursday) Morning, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a neat wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from the Washington correspondent of the Associated Press, informs us that it has been ascertained from a reliable quarter—the source of the information, however, does not appear—that Fort Sumpter is to be evacuated to-day, the necessary orders to that effect having already gone forward. Should this report prove to be correct, the public anxiety relative to that point at least will soon be relieved. Our own correspondent, however, asserts that no decision has as yet been reached. With regard to Fort Pickens, it appears that the numerous assertions that it was to be immediately attacked by the Southern forces have been without foundation. The Montgomery Commissioners now in Washington state that they are in the receipt of assurances from persons in authority that no attack is at present contemplated. The Commissioners, it is understood, do not expect any definite answer to their application for recognition for ten or twelve days.

No appointments of special importance were made yesterday, if we except that of Charles Howe, as Collector at Key West, Fla., which was confirmed. The pressure for the nomination of Mr. Crittenden for the Supreme Court Bench is renewed, and there is a strong probability that it will be successful. We understand that Gen. James Watson Webb has sent word to Washington that he will positively decline to accept, if tendered to him, the office of Minister to Turkey.

Another interesting debate took place in the Senate yesterday, upon the resolution presented by Mr. Douglas, making inquiries relative to the fortifications and other public property in the seceded States. Remarks were made by Messrs. Clingman, of North Carolina; Grimes, of Iowa; Clark and Hale, of New-Hampshire; Chandler, of Michigan; Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Simmons, of Rhode Island. The latter gentleman proposed a substitute for Mr. Douglas' resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to make inquiries as to the qualifications of Senators, what vacancies there are, and whether the Executive of any State in which vacancies may exist has a constitutional right to make temporary appointments. No action was taken on the resolutions, it being decided to hold an Executive session.

In the Virginia State Convention, yesterday, the Committee on Federal Relations reported the proposed amendments to the Constitution. It changes the expression "held to service or labor" to "involuntary servitude;" the rights of owners of slaves are not to be impaired; the Missouri Compromise line is adopted for the Territories; the Slave trade is prohibited; the elective franchise is denied to persons of color, and provision is made against future amendments interfering with the Slavery protection clauses. The Convention is engaged in debating the taxation question.

Hon. Horace Greeley addressed the Republican Central Club last evening, counseling no compromise with the South, and repudiating all desire for a reconstruction of the Union involving any concession of Republican principles.

Important official advices from New-Granada have been received in Washington, which must supply the place of our correspondence, which should have come to hand by the *North Star*. The news is to the 5th inst., and indicates that the entire country will soon be in the hands of the Revolutionists. Mosquera, at the head of the Liberals, had arrived in the vicinity of Bogota, the capital, and the position of President Ospina was considered very precarious. All the principal towns were in possession of Mosquera, including Medellen and the port of Nare, which is considered the key of the State of Antiequia. The Panama delegation to the Congress at Bogota had been made prisoners by the Revolutionists.

By way of New-Orleans we have advices from Havana to the 15th inst. Business was more active, and the receipts of sugar were increasing. The news from the United States regarding the passage of the Morrill Toriff bill had created considerable excitement among business men.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on Monday night, with advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 6th inst. The trial, which had been some time in progress, of the melter and refiner of the San Francisco Mint, to recover $10,000 on his official bond, for an alleged deficit, had been decided against the Government. Another case against him, in which the Government sought to recover the whole amount of the deficit, $152,000, depended upon the issue of the first one, and was consequently also lost. The District-Attorney has appealed. A joint convention of the Legislature was to be held on the 9th, for the election of a United States Senator. It was believed at Sacramento that neither Denver nor McDougall stood a chance for an election, and that some new man would have to be brought forward. Late advices had been received from Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, but there was nothing of special importance. The steamer *Uncle Sam*, injured on her passage from Panama to San Francisco, as previously reported, had not yet reached the latter port.

A telegram from Boston informs us that the bark *Harvest Queen* (thought to be the *Harvest Moon*, from Buenos Ayres) is ashore at Scituate. Eight of the crew had lost their lives, but the Captain was safe. At last accounts she was high and dry, and if the gale soon moderated, it was thought that both vessel and cargo might be saved. This is but one of the many disasters we may expect to hear of—the result of the recent bad weather.

In the New-York State Senate yesterday Mr. Connolly introduced a bill for the closing of Hamilton-square; Mr. Fiero, from the Select Committee on Excise, a bill amending the law of 1857; Mr. Maniere a bill to give legal effect to the decisions of the Committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce. The Bellevue Hospital Medical College bill was passed, with the amendment that Homœopathic students shall be permitted to enter the College. In the Assembly, the bill for the closing of Manhattan-square was appropriately referred. The bill amending the Revised Statutes relative to trial by jury, was ordered to a third reading. The so-called Anti-Rent bill was taken up and debated at length. An amendment to the Post-office Site bill, giving the consent of the State to the purchase of a site not more than 500,000 square feet in area, was ordered to a third reading.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors no business of importance was transacted. A certified copy of the act just passed was received, authorizing the Board to procure suitable accommodations for the various Courts, and when so occupied, to be declared a part of the City Hall.

On motion of Judge Roosevelt, in the U.S. Circuit Court yesterday, Mr. Lott, the acting Secretary of Marshal Rynders, was called up, as an officer of the Court, to explain how he came to give an order for the taking of Capt. Latham out of Eldridge-street Jail. Mr. Lott repeated the history of the transaction, as heretofore published. He heard nothing of any compensation to be given Culligan for the service, and received nothing himself. Subsequently Capt. Rynders made complaint against Culligan, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Officer Dowdigan was charged with the unpleasant duty of arresting his former associate in office.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge McCarthy, the case of Gov. Pickens vs The North Atlantic Steamship Company, was disposed of unfavorably to His Excellency. The action was to recover for an alleged loss of baggage by the Governor while returning from his Mission to Russia, on the defendants' steamship *Adriatic*. In the Oyer and Terminer, William Mulligan was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, and he was set at liberty. Benjamin Linderwith was convicted of false pretences, and remanded for sentence. In the General Sessions, there were two or three unimportant trials for assault and battery, when the Court was forced to adjourn, without completing the business before it, on account of the absence of jurors, who will be fined to-day.

There was a dull time in the speculative Railway Shares yesterday, on the Stock Exchange, without material change either way from Monday's prices. New-York Central closed 77¾@78 ℔ cent. Money easy. Bills on London steady at 107 ℔ cent.

The snow-storm impeded business yesterday. Breadstuffs were less active, but prices of the principal kinds were quite buoyant. A lively inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was advancing. The transactions in Groceries, Provisions, Whisky, Copper, Lead, Tin, Naval Stores, Oils, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Seeds, Spices, Soap, Fish and Candles, were limited. Scotch Pig Iron, Tallow and Whalebone were more sought after. The demand for Tobacco was mainly from shippers. The freight engagements were light.

At the cattle-markets there is a full supply of good bullocks for the general week's market to-day. Over 3,000 head were received at Forty-fourth-street up to yesterday, besides some 600 sold at Bergen on Monday, and those at the down-town markets. The quality of the animals offered is unusually good for the season, and free sales were made yesterday at prices varying fully 1c ℔ lb. net, below the previous market, with the estimated weight in favor of buyers. The demand for meat continues light, and owners were evidently anxious, last evening, in regard to the course of the market to-day.

Peace or War.

The Democrats seem very anxious to convince the country that the policy of the Administration towards the South is *war*. Senator Breckinridge, following the example of Mr. Douglas, made a very elaborate speech on Monday, of which the whole object was to show that the President's Inaugural indicated a hostile purpose towards the Southern States. The language of the Democratic Press throughout the country is of the same kind.

It is not easy to see what patriotic purpose is to be served by these endeavors. The President has declared in the most explicit terms which language will furnish, that his policy is *peace*,—that he abhors the thought of war between the two sections of the country, and that the public peace shall not be disturbed by any act of the Federal Government so far as he has the power to prevent it. The only possible way in which civil war can be brought about is by the wanton, hostile action of the seceded States. If they wish war, they can undoubtedly have it. It is in their power to bring about a collision. They can commence hostilities by making an attack upon either Fort Sumpter or Fort Pickens,—and where they would end when once commenced no one can tell. Such a catastrophe would be deeply to be deplored;—and it is unquestionably the duty, as it will be the policy, of the Administration, to refrain from everything which can give any shadow of justification for such a course.

But no one can fail to see that, after all, the issue of peace or war rests exclusively with the South. If the leaders of the new Confederacy deem it for their interest to plunge the country into war, they will doubtless do so. It is quite possible that they may decide in favor of war. They will find it very difficult to keep so large an army as they are raising in the field, and they will find it still more difficult to keep the sentiment of their people up to secession-pitch, without a war. How long they would sustain themselves after war should be commenced, it may be worth their while to consider. But they may deem it necessary to the very existence of their new Government to force an issue which will for the moment override all prudence and all reflection. If this shall be their policy, nothing that the Federal Government can do will avert war,—if not, we shall have no war,—for the President will do everything in his power to avert such a calamity.

The Democrats insist that war must follow any attempt to collect the revenue, to hold the forts or enforce the laws in any of the Southern States. That will depend upon the manner in which the attempt is made and upon the disposition and policy of the new Confederacy. If they wish war, they will seize upon this pretext to commence it. If not, they will avoid the issue unless it is so forced upon them as to render evasion impossible,—and of this we have little fear. We believe the President will do everything in his power to preserve the peace. **In all such efforts he will have the support of the people in both sections. If war is forced upon us in spite of his endeavors, by the madness or desparation of the seceded States, he will meet the issue boldly and promptly,—in full confidence of being sustained by those whose honor and interests are committed to his hands.**

The Foreign Appointments.—The *Tribune* assails President Lincoln's foreign appointments with unseemly eagerness, and with a gross misapprehension of some material facts. Concerning one of these appointments, for example, it says:

"The selection of Mr. Marsh for Italy we deeply deplore. He is a gentleman and a scholar—he *may* be a Republican, though we had not suspected it prior to the election of Mr. Lincoln. That, however, is of no consequence. But it does seem to us important that our country should now be represented at the Italian Court by an earnest and open advocate of Freedom and Progress—a man of the Nineteenth Century—a believer in the Divine Right of the People to govern themselves. Such a man George P. Marsh is not; and we deeply regret that he is to be sent to the very Court of all others where he ought not to represent us."

Ever since the Republican Party was organized Mr. Marsh has been a Republican,—and has taken an active and efficient part in both the Presidential campaigns which that party has passed through. He made public speeches frequently during the last canvass, and, if we are not mistaken, dissolved his connection with a prominent public journal because it declined openly to take Republican ground. It must amuse every one who knows him to hear it doubted whether he is a Republican. There is no man in the country less in the habit of concealing his Republican opinions than he.

The *Tribune* is equally mistaken in regard to Mr. Marsh's views of Government. There will not be at the Sardinian Court a more earnest, able or effective "advocate of Freedom and Progress" than he. He may not aid the Mazzini Democrats in their conspiracies against the Government of Victor Emanuel, nor will he be likely to forget entirely the honor and interests of the country he represents in his devotion to the projects and purposes of fellow-partisans in Europe. But no man in this country is better qualified to **give the statesmen of Sardinia any information they may desire concerning the institutions** and laws of this Republic, or to give to our example the influence it should exert abroad, than Mr. Marsh. We regard his appointment to the post he will occupy, as one of the most judicious selections of the new Administration.

Basis of the Southern Revolt.

The present moment is an era of political change and dismemberment, both in the Old World and the New. In the Old the rapid advance of the working classes in means and intelligence, is scattering to the winds fossilized despotisms deaf to every appeal for reform, and exacting great concessions from rulers who have the sense to estimate the manifest tendencies of the age. The most emphatic tribute paid to this tendency has been by the most powerful potentate of Europe, whose iron will is backed by half a million of men in arms. But France expands in intelligence and wealth, and must have an enlarged articulation for their proper use. With a far-seeing wisdom, her master anticipates the demand, and in this way confirms his power. In Italy an unrelenting despot has been swept from his throne. Absolute Russia for a time, at least, foregoes her traditional policy, to enfranchise millions of her subjects. In every country in Europe this tendency towards greater freedom for the people proceeds with resistless stride, strengthening those who favor it, but destroying those who resist. It is simply according to man the privileges that belong to the higher places he has gained, and with them the power of enforcing, if need be, his rights.

Every change in Europe, consequently, is toward greater freedom for the subject, acquired by yielding a portion of the power, or authority, previously exercised by the Government. It is good will to mankind. The changes that take place in the organic law, or in the modes of its administration, reflect those that have previously taken place in the popular mind, and being natural, have all the health and order of growth.

Such is the law and method of political changes in the Old World. If there be a revolt it is from despotism. If successful, freedom is the victor.

How is it in our own country? Here has been a great revolt. For what cause? Oppression on the part of Government? No. From fear of such oppression? No. There is no pretence that the laws have not been faithfully executed, or that they will not be. The only ground alleged is that the Government has passed into the hands of those who will administer it for the advantage of freedom instead of Slavery. That for the future it is to be a Government of the people instead of an oligarchy; a Government of the majority instead of the minority. A comparatively small knot of Southern planters, in league with Northern mercenaries, have wielded this Government almost uninterruptedly since its formation, dictating its policy, and dispensing its patronage. It was good enough to live under, if they could control it. Displaced from power, it is to be destroyed, and a new one set up to perpetuate in a still more odious form, the intolerable doctrines of the old.

Such is the contrast presented between political changes in the Old World and the New. In the land of traditional despotism, every change is beneficent, enfranchising the people from some one of their burdens and disabilities, and opening a new hope for the future. In our own vaunted land of freedom, a portion of the States revolt for the purpose of more strongly riveting the bonds of despotism, and installing upon a firmer basis the worst of all Governments, that of an oligarchy, intolerant, suspicious and cruel, because self-constituted, and constantly exciting against itself the worst passions of human nature. The Government at Montgomery is twice as much a Government of the *minority* as that which so long ruled at Washington. Subservient as are the poor whites at the South, the question of the acceptance of their organic law is not to be submitted to the popular vote—a stretch of despotism no ruler in Europe would at this day dare attempt. Conventions now in session in the States of Alabama and Louisiana have declared, for no other reason than the conviction that it would be voted down, that this instrument shall not be voted upon at all, leaving the Government without the least title to the exercise of their assumed authority, and liable to be subverted the moment the people recover their power.

The whole contest which has led to secession has been to decide whether the *majority* or *minority* shall rule. In the leading State in the movement its government from the first has been that of the minority. The people are mere pawns in the hands of the small privileged class. Property qualifications are required for office, excluding every person not possessed of ways and means. Four-sevenths of the whole population are slaves. The non-slaveholding whites compose over ten-sevenths. They are poor, ignorant and degraded, in personal comforts often far below the negro, and vastly so in self-respect. It is this State in which Slavery has reached its highest emphasis, consequently that was the first to lead off in rebellion to the General Government, proving the tendency to insubordination to be just in proportion to the zeal with which a community is devoted to Slavery. The effect of secession will be to *South-Carolinaize* all the States going with her, rendering what was for a long time peculiar to her, and detested by the others, the common attributes of all; reproducing on a grand scale a government which denies all rights, even the capacity for civilization, to one-half of its subjects, and consigning three-fourths of the remaining population to a condition of hopeless poverty, with all its attending ills, greatly aggravated by constant contact with the slave population.

In watching the struggles of foreign nations, we hail with delight the slightest advantage gained in behalf of freedom. We have become so accustomed to its victories that we accept of any change as in the end beneficent. How then should we regard the great retrograde movement in this country, designed to plunge five-sixths of the people of the States engaged in it in hopeless bondage, imposed either by law, or ignorance, or poverty, or want of self-respect? How mournful would be such a spectacle, viewed at a distance that saved us from pecuniary loss. But, while suffering this loss, should we remain insensible to the fact that there may be a greater loss than that of material substance—that if secession be successful, it completely reverses, for a portion of the country at least, the ideas and policy of the founders of our Government, and shakes the confidence of mankind in the possibility of one founded on the popular will. To destroy such hopes and expectations so long sustained by our successful example, would be a greater calamity to mankind than the **sacrifice of the material interests of the country for a whole generation.**

The Southern Tariff.—No Tariff bill has yet been adopted by the Southern Confederacy. A very elaborate bill has been reported and discussed, but no action has been taken upon it—nor is there any probability that it will be adopted for the present, at all events. It has been laid over until the next Congress. Beyond all doubt, moreover, it will undergo very important alterations before it becomes a law, if that day should ever arrive.

Recent Exposure of Canadian Politics.

The American public has been unwilling to believe in the corruption of the Canadian Government. Partisan charges are easily fabricated, and it is difficult for strangers to tell whether they are true or false. Apart from the representations of the Canadian Press on either side, it was known to American tourists that charges of the most gross political dishonesty were made in the Provincial Parliament; that in some cases they were merely evaded, and in others denied, but the denial was coupled with assertions directly contradicted by such an irrefutable mass of Parliamentary evidence, as left no room for doubt in the minds of impartial hearers. Such individual cases as these are as nothing in comparison with the gross amount of dishonesty which has recently been officially exposed by a careful investigation into the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railroad.

For a large proportion of these official misdeeds, the Grand Trunk Railroad has furnished the convenient stalking-horse. It appealed to the ambition of Canada, it promised profitable material results, and it furnished, for European money, one of those plausible outlets, by means of which Canada became known as "the slave of British capital." To enact laws injurious to the commerce of the great and friendly Republic on its southern boundary, was an act of trifling turpitude in comparison with the general policy of the Canadian Government. The policy adopted towards us was observed with indignation by the British Ministry and an influential portion of the British journals. In discussing the tariff of Canada, the London *Times* gave the following brief description of Canadian politics:

"The problem of Government in Canada has been how to obtain the support of the Lower or French Province, and of such a majority of the British inhabitants of Upper Canada as would give to the allies a working majority in the House of Assembly. Hitherto, that problem has been successfully solved, *but success, if it can be so called, has been purchased by the most short-sighted, corrupt and ruinous expedients.* The seed of corruption has fallen on virgin soil and sprung up with rank and precocious rapidity. The revenues collected for the public service have been employed in the corruption of the servants of the public. Office could only be the lot of a few, but public plunder required no aptitude for its reception. A number of local jobs of the grossest character were stimulated and fostered out of the funds raised by taxation of the masses of the people for the purposes of government and police. While the public money was forthcoming, the Government had no difficulty in finding supporters, and it is not too much to say that in this new country, Government has been maintained by a corruption as gross and systematic as was ever practiced by Walpole or Newcastle, a corruption from which the England of the present day would recoil with disgust. At last, it came to be discovered that this odious game was pretty nearly played out, that the *resources of the country were forestalled by a debt for which there was little indeed to show*, and that either an increase of income or a diminution of expenditure had become absolutely necessary."

These opinions have lately received full confirmation by a report of Messrs. Workman and Allen, of Montreal, the Auditors of the Company, and stockholders in it. It is the result of an appeal from the extraordinary charges made by Mr. Chapman, a Liverpool stockholder. The amount invested by Canada in this road is fifteen or sixteen millions of dollars. It appears that this sum is a total loss, and that not merely from the necessary expenditures of the road, but that "the embarrassments of the Company have arisen chiefly from its connection with the successive Governments of the Province and the necessity therefrom of conciliating political support."

To this they attribute the purchase of the "St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad" at a premium of 37½ per cent., at a time when it might have been purchased at 50 per cent. discount. Another immense loss was sustained by leasing the Portland end of the route for interest on its entire capital, when the stock was selling at a large discount, and the road could have been bought at a low rate or leased for a proportionate amount of interest. These disreputable items alone involve a loss of not less than six millions of dollars, besides an additional sum of one million and six hundred thousand dollars required to put the road in proper order. For other branch extensions, almost entirely in the Lower Province, and not self-supporting, but which must remain a continual expense to the Company, several millions more were expended.

The Premier of Canada is the legal agent of the Road. The Financial Minister and author of the tariff hostile to American interests, is also an employe of the same Company, and other members of the Ministry are connected with it. In this and similar causes, is the source of all our abundant difficulties with Canada. The Upper Province pays the chief share of the revenue, and the Lower Province spends it carelessly in wild schemes for local aggrandizement.

Taking things as they are, we may find a few crumbs of comfort in knowing that the vast investment of Canada, thus supposed to have furnished means of competition with our own forwarding system, has been recklessly squandered, but this is the view of a Mephistophiles, not of statesmen or journalists who are true to their vocations. Many prohibitory or exclusive enactments have ultimate cheapness for their object, but the distance from Cuba to Toronto is three times as great *via* the St. Lawrence as through this State, and no law can ever alter this geographical necessity. If this rash enterprise had never been attempted and the payment of debt, thus incurred for useless and corrupt purposes, did not now encumber our neighbors on the North, if they continued to enjoy that prosperity to which they are entitled by their intelligence, industry, and the resources of their country, we could have gone on smoothly with them in that system of mutual benefits which we had generously begun, and the interests of our manufacturers, merchants and forwarders would have been developed in harmony with the interests of the Canadian people. The use we should make of this occasion is to deduce from these seeming evils a new and better system of intercourse, by removing the artificial barriers to profitable intercourse on both sides.

City Property in Danger.—We observe that bills have been introduced in the Senate and Assembly, at Albany, for the purpose of "closing" Hamilton and Manhattan squares, and that the latter bill has been referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages to report complete. With the particular provisions of these measures we are not acquainted, and the word "closing" is so indefinite as to be capable of any construction. But from certain circumstances attending the introduction of one of the bills, we have our fears that an African may be concealed, or is hereafter to be concealed, in some one or more sections of those otherwise very innocent looking and not uncommendable measures. At present the property of the squares invested in the City, and we have heard rumors to the effect that in "closing" said squares, to which we have no sort of objection, the City is also to "close" its connection with said property—to which we do object most emphatically. Let these measures, as they come back reported from the Committee on Cities and Villages, be scrutinized with care, so that no clause authorizing the immediate sale or leasing of the land for a term of years, renewable forever, may be accidentally inserted by the Committee and passed in pure ignorance by both Houses.

Pontius Pilate in Paris.

M. Laguerronniere's pamphlet, *France, Rome and Italy*, was the gauntlet which Louis Napoleon threw among the French Bishops, and the bold prelate of Poitiers has promptly covered it with a gage of battle in the form of a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, in which he prohibits the reading of the obnoxious document as a crime, formally pronounces his malediction upon it, and passing by M. Laguerronniere as a mere *alias*, treats the Emperor in person to one of the most tremendous tirades that petulance ever dictated or insolence uttered; for the logic is the logic of petulance, and the language the language of insolence. It augurs well for social and political progress in France that a priest can with impunity lampoon an Emperor in every chapel of his diocese on the same day, and send so many congregations home with the startling impression that Louis Napoleon means Pontius Pilate. Monseigneur of Poitiers is evidently a frantic zealot, if he is not a shrewd candidate for martyrdom, who would carry off the honors of political persecution by a *coup de main*. The provocation should be much greater than it is to excuse the phrenzy of his phraseology, which bursts out at last in a bluster of blasphemy that only a passionate Bishop could flourish; as if that were but a professional technicality in him, which would be a gross indecency in a layman.

The assaults of the Bishop are savage and his metaphors unmitigated. He scorns to dodge the dangerous conviction that the pamphlet comes of Imperial inspiration, and that all the abomination of political pamphleteering defiles it none the less for that. A new element has been introduced into the government of the world, he says,—the political tract, the pamphlet reputed quasi-official—either published anonymously, or with the signature of some authorized name. Whenever it becomes necessary to popularize a project of policy before carrying it to the length of an accomplished fact, the trick is to precede its publication with a pamphlet. But the pamphlet must first be advertised. So those who are in the secret go about whispering mysterously, confidentially; and at a given signal all the trumpets of notoriety are blown in one concerted blast. Of course then the pamphlet is devoured. It circulates, with a privilege, through France and foreign countries; an understanding is adroitly established between "the Press" styled Conservative and that styled Opposition," between the journals of the capital and those of the provinces. Some feeble, timid criticism, some affected reserve, is dropped, for appearance' sake, into the lavishment of laudation—and the public opinion is made to order; there is no enormity—religious, political, social, or moral—that may not then be put off upon the multitude, already stupefied by these chloroforming processes of political pamphleteering.

Nor does this well-preserved specimen of the Middle Ages stop here in his chemical researches after anæsthetic agents, but readily detects in the daily journals, railroad tickets and telegrams, potent narcotics whereby an innocent public are left at the mercy of political seducers, corrupters and robbers.

In this refreshing and enlightened view of the case Monseigneur of Poitiers is not alone; in the name of the Church, the Bishop of Montauban proclaims in another pastoral letter—a sort of epistle eminently calculated, by the way, to transform French flocks into mere mutton—that the representative form of Government is the instrument of revolutionary principles, in the highest degree irreligious, and even impious; that freedom of the Press puts the crowning touch to all these Machiavellian inventions; and that the Church condemns as contrary to the Christian faith the toleration of all religions, and liberty of conscience. Who now will affirm that there is no freedom of speech in France? and who can fail to admire at once the moderation and the astuteness of Louis Napoleon in declining to suppress the Poitiers pastoral, or to withdraw it from the test of public judgment?

Still it is not pleasant to be called Pontius Pilate. Many a milder-mannered man would have set the Billingsgate ecclesiastic in the stocks for the unpleasant metaphor upon which he engaged to "pillory" the Emperor in every pulpit of his diocese. When Pontius Pilate, says the Bishop, found that he must yield to the angry outcry of the crowd, he called for water (in a pamphlet?) and washed his hands of that innocent blood before all the people; and then he scourged the Redeemer, and gave him over to the multitude to be crucified. But that washing did not purify his hands in the eyes of succeeding ages, and he is nailed to the pillory of our symbol this day. "Wash thy hands, Oh, Pilate! Proclaim thy innocence! Our daily answer, and the answer of those who came after us, shall nevertheless remain: 'Christ suffered under Pontius Pilate!'" If, after that, the Sovereign Pontiff cannot find something comfortable in Rome for the Bishop of Poitiers, he must be poor indeed. Something very uncomfortable, it is to be feared, will shortly be found for him in Paris, for he has been committed to the tender mercies of a Council of State, who will lose no time in taking cognizance of an insult which has raised such a storm of indignation in Paris that it is felt even in London. The prevailing sentiment seems to be that the explosion of the Bishop is as ungrateful as it is rude. Nevertheless, a majority of the Bishops, led by the Bishop of Orleans, are with him, and Louis Napoleon has a fight on his hands which will probably prove more than enough for his long head and his cold heart.

College Education.—The Regents of the University, not long since, invited a meeting of Presidents of Colleges, and others interested in the cause of education, to discuss the means of its advancement. Some twenty of the colleges of the State were represented at Albany, at the meeting, by their Presidents or Trustees, and a very interesting discussion was had upon the general subject. The plan which enlisted most favor was that of offering prizes to the *five* or *ten* students in the colleges of the State who should best pass an examination in the studies of the course. It was decided to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation for such a purpose, and to hold another meeting, if the application should prove successful, for the perfection of the plan. It merits the attention of all who are interested in the subject.

Taxation in Virginia.—There is a very considerable portion of the members of the Virginia Convention who are not content to ignore all questions of domestic interest, and consider only the subject of secession. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Willey, of Monongalia County, brought forward, a day or two since, that anomaly in the tax laws of the State by which a large portion of its property is exempt from taxation. In the course of his remarks he submitted the following statistics, drawn from the report of the Auditor for the last year:

"According to the report of the Auditor, the whole number of slaves in Virginia in 1859, was 511,154—of which 272,073 were over 12 years of age, and 239,081 under 12 years of age.

Now, Mr. President, each slave over twelve years of age can, under our organic law, be taxed only to the amount imposed upon $300 worth of land. Slaves under twelve years of age, as I have said, are wholly exempt from taxation. The assessed value of negroes in Georgia, according to the same Auditor's report is $612 63 each. Putting the average value of negroes in Virginia at the moderate estimate of $500 each, then it follows that in point of fact, two-fifths of all slaves over and above twelve years are likewise and virtually exempted from taxation. *The value of this exemption of slaves over twelve years of age at the rate of five hundred dollars each, would amount to the sum of fifty-four million five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, which, taxed at the same rate with other personal property, would bring to the revenues of the State annually the sum of two hundred and eight thousand and fifty-six dollars.*

And then there are 239,081 slaves under 12 years of age, wholly exempt from taxation. Their value, at the same average of $500 each, *would amount to nineteen million five hundred and forty thousand five hundred dollars.* If taxed at the rate with other personal property, it would realize to the State the sum of $478,162.

The value of this kind of property exempt from taxation is one hundred and seventy-four million fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars, which, taxed at the rate of other personal property, would realize to the Commonwealth of Virginia revenue amounting to the handsome sum of six hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars."

Mr. Willey decisred that, although a slaveholder himself, he regarded with mortification a provision which threw burdens upon the great mass of property in the State, from which *slave* property was wholly exempt. He brought forward resolutions directing an inquiry into this subject, which cannot fail to engage the earnest attention of the people.

The Harlem Bridge Case Once Again.—Another strong effort, we see, is being made at Albany to push through the job of rebuilding Harlem Bridge, at a cost of $250,000, in such a manner and on such a grade as will allow the Third-avenue Railroad Company to push their line over it into Westchester County as far as Fordham,—another bill directly stating this object, and authorizing the Company to make such extension, being already under way. The extension itself may be all very right; but why should seven-eighths of the cost thereof be imposed on the City of New-York, and the paltry balance on Westchester? Surely it should be enough that a franchise worth several hundred thousand dollars shall be given away gratuitously to the corporators of the Third-avenue Railroad, already enriched by this species of public bounty, without a further direct demand being made on the City Treasury of New-York for the sum of $228,750, and on the County Treasury of Westchester for its proportion, amounting to $31,250. If the Third-avenue Railroad Company want the bridge, as they confess they do, in order to extend their line, why should they not pay for its construction as much as for the construction of any other part of their road? Let the precedent in this case be established and we shall next have a measure authorizing all City Railroad grantees, past, present and future, to draw their checks against Comptroller Hawes for the original cost of building their lines and the purchase and repair of their running stock! It is also an objection to this bill that, while it retains the two Westchestrian Commissioners, it appoints two new ones for New-York, and allows these four gentlemen to sit as long as they please, and to allow themselves, by way of salary, whatever yearly sum they may deem "just and proper compensation."

Neither as to the time to be occupied in building the bridge, nor as to the amount of compensation to be paid to them, is there the slightest restriction. We, therefore, congratulate the four Commissioners named in the measure on having obtained sinecure life-places honestly worth $5,000 a year to each, and to be increased beyond this sum in proportion to the flexibility of their official consciences.

A Clean Sweep Needed.—It will be noticed that various subordinates in the Federal offices of our City, and elsewhere, are busily procuring the insertion of notices complimentary to themselves in the public prints,—the general tenor of these notices running, that Mr. So-and-so has been so efficient and able an officer that the "unanimous sentiment" of the public is in favor of his retention. These little complimentary paragraphs must furnish, if properly developed, quite a valuable addition to the usual advertising resources of the journals dealing in them; but we have an impression that the only "unanimous sentiment" on the part of the public will run in favor of promptly dismissing these too eager candidates for retention.

That there have been a few office-holders under the Buchanan dynasty worthy of all the confidence that the present Administration can repose in them, Postmaster Taylor is a prominent example. It would, indeed, have been hard for a Republican, retained for his merit and services under a Democratic *régime*, to be dismissed by a Republican Administration for the offence of having retained office under Democratic rule. But the men thus worthy and deserving are few and far between, and we hold that they are not the kind of men who procure the insertion of such "complimentary notices" as we see daily by the dozen. A Commissioner of Deeds, they say, could find constant employment at the Custom-house and other Federal offices just about these times, attesting the signatures of various patriotic office-holders who are anxious to make oath that they voted for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Handsome Recognition.—Lieut. Craven has received through the State and Navy Departments at Washington, a very handsome recognition from the Spanish Government, of his services in rescuing the passengers of the Spanish polacca *Bella*, wrecked on the Cayo Guinchos, in June 1860. Lieut. C., in the *Mohawk*, lay by the *Bella* three days, and saved all on board. He receives a very handsome gold medal with a diploma.

Fire in the Eighth-avenue.—At 9¼ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the market and wagon house of Mr. Insley, on the corner of Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third street. The building was totally destroyed before the flames were ex-

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mosquera and the Revolutionary Liberals Victorious.

Precarious Position of President Ospina.

Extensive Additions to the Revolutionary Cause—The Amount of the Spoils, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 19.

Advices have been received here from Carthagena, New Granade, to March 5.

Gen. MOSQUERA, the Revolutionary Liberal leader, had reached La Mesa, near Bogota, with his conquering army.

Medellen, the Capital of the rich State of Antioquia, and nearly all the other important towns in it had pronounced for MOSQUERA, and his forces occupied Medellen. He also occupied the port of Nare, the key to the State.

Official information had been received at Carthagena of the capture of the City of Ocana on the 23d of February.

Gen. BRIONNO and Col. PINERES were taken prisoners by MOSQUERA'S forces, and there were also taken on the field of battle five hundred stand of arms and one hundred thousand cartridges.

Gov. NIETO, of Bolivar, has left Carthagena with reinforcements for MOSQUERA on the River Magdalena.

The situation of President OSPINA is very precarious. He still threatens Panama with an invasion, unless it declares for the revolution. Sixty or seventy of the principal families had left Panama for Chorreva and other places for safety, although the best informed persons do not believe NIETO will invade the Isthmus. The Panama Delegation to the Congress of Bogota had all been made prisoners by the Revolutionists, and have been taken to Viejo Lorico.

All their letters were taken and published.

News from the State of Cauca is very unfavorable for the Government. Nine hundred thousand dollars had reached the coast from the interior, and were brought to Aspinwall in the British steamer *Conway*, which arrived there with the foregoing news on the 7th ult., just as the *North Star* was leaving for New-York.

THE CULTURE OF COTTON.

H. S. SANFORD'S letter to THURLOW WEED, on a free Cotton League for the promotion of the culture of Cotton in South end Centrel American States, has attracted the especial attention of President MONTEALEGRE, of Costa Rica, who has ordered inquiries to be made on the practicability of Mr. SANFORD'S ideas, of which—judging from the tone of the letter he has written to a prominent American gentleman—there seems to be no doubt.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Floating-Battery Finished—A Snow-storm—Inviting Vessels to be Wrecked—The Hibernian Ball—Northern Men in the Southern Service, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Saturday, March 16, 1861.

The Floating Battery is at last finished, and the event was celebrated by a salute of seven guns for the States that are out of the Union, and after a slight panse, *one* more for Arkansas, which is expected to follow in the wake of her devil-count-the-cost sisters. As it is finally determined on, that Fort Sumpter must be preserved intact, and as Major ANDERSON has not yet surrendered or evacuated, as was fully settled on a few days since, Gen. BEAUREGARD has determined to send the new kink of Lieut. HAMILTON'S to Stono Island, fifteen miles from the city. Orders have just been promulgated to have everything in readiness by to-morrow morning at 7 A. M., when the *Cecile* and another tug will try to pull her down. I received last night, a polite note from the President of the terrible Vigilance Committee, Capt. PARKER, a jolly sailor, who is also Captain of the Guns on the "Battery," inviting me in a very pressing manner, to go down with them. I am in a quandary about this invitation; I am willing to risk considerable for the seke of sending relisble information to the best daily in New-York; hut the idea of sailing awny from Charleston under the guidance of the head mnn of one of those Committees that have so frightened the North, and the thought, too, that Mejor ANDERSON may mistake the intentions of this hnge floating monster, and fire into her, meke me hesitate somewhat.

Yesterday the fahrenheit stood at 40°, and we had a smart fall of snow. Further up the country they have had severe frosts and ics, which will kill all the peaches. The gentlemen in New-York who are in the habit of luxuriating on early peaches from Sonth Carolina will plense take n note of this. I heard a sprightly young girl remark last evening, "that the elements evidently had not seceded if the Stete had. Northern snow and ice would come down here whether they liked it or not." She evidently has Northern proclivities, although her father is a Secessionist of the very hottest stripe. He looked daggers at her when she said it, hut she has him completely nround her thumb and he can't help himself. If I had made the remark I should have been "spotted." Blood makes a slight difference.

The Choctaw Indians in the "Reservetion" have affiliated with the South, and the Cherokees will follow shortly. As both of these tribes are slaveholders, they will be valuable adjuncts in doing the dirty work, which white men have some slight qualms about, such as scalping, &c., if the war does open, as indications show already in Texas.

The Commander at Fort Morgan having ordered the lights at Mobile Point and Saad Island to be extinguished, and Col. FORNEY having issued the same order at Pensacola, it remains to be seen whether other mere military men will openly invite the shipwreck of vessels hy such barharous proceedings. We see one fruit of it here in the case of the *Susan G. Owens*, with fifteen feet of water in her hold, and five feet of her bows close on to Morris Island. I have heard gentlemen of Charleston, whose patriotism and secessionism was beyond suepicion, denounce such acts as these as worthy of the harharous hordes who destroyed the Roman Empire. Inviting shipments from shroad and then inviting the loss of valuable cargoes and human lives for the sake of a little show of so called pluck. The thing is perfectly monstrene.

Gov. PICKENS has telegraphed to the Culpepper C. H. Virginia Artillery Company, that he will hold in remembrance the distinguished proffer of their services. That is a very polite way of saying that they had better stay at home and defend the "Old Dominion."

The Hibernians, of whom there are large nnmbers here of every possible condition, as in New-York, have shont come to the conclusion that Fort Sumpter is not to he taken with their assistance, so they have determined to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a grand ball the dny after (Sunday being the 17th,) at St. Andrew's Hall. The ladies are all requested to appear in Zouave jackets, *a la militaire*, and the men are notified to appear in full military costume. It is rumored that an ode, suggestive of the secession of Ireland from England, will be sung on the occasion. It will probably be a stunning affair. A white ball is such an exceedingly *rare avis* in Charleston just now, that there will be an immense spread of crinoline and sabres, with the usual concomitants of headaches and heartaches the following morning.

Capt. DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM, C. S. N., left this morning for Pensacola. How can he fight against the flag that he so recently upheld in such heroic style in the very teeth of Austrian minions?

Quartermaster-General HATCH is one of the most efficient officers in the Palmetto army. He is a Northern man, and has all that close power of investigating details, which peculiarly belongs to the Northern brain, a quality that Sonthrons are altogether deficient in. It is surprising, the number of men born in the North who occupy positions of high trust in military movements. It is certainly very complimentary to their honor as well as their ability.

There was a tremendous excitement in Executive quarters the other night, when the sensation war news came, because the shells had not arrived for the Dahlgren guns at Major STEVENS' battery on Morris Island. Messengers and telegrams were sent in hot haste, as very many thought that reinforcements might he landed et eny moment. They are now here and ready for service. I believe I omitted to mention last evening that *ten guns*, of the heaviest calibre, command the ship channel off Morris Island. The troops sleep on their maich locks, as the old song used to word it, and the majority of the young men fully believe that the alleged withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumpter is merely intended to pull the wool over their eyes, so as to lull suspicion, and make it the easier to strike a grand coup.

Northerners might as well attempt to cross the Atlantic on a telegraph as to visit now the chain of fortificatione that surround the harbor. I have been told if I would put on a Palmetto uniform I might go, provided I would teke the chances if wer came, it being understood that in going there I only wished to tell the real strength of everything, and "nothing extenuete or set down aught in malice," after the style of certain sensation sheets in New-York, and also in Philadelphia. We all have our prejudices, however, and as mine is a very decided one for the Stars and Stripes of the old Union, I respectfully declined the honor that a zealous friend of the South wished to confer on me.

The Palmettoans make an exception, however, in favor of Northern divines, if they feel sure they ere of the sound stripe. Rev. Dr VAN DYKE has been overwhelmed with courtesies while here, and has been especially shown everything of military interest et Forts Johnson, Moultrie and Morris. They think he is e perfectly safe non-combatant, hut his brother BEECHER would hardly pass the Palmetto ordeal. JASPER.

Congo and Cuba—How Not to Do It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article, "Rynders and Roosevelt," it is urged that they (the Marshal and United States District-Attorney) be removed at once. As regards Ex-Judge ROOSEVELT, it is too late to remove; he has resigned unconditionally a week ago, and the office is vacant. The Deputy, Mr. WILCOXSON, has also resigned, and for the time being Congo stock is up—premiums are high, the steamers are away from the coast of Cuba, and the traders intend to make hay while the sun shines. The last Havana steamer hringe information of the landing of another cargo of 700 at Cienfuegos, probably from the *Josephine*, Capt. CARTER. The bark *Cora* was seized for the third time at Pier No. 49 East River, not at Elizabethport, hy Capt. FAUNCE. The Marshal has not seized a slaver since last July when the *Cora* cleared on her previous voyage. She was released the next day, having cleared for Elizabethport, New-Jersey (four hour's sail) with a full foreign cargo, lumber, provisions, cooking apparatus, &c., &c. Her owner, Mr. BARNES, was ready in a moment to give bonds for $50,000 rather than have his vessel detained and overhauled by the Marshal. HATCH, the present master of the *Cora*, is supposed to be the same HATCH who was master of the *White Cloud*, published in the TIMES list of slavers lest June. The *White Cloud* has been missing since that time, probably burned on the Coast of Cuba.

Five or six months ago P. L. PIERCE, the owner of the *Wildfire*, (captured with a cargo of slaves,) was indicted by the Grand Jury for fitting out that vessel for the Slave-trade. He was also owner of the *White Cloud*. Papers were found on board the *Wildfire* and brought to New-York hy the United States District-Attorney of Key West, but soon after he stated that they were mislaid and could not be found. Capt. STANHOPE, of the *Wildfire*, formerly of the *Panchita*, was here a few weeks since, likewise a part of the crew. Capt. CRAVEN, of the *Mohawk*, hes also heen at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for some weeks, and the District-Attorney has been notified of these facts, yet the whole matter seems to have been laid on the shelf.

The gentlemen of the "Ebony" trede adopt new dodges from time to time. The vessels are not cleared now directly for Ambriz, Loando, &c., and many do not clear at all. One of the *legal firm* declared a few days since that *four vessels had sailed from this port within six weeks*, through Long Island Sound hy way of Montauk. He is good authority, and no doubt posted up. Several clippers of the fleet are in port yet, viz., barks *Kate* and *Weather-Guage*, and brig *Thomas Achorn* and schooner *Cogswell*.

An Error Corrected.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, March 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor to correct the statement, contained in an editorial of your issue of to-day, the 19th, that "a clerk of the District-Attorney gave the order" upon which the faithless Deputy-Marshal effected the escape of the pirate and slave-dealer, LATHAM *alias* RUTS.

That the reflections upon the United States District-Attorney, Mr. ROOSEVELT, contained in this article were not based on fact, you will acknowledge on referring to the statement of Marshal RYNDERS before the Circuit Court, to be found on page 5 of the same issue of your paper, by which it will be seen that Mr. LOTT, a *clerk of the Marshal*, took upon himself, in the Marshal's absence, and contrary to his directions, the responsibility of granting the order which has caused so much mischief, and defeated justice.

To Judge ROOSEVELT belongs justly the credit of having paralyzed at least this infamous traffic in our port, by breaking up the anelent system of "bogus" or straw bail, which has heretofore been the chief reliance of those engaged in it; and it is a fact well known to the community that mere slave ships have been condemned and sold under his administration of this office than at any previous time.

I trust that candor and fair play towards an officer who has long since and repeatedly tendered his resignation, and who is et this moment merely discharging the duies of United States Disirict-Attorney *out of courtesy to the new President*, will secure for this brief reply as prominent a place in your columns as that given to the misstatements it is intended to correct.

Very respectfully your most ob't, &c.,
J. BUCHANAN HENRY,
Assistant District-Attorney.

[We publish the above very cheerfully. The error which it corrects in regard to the Clerk was purely accidental.]

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—The people of Newfoundland are much troubled about their political affairs. The Governor, Sir ALEX. BANNERMAN, on Feb. 28, had a disagreement with Mr. KENT, the Colonial Secretary, and requested him to resign. He did so, and Mr. HOYLES at once formed a new Ministry. The summary method of changing the Government created much excitement, although many profess to feel no regret at it. One of the charges brought against the old Government is that has been lax in its efforts to detect and punish crimnals. Then, too, it is alleged that it has taken no active measures to repress the disorderly and disgraceful scenes which have continually been occurring in the House. The lie had passed freely between the members of the Government in the course of debates. A local paper describing the scenes on a late occasion says: "Yells, howls, screams, whistling, groans, and the most hideous noises continued for some quarter of an hour. The galleries and approaches were so crowded—the mass was so dense—and the roaring so incessent, the Speaker left the chair, the members withdrew, leaving the house in possession of its rightful owners, the people, who most rapturously cheered at their withdrawal. Then the Attorney-General, the Receiver-General, with many of the officials partaking in the row, made a rush for the refreshment room. Such is our Newfoundland Legislature under the beautiful and appropriate system of self government, se the sunday specials of Wednesday and adopted by the proprietors of "The People's House."

JAMAICA.

The Legislature—Encumbered Estates—Immigration—Revenue—Imports and Exports—Coolies Expected—Cotton Cultivation—Revivals—An Age of Inquiry—The Governor—The Prince—Public Health.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Ja., Wednesday, March 6, 1861.

The Legislature continues in session, but very little profit to the country results from their deliberations. An act has been passed for the purpose of introducing here the English Encumbered Estates' land. You will remember how much that law teaded to improve the late depressed affairs of Ireland. There has been a very great similarity between the state of things in Ireland and Jamaica, and it is argued, I think not unjustly, that what the Encumbered Estates act did for Ireland, it will also do for Jamaica.

The Government has prepounded a new immigration scheme, by which the cost is to be borne by the whole country, not, as hitherto, only by the planters who require immigrant labor. The measure seeks to provide for the introduction of ten thousand immigrants, inclusive of two thousand five hundred to arrive this year. The supply will be thus regulated:

In 1861.....	2,500	In 1863.....	2,500
In 1862.....	2,500	In 1864.....	2,500

making a total of ten thousand. With regard to the expense, the bill contemplates obtaining a loan of £50,000 in 1862, another of £50,000 in 1863, and a third of £50,000 in 1864.

The Revenue returns for the quarter ending the 31st December last show the monetary affairs of the country to be in a very healthy condition. The receipts have not only been considerably over the previous quarter, but also over any quarter during the previous two years. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1859 it shows an increase of £13,000. The total amount has been £63,696 8s. 11d. The *Gazette* shows the following comparative statement of the revenue collected during each of the quarters of the years 1859 and 1860:

Quarters.	Revenue.
March, 1859.....	£50,753 17 7
June, 1859.....	50,018 10 5
September, 1859.....	42,027 16 4
December, 1859.....	49,724 11 2
March, 1860.....	58,837 13 9
June, 1860.....	56,302 8 5
September, 1860.....	58 089 — 3
December, 1860.....	63,696 8 11

Passing on from the Revenue to the Imports and Exports, I also find some interesting particulars. A return has been presented to the House of Assembly showing the amount of duties paid at each port of entry on articles imported into the Island for the last five years, which shows the following results:

1856.....	£130,212 15 —
1857.....	132,047 17 9
1858.....	137,720 10 10
1859.....	150 553 8 5
1860.....	159 524 6 5

Returns have also been given of the imports and exports during the last two months. In American breadstuffs, the quantity received has been much under that of the corresponding period of last year.

With regard to exports, I find that we have shipped during the month of February, 682 hogsheads, 121 tierces and 108 barrels sugar; 6 tierces, 686 bags coffee; 318 puncheons, 1 cask rum; 297 bags pimento; 925 tons dyewoods; 220 lancewood spars; 290,000 oranges; 200 bunches bananas; 3,500 cocoanuts; 13 barrels copper ore, and several boxes of sundries.

In my previous letter I mentioned that there had been an arrival of Coolies. I am happy in being able to state that information has been received that two other vessels had sailed from Calcutta, bringing us very large cargoes of immigrants.

The state of affairs in America and the discussions going on in England relative to the supply of the "raw material," have caused our people at length to bestir themselves towards turning to account the excellent advantages this Island possesses as a cotton-growing country.

The revival movement continues to spread with very great rapidity, causing quite a cessation in business, and interfering most sadly with the operations of estates, in consequence of the scarcity of labor occasioned.

This appears, for this Island, the age of inquiries and investigations. All the public institutions are becoming the subjects of most searching investigation. Dreading some great consequences, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary has absconded. The inquiry into the Customs Department is expected to terminate in the adoption of criminal proceedings against certain of the officers.

It is almost an ascertained fact that the Governor will take his final leave of the country in the month of May. It is said that having been censured for his late proceedings by the Colonial Secretary, His Excellency has tendered his resignation of the Government.

We are still anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Prince. By last accounts received from Barbados, he had not yet reached that Island. It is stated that instructions had been given that if His Royal Highness' ship did not get in the tropics within a given period, he was not—in dread of yellow fever—to be allowed to visit the West India Colonies, but to proceed directly to Halifax. As a Royal Life is too precious to be risked, the precaution is necessary, but I am happy to say that Jamaica never was in a healthier condition, or more free from yellow fever, than she is at the present time.

THE WHEAT CROP IN ILLINOIS.—The farmers of Illinois have every reason to be satisfied with the appearance of the wheat crop et this time. We have reliable information from more than twenty counties of Southern Illinois, giving assurances that during the past ten years the wheat fields in March have never appeared so promising as now. The growth is admirably well set, covers the ground well, is healthy and strong, encouraging large expectations of full granaries at the close of the season. The amount sown last Fall was unusually large, and 1861 bids fair to be as distinguished in Illinois for the affluent wheat harvest as was 1860 for the plethoric corn crop in Central and Northern Illinois.—*Missouri Republican.*

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

A SURE CURE for Bleeding, Blind and Itching PILES, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Disease of the Skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases, if not, dealers are PARTICULARLY REQUESTED to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.

A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Spring wear, now on hand and for sale by E. V. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Shirts made to order from measure.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.

CAUTION.—Use less than usual as it is very strong. Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss.*

Dr. Riggs' Truss Challenges Comparison, as well for its unparalleled success as for its cleanliness and durability. Also, new appliances for varicocele and enlarged veins, universally approved. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

McLaughlin's New Spring Yoke Shirts, the best fitting ever invented, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box. PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

DIED.

GOSLING.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 19, ANNIE, daughter of Charlette and Adelph Gosling, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 284 2d av, without further notice.

MOORE.—In this City, on Monday, March 18, SARAH, wife of David Moore, aged 26 years, 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 199 West 19th-st, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MILLER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 19, JACOB MILLER, only son of Jacob H. and Sarah E. Miller, aged 2 years and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of 58th-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Monday, March 18, after a short and severe illness, MARY C. FERRIS.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Wednesday,) March 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 27 4th-st.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

FULTON.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, March 17, JANE FULTON, aged 24 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Wednesday, 20th inst. Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, 85th st., between 3d and 3d avs., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MONRO.—On Monday, March 18, NELSON MONRO, Jr., only son of Dr. Monro of this City aged 16 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 25 East 25th-st., on Thursday, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BAUER.—On Tuesday morning, March 19, CATHARINA WEITS, wife of Geo. Bruce, in the 76th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral in Thursday's papers.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, suddenly, HEPSIBETH WALKER, beloved wife of Capt. G. B. Allen, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Polar Star Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 164 Dean st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 21, at 2 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

COCHRAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 19, ALEXANDER S. COCHRAN, a native of Scotland, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the corner of Atlantic and Carlton avs., Brooklyn, without further notice.

☞ Glasgow and Paisley papers please copy.

JENNINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, ELIZABETH, wife of George H. Jennings.

Funeral on Thursday, March 21, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, corner of Adams and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice.

OVERFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 19, Mrs. HELEN A., wife of J. L. Overfield, and only daughter of Rev. Henry Dana.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 18 St. Felix st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 19, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM GRAHAM, son of Frederick and Mary Riley, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Douglass st.

LAVERTY.—In Elizabeth City, N. J., on Wednesday, March 13, RUSSIA, only daughter of William and Frances N. Laverty, aged 11 years and 2 days.

BOYD.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Tuesday, March 12, CONRAD HOGNIER BOYD, aged 21 years.

EVANS.—In Paris on Sunday, Feb. 24, WILLIS HOWARD, son of Theodore S. and Fannie H. Evans, aged 4 months.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 6 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 183, March 19, 1861.
59, 41, 26, 39, 45, 73, 48, 54, 14, 35, 38, 72, 69.
Class No. 184, March 19, 1861.
46, 56, 74, 40, 1, 39, 16, 45, 35, 12, 63, 20.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 19, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

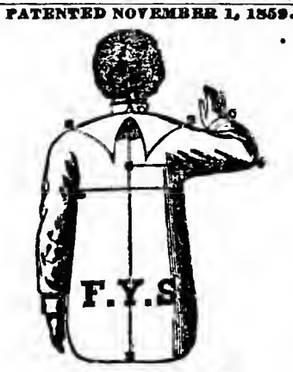

THE MEASURES ARE
A. the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!
FOR THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE MAKORA ARABICA,
Discovered by a
MISSIONARY
While traveling in Arabia.

The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.
The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.
The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and impurities of the blood.

This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Cleon & Gylippus, and we have always one hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

Sold also by druggists generally.

TO-MORROW

The favorite Family Paper,
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL,
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL,
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL,

Will appear improved, and enlarged to
SIXTY-FOUR COLUMNS,
SIXTY-FOUR COLUMNS,
SIXTY-FOUR COLUMNS.

Sold by all News Agents. Price, including a double-page Map of the World, Four Cents.

THE KING'S DAUGHTER,

OR,

THE ROMANCE OF ROYALTY.

This is the title of a new historical romance, written expressly for the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, by Mrs. MARIAN M. PULLAN, the accomplished authoress of the "Regent's Son," and other first-class works of acknowledged merit. Will commence with the first number of the enlarged volume of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, to be issued TO MORROW, (Thursday.)

SIXTY-FOUR COLUMNS, FOUR CENTS.

A Double-page
MAP OF THE WORLD,
ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION,

Will be given along with the first number of the new volume of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, ready TO-MORROW.

THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY!

The very instructive, interesting and valuable lecture on the "World's Highway"—as delivered by Dr. Solger, before the New-York Historical and Geographical Society—will be published in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, No. 1, Vol. 2, TO-MORROW, price four cents—along with a double-page MAP OF THE WORLD, engraved expressly for the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, under Dr. Solger's superintendence.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The best family medicine now before the public, for the cure of scrofula, ulcers, scurvy, or eruptions of the skin, fever and ague, dyspepsia, dropsy, piles, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

By their use the blood is restored to a healthy state and freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The LIFE PILLS have been used with great success in bilious and liver complaints, sick headachs, nervous headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, and the sickness incident to females in delicate health.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

PASSFORD'S BILLIARD TABLES—MORE lively and correct than any other table. Price reduced. Commission allowed to purchasers; no drawbacks employed. Applications to replace dull, hard-faced, patent cushions daily received. Playing and sale rooms, No. 149 Fulton-st., and No. 8 Astor-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever actions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Suzy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preperation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.

A lawsuit which arose from a discrepancy of weights between one of Fairbanks' Scales in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and one of another manufacturer, was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore. The case occupied the Court two days, and Judge Marshall, in delivering his decision, stated, as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of "Fairbanks' Scales" was established beyond all question.

It is a significant fact, which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are the "same as Fairbanks'," or like them, or are improvements upon them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognising the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the strongheld they have upon the public confidence.

Send for an Illustrated and descriptive circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN LYNCHBURGH, VA.

BANKING HOUSE OF WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
RICEMONE, Va., March 14, 1861.

MESSRS. A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN,
New-York.

DEAR SIR: One of the most destructive fires ever known to have occurred in Lynchburgh, Va., took place on the night of the 13th inst., in which our Banking House was burned. Our books and valuables were secured in the Safe (a No. 6 folding-door) bought of you in June last. Of this we were telegraphed yesterday morning. To-day we received the inclosed dispatch, much to our relief, which will doubtless be gratifying to you.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.

TELEGRAM.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., March 14, 1861.

To WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO., Richmond
"*Safe just opened; all right. No damage,*"
PETERS, WILLIAMS & CO.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
of the above description, constantly on hand and for sale by
A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner Werth-st., N. Y.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

The value of Messrs. Edward Chamberlin & Co.'s (Boston) Concentrated Leaven, for the making of bread, cakes, rolls, pies and pastry, is fully confirmed. Its introduction has been attended with the fullest success, simply on account of its purity and intrinsic merits.

For sale by all the

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering to their Retail Trade,
At very LOW PRICES, their
LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS,
Consisting, in part, of
BARNSLEY, SCOTCH and IRISH LINEN GOODS of every description,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS,
PLAID, STRIPED, and PLAIN JACONETS,
SWISS and MULL MUSLINS,
ORGANDIES and TARLETANS.
Also,
A full stock of
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
All of the best make.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

SPRING SHAWLS,
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
LYONS BROCHES,
STELLAS,
EMBROIDERED NOUVEAUTE,
BAREGE ANGLAISE SHAWLS, GRENADINE SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
Including all the
LATEST NOVELTIES IN SPRING SHAWLS.
Also at Store Nos. 255, 257 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
RICHEST STOCK OF THE SEASON!
Medinas, Barege Anglaise Broché, Mesambiques, Grenadines, Challies, Poplins Soie, Gros Odier Prints, Grenadie Illumine; also a large assortment of
TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,
and Low-Priced Dress Goods in great variety.
Also at Store Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BAREGE ROBES,
Five and Seven Flounces and Double Jupe.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on
MONDAY,
Their entire stock of
BAREGE ROBES,
At the following low prices:
Barege Robes at $2, former price $4 50.
Barege Robes at $3, former price $7.
Barege Robes at $4, former price $9 to $10.
Barege Robes at $5, former price $10 to $12.
Barege Robes at $6, former price $13 to $15.
Barege Robes at $7, former price $16 to $17.
Barege Robes at $8, former price $18 to $20.
The above reduction is positive.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
VIZ:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.
These goods have been selected with great care for the City trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND-ST.
NEW CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, &c., &c.
including
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' NEWEST PATTERNS,
TAPESTRIES, VELVETS and BRUSSELS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

481 BROADWAY,
At G. M. BODINE'S,
Selling off
RICH DRESS GOODS
At a great sacrifice.
500 PIECES FRENCH PRINTS,
Yard wide, only 12½c. per yard.
500 PIECES RICH GRAY CHINE.
LEONORAS at 6¼c. per yard,
Worth 25 cents.

481 BROADWAY,
At G. M. BODINE'S,
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
RICH SILK ROBES AT $15.
Rich Chine Silks at $1.
Rich Plaid Silks at 75c.
Also,
Foulard Silks, in chintz colors,
At 50c. per yard,
Worth $1.

481 BROADWAY,
At G. M. BODINE'S,
GREAT SALE OF RICH DRY GOODS.
SELLING OFF
At a great sacrifice,
Previous to removal,
May 1.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS
Are invited to an examination of the following list of UNHEARD OF BARGAINS:

1,000 white French china tea sets, 44 pieces	$2 00
500 white French china dinner sets, 225 pieces	22 00
2,000 white French china soup tureens	2 00
4,000 white French china covered dishes	75
500 gold-band French china tea sets 44 pieces	5 50
500 fancy French china tea sets, 44 pieces	6 25
300 gold-band china dinner sets, 191 pieces	45 00

ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French china dinner sets ranging in price from $50 to $140.

1,000 dozens silver-plated tea spoons	1 25
500 dozens silver-plated table spoons	3 25
500 dozens silver plated table forks	3 25
100 silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces	15 50
200 silver-plated cake baskets	3 75
200 silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles	4 25
300 silver plated ice pitchers	7 00
500 dozens ivory-handled dinner knives	4 50
500 dozens ivory-handled tea knives	4 00
500 dozens cut-glass goblets	1 75
300 pairs cut and engraved decanters (quarts)	1 25
300 pairs cut and engraved decanters (pints)	1 00
800 dozens Bohemian glass finger bowls	1 00

OUR OBJECT
in offering these goods at the prices above quoted, is to convert them into
CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!
At the earliest possible moment. Our entire stock of GAS FIXTURES
will be sold equally low. Goods purchased and PAID FOR NOW
will be stored until the 1st of May, without additional charge. Orders from the country must inclose the cash with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages. Par funds only taken.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, &c.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY,
Offer their entire Spring Importations at retail,
OF
JOHN HENNING'S
Very superior manufacture of ¾, ⅞ and 7/8 Bonhie Damask Napkins, and
2¾, 3, 3¾, 4 and 5 yards long
TABLE CLOTHS,
Of the finest quality,
At a large reduction from any previous prices.
Also, extra quality Linen sheetings.
13-4 reduced from 8s. to 6s. per yard.
11-4 reduced from 9s. to 7s. 6d. per yard.
12-4 reduced from 11s. to 8s. 6d per yard.
12-4 reduced from 9s. to 7s. per yard.
12-4 reduced from 10s to 7s. 6d. per yard.
12-4 reduced from 11s. to 8s. per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Before removing to our new store, April 1, we will close out all the stock we can, at prices much less than can be found anywhere else. We would also return thanks for the very liberal patronage we have enjoyed for the last 18 years, and will endeavor to make
No. 783 Broadway, one door from 10th-st.,
as popular as the present number.
RICHMOND,

No. 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
BRODIE will make his great Spring opening on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at his Palace of Fashion, under the Fifth avenue Hotel, corner of 23d-st., and at his old celebrated stand, No. 300 Canal-st. The richest display of Mantillas, Basilk and fancy cloth, ever made in New-York.

CORSETS, CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. CLEGG'S has received her new Spring stock, and is selling beautiful fitting corsets at $1: also, two cases of real Paris patent Werlery, at reduced prices. Corsets and Skirts made to order. Handsome Skirts, $1. Old skirts made over or taken in exchange. N. B.—Ladies waited upon at home. No. 682 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of patterns of all the latest Paris fashions, THURSDAY, March 21, at No. 473 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 134 Fierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and at the Canada Spring number of the *Mirror of Fashions* now ready. Price 6 cents.

UP TOWN STORE.—P. COLE, No. 866 Broadway, two doors above Union-square, just received a lot of cheap Summer silks, lot of silk grenadine, very cheap; white cot sheetings, 11 qrs. wide, 25 cents per yard: full assortment of housekeeping goods; 10-4 linen sheeting, 58 cents per yard.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, From 12½c. choice colors, received: Shetland Wool, Saxony Yarns, Thread and Needle Goods, Dress Linings and Trimmings, at No 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above 5th-av. Hotel.
SHEPHERD, (Late Orr & Shepherd.)

DRY GOODS.

RICH SILKS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Just opened, an elegant assortment of
RICH DRESS SILKS,
Jaspe Plaid and Stripe, Drogget Magnifique, Grisailles, Broché Illumine, Pontalle, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS
in great variety, including all the
LATEST SPRING STYLES,
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition their
SPRING STOCK OF GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MILLINERY.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS.
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to anouunce that she will open on THURSDAY next, March 21, an elegant assortment of Paris Spring and Summer millinery of the latest modes, selected expressly by her own agent in Paris, from the leading establishments, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—MRS. WM. SIMMONS will open Paris Spring modes of Millinery, together with a large assortment of her own manufacture, March 21, at her show-rooms, No. 657 Broadway, New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms and board in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton ferry. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—ANY PARTY WISHING A SPLENdid suite of rooms, with board, on 17th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., in a private family, can learn of such an opportunity by addressing UNION, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone-front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at No. 263 4th-av., on second and third floors. Gas, water, &c., in the house. No moving in May. Cars and stages pass the door.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife, by applying at No. 43 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be procured with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, with first-class New-England board, at No. 68 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman, wife and child, 12 years of age, three unfurnished rooms, about the 1st of May, between 6th and Lexington avs., 18th and 31st sts. Address A. S., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, with terms, &c., which must be moderate, for two days. Private family preferred. Reference exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, Between 5th and 6th avs. A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor to let, together or separate, with or without board; also a single room in a first-class house, or with a French family. Location unsurpassed. References exchanged. No moving in May.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN DESIRES A handsomely furnished room, with board for himself and wife, in or near 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; private family preferred; unexceptionable references given and required. Address E., Box No. 174 *Times* Office, stating terms, etc.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, IN A strictly private family; house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, at No. 159 West 15th-st., between 5th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required. No moving in May.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen, will find a desirable home with large rooms in a family where but few are taken, and at a moderate price. Apply at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow-st. Good references required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG MARRIED man and wife, in a private family, room to be partly furnished; terms must be moderate. Address W. H. R., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A PLEASANTLY located entire second floor, together or separate. House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, board and lodging for French and music lessons; Spanish family preferred. Direction, F. H., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The large house and cottage, known as Ashland Hall, surrounded with shade trees, and possessing all the beauties of a delightful country home, will be opened for the reception of boarders the last week in April. Parties wishing for particulars before that time, will please apply at No. 127 Bleecker-st., New York. References given and required. Rent, $700.

BOARD AT ORANGE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS may be obtained in a private family, at Orange, where few persons are received; location about three-fourths of a mile from depôt. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing ORANGE, Box No. 92 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Near the village of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., containing thirty-two acres, six of which are good woodland, adjoining the river. There is a good dock at the door, where vessels land. It is a first-rate stand for a lumber or coal yard; there has been business done for half a century; the house is situated on the bank of the river where the bridge crosses; there is a good barn, and all suitable outbuildings; the house is well suited for a boarding house; good fishing; stages pass the door twice a day for the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of WM. P. BLAIR, No. 108 Barclay-st., New-York, where a map can be seen.

FARM FOR SALE—AT TAPPAN, BERGEN County, N. J., 20 miles from Jersey City, half mile from Closter depôt, of the Northern Railroad, containing 120 acres of the finest land in the country; is finely located for building plots or farming purposes. The whole or any part thereof to suit. For particulars, apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 176 West 28th-st., corner 6th-av., or C. C. BANTA, No. 46 Leroy-st., New-York.

FARM WANTED—OF FROM 30 to 50 ACRES, good strong soil, well cultivated, well fenced, thrifty apple orchard and other fruit, with some woodland, well watered. Buildings modern and substantial; location elevated, but sheltered, near a depôt, churches, select schools, &c., and not more than 35 miles from New-York. Price not over $15,000. Address S. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM—Near the City, Long Island preferred—1,000 acres of first-class farming land in Kentucky; the farm must be at the lowest figure, as the land will be sold at $5 per acre, and is worth $10. Title unexceptionable. Address K. Y., Brooklyn Post-office. None but real owner need answer this.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres, with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from the depôt; good house, variety of fruit-trees, water led in the house; price, $6,000. Apply to MARTIN & GOREY, No. 321 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE FARM OF 30 acres, adjoining and overlooking the charming village of Plainfield, N. J., 1¼ hour's ride by railroad from Cortlandt-st. Good house, out buildings, fruit, &c. For particulars, inquire at No. 486 Broadway, Room 8.

FARM WANTED.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTIcal working farmer, a stocked farm, to work on shares, within 20 miles of New-York; can give the best of references for honesty, capability, &c. Address, for two days, FARMER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES, IN JAmaica, for $4,500. Terms easy.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 146 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.
We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., 1st door east of Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AS THE OWNER IS going to Europe, a pair of elegant dark-brown carriage horses, 16 hands high, long tails five and six years old, very stylish, sound and kind. KING'S Stable, 41st st. and Madison-av.

CASH
PAID FOR
RAGS,
CANVASS, BAGGING, ROPE,
AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF
PAPER MAKERS' STOCK,
AT
No 270 Water-st.,
New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET,
By HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 159 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
No. 21 Hubert-st., 2-story dwelling, gas and croton.
No 146 Mulberry-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 28 Market-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 340 East 30th-st., 4-story dwelling, brown-stone front; will be put in good order, and painted.
Nos. 109 and 109½ St. Mark's-place, 4-story high-stoop dwellings, with all modern improvements.
Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., very near Broadway, 5-story, marble-front stores, together or separate; immediate possession given.
No. 267 Bowery, large store and basement, 25x94 feet.
No. 188 Grand st., large store, corner Mulberry-st.
No. 369 Canal-st., large store and basement.
Nos. 173 and 175 Grand-st., 5th-story loft, 50 feet square.
No. 8 Madison-st., small 3-story house and store.
No. 5 Madison-st., corner Chestnut-st., 3-story house and store, near New-Bowery and Pearl-st.
No. 435 Broome-st., 100 feet from Broadway, 2-story house and store; a good business location.
Also, other houses, stores, dwellings, work-shops, &c., in various parts of the City, at reasonable rents.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts, 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Heward-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES
No. 148 East 13th st, 4 story, high stoop $1,200
Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th-st, English basement 1,100
No. 21 Stuyvesant st 1,000
No. 82 East 15th-st., 4 story, English basement 1,000
Nos 210 and 289 2d-av, English basement, each 900
No. 137 East 19th-st., high stoop 800
No. 192 East 18th-st., high stoop 700
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 30th-st., brown stone English basement 600
Apply to T. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st, near 3d av.

TO LET—A HOTEL, WITH FOUR ACRES OF land, dwelling adjoining, and two-story bar, near the landing near High Bridge,
A 2-story dwelling in 87th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., rent $400
A cottage in 55th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
A large house in Henry-st., rent nearly all taken out in board.
For sale, a frame dwelling on 120th-st., price $3,600.
Wanted, $6,000 on City property.
Also, one-half of a modern house, between 6th and 23d sts., 3d and 6th avs., rent not to exceed $360. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 12 Chambers st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house, with coach entrance and coach-house on rear, No. 1,169 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also, two small three story brick houses on 56th st., near 6th-av. Also, to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF GROWN persons, the upper part of the English basement house No. 134 East 35th-st., consisting of second-story and part of the third-story, with bath-room, water closet, gas, cellar and pantry. Rent $340 to $350, according to room required. The best of references required. The residue of this house is occupied by the owner. To be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first-class hotel now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or, HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 229 West 15th-st., consisting of two parlors, with folding doors, two bedrooms and bath-room on second floor, together with back basement and good range. None but a very small family need apply. Gas and water in the house. Very best of reference required. Rent $300. Apply on the premises for three days.

TO LET.—THE LARGE STORE AND DWELLING No. 360 Grand-st., near the Essex Market. Will be rented together or separate. The dwelling is well adapted to, and is a first-rate stand for a boarding-house. Being well ventilated and with all the conveniences of wash and bathing tubs, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of JOHN CONGER, 435 Grand st.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No 52 Johnst.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st, rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $378; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 2d and 3d floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

$500: TO LET—NO. 96 WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., an English basement brick house, four stories, containing 12 rooms, 10 pantries, range, hot and cold water, bath, gas with fixtures, sub-cellar under the whole house; will be painted outside and in, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to KIMBALL N. PRINCE, No. 169 Centre st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY IMITATION STONE front English-basement house No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts., with all the modern improvements. Rent $840. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, No. 122 Broadway, daily, 10 to 4 o'clock, or No. 108 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, mornings and evenings.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700. Apply to F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent less than other property of the class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 6th-av.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL No. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the Stevens House, as a passenger hotel of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 11 Bleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to
W. HARSELL, No. 43 Cliff-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 41st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS ON THE first floor of the Society Library Building, on University-place, suitable for Library or Scientific Associations, now occupied by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York. Inquire of OTIS H. SWAN, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—NO. 20 BEEKMAN-ST., STORE, BASEment, and cellar and 6th floor; also, the 6th floor of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 connect with each other. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE two-story, besides attic and basement, cottage-built house, No. 22 Gregory-st., Jersey City. Apply to J. ANNIN, No. 1 Commercial Building, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The brown-stone house and lot No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Rent $1,000. Inquire of A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—WITH POWER—CORNER CENTRE AND Duane sts., rooms on the 2d and 4th floors, and a large basement, all well lighted. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATEly or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts. (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 49 CHARLTON-ST. Also, two small stores on Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply to P. BICKLE, No. 413 Broadway, up stairs, between 11 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—TWO UPPER ROOMS, WITH AMPLE power; well warmed and lighted; location very desirable. Apply to JOSEPH NASON & CO., No. 61 Beekman-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,400 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, Croton water, &c., complete; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. PRICE No. 588 8th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 6 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 866 Broadway, two doors above Union-square; a first-rate location for any light business.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NO. 256—THE small store opposite the City Hall Park, between Murray and Warren sts. Apply in the store.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, A neat three-story brown-stone house, in perfect order. Rent $500. Apply to W. EDWARDS, No. 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling No. 225 West 27th-st.; gas, bath, &c.; rent $400. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No 20 John st.
Plated German-silver and White Metal Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Bowls, Casters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, &c.
MIRAM YOUNG.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE property will be sold on liberal terms:
House and lot No. 47 West 45th-st.
Two houses and lots on 39th-st., near Lexington-av.
Three houses and lots on 37th-st., near 4th-av.
Two houses and lots on 34th-st., near 4th-av.
House and lot No. 302 West 34th-st.
House and lot No. 114 Lexington-av.
House and lot No. 198 West 22d-st.
House and lot No. 194 2d-av.
House and lot No. 47 Pike-st.
House and lot No. 222 Henry-st.
House and lot No. 21 Rutger's-place.
House and lease of lot No. 215 Madison-st.
House and lease of lot No. 75 Madison st.
House and lease of lot No. 263 Henry-st.
House and lease of lot No. 178 Henry st., with stable.
For particulars, apply to EDWARD WOOD,
No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—THE PREMises recently occupied by the subscriber as a sash, blind and door factory, No. 142 East 23d st. The lot is 24.5 by 98.9, with a 2-story house on front 40 feet deep; 2 stories, finished for dwelling, with gas and Croton water; also, a 3-story brick shop on rear, 28 feet deep, with horse-mill for one or two horses; shafting, hitching and saw tables, all in complete working order. Inquire of E. D. DELAMATER, No. 383 2d-av., or of J. W. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

RECEIVER'S SALE—ABOUT FIVE LOTS OF land for sale, to close a trust, on the north side of 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., suitable for stone, wood or lumber yards, or for manufacturing purposes, about 41 feet 8 inches on 34th-st., 87 feet in depth in the west line, and 124 feet across the rear, and 98 feet 9 inches in depth on the east line. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,305 Broadway, or to CYRUS CURTISS, special receiver, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO THREE-story brick houses and lots, 25 by 100, with modern improvements in a fast improving location. Price moderate, only about one-third cash. Inquire at the premises, No. 81 Greene, 50 feet south of Spring-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at noon or in the evening, or any hour of the day at No. 121 Greene-st., in the burning shop of E. Knabeschuch.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100, EACH, WITH steam engine, 12-inch bore, 2-feet stroke and shafting all in running order, at Nos. 21 and 23 Attorney-st., 100 feet from Grand-st. One building, 3-story, 25x55; one building, 2-story and basement, 25x50; one building, 3-story and basement, 14x24. The earth is good building sand. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. Inquire of C. W. SHERWOOD, No 110 Bowery, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, A first-class brown-stone house on Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, beautifully located, overlooking the Bay, &c., and within three hundred yards of the Wall-st. Ferry.
The house is but a few years old, built in the most substantial manner, and is replete with every modern improvement. Apply to SAMUEL C. THOMPSON,
No. 2, Wall-st

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, TWO-STORY and basement, with coater-cellar and Philadelphia front; house 20 feet front by 40 deep, with all the modern improvements and Phœnix heater; on easy terms; in 39th-st., second brick house west of 7th-av., south side. Inquire on the premises, or to S. THOMPSON, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON NEW-YORK-av., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, 22x36 feet, with extension 18x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; the house is just finished, complete, with all the improvements. Also to rent, the three-story brick house No. 103 Clinton-st., near Warren; rent $450. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauney-court.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 11 inches by 126 feet 8½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 96 Beaver-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT 25x100, SITuation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars, 26 minutes' walk from the ferries; convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water, stabls on rear, all in excellent condition. Price $3,800; No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette av. Terms liberal. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW ELEgant three-story houses, with furnaces and all improvements, on east side Adelphi-st., nearest Green-av.; one on Cumberland-st., nearest Lafayette-av.; one on Clermont, nearest Gates-av. Seventy-five per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of H. M. NEEDHAM, No. 74 Wall-st., New York.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and hall trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the side and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. BYER.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs., three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style, situated north side of Stuyvesant park. Inquire on the premises, No 198 East 17th-st. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 131 East 13th-st., high stoop, replete with all the modern improvements; house 25x60; lot 25x103.3. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES IN NEW- York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken; or first County Mortgages on farms in New-York State taken as exchange for cloths, cassimeres, vestings and selected stock of French goods. B. M. FOWLER, No. 11 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN 45TH-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; every modern improvement, brown-stone front, high stoop; will be sold low. Inquire of A. A. DENMAN, foot of West 20th-st., before 10½ A. M., or after 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE DWELling basement house, No. 77 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between Park and Lexington avs., one of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 128 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 20x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

OIL LANDS, OIL LANDS.—RICH AND VALUable oil lands, with plenty of surface oil and a Burning Spring. Lands but a mile from a railroad station. Leases sold on fair terms. This is a new oil region. Address CALVIN DICKEY, Newark, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CHATHAM-STREET property, with a quit rent roll, situate

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moins Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin O. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B Welles by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, North west	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappell...	Northeast Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	322.12
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest. Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast. Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	76	19	40
Mahaska	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,802 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PIKE-STREET LEASEHOLD.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., will sell at auction on THU SDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two-story and attic brick houses and 9 years' lease of lot (with renewals,) No. 23 Pike-st., south east corner of Henry-st., fine brick stable on premises. Ground rent $465—property rents for $825. Lot 22x111 4in Maps and full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, March 21 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No 74 Prince-st., near Broadway, all the furniture, consisting of 2 of Phelan's best Billiard Tables, large French mirrors, gas chandelier, mrn chairs, Brussels carpets and oil cloths, pictures, household furniture, &c.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES WAGONS AND HARNESS.

By E & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the r salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the following carriages and wagons—two light road-away carriages two-shifting-top w gons light road and trotting wagons double and single harness, &c., to be positively sold with out reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

HENRY H. LEE'S & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention (as usual) to sales of Household furniture, &c., at the residences of families. Will also hold regular sales at their Auction Rooms as above.

A. C. Tuttle, uctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE will devote his attention this season, as he etofore, to SALES OF FURNITURE AT PRIVATE DWELLINGS, and s ocks of Cabinet makers and others.

N. B.—His experience of 26 years in this City is a guarantee that the interest of his employers will be faithfully executed. Charges moderate, and returns promptly made le cash.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a good assortment of new and desirable goods direct from the manufacturers, and suitable for the Spring trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE REAL estate of John R. Schenck, deceased, at Roslyn, Queen's County, N. Y., at public auction, at Charleck's Hotel, at Roslyn, on March 23, at 10 A. M. The property to be sold includes store, dwelling-house, shops, village lots, and about thirty acres of land, including Harbor Hill, the highest point of land on the island, the latter affording unrivaled views of the ocean, Long Island Sound, New-York City, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. For further particulars, inquire of H. W. EASTMAN, 298 Broadway, N. Y.; or, F. SKILMAN, Roslyn.

P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of G. Gajeni and C. Bassine, executors, the 4-story brick house and lot known as No. 156 East 32d-st., New-York: house 20x45; lot 20x98.9. Also, the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 109 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn. house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 100 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall st., Jouncey-court.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATtel mortgage I will expose for sale at public vendue on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of 2d-av. and 111th-st., horses, wagons, spinning wheels, looms, hetchell machines, furniture, machinist tools, &c. JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, AT 1 O'CLOCK, at their salerooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of wagons, harness, &c.; two seated, four-seated and six-seated Rockaways, Park wagons, Concord wagons, &c., and a variety of other top and no top vehicles. Also, a large four-wheeled dray, suitable for a builder or carman.

J. P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. HAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of prime City-made and Eastern goods, direct from manufacturers, adapted to the Spring trade.

J. F. Williams, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, consisting of handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, at the salesroom, No. 582 8th-av., on FRIDAY MORNING, March 22, at 10½ o'clock.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation are requested to make application for such redu tion or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

Section 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the property, things in action and effects of THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to the said Receiver, by the fifteenth day of May next, at the office, No. 93 Wall-st., in New-York City; all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the said Receiver by the same day; all the creditors of such Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver, by the fifteenth of May next; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Company are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver, at the office, No. 93 Wall-st., New-York City, on the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1861.

JOHN RILEY,
Receiver of the property, things in action and effects of the Anchor Insurance Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOSE PEREDA is no longer authorised to act for La Sncursal Habanavada la Compania, General de credito en España. PAUL DASSE, Agent.

New-York, March 16, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following notes made by H. H. Honoré, of Chicago, Ill., viz.:

1 For $8,798 75, due April 10, 1861.
1 For $5,983 63, due May 10, 1861.
1 for $9,063 12, due Oct. 10, 1861,

Belonging to La Sncursal Habanera de la Compania, General de credito en España, cannot be legally negotiated or transferred without the consent of the acting Director of the said Company, or the undersigned.

P. DASSE, Agent.

New-York, March 16, 1861.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER FOR 1861, THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulers, with full description and testimonials furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New York, No. 185 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

GUANO (AT A VERY LOW PRICE) FOR SALE.—Guano of a superior quality from Saldanha Bay; an article well-known in the London market, and extensively used by English agriculturists. Also, a quantity from Ichaboe Island.

KEMEY & ROSS, No. 65 Watts-st.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depot of the Vieille Montagne Company of Liege, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 42 and 44 Greene-st.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. Childs, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX. COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of this Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

Office of the United States Life Insurance Co., in the City of New-York, No. 40 Wall-st. New-York, 13th March 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors of this Company, constituting the Second Class, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

WILLIAM TUCKER,
LUTHER BRADISH,
CLINTON GILBERT,
WASHINGTON E. VERMILYE,
JACOB HARSEN,
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
JOHN LAURENCE,
HERMAN J. SELTCKE,
HANSON K. CORNING.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. By order,

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST ISSUE of Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company: The Court having established by its decree the priority of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds, numbered 1 to 2,500, the Committee acting in behalf of the holders of that issue request such of them as desire to unite in the purchase of the property under the decree of sale to send their names and address, with the number of the bonds they hold, to Mr. F. RANDALL, at the office of the Committee, No. 33 Wall-st., and to such one notice will be given of the plan of reorganization to be submitted for their approval.

HORACE GALPIN, FRANCIS RANDALL,
JOHN NICHOLSON, ORVILLE ODDIE,
FRANCIS VOSE, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at this office of the Company, No 88 Wall st., (Tontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

Bank Department, Albany, March 15, 1861.

THE WILLIAM WILLIAMS BANK OF Hastings has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of HENRY NICHOLS, No. 188 Broadway, New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Sup't.

Office Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co., Boston, March 15, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LACNAY, CLARKE & CO. No. 63 Wall-st., or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the company. Signed,

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONed against the purchase of a St. Louis City Bond for $1 000, No. 7, issued under ordinance 3,524, 1856, with coupons to the year 1862 inclusive. The same was stolen on the 2d inst., at New-Orleans, and offered for sale by a man calling himself E. H. Brie, now in custody. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. Address Box No. 3,120 St. Louis Post-office.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

New-York, March 5, 1861.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 MAY-CORNER 7TH-ST.—Rent is made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. S. STILLMAN, President. Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 331 Broadway, New-York, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

Wm. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

New-York, March 1, 1861.

THE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THE NEW- JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, is now ready for delivery. A. H. FARLIN, Secty and Treas.

FINANCIAL.—WANTED, $600 TO $900 FOR SIX months. A chattel mortgage and insurance policy transferred for $2,600, and a handsome bonus paid. Address ROBERT LESSLIE, Box No. 101 Times Office.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING 20 twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of $1 000 each, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.

Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dunne-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Striatures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Hara disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for engaging every lover of the race from the system.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE CONFESSION OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among too suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself, after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to CHARON A. FREEMAN Lowell, Mass.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE of Rupture Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvanic-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa. Impotency, Genital Losses, &c. Call upon or address Dr. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO 483 BROADWAY, IS unsurpassed among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Cooch, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. Liner, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
Wm. Penn,	Westmoreland,	Peoria,
Underwriter,	Shamrock,	Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. are constantly to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA, SATURDAY, March 23.
VIGO, SATURDAY, March 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
Second cabin return tickets, good for 6 months.....$60 | Steerage return tickets.....$33

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO IRELAND, England and Scotland via Galway, for $30.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their fine steamship

PRINCE ALBERT,

as above touching at St. Johns, N. F., to land passengers and mails, on

TUESDAY, March 26.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

In first cabin to Galway or Liverpool.....$75
In first cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....35
In third cabin to Galway or Liverpool, Glasgow or any town in Ireland on railway.....30
In third cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....15

Notice—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can obtain Return Tickets at very low prices.

For further information as to freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, Ga., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, Capt. Adkins, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, $15; New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $19; Columbia, S. C., $17 80; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $23. For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

Notice.—Shippers are hereby notified that all Bills of Lading for signature must be presented to the Purser on board previous to 1 o'clock on day of sailing.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM- ship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAM- SHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days:

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. John A. Post, THURSDAY, March 21.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $16

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 336 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR will start (D. V.) in May with a limited number for a tour through Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Italy and France; he is familiar with all objects of interest, and able to act as courier, valet de place and instructor. The total expense will not exceed $800 each, which may be taken in circular notes, payable on the return of the party. Reference will be given to the gentleman who accompanied the advertiser last Summer. Address SIGMA, Box No. 170 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
G. C. DOBSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON.
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER LESSON,

Each lesson to be one perfect tune, of the pupil's choice. The pupil guaranteed a good player in twelve lessons.

GEO C. DOBSON,
No. 192½ Veriok-st.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Ware-rooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTS & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT AGRAFFE IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandize, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7 octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fret-work desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

FREE CLASSES FOR VIOLIN AND FLUTE —Commencing Thursday Evening, at 8, for gents, and on Saturday, at 9 o'clock, for boys; also, the same kind of class corner of 8th-av. and 44th sts., on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Free for all. Pianos to let for $2 per month, or for sale cheap. Private lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Voice, &c., at either place, or at the residence of the pupils. Queen party for young singers at each place every Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock, to practice for their Grand Concert. All are invited. Free

MUSICAL.—A PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO and vocal music, wishes to obtain board and apartments in a private, respectable family, where his services as teacher may be required, as an equivalent for the same. The highest references given. Address PROFESSOR Box No. 158 Times Office.

A NUMBER OF 7-OCTAVE, 6¾-OCTAVE AND 6-octave rosewood second-hand pianos, but little used, will be sold low for cash, or exchanged, or sold on instalments. Melodeons and Pianos to let

T. S. BERRY, No. 484 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

SOPRANO SINGER—ONE OF THE FINEST IN the City—would like an engagement from May 1, with or without a fine quartette and organist; all familiar with the Episcopal service. Address SOPRANO, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—THE CHARGE OF A QUARTETTE choir, or would instruct and take charge of a large choir in any Evangelical Church, by a gentleman every way qualified, with full rich bass voice. Address C. B. A., Box No. 144 New-York Post-office.

**ACCORDEONS, C

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—An Important Trial—Political Movements—The Uncle Sam Not Arrived—Insubordination Among United States Troops, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, March 19.

The Pony Express passed here at 11:45 P. M., yesterdey, being twenty-four hours ahead of time by the Winter schedule.

The Express brings the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 6.—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 4th, schooner *Caroline E. Foote*, Hakodadi, Japan.

Also, arrived 5th, ship *Torrent*, from Hong Kong. Capt. GORE, her Commander, died on the passage.

Sailed, 4th, ship *Basking Wave*, for New-York.

The ships *Alma* and *Lookout* have been chartered to take breadstuffs to England.

The American bark *Tinas* was wrecked January 13, near Hatteradi. The crew were saved and brought to this port by the schooner *Caroline E. Foote*.

The trial of AUGUSTIN HARRARSETHY has resulted in his acquittal by the jury. The suit was for the recovery of $10 000 on his official bond, as melter and refiner of the San Francisco Mint, for an alleged deficit in 6452,000. The main point of the defence was that the building, machinery, &c., of the Mint were wholly inadequate, making great wastage inevitable by calculation. The other case, in which the Government sought to recover the entire $153,000, was to depend upon the issue of a suit on the bond. So the defendant stands acquitted by the jury of all charges against him.

The District Attorney has given notice of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Both Houses of the Legislature have agreed to go into joint Convention on the 9th for the election of a United States Senator. No caucus nominations will previously be made by any party.

Mr. McDOUGALL's partial nomination by the Douglas Democrats is being still adhered to.

The general tenor of advices from Sacramento maintain that the election of either DENVER or McDOUGALL is hardly possible, and that if any election takes place the successful candidate must be some new man not yet prominent as an aspirant.

No news of the steamer *Uncle Sam*, now 11 days over due, with New-York mails of Feb. 1.

The succeeding steamer, with New-York mails of Feb. 11, is now due and if she arrives before to-morrow night, bringing tidings of the *Uncle Sam*, the news will be telegraphed to Carson Valley, to overtake the Eastern bound Pony Express.

FROM THE NORTHERN COAST.

The steamer *Oregon*, from the Northern coast, arrived here on the 4th inst., with Victoria dates to the 23d of February, and Oregon dates to the 1st of March.

The steamer brings two companies of United States troops, among whom some acts of insubordination occurred before leaving Portland. One private was severely injured in the head by the lieutenant in command. A number of the soldiers were gagged and handcuffed.

Accounts from the Nes Perce mines are still encouraging.

The American farms on San Juan Island are flourishing and farmers cheerfully pay taxes to the Sheriff and Whitcomb Company.

The civil jurisdiction, heretofore exercised on the Island of San Juan by Washington Territory, will be discontinued, and Capt. PICKETT's authority will be most absolute.

At Astoria it was reported that a bark, supposed to be the *Louisa*, had come ashore near Tillamook and had captured.

The Colonies of Vancouver's and British Columbia will be represented at the World's Fair in 1862.

The British bark *True Briton*, with a cargo valued at $200,000, from London to Victoria, sustained serious damage off Cape Horn, and put into Falkland Islands, where her cargo will be sold to pay expenses.

HARRISON WHITE, proprietor of the Fort Hope sawmill, had been murdered by Indians.

The murderer of PRICE had been captured.

The mines on the Similkameen are reported better than before.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade opened dull this week. Coffee has advanced; late sales Rio made at 15½c. Crushed Sugar somewhat firmer and raw weaker. Candles dull at 19@19½c. Butter *via* the Isthmus, in better demand; sales at 26½c. Sales of American Brandy at 52½c. Wheat—Large sales at a decline of 5c.@10c. from the highest point reached this season.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 19.

Among the bills reported favorably by the Committees were the following:

The bill to amend the laws relative to the assessment and collection of taxes.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

The Commissioner of the Sinking Fund presented a memorial favorable to the closing of Hamilton-square, and Mr. CONNOLLY brought in a bill for that purpose.

Mr. FISKE from the Select Committee on Excise, reported a bill to amend the law of 1857. It requires the Commissioners of Excise to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors, also requires them to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, and to report under oath to the Board of Supervisors at their annual meetings. The license fee is to be reduced from $30 to $20. The bill seeks to secure the more efficient discharge of the duties by the Commissioners.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to amend the Act relative to the removal of docks in the City of New-York, but was prevented by Mr. RICHMOND, who objected.

The bill gives legal effect to the decisions of the Committee of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce, the same as now enjoyed by the Corn Exchange.

Mr. P. P. MURPHY introduced a bill to promote agriculture and civilization among the Indians of the State.

Mr. ROBERTSON attempted, by unanimous consent, to introduce a bill to incorporate sparring and fencing associations.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to protests and legal holidays.

To incorporate the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, after the adoption of an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent Homœopathic students from entering the College.

Supplementary to the act for the foreclosure and sale of the New York and Erie Railroad.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March, 19.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Comptroller of New-York favorable to the closing of Manhattan-square, and a bill to close the same, which was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

The order for the third reading of bills was laid on the table, and bills on general orders were taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the trial by jury, which provides when the grand jurors run short of names they shall be drawn from the petit jurors box, instead of being taken from talesmen. It was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to secure the people of the State against involuntary servitude, which is the great Anti-Rent bill of this session, was taken up.

Mr. BINGHAM, the champion of Anti-Rentism in the House, argued powerfully in favor of the bill, and Messrs. KENNAN and PIERCE argued against it.

After a long debate progress was reported.

The New-York Post-office Site bill, as amended, giving the consent of the State to the purchase of any site not more than 50,000 square feet in area, was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading, the bill to aid the Peoples' College. It appropriates $7,000 annually.

The bill to aid the Troy University by a loan of $50,000 was amended by charging one-quarter per cent interest, and then, after debate, was ordered to a third reading.

No other business of interest was done.

Miss Kellogg's Debut in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 19.

Miss KELLOGG made her *début* to-night before a Boston audience, in the character of *Linda*, and gained enthusiastic applause from a large and appreciative audience. Her success was complete. The Company is having a prosperous season at the Academy.

St. Louis Mayoralty Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 19.

DANL. G. TAYLOR was unanimously nominated for Mayor yesterday by a Convention of the Democrats, Bell and Everett men. Resolutions were adopted "that we will recognize no issue in the approaching municipal election other than Republicanism and anti-Republicanism. We challenge the Republican Party of this city to meet us on that issue. That in choosing our candidate, we require no other qualification than honesty, capability and fidelity to the Union and opposition to the Republican Party."

The ticket was called the "Union anti-Republican" ticket.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Bark Harvest Moon Ashore.

EIGHT OF THE CREW LOST—THE CAPTAIN SAVED.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 19.

The bark *Harvest Queen*, of New-York, from Buenos Ayres, bound to this port, (no doubt the bark *Harvest Moon*, BERRY, as she was at Buenos Ayres Jan. 18, loading for Boston,) is among the breakers off Scituate, and at low water will strike bottom.

Eight of the crew were drowned. The Captain was saved.

A steamtug and agent has been sent to the bark to take care of the cargo. The vessel is probably a total loss, and the cargo will probably drift ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 19—6 P. M.

The bark *Harvest Queen* is high and dry. The vessel and cargo may probably be saved, if the gale, now prevailing, moderates.

Other Marine Disasters

NORFOLK, Tuesday, March 19.

The schooner *Susan F. Abbott*, from Philadelphia bound to Savannah, has arrived in distress, sails gone and mast sprung.

The British schooner *Wren*, of St. Andrews, from Matanzas, bound to New York with molasses, was abandoned at sea Friday. Crew taken off by schooner *Edward Herbert* and brought here.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 19.

The steamship *Habana* has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 15th inst. The *Karnak*, from New-York, had arrived out on the 15th.

Business was more active. Sugars—numbers 12 to 14—5⅛@7 reals; the receipts are daily increasing; stock on hand, 224,000 boxes and some hogsheads. Molasses inactive; Clayed, 2@2¼ reals; Muscovado, 3 reals. Money slightly more stringent; sterling exchange, 10@10¾ premium; sight exchange on New-York, 3 premium.

The news from the United States regarding the alteration of the tariff created some excitement.

Conflagrations.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 19.

An old wooden building in Roxbury, known as "Canal Block," occupied by several Irish families, was destroyed by fire early this morning; JOHN SMITH, his wife and daughter, and JOHN KELLY, perished in the flames.

JOHN W. LEIGHTON, ex-police officer, committed suicide this morning with laudanum.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWPORT, FLA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 19.

The town of Newport, Fla., was partly consumed by fire on the 15th, caused by incendiarism. The loss reaches $100,000; insurance, $25,000.

The C. O. C and P. P. Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, March 19.

The coach of the California Overland Coach and Pike's Peak Express passed here to-day at 11 A. M. with Denver City dates of the 16th.

The Organic Act of the Territory was received on the 15th, and gives general satisfaction.

The mining prospects are brightening.

The majority of the mills have water to run all or a part of the time, and some of them give astonishing yields.

Railroad Accident.

NEWARK, Tuesday, March 19

CHARLES ROGERS, aged 40 years, stepped in front of the 4 o'clock train from Elizabeth this morning, when near Bonnebrook, and was killed. An inquest was held, and the jury attached no blame to the Railroad Company. ROGERS was walking to Havre de Grace, Md. He has no friends.

The Philadelphia Municipal Election.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, March 19.

The House passed the bill postponing the Municipal Election in Philadelphia till the General Election in the Fall, amending it to take effect in 1862.

The Senate refused to concur in the amendment, and the House receded, when the bill was finally passed.

The New City Charter Defeated in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, March 19.

The new City Charter passed at the last session of the Legislature, was defeated to-day by a majority of 9,150. The result is being celebrated at WENTWORTH's office by the firing of rockets, music and other demonstrations of joy.

Railroad Sale Confirmed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Tuesday, March 19.

The Court to-day confirmed the sale of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad to F. A. LANE, attorney for the bondholders.

Railroad Completed.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 19.

The last rail on the Louisville, Clarksville and Memphis Railroad will be laid to-morrow.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, March 18.

The screw steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, from New-York, arrived here last night.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 19.

The United States steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 10½ o'clock Tuesday morning. All well.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 19.

The United States mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRI, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock this noon.

Sailing of the Niagara Postponed.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 19.

The sailing of the *Niagara* has been postponed till noon to-morrow.

The Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 19.

A violent Northwest snow-storm prevailed here to-day.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 19.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$32,231,700
Loans and Discounts	62,511,700
Specie	5,367,700
Due from other Banks	6,550,000
Due to other Banks	8,269,000
Deposits	18,126,000
Circulation	6,166,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 19.

FLOUR dull; Howard street and Ohio, $5 12½; City Mills, $5; small sales. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN dull; Mixed, 55c.@56c.; Yellow, 57c @59c.; White, 60c.@64c. PROVISIONS dull. COFFEE quiet at 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY, 17c.@17¼c.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales Middling, at 11¾c. Sales the past three days, 5,200 bales; receipts, 4,000. FREIGHTS, 9-16d. Sterling Exchange, 5@6 premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, par to ¼ premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 19.

FLOUR dull; superfine, $5@$5 12½. WHEAT active at $1 26@$1 28 for red. CORN quiet; sales 3,000 bushels new yellow at 55c.@56c.; old, 58c.@58½c. WHISKY firm, 17½c.@18½c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 19.

FLOUR is in fair demand; superfine, $4 50@$4 60. WHISKY firm at 13¼c. PROVISIONS are quiet.

MAJOR ANDERSON.—This gallant officer might have been spared the shameful insults to which he New-York *Tribune* gave publicity, impeaching his fidelity. It certainly could not have been very gratifying to him, who had been imprisoned for months in the isolation of Fort Sumpter, occupying all the time a position of sleepless anxiety and danger, to read the gibe insinuations of scribblers that he was after all in complicity with treason. We are not amazed, therefore, to learn to-day, that Major ANDERSON warmly repels and resents all intimations that he is not loyal, and has not always been, ready to discharge any duty his country may impose upon him. He will soon be released from Fort Sumpter and become the lion of Washington. We propose that he first horsewhips the correspondent of the *Tribune*, and that Mr. LINCOLN should next day promote him.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

FRENCH ACQUISITION IN CHINA.—The Boston *Traveller* publishes the following extract from a private letter dated Shanghae, Jan 3, 1860:

"Everything is quiet here; the French have full possession of the Chinese city, and are busy themselves to a good slice of territory just outside the Walls, for the purpose of extending the French side of the foreign settlement. They are a great set of fellows, those Frenchmen—great knaves—but they do gain their points with so much ease and politeness that one hardly knows whether to give them credit for greatness or roguery. Lord ELGIN is still here. He is likely to go up the Yang-tsze on a trip before long, to pave the way for navigation and trade. The Winter at the North is said to be severe."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM EXHIBITION.—A large audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the National Gymnasium in Kickerbocker Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth-avenue, last evening, to witness the performances of a chosen corps of the pupils of Mr. B. FRANKLIN BEACH, the proprietor. The exhibition was a testimonial to him for his efficient efforts in the cause of physical education. Mr. WM. P. HALSTED, President of the organization formed for the purpose of offering Mr. BEACH this gratifying token of appreciation, opened the exercises with a brief address on the advantages of gymnastic culture, and a practical exemplification of them followed. About twenty young gentlemen, stalwart-limbed, stout chested and lithe-muscled and clear eyed, came forward and engaged in the exhibition on the ladders, rings, bars, inclined poles, in perches and trapeze, the slack-rope, the vaulting-horse, and with dumb bells, in gymnastics, tumbling and baton exercises. Most noteworthy among the amateurs, all of whom had received their training at this gymnasium, were Messrs. Pennell, Weir, Halsted, Ryder, Chevalier, Laffeets, Allison, Tejade, Bogert, Benning, Mr. Beach himself, and a youthful prodigy of strength and agility named Fagg. A band of music contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion, which was altogether a very delightful one. Another exhibition will be given to-morrow evening.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHIA.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday at the Clarence Hotel, No. 48 Lispenard-street, upon the body of a man who took lodgings at that place on Saturday eve. last, registering his name as Mr. HENRY. From the evidence of a clerk in RUSHTON's drug-store, corner of Canal-street and Broadway, it appeared that deceased came there on Sunday afternoon and purchased a solution of morphia, stating that his health was not good, and that he was in the habit of taking the drug. He then returned to the hotel and went to his room, where he remained until Monday afternoon, at which time his door was forced on account of his non-appearance, and he was found lying upon the bed in a dying condition. A physician was summoned, but he was past medical skill and expired in the course of the evening. Dr CHARLES GALLAGHER, Deputy Coroner, made a *post-mortem* examination in the case and found traces of morphia in the stomach of deceased. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from some narcotic poison, but whether it was taken with the object of suicide or not they were unable to determine. Deceased was apparently of English birth and about 45 years of age.

THE WEATHER—A COLD SNOW-STORM—WRECK.—Contrary to the pleasant anticipation of an early Spring which greeted us at the beginning of this month, March has won the reputation of having furnished the largest installment of real Wintry weather, in the shortest space of time, which has been experienced during the Winter. One of the heaviest snow-storms of the season began on Thursday last. A single warm day, only, followed, partially melting the snow, the remaining days having been blustering, raw and cold to a degree not experienced before for twelve months. On Monday evening, with a bleak wind from the northeast, the sky was heavily overcast, indicating "more snow," which began to fall during the night, and continued in fine drift until yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., when the sun once more appeared, the day closing with the most disagreeable of the March pattern. The vessels arriving here seaward were covered with ice forward, giving evidence that the weather outside has been very severe. At the Eastward, one hop transport was total loss of eight lives on Scituate beach. Boston harbor, was yesterday reported by telegraph.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, a report was adopted directing the Coroner, the cafe in presenting bills, for one and post-mortem examinations, to specify the reasons for ordering them to be made, and declaring that without such statements no future bills will be allowed. Two volumes of deeds in the office of the Register were ordered to be copied, under the direction of the Committee on County Courts, they being in a dilapidated condition. An official copy was received from the Secretary of State, of the act passed on the 15th inst., authorizing the Board of Supervisors to procure suitable accommodations for the various Courts, and declaring the rooms occupied to be a part of the City Hall. It was ordered on file. The bill of the *Daily News* for $169 70, and which had been reduced by the Committee to $289, was returned by the proprietor at $320 65, which is the legal fee fixed by the Legislature, and he refuses to submit to any reduction below the rate allowed by law. It was ordered, After the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the Board adjourned until Tuesday.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.—At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, three Patrolmen, named THOMAS MELVILLE, THOMAS PALLESTON and WM. KIDNEY, were dismissed from the department for neglect of duty. Fifty dollars was presented to Patrolman HALLIGAN, of the Twelfth Precinct, by the Association of Banks for the suppression of counterfeits, in convicting JAMES CONRAD for counterfeiting.

CONCERT FOR THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—A very attractive Concert is to be given in behalf of these schools (connected with the Children's Aid Society) on Thursday Evening at Hodgworth's Rooms, at 8 o'clock. The following artists have volunteered their services: Miss ROSCROFT, Mad. GRAEVER JOHNSON, a lady amateur, Messrs. Mayer, Thum, Hagen, Scarcher, Braones. The especial object is to clothe the poor children in these schools.

More about the Flight of the Slave Captain.

THE MATTER TO BE INVESTIGATED—HOW THE ESCAPE WAS MANAGED.

Judge SHIPMAN, of the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday, on motion of Judge ROOSEVELT, summoned before him Mr. LOTT, the acting clerk in the Marshal's office, in relation to his alleged agency in the escape of Capt. LATHAM. Judge ROOSEVELT questioned LOTT, who merely confirmed the particulars of the case, which have already been made public. The Judge suggested that CULLMAN should be arrested and brought to trial. Marshal RYNDERS agreed that an investigation should be made, and was willing to make the complaint on which to issue the warrant, if a simple declaration that he (CULLMAN) had wrongfully permitted the prisoner to escape were sufficient, but not knowing more than anybody else on the subject, he could not swear that he had been corruptly influenced, and he would not do so to please any one. Judge SHIPMAN said he was sorry there was no one to make the complaint, and the investigation here closed. Afterwards Capt. RYNDERS signed the proper complaint, and a warrant was issued by Commissioner SARRE, which the Marshal placed in the hands of Mr. DOWNEGAN, with directions to serve it at once. Mr. CULLIGAN, it is said, has expressed his willingness to have the whole matter thoroughly investigated. He will now have an opportunity. Marshal RYNDERS informally stated to Judge ROOSEVELT and others, who were present in the Court-room, that he learned at BROOKS' store that a short time before LATHAM arrived at his place on Friday afternoon, a rather aged man with grey hair and whiskers, who appeared to be a Spaniard, came into his place and began to look about as if to make some purchases. On being spoken to, he made an evasive reply. When LATHAM and CALLIGAN came in this person recognized LATHAM and showed that he was in some way connected with him. While LATHAM and his friend was looking at some shirts and hose, one of the party told CULLIGAN he might select a pair of pants for himself, by way of rewarding him for the trouble he had been at. CULLIGAN then selected a pair which suited him, and stepped behind the curtain to try them on. While he was in that place LATHAM and his friend stepped out of the door, entered a carriage, which was evidently waiting for them, and drove off. Without his pantaloons, the officer was in no state of preparation to follow the prisoner.

Revival of African Mission.

ANOTHER COMPANY READY TO EMIGRATE THITHER.

A meeting took place at the Bible House on Monday evening for the purpose of promoting new interest in the civilization and conversion of Africa.

Rev. Dr. TYNG, and others, were present, and WM. E. DODGE, Esq., presided. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Dr. BUACHARD. Rev. A. A. CONSTANTINE, Secretary of the African Civilization Society, made a few remarks, referring to his residence of nearly two years in Africa. The expensive methods heretofore adopted of sending white Missionaries there only to die, he opposed. Foreigners could not live on *the coast*. Colored families would make the best Missionaries, and against these the natives would have no prejudices. They should understand farming and be acquainted with the mechanical arts. Such establishments would be self-supporting after they had been long enough in the country to plant and reap their first crops.

Rev. H. H. GARNET, of this City, said he had decided to go to Abbeokuta, a point about seventy miles up the Niger; it was among the uplands, and out of the influence of the unhealthy swamps of the Coast. A company of men and women were ready to accompany him, and to start the expedition, and place the colony there in a condition to maintain themselves, ten thousand dollars would be requisite.

Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, who published *A Pilgrimage to My Mother Land* and who had explored the Yoruba country, addressed the meeting. The coast, he said, was unhealthy on account of the swamps, but a man can, with the proper precautions, live at Abbeokuta without incurring risks from diseases incident to the climate. The gradation upward from the coast in land, was continued, and the Niger is navigable nearly to Abbeokuta for most of the year. Considerable quantities of cotton cloth, woven in looms by the natives are exported. Some of these cloths were very fine but were generally coarse, weighing, per square yard, two or three times as much as our cottons. The export of cotton had been doubled every year. In 1859 about 6,000 bales were exported, and in 1860 about 11,000 bales, each weighing about 112 pounds. Every one cultivates a little cotton. The country is well watered for grazing, and some of the cows he had seen there resembled the Durhams of this country. The Guinea Corn of Abbeokuta possesses a large proportion of gluten, and makes an excellent substitute for wheat. The articles most easily raised in the natives were Egyptian wheat, Indian corn, pineapples, papaws, bananas, plantains, oranges, sweet potatoes and rice, all of which grow with little profusion. Teak and other timber abounded in the forests, and labor was easily obtained for 1s. 8d. strings of cowries, equal to eight cents per day. The country about Abbeokuta is undulating and prairie-like the grass being burned every year in the dry season in order to drive away the wild and more dangerous animals. The natives of the interior were proverbially honest and leave their articles of food, &c., on the roadside in calabashes for sale, with simply the price of each marked upon it: those who wished to purchase deposited the price in the calabash. Mr. CAMPBELL's remarks were attentively listened to. He intends to return to Africa, carrying out farming implements adapted to the culture of cotton. Messrs. ROBERT COLBY WALTER S. GRIFFITH S. P CHITTENDEN, R. C. GOODRICH and R. B. MINTORN were appointed a Committee to receive donations, after which the meeting adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. D. D. S. Brown and J Van Voorhis, of Rochester; W. Pitcher and wife, of Salem, Mass.; G. G. King, of Maine; J. McDaniels, of Delaware; P. Parent, of Detroit Wis; J. E. Whipple, of Lansingburgh, and L. Chapin, of Rochester, are at the Astor House.

Dr J. Justice, of St. Paul, Minn; J Rushlog, J. H. Duke, R. B. Turner and B F Stirling, of Tenn.; D. Colton of Springfield, Ill., and C B Adams and family, of Livingston Co, are at the St Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Boyce, of Charleston, S. C; W L O'Brien, of Baltimore; W. Hathaway, of Indiana and L H. Waterford, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon B C. Butler, of Luzern; Capt Wm Nott, of Albany, and W. Wild, of the same place; C. Amory, of Boston, and S. S. Price, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

A. P. Tillottson, S. T. Snow, and J. Lawrence of Boston; W. G. Harrison, of Virginia and G. B. Stout, of Canandaigua are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Cheeseman, of Catskill, and O. A. Morse, of Cherry Valley, are at the St Denis Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN ALDERMAN ON TRIAL FOR WILLFUL VIOLATION OF HIS OFFICIAL DUTY.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, the case of DANIEL GREEN, indicted for willful violation of official duty, was called on for trial. The defendant is an Alderman, and represents the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn in the Common Council Chamber. As such officer, as authorized by the City Charter, he entered into contract with one JAMES MUTAGH, May, 7, 1860, to clean the streets of the Tenth Ward for one year, remove all garbage, ashes, &c., once each week and oftener, if required, at the rate of $3,000 per annum, to be paid as follows: $500 on the 15th of June, 1860, $250 on the 7th of August, and the like sum on the 7th of each succeeding month, until the 7th of May, 1861. Before a contractor can draw the payments, the Alderman of a ward is required to certify in each case that the work for the previous month has been properly done, and the indictment alleges that the defendant on the 7th of November, 1860, did "unlawfully, falsely and corruptly," certify that the work of the contractor was properly done for the previous month, when in fact the indictment alleges the contractor has wholly failed of performing his duty, and the defendant knew it. The Corporation Counsel appeared for the accused, and moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that it did not allege that the streets or any particular part of the Ward needed cleaning and that the mere omission to clean the streets every week, did not practically amount to a negligence of duty on the part of the contractor, if the streets were really clean, and there were no ashes, &c., to be removed; that the deposition from the official letter of the contract was not material, and further, the ticket itself was immaterial, as it conferred no authority on the Comptroller to pay the bill. The motion was denied, and the case was produced with, and will probably occupy the attention of the Court for several days. It is proper to state that when the indictment was returned by the Grand Jury, Alderman GREEN demanded an investigation of the case to the Board of Aldermen, when a Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported exculpating him from all blame.

THE RIVAL GAS COMPANIES.—There is a spirited competition going on in the Western District of this city between the Brooklyn City Gas Light Company and the Citizens' Gas Light Company, for supplying the consumers of gas. The former Company has been established and for a long time and up to within a few weeks have had a complete monopoly of the business, and have exercised it in such a manner as to call forth many complaints and finally resulted in the organization of the latter Company, which has now been in operation several weeks. The effect of this competition has been to cause the old Company to reduce the price of their gas from $2 50 per thousand cubic feet, on streets where the new Company has laid mains, and the abolishing of many exactions for extra pay heretofore made and deemed by most people unjust and oppressive. They will continue, however, to charge the former price on streets and avenues where there is no competition, but promise to make a further reduction on the 1st of April. The new Company sell their gas for $2 per thousand cubic feet; but as there is considerable feeling towards the other company, a large number of citizens are taking their supply from them, so that at the present time they are selling daily, to regular customers about 16,000 cubic feet—an amount not reached by any of the New-York Companies until after it had been in existence several years. Some of the large consumers are undecided as to know what to do—the low price at which one of the competing companies offers to supply them, tempting them on the one hand, while on the other, past grievances rise up as a monitor, warning them not to aid in breaking up the competition. For consultation and to decide this important point, a meeting of about fifty merchants, doing business on Fulton-street, was held a few evenings since when it was agreed to continue receiving from the old Company, provided they would furnish them for ten years at the price they now charge, $1 25 per thousand cubic feet; but this proposition, it is understood, has not been accepted.

A STRIKE AND FIGHT.—The proprietors of a brick-yard on Red Hook Point decided on Monday to reduce the wages of their employees, which action the latter took umbrage at and made an attack upon the foreman of the yard and one of the proprietors, injuring both severely. The Police finally interfered, and arrested the ringleaders and committed them for trial.

ANCIENT MEXICO.—CARLOS S. SHANNAHAN, Esq., last evening delivered a lecture in the Brooklyn Assembly Rooms, on the subject of Ancient Mexico, its Government, Customs, Mythology, Sacrifices and Conquest. There was a large attendance, and both the subject of the lecture and the style of its delivery elicited frequent demonstrations of applause.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A FERRY-MASTER.—CHARLES BAYNE, ferry-master on the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, while dressing for a party Monday evening, fell dead on the floor of his chamber. It is supposed that he died from a disease of the heart.

New-Jersey.

DESTROYING PROPERTY.—A man named JOHN CARROLL was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with breaking down a door at No. 140 Steuben-street, Jersey City, and committing a violent assault and battery on Officer DALY, who took him into custody. He was committed for examination. JAMES CONROY and WM. DUFFEY, of Newark, after celebrating St. Patrick's day in New-York, got into a fight with a third person in the cars, at the depôt, and did considerable damage by breaking windows. Recorder PITNEY required them to pay damages and a fine, when they were discharged.

A SWINDLER.—A few days since, a man representing himself as a clergyman, called at the house of Mrs KING, boarding-house keeper in Jersey City. On the following morning it was discovered that the new boarder had decamped with about $30 worth of jewelry belonging to the landlady.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A man named PATRICK O'BRIEN, residing at the corner of Coles and Second streets in Jersey City, while looking at the procession in New York on St Patrick's day, had his pocket picked of $425.

FIRE ON THE MEADOWS.—The illumination of the sky about 9 o'clock Monday night was caused by the burning of the dry grass on the Newark meadows.

Reduced Fares on City Railroads.

Reduce the fare to three cents and many thousands of our poor laboring population will get out of the stenching styes in which they are perched to sniff pollution in this city, and they and their families can then breathe the fresh air of our suburbs.

At the same time let every alternate car charge five or even six cents or more, let two different colors of the cars designate the difference in the class or price—let the higher-priced cars permit no baskets or bundles, and permit no person to stand up. This arrangement will open houses in the upper portion of this island for a large class of our citizens who know that "cleanliness is akin to godliness," and who are deterred from locating far up-town by the filthiness of cars into which every sort of rubbish, animate and inanimate, is permitted to enter.

If the lowest price fare was two cents, many to whom a penny is an object could afford to stand and to pack pretty close for half an hour with plenty of ventilation; but it is obvious that the lower the fare is reduced the more objectionable it would be to the class who can afford to pay liberally for clean and comfortable accommodations. P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Important Decisions in the Suits Against the La Crosse Railroad Company.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, March 15.

The decisions of Judge MILLER in the United States District Court, in this State, in the cases of BRONSON, SOULTER and KNAPP, Trustees, against the LaCrosse Railroad Company, and BRONSON and SOULTER, Trustees, against the same, are of great interest to your readers.

The first is known as the Land Grant case, being a suit to foreclose the Land Grant mortgage.

This mortgage covered the Western Division of the LaCrosse Railroad, from Portage City to La Crosse, and the lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Madison to Portage City and the St. Croix River or Lake. It was in evidence that some one million nine hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars of the bonds, from No 1 to 1,991, were issued under this mortgage prior to Oct. 1, 1857, when the La Crosse Railroad Company leased its road to SALAH CHAMBERLAIN, and confessed a judgment in his favor for a large sum. That a further issue of five hundred and nine thousand dollars of the bonds was subsequently made, prior to January 28, 1858, being together what is known as the first two and a-half million issue of Land Grant bonds. On the 28th of January, 1858, a supplemental deed of trust or mortgage was made, changing the remedy for default and limiting the issue thereunder to one and a-half millions, or four millions in all.

About the date of the lease and judgment in favor of CHAMBERLAIN, a second mortgage was made upon the road from Portage City to La Crosse, to one HALPENSTEIN under which some three hundred and sixty thousand dollars in bonds were issued.

It was in evidence that the Bonds had became depreciated at the time of the issue of the $5o9,000 Land Grant Bonds, and that the second issue of the same bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 was distributed among the Directors, at Albany, or their friends, realizing to the Company only thirty cents on the dollar. No evidence was exhibited as to what the Hellenstein Bonds sold for, or were worth.

The holders of the first issue of Land Grants, $2,5(0,000, defended against the subsequent issue, claiming a priority, and showing that they had paid eighty cents on the dollar for their bonds. Upon this state of facts shown, the Judge decides that the first two millions and a half shall have the preference in the following proportion, viz: The nineteen hundred and ninety one thousand *at par*, and the five hundred and nine thousand at *forty per cent.* of their par value. He then allows the Hellenstein Bonds to come in at *forty per cent.*, and the last of all the one and a half millions of Land Grant Bonds, numbered above 2,500 to come in at *forty per cent.* This decision practically destroys the value of all these bonds, except the first two and a half millions, as the value of the road and lands (none of the latter having yet been obtained from the United States) will hardly meet the amount of the principal and interest due upon his class.

The second case, BRONSON & SOULTER, Trustees, against the La Crosse Railroad Company and others, was a suit to foreclose the second mortgage upon the Eastern Division, from Milwaukee to Portage City, for $1,000 000. Answers were made by judgment creditors and stockholders in the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company)—the latter a paper corporation, formed under the Hollow Barnes mortgage—setting up that the Bonds under this second mortgage were issued for part cash and par stock and other Bonds of the Company, and in fraud of the rights of creditors. It was shown that some $590,000 of the Bonds were paid for, part in cash and part in stock and in notes. Bonds, and that many were hypothecated some sold for cash, and some paid to the contractor. No evidence was in the case that any creditor was in debted or defrauded by the mortgage, or that any such intention existed. It was shown by the complainants that the laws of the State authorized the issue and sale of the Bonds at *any rate of interest*, and at *any price* which might be agreed upon between the Company and the purchasers. The Judge decided that as the bonds were issued at a time when all securities were depressed, (September, 1857,) and sold at low rates, he should allow only *fifty per cent.*, without discussion or discrimination. He confined to these securities the character of negotiating to the extent heretofore claimed, and which has been confirmed by numerous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is understood that the second case, if not the land grant case, will be taken to the Supreme Court, as this decision affects the value of hundreds of millions of like securities when have heretofore circulated unchallenged, in all the money markets of the World.

The Judge and our State Legislature seem to act in concert—while one rebukes at the value of railroad bonds, the other has just passed the famous—(ought we not rather to say infamous)—Farm Mortgage Law, of which I have a synopsis. This law, if sustained by the State Courts, must effectually prevent the alienation of the farm mortgages issued by our farmers in aid of railroads. Of these securities, some *three or four millions* are held in the Eastern States.

L'OCCIDENT.

[Advertisement.]

BURNING

OF

THE BEVERLY WORKS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE

THE VICTOR.

BEVERLY, N J., March 15, 1861.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.—*Gentlemen:* On the 7th inst. my three story brick Factory, together with its contents, was completely destroyed by fire. Fortunately, I had my books and papers in one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes, and I deem it but just to you to say that, to my surprise, (judging from the intense heat, which showed its effects to a marked degree on the outside of the Safe,) everything came out in a perfect state of preservation, not a scrap of writing being destroyed.

The Safe was so situated as to expose it to the hottest kind of a heat, it being red hot for a long time. I shall want another Safe, and of course, after this, can trust no other but one of this kind.

J. S. PRATT.

HENRY BAITOR, Superintendent.

We, the undersigned, cheerfully give our testimony of the truth of the above statement, having witnessed the exposed situation of the Safe during the fire, and the subsequent opening of the same.

C. J. HARTWICK,
E. W. HOWARD,
W. H. MAKEPEACE,
T. W. STOCK

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2963 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Fort Sumpter Question Still in Uncertainty.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

Important Appointments of Ministers and Consuls.

Speech of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, on the Condition of the Country.

The Arkansas State Convention Against Secession.

General Houston to be Superseded as Governor of Texas.

Proceedings of the Missouri and Virginia Conventions.

The Floyd Indictments Thrown Out of Court.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 20.

CONCERNING FORT SUMPTER.

While the most prominent Republican Senators are unable to say definitely whether the order for the abandonment of Fort Sumpter has been actually issued, they all now concede that this policy has been definitely settled upon.

APPOINTMENTS MADE AND TO BE MADE.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, Minister to Austria.

HENRY S. SANFORD, of Connecticut, Minister to Belgium.

RUFUS KING, of Wisconsin, Minister to Rome.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, of New-York, Minister to Denmark.

JAMES O. PUTNAM, of New-York, Consul at Havre.

FREEMAN H. MORSE, of Maine, Consul at London.

Gen. JAS. W. NYE, of New-York, Governor of Nevada.

THOMAS J. DRYER, of Oregon, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

It seems probable that the latter will be warmly opposed in the Senate.

Mr. SANDFORD'S appointment delights the diplomatic corps and is warmly approved on all hands. The appointee is an accomplished linguist and an experienced diplomat. He was promptly confirmed and will leave for Brussels on Wednesday next.

Mr. BURLINGAME'S elevation to the third most important mission in Europe is also very gratifying to his numerous friends.

Gen. NYE, will doubtless be Senator from the State of Nevada in less than five years.

CARL SCHURZ will be offered and will probably accept the mission to Portugal, which it is proposed to raise to the grade of a full mission.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, was tendered the position of First Comptroller of the Treasury, but declined for private reasons. He does not wish to leave Massachusetts.

R. H. DANA, Jr., is agreed upon for District-Attorney of Massachusetts. His nomination will be sent in in a day or two.

Strong efforts are being made to secure the Surveyorship of Boston to GERSHOM B. WESTON, of Duxbury, Mass. It is quite probable that he will succeed.

It is understood that the nomination of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, as Minister to Russia, is pretty much settled upon. It will probably go to the Senate to-morrow.

Several nominations from Border States are intended to be sent in immediately.

B. SQUIRE COTTRELL is settled upon for Consul at San Juan del Norte, *vice* BELL, nephew of "Extra BILLY" SMITH, of Virginia. This appointment is significant of the anti-fillibuster policy of the Administration. Mr. COTTRELL was former Consul at San Juan, and was removed under fillibuster influences to make room for Mr. BELL, who went down there originally with Col. KINNEY'S fillibustering expedition against Greytown. Mr. COTTRELL'S reappointment was urged by Commodore PAULDING.

JOHN F. ROHMAN, formerly of North Carolina, is strongly pressed for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Engineer ARCHBOLD. He is supported by many leading Border State Union men.

Petitions with some ten thousand signatures have been presented against the continuance of Captain MEIGS as Superintendent of Public Works in this District.

Mr. HENRY SMITH was to-day appointed Postmaster at Templeton, Mass.

The friends of Dr. LEIB think injustice was done him in the statement that he deserves nothing from a Republican Administration. He certainly was not with the Republicans in the Kansas campaign, but he brought forth fruits meet for repentance by arduous labor in the campaign last Fall.

GOOD FOR ARKANSAS.

Arkansas seems likely to reap a rich harvest from the turn of the tide of emigration hitherto steadily setting toward Texas from the Cotton States. The over-taxed people of South Carolina are already moving, and the Union State of Arkansas will add thousands of negro slaves to her laboring population during the present year, which must considerably advance the price of her river bottom cotton lands, and largely increase her material wealth and population. Texas loses all this by her act of secession, now attempting to be forced upon her people by a decided minority, who by TWIGGS' treason have become possessed of the necessary means of overawing the Union sentiment of the large majority.

The *Tribune's* statement, that the bill authorizing the New Granadian Claims Commission was engineered through Congress by an agent of the Panama Railroad Company is erroneous. The Commission was peremptorily provided for by the Convention negotiated two years or more ago.

A typographical error in yesterday's TIMES made me call Mr. WELLER, of California, an old political sot. It should be "rat."

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 20.

Much curiosity is manifested respecting the action of the Administration relative to affairs in the the South, and various rumors prevail in this connection; but information derived from authentic sources warrants the assertion that whatever movements may be in progress, they involve nothing whatever of a hostile design. On the contrary, they are in the direction of peace. It is generally agreed, however, that the military *status* of the gulf forts now held by the Federal Government will be preserved.

The two indictments against Gov. FLOYD in the Court here have been dismissed as untenable. The first was for conspiring to defraud the Government. The District-Attorney stated in open Court that there was no evidence to sustain the charge, and, with leave of the Court, entered a *nolle prosequi*. The second was for malfeasance in office, in issuing acceptances. The act of 1857 prohibits a prosecution where the party implicated has testified before a Committee of Congress touching the matter charged. This has been decided to be not a privilege of the witness but a mandate of law, and the case would have come to an abrupt termination on the fact appearing in the course of the trial. On the fact being submitted in advance to the Court by counsel on both sides the indictment was ordered to be quashed, as it could not have been maintained.

The Commissioners from the Confederate States will wait leisurely for the action of the Government. Great efforts are being made by distinguished gentlemen to effect a peaceful solution of the Southern complications.

The Government at Montgomery have no apprehensions of a collision at Fort Pickens. It is said that the accounts published are gross exaggerations of the true condition of affairs in that quarter.

The Commissioners have information that the best of feeling exists between the Federal authorities and the officers in command of the Confederate troops, and that no danger of a collision is entertained.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

CHAS. F. ADAMS, Minister to England.

GEO. P. MARSH, Minister to Sardinia.

JAS. WATSON WEBB, Minister Resident at Constantinople.

H. S. SANFORD, of Connecticut, Minister Resident at Belgium.

WILLIAM S. THAYER, of New-York, Consul-General to Egypt.

PATRICK J. DIVINE, Consul to Cork.

GREEN CLAY, nephew of CASSIUS M. CLAY, Secretary of Legation to Spain.

FRANCIS QUINN, Postmaster at Niles, Michigan.

HENRY SHOME, Postmaster at Fremont, Ohio.

The Senate also unanimously confirmed the nomination of JOHN D. DURYEE, as Superintendent of the Public Printing. This appointment is popular. He will immediately take possession of and organize the new Government Printing Bureau.

Among other nominations, to-day, were the following:

ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, Minister to Austria.

RUFUS KING, of Wisconsin, Minister Resident at Rome.

THOMAS J. DRYER, of Oregon, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, of New-York, Minister Resident at Denmark.

JAMES O. PUTNAM, of New-York, Consul to Havre.

Ex-Congressman FREEMAN H. MORSE, of Maine, Consul to London; J. W. NYE, of New-York, Governor of the Territory of Nevada.

The resignation of Capt. FRAZIER, of Mississippi, and Lieut. O. CANNON, of South Carolina, both of the army, were received to-day

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TIMES AND THE FORT SUMPTER QUESTION—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ABANDONMENT AND SURRENDER—MILITARY POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—GEN. BRAGG AND FORT PICKENS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

The TIMES' article of Monday last in relation to the Fort Sumpter question, has attracted much attention here, because it presents the matter in a clear, comprehensible and effective light. Readers begin to comprehend the difference between the abandonment of a work which cannot be supplied except at an extravagant cost of money and life, and its "surrender." Hitherto a large class of men have treated the "abandonment" of the fort and its "surrender" as synonymous, and so they attached to the proposed abandonment all the odium which a surrender to traitors would involve. They forget that a good General always declines a battle the cost of which promises to be greater than its practical results—and that such abandonment of the field from which he retires is never considered a disgrace. The infamy would be in fighting a battle and sacrificing his men unnecessarily, for a mere sentiment, when nothing practical was to be gained.

The changes, if any, in the present *status* of our military positions at the South, so far as concerns the forts now occupied, and the Federal troops in Texas, must be decided upon purely military principles, and so they will be. If the Administration decides the necessity of preventing JEFFERSON DAVIS' forces from overrunning Mexico, then President LINCOLN will be compelled by a due regard to the rules of military strategy to reorganize the army now in Texas awaiting embarkation, return them to their abandoned military positions, make Indianola—which is a Union town, on Matagorda Bay—the base of his operations, and select San Antonio and Austin, which are firm Union cities, as the sites of arsenals and the proper and safe places for the necessary depôts of commissary and quartermasters' stores. I perceive it is publicly announced that BEN MCCULLOUGH has recommended JEFF. DAVIS to call out a regiment of mounted volunteers, for the defence of the frontier against the Indians. Once in the field, these Rangers would, as a matter of necessity, in "punishing the Camanchee," be compelled to chase them over the Rio Grande, and so on towards the Sierra Madre in Mexico. The Rio Grande once passed, and the integrity of the Mexican territory once violated, they would find a very natural disposition to *stay* there, and enjoy the fruits of a fillibuster enterprise, carried on under the cover of official duty. Then would follow a demand from Mexico upon the President of the United States that these lawless bands of American citizens should be restrained, and thus a serious complication would ensue. This is more easily and more cheaply avoided by sending the troops back to the frontier, or supplying their places with other regiments, which have not been demoralized by the treachery of a commanding General.

Similar rules of military policy must inevitably control the Administration in its action with reference to Forts Sumpter, Pickens and Taylor. Sumpter is nearly unapproachable by water, as one gun on shore is equal to fifty afloat,—especially when the one on shore is served from behind a low sand-bank, by sixteen men, and the fifty afloat have hundreds of men huddled together like sheep in a pen, behind a wooden wall, exposed to disaster by water as well as from the fire of the enemy. A steamer of three guns could do just as much towards blockading Charleston harbor as Major ANDERSON could in Sumpter if it was full of men and supplies; and if the Major, leaving a Corporal and three men in the fort to maintain the stars and stripes, comes away with the remainder of his command, the effect of the movement will simply be to transfer to another and more accessible position the struggle for the right of administration, or Fort Pickens will at once take the moral and political position now occupied by Sumpter, which is made untenable for want of provisions.

Gen. BRAGG, of the Army of the "Confederate States," is now in camp before Pickens, preparing to reënact there the scene of Charleston harbor during the last three months. No matter how extensive his warlike preparations, or how fierce his professions, Mr. DAVIS is a sagacious man, and is cool and prudent until his vanity is piqued or pride of opinion wounded. He is evidently anxious to avoid giving the first blow,—for he understands full well that while it is safe to deny in violent terms the right of the Federal Government to "coerce a sovereign State," his own people are not yet quite up to the point of readiness to sustain him in *coercing the Federal Government*. Now, suppose Sumpter abandoned, for the military reasons already indicated—in that case Mr. DAVIS must besiege Fort Pickens. Then Mr. LINCOLN must needs reinforce and supply that post, which can easily be done, as the way is open from the sea, and comparatively safe. Mr. DAVIS, in such event, must starve out Lieut. SLEMMER, as he starved out Major ANDERSON, or he must attack the fort. Will he attack Fort Pickens? Probably not, as the Administration desires peace,—while Mr. DAVIS also evidently prefers it, and the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy are here, endeavoring to obtain a solution of the impending difficulties in such manner as to avoid war. But the investment of Fort Pickens will cost a great deal of money; and if our Government maintains it, the operations of the Secessionists in that quarter will prove an exhausting seton, running away with their money a good deal faster than their people will like to furnish it.

It is safe to conclude that the commercial and monetary classes of the North, interested in the protection of our Gulf commerce, need entertain no fear that either Pensacola harbor or Key-West will be abandoned by Mr. LINCOLN to the Confederate States,—to become the rendezvous of letters of marque, and from which private armed ships may sally out for the capture of our California treasure and steamers. England sets us a good example in retaining Gibraltar and Malta. Fort Sumpter has no such value and can be spared; while forts Taylor and Pickens are invaluable for the protection of our commerce, and must be maintained at every cost, just as long as supplies and reinforcements can be put into them. Pickens evidently was reinforced by the *Brooklyn*, and now must contain some three hundred well disciplined men. S.

PROBABLE COLLISION ON THE REVENUE QUESTION—WILL THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY ESTABLISH INTERIOR CUSTOM-HOUSES?—THE ULTIMATE FAILURE OF THE NEW EXPERIMENT—THE VIRGINIA FIRE-EATERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

The Confederate States having made themselves foreign to the rest of the Union, and established a revenue system based on imposts, there seems to be no escape from a collision with them on the part of the United States authorities, unless they permit their tariff to be a dead letter as to the citizens of the Union. They may succeed in imposing duties on goods sent them by sea from the Northern Union, or more probably they will succeed in destroying the coastwise trade,—but what will they do with the internal trade? Will they, before being acknowledged as independent, venture to establish interior Custom-houses upon their Northern border? If they do, they will at once come into collision with the Border Slave States.

It will be the interest of the merchants of North Carolina and Tennessee, as well as other States on the Mississippi, to supply the Southern Confederacy with Northern-made goods, which have been specially adapted to that market, and immemorially used by the planters. Hitherto these goods have been carried by sea to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, as well as down the Mississippi and across the country. The effect of the Southern tariff on these Northern goods will be to transfer them to the Border States, for introduction into the Kingdom of Cotton through interior lines of communication. The attempt to tax them on the border will be resisted, and the effect will be alienation between the Northern and Southern Slave States.

It will be as much the interest of the buyers on the south side of the line to receive the goods free of duty, as that of the venders to sell them without restraint. Here, then, must be a leak in the Southern treasury, which they will find it difficult to stop. The force of custom is very powerful, and it will be a long time before the people on the two sides of the border can be reconciled to the idea of having a tax laid upon their trade. Unluckily for the success of the Southern revenue laws, the people on their own northern border are generally disaffected. This is the case in North Alabama and Georgia, especially while those of Northern Mississippi are luke warm in the cause of secession.

The revenue system of the Confederate States will be a practical nullity until these interior Custom-houses shall be established; and the Federal Government may therefore wait patiently until they make the attempt to levy duties, in the confident assurance that the experiment will alienate their own border citizens, and trading classes, while they, at the same time, serve to estrange the same classes, and all classes, in the Northern Slave States.

The Confederate States, if they succeed in securing the acknowledgment of their independence, will soon demonstrate to the world their incapacity for maintaining a really independent Government. They will make it clear to the nations that whatever forms of government may exist, Slave-holding States—especially such as depend chiefly upon slave labor, are essentially colonial in character—that they have not the elements of independence in them. They neither have, nor can have, the diversity of pursuits—the intelligent skill to engage in manufactures and commerce, which are essential to national independence. The Governments of Europe, out of respect to the monarchical form of government established in Brazil, have attempted to nourish that slave-holding country into national life. But its distance from Europe, its immense natural resources, and its considerable population have not enabled it to be independent. It is well known that the Governments of England and France have compelled it to give up the slave trade—a thing they would never have attempted with the United States, out of respect to the power of the Free North. The Confederate States will at once find themselves dependent on the Governments of Europe, and of the Northern Union; and we already see it stated that the French are calculating upon the recovery of Louisiana, as a colonial possession, and that the only terms on which they will consent to *protect* the new Republic, contemplate eventual emancipation.

The fire-eaters of Virginia are becoming desperate. They know that the great mass of the people are against them, and they have the audacity to threaten revolutionary resistance to the majority of their own fellow citizens. People at a distance may think that these threats of PRYOR and other demagogues are really portentious of evil times; but the slightest acquaintance with the style of rhetoric which is fashionable in the South, and with the actual state of the case, must satisfy intelligent men that there is nothing in it but wind. It is only the newest and latest figure of speech with which a Democratic demagogue attempts to awaken the attention of his audience, and really means no more than the common-place declamation of stump-orators about "hard-fought battles," "glorious victory," "nailing the flag to the mast," &c., which we have become so accustomed to, as to have grown callous under. The idea of slave-ridden Eastern Virginia attempting to rebel against the almost Free Western half of the State, with its two-fold majority of white population, is simply ridiculous. Eastern Virginia has about as many slaves as whites, and is only not quite so poor and helpless as South Carolina, and therefore not quite so addicted to gasconade. It may be hoped that her Pryors, Wises and Daniels will in a fit of disgust betake themselves to the Cotton Confederacy; and if they really desire to serve their country acceptably they will hie themselves away by the first train.

It is said that the large slaveholders will leave Virginia, unless she secedes. There can be no doubt that they will leave if she does secede, and in either case they will greatly promote the public welfare. Mr. BRUCE, of Halifax, the wealthiest slaveholder in the State, told the people ten years ago, in a public address, that the Virginia planters should send off the great bulk of their slaves to the South, and that no man should retain more than ten working hands. He advised the division of the large estates into small farms, and thought that Virginia could never prosper while the present system continues. In a word, he saw clearly that no State can ever become wealthy and populous by breeding slaves for exportation. He was right, and it may be hoped that the Secessionists, in their disappointed ambition, will carry out Mr. BRUCE'S policy.

The foreign appointments which have been made, thus far, are deemed very appropriate. That of Mr. ADAMS to England, is regarded as eminently proper. It is a post which, if I mistake not, both his grandfather and father held before him.

OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 20.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which lies over, that the Senate will adjourn on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without day.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. DOUGLAS calling for information relative to the forts, arsenals, navy-yards and other public property in the seceded States.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said that he had at all times endeavored so to guard his course that no word from his lips should have a tendency to increase and foster alienation and separation between the different portions of the Confederacy. The issue which he had long anticipated, had now culminated in the withdrawal of seven States from the Union. He conceived reunion to be impracticable, and there remained but one of two courses to pursue, namely: war, with a view to subjection, or the acknowledgment of their independence as a separate nationality. He then indicated a proposition he intended to offer, which, in substance, sets forth that seven States, by the action of the people thereof, under a claim of right, have withdrawn from the Federal Union, and ordained, by the same authority, a separate Government, styled the Government of the Confederate States. Whether the right claimed by these States be among the reserved rights of the States, or revolutionary in its character, the fact of a new separate Government is indisputable. The enforcement of the laws has become impracticable. War cannot restore these States to the Union. The proposition concludes with a resolution, that the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, be vested with full power and authority to accept the declaration of the seceded States that they constitute an alien people, and that he conclude with them a treaty acknowledging their independence as a separate nation. Otherwise the other alternative will occur—civil war—which should be thus avoided. Mr. BAYARD made remarks regarding the relations between the States and the Federal Government, in the course of which he said that secession is not among the reserved rights of the States. It was revolution by organized communities, and by the authority of the people of the States in whom the sovereignty vests. Its effect is the same whether revolutionary or legal, namely, the suspension, so far as they are concerned, of the operation of the laws of the Federal Government. It is in the old sense rebellion, but not so in the modern sense. What is a revolution? In that form of Government in which sovereignty is vested in the great body of society and the people at large, and administered by them through representatives holding office during their pleasure, for short and fixed terms, or during good behavior, the will of the majority of society should be conclusive evidence of the consent of the whole. The power and right to modify or change exists in all free Governments. The act of secession is a breach of compact on the part of the seceding States, and being a breach of compact, and against the will of the Federal Government, is actual revolution, but at the same time it is a revolution inaugurated by the people themselves, collectively. Insurrection and violence in a State may be put down by law, but you cannot meet the act of the collective people except by war or peaceful negotiations. When a State withdraws itself from the Union the unavoidable result is, the Federal magistracy is gone, there being no Federal officers there to carry it into effect. It is the result of revolution, but at the same time it is the act of an independent community in their collective capacity. It is like a treaty broken by one party without just cause of war. The Federal Government remains as to the other States just as before. The act of the withdrawal of the several States abrogates the coercion of the people by the magistracy. The altered condition of affairs is with the consent of the governed, though revolutionary. It was not designed by the framers of the Constitution to substitute the military for the civil power. When revolution comes it cannot be without the law of treason. Allegiance is due to the State as well as to the Federal Government, and the law of domicil must necessarily govern in the case when a State has separated itself from the Federal Government.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 20.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. HALCOMBE, of Albemarle County, delivered a speech in favor of the withdrawal of Virginia from the Union.

The resolutions relative to taxation were taken up.

Mr. HAMMOND made a speech.

Pending a motion to table the resolutions the Convention adjourned.

Mr. CARLILE will offer an amendment to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, embodying the Franklin substitute entire.

REPORTS FROM KEY WEST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 20.

Advices from Key West report no war vessels there. The city was quiet, and the people were calmly awaiting the *denouement* of events. The steamer from New-York with the armaments for Forts Taylor and Jefferson was overdue.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, March 20.

Nothing of interest has transpired in the Georgia Convention, which body will probably adjourn in a day or two.

Speculations are indulged that the Montgomery Congress will soon reassemble.

GEN. TWIGGS DECLINES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 20.

Gen. TWIGGS has declined a Brigadier-Generalship in the army of the Confederate States, on account of feeble health.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 20.

The Legislature reassembled to-day, and then adjourned till to-morrow, to allow the use of the Legislative Hall to the Southern Rights Mass Convention, now in session.

SECESSION VOTED DOWN IN ARKANSAS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, March 19.

Advices received from Arkansas say that the Secession Ordinance has been defeated by the following vote: Ayes 35, nays 39.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Tuesday, March 19.

The people of this place are firing a salute of 39 guns, from a cannon dug up on the battle field of Trenton, to the honor of the 39 members of the Convention who voted down the ordinance of immediate secession.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, March 20.

Thirty-nine guns were fired in this city last night, in honor of the vote in the Convention against secession. There is great rejoicing among the Union men.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, March 20.

Great excitement has prevailed at Little Rock, Ark., following the rejection of the Secession Ordinance. A compromise has been made that the people should vote on the first Monday in August next, for coöperation or Secession.

Delegates are to be sent to the Border State Convention, and report on the reassembling of the Convention on the third Monday in August.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 20.

Indianola advices of the 16th have been received. It was stated that Lieut. WILLIAMS had resigned. Col. BONNEVILLE, of the Third Infantry, late in command of Fort Clark, arrived there *en route* to St. Louis. Two Companies had arrived from San Antonio and were awaiting transportation, while others were expected. Lieut. WASHINGTON, U. S. A., remains to act as Quartermaster and Commissary until the Federal troops have left the State.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 20—P. M.

Galveston advices of the 19th are received.

Gov. HOUSTON and the Secretary of State refused to appear on the 16th before the Convention at Austin, when summoned, after notice, to take the oath.

The other State officers took the oath.

Lieut. Gov. CLARK was to assume the Governor's powers on the 16th.

It was not known what Gov. HOUSTON would do.

The Convention was rapidly maturing a defensive force for the frontiers. Indians in large numbers were on the western frontier.

Col. FORD was organizing a military force to protect the Rio Grande.

The Convention had passed an ordinance continuing in the State Government the officers who took the oath.

The following is Gov. HOUSTON'S reply to the Committee appointed by the Texas Convention to notify him of the secession of that State from the Federal Union:

Messrs. W. C. Rogers, Thos. J. Jennings, A. S Broadus, J. B. Robertson, W. A. Montgomery, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: In my reply to your communication of the 5th, I can only say, when the Legislature authorized the Convention to submit the proposition to the people of TEXAS, on the subject of secession from the Federal Government of the United States, it was understood that the performance of that act, when done, would terminate the existence of the Convention. The Executive approved the same, with a protest against the shortness of the time allowed, owing to the great limits of our State. By a subsequent act of the Legislature, it was required that the returns of the votes should be made to the office of the Secretary of State, and counted in presence of the Governor and Attorney-General.

The votes were counted and the result declared by proclamation, that a majority of the votes cast were in favor of secession. By an act of the Legislature the Convention was empowered only to submit the question of secession to a vote of the people.

The Convention performed the function assigned it by the Legislature, and in the opinion of the Executive its powers were then exhausted. The Executive will recommend to the Legislature, which is to reassemble on the 18th inst., to take into consideration the important issue arising out of the severance of our connection with the United States, with such recommendations and suggestions as he may think proper in the discharge of his duty. It will then be within the province of the Legislature to take such action on the subject as it may deem proper, and also to call a Convention directly from the people, who will fairly represent their wishes and opinions, and who will have authority to make such changes in the Constitution of the State as the present and future relation to the world at large may require.

Until then it will be the duty of the Executive, as well as all State officers, to continue in the lawful discharge of their functions, confining their action to the sphere of Texas only.

The Executive tenders his respects to the gentlemen of the Convention, and assures you, gentlemen, individually, of his esteem.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

SAM HOUSTON.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 19.

The Louisiana State Convention took up the permanent Constitution to-day, but after some opposition its consideration was postponed.

BATON ROUGE, La., Tuesday, March 19.

The Governor has signed the bill for the transfer of the troops, arms, etc., of the State to the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

The State Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Thursday.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 19.

The latest advices from Texas state that no fears are entertained of a collision between the Houstonites and Secessionists.

Further advices from Pensacola represent that matters there are still in *statu quo*.

Hon. WM. L. YANCAY, Commissioner to Europe from the Government of the Confederate States, has arrived in this city.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 19.

Major WRIGHT concluded his speech in the Convention this morning, after which the first and second resolutions, reported by the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations, were passed, the first with but one dissenting voice, and the second unanimously.

Mr. HOUSH moved to amend the second resolution, as follows:

"That, wishing to restore peace to our country, we desire the Federal Government to withdraw the troops from the forts now occupied by them in the seceded States.

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. POST offered the following as an addition to the third resolution:

"And that in the event of a refusal by the Northern States to agree to such an adjustment of the Slavery question, and our sister Border-Slave States shall decide to change their relations with the General Government, Missouri will not hesitate to take her stand in favor of her Southern brethren."

This was lost by Ayes 22, Nays 68.

Three other amendments to the third resolution were then laid on the table and ordered to be printed. They will come up after the resolutions have been passed upon.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Little Rock, (Ark.,) says that the secession ordinance was voted down to-day.

FOREIGN GOODS FREE OF DUTY AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, March 20.

Foreign goods free of duty are beginning to arrive at this port, *via* New-Orleans.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN TARIFF.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 20.

Measures have been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MEMMINGER, to prevent the introduction of goods by the inland routes.

At all railway connections between the Confederate and Border States officers have been stationed to enforce the decrees and tariff regulations of the Confederate States.

The same precautions have been taken to prevent smuggling on the coast line.

ANOTHER UNITED STATES JUDGE ON TREASON.

Judge SPRAGUE, of the United States District Court, sitting at Boston, on the 16th inst., delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, in which, after giving the definition of treason and the various other punishable offences against the General Government, he proceeds as follows to argue the supremacy of the national authority:

It has been at a former period, and is now, a momentous question, whether under our complex system there is any power extrinsic to that of the National Government by which its laws can be rightfully resisted, or their obligation impaired. There is no such power.

As I have already said to you, the authority of the United States within their sphere is supreme. This is a vital principle. It was so regarded by the framers of the Constitution, and they have secured it in the most explicit and emphatic terms. This Constitution and the laws made pursuant thereto shall be the supreme law of the land. And to render this effectual, they provided that the Government which they created should be the final judge of the extent of its own powers, and the meaning of its own laws. And to this end they established a Judicial Department as a coördinate branch of the Government, to expound and enforce the provisions of the Constitution and the acts of Congress. Nor is this all. In order that the laws of the United States should be practically as well as theoretically supreme, they created an Executive Department, clothed with full power to enforce the laws. And thus a Government paramount in all its departments was established.

This supremacy has not always been acquiesced in. The legislation of a great country can never meet with universal approbation. And it has sometimes happened that acts of Congress have been adverse to the opinions or supposed interests of many persons, sometimes constituting a majority in particular States.

And in such cases unwilling to submit they have eagerly sought for some mode of resistance which should wear the semblance of legality, and to this end have involved State interposition and the cover of State authority.

Such was nullification. That doctrine did not deny the paramount obligation of laws constitutionally enacted, but it arrogated for a State the right to determine in the last resort whether a law was constitutional or not. It sought to overthrow the judicial power by denying its supremacy, and claimed for every State the right to judge of the extent of the powers of the General Government and of the validity of its laws, and to limit, restrain, or annul them, according to the views of each State.

This doctrine, once formidable, has now few adherents.

Some of the adversaries of national legislation, while coercing the supremacy of the Legislative and Judicial Departments, have sought to render their coercive mastery by impairing the Executive power by which alone they can be carried into practical effect. And to this end also they have invoked State interference or assumed the garb of State authority. Some believe that the attempt thus to impair the action of the Executive officers of the United States has not been wholly without success.

It seems now to be admitted that if an United States Marshal hold a legal precept commanding him to arrest a person, or take an article of property, if such person or property be in the custody of a sheriff under a State process to enforce even a subordinate right, the Marshal cannot execute his precept, but that the person and the property, although within his district, are beyond his reach so long as the custody of the sheriff shall continue. This I understand to be the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the absence of any act of Congress upon the subject.*

This conclusion has been reached by assuming that the Governments or jurisdictions under which the Marshal and Sheriff respectively act are not only distinct, but in this respect have equal and coördinate authority, and hence inferring that the one who first gets actual possession under his precept is to retain the custody as against the other without regard to the character of the laws under which they respectively act. And it has also been held that if a writ of *habeas corpus* from a State magistrate or tribunal be directed to an United States Marshal he is to make return stating the authority by which he holds his prisoner. He is not to produce the body, but to state the reason why he declines to do so.†

This conclusion has been adopted as a measure of peace, and as a plain and practical mode of preventing contest and violence between executive officers holding conflicting precepts from their respective superiors.

The adoption of such a rule manifests moderation and abstinence on the part of the national authorities. And yet there are those who think that this is not conceding enough, but that a prisoner held by a Marshal under a legal precept of the United States may be taken from his custody by a Sheriff holding a State process. Some have supposed that this could be accomplished by putting into the hands of the Sheriff a *capias* writ, commanding him to take the prisoner therein described, and giving such writ the name of *habeas corpus*.

Again, it has been supposed that the custody of the Marshal could be divested, and all his power ended by handing to the Sheriff a warrant to arrest the person upon some criminal charge. As if the name or nature of a State law could make it potent enough to defeat the execution of a valid law of the United States.

The Constitution, in the positive language already quoted, makes such laws supreme, without limitation or exception.

This of itself is sufficient.

But it does not stop even there, but in anticipation of attempts to set up adverse State authority, it adds these emphatic words, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And thus every law of a State, civil or criminal, organic or ordinary, is rendered subordinate to the legitimate legislation of Congress, and must recede before the action of the General Government in its appropriate sphere.

The disaffected at different times and in various sections of the Union, have earnestly sought for some legal mode of resisting legitimate authority. But it has been in vain. There is no such monstrous middle ground between submission and rebellion; and this last extreme has at length been reached. Secession is but another name for revolution; for it is vain to contend for a constitutional right to overthrow the Constitution and a legal right to destroy all law.

It is often said that the Constitution does not contemplate making war upon a State. If by this is meant only that a State as a political body, is not to be compelled to execute the laws of the United States, it is true because those laws act directly upon individuals, and are not to be enforced by State authority, but by national instrumentalities.

In other words, we have a Government and not a mere Confederacy.

But if by the proposition that the Constitution does not contemplate war upon a State it meant that the authority of the United States cannot be maintained or its laws enforced, if a State organization interposed to annul them or protect its citizens in doing so, nothing can be more erroneous. The Constitution unquestionably contemplates this very contingency of adverse State interposition or legislation, and provided against it and for the national supremacy in the clear and imperative language which has already been quoted. This supremacy may be maintained by the whole physical power of the nation, and whoever offends against the law is subject to its penalties in whatever official robes or insignia he may be clothed, or whatever state parchments he may hold in his hand.

Congress has the right to declare war.

With this high prerogative they are invested in express terms and without limitation or condition. Its exercise is left to their uncontrolled condition.

The National Legislature, therefore, may make war wherever it is an appropriate means of vindicating the rights or maintaining the integrity of the nation.

* Taylor et al. vs. Caryl, 20 Howard, 583.

† Ableman vs. Booth, and United States vs. Booth, 21 Howard, 506.

Marine Disaster.

THE BRIG MADEIRA, OF BOSTON, PUTS INTO THIS PORT SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

The brig *Madeira*, of Boston, MOARON, from Havana for Boston, Feb. 16, loaded with sugar, put into the Lower Bay on the 19th inst., short of provisions and fuel. She was supplied by the steamtug *Rescue*, yesterday and proceeded on her voyage. She has the following passengers: Messrs. J. P. Stearns, G. H. Briggs, and Chas J. Oliver, who came to the City yesterday. Capt. MOSTON reports that he left Havana on Feb. 16. That night came in collision with British brig *Homer*, of Windsor, N. S., from Cardenas for New-York, and sunk her in fifteen minutes. Launched a boat and saved all hands. 13th inst. made Fire Island Light, then took the wind from N. E., which increased to a hurricane, and was driven as far South as lat. 38° 55', and since then had northerly winds. Being short of provisions and fuel, put into New-York Bay for a supply. Forty miles E. S. E, from Fire Island passed the wreck of a large vessel.

Naval Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this date, under the head of "Naval Intelligence," I notice that fears are entertained in Naval circles, for the safety of a party of officers who left the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, at Beyrout, Syria, on a visit to Jerusalem, during a violent storm. I received, a few days since, a letter from Capt GEO N. HOLLINS, of the *Susquehanna*, dated Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 12, in which he mentioned that the party who visited Jerusalem returned without accident, and joined the ship at Beyrout in due time.

The U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. HOLLINS, was at Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 12, to sail shortly for Tripoli and Messina. All well on board.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH STERETT.

FROM ITALY.

The Roman Question and the French Pamphlet—The Subject Discussed by a Roman Paper—The Royal Flight from Gaeta—Opening of the Italian Parliament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1861.

The question of Gaeta being definitely settled, that of Rome comes next in order. The incident of the day is the pamphlet, entitled, *France, Rome and Italy*. DE LA GUERONIERE is the putative father, and doubtless did put it into form; but the impulse was given, and the inspiration drawn, from higher quarter. As it was the practice of the old Romans to foretell the future by the flight of birds, so we are enabled to get some idea of the French Imperial policy by the appearance of pamphlets thrown out before any new measure, partly to prepare men's minds, partly to ascertain the current of popular opinion and feeling. It is believed that the enlargement of the powers of the Legislative Assembly was granted by NAPOLEON with a view of throwing off the responsibility from his own shoulders of settling the Roman question by the order for the withdrawal of the French troops; and the appearance of this pamphlet seems to promise an early day for the opening of the discussion. The document is certainly drawn up in a masterly manner, and the proofs of the Emperor's long suffering and great kindness, so artistically marshaled, and the ingratitude of the Papal Court so clearly proven, that Cardinal ANTONELLI will not be left a leg to stand on. It gives great hope here, and all look confidently to a speedy issue. The language gets pretty plain towards the close: "But if Italy is free she is not constituted, and the obstacle to her organization is the Papacy." It adds: "We are convinced that the Emperor will leave his sword at Rome to defend the Holy Father," and will wait till he knows how to distinguish his friends from his enemies.

This would be rather a difficult matter for one more clear-sighted than PIUS; and if he waits till that time, the Roman question will be as eternal as is Rome herself. It is believed here, on the strength of a letter from Paris, which speaks like one having authority, that the pamphlet underwent three transformations, after being submitted to the Ministers in Council, and that the first version declared that the troops would be withdrawn from Rome. The change was made in compliance with the wish of Count WALEWSKI.

There are other signs of an approaching crisis in the Pope's affairs. The Press is allowed free latitude to indulge in personalities toward the Holy Father and his Cardinals that were once thought only the privilege of Protestant countries. Perhaps there is more than permission given. Else how is it that we see at this late day, the severe attack on ANTONELLI entire, in Paris papers, of which I sent extracts nearly two months since? Here, too, facts little to the credit of the Clergy find conspicuous place, with leaded type, in the leading journals, and the *Nazione* came out the other day with an article headed *Two Popes*, from which I am tempted to quote some passages, as specimens of what is written and read in Catholic Italy. It is a parallel between MARTIN the First, Pope in the seventh century, and PIUS the Ninth, of the present day. MARTIN having respectfully declined to obey a decree of the Emperor CONSTANS, the latter ordered his Exarch to march to Rome with an armed band and take the Pope prisoner. The Priesthood assembled in the temple and hurled their anathemas against the invaders; the people stood armed and ready at a signal from the Pope to exterminate the Exarch and his soldiers. But MARTIN rose and said: "Rather would I die ten deaths than that the blood of a single person should stain the earth. The Vicar of Christ cannot permit men to kill one another;" and with these words he gave himself up to the Exarch.

"PIUS IX," the writer goes on, "Pontifex and heir to the usurpers of a province of the Roman Empire, saw the people impatient of the temporal dominion of the Popes, and protesting against it with arms in their hands. What did he do? He called in barbarians to disarm and slay them. He received, with embraces and blessings, the bombarders of Bologna and Ancona, the murderers of Perugia, the executioners of priests and monks. St. Martin would not fight for the faith at the cost of human blood. The Pope of to-day caused hundreds to be shot in the name of God, and urged Christian against Christian on the field of battle. He says: 'I am the King, and am responsible to God alone for my acts;' and calling, in no very Christian spirit, Heaven to witness to a lie, proclaims to the world that Faith is in danger, and calling to its defence all good Catholics, even to the exterminating, if need be, of the Italian race. And this 'Faith,' what is it? It is called the Papal Government in the Roman States, though that article is not found in the Gospel; but, in the place of it is another, which says, 'My Kingdom is not of this world,'—words that cannot be interpreted to mean rifled cannon nor Papal Zouaves.

What pitiful spectacle is this! The man who bears God in the Sacrament; who assumes the white robe, as the image of peace and heavenly blessing; who absolves the sins of human frailty and repentant crime; who speaks in the name of the Eternal; who should embrace in Christ all those redeemed by baptism, and address to others the words of the Apostle to gain them to the feld; who is placed in the Vatican to make himself a mirror of every virtue to the nation—this man, shutting the book given to him by God, speaks a language that excites fear, buys muskets and cannon, prays for the extermination of countless Christians, in order that the noblest of the nation, after maintaining the Pope for eighteen centuries, may come under the yoke of barberians! A Pope who refuses every human counsel; who invites people and monarchs to arm themselves against Italy, whilst Kings and people, horror-struck at such excesses, flee from being accessories to so enormous a crime! A Pope who is deaf to the cry for mercy, when the world is echoing with amnesties; who, whilst in all civilized countries every one can have access to the sovereign in search of justice, bars the way to his throne; who, whilst all monarchs surround themselves with honest and enlightened counselors, and give heed to the popular will expressed through the Press, denies the right of speech and petition, regards the Press as sacrilegious, holds himself infallible in all matters, and dares to give counsel to sovereigns and to nations beyond his jurisdiction—what is this Pope, and in whose name can he speak? To say that he speaks in the name of God would be absurd, because his works and his precepts are condemned in the Gospel, and the Gospel is the book of God!

Holy father! has God abandoned you, to consign you to the heirs of Judas who surround you? They barter for silver and gold the religion of which you are the head. That Church which enrolled among the Saints your glorious predecessor, MARTIN, because he shuddered at the thought of spilling one single drop of blood—where will it place you who buy cannon, take Zouavee in your pay, who fight against the people, who call curses on the followers of Christ, who arm and enroll brigands, who bless Italy only to change your blessing into a curse, who condemn Austria to make afterwards her apotheosis, who employ your time, not in the duties of an Apostle, but in persecution; who have filled the world with exiles, who substitute for justice and law your arbitrary will, who have transformed Bishops into money changers, who ask alms in the name of St. Peter to buy powder and bombs, who send executioners and *sbirri* in the place of arguments to the Roman people, who make thousands groan in your dungeons, guilty only of having loved their country, who are deaf to the voice of pity, who endanger the faith from the sole greed of human grandeur? Holy Father, there is yet time, but beware of delay. God and history are at hand to judge you. Lay down the sceptre; embrace the sons who once were your subjects; tell them they are free, and that, with the blessing of a common father, they too may make a part of the great Italian nation. Say this, and all your errors shall be forgotten. And then, when the faith shall shine forth again with a new light in its ministers; then, and then only, shall arise again the days of true greatness for the successors of St. Peter, and the book of the Saints shall once more be opened."

This is eloquent—at least in the original. And it must be borne in mind that it is from no obscure sheet, getting a precarious living by pandering to the passion of the populace, and thinking itself fortunate to escape the vigilance of the Censors. It is from one of the first and most influential journals of Italy; the organ of the Constitutional Party, and representing the views of the best minds in the most cultivated and refined province of the Kingdom. But a few years ago, such language would have been thought too strong in an English journal. The fact that it is printed and read and allowed to pass here, is a sign of the times. We hear in it the knell of the Papacy.

A letter from Naples gives some particulars of the departure of the ex-King and suite from Gaeta. The French dispatch steamer *La Mouette* having been sent for by telegraph to Naples, arrived at Gaeta in the morning, at 7½ o'clock, and found FRANCIS awaiting her in a small boat, with a small circle of friends and servants. The officers and soldiers of his army watched the embarkation from the walls. The captain having announced his readiness to receive the King, the letter at once ascended to the deck. He was smoking, and from time to time a bitter smile passed over his face. He spoke a few words with the captain and officers, then threw himself into a chair, and gazed abstractedly about. The Queen, MARIA SOPHIA, had disdain and anger depicted in her face. Richly but negligently dressed, she sat in company with two faithful ladies of her court, end, with her face supported on her right hand, fixed her eyes on Gaeta. Of a sudden was heard the sound of drums and trumpets. It was from the Italian regiments marching to the town. FRANCIS smiled, raised and waved his laced cap. His suite cried "*Vive il Rè!*" "Long live the King!" was shouted back by his soldiers on the walls, and the *Mouette* left her moorings.

During the voyage FRANCIS conversed on trivial subjects, and seemed much amused at seeing his Generals and Counselors in the garb of footmen; a dress assumed in order to be able to follow their royal master. Among these was most conspicuous Gen. Bosco, with his twisted moustaches. The King appeared more like a boy than a dethroned monarch. But the Queen, though silent and calm, yet showed clearly the grief that oppressed her. She spoke little, but with dignity. On the way another French steamer was spoken, with dispatches for Gaeta. FRANCIS asked if he would be permitted to disembark. Anywhere, was the answer, excepting on Neapolitan territory. So it was decided to make Terracine. Here the King ordered his effects to be transferred on board a Spanish vessel in the harbor, and left at once for Rome, in a hired carriage, with his wife.

For these minute particulars, the writer gives the authority of the Captain of the *Mouette*. They show a minute observer, and make one regret that the world has lost so good an "own correspondent."

The Italian Parliament was opened by VICTOR EMANUEL on the 18th, and the speech has been eagerly devoured. It has not given unmixed satisfaction. Though such documents are proverbially *jejeune*, yet many think that on such an occasion, when Italy had been so suddenly, and all but miraculously united, and deputies from all parts of the Peninsula met for the first time, an exception might be legitimately made. The slight allusion to GARIBALDI and his gallant band, who gave one-half of Italy to the other, is thought cold, and unworthy of the theme, even by those who have never been accused of being blind partisans of the hero of Caprera. X.

FROM PARIS.

Effect Produced by the Arrest of M. Mires—Particulars of the Event—The Corps Legislatif, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 22, 1861.

The sensation produced in Paris by the arrest of MIRES defies the power of exaggeration. The fall of Gaeta, the siege of Messina, the Guerronniere pamphlet, the Patterson-Bonaparte case, are all forgotten, and everybody is eagerly asking who is arrested? who has committed suicide? who is declared bankrupt? and who has run away? I abstain from mentioning names, because I would infinitely rather leave out a piece of interesting news than run the risk of unjustly injuring private character or commercial reputation. But, although public rumor may in some instances put the saddle upon the wrong horse, this much is certain, that many courtiers of the highest rank and influence are gravely compromised. If the whole truth comes out a state of corruption will be disclosed for which no parallel can be found in the worst periods of French history. It appears that MIRAS, foreseeing that a time might come when all would not run smooth with him, resolved that, in case of a smash, other parties who had profited by his operations should come in for their share of obloquy. Accordingly he opened an account in his books entitled "Influence Account," and under this heading he chronicled every *pot de vin* (the French word for bribe) which he paid to illustrious individuals. His books were seized so long ago as the middle of last December, and it was perfectly notorious at that time that a criminal prosecution against him was contemplated. The matter was, however, hushed up, and it is understood that the Emperor advanced as much as a million and a half of francs in the hope of "making things pleasant." Lately, however, fresh discoveries were made; certain injured parties became very clamorous, and it became necessary once more to call the Emperor's attention to the subject. MIRES felt so confident in the strength of his position that he wrote a letter to the Emperor last week, of a very threatening character, mentioning the names of a variety of people whom he would denounce if he should be molested. The Emperor held a council, in which opinions were much divided. Count DE PERSIGNY and M. DELANGLE recommended His Majesty to have MIRES at once arrested, but Count DE MORNY and M. BAROCHE warmly opposed such a course. The Emperor ultimately followed the counsels of his now favorite, and probably most judicious adviser, DE PERSIGNY, and gave the word that the law should take its course, come what might. He is reported to have said, "*J'aime mieux mon fils que ma famille.*" On Saturday evening, as the Mires family were sitting round the domestic tea table, in one of those sumptuous drawing rooms in the Palace of the Rue Neuve des Mathurins, where princely halls were given last year, their privacy was broken in upon by the ruthless minions of the law. The Priace DE POLIGNAC, MIRES' son-in-law, who not a year ago resigned himself to a *mésalliance* for the sake of the supposed wealth of the young Jewess, convulsively examined the arrest warrant, and vainly questioned its legality. The Princess DE POLIGNAC, who is far advanced in pregnancy, fainted away, and serious consequences, which happily have not been realized, were apprehended. Politely, but firmly, and without any delay, the officers marshaled MIRES to the hack-cab which was waiting at the door; and in that vile equipage, MIRES, the great financier, the second Rothschild, the man who was wont to make a Minister his footstool—MIRES, the regenerator of Merseilles and the last hope of the Turkish Empire, was hurried away to Mezas prison, where he now lies awaiting his trial on the triple charge of forgery, swindling and "abuse of confidence." There was a report last night that he had been liberated on bail, but this is positively denied to-day by the *Droit*, an authoritative legal journal, which says that he is still in prison, and that M. DANIEL, the Judge of Instruction, is actively proceeding with the affair. MIRES was yesterday under examination for five hours. His daughter, who is a charming young person, only 18, and commands much sympathy, passes her time in calling upon Ministers and great people to whom her rank as a Princess obtains her ready access. She implores their influence in behalf of her father. She has been once allowed to see him in prison, but only in the presence of his witnesses, who hear all that is said, for he is *au secret*.

The *Moniteur* yesterday announced that Viscount DE RICHEMONT had died suddenly of "apoplexy." He was a director of MIRES' great establishment, the *Caisse Générale des Chemins defer*, and as it cannot now do the deceased any harm, I do not shrink from mentioning a report, which I believe myself, that he committed suicide. At his funeral yesterday, it was a curious sight to see the steps of the Madeline Church thronged by 200 or 300 of the gentry belonging to the "Little Bourse," who stood about in groups, eagerly seeking and propagating news.

More than half the houses in Constantinople are expected to break when the news of MIRES' arrest shall arrive there. They are glutted with paper drawn upon him, which will be dishonored.

Rumors of the instability of the Credit-Mobilier are so prevalent that I do not hesitate to mention them with all due reserve.

The debate on the Address is expected to be opened in the *Corps Legislatif* on Monday, but it may very likely be postponed for two or three days. The leaders of the opposition, M. EMILE OLLIVIER and M. JULES FAVRE, had already determined to make *Finance* their *grand cheval de bataille*. A tremendous attack upon M. HAUSSMANN, the Prefect of the Seine, and what they stigmatize as his reckless system of demolishing whole quarters of Paris in the interest of speculators, who raise house-rent to an exorbitant rate, has long been arranged. The Mires affair will add a poignant poison to their whetted weapons. The more the Mires affair is examined the worse the public think of it. The shares in the *Caisse Générale*, which after dropping from 205 to 140 on the news of MIRES' arrest, rose to 160 when Count DE GERMINY, Governor of the Bank of France, was appointed to wind up the concern, are to-day down at 80f.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

A Southern Rights Meeting Broken up in a Row—The "Submissionists" Still Predominant—Speech of Gen. D. Prentice.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday Night, March 15, 1861.

The "Southern-Rights" and State-Convention men in this city met this evening to pass a set of resolutions, as the sentiment of Louisville, prepared by the editor of the *Courier*, the Grand Secretary of the former Know-Nothing Party and their clique; but they failed, and dispersed without doing or saying anything except in mock show. They were outnumbered and thwarted by the "Submissionists," who kept up an uproar for Mr. GUTHRIE. If the "conditional Secessionists" on and about the stand had let him speak, order would have been restored, and they, too, would have had a hearing. But they threatened Mr. GUTHRIE with personal violence if he attempted to mount the stand. Anyhow, he will be heard tomorrow night. The Secessionists were armed to the teeth. They had on hand many hired bullies and fillibusters, such as Gen. BICKLEY and his Knights of the Golden Circle, to second motions, and do the clapping, shouting and fighting; and they had threatened to knock down and drag out every Union man who should dare open his mouth at their meeting to speak or to vote. They had boasted they would to-night purify Louisville, "the most rotten spot in Keatucky." And their vagabonds had one night this week tied crape to the door of one of our staunchest Union men, J. L. SMITH, with a card attached bearing this Jacobinic threat: "Death to the Submissionists! Down with the left wing of the Lincoln Party!" Many Unionists, though blameworthy, were consequently so exasperated that they determined that not even "conditional secession" should go forth to-night as the sentiment of the city of Louisville. Regarding secession as the very quintessence of mobocracy, they are resolved to keep down by any means whatever those who are striving directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, to inaugurate mob rule and a reign of terror and of anarchy in Keatucky.

But I trust that the Unionists generally of this city and State, as the champions of law and order and of the constitutional liberties of the people, do not deem it necessary or wise to condescend to use the weapons of the anarchists and revolutionists, and that, in the consciousness of their own strength and of the justice and might of their own cause, they will stand dignified and firm for the widest freedom of speech and of the Press for others as for themselves, under all circumstances, now and always.

The resolutions intended to have been passed lay all the blame for the wretched state of affairs upon the North, hold up the Crittenden compromise with the Powell amendment as an *ultimatum* for "reconstruction," call for the arming of the State and for a State "Sovereignty Convention," and look to Kentucky's secession and submission to the decrees of President General DAVIS and his Secret Lodge at Montgomery.

After the row a Union crowd went to the *Journal* office and called out Mr. PRENTICE. His speech was to the point and loudly cheered. It was as follows:

"Gentlemen, let us preserve the Union against all influences, against all treachery, against all treason. I am getting to be an old man, but I will fight for the Union, and I will die for the Union. Kentuckians, I will live and die in no Northern Confederacy, in no Southern Confederacy—but here where I am now, in Kentucky and in the Union." PONTIAC.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 157, 193, 209, 214, 215, 222, 205, 182, 217, 217½, 231, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 240, 241, 243, 244.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 355, 671, 699, 745, 321, 101, 327, 753, 755, 757, 761, 767, 769, 281, 83, 563, 355, 775, 783. *Part II.*—Nos. 622, 591½, 641, 645, 554, 658, 664, 666, 668, 674, 304, 500, 356, 676, 680, 5b2, 6b4, 688, 592, 698, 624, 375, 700, 702, 704.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 869, 1571, 1317, 163, 1575, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599. *Part II.*—Nos. 18, 792, 1074, 1080, 1048, 980, 1046, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 542, 724, 780, 148, 366, 540, 497. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, March 25, 1861.

The Wall-street Ferry Controversy—Sharp again after the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c. of New-York.*—This is an action brought to recover the sum of $40,000 as damages occasioned the plaintiff by the alleged fault of the defendants.

The plaintiff, in July, 1852, leased from the defendants the Wall-street ferry. It is now alleged that, upon taking the slip, the plaintiff was enjoined by an injunction from proceeding with his work, issued at the instance of Robert J. Murry, who claimed title to a part of the slip. Murry was successful in the suit, the injunction was made perpetual, and the plaintiff was obliged to agree to pay $4,000 a year for ten years in order to make his lease of any avail. He therefore claims, that he should recover $40,000, the amount of $4,000 a year for ten years, which he was obliged to pay by reason of this defect in the defendant's title.

On the part of the defendants it is claimed that the plaintiff had notice of Murry's title, or interest, before taking the lease; and that his original bid, which was $20,000 for the lease, was reduced to $5,000—making a reduction of $15,000 for the purpose of compensating the plaintiff for the claim than existing in favor of Murry.

The Court adjourned until to-day, without proceeding with the evidence, on account of the absence of jurors.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; W. C. Noyes and H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Controversy Respecting the Genuineness of a Check.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Henderson & Dart vs. *The Bank of the Commonwealth.*—The plaintiffs in this case are brokers, and claim that on Dec. 31, 1860, they had the sum of $1,240 deposited with the defendants. The defendants acknowledge that they had that sum on deposit at that date, but allege that it was subsequently paid out upon the order of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs' reply that the check upon which the money was paid was a forgery, and that the bank improperly paid money upon it.

The defendants' were given the affirmative, and Mr. Haight, President of the Bank, testified that one of the plaintiffs, Mr. Dart, had acknowledged that the check was genuine.

Mr. Henderson, one of the plaintiffs, testified that the check was a forgery, he being the only party authorized to draw checks for the firm, and he never drew this one. The case is still on.

Robert Jackson for plaintiffs: Wilson Deforest for defendants.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SENTENCE OF LINDESMITH.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge LEONARD sentenced Benjamin Lindesmith, convicted on the previous day of false pretences, to Stale Prison for two years.

A MURDER TRIAL.

The District-Attorney then moved on the trial of John Reuter, indicted for the murder of John Hughes on the 14th of December last. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Sanford. A long time was consumed in impanneling a jury. After the pannel had been filled, the prisoner's wife thought she recognized in the foreman a man with whom she had formerly had some difficulty. He was consequently discharged by consent, and another was submitted in his stead.

Mr. Garvin briefly opened for the people, and called the first witness, Mary Dwine, who testified that on last December she lived in Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avennes; she knew both the prisoner and deceased; the murder occurred on a Saturday night; witness was in her own kitchen when she heard a noise and saw prisoner and his wife coming from Hughes' house; Mrs. Hughes followed, her face covered with blood; she exclaimed, "Look what Reuter done, look what Reuter done;" a few minutes after Reuter returned to Hughes' yard with a gun; he called out twice to Hughes, "Now, Hughes, come here;" witness then heard the report of the gun; our alley leads from the street to Hughes' yard; witness' window looks into the alley, and it was here she saw the prisoner with his gun; Hugbes was at this time in his house and his wife was out; Hughes then shouted, "Murder, murder, I am shot by Reuter;" as Reuter then ran through the alley he exclaimed, "Now, you son of e——, I have shot you;" he still had the gun in his hand, and was walking very quickly away; Hughes then came down the alley, and shewed his bleeding wounds to all about; he then lay down in the rocking-chair in the prisoner's kitchen; he was wounded in the thigh; the men then helped him home, and as he was faint gave him some water; on the next Monday he was taken to the hospital; he died on the eleventh day after the wound; witness saw the ball taken from his body by the Doctor; witness heard Reuter, a few days before the murder, say to Hughes, "I will kill you." This witness was cross-examined at very great length, but no further facts were elicited.

James Turley next testified that he was acquainted with both prisoner and deceased, and had lived near them; on the day of the murder the witness was passing in front of the alley, mentioned by the first witness; the prisoner at that time went into the alley with a gun, and shouted twice to the deceased to come out; witness then heard the report and saw the flash of the gun, which was pointed toward the house of the deceased; Reuter then went into his own house, and Hughes, shouting murder, came out, bleeding profusely from a wound in his thigh.

This witness was also cross-examined at great length; but nothing new was elicited. As the impanneling of the Jury had not been completed until a late hour, the examination of these witnesses had consumed the residue of the day. The Court therefore adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when, after the conclusion of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Lorenzo Stewart, William Skinner.

Court of General Sessions.

JURORS FINED FOR ABSENCE.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN imposed a fine of $25 each on several jurors who had been absent on the previous day.

ARRAIGNMENTS—NOBODY GUILTY.

A huge batch of Indictments was brought in by the Grand Jury, and the persons indicted being arraigned, all pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial.

AN ACCOMMODATING OFFICER.

At this point Assistant District Attorney Anthon stated to the Court that he had received a written communication from the keeper of the City Prison, informing him that one of the prisoners, Josepb Townsend, convicted, but not yet seatenced, for felonious assault, and who had been remanded by the Court on the previous day with the other prisoners, had not been brought to the prison over night by the officer having him in charge. The Court ordered the delinquent officer, Philip Cosgrove, to be brought before him. He had nothing to say in exculpation, and the Court administered a severe and fitting rebuke, adding that should such an offence be again committed, the offender would be severely punished. The prisoner Townsend, whom officer Cosgriff had brought into Court, without any order, after keeping him out of prison over night, was then remanded, and sent to the Tombs in custody of an officer who could be trusted.

AN OLD OFFENDER CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

The District-Attorney then moved on the case of Honeywell Vincent, indicted for a second offence of forgery in the first degree. The prisoner has been in the Tombs for the past ten months, during which time he has occupied himself as carpenter for the benefit of the public.

This was the only case tried, and occupied the entire day. From the testimony given, the following appear to have been the circumstances of the case. Two of the witnesses, Hyde and Edicke, having received, in the course of their business as brokers, a mortgage of certain property, on which their patron wished to obtain money, took it to another party, who, not liking something in its form, desired a new mortgage to be made. Hyde & Enicke took the old mortgage back to the prisoner, to whom, as mortgagee, it had been made; and he, taking it, drew a new one, and forged the Commissioners certificate thereto, if not, indeed, the whole body of the documeat. No money, however, was finally obtained upon it. The only doubt in the case resulted from the fact that the second mortgage was not received by Enicke from the prisoner, but from a man by the name of Gotlief, in his office, to whom also the first mortgage had been returned. There was no proof that the forged certificate was in the prisoner's handwriting. The prisoner had been formerly convicted, and served a term in the State Prison twenty years ago. Owing to a mistake in subpensing a witness, the District-Attorney offered no proof on trial of this being a second offence. The prisoner's counsel, Judge Stewart, asked that the charge might be dismissed on this account, as the second offence was of the essence of the crime charged, and this had not been proved. The application was denied, and the jury taking the case, rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—John Gowan, Patrick Brady, Michael Gaffney.

For Robbery—John Scally.

For Forgery—Francis Quinlan.

For False Pretences—Charles Torney, *alias* Frederick Glanders; John Torrell.

For Burglary—Daniel Thorne, Robert Munson, William Hunt, Patrick O'Connor, John H. Mahon, Robert Grady.

For Larceny—Sebastian Krollman, Henry Burger, Philip Smith, Ann Young, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Kate H. Bates* vs. *Charles H. Bates.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Howell* vs. *Smith.*—Report confirmed, and an extra allowance of $75 to plaintiff.

Westervelt vs. *Gridley.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Suydam et al. vs. *Munson.*—Motion to vacate order granted, without costs to either party.

Martin vs. *Hockey.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Kennedy vs. *Kennedy.*—Referred back for further proof.

Oettinger vs. *Northrup.*—Defendant's default opened, &c., on payment of $10 cost of opposing motion.

Hulbert et al. vs. *John E. Benjamin.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event of the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Rice* vs. *Kelly et al.*—Order to vacate granted on terms.

Smith vs. *Keys et al.*—Order of arrest vacated as to defendant Sheehan.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. *The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.*—See decision on file.

Earle vs. *Broderick.*—Motion to open default vacated.

Jurda vs. *Terry.*—Motion denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Leicht* vs. *Muller.*—Motion to vacate inquest granted.

True vs. *Bennard.*—Defendant to pay within five days after demand the amount of judgment, with all costs and disbursements, or attachment to issue.

Fish vs. *Arnoux.*—Motion to set aside judgment granted without prejudice.

Bostwick vs. *Rose.*—Judgment for defendant.

Testimonial from the Spanish Government to Lieut. Craven.

Lieuteaant-Commaading CRAVEN, who but recently returned from a cruise in the war-steamer *Mohawk*, went to sea on Saturday in command of the steamer *Crusader*.

Just before sailing, he received through the Secretary of State a gold medal and diploma with which he had been presented by the Queen of Spain.

The medal was large and massive, and of beautiful workmanship, and the papers accompanying it were as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 12.

SIR: I herewith inclose a copy of a letter addressed to this Department, on the 8th inst., by Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, transmitting a gold medal and a diploma, presented to you by her Catholic Majesty, through her Minister at Washington, as testimonial of services rendered by you while in command of the U. S. steamer *Mohawk* to the seamen of the Spanish polacca *Bella*, wrecked on Cayo Guinchos in June, 1860.

The diploma also accompanies this letter. The medal will be forwarded to you by ADAMS & Co.'s Express. I am, respectfully, Your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Lieut. T. A. M. CRAVEN, commanding U. S. steamer *Crusader*, New-York.

[COPY.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 8.

SIR: In the month of January last the accompanying gold medal and diploma were received at this department from the minister of her Catholic Majesty in this city, for presentation to Lieut. CRAVEN, for services rendered by him while in command of the United States screw steamer *Mohawk*, to the seamen of the Spanish polacca *Bella*, wrecked on Cayo Guinchos in June, 1860: The propriety of authorizing Lieut. CRAVEN to receive these testimonials was accordingly submitted to, and favorably considered by, the appropriate Committees of Congress; and, pursuant to their recommendation, a joint resolution to that effect was passed on the 13th inst.

I have the honor, therefore, to transmit the medal and diploma to you for delivery to Lieut. CRAVEN.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the Honorable GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

[Translation of Diploma.]

Royal Arms.

The Minister of Marine, Don Juan Zavala y de la Puente:

Inasmuch as Mr. CRAVEN, Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States of America, commander of the war steamer *Mohawk*, has been decorated by royal decree, issued on the 27th of October, 1860, with a gold medal provided for under the royal ordinances of the 13th of April and 15th of November, 1858, for his generous and humane services to the shipwrecked crew of the Spanish polacca *Bella*, lost off the Cayo Guinchos on the 21st of June, of this present year, the Queen, Dona Isabella II., now commands that this diploma be forwarded without delay, that he may use it to prove his title to wear the above-mentioned decoration.

Given in Madrid, the 24th of November, 1860.

(Signed) ZAVALA.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 20.

$14,000 U.S 6's, '81, Reg	96	5 Pac. Mail SS. Co..	85¼
2,000 U.S.6's, '81, Conp	93¾	10 do..	85½
5,000 do..	93½	100 Harlem Railroad..	15¾
11,000 U. S. 5's '65, Reg.	91¾	490 Har. R. Preferred..	38¼
4,000 U S. 5's '74 Conp	89½	20 do..	38½
2,005 N.Y.State6's '72.104		100 Chic. & R. Isl. R..	57¾
2,000 Tena. State 6's '90	74½	100 do..b30	57½
4,000 do..	74¾	300 Erie Railroad..s10	31¾
3,000 do..	74¾	75 do..	31¾
3,500 Ys. State 6s. ..	78	100 do..	31¾
10,000 Mo. State 6s....	65¾	150 do..	31¾
7,000 do..	65½	100 do..s10	31
1,000 Cal. State 7s....	87½	225 do..	31
3,000 do..	88	100 Reading R.....b60	43¾
5,000 Erie R. 4th M.Bs.	89½	200 do..	43¾
5,000 do.....b15	89¾	100 do..s30	43¾
1,000 Hud.R.R. 1st M..105	½	10 Mich. Central R...	57¾
2,000 Harlem 2d M.Bs.	96	150 do..	57¾
2,000 Her. R. 3d M. Bs.	80	100 Mich.S.&N.I.R b10	16½
5,000 Mich.So.1 M. Bs.	85	300 do..	16¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..100		130 do..	16
6.000 Chic. & N. W. 1M.	39	450 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	36
1.000 Chic. & N. W. 2M.	15¼	5 Panams Railroad..115	¾
2,000 Lke E. & W. 1st M..	69¾	100 Ill. Central R. S...	80¾
1.000 Dl, L. & W. R. 1M.100		100 do.....b30	80¾
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	45	100 do.....b60	81
23 Bank of the Repub.114		800 do.....s10	80¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R....b4	78¾	100 do.....s10	80¾
100 ds.....b60	78¾	15 Clsv., Col. & Cin. R.	36½
1100 do.....c	78¼	450 Clev. & Toledo R..	34¾
50 do..	78¾	10 do..	34¾
500 do..	78		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Vir. St. 6s.....	77½	700 Erie R.....s15	31¾
6,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	65¾	600 do..	31¾
7,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs.'83	92	200 do.....b30	31¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..100		200 do.....s20	31¾
1,000 Iiud. R R. Cvt B.	84	10 Harlem R.....	15¾
250 N. Y. Cen. R.....	77¾	100 do..	15¾
5 Bank of Commerce	92¾	50 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	16
5 do..	93	5 Mich So. & N. I. G. Stk	36
100 Erie Railroad.....	30¾	150 Galena & Chic. R. b60	71¾
100 do.....s10	31	50 do..	71¾
1500 do..	31	60 do..	71¾

WEDNESDAY, March 20—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continued to rule dull on the speculative Share list through the early part of the day, although the opening sales at the First Board were partially better on New-York Central than the last transactions of Tuesday afternoon. The remainder of the list being tame, and some disposition to sell down Erie and Michigan Southern, the operators on the Street after the adjournment offered Central ⅜@½ ℔ cent. lower, the lowest being 77⅜ ℔ cent., and seles or offers of Erie were said to have been made as cheap as 30⅜ ℔ cent. But at end after the Second Board, the demend at the reduced prices improved; large transactions resulting in Erie at 30⅜@31@31½ ℔ cent, and better rates bid for most of the other Railways at the close. The general market reported steady, with a tendency to firmness. There was less business on the Bond list than for the previous two days, but prices in nearly all instances were steady, and on Government, Missouris and Railway mortgagee, firm. The dealings of the day, taken altogether, denoted an impending change of some kind in the temper of the speculation, as all parties appeared tired of the almost stereotyped prices of the past eight or ten days. It is one of the singular inconsistencies of the present political difficulty that the fairest assurances of a peaceable solution act with less force upon the Stock Exchange, moving an active speculation, even for the rise, than a condition of extreme doubt and uncertainty, with daily occurring startling events or rumors, such as we had through the Winter. It is not unlikely, however, that the present dullness, under a suspension of excitement and the assurance that no armed collision is to take place with the Gulf Confederacy, will soon give way to new combinations in the Street and increased outside orders from the country to speculate in the Railwey and other Shares, as a great many people are already doing, in a moderate way, in Federal securities and Railway mortgages. We may remark, at the same time, that the inactivity of the past few days is more apparent then real, even in the leading Stocks, like New-York and Illinois Central, as large lines have been quietly bought and sold outside the daily printed list, and in this way a considerable *short* or *Bear* interest was created on the Street and at the Board.

Late in the afternoon there was a good Street demand for New-York Central, Erie and Illinois Central. The following are about the latest quotations:

Central	78	Mich. Southern	16
Erie	31½	Mich. Guaranteed	36½
Illinois Central	81	Harlem Preferred	38½
Galena	71¾	Toledo	34¾
Rock Island	57¾	Hudson	44¾
Mich. Central	57	Reading	43¾
Panama	116	Missouris	65½
Pacific	86½	Tennessees	74

The Foreign Exchange market, after the closing of the Boston mail, is quiet, the Bill Brokers reporting 107 ℔ cent. on London as rather an extreme figure, though most of the leading Bankers are dis

Sugar, 96 25; a schooner, 220 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 40c.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending March 20, 1861, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on commission.*

BUTTER

Continues in moderate request. Low grades, with which the market is abundantly supplied, are offered at easier rates, while really fine qualities command full prices, and are scarce. The latest advices from England by the *Arabia* indicated only a moderate demand for really fine Butter in Liverpool and London, while anything inferior was entirely unsalable. A few scattering tubs of new Butter have come to hand, but not in sufficient quantity to warrant a quotation. The opening prices will probably be 23c. to 25c.

Orange County, pails, fine, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	15	@	17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@	16
Western reserve, fine	14	@	15
Western reserve, fair	10	@	12
Ohio, common to good	10	@	12
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	13
Canada	12	@	15

CHEESE.

What with the unfavorable advices from Europe and the cessation of Southern trade, this staple is in a bad shape, and buyers have pretty much their own way.

Fine State, ℔ lb	9	@	10½
Fair State, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Ohio, fine, ℔ lb	7	@	8½
Ohio, fair, ℔ lb	5	@	7
English Dairy, Conn., new, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Pineapple, ℔ lb	12	@	—
English Dairy, Ohio, ℔ lb	5	@	9

EGGS

Are very plenty, particularly from the West. Cut straw or chaff is decidedly preferable for packing, besides making the freight much less. Western Eggs now take the preference over all others in this market, being better packed in new packages and larger sounder Eggs. Eggs arrive here from Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota in better order than those packed one hundred miles out of New-York.

Fresh Eggs, ℔ doz	14	@	—

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Apples continue without inaction, with sales at 3¼c. to 3¾c. for State and Ohio. At least one-half to two-thirds of the crop of last year will have to be held over till next Winter, or else sold at much lower rates than we are getting now. Other Dried Fruit dull and slow sale.

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb	3	@	3½
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb	1½	@	2½
Dried Peaches, Virginia peeled, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Peaches, unpeeled	3	@	—
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb	14	@	—
Dried Plums, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	14	@	—

GREEN FRUIT.

Apples continue very dull at our quotations:

Newtown Pippin	$1 25	@	1 50
Greenings	1 50	@	1 75
Spitzenbergs	1 75	@	2 00
Red Fruit	1 50	@	1 75

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans of prime qualities are selling without difficulty at our quotations:

Small Pea, prime	$1 56	@	$1 55
Medium, new	1 45	@	1 50
Kidney	1 50	@	—
Marrow	1 50	@	1 60
Red and China	1 50	@	2 25

PEAS.

Canada, ℔ bush	70	@	75
Black-eyed, ℔ bush	1 00	@	—
Marrowfat, green, ℔ bush	1 00	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkies, dressed, ℔ lb., Philadelphia	12	@	14
Turkies, dressed, ℔ lb., Western	11	@	13
Turkies, dressed, ℔ lb., Northern	11	@	13
Chickens, Bucks County	12	@	11
Chickens, Spring	13	@	15
Fowls, choice	12	@	15
Geese	6	@	10
Ducks	15	@	18
Quail, ℔ doz	—	@	1 50
Wild Pigeons, ℔ doz	50	@	63
Squabs, ℔ doz	2 00	@	2 50

FRESH MEATS.

Beef Sides	7	@	7½
Mutton	7½	@	9
Veal Carcasses	8	@	10
Lambs	8	@	9

DRESSED HOGS

Are very plenty, with but little demand.

Corn-fed, heavy, ℔ lb	6½	@	7¾
Corn-fed, light, ℔ lb	7	@	7¾
Still-fed, ℔ lb	6	@	6¾

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Mercers	$2 25	@	$2 50
Peachblows	2 00	@	2 25
Buckeyes	1 75	@	2 00
Dykemans	2 00	@	—
Junes	1 75	@	—
Pink eyes	1 75	@	1 87
Onions, Red	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, Yellow	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, White	2 50	@	3 50
Ruta Baga Turnips	50	@	62
White Turnips	50	@	62
Carrots	75	@	1 00
Beets	75	@	—
Parsnips	1 50	@	—
Spinach	1 25	@	—
Cabbages ℔ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Celery ℔ dozen	50	@	75

BEESWAX

Is in fair request at 32c.

HONEY

Is in very limited sale. White Clover, in boxes, at 16c. Buckwheat, 10c.@14c. Strained, 8c.@9c.

FEATHERS

Are in good request at 42c.@44c. for Western, and 137c. for Tennessee.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20, 1861.

The Live Stock Markets have been well supplied with animals during the past week, though there is a falling off in receipts of hogs as compared with the previous week, and a decline of 2,381 in the total receipts of all kinds. Beeves show an increase of 1,350, besides being heavier and of better quality. The advance in prices one week ago created quite a commotion among the cattle men, and quite a number took the first trains after the close of the markets to intercept and buy droves on their way here. In this they were successful, and so raised the expectations of many of the owners and drivers that they decided to come through with their stock.

The supply, however, (4,549) was too great for the higher prices of last week to be maintained, and though brokers made a stand, having much of the stock in their hands, they could not hold out, but were obliged to yield to the sellers' rates of two weeks ago, or fully ½c. ℔ lb. lower than last week's market. The stock was unusually good, and first-class buyers found no trouble in getting a full supply. All the cattle were finally disposed of, but at declining rates and with a dull trade toward the close.... Milch cows sell a little quicker. The advance in beef one week ago caused milkmen to sell off a portion of their fattest cows, and they are now buying others. Prices are unchanged, and the supply is ample.... Veal calves are in full supply and a shade lower, few calves bringing 7c. ℔ lb., live weight. Most of them range from 5c. to 6¾c.... Sheep are not selling as well by about 25c. ℔ head. The first lambs of the season (only four) made their appearance for St. Patrick's Day, and brought $6 each, or 22c. ℔ lb for the dressed meat.... Hogs sell slowly, though the receipts are light. Prices remain as last week. Light fat hogs sell best.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,549	153	593	6,703	4,539
Previous week	3,204	119	422	6,307	8,705
Same week last year	3,430	283	835	5,481	4,881
Weekly average of beeves for 1856					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 16,137. Total number received the previous week, 16,818, being a decrease of 2,381, all hogs.

Of the 4,549 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,651 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 610 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 293 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 46 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 20 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson street.

The 3,651 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 644; Hudson River Railroad, 853; Camden and Amboy Railroad 541; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 99; Harlem Railroad, 713; on foot, 36; Hudson River boats, 791; and by New Haven Railroad, 14.

Of the 3,651 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, as far as we could ascertain their origin, 670 head came from New-York, 1,461 from Illinois, 28 from Kentucky, 810 from Ohio, 263 from Indiana, 48 from Iowa, 135 from Virginia, 18 from New-Jersey, 82 from Michigan, 30 from Pennsylvania, 25 from Connecticut, 17 from Canada, and 84 from Missouri.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

[We remarked last week that it would be unwise to rush a large supply in for next market." It was even then evident that some of the wide awake cattle men were already on the cars pushing towards Buffalo, Baltimore, &c., to intercept, and, if possible, buy up droves before the news of an advance in cattle could reach the owners. A caution of this kind was therefore needed, but was not sufficiently heeded. Some of the brokers got nearly crazy, and in their eagerness to buy, indicated plainly that something was up. This caused an anxiety in the minds of others to rush in stock and get the benefit of an evident advance. The newspaper reports following soon after, confirmed them in the belief that now was the time in realize, and the result was that we have 4,549 bullocks to report this week, against 3,204 of one week ago. Besides this the cattle were unusually heavy and fat, making a large amount of beef for the numbers. After free sales at Bergen Hill on Monday, the market opened at ALLERTON'S, on Tuesday morning, with some 3,200 head on sale. The weather was cold and a severe snow storm was raging, making out-door operations extremely unpleasant. The cattle contracted themselves into the smallest possible space, and looked smaller than they really were. It is quite likely buyers got extra weights on this account. The storm probably hastened up purchasers in the morning, as it was too unpleasant to be hanging about the yards. They bought their cattle and went home to warm quarters. Business was quite lively in the morning, but prices were about ½c. ℔ lb. lower than the previous market. Wednesday showed the round number of 3,651 at ALLERTON'S, and a slow, dragging market inflowed, with prices $3 to $5 ℔ head below the rates of the previous day. It was with difficulty that all were sold.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week. None.	Last Week. None.
Premium		
First quality	9½c.@10c.	9¾c.@9¾c.
Medium to good	8½c.@9c.	8¾c.@9¼c.
Poor quality	7½c.@8c.	7¼c.@7¾c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7c.½	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	8s. @ 9c.	7½c.@9c.
Average of all sales	8c⅝.@—	8¼c.@—

Owing to the superior quality of most of the cattle, our figures above fail to show the real decline, which was fully ½c. ℔ lb, with an allowance of weights in favor of the buyers, below the prices of one week ago on similar cattle.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

T. BLOOMER sold 30 State Cattle, mostly oxen of good flesh and heavy weights, for sundry owners at 8c.@9c.

I. BURDLONG sold 52 Michigan steers and oxen for J. BURT, at 7¾c.@8¾c. on 6½ cwt. Also 17 Indiana steers for A. STINGLEY, medium, 5¾ cwt. cattle, and averaged $46 each. Also, wholesaled 44 Illinois steers for VAN DUZEN, at $56 25. Rated 7 cwt., and of medium flesh.

W. D. BELLIS & Co. sold 60, mostly Ohio steers and oxen, mixed, some very good and some common, varying from 5 cwt. to 13 cwt., and run out at 7c.@10c.; the 10c. ones were very choice.

S. ULRAY sold 101 Illinois steers, nf 7½ cwt., for J. T. ALEXANDER. They were a prime fat lot, and run out at 8¾c.@9½c.—few 9¾c.

C. G. TEED sold 78 fairish Ohio cattle for J. PEARCE, of 7¼ cwt., native stock, which he disposed of at 8¾c.@9¾c.

T. GALLIS sold 49 straight common Illinois steers, bought at Albany, and retailed at 7¾c. @8c. on 6½ cwt.

HAMAIS & CODDINGTON sold for J. CREBUL, 30 good Ohio steers of 6 cwt. at 9c. average, or 8½c. to 9¾c. Also, for YAZLE, 35 common or medium Ohio cattle of 7 cwt. at 8c. @ 9c., and 16 Illinois steers and Oxen for JACKSON, rated 8 cwt., and averaged 8¾c. DEBAR & MILLER had two large thoroughbred Durham bulls, fed by S. BOICE of Cortland County, New-York; one of them was imported six years ago at a cost of $3,500. He is about 10 years old, and shows fine breeding, but is now too old to be of much service. The two would dress 30 cwt. We understand they cost their present owners $200, and $175 was the best offer we heard for them.

J. A. MERRITT had 101 Illinois cattle, for J. T. ALEXANDER. They would dress near 7 cwt., and brought 8c.@9c.; average a trifle over 8¼c. Also, 17 mixed State cattle, which brought 8c.@9¼c.; some of them were nice fat steers.

S. G. WOODRUFF sold, on his own account, 16 State steers, oxen and coarse cows, bought of ALLERTON, at 7c.@8c. Also, 48 Illinois steers, a fair lot, of 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@8¾c. They were bought of A. GILLESPIE. And 15 Indiana steers and oxen, bought of J. L. BOYD, Fair lot, which run out at 8c.@8½c. The above were all bought at Buffalo.

J. C. & W. W. BOAG sold 41 good, fair 7 cwt. Illinois steers, bought of VAN DUZEN. They retailed at $59 each, or 8¾c. Also, an extra large fat pair of Connecticut cattle, fed by Col. ILING, of New Milford. Rated 20 cwt., and brought $240, or 9½c. Also, 13 Connecticut cattle of common quality, at 8c.@9c. All sold on Tuesday.

C. W. CONOVER, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 76 fair Illinois steers, of 7½ cwt., which he run out at 8¼@8¾c.—very few of the latter price—and 16 medium Ohio steers for D. C. CONEY, rated 6¾ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c.

Capt. VAIL & CLARK sold, on their own account, 70 pretty good State cattle at 8c.@9c.; 10 of them were very fine extra steers, and brought $120 each, or 9½c. ℔ lb.

H. HURD was selling 61 Illinois steers and oxen, of fair quality, rated 7½ cwt., bought at Haines at the yards, and retailing at 8c.@9c.

D. & H. GARNIS sold, on their own account, 44 Ohio steers of prime quality, 7½ cwt., at 8c.@9c.

D. BARNES sold, on his own account, 44 prime Ohio steers. Rated 8½ cwt., and run out at 8¾c.@9¾c.

W. E. DUDLEY sold, here and at Bergen, 55 pretty fair 6½ cwt. Ohio steers for D. POST, at 8c.@9c. Also, 31 State cattle, 6¼ cwt., 17 being for N. D. HILL, and the remainder for J. M. WOODS, at range of 8c.@9c.

T. C. EASTMAN was selling a prime drove of fat Illinois steers, that would average 9 cwt. in the beef, for W. W. RICHARDS, at 9¼@10c., the range per head being from $85 to $120. This was the best lot of oxen, ripe steers on sale.

SHARARD & VAIL were selling a good straight drove of 91 Indiana steers for JAMES FARLEY, that weighed full 7¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c.

GEO. AVERILL had a small lot, consisting of one carload from TALLMAN'S Syracuse distillery, which weighed 6 cwt., and averaged 9c. There are about 400 head of similar quality now feeding at the above establishment.

MILCH COWS.

There is rather more life to the cow trade, although prices remain about as for several weeks past, viz: $25@$30 each for common cows; $35@$40 for fair to good, and $45@$50 for prime cows, with an occasional fancy cow at $60 to $70. There is quite an increase in the receipts, and a surplus remains on hand. The improver feeling is owing to the fact that stable cows were largely disposed of last week for beef, while it was in good demand. This leaves a call for fresh cows, but the present supply is ample, especially since the advance in beef was only temporary.

VEAL CALVES.

There do not sell as well. At least, fewer calves bring 7c., and very nice ones can be had for 6¾c., with medium to common stock, at 5¾c. and so down to 4½c. Arrivals rather in excess of the wants of buyers.

SHEEP.

Trade continued good up to Monday, when a decline occurred in the dead meat market of about ½c. ℔ lb., which caused a slight depression on live stock. Prices are still good, however, being 5c. to 6c. ℔ lb., live weight, for fair to prime sheep. It takes very nice stock, however, to bring 6c. We notice sales of one lot of 100 head, at CHAMBERLIN'S, for $7 ℔ head—a choice drove. The first lambs of the season were offered at BROWNING'S, and brought $6 each for St. Patrick's Day. They were from New-Jersey, and cost the buyer about 22c. ℔ lb., for the 28 lbs. of dressed meat they contained ℔ head.

BROWNING received the following lots at his Sixth-street market during the past week, viz.: From Ohio—982 brought in, 523 by A. STRANG; 311, P. IVORY; 318 ROBBINS & ADAMS. From New-York—807 brought in, 91 by W. T. FEIT; 156, N. MADISON; 151, E. H. BOGERT; 166, S. HARDY; 87, J. CROMWELL; 99, R. W. GRAVES; 44, E. KING; 56, W. GALE. From Michigan—170 by S. H. TYRAN; 283, COON & BURDELL. From Pennsylvania—155 by G. B. HOLCOMBE; 126, I. BELLIS. From New-Jersey—61 by G. MCBRIDGE; 113, L. BELLIS, 4, G. B. HOLCOMBE; 41, E. L. ABBOTT. From Indiana—143 by A. D. CRALL. Total, 2,891.

The first lambs of the season were received here last Friday, and sold at $6 ℔ head, or 22c. ℔ lb., net, for St. Patrick's Day. Of course it is much higher than others would now bring.

Sales of sheep at BROWNING'S:

J. MCCART sold 156 sheep for $997 50—averaging $5 75 each.

KENT & MULLEN report 143 head sold, at an average of $4 31 ℔ head.

HART & MULLEN gave 318 sheep at $5 45 each.

R. H. HUME sold:

273 sheep	$1,652 38	100 sheep	491 00
145 sheep	784 75	196 sheep	1,090 00
Totals	708		$4,018 13

Average, $5 66 ℔ head.

WM. D. BELLIS sold:

40 New-Jersey sheep for G. McBride			$369 00
113 New-Jersey sheep for L. Bellis			829 09
336 Ohio sheep for P. Ivory			1,334 32
154 Pennsylvania sheep for G. B. Holcombe			782 25
45 New-Jersey sheep for E. L. Abbott			196 87
126 Pennsylvania sheep for L. Bellis			732 00
41 Ohio sheep for H. Welsh			184 20
4 New-Jersey lambs, G. B. Holcombe			24 00
839			$4,450 64

Average, $5 31 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW report the following lots as the arrivals at their market-place in Sixth-street for the past week, all of which were from New-York, and mostly from Orleans, Ontario and Livingston Counties: J. Marshall, 160; A. Lester, 566; Vantassell & Palmer, 107; L. Johnson, 159; D. Miller, 48; W. Wilson, 160; Kearney & Bentley, 337; S. Sacket, 180; S. Stocking, 375; M. Crandall, 15; S. Beckwith, 16; Vanderburgh & Co., 48.

Sales of the following lots were made at the annexed prices:

170 sheep, at	$923 30	168 sheep, at	$915 00
160 sheep, at	911 87	164 sheep, at	930 00
107 sheep, at	403 25	53 sheep, at	318 00
159 sheep, at	1,107 00	45 sheep, at	187 00
48 sheep, at	223 29	143 sheep, at	750 75
160 sheep, at	920 00	195 sheep, at	975 00
Totals	1,676		$8,494 46

Average $5 07 ℔ head.

The following sales are reported at CHAMBERLIN'S by Messrs. KASE & MCPHERSON, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, A. VAN WEST and W. S. CHAMBERLIN:

100 sheep, $7 00	$700 00	50 sheep, $4 00	$200 00
146 sheep, 5 25	766 25	95 sheep, 5 60	475 00
122 sheep, 6 25	762 50	183 sheep, 4 52	823 50
26 sheep, 6 36	165 00	171 sheep, 5 50	910 50
15 sheep, 5 37	80 75	100 sheep, 4 50	450 00
191 sheep, 4 75	907 50	89 sheep, 4 62½	411 62
Total	1,288		$6,682 62

Average $5 20 ℔ head.

ALLERTON reports 413 as the receipts at his Forty-fourth-street market.

SWINE.

Live hogs sell slowly, notwithstanding light receipts. Packers have completed their contracts, and the 4,539 received for the past week are quite sufficient for a week's supply of fresh pork, hams, bacon and sausages.

G. W. DOEMAN, Commission Broker at the Forty-fifth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7½c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7¼c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¾c.@7¾c.
Still Hogs	4¾c.@5c.	6c. @6¼c.

The market keeps slow for hogs of all kinds, except prime light stock.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

There remained unsold at the beginning of the week, at the Twenty-fourth-street Stables, 128 horses. There have been no sales of first class coach teams. A few single horses have been sold to match, in teams, at $350@$400 each; and a few second-class coach and road pairs sold at $450@$550 per pair. Some demand has existed for good single horses for family and business purposes, at $250@$300 each. First-class draught horses are saleable and steady at last week's prices, $250@$275 each; second-class bring $175@$225. There has been no inquiry for shippers. A few saddle horses have arrived this week, but no sales have been reported. Railroad and Omnibus Companies are not buying as many at last week; some purchases were made at $110@$115 each. Several of this class of horses have been sold to farmers and stable keepers in the neighboring towns. Quite a number of Canadian ponies are on hand, and several have been sold at from $125@$175 for fine, $80@$100 for common. The total sales for the week amount to 162 horses, leaving on hand this evening 633 head. The weather has been bad for the sale or exhibition of good stock. Several dealers have arrived this week with fair lots of State horses. The Erie Railroad brought into market, this week, 50 horses.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE,

BY P. E. WILKINS, MARCH 20, 1861.

House and lot No 25 Sheriff-st., 25x50	$4,425
1 lot on 125th-st., 328 feet west 6th-av., 18x100	1,200

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Leave.	For.		
De Soto	New-York	Havana	Mch 21
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	Mch 21
Palestine	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 26
Arabia	New York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	Mch 30
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20

FROM EUROPE.

Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 18
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 20
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Tentonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Mch 5
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 6
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 7
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 16
Bornasia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 3
Navaria	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 6
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for the Pacific, by the steamship *North Star*, will close at the New-York Post-office this (Thursday) morning, at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails and Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails and Steamboat	3 P. M.
The though Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment in use; delicious in soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many unprincipled dealers to apply the name of Worcestershire Sauce to their own compounds. Purchasers desiring the genuine will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Pickle Dealers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 488 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUE WELL WORTH $1,000 TO BE HAD FOR $1.

RAT CHARMING.—The art of charming or bewitching rats; how to lull or send them from one place to that of another, or of securing alive in one night, without traps, all or most premises. Some applicable to mice to dwellings and rats on board ships. In the art of charming or bewitching rats there is neither magic nor mystery, as pretended to by professionals, but simply a discovery by accidence, and the result of a knowledge of their natural history and migratory habits. For a few cents it can be adopted by any one. Mailed free on receipt of $1, and sold by Mr. ELLIOTT, Publisher, No. 122 Nassau-place, New York.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

In an advanced stage of preparation, and will be speedily published, "Whittaker's New York Practice," third edition complete.

JUST PUBLISHED—A POPULAR TREATISE on Stricture and Diseases of the Bladder, by H. J. PHILLIPS, Member of the College of Surgeons, London, Doctor of Medicine University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, late Army Medical Staff, &c., &c., published by P. C. GODFREY, Bookseller, No 631 Broadway; mailed for ten three-cent stamps.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 1102 Av., in the livery store, between 12th and 14th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—WANTed, situations by two respectable young women—one as first-class waitress and chambermaid, the other as first-class cook; understands all kinds of American cooking, French and Spanish cooking, if required; no objection to help in the washing of a small private family; have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl to do chamberwork, and mind a baby, or as chambermaid alone; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 Forsyth-st., front room, No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of a baby and sew; 4 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 123 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A middle aged woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 East 13th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands the care of grown children; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can come well recommended from her last employer, where she has lived for the last three years. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th st., near 6th av., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a first-rate operator on Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machine; no objection to do fine washing and ironing, which she can do neatly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family of grown people; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or sewing; this person will be found kind and obliging. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 159 East 28th-st., a little back from the street.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 225 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 269 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or to do fine washing and chamberwork; good City reference given. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Englishwoman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. May be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 62 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A THOROUGHLY competent cook, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; has a perfect knowledge of her business in all its branches, and can produce the most undoubted reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store. A note addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, and pastry, or anything required in a private family. Can come recommended from her last employers. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 255 West 12th-st., basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; she understands meats, soups, game, pastry of all kinds, and baking bread; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., back basement.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook. She understands her business perfectly in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, in a first-class family; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as cook; she understands all kinds of cooking, French and American, in a genteel family. Call at No. 443 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor, back room. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs; has no objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a genteel girl as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country for the Summer. Call or address, for two days, at No. 228 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style; as also jellies, blanc manges, cakes, biscuit, pies, &c; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of reference; for 9 years in one family; would prefer to have a place all Summer, but would have no objections to go to Newport. Can be seen at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; she understands meats, soups, game, pastry of all kinds, and baking bread; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., back basement.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook. She understands her business perfectly in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman, in a first-class family; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as cook

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Automaton—La Bayadere.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Romeo and Juliet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Knights of the Round Table.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Owlet: Or, The Royal Highwayman—Mother Goose—Smuggler's Daughter.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Gyanarelli—Curiosities at all Hours.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Thursday) Morning, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a neat wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The positive assertion that Fort Sumpter was to be evacuated yesterday appears to have had no foundation in fact, and the whole matter now rests in just as much uncertainty as ever. It is probable, however, if the order for evacuation has not been actually issued, it soon will be. This is the prevailing impression among prominent Republican Senators, who admit—so our Washington correspondent informs us—that this step has been definitely settled upon. Advices received from Montgomery assert that the condition of affairs at Fort Pickens has been much misrepresented—that the danger of collision is not at all imminent; that, on the contrary, the best feeling exists between the garrison of the Fort and the Southern forces. It may be as well, however, to receive such reports, coming from Montgomery, with a grain of allowance.

The two indictments against John B. Floyd, Ex-Secretary of War, have been dismissed by the Washington Court as untenable. The first indictment, conspiring to defraud the Government, was thrown out on motion of District-Attorney Ould, who stated in open Court that *there was no evidence to sustain it*. The second, for malfeasance in office, in issuing personal acceptances in an improper manner, was decided to be untenable under the operation of the law of 1857, which prohibits prosecution where the party implicated has testified before a Congressional Investigating Committee relative to offences with which he may be charged. This leaves Mr. Floyd precisely where he stood before, so far as his relations to the public are concerned, and it remains to be seen whether he will avail himself of the technicality thus construed in his favor.

Among the appointments sent to the Senate yesterday were those of Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, as Minister to Austria; Henry S. Sanford, of Connecticut, as Minister to Belgium, Rufus King, of Wisconsin, as Minister to Rome, and Bradford R. Wood, of New-York, as Minister to Denmark. A number of important Consular appointments were also made, and Gen. Nye's name was sent in for Governor of the new Territory of Nevada. Several foreign appointments, previously sent in, were confirmed. Relative to the New-York appointments there is yet nothing to report.

Mr. Hale yesterday offered a resolution, which was laid over under the rule, providing for the adjournment of the Senate on Saturday next, *sine die*. Mr. Douglas' resolution relative to the forts, arsenals, and other public property in the seceded States, was then again considered, and Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, made a speech in advocacy of a proposition introduced by him, providing that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, should be vested with full power and authority to accept the declaration of the seceded States that they constitute an alien people, and that he shall conclude with them a treaty acknowledging their independence as a separate nation. This, Mr. Bayard contended, was the only way in which to avoid civil war. At the conclusion of his speech the Senate, without action on his proposition, went into Executive session.

Arkansas is still true to the Union. The Secession ordinance has been defeated in the Convention by a vote of thirty nine to thirty-five; and if it were submitted to the people, there is no doubt that it would be rejected by an overwhelming majority. This, in a State uniformly and largely Democratic, bordering upon the Cotton Confederacy, after all the predictions of her speedy withdrawal from the Union, and the special efforts which have been made to induce her to do so, is particularly gratifying. At Van Buren, at Fort Smith, and elsewhere, salutes were fired, night before last, in honor of the vote, and throughout the State there was great rejoicing among the people.

Gov. Houston, it will be seen by a telegram from New-Orleans, has refused to obey the behests of the Texas State Convention, and declined to take the oath to support the new Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. The Secretary of State has adopted a similar course, but the other State officers have taken the course appointed for them. It is announced that Lieut.-Gov. Clark was to assume Gov. Houston's powers on the 16th inst., by order of the Convention. There is no indication of the course which Gov. Houston will pursue in such a contingency.

There seems to be a misunderstanding regarding the disposal of the $15,000,000 loan of the C. S. A. A few days ago it was stated unthoritatively that New-Orleans capitalists had taken the whole amount at 5 ₩ cent. premium; but in the New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 16th, we find a communication urging the people to come forward and take the scrip. There are few, the writer says, who cannot buy one bond, and as it is "a loan upon Southern faith," prompt action should be taken. Possibly the writer of this appeal, although apparently well posted, had not heard that the entire amount had been taken at such a handsome premium.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, the bill to facilitate the trial of civil actions in which any of the parties shall be imprisoned, was reported complete. Among the bills passed were the act amending the act to establish regulations for this port; the act in relation to cases of murder and arson in the first degree occurring previous to March 4, 1860; and the act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, the former vote being reconsider. Mr. Mahierre introduced a bill defining larceny, and Mr. Murphy a bill amending the act in relation to the public health in this City. In the Assembly a number of petitions in favor of a railroad in Broadway were presented, and a minority report against it was read. The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charge of official misconduct against Hon. Jay Gibbons, member of Assembly from the First District, Albany County, reported in favor of expelling him. After some debate it was ordered that the report be printed, and the resolution expelling him was laid over. The bill to incorporate the Brooklyn University, was ordered to a third reading. Among the bills passed, was that which provides for the protection of the Croton Aqueduct from injury while being repaired, and that amending the act to provide against unsafe buildings in this City.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that 1,366 emigrants arrived during the week, making a total of 6,131, or an excess of 464 over the same period last year. Receipts, $1,848; expenditures, $1,530 54; balance in bank, $3,566 01.

In the Board of Education last evening the report of the Committee in favor of a fire-proof library for the Free Academy, and the report of the Committee on Teachers' salaries, were taken up and discussed at length, but no action was taken on either.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice Clerke, another action is now on trial between Jacob Sharp and the Corporation. The action is brought to recover damages against the City for an alleged injury to the plaintiff's lease of the Wall-street Ferry, by which he suffered a loss of $4,000 per annum for ten years. In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Lindesmith, convicted of false pretences, was sent to Sing Sing for two years. The trial of a German by the name of Reuter, for murder, was then proceeded with, and is still on. In the General Sessions, several jurors were fined for absence, and the entire day was occupied with the trial of Honeywell Vincent for forgery. He was convicted and remanded for sentence.

The Stock Exchange yesterday manifested, at the close, a little more disposition to speculate in railway shares, while Federal stocks and railway mortgages continued firm. State securities dull.

Breadstuffs were in active request, as was also Cotton, at buoyant prices. Provisions were quiet. Coffee and Sugars, Rice, Hay and Tallow were in fair demand. Molasses and Clover Seed attracted more attention. Fish, Hemp, Hides, Metals, Oils, Navel Stores, Spices and Whalebone were lightly dealt in. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. Rates on freight were lower, with 333 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets, the supply of live animals for this week's market has been fully equal to the demand. Of beef cattle, the receipts were so large as to depress prices fully ½c. ₩ lb., net weight, at yesterday's general weekly market. The quality of the cattle was unusually good. Milch cows sell a little more quickly, but at former rates, the supply being ample. Veal calves and live hogs remain at last week's prices. Sheep are 25c. ₩ head lower. The first "Spring lambs," four in number, were sold at 22c. ₩ lb., net, on Friday. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 16,537, of which 4,549 were sheep, 153 cows, 593 calves, 6,703 sheep, and 4,539 hogs.

The "Dangerous Element."

Timid and short-sighted men have been appalled during the last few months by a vague apprehension that some general social cataclysm was about to burst over the country; that the political imbroglio in the Cotton States was, somehow or other, to lead to a general revolutionary *mêlée* of some indefinite kind, and that society itself would perhaps be wrecked in the universal storm. Over and again have the tropical declaimers and presses of the South threatened that, somehow or other, some hydra-headed monster, which they designated as the "dangerous classes" of the North was to be "let loose" among us; that the "brutal masses," whom they represented as untold millions, were to be enticed from their dens by the sweet prospect of general plunder and rapine; and that, with such auxiliaries, treason could gain an easy victory in the midst of a general anarchy. On the other hand, again, those unacquainted with the constitution of Southern society have fancied that the black savages and poor whites of the Slave States were but a powder-magazine, which needed only the touch of fire to produce a social explosion from Maryland to Mexico.

The constant repetition of these extravagant notions, if indeed they are anything more than mere sectional bravado, augurs an ignorance of the economic and social condition of the different States that is indeed curious in a country where railroads thread from State to State and from section to section, and where every village daily photographs itself in its local newspaper. Much has already been done to dispel such vagaries; for during the bygone Winter, the very crisis has occurred, pending which, according to prediction, both the terrible programmes were to be carried into effect. The Union has been in the pangs of dissolution; the country has been practically without any Central Government; industry has been seriously paralyzed, and the traitors have assiduously made the very appeals to those very classes which were supposed but to need such incitement to array them against government and society. Yet throughout the whole breadth of the Free States, American democracy and republican freedom have justified themselves as being possessed of a conservative power as great as heretofore has been their capacity for aggression and change.

Who, indeed, *are* the dangerous classes in these Free Northern States? The millions of free agricultural yeomanry almost universally own the soil which they till; and while the beneficence of Nature and the perennial rural virtues shall continue, *they* must remain, what they ever have been, the great conservative force of the State. Recent statistics, compiled from the records of the savings banks and other economic institutions in this metropolis and the other great cities of the North, show that a very large proportion of the mechanics and laborers, and even of that broad stratum which forms the granitic base of our society, have little fortunes stored for after years, which would all be scattered to the winds should they turn their hands against the civil and political order which alone has made these economies possible. Who that has ever traversed the vast and fertile grain belt which sweeps from Maine across the Continent three thousand miles to Oregon, or that has become familiar with the various shades of American life to be found in New-York, or Boston, or Chicago, does not know that dangerous classes, such as are to be found in Europe, have really no substantive existence here? What element, for example, is there, either in city or country, at all analogous to that dread and overwhelming *canaille* which was shot upward from the subterranean dens of Paris in 1793, or to that gaunt army of agricultural laborers which, twenty years ago, held midnight carnival on Salisbury Plain? Such types of human development as these have no existence in the American States, and could not be produced in centuries, except by direct interposition of Divinity.

The free tenure of the soil, and the vast spaces which for untold time must remain open to the hand of industry, forbid those convulsions such as most frequently occur in history from general destitution of the means of life. Even in case of a sectional contest, the great industries of society in the Northern States would necessarily go on much as usual. The political education which every citizen—and that word here happily means every man—necessarily obtains by the very fact of his citizenship, must effectually prevent those uprisings of blind masses in pursuit of some unknown good which they fancy the State can bestow. The absolute equality of every citizen before the law, removes one of the most dangerous causes of social anarchy—a war of castes. The constitutional right to change peacefully the form of Government takes away forever the necessity of bloodshed to achieve political revolution. The beneficent influence of universal education and the universal newspaper which is the growth from it, have so elevated the general standard of intelligence and humanity, that that savage lust of blood which has always been the secret source of so many fierce civil contentions, has been at least measurably eradicated. And, above all, the noble spirit of Christian morality which so thoroughly pervades society, has given it a power for peaceful, enduring cohesion infinitely greater than ever before belonged to any State. Inter-sectional war is within the limits of possibility, but domestic anarchy can have no place in a society trained, as this has been, and as no people ever was before, in all the responsibilities of self-government. The passions of men, we know well enough, are always fundamentally the same; and from the smoothest sea a gale may raise the cloud-compelling tempest. But a national insanity, such as that which possessed France, and such as the timid have feared and the traitors have predicted here, can never be the result of any political crisis, however great, in a young, vigorous nation; it is the issue only of centuries of organic social decay. Whatever the future may have in store for the Republic, all the signs forbid the thought that it is to be either political disorganization or serious social revulsion. And we firmly believe and hope, that amid all temporary collisions or local convulsions, there will still exist, serene and unmoved, the splendid fabric of freedom and faith embodied in this great democratic Union.

The Future of Secession.

It cannot be denied that there is a growing sentiment throughout the North in favor of *letting the Gulf States go*. The Abolitionists everywhere have been in favor of a dissolution of the Union from the beginning. They have been hoping that the border States would join the secession movement, and that we should then have two Confederacies,—one free and the other slave. In this way they think we should rid ourselves of all responsibility for the existence of Slavery,—deprive it of the protection which it now enjoys under the Federal Constitution, and prepare the way for open warfare upon it. The course of events has led very many persons to concur in the wish for a peaceful separation, who do not at all sympathise with these views of the Abolitionists. The dread of war, the apprehension that collisions may occur between the Federal authorities and the seceding States,—has, perhaps, more to do with this desire than any other motive. Let us separate in peace,—let us dissolve the partnership and let the Slave States take care of themselves, rather than run the risks of a civil war,—is the sentiment and language of thousands who have no sympathy with the ultraists on either side.

We regard this sentiment as unsound and dangerous. It ignores entirely the nature and sanctions of government, and involves perils to the country far greater than those it seeks to avert. The danger of War would, in our opinion, be far greater after separation than it is now. Differences which may arise between the two sections, which now both take the greatest pains to settle, would then be contested with heated hatred, and would end in open conflict. Questions of commerce, of the rights of navigation, of extradition,—cases of insult or maltreatment of citizens,—a thousand sources of hostility would be created by the very fact of separation,—and all the restraints which now prevent war, would be removed. We might remain at peace for a year or two, but War would inevitably follow a dissolution. It would be impossible for two nations, so hostile to each other in the basis and ground-work of their society,—separated under circumstances of mutual distrust and dislike, lying side by side, with only an invisible boundary, touching each other upon a long frontier, and having a thousand sensitive points of dissension and discord, to avoid hostilities for any considerable length of time.

While we remain united, even nominally, there will be on both sides the utmost aversion to a hostile collision. All in both sections who desire the restoration of the Union, will do everything in their power to prevent a conflict. The Federal Government will avoid a resort to force until absolutely compelled to use it in self-defence,—and with every day of reflection the people of the South will become more and more unwilling to precipitate such an issue.

The true policy of the Government is unquestionably that of *masterly inactivity*. The object to be aimed at is, the conversion of the Southern people from their Secessionism. The appeal of the Government must be to the mind of the people,—to their judgment, their political sagacity, their common sense. Force, as a means of restoring the Union, or of permanently preserving it, is out of the question. It has its place in our system of Government as in every other. It may and must be used to repel aggression,—to hold public property and to enforce obedience to the laws, in every case where temporary disobedience would not be a less evil than the attempt to compel assent: and of this the Government itself must be the judge. But no war,—no force can ever restore the Union. *That* work must be done by other means. The people of the South must *come* back,—not be *driven* back: and they will do it whenever they are convinced that their safety will permit, and that their interests require, it. It must be the aim of the Government to *convince them of this fact*,—and to avoid everything which will change the issue and prevent the people from exercising their calm judgment upon the subject. It must not dissolve the Union, nor recognize its dissolution—nor permit any of the bonds of Union which still remain to be severed. Let it hold its forts, its arsenals, and all its public property—not menacingly, but as a matter of right and of duty,—and let it make no attack, and repel none for any other purpose than strict defence and self-preservation.

This, in our judgment, is the policy by which the Union may be preserved, and must be, if it is preserved at all. It should be adopted and carried out vigorously by the Government,—by active efforts as well as by passive avoidance of everything which would interfere with its effective prosecution. The efforts of Union men in every Southern State should be recognized and encouraged. Documents, setting forth the true position of the Administration upon every question involving Southern rights, should be placed in the hands of every Southern man. The patronage, the influence and the power of the Government should be used to build up the Union party in every Southern State, and to enable it to contend vigorously and successfully with the party of Disunion.

This may seem a long process,—but it is the only one which contains the slightest promise of success. It would be easier and more expeditious, doubtless, to sever the Union at once, and thus end the strife. But that would only begin it. The Union is worth an effort for its preservation, both on account of its positive benefits, and because it is the only guarantee for peace, freedom and prosperity. We believe the President will make its restoration the leading aim of his efforts and that he will adopt a policy which will prevent war, satisfy the South of his determination to respect their rights, and eventually bring back every Southern State.

That Loan.—There is evidently a misunderstanding regarding the disposal of the $15,000,000 loan asked for by the C. S. A. Nearly a week ago we were informed on good telegraphic authority that the entire amount had been taken by New-Orleans capitalists at a premium of 5 per cent., and yet we find a communication in the *Crescent* of the 16th, imploring the faithful most piteously to walk up to the captain's office and settle. Among the arguments adduced in favor of this course are these: "That the tax is easily assessed and cannot be evaded;" "that the rate of interest, 8 per cent., is that which usually obtains in the South even in times which are not freed from commercial embarrassments;" and the writer adds, rising to the sublime height of impudence, "this rate exceeds that accepted recently by the capitalists of New-York upon a loan to the United States, with its empty treasury, heavy debt, and disrupted, revolutionary condition!" But as if this were not enough, this ardent political economist appeals to God to forbid that the C. S. A. should ask for money in vain, and with the seizure of the forts and the theft of millions of United States property and funds fresh in his memory, urges the people to remember "that this is a loan upon Southern faith, which has never yet been tarnished."

Now, if the bankers of New-Orleans hardened their hearts and refused to respond to this touching appeal, we would respectfully suggest that they could not use $15,000,000 to better advantage than in reimbursing the General Government the sum which it originally expended on the Louisiana purchase. Such an act would add new lustre to the effulgent brilliancy of that Southern faith "which has never yet been tarnished."

H. G. on Geo. P. Marsh.

One of Thackeray's minor heroes was accustomed to decide every question that came up for judgment, by referring to something he had seen or heard while he was an *attaché* at the Court of Pumpernickel. Our neighbor of the *Tribune* has a similar fashion. He was once member of Congress for three months,—and the amount of wisdom which he imbibed during that brief period has sufficed for all subsequent emergencies, and bids fair to supply his necessities for the whole of his natural life. Here is the latest instance of its use:

"I made the acquaintance of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh in the House of Representatives during the session of 1848-'49, and learned to prize and honor his ability, integrity and suavity, as I did those of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, then Speaker, who is almost the exact counterpart of Mr. Marsh in every intellectual and personal quality. What Mr. Winthrop now is in politics we all know; Mr. Marsh, *I believe*, differs only in not being very wealthy, and not living in Boston. He was then an open and earnest advocate of raising the pay of members of Congress, and declared that he did not believe there was a single officer under our Government too well paid. *I could not help my conviction* that he would have been a conscientious and faithful loyalist had he been a citizen of Massachusetts in 1775. That he will be popular with the Court of Victor Emanuel, I do not doubt; that he will exert his influence there to increase the power of the people, *I cannot hope. In my judgment*, Mr. Marsh deems the British Constitution as popular as human nature can well bear; and I desire that of Italy to be more liberal. Hence, with great respect for him, I dsply regret that a more pronounced Republican was not selected for the Italian Mission.

H. G."

That is what Mr. Greeley learned of Geo. P. Marsh during the three months of his Congressional term. It is exceedingly definite and satisfactory. Mr. Greeley liked Mr. Marsh as he did Mr. Winthrop:—and since they resembled each other then in being both gentlemen of scholarship and culture, Mr. Greeley "believes" they must now agree in political sentiment,—and as Mr. Winthrop is not a Republican, Mr. Marsh cannot be. It may be difficult to detect the logic in this inference,—but it answers H. G.'s purpose nevertheless.

The next point is still more striking. Mr. Marsh thought that members of Congress were not paid enough for their services;—*therefore* Mr. Greeley could not "help his conviction" that he would have been a Tory in 1775!

This is logic with a vengeance. More than half the members of Congress could be convicted of treason without the slightest difficulty, by such a process of reasoning. Indeed, as the pay of members has been increased by law since that time, Mr. Greeley may prove that we have actually passed under the reign of the British Queen. The truth is Mr. Marsh never scrupled to express his contempt of the paltry mileage crusade by which Mr. Greeley distinguished his brief Congressional career,—nor has he at any time affected the slightest respect for the political opinions or conduct of that aspiring statesman. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

H. G. does not doubt that Mr. Marsh will be popular *at the Court* of Sardinia, but "cannot hope" that he will make himself the champion of *the people*. The only "people" in Italy who do not support the King, who seek to thwart, betray and destroy the present Government, are the Red Republican followers of Mazzini. That Mr. Marsh will not sympathize with them, or lend himself to their conspiracies, is doubtless true; and in this particular he will probably justify the distrust of the *Tribune*. But there is no man in this country, as there will be no man in Italy, who has warmer, more enlightened or more deeply rooted sympathies with the cause of Constitutional liberty throughout the world than he. We have known Mr. Marsh more or less intimately for over twenty years:—and in spite of the "belief," the "conviction," the "judgment" of H. G., based on a three months' acquaintance in Congress, we venture to say that this country does not contain a "more pronounced Republican" than he.

Secession and the People.—The refusal of the leaders of the secession movement to submit their new Constitution to the popular vote indicates unmistakably their sense of the weakness of their cause. It shows clearly that the whole thing is a conspiracy, and not a movement of the people. Those who originated it succeeded in gaining the coöperation of the people at the outset, by taking advantage of the excitement and alarm created among them by the election of a Republican President. But they have no faith in their permanent support of the movement, else they would not take the high-handed measure of refusing to submit the question to their decision.

This action is naturally exciting some discontent among the people of the South. In Mississippi some of the public journals denounce it in very strong terms. The *Mississippian*, in speaking of it, says:

"It is the right of the people to decide whether or not they will live under the Constitution which is being provided for them by the body in session at Montgomery. If it is not their right to do so, then the theory that they are the source of all power, and should govern themselves, is a vague abstraction, incapable of application, and invented to delude them. It will not do to say that in voting for separation from the Union, they arranged the terms of confederation with other States, or prescribed the plan of future government. *That would be a falsification of history which no sane man will venture to be guilty of.*

There is no way of evading the premises we have assumed; hence the conclusion at which we have arrived is unavoidable, viz.: *That the Constitution for the permanent Government, before Mississippi becomes a party to the compact, must be submitted directly to the vote of the people of the State.* If it is not done, the question of the right of the people to form their own Government *may require practical solution*, before the new order is fully established. *They will not hold themselves bound by a Government which they will have had no hand in creating.*"

The Vicksburg *Whig* copies these remarks, and adds some strong comments of its own. It says:

"Truly does our cotemporary remark, that *the people 'will not hold themselves bound by a Government which they have had no hand in creating.'* We think the people have been too long ignored already. But far be it from us to urge any objections which might, in the least degree, be considered captious. We now insist, with the *Mississippian*, that the ratification of the permanent Government, to be perfect, *must come from the directly expressed will of the people, through the ballot-box.* The strictures of our neighbor upon the 'wretched botch-work' of the Convention, as exhibited in the extracts from the Ordinance it quotes, are perfectly proper, as they are contradictory and delusive. It is a matter of paramount importance that there should be no mistaking the demands of the people. To be brief, then, *the permanent Government must be submitted to the popular will.* And woe be to the man who stands between the people and and this inalienable right!"

There are several questions of this sort to be settled before the new Confederacy can be considered a "fixed fact."

The Harlem Bridge and the Third-avenue Railroad.

Office of the Third-Avenue Railroad Co., New-York, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements contained in your article of this date, headed "Harlem Bridge Case," so far as they apply to this Company, are entirely and wholly devoid of truth, and whoever gave you the information upon which said article was based, has grossly imposed upon you.

We have no desire to lay our rails upon the Bridge or into Westchester County, and never had.

We are making no effort to obtain that privilege or any other from the Legislature.

We have no interest whatever in the cost or construction of the bridge further than to oppose an elevation that would destroy property on the Third-avenue.

We are informed that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature to authorize the construction of a road from Fordham to the Third-avenue, with privilege to lay rails on the Harlem Bridge, and connect with and use part of our Road; but it has been done without our knowledge or assent, and does not meet our approval in that particular. We are, therefore, justly indignant that you should charge us with things of which we are profoundly ignorant, and in which we have no manner of interest.

We at present enjoy all the advantages we desire at that point, and consider the sacrifices attending the operation of eight miles of road at ¾ of a cent per mile for each passenger, sufficiently onerous.

Trusting to your sense of justice to correct your statements, I am respectfully yours,

WM. A. DARLING, President.

To the foregoing authoritative confession, signed by the President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, we appeal for confirmation of every syllable contained in the article of which it purports to be a refutation. Our statement yesterday ran as follows, and will be found officially corroborated by Mr. Darling's statement, in every *essential* particular:

"Another strong effort, we see, is being made at Albany to push through the job of rebuilding Harlem Bridge, at a cost of $250,000, in such a manner and on such a grade as will *allow* the Third-avenue Railroad Company to push their line over it into Westchester County as far as Fordham,—another bill, directly stating this object, and authorizing the Company to make such extension, being already under way."

We did not charge that the "strong effort" in question was being made *by* the Third-avenue Railroad Company, in its corporate capacity or any other. We merely stated that the effort was being made to have the Bridge built "in such a manner and on such a grade" as would "*allow*" the Third-avenue Railroad Company to push their line over it, if they so pleased, "into Westchester County as far as Fordham,"—specially adding that there was "another bill," in which this lobby-object was unveiled, directly authorizing such an addition to the Third-avenue line.

Now Mr. Darling, though denying that the Third-avenue Company is directly interested in either of these measures, substantially confesses that the Company is advocating a grade for the Bridge identical with that of the Third-avenue Railroad; and that the Corporation, of which he is President, is "opposing an elevation" of said Bridge, pronounced necessary by competent engineers to the unobstructed navigation of Harlem River. As for Mr. Darling's explanation that the Company is only pursuing this course, to prevent injury to "property on the Third-avenue;" and that the parties who are urging "the construction of a road from Fordham to the Third-avenue, with privilege to lay rails on the Harlem Bridge and connect with and use" part of the Third-avenue Railroad, have done so without his knowledge, assent or approval—we very cheerfully submit this "explanation" to the judgment of the public, only begging Mr. Darling hereafter, whenever the spirit shall move him to rush into print for the correction of an alleged editorial error, to pinch himself and otherwise stimulate himself until he awakens to consciousness of the fact that we live in the year of grace eighteen hundred and sixty-one; that we are residents of the City of New-York, and that the possession of reason has not yet been totally taken away from us by any ordinance of the Common Council or act of the State Legislature.

We repeat, therefore, on the strong testimony of Mr. Darling's letter, and in view of the evidence already published in our columns, and recorded in the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, that the true and only object of the bill appropriating $250,000 for the construction of Harlem Bridge, is to give a track, free of expense, across the Harlem River for the extension of the Third-avenue Railroad to Fordham—be the corporators of new grant whomsoever they may; and we do further repeat, in the words of the article which has had the misfortune to draw down Mr. Darling's exemplary indignation, that

"Let the precedent in this case be established, and we shall next have a measure authorizing all City Railroad grantees, past, present and future, to draw their checks against Comptroller Haws for the original cost of building their lines and the purchase and repair of their running stock!"

Clearly this Bridge, as it is to be devoted to railroad purposes, should be paid for by the railroad company seeking to use it,—just as all other railroad bridges between here and Washington or St. Louis are paid for by the parties in interest. It is holding the public nose closer to the monopoly-grindstone than the public can bear, if we are first to have a grant worth several hundred thousand dollars given away by the Legislature for nothing; and, in addition to this, are called upon to contribute a quarter of a million dollars out of the Public Treasury towards enabling the grantees to avail themselves of their franchise. To the first operation use has habituated us, as eels in time are alleged to become reconciled to skinning; but to the second operation it will require something more than the angry epistolary rhetoric of the President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company to make us patiently submit.

Carl Schurz.—We are glad to see confident statements in intelligent quarters, that the President intends to offer Carl Schurz some high and honorable office in recognition of his talents and political services. We opposed his appointment to Sardinia, or to any of the leading diplomatic posts in Central Europe, not from any disposition to underrate his abilities, but because we considered the circumstances of his past career likely to destroy his usefulness there, and needlessly to embarrass our relations with those countries. Our Government undoubtedly had the right to send him as our Representative to the Government which had exiled him:—but no one, we presume, would deem it a wise or a friendly act. And our objections to sending him to Sardinia were similar in kind, though less in degree.

But Mr. Schurz is a gentleman of great ability, an earnest Republican, and abundantly worthy of recognition and promotion at the hands of the Administration. He rendered effective service to the Republican Party during the canvass, and has a right to look for the reward which such services usually command. The objection which has been raised, in unfriendly quarters, that he was paid for his campaign speeches, is entitled to no weight,—as that was a matter exclusively between himself and those who engaged his services. We trust, therefore, that the President will confer upon him some position which will indicate a satisfactory recognition of his political labors and deserts.

Golden Rewards to Modest Merit.—Our City Fathers, it will be seen, have sought to symbolize their own estimate of their own merits in the purest and most valuable of metals. Discarding the massive silver badge of last year, and all preceding years, Rear-Admiral Boole, the entertainer of the Turkish Ambassador, of the Japanese Princes and the Prince of Wales, and the builder of scow fleets uncertain of destination,—will hereafter flame amazement through our fashionable thoroughfares with a star of virgin gold scattering its effulgence from the left side of his impeccable breast. "Fit emblem," all will say—at least such is Boole's hope—"fit emblem of the golden Aldermanic nature, or Aldermanic nature crapulous of gold, which beats within the distinguished wearer's veins!"

"Detraction," it has often been said, "loves a shining mark;" and perhaps it may have been with a view to thus draw off the fire from themselves to their official insignia, that the Aldermen and Councilmen unanimously concurred in charging the City something over $600 for these delicate little items of personal adornment. This is one explanation; but we have heard another more practical, and at the same time, perhaps, more complimentary to the self-appreciation of certain of the City Fathers. This second one runs to the effect that the new golden badges are smaller, and can, therefore, be more easily concealed than the clumsy old silver ones—just as gentlemen under a cloud, who are about being conveyed up the river, with a prospect before them of quite a lengthened absence from the city—are frequently solicitous of having a shawl or cloak wrapped round their hands to conceal from public gaze their particular rewards of merit.

Be these things as they may, however, we should strive to hail every indication of awakening æsthetic taste in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen as a sure forerunner of an approaching moral and political millennium. We should endeavor to believe that the officiel with a gold badge over his heart will seek to emulate the purity of the metal, and be a much better City Father than when only a large silver trinket shadowed forth his second class virtues. In this hope—for a rough experience will not permit us to use the word belief—we hail the grave Senators and Assemblymen of our Municipal Legislature, magnificently adorned as they are henceforth to be with golden shields attached to the left lapels of their coats; and we tell them that they may earn "golden crowns of glory" to match and surpass their new badges, by simply paying honest attention to the needs of the City and discarding the appeals of those lobby-operators who are forever seeking access to the strong-box of Comptroller Haws.

The Albany Bribery Case.—The Special Committee appointed by the lower House of our State Legislature to investigate the charge of an attempt to extort a bribe, made against Hon. Jay Gibbons, of Albany County, by the District-Attorney and Assistant District Attorney of Albany City, have reported that, in their judgment, Mr. Gibbons has been guilty of the offence charged, and have accordingly moved the House for his expulsion. With the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, but few who have read the affidavits on which Mr. Gibbons was arrested in the criminal suit still pending against him, will feel authorized to differ; but against the indecent haste which demanded the concurrence of the House in the report, without any examination of the evidence, every man possessing the love of justice in his heart must indignantly protest.

Our Assemblymen should remember that their vote on this report will doubtless blot out of public life, and forever blight the prospects of a young man who could hardly have attained his seat amongst them had he not been possessed of more than the average talents. The attempt, therefore, made by Mr. Pierce to suppress the evidence taken before the Committee, so that the House should vote while absolutely knowing nothing of the facts in the case,—is one which we rejoice to see that the spirit of equity amongst our Assemblymen has defeated.

When the vote is taken which is to drive forth Jay Gibbons from the Legislature, a branded and ruined man, while yet scarcely having attained to man's estate, let the House and the public also know how and by what temptations he was overcome; how much of the responsibility rests on him, and how much on the accidents surrounding the position of every inexperienced youth intrusted with legislative power at Albany. It was an insult to the House to ask a vote on such a measure as the expulsion of a member, without any submission of the evidence on which such vote was asked. This was the view very properly taken by a majority of the members; and the evidence had before the Special Committee is now ordered to be printed, and time given for its examination, before the final vote of expulsion can be passed.

The War Question.—The following paragraph from the *Southern* (S. C.) *Guardian* illustrates the means used at the South to create hostility toward the North:

"In Vermont, a general order was sent recently to all the volunteer military companies, to ascertain *who of their members would be ready at a moment's warning, to march on the South*, and to expel all such as were not willing to do so. A few were found who refused to bear arms in a war against their Southern brethren, but their places *were more than supplied by others who thirsted for the blood of slaveholders.* In one instance a lieutenant resigned, rather than join in so unholy a crusade, when he was formally presented with a wooden sword in derision and contempt. In the Mexican war, when all the States were called on for volunteers to fight a foreign foe, *Vermont sent no soldiers to her country's battles. But now she is ready to furnish enough of them to slaughter those whom she claims to be her own countrymen and brothers!*"

This is pure fiction, so far as we have an information, from beginning to end. We not believe any such order was ever sent

the volunteer military companies of Vermont, or that any such assurances were ever received from them. Vermont *did* send soldiers to the Mexican war, and they did their full share of fighting against the enemies of the country. And we venture to say that there are not ten men in all Vermont who have the slightest wish for war,—or who "thirst for the blood of slaveholders." It is by just such misrepresentations of Northern sentiment that the great mass of the people in the South are exasperated and led to participate in the secession movement.

FIRE-ENGINES AS LOBBY MACHINES.—We observe that a new mode of influencing the Legislature has been invented by certain enterprising members of the Third House; but whether our firemen will submit to be used for the advantage of the lobby, and to the very serious danger of their own interests, remains yet to be seen. We rather think they will not. Meantime, in order to place them on their guard, the following sketch of the lobby-programme may be of service:

Some influential fireman or other officer connected with the Department is selected by the Lobby-agent to whom has been intrusted the duty of obtaining the signatures of each Engine, Truck, Hose, and Hook and Ladder company in the City for or against any measure in which the great Third House at Albany may be interested. A petition to the Legislature is then printed, with a long blank space at its foot for the signatures of the men attached to the various Companies; and then this precious document is dispatched to the foreman of every engine and other Company in the Fire Department, under cover of a neat personal circular, signed by the "influential fireman" who has been employed by the Lobby-agent for doing this branch of the work.

Without specifying at present any of the bills to influence which this unworthy trick has been put in operation, it can do no harm to call the attention of the Fire Department to the powerful hostility which such a course must array against them. They are strong, perhaps, but need all their strength to protect themselves; and certainly must be aware, when enlisting on one side of the Lobby, that the other, and very possibly the more powerful side, are not without immediate means of retaliation. As the Fire Department heretofore, in its organized aspect, has wisely eschewed politics, we hope that it cannot be induced to make its first appearance on the legislative stage as a flyer to the kite of any lobby-scheme whatever.

The Galway Line.

Our foreign files inform us that the steamers of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will commence their fortnightly service, under their new contract, on the 26th of March.

The Board of Direction has been entirely reconstructed, and is now composed of men of wealth and practical ability, who are determined to devote personal attention and time to what has heretofore been too much intrusted to injudicious managers.

The new management, in view of the disorganized condition of the affairs bequeathed to them, and the serious mishaps which had fallen to the lot of the old Company, resolved to discontinue their steamers until they should find themselves in a condition to carry out, in every particular, the promises made to the public by their predecessors. They spent the Fall and Winter in thoroughly reorganizing the Company's affairs, and in giving additional strength and finish to the three steamers, which, with the *Adriatic*, are henceforth to perform the service, under their mail contract, with the British Government. The names of the new ships were changed from the *Leinster*, *Ulster* and *Munster*, to the *Hibernia*, *Anglia* and *Columbia*, in order to avoid confusion with vessels of the same name placed last Summer in Channel mail service. The necessity which existed for the change of name is perhaps unfortunate, as the line, being essentially an Irish one, should have been conducted with steamers bearing names familiar as "household words" to its Irish patrons. It is to be hoped it will not be advisable to change the name of the *Adriatic*, associated as it is with the fine ship in the recollection of every New Yorker.

It is not improbable that the Shannon may be selected as the point of departure on the other side. The harbor offers greater advantages than that of Galway, where, moreover, the Company have had to submit to many difficulties, in the want of buoys, &c., owing to the short sighted and niggardly policy of the Corporation of the place.

By this route we shall probably be in possession of telegraphic news from London and Paris less than six days old.

Climatic Division of the United States.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

States and Territories having a mean annual temperature 37° to 47° Fahrn. States, &c.	Pop. 1860.	*States and Territories having a mean annual temperature 47° to 52° Fahrn.* States, &c.	Pop. 1860.
Maine	619,658	Massachusetts	1,231,494
New-Hampshire	326,072	Rhode Island	174,621
Vermont	315,827	Connecticut	460,670
New-York, (north part)	1,283,868	New-York, (south part)	2,567,776
Michigan	754,291	New-Jersey	675,084
Wisconsin	768,485	Pennsylvania	2,916 018
Minnesota	172,793	Ohio	2,377,917
Dacotah Territory	4,839	Indiana	1,350,892
Washington Ter'y.	11,624	Illinois	1,631,238
		Iowa	682,202
		Nebraska Territory	28,892
		Oregon	52,556
Total	4,899,420	Total	13,571,325

*The mean annual temperature of the Southern portion of the above States ranges from 52° to 55° Fahrenheit.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

States and Territories having a mean annual temperature 52° to 66° Fahrn. States, &c.	Pop. 1860.	*States and Territories having a mean annual temperature 60° to 77° Fahrn.* States, &c.	Pop 1861.
*Delaware**	112,363	*North Carolina*	1,008,312
Maryland	731,565	*South Carolina*	715,371
District of Columbia	76,371	*Georgia*	1,082,797
Virginia	1,598,079	*Florida*	145 694
Kentucky	1,145,567	*Alabama*	955,917
Tennessee	1,146,649	*Mississippi*	887,158
Missouri	1,201,229	*Louisiana*	686,411
Kansas	143 645	*Arkansas*	440,775
Colorado Territory	——	*Texas*	680,955
New-Mexico, (north part)	46,612	New-Mexico, (south part)	46,512
Utah Territory	49,600	In Arizona	——
Nevada Territory	——	California, (south part)	192,385
California, (north part)	192,385	Total	6,742,337
Total	6,442 356		

*Slave States in *Italic*, including 4,002 996 slaves of African descent.

RECAPITULATION.

Total population residing between

37° and 47°, mean annual temperature	4,899,420
47° and 52° mean annual temperature	13,571,325
52° and 66° mean annual temperature	6,442 356
66° and 77° mean annual temperature	6,742,337
Grand total	31,645,438

From the above exhibit, it appears that as many inhabitants are residing in the United States between 47° and 52° Fahrenheit, mean annual temperature, (lying mostly between 39° and 43° north latitude,) as reside between 52° and 76° mean annual temperature, (running through about 13 degree of latitude,) within the Southern portion of the Union—thus showing that *temperature*, in connection with a fruitful soil, controls emigration and density of population in this country as well as in Europe. This same beneficent influence, being found to operate in the circuit of the globe as well as on the Continent of America, proving conclusively that a mean annual temperature of about 50° Fahrenheit, (the centre of the Temperate Zone,) such as is possessed by England, France, Germany and Austria, in Europe, as well as similar parallels in Asia, supports by far the most dense population of the habitable portions of the earth, where industry and wealth predominates in the same or greater proportion.

J. DISTURNELL.

The Ice Embargo.

ROXBURY, Wednesday, March 20.

Owing to the severe cold weather the past few days the river has become full of ice, which interrupts navigation seriously.

The steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, from New-York last night, bound for Albany, lies at Rhinebeck this morning, unable to proceed further north. Her passengers were landed, and went to Albany by railroad this morning.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Report on the Jay Gibbons Bribery Case—His Expulsion Recommended—Three Sessions of the House Daily—The Broadway Railroad Project—Proposed Loans to Educational Institutions—Navigation and Colonization—Unsafe Buildings, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

The long-expected report on the Jay Gibbons bribery case was brought out this morning. Mr. KEHMAN, as a privileged question, presented the report of the Committee reciting the facts of the case as given in the evidence, and closing with the resolution that the Hon. JAY GIBBONS has been guilty of official misconduct, and that he be expelled from this House. It is well known that the Committee weighed long and carefully the importance of their verdict, not only to the character of the House, and the implicated member's present standing, but were fully aware that the case must be adjudicated in the Courts, and that this decision of the Committee could not but exert an influence on that event. The report and resolution lie on the table for the present.

The House commenced its sessions this morning under Mr. HARDY'S resolution, providing for three sessions daily, commencing at nine, three and half-past seven o'clock, respectively. There is an increase in the number of outsiders, who to day throng every part of the Capitol. These parties have not forgotten the injunction to strike while the iron is hot; and have sufficient philosophical knowledge to appreciate the fact that Legislatures, like iron, are more malleable when well heated.

Mr. VARIAN, the minority of the Railroad Committee, presented a report against the Broadway Railroad project. His ground of objection is much the same as that taken by Mr. D. H. HAIGHT before the Committee, and enumerates the great interests that centre on Broadway, from the Battery to Union-place, the vast amounts annually paid for rents of property, and the millions of value invested in that property. It objects that the proposed company are required to pay for only that part of the street taken for a road bed, about fifteen feet in width, and that even this they are to compensate the City for, and not the owners of property along the street. With respect to the standing of the road in the present Assembly, the prospects are not so flattering as when, a week since, the bill was reported from the Committee. But yesterday and to-day petitions numerously signed by property-holders on Broadway have been presented, and more are to follow in a few days.

Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, for some weeks detained from his seat by the illness and death of his wife, returned yesterday, and appeared in his seat last evening.

The evening session was passed almost wholly in the consideration of the bill making a loan to the People's College, and also a similar bill for a loan to the Troy University. Both bills were strenuously opposed by some of the leading members, and as stoutly advocated by others. The impression that the money loaned was now lying idle in the Treasury, and could not be in any way used for the benefit of the State Treasury; and further, that the loan was to be well secured by mortgage on the real estate, contributed to the passage so far, of the loan to the Troy University.

MR. HUTCHINGS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill for the incorporation of the New-York Navigation and Colonization Company, whose objects when incorporated are the settlement of colonists in portions of the State of Honduras, and the development of the resources of that country. The bill has already passed the Senate, and is being pushed through the House. If it can get unanimous consent to be reported complete, it may get through, but the days of unanimous consent for simply asking for it have passed.

Mr. DWIGHT'S bill, relative to unclaimed dividends and deposits, was reported by a majority of the Ways and Means Committee. At this period of the session, one cannot say what may happen, but we need not expect to see this pass or quietly die without a struggle.

A smart little breeze was kicked up by the New-York delegation, on a bill amending the Unsafe Building act passed last year. Messrs. BIRDSALL, BENEDICT, and one or two others advocating reconsideting the bill, as it was too important to be passed without more consideration than had as yet been given it. It appears that BIRDSALL and one or two others of the New-York delegation have been caught napping, and were hardly aware of the existence of the bill until called upon to vote on its final passage. As the bill consists of seventy sections, about half of which are amended, it evidently requires consideration, more—perhaps, than it has received. But there is at the same time a strong feeling for the necessity of stringent provisions relative to hall lines in cities, and the bill was passed. There is evidently a large piece of economy in this zig-zag erection, but what it may be like nobody knows but those who are also in it.

The Brooklyn delegation held a meeting in the Senate Chamber, for the consideration of their city improvements generally, at which parties interested appeared by counsel. There was not, however, that violent opposition that previous indications had promised to many of the schemes; that against Prospect Park being the strongest, owing to the fact that it was headed by one of the Park Commissioners, who found himself placed in an awkward condition by the production of a report written by the same Commissioner advocating the construction of the Park. The Prospect Park bill was amended, by including two additional blocks in the place, and the Atlantic avenue improvement was further amended by reducing its width from 160 to 120 feet. Fourth-avenue was reduced from 155 to 120 feet in width, and its cost limited to $125,000. Various other amendments were made, and more are yet to be made before it will be in a condition to receive general concurrence.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 20.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. GOSS reported favorably in relation to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and for the sale of such lands for unpaid taxes.

Mr. MANIERRE reported complete the bill to extend the charter of the New-York Mills Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. HAMMOND reported complete the bill to facilitate the trial of civil actions in which any of the parties shall be imprisoned.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the Act to establish regulations for the port of New-York.

In relation to cases of murder and arson in the first degree, occurring previous to the 4th of March, 1860.

In relation to the Erie, Oswego and Seneca Canals.

The vote on the bill to amend an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor was reconsidered and the bill passed.

Mr. GARNINER introduced a bill incorporating the Female Academy of Visitation, Brooklyn.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill defining larceny. It provides that any person convicted of stealing property from the person, although of less than fifty dollars value, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and punished as such.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY introduced a bill amending the law in relation to the public health in New-York City. It provides for the appointment of an Inspector of vessels.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 20.

The Assembly met at 9 A. M.

A number of petitions were presented in favor of a railroad in Broadway.

Mr. VARIAN, from the minority of the Committee, made a report against the Broadway railroad, setting forth that property holders to the amount of over sixty millions of dollars on the line of the proposed road, are opposed to it, while it is asked for only by those having no interest in said property. The report gives figures intended to show the injury the road would do to property. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. KERNAN, from the Special Committee to investigate the charges against JAY GIBBONS, made a report declaring him guilty of the charges of bribery, and submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That JAY GIBBONS, member from the First District, County of Albany, has been guilty of official misconduct, rendering him unworthy of a seat in this House, and that he be and hereby is expelled.

A long debate sprung up on the motion to adopt the resolution at once.

Messrs. KERNAN, BINGHAM and others, advocated delay in order to give Mr. GIBBONS an opportunity of being heard, if he desired it.

The evidence and report eventually were ordered to be printed, and the resolution was laid on the table for the present.

A great number of bills were reported. Among those reported favorably were the following:

To incorporate the New-York Navigation and Colonization Company.

To amend the Equalization act.

To aid the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

The bill to incorporate the University of Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to exempt the property of the Church Charity Foundation, in Kings County, from taxation, was reported adversely.

The bill to incorporate the Children's Home Society was ordered to a third reading.

The bill regulating the navigation of the canals and the collection of tolls, which gives the right of way to steamboats, was reported favorably, and on motion of Mr. WATSON moved forward to the second reading.

In the Committee of the Whole the bills to aid in the construction of the Lebanon Springs Railroad and to transfer unclaimed deposits in banks and courts to the State Treasury, were reported for the consideration of the House.

The afternoon and evening session was spent in debate on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill, which came up for a third reading.

Mr. DWIGHT moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

A warm discussion followed, in which Messrs. KERNAN, ROBINSON, RICHARDSON and CHAPMAN spoke strongly against the bill.

Speaker LITTLEJOHN lead the debate in favor of the bill.

After a strong passage of arms between Mr. ROBINSON and LITTLEJOHN, the motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a vote of 46 to 66.

The friends of the bill were evidently dissatisfied with this exhibition of strength, and when Mr. ROBINSON moved an amendment submitting the question of fer to a vote of the people at the next general election, they forsook their original plan of driving the bill to a vote to-night, and

Mr. FORT moved to lay it on the table.

This, after a warm skirmish and considerable delay in calling the roll, was carried by a small majority—58 to 51.

The House then adjourned.

Bark Ida Ashore—The Huntsville.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, March 20.

The bark *Ida*, from Messina, bound for Baltimore, with a cargo of fruit, went ashore on Cape Henry on Monday. A portion of her cargo may possibly be saved in a damaged condition. The vessel will probably not be got off.

The steamship *Huntsville*, from Savannah, for New-York, arrived here to-day for coal. She will leave in the morning for New-York.

The Fire at Roxbury—Five Deaths.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 20.

Five deaths resulted from the fire in Roxbury yesterday, four by the flames and one by jumping from the window. Their names are JOHN SMITH, his wife and daughter, MARY ANN, and JOHN KELLY and his wife. SMITH'S back was broken in jumping from a window.

Maryland Conference M. E. Church.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, March 20.

The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session here since Wednesday last, adjourned *sine die* last evening. No questions of importance were discussed.

Election at Burlington, N. J.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Wednesday, March 20.

At the election held here yesterday, the whole Democratic Union ticket was elected by about 100 majority. This is a great gain over the Opposition.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 20.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed shortly after noon, to-day, with 15 passengers for Halifax, and 19 for Liverpool. She takes out a small cargo, but no specie.

Sailing of the United States.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 20.

The steamship *United States* sailed for Glasgow this afternoon.

Round Hill Water Cure and Hotel,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER.

Dr. HALSTED'S success in the cure of Woman's diseases and Spinal Difficulties is well known. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. For the successful treatment of other complaints, and the great favor given the Turkish, Chemical and other Baths, see circular, sent gratis.

Important to the Fashionable Community.
PHOTOGRAPHIC "CARTES DE VISITE."

Messrs. CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO. would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have just introduced from Paris a new and beautiful process for the production of their fashionable "Cartes de Visite." The immense patronage which they have been honored with in this particular branch of the Photographic Art, has warranted them in obtaining, at a great expense, the latest Parisian improvements, and they flatter themselves that they are now enabled to present to the New-York public the "ne plus ultra carte de visite," equal in every respect to the best Parisian "Cartes."

Messrs. F. & Co. would also invite attention to a new and beautiful assortment of Albums, Frames, &c., for the "Cartes de Visite," which are manufactured by them in Paris, expressly for the New-York establishment. Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no blame ing the slightest injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Bercley-st. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 509 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT HAIR TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$45 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homoeopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—ROSS.—On Monday March 11, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, EBEN S. YOUNG to Miss SARAH ROSS, both of New-York City.

MATHEWS—FLAGG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 20, at Grace Church Rectory, by Rev. Mr. Flagg, ALBERT MATHEWS, Esq., of New-York City, to CATTIE GWYNNA, younger daughter of Henry C. Flagg, Esq., of New-Haven, Conn.

PLATT—MCKENZIE.—On Friday, March 15, by Rev. Dr. McLeod, Mr. G. PLATT to Miss ELIZABETH M. MCKENZIE, of New-York City.

DIED.

STRUELENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 20, suddenly, NAZAIRE STROELENS, of the firm of Struelens & Palmers, of this City, a native of Grammont, Belgium, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his partners, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 213 East 10th-st., near 2d av., on Friday at 8½ o'clock A. M., from whence the remains will be taken to the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, where the services will be held, at 9½ o'clock.

BAUCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 19, after a long illness, CATHARINA WOLFA, wife of George Bruce, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will be performed at Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday morning, 22d inst., at 9½ o'clock, precisely. Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WEST.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 20, EDWIN NOSER, infant son of Dr. Edwin and Mary West, of No. 142 Macdougal-st.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) March 21, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MARSTERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 20, suddenly, RACHOCA H., wife of Silas W. Marsters, and daughter of the late Henry Silloeks, of New-Brunswick, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 199 East Broadway, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GOSLINE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 19, ANNIE, daughter of Charlotte and Adolph Gosling, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 284 2d av., without further notice.

MILLER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 19, JACOB MILLER, only son of Jacob H. and Sarah E. Miller, aged 2 years and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner of 88th-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONRO.—On Monday, March 18, NELSON MONRO, Jr., only son of Dr. Monro, of this City, aged 16 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 25 East 25th-st., on Thursday, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GLOYNE.—On Tuesday, March 19, CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Samuel and Ceroline Gloyne, aged 5 years, 10 months and 10 days.

COCHRAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 19, ALEXANDER S. COCHRAN, a native of Scotland, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the corner of Atlantic and Carlton avs., Brooklyn, without further notice.

☞ Glasgow and Paisley papers please copy.

JENNINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, ELIZABETH, wife of George H. Jennings.

Funeral on Thursday, March 21, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, corner of Adams and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice.

RILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 19, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM GRAHAM, son of Frederick and Mary Riley, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Douglass st.

LAMBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, March 20, of pneumonia, WALTER, twin son of Edward and Dora P. Lambert, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 64 Remsen-st., without further notice, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

STOELMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 19, of scarlet fever, LAURA H., youngest daughter of J. Edward and Louise Stoelmann, aged 9 months.

The funeral, to the Lutheran Cemetery, will take place this day, (Thursday.)

GAYLER.—On Tuesday, March 19, CHARLES J. GAYLER, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son in-law, Wm. Okell, No. 142 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

COMSTOCK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday morning, March 20, after a long and painful illness, Mr. ISAAC COMSTOCK, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

VANDERBURGH.—At Quaker Hill, on Wednesday, March 20, at the residence of her son, J. J. Vanderburgh, MARGARET VANDERBURGH, aged 76 years.

Funeral on Saturday morning, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 185, March 20, 1861.
58, 29, 15, 45, 31, 65, 13, 32, 10, 2, 52, 63, 8, 42.
Class No. 186, March 20, 1861.
11, 9, 16, 40, 13, 3, 22, 28, 70, 77, 55, 18, 25, 57.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 20, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO-DAY.
TO-DAY.
TO-DAY.

A Double Page Sheet
A Double Page Sheet
A Double Page Sheet
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
GIVEN AWAY
GIVEN AWAY
GIVEN AWAY
GIVEN AWAY
WITH THIS WEEK'S
WITH THIS WEEK'S
WITH THIS WEEK'S
WITH THIS WEEK'S
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
ENLARGED TO 61 COLUMNS.
ENLARGED TO 64 COLUMNS.
ENLARGED TO 64 COLUMNS.
ENLARGED TO 64 COLUMNS.
NOW READY
NOW READY
NOW READY
NOW READY
At all the News Stores; price 4 cents.
☞ Ask for No. 1, Vol. 2, and see that you get a Map of the World along with it.
Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO.,
No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS CHEAP, BUT DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, at 25 cents per bottle, cures Chronic Rheumatism, Headaches, Sore Throats, and pains of all kinds in 24 hours. Relief certain. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!
FOR THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.
THE MAKORA ARABICA,
Discovered by a
MISSIONARY
While travelling in Arabia.
The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.
The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.
The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and impurities of the blood.
This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.
It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.
We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Edson & Gyllopus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.
Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.
For sale wholesale and retail by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.
Sold also by druggists generally.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The best family medicine now before the public, for the cure of scrofula, ulcers, scurvy, or eruptions of the skin, fever and ague, dyspepsia, dropsy, piles, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.
By their use the blood is restored to a healthy state and freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.
The LIFE PILLS have been used with great success in bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, nervous headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, and the sickness incident to females in delicate health.
The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing the inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.
The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.
Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

50c. WORTH OF READING FOR 25c.
ASK FOR LONG'S EDITION.
142 PAGES READING MATTER.
LONG'S EDITION NOW READY
OF
PIERCE EGAN'S GREAT BOOK,
THE WONDER
OF
KINGSWOOD CHACE.
1 Vol., complete, only 25 cents.
E. D. LONG & CO.,
Publishers.
No. 26 Ann-st.,
Now-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

NEW-YORK
KANSAS RELIEF COMMITTEE.
WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCnrdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.
Donations of money may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Bundles of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, may be sent to the office, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

AFTER ICEBERGS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, Have nearly ready,
AFTER ICEBERGS
WITH
A PAINTER.
A SUMMER VOYAGE TO LABRADOR AND AROUND NEWFOUNDLAND,
By
Rev. LOUIS L. NOBLE,
Author of the Life of Cole, Poems, &c.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.
A BENEFACTRESS.
"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the dear Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.
Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen; nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!
We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.
This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D's, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREAT FIRE IN LYNCHBURGH, VA.
BANKING HOUSE OF WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
RICHMOND, Va., March 14, 1861.
MESSRS. A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN,
New-York.
DEAR SIR: One of the most destructive fires ever known to have occurred in Lynchburgh, Va., took place on the night of the 12th inst., in which our Banking House was burned. Our books and valuables were secured in the Safe (a No. 6 folding-door) bought of you in June last. Of this we were telegraphed yesterday morning. To-day we received the inclosed dispatch, much to our relief, which will doubtless be gratifying to you.
Very truly yours,
WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
TELEGRAM.
LYNCHBURGH, Va., March 14, 1861.
To WILLIAMS, PETERS & C

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL, NAZARETH HALL, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.—Easy of access by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence ten miles by stage. Several vacancies for boys between nine and fourteen years of age. Three months' board and tuition in the English branches, German and Vocal Music, $50, in advance. Instrumental Music, (Piano-forte, Violin and Organ,) Drawing and Ancient Languages each from $5 to $10 per quarter. Annual session closes on June 28, 1861. Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 24 and 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The next term opens April 15. Terms, including board, tuition, vocal music, drawing and Calisthenics, $250 per year. No extra charges except for modern languages, music and oil painting. The school is delightfully located on Strawberry Hill, affording an attractive and beautiful home, as well as many advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors and Lecturers from New-York City are engaged at the school. For circulars apply to MISS AIKEN, Principal.

COTTAGE SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN, from two to ten years, near the City, in a very healthful locality. Number limited to six, at $200 a year. They will receive kind, parental care, as to frequent meals and proper clothing, and Christian solicitude for their comfort and happiness, with the elements of a substantial English education and elementary French. Inquire at WILLIAM ALLEN'S Book Rooms, No. 314 Bowery, from 10 to 12 A. M.

INSTITUTE FOR PRIVATE ADULT TUITION in Writing, Book-keeping, Grammar, Composition, &c., conducted by Professor and Mrs. LONG, No. 163 6th-av. Penmanship in upwards of twenty different styles. By Prof. LONG'S new method of teaching without copy books ladies and gentlemen may acquire a beautiful and very superior hand in twelve lessons. Evening classes from 7 till 10. Separate rooms for ladies.

$36.—EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY.—$36 pays for board, fuel, and washing, with common branches, for 14 weeks. Brick buildings; the largest, best-arranged, and best-sustained Boarding Seminary in the State; a graduate's course for ladies; young men prepared for business or for College; a department for lads and Misses. Spring term commences March 26. For circulars or for rooms, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 300 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—First class school, for both sexes. Location healthy and beautiful. Pupils received for the Summer Term until the 1st of May. For Circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE Farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $26 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. O. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. $40 PAYS BOARD AND Common English 14 weeks. Term opens April 12. For Catalogues, address R. C. PLACE, A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUPERIOR WELL-known first-class Boarding-School Establishment, in Westchester County, 27 miles from New-York. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH—in the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement with a school or family in the City, as teacher of the higher English branches, including the higher mathematics and Latin. Refers to distinguished Professors. Address for one week, C. B. A., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, EXperienced in tuition, desires a reengagement as teacher in a school or family. Her attainments comprise music, French, (which she speaks,) and the various branches of English. No objection to the West. Unexceptional references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1 504 New-York Post-Office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris, who speaks very little English, a situation as janitor or any other kind of employment around a School or Seminary; will render himself as useful as possible to the teachers and scholars. Address L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, A PERfect Pianist and player, wishes to give private piano lessons, for $10; private French lessons, reading, writing and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address M. M., Station D, Bible House. Best of references, if required.

A SPANISH LADY DESIROUS OF PERFECTing herself in the English language, would be happy to meet with a lady wishing to learn the Spanish, with whom she might exchange lessons twice or three times a week, at the advertiser's house. Address D. L., Union-square Post-office.

A MORNING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady wishes to make an engagement as governess; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the first City references given. Address E. C., Box 165 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires a situation as resident teacher or assistant in a school; can give a thorough English course, with French and Latin; good references. Address TEACHER, No. 38 Columbia-st., New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROCK OIL—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUnity for a profitable investment.—*Fortune* is offered to those who will subscribe for stock in an Oil Company now forming at No. 83 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, one mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.

For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that *can* never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FLEMING & CO.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A SPECIAL ler general partner, with $50,000 capital. Staple domestic dry goods commission business. Decided advantages will be given to a desirable connection—the advertiser being able to promise a good, fair profit, and willing to give security against any loss whatever. For further particulars, apply to JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Counselor at Law, Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CIGAR store and manufactory, in a thriving city on the Hudson River, with or without stock. The store is on the main street of the city, 70 feet long, runs through the block, facing two streets; also the cellar; water and water-closet in the cellar. A lease can be had for a term of years; rent low. For address, inquire at the *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS, FANCY AND HOSIERY-STORE FOR SALE—Situated in a leading thoroughfare in Brooklyn, E. D. Fixtures good, and the building leased at a low rent. Business located in the same building ten years, and has a good cash custom. A cash customer (if not all cash, the balance secured) will find a bargain seldom met with. Call at, or address ELMENDORF, No. 121 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD STANDing, character and address, to engage in a soliciting business of high respectability, in which, to a competent person, the commissions will be handsomely remunerative. Address ASSIDUITY, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—ONE WHO CAN FURnish a capital of $20,000, may hear of an opportunity for engaging in an extensive and profitable business, by addressing H. M. R., Box No. 4,513 Post-office. Of course the most unquestionable references will be given and required.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures, and good will of a first class Broadway Millinery Establishment with a splendid run of custom and cheap lease. Apply at 823 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND TOOLS of an old-established tin-store and roofing-shop, with 2 years' lease from the 1st of May next, No. 1,286 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. J. CAWOOD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he is now prepared to make arrangements with persons desiring to engage rooms, &c., at the Gregory House, for the ensuing Summer season. The hotel will be opened for the reception of guests on TUESDAY, June 25, previous to which visitors to the Lake can be accommodated, &c. L. H. GREGORY, Proprietor.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Putnam County, N. Y.

CHESNUT GROVE HOTEL—NEAR VANDERbilt Landing, Staten Island, to let, with immediate possession and on reasonable terms, to a responsible tenant. The house will accommodate over one hundred boarders. Is supplied with gas, and everything necessary for comfort. There are seven acres of ground highly elevated, and in all respects inviting to those seeking a cool, retired and convenient spot for the Summer. Apply at No. 339 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS. Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BRODIE'S
GRAND SPRING OPENING,
THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, March 21,
OF
SPRING MANTILLAS,
at the
PALACE OF FASHION,
under the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
corner of 23d-st.,
And at the
OLD CELEBRATED STAND,
NO. 300 CANAL-ST.,
The Richest Display in
SILKS AND FANCY CLOTH
Ever made in New York.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
ATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.
BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.
Have just opened
5 CASES SPRING SILKS, 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 75 cts.
5 CASES FINE BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, 5s., very cheap.
3 CASES CHINK, RICH PATTERNS, 6s., great reduction.
5 CASES SPLENDID GRAY SILKS at $1, $1 25 per yard.
Also, a great variety of PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK SILKS AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, March 18,
500 English Thread Lace Collars, from 75c. to $2; 1,000 Maltese Lace Collars, from 2s. 6d. to 14s. Also, Medallion Lace Collars and Sets, in great variety.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

EARLY SPRING WRAPPERS,
Of various materials
and newest shapes,
now opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS,
JAMES TUCKER No. 759 Broadway.

BLACK SILK! BLACK SILKS!!
GREAT BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
50 pieces High Lustre Black Italian Silks, only 75 cts. per yard, worth $1.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also, a great variety of Buttons, Tassels, Girdles, Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Belt Ribbons, Dress Linings, and a full assortment of Thread and Needle goods. Magic Ruffling, Cameline, Puffing, &c., &c. M. B.—Alexandre's Oloves and English Hosiery, at ELGER'S No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

UP-TOWN STORE.—P. COLE, No. 866 Broadway, two doors above Union-square, just received a lot of cheap Summer silks, lot of silk grenadine, very cheap; white cot sheetings, 11 qrs. wide, 25 cents per yard; full assortment of housekeeping goods; 10-4 linen sheeting, 58 cents per yard.

MILLINERY.

A MILLINERY OPENING.
You will please call on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 21st and 22d inst., and examine our Spring importations of Millinery and Millinery Goods.
L. BINNS' Millinery, (largest in the world.)
No. 581 Broadway,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

LADIES, ARE YOU AWARE THAT MRS. L. P. LOVEIT, No 753 Broadway, has her grand opening of fashion for Spring and Summer TO-DAY, (Thursday.) March 21, of dress hats, caps and headdresses? If not, we take pleasure in informing you of the fact, and earnestly advise you to call and examine her exquisite assortment of novelties. We have seen them.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that she will open on THURSDAY next, March 21, an elegant assortment of Paris Spring and Summer millinery of the latest modes, selected expressly by her own agent in Paris, from the leading establishments, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—MRS. WM. SIMMONS will open Paris Spring modes of Millinery, together with a large assortment of her own manufacture, March 21, at her show-rooms, No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO meet with a party who will let a country residence, for which they would be willing to take pay from the stock of a manufacturing jeweler; the whole year's rent prepaid; house must be good, and not more than one hour's ride from City Hall; some land attached, good water view, &c.; rent not to exceed $500. Address J. LEWIS, No. 175 Broadway, Room No. 4, City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO rent, with from one to five acres of land; house must be convenient and contain at least seven sleeping rooms, within an hour's ride of this City. Address, stating price, location and all particulars, B., Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST CLASS country place, of from five to twenty acres, on the Hudson or Harlem River, below Yonkers, well improved, with dwelling-house, stable, garden, &c. Address J. B. A., at Post-office No. 831 Broadway, stating location, price, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—BY TWO gentlemen, in a private family, residing near Union-square. One floor of a moderate-sized house preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 831 Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE AT A MODERATE RENT.—A small cottage furnished, with from 6 to 40 acres of ground; 20 to 30 miles from the City, accessible by railroad or river. Address H. E. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

LARGE HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PARTY having a full-sized first-class house in a good location, and desirous of exchanging for a small one, and receiving some cash, can apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AS AN OFFICE, the reception and small adjoining room, in a basement house, situated between 20th and 35th sts., and Madison and 3d-avs. Address Dr. P., Bellevue Hospital.

WANTED TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A furnished house on Staten Island, in a healthy location. Address Box No. 2,415 Post-office, New-York, stating terms and location.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE.—FULL SIZE, between 10th and 17th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating location and terms, S. W. & R. B. ROOSEVELT, No. 76 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can obtain a large handsome room in a house owned by the occupant, having all modern improvements; location, west of Broadway below Bleecker; terms, $4 50 each per week, including gas, fire and board, (late dinner.) Address COMFORT, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms and board in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton ferry. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN, HAVING a wife and daughter only, and a large house in a respectable locality, is desirous of getting persons of quiet, well-regulated habits—man and wife, mother and daughter, or an old gentleman, to board with them. Address M. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at No. 263 4th-av., on second and third floors. Gas, water, &c., in the house. No moving in May. Cars and stages pass the door.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS and a large room suitable for a gentleman and wife, with full board, can be obtained in the first class house No. 5 West 24th st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be procured with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a single room, with board, in a private family, in the vicinity of Wall or Atlantic-st. Ferries, Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, E. A. W., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A PLEASANTLY located entire second floor, together or separate. House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, board and lodging, for French and music lessons; Spanish family preferred. Direction, F. H., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make application for $40, and file caveats for $15 to $20, Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions, and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe. Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations. Fees and Annuities paid, Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

STABLE FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., 125 FEET east of 8th-av. A private stable, with fine carriage-house, and stalls for 4 horses; lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to SAMUEL LORD, corner Grand and Christie sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT, BY ONE OF TWO LADIES WHO called at the oyster stand of PHELPS & CANLEY, Nos. 93 and 94 Fulton Market, on the evening of the 16th inst., a muff. The owner can have it by calling at the above numbers in the Market and paying for this advertisement.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 128 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET,
By HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
No. 21 Hubert-st., 2-story dwelling, gas and croton.
No 146 Mulberry-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 28 Market-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 340 East 30th-st., 4-story dwelling, brown-stone front; will be put in good order, and painted.
Nos. 100 and 109½ St. Mark's-place, 4-story high-stoop dwellings, with all modern improvements.
Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., very near Broadway, 5-story marble-front stores, together or separate; immediate possession given.
No. 257 Bowery, large store and basement, 25x94 feet.
No. 188 Grand st., large store, corner Mulberry-st.
No. 269 Canal-st., large store and basement.
Nos. 173 and 175 Grand-st., 5th-story loft, 50 feet square.
No. 8 Madison-st., small 3-story house and store.
No. 6 Madison-st., corner Chestnut-st., 3 story house and store, near New-Bowery and Pearl-st.
No. 435 Broome-st., 100 feet from Broadway, 2-story house and store; a good business location.
Also, other houses, stores, dwellings, work-shops, &c., in various parts of the City, at reasonable rents.

TO LET—NO. 191 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., brown-stone front.....$600
No. 195 West 48th-st., brown-stone front..... 650
No. 252 West 43d-st., all modern improvements..... 650
No. 294 West 43d st., all modern improvements..... 600
No. 108 East 16th-st., all modern improvements..... 750
No. 152 West 50th-st., all modern improvements..... 550
Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts., all modern improvements..... 450
No. 274 West 47th-st..... 400
No. 270 West 47th-st..... 350
54th st., between 8th-av. and Broadway..... 300
No. 685 8th-av., store and dwelling..... 800
Also, handsome, new stores, and large, convenient, floors, at reduced rents, on 9th-av., between 42d and 43d sts. Two good corner liquor stores, and a variety of small tenements. Apply to A. V. SMITH, No. 633 8th-av., near 44th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Seward-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 113 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—SECOND floor of No. 450 Water st.; well lighted, front and rear; outside staircase; room 40x25 feet; steady power and good location. Also, new building, No. 445 Water-st., suitable for business or storage. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 221 South st.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS ON THE first floor of the Society Library Building, on University-place, suitable for Literary or Scientific Associations, now occupied by the Mechanics' Life Insurance Company of New-York. Inquire of OTIS D. SWAN, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 216 West 30th-st.; most desirable location; contains all modern improvements; dining-room and parlors are beautifully decorated; grape-vines, wisteria, rosebushes in garden; to a small family, rent $650. Apply to J. PETRIE, No. 14 Park place.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY IMITATION-STONE front English-basement house No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts., with all the modern improvements. Rent $450. Apply to W. K. LEAKE, No. 122 Broadway, daily, 10 to 4 o'clock, or No. 108 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, mornings and evenings.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Lindlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st., Rent, $700.
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN HAVING A house to let on Murray Hill, is willing to take part of the rent in shape of board for himself and sister. No arrangement will be made with any but a really genteel private family. Address W.C., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-feet extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 342 4th-av.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Nos. 21 to 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., known as the stevens House. Possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to
W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 65x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 356 and 358 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDEN, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

TO LET—NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., STORE, BASEment, under-cellar and 6th floor; also, the 6th floor of No. 31 and 5th and 6th floors of No. 33. The 6th floors of Nos. 29, 31 and 33 connect with each other. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, IN the buildings Nos. 211 and 213 Centre-st., and Nos. 197 and 199 Elm-st.; desirable rooms on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors and basement, with steady steam power. Apply at the office, No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE two-story, h sides attic and basement, cottage-built house, No. 22 Gregory st., Jersey City. Apply to J. ANNIN, No. 1 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The brown-stone house and lot No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st. Rent $1,000. Inquire of A. LONGATT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTed rooms, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., rent low. Apply on the premises, or to M. LEFFERTS, No. 22 Beekman-st., upstairs.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 83 BARCLAY-ST., near Washington-st.; a very desirable location for business; the store will be put in complete repair for a good tenant. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., upstairs.

TO LET—WITH POWER—CORNER CENTRE AND Duane sts., rooms on the 2d and 4th floors, and a large basement, all well lighted. Apply to JAMES CONNER & SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL EGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 8 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, No. 113 East 31th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, the second story of dwelling No. 185 Allen-st.; consisting of front and back room, with bedrooms, and also bedroom in the attic; rent $200. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling No. 225 West 27th-st.; gas, bath, &c.; rent $300. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 11 Harrison st. Rent $500. Apply to T. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 11 Harrison st. Rent $500. Apply to T. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 855 Broadway, two doors above Union-square; a first-rate location for any light business.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 10 West 13th-st., five doors from 5th-av. Apply to GEO. W. STAPLES, No. 76 Clinton-place.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEAM-POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The large house and cottage, known as Ashland Hall, surrounded with shade trees, and possessing all the beauties of a delightful country home, will be opened for the reception of boarders the last week in April. Parties wishing for particulars before that time, will please apply at No. 127 Bleecker-st., New York. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer, by two families; six large bed-rooms, and three smaller ones, for servants; coach-house and stable room for four horses, will be required. Situations preferred on the Hudson and its vicinity, distant from 30 to 100 miles from New-York, where there will be no other boarders. Address, stating advantages, terms, &c., X. Y. Z., Box No. 356 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT OR IN THE vicinity of Green's Farms, Conn., for two small families; rooms must be airy and pleasant; accommodation for pair horses; if possible give reference in New-York. Address Box 3,254 New-York Post-office.

CASH
PAID FOR
RAGS,
CANVASS, BAGGING, ROPE,
AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF
PAPER MAKERS' STOCK,
AT
No. 270 Water-st.,
New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE UP THE BUSiness of Allen, Stevens & Co., a three-story house, with high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, with Philadelphia front and brown-stone trimmings, and with all the modern improvements; house 20x42 feet; lot 20x100.5; situated south side of 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Inquire on the premises of E. E. STEVENS, or of ALLEN, STEVENS & CO., Lumber Dealers, corner of 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100, EACH, WITH steam engine, 12-inch bore, 2-feet stroke, and shafting all in running order, at Nos. 31 and 33 Attorney-st., 100 feet from Grand-st. One building, 3-story, 25x65; one building, 3-story and basement, 25x60; one building, 3-story and basement, 14x21. The earth is good building sand. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. Inquire of C. W. SHERWOOD, No. 110 Bowery, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FINE STORE, eligibly located in the present centre of business, containing about 25 M square feet of floor room and every modern improvement, including light and ventilation; substantial and first-class in every respect; adapted for any kind of jobbing or commission business. For particulars address LINCOLN, Box No. 1557 Post office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story basement and high-stoop brick house, No. 52 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. The premises were newly painted last Fall; the lot is 25 feet by over 100, with hoe yard, back piazza, inclosed; the place is rented until the 1st of May, 1861; rent $450. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—AT No. 95 West 42d-st.; contains all the modern improvements; street 100 feet wide, no nuisances, neat yard, with arbor, grape-vines and plenty of trees and shrubbery. Price $13,000. Furniture, mostly new, will be sold with it if desired. Very convenient to stages and cars. Inquire of FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. E. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND LOT 25x100, SITUation one of the best in Brooklyn in all particulars, 20 minutes' walk from the ferries; convenient for one or two families; 13 rooms; gas and water, stable on rear, all in excellent condition. Price $3,800; No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette av. Terms liberal. JAMES E. WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW ELEgant three-story houses, with furnaces and all improvements, on east side Adelphi-st., nearest Green-av.; one on Cumberland-st., nearest Lafayette-av.; one on Clermont, nearest Gates-av. Seventy-five per cent. can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of H. M. NEEDHAM, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

$5,000—BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO NEAT new brick houses, finished with bath, gas, range, water-closets and the modern improvements; finely situated on high land among choice improvements and society, may be had at astonishingly low prices, on easy terms, of MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY brick house, on 70th-st., with two adjoining lots; Croton water, bath and gas in the house. Also, two handsome houses on 73d-st., with modern improvements, with adjoining lot to each house. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and hall trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the site and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. RYER.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs., three magnificently-finished houses, brown-stone, basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements for $6,000, easily to be had on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style, situated north side of Stuyvesant park. Inquire on the premises, No. 138 East 17th-st. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 131 East 13th-st., high stoop, replete with all the modern improvements; house 25x60; lot 25x103.3. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY BROWNstone front house, No. 115 West 34th-st.; contains all the best improvements, and is not surpassed by any in style, finish or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; house 25 feet by 60 feet; lot 152 feet deep. For particulars, apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE ENGlish basement house, No. 77 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between Park and Lexington avs., one of the most desirable locations in the City. Apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 182 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement houses in 39th-st., near 4th-av., 20x53, lot 98.9; furnished in a neat and convenient manner; will be sold low to suit the times. For terms inquire of ANTHONY MOWERAY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD farm, a valuable lease of improved property, near Broadway, well rented, partly to the City, paying a large annual profit. Address C. F. R., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A desirable furnished house on East 22d-st., near Madison square; would be let or exchanged for a house on Murray Hill, or a residence near the City. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE for sale or exchange in part for one less valuable, or merchandise adapted for the Western market. Principals only, will call on or address C. L. SMITH, No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY seat, first-class impro

AUCTION SALES.

C. B. SPICER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
RICH PARIS
BONNET RIBBONS,

HAGGERTY & CO.
WILL SELL ON
THURSDAY, MARCH 21,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOMS,
Nos. 278 and 281 BROADWAY,
ON SIX MONTHS' CREDIT,
FOR ACCOUNT OF
Messrs. ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFRAUER,
THEIR ENTIRE IMPORTATION OF FANCY AND PLAIN BONNET RIBBONS. These goods have not been exhibited at private sale, and are all of new and elegant patterns,
COMPRISING
2,000 CARTONS
5 to 60 RICH PARIS BONNET RIBBONS, Broch6 Figured, Plaid and Plain Bayadere, Crochet Corded Edge, Poult de Sole and Gros de Naples Ribbons.
ALSO,
TRIMMING RIBBONS AND MILLINERY SILKS.

HOUSES IN FORTY-FOURTH AND FORTY-SIXTH STS.—Attention is called to the sale to be made at auction THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, of the three-story [illegible] houses and lots Nos. 52 West 44th-st., and 58 West 46th-st. Terms liberal. Maps and particulars at No. 56 Wall-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Iowa, in favor of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, Plaintiffs, and against the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, Defendants, to me delivered by the Hon. Edwin C. Litchfield, one of the Judges of said Court, I, Thomas Hughes, Sheriff of Scott County, Iowa, have levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in and to the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
[illegible]	3	72	15	60
[illegible]	Northeast, Northwest	6	72	15	80
Wapello	Northeast, Northeast	23	72	15	40
Wapello	Northeast, Southeast	26	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	68	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	12	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Northwest	27	70	12	40
Van Buren	North half,	31	70	11	323.11
Davis	North half, Southeast	8	70	13	80
Davis	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	13	40
Davis	Southeast, Southeast	13	70	13	40
Davis	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	13	40
Nebraska	Southeast, Northwest	25	74	16	40
Nebraska	Northeast, Northeast	26	75	17	40
Nebraska	Southeast, Southeast	31	74	16	40
Nebraska	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

making, in all, 1,982 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 17, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $5,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court House Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHANCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD SALE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHANCK—FRIDAY, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedstead and bureaus; do., in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and worktables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcase, slag-at rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak [illegible], extension tables and dining room chairs, elegant oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut [illegible] chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and settees. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. R. FREEMAN, Assignee.

ALSO,

A few elegant French Bronze clocks and figures.

A. M. MEAWIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. will sell at auction, commencing on
MONDAY MORNING, March 25, at 10½ o'clock at the store
NO. 706 BROADWAY.
a large assortment of imported and domestic paper-hangings and upholstery goods, and the store fixtures. To be sold without reserve, by order of the assignee. Terms cash in bankable funds.

ADRIAN H. MOLLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSTON-STREET PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, March 26, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 605 Houston-st., north side, between Mercer and Greene sts.; lot 20x100 house 24x45, with two-story tea-room attached. Fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 38 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, March 21, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No 74 Prince-st, near Broadway, all the furniture, consisting of 2 of Phelan's best Billiard Tables, large French mirrors, gas chandelier, arm chairs, Brussels carpets and oil cloths, pictures, household furnitnrs, &c.

W. M. WHITTEMORE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office, No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Furniture sales at the residences of the owners.
Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

HENRY H. LAGUE, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on FRIDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable private collection of oil-paintings, removed to any store for convenience of sale. Among them are the works of George Morland, Wm. Shayer, Seigh'r Vickers, Meadows, A. Bartland, Fox, Mignard, Benedict, Leslie, Boddington, G. A. Williams I. R. Percy, Herring, Passmore, Hogarth, Bergbem, Knell, Williamson, Pope, Henrietta Reer, Armfield, Callon, N. K. Taylor, Hulk, Cornet, Hildebrand, Teniers Boncher, Regars, I. Bles, Felburg, Verron, Listou, and many others, all selected with great care. Can be examined three days before sale, with catalogues.

BACKUS & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861, at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of wagons, harness, &c.; one six-seated Rockaway, can be used as an open or close carriage, in complete order; one very light, City-made, top buggy; one light, two-seated Rockaway for one horse. Also, a variety of vehicles, top and no top, Park wagons, trotting wagons, depôt wagons, &c.; also, double and single harness; also, a large four-wheeled dray, suitable for a builder or carman.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) March 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall, a good variety of insurance Stocks, Bank Stock, Bonds, and other miscellaneous securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, Express News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. N. B.—Next regular sale MONDAY, March 25. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, No. 52 William-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE REAL
Estate of John R. Schenck, deceased, at Roslyn, Queen's County, N. Y., at public auction, at Charleck's Hotel, at Roslyn, on March 26, at 10 A. M. The property to be sold includes store, dwelling-house, shops, village lots, and about thirty acres of land, including Harbor Hill, the highest point of land on the island, the latter affording unrivaled views of the ocean, Long Island Sound, New-York City, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. For further particulars, inquire of H. W. EASTMAN, 296 Broadway, N. Y.; or, F. SKILMAN, Roslyn.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS
at auction, on THURSDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of prime City-made and Eastern goods, direct from manufacturers, adapted to the Spring trade.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEhold furniture, consisting of handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, at the salesroom, No. 562 8th-av., on FRIDAY MORNING, March 22, at 10½ o'clock.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM, No. 562 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SEIBERT, WETZLER & CO., lithographers, at No. 100 William-st., in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES SEIBERT is authorized to adjust and sign in settlement of all claims due to or by the late firm.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1861.
CHARLES SEIBERT,
ERNEST WETZLER,
JACOB SEIBERT.

We have this day associated ourselves in business with HENRY SEIBERT, successor to the late firm of Robertson, Seibert & Shearman, lithographers, at No. 98 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1861.
CHARLES SEIBERT,
JACOB SEIBERT.

NOTICE.

I have this day taken into copartnership my brothers CHARLES and JACOB SEIBERT, of the late firm of Seibert, Wetzler & Co. The name and style of the new firm will be known as HENRY SEIBERT & BROS.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1861.
HENRY SEIBERT.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF HIGH PROfessional attainments, good appearance and pleasing address, desires an introduction to a lady of education and refinement, maid or widow, who moves among the higher orders of society, with a view to matrimony. No interview desired unless, judging from the correspondence, it would prove mutually agreeable and satisfactory. Address, confidentially, HORATIO MADISON, M.D., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.
All deposits made on or before April 16, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
DEPOSITS from $25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $50 and under.
INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST ISSUE of Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company: The Court having established by its decree the priority of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds, numbered 1 to 2,500, the Committee acting in behalf of the holders of that issue request such of them as desire to unite in the purchase of the property under the decree of sale to send their names and address, with the number of the bonds they hold, to Mr. F. RANDALL, at the office of the Committee, No. 38 Wall-st., and to such dse notice will be given of the plan of reorganization to be submitted for their approval.

HORACE GALPIN, FRANCIS RANDALL,
JOHN NICHOLSON, ORVILLE ODDIE,
FRANCIS VOSE, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 15, 1861.

THE WILLIAM WILLIAMS BANK OF Bastings has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of HENRY NICOLS, No. 168 Broadway, New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Sup't.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, March 18, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.; or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1861.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV., CORNER 17TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. THOS. R. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILroad COMPANY.—Interest on Receiver's Loan to Dec 31, 1860, will be paid to subscribers on and after April 1, at our office, No. 28 Cliff-st., New-York.

JAMES ROSS,
CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 267 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

SEOS AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 18, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on the first TUESDAY in April, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M. By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property, in sums of $6,000; also, $18,000 in sums of $3,000 to $5,000. Apply to W. M. WHITEMORE, No. 91 Maiden lane.

$65,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property in New-York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit applicants. Apply at S. S. BROAD'S Office, No. 13 Wall-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
CHARTERED 1824.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of R. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. B. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD COTHOUT.....with William Cothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

IT THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FREDR'K H. WOLCOTT, EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH, WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER, GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

AGRICULTURAL.

GUANO (AT A VERY LOW PRICE) FOR SALE.—Guano of a superior quality from Saldanha Bay; an article well-known in the London market, and extensively used by English agriculturlists. Also, a quantity from Ichaboe Island.

KEMEY & ROSS, No. 65 Watts-st.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 127 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in sin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row. Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Warthington, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RHEUMATISM.

Health to the afflicted and joy to the WORLD. A new star has been discovered in the medical firmament, in the form of DE LA MONTAGNE'S ARABIC RHEUMATIC GOUT PILLS and ARABIC ITCH OINTMENT. Buy them and try them. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box—within the reach of all. Sold by our Wholesale Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. and No. 372 8th-av., New-York.

CAPAUTINES,

The latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D,
Post office,
New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LAKMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the writer sir at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid mercurial and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for bringing on their monthly and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and is very patient in Dr. COX's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. COX personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any parts of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who are under doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with nervous debility caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, being a victim to that solitary vice, how I cured myself after being put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send them to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. All orders are requested to be directed in full to SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE of Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidance day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beak for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 6 P. M.	7:35, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:26 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:16 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsia train, 1:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	9 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Roose's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM YORK-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.....18 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHELL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat RAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8 40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.
Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the tioners generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. H. M. Heckley, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
B. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA, SATURDAY, March 23.
VIGO, SATURDAY, March 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6.

And every Satur

THE REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

Gen. Twiggs' Place in History—How he Surrendered the Arsenal at San Antonio—The Feeling Among the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GALVESTON, Saturday, March 2, 1861.

Perceiving from Northern papers that there is much misapprehension concerning the occurrences which have lately transpired at San Antonio, I deem it my duty to give you a full and correct statement of them, having been an eye-witness of them all.

When, in November last, the *soi disant* Gen. BIBLEY, by an army order published in all the Southern papers, made San Antonio his head-quarters, it was at first thought to be a move toward an invasion of Mexico by the K. G. C.'s. In December, after the call for a Convention had been published, it was generally whispered about that this organization intended to take forcible possession of the arsenal, and Gen. TWIGGS was duly informed of these rumors by substantial Union men. Almost simultaneously, local papers from the Northeast reported that Capt. BAYLAR, who is more widely than favorably known, was meditating a descent upon San Antonio with 1,000 men, whom he was collecting under the pretence of undertaking a great buffalo hunt. The letter of Gov. HOUSTON, which has been so widely published, referred to this matter. In consequence thereof, and of reiterated remonstrances made to Gen. TWIGGS by Union men, he ordered about 700 troops to the protection of the arsenal. Soon after rumors of the intended assault ceased to be circulated, and the Union men, who are in a great majority in Western Texas, rejoiced in the belief that they could not have the beloved old flag torn from them. During January one company after another left San Antonio, and the citizens, startled by the movement, found little consolation in the fact that Gen. TWIGGS was almost daily conferring with three prominent Secessionists. Still the suspicion that he could turn traitor was generally smothered—simple fools as the people were!—by the thought that he must feel that his name in history was at stake. Meanwhile, about the end of January, the Legislature met in extra session, and the Convention assembled. The members of the latter had been elected by a minority of the people, as is well known, the Union men abstaining from voting. It was an election which put to shame the celebrated elections in Kansas. In San Antonio, for instance, careteros from Chihuahua each voted three times.

Soon after the Convention had adjourned, it was given out that it had left at Austin a secret "Safety Committee," with full power to do everything to rush the State into secession, and that this Committee had appointed Commissioners to come to some agreement with Gen TWIGGS concerning the surrender of the arsenal, forts and all Federal property. Soon this rumor became a certainty. The names of the Commissioners were well known, as was the fact that they were actually in consultation with "Old Orizaba." The citizens at once became so excited that the city authorities were forced to apply to the General for arms. After they had been granted to them, they were also given to the K. G. C.'s and to the Alamo Rifles, a company of several years' standing. Four citizen companies, a French and an Irish Company were then formed, altogether numbering about 700 men.

Of the General's treachery there was now no doubt left, and his coronet, combined with the rumor that filibusters were organizing in the eastern counties by order of the "Safety Committee," excited the people to the highest degree. Gen. TWIGGS was again approached by Union men, held in vain. The majority of staff officers were privately applied to; they could do nothing, or they pretended not to believe the reports, and some had more important business on hand, such as riding about all day on horseback with young ladies.

On the 15th of February, a stage-driver and passengers reported having seen an armed mob encamped on the Salado Creek, only six miles from town, and soon some of the passengers were known as officers of the invading army. It remained on the Salado, partly from fear of the armed citizen, partly and chiefly because the General's arrangements for the surrender were not yet perfect. There were too many troops in town, and too few outside of it—the position which the armed citizens would assume was not clearly defined—in short, the invaders had to be strengthed, the soldiers demoralized, and the citizens woe over. While all hands were busily engaged in this nefarious task, the arrival of the General's dismissal from the service, on Friday, the 17th, caused a stir among the traitors. Prompt action was required. One company of troops, which had hurried down from Fort Mason so rapidly as to kill 40 mules on the way, was ordered to encamp four miles from town. The invaders received orders to start at once.

The K. G. C.'s, the Alamo Rifles, and the Irish, were at once ready to join in the raid. The French company didn't care whether the United States forces or those of the Loan Star came out ahead. Two companies of citizens disbanded, one was willing to assist, provided the arsenal should be handed over to them, poor simpletons!—one company, all Germans except four, refused distinctly to act against the United States.

It was a memorable night, that of the 17th-18th of February. All the citizens were armed; the women and children were in the greatest fear. At four o'clock the invaders rode into the town, bearing innumeral secession flags. First, the Stars and Stripes upon the old Alamo were torn down by the Captain of the Irish company, the chief clerk of Assist.-Quartermaster REYNOLDS, and the Lone Star flag was hoisted. Now the Irish yelled! Then the arsenal was surrendered. It was occupied by about 120 soldiers, who were left without a single officer. The soldiers were willing to give up the arsenal, but only on condition that they should retain their arms. This the Commissioners would not grant, until about two o'clock P. M. The soldiers peremptorily declared, if their arms were not left them, they would fight to the last. At that moment Capt. KING stepped forward and joined the troops. All the while the hoary old traitor TWIGGS was in consultation with the Commissioners, not a hundred yards distant from the arsenal. About 4 o'clock P. M., the troops left the arsenal, the band playing, the banner of the regiment—borne in shrouds in the Mexican war—flying, and greeted by the spontaneous shout of the citizens: "Hurrah for the Union," while tears of shame stole down the cheeks of more than one soldier, and the *late* Gen. TWIGGS drove home from his noble day's work with his splendid span of Uncle Sam's mules.

An officer of the invaders was kind enough to state to me some facts which throw much light on the state of affairs in Texas. He told me that the Secession Party would and must carry its ends, at whatever cost; *that Gov. Houston was not to be trusted, as they had ascertained from letters of his, which they had intercepted, that he had intended to break up the Convention with the aid of 4,000 volunteers, who were at his command;* that he must be set aside secretly, and without offending him openly, since the people were generally in his favor.

On the 22d, WASHINGTON'S birthday, the Union men of San Antonio made a great demonstration. The largest procession of citizens ever witnessed in the town, with and without arms, paraded through the principal streets, greeted Gen. TWIGGS with hoots and cries when he happened to drive past it, and greeted CHARLES ANDERSON, a prominent Union man, (Major ANDERSON'S brother,) with hearty hurrahs. The next day was the time fixed for voting on the Secession Ordinance. Handbills were posted everywhere, daring the Union men to show themselves; but they did so nevertheless, and most of them voted an open ticket, and *viva voce* carrying the day in spite of imported K. G. C.'s, Mexican votes purchased at the rate of two shillings a piece, and all kinds of irregularities and frauds practiced by the officers at the polls, all of whom were K. G. C's.

My next letter you will receive from one of the interior towns, whither I am going to feel the heart of the country people, and to learn what they now think of secession. FIDELIS.

SAN ANTONIO, Sunday, March 3, 1861.

I wrote you about a week since relative to the state of affairs here, and you have doubtless seen an account of the proceedings of the different authorities at this place in the papers at the North. I gave you to understand that Major VINTON was not in favor of secession, in the manner it was conducted here, and that I did not know what his political opinions were. The past week has given me some insight into his character, and I have not been disappointed in him. I feel more respect for him than I ever did before. He has shown that he is not only a true and loyal man to his country, but a man of strict integrity and honor, as a soldier and a citizen. When the authorities of the State made the demand for the public property at this place, they also demaned the public funds.

On Tuesday, in the morning, a dozen or two of the State troops, with muskets and bayonets, were placed on guard over the offices of the Disbursing Officers at their head-quarters. About 11 o'clock one of the Commissioners came into our office and ordered me to vacate it in the name of the State of Texas, and without allowing us to take our papers or effects we were marched out. By special permission, myself and the messenger were allowed to enter the office—I with permission to get some papers and a pen, the messenger to get his bedding. In answer to the Mayor's request to have the embargo removed, they gave no satisfaction. The restrictions were by order from the Commissioners removed last evening; but they gave no explanation of their conduct. The obstructions were removed, I presume, at the request of Col. WAITE, as Major VINTON desired that he would act in the matter. Although no reason was given for ordering out of their offices the Disbursing Officers at these head-quarters, it was supposed to be the object of the Commissioners to get the public money, so to bring the officers to terms. No keys were taken from us. We were allowed to retain the key to the office, but were prevented from access thereto by a sentinel being placed at the door.

As it caused us much inconvenience and prevented us from transacting our regular business, they thought probably that we would agree to the demands they might make upon us. After they had turned us out of the office, they made of us, I understand, another demand for a statement showing the amount of the indebtedness, the amount of funds on hand, a promise from each officer that they would endeavor to pay up the outstanding debts with funds now on hand or which might be hereafter received, and the balance of funds remaining to be turned over to the State. And to terrify the officers into submission, I suppose they hinted an imprisonment in case of refusal. One or two officers complied with the demand, and were reinstated in their offices. Col. —— showed Major VINTON the agreement between one of the officers and the Commissioners, and advised him to execute a similar instrument. Major VINTON replied that he would never consent to any such thing; that his feelings of honor as a soldier and his integrity as a man would not permit him to do any thing of tha kind—that they might imprison him if they choose, but that he *should not comply*. The Colonel told him that he thought it was best it should be done, as it would expedite the arrangements for moving the troops out of the country; that a refusal would only retard the operations, and cause unnecessary loss of time and suffering. The Major told him that he did not consider that any of his business; that he had nothing to do with the troops moving out, and that he would not do anything which he considered dishonorable—that if he wanted such concessions made, the way would be to appoint some one to supercede him, by which means they could gain their ends. Major VINTON afterwards saw Major MCCLURE, of the Pay Department, and Capt WHITELEY, of the Ordnance, and I believe they decided to refuse the demands, as the Major had done. Major VINTON was one of the Military Commissioners that was appointed by Gen. TWIGGS, to meet the State Commissioners to arrange the business, and during the meeting the Major had to fight almost alone to defend the points to be granted to the Federal Government. In fact, he made himself so sick with his exertions and exposure that he was very ill and confined to his bed for over a week. The Commissioners want money, and they are resorting to every means to get it. They have, as you know, taken all our means of transportation, and they promised to pay the teamsters themselves. Now, however, they want the Government to pay them while the troops are being moved from the State. * * * * *

The two companies of infantry which were stationed here before the surrender of the public property, and which have been encamped out of town since, passed through the City yesterday, on their march to the coast; and, as it was the last indignity that could be passed upon them under the treaty, the Commissioners decided that they should not have colors or music. * * * * *

In addition to the Federal Government having to pay the teamsters, it will be required to pay for the forage for the animals belonging (as they claim) to the State of Texas. It is true that by so doing the troops might be got out of the country sooner, but the State authorities agreed to bear these expenses themselves; but they are not going to do it if they can help it.

Major MACLIN, of the Pay Department, resigned his Commission, got leave of absence, accepted a Commission in the State Army, and took charge of the arsenal. Having funds in New-Orleans for the payment of troops in this Department, he gets an officer detailed to go to that city to get cash and bring it here. The officer arrived this morning with the money, (some $27,000, I believe,) and took it to Major MACLIN'S house. A company of State troops went to the house and took possession of the money. It is reported, however, that they (the State authorities) are going to turn it over to Major MCCLURE, the Second Paymaster here, to pay the Federal troops. But I cannot perceive what their object in such a proceeding is, unless they intend to make Major MCCLURE agree to more conditions they may see fit to impose upon him. I understand that Major MCCLURE says he will have nothing to do with the money; but he will have to take it, I suppose, if his commanding officer orders him to.

From present appearances, I am afraid that we shall not get away from here quite as soon as we expected. I should not be surprised if the last of May found us here, as it will be necessary for the Major to remain until everything is settled up; and I do not think that the troops will get out of the State before that time, if they do then; and as he could not well dispense with my services at such a time, I feel it my duty to help him out, although I dislike the idea of remaining here a month longer.

The New-Orleans papers received to-day have telegraphic dispatches which give us hope that the Peace Convention has finally done something to restore confidence to the supporters of the Union. It also intimates that Mr. LINCOLN will not try to coerce the seceding States, or try to collect duties therein, which I am pleased to hear, under present circumstances. Very truly yours, ——.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

POSITION OF GOV. HICKS.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, has written a letter to Mr. WM. PAICA, denying that he has been or intends to be an applicant for office under the new Administration; that he has indorsed no candidate, nor will he do so unless his advice is asked by the appointing power; that he has never prepared, or begun to prepare, a proclamation to the people regarding the crisis, consequently none could have been destroyed, as was reported, and that had he ever doubted the correctness of the stand taken by him regarding the call of a Convention he should consider his course as fully indorsed by the refusal of Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina to call Conventions.

HON A. J. DONELSON'S PLAN.

In a letter to Hon. H. S. FOOTE, Hon. A. J. DONALSON recommends as a last resort that a Convention of Delegates from the Border States shall assemble at Frankfort, (Ky.,) to endeavor to agree upon some plan of adjustment, and in case of their failure to effect this that the Border States shall call a general Convention of all the Southern States, for the purpose of forming such a Federal Government as may be deemed necessary to promote their happiness, prosperity and independence, *as a separate Confederacy.*

FROM FORT SUMPTER.

The Northampton (Mass.) *Courier* publishes a letter written by an officer in Fort Sumpter to a friend in that place. It is dated March 9, and the following is an extract:

"It is almost an age, seemingly, since we came over the channel from Fort Moultrie—it is, in fact, some ten weeks only. I had been there through the entire Summer—during which time my health had been improving, and was very well generally, until compelled to inhabit the damp and unhealthy vaults that constitute Fort Sumpter. We are awaiting, not without considerable anxiety, the decision at Washington, that will proclaim a war in which we shall be called upon to take an early part, or that may continue peace to the land. Just now the question seems to be simply as to reinforcing us. Could you stand upon these walls and look down upon the formidable preparations made to keep out such a force, some doubt might arise as to the practicability of sending a mere handful of men for such a purpose. In fact, a small force must be defeated in the attempt—*an expedition large enough to secure success, in the present state of divided opinion at the North, can hardly be raised in sufficient time to effect the purpose.* You will know sooner than we if such reinforcements are sent—whether war or peace is to be the policy of the new Administration. If the former, you will be deeply interested, I know, since you have a friend among the seventy odd who are expected to hold, successfully, against enormous odds, a fort that requires six or seven hundred to make a sure thing of it. But we shall try to do our utmost duty, though God knows, and much in our abler commander."

A PATRIOTIC CONSUL.

J. W. QUIGGLE, U. S. Consul at Antwerp, issued the following notice on Feb. 22, having learned that American shipmasters in that port were preparing disunion standards:

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
ANTWERP, Feb. 21, 1861.

To the Commanders of American Ships in the Port of Antwerp:

Will you allow me to remind you that to-morrow, the 22d day of February, is the Birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON. In view of the unhappy and distracted condition of our glorious country, it is my intention to unfold largely the national flag, at the Consulate, in the morning, at 10 o'clock, and I respectfully request that *all* of you, no matter where you may be destined to, will hoist upon your ships, at the same time, the flag of our Union. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. W. QUIGGLE, U. S. Consul.

Every ship is requested.

CHANCELLOR WALWORTH'S REMINISCENCES.

Hon. NICHOLAS RANNEY, of St. Louis, publishes the appended letter:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 11, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I was present at the Battle of Beekmantown, and commanded the detachment which received the first fire from the British army, just before the battalion of regulars, under Major WOOL, wheeled into the road near me. I was engaged in the survey here, and from your description of it I have no doubt that you belonged to that gallant band, as stated in your letter. I also saw poor Lieut. RUSH as he was led off immediately after he received his death-wound; and I distinctly recollect the night sortie from Fort Bowen by your gallant band of volunteers for that enterprise, under the command of the brave Capt. MCGLASHAN.

And I am happy to learn that one who fought gallantly for the defense of our country against its public enemies is now anxious to avert the horrors of a civil war, whilst he is contending manfully for all the rights of his adopted State, to keep the Union, or what there is now left of it, together so long as there is any hope of doing so by compromise and conciliation.

Yours, with respect, R. M. WALWORTH.

AN ABLE SPEECH BY HON. JAMES GUTHRIE.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE delivered an able speech in Louisville on the evening of March 16. After reviewing the history of our troubles, he expressed the belief that the remedy was still to be found in the Union. He showed how Georgia had been rushed out of the Union against the wishes of her people; sketched the transactions of the Peace Conference, and gave it as his firm conviction that the Free States would give the South all the guarantees which they desired. Then Mr. GUTHRIE alluded to the condition of the Confederate States. They were arming, and submitting of course to heavy taxation. They had guaranteed the free navigation of the Mississippi, but were not to be thanked for that, since the right had been secured by treaty with Great Britain. He deprecated the precipitation which the seceding States had displayed; urged that Kentucky was perfectly safe in the old Union, while she would be continually assailed should she go with the C. S. A., and insisted that there was no necessity at all for arming the State. There is to be no civil war. He believed LINCOLN to be an honest man, who would march to the music of the Union, and that there would be no war unless Mr. LINCOLN and his party were the most blood-thirsty beings in the world, which he did not believe. He was opposed to shaking hands with those who had deserted them in times of peril, and as he had been born in the Union, he hoped to die in its bosom.

WHAT ARKANSAS WILL DO.

The Memphis *Bulletin* learns from a reliable source at Little Rock, that "the ordinance of secession will be voted down by thirty-nine to thirty-five." "A *conditional* ordinance of secession is being debated, with a clause referring it back to the people for ratification or rejection;" but, our correspondent adds, that "even that cannot pass." It seems to be understood that the Convention will pass resolutions approving the propositions of Missouri and Virginia for a conference of the Border Slave States, and provide for sending five delegates to said Coeference or Convention, and agree with Virginia to hold said Conference at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 27th of May. The Convention, having taken this action, will probably adjourn early this week—perhaps over to some day next Fall, subject to be called together sooner by the President. Our correspondent adds: "One thing is very certain—Arkansas is not going now to secede, and you may confidently deny any statement or rumor to the contrary. A majority will vote against *any sort of secession ordinance.*"

ALABAMA RATIFIES.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of March 14 has this paragraph:

"The booming of cannon gave notice on yesterday to the citizens of Montgomery, and the balance of mankind, that the people of Alabama, through their delegates in Convention, had solemnly ratified the Constitution recently framed by the Congress here assembled. Messrs. Brooks, Earnest, Cochran, Morgan, Jemison and Green made speeches in favor of the adoption. The vote was eighty-seven for to five against the Constitution. We congratulate the people upon the prompt action on the part of their representatives, and are satisfied that the Constitution will be an enduring monument to the wisdom of its framers."

THE SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

The Missouri *Republican* of Monday, in noticing the proceedings of the caucus on Saturday night, which came near nominating WALDO P. JOHNSON, who has been elected United States Senator, says that he is from the Southwest, and that he is so nearly akin to a Secessionist that nobody would ever know him from one. This information, though not very satisfactory, is all we have regarding Mr. GREEN'S successor.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The Richmond *Whig* sketches the course which the Virginia State Convention is likely to pursue. Resolutions will be adopted indicating the constitutional amendment which will be satisfactory to Virginia. These will afford the basis for action to be taken by a Border State Convention which will assemble at Frankfort or Nashville, and when modified or altered in accordance with the conclusions arrived at by that body, they will be submitted to the people of the North for action. If these are accepted, the Union will be preserved; if not, the Border States will withdraw and unite with such States, slave-holding and non slaveholding, as may adopt them. New-England and the Northwest, the *Whig* thinks, will be driven off by this course, while New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will go with the Slave Border States. Ultimately all the other States of the present Union will come into the new Confederacy. A rather complicated programme. The *Whig* has this paragraph:

"We understand that MYERS W. FISHER, Esq., a secession member of the Convention from Northampton, deliberately proposed to the members from the West, on yesterday, that the secession members from the East would yield what the West demanded, in regard to taxation of slaves, *provided* the Western members would vote for an ordinance of secession. This proposition must strike every mind as a most remarkable and extraordinary one. It will especially cause the slaveholders of the East to wonder and marvel not a little. Besides, it is a confession of weakness and defeat on the part of the Secessionists themselves."

MR. ROBERT TYLER'S VIEWS.

Mr. ROBERT TYLER has written a letter expressing the opinion that the abandonment of Fort Sumpter will only retard, and not prevent the secession of the Border States. There are only two ways, in his view, of restoring a union with the Gulf States, and keeping the Border States firm. One is by amending the Constitution as the South desires. There is but little hope of accomplishing this. The other is by accepting the Constitution of the C. S. A. The ground which it takes on the Slavery question is in accordance with Democratic doctrine, and Mr. TYLER hints very strongly that he is disposed to travel in that direction.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The annual performance in aid of the American Dramatic Fund takes place to-night at this establishment. SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy of "Macbeth" will be performed, with Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as the hero, Mr. CHAS FISHER as *Macduff*, Mme. ANNA BISHOP as *Hecate*, and Miss CHARLOTTA COSSMAN as *Lady Macbeth*. The object for which the performance is given, as well as its meritorious character, entitle it to the warmest consideration of the public.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A somewhat diluted version of Auber's "Bayadere," was produced here on Tuesday evening, and, thanks to the terpsichorean efforts of Signora GALLETTI, was a success. The musical features of the work are not preserved in a very conscientious manner; in fact, the story only is retained with anything like fidelity, and this only for spectacular and ballet purposes. The version, such as it is, is cleanly put upon the stage, and can hardly fail to make a good impression on those who have not seen the work from whence it is derived. It excites our surprise, however, that, with the material at the command of the management, so little of the original music should be given, and that little so badly. The scenery and costumes are both excellent.

BENEFIT.—We learn with pleasure that a grand testimonial benefit will shortly be given to Mme. ANNA BISHOP—an English singer, who has deserved well of the public, but who has not met with her just reward. The performance will be on a large scale, and will probably take place at Niblo's Garden.

CHARITY CONCERT.—We call attention to the Concert at Dodworth's this evening, at 8 o'clock, in behalf of the German and Italian Industrial Schools. Very distinguished artists have volunteered their services for the occasion.

New-Jersey.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLE BY A RUNNER—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On Friday last a German, about 70 years of age, arrived in Jersey City by the New-York and Erie cars, on his way to Germany. As is alleged, he was met at the cars by a runner named WM. BASCHE, who keeps an office in Exchange-place. The old man was induced to go to this office with BASCHE, and there bargained for a passage ticket in the steamer which was to sail on the following day. He had with him a draft for $1,200 on a New-York bank, which BASCHE got possession of to get it cashed, and out of which he was to receive the passage money. The old man then went to a German boarding-house in Mercer-street, near Greene, with his baggage. BASCHE deposited the draft in his own name at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank in Jersey City, and on Monday he drew the money, since which time he has been missing. The old man has not been seen or heard of since Saturday morning last, and his baggage still remains at the boarding-house. The matter was brought before Justice BADRESE, yesterday, by a partner of BASCHE'S, but as the old man was the only person that could make a complaint, the Judge could do nothing in the matter.

COLLISION AND NARROW ESCAPE.—Shortly after 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a collision occurred near the Bergen Cut. A heavy freight train of the New-York and Erie Road, which left Jersey City at 10 o'clock, was stopped near the junction to flag or wait a train coming from the West, there being but a single track between that point and the slaughter-house, but neglecting, as is stated, to send back a warning signal. While standing there, the 10 o'clock train for Newark came through the cut and was within 200 yards of the Erie train before they observed the danger. The brakes were put down and the speed of the cars was considerably diminished, but a collision took place. The engine struck with sufficient force to break off the smoke pipe, demolish the head light and do other damage. There was no person injured. The passengers were delayed over an hour, until another engine was procured.

FIRE AT ELIZABETH—FOUR HORSES BURNED.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a large stable belonging to A. DIELENBECK, proprietor of the Union Hotel at Elizabeth. Owing to there being a considerable quantity of hay in the barn, the flames spread rapidly and the firemen were only able to save some wagons, carriages, sleighs, &c., and to prevent the spread of the fire. Four valuable horses were burned to death. Two of them were owned by Mr. DIELENBECK, and the other two by FRANCIS SATER and JOHN A. DIX. Mr. DIELENBECK'S loss was about $1,500. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE FREE ACADEMY LIBRARY—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT—SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, Commissioner DAVENPORT in the Chair.

Mr. STOUT stated that the School-house No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward, was now completed, and invited the Board to visit and inspect the same on the 25th inst.

The special order of the evening—the consideration of the report of the Committee on a Fire-proof Library for the Free Academy—was taken up and discussed, and finally laid over until the second meeting in April.

The annual report of the City Superintendent of Schools, presented in December last, was distributed in printed form.

From this report, comprising about 100 pages, we extract the following statistics:

There are in the City of New-York fifty-one Grammar Schools for boys, fifty for girls, fifty Primary Departments, and forty Primary Schools; a Free Academy for boys; three Normal Schools—one for female teachers, one for male and one for colored teachers of both sexes; twenty-three Evening Schools for males, twenty for females, and two for colored persons, male and female, and ten Corporate Schools, sharing in the distribution of the public money.

The whole number of the teachers in the several schools under the jurisdiction of the Board is 1,548, of whom 1,368 are females, and 180 males. Of this number 173 hold State certificates of qualification, 27 are graduates of the State Normal Schools, and the remainder hold certificates from this Department.

The whole number of pupils in these several institutions (exclusive of the Normal Schools) on the 1st day of October last, was 165,226, viz.:

Free Academy	320	Primary Schools	26,917
Boys' Gram. Schools	25,532	Colored Schools	2,291
Girls' Gram. Schools	20,678	Evening Schools	15,567
Primary Departm'ts	66,429	Corporate Schools	7,000
Total			165,226

Being an increase of 3,398 over the number under instruction during the preceding year.

Of this number, 39,957 have attended school during the entire school year; 17 940 for eight months, and less than ten; 19,364 for six months, and less than eight; 26 672 for two months, and less than four; and 32,664 for a period less than two months.

The average attendance of pupils in the several Grammar, Primary and Corporate Schools during the past year, as ascertained in the mode prescribed by law, was 57,452, or about 39 per cent., being an increase over the average attendance of last year of 2,336.

The examinations of the past year, the Superintendent says, show a perceptible improvement upon previous years in the progress of the pupils. He recommends that such changes be made in the course of study in the Common Schools, as shall furnish the pupils with a more complete and practical education at the age at which a large portion of them are compelled to leave the schools, than is furnished by the present course. He also recommends that instruction be given upon "the structure, nature and functions of our political institutions—on the relations subsisting between the General and State Governments, and the jurisdiction and powers of each; on the general principles of political economy, as they relate to taxation, internal improvements, &c., &c., in order to prepare the rising generation for the responsible duties of American citizens.

The report of the Committee on Teachers, making important changes in the principle on which teachers' salaries are based, the substance of which has already been published, was taken up, and elicited considerable discussion. Mr. WARREN strongly opposed the report, particularly that feature of it which reduces the salaries of female teachers. He claimed that females were better teachers than males, and there was no good reason why they should not be paid as much for their services as males. Some of the Wards appeared to take pride in the low rate of their school expenses; and how was this low rate attained? By reducing the salary of female teachers to $125 per annum, a sum on which it was impossible for any teacher to live honestly and respectably.

Mr. GALVAN, Mr. SMITH, Mr. FARR and Mr. GUNTHER advocated the adoption of the report, which they denied was designed to reduce the salaries of female teachers, but only to equalize them.

Mr. WATERBURY spoke against the report, and pending his remarks the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WEEKLY STATEMENT, ETC.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday—the President, Mr. VARPLANCK, in the Chair.

Mr. CASSELLY, the Clerk, made a statement as follows: He had learned from good authority that some of the farmers in Queens County have been in the habit of hiring emigrants with families, and, as an economical arrangement placing the women and children in the Poorhouse; the husband being employed six days in the week, and then being permitted to spend the seventh (Sunday) with their families in the "County house."

The President remarked. "That is pretty shrewd," and inquired, "What can be done about it?"

The old Committees held over.

The weekly statement shows that 1,366 emigrants arrived during the week, making a total of 6,131 since the 1st of January; the same date last year, 5,667, the increase over last year, 464. Aggregate receipts to March 13, $28,785 27; since, for commutation, &c., $1,848; making, with balance of $1,221 in bank Jan. 1, $31,854 69. Disbursements, $26,758 14; current expenses, $1,530 54; balance in bank, $3,566 01. Adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF AN INTEMPERATE MAN.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday at the foot of Charlton-street, upon the body of a man which was found floating in the water at that point. It appeared from the testimony that the name of the deceased was JAMES HEALY to, [illegible] his family at 133 Mott-street, and kept a saloon at No. 114 Greenwich-street. It was also deceased was of temperate habits, and [illegible] about three since informed his friends [illegible] would [illegible] after St. Patrick's day. Early on Sunday evening he left his place of business, remarking that he was going to see his brother who lived in Cherry-street. Instead, however, of going there, he went to the pier at the foot of Catharine-street, and after walking about a few minutes, lowered himself into the water. A private watchman observed him and threw him a rope, but he refused to take hold of it and was drowned. A verdict of suicide by drowning was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged forty-five years.

ADOREMENT OF THE "CITY FATHERS."—With a due sense of their own importance, the Common Council have presented themselves each with a gold badge, at a cost of $12 or $15 a piece. The testimonial of official individuality consists of the City coat-of-arms, in relief, and about the size of a dime, surrounded by a band, on the front surface of which is inscribed the wearer's name, "Councilman" or "Alderman," district represented, and "1861." Entire, the emblem is oval shaped, about 1¾ inches long by ¾ of an inch wide. Last year's badges were made of silver, and cost $7 each, but they were thought to be too large, and were not sufficiently costly in other respects to suit the fancies of the "City Fathers," some of whom carry the last furnished sign on their breasts, as an ornamental plo, while others hide them behind the lappels of coats or vests.

A FACT, SIR!—Last Saturday, at Chambers in the Supreme Court, where as usual the Clerk was kept very busy calling divers cases, a lawyer rushed up to him in hot haste with a bundle of papers in his hand and said, "Call ABRAHAM LINCOLN, will you?" The Clerk, who does not always have time to stop and consider the peculiarities of the names he is requested to call, immediately cried out at the top of his voice, "Is ABRAHAM LINCOLN in Court?" The effect was, of course, a burst of laughter from all present, except the presiding Justice, a men of more than ordinary men, who put on what among members of the Bar is called "one of his bad oyster faces," and turned to the considerable of a point of law.

EXTENSION OF WORTH-STREET.—The project of extending Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, first introduced to the Board of Councilmen in 1859, is now before them for the third time. The same parties and the same arguments appear, *pro* and *con.*, which came up at the original hearing before the Committee on Streets, with the addition of Messrs. MORGAN JONES, President of the Board of Councilmen, and Councilman PINCKNEY, in favor of the measure. A hearing was had yesterday at the City Hall, and the Committee adjourned one week, to give the interested parties another opportunity for the presentation of arguments and petitions.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT TO A MERCHANT.—Mr. NATAIRE STEVALENS, senior member of the firm of STEVALENS & PALMERS, confectioners, at No. 68 Duane-street, met a shocking death, yesterday afternoon, by falling through the hatchway of his establishment, from the third story to the sub-cellar. No person witnessed the accident, and when the unfortunate gentleman was found life was quite extinct. Scarcely three months have passed since Mr. STEVALENS was severely injured by the fall of an elevator in his store, and on that occasion one of his laborers was killed. Mr. S. was a native of Belgium, 40 years of age. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.

EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.—A party of boys and girls, numbering between fifty and sixty, left the City yesterday afternoon for the West, under the care of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN. This last company was gathered by the Children's Aid Society, and fitted up for new homes. The little orphans looked very joyful. A number of fine lads from the Newsboys' Lodging-house accompanied the children.

A BRUTAL PARENT.—Justice CONNOLLY yesterday committed an Irish laborer, named PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, for trial, charged with having beaten and kicked his son, a lad ten years of age, in so severe a manner that his life is despaired of. The prisoner was greatly intoxicated at the time of his arrest. His son, who is inconsolable from the injuries, was placed in Bellevue Hospital.

BRAVE POLICEMEN.—In relation to the paragraph which appeared yesterday, the person implicated has called to say that whatever damage was done in the confectionery of the Frenchman, was done in sport, and that he was remunerated for his loss immediately afterwards. The Frenchman appreciates the joke, and expresses his entire satisfaction with the result. The person implicated is a fireman, and generally respected by all who know him.

A FATAL MISSTEP.—AUGUST HELLER, a German, aged 34 years, died, yesterday, at his residence, No. 99 Avenue A, in consequence of injuries received last Tuesday. The deceased made a misstep while ascending the stairs, and, falling to the bottom, had his skull fractured. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body.

FIRE IN A GROCERY.—A fire occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the grocery store occupied by WM. HARPER, at No. 381 Bowery. The stock in the store was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $300; covered by insurance of $1,250 in the Hudson Insurance Company. The injury to the building will not exceed $50; insured. The cause of the fire was not divulged.

FIRE IN A FANCY GOODS STORE.—At 6½ o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in the fancy goods store No. 306 Bowery, in consequence of the carelessness of one of the clerks while lighting the gas. Mr. HUGG CALL, the proprietor, estimated the damage to his stock at $500; insured for $2,000 in the Market Insurance Company.

FIRE IN A TINSMITH'S SHOP.—Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a pot of composition for roofing boiled over in TIMOTHY FLYNN'S tinsmith shop, No. 7 Carlisle-street, and set fire to the premises. About $100 damage was done; uninsured.

EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—A letter-bag for the United States squadron in the East Indies will be put up at the Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn, to go out in a vessel to sail the 1st of April. The vessels of this squadron are the *Hartford*, *John Adams*, *Vandalia* and *Saganaw*.

The Slave Captain Not Heard From.

CULLIGAN NOT ARRESTED—LOOKING FOR BAIL.

Upon learning that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, the late Deputy Marshal CULLIGAN, it is rumored, took the first steamer for—Jersey City, in which vicinity he is at present staying at the house of an acquaintance until he can arrange with some of his friends to become his bail in the sum of $5,000. Unless he succeeds in doing this, he would be subjected to the inconvenience of taking up his abode in the quarters recently vacated by Capt LATHAM, until the sitting of the Grand Jury. Adopting the theory that, being in New-Jersey, he is out of the United States, he intends, it is understood, to take things easy, until he can arrange his bonds, when he will show himself, and abide the result of an investigation of his conduct. There are strong predictions, on the other hand, that he will continue to make himself scarce hereabout for a long time to come.

Nothing has been heard from the Marshals South or at the Eastward, who were telegraphed to by Marshal RYNDERS, touching LATHAM. One theory is that the white escape was planned with refereece to his taking passage by the Philadelphia steamers, and that he left by one of the steamers of Sandford's line, which would land him at Cape May, from which he would be able to cross to Lewes Breakwater, where the *Cora* was probably in waiting for him. LATHAM was a fine-looking man, about five feet ten inches in height, light complexion, with light hair and whiskers, large, prominent, light eyes, and having the look of a German or Dane. He will probably endeavor to pass as a Spaniard.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Lieut. H. R. Pease, of the United States Army; J. A. Rockwell, of Norwich, Conn; N. White, of New-Hampshire; P. C. Calhoun, of Bridgeport, and N. S. Schemerhorn and lady, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; F. J. Stevenson and R. Redpath and lady, of Montreal; H. S. Tappan, W. Dobson, W. Carpenter and G. R. Fiske, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

T. E. McEwen, of Tennessee; E. Toby, of St. Louis; A. E. Holman, of California, and F. P. Walker and C. Ferguson, of the U. S. Coast Survey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Samuel J. Wright, of Texas; J. L. Barnes, of Belfelo; H. Barnes, of Detroit; A. B. Day, of Baltimore; L. S. Delaplaine, of Wheeling, Va.; A. C. Baker, of New-Hampshire, and P. Moorehead, of Indiana, are at the Astor House.

Hons Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany, and Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; E. C. Delavan and H. Ransom, of Boston; J. W. Garrett, of Baltimore; J. Edgar Thompson and W. F. Leach, of Philadelphia, and E. B. Phillips and J. W. Rice, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

R. M. Cuyler, of Savannah, Geo.; E. Possier, of New York; J. Wheeler, of Philadelphia; D. S. Hart, of Charleston and C. S. Wilder, of Rochester, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. C. Bell, of Peekskill, and D. D. Winter, of London, are at the Albemarle House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE B

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2964 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Nothing Definite Relative to Fort Sumpter.

FALSE REPORTS CORRECTED.

Senator Bayard Continues his Discussion of the Secession Question.

ANOTHER LARGE BATCH OF APPOINTMENTS

Seizure of a United States Supply Vessel off Pensacola.

Governor Houston and the Texas Convention.

PROCEEDINNS OF THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21.

THE QUESTION OF FORT SUMPTER.

A report was received here, to-day, that the vessel sent to Charleston was not sent to bring away the troops from Fort Sumpter, but contained supplies and reinforcements for Mejor ANDERSON. The news created quite an excitement, but soon subsided when the report was contradicted. There is evidently no truth in the matter. Up to last evening no orders had been issued. The policy of the Administration is, however, to keep its movements a profound secret until its decisions are executed.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

The report that the Administration and the Southern Commissioners have agreed upon an armistice of ten days is of course a simple fabrication. No understanding exists between them, and neither have decided what course to pursue. The Commissioners await the movements of the President. The Cabinet to-day discussed the subject of the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, after agreeing upon a long list of nominations.

NO NEW LOAN NEGOTIATING.

The statements afloat in New-York to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury is engaged in secretly negotiating a new loan, or corresponding with anybody whatever with a view to such negotiation, are all without foundation. This you may rely upon with the utmost confidence. If Mr. CHASE ever should have occasion to correspond with private parties relative to matters of finance, the public may be assured that it will be with gentlemen of high character, who will not go upon the street corners and trumpet the fact. I learn from reliable New-York sources that certain parties in your City profess to be in correspondence with the Treasury Department upon the subject of a loan; but upon inquiry at the proper quarter, I have ascertained that neither the Secretary, nor anybody authorized by him, has addressed said parties on any subject whatever. These stories evidently cover some stock-jobbing rascality, and the public should beware of them.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The following additional nominations have been sent to the Senate:

JAMES H. ANDERSON, Consul to Hamburg.

JOHN T. EDGAR, of Tennessee, Consul at St. Thomas.

CORNELIUS F. BUCK, United States Marshal Northern District of Indiana.

D. G. ROSE, Marshal of the Southern District of Indiana.

WM. F. GURLEY, United States District-Attorney of Iowa.

GEO. A. NOURSE, United States District-Attorney of Minnesota.

ALEX. A. SAND, Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio.

H. M. FOX, United States Marshal of Iowa.

WM. S. PENNINGTON, son of Ex-Speaker PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

WM. L. DAYTON, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris.

CHAS. L. WILSON, of the *Journal*, Chicago, Ill., Secretary of Legation at London.

JOHN HANNA, United States District-Attorney of Indiana.

F. SPAULDING, Collector at Niagara, N. Y.

S. H. ALBAN has been appointed Register of the Land-office, at St. Croix, Minnesota, and A. WIGAN Receiver of the Public Moneys at the same place.

H. H. MOODY has been appointed Receiver at Little Rock, Arkansas.

A number of additional Land-office nominations have been sent in, which have not yet transpired.

The Indian Agents nominated are, L. C. WATER, to the Chippewas; THOS. J. GALBRAITH, to the Sioux; J. BEERBANK, Kiowas. L. B. WEBB has also been nominated as Agent for some tribe, probably the Ojibways.

There was some opposition in secret session to the nomination of Mr. HOWE for Collector at Key West, but he was confirmed by a vote of 30 to 7.

Many nominations for promotion in the Army have also been sent to the Senate to-day.

The nomination of Mr. CROSBY, as Minister to Guatemala, which had been withheld at the request of Senator BAKER, was reported favorably to-day from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and will doubtless be confirmed to-morrow.

The nomination of THOMAS J. DRYER, of Oregon, as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, by some hocus pocus got into the Committee on Commerce, whence it was reported to-day and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

This nomination was made on the recommendation of Senator BAKER, but since it was sent in strong objections have been made of a character which will cause either its withdrawal or rejection.

The Senate's action yesterday, in unanimously confirming Mr. SANDFORD'S nomination, without reference to the Committee, is the best answer that could be given to the flings at him in which some correspondents have persistently indulged.

JAMES A. DIX, of the Boston *Journal*, is settled upon for Consul to Honolulu.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

The Postmasters nominated are:

JOHN J. CORCORAN, Lancaster, Penn.

GEO. F. STEVENS, Oherlin, Ohio.

H. F. PRICE, Columbia, Penn.

EDW. C. DAVID, Dubuque, Iowa.

J. F. ABRAHAM, Burlington, Iowa.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Wheeling, Va.

L. B. TODD, Lexington, Ky.

The Senate has confirmed all the nominations sent in on Tuesday.

Gen. WEBB'S nomination at Constantinople was confirmed, after some opposition by Yeas, 26; Nays, 17. The General affects to consider this appointment a downright insult. It is one which many good men would rejoice to pocket. Mr. WEBB declines most positively, but may think better of it, as he has now been confirmed. Of course the figures show that some Republicans voted against him. His coveted place is the Naval Office at New-York.

Many Senators insist upon adjourning by the middle of next week. And, if not ready by that time it is exceedingly doubtful if there will be a quorum to transact business.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York City office expectants are still on the anxious seat, and nothing seems yet doing to settle the vexed question. There seems to be no doubt, however, that HIRAM BARNEY will be Collector. Messrs. BLATCHFORD and GRINNELL are here working for SIMEON DRAPER for Naval Officer.

The *Herald's* statement that Mr. SEWARD and the New-York Senators have been consulting for a partition of the New-York appointments, is unfounded.

Col. BUTTON, of Vermont, is indorsed by nearly all the Governors and Senators, and many of the Representatives of the New-England States for Special Mail Agent for New-England. He is a shrewd, able, discreet gentleman, and will probably succeed.

Mr. HOLBROOK, the Post-office agent at large, is to be retained, on account of his valuable services and great ability. The Department not only does this from necessity, but with pleasure.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21.

The failure to evacuate Fort Sumpter yesterday, as anticipated, is attributed, in Administration circles, to technical reasons merely. It is now said the evacuation will take place immediately.

The Senate will not probably adjourn before the middle of next week. Mr. BAYARD has occupied several hours for two days, and will conclude his remarks to-morrow. Mr. DOUGLAS intends to reply to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S late speech. Senators MASON and HUNTER have left for their homes.

A statement that no reinforcements have been sent South and that no orders have been issued to reinforce Fort Pickens, is considered reliable.

Gen. LANE left Washington to-day for New-York to take passage for the Pacific.

Dr. CALLOWAY has been reappointed Surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Paducah, Ky.

Mr. SANDERSON, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the War Department.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

THOS. G. SALTER, of New-Hampshire, Chaplain in the Navy.

WM. H. CARTER, of Ohio, Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

CORNELIUS F. BUCK, Marshal for Minnesota.

JOHN LOSEWOON, Postmaster at Milwaukee.

ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH, of New-York, Commissioner, under the Convention with New-Granada, for a settlement of the claims of American citizens against that Republic.

CHAS. W. DAVIS, of Maryland, Secretary to the Commissioner.

CALVIN HINSON, of New-York, Commissioner under the Convention with Costa Rica for a similar purpose.

ERAS. O. FARRAR, Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis.

CHAS. HEWS, Collector at Key West.

DAVID M. CHAPIN, Collector of Customs at Oswegatchie, N. Y.

SAMUEL LOCO, Consul at Lahaina.

The President has nominated:

CHAS. L. WILSON, of Illinois, as Secretary of Legation at London.

WM. S. PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

JOHN F. EDGAR, of Tennessee, Consul at St. Thomas.

JOHN HANNA, United States District Attorney for Indiana.

FRANKLIN SPAULDING, Collector of Customs at Niagara.

The New-York City appointments are under consideration. A large number of applicants, therefore, are in Washington.

FRANCIS MARCEY has been removed from an important clerkship in the State Department, and R. S. CHILTON promoted to the vacancy.

J. S. SMITH, of New-York, has been appointed to supply the post vacated by the latter.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The *National Intelligencer*, of yesterday, contains a long and able review of the progress of the movement, which has culminated in the formation of the Southern Confederacy, which it concludes with the following statement of what it conceives to be the true policy of the Administration with regard to the questions now to be decided:

"Having thus referred to the recent history and existing state of the country, as resulting from a partial dismemberment of the Union, and from the spirit of disaffection which still subsists in a portion of the States adhering to their Federal allegiance, it remains for us next to consider the policy which, in our judgment, the Administration should pursue in dealing with the exceptional questions forced upon our consideration by the civil revolution that has taken place.

Our readers do not need to be informed that we are entirely opposed to anything like "coercion," in order to retain the people of the seceding States within the orbit of the Union. We do not believe in any right of secession, but just as little do we believe in the doctrine of "coercion" as a remedy for the evils created by the exercise of that assumed right. According to the theory of our civil system, the several States, if not voluntarily true to their Federal obligations, may commit wrongs against the Federal Government, even while nominally within the Union, against which that Government could not take up arms without precipitating a total change of political relations. It cannot be denied that our Government, in its very genius, is essentially a Government of consent, depending for its orderly and harmonious working on the support it finds in the hearts of the people. Local insurrections, or even general popular insubordination extending throughout a single State, as in the case of the "Dorr rebellion" in Rhode Island, may be put down by the strong hand of the civil power. But in the present instance the problem presented for solution involves elements of difficulty and danger which are much more wide-spread in their prevalence, and which are much more deeply seated in the body politic. In seven States of the Union the Federal authority has been entirely abolished. The civil machinery essential to the execution of the laws has passed into the hands of men who no longer recognize that authority. The States renouncing their Federal allegiance have had erected over them a Confederate Government which, in their name, assumes to exercise the functions formerly devolved on the Government of the United States.

Under these circumstances it is obvious that the theoretical obligation imposed on the President of the United States to execute the laws equally in Georgia and New York must, in practice, be modulated according to the altered circumstances of the case presented by the former. As nobody in the Government or out of it proposes to institute a "coercive policy" for the "subjugation" of the seceding States, it remains to say that the only points of possible contact and hostility relate to the collection of the revenues and the occupation of the public property of the United States; which property, situate within the seceding States and still in our possession, is now reduced, or soon will be reduced, to the single fort of Pickens, on the coast of Florida.

With regard to the collection of the revenues by the United States on all goods imported into the seceding States, we have to say that, even if politic, it is, by the methods prescribed in the existing laws of the land rendered impracticable. As has been well said, the President, who is sworn to enforce the law, must himself obey the law; and he can collect the revenue only at the places and in the manner prescribed by existing acts of Congress. The ports of entry are established by Congress; the President has no power to abolish them, or to transfer the place of collecting the duties. The only alternative open to adoption, under present circumstances, would seem to be to establish the custom-house on board a Government vessel; but it does not appear that the Executive has power to do this without special authorization by Congress. In 1833, when the collection of the Federal revenue was likely to be resisted in South Carolina, President JACKSON advised that an act should be passed authorizing the President to alter or abolish such of the districts and ports of entry as should be necessary, and establish the Custom-house at some secure place within a port or harbor, with various other modifications of the then existing laws. An act was passed in compliance with this recommendation, but its operation was limited to the close of the next session of Congress.

Mr. LINCOLN has no more power now than President JACKSON had previous to the passage of "the Force act," and if the Executive needed to be clothed with additional authority then, it would seem to be even more necessary under existing circumstances. Considered, therefore, purely as a question of power, we do not perceive that President LINCOLN has any authority to collect the revenues in the seceding States, otherwise than in the way provided by the ordinary laws, which, as I know, are wholly inadequate for the purpose, since in those States the Federal Government is wholly without agents to administer or enforce the laws. It is plain, then, that without additional legislation the revenues cannot be collected at Charleston, Mobile or New-Orleans. And, considering the question as one of policy, we are frank to avow our opposition to any attempt, on the part of the Federal Government, to supply this defect by further legislation at the hands of Congress, which, we have seen it intimated in some of our contemporaries, may possibly be summoned by the President for this purpose in extraordinary session. To collect the revenues on vessels-of-war, stationed off all the ports of the seceding States, even if practicable, would, to use a homely phrase, be found "to cost more than it came to," and would not fail to bring about hostilities between the two Governments, the end of which no man can foresee.

We all know that there are peculiar reasons for State policy which make the preservation of the public peace more incumbent on our Government than on that of the seceding States—more incumbent, we mean, in point of expediency, for in point of moral duty, the obligation is equally binding on both. The seceding States see, or fancy they see, in the outbreak of hostilities between them and the Federal Government, a sure means of winning to their number the Border Slaveholding States. And it is the part of sound policy and of wise strategy on the Federal Government to avoid all possible occasions of offence, as far as may be compatible with the national safety, which, in the present attitude of our civil relations, can better be subserved by conciliation and forbearance than by the summary processes of Executive rigor.

And, as in the case of the public revenues, so also in the case of the public property seized by the seceding States, we entirely disapprove the policy of attempting its re-occupation by military force. The wrong committed by such seizure would not be remedied by such a proceeding, or ten remedy might prove worse than the wrong.

In regard to the retention of the forts occupied by the United States, that is a question which is now brought down to the simple point of holding or abandoning Fort Pickens, for we assume that Fort Sumpter will be evacuated at an early day, and Forts Jefferson, at Tortugas, and Taylor, at Key West, lying far out at sea, and being obviously of national importance, are not included in the number of the posts which the State of Florida is entitled to claim, on the ground of any necessity for her local defense. Forts Jefferson and Taylor were built with paramount reference to the commerce of the United States, and should remain in the hands of the Government which built them in the interest of its commerce. The Key West naval coal depot and wharf, the Marine Hospital, the army barracks, the Admiralty courts and wrecking organization and the series of lighthouses—Leggerhead, Tortugas, Key West, Sand Key, Saombrero, Carysfort, Cape Florida, Jupiter and Cape Canaveral—will not, we take it for granted, be abandoned to the State which has least interest in them and least capacity to hold and maintain them. Let Florida have Fort Clinch to guard the approaches to Fernandina; let her have the Pensacola Navy-yard and the triple fortifications there; let her have what concerns only local interests; but the commercial United States cannot be justly called to surrender to uncommercial Florida what belongs to and concerns only the commerce of the nation.

From first to last as an intelligent writer has already said in our columns, all the appropriations made for the works at Key West and Tortugas have been asked officially, and by their advocates in Congress, on the express ground of their national importance, and not at all because of any local value. The Florida Senators and Representatives are forever estopped from claiming them as local, by oft-recorded assertions of their nationality as the sole reason for appropriations in their behalf. Key West and the whole line of reefs and keys have only a commercial and naval significance. They are widely separate from the Florida main land in geography, interests, and vocations. They should be considered and occupied as national, not local.

The question of military posts in dispute between the Government of the United States and of the "Confederate States" being thus narrowed down to the retention of Fort Pickens by the former, or its occupation by the latter, it seems to us that the matter in controversy is so small that either Government may waive its claim with entire propriety, and that in no event can it be made the occasion of hostilities. While it might be entirely prudent for our Government to withdraw the garrison now holding it, and while this is the step which, under all the circumstances, we would advise, yet we are free to say that should the Government of the Confederate States initiate hostile proceedings for the summary capture of this single Federal post, it would indicate an alacrity for war such as would do discredit to its repute for humanity throughout the civilized world. For what, at present, is the admitted character of that Government? The provisional creation of a body of men, appointed by State Conventions whose members were elected without the least reference to the formation of any Federative Government, whether Provisional or Permanent, it has no sufficiently ascertained basis in the popular will to insure for its edicts an unquestioning and immediate assent at the hands of other Governments, where popular legitimacy admits of no question. If, then, while advising forbearance on both sides, we would have the Federal Government take preëminence in the way of conciliation it is because by so doing it can best defeat the ulterior purposes which might be subserved by a different policy.

In view of the difficulties which surround an adjustment of the questions raised by the dismemberment of the Union, we have come to the conclusion that no authority less final and comprehensive than a General Convention of the States still remaining loyal to their Federal allegiance, can be successfully invoked in the premises. We take it for granted that if the secession of the seceded States is to be permanent, the questions now outstanding between them and the Federal Government are to be settled in some authoritative manner, and we know of no way in which this can be done so appropriately and effectively as by the arbitration of a National Conference. It would be the duty of such Convention to revise the Constitution of the United States, and this might be done in such a way as to bring about a reconstruction of the Union; or, if this should be found impracticable, provision might be made for contracting the limits of the Union so as to comprise only the States acceding to the project of a Constitution submitted as the fruits of its labors. In the propositions of the late Peace Conference we have already the basis of constitutional amendments, which, in substance if not in form might be taken as the general rallying cry of conservative men in proceeding to the election of delegates to such Convention from all the States. The work of the Peace Conference, so far from failing to the ground, might thus be made the means of assuring the return of a majority of the delegates committed to its general principles, and thus the proceedings of the National Convention would be restrained within just limits, without diverging into the contrarieties of opinion springing from the predominance of sectional antagonisms over the spirit of concession and compromise.

As no one proposes the subjugation of the seceded States, it follows that the ultimate of their relations to the Federal Government can be arranged only by their voluntary return to the Union or by the definite recognition of their independence out of it. As soon as it shall be made apparent that the people of the seceded States desire a permanent separation from their former confederates, it would seem to be the part of wisdom and sound policy for the people of the United States to acquiesce in that desire. Nothing can be gained in the interest of peace or loyalty, or good neighborhood or reciprocal trade, by a *persistent* refusal to ascertain and fix disputed relations which must be adjusted in the end, and which can be more satisfactorily adjusted by negotiations before war than by negotiations after war.

And this leads us to remark that the people of the loyal States have an interest in the adjustment of this question at an early day, so soon as it should be satisfactorily ascertained (if it should be so ascertained) that the secession of the Confederate States is definitive; for, in the interval a vacancy exists in the representation of the seceding States in Congress, but as the new apportionment of Federal representation, consequent on the late census, proceeds on the assumption that these States still form a part of the Union, it follows that the people of the adhering States are, *pro tanto*, deprived of the additional representation they would receive, in case the ratio of representation should be fixed with exclusive reference to the population which acknowledges fealty to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

There is also another consideration which pleads strongly in favor of adjusting this question according to the accomplished facts of our political situation, as soon as all the indications shall infallibly point to a permanent dissolution of the Union. We allude to the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. One such, having been proposed by Congress at its late session, is already pending before the several States, and if a National Convention is called others will be submitted. By the terms of the Constitution it is required that such amendments shall be ratified by three-fourths of all the States. The secession of seven States has reduced to twenty-seven the number of States still adhering to the Constitution, and if the former are to be regarded, in spite of their alleged secession, as integral members of the Union, it will be in the power of any two States to defeat the ratification of amendments to the Constitution; for the ratification of twenty-six out of the thirty-four States will be necessary to procure the requisite majority of three fourths. In the presence of such facts it is obvious that there is a point beyond which it would be absurd to push the exactions of theory in opposition to the dictates of political prudence.

If, then, the developments of the ensuing year shall leave no doubt respecting the determination of the people in the seceded States to maintain their present attitude toward the United States, we shall advocate the policy of their recognition by our Government; and this, among other questions, might be referred to the arbitrament of a National Convention, which would be called to make arrangements with especial reference to this matter. In the meantime, and equally in behalf of both Governments, we shall not cease to inculcate the duty of patience and the arts of peace.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21.

Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD resumed his remarks in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States. He discussed the causes which led to the withdrawal of seven States from the Union. Among these was the formation and triumph of a sectional party, recognizing the equality of all men, without regard to race, and hostile to the institution of Slavery. The ultimate purpose was to extinguish it by the indirect action of the Federal Government. This was the fundamental idea which underlies that party. He then, at length, argued the right of property in slaves and the duty of protecting it. Without concluding, he gave way for a motion to go into Executive session, which prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

LATER REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 21.

Galveston advices of the 20th, report that the Convention had passed an ordinance declaring vacant the Governor's chair, and that the Secretary of State account for his refusal to appear before the Convention, as did the other State officers, upon due notification, to take the oath of allegiance.

Lieut.-Gov. CLARK was to assume the functions of Governor at once, and the Secretary of State was to be called on to hand over the great seal of office and his official records.

The Legislature met on the 18th. It was not known what Gov. HOUSTON will do.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 21.

The State Convention, to-day, after a lively debate, ratified the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States by a vote of 100 Ayes to 7 Nays.

SEIZURE OF A SUPPLY VESSEL.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 21.

The sloop *Isabella*, laden with provisions for the United States fleet, was seized off Pensacola last night.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 21.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. HOLCOMBE concluded his speech amid applause.

The Chair ordered the galleries to be cleared, but revoked the order at the solicitations of members, many of them having participated in the applause.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Augusta, replied in a strong Union speech.

Mr. CARLILE offered his substitute for the report, being the Peace Conference measures. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BOYD, of Bottetourt, also offered a substitute for the first section. Referred.

A Secession Caucus was held last night, but no definite action taken.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on the first of April.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 21.

The State Convention yesterday adopted the third resolution by Ayes, 88; Noes, 4.

Mr. GAMBLE offered a substitute to the fourth resolution, slightly altering the resolution. It was adopted by Ayes, 77; Noes, 9.

The fifth resolution, relating to "Coercion," was then taken up.

Mr. DONNELL then offered a substitute, that it is necessary for the preservation of peace that the President withdraw the military forces from the seceded States, and abstain from the collection of the revenues.

Mr. HALL offered an amendment to the effect that the Committee is not sufficiently acquainted with the position of the Federal troops in the South to make such a request, but earnestly entreating the Federal Government to abstain from any act calculated to bring about a collision.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD offered a substitute to the amendment—"that it is the opinion of this Convention that the cherished desire to preserve the country from civil war, and to restore fraternal feelings, would be greatly promoted by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from such forts within the seceded States where there is danger of a hostile collison, and we recommend that policy"—which was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, passed by a vote of 89 to 6.

The sixth resolution, providing for the adjournment of the Convention to December, was adopted.

Several amendments were offered to the seventh resolution, pending which the Convention adjourned.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, March 20.

Advices have been received here that the Arkansas State Convention adjourned to-day, after passing a Secession Ordinance and cooperation resolutions. They are to be submitted to the vote of the people. A conciliatory spirit was manifested by both parties.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 21.

The steamer *Massachusetts*, from Charleston, arrived to-day with a full cargo, including 1,744 bales of cotton. Her passengers report that city as wearing a military aspect, and palmetto flags waving in all directions. The floating battery excites ridicule, and the Charlestonians call it a "Slaughter-pen."

A thick snow-storm commenced here at noon.

ANOTHER WAR-VESSEL AT PENSACOLA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 21.

The U. S. steamer *Powhatan* arrived off Pensacola on the 16th, from Vera Cruz, making the fifth war-vessel stationed there.

[This report must be an error, and some other vessel arrived instead of the *Powhatan*.]

MR. SHERMAN U. S. SENATOR.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, March 21.

Mr. SHERMAN was nominated at Columbus, last night, as United States Senator on the 79th ballot, which stood; SHERMAN, 43; DENNISON, 23; SCHENCK, 10.

A resolution requesting Congress to call a National Convention has passed both Houses of the Ohio Legislature.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The new Adjutant-General of the Army has taken charge of his duties at Washington. Col. LORENZO THOMAS is one of the ablest officers in the service; and his administrative talents have been for a long time appreciated by Gen. SCOTT, who has embraced the first opportunity to exalt him to one of the first positions at his disposal. The Adjutant received his first commission in 1823, since which time he has distinguished himself in every branch of an officer's duty. He presided at the head-quarters of the Army in this City for some years, and has left many warm admirers to regret his departure.

The Court-martial on Com. ARMSTRONG has nearly finished its business. It is said that the testimony of witnesses has not been so strong against him as was supposed. The Court's decision, and the President's ratification or disapproval of it, will be published next week.

As yet no movement has been set on foot, in the Navy or out of it, to do anything for the wives and depending friends of the officers and crew who are supposed to have been lost in the ill fated U. S. ship *Levant*. There is hardly any reason to hope that she still floats; and three hundred citizens, who perished performing their duty, leave families behind, that have some claim on their country. In England and France, the immediate relatives of all soldiers and sailors lost in war or by accident receive consolatory testimonials, and often pensions, from the Governments.

A most important piece of military diplomacy has very unexpectedly arisen for solution by the new authorities of the War Department. The secession of Texas leaves nearly three thousand men at the disposal of Mr. CAMERON. Whether Gen. TWIGGS' treason has demoralized the forces late in his command, or not, amounts to nothing in this connection. Congress appropriated funds to pay all the regiments, at their full strength, and they will be raised to the regular figure. Where will all these soldiers be stationed? is now a mooted question in Army circles. It is said they will be kept in Eastern cities.

To-day the ship's company of the U. S. steamship *Powhatan* commenced to get liberty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

NEW-YORK FEDERAL OFFICERS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE —UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE—CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The business in the United States District-Attorney's office continues to be performed by Judge ROOSEVELT, and his assistant, Mr. HANAY, Messrs. ANDREWS and MACOMBS attending more particularly to the details, which require the drawing of papers, conducting examinations, attending to the records, &c., until they are relieved by the new appointees. Their chief, Judge ROOSEVELT, having resigned, the business of the office, it may well be imagined, in the state of suspense which exists, is by no means in a satisfactory condition. From a sense of courtesy, or of duty to the Government, they continue, however, like dutiful soldiers, at their post, until regularly relieved. Meantime, all the supplies of the office, such as fuel, stationery, &c., have been exhausted, and have to be replenished from the private purse of the District-Attorney.

In the Marshal's office nothing can exceed the woebegone appearance of affairs generally. The sunny countenance of Deputy THOMPSON is no more seen at his old familiar desk. Capt. RYNDERS spends but little time in the place, and then he keeps himself concealed from the vulgar gaze in his private office, or spends his time investigating the late flight of the slave captain. The half-dozen deputies—the faithful body-guard of the Captain—saunter about the room, stand sentry at the Chambers-street doorway, or during stormy weather, like that of yesterday, toast their shins around the stove. A state of suspense, generally, seems to pervade all things about the Marshal's office. They seem loth to go, and yet they say to the new *régime*, like *Moss* in the play, "If yer comin, why don't yer come along?"—"fill our places and let us go." Capt. RYNDERS is emphatically "down" on all present incumbents who manifest the slightest disposition to hold over, and he denounces them as "lick-spittles," "knaves," "skunks," and "toadies"—winding up with a fervent, but not pious ejaculation, that Mr. LINCOLN "will cut every one of their d—d heads off in less than twenty-four hours."

At the Custom-house, affairs move on with their accustomed regularity, and a casual observer would hardly detect the wide-spread anxiety which, it is said prevails, to know each one his fate, upon the coming of the new Collector. With the hope of being able still to make themselves useful, and, if possible, indispensable to the Government, some evince new zeal in their vocations, and all the little arts which suggest themselves are put in requisition to bring their individual cases to the favorable notice of the *new régime*. There are many of the clerks in the different departments who have held their positions through the last four or five Democratic Administrations. These, in most cases, are men advanced in years, and have been retained as well for their intelligent and strict attention to duty, as for their gentlemanly qualities and polite bearing towards those with whom they have had business to transact. The persons who have had the principal charge of the Inspector's department, who have done the main portion of boarding foreign vessels and steamers, are Messrs. ISAACS, BROWN and ARCHER, who, it is said, have thoroughly studied the smuggling, and have a more extensive acquaintance with those who travel to and from Europe for the purpose, than any other portion of the force. The amounts detected and seized by these officers in the act of being surreptitiously introduced, in the shape of diamonds, watches, jewelry, laces and other valuables, non-bulky articles, may be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A VIRGINIAN BEATEN BY HIS OWN SLAVE.—The Petersburgh *Express* of the 19th gives the following particulars of a savage assault made upon Mr. F. MALLORY SUTHERLAND, of Mulberry Inn, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, on Friday last, by one of his own servants:

"Mr. SUTHERLAND was out on his plantation superintending the clearing of a patch of new ground, and directed Nan, a robust fellow, to lift a log to a pile of burning brush. The negro replied that he would not do it, which Mr. SUTHERLAND interpreted to mean that the negro did not feel able to lift the log, and stooped to do so himself. While stooping, NAN seized a big stick, and striking his master a powerful blow over the back, felled him to the earth. He then repeated his blows until the stick was broken in many pieces, and Mr. SUTHERLAND lay apparently lifeless. Thinking he had accomplished his purpose, he started off, and had proceeded about fifty yards when he saw his master attempt to rise. Seizing another stick, he returned, and striking Mr. SUTHERLAND another severe blow across the face, mashed his nose flat to the face, and then continued to beat him across the arms, breast and legs, until the flesh was pummeled to the consistency of jelly. Some small negroes were present when the beating commenced, but they were mere children, and dreaded the ferocity of NAN as though he had been a tiger, and were therefore prevented from offering assistance. As soon as they could get to the house the intelligence was communicated to some of the neighbors, and all turned out *en masse* to hunt up the fiend, some three or four going to the assistence of Mr SUTHERLAND, and conveying him to his residence. Upon reaching the house he manifested indications of returning consciousness, and at last accounts, Sunday, was alive, though in a very precarious condition.

The search of the neighbors for NAN proved unavailing, but the account of the outrage reached this city, and on Sunday night Mr. GEORGE ALSOP, who knew the scoundrel, succeeded in arresting him at the depôt of the South-Side Railroad in this city, and lodged him in jail. He will be transferred to the County of Dinwiddie for trial.

FROM KEY WEST.—A letter dated at Key West, March, 12, says:

The Coast Survey schooners *Agassiz* and *Bailey* have arrived at Fort Jefferson. They are to leave soon for the North.

Major TOWERS, of the U. S. Engineers, and Lieut. GILMAN, of Fort Pickens fame, arrived from Havana on the 5th inst., and left in the transport schooner *Tortugas*, for Fort Jefferson on the 9th.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Appleton*, Lieut. RANDOLPH, sailed for Havana on the 4th inst., with Capt. W. F. SMITH, U. S. Topographical Engineers, as passenger.

The U. S. steamer *Florida*, Lieut. PICKERING, U. S. N., Commander, sailed on the 4th for Havana, with Judge DOUGLAS as passenger. Both vessels are now on at this port.

The garrison at Fort Taylor remains as last reported—in good health and spirits. They are looking for reinforcements by the *Daniel Webster* from Texas. The steamer from New-York and Fortress Monroe, with the armaments of Fort Taylor and Jefferson, is now ever due.

There are no vessels of war at the present moment stationed at Key West. The city is perfectly quiet, and the people seem disposed to calmly await the development of events. The Federal authorities holding the fortifications will have undisputed sway.

STREET RAILWAYS.

HOW THEY SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED.

Comparative Advantages of the Various Styles of Rail.

CONSULTING THE PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

Now that something definite is likely to be done by our Legislature about City railway charters, it becomes extremely important for the public to demand such legal provisions as will preserve the ordinary convenience of street traffic and protect miscellaneous vehicles from unusual and unnecessary wear and tear and delay. However imperative may be the demand for more cars and better appointments—improvements which can be at any time introduced—the laying of a track which will not infringe upon the rights of every owner of a private vehicle, nor impair the original convenience of the highway, is evidently of primary importance. Mistakes in this direction are not likely to be corrected at all.

To the general public a city railway is simply a city railway, just as iron is iron, and a steam-engine a steam-engine; all species of a given genus are identical, and the results have been akin to what we might expect by calling all promissory notes equal in value, irrespective of the signature. Now the time has come to reform all this. Any one who will spend a few hours in examining the subject, must conclude that a certain kind of railway will spoil a street for all other traffic, while another kind will not obstruct it perceptibly;—that the requirements of the road in suburban districts and in principal thoroughfares are essentially different; and that a system of track which would greatly facilitate wheel-locomotion of every kind in one place, would be little else in its results than a shifting dam across the street, in another place. Let any one attempt to drive in a zig-zag course through the Bowery or Fourth-avenue, constantly crossing and recrossing the rails, as he would have to do in dodging the mingled flood of up and down traffic in Broadway—a couple of hundreds of dollars will pay for the repairs; it is easily done—and then let him imagine every carriage, truck, omnibus, express-wagon and other known vehicle performing the same feat by the year, on the same kind of rail in Broadway! If we are to have no provision as to the *kind of rail* to be put down in our principal street, we are in great danger of positively obstructing, rather than relieving it; and of all urban calamities of which our citizens stand in hourly dread, this would be the most intolerable.

And if railway projectors would remember that the very provisions which insure public convenience, are nearly identical with those which promote the permanence and economy of these works, there could be no reasonable opposition to legal specifications; to charter simply a railway is to leave all concerned to the mercy of persons who have a particular interest in driving off traffic, and smashing other people's wheels and axles.

The history of street railways has been long enough to establish certain definite conclusions as to their adaptation, convenience, and economy. We purpose to mention and illustrate some of the more vital matters involved,—briefly, but with sufficient clearness to let the public understand that allowing such railway tracks as we now have, to be laid in Broadway, for instance, is a willful neglect of the people's interests on the part of our legislators.

While the chief object of using rails or trams in the streets is to decrease the cost of transportation, by decreasing the rolling resistance to the wheels of vehicles, the conditions of traffic in different localities are not, as we have before observed, identical. The traffic of crowded streets is to a great extent cross and diagonal instead of parallel to the streets, because each corner, if not each door, of such a street as lower Broadway, for instance, is a stopping-place for one or more of the throng of goods and passenger vehicles, to pass or overhaul which all the rest have to turn out, while all vehicles must continually dodge each other and the cross-traffic coming in from the side streets. One in riding down Broadway during the busiest part of the day, on the top of an omnibus, will notice that this and other vehicles rarely run for any distance parallel to the curb-stone; tha wheel tracks describe an endless succession of reverse-curves; nor could this be otherwise without serious and perpetual delays. Were all the vehicles compelled to proceed in straight lines, and to stop for every obstruction rather than to dodge it, each stoppage of an omnibus or carriage, and each cart entering from a side street, would dam up the thoroughfare for half a mile. In fact, getting through such crowded avenues at all, is a question of skillful dodging—the result of long practice—upon the part of men and horses. Teams must learn rather to flow more like liquids than to project themselves like solids, or all comes to a standstill.

Any considerable obstruction, therefore, to this never-ceasing diagonal and reverse-curve traffic, simply spoils the street for any vehicles except the railway cars. Now a rail with a deep groove, or any deep groove by the side of the rail or elsewhere, catches the wheels of all vehicles that do not cross it nearly at right angles, and not only strains and wrenches these vehicles, but what is worse, *compels them to continue in a straight line*, which at once and entirely upsets the economy of general locomotion, the secret of which is uninterrupted ability to describe *crooked lines*. Nearly all the rails used in this City compel vehicles to cross them at an angle of from 30 to 45 degrees, before the wheels will mount and pass over; even the Philadelphia rails, with only a ¾-inch rise, may be at any time observed to hold the wheels of vehicles as a flange holds a car-wheel, for half a block at a time, because there is not room enough alongside the track to turn off the horses and positively lift the wheel out of the trough. Then imagine the smashing of carriages, truck-loads, and things generally, when every wheel in Broadway should be held in that remorseless straight line, instead of turning to the right or left at the required instant, and within half an inch of the direction aimed at by the driver. And if ¾-inch rise makes so much mischief, what shall we say of 1¼ inches—the ordinary rise, or of 3, 5, 8 inch gutters, a plenty of which may be found in our railway tracks? It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the nuisance which might be forced upon us by simply chartering a railway in Broadway.

An essential feature of a *city* rail, then, is its smoothness and general level with the paving. The only deviation from absolute flatness required, is a certain rise of the tread of the rail or a certain depression adjacent to it, for the flange of the wheel. To leave 2 inches for depth of flange, as is often done for street cars, is perfectly ridiculous; a 1¼ inch flange will hold a 30 ton locomotive on the rails of a sharp curve at 40 miles an hour, the horses of a carriage have to get clear out of the horse

hae no tendency to get off! On sharp curves, as at street corners, where a severe pressure is necessary to bring the car round, the plan already in use—a groove holding both sides of the inner flange, and a flat plate for the outer flange to run upon, renders a wheel-flange above ⅜ to ½ an inch deep, quite unnecessary. A rise of the tread of the rail, then ¼ an inch above the general level of the tram beneath the paving, is quite sufficient to keep the cars in line, and will not seriously interfere with ordinary vehicles, or oppose objectionable resistance to diagonal or reverse-curve traffic.

The good adhesion of horses, however, as well as easy traction, is necessary. Horses slip upon a flat surface of iron when it is not quite clean; and the wider the tram or rail, the greater the trouble in this direction. For this reason, and because there is so little straightforward traffic in crowded streets that miscellaneous vehicles could not advantageously use a wide tram-rail to run upon if they had it, such a rail is not best suited to the most busy commercial streets. A narrow rail, furnishing merely a tread for the car-wheel and substantially level with the pavement, as at Fig. 1,

(which represents a cross-section of the rail and the pavement,) would interfere in the smallest possible degree with the adhesion of horses and with miscellaneous wheels. The road bottom flange of this rail answers the purpose of a sleeper. If the head of this rail (Fig. 1) were perpendicular on both sides, like an ordinary locomotive rail, there would be more abrasion of the adjacent stone (B) at *a*, than at other parts, because all wheels that might strike the side of the rail at a very acute angle would be held in a straight line, and cause excessive wear at this point, so that a deep groove and all its disadvantages would soon follow. The iron projection under *a*, therefore, would receive all this extraordinary wear, while all parts of the rail touching the pavement would be practically level with it, and ordinary wheels would have no tendency to run on one part of the pavement more than on another.

But the most marked and unfortunate result of this same cause—the catching of wheels in any groove in or at the side of the rail—is the hammering down of the stones adjacent to the rail. When the iron is laid on balks of timber, as at Fig. 2,

the paving stones on one side of the timber do not break joints with, or have connection with, those on the other side, and they therefore have less permanence and solidity than the rest of the pavement, where the stones, by breaking joints, wedge and adhere together, and where the weight upon one stone is distributed over a much larger surface of ballast than that due to its own area. The pavement next the sleepers, then, is not only weaker than the rest, but it carries perhaps ten times as much traffic, because the high sides of the rail catch and hold all wheels which attempt to cross them at an acute angle. (See fig. 2.) A groove in the rail itself breaks wheels and axles enough, but a ragged gutter by the side of it, is evidently far worse. This is a notorious fact, especially with regard to busy streets in this City, which have a light paving. Sometimes a line of very

(Fig 3.) heavy stones which do not so easily settle, is placed next the rails, as at *a*, fig. 3. These, however, give a poor foothold to horses. Even then, a grooved rail is the cause of a broken and gullied pavement. Omnibus wheels of a wider gauge than that of the cars, sometimes make two tranches—one wheel running in the groove of the right hand rail, and the opposite wheel running outside the opposite rail as at *c*, fig. 3. A mournful and exaggerated example of this phenomenon may be witnessed in Chatham-street.

Not only must the surface of city rails then be nearly flush with the paving, but the *paving* adjacent to them should be as permanent and firm as the rails themselves. The plan shown by Fig. 1 cannot, of course, be adopted without some cost and pains, but it is evidently the most durable stone and iron road that can be made. Aside from the absence of perishable wood, the stone paving blocks B C, are fitted to the rail so that any pressure on the one is transferred through the rail to the other; each block has its own bearing on the ballast, and also the bearing of the foot of the rail, and, in addition, the bearing of the opposite block. Again, the rail has its own bearing on the ballast, in addition to which it hangs from the head upon the tops of the blocks and has their bearing also. In short, the rail and the paving being fished together, form a continuous and permanent support. Nothing but the normal wearing out of the stones can injure the track.

Seaton's rail, Fig. 4, made by the Trenton Iron Co., provides, in an excellent degree, for the permanence of the paving. The adjacent stones have the bread and long bearing of the timber, in addition to their own, and cannot settle. For such a street as Broadway, a tongue like that shown at *a*, Fig. 1, should probably be rolled upon the side of this rail, under the wheel-flange, for reasons already explained. For principal streets it is desirable to have durable materials; wood is perishable, and its renewal seriously interferes with the traffic. The extra first cost of a little more iron, in such a situation, is amply compensated for by its permanence.

The rail shown at Fig. 1 is evidently the best for such streets as Broadway, in every particular. It does not interfere to an objectionable degree with miscellaneous traffic, nor with the adhesion and firm foothold of horses; it does not subject any part of the pavement to abnormal wear, and it is durable and permanent. Its vertical stiffness, indeed, is more than is required, but its weight could hardly be less, for it must be deep enough to embrace the paving-stones. By employing at the sides of the rail corrugated cast iron trams, which furnish still better adhesion than stone blocks and are as durable as the rail itself, the rail might be more shallow and lighter. The addition of these trams, or plates of cast-iron, would make this track practically perfect. Nothing would be better so long as horse power is used, except a continuous cast-iron pavement, with wrought-iron coping or crown rail for the cars to run upon.

There is evidently no advantage to railway companies in laying a rail which obstructs miscellaneous traffic, for the very process which rocks and breaks miscellaneous wheels and axles, loosens and dislocates rails and sleepers.

There are, in addition to great thoroughfares, certain through-traffic streets in all cities, in which goods and passenger vehicles have comparatively little local business. Nearly all the vehicles in the street seek and use it to make the shortest time between two points, because there is less interruption from local delays and miscellaneous traffic. Here there are different conditions; vehicles may run in straight lines with advantage, and horses need not be crowded upon the rail, so that its width does not interfere with their foothold. A narrow-headed rail is not at all necessary to the convenience of any traffic; on the contrary, a wide tram-rail (Fig. 5)

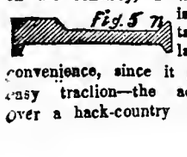

is of the highest importance to *all* traffic, and largely increases the public convenience, since it gives the advantage of easy traction—the advantage of a railway over a back-country road, or of a plain, hard surface over a cobble-stone pavement—not to the cars alone, but *to every vehicle in the street*. It may be noticed in many of the streets of Philadelphia, where such a rail is used, that everything on wheels enjoys the common advantage of minimum resistance, and that a procession of cars, carts and carriages all moves quietly and rapidly on the same rails, its members no more in each other's way than the parts of a train.

It is of positive advantage to railway companies that miscellaneous traffic should employ their rails, for two reasons: It keeps out of the way, and it can in no manner do the track so little injury as to run square on the top of the rails. Nor must all vehicles be of the same guage to run upon these 7-inch trams. A variation of at least 10 inches in guege is allowable. The position of the car wheels are shown in the sketch, Fig. 6,

and all the intermediate space, on the rails is at the public's service. Such rails cost no more than the outrageous patterns now employed, while they give every teamster and citizen a railway to drive upon; hence there is all the more reason why their adoption should be insisted upon in the appropriate streets.

The projection *n*, opposite the tread of the rail, Fig. 5, is a recent improvement. It tends to keep miscellaneous wheels on the flat tram and to prevent undue abrasion of the adjacent stone pavement. The beveled corner *o*, of the rail, Fig. 7,

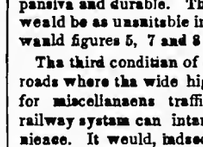

is of considerable assistance to vehicles crossing the track at an acute angle. The projection *r*, Fig. 8, allows a deep flange and still prevents ordinary wheels from rising so far to get over the tread of the rail.

Where deep flanges are used, as they must be where locomotives or steam railway cars are drawn through the streets, the tread of the rail must be proportionately elevated. For such uses, the rail, figure 9, is a great improvement on the old form, shown at figure 3. Where a carriage wheel gets in the trough, (figure 3,) it cannot get out either way without a great strain. But the projections, *s*, figure 9, prevent carriage-wheels from sinking so low, while they still give ample flange-room.

The double-headed rail, Fig. 10, requires no sleeper, as the base gives it ample support. The paving would be laid flush with the top surfaces of this rail to prevent excessive wear, and would be fitted as in Fig. 1, with the same good results. When the upper head was worn out, the rail would be reversed; thus two rails would be had at the cost of one.

For a locomotive street-rail, that made by the Trenton Iron Company, and shown at Fig. 11,

is probably the best in use. Like the Seaton rail, Fig. 4, it supports the paving-stones by its beveled sides; it affords a tram for ordinary vehicles of a certain guage; and the projection *u* raises any wheel which attempts to get over the high tread *w*, so that it mounts with comparative ease.

For city streets, where the traffic is mainly *through* instead of local, the rail shown at figure 5, should be generally adopted for horse-cars. Figure 10 is substantially the same, but more expansive and durable. The rail shown at figure 1 would be as unsuitable in these circumstances, as would figures 5, 7 and 8 for Broadway.

The third condition of city rails is in suburban roads where the wide highway affords ample room for miscellaneous traffic. Here, no reasonable railway system can interfere with public convenience. It would, indeed, be well to have a wide tram-way that all vehicles might use; but the obviously fair question for railway companies to ask is, which is the best railway for cars, irrespective of outside traffic? The conditions are exactly those of the steam railway, except first, as to weight of machinery, and second, that cross-sleepers would not allow a good path for horses, and are inadmissible; in fact, the longitudinal system of sleepers, properly arranged, has proved the best for *any* railway. The choice thus lies between the Seaton system, (Figure 4,) and what is called the Sandwich system, where a deep rail is bolted between parallel timbers or longitudinal sleepers.

TUBAL CAIN.

Health of the City.

During the first nine weeks of the present year ending on the 4th inst., the City Inspector has reported 3,554 deaths in the City. The average for the first five weeks, (January,) was 397 each week;—for the last four weeks, (February,) 392 each week. The returns show a decrease of 856, or 19 per cent. as compared with the same period in 1860.

Of the whole number in nine weeks, 1,864 were males, and 1,690 were females, the males being in excess a very weak with one exception.

There were 2,388 born in the United States, and 1,166 in foreign countries; but a large portion of those born in this country were the children of foreign parents. During the last three weeks the City Inspector has given me the number of children of foreign parents who have died. The figures already show the origin of a large share of our mortality, and illustrate the importance of the classification according to *parentage*. During the three weeks named the deaths were:

Of American nativity, 826 deaths.
Of American parentage, 607 deaths.
Of foreign nativity, 376 deaths.
Of foreign parentage, 595 deaths.

It is probable that these figures, if continued through the year, will show that more than half of all the deaths in this City are of foreigners and their children. If the City Inspector will carry out this classification so as to show the ages and the number from different diseases, according to parentage, we shall learn much in relation to the causes of mortality in this City.

Of the deaths (3,554) to the present time, 1,814, or 51 in each 100 of the whole number were under 5 years of age. The proportion was more than one per cent. greater in February than in January; but is still less than the proportion for the whole year.

The proportion of deaths in New-York, under 5 years of age, to the whole number during the last five years, has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1860.
Per cent.	57.97	61.03	57.30	55.12	53.42

The proportion in 1860 was almost precisely the same as in 1855, though less than in any year since. The proportion of deaths under 5 years indicates, to some extent, the sanitary condition of cities, and we may take occasion to illustrate the subject hereafter by showing the proportion of this mortality in several of our cities. It will be found that New-York is by no means the most destructive place for children in this country.

Of the 3,554 deaths during the last nine weeks, 884—nearly one-fourth of all—were from contagious and infectious diseases. The proportion was almost precisely the same in February as in January. The number from several prominent diseases of this class was as follows: croup, 122; diphtheria, 108—an average of 13 each week in January, and 10 each week in February; erysipelas, 25 in nine weeks; fevers, 85; puerperal fever, 39; hooping cough, 31; measles, 40; scarlatina, 276; and small-pox, 92. Scarlatina shows no signs of a decrease, averaging 31 deaths each week in January and February. It will probably continue as fatal as at present until the end of March.

Ninety-two persons died of small-pox, in the first city on this Continent, during the first nine weeks of the year of our Lord 1861, and sixty-five years after a positively certain, and easily-applied preventive was published to the world. It is usually estimated that for each death there exists five cases of unmodified and ten or twelve cases of modified small-pox. According to this, there have been during the last twelve months more than *fourteen hundred* cases of the disease in this City. Were these deaths and this amount of disease necessary? If not, who is responsible?

Among the other prominent causes of death in this City were pneumonia and congestion of the lungs, which numbered 330 victims in nine weeks; consumption, 569; convulsions, 263; diseases of the heart, 61; and apoplexy, 55.

The returns indicate a favorable condition of the public health in New-York, as compared with 1860; but not so favorable as compared with other cities. Notwithstanding the City Inspector in his annual report, protests against any comparison of the Metropolis with other cities, we are decidedly of the opinion that it is not well "to compare ourselves with our ourselves" alone, but that much may be learned by comparison of this City with other cities, however small. We therefore give the following comparisons:

Whole number of deaths in nine weeks, from Jan. 1, 1861—New-York, 3,554; Philadelphia, 2,439; Boston, 633; Providence, 162.

Proportion of deaths in nine weeks, to the population by the census of 1860—New-York, one in 229; Philadelphia, one in 233; Boston, one in 281; Providence one in 333.

Proportion of deaths under 5 years of age to whole number of deaths: New-York, per cent., 51.04; Philadelphia, 46.71; Boston, 41.23; Providence, 40.78.

Proportion of deaths from zymetic diseases to whole number of deaths: New-York, per cent., 24.87; Philadelphia, 26.69; Boston, 11.84; Providence, 11.84.

Boston and Providence show a remarkable exemption from zymotic diseases at the present time.

The number of deaths in January and February from several important diseases was as follows:

	New-York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Providence.
Croup	122	75	13	4
Consumption	569	324	119	29
Pneumonia	330	218	34	20
Diphtheria	196	103	7	2
Fevers	85	51	9	2
Measles	40	9	—	—
Scarlatina	276	233	30	4
Small Pox	92	132	2	—

The population of these cities, in 1860, was: New-York, 814,277; Philadelphia, 568,034; Boston, 177,902; Providence, 50,677.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Professor's story, *Elsie Venner*, which has so long lent interest to the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is published in two neat volumes by TICKNOR & FIELDS. In giving it to the public in its entirety, the publishers rather forestall the interest of its continuation in their Magazine, and yet we thank them for the work. A serial story has ever been our special detestation. We have a horror of anything published in parts. "To be continued," at the close of a magazine article, always has the effect upon us of "keep out," on a room door—we'd not cross the threshold however inviting the interior might be. It is impossible to keep one's curiosity and interest on the stretch for a month. The manner, too, in which these serial gentlemen oftimes trifle with the feelings of the public is worthy of grave censure. We have known a heroine, after falling over a steep cliff, to be left hanging by her hoops from the inevitable providential tree until four weeks had rolled their weary round. Now, we submit that there is no reason why the reader should be left in suspense for that time, though the lady was. Again, when an officer is on the track of the inevitable villain, and has nearly reached him, it conflicts with our notions of right and wrong to know that the hands of Justice and the officer, are to be arrested for a month. In that interim a thousand things may happen. The author may die, or the reader may. In either event we should be debarred from learning the offender's fate, and the previous time spent in industriously following at his heels would be irretrievably lost. There is only one incomplete work, as an addendum to which the announcement of a continuation finds a welcome and an appropriate place. When a good man's labors are suspended, when the tears have been shed and the sod pressed above his breast, it will then do to write on the tablet at his head,

TO BE CONTINUED.

That, despite its serial publication, thousands have hung upon the horns of the moon and the point of the Professor's pen during the distances of his story, is the best tribute that can be paid to its merit. It would be idle to give the plot and plan, the warp and woof of a work, with whose every thread the public are already so well acquainted, and for this reason we shall not attempt it. To put end praise Dr. HOLMES is something like standing under a pine and telling the tree that it is graceful and tall. When the Professor intimated his intention of telling a story, we felt certain that it would be a good one. Like the girl who dropped rubies and pearls from her mouth whenever she spoke, HOLMES shakes brilliants from his pen whenever he writes. In this instance, however, he has gone beyond himself. He has produced one of the best American novels, and the best story of New-England life, that it was ever our fortune to read. The ground was not a new one. Dr. HOLMES by no means discovered a new mine; but in working an old one, he has discovered rare stones that others left unturned. He has invested New-England life with a charm and a romance, which no other author, not even HAWTHORNE, has succeeded in giving it.

To advert for a moment to the plot and plan—if plot and plan the Professor's story has—it is a weird fancy, and one which would only have suggested itself to a physician, that the poison infused by a rattlesnake's bite, coursing in a mother's blood, should stamp the unborn child with the nature and characteristics of an ophidian. Yet it seems very possible. But we fear that as the Doctor's orthodoxy in medicine has been questioned by other doctors, so now will his orthodoxy in religion be questioned by divines. A mild fatalism pervades his book. The heroine's faults and follies are all set down to the score of the accident which happened before her birth. The burden of the belief inculcated is, that a man with a crooked spine will never be called to account for not walking as erect as other people. And the moral is, that we should extend kindness and forbearance to all our fellows,—that an infant's brain may be warped by the sins or the indiscretions of its parents—that it is as liable to be born with a wrenched mind as with a wrenched foot or a distorted shoulder. And in this view of the case, to follow out the mild precepts of the Professor's religion, we should pity and pray for the erring instead of pronouncing upon them in judgment.

We have spoken of *Elsie Venner* as a novel; perhaps in so terming the work we have committed a catachresis. The stereotyped rules of the novelist are in every instance violated. The hero, Bernard Langdon, is merely a negative character, plays a rather unimportant part, and eventually marries a girl with whom the readers have a very limited acquaintance, instead of marrying Elsie Venner as he was in duty or at least by custom bound to. The Professor knew better what he was about when he christened the hound volume of his fancies his story. A most talented and sensible man is in a colloquial humor, and it pleases him to tell you a tale. The first syllable that drops from his lips arrests your attention, and you have no choice but to listen. And on he talks in a rambling discursive way. The story has unity, without seeming to have been *strung* together for a manifest purpose. A moral looms dimly in the distance, but your guide does not fix his reins and head for it as pertinaciously as an omnibus would rumble and blunder with you from Grace Church to Trinity—on the contrary, he leads you to it by a line as certain and yet as delicate as the one spun by Ariadne. Nor does he whirl you over a beaten path; instead thereof, he takes your arm, and together you saunter through pleasant lanes and byeways; your companion talks the while, and his talk is a mosaic of social wisdom and the purest wit. The consequence is that you follow him patiently to the end, wondering that a wise man can be so witty—that so witty a man, in the course of a continued conversation, does not turn out a bore.

PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN and MASON publish yet another grammar of the English language, prepared by SIMON KERL, A. M. Every one who produces a book claims that something of the kind was imperatively demanded; and in spite of the multitude of grammars already in existence, Mr. KERL seems to think that a want yet existed, that the consummation "so devoutly to be wished for" had not yet been accomplished. Granting that each school-book published during the past ten years has been an improvement on its predecessor, and perfection of the present period cannot be very far distant. Parents regard these successive developments with a feeling approaching to horror, since a new set of books has to be purchased with each term. "Standards" change oftener than the seasons.

It would seem that he who contemplated writing a complete and compendious history of the many doctrines which, since the first dawn of Christianity, have been went to develop themselves for the bewilderment of believers, mapped out for himself a stupendous task, and one which could scarcely be accomplished in a life-time. The work, however, was successfully consummated by Dr. K. R. HAGENBACH, Professor of Theology in the University of Basle, and known to the world by various other contributions to religious literature. His work, first published in Germany in 1841, rapidly ran through four editions, and an English translation, by C. W. BUCH, of Edinburgh, reached a third edition in a comparatively brief term of years. A revision of the Edinburgh translation, with additions from the fourth German edition and other sources, edited by HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., is published by SHELDON & Co. The book will necessarily become the *vade mecum* of Ministers, the hand-book of Theological students. But unless we are very much mistaken it will have a wider range. The shrewd observer of passing events will find much in the volume before us to arrest his attention; the philosopher will find in it food for reflection. The bigot who would bound the belief of coming centuries by the established tenets of to-day, may see in the past progress of religion an augury of its future advancement. In the gradual widening and deepening of the channel through which Christianity has coursed, in the tide-marks it has left on the pages of history, he may find warrant for supposing that the process of expansion and development is still to continue, and that the stream will become clearer and purer to the end. The book is destined, we think, to obtain a fair circulation, though it is not probable that the great generality of readers will strictly confine themselves to such a course of reading.

The fine editions of the American classics, wherewith some of our most eminent publishers are of late favoring the public, receive two additions of late. PUTNAM'S series of IRVING'S works is swelled by the *Biography of Goldsmith*, a most charming story of the life of one of the most delightful writers that ever lived. *Mercedes of Castile* ekes out the fine edition of COOPER'S novels, in course of publication by TOWNSEND & Co. Although one of the poorest novels that ever COOPER wrote, the typography of the present volume, together with the illustrations by DARLEY, are quite equal to the best of the series.

Volume VIth of MILMAN'S *Latin Christianity*, published by SHELDON & Co., is before us. Again we have the history of crusades and conclaves; of quarrels between kingly and papal power; a bull born at Rome is burned in Paris; anon heretics are burned at the stake; and still the epic of emancipation marches on.

PETERSON & BRO., of Philadelphia, publish DICKENS' *Message from the Sea* and the *Uncommercial*. The first-named message has had as wide a circulation through the country as any Presidential one ever issued. Setting aside the improbability of the plot and this marine message is infinitely more amusing and interesting than the ones which periodically reach us from other sources. But of the *Uncommercial Traveler*, very little praise can be said. It has all of DICKENS' faults, his minute mannerisms and prolixities, with but few of his excellencies. It may savor of audacity to characterize anything written by so favorite an author as dull, but if a horror of dullness does not cling to the skirts of the uncommercial traveler, our opinion is not worth the having.

Secession, Coercion and Civil War, the story of 1861, published by the PETERSONS, and written by the Lord knows who, lies before us. We have not read the book, nor do we intend to. A glance through its pages reveals a sea of horror into which we cannot muster the courage to plunge. The story of 1861 is as yet unwritten,—what the record may reveal we know not,—but we hope and trust that it will not be written in the crimson characters wherein our singular and sanguinary author has seen fit to indulge. It may be unfair to judge of a book without reading it, but first impressions are not infrequently correct, and in this instance we are primarily impressed with a conviction that the book is unmitigated twaddle—"only this and nothing more."

THE press of JAMES MILLER projects over the land the shadow of *The Shadowy Land and Other Poems*, (*Including the Guests of Brazil.*) The credit of the conception of *The Shadowy Land and Other Poems*, (*Including the Guests of Brazil,*) belongs to the Rev. GURDON HUNTINGTON, A. M. Not for many a year have we met with a work more eminently stamped by what Mrs. Partington would call the "divine flatness," than the one before us. To Mr. HUNTINGTON belongs the credit of the most ruthless raid upon Parnassus that has been achieved within the century. If any one, since the illustrious author of "Peter Piper picked," &c., gave his work to the public, has achieved a more remarkable line than the following, we are ignorant of the fact:

"Or veils Heaven's King His smile in sombre frowns!"

Such a dainty collection of sibilant sounds is only semi-occasionally skewered upon the dull ear of the public. In *The Shadowy Land*, the author attempts an exploration of the realms into whose depths MILTON did erst descend, and whose soil DANTE has trod. What the ultimate fate of his bulky book may be, we know not; but if, in the realms of the Hereafter, there be not a special corner assigned for the reception of all such curiosities as *The Shadowy Land and Other Poems*, (*Including the Guests of Brazil,*) then is there a lamentable deficiency in the domestic economy of Pandemonium.

RUDD & CARLETON publish a collection of THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH'S later poetries—the *Poems of a Year*. It is due to Mr. ALDRICH to say that he has, in some respects, improved of late. He swears less than formerly; we do not, in the present volume, find the "sweat Christs," "oh! Gods," and such like expletives, which were scattered through his earlier works as plentifully as blackberries in a June hedge. This forbearance is commendable. We recognize our other acquaintances, however—the arbutus-blooms, the roses, the daisies, and other beauties which "toil not, neither do they spin;" we stumble over the same precious stones, amethyste, opals and rubies; our orientalisms are all there; we meet the "dainty darlings" as of old, but, wonderful to relate, Maud is absent. There is one peculiarity about Mr. ALDRICH'S poetry. His last poem invariably indexes the author he has last read. We by no means intend to accuse Mr. ALDRICH of plagiarism, but he has a very reflective mind. Several poets of repute, who sang sweet songs a century or two ago, would have very much modified their melodies had they supposed that Mr. ALDRICH intended to make use of the same similes and expressions at a later day.

The *Miscellaneous Sermons, Essays, and Addresses*, of Rev. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, D. D., edited by his son, are published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia. The book is prefaced by an interesting memoir of the author.

Prayer for Colleges, by Rev. W. S. TYLER, D. D., is published by the American Tract Society. We trust that the edition is a large one, and that it will find a favorable reception. From the same Society we have volume first of a general series of tracts, bound in very neat form. We are also under obligations to the excellent Society for a package or two of tracts intended for general distribution. Those put up in letter-form will be found admirably adapted, by the economically disposed, as answers to applications for material aid.

The *Hand-book for Active Service*, containing practical instructions in campaign duties, by EGBERT L. VIELE, and published by D. VAN NOSTRAND, is a most timely book. When it is quite probable that within a month or so every man will have to make his house emphatically his castle, hints in relation to forts and fortifications, to the management of big guns and the effective use of small ones, are of special value.

Among the *useful* books of the season, we "opine" that a prominent place should be given to *The Annual of Scientific Discovery*, or year-book of facts in Science and Art, edited by DAVID A. WELLS, and published by GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston. It is a perfect *vade mecum* of the inventions and discoveries that have marked the year.

PHILLIPS' *Washington Described*, edited by WILLIAM D. HALEY, and published by RUDD & CARLTON, is a timely book, and should be of use to office-seekers, inasmuch as it gives the geography and topography of the City at full. By means of its pages the applicant can learn the readiest by-lane to the White House—the shortest cut by which he can reach the President's ear. If each office-seeking "Patriot" purchases a copy, the work will have a circulation that cannot prove but satisfactory to the publishers.

TOWNSEND & Co. publish a very fine edition of DICKENS, illustrated by DARLEY and GILBERT. The first four volumes, the memoirs of the Pickwick Club, are before the public. The typography of the series, as sampled by the initiatory volumes, is all that the publishers promised; of the illustrations, it is fair to say that many of them would be attributed to CRUIKSHANK, were the name of the real artist not appended.

PETERSON & BROS. publish, in pamphlet form, a most humorous little book, entitled *Father, Tom and the Pope*. The series of articles from which the book is compiled were written by MAGINN, and appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* some year's ago. Of the esteem in which this most excellent little satire was held abroad, some idea may be formed from the fact that, soon after its publication, copies of the Magazine containing the series commanded a guinea.

ART GOSSIP.

National Academy of Design.

The event of the week was the opening of the thirty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. A time-honored custom has been to extend invitations to brother artists, journalists, patrons, and the fair sex generally, to attend a private view on the night prior to the formal and public opening. Private views always were humbugs,—this one was a humbug, and unless very marked changes are made by the future Committees of arrangements private views will always be classed amongst the *genus* bore. Heretofore an unlimited number of "infinentials" received invitations for themselves and all their friends to enjoy a private view, and the consequence was, that the private view was all in one's eye, and unless he had the very best of company hanging on his arm, the enjoyment to be derived from the aforesaid privates by any viewer whomsoever, would be exceedingly and very limited. This year females were excluded—potables and Havanas being admitted in their stead—and the natural result was, that a great many queerly customed individuals, of the sternar sex, congregated in the hall, examined the pictures some, but indulged in the goodies more. The suggestion of a contemporary—an Evangelical brother—that none but artists and journalists with their ladies, be invited on the first opening, and that the hall be open in the day as well as at night, is eminently good, and we hope it may be adopted in future.

There are nearly six hundred pictures in the exhibition, of all sorts and kinds. Many of our prominent artists are not represented there at all, while several new names present works of decided merit, giving promise of future service in the cause of art, and of pleasure to those who delight in fine pictures. As the Committee of Arrangements are religious men—men who have the firmest confidence in the decrees of Providence, and as they believed when Spring was promised Spring would come—they provided but one poor stove to do the warming of the long suite of rooms. As a natural consequence all visiters who succeed in safely passing the sagacious and elderly Guardian at the door, are first chilled, then benumbed, and finally frozen, so that it becomes a matter of prime necessity for one to carry thick shawls, woolen mittens and box foot stoves, so that he can, with comfort, observe the pictures with which the walls are so liberally hung. The Committeemen have deemed it well to place at convenient intervals long tin troughs, sprinkled with an inch or an inch and a-half of sawdust, for the accommodation of those masticating lovers of art, who so abound in this country, and who deluge with saliva all places, whether frequented by ladies or not. Hence these disgusting reminders, which we would humbly, but emphatically, suggest to the Committee would do much better if placed elsewhere, and less prominently.

The visitor cannot fail to be struck with the number, the variety and the beauty of the female portraits in the collection. Of these W. OLIVER STONE presents the gems. STONE is and always has been noted for the success which attended his efforts to obtain good subjects. A good subject to a good painter is half the battle, and this artist has always the best of luck in this particular. No. 536, by STONE, is a beautiful picture of a beautiful child. As a painting, it leaves nothing to be demanded, though if we had had the dressing of "Nina," we would have had less feathers, and shown more of the forehead.

No. 151 is a picture of Mrs. HUNT, by WM. M. HUNT. The back of a well-formed head, the luxuriant growth of bonny brown hair, the dear little curl which points cunningly to, and rests daintily upon the roundly turned neck, are painted admirably and *con amore*, so that one is anxious to see more of her whose indicated profile suggests a beautiful person, and whose occupied hands tell us of the industrious woman.

No. 252 is a pretty representation of sweet "Sixteen," by GREENE. The head is indicative of a well-balanced mind, and the profile is one which any parent might be proud of, and of which two parents probably are. No. 122, by KINTZEL, is a well-drawn and finely-colored portrait of a remarkably handsome woman, in a purple-velvet full dress. The round and white plump neck, the artistically tapering and rounded arm, the entire form, and style pertaining thereto, denote that while the artist has succeeded admirably in his work, the possessor is fortunate in being able to call No. 122 his own. The traditional belief that the Apostles were as remarkable for the development of their beards as the manifestation of their piety, is argued in No. 131. Of this particular Apostle, who was painted by BULL, we do not think very well. His head is too round, his suggested chin too weak, and his moustache too neatly trimmed and too highly regarded. The color is good, but the conception bad. ROSSEL has tried, in No. 239, his hand at the depiction of "Snipe Shooting." ROSSEL, as a landscapeist, has few superiors of his age, but as a gunner we think he might easily be beaten. This piece will be a favorite with a majority of visitors, and, as a picture, it deserves popularity,—though it is not a fair representation of artful gunnery.

A. F. TAIT has never done a poor thing, and consequently no one will be surprised to learn that in No. 230 he has presented the most faithful of Dog-eratypes and of canine accessories. No. 235, "Mount Savage, in the Alleghanies," is well named. It is blunt, bleak, bold and dreary. As a picture, its fidelity to nature is wonderful. The limpid water at the base of the mountain is a success second only to the mountain itself. SONNTAG has in this added to his well-earned reputation as a most faithful scene painter. No. 234, The "Star in the East," by F. E. CHURCH, is a singular picture. A vast expanse of blue, blue sky, is most beautifully lighted by the rays, cross-formed, from the famous star of old—while far down in the depths of the water below is reflected a keen, clear glimmer, which aids materially in effect. No. 308 is interesting to city and farm. In a large and spacious kitchen, before the blazing fire, sits a city female cousin, from whose eyes the glare of the flame is shielded by the stockings on a line. She knits industriously, while the country lubber at whose father's house she visits sits and stares, and stares and sits, neither speaking, and both evidently bored. On a shelf beyond are plates and platters, and around the room various and sundry suggestions of a well-to-do farmer's kitchen. The scene is well painted, the expressions of *ennui* on the one face, and sad curiosity on the other, being eminently well done.

But we can go no further this week. BAKER, JOHNSON, LEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, GRAY, DURAND, GIFFORD, and a host of others, are represented creditably, and will at another time be gossipped. BIERSTADT has, in 218 and 435, most capital specimens of his appreciated style, of which we will write hereafter. No. 177 is a production by PARKER, which shows him to have the true artistic fire. Any young man who, with but two years painting, can make such a sketch of pure nature as this, need not fear to try his hand at higher efforts. As a whole, the Collection is a good one. It would be strange if there were not poor pictures, as also if there were not good ones in so large a number. Many of the works will repay the most careful study, and we trust our citizens will not fail to extend to the Academy the same generous patronage that in years gone by has cheered the hearts of the artists, and laden their pockets with what KOSSUTH designated as "material aid."

At GOUPIL'S is LOUIS LANG'S Historical picture of "Mary Queen of Scots." It deserves an extended notice, which is necessarily crowded out at this time. It is one of LANG'S best works, and one of which he may well feel proud. It has been photographed by GURNEY, and the counterfeit presentiments are by no means undesirable.

SCIENTIFIC BULLETIN.

Agassiz' New Volume—Berthelot on Organic Chemistry—Iron-Clad Vessels—Counterfeiting and the Stereoscope—Man Zoologically Degraded—Hauling of Telegraph Cables.

—The third volume of AGASSIZ' *magnum opus*, the *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*, recently issued in superb style by Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, is entirely occupied with a monograph on the class of Acalephs or Jelly-fishes, one of the three classes of the *Radiata*, which again form one of the four great types after which all animal structuras are built. Zoologists will find their account in the full and exhaustive treatment of the *Ctenophoræ*, while the general reader will be more readily attracted to the introductory portion occupying the first couple of hundred pages, in which the master gives some of those philosophic generalizations in which he is always so copious and so happy. Here also he has an episode on the Darwin question. Announcements had led us to expect something like a systematic examination of that new famous hypothesis: there is really, however, nothing of the kind, the author confining himself to general declarations, as thus: "The arguments presented by DARWIN in favor of a universal derivation from one primary form have not made the slightest impression on my mind." If we understand the following passage, it seems simply to shut out forever from all scientific investigation the whole question of the origin of species: "We must look to the original Power that imparted life to the first being for the origin of all other beings, however mysterious and inaccessible the modes by which all this divarsity has been produced may remain for us." There was a time when a certain laxity of speculation was associated with the name AGASSIZ; but the most rigorously orthodox could no further go than he in his later productions.

—*Organic Chemistry, founded on Synthesis*, (*Chimie Organique, fondée sur la Synthèse,*) is the title of two ponderous volumes, in which M. MARCELLIN BERTHELOT expounds his views and details his experiments. It is the object of his treatise to show how the *synthetical laws of Mineral Chemistry* may be applied to the formation of organic compounds; to point out, in fact, how Organic Chemistry, instead of starting from the phenomena of life only, possesses an independent origin.

—The engineering energy of the foremost European nations seems now to be mainly directed to the building of iron-cased vessels of the *Gloire* and *Warrior* type. France has now no less than *fifteen* of those tremendous engines of war; England has *four*, while Russia has recently contracted with English companies for *six*. At the outset, the idea of any iron-cased vessels, whether for steam-rams or frigates, found no favor with the English Admiralty, and it was not till the result of French experiments as to the resistance which they offered to shot became known in England, with the additional fact that their French ally had already commenced to construct several such ships, that the Admiralty began to bestir themselves.

—A novel application of the stereoscope has recently been made in distinguishing copies from *fac similes*. When two pages printed from the same type are combined in the stereoscope, the printing appears to lie in the same plane. In the most careful attempt by the printer to set up a page or a few lines alike, the words and letters will, in the stereoscope, be seen to lie in different planes. By this means, when genuine and counterfeit bank notes are combined in the stereoscope, the difference is at once detected.

—At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. DUMAS announced the discovery of a new neutral and odorless iodide of starch. It is well known that iodine gives a blue color to starch, thus forming an iodide. M. DUMAS brings this iodide into contact with yeast, and thus deprives it of its color. In this state it is very soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, sweet, gummy, and incapable of crystallization.

—M. BOUSSINGAULT recently read to the French Academy of Sciences an extremely interesting historic account of the discovery of the nitrogenous guanos of Chili and Peru, and those of the islands of the Pacific. He enters into great detail respecting the origin of the guanos of Peru, formed of the excrements of sea-birds, designated by the generic name of *guanachès*. To explain the enormous accumulations of guano on the islands, it suffices to admit that they were frequented every night for 6,000 years by two hundred and sixty thousand birds—numbers that are not exor

greatest anatomists of modern days have thought that, with the progress of knowledge, the perception of the essential distinctions of man from those animals nearest to him in the scale became most clear and definite. The distinctive human brain-characteristics are laid down by Prof. OWEN to consist essentially in the posterior development (third lobe) of the cerebellum, together with the possession of the posterior cornn of the lateral ventricle, the "hippocampus minor." Mr. HUXLEY now comes with great erudition and dialectic ingenuity to take from us our pride of brain, and to declare that neither in brain, boues, muacles nor viscera does man differ so much from an ape or a lemur, as one quadrumanone animal from another. This conclusion he formally announces at the end of the present paper, and expresses his intention to consider next whether man ought not to be degraded to the Linnæan order of *Quadrumana*. We may possibly anticipate the fate which awaite our species in the relentless hands of Mr. HUXLEY; nevertheless, we shall not be expected to resign our posterior lobe without a contest, or to submit to be robbed un manmnringly of the peculiar glories of our hippocampus minor.

—In a letter to Professor TYNDALL, published in the last nnmber of the *Philosophical Magazine*, Mr. SIEMANS describes a striking and and most fortunate application of a known fact in electricity. We usually figure thie agent as a fluid, and somewhat grossly imegine it to pass throegh conductors as water does through pipes. The symbol does no harm so long as we know that it is a symbol, and the friction of a liquid in passing throngh a narrow pipe, anewers, perhaps, sufficiently well to illustrate the resistanee encountered by an electric current in passing through a wire. The longar the wire is, the greater is the resistance; and wires of the same thickness and length, but of different chemical constitntion, offer different amounts of resiatance to the passage of an electric current. A wire of platinum, for example, one yard in length, will throw the same obstacle in the way of a current as a wire of silver twelve yards in length aad of the same thicknses. Bat besides differeuce of dimension or difference of chemical quality, there is another circumstance which influences the conductive power of a wire, and that is its temperatnre. As a general rule, when the temperature of a wire angments, its resistance to the passage of an electric current sngmente, or, in other words, its conductivity becomes diminished. We can expree the resistance of any wire in numbers referred to a fixed standard. We can also determine with the utmost exactnese the angmentation of electric resistanoe due to eny given eugmentation of temperature. Conversely, we cen accurately infer the increese of temperature from the increase of resistance, and this is the principle which Mr. SIEMANS has so happily applied. He had charge of the Rangoon and Singapore telegraph cable, and was led hy previous observation to surmise that a spontaneoue generation of heat sometimes took place when large lengths of such cables are formed into coils. He was, therefore, anxious to keep himself acquainted with the temperatnre of the interior portions of his coil, but could not, of course, introduce ordinary thermometers there. He introduced, however, between the layers of the cable, at regular intervale, suitable coils of copper wire, the resistance of which for a long series of temperatures had been determined beforehend. The ends of these copper coils issued into the air, so that they could be connected at any time with a suitable apparatus for determining their resistance. Now, Mr. SIEMANS found that although the outer portion of the coil of enble had a temperature not sensibly higher then that of air, the wires which he had placed within the coil showed a steady angmentation of resistence, from which he inferred thet the ceble was heating within. He waited until the augmented resistance indicated an increase of temperature from sixty to eighty-six degrees. Had he waited much louger, the cable would probably have been destroyed. Some of those to whom he communicated his conclusions regarded them for a time as the mere rafinements of theory, but ell their doubts were dissipated when a quantity of weter, at a temperature of 42 degrees, thrown upon the top of the ceble, after passing through the inner portions of the coil, issued from its bottom raieed to 72 degrees! The precise eause of this generation of heat has not, we believe, been yet determined. It may be due to some chemical action in the gutta percha; but it may also be due to the gradual rusting of the iron which encases the cable. The rusting of iron is really the burning of iron, but this burning, under ordinary circumstances, is so slow that the heat gonorated is all dissipated in the air. But if this dissipation be prevented, it is easy to see that such an accuonulation may take place as would produce the effects obaerved by Mr. SIEMANS, and still worse effects, if not guarded against in time. Were the human skie, for example, an envelope impervious to heat, which prevented the escape of the wsrmth generated by respiration, each of us would very soon act the part of a Pepin's digester upon his own bonee, and boil them into jeily. Who can say what injury was done to the gutta perchn covering of the Atlantic Cable through ignorance of tha fact observsd so opportunely in the case of that of Bangoon and Singapore.

Important from China.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE CONFIRMATION OF THE UNITED STATES TREATY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, }
SHANGHAI, China, Jan. 4, 1861. }

To all whom it may concern.

The following dispatch has been received at this Consulate from the United States Legation in China, and is published for the information of all whom it may concern.

By direction of Flag-officer C. K. STRIBLING, *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*, I have to notify all whom it may concern that the tariff published by Lord ELGIN, referred to in said dispatch, is the same as agreed to at Shanghai Nov. 8, 1858, by Mr. REED, then United States Minister, and has been ratified by the President and Senate, and goes into effect at once, and is now equally binding npon the United States and China, their citizens and subjects.

W. L. G. SMITH, United States Consul.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
United States Flag-ship *Hartford*, }
HONG KONG, Dec. 25, 1860. }

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst.

By a reference to the archives of the Legation, I find that the three treaty Powers, Great Britain, France and the United States, all agreed to the tariff of dnties to be levied upon exports from and imports into China, as specified in the treat and convention proclaimed by Lord ELGIN, under date of Nov. 20, 1860.

The operation of the tar ff was suspended by Mr. WARD during the pendency of the difficulties between the allied Powers (France and Great Britain) and China, except the reduction of ronnage dnes. These difficulties having been adjusted, and peace restored, the citizens of the United States are entitled to all the benefits of the treaty of 1858; the tariff being a part of that treaty. It of course goes into effect at once, the cause of its suspension by Mr. WARD no longer existing.

By the thirtieth article of the treaty signed at Tientsin on the 18th of June, 1858, any right, privilege or favor, conferred by any subsequent treaty upon any other nation, at once enure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens. If, therefore, the recent Convention and treaty proclaimed by Lord ELGIN confers any right, privilega or favor on the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, not conferred by the treaty of Tien-tsin above referred to, they at once enure to the citizens of the United States, as if conferred by said treaty.

The tariff agreed upon by Lord ELGIN and the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai, November 8 1858, was adopted and agreed to by Mr. REED, the United States Minister, then in China, and appended to his treaty, and ratified hy the President and Senate.

Whatever publicity is necessary you will please to give to the tariff, as a part of the treaty between the United States and China.

I have not a copy of the tariff to send you, but as it is the same as that proclaimed by Lord ELGIN, you may consider it as a true copy, so far as the interests of the citizens of the United States are concerned.

Merchants and citizens of the United States residing in China are doubtless aware of the proclamation of Lord ELGIN, announcing the reëstablishment of peace; and have seen the convention, treaty and tariff as published by him. It is not, therefore, perhaps, necessary to do more than to notify them that the tariff is the same as agreed to by Mr. REED, and equally binding upon the United States and China, their citizens and subjects.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. K. STRIBLING,
Flag Officer, *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to Monday, the 25th inst., on account of the illness of Judge Barnard.

Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 2545, 3599, 3535, 3559, 3486, 3481, 3883, 3017, 3383, 1805, 3081, 2391, 2903, 3533, (No No.) 3543, 3355, 3349, 1681, 1617, 3132, 3066, 3047, 3029, 3031, 3619.

Part II.—Nos. 3546, 3488, 3448, 3409, 2989, 3346, 3352, 2164, 3542, 3068, 3580, 2422, 3346, 3492, 3512, 3478, 1616, 2467, 3562, 2896, 3350, 3436, 2944, 3372, 3160, 3623, 3630, 3014, 3584, 1530, 2940, 3162.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 669, 1317, 163, 1575, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1589, 1597, 1601, 1603, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 801. *Part II.*—Nos 1090, 18, 900, 1086, 352, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1114.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1348, 2989, 3063, 1689, 3158, 1755, 3118, 3034, 1879, 3131, 3156, 3153, 1273, 3190, 1826, 3079, 3068, 2972, 1374, 3121, 1616, 3039, 1681, 1378, 3040. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday, 25th inst.

Powers of the Board of Health—They are Ministerial, and Not Judicial.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The People ex rel. James Savage vs. *The Board of Health.*—This was the return to a writ of *certiorari* directed to the Board of Health, commanding them to return to the Court their proceedings, by which it was determined that the business carried on by the relator, in depositing manure on lots between First-aveaue and East River, and Thirty-eighth and Tairty-ninth streets, was a nuisance. The writ also directed a return whether or not any complaint was ever made to the Board of the business of the relator.

The Board returned that the City Inspector had sent in a communication in regard to the relator's depositing manure in the place stated, and complained of it as a nuisance; and that thereupon a resolution was passed (on the 4th of June last) to the effect that to deposit manure on any other lots or places than those indicated hy the City inspector should be declared a nuisance. The following is the opinion of the Court:

INGRAHAM, J.—The counsel for the relator has argued before us the question of the expediency of the action of the Board of Health in passing the resolutions complained of. With that question we have nothing to do. If the Legislature have authorized the Board of Health to legislate on these subjects, the power to legislate necessarily involves the exercise of discretion. And no Court can review such acts, when passed on matters within the jurisdiction of the body to which those powars have been intrusted.

It is also contended that the Board of Health has no power to declare any trade or occupation carried on within the limits of the City to be a nuisance.

By the Act of 1850 (2 R. S., 5th Ed., p. 13.) the City Inspector of the City of New-York, under directions from the Board of Health, is authorized to cause any matter or thing which may be dangerous to the public health, to be removed or destroyed at the expense of the owner.

The Board is also authorized to perform certain duties therein specified, for the purpose of promoting or preserving the public health, and authority is given to the City Inspector, on notice to the offending party, in coojunction with the Board of Health, to take measures for the removol of nuisances detrimental to the public health. But I find no authority in any of the statutes vesting in the Board of Health authority to declare any particular business a nuisance. The same act (Laws of 1850, p. 597, sec. 2 on p. 608) gives such power to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City. They have full power to pass by-laws and ordinances declaring what they deem necessary for the preservation of the public health and for the abatement of all nuisances, and, by section 3, to cause such nuisances to be abated at an expense to be charged to the parties or the owners of the lots where the nuisance exists.

After such legislation by the Common Council of the City of New-York, the City Inspector is charged with the duty of enforcing such laws and ordinances, and for such purpose may notify the offending party to show cause before the Board of Health, which body may then make an order in the matter which is final and conclusive. But none of these provisions authorize the passage of the resolutions complained of, without notice to the offending party, and an opportunity afforded to him of being heard in his defence.

The question then arises whether this Court should on *certiorari* review the legislation of the Board of Health. Conceding that the resolution adopted by them was one which that Board had no authority to pass, still is it necessary that this writ of *certiorari* should be resorted to? It is very clear that the defendant, in the resolution was beyond the jurisdiction of the Board, has a good defence to any action which that Board may cause to be brought against him for disobedience of their orders. We are bound to presume that the Courts will decide according to the law in such cases, and if their decision should be erroneous, the defendent would have a right of appeal. Under any view of this case, the respondent is not without the means of protection. There are cases in the books in which the allowance of this writ in this case might be sustained, but the weight of authority is, I think, otherwise. The office of the writ is to correct errors of a judicial, not of a ministerial or legislative character. The resolution complained of in this case is of the latter description. I cannot adopt the conclusion that it is in any sense proper to review the legislation or any body having authority so to do, even where in the course of such legislation they might exceed the powers vested in them. I concur in the views expressed by Judge Bronson, in The People vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, 12 Petr. 9, and by Judge Cowen in 2 Hill, 14, in the matter of Mount Morris-square, that this writ is not to be used to correct such errors.

But even if it were admitted that the power exists in the Court to review the proceedings of the respondents in this manner, still I do not think it should be resorted to. The allowance of this writ is discretionary, and even if allowed, the Court can quash it afterwards, if, in their discretion, it was improvidently granted. To undertake the review of the Legislature, of the Board of Health, or of the Common Council, upon questions of jurisdiction possessed by those bodies, would be opening a door to litigation, which, to say the least of it, would be unpleasant and unprofitable; and where an ample remedy exists at law, in any action found d on such legislation, the discretion vested in the Court in this proceeding will be best exercised by refusing to sustain this proceeding. (People ex. Supervisors of Allegbany County, 15 Wend., 193; People vs. Mayor of New-York, 5 Barb., S. C. Rep., p. 43, Stone vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York, 25 Wendell, 157, p. 169; *Ex parte* Mayor of Albany, 23 Wend., p. 277.)

The application on the part of the relator must therefore be denied, and the *certiorari* be quashed.

Chatfield & Hasley, for relator, Henry H. Anderson, for respondents.

The decision in this case was briefly noticed in the TIMES of Tuesday last.

The Merits of Sharp and his Case—How Two Jurors Differed in Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This case was stated in full in yesterday's TIMES. It was brought to recover the sum of $40,000, for a defect in the defendant's title to the slip of the Wall-street Ferry, which the plaintiff leased of the defendant in 1852.

The cause was now proceeded with, and the plaintiff was being examined in his own behalf, when a juror arose in his seat and stated to the Court, that a brotoer juror had said that the plaintiff was a "d—d scoundrel," and he thought it his duty to state the fact, as he did not think he was a fit juror to try the cause. Whereupon, the juror alluded to, arose and said that he had made the remark in reply to the juror who first addressed the Court, who he thought knew too much about the cause to be an impartial juror. The juror's expressions had indicated this fact.

The Court then withdrew the panel, remarking that the jury was evidently unfit to properly try the cause. The trial was then postponed to the first Monday in April.

D. D. Field for plaintiff; W. C. Noyes and H. H. Anderson for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE MURDER TRIAL CONTINUED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of John Reuter, for murder, was proceeded with. The prosecution had not closed its testimony on the previous day, and Dr. Meson, of the Bellevue Hospital, was now called. His testimony was couched in and befogged by the usual amount of doctorial Latin, which may be translated in substance as follows: The deceased was brought to the hospital with a gun-shot wound in his thigh. For some time he improved, but in a few days a part of the wadning came away from the wound, and the prisoner grew rapidly worse till the 27th of December, when he died, from the effects of the absorption by the system of pus generated by the shot-wound. The ball was sought for at the time that the deceased was brought in, but was not found. Upon a *post-mortem* examination the ball was found in one of the muscles of the thigh.

Police Justice Kelly then testified that an ante-mortem examioation of the deceased was made before him on the day after the wound was received; the prisoner expressed his belief that he should not survive the wound; the record of the examination was then read in evidence; the deceased stated therein that some difficulty having occurred between his own and the prisoner's wife; the prisoner had struck his (deceased) wife with a stick in the face, and had then gone away; his wife then went to get her wounds dressed, and while she was away the prisoner returned with a gun, and calling on the deceased twice to come out, had raised his gun and fired at him, the ball lodging in his thigh.

Ellen Cunningham testified that a few days before the murder, she heard the prisoner say to the deceased, "I'll kill you."

Mathew Carroll testified that he lived near the deceased and prisoner. He was coming home on the day of the murder, when he saw the prisoner coming upon a run from the yard of the deceased, and going into his own house. He soon came out with a gun, and went into the alley leading to the house of the deceased. The prisoner then fired at the deceased, who came to his door, and then came back through the alley to his own house.

James Riley testified to the same circumstances as the last witness had done. His attention had been attracted first by the cries of the women.

The prosecution here rested, and counsel for prisoner briefly opened to the jury, and called as his first witness:

Margaret Reuter, the prisoner's daughter, who testified thet her mother and the wife of the deceased had been quarreling, when the deceased came and beat the witness and her mother; prisoner then went to take his wife away, when the deceased struck him with an axe over the head and went away; prisoner was then taken to a druggist and his wounds dressed, when the officer came and arrested him.

At this point the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the trial now on will be continued and occupy the day.

Court of General Sessions.

YOUNG IN CRIME.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUEN, Ann Young, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was provided with a home in the Penitentiary for one year.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

John H. Mahan, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

AN EVEN THING.

John Scally, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault, and, as the District-Attorney stated that it was about an "even thing" between accuser and accused, he was sent to the Penitentiary for only thirty days.

MICHAEL COERCES HIS WIFE.

Michael Gaffoey, indicted for a felonious assault on his wife, pleaded guilty of a simple assault, and was sent to the Peattentiary six months.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.

Petrick Brady and John Gowan, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

NOT THAT CRIME, BUT ANOTHER.

Robert Grady, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty of petty larceay, and was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL HUNT AFTER TICKETS.

William Hnat, indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into a ferry house and stealing tickets therefrom, was then tried. He had no Counsel, and the Court assigned Mr. Junas B. Phillips for the defence. The principal witness was an accomplice, who testified to having taken, with the prisoner, some $15 worth of tickets from the Houston-street ferry-house. On behalf of the prisoner an old lady was called up who swore to an *alibi*. The jury seemed to credit her statements and discredit those of the accomplice; for, after a short consultation, they rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For false pretenees—John Terrell.

For forgery—Frederick Haight, James Denel.

For burglary—John Kelin, John Brown, Julius M. Steeb.

For larceny—Richard C. Dean, Thomas Collins, James Hammoad, Patrick Barrett.

For bigamy—Margaret Grovier.

Surrogate's Court.

The will of Joseph J. Beam, of Pompton, N. J., was yesterday duly admitted to probate; also the will of Catharina Judah. Neither of these wills contained bequests of any public importance.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Notes of issue, for the April Special Term, must be filed on or before the 23d inst.

Causes already on the Calendar need not be noticed.

Notes of issue in each case must state whether the same is demurrer or not demurrer.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Kennedy* ve. *Kennedy*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Tallmadge vs. *Tallmadge*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Phillips vs. *Phillips*.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Chapel et al. ve. *Weston*.—Defenlt opened and cause restored to calendar for trial on payment of $15 costs.

Holt et al. vs. *Seymour, Sheriff of Steuben County*.—Judgment ordered.

POLICE REPORTS.

A COLONY OF AMALGAMATIONISTS.

Early yesterday morniag one of the most infamous disorderly houses in the City, located at the corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets, was visited by the Police of the Fourth Ward, who arrested the proprietor, an Irish woman, 28 years of age, Mary Fleming by name, and a large number of the inmates, comprising persons of all colors and both sexes. At the time the descent was accomplished the officers found negro men occupying the same rooms with white women and *vice versa*. The miserable horde were conducted to the Station-house, where they were confined for the night, and yesterday morning all of them having been arraigned before Justice Osborn, the males, both white and black, were reprimanded and discharged, while the women were committed to Blackwell's Island as vagrants. The police authorities took this action against the vile den on complaint of Mary McQuade, a girl 17 years of age, who robbed her parents, who live at Troy, of $40 about three weeks ago and fled to this City. While loitering about the streets she was met by one of the harpies who procure girls for houses of prostitution, and induced to go to the place in question. She was treated well until all her money had been spent, when the proprietor of the place proposed that she should cohabit with a negro, and upon refusing, she was shamefully abused. She finally applied at the station-house on Wednesday afternoon for redress, with the result as above narrated. She was sent back to her parents yesterday.

A VERY BRIEF SPREE.

James T. West, one of the waiters at the Astor House, was arrested yesterday, by Officer Devoy, charged with having stolen $87 from Thomas Donohue, an employe of the hotel. The robbery was effected on Monday evening, while the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were dining together, and most of the attaches of the establishment were engaged. Having put on his best clothes, West went to the ball of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, at the City Assembly Rooms, but tiring of that sort of amusement, he left, and subsequently visited a disreputable house, kept by George Tiebold, at No. 115 Centre-street, where he expended $50 of the stolen funds in a Champagne supper, to the intense delight of the proprietor and the inmates of the place. In his excessive liberality, he also gave each of the abandoned females $5, and when morning came the proceeds of his theft had all been squandered. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and made the above statement to Officer Devoe, which the latter verified by inquiring at the places mentioned. Justice OSBORN held the accused to answer.

A CHANCE DETECTION.

Mary Dias, a domestic in the service of a family residing in Forty-seventh-street, was arrested yesterday morning, under the belief that she had stolen about $75 worth of silverware belonging to her employer. Her trunk, was searched, but the missing spoons and forks were not in it, and she would probably have been discharged had not the officer engaged in the matter discovered among the prisoner's property about $30 worth of articles which he identified as corresponding in description with some which had been purloined from Mr. Theodore H. Gray, No. 504 Ninth-avenue, by whom the girl had been at one time employed. She confessed her guilt in the latter instance and Justice CONNOLLY held her for trial.

NOT SAFE ON HIS OWN DOOR-STEP.

Mr. Wm. A. Christison, residing at No. 124 East Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday, caused the arrest of an Irishman named Arthur McQuade, whom he charges with having robbed him of a gold watch and chain, valued at $130. The complainant stated, that on Wednesday evening he was standing in front of his house, when the prisoner and two of his companions came along. Suddenly they took hold of him, and between them effected the theft. He was able to give a description of the robbers, upon which McQuade was arrested and Justice CONNOLLY held him for trial.

AN UNPROFITABLE BOARDER.

Bernard Russell, a young Irishman, was arrested yesterday by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, charged with having stolen a silver watch, locket and chain, opera glass and other property from James Williams, of No. 12 Pell-street. The prisoner, it appeared, had boarded with the complainant until the 9th inst., when he stole the articles and went away. At the time of his arrest pawo tickets for all the property were found upon him, and Justice OSBORN committed him for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 21.

$10,000 U.S. 5s '74 Coup	89¾	105 Pacific M. St. Co..	86
13,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup	93⅞	50 do	85⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Regis	95⅞	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 57½
4,000 Trs. 12 Dec Notes	103¾	12 Chic. Burl'n & Q. R.	72
7,000 Trs. 10 Dec. Notes	102½	150 do	b60 72
8,500 Ohio State 5s '60.	98	250 do	s30 71¾
4,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	74⅞	50 do	b60 71¾
7,000 do	74⅞	100 Erie Railroad	s10 31
7,600 Vir. State 6s	78	300 do	30⅛
3,500 Missouri State 6s	65¾	50 do	h10 30⅛
8,000 do	65⅞	100 do	s10 30
17,000 do	66	100 do	s10 30
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	95½	350 do	30
23,300 E. R. 4th M. Bds	90	450 do	30⅜
1,000 E. R. Bds. 1875	60	150 do	30⅜
1,000 Goshen Brh. Bds	80	300 do	30⅜
2,000 do	80¼	100 Reading Railroad	43⅜
5,000 M. So. S. F. Bds	81⅞	100 do	43⅝
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	100⅜	100 Mich. Central R	57
5,000 do	s40 60	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b30 18½
4,000 D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	100	20 do	16
2,000 D. L. & W. R. 2d M.	94	50 do	18⅛
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	77⅜	850 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	81
6 Corn Ex Bank	90	100 do	b30 81
26 Nassau Rank	97	300 do	s30 80¾
72 Del & Hud. Ca. Co.	89½	100 do	b60 81¾
681 New York Cen. R	78	28 Galena & Chi. R.	72
300 do	s30 77⅞	50 do	b60 72
100 do	77⅞	600 Clev & Toledo R.	34⅞
100 do	s10 78	100 do	34⅝
350 do	78	25 do	34⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	95⅞	231 N. Y. Cen. R.	78
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	93⅞	100 do	h10 78
2,000 U.S. 5s, '74 Coup.	89¾	50 M. Se. & N. Ind. R.	16
5,000 Kentucky St 6s.	95	140 Erie Railroad	30⅛
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	350 do	30¼
2,000 do	74⅞	50 do	s10 30⅜
2,000 Vir. St 6s	78⅜	50 do	30⅜
10,000 Missouri St. 6s.	66	10 do	30⅜
10,000 do	65⅞	50 M. So. & N. I. G. St.	s30 36⅝
3,000 H. R. R. 1st mt.	105⅜	100 do	36⅝
1,000 Ill. Ceo. R. Bds.	100⅜	300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	h10 81¾
9,500 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs	65	100 do	81⅝
2,000 Chic. & R. I. Bds	100	50 Galena & Chic. R.	s30 71¾
2,000 Lack. & W. R. I M.	95	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	h15 58
125 Pacific M. S. Co...	86	200 do	s18 51¾

THURSDAY, March 21—P. M.

There is a pretty steady market for Stocks to-day, without much speculative activity, except in New-York and Erie Shares, which appear to be sold with considerable freedom on the chances of "a turn" at lower prices. To afford some other reason than a piece of stock-jobbing finesse for the sudden fell of the Stock, a rumor is in circulation, four months in advance of the consummation of the *new* proprietorship of the property, that an assessment of $3 per share is to be arbitrarily levied on the *old* certificates, for some purpose not yet defined to the holders. We know of no sufficient authority for even the basis of such a rumor. Whenever the preference and common Stockholders, assenting to the recent purchase under foreclosure, of the old corporation, re-organize after the expiration of the time allowed for such assent by the act of the Legislatnre, (29th July, or six months after the sels,) the ways and means will be devised for paying off the only incumbrance on the road over the mortgage liens, in order to take the property out of the Receiver's hands, and for this object six months more are allowed to the proprietary under the new incorporation, that is, one year from the date of foreclosure. This incumbrance was stated at the time of the sale at about $800,000 for arrearages of mortgage interest, part of which may be paid off by the surplus earnings in the hends of the Receiver by the end of the year, but the whole of which may be at once anticipeted, paid off, and the Road released by the Receiver at or soon after the end of six months from the sale; that is, as soon as the names and respective interests of the old Common Bondholders and the present Common Stockholders—the former taking a Preference Stock in satisfaction of their claims—assenting to the new arrangement and accepting the new charter, are known, the common Trustees, Messrs. BANCROFT, DAVIS and DUDLEY S. GREGORY, may, under advice of the great body of their constituents, assess equally upon both classes of Stock an amount sufficient to pay off the incumbrance referred to, or the first Board of Managers, under the new incorporation, may decire some other method of paying off whatever balance is due at the expiration of the year. The whole matter is a subject for practical discussion only after the new proprietary is fairly constituted. It is talked of now in Wall-street, and a hint or two thrown out, of the possibility of an assessment, simply because some one or more of the various Stock-jobbing cliques of the Street have put six or eight thousand of the old Shares on the market for cash on sellers' option, on the hope or calculation of getting back the Stock from the public at lower prices. No one can quarrel with the movement, since it is at their own expense and risk, and no one really interested as an old stockholder should estimate his property as being intrinsically depreciated because sales are made down to 30 ₱ cent., any more than he was authoized to esteem it cheap at 40, simply because speculation had put it up to that figure.

With the exception referred to, the Railway Shares were generally steady, as compared with Wednesday's sales, and a partial improvement was shown on the operations at the Second Board. Illinois Centrel and Michigan Southern were partially better, and New-York Central in fair request at 78 ₱ cent. The State Securities were firmer on Missouris and Tennessees by ½ ₱ cent., and a further advance was had on the Railway mortgages. The Michigan Southern (Goshen Branch) 7 ₱ cents. advanced 2½, and the Sinking Fund Mortgage 4 ₱ cent. on previous sales, and we heard of private transactions in the Second Mortgage at 65 ₱ cent. The Illinois Central Construction Bonds brought 100¼ ₱ cent. By a provision in this mortgage the Company is authorized to determine by lot the maturity of the Bonds, in order to take them up with the cash proceeds of the land sales, after the market price shall reach 120 ₱ cent. As the price has now gone over par on the cancelation of only two of the seventeen millions originally issued, the contingency of 120 ₱ cent. before the year 1875, when the mortgage falls due by limitation, is not altogether improbable—the cancelation being imperative as rapidly as the money from the land sales is realized. The Federal Stocks were barely steady in price, but with a fair inquiry.

Later in the afternoon the Share market was firmer, with sales of Erie at 31 ₱ cent. and Central 78⅜ ₱ cent. The bids were also higher for Michigan Guaranteed and Illinois Central. The following are about the latest figures:

Central	78⅜	Mich. Southern	16⅜
Erie	31	Mich. Guaranteed	86⅜
Illinois Central	81½	Harlem Preferred	38⅝
Galena	71⅜	Toledo	24⅝
Rock Island	58	Hudson	45
Mich. Central	57	Reading	43½
Panama	116¼	Missouris	66
Pacific	86½	Tennessees	75

There is no news to report to-day in the Money or Exchange market. There is rather an improved demand for mercantile paper outside of Bank, owning to the better look of the late Spring trade among the jobbers. The distrust in the classification of names is not so great as through the Winter, though much caution is still evinced in the selection of what is called prime lists. The rate is 7 ₱ cent. for this description, and from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. for fair paper. At call, the employment of money is moderate at 6 ₱ cent. Bills on London have scarcely taken a quotation yet for Saturday's mail, but standard drawers are generally firm at 107 ₱ cent. Bills on Paris f.5.31¼ @ f.5.28¾. The non-receipt of further foreign advices, as looked for by the *Arago* at this port, or the Boston Cunerder at Halifax, has made the day a dull one in banking circles.

Of the administration of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, the *Commercial* reports that JACOB AMES, Esq., for many years President of the Bank, has resigned that position, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of next month. Mr. BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., the present Cashier, will succeed him in the Presidency, while his successor will be Mr. ROBERT P. PERRIN, now Cashier of the City Bank of Brooklyn.

The traffic of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending the 15th inst. was as follows:

Passengers	$18,314
Freight and live stock	30,807
Mails and sundries	1,315
Total	$50,437
Corresponding week of last year	44,934
Increase	$5 503

Of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the same week:

From Passengers	$5,521 80	$11,609 95
For Freight	14,580 10	26,488 10
For Mails and Express	855 83	1,671 17
Total	$21,937 62	$39,767 31
Corresponding period 1860..	20,446 83	35,893 14
Increase in 1861	$1,490 90	$3,874 17

Annexed is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the last week:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons Cwt.
Shipped North	4,592.16	36,551 19
Shipped Sonth	11,226.01	127,796.07
Total	15,818.17	164,351.06

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,518.15	25,925.19
Shipped South	14 473.19	130,005.07
Total	16,992.14	155,932.06

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street

	Premium.
March 20. Philadelphia	Par.
March 20. Boston	Par.
March 13. New-Orleans	Par.
March 12. Mobile	Par.
March 20. Baltimore	1-10 @ 1-5
March 20. Washington	1 @ 1¼
March 17. Charleston	4 @ 4¾
March 18. Richmond	5 @ 5⅜
March 18. Petersburgh	5¼ @ 5⅝
March 17. Norfolk	5½ @ 6
March 18. Angusta, Ga	3 @ 3⅝
March 18. Chicago	6⅜ @ 7
March 15. Milwaukee	6 @ 6¾
March 19. Cleveland	1 @ 1¾
March 16. St. Louis	4 @ 4½
March 16. Louisville, Ky	⅝ @ ⅞
March 16. Detroit	1 @ 1¼
March 18. Cincinnati	⅛ @ ¼
March 18. Pittsburgh	1⅜ @ 1¾
March 16. Nashville	2 @ 2¾
March 16. Montgomery	3 @ 3½
March 16. Savannah, Ga	3 @ 3½
March 16. Macon, Ga	3 @ 3½
March 18. Rockford, Del	7 @ 7½
March 19. Wilmington, N. C	6 @ 6½
March 19. Erie, Pa	¼ @ 1
March 16. Atlanta, Ga	3 @ 4
March 16. Knoxville, Tenn	4 @ 5
March 19. Wheeling, Va	5 @ 6

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 21.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87¾; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 54¾; Long Island Railroad, 10. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 21, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 7 bbls. Ashes; 1,379 bbls. Flour; 9,192 bushels Wheat; 1,434 bushels Corn; 75 bushels Rye; 180 bushels Barley; 2,040 bushels Oats; 400 bushels Malt; 965 pkgs. Provisions and 269 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet, to-day, at $5 25@$5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 31¼ for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The demend has been good to day, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The principal sales have been 3,500 bags Rio, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The snow-storm has seriously impeded operations. The inquiry has been generally very moderate; receipts have been light, and prices have not varied materially. The reported sales 8 250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$5 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 25; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round-ho

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Romeo and Juliet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Knights of the Round Table.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Owlet; Or, The Royal Highwayman—Mother Goose—Smoodler's Daughter.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Gitanbel—Curiosities at all Hours.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The question of Fort Sumpter is still in obeyance—or, rather in uncertainty. The Administretion is disposed to keep its own counsel in reference to it—for which nobody, probably, will blame them, when a too free knowledge of their intentions might be a serious disadvantage. Up to Wednesday evening, however, it is pretty certain that no orders for an evacuation had been issued, and our correspondent telegraphs that the matter was discussed in the Cabinet yesterday. We also receive an authoritative contradiction of the statement that an armistice of ten days had been agreed upon between the Southern Commissioners and the Administration. No such armistice has been even thought of, much less suggested—the Commissioners being content to await the action of the President.

The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday morning contains a long article on our present national troubles, under the heading, "The Past, the Present and the Future," the material portion of which—that relating to the Future—we reproduce in this morning's Times. It is attributed in some quarters to a high official source, and is alleged to foreshadow the policy of the Administration. Should this conjecture prove to be true, it will be seen that the bugbear of "coercion" is no longer to be feared. The existing difficulty, the writer contends, can only be settled by a General Convention, which involves the necessity of a voluntary return of the seceded States to the Union. Failing in this, the only alternative is an acknowledgment of their independence.

A large batch of appointments, actual and prospective, will be found enumerated in our Washington dispatches—none of them, however, of particular note. Nothing has yet been done relative to the New-York appointments, though they are understood to be now under advisement.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, continued his speech in the Senate yesterday, and had not concluded when it was voted to go into Executive session. He took the ultra Pro-Slavery view of the secession question, and argued that African Slavery was abstractly right, and that property in slaves should be recognized by the Federal Government.

The new Constitution of the Confederate States was yesterday ratified by the Louisiana State Convention, by a vote of 100 to 7, in the face of the recommendation of the Legislature that it should be submitted to a popular vote. Whether the people of Louisiana will allow themselves to be thus overridden, remains to be determined.

To whatever depths secession may descend, there still always seems to be a "lower deep." A telegram from Mobile informs us that one of the United States supply vessels—the sloop *Isabella*—laden with provisions for the fleet, was seized off Pensacola on Wednesday night. It is difficult to see how such an act, perfectly unwarranted except in time of actual war, can be justified by the Secessionists.

The Missouri State Convention, on Wednesday, disposed of a portion of the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, which has been under discussion for several days. The resolution relating to "coercion" elicited considerable debate, and finally a substitute was adopted, which declares in favor of the withdrawal of the Federal forces from the forts in the seceded States, as a measure calculated to restore fraternal feelings between the North and the South. A resolution providing for the adjournment of the Convention until December was also adopted.

In the New-York Senate, yesterday, the bills to extend the Central Park, to incorporate Bellevue Hospital College, to widen Main-street, Brooklyn, were reported favorably. Bills were passed to facilitate the trial of civil actions; to amend the charter of the Jewish Children's Education Society. The resolutions of the special Committee on Federal Relations were taken up and, after debate, postponed indefinitely. In the Assembly the Governor's Message was received, transmitting the proposed amendment of the Constitution adopted by Congress. The Governor approves of the amendment decidedly, as but a just recognition of existing State rights, in no way impairing the fact that "New-York is unalterably opposed to the institution of Slavery within her own borders." The bills amending the Brooklyn City Railroad act, and exempting ministers of the gospel from taxation, were passed, as was also the South Side Railroad bill, the annual Supply bill, the bill to incorporate the Scott Life Guard. The New-York Tax Levy was debated. A motion to insert $250,000 for the Harlem Bridge was lost. The House purposely frittered away the time of the afternoon session until the hour for the evening meeting, and then adjourned until this morning.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney at 6:20 P. M., yesterday, thirty hours ahead of time, with San Francisco advices to March 9. The steamer *Uncle Sam*, with the New-York mails of the 1st ult., as before reported, went into Acapulco with a broken shaft. The mails, and a portion of the passengers, were taken to San Francisco eight days subsequently by the *California*. The *Golden Gate* was to take the remaining passengers and the disabled steamer on the next trip up. The money market was active, and a large shipment was predicted for the next steamer. Other markets were promising. The clipper *Great Republic* had been chartered with a view of seeding to Liverpool the largest shipment of wheat and flour ever put on board a vessel. The *Jacob Bell* carried to England 18,000 sacks of wheat and 3,400 barrels of flour. The Legislature had failed to elect a United States Senator, the last vote standing Denver, 15; McDougal, 25; Nugent, 16; Phelps, 21; Weller, 19; scattering, 11. The Assembly had passed strong Union resolutions. The substance of the President's Message had been received, and was regarded as discouraging to the prospects of the Union. A large fire had occurred at Quincy, Pinmas County. The Spring emigration into New-Mexico was predicted to be large.

By telegraph from New-Orleans, we learn that the *Cahawba*, from this port, arrived there yesterday. Prince Alfred, of England, had been heard from at Bermuda, and would reach Havana in April. The yacht *Mary Kingsland*, from New-York, having on board the J. R. Scott theatrical troupe, was wrecked on the Florida coast. The passengers, after several days' exposure, were saved by the *Cahawba*. Nearly all their property proved a total loss.

There was no formal meeting of the Board of Public Charities and Corrections yesterday, but the regular weekly table showed a decrease of 105 inmates of the various Institutions since the last report, the number remaining under the charge of the various officers being 8,882, on March 16, against 8,987 on March 9.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court the case of Jacob Sharp against the City respecting the lease of Wall-street Ferry, was yesterday proceeded with before Justice Clerke; but presently thereafter a singular controversy arose between two jurors in relation to the merits of the plaintiff and his case, which resulted in a postponement of the matter for the present term. The opinion of the General Term in the case of Savage *vs.* the Board of Health is now promulgated, and will be found of interest, touching the nature of the powers of the Board, and the authority of the Court to review their proceedings. In the Oyer and Terminer the entire day was occupied with a continuation of the Reuter murder trial, which is still on. In the General Sessions a large number of prisoners were arraigned, and pleaded to petty offences. There was but one trial. It was for burglary, and the prisoner was acquitted.

The Stock Market was steady, yesterday, with more firmness in State securities and Railway mortgages. New-York Central closed 78¼ ₱ cent.; Erie, 31. No change in Money or Bills on London; the latter 107 ₱ cent.

The stormy weather yesterday checked business. Breadstuffs were rather quiet, though sellers had any existing advantage. Cotton was in good request, at buoyant prices. The transactions in Whisky and Rio Coffee were more extensive. Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Hay and Tallow were less active. Vessels were more abundant, and rates on freights to the principal ports of Great Britain were lower, yet the actual engagements were light. The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Breakers Ahead.

The enactment of a highly protective Tariff on the heel of the last session of Congress, without the slightest provision made for its enforcement, and at the very time when secession was so fully matured as to indicate its character and purpose, was an act of reckless folly unparalleled in our legislative history. The measure is equally bad in every point in which it can be viewed. It is not a revenue Tariff. Its object was to discourage importations. It cannot be enforced on more than three thousand miles of seacoast, and fifteen hundred miles of interior line. We treat the seceding States as a portion of our Confederacy. A ship may lawfully enter their ports, and put its goods in warehouse. In seizures for condemnation, the case would have to be tried in the United States Courts, and before a *local* jury. No such Courts exist. If they did it would not be difficult to tell how the jury would decide. The President has no power whatever in the premises. His guides are well-established laws which contemplated nothing like the present state of affairs. The spectacle of a great nation unable to enforce a law enacted with all due solemnity and upon the observance of which the exercise of all its functions depend, is humiliating to the last degree.

Whatever may be the ultimate aims of the seceding States, a present advantage is of the utmost importance as a lever for future operations. A tariff is highly unpopular in the Border States. The one just enacted is the strongest argument yet addressed to them to go with the seceding ones, and is telling with great effect. No matter how absurd may be the statements and arguments used, they none the less effect what we would avoid. We do not at the present moment wish to give an opportunity to draw an ill-natured picture of the Northern capitalist seeking by legislation to add to his gains, by increasing the cost of everything the poor man uses. No step could have been taken so well calculated to alienate the Border States, at the very moment it has been our policy to conciliate them.

The seceding States have us at equal disadvantage in foreign Courts. The nations of Europe with whom we have the most intimate commercial relations are earnest advocates of free trade. Yet at the very moment that we most desire their sympathy and coöperation, we insult their convictions and strike the severest blow in our power at their interests. The seceding States will take instant advantage of our blunder, and will make every effort to secure their good-will, if not an actual recognition, by adopting a commercial policy in harmony with their own. It was for this purpose, undoubtedly, that the enactment of the new Tariff was postponed, to await the report of the Commissioners just sent abroad.

At home and abroad, we are already feeling the effects of our gratuitous folly. Both English and French journals are teeming with ill-natured and unfavorable remarks; with contrasts either openly stated or implied, in favor of the seceding States. What compensation have we for all these sacrifices? None whatever; or at least, no adequate one. How is the manufacturer to get protection, when foreign merchandise, similar to his own, can be entered at any Southern port, and distributed free throughout the interior? A dispatch from St. Louis told us yesterday morning that its merchants were receiving their goods *duty free* by way of New-Orleans. Here is curious *protection* to the manufacturer. How is this to be remedied? Only by the passage of new laws. By whom is this to be done? By a fraction of the nation, which will be only adding fuel to the flames. If Congress were called to-day, the House of Representatives would show only 144 of its 237 members. States having 31 members have seceded. Over 60 members are yet to be chosen from non-seceding States, which will not elect till the latter part of the year; chiefly Border States. Suppose an extra session to be called. Shall it proceed to business with barely a quorum, and enact important laws bearing upon all the States, with only about one-half of them represented?

Never was a nation in greater embarrassment. We confess our inability to enforce the most important laws we enact, and sit passively down and see them violated, without raising a finger. How can we maintain any national spirit under such humiliation? We take the step of all others most calculated to alienate the Border States and foreign nations. We can neither collect our revenue nor afford protection. Who, under such circumstances, would dare to embark in any enterprise? How much revenue can be collected in Northern ports? No one can answer these questions. Is not such uncertainty the greatest of all evils? A state of war would be almost preferable. It would be the beginning of an end. Thus far we seem to be without direction or purpose, or the means of enforcing our purpose, if we had any.

In the meantime, how is the Government to be sustained? The door to borrowing is still left open. But it has been entirely contrary to the genius of our Government to borrow without any present or prospective means of payment. The Government fortunately can, by borrowing, temporarily supply all its wants. But we should not lose a moment in devising, if possible, a plan to put our finances on a firm foundation. The ability to develop such a plan will test the capacity of the new Administration. It should not feel itself bound in the slightest degree by the acts of the past one. The present tariff should not for an instant stand in the way of its entire freedom of action. It would be a curious doctrine for the party in power to be controlled by the precedents of the past. We learn that Secretary Chase has already declared that the tariff must be repealed. We look forward with great interest to the line of policy he will adopt. If he will act with the intelligence and independence he has the credit of possessing, he will call upon Congress to relieve him of his present dilemma, by placing him in a position in which he can, with entire freedom, address himself to the difficulties of his position, and to the composition of the political differences that now distract the country.

Coercion and the Border States.

The evidently strong disposition to accept, in some quarters, the military necessity which may compel the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, as an index of the policy to be pursued by the Administration, must, if uncorrected, lead to mischievous results. There is really no ambiguity in the business. If, yielding to circumstances created by the treason or negligence of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, Major Anderson's command be withdrawn, and the post abandoned, the fact has, indeed, no political significance whatever; raises no precedent for other military positions still in our hands and still defensible; and must in no case be treated as a concession to local or sectional demands, or as a departure from the principles which the President indicated at Indianapolis and at Washington as the rule of his Administration. It is enough to say that were Fort Sumpter in the condition of Forts Pickens, Taylor and Jefferson, abundantly manned, armed and provisioned, we have every reason for believing it would be held to the last extremity against every assailant; and while all would profoundly deplore the waste of life which assault or siege might occasion, they would have to bear the sanguinary responsibility who should begin the conflict. The duty of the President is too palpable to admit of the slightest doubt. What powers he discovers himself to possess are pledged to the protection of the Federal property. The pledge can only be dispensed where its attempted fulfillment is found to involve impossibilities.

Of the magnitude of the issues said to hang upon the determination of this difficult matter, we are fully aware. The continued loyalty of the Border States is said to depend upon it. A large body of the people of those States are known to favor a union in any event with the Gulf Confederation. Another important portion of the population propose to make this action consequent upon any effort of the Federal Administration to enforce the laws, defend the forts and collect the revenues in the seceded States. These two sections of opinion assume the name of Anti-Coercionists; while to a third division, which is for the Union in all circumstances, they affix the epithet "Submissionists." Of the relative strength of these political sects we have no information, nor is the fact important to our purpose. But whosoever advocates any abandonment of obligations so recently and solemnly assumed by the President, with a view to conciliating these doubtful classes, and so retaining a hold upon the Border States, as clearly underrates the sacrifice he proposes to make, as he overrates the advantage secured. The first, and in fact a cardinal doctrine of the Republican Party, and practically of the entire North, is a distinct denial of the dogma that a State has a right to repudiate the duty of its inhabitants to obey Federal law, and erect itself in an attitude of hostility to the Union. As Republicans, we have had to contend persistently against the assertion of a claim which renders a permanent and prosperous Government impracticable, because any constituent State may at pleasure derange the whole confederate system by its sudden and passionate withdrawal. If, therefore, the Border States, asserting this disastrous right of secession, strictly as they do, when they make their fidelity to federal compacts dependent upon conditions even within the formulas of the Constitution, we may reasonably hesitate at treating upon such terms; for we have no assurance that the same doctrine, and yet more exacting conditions, may not be reiterated next year, and the next, and the next; or that other sections of the Union, if aggrieved, may not avail themselves of so successful an example. But if the conditions, going further, demand an abandonment of constitutional obligations, and the omission of duties, to the faithful performance of which Mr. Lincoln has just bound himself by the highest known sanction, then, for far stronger reasons, should we pause to consider whether the loyalty so purchased is worth the cost; whether, in fact, we are not clasping to us elements of decomposition which must eventually prove mortal. To refrain from any line of policy clearly marked by law and Constitution, would certainly be a bribe worth better profit.

Floyd's Technical Defence.

District Attorney Ould has been retained in office long enough to enable him to shew his gratitude to the high ex-official who originally procured his appointment. He has had the pleasure of assisting in the discharge of John B. Floyd from two indictments, each containing the substance of a felony—one discharge being procured on his own allegation as District Attorney that there was no evidence to sustain against the Ex-Secretary of War the charge of complicity with Gonard Bailey in his abstractions of the Indian Trust Bonds; and the second on the purely technical issue that the prosecution for Malfeasance in Office must fall to the ground under the act of 1857, prohibiting a criminal prosecution where the party implicated had previously been summoned before a Committee of either branch of Congress to testify in relation to the matter forming the body of the indictment.

It is quite easily established that had Mr. Ould been removed from office, his successor in the District-Attorneyship could have done no better with the charges—Mr. Ould in advising the Special Congressional Committee to summon Messrs. Floyd and Russell before them, having practically secured their immunity from all criminal proceedings. But what shall be thought of a Cabinet Officer who avails himself of a technical plea to defend his acts from investigation? What is thought among honorable men of the person charged with crime who sets up the Statute of Limitations as a bar to prosecution? The mere plea in itself is a moral confession of guilt—the accused feeling conscious that evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction is in existence, and, therefore, seeking to preserve his personal freedom by the passive sacrifice of his character. No man assured of his own rectitude—no man who was not utterly self-condemned—would avail himself of a technical defence to prohibit the fullest investigation of his acts. The honest officer would not only court, but insist upon, the most rigid scrutiny of every charge made against his integrity; he would put his accusers on trial, and never rest until every thread of the accusations made against him had been unwound and traced back to its source.

But it is idle, and worse than idle to attempt establishing any parallel between the course of John B. Floyd and the course which would have been pursued by an honest man, similarly circumstanced. Not only guilty of treason, but boasting of his crime, and boasting that, while holding a Cabinet position under the Government of the United States, he had been persistently using his official power to cripple the Government he had sworn to uphold, and to supply his fellow traitors with arms and munitions of war,—we cannot speak, think or argue of the ex-Secretary as we would think and argue of other men still accessible to shame. He must be treated as a moral paralytic, on whose dead nerves of conscience even the cautery of public scorn burns and hisses without producing sufficient sensation to tell him that he should—if only for decency's sake—make a plausible pretence of wincing. It is our only consolation to think that we have at last got rid of him and his crimes forever—the personal impunity which he enjoys being, perhaps, cheaply purchased, inasmuch as it saves our country the humiliation which could not but have followed his public trial, with its necessary developments of corruption and plunder in nearly all the branches of our late National Government.

Divorce Suits Encouraged.

We cannot but think that our Courts are very injudiciously encouraging matrimonial differences, by the facilities granted and the privacy insured to husbands and wives seeking release from the chains of matrimony. Instead of the old-fashioned, fair jury trial provided for under the common law, divorce suits are now almost invariably referred to some private counsel, who is to take evidence in the seclusion of his chambers, and make a report to the Court, which report is usually adopted, without question, as the Court's decision. Three such cases are noticed to-day in our law intelligence, and several hundred of such suits are similarly disposed in the course of a year.

That this practice is radically wrong, and must lead in many instances to gross injustice, we are well assured. However high may be the character of the private Referees, or how painful soever the nature of the evidence thus kept out of public view,—there are paramount considerations which demand that the structure of the family relation shall not be lightly tampered with; and that no husband or wife should be released from the matrimonial obligation, save on grounds of sufficient weight to compensate them for the pain of a public investigation. The privacy, moreover, of the Referee system, could undoubtedly be used in certain instances to render an unjust decision more easy of attainment, giving to the wealthy and influential husband an unfair advantage over the wife, or to the wife of rich connections and an intriguing spirit an unfair advantage over the husband.

To say truth, our Judges have been altogether too prone of late to shirk their more unpleasant duties and save themselves trouble, by this method of remitting to the examination of private Referees, suits, never intended by the Revised Statutes for such a disposition. Referees were only designed by law to be employed in cases involving contested statements of long accounts, such as partnership disputes, or the examination of the assets of defunct Corporations. But gradually they are coming to form a tribunal in themselves, irrespective of the jury-trial due to every citizen; and the Judges on the Bench sit there apparently only to record the star-chamber conclusions of these irresponsible inquisitors.

True social policy demands the strengthening, rather than the weakening, of the matrimonial bond,—human nature always adjusting itself with resignation, and finally with content, to that which appears inevitable, while chafing at every slight obstacle or annoyance which it thinks can be pushed aside at a slight cost. It is bad policy, therefore, in our judgment, save in very special cases, such as may arise once in a dozen years, to allow a divorce-suit to be pressed to its conclusion, with no other public notice save a line or two in some obscure corner of the daily journals, announcing the names of the man and wife seperated, with this laconic addendum: "Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted." Under this system of secrecy, the door is thrown open to many frauds, not possible if due publicity were given to the facts in each particular case; and trivial domestic differences of taste or temper are allowed to become magnified and aggravated into proportions destructive of the family relationship. By revising their lax practice in this matter, our Courts will render a substantial service to society.

Hurrying up the Laws.—Whether it is wiser in the Legislature to occupy twelve hours a day in deliberations, or to create that dubious contrivance, a "Grinding Committee," is a question which distracts Albany correspondents. The Assembly, departing from modern instances, has selected the former plan, to the chagrin of many who see in the protracted and exhausting labors of an all day and night session, the death-blow of calm, judicious and considerate legislation. It were better, say these, to accept the results of the partial inquiry and hasty investigation which the Grinding Committee insures as a prelude to the action of the House, than to brave the consequences of a weary and desultory discussion in the House itself, evolving no light upon the question submitted, and tending in no degree to expedite sensible legislation. Now, on either side of this issue, there is so much to be said, that we may fairly seek an escape from both. This, we think, is furnished by the application of a simple test. Let all bills not obviously demanded by the public—all bills merely urged for private or corporate objects, or to escape the consequences of previous legislation, or to balk necessary legal or administrative reforms, be dismissed at once to the bottom of the calendar, to take their chance, in the last hours of the session. Of the remainder, let those of unquestionable expediency be promoted to the head of the list, to be first acted upon; while others, the expediency of which is contested by conflicting petitions and representations, may be made to take a secondary place. By this feasible recast of the order of business, to achieve which the rigor of rules should be relaxed, whatever of beneficial legislation is still incomplete may be perfected; much of a mischievous character effectually defeated; and the integrity and industry of members alike escape exhaustion.

Let the Emigrants Come.—Notwithstanding the warlike reports from this country in which the European Press abounds, the number of emigrants arriving at this port is now larger than even the great influx of the corresponding period of last year. From the 1st of January up to the 20th inst, 6,131 arrivals had been registered at Castle Garden, as against 5,667 to the same date last year, and a large number of passenger-laden vessels are now overdue at this port. Emigrants from any part of the world need have no apprehension about coming to America from anything that has transpired—or, indeed, that is likely in any contingency to transpire—in our political relations. In the fertile Territories of the boundless West—far beyond the possible limits of sectional strife, there is yet plenty of room and peaceful homes for myriads of industrious freemen. There are hundreds of millions of acres of virgin prairie which are but waiting the touch of industry to fructify with golden harvests. There are green valleys and pleasant dells, and all the other romantic spots in endless variety, yet to be equatted on by whoever chooses—where none shall ever molest or make afraid. Not to mention Illinois, which alone could give room even yet to half the Austrian Empire, and which is now offering great inducements to settlers, the vast grain regions of Minnesota, and Washington and Nebraska and Oregon, and other Territories, are freely open to the emigrant. If to pick up money in a tangible form be the need, plenty of it can be had for the taking, in the new and splendid empire henceforth to be ruled by that most jovial of Governors, Gen. Nye; while if you prefer the golden nuggets, you can still find them in abundance concealed in the heart of the great mountains from Fraser's River to Mexico. No war, nor invasion, nor civil turmoil is ever likely to approach any part of all this grand domain, which has been forever consecrated to labor, and Freedom and independence. So let the emigration continue; and both Europe and America will be, as heretofore, the gainers.

The New Senator from Missouri.—Mr. Waldo P. Johnson has been elected United States Senator from Missouri, in place of James S. Green. The change is, of course, for the better. Johnson is a new-comer in the world of politics. Six months ago his name would have fallen without recognition upon the ear of nine out of ten at the State Capital; or if heeded at all would have been known as a small local politician from the Southern or Slaveholding Counties, where he had been an ineffectual candidate for a variety of small offices. His merits consist in the fact that in the long warfare waged by Phelps, Green, and their faction, against Benton, Johnson adhered to the fortunes of the latter, and until the death of his great leader inclined decidedly to the advanced opinions which have given rise to the Free-Soil Party in Missouri. What accident suggested his name to the Governor, we do not know; but he was sent to Washington as a member of the late Peace Conference, where he took no notable part, only achieving distinction upon his return by a rabid and senseless address at Jefferson City, recommending immediate secession. His election can only be regarded as a posthumous triumph of Bentonism—not the success of any distinguishable principles, or a tribute to any personal claims.

Yet indifferent as these recommendations are, Johnson is an immeasurable gain upon Green. The latter, as the obsequious instrument of Slidell and his fellow-conspirators, has filled a seat in the Senate only to prove how advantageously such a position may be employed for the worst and most treasonable attempts against the Government of which the holder is nominally a fraction. To be the most formidable bully of the most insolent majority that ever trampled all rights of a minority beneath its feet; to father reports, assertions and arguments which no other had the hardihood to present; to be the apologist of systematized fraud, wrong, and violence in Kansas, and of the ruffians who perpetrated them; to occupy the attention of the Senate, and exhaust the patience of the country daily, with indecorous and arrogant harangues, which never by any happy accident savored of statesmanship, or sense, or justice; these have constituted the part Green has played throughout his Senatorial career, and his sole claim to grateful remembrance. Any exchange that shall relieve the Capitol of such a veteran nuisance is to be hailed with joy; and for this reason is the election of Waldo Johnson an immeasurable public gain.

Cabinet Councils.—In calling upon the Cabinet for their separate opinions in writing as to the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumpter, the President has, we think, taken a step in the direction of a salutary administrative authority, and that independent responsibility which must tend to impose a check on the heads of Department, and hold them to individual account before the country. We have a sound republican objection to the name and the thing "Cabinet Council," for though certainly Republican enough in its suggestion of genial cigars and boots familiarly elevated, there is in the spirit of it an aristocratic twang, which if it had not already proved repulsive to the simple good sense of the earlier Presidents, had certainly not recommended itself to them by any qualities which should be acceptable to Executive minds. It was Washington's wont as to grave measures of State policy to address letters to his several Secretaries and so draw out their views in carefully digested replies, which should thenceforth stand recorded, to enhance or disparage their wisdom or their patriotism. There was no mysterious laying together of departmental heads in cozy corners of the White House, no aying and noing, no pairing off and dividing, no diplomatic bulling and bearing, no voting at the next Presidency, and taking the hearings of important questions through a four years' telescope. The separate views, and the reasons for them, once submitted to the Executive, the decision rested with him, and it was rendered with a full sense of Executive accountability, and no lack of that dignified self-reliance with which the confidence of the country should inspire the man whom a free people have placed at its head.

In this unhappily antiquated method there is that air of simplicity, wisdom and firmness which we should rejoice to see imitated by the new Administration. If our Republican President means, as we hope, studiously to take Washington for his exemplar, he may, without detriment to his reputation for sagacity, begin just here; and it is in this view of the subject that we contemplate with pleasure his action in the present instance.

Two Cents an Acre.—The Alligator Sovereignty of Florida, which still—in the irresistible phraseology of its Ordinance of Secession—maintains its attitude as an "independent nation," has recently been engaged in an extraordinary effort to raise the wind. The treasury, you observe, has been now for some time disgustingly empty; and that serene and generous Uncle under whose favor the Floridians have heretofore waxed fat, has lately had quite enough ado attending to himself. So the supreme authorities have succeeded in negotiating the sale of half a million of acres of their national domain to a company of New-Orleans speculators, at *two cents an acre*—said land being situated upon and in the vicinity of Caloosahatchie. By this masterly financial stroke, a sum of not less than ten million *mills* is secured to the sovereign exchequer—that is if the Pelicanders are silly enough ever to pay it. Such a bit of finance, at the present exigency of her national history, exhibits a shrewdness worthy of Yulee himself; for the likelihood is that *one cent* an acre, even if made payable in Pelican bills, will be quite as much as the choicest tid-bits of peninsular soil will command in a year or two from now, if it persists in being or remaining an independent nation all to South Carolina. If the young nation, however, will offer the whole of her dry land for sale in one parcel, and will agree to make an *auto-da-fè* of all her fire-eaters, she might be able to negotiate its sale at present high prices. We ourselves might give a moment's consideration at least to it. The advertising receipts for the Times, even in these hard times, for a week, would be amply sufficient, at the maximum price, to purchase the whole State, not to mention one or two able-bodied hands to take care of it.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Proposed Evacuation of Sumpter—Effect of the News in the South and in the Border States—Plans of the Virginia Secessionists—The Slave-trade Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

The impression made upon the Secessionists of the Border States, by the rumored purpose of evacuating Fort Sumpter, has borne a marked contrast to that produced by the same suggestion on the Confederate States themselves. In the latter the news has been received with inexpressible delight and the wildest excitement. They regard the withdrawal of the forces as preliminary to the acknowledgment of their independence, and therefore as the consummation of their revolt, without incurring the hazards of war. But the Secessionists of Virginia, and other Slave States which adhere to the Union, regard the measure from a different stand-point. What they want is food for agitation and alarm. The great majority of their constituents have decided not to go out of the Union for existing causes of complaint, and the Secessionists, who have failed to alienate the hearts of the people from the Union, on account of the election of a Republican President, still hope to arouse them on the issue of "coercing" the seceded States. This is their last card, and if this fails them they will be irretrievably ruined. With such objects in view, and surrounded by such circumstances, it is not difficult to understand how very differently the news of the abandonment of Fort Sumpter was received in Virginia, by the Secessionists, from what your Charleston correspondent records of its effects in South Carolina. The truth is, that the Secessionists in the Union occupy to those out of it a relative position not unlike that of the boys to the frogs in the fable. A war between the Federal Government and that of the Confederate States may be sport for the former, but it would be death to the latter.

It is to be regretted that the Virginia Legislature, like those of North Carolina and Tennessee, had not submitted to the people the questions of Convention or no Convention, while they were voting to elect delegates. There is scarcely a doubt that the proposition would have been voted down by a decided majority; and the State would thus have been saved the expense, and the whole country the nuisance of the organized band of agitators now sitting at Richmond. It would be impossible for so many Virginia demagogues to be congregated without injury to the public peace at a time like the present. It is the very thing desired by the Secessionists, and the very thing which the honest yeomanry of Virginia deprecate, but which they had not the opportunity to squelch, as did those of North Carolina and Tennessee.

The secession demagogues are eternally harping upon the necessity of "new guarantees," and the importance of making this demand a *sine qua non* of adherence to the Union. The guarantees required are all eminently impracticable, absurd, and useless, as might be expected from a cabal of hair-splitting Virginia demagogues. They demand a right to carry Slavery into the Territories, when every intelligent man in the country knows that there is not a foot of territory adapted to Slavery, belonging to the Union; and that the demand, if it were granted, would be of no more use than a guarantee for the establishment of Slavery in the moon. Another demand is, that Slaveholders shall be allowed to carry their slaves into and through the Free States, whenever it may suit their convenience to travel. This demand is made exclusively in the interests of the wealthiest classes, since the poorer slaveholders never travel North for purposes of pleasure, and never require the personal attendance of slaves. But it is well-known that the Northern people are invincibly opposed to the introduction of slaves among them, and it is for this very reason that the demand is made. The real object is to get up an issue, which will enable the demagogues to excite the people up to the point which is required to get the State out of the Union.

But the guarantee which Virginia and the other States which adhere to the Union really needs, but which has never been demanded by their secession demagogues, is security against competition with Africa, in the supply of slaves for the Southern market. This they can never obtain except as a part of the present Union. If they join the Southern Confederacy they will infallibly be compelled to acquiesce in the practical, if not open and legalized revival of the foreign Slave-trade. The Southern Confederacy has, for the sake of seducing the Northern Slave States into their league, pretended to prohibit this trade; but if the power of the United States Government has been insufficient to compel obedience on this subject, it will be in vain to expect it under an exclusively Slaveholding Confederacy. It is well known that a leading motive to secession has been the desire to obtain cheap slaves from Africa; and whatever the Constitution of the Confederate States may say to the contrary, that trade will be revived, so far as it can be done by South Carolina, Georgia, and the Gulf States.

If Virginia and the other Slave States which adhere to the Union remain loyal, the Federal Government, in coöperation with those of England and France, will undertake to suppress the African Slave-trade, on the coast of the Confederate States. The latter will have no moral force worth speaking of, and will be in other respects too weak to resist the outward pressure; and the result will be that the Border States will continue to have an outlet for their surplus slaves, in supplying the Southern demand. In this way they will become gradually freed from the evil of an excessive black population. But if they follow the example of their Southern neighbors, and vote themselves out of the Union, and into the league of the Confederate States, they will cease to have any guarantee against a ruinous competition with Congo, Dahomey, and other slave-breeding States on the other side of the Atlantic. The North would cease to trouble itself with the matter if the Border States leave them, and the public mind would probably settle down into the conviction that the Slave-trade with Africa was no worse than that with Virginia; and that if the South must be Africanized, it matters not how soon. The enemies of Slavery would say that the greater the number of slaves the sooner the system will be overthrown, while thousands of unprincipled wretches in New-York and

other Free States would more actively engage in the trade than ever, when its suppression ceases to be a matter of National interest and becomes one merely of sentiment.

It must not be forgotten that the Slave-trade carried on between Cuba and Africe is against the laws of Spain, and contrary to her treaties with England, France and the United States. Yet, the Cubans being favorable to it, and the Spanish Government being corrupt and indifferent, the traders have no great difficulty in evading the laws. This will be precisely the case with the Government of the Southern Confederacy. The national sentiment, the cupidity of the traders, and the moral indifference and corruption of the officials, will pave the way for a flourishing traffic. If we reflect that Cuba alone, with a territory smaller than that of South Carolina, has imported thirty to seventy thousand slaves per annum, *and consumed them*, what may we not anticipate as to the extent of a trade with the Southern Confederacy? It would be a moderate estimate to set down the importation at two hundred thousand per annum during the next ten years, or two millions in the aggregate. The facilities of the importation from Africa, at about one-fifth the cost of American slaves, would enable the foreign traders completely to monopolize the market, to the exclusion of home-bred slaves.

The Methodist Baltimore Conference is in the throes of dissolution. This Conference embraces a large portion of Northern Virginia, and perhaps the whole of Maryland, with a part of Pennsylvania. I am informed that the Pro-Slavery wing of the Church in Maryland, by dint of greater activity, have managed to instruct their delegates in the Conference sitting at Stanton, Va., to vote for secession from the Northern Church; but I am assured by an intelligent and estimable member of the denomination that he thinks at least half the members are for adhering, notwithstanding the Anti-Slavery "Chapter" adopted by the last General Conference. There are no less than fifty Methodist congregations in Baltimore. It is said to be an admitted fact in Maryland that the Methodist Church is the chief nursery of the Anti-Slavery feeling which pervades the State, and that through its influence a large portion of the 90,000 free colored people have been liberated. The Methodists embrace nearly half the religious congregations in Baltimore. OBSERVER.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Opinions of a Tennessee Man Concerning the Policy of the Government.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, March 11, 1861.

The reported determination of the President to evacuate Forts Sumpter and Pickens, affords us hope that the pacific promises of the new *régime* are to be followed by action in the right direction. I propose to inquire into the probable consequences of so bold and unexpected a step.

Were Mr. LINCOLN to evacuate Fort Sumpter, he will have parted with a position difficult to hold or to reinforce, useless if peace is to continue, of little value if war must ultimately come; its possession by the Federal Government is considered as a standing menace, as a proof positive of the "coercion," now almost the sole stock of the Secessionists for keeping up the excitement by which they hope to hold the Cotton States in their present position and to drag out the Border States.

What would be the consequences of its evacuation? In the Border States it would cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of those of us who have for the last four months stood by the Union, through good report and evil report; it would consolidate the Union sentiment of these States, and extinguish the last spark of secession among us. It would restore public confidence, give an impetus to business, and remove from our hearts the burden under which we have so long labored, the depressing fear that we were about to be dragged into a horrible and unnatural war of the most destructive character. It would make our attachment to the Union a thing as of yore, to be gloried in, not to be apologized for. In short, it would secure the Border States to the Union by ties as strong, and an attachment as earnest, as at any time in our past history. With us of the Border States the crisis of 1860-61 will have been past; our devotion to the Union, tried and purified by the ordeal, will be firmer, purer, and deeper than ever.

How in the Cotton States? In all of them the election for Convention, and the secession ordinances, have been rushed through in hot haste in a storm of passion, almost without giving the people time to think at all; yet in all of them there was even a large minority opposed to this suicidal measure. The excitement has been kept up and events hurried forward by the arts of the desperate demagogues to whom these unfortunate people have, in an evil hour, committed their destinies. Foremost among the appliances to keep their power, to infuriate and terrify the people, has been the threatened coercion based chiefly upon the occupation of these forts. Upon this pretext to resist invasion, an army has been levied, the true object of which is to overcome and subjugate their own people. It cannot be doubted that such an overture to peace and concord, and such a disclaimer of force as the withdrawal of these troops would have a most happy effect upon the minds of these people. The time for calm and deliberate reflection which Mr. LINCOLN promises in his Inangural will have come, and the result will be at an early day the return to their proper position of all the seceded States. There is already in many of these States a strong reactionary feeling, quiet and subdued as yet, but only awaiting for its full development the "hour and the man." Already discontent with the new order of things, disappointment at its results, anxiety about its hazards, yearnings for the calm, quiet security they have left behind them—have manifested in various quarters. How soon would a reunion party spring up in their midst, like Minerve, full armed from the brain of Jove, under so inspiriting a proof that their countrymen were not their enemies, that even "Black Republicans" did not desire utterly to crush them.

A vast majority of the people of the Cotton States fully expected when they seceded that they would be speedily followed by the Border Stetes; of that under the policy suggested they will have utterly despaired, and that fact alone is abundantly sufficient under favorable auspices to speedily convert the anti-secession minorities into majorities in all the seceding States.

Again, the policy of evacuating the forts would change the question from one of civil war to the more moderate dimensions of a political embarrassment, grave and menacing it is true, but still merely political. No points of contact would remain between the seceded Stetes and the Federal Government, they dare not invade the Border States, have no idea of running their heads against stone walls after that fashion, they could not attack them, all the *éclat* of patriotism, of fighting for their country, of repelling invasion, of dying on their hearth-stones, would be lost. The poetry of the whole thing would have evaporated, and they would have but the doleful prosaic task of making bricks without straw, of constructing a nation without the slightest coherency in their materials. Under such circumstances how early, how complete, how overwhelming would be the revulsion? All fevers have their depression, all violent excitements have their reaction, and under proper treatment the secession frenzy will prove no exception to the rule. If the Administration can but take this tide at the *ebb*, it will lead them to fortune and their country to safety.

Here is the sum of the whole matter: this nation is *de facto* dismembered; if it is to be reconstructed by military force, Major ANDERSON and his men are far too few; if by the consent of the governed, the free votes of the people of the seceded States, they are just that many *too many*.

What objection is there to this course of procedure? It is a point of honor not to abandon Government property; but the property is now not of for its legitimate purpose of protecting the port of Charleston; there is no foreign enemy; it is not necessary to hold it for that purpose; it is neither right nor politic to hold it for any other. If coercion is to be the order of the day, the force is too small to effect anything; if conciliation is to be the policy, Fort Sumpter is a stumbling block and a rock of offense. To maintain the *statu quo* is possible only for a short time; to reinforce or suppress the port would precipitate a collision. And then what becomes of the time for deliberate and calm reflection which Mr. LINCOLN promised us. The only effect of the existing position of affairs is to keep Major ANDERSON and his men close prisoners, without an object—not to coerce Charleston. No honor is lost by a retreat that saves a province or a city, still less by one that may save a nation. Military prestige demands that we shall not abandon a defensible post in the face of the enemy. If this Government means as it avers, to be conciliatory and pacific, there is no enemy but misguided friends among those whose batteries frown around Fort Sumpter. To save them, to save us, to save our country from the disastrous *dénouement* of civil war, would be the object of a retreat more glorious, if it shall succeed, than all the victories which brighten the annals of American arms.

What further objection? Northern people won't stand it; it will humiliate them, it will ruin the party. *I* would say perish the party! and save the country, but as I cannot expect Republicans to be so self-denying, I will answer this objection more after the fashion prescribed in Proverbs. If the Republican Party wishes to live as such, it can only live by nationalizing itself, for not a second time, after our late experiences, can a sectional President, in any sense of the term, be elected. It can nationalize itself in no other way than by conciliating the Border States; it can conciliate them in no manner half so effectual as by restoring our peace, confidence and unity. Every man in the Border States will feel a load of tons lifted from his heart when he learns that Major ANDERSON and his men are safe out of Fort Sumpter, and speeding on their way to Washington. The Abolitionists will howl, the Anti-Compromise men will sneer and denounce the want of "back bone." Let them howl, let them sneer, but look to the end —*finis coronat opus*—the end crowns the work. If this policy shall turn back the flood of secession, shall avert the horrors of civil war, shall ultimately restore our Union, how blest the men whom Providence has permitted to be instrumental in so holy a work. MADISON.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

A number of bills were reported favorably from the Standing Committees, among them were the following:

The bill to revise the proceedings relative to the Central Park, extending its area.

The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital College.

The bill to widen Main-street, Brooklyn.

The President presented a communication from WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES in relation to the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MANIERRE—Extending the laws for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies in the State over all foreign companies and agencies, not incorporated under the State law.

By Mr. MANIERRE—To enable the Supervisors of New-York to acquire lands for the building of a Court House. The bill is the same as that introduced in the Assembly.

By Mr. ROBERTSON, creating the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court, to be appointed by the Secretary of State, Comptroller and Attorney-General, and to hold office five years.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the dividends of fire insurance companies.

To amend the Charter of the Jewish Society for the education of poor children.

To increase the compensation of State Prison physicians.

To facilitate the trial of civil actions.

The resolutions of the Special Committee on Federal Relations coming up as the special order, Mr. FIERO, after debate, moved to postpone them indefinitely. Carried by a vote of yeas 13, nays 12. Messrs. Abell, Kelley, Ramsey, Robinson, Spinola and Williams were absent. This vote will probably be reconsidered.

J. MCLEAN MURPHY inquired if any reply had been made by the Police Commissioners to the inquiries relative to the sending of detectives to the Southern States.

The President stated that no reply has been received.

Mr. MURPHY—Well, is there no way to compel them to take notice of the action of the Senate?

THE PRESIDENT—None, unless the Senate declare them in contempt.

The subject was here dropped.

The bill appropriating $20,000 to the State Agricultural College, was debated in Committee of the Whole.

Progress was reported.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

Gov. MORGAN, through his private Secretary, Mr. DOTY, transmitted a joint resolution of Congress, proposing to the several State Legislatures an article amendatory of the Constitution providing that no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service, such amendment to be valid when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures.

In transmitting the resolutions the Governor says:

The amendment proposed is one which will commend itself to the judgment while it conforms to the sentiment of the people in the State, who on all occasions have avowed the doctrine of the right of the States respectively to control their domestic institutions in such a manner as they may judge most conducive to their prosperity and happiness. While New-York is unalterably opposed to the institution of Slavery within her own borders, and is unwilling to submit to any external interference with her internal policy, she is unqualifiedly in favor of extending any proper constitutional guarantee desired by her sister States, against the exercise of any power to interfere with or abolish the domestic institutions therein. An amendment to the Constitution, such as is now proposed, would be accepted by the Border States as an earnest of the good faith of the Northern States to preserve for them for all time their constitutional rights. He would respectfully and earnestly recommend the adoption of the resolution herewith communicated.

[Signed,] E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. COZANS, by consent, introduced a bill for the relief of JAMES SAVAGE and THOMAS KANE, of New-York.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Broadway Railroad Act passed. Also a bill to amend the law relative to exempting ministers of the Gospel from taxation.

Mr. BARKER called from the table the bill to grant certain privileges to the South Side Railroad.

Mr. TUTHILL moved to strike out the enacting clause.

A warm debate ensued, Messrs. BARKER and KANE advocating the bill, and Mr. TUTHILL opposing it.

Mr. YOUNG opposed the bill on the ground that it allowed light rails to be laid on the road, and his experience of ten years had convinced him that life was not safe where steam is run over a light rail. On this ground alone he voted against the bill.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, and the bill passed—71 to 37.

The bill to abolish the Commission on the claims of the soldiers of 1812, and to transfer the duties to a clerk in the Comptroller's Department, passed.

The Assembly reassembled at 3 P. M. The following bills were passed:

The bill to legalize the action of the New-York Common Council in relation to the appointment of messengers in the bureau of unsafe buildings.

The Annual Supply bill.

The bill to amend the Queens County Savings Bank Charter.

The bill to incorporate the Veteran Scott Guards of New-York.

The bill to amend the act for the regulation of the Central Park.

The New-York Annual County tax levy bill.

A motion by Mr. JONES to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee to insert $250,000 for the Harlem Bridge, having been lost.

To authorize the construction of street railroads in Syracuse.

The bill to preserve game in Suffolk and Queens Counties.

Some twenty private bills were also passed. The weather being unusually stormy, several attempts were made to adjourn over till to-morrow morning, but were defeated by objections being raised.

Mr. BUCKLAN offered a resolution for the perpetual session of the Assembly to be divided into four watches of 32 members each, the several watches to be relieved in their turn, every eight bells, leaving 96 members always in the House.

Mr. WEBSTER offered a preamble and resolution declaring:

Whereas, The public were not desirous for a large amount of legislation; and whereas, evil-disposed persons have attributed the disposition of the House to work all day long, to a desire to have time to secure "big things" rather than regard for the public good; therefore,

Resolved, That the afternoon sessions be abolished.

Messrs. EMERSON and WOODRUFF also offered resolutions of a similar character, all of them being, of course, objected to.

The House protracted its session until after 7½ o'clock, which is the hour for holding the evening sessions, and then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Notaries Appointed by the Governor.

FOR NEW-YORK.—John Ahem, William Apgar, Francis C. Bowman, Edward W. Collin, James J. Dean, Peter H. Duncan, Charles Edwards, Walter Edwards, Jr., William H. Ely, Williams C. R. English, Guglielmo Gajani, Daniel E. Gavit, J. Wilson Green, William S. Hascall, Francis S. Hoffman, Chas. Hoffman, J. Smith Homans, Samuel B. House, Solomon L. Hull, Edgar Irving, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Sigismund Lang, Joseph C. Lawrence, Edward S. McPherson, Stephen Merrihew, Napoleon B. Mountford, William W. Niles, Calvin Noyes, Abraham Pierce, Joseph C. Plocknay, Henry C. Pisce, Edward Prime, Jr., J. Solis Ritterband, Bernard Roelker, Thomas Sedlers, John B. Satterthwaite, Alexander P. Sharp, Elliott F. Shepard, William J. Sinclair, S. Newton Smith, Frederick Smyth, Richard Stackpoole, Godfrey W. Steinbrenner, Edward G. Thompson, Thomas S. Trumbull, Gideon J. Tucker, Paschal W. Turney, Charles H. Van Brunt, George G. Waters, Wellington Wells, Jarvis B. Williams.

FOR KINGS.—Francis G. Quevedo, J. Arnold Cross, Sumner Stow Ely, Gilbert R. Lindsay, Jr., James Wheeler, John C. Schenck, William W. Edwards.

News from Havana.

PRINCE ALFRED AT BERMUDA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 21.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana the 17th, has arrived. Sugars were dull, at 6½@7 reals for Nos. 12 to 14. Molasses dull. Freights unaltered; much depressed. Sterling Exchange, 10@10¾ per cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1@3 per cent. premium.

Prince ALFRED had been heard from at Bermuda. He will arrive at Havana about April 1. Grand preparations have been made for his reception.

The yacht *Mary Kingsland*, from New-York, has been wrecked on the Florida coast. The Scott Theatrical Troupe were rescued by the *Cahawba*, after several days' exposure. Nearly all the property and the boat were lost, valued at $4,000.

The Sufferlog in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Thursday, March 21.

JOSEPH TATTOWATTERS, with a number of the leading men of the tribe, came in yesterday with seventeen teams for supplies, from the Relief Society, and were supplied with corn, flour, beans, meat and clothing, and with a quantity of wheat for seed.

They claim the $600,000 due them from the Government, for which they have recently instituted a suit. The tribe numbers 2,700, and the head men estimate that there are over 1,000 needing assistence.

Over 30,000 bushels of seed wheat have been received and distributed from this point, together with large amounts of garden and other seed. Near 300 teams were loaded with supplies of different descriptions to-day.

The weather is cold and windy here, and the season very backward.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 21.

An accident occurred to the mail train on the Pennsylvania Railroad last night. It ran into some cattle on the track, near Alloona. The baggage and mail car caught fire. The mail matter, with the baggage of eighty passengers, was destroyed. No lives were lost. Nobody was injured. The train arrived here this afternoon.

Accident on the Illinois Central Railroad.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 21.

A freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad, this morning, when four miles East of Gelman, Ill., ran off the track, and a man named JOHN COOK was badly hurt, and two of his children were killed.

Disaster to the Ship Liverpool.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 21.

The ship *Liverpool* (packet) from Liverpool for Boston, is ashore near Edgartown, with masts cut away; has lost anchors, boats, chains, and is full of water. She has been towed into Edgartown. All hands saved.

The Kansas M. E. Conference.

ATCHISON, Thursday, March 21.

The annual Conference of the M. E. Church for this State commenced its sessions this morning, with Bishop NOARIS presiding, and some extra members from all parts of the State in attendance.

Missouri Exchange.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 21.

Sight Exchange on New-York 3@3¼ ₱ cent. premium. Missouri Funds, prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, 1½@2 ₱ cent. below Missouri.

FROM CANADA.

The Opening of the Canadian Parliament—The Extradition Treaty—No Further Aid to the Grand Trunk, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, March 18, 1861.

The Canadian Parliament commenced another session on Saturday. The ceremony here is a copy on a diminished scale of the opening of Parliament in Great Britain. We have the same firing of twenty-one cannon, the same extra *Gazette* afterwards, the same Royal speeches, only instead of the Queen there is the Governor-General, instead of Dukes, Earls and Lords we have only a few Honorables, and those so called by courtesy, not of right; so that it's not the Hon. John Thomas, but the Hon. Mr. John Thomas that we have here—a very important difference indeed, is it not? Yet the Canadian Parliament has very great powers—is, in fact, all-powerful within the Province, and, to all intents, independent of the British Legislature.

In his Excellency's speech there was an allusion to the Anderson case. It is likely that the power of committal under the Extradition Treaty will be taken from the individual magistrates, who now have it, and given to the Quarter Sessions. It is also understood that Sir RICHARD BETHAL will introduce a bill into the British Parliament to declare that the English Court of Queen's Bench has no jurisdiction here in Canada. That is the only thing in the speech that will interest the United States. The two other points, chiefly important to Canada, are that there is to be a Bankruptcy Act passed for Upper Canada, and that no further relief is to be given to the Grand Trunk Railway, which will therefore, in all probability, pass into the hands of the bondholders.

Hon. Sir GEORGE BROWN, the leader of the Opposition, is seriously unwell at Toronto, and unable to be present here. The Ministry are having it all their own way in consequence.

The Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 21.

The address in reply to the Governor's speech was carried in the Assembly. The Orange amendments censuring the conduct of the Ministry, in connection with the troubles at Kingston during the visit of the Prince of Wales, were lost by a large majority.

EXPLOSION IN A PRINTING INK MANUFACTORY.—Yesterday afternoon several workmen in Mr. L. ARNOLD'S printing-ink manufactory, No. 61 Ann-street, were severely scalded by the scattering of the contents of a sixty-gallon kettle of oil. The kettle of oil stood upon a small steam-boiler, which exploded and caused the mishap. JOHN ENOS, MOSES PETERSON, and a man named JONES, were all injured, the former so badly that he was removed to the New-York Hospital.

MATINEE.—Mr. GUSTAV SATTER will give another of his pleasant entertainments to-day, at Dodworth's saloon. The programme contains a Sonata, by BEETHOVEN, a Fantasia in themes from 'Le Juive,' and numerous minor pieces. Commences at one o'clock.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; so staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong. Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss*.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, at 12s.; Slippers, Tyes and Buskins, at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Misses', Boys and Infants' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homeopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 538 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Challenges Comparison, as well for its unparalleled success as for its elasticness and durability. Also, new appliances for varicocels and enlarged veins, universally approved. No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

WOODRUFF—FROST.—At Glen Cove, on Tuesday, March 19, at the residence of the bride's father, HENRY C WOODRUFF, of Cincinnati, to ANNA E., daughter of Edward L. Frost.

☞ Cincinnati *Commercial* please copy.

BROWN—DRUMGOLD.—At Port Chester, March 20, ADAM T. BROWN to S. AMELIA DRUMGOLD, daughter of John Drumgold, all of the above places.

DIED.

SAUNDERS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 21, of diphtheria, LILLIE, second daughter of Edward A. and Eliza L. Saunders, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 145 West 37th-st.

JESSUP.—In this City, on Thursday morning, EMILY C., wife of Benjamin T. Jessup.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No 48 West 22d st., without further invitation.

FERRY.—In this City, on Thursday, March 21, SARAH ARMSTRONG, wife of J. Milton Ferry, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, Mr. T. A. Howe are requested to attend her funeral, from 27th st M. E. Church, on Saturday, March 23, at 11 o'clock.

BRUCE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 19, after a long illness, CATHARINE WOLFE, wife of George Bruce, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral services will be performed at Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday morning, 22d inst., at 9½ o'clock, precisely. Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GAYLER.—On Tuesday, March 19, CHARLES J. GAYLER, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son in-law, Wm. Okell, No. 142 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

STAUDENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 20, suddenly, NAZAIRE STAUDENS, of the firm of Struetens & Palmers, of this City, a native of Gramont, Belgium, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his partners, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 213 East 10th-st, near 2d av., on Friday at 8½ o'clock A. M., from whence the remains will be taken to the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, where the services will be held, at 9¼ o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Thursday evening, March 21, JULIUS D. ROBERTS, in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in Saturday's paper.

DEANE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 20, EDWARD DEANE, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 300 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BALDAS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 20, Rev. WILLIAM BALDAS, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the teachers of the Normal and Public Schools of New-York, with which he was for many years connected, are invited to attend the funeral services at Plymouth Church, (Rev. Mr. Beecher's,) Brooklyn on Saturday 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KING.—At his residence, No. 91 Main-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 21, CHRISTOPHER KING, aged 41 years and 2 months.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

COMSTOCK.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday morning, March 20, after a long and painful illness, HENRY COMSTOCK, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

WARING.—At Hudson, on Tuesday, March 19, of apoplexy, ELIZABETH ANNFIELD, wife of George Waring, in the 70th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FREELOSS.—At Duanesburgh, Schenectady County, N. Y., on Sunday, March 17, THOMAS, son of the late Gideon and Eliza A. Freeborn in the 43d year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 137, March 21, 1861.
73, 61, 38, 58, 60, 75, 17, 74, 26, 39, 27, 41.
Class No. 138, March 21, 1861.
55, 72, 49, 16, 34, 39, 20, 14, 71, 7, 21, 25, 75.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 21 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

ASTONISHING PRICES FOR CHINA, GLASS, &c., FOR CASH.
We have just received large quantities of CHINA, GLASSWARE, and other goods per Ships ADMIRAL and GERMANIA, which we are desirous to sell
FOR CASH.
Look at the following *bona fide* list of prices and compare them with any bills ever purchased.
Samples of the goods on exhibition in our windows.
FRENCH CHINA DINING PLATES, of good quality, for $1 per dozen, never before offered for less than $1 50.
BREAKFAST PLATES for 85c, and TEA PLATES for 75c per dozen.
FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES, 224 pieces, for $22.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SERVICES, 44 pieces, for $3.
FRENCH DECORATED TEA SERVICES, 44 pieces, for $6 25 and upwards.
AND OTHER CHINA GOODS IN PROPORTION.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS 6 pieces, $16.
SILVER-PLATED TABLE FORKS, $3 50 per dozen.
SILVER-PLATED TABLE SPOONS, $3 50 per dozen.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SPOONS, $1 75 per dozen.
A great variety of other goods, such as GAS FIXTURES, CUTLERY, &c., at equally low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome st.

GREAT FIRE IN LYNCHBURGH, VA.
BANKING HOUSE OF WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
RICHMOND, VA., March 14, 1861.
MESSRS. A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN,
New-York.
DEAR SIR: One of the most destructive fires ever known to have occurred in Lynchburgh, Va., took place on the night of the 12th inst., in which our Banking House was burned. Our books and valuables were secured in the Safe (a No. 6 folding door) brought of yan in June last. Of this we were telegraphed yesterday morning. To-day we received the inclosed dispatch, much to our relief, which will doubtless be gratifying to you.
Very truly yours,
WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
TELEGRAM.
LYNCHBURGH, VA., March 14, 1861.
To WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO., Richmond
"*Safe just opened; all right. No damage,*"
PETERS, WILLIAMS & CO.
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
of the above description, constantly on hand and for sale by
A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
No 335 BROADWAY, corner Worth-st., N. Y.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
Eminent chemists have analyzed the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN prepared by Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, and report that it is a superior article for baking purposes. It is packed in a tasteful manner.
For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A RADICAL CURE is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. BRACES for men, women and children, unsurpassed.
Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 508 Broadway.

PANIC—PANIC.—MUST BE SOLD, 10,000 BOTTLES of Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated Venetian Liniment. This great remedy for pains and aches stands foremost among the liniments of the day. Try it; 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the stagnation of business,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUERIN & CO.
Will sell for cash,
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring Stock of
CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

"DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?"
Just as sure as death or quarter-day, my Ouguent will force the beard or moustaches to grow within six weeks from its first application. I don't care how beardless your face is, it will make it grow and won't stain or injure the skin. It is sold by dealers generally. Price $1; or I send it anywhere by mail, postage free.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

REPLATING—AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated Casters, Cake Baskets, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and at a moderate price by applying to
LUDIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colliking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial, 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and reudered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

HAVE YOU GOT
HAVE YOU GOT
HAVE YOU GOT
The Double Page Sheet
The Double Page Sheet
The Double Page Sheet
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
MAP OF THE WORLD
ALONG WITH THIS WEEK'S
ALONG WITH THIS WEEK'S
ALONG WITH THIS WEEK'S
ALONG WITH THIS WEEK'S
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
ENLARGED TO 64 COLUMNS.
ENLARGED TO 64 COLUMNS.
ENLARGED TO 64 COLUMNS.
ENLARGED TO 64 COLUMNS.
NOW READY
NOW READY
NOW READY
NOW READY
At all the News Stores; price 4 cents.
☞ Ask for No. 1, Vol. 2, and see that you get a Map of the World along with it.
Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO.,
No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!
FOR THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.
THE MAKORA ARABICA,
Discovered by a
MISSIONARY
While traveling in Arabia.
The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.
The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.
The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and impurities of the blood.
This unequaled remed

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation, to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 3d-av., in the hosiery store, between 13th and 14th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young women to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply for two days, at her present employer's, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—WANTed, situations by two respectable young women—one as first-class waitress and chambermaid, the other as first-class cook; understands all kinds of American cooking; French and Spanish cooking, if required; no objection to help in the washing of a small private family; have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl to do chamberwork, and mind a baby, or as chambermaid alone; no objection to assist in the waiting; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 Forsyth-st., front room, No. 7.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands the care of grown children; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can come well recommended from her last employer, where she has lived for the last three years. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th av., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 36th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family of grown people; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or sewing; this person will be found kind and obliging. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 186 East 26th-st., a little back from the street.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 236 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children and sew, or do shamberwork and sewing; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 268 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and chamberwork; good City reference given. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 13th-st., New-York

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A THOROUGHLY competent cook, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; has a perfect knowledge of her business in all its branches, and can produce the most undoubted reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery store. A note addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, and pastry, or anything required in a private family. Can come recommended from her last employers. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 255 West 13th-st., basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; understands meats, soups, pastry and game, and would do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; wages $12 to $20; or as regular laundress and chambermaid, and take charge of the linns. Call at No. 215 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, as first-class cook, who has had a long experience in first-class families; thoroughly understands her business. None need apply unless they are willing to give liberal wages. Best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 1 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of cooking in the best style as also jellies, blanc manges, cakes, biscuit, pies, &c.; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of reference; for 9 years in one family; would prefer to have a place all Summer, but would have no objections to go to Newport. Can be seen at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; she understands meats, soups, game, pastry of all kinds, and baking bread; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., back basement.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WIDOW wants a situation as cook. She understands her business perfectly in all its branches, is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th av., second floor.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Secretary, N. B. Walker, by a certain deed of trust, bearing date the 4th day of April, 1856, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
South half, Northwest	6	72	15	80
Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	18	40
Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Southeast, Northwest	9	74	11	40
Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Southeast, Northwest	27	70	12	40
North half	31	70	11	320.20
North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Southeast, Southeast	13	70	13	40
Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Southeast, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Southeast, Southeast	31	74	16	40
Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

in all, 1,003 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 1st, 1861, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 8th day of January, 1861—one for $3,000, one for $1,800, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $600 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk aforesaid, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD SALE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 22d inst., [illegible] 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant [illegible] lid carved and plain rosewood tables, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood [illegible] grace, magnificent rosewood [illegible] round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do, in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and worktables, rosewood, and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining room chairs, elegantly carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair-chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

A few elegant French Bronze clocks and figures.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES,

AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY AGENT.

WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, viz.: Steam-engine and two boilers, 30 loads foundry brass ashes, 45 barrels brass skimmings, and wrought iron trimmings, 20 barrels plumber's dross, drilling machines, screw cutter, lathe, old machinery, &c. A large lot carpenter's tools, ship-lanterns, tin and iron ware, &c., &c. Also, about two tons canvas clippings. Terms, cash before delivery. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 130 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.

Being the Stock of
WILLIAM SIMPSON & SON,
No. 89 Bowery.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 89 Bowery, the entire stock of Wm. Simpson & Son, who retire from the business, having rented their store from the 1st of April.

The stock comprises rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, in every variety, and will be sold without reserve for cash. Catalogues ready on Saturday.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. will sell at auction, commencing on

MONDAY MORNING, March 25, at 10½ o'clock at the store

NO. 706 BROADWAY,

a large assortment of imported and domestic paper-hangings and upholstery goods, and the store fixtures. To be sold without reserve by order of the assignee. Terms cash in bankable funds.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSTON-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, March 26, 1861,

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 605 Houston-st., north side, between Sheriff and Greene sts; lot 20x100; house 2ux45, with two-story rear-room attached. Fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 25 Wall-st.

W. M. WHITEMORE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office, No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Furniture sales at the residences of the owners. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
BY LOCKWOOD BROS.,
IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS.

500 CARTONS FRENCH FLOWERS AND RIBBONS, A LONG LINE OF SILKS, NECK TIES, VESTINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, HOSIERY, &c.

HENRY D. HINES, Auctioneer.

HINES & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office, a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed from a gentleman's residence, at Fordham, for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood piano-forte, by a first-maker, carved rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, mahogany sofas, tables and chairs, lace curtains, oak extension table and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets hair mattresses, feather beds, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware and kitchen utensils; also, three suites of fine-carved rosewood and black walnut parlor and library furniture, made to order, by one of our best City manufacturers. Octave rosewood piano, made by Lyndon, of New York, silver plated ware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, removed from the 5th-av. for the convenience of sale, principally made to order by the best maker in the City, viz.: Black French carved walnut buffet, centre-table, do. oiled, chairs to match, covered green rep, lounge do., velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood dressing-bureaus, centre-table, four very fine rosewood bedsteads, lounges, chairs, &c., fine hair-cloth; walnuted, fine hair-mattresses, silver-plated ware, ornaments, kitchenware, &c., all of first class.

Also, a general assortment of almost every description of other furniture, including gas chandeliers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a valuable private collection of oil-paintings, removed to our store for convenience of sale. Among them are the works of George Morland, Wm. Shayer, Seignr Vickers, Meadows, A. Barland, Fox, Mearns, Benedict, Iselin, Boddington, G. A. Williams, I. R. Percy, Herring, Barsemore, Hogarth, Bergheem, Knell, Williamson, Pope, Henrietto Roner, Armfield, Callon, N. K. Taylor, Hulk, Cosnet, Hildebrand, Teniers Boncher, Begaras, I. Iles, Fellburg, Verron, Liston, and many others, all selected with great care. Can be examined three days before sale, with catalogues.

CHINA HALL, NO. 563 BROADWAY, next to Ball & Black's. Ladies' auction every TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Owing to the loss of our Southern trade, C. C. LEIGH offers at public auction his entire stock of China and glass, crockery and kitchen ware, plated goods of all kinds, table cutlery, &c., in lots to suit families. Over $100,000 worth of the above, consisting of dinner, breakfast, tea, dessert and toilet sets; plated castors, forks, spoons, knives, &c.; glass, plain, moulded, cut and engraved. Good sets provided for ladies. Great bargains offered at private sale.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE REAL Estate of John R. Schenck, deceased, at Roslyn, Queen's County, N. Y., at public auction, at Charleck's Hotel, at Roslyn, on March 23, at 10 A. M. The property to be sold includes store, dwelling-house, shop, village lots, and about thirty acres of land, including Harbor Hill, the highest point of land on the island, the latter affording unrivaled views of the ocean, Long Island Sound, New-York City, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. For further particulars, inquire of H. W. EASTMAN, 296 Broadway, N. Y.; or, P. SKILMAN, Roslyn.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of second-hand household furniture—elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors, oak dining-room furniture, chamber suites, bureaus, wardrobes, centre tables, extension tables, bedsteads, chairs, beds, bedding, crockery, &c. Also, two rosewood pianofortes, City made.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEhold furniture, consisting of handsome parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, at the salesroom, No. 583 8th-av., on FRIDAY MORNING, March 22, at 10½ o'clock.

J. F. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE.—The TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The KIM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M. Merchandise forwarded to Massachusetts, Vermont, Montreal and Ogdensburgh.

Pier No. 25, East River.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY in Wakefield are hereby notified that as the incumbrances on the property are all removed, and the debts of the Association all paid, a meeting will be held in Eagle Hall, corner of Delancy and Christie sts., (upper floor,) on FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, at 7½ o'clock, when the Purchasing Trustee will make his final report. It is hoped that all the members will attend.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirkland & Co. B. G. LENNOX. COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities payable at sight.

REFERENCES

Palsied, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. E. Bogart.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)

DEPOSITS from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $5 and under.

INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.

WOLFERT D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BALLEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

100 shares Market Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 5 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the sale or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1855, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 Wall-st. New-York, 13th March 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors of this Company, constituting the Second Class, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

WILLIAM TUCKER,
LUTHER BRADISH,
CLINTON GILBERT,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JACOD HARSEN,
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
THOMAS C. DORESUS,
JOHN A. LEQUEER,
HERMANN GELPCKE,
HANSON K. CORNING.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. By order,

JOHN RADIS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST ISSUE of 6 per cent Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company: The Court having established by its decree the priority of the first issue of the Land Grant Bonds, numbered 1 to 2,500, the Committee acting in behalf of the holders of this issue request each of them as desirous to unite in the purchase of the property under the decree of sale to send their names and address, with the number of the bonds they hold, to Mr. F. RANDALL, at the office of the Committee, No. 32 Wall-st., and to such decree will be given of the plan of reorganization to be submitted for their approval.

HORACE GALPIN, FRANCIS RANDALL,
JOHN NICHOLSON, OSWALD G. OSDIK,
FRANCIS VOTE, WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Pontine Buildings, No. 58 Wall-st.,
New-York, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st. (Pontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 15, 1861.

THE WILLIAM WILLIAMS BANK OF Hastings has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of HENRY SPROAT, No. 168 Broadway, New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 12, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Sup't.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, March 15, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LANCY, CLARKE & CO., 58 Wall-st., or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PELEG T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV., CORNER 7TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1861.

THE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, is now ready for delivery.

A. H. FARLIN, Sec'y and Treas.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER FOR 1861, THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New York, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—GOVERNMENT BRAND and weight.

ICHABOE GUANO.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Wheelbarrows, Fanning Mills, Horse Hoes, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States—W. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $30; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

A DENTIST, WITH SOME INFLUENCE in the City and country, and experience in dental practice, is desirous of associating himself with a gentleman of the same profession, who has ability and business; no other person need apply. Address, with particulars, for one week, DENTIST, Station D.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 6 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Caparia or Cubeba is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Rew. Bloord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARRON, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and hesitancy of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, oor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.

Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in this present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. For a period of 30 years, a study to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,344 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate Friend Specific Pills, Rose Wash, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. His Balm Gilead removes impotence and impediments to marriage. Shun quackery grave. Read Dr. Ward's Practical Treatise.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE of Rupture. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, would call attention to his marvelous, safe, infallible, speedy and permanent cures. The disappointed come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom they will obtain an instant sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business.

SOMETHING FOR LOVELY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, is unapproached among the professors in chronic certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE ONEIDA CURE are disappointed of a cure by not taking enough. Dr. HUNTER at first. The Herkimer Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to a class of a certain disease in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of other remedies; cures, in a new case, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, by exposure of the ordinary practices adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. TAYLOR and GEORGE W. LYON against JANE M. W. NEALE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 241 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Seven hundred Dollars and Fifty-nine cents, with interest thereon from the 12th day of December, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 21, 1861.

WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 237 Broadway.

22f-law6wF

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATARAUGUS.—NATHAN P. WILCOXY and FREDERICK RATON against JAMES D. GENTHNER, S. HOLLIS STONE, GEORGE B. STONE, NATHANIEDSON, RUEL RICHMOND, JAMES S. STONE, ALBERT METCALF and THOMAS METCALF.—Summons for Money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cataraugus, New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Ellicottville in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1859, besides costs. Dated Ellicottville, Jan. 24, 1861. BOLLES & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

8f-law1wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. EIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SEIBERT, WETZLER & CO., Lithographers, at No. 100 William-st., in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES SEIBERT is authorized to adjust and sign in settlement of all claims due to or by the late firm.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1861.

CHARLES SEIBERT,
ERNEST WETZLER,
JACOB SEIBERT.

We have this day associated ourselves in business with HENRY SEIBERT, successor to the late firm of Robertson, Seibert & Shearman, Lithographers, at No. 93 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1861.

CHARLES SEIBERT,
JACOB SEIBERT.

NOTICE.

I have this day taken into copartnership my brothers CHARLES and JACOB SEIBERT, of the late firm of Seibert, Wetzler & Co. The name and style of the new firm will be known as HENRY SEIBERT & BROS.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1861.

HENRY SEIBERT.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. R. D. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Meanley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Stockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free of work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,
West Point,	Switzerland,
Underwriter,	Shamrock,
	Albion,
	Victory,
	John J. Boyd,
	Phœnix,
	Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Disaster to the Uncle Sam—Heavy Shipments of Grain—No United States Senator Elected.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, March 21.

The Pony Express passed here at 6:20 P. M., about thirty hours ahead of time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 9—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 8th, steamer *California*, Panama, with the New-York mails of the 1st and 11th of February. The steamer *Uncle Sam*, which left Panama for San Francisco on the 11th with the New-York mails and passengers of the 1st of February, broke her shaft before reaching Acapnico, and entered that port on the 19th unable to proceed further. Eight days later the *California* arrived on her upward trip, and took from the *Sam* the mails, five ladies and fourteen gentlemen of the cabin passengers, and 106 steerage passengers, bringing them to San Francisco. The balance of the *Sam's* passengers were left at Acapulco, and will come up in the next steamer, the *Golden Gate*, which will also take the *Sam* in tow for this port. All the *Uncle Sam's* passengers were well.

Sailed to-day, ships *Jacob Bell*, London; *Malay*, Hong Kong.

The bark *E. A. Rawlings*, recently arrived from Malaga with a cargo of fruit, which has been sold at auction for $7,700, cash.

The following passengers from the *Uncle Sam* came on board the *California* to San Francisco:

Gen. Colton and sister, J. W. Raymond, Edward Flint, G. H. Howard, Mr. Sealy, S. L. Stanley and wife, Miss T. Knowlton, Mr. Kirkear, G. A. Edmonson, G. Resing, E. Poppleton, J. C. Shelton, Miss H. Chumming, John H. Brooke, E. Areny, and 106 steerage.

There is more demand for money to-day than had been anticipated, and a good average treasure shipment is predicted for Monday's steamer, composed largely of coin. The rates of interest are two per cent. and under, with an abundant supply. Notwithstanding the general complaint of dull times, reports of transactions indicate some activity at very low prices for most descriptions of imported goods. Crushed Sugar has advanced, and New-York could be placed by the 100 bbls. at 11¾c.: sales of over 1,000 bhls., within the last 24 hours, at 11¼c.@11¾c., the demand being speculative. Rio Coffee 15¼c.@15¾c. Candles remain dull, at about 20c. In other respects the market is unchanged. The market for Wheat and Barley is more active since the favorable accounts from shipments already made to England; choice Wheat brings $1 95@2 100 lbs., with some sales of extra choice at $2.

The clipper ship *Great Republic* has been chartered for Liverpool, and is expected to carry the largest cargo of wheat and corn ever put on board a vessel, most of which has been quietly purchased and is ready for shipment.

The ship *Eagle Wing* has finished loading her cargo for England, consting of upwards of 28,000 sacks of wheat.

The *Jacob Bell*, destined for England, carries the bulk of 18,000 sacks of wheat and 3,400 bhls. of flour.

The Hamburg bark *Marbo* is under charter for London, and will carry a cargo of wheat and flour.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Legislature assembled in joint convention at 12 o'clock to-day, to ballot for United States Senator. The Republicans had previously nominated T. S. PHELPS in caucus as their candidate. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL had also received a partial caucus nomination from the Douglas members. Further than this, the members of the Convention were free to vote as they pleased. The first ballot resulted: For Phelps, 23 votes; McDongall 27, (which was less than a majority of the Douglas members;) for J. B. Weller, 23 (nearly all the Breckinridgers;) for John Nugent, 9; for J. W. Denver, 17, (unexpectedly small;) for N. E. Whitesides, 5; for J. P. Hoge, 2. All speculation as to the final action of the Convention is at fault. The Republicans are expected to cast their united strength for any acceptable Union man, whenever such a candidate is brought forward, and the prospect seems favorable for electing somebody. Probably no candidate yet balloted for can be elected.

A series of strong Union resolutions passed the Assembly yesterday, that body refusing to concur in the Crittenden Compromise resolutions, as passed by the Senate. All the Republicans voted for the Assembly resolutions. Four more ballots were had for Senator. On the fifth and last the vote stood as follows: Denver, 15; McDougal, 25; Nugent, 16; Phelps, 21; Weller, 19; Cremner, 7; Hoge, 2; Peacock, 1; Bowle, 1.

The Joint Convention adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock.

Eastern dates are received by the Pony Express and Overland Mail to the 20th ult., giving brief reports of President LINCOLN'S speeches in the North, and JEFF. DAVIS' in the South, with a full report of the latter's Inaugural at Montgomery. The effect is more than ever discouraging to our people, who nearly despair of preserving the Union entire.

A fire recently occurred in Quincy, Plumes Co., destroying the American Hotel and other public buildings. Loss, $30,000.

Intelligence from the Coso Esmeraldo and the new silver mining districts on the Colorado, extending into New-Mexico, are very encouraging. The emigration to each of the districts will be large this Spring.

The Western Stage Arrived.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, March 21.

The Western stege for Omaha passed here, today, at 3 P. M.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, March 18.

The Gulch miners in the Blue River Coonty are making some big strikes already this Spring, and there is quite a rush in that direction. There is a perceptible increase in the amount of gold dust in circulation.

Casualty on the Hackensack Railroad.

A LOCOMOTIVE, TENDER AND CAR, WITH TWENTY PASSENGERS, PLUNGE INTO AN OPEN DRAW—SAFETY OF THE PASSENGERS ATTRIBUTED TO AN IRON CAR.

A casualty, which was fortunately not attended with fatal results, occurred Wednesday evening at the draw-bridge of the New-York and Erie Railroad, which crosses the Hackensack River, about 7 miles from Jersey City. The New-York and Hackensack train, consisting of a locomotive, tender, and a very long iron car, in which were about twenty passengers, including two ladies, left Jersey City at 6:35 P. M. Upon approaching the Hackensack bridge, the engineer, BENJAMIN CARLEY, observed white lights standing upon the bridge, but did not see the red ball which was raised as a signal for the train to stop. He was not, therefore, aware of the danger until the locomotive reached the end of the bridge, when he blew the brakes down, but in consequence of the snow and ice on the rails, the wheels did not take hold, and a moment afterwards the locomotive plunged off, and went to the bottom of the river, which, at that point, is 27 feet deep. The engineer went down with it, and sustained severe bruises. He managed to extricate himself, however, and rising to the surface, seized hold of some broken timber, and making his way to a pile was afterwards rescued.

The fireman, THEODORE VAN BUREN, jumped from the locomotive into the river, and saved himself by swimming to the shore.

The iron car passed over the tender, and struck against the abutment on the opposite side with such force as to break in the end. It gradually sunk into the water several feet. There were five passengers in the fore part of the car, which is partitioned off as a smoking car. As the car sunk down they were immersed until the water was up to their necks, when they broke out a window and succeeded in saving themselves. The passengers in the main part of the car were hurled forward with considerable force, but it is stated that none of them were seriously injured. In a short time they were all rescued.

At the moment the train ran off a schooner was in the act of passing through the draw, and her bowsprit was driven through the fore part of the iron car and broken off.

Information of the accident was immediately sent to Jersey City, when the Division Superintendent, Mr. TAYLOR, went to the scene of the accident with a locomotive and a gang of men. Precautions were taken to prevent further accident from approaching trains, and after some delay the passengers were sent on to Hackensack. The engineer, CARLEY, was taken to the hospital in Jersey City, where he was attended to by the City Physician, Dr. QUIDER. He is badly bruised about the hips and body, but it is thought he will recover. The conductor, RICHARD A. DORRNUS, received some injuries, but not of a serious nature. The obstructions in the draw will not be removed before Friday. The trains, however, pass on another track. The engine was a new one, and cost $7,500.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Chas. Durkee, of Wisconsin, and J. S. Barry, of Michigan; T. P. Eldridge, of Kansas; Gov. Morgan, of New-York; Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Boston; G. Rockwell, of Illinois; M. C. Burleigh, of New-Hampshire, and S. E. Meigs, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Russel Sage of Troy; T. E. Blackwell and lady, of Canada; Capt. G. S. Simmons, of the U. S. A.; W. Stanley, of Montreal, and S. Drullard, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. G. J. Arnold, of Boston; S. G. Tupper, of Providence; N. W. Gall, of Washington; Lieut. Craig, of the U. S. Army; and C. Cook, of Havana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton; Judge Edward Kent and lady, of Maine; Judge G. F. Comstock, of Syracuse; W. W. Austin and N. Thayer, of Boston; and J. C. Ridgeway, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

Snow Storm—The Hudson Obstructed by Ice.

The severe weather of the last few days, which has again blocked up the Hudson River with ice, and stopped the steamers which, it was supposed, had finally opened up navigation to Albany, and which has brought back the reign of Winter in its sharpest features along the valley of the Hudson, has taken on a milder, but not less disagreeable form in this latitude. Early yesterday morning, with the wind from the southeast, snow began to fall in large flakes, which soon covered the ground to the depth of several inches, to be soon melted, however, by the mild temperature prevailing, thus rendering the streets and crossings in the City more uncomfortable, if possible, than they have been before during the past Winter. All outdoor business was suspended, and few, who were not compelled to do so by business, ventured abroad.

Broadway was filled nearly to the curb-stone with the snowy deposit, which melted and combined with the mud, rendering traveling out of the question, except by the aid of approved overshoes or top-boots. At the corner of Fulton-street, the melting snow formed a miniature lake, which wholly obstructed crossing for a time, when Policemen Nos. 58 and 1,665, who are stationed there, procured shovels and cleared out the gutters, so that the water could pass into the sewer. No day, during the past or any other Winter within recollection, was more disagreeable than the 21st of March, 1861.

Towards evening there was a sudden change in the temperature, the thermometer falling almost to the freezing point. The wind changed more to the northward, and the snow storm of the season commenced in earnest. The soft, flaky snow changed into sharp and cutting drift, which, as the gale increased, was driven into swirling clouds through the streets, rendering the night one most fearful to be abroad in. Policemen, with closely buttoned-up coats, paced their reluctant beats, with heads half buried under the collars, and the thoroughfares were almost wholly deserted. At a late hour there were no signs of the abatement of the storm.

At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday afternoon, the thermometer fell to 14° above zero. By 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, it fell to zero, and in several places above Hudson, towards Albany, it indicated five and six degrees below. The river is full of newformed ice, and boats which have attempted to ascend it to Albany have encountered the most serious difficulties, and been compelled to come to along the river.

Between Newburgh and Poughkeepsie the river is frozen over in places, and nearly as far as the eye can discern is ice. From Hudson to Albany the river is full, from three to four inches thick.

The *New World* left Albany on Tuesday night, but, on account of obstructions, did not reach her dock until between 10 and 11 o'clock. This, however, was an extraordinary performance, considering the compact nature of the ice. Her wheel-houses were covered with ice. Other boats of the Merchants and People's line were obliged to stop on the way up, and make fast to some friendly dock—the *Hendrik Hudson*, *Vanderbilt*, *Manhattan* and *Oregon* among the number. The *Hero* succeeded admirably in plowing her way both up and down, making tolerably good time. On the last trip down, on Wednesday night, however, she met more than her match, and had not arrived up to Thursday evening.

The Sound steamers, unless they made a harbor, must have experienced a tempestuous night on their way eastward, and vessels near by, on the coast, were fortunate if they escaped disaster in such a blinding snow-storm as prevailed during the night.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

ROXBURY, Thursday, March 21.

A tremendous snow-storm has been raging here for the past twenty hours. Snow to the depth of fifteen inches has already fallen, with a prospect of plenty more. Navigation is impossible on the river. The boats due here this morning from New-York could only reach Newburgh. The steamer *Hendrik Hudson*, from New-York on Tuesday, bound for Albany, has succeeded in making a safe harbor in the creek here, after lying two days at Rhinebeck.

The steamer *Vanderbilt*, also from New-York, bound to Troy, now lies at Red Hook, where she has been since yesterday morning.

Steamers and vessels have all made safe harbors in this vicinity, as far as we can learn.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

No boats have arrived here to-day. The steamer *Hero*, which left here last night for New York, is at Castleton, high and dry in the ice, and the *Hendrik Hudson*, at Rhinebeck, is also ice-bound. The passengers have all been transferred to the Hudson River Railroad. It is snowing fast and very cold; between Poughkeepsie and this point the snow is about six inches deep.

WEATHER REPORTS.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21.

A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here all day, and from 8 to 9 inches of snow has fallen.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 21—9 P. M.

The thickest snow-storm of the season occurred here since noon to-day, a strong southeast gale prevailing. There are every indications of a change to rain.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 21.

A very high wind prevails here to-night. It is cold and snowing, with every indication of rain.

NEW-JERSEY.

Suicide of Abson, the Wife Poisoner.

WILLIAM ABSON, the wife poisoner, closed his mortal career, by committing suicide in his cell, in the Hudson County Jail, yesterday morning, at 2½ o'clock. Up to Wednesday forenoon he had expressed a strong hope and belief that his sentence would be commuted, but being informed on that day by Sheriff FRANCIS that the Court of Pardons had refused to grant the petition, he gave up in despair. Previous to this a watchman had been employed to keep a strict watch over him at night, but on Monday last an attempt having been made by a brother of the condemned man to pass something to him in a surreptitious manner, the Sheriff determined to use increased precaution to prevent ABSON from carrying out his threat, "That he would never be hung." An additional watchman was accordingly employed, in order that he might be watched every moment, both day and night.

On Wednesday afternoon, Constable CHASE proceeded to make a thorough search of the cell, bedding and clothing of the culprit. He found in the skirt of the coat, between the lining and outside, three strands of a rope, from two to three feet each in length, an eight-penny nail ground sharp at the point, a piece of tin, three-fourths of an inch wide at one end, and running to a sharp point, in the collar of the vest; and a needle in the wadding of the vest. The prisoner, who was confined in the third corridor, front, was removed to a cell on the opposite side, and a little further back. This cell was also searched, and new bedding placed in it. During the afternoon, ABSON was visited by Rev. Mr. FRENCH and Rev. Mr. SMITH, with whom he was engaged in devotional exercises; and also by his oldest daughters, between whom there was an affecting scene. The oldest daughter, ELIZABETH, said she wished that she would die before her father, who had been so good and kind to her, and that they might both be buried together in one grave. Her father, with tears streaming down his face, said that he had often prayed that God would take his life.

ABSON retired to bed about 8 o'clock, and shortly after apparently went to sleep. The watchman, BALDWIN, remained near the cell door until about 12½ o'clock, when he called up the other watchman, ALLEN. The latter was on duty about an hour, when he heard a low guttural sound, and stepping to the door spoke to ABSON, but not receiving an answer, supposed that he was having a troubled dream. A short time after, ABSON exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" "Oh! Jesus Christ!" He then took the candle and looked into the cell, when he saw ABSON with his left arm against the wall, making an effort to raise himself up, and at the same time he discovered blood spurting against the wall.

ALLEN at once raised an alarm, and Dr. HORNBLOWER was sent for. In the meantime the Jailer, Mr. NEWKIRK, and ALLEN, bound up a wound which had been inflicted in ABSON'S left arm, and when the Doctor arrived the blood had ceased flowing. At that time it was not discovered that a gash an inch deep had been made in the neck, just below the left ear. ABSON appeared to experience great pain in the region of the heart, and placing his hand there desired some one to press on it. He then sunk gradually, and about half-past two o'clock expired.

Subsequently the blade of a jack knife, about two inches in length, was found rolled up in the blanket. This instrument, it is thought, he may have conveyed into the room secreted in his mouth.

The news of ABSON'S death spread rapidly and caused considerable excitement, and there was a general expression of gratification, as the orphan children could not hereafter be told that their father had died upon the scaffold.

Coroners GAFNEY and DONNELLY impanneled a jury at 10 o'clock, and, after viewing the body, they adjourned until 1 P. M. for the purpose of procuring witnesses, when the evidence taken elicited the foregoing facts.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Fluctuations in the Lumber Trade—Flour—Wool—Hides—Political and Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, Dec. 29, 1860.

The month of December has been an active one in social and political circles, but not very active in the direction of business. It opened with a mania for lumber. The assortment was poor, the demend great, and prices went up almost fabulously. Several cargoes were sold at $58 to $60 per 1,000 feet. The import for November was about 1,000,000 feet, and December has added 2,667,000 feet, and has brought down the price to $44 to $45 per 1,000 feet.

Early this Summer the sheep farmers began to build moveable sheep-pens for guarding their sheep at night. There was a prospect, also, that more lumber would be used for building purposes in the city than usual, but the matter was so overdone that cargoes to arrive will hardly realize over $38 per 1,000.

Flour is another article liable to great fluctuation in price. The latest sales have been $7 75 per barrel on board. The wheat crop this year has been good, and every year it improves. Articles appear in the native papers on the culture of wheat, a subject that deservedly is receiving increasing attention.

The wool business continues active, for this is the season for it. The first class qualities are well in, and were well sold. What remains is of inferior quality, and the general price has greatly abated. There has been very little sold but what was so low as to pass into United States ports free of duty.

There are very few hides in market, as there has been so much money put in circulation by the wool sales that farmers have not felt compelled to sell, and so have held cattle at such rates that none were killed except for the daily market. They have now come down a little in price, and there will soon be an active business in hides. The beef goes chiefly to the West Indies, dried, the bones either cruda or in bone ash, chiefly to England for manufacturing purposes.

We again see the work progressing on the San Fernando Railroad, under new orders from the Company in England. Nearly all the materials necessary are here, and as there is no bridging, tunneling, or leveling of any importance to be done, we shall soon see a complete railroad.

Money seems to be abundant. The bank has reduced its rates to 6 per cent. on loans. Gold and silver are always scarce, and are bought and sold as iron or wheat, and for commercial purposes only. The National Government has issued a call for bids to do the national coining. It may be that coin will become more abundant after the manufactory is opened.

Civilization is advanced by bringing the most distant into proximity. This far-off region is improving in this respect, as we have how double our former European steamer facilities. A new French line has begun a highly promising career, and as though just in time the English Royal Mail steamer has received a serious disabling of her machinery, by an accident in port. Another, if need be, will be chartered, but the competition will be sharp, not in price but in accommodations. All the old wer-steamers also have been devoted to commercial interests, and a new company, with Gen. URQUIZA at the head of it, has been organized, and has bought nearly all the un-river boats, and has sent to England for new ones. The Paraguayan Government has bought the *Argentino*, the little steamer used by Capt. Page in his recent explorations. This little steamer is to be used for carrying dispatches between Asuncion and the fortress of Humaitai. She is a miserable affair, if speed, light draught, strength or size are objects, but Gen. LOPEZ thought her worth $21,000 in silver, and perhaps she is.

There is now building a steamer in New-York for these waters, which will, we hope, make a revolution in the river craft of South America. The steamers here, as to size, cleanliness, food or prices are an abomination to one accustomed to those of the sound, or our great rivers or our lakes.

In politics, we have our usual excitements. The risings of the people in San Juan, and the killing of their Governor and his whole staff, has given rise to a great excitement all over the Confederation. Gov. VIRASORO was decidedly tyrannical and abusive in private and in public and had filled the country with enemies, so that his murderers have very little fear of prosecution.

In Corrientes, the Governor has refused to order an election for Representatives to Congress, claiming that the recent alteration in the Constitution does not destroy the rights of members previously elected. The National Government holds otherwise, and the Governor has resigned; but of course he will be immediately reelected by the Legislature. The matter, at the worst, can only result in that province being unrepresented, as Congress is the judge of the qualification of its own members.

Senor Don DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO has been appointed Minister to the United States. He has lived for a year or so the office of Secretary of State of Buenos Ayres, and he is the foremost promoter of education in South America. He was the means of the adoption of the present liberal common school system both in Chili and in Buenos Ayres.

What Shall be Done with the Battery?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A proposal has been recently made to convert a part of the Battery into a public steamboat landing. Before any decision is made on this subject, I would suggest the propriety of converting the whole area of the Battery into a dock for loading and unloading vessels of every size, from the largest steamers and clipper ships to the Erie and Raritan canal-boats.

Favorably as this City is situated, we all know more dock-room is required. The site in question, judiciously arranged, and extended to deep water, would afford accommodation for nearly three hundred vessels, and it would be exceedingly difficult to suggest any improvement that would benefit to the same extent the owners of real estate, facilitate the transaction of business, and confirm the position New-York now occupies as the commercial Metropolis of the Union.

Argument is needless, for the advantages are obvious to the plainest capacity—among which may be enumerated the improvement in the value of real estate in all that area embracing from Coenties-slip on the East River, to Cortlandt-street on the North River, much of which is now greatly depreciated, besides retaining the financial importance of Wall-street, and delay the removal of the centre of business (as some threaten) to Canal-street.

Some legal difficulties exist to the execution of this very important and feasible improvement, in the original guarentee to the property holders in the immediate vicinity of the Battery, that it should always remain open; but even if a dock for shipping should be considered an infringement of this stipulation, it might well be estimated as an adequate equivalent that the very property affected would be improved one hundred per cent. on the execution of the project.

The next consideration is, how is it to be accomplished? Not, surely, by contract made by official authority. It would cost too much in that way. The best method is for the City to grant a permanent lease of the ground to a Joint Stock Company, at a nominal rental, regarding the advantages obtained and facilities afforded to the community as the object in view.

G. R. B.

THE LOSS OF THE HARVEST QUEEN.—The following is Capt. WHEELER'S statement of the stranding of the bark *Harvest Queen*, and the loss of six men of her crew, as given on the books at the Merchants' Exchange: "Bark *Harvest Queen*, Capt. WHEELER, reported ashore at Scituate yesterday, made Thatcher's Island light at 10¾ o'clock Monday night; it bore north and by east half east distant five miles, and steered southwest half west for Boston light. At 11½ P. M. shut in with a heavy northeast snow storm. At 2 A. M. Tuesday, made a large light right ahead, which I took for Boston Light. Hauled to, to get the light to bear west northwest; soon after found the water was shoaling, with hard rocky bottom. Lost sight of the light, took in all sail, and let go both anchors in four fathoms of water. At daylight found the bark had drifted close to the breakers, and was still driving; found it impossible to keep from going ashore, and prepared to leave with the boats. At 7 A. M. launched the boats, sent the mate, JAMES PIKE, the second mate, JAMES SMITH, seamen, Wm. Saunders, Joseph Young, Carl Schmitt and George Boyd, away in the large surf-boat, with orders not to let go their anchor till I joined them with the small boat. At 7½ A. M. I determined to leave the vessel with the small boat, containing myself, steward Jacob Fritch, seamen Edward Gibbons, P. S. Wiener, Thomas Morton, James Farrell, G. R. McIlwain. On passing the mate's boat, I signalized her to follow me to the beach. They appeered to be undecided what to do, but at length followed. I landed with my crew in safety, and have no further recollection. The mate's boat capsized in the surf, and those in her perished. I do not understand how some of the men were not saved, as they were supplied with life buoys and cork fenders in the boat. On inquiry on shore, I found that the light that I had seen was a large fire on the beach, built by watchmen. I cannot account how the bark drifted so far to the south by the current.

Capt. WHEELER was thought to be dead when first discovered by Capt. TILDEN. At last accounts the *Harvest Queen* was not only tight, but perfectly sound even in her upper works; not a butt in the rail or plank-sheer appeared to be started. All her spars were standing, and, as the weather was moderate, there was a fair prospect of saving her without damage, after discharging a part of her cargo. Capt. WHEELER was guilty of two great blunders: First, running into the Bay during obscure weather, and, second, in leaving his vessel while she held together. —*Boston Traveller, March 20.*

—Mr. Crittenden has written to the Municipal authorities of Cincinnati and Philadelphia, explaining the reasons why he cannot visit those cities as soon as he had promised to do. His presence is imperatively required in Kentucky.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Orange-street Tragedy.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—NOTHING ELICITED AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

Coroner HORTON, last evening, at the City Hall, commenced an investigation of the causes which led to the death of SUSAN A. WILSON and ANN B. TRANAHOR, at No. 166 Orange-street, on Friday evening last. At this time, it will be remembered, a fire broke out in the rooms occupied by the American Skirt Company, in such a place as to cut off the escape of the persons named above, one of whom, to escape death by fire, jumped out of a window in the fifth-story and was instantly killed, and the other remained in the room and died from the effects of inhaling smoke. The fureman of the establishment, GEORGE ALBRECHT, is under arrest on suspicion of having fired the place, but up to the present time not a particle of evidence has been produced against him.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mary Ann Portell, sworn—Resides in the rear of No. 39 York-street; I have been at work at No. 166 Orange-street, employed by Mr. Otis in the machine-room; went to work at seven o'clock Thursday night last; worked until the fire broke out; think the fire broke out about ten minutes to four o'clock on Friday morning; there were at work there then, Mary Donovan, Catharine Conway, John Conway, Alice McVicker and George Albrecht; there was another young man there until twelve o'clock; I do not know his name; Albrecht is foreman and engineer; Mary Donovan came to me first, and asked me if I did not smell gas; I told her I did; she then told George Albrecht; did not hear her, but saw her go to him; George was standing at his stool at the time; after she went to him he went out into tha engine-room, looked around there, and came back to our room, and looked all around that room, and went back to the engine-room again; he took a poker and put it under the engine to see if there was any fire or coals under it; he returned to our room again and told us there was fire in the building; I then told the rest of the girls; told Catharine Conway to wake up Johnny Conway; he was asleep; she did so; and then all of us went down stairs; the girls, George and John Conway; we all stood at the outside door; George Albrecht left, and shouted fire as he left; he went towards Henry-street, and was gone five or ten minutes, and then came back to where we stood; he then went up Nassau-street, as I supposed, to Mr. Otis' house; don't know how long he was gone; did not see him when he returned; did not see him again that night; I worked in the room next to the engine-room; there is an opening between the two rooms; cannot say there is a door; when he left our room I could see him all the time, as I stood at the door; don't think he could have gone out of the engine-room without my seeing him; he might have left the room before that time without our knowing; I know that he did go out of the room once with a lamp; it was some time before supper; we ate our supper at 12 o'clock; midnight; the lamp was burning; do not know how long he was out; did not see him return; can't say how long before supper; it was before supper that he went out; he might have been absent ten or fifteen minutes—certainly not more than that; I did not mean to say that he went out when he took the lamp, as I only saw him go into the hall-way; never saw a lamp there before; did not see George bring any wood into the engine-room that night; never knew that he went up stairs for kindling wood; never knew there was a flight of stairs above; did not see George go into the hall-way before the alarm of fire; do not know whether he went out or not; he could not have gone out into the hall-way, after the alarm of fire, before he told us there was fire in the building, without my seeing him; I knew Susan A. Wilson, now deceased; have known her five or six years; she lived with her father in the basement of the building where the fire occurred; did not see her on the night of the fire; saw her on the Monday before the fire; had a conversation with her; she never told me that she slept up stairs; last Wednesday week, I was talking with deceased and she asked me if George was foreman there, (in our shop;) I told her I did not know; that was all she said about it—she was then cleaning the stairs; George was where we were at work most of the time; saw nothing unusual in the acts of George Thursday night.

To Jurors—Never heard George make any remark about the girls up stairs; the man who left at 12 o'clock, was at work in the engine room; never saw him before.

Mary Dundon sworn—I reside at No. 35 Main-street; was at work with the previous witness on the night of the fire; went there that evening at seven o'clock; when I went there the day girls were there; they then left; Mary Portel, Catherine Conway, Alice McVicker, John Conway and George Albrecht, the foreman, came to work at seven o'clock P. M.; the smell of gas first attracted our attention to the fire; went to Mary Portell and asked her if she smelt gas; she said she did; I then went to the foreman and told him there was such an awful smell of gas that we could not stand it; he told me I was a fool; he went out in the engine room and it was full of smoke; Mary Portell, myself and another girl followed him, he took the poker and felt under the engine; don't know what he did it for; he finally placed the poker on the front of the engine, and then told us there was a fire in the building, and we had better go down stairs; the foreman then went down stairs, and Mary Portell, John Conway, Alice McVicker, Catherine Conway and myself followed after him to the street door. (The witness corroborated the testimony, in the main, of the first witness throughout.) She saw smoke coming through the ceiling just before they all left the room; did not see George go out of the room that night; did not see the lamp that night; saw him have a lamp about two weeks ago; I knew Miss Wilson, the deceased; have known her five or six years by sight; saw her the Monday before the fire, when we were getting paid; she spoke of going to a ball on the 26th of this month; never heard her mention the name of George Albrecht; did not know that she slept up stairs; did not know there was a place to sleep; never knew George to have any words with Miss Wilson; I have had words with George; one time when he went out, he said when he returned that I looked after him, and called me a name not my own; saw George have a screwdriver at about two o'clock that morning; he was fixing my machine.

Theodore Quesisff, sworn—I reside on Ryerson-street, near DeKalb-avenue; I am Paymaster's Clerk in the United States Navy; I knew nothing of the fire until five o'clock on Friday evening; Ann B. Tranahor was my sister-in-law, saw account of the fire in a newspaper; went to Police-Surgeon Ball and he gave me a letter to the Superintendent of the City Hospital; went there and saw Miss Tranahor; was there about twenty-five minutes to half an hour; I asked her if she knew me, and she said yes; asked how she felt, and she said very bad, and thought she would die, that her throat was very sore; I told her that I thought she would not die, because the physician informed me that she would get over it; I asked her if she had any idea how the fire originated, and she said that she was insensible up to the time she was in No. 3 Engine-house in Henry-street; she remembered of being carried from there to the hospital; she told me a man wanted to come into the room to see the girl Wilson; she mentioned no name; she told me further that her room was locked on the inside on purpose to keep intruders out.

Question by Coroner—Do you remember now that you told me that she said some man attempted to get into their room that night, and that his name was George?

Witness—I am under oath now, and I am telling the whole truth.

To Juror—Witness explained to the jury that he did not mean that any one came to the door that night.

Catherine Conway was the next witness called. Her testimony corroborated that of Miss Portell.

Robert Barr testified to the finding of Miss Tranahor lying insensible in a window of the fifth story, and, with the assistance of other persons, carried her to the house of Engine Company No. 3; he did not see Miss Wilson in the room.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned until Monday next.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 36, 5, 6, 40, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 16, 17, 18, 21, 2, 25, 26, 34.

THE CASE OF ALDERMAN GREEN—THE JURY NOT ABLE TO AGREE.—The case of DANIEL GREEN, Alderman of the Tenth Ward, who has been on trial in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge GARRISON, Justices STILWELL and HOYT, for several days past, upon an indictment in which it is alleged that he certified to the bill of a contractor for work which never had been done, was submitted to the jury last evening. The jury, after consulting for an hour, were unable to agree, and were therefore discharged. Eight of the jurors were in favor of rendering a verdict of guilty.

Board of Public Charities and Corrections.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of this Board shows that the number remaining in the institutions March 9, was..... 8,987
Admitted..... 1,801
Total..... 10,788
Died..... 35
Discharged..... 1,491
Sent to Blackwell's Island..... 372
Sent to State Prison..... 8—1,906
Remaining March 16, 1861..... 8,882
Decrease..... 105

Of these there were at Bellevue Hospital, 855; Lunatic Asylum, 768; Almshouse, 2,321; Penitentiary, 859; Workhouse, 1,496; Small-pox Hospital, 67; Randall's Island, 925; Randall's Hospital, 276; City Prison, 226; Second District Prison, 28; Third District Prison, 23; Fourth District Prison, —; Island Hospital, from Workhouse, 370; Island Hospital, from Almshouse, 115; Colored Home, 328; Colored Orphan Asylum, 160; Children at Nurse, 26; City Cemetery, 19. Total, 8,882.

The United States Steam Frigate Susquehanna.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. JOSEPH STENETT'S assertion in this morning's TIMES, that the party of United States officers and men, who left the *Susquehanna* to visit Jerusalem, had joined *that ship at Beirut*, must be a mistake. My correspondent's note, from which the item printed in your paper of Tuesday was copied, was written *as the Susquehanna was steaming out of Beirut, bound for Jaffa, to inquire after the excursionists who had been away beyond their time.* The *Susquehanna* left Beirut on the 7th of February, at 10 o'clock in the morning, so if the "party" returned, as I hope they did, it must have been at Jaffa or Alexandria (probably the latter,) that they joined their vessel.

Respectfully, YOUR REPORTER.

PERSONAL.

—A few days since a man, apparently under the influence of liquor, called upon the Sheriff of Detroit, and told him an incoherent story about some murder which had been perpetrated in that city. Thinking that he might know more than he would care to tell when sober, the Sheriff locked him up. He has just received a note from the prisoner, saying that two men with whom he had been carousing had frightened him by threatening to have him arrested for a murder, and that, with the intention of forestalling their action, he had gone to the Sheriff to tell him of the affair. In conclusion, he says: "I am not a quarrelsome man, but, like most others, am not free from fault;—whiskey is my "besetting sin." Should you consider this satisfactory, I hope you will let me out of this infernal bedlam, and I will depart a wiser and a better man, remembering, too, that when wine is in, wit is out." The Sheriff let him go.

—Miss Mallory, of Owasco, and Mr. Chas. Sheldon, of Auburn, had a narrow escape from drowning while skating on Owasco Lake a few days ago. They ventured too far from shore, and Mr. Sheldon, who was skating a little in advance, went through first. Miss Mallory plunging head first after him. Fortunately the lady was a capital swimmer as well as skater, and with admirable presence of mind seized the firm ice, and, clinging to it, secured assistance by her calls. Mr. Sheldon also seized the ice and held on for life. As soon as their friends could travel the distance which separated them at the time of the accident, (nearly a quarter of a mile,) a line was formed, and the parties were rescued.

—There is a queer case on trial in Pittsburgh. Tennessee Clemlin, advertised as a "natural born clairvoyant and healing medium," has been arrested on numerous charges of obtaining money under fraudulent pretences. Among other things she is charged with having given "luck papers" to various parties, and it is said that the "luck papers" contained nine pins and a needle, and an inscription running somewhat thus: "Good Luck, Good, to you——" In gaining Gold, in getting along and in business may you have Luck in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The Lord's will be done."

—A desperate character, named Bonve, was hung in Omahe, N. T., a few days ago, in accordence with the formalities of Lynch law. He stated in his confession that there was a regularly organized gang of thieves extending from various points on the Missouri to the mountains, and if present troubles continued to such an extent as to draw the troops from the frontier forts, they would organize into a grand guerila band and sweep the plains.

—Susan Denin, the notorious actress, has got herself into trouble at Detroit. The critic of one of the newspapers did not have a very high appreciation of her capabilites, and wrote as much in a notice of her performances, whereupon the supposed husband of the lady waited upon the critic and pounded his head with a tumbler, while Susan stood by anxious to lend her aid. The lovely pair made tracks for Canada as soon as they had thus vindicated their honor.

—Hon. W. L. Yancey has been presented a gold mounted gutta percha cane, by his lady friends in Montgomery. Upon the head of the cane is engraved a crescent of go'den stars, in number corresponding with the Confederate States. And in the centre is inscribed, "Hon. WM. L. YANCEY—from the Mothers and Daughters of Montgomery, Ala."

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says Sherman M. Booth appeared upon the streets of that city on Sunday, and was present at one of the churches. It soon became known to his friends that he was released by order of the President, who signed his pardon March 2.

—The Trenton *Gazette* announces the appointment of Ex Governor Newell, of New-Jersey, as Superintendent of the Coast Survey of that State. His duties are to see that the apparatus providing for the rescue of shipwrecked persons is kept in good order.

—Thomas H. Belden, who stabbed young Stafford in a street fight in New-Haven some weeks since, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100. He pleaded guilty to a charge of aggravated assault.

—Patrick Welsh, an Irishman who lives in St. Louis, killed his wife a few nights since by ramming a poker down her throat. Afterwards he gave his mother-in-law, who is a decrepid old woman, a severe beating because she censured him for his outrageous cruelty.

—Mrs. Thomas Wineus, the wife of the owner of the elgar steamship, died in Baltimore a few days ago. She was distinguished for her open-handed philanthropy.

—The etalue of Eve, executed by the late Mr. Bartholomew, an artist of Hartford, has been received in that city, and is now on exhibition at the Athenæum, with nearly twenty of his other works.

—The late Chief Justice Redfield, of Vermont, was on Saturday admitted to the Suffolk Bar, where he proposes to practice.

—Rev. Dr. S. C. Aiken has resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, which he has held for a quarter of a century.

OBITUARY.

—Died, in Libertyville, Lake County, Ill., Feb. 26, Hon. Horace Butler, son of the late Hon. Josiah Butler, of New-Hempshire, aged 46 years. Mr. Butler graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836, and soon after removed to Illinois, where he has successfully practiced law up to the period of his decease. He has held various positions of honor and trust in the State, and although he has gone to his rest "while it was yet day," he lived to finish a course of usefulness which few of maturer age attain.—*Chicago Times.*

—Mr. Orlando Hastings, an old and highly respected citizen of Rochester, died on March 19. He was born on March 7, 1789, commenced to practice law in Geneseo in 1816, and removed to Rochester in 1830

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2965. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A Special Government Messenger to Fort Sumpter.

A LOAN OF EIGHT MILLIONS.

List of Appointments Made and Confirmed.

Further Debate on Mr. Douglas' Resolution in the Senate.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen. Bragg Orders the Seizure of all Supply Vessels.

Secession Demonstration in North Carolina.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 22.

A MESSENGER AT SUMPTER.

A dispatch has reached this city from Charleston, which states that Dr. FOX, of the United States Navy, a special messenger from the Government to Major ANDERSON, had reached that city, and had visited Fort Sumpter by permission, in company with Captain HARTSTEIN. Of course the exact nature of his mission was not publicly known, but there was little donbt that it related to the evacuation of the Fort. The Charlestoniana were much excited relative to the visit, and developments were awaited with much anxiety.

THE PROPOSED EIGHT MILLION LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury issues to-day the following proposition for an eight million loan, which it is understood is all additional that will be required for the service of the present fiscal year:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday, the 2d day of April next, for $8,000,000 of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of Feoruary last.

This stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of February and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in 20 years from tha 1st day of January last.

The proposals should be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed "To the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C." They will be opened and decided at the time above stated. No offer can be accepted for any fraction of $1,000, nor will any offer be considered unless one per cantum of its amount is deposited with any depository of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal.

All offers for stock under this notice must be unconditional, and contain no reference to any other offer. The offers must state the sum offered for each $100 of the stock.

Bidders for this stock, whose offers shall be accepted, must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the Assistant-Treasurers at Boston, New-Yurk, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the Depository at Cincinnati, on or before the 15th of April next. Should any successful bidder desire to deposit at any other point, his request to that effect will be duly considered.

Upon receipt, at this Department, of certificates of deposit with the depositaries above mentioned, certificates of Inscribed Stock will be issued to the successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, at their option. Inscribed Stock so issued will carry interest from the date of the deposit of the money, as above stated, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any successful bidders desire certificates of stock, with coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon attached to each certificate, they will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with attached coupons for interest from the 1st day of July next, and such coupon stock instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the mere delivery of such certificates. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit of the money therefor until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. BRITTON, of New York, has been nominated Consul to Southampton.

L. L. WELD, of Kansas, was nominated for Secretary of Colorado.

No distinct mission has yet been tendered to CARL SCHURZ.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, who was warmly pressed for Chief Justice of New-Mexico, has been nominated Chief Justice of one of the Territories—probably Nevada. Mr. PETTIS is also nominated Judge in the same Territory with HALE.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS was nominated to-day as Consul-General to Montreal, Canada.

Several nominations of Regiaters and Postmasters have been sent in.

WM. GILPIN is nominated for Governor of Colorado, and CASE, of Ohio, (Indiana?) Surveyor-General of Indiana.

WILLIAM S. THAYER sails in the *Fulton* on the 27th inst., to take his post as Consul-General at Alexandria.

All the nominations pending to-day were confirmed. The appointment of consula and presidential post-offices are all postponed till the territorial business is finished.

JOSEPH ROOT, ex-member of Congress, and one of the Presidential Electors at large in Ohio, will undoubtedly succeed SHERMAN in the House.

Gen. NYE is understood to say that he shall decline the proffered Governorship of Nevada, unless men acquainted with border life are appointed to the Executive offices.

Most of the appointments sent in to-day to the Senate were of little importance.

THURLOW WEED arrived to-night, which fact sets the New-York aspirants all astir.

HENRY B. STANTON evidently don't expect to be Naval Officer of New-York, as he is growling publicly and fiercely.

The nomination of DEYER as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands has not yet been reported from the Committee.

MR. BURLINGAME'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Mr. BURLINGAME was confirmed to-day as Minister to Vienna. Some of the Southerners opposed him on political grounds, when Mr. DOUGLAS supported the nomination as a good one, and worthy of confirmation. The vota was nearly unanimous.

The nominstion of CROSBY as Minister to Guatemala, was also confirmed, after a speech in opposition by Senator BAKER.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, the new Senator from Ohio, arrived this evening. He was warmly congratulated by his friends, and his credentials will probably be presented and he be sworn in to-morrow.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning to consider the election of officers of the Senate in place of the present incumbents. A resolution was subsequently offered in the Senate by Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, to procaed to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Assistant Doorkeeper. It is probable that the election will take place to-morrow.

A SECESSIONIST AFTER UNCLE SAM'S BOOKS.

Ex-Member REAGAN, of Texas, now Postmaster-General of the Confederate States, has written on here for his quota of Congressional books—requesting one set to be sent to Montgomery, Ala., and the remainder to Texas.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 22.

The President has submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent the proposition of the British Government to refer the San Juan question to the arbitration of Sweden, the Netherlands or Switzerland. From these it is for the United States Government to make the selection. The Committee on Foreign Relations has made a favorable report upon the subject, and recommended the choice of Switzerland. The matter was, it is understood, debated in Executive session to-day, without coming to a conclusion. Senator NESMITH, of Oregon, is opposed to the proposition, not being willing to agree to any plan involving by possibility the surrender of the island in dispute.

The rumors of the non-evacuation of Fort Sumpter are supposed to be put forth for political effect. It is positively certain that it will be abandoned speedily. It is equally certain that Fort Pickens will not be reinforced.

All the signs are favorable to a peaceful solution.

The Republican Senators in caucus to-day resolved to supersede the present Sergeant-at-Arms, doorkeeper and assistant doorkeeper by a new election. They are finally to determine on the candidates to-morrow morning.

There is no determination in Administration circles relative to an extra session of Congress.

The chartered vessels which recently left New-York for Government purposes, sailed with sealed orders.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

J. W. NYE, of New-York, Governor of Nevada.

RUFUS KING, Minister Resident at Rome.

BRADFORD R. WOOD, Minister Resident at Denmark.

ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister to Austria.

ELISHA O. CROSBY, Minister Resident at Guatemala

TELEMAN H. MORSE, Consul to London.

J. O. PUTNAM, Consul to Havre.

JAMES H. ANDERSON, of Ohio, Consul to Hamburg.

FRANCIS H. MOODY, Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock.

Lieut. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

JOHN J. C. COCHRAN, Postmaster at Lancaster, Penn.

WARREN H. HUNTINGTON, Postmaster at Galena, Ill.

EL. C. DAVIS, Postmaster at Dubuque, Iowa.

JAS. F. ABRAHAMS, Postmaster at Burlington, Iowa.

SIDNEY F. VON BOORNHOAST, Postmaster at Pittsburgh, Penn.

DAVID G. ROSE, Marshal for Indiana.

WM. F. GURLEY, Attorney for Iowa.

GEO. A. HOUSE, Attorney for Minnesota.

ALEX. C. SANDS, Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio.

HERBERT M. HOXIE, Marshal for Iowa.

The following nominations have been made for the Territory of Colorado: WM. GILPIN, Governor; Lewis L. Wells, Secretary; Benj. F. Hall, of New-York, Chief Justice; S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Lee Armorer, of Maryland, Associate Justices; Copeland Townsend, Marshal; Wm. L. Stoughton, of Michigan, Attorney; Francis M. Case, of Ohio, Surveyor-General.

MARSH E. DUNNELL, of Maine, Consul to Vera Cruz.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, has been nominated for Consul to the British North American Provinces.

THOS. CORWIN, having withdrawn his declination, was to-day confirmed as Minister to Mexico.

According to present indications, the nomination of Mr. HOLLOWAY, for Commissioner of Patents, cannot be confirmed, the Committee of Patents not having reported on the subject. Therefore it will probably be withdrawn.

Col. ALFRED M. BARBOUR, Superintendent of the Harper's Ferry Armory, tendered his resignation to the War Department to-day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASE OF FLOYD—VIRTUAL ADMISSION OF GUILT—REMISSNESS IN THE PROSECUTION—THE TURN OF BAILEY—THE COTTON QUESTION AND THE SOUTH, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21, 1861.

FLOYD, through his counsel, virtually admits his guilt in regard to the fraudulent character of the "acceptances," by pleading the statute which exempts witnesses before Congressional Committees from trial before the Courts of law. It seems that there were two indictments against him. The first, in regard to the bonds stolen from the Indian Trust Fund by BAILEY, which he was charged with aiding and abetting, was dismissed, on the ground that no sufficient testimony had been adduced to implicate him, and, accordingly, the District-Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*. The other indictment, charging corruption and malfeasance in office against FLOYD, in the matter of the "acceptances," was submitted to the Court on a state of facts agreed to between the prosecution and the counsel for the accused; and among the "facts" agreed to was the important one that the culprit had been examined before a Committee of Congress relative to the same matter, and CARLISLE, his shrewd and able counsel, entered this "fact" as a plea to the further prosecution of the indictment. The counsel affected to put in this plea on his own motion, without consultation with the accused, but FLOYD has rested his case on this plea, and the Court yesterday let him off under it, thus making it palpable to the world that he is guilty, and dare not come to trial. This escape through the imperfection of the law, or the unfaithfulness of those whose duty it is to put the same in force, will only serve to deepen and rivet the verdict of public condemnation of the criminal. He will henceforth stand confessed to the world a degraded, guilty man, a public peculator, who escaped condign punishment by availing himself of a technical plea, which has ever been regarded as the infallible sign of moral guilt.

I confess that I think the Republican Administration has not done its whole duty in the prosecution of this case. The fact was well known that both the Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney were the political friends of the criminal. Judge CRAWFORD is known to this community, and to the members of Congress, as a bitter Democratic partisan. In every case where political friends or foes have come before him, he has been unable to conceal his feelings. When BROOKS was indicted for a brutal and bloody assault upon Mr. SUMNER, in his seat on the floor of the Senate, this same partisan Judge presided, and satisfied his conscience by imposing a fine of $300 upon the perpetrator of the outrage.

The District-Attorney, Mr. OULD, is equally distinguished for the intensity of his devotion to the Democracy. He is said to have advised the Committee of Congress that the voluntary testimony given by FLOYD and RUSSELL before it, would not exempt them from trial before the criminal court; and now the Judge of that Court, his political and probably intimate personal friend, decides that the examination before the Congressional Committee is a sufficient plea in bar of a trial!

The position of Judge CRAWFORD is, of course, permanent, and the Administration could do nothing with him; but it had the power to remove the District-Attorney, and to put in his place a man of legal ability, who would have at least been free from the suspicion of any undue bias in favor of the criminal.

The public will not be satisfied with this attempt to smother up the most stupendous robbery that was ever perpetrated upon this or any other Government. The chief criminals have escaped punishment, but another Committee of Congress should investigate the circumstances of the case, and let the people know by what collusive trickery they have been permitted to go unwhipped of justice.

BAILEY'S turn comes next. It is said that he was not examined before the Committee, and therefore cannot avoid coming to trial. But I hear that he is only charged in the indictment of a breach of trust, and will therefore escape punishment at all proportioned to his crime. The truth is, that BAILEY should have been made a witness on the part of the Government, as all the facts developed go to prove that he was merely acting as the agent or tool of men older and more cunning than himself.

The probable failure of the South to supply the manufacturing world with cotton, and the consequent efforts which are being made in Europe to encourage the culture of the plant in other regions adapted to its growth, should stimulate the friends of African Colonization in this country to redoubled exertions in the noble cause in which they are engaged. Now is the time, and the demand for cotton is the occasion, to make appeals to the free colored people North and South to emigrate. The accounts which travelers give us of the country on the borders of the River Niger, are in the highest degree encouraging to the friends of African Colonization, by the magnificent prospects they hold out to the cultivators of cotton. In this country, which we are prone to regard as the indigenous home of the cotton plant, it only grows where it is planted and nursed with the greatest care; but on the banks of the Niger, and generally in Africa, the very trees of the forest are clothed with the beautiful white fleeces of which the Southern planters vainly imagine themselves to be the sole possessors.

There can be no doubt that the manufacture and use of cotton will grow almost indefinitely; and that the demand for the article will keep far ahead of the supply from the Southern plantations, under the most favorable circumstances. But if the political commotions which have commenced in the Slave States shall result, as they probably will, in a serious disturbance of the social condition of the people, and a derangement of private business, there is reason to believe that cotton-planting colonies on an extensive scale may be sent out from this country to Africa, with every prospect of pecuniary success. It may became the interest of gentlemen of fortune in the Free States to engage in these enterprises, from which rich returns of profit may be enticipated. There can be no donbt that the free people of color would far more readily accompany white men to Africa as colonists, with the certainty of remunerative employment under their direction, in preference to the present plan of sending them out to shift for themselves. The colored race confide in the sagacity, skill and courage of the whites, and where these lead the way, the sons of Ham will follow with unquestioning confidence and hope.

The same remarks apply to the colonization of Central America and Mexico—large portions of which, it is said, will produce the finest cotton. I confess I never had faith in Mr. ELI THAYER'S plans of colonizing Central America with white men. The tropics were made for the colored races, and these races for the tropics. But the intelligence, capital, skill and enterprise of white men should lead and direct, and will find ample remuneration in the beneficent work of colonizing tropical regions, on either side of the Atlantic, with the unfortunate class of our inhabitants which can never enjoy political and social equality in these Northern latitudes.

If the Union is to be dissolved, it will become the interest of the Northern Union to give its active aid and protection to these enterprises, and I see no reason why Liberia and the greater part of Africa may not be taken under the protection of the American Union as a permanent Colonial possession. There is nothing in our Constitution which prohibits the Government from acquiring Colonies, and the sovereignty which we have ever asserted over the Indian Tribes would seem to favor the idea that no such constitutional inhibition exists. The Governments of England and France would gladly recognize our claims, on the condition that we stipulate to suppress the Slave-trade. By taking possession of the unappropriated portions of that great Continent, we should accomplish more than one, or even two, objects of first-rate importance. We should secure a supply of free-labor cotton, colonize our free colored people in a land where they could become truly free, prosperous and happy, open the way to an extensive commerce, and at the same time take a great stride in the cause of African Christianization and civilization. By all means, let us take possession of Western Africa, and establish over it a permanent Colonial Government, on the English plan of governing their foreign possessions. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 22.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Senate proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, door-keeper and assistant door-keeper. Laid over.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called up his resolution directing the Secretary to pay to the Committee Clerks of last session of Congress, excepting those of Finance, Claims and Pensions, the usual compensation for sixty days.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) looked upon this as giving a gratuity of $360 to each clerk. As the Republican was a reform party, he was for meeting abuses on the threshold.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) was glad the [Senator (TRUMBULL) had taken that course. He (CLINGMAN) had no donbt that very many clerks could be procured at half of what is now paid, without giving extra compensation.

Mr. POWELL said, in reply, that persons could also be procured to act as Senators, for half the money now paid to them.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied that argument had been thrown at him when he was a member of the House, but he would not now reply to it. They could, however, get men to fill the clerkships faster than a regiment could shoot them down.

Mr. POWELL said that he meant no insinuation in what he said. He had no doubt that there were hundreds of men who would take the public offices for less than is now paid. Any one who had observed the thousands of men here for the last three weeks must be satisfied of this fact. If the offices were put up to the lowest bidders there would be plenty of them. But faithful officers ought to be paid just compensation, and so he proposed in his resolution, the clerks being detained here to settle up business. When Senators on the Republican side talked of economy and retrenchment they should remember that they had voted for bills appropriating millions of dollars, including that for the Pacific Railroad. He looked upon the effort to cut off the compensation of the Committee clerks as a miserable species of economy.

Mr. CLINGMAN said that the Senator from Kentucky had repeated the old argument, and he (CLINGMAN) insisted that they had no right to give more than was necessary to secure competent men; but here it was proposed not only to give the usual compensation, but six dollars a day for sixty days.

The resolution was rejected—the vote being 12 to 25.

Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution, calling for information in regard to the forts, Navy-yards, etc., in the seceded States, was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States, and arguing that there is danger of a collision unless a treaty is negotiated. We cannot bring them back to the Union by coercion of arms. If we do not recognize the independence of these States, foreign nations will, and this would be calculated to produce a conflict between the two sections of the country.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution; first, because it seemed to him, so far, at least, as the mover of it was concerned, to be wholly unnecessary, for it appeared to him from the Senator's (DOOLITTLE'S) argument that he already possessed the information he sought to obtain. He (HOWE) was also opposed to it for the reason that he was not satisfied that the Secretary of War had the information desired. But a short time had elapsed since the Secretary had entered on the duties of his office. He was not at all certain that the Secretary of War has all the minute information which the resolution called for. It would not be a very remarkable circumstance if he had not. It was a little peculiar that this information should be called for in the very morning of this Administration, and not in the evening light of the late Administration. He was opposed to the resolution for another reason. He was not entirely convinced of the wisdom of giving to the country the intelligence which the resolution demands. It was said that the condition of the country is critical and we are surrounded by dangers. He (HOWE) knew that many parts of the country were alarmed. He did not undertake to know or say how serious the danger is. There was too much of it. He believed it was said the danger was no less imposing than a hostile nation in a threatening attitude, and the assumption is as to whether we are to have peace or war. He was not prepared to say in what possible contingency it would be wise and prudent to publish to friends and enemies the very minute information which the resolution called for. It, as had been said, we have a public enemy confronting us, would it be the part of wisdom and solid statesmanship to publish for their information what forts we have in our possession and by what force we can hold them; and, in addition, what additional forces and sums of money will be required for this purpose. He had been informed that during the late Administration such intelligence was very freely privately imparted, but he believed it had less regard for appearances and did not communicate it to the public. He did not think we had better be more partial to our enemies. It might be judicious to confine this knowledge to ourselves, if we have it. While he doubted the wisdom of communicating this knowledge to our enemies, he was not entirely sure it would be prudent to impart it to our friends. The Government has friends; the people of the United States are not all enemies. The country had been accustomed to our Government, as holding a respectable position among the nations of the world, and as having a fair standing among the families of the earth. It was looked up to with some respect by the people of other countries and ourselves. Its authority was not questioned at home, and not braved abroad. No Power presumed to brave its arms—no Power presumed to insult its flag. Was it so now? It was said a Government which braves and defies it has sprung from ourselves—a rib of our own, taken from our body in a horrid sleep—and that Government is so powerful that, as the Senator from Illinois suggested, it would require 285,000 men to enforce the laws in that portion of the country which it assumes to command and control. How happened this if it is a question which the people are putting to themselves to day, and have been putting for many days? They are deeply curious to know how this happened. It is a strange event, and if so, it shows that they have not been fairly dealt by. How happened it? He did not think we had better hurry up the answer. When this great and much trusting people were closing their nostrils at official treachery, it was not a proper time to respond. They had better keep to the by-ways, and it would be very prudent to ride with the visor down. He repeated that he did not think it exactly judicious to publish the information to their enemies, and not quite prudent to tell it so early to their friends. In political as well as other affairs it was as safe sometimes to follow one's intuitions as to the most carefully studied course. They heard every day remarks showing a deliberate design to belittle the Government and people of the United States. They were told the nation is not equal to this emergency or that enterprise,—that you must abandon that post or that section, you have not force enough to hold it, &c. As the Senator from Kentucky said, you must abandon all the States which have abjured the authority of the nation, because you have not force enough to maintain your authority there, and only enough to irritate. It seemed to him this was strange language to be used by representatives of the United States here or elsewhere. It would do for our enemies to say these things, but he hardly thought, with due respect, it was becoming to our friends. We are not accustomed to hear it. We have been in the habit of hearing that our Government extends its authority to the utmost limits of the country, and defending itself against any nationality of the world. This has been the proper American idea. He hoped in a very few months it would again be the universal American idea. In revolutionary times we met the British regulars in the field, and the irregulars, too, who were not found in the line, but lurking under the hedges and fired at our troops from behind old houses. They furnished arms to our enemies and also fed them. The friends of the Republic got from them no support whatever. He was reminded of this passage in our history by the speech of the Senator from Illinois the other day. It was not his own fault, and he hesitated not to say the reminder was toe fault of the speech itself. We have now an Administration. With it has been proclaimed, an earnest desire and fixed purpose to maintain the authority of the United States, and not the authority of this or that section merely,—by peaceful means, if peaceful means will suffice. This is the settled purpose, as he understood it, of the Administration. Was it not a purpose which demanded the best energies of every one? It seemed to him the Senator from Illinois was not furnishing the great aid he could have furnished with this view. Instead of helping to hold up the hands of the Government, that Senator was confronting the Government, not by arms and the application of force, but with objections that the Administration must stop here, then, there, and must not undertake to collect the revenue, etc., and, it seemed to him, (HOWE,) this furnished aid to the enemies and not to the friends of the country. He would admonish representatives that if another revolution is to be thrust upon us, we should take especial care that the future historian shall not be compelled to record that with the friends of the United States were found the semblance of the cow-boys of the Revolution. His (HOWE'S) party had done nothing to create the feverish apprehension alluded to by the Senator from Illinois. They were in no way responsible for it; they have no purpose to trample on a single right of any individual in any portion of the country. The Senator from Illinois argued that the information asked for was to allay excitement, but did not every such suggestion from so respectable a source tend more than all things else to increase and continue the excitement? To allay excitement all should unite to tell the country they have no purpose to trample on any one's rights or constitutional privileges. As to Mr. DOUGLAS' proposition to amend the Constitution, he objected to it for the admission it contained, namely, that fraternity can be maintained only by adopting certain amendments to the fundamental law. This is not the proper method of bringing about fraternity, for if approved only by a portion of the people of the Union, it would be disapproved by the remainder of them. A Constitution to be satisfactory must receive the assent of the whole country. We have got such a Constitution now. Why should not the people continue to be satisfied with it?

Without concluding his remarks, he gave way to a motion to go into Executive session, which prevailed.

The Senate afterwards adjourned.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 22.

In the Missouri State Convention yesterday Mr. HENDERSON, Chairman of the Committee to which was referred the communication of the Commissioner from Georgia, presented a long report, declaring against secession, and exhorting Georgia and other seceding States to desist from the revolutionary measures commenced by them and unite their voice with ours in restoring peace and fraternal relations between all the States.

The report does not materially differ from that of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. BRAGG presented a minority report, denying the legal right of secession, but recognizing the right of revolution. It adds:

"While deploring a sectional disregard of duty, we will not despair of justice till our complaints have been specifically and unavailingly submitted to the Northern people. We declare that property in slaves is a constitutional right, and if the Federal Government impairs that right the Slaveholding States should be found firmly united in its defence; and in such events as may legitimately follow, Missouri will share the dangers and the destiny of her sister Slaveholding States."

Both reports were ordered to be printed, and were made the special order for the third Monday in December.

The resolution providing for the election by the Convention of seven delegates to the Border State Convention was then passed, and the Convention adjourned.

In the Convention this morning a Committee of one from each Congressional District was elected to call the Convention together previous to the third Monday in December, if the public exigencies require it.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Border States Convention: Hamilton R. Gamble, John B. Henderson, Wm. A. Hall, James H. Moss, Wm. Douglas, Littlebury Hendricks, and Wm. G. Pomeroy.

A resolution was adopted instructing the President of the Convention to transmit a certified copy of the proceedings of the Convention to the President of the United States and the Governor of each State.

Adjourned till the third Monday in December.

The following, from an editorial in the *Republican*, is a very fair *résumé* of the proceedings of the Convention:

"The voice of Missouri has been spoken through the Convention called for that purpose. That voice pronounced that further concessions should be made with a view to the restoration of the Union of the States, and definitely that these concessions should have the Crittenden resolutions for their basis. That voice declares that a reunion would be imperiled by the use of force on the part of the Federal Government against the people of the seceded States, and specially advises that the Federal troops be withdrawn from the States where collision threatens. Firm and steady in its expression, it declares for a National Convention, in the hope that its deliberations may result in measures which will secure that object. The same voice consistently pronounced that there is at present no adequate cause for retiring from the Union, and refuses at this time to pledge Missouri to secession, even in the event that the rest of the Border States secede, or that no plan of adjustment will be acceded to by the North. The inference to be drawn from the action of the Convention is that Missouri is in favor of every reasonable mode of adjustment calculated to call back the seceded States, and in default of obtaining such a measure, favors steps for bringing about a peaceable separation between the Union and the Southern Confederacy, and also that her mind is in a State of suspense as to the question of retiring from the Union upon the happening of the contingencies which have been mentioned."

REPORTS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

GOLDSBORO', Friday, March 22.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of North Carolina was held to-day, at the Court-house, on which the Southern flag was hoisted. Hon. WELDON M. EDWARDS, of Warren, was in the chair, assisted by six Vice-Presidents.

This evening speeches were made by Hon. M. J. MOSES, of South Carolina, EDWARD RUFFIN, of Virginia, and Gen. YOUNG, of Mecklenburg, N. C.

There is a general outpouring of the people, and the meeting is wild with enthusiasm.

All the districts of the State will, it is reported, be represented to-night.

The meeting adjourned at five to reassemble at 7 o'clock.

No compromise is wanted, but all are for immediate secession.

About a thousand delegates are present.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Friday, March 22.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. BALDWIN continued his remarks, speaking three hours. He considered the Peace Conference's propositions an acceptable basis of adjustment, but thought the majority report from the Committee of Federal Relations in some respects an improvement.

The other proceedings were unimportant.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 22.

It is understood that the Confederate Commissioners to Europe, will not leave till the 31st inst.

By proclamation of Gen. BRAGG, all vessels are prohibited to furnish supplies to war vessels off Pensacola or to Fort Pickens, under penalty of forfeiture to the Confederation.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, March 22.

A long and corrected list of the Army and Navy appointments is published in the Montgomery *Advertiser*, of yesterday, (Thursday.) Nearly all of them were formerly Federal Officers. The list published on Wednesday last was incorrect.

EMPLOYES IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The whole number of inspectors, deputies, clerks, laborers, watchmen, &c., employed in the New-York Custom-house, under the present system, is about seven hundred, whose appointment devolves on the Collector of the Port. The following synopsis of the offices and salaries we find in the *Post* of yesterday:

	Salary.		Salary.
7 Deputies at	$2,800	1 Asst. Cashier at	$2,500
1 Auditor at	4,000	1 Clerk at	1,500
1 Asst. Auditor at	3,000	1 Warehous'g Supt at	2,000
1 Cashier at	3,000	1 Clerk	1,200

FIRST DIVISION.

1 Clerk at	$1,500	2 Clerks at	$1,000
5 Clerks at	1,400	1 Clerk at	700
4 Clerks at	1,300	2 Messengers at	600
4 Clerks at	1,200	1 Porter at	480
16 Clerks at	1,100		

SECOND DIVISION.

3 Clerks at	$1,500	1 Clerk at	$1,300
1 Clerk at	1,400	1 Porter at	480

THIRD DIVISION.

8 Clerks at	$1,500	1 Clerk at	$780
2 Clerks at	1,400	1 Clerk at	600
1 Clerk at	1,200	3 Messengers at	650
8 Clerks at	1,200	1 Messenger at	480
25 Clerks at	1,100	1 Ass. Store-keeper at	1,400
61 Clerks at	1,096	1 Ass. Store-keeper at	1,200

FOURTH DIVISION.

1 Clerk at	$1,500	8 Clerks at	$1,100
2 Clerks at	1,400	1 Messenger at	650

FIFTH DIVISION.

1 Clerk at	$2,000	1 Messenger at	$600
8 Clerks at	1,500	2 Messengers at	480
3 Clerks at	1,200	2 Messengers at	400
1 Clerk at	1,100	2 Porters at	480
1 Clerk at	1,050	7 Firemen, &c., at	547
1 Keeper C. H. at	1,000	2 Sunday Watchmen at	78

SIXTH DIVISION.

1 Clerk at	$1,600	10 Clerks at	$1,000
1 Clerk at	1,400	1 Clerk at	800
2 Clerks at	1,300	1 Clerk at	750
1 Clerk at	1,200	2 Messengers at	650
4 Clerks at	1,100	1 Storekeeper at	1,400

SEVENTH DIVISION.

1 Clerk at	$1,600	3 Clerks at	$1,100
7 Clerks at	1,400	2 Clerks at	1,000
4 Clerks at	1,200	1 Messenger at	650

EIGHTH DIVISION.

1 Clerk at	$1,200	74 Inspectors at	$730
12 Clerks at	1,000	1 Captain Watch at	800
19 Weighers at	1,485	3 Lieutenants Watch at	650
18 Gaugers at	1,485	4 Measurers at	1,095
8 Measurers at	1,485	1 Measurer at	1,000
192 Inspectors at	1,096		
Total			476

Besides the above there are about two hundred and thirty watchmen, laborers and porters, who are paid from $1 per day and upward. The patronage thus at the disposal of the Collector is $740,000 per annum, or nearly $3,000,000 during the term of his office.

The appointments in the Naval and Surveyor's office as made by the head of each Department. There are in the Naval Office thirty-seven appointments, and in the Surveyor's sixteen. The General Appraiser and the eight Assistant Appraisers are selected by the Government, and have among them the appointment of thirty clerks.

The entire number of offices at this port, connected with the Treasury Department, will not quite reach one thousand.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY.

Important Speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate.

SIEGE OF THE CITADEL OF MESSINA.

Reception of the New Tariff in England.

THE INSURRECTION AT WARSAW.

Cotton Active and Advanced---Breadstuffs Quiet---Consols Declined 1-8.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 6th of March, with three days later news from Europe, arrived here yesterday morning with mails, passengers and $406,756 in gold.

The following is a list of the Consignees:

Schnchardt & Gebhard	$124,000	W. W. De Forrest & Co.	6,800
Poirier & Co.	20,000	De Rham & Co.	4,000
John A. McGaw	7,465	B. Berend & Co.	30,000
R. L. Maitland & Co.	18,200	Bogert & Kneeland.	17,116
Lentilhen & Fesser.	21,290	Baltin & Sander.	44,000
Fr. Harmony's Nephews & Co.	16,968	J. F. Wurthner.	1,200
S. M. Fox and Geo. Mackenzie	15,000.	Stabler & Adams.	4,713
		M. Morgan & Co.	100,000
Total			$406,756

The *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday evening, March 5.

The *Conquest*, (ship,) from Mobile to Liverpool, was ashore in Carnarvon Bay, and likely to become a total wreck.

The *Ocean Guide*, from Newport to Galveston, was abandoned Feb. 14. Crew saved.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, March 4, Lord NORMANBY moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending Mr. TURNBULL'S resignation. On a division the numbers were—for the Committee, 26; against, 41. So the motion was lost.

In the House of Commons, March 4, Mr. HENNESSY called attention to what he termed active interference of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in promoting Piedmontese policy, and to the effect of that policy. He charged Lord JOHN RUSSELL with deliberately concealing important dispatches relating to the trade of Tuscany and Naples. He appealed to acts on the part of Lord JOHN RUSSELL; which amounted to interference in Italian affairs, in spite of his professions; and he reproached him with a breach of international law, and with destroying the confidence of European statesmen in the honor, the honesty and the integrity of the British Foreign Office.

Mr. LAYARD was of opinion that the policy which had been pursued by Her Majesty's Government in regard to Italy, was in accordance with the sentiments of the large mass of the English people. Italy united would be a strong Power, and though disunited it might be French, united Italy never would be French, but all the support we should give to the Italians was a moral support and our cordial sympathy.

Sir G. BOWYER denounced the policy of the Foreign office as fatal to the interests of this country, and which in the end must lead to war.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the motion of Sir J. ELPHINSTONE for a Select Committee to inquire into the promotion and retirement of officers of the Navy, was carried with a majority of 5 against the Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the manufacture of notes in this country bearing the signature of KOSSUTH and the royal Crown of Hungary had been brought to the attention of Her Majesty's Government by the Austrian Ambassador on the 5th of last month. The question was immediately referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, who gave their opinion that on the evidence laid before them it would be hardly possible to obtain a conviction, although they considered the fabrication of those notes was against the law of this country, but they did not think there were any means of obtaining the destruction of these notes. In accordance with their advice, he wrote to the Ambassador of Austria, in London, to say that Her Majesty's Government were unable to take any steps on the subject. The Austrian Ambassador thereupon wrote, saying he hoped Her Majesty's Government would consider that he was justified in taking any steps he thought fit, and he (Lord J. RUSSELL) told him he was quite free to do so.

The Guarantee Fund for the International Exhibition of 1862 is being very rapidly signed. More than £150,000 have been signed for. So soon as the deed of guarantee is signed the Bank of England will advance £250,000, and the Commissioners will sign a contract, and then the works will commence.

The Empress of Austria, who is at present residing with the Portuguese Governor of Madeira, has obtained much advantage in the change of climate.

The weather was exceedingly fine, and the vine season is likely to be prosperous.

The *Times* says the total cost of the new barracks at Colchester is estimated at £60,000. Upwards of £33,000 has already been expended in the purchase of lands required for the proposed buildings.

A vote of £10,000 is to be applied for this session for Warley Barracks, Brentwood.

The verdict in the Yelverton case was given on the 5th inst., viz.: First, that the jury had found the Scotch marriage a valid one; and, secondly, that there was a good Irish marriage.

The *Moniteur* contains a report addressed by the Minister of Justice to the Emperor on the subject of the affairs of M. MIRES. The Minister mentions the reports which have been prevalent, and according to which M. MIRES had known how to create for himself

relations are soon to be renewed between the Courts of the Tuileries and Turin, in which case Chevalier Nigra will have to quit Naples and proceed to Paris.

The bombardment of Civitella del Tronto commenced on Thursday, Feb. 28. Gen. Fergola has declared to Cialdini that the works commenced against the citadel, constitute a violation of the convention concluded between himself and Garibaldi, and that he will bombard the city should they be carried on. Cialdini replied that for every inhabitant of the city who might be killed or wounded by the bombardment he would order an officer of the garrison of the citadel to be shot.

He has also notified Gen. Fergola that he does not consider him a General, but as a rebel against King Victor Emanuel.

A dispatch from Turin says Count Cavour has, in diplomatic way, brought under notice the necessity of settling the Roman question.

Popular political demonstrations are continually taking place at Rome.

Twenty students have been expelled from the University.

Francis II. and his Queen were making the preparations for departure to Bavaria. They were selling their carriages, and had dismissed their household.

Gen. Bosco is about to proceed to Spain.

Cardinal Antonucci is on the point of death.

On the 1st a deputation of distinguished citizens of Florence, headed by the venerable Gino Capponi, waited upon Baron Ricasoli, with an address bearing upwards of 8,000 signatures, expressive of the gratitude of the Tuscans for his noble efforts in the cause of Italian unity. Baron Ricasoli received the deputation with deep emotion, and conversed a long time with them. On the preceding day he had issued a proclamation, in which, on taking leave of the Tuscans, he praised them for their constant patriotism, and for the support they had lent him in the performance of his arduous duties.

The Mint and some other former royal establishments at Naples have been suppressed.

Placards, secretly printed, demanding the autonomy of Naples, are being much circulated. Tranquility has not, however, been disturbed.

A deputation from Venice, with Count Bembo, Podesta of that City, at their head, is expected at Vienna to present petitions to the Emperor in the name of Venice.

An Imperial autograph letter, addressed to the Ban of Croatia, sanctions the reëstablishment of the electoral law of 1848 in that province, excepting, however, the military frontier. The Diet will decide on the question of the annexation of Dalmatia to Croatia.

The Municipality of Pesth has sent a deputation to the Tavernicus to request the removal of the Imperial police.

The Judicial Conference of Hungary has resolved upon reëstablishing the District Courts of Justice.

The approaching marriage is announced of the reigning Prince of Leichtenstein with the Princess Mathilde of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria; also that of the Count of Meran with the Princess Leichtenstein.

The Austrian Cabinet has dispatched a note to Copenhagen, requesting that Denmark should lay before the Estates of Holstein the budget for 1861.

The note adds, that should this request not be complied with, Federal execution would take place in Holstein.

England, France and Russia have joined in the same demand.

A dispatch from the Hague, of the 2d, says: "The Minister of the Interior stated to-day that the Ministers have tendered their resignations to the King, and have respectfully requested His Majesty to form a new Cabinet. The King replied that he would consider what the interests of the country demanded, and, in the meanwhile, has provisionally prorogued the Chamber.

A dispatch from Warsaw, of Friday, March 1, says: "The town presents a most gloomy aspect. Everybody is wearing mourning."

On the 2d a solemn funeral of those who fell in the recent disturbances took place. A Committee of Public Safety, composed of citizens, has been formed, and has issued a proclamation requesting the maintenance of order.

Gen. Gortschakoff reminds the citizens of the justice which Russia has accorded to them for 30 years. The Prince has given tranquillizing assurances to a deputation from an Agricultural Association.

The Chief of the Police having been wounded has been replaced by Gen. Denoncal. The Municipality of Warsaw has sent an address to the Emperor.

The funeral of those killed gave rise to a great popular manifestation, at which 100,000 men were assembled.

The troops are confined to their barracks.

A petition to the Emperor is being signed, soliciting the reëstablishment of the Polish Constitution, which has been suspended since 1831.

The address of the citizens of Warsaw to the Emperor, says:

"The late events have not been caused by one portion of the people alone, but are the deepest and most unanimous expression of the dissatisfied wants of the country and the result of many years of suffering. The want of legal organ compels us to make sacrifices in order to obtain a hearing. In the soul of every one of us there lives a strong and unalterable national sentiment. The country will never attain its development if the principles of nationality do not meet with valid recognition. The country appeals to the Emperor's love of justice."

A dispatch from Warsaw, of March 2, says: The funeral ceremonies are concluded. The streets are completely filled with spectators. Everything has passed off in perfect order. Neither police nor military are to be seen anywhere. The citizens have maintained order.

The *Patrie* and *Pays* say: "The Czar will elaborate a project of Constitution for Russia, as soon as the question of emancipation of the serfs shall be resolved."

The correspondent of the *Nord*, at St. Petersburgh sends an account of the closing sitting of the Council of the Empire, held on the 25th ult., upon the question of the serfs. It was decided that the latter should receive their personal liberty, and that all the relations between them and their proprietors should cease at one stroke; that the peasants on each property shall receive the inclosure, that is, the house they inhabit and the kitchen garden attached to it; that there shall be allotted to them, at a price fixed by the Government, the fourth of the quantity of ground which was fixed in the plan elaborated by the commissions, that is, from one to two hectares, according to the provinces. This allocation is obligatory; the other territorial arrangements are optional. The imperial manifesto which will publish these decisions is already printed at St. Petersburgh, but it will not appear in the present week, which is that of the Russian carnival. The publication will take place in Lent, in about fifteen days, perhaps, at a time of meditation and sobriety for the Russian people, the opportuneness of which for the proclamation there is no need to point out.

Advices from Brazil to the 8th ult. had been received by way of Lisbon. Exchange on London was quoted 26@26½. Coffee, good first, 5,500@5,600 reis. Shipments since the departure of the last mail, 127,700 bags, including 56,000 for the Channel. Stock, 40,000 bags.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE MORRILL TARIFF.

From the London Times.

At a moment when the destinies of the great American Union are trembling in the balance and the Republic is menaced with the worst catastrophes of civil war, its Legislature is engaged upon a measure which seems calculated at once to alienate foreign nations, to embitter domestic strife, and to provide an inexhaustible ailment for the antagonism unhappily subsisting between the two sections of the Confederacy. The Bill called the Morrill Tariff bill is an act for the establishment of protective duties on a most extravagant scale. If it were designed to condemn the very principles of Free Trade and to introduce those of Protection, as forming the only true theory of international commerce, it could not be more strongly framed. The duties imposed by the bill are not only immoderately high, but they are levied upon imports of the first necessity. The articles taxed are not mere luxuries, or commodities entering into the consumption of the opulent alone. It is upon cotton goods, woollen goods, and hardware that the imposts will fall, and so enormous are the duties proposed that the result can be little short of absolute prohibition. Cutlery is to be taxed upwards of 50 per cent. in the lowest instance, in the highest nearly 250. In addition to this, the bill enacts so many complicated arrangements, and throws such interminable obstructions in the way of business, that commerce will be next to impossible under conditions so difficult. We need not enter into the particulars of the act, which is said to be scarcely intelligible even to Americans themselves, but we can convey a very good idea of its character and purpose by observing, that if it should be passed it will almost prohibit all imports into the United States from England, France and Germany. That, and no less, is the effect anticipated from the measures in New-York itself. Of our own position under such circumstances we shall presently speak; but, as the consequences of the measure would be felt most deeply by the Americans themselves, we may give them the precedence in our remarks upon the subject.

It has been asserted in some quarters, with considerable emphasis, that Europe has entirely misapprehended the controversy between the Northern and Southern States of the Union. We are assured that the question of Slavery does not constitute the essence of the quarrel; that it has been merely introduced as a blind, or as an instrument of provocation, and that the real point of contention lies in the national Tariff. We do not believe in this explanation. We are convinced that the contest for territory is the real contest between North and South, but at the same time it would be impossible to deny that the South has always conceived its interests in the matter of tariffs to be opposed to those of the North, and that its desires to regulate its Custom's duties for itself has had a strong influence in determining its recent movements. The Southern States are agricultural and exporting countries. Free Trade is their natural system, and visibly so. The cotton planters perfectly understand that the commerce between the manufacturing States of Europe and the exporting States of America should be opposing to undo as regards us. *If friendship follows in the wake of trade, it must needs be exposed to decay when trade is prohibited.* The Americans are at present not only our nearest kinsfolk, but our best customers, and whenever there has been a difference between us we have always remembered with peculiar gratification that a community of commercial interests bound us indissolubly together. We should be very sorry to lose this bond. We do not suppose, indeed, but what we can be as good friends as before, but unless the principles accepted on this subject are altogether false, the connection between the two countries must be weakened, and the interchange of opinions, as well as commodities, be somewhat disturbed. That, in fact, is the most disagreeable aspect of the whole case. As to the loss of custom, we can soon make that up. Our trade has now attained to such prodigious dimensions that no single nation, however important, can materially affect it by tariffs or legislation. We had a striking illustration of the fact in last year's returns. Out of a national business of £130,000,000, upwards of £50,000,000 is transacted with three principal customers—the United States, the East Indies and Australia. Now, in 1860, these customers all rather fell off together, insomuch that in place of £51,000,000, our deliveries to them represented only £46,000,000. For all this, however, when the balance came to be struck, it was found that the aggregate trade of the year had been better than that of its predecessor, and that our £130,000,000 had risen to £135,000,000. South America bought largely of us—to the extent, in fact, of nearly £12,000,000; Italy increased her demands, as did Turkey also, and it is obvious enough that the first two, at any rate, of these, may advance rapidly in the path of progress and trade. We feel, therefore, that *if the people of the United States should refuse to purchase in our markets what it is for their own interest to buy, and if they should decide upon manufacturing for themselves the articles which we could send them at a less price and of a better quality, they, and they only, will be the losers. We shall find customers elsewhere.* So long as we offer the best bargains we shall maintain our trade, and the consequences of a mistaken policy will fall upon the Americans alone. They will show the world that a purely Democratic Government can repudiate principles confessedly identified with popular interests; they will increase the materials for that sectional conflict which has already almost destroyed them, and they will plunge deliberately into errors which experience has everywhere condemned, and from which the States of the Old World are gradually and successfully escaping.

From the Times' City Article.

The news from America to-day of the impending adoption of the Morrill Tariff Bill is *far more fatal to the prospects of the United States than anything that could have been apprehended from the disunion movement.* There are many who were disposed to believe that, freed from its harassing complications with the Slave States, the North would make more rapid strides than had yet been witnessed even on that Continent, and thet the South, no longer irritated by the interference of Abolitionists, might, at the same time, gradually adopt those improvements in her institutions which would never be conceded to external influence. It was possible, therefore, to take even a sanguine view of the future in the midst of all existing embarrassments. But the new tariff bill is equal to a retrogression of half a century. Not only are its provisions with regard to a large number of the leading articles of importation absolutely prohibitory, but it is framed with such intricacy as to render trade almost impossible. On woolen and cotton goods and cutlery, especially the latter, it falls with unqualified force. On the various articles of steel, for instance, the increase on the present duty ranges between 84 and 241 per cent; yet there is no branch of manufacture of which a cheap supply is more essential to a young country. With respect to cottons, the mere mode of levying the duty would, it is said, be equivalent to a prohibition, and in woolens the same plan is to be enforced to an extent that "will render it impossible for a merchant to make out any invoice that would meet anything more than a single piece of goods." In some cases *ad valorem* duties only are imposed; in others, *ad valorem* and specific combined. The specific duties in several instances are to depend upon weight, in others they are to be levied upon the square yard. Every condition, in fact, has been framed with the avowed object of "preventing" importations. *But although, if it be carried out, it will put almost a stop to several large branches of European exportation, the measure need cause little apprehension on this side.* The population of the United States are already employed to their utmost. Indeed, labor is the great want of the country. Consequently they cannot enter upon the task of supplying themselves with those goods hitherto obtained from Europe without abandoning some other and more suitable kind of occupation. This abandonment will have to be made up by an increased cultivation in other countries of the articles neglected in America, and the countries thus benefited will take in return an increased quantity of the European comforts and luxuries which the Americans prefer to manufacture for themselves at double the expense. This, at least, would be the result, supposing the Americans could carry out their plans. But there never was a territory so favorable for the operations of the smuggler, and the probability is that, under such auspices, the country may receive a supply of foreign goods larger than at any previous time. A school of well organized law-breakers will most likely be found to flourish amid the complaints of Government at a falling revenue, and the cry of bankrupt manufacturers for some new remedies against an unseen competition. In estimating its effects here our people must also bear in mind that, although our exports to America amount to £20,000,000 per annum, a large portion of these are to the Slave States. The amount of the exportation, also, must not be confounded with the profits upon it, which probably may be taken at £2,000,000. If we do not supply the Americans with goods, the imported materials for such goods are either not wanted, or they are available for the manufacture of goods for other countries. Happily, the commercial operations of the world are now too large and varied for the mad introduction of a prohibitory system in any single nation, however important, to have much effect on the interests of European manufacturers. The New-York free-trade organs, in deploring the present backward step from civilization, point out that one of the direful consequences will be that if America takes no goods from Europe, Europe will not be able to take any goods from America. This argument however, is both needless and delusive. Whether America does or does not take our goods, we shall continue to take from her all such articles as she may be able to sell to us on terms lower than those of other countries. We have never diminished our purchases of silk from China, or of grain from Odessa, owing to the refusal of the Chinese or the Russians to take our manufactures in exchange. America need not apprehend any want of markets for her produce. That which she will have to fear is whether she will have much produce to send. Precisely to the extent that capital and labor are diverted from agriculture to manufactures will be the reduction in her productive power of exportation. The stimulus for agricultural competition against her by other countries will, on the other hand, be augmented. It will be well also, for her to recollect that this stimulus will be increased indirectly by a very important circumstance. Freight constitutes a leading item in the cost of all produce, and *if vessels going far produce to America are obliged to sail in ballast, that produce will be subject to double freight, and will in that manner be driven out of the market by cargoes from places where no such disadvantage exists.* On the whole, looking at what is now contemplated by the North, together with the export duty on cotton said to have been proposed in the South, it would seem as if both sections of the country were occupied by one thought as to how they can best transfer their power and greatness to the hands of rival nations.

THE POSITION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

From the London Telegraph, March 4.

It may appear ingenious to urge, as some pretenders to political wisdom do on the side of the Atlantic, that the North and South form practically two distinct countries, with essential and insuperable differences of interest and policy, which must preclude them from remaining permanently united. But who can bring himself to believe in the permanent existence of two Republics, each deriving its descent from the War of Independence and belonging to the lineage of Washington, between the Gulf and the Great Lakes? Would either stand by and see the other extending its limits by wars or treaties, without entering into a competition which infallibly would bring them upon the same ground to shed their blood in a contest for territorial supremacy? They are no friends to the Southern States who credit them with profound sagacity in imagining that secession will restore them to their former superiority, carry them in advance of the North, give them the free ranges of the Pacific coasts, reunite them with the waverers of the Midland, and open their path to the throne of a boundless confederacy. There is a force at the disposal of the new President which, aided by the fleets of England, will prevent them from reopening the Slave-trade, destroy their prospects of securing another influx of opulence in the shape of human cargoes from across the ocean, and thus neutralize that which has been among their chief incentives to break away from the Federal Union. Suppose, again, that the Southern Confederacy were established, with an adequate revenue derived from direct taxation—what rank would it hold in the world? It would be inferior to Mexico; and three millions of blacks would gradually learn that, by an exodus of some thousands across the borders, a war would be kindled in which their strength, backed by the strength of twenty powerful States, might be turned victoriously against their oppressors. No Republic can possibly be founded, with any hope or chance of a permanent existence, which, casting off all other influences, erects itself upon the solitary principle of Slavery.

Such is the view of the new President, sanctioned by reason and by history; but the passions of the Southern white population, inflamed by cupidity, have blinded, bewildered, and intoxicated them; and they even profess to imagine that anxiety for the cotton manufacture will mitigate the hostility of Great Britain to the African slave-trade. Spain may deem it her interest to foster the infamous domestic tyranny of Cuba, but England is committed forever against it, and not for all the wealth of the Midland would willingly permit a cargo of blacks to be landed at the Havana. Any vigorous movement in the South, having for its object a restoration of the hateful traffic on the seas, would probably result in such a development of English policy on the African coasts as would teach a salutary lesson to the auction-mongers of Charleston. Great Britain, by adopting a measure of this character, would strengthen the hands of Mr. Lincoln, baulk the hopes of the mushroom Southern Confederacy, and confer an inestimable boon upon the populations of Africa. These questions, in fact, are of European no less than of American importance. The event which will this day take place at Washington, concerns not only the people of America, but, deeply and vitally, the people of England. Our interests, therefore, together with our sympathies, impel us to invoke every good and cordial wish from England for the President of the great New World Republic. Will he, like the Roman, indomitably refuse to despair of his country? Will he resolve that the glorious Commonwealth of Washington shall suffer no dishonor while he reigns at the Capitol—that the Union shall flourish in spite of malignant factions—and that, happen what will, and whoever imbrues his hand in kindred blood, he, the Chief Magistrate of that youthful yet gigantic community, will not haul down the flag of American liberty at the bidding of a bravo gang in the South? Let him resolve and accomplish this; let him be true to his pledges; let him rise above the ambition of cabals, and the turbulent instincts of less high-minded men who would convulse the States to gratify their political resentments; let him, in one word, prove equal to the crisis, and few names will pass with more lustre into the history of this epoch than that of Abraham Lincoln.

The Yelverton Marriage Case.

This cause, the trial of which at Dublin, before the Common Pleas, has excited the profoundest interest, was brought to a close on the 4th inst., when the Chief Justice delivered his charge to the Jury, who immediately retired.

After an hour's absence the Jury returned to the box; the multitude that thronged the Court were hushed into breathless attention.

The Chief Justice, addressing the Jury, said: "Well, gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?"

The Foreman—We have, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—Was there a Scotch marriage between those parties?

The Foreman—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Was there an Irish marriage?

The Foreman—There was.

The Chief Justice—That is, in other words, he was a Roman Catholic at the time of the marriage?

The Foreman—We believe he was, my Lord.

After the verdict had been declared the usual fee was handed to the Jury.

The Foreman, handing it back, said—My Lord, I am requested by my brother jurors to hand to the registrar our fee, 12 guineas, in order that it may be sent to some charitable institution. [Loud cheers.]

The Chief Justice—Very well. Mr. Foreman, what institution do you name?

The Foreman—The Sick and Indigent Room-keepers' Society.

His Lordship then rose, and in a few minutes the Court was cleared.

When Mrs. Yelverton's counsel, Mr. Whiteside, entered the room where she was waiting, his countenance and significant gestures, as well as the cheers which rang through the Court, told her that the verdict was in her favor; she sprang forward, without saying a word, clasped him in her arms, pressed him convulsively to her breast, and seizing his two hands, kissed them. Overcome by the violence of her emotions, after such a long and terrible tension of the nervous system, she sank down exhausted and found relief in a flood of tears. The excitement in the Court when the verdict was announced was quite unprecedented. The whole audience rose and cheered tumultuously, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, the gentlemen their hats, and the barristers their wigs. It was a delirium of joy. The contagion spread through the multitude outside, and the shouts of triumph passed along the whole line to the Gresham Hotel in Sackville-street. The crowd insisted on taking the horses from Mrs. Yelverton's carriage and drawing it to the hotel, where she was obliged to appear on the balcony to gratify her admirers. She said "My noble-hearted friends, you have by your verdict this day made me an Irishwoman. You will forever live in my heart, as I do in yours, this day." Her being an Englishwoman had no effect in damping the ardor of the most bigoted Milesian or Ultramontanist—her having been a Sister of Charity and a convert to the Church of Rome did not check the sympathy of the most intolerant Orangeman. The speech of Mr. Sergeant Armstrong, who, in his zeal for his client, did all he could to make her seem vile in the eyes of her own sex, did not diminish the interest in her of the ladies of Dublin, whose carriages were drawn up along the quay in a long line. A report of the trial containing the copious mass of evidence which were necessarily omitted in the newspapers is announced for immediate publication both here and in Belfast.

The Dublin *Evening Packet*, a conservative journal, calls attention to the fact that, while there are eight Roman Catholic Judges on the Bench to four Protestants, the respective merits and claims of the Protestant and Roman Catholic portions of the Bar are tested by this trial. It would be impossible to magnify the interests at stake in the estimation of the parties, yet there was not a single Roman Catholic barrister employed on either side.

THE DEBATE IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

THE SPEECH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

"We subjoin so much of the speech addressed on the 1st, by Prince Napoleon, to the French Senate, as related to the affairs of Italy:

Prince De Metternich formerly said that the unity of Italy could only be a geographical expression, and yet six years have scarcely elapsed since that Prince, the irreconcilable enemy of France, has been in his tomb, and Austria may be asked, 'Where are you? You are neither at Venice with the Italians, nor at Pesth with the Hungarians, nor at Prague, nor at Cracow; you are only there with your muskets and your soldiers.' It now remains to examine whether Italian unity, which is the only good solution, is not the only possible one. It is necessary. I am convinced that menace would not be sufficient, and that force must be employed. Look for a moment at the mad and absurd hypotheses of an armed intervention in Italy—you will have against you the Italians, and next England. And how will Sicily be governed? England will take possession of her, for you will have given her a right to do so. And by doing that you will not have satisfied Austria, for if she detests Italy there is something which she hates still more, and that is the influence and the strength of France. There will, therefore, remain for us the prayers of some Bishops, and the sympathies of the soldiers of Castelfidardo. I, for my part, prefer the support of the conquerors of Magenta and of Solferino. Be assured that the unity of Italy must be accomplished. Rome will not resist; public opinion is very clearly fixed on that point; and will the Senate be less liberal than the Prussian Parliament, which has been guided in the expression of its sympathies for the Italian cause by an anti-Austrian feeling, and for that reason favorable to France? In order to touch on all questions, there is a painful name which I must now pronounce—Venice. [Movement.] I am anxious to say nothing that may compromise the policy of my country in Italy; but the situation of Venice is one of the greatest misfortunes of modern times. But any inopportune attempt would be deplorable. The part of Italy is to develop her force, organize her army, and when the moment shall have arrived she may, with the understanding of France, again demand Venice. This is what there is to be done, and the guarantee for such conduct is the wisdom which the people of Italy has shown during late events. Where can a people be found who, after so many centuries of oppression, have shown themselves so worthy of liberty? France is certainly a great nation, but in such a situation everything would have been overturned. In order to encourage this wise conduct, Italy must be supported by good counsels from the tribune, and from all the organs of public opinion. That will give her confidence. [Approbation.] What will Italy do when she shall have consulted universal suffrage—that suffrage the results of which are now disputed by those who, after having been its adversaries, now show themselves such scrupulous guardians of it? Montesquieu said that all nations have the Government which they merit. When France was consulted by universal suffrage she said what she wished for. We were then without power, without support; the Government was in the hands of a General, an honorable General (movement) who was hostile to us. You know what the reply of universal suffrage was then, and it will be the same in Italy. Much has been said about the domination of Piedmont and of her conspiracies. How does she conspire when every one is of the same mind, and when the unity of Italy has been the feeling of every heart for ages? [Sensation.] When the Italian Parliament shall have decreed that Victor Emanuel is King of Italy, what will take place? Italy will demand a capital, and will say that Europe cannot interfere, for that non-intervention is its public law. The true basis of the liberty and independence of Italy is the buckler of non-intervention; let Rome be given to Italy, and her unity is secured. [Murmurs.] Have I not a right to approve the conduct of the Emperor when it is so firm, and at a moment when coalition was talked of in connection with the interview at Warsaw? It is the firm conduct of the French Government, under those circumstances, which secured peace; and that boldness constitutes its glory. [Approbation.] There now remains the question of the application of the Papal power. Certainly, the Pope should preserve his independence and cannot become the subject of a new sovereign. This constitutes the great difficulty of the question of Rome, but it is not impossible to solve the problem. The Pope is the Spiritual Head of the Church; could he not reside at Rome with an amount of independence which would make him neither the chief nor the subject of any one? The geographical situation of Rome, divided by the Tiber into two perfectly distinct cities, one the Catholic city and that of the Vatican on the right bank, and the other on the left, appears to offer a solution. Is it impossible to secure the independence of the Pope in one of those cities by giving him a garrison, and securing to him a budget guaranteed by all the Powers? The Pope, thus surrounded by the veneration of Christianity, with a special jurisdiction, and with his own flag, would preserve all his independence. [Murmurs.] Rome would become, as it were, the sanctuary and the oasis of Christianity. It will, I know, be said that these are chimeras; but many things which have been designated as such have been realized during the last three years. When a difficulty presents itself it is in vain to hope to put it off, for it must be solved. We are in presence of Italian unity—that must either be accepted, or the policy of M. de Lamoricière adopted—and the latter course would necessarily lead to disasters. I am anxious that the words with which his people formerly received the Pope should not be forgotten. They were "Courage, Holy Father." Let France, who is full of respect and sympathy for the Sovereign Pontiff, say to him in her turn, "Wisdom, Holy Father." I wish for those words to come from the Senate, which contains his devoted sons; and the Emperor's Government, inspired with the words of our forefathers, will say to him, "Do what you ought, come what may." [Movement and loud approbation.]

In regard to the speech, the correspondent of the *Times* writes on the 2d:

"I have just heard that the Emperor wrote this day to his cousin, Prince Napoleon, congratulating him very warmly on the success of his speech yesterday in the Senate. His Majesty said that if he did not share *all* the opinions expressed in the Prince's speech, he approved highly the greater part of the 'noble and patriotic ideas' it contained.

Immediately after the debate of yesterday in the Senate, two of the Ministers hastened to the Tuileries with the view of prejudicing the Emperor against his cousin's speech. It is not probable that they succeeded."

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate, Senator Boissy expressed his regret that in the draft address no mention was made of the navy, which would render such great service in a war with England, which he desired. This remark was received with expressions of dissatisfaction. Senator Boissy maintained that the benefit of the English alliance had been exaggerated, and declared that a great majority of the country were of his opinion. He further attacked England on the subject of the arrangements respecting passports.

M. Billault blamed the desire for war with England, as the alliance of that great country with France would for a long time remain the best combination in favor of liberty and the interests of peace.

M. Dupin directed attention to the recent financial scandals.

Count Simson endeavored to justify his participation in the affairs referred to.

M. Billault said that the Government had instituted a strict investigation. Government desired that the guilty parties should be punished.

The President said that public morality imposed upon the Senators the duty of guarding against becoming engaged in such affairs.

Prince Napoleon said: Not only the Senators, but also the high functionaries of the Government.

The first four paragraphs of the address were then agreed to.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., paragraphs five, six and seven of the address were agreed to. An amendment of Senator Pietri, referring to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, was also adopted.

On the paragraph relating to Syria being read, M. Billault stated that negotiations on the question of the prolongation of the occupation having commenced, it was impossible to enter into any explanations. The Conference would shortly reassemble, and there was reason to hope that the mission of pacification would be continued by France.

The discussion of the amendments relative to Rome was adjourned until next day.

In the Legislative Chamber on the 5th, MM. Jules Favre, Darimon, Picard, Emile Ollivier and Dr. Hénon, members of the Opposition, proposed the following amendment to the address: "The hour has come for applying to Rome the wise principle of the system of non-intervention, and, by the immediate withdrawal of the French troops, to leave Italy mistress of her own destinies."

Financial and Commercial.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Monday Evening, March 4.

The English funds opened steadily this morning at the firm prices of Saturday, but the market was subsequently less strong.

There has been a fair demand for discount to-day, on terms slightly below the Bank rate.

On the Stock Exchange, the supply of money was much more abundant than for some weeks past, and short loans were offered at rates ranging between 5 and 7 ₰ cent. Illinois Central shares declined to 27¾ a 27 discount.

The Bank of St. Petersburgh have reduced their rate of discount from 7 and 7½ to 6½ and 7 for the current fortnight.

London, Tuesday evening, March 5.

The English funds have been quiet, at Monday's prices, but the tone of the market was firm.

Consols for money are quoted at 91¾@¾; and the general quotation was 91¾@¾; for April 10, 92¼@¾.

In the discount market there has been increased demand.

French Rentes are quoted at 68f.

In the foreign exchanges, the rates upon Amsterdam and Hamburg are a shade higher.

Illinois Central again declined.

COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Monday, March 4.

An extensive demand has been transacted to-day, and the sales amount to 20,000 bales, 10,000 speculation and export. Liverpool, Tuesday, March 5.

Sales, to day, exceed 15,000 bales, 7,000 on speculation and for export. Prices fully ¼d. ₰ lb. higher than last Friday.

CORN MARKET.

London, Monday, March 4.

The market to-day was inactive, at last week's rates.

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

London, Tuesday, March 5.

Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice flat. Tallow quiet, at 60s.@60s. 6d. on the spot. Oils unchanged. Scotch Pig Iron, 45s. 3d.

CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, March 5.

Wheat was in good request and ½d. ₰ 100 lbs. more was paid for American red. Flour more regular. Oats, Barley, Beans and Peas unchanged. Indian Corn firm at 37s. for mixed, and 38s. ₰ quarter for yellow American; white American, 39s.@39s. 6d. ₰ 480 lbs.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRO-DI-GI-OUS.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of March 19, has a furious article headed, "Reap the Whirlwind." These are its concluding paragraphs:

"To talk of attempting to 'subjugate' the Southern States, we regard as the very wildest gibberings of insanity. And we presume that every intelligent man upon the Continent is aware of the fact, whatever loose talk may emanate from political desperadoes, enraged fanatics and silly ignoramuses. Two hundred theusand men, and all the money that could be raised by a mortgage upon the entire real estate of the North, could not effect it. Blood and desolation it might make e plenty, and a pleoty of it would be Northern blood and Northern desolation. And it would begin not far from Washington, and not stop short of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Nor would it ba confined to the land. For Northern commerce bes been lucrative, and the spoils of naval adventure are rich and tempting. Thousands of desperate men would be induced by patriotism, hate, and interest combined, to prey upon it under the seal of the Confederate States—*letters of marque and reprisal.* Nor would the nations of Europe deny themselves the privilege of taking our produce at fair prices, to please the pretensions of an arrogant and presumptuous people, whose occupation is rivalry with these very foreign nations. Blockade is ridiculous. And the idea of coercing the South is folly.

In the meantime, however, we must be allowed to indulge in our little chuckle over the vastly changed tone of expressions at the North—their former silly vauntings—their present confusion and anxious dreads—the contrast is inexpressibly ludicrous, sufficiently so to be our excuse for a faint smile."

A NEW DEFINITION OF TREASON.

Judge Frazer, of Rusk County, Texas, recently delivered a charge to the Grand Jury of that County, in which he defined treason as a crime to be looked after in the event of the State withdrawing from the Union. After the State has fully and unconditionally severed the connection between the State and the Federal Government, then all who adheres to the Union and so manifest the fact, are guilty of the crime of treason—subject and liable to indictment by the Grand Jury under the Constitution as it now exists. After secession, any word, deed or act against the independence of the State would be treason.

GOOD ADVICE TO MISSOURI.

Judge Linton addressed the Missouri State Convention a few days since, and in the course of his speech read the appended extract from a letter written to him by Judge Bookra, of Kentucky. He says:

"The amendment of the Committee of Thirty-three which has been submitted by them to Congress for ratification, will put that question forever at rest, and all reasonable and patriotic Southern citizens ought to be satisfied. But I fear that it will not be enough for the seceding States. Their whole course has been unpatriotic, selfish, and unmanly to other States, and especially to the Border States. There is no patriotism in the secession movement, and no patriotic State should give momentum to it by uniting in defence of it, and in my estimation Missouri should be the last of the Border States to do so. Laying aside every patriotic consideration, her interest is opposed to such a step; first, her expenses must greatly exceed what they now are; and second, her geographical position is such that if she should go into a Southern Confederacy, in five years she would be a Free State, and that however much you might wish it otherwise. She would present the strange fact of being nominally a Slave State without having any slaves, and of being hitched on to an aggressive Southern aristocracy without any sympathy with it."

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF POLICY.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* expresses regret that the inhibition of the Slave-trade should have created any ill feeling in the seceded States. For the present the South has no need of it to keep up the supply, nor will she have so long as the present high prices of cotton rule. "But," he proceeds.

"If at any time hereafter, through the exertions of foreign countries the production of cotton in India, China, Africa, Algeria or elsewhere, shall so greatly increase as to threaten the subversion of the monopoly by the Confederate States, then the time may have arrived when, by the reopening of the Slave-trade, the home valuation of slaves shall be reduced from its present high figures down to $200 or $300 *per capita*, so as to enable the planters of the Confederacy by the cheapening of labor to produce cotton remuneratingly at a correspondingly reduced price.

This, through their superior agricultural skill, science and energy, will not fail to enable them to send their cotton *into the very fields of the new regions*, and sell it to the planters thereof, at a price less than they possibly can produce it.

Hence, the control of the whole subject remains with the Confederate States—of the African Slave-trade, upon the one hand, and of the monopoly of Cotton trade upon the other. In this, I think that I see the fulfillment of the prophecy of Scripture, wherein the discovery of America is foretold, under the type of the *enlargement of Japhet*—the expulsion of the aborigines in *Japhet's dwelling in the tents of Shem*, and the present condition of the negro in our midst, under the emphatic condemnation of *Canaan*, ("the hewer of wood and the drawer of water—the submissive knee-bender,") *to perpetual servitude in the tents of his brethren.* Let us not forget to recognize and magnify the distinguished part borne by the Almighty in this our bloodless revolution, and He in turn never will forget to throw over us a fence of mail as unimpressible as bars of brass and ribs of triple steel."

A RELIGIOUS SECESSION.

The Convention composed of lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the limits of the Baltimore Conference, met at Staunton, Va., on March 13, and closed its labors on the 16th. Its action was highly important, being the adoption of a memorial addressed to the Baltimore Annual Conference, also assembled in Convention at Staunton, asking that immediate measures be taken to sever the connection heretofore existing between the Baltimore Conference and the Methodist Episcopal Church North.

CULPEPER FOR SECESSION.

A meeting held by the citizens of Culpeper County, Va., is reported in the Richmond *Examiner*. Mr. James Barbour, who was elected as a Union Delegate to the State Convention by a majority of 521, made a speech declaring his purpose to do all he could to secure the passage of an ordinance of immediate secession. The reason for this change in view he alleged to be the failure of the Peace Convention to accomplish anything practical. These court resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That we do not approve the propositions of the Peace Conference.

2. *Resolved*, That the Convention of Virginia ought to adopt an Ordinance of Secession.

THE PLOT EXPOSED.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes a letter from the Individual in this City who telegraphed all over the South, a few days since, that a fleet of war-vessels had left this port for Charleston and other points. The discoverer of this mare's nest communicates this startling intelligence, which will doubtless make the hair of Secessionists stand on end. He writes:

"A vessel is now loading at New-York, with big guns and ammunition for Forts Caswell and Johnson, in North Carolina, and within a week a strong force of regular troops will be sent to those points, to prevent their seizure by the State authorities.

It is further designed by the Government, acting under the advice of Gen. Scott and Col. Totten, to garrison and provision the forts in Virginia and North Carolina for one year's siege. Norfolk has been determined upon as the *point d'appui*, or seaboard base against the Confederated States. Key West will be the rendezvous, from which the naval forces will menace the Gulf Coast. The basis for operations by land, it is believed, will embrace Washington, and the forts near Baltimore and on the Potomac, as the eastern and northern point, and St. Louis the southwestern point."

BLOWING UP FORT SUMPTER.

The suggestion that Maj. Anderson should not evacuate Fort Sumpter until all arrangements were made for blowing it up, does not please the Charlestonians. The *Mercury* says of the proposal:

"We see it suggested in Northern papers that, if compelled to evacuate, the military authorities of the Black Republican Government should at least make a ruin of Fort Sumpter. We respectfully suggest that, situated as Maj. Anderson is, it would be both difficult and dangerous in him to execute such a manœuvre. How he could arrange to effect such a hostile purpose and escape with his command, is easier to speak of than to plan and perform. Our Northern friends may be very sure that before he is provided with the means of transportation from the post with his command, the condition of the fort will be properly looked after. We would not suspect a brave officer of foul play; but if his Northern advisers were in his place, to practice the treachery they suggest and advocate, they would bitterly rue the deed."

A FRANK CONFESSION.

The *Southern Confederacy*, published in Atlanta, Geo., has been favored with a copy of Gov. Floyd's defence. After expressing its conviction "not only that the Committee which plotted Gov. Floyd's *ex parte* arraignment and trial were actuated by the most deadly and grovelling malignity themselves, but that the sacrifice of a noble victim from the South was demanded by the foul fiend of Anti-Slavery," the *Confederacy* says: "But for the foresight and firmness and patriotic providence of John B. Floyd, in what stress and peril would the Cotton States be floundering in this day. He saw the inevitable doom of the Union, or the doom of his own people. For many months past, from his stand-point, he had an expanded field of vision which enabled him to see the great danger which threatened us, but which was hid below the horizon from the eyes of most of us. When his faithful loyalty to his own persecuted people began its labors in our defence, in what a condition were the Southern States? The North had the heavy guns, the light arms, the powder and ball, just as the North had everything else that belonged to the common Government. How quietly were men shifted from our soil who might have been here to-day to murder us at Abraham Lincoln's order. How slender the garrisons became in Southern forts, which were made for us, and belong to nobody else, but which a savage enemy now chafes and rages to get possession of. Who sent 37,000 stand of arms to Georgia? How came 60,000 more prime death-dealing rifles at Jackson, Mississippi? And, to shoot, why have we anything at all in the South to mail the strong hands of the sons of the South with at this

Peak Bank, for $197, purporting to be drawn by the assistant-cashier of the Bank of Commerce, payable to the order of W. G. Ray, whose indorsement thereon had also been forged, and the amount of the check had been paid. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

JOHN BROWN "STILL LIVES."

John Brown, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was next tried. The premises entered were at No. 142 Sixth-avenue, and about $1 000 worth of dry-goods had been stolen. The entry was made by forcing the bolt of a cellar-door, and then breaking through the floor above. The prisoner was arrested by Officer Ward, who testified that he had been informed by the landlord of No. 186 East Twenty-eighth-street that he had recently rented a room in those premises to some apparently suspicious characters, and he wished the police to give their attention to the matter. The officer thereupon, accompanied by another, went to the room in question, and found there not only the stolen articles, but also a quantity of burglar's tools. While the officers were there, the prisoner and another person came to the room, to enter, and the former was arrested.

This was the whole of the case, and the jury taking it under charge from the Court, retired, and after a long absence, being unable to agree, were discharged, and the prisoner was remanded.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT GOOD MANNERS.

Thomas Collins, jointly indicted with Frank Burnett for grand larceny, was next put to the bar, Burnett having been on bail and escaped.

Miss Ashmead testified that she was in an Eighth-avenue stage when the two parties accused entered, and although there was plenty of room elsewhere, insisted on crowding against the witness. They soon left the stage when Miss Ashmead discovered that she had been robbed of her purse, containing $11; she shouted "Stop thief!" and both the prisoners ran; Burnett dropping the purse; an officer who was near, started in pursuit. Burnett was first caught, and Collins afterwards. The officer who arrested the latter, found him in the midst of a crowd, where he was apparently endeavoring to avoid identification. He was arrested, and only a quarter of a dollar found on his person. The larceny was proved clearly to have been committed by Burnett, and the only thing connecting Collins with the matter, was the fact that he was in company with the thief, and ran with him when the cry of thief was raised. Several witnesses, among them the prisoner's mother, gave him a good character; and the jury taking the case, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

AN UNCIVIL PROSECUTION OF A CIVIL CLAIM.

Patrick Barrett, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of beef, was next tried. Mr. Thomas Lockhart testified that he was a provision dealer. On the 17th of December last prisoner was introduced to him as a person who could sell beef for him. Witness employed him to sell a quantity of beef, the same shortly after with a list of names to whom he professed to have sold the meat. The beef was then delivered to the prisoner, who promised to return with the money in the evening. He did not, however, return. The value of the beef was $220, for which the prisoner made no return in kind or money. Upon cross-examination witness stated that he had written to a friend before employing the prisoner, asking that the prisoner (recommended by that friend,) might be sent to him to make a bargain.

Frederick Johnson, a butcher, testified that he had been buying meat of the prisoner for a year or two. Prisoner tried to sell him some meat on the occasion in question. Shortly after, however, the last witness had presented a bill for part of the meat which Barritt had represented he had sold to the witness.

For the defence, *Mr. Doyle* testified that the complainant had asked him to send the prisoner to his (complainant's) place, to arrange for selling meat on commission. The witness' good character was proved, and the counsel for the prisoner briefly summed up, claiming that the whole case should never have been brought in a criminal Court. There was at most, only a ground for civil suit. The jury seemed to take this view of the case, and found a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

A DOUBLE CUP OF BLISS.

Margaret Grovier, indicted for bigamy, was next put to the bar. But one witness was put on the stand, when the District-Attorney fearing that he could not legally make out a case, refused to proceed, and the jury, under instruction from the Court, acquitted, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, to pass sentence and listen to motions.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Gerow* vs. *Bartol*.—The plaintiff may discontinue without costs within two days; if he does not do so the defendant may amend his answer without costs.

Fuller vs. *Fuller*.—Judgmeot of divorce granted.

Tell vs. *Beyer*.—Motion denied without costs.

Police Reports.

DARING THEFT BY RIVER THIEVES.

A fellow named John Henry *alias* Kelly, was arrested yesterday morning, charged with robbing the cabin of the brig *Ashby*, lying at Pier No. 2 East River, of clothing and money to the value of $36. It appears that while the steward, a colored man, was lying in his bunk, at 2½ o'clock in the morning, he saw Henry and another man stealthily enter the cabin and apply a handkerchief saturated with chloroform to the face of the Captain, Wm. Wright, who lay asleep in his berth. As soon as the drug had taken effect, the scoundrels forced open the Captain's trunk, and took from it the articles above named, with which they decamped. The steward all this time was so frightened that he did not dare to give an alarm; but as soon as the thieves had gone, he went upon deck and watched them until he saw them go on board another vessel. He then acquainted Officer Hays, of the First Ward, with what had occurred, and that officer proceeded on board the vessel and succeeded in capturing Henry and in recovering the property. The confederate managed to escape. Henry was taken to Court and locked up for trial.

A BROOKLYN THIEF.

Yesterday morning, Officer Powell, of the First Ward, saw a suspicious-looking individual, named John Gash, coming over the South ferry, with a carpet bag in his hand, and he took him into custody. On searching the carpet-bag at the Station house, it was found to contain silverware, napkins, table-cloth, and a variety of articles, valued at $100, evidently taken from some person's dinner table. The prisoner was locked up for examination. Subsequently, the property was identified by Mr. Robert Challon, a merchant, who resides in Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, from whom it was stolen the previous night. The prisoner confessed his guilt, said he had an accomplice in the business, of whom he gave a description which will doubtless lead to his detection. Gash was taken to Brooklyn for trial.

STABBING AFFRAY.

On Friday morning a difficulty occurred in Centre-street between Thomas Dougherty and Michael Dalton, during which the former used a knife upon his antagonist, inflicting several severe wounds in his side and breast. Dougherty was subsequently arrested, and taken before Justice Osborn, when he stated that he used the weapon in self defence, and only after Dalton had struck him twice in the face. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault.

COUNTRY THIEVES ARRESTED.

Two thieves, named John Potter and Cornelius Rogers, who are accused of having stolen a quantity of clothing, &c., from the boarders at Haight's Hotel, in Elmira, N. Y., were arrested in this City yesterday. They had been traced here by Officer Lee, of Elmira, who immediately started for home with them in custody.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 22.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C..	93⅝	
30,000	do.....	93⅜	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	95⅜	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74½	
5,000	do.....	75	
14 000	Missouri St. 6s..	65⅞	
1,000	do.....	66	
5,000	do.....	b30	66
5,000	N. C. State 6s..	82	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76.	102	
3 000	Erie 4th M. As. B	90	
4,000	Har. Ist. M. 8s.	100	
1,000	Hirh. S S. F. B	84	
2,000	Gnl & Ch 1st M.	98	
5,000	Clev & T. S. F. B.	79½	
100	Pacific Mail Ss. Co.	86	
200	New-York C. R.	s30	77½
50	do.....	b30	78¼
150	do.....		78½
250	do.....	s30	78
550	Erie Railroad.....	31	
400	do.....	s10	31
50	Hudson Riv. R.....		44⅞
100	Harlem R.....		16⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	95¾	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	93¾	
500	Vir. St. 6s.....		78¾
1.000	N. C St. 6s.....		82
10.000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.		75
30,000	Missouri St. 6s..		66
3 000	C. & N W S.F.B		78
5 000	H. R. 3d M. Bds.		89
2,000	M. C. 8 p c. 1st M.		
	S. F. Con. Bds...		103
2.000	C. & T. S. F Bs		80
155	Pacific M. S. Co...		86¼
50	do.....		s30
250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..		81¾
100	do.....		81⅞
106	Harlem R. Pref....		38⅝
50	do.....		39¼
50	Mich. Cen. R.		51
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	s30	36½
100	do.....		36½
500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..		81¾
50	do.....	s15	81¾
50	do.....		81¾
50	do.....	s10	81¾
100	C. Mich. Cen. & Cin. R..		97
400	Gal. & Chic. R..	s30	71¾
100	do.....		71⅞
450	do.....	b3	72
100	do.....	b60	72⅛
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b15	35
100	do.....		34⅞
100	do.....		35
100	do.....	s30	35
5	Chic. & Rk. Is. R..		57¾
30	do.....		58
50	do.....		58¾
150	Chic. B. & Q. R....		71¾
50	do.....	b60	72

It is now believed that the Treasury Department will require $8,000,000 in addition to the current revenues, to carry on the Government to the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, including the obligation to redeem in June about $3,500,000 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills of last year's issue, if presented at maturity. The chances are, with the present look of the Money market, that they will not all be sent in for reimbursement. The Secretary, after advertising for ten days for offers for a 6 ₱ cent. twenty-year Stock, will have the alternative of declining such offers, if under par, or otherwise unsatisfactory, and substituting a Convertible Treasury paper of $50 and upward, which he can exchange for Gold without advertisement. The official notice of the loan is looked for to appear at Washington in a day or two.

The *Arago* brought home, among other New-York passengers, Mr. JOHN WARD, of the Stock Exchange, an old and much esteemed member, who is to be formally welcomed by a Committee of the Board nominated at this morning's session. The compliment is an unusual one, but in this case is no doubt worthily bestowed.

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

Banks, &c.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Mar. 18.	$127,869,925	$60,529,779	34,219,678	6,392,317
Boston, Mar. 18....	62,511,727	18,126,234	5,361,722	6,168,253
Phila., Mar. 18....	24,627,504	15 618,576	5 831,321	2,962,414
N. Orleans, Mar. 16.	14,251,295	22,751,696	17,686,856	8,175,566
Total.....	$229,260,451	146,426,284	64,097,574	23,548,580
Last week.....	224,291,737	145,719 642	61,806,946	25,355,113
Last year.....	237,919,616	138,377,684	46,286,957	31,368,010

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 16.	LOANS. March 9.	SPECIE. March 16.	SPECIE. March 9.
Citizens' Bank	$2,580,715	$2,555,752	$3,471,993	$3,426,373
Canal Bank...	810,531	797 418	1,888,877	1,769,146
Louisiana.....	2,442,982	2,558,681	3,522,796	3,372,785
Louis'a State..	3,241.501	3,351.416	3,840,327	3,645,171
Mec. & Trad..	870,528	842,642	1,631,348	1,172,759
Union Bank...	1,212,963	1,270 511	1,423,350	1 389 513
Southern Bk..	141 893	144,877	524,103	772,000
Union Bank...	1,007.393	955,162	716,686	689 884
Merchants'....	451,471	485,451	327,366	389,228
Crescent City.	707,054	742,756	449,292	452,229
Bk. of Amer..	784,139	759,647	690 743	698,277
Total.....	14,251,295	14,451,312	17,686,856	17,698 154
	Decrease....$200 027		Decrease.....$11,308	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. March 16.	CIRCULATION. March 9.	DEPOSITS. March 16.	DEPOSITS. March 9.
Citizens' Bank.	$2,748,930	$2,553,838	$4,893,898	$4,921,054
Canal Bank....	853,470	805,035	1 622,687	1,718,150
Lonisiana.....	757.836	734,446	4,599,296	4,497,217
Louis'na State..	1.598,360	1,713,170	5,790,009	5,567,196
Mec. & Traders.	366,046	299 090	1,147,648	1,154,532
Bank of N. O...	572,950	582,295	1,443,078	1,430,710
Southern Bk..	60,820	63 855	512,962	576,034
Union Bank....	487.490	488,580	988,836	949,438
Merchants' Bk.	363,040	365,200	391,866	458,813
Crescent City..	152,800	155,235	256,349	223,814
Bk. of America.	164,870	157,715	1,045 061	1,011,764
Totals.....	8,175,566	8,112,711	22,701,695	22,591,021
	Increase....$62,855		Increase....$169,674	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. March 16.	EXCHANGE. March 9.	DUE DIST. BANKS. March 16.	DUE DIST. BANKS. March 9.
Citizens' Bank.	$3,486,321	$3,646,460	$587,806	$521,876
Canal Bank....	2,287,589	2,263,981	195,546	183,629
Lonisiana.....	1,705,621	1 701,684	158,862	164,649
Lonisiaea St..	1,286,548	1,414 928	249,727	252,318
Mec. & Traders.	349,751	240 386	69,467	93,800
Bank of N. O..	238,610	268,239	183,276	224,164
Southern Bank	758 035	674,835	.....	.....
Union Bank....	378 956	418 350	133,130	145,358
Merchants' Bk.	34,018	27,569	51,581	44,297
Crescent City..	11,925	.....	16,389	12,297
Bk. of America	1,000	5,173	4 870	5,510
Total.....	10,632,419	10,560,606	$1,659,659	$1,653 898
	Increase....$72 414		Decrease.....$3,239	

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street

	Premium.
March 21. Philadelphia	Par.
March 21. Boston	Par.
March 16. New-Orleans	Par.
March 17. Mobile	Par.
March 21. Baltimore	1-10 ● 1-5
March 21. Washington	1 ● 1¼
March 18. Charleston	3¼● 4
March 20. Richmond	5¼● 5½
March 19. Petersburgh	5¼● 5½
March 20. Norfolk	5¼● 6
March 19. Augusta, Ga	3 ● 4
March 18. Savannah	3½● 4
March 19. Chicago	6 ● 6½
March 18. Milwaukee	6 ● 6½
March 19. Cleveland	1 ● 1¼
March 18. St. Louis	3½● 4

March 17. Louisville, Ky..... ¾● ⅝
March 19. Detroit..... 1 ● 1¼
March 19. Cincinnati..... ½● ⅝
March 19. Pittsburgh..... 1½● 1¾
March 18. Sumpter, S. C..... 3½● 4¼
March 18. Athens, Tenn..... 2½● 3½
March 18. Bloomington, Ill..... 6¼● 7
March 18. Elizabeth City, N. C..... 6 ● 7
March 20. Canada..... ½● ¾
March 14. Galveston, Texas..... ¾● ⅞
March 18. Kalamazoo..... 7 ● 8
March 18. Peoria, Ill..... 6 ● 7

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad earned the second week of March:

From Freight	$11,260 76
From Passengers	4,529 48
From Mails, &c	536 97
Total	$16,327 21
Same week last year	11,167 47
Increase	$5,159 74

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the second week in March were:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$26,917 00	$29,370 00
Passengers	10,085 89	8,962 40
Total	$37,002 89	$38,332 40

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 22.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 54¾; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. disconut.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 35 bbls. Ashes; 3,314 bbls. Flour; 7,956 bushels Wheat; 15,110 bushels Corn; 810 bushels Barley; 2,786 bushels Oats; 600 bushels Malt; 940 pkgs. Provisions and 156 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 25@$5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 31¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The demand has been good for desirable lots, including Middling Uplands at 12¾c.@12½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales, 4,300 bales.

COFFEE.—We have heard of sales of 300 bags Rio at 13¾c., and 110 bags Jamaica at 12¾c. ₱ lb.

FISH.—All descriptions have been in slack request at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The inquiry from shippers, as well as from the regular home trade, has been restricted. The latest news from England has been regarded as somewhat discouraging to buyers. Prices, however, have not varied materially, as the principal holders have been reluctant to make any concessions to purchasers. The reported sales since our last, add up 9,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$5 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping orands, at $5 55@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10 @$5 15
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20 @ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70 @ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65 @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is quiet, but steady; sales 850 bbls., at $5 40@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is quoted at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after, as buyers are not disposed to pay asking prices. We have heard of sales of only 35 000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50; Red Western, part, at $1 32½; Milwaukee Club in store and delivered, at $1 25@$1 27; Northwestern Club, $1 22; Chicago Spring, $1 20@$1 21, Red State $1 28, and White Southern on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in limited demand at former rates. Sales 21 500 bushels at 63½@64c. for new mixed Western, from railroad depot and delivered, 67c.@69c. for old do. do. in store, and delivered, 59c.@60c for unsound do. do., 54c.@58c. for damp to good yellow Southern, and 58c.@73c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 83c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request. Sales 4 500 bushels, including Canada East, at 74c.; Lake Shore, choice, at 80c., and State on p. t., ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 33½c.@34½c., Western, at 33c.@34c., and two-days, at 34½c @35c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales of small lots of New, were reported, at 10c.@24c. ₱ lb.

HIDES.—The demand from the trade has been fair, and some inquiry has existed for lots wanted by cut-sole buyers, but holders of supplies in store are very firm, refusing to make any concessions; hence the current movements are restricted. Owing to the extreme dullness of the Leather trade, and the very low prices ruling for the manufactured article, the trade pay present prices for Hides with great reluctance, and are of opinion that a material reduction thereon can alone restore a healthy tone to the market. The receipts have been very light during the month, but those in prospective are large and will doubtless have a tendency to lower rates. The principal sales of the week, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., were 6,000 dry Buenos Ayes, at 21½c.; 6,000 Orinoco, at 19c.; 2 000 dry Rio Grande, at 20½c.; 3 500 dry Porto Cabello, 1,300 city. We item, 700 dry Southern, 1,100 wet-salted Montevideo, 1,300 City Slaughter, and 200 Green Hernandez on p. t.

LEATHER—This week's market has been the dullest of the year, and sales have been extremely light. Prices are entirely nominal.

METALS—Continue inactive, generally at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—The reported sales include 40 bbls. New Orleans, at 35c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms, and 70 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 17c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Transactions in all descriptions have been limited; prices have not varied remarkably.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, sales having been reported of 450 bbls., le lots, at $16 50@$16 62 for Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon have been quiet. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 500 tes. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10c ₱ lb. Beef is inactive at former prices; sales 150 bbls., at $11@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c @19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

Referring to the results of the Pork packing season, the Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 20th inst., remarks: "The great deficiency this year is south of the Ohio River, and this deficiency is far greater and more important than our statistics would indicate, because, in addition to the hogs packed at the regular places, in Kentucky and Tennessee a large number has been usually packed by farmers for their own use, and a considerable amount of this came to market. The season this has not been done in a large portion of Kentucky, all Tennessee, and we may add Arkansas and a portion of Missouri, so that these sections, instead of having a surplus for export as heretofore, will have to buy largely to supply their own use, thus greatly increasing the area to be supplied, and if we had to this the increased foreign demand, the wants to be supplied by the present crop are larger than for several years; indeed, looking at the facts, in this way the supply is really a very short one. The crop of Pork this season came upon a bare market and the consumption began at once, and so far the quantity taken by the Southern States has been largely in advance of other seasons. The shipment of Pork from Iowa, Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, to the Eastern cities, have been large, which was induced by the high rates of exchange on New-York, in St. Louis and in Chicago, causing merchants to buy produce with the depreciated Western currency, and ship it to the East, in preference to paying 8@12 ₱ cent. prem. for Exchange. There has been also a large quantity shipped South from the line of the Illinois Central Railway; and from this city the shipments have been largely in advance of last year, as will be seen by referring to our tables, and the stock now in this market of all articles is much less than it was at this date last year. From New-York the exports of Bacon and Lard to foreign countries, from Jan. 1 to March 16, this year and last, compare as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Bacon, lbs	24,345 976	86,997,044
Lard, lbs	12,901.400	3,676,000
Total's	37,247,376	12,375,744
Increase	24,871,632	

Here, then, we find that nearly twenty-five millions pounds of the product of the hog, this season, has been exported from New-York since Jan 1, more than was last season, and if we add the increase in the exports for December, we find an additional increase of three million pounds. There is, however, a decrease in the foreign exports of barrel Pork from that port, equal to two million pounds, from the 1st of January, which should be deducted, leaving the net increase about twenty-six million pounds. It should be stated, in this connection, that a portion of the Bacon shipped to Liverpool this season, went by the way of Portland, but what amount we cannot now say. There is no increase in the exports from other Atlantic ports."

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales of 1,000 hhds., including Cuba at 4¾c.@5¾c., and Porto Rico at 5¾c @6¾c., with 361 boxes Havana at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The home trade is quiet, but prices are firm. The old crop Seedleaf, of medium quality, is still in demand for export at moderate prices, but the supply is falling off. Sales have been made of 22 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@10c., and 416 cases Seedleaf at 4c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 17¾c.@17¾c., the latter rate for E. and D., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, and rates depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10¾d.@10¾d.; Corn, 9¾d.@10¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 35s.; Whalefoots, 35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 7½d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bushel. Resin, 3s. 6d @3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard; 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 40s. @42s. 6d.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, March 22, 1861.

MEATS.

Stocks are ample, while the demand is limited. Prices exhibit no remarkable alteration. The stormy weather has retarded business materially, during the week. Many families, who usually make their purchases in this market, have been compelled to buy such supplies as they immediately required, at the most convenient stores in the vicinity of their dwellings.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	6	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	5	@	10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	6½@	@	9
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	4	@	7
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Shoulders, ₱ lb	9	@	10½
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	0	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is quiet; the current receipts are very moderate, but generally equal to the wants of buyers, and prices are essentially unchanged.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@1	00
Fowls, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Turkeys, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 25	@2	00
Ducks, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Ducks, Wild, ₱ pair	56	@3	00
Geese, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Grouse, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ doz	75	@1	18½
Partridges, ₱ pair	87	@1	00
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	62½	@	87½
Rabbits, ₱ pair	31	@	37
Quail, ₱ doz	1 62	@2	00
Squirrels, each	12	@	—
Venison, ₱ lb	9	@	12

FISH.

Most kinds are in request, and prices are quoted steady. Nearly all the dealers report a full average business, which is considered satisfactory, under the circumstances.

Blackfish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Carp, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Catfish, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Codfish, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Eels, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Flounders, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Frost Fish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Haddock, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Halibut, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Mullet, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Perch, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Pickerel, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Shad, each	25	@	62½
Skait, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Black Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Smelts, ₱ lb	10	@	12
White Fish, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Oysters, ₱ 100	75	@2	00
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 00	@1	50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@1	00
Crabs, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Scollops, ₱ quart	25	@	—
Salmon, fresh whole, ₱ lb	18	@	—
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	15	@	—
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Herring, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	13
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	12	@	15

VEGETABLES.

Receipts of the principal varieties have been rather light during the week, but the demand has not been very active, and prices have not varied materially.

Beets, ₱ basket	—	@	56
Cabbage, ₱ head	7	@	10
Cabbage Red	9	@	12
Carrots, ₱ basket	56	@	—
Cranberries, ₱ quart	15	@	18
Celery, ₱ bunch	9	@	12
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@	—
Onions, ₱ half peck	20	@	25
Parsley, ₱ bunch	8	@	9
Parsnips, ₱ basket	56	@	—
Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 00	@3	00
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	75	@1	12½
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	14	@	10
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ half peck	31	@	37
Spinach, ₱ half peck	25	@	31½
Squash, each	10	@	25
Turnips, ₱ half peck	6	@	9

FRUIT.

Light sales have been reported at our revised quotations:

Apples, ₱ peck	25	@	56
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	12	@	15
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Figs, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	12	@	31
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@	50
Oranges, ₱ dozen	12	@	50
Raisins, ₱ lb	9	@	12

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese continue in moderate request, while Eggs are in fair demand. We quote:

Butter, State, ₱ lb	18	@	24
Butter, Orange County	25	@	26
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	16	@	21
Cheese, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Cheese, English dairy, ₱ lb	15	@	16
Eggs, nine fair	13	@	—
Eggs, eighteen fair	25	@	—
Honey, ₱ lb	12½	@	25
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	9

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Palestine	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 23
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 23
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Mch 28
Arabia	New-York	New-York	Mch 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	Mch 30
Centonia	New-York	Southampton	Apl 1
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	Apl 3
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Apl 6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Apl 10
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Apl 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Apl 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Apl 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Apl 20

FROM EUROPE.

Centonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4
Vigo	Liverpool	New-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Matinée—LA BAYADERE. Evening—THE TOODLES—THE ROMANTIC WIDOW.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIFE'S SECRET—OLIVER TWIST—THE HEBREW SON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—TOM NOODY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—OWLET; OR, THE ROYAL HIGHWAYMAN—MOTHER GOOSE—THE ADOPTED CHILD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GYMNELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington Correspondent telegraphs the only definite item which has for some time reached us relative to the action of the Government on the Fort Sumpter question. Intelligence has reached that city from Charleston, to the effect that a special Government messenger had arrived from Washington, and had proceeded to Fort Sumpter by permission of the authorities, accompanied by Capt. HARTSTEIN. There is little question that his mission related to the avacuation of the fort, which there is no longer reason to doubt has been determined upon.

The new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE, issued his first official paper yesterday, in the shape of a proposition for an eight million loan authorized by the Act of Congress of the 8th of February last. The stock will bear interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually, and the successful bidders must deposit the amonnt taken—subject to the order of the Department—on or before the 15th of April next. Stock transferable on delivery, with coupons of semi-annual interest payable to besrer affixed, will be issued at the request of successful bidders—a feature which must make the loan popular with many.

Another long list of appointments will be found in our Washington dispatches this morning—principally, however, of secondary importance. No developments are yet made relative to those for this City.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delsware, yesterday continued and concluded his remarks in the Senate on Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution of inquiry relative to the forts and other public property in the seceded States. This argument was in favor of the recognition of the new Confederacy, and the formation of a treaty with its Government—otherwise, in his opinion, a conflict is inevitable. He was followed by Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, the new Senator from that State, who argued against the passage of Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution, on the ground that it would be improper, in the present condition of the country, to make such information public. He had not concluded his speech when the Senate went into Executive Session. Previous to the consideration of Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution, Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, called up his resolution providing for extra pay to the Committee Clerks of the last session. The resolution met with so much opposition that it finally failed of passing, only twelve members voting in its favor.

It appears that the seizure of the supply sloop *Isabela*, off Pensacola, was made under the provisions of a proclamation issued by Gen. BRAGG, which prohibits all vessels from furnishing supplies to the war vessels off that harbor under penalty of forfeiture to the Government of the Confederate States.

The action of the Missouri State Convention from day to day has presented few features calculated to impress the Secessionists with the hope that they will ever be successful in that State. The Select Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Georgia Commissioners on Thursday, made a report, in which they declare against secession, and exhort Georgia and the other seceding States to desist from the revolutionary measures commenced by them, and to unite with Missouri in an effort to restore peace and fraternal relations between all the States. A resolution was passed providing for the election of seven delegates to the Border State Convention. Yesterday the Convention closed its labors and adjourned.

The arrival of the *Arago* at this port furnishes us with European dates to March 6. The news is not of special interest. In the British House of Commons the Syrian occupation had been once more the topic of animated discussion; the opposition reiterating their attacks on the ministry with increased effect. From the continent, in the meantime, word reaches us that May will witness the withdrawal of the French army. The recent speech of Prince NAPOLEON in the French Senate, vindicating the policy of the Emperor, engrossed public attention in France to the exclusion of all other topics. The speech, which was extremely liberal in tenor, and strong in denunciation of the temporal authority of the Pope, and of the opponents of Italian unity, gave general satisfaction, and is reputed as eliciting the open applause of the Emperor. The citadel of Messina, still held by the Bourbonists under Gen. FERGOLA, had been formally invested by Gen. CIALDINI, who had apprized the garrison that they were to be treated not as enemies in equal warfare, but as rebels and insurgents. Although the bombardment had lasted for some days, the besiged had not fulfilled their threat of firing upon the town. No new development had occurred in the Austro-Hungarian question. Denmark had received an intimation from all the great Powers that she would be required to submit the budget for the current year to the Schleswig-Holstein Chambers; Austria adding a warning that non-compliance would precipitate military measures. The question of serf-emancipation was so nearly resolved in Russia as to render the accomplishment of the reform a matter of a few days' time. At Warsaw order has been perfectly restored.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY offered a resolution empowering a Committee, consisting of the Senators of the Metropolitan District, to send for persons and papers in reference to the action of the Metropolitan Police Superintendent in sending Detectives to the Southern States. The resolution was tabled, together with a motion, by the same Senator, to declare the Police Commissioners in contempt for not replying to the questions of the Senate. The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New-York was passed. In the Assembly the bill giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of land in the City of New-York for a Post-office site, came up for a third reading, and passed by a vote of 100 to 4. The bill enables the General Government to purchase at any point in the City. The bill appropriating $7,000 a year for five years to the People's College was debated, and after the adoption of an amendment limiting the appropriation to two years was referred to the Committee on two-thirds and three-fifths bills. A warm debate took place on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad bill.

The snow-storm of Thursday appears to have extended over the whole country, within a radius of several hundred miles. All the trains due at New-York from the East, West, North and South, have suffered about the same degree of detention on account of the great accumulation of snow. Upon Long Island, in Westchester County, along the line of the Hudson, and in New-Jersey, all travel upon the common roads has been closed, leaving the markets here comparatively bare of the usual supply of vegetables, milk and other country produce. In this City, the thoroughfares have been greatly obstructed by the accumulated snow and slosh, and to a great extent all out-door business has been interrupted. Few marine disasters have thus far been reported on our coast.

The members of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church held another excited meeting last evening, at which a report was presented by a Committee previously appointed, to endeavor to adjust the Church difficulties, in which six members of the minority were charged with principally causing them. A resolution suspending them from membership was adopted after a heated debate.

The cross-examination of Superintendent KENNEDY, in the case of Detective WILLIAMSON, was continued yesterday at the Police Head-quarters. Mr. KENNEDY was questioned at length by the counsel for Mr. WILLIAMSON, who vainly endeavored to elicit information as to the names of the Detective officers dispatched to the South, and the instructions under which they acted. Although it was shown from the official record that Mr. WILLIAMSON had been engaged in nearly a hundred arrests during the past year, Mr. KENNEDY denied all knowledge of him as a Detective officer up to the time of the alleged insubordination. The decision of the Commissioners in the matter has not yet been rendered.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of WILLIAM ABSON, convicted of poisoning his wife, who was found in a dying condition in his cell on Wednesday morning, concluded their labors yesterday. They rendered a verdict that he committed suicide by cutting the veins of his arm and neck with a small knife-blade, but were unable to determine how he came in possession of the instrument. We publish this morning a number of letters which he wrote previous to the commission of the act, and which were found torn into fragments and thrown into a bucket in his cell. They indicate a predetermination to commit suicide.

In the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, the trial of the action against the Bank of the Commonwealth, to recover money alleged to be on deposit, which was reported in the TIMES of the 21st, was yesterday concluded, and the result was a verdict for plaintiff. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM rendered an opinion in a case of considerable importance, touching irregularities in the notice of proceedings to open or repair streets. In the Oyer and Terminer, the REUTER murder trial was continued and still on. In the General Sessions, there were only four trials, and these were of minor importance. In two of them the prisoners were acquitted, the charges being larceny and bigamy.

The Stock Market closed ½ per cent. higher on the Share list yesterday, firm. State bonds in demand. Federal Stocks steady. Exchange on London rose to 107½ per cent., firm.

The transactions in Cotton were rather extensive, and the market was decidedly firmer. Breadstuffs were quiet, as shippers were disposed to buy freely at prevailing rates, in view of the somewhat discouraging news by the *Arago*. Sugars and Whisky were in fair demand. Fish, Metals, Candles, Dyewoods, Hemp, Hops, Naval Stores, Oils, Seeds, Spices and Whalebona were inactive. A very moderate inquiry existed for Provisions, Rice, Hay, Tallow, Tobacco, Coffee and Molasses. The changes in other branches of business were not important.

An Extra Session of Congress.

It is not easy to see how we are to avoid the necessity of an Extra Session of Congress. Critical and extraordinary as the condition of the country is, the President is without power to take any effectual step towards its relief. He can adopt no fixed and decisive policy towards the seceding States, because no laws give him authority to carry it into effect. He cannot enforce the laws, because no power has been put at his command for that purpose. He cannot close the ports which refuse to pay Federal duties, nor has he authority to enforce payment except through the local authorities.

These, moreover, are among the least of the difficulties which embarrass the action of the Government. New loans are called for,—but there is no prospect of revenue to render them safe. The seceded States invite imports under the Tariff of 1857,—at least ten per cent. lower than that which the Federal Government has just adopted. As a matter of course, foreign trade will seek Southern ports,—until the Government has authority to arrest this commerce,—and this it cannot have without further legislation. The new tariff is thus almost certain to drive commerce from our own ports, and our revenue must suffer in proportion.

The recent tariff was enacted under most extraordinary circumstances. It was brought forward, and earnestly pressed at the first session of the last Congress, and at a period of remarkable prosperity in every branch of industry. At no previous time in the history of the country had the manufacturing interest been so successful as from 1850 to 1860. The population of the manufacturing States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania had increased in this decade 1,144,645 against 1,050,346 from 1840 to 1850. The New-England States never made more money than in the past ten years. Their great manufacturing districts never gained so rapidly in population. The same may be said of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The anthracite coal trade of that State had increased from 3,200,000 tons in 1850 to over 8,000,000 tons in 1860, or at the rate of nearly 200 per cent.

There was some depression in the iron trade, but this was the natural result of the almost entire stop put to the construction of railroads, which reduced foreign importations in many varieties to merely nominal amounts. But the depression of a particular branch of industry is no evidence of a need of legislative protection. There never was an interest so entirely protected, yet so thoroughly depressed for years as navigation, involving a heavy loss to almost any one who was unlucky enough to own a ship. The same has been the case with many branches of industry which get no protection whatever, such as the manufacture of boots, shoes and hats. We believe that it is the sober conviction of a majority of iron-masters in the United States, that a high rate of duty would injure rather than help them in the long run. It could not be otherwise. We have hundreds of sites at which enough iron might be made for the whole consumption of the country. Nothing would be so fatal as to give an extraordinary stimulus which would lead to the erection of numerous works when the market is fully stocked with the products of those already in operation.

No such depression existed in the manufacturing interest as to call for an extraordinary increase of duties. It was a *snap* judgment in favor of a comparatively small knot of interested manufacturers. The country at large did not desire it. We never made such progress in population, wealth, and amount of production as from 1850 to 1860. No further duty on the great mass of importations was needed for protection, and none for revenue, unless we reduced the free list, and taxed more heavily articles we must have and cannot produce.

As a political blunder the measure was without a parallel. But this was not the act of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration;—indeed, it was passed against his declared opinions and wishes. What the country wants of the President is that he should act simply in reference to the crisis in which he finds himself placed. The very Congress which saddled him with this blunder, refused to give him any authority for meeting the extraordinary emergency that had already arisen. Had the bill been complete in itself, had it contained provision for its own enforcement, it could never have passed Congress was not prepared to take any such step, and refused to adopt any measure looking to the enforcement of the law in the seceding States. To say that under such circumstances its action should have the slightest influence on the policy of the Administration would be an absurdity upon which even the warmest friend of the present Tariff would scarcely venture.

In the present emergency we must address ourselves to our *political* condition, which is our great emergency. We must be free to meet every phase that may present itself. We cannot afford to lose the sympathy of England or France. We cannot afford to alienate any of our people still well affected towards the Government. We cannot afford to sit still doing nothing. We therefore hope a session of Congress will be called, if only to remit us to the Tariff of 1857, under which the seceding States are acting. This would at least produce temporary uniformity, so important both to merchant and manufacturer.

But Congress should go further. It must adopt some measures which will enable it to act in regard to secession. At present, the action of our Government contrasts most unfavorably with the energy and freedom of action displayed at Montgomery. The Government installed there acts with a view to its own interests and convictions alone. Let us show it that while we desire peace, this is a game that two can play at. We can at once shut up every Southern port, destroy its commerce and bring utter ruin upon the Confederate States. We should injure our trade somewhat, but not more, perhaps, than by our present inaction, which every one sees may have to terminate in some decisive step, of the character indicated. Let us begin to have some kind of a policy. The country cannot wait till the end of next December. There is no knowing where we may drift before that time. We may not have to exert force, but a nation that cannot do so, whenever its vital interests are assailed, inspires only contempt. We cannot place ourselves in such a category.

Prince Napoleon's Speech.

We have seen of late months far too many bold political *coups de main*, both at home and abroad, to be readily startled; and have read too much recent and vigorous oratory to easily experience a decided sensation; but it must be admitted that the late speech of Prince NAPOLEON, before the French Senate, strikes us as gifted with piquancy of unusual savor. We are so accustomed to verbal right-and-left striking and sharp hitting, in our own national councils, that such sparring appears doubly lively when it comes from a Prince of the Empire—a semi and family official organ of LOUIS NAPOLEON himself—and cannot avoid, if we would, applauding his vigorous defence of the latter.

It was after what he justly termed "a violent and impassioned debate," and a stormy speech by the Marquis DE LAROCHE JACQUALIN, that Prince NAPOLEON began in energetic language and unheeding all interruptions, by declaring that there were outrages which conferred honor on those injured by them, and that he should leave the defence of VICTOR EMANUEL, attacked by his opponent, to the patriots of France and of Italy, and to the two hundred thousand soldiers, with their illustrious leaders, the Emperor at their head, who had made the glorious campaign of Italy, and that they would defend VICTOR EMANUEL from the insults leveled at him. Accusations of political senility, leveled at DE LAROCHE JACQUALIN, a revival of the old boast that LOUIS NAPOLEON is a *parvenu* among sovereigns, and a bold assertion that the Emperor's late expression of sympathy for the King of Naples was only a *haute convenance*—a refined and diplomatic expression of mere politeness, came in paragraphic prompt succession, so that in the very beginning the Senators seem to have been treated to the subjects of several speeches in one. A bold appeal to history, an unscrupulous shot at the mutual treachery of the Bourbons, and a eulogy on the family unity of the NAPOLEONS, formed a prelude to remarks on the English alliance, which, it was asserted, was one with the whole English people, and not with any aristocratic portion of it. Then came the strong accusations that LAROCHE JACQUELIN—or rather his party—desired war with England, wished for an alliance with the Pope, whose policy France disavows, and whom, it was almost said, she directly opposes, and sought to establish ties with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, our ancient enemy of Magenta and Solferino.

From this point we find the Prince passing in vivid review the policy of France since the glorious campaign of 1859 to the present day. The mystical "non-intervention policy" of the Emperor is promised as the future formative influence of Italian unity, and as the means which is to save the Papacy in spite of the Pope himself. The popularity of the war in France and the treaty of Villa Franca are of course carefully revised. The bad faith of Austria towards the Hungarians, in violation of the treaty, and the questions of Modena, Parma, and the annexation of Savoy, are all reviewed with Imperial plausibility, but in a vigorous, *brusque* manner, rather new in Imperial defences, as though the Emperor had resolved that he should be defended in the popular manner.

It is in the defence of the Emperor's present policy as regards the Pope, that this speech is found most indicative and most interesting. The complications with the King of Naples, the earlier Napoleonic policy and the relation of these to the present, are confirmed by copious citations from State documents of importance. The falseness of the Neapolitan Bourbons and the necessity of Piedmontese intervention are well established, and the attacks which have been directed at the political conduct of Northern Italy as opposed to that of the South, are opposed with great ingenuity and apparent candor. The delicate relations of VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI are handled with freedom, after which we have the analysis of the advantages to accrue to France from the unity and freedom of Italy. The Metternichian expression of "the geographical unity of Italy," is fiercely attacked, and that of Austria, in its present tottering condition, sarcastically exposed. The folly of armed intervention in the affairs of Italy, and the question of the abdication of the feudal power, of course, receive due attention in this extraordinary avowal of Imperial policy. A nice little retreat within the walls of Rome, and a revenue derived from "Catholicity," are commended as suitable to the Holy Father, who is, *au reste*, to retain all his spiritual power. Rome would then be "like Washington—that Federal city which has so long been an object of respect to the American Union."

We begin at this point to suspect the Prince of delicate sub-satire, which increases as we find him painting the future glory and prosperity of the poor Pope. With this, or with a small squabble with the unfortunate LAROCHE JACQUELIN peacefully settled, the speech concludes. Was it written by the Emperor? Authority says no—that on the next day the Emperor congratulated, thanked his relative for it, as if it were all new to him. Who knows? Of one thing, at least, we are certain, that it is in the length and the breadth and the fullness, the completest *exposé* of the Napoleonic foreign policy ever vouchsafed to Europe.

Secession Designs.

The following paragraph appears in a telegraphic dispatch from Montgomery to the *Tribune*:

"The Government of the Confederacy intends to send Ambassadors *to the Democratic Conventions of all the Free States* except those of New-England. The authority of the old hulk of the Union will be disregarded. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON and JOHN SLIDELL will probably be sent as Ambassadors to New-York to treat with PETER CAGOSA and DEAN RICHMOND. You may expect soon to see some original and startling diplomatic movements."

This is a new step in the secession movement. The new Confederacy proposes to treat with the Democratic Party of the Free States. For what purpose? Do they seek an alliance with it against the Union? Have they been encouraged by the leaders of the Northern Democracy thus openly to solicit their aid and coöperation in the work of overthrowing the Constitution?

For some years past the slaveholding interest has been seeking to engraft upon the Federal Constitution a distinct recognition of *slave property*. It has tried it through Congress and through the Supreme Court;—it has sought it by argument, by remonstrances and by threats;—and at the outset of the secession movement, such a recognition was demanded as the only thing which could possibly preserve the Union.

All these attempts proved unavailing. The people resolutely resisted this steady and desperate attempt to nationalize slavery. Even the Democratic party was rent asunder by having this issue forced upon it. And the only wing of the Democracy which had any considerable support at the North in November last was the one which repudiated this demand, and refused any such recognition.

The Gulf States have seceded on this issue, and have framed a Constitution *in which this recognition is embodied*. And they are about to send a mission to the Democrats of the North, to offer *this* Constitution instead of the one which our Fathers framed. They propose to restore the Union, provided it can be done on that basis. And we shall probably see the Democratic Party in the North taking ground *in favor* of that proposition, as the only means of reconstructing the Union. Events are tending in that direction. The Democratic journals are very generally demanding the recognition of the Southern Confederacy,—and their next step will be to demand their return upon their own terms, and with a Constitution made to suit themselves.

When this issue is fairly made up, we shall see in what spirit it will be met by the people of the United States.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We find the following in the Charleston *Courier*:

"We beg leave again to assure the NEW-YORK TIMES that the letter of 'Judge ROBERT LYONS,' of Abbeville, is entirely false, and that there have been no forced loans in South Carolina. Will the TIMES make this statement, on the authority of the Charleston *Courier*, and in justice to its many readers, who have been misinformed?"

It gives us great pleasure to comply with this request, although we have once or twice already published the denials made by Southern papers of the authenticity of the letter referred to. At the same time we feel bound to say that these denials are not with us entirely conclusive. The letter in question was copied by us from a Texas newspaper, which gave it as genuine, and simply as a matter of news, and not with the slightest intention of damaging South Carolina or the secession movement. It was a private business letter, and bore every mark of being genuine. The Charleston *Mercury*, in its usual coarse and reckless style, denounced it as a *Northern* fabrication, and accused the TIMES of having forged it. As this was done with full knowledge of the fact that we copied it from a *Texas* paper, the *Mercury* was simply inventing an accusation which it knew to be false.

It is quite possible the name of the place from which the letter was dated may have been changed,—and that other precautions may have been taken to prevent the writer of the letter from being punished for its publication. And it is possible, also, that it is a fabrication,—though we think it quite as likely that Charleston editors may be ignorant of the existence of a certain individual in another part of the State, as that a *Texas* newspaper should forge a letter like this and do it so well.

The Charleston *Courier* says that "there have been no forced loans in South Carolina." In a technical sense this may be true. But in spite of it, we have very reliable evidence of the fact that many persons in South Carolina have been constrained, if not indeed compelled, to take some of the State Bonds issued since the secession movement began. If it were proper to do so, we think we could give the *names* of business men who have assigned as a reason for not remitting to their Northern creditors, this fact that their money had been taken against their will in exchange for Bonds. It will be borne in mind that one of the first acts of the Convention was to order an inquiry into the business of the Banks. What was the object of this extraordinary movement, if not to make such use of the knowledge thus acquired?

We have not the slightest disposition to misrepresent the state of things in South Carolina. But the public journals of that State must excuse us for believing that they do not publish *everything* that marks the progress of this secession movement.

A POLITICAL PERSONALITY.—The Editor of the *Tribune*, in the course of an article on Mr. MARSH'S appointment, says that "the TIMES, Mr. MARSH'S other eulogist, has repeatedly argued, within the last two years, that the Republican Party was a blunder, and ought to surrender its distinctive principle or abandon its organization."

The Editor of the TIMES has been in Europe for a very considerable portion of the period referred to,—and cannot positively say that nothing of the kind has ever appeared in its columns,—though he does not believe the *Tribune's* statement to be warranted by the facts. He can say, however, that *he* has never held any such opinion, nor made any such argument, nor given any such advice. He has been connected with the Republican Party from its commencement, and has at all times taken a more or less active part in setting forth and advocating its principles, and in aiding the election of its candidates. He took part in the Saratoga Convention which laid the basis for this new party,—in the Auburn Convention, where it was first organized,—was elected to office as one of its candidates, —wrote the address adopted at its first National Convention,—did everything in his power to promote the election of its candidates in its first Presidential campaign,—has never since voted for any but Republican candidates where political principles were in the least involved, and advocated personally, and through the TIMES, the election of the present Republican Administration. If this looks like denouncing the Republican Party as a blunder, or advocating either the "surrender of its distinctive principle," or the "abandonment of its organization," then the *Tribune's* charge may have some color of truth.

Even if what the *Tribune* says of the TIMES were true, it would not in the least invalidate its testimony to the Republicanism of Mr. MARSH, which is the point involved. We happen to know that Mr. MARSH took the stump in Vermont, in support of Mr. FREMONT, and that he has never been anything but a Republican since the party was organized. The *Tribune* did not know it, and assumed the contrary. We are content to let the wisdom of his appointment be vindicated by the result.

A NOT VERY CIVIL WAR.—The newspapers are discussing with a good deal of warmth the question whether the *Tribune's* Charleston correspondence is *written* at Charleston, or only dated there. The *Tribune* meets the various attempts that are made to impugn the authenticity of these letters with a good deal of ingenuity. But it has never yet ventured to make the direct *assertion* that they are written in Charleston, or that they come with the post-mark of that city upon them. This discreet abstinence in itself looks a little suspicious, and is scarcely offset by the ridiculous pretension that three of its "staff" are stationed at Charleston, or by the adroit defence of some of the suspicious features of the correspondence itself.

Once in a while, moreover, the *Tribune* trips itself up in this sleight-of-hand argumentation. A Western paper mentioned the fact that the *Tribune's* correspondent reported in detail the visit of JEFFERSON DAVIS to Charleston, when, in point of fact, he had not been there at all. To this the *Tribune* replied:

"In reply to this daring, and, on the whole, rather splendid assault upon us, it is perhaps enough to say that *no account whatever*, either detailed or general, long or short, supposititious or positive, *of any arrival of Mr. Jeff. Davis at Charleston, has ever appeared in our columns.* Two of our correspondents there announced that his arrival was *expected*; but on the appointed day both of them duly and explicitly reported that he had not arrived, but that another person had come in his place."

How well-founded this defence is, appears from the following:

From the New-York Tribune, Jan. 28.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861.

Henceforth a Southern Confederacy is to be the ruling idea. The action of South Carolina, so far as it can be controlled, will be shaped accordingly. *Jefferson Davis, who arrived here this morning,* came to enforce this idea and a modified policy. *He was immediately called upon by Gov. Pickens, several of his counselors, and a number of the more distinguished actors in the drama of Rebellion.* He urged the importance of cultivating a good understanding with Major ANDERSON, and insisted that there ought to be no collision by an attack on Fort Sumpter, &c., &c.

The Buffalo *Commercial*, remarking on this point, says:

"The *Tribune* certainly cannot get away from this one instance of humbug. But it is only fair that we should add that we have personal knowledge that in December last the *Tribune* had a correspondent at Charleston, a gentleman well known to the Editorial fraternity of the State."

That is perfectly true:—but it is also within our "personal knowledge" that the gentleman in question left Charleston and returned North at least six or eight weeks since, and that he continued to write letters which were published in the *Tribune*, dated at Charleston long after he had reached New-York. Whether he still continues to write them or not we cannot say.

NOW AND THEN.—In the course of some remarks in this paper, yesterday, in regard to an extra session of Congress, we embraced among the causes likely to embarrass the action of the body, the fact that the representation, because several of the States have yet to elect members to the Thirty-seventh Congress, would be far from perfect. Such, however, is not the case. When, in 1841, the newly inaugurated administration of Gen. HARRISON found itself so surrounded with financial difficulties, arising from the expiring tariff of 1832, as to require the aid of a special session, the proclamation appeared on the 17th of March, convoking the meeting for May 31. With the exception of Mississippi, all the States which had not yet chosen representatives, held special elections, so that when Congress assembled, the usual numbers, bating those from the State named, were in attendance. In those days there was no telegraph to expedite the Presidential summons; hence the prolonged interval between the call and the meeting. Now there would be no difficulty in completing the elections and organizing the House within a fortnight; and if, as events appear to intimate, a special meeting shall be required, it may be had in time for even the most sudden emergency.

SECESSION AND THE SUPPLY.—The storeship *Supply*, with provisions for Fort Pickens, has fallen, we are told, into the hands of the adversary. An unsatisfactory dispatch says she was seized at Pensacola, with what circumstances or with what display of force we are not informed. The fact justly occasions surprise. Not because the Secessionists have added this particular form of theft to the varieties they have almost exhausted elsewhere, but that the theft should have been possible in case of a vessel provided with the ordinary means of defence, and we may reasonably presume, further protected by the guns of Fort Pickens. It is, of course, possible that the capture could not have been avoided or defeated by any displays of courage or precaution; but so long as we continue to tread among the treasonable traps and pitfalls left us as a legacy by the late Administration, we cannot proceed too guardedly, or look into the causes of such misadventures as the present too curiously.

The good news from Arkansas, that secession had been voted down in its Convention, is considerably dashed by later intelligence that a secession ordinance has been adopted—with a provision, however, for its submission to a vote of the people.—*Albany Atlas.*

☞ That "provision" will save the State. If each of the Conventions in the States that have seceded had submitted their action to the popular vote, the Southern Confederacy would have had two or three less members than it has at present. The people *will* have something to say on this subject in *every* State, sooner or later.

☞ The Albany *Argus* says it does not envy the new Ministers whom the Administration is sending abroad, because they will "represent a Confederation broken by folly and fanaticism." They will have the advantage, however, of their predecessors, since they will represent the Administration which is to restore the Union, instead of the one which destroyed it.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION.—The Indian Chiefs will repeat their entertaining and instructive exhibition, for ladies and children, this afternoon, at the Cooper Institute, commencing at 3 o'clock. The novelty and interest of the entertainment, and the worthy charity to which the proceeds are to be applied, should secure a full attendance. Children are admitted at a very trifling charge.

MR. DIX'S LECTURES.—Mr. DIX will give the second of his course of lectures on "South America," on Monday evening, before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall. These lectures convey much practical and valuable information, and the facts are related in a pleasing and attractive style. Few can afford to miss them.

PREACHING TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE FOURTH WARD.—There will be preaching at OSVILLE GARDNER'S Fourth Ward Reading Room, No. 26 New-Bowery, at 7½ o'clock Sunday evening, by Rev. C. L. BRACE, whose subject will be, "Training for the Great Contest of Life."

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—Rev. Dr. STILES, of New-Haven, is to preach the sermon before the young men on Sunday evening at the Mercer-street Church.

"Dr. Halsted, of the Northampton Water-Cure, has for several years past met with remarkable success in his treatment of the various forms of disease, particularly nervous and spinal complaints."—*Hartford Times.*

Shirts made to order,
AND WARRANTED TO FIT.
At the Shirt and Collar dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIT, Agents.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.
A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Spring wear, now on hand and for sale by I. U. SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.
Shirts made to order from measure.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

1861. Genin. 1861.
GRAND OPENING OF SPRING STYLES.
Gentlemen's Dress Silk Hats.
Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Challenges Comparison, as well for its unparalleled success as for its cleanliness and durability. Also, new appliances for varicocele and enlarged veins, universally approved. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hunt & Dusenbury, Successors to Leary & Co., invite the attention of gentlemen to the superior style and quality of their Dress Hats, manufactured by them at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 509 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Batcheler's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 189, March 22, 1861.
60, 22, 9, 70, 68, 20, 19, 5, 67, 75, 42, 4.
Class No. 190, March 22, 1861.
39, 67, 9, 55, 65, 21, 14, 10, 70, 37, 44, 54, 66.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 22, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SHAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT FIRE IN LYNCHBURGH, VA.
BANKING HOUSE OF WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
RICHMOND, Va., March 14, 1861.
MESSRS. A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
Successors to STEARNS & MARVIN,
New-York.
DEAR SIR: One of the most destructive fires ever known to have occurred in Lynchburgh, Va., took place on the night of the 12th inst., in which our Banking House was burned. Our books and valuables were secured in the Safe (a No. 6 folding-door) bought of you in June last. Of this we were telegraphed yesterday morning. To-day we received the inclosed dispatch, much to our relief, which will doubtless be gratifying to you.
Very truly yours,
WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO.
TELEGRAM.
LYNCHBURGH, Va., March 14, 1861.
To WILLIAMS, PETERS & CO., Richmond
"*Safe just opened; all right. No damage.*"
PETERS, WILLIAMS & CO.
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
of the above description, constantly on hand and for sale by
A. S. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner Worth-st., N. Y.

THE BRITANNIA.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,)
All the Agents have it.
PRICE THREE CENTS.
CONTAINS ALL THE BRITISH NEWS
THE YELVERTON CASE AND VERDICT, INTENSELY INTERESTING.
MR. GREELEY ON THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.
The St. George's Society—Great Storm in England—Dreadful Shipwreck on the South Coast—Tale of a Tunnel at Sheffield and Verdict—Important Parliamentary Debate—Case of Mr. Turnbull—Threatened Schism in the Church—Church-Rate Repeal—The Great Exhibition of 1862—Austria in Chancery—Meetings for Reform, etc. etc.
OFFICE, No. 201 William-st., N. Y.

NOTICE.
BROOKS BROTHERS
Have just opened a great
Variety of Choice Goods for
SPRING,
Which they will be very glad
To show their Customers
And the Public.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
And corner of Catherine and Cherry sts.,
New-York.

NEW-YORK
KANSAS RELIEF COMMITTEE.
WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.
Donations of money may be sent to J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, President Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Bundles of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, may be sent to the office, No. 25 Cooper Institute.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Liverpool, per United States steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

A GALAXY OF STATESMEN.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIX

SPLENDID PORTRAITS.

UNITED STATES SENATE IN 1850.

DANIEL WEBSTER

DELIVERING

HIS GREAT SPEECH.

The magnificent engraving, representing that thrilling and sublime scene in the United States Senate—WEBSTER DELIVERING HIS GREAT 7TH OF MARCH SPEECH—has been put down in price from Three Dollars to ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

This extraordinary reduction has been made during the present national crisis, with the view of bringing this splendid Union Picture within the reach of every home. No picture equal to it in size has ever before been sold for less than from $5 to $10, and the first copies of the work, no better than the present ones, (as we are now printing them from renewed plates,) sold rapidly at $10 per copy. It is 30x36 inches in size.

The godlike Webster, on an occasion when the whole nation, agitated, was waiting to hear him, standing in the midst of his compeers, with Fillmore in the chair with Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Bell, Davis, Cobb, Stephens, Seward, Cass, Douglas, and a whole galaxy of the chosen statesmen of the day, earnestly listening to every word that fell from his lips, this was indeed a sublime scene, and one which the artist has here daguerreotyped with a perfection almost incredible. It is a full representation of the Senate Chamber, with a correct portrait of each Senator in his seat, with portraits, also, of a large number of distinguished guests who were present on the floor of the Senate, embracing the following-named most noted men of the nation, each drawn from a daguerreotype taken especially for the purpose.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Mass.
Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Mass.
Hon. JOHN S. PHELPS, Mo.
Hon. H. W. HILLIARD, Ala.
Hon. E. RISLEY, N. Y.
Hon. H. H. SIBLEY, Min.
Hon. H. A. HARALSON, Geo.
Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Ky.
Hon. JOHN B. THOMPSON, Ky.
Hon. CHESTER BUTLER, Penn.
Hon. L. L. LEVIN, Penn.
Hon. H. D. GOULD, N. Y.
Hon. G. N. FITCH, Ind.
Hon. A. F. OWEN, Ga.
Hon. JOHN McLEAN, Ohio.
Hon. P. H. SYLVESTER, N. Y.
Hon. A. C. DODGE, Iowa.
Hon. J. P. PHŒNIX, N. Y.
Hon. A. FELCH, Mich.
Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Ill.
Hon. J. P. WALKER, Wis.
Hon. C. S. MOOREHEAD, Ky.
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Ky.
Hon. J. M. H. BEALE, Va.
Hon. HENRY DODGE, Wis.
Hon. PIERRE SOULE, La.
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, N. Y.
Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, Va.
Hon. J. D. BRIGHT, Ind.
Hon. J. CLEMENS, Ala.
Hon. A. P. BUTLER, S. C.
Hon. M. NORRIS, Jr., N. H.
Hon. H. L. TURNEY, Tenn.
Hon. T. G. PRATT, Md.
Hon. S. BORLAND, Ark.
Hon. D. L. YULEE, Fla.
Hon. W. R. SEBASTIAN, Ark.
Hon. J. W. BRADBURY, Me.
Hon. JEFF. DAVIS, Miss.
Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, S. C.
Hon. JAS. WHITCOMB, Ind.
Hon. THOMAS J. RUSK, Texas.
Hon. LEWIS CASS, Mich.
Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, Mo.
Hon. H. HAMLIN, Me.
Hon. S. W. DOWNS, La.
Hon. J. M. MASON, Va.
Hon. WM. R. KING, Ala.
Hon. H. S. FOOTE, Miss.
Hon. D. R. ATCHISON, Mo.
Hon. D. STURGEON, Pa.
Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, N. Y.
Hon. T. L. HARRIS, Ill.
Hon. A. JOHNSON, Tenn.
Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, Ohio.
Hon. F. P. STANTON, Tenn.
Hon. A. EWING, Tenn.
Hon. SAMUEL CALVIN, Pa.
Hon. JOHN FREEDLY, Pa.
Hon. JOSEPH LANE, Oregon.
Hon. RICHARD K. MEADE, Va.
Hon. L. BURROWS, N. Y.
Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH, Pa.
Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN, N. C.
Hon. WM H. SEWARD, N. Y.
Hon. H. D. MOORE, Pa.
Hon. JAS. L. ORR, S. C.
Hon. A. W. BUEL, Mich.
Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Ga.
Hon. A. G. BROWN, Miss.
Hon. A. M. SCHERMERHORN, N. Y.
Hon. J. L. JOHNSON, Ky.
Hon. ROBT. L. ROSE, N. Y.
Hon. ASHBURY DICKENS, Sec'y.
Hon. ROBT. M. McLANE, Md.
Hon. W. A. GORMAN, Ind.
Hon. HOWELL COBB, Ga.
Hon. ROBT. TOOMBS, Ga.
Hon. JAMES COOPER, Penn.
Hon. JOHN P. HALE, N. H.
Hon. J. WALES, Del.
Hon. R. SPRUANCE, Del.
Hon. J. R UNDERWOOD, Ky.
Hon. HENRY CLAY, Ky.
Hon. WM C. DAWSON, Geo.
Hon. JNO. McPHERSON BERRIEN, Geo.
Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, N. J.
Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, N. C.
Hon. WM. UPHAM, Vt.
Hon. J. W. MILLER, N. J.
Hon. JAS. A. PEARCE, Md.
Hon. SAM. HOUSTON, Texas.
Hon. S. P. CAASE, Ohio.
Hon. JAS. SHIELDS, Ill.
Hon. R. S. BALDWIN, Conn.
Hon. JOHN H. CLARK, R. I.
Hon. T. CORWIN, Ohio.
Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Mass.
Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE, N. Y.
Hon. S. S. PHELPS, Vt.
Hon. JACKSON MORTON, Fla.
Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, Ct.
Hon. GEO. W. JONES, Iowa.
Hon. JOHN BELL, Tenn.
Hon. A. C. GREENE, R. I.
Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Ill.

Every engraving is accompanied with an outline key, pointing out by numbers the location of each person represented.

Inclose one dollar and eight red stamps to our address, and you will receive the picture by return of mail, carefully rolled in a tube and postage paid. Send a club of four, and we will send one copy extra, making five pictures for five dollars. All money in letters, registered according to law, are at our risk.

HOW TO MAKE SOME MONEY.—We wish to employ 100 good agents to engage in the sale of these pictures. Our agents are now averaging $100 profit per month.

JONES & CLARK,

ENGRAVING PUBLISHERS,

No. 83 Nassau-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

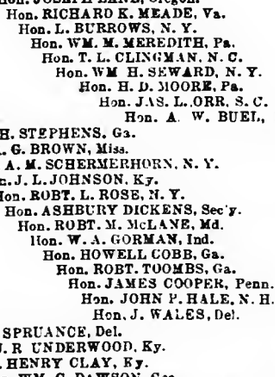

THE MEASURES ARE

A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,

No. 469 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PANIC—PANIC.—MUST BE SOLD, 10,000 Bottles of Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated Venetian Liniment. This great remedy for pains and aches stands foremost among the liniments of the day. Try it; 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT OF NEW-JERSEY, successfully tested eleven years for roofs, vessels, barns, out-buildings, fences, &c. For sale at depôt, No. 74 Malden-lane, New-York.

W. W. BETTS, Agent.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day:

I.
TRUMPS.
A Novel.
By GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
Author of "The Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," "Nile Notes of a Howadji," "The Howadji in Syria" and "Lotus-Eating."
Illustrated by HOPPIN.
Over 500 pages, Large 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

II.
THE ORDEAL OF FREE LABOR
IN THE
BRITISH WEST INDIES.
By WM. G. SEWALL.
12mo, Muslin, $1.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS—From the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., D. C. L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." New edition. 2 vols., 8vo, Muslin, $4; Sheep, $4 50; Half Calf, $6.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY. By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON, Authors of "The Queens of Society." With Illustrations from Drawings by H. Browne and James Godwin. Engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Large 12mo, Muslin, $1 50.

CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOKS. Square 4to, about 300 pages each, beautifully printed on tinted paper, embellished with many Engravings, bound in Muslin gilt, 75 cents per Volume; or, the Series complete in neat case—Price, $3 00.

THE CHILDREN'S BIBLE PICTURE-BOOK. Illustrated by Eighty Engravings, from Designs by STEINLE, OVERBECK, VOLZ, SCHNORR, &c.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE BOOK. Containing One Hundred and Sixty Fables. With Sixty Illustrations by HARRISON WEIR.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIRDS. Illustrated with Sixty-one Engravings by W. HARVEY.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK OF QUADRUPEDS and other Mammalia. Illustrated with Sixty-one Engravings by W. HARVEY.

ONE OF THEM. By CHARLES LEVER, Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "The Dodd Family," &c., &c. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents.

COINS, MEDALS AND SEALS, Ancient and Modern. Illustrated and described. With a sketch of the History of Coins and Coinage, Instructions for Young Collectors, Tables of Comparative Rarity, Price-lists of English and American Coins, Medals, and Tokens, &c., &c. Edited by W. C. PRIME, Author of "Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia," "Tent Life in the Holy Land," &c., &c., &c. 8vo. Muslin, $2 50; Muslin, gilt edges, $3; Half Calf, $3 50.

ATKINSON'S AMOOR REGIONS. Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. With Adventures among the Mountain Kirghis; and the Manjours, Manyarge, Toungoos, Touzemtz, Goldi and Gelyeks; the Hunting and Pastoral Tribes. By THOMAS WITLAM ATKINSON, F. G. S., F. R. G. S. Map and Wood-cuts. 8 vo., Muslin, $2 50; Half Calf, $3 50.

THE LAKE REGIONS OF CENTRAL AFRICA. A Picture of Exploration. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Capt. H. M. I. Indian Army; Fellow and Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society. With Maps and Engravings on Wood. 8 vo., Muslin, $3. (Uniform with Barth and Livingstone.)

THE STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA: Their Geography, Topography, Climate, Population, Resources, Productions, Commerce, Political Organization, Aborigines, &c., &c. Comprising Chapters on Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Belize, the Bay Islands, the Mosquito Shore, and the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway. By E. G. SQUIER, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republics of Central America. With numerous Original Maps and Illustrations. A New and Enlarged Edition. 8vo, Muslin, $3.

NICARAGUA: Its People, Scenery, Monuments, Resources, Conditions and Proposed Canal. With 100 Maps and Illustrations. By E. G. SQUIER, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republics of Central America. A Revised Edition. Maps and Illustrations. 8vo., Muslin, $3.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the money.

HOWE'S
STANDARD SCALES,

Not "THE SAME AS FAIRBANKS," although they did take the "FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS" IN COMPETITION WITH AND OVER THE FAIRBANKS SCALES, in their own State of Vermont, in 1857 and 1858, while in 1859 and 1860 the Howe's Scales were exhibited at the same Fairs in Vermont WITHOUT COMPETITION.

The public are invited to examine references and a large Stock of Scales.

A number of Second-Hand Scales, *of other makers*, taken in part pay for Howe's, for sale cheap. Also, Twenty Second-Hand Safes, of other makers, taken in part-pay for Lillie's, for sale cheap.

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway, first Block below Astor House.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER,
Universally recognized as the BEST CIDER in New-York. For sale by the sole Agent,
MARTIN H. ROBERTS,
No. 103 Pearl-st.

Also, Wm. H. Denning's Pure Cider Vinegar; very choice Newtown Pippin Apples, and a select stock of fine wines, teas and groceries, at low rates, in packages to suit families and the trade.

TAKE HOME WITH YOU
THIS WEEK'S
HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL
In its 64 columns, it contains
SOMETHING FOR ALL.
Besides a double-page sheet, Map of the World, which is given along with it. Price, both together, 4 cents. Sold by all news-agents.

NOW READY, HANDSOMELY BOUND:
THE FIRST VOLUME
OF
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
CONTENTS

20 Popular Lectures.
20 Biographical Sketches.
48 Pages of New Music.
36 Novels and Tales.
50 Poems and Songs.
20 Popular Essays and Sketches.
160 Household Recipes.
125 Workshop Recipes.
25 Lessons in French.
25 Lessons in German.
60 Chess Problems and Enigmas.
65 Columns of History and Travel.
50 Columns of Science and Art.
20 Columns of Literary Miscellany.
50 Columns of Juvenile Department.
30 Columns of Wit and Humor.
15 Columns of Gardening and Horticulture.
35 Columns of Answers to Correspondents.
22 Columns of New Inventions and Mechanics.
20 Columns of Interesting Items.
20 Columns of Selected Poetry.
WITH
FASHIONS AND LADIES' WORK-TABLE ILLUSTRATED.
IN ALL,
428 Large Quarto Pages; or, 1,200 Columns.
With Full Index, Title-page, &c., complete.
Price, $1 25.

To be had through any Bookseller or News Agent, or direct from the Publishers A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

WEBSTER IN THE SENATE.

The magnificent Lithograph engraving originally published at Five Dollars, may now be had, mailed free to the country to every subscriber of two dollars for one year to the *Household Journal*—which will be found to contain the choicest literature, and the newest and best music, every week—and as a whole, the most entertaining, useful and instructive family paper in the world. Specimens of the engraving can be seen at our office. Sample copy of the *Household Journal* (enlarged to 64 columns,) forwarded free to any address by the publishers, A. HARTHILL & Co., No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

THE EMPIRE CITY AT ONE VIEW.
A splendid colored lithograph engraving of
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

24x36 inches, just published at Three Dollars, can now be had, mailed free to the country, by subscribing to the *Household Journal* for one year, ($2). This is the latest, and one of the best views of the City and vicinity published. Samples seen at the office of the *Household Journal*, 20 North William-st., near Chatham-st., New-York.

"NOW FOR GOD AND OUR COUNTRY!"

THE GLORIOUS MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

In these troubled and perilous times, when our fellow-countrymen are so wrapt up in excitement of the present, that all the peaceful and fraternizing influences of the Nation's IMMORTAL PAST are in danger of being neglected, until too late for them to save the Union, the whole country must acknowledge the vital importance of such a glorious and thrilling memorial of OLD VIRGINIA, as

STRONG STEVE,

THE BORDER-RANGER;

OR, THE

REBEL AND TORY LOVERS;

which carries the fascinated reader back to the patriotic days when the Virginia Riflemen and the New-England Minute-Men stood shoulder to shoulder in that terrible struggle from which we emerged a free, happy and United Nation. This

TALE OF THE OLD DOMINION

is the very essence of all that is entrancing, thrilling and patriotic in National Romance; and the name of its author,

GEORGE ALBANY,

is a guarantee of its general style.

The first chapters of "STRONG STEVE" will appear in

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,

FOR APRIL 6TH,

READY ON MONDAY NEXT,

AT NOON.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Landanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "COMPLAINTS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES
HAVE NOW BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC FOR A PERIOD OF THIRTY YEARS, AND DURING THAT TIME HAVE MAINTAINED A HIGH CHARACTER IN ALMOST EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE FOR THE EXTRAORDINARY CURATIVE PROPERTIES WHICH THEY POSSESS.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES
are purely and solely VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever, and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them: and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.

The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, this healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES
are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA,
By thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind.

FLATULENCY,
Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache,
Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety,
Languor and Melancholy,
which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS,
By cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS,
Of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure

RHEUMATISM
permanently in three weeks, and

GOUT
in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES
Of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of

GRAVEL.
Also,
WORMS,
By dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY,
ULCERS
and
INVETERATE SORES,
by the perfect purity which these

LIFE MEDICINES
give to the blood and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in a clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.
The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years' standing, by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.
For this disease these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other Medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease. A cure by these Medicines is permanent.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
LOSS OF APPETITE
AND
DISEASES OF FEMALES.
The Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description. KING'S EVIL and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.
Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by
W. B. MOFFAT,
No. 335 Broadway,
New-York.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

Adopted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.

A lawsuit which arose from a discrepancy of weights between one of Fairbanks' Scales in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and one of another manufacturer, was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore. The case occupied the Court two days, and Judge Marshall, in delivering his decision, stated, as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of "Fairbanks' Scales" was established beyond all question.

It is a significant fact, which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are the "same as Fairbanks'," or like them, or are improvements upon them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the stronghold they have upon the public confidence.

Send for an illustrated and descriptive circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!
FOR THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE MAKORA ARABICA,
Discovered by a
MISSIONARY
While traveling in Arabia.

The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.
The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.
The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.
The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and impurities of the blood.

This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public.

It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Cleon & Gyllippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price, and 24 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by
LEEDS, GILMORE & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Medicines,
No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.
Sold also by druggists generally.

REPLATING—AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated Casters, Cake Baskets, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and at a moderate price by applying to
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

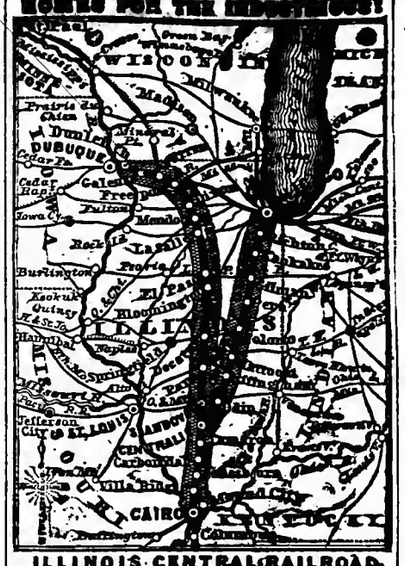

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES.

MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN:

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in COAL and iron are almost untouched; the invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years, the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must, consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State Debt is only $10,106,393 14, and, within the last three years, has been reduced $2,950,746 86 and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become satisfactory.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,092 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The productiveness during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,596, since which, 479,203 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and Working Men will find the Free School system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the Church and School-house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE

at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated each and every year, for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.

Pamphlets, descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can be had on application to

J. W. FOSTER, LAND COMMISSIONER,
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the Towns, Villages, and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 6 128, 129 Appleton's Railway Guide.

DENSLOW'S ADVERTISEMENT.

DENSLOW'S
USEFUL, CHEAP AND POPULAR
ARTICLES, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

I.
DENSLOW'S RICHLY-PERFUMED
HAIR TONIC,
IN FOUR SIZES.

THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC.....12 cents.
HALF PINTS—TOILET BOTTLES.....25 cents.
PINTS.....50 cents QUARTS.....$1.

50,000 DOZEN HAVE BEEN SOLD.

REMARKS.—DENSLOW'S HAIR TONIC is superior in every particular to the old-fashioned, high-priced preparations which have, for years past, been in vogue. It is scientifically combined by a most experienced chemist, excellently perfumed, and nothing injurious whatever allowed to enter into its composition; on the contrary, this useful and agreeable tonic contains all the ingredients which years of observation and experiment have demonstrated to be the best adapted to foster the growth of the Hair, restore it to its natural color, and add to its beauty. Rest assured, there is no preparation superior to this, and few so innocent. Most of the noted Hair mixtures nowadays contain caustic ingredients very deleterious to the skin and roots of the hair. Avoid them; they are issued under a thousand different, unmeaning fancy titles, intended to allure purchasers. If you want a good, honest, reliable article for daily use, try Denslow's, which is incomparably the

CHEAPEST AND BEST OBTAINABLE.

II.
DENSLOW'S DOUBLE-DISTILLED
BENZINE,
FOR INSTANTLY REMOVING
GREASE, PAINT, WAX and OIL STAINS.

☞ The Best article ever introduced for this purpose, and the only one that will give perfect satisfaction.

IN FOUR SIZES,

THE SHILLING BENZINE.....12 cts.
HALF PINTS.....25 cts.
PINTS AT 50 cents.....QUARTS AT.....$1

30,000 DOZEN HAVE BEEN SOLD.

REMARKS.—This comparatively new liquid has now been sufficiently long in use to have been thoroughly tested, and the regularly increasing sale is evidence of its useful character. Denslow's Benzine is by far the best in use, (preferable to the French even,) and was the first kind that was put before the public at a moderate price, so that it could be in daily use in every family at a trifling expense.

This Benzine is more perfectly distilled than any other kind whatever now before the public; and, as will be seen above, it is by far the cheapest.

PROPERTIES OF DENSLOW'S BENZINE.

It is unequaled for instantly removing from all kinds of silk and woolen goods, paint, varnish, oil, and grease stains, without in the slightest degree, injuring the texture of the fabric or its color. It is invaluable for these purposes. Gloves may be cleaned beautifully with it. Greasy stains upon engravings, drawings, plans, and other valuable papers, can be at once removed without injury to them. Artists find it preferable to any other liquid for cleaning their brushes.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE
For its use in a great variety of cases.

ESPECIAL CAUTION.

The popularity of Denslow's Purified and Concentrated Benzine has called into existence numerous articles purporting to be similar, but in point of fact very inferior, oftentimes leaving as much grease upon the article to be cleaned as they were expected to remove. The majority of druggists have "THE SHILLING BENZINE" on sale, and many of them the larger sizes. To prevent disappointment in its use, avoid all other kinds but Denslow's, which is sure to give the best satisfaction.

III.
THE SHILLING INDELIBLE INK.

RETAILED AT ONLY 12 CENTS,

SURPRISINGLY CHEAP AND EXCELLENT.

REMARKS.—This Indelible Ink will be found a perfectly reliable article, equal in all respects to any of the established kinds which are sold at double its price.

The bottles are exactly the same size as Payson's and other well-known kinds.

Full directions for its use are given on the label of each bottle.

IV.
THE SHILLING TROCHES.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROA

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.—Pursuant to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Walker, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 6th day of April, 1858, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

County of	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	70	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	323.11
Davis	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Nebraska	Southwest, Northwest	7	74	17	40
Nebraska	Northwest, Northeast.	25	75	17	40
Nebraska	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Nebraska	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 7, 1859, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
TRADE SALEROOMS, NOS. 21 AND 23 MERCER-ST.,
For the sale of
BOOKS, STATIONERY, WORKS OF ART, ETC.
Consignments solicited.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23,
At 7 o'clock.
Large sale of standard books, quarto Bibles, Illustrated Annuals and Poets in bindings, juvenile books, theological works, etc., etc.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25,
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
EXTENSIVE AND SELECT COLLECTION
OF
CHOICE BOOKS,
in every department of literature, embracing fine London editions of the best Standard Works, and a large number of
RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS,
EMBRACING
Gilray's Caricatures, Hogarth's Works, Warrington's History of Stained Glass, Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 6 vols., 4 to, fine calf, Pnblii Georgies, Bowler's Church Architecture, Price's Views in Venice, Landsdowne's Shakespeare, Knight's Architecture of Italy, 2 vols. folio, etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues ready and the books on exhibition at the new Trade Salerooms, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., between Howard and Grand. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 130 Broadway.
POSITIVE SALE OF
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,
Being the stock of the old-established house of
C. J. SCHMITT, No. 808 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at the above extensive warerooms, the entire stock of elegant ROSEWOOD, OAK, MAHOGANY and WALNUT PARLOUR, LIBRARY, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.

The reputation of the manufacturer of this stock is an ample guarantee of its quality, every article being warranted of the best class, as to materials and workmanship, and to stand the test of furnace heat.

It will positively be sold without regard to limitation for cash, to close the business.

Catalogues now ready.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
BY DINGEE & HOLDEN,
Office, No. 8 Pine-st., and 1244 Broadway.
THURSDAY, March 28, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

A beautiful country seat at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, the residence of Walter Baker, Esq. A fine Gothic house; has furnace, range, hot and cold water; bath-room, water closets, speaking tubes, dumb waiters and all modern improvements; stable, coach house, and all necessary out-buildings. It is situated three-quarters of a mile from the depot; nine acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden walks, the rarest flowers vegetable garden, and the choicest fruits. Sale positive and without reserve. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
CONDEMNED STORES,
AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY AGENT.

WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, viz.: Steam-engine and two boilers, 30 loads foundry brass ashes, 45 barrels brass skimmings, and wrought iron grimmings, 20 barrels plumber's dross, drilling machines, screw cutter, lathe, old machinery, &c. A large lot carpenter's tools, ship lanterns, tin and iron ware, &c., &c. Also, about two tons canvass clippings. Terms, cash before delivery. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 130 Broadway.
LARGE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.
Being the Stock of
WILLIAM SIMPSON & SON,
No. 89 Bowery.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 89 Bowery, the entire stock of Wm. Simpson & Son, who retire from the business, having rented their store from the 1st of April.

The stock comprises rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture, in every variety, and will be sold without reserve for cash. Catalogues ready on Saturday.

A. M. MEAWIN, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO. will sell at auction, commencing on
MONDAY MORNING, March 25, at 10½ o'clock at the store
NO. 706 BROADWAY,
a large assortment of imported and domestic paper-hangings and upholstery goods, and the store fixtures. To be sold without reserve by order of the assignee. Terms cash in bankable funds.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STORE AND LOT NO. 77 JOHN-STREET,
at auction on THURSDAY, March 28, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The 4-story brick store and lot No. 77 John-st., upper side, 96 ft. 4 in. east of William-st. The store is 25x72, with independent walls, cellar and cobble-iar, and two-story counting-room, extension of 18 feet deep; lot 25x100. $15,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 36 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSTON-STREET PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, March 26, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 605 Houston-st., north side, between Mercer and Greene sts; lot 20x100; house 20x45, with two-story tea-room attached. Fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 36 Wall-st.

W. M. WHITTEMORE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office, No. 91 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Furniture sales at the residences of the owners. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

HENRY H. LEEDS. Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st, a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, removed from the 5th-av. for the convenience of sale, principally made to order by the best maker in the City, viz.: Black walnut carved wardrobe, centre-table, &c. oiled, chairs to match, covered green reps, lounge do., velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood dressing-bureaus, centre-table, four very fine rosewood bedsteads, lounges, chairs, &c., in fine hair-cloth; walnut do, fine hair mattresses, silver-plated ware, ornaments, kitchenware, &c., all of first class.

Also, a general assortment of almost every description of other furniture, including gas chandeliers.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, at 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind, and a good traveler in all harness. Also, a top wagon and harness.

ALSO,
A sorrel mare, 16 hands high, 9 years old, warranted perfectly sound and kind, a first-rate traveler, and gentle in all harness.

ALSO,
For account of whom it may concern, a variety of top and no top buggies, 3 rockaways, road-wagons, &c., and a number of other vehicles; also, double and single harness.

E. H. LUNDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FRANKLIN-STREET, BETWEEN CHURCH-STREET AND WEST BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, March 26, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

FRANKLIN-STREET.—The valuable 3-story brick house and lot No. 119 Franklin-st., north side, 200 feet west of Church-st., being 15 feet front and rear by about 45 feet in depth; lot 25x100 feet; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, 2 lots north side of 88th-st., 236 ft. 6 inches east of 4th-av., each 25.4x100.8½ inches; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and further particulars at the auction office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 36 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors, oak dining-room furniture, chamber suites, bureaus, wardrobes, centre tables, extension tables, bedsteads, chairs, beds, bedding, carpets, crockery, &c. Also, two rosewood pianofortes, City made.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of G. Gajani and C. Baseine, executors, the 4-story brick house and lot known as No. 168 East 22d-st., New-York: house 20x45; lot 20x98.9. Also, the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 109 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn: house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 180 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 42 Wall-st., Janacey-court.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 562 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and will made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply for two days, at her present employer's, between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; understands meats, soups, pastry and game, and would do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; wages $8 to $9; or as regular laundress and chambermaid, and take charge of the linen. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook. She understands her duringes perfectly in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent young woman, to cook and assist in washing; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 26 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a lady of experience, who is willing to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply at No. 60 West 27th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ALWAYS ready for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, connected by an American lady, No 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, wishes a situation as clerk in a good wholesale hardware or dry goods house, (hardware preferred;) is a good penman; has a considerable knowledge of accounts; can give reference as to character, respectability, &c.; is willing to commence with a small salary for the first year. Address, for three days, J. P., Jr., Box No. 315 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who understands horses and plain gardening perfectly; can come well recommended from his last place of three years' service; is fully acquainted with the care of harness, carriages, &c. A note addressed to P. H., Box No. 262 *Times* Office, for this week, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, of sober and steady habits, who can furnish undoubted City and country references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. A note addressed to M. N., Box No. 201 *Times* office, or No. 402 7th-av., for this week, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—An honest, sober and active young man, with 12 years' reference, wishes a situation; is a very judicious driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener; will make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A HIGHLY-recommended Protestant single man wishes a situation as above; understands his business; is a strictly careful driver; acquainted with the treatment of horses perfectly; temperate, willing and obliging, would make himself useful in everything required. Good reference. Country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and steady driver, and can be relied on for steadiness, honesty and sobriety, and understands plain gardening; can give the best of City and country references. Address A. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the management of horses perfectly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS ENGINEER.—A FRENCH MECHANIC AND Engineer desires to find employment. He is a good adjuster and can take the entire charge of a steam engine; would make his services useful in any line required. Address, for one week, L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a man and wife, without incumbrance, in the country, man to take charge of a small farm and wife to do general housework, who perfectly understand their business; best of reference given. Address S. S., Box No. 206 *Times* office.

AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a sober German; he is fully competent to take charge of a first-class residence; also understands the management of horses and cattle; good reference given. Inquire of Mr. Stout, President of Shoe and Leather Bank, or Mr. Kirtland, No. 388 Broadway, or address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, 35 years of age, a situation as gardener or nursery foreman; has been employed for the last eight years as propagator and general foreman to one of the largest florists and market gardeners in New-Jersey, to whom he will by pleasure refers. Address J. S., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman, married, who understands his business in all departments. Grape-houses, graperies, hot and cold, and stoves and arcadian houses, and the laying out of places and vegetables, and will superintend a farm. Has been nine years in this country. Address J. W. N., Box No. 260 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man as vegetable gardener, and farmer, if required; understands the management of cattle, and is willing to make himself agreeable to everything. Good reference from his last place. Address P. L., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a married man of no family, as gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for one day by calling or addressing R. B., seedstore, No. 16 John-st.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WANTING HELP.—A middle-aged man, with the best City and other references, who can use carpenter's tools well, fix machinery, and who is competent to run an engine wishes for a situation in a factory or elsewhere, to do general jobbing work; he is strictly sober, and would work for moderate wages, where a constant situation could be offered to him. Address N. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, AT NO. 11 STONE-st., must write a good hand and have some knowledge of business. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, a young English woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. It will be useless for any one to apply for this situation unless they can produce unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 11 Lexington-av., before 9 in the morning, or after 7 in the evening.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMALL FAMILY, for general work, a good cook, washer and ironer, who is a regular attendant at some Protestant place of worship; City reference required, where she must have lived a year or more; wages $7. Apply at No. 66 West 29th-st., from 2 to 5 P. M.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SINGLE man, to take care of a small garden and a pair of horses. None need apply unless he can come well recommended from his former employer. Inquire of THOS. SMITH, No. 122 Fulton-st., between 8 and 10 A. M.

A SECOND GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate working man; none other need apply; good recommendations will be required. Call at No. 35 Broadway.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A woman, white or colored, to do the general work of a small family on a farm, near the City. Apply at No. 93 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED AND competent nurse; must bring City references; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 20 West 36th-st.

FARMERS WANTED.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE, who understand all kinds of farming, willing to work at low wages and have a good home. Apply at No. 643 Water-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED.—Coachman a single man; gardener one experienced; to go to Staten Island. Apply to C. C. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The very elegant mansion and grounds belonging to J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is amply furnished, is in fine order and commodious. The grounds, (containing about 15 acres,) are tastefully laid out, with a large garden; also, carriage-house, stables, and all the necessary outbuildings. On the place is a fine mule, cart, harness, &c., together with a quantity of the best kind of fowls. The place lies in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Aspinwall, Townsend, Fellowe and others. There is an unsurpassed ocean view, forming altogether one of the most delightful residences in the environs of New-York. N. B.—Omnibuses run to the ferry every half hour. For terms and order to see the premises, apply to J. F. D. LANIER, No. 52 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—On the west bank of the Hudson, one mile north of Newburgh, containing 15 acres of lawn, flower grounds, garden and fruit orchards. The dwelling is a large, old-fashioned mansion, fully furnished and very convenient, with numerous and capacious out-buildings, carriages, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., &c. The place is in perfect order, and to be rented to a private family only. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., in this City, or Hon. J. J. MONELL, Newburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A PRIvate family only, between 5th and 8th ave., near 23d-st., three stories and basement. 20 feet wide by about 56 in depth, with gas, water &c. Address R. R., Box No. 3,742 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN BROOKlyn, three-story brick, modern improvements, in perfect order, two blocks from railroad; board to the owner will be taken in part payment of rent. Apply at No. 235 Fleet-st., corner of Nevins.

$750.—TO RENT—AN ELEGANT THREE-story house, handsomely furnished, in a very desirable location in Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; large part of rent taken in board. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 762 Post-office.

STABLE FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., 125 FEET east of 8th-av. A private stable, with five carriage-horse, and stalls for 4 horses; lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to SAMUEL LORD, corner Grand and Christie sts.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET,
By HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
No. 21 Hubert-st., 2-story dwelling, gas and croton.
No. 146 Mulberry-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 28 Market-st., 2-story dwelling, modern improvements.
No. 340 East 30th-st., 4-story dwelling, brown-stone front; will be put in good order, and painted.
Nos. 109 and 109½ St. Mark's-place, 4-story high-stoop dwellings, with all modern improvements.
Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., very near Broadway, 5-story marble-front stores, together or separate; immediate possession given.
No. 257 Bowery, large store and basement, 25x94 feet.
No. 188 Grand st., large store, corner Mulberry-st.
No. 209 Canal-st., large store and basement.
Nos. 173 and 176 Grand-st., 5th-story loft, 50 feet square.
No. 8 Madison-st., small 3-story house and store.
No. 6 Madison-st., corner Chester-st., 3-story house and store, near New-Bowery and Pearl-st.
No. 435 Broome-st., 100 feet from Broadway, 2-story house and store; a good business location.
Also, other houses, stores, dwellings, work-shops, &c., in various parts of the City, at reasonable rents.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts, 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE in 21st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., newly painted throughout, gas, chandeliers, and fixtures complete, green-house, stable and barn, large garden of 12 lots stocked with all descriptions of fruit, strawberries, &c.; has a fine well of water. The place commands a fine view of the bay, and only 15 minutes from the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent only $400. Apply to Mr. GROVE, 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., Brooklyn, or to Mr. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY house with modern improvements, hot and cold water, heater, gas fixtures, range, fine grape vines, rose bushes, &c., &c. The house is in good order and will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire at the house No. 26 Hamilton-place, Clymer-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, or at No. 11 Fulton-slip, New-York. $3,000 to loan on bond and mortgage. Inquire as above.

TO LET.—OFFICES AND DESK-ROOMS ON BROADWAY.—Two first-class second floor fronts, 15x31 and 15x39; three offices with railings, 10x15; four desk rooms with rails, well lighted and heated; fine spacious entrances, first-class building, between Spring and Prince sts. Possession any time till 1st of May. Yearly rent to a good tenant very low. JAMES M. BENNEY, No. 147 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling-house, newly painted and papered throughout, with gas, hot and cold Ridge wood water, wash-tubs, water-closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., No 42 President-st.; convenient to cars and ferries, rent $400. Apply at Arctic Insurance Co., No. 18 Wall-st. Possession can be had immediately.

TO LET—NO. 12 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, third door from 6th-av., brown-stone front, four-story, basement and attic house; contains 13 rooms; will be rented (furnished in part) to a private family, or the furniture can be purchased. A portion of the rent will be taken by the owner, who desires to reserve two rooms. Can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 Johnst., Nos. 119 Franklin-st., rent $175, and No. 98 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 264 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 119 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—SECOND floor of No. 450 Water-st.; well lighted, front and rear, outside staircase; room 40x75 feet; steady power and good location. Also, new building, No. 411 Water-st., suitable for business or storage. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Lindlow place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent $370
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 61 Macdougal st., or
No. 50 Wall-st.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—THE EIGHT elegant first-class new houses, east side of Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., comprising the entire front; each two stories, brown-stone, 25x60 feet. For rents and other particulars, apply to A. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 62 EAST 30TH-STREET.—If desired part of the rent may be given in the shape of board for a young gentleman and his sister; but in the latter case no application desired except from a genteel private family. For further information inquire on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE IN THIRD-STREET—Between 2d-av. and Bowery, rent from $350 to $375, according to the number of rooms; no deduction unless with less room. For further particulars, apply at No. 24 3d-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40 feet extension, containing 24 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent, less than other property of the class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET OR USE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker-st, one door from Broadway, north side, will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to
W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 40x80, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 186 and 188 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. WHELDER, No. 72 East 20th-st. Possession let of May

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HOUSES NOS. 1 and 4 Huntington-place, Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts; three-story, brick, with water, range and gas; very convenient and pleasant location. Rent low. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 235 Degraw-st.

TO LET—TWO FIRST CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 95 and 98 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, between Hudson and Atlantic aves. 21 feet front, with Ridgewood water. Will be put in good order. Inquire of H. MAY, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE two-story, besides attic and basement, cottage-built house, No. 22 Gregory st., Jersey City. Apply to T. AT NIN, No. 1 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Atlantic and Ridge sts., between Belmont and Bond sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt;) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling No. 226 West 27th st.; gas, bath, &c.; rent $250. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TEE STONE SAWING and planing mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTed rooms, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., rent low. Apply on the premises, or to M. LEFFERTS, No. 92 Beekman-st., up stairs.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, No. 113 East 34th st; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 116 East 34th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 200 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with the modern improvements and in good order, 26 feet front, No. 5 Varick place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 7 Harrison-st. Rent $600. Apply to T. BALDWIN, No. 2 Harrison-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 262 West 31st-st, between 8th and 9th avs.; gas, bath, &c. Inquire on the premises,

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD" DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

POTATOES.

Pellham Farm Seedling Potatoes for sale—the earliest known; will keep one year—price $3 per barrel. Also refined cider and vinegar. Apply to M. L. PELL, or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $6, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 80 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

BUTTER.—500 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, sellable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO, No. 64 Pearl-st. and No. 38 Water-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American: ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE,
BY JOHN KAVANAGH,
NORTHEAST CORNER SIXTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-FIFTH-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

A 3-story brown-stone in 43d-st., south side, a little west of 6th-av., size 22.6x50x100.5, price.... $13,000
A 4-story first-class brown-stone front ie 38th-st., between Lexington-av. and 4th-av., 20x53x8½ the block..... 12,500
A 4 story ie 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 16.8 x58½ the block..... 8,500
A 4-story in 38th-st., between 6th and 5th ave., 25x 85x8½ the block..... 26,000
A 3-story in 45th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, 21.6x18x80..... 12,000
A 3-story in 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 20x 55x100..... 10,000
A 4 story in 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., 20.10x55x100..... 18,000
A 3-story in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 20x 45x100..... 8,700
A 4-story in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x 55x76..... 12,000
A 4 story in 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., 20x 52x100..... 16,000
A 3 story in 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 20x48 x110..... 7,500
A 2-story and basement brick house in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 22x33, lot 25x100... 3,300
A 3-story brown stone front in 46th-st., 20x56x100. 9,000
A 4 story brown-stone front in 45th-st., first h. use west 5th av., 21.6x55x100..... 18,000
A 4-story brown-stone front in Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 25x65x96..... 24,000
A 4-story merbie froet in 36th-st., near Park-av.. 10,500
A 4-story brown-stone front in 16th-st., near 6th-av..... 13,000
A 3 story brown stone froet in 26th-st., between 5th and 7th avs..... 10,500
A 3-story brick in 43d-st., between 9th and 10th-avs..... 6,500

[7A FEW FINE CORNERS AND INSIDE HOUSES on 7d, 3d, and 5th avs., at prices to warrant investment.

KAVANAGH'S is the place to FIND CHEAP AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY. He solicits an offer for any one or for the whole of the above described houses.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—THE PREMISES recently occupied by the subscriber as a sash, blind and door factory, No. 143 East 23d st. The lot is 24.6 by 98.9, with a 3-story house on front 40 feet deep 2 stories, finished for dwelling, with gas and Croton water; also, a 3-story brick shop on rear, 28 feet deep, with horse-mill for one or two horses; shafting, bitting and saw tables, all in complete working order. Inquire of E. D. DELAMATER, No. 383 2d-av., or of J. W. TOMPKINS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100, EACH, WITH steam engine, 12-inch bore, 2-feet stroke, and shafting, all in running order, at Nos. 31 and 33 Attorney-st., 100 feet from Grand-st. One building, 3-story, 25x65; one building, 3-story and basement, 25x50; one building, 3-story and basement, 14x24. The earth is good building sand. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. Inquire of C. W. SHERWOOD, No. 110 Bowery, from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE UP THE BUSiness of Allen, Stevens & Co., a three-story house, with large stoop, basement and sub-cellar, with Philadelphia front and brown-stone trimmings, and with all the modern improvements; house 20x42 feet; lot 20x100.5; situated south side of 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Inquire on the premises of H. E. STEVENS, or of ALLEN, STEVENS & CO., Lumber Dealers, corner of 11th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 74 WEST 43D-st., between Broadway and 6th av., three-story and basement high-stoop house, brown-stone front, 22 feet by 50, lot 100.5, in good order and all the improvements. Rent $1,000. Also, for sale, No 96 Madison-av., the new four-story, brown stone front house, 25x55, lot 96 feet; all the improvements. Apply to J. B. TALLMAN, No. 72 West 45th-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—AT No. 95 West

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, are also prepared to give notice that they will receive money on account of the latter firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Baltimore, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Books open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

A. B. CHURCH, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
Open daily (from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
[illegible]5 Cents to $5,000, received.
[illegible]TEREST on sums of $50 and under.
[illegible]L COMMENCE APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BALLEY, Treasurer.
J. T. [illegible], Secretary.

FOR SALE.

100 shares Market Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
[illegible] of credit to travelers, available in all [illegible] through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, [illegible], Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
DISCOUNTS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same. On payment of such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the [illegible] Stock, bearing interest from the dates [illegible].

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
No. 31 Nassau-street.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1861.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, at the office of the Company, HENRY STOKES, Esq., was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of N. D. Morgan, Esq.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.,
Boston, March 15, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO. No. 66 Wall-st.; or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,

E. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office, in Toledo, on Wednesday, 24th day of April next, at 12 M. The stock books will be closed on the 10th prox., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 25th prox., at 10 A. M.

D. P. SARMYDT, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT [illegible] William-st.
[illegible] KISSAM.
[illegible] A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY COUPONS.—HOLDERS of the St. Louis County Coupons, maturing in the City of New-York in June or July next, are notified that the County is now willing to pay them in bankable funds on presentation at the Treasury in the City of St. Louis.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.
ST. LOUIS, March, 1861.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV., CORNER 7TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the [illegible] will bear interest from that date. Bank [illegible] M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. THOS. [illegible], President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 427 CANAL-ST., near West Broadway. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 267 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest on Receiver's Loan to Dec 31, 1860, will be paid to subscribers on and after April 1, at our office, No. 26 Cliff-st., New-York.

JAMES ROSS,
CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 18, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the Banking-House on the first TUESDAY in April, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING [illegible] can be [illegible] in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of [illegible] made by
[illegible] & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

[illegible] RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 6 P. M.	7:36, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:26 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M.	
[illegible] and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
[illegible] train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
[illegible] train, 3:35 and [illegible]	4 and 4:55 P. M.
[illegible] train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Ballston, Saratoga, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM 129TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. DEPOT.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail.....10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave Dunkirk for New-York at 2 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and Connecting and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cunningham and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Binghamton.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 16, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7:30 A. M., connecting with steamboat FAIRFIELD, at Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York. Returning, the FAIRFIELD will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:45 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 66 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
CHARTERED 1853.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Pres't. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITE & WRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. B. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Hewell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FRED'CK H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr.,	JAMES G. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,

SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF RENSSELAER.—To JOHN TALLMADGE and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bancroft, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hell Erastus R. Miller, John Thomas, Junior, John Avery, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of HENRY E. WEED, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, plaintiffs, referred to in the notice annexed, and which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Rensselaer, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at Troy, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you shall fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Supreme Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860. DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney, Troy, New-York.

SUPREME COURT, Rensselaer County.—Henry E. Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, against John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, Lyman Bennett, Moses M. Bradley, Henry C. Hull, Erastus R. Miller, John Thomas, Junior, and John Avery.—Summons and Notice in Mortgage Cases.—To the above-named defendants.—Sir: The summons herewith served upon you in this action is issued upon a complaint, praying the foreclosure of a mortgage, executed by John Tallmadge and Mary Tallmadge, his wife, to Henry E. Weed, Franklin Converse, and Frederick A. Stow, on the 24th day of September, 1859, and recorded in Saratoga County Clerk's office, in Book of Mortgages No. 55 page 120, &c., on the 24th day of September, 1859, for the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from that date, upon the following described premises: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Malta, County of Saratoga, and is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stake standing on a white pine tree, standing on the east side of a small brook, and at the northeast corner of a lot of land belonging to Patrick Parks, and running thence north forty-three and a half degrees, west four chains and fifty-three links, to a stake standing in the southeast corner of Barnabus Neil's lot; thence along the same north thirty-seven and a half degrees, east fifteen chains and ninety-seven links, to a stake on the north side of the highway; thence north twenty-six degrees, east nineteen chains and eighty-eight links, to the north line of a lot of land now or late belonging to Mr. Mongor; thence south sixty-three degrees, east forty-five chains and ninety links, to a stake standing on the north line of land now or lately belonging to Benjamin Harris; thence along said land south eighty degrees, west three chains and fifty-three links; thence south twenty degrees, west seven chains and seventy-three links; thence north sixty-three degrees, west twenty chains and twenty-four links; thence south fifty-seven and one-quarter degrees, west nineteen chains and sixty five links, to the centre of the highway; thence along the centre of the highway north twenty-eight degrees, west four chains and three links; thence south sixty-six degrees, west seven chains, to the brook aforesaid; thence southerly along said brook, as it winds and turns to the place of beginning.—containing eighty-one acres of land; and no personal claim is made against you, or against any defendant, except the said John Tallmadge.—Dated the 20th day of June, 1860.

DANIEL MARVIN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Troy, New-York.
23f-law6w$

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A warrant has been issued by the Hon. H. Segebooom, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the brig or vessel called the *L. B. Mason*, a sea-going vessel belonging to the port of New-York, and all persons who claim to have any demands against the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, under the provision of the 8th title of the 8th chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes, are required to deliver an account of their respective claims to the said Justice, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, within three months from the first publication of this notice, or their remedy against the said vessel will be forfeited, and the said vessel will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the owner, consignee or commander thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant according to law, within the said three months.—Dated Dec. 26, 1860.

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.,
ja13-law3m$ Attaching Creditors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 26 Wall street in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 18th day of January, 1861. CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6m$ Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM FARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL B. CORNELL,
nl7-law6m$ Administrator.

MEDICAL.

CAPAUTINES,
The latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, an receipt of $1
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D.,
Post office,
New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Sights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reprodnotion; Maropean hospital practice; quacks (advertisers), their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Meronry, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of M. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with these and other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years continued his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when irregular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found positively safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Indigestion, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacies de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, and administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Warthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for receiving obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconveniences to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charmed price of the Japan Secret, $3 per box, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with directions for restoration, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,244 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodgers's Liver wort and Tar, price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take Inola Cholegogue—$1 50. Deshler's Peridolle Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY WHOLly devoted to curing diseases of a certain class, of which he has cured not less than twenty thousand, within a single instance of failure in each and every grave. Read Dr. Ward's practical treatise. Consultation free. His remedies and treatment the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and more extended practice than any other living physician. Dr. Ward alone can restore you sound. Office No. 483 Broadway.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, SAFE, unmatched, speedy and permanent cures. The disappointed come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom they will obtain an instant, sound cure, without interrupting business. His great remedies, Unfortunate's Friend, Specific, the Marvelous Female Pills, Balm of Gilead removes impotence and impediments to marriage. Office No. 483 Broadway. Open till 10 P. M.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE of Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and EFFECTIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Remoteness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Profuse Menses	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Creaty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Soreness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Great Dimness, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Salt Rheumatism, Pains in the Head, Inflamed Heating, Headache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumors, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Preserves, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Prurigo	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book.....$6 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book... 7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book..... 5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions. 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 3 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, as per number. No. to 25.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS, M.D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1861, the boats will leave Flushing and College Point at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. On and after April 1 the boats will run three trips a day until Oct. 1. Leave Flushing 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. Leave New-York 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5 P. M.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE.—The TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M. Merchandise forwarded to Massachusetts, Vermont, Montreal and Ogdensburgh.

Pier No. 25, East River.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depôt of the Vieilla Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 43 and 44 Greene-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARSONS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & BENEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (new building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Heckley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 20.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, le

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Facilitating Legislation—Free and Easy Time in the Assembly—Peculiar Effects of Electorial Storms on Geese and Legislators—Supply Bill and City Tax Levy Passed—Post-office Site—Susquehanna Railroad—Senator Murphy and the Police Commissioners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 22, 1861.

The system of legislation upon which the Assembly are now working, is rapidly increasing the number of bills passed. The Supply bill, yesterday afternoon, passed the House, and the joint rule making it with the Appropriation bill the special order for the 25th of March, and which the Senate in the plenitude of their wisdom considered as prohibiting any consideration of either of those bills prior to that date, These bills will probably be considered at an early day. They have each been passed through the Assembly at a much earlier date than those of any year within the recollection of present attendants on legislation.

The brains of members have been much exercised of late in devising modes of expediting the business of legislation. Of the various methods so far submitted, the premium has been awarded to the plan of Hon. Mr. BUCKBEE, of Schoharie, for simplicity and originality—I am sorry I cannot add completeness. It will doubtless be perfected before a patent is applied for. The following extract from the proceedings will explain his plan:

"Mr. BOCKBEE asked consent to offer the following:

Resolved, That, for the purpose of facilitating the business of this House, there shall neither be recess nor adjournment from and after to-day until the final adjournment; and in order to carry out this plan, and the ship of State pursue her voyage through unruffled waters, that the Speaker divide the members into four watches, to be classified as follows: Watch No. 1, Assembly Guard; Watch No. 2, Assembly Guard; Watch No. 3, Assembly Gnard; Watch No. 4, Assembly Gnard; Watch Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to constitute first Watch, and at striking of eight bells, Watch No. 3 to be relieved by Watch No. 4, and Watch No. 2 to be relieved by Watch No. 3, and Watch No. 1 by Watch No. 2, and Watch No. 4 by Watch No. 1,—the Watch on duty to change as aforesaid at the striking of every eight bells."

It will strike the unprejedtced mind at once that there is something nautical, if not practical, in this plan. Mr. BOCKBEE has been a sailor, and having a lively recollection of the disctpline and consequent efficiency that prevailed on board ship, it is not surprising that the disorder and delay witnessed here should forcibly recall the former, and suggest the possibility of introducing it into the workiog of the Ship of State. A harpoon, in case of a call of the House, and some other provisions, are yet wanting to make the plan complete.

The snow-storm of the season prevailed all day yesterday, commencing about seven o'clock in the morning and continuing until past midnight. Whoever has had the benefit of more or less rural life and country experience, will recollect the peculiar lively influence that some kinds of weather exert upon geese, the apparently exhilarating effect produced by the electrical change. These fortunate persons will readily understand the temper of the Assembly during yesterday afternoon, and have no difficulty in accounting for it. The business proceeded without interruption, and bills were passed with few negative votes, the order of business being varied only by the offer of resolutions reintive to the business of legislation. The storm was howling without, and members within dreading to go out, and a majority fully determined that, by hook or crook, the night session should be prevented. This could only be done in one way. The rules require a session of 3, and another at 7½. By postponing the present session until after the hour of evening session, an adjournment then would adjourn the night session until the next morning. In the meantime, "third reading of a bill" was regularly announced hy the Speaker, followed by the call of the roll, and the announcement of the result. Occasionally, resolutions were offered, of which the following is a specimen:

Mr. WOONARTT asked consent to offer the following:

Whereas, The accumulation of snow in the streets has already obliterated the landmarks of our fathers, and obstructed the sidewalks to such an extent that the path of duty is no longer the path of safety; and

Whereas, The preservation of the Constitution is one of the obligations of our Legislative oaths, as well as the ever present duty of all true patriots; therefore

Resolved, That a due regard to our own constituencies render it inexpedient, while the ravages of the storm render it impracticable, to again call the House together this evening.

Resolved, That the House do now adjourn.

Finally, the hour of 7:37 o'clock having arrived, and the House being already entered on its evening session, a motion was made to adjourn, and it prevailed.

Among the bills passed during this session are, the Annual Supply bill; to legalize certain acts and ordinances of the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York, (in relation to the salary of the Messenger in the office of Commissioner on Unsafe Buildings;) to incorporate the Veteran Scott Life Guard; to amend the act for the regulation and government of the Central Park; the NEW-YORK ANNUAL TAX LEVY; and to authorize a Street Railroad in the city of Syracuse.

The Post-office site bill met with some little opposition, but it was mostly abandoned on the final vote, and passed, 100 to 4.

The struggle against the passage of the bill appropriating a portion of the Library Fund to the People's College was arduous and persistent. The bill was passed, but the question was instantly raised that this was a bill requiring a two third vote. The Speaker decided that it only required a three-fifths quorum, but Mr. RICA moved its reference to the Standing Committee on Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills, and the House sustained the reference.

At this point Mr. FERRY called up the Susquehanna Railroad bill, which Mr. PIERCE was very urgent in trying to induce him to postpone until one or two similar bills to the one just passed should also be read. Mr. FERRY was too sharp to be caught with this plea. Too many bills of wide interest had already been passed by the aid of the friends of Susquehanna, and he had no intention to increase the number of those who were released from any feeling of interest inducing them to vote for the bill. The bill was taken up, and Mr. ROBINSON presented a new proposition, differing essentially from his propoeition of the other evening, and which the friends of the bill denounce as a cunningly contrived plan to be ingrafted in the bill, and then defeated on the ground of its unconstitutionality. Mr. ROBINSON'S plan is to amend the second section of the bill, so as to provide that the moneys appropriated by said act shall be raised by a loan to be obtained by the State, and also to provide for the submission of said act to the people at the next general election, in accordance with the twelfth section of the seventh article of the Constitution of this State. Mr. ROBINSON, in introducing this proposition, contended that it was eminently fair and constitutional; and that, if the loan was sustained by the people, the money would be obtained as soon as in any other way, and that this twelfth section of article seven of the Constitution was expressly designed to meet such cases as the present.

Mr. BENEDICT replied with some earnestness and warmth. He said that this specious plan of the gentleman from Chemung, was but an indirect way of accomplishing what the opponents of the bill had failed to accomplish directly. But, he called the House to witness, the gentleman had borne testimony to the merit of the bill by expressing his willingness to support it here and at the polls.

Mr. FERRY made an able argument to prove the utter impracticability of the plan proposed, and a recapitulation of the claims of that section to the aid asked for.

The Speaker replied to the remarks of Mr. ROBINSON, who had asked if they were afraid to submit the question to their constituents. He said that he was not afraid to take the responsibility of discharging his duties as legislator in his own person rather than shirk that responsibility by shifting it back upon his constituency. He would vote for the measure because he knew it was right, and if called to account by his constituency he would throw himself back upon the merits of the question with confidence that he would be sustained by his constituency.

Mr. KERNAN followed on the other side, emphatically urging the submission of the question to the people, and affirming the perfect constitutionality of the proposition.

Speaker LITTLEJOHN asked Mr. KERNAN why, when it was proposed to levy a half mill tax at one time, and three-fourths of a mill at another to complete the Erie Canal through the County of Oneida, why the eloquence of the gentleman from Oneida was not heard urging the Legislature to submit that question to the people.

The debate was continued by Mr. DWIGHT in opposition, and Messrs. BURR and L. E. SMITH for the bill, for some time, when the previous question was moved. Mr. ROBINSON'S motion was lost, and the vote taken on the bill, which was also lost—Ayes 62, Noes 55. The three votes lacking of the requisite majority can be obtained from the absentees.

Senator MURPHY is not disposed to be snubbed by the Police Commissioners, but does not find the Senate in sympathy with his views. His resolutions for a Committee to investigate, and declaring the Commissioners in contempt, were laid on the table by a vote that appears to be a party division. Any person at all acquainted with the system of detective operations and the mutual dependence and cooperation of *detectives everywhere* throughout the whole country, must see that the scope of Senator MURPHY'S resolution would destroy the whole efficiency of the system.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 22.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the Charter of the Long Island Railroad Company.

To amend the act in relation to public health in New-York.

To amend the Revised Statutes.

To better prevent unlawful marriages and incest.

To enable the Supervisors of New-York to purchase a Court-house site.

To amend the Brooklyn drainage act.

Relative to the Auditor of the Canal Department.

Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY offered a resolution to empower a Committee, consisting of the Senators from the Metropolitan District, to send for persons and papers in reference to the action of the Metropolitan Police Superintendent in sending Detectives to the Southern States.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the resolution was laid on the table, by 19 to 11.

Mr. MURPHY then moved to declare the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in contempt for not replying to the questions of the Senate. Laid on the table by 18 to 10.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the general highway labor laws.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the laws relating to public instruction and to provide for the more thorough supervision and inspection of the Common Schools.

The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New-York, was passed.

The bill to regulate freight on milk on the Harlem Railroad, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HAMMOND moved to report progress on the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON denounced the attempt to delay action on the bill at this late period of the session. It had already been delayed, he remarked, too long.

Mr. KETCHUM also opposed the motion, as designed to kill the bill.

The motion was lost.

Mr. HAMMOND then moved to strike out the enacting clause, speaking generally against the bill, and denouncing the farmers as a selfish class who are not content with the benefit the road has been to farmers bringing them practically within five miles of a market, but they would yet ask this reduction on a road utterly worthless, so far as the stock was concerned.

Mr. KETCHUM argued in favor of the bill, showing that the milk freight was 300 per cent. above the ordinary charge for other farm products, and defending the farmers from the charge of selfishness.

Mr. SPINOLA spoke against the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON spoke at some length strongly in support of the bill. The majority of the Committee had reported at once in favor of the bill, and then studied themselves by reporting against it. He denied that the Harlem Railroad charter was a sacred institution, not to be altered, as some imagined. This measure was one demanded by the interests of all classes of consumers, as well as farmers. He attacked the management of the road, and declared that they should guard against frands, and reduce the high salaries of its officers, and endeavor by these means to make the road pay, instead of grinding exorbitant profits out of farmers.

Before Mr. ROBERTSON concluded his argument, the hour for adjournment arrived, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 22.

The Morning Session was occupied by the third reading of bills.

The bills to amend the act relative to preferred causes in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court; to amend the act for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fish, and to amend the Revised Statutes relative to trial by jury, were passed.

The bill giving the consent of the State to the purchase by the United States of land in the City of New-York for a Post-Office site, came up for a third reading.

Mr. CAMP moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. He believed that the bill gave a privilege to the United States to purchase the present site, which was contrary to the interests and wishes of nine-tenths of the citizens of New-York.

Messrs. BIRDSALL and COBANS proposed a motion to recommit; the latter taking ground that while he opposed the location in Nassau-street, this was a general bill enabling the United States to buy any site they pleased, and therefore he favored its passage.

The motion to recommit was lost, and the bill passed by ayes 100, nays 4.

The bill to appropriate $7,000 a year for five years to the People'e College came up for final passage.

Mr. H. SMITH moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. He advocated the motion on the ground that the bill sought to take money from the Common Schools of the State and donate it to a private college. If the school money was not wisely expended it should go to the Common School fund, and not be diverted into an illegitimate channel.

Mr. PIERCE spoke against the motion, and it was lost by 35 to 65.

Mr. SMITH moved to limit the appropriation to two years.

Mr. RICA spoke in favor of the amendment and in general in opposition to the bill which takes rags from poor children's backs and sells them to adorn the rich. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. RICE then made several motions to amend with the object to forbid the appropriation being taken from any common school or library, all which were closed, and the bill passed by 46 to 63.

Mr. RICA raised the point of order that the bill was a three-fifth bill.

The Speaker decided that it was a majority bill, requiring three-fifths of a quorum.

Mr. RICE moved to refer the bill to the Committee on two-thirds and three-fifth bills. Carried, and bill so referred.

Mr FERRY then called from the table the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill.

Mr. ROBINSON withdrew his amendment submitting the tax to the people, and substituted an amendment providing that the State should borrow the money, and that at the next election the question whether it should be donated to the road should be submitted to the people. He did this to satisfy those who believed the former amendment unconstitutional.

A warm debate ensued, Messrs. FERRY and ARCULARIUS speaking for the bill, and Mr. ROBINSON against it.

The bill continued to be debated warmly, when Mr. LITTLEJOHN made a speech in its favor, after which the previous question was moved amidst great excitement.

The House refused to order the previous question. The motion for the previous question having been lost, the debate was renewed.

Mr. KERNAN spoke at some length against the bill, and in favor of the amendment offered by Mr. ROBINSON—taking the ground that it was proper to submit the question of tax to the people, and that while the original bill was an evasion of the spirit of the Constitution, the amendment was in conformity with the spirit and letter of that instrument.

A spirited discussion followed, between Messrs. ROBINSON and DWIGHT against the bill, and the Speaker, BURR, BENEDICT, FERRY and S. E. SMITH in support of the bill. At 3 o'clock Mr. FERRIS moved the previous question, which was ordered. The amendment by Mr. ROBINSON was lost—ayes 54, nays 61.

The bill was then read a third time, and the vote taken amidst much excitement. The bill was lost by ayes 61, noes 55.

Mr. FERRY had changed his vote to the affirmative, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote and to lay that motion on the table. Carried—63 to 52. So the bill lays on the table, subject to being taken up whenever four more votes can be secured.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to aid the Troy University came up for a third reading.

Mr. DWIGHT moved to amend the bill by associating the Attorney-General with the Comptroller in making the loan. Carried.

Mr. DWIGHT also moved to amend, by leaving it to the discretion of the Comptroller to say if the proposed loan of $50,000 is judicious.

After considerable debate the amendment was lost. The bill was then read a third time and lost—Ayes, 52; Noes, 42.

Mr. COBANS moved to reconsider the vote and lay the motion on the table. Carried.

A local bill to divide the school district of No. 2, of Yonkers, which has created much controversy, came up for a third reading, and on motion of Mr. MCDANIELS, after a long debate, was recommitted, which virtually kills the bill.

The bill to incorporate the University of Brooklyn was passed.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to make the report of the Committee on JAY GIBBONS' bribery case the special order for next Friday evening. After some debate the resolution was adopted.

The House adjourned.

Officers of the Republican General Committee.

ALBANY, Friday, March 22.

The Republican General Committee elected the following officers this evening for the ensuing year:

President, Borden H. Mills; First Vice President, Chas. D. Rathbone; Second Vice President, Henry S. Hulbert; Third Vice President, Fred. Kisar; Treasurer, Wm. H. Haskell; Secretaries, J. Owen Moore and M. Bigley.

Burning of the Schooner Sarah Ann, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, March 22.

The schooner *Sarah Ann*, of Rockland, Me., loaded with lime, struck on the Isle of Shoals, on the morning of the 18th inst., took fire and was destroyed.

WILLIAMS, master, and one of the crew were drowned, the rest of those on board were saved.

Gov. ANDREW has postponed the execution of ALEXANDER DEGGENFAR, from the 29th of March to the 26th of April. He was convicted of rape and murder and was sentenced to be hung at Springfield.

The Late Railroad Disaster and Destruction of the Mails.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 22.

There were thirty-five mail pouches on the Pennsylvania Railroad train which was burnt on Wednesday night, most of which were destroyed. Among them the St. Louis and Louisville mails of the 19th, and the Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus and Pittsburgh mails of the 20th, destined for Harrisburgh, Philadelphia and Washington. The Harrisburgh mail alone was saved. Among the letters partly destroyed was one to the President. A special Post-office agent left here to-day to secure the remains of letters, which will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Marine Disasters at the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 22.

The ship *Pocahontas*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, before reported ashore, has arrived safely at Key West.

The ship *Judith*, from Calcutta for New-Orleans, was wrecked, 12th inst., two miles from Cape Cerrientes. The crew and passengers were rescued and there is a probability of saving the cargo.

Schooner *Cactus*, from Bracos for New-York, has been wrecked off the coast of Cuba and is a total loss.

Collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 22.

A collision occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, this morning, between a freight and an emigrant train. One engine was badly damaged and some of the freight cars were smashed. No person was injured. Other trains were delayed in consequence of the disaster.

Sale of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad.

HOOSHELLSVILLE, Friday, March 22.

The citizens of this town are now firing 100 guns in honor of the purchase of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, by the agents of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, at Batavia yesterday.

The State Fair to be held at Watertown.

SYRACUSE, Friday, March 22.

Watertown has been designated as the place for holding the next State Fair, on Sept. 17, 18, 19 and 20. The Committee have also decided a grand trial of reapers, mowers and other machinery, in July next, but the place is not yet designated.

A Defaulting Postmaster Absconded.

BERLIN, C. W., Friday, March 22.

It is ascertained that WM. DAVIDSON, the Postmaster who absconded from here a few days since has defrauded the Post-office Department to the extent of $10,000. Other swindling operations will amount to nearly $20,000 more. It is believed that he sailed far Liverpool by the last steamer.

Interesting Legal Case.

PITTSBURGH, Va., Friday, March 22.

A case of exciting interest was tried in the Hustings Court to-day, between JOHN E. HARDCASTLE, of New-York, lawyer, against WM. TONN, of Pittsburgh, for money loaned. Counsel occupied six hours in speaking. The verdict was for the plaintiff.

Failures and Suspensions.

BOSTON, Friday, March 22.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes gives 21 failures in New-York, 5 in Philadelphia, 2 to Boston, and 21 in other places—a total of 49 for the week.

The Expected Steamers.

BOSTON, Friday, March 22—8 P. M.

There is no prospect of communication being held with Portland or Halifax to-night, hence we can learn nothing of the steamers now due.

Opening of the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Friday, March 22.

The Welland Canal will be open on the 8th of April.

Death of a Clergyman.

BOSTON, Friday, March 22.

Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, a well-known Universalist clergyman, died this morning.

THE GREAT STORM.

Condition of the City—Detention of the Mails—The Storm out of the City—The Sound Steamers.

The snow-storm of Thursday last will stand in weather chronicles as one of the greatest severity experienced during March for many years. Mr. VALENTINE, the honored Clerk of the Common Council, who is entitled to be recognized as *one*, at least, of the oldest inhabitants, says he does not remember to have witnessed so heavy a fall of snow, and so severe a storm, in that month, during his residence in New-York, which dates from childhood.

The snow-fall culminated about midnight of Thursday, but the gale continued with increasing fury until after daylight yesterday morning. Broadway, and indeed all the main thoroughfares, were so obstructed by the fallen snow, kneaded by the moving vehicles into muddy slush, as to greatly interrupt travel of every kind. Nearly all the avenue cars had four horses attached, and even with this extra force their motions were too slow for persons at all hurried by business engagements.

Two thousand men were employed on the upper portion of the Third-avenue railroad track, to clear it of snow. As late as 9 o'clock the cars had not reached Yorkville. All the trains due here were detained for longer or shorter periods. The Hudson River cars were twelve hours behind time. At some places the snow was drifted five and six feet deep, making it next to impossible to drive the locomotive through it without danger of being thrown from the track. Both of the afternoon trains from Albany did not arrive until late yesterday. The trains bringing the Southern and the Eastern mails were also delayed. The Harlem trains due at Twenty-sixth-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, did not arrive until 11 o'clock; the New-Haven train was also delayed by the storm. The Albany train by the Harlem road, which left here at 4:20 P. M., reached Albany at 2 o'clock next morning. Some of the mails were detained ten and twelve hours by the storm.

On the New-York and Erie Railroad, east of Turner's, snow-drifts were encountered from six to ten feet deep; and on some portions of the road as many as five locomotives were required to force their way through. The Milk train, which was unable to proceed, was combined with the passenger train due at the same hour yesterday morning. The through Express train from the West, due at noon on Thursday, did not arrive until yesterday afternoon.

The Philadelphia train was two hours behind time on Thursday night, and the "Owl train," due at 2 o'clock A. M., did not arrive until 11 A. M., yesterday.

On Long Island, the storm exceeded in severity any which has heretofore been experienced during the Winter. All the roads were blocked up with snow, and the Brooklyn train, which left at 6½ o'clock, was all night on the road, only arriving at Jamaica yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The inward train did not arrive at Brooklyn until the afternoon. The snow along the track was, in some places, piled up to the height of the cars. No such interruption to travel has ever been experienced on this road. Travel by the wagon roads was wholly out of the question, and the markets yesterday were consequently without the customary supplies from the Island.

The Sound boats were not seriously delayed. The *Commonwealth* made her usual time to Groton, landing the passengers for Boston in good season. On the cars, however, they encountered much difficulty, the snow having blocked up the roads and greatly retarded their progress. The *Commodore* also made good time to New-York, considering the severity of the storm, and the necessity of great circumspection in running during a blinding snow-storm. She arrived here about noon.

No serious disasters have yet been reported on the coast.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, by keeping their snow-plows constantly in motion, were able to keep the cars running, at intervals during the night, on their principal routes, but were not so successful with their extensions to Greenpoint and East New-York. Several cars on the Broadway Railroad were blocked up by the snow, and abandoned by the drivers.

THE STORM AT THE EAST.

BOSTON, Friday, March 22.

The snow embargo on railroad travel is rapidly being removed, the storm having ceased at noon.

The 3 P. M. train from New-York yesterday arrived to-day at noon, and the night train arrived early this evening.

The steamboat train via Stonington arrived at 4 P. M.

The steamboat train leaves via Fall River to-night.

The train from Portland has not arrived up to 10 P. M.

The snow is very heavy eastward. Telegraph communication eastward has been suspended since 8 o'clock last night.

Many trees in Boston and vicinity have been prostrated by the gale and the weight of the snow.

No serious marine disasters as yet are reported.

ERGOT P. M.—The morning train from Portland has not been heard from up to this hour.

THE TROUBLES OF DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

A Demand for a Council Denied—Six Members Suspended.

Another stormy meeting was held in the lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S,) on Union-square, last evening, Rev. S. R. DAVIS presiding.

Mr. E. W. CHESTER offered a resolution calling for a council to settle the difficulties of the church. After a brief discussion, it was rejected by a decisive vote.

Mr. GILBERT read the report of a Committee of Conference appointed some time since to devise a plan for the adjustment of the difficulties. It set forth that the disaffected brethren evinced a perverse spirit, and that certain ringleaders among them were active in promoting the disturbances in the church.

A lengthy debate arose upon the following resolution, which was immediately offered by Dr. HART:

Resolved, That E. W. Chester, Charles Abernethy, C. R. Harvey, George H. White, Thomas Rigney and Joel Blackmer, be suspended from the rights and privileges of membership in this Church until such time as the Church shall see fit to take further action in the premises.

Between Dr. BALL, E. W. CHESTER, Mr. GILBERT and Mr. FAIRBANKS there was half-an-hour's controversy with regard to the spirit in which the Committee of Conference and another appointed by the minority to meet with it and consider measures of adjustment had treated each other. In the midst of it

Mr. SHEPARD, an old gentleman in a brown wig, who had sat in silence in a corner all the evening, arose, out of order, and a ridicrous scene ensued. He said,—while the Chairman and many others were calling him to order, and urging him to sit down, without avail,—that he could not sit still and hear these men talk. They were fools—all fools! He was sick, and unable to come out; but he had come to this meeting. [Loud cries of "Sit down!"] He was bound to speak it; God willed it, and he *would* speak.

The Chairman called upon somebody to put the gentleman out, if he did not come to order.

But the gentleman kept on, without stopping to take breath, while Dr. HART and Mr. GILBERT, going up to him, endeavored to make him take his seat. On another occasion, he said, he was called out of his bed, and told that it was necessary to come and vote—that they were going to expel Dr. CHEEVER—and he had come and voted—

Dr. HART—You talk like a madman.

Mr. SHEPARD—If there are anything here but madmen I should like to know it. Mr. SHEPARD went on to say that the church had been packed for the purpose of expelling Dr. CHEEVER. He could not stand this, and he had come, though perhaps they would never see him again. He had been in company with the Master, who had more wisdom than there was there.

CHAIRMAN—You are not speaking to the question. Is there any power here to put him out of the room?

Mr. SHEPARD kept right on. They might do with him what they pleased. He was ready to lay down his life for the blessed cause. But he would speak. He had heard the most violent defamations here that he had ever heard in all his life——

Dr. HART—We've legal gentlemen in the room, and I want to know whether I have the right to put that man out of the room. If so, I will do it, or I will hold him in his seat till the meeting is over!

A VOICE—This is all out of order.

Mr. SHEPARD—Yes, and insulting, to.

Mr. HARRIS—I've not heard much here that was in order.

Mr. SHEPARD—Not a word, not a word. And with this Mr. SHEPARD took his seat after some further urging.

Mr. CHASTAS said that in the Committee meeting he had replied warmly to the charge that he was a Pro Slavery man, and should always so reply to such a charge.

Mr. HARVEY entered his protest against the report, so far as it related to him.

Mr. ABERNETHY said he had always been ready and desirous to meet the charges against him, and he wanted to know whether they were going to sever his connection with his church by a solemn vote?

Dr. HART said that for two years they had had nothing from the disaffected brethren in the Church, or out of the Church, or in the papers, but troubles and dissension, and he believed it was time that the Church had rest. Thee they had had a Peace Conference, and he had gone into that conference desirous for peace, hoping that the disaffected brethren would believe that it was time for them to submit. Some had done so, but others had not. And now they asked for a council to be composed of those who were hostile to the Church, and whose Presses were hostile and published articles against them.

Mr. SHEPARD—Libels!

Dr. HART understood the expression to be applied to his remarks.

Mr. SHEPARD alluded to the newspaper articles which had attacked him personally. I'm no Christian, he said. I'm an infidel and a dog.

He was called to order.

Mr. SHEPARD—(in his seat)—We've got two steeples and they've got one.

Dr. HART continued, charging that the aim was to procure Dr. CHEEVER'S removal.

A VOICE—Stuff!

Dr. HART said they might call it stuff, but it was so. It was for the Church to say whether the brethren should be allowed to remain and torment them. As regarded Mr. ABERNETHY he should have his trial.

Mr. ABERNETHY said that Dr. HART was the cause of all the dissension, and it was to continue just as long as injustice was done to the minority. Did Dr. HART control the membership?

A VOICE—No, nor does Mr. ABERNETHY. [Order.]

Dr. HART hoped none were controlled by him.

Dr. HART had been going about among the gentlemen and lady members with his soft looks and languishing eyes, [laughter,] endeavoring to win their votes. It was well known that Dr. HART prided himself on his soft looks and languishing eyes. [Order.]

Dr. HART—That's good. Where did you get your authority?

Mr. ABERNETHY—What I want to know is where do I stand in this Church?

A VOICE—Seven seats from the door.

Mr. ABERNETHY said all he wanted was justice and a fair hearing.

Mr. CHESTER said the very men who were to be suspended had sustained Dr. CHEEVER when he was on trial before, and carried him through that trial.

Mr. HARRIS—That's not so!

Mr. CHESTER—It is so.

Mr. HARRIS—I've testimony in my pocket to refresh your memory.

Mr. CHESTER—My memory needs no refreshing from that man. He cared very little for majorities, so long as he had principle with him. What if this resolution passed. Those men whom it was sought to suspend would stand as well with the community the next day as now. If Dr. HART controlled the majority, let them pass the resolution.

The Chairman said that remark was in bad taste.

Mr. CHESTER said he alluded to the tone and bearing of Dr. HART.

Mr. C. J. WARREN was opposed to suspending the gentlemen without a trial. He could not, for the life of him, tell now what were the charges against them, and he thought they should not be suspended until it was fully known what the charges were.

Mr. GILBERT declared the personal imputations upon Dr. HART in bad taste. The brother (ABERNETHY) was as anxious for a trial as he was for his mortgage-money on the Church. The charges against the brethren were well known, and would not be better known if they sat here for many nights more with a squad of police at the door to preserve order. The real question was whether Dr. CHEEVER should be turned out of the Church of the Puritans.

Mr. HARVEY made a protest against any action now on the resolution of suspension.

Mr. BLACKMER asked whether he was to be suspended without being heard. He must say here that if this was persisted in the Church would be split in twain. [Cries of "Question."]

There were confused cries of "Question," and "Division," and, amid a great hubbub, the previous question was ordered.

Mr. BLACKMER again asked if the Church refused him the courtesy of allowing him the privilege of being heard?

VOICES—"We do!"

The vote was taken, and the resolution was carried—ayes, 73; nays, 13.

The meeting immediately adjourned.

The gentlemen who were suspended say that the end is not yet. They will move for an *ex-parte* Council to investigate the causes of the schism.

THE SUICIDE OF WILLIAM ABSON.

Contents of Torn Letters found in a Bucket—Abson Asserts his Innocence to the Last—Two Previous Attempts upon his Life—Verdict of the Jury.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of WM. ABSON, the wife-poisoner, who committed suicide in the Hudson County jail on Wednesday morning, was continued before Coroners GAFFNEY and DONNELLY at the Court-house yesterday morning, when the following additional evidence was taken:

Miss Elizabeth Lewis sworn—I have been residing at Mr. Abson's house recently; I saw Mr. Abson last in the jail, about four weeks since; I had a conversation with him about his little girl; have heard him say that if he was brought in guilty he would not live long afterwards; Elizabeth never told me that her father would never be hung; I never saw the blade of that knife before; I do not know anything directly or indirectly in regard to his committing suicide.

Three of the jail prisoners, who were employed scrubbing the cell and corridor on the floor where ABSON was confined, were sworn, and testified that they knew nothing in relation to the matter, and never saw the knife-blade before.

The letters which Mr. ABSON was observed to tear up and throw into a pocket just before being searched on Wednesday, were collected together, and were here introduced in evidence, as follows:

MARCH 18, 1861.

DEAR FRIENDS: I take the pleasure of writing a few more lines to you which I think is coming to a close I think of my last to you and all for I cannot live in this torture any longer my life is only misery and a burden to me new or must be on this earth suppose I get my Parson and as to serve my life time there which it is very likely I should I dent see any other way I should be wretched and misery and nothing else I had better die at once than be tortured to death by inches which I am heare I cannot describe my feelings to any one I loth to put violent hands on myself but I cannot avoid it any longer I have had two attempts to do it before but I thought I should like to see weather they pardoe me or not the first week I came up in this room I had great persuasion of myself to keep me from it It is a hard fate one I never thought of before I came in here I am accused wrongfully I will pray for God Almighty to forgive me for doing it I hope he will and pardee all my sins I would be happy if he would take me with his good will may Jesus forgive me and help me and bless me to Eternity and us all I shall be better in Greenwood give my last respects to all friends I loth to leave this world but my hope must be in heevee I feel sorry for my poor family and J—— but it must be so God bless them all you must all come to my funeral without asking from any one I would like to have seen J—— and Lizzie before I had died but it is all over you must all do the best you can I hope Providence will provide for you all and may God Almighty bless and prosper you all ever to come to this fatel deed I never thought it would befall me It is a mistery to me her death i to d the truth of it how it was if I had told a lie I should not have been heare but I innocently told the truth knowing nothing or expected any thing to be the matter I still think the doctor pad it in there It was a easy matter for him to sweare he did not and me be accused of it because I was left alone with her that night a sad night for me and all that I was at home at all that night that I was not somawhere else than there but I must suffer for others deeds God forgive them heve mercy on my soul with the blessings of our Lord Jesus Christ pardoe us all of our sins and stretch his mercyfull hand ever us for ever amen—and remain my best wishes to you all God bless you WM ABSON

The above letter was addressed to RICHARD LEWIS, No. 22 Canal-street, Jersey City. (The "J. and Lizzie," in the letter, is supposed to refer to JULIA KENNEDY and LIZZIE LEWIS, the two young women who were in the habit of visiting oyster-saloons, &c., with Mr. ABSON.)

SECOND LETTER.

I cannot live in this torture any longer I must die my griefs is too much for me to bear it is indurable to me and will be to States prsioe for Life I had better die but to deed it looks hard for me to put violent hands on myself but I must do it I am innocent of the crime I are indicted for which grieves me and breake my heart therefors I cannot endure it any longer may Jesus Christ forgive me and heve mercy on my soul Amen WM ABSON

You will please send for my brother and give him what things belongs to me I will tie them up.

THIRD LETTER.

MARCH 19, 1861.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER, BROTHER ANTHONY, AND ALL OF YOU—I am sorry and grieved to death and in such distress I cannot live any longer in this torture I must put violent hands on myself to get ont of it it is rong for me to do so but I cannot endure it any longer I whanted to see if they pardoned me. First it is no use for me going to serve my life out in prisoe It would not be long before I died there so I would rather die here at once I would rather that God would have seen fit to take me but may he forgive me I pray for him to forgive me and will while I have knowledge to do so I will pray for his mercy.

[Sigeature torn off.]

Another letter, portions of which were not recovered, ends as follows:

"for I must pray for the Lord to pardoe all my sins through life he will do that for he has said "who so cometh nte to me I will by no wise cast out" so while I live i will pray to him for protection he has got an almighty hand"

Mr. Baldwin, the watchman, recalled—Mr. Abson told me several times that he could never be imprisoned for life; he would sooner commit suicide; he told me that he could beat his brains out.

Elizabeth Abson testified: I saw my father last on Wednesday; sometimes he said he would kill himself; I have often said that I wished I could die with him; do not recollect that I ever told my father or aunt that I would commit suicide if he was hung; I never gave him any instrument by which he could kill himself; I would not do such a thing; did not give him anything on Wednesday, and was not near him, except to shake hands and kiss him.

Sarah Abson testified that she saw her father on Wednesday last; never gave him anything by which he could destroy his life; had heard him say all along that he would destroy his life before he would be hung.

John Steel testified—I reside in Communipaw; have been to see Mr. Abson twice since he was in jail; have never spoke of committing suicide in my presence; I never saw that blade in my life; know nothing directly or indirectly in reference to his death.

The case was here given to the jury, and after about fifteen minutes they rendered the following

VERDICT:

We, the jurors, do agree that William Abson came to his death in the County Jail by his own hands, with the blade of a small pocket knife, by cutting the veins of his left arm, and a puncture in the right side of his neck in the jugular vein.

That the jurors cannot arrive at any conclusion how the said Abson obtained the blade of the knife found in his cell, with which we believe he committed the deed."

The funeral of Mr. ABSON will take place to-day at his late residence in Communipaw, and the body will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

On the plate of the coffin, which contains the remains, is inscribed the following sentence written by the unfortunate man himself: "I am innocent of that for which I lose my life."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POST-OFFICE CLERK IN THE STREET.—A young man, named STEPHEN H. PAYNE, Clerk in the Brooklyn Post-office, while on his way to dinner at 12 o'clock, yesterday, with a fellow-clerk named SMITH—at the corner of Johnson and Washington streets—threw a snow-ball at the latter, and immediately after fell to the sidewalk, and died before he could be conveyed to his residence. Coroner HOGAN held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when a verdict was rendered by the jury that death was caused by internal hemorrhage, he having evidently over-exerted himself in throwing the snow-ball. The deceased was 19 years of age, and was a nephew of Mayor POWELL, with whom he resided at No. 228 Adams-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 22.

COTTON.—The *Araga's* news had no effect on the market. Sales to-day, 9,000 bales, at 12c @12¼c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 59,000 bales; receipts of the week, 27,500 bales, against 57,500 last year; exports of the week, 162,000 bales; total exports to date, 1,571,500 bales; decreased receipts at this port, 292,000 bales; do. at all the ports, 715,000 bales; stock in port, 244,500 bales. FLOUR dull; superfine $5 15@$5 25. CORN; sales of the week, 11,500 bags; imports, none; stock, 19,250 bags, against 28,000 last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.@¼d.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 22.

FLOUR dull; Howard street and Ohio held at $5 12½; City Mills, at $5. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 25@$1 29; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN active; Yellow, 59c @60c.; White, 62c.@64c. PORK dull; Mess, $17. LARD, 9¾c.@10c. COFFEE firm, 12¼c.@12¾c. WHISKY dull.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 800 bales, within the range of 8c. to 13 1-16c. The market has an advancing tendency.

Exchange.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 22.

Exchange on New-York has declined to 5 ₰ cent.

[Advertisement.]

A NOVEL SIGHT.—Among the 5,000 persons from this City who listened to the Inaugural Address, at least 2,500 of them could be distinguished in the vast crowd for the elegance and glossy appearance of their Hats, all of which were from the store of KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. KNOX

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2966 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Evacuation of Fort Sumpter Ordered.

Major Anderson Taking an Inventory Preparatory to Leaving.

Pacific Assurances of Secretary Seward.

The Policy of the Administration is Peace.

ABOUT THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. HOUSTON.

Adjournment of the Georgia State Convention.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 23.

I have just received a dispatch from a gentleman in Charleston who visited Fort Sumpter this morning. He states that he found Major ANDERSON taking an inventory of everything preparatory to evacuating the post.

He is, it seems, allowed to exercise his own judgment as to the method of leaving.

The Baltimore *Exchange* publishes the following, saying that it is from an officer stationed at Fort Sumpter, and may be implicitly relied on:

FORT SUMPTER, March 18, 1861.

We are now making active preparations to leave, and there is consequently much bustle and confusion—some of the officers being busily engaged in making up the accounts, and others in getting everything ready. *We shall certainly leave here on Saturday.* Maj. ANDERSON is ordered to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and Capt. FOSTER is directed to report himself to the Department in Washington.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Charleston Courier, March 21.

On Wednesday rumors were rife in this city that Major HUTTO, Paymaster of the United States Army, had made arrangements with the Agent of the New-York steamers for the transport of the garrison at Fort Sumpter to New-York on the steamship *Columbia*, to leave Saturday.

Reliable information shows that it was only conjecture. Major HUTTO visited the fort on Tuesday for the purpose of paying the troops the amounts due them for regular service. The assertion made in various papers that the term of enlistment of twenty-six of the men had nearly expired is also a mistake. Some two or three of the privates will have served their time out in August next, and one in December. Beyond this their terms of enlistment are for two and three years longer.

Major ANDERSON, in conversation with Major HUTTO, stated that he *was in daily expectation of receiving by mail the orders for evacuation, and hoped to get them that day.* His supply of fuel and provisions was nearly exhausted, so much so that if not speedily relieved they would be compelled to burn some of the gun carriages for fuel.

Major ANDERSON expressed a preference for the Charleston and New-York line of steamers to that of a public vessel for the embarkation of the troops, the former having better accommodations. *He stated that the fort would be given up to the South Carolina authorities after an examination by an authorized officer, and a receipt for the property.*

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 23.

Capt. FERGUSON, of the steamer *Planter*, who returned this morning from Fort Sumpter, reports no preparation for evacuation. Major ANDERSON was neither increasing the defences by pouring molten lead in the crevices of the sally ports, strengthening the weak stone work, &c. Capt. FERGUSON carried the furniture of Capt FOSTER from Sullivan's Island to Fort Sumpter—indicating no present prospect of breaking up house keeping.

The policy about Major ANDERSON being allowed to leave with the honors of war is under consideration.

The *Columbia* sailed to-day without taking his men.

The works on Morris Island have advanced with such rapidity that no fleet with reinforcements can pass the batteries. There is the utmost vigilance night and day, and all suspicious vessels are obliged to come to.

The evacuation of Fort Sumpter was confidently anticipated, and reported to have occurred.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 24.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Friday last, received here, states that Surgeon FOX, of the United States Navy, had arrived there with orders from Washington to visit and report on the condition of Fort Sumpter. He was permitted to go thither, on the condition of being accompanied by Capt. HARTSTEIN.

The *Courier* notes the arrival in Charleston of Mr. HAYNE and family, Congressman of South Carolina, and says: "Before he left Washington, Mr. SEWARD desired him to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement of the affairs of the country."

Mr. HAYNE also reports that Gen. SCOTT gave similar assurances.

The President favors the same policy, and a majority of the Cabinet desire the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Pickens, as well as Fort Sumpter.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 24.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

Several prominent New-Yorkers arrived here on Friday night and Saturday morning, and yesterday was a busy day over the New-York appointments. Nothing has yet been definitely settled except the appointment of Mr. BARNEY as Collector. The general impression is, however, that all the efforts to rub Mr. WAKEMAN off the slate for Surveyor have failed, and that he will certainly win that prize. He is silent himself, but those who ought to know consider him safe.

Most desperate efforts have been making to defeat ALEXANDER H. SCHULTZ for Marshal for the Southern District. At one time, yesterday, his opponents thought they had him down, but to-night the indications are that he will win.

The great strife is over the Naval-office. PRESTON KING continues to press Mr. DORSHEIMER unflinchingly, while SIMEON DRAPER'S friends are indomitable. Except for Mr. KING'S persistent support, Mr. DORSHEIMER would go by the board. Several consultations have been held between their respective friends, without any definite result up to the present hour.

Nobody seems to have been settled upon for District-Attorney. It would be useless to attempt to say anything at present about the other New-York appointments. Everything is so indefinite and uncertain that the rumors would only be calculated to mislead.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It is stated on apparently good authority that WM. H. FRY, of the *Tribune*, will be appointed Secretary of Legation at Turin.

I understand that it is proposed to raise the office of Consul to Florence to that of Consul-General, with a view of appointing T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE to the position.

Senator HALE, yesterday, on motion of Senator BAKER, moved a reconsideration of the vote confirming Mr. CROSBY as Minister to Guatemala. There is no probability that the vote will carry. Such child's play as that of reconsidering a confirmation which passed with only eight negatives, after an animated debate, is unbecoming to the Senate. Senator BAKER says Mr. CROSBY'S confirmation is a personal disrespect to him, but he does not present any valid grounds of objection to it. A caucus on the subject is being held to-night at Senator BAKER'S house, of a few Californians and others, not members of the Senate, however.

The nomination of Mr. DRYER, of Oregon, as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, is not yet reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. If reported, it will be rejected.

The nomination of Mr. HOLLOWAY, of Indiana, was favorably reported yesterday, and will probably be confirmed, although there will be a severe fight on it. His friends say that, though not a lawyer, he is amply qualified for the place.

I am informed that CARL SCHURZ has made a demand upon the President for some foreign appointment for himself, as representative of the German element in the Republican Party. This contradicts the recent statement of his associates that he has been offered the *carte blanche* of the South American missions. The impression is gaining ground that his claims will not be recognized.

C. L. KNAPP is understood to have been agreed upon as Secretary of Legation to Austria with Mr. BURLINGAME.

STEPHEN H. FOSTER, ex-member of Congress, is a candidate for the Consulship to Tangiers. He is supported by the Maine delegation.

It is understood that Mr. EDGAR was appointed Consul to St Thomas, W. I, solely upon the recommendation of Hon. ANDY JOHNSON, which shows his position with the Administration.

LOCAL OFFICES.

A Committee is in town urging the appointment of a successor to Mr. CAPEN, the present Postmaster of Boston. Much dissatisfaction is expressed on account of the delay in the settlement of this matter. Unless settled by Mr. SUMNER, with whom the appointment rests, it will either be referred to the Department, which is right and proper, or to the Massachusetts delegation, which meets on the 3d proximo.

Dr. CHARLES LEIB is appointed Marshal for Dacotah Territory. His appointment is satisfactory to the Illinois people and the representative people of that Territory.

Mr. HILL, of Michigan, is appointed Surveyor-General of Dacotah.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. TRASK, of Springfield, Mass., will be appointed, probably to-morrow, Superintendent of the Springfield Armory.

The following nominations have also been made:

Governor of Dacotah, Dr. WM. JAYNE, of Springfield, Ill.

Secretary of Dacotah, JOHN HUTCHINSON, of Minnesota.

Chief Justice of Dacotah, S. P. WILLISON, of Pennsylvania.

Surveyor-General of Nevada, S. W. NORSE, of Minnesota.

Secretary of Legation to Belgium, AARON GOODRICH, of Minnesota.

Several Indian Agents were nominated to the Senate yesterday.

THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE.

There is a good deal of feeling in the Senate over the proposition to refer the San Juan Island question to the arbitration of Switzerland. Senator NESMITH is bitterly hostile to it, and will oppose it to the end. Col. BAKER is understood to favor the arbitration. On this point the people of the North Pacific region will be found to be with Senator NESMITH.

Several Republican Senators express the opinion that it will be impossible to elect new officers of the Senate this session, on account of the opposition of the Democrats, who wasted much time, Saturday, in factious motions. The probability is that no change will be made this year.

There is little doubt now that the Senate will adjourn by Tuesday or Wednesday.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 23.

Col. DUDLEY MANN, now in Washington, is about starting for Europe on business connected with the consummation of his great Eastern steamer enterprise.

The President has been so beset with office-seekers as to be able to ride out only twice since coming into office. He is receiving no visits whatever to-day, either of friendship or on business.

It is stated by those supposed to be well informed, that the subject under consideration to-day by the Cabinet is one of the highest importance to the country, it being no less than the policy to be pursued towards the Confederate States. A leading Republican Senator remarked that the question under consideration was one of peace or war, and that, inasmuch as the Cabinet were nearly equally divided upon that issue, it was extremely difficult for any one to say, or even predict, what determination they will arrive at.

They have before them the dispatches brought by Lieut. GOLDSBOROUGH from the commander of the *Brooklyn*, off Pensacola, and also dispatches from Capt. SLEMMER, commanding Fort Pickens. This officer has informed the Government that he is nearly out of provisions, and must have them very soon or he will have to abandon the fort. The commander of the forces of the Confederate States, Gen. BRAGG, has notified him that no supplies can be landed until orders to that effect have been given by President DAVIS.

Gen. BRAGG has under his command about 700 troops. They, like all green troops, are anxious for fight, and there certainly will be a collision, he says, if additional troops are sent there.

The guns at Fort Pickens are all mounted, and well guarded at all points. The *Brooklyn*, *Sabine*, *St. Louis* and *Wyandot* are there.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

JAMES M. BURGESS, Postmaster at Janesville, Wis.

ARCHIBALD W. CAMPBELL, Postmaster at Wheeling, Virginia.

ALBERT TODD, Postmaster at Lexington, Ky.

WM. D. MCNISH, Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn.

FRANKLIN SPAULDING, Collector at Niagara.

JAMES L. MCDOWELL, of Kansas, United States Marshal for that State.

WM. L. DAYTON, Jr., of New-Jersey, Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris.

CHARLES L. WILSON, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at London.

JOHN T. EDGAR, of Tennessee, Consul to St. Thomas.

JOHN HANNA, United States District-Attorney for Indiana.

In addition to the above, a number of land officers and army promotions were confirmed, including that of Lieut.-Col LEE, to be Colonel in place of SUMNER, promoted.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 24.

The number of office-seekers in Washington seems to be on the increase. The Departments continue to be thronged with them, much to the interruption of the public business.

The removals will be numerous in the civil branches of the Government, and they will take place as soon as cases can be prepared for official action. This assurance is repeatedly given to impatient expectants.

Applications by letter, amounting to four or five hundred daily, continue to be received.

WM. JAYNE, of Illinois, has been nominated for Governor of Dacotah.

Detective KERR, of Washington, has seized and retains by order of the Court, bogus and counterfeit notes on twenty-seven different banks, amounting to $260,000, also, plates, dies, &c. The larger packages contain the following:

Thirty thousand dollars in counterfeits on the Bank of Augusta, Maine; $60,000 unsigned counterfeits on the State Bank of Ohio; $30,000 bogus on the Columbia Bank, Washington City; $30,000 in counterfeits on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Virginia; $8,000 of seven-denominations in counterfeits, on the Camden Bank, New-Jersey, and four plates of the above Bank. Dies of the denominations of ten cents, one dollar, and two and a half dollar pieces were also captured.

The Cabinet, in session yesterday, was occupied in preparing nominations for the action of the Senate, who are anxious to close the session as soon as practicable.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. CLINOMAN'S POSITION IN THE SENATE—WAS HE LEGALLY ELECTED?—PRUDENCE OF THE SECESSIONISTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 22, 1861.

Mr. CLINOMAN yesterday, with the fate of the other Secesion Senators before his eyes, showed himself not insensible to the dangers of his position as the representative of a legislative body not duly organized according to the forms of the Constitution. The resolutions of Mr. SIMMONS, inquiring if any person claiming to be a Senator had been illegally elected, in consequence of the electors refused to qualify themselves by taking the prescribed oath to support the Constitution of the United States, undoubtedly referred to Mr. CLINOMAN, since the circumstances of irregularity supposed in the resolutions actually alluded to his election. The facts are briefly these: The Inte Legislature of North Carolina was largely "Democratic," in the Southern acceptation of the word, and, as a matter of course, Secessionist in feeling and sentiment, if not in open profession. It seems that these enemies of the Union were not so lost to a sense of honor as some of their brethren in other quarters, and their minds were not so sophisticated by the false logic of the Calhoun school of reasoners, as to be able to understand how men could plumply swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and then proceed to break the Union to pieces. They therefore caused a new oath to be framed, which left open a door for treason to the Union, without incurring the crime of perjury. I well remember that gentlemen of the opposition school in the Legislature, as well as the opposition Press, remonstrated against the interpolation; but, in the rapid whirl of events, the affair had been lost sight of until it was revived by the resolutions of Mr. SIMMONS.

But the fact is undeniable, that this Legislature, properly elected, but not organized in conformity with the laws and Constitution, elected Mr CLINGMAN to the Senate for six years. It now becomes the duty of the Senate to probe the matter to the bottom, and if it shall be found, as I think it will, that the body which elected him refused to take the oath of allegiance, the place he filla must be declared vacant. No harm can result from such a decision, since the Governor would at once reappoint Mr. CLINOMAN to the vacancy, or put some one in his place, to hold it until another Legislature shall be elected and organized in conformity to law.

Mr. CLINOMAN is a Secessionist, and advised his constituents to vote for secession delegates to the Convention. They disregarded his advice, and gave a majority of more than two to one against secession. He is, therefore, no longer the representative of North Carolina opinion, and can have no right to object to going before the people again as a candidate for their suffrages. If they send him back according to the forms of the Constitution, it will be well; but if the Union Party should triomph, and should conclude to keep Mr. CLINGMAN at home in Buncombe, it will be *well*. I incline to think that this last will be their decision, or, at least, that they will conclude to send some one else to Washington; and it is possible, that by way of compromise, they may consent for him to translate himself to the blissful land of Dixie.

I have just met with a gentleman who returned a day or two ago from the Western frontiers, who informs me that some of the chivalrous sons of the South, in the army, whose magnanimous, self sacrificing spirit has inspired respect among friends and foes, by the resignation of their lucrative and honorable positions, were, to his knowledge, so infected with the rascally virtue of prudence as first to ascertain that they were to receive equivalent positions in the Army of the Southern Confederacy, before giving up the positions they held under the flag of the old Union.

The same worldly prudence has been displayed by nearly all the Secessionists who held official positions in the civil service, and who made a virtue of necessity by resigning. PHILIP CLAYTON, it is said, has become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the new Confederation; and so with the rest; Chief Clerks, subordinate Clerks, and Messengers, all turn up at Montgomery, in precisely the official *status* which they left behind them in Washington.

SWEDENBORG relates that he met with old fogies in the spirit land, who had been dead forty years, without knowing it; carrying with them the identical characters, and in imagination the same circumstances which surrounded them in this life. They had never recognized the new world into which they had arrived. Who knows but that this wrapt vision of the modern seer is to find its illustration in Dixie, the spirit land of Cuffee? The old fogies who have been translated may dream on for years, but I apprehend that they run the risk of being rudely awakened by having their Treasury drafts protested.

The Secessionists still harp upon the fact that the Republicans refuse to admit the authority of the Supreme Court to decide political controversies or compel the acquiescence of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. This complaint might with some consistency come from an old Federalist who had never turned "Democrat," or from an Old Line Whig of the Daniel Webster school. But when it comes from a "Democrat" dyed in the wool, or even in the woof and warp, it implies gross ignorance of the history of the country, or gross impudence and inconsistency. The modern "Democracy" claim lineal and apostolical descent from THOMAS JEFFERSON, and the political Church which he instituted in 1800. If we admit the validity of this claim, it is easy to prove that the "Democracy" has in almost every essential particular apostatized from the faith; and especially as it regards this question affecting the authority of the Supreme Court. The opposite doctrine, which declares that the coördinate departments of the Federal Government are equal, and independent of each other; that is to say, the Executive the Legislative, and the judicial, was the cornerstone of Jeffersonian Democracy; and Mr. JEFFERSON himself ridiculed and spurned the slavish tenet of the Federal party, that the Supreme Court was not merely the supreme arbiter of civil disputes, but of political controversies. He it was who described the Judiciary of the United States as "the subtle corps of sappers and miners, constantly working under ground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric." But I might quote volumes of a similar tenor from the speeches and writings of the old Republican or Democratic leaders.

The Baltimore *Sun*, a new light of the modern Democracy, may be excused for its ignorance of these seminal principles of Democracy, in consequence of the fact that it is edited by a foreigner, whose naturalization is doubtless, but for Southern editors and politicians "to the manner born," to repeat the old Federal anathemas against the modern Republicans, is passing strange, and the medley of confusion is worse unfounded, when the modern vindicators of the political supremacy of the Federal Judiciary of the United States, in the same breath assert the right of peaceable and Constitutional secession. The moral is that their gross inconsistency can only be explained on the theory of reckless ignorance and impudence.

I hear that a hard fight is in progress for the Collectorship of your City, but lest I should blunder in speaking of your local affairs, I refrain from alluding to the reports about town. The post of Commissioner of Patents is also a subject of sharp controversy.

Mr. CLEMSON, the late Head of the Agricultural Bureau, has received many testimonials of the esteem of the people in various parts of the country; and among these, the Directors of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society have sent on a request to the Department urging that his resignation be not received. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 23.

A letter was read from the Vice-President, in which he stated that it was his intention to be absent during the remainder of the Session, and in order to afford an opportunity for the Senate to elect a Vice-President *pro tempore*, he desired this fact to be made known.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) Mr. FOOTE, of Virginia, was unanimously chosen President *pro tempore*.

Mr. FOOTE being conducted to the chair, said he received this unanimous expression of their confidence and good will with a full recognition of the personal compliment which it implied, and he trusted with a full appreciation of the direct and contingent responsibilities imposed. Not altogether unaccustomed to the duties of presiding officer, he had learned something of the delicacy and difficulties which beset the efforts of a faithful discharge of the duties involved. Experience, indeed, showed the necessity of relying very largely on the aid of the kind coöperation, indulgence and forbearance of the Senate—a coöperation and forbearance, he was pleased to say, he had never seen wanting in this body. He thanked the Senate for this flattering testimonial, and pledged himself to his utmost endeavors to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity, vigilance and impartiality.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., (Rep.,) a Committee was ordered to be appointed to communicate the fact of the election of a President *pro tempore* to the Vice-President. Messrs. BARNEY and WILSON were appointed the Committee.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, elected Senator to supply the place of Mr. CHASE, who resigned.

Mr. SHERMAN qualified and took his seat.

Mr. HALE moved to take up his resolution for the election of officers.

Agreed to—28 against 13.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved its postponement to the first Monday in December, saying that, owing to the small attendance of members on the Democratic side, there could be no fair expression of opinion.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) favored postponement. He thought it would be violative of usage to make a general sweep of the subordinates of the Senate, many of whom would be left in actual destitution. It was but just and fair that the election should be postponed until the next session, in order that they may meanwhile look forward and make some other provision for their subsistence. If the resolution is carried into effect the offices would be distributed as the rewards for partisan services. It was a flagitious and mischievous system, and would ultimately break down any Government on earth.

Mr. HALE, with due respect, said the Senator was not justified in the inference that there would be a general sweep. For one he would be extremely sorry to see this done. But it would not be strange if the list of subordinates should require a little examination or supervision. Abuses may have crept in. If so, he hoped they would be corrected, and the faithful subordinates let alone. He said that during the late session a lady came and solicited his influence with the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, saying her grandfather, as well as her father, was an army officer. He listened to the appeal very patiently and kindly. She wanted to go into the street and pick up a boy, and have him appointed a page, that she might draw part of the pay, in consideration of Revolutionary services of her ancestors. [Laughter.]

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—From what part of the country did she come?

Mr. HALE—I don't know. I think she lived in Washington. I will agree she came from New-Hampshire or Kentucky. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRIGHT said that during his service here of sixteen years he had never known an officer of the Senate changed for political reasons. He knew the country was now in the midst of a revolution; but this was not the proper time to make removals of subordinates who, so far as he knew, were all honest, faithful men.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) did not desire to make a general change of officers. The most of them were entirely acceptable—a few, probably, might be removed.

Mr. CLINOMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) opposed a new election, remarking that he neither now nor heretofore knew the political opinions of the subordinates. Many persons now here want foreign missions. If they could not get these they want to be Sergeant-at-Arms. Disappointed in their efforts, they would take, as it was said with regard to persons in other times, the old clothes of the President.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said political prescription was to be practiced for the first time in the Senate, to the public injury and demoralization, as he thought. Men of all parties had become satisfied from daily experience. He had hoped the Senate would be spared the degradation brought upon other branches of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) ineffectually moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Disagreed to by a Yea and Nay vote.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) recognized the doctrine that "to the victor belong the spoils." The only question was, whether the dead were to be scalped and the wounded stripped? He knew the Administration was very much embarrassed by throngs of countless spoilsmen who want place. Having business at the Departments, he repaired thither, and found every avenue leading to the office of every Secretary and Head of Bureau crowded by old men and young men, long, lean and gaunt men, and fat men, and by men with full suits of hair, and by bald-headed men. [Laughter.] It was said NERO fiddled while Rome was burning; but here were thousands of office-seekers fiddling for the loaves and fishes while the Government was being destroyed. Considering the present exigencies of the country, he would turn the Federal bayonets against these office-seekers. Going to one of the public offices on business for Oregon, a gentleman from Illinois took him for an office-seeker—he was standing in the crowd. Said the gentleman to him—"I have fixed that little matter; you'll get the Post-office." [Laughter.] Some men were born to greatness; others have honors forced upon them, and he was about being located in the interior of Illinois, in an office he did not desire. [Laughter.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S motion to postpone consideration of the resolution till the second Monday in December was negatived—13 against 24.

Mr. JOHNSON unsuccessfully moved to go into Executive Session.

Mr. POWELL moved to take up Mr. HALE'S resolution, heretofore offered, providing for adjournment of the Senate *sine die* to-day. It was evident the majority intended, instead of transacting the business of an Executive session, for which they were convened, to go into a miserable scramble for the spoils. The Republicans, for the first time, were attempting to bring the contest for place into the Senate chamber. He looked on these things as despicable enough to destroy any Government on earth. He would not lend his presence to such degrading works.

Mr. TAUSSILL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) replied—The Senator complains that they did not transact business; but how could they when he and his friends were persistently making dilatory motions and calling for the yeas and nays to waste time. The Senator himself had shown his anxiety to bold on to the offices for his friends, and wanted this resolution postponed until December, in order, meanwhile, that they might enjoy the crumbs. Did anybody ever hear of Democrats appointing Republicans to office? Yet it was a wonderful thing if the Republicans proposed to turn out one Democrat. Some Senators on the other side were ready to disorganize the Government, break up a quorum and stop the wheels of Government, in order to keep their friends in office. As to the vacancies in the Senate, which had been alluded to as a reason for postponing consideration of the resolution, who made the seats vacant? Was it any course of the Republicans, or was it because of the miserable policy of the Senator from Kentucky and his friends which had driven some of the Senator's party out of the Senate. It was not unusual to make changes of officers during Executive Session.

Mr. POWELL regarded Mr. TAUSSILL'S speech as extraordinary. He could not understand that it was owing to any policy of his own and his friends that seats were vacant. It was, however, because of the miserable policy of the Senator from Illinois and his Republican friends. In reply to the remark that he was anxious to hold on to the offices for his party favorites, he said none of them were born in office, and none had asked office of the administration. He prayed God they never would. He had not resisted the removal of any man, and he did not intend to do it. He was confident this administration would never support any but Republicans, except milk-and cider concerns in the Slave States, with the view to build up the Republican Party there. The good, true, loyal men of the South scorn the offices—they don't want them.

Mr. JOHNSON again moved to go into Executive session, which prevailed—26 against 10.

After some time spent in Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, March 22, } *via* NEW-ORLEANS, March 23. }

The State Legislature met on the 18th inst. The members of the House and Senate took the oath of allegiance to the new Government, a few of them under protest.

Gov. HOUSTON and the Secretary of State have retired from their offices and surrendered the archives.

Gov. HOUSTON had issued an appeal to the people denouncing the State Convention.

The Convention has passed a substitute for the Army bill, providing for the raising of only one mounted regiment.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 23.

The Texas State Convention, on the 16th inst., passed an ordinance declaring, on the refusal of Gov. HOUSTON to take the oath under the Constitution, the office of Governor vacant, and appointing Lieut.-Gov. CLARK Governor. The office of Secretary of State is also declared vacant.

An order of the Confederate Government has been issued for the purchase of the steamship *Habana*, to be immediately fitted out as a war steamer.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 22.

The Commissioners of the Confederate States to Europe—Messrs. YANCEY, MANN and ROST—will leave here on the 31st inst. for Havana, and connect with the British steamer on the 7th of April for England.

The military *statu quo* at Pensacola continues. None but official communication is allowed between the shore and the fleet off the harbor.

The armed propeller *Cushman* keeps up a strict police force off the harbor.

A duel was fought on Tuesday morning at Fort McRae, between a Charlestonian and a resigned midshipman, with Sharp's rifles. The Charlestonian was badly wounded in the groin.

REPORTS FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Sunday, March 24.

Commodore JESSE WILKINSON, of the United States Navy, died here to-day, at his residence.

Capt. Jas. H. NORRIS, of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, arrived here to-day from Charleston, and leaves for New-York on Monday.

Col. GAOVAR, of this City, has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Southern Confederacy.

The repairs to the steamer *Pocahontas* and United States sloop-of-war [*Germantown*, are rapidly approaching to completion.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 23.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled today, and Mr. BALDWIN finished his Union speech.

Mr. BAICA, of Halifax, then commenced a speech in reply to Mr. BALDWIN, and had not concluded when the Convention adjourned.

The Convention has agreed to hold evening sessions hereafter.

After the adjournment Mr. BALDWIN was presented with a beautiful wreath, in behalf of the Union ladies of Virginia.

THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, March 24.

The State Convention adjourned on Saturday night.

The Convention adopted a State Constitution, which is to be ratified or rejected by a vote of the people, at an election to take place in July next.

Nothing else of importance was transacted.

There is nothing new from Montgomery.

It is generally believed in Charleston that Major ANDERSON evacuated Fort Sumpter on Wednesday last.

The troops from different portions of the South are concentrating at Pensacola.

THE SOUTHERN TARIFF.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 23.

The Tariff bill published in the Southern newspapers was not voted on in the Confederate Congress, but simply proposed for the inspection of the Southern people. The Confederate States Tariff at present is the same as the old United States Tariff. A new and much lower Tariff will be made in Congress in May.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

RESIGNATIONS, PROMOTIONS, DISMISSALS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY, SINCE JAN. 1.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the United States Army who have resigned since the publication of the last Army Register, on 1st January last, or who have been transferred:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Samuel Cooper.
Major George Deas.
Capt. D. R. Jones.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col. A. C. Myers.
Major H. C. Wayne.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon S. P. Moore.
Surgeon D. C. De Leon.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Paymaster S. Macklin.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. and Brevet Major P. T. G. Beauregard.
Capt. Wm. H. C. Whiting.

ORDNANCE CORPS.

First Lieut. J. W. Gill.
First Lieut. Wm. R. Bogge.
Brevet Second Lieut. M. J. White.
Brevet Second Lieut. A. R. Randal.
Brevet Second Lieut. J. M. Wilson.

MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

J. M. Galt.
Theodore Lewis.

IN THE LINE OF THE ARMY.

Col. Henry Wilson.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Hardee.
Major Thomas P. Gwynne.
Major Earl Van Dorn.
Capt. N. G. Evans.
Capt. Wm. D. De Saussure.
Capt. L. B. Northrop.
Capt. R. H. Anderson.
Capt. Wm. D. Smith.
Capt. Wm. M. Gardner.
Capt. Crawford Fletcher.
Capt. A. Cummings.
Capt. Geo. W. Lay.
Capt. D. P. Whiting.
First Lieut. R. G Cole.
First Lieut. T. J. Jones.
First Lieut. Geo. W. Carr.
First Lieut. John H Forsyy.
First Lieut. Philip Stockton.
First Lieut. John T. Shaff.
First Lieut A. R. Eddy.
First Lieut. A. P. Hill.
First Lieut. J. L. White.
First Lieut. Wm. G. Gill.
First Lieut. S. D Lee.
First Lieut. C. F. Bagley.
First Lieut. Geo. L. James.
First Lieut. Treadwell Moon.
First Lieut. E. D. Forsyth.
First Lieut. John Withers.
Second Lieut. E. H. Stonghton.
Second Lieut Wm. G. Jones (transferred.)
Second Lieut. H. Randall.
Second Lieut. S. W. Ferguson.
Second Lieut. Thomas J. Barry.
Second Lieut. Geo. A. Cunningham.
Second Lieut L. L. Childs.
Second Lieut. Wm. Butler.
Second Lieut. J. P. Jones.
Second Lieut. St. Clair Dearing.
Second Lieut. James M. Whittemore, (transferred.)
Second Lieut. A. B. Montgomery.
Second Lieut. J. H. Hallonquist.
Second Lieut. R. V. Bourne.
Second Lieut. Geo. W. Holt.
Second Lieut. Frank Huger, (transferred.)
Brevet Second Lieut. J. P. Martin, (transferred.)
Brevet Second Lieut. M. V. B. Lewis, (transferred.)
Brevet Second Lieut. S. S. Marsh, (transferred.)
Brevet Second Lieut. Samuel T. Cushing, (transferred.)
Brevet Second Lieut. Wm. W. McCreary, (transferred.)
Brevet Second Lieut. L. D. Ramseur, (transferred.)
Brevet Second Lieut. A. T. Smith.
Brevet Second Lieut. H. L. Pierce.
Brevet Second Lieut B. F. Sloane, Jr.
Brevet Second Lieut. W. H. Globe.

The following promotions and appointments have been made by the President and confirmed by the Senate:

Col. Edwin V. Sumner, to be Brigadier General, *vice* D. E. Twiggs, dismissed.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Lorenzo Thomas, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Adjutant-General, *vice* Cooper, resigned, with rank of Colonel from March, 7, 1861.

Brevet-Maj. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from March 7, 1861.

Brevet-Capt Don Carlos Buell, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Major, Feb. 25, 1861, *vice* Deas, resigned.

Brevet-Capt. Wm. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Major, *vice* Townsend, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS.

First Lieut. T. Talbot, First Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain, *vice* Jones, resigned, March 16, 1861.

First Lieut. R. C. Dunn, Fourth Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain, *vice* Buell, March 16, 1861.

First Lieut. James B. Fry, First Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain, *vice* Withers, resigned, March 16, 1861.

First Lieut. George L. Hartsuff, Second Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain, *vice* Nichols, promoted, March 20, 1861.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Lewis A. Edwards, Surgeon, Feb. 19, 1861, *vice* De Leon, resigned.

Assistant Surgeon John F. Hemmond, Surgeon, Feb. 25, 1861, *vice* Moore, resigned.

CORPS ENGINEERS.

Brevet Second Lieut. W. E. Morrill, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1861.

Brevet Second Lieut. C. B. Reese, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 20, 1861.

ORDNANCE CORPS.

Second Lieut. George C. Strong, First Lieutenant, *vice* Sill, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieut. T. G. Baylor, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Strong promoted.

Second Lieut. T. G. Baylor, First Lieutenant, *vice* Boggs, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieut. J. S. Saunders, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Beylor, promoted.

FIRST DRAGOONS.

Brevet Second Lieut. J. H. Kellop, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Merser, promoted.

SECOND DRAGOONS.

Brevet Second Lieut. Wesley Merritt, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Berry, resigned.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Brevet Second Lieut. John R. B Boutwell, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Church, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieut. Charles S. Bewman, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Reddick, promoted.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Brevet Second Lieut. John J. Sweet, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Minter, promoted.

MOUNTAIN RIFLES.

Brevet Second Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Second Lieutenant, *vice* Edson, resigned.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Truman Seymour, Captain, *vice* Winder, promoted in Third Artillery

Second Lieut. Chas. H. Webber, First Lieutenant, *vice* Seymour, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieut. Alanson M. Randal, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Smead, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieut. C. Hook, Jr., Second Lieutenant, *vice* Webber, promoted.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Brevet Second Lieut. J. M. Wilson, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Jones, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieut. A. C. M. Pennington, Jr., Second Lieutenant, *vice* Buller, resigned.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Brevet Second Lieut. Jas. M. Whittemore, Jr., of Second Artillery, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lyon, promoted.

FOURTH ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. R. Lodor, First Lieutenant, *vice* James, resigned.

Second Lieut. John R. Waddy, First Lieutenant, *vice* Gill, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieut. Wm. M. McCreesy, of Third Artillery, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hallouquist, resigned.

Brevet Second Lieut. S. D. Ramseur, of Third Artillery, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lodor, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieut. F. W. Seely, Third Artillery, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Waddy, promoted.

Chas. B. Throckmorton, of Maryland, Second Lieutenant, to fill vacancy.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieut. T. W. Sweeny, Captain, *vice* Gardner, resigned.

Second Lieut. Robert T. Hunter, First Lieutenant, *vice* Moore, who vacates his regimental commission.

Second Lieut. John C. Long, First Lieutenant, *vice* Sweeny, promoted.

Brevet Second Lieut. Salem L Marsh, of Ninth Infantry, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hunter, promoted.

Brevet Second

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Peace Policy of the Administration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Inaugural Address of President LINCOLN, like all other papers emanating from the Chief Magistrate of a country like ours, is susceptible of many constructions. Public men understand it according as they desire it should read. Extreme partisans, North and South, accept it as an ingenious declaration of war upon the seceding States; the one class, because they wish to drive all the Southern people out of the Union in fulfillment of the grand scheme of secession; and the other, because they believe that the only way to collect the revenues and to execute the laws is to use the strong arm of power. Between these two classes, representing wholly adverse ideas, yet unconsciously working to the same fatal conclusion, was find arrayed a vast preponderating and overwhelming majority of citizens who prefer to give to Mr. LINCOLN'S first words a plain, practical, patriotic construction. Let us look at the Inaugural itself, and, without wresting sentences from the body, intentionally to do injustice to the entire argument, select such passages as seem to bear out the understanding of the Message given to it by the large and controlling portion of our country. Mr. LINCOLN says:

First:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. *I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.*"

Second, referring to the plainly-written provision of the Federal Constitution in regard to fugitive slaves, which he quotes, he says:

"It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the lawgiver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves, whose cases come within the terms of this clause, 'shall be delivered up,' their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?"

Thirdly, he repeats his determination to abide by the laws based upon this provision, and all other ones, until they are repealed, as follows:

"*I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations*, with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that *it will be much safer for all*, both in official and private stations, *to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed*, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional."

Fourthly, he discards all purpose of menace, when he says:

"I consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part; and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authoritative manner, direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it *will* constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

"In doing this, there need be no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but, beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere."

The above expression may be called the key of the whole message, and is regarded by extreme men, North and South, as indicative of a coercive purpose on the part of the Executive. But, in the very next paragraph, he says:

Fifthly:

"Where hostility to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, *there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object.* While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable withal, I deem it better to forego, for the time, the uses of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union."

In this paragraph there is an explicit declaration of peace. Now, if the Government, under Mr. LINCOLN, is to be so administered as to yield to the necessities of the times, by declining to "force obnoxious strangers" upon the Southern people, does it not follow, with logical exactitude, that, if a great principle is yielded in the one case, it may be postponed or put aside, for the time being, in another that may arise? But let us pass on.

Upon the mooted question of the power of the Supreme Court to decide political questions by an *obiter dictum*, Mr. LINCOLN expresses the opinion of JACKSON, and many other Southern statesmen, who have refused to recognize any jurisdiction in that Court except upon individual cases, specially referred to them. Mr. TOOMBS himself, now one of the chiefs of the secession conspiracy, only a few years ago denounced all outside expressions of opinions by the Supreme Court as not only unworthy of that tribunal, but unworthy of the respect and obedience of the people. And Mr. LINCOLN but follows the example of eminent statesmen, when he speaks as follows:

Sixthly:

"I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding, in any case, upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government. And, while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions, affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

Throughout the entire Inaugural the reader will perceive that the President addresses himself to the discontented people of the United States. He accepts and enlarges upon the subject-matter of their complaints, and, while throwing himself and his Administration upon those who are wholly reconciled to the Government as it stands, pleads with the minority and the protesting class as a father would plead with rebellious and unreasoning children. Observe, therefore, the uncommon significance and force of the following expressions:

Seventhly:

"My countrymen, and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. *Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.* If there be an object to *hurry* any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you would take *deliberately*, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, *there still is no single good reason for precipitate action.* Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty.

"In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. *The Government will not assail you.* You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. *You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect and defend it.'*

"I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

If we discard the first-quoted opinions of the President, all of which lead by logical accuracy, with close and steady step, to the conclusion, and rest alone upon the last paragraphs cited, no just mind can fail to decide that the whole meaning of this Inaugural is *peace*, and not *war*. How do the President's subsequent proceedings square with this opinion?

Mr. LINCOLN has ceased to be the representative of a party. When he mounted the Presidential chair he was compelled to disrobe himself of all obligations to platforms, in view of the higher duty he owed to his country. He comes into power as no ordinary times. If the Republic had not been poised, and had not been trembling upon the precipice of disunion, he could have administered the laws, and carried out every provision of the Constitution in entire accordance with public opinion, as was promised by his political friends at Chicago. After all, what is the Chicago platform? *Left to those who constructed it, it would be susceptible of as many meanings as are now given to the Inaugural itself.* It is notorious that the ultra men in the Chicago Convention were beaten at every point, alike in their platform and candidate. It is notorious that Mr. GREELEY went to Chicago expressly for compromise. With his large appreciation of existing complications, and with his known patriotic anxiety to propitiate the Douglas Democracy, and also to win the battle for the Republican Party, he was ready, not merely, to amend the Republican platform laid down at Philadelphia in 1856, by a magnanimous recognition of popular sovereignty in one or in another shape, but he was even willing to postpone Mr. SEWARD to Mr. BATES of Missouri, in order to conciliate the people of the Border Slave States. Mr. SEWARD himself—the architect probably, the exponent certainly, of the "Irrepressible-conflict" doctrine, the candidate pushed from his stool at Chicago, and, therefore, unquestionably, most entitled to insist upon adherence to party pledges, and to avenge his own injuries in the nominating Convention by denouncing subsequent inconsistency on the part of those who expected to mount to power alike over himself and his theory—rejects the Chicago Platform in order to save his country. The Chicago Platform was a declaration of policy believed under the then existing circumstances to be the best calculated to promote the welfare of the whole country; and if any casuist says the policy is changed, it is a sufficient answer to say that the circumstances have changed. The policy is the same, but the circumstances have required that policy to be developed by acts which no one at that time supposed would be necessary. For, as Mr. SEWARD intimated on a recent memorable occasion, "There is no hope for Freedom out of the Union; let us save our country, even if we give up our platform."

And Mr. SEWARD is Secretary of State under ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The very appointment of the distinguished New-York statesman to the highest place in the new Cabinet, was a distinct recognition of his determination to preserve the peace and perpetuate the Union at every hazard. There have been allusions to anterior arrangements between the President and Mr. SEWARD in regard to the construction of this Cabinet; but the first was too powerful, and the second too proud, to carry out any understanding to provide for individuals at the sacrifice of the country; and, therefore, when WM. H. SEWARD became Secretary of State, he entered the Administration in the full spirit that pervades and animates the Inaugural Address. Now, as to Mr. LINCOLN; in calling Mr. SEWARD into his Cabinet, did he thereby surrender the Chicago Platform? No! *The best way to give to the Republican Party permanency and power, and carry out the spirit of that platform, is to show to the civilized world that it has not been, as has been charged, a sectional party.* This has been the accusation under which that party has struggled and staggered ever since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. There is a destiny above and beyond the Chicago Platform; and Mr. LINCOLN appreciates it, and thereby gives a practical evidence of his devotion to his own party principles, by relying upon this destiny, and by proving that Freedom can be nationalized in this Republic by carrying out the spirit, while he discards the letter of his party creed.

But what other act of our new President are we called upon to notice in realization of the peaceful construction of the Inaugural? He has, in view of his vast responsibilities, decided to order the evacuation of Fortress Sumpter, in Charleston Harbor. We anticipate an instant explosion of ultra indignation as a consequence of this step. Two fanaticisms, alike dangerous, will hasten forward denounce him. The Disunion conspirators will declaim against it, because it offers an olive-branch to the Union people of the Slave States. The mere Abolitionists, who, after preaching peace for generations, have latterly come to contemplate war as a desirable alternative, will rail at and ridicule it. But Mr. LINCOLN must make up his mind to displease, and dispease with both, if they should strike hands against his policy.

What are the facts of the case? Mr. BUCHANAN leaves his Administration and his country almost without a powerful friend. Six weeks ago, as the documents will prove, he might have reinforced Major ANDERSON with comparative ease. Six months ago, while Disunion was in the bud, he could have nipped it by a single act of wise preparation. Appealed to by the venerable Lieutenant-General of the United States Army, invoked to the performance of his duties in the premises by events which would have inspired a much more ordinary man to take the initiative, he allowed Rebellion and Revolution to hatch their plots under his very eyes, in the very penetralia of the White House and in every corner of the Departments of the Government. He saw Major ANDERSON, like the "Man in the Iron Shrond," environed by enemies who were constantly contracting their forces around him, and, though implored to come to his aid, raised no hand to rescue him; and when JAMES BUCHANAN left his high office, he left to Mr. LINCOLN a legacy of complications and calamities which compelled the new President to act upon the stern dictates of immediate necessity, and without reference to what the people of the whole country might desire at his hands.

It will appear alike from the letters of the members of the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, and from the councils of the most distinguished officers of the Army and the Navy, all of which soon will be laid before the public eye, that the highest obligations, those relating equally to considerations of humanity and of the public interest, demended this step at the hands of Mr. LINCOLN. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the heretofore men of peace are now for war; and the men of war, the soldiers and seamen battle-scarred and covered with honorable trophies in conflict with their country's enemies, are now for peace. Major ANDERSON himself advises, if not evacuation, at least such a policy as must lead to evacuation. Gen. SCOTT advises it; all officers under ANDERSON recommend it. Fort Sumpter, as a single glance at the map will show, is so situated as even, if fully provisioned and manned, to be unable to maintain herself against the adversaries by which she is surrounded. Three miles distant from Charleston, she was intended rather to repel a foreign invader than to protect the town itself. And if it were desirable, which Heaven forefend, to attack Charleston, the range of her guns would fall short of that city. Propositions have been presented to the President from certain energetic seamen to reinforce and supply Fort Sumpter. But the attempt, if successful, would only precipitate a bloody conflict which would attract to Charleston an immense military force, and probably open the way to a civil war without end. Gen. SCOTT and Major ANDERSON both concur in the opinion that a regular army of from ten to twenty thousand men, and an immense volunteer force, with the entire navy, would be necessary to maintain the authority of the Government in such an event. Mr. LINCOLN, admonished by the culpable negligence of his immediate predecessor, and by the formidable warlike preparations of the Southern conspirators, has done what any other Executive would have done under similar circumstances. Locating the responsibility where it justly belongs, upon JAMES BUCHANAN and the guilty members of his former Cabinet, President LINCOLN has avoided the useless effusion of human blood, and has directed the evacuation of Fort Sumpter by Major ANDERSON and the gallant men under his command.

There will be violent and acrimonious complaint; but, as Mr. LINCOLN well says in his Inaugural Address above quoted, "Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time," and "there is no single good reason for precipitate action." Behind this decision of the Administration come other issues and other duties. Sufficient unto the day *is* the evil thereof. Let us wait for the operation of this glorious act of the Administration upon the Union men of the Slave States. No blow could be struck at the secession conspiracy so direct and terrible as this; and it may be, and we believe it will be, that before Mr. LINCOLN and his constitutional advisers are called upon to meet other difficulties, his action in regard to Fort Sumpter will so awaken the Union sentiment in the Slave States as to leave the enemies of the country without an inch of ground to stand upon. PAX.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Magazines, as usual, are with us before the month. *Harper's* makes its customary *début* in a delicate cream-colored suit; the *Atlantic* in canary-colored vestments, and the *Knickerbocker* rejoices in regal purple, as of old.

The contents of *Harper's* are as varied as usual,—there are tales, original and selected; poems, good, bad and indifferent. T. B. THORPE contributes a paper on "Barry, the Horse-tamer." Of all the numerous advertisements that the great hippopogue has had, this is the best, and if he appreciates it not, then Horse-tamers are ungrateful. The little "four years' old"—be their ages more or less—occupy their customary place in the Drawer, but a marked improvement is observable in the texture of their observations. The Editor of the Child's Department has hitherto acted on the Johnsonian idea of making "little fishes talk like great"—gudgeons. The illustrated comicalities that peep off the book, "Leaves from Little Daughter's Life," are unusually good.

The *Knickerbocker* has a continuation of Miss PRESCOTT'S story, "Fauntleroy Verrian," a story, by the way, that scarcely sustains the reputation of the authoress, and some further chapters of Mr. KIMBALL'S "Revelations of Wall-street." Mr. LELAND contributes a characteristic article—we did not mean to pun, but his discourse is of art. What a queer, quaint Mece Sloper it is! What "observations" he favors us with; how coolly he plays "bettledore and shuttlecock," with commonly received opinions, and how audaciously he trifles with the "meaning and intent" of language,—putting proper nouns to improper uses, and making juggler's balls of the common ones! Who but Mace would irreverently call a painting of the interesting young spend-thrift of old, "The Prodigal among the other gals," or catalogue the picture of an unfledged prophet, as "One Infant Samuel, drawn like cream-beer with a great deal of head on."

The *Knickerbocker* contains other articles of merit, but, after all, the charme of the Megazine centre in the "Editor's Table." It was this Table that kept the Magazine alive through years of culminating insipidity; and the reflection ever forces itself upon our mind, What would the *Knickerbocker* be without CLARK? Truly can CLARK say of his Magazine as the Magnificent Monarch did of the State, *Le Knickerbocker, c'est moi!*

We are sorry to say that the *Atlantic* for April, will bring to its many readers two regrets—one, that the story of "Elsie Venner," is ended; the other, that its tinted cover is marred by the exhibitions thereon, of a huge, pictured advertisement. What, in the name of everything tasteful, could prompt the publishers to such a parade? The *Atlantic* has established for itself an individuality—it represented the elegant in literature, but has a delicately, gauntleted strength as well. Why should its managers make show-bills of its covers, unless they intend to make an advertising medium of its interior? The inner *Atlantic*, however, is better than the outer. In "Glimpses of Garibaldi,"—this is an alliterative age—we have a graphic personal description of the Italian Hero, written by an evident hero-worshiper. Dr. BELLOWS contributes an article on Cities and Parks, and the article is good. It is timely, withal. Our Central Park is the great feature of what remains of the United States, and appropriately enough, the Doctakes it as his text. He is evidently familiar with his subject, and we venture to say that among all its winding walks there is not one which his feet have not trod, not a solid inch of masonry which he has not critically scanned and measured. He bristles with statistics. Who knows but what his article may tempt the Athenians to emulation? Who shall say that their Common is not soon to be made a Central Park? Of the other articles in the April *Atlantic* the readers will undoubtedly judge. It may comfort them to know that the "Two or Three Troubles" of some one are ended, and that with them a great source of trouble is gone.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SENATOR CHASE'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

Appended is the letter in which Gov CHASE, of Ohio, announced the resignation of his seat in the United States Senate:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 6, 1861.

SIR: Will you have the goodness to make known to the General Assembly my resignation of the office of Senator of the United States from the State of Ohio, of which I shall immediately notify the President of the Senate? It would be far more consonant with my wishes to remain at the post to which the people of Ohio, through the General Assembly, saw fit to call me. Deeply indebted to their generosity for repeated marks of confidence, profoundly grateful for the indulgent consideration with which my endeavors to promote their interests have ever been regarded by them, it is impossible for me to prefer any other service to theirs.

But the President has thought fit to call me to another sphere of duty, more laborious, more arduous, and fuller by far of perplexing responsibilities. I have sought to avoid it, and would now gladly decline it if I might. I find it, however, impossible to do so without seeming to shrink from cares and labors for the common good, which cannot be honorably shunned. I shall accept, therefore, these new duties, greatly distrusting my own abilities, but humbly invoking Divine aid and guidance. I shall hope that my decision will meet the approval of the General Assembly and people of Ohio, and shall greatly rejoice, if by constant application of my best powers in the service of the whole country, I shall succeed in contributing anything to that common welfare in which Ohio has an interest, hardly inferior to that of any other of the States of the Union. I have the honor to be with very great respect,

Yours truly, S. P. CHASE.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM DENNISON, Governor of Ohio.

HON T. A. R. NELSON AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

An important letter from Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, of Tennessee, appears in the Knoxville *Whig*. He says of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which has passed Congress:

"This proposition, if carried out by the States, will remove the only real ground of apprehension in the Slave States. It blows the irrepressible conflict doctrine moon-high, and received the sanction of the author of that doctrine himself."

Then having argued that the Republicans in reality entertain a friendly disposition towards the South, Mr. NELSON says:

"Whatever construction the Secessionists may place upon Mr. LINCOLN'S Inaugural Address, Mr. MAYNARD and myself had it from his own lips on Thursday night, (the Thursday night after the Inaugural,) that he was for peace, and would use every exertion in his power to maintain it; that he was then inclined to the opinion that it would be better to forego the collection of the revenue for a season, so as to allow the people of the seceding States time for reflection; and that, regarding them as children of a common family, he was not disposed to take away their bread by withholding even their mail facilities. He expressed a strong hope that, after a little time is allowed for reflection, they will secede from the position they have taken.

We had two interviews with the President. The first was sought by us on Wednesday; the second was at his own desire, and was private, but I told him that, with his permission, I would tell my constituents, when I got home, what he said, and he replied that we were at liberty to repeat it to whom we pleased. Although strongly opposed to the action of the seceding States, the object of Mr. MAYNARD and myself, so far as our voluntary counsels would go, was to prevent a civil war; and were both as well pleased with the President's frankness, as he expressed himself to be with our visit."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of March 18, says:

"It has now become a fixed fact that the cotton crop for 1860-61 will be nearly a million bales short, and that all the additions that may be made by the influence of the 'Bears' to the receipts, cannot carry up the crop to four millions of bales. Galveston acknowledges that she will be 50,000 bales short; Montgomery, 40,000 bales; Columbus, 40,000 bales. The total deficiency at the seaports, including the overland cotton from Memphis, which is now put into the New-Orleans receipts, is near 700,000 bales, and the weekly receipts will, it is said, increase the deficiency. Prices have advanced since these facts have been made known, and it is said that many very lengthy and apologetic letters have been written here by shrewd European houses abroad, acknowledging that they have been in error in estimating the crop, and imputing the blame to the political state of affairs amongst the Cotton States.

Foreign freights have become very dull, and some engagements have been made to Liverpool at ⅜d. to fill up ships that command at 11-16d. and ½d. Sterling Exchange still commands 10⅞, and sight 9⅝ ₱ cent. for checks on New-York. Out-door sales of sixty-day bills making at 1 to 1⅛ ₱ cent. premium. Northern Freights are very dull, very little offering; 4c. to New-York is now freely taken by sailing vessels, and steamers ask 5-16c., but get very little. The ship *Matilda*, Capt. CONNER, and owned by Capt. JAS. WILEMAN, of this city, cleared, yesterday, for Havre with the following valuable cargo; 465 bales Sea Island Cotton; 2,780 bales Upland Cotton; 125 tierces Rice. The total value of the cargo is estimated at $184,136.

In stocks and bonds there is very little doing. Some investments are daily making in our State 7 per cent. bonds, at par. The receipts of merchandise bought previous to the 28th of February, and shipped by the 15th of March, are daily pouring into our port, and every facility has been extended to our merchants by our worthy Collector and his very efficient aids, in the novel process of entering and delivering the cargoes received from foreign ports of the United States. The receipts have been heavy of all goods that come under the tariff of '57, and the immense quantities of Yankee notions imported would seem to be a supply for years instead of months."

UNGRATEFUL.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* has this appreciative notice of a distinguished New-Yorker:

"GROSON N. SANDERS, of New-York, is at the Capitol every day, attending the open sessions of both the Congress and the Convention. His profession of Southernism is very generally suspected; he is estimated at his full worth. A member of our Convention expressed the opinion to me yesterday that he believed firmly SANDERS was one of the *spies* here under appointment and pay from KENNEDY, of the New-York Police. Others believe the same and express the belief on all occasions. You will see by his correspondence with KANE, of Baltimore, that KENNEDY says he has *Spies in the South.*"

HOW TWO BOSTONIANS WERE TREATED IN CHARLESTON.

The steamer *Massachusetts*, Capt. SAMPSON, from Charleston, S. C., 16th instant, arrived in Boston on March 21, with 2,033 bales cotton, 46 tierces rice, and 30 packages merchandise, and 7 passengers. Among the passengers, says the *Traveller*, were three gentlemen of leisure, who went from Boston in her for the express purpose of "seeing with their own eyes and hearing with their own ears" the great commotion of the fire-eaters. They state that when they went to a hotel they booked their names "of Boston," and upon every occasion when they were introduced to distinguished citizens, they invariably spoke of themselves as Bostonians, yet their reception was all that they could have desired. They were not dogged, as they had reason to apprehend from the tenor of the news received here, nor did any one ask them impertinent questions. There was plenty of soldiering, marching and counter-marching, but they saw no rowdyism. Politicians spoke freely to them about the affairs of the country, but expressed no regret about secession; on the contrary, the people seemed determined to have nothing more to do with the United States. The famous "floating battery" was towed down toward Fort Sumpter the day they left.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

The Warrington correspondent of the Pensacola (Fla.) *Observer* writes as follows, under date of March 15:

The United States steamer *Wyandotte* conveyed a dispatch from the Commander of the United States frigate *Sabine* to Gen. BEAUREGARD BRAGG, last evening—of what nature I have not learned, as my informant had not seen the General afterwards.

Lieut. T. ELLIS, of the Southern Army, and Aid to Gen. BRAGG, arrived here this morning from New-Orleans.

A report was current here that the Secretary of the Navy had written here to know what would be the amount of money necessary to complete the *Fulton*.

Capt. V. RANDOLPH is expected here from Montgomery in the early part of next week, with the "slaves of war," to carry on the works in the Navy-yard.

A rumor is current on the streets for two days past that Gen. BRAGG had written to Montgomery in regard to stopping all communication between the fleet outside and the village, and that instructions on the subject may be looked for on to-day or to-morrow.

The United States steam frigate *Powhatan*, the flag ship of the Home Squadron, is looked for off the bar; her arrival is anticipated to-day.

The *Wyandotte* appeared again in the harbor after I mailed my letter, and was engaged all the afternoon in conveying materials from Fort Pickens to the ships outside. Those who have used their glasses say it was furniture and cooking utensils. Many exclaim, What does it mean? Is Lieut. SLEMMER going to give up the fort?

MRS. BROWNING ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The *Independent* publishes some extracts from a recent private letter of Mrs. BROWNING. She says:

"At this point, the anxiety on American affairs can take its full share of thought. My partiality for Americans is not so absorbing, believe me, as to exclude very painful considerations on the dissolution of your great Union. But my serious fear has been, and is, not for the dissolution of the body, but the death of the soul—not of a rupture of States and civil war, but of reconciliation and peace at the expense of a deadly compromise of principle. Nothing will destroy the Republic but what corrupts its conscience and disturbs its fame; for the stain upon the honor must come off upon the flag. *If, on the other hand, the North stands fast on the moral ground, no glory will be like your glory.* Your frontiers may diminish, but your essential greatness will increase; your foes may be of your own household, but your friends must be among all just and righteous men, whether in the body or out of the body. You are 'compassed about by a great cloud of witnesses,' and can afford to risk anything except cowardice. * * * Ought not the North, for instance, to propose a pecuniary compromise taxing itself for *pecuniary compensation* to the South? * * * What surprises me is that the slaves *don't rise!* * * * Never imagine from anything said to you by Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, who remembers far too well a mere historical remark of mine upon the influence of government or art, that I am not a Republican."

ALABAMA RATIFIES.

The Alabama State Convention ratified the new Constitution of the C. S. A. by a vote of 87 to 5. The members who held out against it were from the northern section of the State.

THE CONSTITUTION BEFORE THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

On March 16, as the telegraph has already announced, the question of submitting the new Constitution of the C. S. A. to the people of Louisiana, was decided in the negative by the State Convention. Mr. CANNON, the delegate from Avoryelles Parish, who submitted the ordinance providing for this course, was elected as an immediate Secessionist, and argued in favor of its adoption, as a peace-offering to the Cooperationists. Messrs. ELAM, ROZIER, ROSELINS, HSARON and Judge MOORE spoke on the same side. The effort of Mr. ROSELINS is described as one of the most eloquent pleas in behalf of the sovereignty of the people which has been delivered on the floor of the Convention. Mr. MOORE frankly stated, in the course of his argument, that unless the ordinance was adopted, there would be a large party which would be dissatisfied. The vote stood: yeas, 25; nays, 75.

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 23d, has this paragraph;

We understand that a considerable amount of gold, of foreign coinage, has recently been forwarded by a bank in New-Orleans to a Philadelphia bank, for the purpose of having it converted into American coin at the United States Mint in this city,—the reason assigned for transmitting it here, instead of having it coined at the New-Orleans Mint, being a want of confidence in the latter institution since it has fallen into the hands of the Secessionists. This incident is quite a suggestive one, and shows how much distrust of the Disunionists is felt in the financial circles of the South.

MINOR ITEMS.

—Gen. GEO. BICKLEY writes to the editor of the Louisville *Democrat* indignantly denying that he is in Kentucky to aid in the agitation for secession. His mission, he says, is one of peace.

—The Baltimore *Patriot* states that preliminary steps have been taken in several counties for the organization of a Union Party in Maryland.

—The correspondent of the Washington *Star* writes from Richmond, Va., that Gov. WISE informed the Secessionists, in a meeting which they held on the night of March 20, that if they were for immediate action, he would have nothing more to do with them.

They must have had a pleasant time at a Southern Rights meeting at Louisville on March 15. Mr. BARBOUR, Mr. GUTHRIDGE, Col. DUNCAN and others made speeches amid much confusion, and then Major T. H. HUNT presented his report. The *Courier* says: "With the conclusion of the report, the mob assumed such dimensions as to completely put an end to any further business; and after an hour of the most infernal and damnable demonstrations ever witnessed out of hell, the lights were put out and the meeting dispersed."

The Washington *States* says:

"The Government has purchased the late inauguration ball-room for barracks for the troops which are expected here. This benefits the public service, and, at the same time, saves the contractors from financial ruin."

The members of the Alabama State Convention called on President DAVIS in a body on March 11. Judge BROOKS, President of the Convention, made a few introductory remarks, which were eloquently responded to by President DAVIS, in a speech of some ten minutes', length. He returned his thanks for the compliment paid him, and said there was no State, except Mississippi, nearer his own heart than Alabama; and exhorted to firmness and union among ourselves in defence of the position which they had assumed before the world. His remarks were warmly applauded.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* continues to depict the terrible things which privateers might accomplish for the South. It says:

"With a tolerably accurate knowledge of what is going on, and deliberately weighing all the circumstances, we conclude that, at the lowest estimate, seven hundred and fifty swift-sailing, staunch, substantial vessels, fully equipped, carrying, on an average, four mighty guns apiece, can be put afloat in four months to wage war upon Northern commerce, blockade Northern ports, cripple Northern strength, and destroy Northern property. We are sure that two hundred can be obtained in a very, *very* few days—and they will come from the especial home of mock philanthropy and false religion, in Yankee land. This, however, is not our affair."

The students in the University of Virginia, succeeded in hoisting the flag of the C. S. A. on the rotunda of the main building a few days ago. It was lowered at the order of one of the professors.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The calendar will not be made up until Tuesday, the 26th inst.:

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nos. 157, 193, 206, 214, 215, 222, 205, 182, 217, 217½, 231, 232, 233, 235, 240, 241, 244, 245, 246, 247.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 685, 671, 699, 745, 747, 321, 101, 327, 353, 755, 756, 761, 769, 281, 583, 365, 775, 783, 749. *Part II.*—Nos. 304, 356, 676, 684, 376, 700, 702, 358, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 732 734.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 163, 1575, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1589, 1597, 1601, 1603, 1609, 1615, 801, 1617, 1619, 1623. *Part II.*—Nos 18, 960, 1096, 1096, 1160, 1102, 1114, 1026, 644, 866, 792, 1118, 1120.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 43, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106. *Part II.*—No calendar.

Decision in the Devlin Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Charles Devlin vs. *John Fitzpatrick, et al.*—This action was stated in the TIMES of March 15. The plaintiff was formerly Street Commissioner, and the suit was brought to recover an amount alleged to be due the plaintiff for his interest in certain contracts for paving Maiden-lane to Cortlandt-street, which he assigned to the defendants when entering upon his duties as Street Commissioner.

The case came up on the motion to make the complaint more certain.

The Court now denies the motion as to defendants Fitzpatrick and Earl, with costs. The motion of defendant Stillwell is partly granted—ordering the complaint to be made more definite in its specifications.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*King* vs. *King*.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Desseu vs. *Bready, et al.*—Report confirmed, and order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Allentown Railroad Company* vs. *Johnston*.—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Foot vs. *Betz*.—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Powers vs. *Vanderhoff*.—Motion granted.

Macas vs. *Ploto*.—Motion denied with costs.

Davis vs. *Mitchell*.—Motion denied.

Considerant vs. *Brisbane*.—Motion granted.

Necknagel vs. *Smith*.—Motion for Receiver granted. Motion for injunction denied.

WOONEUFF, J.—*Nesbitt et al.* vs. *Dennitt et al.*—Plaintiff in an action of trespass recovering $25 damages can recover only $25 costs, and is not entitled to disbursements.

Court of General Sessions.

FIGHTERS IN LIMBO.

In this Court, on Saturday, before Judge MCCUNN, Patrick Brady and John Gowan, who, under an indictment for felonious assault, had pleaded guilty of a simple assault, were sentenced, Brady to the City Prison for thirty, and Gowan for sixty days.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES IN VAIN.

Hoseywell Vincent, convicted of forgery of a mortgage, was next brought out. He was an old man, sixty years of age, and had already served two terms in the State Prison. He has now been eight months at the Tombs awaiting trial. He was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years, the lowest sentence which could be imposed, this Court expressing its regret at having to send an old man to confinement, which would probably endure as long as his life.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For felonious assault—John Drake, Hugh Ward, John O'Neil.

For robbery—Robert Kehoe, Patrick Burns.

For forgery—Frederick Haight, Auzalis Butler, John McDowall.

For false pretences—John Terrell.

For larceny—Elizabeth Smith.

For receiving stolen goods—Mary Tramer, Jacob Herris.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE REUTER MURDER CASE.

In this Court on Saturday, before Judge LEONARD, counsel for the prisoner, Reuter, whose trial for murder had been commenced on Wednesday, summed up at great length, asking a verdict for some lower degree of manslaughter. District-Attorney Waterbury then closed for the people, claiming that a case of murder had been made out.

Judge LEONARD then charged the jury, after reviewing the facts and referring to the statutory definitions of murder and manslaughter in the various degrees, that if the shooting took place during the fray, and the prisoner had reason to believe that great bodily harm was about to be inflicted on himself or wife, the act was justifiable. If this were not the case and the intention of causing death was not found, it would not be murder, but manslaughter; and if it were in the heat of passion, without a design to take life, it would be manslaughter in the third degree. If, after provocation, the prisoner had time to cool his passion, and then returned with intent to take life, it would be murder.

The jury then retired, and had not returned a verdict at a late hour

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—William Skinner, Philip Collins, Michael Jostin, Catherine Carr.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 23.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, '81. Con.	93¾	160	Hud. River R.	45½
11,000	ds	93⅞	50	do	45½
5,000	U.S. 5s, '74. Con.	89¾	150	do	s30 45½
4,000	Treas. 12 p c. N.	103¾	25	Harlem R.	15⅝
7,000	Treas. 10 p. c. N.	102	50	do	b10 15⅝
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75⅞	300	Harlem R. pfd.	39¾
3 500	Virginia St. 6s.	79	200	do	b60 40
2,000	do	79¼	156	Reading R.	44¾
15,000	Mis. State 6s.	66	200	do	44⅞
12 000	do	65¾	100	do	s10 44⅞
11,000	do	66¼	50	Mich Central R.	58
20,000	do	s10 66¼	100	do	b30 58
18,000	do	b30 66¾	50	do	57¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s.	87½	250	Mich. So. & N.I.G.S.	37¾
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	95¾	50	do	37½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. E. 1876.	102	450	do	37¾
8,000	Har. 1st M. Bonds	100	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s30 81¾
1,000	Mich S. 1st m. b.	88	50	do	b10 82
16,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	66	200	do	82
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m. as.	60	100	do	s4 82
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. bs.	86	50	do	s30 82
3,000	do	87	250	do	82¾
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	100¾	50	do	b15 62¾
1,000	De L. & W. 2d m.	95	100	do	62½
20	Bank

47,000 tons, compared with last year. The loss from Schuylkill County so far is 40,714 tons by Railroad, and 14,000 by Canal, making a total loss of 54,568 tons this month. This loss in all probability will reach 100,000 tons, if not more, by the middle of April. The falling off next week from Schuylkill County will not be less than 20 000 tons compared with last year. We should not be surprised if the falling off on the report of next week, from all the regions, compared with last year, should reach 25,000 tons.

This reduction in the quantity sent forward, together with the present cold weather, ought to clean out the markets, and create a demand for Coal in a short time."

The Savannah *Republican*, complains as follows of the operation of the Tariff upon Northern merchandise adopted by the Montgomery Congress:

"The Tariff has gone into effect, and, sure enough, it has developed, the very first week of its operation, the exact state of things against which we desired to guard the public. The banks in all the Southern commercial towns are in a state of suspension—New-Orleans excepted—and protected by authority of law. In this State they are authorized to continue so until December next, and consequently they—or many of them at least—have not to regulate their business in a season of unusual pressure for accommodations, as to be able forthwith to resume the redemption of their circulation whenever presented. Not being compelled to pay specie in any amount, they have, nevertheless, and uniformly, met all demands that were made upon them for duty money under the old system. More recently, however, they have commenced to fail to accommodate those particular demands, the calls under the Confederate Tariff being so numerous and in such large amounts, that they have been compelled, in justice to themselves, to restrict their payments of the precious metals. Under this state of things, as duties have to be paid, a specia trade has sprung up amoog the private brokers, and so great is the difficulty of obtaining sufficient amounts to pay duties, that we have heard of transactions within the last few days at a premium of 4, and even as high as 5 ₱ cent. As the premium is added to the duty, besides the inconvenience to merchants, it is bound to become oppressive to the consumers, as the public at large."

The *National Intelligencer* reports of the Southern Confederate loan:

"It seems by an advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy that no portion of the loan of $15,000 000, authorized by the Montgomery Congress, has been yet taken. That officer gives notice that one-third of the amount will be offered to the public on the 7th of the ensuing month, to be issued in sums ranging from $50 to $1,000. The Secretary says that, in order to enable all portions of the people throughout the Confederate States 'to exhibit their common interest in raising funds for the common defence, books of subscription will be opened at the cities and principal towns,' and 'to enable all persons conveniently to subscribe, *current bank-notes of the place will be received at their market value in coin.*' He also states that the debt is seemed by 'a duty of ½ of a cent ₱ lb., or about 62 cents ₱ bale on all cotton exported.'"

The Charleston *Mercury* thus corrects the impression that a new Tariff on European goods has been adopted:

"The scheme of a Tariff, recently telegraphed from Monigomery in synopsis, and then published in full in many papers, though not in the *Mercury*, has no authority beyond the recommendation of a single member of the Congress, at whose request it was published for consideration. It has not even the indorsement of the Committee on Finance, nor of Ways and Means. These facts we mention merely to dissipate the public mind of erroneous impressions. There are many who think the scale of duties in this proposed scheme too high, and we are of the number. We learn that when the Congress meets again the subject will be taken up, and that a Tariff of a lower schedule is likely to be adopted, embracing classifications of five, ten, fifteen and twenty per cent, *ad valorem*, articles of luxury embraced in the highest grade, and the necessities of life in the lowest. Such a Tariff would afford an abundant revenue, and, while reducing prices and relieving our people from burdensome taxation, tend greatly to promote the good feeling of European nations, and establish direct trade with the South."

Col. R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, and a gentleman well known throughout the West for his railroad experience and engineering skill has been appointed and accepted the office of Superintendent of the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad, vice WM. H. CRUGER, Esq., resigned. The New-York Trustees of this line, Messrs WESTON and MARQUAND, who have just returned from the West, express much satisfaction at having been able to secure the services of Col. MASON.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Tuesday last, reports of Exchange:

"Foreign Exchange again took an upward start, and the offerings are limited. Most of the transactions in good clear sterling were at 106⅛, but preferred lines brought 106⅜@106⅝, and even a fraction beyond for specially desired names. Drafts, with Bill of Lading, ranged from 104⅜@105¼. France likewise advanced, with sales of prime at 5f. 27½, and good at 5f. 30@5f. 28⅛. The extreme range is from 5f. 37½@5f. 27½. Sixty-day bills on New York were dealt in at 1¾@2 ₱ cent discount. Sight took a jump to par, which was the outside rate, and the Banks checked at ½ premium."

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street

	Premium.
March 22. Philadelphia	Par.
March 22. Boston	Par.
March 17. New-Orleans	Par.
March 16. Mobile	Par.
March 23. Baltimore	1-10 @ 1-5
March 22. Washington	1 @ 1¼
March 19. Charleston	3¾ @ 4
March 21. Richmond	5¼ @ 5½
March 20. Petersburgh	5¼ @ 5½
March 21. Norfolk	5½ @ 6
March 20. Augusta, Ga	3 @ 4
March 19. Savannah	2 @ 3½
March 20. Chicago	6 @ 6¼
March 19. Milwaukee	6 @ 6¼
March 20. Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
March 19. St. Louis	3¼ @ 4
March 18. Louisville, Ky	¼ @ ½
March 20. Detroit	1 @ 1¼
March 20. Cincinnati	¼ @ ¾
March 20. Pittsburgh	1½ @ 1¾
March 21. Lynchburgh, Va	5 @ 5½
March 20. Erie, Pa	¾ @ 1
March 20. Newark, Ohio	1 @ 1¼
March 19. Neenah, Wis	7 @ 8
March 19. Columbia, S. C	3 @ 4
March 19. Macon, Ga	3½ @ 4

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 23.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87¾; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 54¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 23, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 27 bbls. Ashes; 1,613 bbls. Flour; 400 bushels Wheat; 15,490 bushels Corn; 510 bushels Barley; 2,203 bushels Oats; 2,372 bushels Malt; 417 pkgs. Provisions and 25 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 30 bbls. at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 31¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 311 bbls, including 225 bbls. Pots and 86 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 3,600 bags (by auction) at 11¾c.@ 13¾c., averaging 12 7-10c.; also, 150 bags, in lots, at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., the market closing decidedly firmer. Other kinds have been inactive.

COTTON—Has been less freely purchased to-day, but prices have been well supported. Sales have been made of 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12¾c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—A fair business has been transacted during the week at, in the main, satisfactory prices. The imports of the week were very light, valued at less than $13,000, and stocks are diminishing.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With an increased demand from shippers for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, especially the former, the market exhibits more firmness, and at the close holders would not sell straight lots of extra State under $5 25 ₱ bbl. The reported transactions amount to 13,450 bbls, including 3,000 superfine State at $5 10@$5 17½; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 20@$6 40, chiefly $5 25; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$6 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@ $5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 17¾
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate request and is steady; sales 1,150 bbls., at $5 40@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 20@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $2 85 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The principal kinds have been in pretty fair request, including Layer Raisins, at $2 15@$2 17½; Bunch do., at $1 60@$1 62½, ₱ box.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat from shippers has been more active, and prices have advanced, closing very firmly. The reported sales comprise 76,500 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 25; White Western at $1 45@$1 55; Red Western, at $1 32@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, to arrive, in store and delivered, at $1 26@$1 27½; Northwestern Club, $1 25; Chicago Spring, $1 18@$1 21; Red State $1 28, ₱ bushel. Corn has been quiet to-day, buyers and sellers disagreeing at about prices; sales 21,000 bushels, at 64@65c. for new mixed Western, from railroad depôt and delivered; 67½c.@69c. for old do. do., in store and delivered; 66c. for good yellow Southern, and 71c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 60c.@65c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels Barley continues in moderate request at former rates. Sales 1,710 bushels Canada East, 75c., ₱ 8nsh. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 33½c.@34½c.; Western, at 33c.@34c.; and State, at 34c.@35c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been made of 35 bales New, at 18c.@24c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been light this week, having been confined to 8,853 Hides, while the total sales were 34 702 Hides, reducing the stock in first hands to 286,400 dry Hides; 14,100 wet salted do., 6 800 Hersa Hides, and 600 bales East India Hides. The transactions during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIOMAYR a notice thus: "The inclement weather prevailing during the larger part of the week had a tendency to modify our business animation, whilst adverse winds prevented the expected liberal supplies from reaching our harbor. Hence our imports are exceedingly limited, and mainly confined to a solitary shipment from the Rio Grande. Sales were made to a fair extent—considering the times—at standing prices; on a few parcels of extra weight and quality a relatively improved figure was realized. Dry Hides—A moderate inquiry has prevailed for all descriptions. Sales principally made to local purchasers; a few parcels were taken by the Boston, Portland and Buffalo trade. Dry Salted Hides—We are without movement in "straight" lots of any kind. Small parcels of Curaçoa, West Indies, &c., have been selling at fancy prices. Upper Leather Hides—Prime descriptions quiet; several thousand Gambias brought about 14c. At Providence 1,600 Zanzibars realized 13c. Wet Salted Hides—Two parcels of prime Cows were sold to go East, and several thousand native Slaughters have been taken for shipment to Europe. Home inquiry is confined to domestic kinds. At Salem 300 Para Ox brought 9¼c. East India Hides—Calcutta Cows and Buffaloes meet with no demand. At Boston holders of good invoices continue firmly above the market. Horse Hides—This article is without animation."

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention, and sales have been made of 870 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess; $18 25 for Clear, and $12 50 @$12 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. A very moderate inquiry prevails for Hogs, at 6¾c.@7¼c for Dressed, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Live, ₱ lb. Cut Meats have been inactive at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard has been more sought after at steady rates. Sales 650 tcs. and bbls., at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at former prices; sales 140 bbls., at $16@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beaf Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling slowly, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c @19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been quiet, and Oak Sole in moderate request, at previous quotations. Week's receipts of Sole Leather, 28,700 sides. An auction sale of 7,600 sides Sole, &c., is announced for next Thursday.

METALS—The principal inquiry has been for Scotch Pig, at $20 50@$22 ₱ ton usual credit.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 60 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 32c.; 45 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@25c.; and by auction, 42 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, at 35c.@36¾c. ₱ gallon.

RICE—Sales have been reported since our last, of 450 tcs. at $3 37½@$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate to-day, and sales have been made of 490 bbds., including Porto Rico at 5¾c.@6c., and Cuba at 4¾c.@5¾c.; also 250 bbds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 4¾c.@6 11-16c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request at steady rates.

WHISKY—Sales: 470 bbls., in lots, at 17¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, and rates have been tending downward. The supply of shiproom is increasing. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10¾d.@10¾d.; Corn, 9¾d.@10¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ¼d @5 16 ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tc.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 7½d @3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10¾d.@11¾d. ₱ bushel. Resin 3s. 6d @3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d. @12½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 49s. @42s. 6d.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For Galway—Wheat, (5 500 bush. by steamer,) on private terms. For Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders—Wheat, in bulk, 14d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, (11,500 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 22c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: An Italian bark, 253 tons, to Malta, $2 300; a schooner, 180 tons, to Oporto and back, $2,500; one, 196 tons, to Marseilles and back, about $2,700; a brig, 296 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back, $2 ₱ bbl. (and 5 ₱ cent. primage); a schr. 200 tons, from Jacksonville to Porto Rico and back to a port north of Hatteras, Sugar 52½c.; and Molasses $3; one, 200 tons, from Cedar Keys to Matanzas, Lumber, $11; one, 190 tons, from Bucksville to Martinique, Lumber, $12; a brig hence from St. Mary's, Ga., to Havana, Yellow Pine Lumber, $10; a bark, 212 tons, hence to Martinique, Lumber, $6; two brigs, 260 and 200 tons, from Bath to north side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar 42c. and Molasses $3; one, 190 tons, to Sagua and back, 40c. and $3; a schr., 220 tons, from St Jago to New York, Sugar 40c. and Melado 37½c.; one, 319 tons, to Havana and back, and one, 340 tons, to Havana, with privilege of another port on the north side of Cuba, and back to New-York, 42c. for Sugar and $3 for Molasses; one, 200 tons, to north side of Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a Br. brig, 1,000 bbls, to West Indies, 50c. ₱ bbl.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Arabia	New York	New-York	Mch 27
Araco	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	Mch 30
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 3
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20

FROM EUROPE.

Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 6
Pohanan	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 7
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 9
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 18
Bornusia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Corepa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hiberala	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 18

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. "Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."

North mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Steamb at ..... 3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes at about ..... 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

MR. HARVEY ALLEN OLNEY.—IF THIS should meet the eye of this gentleman, he is requested to communicate with his mother, and also with Mr. SAMUEL L. and to return to England immediately, as his presence is required.

M. RADT WILL OBLIGE BY SENDING his address to TOWVUS Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER PLATED WARE.
No 20 John st.

Plated German-silver and White Metal Tea Sets, Entre Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Bowls, Casters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, &c.
HIRAM YOUNG.

THE SELF-TUCKING, PLAITING, AND QUILTING ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING-MACHINES.—The most useful, and when used becomes the most indispensable improvement ever applied. Price $5. Mme. DEMOREST, Sole Agent for the United States, No. 473 Broadway. All marking and creasing by hand entirely obviated. A great and desirable saving to ladies, seamstresses, mothers, and ladies generally. Sent to any part of the Union, with full instructions to apply and use it, on receipt of price.

CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ON any of the Federal Departments, before Congress or the Court of Claims, or against any foreign government; and debts, legacies, Inheritances, &c., in the United States, as well as foreign countries, efficiently prosecuted and recovered, by the undersigned, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States and Consul General of Ecuador. AARON H. PALMER.
WASHINGTON, Feb., 1861.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESroom are removed to No. 190 William st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size, for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.
S. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTERS, SHELVing, show case and desks. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATIONS.—at an election held at the house of T. C. Butler in the Tenth Ward, on Saturday evening, the following candidates were nominated for Ward officers:
For Supervisor—ARCHIBALD COCHRANE.
For Assessor—NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.
For Constable—FRANCIS McCORMICK.
OLIVER R. INGERSOLL, President.
HORACE BAKER, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, March 23, 1861.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—$5 REWARD—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENING, near 35th-st., in 3d-av., a black and tan DOG very dark tan; weight, from 11 to 12 pounds, cropped ears and natural tail; very narrow streak of white between his fore legs; had on red leather collar, with plate marked W. W. Mills, Jr. The finder, by leaving him at No. 25 Park-av., will receive the above reward.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depôt of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 42 and 44 Greene-st.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT A STILL GREATER SACRIFICE ON COST,
ON MONDAY, MARCH, 25,

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
will offer the entire balance of their wholesale and retail stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING
500 pieces MERRIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOES, at 8 cents per yard.
380 pieces FRENCH CALICOES and BRILLIANTS, yard wide, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.
1,500 pieces PRINTED DELAINES, CHALLIES, POIL DE CHEVRES, LAMA CLOTHS, &c., from 12½ to 25 cents per yard
LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c.,
At a great sacrifice.
COTTON AND WOOL AND ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, At 12½ cents per yard and upwards.
PARIS KID GLOVES, best quality, at 75 cents per pair.
COLORED SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
At Less than Half the Cost of Importation.
LACES EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
At a Great Reduction.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA, PLAID and other SHAWLS,
At a Great Reduction on Cost of Importation.
MOURNING GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
10,000 yards Best Quality PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIES, at 18¾ cents per yard, usual price 30 to 40 cents per yard.
250 pieces SUMMER POPLINS, for Traveling Dresses, at 10 cents per yard.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
450 Best Quality FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, very elegant and desirable styles, at less than Half the Cost of Importation.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES, IN GREAT VARIETY—At an Immense Sacrifice on Cost.
100 pieces BAREGE ANGLAIS, at 10 cents per yard, worth 18¾ cents.
Also, an UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT of COTTON, THREAD, MERINO, LAMB'S WOOL and SILK HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, at a great sacrifice on cost. Also, in addition to the above, will be offered a GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS NOT BEFORE EXHIBITED, viz: A Choice Assortment of TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGE, ANGLAIS, GRENADINES, SILKS, CHALIES, LAMA CLOTHS, POIL DE CHEVRES, CALICOES, MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS, LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, FLANNELS, &c.,
AT A GREAT SARIFICE.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S.
OPENING $25,000 WORTH.
SPRING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Opening new styles in Collars and Sets.
Opening fine Handkerchiefs, all styles.
Opening full assortment Edgings and Insertions.
JOB LOT AT KINZEY'S IN COLLARS, 6c. to 25c.
JOB LOT AT KINZEY'S IN COLLARS, 25c. to 50c.
JOB LOT AT KINZEY'S, IN SETS, 25c. to 50c.
At KINZEY'S, lot Flouncings, 5c. to 15c.
At KINZEY'S, lot Flouncings, 18c. to 31c.
At KINZEY'S, lot Flouncings, 37c. to 63c.
Spool Cottons dozen, 6c.
Best spool Cottons, 8c.
Best pins Paper, 3c.
Best Needles, paper, 3c.
Everything in fancy goods at cost. Best Hooks and Eyes, 2c. Fine twilled tape, 1c. Working Cotton, 2c. Skirt Braids, 2c., 4c. Velvet Buttons, 5c. Sewing Silks, 9c. per dozen. Portemonnaie, Bags, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps and Yankee Notions.
KINZEY'S Hosiery is cheap, 6c., 8c.
KINZEY'S Hosiery is cheap, 10c., 12c.
KINZEY'S Misses' close, 6c., 8c., 10c.
KINZEY'S Gents' Half Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.
KINZEY'S Lisle Gloves, 6c., 8c.
KINZEY'S Lisle Gauntlets, 12c. 15c.
KINZEY'S Lisle Gauntlets, 18c.
KINZEY'S lot Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 10c. to 25c.
KINZEY'S lot ladies' Hand kerchiefs, 5c. to 12½c.
KINZEY'S lot of gents' Handkerchiefs, 6c. to 18c.
NEW RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
15,000 yards Ribbons, from auction, 6c., 8c., 10c.
12,000 yards Ribbons, from auction, 12c., 16c., 18c.
10,000 yards Ribbons, from auction, 20c., 22c., 25c.
STRAW BONNETS.
Opening new Bonnets in Pedals, Dunstables, Pearls, Cantons Coburgs, Mutonz, Neapolitans, Tuscans, Split Straws and Mixed Braids, of every description. Straw Bonnets, 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c., 88c., $1.
OPENING FROM FRENCH FLOWERS
Of every description and quality (splendid lots.)
OPENING
5,000 pieces new Dress Trimmings, awful slaughter; 3 000 pairs undersleeves, 12c.
LACE VEILS, NEW STYLES.
30,000 dozen Linen Edgings, 15c dozen.
1,250 fine Linen hemstitch worked Handkerchiefs, 50c.
GENTS' SILK BOSOMS, 6c. to 25c.
OPENING ON MONDAY.
JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION ROOMS CHEAP.
AUCTION GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION,
We are determined to convert our merchandise into CASH,
of which fact everybody will
BE CONVINCED,
after a perusal of the following list of prices:
ALL BUYERS OF PAPERS
are invited to examine the goods.

800 white French china tea sets, 44 pieces	$5 00
1,500 white French china soup tureens	2 00
3,000 white French china covered dishes	75

All other pieces necessary for a
DINNER SET,
at corresponding prices
400 gold-band French china tea sets 44 pieces... 6 00
300 fancy French china tea sets, 44 pieces... 6 25
250 gold-and 5 French china dinner sets, 101 pieces 40 00
800 dozens silver-plated tea spoons... 1 25
400 dozens silver-plated table spoons... 3 25
400 dozens silver plated table forks... 3 25
100 silver-plated tea sets... 15 00
200 silver-plated cake baskets... 3 75
700 silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles... 4 25
300 silver plated ice pitchers... 7 00
500 dozens ivory handled dinner knives... 4 00
400 dozens ivory-handled tea knives... 4 00
500 dozens cut-glass goblets... 1 75
200 pairs cut and engraved decanters (quarts)... 1 25
300 pairs cut and engraved decanters (pints)... 1 00
500 dozens Bohemian glass Roger bowls... 1 00
IRON-STONE CHINA,
from the celebrated makers, John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England.
Iron-stone china dinner plates, the dozen... 95
Iron-stone china soup plates, the dozen... 95
Iron-stone china breakfast plates, the dozen... 95
Iron stone china soup tureens, each... 1 50
Iron stone china covered dishes, each... 63
Iron-stone china tea sets, 11 pieces... 2 50
Our entire assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,
comprising all of the new styles, and the greatest variety in the city, for sale at equally low prices.
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French china dinner sets, containing from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and eighty six pieces, ranging in price from
$50 to $140
the set, and all at about ONE-HALF
the usual price.
Any one having need of a
DINNER SET,
can make a handsome saving by purchasing
NOW! NOW!! NOW!!!
Goods bought and
PAID FOR
at the time of sale, will, if desired, be stored until the 1st of May, without charge.
Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages. Par funds only taken.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.
500 pieces Printed BAREGE ANGLAIS, only 12½c. per yard. (value 25c.)
200 pieces Rich CHINTZ PRINTS DE GANDIES, Extra Quality, at 25c. per yard, (value 50c.)
150 pieces All-wool MOUSELINE DE LAINES, Small, neat designs, at 25c. 6d. per yard.
200 pieces Plaid Poil de Chevres and Chatlies, At 12½c per yard.
200 Five and Seven-Flounced BAREGE ROBES At $3 and $4 each, (value $8 and $10.)
All the above are fresh new Goods, this Spring's importation, purchased at the recent large Auction Sales.
N. B.—For the convenience of our customers, these will be exhibited in the section adjoining the Shawl-room, on Chambers-st. A. T. STEWART & CO.

CASH AND SIX MONTHS' BUYERS
Will find
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION IN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, LINENS, SHEETINGS WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE MANTILLAS, VEILS, &c., &c.,
purchased at the recent large
AUCTION SALES,
at about one-half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
CHEAP. CHEAP. CHEAP.
Another chance this week for those
CHEAP BLACK SILKS.
50 pieces will be opened on Monday,
At 75 cents per yard; worth $1.
25 pieces do. at 75c.; heavy and wide.
These goods are 30 per cent. below the cost of importation.
T. M. JAMES.
No. 302 6th-av., near 3d-st.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
AT AUCTION PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, March 25,
30 CASES SPRING FANCY DRESS SILKS,
RICH PARIS QUALITY, IN
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
Just Received.

FOULARD SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make LARGE ADDITIONS to their present Stock, comprising ENLUMINEE, CAMAIEUX, &c., &c., greatly below the cost of importation.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer
During this week
NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS
From auction, at very low prices.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
JUST RECEIVED
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
700 PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, trimmed with Valenciennes, at $3, worth $7.
800 PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, trimmed with Valenciennes, at $3 50, worth $8 50.
360 doz. FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Embroidered and Tucked, 62½ cents each, worth $1.
250 doz. FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Embroidered and Tucked, at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
ALSO, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Of the latest Spring designs, in great variety.
And at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND-ST,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
are closing their present large and elegant stock of Robes, at the following
VERY REDUCED PRICES:
BAREGE ROBES, $2, $2 50 and $3 each.
JACONET ROBES, $2, $2 50 and $3 each.
RICH ORGANDIE ROBES, $4 and $5 50 each.
ALSO, RICH SILK ROBES,
At equally low prices.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
HOSIERY!
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.,
Will offer on and after MONDAY,
The greatest inducements ever offered in
LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' HOSE,
Just opened for the Spring trade.
No. 140 6th-av., near 11th-st.

NEW SETS! NEW COLLARS!
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS, NEW RIBBONS,
NEW LACES, NEW VEILS,
NEW BARBES, NEW GLOVES,
Just opened and marked to
SELL CHEAP,
At ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY'S,
No. 140 5th-av., near 11th-st.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av., near 11th st.,
Will exhibit on MONDAY several large lots of
EMBROIDERED FLOUNCINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS, EDGINGS, &c.,
Which will be sold at extremely
LOW PRICES.
No. 140 6th av.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN
ENGLISH MOURNING CRAPES.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.,
Will offer on MONDAY 200 pieces best ENGLISH CRAPES at 5s. per yard and upward—cost 100 per cent. more to import.
No. 140 6th-av.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
Some of the Greatest Bargains ever offered.
BAREGE ROBES, at less than half price.
GRENADINE ROBES, at less than half price.
FANCY SILKS, at less than cost.
Also, more of these
RICH BLACK FIGURED SILKS, double-faced,
At only $1 a yard.
SPRING POPLINE, FIGURED MOSAMBIQUES AND POIL DE CHEVRES, in the various new and Beautiful Styles.
SPRING DELAINES, at all prices.
PRINTED CALICOES, in new designs and colors.
All the above are really worth an inspection.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
Having made large purchases abroad and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At present at very low prices.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HIDDEN HAND—THE SON OF THE REPUBLIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76—RAOUL—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'HONNEUR ET L'ARGENT—LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GIANNELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Judging from the dispatches which we publish this morning, there seems to be no longer room to doubt that the order for the evacnation of Fort Sumpter has actually been issued. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that he has received a dispatch from a gentleman in Charleston, who has just returned from a visit to the Fort, and who found Major ANDERSON busily engaged in taking an inventory of all the Government property, preparatory to turning it over to the authorities of South Carolina. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, it was understood that the Major was to be allowed to exercise his own judgment as to the method of evacuation. The Charleston *Courier*, of Friday, contains a corroboration of the dispatch published by us on Saturday morning, announcing the visit of Surgeon FOX, of the Navy, to the Fort, in company with Capt. HARTSTEIN. The *Courier* also announces the arrival in Charleston of Congressman HOLMES, with assurances that the policy of the Administration is a peaceful one.

There appears to be nothing settled in regard to the New-York appointments excepting the Collectorship, which is generally conceded to Mr. BARNEY. The others are still under consideration, with no sufficient indications to enable us to judge as to who will be successful. The Senate confirmed a number of minor appointments on Saturday, a list of which will be found in our dispatches.

Vice-President HAMLIN, on Saturday, sent a letter to the Senate, announcing that it was his intention to be absent during the remainder of the session, and asking that a President *pro tem.* be appointed. Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, was accordingly unanimously elected, and Mr. HAMLIN was duly notified of the fact. Mr. FOOT, on taking the Chair, made a short address of thanks. The credentials of Mr. SHERMAN, as Senator from Ohio, were presented, and he took the oath and his seat. An effort was then made to go into an election for a new Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, etc., but through the opposition of the Democratic members it was defeated, and the Senate went into Executive session.

The latest advices from Texas leave us somewhat in doubt as to the exact intentions of Gov. HOUSTON. He and the Secretary of State, who with him refused to take the oath to support the new Constitution of the Confederate States, had retired from their offices and surrendered the archives, and Gov. HOUSTON had issued an appeal to the people, denouncing the State Convention; but whether the appeal is in the nature of a call to arms to resist the Convention's authority does not appear from our dispatches. The members of the Legislature had taken the oath of allegiance. The Convention had thrown overboard the elaborate Army bill, reported from the Military Committee some time since, and passed instead a bill providing for the raising of only one mounted regiment. Perhaps this is in consequence of a doubt as to the ability of the State to provide for the expenses of a large body of militars.

The Georgia State Convention adjourned on Saturday night, after adopting a State Constitution to be submitted to the people next July.

By the arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax, and of the *Europa* and the *Teneona* at this port, we have European advices to March 10. The *Europa* brings the cargo of the *Australasian*. The affairs of Poland continued to engage general attention. The petition of the people for administrative reform, national recognition and constitutional freedom, had obtained 60,000 signatures, and was to be delivered to the Emperor by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who was prepared to support its demands. The Bank of Poland having refused to redeem Russian bonds with specie, the sum required had been forcibly taken by the Government, aided by the military. The number killed in the recent affray, is ascertained to be fifty-three. No change had taken place in matters at Rome, though a rumor prevailed that Prince NAPOLEON was about to visit Italy with a view to negotiating the withdrawal of the French troops. The blockade of the Citadel of Messina is officially announced, and the firing had commenced. Nearly all the foreign vessels had quitted the harbor. From Spain there comes an intimation that the Government is about to demonstrate the sincerity of its hostility to the Slave-trade, by stationing a squadron upon the African coast. The reproaches of Lord PALMERSTON on the subject had provoked great indignation at Madrid. A ministerial crisis is said to be imminent at Constantinople, growing out of financial difficulties. The reports of the famine in Northwestern India prove not to have been exaggerated.

By the steamship *Bienville*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, we receive advices from Havana to the 18th inst. The *Bienville* reports very severe weather on the passage. Commercial and money affairs are represented to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. There is little local news of interest.

The New-York State Senate, Saturday, passed the bill limiting the term of service of officers in the militia to seven years. Among the bills ordered to a third reading were that which gives legal effect to the decisions of the Committee of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce; that amending the Excise laws; and that which authorizes the Central Park Commissioners to review the acts of the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of this City. A lengthy report was presented by the New-York Commissioners to the Peace Convention. In the Assembly petitions for and against the Broadway Railroad were presented. The bill altering the map of this City, and that which provides for another amendment of our Charter, were reported favorably. The Select Committee on Sunday laws reported an act allowing the sale of malt liquors on the Sabbath, and notice was given of a minority report. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Jay Gibbon's Bribery case, to inquire into the lobbying system and report whether any threats had been made designed to secure the passage of certain bills. Much time was consumed in the discussion of the report of the Committee appointed to facilitate the business of the House. Nothing definite was done with regard to it. An effort to make the Broadway Railroad bill the special order for Wednesday next, failed.

The Stock market closed firm on Saturday, and there was more speculation through the day in New-York Central, Michigan Southern and one or two other Railways, at better prices. State Securities firm and in request. Federal Stocks ¼ ₱ cent. weaker. No change in Money or Bills on London; the latter 107¼ ₱ cent., firm.

Cotton was less active, but was very firm, on Saturday. Breadstuffs were more sought after by shippers; prices of Flour and Wheat closed in favor of sellers. An improved demand prevailed for Hay, Pork, Lard, Rice, and Whisky. Hops, Spices, Seeds, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Hemp, Fish, and Whalebone were in slack request. Sugars and Molasses were moderately inquired for. Rio Coffee was rather freely purchased. Freights were heavy, with 330 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Quarrel with Peru.

It seems to have escaped public attention that, in addition to our domestic troubles, we have a foreign quarrel on hand. We have withdrawn our Minister from Peru, and have taken the preliminary steps towards enforcing our demands on that country by war. The French Minister has offered the mediation of his Government, but no steps have yet been taken, so far as we are aware, to avail ourselves of this proffer. As the subject is one of importance, not only on account of the consequences to which it may lead, but also of the principles which it involves, it may be well to present the facts again to the public consideration.

Peru, as is well known, owns certain guano islands lying near her coasts. The guano deposits on these islands are held as public property, and from the sale of them Peru derives her principal revenue wherewith to pay the interest on a large foreign debt, and defray the expenses of her Government. It is very natural, therefore, that the Government of Peru should guard these guano islands with jealous care. For this purpose, clear and distinct proclamations and laws have been issued, defining the rights of Peru in these guano deposits, naming the ports of entry, the particular points where ships are at liberty to load, and setting forth the penalty of any trespass upon these rights, or any infraction of the laws by which they are protected.

Under these circumstances, and during the Administration of COSTILLO, whose Government was then and still is acknowledged and treated with as the Government *de jure* and *de facto* of Peru, by the United States and the European Powers, the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, from California, and loaded with lumber, entered the small port of Iquique, in the South of Peru, in the latter part of 1857. It so happened that at this moment, Iquique was in the possession of a band of insurgents, under one VIVANCO, who, for a brief period, held several insignificant points in this part of Peru, but who was ultimately overcome and driven off by the regular forces of the regular Government of the country.

It appears, nevertheless, that the Captains of the ships named sold their cargoes in the port of Iquique, and then, in consideration of supplies they furnished to the insurgents, VIVANCO gave them a permit to resort with their ships to the guano deposits of the Government of Peru, and fill up with guano. This was done by these Captains in face of the direct warning of the regular Government that they were violating the established and well-known laws of the country, to which they would certainly be held amenable. Disregarding these protests of the Government of Peru, the two ships proceeded direct to *Punta de Lobos* and *Pabellon de Pica*, two small islands, which had never been opened to foreign commerce by the Government, and from which the export of guano was expressly prohibited. While thus engaged in this unlawful business, the two ships were captured by the Peruvian war-steamer *Tumbez*, on the 24th of January, 1858, and taken to Callao, where, in due process of Peruvian law, they were confiscated and sold for Peruvian account. This, in brief, is a statement of the foundation of a most extravagant claim against Peru for damages, and which, not being acceded to by the Government of that country, has led to the withdrawal of our accredited Minister, Mr. CLAY, and the complete interruption of friendly relations between the two Governments.

Notwithstanding it is made plainly to appear that VIVANCO was an insurgent, holding only brief and local sway in the extreme South of Peru, never acknowledged by the United States or any other foreign Power, nor holding any intercourse whatsoever with such, the Government of the United States, having a Minister duly accredited to the Government of CASTILLO, and residing at Lima, the capital of the country, did, under the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and guided by the opinion of Attorney-General BLACK, acknowledge the power usurped by VIVANCO in the insignificant port of Iquique, and temporarily exercised there, as authorized to dispose of the revenue and to usurp the prerogatives of the regular Government of Peru. Mr. BUCHANAN held that the Captains of these vessels had all the authority requisite to enable them to carry off the property of Peru;—and that the Government of Peru must therefore be held responsible for the steps she took to prevent this infringement on her rights.

Naturally enough the Peruvian Government refused to accede to such a doctrine. If she were to admit it, she would place her chief source of revenue at the mercy of every insurgent who might acquire a temporary authority over the locality in which it was situated, and surrender her right of sovereignty over her own territory. She has refused, therefore, to accept the ultimatum of Mr. BUCHANAN, which was that she should pay the amount of damages claimed for these two vessels, and then submit the matter to arbitration.

We must not overlook the bearing of this decision of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the opinion of Attorney-General BLACK on which it was based, upon the secession movement. It has already been more than intimated that the Foreign Ministers at Washington intend to avail themselves of this opinion, as a justification for recognizing the authority of the seceded States over the commerce of their own ports. They claim that they find in that document, and in the action of the Government based upon it, full warrant for recognizing clearances given to vessels of their respective nationalities, by the authorities of the Southern Confederacy. And if our Government adheres to this opinion of Judge BLACK, it is not easy to see how it can avoid the concession of this right. The independent sovereignty of the Southern States is quite as complete as was that of the rebel chief from whom the Captains of the *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana* procured the authority under which they acted.

The matter evidently demands the prompt attention of our Government.

SOUTHERN DESPOTISM.—The Richmond *Whig* notices one result of the secession movement which is worthy of attention. It says that the United States, having long been the asylum of the oppressed of Europe, must now afford shelter to the victims of the despotism which has been erected upon their own soil, and by a portion of their own people, and it gives the following striking illustration of this tendency:

"Mr. W. L. YANCEY once lived in Wetumpka, Ala. He had a law partner there—R. S. THARIN, Esq. During the Presidential canvass last year, Mr. THARIN coöperated with the conservatives, against the disunion precipitators. Subsequently to the secession of Alabama, he gave expression to the opinion that *the non-slaveholders in the State would not be benefited by the dissolution of the Union*, and that *if they were allowed the independent expression of their views*, they would be found on the side of the Union. He went further, and, like the Disunionists, attempted to get up an organization to give practical force to his views. This was too much. The Disunionists might get up leagues to break up the Union, but it would not do for Mr. THARIN to get up a league to save the Union. The devil was to pay, immediately. *Mr. Tharen was placed in the hands of the Regulators, tried, and expelled from the State, being denied the privilege of even visiting his wife and children before he departed.* He is now a political refugee, and has found an asylum from oppression under the flag of the free, the Star-spangled Banner. Such occurrences as these are not well calculated to commend the Cotton State Confederacy to the good opinion of people who have some sentiment, at least, of freedom left."

As we find this statement in a Southern paper, we presume its truth will not be disputed. It is only one of a thousand incidents that are occurring every day in the Southern States. There is not half as much freedom of opinion or of speech in the Southern Confederacy to-day as there is in Austria. It is a complete despotism,—and as such will not only forfeit the "good opinion" of other nations, but sooner or later arouse the resentment and inenr the resistance of its victims. It is impossible that any portion of the American people should consent to live permanently under such a *régime* as obtains in the Southern Confederacy.

The Starvation Humbug Again.

The Charleston *Mercury* keeps a correspondent in this City for the purpose, apparently, of keeping up the spirits of the Secessionists by cheerful reports of Northern sentiment. To do him justice he seems to perform his duty with zeal and assiduity. Whatever statements are required at Charleston he seems quite ready to supply. The old familiar story of Northern insurrections continues, in spite of its age and absurdity, to play an important part in his epistles. In one of the latest of them he gravely says that it was *fear* of such insurrections which led the Administration to decide upon not reinforcing Fort Sumpter. Here is a specimen of the "information" which he furnishes to the Seceders:

"The greater part of the foreign trade will be diverted southward, and in *a short time pauperism and general distress will be so great that risings and riots will take place, and the white slaves of commerce and capital, both in New-York and in New-England, will administer to the lips of their task masters the poisoned chalice which they have prepared for the planters of the South.* An ignorant proletarian mass, whose condition at best is infinitely inferior to that of your negroes, will be sure to 'better the instruction' they have received from their oracles. Long taught that 'property is robbery,' they will put the doctrine into practice at last upon a scale of fearful dimensions. At this moment *there are fifty thousand human beings in New-York and Brooklyn who know not where they will be able to get their breakfast to-morrow morning*, and every day the number of the destitute will greatly increase. *The New-York papers conceal or gloss over this terrible reality.*"

The Charleston papers are not in the habit of paying much attention to what New-York journals say, even about our own affairs. But they will find it for their advantage to make some inquiry into the statements of this sort which are sent to them by their agents here, before basing upon them any action of importance. They are utterly false,—the merest fabrications of reckless malice. The venerable harlequin of the *Herald* began his crusade in favor of secession with predictions of such results,—but even he has been forced to play his tricks on some other plank.

In point of fact the sufferings of our poorer classes have not been greater, if indeed they have not been actually less, this Winter than usual. The cheapness of provisions, the comparative mildness of the season, the fact that during the early part of the Winter employment was abundant and wages good, have combined to enable our working people to bear the commercial reverses which have come upon us with less than ordinary suffering. There has been far less distress here than there was in 1857. And as the Winter is over and Spring, with its milder air and field-work, is close at hand, their condition will steadily improve. The story about fifty thousand persons starving is too old to be revived with any hope of success. It was never anything more than a preposterous Munchausenism.

It is true that those of our merchants who had extensive dealings with the South, are suffering severely, not so much from the cessation of business as from the refusal of their Southern customers to pay their debts. There are thousands of men in the Southern States who have plenty of money, but who refuse absolutely to pay for the goods they bought here on credit last year. One would suppose that writers who have any regard for the honor and good name of the South, would give as little prominence to this fact as possible, and at all events refrain from making it a matter of special boasting.

The community at large suffers from this, however, much less than might have been expected,—for the money which is withheld by the South from the payment of its debts, reaches us through the Western States. The South is compelled to purchase grain and provisions in the West to a much greater extent than ever before,—and it is also obliged to pay the *cash*. This enables Western debtors to remit money very freely to their creditors here, and Western trade was never in a healthier condition than it is at present.

We beg to inform the Charleston Secessionists that any hopes they may found upon anticipated riots and insurrections in New-York or other Northern cities, will prove utterly fallacious. There never was less danger of such movements here than at the present moment. The great mass of our people were never less disposed to violence, nor are they the least disposed to charge what suffering does exist among them to the action of the Government. On the contrary, they hold the *Secessionists* responsible for the interruption of trade, the lack of employment, and all the evils that have followed in their train.

AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION.—For the last twenty or twenty-five years the sectional conflict between the North and South has turned upon the meaning and intent of the Constitution in regard to Slavery. The South has insisted that it intended to *protect* slavery, that it placed slave property on a footing of perfect equality with all other property, and that to deny this position was to refuse to the Southern States their plainest constitutional rights. The North, on the other hand, has contended against this interpretation of the Constitution, and insisted that all the provisions of that instrument upon that subject were based upon the belief that in the course of time it would disappear.

The South has now seceded, and feels that it can afford to speak frankly on this subject. Hon. A. H. STEPHENS has recently made a speech at Angusta, in the course of which he said:

In the fourth place, and this is the principal and most important point of all—we have settled, and, I trust, settled forever, the great question which was the prime cause of our separation from the United States—I mean the question of African Slavery. *The old Constitution set out with a wrong idea on this subject; it was based upon an erroneous principle; it was founded upon the idea that African Slavery is wrong, and it looked forward to the ultimate extinction of that institution.* But time has proved the error, and we have corrected it in the new Constitution. *We have based ours upon the principle of the inequality of races*, and the principle is spreading—it is becoming appreciated and better understood; and though there are many, even in the South, who are still in the shell upon this subject, yet the day is not far distant when it will be generally understood and appreciated—not only in the South, but everywhere else. The world is rapidly progressing in its views on this subject, and in a very few years we may witness great changes in respect to this institution.

What is this but a full and complete acknowledgment that the North has all the while been *right* in its interpretation of the Constitution,—and that the complaints of the South on this score have been utterly without foundation?

The Yelverton Trial.

As we live and grow older it seems that all the pleasant illusions fostered in youth by the minor drama and the romantic novels of the Minerva press are destined to obliteration. The last idol shattered is that acarlet representative of manly honor and chivalrous decornm,—the British Officer. In how many theatres have we seen this honored ideal laying his white buckskin glove over his red bosom, and gallantly bowing a refusal of all thanks from the young lady just rescued, along with her gray-haired grandfather, from the clutches of a dozen villainous-looking bandits, by his single arm and sword! Through how many lachrymose pages of sentimental novels have our young eyes traced the dazzling careers of colonels, captains and lieutenants, all of them clad in scarlet, all the very souls of honor, and all eventually succeeding, after incredible difficulties, in bringing their stern parents to smile on their respective marriages with girls beautiful and virtuous, though dowerless—poor and obscure, though of high or at least respectable parentage.

Such was our ideal of the British officer, nor can we lightly abandon it as a general faith. But that there may be fearfully marked exceptions to this rule, and that men utterly destitute of principle, and actuated by the meanest and most sordid motives, may have the honor to hold Her Majesty's commission—the great Yelverton trial, which has just terminated in Ireland, gives abundant proof. Seldom in the sad history of legal examination has a man occupying the position of a gentleman been revealed on his own and all other evidence in a more degrading—more utterly wretched and contemptible attitude; while the hardihood, the cool and stoical effrontery with which he avowed every step in his cruel, criminal, licentious and mercenary career, may well make us pause and ask—Can this man be wholly an exception to the social morality of his fellows? Can a Yelverton stand alone in this audacious insensibility to all laws human and divine, without having been educated in an atmosphere making this insensibility his normal state?

The facts in the case, as developed on the trial, were very simple, though involving not alone the happiness and reputation of the three persons mainly interested, but also a question of religious equality between the Roman Catholic and Established Churches of Ireland—this latter feature mainly accounting for the intense popular anxiety with which the trial has been watched, and the enthusiastic demonstrations which followed the verdict in the true Mrs. YELVERTON's favor.

It appears that Major CHAS. YELVERTON, son and heir of Lord Viscount AVONMORE, became acquainted, while returning from France in the year 1852, with a Miss MARIA TERESA LONGWORTH, daughter of a respectable English Roman Catholic family—Miss L. having a sister married in France to the son of a high judicial officer of the Empire, and herself possessing a small independence of about $1,000 a year. At the time of first meeting her future husband, the plaintiff in the late action must have been about nineteen years of age, having just completed her education in a convent, while the defendant was then lacking one or two years of being thirty. The acquaintance thus commenced was subsequently continued at the house of another sister of the plaintiff, Mrs. BELLAMY, of Abergavenny Castle, Wales; also, in the South of Italy, to which Miss LONGWORTH had been sent to complete her studies; also in the Crimea, whither the plaintiff had gone attached to the French Mission of the Sisters of Charity in attendance on the wounded and dying; also at Galata, under the roof of Gen. VON STRANBENZEE, of the British Army; also at Edinburgh, where the Major performed a Scotch marriage, resding the aervice himself in presence of two witnesses, and proclaiming that he took the plaintiff as his wedded wife; and finally, in Ireland, where Miss LONGWORTH, who had refused to recognize the validity of the Scotch marriage—since declared binding—was solemnly married in the Roman Catholic Church of Rosstrever, on the 15th of August, 1857, to WILLIAM CHARLES YELVERTON, by the Rev. BERNARD MOONEY, Parish Priest, under a special dispensation granted to Miss LONGWORTH, by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore.

Subsequently to this marriage Mr. and Mrs. YELVERTON went to France, the husband urging that their union should be kept secret, as, if known, it might cut off his expectations from a wealthy uncle. They lived for some months happily at Bordeaux, when the Major, probably tiring of his prize, returned to England on the plea that he had to join his regiment; at the same time persuading his wife to remain behind, and secretly administering to her, without her knowledge, as it appears, certain drugs, which greatly injured her health and took away from her the plea that for the sake of her then unborn child and to guard its future interests, their marriage, or rather double marriage, must be made public and acknowledged. It was also brought out in evidence that while Mrs. YELVERTON was in France, the Major always addressed her and caused her to be addressed as his wife, both orally and by letter—constantly, however, making excuses both to herself and to her married sister residing in France, for not proclaiming the marriage.

Matters thus progressed until the June of 1858, when Mrs. YELVERTON, stung by certain insulting doubts as to her ever having been married, and alarmed by the long absence and silence of her husband,—returned suddenly to Scotland about the 23d of June, 1858, where she had an interview with her husband, who proclaimed himself "a ruined man" through her presence, entreating her to make one more sacrifice for him and to take ship immediately for New-Zealand, where he promised to join her in six months from date. In precisely three days after that interview, he was married to a Mrs. FORBES, widow of an eminent Professor of the Edinburgh University, who possessed a fortune of quarter of a million dollars, only partially incumbered with two children. It was because Miss LONGWORTH was not rich and could not pay his debts that the gallant Major had been unwilling to admit her to the rank of wife; it was because she was not, in his estimation, "of gentle blood" that he considered himself not only justified, but that there was a certain "laudability" in her seduction. Openly standing up in Court and in the face of a thousand spectators, this epauletted villain boasted that from the first moment of seeing Miss LONGWORTH he had formed a deliberate design "to obtain possession of her person as his mistress, not as his wife;" and in reply to the indignant questions of Mr. WHITESIDE, the plaintiff's counsel, asked leave of the Court to "explain his theory of seduction," in which he argued substantially that for a man "of gentle blood," as he was, to seduce a woman "not of gentle blood," such as the plaintiff, was to be regarded by the lady rather as a compliment than a crime, no matter how base had been the artifices used to accomplish the destruction of her virtue.

Without entering upon the prurient and shocking details of Major YELVERTON's testimony, it must suffice that he admitted, and indeed boasted, that through all his acquaintance with the lady, his unhappy victim, "his ideas in seeking her were all founded on dishonor." When he followed her to her sister's house, it was with this fixed intention; when he met her in the dress of a Sister of Charity, ministering to the wounded in the hospitals of the Crimea, his lustful gaze could see no sacredness in her mission, no protection in her robe; under the roof of a British General he sought her company still with the same unholy object, and through all the long and eloquent correspondence of six years, the diabolic purpose was continued and pushed forward with the perseverance and address of a man who had "reduced seduction to a theory." Finally, and as a last resort, when the plaintiff's virtue had proved too strong for all his wiles, though her affections had undeniably been strongly enlisted in his favor, the desperate trick of a false marriage was resolved upon, and the Scotch ceremony was performed by the defendant in presence of two witnesses, with the sole and exclusive object, as now appears, of "being gentle to the scruples" of Miss LONGWORTH, and "letting her down easy" in her fall from virtue.

But here, again, he was foiled by the rare prudence which seems to have guided the course of this lady, and which is the more to be admired from the knowledge gained through her previous letters, that she deeply and sincerely loved, with all the fervor of a pure and the devotion of a pious nature, the attempter of her virtue. She refused to recognize the Scotch marriage as valid, and took refuge again at her sister's house, in Wales, from whence she finally went to Ireland by appointment with the defendant, and was there married to him, as already stated, in Rosstrevor Church. This step was also taken by YELVERTON as one of the necessary proceedings to carry out his theory of seduction—the villain relying, even as he knelt at the altar, and followed the officiating priest through the solemn service, on an oppressive and unjust statute which makes it a penal offence for a Roman Catholic priest anywhere within the British dominions to celebrate the marriage-rite between a Protestant and Catholic, unless the ceremony shall have first been performed by a Protestant minister—all marriages made in violation of this statute being declared void and of no effect.

For the plaintiff it was contended: first, that the Scotch marriage was a valid Protestant marriage, and therefore legalized the subsequent Roman Catholic ceremony; and, secondly, that the defendant had avowed himself a Catholic to the Parish priest of Rosstrevor, and that he had been a Catholic, at least in profession, for twelve months previous to his marriage. On both these points the Jury found for the plaintiff, or rather in favor of the first Mrs. YELVERTON—the nominal plaintiff in the action being a Mr. THELWALD, who sued Major YELVERTON for his wife's maintenance, in order to raise the question as to the validity of the marriage, in a manner that would allow the lady herself to be summoned as a witness, instead of sitting comparatively dumb as the plaintiff. With this verdict all who have read the proceedings will cordially agree; and we may hope, as one good effect to flow from this most unhappy trial, that the statute creating the obnoxious difference between Catholic and Protestant marriages will speedily be abolished.

HAMILTON AND MANHATTAN SQUARES.—We called attention last Wednesday to two bills now before the Legislature, having for object to authorize the "closing" of Hamilton and Manhattan Squares. Our article was based on no particular information in regard to these cases, but rather on a general suspicion, only too well warranted by experience, that measures of this kind are never passed so eagerly as these bills appeared to be, without some interested and at least doubtful motive. Our remarks were mainly intended to direct public attention to two measures affecting a vast amount of property at present held by the City; so that if any valid objection could be urged against the closing of these Squares, the objectors might at least know that such bills were in existence and have an opportunity of entering their protest.

From information gathered since the publication of that article, we have reason to fear that our suspicions were not without good ground, a report being very currently in circulation amongst parties who ought to know, that the bill for "Closing Hamilton-square," introduced by Senator R. B. CONNOLLY, is really a bill to make a present of many hundred thousand dollars out of the City Treasury to the heirs of Gen. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, by whom the property was originally deeded to the City for the purpose of forming a Park or Military Parade ground, with a provision that, on ceasing to be so used, it should revert to his general estate, and be divided amongst his heirs. The effect, therefore, of Senator CONOLLY's bill, if the facts be as stated, must simply operate to deprive the City of a valuable square, injure the house property that has grown up around it on the faith of its continuance, and give to the heirs of Gen. HAMILTON about one hundred and fifty or sixty valuable building lots in a location rapidly advancing to the dignity of a fashionable faubourg.

Let it be understood that we are far from opposing any project for the benefit of ALEXANDER HAMILTON's posterity—far from arguing that the City should play the dog in the manger, and hold property useless to itself, simply because to abandon it would confer an immense pecuniary benefit on the heirs of the original grantor. We only demand, if the facts be as currently reported, that the object of the bill shall be stated on its face, so that all the world may know how splendid is the gratitude of the City of New-York to the descendants of one of our ablest and most far-seeing statesmen. While Senator CONOLLY, in his private capacity, is quite justified, no doubt, in doing "good by stealth," of which he would "blush to hear the fame," it is a different matter when he comes to act in his representative capacity; and he has no right to smuggle through an alms of three, or four, or five hundred thousand dollars, without allowing the public, out of whose pockets it is to be taken, to know of his munificence in their name. We only ask for information on this subject, being quite ready to believe that all the rumors in circulation are greatly exaggerated. Let the exact provisions of the bills for closing Hamilton and Manhattan squares be published.

Affairs in Texas.

SAM HOUSTON, having been deposed from the Texas Governorship by the Revolutionary Convention, it is now proposed in high confederate quarters to have the contumacious old war horse immediately tried for treason and executed as a traitor. Things quite as amazing as this have been done down there lately by the precipitators; and it is quite likely that the sanguinary ruffians will be satisfied with nothing less than the blood of the man who has so seriously thwarted their purposes.

It was no doubt an inadvertence in HOUSTON when he recognized officially the existence of the Convention at all; and he has lately been guilty of other equally serious inadvertencies. But he has set his face boldly against all the recent proceedings of the Revolutionists; he has refused to sanction their action; he defiantly refuses to take the new oath of allegiance to the Revolutionary Government; and swears he will resist it at all hazards. For this he has been deposed, and for this it is now threatened to hring him to the gallows. But it will he altogether unlike Old San Jacinto if he allow himself to be thus disposed of without first making a lond appeal to the *ultima ratio* of Governors, not to say Texans, and testing again in his old age the virtne of the familiar blade which he wielded so well in his youth. HOUSTON has a large body of personal and political adherents among the old rangers and early settlers; there is also a strong force of determined Union men in Western Texas, and fortunately, there are still probably 2,500 efficient United States troops in the State.

These latter will probably take possession of El Paso Del Norte, the passage through which the Revolutionists must march in their proposed raid upon Chihuahua, and a chain of forts between El Paso and the Gulf, which might he established, would constitute a powerful protection either in case of defence or of assault.

Mexican guerillas are already seen hovering on the other side of the Rio Grande, in eager anticipation of the Revolutionary fray, and the bloodthirsty Comanches, whom it has required the greater part of the United States troops for the last dozen years to keep at hay, are but waiting for the opening of the fight to raise their old war-whoop throughout half the State.

If the conflict of arms is once really commenced by the Revolutionists in Texas, it is likely to be bitter, bloody, and protracted. Tens of thousands of peaceful settlers have gone there during the last few years on condition of the protection and stable government guaranteed them by the United States, and on this condition many of them have sworn fealty to our flag. The vote polled for Disunion—not being half the legal voters of the State—shows that these men know nothing of the terrible issues that were being forced upon the State by the Revolutionists; and they will not be likely to submit peacefully to such domination. Indeed, they might as well take up arms at once, as do so; for, outside of the Union, the settlers of Texas will be involved in chronic war with enemies to whom fighting and plunder are as the very breath of life. If, however, Gov. HOUSTON, seeing the hopelessness of the project he has recently propounded of an independent Republic, makes a determined stand for the Union, the tide of revolution may be speedily rolled back on the Gulf, and the erratic Lone Star again appear in the galaxy from which she has been precipitated by the demons of Revolution.

At all events, Old San Jacinto is not likely to die on the gallows—in peace.

The Revolt at Cracow.

"When the hand strikes the foot moves," says the Sclavonian proverb; and when unrest and revolution boil up fiercely in Italy and Hungary it can hardly be expected that Poland will be quiet. There have been in fact disorders of some magnitude in Warsaw, forming a not uninteresting chapter in the experiences of the year. Their origin is briefly stated in the following, which we translate from the *Allgemeine Zeitung*:

"For many weeks previous to the 25th February, it was rumored that on that day—the anniversary of the battle of Grachow in 1831—there would be a great 'demonstration.' Printed placards were posted, calling on the citizens to assemble in the 'Old Ring' or Market-place, to prepare by a procession to honor those who had fallen in the battle. The police had, meanwhile, distributed numbers of soldiers and agents among the crowd."

When the procession was fully organized—which, as the *Dresdner Zeitung* states, was done with the old Polish banners and many other insignia of nationality—it advanced amid a tempest of the wildest excitement. The sound of forbidden Polish songs and hymns rose on the air. But when the banner of the White Eagle was unfolded "there arose a terrible shout of enthusiasm, which seemed never to end." Just at this critical instant down came the forces of the authority in attack:

"As soon as the multitude beheld the national flag with the white eagle, more than 30,000 men, women and children knelt and raised a hymn, many of them shedding tears. They were charged by the cavalry—eight men were killed, and others wounded. Various arrests have taken place, and loaded cannon are drawn up in front of the Palace."

It was at first denied that any were killed, but letters of the 28th, establish the melancholy truth that there had been several victims. The importance which the event at the time assumed may be inferred from the fact that the procession consisted in great part of eminently respectable citizens, great numbers of young Polish noblemen being among the students in it, and that it was just wending its way in front of the Government Palace, in which full one thousand of the Polish nobility were assembled at an agricultural meeting. So it happened that nearly all the representatives of the leading class were present at the bloody and unprovoked outrage. Soon afterwards, the following occurrences added to the excitement:

"On the 27th a funeral procession issued forth from

The New-York Daily Times, Monday, March 25, 1861.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—A series of articles which have recently appeared in our columns upon the commercial relations between the North and South, and which are from the pen of HORACE GREELEY, Esq., and CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., of this city, have been published in a pamphlet form, and may be had at this office. The price is 12½ cents per copy, or $1 per dozen. Mailed to any part of the country.

Mr. GUSTAV SATTER gave his fourth Matinée at Dodworth's on Friday last. The programme included three pieces by GODFROI, PATTISON and GOTTSCHALK: the grand Sonata in D minor, op. 31, by BEETHOVEN; Nicolai's overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and Mr. SATTER'S own Fantasia on "La Juive." The performance of these *morceaux* was, of course, first-rate, which it could be denied. Mr. SATTER'S next Matinée will be in aid of a German Hospital, and will take place on the 4th of April.

Mr. BALL GIVE notice that he should present a motion to-morrow morning, while looking under at six o'clock Saturday morning, murdered in his wife bed at No. 147 Plymouth-street, at about 1 o'clock, a description of which will be found in the Coroner's Office.

Mr. WOODBURY introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of the Charter of New-York City and the abolition of the same to the people.

The name as Commissioners to amend the Charter are Messrs. Hamilton Fish, Dan. F. Tiemann, Wm. M. Evarts, Robt. J. Dillon, David T. Valentine, Robt. S. Gould, Andrew Carrigan, J. Whitney Crandell, Owen W. Brennan and Wm. B. McLay.

The Charter, as amended by the Commissioners, to be submitted to the electors of New-York, and if approved by a majority of the electors, then to be submitted to the Legislature, and if ratified by them without amendment, to go into effect. Thereafter it requires two thirds of the Commissioners to agree on the amendments.

Mr. PIXLEY gave notice of a motion to suspend the 35th and 43d rules so far as relate to the construction of the Broadway Railroad.

The Assembly adjourned the afternoon session, and fixed the sessions at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

Mr. PIXLEY offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Jay Gibbons' library case to inquire into the system of log rolling, and report whether any threats have been made by any persons inside or outside and Molasses Cream Candy. Manufactured by the Proprietor, No. 18 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

PLATT—WILLIAMS—In this City, on Monday, March 18, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. Joseph M. Platt to Miss Jennie Williams, all of this City.

DIED.

BARNES—In this City, on Saturday, March 23, Rebecca Barnes, widow of the late Abijah Barnes, aged 78 years.

The body will be taken to Lunsbury, Conn., for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Wm. C. Barnes, 138 Canton-st., this (Monday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

BRANDRAM—In this City, on Saturday, March 23, Sarah, wife of William H. Brandram.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Elias Van Riper, No. 23 Leroy-st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BURNS—In this City, on Sunday, March 24, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth Lionowlan, wife of John Lionowlan, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place on first Tuesday, (to-morrow,) at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Lionowlan, No. 314 West 11th-st., on Tuesday, March 26, at 1 o'clock precisely. Invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

—Messrs. TUTTLE, GREEN & Co., merchants in Chicago, have recovered $4,500 damages in a suit against the city, which used and enjoyed one of their cocks, in the course of the construction of a bridge.

—Hon. George F. Marsh, the newly appointed Minister to Turin, is at the Everett House. He will sail from this port for Europe within a month.

—It is said to be doubtful whether Speaker Littlejohn will accept the Consulship in Liverpool. Ex-Senator Putnam will probably accept his post at Havre.

Treasure.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the skilled adaptation of his Radical Cure Trusses. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Pessaries, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for Physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; is unlike the sickly Dyes now in use; is perfectly harmless; produces immediate effects. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hinderer's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Melaneta Cream Restores the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gleave's Hemispathic Remedy, a discovery can safely who have used it. Office No. 21 Bond-st. Price $5 per bottle.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees are the best in the world. Wholesale and retail, at No. 16 Bond-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a splendid color; does not injure the hair; is perfectly harmless; and is applied at No. 16 Bond-st.

Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees are made on the most improved principles, allowing the inhalation of pure air to the scalp, and are the lightest and most natural wear in use.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or would assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at 241 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid; understands the care of grown children; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country for the summer. Can be well recommended from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Can be seen at No. 223 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress. Reference satisfactory. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 180 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry, soups and jellys, game and fancy dishes; wages $10. No objection to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook. She understands her business perfectly in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. To be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th-st., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies, and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for five days at No. 186 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, as first-class cook, who has had a long experience in first-class families; thoroughly understands her business. None need apply unless they are willing to give liberal wages. Best of City reference. Call, or address COOK, No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door off second flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, &c.; the best of city reference for honesty and sobriety; willing to assist in washing if required. Call at No. 119 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and irooer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH good reference, wishes a situation in city or country; is a good plain cook, baker of bread and cake, and an excellent washer and irouer; is civil, clean and capable. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress. Reference satisfactory. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 180 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry, soups and jellys, game and fancy dishes; wages $10. No objection to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation as cook. She understands her business perfectly in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. To be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th-st., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies, and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for five days at No. 186 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, as first-class cook, who has had a long experience in first-class families; thoroughly understands her business. None need apply unless they are willing to give liberal wages. Best of City reference. Call, or address COOK, No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door off second flight of stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, &c.; the best of city reference for honesty and sobriety; willing to assist in washing if required. Call at No. 119 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and irooer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH good reference, wishes a situation in city or country; is a good plain cook, baker of bread and cake, and an excellent washer and irouer; is civil, clean and capable. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and baker of pastry; no objections to going to the country. Call for two days, at No. 300 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, third floor, back room, where their employer can be seen.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation, in City or country, as good cook and excellent washer and irouer; makes nice bread and pies, &c. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable Protestant girs; one as good cook; the other as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer, or sewer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 20th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, in a small private family. Good references. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 271 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Houston sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a lady of experience, who is willing to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply at No. 66 West 17th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable girl wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor. Has good City references.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Englishwoman, a situation as laundress; understands French finting; has excellent city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young Protestant girl in a private family or boarding-house; has no objection to do housework in a small family or to go into the country; good reference. Apply at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent in taking charge of a baby, and would do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 261 West 34th-st., near 9th-av.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; City reference given. Apply at No. 263 6th-av. between 17th and 18th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person; can do all kinds of family sewing; can operate one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; will assist in chamberwork, or the care of grown children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 59 Houston-st., in the dry goods store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman desires a situation as seamstress and to take care of grown children; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman wishes a situation as seamstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork; the country preferred. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, who can give most excellent recommendations as to capacity, honesty, sobriety and fidelity. apply, for two days, at No. 61 West 20th-st., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as waitress or chamberwork and washing; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 28th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, as waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 West 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., first door off second flight of stairs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a steady, smart, capable servant girl, that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, to do kitchen work or general housework, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AN EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—LADIES in want of honest and capable servants, well recommanded from their last place, will find at our establishment a very large selection every day. We have now many servants on our books, such as cooks, chambermaids, Protestant nurses, and general housekeepers, who have been known to us for several years, and cannot be excelled at any agency or institute in New-York or Brooklyn. MANNING & CO.,
No. 10 Tiltary-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public who favor us with their patronage will find our business conducted on principles of strict honor, and in all cases of disappointment, or whora no servant is supplied, the fee will be promptly returned.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AMERIcan, wanted in a liquor store to attend bar; one who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, with reference, stating salary expected with board, C. B., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, wishes a situation as clerk in a good wholesale hardware or dry goods house, (hardware preferred;) is a good penman; has a considerable knowledge of accounts; can give reference as to character, respectability, &c.; is willing to commence with a small salary for the first year. Address, for three days, J. P., Jr., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, a situation as coachman, and to assist in the garden; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., or address C. M.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who understands horses and plain gardening perfectly; can come well recommended from his last place of three years' service; is fully acquainted with the care of harness, carriages, &c. A note addressed to P. M. C., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for this week, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has the best of City reference as to ability, sobriety and honesty, with an experience of 8 or 9 years in this City. Address W. E. J., care of Chas. S. Oexhead, saddler, No. 1,199 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; is a good groom and careful driver; strictly sober; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 Union-place, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good city references; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address J. F. F., No. 56 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, as coachman and family gardener, by a respectable young man, with the best of reference from former employers; understands his duties thoroughly; knows the care of cattle well, and is a good hand on a farm. Apply at No. 376 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman and plain gardener, by a married man, without any family; the wife as chambermaid and would do plain sewing; has good reference from places where they have lived. Address J. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—An honest, sober and native young man, with 12 years' reference, wishes a situation; is a very judicious driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener; will make himself useful. Apply at No. 426 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A HIGHLY-recommended Protestant single man wishes a situation as above; understands his business; is a strictly careful driver; acquainted with the treatment of horses perfectly; temperate, willing and obliging, would make himself useful in everything required. Good references. Country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom and steady driver, and can be relied on for steadiness, honesty and sobriety, and understands plain gardening; can give the best of City and country references. Address A. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; understands the care of all kinds of stock; is not afraid of work; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; has the best of reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also in the culture of vegetables and flowers. If required, will take charge of a horse and cow; and also willing to make himself generally useful. Will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a Protestant married man; has no incumbrance; understands the care of green-house and grapery, fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; has over 2 years' experience with one gentleman; has no objection to taking care of horses, if required. Call or address J. C., for 2 days, at 121 East 29th-st., top floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man with one child, who has had 20 years' experience as general gardener; hopes from his experience and industrious habits to be able to give satisfaction to whoever may employ him; is a Protestant. Address R. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office. Can be seen here, from 9 to 12 o'clock, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young Englishman, (single,) who understands the care of graperies, greenhouses, &c., and can give the best references as to capability, &c., &c. Address BARNES, at seed-store No. 9 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; has a good knowledge of flowers, understands the care of horses, is a sober and good workman. Good references. Apply at No. 89 East 11th st.

AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a sober German; he is fully competent to take charge of a first-class residence; also understands the management of horses and cattle; good references given. Inquire of Mr. Stout, President of Shoe and Leather Bank, or Mr. Kirtland, No. 388 Broadway, or address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a married man of no family, as gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for three days by calling or addressing R. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a married man of no family, as gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for one day by calling or addressing R. B., seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, a native of New-York, as light porter or any other employment; writes a fair hand and is willing to go to any part of the world. Personal reference or cash security given. Address REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 28 East Broadway.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH good reference, would like a situation in the country; is a good driver; understands the cure of horses, &c.; can work in the garden, and make himself generally useful; likes to keep a place in good order. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND his wife want situations in the country; can take charge of a small farm, or of a plain gardeo; understands the care of cattle and horses. Best of references given. Address No. 639½ Hudson-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE AND capable man, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as waiter in a private family; has several years' City reference, as he has lived to some of the most respectable families. No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 50 4th-av.; or address C. B., at Mr. Campbell's harness store, for three days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and reliable man, a situation as waiter in a private family; can give five years' City reference, and also be well recommended by his last employer. Note addressed to the initials of L. M., at No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, corner of 4th-av., shall receive immediate answers this day, Wednesday.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single, competent man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 104 5th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in drug-store.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a chambermaid and waitress in a private family at Yonkers. A nice girl can find a good and permanent home. American or English preferred. Inquire in the store, No. 52 Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, a young English woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. It will be useless for any one to apply for this situation unless they can produce unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Apply at No. 11 Lexington-av., before 9 in the morning, or after 7 in the evening.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT coachman to go in the country; he must be thoroughly qualified for his business, and willing to make himself useful. None need apply, without the best of recommendations. Address R. B., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A DRUG CLERK, one that is fully competent to take charge of a first-class store. Inquire of T. T. GEEN, Broadway, corner of 14th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED.—Coachman, a single man; gardener one experienced; to go to Staten Island. Apply to C. C. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A TICKET-OFFICE, clerk for a shipping office, two conductors, and four girls to travel in California and Europe. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, one entry bedroom on second-floor to let with board, at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.) References given and required. Apply as above. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board with pleasant rooms, convenient to the 4th-av. Location pleasant. No. 163 East 18th-st.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN and two young ladies—teachers preferred—can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a private family, at No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house and with a French family; location unsurpassed; references exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large and pleasant front parlor and small room adjoining on second floor, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also, a small room, on third floor; refereoces required. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, with board, a front parlor and bed-room on the second floor, and one or two rooms on the third floor, to gentleman and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, &c. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife; private family preferred; any family in a good location, convenient to Fulton-ferry, wishing permanent boarders, may address Box No. 353 Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND—Near Quarantine, Stapleton, Clifton, or New-Brighton ferries, for a gentleman and his wife, from May 1 until September. Address THOMAS, Box No. 1,980 New-York Post-office, stating location and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A LADY—From the 1st of May, in a private family, not residing over eighty miles from the City. Terms must be moderate. References given and required. Address, with full particulars, E. C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS NEAR ASTORIA, L. I.—To let for one or two years, on the Shore Road opposite Ward's Island, one mile from the steamboat landing and ferry to 26th-st. The house is 42x35 feet, with large airy rooms, well and completely furnished. The stable and carriage-house of brick, 27x40 feet. There are 4½ acres of land, having a frontage of about 200 feet on the river. A well shaded lawn and extensive garden, with abundance of choice fruit trees and shrubs, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c., &c. A pair of fine horses, carriages and harness, cow, &c., for sale. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st., second floor, to JAS. SUYDAM.

TO LET OR LEASE, FURNISHED—THE long established private Summer boarding-house at Huntington Harbor, L. I., with 7 acres, (more if desired.) There are good facilities for bathing and boating; a large barn and stables, and variety of fruit. Daily communication with New-York. Price $500. For particulars, inquire at No. 217 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET to a PRIvate family only, between 5th and 6th avs. near 23d st., three stories and basement, 20 feet wide by about 56 in depth, with gas, water &c. Address R. R., Box No. 3,742 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 763 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST CLASS country place, of from five to twenty acres, on the Hudson or Harlem River, below Yonkers, well improved, with dwelling-house, stable, garden, &c. Address J. B. A., at Post-office No. 321 Broadway, stating location, price, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE—ABOUT FIVE LOTS OF land for sale, to close a trust, on the north side of 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., suitable for stone, wood or lumber yards, or for manufacturing purposes, about 41 feet 8 inches on 34th-st., 87 feet in depth in the west line, and 136 feet across the rear, and 98 feet 9 inches in depth on the east line. For further particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,306 Broadway, or to CYRUS CURTISS, special receiver, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, WEST corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st, three superior houses, (we extra size, with private stairs and caloric engine for pumping,) equal in style, workmanship, material and finish, to any in the City; rose wood and black walnut finish on parlor, second and third floors, with mirrors, &c.; sold with or without stables. Apply at houses, or No. 9 Park-place. JOHN H. SHERWOOD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 74 WEST 43D-st., between Broadway and 6th av., three-story and basement, high-stoop house, brown-stone front, 22 feet by 50, lot 100.5, in good order and all the improvements. Rent, $1,000. Also, for sale, No 96 Madison-av., the new four-story, brown stone front house, 25x55, lot 95 feet; all the improvements. Apply to J. E. TALLMAN, No. 72 West 45th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 2½ inches by 123 feet 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and hall trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the site and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. BYER.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs. three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style, situated north side of Stuyvesant-park. Inquire on the premises, No. 136 East 17th-st. Can be seen between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 131 East 13th-st., high stoop, replete with all the modern improvements; house 25x 40.6; lot 25x103.4. For further particulars, inquire at HOER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY BROWN-stone front house, No. 115 West 34th-st; contains all the best improvements, and is not surpassed by any in style, finish or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; house 25 feet by 60 feet; lot 152 feet deep. For particulars, apply on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS farm, either in Westchester, Dutchess, Orange or Rockland Counties, N. Y., or Morris County, N. J., several first-class brown stone houses on Murray Hill. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 5 Pine-st., and No. 1,244 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 44 WEST 28th-st., in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and all the improvements. For particulars apply to the owner, No. 189 6th-av., in the drug store, corner 13th-st., or address Box No. 142 General Post-office.

FOR SALE—NO. 175 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR 2D-av. Lot 16 8x98 9. House 54 feet, 4 stories, English basement and modern improvements. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $8 500. Terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., two small first-class, three story, high-basement, brown-stone houses, with modern improvements on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 89 opposite.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 637 7TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., north side. Substantial private residence, with modern improvements, including gas fixtures; full lot, 20 by 100 feet; $11,000, liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement houses in 38th-st., near 4th-av., 20x53. lot 98.6; furnished in a neat and convenient manner; will be sold low to suit the times. For terms inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on the premises.

I WANT TIMBER LANDS FOR CASH, IN the upper tier of Counties in Pennsylvania, or southern tier of New-York. Address, giving location, price, &c., L. L., Box No. 474 Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CHATHAM-STREET property, with a quiet rent roll, situate next the junction of William and Chambers-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 58 4th-st. Terms easy. Apply at No. 96 Wall-st., 3d floor, from 11 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT No. 32 Rutgers-st. Terms easy. Apply at No. 95 Wall-st., 3d floor, from 11 to 2 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

JULIUS A. FAY'S
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.

The Summer Session will open on the First Monday in May. Further information and circulars can be obtained of Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., No. 45 7th-av., of Rev. F. G. Clark, No. 98 West 23d-st., or of S. S. Gilpin, Esq., No. 67 Merchant's Exchange.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL, NAZARETH HALL, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.—Easy of access by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence ten miles by stage. Several vacancies for boys between nine and fourteen years of age. Three months' board and tuition in the English branches, German and Vocal Music, $50, in advance. Instrumental Music, (Piano-forte, Violin and Organ,) Drawing and Ancient Languages each from $5 to $10 per quarter. Annual session closes on June 28, 1861.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 93 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The next term opens April 16. Terms, including board, tuition, vocal music, drawing and Calisthenics, $250 per year. No extra charges except for modern languages, music and oil painting. The school is delightfully located on Strawberry Hill, affording an attractive and healthful home, as well as many advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors and Lecturers from New-York City are engaged at the school. For circulars apply to
MISS AIKEN, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &c.—These important branches, without which young men are incompetent to enter into business for themselves or others, are taught at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New York, and at No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at hours suiting students. (Col. PAINE, the well known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*)

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYseventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 131 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—First class school for both sexes. Location healthy and beautiful. Pupils received for the Summer Term until the 1st of May. For Circulars, address the Principal,
Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—ON A LARGE farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $135; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at 460 Hudson-st.

ACCOUNTS, &c., $15.—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Gentlemen can have private parlors for $25, and be prepared for business in one month. Public room $15.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A COMMODIOUS AND COMpletely furnished Boarding School, within City reach, for 125 students with a reputation of ten year's successful management, for sale or to rent. Address K. L. M., Box No. 796 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE GIVEN BY A lady on the pianoforte for $12 per 24 lessons, with perfect satisfaction. Apply at No. 133 Avenue B, near 9th-st., for three days.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Graduate of Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH—In the shortest time at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE experience in Classical and Public Schools, and who claims to be a thorough teacher, disciplinarian and superior vocalist, invites parties to a correspondence. Address EXCELSIOR, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GOVERNESS and housekeeper of experience. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 176 *Times* Office. No reply will be noticed unless in real name, with reference, stating qualification. To a proper person a very desirable position offers.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris, who speaks very little English, a situation as janitor or any other kind of employment around a School or Seminary; will render himself as useful as possible to the teachers and scholars. Address L., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 126 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—NO. 191 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., brown-stone front.....$800
No. 196 West 48th-st., brown-stone front..... 650
No. 282 West 43d-st., all modern improvements..... 650
No. 294 West 43d st., all modern improvements..... 600
No. 106 East 16th-st., all modern improvements..... 750
No. 152 West 50th-st., all modern improvements..... 550
Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts., all modern improvements..... 450
No. 274 West 47th-st..... 400
No. 270 West 47th-st..... 350
5th st., between 8th-av. and Broadway..... 300
No. 686 8th-av., store and dwelling..... 800

Also, handsome, new stores, and large, convenient, floors, at reduced rents, on 9th-av., between 42d and 43d sts. Two good corner liquor stores, and a variety of small tenements. Apply to A. V. SMITH, No. 633 8th-av., near 44th-st.

TO LET—No. 64 WEST 37TH-ST., FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop.....$1,250
No. 148 West 47th-st., two-story high-stoop brown-stone..... $600
No. 146 East 33d-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone..... $700
No. 15 West 52d-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone..... $800
No. 110 West 25th-st., three-story low-stoop brick house..... $600
No. 162 Lexington-av., three-story high-stoop brick house..... $800

The above houses have all modern improvements. Also, other houses, from $350 upwards.
J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st.
Office open from morning to 9 P. M.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 13 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Broadway-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—BROWN-STONE house No. 27 2d-place, next to northwest corner Court-st. Rent $700. Brown-stone house No. 261 Clinton-st. Rent $700. Also, the Mansion House, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., 50 feet by 55 feet, with garden. Part of the rent may be taken in board. Apply at the southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, or No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, basement office.
JOHN RANKIN.

LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL—The best location in New York. Four lofts and sub-cellar, comprising second, third, fourth and fifth stories of No. 261 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., to let from the first of May next. There are entrances both on Broadway and Murray-st., and the buildings is provided with hatchways and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises—to HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first class hotel now in full operation and fitted for boarders, fifteen miles from Newark, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

P. McMYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCE
Winslow, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Louis R. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, thereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars
Deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. S. COMBS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

[illegible] DIME SAVINGS BANK,
[illegible] Canal, corner Verick-st.,
[illegible] 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
[illegible] cents, to $5,000 received. Six per [illegible] allowed on sums of $400 and under, and 5 [illegible] larger sums. This Bank has received on [illegible] during the past 22 months.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $50 and under.
INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. F. COOPER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
100 shares Market Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
No. 31 Nassau-street.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1861.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, at the office of the Company, HENRY STOKES, Esq., was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of N. D. Morgan, Esq.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Trenton Buildings, No. 53 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 53 Wall-st., (Trenton Buildings), on MONDAY, the first day of April next, which will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

[illegible] MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office, in Toledo, on Wednesday, 24th day of April next, at 12 M. The stock books will be closed on the 5th prox., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 26th prox., at 10 A. M.
D. F. BARNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 20, 1861.—ELECTION.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 2½ per cent.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY COUPONS.—HOLDERS of the St. Louis County Coupons, maturing in the City of New-York on 1st June or July next, are notified that the County is now willing to pay them in bankable funds on presentation at the Treasury in the City of St. Louis.
M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.
St. Louis, March, 1861.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV., CORNER 11TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 267 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & JASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON FARMS IN THE neighboring counties in this State. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 55 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York, for the year 1861, will be opened on Monday, the 15th inst., for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by the exemption from taxation are requested to apply for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.
The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 36. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal property, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible] OIL—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUnity FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A few shares offered in these. The will subscribe for stock in the Oil Company now forming at No. 28 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, one mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.
For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that can never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
FLEMING & CO.

$10,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER [illegible], or an active partner, the former preferred, with $10,000 or $15,000, to take an interest in a well established cash business, paying 20 to 25 per cent. profit. The goods dealt in are indispensable in every family, and the business is therefore capable of indefinite extension. No credits given beyond thirty days. It can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of any capitalist that the investment would be an exceedingly profitable one. Address, with real name, PROFITS, Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A SPECIAL or general partner, with $50,000 capital. Staple domestic dry goods commission business. Decided advantages will be given to a desirable connection—the advertising being able to promise a good, fair profit, and willing to give security against any loss whatever. For further particulars, apply to JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Counselor at Law, Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

$2,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO ENgage as partner in an exceedingly incrative, light and pleasant cash business, a monopoly under protection of letters patent, from which at least $40,000 per annum can be realized, can meet with an excellent opportunity by applying at No. 503 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—TEA STORE NO. 165 EIGHTH-AV., established 17 years; long lease, with the fixtures. This is a good opening for a business man. Agents need not apply. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—DRIVING OR HOISTING ENGINE, [illegible] cylinder, two drums, for sale. Price $500. Address Box No. 289 Brooklyn Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1861, '62.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
MARCH 18, 1861.
SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock, A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required,) at the United States Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:
Biscuit, flour, rice dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar and whisky.
The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said Navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well dried bright floor barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water-tight whisky or navy barrels, at the option of the bureau. No biscuit will be required at Gosport in tight barrels.
The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1860 or 1861; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, tight barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth of the required quantity to be in half barrels.
The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.
The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun-drying only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.
The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, the iron hoops to be 1 inch wide and 1-16 inch thick, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and eight gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh fifty-seven pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named Navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guarantee that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.
The iron hoops on the barrels containing whisky, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.
The sugar shall be according to the samples at the said navy-yards, and be dry and fit for peeling, and equal in quality to the best Havana brown.
The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.
The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.
The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.
The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red-oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝-inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hoo ped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1¾ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1¾ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.
The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.
The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅝-inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅞-inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-quarters iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick; and one three-eighth hoop on each chime, 1¼-inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.
All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.
The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yerd for which his proposal may be lowest.
All the casks, barrels, and half-barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half-barrels of flour, bread, and pickles, shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked apon them.
The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.
The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely steted. They will probably be about:

	To be offered for.	
Biscuit	1,800,000 lbs	⅓ 100 lbs.
Flour	1,400 lbs	⅓ bbl.
Rice	250,000 lbs	⅓ 100 lbs.
Dried apples	150,000 lbs	⅓ lb.
Pickles	150,000 lbs	⅓ lb.
Sugar	235,000 lbs	⅓ 100 lbs.
Tea	26 000 lbs	⅓ lb.
Coffee	25,000 lbs	⅓ lb.
Beans	7,000 bush.	⅓ bush.
Molasses	20,000 gals	⅓ gal.
Vinegar	22,000 gals	⅓ gal.
Whisky	50,000 gals	⅓ gal.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished, as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy-yards, respectively.
Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.
Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.
Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.
Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and at this bureau.
A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.
Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the Act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required, nor any the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.
The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house No. 32, now in course of erection in West 35th-st., in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self-regulating, and must provide for warming said school buildlog with fresh air, heated by contact with steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar. The steam must be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals should be addressed "School Officers of the XXth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE,
JAMES G. DIMOND,
} Building Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between William A. Townsend and James G. Gregory, under the firm of W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., is dissolved from the date hereof by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said James G. Gregory, and all demands on the partnership are to be presented for payment to the said James G. Gregory, who alone is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the Company, and to use the name of the late partnership in liquidation.
W. A. TOWNSEND,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1861. J. G. GREGORY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. FRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1860.
R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.
lawtuM

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 127 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in six cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $2; four cases in one, $7; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $3.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and hoarseness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 12 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 31 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty. (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or may be no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Being desirous of doing a great good among the suffering community, or those afflicted with Nervous Debility, caused by that secret indulgence in youth, I have published for their benefit the experience of myself, having been a victim to that solitary vice—how I cured myself, after having put to a great expense through medical imposition and quackery. I will send my work, together with the preperation of cure, by mail, carefully secured from scrutinizing persons, all on the receipt of TWO DOLLARS, which will be but a little of the expenses attending an application to those showy advertisements which meet your gaze, and all to no good. Please direct in full to
SIMON A. FREEMAN, Lowell, Mass.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,284 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) and No. 16 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam of Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take Indis Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam. 75 cents.
By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has been a victim, having put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE of Rupture. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address Drs GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Astor-st., under Barnum's Museum.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free, on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery. Four diseases not treated.

CAPANTINES.—THE LATEST FRENCH INVENtion for Married People, perfectly reliable. Forwarded by mail on receipt of $1. Address
Dr. JOSEPH LYON,
Station D., New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Hard disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S GRAND PROPHYLACTIC, or sure preventive, treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every festers and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALbany and Troy, connecting with Trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:20 A. M., and 3:20 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM SEVEN-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Mail, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail, 10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk; Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 2:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 16, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7¾ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:45 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS. Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRIS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HENNEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. R. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John J. Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix.
Underwriter,	Shamrock,	Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.
TAPSCOTT & Co., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The Teutonia and Europa at this Port.

A MILLION DOLLARS IN SPECIE.

The Citadel of Messina Besieged.

THE POPULAR MOVEMENT IN POLAND.

Anticipated Withdrawal of the French Troops from Rome.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Steady —Provisions Dull.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 23.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool March 9, *vid* Queenstown on the 10th, arrived here at 8:30 A. M., to-day.

The steamship *Africe*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th.

The *Canada* has £177,000 in specie.

The Bank of Poland refusing to make specie payment on Russian bonds, military forces had taken possession of the amount required.

It was reported that Prince NAPOLEON was about to proceed to Turin to negotiate for the withdrawal of the French troops.

All is quiet at Warsaw. It is stated that the number of persons killed by the troops there was fifty-three.

The blockade of the citadel of Messina is officially proclaimed, and hostilities have commenced.

RATTAZZI has been elected President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The French Senate has finally adopted an address in reply to the Emperor's speech. There were but three negative votes against it.

On the Paris Bourse the Rentes are at 68f 20c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The steamship *Bohemian*, for Portland, did not leave Liverpool until the morning of the 8th, owing to the stormy weather, and would probably leave Londonderry on the 9th.

In the House of Lords on the 7th, Lord WODEHOUSE said it was true that Russia had sent a dispatch to the French Government approving of the French occupation in Syria, and intimating that Russia would, if necessary, support the sending of an increased force. Lord WODEHOUSE added that the Government could not give any further information, pending negotiations now progressing.

The Duke of Newcastle, in reply to Lord DERBY, said the Legislature of British Guiana had been instructed to consider the bill sanctioning the extradition of prisoners escaping from the French Colony of Cayenne, but political offenders were to be carefully excluded from the operation of the measure.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, an interesting debate took place on Italian affairs. EDWIN JAMES, Sir ROBT. PEEL, GLADSTONE and Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the policy of England, the King of Sardinia and GARIBALDI, while several Irish members took the opposite side, and Mr. ROEBUCK made a pro-Austrian speech.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Red Sea Telegraph, have agreed to confirm the unconditional guarantee of the Government.

The London *Times*, in reviewing JEFFERSON DAVIS' Inaugural speech, says it never has read a public document so difficult to analyse and interpret.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds are ¼ firmer. Consols closed at ¼ advance. The pressure for loans on the Stock Exchange had considerably diminished. In the Discount market there was a good, but less active, demand for Money; the best short bills were quoted 7¾@8 The demand at the Bank was rather brisk. The efflux of Gold to America was partially compensated for by receipts from the Continent.

FRANCE.

The Senate have finally adopted an address in response to the Emperor's speech, by 1,200 to 3 votes.

Prince NAPOLEON was expected to leave for Italy in the middle of March.

A meeting of Hungarian and Polish notabilities is said to have been held at the Palace Royal.

Gen. MONTAUBAN and the Duke TASCHE DE LA PARNE have been appointed Senators.

It is reported that the Emperor has stopped the building of iron-plated ships, owing to results obtained by the last new invention of cannon.

The MIRES affair is said to be assuming a more serious aspect. He is not allowed to communicate with any one. The Receiver-General at Sous le Saulaier is said to have been removed from his post, in connection with the affair.

Independent members of the Corps Legislatif had proposed various liberal amendments to the Address; calling, among other things, for the repeal of the law of public safety, freedom of the Press, &c. The debate would commence on the 11th.

The Budget for 1862 had been submitted to the Legislature. The expenditures are estimated at nearly eighty million pounds sterling; the receipts show a surplus of about half a million. The War Department shows an increased expenditure of over a million sterling.

The Paris Bourse, on the 8th, was firm but inanimate. Rentes closed at f 68 20c.

ITALY.

The Sicilians intended to celebrate GARIBALDI's Saint's day by a general holiday.

It was reported that the Irish Archbishop CULLEN is to be created a Cardinal.

The Austrian *Gazette* says that FRANCIS II. has determined to stay in Rome as long as the Pope remains there.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Ministry have pronounced in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, and repudiated the idea of transferring Papacy to Jerusalem.

RUSSIA.

The provisional delegation of citizens continued their functions in maintaining public order in Warsaw.

It was reported that the Emperor's brother would shortly visit Warsaw.

The garrison of Warsaw was being nightly increased, but the impression was that peace would be preserved.

TURKEY.

Serious dissensions have occurred in the Ministry. The carrying out of the new Cairne scheme had been postponed.

The damage by the inundations at Galatz and Ibrailla, had been so great it was feared the commerce of those places would be seriously affected.

The Porte had sent an answer to the last Russian note, in which it denies all right of foreign interference in the international affairs of Turkey.

The Turkish fleet, with troops and six months' provisions on board, was about to cruise off the coast of Dalmatia.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of Feb. 12 had reached England and the American portion have been forwarded in the *Canada*.

The Bombay import market was quiet and drooping. Exports were active. Freights to Liverpool had advanced to £3 for Cotton.

Calcutta, Feb. 8, Exchange 2s. 1¾d. Cotton fabrics dull and declining. Produce firm at high prices, but inactive. Freights to London, dead weight, 65s.@ 72s. 6d.

THE LATEST NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN, MARCH 10.]

BASEL, March 9.—The Federal Council has authorized the Swiss Minister at Paris to commence negotiations for the conclusion of the treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland.

POSEN, March 9.—Complete tranquility prevails at Warsaw. Five hundred citizens and military alternately patrol the city every night.

This morning religious funeral ceremonies took place in the Church of Warsaw.

A judicial inquiry, conducted by a Commission composed of Poles and Russians, under the Presidency of Gen. LEPOANDI, is being impartially carried on.

Fresh arrivals of military from all parts of the country continue to take place.

Many women are leaving the city and taking up their quarters in the Citadel of Warsaw.

The reply of the Emperor is anxiously expected.

The city is still in deep mourning. The shop windows contain nothing but black prayer books. Photographic portraits of those who fell in the late disturbances are sold in great quantities. The burial-ground in which they were all interred has been decorated with a great quantity of flowers and wreaths.

PARIS, Saturday, March 9—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been rather firm, but little business was done. Rentes closed at 68 1-5, or 5c. lower than yesterday.

Marshal M'MAHON, in the debate in the Senate, did not conceal his opinion in favor of the Pope, but after strong representations, consented to leave Paris on the day of the final vote, in order that he might be returned among the Senators absent in the service of the Emperor.

The address, on the whole, was ultimately voted, with only three dissenting voices. The Cardinals, with the exception of Cardinal MATHIEU, abstained from voting.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9—Evening.

The funds on British railway stocks are firm at yesterday's prices. Business is languid.

A Cabinet Council has been held this afternoon.

BY THE EUROPA.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the morning of the 7th inst, arrived at this port early on Saturday morning. Although she sailed several hours later than the *Arago*, her advices are no later than those received on Friday by the latter steamer. The *Teutonia* brings $41,000 in specie.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool 6th, *vid* Queenstown 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The following is a list of the specie brought by the *Europa*:

Order	£5,000	Zachrisson & Co..	£94
Minot & Hooper...	2 000	N. L. & G. Griswold	2,000
F. Cheston & Son..	1,325		
Total			£11,744

Annexed are the names of the consignees of specie per steamer *Australasian*: One box, the Treasury's Officer, Babamas; one do, H. L. RITCH & Co.; one do., CAMILLE GUBBANN, of Nassau, N. P.

The *Europa* brings the cargo of the steamship *Australasian*, which put back to Queenstown.

The Canadian mail steamer *North American*, from Portland on the 24th of February, arrived at Longh Foyle on the evening of the 6th inst., and landed all mails except those for Liverpool.

The *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 7th.

In the British House of Commons, on the 7th inst., Mr. BAXTER asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if his attention had been called to the fact that the Cunard Company's screw steamer *Australasian*, which sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 16th of February, had returned to Queenstown, and whether he will not direct the Post-office to make a further inquiry into the manner in which the Company are performing the conditions of their contract.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the mishap to the *Australasian* was pure accident, for no blame could be attached to the Cunard Company. The Post-office had, he believed, every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which that Company performed its duties.

Mr. FITZGERALD asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if the Conference, now sitting at Paris, to consider the propriety of prolonging the French occupation of Syria, should be invited to consider the question of an increase of the force now in that country, whether Her Majesty's Government are prepared to refuse their assent to that proposal, and whether the information that he has received leads him to believe that the number of 6,000, to which the French force is limited by the Convention, has not been exceeded.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the question was so extraordinary he could only reply that no such proposal had been made, and therefore he could not state what would be the answer of the Government. The French army in Syria was between 7,000 and 8,000 nominal, and between 6,000 and 7 000 effective forces.

Lord PALMERSTON said he should propose the Easter adjournment from the Monday before Good Friday till that day fortnight. He stated that the House would vote the number of land forces in time to pass the Mutiny bill before Easter on the motion for going into Committee of Supply.

In reply to Maj. GAVIN and Capt. ARCHDALE,

Mr. T. BARING said that Maj. YELVERTON had been suspended from all military duties while proceedings were in progress.

Mr. OSBORNE asked the Secretary of Foreign Affairs if he had received any dispatch from the Consul General at Jeddo, complaining of an alleged outrage upon an Englishman named Moss by the Japan authorities.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not now state the information he received.

The London *Morning Chronicle* has passed into fresh hands, and will become a penny paper.

The *News* comments on Mr. ROSSOCA's speech in which he advocated the retention of Venetia by Austria.

Intelligence has been received from Glasgow of the suspension of CARR, EWING & Co. in that city.

The belief that the bills of M. MIRES about failing due will be provided for is maintained. M. MIRES, however, is said to be kept in close custody, and not allowed to communicate with any one.

It is stated that some of the losses occasioned by the stoppage of houses in California will fall on Manchester and Bradford.

The *Moniteur*, of the 6th instant, announces that the interest on Treasury Bills has been raised to 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent., according to the length of time they have to run.

The Naples *Official Journal* notifies the blockade of the citadel of Messina. Hostilities have commenced. All foreign vessels have left Messina, with the exception of those of America and England.

In the sitting of the Spanish Senate, on the 6th, the Government announced that they had resolved upon stationing cruisers along the coast of Africa The cruisers would be authorized to visit Spanish and English vessels in order to prevent the Slave trade. The Ministry seized the opportunity to again repel the accusations of Lord PALMERSTON in regard to the Slave-trade, which accusations they signalized as unjust.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has appointed a delegation of twenty-four citizens of Warsaw, eight of whom are alternately to sit at the Town Hall, for the purpose of arranging for the maintenance of public order. This appointment had produced a satisfactory impression, and it is hoped that order will not be again disturbed. The revolutionary party is small, the people being convinced that any rising, not supported by foreign intervention, would have no result. The garrison of Warsaw is being increased by other troops. The address to the Emperor now bears 60,000 signatures. It is said it will be presented by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in person. It is believed that the policy of the Government in regard to the reorganization of the nationality will undergo a complete change. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is fully convinced that the voice of circumstances necessitates such a change. The *Deutsche Zeitung* publishes a leading article stating that France and Russia have either come to, or are on the point of coming to, an agreement in reference to the Oriental question, and that such an agreement admits the supposition of an understanding relative to the Polish question. The article concludes that the yielding of Russia to Poland must not, therefore, be considered as a symtom of weakness.

The investure of the King with the Order of the Garter took place on the 6th, in the White Saloon of the Palace. During the ceremony the Court did not wear mourning.

In the conference on the affairs of Syria, Prussia has proposed a compromise tending to the prolongation of the French occupation.

An imperial autograph letter sanctioned the assembly of a Servian National Congress before the opening of the Hungarian Diet. The Congress is to be composed of Servian deputies only. The inhabitants of the other provinces belonging to the New United Greek Church are also to be represented, but only for matters of religious and public instruction.

A dispatch dated Constantinople, March 2, says: Serious disturbances prevail in the Ministry. An altercation had taken place between the Grand Vizier and the Capudan Pacha on financial matters. The latter disapproved of the recent policy of the Grand Vizier, and demanded new taxes on articles of luxury. The carrying out of the new law has been postponed. An answer had been sent to the Vizier's messages.

The famine in the northwest provinces of India assume a more serious character. The inhabitants of Cutch and Travancor are starving. It is feared that the famine will exceed anything of the kind within memory. Singular frauds have been detected in the electric telegraph office. The Bombay *Times* says the Paper Currency bill is to be remodeled or abandoned altogether. The tariff on piece goods and yarn is to be reduced.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The sales of COTTON at Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th inst., were 6,500 bales, of which 1,400 bales were to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet but steady at Friday's rates.

Breadstuffs were quiet, but steady.

Provisions were dull.

Consols closed on Saturday, the 9th, at 91⅝@91¾ for Money, and 92⅛@92¼ for Account.

SECOND DISPATCH.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market, for the week, added up 32,000 bales, of which 16,600 were to speculators, and 19,000 to exporters. All qualities were slightly higher, say ⅛d., but those of fair were unchanged. The market subsequently became less firm. The sales of Saturday were 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet but steady, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¼d.	Middling Mobiles	6¾d.
Middling Orleans	7d.	Fair Uplands	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅛d.	Middling Upland	6 11-16d.

The stock in port was 852,000 bales, including 716,000 American.

JAMES HAWES & Co. report an advance of 1 16d.@ ⅛d. on Uplands, but since the arrival of the *City of Baltimore* quotations hereby maintained. They quote Middling Orleans 6 15-16d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 9.

Illinois Central shares, 28@27 discount.

Erie shares, 27⅛@28⅛.

New-York Central shares, 71 ex c.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was less demand, and the improved tone of Tuesday was partially lost.

BREADSTUFFS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 8.

BREADSTUFFS are steady.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co. report FLOUR quiet, but steady, at 28s.@31s. for American. WHEAT firm at full prices for fine, and with a partial advance of 2d.@3d. for Spring Red, which was quoted at 11s. 2d.@12s. 10d.; White, 12s. 6d.@14s. 6d. CORN firm. CORN firm and partially a shade dearer; mixed 37s.; yellow, 38s.@38s. 3d.; white, 38s.@39s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet at 70s.@80s. PORK dull, and no American in market. BACON dull, and declined 1s., under heavy arrivals. LARD dull, at 54s.@56s. TALLOW in fair demand; North American, 54s.@57s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

The Brokers' *Circular* reports: ASHES quiet; Pots 28s. 9d.@29s.; Pearls 29s.@29s. 6d.; SUGAR steady; COFFEE quiet. RICE heavy; Carolina 19s.@22s. RESIN heavy, and declined 2d.; Common 4s.@4s. 2d., closing with a better inquiry at the lowest figure. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 31s. FISH OILS quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL nominal, at 28s.@29s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING, BROS. & Co.: BREADSTUFFS steady; white WHEAT 63s.@66s., red 58s.@62s. FLOUR 29s.@33s. IRON dull; rails £5@£5 5s; bars £5 5s. SUGAR firm, and closes quiet. TEA steady; Common Congou 1s. @1s. 1¾d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE active, at 31s. 6d.@32s. TALLOW dull, at 60s. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet. LINSEED CAKES slightly declined; New-York barrels 11s.; Boston bags 10s. 5d. FISH OILS generally unchanged. LINSEED 28s.@28s. 3d. TIN, 4s for English.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 8.

PROVISIONS are dull.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Friday.

Consols 91¾@91⅞ for Money, and 92@92⅛ for account.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, Wednesday.

New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 101f.; do. bas 94. Market steady. Sales of the week, 6,500 bales. Stock, 240,000.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Friday.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £144,000. The Money market is unchanged.

BARING reports: Bar Silver, 5s. 1d.; Dollars, 4s. 11¼d.; Eagles, 64s. 7d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(*Week, including* 6th.)

BREADSTUFFS firm. American WHEAT active, closing weaker. ASHES firm. COFFEE firm. OILS nominal. RICE quiet. SUGAR heavy. LARD firm.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is quiet. Illinois Central, 27½@28 discount; do. Bonds, 85⅝; Erie Railroad, 28; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, First Mortgage, 69; do. Sterling, 90.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CHILD STOLEN BY A BEGGAR WOMAN, AND RESTORED AFTER A MONTH'S ABSENCE.—On the 17th inst, two brothers named ISA and CHARLES CHAPMAN, while walking in the woods near the village of Sing Sing, Westchester County, encountered a party of seven men and two women gathered around a camp fire, and apparently leading a Gipsey life. One of the women had with her a little girl, about two years of age, who was crying bitterly, and whose forlorn and neglected condition excited the commiseration of the young men to such an extent that they asked the woman to place her under their protection, where she would receive better care than could possibly fall to her lot under the circumstances which then surrounded her. The woman willingly complied, and the young men took the child to Mr. T. MANAY, Overseer of the Poor at Sing Sing, by whom she was kindly provided for. On Friday last, Mr. MANAY observed an advertisement in one of the City papers, describing of a lost child belonging to Mr. GASSANAN, a respectable man living in James-street, and believing it to refer to the little waif in his custody, he telegraphed Mr. G. to come up and look at her. On Saturday Mr. GASSANAN and Detective WILSON went to Sing Sing, where the heart of the former was made glad at discovering that the child was his own little daughter, who had been stolen from him on the 20th of last month, although in the interval the harrowing she had suffered had changed her so sadly that he at first scarcely recognized her. In their efforts to find the child, its parents learned that she had been abducted by an Irishwoman, named ANN MCCLOSKAY, formerly keeper of a brothel in Water-street, who, having been turned out of her wretched home, had taken to street begging for livelihood, and used the little girl to excite the sympathy of the charitable. The woman MCCLOSKY is still at large.

A HARD CASE SETTLED.—A few days since a couple of Frenchmen, who had just landed, were enticed into a den, sometimes called boarding house, in Morris-street, kept by a man named JOYCE, who agreed to board them for 75 cents per day, including table wine. They went to the house on Saturday and left it on Monday, but not until they had paid the charge imposed upon them of $37. The payment of this nearly broke their hearts, as it did entirely their purses, but there was seemingly no help for them, as their luggage was detained until the bill had been paid. Their case, however, came to the knowledge of a friend who knew something of New-York, and who took them at once to the Mayor's Office, where the matter was laid before Col. BENHAM, the First Marshal, through an interpreter. The result was that JOYCE was summoned to appear, and compelled to refund $32, which allowed him $5 for two days' board and one bottle of what he called wine. The Frenchmen were made happy by this decision, and, replenished by the funds which JOYCE was compelled to refund, left the office with many and earnest protestations of thankfulness, and with a firm determination not to remain in such a wicked City another hour.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man which was found on Saturday among the sedges on the shore at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River. No evidence was obtained as to the circumstances under which deceased came to his death, but the jury believing that he had been drowned, rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased appeared to be about 40 years of age, was of medium height, had dark-brown hair, red whiskers and moustache, gray eyes, and was dressed in a gray check plush vest, brown pants and black cloth coat. It was supposed that he was a shoemaker. Coroner JACKMAN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of a man at Bedloe's Island. Deceased had been found floating in the water near that place, and was towed ashore by some boatmen. He had apparently been dead many weeks.

THE TAX LEVY AND THE INCREASE.—An evening cotemporary stated, on Saturday, that the Comptroller's estimate for 1861 had been increased by the Common Council $250,000, and that the bill now before the Legislature included that increase. The fact is, that during the passage of the bill through the two Boards it was increased $598,000 over the estimates of the Comptroller, and as thus increased has passed one branch of the Legislature. The item of $250,000, for the new bridge over the Harlem River, has, however, been stricken out, and as there has been an evident and persistent opposition to that job, the probabilities are that the present Legislature will not pass it.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.—This, the highest Court in the State, will hold its next session in this City, commencing to-morrow. The Chamber of the Board of Supervisors was officially tendered to the Court, but there was not space enough to accommodate the eight Judges and the small army of lawyers who attend its movements. The Court will, therefore, occupy the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, where Judges, lawyers and parties interested will find accommodations.

SUPPOSED CHILD-MURDER.—Yesterday morning the body of a newly-born infant, indicating by marks about its throat that it had been strangled to death, was found in the cellar of the dwelling-house No. 91 West Thirty-second-street. A servant employed by the occupants of the house is believed to have been the author of the deed, and awaiting the result of an inquest to be held by Coroner SCHIRMER, the police have her under surveillance.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to March 23, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 15	206	197	303
Admitted to March 22	24	9	32
Discharged, cured or relieved	39	19	58
Died	2	3	5
Remaining at date	189	184	273

Males, 241; females, 32.

ACCIDENTAL FALL—FATAL RESULT.—Yesterday morning, a man named PATRICK CAHILL, an Irishman by birth, 65 years of age, fell down stairs at his residence, No. 239 Ninth-street, and received injuries of so severe a character that he did not long survive them. An inquest in the case was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

LECTURE ON ITALY AND GARIBALDI.—Col. CHARLES CARROLL HICKS, who has been serving under GARIBALDI in the recent Italian war, at the head of the Staff of Gen. AVEZZANA, will deliver a lecture on "Italy and Garibaldi," at Clinton Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Col. HICKS was engaged in the fearful "Passage of the Volturno" and the "Siege of Capua," under the brave AVEZZANA. These and other engagements will be described.

LECTURES BY MR. DIX.—The second lecture of this interesting course before the Mercantile Library Association will be given at Clinton Hall this evening. The subject is more practical and interesting than that of the first.

Fires.

CANTERBURY HALL BURNED DOWN.

The concert and dramatic saloon, known as Canterbury Hall, was burned down yesterday morning shortly after 5 o'clock, and by the falling of the walls the contiguous buildings were slightly damaged, involving a loss in the aggregate of probably $17,000. The fire broke out among the scenery on the stage, and was discovered by the watchman of the premises. The firemen responded to the alarm with their accustomed alacrity, but the combustible character of the material made it impossible to check the progress of the flames, and it was not very long before the building, with its contents, was destroyed. The hall was situated in the rear of the premises No. 663 Broadway, and was entered through a long passage-way. It was a three story building, having a front of 40 feet, and a depth of 125, and was more familiarly known as Mozart Hall, the head-quarters of the Anti-Tammany Democracy. The property formed a part of the estate of the late Rev. Mr. WILEY, and, including the buildings on Broadway, was insured for $15,000. The loss is estimated at $6,000, and the insurances are distributed as follows: $4,000 each in the Knickerbocker and American, $2,000 each in the Niagara and Lorillard, and $3,000 in the American, of Philadelphia. The proprietors of Canterbury Hall, estimate their loss at $10 000, upon which are insurances for $8,000, as follows: Stuyvesant, $3,000; Hartford, $2,000; Liverpool and London, $3 000. By the falling of the walls the rear part of the buildings Nos. 190, 192 and 194 Mercer-street were slightly damaged. They also belong to the Wiley estate. The rear part of the Stuyvesant Institute was injured to the extent of $300 by the same means; insured in the Relief Insurance Company for $5,000. Some injury resulted from water to the stock of boots and shoes in the store of E. MIDDLETON, No. 663 Broadway; Mr. M. is insured for $4,000 in the Brevoort, and $5,000 in the New-World Insurance Company. The fire is said to have been of incendiary origin, and the various rumors with reference to the guilty are to be investigated by the Fire Marshal.

IN A CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the chair manufactory No. 171 East Twenty-sixth-street, occupied by JAMES BIRD. The flames were extinguished by the Police before damage exceeding $150 had resulted. Insured in the City Insurance Company. The fire is believed to have been caused by an incendiary.

VARIOUS OTHER FIRES.

On Saturday night a fluid lamp exploded at No. 120 Lewis-street, causing an alarm of fire, and badly injuring a girl named MARGARET ELLRAT. The damage to the building was very slight.... Officer SMITH, of the Ninth Ward, discovered a fire in the cellar of No. 14 Clarkson-street, at 4½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He extinguished it without the aid of the firemen.... A fire occurred yesterday morning in the premises occupied by Mr. WM. GANNIGAN, No. 388 West-street, but the damage was not of much moment.

Stone Piers for New-York Harbor.

With a harbor which is not equaled in the world for its easy approaches its depth of water, for the accommodation for ships of the largest draft, which may approach the landings and discharge their cargoes at all times of tide, there is not a port in the world which has such miserable, broken, half-sunken, side-winded, mud-bite down docks for ships to lie at, and at which to land and receive their merchandise. The damage yearly accruing to goods by being landed on muddy docks is estimated at tens of thousands of dollars.

With a view to ascertain the feasibility of substituting, for the present disgraceful wharves, substantial stone piers, the Harbor Commissioners have addressed inquiries to competent engineers, asking for plans and estimates. One of these gentlemen, the Assistant Engineer of the Navy-yard, has sent to Mr. BLUNT carefully prepared plans and elevations for piers of 300 feet in length, or the length of two bulk-heads. The following is his letter:

NAW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I inclose a sketch of a wharf 300 feet long by 40 feet wide, with slip, showing the mode of construction in contemplation, in the accompanying estimates. In these, it is intended to have the foundation piles cut off at the distances of 24 and 20 feet below low water, so that these depths can always be maintained in the slips by dredging, without endangering the safety of the wharves. At the bulkhead or street line there will be 3 feet less water than along the sides of the piers. The bulkhead is to be of stone on piles; the intention being to have all the work up to high water line, as far as practicable. In case the structures are to be on solid rock bottom, if the rock is nearly level, or not excessively hard, the expense will not be materially increased. The cost of removing old bulkheads, piers, obstructions, &c., is not included.

First plan, with stone piers, iron beams and girders, the surface paved with stone, fender piles, mooring posts, sheathing outside complete, would cost $179,-601 88

Second plan, with stone piles, as above, but with wooden beams and planking, covered with a concreted paving, mooring posts fender piles and outside sheathing, would cost $129,491 84.

Third plan, same area of wharf surface as above, but in 20 feet low water, with stone piers and iron columns intermediate, superstructure, paving, fenders, &c., as in the first plan, would cost, $119,252 90.

Fourth plan, stone piers and iron columns, as in plan three, but with wooden superstructure, would cost $90,-45 86.

It is difficult, without knowing the place on which these piers might be built, even to approximate closely their cost, or the difficulties to be surmounted. We have, however, sufficient data to warrant the belief that substantial stone piers can be erected at a cost not extravagant, when compared with their advantages over the present perishable structures.

Respectfully, your obedient, servant,

CHARLES HASTINGS.

G. W. BLUNT, Esq., New York.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. H. Reynolds, of Albany; Gen. Singleton, of Illinois; M. Gorman, of Arkansas; A. S. Engleton, of Virginia; J. Harnel, of Quebec; A. M. Holton, of Kentucky; E. S. Goodrich of Minnesota; J. J. Bloodgood, of Virginia; E. Vincent and D. Jackson, of England, and W. Pooley, of Memphis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. P. T. Grant, P. P. Murphy, Allen Munroe, T. S. Gillett and G. O. Jones, of Albany; Capt. Folger, of California; A. F. Lyman, of Vermont; J. Manly, of Illinois, and R. H. Stevens, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

Hon. W. Lapham of Albany, D. C. Blodget, G. T. Albertson and E. B. Bigelow of Boston, D. N. Glidden of Kentucky, C. C. Alger of Newburgh, and Jose Garcia of Havana, are at the Astor House.

Judge E. McGowan of Arizona, J. M. Taylor of Kalamazoo, W. H. Austin of North Carolina, J. Sarsit of Cuba, H. Creighton of Rhode Island, R. T. Kirkpatrick of Nashville, and J. S. Hopkins of Indiana, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. George P. Marsh, our recently appointed Minister to Sardinia, and D. N. Barney of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Baron Steinberg of Russia, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

THE GALWAY LINE.—The *Prince Albert*, Capt. JAMES WALKER, leaves to-morrow for Galway, with a full cargo, principally of grain and provisions, and with a fair list of passengers. The ships of this line, of which the *Adriatic* will be the leading vessel, will depart from the wharf lately occupied by the Collins line, foot of Canal street.

[Advertisement.]

TO MERCHANTS.—If you had a practical knowledge of Phrenology it would enable you to detect rogues, and help you in all your intercourse with customers. This knowledge can be given by FOWLER AND WELLS, at No. 308 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 23.

FLOUR active; Howard street $5@$5 12½; City Mills, at $5, no sales. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 40@ $1 60. CORN steady; Yellow, 55c @59c.; Mixed, 59c. @62c.; White, 63c.@64c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $17. COFFEE, 12¼c.@12¾c. WHISKY steady, at 17c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 23.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 35@$1 45. CORN firm; sales 1,600 bushels. New, 58c.@58¾c. COFFEE—Rio, 11¼c.@14c. WHISKY steady at 18c.@18½c.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 23.

COTTON—Sales of 1,600 bales at 12c. for Middling. There is a fair demand and the market is firm.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,500 bales Middling, at 11¾c.@12¼c.; sales of the week, 16,700 bales; receipts for the same time, 6,405 bales, against 10 000 bales for the same time last year; decreased receipts, 255,290 bales; exports, 22,830 bales; stock in port 63,-800 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d; to Havre, 1c. Sterling Exchange, 106@106½. Sight Exchange on New-York ¾ per cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 23.

FLOUR very dull and declining; Superfine at $4 40@$4 50. WHEAT—Red, $1; White, $1 12 WHISKY dull, at 13½c. PROVISIONS quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 23.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 6,000 bales Middling, at 12c.@12¾c. SUGAR steady, at 4¾c.@5¼c. FLOUR quiet, at $5 15@$5 20 for Superfine. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.@15 32d.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Yorktown for Norfolk, &c.—George Whitehead, W. A. Deas, M. McElryan, L. G. C Hildebrandt, Miss Mary Lewis, G. W. France, Jas. M. Daly, J. M. McGowan, Miss M. A. Cordial, Miss Minturn, Wm. Steinmitz, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Aldsn. Mrs. and Miss Leroy, A. Orbendorfer, Mrs. and Miss Dayckink, G. Feldbeimer, Mrs. A. Sterling, 2 children and servant, and 3 in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 24—*In steamship Canada, from Liverpool, at Boston*—Mr. Deckker, Miss Wood, H. Gassettee, Messrs. Wood, J. A Mullins, Storrell, Capt. Kennedy, John Jones, Jas S. Chisholm, Frederick Schepler, Hans Tonner, Malcolm Morrison, C. W. Heard, E. Methot, Burton, Capt. C. Hopkins, A. Magee, Nathan Johnson, Rayo Lang, Masterton, Osterlinck, Doughty, James Griffiths, Hiram Tucker, J. L. Wright, Bourbon, Robert Polley.

MARCH 23—*In steamship Trutonia, from Hamburg, &c.* P. H. A. Wilcke, K Wilcke, U. S. Lusar Wegede, Isabella Wegede, Otto Simons, Capt. Peel.

In steamship Bienville, from New-Orleans and Havana—Capt. B. A. Gardner, M. Dijart, L. S Hardin, Miss Thomison, J. Muller, J. Goody, Miss Rich, J. N. Denman, Lilly and son, Capt. W. Kelly T. N. Stanton, Mrs. C. H. Sanford and infant, Mrs. Schober, Miss Newman, Miss Smith, Mrs. John Stond, Jr., E. D. Stanton and lady, A. J. Thompson, T. Manora, Capt. John Dyer, R Usher, F. C. Lewis, Mrs. Talbova, F. Rea and lady, Mr. Dimon, P. C. Rogers Mrs. M. A. Patten, Mr. Bloodgood, Mr. Nicol, Miss Nicol, Mr. Taylor and lady, Mr. Stockwell, J. Badral, J. M. Andrade, T. Murphy, W. Stewart, Thomas H. Crippen and lady, Wm Birbeck, J. A. Pesant, Mr. Field, lady and son. A. Barbsross. F. Goivert, Mr. Chappell and son, T. Foloso, T. Bursit R. Duval, J. Cassanova, J. Knight, E M. Tyler. Dr. Toby. Mr. Cook, Mr Higenio, Mr. Feaston. Mr. Balmas, Mr. Wyland, Mr. Gaswelnes wife and 4 children, J. M. Nixon, J. D. Dugan, T. Sylvester, Mlle. Zanfretti, A. Sterrist, F. Sterrist, L. P. Stickney, wife and 4 children, Ella Zoyara, J Allen and wife, Signor Sebastian and wife, Mr. Rider, Pierre Montford and lady, Mr. Laralde, Capt. D. E. Camp, Mrs. Cartin, John Anderson.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond, &c.—C. Hibermihl, G. Sidney, lady and child, M. Nenider, G. A. Murphy, E. Cappo, L. Van Jickle, W. L. Smith, S. W. Icomb, E. Lyons, O. F. Hinsmer and 2 children, R. H. Baptist, L. Myers, C. C. Ringnest, W. L. Chadwick, G. L. Classin, and 16 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 56 | Sun sets..... 6 17 | Moon sets... 5 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 28 | Gov. Island.. 7 17 | Hell Gate.... 8 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., Ludlum & Heinecken; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vale, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Bristol Allen, Philadelphia, James Hand; P. L. Heartt, Sidell, Philadelphia; Daylight, Springer, Moorehead City, D. C. Murray; Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F Perkins.

Ships Normandy, Tyler, Liverpool C. Tyler; Erie, Preble, Glasgow, K. P. Buck & Co.; J. Sidney, Hathorn, Bristol Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Exter, (Br.,) Mortimer, St. Mary's, Barclay & Livingston; Caroline, (Swed.,) Lafstrom, Cork and a market. Funch & Meincke; Magdalena, Day. Aspinwall, Panama R. Co; Almo

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2967. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FORT SUMPTER.

Visit of the Special Government Messenger.

The Fort Probably to be Evacuated To-Morrow.

[illegible] FROM WASHINGTON.

Civil War Expected in Texas and Alabama.

About the New-York Appointments.

[illegible]EEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

COL. LAMON AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 25.

Col. LAMON had an interview with Gov. PICKENS and Gen. BEAUREGARD, this morning, and left in company with Col. DURYEA for Fort Sumpter.

The opinion is prevalent that Major ANDERSON will evacuate Fort Sumpter on Wednesday of this week. However, the time is to be determined.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 25—P. M.

Col. LAMON visited Fort Sumpter to-day, but nothing definite is known as to the result. He returned to-night, and says he hopes to return to Washington immediately. He was well received by Gov. PICKENS, and this afternoon he is to have an interview with Gen. BEAUREGARD.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 25.

THE PROSPECTS IN TEXAS.

Several gentlemen have arrived here from Texas within a day or two. One of them states that in conversation with Gov. HOUSTON, a few days since, he stated that civil war in Texas was inevitable, and Alabama would soon be involved in the same dilemma as Texas now is. The Southern Commissioners are much troubled by the recent news from Texas.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR THE SPOILS.

The New-York fight is still pending, and likely to reopen with new vigor after the adjournment of the Senate, which is expected to take place an Wednesday next.

HIRAM BARNEY was nominated to-day for Collector of New-York.

There is little doubt to-night, that, to-morrow, nominations will be sent in of Gen. SHERMAN, to be Appraiser-General of New-York, and WM. CURTIS NOYES as District-Attorney. These offices, being vacant, must be filled immediately. No other New-York appointments will be made until after the Senate adjourns.

The war on Capt. SHULTZ, as candidate for Marshal, is not yet ended. His opponents are assailing him now with charges against his official integrity, and a Committee are now making investigations in New-York for the purpose of breaking him down. It is due to his friends that they should know these movements. Senators are receiving letters from prominent New-Yorkers, assailing SHULTZ ferociously.

PRESTON KING adheres to DORSHEIMER for Naval Officer. Senator HARRIS supports SIMEON DRAPER.

WEBB'S declination of the Mission to Constantinople leaves him out of the ring. He is not considered any more, in the settlement of New-York appointments.

MOLLIS WHITE was to-day appointed a Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

Mr. TURNER, of Ohio, has been nominated Chief Justice of Nevada Territory, with MOTT, of California, and JONES, of Missouri, as Associate Justices.

One report is, that BAYLES, of Missouri, is appointed Marshal of Nevada, but Dr. LEIB says he was nominated to that position instead of Marshal of Dacotah.

Capt. SHUFELDT, formerly of Connecticut, now of New-York, was nominated Consul to Havana. It is to be hoped he will avail himself of his intimate knowledge of the African Slave-trade with Cuba to break up that inhuman traffic.

WM. H. FRY was to-day nominated Secretary of Legation at Turin, and T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts, Consul-General to Florence. The salary of this place is merely nominal, but Mr. LAWRENCE is wealthy, and takes it for the official position.

The Senate occupied an hour and a half in an animated debate on the motion to reconsider the nomination of CROSBY, Minister to Guatemala. Senator BAKER opposed the nomination very earnestly. DOOLITTLE and LATHAM defended CROSBY. No vote was had, but the motion to reconsider will surely fail.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported back the nomination of DRYER as Commissioner to Hawaii, with no recommendation. The Committee is understood to be equally divided. The nomination will not be confirmed.

Considerable opposition was made to the confirmation of PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, as Secretary of Legation to Paris. The vote is postponed until to-morrow. The chances favor his confirmation, but the result is doubtful to-night.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of Vermont, was nominated to-day for Register of the Treasury.

HODGES, of Vermont; HARDING, of Pennsylvania; and THRAKER, of Ohio, were nominated for the Board of Appeals, in patent cases, provided by the new Patent law.

No nominations will be made to the Senate after to-morrow morning, unless some unanticipated necessity arises.

Gov. NYE, of Nevada, has not yet accepted his appointment, but will do so. It is really one of the best territorial appointments within the gift of the President.

The Postmaster-General was engaged this morning in examining the applications for the Eastern appointments. The Boston Post-office will probably be settled to-morrow.

It is now understood to be settled that GEO. W. [illegible], at present Secretary of Legation at Vienna, will be retained at Mr. SEWARD'S request, under BURLINGAME, the new Austrian Minister.

The nomination of D. K. CARTER, of Ohio, as Governor of Nabrsska, is settled upon.

The following nominations af Indian Agents have been sent to the Senate:

THOS. J. GALBRAITH, Sioux Agent at Yellow Medicine.

L. K. STANNARD, Receiver Land-office, Sunrise, Minnesota.

J. M. STICKEY, Register Land-office, Sunrise, Minnesota.

STEPH. MILLER, Receiver, and T. C. MCCLURE, Register Land-office, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

C. R. JORDON, Receiver Land-office, Forest City, Minnesota.

Rev. J. A. KERNS, Receiver at St. Peter's, Minnesota.

F. A. REUS, Receiver at Hambleton, Minnesota.

H. W. HOLLEY, Receiver at Chatfield, Minnesota.

Lieut. A. D. BALCON, Minnesota, Winnebago Agent.

L. C. WALKER, Chippewa Agent, at Crow Wing.

L. E. WEBB, Wisconsin, Chippewa Agent, Lake Superior.

LUKE MARVIN, Receiver, and SIDNEY LUCE, Register, at Portland, Minnesota.

CONTENTED AND SALUBRIOUS.

HORACE GREELEY is in town, looking quite contented and salubrious. WEED left for New-York this evening.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

The Senate will not dispose of the proposition to refer the San Juan question to arbitration. Mr. DOUGLAS opposes it very earnestly; first because he thinks the American title perfectly clear; and second, because he thinks to accept arbitration in so clear a case, would be a concession to Great Britain, and he considers the present the worst of all times at which to do that. Mr. BUCHANAN referred the question to the Senate during the last session, but no action was had.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Letters received from Connecticut, to-day, by the Senators, promise a complete victory in that State.

BURLINGAME goes to Connecticut to stump the State, but will be in Boston at the meeting of the delegation to decide upon the distribution of the remaining offices in Massachusetts.

The Senate will not elect new officers until the regular session.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 25.

Mr. BENJAMIN F. ISHERWOOD, of New-York, has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief in the Navy *vice* ARCHBOLD, resigned.

The Cabinet was in session, to-day, on appointments to fill vacancies, which it is necessary for the Senate to act on previous to its adjournment, which will take place probably on Wednesday.

HENRY R. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, has been appointed a Paymaster in the Navy.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

WM. L. STODDERTON, Attorney for Michigan.

BENJ. F. HALL, Attorney for New-York.

S. NEWTON PETTUS, Chief-Justice of Colorado.

CHARLES DICKEY, Associate Justice of Colorado.

Marshal for Michigan, ex-Congressman DORIL.

C. LEACH, of Michigan, Indian Agent for that State.

MORGAN BATES, Register of the Land Office; and REUBEN GOODRICH, Receiver of Public Money at Traverse City, Mich.

J. ADDISTON PETERSON, Register; and E. LAFAYOUR, Receiver at Detroit.

SAMUEL BROWN, Receiver of Public Money at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

STEPHENS F. PAGE, Register and Receiver at Ionia, Mich.

F. DIGGS, Register, and CHAS. D. ROBINSON, Receiver, at Saginaw.

FRANCIS M. CASE, of Ohio, Surveyor-General for Colorado.

JOHN A. BORBANK, Agent for the Sac, Fax and Iowa Indians in Missouri.

WILLIAM GILPIN, Governor of Colorado.

LOUIS L. WALD, Secretary for Colorado.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, Consul-General for the British American Provinces.

MARK H. DONNELL, of Maine, Consul at Vera Cruz.

JOHN BRITTON, of New-York, Consul at Southampton.

DOW C. BLACKLAND, Postmaster at Pontiac, Mich.

THOS. M. CAMPBELL Postmaster at Brownville, Missouri.

The following are the confirmations as Second Lieutenants of the Army:

W. O. Williams, of the District of Columbia; John P. Baker, of Illinois; Chas. Tompkins, of New-York; Samuel S. Elder, of Ohio; Andrew Sheridan, of New-Jersey. Sergeant, H. P. Pearce. And as Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps, ——McLane, of Maryland; J. H. Higbee, of New-York.

The following nominations are pending before the Senate:

HIRAM BARNEY for Collector of New-York.

W. T. KELLOGG, of Michigan, Chief Justice, and SAMUEL MILLIGAN Associate Justice, of Nebraska.

GEORGE TURNER, Chief Justice, HORATIO JONES, of Missouri, Associate Justice, GOANON M. MOTT, of California, Associate Justice, DAVIE BAYLOR, of Ohio, Marshal, and BENJAMIN BARKER, of New-Hampshire, Attorney, all for Nevada.

WM. H. FRY, of New-York, Secretary of Legation at Turin.

JAMES LESLIE, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons.

WM. H. CARPENTER, of New-York, Consul at Foo-Choo.

W. P. MANGUM, Jr., of North Carolina, Consul at Ningpo.

C. VAN HORN, of Iowa, Consul at Marseilles.

RICHARD P. PARSONS, of Ohio, Consul at Rio Janeiro.

MARK HOWARD, Consul at Messina.

ROBT. W. SHUFFIELD, of New-York, Consul at Havana.

T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, of Mass., Consul at Florence.

Col. LAMON, who was dispatched by the President to Fort Sumpter, will, according to dispatches received to-night, return to Washington on Wednesday.

It is not probable that the Republican Senators will again attempt the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms and doorkeeper, as the minority can, as was evidenced on Saturday, defeat their purpose by parliamentary tactics.

Minister CORWIN intends to leave for Mexico by the *Tennessee* steamer of the 1st of April, from New-Orleans.

The Baltimore Methodist Conference adjourned on Saturday, to Staunton, Va., after adopting a plan of separation from the Northern Church, by a majority of 63. The Bishop was not in the chair, but afterwards pronounced the action void. Forty-five members declined voting and thirty-eight were absent.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION—THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS—A SLIGHT INCONSISTENCY—PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 24, 1861.

The course of the majority of the Virginia Convention, in still calling for Border State Conferences, and demanding new "guarantees," is regarded here as fatuitous, unless the object is to keep up agitation, and gradually habituate the minds of the people to the idea of disunion. The people thought they had elected an overwhelming majority of Union men to the Convention; but, unfortunately, the secession candidates extorted from their successful opponents, commitments to the making of certain demands upon the Federal Government, which any intelligent man whose mind is not preoccupied with Southern theories, would have decided to be insdmissible. Nothing is clearer to my mind than that the masses of the people, who cast their votes for the Union candidates, never understood these hair-splitting quibbles of the politicians about "conditional guarantees." They thought they were voting for Union men, who never contemplated disunion on account of the election of a Republican President. The same "conditional guarantees" were the standing theme of the politicians in North Carolina and Tennessee; but the people in both these patriotic States showed the estimate they placed upon them, by voting against holding Conventions to consider them. There can be no doubt that the people of Virginia would have given a similar vote, if the question had been submitted to them.

It is becoming a matter of indifference here with the friends of the Union what course the weak or wicked demagogues at Richmond may take; and the preference is rather given to the plan of passing a Secession Ordinance, which, according to the terms of the law constituting the Convention, must be submitted to the people for ratification. No doubt is entertained that they would reject the Ordinance of Secession by a large majority; and that would be an end of the matter. But I apprehend that the Secessionists, conscious of their weakness, will not insist upon making the issue with the people, and that they will acquiesce in the silly scheme of the so-called Unionists, who propose another Convention of the Border Slave States. The Virginia wiseacres who propose this scheme, with commendable modesty, suggest their own peculiar plan of pacification, but refrain from making its acceptance an indispenseble condition of adherence to the Union. They, however, make it a part of the plan, that the proposition adopted by the Border State Convention shall be presented to the North as the ultimatum.

If the other Border Slave States fall into this idea, its only effect must be to protract the agitation, and keep up the idea in the Southern mind that "something must be done" by the North, and by the Republican Administration, beyond what has already been done, and in addition to the faithful fulfillment of the public trusts, in order to pacify the South. With the prospect of the prolongation of this miserable hair-splitting squabble about guaranties for carrying slaves into Territories in which the institution can never flourish, nor even take root, it is natural that the genuine friends of the Union should begin to covet a direct issue of Union or no Union, before the people of Virginia.

The Unionists of the South have never had sufficient confidence in the attachment of the people to their country and Government. With the best intentions in the world, it has been their habit, for years past, to make concessions to the arrogant demands of the Slavery propagandist Democracy, thinking that these concessions would strengthen them with the voters; and this may have been true, to a certain extent, so long as the question of Union was not directly, but only contingently involved. The friends of union first abandoned the old Henry Clay doctrine, that it is the right of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and acquiesced in the Douglas policy of Popular Sovereignty. Being pressed to the wall again, as the Calhoun theories grew more popular, they abandoned Popular Sovereignty, and insisted that Slavery, under the Constitution, was the established law of all the Territories, and that the Federal Courts should protect the right of slaveholding, wherever it should be questioned. But this concession failed to satisfy the extremists, and at length the friends of Union, first in Kentucky, in 1859, and subsequently throughout the South, went the full length of the propagandists of Slavery, by demanding a Slave Code for the Territories. No apostacy, so far as professions of principle go, could be more complete; yet I have always given these Unionists credit for good intentions, and only lament their lack of courage and sound judgment.

If they had resisted the first temptation to fall into the Calhoun theories, they might have suffered occasional defeats, but they would have prevented the South from drifting into the extreme infatuation of making demands upon the Federal Government which could never be granted, and which, therefore, compelled a disruption of old party ties, and the formation of new ones, wholly antagonistic as to the question of Slavery, and nearly sectional as to the location of their adherents.

During the late campaign the rallying-cry, the motto and the very soul of the "Constitutional Union" Party was expressed in the words, "the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws." This party, now dominant at Richmond, in the State Convention, proposes to make it an indispensable condition of their adherence to the Union that the Administration shall pledge itself *not to enforce the laws*. I leave it to its leaders to explain the meaning of their meaningless motto; and to tell us whether they meant all the laws, or only those which are intended to protect Slavery, and to catch runaways.

President LINCOLN is visited nearly every day by crowds of people from North, South, East and West, and all come away delighted with their interview. He receives all with the most perfect kindness and cordiality, and wins golden opinions from all sorts of people. I saw a Southern lady, a day or two since, whose associations and prepossessions were all against him, but who was captivated by his unaffected politeness, and mentioned with evident pride that he took her little child into his arms and kissed it. Speaking of kissing, I am not aware that the fact was chronicled that, on Inauguration day, the President kissed the whole thirty four girls, two of them quite grown, who represented the thirty-four States of the Union. This ceremony took place at the White House, and was among the first of his official acts. I can bear testimony to the fact that he discharged the duty with alacrity. It is well known that Mr. LINCOLN was a warm friend and admirer of HENRY CLAY, and it is fair to suppose that he has imbibed this weakness, along with many sound and wholesome principles, from association with the great statesman of his own native Kentucky. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 25.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) his resolution for the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms and a Doorkeeper was laid over for the present.

On motion of Mr. PAWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, the dispatches from Maj. ANDERSON to the War Department during the time he has been in command of Fort Sumpter.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) resumed his speech in opposition to Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution calling for information relative to Southern forts, &c. In further reply to the Senator from Illinois, he showed the difficulties of procuring amendments to the Constitution, which the former had advocated as a remedy for existing troubles. He was alike opposed to the second proposition of Mr. DOUGLAS, viz.: the recognition of the seceded States. This, he argued, would not produce peace. As to the third proposition, or alternative of that Senator—war, with a view to the subjection and military occupation of such States as have or may secede—the issue is made up between the loyal citizens and those who defy the authority of the United States. They had seen a new Government and a strange flag set up, and this had been brought about in a great measure by the aid of the Government of the United States. Our Ministers, agents or officers had put into the hands of those who were plotting against the Federal authority, treasure, arms and means, by which the triumph of the Disunionists had been achieved. He asked not that those States be subjugated, but saved from subjugation. If he had anything like accurate knowledge, the Unionists in those States were borne down by tyranny, from which it ought to be the effort of every man to relieve them. In the course of his remarks he asked, Suppose it was not deemed expedient by the people of the United States that the citizens of Kentucky, North Carolina, or any other State, should take slaves into any of the Territories—was this a cause for civil war, for raising the standard of rebellion? and was this a reason why the forts, etc., should be given up, the Treasury plundered, and our flag trampled in the dust? He asked Mr. DOUGLAS to unite with him and his Republican friends in the declaration that, while we do not propose to make war, we do not intend that war shall be made on us. The country may be saved, not by discarding the Union, but by supporting it—not by abjuring the Constitution, but by taking a fast hold upon it. Did any State or section complain that injustice had been done them, or their rights denied—if so, let them go bravely before the people of the United States for redress, and not to those of any one State or section. To the victims of private wrong, the Courts are open for relief; and to those of public wrong, the Legislatures are available.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) replied, saying: "If the War Department does not possess the information the resolutions call for, no harm could result from such an answer. If the information had already been imparted to the Confederate States, and our enemies are in possession of it, there would be no harm in letting others have it. But he apprehended that the furnishing of this information would tend to allay the public excitement. He supposed there was no danger to Fort Sumpter, as he understood the order had been given for its evacuation, but the question he desired to get at was, whether Fort Pickens was to be held merely as a cause for irritation—as a thorn festering in the finger—producing disease. If it was not national but local in its character it ought to be surrendered to those who hold the harbor; it ought not to be retained by the Federal Government unless designed as a base of operation against the seceded States. He wanted to find out whether we are to have peace or war. He, however, believed the policy to be peace. The Senator from Wisconsin said his remarks were calculated to belittle the Administration, but he (DOUGLAS) had only said that there is no power to collect the revenue, and blockade the ports of the seceded States, and that the President cannot use the military force, excepting as aid of a civil authority, hence, the threat to do either of these things without legal authority was a threat to violate the Constitution and laws of the United States. Was it wise to delude the people into the belief that the Administration is going to do what the Constitution and laws do not permit?

Mr. HOWE, interrupting, said that the Senator, instead of summoning the representatives of the people to provide the necessary means of getting the revenue, he summoned the Government to abandon the revenue.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied, that he endeavored, during the last session, when the Republicans were rushing through a bill to destroy the revenue, to prevent it, but they would not listen to the warning, and he apprehended that there would be an extra session to undo a part of what was recklessly and unwisely done. The Senator from Wisconsin would not say that he (DOUGLAS) was a Tory, but that his speech reminded him of it. Now, a man might be reminded of Tories by his antagonism to them, or by his own identity with them. He did not choose to say in what category the Senator from Wisconsin was. He had not the slightest apprehension the people of the country would regard him as an enemy of the country. This was an insinuation by the Senator from Wisconsin, rather than a direct assertion, for it seemed impossible for the Republicans to make speeches without impugning his motives or assailing his character. If he should die, he supposed that he should have a long train of mourners, because they would, by his decease, be deprived of material out of which they manufacture their speeches. The Senator from Wisconsin had opposed the amendments to the Constitution, which he (DOUGLAS) had proposed, with the view of insuring the safety, equality, and restoring peace, unity and fraternity to the whole country.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) interrupting, said he was one of those who chose to stand by the Constitution as it is, and declared his belief that this was better than to intimate any compromises.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied, no doubt the Senator entertained that opinion even if disunion was the inevitable consequence. No doubt he would prefer war to amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. CLARK said he could judge of amendments only when they were proposed, and that he should deprecate civil war as earnestly as the Senator from Illinois did.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied, yet, when the questions of war or amendment to the Constitution are proposed, he understood the Senator to be against all compromises.

Mr. CLARK said distinctly he believed that they could stand on the Constitution better than on anywhere else, and avoid war by taking that position. Propositions of compromise had demoralized the Union feeling, for failing to get these, persons had become Disunionists. In further response to Mr. DOUGLAS, he said that the time is not far distant when the laws will be enforced all over the Union, without the use of bayonets.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Still nobody can deny that seven States have expelled the Federal authority.

Mr. CLARK inquired whether the Post-office did not run the mails in those States yet?

Mr. DOUGLAS believed it did, but with the leave and permission of those States. Those through whose hands the letters go might open or violate them, yet, no punishment could be inflicted.

Mr. CLARK—Suppose Congress shall clothe the President with the power to collect the revenue on shipboard—could not this be done?

Mr. DOUGLAS supposed he could, but he had been speaking of the laws as they are. He regarded this as an admission from the Republicans that they do not mean to collect the revenue till the laws are changed.

Mr. CLARK did not wish the Senator to take the admission as including any body but himself.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought the admission was so clear that he might include all the Republicans in it without offence.

In the course of his remarks he said that the triumph of the Republicans had brought on disunion, and God only knew what the consequences were to grow out of it.

Mr. HOWE inquired whether he understood that the election of Mr. LINCOLN or somebody else had caused a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied if he had succeeded in defeating the Republican Party, thereby reedering it certain that the policy of that party would not be carried into effect, the Southern people would have rested in security and the Union would not have been dissolved.

Mr. HOWE inquired what policy?

Mr DOUGLAS replied the sectional policy, because the Republicans make war on the institution of Slavery as a great, political and moral evil.

Mr. HOWE denied that the Republicans are a sectional party. They were in favor of maintaining the authority of the whole people of the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that depended on what the Senator meant by the word "sections." The Republican Party was based on hostility to Slavery, wherever it exists, and to the extent that where the Constitution does not prohibit interference. He replied to Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, arguing that under the law as it now stands, as to every Territory of the United States, without exception, a man can remove thither with his slave property on equal terms with all other property. The Republicans, in organizing the Territorial Governments for Nevada, Colorado and Dacotah last session, did what they had not done for twelve years before, and did what they so long abused him (DOUGLAS) for wanting to do. They did it from a sense of justice, when they got the majority. The only motive he had for being President was to carry out that policy. He gave the Republicans credit for adopting it after defeating him. The Senator from Pennsylvania, (WILMOT,) had arrived here in time to see the Republicans repudiate the Wilmot proviso, reject the corner-stone of the temple, and come up to non-intervention and popular sovereignty.

Mr. HOWE, in the course of the debate, wished to know if the Douglas principles would have saved the Union, and as the Republicans had adopted them, why there was not peace?

Mr. DOUGLAS replied, because the Republicans would not acknowledge it, and kept the people in the dark.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE wished to reply to Mr. DOUGLAS, but a motion to go into Executive session prevailed. After which the Senate adjourned.

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

[CIRCULAR.]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Government of the Confederate States will not interfere with any existing contracts entered into between the Government of the United States and the present contractors, until it assumes the entire control of its postal affairs. This course is rendered necessary by the utter impracticability of mixing the employes of the two Governments in the same service.

The question as to whether the Government of the Confederate States will assume any liability to present contractors before it assumes the control of our Postal Affairs, involves the idea of liability, on the part of this Government, for the obligations of the United States, which cannot be entertained by this Department. But if the Government of the United States should abandon the mail service in the Confederate States, before the Department shall be organized and ready to enter into new contracts, I am authorized to continue existing contracts, provisionally, by proclamation, until new contracts can be entered into.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster-General.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, March 25.

In the Convention, to-day, Mr. BRUCE continued his speech, showing that the Morrill Tariff would be ruinous to Virginia. He favored the presenting an ultimatum to the North, with the alternative that Virginia shall secede if it shall be rejected.

The question was put on striking out the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, and inserting Mr. CARLISLE'S substitute.

Mr. WISE desired to speak, but was physically unable now. He occupied middle ground, endeavoring to reconcile hostile sections.

The debate continued until the recess, without a vote.

The Committee of the Whole refused to strike out the majority report and insert Mr. CARLISLE'S Peace Conference substitute—116 to 4.

Mr. CARLISLE moved to adjourn *sine die*, pending which the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

There is some excitement here in consequence of orders having been received at the Bellona Foundry, from Washington, to send guns to Fortress Monroe forthwith.

THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 25.

It was the new Georgia State Constitution which the State Convention ratified. The Confederated Constitution was ratified a week ago.

MAYORALTY NOMINATION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 25.

The Unconditional Union Convention has nominated JOHN HOW for Mayor.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the present depressed financial condition of the country has been the result of the disunion movement, and in favor of the continuation of the present economical system of the city administration.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, announces the passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill, in the House, by a vote of 50 against 32, and doubtless it has already received the signature of the Governor.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The Galveston (Texas) *News*, of March 16, gives details of the departure of the United States troops from the State, and of the evacuation of Fort Brown. On the 2d Gen. NICHOLS arrived at Brownsville, where he found a letter from Capt. HILL awaiting him, reiterating the positions which he had taken in his previous communications, and construing the course taken by the authorities of Texas as hostile to the United States. On the 3d the *Daniel Webster* arrived, and on the 4th the troops were greatly excited at hearing guns fired at Fort Brown, which they supposed to be in honor of Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration. Capt. HILL had meantime been superseded in command by either Capt. JOHNS or STONEMAN, his superior officers, and the negotiations concerning the withdrawal of the forces from Brownsville were conducted by Col. FORD on the part of the Texans. They were all embarked on the 5th, and the *Webster*, after a temporary detention off the bar by severe weather, got under way with her portion of the troops. The *Rusk* followed soon after.

The following dispatch is published by the *News*:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 10, 1861.

E. C. Wharton, Galveston News Office:

Your dispatch of 8th, presenting certain views concerning the U. S. troops in Texas, is received.

It is the desire of President DAVIS and the Secretary of War that the convention between Gen. TWIGGS and the Texas Commissioners shall be strictly observed.

If Capt. HILL refuses to regard that convention, he should receive no favors.

(Signed) TEXAS DELEGATION.

The *News* also makes this statement:

"Mr. O. FULLER, Superintendent of the St. Louis and California Overland Mail Company, writing on the 19th ult. to Gov. HOUSTON, from Fort Chadbourne, makes a series of complaints against the officers and men of the Texas troops, who, under Col. DALRYMPLE, took possession of Camp Cooper last month. He charges them with having seized all the grain and hay belonging to the company at the Belknap station, and abuses them all generally—asking the Governor to stop their 'mad career.' Col. MORRIS, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Chadbourne, indorses Mr. FULLER'S statement so far as to say he believes it true. Capt. WARD and Capt. HANNER, who were in the above expedition, deny Mr. FULLER'S statements. Capt. HANNER says he was compelled to have some of the grain to feed the starving horses with, but that he, himself, tendered payment in gold for what he considered the amount he took was worth. The Overland Mail seems to be considered by the people of Northern Texas an Abolition concern."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA—DISLIKE OF THE SECESSIONISTS TO HAVE THE NORTH TOLD ABOUT THEMSELVES—SECESSION SYMPATHIZERS ON BOARD—CONDITION OF FORT PICKENS, &C.

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN,
AT ANCHOR OFF PENSACOLA HARBOR,
Monday, March 18, 1861.

By the kindness of a gentleman friend of mine, *en route* to Washington, another opportunity is presented to us to transmit letters to our friends at the North. It is unnecessary for me to assure you that it is eagerly embraced by all, as our means of communication, as you are aware, have been of late exceedingly limited.

My last missive to you, in which I endeavored to depict the state of utter demoralization and absence of discipline of the so-called army of 400 men stationed at Pensacola, has been copied *in extenso* by some of the journals hereabouts, and the author of it is denounced in terms eminently more expressive than delicate. As you would imagine, they pronounce it a malicious falsehood from beginning to end, and assert that the writer is a fit subject to commune only with his Satanic Majesty—that to commingle in decent society, he is totally unfit. There is the greatest disinclination among these newly fledged traitors to allow any of their innumerable nefarious actions to be known by the world at large, and hence their curses "loud and deep" upon the head of your unfortunate correspondent, simply because he has in the discharge of what he considered his bounden duty, revealed them to the citizens of the North through your journal.

Upon our vessel, I am sorry to retate, are several who do not hesitate to openly sympathize with the Secessionists in every movement, however atrocious, they choose to make. I utter this with much humiliation; yet, it being a truth, I cannot withhold it. Among the most conspicuous of these is one who has conceived the magnificent plan of writing you for the purpose of contradicting the statements I have made in my recent letters; as he is actuated by purely personal motives, he may be foolish enough to carry this threat into execution. If this is done, allow me the privilege, "in advance," to assure you that every statement in my former letter was perfectly truthful, and could be proven by competent witnesses. This I maintain, a regard officers to the contrary.

Fort Pickens is in a state of admirable defence—the guns glisten in the sun, as a warning monitor not to approach it on a hostile mission. Lieut. SLEMMER, with his garrison, is able, not only to repulse all attacks, but as Pickens commands all the forts and batteries in the hands of the State troops, he is also able to silence them in an incredibly short space of time.

In construction this fort is a first-class pentagonal bastioned work, built of stone, brick and bitumen, with covered ways, dry ditch, glacis and outworks complete. Its walls are about forty feet in height, by thirteen feet in thickness; it is embrasured for two tiers of guns, in bomb-proof casemates, and one tier of guns open, or *en barbette*. The guns from this work radiate to every point of the horizon, with flank and enfilading fire in the ditches and at every angle of approach. From the date of commencing this fort to the period of finishing was twenty-five years. It cost the Federal Government over one million of dollars. Its present armament consists of: In bastion—Twenty-six 24-pound howitzers. Casemate—Four 42-pounders, sixty-two 32-pounders, sixty 24-pounders. *En barbette*—Twenty-four 8-inch howitzers, six 18-pounders, twelve 12-pounders, one 10-inch Columbiad mounted, and five 10-inch mortars. These particulars, I believe, are very correct, but I will not pretend that they are perfectly so.

We have not the least hesitation in declaring that nothing the State authorities have yet presented has frightened us. In fact, we would view it as capital sport to reinforce Fort Pickens, and have a brush with Brig.-Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG and his followers. We will accept anything just now to relieve the ennui of our tot.

It would seem, however, that in the event of such a necessity, the Secessionists will make it as warm a work as possible for us, judging from the annexed paragraph which I clip from the *Pensacola Observer*, of the 16th inst.; it is from their Warrington correspondent:

"The work on the batteries are proceeding day and night; Col. FORNEY is indefatigable in his exertions to place every point in a thorough state of defence, and you may rely upon it that a hostile vessel shall never enter the harbor, if there is any arguments in grape shot to prevent her; this is as true as that God rules this universe."

Gen. BRAGG, of "little mere grape notoriety," arrived at Warrington on the 9th inst, accompanied by his Aids, Majors SAMUEL H. LOCKWOOD, GEO. G. GARNER, and ROBERT E. WOOD, and proceeded to the residence of Capt. FARRAND, who pretends to be the present Executive of the Navy-yard at that place. The correspondent quoted above in connection with his arrival says:

"His presence here will have a glorious effect on the military affairs of the Southern Confederacy, as there is an undoubted prestige about it which must inspire all with confidence. He was, if I am not misinformed, stationed at this military station in 1842, nineteen years ago; but time has changed his position—then the Stars and Stripes were his flag, as they would be now, if they had not become an emblem of oppression to the South."

His stay at Warrington was very limited, as certain business matters rendered it imperatively necessary that he should be at Pensacola immediately. To this end he arrived there the afternoon of the 9th, and at once assumed direction of affairs at the Navy-yard. It is said that his unexpected appearance at this place has given universal satisfaction to the citizens and soldiers. On his arrival at the Yard, the officers and soldiers manifested their gratification at his presence by the most vociferous demonstrations of applause.

At this point I must close this letter, and in doing so I fully hope to be able to indite another ere our messenger takes his departure for the States that still cry "The Flag of our Union Forever."

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We are authorized to say that all the ships of the Home Squadron are out of provisions. Only for the energy and enterprise of Capt. ADAMS, of the *Sabine*, they would have had to leave Florida altogether. Since the vessels arrived at Pensacola, *not a line had been received from the Navy Department*. The steamers can get no wood and water. Another ship filled with stores should be sent off at once. A "smuggler from Pensacola" was selling water at four cents a gallon. The officers and crews of the entire fleet are told off, to land at a signal from Lieut. SLEMMER.

A marked feeling of indignation, likely to result seriously, is now quite apparent in the entire United States Corps of Naval Engineers. It is said that political influence is being used to get an outsider appointed Chief Engineer of the Navy, which has caused the anger of the prominent members of the Corps. Numerous resignations may be looked for if a person, not belonging to the Engineers, gets the coveted position.

It is not generally known that the Federal military and naval garrison at this station have been, in a quiet way, put upon a war footing; and that the troops stationed in them, are subject to the regulation, while on duty, customary in a campaign. The effective ordnance of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been distributed, as have the other means of defence, in the proper places. Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton, Bedtoe's Island, and other places have been made similarly secure. On three occasions, twice at the Navy-yard, and once at Fort Columbus, all the available forces have been kept under arms at night. It is only just to say, that neither Com. BREESE nor Maj. HOLMES would resort to these measures without cause.

Recruiting for the United States army, at the Metropolitan station, continues to progress vigorously. The last two weeks, detachments from the City rendezvous, from Boston, Rochester and elsewhere, were put upon the Island. The proportion of disqualified applicants seem to be on the increase. Preparations are being made for the dispatch of a considerable force from Fort Columbus.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke* has not been ordered for sea at once, nor were any hands whatever working on her on the Sabbath, as reported. It would be madness to order the *Roanoke* for commission, when two better ships of her class, the *Wabash* and *Colorado*, could be prepared in one-fourth the time she could. The rumor is a hoax, got up for some malicious purpose.

On Saturday the Acting-Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Capt. FOOTE, received orders to repair at once to Washington, in compliance with which he left the same evening. It is believed he has been called up about the Navy appointments. Lieut. ALNY is Acting-Commandant at present, Com. BREESE being in the Armstrong Court-martial.

The Board of Engineers that has been in session at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, for the examination of candidates for admission and promotion, adjourned on Saturday, having passed quite a large number of young men.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Orange-street Tragedy.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Coroner HORTON continued the investigation as to the causes which led to the death of Miss SOPHIA A. WILSON, on the morning of the 15th inst., at No. 106 Orange-street, during the fire which occurred there in the apartments of the American Hoop Skirt Company. The following is the testimony of

George Albrecht sworn.—I reside at No. 70 Middagh-street; is foreman in American Skirt Company: was there when the fire broke out; it broke out between five and ten minutes past 4 o'clock; two girls came to me and said they could smell gas; went into the engine room, looked to the engine and thought the bed of the engine had caught fire; could not see anything like fire there; saw smoke coming in the door behind the engine, that leads to the hall; went out; it was dark in the entry; went to the front hall window in the third story and saw smoke coming down garret stairs from the fifth story and heard the cracking of the fire; tried to open the door, and found it locked; went back and got a big screw-driver, and pried the door open; the fire was then on the left-hand side of the stairs; ran back to the machine-room, and told the girls the building was on fire and they might leave the place; went to the front window of the engine-room, and hollooed fire twice; then started to go down stairs, and heard one of the girls hollos "Johnny, Johnny;" went back in the engine-room, and the boy was sick; did not find him; jumped down stairs, and ran to Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company's house; knocked h

FROM CHARLESTON.

Affairs at Fort Sumpter—Messengers Going To and Fro—A Day of Canards—Gen. Beauregard says Major Anderson Must Surrender—Surgeon Fax's Visit—Dangerous Long-Range Practice, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Thursday, March 21, 1861.

An accident, which came very near obliterating your correspondent, has prevented any epistle since Sunday. There are plenty of ideas floating around, but my hand is sadly deficient just now in its ability to pen them. In fact, I write under medical protest, but under a severe sense of duty.

From sunrise until sunset of Monday there was very little stirring, but a visit was made to Fort Sumpter on Monday afternoon, which, to those who were cognizant of it, had a very pregnant meaning. Col. WATTE, who has been the Executive Secretary under a dozen Governors, made on that day a social call on Major ANDERSON. The Colonel was at one time a *Chargé* in South America, when Major ANDERSON'S brother was n Minister at some adjacent Repnblic, but he was not Minister ANDERSON'S Secretary, as some of the Southern papers will inform you. He became acquainted intimately with all the ANDERSON family, and, as Military Secretary to Gov. PICKANS, his visit, naturally enough, was supposed to have something to do with the reported withdrawal of *all* the garrison from Sumpter. The visit lasted some four hours, and those who were cognizant of it natural'y looked out for something etirring on Tuesday. There were rumors on Monday night, at the officee of the journals and at the telegraph office, that a Peymaster from Washingtou might be expected here bright and early on Tuesday morning, so I set a little fellow at work, who is a perfect human terrier in hunting up informatiou, to watch the hotel arrivals by every train. Early Tuesday morning he hastened to my quarters with the astounding intelligence that a venarable-looking gantleman had put up at the Pavilion Hotel, registering his name as Mr. HUTTO. I knew at once that ha was the man. As well as I could, I repeired to the Quartermaster's Departmeat, and there met the famous Capt. PARKER, of the Floating Battery, who is also one of the special aids of the Quartermaster, Mr. HATCH. I knew that I should find out everything I wished to know from the old salt, who, I may remark *en passant*, is one of the heroes of the fameue battle of Sau Jaciuto. So, biding my time, I at last elicited from him that the ordars had been giveu to eend the United Stetes Paymaster at ouce to Fort Sumpter in Mr. HATCH'S private gig. He returned late in the evening, and it came to ma semi-officiely thet he had peid off some *fifty men*, whose time of service would axpire in a very few daye. It also came very direct that Major ANDERSON *was out of wood*, and that if he did uot receive supplies of that article very soon, he would be obliged to hurn up his guu-carriages. Wood and coal do not come uuder tha head of market supplies, which he still has; so by this time he must be entirely ont. Thle visit of Mr. HUTTO was kept very secret.

On Wednesday morning, by the same special, I heard that two officers of the United States Army had arrived et tha Mills Honse. This news spread over town, and created a huge excitemeut. The *Mercury* came out with e flamiug bulletiu, eunouncing, in staring capitals, that a large portiou of the Fort Sumpter garrison had beeu paid off, and that the *James Adger* wonld be detained to receive them, "and would certainly sail with them to-day." The *James Adger* quietly left the Adger Wharf at uoon precisely, and when I gave Capt. PHILLIPS a good-bye shake with my left haud, and asked him where the Sumpter soldiers were, ha said that was another "d—n lie." The *Courier*, which is eminently relisble, bulletined that "advices from Washington gave little doubt about the evacuation of Fort Sumpter to-morrow. Orders to that effect have beeu already sent forward." The morrow has coma eud about goae, but still that sacred flag floats proudly as though it had not the slightest intentiou either of seceding or of giving any comfort to seceders At 3 P. M., we bad enother aad most euormouse *canard*, which fitly ended a day which ought to be labeled henceforth as *the day of lies*. At that hour, every man, woman, child, and baby in Charleston heard the booming of very heavy guns, constantly repented. At first it was thought to be *another accidental* shot from Steven's battery at Morris Island; which this tima Major ANDERSON had replied to with good earnest, and thnt the war had at last commenced; but the etory thet was absolutely credited by nine-tenths ol the Charlestonians was that the two mysterious officers, not of the C. S. A. but of the U. S. A., were *bona fide* Commissioners from the Cabinet at Washington, and that they had already gona down to Major ANDERSON "with positive instructions to evacunie before the set of sun," aud after that they were to be transferred to the *Columbia*, "which had beeu specially charteied to taka them to New-York." In the meanwhile the guns continued, and everybody flocked to the Battery, until that very beautiful square became black with throbbing and jostling humanity, of n great many white and colored shades; the stores, too, were deserted, and the housetops in all deeirable spots were crowded.

When evening gathered his very icy mentle around us the sober truth cama out that the two officers were Cnpt. CHILDS and Lieut. THOMAS, *late* of tha United States Army, who were on their wny to Montgomery to offer their distinguished services to the Provisional Government. One of them is n Carolinian, and the other has secession affiliations owing to his wife being a daughter of the Palmetto, so he cannot help himself, although born et the North. In this respect he differs from the Commodore, SHUBRICK, at Waehington, who wants to resign, but *his* wife, who is a Northern woman, won't let him. I do not vouch for this, bnt all the officers who have lately resigned assert that itis so, and apologise in this way for the "recreaucy," as they term it, of one of the sons of South Carolina.

General-in-Chief BEAUREGARD eeye officially, that "he considers Major ANDERSON as much his prisener as though he had him in a jail on land, and he held the key." He adds that he will not allow Major ANDERSON to *evacuate*, but that he must *surrender*, peaceably, he sincerely hopes, but it can only be a *surrender*." Whet will the "military friend," the special pleader of the *Commercial Advertiser*, think of this. He seems to have it all very nicely arranged, that Major ANDERSON shall "blow up" Fort Sumpter, to prevent its being turned intb "a slave barracoon!" What a prolific imagination. Does he suppose that a distinguished engineer like BEAUREGARD, who ..as left so many bright pages on the Mexican portion of our history, will permit any departure of tha garrison until he has fully convinced himself that it is left intact, or does he suppose that the hero of Sumpter would so dishonor himself by doing any such thing as that. Before the artificial islnnd, on which this famone fortress was built, wes finished, one million of dollare was spent; $2,000,000 more will be required before it may be considered perfect, and a large portion of this has slready been spent. Let the North rest assured thnt there will be no application of fuses, nor laveling to the ground, and ne "shapelese mass of ruins." It will remain for ages, a sublime monnment of Major ANDERSON'S greatness of soul, who, under intense provocations, twice repeated—refrained, when by firing he would have opened civil war.

Crinoline had a splendid triumph the other day. The ladies of Charleston, as I have often stated, have been profuse in their presents of liut, bandages, and delicacies for the inner man, if clothed in the Palmetto nniform. They have even offered to act as nurses and stewardesses for the sick that may be, so when they heard that there was to be an excursion to the fortifications, they told Surgeon-in-Chief GIBBS that they intended to go down to see their particular friends, ae a portion of his hospital staff. The doctor had very strict orders, but having one weak point, he was obliged to succumb, so the fair carried the day. Many of them had an extra amplitude of skirts, which plainly indicated a private intention to smuggle. Gov. PICKENS was indignant when he heard that his "martial law" edict was thus violated; but he could'nt help himself. Who can stop a woman? JASPER.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Friday, March 22, 1861.

When the news, known to the favored few last night, that a special messenger from Washingtoa had visited Fort Sumpter between 8 and 10 P. M., became generally circulated this morning, the surmises assnmed all sorts of extraordinary shapes. Noue of the Palmettoans can understand why a surgeou, no matter how great his professional ability may be, should be selected to visit the fortresa and report on the state of the garrison. Capt. HARTSTEIN alone can tell, as he was present at the half hour's interview, and the Captain is, of course, as silent as the grave. That something important has occurred, or is momentarily expected, is evident from the fact that positive orders have been issued by Geu. BEAUREGARD to-day prohibiting even the officers and soldiers of the regular forcae from visiting their friends on the adjacent islands. Thus again I am disappointed in the permit that was positively promised me yesterday to visit the *Five-gun Battery* on Sullivax's Island, and the *Iron one* at Cumming's Point. You may judge how etern the discipline is when I state that the Assistant-Surgeon of the Floeting Battery, who wished to visit a hrother saw-houee at Fort Moultrie, wee peremptorily refused this morning. Amidst the crowd of conjectures that ara floating around coucerning this rapid hight visit, the most eeusible seems to be that the Doctor wished to inspect the sanitary condition of the fortrees, and wished to find out how loug Fort Sumpter eould resist the scurvy and typhoid fever, if the daily supplies are cut off, which are new furnished promptly, all essurences to the contrary in sensation journals not being worth a moment's credence. I wish here to state that the stories, floating around in Northern papers, of the gune at the different fortifications being ouly fixed for oue point, and that directed at Fort Sumpter, are simply fictions. With the exception of those ou Major STEVENS' battery et Morris Island, which were mounted expressly to dastroy the weak side of tha fort, the rest are all *en barbette*, or capable of being turned to any point of the horizon. I mentiou this the more particularly, because a sheet, of a very large circulation in your City, has deliberately feleified facte, appareutly with the object of precipitating reinforcaments, who, if they believed the statements iu question, would fall into a horrible trap if thay attempted to eater Charleston harbor.

Every oue feels here thet this Gordian knot of Fort Sumpter must be settled somehow, in a very few deys. An officer of high rank at Fort Moultrie, essured me last night at the Planters' Hotel, that it wes almost impossible to restrain tha men at Sullivan's Island, and that if they were kept in check much louger, there would be an open mutiny. When I slightly hinted at this implied want of discipline, he added, "You must remember, Slr, that our volunteers are not common soldiers, but gentlemeu; they have patriotically put aside their own private interests; have allowed their plautations to be left entirely to their slaves, and have come here cheerfully, expectiug to fight, if necessary, but uot to be laft month after month in inglorious idleness." In fact, the soldiery are beginuing to think, to a man, that it is high time that the fleg that has defied them so long, should be withdrawn.

One of the enomaloue feetures of this most uuique conditiou of affairs, is the conetant correspoudence taking plsce betweeu brothers and friends at Sumpter, and the same relatioue in Charleston, who sweer eqnally stroug by auother flag. I have seea one of these letters to-day, from a Sumpter Sergeant, which gives such e faithful description of the real state of affairs that it deserves to be widely circuleted. If it can be obtsined in any way I will send it to-morrow.

Thera are a good many curious things happening here, which do not get into tha papers, from motives, perhaps, of "military expediency." Oue of them created n terrific stir among the fair who flocked to see their brothers and lovers, the other afternoou, at Sullivan's Island. You are nware that an immeuse number of tha tallast kind of shooting-irons are ecattered thickly over the points that protect the herbor. This particnlar afternoon, the sama soldiers who fired the "accidental" shot at Fort Sumter, were experimeuting with shells; these men nre infeutry, who hnve no practical knowledge of long ranges, so they put n large shell in oue of the Columbinds, eud let it slide. It went ricochetting over tha bny, and, to their horror, they saw it fall ou Sullivan's Island, directly back of the summer hotel, the Moultrie House, now used as barracks. At that spot, the ladies were enjoying themselves, where tha Palmetto youth gathered close nround. were whispering all sorts of eweet things in fondly listening eare, when, with a loud whiz, the shell landed within fifty yards of the party. Fortunately "nobody wes hurt." Yesterday afternoon euother compaay, who are statioaed at the old United Statas Light-ship, the *Rattlesnake*, which is now off Wappor Creek, on the Ashley River, was experimeating with a six-pounder, the mnte of Old Secessioa, they carelessly shotted her aud pointed the gun at Benuett's saw-mill, lu this city, "just to see how near they could come without hitting," as oue of them told me, when I went over to inquire about it. The shot fell amoug a group of fifty negro women, in the yard, and strenge te say did not kill anybody, bnt the women raa screeching through the city, nud created a graat excitement.

The Citadel Cadets ere to-night intoxiceted with glory. Yon will remember that tha boys from the "West Point of the South" fired that famous gun at the *Star of the West*, aud they have been longing ever since for some public recognition of their impertinence on that memornble occasion—impudence the greeter, as they did not have another round of powder a-piece on the whole island. (It is n pity Capt. MCGOWAN did not know it.) Gen. BEAUREGARD determined to-day to review them on the Green. So at the appointed honr he reached the parade, having as his escort the Cherlestou Home Guard, a rich company, who spread a good deni ea horse-flesh, hut have a prejudice against fighting, as they have teo many olive branchas. The General looke mere like a French marshal than an American soldier. He is abont 5 feet 9 inches, deeply bronzed, with a grizzly moustache, black hair, and a calm, bat searching black eye. His heed denotes great mathemetical powers, and his whole appearanee ie marshal and impressive in the extreme. The South Carolinian *Cleopatra*, as she is called, the dangerously fascineting Mrs. Gov. PICKENS, was not present, neither wns her Antouy. Probnbly he felt bad about the loss of his *Marine Court* suit.

Be good enough to inform Judge SMALLEY, or Superintendeut KENNEDY, that *fuses* are now sent South in *metallic burial cases*. This is na arrangement exquisitely suggestive. I saw six of them on one of the piers this morning.

JASPER.

CASUALTY IN CHICAGO.—A two-story frame building, on the corner of Division-street and Clybourne-avenne, Chicago, occupied hy JOHN P. LENZ, as a dwelling-house and dry-goods store, was destroyed by fire on the evening of March 20. Mr. LENZ was temporarily absent, and Mrs. LNEZ was attending the store. She asked a lady customer who came in to remain a mement, and went up stairs to see wbether the children were safe, when she found the apartment in which they had been left in flames. Her screams attracted the attention of the passers by, and it was only by violence that they restrained her in the frantic efforts which she made to plunge into the flames in the hope of rescuing her children. Both of tliem, one 3 and the other 1 year of aga, were burned to death. The pecuniary loss which Mr. LENZ sustained was $2,500.

THE LEVANT.—The Honolnln *Polynesian*, of Jan. 19, states that the United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, WM. E. HUNT Commander, ran ashore after leaving Honolulu, damaging herself so much that it was found necessary to place her on the dry dock. It is not stated at whnt date she sustained this injury, and the intelligence consequently hardly seems sufficiently definite to furnish good ground to hope that the vessel is safe.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Mail Arrangements Between Cuba and the United States—Latest Advices from Mexico—Commercial Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 16, 1861.

Some twelve months ago the attention of the Government of the United States was directed to the absolnte necessity that exists that the mails for the United States to be forwarded by American steamships, should be made up at the United States Consulate in this city. Under the present system there is not the slightest security that the letters deposited in the open mail bags at the agents' of the steamships (whence the mails are now deposited), will ever reach their destination, because it is by no means a matter of great difficulty at the time of depositing a letter, to abstract another from the *open* mail-bag. So sensible of this were Messrs. J. M. MORALES & Co., the agents in this city, of the late "George Law line of steamers," that they had a set of letter-boxes made outside their offices, within which were placed the mail-bags, and no letter deposited in them could possibly be abstracted from the outside. Messrs. CAHUSAC BROTHERS, the agents and part propriators of the *Cahawba*, *De Soto* and *Bienville* line of steamers, have had a deep, long box made, within which is placed the mail-bag, and which, were a lock attached to it, would answer admirably for the security of letters placed therein; but when it happens that two of the steamers of that line are in this port at one time, which is not unfrequently the case, thea an open mail-bag is hung up for the reception of letters to go by the secoud steamer.

The same is the case, too, with the *Quaker City's* mail bags. I do trust, therefore, that ane of the earliest acts of the new Administration will be to make the requisite errangements, so that hereafter all mails to go by American steamships may be made up at and dispatched from the United States Consulate. The *late* Administretion went so far as to send to the United States Consulate a set of Post-office scales and weights, and that, I suppose, without any instructions, was deemed sufficient, for nothing more, I am told, has been heard at the United States Consulate on the subject. The Government of this Island has no objection to mails for the United Stetes being made up at the United States Consulate; nay, even packages of letters deposited at the Post-office for the United Stetes are made up and sent from the Post-office to the United States Consulate, to be sent on board the steamships. All letters to go from this city by British steamships are forwarded from the British Consulate, and so it should be with respect to letters to go to the United States by American steemships. This letter, which will be forwarded this morning by tha British steamship *Karnak*, I shall have to take to the British Consulate and pay the postage thereon, a quarter dollar, should it not exceed a half ounce in weight, and a quarter dollar more should it exceed that waight.

It may be objected that the making up the mails at the United States Consulate would require the services of an additional clerk there, the salary of whom it would be hard to compel the United States Consul General to bear out of the limited stipend allowed him by Congress. I admit that, and would propose that a trifle, say three cents, should be compelled to be prepaid upon each letter not exceeding a half ounce weight deposited at the United States Consulate, to be forwarded to the United States. Such a trifling charge, to which no one could reasonably object, would allow a very handsome salary to be paid to the extra clerk whose services would be required.

The inhabitants of Metanzas have presented their Governor, His Excellency, Señor Don PEDRO ESTEBAN with a "rich medal—a grand cross of the American order of Isabel le Catolice," made to their order in Barcelona. It is "insrurted gold," and brilliants and rubies of the first weter. The cost of the jewel was not less than a hundred oazas ($1,700.)

By the British steamship *Solent*, which arrived 6th inst., from Vera Cruz, private letters from Mexico, under date 28th ult., represent the state of that unfortunate country as being very unsettled. It was, however, hoped the installation of the Congress and of the new President would tend to arrange matters amicably. Neither JUAREZ, LERDO nor TEJARDO had obtained the requisite mejority, and the CONGRES would have to nominate the First Magistrate of the Republic.

A letter from Tampico, dated 1st inst., states "the misfortunes of the revolution are not concluded; that in various parts of the Republic there existed forces which caused great injury to tranquillity and order." The typhus fever was raging in Guanajuato.

Among the reeent importations into this Island are six thousand bombshells, six thousand fuses, a million percussion caps for cannon, and six rifled cannon. The Government would seem to bear in mind the axiom "to prepare for war in time of peace." We had a very heevy rain during nearly the whole of the latter part of 10th inst., which rendered the streets of this city almost impassable to pedestrians.

There have also been highly beneficial rains in various sections of the country. There heve also been extensive fires on several sugar estates in the distrct of La Guira de Molena and Matanzas, which destroyed a large quantity of uncut canes, tha provision grounds and the Bejasse. A coffee estate, the property of Don M. M. PALACIOS, had a plantation of coffee trees, a caballeria (33½ acres) in extent, destroyed.

A young (white) man hung himself a few days since in one of the salt water baths outside the walls of this city; he stripped himself, then placing ons of the ropes, suspended in the bath to assist young swimmers, around his neck, took the fatal leap, and was not found until life was extinct.

A terrible fire took pince in the town of Tunas on the 1st inst., which totally consumed ten houses in Maria Lonisa and Obrapin streets. Four persons, who had assisted in extinguishing the fire, were afterwards seized with *pasmados*, (a species of spasms,) peculiar, I believe, to this Island, one of whom, named MANUEL DA JESUS GUILLERME, it was expected, would die.

The fire was occasioned by a female accidentally setting fire to the drapery of her "*Santo*," (saint or holy piece,) which she incautiously approached with a lighted candle.

The papers state that $2,000 more have beea subscribed for the aid of the Pope in the Diocese of St. Jago de Cuba, which, with the amount before remitted to the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid, will make the pretty sum of $74,000 subscribed in this island in aid of His "Holiness."

FREZZOLINI left this city per *Bienville* for New-Orleans 7th inst. It is expected she will return with some *artistes* of note from the United States, and give a few coucerts in this city. The presoat *artistes* at the *Teatro Tacon* are taking their beneefits, a symptom of the approach of the close of the season.

A day or two since a man entered the eating-house called the "Golden Lion," at the "Plaza de Vepor," (a market-place outside the walls of this city,) and called for his breakfast. Having partaken heartily of what was placed before him, he said to the waiter he was very sorry, bnt he had not any money to pay for what he had eaten. The proprietor of the eating-house was called, and he told the man he must pay for what he had eaten. He said he would on the morrow or next day. A torrent of abuse was then hurled at him; he was told amoug other harsh expressions that he was a "sin Verguenza"—a man without shame—than which no more insulting epithet can be applied to a Spaniard. He said he could not stand that, and attempted to leave the premises. Some one of the *attachés* of the house held him to prevent his going away; he said, "I shall be compelled to commit an act I had hoped never to do;" then drawing a large knife, he nearly severed the wrist of the man who held him from his arm. The bystanders affrighted ran away, and the man with the knife cut one of them in tha back, laying bare the spinal column, and then, to end the tragedy, cnt his ewn throat, nearly decapitating himself.

Two hundred "Aciaticos free eolouists" arrived on the 14th inst., in the Chilian ship *Greyhound*, in 115 days from Whumpon, *vid* the Cape of Good Hope, consigned to Messrs. TINCES, PURRTA & Co.

MONDAY, March 18.

You will perceive hy the date at the head of this letter that it was commenced two days ago, and intended to be sent by the British steamship *Karnak*, but she having been detained a day louger than her advertised period of sailing, I have kept this letter back for the *Bienville*, to sail early this day, thinking thereby it will reach your hands earlier.

I have just heard that the liabilities of the house of STALTNER & Co., which, you will remember, failed a short time ago, amount to $2 600,000. The amount of their assets my informant did not know.

The house of AMOUNAGUE, PEDROSO & Co. have also failed.

NOUOA, ALMO & Co. still keep back from presenting themselves to the Tribunal of Commerce as insolvents—with what object no one can imagine. Their very office furniture was levied npon a few days ago, and to prevent the chair npon which one of the partners of the house was sitting from being taken away, a friend who was present became responsible for that particular debt.

The Spanish house of GUITERRE & CASAL has also failed.

The coasting schooner *Reserve* arrived on the 13th inst. from Cardenas, bringing three shipwrecked seamen belonging to the schooner *Cortez*, of New-York, wrecked on her passage from Texas to that port, with a cargo of hides and a considerable amount in specie, to the windward of Jamoo, on the point called La Gijira. The Captain and the rest of the crew were left there, except one man, who was drowned in attempting to swim ashore. The poor fellows lost everything, reaching the land in a complete state of nudity. Their immediate necessities were kindly provided for by the United States Consul-General, and professional divers, with proper assistance, have been sent to the wreck, to see what can be saved.

Discounts are almost impossible, the ordinary rates belug from 7 to 18 per cent.

The Banks, I hear, do very little discounting, and that only with ample security, such as real estate, &c., &c., at from 7 to 8 per cent. for paper having from sixty to ninety days to run.

The British war-steamer *Gladiator* arrived from Vera Cruz on the 16th inst. I cannot learn thet she brings any news of importance.

Juries, Judges of the Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A bill "to amend the Revised Statutes relative to trials by Jury," has, as I see by this morning's paper, passed the Assembly. It is, I presume, the one which has passed the Senate, and makes the jury judges af the law, as well as of the fact. Will not the Governor veto it? It must surely have been passed by misapprehension.

Its theory is similar to that which selects Health Wardens and Coroners from those who are not physicians. Any one who knows anything of the law knows that it is a very complex and difficult science, requiring the labor of years for its comprehension. Ordinary business men are not expected to be, cannot be, familiar with it. You might as well set your shoemaker to making hats, your carpenter to forging shafts, as to make them decide a nice point of law.

But if the change is to be made, let us at least be consistent. If jurors are to be judges, the bench is an expensive superfluity, and had better be abolished. Let the twelve men conduct the trial, and if an appeal is desired from their decision, why not to a full bench of twenty-four or thirty-six?

Suppose the jury decide wrong. How is their decision to be rectified? Our present law is that their verdict is final, unless so clearly mistaken as to be evidently the result of passion or prejndice. There is no method of excepting to their decision. The decision of the judge is subject to review, and his errors can be easily corrected.

But there is an objection still more serious. A similar law has been decided by one of the ablest tribunals in the country—tha Supreme Court of Massachusetts—to be unconstitutional. Their opinion, delivered by Chief-Justice SHAW in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* ANTHES, may be found in Grey's Reports, vol. 5 or 6. It takes tha ground that when the Constitution secures to each citizen a trial by jury, those words are used in their ordinary signification—a common law trial. Thus it is well settled that the Legislature cannot make a jury consist of more or less than twelve men, or dispense with a unanimous verdict. No principle of tha common law is better settled than that the jurors answer questions of fact, the Judges questions of law. This right is one which no Legislature can take away.

Those who desire to see the confusion and uncertainty which perplex and delay suitors and Courts when alterations of doubtful constitutionality are made in the law, and especially the criminal law, will favor the one in question, but we apprehend they are few. E. P. W.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 11; 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 671, 699, 757, 745, 747, 321, 101, 327, 755, 761, 281, 365, 775, 749, 787, 887, 807, 769, 791, 795. *Part II.*—Nos. 304, 356, 384, 376, 358, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 720, 722, 724, 732, 734.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1575, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1597, 1601, 1603, 1615, 601, 1623, 1625, 1629, 1633, 1635. *Part II.*—Nos. 1098, 1160, 1114, 1026, 644, 792, 1118, 1120, 382, 794, 1122, 1124.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 167, 17, 18, 21, 29, 37, 42, 49, 74, 43, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 70.

Appeals in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge NELSON, who has arrived from Washington, has directed that e calendar of appeals in Admiralty be made up for the April Term, which commenees on Monday next, but the appeals will not be heard until the first Monday of May.

Notes of issue must be filed on or before Thursday of this week, and proctors are required to procure their copies of the Apostles from the Clerk's office before the time appointed for hearing appeals.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

HABEAS CORPUS IN THE JEFFERDS CASE.

In this Conrt, yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the case of Jefferds, indicted for the Mathews murder, a *habeas corpus* had been made returnable, and the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Hall, moved his discharge thereon, either upon his own recognizance, or npon such bail as the Court might determine. District-Attorney Waterbury opposed the motion, giving as his reason for not having previously brought the cnuse on for trial, that it was one of such importance and difficulty, that he had uot yet been able properly to prepare it.

Mr. Hall replied that other prisoners—for example, the last one tried—had been dealt with in this Court, although their crimes had been committed since Jefferds was indicted, and there was no good reason now offered why the latter should not also have a chance to prove his innocence. This incarceration of a man for months without a trial, at the convenience of the District-Attorney, was a monstrous outrage on the just and humane spirit of our laws.

The Court refused the application for discharge, and remarked that, as the present term of the Conrt would expire in four days, and another would begin next Monday, it would ba equivalent to a co..tinuous term; before the end of which having arrived without a trial, the Conrt would not feel inclined to discharge the prisonar, even on ball.

Mr. Hall then moved that the case be remitted to the Court of General Sessions, which had competent jurisdiction by law.

This motion was also denied, and the prisoner was remanded to custody. Mrs. Walton and other members of the family were present during the discussion.

SENTENCE OF REUTER.

The District-Attorney next moved for sentence npon John Reuter, whom the jury, late ou Saturday night, had found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

The prisoner stated that he had a wife and seven children, and therefore prayed the clemency of the Court. His counsel also addressed the Court briefly in the sama behalf.

Judge LEONARD then remarked thnt he could not understand by whnt process the jury had reduced the grade of the prisoner's crime to manslaughter in the third degree. In his own mind, a case of murder in the second, if not in the first degree, had been made ant. Nothing less than the severest penalty prescribed by law, for the grade of offence of which he had been convicted, would answer the ends of justice. The sentence of the Court was, therefore, that the prisoner be confined in the State Prison, at hard labor, for the term of three years and seven months.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL—ACQUITTAL.

The District-Attorney then moved ou the trial of Philip Collins, indicted for the murder of Henry Bluntus, in December last. Ex-Recorder Smith and Mr. C. S. Spencer conducted the defence.

Morris O'Connell testified that he was a policeman; in December, on the 8th ef which month, he was informed in the evening that there was a mas lying on the sidewalk drunk; he went down there and found the man on the ground, face downward; this was in front of Collins' grocery, in Albany-street; witness lifted him from the ground; the man was in sailor garb; witness spoke to him and he answered in English; there was another man present, who had called the witness' attention, bnt whom he did not know; the man on the ground complained of an injury on his head; hnt the witness, npon examination, found no marks at all; when raised np he was not able to stand; witness then moved him up against the wall, and rapped for his side partner; and took the injured man to the Station-house; before morning the man died.

Officer Thompson testified that he was called hy the last witness, and helped him take the deceased to the Station-house; in all respects he corroborated the testimony already given.

Charles Brown testified, that he was a shipcarpenter; he had been a shipmate with tha deceased; last Fall witness and the deceased were in a liquor store on Albany-street; afterwards they came out together, and the master of the house followed; Binatus asked him for something, and he said, I will give you something, at the same time taking a stick and striking the deceased with it on the head; Binatus then fell on the sidewalk. Witness was then asked if he saw the man in Court who struck the deceased. After looking all over the room, he said he could not. The prisoner, who sat immediately before the witness, arose, and witness in reply to the question if that was the man, said "*Yes.*" Upon being asked again, with some energy, by the prisoner's counsel: "What, is that the man?" he answered "*No.*"

Michael Coney testified, that on the night of the murder he had seen Binatus in Collins' store, but knew nathing whntever of the fray.

The deposition of *Dr. Bouton* was then read, showing that the prisoner's skull was fractured behind the ear, and a clot of several ounces of blood was found on the brain, which was so far compressed as to cause death.

The witness *Brown*, a Swedish sailor of very little intelligence, being recalled, now stated that the prisoner *was* the man who struck the blow.

The prosecution rested here. Mr. Spencer briefly opened for the defence. He then discredited the testimony of the witness Brown by reading from his examination before the Coroner's Jury, statements directly at variance with those now made npon trial.

James McGuire testified that Brown had stated to him that the man who struck Binatus ran round the corner, and that there were several of the assailants.

Peter Murray next testified that he saw the deceased in the store of the prisoner, behaving in a disorderly manner, when the prisoner ordered him to leave; he did so, and as he passed through the door, a man, not the prisoner, struck him with a stick; the prisoner remained all the time behind the bar, and did not touch the deceased at all.

John Kelly testified to the same effect as the last witness, and several witnesses were introduced who gave the prisoner a most excellent character. Counsel on either side summed up, and under the charge of the Court the jury at once rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—John Jolly, Michael Jostis, Catherine Carr.

For Arson—John Cuff, James McLaughlin, Jr.

Court of General Sessions.

A FRIENDLY "MILL."

In this Conrt yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, John O'Neil, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty of simple assault, and the complainant begging that the prisoner might be let off, and stating that he was not hurt so much as he had supposed, a fine of $25 was ordered, and he was discharged.

"DON'T FIRE, AND I'LL COME DOWN."

Jacob Harrie, indicted for felonious assault, was next put to the bar. Two witnesses were examined, when the prisoner concluded not to stand a longer siege, and pleaded guilty of simple assault. He was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

"ROLLED SIN AS A SWEET MORSEL UNDER HIS TONGUE."

Frederick Height, indicted for forgery, in having counterfeit money in his possession, was then tried.

Officer Roach testified that he saw the prisoner on the street, and stepped up to him, saying, "Fred, have you any of the 'queer' about you?" "No," said Fred. "Let us see," said the officer, and took him to the Station house; arrived there, Fred suddenly put a $5 bill in his mouth, when the officer, doubtless with the laudable design of preventing strangulation, compressed the prisoner's throat and fingered the bill from his mouth.

For the prisoner, a *Mr. Goeghan* testified that, on the day before the prisoner's arrest, the prisoner came into his store, and said he had been "stuck" with a bad bill, and also warned the witness against taking such bills.

The prisoner had no counsel, and MR. Pennington was assigned hy the Court to the defence. As there appeared to be no design on the prisoner's part to pass the bill, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

ALL FOR LOVE.

Louis Larome, the little Frenchman who was partially tried the other day for felonious assault, now pleaded guilty of a simple assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. He departed in custody, still kissing and pressing to his jacket the picture and hair of his fair but false one.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Bigamy—Michael McAndrew.
For Forgery—Aizalis Y. Butler.
For Larceny—Elizabeth Smith, Richard C. Dean.

All About a Trip to California.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Wells.

Norman Jordan vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This is an action brought to recover $2,000, for alleged damages received by the plaintiff while upon a journey to San Francisco, by way of Nicaragua.

The complaint allegee that in 1852 the defendant made e contract, whereby he agreed to convey the plaintiff to California, and to supply him with good and comfortable means of transit across the Isthmus, and thence to San Francisco. That he started from New-York in the *Northern Light*, but on arriving at San Juan del Norte, insufficient means were provided for transporting the passengers, and he was, in consequence thereof, detained six weeks longer than he would have beeu had the defendant fulfilled his part of the contract. The plaintiff alleges that he suffered thereby great inconvenience in the loss of time, health, &c.

The defendant denies that he made any such contract, and alleges that the defeudant purchased his ticket for that portion of the journey beyond San Juan del Norte of Daniel B. Allen, who acted as agent for the Accessory Transit Company, and the owners of the steamers upon the Pacific.

The case is still on.

P. Y. Cutter and J. B. Ireland for plaintiff; N. B. La Bau for defendant.

A Soldier Wants to go Home.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Matter of the Application of James Hall for the Discharge of Francis C. Riker.—This was an application for the discharge of Francis C. Riker, a soldier in the United States Armo.

It appears that Mr. Riker enlisted some three months since, and at the time of his enlistment, was intoxicated, as alleged in the affidavits upon which his discharge was asked, and in such a state as to be incapable of entering into a binding contract. He therefore asked the Court to declare the contract void, and to order his discharge.

The motion was opposed on the affidavits of the enlisting officers, who swore to his sobriety at the time of his enlistment.

The Court remarked that the affidavits of tha officers whose duty it was to especially attend to such cases, was more to be relied upon than the affidavits of third parties, and refused to grant the motion.

Mr. Riker will therefore cootinue to be a soldier ta the United Srntes Army. He is n man about 30 years of age, and leaves n wife entirely dependent upon him for support.

J. M. Whitney for the motion; Theodora Hinsdale opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Bullwinkle vs. Ritcher, et al.*—I think the exception to the Referee's report is well taken. I come to this conclusion with some hesitation after examination of authorities.

Warner vs. Marison.—I think the previous motion to chnnge the place of trial and the order made thereon, should be considered a bar to this motiou, which is denied, with $10 costs, to nbide the event.

In the matter of Alson Nash.—Motion danied on the ground thnt the relation of attorney nud client did not exist between the parties to the motion, without adverting to any other ground.

Crommelen et al. vs. Darly et al.—Report confirmed. Order to be settled on two dnys' notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Radig vs. Radig.*—Referees' report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Coffee vs. Stern.—Motion for commission granted, but without stay of proceedings.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 25.

$24,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	95½	150	Erie Railroad	...s30	32¼
46,500 U. S. 6s, '81 C..	93⅝	75	do		32⅜
1,500 U. S. 5s, '65.....	92	250	do	...s30	32⅝
1,500 Treas. 12 p. c. N.	103⅜	50	do	...s10	32½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75⅜	300	do	...s30	32½
40,000 do	...b60	76	150	do	...s15	32⅝
20,000 do	..b60	nft 30	76	50	do	...s20	32½
5,000 do	...b20	76	100	do	...s60	32⅜
3,000 do	.....	76	100	do	...b60	32⅞
5,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	81¾	350	do	.....	33⅛
13,000 Missouri State 6s	66⅝	225	Hndsn a River R....	46
6,000 do	...b30	66⅝	200	do	...s30	45⅜
4,000 do	.....	66⅝	178	Harlem R. Pref....	40
15,000 do	.....	66⅜	500	do	...s30	40
18,000 do	...b30	66⅝	100	do	.....	40¾
4,000 do	...s30	66⅜	475	Harlem Railroad...	16
3,000 Cal. State 7s.....	87½	100	do	...b30	16
3,000 E. C. Water Loan.	102	100	Reading Railroad.	44⅜
3,000 E. R

Sperm and Linseed at unchanged rates. Other kinds have been inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, owing, in part, to the increased firmness of holders. The reported sales have been confined to 350 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 62½ for Mess; $18 25 for Clear; $16 for Short Mess; and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, per bbl. Hogs are inactive at 6¾c.@7¼c. for Dressed, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Live, ₱ lb. Cut Meats are quiet at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard has been in moderate request at steady rates. Sales 575 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is in more demand at former prices; sales 375 bbls., at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c @10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate request at previous prices; sales 150 tres. at $3 31@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The transactions have been restricted to-day. We have heard of sales of 630 hhds., including Cuba at 4½c.@5⅜c., and Porto Rico at 5¾c.@6c.; with 200 boxes Havana at 6c.@7c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., chiefly at 17½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements, to day, at reduced quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s 9d ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9¾d ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; Resin 3s. ₱ 310 lbs.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ tan. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 16d.@11d ₱ bushel. Resin 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d @3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d. @11½ ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 43s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. March 23	Loans. March 16	Specie. March 23.	Specie. March 16.
Bk. of New-York	4 595 684	4 672.711	1,465 554	1 307.66 2
Manhattan Co	4 913.857	5.962,848	1,573,345	1,410,874
Merchants' Bank	4 8.8 050	5,2e7 8'5	1,7 9 093	1,371,863
Mechanics' Bank	3,522.377	3,413,024	1,3 -,950	1,275,755
Union Bank	2,581,866	2,606 496	712,430	826,5 2
Bank of America	5,543,586	6,3 3,327	4,206,653	3 573,349
Phenix Bank	3,690,501	3,759,342	775,2 2	725,101
City Bank	2,286,312	2,255 962	603 816	776,574
Tradesmen's Bk	1,632 383	1,626 3 5	206,011	236 177
Fulton Bank	1,252,692	1,340 985	598,791	567,004
Chemical Bank	2,091 100	1,957,978	1,452,75	1,474 213
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,968,975	1 966 801	415 636	371,403
National Bank	2,174,638	2,272 097	444,9 7	371,313
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,419 986	1,442 946	503,522	469 633
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	815,704	929 047	2,4,972	287,322
Greenwich Bank	648,989	677 569	164,033	161,769
Leather Man. Bk.	1,762,564	1,772,726	459 97	374 971
Seventh Ward Bk.	1, 5.820	1,147,6 5	308 745	312,778
Bk. St. New-York	3,142,899	3,737,601	1,8 ,854	895 390
Am. Exchange Bk	7,065,53	7,112,228	1,201 357	2 161,431
Bk. of Commerce	12,6 1,100	13,056,858	3,848 05	2,590 849
Broadway Bank	3,968,267	4,231,596	1,729,332	2 193,163
Ocean Bank	1,602,863	1,695,378	318 745	2,3,6,9
Mercantile Bank	2,3 3,851	2,458,628	7 4,915	662,845
Pacific Bank	988 429	974,935	244 238	237,365
Bank of Republic	3,673,988	3,844 676	1,231 35	1,31 ,753
Chatham Bank	747,473	723,342	197 517	2 8 498
People's Bank	650,213	656,606	142 923	139,892
Bank of N. Am	1,694,732	1,700 658	319 858	3?0 447
Hanover Bank	1,494,272	1,48 ,519	219 399	232 139
Irving Bank	789 258	748,784	158,442	183,410
Metropolitan Bk.	6,83 ,239	6,717 819	2,631 58	2 466,436
Citizens' Bank	759,133	743,796	186 892	190,817
Nassau Bank	1,538,744	1,688,783	464 6 8	357,996
Market Bank	1,537 371	1,569,005	3,31 ,776	256,873
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,029,367	1,0 8,373	3 4,859	265,392
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,234 169	2,209,990	336 6 0	3?3,9 6
Corn Exch. Bank	1,544,065	1,575,579	3?6 519	3?9 07
Continental Bank	2,778 291	2,698 765	997 378	959,467
Bk. of Commw'lth	933 729	981 288	2?0 343	3?9,589
Oriental Bank	473,737	465,212	101 ?32	1?2 12
Marine Bank	945,201	9?7 771	172,3??	177 384
Importers' & Trad's Bk.	626,539	613,7 8	57,996	79,161
Park Bank	2,446,522	2,444 472	467 153	4?0 200
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	768,321	752,527	182,779	155,971
Grocers' Bank	615 247	617,649	1?0 271	120,767
North River Bk.	697 ?90	697,7 8	111,4 5	128,971
East River Bank	238,861	225,601	80,364	97,118
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1,6 6 49?	1,7?6,828	1?8,?54	144,920
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	416,?96	418 789	39,129	36,414
N. Y. Exch. Bank	338,844	3?8 713	2?,855	23,623
Bull's Head Bank	474,612	477,15?	61,209	67,064
N. Y. County Bk.	374,129	360 752	8 ,131	98,483
Total	130,750,495	132,609,925	38,480,846	36,719,676
Decrease	$1 859,470		Increase	$3,260,172

Banks.	Circulation. March 23.	Circulation. March 16	Deposits—Net. March 23	Deposits—Net. March 16.
Bk. of New-York	397,316	378 898	3,408,592	3 341,64 3
Manhattan Co	377,584	368,568	4,68 ,403	3 895,?01
Merchants' Bank	170,080	179 936	3,943,778	3,739,502
Mechanics' Bank	278,581	280,116	2,9 ,851	2,900,719
Union Bank	213,664	2?9,669	2,3 5,3??	2,531,591
Bk. of America	116,748	118,172	4,763,986	4,521,207
Phenix Bank	130,102	143,785	2,0?? 479	2,195,507
City Bank			1,792,333	1,?81,056
Tradesmen's Bk.	291,976	281 881	666,663	696 649
Fulton Bank	184 351	186,365	1,215,862	1,262,359
Chemical Bank	294,?57	288,168	2,958,108	3,115,843
Merch. Exch. Bk.	197 669	112,756	1,136,?58	1,106,967
National Bank	140,965	143,922	1,678 242	1 176,117
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	238 581	239,689	1,158,090	1,189,937
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	166,?70	160,0?8	7?9,?44	759,022
Greenwich Bank	157 ?33	159,226	471 898	459 918
Leather Man. Bk.	2?? 816	281,938	1,2 ?,895	1,0?9 619
Seventh Ward Bk.	181 9 6	187,935	691,519	693,675
Bk. St. New-York	212,932	212 909	2,6?,478	2,?7? 395
Am. Exchange Bk.	167,?64	167 502	5,8?1,928	4,931,652
Bk. of Commerce	1,876	1,?15	7,?38,?70	5,001,378
Broadway Bank	261,226	271,429	4,656,?15	5,?51,629
Ocean Bank	98 ?87	96,8?6	8?4,986	166,590
Mercantile Bank	26,928	96,729	1,951 912	2,037,?2?
Pacific Bank	138,341	137,?17	790 13?	?41,854
Bk. of Republic	175,860	186 418	3 195,39?	3 17?,?53
Chatham Bank	113 497	167,174	510 ?98	611,526
People's Bank	96 50	96 ?74	471 389	481,?20
Bank of N. Am	84 613	76,444	1,878 40?	1,051,115
Hanover Bank	73 291	73,384	?61,?75	759,526
Irving Bank	114 223	114,378	556,451	554,481
Metropolitan Bk.	222 888	222,051	5 275 4?0	5,?36,63?
Citizens' Bank	1?0 439	155,814	6?2,8?2	611,?65
Nassau Bank	?24,?31	128,187	1,686 830	1,048,872
Market Bank	205,054	203,617	9?9 ??0	9?9,?91
St. Nicholas Bank	81,075	79,554	1,?17 022	1,?2? 919
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	264,979	238,?26	1,173 484	1,145,?86
Corn Exch. Bank	123,907	125,?82	779,407	?84,437
Continental Bank	180 781	186,?92	1,697 557	1,6?0,909
Bk. of Commw'lth	2 8 052	2 0,052	?58,084	?91,914
Oriental Bank	97,844	102 252	3?8 ?85	3?0,049
Marine Bank	133 ?09	133,209	852,487	8?2,466
Atlantic Bank	87,168	85,275	2?1 ?21	2?7,027
Importers & Trad's Bk.	185,595	188 656	1,576 492	1,565,?91
Park Bank	167 889	170,2?4	4,6?1,421	4,422,065
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	?2,?57	88,141	4?8 ?77	4?3,483
Grocers' Bank	49 ?54	47 598	3 9 ?63	3?0 83?
North River Bank	?5 ?66	?6 ?36	4 9,460	4 ?,985
East River Bank	86,837	82,?27	2?1,881	2?8,631
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1?2,?44	1?6,?71	4?0,?83	4?3,?74
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	181 684	141 4?5	159,687	153,?98
N. Y. Exch. Bank	?4,?17	?2,407	2?4,825	2?2,?7?
Bull's Head Bank	108 ?4	111,56?	426,117	431,212
N. Y. County Bk.	?9,468	?1,845	297,175	309,80?
Total	6,345,811	6,?91,?41	?1,?6?,?23	?0,529,?78
Decrease	$947,336		Increase	$1,?7 ,444

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 25.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 54¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41. Sight Exchange on New York unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Arabia	New York	New York	Mch 27
Asaro	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	Mch 30
Catalonia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Bahia	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20

FROM EUROPE.

Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 6
Bay of Saldivar	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 14
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Mch 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 28
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Mch 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 6
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Ap'l 19

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia* will close at the Post-office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 7 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad	8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails *via* Steamb at	3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at	6:30 P. M.

On Sunday all mails close at 1 30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the genuine will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Pruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 488 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND those interested in accurate measurements, will, by sending their address with a postage stamp, to the undersigned, receive a short treatise on Surveyors' Rules and Chain Measuring," second edition, 24 pages, with price list of the patent chains. Will readers please bring this to the notice of professional friends. J. M. GRUMAN, City Surveyor, No 377 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—"THE NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW-YORK," nineteen (19) volumes, (all that have been issued,) in complete order. Price $100. Address NATURAL HISTORY, Box No. 168 Times Office.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$8 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JUDAH'S, Nos. 16 and 18 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 265 Duane-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

JUST RECEIVED

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,

700 PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, trimmed with Valenciennes, at $3. worth $7.

300 PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, trimmed with Valenciennes at $3 50. worth $8 50.

300 dss. FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Embroidered and Tucked, 62½ cents each, worth $1.

250 doz. FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Embroidered and Tucked at 75 cents, worth $1 25.

ALSO, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Of the latest Spring designs, in great variety.

And at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

are closing their present large and elegant stock of Robes, at the following

VERY REDUCED PRICES:

BAREGE ROBES, $2, $2 50 and $3 each.

JACONET ROBES, $2, $2 50 and $3 each.

RICH ORGANDIE ROBES, $4 and $5 50 each.

ALSO, RICH SILK ROBES,

At equally low prices.

PLAID AND CHENE SILKS.

500 pieces at 75 and 86 cts.

Original price $1 25 and $1 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY,

HAVE JUST OPENED

6 cases SPRING SILKS, 4s. 6d. per yard—worth 75 cents.

5 cases FINE BLACK and WHITE CHECK SILK, 4s.—very cheap.

3 cases CHINE, Rich Patterns, 6s.—Great Reduction.

6 cases SPLENDID GRAY SILK, at $1 and $1 25 per yard.

Also, a great variety of PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK SILKS, at astonishing Low Prices.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,

Some of the Greatest Bargains ever offered.

BAREGE ROBES, at less than half price.

GRENADINE ROBES, at less than half price.

FANCY SILKS, at less than cost.

Also, more of those

RICH BLACK FIGURED SILKS, double-faced,

At only 87½ a yard.

SPRING POPLINS, FIGURED MOSAMBIQUES AND POIL DE CHEVRES, in its various new and Beautiful Styles.

SPRING DELAINES, at all prices.

PRINTED CALICOES, in new designs and colors.

All the above are really worth an inspection.

No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS, AND SPRING WRAPPERS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY, WILL OPEN THEIR STOCK OF NEW GARMENTS On THURSDAY, 28th inst.,

And call the attention of the Ladies to A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SILK AND CLOTH MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,

IN THE NEWEST SHAPES AND BEST MATERIALS.

359 LACE CURTAINS. 359

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACE, SPRING STYLES. NOW READY.

AT 359 KELTY'S, BROADWAY. 359

359 GOLD 359

WINDOW SHADES, HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, SHADE FIXTURES, &c.,

AT 359 KELTY'S, BROADWAY. 359

RIBBONS. RIBBONS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS Will open, on MONDAY, a large assortment of NEW SPRING RIBBONS, In Fashionable Styles and Colors, At prices to suit all buyers.

Also, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c. No. 358 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT CUSHMAN'S.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.

AT CUSHMAN'S EMBROIDERY, LACE and RIBBON store, on 8th-av., corner 24th-st., Ladies can find a splendid stock of RICH PARIS FLOWERS; also, splendid RIBBONS, of this Spring's importations; also, a fine line DRESS TRIMMINGS, at very reasonable prices. Ladies, please examine our stock of splendid RIBBONS and PARIS FLOWERS, you will find very many novelties that you will be pleased with.

EMBROIDERIES—Our Embroidery Department is now full of COLLARS, SLEEVES, SETS, BANDS, Cambric Edgings, insertions, &c. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, all kinds nice LACES. Ladies' corsets, ladies' under garments.

HOSIERY and GLOVES, nodesirable and drawers, from the very best manufactories. We DO sell them very cheap.

WHITE GOODS—A full line BOOK, SWISS and Cambric Muslins, Flannels, Bleached and Brown Muslins. Every variety of TERKADE, Piques, NAINSOOKS, TAPES, COMBS, WORSTEDS, Ruches, &c.

Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

C. T. CUSHMAN.

SPRING DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

The great at bargains in the City At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

CHAS. G. HOOK.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF THE BANKRUPT STOCK, From the Assignees of the late firm of FRIEDHOFF & MEYER, No 229 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge, Among which can be found a highly desirable stock of choice new and seasonable goods, consisting of SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LINENS, HABERDASHERY, &c. &c.. &c., Which must be closed out daily, until everything is sold, and at PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE and without regard to the original cost of the goods.

LADIES should embrace this splendid opportunity, and avail themselves of the GREAT BARGAINS now offered at No. 289 Grand-st., Corner of Eldridge.

GREAT BARGAINS in LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Before removing to our new store, April 1, we will close out all the stock we now on, at prices much less than can be found anywhere else.

We would also return thanks for the very liberal patronage we have enjoyed for the last eighteen years, and will endeavor to make it NO. 783 BROADWAY, One door from 10th st., just as popular as the PRESENT NUMBER.

RICHMOND, No 787 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, Will offer During this week NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS From auction, at very low prices.

LADIES' NOTICE.—ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½c., choice colors on hand. The new tariff going into effect on April 1 will advance the price of zephyr. I am still selling at the lowest rates. Thread and needle goods, linings and trimmings at SHEPHERD'S, (late Orr & Shepherd's) No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above Fifth-av. Hotel.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS just received a large importation of real Worth Paris corsets; also, 4 cases nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Corsets and skirts made to order; handsome skirts, her own make, from $1. Children's corsets and skirts. N. B.—Alexander's gloves. No 852 Broadway, near 19th st.

WET PRINTS, GINGHAMS, MUSLINS, Poplins, Foulard Silk, Black Silk, Delaines, Curtain Muslins, Linens, Diaper, Table Cloths, Napkins, Sheetings, Cassimeres, Broadcloth, &c. for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS, GARNITURES AND VEILS, JAMES TUCKER, No. 759 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MESDAMES MATHILDE & CO., Successors to B. LEWZ, No. 1 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.) near Grace Church, will open their stock of French Spring Millinery on Tuesday, March 26th inst.

A SECOND OPENING.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the inclemency of the weather, the second opening of Spring and Summer Millinery will take place on THURSDAY next, March 28, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS', No. 687 Broadway.

PILE DRIVING OR HOISTING ENGINE, double sylinder, two drums, for sale. Price $600. Address Box No. 269 Brooklyn Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as chambermaid; no objection to take care of children; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 36 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, 3d door from Hicks-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or would assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at 261 West 24th-st., near 9th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, by a young woman having a good City reference; has no objections to travel with a lady. Apply at No. 110 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; or to do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 164 7th-av., near 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman, as chambermaid; understands the care of grown children; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country for the summer. Can be well recommended from her last place where she has lived for three years. Can be seen at No 282 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation, as chamberm id and do fine washing and ironing; is willing to do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has a reference from her last places. Can be seen at No. 46 West 36th-st., this To-day and Wednesday.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL who has a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and would like to travel with a family to Europe; best of references given. Call at No. 202 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing or general housework in a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 31 4th-st., Room No 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and to sew or to take care of children. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 729 West 17th-st., in the rear, second floor.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress. Reference satisfactory. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 180 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply for two days at her present employers, No. 13 West 30th st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or plain sewing in a first-class family; has no objection to spending the Summer in the country. Has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; is a first-class waiter; can take full charge of the dining-rooms and silver; no objection to chamberwork and fine washing; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 5th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; is perfectly competent; would assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 104 4th-st., corner of Charles, third floor front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; two years' reference from her last place. To be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 17th-st., New-York.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is also a excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 17th-st., first floor.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged woman, as first class cook, who has had a long experience in first-class families; understands her business. None need apply unless they are willing to give liberal wages. Best of City references. Call, or address COOK, No. 59 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and Fourth door on second floor of stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has good City reference; was 8 years in her last place. Call at No 111 7th-av.; entrance on 18th-st. No objections to a short distance in the country.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as first class cook; understands all branches of cooking; is a first class pastry cook and desserts of all kinds; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 13 Minetta-st., near Bleecker.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is just discharged, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, poultry, game and desserts. Best of reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen in the fancy store No. 275 6th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—A MIDDLEAGED PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family. Good City references. No objections to Brooklyn. Call, for two days, at No. 90 Monroe-st.

A COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MIDDLEaged woman desires a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing or as chambermaid and nurse. She has excellent city reference. Call at No. 216 1st-ave., between 12th and 13th-sts.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, &c.; the best of city references for honesty and sobriety; willing to assist in washing if required. Call at No. 119 1st-av., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion in a nice family. Call at No. 12 East 14th-st., her present situation.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a first-class cook; best of city reference given. Apply at No. 203 East 17th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Best of City reference.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and baker of pastry; no objections to going to the country. Call for two days, at No. 300 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, third floor, back room, where her employer can be seen.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT man, a situation as good plain cook, and to do washing and ironing, or chamberwork and take care of a baby; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 251 1st-av., second floor, front room.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly competent of her business; is a good bread baker. First class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in fancy store.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron or to do the general housework of a small private family; City references. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; has good cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 433 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 West 19th-st., be ween 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 31 Marion-st., 2d floor, front.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook in a private family. Good City reference; no objection to assist with washing. Apply for two days at No. 87 4th-av.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women, one as competent cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 5th-av.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls; one as good cook; the other as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer, as sewer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good City reference, wishes a situation; can cook, bake bread and cake, and wash and iron in excellent style; likes to have a place for everything, and everything in its place; is clean and tidy in her person and kitchen. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, in a small private family. Good references. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 271 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Houston sts.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable girl wants a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor. Has good City references.

A HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Can be seen at No. 223 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS LADY'S MAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable German girl wishes a situation as lady's maid or chambermaid; understands hairdressing and fine washing and ironing; no objection to going to the country; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 237 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SKILFUL LADIES' maid in want of honest and capable servant's, will recommended from their last place, will find at our establishment a very large selection every day. We have now many servants on our books, such as cooks, chambermaids, first-class nurses, and general housework rs, who have been known to us for several years, and cannot be excelled at any agency or institute in New-York or Brooklyn. MANNING & CO.,

No. 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public who favor us with their patronage will find our business conducted on principles of strict honor, and in all cases of disappointment, or where no servant is supplied, the fee will be promptly returned.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young Protestant girl in a private family or boarding-house; has no objection to do housework in a small family or to go into the country; good reference. Apply at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as laundress; perfectly understands her business; can do up muslins in the neatest manner. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a girl who has lived with the best families, three and four years in each place. Inquire at No. 70 East 33d-st., for two days, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

A MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESpectable widow lady wishes a situation as matron in a public institution, or housekeeper; is capable of either; can give City reference. Call for two days, at No. 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.—A RESpectable young widow woman desires a situation in City or country, for herself and daughter 15 years old; mother is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; good baker; can manage milk and butter; the daughter is very smart and tidy; can do light chamberwork and waiting or nurse. Apply at No. 378 5th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant young woman as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from birth, or of children; is a neat

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE PAINTER'S ILLUSION—SECOND ACT OF LA BAYADERE—TIOGA TAMER—FAUST.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE HIDDEN HAND—THE SON OF THE REPUBLIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MONEY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76—RAOUL—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES FAUX BONS HOMMES—DE BARRIERE ET CAPENDU.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GITANELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Charleston inform us that Col. WARD H. LAMON, the confidential messenger of the Government, reached that city on Saturday last, and yesterday had an interview with Gov. PICKENS and Gen. BEAUREGARD. He subsequently visited Fort Sumpter, in company with Col. DURYEA, one of Gov. PICKENS' staff. Nothing was known as to the nature of his mission, but no doubt is entertained among the Charlestonians that the evecuation of the fort will take place to-morrow. Col. LAMON was expected to return to Washington immedietely.

There is nothing definite relative to the New-York appointments, excepting the fact that Mr. BARNEY is to be Collector. His name was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation. It is now believed that the remainder of the offices—with the exception, perhaps, of those of District-Attorney and Marshal—will not be filled until after the adjournment of the Senate, which will probably take place to-morrow. Our dispatches this morning, as usual, furnish all the information attainable relative to the eppointments at other points.

The Senate yesterday, in open session, was engaged principally in debate upon Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution relative to the forts and other Government property in the seceded States, but no vote was taken upon its passage. Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, concluded his speech in reply to Mr. DOUGLAS, commenced on Saturday, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. DOUGLAS, CLAY, BRECKINRIDGE and others. The matter of the election of a new Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers was postponed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of Maj. ANDERSON'S dispatches from Fort Sumpter.

In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, Mr. BAUCE continued his speech, arguing that the Morrill Tariff would be ruinous to Virginia. He favored the presentation of an *ultimatum* to the North, with the condition that, if it were rejected, Virginia should forthwith secede. On the proposition to strike out the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations, and substitute Mr. CARLISLE'S Peace Conference proposition, HENRY A. WISE desired to speak, but was physically unable. He said he occupied middle ground, desiring to reconcile hostile sections. MR CARLISLE'S substitute was rejected, 116 to 4. Quite an excitement existed at Richmond, in consequence of orders from Washington to send guns from the Bellena Foundry to Fortress Monroe forthwith.

The mails by the *Canada*, which reached this City last evening, bring us full foreign files, with our usual correspondence. The London Press eagerly discuss the condition of America, and generally in no very cheerful temper. The *Times* fails to understand the drift of President DAVIS' Inaugural Address. It sees, however, among many evidences of deficient statesmanship, proofs that the revenue system of the South bids fair to be more liberal than that of the North, and believes the interests of the European States will eventually require a recognition of and a friendly commercial understanding with the Southern Confederacy. The iron trade in the midland counties had taken the alarm at the anticipated passage of the Morrill tariff, regarding that measure as absolutely prohibitory to further imports of British iron.

The steamship *Champion*, with $699,597 in treasure, and the mails and passengers which left San Francisco on the 1st inst., reached this port yesterday—having left Aspinwall on the 16th. The California advices have been anticipated overland. The intelligence from New-Granada is important, and corroborates that which we published subsequently to the arrival of the *North Star*. The reports of transactions, as they come from opposite sources, are very contradictory, but there seems to be little doubt that the ultimate success of the revolutionists is assured. The news from South America is of little importance. CASTILLA, the Peruvian President, was at variance with the Congress on the question of the liberty of the Press and other matters.

By the arrival of the steamship *Karnak*, from Havana and Nassau, we have advices from the latter port to the 20th inst. Among the passengers brought by the *Karnak* are ten American and nine British seamen, from wrecked vessels. An entertainment had been given at Nassau to the New-Providence Legislature and various distinguished gentlemen, by Gov. BAYLEY, at which His Excellency alluded to the dissensions at present existing in the United States, and was replied to by Mr. MERRITT, the American Consul. The expected visit of Prince ALFRED was engrossing much attention, and measures were being adopted to give him a suitable reception.

In the State Senate, yesterday, WM. H. FERRY, of Oneida, was elected President, *pro tem.*, for the remainder of the session. Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction of all land now occupied as fortifications within the State. A communication was received from Superintendent KENNEDY in reply to the resolution calling for information in relation to the employment of Metropolitan policemen in service outside the limits of the State. The substance of the communication is, that, soon after the election in November, the Superintendent had reason to apprehend a disturbance of the peace in the City of New-York, having its origin in other States, and with a view to trace the conspiracy to its source, he sent policemen to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other places. The sources of this information, the Superintendent says, were of a confidential character, which the nature of the system which governs detective police business requires should not be revealed. The communication was ordered printed. A minority report of the Peace Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature, was received and ordered to be printed. In the Assembly, Mr. BELL presented a minority report against the report of the Sunday laws in this City and Brooklyn, so as to allow the sale of lager bier, ale and malt liquors on Sunday.

Two enterprising burglars yesterday morning came very nearly robbing the New-York Exchange Bank, at the corner of Greenwich and Dey streets, of all the specie contained in its vaults, and were only prevented accomplishing the task by an error in judgment respecting the time required for opening one of Herring's Patent safes, without a key. They had planned the burglary at least five weeks ago, and hired the cellar of a house in the vicinity of the bank building, whence they dug a subterranean passage—seventy feet in length—to the vault. Their expectations of securing the half million of treasure which was contained there, were almost at the point of fruition, when dawn overtook them, and it became necessary to abandon their labors. Altogether it is a remarkable burglary, and has no parallel in this country.

The investigation, by the Committee of the State Senate, into the alleged bribery and corruption among the New-York Harbor-Masters, began on Saturday, and was continued yesterday, at the Astor House. Considerable testimony was taken, and a portion of it directly implicated one officer in flagrant acts of extortion, and other immoral practices. Much of the proceedings was merely a repetition of what took place some months since before the Grand Jury. The Committee will meet again this forenoon.

The meeting of the Board of Alderman, last evening, was interrupted by a contractor named JOHN MCGRAVE, who, in the midst of a speech of Alderman BRADY'S, in which he was charged with corruption, arose and pronounced it false in good set terms. He was placed under arrest, but the President afterwards directed that he be released. The resolution appropriating $2,500 for President LINCOLN'S reception was called up, and an amendment calling for a bill of items was adopted. The Comptroller's weekly statement of the transactions of the City Treasury was presented. The Board appropriated $500 for counsel fees for Hon. D. E SICKLES, $4,000 for an extension to the Twelfth Ward Station-house, and $2,200 for full-length portraits of Ex-Govs. CLARK and SEYMOUR. The proceedings of the Board of Councilmen were devoid of interest. A resolution was offered and laid over, granting to the Board of Supervisors a site on the north end of the Park, adjoining the New City Hall, for the erection of a new Court-house, in conformity with the act of the Legislature passed in April, 1860.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, a motion to discharge JEFFERIS on a writ of *habeas corpus*, was denied. REUTER, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was sent to State Prison for three years and seven months, and PHILIP COLLINS was tried and acquited on an indictment for murder. In the General Sessions there was but one trial, for forgery, and three pleas were taken. LOUIS LAROME was sent to the Penitentiery a year, on his plea of simple assault.

The Stock Market was firm in demand, yesterday, and about 1 ₱ cent. higher prices than on Saturday. The buoyancy extended to State as well as Railway Securities. Money Market easier. The Banks' return shows another heavy gain in Specie, $3,260 000, and a falling off in Loans and Discounts of $1,859,000. There is another rise of ½ ₱ cent in Exchange on London, closing 108 ₱ cent. for standard Bankers' bills.

The favorable advices by the *Canada*, and the reduction in rates on freight to British ports, encouraged buyers to purchase Breadstuffs freely yesterday, and prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn closed higher. The demand for Cotton, Provisions, Sugars, Coffee and Whisky, was less active. A very light business was transacted in Fish, Seeds, Hemp, Hides, Metals, Spices and Naval Stores. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Rice, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Molasses. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Tariff and Secession.

We stated, a day or two since, that the enactment of the new Tariff was not only not an Administration measure, but that it was not in accordance with the opinions and wishes of the President himself. The *Journal of Commerce* makes the following comment on this remark:

"This is *assurance* of the most unblushing character. It was Mr. LINCOLN'S political friends and supporters who passed this new tariff act, in spite of all opposition. If Mr. LINCOLN was opposed to it *he carefully kept the secret to himself*, when by a word he could have prevented its passage."

We take it for granted that the *Journal* has entirely forgotten Mr. LINCOLN'S speech at Pittsburgh, on his way to Washington, in which,—while he did not express any personal wish on the subject,—he recommended every member of the *next* Congress "to take an enlarged view, and inform himself thoroughly, so as to contribute his part to such an adjustment of the Tariff as shall produce a sufficient revenue, and in its other bearings, so far as possible, be just and equal to all sections of the country and all classes of the people." This shows that he did not anticipate such hasty action on the Tariff as it subsequently received. Nor could any one who appreciated the condition of the country, deem it either wise or prudent to pass such an act, just as new parties and new men were to enter upon the administration of the Government.

We have the satisfaction of reflecting that the TIMES zealously opposed the enactment of this Tariff, not so much with reference to its intrinsic defects as from regard to the political condition of the country. We anticipated and forewarned the country of the very difficulties which have since arisen. They were foreseen by every man who reflected on the crisis that was upon us, and the necessity that would arise of making laws to meet it. But it was fashionable just then to treat Secession as a matter of very small importance, and to ridicule the idea that it should influence in the slightest degree the action of Congress or the Government; and as Pennsylvania, with her usual promptitude and energy demanded the measure, she was allowed for the moment to dictate the policy of the Government, and the bill was passed.

It is pretty evident now that it will prove a most serious obstacle to the adjustment of our sectional differences. We have imposed *high* duties on commerce, at the very moment when the seceding States are inviting commerce to their ports by *low* duties. They are appealing to foreign nations to recognize their independence, and are soliciting their friendly regards by the most powerful of all appeals,—that addressed to their commercial interests. We cannot expect nations whose prosperity depends so largely upon commerce as does that of England and France, to be insensible to such appeals:—and the extracts we have copied from their public journals show that the bill in question has done more to create a disposition to look favorably upon secession,—to find an apology for recognizing the independence of the States which thus invite their commerce,—than the arguments and appeals of their Commissioners could have effected in a year.

It is evident now to everybody that Secession is a serious matter,—that it must engross the attention and enlist the active efforts of the Government for some time to come. It is the most pressing of all the subjects that engage or invite its attention. Slavery, Protection, Foreign Relations, must all be postponed. The first thing to be done,—that without which all attempts to do anything else are futile and foolish,—is to *prevent the seceded States from achieving their independence*. The Administration cannot permit disunion to become an accomplished fact,—except after its wisest, most strenuous and most persevering endeavors to prevent it,—without incurring the condemnation of the American people and of the civilized world for all time to come. The seceded States must be coerced back into the Union,—not by arms,—not by force, but by the pressure of their interests, by the weight of their taxation, by the stagnation of their business,—by making it apparent to their people that in the Union alone can they find the prosperity of which secession deprives them. We must not allow them to develop an independent commerce, through our blundering or careless legislation. And, in our opinion, *the temporary admission into our ports of the great mass of most foreign goods, free of all duties* except what might be needed to pay the expenses of the Customs Department of the Government, would be a far wiser measure than the bestowment of bounties upon Southern commerce at the expense of our own, which is actually effected by the new Tariff. Such a measure would at once defeat every attempt of the Southern States to attract commerce to their ports, and obviate all the difficulties which are now so formidable in the collection of Southern revenue. And while very many reasons will occur to every one against the enactment of so sweeping a measure, we believe that the action of the Government ought to be *in that direction*. There would be no difficulty in raising all the money we need by loans, to which the prospect of a speedy restoration of peace and prosperity would give infinitely greater security than is furnished by the new Tariff.

This subject must certainly command the prompt attention and energetic action of the Government. New difficulties are arising every day which will grow more and more formidable with every week; and the whole current of commerce may be so far diverted from its natural channels by a few months' operation of this new tariff, that it will be impossible to remedy what may now be prevented. In spite of the objections to it, we do not see how the country is to escape the necessity of a special session of Congress.

Weakness of the South—Slavery a Dead Investment of Capital.

We have submitted, from time to time, various considerations which prove the inaptitude of the people of the Southern States for commercial enterprises. We have pointed to the facts, that they have neither the mechanical skill to build ships, the maritime skill to sail them, nor the mercantile knowledge and training necessary to make ships and sailors of any use. But there is another great fact in the condition of the South which would be sufficient to paralyze any amount of commercial skill and aptitude in her people. We allude to the unnecessary, and therefore unprofitable, investment of nearly half her capital in human beings. In the Southern tier of States the proportion of capital which has taken this form is even greater than one-half of the whole, and the paralysis of all but agricultural enterprise is complete.

In the career of all communities, the natural process of development, after felling the forests, fencing the farms and constructing farm-houses, is for accumulations of capital to take the form of fine roads, railroads, better houses, towns and cities, whose populations are engaged in manufacturing by hand, or with the aid of machinery, every article of comfort and luxury known to the people; or in the construction of ships for the transfer of surplus products to foreign countries, to be exchanged for the productions and manufactures of other climes. In free countries capital must necessarily take some one of these forms, unless it is suffered to remain idle, or is consumed in luxurious and extravagant living. But in States which tolerate Slavery, capital is diverted from these natural and productive forms and modes of employment into one purely artificial and unnecessary. It is invested in the ownership of human beings. There is a necessity for the appropriation of land and houses, of cattle, and all inanimate and irrational things; but there can be no necessity for the enslavement of men, as a means of extracting labor from their hands. Their wants, real and imaginary, are known to be stronger inducements to labor than brute force. To invest capital in men, therefore, is to sink it, since it ceases to be productive. It is the labor that produces, and not the capitalization of labor. The capital, therefore, is unproductive.

We must not be understood as intending that capital invested in slaves is unprofitable to the owner. On the contrary, it may be very profitable to him, just as any monopoly is profitable to the monopolists, however unprofitable to the community which tolerates it. The feudal privileges of monopolies, which gave to the lords of manors the right of marrying their tenants' daughters to whom they pleased, for a valuable consideration, or taxing their tenants' property as it passed from the possessor to his children, were highly profitable to the lord, but very unprofitable to the tenantry.

The law of Slavery serves merely to distribute wealth, and not to produce it. The profits of the slaveholder upon the capital invested in slaves consist of the wages of the laborer. This becomes evident if we consider that the same number of free laborers would have made an equal product, to say the least. In the latter case the employer would have been compelled to divide the profits of the crop among the hands which produced it, but the aggregate wealth created would be the same. This proposition, we presume, will be admitted without question; but it is susceptible of other illustrations which cannot fail to carry it home to the humblest capacity. The plainest farmer in the Free States can understand what a capital would be necessary to cultivate his fields, if he were compelled to buy slaves at a thousand dollars per head, instead of employing freemen at monthly wages. If, for instance, he desires to cultivate one hundred acres of ground, and the labor of ten men is required to that end, he can with free labor go to work with very little capital beyond what it is necessary to invest in land, houses, horses, cattle, farming-utensils, &c., and food for his household. A large portion, if not the whole, of the wages of his laborers could be paid out of the sale of his crop. But if he should attempt to employ slave-labor, he must possess, in addition to the necessary capital, ten thousand dollars. It is therefore clear, that that large sum is essential to the cultivation of a small farm of one hundred acres with slaves, in addition to the investment in a free farm.

And what is true of an individual farmer, is true of a whole people. If one small farm requires in its cultivation ten thousand dollars more in the purchase of slaves, than would be necessary if free labor were employed, one hundred thousand farms will cost one thousand millions more.

Slavery is, therefore, seen to be an enormously cumbrous and expensive system, by which the greatest portion of the public wealth is swallowed up in an unnecessary, and, therefore, unproductive investment. The nature of the system is felt by those who uphold it to be inconsistent with the intellectual and moral improvement of the laborer; and for this reason he is found to be unfit for any other than agricultural employment. Slaves sometimes become rude mechanics, and they may be employed in the various operations of common labor. But manufacturing and commercial cities composed of slaves are things almost too absurd for supposition. Agriculture, therefore, is the vocation of the bondman; and communities in which slaves constitute the majority of the people, must expect to devote their energies almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits. Yet, even for this occupation, to which the system is adapted, we have seen that it is clumsy and expensive to the last degree.

It may be said that slaves, being the inheritance of the South, add that much to its permanent wealth, and give it advantages, at least for agricultural purposes, over free communities. But this is a fallacious idea, as will appear upon a moment's examination. The truth is that the capital invested in slaves has been acquired like all other property. It is accumulative value, every dollar's worth of which has been the fruit of hard labor. The original stock of slaves was purchased from Africa, just as the original stocks of horses and cattle were purchased from England; and in each case the owners have been at the expense and trouble of feeding, housing, rearing and training the issue, from generation to generation. But here the parallel ceases. The investment in the irrational animals was necessary, because in no other way could they be made useful to man; while the investment in slaves was unnecessary, and therefore unproductive—because man will labor for wages without being owned as property.

There might be some force in the suggestion that the slaves, being an inheritance, constitute a permanent capital of the Southern planters, which places them that far ahead of the farmers of the Free States, but for the fact that property is constantly changing hands. The new men who grow rich by their energies find Slavery a convenient investment, and their accumulated gains are almost invariably merged in this monopoly of labor, which, while it is profitable to the individual, is a dead loss to the community. In a Free State the accumulated gains of the industrious and enterprising can only be made profitable to the individual by legitimate means, when it is invested in some way calculated to advance the business and prosperity of the community. The Northern farmer, or mechanic, or merchant, as he accumulates wealth, has no alternative but to become a public benefactor by extending his business, and thus giving additional employment to labor. He must enlarge his barns, or widen his fields, or double the quantity of his manufacturing products, or the size of his storehouses. The slaveholder who grows rich, instead of adding to the number of prosperous freemen in the community, supersedes another free laborer by the purchase of another slave for every thousand dollars he accumulates.

It is manifest that a country which tolerates such a system can never become great and powerful, or distinguished for its excellence in the arts of life. Its inhabitants must expect to remain forever in a condition not unlike that of colonial dependence, with no power to profit by the commerce of which their own productions afford the basis.

Abuse as a Fine Art.

Abuse—particularly political abuse—and more especially that subdivision of it known as slang-whanging, is not a commendable means of warfare. Still, if mankind and Southern editors *must* use it, our æsthetic sense demands that they should do so in an original and artistic manner. We regret to hear of prize-fights, but if we must know that the Bungo punched the Irrepressible Cbicken, we desire at least the faint satisfaction of learning that it was a very remarkable Mill, conducted according to rules of strictest science. Therefore we regret to see that so many of our cotton cotemporaries, in their comments on Northern statesmen, adopt a style of indiscriminate abuse, which by its very indiscriminateness, loses point and probability. Take for instance the characteristics of certain gentlemen as given by the New-Orleans *Crescent*. CHARLES SUMNER, according to this account, is "a notorious man whose personal and political degradation no words can fitly describe;—combines in his own person more of the elements of meanness and malignity than any one else in Congress;—a conceited, shallow, superficial pedant—toady—demagogue," and so on. WILSON, of Massachusetts, is "a manufacturer of negro shoes, whom nobody of respectability considers worthy the slightest notice." HALE, of New-Hampshire, "is a buffoon whose political morality is of the loosest sort." CHANDLER, of Michigan, "is a downright fool, whose brain has never accidentally conceived an original idea." TRUMBULL, of Illinois, is "a politician of easy virtue,—and," to use our cotemporary's words, "so on down to the bottom of the list."

Now, we respectfully submit to our cotemporary that it does itself injustice by adopting this ferociously rank and rude style of what is vulgarly known as "pitching in," which lost its originality so long ago as in the celebrated match of slang-whanging between the Sausage-seller and Cleon, described by ARISTOPHANES, in which the entire vocabulary of the *Crescent* was used up, so as to be no longer available. Let the *Crescent* vary its programme, and admit for example that there is, say *one* decent man among all the Representatives of the North. Such an admission would make the rest—not possible or probable, of course—but give it at least an artistic air, and deprive it of the monstrously verdant and clumsy style which at present disfigures it.

THE C. S. A. SHORT OF MONEY.—The patriotism of the Cotton States runs more to revolvers than to loans—is much more willing to charge bayonets than to let the new Government become a charge on the pockets of the "seceded peoples," as the Charleston *Mercury* loves to style the inhabitants of the C. S. A. Dozens and thousands of men are constantly volunteering to become Generals, Colonels, Majors, and even as low as Captains in the standing army called for by JEFFERSON DAVIS; but in the matter of investing whatever little money they may have saved in the State or Confederate States' loans now in the market, the moneyed population of Cottondom remains lamentably obtuse and backward.

In vain does the Charleston *Mercury*, abandoning in despair its futile attempts to seduce the people of the Palmetto State into subscribing for the State loan of $750,000, authorized and called for by Gov. PICKENS, now devote its undivided financial energies to the task of recommending "the loan of fifteen millions of dollars authorized by the act of the Confederate Congress" as a safe investment—"none can be safer"—as an investment at eight per cent., offering unrivaled "inducements to capitalists." Somehow or other the men of money, if any such be left in the South, do not seem to see it. They make no reply to the *Mercury's* question, "Who can do better?" They are deaf to the insinuating suggestion that by subscribing even $50 to the loan, their "patriotism" will be afforded an "opportunity for practical development." Perfectly willing to become Generals and Colonels, Judges or Congressmen in response to the "call of their country," the fire-eaters seem to regard with the loftiest contempt any pecuniary or merely sordid attestation of their "devotion to Southern principles."

Whether the *Mercury*, having failed in raising the small loan of less than a million dollars on the faith of the State of South Carolina, can eventually hope to meet with better success in its new labor of raising fifteen millions of dollars on bonds to which the ominous name of Mississippi is to be attached, as one of the guaranteeing parties, must remain a question of great natural interest to the students and admirers of the various phases assumed by human confidence. But that the journal in question is not sanguine of accomplishing much on the present credit of the C. S. A., is rather painfully attested by the elaborate calculations into which it enters, with a view of proving that the new Government of the "seceded Southern peoples" cannot fail to be in an extremely flourishing financial condition about the opening of the year 1870, or at furthest, by the closing of that auspicious twelve-month.

VIRTUOUS PERHAPS, BUT INCONSISTENT.—When Senator BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, upon last Saturday, held up his hands in simulated horror at the idea that public offices should be distributed by the present Administration "as the rewards for partisan service;" and when Senator BRIGHT pathetically pleaded against the removal of certain Democratic doorkeepers and messengers, on the ground that "the country is now in the midst of a revolution," and that consequently this is not "the proper time to make removals;" and finally, when Senator POWELL capped the climax of this all but ludicrous appeal by insisting that the Republican majority had no right to make removals, because the Senators from the seven seceded States were not in their seats to protect their favorites and appointees by their votes,—it would have been well for the spirit of humor had a HOGARTH or CRUIKSHANK been present to jot down this magnificent illustration of Democratic consistency.

It is exceedingly refreshing, indeed, to find our Democratic friends denouncing "proscription for political opinion" as a crime against the liberty of the citizen, and holding up the distribution of patronage to political adherents, as the prolific fountain of "public injury and demoralization." It is something wholly unexpected to be told by a Democratic Senator, that he regards this practice as "despicable enough to destroy any Government upon earth,"—the late Vice-President of the Union adding, with emphatic fervor, that it is "a flagitious and mischievous system."

Why, we may well ask, did these Senatorial purists utterly fail to make this discovery while the remedy for the evil was in their own hands? Why under BUCHANAN and under PIERCE did they remorselessly uphold and insist upon this very practice, which they now denounce—when the power of its execution has passed out of their own hands—with as much zeal as Christian Missionaries might exhibit on beholding, for the first time in their unsophisticated lives, the car of Juggernaut? It is not the present position of the Senators in this matter that we mean to question, for there may very possibly be much to complain of in the rotation-system. It is to the flagrant and flagrantly selfish inconsistency of their appeal that public attention should be directed.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.—Very great interest is felt in the appointments to Federal offices in this City, partly on account of their importance, and partly from the political feeling and interest which they involve. They are always contested with great warmth, but special circumstances have caused them to be canvassed this year with more than usual interest.

The President has taken a course in this matter which must commend itself to the cordial approbation of the whole community. While he has availed himself of every source of information, and has given careful heed to the representations of all sides, he has retained the control of the appointments in his own hands,—being determined to make them so as to promote harmony instead of dissension in the party, and to give neither faction a chance to claim a victory, and to inflict upon neither the feeling of having been vanquished, and what is equally important, he has decided to appoint no man whose personal character and reputation were not beyond reproach.

One correspondent informs us that the name of HIRAM BARNEY has been sent in as Collector, and that WM. CURTIS NOYES will doubtless be nominated for District-Attorney. Without disparagement or reference to other candidates, we are free to say that both would be excellent appointments. Mr. BARNEY is a lawyer of ability, long a law-partner of the late B. F. BUTLER, Esq., and a gentleman of irreproachable character and antecedents. He has never been a vehement partisan, and will not be likely to carry into the discharge of his duties the sharp rancors and resentments which a more zealous participation in political contests might have engendered. We believe his appointment will be generally acceptable to the community. The reputation of Mr. NOYES is too well established to need any remark;—and this District will have reason for congratulation if he will consent to accept the office of District-Attorney.

THE TUG OF PROFESSIONAL WAR.—The *Tribune* has once or twice reproached us with having a correspondent at Charleston, whose letters sometimes indicate a *quasi* sympathy with secession. We submit that our sin in that regard is venial compared with that of a journal which keeps a special correspondent at the Capital of the new Confederacy, who sends dispatches of which the following from yesterday's *Tribune* is a fair specimen;

Special Dispatches to the New-York Tribune:

MONTGOMERY, Friday, March 22, 1861.

All discontent is gone, and the satisfaction of success beams from every face.

The fogy States will all be absorbed during LINCOLN'S reign by the low tariffs and extraordinary prosperity of this Confederacy. The present tariffs yield too much. *The actual daily receipts are sixty thousand dollars, or twice the peace requirements of the Government. Congress will lower the rates of duties, and the people will be less taxed than any on the globe.*

The loan recently authorized called for fifteen millions of dollars, *but the probable offerings will be seventy.*

New-York should ask for immediate admission into the new Union. The majority of the Provisional Congress, acting under the two-thirds provision of the Constitution, can admit her.

MARCH 23, 1861.

If LINCOLN obstinately persists in holding the fortresses of the Confederacy, *the Provisional Government will at once make war, selecting advantageous points on land and sea.*

This is decidedly good. It transcends anything which our friend Harlequin of the *Herald* has been able to get up. It is alarming—very:—and we confess ourselves utterly puzzled to understand why the *Tribune* should devote its columns to the propagation of such inflammatory secessionism. Have the Southern rascals *two* organs among us? Is the *Tribune* really enlisted in their service? Or is this bit of enterprise merely prompted by professional envy of the *Herald*? Our Harlequin friend must look to his laurels. His trophies will not let the *Tribune* sleep; and if that journal once zealously enters into the race, Harlequin may doff his cap and bells, quit his frenzied antics and retire from the moral and intellectual sawdust. We should hate to see his fun extinguished, it has amused us so long. We hope, therefore, the *Tribune's* competition is only spasmodic.

If it wouldn't be too much trouble we would thank our neighbor to give us a glimpse of the bill it paid the telegraph for the extraordinary dispatch we have copied above.

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.—We noted a day or two since the curious fact that during all the discussions concerning the genuineness of the *Tribune's* Charleston correspondence, that paper had never directly asserted that they are written in Charleston. To this the *Tribune* thus responds:

"If we have not made the assertion before, we make it now. *Our Charleston letters are written in Charleston*, and are sent to us from there by post, or otherwise, according to circumstances. If the editor of the TIMES will step over any day, we shall be very happy; on his promising not to make any unsuitable revelations concerning these letters, to show him both the envelopes in which they are received, and the manuscripts themselves."

That's quite sufficient. We want no further evidence; and we cheerfully withdraw any intimations we may have made against the genuineness of our neighbor's letters.

And now for another point. The *Tribune* adds:

"But since the TIMES seems to regard the matter as one of great importance, it is perhaps not improper for us to say that a gentleman who had been in Charleston, informs us that *after his return, he was applied to in behalf of the* TIMES, *to write Charleston correspondence for that paper here in New-York.*"

All we have to say about this statement is, that it is utterly untrue. No such application was ever made to anybody by the TIMES. On the contrary, when one gentleman, who had written us from Charleston, proposed, after his return, to continue the correspondence *here*, the proposition was at once declined,—and we sent a special correspondent of our own to Charleston, whose letters have been continued from that time to this.

That is the simple truth of the matter. The *Tribune* has either been wilfully misled, or else has misunderstood its informant.

MISCHIEVOUS RUMORS.—The *Herald*, with its veteran proclivity to mischief, announced yesterday:

"The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been ordered to be fitted for sea with all possible dispatch. A large force of mechanics and laborers were put to work on Saturday, who continued to labor through the entire day yesterday," (Sunday.)

It adds elsewhere that the "two frigates, *Wabash* and *Roanoke*, are ordered immediately to sea from the Navy-yard." We are not at all surprised at learning from the best authority that there is no truth in either of these statements. The directions received two months since from Washington that the work upon the *Roanoke* should be "put in a state of forwardness," has been succeeded by no subsequent order; and therefore on Sunday last not a nail was driven, nor was any work whatever done at the Navy-yard. And no orders requiring vessels to be immediately prepared for sea have been received.

HAMILTON-SQUARE.—By a communication, received from a source entitled to full credit, we learn that the current reports attributing the original possession of Hamilton-square to Gen. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who was believed to have conveyed it to the City as a free gift for the purposes of a park and parade-ground, are entirely without foundation—Gen. HAMILTON never having owned the property in question, and consequently no benefit to his heirs being possible under the bill for closing this square now before the Legislature. Our call for information upon this subject has therefore had the effect of contradicting the statements confidently put forth by a weekly paper, so far as the heirs of Gen. HAMILTON are concerned. But it still remains to be seen how, and on what terms, this piece of public property is to be disposed of, and with what guarantees its sale by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is to be surrounded. On these points the public are now as much as ever in need of light.

OBITUARY.

The telegraph announces the death of Hon. GEORGE W. SCRANTON, the Representative in Congress of the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania. Mr. SCRANTON died on Sunday last at his residence in the city to which he had given existence and a name. His disease was pulmonary consumption. A native of Connecticut, Mr. SCRANTON settled many years ago in Warren County, N. J., where he married, and where, nineteen years ago, his attention was called to the unexplored mineral wealth of the Lackawanna Valley, in Luzerne County, Penn. To the development of this region he devoted his entire energies, and having secured the confidence and aid of prominent New-York capitalists, he succeeded in converting a region wholly wild and unpeopled into one of the busiest and most prosperous sections of the country. The site of the present city of Scranton, with its thousands of inhabitants and swarming streets, was, in 1840, a mere wilderness; and the change which has brought a throbbing population thither, and made costly lines of railroad tributary to it, are confessedly due to the skill and ability of the deceased. Mr. SCRANTON was, in 1858, elected to represent the Luzerne District in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and reelected last Fall to fill a seat in the Thirty-seventh. So great indeed was the personal popularity commanded by his frank generosity and extreme kindness of nature that no token of respect or honor he might consent to accept would have been denied to him by a devoted constituency. The same qualities, united with shrewd business abilities, had won him the attachment and regard of his colleagues in Congress. It is doubtful whether any other Republican can hope to carry the Twelfth District.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Professor ANDERSON, the "Wizard of the North," commenced a series of his entertainments at this house last evening, and was greeted with a fine audience. Of Wizards who speak the English language we have but few, and their abilities, as a general thing, are third-rate. Professor ANDERSON, happily, cannot be accused of making more use of the English language than he can possibly help, and for this reason, perhaps, he is decidedly preferable to the ordinary run of performers. Conjurors have always been famous for having a jargon of their own. Prof. ANDERSON'S is a little more pompous than usual, but it has the true ring of the showman. The Academy of Music is transformed, through his trumpet, into "a vast Psychomanteum," and his entertainment becomes "a farewell festival of magic on a scale of hypermetrical grandeur, with a cataclysm of wonders, forming the Kalon, and to prepon of all forms of amusement." How the little boys must open their eyes at such a tremendous prospect before them.

Little boys, and big ones for that matter, were delighted with last evening's entertainment, and we can safely promise those who are not frightened by the extensive words of the Professor's advertisement, that they will find a thoroughly pleasant and curious evening full of wonderment at the Academy while Mr. ANDERSON remains at that establishment.

SACRED CONCERT.—A grand Sacred Concert will be given to-night at Irving Hall, by Mr. J. M. V. BUSCH, of Copenhagen. The programme is made up of four pieces, the principal item being a new "Stabat Mater," by Mr. BUSCH. The season of Lent, and the fact that the Concert is under the patronage of the highest Catholic authorities, should secure a good audience.

MESSRS. MASON AND THOMAS' CLASSICAL SOIREE.—The fifth Classical *Soirée* of the present season takes place to-night at Dodworth's Saloon. A very excellent programme is provided, and we trust that this, the most deserving musical enterprise of the City, will be duly sustained.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—LOUISA GITMAN, a young woman living at No. 608 Fifth-street, was attacked on Sunday morning with an epileptic fit and falling upon a red hot stove, was shockingly burned. Her injuries yesterday had a fatal result. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was a native of Germany, 23 years of age.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

American Questions in England

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.

The mails by the steamship *Canada*, at Boston, with dates from Liverpool to March 9, reached this City last evening.

We find in our files and correspondence various matters of interest, additional to that received in the telegraphic abstract forwarded from Halifax.

A letter from Turin states that it has now become an article of national faith through Italy, that Rome must be the capital of the Kingdom of VICTOR EMANUEL. Those who were once skeptical or doubtful, have changed their opinions; and nothing will be able to resist the unanimous demand of the Italians, that the seat of the new Government shall be removed to its "natural, historical metropolis." On ao other condition, it is said, can the union of the North and South be achieved.

Prince PETRULLA, Ambassador of the ex-King FRANCIS II. to the Court of Vienna, has left for Rome with [illegible] from the Emperor of Austria, invi[illegible]ender of Gaeta to go to Vienna. A [illegible] has been placed at his disposal [illegible] purpose.

Gen. MILBACAPO, who tried to take the fortress of Civitella del Tronto, in the Abruzzi, by a *coup de main*, failed. He sent three storming columns to the assault, but each storming party was repulsed. The loss has been trifling, bnt the Minister of War is dissatisfied with the General, for he had no right to attempt to storm a fortress before he was qaite certain of success. The fortress is armed with heavy ordnance, which the besiegers did not possess, but in a few days this want will be supplied.

Rome, only surmised hitherto that the leaders in Abruzzi were Preach Vendeans. An official document now leaves no doubt about it. It is signed on the 23d of February, when the banditi were driven back across the Roman frontier, and is deted from Oricolo. The Colonel in command is a Comte de Koatandon (Breton,) Marqnis de Carbonnel, De Montgermon, Villiers de 'Isle Adam, Folletet, Leguillon, and three English adventurers, WILLIAM, HENRY, and STEPHEN LUMLEY WOODREAR; not a single native officer is among them, while the National troops act under Col. MEZZACAPPA, born in Abruzzi.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The report addressed by the Minister of Justice to the Council of State, on the 'Pontius Pilnte' pamphlet of the Bishop of Poitiers, has been sent to that prelate by order of the Council. He has, I believe, eight or ten days to put in his defence, and then both will be examined by the Council and reported npon. Tbe officials of Orleans and Poitiers have been 'invited' by their superiors to cease attending the receptions of the Bishops of both dioceses. They, of course, must obey; bnt, in retaliation, the inhabitants of both places who were accustomed to attend the *soirées* of the Prefects have ceased to do so."

M. LOUIS VEUILLOT's pamphlet in support of the Pope appears. He proposes that the citizens of Rome shall be declared citizens of every Catholic country, and, as such, eligible to all public employments, which exclusively would, he thinks, remove all grounds of complaint on the score that Romans receive no civil or military employment at home; and the Pope be left in peaceable possession of his Sovereignty.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, of the 5th, states that on the day before in the Congress, the DUKE de-TETUAN (O'DONNELL) delivered a speech, asserting that he called the injustice of the attack which Lord PALMERSTON permitted himself to make on Spain with regard to the Slave-trade, and declaring that the Government had not received the note spoken of, but that if one were sent conched in similar terms to those employed by his lordship, it would be returned to the English Government.

E. COOKE's circus, at Portsmouth, Eng., was destroyed on the night of the 8th by fire. Eight of the adjoining houses were burnt down; no lives lost. Eight horses were burnt.

The stoppage is announced of M. JAVIER de BUSTAMANTE, commission merchant, of London, bnt the extent of his liabilities and assets is not known. His operations were in connection with Spain, Vera Cruz and Cuba, and the failure of houses at the latter place is understood to be the immediate cause of his difficulties.

The steamship *Vigo*, now over due at this port, having sailed from Liverpool March 6, has on board £248,540 in specie.

American Topics Abroad.

THE NEW TARIFF AND THE INAUGURAL OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

From the London Times, March 8.

Many people have doubted, and their doubts will be confirmed by perusing the text of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' inaugural oration, whether, after all, the Southern States of America have clearly conceived the object of their own secession. Is it pure zeal for the maintenance and development of their favorite domestic institution, or is the consummation of a natural antagonism of interests, especially in matters of commerce? Is the question of Slavery subordinate to that of Free Trade, or is Free Trade the bribe offered to foreign nations in consideration of their pocketing their scruples about Slavery? We have had the Message of a President, and we have now the address of an Anti-President, yet we are little wiser than before. Familiar as we have become during the past year with the manifestoes of outgoing and incoming monarchs, and the utterances of statesmen in every conceivable predicament, *we have never read a public document so difficult to analyze and interpret as this.* It begins with a lofty tribute to the wisdom and peirlotism of Southern planters, and a recognition of the provisional character of the existing Government; then comes an allegation that the Union has been "perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained," and a solemn appeal to Heaven that "He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we intended to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit;" next, it repudiates the "abuse of language," by which the term "revolution" has been applied to the act of the South. The allusions to commercial policy which follow seem primarily addressed to European States, but before long, we do not exactly know how, we find ourselves again in the midst of American politics, and discover that Mr. DAVIS is not only preaching non-intervention, based on a "just perception of mutual interests," to his Northern rival, but is actually indulging the hope—not that Southern fanaticism will be cooled, but that, enlightened by experience, "the States from which we have recently parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the Government we have instituted." Not that Mr. DAVIS cares much whether they do or not. On the contrary, he confidently appeals to the issue of arms, and significantly alludes to "the well-known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy." He doubts whether there is so "much of homogeneity" between the interests of the two Confederations that "the welfare of every portion would be the aim of the whole." He fearlessly relies on the innate force of a government sanctioned by its justice and sustained by a virtuous people," and does not hesitate to assume that Divine Providence is on the side of Slavery, which, probably from motives of delicacy, he never mentions by name, but which must certainly be indicated by one or all of the sounding phrases, "honor, right, liberty and equality," since we are told that it is these principles which inspire "a purpose of high resolve" in the heroic Southerners.

However we may think, as Englishmen, of Mr. DAVIS' policy, or, as men of common sense, of Mr. DAVIS' logic, it is important to distinguish the substratum of truth which underlies the speech from the crust of sophistry which obscures it. Much of the suspicion and antipathy between the North and South may be vague and unreasonable, and the present attitude of Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Tennessee might well lead the States now reorcsented at Montgomery to reconsider their determination. But *it is useless to disguise the fact that so long as the Washington Congress adheres, and even adds new restrictions, to a protective policy, they give their enemies the best excuse for hostility, and cut themselves off from the sympathy of their friends.* Circumstances have almost insensibly taught the Southern States of America a lesson in political economy which the labors of HUSKISSON and PEEL and the party warfare of a whole generation barely sufficed to impress on the English mind. The inhabitants of a country exclusively devoted to the growth of a crop for the production of which it had unrivaled facilities in its soil and climate could never be duped by the fallacy which treats each nation as theoretically self-supporting. The very same law of nature to which they owed the practical monotony of the cotton trade could not but occur to them as the fundamental law of commerce, and they have never ceased to rebel against the tariff by which their produce and imposts are taxed, ostensibly for the benefit of the Union, but, as they believe, to gratify the blind selfishness of the North. This is, perhaps, the only point of contact between the issues now pending and those which terminated in the War of Independence, and the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor is likely enough to find a parallel in the present year at Charleston or New-Orleans. When the planters hear that Mr. LINCOLN, who has preserved so cautious a reticence on other points, has declared his intention of collecting the customs as usual, while the Federal Legislature is hurrying through the Morrill Tariff bill, imposing all but prohibitive duties on Manchester and Birmingham goods, they may well feel aggrieved, as well as alarmed. It [illegible] the Cotton States have produced food [illegible] consumption, and for a great many other articles of common use they are dependent on Europe. As Mr. DAVIS says: "An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace and the freest trade which our necessities will permit." Probably they have not yet calculated the proportion which their quota of taxation has hitherto borne to the whole civil and military expenditure of the Union, still less the ruinous expense of a civil war, aggravated, as it probably would be, by a servile insurrection. Upon principle, however, they have here manifestly the best of it.

It will not be our fault if the inopportune legislation of the North, combined with the reciprocity of wants between ourselves and the South, should bring about a considerable modification in our relations with America. No one, after the recent debate on the Slave trade, can doubt that England is still in earnest on this point, and will never buy commercial advantages at the cost of her honor. We should infinitely prefer dealing with a single responsible Government to maintaining two Embassies and running the risk of misunderstandings with two highly sensitive democracies. *But the tendencies of trade are inexorable, and our manufactures will infallibly find their way to the best market with the infallibility of a mechanical law.* Hitherto our exports have chiefly been consigned to Northern merchants, while our imports, greatly exceeding them in value, have been principally supplied from the South. It may be that the Southern population will now become our best customers. It is true that both money and credit are now scarce in the Slave States, and when we remember that something like half the estimated value of real and personal property in them is vested in slaves, it is easy to judge how soon they would be exhausted by a protracted war. Mr. DAVIS is sanguine enough to predict that, even in that event, "there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports," unless the enemy should obstruct their transmission to foreign markets—a piece of tactics which he deprecates as something monstrous and unprecedented. We should have thought it a very ordinary exercise of belligerent rights, and have, moreover, our own opinion as to the probable effect of civil war on the productiveness of slave labor. Granted, however, that a permanent secession can be effected by "a peaceful appeal to the ballot-box," and that the moral and economical evils of Slavery do not prove fatal to a society based on it, material prosperity will not fail to follow unrestricted intercourse, and the Free States will long repent an act which brings needless discredit on the intrinsic merits of their cause.

THE TARIFF AND THE IRON TRADE.

From the Manchester Examiner, March 7.

A feeling akin to consternation pervaded a portion of the iron trade an 'Change in Wolverhampton, yesterday, at the intelligeace that the Morill Tariff would, in all probability, become law. If the bill should receive the signature of the President. Its effect would be most disastrous to the iron trade of Great Britain, inasmnch as scarcely any Iron of British make can, with ench a duty as that proposed, find any sale in the American markets. On bars, the principal description sent out, the increase duty would be more than a guinea n ton; on hoops, chiefly used by the Southern States for baling their cotton, £2 6s.; on boiler plates, £1 14s"; and on all kinds of sheet iron, £1 17s. 11d. The increase on hardwares will be in the same proportion. On best and shear steel the proposed increase would be 92 per cent.; second quality, 120; extra, (ax temper,) 81; table blade, 136; common hoe and fork, 167; round machinery, 154; best German, 216; second quality, 241; best sheet, (cast,) 54; hoe and shovel, (cast,) 142; best quality blister, 103; second do, 211; gin and saw steel, (best,) 87½; and second quality, 123 per cent. It is evident that ae British manufactnre can bear up ngainst this.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE NEW CONFEDERACY.

From the London News, March 8.

The last advices from America announce the arrival of Mr. LINCOLN at Washington. Never did country stand more in need of a ruler than the States in the last week of February, 1861; and never were nobler elements of power ready to the hand of a statesman than those which are to test the capacity of the new President. It is becoming more and more evident that it is not by any number of separate compacts founded on the special interests of individual or associated States that the cause of the Union is to be served. The Morrill Tariff bill, a costly bribe offared to Pennsylvania by the Northern States, is a melancholy example of such mean bargaining. What all America wants, and has been anxiously waiting for, is the declaration of a national policy from the only man who is entitled to address the entire American people with authority. It may be, as Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the Presidest of the "Confederacy" patched up at the South, asserts, that "the separatioa of the South from the old Union is complete, and no compromise, no reconstruction, can now be entertained." A President of a new Confederation is not werth his salary if he is aot ready to hold language like this. Bat for all that, the doings at Montgomery have a Unionist air. The violent South Carolina men who brought on the secession here heen passed over in the appointments. It must have been to conciliate some strong pacific interest in the South that Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, who has been a declared Unionist from the beginning of these troubles, was elected to the Vice-Presidency of the Confederatioa. The Southern agitators have a keen sense of the feebleness of their position. As long as the excitement of secession lasted, they were tolerably sure of their ground. But aow it is over, and people are asking what next, they perceive their danger. For what have they done? They have, as far as their acts are worth anything, voluntarily cut off their States from the only connection which gave them political dignity or credit. As long as they were confounded in the grand total of American nationality, they shared the high and noble place which its vigor, freedom and enlightenment secured it in the regard of the world. All this the South has lost. It has not only isolated itself, but in the madness of fanaticism has founded its Constitntion on that very social feature which is most odious in the eyes of the civilized world. It has abused the name of republic to set up a confederation which men are already calling *New Dahomey*, with a Mississippi repudiator for its chief, and a band of professed duellists, adventurers, sharks and public plunderers for its leaders. Bad as the South is proved to be by the fact of its Slavery, we may be quite sure that the Wigfalls, Slidells, Yanceys and Benjamins cannot fairly represent either its morality or its statesmanship. These men only condescend to lead the South because they are not permitted to loot the North any longer, and, if time is given them, they will exhaust and disgust the Slave States just as they have wearied and angered the Free. *Their names and antecedents are a pledge that while they are at the head of affairs the career of the Confederacy will be one of turbulence*, bad faith, and intrigue or conquest for the extension of Slavery. Their language is that of men who feel that the very principle of their association cuts them off from a noble future. From being part of a glorious nation they have become a joint-stock corporation for upholding and extending the enslavement of their fellow-man.

From men like these, ABRAHAM LINCOLN differs as only from alght. Men of all parties, in whom the capacity to admire what is manly and true is not extinguished, do homage to his character, and even the argan of New-York ruffianism is awed into something like decency when he is in question. His progress from Springfield, in Illinois, to Washington, has been a long ovation. He has gained upon every audience that has seen him. Even the New-Jersey Legislature, the majority of which is not Republican, promises bim its stroag support. Whnt appears to most have won upon the American public is his calm, equable temper, a strong desire for peace and union, and conjoined with these the firm langunge of civil courage. One of the first thing he said in public, after his election, and when he was told by the South that he would never take office apon the principles laid down at Chicago, was, "I will suffer denth before I will consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the Government, to which we have a constitutional right." He added, "But if hereafter the people desire to call a Convention, to remove any grievances complained of, or to give new guarantees for the permanence of vested rights, it is aot mine to oppose." Beyond this the millions who look up to the new President for some word which may disclose his governmental policy have received no satisfaction. He has said that if he can help to save the country on the principles of liberty contained in the Declaration of Indepeadence, he shall ceasider himself the happiest man in the world; but that, rather than give up those principles, he will give up the country; he has said that, to preserve peace, "it may be necessary to plant the foot firmly;" and people have freely drawn inferences from these and similar expressioas. But it is probable that Mr. LINCOLN could hardly have explained even to himself the exact plan in which these intentions were to be realized. That a last effort will be made to save the Union there can be little doubt. Peaceful separation is much talked of in England, but it is not easy. If the North were resolved to morrow to acquiesce in the secession proclaimed at Montgomery, there are questions of a high order of importance, some of them urgent and none remote, which might endanger the peace and friendship of the two communities. The demand for the readillon of fugitiva slaves would be as difficult to refuse to a Southern Presideat, dispose of war steamers and an army, as it has been heretofore, when made by single States, and the extension of the area of Slavery on the American Continent by the new Confederation is a matter to which the Northern Republic could not be indifferent. Mr. LINCOLN *and his advisers may think it just as well to meet these difficulties in a plan for saving the Union, as to let the Union go, and deal with them afterwards.*

The Yelverton Case.

PEN AND INK PORTRAITS OF THE PARTIES.

From the Dublin Morning News.

Maj. YELVERTON looks every inch a *roué*, neither ugly or handsome, but with a face, the aspect of which is, simply unpleasant, dubious, disagreeable. Hin head is bald on the back of the crown alone. He wears a moustache and flowing whiskers of reddish fair hue. He seemed very nervous and agitated, like a man who found himself "in for" the worst that could befall him, but resolved to go through it at all hazards. His manner of answering the questions was very remarkable. He generally paused a good while, as if weighing every possible bearing or effect of his answer, and shaping it acsordingly, like a chess-player calculating before he made his move. His mode of proaounciation was that so often given in *Punch* as the language of "swell." The indignation in court while he was giving his evidence was really indescribable; bnt it was when he cooly detailed his directions to Mrs. YELVEARON about "getting rid of" the infant that it reached its height. Indeed, so much was it apprehended that, without waiting to catch him outside, the indignant auditors would set upon him in the court itself, that after declaring the adjournment the Chief Justice remained on the bench until he saw the court cleared of the crowd that had stayed behind in very menacing bearing towards YELVERTON. An immense concourse awaited him outside, openly avowing an intention of making him acquainted with the Liffey, running close by. In consequance of this, numerous ingenious devices were resorted to in order to get him away safely. It is said, and I believe with truth, that the War Office has intimated its intention, as soon as ever the present trial is over, to arraign Major YELVERTON before a Court-martial for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." It is said that his own evidence, to the effect that he frequented as a visitor the house of a superior officer (Gen. STRAUSENBEE) in pursuance of the design of seducing the friend and guest of that officer, will be laid as one of the exact offeaces in the indictment. Mrs. YELVERTON is probably in her 28th year. She is under the middle height and of fair complexion. She was pale, very pale, evidently impressed, if not agitated, by the circumstances of the occasion, time, and place. Subsequently, when slightly flushed with the excitement, or possibly with the heat of the Court, her face assumed the semblance of what it doubtless was in days passed by, when it wore the charms that attracted the despolier's gaze. Beautiful she was then indeed! Not that her features, when examined one by one, would be pronounced regular or beautiful. There was a matronly, a grave, thoughtful, sorrowful expression over all, that I am utterly unable to describe; and this it was that first struck and impressed the beholder. Grief—grief that may not be measured, had left its traces there. There was a sadness in the first tones of her voice, and she threw a quick glance all around, in a half troubled, apprehensive, inquiring anxiety, as if she wanted to be sure that she was indeed amidst the friendly hearts fame had always told her were ever to be found in Ireland by the children of sorrow and misfortune. Hope spoke to the troubled soul that had so long lain in anguish, and thenceforth she seemed to acquire a strength none would have looked for in such a fragile frame. The counteaance is oval, with a delicately pointed chin; the general expression of the face is most decidedly that of great firmness, calm, resolute, persevering, dignified power—confidence in repose. It is the eye that lights up and makes beautiful the whole countenance, which, in fact, is one of those which has its beauty and attraction more in expression, the seet of which can never be accurately fixed, than in mere symmetry and regularity of the individual features themselves. Her glance peaetrates, while it charms as with a spell. She has a profusion of rich glossy auburn hair, which was worn *à la Eugenie*. Her hand, the smallness of which has been accessarily alluded to in the evidence, is, indeed, one which your fair readers would admire. Mme. YELVERTON was attired, on the first day, in a light-colored fashionable bonnet, and wore a black moire antique dress. On the following day the news had reached her of the death of Mr. BELLAMY, her brother-in-law, and, accordingly, she appeared subsequently in mourning. So far for her personal appearance; but how shall I describe what constitutes the greatest charm about her? The perfection of graceful motion in the simplest movemeat, ana the voice—such a voice!—clear, soft, liquid, and musical. BRAWSTER was a child in her hanus. In the very first sentence exchanged between them their relative positions were fixed, and the ascendancy was hers. At the very start she completely took up her position, without effort or attempt, but somehow simply, because it was her rightful position; one which exacted the most respectful and deferential demeanor from even her antagonist.

Emancipation of the Russian Serfs.

The St. Petereburg correspondent of the *Nord*, writing on the 25th of Feb., gives the following account of the final settlement of this measure of vast progress:

The Council of the Empire held its last sitting today on the question of the emancipation of the serfs. The Emperor spoke at considerable length. Other speeches were made, amongst others a remarkaole one by Prince PAUL GAGARINE. A decision was accepted by a considereble majority, to the following intent:

"Personal liberty is accorded to the serf; all relations between proprietors and peasants cease at once. The latter are to receive as their own property the house they live in and the kitchen garden belonging to it, as regards the allotmeot (*nadiel*) of the arable land, the Council of the Empire has accepted the settlement of one-fourth of the allotment first fixed by the Committee on the Report, according to the different governments, or from one to two *dessiatines* per head."

A little explanation is necessary. The Committee on the Report had proposed to allow to the peasants a certain amount of arable land, amounting, according to the districts to from three to eight *dessiatines*, at a fixed price determined by the Committee in the draft. The Committe admitted in principle that the peasants that were to be libernted and endowed are all cultivators. Bat, in reality, the number of cultivators is far from forming the totality of the serfs. A great number of them are occupied in different trades, and it would be hard upon them to compel them to purchase a considerable quantity of arable land belonging to the landed proprietor. It is, moreover, very difficult to ascertain at once the exact number of cultivators in Russia, the greatest portion of the landed property being administered by means of the *obrok*—that is to say, a fixed rent paid by the peasants. It is only where the system of *corvée (bgrstchina)* prevails that the peasant is compelled to be cultivator, because he is obliged himself to cultivate the land of his proprietor. How toe labor of the Russian peasaat will henceforth be divided, has still to be seen; but it would be very useless, even dangerous, in regard to the expansion of the productive resources of Russia, to settle everything beforehand. These are about the reasons which actuated the Council to decide that the allotment at a fixed price shall only extend to one quarter of the obligatory purchase-land determined by the Committee on the report, and that if the peasants are desirous of cultivating larger tracts of land on their own account, they must come to a private agreement on the subject with their former proprietors.

Thus has been resolved, if not in a perfect manner—and there is nothing perfect in this world—at least in a possible and practical manner, the great question of emancipation, which has for years held the whole country in suspense. The modifications made in the original projects are of a nature to coaciliate the susceptibilities as well as the interests of the two classes concerned, which it was most important to separate without making them adversaries.

The Imperial manifesto is already in the printer's hands, and some 100,000 copies will be issued throughout the different printing-offices, under the especial superintendeace of the Minister of Justice. The proclamntion of the emancipation will, however, aot be made on the 3d of March, as announced. It would not be prudent to proclaim "individual liberty" without at the same time explaining the conditions upon which it is granted. At all events, the delay will only be for a few weeks or days, during which time the Czarina will be over, at which period the Russian peasant is not remarkable for exemplary sobriety. It will be, therefore, at the commencement of High Lent that the Imperial manifesto will be issued. It is, in fact, the most propitious moment for the publication of a decree of this importance.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 25.

WM. H. FERRY, of Oneida, was appointed President *pro tem.* for the belance of the session, displacing Senntor LAPHAM, whose election was construed to be only for one session, by a vote of 11 to 6. Fifteen Senators were absent.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to allow horse railroads to lay down rails of 40 pounds per lineal yard; also, a bill closing Division-aveaue, Brooklyn, from its intersection with the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road; also a bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States of all land now occupied as fortifications in the State.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM, the bill to regulate the milk freight on the Harlem railroad was made the special order for Wednesday next, at 11 A. M.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a communication from Inspector KENNEDY in behalf of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police in reply to the resolntion of the Senate calling for information to members of the police force having been sent to other States. The substance of the report is, that soon after the election in November last serious apprehensions existed of disturbances of the public peace in the City of New-York. That there was reason to believe that the causes of epprehended disturbances had their origin elsewhere than in the City or State of New-York. To trace them to their source the Superintendent of the Police, in the exercise of the discretionary power lodged with him, deemed it expedient to detail select detectives to Washington and to other places. They were thns sent to Washington, Philadelphie and Baltimore. The information was of a confidential character, and from the nature of the system which governs Detective Police business, it would be destructive to the efficieacy of the force, if the sources of information and its character should be revealed. The communication was ordered to be printed.

The following bills ware ordered to a third readiag:

To amead the charter of the Long Island Railroad.

To provide meane to pay the interest on the Cana. debt, contracted under the Constitution.

The minority of the Peace Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of New-York made a report, signed by FRANCIS GRANGER, ERASTUS CORNING, GEORGE C. BRONSON and WM. E. DODGE. The report was ordered to be printed.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 25.

Mr. BALL presented a minority report against repealing the Sunday lawn in New-York and Brooklyn, so far as to allow the sale of lager-bier, ale and malt liquors on Sunday. The report says that the German population are divided on the question, half of them being opposed to the proposed amendment, and takes ground against the sale of beer on Sunday as much as the sale of liquors.

Two efforts were ineffectually made to take from the table a motion to reinsert the enacting clause in the bill incorporating the New-York Passenger and Baggage Line Company.

The general orders were then taken up.

The bill to enlarge the powers of Canal Appraisers, and give them power to adjudicate on all Canal claims, was debated a long time.

An amendment was proposed, providing that no claim shall be adjudicated by the Appraisers the merit of which has been adjudicated by the Legislature, or which exceeds in amount $500.

The amendment was opposed by the friends of the bill and was adopted, after which the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relating to the Board of Health of New-York was taken up.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to substitute the bill creating a Metropolitan Health District.

Without any action progress was reported.

The bill regulating the navigation of the canals was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to reduce pawnbrokers' fees was moved forward.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

The bill to regulate the sale of lard.

To incorporate the Troy and Lansingburgh Railroad Company.

The bill requiring foreign Insurance Companies to make and file annual statements of their condition.

The bill to provide for the rebuilding of the locks on the Oneida Lake Canel.

To incorporate the Panama Fair Ground Company.

The bill authorizing aliens, being residents of the State, to take hold and convey real estate.

On motion of Mr. KERNAN the enacting clause was stricken ont.

The President presented the report of the Commissioners of the Harlem Bridge, in reply to the resolutions of the House, requesting information of the action taken by them in the matter of rebuilding the Harlem Bridge.

Adjourned.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF HARBOR-MASTERS.

Investigation by the Senate Committee.

The Committee of the New-York State Senate, consisting of Messrs. GRANT, MONROE and P. P. MURPHY, to whom were referred the charges of malfeasance in the offices of some of the New-York Harbor-Masters, arrived in the City on Saturday, and commeaced their investigations at the Astor House. We give the substance of the testimony thus far taken by the Committee:

Mr. F. W. Sanborn was the first witness called: He said he had known Mr. Anable, the Harbor-Master, since October last; knew him at Kinderhook, and was employed in his office as clerk from the 9th of November last to Feb. 2, at No. 91 West-street; he received his pay in board at the Girard House; he was not a sworn officer; Annable directed him to collect $2 from all schooners, barges and canal boats; collected $5 from Capt. Cliff's brig; he gave the vessels berths at the piers by his direction; he had the names of nineteen vessels from which he had collected money; $20 was the lowest sum he ever received; and paid the money over to Anable, who was not in the office more than one week in four; he was very intemperate, and intoxicated generally when witness saw him; he would go down to the dock in this state and order all the vessels out which had refused to pay the fees; knew of his taking money from foreign vessels; he kept no books; a man named Henyon collected for Anable while witness was there.

This closed the investigation for the day, and the Committee adjourned until Monday.

SECOND DAY.

The Committee met at room No. 21, at 10 o'clock Monday, and resumed the investigation.

Edward Hope testified that he had been engaged for many years in transporting vessels as a harbor pilot, and had been engaged with John A. Anable, the harbor-master; he knew of his receiving illegal fees; the legal fees were one and a half per cent. per ton, according to register, on all foreign vessels; during twenty days, while acting as assistant for Anable, collected $12 for six schooners; the payments were not disputed but he, witness, did not consider them legal; Anable demanded and received an illegal fee from a potato schooner, at Pier No. 23; also a check of $20, drawn by E. A. Jackson, a stevedore, for a berth for the *Bridgewater*; Henyon was with Jackson at the time the demand was made. Witness also testified to the habitual intemperance of the accused. On one occasion he ordered the brig *Isteck* from Pier No. 8, which was loading with staves; Anable stated to witness that he received more than $120 per month from his deputy, Waldo; the latter received $80 per month from Anable; he did not say how the fees were collected; Waldo was a good fellow, and he did not care.

Jacob Henyon testified that he had been employed by Anable since May last; his duty was to take charge of the wharves and piers; he was not sworn; he received sums varying from $5 to $25 from captains and owners for preference berths; knew it was illegal; Anable knew he received such sums; did not know the names of the vessels from which he received the money; he received $50 from the *James Littlefield*; a vessel was ordered away from her pier because the captain did not pay him a sum of money; Anable was drunk at the time; the next morning, the mate met witness and offered him a $100 bill, which he refused, telling him to give it to Mr. Anable; he afterwards received money from the mate; the average sum received was $15 from each vessel; he promised to pay witness well for his trouble, but never did pay him anything, and he, witness, sometimes retained the sums he collected; it was usual for the Collector of the port to have the fees paid over at the end of the month; witness received $150 in one month for berths; the ship *Orpheus* paid $30 of that sum; if they didn't pay they were ordered out; he was a steamboat agent, and made more in that business than in his agency for Anable.

Senator Grant—Was such blackmailing a general subject of conversation among shippers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Grant—Then the very men who offered these bribes for berths to the Harbor-Master were those who complain of the system? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know that Anable had been confined in the Tombs for a week on a charge of assault and battery? A.—No, Sir.

John M. Brecht, a shipping-clerk of Messrs. Funch & Meincke, being sworn, testified that he paid from $5 to $10, and even as high as $25, for choice berths, and for any berths he could get for the vessels of his firm, to Waldo, the agent of Anable. The memory of this witness was remarkable as to names of vessels, dates and amounts paid. At one time he sent the money ($25) in an envelops to Annble, who wanted to go out of town; the sum was always charged in the ship's account.

The same witness was examined as to the method of doing business in Mr. Marsten's office. A young man, named Van Ness, was employed by Mr. Marsten, who attended to the business for him, and who exacted various sums for ship's berths; $20 was paid him for the bark *Adjuster*, $10 for the *Sophia Elizabeth*, and other sums for different vessels. The steamboat Captain, Hammond, was referred to as having acted as Marsten's agent, charging extra sums for "berthing" ships.

Mr. Sharp, counsel for Marsten, cross-examined this witness closely, during which he stated that he was never able to obtain a berth personally from Mr. Marsten; their firm had at one time fifty-six vessels loading and unloading in port; he took no receipts for the sums paid, but reported them verbally to the firm; he had not seen Van Ness since the indictment before the Grand Jury.

The other witnesses examined were Archibald Hall, Captain of the Port; E. D. Jackson, a stevedore, and Capt. Hammond, of the steamboat above referred to. Capt. Hall testified to having his attention called to the complaints of corruption, and of mentioning the matter to Mr. Mersten, who said he would dismiss Van Ness, and afterwerde did so. The remainder of the testimony went to show that the charges exacted for towing vessels and placing them in dock were not exorbitant or unusual. The Committee adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

News From New-Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Monday, March 25.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 11th inst., arrived here to-day, being only thirteen days out.

Capt. HOLLOWAY, Lieut. BOYCE and Lieut. KELLY, of the United States Army, came through as passengers.

Lieut. KELLY has resigned his commission, and is *en route* for Louisiana to join the Southern Confederacy.

Capt. HOLLOWAY reports an abundance of stores for the Army in New-Mexico, with the exception of flour, which is very scarce.

There is great scarcity of provisions among the people of New-Mexico, and some suffering is anticipated.

Col. LOVING, who takes command of the Department of New-Mexico, was met at Fort Wise. He was getting along very well.

The cause of the failure of the mail on Tuesday, was owing to its not having been started from Santa Fé on the 4th inst. The probability is that, hereafter, this mail will run promptly, and make the usual time, as an abundance of stock, corn, &c., has been sent out on the road.

The Indians on the route are, to all appearances friendly, bnt no confidence is placed in them, and an attack from them at any time would not surprise any one.

The roads are in fine condition, and the grass on the Arkansas is very good.

The report from the San Juan mines is by no means flattering. Other mines have been discovered, but none that will justify working.

The Suffering in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Saturday, March 23.

The Special Committee of the Kansas Conference of the M. E. Church, to whom was referred the question of the drouth and destitution in Kansas, have made a report which was unanimously adopted. They say we have been careful to gain all the information necessary to the formation of a correct opinion from ministers representing all portions of the State, and declare—

Firstly—That in October last there were not provisions enough in the State, nor meane necessary to procure them with to preserve more than one half of the people from starvation.

Secondly—Notwithstanding all the aid that has been offered us, the most of our population have had but little for their sustenance, except corn and bread, with a little meat part of the time.

Thirdly—From all the accounts, we have do doubt that the various statements of fact in regard to our condition, made by Messrs. POMEROY, ARNY, and HYATT, have been prompted by the purest motives, and are substantially correct, and that we tender them our special thanks.

Fourthly—We have reason to believe that all the counter-statements, emanating from the Press or otherwise, have been from ignorance of the facts or through some interested motives.

Fifthly—That, in our judgment, the donations of our friends in the East have, in most every instance, reached their destined object.

Sixthly—We desire, in this formal manner, to express our heartfelt thanks to all our kind donors, and assure them that their continued liberality has saved the lives of thousands, and prevented an untold amount of suffering.

Seventhly—It is now several months till harvest, and we have but little in store, and we pray our friends not to stay their hands, till we shall be able to realize something from our own resources.

Signed by Messrs. Brooks, Moore, Tenny, Hann, Stukeman, and Sanbsen, Committee.

The Ship John Land—The Brig Hannah Estee.

BOSTON, Monday, March 25.

The ship *John Land* has arrived at Holmes Hole from Manilla. She has seventy men on board taken from one English and two American ships on the coast.

The brig *Hannah Estee* has got off after discharging 3,000 bushels of corn.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Monday, March 25.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool *vid* Loadonderry, arrived at midnight of Sunday, with 173 passengers and a large cargo.

Her advices are anticipated.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes a special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machines. $40.
WITH HEMMER, BINDER, TUCKER, &c.
This UNEQUALED MACHINE for FAMILY USE is rapid and noiseless, and under full patents of Howe, &c.
PARKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 489 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 23 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Boad and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Batcheler's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

PHINNY—CRUSCH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 14, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. OWEN P. PHINNY, of Susquehannah County, Pena., to Miss JOSEPHINE T. CRUSCH, of Brooklyn.

HYATT—TOMB.—In Sing Sing, on Thursday, March 21, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. J. H. Black, ABRAM HYATT, Esq., to MARY H., second daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward, all of above place.

LOCKWOOD—PEVERELLY.—In Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, March 20, by Rev. J. H. Auketell, of the Episcopal Church, Mr. STEPHEN LOCKWOOD to Miss SUSAN L., daughter of Augustus Peverelly, all of Darien.

DIED.

GODWIN.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, March 25, of croup, ANA S., youngest child of Mr. and M

...ABLE ON CREDIT.

...IN IOWA.

...Rail Road, in Iowa!

		Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.	
	Northwest			11		
	Northeast.			11		
	Southeast.			11		
	Northwest			11		
	Southwest			11		
	Northwest			11		
	North half, Southeast			11		
	Southwest			11		
	Southeast, Northeast			11		
	Northwest, Southeast			11		
	Southeast, Northeast			11		
	Southwest, Northwest			11		

...in all, 1,600 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the ... of ... all dated Jan. ... and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on ... of ... in this City, Dollars, one for $2,000, ... one for $1,100, one for $294, and two others ... Dollars, in same manner due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said ... not paid when due, that said subscribers shall ... at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as ... provided.

Now the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby ... that we will sell said lands, above described, at ... auction, at the Court house Building, in Keokuk, ... on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., ... to the highest bidder, for cash, and will ... a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

RUSSELL W. WASCOTT, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS
AND PARTIES IN WANT
OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WASCOTT will sell, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of house No. 158 Eight-st., between 7th and 8th ave. comprising over 400 lots, a catalogue of everything desirable in the housekeeping line, all new and in perfect order, and to be positively sold without reserve, among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, with maker's warrantee for 3 years; solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel; English tapestry and ingrain carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, in velvet and tapestry; 2 rosewood ottomans, silk and lace curtains, gold landscape shades, rosewood centre and pier tables, rich mantel vases, bronzes, lava and parian, parlor ornaments, paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, tete-a-tetes, sofas, 2 fine sofa bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs; beds and bedding, rich silver-ware of every description, French and Bohemian china tea and dinner sets, with china of all kinds; ivory cutlery, cut and engraved glass-ware, with a large variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture not here enumerated. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine; sale commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. Reliable men will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY DINGEE & HOLDEN,
Offices No. 8 Pine-st, and No. 1,244 Broadway.
THURSDAY, March 28, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange,

A beautiful country seat, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, the residence of Walter Baker, Esq., a fine gothic house; has furnace, range, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, speaking-tubes, dumb waiters and all modern improvements; stable, coach-house, and all necessary out-buildings. It is situated three-quarters of a mile from the depôt; nine acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden walks, the rarest flowers, vegetable gardens and the choicest fruits. Sale positive and without reserve. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES,
AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY AGENT.

WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, the 30-h.-p. engine and two boilers, 50 loads foundry brass sabes, 45 barrels brass skimmings, and wrought iron trimmings, 20 barrels plumber's dross, drilling machines, screw cutter, lathe, old machinery, &c. A large lot carpenter's tools, ship-lanterns, tin and iron ware, &c., &c. Also, about two tons canvas clippings. Terms, cash before delivery. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

ADRIAN H. MOLLER, Auctioneer.

STORE AND LOT NO. 77 JOHN-STREET,
at auction on THURSDAY, March 28, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The 4-story brick store and lot No. 77 John-st., upper side, 96 ft 4 in. east of William-st. The store is 25x82, with independent walls, cellar and end-cellar, and two-story counting-room, extension of 18 feet deep; lot 26x ... ins. $16,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 36 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSTON-STREET PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, March 26, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 606 Houston-st., north side, between Mercer and Greene sts.; lot 20x100 ... house 20x46, with two-story tea-room attached. Fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 36 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction on TUESDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence on Sunswick-terrace, Astoria, near the steamboat landing:

...ELIGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of the above gentleman, previous to his departure for Europe, consisting of elegant parlor furniture, in carved wood, covered in crimson French reps, carved centre and side tables, marble tops; rosewood etagere, bronze ormolu candelabras, mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets.

ANTE-ROOM—Solid rosewood furniture, couch chairs, &c., covered in red morocco.

RECEPTION-ROOM—Couch chairs, rockers, &c., covered in red reps.

LIBRARY—Brussels carpets, rosewood library bookcase, ... Parrel, rosewood escritoire, chairs en suite, Brussels carpets, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Black walnut extension dining-tables, elegant carved buffet and chairs to match, colored engravings, after Herring, a first-class burglar and powder-proof safe for silver, patent combination lock, cost $300.

BEDROOMS—Carved black walnut bedsteads, French bureau, washstands, all lined with satin wood; Brussels carpets, lace and muslin curtains. Also, window shades, oil cloths, ingrain carpets, stoves and heaters, porcelain dinner and tea sets, pottery, plated ware, kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

The steamboat *Mottano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 9 o'clock A. M., returning at 3 and 5 P. M. Ferry foot of 34th-st. crosses every half hour until 7 P. M. The furniture will be ready for exhibition on Monday, the day before the sale.

The horses, carriages, harness, &c., will be sold in front of one store, No. 23 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, 27th, at 12 o'clock.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 26, AT 1 o'clock at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st
Sale of wagons, harness, &c., consisting of new and second-hand vehicles, described below:
Five top buggies, in complete order.
One top buggy, very light, cloth lined, City made.
Two second-hand top wagons, in good order.
Two very light bracket-front, no top wagons.
One second-hand, four seat, Rockaway, in good order.
One new Rockaway, light, for single horse.
One side-seat road wagon.
One two seat depôt wagon, City made.
Double and single harness.
Light single and double sets.
Heavy silver-mounted coach harness.
Trotting harness, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT
Auction, on TUESDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.: Genteel household furniture, handsomely furnished, with tapestry and velvet carpets; rosewood parlor suites, covered with blue and gold silk brocatel: crimson damask curtains; lace do.; pier glasses, centre-tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, mantel ornaments, etagere, rosewood grand action piano-forte, made by Worcester, cost $600; easy chairs, covered delain-s; sliding chandeliers, Grover & Baker's sewing-machine, mahogany furniture in hair-cloth, extension-tables, buffet tea-poys, China and glassware, engravings. Bedrooms—Rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, chairs, fine mattresses, bedding, etc.; shaving-stand, mahogany; dressing-suites cottage furniture; hall-stand, refrigerator, kitchen ware etc., with which the sale will commence.

BENAY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale from Fourteenth-st., consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor and bedroom suites, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany sofas, divans, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and wardrobes, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table and chairs, dining and bedroom crockery, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, 3 fine rosewood pianos, by City manufacturers, together with 3 suites rosewood and black walnut parlor and library furniture, made to order by the best City manufacturers.

JOSEPH BRENNAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 70 Harrison-st., near Clinton—Large sale of Handsome Furniture, excellent rosewood piano, 7-octave; 2 French plate pier glasses, rosewood bookcase, walnut wardrobes, handsome mantel clock, large fine painting, fruit, engravings, bronze figures, Parian do., lace curtains, centre tables, Turkish arm-chairs, rosewood and walnut sofas, hair cloth, and parlor chairs, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, do. bureaus, do. washstands, feather beds, hair mattresses, bedding, English, Brussels, and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, dinner and tea sets, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDINGS, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 27, at 10½ o'clock,
(For account of whom it may concern.)

THIRTY CASES OF STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY—Consisting of blank-books, envelopes, writing paper, pens, pencils, folios, &c.; including a variety of fancy articles all selected for a retail stock. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a large mahogany and glass show-case.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDINGS, No. 594 and 596 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock,
ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.—A choice collection of superior pictures, embracing warranted originals by Lessam di Credi, Guille Keanne, Bronzino, Vanderwulf Carrado, Giaquinti, and others of equal eminence. Also some fine sketches, and a few water-color drawings. For particulars see catalogue and the pictures, now on view at the salerooms.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4,
at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of G. Gajani and C. Bassino, executors, the 4-story brick house and lot known as No. 156 East 32d-st., New-York: house 20x46; lot 20x98.9. Also, the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 109 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn: house 19.8 by about 40 feet deep; lot 100 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 382 6th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

AUCTION SALES.

...
NOS. ... Broadway,
POSITIVE ...

...SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.
...NITURE.
Being the stock of the old-established house of
C. J. SCHMITT, No. ... Broadway.

A. G. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at the above extensive warerooms, the entire stock, of elegant ROSEWOOD, OAK, MAHOGANY and WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.

The reputation of the manufacturer of this stock is an ample guarantee of its quality, every article being warranted of the best class, as to materials and workmanship, and to stand the test of furnace heat.

It will positively be sold without regard to limitation for cash, to close the business.

Catalogues now ready.

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 139 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.

A. G. TUTTLE will continue sale THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 89 Bowery, the sale of balance of stock of Wm. Simpson & Son, who retire from the business.

Also, at 12 o'clock, 1 horse, furniture, wagon and harness.

Also, at 1 o'clock, 1 elegant rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves, made by Nunn, a superior instrument.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
TUESDAY MORNING, March 26, at 10½ o'clock,
At the store No. 594 BROADWAY,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, AND STORE FIXTURES,
Comprising a large assortment, to be sold without reserve, for cash in bankable funds.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction, TODAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 137 6th-st., first door east of Broadway, the furniture contained therein, consisting of carpets, mirrors, curtains, bedsteads and bedding, tables, china ware, &c., &c. Catalogues on day of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT Auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 125 Sullivan st., handsome household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, brussels and ingrain carpets, marble-top, sofa and centre tables; lace curtains, looking-glasses, ottomans, lounges, solid walnut extension tables, girandoles, oil-paintings, stair carpet and rods, divans and chairs in hair cloth, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, beds, bedding, glass ware, crockery, &c. stoves and the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

THURSDAY, March 28,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 Clinton-place, handsome household furniture.

WEDNESDAY, April 3,

Elegant household furniture, at No. 124 West 38th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 284 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., by order of W. N. & LEWIS BEACH, Executors, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in green and gold brocatel large pier and mantel glasses, handsome bronze chandeliers, bronze candelabras, bronze figures, damask and brocatel window curtains black walnut extension dining table and chairs, medallion and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

F. CALYON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 8 Broadway, opposite Bowling-green, the entire furniture of the well-known house of Mrs. Mix and Tripp, containing over 50 rooms. Among the assortment may be found over 30 feather beds, and 30 good hair mattresses, mahogany, rosewood and oak furniture, gas fixtures, marble-top centre and dining tables, dress bureaus, carpets and oil-cloths, French plate mirrors, curtains and cornices, cutlery and crockery, together with every article found in a large hotel. Sale will be peremptory, and catalogues early in the morning.

C. H. LEICA, Auctioneer.

CHINA HALL, No. 562 BROADWAY, next to Ball & Black's. Ladies' auction every TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Owing to the loss of our Southern trade, C. O. LEIGH offers at public auction his entire stock of China and glass, crockery and kitchen ware, plated goods of all kinds, table cutlery, &c., in lots to suit families. Over $100,000 worth of the above, consisting of dinner, breakfast, tea, dessert and toilet sets; plated casters, forks, spoons, knives, &c.; glass, plain, moulded, cut and engraved. Good seats provided for ladies. Great bargains offered at private sale.

V. S. MILLS, Auctioneer, No. 14 Chambers-st.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 158 10th-st., a few doors east of 3d-av., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, all the furniture in said house, consisting of beds, bedsteads and bedding, chairs, sofas, tapestry, ingrain and Brussels carpets, looking glasses, tables, chairs and a general assortment of cooking utensils. REUBEN C. MILLS, Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 64 Cedar-st.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the kitchen, dining, parlor, and bedroom furniture in house No. 29 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) between 2d and 3d avs., consisting of sofas, chairs, marble-top tables, pier glasses, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, pictures, sofa-bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, extension-table, crockery-ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters, at auction, by RICHARDS & WITTING on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of desirable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—No. 35 Nassau-st.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR friends that they are prepared to give their personal attention to sales of furniture, &c., at the residences of families breaking up housekeeping, or at their commodious salesrooms and galleries, opposite the Post-office.

J. H. BOSLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, kitchen furniture, cutlery, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT MUsic with great success for several years past, would like a situation in this City or Brooklyn, where lessons in music would be received as an equivalent for board. To any lady who wishes her children thoroughly instructed in music a fine opportunity offers. Highest testimonials will be given. Address MUSICA, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN, HAVING a wife and daughter only, and a large house in a respectable locality, is desirous of getting persons of quiet, well-regulated habits—man and wife, mother and daughter, or an old gentleman, to board with them. Address M. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARlors, with bedrooms, can be seen at No. 53 East 28th-st. Families or single gentlemen wishing board in a first-class house can call as above. Dinner at 6 P. M. No moving in May. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board with pleasant rooms convenient to the 4th-av. Location pleasant. No. 163 East 18th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, brothers, desire board on Brooklyn Heights. Address stating terms and accommodations, J. B., Box No. 2,763 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on the second floor, can be obtained by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 SANDS, near Adams-st.; a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, can obtain neatly-furnished desirable rooms, with board, on very moderate terms: transient boarders accommodated.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, in a small private family, suitable for a lady and gentlemen or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 30 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tompkins-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large and pleasant front parlor and small room adjoining on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also, a small room, on third floor; references required. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN, WITH large room and bedroom, in a genteel, private family, for a gentleman and his wife; location bounded by Atlantic Court and Fulton sts. and River; price to be about $40 per month. References given and required. Address R. S. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

---

46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house and with a French family; location unsurpassed; references exchanged. No moving in May.

A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, which contains all the modern improvements, and is most accessible and desirable locality, would rent to a party of two or three, a handsomely furnished suite of rooms with board. Inquire at No. 72 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, with board, a front parlor and bed-room on the second floor, and one or two rooms as the third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, &c. Inquire at No. 196½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate family, not below 14th-st., for two young ladies; location must be pleasant; terms moderate; references required. Address Box No. 3,349 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A WELL FURNISHED ROOM, above 4th-st., west of Broadway, with breakfast and fuit board on Sunday, by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, E. S. M., Box No. 1,423 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A RESpectable hotel or boarding house, or private family, for a gentlemen, his wife and two daughters, from the 1st of May till October, distance not over 1½ hours by railroad. Address P. P., Post-office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A LADY.—From the 1st of May, in a private family, not residing over eighty miles from the City. Terms must be moderate. References given and required. Address, with full particulars, B. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT one hour's distance from the City, and easy of access at all times, for a lady, gentleman, and a lad of 11 years. Must be near a good school. Address A. L., Box No. 1,267 Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR BOWLING-HOUSE No. 128 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, up-stairs Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x85 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—BROWN-STONE house No. 87 2d-place, next to northwest corner Court-st. Rent $700, Brown-stone house No. 261 Clinton-st. Rent $700. Also, the Mansion House, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., 50 feet by 56 feet, with garden. Part of the rent may be taken to board. Apply at the southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, or No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, basement office.

JOHN RANKIN.

LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.—The best location in New-York. Four lofts and sub-cellar, comprising second, third, fourth and fifth stories of No. 301 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.; to let from the first of May next. There are entrances both on Broadway and Murray-st., and the building is provided with hatchways and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises—to HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE TO LET, AT BEDFORD, L. I., WITH 30 LOTS INCLOSED, on Nostrand-av., between Bintier and Baltic sts. The house is in complete order; just painted and papered; contains 11 rooms; range in kitchen and laundry; shrubbery and shade trees; Fulton-av. and Atlantic-st. cars run near the property. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

DOUBLE STORE TO LEASE.—THE MARble front store, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., directly in the rear of Arnold & Constable's, 121 feet from Broadway; 48 feet front, forming an L on Mercer st. Built for the cloth or tailoring business; finished and lighted in the best manner. Inquire of A. W. SPIES, No. 187 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling-house, newly painted and papered throughout, with gas, hot and cold Ridge wood water, wash-tubs, water-closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., No. 42 President-st.; convenient to cars and ferries; rent $400. Apply at Arctic Insurance Co., No. 10 Wall-st. Possession can be had immediately.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND HANDSOME NEW store, No. 97 6th-av., near Jefferson Market; also, the first floor and basement of No. 74 Maiden-lane, near William-st.; also, the 3-story house No. 11 Laight-st., opposite Canal st.; also, the large 3 story and attic dwelling-house No. 50 West Washington-place, near 6th-av. Apply at No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 68 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $175, and No. 80 Henry-st., rent $270; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 6th floors of No. 115 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house No. 96 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park; 27 feet front, 60 feet deep brown-stone, 4 stories and basement in the rear; 3 stories and basement front; contains 16 rooms and all modern improvements. Privilege in the Park. Apply to EDWARD T. SNELLING, 39 Vesey-st.

TO LET—IN SEVENTY SECOND-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th av., a large two story house, carriage-house, &c., on eight lots of ground, pleasantly situated, near the westerly gate at Central Park, at 72d-st. Eighth-av. cars and Bloomingdale stages near. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 20 West 28th-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN MONroe-st., with modern improvements, and in good order, to a small family of grown persons. Part of the rent taken in board, if desired. Application early preferred. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 165 Bowery, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700

F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 26 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to

W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET—EAST 23D-ST., NO. 152, HOUSE 25 BY 50 feet, an extra deep lot, three stories and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements and in good order. Will be let for one or more years. Inquire on the premises. Rent $400.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—TWO small and one large store and basement, near Madison-square; rent low; large show windows and doors; suitable for fancy, dry goods or carpet stores. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 21th-st.

TO LET CHEAP—TO A GOOD TENANT, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone front houses Nos. 136 128, 140, East 35th-st.; all modern improvements. For further particulars, apply to BAYLIES & BAYLEY, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts. (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—RENT TAKEN IN BOARD, WITH THE privilege of other boarders—the dwelling part of house corner Broadway and 34th-st., (over drug store.) Call at the above place from 1 to 3 o'clock to-day and to-morrow.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 45x80, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 73 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May

---

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAUNcey court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—TWO FIRST CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 96 and 98 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., 21 feet front, with Ridgewood water. Will be put in good order. Inquire of H. JAY, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown stone front house, No. 113 East 31th st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 118 East 34th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT 12TH AVENUE Works, foot of East 20th-st. Rooms 20 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LOCKETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTed rooms, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; rent low. Apply on the premises, or to M. LEFFERTS, No. 92 Beekman-st., upstairs.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 5 Variek place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 262 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; gas, bath, &c. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, No. 191 Stanton-st.; rent low. Apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO meet with a party who will let a country residence, for which they would be willing to take pay from the stock of a manufacturing jeweler. The year's rent prepaid. House must be good and not more than one hour's ride from the City Hall; some land attached, good water view, &c. Rent not to exceed $500. Address J. LEWIS, No. 176 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 4.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST CLASS country place, of from five to twenty acres, on the Hudson or Harlem River, below Yonkers, well improved, with dwelling-house, stable, garden, &c. Address J. B. A., at Post-office No. 831 Broadway, stating location, price, &c.

WANTED—FOR A VERY DESIRABLE TENANT, a house with modern improvements, between 9th and 25th sts. and 6th and 4th avs. Rent not to exceed $2,000 per annum. Address W., Box No. 937 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AS AN OFFICE, the reception and small adjoining room, in a basement house, situated between 20th and 36th sts., and Madison and 3d avs. Address Dr. P., Bellevue Hospital.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and pallasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 630 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JEN KINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

$5,500—NEW HOUSE FOR SALE, FIRST door above Girard-av., Fifteenth-st., and basement house next door above, Fifteenth-st., near Nevins, Philadelphia; brick front, with the new style drab stone to basement, trimmings of same; vestibule doors, plate glass and marble slabs, bath, water closet, heater, handsome mantels, &c. House 38 feet; lot 36x180; location unsurpassed. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. BELPAIO, No. 362 State-st., or No. 316 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THIRTYfirst-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant four-story brown stone front house; size of house 20 feet front, 50 feet deep; has all the modern improvements, including stationary wash-tubs, gas, bathing-rooms, water-closets, furnace, range, &c.; built by day's work; neighborhood first-rate; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS KENNEDY, No. 72 5th-st. or No. 54 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, WEST corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st., three superior houses, (two extra size, with private stairs and exterior cagine for pumping,) equal in style, workmanship, material and finish, to any in the City; rosewood and black walnut finish on parlor, second and third floors, with mirrors, &c.; sold with or without stables. Apply at houses, or No. 9 Park-place. JOHN H. SHERWOOD.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 11½ inches by 128 feet 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—ONE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, on south side of 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished with all the modern improvements. It will be sold at a very low price. Ticket of admission and further particulars can be obtained from JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st.-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 27th-st.; replete with the modern improvements; hard-wood doors and hall trimmings in parlor story and black walnut stairs; the size and style of the buildings are unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises of W. W. RYER.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs., three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone basements, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600, part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & PLACE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY BROWNstone front house, No. 115 West 34th st; contains all the best improvements, and is not surpassed by any in style, finish or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; house 25 feet by 60 feet; lot 152 feet deep. For particulars, apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FO

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. BIDDAU, ANDERSON & Co., bankers, New-York, are enabled to give notice that they will receive money on account of this firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy all approved notes in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 32d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to Two Thousand Dollars.
All deposits made on or before April 15, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. C. CHARLES, Sec. SPENCER K. CHEEVER, Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
[redacted] corner Varick-st.
[redacted] M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
[redacted] to $5,000 received. Six per [redacted] on sums of $500 and under, and 5 [redacted] This Bank has received on [redacted] the past 22 months.
[redacted] HAUGHWOUT, President.
[redacted] P. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BALLY, Treasurer.
J. B. Cozzens, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
[redacted] Bank Stock.
[redacted] Irving Bank Stock.
[redacted] County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
[redacted] County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, for EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS OF THE STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of February last.

This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of [redacted] and July in each year, and will be reimbursed [redacted] years from the 1st day of January last.

[redacted] should be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed to the [redacted] Washington, D. C. They [redacted] decided at the time above stated.

[redacted] be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of its amount is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. All offers for [redacted] this notice must be unconditional, and contain no reference to any other offer. The offers must [redacted] the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock.

[redacted] for this stock, whose offers shall be accepted, [redacted] deposit the amount offered and accepted with the [redacted] of the United States, or with the Assistant [redacted] at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, or with the Depositary at Cincinnati, on or before the 15th day of April next. Should any successful bidder desire to deposit at any other point, his request to that effect will be duly considered.

Upon the receipt at this Department of certificates of deposit with the Depositaries above mentioned, certificate of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders for their respective sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, at their option. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of the deposit of the money as above stated, and will be transferrable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any successful bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon attached to each certificate, they will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with attached coupons for interest from the 1st day July next; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferrable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the mere delivery of such certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit of the money therefor until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
No. 31 Nassau-street,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1861.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, at the office of the Company, HENRY STOKES, Esq., was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of D. Morgan, Esq.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 28 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS [redacted] Company will be held at the Company's office, [redacted] Wednesday, 24th day of April next, at 12 M. [redacted] stock books will be closed on the 5th prox., at 2 P. [redacted], and remain closed until the 26th prox., at 10 A. M.

D. F. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him at or before the 22d day of April, 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 39 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 1½ per cent.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims to payment to him at his office, No. 29 [redacted], New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. [redacted] Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY COUPONS.—HOLDERS [redacted] St. Louis County Coupons, maturing in the [redacted] New-York on June or July next, are notified [redacted] County is now willing to pay them in bankable [redacted] presentation at the Treasury in the City of St. [redacted] M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.
[redacted] Louis, March, 1861.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-[redacted] CORNER 8TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before [redacted] April will bear interest from that date. Bank [redacted] daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

[redacted] INSURANCE.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COM-[redacted] 206 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 15, [redacted] annual election for forty-five Directors of this [redacted] to be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st [redacted] Poll open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
[redacted] WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest on Receiver's Loan to Dec 31, 1860, will be paid to subscribers on and after April 1, at our office, No. 26 Cliff-st., New-York.
JAMES HONE, } Receivers.
CHARLES CONGDON, }

HIDE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 18, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on the first TUESDAY in April, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M. By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

U. S. 6-PER-CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING [redacted] promptly payable in FEB., in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of $100, $500, $1,000, for sale by
[redacted] CLEWS & MASON, No. 20 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS [redacted] given that the partnership lately subsisting [redacted] William A. Townsend and James G. Gregory, [redacted] the firm of W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., is dissolved [redacted] mutual consent. All debts [redacted] said partnership are to be received by said [redacted] G. Gregory, and all demands on the partnership [redacted] payment to the said James G. [redacted] authorized to settle all debts due [redacted], and to use the name of the late [redacted] ion. W. A. TOWNSEND.
[redacted], 1861. J. G. GREGORY.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL [redacted] in the United States—M. B. GRIF[redacted] No. 596 Grand-st., New-York, and No. [redacted] Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $30; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $15. Partial sets of teeth [redacted] teeth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold [redacted] tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Ex[redacted]

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATING.

AETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

CHARTERED 1824.

ONE HUNDRED RESERVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in part and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSELL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Heyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE...Pres't. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. E. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
B. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
HERMAN KNIGHT.....of Heyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD COTHOUT.....with William Cothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

IT THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY.	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FRED'CK H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM E. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON B. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—DAVID BARNARD, Plaintiff, against MARY D. BARNARD, Joseph M. Barnard, Charles F. Barnard, Henry Barnard, Howell Barnard and Hannah Barnard, Mary D. Barnard, Administratrix, and David Barnard, Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Joseph Barnard, deceased, James A. Dwinnelle and Ephraim Howe, Defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day (Feb. 14, 1861) filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1861. GEO. C. BLANKE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 22 William-st., New-York.
mi2-law6wTu.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM REDMOND, John Nicholson and John I. Clapp, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK E. RADCLIFF, Norman Catter, Alexander H. Dana and George M. Chapman, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 31st day of December, 1860, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 William-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Dec. 31, 1860.
CHARLES F. SANFORD,
mb5-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1860.
ELIZA M. CONSTANT, Executrix,
os-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.
HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROCK OIL—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUnity for a profitable investment.—A *fortune* is offered to those who will subscribe for stock in an Oil Company now forming at No. 56 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, one mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.

For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that can never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
FLEMING & CO.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A SPECIAL or general partner, with $50,000 capital. Staple domestic dry goods commission business. Decided advantages will be given to a desirable connection—the advertiser being able to promise a good, fair profit, and willing to give security against any loss whatever. For further particulars, apply to JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Counselor at Law, Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD STANDing, character and address, to engage in a soliciting business of high respectability, in which, to a competent person, the commissions will be handsomely remunerative. Address ASSIDUITY, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with $5,000 to $10,000 cash, to be engaged in sheep husbandry in the State of Texas. The advertiser has some knowledge of the business. Good and satisfactory reference given. Address K. G., Box No. 2,781 New-York Post-office.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—In a light, genteel and very profitable office; business fully established, and making money; will be associated with an unexceptional and responsible party. Address B. B., Box 170 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT TREMONT, UPPER MORRISANIA, a first-rate grocery stand, opposite the depôt, possession 1st of April. Apply to JOHN R. FRAZER, Washington-av., Tremont.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhe e. Call on or address (stamp inclosed.) J. L. BAILEY, 154 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE, IN a first-rate business locality. Apply to H. MAXWELL, No. 242 3d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOBOKEN FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of April, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of so much of the bulkhead at the foot of Hoboken-st. as is owned by the Corporation, and now used for ferry purposes, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the City of Hoboken, N. J., (the landing at Hoboken to be selected by the lessee at his own cost,) for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May next. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation.

The conditions and terms of sale can be obtained on application at this office.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, March 23, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 14, 1861.

CORPORATION PIERS, SLIPS AND REAL ESTATE TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on MONDAY, April 15, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, for the term of five years, from the first day of May, 1861.

Also, the lots over Franklin Market, premises No. 61 Ann-st., and three houses and lots in Water-st., Brooklyn.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had at this office.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and is not corrodo. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYS.

RENEWAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patents granted Both of Great Britain, Russia & France, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal & Italy, and Imperial Colleges of Medicine, Vienna, Paris and Imperial Academy of Medicine, St. Petersburg.

Pharmacy of the Systems of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like morn before the full sun, thus rendering it invaluable to those about to enter married state, even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in six cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $2; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 9 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Ade & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CAPAUTINES,
The latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1
Address Dr. F. L. BROKWITH,
Station D.,
Post office,
New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. H. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. DR. A. H. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,284 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 10 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free, on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

DR. SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD—OR Cordial Invigorating Elixir, a concentrated extract of strengthening barks, instantly remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, emissions and nervous debility. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, Office No. 483 Broadway.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, unmatched, speedy and permanent cures, without interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S great remedies, Unfortunate's Friend, Specific, &c., the unfailing reliance. Office No. 483 Broadway. Open till 10 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Remedies for. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS the only approached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER, 152 Grand-st. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases in a regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the avil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR Albany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:26 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad at all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Reese's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM THIRTY-SECOND-STREET DEPOT.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail, 10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see Time-tabls. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Sunday Express at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Cascadilla and principal stations. Mail at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Binghamton. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The trains of Saturday stops at all Mail stations. Sunday runs only to Goshen.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Side and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

POTATOES.

Pelham Farm Seedling Potatoes for sale. The earliest known; will keep one year. Price, $3 per bbl. Also, refined Cider and Vinegar. Apply to R. L. PELL, or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

THOS. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD. 25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas, Flour, Oil, &c. and $5 00. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy all goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 200 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

BUTTER.—800 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, suitable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO., No. 64 Pearl-st. and No. 38 Water-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—GOVERNMENT BRAND and weight.
IGHABOE GUANO.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PLOWS, HARROWS, HAY CUTTERS, Wheelbarrows, Fanning Mills, Horse Hoes, Corn Shellers, Seed Sowers, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 220 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, Wholesale and retail. JOHN K. MOPPEL, No. 220 Pearl-st.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depôt of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 42 and 44 Greene-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COOK, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hoskley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (new building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAuley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hoskley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
VIGO, SATURDAY, March 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, April 13.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$26
First cabin, to London.....$80	Steerage, to London.....$32
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months.....$60	

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Conflicting Reports regarding the Progress of the Revolution.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Champion*, Capt. SEABURY, from Aspinwall on March 16, bringing the California mails to the 1st, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$18,790	J. Stranss Bro. & Co.	$17 000
G. C. Gardner	8,000	G. kinstein & Bro	7.000
J. H. Williams	20.000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	35,000
Wm. Heller & Co	5,000	Baker & Morrill	5,000
Ballin & Lander	30,800	Curtis & Co	3,500
Am. Exchange Bank	74,000	J. G. Parker & Son	7,500
Pata Bros	5,000	A. Belmont & Co.	80,000
J. H. Cogbill	5 711	Frank Baker	6,000
A. S. Rosenbam & Co.	6 300	W. Seligman & Co	24,000
Scholle & Bros	15,800	K. Byrne & Co	6,000
Metropolitan Bank	30 039	Eugene Kelly & Co.	60,000
E. Bulkley & Son	20,000	Duncan, Sherm'n & Co	95,367
Neastadter Bros	8,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	81,500
J. Heller & Bros	2,600		
Total			$699,597

The Pony Express has, as usual, anticipated the California news.

The intelligence from New-Granada is highly important and confirms that published in the TIMES of the 20th.

The State of Antioquia had declared in favor of the Revolution and one of Gen. MOSQUERA'S divisions had penetrated into the State.

BRICENE, one report says, met with a disastrous defeat at the hands af the President of the State of Santander, and en Feb. 23 it was reported that the City of Ocaña surrendered. Gen. BRICENO and Col. PINEROS were said to have been taken prisoners. Later reports, however, which were brought to Aspinwall by the schooner *Carlotta* and thence telegraphed to Panama, were to the effect that BRICENO had defeated Gen. QUINTERO, and that MARTINEZ had been worsted by BITANCOUR.

This intelligense caused great excitement ameng the Government Party at Panama.

An official Bulletin announced the captnre at the mouth of the river Arquia of Doctors AMADOR and CABALLERO, the former Senator and the latter Representative to Congress from the State of Panama. Private letters, written by Señor VICOO FRANCISCOO, THOMAS FERNANDEZ and Dr. VAVES LEON, citizens of Panama, which were found in the possession of the prisoners, had been published and created great excitement.

Dates frem Valparaiso are to Feb. 16, and frem Callao te Feb. 28.

In spite of his pretest, the Goverament Party in Chili persisted in urging the claims of Sr. ANTONIO VARAS as a candidate for the Presidency.

The expedition sent against the Indians in the Southern part ef Chili, had been hut partially successful.

The Peruvian Congress and President CASTILLA maintained their hestile relations,—the questien now at issue being the release of some persons who, in the view of the President, had ahnsed the freedem of the Press. An amicable adjustment of the differenaes between Peru and Bollvia was in prespect.

NEW-GRANADA.

Contradictory Reports Regarding the Progress of the Revolution—Rumored Success of Gens. Briceno and Betancour.

From Our Own Carresepondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, March 16, 1861.

The following is a translation ef the latest accounts from the interior af the Granadian Confederation, taken from the organs ef the Revelutionary Party published at Carthagena, under date of 5th inst.

Gen. MOSQUERA was at that date at la Mesa, and one of his divisions had invaded the State ef Antioqnia, whose inhabitants had pronenunced in favor of the Revelution. On the 18th ult., Medellin, the capital of the State, had declared itself against the Government of President OSPINA.

The *Official Bulletin No.* 31, centains a dispatch from Mompos to the Secretary-General of the State of Bolivar, annonncing the cspture of GALLEZO and his flotilla, by Lieut.-Col. JOSE SEBASTIAN SAMEDIA, who mat a part of GALLEZO'S forces near the Peñon de Morille and made them prisoners, including GALLEZO. The other portion of the flotilla arrived at Nare and delivered itself over to Col. BONIFACIO ARGILA, Chief of the forces ef the State of Cauca. The *Nueva Alianza* of 2d March, contains the details of a new defeat ef BRICENO who, it appears, attacked with 450 men, the forces that the President of the State of Santander had at el Carmen, and was not anly repelled hnt pursued as far as his positions. Ameng the dead are said to be E. HARZEKA and FREDERICE PINERZ. As an appendix to the foregoing, a dispatch frem Carthagena, dated 5th inst., says: "The Government ef this Capital has received official information ef the taking ef the city of Ocaña on the 23d ult. Gen. BRICENO and Col. PINERZ, and other officers, were taken prisoners; 500 guns and 100,000 cartridges were taken on the field.

The *Official Bulletin No.* 32 advises us ef the capture, at the mouth ot the River Arquia, of Doctors ANTONIO AMADOR and EMILIO URRIELA CABALLERO, the former Senator and the latter Representative of the State of Panama to Congress. On these parties were found two letters from Señor VIACE, ons from Señor FRANCISCO [FOMAS FERNANDEZ, and one from Doctor VIVES LEEN, citizens of Panama. The letters are of a private character, and their publication has produced considerable excitement here. Vraco's letter is particularly severe upon ARBOLEDA, the Government's candidate for the Presidency, and it is thought that a personal difficulty between those two gentlemen will follow.

The correspondent ef the Panama *Star and Herald*, under date of Carthagena, March 5, gives the fellewing additional items of ne ws, from which it would appear that an expedition is being fitted out in that port against this Isthmus: "The brig *Emanuel*, a German vessel, was sold at auction yesterday. She was bought by the Government, and will be ready for sea in a week; and it is said that she will visit Aspinwall in a short time. She will carry three guns, two thirty-two-pound carronades and a long twenty-four. The fleat consists of the schooners *Gen. Mosquera*, *Gen. Obando*, *Gen. Nieta*, *Aguinalde*, and the brig *Emanuel*. There is something on the tapis, and I should not wonder to see a demonstration made in your quarter."

There is no change to note in the affairs of this Isthmus. The excitement produced ey tha reports that the Revolutionists of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena meditated an invasion of this State, has somewhat subsided.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bogota*, Capt. WELLS, which sailed hence for Valparaiso on the 24th nlt., while coming out of the Guayaquil Rivar, ran into a mud bank, through tha carelessness of the pilot, and at last accounts she was high and dry, though it was thonght she might be got off hy the first Spring tide. Her passengers and freight were transferred to the Company's steamer *Valparaiso*, and those for Europe and the United States, *via* Panama, were transferred from that vessel at Paita to the steamer *San Carlos*.

The following vessels-of-war are in port: United States Flag Ship *Lancaster*, United States sloop *St. Marys*, and British ships *Mutine* and *Pyledes*.

Señor HURTADO, recently appointed Commissioner on the part of New Granada, under the Cass-Herran Convention, will not leave here for the United States until the 25th inst.

LATER FROM BOGOTA AND THE INTERIOR.

News was received here last night hy telegraph from Aspinwall, reporting the arrival at that port of the schooner *Carlota*, from Carthagena, with intelligence from Bogota to the 16th of February, np to which time Congress had not assembled, although the time for meeting is the 1st of February. A large Government force is said to be in front of the troops under the command of MOSQUERA near Honda, and an engagement was soon expected. It is further stated that the Revolutionary forces nnder Gen. QUINTERO were defeated by Gen. BRICENO—also that MARTINEZ was defeated by BETANEOUR. There was great rejoicing in Panama among the Government Party on the receipt of this news.

A son of Gen. G. W. JONES, Resident Minister of the United States at Bogota, came passengar to Aspinwall in the *Carlota*, and as bearer of dispatches from his father to Washington. He proceeds to the United States in the steamer *Champion*.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Republics on the Western Coast Quiet—Military Operations Against the Indians in Southern Chili—Probable Peaceable Settlement of the Difficulty Between Peru and Bolivia.

PANAMA, Saturday, March 16, 1861.

The English steamer *San Carlos*, from Valparaiso and way ports, arrived at this port on the 10th inst., bringing $345,000 in specie, and 886 packages of freight for Europe. Dates are Valparaiso, Feb. 16, and Callao, 28. There is little or no news from any part of the West coast; all the Republics in that quarter are unusually quiet—though tronble is expected during the approaching elections in Chili and Bolivia.

CHILI.

In my last, I noticed the fact that Señor ANTONIO VARAS had peremptorily refused to allow his name to be nsed hy the Government party, as its candidate for the Presidency. Bnt the organs of that party at Santiago and other towns, persist in keeping his name before the public, which gives great offence to the opposition, who begin to suspect that the Government Party intends to feist Señor VARAS on the country as the next President.

The silver mines lately discovered in Anconcagua are yielding finely. A correspondent of the *Valparaiso Mercurio*, writing from Los Angeles, in the south of Chili, under date af Feb. 4, gives the following account of the military operations against the Indians in that quarter:

"The division that went in pursuit of the Indians returned about five days ago, after having penetrated until very near the river Caulen, 90 miles to the south of the Bio-Bio. This expedition has not proved unimportant, although its results have not come up to what was expected. A considerable quantity of crops and habitations belonging to the Indians have been burned and destroyed.

About a thousand head of cattle has also been taken from them.

Wishing to turn back the cattle that the Indians were driving into the mountains within sight of the division, a detachment of cavalry af 500 men was sent forward to reach them. This detachment advanced in the most careless manner, without taking the slightest precaution, when, in a narrow and mountainous part of the road, the Indians attacked them suddenly, dispersing them amongst the surrounding woods, which fortunately afforded a neighhering shelter; here the division formed anew, and new fell npon the Indians, who were in their turn dispersed and driven into the woods. In this affray seven men were killed and 30 wounded."

Some improvement is noticeable in the Valparaiso market. Copper, in bars, $18 62@$18 68. Flour, $2 37½@$3 50.

BOLIVIA.

Since the everthrow of the Administration of LINARES, the Provisional Government have managed affairs in a very satisfactory manner. LINARES has gone to Chili. BALZER is making desperate efforts to regain his former position in the Government, and is believed to be supported by President CASTILLA, of Peru.

PERU.

The Congress of this Republic is still in session at Lima, and is at loggerheads with President CASTILLA. A difference of opinion having occurred between them in reference to the liberty of the press, Congress ordered the release of certain parties connected with the press, who had been imprisoned by CASTILLA, for having expressed their sentiments too freely. Congress has become inimical to the Executive in other respects. The questions at issue between Peru and Bolivia, are about to be arranged amicably.

The United States steam corvette *Narragansett* is at Callao. Trade is dull at Callao, and there are no charters offering fer guano, and as there is two years' supply of the article in Europe and the United States, the probability is, that no charters will be taken fer some time to come.

FROM THE BAHAMAS.

Arrival of the Karnak—Shipwrecked Seamen on Board—Governor Bailey—Expected Arrival of Prince Alfred, &c.

The British steamer *Karnak*, LE MESSURIER, arrived this morning from Havana, *via* Nassau, leaving the latter port on the 20th, to which date we have files of Nassau papers.

The *Karnak* brings a large number ef passengers, ameng whom are ten American seamen from wrecked vessels, and nine British seamen, also from wrecked vessels.

On the 19th, when off the Great Isaacs, passed an American side-wheel steamer, believed to be the *Star of the West*.

His Excellency Gov. BAYLEY gave a sumptuous entertainment at Nassau on the 13th to both branches of the Legislature, and other gentlemen of distinction, among whom was Mr. MERRITT, the United States Consul. His Excellency, in proposing thejtoast to the President of the United States, alluded eloquently, and at the same time feelingly, to the unhappy dissensions which are at present distracting the Union. An able and excellent reply was made by Mr. MERRITT.

Fifty-five per cent. has been awarded to the salvors ef cargo of Swedish ship *Maria*, and forty-five per cent. on the materials saved.

Mr. J. P. DEMOTT, of New-York, died at Nassau on the 4th of March, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

In answet to the Governor's speech to the Legislature are the following paragraphs:

In the event of this colony being honored by a visit from His Royal Highness, Prince ALFRED, which your Excellency has stated to be not improbable, we are thereughly assured that His Royal Highness will everywhere receive a most cordial welcome, and be accorded a reception fully demonstrating the profound loyalty and affection universally entertained for his august sire in this portion of her dominions.

We sincerely share in your Excellency's hope, that the erection of the hotel may not only result in the immediate attraction of a greater number of strangers to our shores, but may bring about the accomplishment of that which should be ever regarded as the main object of the undertaking—we mean the development of resources, which are common to the whole colony, and not limited to one town.

A New Ward School.

OPENING OF THE NEW WARD SCHOOL, NO. 14, IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD—DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFICE, &C.

The new Ward School building, No. 14, in the Twenty-first Ward, which has been in the course ef erection fer two years, was thrown open for public inspection yesterday. It combines all the latest improvements for strength, durability, safety and adaptability to the purpose for which it is intended. It is located in Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, and extends through to Twenty-eighth-street. The main building measures 55 feet front and 130 feet deep, en the two first floors, and 55 feet frent and 100 feet deep, on the two upper floors, and has front wings measuring 25 feet hy 26 feet, and rear wings 41 feet hy 25 feet. The whole edifice is contructed of brick, with brown-stone facings on Twenty-seventh-street. The rafters are ef iron, and the floors of arahed brick-work similar to that ef the TIMES building, thus rendering the structure fire-proof. There are thirty-four class-rooms in all, affording accommodations for teaching 1,000 pupils in the grammar-school and 1,500 in the primaries. Each class-room is provided with a wardrobe for the use ol the scholars of that room, under the immediate eye of the teacher—thns avoiding much of the loss of wearing apparel complained of at present. Thera are no less than 14,000 feet of play-greund, of which 5,000 feet is under cover, comprising arrangements for calistbenics. The exits from all the rooms are of ample proportions—no less than five fer the primary department floors, and three for the school-rooms of the older classes. All the stairways nsed hy the children are bnilt ef stone. The ventilation and heating are upon the latest approved plans, being calculated to afford the utmost amount of heat and pure air requisite at all seasons. The ventilation system adopted combines the advantages of ontlets fer foul air from both the top and bettom of the room.

The Croton water is introduced npon every floor, and the upper floors are lit with gas for the use of the evening schools.

The interior arrangements ef available class-room, patent writing desks, apparatus fer communicating instantaneously between all portions of the school, are all of the newest patterns. The writing desks can he instantly displaced, leaving more room between the seats than would otherwise be available. These desks are like those in use at the Forty-seventh-street School.

It is claimed as a pecular advantage of this school, that the sexes are kept separate, while at the same time, children of different ages and sexes can be taught under the same roof, affording brothers and sisters an opportunity to see, and if necessary assist each other. There are entrances for males and females en both Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. This is also the first school in which each class has had a separate class-room inaccessible to the other classes. The entire edifice and its aopointment will cost between $60,000 and 70,000. The appropriation for the building was $40,000, but various alterations and improvements on the original plans have been deemed necessary.

Among those present to view the new school were PETER COOPER, Esq., EDWARD COOPER, Esq., a large number of members of the Board of Edncation, and the following gentlemen, comprising the efficient School officers of the Ward: John Davenport, A. V. Stout, B. B. Chappell, E. N. Bloom, John Stephenson, James Dennis, E. C. Johnson, Wm. L. Cegswell, B. B. Atterbury, Alex Brandon, James Underhill, T. W. Decker.

The school will be opened for pupils on the coming Wednesday, and will be soon filled, as it is the ceotre of a school-going population of four thousand within a radius of a quarter of a mile. The capability of Mr. LAFAYETTE OLNEY, Principal of the male department, and of CABELIBA F. WHITNAY, of the female department, cooperating with the School-officers, will no doubt insure within a brief period, a flourishing school.

STABBING.—A man named JAMES BUCHANAN and his wife, residing at No. 36 Morris-street, Jersey City, were arrested and held to hail yesterday by Recorder TILDEN, for stabbing a man named THOMAS MCDERMOTT, with whom they had an affray on Sunday. The injured man received several stabs about the head, but none of them were dangerous.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.

Entirely New Plan of Operations---Seventy Feet of Underground Excavation.

Five Weeks Labor and $500,000 at Stake—Timely Detection of the Plot.

A most audacious plot to rob the vault of the New-York Exchange Bank, No. 165 Greenwich-street, by sapping the foundations of the building, came very near a successful issue yesterday morning, and was only defeated hy a miscalculation as to time on the part of the skillful burglars who undertook the operation. The particulars of the affair, as gathered from the statements of the officers of the Bank and a personal inspection of the premises, are as follows:

The Bank in question is located in the basement of the North River Bank building, at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Dey streets, having its entrance on the first-mentioned street. A niche in the inner wall, extending from the ceiling to the fleor, about five feet in width and ef the same depth, lined with chilled-iron and floored with a thick flag-stone, constituted the vault of the establishment, in which stood one of HERRING'S patent safes, where the specie, securities and other valuable property of the Bank were always placed. During banking-hours it was customary to have the door of this vault open, and persons passing through Dey-street could easily see the safe through the windows of the banking-office. This fact, doubtless, engendered the desire of the hurglars to possess themselves of the treasure which the safe contained, and afforded them information upon which to base a plan of operations. However this may have been, it is certain that for at least four weeks past the rogues have been busily engaged in excavating an intricate undergreund passage—*seventy* feet in length—from the cellar of the premises No. 189 Greenwich-street, which they had hired for the purpose, and succeeded in gaining access to the vault which contained the abject for which their Herculean task had been undertaken.

The discovery of the hurglary occurred yesterday morning, shortly before 9 o'clock. At that hour Mr. D. B. HALSTEAD, the Cashier of the Bank, on attempting to open the vault door, which was secured hy one of BUTTERFIELD'S patent locks, found that the key would not turn, and the fact snrprised him very much. After several vain attempts to open the door, Mr. J. P. HODGKINS, an employe ef Mr. GEORGE D. BALDWIN, agent for BUTTERFIELD'S locks, was sent for, and an examination soon convinced him that the lock had been tampered with. As there are no means by which locks of this description can be picked, it became necessary to remove a portion of the wall, which having been done, a man passed into the vault, and opened the door from the inside, hy removing the lock. It was then found that the vault had been visited by burglars, who had gained access as above described. Burglars' tools were scattered about in the vault and in the hole beneath, while the safe indicated that an attempt had been made to enter it by boring through its top. The iron band running around the top ef the safe, had been wrenched off from one side, and at least two dozen holes had been bored, apparently with a brace and bit, threugh the outer surface ef the safe.

The excavation directly beneath the safe, was about 8 feet in diameter, affording ample space for the burglars to work. Descending into this excavation it was found to be filled with the various tools which had been used, prominant among which were two jack-screws, used in raising buildings, each capable of lifting at least forty tons, whose office it had been to break the thick flagging which composed the floor of the vault. Scattered about the place were all the books ef the bank, which had been removed from the top of the safe to allow the burglars to operate. The passage leading frem this excavation te the cellar on Greenwich-st., was found to be very irregular, indicating that the burglars had worked at random. It was in no part more than eighteen inches in height, barely admitting the body of a man, and was cut through a hard soil, sapping in its course two foundation walls, and extending seventy feet in length.

Capt. JAMESON and Sergeant BERTOOAY, of the Third Ward Police, were informed of the occurrence, and at once commenced inquiries with a view to learn something of the burglars. HARMONY ROBERTS, keeper of a porter-house over the cellar which the thieves had occupied, and which he had rented to them, was arrested by Sergeant BERTOOAR on suspicion of knowing something about them. He made a statement to the effect that about five weeks since, a man giving the name of THOS. BUSKA hired the cellar from him, first having bought out JOHN ALCOCK, who carried on the manufacture of rag and list carpets at that place, paying lor his good will and stock the sum of $1,100 cash. BUSKA stated that he had invented a new loom for weaving rag carpets, a patent for which he had applied for, and that he was desirous of putting his invention into operation. For the past few weeks he has spent most of his time about the place, assisted by two other men, and conducting his movements in a very secret manner; excusing himself therefor by saying that he did not wish to exhibit his invention till he had secured his patent. His story seems to have been credited, particularly as he had engaged the services of a young man formerly in ALCOCK'S employ, paying him $3 per week, and agreeing to employ him as soon as his shop was ready for the exhibition of his new loom.

Pending further developments, ROSSARS is detained in custody. With the exception of this statement the police, thus far, have learned nothing definite with regard to the burglars, but they have well-grounded suspicions as to their identity, which no doubt will lead to their detection. The condition of the interior of the cellar corroborated what ROSSARS had said with reference to the secrecy which had been exercised by its occupants. Ranged in the rear part of the room were about two hundred rolls of carpeting, comprising the stock purchased from ALCOCK, forming a part lon capable of concealing the mythical machinery, but which, instead of containing pa'ent looms, was rudely furnished with cooking apparatus and sleeping accommodations for the quondam weavers, when wearied with their tollsome work. In the seclusion of this cosey retreat, the rogues carried on their mining operations, safe from the prying curiosity of any who chanced to enter the shop. On either side of the entrance to the subterranean passage was piled the earth and stones which had been removed from the excavation, to the amount of three or four cart-loads.

Here the men must have labored industriously for at least four weeks, and a list of the tools, all of which are of a very peculiar description, found about the premises, indicates that they were no novices in the business which they had undertaken. These articles, now in possession of the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters, are probably worth at least $500. They are a large steel jackscrew, of very powerful capacity; another ef smaller dimensians; two immense crowbars; one double action drill fer turning iron; one large jimmy; an iron bar for turning jackscrews; a sledge-hammer weighing between 30 or 40 pounds; three bit-braces; two hatchets; one foreplane; a band-vice; 56 steel cold chisels; a pick for stones; two spades and two shoveis; a carpenter's square; oil-cans, wedges, and a variety of other implements. There were also two complete suits of laborers' clethes, with huckskin gloves fer the prptection of the hands in prosecuting the labor of diggieg. That the workmen were not disciples of JEAN B. GEUEU was evidenced hy a demijohn containing whisky and glasses from which to drink it, while a store of crackers, cheese, and ham showed that they paid dne attention to the wants of the inner man.

There can he no donbt that it was the intention of the rogues to so bring about their operations that they could get at the contents of the safe on Sunday, when the Bank would be unoccupied, and ample time at their disposal to convey their plunder away. But meeting seme ebstacles, the chances of encountering which had not well been weighed,—probably finding HERRING'S patsat safe a harder nut to crack than they had anticipated, yesterdsy morning dawn overtook them, and two hours were yet needed to complete the work. At 6½ o'clock the lad, whose business it is to build the fires in the Bank, entered npon his accustomed werk, in the ceurse ef which he made considerable noise. His presence probably alarmed the thieves, and saved the Bank from bankruptcy, for the safe contained about half a million dollars, $50,000 of which was in gold and current funds, and the remsinder in securities, most of which could have been easily converted into cash. Of these securities, $20,000 were the personal property of Mr. SYLAH VANDOZAR, the President of the Institution, consisting of railroad shares, of whose numbers he had no record.

The only property which the thieves secured was a small tin box, belonging to Mr. A. L. PACK, broker, keeping under the Howard Hotel, Broadway. This box contained about $1,000, $200 being in gold, and the balance in current and broken bank bills, mostly Southern funds. Mr. PACK has been in the habit of nightly depositieg his cash at the bank for the past ten years, and on Saturday evening was on the point of placing $3,300 in the box before leaving it at the Bank, when fortunately, he changed his mind and took his cash home. Had he not done this, the thieves would at least have been reimbursed their outlay in cash, though they scarcely would have been paid for their very hard work.

Capt. JAMESON detailed three or four policemen to guard the premises, around which a crowd of curious people soon collected when information of the remarkable hurglary had spread, and the officers remained all night at their stations, for the purpose of keeping off intruders.

It is probable that the stock of carpets left by the hurglars is worth $500, and it will he sold probably for the benefit of those who have suffered by their bold operations.

A PAINS-TAKING INCENDIARY.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, as officer MCCONNELL, of the Twenty-second Ward, was passing through Eighth-avenue, he discovered a fire in the hall-way of the dwelling house No. 668 that street. On entering, the officer found under the stairway a quantity of shavings well saturated with turpentine, while the flames had already burned through the flooring and wainscoting. He was enabled to put the fire out, and thus probably prevented a sacrifice of human life, as the buildings on the block are all frame structures, and would have quickly burned down.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CARTMEN'S LICENSES—THE LEGISLATURE AND THE COMMON COUNCIL—THE RETORT COURTEOUS—AN ARREST—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman RUSSELL offered a resolution amending the Revised Ordinances, so as to provide that drivers of public carts shall pay 25 cents fer a license instead of $1, and 25 cents instead of 50 cents for a renewal. It was laid over.

On a motion to recommit a report of the Committee an Roads in favor of confirming the award of a contract to John McGrane, for grading and regulating Ferty-ninth-street, a debate sprung up, in the course of which Alderman BRADY claimed that the contractor was endeavoring to procure legislative interference at Albany in his behalf. He said the records in the Street Commissioner's Office showed that the contractor had robbed the City, and that for him to go to Albany and endeavor to bribe the Legislature to take the power in relation to these matters out of the hands of the Common Council, was not exactly the thing. He declared that the contractor had charged at the rate of $1 50 per foot for a lence that wasn't worth 25 cents.

Here a man in the audience arose and shouted out, "That's a lie! I won't sit here to hear myself talked about in that way!"

The President directed Mr. GILSGHER, the Sergeant-at Arms, to take the offender in charge, and the man was removed.

Alderman BRADY rectified his statement. It was $1 50 per square foot, that was charged by the cenractor. He said it would get so by-and-by that an Alderman could not speak in this Chamber at all.

Alderman DAYTON was as much opposed to legislative interference with the affairs of the Commen Council as any one, but he thought that if they refused to confirm a contract which had been duly awarded to the lowest bidder because the contractor was trying to get certain bills throngh the Legislature, they would give a prstext for the very interference which they deprecated.

The report was recommitted.

The resolution from the Committee appointed to receive President Lincoln, appropriating $2,500 therefor, was called np.

Alderman BRADY wanted a hill of particulars. He wanted to know how many carriages were engaged, and who rode in them, and hew many bottles of champagne were oidered, and who drank them

A motion calling fer a hil of items was adopted.

The fellowing weekly statement from the Comptroller, with regard to the City Treasury, was presented:

Balance, March 16	$2,847,351 30
Receipts	52,610 35
Total	$2,899,961 65
Payments	540,701 17
Balance, March 23	$2,359,260 48

Alderman BOOLE'S resolution appropriating $500 as counsel lee for Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, for advice to the Select Committee in the investigation of the affairs of the City Chamberlain, was carried.

A motion for the appointment of a Commi.tee to investigate the disorder of the contractor in the lobby, who interrupted Alderman BRADY, sailed forth some debate, in the course of which

The President declared that the gentleman arrested expressed contrition, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to release him.

The Board appropriated $4,000 for building an extension to the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, and $2,200 for portraits ef Ex-Govs. Clark and Seymeur; and, after the transaction of some further routine business, adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SITE FOR A NEW COURT-HOUSE—LAMPS IN NINETY-THIRD-STREET—STAND OF COLORS FOR THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

At a regular meeting of this Board, last evening, a resolution, presented by Mr. SKIVE, granting the Board of Supervisors a site on the north end of the Park for a new Court-house, was laid over.

A resolution to compel the Harlem Gas-Light Company to lay mains and erect street lamps in Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was adopted.

A petition was received from the American Telegraph Company, asking permission to erect telegraph poles to accommodate the proposed removal of their office frem Wall-street to the corner of Liberty-street and Broadway. Refsired.

The Board refused to concur in paying the bill of Supervisor Little ($250) for drawing plans of the new cupola of the City Hall.

A resolution appropriating $500 fer a Stand of Colors fer the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard, was adopted.

Adjourned to Monday evening next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

DECISION IN THE WILLIAMSON CASE.

The Police Commissioners yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Detective WILLIAMSON, the particulars of whose trial npon charges ef drunkenness and disobedience of orders, preferred by Superintendent KENNEDY, have recently been published. Upon his plea ef guilty to the last-named charge, Mr. WILLIAMSON was dismissed from the Department, but the charge of drunkenness was not sustained. A complaint against Sergeant JOHNS, of the Fifth Ward, for neglect of duty, was also dismissed. Several patrolmen bad to pay for minor offences against discipline, by fine of from one to five days each. MICHAEL QUIGLEY, a hart or policeman, and EDWARD MARTIN, of the Eighth Precinct, tendered their resignations, which were accepted. Notice was received of the demise of Officer WM. CAULFIELD, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was on his way to New-Orleans in search of health.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS.—The Jewish Passover, a festival commemorative of the deliverance of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage, commenced last evening, and will continue for eight days. The origin of the festival is given in the 12th Chapter of Exodus, and the li ble prediction that it should he forever observed by the Israelites throughout the world, has thus far been strikingly fulfilled. The duties imposed upon the Jews during the Passover are, total abstinence from all kinds of leaven and leavened bread attendance of the males at the Tabernacle, and cessation of business ca the first two and last two days of the festival. On the evenings of the first two days, the reading of the *Sidar* takes place in every Jewish family, the members, meanwhile, sitting round a table, on which are placed the bone of a lamb, representing the sacrifice of the "paschal lamb," and some bitter herbs, symbolical of the bitterness of the Egyptian bondage. After the reading of the *Sidar*, the family chant a service reciting their bondage and deliverance. Previons to the Passover, every Jewish household undergoes a thorough renovation, corresponding to the house-cleaning process customary among Christians. The Christian festival of Passion Week also commenced yesterday, and will be observed during the week in all the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches. On Friday next, which is Good Friday, the crucifixion will he commemorated, and Dr. VINTON will preach in tha morning at Trinity Church. On Saturday, at 3 P. M., (Easter Eve,) the rite of confirmation will be administered at Trinity, by the Provisional Bishop af the Diocese.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—TESTIMONIAL TO BREVET-COL. SHUMWAY.—At the last drill of the Eighth Company of this regiment, Capt. SHUMWAY, who has commanded it for a quarter of a century, and who, having refused promotion, has been hreveted Lieutenant-Colonel hy the Legislature, was the recipient of a handsome and well-merited tribnte of personal regard rom the members ef his command. After the regular drill had been concluded, the men were marched into their armery, and were followed by Capt. SHUMWAY, who was surprised to find that, instead of dismissing, as they had a right to do, they were ranged in double ranks around the room. Without waiting fer any command, ene of the privates (Mr. WALLACE) stepped from the ranks, and in the name of his compeers asked the Captain's acceptance of a token of the high esteem in which he was held hy them; and inasmnch as the State had, for long and faithful service, conferred on him the hrevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, they deemed it proper that he should he decorated with the insignia pertaining to his rank. The members of the company whom he had commanded for so many years therefore asked his acceptance of a set of epaulettes belonging to his rank. Col. SHUMWAY was taken hy surprise, for the presentation was entirely unexpected, but he thanked his compeers in a few earnest words, and then, without waiting for ordera, the ranks were broken, and mntual and cordial greetings passed. The epaulettes are probably the most elegant ever worn in this City, having been manufactured in Paris at the especial order of the company.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.—The Court met yesterday and heard the argument of Judge-Advocate MEAD in support of the charges. Col. MEAD reviewed the avidence and presented it in the best light calculated to develop the salient points, suggesting *in transitu*, that courtesy, if not military discipline, would have dictated that Col. CORCORAN should have joined with his comrades in the rites of hospitality to the Nation's guest—in the parade in honor of the Prince of Wales. The Court adjourned to Monday, April 8, at 5 P. M., when Mr. O'GORMAN will sum up on behalf of the accused—if the Court sits.

It is rumored that if the pending amendment to the militia law passes the Assembly and receives the sanction of the Governor, or becomes a law this session, this Court-martial will be summarily ended, as the commissions of two members of the Court will immediately expire.

SUFFERING FROM SHORT ALLOWANCE ON BOARD OF THE STEAMER HERO.—The passengers who were so unfortunate as to be on board of the steamer *Hero* on Thursday last, from Albany, report that they were subjected to great suffering in consequence of the nigardly conduct and cruel neglect of the officers of that boat. As has been already reported, the steamer got fast in the ice when opposite Castleton. The passengers left Albany on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday had been many hours without food, as meals are not supplied on this boat. Late in the forenoon they induced the steward to provide such a breakfas, as he could, which he did by cutting up a hog that had been sent from Albany as freight. They had no coffee or bread. For this they paid, severally, fifty cents. And here, we blush to add, occurred a scene that would seem fabulous, were it not that it comes from the lips of one of the women who witnessed it. There were a number of school children on board who had been sent on a vacation, visit to their parents. Expecting to reach home in the morning, they had taken no money, and were unable to pay the fee demanded for meals, and *were accordingly refused food. They had nothing to eat from Wednesday night until Friday afternoon*, when the ice having formed to the steamer's sides, the captive passengers were liberated and escaped to the shore. Such conduct will not be likely to benefit the passenger traffic by the *Hero*.

MASS MEETING OF HOUSE-PAINTERS.—A meeting of journeymen house-painters was held last evening, at No. 193 Bowery, for the purpose of fixing upon the rate of wages which should be demanded during the coming season. Mr. P. KEADY was appointed Chairman, and after some discussion the following resolution was unanimously adapted:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st of April, we, the jeurneymen painters of New-York, will demand $2 per day for our services.

Another meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at the same place, to report progress.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New-York; Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts; M. Given and D. K. Chase, of California; J. H. C. Richmend, T. T. Dougherty and Mrs. H. Pease and son, from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and Capt. T. W. Morton and Rev. J. Voegler and daughter, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Singleton, of Illinois; Maj. J. S. Colgate, of Chicago; Col. Levy, of South Carolina; Hon. J. H. Reynolds, of Albany; J. V. S. Prnyn, of Albany, and Isaac Butts, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hens. J. Buffinton, of Massachusetts, and R. Brown and G. W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania; A. C. Yates, of Syracuse; F. S Stewart, of California, and C. W. Yeamen, of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. H. N. Gould and lady, of Alabama; Isaac Adams, Seth Adams and H. Montgomery, of Boston; E. B. Drummond, of Maine; G. B. Boardman, S. Shaw and C. Carlton, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenne Hotel.

Jose Antonio Alamos, of Chili, and C. A. Andread, of Guayaqnil, are at the Everett House.

Prof. A. C. Twining, of New-Haven, is at the Union-place Hotel.

Col. Chas. C. Hick, late of the Italian Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HEADS UP.—Those who purchase their hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, carry their heads up, conscious of the integrity of their beaver, and are not ashamed to look any man in the face. What a comfort it must be fer them. A KNOX Hat makes a man's wife prend to take his arm as she walks down the street, and every one treats with respect an article so beautiful, stylish and becoming.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hemorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS, COLDS AND HOARSENESS are quickly cnred by nsing HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. Directions accompany each pot or box. The very worst case ef hearseness, cold or eough will be entirely removed in three days at furthest.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM continues to crowd on attractions at his Museum, and in consequence the public are crowding his house day and night.

Missouri Currency.

PITTSBURGH, Pa, Monday, March 25.

The merchants of this city are generally receiving Missouri Currency at 4 P cent. discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 25.

FLOUR dull at $5 for Superfine. WHEAT dull; sales 10,000 bushels; Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 50. COAL buoyant; sales 12,000 bushels New Yellow at 60c. COFFEE—Rio, 12c.@14c. MESS PORK, $17 25. LARD, 11c.@11¼c. WHISKY dull, 18c.@18½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 25.

FLOUR steady;

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2968. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The South Carolina State Convention Again in Session.

Proposal to Cut Off Major Anderson's Supplies.

Gen. Beauregard Ready to Commence Hostilities.

The Evacuation of Fort Sumpter Not Yet Ordered.

Debate Between Messrs. Breckinridge and Douglas in the Senate.

Mr. Douglas' Resolution of Inquiry Tabled.

The New-York and Other Appointments.

GOV. HOUSTON AND THE SECESSIONISTS.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 26.

THE CRISIS AT FORT SUMPTER APPROACHING.

Information has reached here this evening that the Convention of South Carolina will to-morrow *cut off Major Anderson's supplies.*

Gen. BEAUREGARD has telegraphed to Montgomery that he is ready to precipitate matters.

Two new dahlgrens were mounted at Morris Island yesterday, and everything is reported ready for action.

The visit of Col. LAMON to Charleston does not possess any of an official character. He went there on his private account, and attended to some business for the Government at the same time. While no final order to evacuate Fort Sumpter has yet gone to Major ANDERSON, it is fully expected to be sent this week.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York Senators and the President have been holding a protracted meeting to-day on the New-York appointments, and are still at it to-night, without solving the knotty point.

It was rumored to-day that SIMEON DRAPER had been decided upon for naval officer. This is erroneous, or, at least, premature. Senator KING declared again to-day, that he would not yield his preference for DORSHEIMER.

The expected nominations of District-Attorney and Appraiser-General were not sent in to-day.

MORE LUCKY ONES.

In the Executive session, notwithstanding Mr. BAKER'S violent opposition to Mr. CROSBY as Minister to Guatemala, the motion to reconsider his confirmation was rejected almost unanimously, without yeas and nays.

Immediately afterwards, the nomination of DRYER, of Oregon, as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, came up, and was confirmed, Mr. BAKER having pledged his honor that the charges of intemperance made against the nominee were untrue. There were several votes against the confirmation.

The nomination of Mr. PENNINGTON, Jr., as Secretary of Legation at Paris, was confirmed by a vote of 24 to 12.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

BENJAMIN BUNKER, of Missouri, United States Attorney of Nevada Territory.

A. JUDSON CRANE, of Richmond, Va., United States District-Attorney of Virginia.

J. C. HAUSERACK, of Cincinnati, Minister to Ecuador.

D. K. CARTER, of Ohio, Minister to Bolivia.

A. SAUNDERS, editor of the Davenport *Gazette*, of Iowa, Governor of Nebraska.

J. A. DOLTON, Naval Officer of Salem and Beverly, Mass.

ROBERT WOOD, United States Surveyor of Virginia.

Mr. EDWARDS, United States District-Attorney of Colorado.

C. W. THOMPSON, of Minnesota, Indian Superintendent of Northern Minnesota.

Ex Judge LANE, of Alabama, United States District Judge of that State.

JOHN MCCORMICK, District-Attorney of the Eastern District of Tennessee.

JAMES HOPKINS, District-Attorney of the Western District of Tennessee.

W. H. GARDENER, United States Marshal of Tennessee, Eastern District.

[illegible] DANIEL, United States Marshal of Tennessee, Western District.

WM. A. DART, of St. Lawrence, United States Attorney Northern District New-York.

The following Postmasters were nominated:

Mr. EYLAND, for Harrisburgh, Penn.

Mr. WALTER, for Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. HOFFMAN, for Cumberland, Penn.

Mr. HALL, for Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. AVERY, for Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, for Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Senate will adjourn by Thursday evening.

Mr. HOLLOWAY'S nomination as Commissioner of Patents will probably be confirmed to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER to-day indorsed Dr. PALFREY for Postmaster of Boston; but he resides in Cambridge, and the law distinctly specifies that the Postmaster must be a resident of the town where the office is situated. PALFREY'S application cannot be recognized by the Department. This brings the fight down again between PHELPS and PANGBORN.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 26.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

WM. T. PENNINGTON, Secretary of Legation at Paris; and AARON GOODRICH, of Minnesota, Secretary of Legation at Brussels.

Also, THOS. J. DRYER, of Oregon, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

GEO. F. HOPKINS, Postmaster, Oberlin, Ohio.

Among the nominations pending are, WM. A. DART, as Attorney for the Northern District of New-York.

GEO. DAWSON, Postmaster at Albany, N. Y.

THEODORE D. EDWARDS, of Kentucky, Attorney for Colorado.

GEO. W. BERGNER, Postmaster at Harrisburgh.

ROLF SAUNDERS, Postmaster at Memphis, Tenn.

ALVIN SAUNDERS, of Iowa, Governor of Nebraska.

FREDERICK HASSAUREK, of Ohio, Minister Resident at Ecuador.

DAVID H. CARTER, of Ohio, Minister Resident at Bolivia.

For several weeks past reports have prevailed that many Union men in some of the seceded States intend to apply for appointments therein of judicial officers. The truth of these statements seem to be confirmed, in part, by the fact that the President has nominated GEORGE W. LANE, as Judge of the Northern and Southern District of Alabama.

The Senate will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, two hours earlier than heretofore, being anxious to finish their executive business and adjourn at the earliest practicable time.

The military officers in charge of the Bureaus in the War Department being apprehensive of a change of clerks in the business with which they are connected, have, together with Lieutenant General SCOTT, joined in a remonstrance against such a proceeding.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

COL. COOPER, LATE ADJUTANT-GENERAL—SENATOR MASON—STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE—THE SOUTHERN FLAG, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 25, 1861.

It seems that Mr. MASON'S brother-in-law, Col. COOPER, who resigned the office of Adjutant-General of the United States, has received the appointment to the corresponding position at Montgomery. At the time of his resignation, his friends stated that he was induced to take the step from his knowledge of the war like policy which would be pursued by the Federal authorities. I am assured, however, that he had been suspected of treasonable intents for weeks before he quitted the service, and that for this reason the plans and policy of the Government were carefully concealed from him. The conduct of COOPER, considering his relations to Senator MASON, and that he is a Northern man by birth, throws a broad light upon the real principles and purposes of the Virginia Senator. It is evident that his hopes and sympathies, and his secret purposes, are in direct conflict with the official position he occupies, and with the oath he has taken to support the Constitution.

I learn from Tennessee that an unfortunate rivalry exists in the ranks of the Union Party, between those who were formerly Whigs or Americans, and those who were Democrats; and that in consequence of this want of harmony among the friends of Union there is danger of the election to Congress of Secessionists in districts which are largely in favor of the Union. It is feared that in more than one District there will be a Whig and Democratic Union candidate in the field opposed to one Secessionist. Even this state of things would scarcely secure the success of the latter, if the naked issue were presented of union or disunion, but the enemies of their country are too adroit to manage matters in that way. They will not fail to bring every local circumstance to bear, so as to cheat the people of a fair expression of opinion. But it may be hoped that all differences will be harmonized, and that a firm, compact party, devoted to the Union, will be formed, without regard to old party lines. The Administration should have an eye to this matter, and be careful not to give the preference to either wing of the Union Party of the South. The Whig element doubtless preponderates in it, and will therefore be entitled to the largest share of patronage, but man for man, the two sections of the patriotic party should fare alike. I understand that the Unionists are a good deal dissatisfied with the appointment of Postmaster at Nashville. The successful applicant, MCNIESH, is said to have been a Secessionist up to the time of the election, and owes his appointment to personal partialities, rather then to his patriotic devotion to the Union. I give the statement as I hear it, without being able to vouch for it. Of course, the Administration has taken the advice of the friends of the Union, and has acted from the best of motives, and upon what was regarded as the best information at hand. The facts may be otherwise than I have stated; but what I wish to say in the premises is, that it will be bad policy to buy up Secessionists, to prevent them from betraying their country. There are plenty of men in the South who are devoted to the Union from principle, to save it from dissolution, and true policy as well as justice will dictate the propriety of giving the patronage to these. No doubt the Administration will act on this principle, but it is liable to be mistaken as to the true character of applicants, and should be sure to hear all sides.

Among the items of news from the South heretofore chronicled in the TIMES, is the following, which is taken from one of the organs of the Southern Republic:

"We learn from a private source that the Committee on a National Flag, have agreed to report a device consisting of seven stars arranged in the form of a Crescent."

In view of the rise, progress and designs of the Cotton State rebellion, no conception could have been happier. They have been stealing commissary stores, light-house supplies of oil, munitions of war, forts, arsenals and mints, and the Committee showed classic taste in embodying an idea of SHAKSPEARE in the above device. They could only have caught the inspiration from the inimitable Jack Falstaff, (who, by-the-way, should be voted the patron Saint of Dixie land,) who avowed that—

"We that take purses go by the moon and seven stars, and not by Phœbus. * * Marry, then, sweet wag, (to Prince Hal,) when thou art King; let not us that are squires of the night's body be called thieves of the day's beauty; let us be—Diana's foresters, gentlemen of the shade, minions of the moon: And let men say we be men of good government; being governed as the sea is by our noble and chaste mistress, the moon, under whose countenance we—steal."

It remains to be seen whether the Secession leaders, who have adopted this conceit of Falstaff, are yet to realize Prince Henry's illustration of it, when he says, in response to the above:

"Thou say'st well; and it holds well too; for the fortune of us, that are the moon's men doth ebb and flow like the sea; being governed as the sea is by the moon. As for proof, now: A purse of gold most resolutely snatched on Monday night, and most dissolutely spent on Tuesday morning; got with swearing lag—lay by; and spent with crying, bring in [the wine;] now in as low an ebb as the foot of the ladder; *and, by and by, in as high a flow as the ridge of the gallows.*"

It may be hoped that they will play out the play to the end.

Among the appointments said to have been sent to the Senate to-day, was that of WILLIE P. MANGUM, JR., of North Caroline, as Consul to Ningpo, in China. This gentleman is a nephew of Ex-Senator MANGUM, and I take great pleasure in saying, from intimate personal knowledge, that the appointment is in every respect fit and appropriate. Mr. MANGUM is an educated gentleman, of great modesty, yet dignity and affability of manners; and I feel confident that the conferring of no similar place will gratify a wider range of influential families in the South, or go further to conciliate the friends of the Union. I may add in this connection, that Ex-Senator MANGUM still lives at his home in Orange County, North Carolina, though in very infirm health; and that he cherishes a warm attachment to the Union. He expresses the greatest confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Mr. LINCOLN, whom he knew intimately when the latter was in Congress twelve or fourteen years ago. Mr MANGUM, Jr., owes his prompt appointment to the cordial interest manifested in his behalf by Mr. SEWARD, who thus seizes the first opportunity offered to make a graceful recognition of an old political friend and associate, who has forever retired to the shades of private life. OBSERVER.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 26.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. DOUGLAS in reference to the forts, Navy-yards, arsenals and other property in the seceded States.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) rose and addressed the Senate, replying to the remarks made by Mr. DOUGLAS yesterday. He (BRECKINRIDGE) regretted that the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) had seen proper to visit his criticism on the brief and unpretending remarks he had the honor to offer. That Senator took occasion to go over a good deal of the ground heretofore very thoroughly argued and exhausted relative to the Territorial question, and particularly so in regard to the Kansas bill. The Senator declared that the Republicans have abandoned their distinctive principles, and he had by implication associated him (BRECKINRIDGE) with the views that he (DOUGLAS) held on the subject. It was true that he (BRECKINRIDGE) was an advocate of the Kansas bill. He voted for it in the House of Representatives, and defended its principles as he understood and as they were understood by Southern gentlemen and a respectable number in the Northern States. The friends of the measure differed on one point—it was the question of Territorial power. He did the Senator from Illinois the justice to say that the latter had uniformly held that a Territorial Legislature, during the Territorial condition, has the power to exclude Slavery. He (BRECKINRIDGE) entertained a different opinion. Failing to agree on that point the friends of the bill agreed to make it the subject of a judicial decision and not of legislative determination. If any principles were settled, he (BRECKINRIDGE) understood them to be these: *First*, that a Territorial question should be in submission to the Constitution of the United States; *second*, that the subject of Slavery was to be determined by a judicial decision; and *third*, that all should acquiesce in the decision when rendered. In his (BRECKINRIDGE'S) opinion a decision was rendered in accordance with these views. All that he meant to declare was, that while he was the friend of the Kansas bill, he never held to the authority and power of a Territorial Legislature, pending the territorial condition, to exclude property in slaves. The Senator from Illinois said that he (DOUGLAS) had committed a great error in saying the Republicans had never abandoned any of their essential principles. Was it not strange that the Senator from Illinois alone was aware of such an important fact? Were Virginia and the obstinate Confederate States aware of this fact, and he might ask were the Republicans aware of it? It was glorious, if it was true, and he (BRECKINRIDGE) would that it were so. No man would hail it with more delight than himself. What was the evidence of this great conversion? Some weeks ago the Territories of Nevada, Colorado and Dacotah, were recognized by Congress, without saying anything in regard to African Slavery. There was nothing in this to show that the Republicans have abandoned the "essential principles" of their Party. They did not possess the power to put Anti slavery professions into these bills. It was said by Republicans that they ran no risk in the omission. If they had supplied it the President could have vetoed the bills. The Republicans were only anxious to have the Territories organized, that they might have a share of the Government property and make appointments of officers, etc., and this was heralded to the world to show that the Republicans have perfected principles of patriotism and abandoned their "essential principles" and that the South have obtained more than they ever asked for. He would ask the Republicans here whether they have abandoned any of the distinctive principles of their platform?

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) replied, not that we are aware of.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE resuming, said he would not contribute anything to deceive his constituents with the idea that the Republicans have abandoned their "essential principles," when he knew that they had not. There was no Republican who would say that his party had given up one word of the platform on which the present Administration was brought into power. He (BRECKINRIDGE) would have no part in practising deception on the people of Kentucky. To say that the South have got more than they claimed was premature, and calculated to mislead. It seemed to him that the Republican Party was hardening and consolidating every day, and one of the calamities of the time was its arraying itself in solid phalanx on its distinctive principles in the face of tremendous events. If it gives up a fort, it does so with tears, and declares that it is done not for civil but for military reasons. For the Government the most radical and aggressive men have been selected. For the Cabinet, for Foreign Missions, for Generals and other officers the most radical men have been chosen. The Senate had been confirming every day men who have trampled the Constitution under their feet, and refused to recognize the obligation to return fugitives from labor—men who have boasted on the floor of the House of Representatives and elsewhere, that they had been personally concerned in running off slaves. This evidence looks in any other direction than that of yielding any of the aggressive or destructive features of the Republican Party. This is the cause which has sundered this Confederacy, and if not remedied will sunder it still more. He (BRECKINRIDGE) charged that it was the purpose and design of the Republican organization to exclude directly or indirectly, from every inch of the common territory, every citizen of every Southern State who desired to carry with him there his slave property. In other words, the Republicans do not intend that slave property shall be recognized in any territory of the United States. These are the principles of the Republican Party, and unless the people drive them from power they will carry their principles into execution. We have been looking since the 4th of March on a disrupted Confederacy. While seven States have been consolidating their power and looking at the discontent in other States, those of the border had been earnestly endeavoring to bring about a reunion of the States. Yet he deeply regretted to say that he had seen no evidence on the Republican side of willingness to meet these endeavors half way. The Border Slave States cannot reunite this Confederacy. The majority of the Non Slaveholding States alone have the power to do so, and he expressed the opinion with grief, but with a firm conviction, that unless within a short time the Republicans who are here manifest a spirit to give the "equality" which the Border Slave States claim, the question will be solved in one of these ways: We may drift into civil strife if the people are allowed no opportunity to speak; but if we have not civil strife, then a pacific separation by treaty. If the Republican statesmen and their friends remain firm rigid and determined, there can be no other remedy than to drive the Border Slave States into a union with the Confederate States, in the belief that government represents the true principles of the old Federal system. If the Border Slave States hold a Convention, which seemed probable, and the people of the non-slaveholding States deem it their duty to reject such propositions as may be essential, then, the disruption of the Union will be inevitable to the extent of fifteen States, and at no distant day the new Confederacy will be the largest on this continent.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) replied, reciting his points in a former discussion, to show that the Slaveholding States have no complaint to make. They have got their just proportion and just rights in all the Territories of the United States. He could not conceal his surprise that the Senator from Kentucky denied all the positions he had assumed. The Senator, after saying that if the Border Slave States could not get one of the propositions laid down by him, and having insisted that there was no hope in this particular, remarked "That Kentucky from mountain peak to mountain peak, and from every valley and smiling plain would ring forth the cry of justice and equality." His (DOUGLAS) object was to demonstrate that there was no cause for such action, and that Kentucky has justice and equality in the Territories according to the tests prescribed by the Senator himself, and that there is an equitable division on the line of thirty-seven, a half degree further south then Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition claimed. The Senator from Kentucky had not attempted to disprove this. He was too prudent to make the attempt, but he knew the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Dacotah had been organized on the basis of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. All these Territories were organized on the principle of non intervention by Congress, leaving the people to decide the Slavery question as they pleased, subject only to the limitation of the Constitution, and leaving the Courts to ascertain what the limitation is. This is all the South have ever asked. The Republicans have abandoned the Wilmot Proviso and Congressional intervention, and repudiate Congressional prohibition of Slavery. The Senator would not deny that he did not ask the Senator from Kentucky to say that the Republicans have abandoned all their essential principles. He did not ask him to do anything to promote their interests. He (DOUGLAS) did not believe in the political creed of that Party, and did not believe that the best interests of the country would be promoted by the exercise of their power; still, he preferred the Union under a Republican administration to none at all. Inasmuch as it was true that they have recognized the rights of the South in the Territories, and have not attempted to repeal the Slave code of New-Mexico, this fact should be proclaimed by every loyal Union man. It was all he asked. He demanded that every fact and truth that could be uttered, should be uttered by every man to allay sectional strife, to calm the irritation in the slaveholding States, and to restore reason, in order that we may hereafter succeed in securing such constitutional guarantees as shall prevent civil strife, and restore the Union. [Applause.] He then proceeded to show, from the Inaugural, that Mr. LINCOLN acknowledges the duty of Federal protection to slave property, and that it is the duty of Congress to pass laws affording such protection, and that it is the duty of the Federal officer to execute the laws. Hence, the Senator from Kentucky mistook when he said that there was no instance in which Federal protection would not be afforded.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied. He said, in attempting to assist the Senator from Illinois in getting through his resolution of inquiry, that it might look in the direction of peace, he expressed his belief that he had seen no evidence that the Republicans have abandoned their principles. The Senator, who, by turns, had been the eulogist and denouncer of the Republicans, said that they acted in a spirit of patriotic devotion to the whole country, and desired to give equal rights to all the States, and that they had particularly abandoned their principles as to Slavery in the Territories. He would not charge the Senator with the purpose to misrepresent him, but that Senator called attention to two paragraphs in his (BRECKINRIDGE'S) speech. He said that he (BRECKINRIDGE) had declared that the Border Slave States could not remain in the Union on equal terms, or without an equitable division, and that the South had no right to believe that they would receive the protection and recognition they ask. Now, the inference to be drawn from this was, that he was in favor of precipitating Kentucky out of the Union. The Senator from Illinois had given a slight twist to his language. He (BRECKINRIDGE) did say, on more than one occasion, that the dominant party had manifested, by the acts of their representatives, that they will not abolish Slavery in the States, and that as equal States they could not remain in the Union when the property of all of them was not to be recognized or protected. The Union was broken already, and unless some energetic, manly efforts were made to settle the question on broad constitutional principles, the Union will be broken still further. It could not be saved by persuading the people that the Republicans have abandoned the principles to which they still adhere. Such a declaration was calculated to produce apprehension and injurious effect. President LINCOLN recognizes a qualified property in slave labor within the Slave States, but at the same time he, in his Inaugural, recognizes the enunciation of the Chicago platform, that the normal condition of all the territories is freedom, &c. This is the conclusion and principle of the majority on this floor, as well as of the President himself and his party. Was it not therefore belittling to say that the Republicans have abandoned their essential principle, when all their machinery is leveled against Slavery? He would be glad to see the Republicans driven from power, in order that these questions might be adjusted on constitutional principles.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he said that the Senator would not go back to Kentucky and tell his people that they stand, in respect to the Territories, better than ever they did before. While he did not deny this was the case, he desired that Kentucky and every other State should know the fact. He, too, desired to put the Republican Party out of power, but he would not foster unkind feelings in the South for party purposes. He would tell the truth about the Republican Party, even if it operated to their credit.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE suggested that Mr. DOUGLAS now ask the Republicans here the reason for omitting in the Territorial bills any allusion to or prohibition of Slavery.

Mr. DOUGLAS replied that he had said that they so acted from patriotic considerations, to prevent a further disruption of the Union. He wanted to crush down every Disunionist in Kentucky. [Applause.] He wanted to strengthen his (BRECKINRIDGE'S) hands. The Senator had told them of his devotion to the Union, and he (DOUGLAS) wanted to save the country and the valuable services of the Senator from Kentucky for the next six years. And he repeated, he wanted to strengthen his hands, and the hands of every other man, and to show that Kentucky was safe, even under a Republican Administration, and to put down secession in every other State of the Union.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved that Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution calling for information relative to the forts, navy-yards, &c., and which was pending before the Senate, be laid on the table.

The question was decided in the affirmative, by 23 against 11, namely:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Clark, Collamer, Doran, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, King, Lane, Morrill, Rice, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson Wilmot, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Clingman, Durgan, Hale, Latham, Mitchell, Nesmith, Polk, Powell, Wade.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked leave to offer the following resolution, and if no objection, would ask a vote upon it now.

Resolved, That the Senate recommend and advise the removal of the United States troops from the limits of the Confederate States.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—Let it lie over.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) remarked that he had drawn up a similar resolution, with one point in addition. He had shown it to several Senators and it had met their approval. It was as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate it is expedient that the President withdraw all Federal troops from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, and abstain from all attempts to collect revenues in these States.

Mr. CLINGMAN added, that if the troops he withdrawn there ought to be forbearance as to the collection of the revenue.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont (Rep.,) moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said the motion could not be made as Mr. CLINGMAN had the floor. He had no objection to the latter's resolution.

The Chair said that objection having been made to the resolution, it lies over.

Mr. COLLAMER'S motion prevailed.

After the Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, March 26.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. PRESTON made a speech in favor of the majority report, making a clear, distinct demand upon the North, with the alternative of separation. He believed that the present was full of hope from both sections, for a fair and final settlement of the existing difficulties.

Mr. WISE took ground that the guarantees demanded are insufficient.

Mr. NELSON followed against secession for a remedy of the existing causes.

Mr. HALL, of Metzel, offered the Constitution of the Confederate States as a substitute for the Committee's report.

Mr. WISE called for its reading.

Mr. CLEMENS intimated that the purpose of Mr. WISE was delay.

Mr. WISE denied the imputation as unfounded.

These remarks caused quite a sensation.

The substitute was read and debated till a late hour in the evening.

The Convention is still in session.

The proceedings are attended with much confusion and excitement.

REPORTS FROM LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 26.

A resolution was introduced in the Louisiana Convention, to-day, declaring in favor of entire free trade with the Western States, Slave and Free, by the Confederate States.

An ordinance was passed transferring the fortifications, arsenals, light-houses and revenue-cutters of the State to the Confederate Government.

Capt. BAGSHAWON, of the revenue cutter *McClellan*, is retained in command.

The ordinance on banking passed, prohibiting the issue of notes of less than ten dollars, and not to exceed at any time three-fourths of the capital paid in—the liabilities to be represented by one-third specie and ninety-day paper.

Gov. HOUSTON, on the 18th inst., gave up his office to Lieut.-Gov. CLARK, but still claims to be Chief Executive of the State. He publishes an address to the people, vindicating his course, and protests, in the name of the people, against all the acts and doings of the Convention.

The Texas Legislature had assembled, and expected to clash with the Convention. Messages would be sent to both Houses by Govs. CLARK and HOUSTON. The latter was to address the citizens of Austin on the 21st inst.

LATEST REPORTS FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 25.

The steamship *Arizona*, with later dates from Brazos, is coming up. She brings $276,000 in specie.

The Governor of Arizona, in reply to the Commissioners appointed by Texas, to confer with New-Mexico and Arizona in regard to the formation of a Confederacy, had invited them to be present at a Convention to be held in Mesilla on the 15th of March next to consider the present crisis.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 26.

The State Convention met here, to-day. Mr. SPINGLER offered a resolution that all the supplies of provisions and mail facilities now allowed to Major ANDERSON and the garrison at Fort Sumpter should be cut off. The resolution was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

There will be some discussion on the Constitution of the Confederate States, but it will be ratified by a large majority.

The general impression here is, that Mr. SPINGLER'S resolution will be voted down.

FROM ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA—FORT MCREA—FORT PICKENS EASILY REINFORCED—SUPPLIES CUT OFF—RELIEF FROM MOBILE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP BROOKLYN, AT ANCHOR OFF PENSACOLA HARBOR, Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

Fort McRea, now in the hands of the State troops, is built on a low sand-spit of the main land, and it appears to rise out of the water. The bank is situated upon what is called Foster's Bank, and overlooks the west side of the mouth of Pensacola Bay. It is what they style a "bastioned" fort, built of brick masonry, with walls some fifteen feet in thickness. It is made for two tiers of guns, under bomb-proof excements, and has one tier *en barbette*. As far as I am able to ascertain the present armament consists of—*en barbette*, 58 24-pounders and 3 ten-inch columbiads; lower tier, 24 42 pounders; second tier, 16 32 pounders and 13 eight inch columbiads. This fortification cost the Federal Government $450,000. In time of war a complete garrison would consist of 700 men. Its guns radiate at the different points of the horizon. The batteries so much talked of, as being erected along the beach, amount to the utmost to some ten or fifteen 32-pounders, stolen from the forts they so gloriously captured. As I assured you yesterday, we can reinforce Fort Pickens at any moment the Government desires it.

We are still subject to the humiliating spectacle of witnessing the United States steamer *Wyandotte* entering and departing from the harbor under a *flag of truce.*

No one feels this bowing of the knee to these insurgents more deeply or keenly than Capt. BRADFORD, the brave and patriotic commander of this vessel. He, with the rest of his officers and his crew, deserve the thanks of all those who still love the Union of the States, and, if I am not wofully mistaken, they will receive it. "Honor to whom honor is due."

We have for our edification a dozen rumors every day. First it is that all the forts are to be given up, and then that they are to be reinforced immediately. The one thing we care and hope for is, that something definite (we care not what) may immediately transpire, so as to enable us to leave this wretched place.

It has been reported to me that, a few days since, 100 negroes ran away from Milton, a small town some 35 miles above Pensacola. Four of them were caught on Santa Rosa Island by Lieut. SLEMMAR'S force, and given up by them to the authorities. The balance has gone to some more hospitable region, I surmise, and more will follow, as such occurrences will be the inevitable result of secession.

We have heard that the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* has been ordered here; we all hope this may be true, as we are fairly dying to hear from home. Your correspondent has not received one line from the North since he has been stationed here.

We obtained President LINCOLN'S Inaugural upon the 6th inst., it being published here in the journals of that day. Excepting in a few instances it gave much satisfaction, and was universally commended by those on board of this vessel.

The British brig *Harness*, which was detained at Warrington for several days on account of a mutiny of the crew, left there on the 14th; the affair having been settled satisfactorily to all parties by Capt. HOLMES, who acted the part of pacificator. The destination of this vessel was Queenstown.

Brigadier-Gen. BRAGG, it has been ascertained, will make the Warrington Navy-yard his permanent headquarters.

The steamer *Ewing*, on the morning of the 11th, brought several ladies from Alabama, who came to join their husbands who are doing military service at Pensacola.

The names that the Secessionists give us are worthy of preservation in being unequal in delicacy to anything yet attempted by them. They style us "Black-hearted Black Republicans," and our good old vessel, the "Black Devil of the Gulf." Flattering isn't it.

P. S.—I open this letter to communicate the important fact that the authorities on shore have forbidden all communication with the ships. This would be extremely hard were it not that *the Captain of a Mobile vessel near us has already made arrangements with our Captain to supply us with the necessities of life.* This gallant Captain says he and many others in Mobile are willing to trust the Federal Government to any amount; and he also says that in that city the secession movement is rapidly coming into disfavor, and the original conspirators of it are getting alarmed.

CUTTING OFF THE SUPPLIES.

Appended is the order of Major-General BRAGG, cutting off supplies from the United States fleet off Pensacola:

HEAD-QUARTERS TROOPS CONFEDERATE STATES, NEAR PENSACOLA, FLA., March 18, 1861.

The Commanding General learns with surprise and regret that some of our citizens are engaged in the business of furnishing supplies of fuel, water and provisions to the armed vessels of the United States now occupying a threatening appearance off this harbor.

That no misunderstanding may exist on this subject, it is announced to all concerned that this traffic is strictly forbidden, and all such supplies, which may be captured in transit to said vessels, or to Fort Pickens, will be confiscated.

The more effectually to enforce this prohibition, no boat or vessel will be allowed to visit Fort Pickens or any of the United States naval vessels without special sanction.

Col. JOHN H. FORNEY, Acting Inspector-General, will organize an efficient Harbor Police for the enforcement of this order. By command of

Brigadier-General BRAXTON BRAGG.

ROBERT C. WOOD, Jr., Asst. Adjt. Gen.

LETTER FROM MR. PEABODY.

LONDON, Friday, March 8, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: You call my attention to a letter written from London—extensively published in the large cities, and in the New-York *Evening Post*, among other papers, of which my name has been mentioned as the author: It states that, should concession be made to the South, and present difficulties be settled by compromise, our national credit abroad would be ruined, &c. The writer is unknown to me. If I had written on the subject, my remarks would have been the reverse of those quoted. The anticipation of a bloody conflict between the North and South has already destroyed confidence in the United States Government Stocks and many of the States Securities, and millions have, within a few months, been sent home for a market in consequence. It is only by concession on the part of the Northern States, and a compromise which would secure to the best feelings of the Border States toward the North and West, that we can reinstate our credit abroad. I pray the efforts making by the patriotic CRITTENDEN, and the noble stand which Old Virginia, Maryland, and other sister Border States, are now making for conciliation and the Union, may prove successful; but if, contrary to my hopes and expectations, it should prove otherwise, and those States join the South, *even under amicable arrangements*, the constant fear of war between the two sections would almost entirely destroy the credit of both the Northern and Southern Confederacies in Europe. What is still more important, the *prestige* which has heretofore emblazoned the arms of our Union will have disappeared, and that price of country, which has been a source of so much gratification to Americans in foreign society, will attend them no more. Spain, or any second rate Power, may insult the Stars and Stripes (if any also left) with impunity. NAPOLEON III. may establish despotic Governments, and Lord PALMERSTON Protectorates, or even Monarchies, in Mexico and South America, the "Monroe doctrine" to the contrary notwithstanding.

May Providence protect our country from such calamities and mortification. Very truly yours,

GEORGE PEABODY.

—Mrs. BLOOMER, inventor of woman's "pettiloons" and short dresses, has become one of the Editors of the *City Item*, at Wanpon, Wis.

—Prof. GAILDINER, the famous soap man, lectured in Buffalo lately to an audience of 2,000 persons.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

Slavery the Basis of the New Confederacy.

ITS POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

Speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States.

Delivered at Savannah, March 21, 1861.

(*Reported for the Savannah Republican.*)

At half-past seven o'clock on Thursday evening, the largest audience ever assembled at the Athenæum, were in the house, waiting most impatiently for the appearance of the orator of the evening, Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States of America. The Committee, with the invited guests, were seated on the stage, when at the appointed hour, the Hon. C. C. JONES, Mayor, and the speaker, entered, and were greeted by the immense assemblage with deafening rounds of applause.

The Mayor then, in a few pertinent remarks, introduced Mr. STEPHENS, stating that at the request of a number of the members of the Convention and citizens of Savannah he had consented to address them upon the present state of public affairs.

Mr. STEPHENS rose and spoke as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—For this reception you will please accept my most profound and sincere thanks. The compliment is doubtless intended as much, or more perhaps, in honor of the occasion, and my public position in connection with the great events now crowding upon us, than to me personally and individually. It is, however, none the less appreciated by me on that account. We are in the midst of one of the greatest epochs in our history. The last ninety days will mark one of the most memorable eras in the history of modern civilization.

There was a general call from the outside of the building for the speaker to go out, that there were more outside than in.

The Mayor rose and requested silence at the doors, that Mr. STEPHENS' health would not permit him to speak in the open air. Mr. STEPHENS said he would leave it to the audience whether he should proceed in-doors or out. There was a general cry of in-doors, as the ladies, a large number of whom were present, could not hear outside.

Mr. STEPHENS said that the accommodation of the ladies would determine the question, and he would proceed where he was. At this point the uproar and clamor outside was greater still for the speaker to go out on the steps. This was quieted by Col. LAWTON, Col. FOREMAN, Judge JACKSON and Mr. J. W. OWENS going out and stating the facts of the case to the dense mass of men, women and children who were outside, and entertaining them in short, brief speeches.

Mr. STEPHENS sat this while quietly sitting down until the furore subsided.

Mr. STEPHENS rose, and said, when perfect quiet is restored I shall proceed; I cannot speak as long as there is any noise or confusion. I shall take my time; I feel as though I could spend the night with you, if necessary. [Loud applause.] I very much regret that every one who desires cannot hear what I have to say, not that I have any display to make, or anything very entertaining to present, but such views as I have to give, I wish *all* not only in this city, but in this State, and throughout our Confederate Republic, could hear, who have a desire to hear them.

I was remarking that we are passing through one of the greatest revolutions in the annals of the world—seven States here, within the last three months, thrown off an old Government and formed a new. This revolution has been signally marked, up to this time, by the fact of its having been accomplished without the loss of a single drop of blood. [Applause.] This new Constitution, or form of government, constitutes the subject to which your attention will be partly invited.

In reference to it, I make this first general remark: It amply secures all our ancient rights, franchises, and privileges. All the great principles of Magna Charta are retained in it. No citizen is deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, under the laws of the land. The great principle of religious liberty, which was the honor and pride of the old Constitution, is still maintained and secured. All the essentials of the old Constitution which have endeared it to the hearts of the American people, have been preserved and perpetuated. [Applause.] Some changes have been made—of these, I shall speak presently. Some of these I should have preferred not to have seen made, but these perhaps meet the cordial approbation of a majority of this audience, if not an overwhelming majority of the people of the Confederacy. Of them, therefore, I will not speak. But other important changes do meet my cordial approbation. They form great improvements upon the old Constitution. So, taking the whole new Constitution, I have no hesitancy in giving it as my judgment, that it is decidedly better than the old. [Applause.] Allow me briefly to allude to some of these improvements. The question of building up class interests, or fostering one branch of industry to the prejudice of another, under the exercise of the revenue power, which gave us so much trouble under the old Constitution, is put at rest forever under the new. We allow the imposition of no duty, with a view of giving advantage to one class of persons, in any trade or business, over those of another. All, under our system, stand upon the same broad principles of perfect equality. Honest labor and enterprise are left free and unrestricted in whatever pursuit they may be engaged in. This subject came well nigh causing a rupture of the old Union, under the lead of the gallant Palmetto State, which lies on our border, in 1833.

This old thorn of the tariff, which occasioned the cause of so much irritation in the old body politic, is removed forever from the new. [Applause.] Again, the subject of internal improvements, under the power of Congress to regulate commerce, is put at rest under our system. The power claimed by construction under the old Constitution, was at least a doubtful one—it rested solely upon constru

[Applause.] And it is specially laid forth and established in our new Constitution.

Another feature to which I will allude, is that the new Constitution provides that Cabinet Ministers and heads of Departments shall have the privilege of seats upon the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives,—shall have a right to participate in the debates and discussions upon the various subjects of administration. I should have preferred that this provision should have gone further, and allowed the President to select his constitutional advisers from the Senate and House of Representatives. That would have conformed entirely to the practice in the British Parliament, which, in my judgment, is one of the wisest provisions in the British Constitution. It is the only feature that saves that Government. It is that which gives it stability in its facility to change its administration. Ours, as it is, is a great approximation to the right principle.

Under the old Constitution, a Secretary of the Treasury, for instance, had no opportunity, save by his annual reports, of presenting any scheme or plan of finance or other matter. He had no opportunity of explaining, expounding, enforcing or defending his views of policy; his only resort was through the medium of an organ. In the British Parliament the Premier brings in his budget, and stands before the nation responsible for its every item. If it is indefensible, he falls before the attacks upon it, as he ought to. This will now be the case to a limited extent under our system. Our heads of Departments can speak for themselves and the Administration in behalf of its entire policy, without resorting to the indirect and highly objectionable medium of a newspaper. It is to be greatly hoped that under our system we shall never have what is known as a Government organ. [Rapturous applause.]

[A noise again arose from the clamor of the crowd outside who wished to hear Mr. STEPHENS, and for some moments interrupted him. The Mayor rose and called on the police to preserve order. Quiet being restored, Mr. S. proceeded.]

Another change in the Constitution relates to the length of the terms of the Presidential office. In the new Constitution it is six years instead of four, and the President rendered ineligible for a reelection. This is certainly a decidedly conservative change. It will remove from the incumbent all temptation to use his office or exert the powers confided to him for any objects of personal ambition. The only incentive to that higher ambition which should move and actuate one holding such high trusts in his hands will be the good of the people, the advancement, prosperity, happiness, safety, honor and true glory of the Confederacy. [Applause.]

But not to be tedious in enumerating the numerous changes for the better, allow me to alludo to one other, though last, not least: the new Constitution has put at rest *forever* all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institutions—African Slavery as it exists amongst us—the proper *status* of the negro in our form of civilization. *This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution.* JEFFERSON, in his forecast, had anticipated this, as the "rock upon which the old Union would split." He was right. What was conjecture with him, is now a realized fact. But whether he fully comprehended the great truth upon which that rock *stood* and *stands* may be doubted. *The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically.* It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with, but the general opinion of the men of that day, was that somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away. This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, was the prevailing idea at the time. The Constitution, it is true, secured every essential guarantee to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly used against the constitutional guarantees thus secured, because of the common sentiment of the day. *Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error.* It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a Government built upon it; when the "storm came and the wind blew, it *fell*."

Our new Government is founded upon exactly the opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that Slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and moral condition. [Applause.] *This, our new Government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth.* This truth has been slow in the process of its development, like all other truths in the various departments of science. It has been so even amongst us. Many who hear me, perhaps, can recollect well that this truth was not generally admitted, even within their day. The errors of the past generation still clung to many as late as twenty years ago. Those at the North who still cling to these errors with a zeal above knowledge we justly denominate fanatics. All fanaticism springs from an aberration of the mind; from a defect in reasoning. It is a species of insanity. One of the most striking characteristics of insanity, in many instances, is, forming correct conclusions, from fancied or erroneous premises; so with the *Anti-Slavery* fanatics; their conclusions are right if their premises are. They assume that the negro is equal, and hence conclude that he is entitled to equal privileges and rights with the white man. If their premises were correct, their conclusions would be logical and just—but their premises being wrong, their whole argument fails. I recollect once of having heard a gentleman from one of the Northern States, of great power and ability, announce in the House of Representatives, with imposing effect, that we of the South would be compelled, ultimately, to yield upon this subject of Slavery; that it was as impossible to war successfully against a principle in politics, as it was in physics or mechanics. That the principle would ultimately prevail. That we in maintaining Slavery as it exists with us, were warring against a principle, a principle founded in nature, the principle of the equality of man. The reply I made to him was, that upon his own grounds we should succeed, and that he and his associates in their crusade against our institutions would ultimately fail. The truth announced, that it was as impossible to war successfully against a principle in politics as well as in physics and mechanics, I admitted, but told him that it was he and those acting with him who were warring against a principle. They were attempting to make things equal which the Creator had made unequal.

In the conflict thus far, success has been on our side, complete throughout the length and breadth of the Confederate States. It is upon this, as I have stated, our social fabric is firmly planted; and I cannot permit myself to doubt the ultimate success of a full recognition of this principle throughout the civilized and enlightened world.

As I have stated, the truth of this principle may be slow in development, as all truths are, and ever have been, in the various branches of science. It was so with the principles announced by GALILEO—it was so with ADAM SMITH and his principles of political economy. It was so with HARVEY, and his theory of the circulation of the blood. It is stated that not a single one of the medical profession, living at the time of the announcement of the truths made by him, admitted them. Now, they are universally acknowledged. May we not therefore look with confidence to the ultimate universal acknowledgment of the truths upon which our system rests. It is the first Government ever instituted upon principles in strict conformity to nature, and the ordination of Providence, in furnishing the materials of human society. Many Governments have been founded upon the principle of certain classes; but the classes thus enslaved, were of the same race, and in violation of the laws of nature. Our system commits no such violation of nature's laws. The negro by nature, or by the curse against Canaan, is fitted for that condition which he occupies in our system. The architect, in the construction of buildings, lays the foundation with the proper material—the granite—then comes the brick or the marble. The substratum of our society is made of the material fitted by nature for it, and by experience we know that it is the best, not only for the superior, but for the inferior race that it should be so. It is, indeed, in conformity with the Creator. *It is not for us to inquire into the wisdom of his ordinances or to question them.* For his own purposes he has made one race to differ from another, as he has made "one star to differ from another in glory."

The great objects of humanity are best attained, when conformed to his laws and degrees, in the formation of Governments as well as in all things else. Our Confederacy is founded upon principles in strict conformity with these laws. This stone which was rejected by the first builders "*is become the chief stone of the corner*" in our new edifice. [Applause.]

I have been asked, what of the future? It has been apprehended by some, that we would have arrayed against us the civilized world. I care not who or how many they may be, when we stand upon the eternal principles of truth we are obliged and must triumph. [Immense applause.]

Thousands of people, who begin to understand these truths, are not yet completely out of the shell; they do not see them in their length and breadth. We hear much of the civilization and christianization of the barbarous tribes of Africa. In my judgment, those ends will never be obtained but by first teaching them the lesson taught to Adam, that "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," [applause,] and teaching them to work, and feed, and clothe themselves.

But to pass on. Some have propounded the inquiry, whether it is practicable for us to go on with the Confederacy without further accessions. Have we the means and ability to maintain nationality among the Powers of the earth? On this point I would barely say, that as anxiously as we all have been, and are, for the Border States, with institutions similar with ours, to join us, still we are abundantly able to maintain our position, even if they should ultimately make up their minds not to cast their destiny with ours. That they ultimately will join us, be compelled to do it, is my confident belief; but we can get on very well without them, even if they should not.

We have all the essential elements of a high national career. The idea has been given out at the North, and even in the Border States, that we are too small and too weak to maintain a separate nationality. This is a great mistake. In extent of territory we embrace 564,000 square miles and upwards. This is upwards of 200,000 square miles more than was included within the limits of the original Thirteen States. It is an area of country more than double the territory of France or the Austrian Empire. France, in round numbers, has but 212,000 square miles. Austria, in round numbers, has 248,000 square miles. Ours is greater than both combined. It is greater than all France, Spain, Portugal and Great Britain, including England, Ireland and Scotland together. In population, we have upwards of 5,000,000, according to the census of 1860; this includes white and black. The entire population, including white and black, of the original Thirteen States, was less than 4,000,000 in 1790, and still less in 1776, when the independence of our fathers was achieved. If they, with a less population, dared maintain their independence against the greatest power on earth, shall we have any apprehension of maintaining ours now?

In point of material wealth and resources, we are greatly in advance of them. The taxable property of the Confederate States cannot be less than $22,000,000,000. This, I think, I venture but little in saying, may be considered as five times more than the colonies possessed at the time they achieved their independence. Georgia alone possessed last year, according to the report of our Comptroller-General, $672,000,000 of taxable property. The debts of the seven Confederate States sum up in the aggregate less than $18,000,000; while the existing debts of the other of the late United States sum up in the aggregate the enormous amount of $174,000,000. This is without taking into the account the heavy city debts, corporation debts, and railroad debts, which press, and will continue to press, a heavy incubus upon the resources of those States. These debts, added to others, make a sum total not much under $500,000,000. With such an area of territory—with such an amount of population—with a climate and soil unsurpassed by any on the face of the earth—with such resources already at our command—with productions which control the commerce of the world—who can entertain any apprehensions as to our success, whether others join us or not.

It is true, I believe, I state but the common sentiment, when I declare my earnest desire that the Border States should join us. The differences of opinion that existed among us anterior to secession, related more to the policy in securing that result by co-operation than from any difference upon the ultimate security we all looked to in common.

These differences of opinion were more in reference to policy than principle, and as Mr. JEFFERSON said in his Inaugural, in 1801, after the heated contest preceding his election, there might be differences in opinion without differences on principle, and that all, to some extent, had been Federalists and all Republicans; so it may now be said of us, that whatever differences of opinion as to the best policy in having a co-operation with our border sister Slave States, if the worst came to the worst, that as we were all Co-operationists, we are now all for independence, whether they come or not. [Continued applause.]

In this connection, I take this occasion to state, that I was not without grave and serious apprehensions, that if the worst came to the worst and cutting loose from the old Government would be the only remedy for our safety and security, it would be attended with much more serious ills than it has been as yet. Thus far we have seen none of those incidents which usually attend revolutions. No such material as such convulsions usually throw up has been seen. Wisdom, prudence and patriotism, have marked every step of our progress thus far. This augurs well for the future, and it is a matter of sincere gratification to me, that I am enabled to make the declaration of the men I met in the Congress at Montgomery, (I may be pardoned for saying this,) an abler, wiser, a more conservative, deliberate, determined, resolute and patriotic body of men I never met in my life. [Great applause.] Their works speak for them; the Provisional Government speaks for them; the Constitution of the permanent Government will be a lasting monument of their worth, merit and statesmanship. [Applause.]

But to return to the question of the future. What is to be the result of this revolution?

Will everything commenced so well, continue as it has begun? In reply to this anxious inquiry I can only say it all depends upon ourselves. A young man starting out in life on his majority, with health, talent and ability, under a favoring Providence, may be said to be the architect of his own fortunes. His destinies are in his own hands. He may make for himself a name of honor or dishonor, according to his own acts. If he plants himself upon truth, integrity, honor and uprightness, with industry, patience and energy, he cannot fail of success. So it is with us: we are a young Republic just entering upon the arena of nations; we will be the architect of our own fortunes. Our destiny, under Providence, is in our own hands. With wisdom, prudence and statesmanship on the part of our public men, and intelligence, virtue and patriotism on the part of the people, success, to the full measures of our most sanguine hopes, may be looked for. But if we become divided—if schisms arise—if dissensions spring up—if factions are engendered—if party spirit, nourished by unholy personal ambition, shall rear its hydra head, I have no good to prophesy for you. Without intelligence, virtue, integrity and patriotism on the part of the people, no Republic or representative government can be durable or stable.

We have intelligence, and virtue and patriotism. All that is required is to cultivate and perpetuate these. Intelligence will not do without virtue. France was a nation of philosophers. These philosophers became Jacobins. They lacked that virtue, that devotion to moral principle, and that patriotism which is essential to good government. Organized upon principles of perfect justice and right,—seeking amity and friendship with all other powers,—I see no obstacle in the way of our upward and onward progress. Our growth, by accessions from other States, will depend greatly upon whether we present to the world, as I trust we shall, a better Government than that to which they belong. If we do this, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas cannot hesitate long; neither can Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. They will will necessarily gravitate to us by an imperious law. We made ample provision in our Constitution for the admission of other States; it is more guarded, and wisely so, I think, than the old Constitution on the same subject, but not too guarded to receive them as fast as it may be proper. Looking to the distant future, and, perhaps, not very distant either, it is not beyond the range of possibility, and even probability, that all the great States of the Northwest shall gravitate this way as well as Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, &c. Should they do so, our doors are wide enough to receive them, *but not until they are ready to assimilate with us in principle.*

The process of disintegration in the old Union may be expected to go on with almost absolute certainty. We are now the nucleus of a growing power, which, if we are true to ourselves, our destiny and high mission, will become the controlling power on this continent. To what extent accessions will go on in the process of time, or where it will end, the future will determine. So far as it concerns States of the old Union, they will be upon no such principle of *reconstruction* as now spoken of, but upon *reorganization*, and new assimilation. [Loud applause.] Such are some of the glimpses of the future as I catch them.

But at first we must necessarily meet with the inconveniences and difficulties and embarrassments, incident to all changes of government. These will be felt in our postal affairs and changes in the channel of trade. These inconveniences, it is to be hoped, will be but temporary, and must be borne with patience and forbearance.

As to whether we shall have war with our late confederates, or whether all matters of difference between us shall be amicably settled, I can only say, that *the prospect for a peaceful adjustment is better, so far as I am informed, than it has been.*

The prospect of war, is at least not so threatening as it has been. The idea of coercion shadowed forth in President LINCOLN'S inaugural, seems not to be followed up thus far so vigorously as was expected. Fort Sumpter, it is believed, will soon be evacuated. What course will be pursued towards Fort Pickens and the other forts on the Gulf, is not so well understood. It is to be greatly desired that all of them should be surrendered. Our object is *Peace*, not only with the North, but with the world. All matters relating to the public property, public liabilities of the Union when we were members of it, we are ready and willing to adjust and settle, upon the principles of right, equality and good faith. War can be of no more benefit to the North than to us. The idea of coercing us, or subjugating us, is utterly preposterous. Whether the intention of evacuating Fort Sumpter is to be received as an evidence of a desire for a peaceful solution of our difficulties with the United States, or the result of necessity, I will not undertake to say. I would fain hope the former. Rumors are afloat, however, that it is the result of necessity. All I can say to you, therefore, on that point is, keep your armour bright and your powder dry. [Enthusiastic applause.]

The surest way to secure peace, is to show your ability to maintain your rights. The principles and position of the present Administration of the United States—the Republican Party—present some puzzling questions. While it is a fixed principle with them never to allow the increase of a foot of Slave Territory, they seem to be equally determined, not to part with an inch "of the accursed soil." Notwithstanding their clamor against the institution, they seem to be equally opposed to getting more, or letting go what they have got. They were ready to fight on the accession of Texas, and are equally ready to fight now on her secession. Why is this? How can this strange paradox be accounted for? There seems to be but one rational solution—and that is, notwithstanding their professions of humanity, they are disinclined to give up the benefits they derive from slave labor. Their philanthropy yields to their interest. The idea of enforcing the laws, has but one object, and that is a collection of the taxes raised by slave labor to swell the fund, necessary to meet their heavy appropriations. The spoils is what they are after—though they come from the labor of the slave. [Continued applause.]

Mr. STEPHENS reviewed at some length the extravagance and profligacy of appropriations by the Congress of the United States for several years past, and in this connection took occasion to allude to another one of the great improvements in our new Constitution, which is a clause prohibiting Congress from appropriating any money from the Treasury except by a two-thirds vote, unless it be for some object which the Executive may say is necessary to carry on the Government.

When it is thus asked for and estimated, he continued, the majority may appropriate. This was a new feature.

Our fathers had guarded the assessment of taxes, by insisting that representation and taxation should go together. This was inherited from the mother country, England. It was one of the principles upon which the Revolution had been fought. Our fathers also provided in the old Constitution that all appropriation bills should originate in the Representative branch of Congress, but our new Constitution went a step further, and guarded not only the pockets of the people, but also the public money, after it was taken from their pockets.

He alluded to the difficulties and embarrassments which seemed to surround the question of a peaceful solution of the controversy with the old Government. How can it be done? is perplexing many minds. The President seems to think that he cannot recognize our independence, nor can he, with and by the advice of the Senate, do so. The Constitution makes no such provision. A general Convention of all the States has been suggested by some.

Without proposing to solve the difficulty, he barely made the following suggestion:

That as the admission of States by Congress under the Constitution was an act of legislation, and in the nature of a contract or compact between the States admitted and the others admitting, *why should not this contract or compact be regarded as of like character with all other civil contracts—liable to be rescinded by mutual agreement of both parties?* The seceding States have rescinded it on their part. Why cannot the whole question be settled, if the North desire peace, simply by the Congress, in both branches, with the concurrence of the President, giving their consent to the separation, and a recognition of independence? This he merely offered as a suggestion, as one of the ways in which it might be done with much less violence to constructions of the Constitution than many other acts of that Government. [Applause.] The difficulty has to be solved in some way or other—this may be regarded as a fixed fact.

Several other points were alluded to by Mr. S., particularly as to the policy of the new Government towards foreign nations, and our commercial relations with them. Free trade, as far as practicable, would be the policy of this Government. No higher duties would be imposed on foreign importations than would be necessary to support the Government upon the strictest economy.

In olden times the olive branch was considered the emblem of peace, we will send to the nations of the earth another and far more potential emblem of the same, the Cotton Plant. The present duties were levied with a view of meeting the present necessities and exigencies, in preparation for war, if need be; but if we have peace and he hoped we might, and trade should resume its proper course, a *duty of ten per cent. upon foreign importations, it was thought, might be sufficient to meet the expenditures of the Government.* If some articles should be left on the free list, as they now are, such as breadstuffs, &c., then, of course, duties upon others would have to be higher—but in no event to an extent to embarrass trade and commerce. He concluded in an earnest appeal for Union and harmony, on the part of all the people, in support of the common cause, in which we were all enlisted, and upon the issues of which such great consequences depend.

If, said he, we are true to ourselves, true to our cause, true to our destiny, true to our high mission, in presenting to the world the highest type of civilization ever exhibited by man—there will be found in our Lexicon no such word as FAIL.

Mr. STEPHENS took his seat amid a burst of enthusiasm and applause, such as the Athenæum has never had displayed within its walls, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant."

A PRISONER MURDERED BY A SUPPOSED LUNATIC.—A most extraordinary tragedy was enacted in the County Jail at Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 21. JNO. LOUIS, committed for vagrancy, was confined over night in the same cell with ANDREW MCMULLEN, who had a short time before been tried on a charge of assault and battery, but acquitted on the plea of insanity. Considerable noise was heard in the cell during the night, but no notice was taken of it, and in the morning Louis was found lifeless, his body shockingly disfigured, and his head covered with wounds. MCMULLEN acknowledged that he had murdered him, and said he did it because "he would not talk German."

HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Three men, giving their names as GREEN, EDWARDS, CONSLY or CONNOR, were arrested in Albany on March 20, charged with attempting to "shove" counterfeit bills on the Centinental Bank, Boston, (Mass). They were committed to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 14, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 281, 681, 101, 755, 761, 749, 857, 907, 791, 795, 3577, 799, 809, 815, 839, 839½, 845, 847, 851, 863. *Part II.*—Nos. 354, 356, 358, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 720, 722, 732, 734, 182, 624, 370, 578, 478, 666, 738, 740.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 867, 1375, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1589, 1597, 1603, 1615, 901, 1625, 1629, 1637, 1639, 1643. *Part II.*—Nos. 1026, 644, 1118, 1120, 791, 1122, 1124, 152, 980.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 37, 49, 92, 98, 70, 82.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Monday's Minutes.

Before Comstock, C. J., and Selden, Denio, Davies, Lott, James, Mason and Hoyt, Judges.

No. 7, dismissed.
No. 308, appeal restored.
Adams and Sayles, additional security ordered.
Nos. 3, 4, 5, 18, 52, 101, 117, 118, 128, 171, 291, off for the term.
Nos. 13. 576, 611, calendar corrected.
Nos. 36 and 37, reserved until April 2; and No. 16, until April 3.
Brown *vs.* Whitehall Railroad Company, and Newcomb *vs.* Griswold, revived.
Sanford, administrator vs. *Eighth-avenue Railroad Company*—Argued.
No. 2, passed.
City of Buffalo vs. *Marshall, administrator*—Argued.

Liability of Railroad Companies for the Acts of their Agents—Buffalo and her Streets.

Before a full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

This Court was opened for the present term in the Hall of the Board of Counsilmen, in this City, yesterday morning. The hall was crowded.

After a number of motions had been disposed of, the old case of

Sanford vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company*, was taken up. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, brought action as Administrator of Gilbert Sanford, deceased, to recover damages for his death, alleged to have been caused by the carelessness and negligence of the defendants and their agents.

The facts are these: The deceased refused to pay his fare, alleging that the day before he paid, but was not carried to his destination. The conductor, stating that the occurrence of the day before had nothing to do with that occasion, demanded the fare. Sanford still refused, and was ejected—his death being the result. The case was tried before Justice Bosworth, in the Superior Court, and the plaintiff recovered $4,668 15.

The defendant appealed from that judgment to the General Term, alleging that the Court erred in refusing to charge that the Company was not liable if the conductor used a malicious excess of force in ejecting the deceased. The Court said that the evidence had not shown that such was the fact, although such was a correct proposition of law.

The General Term granted the new trial, holding that as the deceased was in fault in neglecting and refusing to pay his fare, he could not recover against the Company, having himself brought on the calamity. The Court below also so charged the jury. It was, therefore, the opinion of the General Term that the verdict was in conflict with law, as charged by Justice BOSWORTH, and contrary to the evidence.

From the order granting a new trial the plaintiff appealed to this Court, contending that the Company was liable for the acts of their agents when acting under their directions, and that the Court erred in granting such new trial.

Decision reserved.

Benj G. Hitchings for appellants; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for respondents.

The next case taken up was

The City of Buffalo vs. *Ordsamus H. Marshall.*—An action brought to recover the penalty imposed by the ordinance of the respondent upon any person who shall aid or assist in removing any building along, across or into any street in the city of Buffalo without permission.

The intestate of appellant, in 1844, moved two buildings upon certain lands claimed to be a street by the Corporation, but which were also claimed as private property. The only question, therefore, in the case is, whether the land was a part of a street or private property.

The law of the case will be stated in to-morrow's TIMES.

S. G. Hayes and Wm. Dorshsimer, of Buffalo, for appellant; George Wadsworth, City Attorney of Buffalo, for respondent.

Singular Action—Attachment against Property of Burglars in a Suit to Recover for Money Stolen.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Albert L. Peck vs. *Thomas Burke, et al.*—This is an action against the burglars, whose daring attempt to rob the New-York Exchange Bank, by digging a tunnel from the house No. 189 Greenwich-street, two doors above the Bank, to the vault in which the treasures of the bank are kept, was yesterday made known to the readers of the TIMES. The object of this action is to secure, by attachment, the property, carpets, &c., left in the store occupied by the burglars, and from which they have so suddenly decamped. Mr. Peck, it will be remembered, was accustomed to leave his box of money with the bank each night for safe-keeping. On this occasion the box was brought in a little later than usual, and the Bank clerk did not put the box inside the safe, which had then been locked up for the night, but placed it on the top of the safe, but inside the vault. The robbers were unable to open the safe, although by stripping the bars, boring holes, &c., they tried every possible means to do so. Mr. Peck's box, however, they took with them, which contained about a thousand dollars in money.

Mr. Peck, therefore, brings this action, and now moved the Court to grant an attachment to secure the property, on the ground that the burglars are his debtor, and has absconded. The Court granted the attachment. By this means Mr. Peck will probably recover all that he has lost.

The Transfer of Corporation Lots—Alleged Wrongful Eviction.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Joseph K. Rigg vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff, praying the equity powers of the Court to annul a contract and deed taken from the defendant for the purchase of certain property in the vicinity of Eighteth-street in this City. It appears from the complaint of the plaintiff that the defendant advertised certain property for sale, at public auction, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the Sinking Fund of this City. On the 27th of December, 1852, the said property was sold pursuant to the advertisement, at which sale the plaintiff became the purchaser of twelve of the said lots, for which he took a warranty deed with full covenants. The price paid by the plaintiff was the sum of $9 000, of this $2,250 were paid in cash, and a mortgage given back to the defendants for the balance, on which plaintiff alleges that he has regularly paid the interest. The plaintiff then states that he then entered into possession of the premises conveyed, but that on the 5th of February, 1856, defendants entered upon the premises and evicted him therefrom, insisting, as alleged, that they entered upon the possession of the said property by virtue of an Act of the Legislature relative to public parks in this City. The plaintiff further alleges that at the time defendants sold said property to him they were endeavoring to have the said Act passed by the Legislature, and that such Act was passed at the special instance of the defendants. The plaintiff further alleges that adequate satisfaction has been denied him by the defendants, and asks the equity powers of this Court to cancel the deed and the mortgage, and that he be fully compensated for all charges that he has been put to since he came into possession. The defendants deny all the material allegations in the complaint, over that it became necessary, under and by virtue of said act, to appropriate said property, that adequate compensation has been awarded by Commissioners appointed pursuant to said act, and that the plaintiff has refused to accept the same.

W. H. Anthon for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SENTENCE FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, Catherine Carr, indicted for murder, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

The circumstances of the case were briefly these: On last New-Year's eve Catherine was standing at the corner of Worth-street and Broadway, talking with Michael Jostin, with whom she was jointly indicted. The deceased, Roger Loftus, came along the street in a state of intoxication and fell against the prisoner. A quarrel resulted between Loftus and Jostin, when the former attempted to kick the head of the latter, who was down. Catherine fearing that her companion was about to be severely injured, took a penknife from her pocket and cut Loftus' arm a little below the shoulder. At this point a policeman came up, and arrested the two male contestants. They, however, agreed to a discharge of each other. But as the officer found blood upon Loftus, he refused to let either go, but took them to the Station-house. While there Jostin said he had a witness, Catherine Carr, who was therefore summoned. She testified that Jostin had no knife, but that she herself cut Loftus. She only designed to prick him to call off his attention.

Loftus was taken to the hospital, where his wounds did well for five days, but at the end of that time erysipelas set in, and in a week or ten days more he died.

Both Jostin and Catherine were indicted. But as it appeared that the former was not guilty, he was, immediately after the sentence of Catherine, discharged.

As there was no further business ready, the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock. As there are no cases ready on both sides, the Court will probably adjourn without transacting any business.

Court of General Sessions.

A PROSECUTION ABANDONED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Orzalls Y. Butler, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, was put to the bar. One witness was examined, when it became evident that the bill could not be properly identified, and the District Attorney refusing to press the charge, the jury, under instructions from the Court, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. Counsel for the prisoner declaring that some of the most respectable gentlemen in the City were in Court ready to give his client a good character.

DISHONESTY IS MONEY OUT OF POCKET.

John Kuhn, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was fined $100, and sent six months to the Penitentiary.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Several prisoners were then discharged on various grounds, but principally the impossibility of securing testimony against them. One prisoner, Fay, however, had been used as State's evidence, and on this ground was discharged.

JURY DISMISSED.

The Grand Jury then brought in a batch of indictments, and as there were no cases ready for trial, the Court discharged the petty jury, with thanks for their diligent attention to the business which had been brought before them. Many of the jurors before parting exchanged cordial salutations with the Judge on the bench, and were complimented personally for their attention to duty.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock. There will be no trials.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Clemence S. Baker* vs. *Jno. Baker.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

The Great Falls Bank vs. *Lewis P. Child.*—Costs adjusted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 26.

$10,000 U.S. 6s,'71.Coup.	93¼	100 N.Y. Cen. R.	78⅞
4,000 U.S. 6s,'81 Reg.	96⅜	25 do	79
4,000 U.S. 6s, 7-3 Coup.	99⅛	25 do	s3 78⅞
5,000 do	99⅛	25 do	s30 78⅝
9,000 Treas. 12 p a N.	103⅛	310 Harlem R.	18¼
10,000 Treas. 8⅝ p.o N.	100⅛	200 Harlem R. pfd	41⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	76	200 do	s30 41⅝
1,000 N. C State 6s.	61¼	100 do	42
1,000 Cal. State 7s	87⅛	200 do	41¾
10,000 Mis. State 6s	66⅝	66 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	18
2,000 do	66⅝	200 Ill.Cen.R.Scrip.	b30 61⅞
1,200 C. & N. W. S.F. bs.	81⅜	100 do	s60 8⅝
1,000 N. Ia. 1st M.	68	50 Gal. & C. R.	s18 73½
18 Bk. of State of N.Y.	92	50 do	s15 73¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	85¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 38
50 do	s30 85¾	100 do	36
15 Del. & Hnd. C'l Co.	89¾	550 Chic. & Rk Is. R.	54⅜
15 Erie Railroad	32	100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	71
50 do	b30 32¼	50 do	b10 74

TUESDAY, March 26—P. M.

The advance of Monday on the Stock Exchange was not fully sustained to-day—the difference against the market on the Railway Shares being about ¼@¾ ₱ cent., while the Federal and State Securities were quite steady, at yesterday's prices. There was also a continued demand for the Railway mortgages, most of which are held with firmness. The issues of the Michigan Southern Company, including the mortgages on their Detroit end Galena branch roads, are advancing in price, under the belief that the forthcoming report of the last fiscal year of the Company will establish its security, and afford fair promise of the future prompt interest of all the liens upon the line and its branch connections. Both classes of the Shares of the road are also firm, and in good speculative request. The other Western Shares closed steady at the Second Board, at the decline from yesterday's sales noted above, the strongest being Burlington and Chicago and Galena, and the weakest Rock Island. Illinois Central and Toledo steady. Harlem Preferred was again firm, and rather advanced on the previous sales, while Hudson, Erie and Reading were all somewhat tame at the close. In New-York Central, which is esteemed the barometer of the Share dealings, the variations were ½ ₱ cent., opening at 79¾ ₱ cent. on the Street before the early Board, and selling at the afternoon session at 78¾ ₱ cent., against 79¼ at the close on Monday. There is a stronger price made for Panamas, while Pacific Mail is ½ ₱ cent. lower.

The Bank return of yesterday afternoon has added to the ease in the market for Money, and confirmed the advance in Foreign Exchange to 108 ₱ cent. on London. The business in the latter for the *Arabia's* mail to-morrow was chiefly done between the Bankers, the demand from the Importers being moderate since the enhanced rate. There was a fair amount drawn at sight @3 days' sight at 109¼@109½ ₱ cent. on London. The rates on Paris are called f.5.26¼@f.5.23½, but the Continental Exchanges at the last dates from London being in favor of England, the bulk of the remittances are on London. The private mails by the Boston steamer which were delivered here this morning, report nothing important in financial affairs on the other side. A light business was doing in American Stocks. The orders for Grain end Flour, judged by the free business done to-day on our Corn Exchange, continue very encouraging for the Export movement. In reference to the price and prospects of Money in London, a well advised authority writes to the *Commercial Advertiser* as follows:

"Notwithstanding the renewal of gold shipments to your side, with more than their original intensity, there is still abundant evidence that the late movement of the bank rate of discounts to 8 ₱ cent., was altogether needless. The tide had already so completely turned in our favor from all countries, except America, that we were sure to receive ample supplies to meet all requirements. Hence, in the face of an exportation of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 during the past week, the Bank return, published last evening, shows a diminution of only $740,000 in the stock of bullion—which is wholly unimportant, considering that in the previous fortnight there had been an augmentation of $3,500,000. Every immediate sign also points to recovery.

About $500,000 has just arrived from Australia—the continental exchanges are all at points sufficiently high to induce specie remittances to be made to us—there is no demand for silver for China—the next West India steamer is expected to bring a large amount collected by Her Majesty's ship *Pylades* from the west coast of Mexico—the position of the Bank of France is stated to have undergone further considerable improvement, and the rates of exchange from New-York by the last two or three packets have been of a more steady character than at any previous period since the commencement of the disunion crisis."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 6th of March gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,603,199	Increase..£366,984
Public deposits	5,906,487	Increase.. 85,617
Other deposits	11,848,778	Decrease.. 7,150
Government securities	8,954,776	Increase.. 184,000
Other securities	20,537,990	Decrease. 31,959
Notes unemployed	6,233,785	Increase... 261,003

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,292,970, being a decrease of £225,140, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,059,783, showing a decrease of £148,938 when compared with the preceding return.

Later in the afternoon, the Share market closed dull, most of the operators on the Street being disposed to make easier figures. The difference from the printed sales at the Second Board, however, is not important, the following being about the latest quotations:

Central	78⅜	Mich. Southern	17⅝
Erie	32¾	Mich. Guaranteed	38⅜
Toledo	35⅞	Harlem Preferred	41⅝
Rock Island	58¾	Reading	44¾
Illinois Central	81⅝	Galena	73¾

In the Discount market, outside of Bank, we hear of transactions in prime double-name bills 4@6 months to run, at 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and in first-class 60 day acceptances as low as 5 ₱ cent; the latter on a favorite house. Of course, these rates in the open market preclude the large Banks from filling up their lines at 6@7 ₱ cent.; and some of them, we have reason to believe, are accepting the lower rates on very short paper. The advances made at Bank upon the recent Government Stock have been mostly paid off, and it is questionable whether the amount under hypothecation at present exceeds $800,000, or about one-tenth the sum issued on 1st of March. A similar loan of $8,000,000 for the 2d of April will no doubt be distributed and permanently placed with equal facility, should the Secretary of the Treasury accept the bids then to be made for a 20 year Stock, rather than issue a Convertible Treasury paper at par. We find that a number of our banking people are disposed to insist that MR. CHASE shall inaugurate his Treasury negotiations by accepting the lowest with the highest figures offered for a permanent Stock, to the extent of the present $8,000,000, reserving his Treasury paper for future emergencies. With due respect for this opinion, whether wholly disinterested or not, we confess we do not see the force of their reasoning, unless they are ready to make up a round robin at a figure which would justify the Secretary in submitting to the difference. And so far as the attempt is made to alarm the Department on the subject of the early return of Treasury Bills through the Custom-house is brought to bear in favor of the 20 year Stock at a heavy discount, we know, from the experience of the past, that the argument is wholly fallacious. The *Herald* appears to think that the new Administration ought not to get the money at all from Well-street in the present political situation. But fortunately for MR. CHASE, the money is ready for him on two years' Treasury paper conv ertible into the Stock, if the efforts to *Bear* the letter in anticipation of the 2d of April should drive off bidders at rates approaching the par value of the Stock. On this point the recent act of Congress has placed the Department in a position of entire independence.

The earnings in detail of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, the third week in March, are as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$9,009	$8,842
Freight	12,017	11,678
Total	$21,026	$20,520
Decrease		$506

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclus

suits of the last harvest, and the commercial advices were not favorable, this has had the effect to check the export trade from here; and the clearances from this port to Great Britain and Ireland, for the fortnight ending on the 22d inst., were only 15,057 obls. Flour, 167,143 bushels Wheat, 217,298 bushels Indian Corn, and 77,129 bushels Wheat, to France. The receipts of Flour are moderate, and not more than sufficient for the daily wants of the home trade. In regard to future supplies, it is announced that the Erie Canal will be opened for business about the 20th to the 25th April, but experience has taught us that the receipts seldom reach this market in quantities before the middle of May to 1st June. At yesterday's Exchange, the trade was rather active, at a slight improvement upon last week's rates. In Wheat there is a better demand at higher prices, but with an advance of 2c.@3c. the export trade is somewhat restricted—the decline in English freights, and rise in Sterling Exchange and moderate stock at this port, with a hope of more favorable European advices, is a strong inducement for holders to be firm and look for better rates. So far, all accounts from the West as regards the appearance of the growing crop, is extensively favorable. Indian Corn is in fair demand for home use, but the export trade is moderate. Rye is quiet."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	March 22, '61.	1,244,168	11,134,111	3,372 000
New-Orleans	March 15, '61.	115,026	43,101	369,041
Philadelphia	March 14, '61.	118,113	818,792	237,706
Baltimore	March 14, '61.	116,856	726,184	415,597
Boston	March 16, '61.	56,006	19,092	600
Other ports	March 8, '61.	79,397	1,933,615	9,151
Total		1,729,116	11,695,895	4,404 695
To about same period, 1859		200,875	630,436	46 306
To about same period, 1859		86 758	415,800	319,432
To about same period, 1858		732,391	3,390,576	1,999,859

To the Continent:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From N. York, to March 12, '61	30,603	570,867	37,915
From other ports, to latest dates	2,104		2,958

HAY—Sales 650 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been confined to small lots of New, at 18c.@24c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The inquiry has been mainly for Scotch Pig at $40 50@$22 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—All kinds are inactive and somewhat nominal.

LIME—Common Rockland has been freely offered and purchased at 80c. ℔ bl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 38 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 26c.; and 36 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 20c. ℔ gallon

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very quiet and nominal at $2 65@$2 70 ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 460 bbls; estimated stock in first hands at the close, 4,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, closing tamely at 35c.@36½c. ℔ gallon. Week's receipts, 4,168 hbls.; estimated stock at the close, 6 000 bbls. Tar has been more freely offered and has been depressed at $2 12½@ $2 50, according to quality, ℔ bbl. Week's receipts, 4,070 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 7,000 bbls. Resin has been rather more sought after, including common at $1 20@$1 25; strained at $1 39@$1 40, No. 2 at $1 45@$1 75 ℔ 310 lbs., and very low No. 1 to fine and pale do at $1 80@$3 25 ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 5 964 bbls; estimated stock of Common Resin at the close, 20,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. Tuzar has prepared the following statement of the *Naval Stone Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to March 26, 1861.*

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, hhls	13,463	11,955
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	25,255	11,660
Resin, bbls	82,722	70,408
Tar, bbls	20,778	6,253

OILS—The inquiry has been fair for Whale and Sperm, and limited for most other descriptions at our revised quotations. Crude Sperm, at $1 42½@$1 47½; unbleached Sperm, at $1 50@$1 60. Crude Whale, at 42c.@48c.; bleached Whale, 60c.@62c.; Olive, $1 10@$1 20; Red Oil, 52c.; Lard Oil, 87½c.@$1; Linseed Oil, 58c @61c., ℔ gallon; Palm Oil, 8c.@8½c.; Tallow Oil 8½c @8¾c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, at $16 37½@$16 62 for Mess, and $12 50@12 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Cut Meats and Bacon exhibit no important changes. Lard has been in good request at steady rates. Sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., at 9c @10c. ℔ lb. Beef has been quiet, but firm; sales 150 bbls. at $12@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@19c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, at 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive; sales, 150 tres. at $3 31@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—Have been purchased to the extent of 975 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 5¾c @6c.; also, 215 hhds. Melado at 3¾c.@ 3¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—The business in this line, during the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "Owing to the advance in exchange, and the decline in freights, a very heavy demand has prevailed for export, both here and in neighboring cities, and a further advance of ¼c., consequently the stock of Prime is much reduced. The arrivals are moderate. Rough Fat is in good supply. To-day, the market is firm at 9¾c.@9¾c. Price this date: 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant prices.

TIN—Has been inactive at old figures.

TOBACCO—Seed Leaf has been less sought after by shippers. The reported sales, since our last, include 440 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@9c.; 60 hhds. Kentucky, on private terms, and 13 hhds. Virginia, at 5½c. ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is attracting more attention at uniform rates. Outside, 150 a 750.; South Sea, 70c. to 80c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has declined 1 to 1¼c.@1½c. ℔ gallon. Sales 600 bbls. at these rates.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker, at our revised figures. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d. @3s. 10½c. ℔ hhd.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9½d @9¾d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d @¼d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 2s. ℔ 310 lbs.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ℔ bushel. Resin 3s. 5d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 45s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. @3s. 7 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10½d. @11½ ℔ bushel; Resin, 3s.; Pork, 55. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ℔ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 42s @42s 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork, for orders, Corn, (16 to 20 bushels in bulk and bags, at 13½ ℔ bushel. For Bristol, Wheat, in slip's bags, on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate.... March 26.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No 605 Hunterton-st., 20x100, $7,500.

—R. S. THAREN, of Wetumpka, (Ala.,) once a law partner of Mr YANCEY, was, a short time ago, expelled from the State of his residence for expressing opinions in opposition to secession. He was obliged to leave in such haste that he was not allowed to visit his wife and children, who were a few miles distant. He proposes at an early day to deliver a lecture upon the condition of society at the South, in which he will relate his own adventures, and review the statements of his late partner, Mr. YANCEY.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Leave.	For		
Arabia	New-York	New-York	Wed 27
Arago	New-York	Havre	Wed 27
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Sat 30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 30
Karusk	New-York	Nassau	Mch 30
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 1
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 12
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 21
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 23

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 2
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 6
City of Baltim're	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 23
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia* will close at the Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 7 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Stamboat ..... 3 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at ..... 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND those interested in accurate measurements, will, by sending their address, with a postage stamp, to the undersigned, receive "A short treatise on Surveyors Chains and Chain Measuring," second edition, 24 pages, with price list of the patent chains. Will readers please bring this to the notice of professional friends. J. M GRUAMAN, City Surveyor, No. 377 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

THE OFFICE OF HOLY WEEK—WITH the Rubrics, Psalms, Explanations of the ceremonies. Translated from the Italian of Abbe Alexander Mazzinelli. Price, in cloth, 75 cents.
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
(James B. Kirker,)
No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY, Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 20 John st.
Plated German-Silver and White Metal Tea Sets, Entre Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Soup Tureens, Dish Covers, Ice Pitchers, Ice Bowls, Casters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, &c.
HIRAM YOUNG.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
JUST RECEIVED
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
700 PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, trimmed with Valenciennes, at $3, worth $7.
800 PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, trimmed with Valenciennes, at $3 50, worth $8 50.
500 doz. FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Embroidered and Tucked, 62½ cents each, worth $1.
250 doz. FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Embroidered and Tucked, at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
ALSO, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Of the latest Spring designs, in great variety.
And at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 AND 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
are closing their present large and elegant stock of Robes, at the following
VERY REDUCED PRICES:
BAREGE ROBES, $2, $2 50 and $3 each.
JACONET ROBES, $2, $2 50 and $3 each.
RICH ORGANDIE ROBES, $4 and $5 50 each.
ALSO, RICH SILK ROBES,
At equally low prices.

PLAID AND CHENE SILKS.
500 pieces at 75 and 85 cts.
Original price $1 25 and $1 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
HAVE JUST OPENED
5 cases SPRING SILKS, 4s. 6d. per yard—worth 75 cents.
5 cases FINE BLACK and WHITE CHECK SILK, 4s. —very cheap.
3 cases CHINE, Rich Patterns, 6s.—Great Reduction.
5 cases SPLENDID GRAY SILK, at $1 and $1 25 per yard.
Also, a great variety of PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK SILKS, at astonishing Low Prices.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS, AND SPRING WRAPPERS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY, WILL OPEN THEIR STOCK OF NEW GARMENTS On THURSDAY, 28th inst.,
And call the attention of the Ladies to A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SILK AND CLOTH MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS, IN THE NEWEST SHAPES AND BEST MATERIALS.

LADIES, GO TO CUSHMAN'S, AND SEE WHAT BARGAINS YOU IS SELLING OUT IN
RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
IN GLOVES, IN GLOVES, IN GLOVES.
IN HOSIERY, IN HOSIERY, IN HOSIERY.
IN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, IN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, IN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Before removing to our new store, April 1, we will close out all the stock we can, at prices much less than can be found anywhere else.
We would also return thanks for the very liberal patronage we have enjoyed for the last eight teen years, and will endeavor to merit
No. 761 BROADWAY,
One door from 10th-st., just as popular as the PRESENT NUMBER.
RICHMOND,
No. 537 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

PHILLIPS & CRANE, NO. 703 BROADWAY, Will offer
During this week
NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS
from auction, at very low prices.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—A very great variety of buttons, bias fringe bands velvets, ribbons, velvet ribbons, gimps, fringes, laces, cords, tassels, and a full assortment of thread and needle roads, magic, silking and cotton trimmings. N. B.—Agents for gloves and English hosiery at EUGENE'S, No. 472 Broadway, near 13th-st., east side.

LADIES' SCOTCH ZEPHYR WORSTED FRINGE, how to order, on hand. The new tariff going into effect on April 1 will advance the price of zephyr. I am still to be at the lowest rates. Terms cash. Goods forwarded to any part of the country. SHEPHERDS, (late Orr & Shepherd,) No. 353 Canal-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., one block above Fifth-av. Hotel.

WOOD PRINTS, GINGHAMS, MUSLINS, Linen Lawns, Collars, Cuffs, Dimity Bibs, Dollies, Curtain Muslins, Linen Diaper, Table Damask, Sacking, Shirting, Cambrics, Brocatelle, &c. for sale by WILLIAM S. THEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.
GRAND OPENING, THURSDAY, MARCH 28,
OF
IMPORTED FANCY STRAW HATS,
FOR
MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS, Wholesale and Retail.
R. E. DOGGE, No. 381 Canal-st., New-York.

MADAME E. HARRIS & SON,
No. 8, 7th and 571 Broadway, New York
Have just received from Paris, a choice assortment of the most tasteful BONNETS, from the most fashionable Modistes, as Alexandre, C. Marx, Lebel, Leroy, &c.
Also, a rich artificial assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS, Wreaths, Dress Ornaments, Coiffures, &c.
The well-known, wonderful Bloom of Mme. HARRIS is found only to suit those who use her most Parisian articles, and others wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call at Judge's for these articles at No. 1,030 Broadway, 570 Broadway.
A large assortment of RICHES at 50 cents
All the above articles will be exhibited on Thursday, March 28.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL HATS,
COIFFURES AND VEILS,
JAMES TUCKER No. 769 Broadway.

MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-st., respectfully announces that she has just opened and has now in addition a very rich and complete assortment of Paris, print and Bonnet Millinery of the latest models, comprising every novelty of the season. No. 125 bleecker-st., (west of Broadway.)

A SECOND OPENING,—IN CONSEQUENCE of the inclemency of the weather, the second opening of Spring and Summer Millinery will take place on THURSDAY next, March 28, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS', No. 687 Broadway.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SLIPPERS AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROCK OIL.—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A *fortune* is offered to those who will subscribe for stock in an Oil Company now forming at No. 88 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, one mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.
For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that can never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
FLEMING & CO.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A SPECIAL or general partner, with $50,000 capital. Staple domestic dry goods commission business. Decided advantages will be given to a desirable connection—the advertiser being able to promise a good, fair profit, and willing to give a surety against any loss whatever. For further particulars, apply to JOHN B. SHERWOOD, Counselor at Law, Trinity Buildings, Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL OR personal property, the stock and fixtures of a homeopathic specific concern, which only requires the attention of a business man to insure large sales and large profits. Address E. D. P., Box 161 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT TREMONT, UPPER MORRISANIA, a first-rate grocery stand, opposite the depot; possession 1st of April. Apply to JOHN R. FRAZER, Washington-av., Tremont.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed) J. L. BAILEY, 15½ Court-st., Boston, Mass.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERIES AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

POTATOES.
Pellham Farm Seedling Potatoes for sale—the earliest known; will keep one year—price $3 per barrel. Also refined cider and vinegar. Apply to R. L. PELL, or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

BUTTER.—500 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, suitable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO., No. 64 Pearl-st. and No 38 Water st.

REMOVAL.—F. W. WORTHEAS REMOVED HIS office to No. 15 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as chambermaid; no objection to take care of children; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 36 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, 3d door from Hicks-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, by a young woman having a good City reference; has no objections to travel with a lady. Apply at No. 110 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; or to do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 164 7th-av., near 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Light as to do chamberwork and sewing; is a good plain sewer and embroiderer; in an Episcopal family; now; others need apply; satisfactory reference will be given. Call, for two days at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation, as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; is willing to do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has a reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 46 West 36th-st., this Tuesday and Wednesday.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and would like to travel with a family to Europe; best of references given. Call at No. 202 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid; will assist with the washing and ironing or general housework in a small family. Call, for two days, at No. 31 4th-st., Room No 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young Protestant girl to do chamberwork, and to sew or to take care of children. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 229 West 17th st., in the rear, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 224 25th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply for two days at her present employers, No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or plain sewing in a first-class family; has no objection to spending the Summer in the country. Has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 129 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A very efficient servant is desirous of procuring a situation in either of the above capacities; has most excellent City references, and a girl who will prove worthy of the confidence of her employer and discharge her duties faithfully. Apply at, or address, No. 8 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and to do plain sewing. No objection to go in the country for the Summer months. City reference given. Call at No. 244 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by an English Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; is fond of children; good reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and is a good baker; best of City reference given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs. In the rear, first floor. No objections to assist in the washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS COOK, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and pastries boiling and broiling, and pastry; anything required in a private family can be accommodated from her last employers. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 225 West 12th st., basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook and to wash and iron; would have no objection to do housework in a small private family; can make good bread and biscuits and is fully competent for the business; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 27th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes a situation as cook in a small private family, where she can make it her home. Can produce the best of City reference for capability and character. Call for two days at No. 152 7th-av., first door of 22d-st., front room. Always any woman's chambermaid and nurse.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook, is perfectly competent, would assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to going to the country; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 104 4th-st., corner of Charles, third floor front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman as good plain cook, and to do in the washing and ironing. Has good City reference and wages in her last place. Call at No. 111 7th-av., entrance on Bethune-st. No objection to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as cook; is a good plain cook, all kinds of cooking is a first-class pastry cook; also all kinds of confectionery. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is just discharged, a first-class cook, understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking, and desires a first-class place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, No. 32 Jay st., near Hudson-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, in a private family; is a good baker, and can make all kinds of fancy cakes; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 18 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene sts., in the fancy store. No. 275 6. h-av. for two days.

AS COOK, SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; is perfectly acquainted with her business in all its branches, and has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Hamilton-av., second door, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a good plain cook, baker and washer and ironer; has good reference; is a very steady, capable woman, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 442 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c. WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objections to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly competent of her business; is a good bread baker first class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in fancy-store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 141 21st-st., Room No. 8, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A genteel young girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a small private family; City references. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 423 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 31 Marion-st., 2d floor, front.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women, one as competent cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 19th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as nurse; could take the care of an infant, and do good plain sewing; or to do light housework and sewing; is kind and obliging, would go in the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear, third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and will do general housework; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 16th-st., between Avennes A and B, top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes a situation in City and country; is a good plain cook, baker and washer and ironer; has good reference; is a very steady, capable woman, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 442 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c. WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objections to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly competent of her business; is a good bread baker first class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in fancy-store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 141 21st-st., Room No. 8, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A genteel young girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a small private family; City references. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 423 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 31 Marion-st., 2d floor, front.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women, one as competent cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 19th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as nurse; could take the care of an infant, and do good plain sewing; or to do light housework and sewing; is kind and obliging, would go in the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear, third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and will do general housework; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 16th-st., between Avennes A and B, top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes a situation in City and country; is a good plain cook, baker and washer and ironer; has good reference; is a very steady, capable woman, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 442 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objections to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly competent of her business; is a good bread baker first class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in fancy-store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 141 21st-st., Room No. 8, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A genteel young girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a small private family; City references. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 423 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 31 Marion-st., 2d floor, front.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women, one as competent cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 19th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as nurse; could take the care of an infant, and do good plain sewing; or to do light housework and sewing; is kind and obliging, would go in the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear, third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and will do general housework; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 16th-st., between Avennes A and B, top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes a situation in City and country; is a good plain cook, baker and washer and ironer; has good reference; is a very steady, capable woman, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at ACKERMAN'S, No. 442 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c. WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objections to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly competent of her business; is a good bread baker first class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in fancy-store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 141 21st-st., Room No. 8, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A genteel young girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a small private family; City references. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 423 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 31 Marion-st., 2d floor, front.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable young women, one as competent cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 19th-st., near 6th av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as nurse; could take the care of an infant, and do good plain sewing; or to do light housework and sewing; is kind and obliging, would go in the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in the rear, third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook; is an excellent wash

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1861

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—INGOMAR—THE LIMERICK BOY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76—RAOUL—THE MANIAC LOVER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—HORSESHOE ROBINSON. Evening—GITANNELI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The South Carolina State Convention reassembled at Charleston yesterday, and the very first action taken by it indicates a disposition on the part of a portion of its members to precipitate the question of Fort Sumpter to a speedy solution. A resolution was offered that all the supplies of provisions which Maj. ANDERSON has heretofore been permitted to obtain in Charleston be cut off, and that all mail facilities be denied to the garrison. The resolution is to be acted upon to-day. The correspondent of the Associated Press is of the opinion that it will be voted down, but a dispatch received in Washington expresses a different view. The latter also states that Gen. BEAUREGARD has notified the authorities at Montgomery that he is ready to commence operations against the fort. Meantime our Washington correspondent positively asserts that no order for the evacuation has yet gone forward, though there is little doubt that it will be sent this week. The visit of Col. LAMON, it appears, was partly on his own private account.

The New-York appointments, our Washington dispatches say, are under anxious advisement, and will probably soon be decided upon. Among the names sent to the Senate for confirmation yesterday, were several for important offices in the Southern States.

The proceedings of the Senate, yesterday, were interesting and important. The subject under discussion being Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution calling for information relative to the forts and other public property in the seceded States, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE proceeded to make a speech, in which he attempted to controvert the arguments of Mr. DOUGLAS relative to the position now occupied by the South in the Territories. He was followed by Mr. DOUGLAS, who reiterated his former arguments, and still further enforced them. At the conclusion of his speech a vote was taken upon a motion to lay the resolution upon the table, and it was so disposed of, by a vote of 33 to 11. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE then asked leave to offer a resolution recommending the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the Southern States, and pressed for a vote upon it, but it was objected to. Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, offered a similar resolution, with the addition of a recommendation that no attempt be made to collect the revenue in the Confederate States. That also was laid over, and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the Virginia State Convention, yesterday, Mr. PRESTON made a strong Union speech, but insisted upon guarantees from the North. Ex-Gov WISE took the ground that the guarantees demanded by the Border States are not sufficient. The Constitution of the Confederate States was offered as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, and the debate thereon was being continued at last advices.

By way of New-Orleans we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst. The road between that City and Mexico was much infested with robbers, a party of whom had attacked and wounded Capt. ALDHAM, of the British steamer *Valorous*, on his return to the coast. The telegram asserts that the new Government was making but slow progress, but in the face of this assertion announces that M. SALIGNY, the French Minister, had presented his credentials and been formally received. This may be considered at least as a guarantee for the permanence of the new *régime*.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Mr. HAMMOND reported favorably bills for preventing mutilation of the records of this City, and to amend the Revised Statutes relative to trial by jury. The bills reorganizing the Asylum for Idiots, and incorporating the New-York Corn Exchange, were reported complete. Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY introduced a bill appropriating $400,000 for improving the navigation of the Harlem River. The bill incorporating the New-York Sale Deposit Company was passed, as was also the bill amending the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company. In the Assembly, the bill allowing inland navigation insurance by all companies, was passed. The bill providing for submitting to the people the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, was debated and ordered to third reading, as also was the bill to incorporate the Loaners' Bank.

The Harbor-Masters' investigation was continued yesterday—a number of witnesses being examined as to the general working of the system. The latter part of the day was devoted to hearing witnesses introduced by Mr. ANABLE, proving the charges against him unfounded, as dictated by personal spite. The Committee adjourned to meet in Albany on Thursday.

By recent arrivals at this port we have intelligence of severe disasters which occurred during the late heavy weather experienced on this coast. The bark *Resolution*, from Palermo on the 15th instant, experienced a hurricane from the northwest, while in the Gulf stream, in which her bulwarks were stove. She sprung a leak, and had six feet of water in her hold, compelling the crew to throw overboard 1,700 boxes of fruit. The brig *John Shaw* split her sails, and lost her boat. The bark *Conejuegos* had one man washed overboard, and lost. The crew of the schooner *Potomac*, of Franklin, Me., were picked up on the 20th inst., the vessel having become disabled in the gale, and being in a sinking condition. The Captain and crew arrived at this port on board of the ship *Tropic*, of Kennebunk. The *Tropic* had been eleven days this side of Bermuda, and had encountered heavy gales. She reports seeing vessels outside with loss of spars.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday held a brief and unimportant meeting. The weekly statement of the Comptroller, showing a balance of $217,717 05 to the credit of the county, was ordered on file.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention, of Brooklyn, met at No. 9 Court-street, last evening, and on the second formal ballot, HENRY A. KENT, Esq., of Bay Ridge, received the nomination for Mayor. It is understood, however, that he will not accept.

The Court of Appeals convened in this City yesterday, all the Judges being present, and proceeded with the Calendar. The old case of Sandford *vs.* The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company was argued, involving the liability of railroad companies for the acts of their agents. A case concerning the public streets of Buffalo was also taken up, but the Court adjourned before it had far proceeded. One of the losers by the robbery of the New-York Exchange Bank, yesterday obtained at Justice SUTHERLAND'S sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, an order of attachment against the property purchased by the burglars, adjacent to the Bank. An interesting case against the City was also commenced in the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, respecting the transfer of Corporation lots. In the Oyer and Terminer, CATHERINE CARR pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years. MICHAEL JOSTIN, indicted for murder, was discharged. In the General Sessions, there were no trials, and only two or three light pleas and sentences. The Jury was discharged for the term.

The Stock Market was steady yesterday on Federal and State Securities, and a fall of ¼@¾ per cent. on the Railway Shares; the last closing dull in the afternoon. Exchange 108 ¾ cent.

Breadstuffs were quite active yesterday, and prices were generally higher. Cotton was in moderate request, as were also Coffee, Raisins, Hay, Scotch Pig Iron, Rice, Tobacco, Pork, Beef, Tallow, Molasses, Fish Oils, Resin, Sugars and Whisky. Lard was in good demand. Fish, Hemp, Lead, Seeds, Spices, Tin and Zinc were very quiet. Whalebone was attracting more attention. Shiproom was less abundant, and rates on freight were rather firmer.

The cattle markets were oversupplied yesterday. The numbers (3,500) were large for any week at this season, but particularly so for the last week of Lent. No Jewish buyers were present, and the market was unusually dull. Excepting for an extra pair of premium cattle, held over for want of a remunerative offer, we saw nothing sold at over 9¾c. per lb. for the beef, and very few at more than 9c. The majority of the stock was of fair quality, and was running out at about 8c. There was enough left over for to-day to warrant an ample supply for all, and at low rates. The decline from last week was considered about ¾c. per lb., which tells heavily upon drovers, some of whom were offered at Chicago just about the prices their cattle brought here.

Secession and Business.

It would be extremely pleasant to believe that the Secession movement is merely *on paper*,—and that it does not affect the ordinary operations of business in the slightest degree. Some of our cotemporaries have succeeded thus far in taking this very agreeable view of the case, and dismiss as idle and foolish all apprehension of practical inconveniences from this quarter. They insist that all the complaints of the new Tariff are unfounded and merely for effect,—and that there is not the slightest need for any new legislation upon this subject.

We fear our merchants do not fully coincide in this view of the case. Their daily business brings them into daily contact with the new relations which inevitably grow out of the anomalous political condition of the country. And they find already very serious interruptions to business, and very important changes in its current and tendency, in consequence of the formation of the new Confederacy. That Confederacy, it must be remembered, is not a mere name;—it has a substantial, though illegal existence,—and is actually in working order. It has its tariff,—its rules regulating commerce, and its officers to enforce them. And as things are now going on, without some additional legislation adapted to this new state of things, it is quite likely to deprive the Federal Government almost entirely of its revenues.

Look for a moment at the position of the Government in regard to goods in bond. There is a large amount of merchandize, reaching in value thirty or forty millions of dollars, now in warehouse here,—from which, under ordinary circumstances, a given amount of revenue can be relied upon. But instead of duties averaging, say 20 per cent, and realizing large sums to the Treasury, each invoice may be reexported on the payment of fees amounting to one dollar, which is absorbed in expenses, and distributed throughout the country *duty free*. The merchandize, in the first place, may be sent to some foreign place—in the West Indies, for example—which discharges the bond given for its reexportation. It may be then sent to New-Orleans, under the new Confederacy, and there entered for exportation to *foreign* countries—the United States. The bond given for such purpose is canceled on the presentation of a certificate, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, that it has been placed beyond the territories of the Confederate States! Suppose our Government should attempt to seize it. *Prima facie*, the duties have been paid, imposing upon the United States the burden of proof, which is equivalent, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, to throwing it out of Court.

We have only indicated a process *which is now actually resorted to* to evade the revenue laws, and which may send into consumption, duty-free, all that the South and West can consume. That this is already done to a very great extent, the following paragraph from the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 23d, affords conclusive proof:

Every day our importers of foreign merchandise are receiving, by way of New Orleans, very considerable quantities of goods, duty free. The goods are landed at the port of New-Orleans—no Custom-house notice is taken of them—no bonds are executed for the payment of duties on their arrival there; and on many articles the saving of one-half the duty, only, would afford a handsome profit. *If this thing is to become permanent, there will be an entire revolution in the course of trade, and New-York will suffer terribly.* Our merchants have capital enough to justify them in making their purchases in Europe, and shipping to New Orleans, and *in that city, because of the difference in the tariff, goods can be bought cheaper than in New-York.* With these advantages, we shall be able to sell cheaper than any other city in the Valley of the Mississippi.

All this, as things are now, our Government is actually powerless to prevent. Shall it confess its impotency by allowing such a state of things to continue? Shall such a flagrant act of injustice be allowed—the imposition of a heavy tax upon one portion of the country, and freedom from it to others? Shall Government cast itself upon this sea of uncertainty as to the means of maintaining its own existence? Shall nothing be done for the manufacturer who finds that the higher the rate of duty, the less is he protected? The merchant is in an equally unpleasant dilemma. How can he continue to import, paying duty, when his next neighbor, a little less scrupulous, may in the manner described escape it altogether? Who does not see that in such a state of affairs everything must come to a stand; universal distrust and uncertainty prevail, threatening the existence, not only of Government, but of the whole business fabric of society?

This anomalous condition of things must be met, and the friends of the new Tariff should be the first to act. No new industry under such uncertainties will take root. The establishments that exist are now under the *régime* of practical *free trade*. Under it we should like to see an estimate of Mr. Secretary CHASE of revenue for the coming year. We think he would frankly admit that the probabilities would be against any guess he might hazard. The unknown elements in the calculation would be far greater than the known.

Under such a state of things can Government resign itself to inaction, and drive along on the current of events? We might do so, with less danger, were we not dealing with a party who are incessant in their efforts to embarrass and defeat us, and who do not scruple to resort to any act that may accomplish their object. In this particular they have us greatly at disadvantage. The Government has thus far been acting the part of a parent to a rebellious son, who has deserted the paternal mansion, which, if he cannot have his own way, he threatens to envelop in flames. We have been patient, forbearing and conciliatory—awaiting, as Mr. DIX so justly said, the return of reason and patriotism, to take the place of the passion and frenzy which have prevailed, and led to the most infamous outrages that can be committed against Government or the rights of property. But business cannot wait; it demands the most prompt protection. Nor can the Treasury Department suffer things to go on in this way, whatever the political aspect of the case may require. The Southern States defeat our revenues, they destroy protection to our industry, they have thrown open their coasting trade to foreign nations. Already are their Commissioners on their way to Europe to court alliances with foreign Powers at our cost. These nations we have done what we could to alienate, by striking a severe blow at their commercial relations with ourselves. While we are halting, the Confederate States are moving swiftly forward, inspiring confidence not only in the public, but themselves.

Now, something must be done to put an end to the evils with which this state of things is rife. We must either protect our commerce and our revenue by legislation and the enforcement of the laws, or else we must do it by negotiated arrangements with the seceded States. We need, in the first place, such regulations with them as now prevail between the United States and Canada. The bonds given on the reëxportation of goods to that Province are not canceled except on presentation of the proper *official* certificate, that they have been received and then entered for consumption. A similar regulation would enforce the revenue laws in all the territory loyal to government, would protect our industry and enable the merchant to act with some confidence in the future.

We think the practical difficulties connected with the present condition of things will compel the Government either to call a Special Session of Congress, or to take the lead in some positive policy upon this subject.

The Southern Heptarchy.

We publish this morning a speech made by Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate Heptarchy of the South, at Savannah, on the 21st inst. It is intended to be a vindication of the new Constitution which has been adopted for its Government,—and is marked by the clearness and ability which distinguish all its author's productions.

A large portion of this speech sets forth the resources of the new Confederacy, and the reasons founded thereupon for believing that it will be able to live and prosper. We have no intention at present of entering upon any examination of these reasons. We can only direct attention to the explicit admission which this speech contains, that *Negro Slavery is the fundamental basis of this new Confederacy.* We copy from Mr. STEPHENS' speech the following paragraph on this subject:

"The new Constitution has put at rest, *forever*, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institutions—African Slavery as it exists amongst us—the proper *status* of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. JEFFERSON, in his forecast, had anticipated this, as the '*rock upon which the old Union would split.*' *He was right.* What was conjecture with him, is now a realized fact. But whether he fully comprehended the great truth upon which that rock stood and stands, may be doubted. *The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically.* It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with, but the general opinion of the men of that day, was that somehow or other, in the order of Providence, the institution would be evanescent and pass away. This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution, was the prevailing idea at the time. The Constitution, it is true, secured every essential guaranty to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly used against the constitutional guarantees thus secured, because of the common sentiment of the day. *Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong.* They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a Government built upon it, when the 'storm came and the wind blew, it fell.'

Our new Government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man. That Slavery,—subordination to the superior race, is his natural and moral condition. (Applause.)

This, our new Government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."

Mr. STEPHENS is quite right in saying that this is "the *first* Government, in the history of the world, based upon Slavery. This present year is the first time in the history of the world when a great community has overthrown a free Constitution, not because of its oppressions, but in order to perpetuate the abject slavery of four millions of its people.

Mr. STEPHENS apparently sees nothing in this fact of evil omen to the success of his experiment. Indeed, he makes it the chief glory of the new nation that its corner-stone is Slavery. He may rest assured the civilized world will take a very different view of this matter. He will find in that declaration a barrier mountain high against the sympathies of every nation on earth. There is no power so utterly dead to all the impulses of humanity, and to all the influences of Christian civilization, as to look with anything but horror and detestation upon a nation commencing its career for such a motive and with such an aim.

"THE SEWARD POLICY."—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The Seward policy may prevail, and that is, for the call of a National Convention as soon as practicable, and submitting to it the *expediency of a provision for the peaceful dissolution of the Union*, by such boundary lines as may be determined upon, or for reconstructing the same. Meanwhile, Mr. SEWARD proposes that the Federal Government shall avoid even the appearance of a coercive policy."

We do not believe that Mr. SEWARD ever contemplated the "peaceful dissolution of the Union," either through the action of a National Convention or in any other way. He is a Union man—and not only desires that the Union should be restored to its old integrity, but believes that it *can* and *will* be, by the operation of natural causes and the action of the people themselves. He has always cherished a profound and unwavering confidence in the wisdom and the patriotism of the people in every section of the Union; and unless we entirely misunderstand his views, he has seen nothing, even in the recent course of the Southern States, to destroy that confidence.

The secession movement is the result of a *conspiracy*, acting upon the unsuspecting patriotism and the momentary resentments of the people in the Southern States. Their action now is not the result of their deliberate convictions. Mr. SEWARD is disposed to await their "sober second thought,"—to trust to their conviction of their own interests, after temporary excitements and misapprehensions shall have passed away. And in our opinion it will be found that his "policy" consists in awaiting patiently that process in Southern sentiment,—to enlighten and instruct it by all just and proper agencies, and to avoid everything which can prevent its natural and true development. He believes that the Union can *thus* be restored, and that it will then be stronger and more beneficent than it has ever been before.

If this should fail, after fair trial through a sufficient time, Mr. SEWARD would probably *then* think it time to adopt some other policy, and prepare for new emergencies. His suggestion of a National Convention was to consider measures to *preserve* the Union,—not to destroy it.

Anything Else?

The action of the conspirators is almost telegraphic in its rapidity. With them everything depends upon haste. To stand still, even to waver, is to be lost. Hence, now that the mad rush of States from the Union has come to a halt, the precipitators hasten to turn their energies in the direction of our great Southwestern Territories; and already it appears that these, in turn, are to be cajoled or coerced into becoming dependencies of the new Negro Empire.

Unsophisticated folks wondered what they wanted with a "Standing Committee on *Territories*" in JEFF. DAVIS' *Corps Legislatif*—as it is counter even to African logic that weighty men, like CHESNUT and CAMPBELL, should be supposed capable of either standing or sitting upon nonentities. Mr. WRIGHT, of Georgia, was the first to shadow forth officially the project of territorial conquest, which he did in the Congress on the 4th inst.:

"Never," exclaimed he, "never, with my consent, while this Confederacy has an arm to defend its rights, shall the Confederate States give up their interest in the public domain. Never, Sir, and more especially as a Southern man, will I consent to relinquish those rights."

And Vice-President STEPHENS also, only the other day, ominously hinted at the speedy spread of the revolution *westward*.

It now appears that already have the precipitators sent their emissaries to the bogus authorities of Arizona—(our Rio Grande ten million "Purchase" of a few years ago, and which really forms a part of our New-Mexican Territory)—and also to the authorities of the Territory of New-Mexico, as well as to some of the Northern States of old Mexico, informing them that the United States has now ceased to exist, and demanding that they shall instantly submit themselves to the dominion of the new Slave Power. The action of the "Convention" which they have called—every one knows what such a Convention must mean there—will reach us soon, and it will not be startling if we find that the "Standing Committee on Territories" has possessed itself of at least one great slice of our public domain. Even these emissaries, however, were hardly needed, as the late Mr. BUCHANAN had arranged everything in these far-distant Territories, so that this kind of annexation might be swift and easy. Nearly all the Federal officials there are Disunionists, while the antecedents of the desperadoes who have been trying the last three years to engineer themselves into power in Arizona, (men such as Border-Ruffian JONES and California-Exile McGOWAN,) admirably fit them for tools of such a conspiracy.

It is a noteworthy fact, by the way, that this very Arizona (which is a metalliferous region of immense richness) has once before gone through the retrograde process which it is now again threatened with. A hundred years ago it was a thriving and populous Spanish province, containing more than forty towns and villages, and with more than a hundred gold mines in successful operation—while the alluvial Mesilla Valley grew cotton, wheat and tropical fruits. But the slaves of the Spaniards, assisted by the Apaches and other wild Indian tribes, made fight with their masters, and drove out or put to death every soul of them. All that now remains to test their former existence is the traces of the once populous towns and the ruins of deserted mines; and the American miners who now, under the protection of our Government, are beginning once more to open these rich mines, often discover the tools and the bleached skeletons of the Spaniards who were slain a hundred years ago. The enterprise which is now again digent there to silver mining will again be suddenly closed. The Apaches of Arizona are still wild and warlike as ever. They are now only kept from again annihilating the resurgent civilization by a strong force of United States troops. These withdrawn, they will make common cause with the other savage tribes, numbering probably not less than 10,000 warriors, on the north and west, and these again with those who even now keep Texas in chronic terror; and, indeed, it would not be surprising if the yell of the red man again rang on the Gulf of Mexico. Civilization would again be set back another century.

Of course, too, the conspirators only want "New-Mexico for the sake of Old Mexico." The far-seeing plot of dismembering the States of Sonora and Chihuahua from the Mexican Republic at the same moment that they dismember these Territories from the United States, shows that this bearing of the case is thoroughly appreciated,—though they may not foresee its consequences.

Our magnificent unorganized Territory also, lying to the west of Arkansas, and inhabited by some 60,000 Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and other remnants, has lately been invaded by Disunion emissaries; and the principal Chief of the Choctaws (who are semi-civilized slaveholders) has already officially taken ground in favor of secession. To these tribes the United States is now paying heavy annuities, maintaining posts and agents among them, furnishing them teachers of all the useful arts, and protecting them from their savage brethren in the North and South. Yet now they meditate delivering up the domain we have given them to the conspirators; and that, too, while their agents are at our seat of Government urging for them the most extravagant gratuities. The philosophical probability in the matter is, that the remains of the old savage in their bosom is again beginning to be felt; and, did the Government withdraw its repressive protection, they would doubtless speedily return to savagery; and, joining the thousands of other Indian warriors in our great Western empire, would confederate themselves into roving pirates of the plains, preying upon the vast commerce that now perpetually sweeps over them.

If these splendid domains really belong to the United States at all, and if the United States intend to hold possession of them for the benefit of the people by whom they were acquired, the most vigorous measures must immediately be adopted to check the machinations of the Disunion conspirators.

A CONTAGION TO BE AVOIDED.—All who have carefully watched the operations of the slave-traders in this City during the past three or four years, must be satisfied that a clean sweep is needed in the offices of the United States Marshal and District-Attorney—the heads of these Departments being no doubt responsible in a certain degree for whatever connivance may have taken place; but the subordinates—clerks, deputies and runners—being the men who must actually have been brought into close contact with the slave-trading machinery of corruption. As one rotten sheep is sufficient to infect a flock, so one of these old hands, experienced in the golden gains of guilty connivance, would be more than enough to endanger, if not inflict and utterly poison, the moral health of two dozen unsophisticated associates. Let there, therefore, be a clean sweep in both offices as soon as new men are appointed by the President, so that not a vestige of the horrible existing system may be left; and let the office-rooms be fumigated and made subject to all the most powerful disinfectants, so that, if possible, the leprosy of certain of the late dwellers in these temples of sin may not be transmitted to their successors.

Patronage in the Border Slave States.

The *Tribune*, of yesterday, publishes a letter from Baltimore, in which is exultantly set forth the following scene, said to have transpired in the office of Postmaster-General BLAIR—the correspondent vouching that the subjoined conversation is correct, "on the faith of the party himself getting the rebuff:"

"R.—I should like to get your indorsement for the Navy Agent's Office at Baltimore.

P. M. G.—Did you vote for Mr. LINCOLN?

R.—I did not, Sir; I voted for Mr. BELL.

P. M. G.—I can do nothing for you, Sir.

R.—I do not see why.

P. M. G.—What would you have thought of a Lincoln man applying for office to Mr. BELL?

R.—That's very different, Sir.

P. M. G.—I can't see how.

R.—Why, I am a Union man.

P. M. G.—And so is every Republican.

R.—Then you go in for Republicans for office?

P. M. G.—*In every case.*

Exit R."

We are inclined to think there must be some serious omission in this report of the conversation with Mr. BLAIR. We certainly are not disposed to believe that no man is to be appointed to office *in the Southern States* unless he voted for Mr. LINCOLN. This would be equivalent to having nine-tenths of all the Federal offices in those States vacant, or else sending men from the North to fill them, which the President in his Inaugural said he did not intend to do.

The Postmaster-General is a practical man, and must be fully aware that the conduct of this Government, under existing circumstances, requires practical measures, rather than a blind adhesion to any theoretic programme. It is quite true, as he is reported to have said, that "every Republican is a Union man,"—but so are thousands and tens of thousands who are not Republicans, in States where the Republican Party does not exist. Mr. BLAIR cannot, we are confident, shut his eyes to the fact that, in a crisis so supreme as the present, considerations of party must yield in some measure to the dictates of patriotism; and such true and fearless Union men as ANDREW JOHNSON, EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Gov. MOOREHEAD, SPEARARD CLEMENS, and their associates, in the Border Slave States, are entitled to far more grateful appreciation of their courageous and patriotic public services than the foregoing conversation, if correctly reported, would hold out any hope of their receiving.

While in the Northern States it may be quite right, according to usage, that the test of party service shall be unswervingly applied to applicants for public office, in the non-seceded States of the South, where the loyal men of the country have fought and are still fighting a desperate battle for the Union against enemies wholly unscrupulous and aided by the reckless agencies of the Confederate Government, a more liberal policy must be pursued; and the only test of political merit in such States should be a record showing sincere and active devotion to the maintenance and perpetuity of the Constitution. Very possibly in this view we may have the misfortune to again differ from the *Tribune*, but we must still believe that in regard to patronage within the limits of the Border Slave States, the high-minded and intelligent men of the Republican Party are quite willing to drop all mere partisan distinctions, and to consent that this patronage shall be used in whatever manner shall most substantially and widely strengthen the Conservative sentiment, and aid the gallant leaders who are there upholding the banner of the Union against all foes.

Politics and the Patent Office.

It would be encouraging could we believe that the delay in the appointment of the Commissioner of Patents is occasioned by a desire to consult the scientific fitness of things. There was, indeed, a flicker of hope in the telegram that one of the candidates whose names have been prominent, was set aside on account of "incompetence." And as the mere mooting of the question of intellectual fitness as a condition of assuming the direction of this Bureau is a daring innovation, it may be regarded as a concession to right reason that will prove the entering-wedge to other and much-needed changes.

There are weighty considerations that go to show that, so far as the protection of the rights of inventors and the progress of the industrial arts are concerned, it might be as well, if not better, that the whole of the present cumbersome and complicated organization of the Bureau were utterly abolished. As it is, there is scarce an invention of any value but has to get ultimate decision in a Court of law; and just in proportion to the value of the inventions has been the cost of litigating, or the corruption practiced in having them extended. Happily, recent modifications of the laws, by granting patents for seventeen years, without right of extension, cuts at the root of the scandalous abuses that have, hitherto, characterized the obtaining of the renewal of rights; and we shall no longer hear of parallels to a recent case in which ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars was expended in bribes.

It might be to exact superhuman magnanimity of the new Administration to require that it shall make a thorough purification of the Patent Office, by wholly separating its organization from considerations of party politics: but that institution will be on a just and wise foundation precisely when that reform shall be effected. The Patent Office has long ago assumed a place among the principalities and powers of modern civilization never dreamed of at the time of its establishment, and which makes the old precedents of its official organization entirely obsolete. At first a mere desk in the office of the Secretary of State, the Bureau of Patents has grown to be one of the most colossal and important departments of the Administration. It was well enough in its early days that the President should reward personal or party services by the gift of this pleasant sinecure; but it is surely a scandalous anachronism that the direction of an institution in which centre interests so vast and so peculiar should be made a mere matter of political spoils, while the sole consideration that can possibly have any real weight—scientific fitness—is wholly ignored. The archives of the Patent Office contain many strange contrivances,—schemes of perpetual motion, plans for the generation of power out of nothing, and what not; but there is no invention that can quite take rank with the art of transforming pettifogging lawyers, rural editors and backwoods politicians into competent judges of the subtilities of pure and applied science. It ought not to be quite sufficient that a man is from the interior of Illinois, and that his family is starving, to get him a situation in the Patent Office.

Fort Sumpter.

Our dispatches from Washington indicate that the crisis at Fort Sumpter is approaching. Orders will probably be given to cut off the supplies of Major ANDERSON, and he is thrown back, therefore, upon his provisions in the fort. Whether it is intended to leave him unmolested, until compelled by starvation to surrender, or to attack the fort, is not certain, though the tenor of the intelligence indicates that the latter course will be pursued. It is probable that Major ANDERSON has orders for such an emergency; and while it is useless to speculate upon their character, all will agree, we presume, that a fight for the possession of Fort Sumpter under present circumstances would be a useless and a deplorable event.

The Mexican News.

Our telegraphic dispatch, giving the Mexican news per steamer *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, contains several interesting items, one of the most important of which is, that Monsieur SALIGNY, the French Minister, had presented his credentials to the Constitutional Government, and been formally received. This is a most decided step in advance, and cannot fail to add materially to the strength and permanency of the Liberal Government, which is now recognized by, and in full and friendly communication with the United States, England and France.

Gen. ZAMORA, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, is dead. This is a sad loss to Mexico. Throughout the last revolution, ZAMARA was one of the most enlightened, active and efficient leaders in the Liberal cause, and contributed largely to its success by holding the City of Vera Cruz firmly to the fortunes of the Juarez Administration, against the numerous attempts that have been made to seduce and force it from its loyal position.

It appears that the high-road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico is infested with robbers to an unusual degree, and that Capt. ALDHAM, commander of the British steamer *Valorous*, has been wounded in an encounter with a band of these plunderers, while *en route* between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

We have believed the highways of Mexico would be infested with banditti whenever the struggle was over, and thousands of soldiers, comprising the remnants of the reactionary bands, without any means of sustenance and thoroughly demoralized, should be cast loose upon the country. The work of clearing the roads of this banditti, will prove one of the most difficult duties the victorious Government has to perform.

FROM PARIS.

The Moniteur's London Correspondence—Discussion of American Affairs—The Debates in the Corps Legislatif—The Mires Affair.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 8, 1861.

The *Moniteur* has lately established a correspondence at London, which is said to be "inspired" at the French Embassy, and which is not without a certain value for its diplomatic and other revelations. Among other things, this correspondence clearly foreshadows the downfall of the Palmerston Ministry at no distant day.

But it was not to this point that I wished to direct attention. Much of this correspondence is devoted to the American crisis, and its effect on English financial affairs and on English statesmen. In this morning's *Moniteur*, this correspondence declares that, notwithstanding the Anti-Slavery sentiments of the English people, and notwithstanding the appeals which come from America not to acknowledge the independence of the new Confederacy until the United States shall have done so, there is a powerful minority which will advocate an early recognition of the Confederacy, and that the subject will soon be brought up formally in Parliament. The correspondence states further that it is Pennsylvania which is pushing the Republicans into the adoption of the unfortunate Morrill bill, and that if Pennsylvania cannot obtain the protection she demands from the Republican Party, she will relax her efforts to save the Union, and strike out a course for herself.

Another writer in the *Constitutionnel*, ministerial journal, closes a long article on the cotton question and the American crisis—an article in which the capabilities of Algiers and other sections of Africa for the culture of cotton are pointed out—with the following striking commentary:

"What a singular turn of human affairs! It is the culture of cotton which has injected into the veins of American society the hideous core of Slavery, by which it is now convulsed and threatened with dismemberment. It may be that it is reserved for our young and free colony of Africa to furnish the world with this great cotton product, without any sacrifice of the dignity of labor or the dignity of man."

We are now offered a most singular spectacle in the proceedings at the Senate. The closing debate yesterday, on the Address, was marked by scenes of disorder and violence scarcely an improvement on our Southwestern legislatures in early times. But, independent of the natural vivacity and turbulence of the French character, it must be taken into account as an attenuation that this body of men were selected for a dumb show, without any anticipation that they were ever to stand in the grave position of a deliberative body, whose debates were to go to the world and were to signify something. Moreover, some indulgence must be made for the sudden metamorphose,—a captive is only too prone to make a foolish use of his first moments of liberty; and something must be allowed for the process of getting into working order.

The large vote on the amendment to the paragraph of the Address on the Papal question gave the Government a fright. The fact is the Government is passing through a crisis on this question. The insolence and the violence of the Court of Rome and of the clergy of France show but too forcibly that whatever else may have advanced, within the last few centuries in civilization and liberalism, it is not the Catholic Church. The Senate embraces two schools of men, one but slightly more numerous than the other. The first is composed of the men of action and of talent, who have aided into power and become known with LOUIS NAPOLEON; the second is composed of old fogies belonging to past periods, whom the Emperor named to the Senate in order to conciliate and neutralize as far as possible the Orleanists and Legitimists. They are men with monarchical souvenirs and inclinations, who accept LOUIS NAPOLEON as a necessity, who tolerate but do not love him, and who find it very difficult (with freedom of speech) to sustain him.

Now, this latter class are all in favor of sustaining the temporal power of the Pope, and against the unity of Italy. So much, indeed, had been

said about the sentiments of the Senate in this particular, that many persons looked for an adoption of the amendment to the Address, an amendment which formally engaged the Emperor to maintain the temporel power. The adoption of this measure, it was agreed on all hands, would have been seized on by the public as a check to the Government, and the Clergy and the Legitimatists would have sung songs of triumph from one end of France to the other. In the face of a result so hostile to the Government, it is remarkable that so many as 60 out of 139 Senators—men appointed by the Emperor as friends—should have voted for the amendment. The clergy in particular had strong hopes that the amendment would be adopted; its adoption for them would not only have been a triumph for their policy, but it would have killed the effect of the Prince NAPOLEON'S speech—a result all important to them. As it is, the Prince's speech yet stands uncontradicted, and notwithstanding the Government still declares its intention of maintaining its army at Rome, most people consider the debates in the Senate as an indication of the speedy fall of the temporal power.

The affair Mirès has taken on so serious a turn, that that gentlemen has again been placed *au secret*. When first arrested he made such threats against the Government, that he was at once secluded; subsequently he was allowed to receive occasional visits from his wife and daughter, the Princess DE POLIGNAC, and still later on was permitted to receive his lawyer. But now he is again secluded, and the reports about town are quite as numerous and alarming as when the arrest was made. It is said, among other things, that high public functionaries *are* implicated, and that resignations and arrests may be looked for that will startle the town. The debates in the Senate on the paragraph of the Address on Interior Affairs, and in which reference was made by M. DUPIN and others to this affair, was no doubt the starting point of the new alarms on the subject. The impatience of the public is such that M. DE GERMINY, after the Government, has been obliged to give explanations through the Press. The examination of M MIRES' affairs must in fact be a complicated and tedious task.

Two new Senators have just been created, the Count TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE and General Count MONTAUBAN, commander of the expedition to China. The Count TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE takes the place of his father, who died a few days ago, and who was Grand Master of the Empress' Household, an office, it is said, which will be filled hereafter by the Chamberlain of Her Majesty. The deceased M. TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE was a near relative of the Empress JOSEPHINE.

The Empress has sold the hotel of the Champs Elysées, in which her sister died, to the Municipality of Paris, or rather the ground on which the hotel stands, for the sum of 5,027,000f. Her Majesty owns the partly vacant lots on which stand the Chaillot Water-works, facing the river and the Champs de Mars, and to this ground, after clearing it off and improving it, she is going to carrry and rebuild the hotel of the Champs Elysées.

The question of where to build the Grand Opera, again hangs fire. Of the 170 plans presented at the late *concours*, all were rejected, and a new trial is to be given the architects. But these plans somehow demonstrated, so it is said, the unsuitableness of the place chosen for the new building on the Boulevard des Capucines, so that the whole affair has fallen into confusion again. But with the device which has been adopted for the building in perspective, "See the Grand Opera and die!" to go slow is to hasten.

The American Minister, Mr. FAULKNER, has resigned, and taken his passage for the United States for the first week in April. His family remain a while longer in Paris.

M. DE PERSIGNY has publicly declared that the Prince NAPOLEON spoke the sentiments of the Government in his speech on the Address, and that the doctrines announced by him are purely Napoleonien. The *Constitutionel* and *Patrie* maintain the same doctrine.

The young Prince METTERNICH, Austrian Ambassador at Paris, was, it is said, highly incensed at Prince NAPOLEON'S speech, and threatened to demand his passport.

It is asked on all hands from what source is coming the struggle of which M. PIETRI spoke? The explanation is this: In the Conference on the continental of the French army in Syria, there seemed to be such a perfect understanding between Russia and France on Oriental affairs, that Austria and England took alarm, and drawing Prussia with them, the three together stand arrayed against France and Russia. In consequence it was then decided that the army should retire in May, a decision which puts both France and Russia out of humor, it is anticipated that trouble may grow out of it.

The French occupation at Rome is not yet to be discontinued, whatever may be the conduct of the Pope and the Bishops.

The Warsaw affair is regarded here as due to the machination of Austria, who is anxious to enlist the sympathies of Russia in her own troubles with Poles and Hungarians. MALAKOFF.

Important from Mexico.

RECOGNITION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL GONERNMENT BY THE FRENCH MINISTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 21st inst.

The United States sloop-of-war *Macedonian* was at Sacrificios.

The principal road to the City of Mexico was swarming with bands of robbers.

Capt. ALDHAM, of the British steamer *Valorous*, had been severely wounded while returning from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz.

The Constitutional Government was making but slow progress.

Monsieur SALIGNY, French Minister, had presented his credentials and been formally received.

Gov. ZAMORA was dead.

Rumors had reached the Capital that a party of filibusters had invaded Lower California.

It was also reported that a movement was progressing for the separation of a number of the Border States and their erection into the Sierra Madre Republic.

Burglary—Safe Blown Open.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Tuesday, March 26.

Burglars are again in our village, and another safe has been blown open. The store of O. M. BAXTER, lumber merchant of this village, was broken open last night, and his iron safe, one of HAARING'S best, was blown open by means of powder, and about $70 taken. The burglars drilled four holes of about an eighth of an inch in diameter, near the lock, in which they must have inserted the powder. The inner portion of the door and lock were blown some distance from the safe, showing a powerful charge. The money drawer was found this morning in the river near West Point. The books and checks were left undisturbed. It was supposed that the front door was opened by false keys.

New-Jersey District Court.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 26.

The United States District Court, Judge GRIER presiding, commenced here this morning. In consequence of the absence of Judge DICKINSON, caused by the death of his nephew, the argument in the Jackalow case on motion of District-Attorney CANNON, was postponed to Thursday week, the 4th of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Court is engaged in hearing patent cases.

Fatal Hatchway Accident.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, March 26.

C. Y. DIGGS, hardware merchant, in Portsmouth, Va., fell through a hatchway in his store, this morning, instantly killing himself.

Counterfeit Bills.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 25.

Counterfeit "twenties" on the Bank of New-Orleans are circulating here.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.
A SURE CURE for Bleeding, Blind and Itching PILES, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Disease of the Skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are PARTICULARLY REQUESTED to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Cordsr, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 563 Broadway.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch
Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.
Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss.*

Morocco Garden Shoes, with Bows. M. L. HILL, No 571 Broadway. $1. Estes Foxed Boots $2 25

DIED

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Mrs. REBECCA HINCKLEY KELLOGG, wife of Norman G. Kellogg, Esq.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Col. T. B Thorpe, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 East 38th st, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 28th inst.

ALLAIRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, MARGARET, widow of Samuel Y. Allaire, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, N. C. Kortright, No. 71 Madison-av., corner of 28th st, on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle.

LAWSBACH.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, WILLIAM A. LAWRENCE, grandson of Henry Warlog, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives of his family, and his friends, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Warlog, No. 24 East 21st st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GODWIN.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, March 25, at group, ADA S., youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Godwin, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral of the deceased, at the residence of Mr. Godwin, No. 1,100 Broadway, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, without further notice.

STUART.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 26, at his residence, Col. JAMES STUART, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 19 East 24th st, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RAYNOLDS.—In this City, on Monday, March 25, after a lingering illness, ELY MOORE RAYNOLDS, son of G. W. and Mary Raynolds, and grandson of the late Col. Ely Moore, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 169 East 40th st.

BROWN.—In this City on Wednesday, March 20, WILLIAM P. BROWN, formerly of Norwich, Conn., aged 57 years.

☞ California papers please copy.

MEAD.—In this City, on Sunday, March 24, HARRIET MEAD, youngest daughter of Melancthon W. and Harriet Mead, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 57 Clinton-st. Her remains will be taken to Cold Spring for interment, on Wednesday morning.

☞ Cold Spring papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—In this City on Monday morning, March 25, of consumption, LAWRENCE THOMPSON, aged 26 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 145 Madison st, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WELCH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 24, of apoplexy, Mrs. JULIA, relict of the late William Welch, aged 58 years and 3 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 43 Spring-st., without further invitation.

ROGERS.—On Monday evening, March 25, HELENA HOPKINS, only daughter of Helena and the late B. Woolsey Rogers, Jr., in the 12th year of her age.

GIBBONS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 25, after a short illness, WILLIAM J., son of Scotter M. and Julia A. Gibbons, aged 24 years, 2 months and 14 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, corner of State and Bond sts., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

DURYEA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 26, of consumption of the lungs, JOHN C. DURYEA, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, H. B. Duryea, are requested to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 178 Washington st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

BENEDICT.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of Dr. Jacob D. Wood ruff, on Friday, March 22, HARRIET J. BENEDICT, child of Noah B. Benedict, of Woodbury, Conn., aged 34 years.

PIDGEON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 25, Mrs. MARY PIDGEON, wife of Patrick Pidgeon, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her son, Francis Pidgeon, Fulton-av., fifth house west of Grand-av., Brooklyn.

EVERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 24, FRANCES MARY, widow of the late George B. Evertson, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel M. McKay, No. 193 Lafayette-av., without further invitation.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

LAWTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 24, MARCIA E., wife of Wm. B. Lawton, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 26th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 6 Lafayette-av.

CONOVER.—In Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, March 25, of inflammation of the lungs, CHAS. WILLIAM, child son of Samuel S. and Margaret Conover, aged 7 years, 3 months and 7 days.

HAND.—In Middletown, on Tuesday, March 26, GASOLINE AUGUSTA HAND, wife of Edward S. Hand, and third daughter of Isaac D. Condit, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, on Friday, 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

FINE.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, March 24, ELIZABETH FINE, relict of John Fine, in the 77th year of her age.

DAY.—At Lewis's Bar, on the Tuolumne River, California, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, of pneumonia, SAMUEL H. DAY, of New-York, aged 35 years.

SWIFT.—At sea, on Monday, Dec. 31, 1860, FITZ HUGH SWIFT, son of Lieut. J. W. Swift, U. S. N., in the 20th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 195, March 26, 1861.
11, 56, 33, 70, 3, 21, 59, 45, 27, 71, 18, 24, 10.
Class No. 196, March 26, 1861.
1, 29, 6, 72, 76, 54, 26, 40, 56, 43, 8, 3, 60, 15.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 26, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,
No. 57 Beekman-st.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, FOR CASH,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Writing, Printing, Hanging, Hardware, Tissue, Colored, Manila, Envelope, Wrapping, and all other kinds of PAPER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the stagnation of business,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Will sell for cash,
AT COST OF IMPORTATION,
Their entire Spring Stock of
CLOCKS, BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The board of Managers deeply regret the necessity of renewing their appeal in behalf of our suffering poor. But the recent inclement weather has so increased the number of the needy, that at no time during the Winter has the destitution been greater than at present.

TWENTY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO PERSONS are now receiving aid, and the number cannot yet be reduced without distress. The funds of the Association, meanwhile, are so low as not to admit of another appropriation. These are the simple facts on which the Board rests their appeal, and are, it is believed, sufficient to secure prompt and liberal response.

Contributions may be sent to Brown, Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President,
R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer,
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

A STORY FOR YOUNG WIVES,
ENTITLED
THE ONE ERROR!
IS
NOW READY
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

HOWE'S. LILLIE'S.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
NOT "THE SAME AS FAIRBANK'S," although they did take the FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS IN COMPETITION WITH AND OVER THE FAIRBANK'S SCALES, in their own State of Vermont, in 1857 and 1858, while in 1859 and 1860 the Howe's Scales were exhibited in the same Fairs WITHOUT COMPETITION.
The public is invited to examine references and a large stock of Scales. Also, a full assortment of LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES. Over 50 of these Safes are now in use in New-York City Banks, while 235 Bank Safes have been sold within two years to the different Banks throughout the Union.

30 Second Hand	15 Second Hand
SAFES, of different makers, taken in part pay for Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes.	SCALES, of other makers, taken in part pay for Howe's Standard Ball Bearing Scales.

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway, first block below Astor House.

"HOLD FAST TO ME ROSEBUD, AND I'LL FOOL THE RED SKIN YET."
READY TO-MORROW,
In the
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
BIG MINK, THE TRAPPER;
BIG MINK, THE TRAPPER;
BIG MINK, THE TRAPPER;
BIG MINK, THE TRAPPER;
BIG MINK, THE TRAPPER;
BIG MINK, THE TRAPPER;
BIG MINK, THE TRAPPER;
BIG MINK, THE TRAPPER;
BIG MING, THE TRAPPER;
BIG MINK, THE TRAPPER;
OR,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE BRIGADE.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE BRIGADE.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE BRIGADE.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE BRIGADE.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE BRIGADE.
A TALE OF THE FAR WEST,
By the author of
"ZEKE JOHNSON."
The "OLD TRAPPER" was so successful in "ZEKE JOHNSON; or, THE TRAPPER OUTLAW," that we have prevailed upon him to try his hand on one more story of the same sort, and the result is that he has furnished us with "BIG MINK; or, THE DAUGHTER OF THE BRIGADE," which, while it is written in the inimitable style which characterized his first work, far surpasses even that great story in vigor and intensity. It is impossible to describe the painful earnestness with which the reader dwells upon the soul-thrilling incidents which are introduced into this truly great narrative of savage border life on the one hand, and refined, civilized life on the other. At one moment his pulses beat high and his heart pulsates with excitement as he reads of the stirring deeds of heroism enacted by the rough but warm-hearted trappers on the picturesque prairies, and in the haunts of the painted savages, and at another he is completely absorbed in the strange mysteries which connect the wild scenes of the uninhabited wilderness with the luxurious neosians of the rich and influential in civilized society, until he finds himself almost bewitched with the intensity of his emotions. In a word, "BIG MINK" is such a story as never before was penned by mortal man, and all who read it will enjoy a rich literary treat.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is a new and improved instrument, differing in principle and action from all others. A RADICAL CURE is effected in almost every case, as hundreds will testify. Our FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. BRACES for men, women and children, unsurpassed. Pamphlets gratis.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
To have healthy, nutritious Bread, Rolls, Buckwheat and other Cakes, mix a small portion of the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN (vide directions on canister) in the flour intended for those purposes. Its total freedom from deleterious ingredients is guaranteed.
For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 496 Broadway

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.
BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR APRIL,
PRICE 25 CENTS.
CONTENTS OF APRIL NUMBER.
I.—INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELLERS.
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS:—The Great Pacific Railway; a Bill to secure Contracts, and make provision for the safe, certain and more speedy Transportation by Railroad, of Mails, Troops, Munitions of War, Military and Naval Stores between the Atlantic States and those of the Pacific, and for other purposes; McGregor and Missouri River Railway; Illinois Central Railway; Illinois as a Farming State; Total number of Miles of Railway projected and in operation in the United States; Ocean Steam Mail Contracts; Annual Report of the Western (Mass.) Railway; Mississippi and Tennessee Railway; Memphis and Ohio Railway; Tonica and Petersburgh Railway Ill.
III.—SHEFFIELD AND ITS MANUFACTURES.
IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL:—On Leaving Switzerland, by Sarah J. Bolton; Gold and Dross; The Disconsolate Widow; Black Matt—the Slave who sells his own Master; The Captain's Joke; "Save the Man with the Red Hair!"
V.—INDEX TO UPWARD OF 2,000 OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS, in connection with Railways.
VI.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR, showing the Difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, Cal., and London, Eng.—with Illustration.
VII.—APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.
VIII.—A LARGE NEW MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
IX.—THROUGH ROUTES, to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other Information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.
X.—A LIST OF PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.
XI.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
XII.—SEVENTY-FIVE MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.
XIII.—NEW TIME TABLES corrected to date
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
For sale by all News-dealers and Newsboys on the cars throughout the United States and Canadas.
Will be sent free by mail on receipt of $3 per annum, or 25 cents for a single number.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.
The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.
A BENEFACTRESS.
"There is a woman in this public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.
Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething stage. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!
We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race."
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.
This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D's, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.
A lawsuit which arose from a discrepancy of weights between one of Fairbanks' Scales in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and one of another manufacturer, was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore. The case occupied the Court two days, and Judge Marshall, in delivering his decision, stated, as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of "Fairbanks' Scales" was established beyond all question.
It is a significant fact, which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are the "same as Fairbanks'," or like them, or are improvements upon them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the stronghold they have upon the public confidence.
Send for an illustrated and descriptive circular.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

WARDS
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,
MADE TO MEASURE AT $18 PER DOZEN.
OR SIX FOR $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosome, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $2 EACH.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of Shirts sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
S. W. H. WARD, from London.
No. 387 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE
FOR APRIL, 1861, IS READY.
The April Number is embellished with two beautiful plates, making eight in four numbers.
It is a very rich and beautiful number. Every intelligent family, every young lady and gentleman who can, should subscribe for it, beginning with the January number.
1. Because the January number is embellished with two very beautiful historical steel plates, unequaled by any other magazine.
2. Because it has a rich table of contents, from English periodicals, instructive and entertaining.
3. Because, considering what and how much of literature, science and art the twelve numbers of THE ECLECTIC contains, it is the best and the cheapest magazine published.
4. Because it contains the choicest articles—the cream of the English periodicals.
5. Because THE ECLECTIC in a year contains as much reading matter as three entire British Quarterlies, besides the beautiful print engravings.
6. Because each new subscriber who sends the pay in advance, gets, as a premium, either of three beautiful prints, a portrait of Edward Everett, the largest and best of him ever engraved, or either of the Parlor Prints, each worth $2.
7. Because if he subscribes himself, and procures two others, he gets as a premium, Irving's Life of Washington, worth $7.
8. Because THE ECLECTIC is a rich addition to any Library, private or public.
9. Because no one can obtain elsewhere so much literature, art, and useful instruction, at so small a price.
10. Because now is a good time to subscribe.
11. Some wealthy and generous layman in every Church should see that his Pastor has THE ECLECTIC, and then share its rich contents and instructive reading.
TERMS:
THE ECLECTIC is issued on the 1st of every month. Each number contains 144 large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched in green covers, double columns. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes, of 600 pages each. Price FIVE DOLLARS. The Club price is $4, or *five* copies for $20, sent to one address. The postage is only three cents a number. The January number for 50 cents; any other for 42 cents—sent in postage stamps.
W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS!

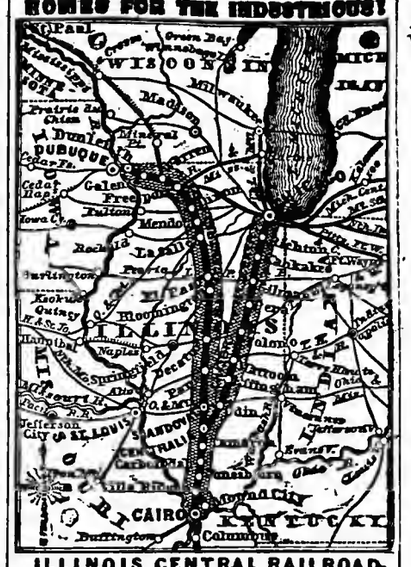

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS
IN THE
GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
HAVE FOR SALE
1,200,000 ACRES
OF
RICH FARMING LANDS,
IN
TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
ON
LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW PRICES.
MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN,
The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by prudent energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:
LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.
RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.
These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads, and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.
APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.
Thus far capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in COAL and iron are almost untouched; the invariable rule is, the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years, the natural laws and necessities of this case warrant the belief that at least FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.
RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Instead of a part of the income from several of these works going to valuable public fund in Illinois, go to diminish the State expenses the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.
THE STATE DEBT.
The State Debt is only $10,150,392 16, and, while the last three years has been reduced $4,858,718 of, and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.
PRESENT POPULATION.
The State is rapidly filling up with population: 858,470 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 55,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.
FERTILITY OF SOIL.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep, rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.
TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.
Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,596, since which 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891—a gain of 143 per cent.
EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.
As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 900,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.
EDUCATION.
Mechanics and Working Men will find the Free School system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the Church and School-house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the great Western Empire.
PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be
**ONE YEAR'S INTE

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of April, 1859, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

COUNTY OF	DESCRIPTION.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	5	72	15	40
Wappello..	South half, Northwest	8	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	23	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	26	72	14	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	70	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, Southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half.	31	70	11	362.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	c	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, Southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Doyle.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	13	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Northeast.	1	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast.	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	3	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,402 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 1, 1859, and all payable to the order of C. M. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $4,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands, above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 25th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOTT HOWELL, Trustee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS
AND PARTIES IN WANT
OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of house No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising over 400 lots, by catalogue, of everything desirable in the housekeeping line, all new and in perfect order, and to be positively sold without reserve, among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, with maker's warrantee for 3 years; solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel; English tapestry and ingrain carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, in velvet and tapestry; 2 rosewood mantel-ageres, silk and lace curtains, gold and carpet shades, rosewood centre and pier tables rich mantel vases, bronzes, lava and parian, parlor ornaments, paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, tete-a-tetes, sofas, 2 fine sofa bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs; beds and bedding, rich silver-ware of every description, French and Bohemian china tea and dinner sets, with china of all kinds; every cutlery, cut and engraved glass-ware, with a large variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture not here commenced. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine; sale commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. Reliable men will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 95 Clinton-place, all the handsome household feralture in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, rosewood etageres, French plate mirrors, curtains and cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble clock and ornament, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, mattresses beds, bedding, China and glassware; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.
Elegant Household Furniture, at No. 124 West 38th-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT auction, on THIS DAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 125 Sullivan-st., handsome household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, brussels and ingrain carpets, marble-top, sofa and centre tables; lace curtains, looking-glasses, ottomans, lounges, solid walnut extension table, girandole, oil-paintings, stair carpet and rods, divans and chairs in hair cloth, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, beds, bedding, glassware, crockery, &c.; stoves and the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES,
AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY AGENT.

WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, viz.: steam-engine and two boilers, 30 loads foundary brass ashes, 45 barrels brass skimmings, and wrought iron trimmings, 20 barrels planers' dross, drilling machists, screw cutter, lathe, old machinery; No. 4 large let carpenter's tools, ship-fastenings, tin and iron ware, &c., &c. Also, about two tons canvas expenses. Terms, cash before delivery. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORE AND LOT NO. 77 JOHN-STREET,
at auction on THURSDAY, March 28, 1861.

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The 4-story brick store and lot No. 77 John-st., upper side, 96 ft. 4 in. east of William-st. The store is 25x80, with independent cellar, flat roof, safe iron, and two-story counting-room, extension in 16 feet deep; is 25 x 100. $15,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO., No. 71 Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of country household furniture, &c., at the residences of families breaking up housekeeping. Will also hold regular sales at their Auction Rooms as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at auction on WEDNESDAY March 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—The property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, to be sold without reserve.

A dark brown horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness, an excellent animal for a family.

Grey horse, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, very stylish and spirited, kind in all harness, and quiet as a family horse.

Coupé, made to order by one of our City makers, but little used, and in fine order, lined with blue rep. silk, with polo cane lights.

Light car-seat Wagon shifting top, made by Butler to order; panel sides.

Light road box wagon, panel sides, made by Fearsley to order, in fine condition, with patent drawing seat for groom, pole and shafts.

1 double harness by Waters—Prince's metal mountings.

1 single harness by Waters—silver plated.

1 coupé harness by Dunscomb cost $45.

1 cutter sleigh, very nearly new, built to order, upholstered and lined with velvet. Also whips, robes, blankets sheets, nets, extra collars, all of the very best quality and in prime order.

A superior road horse, 15½ high 7 years old, sound and kind, and can trot inside 2 forty minutes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT
auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., private collection of valuable oil paintings, selected in Europe during a long residence there, comprising specimens of the most celebrated artists in England, France and Germany, and many rare and costly originals by the old masters, forming altogether a miscellaneous collection of great interest and high quality, the property of a family leaving for Europe and compelled for prompt sale. They are now on exhibition, with catalogue, as above, and are well worthy of attention.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT
auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 261 Broadway, near Franklin-st. Under foreclosure of mortgage—Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame mantel and pier mirrors, marble slabs, oak and walnut tables, bronze and gilt chandeliers, zinc and brass signs, office and counting-room desks and furniture, silver-plated frame show case, show stands, stock boxes, Grover and Baker's patent sewing machines, Singer's do., oak office chairs, sad irons, redectors, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING
BUILDINGS, No. 694 and 696 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock.
ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.—A choice collection of superior pictures, embracing warranted originals by Lorenzo di Credi, Gnilio Romano, Bronzino, Vanderwerf Correggio, Giaquinto, and others of equal eminence. Also some fine sketches, and a few water-color drawings. For particulars see catalogue and the pictures, now on view at the salesrooms.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, AT 10 1-2
o'clock A. M., at No. 195 Court-st., opposite West Warren-st., Brooklyn—Handsome rosewood piano, pier glass, rosewood bookcase, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths. Also, at 12½ P. M., a law library, complete set of law reports, by Selden, Dner, Denio, Hill, Paige, Barbour, Sandford, and others. Catalogues at salesrooms.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS
and Gaiters, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of desirable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—No. 35 Nassau-st.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR
friends that they are prepared to give their personal attention to sales of furniture, &c., at the residence of families breaking up housekeeping, or at their commodious salesrooms and galleries, opposite the Post-office.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-
GANS at auction on THURSDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Courtlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade.

J. R. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-
ROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

BIRDS & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker st., 1st door east of Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, SECOND-HAND, LIGHT, two seated, one-horse rockaway carriage; also, a two-horse carriage, calash top. Address E. W. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILD-ING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELE-gant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—TWO ELE-gant two-story, attic and basement brick cottages, with two lots of ground each, situated in Penn-st., near Bedford-av., ten minutes' walk from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, and convenient to cars; very desirable for residences and conveniently arranged, with modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, both gas and fixtures, heater, range, &c. Rent at the low price of $400 each. Apply to G. S. BISHOP, (Savings Bank,) No. 3 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—BROWN-STONE house No. 87 2d-place, next to northwest corner Court-st. Rent $700. Brown-stone house No. 861 Clinton-st. Rent $700. Also, the Mansion House, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., 50 feet by 56 feet, with garden. Part of the rent may be taken in board. Apply at the southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, or No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, basement office.

JOHN RANKIN.

LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL—The best location in New-York. Four lofts and salesroller, comprising second, third, fourth and fifth stories of No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., to let from the first of May next. There are entrances both on Broadway and Murray-st., and the building is provided with hatchways and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises—to MERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

CRESENT GROVE HOTEL—NEAR VANDER-bilt Landing, Staten Island, to let, with immediate possession and on reasonable terms, to a responsible tenant. The house will accommodate over one hundred boarders. Is supplied with gas, and everything necessary for comfort. There are seven acres of ground highly cultivated, and in all respects inviting to those seeking a good, retired and convenient spot for the Summer. Apply at No. 339 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE TO LET, AT
LEEDSVILLE, L. I., WITH 30 LOTS INCLOSED, on Nostrand-av., between Butler and Baltic sts. The house is in complete order; just painted and papered; contains 14 rooms; range in kitchen and laundry; shrubbery and shade trees; Fulton-av. and Atlantic-st. cars run near the property. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

DOUBLE STORE TO LEASE.—THE SPA-cious front store, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., directly in the rear of Arnold & Constable's, 121 feet from Broadway; 48 feet front, forming an L on Mercer st. Built for the cloth or tailoring business; finished and lighted in the best manner. Inquire of A. W. SPIES, No. 187 Broadway.

TO LET—$800—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 342 Atlantic, near Hoyt st., Brooklyn; contains 18 rooms, including bath-room in basement kitchen, &c.; marble mantels, water in the house, and everything in good order. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 328 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, or to E. J. PINKNEY, No. 69 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling-house, newly painted and papered throughout, with gas, hot and cold Ridge wood water, wash-tubs, water-closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., No. 42 President-st.; convenient to cars and ferries; rent $400. Apply at Arctic Insurance Co., No. 18 Wall-st. Possession can be had immediately.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 Johnst. houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $175. Part No. 83 Henry-st., rent $35. Store and Basement No. 34 William-st., and offices on the 2d and 4th floors of No. 118 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GARDNER, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERson, N. J.—A large first class hotel now in full operation and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, fronting on the principal street of the City. Apply to J. S. HOGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or, HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—ONE THREE STORY HIGH-STOOP Philadelphia brick house, 150 feet east of Park av., late 41st-av., with all modern improvements. Situated at No. 71 East 10th st. Inquire of JAMES FORGY, No. 217 West 24th-st.; or Messrs. LEHMANS & BROWN, No. 1,035 Broadway.

TO LET—IN SEVENTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th av., a large two-story house, carriage-house, &c., on eight lots of ground, pleasantly situated, near the western gate of Central Park, at 72d-st. Splendid, carpeted throughout, stable range near. Inquire of E. VAN ARKEN, No. 20 West 28th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—BROWN-STONE front, all improvements, $425; one on Concord-st., $400; on Washington-av., $1st, $1,200, $1,500; on Henry-st., $1,200; on Montague-st., $900, $1,000; on Clermont-av., and others. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

$450 A YEAR.—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 7 Centre Market-place, between Broome and [illegible] Apply in Frankfort Hotel, No. 202 Washington-st., corner No. 1 to 3 stairs.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN MON-roe-pl., with modern improvements, to a small family or gentleman without children. Rent moderate. Apply at the premises, in Brooklyn, to CHARLES H. HALL, No. 6 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. HALL, No. 253 Bowery, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, THE MODERN-ly furnished and pleasantly situated house in the Bay place (Throgg's Neck), between Schuyler and Hunter's Point, and in Westchester-av., one hour from the City. Rent, $250. F. S. TAPPLEDGE, No. 51 Maiden-la. or corner of No. 60 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT VERY LOW RENTS TO good tenants—in handsome No. 31 Pine-st., per suite or part thereof at the yearly rent. Apply to the above number, in the large room, from 12 until 2 o'clock, for J. K. HOAGLAND.

TO LET—A NEW AND GOOD SIZED COTTAGE House and 2 lots of ground on Broadway, corner of 42d-st. Contains 10 rooms and gas all through, with bath, stable, &c. Flowers, fruit, &c. Apply on the premises, or to E. R. ADAMS, No. 61 Dey-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 12 WEST 49TH-ST., ENG-lish basement, four stories high; in excellent order; situated third door east of Broadway; a desirable residence; rent, $550 per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Fleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to

W. HARSELL, No. 48 Clift-st.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC FRAME house, with tea-room attached and kitchen in the rear situated on the lot-av., second house above 58th-st., with one lot adjoining as a garden. Rent $400. Apply at No. 44 58th-st.

TO LET—EAST 23D-ST., No. 152, HOUSE 25 BY 59 feet, on extra deep lot, three stories and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements and in good order. Will be let for one or more years. Inquire on the premises. Rent $500.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—TWO small and one large store and basement, near Madison-square; rent low, large show windows and doors; suitable for fancy dry goods or carpet stores. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 25th st.

TO LET—NO. 189 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET; three-story brick house, 21x55 feet—pleasant location—all modern improvements; 13 rooms beside parlors and kitchen. Rent $800 and Croton.

HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 23d-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAUN-cey court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—TWO FIRST CLASS HOUSES, NOS. 95 and 98 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Atlantic avs., 21 feet front, with Ridgewood water. Will be put in good order. Inquire of H. DAY, No. 78 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 250 by 46, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHT-ed rooms, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; rent low. Apply on the premises, or to M. LEFFERTS, No. 42 Beekman-st., upstairs.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 5 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66
Hilton-st., corner Ryder's alley; first-class building, excellent light.

Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet from No. 5 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

STORAGE.—ROOM TO LET FOR THE STORAGE of furniture in the desirable building Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av. Apply to JOHN THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET—A BROADWAY STORE, WITH THREE years' lease; rent $1,500 per year. Apply at No. 663½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; gas, bath, &c. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 31 West 45th-st., near the 5th-av. Open from 9 to 11 A. M. Rent $1,000.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—AT Amityville, L. I., in full view of the Bay and Ocean. Good fishing and fowling. B. SKIDMORE.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 25x29, with six-horse-power engine. Inquire at 231 West 24th-st., or corner Barrow and West sts.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DE-graw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE No. 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES

No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop	$1,200
Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th st., English basement	1,100
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st.	1,000
Nos. 210 and 289 2d-av., English basement, each	900
No. 137 East 15th st., high stoop	800
No. 192 East 15th-st., high stoop	700
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., brown stone Fr. high basement	600

Apply to T. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 45-feet extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue, rent 20 per cent. less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—NOS. 59 EAST 28TH-ST. AND 229 WEST 24th-st., very desirable 4-story brown-stone front modern houses. Possession of No. 229 can be had to May 1 free of rent. JOHN S. KELSO, 62 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS
NEAR ASTORIA, L. I.—To let for one or two years, on the Shore Road, opposite Ward's Island, one mile from the steamboat landing and ferry to 26th-st. The house is 42x35 feet, with large airy rooms well and completely furnished. The stable and carriage house of brick, 27x40 feet. There are 4½ acres of land, having a frontage of about 200 feet on the river. A well shaded lawn and extensive garden, with abundance of choice fruit trees and shrubs, asparagus and strawberry beds, &c., &c. A pair of fine horses, carriages and harness, cow, &c., for sale. Apply at No. 84 Beaver-st., second floor, to J. A. SUYDAM.

A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR MADI-SON-SQUARE TO LET.—Four stories high, basement, brown-stone, size 25x65, in good order and the elegant furniture all complete, including piano, linen and silver, with immediate possession if desired. To a first-class private family the rent will be low. Apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 8 Pine-st., and 1,244 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE, FURNISHED—THE long established private Summer boarding-house at Huntington Harbour, 2 acres, (more if desired.) There are good facilities for bathing and boating; a large barn and stables, and variety of fruit. Daily communication with New-York. Price $500. For particulars, inquire at No. 217 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NEW-LONDON, CONN.—A large and well-furnished house in the most desirable part of the city, together with carriage-house, stable, flog garden, &c., will be let for six months or longer, at a low rent. For description and terms apply to CORWIN & CO., corner of Broadway and 20th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A PRI-vate family only, between 5th and 6th avs., near 23d-st., three stories and basement, 20 feet wide by about 56 in depth, with gas, water &c. Address R. R., Box No. 3,742 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IS A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, the first-class house No. 36 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., to let during the Summer, at $70 per month. Inquire of M. WILLSON, at Harper & Brothers

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 71 West 44th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PAR-lors, with bedrooms, can be secured at No. 26 East 20th-st. Also, a few single gentlemen wishing board in a first-class house, can call as above. Dinner at 6 P. M. No moving in May. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, brothers, desire board on Brooklyn Heights. Address station, terms and accommodations, J. B., Box No. 2,103 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, on the second floor, can be obtained by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 SANDS, 2d, Adjoining, a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, can obtain board; for ladies' rooms, with board, on very moderate terms; transient boarders accommodated.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, in a small private family, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 20 Harrison st., nearly opposite Tompkins-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large and pleasant front parlor and small room adjoining, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also, a small room, on third floor, references required. Apply at No. 192 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN, WITH private family and central, a furnished, private family gentleman and his wife. Location convenient to Atlantic Docks, Fulton-st. and River; prefer to pay about $40 per month. References given and required. Address H. S. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A gentleman is in want of two rooms, unfurnished floors, to be together or separate, with or without board, in a first class house, or with a French family. Location unsurpassed, references exchanged. Answering in May.

A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH EVERY modern improvement, in a most accessible and desirable locality, would rent to a party of two or three, handsomely furnished suite of rooms with board. Inquire at No. 72 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRI-vate family, not below 14th-st., for two young ladies; location must be pleasant; terms moderate; references required. Address Box No. 3,629 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED ROOM, above 4th-st., west of Broadway, with fire stove and full board in a private family, by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, E. S. M., Box No. 1,122 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON
River, in a fine country residence, pleasant steamboat communication. The Woodlawn Park cottage will be open for the reception of guests on the 21st of April. Woodlawn Park contains over thirty acres of highly picturesque ground, and is beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson, in the immediate vicinity of High Bridge and Fort Washington. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing. Superior accommodations for horses and carriages. Gentlemen engaged in business in town will find this location unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and convenience of access, it being only seven miles from Wall-st square, with hourly communication by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LADIES, WHO wish to spend the Spring and Summer months in private study and recreation, can be accommodated with board in a private family, within 4 hours' ride of New-York. Address D. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A RE-spectable hotel or boarding house, or private family, for a gentleman, his wife and two daughters, from the 1st of May till October, if there not over 1½ hours by railroad. Address P. P., Post office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A LADY
—From the 1st of May, in a private family, not residing over eighty miles from the City. Terms must be moderate. References given and required. Address, with full particulars, B. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT one hour's distance from the City, and easy of access all times, for a lady and gentleman, and a child 11 years. Must be near a good school. Address A. L., Box No. 1,967 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A FURNISHED house in Brooklyn where the rent will be taken out in board, with the privilege of taking a few first-class boarders, or would take a housekeeper's situation; would not object to a hotel or boarding-house in the country. References exchanged. Address Mrs. J. M., Box No. 171 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST CLASS country place, of from five to twenty acres, on the Hudson or Harlem River, below Yonkers, well improved, with dwelling-house, stable, garden, &c. Address J. B. A., at Post-office No. 831 Broadway, stating location, price, &c.

HOUSE WANTED—RENT NOT TO EXCEED $500; must have at least 9 rooms and be within fifty minute's access of the City Hall—a house with garden preferred. Address, with full particulars, HOUSE-HUNTER, *Leader* Office, No. 113 Nassau-st.

WANTED—FOR A VERY DESIRABLE TENANT, a house, with modern improvements, between 9th and 35th sts. and 6th and 4th avs. Rent not to exceed $2,000 per annum. Address W., Box No. 937 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 268 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest price. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the depots generally. JESSE G. KEYS,

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COMMISSIONERS' POSTPONED SALE OF
A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE.—On WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Codwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm consists of 16 18-100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, it being within five minutes' ride of the railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars inquire of PETER P. RUNYON, IRA C. VOORHIES, JOHN STOUFFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.
—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a home residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is easily accessible from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fleet drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE IN ROCKLAND COUNTY—A country store and dwelling, with or without goods, in the thriving village of Spring Valley, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, situated on the corner of Main and Church sts.; lot is 72 feet front, by 157 deep, with barn in rear; house is 32x36 feet on ground, with extension of 6 feet included in the store; 2½ stories and basement, and contains 17 rooms beside store; hall through centre of house with one story on front and one over the extension; location desirable and healthy; well adapted for Summer boarders; buildings new and built by

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. Cumms, Sec. SPENCER K. OBDEN, Pres.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LINNOK.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 629 Canal, corner Varick-st.,
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 10 cents, to $5,000 received. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $300 and under, and 5 per cent on larger sums. This Bank has received on deposit during the past 12 months.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
CHARLES S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

100 shares Market Bank Stock.
50 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Westchester County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Yalkon County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to OEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York, March 22, 1861.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, at the office of the Company, HENRY STOKES, Esq., was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of N. D. Morgan, Esq.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st. (Tontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent, on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

OCRAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, MARCH 23, 1861.—ELECTION.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th of April ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
BENJAMIN H. BULL, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, BANKER, No. 4 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW EIGHT Million United States Loan, interest payable February and July, in sums of $1,000 each, may be made to J. T. VAN VLECK.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY COUPONS.—HOLDERS of the St. Louis County Coupons, maturing in the City of New-York in June or July next, are notified that the County is now willing to pay them in bankable funds on presentation at the Treasury in the City of St. Louis.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.
St. LOUIS, March, 1861.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 SOUTH-ST., CORNER 7TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due April 1, 1861, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

ERASTUS EDOERTON & CO., No. 113 Broadway.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in this City, in one or more sums; also, one sum of $100,000 on Broadway and other first-class property. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, 9 Pine-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house No. 22, now in course of erection in West 35th-st., in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air, heated by contact with steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar, the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals should be addressed "School Officers of the XXth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

PETER LODEWICK,
HURBARD G. STONE,
JAMES G. DIMOND,
} Building Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between William A. Townsend and James G. Gregory, under the firm of W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., is dissolved from the date hereof by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said James G. Gregory, and all demands on the partnership are to be presented for payment to the said James G. Gregory, who alone is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the Company, and to use the name of the late partnership in liquidation.

W. A. TOWNSEND,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1861. J. G. GREGORY.

MEDICAL.

TRIEBEMAR.
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Medic de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIEBEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIEBEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIEBEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiba or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIEBEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triebemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in six cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Volpeau, Lallemand, Row. Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $3.

To be had wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 9 o'clock On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$500 REWARD!

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

Price, One Dollar per bottle.
Sold by C. H. RING,
No. 155 Fulton-st.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 10 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after having put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4; Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS INFALLIBLE—safe, unequaled, speedy and permanent; cures without interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S great remedies, Unfortunate's Friend, Specific, Local Antidote, &c., the unfailing reliance. Office No. 483 Broadway. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-st., New-York. THE MOTHER'S FRIEND AND LADIES' REGULATOR mailed free, on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

DR. SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD—OR Cordial Invigorating Elixir, a concentrated extract of strengthening barks, invaluable remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, emissions and nervous debility. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, Office No. 483 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the Immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 9 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It resuscitates the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless the remedy is used. It is 31 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every features and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HESTER L. CORNISH, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and before that of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robert C. Embree, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated, New-York, Oct. 9, 1860.

JAMES CORNISH,
HAMILTON D. WILSON,
Executors.
O10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, who administratrix, at the office of Alex. W Bensen, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5 1861.

FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS,
} Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.
mh20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. M. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.

JOHN M. CHESTER,
W. W. CHESTER,
} Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr.,
CHARLES BAKER,
} Executors.
Mh27-law6mW*

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States—N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $90; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SELDEN, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKER, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAnley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott,	Emerald Isle,	Albion,
Dreadnought,	Middlesex,	Victory,
Benj. Adams,	Constellation,	John Boyd,
West Point,	Switzerland,	Phœnix.
Underwriter,	Shamrock,	Cumbria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X Line of London Packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, March 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, April 13.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin, to London..$80 | Steerage, to London.....$33
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months.....$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO IRELAND, England and Scotland via Galway, for $80.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their fine steamship

PRINCE ALBERT,

as above, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to land passengers and mails, on

TUESDAY, March 26,

RATES OF PASSAGE.

In first cabin to Galway or Liverpool.....$75
In first cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....25
In third cabin to Galway or Liverpool, Glasgow or any town in Ireland on a railway.....30
In third cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....15

NOTICE—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can obtain Return Tickets at very low prices.

For further information as to freight or passage apply to ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—U. S. MAIL—NEW-YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, J. D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, &c., $15; Charleston, $15; New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $26; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that all Bills of Lading for signature must be presented to the Purser on board previous to 1 o'clock on day of sailing.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BEARS, THURSDAY, March 28.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15 Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS, KEUTGEN & RHEINHART,
No. 86 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAMES STONE, commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 27th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ARABIA, from 7½ to 8¼ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The AFRICA will sail April 10.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE BRITISH and North American Royal Mail Steamship EUROPA, Capt. JAMES MOODIE, will sail from this port for Liverpool direct on SATURDAY, 30th inst.

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....75

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR EUROPE.—A SELECT PARTY INTEND starting about the 24th of April, with an experienced traveler, on a tour of pleasure through Europe, and desire one more to complete the number. For particulars address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 3 West Washington-place, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Manufacturers and Importers
of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 49 John-street,
Corner Dutch.

Silver-Plated Door Knobs and Butts, of all sizes.
Silver-Plated Bell-Pulls, Levers, Door and Number Plates.
Silver-Plated and Brass Door Chain for Front and Basement Doors.
Extra Safe Front Door Locks and Latches.
Improved Door Springs for Banks and Store Doors.
Brass and Iron Butts, Screws, Pulleys, &c.
A general assortment of Hardware for Stores and Dwellings.
All at the Lowest Prices for Cash.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C. TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. P. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A RESPECTABLE GENTLEman, 26 years old, with a limited acquaintance of the fair sex, is desirous of finding a companion to share the future course of his life. Does not expect her to have money, he himself possessing ample means, but should like her not to be over 21 years, good looking and of a kind disposition. Address, in confidence, C. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depôt of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 42 and 44 Greene-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jos. M. Whitehead, rooms at A. B. H. M. Society, No. 281 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL, NAZARETH HALL, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.—Easy of access by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence ten miles by stage. Several vacancies for boys between nine and fourteen years of age. Three months' board and tuition in the English branches, German and Vocal Music, $40, in advance. Instrumental Music, (Piano-forte, Violin and Organ,) Drawing and Ancient Languages, each from $6 to $10 per quarter. Annual session closes on June 23, 1861.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 62 and 64 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LADIES WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—A talented Teacher and highly educated English Lady can receive pupils at her own apartments, and instruct them privately in the various branches of English and a beautiful hand writing, also French Music and singing, acquired under masters in London and Paris. Terms moderate, in advance. Replies, to insure attention, are requested to be with real name and address. Address INSTRUCTRESS, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

A LADY, HAVING LEISURE TO DEVOTE to teaching and expecting to go to the country before the 1st of May, wishes to have under her charge from that time four or five girls, between six and twelve years of age. They will be received into the family and have all the advantages of a healthy and delightful country home, only three hours from New-York. Every attention will be given to their physical as well as mental culture. Address A. A., Station D., New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 215 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 280 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Seminary for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT MUSIC with great success for several years past, would like a situation in this City or Brooklyn, where lessons in music would be received as an equivalent for board. To any lady who wishes her children thoroughly instructed in music a fine opportunity offers. Highest testimonials will be given. Address MUSICA, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE.—ABOUT $100 ONLY REQUIRED to purchase the good will and school furniture of a female seminary, (now in operation,) about one hour's ride from the City by railroad; an immediate purchaser required. Inquire of Rev. GEO. C. SAXE, Room No. 24 Bible-house, New-York. Household furniture (if required) for sale at low prices.

RARE CHANCE FOR A MODERATE INVESTMENT—THE GOOD-WILL OF A THRIVING FEMALE SEMINARY FOR SALE.—The Principal wishes to leave on account of the health of his family. It is in an adjoining city, is beautifully located, and has a most desirable reputation. Address X. Y., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, N. Y. Name and address preferred.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; R. Goodenough, Esq., No. 121 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—ON A LARGE Farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $28 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NORWICH TOWN, CONN.—The summer term begins April 3. Circulars at N. Lane's & Co., No. 69 Wall-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, or of J. A. SAXTON, Norwich Town.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. O. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at 469 Hudson-st.

CLASSICAL AND

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Swill Milk—Rapid Dispatch of Business—Legal Status of Resident Aliens—Constitutional Reform—State Roads and Inroads in the North Woods—Metropolitan Health Bill—New-York Leander's Association—Harlem River Improvement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 26, 1861.

The Assembly presents a fuller aspect than yesterday, but there are yet a number of vacant seats, and if the present system of granting indefinite leaves of absence is continued, there will not be a full house this session.

Under the plan of but two sessions daily, business is progressing rapidly, but with proper consideration, and the hopes of those who depend on a Grinding Committee are gradually growing more faint.

Mr. HUTCHINGS, from the Judiciary Committee, asked to have the Swill-milk bill taken from that Committee and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. He considers it a matter that will not bear much handling, or else that it concerns babes and sucklings more than that Committee of weighty considerations.

Last evening's session was characterized by a dispatch of business remarkable in any session. Six private bills were passed through the Committee of the Whole in forty minutes. Having accomplished this feat, the remainder of the session was occupied by the two, or three of the lawyers in the Assembly, in discussing the old question, whether or not resident aliens shall hold and devise real estate. This is the third time this matter has been here within the past few years, and each time backed by Executive recommendation. While good reasons may be given both for and against it, the temper of the present Legislature is yet decidedly against the project. At the same session the bill requiring foreign insurance companies to file annual statements of their condition, was ordered to a third reading.

The Constitution of the State is just now the subject of various amendment schemes, one of which was the subject of discussion to day, Messrs. BINGHAM and KERNAN, as is usual in all legal matters, doing most of the discussion. The particular point now is the reorganization of the Court of Appeals, the resolutions providing for the election of six Judges of that Court, the first two to be chosen under this amendment, if adopted, in 1862, one of whom is to hold his office for nine years, the other for eleven. In 1863, and every second year thereafter a Judge of the Court of Appeals shall be elected, who shall hold office for twelve years. Four Judges shall coestitute a quorum, and a majority of all who participate in the coesideration of a cause or question, to be necessary to a decision. No conclusion was arrived at in the Committee, but the bill providing for a submission of the question for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution generally, being in the same Committee, was ordered to a third reading, many members opposing the amendment of the Constitution in respect to the Courts, and all other special amendments, as interfering with the proposal to call a Convention that will dispose of them all.

A bill providing for the opening of roads in Warren and Hamilton Counties was up to-day, and was soon discovered to be not a small thing, considering where it came from. It provided for the appropriation of a sum equal to one cent per acre of all the lands in those counties, to be expended in opening up roads through this "sequestered" region; and a little further on it is discovered that this amount is to be taken and retained from the State taxes in those counties, and therefore from the State Treasury. The shrewdness that put this amount in the bill as "one cent per acre" is worthy of Wall-street. The little joker was discovered before the matter was long before the Committee, and Mr. FINCH, of Essex, pitched into it, characterizing it as a scheme for opening up facilities to favor those speculators who live by stealing the lumber on the lands of the State. Mr. BUSH, the representative of the "sequestered" rural region to be affected, did not deny the soft impeachment, but justified it as the ground that if they did steal the timber it was worked into lumber, came down the canals to market, paid tolls to the State, and thus the State was the gainer. A good idea—but it did not quite take with the Assembly. The bill was amended, and ordered to its third reading.

The Metropolitan Health bill was again before the House in Committee, and this time with more purpose than heretofore. Dr. BALL, of Rensselaer, made one of his well-considered, thoroughly prepared and every-way able speeches for the measure, comparing the mortality reports of New-York with those of the other cities of Christendom, and contending for the right of the people of the State, everywhere, to take an interest in the welfare generally, and very particularly in the sanitary condition of the commercial centre of the State and nation.

Mr. ARCULARIUS has one speech that he believes is appropriate to, and which he applies to every matter connected with New-York City. "Let us alone," is the key note, the exordium and the peroration of that speech. After some further decate, progress was once more reported on the bill.

Mr. HUTCHINGS succeeded in getting the bill for the incorporation of the Loaner's Association, ordered to a third reading, with very good prospect of its passage.

Senator MCLEAN MURPHY introduced this morning a bill for the improvement of the Harlem River, which covers some matters of great importance to the City of New-York. Its main provisions are:

1. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York shall appoint, on or before the last day of May next, three Commissioners, to hold office for the term of five years.

2. These Commissioners are empowered to construct a canal in the Twelfth Ward, connecting the Harlem River with the navigable waters of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and to build all bridges and other structures necessary.

3. They shall appoint the Engineer and Superintendent of the work, advertise for proposals for material and labor, and have adequate security for the performance of every contract.

4. If necessary, to obtain the necessary lands, they may make application to the Supreme Court at any Special Term in the First District, for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the land proposed to be taken, in the same manner as required for the opening of streets and avenues in the City of New-York.

5. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are authorized to fix the salaries of the Commissioners of the Harlem River Improvement, and of the Superintendent and Engineer of the work. They are also directed to raise the amount required for this work, not to exceed $300,000, by the creation of a public fund or stock to be called the Harlem River improvement Stock, having seven per cent interest, redeemable within twenty five years, and divided into shares of such amount each as may hereafter be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, which shall not be disposed of at less than par; and the annual interest of which shall be raised by tax in addition to the amount now levied.

The arrival of the Governor this morning early, from a trip to the National Capital, which of course created a temporary vacancy in the office, and made the Lieutenant-Governor the Governor *ad interim*, has let loose a great many projects for practical jokes upon His Excellency, which, since Saturday last, have been revolving in very select circles. Some of them pretend that it was an inkling of something of the kind that caused the Governor to shorten his visit to "our respected uncle," but it will not be easy to convince anybody that there was anything of the kind seriously thought of. The fate of Mayor WOOD, on a bridal tour, may have suggested itself to His Excellency, but we rather guess not.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 26.

REPORTS.

Mr. HAMMOND favorably reported the bill providing against the mutilation of the records in New-York. Also favorably the bill amending the Revised Statutes relative to trial by jury.

Mr. GOSE reported favorably the bill for the preservation of game in the counties of Suffolk and Queens.

Mr. ROTCH reported favorably the bill complete, to prevent the adulteration and stop the traffic in swill milk.

By Mr. MCGRAW—Complete, the bill reorganizing the Asylum for Idiots.

By Mr. ROBINSON—Complete, the bill incorporating the New-York Corn Exchange.

Mr. MCLEAN MURPHY introduced a bill authorizing the improvement of navigation on the Harlem River. It provides for the appointment, by the Supervisors, of four Commissioners to look after the improvement of Harlem River; to hold office for five years; and authorizes the raising of $400,000 for the purpose of the bill.

The bill to incorporate the Safe Deposit Company New-York, was passed.

The annual appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow, at noon.

The bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad Company was passed.

The half mill tax bill to pay the interest on the twelve million debt was laid aside, on the understanding it was to be reduced to one quarter of a mill.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March. 26.

The bill passed by the Senate to amend the act relative to inland navigation insurance, allowing all companies to insure lake and river risks, was reported complete, and, by consent, read a third time and passed.

The concurrent resolutions to amend the resolution with reference to the Court of Appeals and salaries of Judges, were considered in Committee of the Whole and advocated by Messrs. KERNAN and FISH, and opposed by Messrs. BINGHAM, TUTHILL, MORGAN and PELTON, when progress was reported.

The bill to provide for submission to the people of the State the question of calling a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution, was taken up.

Mr. BINGHAM argued in favor of the bill, on the ground that the present system of Government in the legislative, executive and judicial departments was defective and needed remodeling. At this time the Government is breaking up all around us. We need a more powerful Government. The Executive should be clothed with greater authority and more summary powers.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to authorize the Life and Health Insurance companies to insure the fidelity of clerks and officers in positions of trust; against accidents by railroads or steamboats; against the death or injury to horses or cattle; and against breakages of glass, was ordered to a third reading.

A number of bills of private interest were considered in the Committee of the Whole.

The Metropolitan Health bill was then taken up.

Mr. BALL spoke in favor of the bill, and made sweeping charges against the efficiency of the present Health laws and Health Boards.

Mr. ARCULARIUS spoke against the bill.

Progress was reported on the bill.

The bill to incorporate the Loaners' Bank le the City of New-York was taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HUTCHINGS spoke in favor of the bill, stating that the reform was demanded, and that it would probably be secured this session in the general business of pawn-brokering, which is at present so oppressive on the poor. But this bill would in a great measure protect the public from the ruinous interest charged by pawnbrokers.

Mr. WOODRUFF moved to insert the name of EDWARD L. DONNELLY as Incorporator, in place of HARVEY D. CLAPP. Carried.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill to improve the tolls on railroads being moved on general orders.

Mr. FARNUM moved to lay the bill on the table. The ayes and nays were demanded, and the motion was carried—47 against 33.

This probably kills the bill for this session.

Mr. BIRDSALL called from the table the motion to reinsert the enacting clause of the bill to incorporate the New-York Passenger Baggage Line Company.

Messrs. YODNG, COZANS, ARCULARIUS, WOODRUFF, WALSH, KANYON and HARDY made a strong fight against the motion, and Messrs. BIRDSALL and JOHNSON spoke in its favor. After a long debate, the motion was again laid on the table, which disposes of it for the balance of the session.

The bills to extend the time for the incorporation of a company and the construction of a railroad track on the Centre side of the Chenango Canal, and to provide for the appointment of Janitors in the District Courts of New-York, were ordered to a third reading.

The bill to enable the schools of the Children's Aid Society of New-York to participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund was ordered to a third reading.

Gov. Morgan's Return Home.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 26.

Gov. MORGAN arrived home this morning, unhappily destroying the capital of gossip mongers who were eagerly spreading the rumor that Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, in the absence of Gov. MORGAN from the State, intended to send a batch of appointments into the Senate for confirmation. There was, of course, no foundation for the rumor.

HARBOR-MASTER INVESTIGATION.

The Hearing Adjourned to Albany.

The Special Committee of the Senate to inquire into the alleged corruption among New-York Harbor-Masters, resumed their investigations at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Astor House, Senator GRANT presiding. Some eight or nine witnesses were examined, and as the investigation took a wide range and was not restricted to the technical rules of Court proceedings, considerable irrelevant matter was introduced in the testimony, some of which appeared to be given under the influence of strong personal feelings. This was particularly exhibited in the chief witness, who appeared as the accuser of Mr. Anable. We have only space for the main points brought out on the examination.

Joseph King, captain of the brig *J. G. Anderson*, applied at Mr. Marsten's office for a berth for his vessel, but Marsten being out at the time, he transacted the business with Van Ness, to whom he subsequently gave a check of his firm for $50. Van Ness at first demanded to have the storage of the cargo as a condition of giving the vessel a berth. It was agreed that for the $50 another of his vessels should also come to the same pier to unload.

On the cross examination it appeared that the witness did not know that Van Ness was acting as agent for a steamboat company.

At this point of the investigation Mr. John A. Anable appeared, and stated to the Committee that he had not received any notice of the examination, and seemed considerably excited at the prospect of having his personal character and conduct examined, without the privilege of cross-questioning his accusers. The gentlemen of the Committee all assured him that he should have every opportunity to defend himself. Senator Grant also informed him that a personal notice had been sent to him by mail. Mr. Anable declared that the investigation had been stimulated by revenge of disappointed persons, and that he would cross-question Mr. Hope, and show where the rascality existed.

Mr. Chatfield appeared for Anable, but having a case in Court, asked to have the case postponed for a time.

Leander Kenney, connected with the Merchants' (Providence) line of steamers, testified that that Company paid no fees, either for berths or to prevent the removal of their vessels. Some three years, from $3 000 to $5,000 a year was paid to the Corporation of New-York for berths, as bonuses.

Senator Murphy.—Then you act as tempters to the Harbor-Masters or their clerks, by offering them money for berths?

Witness—Yes, Sir, I suppose so.

Resumed—A great deal of towing was done, and he did not know but the Harbor-Masters had some interest in the business; did not know how the matter was arranged with the dock owners; it was in general understanding that the merchants sent presents to the Harbor-Masters when they received good berths for their vessels; these were regarded as special favors; there was less of this at present than there used to be; his vessels were in Anable's district.

Thomas F. Houston, a stevedore, testified that he was employed on the East River side; Messrs Coultoe, Murray, Turkham, Shultz and Benedict were the Harbor Masters; he had not paid fees for the use of berths for schooners or coasting vessels; he got a berth whenever he applied for one; he paid for them five or six years since, and in one instance as high as $100.

Edmund Kingsland, a brick dealer, swore that he had paid money some fifty times for his brick sloops and coasters—$2 for each—in Van Valkenburg's district; he had also paid to other Harbor-Masters; he found no fault with Van Valkenburg; regarded him as a good officer.

Charles Schultz, also engaged in the brick trade, confirmed the facts stated by the previous witness in his own practice.

Mr. Anable, being sworn, stated that he was present at a conversation between Hope (his chief accuser,) Mr. Mersten and himself; no one else was present; Mr. Hope made a proposition to Mr. Marsten and himself to work both their Districts, i. e. do their duties when absent, for nothing, and be of no charge to either of them; Marsten told him he did not see how he could work for nothing and find himself; he then changed the form of the offer, and agreed to work them for *nothing* and give them *half*. (Laughter.)

Senator Murphy—What old you understand by his offer to work for nothing and give you half?

Anable—I did not know what he meant, except half of what he stole. (Laughter.)

Capt. Henry Clark was sworn, and was being questioned as to his knowledge of what occurred on a certain occasion, when Anable got into some difficulty at the Girard House. Mr. Anable objected to having a private transaction of his life inquired into, for the purpose of damaging him in his official character. Senator Grant said the private character of officers was, to a certain extent, the property of the State but it be objected, he would waive the inquiry in the particular case referred to.

Mr. Hope was recalled, and proceeded to relate the particulars of a case where Mr. Anable, while intoxicated, in reply to his (Hope's) remark that he was after him, and would have him turned out, that he, Anable, knew too much of the rascality of the party, and that Gov. Morgan did not dare to turn him out. On another occasion, he called Hope an old fool, because he had not made over $12 on vessels in 18 days, and declared he would discharge him.

There was considerable cross-firing between Hope and Anable, the Chairmen calling to order. Mr. Anable charged Hope with stating what was false.

Henry C. Niles, John H. Moore, Charles H. Raymond, and others, were called by Mr. Anable, who testified that they had not seen Mr. Anable intoxicated at any time while in the discharge of his duties. The last witness related the case before referred to, where Mr. Benedict received a present of $50 for putting the ship *Constellation* into a berth at Pier No. 40; the money being handed to him by John James, a boatman, who afterwards, he was told, turned counterfeit and made an affidavit. He had acted as agent for Mr. Benedict, or but had never received a dollar for berthing side vessels. It appeared from other testimony that merchants frequently offer to the Captains of steamtugs large inducements, besides the usual fees, for getting their ships into favorable berths, and that, in many cases, stevedores, dock-masters and others are similarly influenced, and when the facts came out, the Harbor-master is made to shoulder all the blame of these side transactions. Presents have been sent to the houses of the Harbor masters, and even their wives sometimes come in for handsome *douceurs* in the shape of pin money, without the Officer actually knowing where it comes from. The ship owners and merchants, therefore, do not complain of a system by which they often reap substantial advantages, and many of the wealthiest approve of the practice of feeing the officials.

The investigation was adjourned to Thursday, at Albany.

An Eventful Voyage.

THE SHIP TROPIC, FROM SAN FRANCISCO, RUN INTO BY AN UNKNOWN BARK—SHE RESCUES THE CREW OF THE WRECKED SCHOONER POTOMAC.

The ship *Tropic*, Capt. NORVELL, arrived at this port yesterday, after an eventful voyage from San Francisco. Appended is the report made by her Captain:

"Left San Francisco Nov. 21; had fifty days up to Cape Horn; saw off the Cape brig *Galveston*, of New-Bedford, bound west—also an English ship, showing Numbers 6804, Second Distinguishing Pendant, supposed to be the ship *Peruana*. Jan. 21, lat. 36° 16' N., lon. 39°, during a dense fog, the wind being from N. N. E., was run into by a large unknown bark. She struck us on the port side, (we being on the starboard tack,) just forward of the fore rigging, carrying three chain plates, all the fore rigging, split main rail and water ways, broke several launcheons; her jibboom went through our foresail and maintop mast-staysail; it broke short off and remained on board, with everything attached, and the bark went clear; she was by the wind; hailed her, and requested her to wear around and heave to; we shortened sail and hove to, and laid by twelve hours; at noon the next day, the weather was clear, and nothing being in sight from aloft, filled away and proceeded; should judge from appearance of the spar left on board, she was a foreign vessel. March 17, Lat. 33° 22', Long. 68° 20', spoke brig *I. McIntyre*, from Boston for Cardenas. March 19, Lat. 36° 55', Long. 70° 55'; at daylight saw a schooner with colors union down in the fore rigging. Ran down under her lee, and the Captain requested to be taken off, as he had lost his rudder and was in a sinking condition, mainmast sprung, &c. It was blowing a heavy gale from the southwest, with a tremendous sea. Attempted to lower he onarter boat, but did not succeed. The wind increased in a terrific gale, and shifted to the north west. Laid to all day and night under the lee clew of the mainto pesail. On the following morning the wind had moderated a little; wore ship and ran down to the schooner; out with the longboat, and succeeded in getting them on board, by their jumping overboard, and being hauled in to the boat. It was impossible to go alongside the schooner. She proved to be the schooner *Potomac*, of Franklin, Maine, Capt WINSLOW RAY, Master, from Boston for Jacksonville. The crew consisted of captain, mate and two men. The captain states that the schooner had three feet of water in her hold and the pumps choked, when he left; had also lost his boat and jib.

The boat's crew of volunteers consisted of WM. H. PEABODY, First Officer; FRANK E ELLIS, GEORGE DUDLEY, PATRICK CROWLEY and THOMAS HARRIS, who are deserving of great credit for their noble courage and skill in rescuing the crew of the *Potomac* from their perilous situation."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BURGLARY AT THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK.—The remarkable burglary at the New-York Exchange Bank, particulars of which were published in yesterday's TIMES, was the theme of general remark during the entire day. The peculiar features of the matter served to attract a throng about the premises, who gazed at the Bank and peered into the basement which the robbers had occupied in hopes of catching a glimpse of the month of the subterranean passage. To avoid annoyance from the crowd, the officers of the Bank, early in the day, called for a force of police sufficient to keep them in check. Capt. JAMESON complied by sending a squad of men, who were inexorable in their determination of allowing none to go and look at the excavation. The police feel confident that the bold thieves engaged in this burglary will finally fall into their hands, and the detectives are sanguine of their ability to obtain evidence sufficient to bring the guilty to justice. Capt. JAMESON and Detective KERR have arrested an Englishman named JOHN SHEFFIELD, who has the reputation of being an expert burglar, on suspicion of being implicated in the matter. The prisoner is said to have been a confederate and companion of DICK COLLAGE, DANIEL BARTLETT and JOSEPH MEYERS, against whom the record is very bad. COLLARD and the other men were arrested by Detective KERR a few weeks ago, having been found together under suspicious circumstances in the vicinity of the very bank where the present burglary was perpetrated. Upon COLLAGE at that time an assortment of skeleton keys was found, with wax for taking impressions of locks, and Justice KELLY deemed the fact evidence of a character to warrant his detention, and he is now in confinement at the City Prison, while regard to SHEFFIELD, there is no positive evidence against him, but his manner and insinuations are such that the officers entertain a strong belief in his complicity with the rogues for whom they are in search. He is held, pending further developments. Mr. JOHN ALCOCK, the fortunate manufacturer of rag carpets, to whom the burglars paid $1 000 cash for the good will and fixtures of the basement, presented himself at the third Ward Station-house during the day, but as no suspicion attaches to him in the case, he was not placed under arrest. He left his address with Capt. JAMESON in case his testimony should be required.

FIRE IN THE WESTERN HOTEL—DESTRUCTION OF A PORTION OF THE REAR BUILDING.—Yesterday morning, about 7½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the drying-room belonging to the laundry of the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-street, located in the rear building, which is six stories high. The flames spread rapidly, and before the firemen succeeded in extinguishing them the entire sixth floor was burned, involving the destruction of the laundry and drying-room, and the girls' sleeping rooms. The fire probably originated from a large stove used in the drying apartment. Fortunately most of the guests of the hotel—two hundred in number—had arisen, and were taking breakfast when the fire broke out, therefore little excitement and confusion occurred. Considerable loss was suffered by the servants, whose clothes were all destroyed. The proprietors of the hotel are Messrs. D. D WINCHESTER & SON, whose business will not be affected by the disaster, as ample means are at their command to overcome the inconveniences attending the case, the main building being uninjured. They estimate their loss at between $6 000 and $7 000; covered by insurance of $30,000, as follows: Firemen's Insurance Company, $5 000; Peoples, $5 000; Brevoort, $5,000; Irving, $5,000; Republic, $5 000; Commercial, $5,000. The building is the property of Messrs. WM H. DWIGHT and B. B. BARNES, who formerly kept the hotel. The damage to it is estimated at $2,000, which is met by insurance for $50,000, in sums of $6,250 in each of the following Companies: North American, New-York Fire and Marine, New-York Equitable, Jefferson, City, Manhattan, United States and Tradesmen.

FAIR OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Fair in behalf of the Colored Orphan Asylum on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, opened yesterday at the old rooms of the New-York Club, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, and attracted a great many visitors. The ladies connected with the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans have been very industrious in preparing and procuring the many useful and ornamental articles of handiwork which are temptingly displayed at the Fair. The ladies, moreover, are in constant attendance there, disposing of their wares, and a rich harvest they reaped yesterday. The mission is in need of funds of which it has disbursed a large amount in repairing its commodious edifice. The Fair will continue for several days, and those who visit it to buy will cause aid to come to a deserving cause. There are 220 children in the Asylum. The Association was organized twenty-four years ago, and has done a great deal of good.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE COMPTROLLER.—The Comptroller sent in his regular Weekly Statement, showing the following balances: Balance on hand, March 9, $534,589 02; receipts, $67,697 58; total, $602,483 60; payments, $364,766 65; balance on hand, $217,717 05. The Committee on Annual Taxes were, by virtue of a resolution offered by Mr. PURDY, directed to inquire into the expediency of altering the assessment laws, so that parties assessed on personal property may be saved the trouble and annoyance caused by the present laws. The entire time of the Board was consumed by the important routine business and an adjournment was had until next Tuesday.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society was held last night, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, Dr. H. D. BULKLEY, the President, in the Chair. The audience was composed almost exclusively of medical men, among whom were many of the most eminent in the profession. Dr. HANBURY SMITH was the orator of the occasion. His subject was the "Use of Artificial Mineral Waters on the Treatment of Chronic Diseases," and was the continuation of a paper on the same subject, read at the last meeting. Reports were received from the Committee on Diseases, and from the Committee on Medical Intelligence. To the Medical Profession these meetings are of great interest, and they are far from being without importance to the general public.

THE NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS.—The steamboats on the New-Haven route, by night, have resumed their regular trips for the season, giving persons the opportunity to stay in the City until a late hour in the evening, and then go on board the boat and comfortably *sleep* their way to New-Haven, arriving at a seasonable hour for breakfast. The boats leave their old pier at Peck-slip, East River.

LECTURE BY COL. HICKS.—This evening, at Clinton Hall, Col. CHAS. CARROLL HICKS will deliver his lecture on Italy and GARIBALDI, and describe the various battle scenes in which he was engaged, at the head of the Staff of Gen. AVEZZANA.

The Republican Central Club.

This Society held their regular weekly meeting last evening, at the Cooper Institute. Mr. DARVIN was called to the Chair, in the absence of President DRAPER. A letter from Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, recently appointed Minister to Sardinian was read, stating his inability to address the Club. The following resolution, offered by E. H. SPOONER, was read and adopted:

Resolved, That all Republicans should be slow to condemn any action of the Federal Government having reference to the present secession troubles, and should assume that all such action is based on good and sufficient reasons, until it appears unmistakably otherwise.

The Club then adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Anson Burlingame, of Boston, A. S. Diven, of Elmira, E. Babbitt, of Erie, and J. McKean, of Massachusetts; C. V. Spear, of Pittsfield, Mass., and R. J. Haldeman, of Harrisburgh, Penn., are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. S. Cochrane, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Judge Amessa J. Parker, of Rathbone; B. Wilson, and J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Dr. Beekman, of Kinderhook; R. A. Chapin and lady, of New-Hampshire; Capt. Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy; Dr. C. H. Lane, of the U. S. Army; Professor Hall, and G. W. Warner, of Boston; S. M. Buckingham, of Connecticut; J. T. Barry and R. Hodges, of Baltimore; H. M. Fuller, of South Carolina, and A. L. Mesurier, of Nassau, W. I., all at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. T. G. Pitcher of the United States Army, Jas. Wylie of St. Paul, C. L. Cobb of Michigan, W. H. Honeyman, of Pike's Peak, and D. B. Roberts, D. Chilander and J. Ferguson of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Hooper and family of Boston, E. D. Palmer of Albany, Marcus Spring of Eaglewood, J. Livingston of Tivoli, and F. W. Goddard of Providedce, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Isaac Crowell, of the steamer *Florida*, and C. R. Winslow and G. R. Booth, of Sacramento, are at the La Farge House.

Hon. Joe Lane, of Oregon, is still at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION—HENRY A. KENT NOMINATED.—The Republican City Convention, called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor, was held last evening in the General Committee Room, No. 9 Court-street. The Convention was organized by electing D. O. BRADLEY, Esq., of the Sixth Ward, Chairman, and J. N. STEARNS, of the Seventeenth Ward, and W. L. HUBBELL, of the Twelfth Ward, Secretaries. An informal ballot for a candidate for Mayor was then had, with the following result: Henry A. Kent, 13; Frederick Scholes, 13; Thomas H. Redman, 9; Wm. A. Colt, 8; George Hall, 7; Stephen Crowell, 3; Smith J. Eastman, 3; E. A. Lambert, 1. On the first formal ballot the vote stood: Kent, 25; Hall, 19; Colt, 9. Twenty nine votes being necessary for a choice, the second formal ballot was taken, and resulted as follows: Kent, 29; Hall, 19; Colt, 9; whereupon the nomination of Mr. KENT was made unanimous. The officers of the meeting were appointed a Committee to notify Mr. KENT of his nomination; and the Convention, after giving three hearty cheers for the nominee, adjourned to meet again upon the call of the Chairman. Mr. KENT was once a member of the Common Council for two years, and for one year was President of that body. He resides at Bay Ridge. The Committee last night proceeded to his residence to fulfill the duties assigned them, when they ascertained from Mr. KENT that he would positively decline to accept the nomination—purely, however, from business considerations. The Committee have accordingly called the Convention to meet again to-night at 8 o'clock, at the same place, to make another nomination.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The Grand Jury came into this Court yesterday, and presented a large number of indictments. Among them were over one hundred for selling liquor without license and for violating the Sunday laws. For other offences 48 persons are held under 38 indictments, viz: Robbery, 2; forgery, 10; perjury, 1; felonious assault, 1; embezzlement, 1; indecent exposure, 1; attempted arson, 1; disorderly house, 1; assault and battery, 3; gambling-house, 1; policy-shop, 1; dog-fight, 1.

REPUBLICAN WARD NOMINATIONS.—The Republicans of the Eleventh Ward have made the following nominations: For Alderman, CHARLES H. KIMBALL; for Supervisor, F. C. KIRBY. In the Tenth Ward WM. H. HAZELTINE has been nominated for Supervisor, and GIDEON WHITE for Assessor. In the Ninth Ward JOHN ANDERSON has received the nomination for Alderman, and JAMES LEFFERTS for Supervisor.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—Mr. JOHN C. DUAYEA, a prominent politician of the Fourth Ward, and brother of Maj.-Gen. DUAYEA, died suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 174 Washington-street, of congestion of the lungs. He had just received an appointment as Appraiser.

CITY COURT.—Calender for this day—Nos. 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 16, 17, 18, 2, 25, 26, 39, 15, 22, 41, 52, 53, 54.

The Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy.

The appointment of BENJ. F. ISHERWOOD to be Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy gives very marked satisfaction to those in the service. He is a native of this City, and was educated for the profession of civil engineer, which he practiced before entering the Engineer corps of the Navy—having been employed as an assistant upon the Croton water-works, the Erie, and the Albany and Schenectady Railroads. After the completion of the latter road, he published a work giving a complete description of its bridges. This was very favorably received in Great Britain, where it was considered as the best publication then extant regarding the American system of wooden bridges.

Mr. ISHERWOOD entered the Navy as a First Assistant Engineer in 1844, and was promoted to the grade of Chief in 1848, the duties of which position he has since discharged with marked ability.

Under the direction of the Navy Department, Mr. ISHERWOOD has spent much of his time in the investigation of subjects in the line of his profession, which were but partially understood, and his experiments have evolved many facts of great practical importance. He has also had a wide experience in the management of the machinery of our war steamers, his last cruise having been in the steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, in the China seas. Since his return in August, 1858, he has been engaged in a series of experiments, the most interesting and important of which have been detailed in *Engineering Experiments*, a work published by Mr. ISHERWOOD, which has been received with much favor in this country and in Europe.

During the last fifteen years the steady process of improvement of the patentees of cut-offs for steam engines, has greatly increased the degree of expansion of the steam in the engine, the tendency being to increase the number of times the steam should be expanded in the cylinder. Mr. ISHERWOOD was the first to observe that a loss and not a gain, was the result of this change in the practice of the profession, and as engine which greatly expands the steam must be much larger, heavier, costlier and more complicated than one which does not, he went to work to demonstrate the fallacy of the new system. He, of course, met very strong opposition, but at his instance a Board of Naval Engineers, of which he was a member, was ordered by the Navy Department in November last, to make a series of experiments with the engines of the United States steamer *Michigan*, in the harbor of Erie, Pennsylvania. The Board was engaged in this labor for three months, and the conclusions at which it arrived fully sustained the ground taken by Mr. ISHERWOOD, that it was not economical to expand steam more than once and a half times in the cylinder of the steam engine. The knowledge of this fact will save hundreds of thousands of dollars every year to those who pay for and use steam engines. The appointment of Mr ISHERWOOD may be considered as not only due to the corps of which he has so long been an ornament, but as a tribute to true and deserving worth

[Advertisement.]

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—When Mr. LINCOLN stepped upon the platform to deliver his Inaugural Address he looked around for a place to put his hat, which was a new one of surpassing elegance; but saw no place to set it down, when Senator DOUGLAS, who was standing behind him, courteously took it, and as he read inside the name of the maker, "KNOX," corner of Broadway and Fulton-street," he very curiously reflected upon the course of events which caused him, instead of delivering the address himself, to hold the splendid hat of his successful rival. KNOX's Spring style is a beauty.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Cabinet an agreeable place to visit. It contains many rare curiosities. Examinations, with chart and full written descriptions of character, given daily. Rooms always open and free to visitors. No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

[Advertisement.]

THE TWO DRAMAS.—Horse Shoe Robinson at 3 P. M., and Gitanella at 7½ in the evening, besides the performing Bears, Sea Lion, and all the other living wonders at Barnum's Museum.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 26.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank Statement:

Capital Stock	$33,231,700
Loans and Discounts	64,300,060
Specie	5 602 000
Due from other Banks	6 450,000
Due to other Banks	8,612,000
Deposits	17,812,000
Circulation	6,059,000

Markets by Teleg aph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 26.

FLOUR dull; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 12½; City Mills, $5; no sales. WHEAT active and firm Red, $1 27@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN steady; Mixed, 53c.@55c. PORK dull; Mess, $17 Prime, $14. COFFEE firm at 12½c.@13¼c. WHISKY dull at 17c.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, March 26.

COTTON—Sales at 11½c.@12½c. for midoling; strictly prime ½c. higher. Receipts light. COAN—Sales, to-day, 20 000 bushels mixed at 61c @63c.; yellow, 63c. NAVAL STORES dull.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 26.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,500 bales Middling Uplands, 12c. Sales of three days, 5,800; Receipts, 3,000. Sterling Exchange, 6¾@7 ₱ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 26.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine $5@$5 12½. WHEAT buoyant; sales 3,000 bushels; red, $1 28@$1 30; white, $1 35@$1 50. CORN buoyant; sales 10 000 bushels; new Southern yellow, 60c.; old, 62½c. LARD, 10c.@11¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 25.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 12,000 bales, at 12c. @12½c. for Middling. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

AS USUAL.—JOHN HOEY, of Adams' Express, has laid upon our table New-Orleans and Memphis papers considerably ahead of the mail.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, from Savannah—G. W. Tennant, E. B Lelane and wife, Miss A. L. Keiffish, Mrs. Dasser, J. Brown, L. S. Barnett, P. Duffy, Wm. Finch, E. H. Sexton, S. Beldin, Miss Kinney, Mrs M. M. Brown, Miss Irving, J. C. Folsom and wife, W. B. Countress and wife, Miss Burr, W. D. C. Boggs, Wm. Boggs, Dr. J. A. Wiekler, J. Born, G. W. Bushner, W. Marlin, C. B. Spencer, John Ogis, W. Reynolds, J. Van Pelt, Mrs. Toombs and 3 children, Dr. Clarke, A. C. Dodge, C. W. McKinney, M. Bushnell, E. Sewing, J. Sinnan, F. C. McConklin, S. Halsted, Mrs. E. Cole, Atlanta, and 40 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 54 | Sun sets..... 6 19 | Moon rises.. 8 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 91 | Gov. Island.. 8 50 | Hell Gate.... 12 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Prince Albert, (Br.,) Walker, Galway. Howland & Aspinwall. Arabia, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Gaiatea, Wendell, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co. Compromise, Zuega, Liverpool, Zuega & Co.; Caravan, Sands, Bristol, Bernard & Frothingham.

Bark Hyacinth, Miller, Queenstowe, G. F. Bailey; A. Beckman, Miller, Cork and a market. R. W. Trundy; Brothers, Mariner, Cienfuegos, G. S. Stephenson.

Brigs Itasca, Cowley, Nevitas, Thos. Owen & Son; Thos. Achorn, Wiggins, Alexandria, H. M. Bamer; R. M. Morton, Pinkley, Charleston, D. C. Murray; W. J. Treat, Parks, Sagua, A. E. Beck & Co.

Schooners Ida E. Davis, Whitmore, Gloucester, A. Howes; J. Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Co.; S. Smith, Warden, Hartford, master; J. Wixon, Yonge, Nantuck; J. E. Myers, Cobb, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; J. Webb, Eldridge, Newbern, D. C. Murray; E. J. Pickup, Pickup, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Lotta Rich, Rankin, St. Mary's, Wm. Ingalls; Howard, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis; D. S. Warner, Carrow, Charleston, McCready Mott & Co; Horace, Booker, Lawrence, Norcross & Prince; Sea Bird, Smith, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2969. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE QUESTION OF FORT SUMPTER

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

He Declines to Lay Before the Senate Major Anderson's Dispatches.

Another Interesting Debate in the Senate.

Mr. Barney Confirmed as Collector of New-York.

THE OTHER NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The Indians Devastating Texas.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 27.

EVACUATION OF FORT SUMPTER.

Col. LAMON, who has been on a visit to Fort Sumpter, has returned to this city, and the exact condition of affairs at the Fort is now known to the Government. A dispatch from Charleston says that the impression prevails there that the immediate evacuation has been fully decided upon, and that Col. LAMON will return there with the order.

DISPATCHES ABOUT FORT SUMPTER.

The "Washington" dispatches relative to Fort Sumpter, published daily by the harlequin *Herald*, are entire fabrications,—the product of random guesses, and unbridled romance. They are the laughing stock of the Executive Departments, and not worthy of imitation by any newspaper aiming at the slightest character for accuracy in its facts. The result of the Fort Sumpter matter will prove that nobody outside the Administration itself and its officers had any *knowledge* of what the Government is doing.

WISCONSIN ON SUMPTER.

The Governor of Wisconsin has written to a friend in this city that the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, at this time, will tend to disrupt the Republican Party in that State, and divide the entire Northwest. He says the people of that section are, almost without distinction of party, opposed to the policy of abandonment, and, rather than see it adopted, would prefer to sink every man-of-war in the Navy. The Governor's letter is very decided in tone, and only one of many received here recently of the same character.

THE POLICY AT FORT PICKENS.

I neither see nor hear anything tending to modify the opinion heretofore expressed, that it is not the policy of the Administration to abandon Fort Pickens. I believe that post will be held at any cost, and that JEFF. DAVIS' army will have the amusement and expense of investing it, if he sees fit to waste his money.

THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

At a late hour last night the President had determined to send to the Senate to-day the nomination of Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN for Surveyor of the Port of New-York, Capt. SHULTZ for Marshal, E. DELAFIELD SMITH for District-Attorney, and of A. B. DICKINSON, of Steuben County, for Marshal of the Northern District of New-York. This morning, however, another drive was made against the programme, and it again was suspended. The indications, however, continue to favor the certainty of the appointment of Mr. WAKEMAN for Surveyor, and my impression is that, with the exception of Naval Officer, the general appointments for New-York will, in the end, be of the Seward programme.

A. M. CLAPP, has been appointed Postmaster at Buffalo, and REUBEN QUIMBY Postmaster at Sing-Sing, N. Y.

I am authorized to contradict the statement that Postmaster-General BLAIR repudiates the idea of appointing any but Republicans to office. Indeed, he is every day appointing Union men in Virginia and other Slave States, on the recommendation of the Union members of Congress.

Mr. HOLLOWAY, of Indiana, was to-dey confirmed as Commissioner of Patents, after some sharp sparring. During the discussion Senator WILSON took occasion to represent the magnitude and character of the business of the Patent-office. He did not object to Mr. HOLLOWAY personally, but thought that, inasmuch as the salary had been increased to $4,500, for the purpose of securing some scientific person, such as Prof. BACHE is to the Coast Survey, that Mr. HOLLOWAY was not the proper man for the position. He would not think of attempting to perform the duties of the office himself, and certainly Mr. HOLLOWAY had no peculiar qualification above others. He would gladly support him for any other position. He also spoke rather severely of the Board of reference which has been appointed in that Department, claiming that this bureau should be composed of scientific gentlemen of the first stamp rather than political favorites. Nine Republicans voted against his confirmation. Mr. HOLLOWAY'S friends claim that, though not a lawyer nor a scientific man, he has practical abilities which render him much more competent for the position than most of those who would accept it.

HIRAM BARNEY was confirmed, to-day, as Collector of New-York.

WM. P. KELLOGG, of Illinois, was, to-day, nominated and confirmed Chief Justice of Nebraska. He is said to be a very able jurist.

GEORGE C. BRETOR was confirmed as Postmaster at Peoria, Ill.

CLARK CARR was confirmed as Postmaster at Galesburgh, Ill.

N. G. ORNWAY, of New-Hampshire, was appointed Special Mail Agent for New-England. This appointment was unsolicited.

It was erroneously published here to-day that RICHARD WALLACH, late Republican candidate for Mayor, had been appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia. There is a hard struggle for this position, and much complaint that the claims to it presented by persons from outside the District are entertained. The chances are, nevertheless, decidedly in favor of the appointment of Col. LAMON, of Illinois.

THOS. C. THEAKER, Ex-Member of the late Congress from Ohio, is ineligible to the position which the President gave him recently as one of the Board of Examiners-in-Chief of the Patent Office, as he was a member of the Congress which created the Board. He will be provided for elsewhere. There will be a strong effort by some of the Senators to secure in his place the most scientific man they can find, regardless of political preferences.

AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

Hon. RICHARD MOTT, of Ohio, was tendered the position of First Comptroller of the Treasury, but declined it, being unwilling to undertake the labors of any public position. This responsible place has been or will be tendered to the venerable ELISHA WHITTELSY, who was turned out by the Buchanan Administration after having justly earned the title of "the Watch-dog of the Treasury." It is believed he will accept the invitation to resume his desk.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE.

A new candidate for the Boston Post-office appointment has arisen, in the person of Hon. J. G. PALFREY, who is a wealthy and retired gentleman. A delegation of Bostonians are said to be here to represent hisinterests.

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP," ETC.

The man who comes to Washington office-hunting, and don't watch his irons all the time, is pretty apt to find them burning before he knows it. A case in point was that of GEORGE G. FOGG, Esq., of New-Hampshire, Secretary of the National Republican Committee during the late Presidential campaign, who was definitely settled upon for Commissioner of Patents. His friends considered the thing perfectly sure, and supposed his nomination would go to the Senate as a matter of course. Accordingly Mr. FOGG left for New-Hampshire, to take a hand in the election there—was gone just a week, and found in the meantime that Mr. HOLLOWAY had been nominated to the place. How it all happened I can't pretend to say, but FOGG'S friends seem to think there's "cheating around the board." There certainly are few men who have rendered more service to his party than Mr. FOGG, and none who can more worthily fill any position under the Government where sterling integrity is required.

FOGG will be well provided for otherwise. He will, in fact, be permitted to indicate his own position.

SECESSION AND COTTON.

The levy of an export tax on cotton in the seceding States is already exciting a good deal of feeling among the planting interest in the Cotton States, and supporters of the "Confederate States" now here freely admit the policy a bad one, and its adoption an evidence of the weakness of the proposed new Government. The conviction is gaining ground here daily that the seceding States cannot sustain themselves financially for more than a few months longer, at the outside. MEMMINGER'S advertisement for a loan of $5,000,000 completely exposes the falsity of the bragging statements that the $15,000,000 required had already been provided for.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

The election of Hon. Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, to be President *Pro tempore* of the Senate, was a well-deserved compliment to one of the truest Republicans, as well as one of the oldest and ablest members of the body. Mr. FOOT has had a good deal of experience in the Chair, and always presides with great dignity and general acceptability. The announcement of his election, by error of the telegraph, credited Mr. FOOT to Virginia, but Vermont cannot afford to lose him yet awhile.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Senate will undoubtedly adjourn *sine die* to-morrow. The temporary absence of several Senators, to-day, left the body without a quorum, thus necessitating an adjournment.

Senator SUMNER is quite unwell, to-day, being troubled with a severe affection of the eyes.

A number of minor nominations went to the Senate, to-day, but were not acted on. The calendar was nearly cleared of the pending nominations.

Gen. NYE left for New-York, to-day, to make preparations to go to his new home in Nevada Territory. It is his purpose to assume the duties of his office as early as possible.

A Cabinet officer expressed to me, to-day, his opinion that an extra session of Congress will be called as early as June.

The Southern Commissioners expect dispatches from the South this week, which will develop further the policy of the Provisional Government. They act now entirely upon their discretion, and are undecided what course they will pursue.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 27.

The Senate, during two hours in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Lucius C. Chittenden, of Vermont, Register of the Treasury.

David R. Carter, of Ohio, Minister at Bolivia.

Frederick Hassameck, of Ohio, Minister at Ecuador.

Wm. H. Corwin, Secretary of Legation at Mexico.

G. W. Van Horn, of Iowa, Consul at Marseilles.

James Leslie, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons.

William H. Carpenter, of New-York, Consul at Foo Choo.

R. W. Shufeldt, of New-York, Consul-General at Havana.

Willie P. Mangum, Jr., of North Carolina, Consul at Ningpo.

John D. Arnold, of Illinois, Consul at Odessa.

Neoil McLaughlan, of Indiana, Consul at Leith.

T. B. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Consul-General at Florence.

Mark Howard, of Connecticut, Consul at Messina.

Richard C. Parsons, of Ohio, Consul at Rio Janeiro.

Wm. H. Fry, of New-York, Secretary of Legation at Turin.

Officers for Nevada: Geo. Turner, of Ohio, Chief Justice; Horatio Jones, of Missouri Gordon H. Mott, of California, Associate Justices; David Bayles, of Missouri, Marshal; B. B. Bunker, of New-Hampshire, Attorney; Orlen Clemens, of Missouri, Secretary; John W. North, of Minnesota, Surveyor General.

Officers for Decatah: Wm. Jane, of Illinois, Governor; Philomen Bliss, of Ohio, Chief Justice; L. O. Milliston, of Pennsylvania, Allen A. Burton, of Kentucky, Associate Justices; Henry N. Vail, Attorney; Wm. N. Sharper, Marshal; Geo. D. Hill, of Michigan, Surveyor-General; John Hutchinson, of Kansas, Secretary.

Officers for Nebraska: Alvin Saunders, of Iowa, Governor; Wm. P. Kellogg, of Illinois, Chief-Justice; Samuel Millison, of Tennessee, Associate Justice.

Officers for Colorado: Charles Armour, of Maryland, Associate Justice; Copeland Townsend, Marshal; Thomas D. Edwards, of Kentucky, Attorney.

The following Collectors of Customs:

Hiram Barney, Collector of Customs in New-York City.

Julius White, of Chicago.

Wm. Clapp, Jr., for the District of Vermont.

John Laurence Boggs, Perth Amboy.

Edwin Palmer, Milwaukee.

John Heoion, Dubuque.

Robert Wood, Surveyor, Hampton, Va.

Joseph A. Dalton, Naval Officer for Salem, Mass.

Wm. H. Vallent, Surveyor at Oxford, Md.

Thomas J. Gardner, Marshal for the Western District of Tennessee.

John McCarmack, Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

John L. Hopkins, Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Blackston McDaniel, Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

A Judson Crane, Attorney for the Southern District of Virginia.

Wm. A. Dart, Marshal for the Northern District of New-York.

Anthony J. Keasy, Attorney for New-Jersey.

Benjamin Deacon, Marshal for New-Jersey.

Geo. Howe, Attorney for Vermont.

C. C. P. Baldwin, Marshal for Vermont.

The following nominations for Postmasters were confirmed, among others:

Geo. G. Smith, at Geneva, N. Y.

Charles C. Jennings, at Easton, Penn.

George Sandre, at Abingden, Va.

Geo. H. Bergner, at Harrisburg, Pa.

Alex. McDonald, at Lynchburg, Va.

Waldo M. Potter, at Saratoga, N. Y.

Rolf F. Sanders, at Memphis, Tenn.

Geo. Dawson, at Albany, N. Y.

John M. Stockton, at Maysville, Ky.

Almon M. Clapp, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Jos M. Sterritt, at Erie, N. Y.

Wm. F. Pope, at Little Post, Ark.

David T. Lenegar, at Cairo.

Sharron Tinsale, at Belleville, Ill.

Patent Office.—D. P. Holloway, Indiana, Commissioner; Silas H. Hodges, Vermont; Geo. H. Harding, Pennsylvania; Thos. C. Theaker, Ohio, Examiners in Chief.

Wm. D. Washburne, Surveyor-General for Minnesota.

Abner Tibbetts, Register at Land Office, St. Peter, Minnesota.

Fielding Johnson, Indian Agent for the Delawares in Kansas.

Clark W. Thompson, of Minnesota, has been appointed to the Northern Indian Superintendency.

Thos. A. Jackson to be a Chief-Engineer in the Navy.

There were a number of Army and other confirmations in addition to the above, including Major Day to be Lieutenant-Colonel in place of Abercrombie, promoted.

Private accounts from New-Mexico represent that the Texas Special Commissioner has met with little, if any, success in his secession efforts in that Territory. The prospect of an extra session of Congress is not encouraging. Many of the Republican Senators are opposed to it. The subject has not seriously occupied the attention of the Administration.

The Lighthouse Board has almost entirely suspended its operations, owing to the unavailability of funds.

Col. LAMON has returned from his official errand to Fort Sumpter.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN TEXAS—THE GERMAN POPULATION LEAVING—THE INDIAN TROUBLES—PROBABLE CALL FOR TROOPS—THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 26.

A gentleman from Western Texas informs me that the Germans in that region, numbering some twenty-five thousand, with fifteen thousand in other parts of the State, propose to remove *en masse* to Mexico or Central America. They find the tyranny of the organized band of marauders, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, whose object is Slavery extension, and territorial aggrandizement, intolerable, and seeing no hope of relief from the rule of these men possible in their present position, they have come to the *sorrowful* resolution to abandon the comfortable homes which they had made for themselves in that beautiful country, at an almost total sacrifice of their property. They have become acclimated in that warm latitude, and are now averse to the idea of removing northwardly, and hence their resolution to expatriate themselves by seeking out new homes in Mexico. The revolution in that country has established freedom of religious worship and of the Press, the absence of which privileges alone, has hitherto prevented the colonization of Germans on an extensive scale. My informant has himself traveled extensively in Mexico, and is prepared to speak confidently as to the feasibility of the enterprise. He states that already German mechanics and merchants are scattered everywhere over that country, and thinks that within ten years it may be almost Germanized and reinvigorated by the projected system of colonization.

It thus appears that among the first effects of the Slavery propagendist revolution, is the expulsion of the most intelligent and valuable portion of the non-slaveholding whites. The same consequence will follow, in a more quiet way, in all parts of the secession States. The non-slaveholders will remove into the more Northern States, while the Secessioniats in these will go South with their slaves. The result will be, a concentration of the negro population in the Gulf States, and a large preponderance of freedom in the Border Slave States.

The tendency to this state of things is already strongly manifested in the recent census returns. It seems that in Georgia, Alahame, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, the slaves have increased far more rapidly than the whites; and when the intolerance of the oligarchy shall have done its perfect work, the population of the Cotton Confederecy will consist of little else than masters, overseers and slaves, the latter being to the former in the proportion of five to one. It will be impossible to maintain such a system long in this age of free thought without the aid of a powerful army. The opinion gains ground in the Border States that the leaders of the secession movement meditate the establishment of a military despotism. In no other way is it deemed possible to maintain their independence and keep down their slaves.

Two ship-loads of Germans have already emigrated from Texas to Mexico, and preparations are going forward for a general exodus of that valuable class of Texan population. I understand that they have their eyes particularly directed to the Mexican province or State of Tamaulipas, which borders on the Rio Grande, and the contiguous coast of the gulf south of the mouth of that river. It is said that the soil and climate of this province are admirably adopted to the growth of cotton, and that, being more elevated, it is at the same time more healthy than Texas. The Germans have already demonstrated their capacity for growing cotton with success with their own labor, and it may be confidently anticipated that they will make of Tamaulipas a formidable rival to Texas in the production of this prime marketable article. Land sells at a merely nominal price, say five to twenty-five cents per acre. The islands on the coast are not inferior to the famous "Sea Islands" on the coast of Georgia in the production of the finest qualities of cotton.

The Virginia elections come off in May, and the struggle between the friends of Union and Disunion will be fierce and desperate. It is said that the traitors meditate an open collision with the Federal authorities, in order to compel the people to take sides with them, and to this end the seizure of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry is seriously meditated. It will be well for the Government authorities to be on the look-out. Another story is that the assault will be made on Fortress Monroe.

In connection with Texan affairs, I should have said that the avalanche of Comanche Indians upon Texas, which has been invited by the partial surrender of the troops to the Knights of the Golden Circle, falls with all its force upon the section least tainted with treason. It is upon the Germans and other pioneers of the West and Northwest, that the devastating hordes will pour down, while the despicable traitors whose misconduct has brought the disaster upon the land will, for the most part, go unscathed. If this is found to be the true state of the case, of which I have no reason to doubt, it will become a grave question whether the Federal Government will not be called upon, by the obligations of good faith to its loyal citizens, to maintain the troops in the position they have heretofore occupied, in spite of the pretended secession of the eastern section of the State. I am assured that a decided majority of the Texans are in favor of the Union, but the reign of terror established by the Knights of the Golden Circle has suppressed nearly all opposition to their brutal tyranny. If the army on the Texan frontier were now vigorously reinforced by calling out the volunteer militia from the ranks of the Union Party, carefully excluding all traitors, it is very probable that the popular tide might be completely turned against the Seceders. It is very probable that we shall soon hear of earnest appeals to the Government, asking reinforcements, instead of a withdrawal of the troops; and every consideration of justice and policy will dictate the propriety of a prompt compliance. Texas is the point at which a great reaction will begin, and to is timely Indian war may furnish a golden opportunity to the Federal Government to display its beneficent influence to the misguided people of the South.

Another reason for maintaining a strong force on the Southwestern frontier, is the reported attempt to revolutionize Arizona. Whatever hesitation the Government may show in regard to the enforcement of the laws in the States, there can be none as to the territories, and the Administration will excite the contempt of its enemies, as well as its friends, if it fails to act promptly and vigorously. But in sending officers to command the troops in that quarter, the utmost caution should be taken to exclude every one in the slightest degree tinctured with the Virginia and South Carolina fevers, which, directly in the face of the Constitution, assumes that the highest allegiance is due to the State in which the individual happened to be born or to reside. There are many men of honorable instincts who labor under this delusion; and wherever the symptom exhibits itself, it should constitute an imperative ground for challenging his patriotism, and excluding him from responsible trusts. OBSERVER.

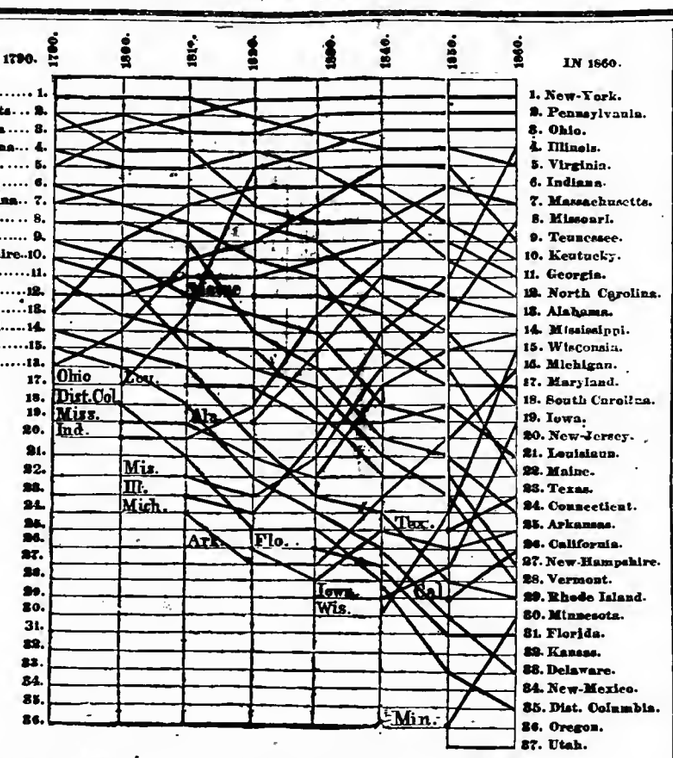

UPS AND DOWNS OF THE STATES.

The publication of the aggregate returns of the census of 1660 enables us to present in the form of a compact and striking diagram the relative growth of each State in the Union from the year 1790 until the present time. It is upon precisely the same plan as the diagram by which some few years ago we illustrated the results of the census of 1850. We are indebted now, as we were then, to Prof. GILLESPIE, of Union College, for this idea. The character of the diagram is seen at a glance. In the left hand column the States are arranged in the order of their actual rank in 1790, —Virginia being *first*, Massachusetts *second*, Tennessee *sixteenth*, &c., in order of population. In the right-hand column they are arranged in the order of their respective ranks in 1860,—New-York *first*, Tennessee *ninth*, Michigan *sixteenth*, &c. The intervening space is divided into parts, each representing ten years. The heavily shaded lines extending across these columns trace, by their zigzag course, the *ups* and *downs* of the several States, in their relative rank at intervals of ten years each, during the seventy years that have elapsed. Thus Virginia, which stood *first* in 1790, held that rank for two periods until 1810, when she began to decline, and became *second* in 1820, *third* in 1830, and *fourth* in 1840, which position she continued to hold until 1850, when she again began to decline, and is now the *fifth*. New-York, beginning *fifth*, became *third* in ten years, *second* in ten more, *first* in ten more, and has held that proud position ever since. The decline of some of the States has been as rapid and marked as the advance of others. Thus, New-Hampshire, standing *tenth* in 1790, fell to the *eleventh* in 1800, to the *fifteenth*, in 1810, and held this position ten years, when she again fell to the *eighteenth* in 1830, to the *twenty-second* in 1840, and held that place until 1850, when she entered upon a very rapid relative decline, and in 1860 was the *twenty-seventh*. Ohio, on the other hand, which entered upon the course in 1800 as the *seventeenth*, rose to be *thirteenth* in 1810, to be *fifth* in 1820, *fourth* in 1830, and *third* in 1840—the position which she holds at present. Others of the States have been marked by curious alterations. Thus, Mississippi, beginning *nineteenth* in 1800, held that place ten years; in 1820 she had fallen to the *twenty-first*, and in 1830 to the *twenty-second*, when she began to rise, and, in 1840 stood *seventeenth*, *fifteenth* in 1850, and *fourteenth* in 1860. Arkansas is the only State which held the same relative rank in 1850 as she had at the beginning, and her position has been changed every ten years since her existence, and is now *twenty-fifth*, which is one degree higher than she started, and is the same which she held in 1840.

Sixteen of the States stood *higher* in 1860 than when they started, and *fifteen* lower. The following statement sets forth those which have risen and those which have fallen in relative rank, with the rank they held at the beginning and at the end of the period embraced:

RISEN.		FALLEN.	
Pennsylvania from	3 to 2	Virginia from	1 to 5
New-York from	5 to 1	Massachusetts from	2 to 7
Georgia from	12 to 11	North Carolina from	4 to 12
Kentucky from	13 to 10	Maryland from	8 to 17
Tennessee from	16 to 9	South Carolina from	7 to 18
Ohio from	17 to 3	Connecticut from	9 to 24
Mississippi from	19 to 14	New Jersey from	9 to 20
Alabama from	19 to 13	N. Hampshire from	10 to 27
Indiana from	20 to 8	Vermont from	11 to 28
Missouri from	22 to 8	Rhode Island from	14 to 29
Illinois from	23 to 4	Delaware from	15 to 33
Michigan from	24 to 16	Maine from	12 to 22
Wisconsin from	36 to 15	Louisiana from	17 to 21
Minnesota from	36 to 30	Dist. Columbia from	18 to 35
California from	29 to 26	Florida from	26 to 31
Texas from	25 to 23		

It will of course, be understood that these *risings* and *fallings* are only relative, and that some States which have been steadily increasing in population, have been falling in relative rank, because they have been outstripped by others. The diagram is well worthy of examination by all who take an interest in the growth and progress of different sections of the country.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 26.

The Texas Legislature has passed a resolution approving of the Convention act deposing Gov. HOUSTON.

A bill has also passed the Legislature to raise a regiment of 1,000 mounted Riflemen for the protection of the frontier.

Since the departure of the Federal troops, the Indians in large numbers have been devastating the frontier, killing and driving back the settlers.

FEDERAL TROOPS LEAVING TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 26.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived at this port with Brazos dates of the 21st inst.

The steamers *Gen. Rusk* and *Daniel Webster* sailed on the 20th with the Federal troops.

The *Arizona* brought to Indianola companies E and G of the Second Cavalry.

There were no Federal troops on the Rio Grande. The State troops occupied the garrisons.

Indian depredations continued on the upper borders.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 27.

The Convention will accept the Constitution without amendment—ten to one all State matters will be referred to the State Legislature.

The Governor will transmit communications to-morrow covering the military business executed under the State sovereignty.

There is no change in the aspect of affairs at Fort Sumpter. The works at Morris Island are vigorously prosecuted.

President DAVIS has made a requisition on the State for troops for a purpose unknown. He has also called for 500 from Florida and 2,000 from Georgia.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, March 27.

The Virginia State Convention last night rejected Mr. HALL'S substitute—the Constitution of the Confederate States—for the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, by Yeas 78, Nays none.

In the Committee of the Whole, to-day, Mr. TURNER, of Jackson, offered a substitute for the majority report, making an unequivocal demand relative to Slavery.

The substitute was rejected—Yeas, 37; Nays, 89.

Mr. MONTAGUE moved that the first resolution of the report, which declares that the States when the Federal Constitution was formed, were independent sovereignties, by inserting, "And still are," after the word "were," was debated till the recess.

The debate continued some time on Mr. MONTAGUE'S amendment.

Mr. WISE was in favor of the amendment, and Mr. MCFARLAND against it.

Mr. SEAWELL offered to amend the amendment by making the resolution "declare that the States, when the Federal Constitution was formed, were independent sovereignties, and still are sovereign."

Mr. MONTAGUE accepted the amendment, pending which the Committee rose.

Mr. CARLISLE offered a resolution to terminate debate in the Committee of the Whole after next Monday.

The resolution was violently opposed by several members, and was rejected by four majority.

The Convention adjourned.

LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 27.

The Convention, to-day, adopted an ordinance dividing Louisiana into six Congressional Districts.

It also adopted an ordinance transferring the public funds of the State to the Government of the Confederate States.

An act abolishing free banking, and introducing a general charter system, was passed.

Adjourned *sine die*.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 27.

Two Companies of Zouavea left here to-day for Pensacola on active service.

Advices from Mobile state that troops and munitions of war are constantly moving to Pensacola. Several Companies were expected from North Alabama.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, March 27.

Five hundred Mississippi troops passed through here *en route* to join the Southern Army at Pensacola, to-day. They had a military reception, and were enthusiastically welcomed.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 27.

The Chair laid before the Senate the following message from the President:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a copy of a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 25th inst., requesting me, if in my opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the dispatches of Major ROBERT ANDERSON to the War Department during the time he has been in command at Fort Sumpter. On examination of the correspondence thus called for, I have, with the highest respect for the Senate, come to the conclusion that, at the present moment, the publication of it would be inexpedient.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1861.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE moved to take up the resolution introduced by him yesterday, advising the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the seceded States. He did not intend making any remarks, as he had already expressed his views on that subject, and desired the vote on his motion to be regarded as a test question.

Mr. FESSENDEN supposed there would be no objection to that, but reminded the Senator that no quorum was present.

On motion of Mr. HALE the Senate went into Executive session.

When the doors were again opened, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE again moved to take up his resolution, saying if the motion should prevail he would accept Mr. CLINGMAN'S substitute, which also advises that the President forbear from attempting to collect the revenue in the Confederated States. If the Senate were not willing to express an opinion, he took it for granted that the vote would be against taking up the resolution, and if they intended expressing an opinion, he took it for granted that the vote would be in the affirmative; hence he asked for the yeas and nays, and that the taking up of the resolution might be considered a test question.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) was in favor of the resolution, but he thought that Mr. CLINGMAN'S amendment, which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he would accept, went too far. He did not know what right the Senate had to express their opinion to the President as to the collection of the revenue.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said, if his resolution be taken up it would be for the Senate to decide whether they would accept Mr. CLINGMAN'S substitute.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hoped that the resolution would be taken up, in order to have a square vote on it. He was ready to give his at any time. He trusted that they would indicate, not what the President will do, but what they think he ought to do. He did not profess to know what the President's policy will be, but he professed to know what it ought to be.

Mr. RICE, resuming, said that the Senator from Ohio (WADE) had not disappointed him. He had always found that Senator an honest, open-hearted and frank man, but the point he made was this: "That the President, by the Constitution, is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and he can therefore, by his own volition, issue such orders as he may deem necessary, and may be required. But as to the collection of the revenue, he deemed it proper for the Senate or for himself, as one of the Senators, to advise him in matters which rest in him by law.

Mr. CLINGMAN was in favor of the original resolution, but he wanted to go further. He would not ask the Senator from Kentucky to accept his substitute if it would weaken the resolution. He wished, however, his substitute to be adopted, because he believed that the President, under the existing laws, has no power to collect the revenue in the Confederate States; hence, he should abstain from the attempt of entertaining this opinion. He was ready to express it. He wished to avoid a collision.

Mr. RICE said, for the reasons already stated, the Senate were traveling far out of their way to advise the President. He asked Mr. BRECKINRIDGE whether his resolution extended to Key West and the Tortugas Shoals; if so, he would never withdraw the troops from those ports.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied that the resolution advises, under existing circumstances, the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the limits of the Confederate States. He supposed that the resolution embraced those points, because they were within the limits of the State of Florida. If, however, any Senator chose to move an amendment to exclude those points from the operation of the resolution, it would be a matter of grave and respectful consideration. He did not consider it essential to the public peace that the troops should be withdrawn from Key West and Tortugas, and rather than hazard the defeat of the resolution, he would be willing to say that these points shall be excluded by the resolution. It seemed to him, that he must add, that he disliked to do so, because he still entertained a hope of a reunion of all the States. If there should ultimately or unfortunately be a permanent separation, all the troops must be withdrawn from all the points now held by the Federal Government within the limits of the Confederate States, and from such other States as may unite with them. He trusted that all the States will be reunited in the principles of the old Constitution. If this should not occur, he would be unwilling to see those places retained on the principle that Great Britain holds Gibraltar and places in other parts of the world merely as strategetic military points.

Mr. RICE—The Senator having answered his question, he said he would like to know whether it was in order to move an amendment excluding Key West and Tortugas.

The CHAIR said that the amendment was not in order, as the resolution was not yet before the Senate.

Mr. RICE remarked that if the seceded States were determined to remain out of the Union, he was in favor of their going in peace. He would go further. He would give them their limits. He would give them anything reasonable for the sake of peace; but they are not in possession of Key West and Tortugas, and never will be. These two points are needed for us and not for them. Other portions of the country have an interest in them, and especially the commerce belonging to the North, which will never yield these points. He would not give them up under any circumstances.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) hoped that the resolution would not be taken up. They were approaching the close of the session, and if the resolution was taken up it would be followed by amendments and debates might be opened and no one could tell where it would stop.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said that it was not proper for them to stay here and debate when all were desirous to go home. He would not desire a vote to be taken on the resolution without saying a few words from what had been uttered by Messrs. DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE. The country were satisfied what their policy would have been had they succeeded.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) opposed taking up the resolution. He did not profess to be very profound in matters of law, but he wanted to confine himself to questions of constitutional duty. He had seen no provision which justified the Senate or gave them the right to advise the President on this subject. He was a little old fashioned in his notions, and hence desired to keep the several departments distinct. He was not aware that it was their duty, by law or precedent, to volunteer their advice to the President. He was not disposed to proffer this advice, because it was none of his business.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S object in rising was to say that in voting to take up the resolution he did not regard himself as committed one way or another on its passage.

Mr. DOUGLAS would vote to take up the resolution with the view of offering an amendment to bring it within the scope it ought to take. He thought that it would be wise for the President to withdraw the troops from Fort Pickens, as he understood they will be or have been withdrawn from Fort Sumpter. These were the only forts in the Confederate States not occupied by the Government at Montgomery. These were the only places which could tend to a collision. But the resolution goes further. It advises the President to withdraw the troops from all points in the Confederate States. The Confederate States, being a revolutionary Government, can claim only what they occupy. He was willing, under existing circumstances, that Forts Sumpter and Pickens should be given up. They were local, and neither of them protected anything but the harbors, which, being in possession of the revolutionary Government, we should not object to let ing them go, unless we intend to hold them as a basis of military operations. There was no good in holding these forts. They were sources of constant irritation.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said if debate was opened it would last several days. He was, therefore, against taking up the resolution. His vote must not be regarded as a test vote.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE remarked that he did not assume that this shall be a test vote, but supposed that it might be so regarded—although he preferred a direct vote on the resolution. As to a debate for several days, this was a pretext not to take up the resolution at all. He presumed that all the Senators were prepared to vote without discussion.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) remarked that

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM MARYLAND.

The New-York Times—"The Future of Secession"—Maryland and Coercion—Peace Policy—Union Sentiment South—Conference State Convention—Committee to Richmond, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

The article in the TIMES of Thursday last, the 21st inst., headed "The Future of Secession," is regarded here as a sound and statesmanlike view of that question, and of the manner in which it should be treated. While there are not many in this State, there are still some, who, sympathizing with neither the Abolitionists of the North, nor the revolutionists at the South, are yet induced, by the course of events, to consur in the wish for a peaceful separation, regarding it as the only means by which the exciting questions, that have produced amongst us so much evil, can be permanently settled. I believe, however, that the great mass of our people, with yourself, consider this sentiment as unsound and dangerous; and regard such a course as being fraught with more evil and more peril to the future peace and prosperity of the country than would attend even present and immediate war—ahhorrent to all their instincts as this latter result would most unquestionably be. They believe that if the Administration acts with prudence, and continue the conciliatory policy which it seems to have already adopted, that all will yet be well. They will not abandon the idea that the people, North and South, if left to their own judgment for a while, will comprehend their true interests—that they naturally love the Constitution they were born under, and desire no change in it, unless they see it disregarded, and perverted to their oppression. They cannot but feel that many of their fellow-citizens at the South are seriously disturbed and distracted. they recognize, too, in the conouct of the Northern people, grave cause for this; but they believe if the present conflict be avoided—if wise measures be adopted by the party in power, that the North will recognize their wisdom, and the South will soon come to its senses again. Alarming as is the present condition of affeirs, I believe there is nothing in it which had not been previously foreshadowed by the action of the Democratic Party south! What were the secessions from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, but embryos of the monster evil that now distracts the land? The violence and treason pronounced from the hustings by demagogues and politicians had been such, that I believe there was here no lover of the Union, who did not apprehend some illconsequences from the election of Mr. LINCOLN. How far these illconsequences were facilitated and augmented by the corruption and imbecility of the late Administration, it were fruitless now to inquire; except for the purpose of showing to the people of the country that the Republican Party ought to be allowed a fair opportunity of developing its policy, if for none other, yet for the reason that it has rid us of such rule. It has now an opportunity, if that policy be developed under the guidance of prudence and patriotism, of extracting out of secession itself the means of a more cordial and invigorated Union. Remedies are often applied that, by stirring the humors of a diseased body, are at first more painful than the malady itself: yet, if they be deferred too long, certain death is the consequence. It would be well, perhaps, to regard secession only in this light! Seven States have fallen off, and others are said to be on the brink of so doing. Somethings of this must have been, sooner or later, whether Mr. LINCOLN had been elected President or no. In his behalf, however, this I trust may safely be said, that had his opponents continued at the helm, he would never have put his resentment in balance with the preservation of the Union, but cheerfully have contributed to its support. Now that the scene is changed there is still less reason why he should give encouragement *to the word about*; and by attempting coercion, gratify the desires of fanatics at the North, and madmen at the South—Disunionists each—by producing greater and more hostile estrangement. You are right when you say "the people of the South will come back whenever they are convinced that their safety will permit and that their interests require it." You are right, too, when you say, "that war cannot do this—that they must *come* back, not be *driven* back." Let the Administration *convince them* that it *believes*, and that it intends to act on this fact. Let it adopt the policy you enunciate as the one you seem to think the President will pursue, and depend upon it, the Union will be restored; and the trouble and commotion that now agitate the South will subside like the sea after a storm. With a little time, the malignant humors will exhaust themselves; and, in spite of the new schemes that treason and usurpation will seek to frame, the people will recover from their great madness, and settle quietly down under the wise Constitution given them by their fathers.

This policy I heard very warmly advocated by a Southern gentleman, with whom I met some few days since. A native of Georgia, he was still a Union man. "Let Mr. LINCOLN," said he, "withdraw the troops from Fort Sumpter; they are of no use there. Let him withdraw them from all posts within the limits of the seceded States; of course, maintaining and strengthening, if need be, those of Tortugas and such as are without their limits, and are important to the Federal Government in a commercial and military point of view. Let him make it known that he intends peace; that the Southern people shall receive his support in the protection of their rights. Let him deal kindly and openly with the Commissioners from the Confederate States. Let him tell them that such will be the policy of his administration; and say to them, 'Gentlemen, go home to your people, and tell them to send members to Congress at Washington, next Winter;' and you may rely upon it that TOOMBS, YANCAY, DAVIS, and that class, will be put down with their whole movement." These remarks came from a Southern man, as I said, and one who has had recent opportunities of making himself acquainted with the sentiment of the people in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. He says that in these States, secession *per se* has few friends, and those chiefly consist of bankrupt politicians and adventurers, who, amid the changes that are taking place, hope to come uppermost, like dregs after a thunder-storm.

In Virginia, it is now generally understood, that those members of the Convention in favor of immediate secession do not number over twenty-seven votes, while the Union sentiment is strong beyond the possibility of defeat by anything but persistent and obstinate adherence on the part of the Northern people to principles hostile to her institutions, and some unexpected and unwise action on the part of the Federal Government.

The State Conference Convention, (called together by those who favored Maryland's taking immediate action with the South, which met in this city on the 12th ult., and to which I have alluded in a previous letter,) pursuant to resolutions passed before adjournment, met again here on the 12th inst. There was rather a slim attendance of members, the result, doubtless, of their having become better informed as to the opinions of the public in regard to their objects. But of those who were present, the undisguised secession sentiment was singularly manifested. That resolutions of the most ultra character would have been adopted by a large majority there can be no doubt, had it not been for the adroit and astute management of the President, Judge CHAMBERS. "On such a programme," said he, "you could not stand an hour before the people of Maryland; and let it be remembered," he truly stated, "that we do not represent the people of Maryland, but merely a certain class of her citizens." He succeeded in suppressing their ultra measures, but he could not prevent the majority from appointing, by ballot, a Committee to the Virginia Convention, comoosed, with the exception of himself, of men entertaining the most revolutionary views. The Convention took the appointment of this Committee out of his hands; but to have rejected the Judge, after depriving him of the power of appointing the Committee, would have been little less than an insult. The members of the Virginia Convention, however, had timely notice that but one in the six who composed the Committee made any approach to representing the sentiment of our people. They are all, in social standing, respectable and honorable gentlemen, sincere, doubtless, and well esteemed by their fellow-citizens; but the views which find acceptance with four-fifths of our people are those of Messrs. SOMMERS and RIVES, and not of such gentlemen as would make a pilgrimage to Richmond to precipitate action in Virginia as a means of hastening Maryland out of the Union.

CECIL.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Our late visitor, M. DU CHAILLU, bids fair to be the lion of the next London season, in a literary and scientific point of view. His book has been engaged by Mr. MURRAY on exceedingly liberal terms, and that astute publisher looks forward to its meeting with as much success as his great prize, Mr. MOTLEY'S *History of the Netherlands*. It will be issued under the title of *Explorations and Adventures in parts of Equatorial Africa never before visited; with accounts of the manners and customs of the people, and the chase of the gorilla, the nest-building ape, chimpanzee, crocodile, elephant, hippopotamus, &c.* With map and illustrations. At a late meeting of the Geographical Society, Sir RODERIC I. MURCHISON in the chair, at which M. DU CHAILLU gave a synopsis of his adventures, the commendations of the first living authority, Professor OWEN, were such as only discoveries of the greatest importance could justify. He stated, emphatically, that the additions to Zoology, made by M. DU CHAILLU, consisted of *two thousand* undescribed species of birds, and *two hundred* of the class mammalia, all new to science. Recalling the days of his early studies with CUVIER, Prof. OWEN said, at that time he was of opinion that nothing remained for naturalists but the business of classification and arrangement, and few accessions to the actual stock of materials could be looked for; but Mr. DU CHAILLU'S collection was enough to open the eyes of men of science to the immense riches yet existing in unexplored fields, and one of the most important ever made by an individual. It would seem that our naturalists can scarcely have appreciated the modest exhibition in Broadway, which certainly was not overrun with visitors—perhaps the European indorsement which the young Frenchman has received, would now produce a different result. His book will be brought out here by Messrs. HARPERS, who are, indeed, the original publishers, the work being prepared for them.

At this moment the American Publishing Trade is in a perfect state of quiescence, the limited popular demand for even the best books affording little present encouragement for enterprise. This arises rather from a preoccupation of the public mind in other affairs, than from want of money, as the recent great success of a "sale at reduced prices" of the stock of a publishing establishment in Broadway, shows that *this* is sufficiently abundant if unusual advantages are offered. It is said that $13,000 was taken in two weeks for retail cash sales by the concern referred to. The usual Spring Trade Sale will commence on the 28th inst. at the new rooms of Messrs. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., in Mercer-street, lately erected for the purpose, and with all the conveniences and appliances adapted to expedite business. The catalogue is a handsome octavo volume of four hundred pages, comprising the usual collection of invoices from all the leading publishers, and will undoubtedly command the attention of the trade. The sale in Philadelphia is postponed till the second week in April. The sale in that city was usually attended largely by purchasers from the South and Southwest. The catalogue has, however, shrunk to scarcely a shadow of its former self, and shows remarkably the decadence of Philadelphia from its former position as the chief book mart of the country.

Friday, the 15th inst., was the day of publication for Lord MACAULAY'S last volume of *The History of England*. Even though pieced out with a general index to the whole work, the size of the volume will still be slight—not more than half the thickness of its predecessors. The story runs over four years, from 1688 to 1701—vividly picturing the death of the exiled King, JAMES II., in his foreign home, and the general election of 1701. This part of the narrative appears to have received the author's final corrections, and is nearly perfect. There is then a break—and from the rough notes left by the historian, it has been possible to extract no more than a brief sketch of the close of WILLIAM'S life and reign. These are printed with scrupulous fidelity as the author left them, no attempts being made to supply connecting links, or verify authorities. They will be regarded as MACAULAY'S last utterances, and as such need no parade of vouchers—all responsibility resting with the dead. Messrs. HARPERS' edition will be first in the field. Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & Co., of Philadelphia, Messrs. CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co., of Boston, and the other publishers of the various American reprints, will all, however, hasten to add this volume as a completion to their editions.

Lady GEORGIANA FULLERTON is one of the few persons of English birth who have chosen a foreign language as the medium of original composition—GIBBON, Lord MAHON and BECKFORD being all that occur readily to memory. Her new book, *Rose Leblanc*, written in French and published in Paris, is a love story of rather sombre tint, distinguished by the same earnestness and deep feeling that characterized her earlier writings. A translation is spoken of in London, but it is a pity that the authoress of *Grantly Manor* and *Ellen Middleton* should depute that task to another hand.

Italian literature is partaking of the revival of national hopes and feelings, induced by late political changes. The Academia della Crusca, of Florence, have commenced their new *Vocabolario* of the language, destined to supersede the former "world-renowned" work of the same name. Prof. FRATICELLI has just ready a thorough historical and critical biography of DANTE, comprising copies of all the remaining documents relating to the poet and his affairs. Its progress has been aided by the patronage of Lord VERNON, to whom Italian literature owes the late unique edition of the *Divina Commedia*, exhibiting on each page the four earliest texts of the poem, (from the original editions of priceless works,) lately edited for him by Mr. PANIZZI, of the British Museum.

Mrs. SAMUEL CARTER HALL'S new shilling Periodical makes its first appearance on the 23d of March. Topographical names seem decidedly in the ascendant. So to the "Cornhill" and the "Temple Bar" is now added the *St. James' Magazine*. In the words of the editress, "it is designed to promote the interests of home, the refinements of life, and the amusement and information of all classes." The inevitable serial story will be furnished by Mrs. HALL, and consists of a new tale, entitled "Can Wrong be Right," with etchings on steel by Phiz.

Archbishop WHATELEY'S name appears in odd connection (for a dignitary of the Church) with "Selected Tales of the Genii," revised, purified, and in part remodeled. Edited by RICHARD WHATELEY, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin, just published by J. W. PARKER, though as the original author of the tales was a clergyman, (Rev. GLOSTER RIDLEY,) it is to be hoped little purification was needed.

The excitement arising from the heterodox volume of *Essays and Reviews* seems steadily on the increase in England. Three editions sold with moderate rapidity before the real tendency of the work attracted much critical notice. But now that the public have been warned of its dangerous laxity of opinion by the censures of nearly the whole Bench of Bishops, it seems difficult to print it fast enough. Efforts have been made at Oxford to get out a volume of corresponding size and style on the Orthodox side, though (whether or not from design) the miscellaneous character of *Essays and Reviews*, and the number of subjects treated of incidentally, or merely alluded to disparagingly, makes a formal answer to it almost impossible. It is a fact perfectly unprecedented in periodical literature that the last number of the *Quarterly Review* is now in its *fourth edition*, owing this distinction to the presence of an able article on the subject, which is generally attributed to Dr. WILBERFORCE, Bishop of Oxford. The matured conclusions of the finest minds in England will undoubtedly appear in a work just announced by MURRAY, *Aids to Faith; a series of Essays on Theological Subjects, by Several Writers*, amongst whom are Rev. Professor ELLICOTT, Rev. Professor MANSEL, Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON, Rev. Provost of Queen's College (Dr. THOMPSON.) The small shot of pamphlets, newspaper and review articles, levelled against the essayists is innumerable, and shows the deep and wide-spread interest of both clergy and laity in the questions involved.

A literary relic of peculiar interest has lately been disinterred in Scotland—the pocket Bible of JAMES GRAHAME, the great Marquis of Montrose, of whom Cardinal DE RETZ said he was the only man who reminded him of the Heroes of PLUTARCH. Mr. MARK NAPIER has devoted many years to the vindication of this illustrious man from the slanders of the Covenanting party, and in his last publication, *Memorials of Viscount Dundee*, describes the discovery of this relic in the Parochial Library of Inversnepfray, near Calisff, where it is now preserved with pious care in a box made from Montrose's yew. It is a small French edition, printed at Sedan, 1633, and though it has suffered from neglect and ill usage, still exhibits the autograph and numerous classical quotations, &c., all testifying to the heroic spirit of its possessor, and his familiarity with its contents; *fac similes* of many of them are given by Mr. NAPIER in his book, and must excite interest as long as loyalty and valor are prized.

A small work by a young American author, published here by C. SCRIBNER, and reprinted in London by GRIFFIN, BOHN & Co., SWINTON'S *Rambles Among Words*, meets with singular unanimity of praise from the English Press. A discriminating critic in *The Bookseller*, after urging some objections to points of detail, winds up by saying: "Mr. SWINTON has, to our thinking, had the good fortune to produce in the present volume a very meritorious book, alike redolent of deep thought, replete with the fruits of learned and industrious research, most ingenious in the classification of the many parts into which his Rambles extend, and illustrated from time to time with items which, if not absolutely novel, cannot fail to prove of interest to even the advanced students in Etymology." A new edition, with corrections by the author, is now in Press.

An Association of Edinburgh scholars have found a publisher bold enough to venture on the experiment of a new Quarterly. It is called the *Museum*—a Quarterly Magazine of Education, Literature and Science. No. 1 will appear in April. The chief contributors named are of scholastic fame, including Professor PILLANS, Dr. L. SCHMITZ, Dr. J. D. MORELL, and Rev. F. W. FARRAR, of Harrow. Associated with them are Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK, (the statistician and sanitary reformer,) Mr. JAMES HANNAY, Mr. SCOTT DALGLEISH, &c. The last experiment of this kind, which failed in less than a year's trial, was *Bentley's Review*, and the subsequent exhaustive crop of one shilling magazines would seem to make the prospect of an expensive review's success still more dubious.

The little boy who thought that the prophets "did naughty" in not illustrating their writings, will be especially pleased with *The Children's Bible Picture Book*, published by the HARPER'S. The most prominent events in sacred history are set forth with an accuracy that almost tempts one to believe that the HARPERS had an artist "on hand" when all these things transpired. We have Adam and Eve in Paradise—very much after the manner of DUNLUPE—Noah in the ark, Moses in the bulrushes, Daniel in the lion's den, and a host of other pleasing pictures. *Apropos* of the picture of Daniel—it was not necessary, in this instance, for the artist to draw his Daniel with a blue cotton umbrella under his arm, to distinguish him from the lion. The distinction is plain enough, without so marked an indication.

The Elements of Moral Philosophy; Analytical, Synthetical and Practical. By HERBARD WINSLOW, published by D. APPLETON & Co., is a new edition of a well-esteemed work. Its special merit is that it accomplishes the intended end without any of the customary cant of the schools, or the slightest air of dogmatism. The writer is a disciple of Sir WM. HAMILTON, but occasionally differs from the teachings of that distinguished philosopher. For school purposes Mr. WINSLOW'S volume may be commended. The style is direct and clear; the arrangement good and easily understood; the illustration natural and forcible—an aggregate of qualities seldom found in an Elementary work. Practical morality lends a new and powerful aid in the publication.

A curious little book on Quakerism in this country, interesting in many points of view, has just been published in London by Mr. WM. TALLACH. It is called *Friendly Sketches in America*, from material collected during a four months' sojourn in the United States, during which his attention was exclusively occupied in researches tending to illustrate the past and present social and religious position of the Society of Friends in this quarter of the globe. It is at first startling to hear that while the parent body in Great Britain scarcely exceeds *seventeen thousand* in number, in America they exceed *one hundred and sixty thousand*. The extracts Mr. TALLACH gives from the old records preserved in the Society's archives at Burlington (the cradle of American Quakerism) are exceedingly interesting, and show a strictness of social surveillance to have prevailed almost exceeding that of the famous "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, though with the difference that "moral suasion" was mainly trusted to for its enforcement.

W.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.—The Auxiliary Steam Fruiter *Young Rover*, Capt. HUMPHREY, made her first passage from this port to Leghorn in thirty-four days. She is a full rigged bark, with Cunningham's rig applied to her topsails and topgallant sails, and her propeller, like that of a ship of war, when not in use, is hoisted up. The first three days after leaving port, she had a spanking breeze, carrying a reefed foresail and topsails half reduced, going from ten to twelve knots, and making good weather; but afterward the wind changed to N. E. and blew a hurricane, which compelled her to lie to three days; the rest of the passage she encountered strong, variable winds until she reached within 180 miles of her destination, when the weather became calm. For the first time since leaving Boston, steam was got up, and she performed admirably, averaging five knots an hour, with only eighty revolutions a minute, against a heavy head swell, under steam alone. She entered the port of Leghorn in gallant style, Capt. HUMPHREY writes that she sails fast, works well, lies to like a duck, and performs under steam to his entire satisfaction. The rig, in all its details, he concludes cannot be improved.—*Boston Traveller.*

STRAY MONEY LETTERS.—Statement of dead letters, containing money, received at the dead letter office during the past year:

Quarter ending		
March 31, 1860,	2,402 letters—containing	$13,120 87
June 30, 1860,	2,860 letters—containing	16,177 41
Sept. 30, 1860,	2,192 letters—containing	10,976 88
Dec. 31, 1860,	2,335 letters—containing	11,880 70
Total for y'r 1860	9,790 letters—containing	$52,154 86

Average amount of money to each letter, $5 02¾.

More than nine-tenths of the above letters and money have been sent out and delivered to the writers thereof. Those letters containing money, the owners of which cannot be found, are filed, to await the application of the owners. If not called for before June next the bank-notes contained in the letters will be sold for specie, and the specie deposited in the United States Treasury. But the letter and draft for the amount contained in it (less the discount) may be obtained on proper application at any time the earlier.—*National Intelligencer.*

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION.—The boiler which furnished the steam for driving the machinery of the Michigan Flouring Mill, in Detroit, exploded with terrific violence on March 18. The engineer, JAMES COLLINS, who was tending his engine at the time, was buried up in the ruins, but was taken out unhurt. An employe in the planing mill, at work at a lathe, escaped injury, although the lathe itself was broken to pieces. George S. and J. H. BOWEN, well-known Lake-street merchants, were passing down State-street, some thirty rods from the mill, when the explosion occurred, and were completely enveloped in the steam, dust and flying fragments of iron and timbers. A long, heavy flue fell directly behind them, crushing their buggy and missing them only by a few inches. Other persons had equally miraculous escapes. Shortly after the accident, a fire broke out in the ruins, but it was promptly extinguished. The cause of the explosion is not stated, if indeed it is known. It was certainly a miraculous escape from something far worse than the loss of $3,000, which will cover the entire damage.

ST. PAUL AND NEW-YORK IN TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION.—The St. Paul (Min.) *Pioneer* of March 16, says:

"This evening, for the first time, the wires were connected through direct from St. Paul to New-York City, and compliments exchanged between the operators of the two cities. The New-York operator reported that the steamer *Arabia* was just coming up, 9 P. M., New-York time, and the captain had telegraphed from Sandy Hook, the gratifying intelligence that the *Australasian* was safe and the *Arabia* had her mails and passengers. The lines were in excellent working condition, and communications passed speedily. Difference in time was found to be one hour and fifteen minutes, New-York being 8:40, St. Paul 7:25."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 8.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 14, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 734, 182, 370, 478, 666, 738, 740, 736½, 302, 690, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 756, 766, 768, 772, 776.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1124, 980, 866.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Parts I. and II.*—Adjourned to Monday, April 1.

COURT OF APPEALS.

First Week—Wednesday's Minutes.

Before Comstock, C. J., and Selden, Denio, Davies, Lott, James, Mason and Hoyt, Judges.

Freeman vs. *Banton.*—Appeal dismissed with costs, but without costs by motion, unless a new undertaking be perfected within twenty days from notice of this order.

Whitford vs. *Panama Railroad Company.*—Argued.

The Dedication of Public Streets—Foreign and Domestic Corporations.

The City of Buffalo vs. *Orasamus H. Marshall, administrator, &c.*—This case was referred to in the TIMES of yesterday. The main question of law involved in its determination is, what amounts to a dedication of a public street within the limits of a Corporation? The Holland Land Company, which formerly owned the entire site of the village of Buffalo, dedicated a street *up and down* the Big Buffalo Creek. That road was subsequently recognized and recorded by the proper authorities of the village. Afterwards, however, the City of Buffalo opened a new street, running *to and from* this creek, which covers the lot in controversy.

The defendant (now appellant) contends that the opening of the street to and from the creek was a nullity, because he had no notice of the proceeding; nor has he received any compensation for the lot now claimed as a part of said street. The right to build thereon is therefore insisted upon. Argument concluded, and decision reserved.

The next case taken up was that of

Wm. H Whitford, Administrator, &c. vs. *The Panama Railroad Company.*—Jeremiah N. King started for California in April, 1856, taking passage across the defendants' road. In May following he was killed by an accident to the train, while passing over said road.

This action was then brought by the plaintiff as administrator to recover damages, based upon charges of carelessness, negligence, mismanagement, &c., against the defendants.

The case was brought on before Justice BOSWORTH, at a special term of the Superior Court, upon demurrer to the complaint, the defendant contending that the Company was a foreign corporation, and that the injury complained of was sustained beyond the limits of this State. For such reasons the Court had no jurisdiction. The Court sustained the demurrer and gave judgment for the defendants.

The plaintiff appealed to this General Term of that Court, taking the position that as the Company was created under the laws of this State, it was a domestic and not a foreign Corporation. The Court, however, affirmed the decision of the Justice at Special Term, and the plaintiff appealed from that order to this Court, contending for the same principle elaborated at the General Term.

Counsel for the defendants takes the ground that to tolerate such a litigation, holding citizens of this State responsible and liable for acts in a business conducted in a foreign State or country, would be to recognize the new and dangerous doctrine that a Foreign Power had the right to regulate and control the acts and conduct of its subjects within the borders of our own State. Decision reserved.

W. D. Booth and T. H. Rodman, for appellants; D. B. Eaton, for respondents.

The American Hard Rubber Company Case—Motion to Extend Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Gorham D. Abbott vs. *The American Hard Rubber Company et als.*—In this case, which has heretofore been noticed in the TIMES, pursuant to the lease granted by the Court, the plaintiff, by a supplemental complaint, seeks to restrain the American Hard Rubber Company, a corporation recently created in this State, (which is not to be confounded with the original Hard Rubber Company of Connecticut,) from any interference or control of the property and assets of the original Corporation, and from the use of the same corporate name. It will be remembered that the property of the original Corporation was transferred to certain parties, in fraud, as the plaintiff claims, of the rights of the stockholders. It is claimed that the property of the original Company has come into the hands of the new organization, and that the new organization had notice of the rights of the plaintiff in the premises.

The defendants claim to have bought the property for $120,000 in cash and notes, and that the plaintiff has lain by and permitted them to obtain their interest in the property without objection, and therefore has forfeited his right to reach the property in their hands, if he ever had any. This the plaintiff denies. A temporary injunction has been granted against the Company, and a motion to make the same has been on argument before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers, for the last two days, and was concluded yesterday. The Justice reserved his decision.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott & E. W. Stoughton for motion. William E. Curtiss and Ex-Judge Foot opposed.

Result of the Steamship Company Case—Verdict against Vanderbilt.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Welch.

Norman Jordan vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This case was stated in full in the TIMES of Tuesday.

The action was brought to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiff on a journey to California in 1852, through the alleged fault of the defendant. The plaintiff purchased his ticket of Vanderbilt, and sailed in the steamship *Northern Light*. He was detained upon the Isthmus, which occasioned loss of time, health, &c.

The jury returned a verdict for $7,750 for the plaintiff.

Concerning a Promissory Note—How Partners Did Business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry Myers vs. *W. H. Hofman et al.*—This action is brought upon two promissory notes made by the defendants, upon which plaintiff alleges there is due to him, as the owner of the notes, the sum of $4,635.

The defendants say that there never was a consideration emanating from the plaintiff to the defendants for the making of the said notes. That they were given merely as evidence of the plaintiff's interest in the firm of Culver & Hofman, of which the plaintiff was a member. One of the notes having been given at the time the plaintiff was taken into partnership with the defendants, and the other at a subsequent date, for an account that the plaintiff then invested in the concern. That said firm consisted of Wm. H. Hofman, Backus Culver, one Owens, and the plaintiff. The case is still on.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for plaintiff; P. G. Clark for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

This Court was opened at the usual time, and adjourned without doing any business; no cases being ready. The only case on the Calendar for this morning at 10 o'clock is that of J. Jolly for homicide.

Court of General Sessions.

This Court also adjourned, without transacting any business, until this morning at 11 o'clock, when the Grand Jury will be dismissed, and the Court adjourn for the term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Pentz* vs. *Denman.*—Motion granted.

Habeas Corpus of George Caldwell.—Execution against the person improperly issued. Prisoner discharged.

Fulton Bank vs. *Hulbert.*—Order vacating order, &c., granted.

Lamant vs. *Bean.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Dimon, Receiver, vs. Hazard.—The motion that the household furniture, &c., be sold free and clear of the chattel mortgage denied.

Rushmore et al. vs. *Hall et al.*—Motion denied, $7 costs to abide event.

Underdonk vs. *Jones et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Stewart, Receiver, &c. vs. *Ellis.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

HILTON, J.—*Smith* vs. *Webber.*—Motion denied with costs.

Williams vs. *Kelly.*—Motion granted.

United States Circuit Court.

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—TRENTON, MARCH 26.

Before Judge Grier.

Henry A. Burr vs. *Duryee, Jaques & Co.*—This is a suit for an infringement of patents for machinery and process for making hat bodies.

The Court this morning postponed the hearing of the motion for a preliminary injunction against the defendants until the final hearing, and ordered the defendants to file a monthly account, under oath, of their use of the invention, and to give the complainant, Mr. Burr, security in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to secure him against loss for such amount as he may recover.

Police Reports.

BUYING BEER WITH A BAD BILL.

On Tuesday night two boatmen named William Smith and Edward Stubbs, called for beer in the porter-house of Andrew Faeber, No. 73 James-street, and paid therefor with a counterfeit $2 bill on the Mechants' Bank of Lowell, Mass. Both left the place, but Faeber discovered the cheat in time to have them arrested. After the men were in the hands of the Police, Stubbs was observed to throw a bill away, but other counterfeits were found upon him. Justice KELLY committed both prisoners for examination.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

Thomas Killales, an Irish youth, was arrested on Monday night by Officer Harris, of the Eighteenth Ward, on a charge of being an escaped convict. The prisoner, who bears a very bad reputation, was sentenced to Blackwell's Island on the 1st of last February for having committed a burglary at a broker's office, under the Cooper Institute, but escaped about three weeks ago by swimming across the river. After his arrest, the young reprobate drew a loaded pistol, and attempted to shoot the officer who had him in custody, but the latter disarmed him, and made him capitulate. Justice CONROY committed the lad to his former quarters in the Penitentiary.

WELL-GROUNDED SUSPICIONS.

Two lads named David Roach and Charles Eustace were observed on Monday evening, by Officers Messer and Wood, skulking about the premises No. 44 Orchard-street. Suspecting the boys were about to commit a burglary, the policemen took them to the Station-house, and on searching them several skeleton keys were found. It was afterwards ascertained that the prisoners committed a burglary a few weeks since at No. 12 Orchard-street, and Justice STEERS sent them to prison.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 27.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 90	45	Erie Railroad..... 32
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con. 93½	100	do.....s30 32
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 95½	150	do..... 32½
4,000	do..... 93½	300	Hud. River R.....s3 45⅞
5,000	Trsas. 12 p. c N. 103½	150	do.....s30 45⅝
5,000	N. Car. St 6s.... 81	10	do..... 46
12,000	Missouri St. 6s.. 66⅞	100	Harlem Railroad.. 16¼
8,000	do..... 66¾	30	Cbi. & R. I. R..... 58
1,000	Cal State 7s.... 87½	350	do.....s60 58¼
5,000	Ill. Interest, 1847, 100	100	do.....s60 58
4,000	Erie R. 4th M. B 92	250	Harlem P. Pref..b15 41½
17,000	N. Ind. 1st M.... 88¾	100	do.....b10 41¾
2,000	Goshen & Ch Bs.. 85	200	do..... 41¾
6,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B 90	200	do.....s30 41½
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs. 86	43	Reading Railroad.. 44⅛
500	Ill. Central R. Bs. 101½	800	do..... 44
3,000	do..... 102	100	do.....s10 44
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 17⅜	50	do.....s30 44
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs. 81	150	Mich. Cen. R...b30 58
1,000	Chi., Bur & Q. 1.	100	do..... 58
	8 ₱ ct. Bonds.... 99	50	do..... 57⅞
25	Phœnix Bank..... 101	100	Mich So & N. Ind R. 17½
14	Merchants' Ex. Bk. 86	100	do.....b30 17½
5	Bank of Republic. 115	100	do.....b15 17⅝
5	Bank of Commerce. 95½	10	do..... 17
17	do..... 95	150	do..... 17¼
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 89¾	150	Mich. So. & N. I. G. R. 38
25	Pac. Mail SS. Co 85⅝	160	do.....s30 38
50	do.....b10 85¾	50	do..... 38⅝
125	do..... 85	150	Ill. Central R. S. s10 81½
10	do..... 85¾	350	do..... 81¾
50	do.....s30 85	150	Galena & Chicago R. 73
570	N. Y. Central R... 78¾	100	do.....s30 73
50	do.....b30 78¾	100	do.....b10 73⅛
200	do..... 78⅝	250	Clev. & Toledo R.. 33⅜
1000	do.....s30 78⅞	100	do.....s30 35⅛
50	do.....b10 78⅝	250	do..... 35⅝
300	do.....s10 78⅜	100	do.....s10 35½
50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 100		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 93⅛	50	Erie Railroad..... 32⅛
17,000	do..... 93	245	Harlem R..... 16⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 76	50	Harlem R. pfd.... 41⅛
5,000	do.....b30 76	250	M. S. & N. Ind. R.. 17⅜
5,000	E. R. 5th m.h..... 85	100	do..... 17⅝
2,000	M. S. & N. R. Bs.... 86	50	Mich. S. & N. I. G. R. 38⅜
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.. 102	115	Panama R..... 117⅛
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M. 41½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b30 81⅝
23	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 89½	200	Gal. & C. R..... 73⅝
55	Pacific M. S. Co.b10 85⅝	100	do..... 73½
15	do..... 85¾	50	do.....s30 73⅝
50	do.....s30 85⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.... 33⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R..... 78⅝	200	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.... 68⅜

WEDNESDAY, March 27—P. M.

The parties in this City who are advising the new Secretary of the Treasury to accept the best bids that may be made on Tuesday for his 20 year Stock, rather than employ his Convertible Treasury paper at par, will probably make up a respectable combination, in point of names and amount, at something like the rate of 93 ₱ cent. for the Stock. The acceptance of such rate would involve a loss to the Government of $560,000 on the $8,000,000 advertised for. One of the arguments employed in favor of this costly negotiation is, that the Treasury paper may immediately return upon the Department in payment of Customs. We have heretofore stated that the experience of the past renders such reasoning wholly fallacious. But in order that we may not be supposed to speak at random on this point, we have procured from official sources the experience of the past three years in reference to the return of Treasury Bills not convertible, and bearing much lower rates of interest, through the Customs payments. These Bills bore, in 1858, from 3 to 4½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum interest, the interest being reckoned and paid only on the surrender of the principal. In 1859, from 4½ to 5½ ₱ cent; and in 1860, from 5½ to 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. On the authorized circulation of $20,000,000 last year, the proportion of bills returned for Customs before their maturity, was, in 1858, only 16½ ₱ cent. of the whole: in 1859, 12½ ₱ cent., and in 1860, 10 ₱ cent. Of the total Customs paid in at New-York, the proportion paid in January bills was, in 1858 only 12 ₱ cent; in 1859, only 6½ ₱ cent., and in 1860, only 5½ ₱ cent. Had the bills borne 6 ₱ cent interest, secured to be paid semi-annually at the New-York Sub-Treasury, instead of Washington, on the surrender of the principal,) and convertible into a 6 ₱ cent. Funded Stock, it is questionable whether three cents in the dollar of the Customs paid in would have been in such paper. The following were the

CUSTOMS PAID IN TREASURY BILLS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January.....	$70,932	$109,727	$34,196
February.....	604,581	626,167	366,664
March.....	710,216	539,747	50,798
April.....	421,839	194,230	18,193
May.....	261,436	94 685	17,369
June.....	200,731	131,348	5,978
July.....	274,573	156,508	4,229
August.....	180,671	250 299	1,583
September....	236,386	130,262	76,267
October.....	179,738	59 648	25 503
November

items may be varied a little, but it will be noticed that a liberal allowance has been made for cotton yet in the country, considering the tenor of our advices on this point from all sections. The result quite confirms the prevailing tendency, both here and at the South, to limit the total crop to 3,750,000 bales. To reach this smount wnuld requirs an average weekly delivery henceforward at the ports of 16,000 bales, against 26,000 bales last year, and 22,000 the year before. As remarked in our last, we consider 3,800,000 an extreme estimate."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 27.

Stocks doll. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 22; Morris Canal, 54¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾. Sight Exchange at par@1-10th ₱ cent discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 27, 1861—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 12 bbls. Ashes; 8,768 bbls. Flour; 13,456 bushels Wheat; 14,220 bushels Corn; 1,708 bushels Barley; 2,790 bushels Oats; 609 bushels Malt; 1,655 pkgs. Provisions and 356 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day, including Pots at $5 31¼ and Pearls at $5 31¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The demand has been limited to-day; prices, however, have been quoted firm. Sales 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12¾c. ₱ lb. Of the business of the week, in this market, Messrs. NEIL Bros. & Co. remark: "The improvement in this market has been fully supported this week, and with an active demand for several days and advancing markets at the South, holders have realized a further advanse of ⅛c. The business has been general, being partly for the home trade and for export, while transit Cottons have also attracted more attention. Since the *Canada's* news, however, there has been less doing. The week's sales reach about 14 000 bales, of which 7,000 in Cottons afloat, on the basis of 12c. for Middling New-Orleans, with 11-16d. freight Middling Upland 12¾c." And in the Southern markets: "A steady business has been done at the South throughout the week at gradually advansing prices. The light receipts of the past few weeks have caused very low srop views to prevail, and with the scarcity of the medium and upper grades, holders have claimed very high rates for them. The week's sales at New-Orleans amount to 59,000 bales at a further advance of ⅛c.@¼c. upon last week's rates, Middling being now quoted 12¾c.@12⅝c. At Mobile an advance of ⅛c. has been obtained, with sales of 16.000 bales. In the Atlantic markets prices have also advanced, though business has been restricted by the poor supply offering. Freights at the Gulf ports are rather lower. Sterling Exchange has advanced 1¾ ₱ cent. The following is a statement of the week's sales here and at the chief Southern ports, at latest telegraphic dates, with the closing prices:

	Week's Sales.	Closing higher.	Middling.
New-Orleans, March 25	59 000	⅛c.	12¾c.
Mobile, March 25	16,000	⅛c.	12c.
Charleston, March 22	5,000	⅛c.	11¾c.
Savannah, March 22	6 000	¼c.	11¾c.
New-York, March 26	14 000	⅛c.	Upl. 12¼c.
Total	100.000 bales.		

There is now a decrease in the receipts of 758,000 bales from last year, when the crop reached 4.675,000, and of 40,000 bales upon 1858–59—crop 3.851.000.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 1,100 bags Rio at 11¾c.@ 13¾c., and 840 bags Jamaica on terms not ascertained. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely purchased to-day. The advanced prices claimed by holders of desirable lots, and the increased firmness in freights have tended to lessen the demand from shippers. The rain-storm has also impeded business. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 12 600 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 35 @$5 50, chiefly $5 35@$5 40; Superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 35@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@ $6 40; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 55; roundhoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in less demand, but is very firm; sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 45@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 575 bbls. Rye Flour continues in request at $3 30@$4 05 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is depressed at $2 80 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $1 50@ $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, and prices have again advanced; sales of 70,000 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western, at $1 45@$1 53; Red Western, in store and delivered, at $1 34@$1 35, chiefly at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 30; Northwestern Club on private terms; Chicago Spring at $1 22@ $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate request, and is advancing. New is arriving less freely. The sales add up 54,000 bushels, 65c.@66c. for new mixed Western, from railroad dépôt; 67c.@69½c. for old do. do., in store and delivered; 66c.@70c. for yellow Southern, and 70c @72c. for white Southern. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request at 64c.@65c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied; sales 3,200 bushels Canada East on private terms. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 33½c.@34½c.; Western, at 33c.@34c.; and State, 34½c @35½c. ₱ bushel.

MAY—Sales 400 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been limited for New, at 16c @24c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive to-day, at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to 143 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 19c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Transactions in this market to-day have been unimportant. Prices have not varied materially. *Newsdealers' Market Week Ending March 25.*—Sperm—There is some inquiry for Sperm, but the market is without transactions since our last.

WHALE—Has been in good demand for manufacturing, and the sales include 3.382 bbls, in parcels. We quote: 200 bbls at 46c., 2 820 bbls. at 44c.@45½c., and 362 dn. dark at 42½c. ₱ gallon, the market closing with further inquiry.

WHALEBONE—Sales 12,800 lbs. Octotsk at 70c., and 4,000 do. at 72c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to M'ch 25, '61	6,845	15,566	261,850
Same time last year	7,222	16,372	216,300

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet to-day, and sales have been confined to small lots at $14 50@ $ 6 75 for Mess, and $12 50@$12 75 for Prime, ₱ obl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been in demand at steady rates. Sales of 360 tes. and bbls. at 9c.@10c., and 654 kegs at 10¼c.@11c., ₱ lb. Beef has been moderately inquired for at old figures. Sales 250 bbls. at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c @19c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 350 tres. at $3 25 @$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The reported sales, to-day, add up 850 hhds., including Cuba at 4¾c.@5¼c., and Porto Rico at 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The sales to-day amounted to 800 bbls., at 17¾c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, as shippers here been reluctant to pay asking rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ obl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10¾d.; Corn, 9¾d @10d ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb. Resin, 3s. ₱ 310 lbs.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel. Resin 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d @3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d. @12d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 8s. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 40s @42s. td.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A schooner, 147 tons, hence to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, $1,850; ano. 125 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,600; a brig, 260 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a schooner, 100 tons, to St. Martin and back from Baracna, $580; a British brig to Demerara, 50c.; a brig, 193 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, one, 250 tons, to South side Cuba and back, one, 300 tons, to North side Cuba, and a bark from Havana to New-York, all Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; a bark and a schooner, from North side Cuba to New-York, Sugar $5 50, and Molasses, $3; a bark, same voyage, Sugar, $6; a brig, 270 tons, from Elizabethport to Havana, Coal. $2 75; a schooner, 151 tons, from Jacksonville to Guadalupe, Lumber, $12; ship *Harpwell*, 629 tons, in the Eagle line to Rotterdam; a brig, 376 tons, to Cronstadt; a bark, 340 tons, to West Coast Africa and back; a brig, 300 tons, to South Side Cuba, thence to Falmouth for orders, and a schooner, 150 tons, to Curacoa and back from Cienfuegos to New-York, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending March 27, 1861, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERKINS & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Fine or even good sweet sound Butter is very scarce, and dealers find much difficulty in supplying themselves. The stocks in store and a large portion of that arriving is very inferior, and sells slowly at reduced rates. We bear of no sales for English shipment. A few packages of new Butter are straggling along and selling at 18c. to 25c.

Orange County, pails, fine	22	@	25
Fine State Dairy, firkins	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	14	@	16
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	19	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	14	@	15
Welsh tubs, fine State	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	14	@	16
Western reserve, fine	12	@	13
Western reserve, fair	9	@	10
Ohio, common to good	8	@	10
Illinois and Indiana	10	@	12
Canada	$12	@	16
New Butter	18	@	26

CHEESE.

On late-made English Dairy and qualities not strictly fine buyers have it entirely their own way, and must any reasonable offer is accepted.

Fine State, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Fair State, ₱ lb	5	@	7
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Ohio, fair, ₱ lb	4	@	6
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Pineapple, ₱ lb	12	@	—
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	5	@	9

EGGS

Are in large supply and prices are lower. Good marks are freely offered at 13c.@13½c.

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz	13	@	13½

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Apules, State and Ohio, are freely offered at 3c., and buyers are few at that figure. Dried Peeled Peaches of extra quality would brieg 12c.@13c. Common grades are dull at 5c @6c. Unpeeled, 3c. Dried Plums are dull at 9c. Raspberries and Cherries not brisk at 12c.@13c.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	3	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	1	@	2
Dried Peaches, Virginia peeled, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₱ lb	8	@	13
Peaches, unpeeled	3	@	—
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	9	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	12	@	13

GREEN FRUIT.

Apples continue very dull at our quotations:

Newtown Pippin	$1 25	@	1 50
Greenings	1 50	@	1 75
Spitzenbergs	1 75	@	2 00
Red Fruit	1 50	@	1 75

SEEDS.

Clover is in moderate request at 7¾c. to 7¾c., with sales at the ontside figure. A fine lot of Timothy sold for $3.

BEANS AND PEAS.

The opening of navigation has increased receipts largely, and prices are drooping.

Small Pea, prime	$1 50	@	$1 55
Medium, new	1 45	@	1 50
Kidney	1 50	@	—
Marrow	1 50	@	1 60
Red and China	1 50	@	2 25

PEAS.

Canada, ₱ bush	70	@	75
Black-eyed, ₱ bush	1 00	@	—
Marrowfat, green, ₱ bush	1 00	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkies, dressed, ₱ lb., Philadelphia	12	@	14
Turkies, dressed, ₱ lb., Western	11	@	13
Turkies, dressed, ₱ lb., Northern	11	@	13
Chickens, Bucks County	12	@	14
Chickens, Spring	13	@	15
Fowls, choice	12	@	15
Geese	8	@	10
Quail, ₱ doz	15	@	18
Wild Pigeons, ₱ doz	—	@	63
Squabs, ₱ doz	50	@	63
	2 00	@2	50

FRESH MEATS.

Supply large and prices lower.

Beef Sides	6	@	7
Mutton	4	@	8
Veal Carcases	6	@	9
Lambs	8	@	9

DRESSED HOGS

Are very plenty, with but little demand.

Corn-fed, heavy, ₱ lb	6¼	@	7¼
Corn-fed, light, ₱ lb	7	@	7¾
Still-fed, ₱ lb	6	@	6¾

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

Mercers	$2 25	@$2	50
Peachblows	2 00	@ 2	25
Buckeyes	1 75	@ 2	00
Dykemans	2 00	@	—
Junes	1 75	@	—
Pink eyes	1 75	@ 1	87
Onions, Red	1 25	@ 1	50
Onions, Yellow	2 00	@ 2	50
Onions, White	2 50	@ 3	50
Ruta Baga Turnips	50	@	62
White Turnips	50	@	62
Carrots	75	@ 1	00
Beets	75	@	—
Parsnips	1 50	@	—
Salsach	1 25	@	—
Cabbages ₱ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Celery ₱ dozen	50	@	75

BEESWAX

Is in fair request at 31c.

HONEY

Is in very limited sale. White Clover, in boxes, at 16c. Buckwheat, 10c.@14c. Strained, 8c.@9c.

FEATHERS

Are in good request at 42c.@44c. for Western, and 37c. for Tennessee.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 27, 1861.

In numbers there is a respectable show of animals this week—quite as many as are wanted, with the exception of sheep, a few more of which could be sold. The present being the last week of Lent and the Jewish Passover, when little meat is eaten by a large class of New-Yorkers, the absence of the observers of this season materially affects the meat markets, making this the largest market for selling beef, since last Fall. The offerings of beef, 4,720, are bot 170 more than last week, but the market broke down under this supply, prices dropping 1c. ₱ lb., with very slow sales. Prices ranged from 6c. to 9c. ₱ lb., for the estimated dressed meat, most of the sales being at 7½c.@ 8¼c. Western drovers who bought upon the prices of one and two weeks ago, were heavy losers, some of the droves costing nearly as much in Illinois as they brought here, thus losing their owners the freight, yardage, feed and brokerage in selling. The cattle were not all sold even at these low rates.... Milch cows decline in price as beef goes down, the value of a cow often depending upon her appearance as a prospective beef creature. They are $3 to $5 ₱ head lower than one week ago, and slow of sale. There is a large surplus on hand at the different City markets.... Veal calves sell at 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb. live weight, with an accidental fine one at 7c. Most of the stock is poor. Prices are about ½c. ₱ lb. lower than last week, and it was with difficulty that all were sold.... Sheep are the only killing animals which are in short supply. There is real scarcity, although they command about 25c. ₱ head more than last week, or 5c.@6c. ₱ lb. live weight, with a brisk market.... Hogs are coming too fast for the season, when swine's flesh especially is proscribed. They sell slowly at former low rates, with an inclination downward and a surplus on hand.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4 720	180	578	4 815	6,825
Previous week	4,549	153	593	6,703	4,539
Same week last year	3,646	174	856	4,757	6,256
Weekly average of beeves for 1860					4,360
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 17 121. Total number received the previous week, 16,137, being an increase of 984. There is a large increase of hogs and nearly a similar decrease of sheep.

Of the 4,720 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,699 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty fourth-street; 789 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 161 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 36 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 44 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson street.

The 3,699 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,016, Hudson River Railroad, 1,213; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 376; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 327; Harlem Railroad, 525; on foot, 40; Hudson River boats, 202. The Hudson River boats brought few cattle this week, owing to the ice in the river. Most of the stock came by the Hudson River and Erie Railroads.

Of the 3,699 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 1,90 head came from New-York, 1,707 from Illinois, 917 from Ohio, 252 from Indiana, 136 from Iowa, 205 from Michigan, 44 from Canada, and 148 from Missouri. Most of the stock was from Illinois and Ohio.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

To say that the present is a hard market conveys but a small part of the reality. It was hard in more ways than one. In the first place the weather was hard, or unfavorable, as it rained almost constantly during the whole of Wednesday. Again, it was hard work to find buyers, large numbers of them being engaged in their festivities or the observance of their religious rites and ceremonies. No Jewish buyers were present. But the hardest part of the whole was a heavy decline in prices, touching drovers right in their pockets. Two weeks ago the cattle men were jolly, and with the proceeds of their good luck many of them purchased droves at the West at the current prices then reported, which was 1c.@1¾c. ₱ lb. higher than to-day. Even those who bought one week ago, paid from ¾c. to 1c. ₱ lb. more than they could now obtain. Calling toe 4,720 bullocks of the present week $10 ₱ head lower than a fortnight ago, the loss is $47,200, not an unimportant item.

Contrary to what is usually the case, Tuesday was a poor market. Buyers got an impression that more cattle were in the yards than was actually the case, and they held back strong, requiring considerable persuasion, and in some cases a *forced march* to enter the yards at all. This left an unusually large number for the second day, when the market was even worse than the first. There were but 3,700 bullocks on sale at ALLERTON'S, or 48 more than last week, and it was not well understood why a decline of ¾c ₱ lb. should be submitted to. There was no alternative, however, as buyers had made a stand from which they could not be moved. The absence of Jews had a marked effect upon medium and common grades, some of which sold very low.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	10c. @ —	None.
First quality	9c. @ 9¾c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium to good	8c. @ 8½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7¾c @ 8c.
Poorest quality	5¾c.@ 6½c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	— @ 7¾c.	8c.¾.@ —.

There were but a single pair of premium cattle, large Ohio Durhams, which sold for over $300, or 10c. ₱ lb. Excepting these, there were probably not more than a dozen bullocks which sold for over 9c., and plenty of nice, straight, smooth steers were run out at 8c. The market closed heavily with a few unsold.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

S. G. WOOFRUFF had 17 State steers, oxen and cows for ABBEY. Average 6¾ cwt.; and brought $52 each, at Bergen. Also, 18 State cattle for TURNER mostly fair steers, of 6¼ cwt., and brought 7½c.@8¾c., also at Bergen. And for LOWESBY & BRIGGS, 33 Illinois steers and oxen, of 7 cwt., just medium to fair Hlinois, and run out 7¾c.@8¼c., at Bergen. And here, 52 coarse, rough, Michigan oxen and steers, of 4 cwt. to 9 cwt., selling at 7½c. for most of them—few 8c.@8½c.

H. BARNES, for J. VAN HONGSTEN, 41 good State steers, with a few oxen, of uneven weights, varying from 6¾ cwt to 10 cwt., and running out at 8c @9c. Also 16 heavy medium flesh Illinois cattle, bought at the yards. Rated 8¼ cwt., and retailed at 7c @9c.

T. BLOOMER sold, on Tuesday, 57 Missouri steers for LONGMIRE Pretty fair flesh, of 7 cwt., at 8c.@8¼c.—"an even lot".

WHITE & SON., for J. T. ALEXANDER, 99 good Illinois steers, at 8c.@8½c.—few near 9c.

HARRIS & CODDINGTON sold 40 Ohio steers for FORSMAN, of good quality, rated at 7¾ cwt., at 8c.@8¾c. Also, 48 Indiana steers, for J. W. HARRIS, rated 6½ cwt., decent flesh, and run out at 7¾c.; and 44 Ohio steers, of 7 cwt., for I. CLAYPOOL, common stock, and sold at 7c @8¼c.

BEACH & BRAY sold 83 Indiana steers and oxen, for BAUGH. Commonest lot of say 6½ cwt., and brought 7c.@8½c. Also 66 for RITTER, common Michigan steers, with four coarse oxen, at 7c.—very few 8c.

MEAD & TARR sold 60 head of 7¾ cwt. Ohio steers for W. RENICK, of good quality, at 8c.@9c. Also an extra fine pair of 6-year old Durham oxen, which weighed at home 5,145 lbs. for Mr. RENICK'S own raising. They were taken by WM. COOPER, of Westchester village, at over $300, or a little over 10c., calling them 30 cwt. in the beef. Rather fat and heavy for this season, although Cooper will turn them to good account.

J. BRYANT sold for T. J. TAYLOR, 44 good Ohio steers of 8¼ cwt., fed by Mr. TAYLOR in Fayette County, which weighed at home 1,556 lbs. BRYANT run them out at 8½c. Also, for S. SELLER, 8 heavy Highland County Ohio cattle at $100 each, or 8¾c. on 11½ cwt. They were a prime, fat bunch.

I. BUNLONG sold 14 State cattle for BAKER. Heavy, fat oxen of 10½ cwt., 12 of which were taken by C. CORNELL at $93 each, or 8¾c. Also, 19 Ohio steers of 6¼ cwt., for L. CROCKETT, at 8c.; and 15 State stillers of 7 cwt., at 8c. for EAGLE.

HUGHES & RESSEGUIE for J GEROGAY 17 common Ohio cattle, of 5¾ cwt., at 6c.@7¾c., and 19 rather better Ohio cattle, of 5¾ cwt, for S. C. PASCELLS, at 6¾c @8c.

SHEPARD & VAILSOLD 90 just fair Iowa steers, of 6¼ cwt. sel er, owner 6¾ cwt., for PICKERING & NEWBERRY, at 7a.@8c.—few 8¼c.

S. PERRY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 104 Illinois steers, of pretty good quality generally, rated 7¾ cwt., but butchers will not call them that. Running out at 7½c. @8¾c.—few 8¼c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for BAINBRIDGE, 90 Iowa steers, fair 7¾ cwt. cattle, at 8c. And 14 for EASTON, Ohio steers of strong 8 cwt., at 8c.@8¾c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for DODSON, 77 good Indiana cattle of 7¾ cwt., at a trifle over 8c. Also, 42 Indiana cattle for HALL & SON; rated 7¾ cwt., of similar flesh to above, and brought same prices.

H. HURD was selling on his own account, 65 cattle bought at the yards. Some of them were very good, and brought 9c. and so down to 7c. for the common ones.

B. BARTRAM sold 90 Illinois steers, of common, light stock, 1 360 lbs. home weight, for DUNLAP & Co., at 7¼c.@8¼c.; average $54 30, or near 8c.

MILCH COWS.

These sell less readily, being affected by the decline in beef. Prices are $3 to $5 ₱ head lower, and there is a large number in the pens unsold; especially in Sixth-street, where 59 were received at BROWNING'S, and 48 at O'BRIEN'S. At ALLERTON'S, 45 fresh cows were received, and 28 at CHAMBERLIN'S—making a total of 180, full one-third of which remain unsold. Trade is dull.

VEAL CALVES.

Veals sell worse than last week, although a few of the pick bring 7c. ₱ lb. live weight, but most of the good calves sell at 6¾c., and fair veals 6c. There is an increase of small trash called "bobs," which command $1 50 to $1 75 each.

SHEEP.

Receipts show a falling off of about 2,000 sheep from last week. This of itself is sufficient to account for an advance of about 25c. ₱ head. The market is lively, and all the stock was nearly all sold to-day, at 5c.@5¾c for common stock; 5¾c.@5¾c. for medium sheep; 6c. for good, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for prime, fat, extra sheep, such as were sent in by Mr. WINNE, of Albany, one of our best feeders.

BROWNING received the following lots for the past week, viz.: From New-York—961 brought in 300 by A. Vail; 175, O. Hallett, 138, D. H. Tucker; 151, C. R. Burnell; 178, Johnson & Terry; 34, D. M. Pooplin. From Ohio—1,066 brought in, 41 by H. G. Wells; 482, Carr & McGrew; 141, A. Flory; 149, B. B. Benjamin, 113, Coney & French, 80, J. R. Thompson. From New-Jersey—100 by G. B. Holcombe; 13, E. Hunt. From Canada—165 by Wm. E. Wilson; 157, D. G. Yeo. From Massachusetts—50 by S. Race.

Among the sales by Brokers were

133 sheep	$697 75	113 sheep
or 246 head, at an average of $5 23 ₱ head, by T. G. LARKIN.		
R. H. HURD sold:		
175 sheep	$851 00	151 sheep
179 sheep	872 50	85 sheep
150 sheep	350 00	—
Totals	610	

$568 00	
$700 25	
501 00	
$3,334 75	

WM. D. BALLIS sold:

200 New-Jersey sheep for A. Vail	$1,580 13
118 New-Jersey sheep for E. Hunt	51 00
482 Ohio sheep for Carr & McGrew	1,125 37
149 Ohio sheep for B. B. Benjamin	665 25
80 Ohio sheep for J. R. Thompson	400 00
144 Ohio sheep for A. Flory	743 25
180 New-Jersey sheep for G. B. Holcombe	630 00
1,266	$6,493 00

Average, $5 12 ₱ head

P. O'BRIEN & MCGRAW had the following lots at their Sixth street market, viz. From New-York 300, by A. Lester; 31, J. E. New; 136, D. Bailey; 174, Kearney & Bentley; 54, J. Wynne; 50, H. A. Lansdale. From Ohio, 179 by J. N. Copeland. Total, 975.

Sales of 1,479 were made, including several lots left over from last week, as follows:

335 sheep, at	$1 841 27	202 sheep, at	1,051 60
91 sheep, at	1 018 12½	56 sheep, at	433 81
31 sheep, at	184 25	10 sheep, at	41 00
136 sheep, at	586 50	179 sheep, at	962 50
174 sheep, at	800 50	—	—
Totals	1 479		$7,789 01

The 50 sheep which brought $8 67 per head were from a lot of 52 raised by J. WINNE, of Albany, N. Y., one of the best feeders in the State. They were a splendid lot, and averaged close upon 6¼ ₱ lb. live weight. The two unsold were held at $60, and were the finest sheep we have seen this season, one of them weighed, alive, 301 lbs, and was estimated to dress 200 lbs., the other, a ewe, weighed 214 lbs. They were all of the Leicestershire breed, models for both butcher and breeder.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 1,054 sheep at his Robinson-street market, during the past week.

Sales of the following lots were made by KASE & MCPHERSON, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, A. VAN WART, W. S. CHAMBERLIN and owners, as follows:

36 sheep	$5 75	172 50	140 sheep
115 sheep	5 75	661 25	160 sheep
151 sheep	5 60	725 00	80 sheep
26 sheep	6 37½	165 75	160 sheep
105 sheep	6 25	655 25	161 sheep
Total		1,054	
Average, $5 66 ₱ head			

$5 25	$766 25	
7 00	700 00	
4 10	240 00	
5 25	840 00	
6 25	1,006 25	
	$5,963 25	

ALLERTON received but 317 sheep during the week, which sold at about the prices given above.

SWINE.

The present warm, rainy weather is bad for the hog trade. In addition to this the receipts are too large, (6,825) for all to be sold readily, and the consequence is a stock is accumulating at the yards. Prices remain about as last week with a tendency downward.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker at the Forty-fourth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¼c.@7½c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5¾c.@5¾c.	7 c.@7¼c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¼c.@7¾c.
Still Hogs	4¾c.@5c.	6c. @6¼c.

Market slow. The yards are filling up and prices favoring the buyer.

THE HORSE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, 833 head. No sales reported of first-class coach horses. Several good pairs have arrived during the week. Some second-class coach horses sold at $550@$600 ₱ pair, but few good single road horses sold, during the week, at fair prices—$250@ $300 each for first class; $175@$225 for second-class. No sales of saddle horses, this week, nor not much inquiry for them yet; few good ones in market. First-class draught horses sold very slow, at a slight decline from last week's prices; first-class brought from $175@$225 each; second-class $125@150 each. A very good assortment on hand. Railroad and omnibus horses have sold well, but at less prices than last week, $100@$110 for first-class; $80@$90 for second-class; few farm horses sold at $110@125 each, or $200@$225 ₱ pair. Quite a number of Canucks on hand, some with speed and good style have brought $150@$200 each; common brought $80 @$125 each. Sales for the week amount to 198 head, mostly common stock, leaving on hand this evening, 923 head. The sales, for number on hand, has been very light. A great many of the dealers show a disposition to close up, as the expense of keeping soon takes off the profits. There is no Southern trade as yet, nor none expected. There are several good lots expected this week from the interior of this State—73 head arrived this morning, all heavy workers. Number of deaths for the week in the City is 61 head—the stables are generally healthy for the time of year.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For.	
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 29
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 30
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	Mch 30
Teuteula	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 1
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 12
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 3
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Ap'l 6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 10
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Ap'l 13
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Ap'l 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Ap'l 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Ap'l 20
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Ap'l 23

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 2
City of Baltim're	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 16
Bornesia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 18
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 23
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 30
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Apl 4
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 27
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago* will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. (Letters for California intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—INGOMAR—THE LIMERICK BOY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76—RAOUL—THE MANIAC LOVER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GITANELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is little new to be said about Fort Sumpter. Col. LAMON, it will be seen, by our Washington dispatches, has returned to that city, and has communicated the result of his observations to the Government. Whether the order for the evacuation has yet been issued is not positively known in Washington. The Charlestonians are confident that the evacuation will take place immediately, and expect that Col. LAMON will return at once with the requisite instructions for Major ANDERSON. The Southern Commissioners yet remain inactive at the Capital. They expect, however, in the course of a week, to receive definite instructions from Montgomery.

Mr. BARNEY was yesterday confirmed as Collector of the Port of New-York. The other New-York appointments are still in abeyance. It is understood that the list was made out by the President on Tuesday night, ready to transmit to the Senate yesterday, but that the programme was subsequently changed. A great number of important appointments for other points were made and confirmed, a list of which will be found in our dispatches.

The Senate yesterday received from the President a brief Message in response to the resolution passed on Monday, requesting him to send in the correspondence of Maj. ANDERSON with the Government relative to Fort Sumpter. The President declines to furnish the correspondence as requested, on the ground that, at the present time, it would be improper to make it public. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE moved to take up his resolution, offered on Tuesday, advising the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the seceded States. No quorum being present, however, it could not then be considered, and the Senate went into Executive Session. When the doors were opened, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE again moved that the resolution be considered, and expressed his willingness to accept the substitute of Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, which advised the Administration also to abstain from any efforts to collect the revenue. This was objected to by a number of members,—among them Mr. RICE, of Minnesota,—as going too far. It was also insisted by the latter gentleman that the forts at Key West and Tortugas should be excepted from the provisions of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S resolution, which Mr. BRECKINRIDGE did not object to. Considerable debate took place as to the propriety of considering the resolution at all, as it would necessitate a long discussion, and it was questionable, after all, whether the Senate had any right to pass it. A vote was finally taken on the motion to take it up, when it was found that no quorum was present, and the Senate finally adjourned without definite action.

The Texans will probably find that they have been in too big a hurry in getting rid of the United States troops, and that since their frontiers have thus been left unprotected, they will have trouble enough to keep themselves from becoming the victims of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife. A telegram from New-Orleans announces the sailing of the troops from Brazos on board various transports, and the same telegram informs us that the Indians, in large numbers, have been devastating the frontiers, killing and driving back the settlers. With reference to Gov. HOUSTON and his intentions, there is nothing new. The Legislature had passed a resolution approving the act of the Convention in deposing him.

The Virginia State Convention, on Tuesday night, rejected Mr. HALL'S substitute for the report of the Committee on Federal Relations by a unanimous vote. The substitute was the Constitution of the Confederate States. In Committee of the Whole, yesterday, a substitute making a demand relative to Slavery was lost—37 Yeas to 89 Nays. An effort to amend the report so as to declare that the States "still are" independent sovereignties as they were when the Federal Constitution was formed, was defeated, and an amendment declaring that the States "still are sovereign" was proposed. A resolution cutting off debate in Committee of the Whole after next Munday, was rejected.

The Louisiana State Convention, yesterday, adjourned *sine die*, after passing an act abolishing free banking and introducing a general charter system.

News from the Pacific to March 13, brought by the Pony Express, is telegraphed from St. Louis. In California, the Legislature had passed the bill changing the venue of HORACE SMITH'S murder trial, in spite of the Governor's veto. There were many ballots for Senator, but none was yet chosen. The United States sloop-of-war *Wyoming* arrived at Honolulu on Feb. 10, in search of the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*, of which no tidings had been received.

By the arrival of the steamship *Matanzas* we have advices from Matanzas to the 22d inst. There is no news of interest. Business was limited, and no transactions of importance had been made in the sugar market, owing to the reluctance of holders to reduce their quotations. We are under obligations to Purser HUGATAS for files of papers and other favors.

The New-York State Senate, yesterday, passed the bill legalizing the decisions of the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce; the act for the prevention of the adulteration of milk, and stopping the traffic in swill-milk; that amending the Brooklyn sewerage and draining act; and that amending the charter of the New-York Corn Exchange. The Harlem Railroad Milk Freight bill, by which the rates are reduced, was ordered to a third reading after a long debate. In the Assembly, more petitions for and against the passage of the Broadway Railroad bill were presented. The bills in relation to cases of murder and arson occuring before May May 4, 1860; to prevent the sale of impure milk; to legalize the contract for grading One Hundred and Eighth-street; and abolishing the office of Police Inspector, were reported favorably. The report adverse to the bill to regulate the rate of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn, was disagreed to, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported, creating a Commission to revise and amend the Charter of this City, and submit it to the people. The Senate resolutions in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, were laid on the table.

The captain of the ship *Grahams Polly*, arrived here yesterday, reports having met the British brig *Zillah* in a sinking condition, on the 17th, and taken off the officers and crew, all of whom were brought here in safety. It is believed that the *Zillah* went down in about two hours after the men had been taken off. Capt. RAY, of the schooner *Potomac*, from Jacksonville for Boston, reports the sinking of his schooner on the 20th, soon after he, with his men, had been rescued by the ship *Tropic*, Capt. NORVELL, from San Francisco for New-York. When the *Potomac* was first seen by Capt. NORVELL the wind was so strong that her men could not be taken off, but he waited by her until the storm moderated, and then they were taken off safely.

In the Court of Appeals, the argument in case of the City of Buffalo *vs.* MARSHALL, involving the question of the rights of a Corporation in respect to the opening of new streets, was concluded yesterday. An action against the Panama Railroad Company was also argued. The point in the case is, whether the Courts of this State have jurisdiction of the conduct of citizens or corporators of this State, while doing business in a foreign country, in respect to acts there committed. In the case of MEYERS *vs.* VANDERBILT, as common carrier, stated in the TIMES of Tuesday, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,450. In the last-body suit of HENRY A. BUEL *vs.* DURYEE, JAQUES & Co., Judge GRIER, holding the U. S. Circuit Court at Trenton, on the 26th inst., ordered the defendants to file a monthly account, and give a bond of $100,000 to secure Mr. BUEL against loss.

The Stock Exchange yesterday was ¼ ₱ cent. lower on most of the list, making the decline since Monday's best sales, ⅛@1 ₱ cent. In the afternoon the disposition was to a firmer feeling, and the general market closed steady. Nothing new in Money or Exchange affairs.

The transactions in Breadstuffs were less extensive. Prices, however, decidedly firmer. Cotton was quiet, yet steady. Provisions were in limited demand, as were also Fish, Seeds, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hides, Lesther and Tobacco. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Groceries and Whisky. Freights were quiet, with 372 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets were abundantly supplied yesterday with everything but sheep. Beeves were in excess of the requirements of buyers, and a decline of ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb. had to be submitted to by the sellers. Prime cattle were worth but 9c. ₱ lb., and decent steers were plenty at 7½c.@8c. The stock was not all disposed of. Milch cows are $3@$5 ₱ head lower than last week. Veals sell slowly at a slight decline Sheep are in good demand at 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb., live weight, or 25c. ₱ head above last week's rates. Swine are in excess of the wants of buyers, especially during the Lenten season.

Republican Principles.

Senators DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE do not agree now any better than they did during the Presidential canvass. The former stands by the Union,—the latter would take ground against it if he thought it would be safe. Mr. DOUGLAS declares that the South has no ground of complaint against the Union:—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, on the other hand, thinks that unless their wrongs are redressed, they will be perfectly justified in seceding. Upon all these points the two Senators are distinctly and decidedly at variance.

Nor do they agree at all on another point of some importance—the position of the Republicans. Mr. DOUGLAS is quite confident that they have abandoned their principles out of regard for the country. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, on the contrary, does not see it. He declares himself quite unable to find any distinctive principle which they have abandoned, or which they seem inclined to abandon, from any motive whatever. This point of difference formed a prominent topic in their discussion of Tuesday last.

Now we should like a little more definite information from both these gentlemen on both these points. We should like to know from Mr. DOUGLAS *what* principle they have abandoned, and from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE what principle he would have them abandon, in order to save the country. Mr. DOUGLAS said they had consented to the organization of three new Territories without insisting upon a Congressional prohibition of Slavery. That is true,—but we do not see in it any abandonment of Republican principle. It was never any portion of the Republican creed, that Congress *must* prohibit Slavery from every new Territory. The Chicago platform contains no such requirement. It does insist that such prohibition is within its powers, and ought to be used whenever necessary,—but never otherwise. In the cases referred to, everybody knows that Slavery can never go into Nevada, Colorado or Dakota. The climate, the soil, and the temper of their inhabitants combine, with other causes, to render this impossible. The Republicans, therefore, waived the prohibition, without any departure from their principles.

Mr. DOUGLAS would think the worse of them, if he took this view of the case. But why should he? The result is precisely the same. The prohibition, so offensive to the South, so galling to their pride, and so hostile to their views of constitutional right, is waived. Does the fact not prove that the principles of the Republican Party are really less rigorous on the subject of Slavery, less hostile to the enlightened sentiment of the South, and less dangerous to the peace of the country, than Mr. DOUGLAS has hitherto supposed?

On the other hand, what principle would Mr. BRECKINRIDGE have them surrender? This of prohibition? He sees that they waive it; why is not that sufficient? It has become, moreover, a matter of not the slightest practical consequence. The only Territory now belonging to the United States is New-Mexico. That has a Pro-Slavery code, yet the Republicans have manifested no inclination to repeal it. They know that no law can make New-Mexico permanently a Slave State, and that no prohibition, therefore, is needed to prevent its becoming one. So far as all the existing territory of the United States is concerned, it makes no practical difference what may be the principles of the Republican Party. There is nothing whatever in the practical state of the case which requires them to abandon any of their principles. There is no practical good to be accomplished by it—no necessity for it, and no excuse. Undoubtedly it would gratify their political opponents and give them ground for copious and vehement denunciation of them. But this is scarcely an object which they can be expected to regard as of special importance.

The truth is, all this clamor against the Republicans for adhering to their political principles is empty and unmeaning. It belongs to the partisan warfare of the day, and only cloaks itself in a professed regard for the public good. There is nothing whatever in the platform or principles of the Republican Party, as carried into practice by themselves, which affords the slightest foundation for the denunciations of their opponents. The Union can be saved quite as certainly upon their platform as upon any other. All that is needed is for the country to have some *practical experience* of a Republican Administration, to convince all sections that their principles are far less terrible than they have been represented.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE NOT SERENADED.—It appears after all that our distinguished fellow-citizen and late Congressional Representative, JOHN COCHRANE, was not the recipient of any special musical honors during his late visit to Richmond, Va.; though it is sorrowfully admitted by certain worthy residents of that chivalrous capital, that Mr. COCHRANE did receive the overplus, or waste-pipe flow of a musical ovation designed in honor of a Lieutenant JAY, "who had resigned his commission in the United States Army,"—doubtless after having received assurances of being made Captain in the Cotton State Army. It was in glorification of JAY, it seems, that the serenade was given; and the call for COCHRANE to appear on the balcony and make a speech was nothing more than unpremeditated or incidental and ill-considered addition to the programme of jubilation in JAY'S honor—Mr. COCHRANE owing his invitation exclusively to the fact that he chanced to be boarding at the same hotel with the seceded Lieutenant.

But an evil day was it for the enthusiastic musicians of Richmond, when the sober second thought of the following morning recalled to public memory the fact that Mr. COCHRANE had introduced a revenue bill proposing the blockade of all non-duty paying seaports and harbors in the seceded States. That our late representative in Congress had dropped the bill as suddenly as though it had been a red hot poker, on hearing certain mutterings from the Southern benches, would seem to have been an excuse of no avail to cover the delinquency of the Jay serenaders. That COCHRANE should have been called for, even as a rhetorical supplement to "Dixie's Land," was denounced as "an outrage upon Southern sentiment;" and though we are not yet told the precise arguments brought to bear upon Mr. C. to induce his somewhat sudden departure from the capital of the Old Dominion, it is not difficult to infer that they must have been of a cogent and haste-compelling nature.

Too Much Gold!

At the close of last week, our Banks held $39,480,734 in specie, being an increase for the week of $3,261,058, with recent arrivals, which will largely swell the statement for the next. This amount is unprecedented in the history of our Banks. So wide a departure from the ordinary rule proves some great change in the ordinary routine of business. Is it a salutary one, indicating great prosperity, or is it the result and evidence of the present commercial embarrassment?

Gold and silver as coin, or bullion, are simply mediums of exchanges. If these can be effected without that intervention, the use of so much capital can be dispensed with. In the long run, the exports and imports of a country must mutually balance each other. So far as they are reciprocal in amount, they are offset, one against the other. Exchanges to the amount of hundreds of millions are thus yearly effected, without the movement of a dollar in coin. Where there is a balance, gold must go forward to settle the account. The indebted party has nothing else to pay with. England now happens to be in this category with regard to ourselves. She ships us gold to make good the balance against herself. As soon as she squares the account, she will curtail her purchases to the amount of the products of her manufactures she can sell us. She will purchase less bread, less cotton, and less provisions. Nor will she increase her purchases to the ordinary volume till she gets back her gold; or in other words, till we take more of her products than she takes of ours.

When we are getting an unusually large amount of gold from foreign countries, therefore, we must look for a speedy decline in the demand for our products, which will in the end bring us in debt, and send our importations of the precious metals back again, from an inability to pay with the regular products of our industry. All these fluctuations are to a certain extent the inevitable laws of trade, but are none the less disastrous, and should be carefully observed, to escape, as far as possible, from their effects.

The same law holds good in the domestic or internal commerce of a people. The country is always debtor to the city; the merchant and manufacturer to the capitalist. When a crop fails, or a commercial revulsion or crisis happens, gold or silver as far as they can be had, must pay the debts or the balances that may exist. For this reason the gold in our banks increased very rapidly, and to an unprecedented amount after the collapse of 1857. The debtors paid up as far as they could in specie; business revived, and the country grew stronger. It commenced drawing from the banks, and their specie was steadily reduced till something like the normal standard was reached. Continued prosperity would have enabled the industry of the country to have taken from them every dollar not needed to pay the balances in the weekly settlements among themselves, or to meet emergencies that might arise. But the unexpected crisis of 1860 came, paralyzing business, and calling upon debtors to pay. The specie previously drawn out, and as capital, made the basis of business operations, was returned, which our banks are again hoarding, and it lies unavailing in their hands, because the business of the country has nothing to offer in exchange for it.

The immense accumulation of specie in our banks is the worst sign of the times. It shows that the customers for our products or our capital are weak, and that consumption and production must speedily be reduced. We can neither eat, drink nor wear our gold. We cannot lend it at good rates, because no one can afford to pay for it. The manufacturer has already over-stocked the market, and is curtailing instead of extending his operations. If the farmer is getting a fair price for his crops he must use the amount to pay his debts. Everybody is afraid of the future and turns his means into *cash* to await events. It is like collecting all the provisions of a country within a citadel to stand a long siege. These are wasted in the defence, while the country, for the want of them, goes to ruin.

Here is the realization of the dreams of the bullionists. We commend the present condition of our banks and the country to their consideration. Their millenium has come. The banks are glutted with gold they would gladly get rid of, as it is lying idle in their vaults. *Forty millions* of dollars not earning a penny! But just in proportion to the perfection of their millenium is the country in distress. If we could purchase to-day $10,000,000 of British merchandise, and pay for it by an equal amount of gold, instant relief would be experienced. It would tend to restore matters in that country to their normal condition, and place her people in a position to continue their usual purchases of our produce. As we purchase, so can we sell, and only in the long run in an equal degree. The same rule is true of the internal trade of an extended country like our own. Excessive accumulations of gold are always evidence of distress, of a short supply or of a want of a market for our productions.

What is the remedy for such a state of things? None but the natural one. When there is a lack of capital for the payment of debts, it must be created. Where the market is overstocked, production must be diminished. When people find they can no longer sell, they must no longer buy. Here is the only panacea. Industry and economy must work the cure. All that legislation can do is to guarantee uniformity and stability, and the removal of all restrictions not necessary for our revenue, or a reasonable protection to our industries. Time will scatter our excessive accumulations of specie. With the accomplishment of this, matters will gradually be restored to a healthy condition, both at home and abroad, creating a market for our products, and setting industry everywhere in motion, giving employment to our capital and securing to it an ample return.

Southern Men in the Fine Art of Financiering.

There are many men of very superior ability who nevertheless cannot "keep a hotel." The truth embodied in this proposition has become generally admitted in modern society; and hotel keeping, by common consent, is advanced to the class of fine arts.

The discovery of a truth in a humble department of life is often of the highest value in leading to the recognition of a great principle pervading all departments of human existence and effort. And so in this case. Every man is not fitted to keep a hotel. In like manner, we deduce that every man cannot found a government or rule an empire. Every man cannot "fly a kite" or borrow a Million of Money. And this last, especially.

Our Southern friends—they of the Southern Confederacy—have many admirable qualities. They are brave, they are generous, they are polite, they are *magnificent*—but they "cannot keep a hotel." Witness all the institutions of hostelrie that ever flourished or fell in the leading cities of the South. Southern prodigality wrecks them; Northern thrift and economy make them pay.

Our Southern friends break up the old Union because they say it has been a means of oppression and impoverishment to their "section," from the beginning. But catch one of them in the "'Ercles vein," and he will swear to the world, and well nigh prove it, if he has the faculty of knowing history, that the "South" has ruled the Federal Union from the days of WASHINGTON to the days of—well, to the days of WIGFALL. The South, by Southern authority, has ruled to its own ruin.

This truth then creeps out, that while the South (Cottondom, we mean,) has the propensity and the will to rule, it lacks the talent to rule well. And herein will be found the solution of the Southern Confederacy. It will be speedily shipwrecked by the lack of capacity for governmental detail on the part of its ruling class. Of all the Fine Arts of this age, the most delicate and difficult is that of Financiering. And in this the Southern Confederacy can never succeed, from constitutional infirmity. St. Leger may be a fit patron Saint for the reckless and excitable planter. But the plain Leger of the counting-house is his Nemesis. It bears the same relation to him as do a morning headache and soda water. It is one of the penalties of his mode of life.

We are led to these reflections from considering carefully the terms of the advertisement put forth by Mr. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States of America, for one-third of a fifteen millions loan. If we refer to the subject of this loan frequently, it is because it involves the crisis of the Southern experiment.

State papers should always be written in a style of severe simplicity. When a State speaks, it is not to "multiply words"—to praise itself or its projects—but to set forth its will, and call on its subjects for action. It is beneath the dignity of a Sovereignty to boast or to beg. But it seems to us that Mr. MEMMINGER'S appeal to the Southern capitalists for a loan unfortunately does both. For instance, Mr. MEMMINGER says:

"Five millions of this *most advantageous investment* will be offered to the public on the 17th of April ensuing, and every citizen throughout the Confederate States will have the opportunity of *taking a share of the benefit.*"

Again, he says: "In order to enable all portions of our people to take part of *this valuable investment*," &c., &c. In another part of the advertisement for the loan, it is urged that the debt will have *the very unusual and important security* "of a duty on all cotton exported." In other words, it will be sure to be paid. And with a preposterous pretence that there will be quite a scuffle on the part of money lenders to get in ahead, the Secretary insinuates that persons "desiring to secure their subscriptions" had better *pay all down* at the time of subscription, instead of five per cent. then, and the rest on the 1st of May, as provided in the general terms of the call.

But while boasting so constantly on the extraordinary merits of this instrument, Mr. MEMMINGER betrays throughout, his fear that it will not be sought by capitalists, and he inserts along with every brag a covert appeal to the pride and patriotism of the Southern people. For instance, when he invites them to "take a share of the benefit" of the loan, he adds that the lender will, at the same time, "sustain the cause of his country." And when he says that the loan is a "valuable investment," he adds that those who take it will "exhibit their common interest in raising funds for the common defence."

It is a beautiful thing—yes, it is the Golden Age come again—to find patriotism of which the Confederate States are plethoric, so quickly and richly rewarded by money-making investments brought by the Government to the very doors of every patriot who has $50 to spare! For it is a pleasant *democratic* token to see that Mr. MEMMINGER slices up his loan of Five Millions into $50 shares, and that the bidders for these—the poor men who most need to have profitable Government titbits—are to have the preference! The only drawback that we see in this liberal, we might say *patriarchal*, offer to borrow the people's money for their own good, is that Mr. MEMMINGER, by instruction of law, cruelly reserves the privilege of paying any part of it back at the end of five years, if he so elects! Not suddenly and harshly, however, but "after three months notice." The *Tribune's* correspondent says, "the *probable* offerings for this loan will be seventy millions." We put the "probable offerings" at seven hundred millions. This is more in the Southern style. The *actual* offerings, owing, perhaps, to this drawback of repayment, will be somewhat less!

Money-lending is a dangerous business—morally. It hardens the heart. It blunts the affections. We greatly fear that if long followed in mass by the "chivalrous Southerners," they will ultimately become no better than Yankees. And then, alas! the charm of "Southern society" will be lost. And Mr. MEMMINGER will be roughly handled in history.

But we will not follow this moralizing vein. We return to the terms of Mr. MEMMINGER'S advertisement of his loan. We quote his words: "The interest is at eight per cent. per annum, payable every six months *at all our principal cities.*" Now there breaks out the "irrepressible Southron" again! A common-place Secretary, of Northern type, would hardly promise to meet his note at more than one given place. He does not expect (we think Mr. CHASE does not) to have all his money "at all the principal cities," at one and the same time! But Mr. MEMMINGER will do, or at least promise to do, that thing. Nay more, he would doubtless, if tempted by an expressed doubt of his ability, agree to pay his interest coupons at Shanghai or Kamschatka! There is nothing so stupendous that your Southern financier will not undertake to do it.

But if by any mischance Mr. MEMMINGER should fail (will he pardon the thought?) to have his cash ready "at *all* the principal cities" of the South, to meet his liabilities, will it not be an interesting job for the owner of a $50 Confederate bond to collect his semi-annual coupon, amounting to the sum of *two dollars?* Is not that a claim to prosecute from one city to another?

But we forbear. There is one other thought, however, before we leave the subject. The Southern Confederacy will not get along with less than twenty millions a year. The wealth of the Confederacy consists chiefly, almost solely, in lands and negroes. This wealth represents itself to the world in cotton. This cotton, for ten years to come, is now placed under a "first mortgage" of public faith to meet the present small loan of fifteen millions. Whence will be derived the security of the many future millions needed by the Confederacy in all the vicissitudes of peace and plenty, or *short crops and war*, for ten years to come?

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The Richmond *Examiner* is in a sad state of mind. Its normal condition is one of senseless ferocity, and this is stimulated just now by a fearful foreboding which haunts it, that Virginia will not, after all, secede. To bring about this result it resorts to all kinds of influences. It appeals alternately to terror, to interest and to pride. Its Washington correspondent conducts mainly the alarming department of the paper, and reveals such astounding plots on the part of the Federal Government as must make the hair of old Virginia absolutely stand on end. Mr. SEWARD'S subtle machinations form the staple of a good deal of his denunciations. Mr. S. has been soothing the South with assurances of peace:

"The result," says the *Examiner*, "has been to create the belief at Montgomery that no collision or trouble was to be feared, and that a peaceful solution of all difficulties would soon be reached. One motive for these tactics was also to amuse and beguile the Border Slave States. *In the meantime warlike preparations have steadily gone on.* The Government has not moved a single soldier from Washington. It is calling in its troops from the frontiers, from Texas, and from Northern posts, and concentrating them upon points near the Southern coast."

We hope this is true. Not that we desire any collision,—nor that we have the remotest idea that the Administration has the slightest wish or thought of bringing on hostilities. But *the South* may render war unavoidable. They seem quite disposed to precipitate hostilities, just as they precipitated secession. It is all very well to talk about the "*belief* at Montgomery that no collision is to be feared." The authorities at Montgomery *know*, much better than those at Washington, whether there will be trouble or not. It depends entirely upon *their* action. If they want war, they can and will have it. If not, they can very easily avoid it.

It must be borne in mind that the Confederates are every day strengthening their forces, increasing their army, augmenting their supply of arms and munitions of war, and putting themselves in a position to open hostilities upon the Government suddenly and with decisive effect. It is doubtless very desirable *for them* that the Government of the United States should do nothing,—that it should take no steps to prepare for the emergency which they can precipitate at any moment. We are very glad to find, if the *Examiner* is good authority, that the Administration is not likely to commit this fault. We hope it is true that "warlike preparations" are going on,—that troops are stationed where they may be wanted, and that our vessels of war are coming from their foreign stations and putting themselves in condition for home service.

The South knows perfectly well that the Federal Government desires peace, and so far as may depend upon its action, will preserve it. But the South may strike at any moment; and we trust the Government will hold itself thoroughly prepared for such a contingency. The best preservative of peace in this instance, as in all others, is an effective preparation for war.

PUBLIC OPINION AT THE SOUTH.—The *National Intelligencer* ridicules the apprehension professed at the South that the General Government is preparing to make war upon them. It charges all these reports to the mischievous efforts of the secession Press, which seeks constantly to "fire the Southern heart" and exasperate the Southern people still more against the Union and the North. The *Intelligencer* adds:

"So far from meditating the 'military subjugation' of the South, the Administration, as we learn, is studiously desirous to *avoid the very appearance of practising anything like a constraint on public opinion*, and, as evidence of this disposition, we understand that the troops about to leave Texas, instead of being distributed at points in Virginia and North Carolina, where it might have been otherwise most convenient to station them, *have all been ordered further North*, where their presence can irritate no excited sensibilities and give rise to no panic fears."

This is doubtless good policy, though it may possibly be carried too far. "Public opinion" at the South is already under the most fearful constraint,—and it will be only when the loyal Union men of the South see a prospect of their receiving support from the Federal Government, that they will venture to make resistance to the terrible despotism that now oppresses them.

We do not see the necessity or good policy of removing all the Federal troops from Texas. The Governor of the State, SAM HOUSTON, resists the usurpation by which he has been expelled from his office, and there are tens of thousands of the people ready to sustain him. Why should not the Government of the United States leave there the nucleus of a force to stand by the Union, whenever the loyal people of the State determine to do so?

There is at least a minority in every Southern State in favor of the Union. And while it is quite right that the Federal Government should impose no constraint upon public opinion, it is only just that it should hold itself in position to give all just and legitimate aid to the Union sentiment, whenever the opportunity may arise.

A GOVERNOR HANDSOMELY DOMICILED.—The State of Louisiana evidently feels the novel dignity attending its position as a member of the Chivalrous Confederacy, and is accordingly making arrangements on a liberal scale to maintain its Governor hereafter in a style suitable to the magnificent prospects which open before it after the protective duties on sugar shall have been repealed. Acting under this impulse, "the elegant establishment erected by the late United States Government upon the garrison grounds of Baton Rouge for the residence of the commanding officer of the Ordnance Department" has been duly confiscated by the State authorities, and has been duly "appropriated" as a private residence for the Governor of the State and his family! For stealing forts, arsenals or vessels of war, there may have been some pretext, however shallow, of justification. But this following up of the Mint robbery by the larceny of a private dwelling, rather surpasses in cool effrontery and disregard of the Eighth Commandment anything we have yet had from the rattlesnake and pelican region.

HUASIED LEGISLATION.—Judging from the fact that twenty-five bills are said to have passed their third readings in the House of Assembly on last Tuesday, it may well be doubted whether the non-appointment of a Grinding Committee is a blessing without bane. With such a Committee in full operation and controlling the machinery of the House, it is very true that a few doubtful or even bad bills may at times have been forced through without sufficient consideration; but under the system now prevailing, of no special examining Committee, and but a limited number of days for the continuance of the session, we are threatened with the passage of every bill on the General Calendar, utterly without reference to questions of merit or legality, and simply for the purpose of saving time.

Almost every member of the Legislature has pet bills, relating in some manner or other to his district—and these it behoves him to pass, if he be a candidate for reëlection, no matter at what cost of outrage to the general legislation of the State. Under this personal pressure, which but few of our law-makers are of the stamp to resist, members with bills low down upon the calendar are apt to vote without inquiry or due debate for every bill that has precedence of their favorite measure or measures. Every bill passed brings them a step nearer towards reaching their own "little affair;" and by that system of legislative bargaining, known as log-rolling, we are now threatened with a mass of legislation greater in amount than during any previous year, and wholly unrevised, wholly undigested and chaotic.

Serious as were the evils of a Grinding Committee, it may be doubted by impartial observers whether they were any worse, or even so bad, as the present condition of legislative business at Albany. More than one-half the hundred days of the Session were notoriously wasted—so far as law-making duties are concerned—in preparing for the Senatorial contest, appointing Commissioners to the Peace Conference, and junketing to Washington on the occasion of President LINCOLN'S inauguration. For these delays it is now sought to make up by reckless and ruinous haste, each member being threatened with organized opposition to his own pet personal or local measure, however just or necessary in itself, in case he dares to lift his voice against any of the doubtful or positively iniquitous bills brought forward by his more intriguing associates.

TENEMENT-HOUSES AND THE "UNSAFE-BUILDING ACT."—An amendment to the "Unsafe Building act" of last Winter passed the Assembly a few days since by a vote of 76 to 8, and the bill is now before the Senate. This matter is one affecting the safety of human life, not alone by making provision for the proper construction of buildings, but also by insisting that suitable means of escape should be attached to tenement-houses of this City in case of fire. Some of the provisions of the bill appear to be distasteful to landlords as well as to a considerable portion of the Fire Department, and it is understood that a strong lobby influence is at work to defeat the whole matter. The landlords look upon the twenty-fifth section of the bill with especial disfavor, because it requires fire-proof stairs, balconies, iron bridges, and other means of escape on all isulated houses, containing more than six families; while the firemen find an objectionable feature in the demand that the Inspectors of Buildings must be practical mechanics. They do not think it a fair thing either that the appointment of these officials should be taken out of the hands of the Chief Engineer and his Assistants, where it at present rests, and are in favor of requiring no other qualification for the position than the fact that its incumbent must be an exempt fireman.

Notwithstanding this interested opposition, the bill, in our opinion, meets all the requirements of the case, and should become a law. Its provisions have been thoroughly examined by a Committee of Architects and Builders of this City, who give them their unqualified indorsement. In view of the burning of *twenty-four* human beings last Winter, and a *whole family* but three weeks ago, we trust the bill will become a law, and the recurrence of similar catastrophes be prevented.

HOUSE PROPERTY TO RENT.—The annual plague of house-moving will shortly be upon us, and present indications lead to the belief that the transfers of household gods and goods to new locations will be much greater than in any former year. In view of the cloudy aspect now worn by national affairs, men of prudence in all the walks of life are shortening sail and preparing, if need be, to ride out a storm. Business men now inhabiting houses for which they pay from seven hundred to one thousand dollars a year, are actively on the lookout for residences to be rented at from four to six hundred dollars annually; and we have heard from many landlords that the class of men who are at present offering to become tenants of high-priced mansions, at rents ranging from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars a year, are not of the kind able to furnish adequate security, or to hold out any hope of proving either permanent or profitable tenants. So general is this remark, that in many cases within our knowledge, house-owners have largely reduced the rent for the year opening next 1st of May to their present tenants, preferring the certainty of retaining house-hirers whom they know and in whom they have confidence, to the chances of either picking up an occupant of doubtful solvency, or allowing their property to remain altogether untenanted and unproductive for the next twelve months.

SECESSION AND COMMERCE.—The public will be glad to hear that the articles in the New-York TIMES, treating the question of secession in a commercial and geographic point of view, are to be published in a pamphlet. They have attracted a great deal of attention in this country and in England, some of them having been copied bodily into the London *Times* with warm commendations. The whole question is discussed in a masterly manner, and the course of reasoning and the conclusions arrived at are irresistible. The value of the pamphlet is enhanced by an accurate and carefully prepared map shaded so as to show at a glance the proportion of slaves to the whole population in each county of the several States, and also the great cotton, sugar and rice districts of the South. It must have a wide circulation, and exert no small influence on public opinion in regard to this vexed question.—*Portland Advertiser.*

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

Analysis of the Army and Navy Registers.

Strength and Distribution of Every Ship and Regiment in the Service.

It has been already announced that the Army and Navy Registers for 1861 have been published. The interest which the public take at present in military and naval matters justifies us in analyzing at considerable length the contents of these annuals. Let us first refer to the statement of the strength and condition of

OUR REGULAR ARMY.

The present strength of the Army is 18,122 men. It consists of 19 regiments—10 regiments of infantry, averaging 10 companies of 70 men each; 4 of artillery, averaging 12 companies of about 50 man each; one of mounted riflemen, two of cavalry and two of dragoons—each of the latter numbering 10 companies of about 60 men; or about 198 companies in all. Of these, notwithstanding the excitement created by the concentration of about half a regiment at the National Capital, over 160 companies are stationed in the distant regions of Key West, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Texas, New-Mexico, California, Oregon, and other places. Regiments serving on those stations have 74 men to a company instead of 64, so that were the entire army located in them it would consist of 17,549, "total enlisted," and 1,856 aggregate. It is impossible to estimate accurately the number of officers now in the service, as no official list, deducting the resignations, has been published. There have been, however, some 1,200 commissions gazetted, and there must be over 1,000 epaulletted gentlemen now on the roll. Each regiment has a certain number of officers allotted to it, which varies according to circumstances. The dragoons, for instance, of whom we have two regiments, numbering each about 600 men, have 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 11 first lieutenants, and 12 second lieutenants—74 officers all told; the two regiments of cavalry, (680 men) 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, and 22 lieutenants—88 in all; the mounted rifle regiment the same number of men and general staff, and 23 lieutenants—37 in all; the 4 regiments of artillery, (each about 700 men) 4 general officers, 12 captains and 38 lieutenants—216 in all; the 10 regiments of infantry, (each 700 men) 4 general officers, 10 captains and 20 lieutenants; and so on.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Almost every year two or three changes have to be made in the geographical arrangement of the Army Departments in consequence of increase of population, Indian depredations, or to facilitate military administration. The Register just published gives the latest divisions of the Departments, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—The country east of the Mississippi River; head-quarters Troy, N. Y. There are eleven posts in this Department, viz.: Fort Mackanac, Michigan; Plattsburgh, New-York; Fort Independence, Massachusetts; West Point, Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton, New-York; Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Newport, Kentucky; Fort Monroe, Virginia; Fayetteville Arsenal, North Carolina; Fort Sumpter, South Carolina, and Key West, Florida. The garrisons at Augusta, Ga.; Baton Rouge, La.; and Barrancas, Fla., were also in the Department before being seized by the Secessionists. The First, Second, Third and Fourth Artillery, the United States Engineers and recruits, all to the amount of near 10,500 men, are stationed at these places, including the troops at Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.—The country west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within the Departments of Texas and New-Mexico; head-quarters St. Louis, Mo. The posts are Forts Abercrombie, Ripley and Ridgely, Minnesota, garrisoned by the Second, Third and Fourth Infantry and Fourth Artillery; Forts Randall, Laramie and Kearney, Nebraska, garrisoned by the Fourth Artillery and Second Dragoons; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, garrisoned by recruits; Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kansas, garrisoned by the First and Second Cavalry and Tenth Infantry; Forts Leevenworth and Little Rock, Arkansas, garrisoned by the First Cavalry and Second Artillery; Forts Cobb, Arbuckle and Washita and Wichita Nations, garrisoned by the First Cavalry and First Infantry. There are probably 4,000 men in the Department of the West.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—The State of Texas; head-quarters at Sao Antonio. Posts—(Forts and Camps)—Cooper, Chadbourne, Colorado, Bliss, Quitman, Mason, Stockton, Lancaster, Davis, Hudson, Verde, Ives, Wood, Clark, San Antonio, Inge, Duncan, McIntosh, Ringgold, Palo-Alto and Brown. There were about 2,500 men (300 more than stated in a paragraph that has been going the rounds of the Press) in the Department before Gen. Twiggs surrendered, of whom the *Daniel Webster* and other vessels will bring home, it is hoped, about 1,500, having left some to reinforce the forts of Florida. The Rio Grande detachments are reported to be in an efficient state, and all Union men. It is said that the withdrawal of regulars from Texas will result in wholesale murder and rapine by the outlawed whites and marauding Indians, and that the majority of the people are averse to the departure of Uncle Sam's soldiers.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW-MEXICO.—The Territory of New-Mexico, exclusive of Fort Mojave; head-quarters at Santa Fe. Posts—(Forts and Camps)—Garland, Union, Defiance, two Navajo camps, Marcy, Hatch's Ranch, Fauntleroy, Albuquerque, Craig, Stanton, Webster, Breckinridge, Fillmore and Buchanan—garrisoned by the Second Dragoons, Mounted Rifles, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Infantry, to the amount of, probably, 2,300 men.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC—(New arrangement.)—The country west of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included in the Departments of New-Mexico and Utah, head-quarters at San Francisco. Posts (Forts and Camps): Colville, Pickette (San Juan,) Townshend, Stellacoom, Gray's Harbor, Walla Walla, Cascades, Vancouver, Dalles, Yamhill, Hopkine, Umpqua, Ferwan, Gaston, Crook, Humboldt, Bragg, Churchill, Benicia, Alacaotras, Presidio, Mojave, Tejon, Diego and Yuma. Gen. JOHNSTON was recently appointed to relieve Col. BEALL in command of the Pacific Department, which he has probably done before this time. He will have under his control 1,550 men, distributed as follows: One company (Sixth Infantry) in San Francisco Harbor; staff, field, and one company of the Third Artillery at the Barracks; field and staff of Sixth Infantry at Benicia, which is garrisoned by Companies C and K of that regiment; Company L, Third Artillery, at Umpqua; D, Fourth Infantry, at Ferwan; B, Sixth Infantry, at Humboldt; two companies, one of dragoons and one of infantry, at Crook; B, Fourth Infantry, at Gaston; D, Sixth Infantry, at Bragg; B and H, First Dragoons, at Tejon; C, Sixth Infantry, and C and E, Fourth Infantry, at Yuma; F, Sixth Infantry, at New San Diego; I, Sixth Infantry, and J, Fourth Infantry, at Mojave; one company of dragoons and two companies of Sixth Infantry at Churchill, and a small company in Honey Lake Valley.

DEPARTMENT OF UTAH—The territory of Utah, except that portion of it lying west of the 117th degree of west longitude; head-quarters, Camp Floyd. Fort Bridger is the only other post in the department, in which some companies of the Tenth Infantry, Second Dragoons and Fourth Artillery, to the number of 1,000, probably, do garrison duty.

So much for the Departments.

TROOPS NOW AT WASHINGTON.

The United States troops, exclusive of Marines, now at Washington, are as follows: Company I, of the First Artillery, and Companies A, D, E, H and K, of the Second Artillery; the detachments of Dragoons from Carlisle Barracks and West Point, and the corps of Sappers and Miners from West Point. Companies A of the Second, I of the First, and the West Point Dragoons, are accompanied by light batteries. The remainder are all acting as Infantry, with the exception of the Dragoons from Carlisle.

THE NAVY.

The total number of vessels on the Navy Register for 1861, is 91. They rank as follows:

Ten liners, rated at nearly 3,000 tons each—572 guns.

Ten frigates, averaging 1,800 tons, and 50 guns each.

Twenty sloops-of-war, (leaving out the *Levant*,) each averaging 900 tons and 18 guns. All useless in their present state.

Three brigs, averaging 280 tons and 6 guns each. All sound, but of little value.

One schooner, 95 tons, 3 guns. Good of her kind.

Eight first-class propellers, each averaging 3,500 tons, and rated for 40 guns, while only carrying about 28.

Six second-class propellers, (five new,) averaging 2,600 tons, and 14 guns each.

Seven navy-built steam gun-boats, averaging 900 tons and 5 guns each. All in commission.

Old steamers of different rates:—Four first-class side-wheel steamers, averaging 2,000 tons and 10 guns each. Three in commission.

Two third-class side-wheel steamers, (leaving out the *Fulton*, now a Floridian man-of-war,) both in commission.

One steam tender (*Water Witch*) and eight BUOY and sea-going store-ships, and seven purchased steam gun-boats. All unfit for war purposes.

Of the ten liners, none could be made serviceable in their present shape. Ten of the corvettes are in commission—five of them (the *Macedonian, Cumberland, Constellation, Portsmouth* and *St. Louis*) being good ships. The others would be comparatively useless in a modern naval engagement.

All the sea steam corvettes and gun-boats are on active duty, as will be seen in our squadron list.

VESSELS THAT COULD BE GOT READY AT ONCE.

The following vessels could be prepared at a few weeks' notice for service, being now in the naval "ready" state:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Steam frigate Colorado	400	3400	12
Steam frigate Merrimack	400	3200	12
Steam frigate Minnesota	400	3200	12
Steam frigate Mississippi	320	1992	10
Frigate St. Lawrence	500	1826	50
Frigate Constitution	500	1607	50
Corvette Germantown	300	949	23
Corvette Jamestown	300	985	22
Corvette Plymouth	200	989	22
Total	3,300	18,148	203

THE SQUADRONS.

THE HOME FLEET—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FLAG-OFFICER PENDERGRAST.—This Squadron, theoretically, has for its cruising ground the Atlantic coast from Labrador to Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, the Carribean Sea, and the shores of South America to the mouth of the Amazon; but since the recent political complications, have been ordered to the coast of Florida exclusively, and more recently to our own seaboard, except the *Macedonian* and another craft. The present strength of the fleet on the coast is as follows:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Flag-ship Cumberland	360	1,726	24
Steam frigate Powhattan	320	2 415	10
Steam corvette Brooklyn	300	2,900	20
Steam gunboat Mohawk	100	450	4
Steam gunboat Crusader	100	400	5
Steam gunboat Pocahontas	90	350	4
Steam gunboat Pawnee	162	1,200	9
Steam gunboat Wyandotte	100	420	4
Sailing frigate Sabine	500	1,726	50
Sailing corvette St. Louis	240	700	20
Sailing corvette Germantown	300	939	22
Total	2,512	12,326	172

And two storeships.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FLAG-OFFICER BELL.—The ships of this squadron cruise in the Mediterranean sea, and touch at all the chief ports of Southern Europe. They often show the American flag, too, in Egyptian harbors. The dépôt of the fleet is at Spezzia, where there is a storehouse. Up to last October, the gun-boat *Iroquois* was the only vessel in the Straits. Our squadron is now as follows, the three steamers, according to rumor, having been ordered home:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Steam frigate Susquehanna	400	2,450	17
Steam gun boat Iroquois	190	1,016	6
Razee Savannah	300	1,725	24
Total	890	5,192	47

THE PACIFIC FLEET—COMMANDER IN-CHIEF, FLAG-OFFICER MONTGOMERY.—The Pacific squadron is employed on the west coast of North and South America, the Sandwich, Marquesas and Guano Islands. The head-quarters of the fleet are—north at Panama, and south at Valparaiso. The chief stopping places are Callao, Honolulu, and a few smaller ports. The *Levant* corvette, which left Honolulu in September, not having since been heard of, is supposed to be lost. The fleet is as annexed:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Flag-ship steam-corvette Lancasier	420	2,360	22
Steamer Saranac	225	1,146	9
Steam gun-boat Wyoming	168	997	6
Steam gun-boat Narragansett	152	809	6
Sloop St. Mary's	220	958	2
Sloop Cyane	217	792	20
Total	1,402	7,362	85

And two storeships.

THE AFRICAN FLEET—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, FLAG-OFFICER INMAN.—The cruising quarters of the African fleet is within latitude 20° North, and 15° South, and the adjacent ocean on the coast of Africa. The stopping places are Fernando Po, Madeira, (going out and returning, Porto Praya, Porto Grande, St. Helena, Kabenda,) Little Fish Bay and St. Paul de Loando. The dépôt and storehouses used formerly to be at Porto Praya, but that being too far from the slave-traders' track, it was removed 1 500 miles down South, almost to the mouth of the Congo River at St. Paul's. The fleet, which is said to be ordered home, is as follows:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Flag-ship corvette Constellation	350	1,200	22
Corvette Portsmouth	300	1,022	22
Corvette Saratoga	300	882	20
Steam-frigate San Jacinto	300	1,446	18
Steam gunboat Mohican (new)	160	991	10
Steam gunboat Mystic	90	500	6
Steam gunboat Sumpter	85	400	6
Total	1,585	6 414	104

THE EAST INDIES FLEET—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—FLAG-OFFICER STRIBLING.—The East Indies Fleet cruises in the Seas of China and Japan. The dépôt is Hong Kong, but provisions and stores are some times left at other places. As it takes about six months for a vessel to get out, she seldom remains there more than a year, except when the exigencies of the service at home, as at present, for instance, prevent the authorities from relieving her when the specified term of cruising (two years) expires. The present Commander-in-Chief is a native of South Carolina, but is so fortunately allied with Northern families that there is no likelihood of his resigning. His sentiments of duty, too, would hardly admit of such a course on his part. We subjoin a list of the squadron:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Flag-ship steam-corvette Hartford	300	1,930	14
Steamer Saginaw	120	400	4
Sailing-sloop John Adams	180	900	13
Steam-gunboat Dacotah	100	1,085	5
Totals	700	4 375	36

And a storeship.

ON SPECIAL SERVICE.—The ships, the names of which are subjoined, are employed on special service:

	Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Steam-frigate Niagara	400	4,580	12
Frigate Constitution	400	1,607	50
Steamer Michigan	150	400	1
Totals	950	6 587	63

The *Niagara* has gone home with the Japanese; the *Constitution* (old *Ironsides*) having been thoroughly overhauled, at Portsmouth, N. H., has been turned into the midshipmen's school ship, and is now anchored in the stream of the Annapolis Academy; and the *Michigan* has just been commissioned for service on the Lakes.

OUR NEW STEAM NAVY.

Now that Congress has passed an act authorizing the construction of seven new steamers, it may not be amiss to state how the last onee added to the Navy turned out. In order to take up as little room ae possible, we will describe the peculiarities in tabular form, ae follows:

NAME.	WHERE BUILT.	HOW THEY TURNED OUT.
Brooklyn	New-York	A complete success.
Iroquois (gunboat)	New-York	The crack ship in the Straits.
Richmond	Norfolk	Rolls heavily—partially a success.
Dacotah (gunboat)	Norfolk	Rolls terrifically—a failure.
Lancaster	Philadelphia	A partial failure.
Pawnee	Philadelphia	A complete failure.
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Comparatively successful.
Hartford	Boston	A first-class ship.
Narragansett	Boston	First class.
Pensacola	Pensacola & N'folk.	Supposed to be a failure.
Seminole	Pensacola & N'folk.	A failure.
Mohican	Portsmouth	The second best ship of her class.
Saginaw	San Francisco	A failure for war purposes.

The Department may glean instruction from this statement. New-York stands first, Boston second, and Portsmouth, N. H., third on the list of the nativities of the successful steamers. The Norfolk and Philadelphia ships have not reflected credit on their constructors. A British officer, writing from Genoa to the London *Times*, speaks in the warmest manner, of the excellence of the *Iroquois*, and eulogises Mr. DELANO for the skill he manifested in her build.

REVENUE AND SURVEYING VESSELS.

We have not alluded in this article to any vessels but those belonging to the regular Navy. There is quite a respectable fleet, so far as numbers are concerned, of light-draft brigs, schooners and steamers connected with the revenue and surveying services, lying at the different Navy-yards, which would no doubt be found useful and efficient as tenders.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

We stated about a week since that the garrison of Bedloe's Island consisted of 60 men. It is now manned by no less than 350 regulars. The guns have been overhauled.

The corvette *Cumberland*, which arrived at Norfolk on Monday, from Vera Cruz, will be docked, as she leaks.

Business at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard is pretty brisk just now. There are over 800 men on the pay-roll; the disbursements average about $40,000. The steam-frigates *Mississippi* and *Colorado*, having been put last Fall in naval trim, could be fitted out for sea at short notice. The last flag-ship of the China Squadron, the splendid steam-frigate *Minnesota*, which went out new and came home rotten, is housed, waiting commission orders. She was thoroughly overhauled before being let out of the contractor's hands. The *Franklin*, the first American man-of-war on which the novel process of conversion was tried, is lying in *statu quo*, and there is no knowing whether she will ever be finished or not. The linere *Ohio* and *Vermont* look as they have looked for years, and the *Virginia* remains on the stocks, where she was placed when JOHN Q. ADAMS, who expected to see her launched, was President.

The new Secretary of the Navy will have plenty of squadron duty to provide ships for, as soon as the latter render it preferable to any other instance. Raw ground gypsum costs, in bulk and by the quantity, only $4 50 a ton, equal to about 20 cents per bushel. It requires some moisture to make it effective, but as the offensive gutters are either very moist or contain standing water, gypsum will purify such places, and keep them pure till every particle of it has been used up in the process. The smell from stables and other nuisances may be and should be prevented by its application. You, Sir, probably know that many of our intelligent citizens do use it for that purpose with complete success.

Gypsum is composed of pure lime and concentrated sulphuric acid, both powerful chemical agents, which act together in attracting and destroying putrescent gases. One part dissolves in about 400 parts of water. Heavy rains may dissolve and carry it away from the streets, leaving them so thoroughly purified, however, that some time will elapse before they again become offensive, previous to which the application can be renewed.

Any further explanation will be cheerfully communicated, if desired.

Very respectfully,
U. F. DOUBLEDAY,
No. 9 East Thirty-third-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF FREDERICK SCHOLES.—Mr. HENRY A. KENT having declined the nomination as a candidate for Mayor, tendered him by the Republican Convention on Friday evening last, that body reassembled last evening to fill the vacancy. An informal ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: FREDERICK SCHOLES, 39 votes; WILLIAM COIT, 16. On motion, Mr. SCHOLES was nominated by acclamation. A Committee then waited upon Mr. SCHOLES, who in a short time was presented to the Convention, when, in a few brief remarks, he accepted the nomination. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*. Mr. SCHOLES now represents the Nineteenth Ward in the Board of Aldermen.

A THEATRE FOR BROOKLYN.—It is understood that arrangements have been perfected to erect a first-class theatre on the vacant lot on Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, at a cost of $175,000, and that the work will be commenced early in the Spring.

CHURCH ROBBED.—On Monday night last, the Roman Catholic Church on Montrose-avenue, near Ewen-street, was robbed of property valued at $150.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos 48, 50, 52, 16, 17, 18, 2, 25, 26, 39, 15, 22, 41, 53, 54, 10, 11, 55, 56, 57.

FIRE NEAR NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The malleable iron works of W. & E. T. FITCH, at Westville, Conn., were destroyed by fire on the night of March 18. The building, three in number, were 150 by 50, 100 by 30, and 75 by 30 feet in dimensions, and the loss is some $12,000, covered by insurance. Their patterns were housed in a brick safe of their own building, and escaped destruction. Otherwise the loss would have been much heavier. The fire took in the rolling-room, where there had been no fire this Winter, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Some fifty men have been employed there, who will thus be thrown out of employment.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Journalists seem to enjoy an unusual degree of success just now. Not only do they obtain a share of political rewards which engross men's minds so much, but the more worthy honors of literature are grasped by them with a steady hand. Mr. WILKINS, the dramatic critic of the *Herald*, was fortunate enough last evening to win the approval of a critical audience for his latest banting. The mere record of the fact is sufficient to prove that he deserved it, for in this City a dull dramatic jury is unknown. If a play is bad, tha verdict is prompt; if good, equally unhesitating and to the point. Against the hordes of boredom, come they in musical, literary or dramatic shape, all New-York protests vehemently and with utter loathing.

The piece is called "Henriette"—a title that suggests a melodrama rather than a petite comedy. We shall not attempt to give the plot, which, although clear is slight. All its interests centre on a certain letter which, written by a lady in her unmarried daye to a former lover, assumes, under the magnifying influences of a husband's jealous mood, a perfectly frightful degree of importance. This letter never actually falls into the latter's possession, but he is frequently so near obtaining possession of it, and the embarrassments arising therefrom are so great, that the audience is kept in a constant state of excitement. The piece, it will be seen, depends almost entirely on its incidents, and hence is indescribable. It will suffice to state broadly that the construction is perfectly admirable; that one complication succeeds another with great rapidity, and that although a single incident—the recovery of the lost letter—supplies the material for three very long acts, there is no tediousness and not the slightest apparent approach to palpulness of elaboration. The dialogue is written with much quiet humor, and contains many telling points, local and otherwise. An insane idea prevails among most "gentlemen of this City" who write plays, that unless a joke ha wrapped up in the Stars and Stripes it will surely pass unrecognized by the multitude. Mr. WILKINS has neither attempted to disguise his languga with flimsy Americanisms, nor has he thought fit to localize the plot of his play. He acknowledges—and, considering how much he has improved upon the original, he can afford so to do—that the idea comee from the French, and allowe tha scene to remain in Normandy, where it was originally placed. Some shortening in the introductions to the first and third acts, is necessary. When made, "Henriette" will be trimmed for a long and prosperous run. Its reception, last night, was enthusiastic.

The principal parts are intrusted to the hands of Mrs. HOEY and Mr. LESTER WALLACK. We have never seen the lady to greater advantage. Her *Henriette* is one of those quick, natural, lively performances, which, more than others of greater effort and stronger effect, show the true artist. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has probably been measured for his part, and the fit is perfect. Mr. YOUNG ee the jealous husband, *Latour*, is a little out of his line, but displays a very creditable versatility. Mr. NORTON as *Le Blonsiere* was too heavy. Mr. FLOYD as *Paul* created a very favorable impression. It was an excellent performance. Last, but not least, Miss MARY GANNON, in the few lines that were given to her, made all the effect that was possible. We should be glad to say the same of Mrs. SLOAN, were we not certain that the lady had mistaken the character of *Rosalie*, and made that perplexed wife a decidedly more serious character than the author intended.

There was a call for the author when the curtain descended—which it did somewhat abruptly, and upon a not very satisfactory *denouement*. In reply to the summons Mr. LESTER WALLACK made his appearance, and announced that the play was by Mr. WILKINS, who had left the theatre, and would be repeated every evening until further notice.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. JACKSON last evening introduced at this theatre a new candidate for the favors of the New-York public in the person of Miss ANNETTE INCE, a lady of considerable celebrity in California and the Provinces. Miss INCE is a blonde of much personal attraction, possesses a soft, musical voice, and has many of the attributes which command success. The piece which she selected for her opening had not the merit of novelty to recommend it, still Miss INCE invested the character of *Parthenia* with as much interest as it could bear in these days. She was warmly applauded throughout, and made a very favorable impression. This evening she repeats the *rôle*, and on Friday "The Hebrew Son" will be brought out for the special delectation of our Judaic brethren.

CLASSICAL SOIREE.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave a very agreeable *soirée* on Tuesday evening, at Dodworth's Saloon—the fifth of the season. We were glad to notice a brilliant and animated gathering of our most fashionable and devoted admirers of chamber music. The programme contained four *morceaux*, all of which were interpreted with clearness and skill. They were given in the following order: 1. Quintette in B flat major, opus 87, by MENDELSSOHN; 2. Sonata in C sharp, minor, for piano, by BEETHOVEN; 3. Grand Sonata for piano and violin, opus 73, by RAFF; 4. Quartette in C major, No. 6, by MOZART. The Quintette, a posthumous work, is only worthy of MENDELSSOHN in certain parts, mainly so in the light and airy *andante scherzando*, and in several large and voluptuous passages of the slow movement which follows. Mr. MASON played BEETHOVEN's charming Sonata with much delicacy. We are glad to perceive among our best artists a growing disposition to restore these delightful compositions to their proper place in the concert-room. The Grand Sonata, by RAFF, gained nothing by the performance, and, perhaps, lost nothing. It is a chaotic production at best. MOZART's quartette brought the concert to a pleasant close.

ARION SOCIETY.—The members of this energetic musical Society will give their second grand orchestral concert to-night at Irving Hall. The programme contains a Symphony by ROBERT SCHUMANN and a variety of choral and orchestral pieces by the best masters. The members of the Arion Society will be assisted by the Ladies of the "New-York Sing Academy." Conductors Messrs. CARL ANSCHUTZ and CARL BERGMANN.

The Public Health Disinfection.

A copy of the following communication was handed in at the office of the City Inspector, where it was mislaid, without his inspection. He expressed the opinion, however, that the subject did not coma under his jurisdiction. I respectfully offer my humble suggestions for the scrutiny of the public, of the Medical Faculty, and of the Board of Health of this City. I remark that Disinfection is recommended for removing putrescence in cases where other means of cleansing cannot conveniently be applied. I understand that the Commissioners of Charity have made such improvements in the late filthy Tombs prison as to render disinfection unnecessary. The following is at your service if you consider it worthy of publication:

Hon. D. E. Delevan, City Inspector:

SIR: I had the honor of calling on you last Fall, and proposing to you a metood of improving the health of the City, by disinfecting the many localities where unwholesome and offensive gases are usually generated during warm weather. But you considered the season so far advanced that any efforts in that direction were then unnecessary. Expecting to leave the City before the warm season, I have thought it due to humanity, and to a regard to the public welfare and comfort, to call your attention to the subject at this early period.

In perambulating the City, during last Summer, I found extensive localities, where the streets being nearly level, stagnant pools of filthy water lay festering in the gutters, sending up into tenant houses, crowded with helpless children, most offensive and pestilential exhalations. The frightful mortality among the children of this Metropolis is easily accounted for, when we consider how large a portion of them is not permitted to breathe wholesome air, either in the crowded dwellings of the poor or in the streets adjacent.

What I have to say is, that a very moderate amount, rightly expended, would abate all the worst nuisances and render the streets of the City salubrious throughout the Summer season.

In former times, when epidemics were apprehended, chloride of lime was used in the streets. But that chloride is very poisonous for men or quadrupeds to breathe, is a fact so well established that its use seems to have been mostly discontinued.

I occasionally saw, during last Summer, quick-lime distributed along a very few of the stagnant pools. One objection to lime is, that unless spread in large quantities, the common atmosphere will render it inefficient in a few hours. This might be partially obviated by placing it under water. Another objection is, that lime absorbs only some of the elements of the pestiferous gas, sending forth caustic ammonia, a substance hurtful to breathe, but which being volatile, passes rapidly away from the place where it is produced, and circulates in the general atmosphere.

The only harmless and effectual disinfectants, of which anything seems to be known, are some of the

Important Notice.
ROGERS & RAYMOND
Would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are in the field with a LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF GOODS, which they will be most happy to submit to their inspection in regard to STYLE and PRICE they undertake to say that none can give better satisfaction.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
Corner Nassau, and No. 214 Broadway.

Round Hill Water Cure and Hotel,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER.
Dr. HALSTED'S success in the cure of Woman's diseases and Spinal Difficulties is well known. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. For the successful treatment of other complaints, and the great favor given the Turkish, Chemical and other Baths, see circular, sent gratis.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

1861. Genin. 1861.
Second Spring Opening.
THURSDAY, March 28.
Several Entirely New Styles
For Misses, Boys and Infants, in
Hats, Caps, Felt Hats and Riding Hats.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.
A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Spring wear, now on hand and for sale by
I. U. BILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.
Shirts made to order from measure.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed: the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 52 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machines. $40.
WITH HEMMER, BINDER, TUCKER, &c.
This UNEQUALED MACHINE for FAMILY USE is rapid and noiseless, and under full patents of Howe, &c.
PARKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 489 Broadway.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for fifty dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gilford's Homoeopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Morocco Garden Shoes, with Bows. M. L. HILL, No 671 Broadway. $1. Estes Foxed Boots $2 25.

MARRIED.

GANLY—LAWLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, by Rev. John C. Brown, THOMAS W. GANLY to Miss CATHARINE LAWLER.

CLAPP—WIGGINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, at Christ Church Mission Chapel, by Rev. John C. Brown, NATHANIEL CLAPP to Miss SARAH J. WIGGINS.

CHAMBERS—LINDSEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, at Christ Church Mission Chapel, by Rev. John C. Brown, WILLIAM CHAMBERS to Miss CATHARINE LINDSEY.

COON—GRIGGS.—On Tuesday, March 19, at the residence of Mr. O. H. Williston, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, OSCAR COON to Mrs. S. A. GRIGGS, all of this City.

DIED.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Mrs. REBECCA HINCKLEY KELLOGG, wife of Norman G. Kellogg, Esq.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Col. T. B Thorpe, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 East 38th st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 28th inst.

ALLAIRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, MARGARET, widow of Samuel Y. Allaire, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, N. G. Kortright, No. 71 Madison-av., corner of 28th st., on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle.

STUART.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 26, at his residence, Col. JAMES STUART, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 19 East 24th st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

REEVE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, CHARLES H. REEVE, son of Capt. Charles Reeve, deceased, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 92 Hester-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

STRONG.—In this City, on Sunday, March 24, of diphtheria, GEORGE SEYMOUR STRONG, only son of Geo. E. and Eleanor Strong, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 West 12th-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BIRD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 27, CLINTON G. BIRD, Sr., in the 54th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his nephew, Clinton G. Bird, Jr., No. 173 Rivington-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

WEAVER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 27, JANE WEAVER, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her nephew, Isaac J. Greenwood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 89 West 42d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, 29th inst.

DEXTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, JONATHAN MARSH DEXTER, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice, at the house of his son, George Dexter, 834-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

GUION.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 26, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZABETH J. GUION, wife of Stewart and Elizabeth J. Guion, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The funeral services will be held this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 42 West 32d-st.

SHARP.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, SARAH SHARP, widow of John P. Sharp.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MORAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, JAMES MORAN, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 297 7th-st., this day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 27, of croup, WM. J. PARKER, only son of Wm. C. and Maria J. Parker, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 179 6th st., between Avenues B and C.

BURTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, JOSEPH BURTON, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., on Friday afternoon, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WOODRUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, of congestion of the brain, JAMES H. WOODRUFF, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS
AND PARTIES IN WANT
OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of house No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising over 400 lots, by catalogue, of everything desirable in the housekeeping line, all new and in perfect order, and to be positively sold without reserve, among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, with maker's warrantee for 3 years; solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel; English tapestry and Ingrain carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, in velvet and tapestry; 2 rosewood etageres, silk and lace curtains, gold landscape shades, rosewood centre and pier tables, rich mantel vases, bronzes, lava and parian, parlor ornaments, paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, tete-a-tetes, sofas, 2 fine sofa bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs; beds and bedding, rich silver-ware of every description, French and Bohemian china tea and dinner sets, with china of all kinds; ivory cutlery, cut and engraved glass-ware, with a large variety of rosawood, oak and mahogany furniture not here enumerated. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine; sale commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. Reliable men will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK—on FRIDAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel; superb rosewood armour-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; do, in black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and worktables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining room chairs, elegantly carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library easy-chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Wednesday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

ALSO,

A few elegant French Bronze clocks and figures.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Thursday) inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 Clinton-place, all the handsome household furniture in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, rosewood etageres, French plate mirrors, curtains and cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel clock and ornament, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, mattresses, beds, bedding, China and glassware; also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WEDNESDAY, April 3,

Elegant Household Furniture, at No. 124 West 38th-st.

A. C. TOTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 130 Broadway.
CONTINUATION OF POSITIVE SALE OF
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE,

Late of C. J. SCHMITT, No. 808 Broadway.

A. C. TOTTLE will continue THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 11 o'clock, the sale of the above stock, including ROSEWOOD, OAK and WALNUT PARLOR, HALL, DINING and BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Sale will commence on the first floor, and includes the most valuable part of the Stock.

Sale WITHOUT LIMITATION.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES,
AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY AGENT.

WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, viz.: Steam-engine and two boilers, 30 loads foundry brass ashes, 15 barrels brass skimmings, and wrought iron trimmings, 20 barrels plumber's do's, drilling machines, screw cutter, lathe, old machinery, &c. A large lot carpenter's tools, ship-lanterns, tin and iron ware, &c., &c. Also, about two tons canvass clippings. Terms, cash before delivery. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

M. C. EBET, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,

Will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 337 4th-av., next to the corner of 26th-st.,

All the genteel household furniture contained in said house, comprising rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, mirrors, beds, bedding, &c.; glassware, crockery, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ABRAM H. MULLEA, Auctioneer.

STORE AND LOT NO. 77 JOHN-STREET,
at auction on THURSDAY, March 28, 1861,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The 4-story brick store and lot No. 77 John-st., upper side, 96 ft 4 in. east of William-st. The store is 25x62, with independent walls, cellar and sub-cellar, and two-story counting-room, extension of 15 feet deep; lot 25x100. $15,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 36 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THIS DAY, April 2, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 284 5th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., by order of W. N. & LEWIS BEACH, Executors, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in green and gold brocatel large pier and mantel glasses, handsome bronze chandeliers, bronze candelabras, bronze figures, damask and brocatel window curtains, black walnut extension dining table and chairs, medallion and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT
auction, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 361 Broadway, near Franklin-st. Under foreclosure of mortgage—Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame mantel and pier mirrors, marble slabs, oak and walnut tables, bronze and gilt chandeliers, zinc and brass signs, office and counting-room desks and furniture, silver-plated frame show case, show stands, stock boxes, Grover and Baker's patent sewing machines, Singer's do., oak office chairs, sad irons, reflectors, &c.

A. M. MEAKIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., OFFICE
BUILDINGS, No. 694 and 696 BROADWAY,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, at 7½ o'clock.

ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.—A choice collection of superior pictures, embracing warranted originals by Lorenzo di Credi, Giulio Romano, Bronzino, Vandervelt, Corrado, Giaquinti, and others of equal eminence. Also, some fine sketches, and a few water color drawings. For particulars see catalogue and the pictures, now on view at the salesrooms.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AT
AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 30, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house No. 3 Hanson-place, one block from Fulton and Atlantic-avenue cars. House has marble mantels, hot and cold water bath, range, copper boiler, and everything in first-rate order; the lot 20x90 feet. $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire at No. 7 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4,
at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of G. Gajani and C. Bassine, executors, the 4-story brick house and lot known as No. 158 East 32d st., New-York: house 20x45; lot 20x98.9. Also, the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 109 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn: house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 180 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE CARL
RITTER will be sold at auction on May 6, 1861, in Leipsic Germany. It is the most expensive Geographical Library ever offered to the public, and comprises 5,000 books and many thousand volumes. The catalogue of the Maps has not yet appeared. See advertisement of German bookseller, L. W. SCHMIDT.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT THE
Auction Rooms No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of one rosewood piano, mahogany dressing-bureau, lounges, washstands, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, looking-glasses, bedsteads and bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-
GANS at auction on THURSDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade.

J. & J. RAYMOND, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, IN JERSEY
City, on the premises, No. 28 Jersey-av., a fine residence and three lots, tastefully laid out with vines, fruit, shrubs and flowers. House 25x35, modern built, marble mantels, high ceilings, &c. Sale positive.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-
ROOM, No. 663 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

COAL.

COAL—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD AND BROAD Mountain, being selections from the most approved mines, carefully screened; also, Cumberland, English-house Cannel and Hallihurton's Liverpool Orrel—all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre, and Grand Street and West sts.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

JULIUS A. FAY'S
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.

The Summer Session will open on the First Monday in May. Further information and circulars can be obtained of Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., No. 45 7th-av., of Rev. F. G. Clark, No. 98 West 22d-st., or of S. S. Gilpin, Esq., No. 67 Merchant's Exchange.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The next term opens April 15. Terms, including board, tuition, vocal music, drawing and Calisthenics, $250 per year. No extra charges except for modern languages, music and oil painting. The school is delightfully located on Strawberry Hill, affording an attractive and beautiful home, as well as many advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors and Lecturers from New-York City are engaged at the school. For circulars apply to

MISS AIKEN, Principal.

TO LADIES WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—A talented Teacher and highly educated English Lady can receive pupils at her own apartments, and instruct them privately in the various branches of English and a beautiful handwriting, also French Music and singing, acquired under masters in London and Paris. Terms moderate, in advance. Replies, to insure attention, are requested to be with real name and address. Address INSTRUCTRESS, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, an Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia, and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT MUSIC
with great success for several years past, would like a situation in this City or Brooklyn, where lessons in music would be received as an equivalent for board. To any lady who wishes her children thoroughly instructed in music a fine opportunity offers. Highest testimonials will be given. Address MUSICA, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A MODERATE IN-VESTMENT—THE GOOD-WILL OF A THRIVING FEMALE SEMINARY FOR SALE.—The Principal wishes to leave on account of the health of his family. It is in an adjoining city, is beautifully located, and has a most desirable reputation. Address X. Y., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, N. Y. Name and address preferred.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

$40 FOR 14 WEEKS. | **CALL ON PROF. NETTLE-**TON, International Hotel, Broadway, or address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, New-York.

Term opens April 12.

DOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—ON A LARGE Farm, 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad, at Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. Pupils received at any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NORWICH TOWN, CONN.—The summer term begins April 3. Circulars at N. Lane's & Co., No. 69 Wall-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, or of

J. A. SAXTON, Norwich Town.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-TUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its fortieth semi-annual session April 4, 1861. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars containing full particulars

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUPERIOR WELL-known first class Boarding-School Establishment, in Westchester County, 27 miles from New-York. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 71 Pearl-st.

CUBANS, LEARN TO SPEAK ENGLISH—In the shortest time, at Hempstead Institute, Long Island. E. HINES, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON, Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN A BOYS' BOARDING-school of acknowledged reputation, a few miles from the City a gentleman qualified to assist in the classical and mathematical departments. Also, a native of France to take charge of the department of modern languages. Each must have had experience, and be willing to devote themselves to the interests of the institution. Address LUDWIG, Box No. 135 *Times* Office, stating particulars, and when and where to be seen.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF ENG-lish and Classics, who is now engaged in studying a profession, wishes to hear of a pupil or family where no service in teaching during a part of the day would be required as compensation for board. Address PROFESSOR, in care of H. Y. Cummings, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, experienced in tuition desires a re-engagement as teacher in a school or family. Her course of instruction comprises music, French, (spoken,) and the various branches of English. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,534 New-York Post-office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman from Paris, who speaks very little English, a situation as janitor or any other kind of employment around a School or Seminary; will render himself as useful as possible to the teachers and scholars. Address L., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF the French language, piano, &c., capable of imparting a complete instruction, is open to an engagement as teacher in an institute, or tutor in a private family. Address P. H., Box No. 2,340 Post office New-York.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACH-er, a graduate of Yale, wishes a situation in some private school or academy; best of reference given. Address Box No. 886 Bridgeport, Conn

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN, HAVING a wife and daughter only, and a large house in a respectable locality, is desirous of getting persons of quiet, well-regulated habits—man and wife, mother and daughter, or an old gentleman, to board with them. Address M. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PAR-lors, with bedrooms, can be seen at No. 53 East 24th-st. Families or single gentlemen wishing board in a first-class house can call as above. Dinner at 6 P. M. No moving in May. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, Brothers, desire board on Brooklyn Heights. Address, stating terms and accommodations, J. B., Box No. 2,753 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING GOOD Rooms with board, can be accommodated at No. 125 West 21st-st. Also, apartments for gentlemen willing to room together.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large and pleasant front parlor and small room adjoining on second floor; to let with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also, a small room on third floor; references required. Apply at No. 102 Henry-st.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST THIRTIETH-ST.—Two or three select families and three or four gentlemen of the first respectability, can now be accommodated with suites and single rooms, elegantly furnished, on the first, second and third floors in those two new and eligible brown-stone buildings, which are delightfully situated between Broadway and 5th av. Table first class. References exchanged.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; four rooms on third floor, front and rear, and three rooms on fourth floor, front, in new four-story brown-stone house. Furniture all new. Table unexceptionable. House pleasant and well situated, between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 20 West 35th st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MOTHER AND daughters, 12 and 16 years, in a private family only, where there are no children, with three unfurnished rooms. Location above 39th-st., between 4th and 8th avs. Address W. E. C., Box No. 5,021 Post-office, naming location and terms.

46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house and with a French family; location unsurpassed; references exchanged. Now moving in May.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A DESIRABLE Entire second floor, together or separate. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1 —For a gentleman, wife, child and servant. Must be near New-York, communicating by railroad or steamboat early and late every day. The comforts of home required more than style. Staten Island or Hudson River preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms E. MILLER, Box No 168 *Times* Office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO LADIES, WHO wish to spend the Spring and Summer months in private study and recreation, can be accommodated with board in a private family, within 4 hours' ride of New-York. Address D. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A RE-spectable hotel or boarding house, or private family, for a gentleman, his wife and two daughters, from the 1st of May till October, distance not over 1½ hours by railroad. Address P. P., Post-office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT one hour's distance from the City, and easy of access at all times, for a lady, gentleman, and a lad of 11 years. Must be near a good school. Address A. L., Box No. 1,987 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Hadlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE, No 138 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILD-ING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELE-gant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Bowery-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—BROWN-STONE House No. 87 2d-place, next to northwest corner Court-st. Rent $500. Brown-stone house No. 261 Clinton-st. Rent $700. Also, the Mansion House, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., 50 feet by 56 feet, with garden. Part of the rent may be taken in board. Apply at the southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, or No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, basement office.

JOHN RANKIN.

LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL—The best location in New-York. Some lofts and sub-cellar, comprising second, third, fourth and fifth stories of No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., to let from the first of May next. There are entrances both on Broadway and Murray-st., and the building is provided with hatchways and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises—to HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE TO LET, AT BEDFORD, L. I., WITH 30 LOTS INCLOSED, on Nostrand-av., between Butler and Baltic sts. The house is in complete order; just painted and papered; contains 14 rooms; range in kitchen and laundry; shrubbery and shade trees; Fulton-av. and Atlantic-av. cars run near the property. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling-house, newly painted and papered throughout, with gas, hot and cold Ridgewood water, wash-tubs, water-closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., No. 42 President-st.; convenient to cars and ferries; rent $400. Apply at Arctic Insurance Co., No. 18 Wall-st. Possession can be had immediately.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A THREE-story house in Twelfth-st., between 6th and 7th avs., either with or without the front basement. Four rooms on the second story, (one containing bath, water-closet, &c.,) and two or three on third story. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Rent $450 or $500. Inquire of the LOCTOR, No. 183 6th-av.

TO LET. STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices on the 2d floor of house No. 52 John-st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 86 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 Wisham-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 119 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house No. 96 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park; 27 feet front, 50 feet deep, brown-stone, 4 stories and basement in the rear; 3 stories and basement front; contains 16 rooms and all modern improvements. Privilege in the Park. Apply to EDWARD T. SNELLING, 39 Vesey-st.

ROOM TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.—A room 60 by 40 feet, in a new building, well lighted all around. An interest in some accountable manufacturing business might be taken by the advertiser. Apply on the premises, No. 62 Cannon-st., or at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

TO LET—IN SEVENTY SECOND-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th av., a large two story house, carriage-house, &c., on eight lots of ground, pleasantly situated, near the westerly gate of Central Park, at 72d-st. Eighth-st. cars and Bloomingdale stages near. Inquire of K. VAN AKEN, No. 20 West 28th-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN MIN-ton-st., with modern improvements, and in good order, to a small family of grown persons. Part of the rent taken in board. A religious family preferred. Apply to J. H. BOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 808 BROADWAY, IN the Dodworth Building, next above Grace Church, the store and basement with sub-cellar, each 25 by 110 feet, suitable for a piano or furniture warerooom, or for a carriage repository. Inquire on the premises or by letter to D. F. BACON, Stuy Sing, N. Y.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent $700.

F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 53 Wall-st.

TO LET—A NEW AND GOOD SIXTH COTTAGE House and ten lots of ground on Broadway, corner of 153d-st. Contains 14 rooms and gas all through, with bath, stable &c.; grapes, fruit, &c. Apply on the premises, or to E. K. ADAMS, No. 61 Dey-st.

TO LEASE OR LET—THE HOUSE NO. 758 Broadway, with entrance on 13th-st., opposite Wallack's New Theatre. The house will be let with or without the rear lot. Rent for the whole, $3,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway, to the side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to

W. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE TO A SMALL FAMI-ly, without children; consisting of second floor and basement, with gas, &c. Three persons only in the house. Inquire on the premises, No. 82 Harrison, near Perry, after 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC FRAME house, with tea-room attached and kitchen in the rear situated on the 1st-av., second house above 58th-st., with one lot adjoining as a garden. Rent $400. Apply at No 44 7th-st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—TWO small and one large store and dwelling, near Madison-square; rent low; large show windows and doors; suitable for fancy goods or carpet stores. Apply to A. P. STERKEVANT & CO., No. 3 Fourth-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAN-cey-court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and five rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LEASE—THE MANSION-HOUSE AT BLOOM-ingdale, on 86th-st., near Eighth-av., with about 50 lots of land in lawn and garden, for two or three years, to a desirable tenant. The house in good repair. Inquire of JOHN PAINE, No. 47 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent less than other property of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET.—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-houses, Nos. 341 and 343 West 35th st., with all the modern improvements, in complete order, will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to the owner, SAMUEL SPARKS No. 337 West 35th-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 74 East 26th-st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, SEPARATELY or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge-sts., between Delancey and Broome sts. (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ORNA-mental cottage premises, No. 41 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, suitable for a small family. Gas, water, sewer, range and heater; seven rooms. Rent $276 or $300. Apply between 10 A. M and 5 P. M.

TO LET—NOS. 59 EAST 28TH-ST. AND 229 WEST 30th-st., very desirable 4-story brown-stone front modern houses. Possession of No. 229 can be had to May 1 free of rent. JOHN S. KELSO, 62 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 25d by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front No. 5 Vorick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will remain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 123 East 37th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of M. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Kyder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.

Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 1 PARK-PLACE, corner of Broadway, nearly opposite the City Hall; suitable for lawyers, architects, &c. Rents moderate. Apply to ALEX. OSBRANDER, No. 81 Wall st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DE-Kalb-av., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; gas, bath, &c. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, NEW FOUR-STORY and brown-stone house, No. 31 West 45th-st., near the 5th-av. Open from 9 to 11 A. M. Rent $1,000.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 111 CLINTON ST., consisting of basements and parlor floor and 3 attic bedrooms. Apply to JOS. F. BRUSH, 46 Delancey-st.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—At Amityville, L. I. In full view of the Bay and Ocean. Good fishing and fowling. S. SKIDMORE.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Chairs, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak seats. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 659 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BED-ROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $75, in all colors. Also, solid chestnut Chamber suites plain and ornamental, at B. F. FARRINGTON'S No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and grounds, comprising 6 to 10 lots, beautifully situated on the easterly side of Clinton-av., between Fulton and Atlantic sts. The house contains parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, five chambers and bath-room, water closet, &c., on the second; four rooms and attic on the third; wash kitchen in basement; store rooms flagged and cemented, and large cellar; a furnace in cellar, and grates in all fire-places; Ridgewood water throughout the house. The garden has been under cultivation several years, and stocked with the choicest fruit and shrubbery. Inquire of D. FARLEY, at the Brooklyn White Lead Works, No. 91 Front-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The large frame house filled in with brick gas and fixtures throughout, range, and Ridgewood water introduced, with two lots of ground, situated at Nos. 75 and 77 Columbia-st., northeast corner of Orange-st., midway between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, with a good view of the Bay. House 25x50, lots 50x100. Price $11,500. Terms $7,000 on mortgage, if desired. House will be sold with one lot. Apply on the premises. If not sold soon will be to rent.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THIRTY-first-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant four-story brown-stone front house; size of house 20 feet front, 50 feet deep; has all the modern improvements, including stationary wash-tubs, gas, bathing-rooms, water-closets, furnace, range, &c.; built by day's work; neighborhood first-rate; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS KENNEDY, No. 12 6th-st. or No. 94 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, WEST corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st., three superior houses, (two extra size, with private stairs and caloric engine for pumping,) equal in style, workmanship, material and finish, to any in the City; rosewood and black walnut finish on parlors, second and third floors, with mirrors, &c.; sold with or without stables. Apply at houses, or No. 9 Park-place. JOHN H. SHERWOOD.

CHOICE IOWA LANDS IN EXCHANGE.—Several thousand acres of the very best lands, located mostly in the southern counties of Iowa, will be exchanged for boots, shoes, staple dry goods, groceries, two or three modern sized first-class safes, a good printing press, &c. Apply at the office of the *National Police Gazette*, No. 3 Tryon-row.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 25 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beavor-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON FORT Green-place, east side, between Fulton and DeKalb avs., three magnificently finished houses, brown-stone fronts, high stoops, and all modern improvements. Price $5,600—part on bond and mortgage. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises.

TWO COTTAGES FOR SALE ON MURRAY Hill.—Two neat cottages and lots on Murray Hill for sale at a great bargain. Price only $5,500. Terms very liberal. This is a rare opportunity to obtain a cheap home. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 14 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—FIRST CLASS houses in 5th and Madison ave., and in the streets adjacent; also, in Lexington and 2d avs. Houses furnished in same locations. Also, country residences eligibly situated. Apply to C. SCHENCK, No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR-STORY brick house, on 70th-st., with two adjoining lots; Croton water, bath and gas in the house. Also, two handsome houses on 73d-st., with modern improvements, with adjoining lot to each house. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, 30x65, with extension; has two staircases all of black walnut, finished complete, situate on Madison-av., west side, between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 175 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR 2D-av. Lot 16.8x98.9. House 5 feet, 4 stories, English basement and modern improvements. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $8,500. Terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

STORE FOR SALE—A STORE, WITH TWO lots 25 by 100 each, situated in East New-York, L. I., opposite the District School House; price $1,400; part on mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of J. HITCHENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 36th-st., two small first-class, three story, high-basement, brown-stone houses, with modern improvements, on easy terms.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHUBB, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal, corner Varick-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 10 cents. to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger sums. This Bank has received on deposit $470,150 80 during the past 22 months.

E. Y. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)

Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $50 and under.

INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

100 shares Market Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No 47 Exchange-place.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, for EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS OF THE STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of February last.

This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursed in twenty years from the 1st day of January last.

The proposals should be indorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C." They will be opened and decided at the time above stated.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. All offers for stock under this notice must be unconditional, and contain no reference to any other offer. The offers must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock.

Bidders for this stock, whose offers shall be accepted, must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, or with the Depositary at Cincinnati, on or before the 15th day of April next. Should any successful bidder desire to deposit at any other point, his request to that effect will be duly considered.

Upon the receipt at this Department of certificates of deposit with the Depositaries above mentioned, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assignees in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, at their option. Inscribed stock as issued will carry interest from the date of the deposit of the money as above stated, and will be transferrable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of this Department.

Should any successful bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon attached to each certificate, they will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with attached coupons for interest from 1st of July next; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferrable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the mere delivery of such certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit of the money therefor until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL, stock and fixtures of one of the oldest and best-located clothing houses in Fulton-st., now doing an extensive a cash business as any store in the City. The terms are very moderate. It will require from $2,000 to $15,000 cash, and a credit of from $15,000 to $20,000. A long lease will be given if required. This is an excellent opportunity for any person having capital to invest in a money-making business—as the owner is going out of business. No agent apply. Address Box No. 107 Times Office.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.,
Boston, March 15, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of BE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO. No. 53 Wall-st.; or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office, in Toledo, on Wednesday, 24th day of April next, at 12 M. The stock books will be closed on the 5th prox., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 26th prox., at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARNDT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent, payable on and after the 8th of April ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISFY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 5½ per cent.

OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, BANKER,
No. 4 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW EIGHT Million United States Loan, interest payable February and July, in sums of $1,000 each, may be made to
J. T. VAN VLECK.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILroad Company.—Interest on Receiver's Loan to Dec 31, 1860, will be paid to subscribers on and after April 1, at our office, No. 28 Cliff-st., New-York.

JAMES ROSS,
CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-av., CORNER 11TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. R. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ERIE TON.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 267 Broadway, New-York, March 15, 1861.—The annual election for forty-five Directors of this Company, will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st April next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SYDNEY A. BUNCE, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved City property, in sums to suit applicants. Also for sale, a four-story brick store, now paying 10 per cent on valuation, located down town. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BANK STOCK.—SEVERAL SMALL LOTS OF Bank Stock in Southern Bank, St. Louis. This Bank is well managed, and pays 10 per cent. dividend regularly in this City to Eastern stockholders. H. G. MAYNARD, No. 48 Wall-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 18, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on the first TUESDAY in April, between 12 o'clock and 1 P. M. By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
And on sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Supt. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN...of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.

☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.

No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FRED'CK H. WOLCOTT,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH,	WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr.,	JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER,	GEORGE W. HATCH,

SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM A. BRUSLE and Elizabeth Brusle, his wife, John M. Fenety and Eleanor, his wife, John L. Lear, John Scrymser, survivor of himself and William Scrymser, deceased, Henry S. Billinge Perrin Burdick, Benjamin A. Cook, Josiah Macy, William H. Macy, Francis H. Macy, John H. Macy, John M. Reilly, Miles G. Reilly, Albert L. Coucklin, William Moore, William J. Williams, Francis Fennerty, Garret W. Ryckman, Junior, Margaret R. Jewett, administratrix, and Madison G. Harrington, administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Jewett, deceased, Morits Valk, Abraham Valk, Jacob Valk, James W. Lavelle, Cyrus S. Hubbard, Alexander H. Seaver, Rebecca Gage, administratrix of the estate of Luke Gage, deceased, defendants. Summons for relief. (Com not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1861.

A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1861.

Mh 21-law6wTh. A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE TIFFANY, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—Take notice of application for the discharge of GEORGE TIFFANY, an insolvent, from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of Article third, title First, Chapter five, part Second of the Revised Statutes, petition, affidavits and schedules having been presented to and order made by Hon. George B. Bushnberre, County Judge of Ontario County, N. Y. The creditors of said GEORGE TIFFANY are ordered to appear before said Judge, at his office, in the village of Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., on the 5th day of June, 1861, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any they have, why said insolvent should not be discharged from his debts. This notice first published March 21, 1861. JOHN T. GARDNER,
Attorney for Insolvent, Buffalo, N. Y.

mh21-law10wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. B. Wills, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS.
RICHARD D. WOOD. } Executors.

n15-law6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HOBOKEN FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of April, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of so much of the bulkhead at the foot of Hoboken-st. as is owned by the Corporation, and now used for ferry purposes, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the City of Hobokon, N. J., (the landing at Hoboken to be selected by the lessee at his own cost,) for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May next. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation.

The conditions and terms of sale can be obtained on application at this office.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, March 23, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 14, 1861.

CORPORATION PIERS, SLIPS AND REAL ESTATE TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on MONDAY, April 15, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on piers, at public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, for the term of five years, from the first day of May, 1861.

Also, the lofts over Franklin Market, premises No. 61 Ann-st., and three houses and lots in Water-st., Brooklyn.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had at this office.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL MEETING.—NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association are requested to meet at 7½ o'clock, at the Rooms No. 31 Bible House, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, to take action upon the death of W. J. Giddings, Esq., Vice-President of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. By order of

S. G. GOODRICH, President
P. HARWOOD VERNON, Vice-President.
NOBLE HAVEN, Jr., Secretary.

EMPIRE LODGE, NO. 1, A. P. A.—THE members of this Lodge are respectfully requested to be in attendance at their Lodge-room, No. 187 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock precisely, in order to receive New-York Lodge, No. 3, who are going to pay this Lodge a friendly visit. By order

JOHN HALLAHAN, R. S. JNO. R. HARGIN, W. M.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.—The friends of the Independent Party are requested to attend the adjourned meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the School-room corner Court and Joralemon sts. Entrance on Joralemon-st.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Society of Inquiry, of the Union Theological Seminary, will be held at No. 9 University-place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 P. M. The friends of the Seminary are invited to attend.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between William A. Townsend and James G. Gregory, under the firm of W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., is dissolved from the date hereof by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said James G. Gregory, and all demands on the partnership are to be presented for payment to the said James G. Gregory, who alone is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the Company, and to use the name of the late partnership in liquidation. W. A. TOWNSEND,

New-York, March 23, 1861. J. G. GREGORY.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $30; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent-rights Real of Great Britain, Bank de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, Bicord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $3.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARRON, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 9 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by P. G. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 264 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; BOSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 70 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 617 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c*

$500 REWARD!

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

Price, One Dollar per bottle.
Sold by C. H. KING,
No. 155 Fulton-st.

CAPAUTINES,

The latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D,
Post office,
New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing regularity without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $5 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIAGE PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diseases of the skin, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, consisting of his duty in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians of the day, is anxious to make known the mode of cure which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, and he will send it free of charge to all who desire it, and will forward his and their address. Address DANIEL ADEE, No. 388 Pearl-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4, Amos-st., under Barnum's Museum.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free, on receipt of four cent stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery. Professional diseases not treated.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS INFALLIBLE—safe unexcelled, speedy and permanent; cures without interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S great remedies, Uterine Wine, Female Specific, Local Antidotes, &c., the unfailing reliance. Office No. 483 Broadway. Open till 10 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SCOTT'S Great Emenagogue. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 423 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Uterine Male's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

CAPAUTINES.—THE LATEST FRENCH INVENtion for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1. Address Dr. JOSEPH LYON, Station D., New-York Post-office.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Lexington-av., New-York City, established in 1859, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book of nothing, but treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD. 25 PER CENT SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered: $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 59 Murray-st., N. Y.
Goods delivered free in the City.

BUTTER.—500 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, Sanitabin for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO., No. 64 Pearl-st. and No. 38 Water-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

STABLE FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., 125 FEET east of 8th-av. A private stable, with fine carriage-house, and stalls for 4 horses; lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to SAMUEL LORD, corner Grand and Christie sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE and wagon; the wagon made by Wood & Brothers. Unexceptionable chamber and kitchen furniture wanted in exchange. Address Box 818 New-York Post office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 339 Pearl-st.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the dépôt of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 42 and 44 Greene-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &C., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE. SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC. COPPER. SPELTER. BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 218 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKIDMORE, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COGGIN, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARSONS, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEMMENWAY, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hookley, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, McAnley, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hookley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 27.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LUNES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, March 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE SATURDAY, April 6.
KANGAROO SATURDAY, April 13.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage, to London.....$35
Steerage return tickets, good for 6 months.....$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO HOLLAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTL

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

the Senators on the Republican side had not said anything.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied that they had had the amplest opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. WADE hoped the resolution would be taken up, and as there was very little else to do they should have discussion. He did not know what the Administration policy might be, but he entertained very strong opinions, and was anxious to express them. He did not hesitate to say that the Senate ought, under present circumstances, to express their opinion. We are a coördinate branch of the Government and the President's advisers, and, in his judgment, it was just and proper in the present emergency that they should express their opinion in full, not only to the President, but to the people of the United States. He had no concealment to make. He was anxious that the subject should receive full discussion now. Seven States have gone out of the Union, and are domineered over by a usurpation. The people there have had no voice in the Government which has been erected, but military despotism tramples their rights under foot. If they had the power they would call upon us to vindicate their rights, and the Constitution clothes us with authority to do it.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, (Dem.,) commended the Senator from Ohio for his zeal and frankness in expressing his convictions. That Senator is in favor of enforcing the Federal authority in every seceded State. He was entitled to the thanks of the country for expressing his opinions. We had reached a point when we should advise the President what should be his policy during the absence of the Senate. There ought to be no dodging. He thought the President was a man of too much prudence and patriotism to undertake to enforce the Federal authority in the seceded States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE understood that it was expected that the Senate would adjourn to-morrow. It was impossible to retain a quorum here for debate; besides there was Executive business to be transacted.

Mr. COLLAMER denied the power thus to advise the President. The Constitution says that the President may do two things by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. First, relative to the appointments, and secondly, with regard to treaties—and there the power ends.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE did not see why they could not express an opinion without debate. The Senate were in possession of all the facts as well as the country. An opinion was worth more to the country than discussion.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) would vote for the resolution in order to give Mr. WADE an opportunity to unbosom himself, and he should take what that Senator had said as an indication of what the policy was to be pursued. He was about to return home to Oregon, and when he reached there, 10,000 questions would be propounded to him as to the course of the Administration. They would want to know whether it was peace or war. If he should tell them that he did not know, they would ask him what he was sent to Washington for. [Laughter.] He was one of those who could not be persuaded that he could make a man his friend by thrusting a bayonet into his stomach [Laughter.] He repeated that the people of the Pacific Coast want the information.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked for the Yeas and Nays on his motion to take up his resolution. He supposed that this might be considered a sort of test.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said if the resolution be taken up he would express his views.

The Senate voted, the result being 19 to 10—no quorum being present.

Motions were made to adjourn and go into Executive session.

At this period there was still no quorum, and the Senate voted.

Suggestions were made to take a recess, and to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to go after the absentees.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, after, as he said, he had given the Republicans an opportunity to confirm their nominations, and having fully discharged his own duty, he moved the Senate adjourn *sine die*.

This was disagreed to.

There was much incidental debate on these motions.

Finally the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. HOLT'S REJOINDER TO MR. THOMPSON.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I regret that the character of Mr THOMPSON'S rejoinder to my letter of the 5th inst. makes it proper that I should again notice briefly—and it shall be for the last time—the controversy with my late colleague, into which I have been drawn as a necessary duty of self-defence. In order to guard against the possibility of doing him injustice, I quoted in the letter referred to the precise words of his address, which were these:

"*As I was writing my resignation* I sent a dispatch to Judge LONGSTREET that the *Star of the West* was coming with reinforcements. The troops were *thus put on their guard*, and, when the *Star of the West* arrived, she received a *warm welcome from brazen cannon*, and soon beat a retreat. I was rejoiced the vessel was not sunk, but I was still more rejoiced that the concealed trick, first conceived by Gen. SCOTT and adopted by Secretary HOLT, but countermanded by the President when too late, proved a failure."

This language has not been retracted, in whole or in part, nor has any but a most faint and ineffectual attempt been made to palliate the confession which it expresses. It is a page of autobiography which the Secretary has voluntarily offered to the world, and which will probably live as long as the memory of the Administration with which he was connected shall remain. My version of the transaction was conveyed to the public in the following terms:

"We have here a distinct and exultant avowal on the part of the honorable Secretary that, while yet a member of the Cabinet, he disclosed to those in open rebellion against the United States information which he had derived from his official position, and which he held under the seals of a confidence that, from the beginning of our history as a nation, had never been violated."

After discarding from the rejoinder its opprobrious epithets—which, however relied on, cannot be accepted as substitutes for either arguments or facts—there is apparently an endeavor to arraign the strict accuracy of my statement in but two particulars. It is alleged that I have "falsified" in declaring, first, that the information held and communicated was "official," and, second, that it was sent to those in *open rebellion against the United States*. It will be remembered that Mr. THOMPSON, in his note to the President of the 8th of January, stated that he resigned his office because the *Star of the West* had been sent with reinforcements to Fort Sumpter. No other reason was then, or has ever been assigned by him for his resignation. Had I not, then, a right to assume that, before taking so grave a step, he had possessed himself of *undoubted proofs* of the truthfulness of the information on which he was about to act? Such undoubted proofs could have been had on the 5th of January, at Washington, only from the President, members of the Cabinet, or others having intimate and confidential relations with the Government; and could it have been believed that upon anything less authentic and reliable than "official" testimony of this character—so fully within his reach—toe Secretary would have severed his connection with the Administration? These sources of information were fully open to him as a Cabinet officer, and whatever knowledge might have reached him from that quarter would have been in the strictest sense of the word "official." He says his first intimation of the sailing of the *Star of the West* was a telegraphic dispatch contained in the *Constitution* on the morning of the 8th of January. In his note to the President of that date he writes: "I have learned this morning, for the first time, that the steamer *Star of the West* sailed last Saturday from New-York," &c., and in the beginning of the note (when he was that resigning his office) he says: "I have *just* learned that additional troops have been ordered to Charleston." His first notice, then, of the sailing of the vessel was received on Monday morning, and, according to this showing, he without delay began writing his resignation. The "information" on which he thus promptly acted he declares "was not official," but "a fact conveyed with electric speed to every part of the Confederacy, *known to be true by every well-informed man in the City of Washington as soon as known by me*." If this means anything, it certainly means that the Secretary claims to have communicated with Judge LONGSTREET, and to have resigned his seat in the Cabinet on the faith of the telegraphic dispatch alone. Such dispatches, in relation to the action of the Government, are often inaccurate, and not seldom entirely false, which must have been well known to Mr. THOMPSON. In addition, he insists that he had previously no reason to believe an order for reinforcements had been given, and in consequence the dispatch must have impressed him as improbable; yet, in view of all this, the extraordinary statement seems to be submitted for the consideration of the country, that upon this dispatch alone, and without inquiry as to its truth, of the President or Cabinet, though within a few minutes' walk of his residence and office, he at once dissolved his connection with the Government. Such a course of conduct certainly could not have been regarded as probable by any in advance of its authoritative announcement.

So far as the moral aspects of the question are concerned, I deem it wholly unimportant whether the information was received from official or private sources. In either case, it was alike his duty, as a faithful officer, to have withheld it from those who sought it at his hands for purposes of hostile action against the United States. His course, therefore, was aggressive and unwarrantable, because it compromised those public interests of which, as a Cabinet officer, he was the recognized guardian. The telegraph dispatch from New-York had no doubt reached Charleston, but unwilling to adopt, upon a mere rumor, the responsible line of conduct proposed, Judge LONGSTREET appealed to Mr. THOMPSON, a member of the Cabinet, to know if, in truth, the *Star of the West* had sailed with reinforcements. The reply was, not that such was the report, or that such was his belief, but that such was the fact. This response, clothed thus with official sanction, was accepted as true, and in consequence, when the *Star of the West* appeared, the batteries opened upon her, and she was driven from the harbor. Upon an assurance less worthy of confidence than that of a Cabinet officer, it is altogether probable that this atrocious act of treason would not have been committed.

As in quoting that part of my statement which is denounced as false, the words "in open rebellion against the United States" are italicized, it would seem that Mr. THOMPSON hopes to palliate his own conduct and convict me of inaccuracy, by raising a question as to whether secession is rebellion. Such a question, if it be his purpose to suggest it, may be dismissed with the single remark that if, in his judgment, his faith in secession absolved him from any of the legal and moral obligations belonging to his position as a member of the Government, then he should have frankly withdrawn from that position before so anomalous a faith had been reduced to practice. It appears that information that the Government had not ordered reinforcements to Fort Sumpter was on the 3d and 4th of January, conveyed by Mr. THOMPSON to Judge LONGSTREET, and by the latter, in a written address, was laid before the Governor and those officially associated with him. It is doubtless true that Judge LONGSTREET is "a devoted Christian," but it is equally true that he is well known to be a decided revolutionist, and in making the inquiry of Mr. THOMPSON he fully represented the revolutionary Government, since it was for that Government, and not for himself, that he desired to be informed as to the movements of the *Star of the West*. A dispatch to him upon the subject was, to all intents and purposes, a dispatch to Gov. PICKENS, and to the commanders of Fort Moultrie and other batteries of Charleston Harbor. That the matter was so understood by Mr. THOMPSON is shown by the fact that he utters no complaint of an improper use having been made of his message, but, on the contrary, alleges that "the troops were *thus*"—that is, by his dispatch—"put on their guard," and the *Star of the West* welcomed with booming cannon." This reference to a discomfiture accomplished by his own direct instrumentality, he makes not in a spirit of regret, but of marked exultation and triumph. This part of my statement then, which has been so rudely assailed, will, to whatever test it may be subjected, be found to be not only substantially but literally and strictly true.

It remains, therefore, undenied and undeniable, as a part of the history of the times, that the late Secretary of the Interior, while yet a member of the Cabinet, dispatched intelligence which reached, and must have been intended to reach, those in open arms against the Government of the United States, and that upon this information the *Star of the West* was fired upon and expelled from Charleston Harbor; thus defeating the expedition for the relief of Fort Sumpter, and jeoparding the lives of all engaged in it. It is further a part of the record thus made by the Secretary himself, that in this result, secured by his own act, he "rejoiced."

The facts connected with this transaction are too few and simple to be obscured by epithets, however profusely employed, and it is precisely because they are so, and because, in presence of such facts, such epithets are necessarily harmless, that I am sure the public will excuse me from the task of making to Mr. THOMPSON'S criminating language any response whatever.

I shall pursue the subject no further, and have pursued it even thus bar with sorrow. When the accusation of official delinquency was first made against me in Mr. THOMPSON'S note of resignation, I offered no reply, because of our past friendly relations, and because I felt that the President's answer had placed me right before the country. When, however, the charge was renewed in an aggravated form, in an address to the people of Mississippi, self-respect forbade that I should longer remain silent. While ever ready to concede much and very much to my friends, it could not be expected that I should accord even to the "best" of them the privilege of wantonly stabbing my reputation. J. HOLT.

MARCH 25, 1861.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Tolls, Trade and Tonnage—Police Inspectors—A Spirited Contest on a Question of Order—The Troy University Again—Milk-Freight in the Senate—President pro tem.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

The Assembly laid on the table the Railroad Toll bill by a vote of 47 to 33. This is significant of the fact that this bill shall not pass this House this session, but it does not indicate the strength of either side of the question. The friends of the measure are divided into several classes, who look at the question from different stand-points, and therefore take diverse views of the same subject. One class is composed of the peculiar friends of the canals, who wish to toll the railroads as a means of restoring revenues to the canals, without any reference to the collateral questions that are affected by it. A second class, which operates generally with the first, wish to toll the roads as a means of revenue to the State, without any direct reference to the canals or any other interest. They look upon this as a question merely between the tax payers and the freight carried over the railroad. Something over a million of dollars are to be raised annually, for a period of six years from the present, for the requirements of the Canal and General Funds, and that amount must be raised either by taxation on the property of the people of the State, or by making all the property carried between the lakes and tide-water pay tolls to the State. They regard it, therefore, as a simple question whether the property carried over railroads shall pay tolls the same as property carried by canal forwarders, or shall be exempt and the tax-payers of the State pay up the deficiency. A third class are parties interested in the Central Railroad, who favor tolls on that road, on the plan recommended by the Governor in his annual message, as an indirect mode of increasing the income of that road. They reason thus: Toll the freight carried over the road, and it will take from the Treasury of the Central Company about $750,000 per annum. Remove the restrictions on fare, as suggested by the Governor, and you will increase the receipts of the Company, from that source alone, at least $1,500,000, from an actual calculation of the way travel of the road for the two past years, thus giving a net increase to the road of $750,000, with a fair prospect for as much more. There are yet other parties who favor the measure for reasons peculiar to their own localities, as the question indirectly affects the interests of their section, and others who oppose it for similar reasons. For instance, the Susquehanna Railroad interest in either branch of the Legislature is compelled to elect which side of the question it is best for it to take. Some parties will not vote for that project unless the railroads pay tolls, and thus relieve the tax-payers from that burden, in which case the people could bear the light tax for the benefit of Susquehanna. On the other hand, the railroad interest controls a large number of votes, which, if thrown in a body against the measure, would be a formidable obstacle to its passage. Thus there is a system of involuntary log rolling that no resolution and no law could prevent.

These interests all more or less affect this and other issues, but there is a direct division in the Assembly, not on the merits of tolling railroads, but as to the policy of passing such a bill through this House. They feel abundantly able to pass such a bill, but will not send a toll bill to the Senate there to be amended by the insertion of a section removing all restrictions on the rate of fare on the Central Road. This, which they speak of as a certain result, will lead only to the defeat of the measure and a row between the two branches that will injuriously affect other matters.

Mr. WOODRUFF, from the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported the bill to repeal the thirty-first section of the Metropolitan Police act, relative to the office of Inspectors of Police. The bill had been reported some time since, but for some reason had been recommitted to that Committee. This time it receives an unanimous report.

A bill giving to the Troy University, under the guise of a loan, $50,000 from the United States Deposit Fund, was lost in the House some days since, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table. In the meantime the necessary arrangements for aid having been perfected, the question was to-day called up. The roll was called on the motion to reconsider, and then the absentees were called. After a little longer time than usual, the Clerk announced the names of those voting in the affirmative, then those voting in the negative, and had proceeded so far as to announce "affirmative sixty-four," one less than sufficient. Mr. PEARCE at this point desired that members not within the bar of the House be invited to come in and vote. This was done by the Speaker, when Mr. SMITH of Chautauqua, raised the point of order that the announcement had been so far made that it was not in order that the absentees should again be called. The Speaker decided the point of order not well taken, as it was the privilege of any number to demand a call of the absentees until every member has voted. From this decision Mr. ROBINSON appealed. This appeal was debated by Messrs. SMITH, ROBINSON, MORGAN and CHAPMAN, for the appeal and in opposition to that system of legislation which would allow the friends of a measure to keep the call open an indefinite time, until they were enabled to produce changes, and also announced to them how many votes were needed, and what sacrifices may be needed to secure the requisite number. The decision of the Chair was sustained by Messrs. PIERCE, FERRY, BENEDICT, FISH, DAVEY and the Speaker, and after a long debate, carried on with more warmth than usual, and a close approach to bitterness, the decision of the Chair was sustained, only ten members sustaining the appeal. Many of the members expressed themselves with freedom on the question, and have unwittingly committed themselves to sustain a policy and decision that will be used before many days to carry measures to which they are opposed, more than to any and all other measures of the session. Some of them saw it, evidently, but very many of them did not see that, although nominally the Troy University bill, it was really the Susquehanna Railroad bill that was affected by the decision, and some of those who are disposed to denounce those who appealed, as factious filibusters, will, before many days, find that they have tied their own hands and stopped their mouths, at a juncture when they will wish that both were free. The bill finally received sixty-six votes, and was declared passed, although the question yet remains open, how, without an amendment of Article 9 of the Constitution, such an appropriation can be made.

The main event in the Senate to-day, was ordering to a third reading the Milk-freight bill, which is absolutely disgusting to the friends of the Harlem and Erie, and perhaps some other roads terminating in New-York City. The debate on the bill was sustained mostly by Messrs. KETCHAM and ROBERTSON for and Messrs. SPINOLA and HAMMOND against the measure. As there are two sides to that question, and something to be said on both sides, it is not likely that the bill will be carried or defeated so much on its merits as on the management. In that view the contest becomes an interesting spectacle to an outsider.

One other matter is considered of some importance, although it had been announced as settled. From the action of the Lieutenant-Governor it does not appear to be settled in his mind, at least, that the action of the Senate in electing a President *pro tem.* on Monday was regular. At any rate, he has on two occasions, the only cases where the opportunity has arisen, on leaving the chair called a Senator to take it in his absence, and that Senator was not the President *pro tem.* elected by the Senate.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 27.

The Brooklyn Broadway Railroad bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. GOSS introduced a bill to amend the law concerning proof of wills.

Mr. MONTGOMERY brought in a bill for the protection and improvement of the Cayuga nation of Indians.

BILLS PASSED.

To legalize the decisions of the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

To amend the Brooklyn sewerage and drainage act.

To amend the charter of the New-York Corn Exchange.

To prevent the adulteration of milk and stop the traffic in swill milk.

To incorporate the Female Academy.

The Harlem Railroad Milk Freight bill was taken up as the special order.

Mr. ROBINSON argued in favor of the bill, for which, he said, thousands had petitioned, and not one remonstrance had been made against it. He argued strongly against the policy pursued by the road.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 27.

Eight petitions were presented in favor and ten remonstrating against the Broadway railroad. Some of the remonstrances were numerously signed by military and firemen.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committees:

In relation to cases of murder and arson, occurring previous to May 4, 1860.

To prevent the sale of impure milk, and provide for the punishment thereof.

To legalize the contract for grading One Hundred and Eighth-street.

The bill to allow Insurance Companies to change the date of their fiscal year was referred to be reported complete.

The bill to amend the insolvent laws was moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOODRUFF made a unanimous report from the Committee on Cities and Villages, in favor of repealing the section 31 of the Metropolitan Police law, which creates the office of Inspector of Police. The Committee deem the office of Inspector unnecessary.

On motion of Mr. NESBITT, the motion on agreeing with the report of the Committee adverse to the bill to regulate the rate of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn, was taken from the table.

Messrs. NESBITT, FISHER, PROVOST and L. C. ANDREWS spoke in favor of the bill and against adopting the report of the Committee.

Mr. MOORE vindicated the report, and stated he had heard no expression in favor of the bill in Brooklyn.

The report was disagreed to, and the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole House.

The Senate's concurrent resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors were called up.

Mr. PIERCE moved to lay them on the table. Carried.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act relating to the transmission to the office of the Secretary of State of records of conviction.

Concerning the corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York.

Amendatory of the Act relative to sewerage in Brooklyn.

Amending the Act incorporating the New-York Corn Exchange.

Preventing the adulteration of milk, and to stop the traffic of swill milk.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Miscellaneous News—Probable Fate of the Levant.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 27.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on the afternoon of the 25th, with the following dispatch for the New-York Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 13.

Arrived, 11th, ships *Mary L. Sutton*, New-York; 12th, *Radiant*, Boston; *Coral*, from Lower Coast. Sailed, 9th, *Jacob Bell*, London; *Malay*, Hong-Kong.

The steamer *Golden Gate* sailed on the 9th for Panama, with 160 passengers, and nearly a million in treasure.

Gov. DOWNEY vetoed the bill changing the murder trial of HORACE SMITH from San Francisco to Placer County, but both Houses passed the bill over the veto, the lobbies shouting enthusiastically.

The Legislature continued to ballot for Senator without making any progress. No candidate has yet received half the required number of votes.

Commodore CUNNINGHAM died this morning.

The schooner *Richardson* has arrived, with Sandwich Islands dates of Feb. 14.

The United States sloop-of-war *Wyoming* arrived at Honolulu on the 10th, in search of the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*. The Honolulu *Advertiser*, of the 14th, says it was believed, from Capt. HUNT'S (of the *Levant*) intention as to his course, and the severe gales of Oct. 3 to 15 or 20, in which whaling barks, ships and the brig *Consort* suffered more or less damage, that the *Levant* had met with serious disasters which had proved fatal to the ship and all on board.

The markets at San Francisco were dull. Ishmus Butter had advanced to 30c. Refined Sugars had declined to about 11½c., and quite large transactions, on private terms, had taken place in foreign brands, consequent on the probable change in the Tariff. Candles are dull and unchanged. Flour and Rio Coffee are firm. Wheat—Best quality is quiet at $2 for export, and some Barley is selling for New-York at $1

Among the cabin passengers by the *Golden Gate* were the following:

Mrs. Major G H Ringold and child, J. A Levett, Lieut. Price, Abel Gay, J. E. Rene, Michael Rireman, Capt. N F. Peck, Wm. Van De Laude, Chas. Van De Laude, Arnold Heyman, Israel Fleishman, G. H. Kinsell, A. J. Schnell, Mrs. Irwin and two children, Mrs. Estell, mother and family, William J. Keating, William McTurk, Mr. Lisson, Mr. Harman, W. D. Greggory, H. Smith and wife, W. A. Carpenter, Mrs. Ruggles and infant, A. Shev, A. R. Lincoln, D. W. Lewis, Mrs. Bicort, A. H. Eddy, R. Griffin, wife and children, Rev. Mr. Irvine, wife and children, G. Woodward, H. Howe, S. A. Russell, D. W. Griffin, John Miller, Joseph Lyon, J. B. Lowoyne, Mrs. Taylor and child, Jacob Specter and family, Madame Alexis, B. Smith, L. Gacin, J. Robinson, Chas. G. Stewart, Mr. Fouch.

An Oil-Well Explosion—One Man Killed and Another Wounded.

SARNIA, C. W., Wednesday, March 27.

Yesterday while two men were down in an oil well near this place, the gas exploded, killing one named HIRAM COOK, and dangerously injuring the other.

Opening of Lake Navigation.

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, March 27.

The New-York and Erie Railroad steamer *Ocean* left this port for Toledo this forenoon. There is still a good deal of ice in the lower end of the Lake, but it is quite broken up west of here, and she will probably go through without difficulty.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, March 27.

The screw steamer *Portsmouth*, of the New-York and Erie Railroad line, left this port for Toledo last night to take in a cargo for Dunkirk.

The Missouri Stay Law.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 27.

The Stay law passed by the Legislature on the 7th inst. was yesterday declared by the Supreme Court of this State unconstitutional as far as relates to contracts, made previous to the passage of the act. The Legislature adjourns to-day, (Wednesday,) *sine die*.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 27.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived at Tybee at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and at her wharf at 5.30 afternoon.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 26.

COTTON—The market has an upward tendency; sales to-day, 7,500 bales; Middling Uplands, 12¾c @ 12¾c.; sales of three days, 26,000 bales; receipts same time, 9,000 bales; receipts less than last year at this port, 306,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 721,000 bales. SUGAR firm at 4¾c.@5¾c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR, $5@$5 12½. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7 16-32; to Havre, ⅝c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 27.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street, $5 12½@$5 62½; City Mills, $5. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 27@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN steady; Mixed, 53c.@54c. PROVISIONS dull and rates unchanged. COFFEE firm at 13¼c. WHISKY steady at 17c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 27.

FLOUR quiet; sales 3,000 bbls. at $5@$5 12½ for Superfine. WHEAT active; Red, $1 28; White, $1 45@$1 48. CORN firm; sales 1,000 bushels at 58½c. MESS PORK, $17 25. WHISKY dull but firm at 18c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 26.

FLOUR dull at $4 50. WHISKY dull at a decline of ½c.; quoted 13¼c @13½c. PROVISIONS firm. LARD dull at 9c. MONEY easy. Exchange on New-York firm at ½ ₱ cent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 27.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 9,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 12¾c.@13c. SUGAR firm; fair to fully fair, 5c.@6c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.

Suicide from Pecuniary Difficulties.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Wednesday, March 27.

CHARLES TRANSUE, who resided about two miles north of here, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. His body was found in a swamp near his house. Pecuniary distress is said to be the cause. He leaves a wife and two children.

Railroad Casualty.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, March 27.

WM. ANDERSON, of the firm of ANDERSON & SONS, of Hawkinsville, was instantly killed this morning at Holland Patent in attempting to get on the cars of the Black River Railroad while the train was in motion.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

O. U. A. CELEBRATION.—Washington Chapter No. 2, O. U. A., celebrated their sixteenth anniversary on Tuesday evening by a ball and supper at the Appollo Rooms. The Stars and Stripes were beautifully draped about the room, while the insignia of the Order was interspersed within the folds of the flag at regular intervals, and patriotic mottoes met the eye on every side. At about 10 o'clock a company of 300 ladies and gentlemen took their seats at the table, and after a blessing had been invoked by Rev. Mr. FLAGG, operations were commenced upon the substantials provided. A number of toasts, appropriate to the occasion, were drunk and were responded to by J. W. MASON, H. C. LANIUS, WM. W. OSBORN, HORACE BLISS and others. From one of the speeches we learned that since the organization of Washington Chapter they had received over $2,000, and that after paying all their expenses have a balance of about $4,000 in the Savings Bank. A strong Union sentiment pervaded all the speeches, and so lively and entertaining were they that it was with the greatest reluctance the company left the table and betook themselves to dancing. Wallace's Band was in attendance during the entire evening, and the festivities were kept up until long after midnight.

LECTURE ON ITALY.—The inclemency of last evening did not prevent a large attendance at Clinton Hall, on the occasion of the lecture of Col. CHARLES CARROLL HICKS, on "Italy and GARIBALDI. Col. HICKS read an interesting compilation of the history of Italy, briefly alluding to the revolutions of 1821 and 1848, the late Italian war, and the splendid victories of GARIBALDI in Sicily. The more interesting portions of the lecture were the personal details concerning GARIBALDI, Count CAVOUR, and VICTOR EMANUEL, and the descriptions of the passage of the Voiturno, and the siege of Capua. Col. HICKS vividly described the bravery of the Italians, the personal courage of the the hero of Rome, and horrible inhumanity of the Neapolitans. A deserved tribute *en passant* was paid to Gen. AVEZZANA and his American sword. Col. HICKS expressed the hope, and almost the belief, that LOUIS NAPOLEON'S promise would yet be fulfilled, and "Italy be free, from the Alps to the Adriatic." The description of GARIBALDI'S reception of Americans, and of the efforts of the New-York Italian Committee on behalf of Italy, were received with deserved applause.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Missionary Society connected with this institution, under the name of the "Society of Inquiry," held its twenty-third anniversary last evening in the Seminary building, University-place. Prof. HITCH opened the meeting with prayer, following which addresses were delivered by JOSH T. GULICK, upon the "Gloom of Savage Life," and by ISAAC RILEY upon the "Religions of Man and the Revelation from God." The President of the Society, who was announced in the programme to address the meeting, was unavoidably absent, and his place as Chairman was occupied by Mr. ALBERT EDMAN, the Vice-President. The addresses were well written and interesting essays, and were preceded and followed by vocal music, sung by the students connected with the Seminary.

PREACHING FOR DEAF MUTES.—At St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, on Sunday evening last, Rev. F. C. EWER commenced a course of sermons which will be continued every evening this Holy Week, upon the daily doings and sayings of our Lord during the week in which he suffered death upon the cross. These sermons are interpreted by the Rector for deaf mutes. This Church, composed of deaf mutes and their hearing and speaking friends, is doing a good work not only in our midst, but also in various other places. Within four months, Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, Rector of St. Ann's, has held services for deaf mutes in Lowell, Boston, Norwich, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Albany.

MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Committee was held Monday evening in the Cooper Institute, Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN in the Chair. Reports from the Ward organizations were presented, and after due deliberation, adopted. The object of the Association, as expressed in the "inaugural," is, through constitutional means, to secure compensation to labor and the freedom of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE is at the head of the movement, but although the organization is said to be in a flourishing condition, the attendance of members, last night, would indicate otherwise.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 361 Third avenue, upon the remains of FRANCIS OSBORN, a native of this City, aged 20 years, who was fatally injured on Monday afternoon, by falling from the roof of the building No. 210 East Fourteenth street. Deceased had gone upon the roof for the purpose of assisting a man to place a ladder and, in descending, he caught hold of the stone coping, which gave way, causing him to fall a distance of twenty feet upon the roof of a shed. When taken up he was insensible, and his consciousness never returned.

A POLICE OFFICER SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Last evening THOMAS BIGLEY, a member of the First Precinct Police, while carrying the doors of Trinity Building, opening on Trinity-place, fell through an open grating, over a cellar-way, and broke his leg. He lay a long time in a helpless condition, but was finally found by the roundsman, who procured assistance and removed him to the New-York Hospital. The Officer met his misfortune because the lamplighter had neglected to light the street lamps, and it was in consequence too dark for him to see the open grating.

FATAL MISSTEP OF A MASON.—On Tuesday afternoon WILLIAM DUFFY, a mason, while at work upon the fourth story of a building in process of erection at No. 282 West Thirty-sixth-street, missed his footing, and fell to the sidewalk. His injuries rendered him insensible, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. He was an Irishman by birth, aged 35 years, and resided in Sixty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.—The report in circulation, relative to the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, of the Boston and Providence line, as to her being on fire in Hell Gate, is entirely without foundation, as she arrived at her usual hour, and lay at her berth, Pier No. 18, North River, yesterday morning.

THE LIBRARY OF CARL RITTER.—The great geographer and friend of HUMBOLDT, will be sold at auction in Leipsic, Germany, commencing on the 6th of May, 1861. Orders will be received in this City by L. W. SCHMIDT, German bookseller, No. 534 Broadway, agent of the auctioneers, where catalogues can also be obtained.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, and C. H. Carroll, of New-York; Col. E. G. Allen, of Boston; D. D. Mallory, of Connecticut, and Benjamin F. Thurston, of Providence, are at the Astor House.

J. H. Sciarton, of California; R. Cook, of Philadelphia; James Kelley, of Chicago, and G. W. Wightman, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Wm. Kelley, of Rhinebeck; W. B. Fletcher and lady, of Providence; Henry Hubert, England; Jerome Eddy, of Michigan; James Winslow, of New-York; and J. M. Cook, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Dumaurg, J. G. Cushing and lady, and R. S. Fay and lady, of Boston; C. N. Trumbull, of the U.S. Army, and R. M. Bradford, of Newport, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Ruxton, of the Royal Navy; W. S. Shillite, of Cinn.; J. L. Keat, of Virginia; E. Farnsworth, E. O. Tufts, and W. W. Warren, of Boston; Lieut. McCook, of the U. S. A., and J. Mullen, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. McGuigan, of the steamer *Vigo*; and Rev. Dr. Rogers and F. Vine, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

THE DISASTER TO THE SCHOONER POTOMAC.—Capt. RAY, of the schooner *Potomac*, arrived this morning, reports as follows:

"Sailed from Jacksonville for Boston with a cargo of yallow pine. Had fair weather until 15th inst., when in lat. 38 25, lon. 73 30, encountered a heavy gale from N. N. E. to N. N. W., which lasted until 19th. On the 17th, lost rudder-head, boat, bulwarks, sprung mainmast, split sails, &c.; sprung aleak, the vessel making 1,000 strokes per hour, and pumps choked; was compelled to bail with buckets, to keep her free. On the 19th, saw a ship, and set a signal, when she ran down to us; it proved to be the ship *Tropic*, Capt. NOWELL, from San Francisco for New-York, but owing to the strong wind and heavy sea they could not take us off. On the 20th they succeeded in taking us on board the ship. Capt. RAY desires to present his sincere thanks to Capt. NOWELL, his first officer, Mr. PEABODY, and the others, for their kindness to himself and crew."

CORRECTION.—The safe reported blown open at Cold Spring was an ordinary fire proof safe, and not one of HERRING'S burglar-proof safes, as reported by telegraph.

—H. J. Raymond addresses Republican meetings at Norwalk, in Connecticut, this evening and at Stamford on Saturday evening.

[Advertisement.]

Elegant Spring patterns of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpetings, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, window shades, etc., at greatly reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S Salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

A CLERKSHIP OR TRADE.—FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, can, by an examination of your head, tell you what to undertake, with a reasonable hope of success. Charts, with full written description and advice, given daily.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S Museum is the best place in the world to drive away the "blues," for there are so many curiosities to look at, and so many amusements to enjoy, that one can't think of anything else.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 27.—*In steamship Arabia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. James Roy and Son, West Troy; P. P. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Haldemen, R. J. Haldeman, J. R. Clark, M. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. James Littlejohn and 2 daughters, Walter McDowell, Mrs. James W. Maitland, infant and servant Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon, three children and servant, New-York; John L. Eddy, Ohio; Hayman Levy, Mobile; Daniel B. Paul, J. Canfield, New-York; J. M. Clausen, J. Gonzales, Mexico; Spencer H. Curtis, Miss Mary Jane Smith, London; D. J. King, W. J. Ree, Joseph Stitt, New-York; C. G. Ripley, Boston: Mr and Mrs. P. C. Glynn, London; Nicholas Carter, Wm. Billing, New-York; James Turner, Philadelphia; Wm. Darcy, England; J. Rebont, France; Edward Hanlay, Herbert Beech, Miss E. Beech, New-York.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Mrs H. W. Boone, F. A. Voorhis, P. S. Voorhis, James B. Clark, E. N. Spratt, G. Levison, H. Walbrune, W. E. Stronb, H. Zoberbier, Wm. Gray, W. C. Swaffield, C. Malone and lady, Wm. Shober, S. S. Benaley, Senior Veroe.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 27.—*In steamship Vigo, from Liverpool*—Mr. Blyth, Miss Johnstone, Patrick Dunn, Mr. Bishop, A. Thompson, Mr. Shaw, G. S. Aliner, J. S. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George Newherst, W. C. Plummer, J. Pletenne, J. Wrighteon, Mr. Smith, E. C. Garcias, and 218 in the steerage.

In steamship Matanzas from Matanzas—Mrs. L. M. Stewart, Mrs. Josephine Mardhof, Mrs. Margaret Elford Mr. L. L. Perrier, Jos. Coles, Wm. Dorion, J. Dowling, J. Ruiz, Anthony Horda, J. Rosillo, Jas. W. Green, C. G. Mead, J. Prevort, Benj. Rivet, Hy. Henderson, Andrew Sturgent, Hinius Marlin, Wm. Hopper, Michael Frennd, Peter Prime, Edward Swaney, John Hinckey, Asa Cooler, Thomas Joy, David Ford, Robert Smith, John Castelli.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 52 | Sun sets..... 6 20 | Moon rises... 9 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 49 | Gov. Island.. 9 38 | Hell Gate....11 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 27

Cleared.

Steamship James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, Spofford, T

The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2970 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

An Anglo-French Fleet of War-Steamers Coming.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

A Number of Foreign Ministers Appointed and Confirmed.

The Fort Sumpter Question Still in the Dark.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS SAY

Gov. Houston and Gen. Hamilton Stumping Texas Against Secession.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 28.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

I am informed by one of the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy that they have not received any dispatches indicating the policy of the present Administration. They are satisfied that Fort Sumpter will be, if it be not already, evacuated, and they await advices from the Provisional Government at Montgomery. They expect to know in a few days what course Mr. LINCOLN will pursue in relation to their new Confederacy, but they deny utterly the story current here to-night that they have received advices of Sumpter's evacuation.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Advices received here from Charleston indicate that a violent debate is likely to take place in the confidential caucus of the Convention relative to the adoption of the new Constitution for the Confederate States, the objection being to the Slave-trade clause and the admission of non-Slaveholding States. It will probably be ratified, however, by a large majority.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN OFFICE.

Newspaper men had better keep away from Washington, for Secretary SEWARD seems to nsb and exile every one of them who happens within his reach. Two more unfortunates went by the board to-day, viz.: J. S. PIKE, of the *Tribune*, who was nominated and confirmed Minister to the Hague, and JAMES E. HARVEY, of the same establishment, Minister to Portugal. In view of these appointments, nobody henceforth can doubt Mr. SEWARD'S magnanimity, whatever else they may say of him. Of course, there are those ill-natured enough to charge their success to a desire of the Administration to get rid of them.

A SATISFACTORY CHANGE.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is much gratified with his transfer from the Madrid to the St. Petersburgh Mission, as the latter, strange to say, was his choice.

CARL SCHURZ FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

The appointment of CARL SCHURZ to the Spanish Mission, delights his German friends, who are serenading him to-night.

FOGO GAINS MORE THAN HE LOSES.

GEO. C. FOGO'S accidental loss of the Commissionership of Patents proved his gain, and he takes the Mission to Switzerland, one of the most agreeable in Europe. No man deserves it more. A strong effort was made to retain FAY, but it was deemed important in the present crisis to have somebody there fresh from the people to represent the country.

HOME APPOINTMENTS.

EDWARD J. CHASE, of Lockport, brother of Secretary CHASE, was nominated Marshal of the Northern District of New-York.

A. B. DICKISON, of Steuben County, N. Y., was nominated Minister to Nicaragua.

These nominations were suddenly determined upon, and sent in at the last hour, just in time to be acted upon before adjournment. So too, at the eleventh hour, Gen SHERMAN was thrown overboard, and THOMAS MCELRATH nominated for Appraiser-General, to the astonishment of all outsiders.

No nomination for District-Attorney of New York was made. As ROOSEVELT'S resignation has never yet been accepted, it is maintained that there is no vacancy yet, and that the new nomination can be made during the recess.

The fact that WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, has not been nominated for any position yet, revives the rumor that he is in training for the Supreme Court Bench.

ELISHA WHITTELSEY accepts the First Comptrollership of the Treasury, and the appointment will be made immediately on his arrival. The Treasury has commenced issuing bonds in payment of certain claims, passed by the last Congress.

The Senate confirmed all the nominations pending, and adjourned *sine die*.

A SENSATION PRODUCED.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S resolution, introduced to day, created quite a sensation in town, and some consternation among Southern men, who apprehended that it foreshadowed some newly-determined policy of the Executive. The reverse is doubtless the fact, and TRUMBULL'S purpose probably was to put himself on the record, and make capital for future home consumption.

DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE

Soon after the Senators get away, the President will be ready to proceed deliberately with the distribution of patronage in the various States. The remaining New-York appointments will probably be taken up and disposed of first in order, and then the California appointments, it is thought, will be promptly made. The President and Secretaries will have occasion for scrupulous care in making their selections of officers for the Pacific Coast. A more desperate set of bad men never sought to control Federal appointments, than are some of those who seek to be intrusted with official position in the State of California at the present hour.

DODGES TO EVADE INVESTIGATION.

In some of these California cases distinct and specific charges of dishonesty have been preferred, which the candidates attempt to parry by producing *general* testimonials to good character, signed by respectable men, who can only testify that, so far as they knew, their *protégés* never stole anything, but who do not touch the point of disproving the specific facts involved in the charges made. Of course such testimony will not be allowed to override the positive and specific statements of reputable men, who indicate their readiness to make them good or abide the consequences. There are good men and true Republicans enough in all the States to fill the offices—so that there is no necessity for accepting those against whom reasonable suspicion lies.

APPOINTMENTS OF UNION MEN.

A delegation of Union men from the Border States have waited upon the President to urge the propriety and importance of considering the Union element of the South in the distribution of appointments. This presentation of the case was not necessary in order to set Mr. LINCOLN right upon the point in question,—for he already fully understood the importance of the policy suggested, and has followed it so far as opportunity has occurred. That few appointments in the South have hitherto been made, results solely from the fact that applications have not been pressed from that quarter, while members of Congress from the Free States have quite exhausted the time of the Executive in considering cases presented by them in person.

THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE CONTEST.

It is due to Dr. PHELPS and Z. K. PANGBORN, the rival contestants for the Boston Post-Office, to say that the struggle between them is a perfectly amicable one, and that they contrive to be the best of friends, though each seeks to win for himself the prize which only one of them can have. They are quite agreed upon one point,—to wit, that the decision ought to be made in favor of one or the other of themselves,—and either would rather see the other get it, than to have it be given to any third party. No matter which wins, the other will yield with a good grace; but if any new man is appointed, the friends of both will have occasion to feel seriously aggrieved.

CHIEF-ENGINEER OF THE NAVY.

The appointment of Mr. ISHERWOOD to be Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy sadly disappoints the several applicants for the place outside of the service, but is very gratifying to the Engineer corps.

PRESENTATION OF THE SARDINIAN MINISTER.

Chevalier BERTINATTI, the representative at Washington of Sardinia, was yesterday formally presented to the President in his new character of Minister Plenipotentiary. The President, in cordially welcoming him, expressed the pleasure with which he hailed the new position which Sardinia now holds in the family of nations.

THREATS OF ASSASSINATION.

The old game of intimidation is essayed again by parties here who find their designs upon the Administration interfered with, and threats of personal attack upon those who boldly expose the unfitness of men for place are indulged in. But the ruffian's argument will hardly avail to accomplish its end, and silence any man who feels that he has a disagreeable duty to perform, either through the Press or by personal representations to the Executive. A hint of this character is needed, and those who take it will do well to observe it also.

THE LONDON TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, had an interview with Mr. SEWARD, and was presented by him to the President. Mr. RUSSELL, after a few days sojourn here, goes South, and expects to remain some time in New-Orleans.

SECESSIONISTS STICK TO THEIR BOOKS.

I have been put in possession of several letters from members of Congress in the seceding States, who have written to Washington to have forwarded to them their quota of Congressional books, exactly as though they still considered themselves members of the United States Congress. In some instances their letters are franked as those of "M. C.'s," but all of them are dated from "The Confederate States of North America." The books will be sent,—for even in such trifles there is no disposition to recognize secession.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 28.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, Minister to Spain, in place of Cassius M. Clay, who declined.

James S. Pike, of Maine, Minister Resident at the Hague.

Cassius M Clay, Minister to Russia.

Robert M. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic.

James E. Harvey, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident to Portugal.

George G. Fogg, of New-Hampshire, Minister Resident to Switzerland.

James H. Wambuli, of New-Jersey, Consul at Talcabuana.

Andrew B. Dickinson, of New-York, Minister Resident to Nicaragua.

Edward Jordon, of Ohio, Solicitor of the United States Treasury.

Benj. F. Isherwood, of New-York, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy.

Geo. W. Lane, Judge of the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama.

Edwin C. Larned, Attorney for Illinois; Herman Cox, Attorney, and Edwin R. Glascock, Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee.

Edward J. Chase, Marshal for the Northern District of New-York.

James L. Collins, of New-Mexico, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that Territory.

L. La-Cadie, of New-Mexico, Agent for the Indians of that Territory.

Walter A. Burleigh, Indian Agent for the Yanctou Sioux, at Fort Randall.

Collectors of Customs—Cornelius W. Iglehardt for Sacketts Harbor; Stephen D. Poole at Newbern, N. C.

Surveyors of Customs—Clark Dunham for Burlington, Iowa; Jacob Anthony, New-Albany, Indiana; Halsey F. Cooper, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Zechariah Jellison, Appraiser for Boston.

Thos. McElrath, Appraiser for New-York.

The following nominations for Postmasters were confirmed:

Albert Van Kteek at Poughkeepsie.
Wm. Stewart, at Binghamton, N. Y.
Geo. S. Bangs, at Aurora.
Ruclue Fuller, at Belvidere.
John L. Cripps, at Chicago, Ill.
Chas. Hall, at Oshkosh, Wis.
Martin E. Everts, at Rutland.
Geo. G. Benedict, at Burlington, Vt.
A. P. Miller, at Chillicothe.
C. Sherman Pylo, at Monnt Vernon.
Geo. H. King, at Mansfield.
Bernard Bateman, at Zanesville.
Wm. T. Conly, at Dayton.
Columbus B. Mason, at Circleville.
H. L. McKee, at Tiffen.
Thomas C. McEwen, at Sandusky.
Chas. B. Griffin, at Newark, Ohio.
Hubbard M. Smith, Vincennes.
Mosea Drake, Jr., Fort Wayne.
John M. Wilson, New-Albany.
Jos. C. Jones, at Terre Haute, Indiana.
Chas. Redfield, at Adrian, Michigan.
John S. Haines, at Great Falls.
Israel C. Dewsy, at Hanover.
Nathantel Lowe, at Dover.
Albin Beard, at Nashua.
Wm. B. Morritt, at Exeter.
Jos. P. Morse, at Portsmouth.
Thos. E. Hatch, at Keene.
Robt. M. Corning, Concord, N. H.

The gentlemen appointed as United States District Attorney for New-Jersey, is ANTHONY Q. KEASBAY. It was telegraphed incorrectly yesterday.

No question was taken by the Senate on the Convention proposed by Great Britain to submit the determination of the San Juan dispute to arbitration. Mr. NESMITH submitted his views against it, and was not willing to favor any mode of settlement which involved the possibility of loss of the Island to the United States. Mr. SUMNER had intended to reply to Mr. NESMITH. The subject goes over till the next session.

Contrary to expectation, no nomination was made by the President to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court.

S. P. HANSUM was tendered the Secretaryship of Nevada, but declined.

Mr. ARCHBOLD, late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, yesterday received a dispatch from Ex-Senator MALLORY, offering him a similar position under the Government of the Confederate States, which he promptly declined.

The statement that United States troops have been ordered to land at Fort Pickens is untrue. No such orders have been or will be issued for the present.

JAMES E. HARVEY, who was to-day confirmed, unanimously and without a division, has been for twenty years a correspondent of newspapers North and South, and one of the editors of the Philadelphia *North American*.

About a dozen gentlemen connected with the Press have been appointed to foreign missions and other prominent positions.

JOSEPH S. WILSON, late Commissioner-General of the Land-office, has been returned to his former place as Chief Clerk of that Bureau.

The War Department has received the resignation of Capt. JOSIAH GORGAS, of the Ordnance Department. This, it is said in Army circles, is owing to the influence of Col. CRAIGS, Chief of Ordnance, in having him superseded as Superintendent of the Frankfort Arsenal by Capt. WATANDIER, whose generally admitted efficiency as Assistant in that Bureau, it is added, was not appreciated by the Chief.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 28.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate the true way to preserve the Union is to enforce the laws of the Union; that resistance to their enforcement, whether under the name of anti-coercion or any other name, is disunion, and that it is the duty of the President to use all the means in his power to hold and protect the public property of the United States and enforce the laws thereof, as well as in the the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas as within the other States of the Union.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he offered the resolution as expressive of the views he entertained. He desired to have it printed, and would be glad if he could have a vote on it.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.)—All on this side of the chamber will be glad to have a vote now.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) to Mr. SUMNER—Did you hear the resolution read?

Mr. SUMNER—I did not.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—Perhaps if you had you would not object to a vote on it.

Mr. BIGLOW wished to vote on the resolution without debate, as he presumed every gentleman on his side of the chamber did.

Loud calls here arose on the Democratic side for the "Yeas and Nays" on the resolution.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) wished to say while he was a member of the Senate he was ready to give the President exactly that advice which he enforced to the position which his constituents had assigned him, in the form and mode proposed by the Constitution, and agreeably to the usages of the Senate. Therefore he was not prepared at this very late day of the session to interpose his advice to the President on the great question which presents itself to the country.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.) referred to the President's recent message, in which the latter said it would be incompatible with the public interest to communicate to the Senate the dispatches of Major ANDERSON to the War Department. His object in calling for the information was to vindicate Major ANDERSON'S reputation, which had been assailed by an article in a prominent Republican newspaper claiming to be predicated on his (ANDERSON'S) dispatches. Major ANDERSON belonged to his (POWELL'S) State, (Kentucky,) and was a gallant, honest, brave, true-hearted man. He (POWELL) repeated that he wanted the official dispatches published to show that Major ANDERSON has not misrepresented the facts relative to his true condition as to supplies.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that he would vote to go into Executive Session, desiring to bring the business of the session to a close, and for no other purpose.

The Senate then went into Executive Session by Yeas 25, (all Republicans except Mr. JOHNSON;) Nays 11, (all Democrats save Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. WADE.)

When the doors were reopened, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to wait on the President and inform him that if he had no further communication to make the Senate were ready to adjourn *sine die*.

Messrs. BAKER and BRIGHT were appointed the Committee.

Several Executive messages having been received, the Senate again went into Executive Session.

Subsequently a resolution, involving six or seven thousand dollars for the purchase of annals of Congress and register of debates, was discussed and postponed till December.

The President having no further communication to make, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned *sine die*.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE

ST LOUIS, Thursday, March 28.

The Committee on Federal Relations, in the House yesterday, reported the following joint resolution, which was passed by a vote of 62 against 42:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the General Assembly to take any steps for a National Convention to propose any amendments to the Constitution as recommended by the State Convention.

COL. LAMON'S VISIT TO SUMPTER.

From the Charleston Courier.

Col. LAMON, of Illinois, formerly a law partner of Mr. LINCOLN, reached this city unexpectedly on Sunday last, and although his name was recorded on the books of the Charleston Hotel, he passed unobserved until Monday, when, having sent his card to Gov. PICKENS, he was received by his Excellency and had a conference of some length. About 1 P. M., Col. LAMON, accompanied by Col. DUTEIA, Aid to the Governor, left the city in the steamer *Planter*, Capt. FERGUSON, and proceeded to Fort Sumpter. The tide being low the steamer was unable to reach the Fort wharf, but was met at a short distance by a boat commanded by an officer, who we understood was Lieut HALL. After presenting a written communication to the Lieutenant, Col. LAMON was invited into the boat, accompanied by Col. DUTEIA, and they were taken into Fort Sumpter, where they remained about one hour. On the approach of the steamer to the Fort about half of the garrison collected on the wharf, and some half dozen officers were on the ramparts, using their spy glasses. After staying in the Fort for some time, Col. LAMON, accompanied by Major ANDERSON, took a walk around the ramparts of the fortification, the Major apparently explaining to his visitor the position of the Fort and its surroundings. While on the steamer the Envoy from Washington alluded several times to the importance of preserving the peace, and that he expected to leave immediately for Washington City, and hoped to return here in a few days. The last remark would indicate that so far as he was concerned, he bore no order for the evacuation of the fortress, and would give color to the opinion held by many, that the question of leaving is in debate between Major ANDERSON and the Washington authorities, each wishing to shift the responsibility off their own shoulders. This matter as it stands is becoming rather annoying to the public here, and the people are expecting with anxiety a final settlement, either peaceably or by the sword.

Col. LAMON left on Monday night on the 11 o'clock train at the Northwestern Railroad.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

A FLEET OF WAR STEAMERS TO BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS ON THE QUI VIVE—FRENCH SENTIMENT TOWARDS THE SOUTH, ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, March 10, 1861.

The French and English Governments are *fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States*. The suggestion came from England, and France will furnish on her part three of her first-class new frigates; the English contingent will perhaps be larger. The precise object of this fleet it will be impossible to ascertain, as it will probably sail with sealed orders. We may surmise, however, that it is intended as an audience for the struggle which is soon to take place between brothers and friends in the United States—as a sort of escort of honor for the funeral of the Great Republic. The idea is said to have been provoked in the English Cabinet by the indignities offered to a British subject or subjects in the Southern States. We do not suppose, of course, that the fleet goes out with any hostile intent; its ostensible errand will be the protection of English and French subjects. But it is the custom to send fleets "of observation," when any great war is going on in a foreign country, and while observing, to pick up any little advantages that may offer for themselves; or when the sympathy of the fleet is all on one side, to send boats now and then accidentally between the contending forces, as England has twice done in the late Sicilian war, so as to protect a suffering friend at the right moment.

Spain, also, although not working in concert with France and England, is preparing to send to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico a formidable force in men, ships and material.

At a concert at the Tuileries, two evenings ago, the Emperor again had a long conversation with Mr. FAULKNER on the present troubles in the United States. His Majesty confined himself, however, to the asking of questions, and did not express any opinions or sentiments of his own. As the trouble grows more serious, he no doubt finds it wiser to become more diplomatic. But his silence, supposing him to be well advised of the progress of affairs, is not a good omen in any sense. Mr. FAULKNER was able to inform the Emperor, in reply to his demand to that effect, that Mr. LINCOLN had arrived at Washington, the news having been telegraphed through from Liverpool that day.

At this same concert at the Palace a high officer of the crown said to an American official: "So it seems your Republic is going to pieces?" "Oh, no, I hope not yet," was the reply. "Yes, but it will. No Republic ever stood so long, and never will. Self-government is a Utopia, Sir; you must have a strong Government as the only condition of a long existence."

It has been told me, in the most positive manner, that a Southern gentleman lately arrived here, has had an interview with the Emperor, and has secured, for the Southern Confederacy, a promise of recognition. He carries, also, in his pocket the skeleton of a treaty which should have been submitted to his Majesty, and most approval, as the basis of the treaty which is to follow the official recognition. This agent should have been told by the Emperor that, according to the provisions of the cession of Louisiana under the first Empire, France would have the right to reclaim her former Colony in case certain violations of the treaty of cession should take place. These violations having taken place long ago, and Louisiana having repudiated her allegiance to the Government of the United States, France intended, in case Louisiana maintained her independence of the United States, to assert her claim and bring the State back under the French flag.

But I do not believe one word of this whole story. It is one of the products of the excitement of the moment, for Americans are excited here as elsewhere.

But there is one fact in regard to the sentiment of the French Government, to which I have referred in former letters, and to which I wish again to call attention, since we have new manifestations of this sentiment every day. I refer to the change of tone since the threatened passage of the Morrill Tariff bill and the offer of free trade by the proposed Southern Confederacy. A writer in the *Constitutionnel* goes so far as to call it "the new policy" of the French Government, by which we are to understand that the great question of humanity involved in the institution of Slavery is to be overslaughed by that of commerce. But a great irritation prevails in Europe in regard to the American crisis; the demands on the manufacturers of England and France have nearly ceased, while the large importations of grain and cotton must be paid for in money. America is thus getting her coffers full of European gold, while the European manufacturers are suffering. At this inauspicious moment the Government of Washington is trying to pass a Tariff bill which will kill off what remains of European trade and ruin many of her manufacturers, while the new Confederacy offers Europe as a compensation free-trade. Is it strange then that we should see in the Government journals the words "new policy?" It is certain that since ten days all the journals in the interest of the Government, including the *Moniteur*, seem to be obeying a *mot d'ordre* on this subject, for they all speak in the same tone against the action of the Northern States, and in favor of that of the Southern.

Read, for example, the following extract from the weekly London money article, in the *Constitutionnel* of this city:

"The perspective is unhappily darkened by the present state of affairs in America. The least we can expect is a violent nature between the North and the South, a disastrous civil war, and a great derangement of the commercial relations with Great Britain, France and Germany.

If we may judge by the later incidents that have occurred, we are justified in assigning another cause than Slavery for the secession movement of the South. For a long time an active antagonism has existed between the North and the South on purely economical questions. The Northern States, devoted principally to agriculture and manufactures, aimed principally at defending their industry against European competition by high tariffs. Holding an imposing majority in Congress, they constantly rejected the free trade doctrines urged by the representatives from the South. The only concessions accorded were the great number of public functionaries, President and Vice President included, taken from the South. But from the day that Mr. LINCOLN was elected, and the important offices fell to the North, the Slave States had no longer any compensation for the fiscal *régime*, to which they were subjected against their wills.

The truth of this is brought into stronger relief by the new Tariff bill, which has taken the name of its author, Mr. MORRILL, and to the support of which Mr. BUCHANAN stands pledged. This bill is nothing less than an average elevation of 20 per cent. on European products, and becomes tons for certain articles a veritable prohibition. The six States which have left the Union, and some of the Border States which still hesitate, are devoted almost exclusively to the culture of cotton, sugar and coffee. They do not produce enough grain to supply their own wants. Exchange with Europe is for them a supreme law of necessity, and this law imposes on them another one, that of favoring by as moderate tariffs as possible, the importation into their country of the products of the old world.

That which is now taking place at New-York is not calculated to change the ideas of the Secessionists. To meet present and future necessities the Government of Washington has decided upon a Federal loan of forty millions of francs at 6 per cent. But this loan only found takers at 91, notwithstanding the extraordinary abundance of specie, notwithstanding the exceptional rates of money, fallen to less than 6 per cent. on good negotiable commercial paper, and notwithstanding the prodigious orders from England for cotton, grain, flour and other products.

The United States, in effect, find themselves in a strange position. Menaced by civil dissensions and a war, they see arriving in their coffers the precious metals in proportions heretofore unknown. Nothing stops the flow—neither the embarrassment of commerce and of the British finances—neither the extraordinary rate of the legal interest in England, nor the like measures adopted by the Bank of France. This week we have sent from London, Southampton and Liverpool £400,000 sterling in gold, and a new expedition of £600,000 or £709,000 is announced. The total of the metalic cargoes surpasses, at this moment, 100,000,000 francs, in a period of about three months.

Should we be alarmed, or should we felicitate ourselves on this flow of European capital towards America? We believe that no serious alarm need grow out of it. In exchange for our gold we have received enough of grain and flour to make up for a bad harvest this year; moreover, we have increased our supply of cotton, so as to insure for a long time the working of our fabrics and the wants of exportation of manufactured articles. If the separation into two Republics takes place in the midst of a war, and if the cotton crops are neglected, the extraordinary supply Great Britain has accumulated will be an excellent measure of precaution. If, on the contrary, secession takes place without effusion of blood and without any violent shock, our speculators will make up the interest on their advances, in buying less from the American market next year, from which cause there will be an inevitable fall on the growing crop. As for specie, submitted like other merchandize to the law of offer and demand, it will tend more and more towards a level, and will reflow towards Europe as it did before this singular overturning of all the former state of things."

American affairs were referred to yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies in the discussion on the Address to the Throne. The remarks were made by M. KANIGSWARTER, one of the first manufacturers of France, and the leading orator of the Imperial Party in the Chamber. M. KANIGSWARTER said:

"In the United States a formidable crisis is placing two parties in opposition; it is difficult to foresee the issue, but we may, from the present moment, blame the want of energy of the President of the American Union, in permitting the evil to gain ground. National and Sovereigns who fail in their duty are one day inevitably punished. Whilst America is gathering the bitter fruits of Slavery, we see an autocratic Sovereign on the point of giving a Constitution to his people, and the Emperor of Russia preparing for the emancipation of the greater part of his subjects."

The good people of Havre have been gratified with the sight of the Pelican Flag floating at the mast-head of a Mobile ship, the *Pilgrim*, now discharging cotton at that port. This flag was only hoisted as a show, however, for in the proper place for displaying the national colors floated the Stars and Stripes. A Havre paper says that the Pelican has been rejected by the Convention of Louisiana, because, according to naturalists, this bird is ugly, dirty and cowardly; he fleas from danger and fears the female—qualities which do not suit Louisiana. They preferred, the paper adds, to adopt a flag of which the colors recalled to its children France and Spain—two countries which have left there such beautiful and dear souvenirs.

MALAKOFF.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, March 26.

The Convention have elected Col. FORD and Lieut. Col. BAYER, as Commanders of the Regiment of Rangers, to serve twelve months on the frontier, in addition to the one ordered there by Secretary WALKER.

On the 21st, Gov. HOUSTON, and Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, delivered speeches at Houston, both of them violently denouncing the State Convention and its acts, the Southern Confederacy and the new Constitution.

On the 22d, the Convention, in Committee of the Whole, after some debate, adopted the Constitution of the Confederate States, by an almost unanimous vote. The vote, on engrossment, was nearly unanimous for the Constitution.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 28.

The Committee of the Whole defeated the amendments proposed yesterday to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, by a vote of 47 to 74.

Mr. FISHER moved to amend the first resolution of the report, by striking out "the people of each State agreed to associate with the people of the other States upon a footing of exact equality," and inserting "each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party with its co-States, forming, as to itself, the other party." Rejected. Yeas, 14; Nays, 113.

The first resolution was adopted.

The second resolution was then taken up. It reads, "That African Slavery is a vital part of the social system of the States wherein it exists."

Mr. WISE moved to amend by inserting after the word "exists," the words, "and of the political system of the Federal Government." Lost—Yeas 37, Nays 90.

The resolution was then adopted.

The Committee rose, and the Convention adjourned.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate has passed a bill for the transfer of the James River Canal to the French Company.

The rumors of the transfer of guns from Bellona Arsenal, near Richmond, to fortress Monroe, were the basis of resolutions in the House to-day, protesting against the movement of arms, or an increase of armament by the Government within the limits of the State. Substitutes to the resolution were offered and a long debate ensued, but no action was arrived at.

LATEST REPORTS FROM PENSACOLA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 28.

Pensacola dates to the 26th have been received here.

The *Brooklyn* left Pensacola, and it was supposed she had gone to Key West to obtain provisions.

Troops of the Confederate States continued to arrive at Pensacola in large force, and the number would soon reach five thousand men concentrated at that place.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 28.

The Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad are responding liberally to the call of the President of the Road for an advance of one dollar on each share, and many are paying the whole amount at once.

SOUTHERN REVENUE STATIONS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, March 19, 1861.

In pursuance of the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1861 entitled an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to establish additional ports and places of entry and delivery, and appoint officers therefor, I hereby establish the following ports and places of entry and delivery, that is to say:

Norfolk, at Nelms' Landing on the Mississippi River.

Hernando, on the Mississippi and Central Railroad.

Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

Eastport, on the Tennessee River.

Corinth, at the crossing of the Mobile and Ohio, and of the Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Athens, on the railroad from Decatur to Pulaski.

Stephenson, at the junction of the Georgia Railroad, the Western and Atlantic, and various other railroads.

Chester, at the junction of the Charlotte and Columbia, and of the King's Mountain Railroad.

Florence, at the junction of the Wilmington and Manchester, and of the Northeastern, and of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroads.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

Mr. JOHN WEED, of Rochester, has just returned home from an eight months absence in the employ of the Overland Mail Company. He reports that at some points on the Texas division, the Union sentiment continues strong, and in other places the people are almost unanimous in favor of secession. The Texas Rangers had threatened Fort Fillmore, in Arizona. It was one company of mounted rifles. Fort Buchanan has two companies of infantry and one company of dragoons. The number of Government troops quartered at Fort Breckinridge is unknown. At Fort Davis, Texas, 250 miles from Mesilla, the troops are throwing up embankments, in anticipation of an attack. At Sherman, Texas, the *Union men had organized a company of 300 Rangers, and were determined to resist the ordinance of secession, and to stand by the stars and stripes as long as they have ammunition!*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$409,150 IN TREASURE.

Surrender of the Citadel of Messina to the Italians.

Concessions of the Czar to Poland.

Progress and Present State of the Roman Question.

Late and Interesting from India and China.

THE WAR IN NEW-ZEALAND.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PETRIE, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 13th, and from Queenstown on the 14th inst; arrived here yesterday morning.

The *City of Baltimore* brings the United States mails.

Including the gold by the *City of Baltimore*, the total sent to America since end of November is about £4,480,000.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool at about 1 A. M. on the 11th, and the *Jura* on the forenoon of the 12th inst.

The *Kangaroo* reached Queenstown at 10 A. M. on the 13th inst.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland March 2, arrived at Liverpool, March 14.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York March 2, touched at Southampton on the 13th, and landed the English portion of her mails and passengers.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th inst, a bill to amend the law relating to the marriage of Protestants and Roman Catholics, in Ireland, was read a first time.

Mr. GREGORY had given notice in the House of Commons of his intentions on an early day to call the attention of Government to the expediency of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.

A subscription had been set on foot in London to enable M. KOSSUTH to defend the action which the Austrian Government had commenced relative to the Hungarian notes in preparation in London.

Sir CHARLES WYKE, British Minister to Mexico, was about to sail for the scene of his labors. The London *Times* says in its City Article:

"This appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary was made 14 months ago, and notice was given in the House of Commons last night by Mr. BUTT that on Friday next he will ask Lord JOHN RUSSELL 'Whether Sir CHARLES WYKE has as yet proceeded to his mission; and, if not, when he is likely to do so?' Mr. BUTT is also to inquire 'Whether the Foreign Office has received any official intimation of any measures adopted by the present Mexican Government to carry into effect the engagements entered into with the holders of the bonds of the Republic?'"

The discussion on the Address was commenced in the Corps Legislatif on the 11th inst. The Italian question formed the principal staple of the debate. M. KOSSUTH-BERNARD made a strong attack upon the policy of the Government in Italy—maintaining that the policy in England had been victorious, while that of France had become, in spite of herself, the support of revolution. He concluded by saying:

"The moment has arrived to choose between principles which give life and those which destroy. Let us not lose sight of the fact that there is something worse than a subverted Government, and that is a Government which follows a suicidal policy."

M. BILLAULT replied:

"The Government protests against the preceding speech, against the reproach that the dignity of France had been lowered, and against the imprudent menace that disturbances might break out in the country. I shall afterwards show that the policy of France is Catholic, but at the same time liberal; that it has never been ultra montane; and, finally, that it will remain a French policy."

M. BAROCHE, in the name of the Government, denied that France was agitated, and said: "Agitation only reigns where hostile parties mask themselves in order to attack the policy of the Emperor."

The debate was continued on the 12th, several members maintaining that English policy had triumphed in Italy, and that it was entirely hostile to the policy of France.

The debate terminated on the 13th. M. KELLOG examined all the phases of the Emperor's Italian policy. He criticized the course followed by France, and warmly defended the temporal power of the Pope. He considered that the Government appears to renounce all its former engagements. Its condescension seems to be assured to the spoilers and its rigors to those who had been despoiled; nothing, he said, justified such conduct. It is not before Piedmont that France has moved backward, behind Piedmont there is an astute power, of whom Sardinia is the tool. This power is the revolution supported by England personified in the person of OASINI. (Prolonged agitation and very loud murmurs in the House.)

M. KELLOG also recalled the manifestations of the army and of the great bodies of State who, at the time of the attempt against the life of the Emperor, desired that the guilty parties should be reached, who were preparing all those machinations under the shelter of the hospitality of England.

Another Conference on the Syrian question was held in Paris on the 11th. It was said that an agreement between the Powers on this question would soon take place.

The drafts of the Ottoman Government for £400,000 on M. MIRES, which matured on the 12th, were duly provided for.

The new Dutch Ministry is announced. It includes Baron Zuyten Van Nyvelat, Foreign Affairs; M. Godefrol, Justice; Baron Van Heemskra, Interior; M. V. Goudriaan, Finance; Col. V. Casembroot, War; and M. J. Loudon, Colonies.

The Sardinian Minister of War is said to have decided on razing the fortifications off Gaeta to the ground.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, ZANOLINI, President by Seniority, made a speech in which he expressed the hope that Rome was about to be made the Capital of Italy, and that the deliverance of Venice was approaching. He also eulogized GARIBALDI.

RATAZZI, the chosen President of the Chamber, in his speech on taking the Chair, applauded the speeches of Prince NAPOLEON and M. VON VINCKE, praised GARIBALDI, and expressed confidence on the solution of the questions of Rome and Venice.

Count CAVOUR, in presenting a project of law proclaiming the Kingdom of Italy, said: "Italy is completing the work of her Constitution, and is making herself one country by her laws and institutions, as she is already one by language. On the opening of Parliament you saluted VICTOR EMANUEL under the new title which Italy, from Turin to Palermo, has accorded him. You will confirm it, as the Senate has done, by your universal suffrages."

A telegram from Rome says the Duke DE GRAMMONT had been charged to announce to the Pope that the Emperor NAPOLEON disavowed the speech of Prince NAPOLEON in the French Senate.

There were reports at Rome that the Sardinians would be in that city on the 18th of March.

The *Opinione* of Turin denies the report that negotiations had been entered into between the Sardinian Government and Rome.

The Queen of Spain is said to have offered the Pope her Royal Palace at Madrid; but the Pope announced his intention of remaining at Rome.

An elaborate system of opposition against the new Government of Italy had come to light in the shape of a long series of instructions to confessors, in which almost every form of opposition to VICTOR EMANUEL'S rule is insisted upon as a religious duty.

Cardinal ANTONELLI had sent a dispatch to the Pontifical *Chargé d'Affaires*, in Paris, replying to M. DE LA GUERRONIERE'S late pamphlet. He boldly charges the Emperor with being the cause of all the troubles which beset the Government of the Holy See.

The gift of a piece of land by GARIBALDI for an

English Church at Naples had been approved by the Prince-Lieutenant General.

A dispatch from Pesth, of the 11th inst., announces that in the various Electoral Districts the voting for the members of the Diet proceeded in perfect order. M. DEAK and M. SZALAY were elected members by acclamation.

A letter from Gen. TURR and Gen. KLAPKA had been published, exhorting the Hungarians not to compromise the deliverance of Hungary by a premature movement which they say Austrian agents are fomenting. Gen. TURR urges his countrymen to preserve their forces intact for more favorable circumstances.

Count MENSDORFF POUILLY had been appointed Civil and Military Governor of Gallicia.

A separate Provincial Government had been granted to the Buckowina.

All continued quiet at Warsaw, but late advices assert the agitation, though "muffled," was on the increase. Russian troops continued to arrive.

Funeral ceremonies took place in all the churches of Warsaw on the 9th inst. Public order was maintained without the concurrence of the police.

Subscriptions for a monument to the victims of 27th February reached a considerable sum.

It was stated that the movement commenced at Warsaw was becoming general in Poland. In Lithuania and the Ruthenian Provinces adhesions to the Address got up in Warsaw were being everywhere sent in.

The Austrian journals were showing a very hostile spirit towards Russia in regard to the Warsaw disturbances.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 1st inst., says:

"On Friday last there was a reception at the American Minister's, in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON. At a ball in the evening nearly all the representatives of the European States were present, with the exception of Sir HENRY BULWER, whose absence has been the occasion of much remark. It appears that some differences occurred between his Excellency and the American Minister; in consequence of the latter having requested the members of the *corps diplomatique* to attend the reception in full uniform. The result was that neither the Ambassador nor any of his *attachés* were present."

According to dispatches in the French papers, the Mussulmans were assuming most threatening attitudes towards the Christians in Syria.

At Buenos Ayres, the political complications, and the rise in the value of gold, considerably checked operations in the markets. The Federalists and the Liberals were in almost open hostility to each other. Col. SAA had gained a complete victory over the levies of San Juan, taking about 400 prisoners. The aspect of affairs continues to be very threatening.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS ABROAD.

THE MORRILL TARIFF.

From the London Times, March 12.

At any rate for the present, the great American Union is effectually divided into two rival Confederacies—the Southern tainted with the blight of Slavery, stained with past and by no means free from the imputation of future filibustering expeditions, and called into existence, it would seem, by a course of deliberate and deep-laid treason on the part of the high officers of the Government of Washington. In the Northern Confederacy, on the contrary, Slavery, if not wholly extinguished, assumes a temporary and provisional character. No treachery has been at work to produce the disruption, and the principles avowed are such as to command the sympathies of every free and enlightened people. Such are the widely different auspices under which the two rival Republics start into existence. But mankind will not ultimately judge these things by sympathies and antipathies; they will be greatly swayed by their own interest, and the two Republics must be weighed, not by their professions or their previous history, but by the conduct they pursue and the position they maintain among the Powers of the earth. Their internal institutions are their own affair; their financial and political arrangements are emphatically ours. Brazil is a slave-holding Empire, but by its good faith and good conduct it has contrived to establish for itself a place in the hierarchy of nations far superior to that of many Powers which are free from this domestic contamination. *If the Northern Confederacy of America evinces a determination to act in a narrow, exclusive, and unsocial spirit, while its Southern competitor extends the hand of good fellowship to all mankind, with the exception of its own bondsmen, we must not be suprised to see the North, in spite of the goodness of its cause and the great negative merit of the absence of Slavery, sink into a secondary position, and lose the sympathy and regard of mankind.*

We may be said to be already in possession of the first fruits of the American disruption. The secession of so many men of the two Houses of Congress has conferred upon the North an undisputed majority for the first time. They have not been slow to avail themselves to the utmost of this advantage. They have, indeed, done nothing appreciable towards healing the wounds of their distracted country. They have taken no decided measure either of conciliation or coercion. The South has been allowed to mature its preparations, to seize the Federal arsenals and forts, and to organize a new Government, without even an intelligent protest from the Legislature at Washington. There was much excuse for this. The period between the election of the new President and the surrender of office by the old, is a sort of interregnum, in which it may be said all legislative and executive activity is paralyzed. But, though unable to do anything for the cause of the Union, the Senate and the Congress have employed the interregnum to strike a second blow at the commerce, the finance, and the general prosperity of the country, infinitely more fatal than any abstraction of territory or diminution of population. They employed the last weeks of probably the last session of the last Congress of the United States of America in undoing all the progress that has been made in the direction of Free-trade, and in manacling their country once more in the fetters of a protection amounting to prohibition. We fear that the bill has already received the assent of the President, and that at the present moment the twenty millions of exports which England sent last year to the United States have, as far as laws and regulations can effect it, been virtually excluded. If Americans wish to know with what feelings this measure has been regarded in England, they have only to turn to the Trade Reports of the *Times*, and their curiosity will be gratified. Thus, we find from Birmingham that a hardware and cutlery trade of £3,800,000 is looked upon as worthless. South Staffordshire is in distress. "*The conduct of Congress on the Tariff bill has much changed the tone of public feeling with reference to the Secessionists, and none here, even those whose sympathies are with the Northern States, attempt to justify the course which the Protectionists in Congress have pursued.*" In Manchester the proposed increase of duties on cotton goods in the United States is causing great attention. In Newcastle it is considered that it will be impossible to do business with the United States on the terms set out in the tariff, while the business with the Southern States is described as satisfactory. In Sheffield considerable apprehension is felt as to the effect of the new tariff on the steel trade. In Wolverhampton the anticipation that the tariff has become law darkens the already gloomy prospects of the iron trade. When it is remembered that all this ill-will and disruption of international ties and sympathies, which were becoming closer every day, and which America never needed more than now, is to be effected for no better object than that of protracting the sickly existence of an artificial manufacturing system, raised and natured at the expense of the shipping and trade of the country, and by levying an odious tribute from all classes not concerned in manufactures, *we cannot but wonder at the madness of democracy and its utter inability to apprehend and retain the most obvious principles of economical science.* Protection was quite as much a cause of the disruption of the Union as Slavery. In that respect it has done its worst, but it is destined, if we mistake not, to be the fruitful mother of other disruptions. *What interest have the great agricultural Western States, for instance, in being made tributaries to the ironmasters of Pennsylvania or the cotton-spinners of Lowell? They will desire, as the South have desired, a direct trade with England, and the peculiar position of Canada, with its facilities of communication by lake, river and railway, will show them the readiest means of obtaining a direct trade by a fresh separation—possibly by an amalgamation with our own colonies.*

These topics are so obvious that we forbear to insist upon them, but we beg to point out, for the comfort of our own countrymen and the warning of the Government of the United States, that in attempting to exclude at one blow twenty millions of exports from their territory, they have undertaken a task quite beyond their power. They may, indeed, destroy their own Customs' revenue; they may give additional strength to those vested interests which claim a prescriptive right to live on the vitals of the community; they may ruin the shipping and cripple the commerce of the towns on the Atlantic seaboard, but they cannot prevent English manufactures from permeating the United States from one end to the other. A glance at the map is sufficient to show this. The Southern Confederacy will, of course, desire no better than to make Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans, depôts of English manufactures, to be smuggled across the long and imperceptible frontier which separates them from the United States. Nay, it is quite possible that the great City of New-York may prefer to declare itself a free port, and to become the depôt of an enormous illicit traffic, rather than see its wharfs rotting, its streets deserted, and its harbor empty, because a suicidal folly has driven commerce to the inferior harbors of the South. The indented coasts of the Northern States give ample opportunity for smuggling, and, what is still more important, the frontier between Canada and the Union is virtually traced by the stream of the St. Lawrence and the centre of the great Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. It is a region which might have been created for the express purpose of punishing the presumptuous folly of seeking to erect the barrier of Prohibition between nations which have long enjoyed the mutual benefits of commercial intercourse. The smuggler will redress the errors of the statesman, as he has so often done before. The change may occasion delay, loss and inconvenience; but the stream is too mighty to be checked, and no sooner will the old channel have been stopped than a new one will be forced.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

We have thus glanced at the leading features of a measure which we believe to be wholly uncalled for, since not only are the people of the United States in a condition of great prosperity, but even what are called the "exigencies" of the State do not really require so vast an experiment as this—for *experiment* we must call it—to secure an adequate revenue to meet certain outgoings. It may be all very well for the Legislature of the States to pass laws to suit particular interests; but it remains to be seen how the people—the tax-paying community—will receive a measure which imposes upon them heavy additional duties—viz., from 18 to 20 and even 30 per cent.; it remains to be seen whether they will purchase, or be in a condition to purchase, their usual supplies of foreign produce and manufactures, and whether consumption generally will not fall off to a most serious extent. On the latter point we have no doubt whatever, because it is but reasonable to suppose that high prices must compel the usual dealers to operate with extreme caution, to the great discouragement of trade. Another feature is evident—viz, that the large importing and all other houses will be compelled to increase their capital, in the event of their having large stocks on hand, in order to meet the claims of the Custom-house authorities. Again, if consumption should rapidly fall off—and no doubt it will—at least two-thirds of the importers at New-York will, we apprehend, abandon their business altogether, and the result will be that the great American inward trade will decline to that of a third-rate Power, at least so far as the North is concerned. The secession movement, however, may, to some extent, counteract the evil effects of this ill-advised bill. Of course, in the present unsettled state of affairs in the Union, it would be impossible to predict with anything like accuracy in what position the South may hereafter find itself; but, composed as it is chiefly of the free-trade class, it is fair to presume that, if left to itself, the South will pass a liberal Tariff, and that our great falling off in the shipments to the North may, in some measure, be made good by increased exports to other quarters. Nevertheless, view this measure in any light we please, it is obvious that a serious and most unnecessary blow has been aimed at England's commerce. For many years the States have done an enormous and very profitable trade with this country. In periods of scarcity, like the present, they have supplied us with immense quantities of many kinds of food, and for which there has almost invariably been found a good and profitable market. We have, of course, equally profited by the system of a free interchange of commodities; but shall we continue to do so except at periods of scarcity? *America must understand that, if she should succeed in crippling the trade of any country, by means of high duties, the demand for foreign produce is sure to decline in an equal ratio; hence, it follows that the commercial operations of both countries will suffer.* This measure, however, will not only affect English interests materially, but it threatens to destroy the export trade in silk and numerous articles from France, between which and the States a most important business has sprung up of late years. At the present time, literally nothing is doing in France on account of American houses, and we do not see how so wretched a state of things is to be improved, under a law which is both anti-national and subversive of the best interests of commerce. Even Germany will suffer nearly in an equal ratio with France. Her trade has gone on prospering; but here we find it almost annihilated by the bill in question. The wise legislators of the United States, prior to giving their vote in favor of these restrictive duties, should have borne in mind that the American people have, for many years past, been living in what are termed "cheap times"—in other words, that they have enjoyed the full benefit of comparative freedom of action. The astonishing results of a liberalized Tariff in the States, the rapidity with which the original public debt was nearly cleared off, and the great increase in the inward and outward trade, induced, we have no hesitation in saying, our legislators to agree to measures imposing low duties upon many imported articles, and the total abandonment of those upon raw produce, to the great benefit of our internal and external trade. *We have, with great liberality, opened our ports to America; we have continued to take from the States a large, very large, portion of their surplus produce; and yet the Legislature treats our liberality on a basis which is a disgrace to the age we live in.*

From the London Daily News.

Some of us have been precipitate in our judgment of what we called "the North," that is, the nation quitted by the Secessionists. We have only to bear in mind that since the election in November (a promising act in itself) the nation generally has been inevitably mute and passive. Its representatives in Congress were chosen before the occasion arose, and are no representatives of a people so circumstanced. *The whole course of the Tariff question shows how inadequate the assemblage at Washington is to the time.* No one will undertake to say that the constituencies will show themselves wise and well grounded in liberty. We must wait to see. The present fact is that the movers and speakers on all sides since the election of Mr. LINCOLN have not been the people, nor in the interest of the people at large. They have been faction leaders, traitors, alarmists, agitators, self-made dictators, or negotiators for compromise—anything rather than citizens appointed by public confidence to work regeneration out of revolution. The American people must not be judged by these, but by their own bearing when the scene opens for action. We must see what there is to recognize in the South, before we talk of recognition; and we must learn what the national purpose is before we judge the yet unexpressed mind of the people at large.

From the London Star.

We earnestly hope that the good sense of the majority of the American people will triumph over the misguided few whose selfishness has made them either blind or indifferent to the general interests of the nation. At this moment the inauguration of an augmented tariff by the Northern States would be an enormously productive of peculiarly disastrous consequences. The new Southern Confederacy will unquestionably make free trade the basis of its commercial policy; in fact, the injury which the Southern States have sustained from the high tariff upheld by the North has had no small share in bringing about their secession. Let the North lower its duties on foreign manufactures, and it may still retain a large share of the transport of European goods to Southern markets; *but if it adopts a contrary line of action an important proportion of the carrying trade will inevitably pass into other hands.* In either case the ultimate result will be the same; the downfall of protection may be deferred, but it must come at last. But our warm interest in the welfare of our Transatlantic brethren would induce us to rejoice sincerely at the prevention of the evils which will inevitably spring from its further maintenance; and meanwhile, it is curious to watch a struggle which is so precise a reproduction of that which took place in our own land within the memory of the present generation.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTHERN TRADE.

To the Editor of the London Times:

It is important that exporters of manufactured goods to the American States should clearly understand the position of affairs as regards the payment of duties, and we therefore call the attention of those concerned, to the fact that the Provisional Government of the Confederated States have accepted the old United States' tariff of 1857, with the material addition that it applies equally to all dutiable articles received from any State not a member of the Confederation, the effect being, of course, that all goods intended for Southern consumption must be shipped directly to Southern ports or pay two duties.

The tariff has further been modified so as to admit free of duty all articles of food, meat, fish, and grain of all kinds, lead in any form, gunpowder, arms and munitions of war of all kinds, all living animals and all agricultural products in their natural state. This law became effective on the 28th ult.

A proposition is now before the Congress to reduce the duty on all manufactured goods to 10 per cent., and there is no doubt that the Government will adopt the very lowest scale of import duties consistent with prudence.

The policy, the interest and the inclination of the Southern people are clearly in favor of free trade, and the Morrill bill, if passed, will render a "reconstruction" or a pacific "compromise" more impossible than before. We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

LIVERPOOL, March 11. F. T. & CO.

HOW THE MINING INTERESTS ARE AFFECTED.

From the London Morning Journal.

The Americans are the best customers we have for tin, and the unhappy differences which have arisen in that country have tended to reduce the demand to such an extent that block tin has again fallen in price; and the profits of the tin mines must be further affected until a reaction takes place. If is fortunate, so far, that copper and lead have kept pretty steady, to counterbalance in some degree the depression in the tin mines. Since our last the Mining Share Market has been moderately active, and a large business done in East Caradon, Marke Valley, West Caradon, New-Treleigh, South Frances, North Basset, Basset, East Basset, Wheal Mary Ann, Treloweth, Trelawny, Wheal Unity, East Budnick, Crebor, East Carn Brea, Wheal Edward, East Russell, Holmbush, Wheal Grenville, East Grenville, and a few other mines.

RECOGNITION OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY.

From the London News.

Mr. GREGORY has given notice that on an early day he will call the attention of her Majesty's Government to the expediency of a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America. There is no occasion for Mr. GREGORY or any one else to be anxious to get our Government to acknowledge the so-called Southern Confederacy of American States. The practice of the British Government in such cases is firmly established and well understood—viz., to recognize all *de facto* Governments, irrespective of opinions, origin, or any circumstance but the fact of being the actually established ruling power. If ever, and whenever that happens with the Southern States, which now profess to be a Confederacy, there can be no doubt about their being recognized by all the European Powers; and by England, with the utmost certainty and distinctness. But the case has not yet reached this stage; and it is very far from reaching it. The secession leaders who have assumed office do not pretend to be more than a provisional body; no appeal has been made to the people of their States; none of the constitutional conditions of Republican organization have as yet been complied with; and none of the antecedents which were specified by the founders of the Republic as justifying rebellion have occurred. The movers in the case have begged the question in regard to the right of secession; and there has as yet been no opportunity of reply on the other side. The whole matter remains for treatment; and, in the most democratic country in the world, the great body of the people has been silent during a winter of crisis, from actual want of opportunity to declare their opinion and will. There can be no recognition from without of any new claims put forth in such an interval, and the American nation has a right to expect from its foreign allies patience to wait till the people have spoken and taken their course of action.

From the London Herald.

The whole question of peace or civil war in the Republic turns upon the assumed right of a State, or States, to secede. Mr. LINCOLN has already denied that right in his speech at Indianapolis; and it is scarcely probable that he would change his tone in his inaugural on the 4th of March. If, as President of the United States, he deny that right, he can but regard the seceders as rebels against the laws which he has sworn to execute; and it will be his duty to enforce obedience to the Federal enactments when and wheresoever they may be outraged. It is no part of his mission to suggest compromise or concession, however much the South may desire such advice from him. This belongs to Congress alone, and that body has hitherto shown itself inimical to such proposals emenating from the Executive. We believe the result will show that Mr. LINCOLN is resolved, first of all, to vindicate the majesty of the law. When forts, custom houses, &c., are restored to the Federal Government, and the revenue collected in every Southern port, President DAVIS and the new-formed Confederation will perceive the utter hopelessness of maintaining a struggle against the authorities at Washington. Mr. LINCOLN having accomplished this, his first duty, the moment will then have arrived for concession; but, so long as the Seceders remain in arms against the Central Government it is probable the President will turn a deaf ear to all proposals of compromise, whether they come from the Southerners themselves or the members of his own Cabinet.

The New Steamship Hibernia.

The *Hibernia*, one of the large new paddle-wheel steamships, built for the Atlantic Royal Mail Company, and commanded by Capt. PHOWSE, late chief officer of the *Great Eastern*, went out to Stoke's-bay on the morning of the 12th for an official trial in the presence of the Government authorities. This vessel was built by the firm of PALMER BROTHERS & Co., at Jarrow, on the Tyne, and the following are her leading dimensions: Length over all, 378 feet; length of keel, 360 feet 5 inches; beam, 40 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 29 feet 2 inches; breadth over paddles, 71 feet 6 inches; registered tonnage, 1,520.99. She is propelled by three oscillating engines of 800 nominal and 3,500 actual horse-power, with cylinders 80 inches in diameter; has 8 boilers, with 20,000 square feet of heating surface, and 40 furnaces, fitted up with BEAUMONT'S and GALLOWAY'S patent superheaters. The ship is built in water-tight compartments. She makes up a total of 650 berths, 567 of which are for passengers, and the whole of the saloon and cabin accommodation is of the most superior character. The trial to-day took place under very disadvantageous circumstances, the wind blowing heavily from the northwest, the force being calculated at from 6 to 8. Four runs were made at the measured mile, with the following results: First run, four minutes eight seconds, equal to 14.516 knots per hour; second, four minutes ten seconds, or 14.400 knots. third, 4m. 12sec., or 14,285 knots; fourth, 3 minutes 57 seconds, or 15,190 knots; average of the four runs, 14.500 knots per hour. Revolutions of engine, 22 per minute; pressure of steam, 23 pounds to the square inch; vacuum, 25 pounds; draught of water, 16 feet aft, and 16 feet 3 inches forward; weight on board, 670 tons of coal and 60 tons of ballast. There were a few official and scientific gentlemen present to witness the trial, including Capt. PATEY, R. N., Admiralty Superintendent of Mail Packets at this port; Er. DENNEN, Admiralty Surveyor, from Portsmouth; Messrs. MURRAY and RUBIE, Surveyors to the Board of Trade; Mr. WEIR, the Company's Manager; and Mr. GLOVER, their Superintending Engineer; Messrs. PALMER, PORTER, &c. The *Hibernia* will leave for Galway in a day or two, and take the mails from that port, on the 20th inst., for St. John's, New-Brunswick, and New-York. Another of the Atlantic Company's new fleet, named the *Columbia*, under the command of Capt. ROBERT LEITH, arrived here yesterday, and has been docked for the purpose of undergoing the necessary official survey before taking her place on the Galway line. She will be followed in a few days by the *Anglia*, also to be docked and surveyed. The *Columbia* and *Anglia* have been built by Messrs. MARTIN, SAMUELSON & Co., of Hull, and are sister ships to the *Hibernia*, as far as relates to dimensions, tonnage, and general proportions.

England and Mexico.

From the London Times.

It was recently mentioned that there was scarcely an influential mercantile house in MEXICO whose letters to their English correspondents were not filled with indignant remarks at the disregard manifested by our Foreign Office of all British interests in that country. The advices by the last mail, both from the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz are of a still stronger tone in this respect, and point to the conclusion that if the opportunities now existing for a restoration of our trade and transit in that region—which is second to none in its importance to us—be lost, the evil will, as far as any inferences can be drawn in such matters, be chargeable to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. It would be unfair to speak thus strongly if any number of persons of influence in Mexico were found to entertain a different opinion, or even to be passive on the subject; but if his Lordship ever troubles himself to ascertain the nature of the communities addressed to our leading firms he must be aware that the feeling is unanimous, and totally apart from any of those restless expressions of anger sometimes got up among English commercial communities at the instigation of a few speculators. If the grievance, indeed, were simply raised by an idle knot of adventurers it would already have attracted attention in Downing-street, for these persons know how to create that amount of noise which best operates upon Government Departments, while the really solid and conservative mercantile classes will bear anything rather than take steps involving public action. Many months ago Sir CHAS. WYKE was nominated to proceed to Mexico as our Minister, but there is not the slightest idea in that country as to when he is to be expected. During all the critical events of the past season, which has been employed by France, Spain, America, and even many minor States to achieve their respective aims in the Republic, we have been virtually without any representative. Sir CHARLES WYKE, it is alleged, preferred a Winter residence at Paris. While the other Powers, therefore, are exacting stipulations for the settlement of their various demands, there is no one to act on behalf of England, "although," it is said, "the present is the critical moment, before the proceeds of all the Church property are squandered." At the same time Spain, encouraged to a certain extent by France, has the first almost clear field for her exertions in favor of a restauration of priestly intrigue, the position of the United States Minister being greatly weakened by the Disunion crisis in America and by the absence of any support such as might be afforded by the friendly co-operation of a Minister from Great Britain. On all sides it is confirmed that the Liberal Government manifests an unpreparedness to meet every claim that can properly be made upon them. It is evident, however, that their characters are strained to the utmost to control the reactionary intrigues of the powerful European nations, with whom they are left to contend without a particle of moral aid from the country to which of all others they are most disposed and entitled to look. These intrigues, moreover, are openly conducted, so as to show, if possible, to the people of Mexico that English influence can avail nothing. Señor DIAZ, who is charged with complicity in the robbery of the British Legation, would, through foreign intercession, have been allowed to leave the country but for a prompt and vigorous protest from Capt. ALDHAM, the commander of the *Valorous*, at Vera Cruz, who seems to have been for a considerable time the only person capable or willing in the smallest degree to insist upon respect being paid to us. Finally, although MIRAMON stands charged by us with felony, and not as a political offender, it is believed that his escape from Vera Cruz was contrived by the French Consul, who is reported to have allowed the French uniform to be dishonored by disguising him in the clothes of a French officer. His passage to Havana also was granted, with all honor, in a Spanish national vessel.

The Siege of Messina.

The Turin *Gazette* publishes the precise terms of the letter of Gen. CIALDINI, in reply to the one sent him by Gen. FERGOLA:

GENERAL: In reply to the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me to-day, I must tell you that King VICTOR EMANUEL having been proclaimed King of Italy by the Italian Parliament, your conduct will henceforth be considered as open rebellion; consequently, I shall not grant either to you or to your garrison any form of capitulation, but shall require you to surrender at discretion. If you fire upon the city, I will shoot, on taking possession of the citadel, as many officers and soldiers of the garrison as are killed by you in your fire against Messina; your personal property, and that of your officers, will be confiscated for the benefit of the families of peaceable citizens, to compensate them for the injuries which you may have caused; and, finally, I shall give up you and your subordinates to the people of Messina. I have the character of keeping my promises, and without fear of being accused of boasting, I declare that you and yours will very soon be in my hands. Reflect, then, and act as you please. I will not recognize you any longer as a soldier, but as a veritable assassin, and as such, entire Europe will regard you.

Austria and Hungary.

The Vienna *Gazette* contains the following autograph letter from the Emperor to HEAD VON SCHMERLING:

DEAR VON SCHMERLING: To give an opportunity to the Servian population of the administrative ex-circumscription of the Serbian Banat to express its wishes respecting the maintenance guaranteed of its ancient privileges and legal exemptions, and especially of its nationality and language, and to draw up in a positive manner the conditions and stipulations of the guarantee it may judge necessary for the reincorporation of the Vivodaire into the Kingdom of Hungary I deign to consent to the request of the Patriarch RAJACIC, that a Serbian national congress of the population of the Serbian Ex-Banat shall assemble at Carlowitz, under the Presidentship of the Patriarch RAJACIC. This congress, to which I shall send an Imperial Commissioner, on the nomination of whom and the instructions to be given him you will have to submit to me your propositions after you have concerted with the Chancellor of Hungary, will meet as promptly as possible, will confine itself in its deliberations, which must be concluded in every case before the assembling of the Hungarian Diet, to the objects specified above, and will submit the results to me, as well as to the Chancellor of Hungary. The Congress will exclusively consist merely of deputies of Serbian nationality, ecclesiastics or laymen, from all the territory of the old administrative circumscription of the Serbian Banat; in consequence, from the comitats united with my Kingdom of Hungary as well as from the districts of Illok and Ruma, incorporated with the Kingdom of Sclavonia; but, at the same time, I intend reserving expressly the right of the non-united Greek population in the other parts of my Kingdom of Hungary and Sclavonia, as well as of the Kingdoms of Croatia and Dalmatia, of the principality of Transylvania, of the Duchy of Bukovina, lastly of the military frontiers, to have themselves represented at the National Congresses which are to meet for affairs of school and Church by deputies of the ecclesiastical state, and if requisite of the civil and military States. For the convocation of this exceptional Congress, the number of its members, their distribution, and the mode of election, you will have to invite the Patriarch RAJACIC to make his propositions to you, as well as to my Chancellor of Hungary, and you will submit to me these propositions with your deliberate opinion thereon. At the same time I make known these arrangements to my Minister of War, to the Chancellor of Hungary, and to the President of the *Dicasterium* of Croatia and Sclavonia.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, (M. P.)

VIENNA, March 5, 1861.

Spain and the Slave-trade.

The Madrid journals of the 5th contain reports of what took place in the Congress on the preceding day with respect to the incident mentioned by telegraph—the interpellation on the subject of a speech of Lord PALMERSTON attacking the conduct of Spain with regard to the Slave trade, and the reply which the Duke de Tetuan (O'DONNELL) gave to it. It was M. GONZALEZ BRAVO who drew attention to the language of Lord PALMERSTON, and who demanded explanations from the Government respecting it; and, in doing so, he described that language as "sovereignly offensive" to Spain. The Duke de Tetuan, in answer, said: "I rise to give ample explanations to show the injustice of the accusations which have been brought not only against the Spanish Government—which is a very grave fact—but against the Spanish nation—a circumstance which augments the gravity of the language used in the English Chamber." The Minister then proceeded to say that in 1835 Spain had entered into a treaty to put down the Slave trade, and he maintained that she had faithfully executed it, in proof of which he dwelt on the fact that the value of a slave in Cuba is now three or four fold what it was then. He affirmed that the different Captains-General of Cuba, and especially Gens. DE LA CONCHA and SERRANO, had always exerted themselves actively to prevent the introduction of slaves into the island. He stated that the English Cabinet itself had on more than one occasion borne testimony to the efforts made by the Spanish Government to put down the Slave-trade; and he contended that if certain Spaniards had engaged in that illegal traffic neither the Government nor the nation was responsible. He next went on to say that probably the language used by Lord PALMERSTON had fallen from him in the heat of debate, and would not be repeated in a calmer moment; and he then made the declaration, briefly mentioned by telegraph, which is as follows: "The Government declares that it has received no official communication couched in the terms used in the House of Commons, nor in anything like them, and it hopes that none will be sent. But if such an one should be forwarded the Spanish Government will not receive it or, at least, will not give any answer whatever to it." This drew forth loud applause, and the Minister, after hinting that perhaps the language ascribed to Lord PALMERSTON might not have been correctly translated, repeated the declaration. M. GONZALES BRAVO thanked the President of the Council for what he said, and the latter declared that, though in Spain party dissensions might exist, yet that when the honor or the independence of the Spanish nation was attacked, all Spaniards would rise as one man to defend it. This, also, was warmly applauded, and the matter ended.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14—P. M.

The *Times* has received the following dispatch, dated Messina, March 14, from its correspondent at Naples:

The Citadel has surrendered to the army and fleet. The troops will leave for Naples, by Frossinone, early in April.

There was an encounter a few days ago between the French Seventy first Regiment of the line and 700 Papal Zouaves. A French Colonel was killed and forty-three men wounded. How the affair ended has not transpired.

ROMANO has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

The municipal election will take place on the 24th.

Another dispatch, dated at Naples, March 12, says:

The citadel of Messina capitulated yesterday evening. The conditions of the capitulation are not yet known.

Civitella Del Tronto will not be able to hold out much longer.

LIBERIO ROMANO has tendered his resignation as Director of the affairs of the Interior.

Prince CARIGNAN has given orders that the Neapolitan officers, who are staying in the Roman States, shall be allowed to return to Naples. The Italian army is to be divided into six *Corps d'Armée*. The Fourth Corps, under command of Gen. CIALDINI, will proceed to Bologna.

Count CAVOUR, on the 13th, announced the surrender of the Citadel of Messina, to the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber passed, amid acclamations, a vote of thanks to the land and sea forces. The project of Law respecting the assumption of the title of King of Italy has been formally received.

The *Moniteur* ascribes the surrender to the good offices of the French Government.

The Sardinian Government has lodged a complaint with the Federal Council of Switzerland against Bishop MARILLEY, on account of the pastoral letter issued by him during Lent having contained some remarks disrespectful to King VICTOR EMANUEL. The Government of the Canton of Fribourg, before whom this complaint has been presented as the only competent tribunal, has rejected it.

Gen MAGNENOFF arrived at Warsaw March 13, the bearer of the Emperor's reply to the address of the Polish citizens. A separate Council of State has been granted by the Emperor to the Kingdom of Poland, of which ZAMOISKY has been appointed President.

The *Patrie* of this evening, says it is not true that Prince NAPOLEON is about to proceed to Italy. The debate on the Address was continued to-day in the Corps Legislatif. M. KELLER criticised the policy of the Government, and demanded that the Government should state what policy it would follow in future.

A telegram from Lisbon states that owing to the bad prospects of the grain crops, the Ministry contemplate measures for the permanent admission of Wheat at a fixed duty of 8s., but if the ensuing harvest is unfavorable, free importation for a limited time is anticipated.

The debate on the Address in the French Legislative Corps, will last, probably, five or six days longer.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the warmest advocates of the Pope's Temporal Power do not calculate on more than a minority of 80 to 90 on the amendment that it be maintained.

The death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. LOVELL causes a vacancy in the Colonelcy of the Twelfth Lancers.

A Plymouth paper says it has received information from a reliable quarter to the effect that the murder at Road House has been confessed by Miss CONSTANCE KENT, who, it is said, states that she drowned the child and afterwards cut its throat, and opened the shutters of the house in order to avert suspicion from herself. The report adds that Miss CONSTANCE KENT has shown evidence of derangement, and is now in confinement.

On application by Lord WILTON to the Commander-in-Chief, His Royal Highness has ordered that the inquiry from which Lieut. Col. DICKSON withdrew in June, 1860, shall be at once reopened.

The announcement is made that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada are not able to meet the interest due on the 15th inst. on the stock of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Company, which is leased by the Grand Trunk Company.

The report of the Atlantic Telegraph, to be presented on the 18th inst., recommends that the Company should still be kept formally in existence, so as to preserve its original privileges, consisting of agreements with the American Companies, and its direct connection with the Governments of England and the United States.

The death of Gen. RIDDEL causes a vacancy in the Colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment of foot.

The annual meeting of the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge Association was held last night—Mr. W EWART, M. P., President. There was a large attendance.

The departure of the head-quarters of the Tipperary Militia from Sheerness, on Tuesday, was attended with considerable demonstrations of kindly feeling on the part of the inhabitants.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 13.

The Royal Mail steamship *Cleopatra* arrived this afternoon, with dates from Fernando Po to Jan. 29; Csmercons, 31st; Old Calabar, Feb. 2; Bonney, 7th; Brass, 7th; Benin, 8th; Lagos, 10th; Accra, 12th; Cape Coast, 14th; Cape Palmas, 16th; Sierra Leone, 21st; Bathurst, 25th; Teneriffe, March 3; Madeira, 5th.

She brings 2,130 ounces of gold dust, £3,867 in specie, and 46 passengers.

At Malimba, H. M. S. *Ganges* had arrived for the protection of British trading interests from native incursions." A Cannibal festival had taken place at Bonney. The victims' heads were cut off and exhibited in front of the public places of worship. Trade on Gold-Coast good. The loss of the ship *Roderick Dhu*, reported off Cape Palmason, Feb. 8, officers and crew saved—wreck plundered by the natives.

A war had broken out between the British and Mindingoes on the Bathurst River, and the town of Saba had been attacked. The Mindingaoes were defeated with great loss. British loss slight.

A dispatch dated at Singapore, Feb. 7, says: "The Java cable has been lost. The French have been victorious at Sagon. The French transport *Weser* has been wrecked. Everything is quiet.

Dates from New-Zealand to the 14th January have been received.

The war continues. Several Vahs have been taken by Gen. PRATH, and the advantage has been actively followed up. The *Boxnerges* had arrived with troops.

Advices from Melbourne to 26th January give the following as the departures of gold ships: The *Result*, with 29,335 ounces; the *Alliance*, with 315 ounces; the *Lightning*, with 28,684 ounces; the *Southampton*, with 21,544 ounces.

The famine continues in the Northwest Provinces of India.

Advices from Shanghai to 24th January say Peking is quiet. The troops at Tien-tsin are healthy. The treaty is working satisfactorily. The Rebels have been defeated by the Imperialists at Ehsin. In Japan affairs are peaceful.

A dispatch from Canton to 1st February says Lord ELGIN has left. The English Admiral and Sir H. GRANT have arrived out. The American ship *Hesperus* has been destroyed by fire. Trade is depressed.

Commercial Intelligence by the City of Baltimore.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 12th were firm, and towards the close there was considerable animation and an advance of ¼@¼ per cent. in Consols under the influence mainly of the more favorable political advices from America by the *Jura*. Consols closed on the 12th at 91¼@¾ for money, and 92¼@¾ for account.

In the discount market the demand for money was very moderate.

About £136,000 in bar gold was bought by the Bank on the 12th, while 40,000 sovereigns were taken out for America.

American Securities were quite buoyant after official hours, owing to the rise in New-York reported per *Jura*.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 13—A. M.

COTTON—The market has been slow in tone, but there has been no material alteration in quotations since the departure of the *Canada*. The sales of Monday and Tuesday were about 13,000 bales, including 4,500 on speculation and for export. Some authorities say prices are a shade lower than on Friday.

At Manchester, yesterday, prices showed a slight decline from Friday last, both in goods and yarns, but at the lowest rates of last week there appeared to be rather more disposition to business.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour in more request and generally held for an advance of 3d. ₱ bbl; sales at 28s @30s 6d. Wheat in fair demand, and good qualities generally 1d. ₱ cental dearer. Red 11s. 3d.@12s. 10d.; White 12s. 6d.@14s. ₱ cental. Corn 3d. ₱ quarter dearer; Mixed 37s.@37s. 3d.; Yellow 37s. 6d @38s.; White 38s.@39s.

PROVISIONS—Beef in fair demand at low prices. Pork quiet. Bacon slow of sale, but some symptoms of a better inquiry. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow unchanged, 55s. 6d.@57s. for N. A.

PRODUCE—Resin quiet, at 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. for Common. Spirits of Turpentine dull, at 30s. 6d.@31s. Clover Seed very dull and pressed for sale, at 43s.@46s. Sugar unchanged. Rice and Coffee dull. Ashes quiet: Pots, 28s. 9d.; Pearls, 29s. Linseed Oil, 28s. 9d.@29s.

LONDON MARKET.

WHEAT firm, and partially 1s @2s. dearer for good, but inferior dull. FLOUR unchanged. SUGAR 6d. lower for raw; Refined steady. COFFEE quiet; Native Ceylon rather cheaper. TEA quiet, but steady. TALLOW dull, at 59s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 28s.@28s. 3d. Scotch PIG IRON, 47s. 6d.@47s. 9d. The WOOL sales continue with a steady demand for good samples, but dull for inferior.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Thursday, March 14—P. M.

The *Times'* City Article says: A further sum of about £64,000 in gold was bought by the Bank to-day. A very large amount of Continental gold is expected to be carried to the Bank to-morrow. According to some expectations, the next India steamer is likely to bring a total of £500,000 in silver. In the discount market, to-day, choice bills of 2 or 3 months were negotiated, at 7¼ per cent.; some persons were therefore disposed to anticipate the probability of the Bank, at the

Macaulay's Fifth Volume.

The History of England from the Accession of James II. By Lord MACAULAY. Vol. V. Edited by his sister, Lady TREVELYAN. With a complete Index to the entire work. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This volume contains the history of the two last years of the reign of WILLIAM III., as fairly transcribed and revised by MACAULAY. It shows that the writer's powers were unimpaired up to the very moment of his sudden death. Although mainly occupied with the details of party struggles, there are episodes as brilliant as those which a quarter of a century ago foreshadowed the advent of the most fascinating writer in the language. Such are the account of the visit of PETER the Great to England, the history of the Darien Enterprise, the adventures of Capt. KIDD, and the intrigues which resulted in the Spanish war of the Succession. This last forms the subject of one of his most brilliant essays. It is interesting to compare his matured treatment of the subject with the earlier study. In the history he thus paints

THE PORTRAIT OF CHARLES II. OF SPAIN.

"The Prince on whom so much depended was the most miserable of human beings. In old times he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world; and to expose him would have been a kindness. From his birth a blight was on his body and on his mind. With difficulty his almost imperceptible spark of life had been screened and fanned into a dim and flickering flame. His childhood, except when he could be rocked and sung into sickly sleep, was one long piteous wail. Till he was ten years old his days were passed on the laps of women, and he was never once suffered to stand on his rickety legs. None of those tawny little urchins, clad in rags stolen from scarecrows, whom MURILLO loved to paint begging or rolling in the sand, owed less to education than this despotic ruler of thirty millions of subjects. The most important events in the history of his own kingdom, the very names of provinces and cities which were among his most valuable possessions, were unknown to him. It may well be doubted whether he was aware that Sicily was an island, that CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS had discovered America, or that the English were not Mahommedans. In his youth, however, though too imbecile for study or for business, he was not incapable of being amused. He shot, hawked, and hunted. He enjoyed with the delight of a true Spaniard two delightful spectacles, a horse with its bowels gored out, and a Jew writhing in the fire. The time came when the mightiest of instincts ordinarily wakens from its repose. It was hoped that the young king would not prove invincible to female attractions, and that he would have a Prince of Asturias to succeed him. A consort was found for him in the royal family of France, and her beauty and grace gave him a languid pleasure. He liked to adorn her with jewels, to see her dance, and to tell her what sport he had with his dogs and his falcons. But it was soon whispered that she was a wife only in name. She died; and her place was supplied by a German Princess nearly allied to the Imperial house. But the second marriage, like the first, proved barren; and, long before the King had passed the prime of life, all the politicians of Europe had begun to take it for granted, in all their calculations, that he would be the last descendant, in the male line, of CHARLES the Fifth. Meanwhile a sullen and abject melancholy took possession of his soul. The diversions which had been the serious employment of his youth became distasteful to him. He ceased to find pleasure in his nets and boar-spears, in the fandango and the bull-fight. Sometimes he shut himself up in an inner chamber from the eyes of his courtiers. Sometimes he lost red alone, from sunrise to sunset, in the dreary and rugged wilderness which surrounds the Escurial. The hours which he did not waste in listless indolence were divided between childish sports and childish devotions. He delighted in rare animals, and still more in dwarfs. When neither strange beasts nor little men could dispel the black thoughts which gathered on his mind, he repeated aves and credos; he walked in processions; sometimes he stalved himself; sometimes he whipped himself. At length a complication of maladies completed the ruin of all his faculties. His stomach failed; for was this strange, for in him the malformation of the jaw, characteristic of his family, was so serious that he could not masticate his food, and he was in the habit of swallowing olla and sweetmeats in the state in which they were set before him. While suffering from indigestion he was attacked by ague. Every third day his convulsive trenblings, his dejection, his fits of wandering, seemed to indicate the approach of dissolution. His misery was increased by the knowledge that everybody was calculating how long he had to live, and wondering what would become of his kingdoms when he should be dead. The stately dignitaries of his household, the physicians who ministered to his diseased body, the divines whose business was to soothe his no less diseased mind, the very wife who should have been intent on those gentle offices by which female tenderness can alleviate even the misery of hopeless decay, were all thinking of the new world which was to commence with his death, and would have been perfectly willing to see him in the hands of the embalmer if they could have been certain that his successor would be the prince whose interest they espoused. As yet the party of the Emperor seemed to predominate. CHARLES had a faint sort of preference for the house of Austria, which was his own house, and a faint sort of antipathy to the house of Bourbon, with which he had been quarrelling, he did not know why, ever since he could remember. His Queen, whom he did not love, but of whom he stood greatly in awe, was devoted to the interests of her kinsman the Emperor; and with her was closely leagued the Count of Melgar, hereditary Admiral of Castile and Prime Minister.

In a very short time the king's malady took a new form. That he was too weak to lift his food to his misshapen mouth, that, at thirty-seven, he had the bald head and wrinkled face of a man of seventy, that his complexion was turning from yellow to green, that he frequently fell down in fits and remained long insensible, these were no longer the worst symptoms of his malady. He had always been afraid of ghosts and demons, and it had long been necessary that three friars should watch every night by his restless bed as a guard against hobgoblins. But now he was firmly convinced that he was bewitched, that he was possessed, that there was a devil within him; that there were devils all around him. He was exorcised according to the forms of his Church; but this ceremony, instead of quieting him, scared him out of almost all the little reason that nature had given him. In his misery and despair he was induced to resort to irregular modes of relief. His confessor brought to court impostors who pretended that they could interrogate the powers of darkness. The Devil was called up, sworn and examined. This strange deponent made oath, as in the presence of God, that his Catholic majesty was under a spell, which had been laid on him many years before, for the purpose of preventing the continuation of the royal line. A drug had been compounded out of the brains and kidneys of a human corpse, and had been administered in a cup of chocolate. This potion had dried up all the sources of life; and the best remedy to which the patient could now resort would be to swallow a bowl of consecrated oil every morning before breakfast. Unhappily, the authors of this story fell into contradictions which they could excuse only by throwing the blame on Satan, who, they said, was an unwilling witness, and a liar from the beginning. In the midst of their conjuring, the Inquisition came down upon them. It must be admitted that, if the Holy Office had reserved all its terrors for such cases, it would not now have been remembered as the most hateful judicature that was ever known among civilized men. The subaltern impostors were thrown into dungeons. But the chief criminal continued to be master of the king and of the kingdom. Meanwhile, in the distempered mind of CHARLES, one magia succeeded another. Almost in pry into those mysteries of the grave from which human beings avert their thoughts, had long been hereditary in his house. JOANNA, from whom the mental constitution of her posterity seems to have derived a morbid taint, had sat, year after year, by the bed on which lay the ghastly remains of her husband, appareled in the rich embroidery and jewels which he had been wont to wear while living. Her son CHARLES found an eccentric pleasure in celebrating his own obsequies, in putting on his shroud, placing him elf in the coffin, covering himself with the pall, and lying as one dead, till the requiem had been sung, and the mourners had departed, leaving him alone in the tomb. PHILIP the Second found a similar pleasure in gazing on the huge chest of bronze in which his remains were to be laid, and especially on the skull which, encircled with the crown of Spain, grinned at him from the cover. PHILIP the Fourth, too, hankered after burials and burial-places, gratified his curiosity by gazing on the remains of his great grandfather, the Emperor, and sometimes stretched himself out at full length like a corpse in the niche which he had selected for himself in the royal cemetery. To that cemetery his son was now attracted by a strange fascination. Europe could show no more magnificent place of sepulture. A staircase incrusted with jasper led down from the stately church of the Escurial into an octagon situated just beneath the high altar. The vault, impervious to the sun, was rich with gold and precious marbles, which reflected the blaze from a huge chandelier of silver. On the right and on the left reposed, each in a massy sarcophagus, the departed kings and [illegible] surrounded with a long train of courtiers, and ordered the coffins to be unclosed. His mother had been embalmed with such consummate skill that she appeared as she had appeared on her death-bed. The body of his grandfather, too, seemed entire, but crumbled into dust at the first touch. From CHARLES neither the remains of his mother nor those of his grandfather could draw any sign of sensibility. But, when the gentle and graceful LOUISA of Orleans, the miserable man's first wife, she who had lighted up his dark existence with one short and pale gleam of happiness, presented herself, after the lapse of ten years, to his eyes, his sullen apathy gave way. 'She is in heaven,' he cried, 'and I shall soon be there with her;' and, with all the speed of which his limbs were capable, he tottered back to the upper air."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 24, 5, 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Calendar unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to Monday, April 1.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF APPEALS.

First Week—Thursday's Minutes.

Before a Full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

No. 170—*Main* vs. *Manchester*, off for the term.

No. 12—*Smith, Administrator*, vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Company*, argued.

Mr. Fairchild, for Appellant; Mr. J. R. Porter, for Respondent.

No. 14—*Beekman, Administrator*, vs. *The People*, on argument.

J. H Reynolds, for Appellant; John Van Buren and Wm Curtis Noyes, for Respondent.

The Court will sit on Saturday that the business before it may be disposed of as rapidly and surly as possible.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate—Redemption.

Michael Burkhardt, Appellant, vs. *Caleb W. Sanford, Executor, &c., Respondent.* In this action the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant, as Executor of Giles Sandford, deceased, the sum of $1,673 31, paid by him, as grantee of one Bradley, to the Sheriff of Erie County, to redeem a quantity of land in Tonowanda, previously sold by that officer under an execution in favor of Sanford against Bradley, on which Sanford became purchaser.

The cause was tried in the Erie Circuit, before Justice MULLETT, without a jury, the Court finding that the title to the land conveyed to the plaintiff by Bradley was not affected by the attachment suit of Sanford against Bradley; and further, that the money delivered by the plaintiff to the Sheriff, continued to be the property of the plaintiff and that he was entitled to recover it in the action. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed to the General Term of that Court, where the judgment was reversed and the complaint dismissed.

The plaintiff appealed from that judgment to this Court, and his counsel, stating that the paid this money under protest, to redeem the land in suit, now urged that he had a legal, equitable and moral right to do so; and that, by doing so, he had changed the subject-matter of the litigation from the land to the money so paid, and which he is entitled to recover.

Decision reserved.

George I. Morvin and Le Grand Morvin for appellants; Hamilton Harris and John H. Reynolds for respondents.

How far may a Common Carrier Absolve Himself from Liability for Accident, by Contract.

Hiram R. Smith, Administrator, &c., of Joseph Ward, Respondent vs. *The New York Central Railroad Company, Appellants.*—This action was brought to recover damages for an alleged negligence of the defendants, and was tried at the Albany Circuit in March, 1856, the plaintiff recovering $5,000. Ward, it appeare, resided at Richland, Onio, and was a dealer in hogs. On Saturday, the 21th of March, he was on his way to the Albany market with a quantity of hogs, and took the cars at Buffalo for that city, paying to the defendants $131 for the transportation of two car loads of hogs to that city. Mr. Ward accompanied his stock, having a "*drover's pass*," which provided that the holder "*takes all responsibility as to the injury of himself or stock.*" At Rochester the car in which Ward and others had ridden from Buffalo was changed for an emigrant car, and in that they proceeded toward Albany. At Oriskany, this car went off the track. Ward jumped out and received an injury of which he died in a few minutes. It was claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the car provided at Rochester was unsafe, by reason of its having a *flat* wheel, and that this defect was the occasion of its going off the track. On the part of the defendants it was claimed that the running off the track was occasioned by a broken rail; that the flat wheel car was safe, and that the broken rail was a casualty against which the defendants guarded by every precaution.

The first and main point on the part of the appellants is that the agreement made by Ward, that he was to ride at his own risk, was valid, and operated to exonerate the defendants from any liability for personal injury, except it arose from wilful misconduct. That the right of a common carrier to relieve by contract from liability for injuries arising from mere negligence, is beyond question. It is only on a the ground that one may not want of good faith that they are to be disabled to make contracts.

It is not intended by the respondent that this case is one of relieving one's own negligence—for that the running a vehicle not *road-worthy* is within all the cases *gross negligence by the carrier*. If the paper signed by Ward be construed as a contract to absolve the carrier from liability for sacrificing his life by the defendants' gross negligence, it is void as against public policy. Decision reserved.

John H. Reynolds for appellants. E. C. Fairchild for respondent.

Charitable Uses—Construction of the Hartshorn Will.

John P. Beekman, Administrator, &c., vs. *The People and Geo. M. Chapman et al.*—This case is spoken of as one of the celebrated in the annals of the Courts. The action was commenced in 1851, by the plaintiff, as administrator with the will annexed, to procure a judicial construction of the will and testament of Wm. Barthr horn, deceased. Barthrop died at Kinderhook on the 20th of October, 1836, leaving a real and personal estate of nearly $200,000. Most of this estate was personal.

In a codicil to the will, dated May 12, 1834, is the following provision: "I wish it may be expected, purchase a farm in trust for my sister, Mary Bowne, of Nottingham, England, not exceeding $4,000 as an asylum, and it is my wish that they come and occupy the same, especially my new House."

The executors were given full power over the farm so purchased, for fifteen years in trust for the house and after the expiration of which time, the property was to be sold, and the proceeds divided among their residuary heirs, &c. If any of the beneficiaries named in the will, could find or complaint of the arrangements made by the executors, they were to have possession.

The same codicil directed that the Executors of the will, after fifteen years, should, if sufficient surplus remained, found a clinic nary, in the same in New-York, for indigent persons. This institution was to be furnished with a physician, and its yearly expenses to be paid out of the funds left by testator. If at the expiration of fifteen years any surplus remained the Executors were to have power to give the same to any other charitable institution they might select. The will made a number of other charitable bequests, but as the legatee was named, those bequests are not contested.

The will is contested on the ground that an estate in remainder, left to parties not designated by will in law—the counsel insisting that such is the fact in regard to all those bequests to nephews and nieces and public charities, where neither the name of the individual, nor of the institution becoming a legatee, is given.

If the will falls, the real estate escheats to the estate, and the personal estate goes to the next of kin.

The respondents claim that a charitable bequest, to be executed by a Court of Equity, need only generally indicate the charitable intent, and name the particular object of charity to be benefited, or indicate the general object in view.

The case was now closed, and the arguments commenced. It is quite likely the argument will not be closed before the beginning of another week.

A Market Clerk Complains of the Corporation.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Hoffman.

James S. Egbert vs. *The Mayor of New York.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff, who was appointed clerk of the Centre Market in 1851 to recover the sum of $358 95. He alleges that, by virtue of his appointment, he was entitled to rooms over the market for family purposes, but that in 1855 the defendants took the same from him and deprived him of their use. He, therefore, claims that he has been thereby put to the expense and damaged to the extent of $358 95.

The defendants admit the plaintiff's appointment as Clerk of the Market, but deny that by virtue of such appointment he was entitled to the possession of the rooms. That he and his predecessors occupied the premises at the sufferance of the City, and they had, therefore, no legal claim to them.

Owing to the absence of the record of the plaintiff's appointment, which the Court deemed necessary to be introduced in evidence, the trial was adjourned to Monday next.

D. B. Taylor for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the District Attorney moved on the trial of John Jolly, indicted for the murder of a child, Alexander McLane, on the 22d of January last. Mr. Allen briefly opened to the jury, and *Mrs. Mary McLane* was called and testified that she lived at No. 158½ Cherry-street; the deceased was her child; and at the time of its death, in January last, was three years old; on the day of its death she left it in her own room, with Mrs. Johnson, while she went up stairs to get a little girl to go on an errand for her; on passing the door of the prisoner, the witness heard him and his wife quarrelling; they then rushed out into the entry, he asking his wife, "Did you call me that name," and she replying, "no;" to which he answered, "you'll better look out, if you do;" the wife, as she ran down the stairs, turned to her husband and said you are a—(using a profane and obscene expression;) he then threw at her a shoe which he had in his hand; Mrs. Jolly had her child in her arms, and the witness said, "Look out for your child;" witness' object was on the landing with her; Mrs. Johnson was holding the other one, Alexander, (the deceased.) in the witness' room; witness went down stairs, and as she got to the door it was open, and Mrs. Johnson exclaimed, "Oh, Mrs. McLane, your baby is killed!" the child held its hands up and screamed; witness took it to her arms, and it cried badly for an hour; the shoe that was thrown into the room hit it on the head; there was a slight mark on the left side of the child's head, which was sore; the child was ailing all the rest of the day; witness had him in her arms till nine o'clock, when he was put in his cradle; he died at seven o'clock the next morning; the prisoner was a seafaring man, as was also the husband of the witness.

Mrs. Johnson next testified that on hearing the noise in the entry, she went out to bring in the little boy of the last witness, who had run from her; he managed, however to keep away, and as she returned with the little infant (deceased) in her arms into the room, the child received a blow on its head, but the witness did not see from what source it came; she did not see the shoe until after Mrs. McLane came and took the child, when it was picked up under the table.

Dr. Beech testified that, upon a *post-mortem* examination, he found the child's skull badly fractured; the tissue of the bone was very elastic, having little mineral substance in its composition; it would not, therefore, readily break; the cause of death was the pressure upon the brain, which resulted from the fracture of the skull.

There were no further witnesses in the case. The District-Attorney claimed a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The prisoner's counsel, however, claimed that there was no proof that the shoe struck the child at all, and therefore the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal.

The jury took the case, and after a brief absence returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, recommending the prisoner at the same time to the mercy of the Court.

In view of the circumstances that the killing of the child was accidental on the part of the prisoner, although he was at the time in the commission of an unlawful act, the Court, in accordance with the recommendation of the jury, dealt leniently with the prisoner, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Court then dismissed the Jurors for the term, and adjourned to Saturday morning at 12 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN dismissed the Grand Jury for the term; thanking them for their attention to their duties.

Application was then made for postponement of renters in the case of Townsend, convicted of felonious assault, until a bill of exceptions could be settled. The application was granted, and the matter went off till a week from next Saturday.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Felix McArdle, convicted of seduction, was then argued by Mr. John Sedgwick, for the prisoner, and Mr Authon for the people. Decision of the Court was reserved.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

Recorder HOFFMAN will open the April term next Monday.

During the present month 117 indictments have been disposed of. As there are nearly, if not quite all prison cases, the result has been the depletion of the City Prison to a very desirable extent.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 28.

$3 000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	95⅛	100 Com. Coal Pref	7⅜
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	95⅜	160 Hud. River R	45⅞
2,000 do	95⅜	100 do	45⅞
1,000 Treas. 12 p. c. N	103⅜	300 Harlem R	16⅛
5 000 Ohio State 6s, '60	95⅜	200 Harlem R. Pref'd	41⅛
6 000 Penn. St. 6s, '90.	76	100 do.	b10 41⅛
5,000 do	b30 75⅞	50 do	b40 41⅜
5,000 do	b30 76	100 do	s30 41⅜
2,000 Va. States 6s	79½	500 do	41⅜
9 000 Mc State 6s	66⅞	50 Reading R	41⅜
10 000 do	66⅜	60 Mich. Central R	58⅜
15,000 do	b60 66⅜	50 do	58⅛
2,000 Erie 2d M. B	104⅜	200 do	b60 58⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. S. F. B	100	100 do	58
3,000 Mich. S. & N. Ins. 90		50 do	s10 58
1,000 Mich S. 2d m. bs	86⅜	50 do	57⅞
3,000 Ill. Cent. R. 7s	102	50 do	s30 57⅞
5,000 do	s30 102	226 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S	38⅛
5,000 La. C. & M. 1. G. bs	11	51 Panama Railroad	130 117
2,000 C., B. & Q. R. per cent. for do	89⅜	60 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	81⅞
34 Phœnix Bank	101	100 do	s10 81⅞
25 Bank of Commerce	94⅜	100 do	81⅞
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89½	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	101
60 Pacific M. S. Co	85⅜	20 do	100⅜
100 do	85⅜	55 Galena & Chi R	74⅛
885 N. Y. Central R	79	351 do	74⅝
200 do	b10 79	100 Cleve. & Tol. R	34⅛
250 do	79⅞	100 do	34⅜
100 do	s30 79⅞	500 do	s30 35⅛
100 do	s30 79⅞	300 do	35⅜
50 Erie Railroad	32⅞	425 Chic. & R. I. R	58⅛
100 do	b10 32⅞	5 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	73⅛
100 do	32⅝	8 do	73⅝
100 do	s30 32⅜	50 Macon & West. R	95

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Reg	98	9 Erie Railroad	32
12 000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	95⅝	25 do	32⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	95⅝	250 do	32⅜
5,000 do	95⅝	50 do	s10 32⅜
2,000 do	95⅝	50 do	32⅜
1,000 Michigan S. 5s	95	515 do	32⅜
2,000 Brook. C. W. bs	103	100 Harlem R.	b30 41⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	102⅜	250 Harlem R. pref	41
5,000 do	102⅜	70 M. S. & N. Ind. R	13⅜
11 000 C. & A. W. bs M. 43		60 do	b30 13⅜
5,000 Cl. Bur. & Q. R.	73⅛	50 Ill Cen. R. Scrip	81⅛
5,000 Pacific M. S. Co. bs	99⅜	100 do	b30 81⅛
5,000 Ind. P. & M. R. 2d	90	50 do	s30 81⅛
5 Pac fic M. S. Co bs	85⅛	25 do	81⅛
5s Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89⅜	40 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	100⅜
5 N. Y. Cen R	78⅛	50 Gal. & C. R.	73⅛
300 do	78⅛	60 do	73⅜
200 Hud. River R	b30 45	150 Cleve. & Tol R.	b10 35⅛
60 do	45⅛	150 Cleve. & Tol R.	b10 35⅜

THURSDAY, March 28—P. M.

The accounts from England to-day by the *City of Baltimore*, to March 16, are the best for our Grain and Flour trade we have had for six or eight weeks. They are believed to be accompanied by liberal export orders, and a very heavy business on the Corn Exchange to-day and large freight engagements are the result. On the eve of the reopening of Western Lake and Canal navigation these advices are especially encouraging for both the Railway and Shipping interests. The Corn market at Liverpool is also reported firm. In the English Discount market the demand had moderated and the funds are quoted ¼@½ per cent. higher. A decided improvement had taken place in American Railways on our advices of 28th February, but the subsequent packet of March 2—having carried out lower figures, the rise was mostly lost. The *Vigo* came in last night, a few hours in advance of the *City of Baltimore*, having on board about $1,240 000 in English Gold, of which a million comes to the Merchants' Bank, for account of the Bank of Louisiana. The other steamer has $420,000 in Gold, making the receipts, to-day, $1,660,000. It was at first supposed that these sums would further strengthen the Exchange market, but most of the Money being in return for collections on the other side, on American account, and the prospect here being in favor of a further considerable creation of Bills on England against Grain and Cotton, the terms remained the same as for the last mail—108 ⅝ cent. on London, 60 days' sight, and 109@109¼ for sight and 3 days' sight. Thus far no important business has been done for Saturday's mail. The following are the consignees of the gold:

BY VIGO.

Duncan, Sherman & Co	$500
Sawyer, Wall & Co	8
Duncan & Sherman & Co	2,000
Maitland, Phelps & Co	1,500
Brown Brothers & Co	1,000
Bowdoy & Howe	300
Baring Brothers & Co	1,000
J. D. Veuve & Co	1,000
	£7,300

BY CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Bagley & Howe	£300
Schuchardt Cochius & Co	1,500
Duncan, Sherman & Co	5,000
Adams Express Co	5,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	2,500
Baring Brothers & Co	40,000
Order	11,100
Total	£64,500

On the Stock Exchange the ultimate quotations on the Share List to the close of the Second Board were not essentially different from yesterday's figures, although the market started off better early in the day, under the favorable impression made by the foreign news. On the Bond list, there was at the close a steadier tone than yesterday for the Government Stock of 1881, after a partial pressure to sell the Coupon Stock, which carries 1½ ⅌ cent. less interest than the registered. The latter closed at 95¼, including interest from the 1st of March—equal to 95 ⅌ cent. for a new issue on the 24 of April. We find there will probably be more bidding independent of either of the combinations on foot than was at first expected. A number of Banks, or other parties who went in with the Bank of Commerce for the last issue, were disappointed, by bidding a fraction too low, and others who might now go in on Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM'S proposed list, are waiting a few days, to know, if possible, how far his notion of the value of the Stock is likely to meet the views of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The State securities were steady, and in Railway mortgages there is a further advance in Southern Michigans, Illinois Centrals and Erie fourths, and a large inquiry outside the Stock Board for Western Bonds of various descriptions not usually dealt in at the Board. In some of these, and also [illegible] been considerable and well maintained.

The Street speculation in the Railway Shares, which has been apparently so indecisive for a fortnight past as to leave prices within a very narrow range of fluctuation, is much the same in its general features to-day as for ten or fifteen days previous. The impression is that a decided majority of the operators are short of Stocks, some of them considerably so, while the outside orders in the other direction, though not heavy, are quite sufficient to defeat their calculations on a material fall. Late in the afternoon the market was heavy on the Railway Shares, the latest quotations being about as follows:

Central	78⅝	Toledo	35⅞
Erie	32⅝	Galena	73½
Illinois Central	81⅛	Rock Island	57¾
Mich. Southern	17⅜	Quincey	73½
Mich. Guaranteed	68⅜	Reading	44
Harlem Preferred	40¾	Hudson	45⅝

There is some interest felt in the Stock Exchange in regard to the bill, which has passed its third reading in the State Senate, to regulate and reduce the freight on milk on the Harlem and other roads. Such interference by legislation would of course severely damage the large income from this source of the railway lines running through the suburban counties.

The following are the latest mail quotations from London in American Stocks by the *City of Baltimore*. The Queenstown telegraphic dispatch quotes Illinois Central, 27@28 ⅌ cent., the same as by the steamer before.

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
United States 5 ⅌ cent. red. 1874	79 @ 81	
Virginia State, 5 ⅌ cent	70 @ 75	
Do. 6 ⅌ cent	68 @ 72	
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ cent., red. 1875	85 @ 87	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent.....do.....1875	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	26⅜@ 28⅜	5 6 5⅛ 6¼
Do. do. all paid	71 @ 73	
Mich. Cen. con., 1869	84 @ 86	
Do. (s. fd) 1st m., '82	88 @ 90	
Do. $100 shares	50 @ 55	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ⅌ cent (sinking fund) 1886	65 @ 70	
Do. $100 shares	12 @ 15	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	85 @ 87	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. (s. f.) 1876	92 @ 94	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ c. con. bs. 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	70 @ 72x.c.	
New-York & Erie 1st m. 7 ⅌c. '67	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ⅌ cent., 1859,	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ⅌c., '63, assent.	77 @ 79	77⅛
Do. Bonds, 7 ⅌c., '62, '71, '75, do.	57 @ 60	
Do. shares, assented	27 @ 28	29 6½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1865	99 @101	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1872	97 @ 99x c.	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds. 1st mt., 6 ⅌ cent., convert	84 @ 86	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ⅌ cent., ster	89 @ —	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ⅌ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No 4 Broad-street:

March 27.. Philadelphia	par.	
March 27 Boston	par.	
	Premium.	
March 21.. New Orleans	¾ @ ⅞	
March 22.. Mobile	½ @ ¾	
March 27.. Baltimore	par. @ 1-10	
March 27.. Washington	¾ @ 1	
March 25.. Charleston	3 @ 3½	
March 26.. Richmond	5 @ 5¾	
March 26.. Petersburg	5 @ 5¼	
March 26.. Norfolk	5¼ @ 5⅝	
March 25.. Augusta	3⅜ @ 4	
March 25.. Savannah	2½ @ 3¼	
March 25.. Chicago	5 @ 5½	
March 24.. Milwaukee	6 @ 6½	
March 26.. Cleveland	1 @ 1¼	
March 24.. St Louis	3 @ 3¾	
March 25.. Louisville	⅜ @ ½	
March 26.. Detroit	1 @ 1¼	
March 25 Cincinnati	⅜ @ ⅝	
March 16.. Pittsburgh	1¼ @ 1½	
March 23 Evansville, Ind	1 @ 1¼	
March 25.. Columbia, S. C	3 @ 3½	
March 22.. Alton, Ill	5 @ 5½	
March 25 Canada	⅜ @ ¾	
March 25.. Indianapolis	⅜ @ 1	
March 23.. Milledgeville	3¾ @ 4	
March 25.. Newberu	5¼ @ 5½	
March 25.. Akron, Ohio	¾ @ 1	

The *United States Economist and Dry Goods Reporter* of Wednesday last says:

"Yesterday the tenders for the stock of the assigned estate of HE FOREST ARMSTRONG & Co. were opened by the assignee, Mr. FARR. BUTTERFIELD The principal bidders were Messrs. BLISS & WHEELOCK, CARLILS. MALLEN & Co., MARTIN & OOSBURN, and JOANAN, MARSH & Co., of Boston—several other firms also being desirous of buying, whose offers could not be entertained in consequence of their proposed terms being to borrow from cash; whilst certain verbal offers were cast in, in consequence of the lowness of the bids. The assignee submitted the offers to the principal creditors of the estate in consultation, and the result was that the offer of Messrs. BLISS & WHEELOCK, being the highest, was accepted. The price was 62½ ⅌ cent. of the original cost of the goods; terms, net cash; the entire value of the stock being $435 000. Messrs. BLISS & WHEELOCK are a new firm including Mr. GEO. MERRITT, with $100 000 special capital; and a general satisfaction is felt among the package trade that they commence under such favorable auspices as this operation confers."

We have received from Messrs. NICOLAY & Co., a copy of their semi-monthly price current of Stocks and Bonds. Copies can be had gratuitously at their office.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 28.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88¾; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 51; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ⅌ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 28, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 160 obls. Ashes; 11,575 sks. Flour; 53,447 bushels Wheat; 21,430 bushels Corn 7,748 bushels Barley; 2,015 bushels Oats; 1 735 bushels Malt; 1,216 pkgs. Provisions and 1,141 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue quiet, including Pots at $5 31½ and Pearls at $5 31½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The demand has been more active for all kinds, including Middling Uplands at 12½@ 12¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates ⅌ lb. The reported sales amount to 6,000 bales including also 1 300 bales *in transitu*.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 mats Java at 17c.; 1,200 bags Rio, at 12¼c @12¾c.; and 2 700 bags Laguayra, by auction, at 11¾ @13¼c. ⅌ lb., averaging $12 78 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very brisk demand to-day, and prices of our inside lots have advanced 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. the market closing very firmly, though rather unevenly, owing, in part, to the high claims of holders and the difficulty in advancing on freight. The inquiry stimulated by the favorable news per *City of Baltimore*, has been mainly from shippers, though, to some extent, from speculators, and for Extra State the sales of which have been unusually large, from store, afloat and to arrive. Shipping brands of Extra Ohio, and low grades of Extra Western, generally, have also been in good request. The movements in trade brands have been fair. The total sales of State and Western Flour since our last, add up 39,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 40 @$5 60, chiefly $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western at $5 25@$5 35; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 25; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@ $6 50; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60, round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80, mainly at $5 70 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25 @$5 35
Extra State	5 40 @ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 25 @ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40 @ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55 @ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 65 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85 @ 7 15
Extra Genesee	5 80 @ 7 25
Extra to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in more demand, at buoyant prices, sales 3,000 bbls. at $5 15@5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 10@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,650 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 30@$4 05 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots, $2 80 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand, at $1 50@ $1 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly busier and dearer. The demand has been chiefly for lots wanted by shippers. The advance in freights, however, tended to check operations, and toward the close the market appeared less buoyant, as holders were unable to sell at the extreme rates, which were paid for choice lots during the forenoon. The reported transactions add up 135,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 50; Canada Club, very ready to very choice, in store, at $1 27@$1 35; White Western, at $1 45@$1 53; Red Western, on dock and in store and afloat

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—VIRGINIUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HEBREW SON—THE FIRST NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENRIETTE—POPPING THE QUESTION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76—RAOUL—THE MANIAC LOVER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GITANELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No communication has yet been received from the Administration by the Southern Commissioners, indicating the policy to be pursued towards the Southern Confederacy, notwithstanding the assertions which have been made to the contrary. They expect to be satisfied on this point, however, in a few days. A story was current in Washington yesterday that they had received positive intelligence of the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, but it proved, on inquiry, to be incorrect. They have no doubt that the evacuation will soon take place, if it has not already been effected.

The appointments made and confirmed yesterday were very numerous, and some of them very important. CARL SCHURZ, it seems, is to be Minister to Spain, instead of CASSIUS M. CLAY, who consented to take instead the mission to St. Petersburg. JAMES S. PIKE, of Maine, is to be Minister Resident at the Hague; ROBERT M. PALMER, of Pennsylvania, Minister to the Argentine Confederation; JAMES E HARNEY, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Portugal; GEORGE G FOGG, of New-Hampshire, Minister to Switzerland, and ANDREW B. DICKINSON, of New-York, Minister to Nicaragua. The only New-York City nomination made was that of THOMAS MCELRATH as Appraiser. The others, it is expected, will now be first in order.

The Senate yesterday adjourned *sine die*, after acting upon all the appointments ready for them, and being notified by the President that he had no further communications to make. Before proceeding to Executive business, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring that the only way to preserve the Union is by enforcing the laws, and that resistance to their enforcement, under whatever name, is disunion; and further, declaring it the duty of the President to hold and protect the public property, even within the seceded States. He asked for an immediate vote upon it, but did not obtain it. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, the original mover of the resolution calling for the dispatches of Major ANDERSON, explained that his motive in calling for them was to vindicate the character of Major ANDERSON, which had been assailed unjustly. Nothing further of interest transpired.

Dispatches have appeared in some of the papers, stating that Gov. HOUSTON has actually commenced an armed opposition to the behests of the Texas Convention. Although these statements have been premature, our latest reports from Texas indicate that they may become true at any moment. Gov. HOUSTON evidently intends to give the Secessionists some trouble. He still considers himself the Chief Executive Officer of Texas, notwithstanding the action of the Convention, by which he was deposed. On the 21st inst. speeches were made at Austin by HOUSTON and Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, late member of Congress, in which the Convention and its acts were severely denounced, as were also the Southern Confederacy and its new Constitution. We do not learn from our dispatches how these speeches were received, but the simple fact of their being delivered at the capital of the State, when the Convention was in session, is significant.

The first two resolutions in the series reported by the Committee on Federal Relations in the Virginia Convention were adopted yesterday without amendment, after considerable debate. The second, declaring that African Slavery is a vital part of the social system of the States wherein it exists, Gov. WISE sought to have amended by the addition of the words "and of the political system of the Federal Government," but he did not succeed.

The Legislature of Missouri are not disposed to follow the recommendation of the State Convention, that they should take measures to further the assembling of a National Convention, with the object of amending the Federal Constitution, and they have accordingly passed a resolution refusing to do so, 62 to 42.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool March 13, calling at Queenstown on the following day, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings news of interest. The leaguer of the Citadel of Messina had been brought to a speedy close by the capitulation of Gen. FERGOLA, who acted under special instructions received from FRANCIS II. It was supposed the Civatella del Fronto, the only remaining stronghold in the hands of the Bourbon faction, would at once surrender. From Poland we learn that the petition of the people had met with a favorable reception at St. Petersburgh, the Emperor having conceded a National Consultative Council, with M. ZAMOYSKI, the leader of the Reform Party, as its presiding officer. Everything at Warsaw was tranquil. The French Chambers were still busily discussing the Imperial policy. An improbable rumor prevailed that the French representative at Rome had disclaimed the sentiments enounced in the recent speech of Prince NAPOLEON. American questions continue to attract the attention of the leading European Powers. Our Own Correspondent at Paris advises us that both France and England are preparing squadrons of observation to visit the American coast, with a view to guarding against all dangerous eventualities. The apprehension of the passage of the Morrill Tariff had acted disastrously upon almost every branch of English industry.

We have files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 1st February. The *Commercial Times* of Jan. 31, says political complications have tended to keep up the markets, and that sales of hides have been unusually small. The violence of the Press portended a speedy rupture between the Federals and Liberals. MENDOZA had marched upon San Juan with 1,700 men, and killed many of the provincials in an engagement. The Liberals manifested much indignation in consequence of this, which took place after they had sent a deputation to MENDOZA proposing terms of peace, who were amused by him and afterwards dismissed without further ceremony.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. MANIERRE presented a petition asking an investigation into the Hackley street-cleaning contract of this City, but unanimous consent being required for its reception, and Mr. SESSIONS objecting, it was withdrawn. Several minor bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned. In the Assembly, the bill requiring foreign Insurance Companies to file annual statements of their affairs was passed; also the bill to submit the question of calling a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution to the people.

At the Board of Charities and Corrections, yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the President to draw his warrant on the Comptroller for $100,000. The sick patients in the Institutions are to be transferred to the new hospital for treatment: 438 persons have been sent from the City Prison to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, embracing the usual proportion of "revolvers."

In the Court of Appeals, two or three cases were yesterday argued, of no particular importance except that of the Barthrop will, which was but just commenced, and will likely consume a day or two yet. In the Superior Court, before Justice MONCRIEF, an action against the City, for evicting a Market Clerk from the attic of Centre Market, came on to be heard. The case was finally postponed to Monday. In the Oyer and Terminer JOHN JOLLY was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. In the General Sessions the Grand Jury were dismissed for the term, sentence of TOWNSEND was postponed, argument was heard and decision reserved, on the motion for new trial in the case of FELIX MCARDLE, convicted of seduction, and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

The Stock Market opened firmer, yesterday, under the foreign advices, but fell back on the Sbare list in the afternoon to about Wednesday's quotations. State Stocks steady, and the Federal Stock sold at 95¼ ₩ cent. for the registered issue. The Exchange on London remains at 108 ₩ cent.

The advices by the *City of Baltimore*, yesterday, were considered unusually favorable to the Breadstuff interest, and very heavy sales of Flour, Wheat, and Corn were made, chiefly to shippers, at improved prices. The market closed, however, less buoyantly, owing to the rise in rates on freight. Cotton was in brisk demand, and 6,000 bales changed hands, about half *in transitu*, at a slight advance. The transactions in Groceries were fair in extent; while in Provisions, Hops, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Metals, Hides, and Leather, the movements were limited. Resin, Tallow, and Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention.

Our Revenue Policy.

It is of course a matter of surprise to no one that we are obliged to read, upon each fresh arrival from Europe, such denunciations of our new tariff law, as we reproduce in other columns of this paper. There never, in fact, was an important measure that attracted less attention on its passage, or, when the public consciousness was fully aroused, was more reprobated the world over as ill-timed and mischievous to the last degree, than the enactment in question. We resisted its passage upon the very grounds that are now almost universally urged for its repeal; and showed that it would alienate the Border States, lose us the sympathy of Europe, and above all, yield neither revenue, nor protect our industry, because it could not be enforced. The public, however, could not be awakened from its lethargy, and in a community now unanimous for its repeal, we found difficulty in getting a second. But the measure is a law. What is to be done with it? Repeal it, as a matter of course. This should be the first act of the Administration. It is a commercial as well as a political necessity. The crisis is imminent and demands immediate action.

Suppose we fight the South on their own ground, by reducing our impost duties to match theirs. What States are to be the sufferers? Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, if any. And to what degree? Much less, we think, than is generally supposed. To take the case of Massachusetts, the total value of the products of that State, in 1855, was $205,000,000. One third of this amount was consumed on the spot. The following is a list of some of its articles going into general consumption:

Articles.	Value.
Cotton goods	$30,464,738
Woolen goods	19,124,233
Iron and manufactures of iron	10,326,874
Steam engines and machinery	7,314 890
Paper	4,643,680
Refined sugars	2,036,630
Sperm oil and candles	6,813,290
Soap and candles	7,720,533
Boots and shoes	37,489,923
Hats, caps and bonnets	7,532 718
Sperm and whale oil and bone	7,766,996
Mackerel and cod	2,829,646
Distilled liquors	3,154,828
Clothing	9,061,896
Glass	2,648,125
Musical instruments	2,291,680
Jewelry and watches	2,105,000
Cordage	2,478,410
Mechanics' tools	1,142.604
Manufactures of copper and brass	3,187,556
Cutlery	1 200,279
Total	$173,384,523

Now, if we except woolen goods, there is hardly an article in this list that would suffer with a rate of duties not exceeding 15 per cent. Cotton in Lowell can be turned into cloth very nearly if not quite as cheaply as in Manchester. In several styles, the American manufacturer competes successfully with the English in every market in the world. The coarser kinds of American cottons need no protection whatever. The tendency of public opinion in Massachusetts is unmistakably toward a relaxation of our revenue system, instead of higher duties. She was the moving party that led to the adoption of the Tariff of 1857, by which duties were considerably reduced. She is ready for a revenue tariff, and could, we are confident, sustain all her industries (with one exception) with a uniform rate of duties of 15 per cent.

The great interest that would suffer in Pennsylvania, is the iron manufacture in the Eastern part of the State. The Western portion of it is well protected by cost of transportation. In coal this State has nothing to fear. We believe her manufactures of iron would suffer less than is estimated, as many qualities are produced better adapted to certain objects than English make. But suppose some inconvenience were felt, what is this compared with the exigency upon us? The Tariff in many cases was designed to be, and is, prohibitory. Just to the degree that it lessens the ability of foreign countries to sell, it weakens their ability to purchase our produce. Take the matter of breadstuffs. We have exported to England since the 1st of last September, 2,157,680 bushels of wheat, 4,404,695 bushels of corn—equal in value to at least $40,000,000. Before the year is out, this amount will be nearly doubled, or say 50,000,000 bushels. Suppose this market had not been open to us—what would have been the value of this produce, and where would the Western States have been? With the poorest seasons we produce a surplus of breadstuffs. Their price, consequently, is *always* regulated by that in foreign countries. With slack demand the present year, the whole West, and with it the country, would have been in bankruptcy. Our great object should be to cultivate this foreign demand. We cannot sell unless we purchase in an equal degree. Every embarrassment thrown in the way of reciprocal freedom is just so much abatement upon the profits of our agriculture.

We always hail with the greatest pleasure a good demand for our produce abroad. The past year's crop took the West out of the mire, and saved the commerce of this City from a fearful revulsion. It put the Western farmer on his feet. It added more than $100,000,000 to the value of our railroad securities. For the first time for many years it has given profitable employment to our shipping. When we take into consideration our vast agricultural interests, our system of railroads, which in the Northern States have cost $800,000,000, and our mercantile tonnage, which has a value of $200,000,000—all of which are directly fostered by a large foreign trade, we certainly see in the advantage to these an ample compensation for the temporary inconvenience that minor interests may suffer on being obliged to address ourselves to our emergencies.

We do not wonder that England complains of us. We exported to Great Britain the past year produce to the value of $228,300,034, and to England alone to the value of $187,096,912, nearly all of which was taken *duty free*. We imported from England in the same period merchandise to the value of $133,065,971, or about $180,000,701 paid duties. Of this cotton, and woollen fabrics, and iron, made up about $80,000,000, upon which we derived a considerable portion of our revennes. Just in proportion as we cease to import, will England, of necessity, refuse to purchase of us. Under such circumstances, we should like to know where are we to get our revenne, and where are we to sell our produce? By no possibility can we outlive our markets of domestic consumption as fast as we can our means of production. By weakening England's means to sell to us, we strike a blow at ourselves tenfold as destructive as we do at her. But for that country the West would be a desert, the land there would not be worth cultivation. From the more distant portions, the most valuable products of the soil would not bear transportation to market. Shall we destroy a portion of the prosperity we enjoy from her trade—a half or third of it? Why not retain the whole of it by at least reuniting us to the previous tariff, under which, according to the confessions of the warmest protectionist, we had reached the highest pitch of prosperity we had ever known.

Our interests, consequently, demand that we should retrace the steps we have taken. We can go further if need be. If one interest suffers, others more important will be the gainers. As it is, none are protected. If we should reduce duties by law so as to meet an emergency, we should only enact what is already in practice. We can no longer stand in the dogmas of the past, because the groundwork on which they rested is taken away. The first step may be unpleasant, without costing us half so much as we anticipate. We must fight the battle as it presents itself with energy and vigor. A crisis without example in the history of the country is upon us, and may have to be met by a policy for which the past presents no precedent.

The Popular Voice in the South.

The decisive enunciation of the will of the people of the Cotton States as to union or disunion, is necessarily only a question of time. If, as asserted, it is really the desire of a majority in one or more of these States that their political fortunes should remain united with ours,—and he sure that if such union be their interest it will he also their desire—neither the truculence of conspirators nor the terrorism of mob-law, can permanently prevent their voice being heard or their will from being obeyed. So far, the people have really had no voice at all in the formation of the Government which now claims to rule over them.

It was quite an easy thing for a bold, powerful, conspiring junta, working in secret, acting under false pretences, and appealing to excited political passions, to precipitate the revolutionary issue in the South in such a shape and at such a moment as to compel at least apparent popular indorsement. Then, amid the wild excitement of a suddenly-acquired independence, these conspirators artfully seized the moment, and hastily set up an unauthorized Provisional Government;—this again they speedily, by secret legislation, and still without the sanction of the people, transformed into a permanent Government;—and finally, by the same process, they have created a vast body of military and civil office-holders, and established them for life over the people. By adroit management, the junta makes its schemes appear to be the spontaneous action of the people; and, indeed, large numbers of men soon actually do become unconscious participants in the conspiracy.

It does not need much forecast to see, however, that a Government which is thus, by a sort of legerdemain, imposed upon States accustomed to democratic liberty, though they may submit to it while their passions are excited, must necessarily possess but the most precarious existence. A brief period of repose, a calm time for reflection, and an opportunity for concert of action, and the old inborn sentiments of the masses must again speedily assert their sway; the mighty though silent forces of Union must again control the action of the State; the conspirators who have deceived the people and destroyed the Government—they in turn will be destroyed; and the Republic will be avenged on its enemies.

There is, however, a great drawback now to the growth of the Union sentiment in the seceding States, in the mere fact that they possess an organic framework of Government;—grotesque and unnatural though it be. There is a strong tendency in the great body of men in all communities quietly to accept "accomplished facts"—to uphold and accommodate themselves to the order of things which circumstances or bolder individuals create around them. The conspirators have now a Constitution, an Executive, a *Corps Legislatif*, a Judiciary; they have an army, a navy, and a revenue, and their agents collect the customs along a thousand miles of sea-coast. They have also able popular leaders, and a more or less powerful servile Press. Behind all these, too, and greater than all, there is a power which controls all—a compact, oligarchic, wide-spread, secret junto, as desperate and unscrupulous as any in Venetian annals—which wields, too, the old familiar weapons of conspirators, terror, denunciation, banishment and the knife—the former freely enough, and the latter far oftener than appears on the record. To the power and the machinations of this body is owing the existence and the power of all the rest.

With such organization the sober public at first cannot cope. Its operation is like the eruption of a score or two of Spanish buccaneers, in olden times, among the peaceful millions of Peru or Mexico: their first feeling is that of amazement; the next is apt to be that of submission to what seems fore-ordained or inevitable. Beside these buccaneer tactics for the terrifying and silencing of the great body of peaceful citizens, the disunion conspirators cunningly work upon the excitable, the reckless, the ignorant and the ambitious, by the tantalizing tricks of the Spanish matadore, shaking the red rag of their fancied wrongs in their eyes till, goaded to madness, they are ready to rush to destruction.

Heretofore it has been our pride, as Americans, to believe that the courage and large intelligence of the masses of the people in this country were sufficient to prevent forever the successful working of such conspiracies; and even yet we believe them to be utterly impossible in the Free and Democratic States.

There could, indeed, be no finer illustration of the thoroughly healthful action of Republicanism than that, in a history extending already over three generations, we should now have the first formidable outbreak of illegitimate political ambition in a country where the public passion has no check but the public reason. Passion, however, in its very nature, is evanescent; while ultimately and surely, the physical, commercial, moral and social necessities must establish and maintain the equilibrium of political forces.

Poland and Russia.

The "muffled" movement in Poland, unanimous and resolute as it assuredly is, and spreading with formidable celerity from the centre to the borders of the land, is significant of a most serious and self-reliant sentiment,—one truly national in its character, and intelligently cognizant of the moral sympathy of the times, as manifested in the healthy progress of liberal ideas throughout Europe. Nor is it to the Poles alone that, in the existing complication, this sympathy is confined. They seem to impart no more than they receive, and the generous opinions for which they live and hope, are reflected upon them from autocratic minds. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF recommends that their tranquil but earnest petition to be reinstalled in their traditions and their aspirations, be granted; and the same Czar who glorifies his dynasty by the emancipation of 45,000,000 of serfs, claims additional lustre for it by bestowing upon the Kingdom of Poland a separate Council of State, with the patriot Prince ZAMOISKY at the head of it. Such is the Czar's reply to the People's petition, as brought to Warsaw, on the 13th inst., by Gen. MAYENDORFF.

Whatever liberal views the Czar NICHOLAS may have bequeathed to his son, it is certain that they did not embrace the resurrection of Poland. The treasure and the blood he expended to repress her nationality might well have purchased for ALEXANDER an example and necessity of absolutism, if ALEXANDER had not been made of that fine impressible stuff which was to respond to living rights, and recognize in the enlightened opinion of Southern and Central Europe the true pulse of the people. Therefore the reigning Czar steps out of his dreary old traditions with his hands full of progress, and his heart full of sympathy; and it will be strange if his inheritance does not pass to his successor with the seal of freedom upon it.

It is easy to imagine that the Poles recognize in the Czar this Man for the Times, and easy to discover in that recognition a solution for their present enigmatical attitude of patience and repose, which has been described as a "muffled agitation;" for the provocation was sudden and complete, and the outrage of the 27th of February sufficed to test a self-control more confident and sure than can be claimed for the Polish temper. Yet we are assured again and again that order reigns in Warsaw, and that the people are repressing themselves. Unanimous and determined, but tranquil, they go about their public demonstrations of sorrow with the air of men who have leaders whom they honor, and plans that they believe in; who have a cause worthy of their patience, and a future that will not fail them. In this spirit they submit to their own chiefs, who counsel always calmness. The people who flock in by thousands from the provinces come with no arms in their hands; the Committee of Safety, supported by the students, summarily arrest every blundering agitator; and for the present, remembering that not one soldier fell, their motto seems to be, "the dead are all our own, and they are with us!" and in their names they strike with nothing sharper than the significance of black missals and *immortelles*. The people of Poland have risen calmly like the tide—not surging like breakers, to be dashed in impotent fragments on the very shore of their hopes.

On the other hand, the Russian authorities present, we think, a kindred picture. The predicament in which Gen. ZABLOTZKY's folly has involved them is met with caution and prompt measures of concession. Prince GOATSCHAKOFF resigns the management of the people into the hands of twenty-four of the most popular Polish citizens; the funeral ceremonies in honor of the victims of the 27th are undisturbed by at least any formal appearance of police or soldiery; the Russian officer who, on that day cried aloud in front of his men that his mission was not to mow down women and children, and so, tearing off his epaulettes and breaking his sword, refused to fire, is suffered to go scot free among the people; the troops that are sent to reinforce the garrison arrive at night, without display or noise; there is talk of the Emperor's intention to send his brother, the Grand-Duke NICHOLAS, to conciliate the Polish nobility and men of influence; and last, but best of all, comes this separate Council of State, the first step, perhaps, toward the restoration to Poland of her Constitution, her language, and her freedom.

It is at least pleasant to imagine that there is *rapport* in this—the sympathy of hearts longing for liberty, and all the cherished memories and emotions of patriotism, with the heart that rejoices to bestow them, the mind that looks to history for fame, and to living gratitude for reward. The world moves, and Poland and Russia may have approached near enough to read kindred ideas in each other's political countenance.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—The new tariff was avowedly created to benefit the domestic at the expense of the foreign manufacturer. There need be no surprise, therefore, if the latter, thus challenged to combat, should avail himself of every opportunity to defend his interests, and to find every possible crevice in the armor of his assailant; and in the actual condition of the country its vulnerable points are simply innumerable. Of the importing houses doing business in this City, a large and very important number are nothing more than the agents of European manufacturers. For these concerns to subject their merchandize to heavy imposts, when they may escape with merely nominal dues, must be an excess of absurdity that we have no right to anticipate; and we may therefore expect that whatever wares shall hereafter be shipped from abroad for a Southern or Western market, will seek a landing-place at Southern, rather than Northern, ports; and, perhaps, make their way overland so as to compete with direct importations at New York. This expectation is so far from chimerical that it is already on the eve of realization. We have unquestionable authority for stating that orders to the amount of at least $1,000,000, sent out from this City before it was deemed possible that the Morrill tariff could become a law, have been countermanded, and the manufacturers have been directed to send the goods immediately to New-Orleans. There, those destined for sale in the Gulf States will enter into consumption exempt from the prohibitory imposts of the Northern tariff; while the remainder will pass into the Western and Northwestern States wholly free from duty. The result of this policy cannot be doubtful. Not only will the Federal Government suffer a ruinous loss of revenue, but the direst prophecies of those who deprecated the election of Mr. LINCOLN will be verified by the destructive policy transmitted to his Administration by its predecessor. We shall not only cease to see marble palaces rising along Broadway; but reduced from a national to a merely provincial Metropolis, our shipping will rot at the wharves and grass grow in our streets. No earthly influence, short of a reversal of the policy referred to, can save not only New-York, but every Northern port from this frightful destiny.

Vandalism in China.

Our readers will remember the very picturesque account of the pillage and subsequent burning, by the allied forces, of the famous Summer Palace near Peking, which we copied from English journals in December last. The story was an animating one, full of the splendor and the havoc of war, and calculated to excite the cupidity of the reader, if not his martial impulses, by its luxurious details of "loot"—profuse and curiously magnificent. The Tartars had insulted a flag of truce, and made prisoners of the party bearing it, under circumstances of deliberate atrocity. Two of the officers were spirited away, and two died from the brutal treatment they received. The grossest indignities were offered to all,—the correspondent of the London *Times* being of the number. In some instances their faces were repeatedly and violently rubbed in the dust, and their pinioned bodies exposed for three days, without food, to the scorching sun at noon, and the cold and penetrating dews of that season; from time to time, too, they were kicked and beaten, so severely that the most gallant of their number died delirious, as he lay on the ground, bound to a Seikh soldier.

The provocation was extraordinary, and seemed to call, by all the rigors of military justice, for summary retribution. Accordingly, on the 8th of October, the Summer Palace, six miles to the north of the city, was carried by a sudden assault—there being but a handful of eunuchs and gardeners to defend it—and at once devoted to an indiscriminate sacking. It is to be doubted whether the "looting" experiences of the British troops at Delhi and Lucknow afford any example of rapine and riotous destruction as magnificent as this. The reports of eye-witnesses were altogether oriental in the pictures they presented: superb porcelain vases flung about like empty bottles; jade ornaments tossed from hand to hand with satiated contempt; books and manuscripts of fabulous mystery and rareness burned to make a soldier's bonfire; luxurious silks, and shawls from imperial looms, taken to lash hampers with, and cover pots; and robes that the Emperor and his women had worn, on state occasions perhaps, parted among the pioneers and all. Yet the work of destruction was left but half finished that day; on the 18th a clean sweep was made, and French and British soldiers went from chamber to chamber, slashing with sticks and axes, among screens and panels, and whatever was too cumbrous to remove. For this second exacerbation of vengeance it is hard to find justification, for the surviving prisoners had been brought into camp; and an indemnity of £100,000 was offered, and subsequently accepted, for the murder of the others.

But apart from these considerations, there is yet another and more important fact, which has since engaged the attention of scientific circles in France and England, and imparted to the pillage of the Summer Palace, and that curious auction in the Temple Lamasiri, the aspect of a stupendous vandalism, as ignorant as it was violent. When the French troops were embarking for China, M. JOMARD, the venerable member of the Institute, a man much honored in France for his profound learning and his private worth, entreated Government to send some instructed person with the army to prevent the destruction of monuments, mementos, and works of art—anticipating, we are told, the very outrage that was perpetrated in October. His warning was not heeded, and the Summer Palace, with all it contained, was destroyed.

What it did contain was not merely the fantastic furniture and endless luxurious appliances of an Imperial Chinese sensualist, as was supposed, but priceless records of the Empire, and the dearest traditions of a land which has never lost its connection with an antiquity of 4,000 years. According to M. JOMARD and M. STANISLAUS JULIEN, the Professor of Chinese at the University of Paris, the Summer Palace was a Museum without equal in the world. The distruction of the Louvre, or of the British Museum, said they, would be nothing to what these allied troops have done; for the French and English Collections are mainly from other lands, whereas the Summer Palace was the treasure-house of Chinese history and Chinese arts. In the Bibliothèque Imperiale is a catalogue of the historical vases of the Summer Palace. It is in Chinese, six folio volumes, from the Imperial Printing Office, at Peking—a marvel of typography—illustrated, too, with engravings of all the vases, executed with the curious photographic fidelity peculiar to that imitative people. The splendid dresses, of which so vast a number were destroyed, were all of historic value, we are told—"being robes of honor bestowed upon eminent persons by the Emperor, in accordance with a Chinese custom, and deposited, after their deaths, in this great National Museum."

M. JOMARD pronounced this act of Lord ELGIN "an irreparable injury, inflicted on the human race," and wondered if any one could be found to defend the abomination.

THE SEASON, THE SENATE AND THE STREETS.—The Legislature proposes to investigate the business of New-York street-cleaning. Even the Legislature could hardly find dirtier work. The vilest suspicions surround the celebration of the Hackley contracts, and, certainly, the City streets have never been viler than since the contract was executed. Information that sporadic cases of street-cleaning have been observed in conspicuous portions of the City has occasionally reached us, but, in contradiction to this, is the uncontrovertible evidence of its existence, which this filth daily addresses to four out of the five senses; and the reported street-cleaners, when pressed by close investigation, are found to be as unsubstantial as so many men in huckram. To get at a merely superficial notion of the subject, it may be sufficient to say that the Hackley contract has been in operation for five weeks, the contractor drawing money at the rate of $7,000 a week. Inevitable accidents in steady succession have occurred to prevent the work of purgation. Now it was too cold, and less frosty weather must he waited for; now it was too wet, and dryer weather must be waited for; now the streets were buried in snow, and a thaw was the prerequisite. Dumping-grounds, carts, laborers, were one after the other to seek, and when obtained, the latter had to be indulged with a weekly strike. Such and so various have been the pretences under which the streets have been left in a primeval condition, fit for the development of pre-Adamite monstrosities; but neither storm, or frost, or flood, or strike, has prevented the absorption of the Hackleian pay, as rapidly as it matured. The Legislative Committee may exhaust its ingenuity in discovering when or how a thousand dollars a day have been more easily earned.

Mr. Church's View in the Arctic Region.

The finest poem of the German HEINE is that in which the palm-tree and the pine are depicted, surrounded by the opposite associations of the desert and the snow-drift, and Mr. CHURCH seems resolved that his fame shall rest upon a painted antithesis of the same character. Having achieved a world-wide reputation by his "Heart of the Andes," in which all the luxuriance of tropical life, and all the varied beauty of organic lines and colors, are displayed in most brilliant effect, he is now prepared to gratify the public with a "View in the Arctic Region," which by its excellence fully confirms the law of esthetics, so frequently set forth by the late Prof. DOD, in his lectures on "Architecture"—that none appreciate any point of beauty in nature or art so well as those who have entered into the spirit of *its opposite*. In these two paintings of Mr. CHURCH we have, to a degree striking enough to become a historical and classical instance, an illustration of the fact that "diversity of sentiment does not interfere with unity of excellence" in the works of a single man.

We may as well premise, fairly and squarely, that we consider this Arctic scene a first-class painting. It could hardly fail to be attractive,—the *motive* being given even in the hands of an artist of less ability,—for there is something singularly inviting to all brothers of the easel in ice and snow views. They strike the most common-place observer as suggesting subjects for copy. We believe that the very first independent figure of climate to be found in poetry is the strange mention of the treasures of the snow, and hail, and the frozen deep, in the Book of Job, while the first independent landscapes, as distinguished from old conventional back-grounds, are the dim snow scenes of JODOCUS MOMPERS. But apart from this natural fascination of subject, the "Arctic View" is admirable from so many points of strictest criticism, and indicates such an exhaustive study of scientific truths as applied to Art, that we may well despair of giving a fully coördinate *résumé* of the whole.

We are struck in the composition at the first glance, by its harmony, with the sentiment of the picture. It is that of intense solitude in the clear frozen North—nature in her utter loneliness—no wild bird or stunted shrub, or ragged relic of aught that ever *grew*, meets the eye to suggest life. White bergs rise mountain high around an arm of the sea, which vanishes in a darkly-ending *fiord*, in fine perspective to the left. A mountain with a gracefully sloping glacier, on which play the most exquisitely treated atmospheric tints, and just such dim suggestions of prismatic light as gleam over all evening snow-fields, forms the middle distance. A road-like base, studded with ice lumps, cheats the eye in its mirage-like effect into imagining towns and towers—an effect which many a traveler in frozen wastes will recall with a smile. In the front ground the sea sweeps toward the shore with as gentle a ripple as though it played in warm Southern climes,—an effect which, as here executed in beautiful lines, is singularly graceful. But all is deathly cold. The invisible spirits of the North—the Witch of Mont Blanc and the Vilas of Russia may be flitting unseen around, but to the eye of man there is only utter desolation amid all this wondrous beauty. The spectator seems to have discovered a new realm, and repeats, with the Ancient Mariner,

> "We were the first that ever burst
> Into that silent sea."

To the right rise masses of ice—blue islands in a blue sea; amid them a turquoise arch over a sapphire current,—but all is ice and the fearful silence of intensest cold. It is not the burning sulphur blue which the sea wears in the warm Mediterranean, and sends up in mad light like the chemical fires of a theatre into the *Grottona Azzura* of Capri. It is another light and another life here; but always real and always beautiful. Above these, again, rise broken white walls, showing with wonderful truth the gradations of color—tawny above purple—as we see them in sunsets, and as we find them in the prism—the warm tints succeeding the cold. In this accurate collection of color, Mr. CHURCH manifests a conscientiousness which some of the first painters living would do well to imitate. We see in these effects the results of the careful observation of one who has sailed for long days and Aurora-lighted nights among iceberg seas, noting in every way the marvels by which he was surrounded. The observer may be interested to know that a puzzling blue vein which he will observe in a white ice-mass to the left, and which seems strange and ribbon-like, was the result of a literal observation, as are all the more peculiar effects.

We might write for hours of the subtle aerial lights which play over ice-rock and sea in this picture, and of the innumerable watery colors which blend with them from below; but observation must supply the place of word-painting. Let us conclude by assuring the reader that the "Arctic View" is one of those triumphs of truthfulness and study, subordinated to a wonderful appreciation of the Beautiful, such as could only be effected by a really great artist.

Commercial Relations Between the North and South.

From the great interest felt at the present time on the subject of the commercial relations between the North and the South, we have republished from the TIMES the following articles:

1. Motives to Secession.
2. How the South Got their Mistaken Ideas.
3. Effect of Secession on the Production of Cotton.
4. Commercial Relations between the North and South.
5. Direct Trade of the South with Europe.
6. On the "Exchanges" of the Country.
7. The South Cannot Compete with the North in Industries Requiring Skill.
8. Relative Degree of Wealth and Means of Production, North and South.
9. The Mouths of the Mississippi and the Direction and Volume of the Internal Trade of the Country.
10. Where Shall the Border States Go?
11. Effect of Secession on the Material Interests of the South.
12. Southern Free Trade.
13. Lesson of the Census.
14. Geographical Question of Secession.

These articles compose a volume of seventy-two pages, octavo. The article on the *geographical* question of secession is illustrated by a very instructive map, drawn in *crayon*, showing by different degrees of shade, and by figures, the proportion of slaves to whites in every county in the Southern States; the question of secession—its locality, climate, soil and interests—are thus shown at a glance. In the elevated, grain-growing districts, there are few slaves, and thus we find a loyal population. This territory embraces one-half of the area of all the Southern States, and presents one of the most interesting features of the secession movement, and shows the ties which bind the Border States and portions of the seceding ones to the North, with which they are allied, both by sympathies and interest. Eastern Virginia cannot go, because Western will not. The same may be said of North Carolina. Western Tennessee in the same way is held by the Eastern portion of the State. It is in these States, with their greatly-developed interests, that the final battle of secession is to be fought. Price of pamphlet and map, 50 cents. They are sent by mail at same price.

— Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, recently pardoned a man confined in the State Penitentiary by mistake. An application was made to him in behalf of a convict named Miller, and he promised to comply with it, but when he came to make out the papers he confounded him with Mitchell, and set the latter free instead. It is said that Mitchell has conducted himself with marked propriety since his release, but the question is what shall be done with Miller.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON MORRIS ISLAND.

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING A SIGHT AT THEM—HOW THE DIFFICULTY WAS OVERCOME—FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE TWELVE BATTERIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Monday, March 25, 1861.

Your correspondent has been unwilling to acknowledge that he could be defeated by the South Carolinians in his efforts to see the *most important* of all the fortifications in the harbor, viz.: those on Morris Island. He had tried every expedient, had been promised over and over again that he should certainly see them, but invariably the promise has been revoked when the appointed time came. After the avalanche of crinoline that I alluded to in a recent letter, Gen. BEAUREGARD issued the most positive orders that no civilians, under any circumstances, should be permitted to visit either Fort Johnson, Moultrie or Morris. Notwithstanding this Imperial edict, the thing has at last been done, and I have to thank that bundle of charming contradictions, a woman, for the *modus operandi*. I was coming out of Quartermaster-General HATCH'S office, on Meeting street, last Saturday afternoon, when I met a very lovely creature in tears. Any woman in sorrow will excite a man's sympathies, but when she is beautiful, and gives vant to her pant-up grief, the effect is irresistible. She, it seems, was on a similar errand. She had been to Gen. BEAUREGARD'S head-quarters, in Secession Hall, but he, sha said, was no gentleman, and wasn't an American thus to refuse a lady who had not seen her husband for eight weeks. She had also been to Gov. PICKENS' head-qnarters in the same street, but the Governor's wife, the Cleopatra of Charleston, had returned, and she could not see him. I returned with her to Mr. HATCH, and plead hard, but the Quartermaster, although made of fine-toned materials, dared not disobey the orders of his superior in rank. I determined on a *coup*, and told the lady that if she would come down to *Southern Wharf* at 10 A. M. precisely, on Sunday morning, that I would have at her dispesal a safe boat with four trusty oarsmen, and we would see if we could not run the gauntlet successfully. I am thus minute, because a leading merchant here told me only a fortnight since that if "*he heard of my going or attempting to go to any of the forts he should notify the Government that I was a spy!*" Yet an extraordinary piece of good luck has enabled me to see the whole network of immensely strong fortifications, covering the whole of Camp Gregg, as Morris Island, six miles long, is called.

Punctual to the moment, the lady arrived, and we sailed down the beautiful bay with the thermometer at 75°. When off Sumpter we stopped to observe the effect of that "accidental-on-purpose" shot from the Columbiad at Stevens' Battery. I observed that a place full two feet square had been knocked away, and that a very deep indentation had been made, which is now partially filled up. On the same side there are two long rows of rifle holes on two sides of the pentagon, facing respectively Forts Morris and Jamee. These also answer as ventilators; but owing to the imminent danger of an attack at any moment, the lower range had been sealed up with lead, and the upper one partially so, thus protecting themselves on this side, but adding to the dangers of a long seige by shutting out a free current of pure air. Instead of sailing direct for the first battery at Cummings' Point, which threw the shell into Sumpter, we turned our course for Morris' Island Creek, and made for Col. GREGG'S private wharf, about ona mile up from the bay. As we neared the landing, the sentry, a rough up-country soldier, whe, like many of his companions, has not seen a woman's face for over a month, stared my beautiful companion completely out of countenance, and evidently was so completely nonplussed that we might have passed without any "permit." I gave my card, and requested him to send at once to Col. GREGG and inform him that the representative of the NEW-YORK TIMES had taken the liberty of visiting tha island, and trusted that he would be permitted to see the diff-rent batteries, and also to escort a lady who wished to see Lieut. ——, of the Richland Rifles. In fifteen minutes Col. GREGG himself came riding down, eyed me pretty sharply, avidently wonde red at the temerity of the "special," but, nevertheless, invited me to land, and also my companion. While she was escorted to her husband's quarters, I was carefully shown all the batteries on the island, for which I wish here to thank the Commandant of Camp Gregg, and especially Capt. MCGOWAN, the Quartermaster, who extended every possible facility to me. Starting for Cummings' Point, let me describe them in detail.

At the point nearest to Fort Sumpter, called Cummings' or Pelican Point, we have first the

COLUMBIA BATTERY.

This battery is commanded by Capt. GREEN, and has *four*, ten-inch mortars and *two* Columbiads. Secondly, the

STEVENS' BATTERY.

This is commonly called the Iron Battery. It is invented by the Casbier of the Planters and Mechanics Bank ot Charleston. Mr. STEVENS sub mitted the plan to Gov. PICKENS, but meeting with no encouragement there, he showed his plan to Mr. HATCH, who interested the secretary of War, Mr. JAMISON, in it, and he praised the idea so highly that Gov. PICKENS gave his consent to the erection of it. His brother commands it. Here there are *three* Columbiads, sixty-four pounders, the front or *glace*, as I believe it is called, is protected by sand-bags twenty feet thick. The doors for tha embrasures work by a lever, which, although bomb-proof, can be opened and shut, through a novel contrivance, by a chain. These doors are five feet by three and a half. Tha "*rat trap*" of thia battery, as the place for tha reserves ia called, is protected by sand-bage fifteen feet thick. Here one hundred men can repose in perfect safety. The roof of this battery, as I believe I have before mentioned, is covered with two layers of the T pattern rail, which are dove-tailed together, and closely pinned to tha fibrinous Palmetto loge underneath. This whole battery ie so unique and so strong that doubtless it is destined to revolutionize all the old-fashioned ideas of fortifications. It is the intention of the Palmettoans, when they occupy Sumpter, to pour into this battery a perfect shower of iron hail to thoroughly test its merits. They ara confidant that not the slightest impreasion will be made upon it. Leaving this rhinoceros-like mass of Palmetto, iron and sand, we come thirdly to

FORT MORRIS BATTERY.

Thia is commanded by Capt. GREEN. Here there are *three* Columbiads and *four* mortars, which can be nsed either for Fort Sumpter or for the channel, being *en barbette*.

All of tha above guns can be brought to bear directly on Sumpter, and each one of them can throw a shell avery *five minutes*. Fourthly, we have

GREEN'S BATTERY.

This is also commanded by Capt. GREEN. Hera there are *four* Columbiads, and *two* forty-two pounders *en barbette*, which will sweep the whole island. Capt. GREEN is a wealthy planter, and has in his company five high privates who are each worth $200,000. Tbey were lounging in their rough barracks when I passed, a regular Hudson River Railroad looking Irish shanty!

Fifthly, we have

COL. MACREADY'S BATTERY.

Thie is defended by *three* forty-twos, and *one* thirty-two pounder, all *en barbette*, which sweep the island.

Sixihly, the

CHANNEL BATTERY.

Thie is commanded by Capt. J. G. KING. Here there are *three* twenty four ponnders, *en barbette*.

Seventhly, the notorious

STAR OF THE WEST BATTERY.

Capt. GREEN holds this point, with *four* twenty-four pounders and *one* forty-two pounder.

At the Northeast point of the Island where the channel turns, we come to the Eighth, the

DAHLGREN BATTERY.

This is commanded by Lieut. WARLEY, late of the United States Steamship *Richmond*. There are *two* swivel guns, of 10 inch; they command the whole channel up and down.

Wa come now to the narrow part of Morris Island, where it is only one hundred yards across. This is called the

VINEGAR HILL BATTERY.

Here thera are *three* guns, eighteen-pounders, *en barbette*.

Tenthly, the

BEACON BATTERY.

Four thirty-twos, *en barbette*, are placed near the old beacon, on a ranga of sand-hills.

We now approach No. Eleven, on an elevation one hundred feet, where the ex-United States Light house stands, which is not allowed to burn at present. This is called

LIGHT-HOUSE BATTERY.

This most important point is guarded by *two* forty-two pounders, *en barbette*.

In the rear of this, intended to open on "a fire in the rear," is the

LIGHT-HOUSE INLET BATTERY.

This post of the inlet is protected by *three* twenty-four pounders, and *two* forty-twos, *en barbette*.

The entira island is thus fortified in the strongest manner, and avery point is carefully watchad day and night by *two thousand men*. The strictest military discipline prevails. Col. GREGG set his men a good example, keeps no liquor himself, and if any is found in the soldiers' quarters it is thrown away. The men ara all volunteers, serving for six months; and sr they enlist fnr glory, they submit to regulsr New-York "tenement-house" quarters without a murmur. Their *cuisine* would shock a French soldier. I WES hospitably entertained nt Col. GREGG'S, and found on the dinner table very excellent *Fulton Market* beef and *Goshen* butter. LAMAR, of *Wanderer* notoriety, wae one of the party of twelve. He belongs to one of the regiments. The South Carolina beauty csme back happy, escorted by JASPER.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

The Congressional Fight—What are the Issues and Who are the Candidates—Peculiar Combination of Parties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY HOTEL, Providence, March 27, 1861.

The annual elections in the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut are near at hand, and to each of them is attached more than ordinary interest from the fact that Congressmen are to be chosen in the place of those gentlemen whose terms ars soon to expire. Wednesday, the 4th of April, is the day appointed in this State, and already indications of a desperate conflict are apparent. A desperate and a senseless conflict is to be waged here, for which the straight-out Republicans and the dont-budge-an-inch men are entirely responsible. Of all the States in the Union Rhode Island can boast of the most complicated political combinstione, the most wonderful political parties, and the most erratic political leaders. After the famous election of 1860, when WM. SPRAGUE, the candidate of the Conservative Republicans and Old Line Democrats, defeated SETH PADELFORD, the candidate of the Simon Pure Republicans and the unrighteous Abolitionists, by common consent all party lines were effaced, all party names were ignored, and all party men were regarded as unhealthful and unendurable. All men, disgusted by the outrageous and wholesale bribery and corruption which so signalized that election, came to the conclusion that there were breakers ahead, and that it would be well if they could all agree upon a certain well-defined and constitutional platform, whose fundamental basis should be the securing of the rights of all men and every State in the Union.

Time went on, and a Peace Conference was called. To that Conference, Gov. SPRAGUE, who was, at the earliest stage of he national domestic broils, disposed to be rampant and eager for the maintaining of the Federal authority at all hazards, sobered down and appointed a commission, whose character for conservatism, for conciliation, and for all rightful compromise, was eminently fair and national. Another step was deemed wise, and the Personal Liberty bill, so obnoxious to our Southern friends, was repealed, that all and every cause of complaint, so far as this State was concerned, should be literally removed. These things were far from pleasing to that singularly constituted class of individuals known as Straightouts, and when they came together in Convention or caucus assembled, they passed a series of resolutions, most radical and uncompromising in their tone, and reflecting unwarrantably on the actions of Gov. SPRAGUE and Senator ANTHONY. This was the first and prime cause of the breach which now seems unhealable, and which has resulted in the peculiar and embarrassing political state of affairs in this little stster.

Then came the time for the Spring nominations. The GOVERNOR—SPRAGUE—had done very well—much better than had been expected or anticipated. His views on national affairs, though never very strongly expressed, were believed to reflect those entertained by Mr. SEWARD; and whether they did or not, it was certainly the fact that the men who were SPRAGUE'S firmest and fastest friends, were those who believed with Mr. SEWARD that the Union was worth preserving. Hence it seemed very probable that Mr. SPRAGUE would receive the nomination from not only the parties who elected him last year, but also from the Republican Party proper, which numbers many of the oldest, most influential and solid men of the State. Of course, so far as the mere success of the or that man in his struggles for the Gubernatorial chair of little Rhody, no one cares a picayune; but as the success of this or that man involves the sending of one class or another to the Congress of the United States, it is at once a matter of natl nal importance which ought not to be overlooked.

As I stated before, all party lines seemed to be effaced, and there was every probability of a quiet and harmonious nomination by all parties, whereby the Democracy would be gratified in the compliment paid it, in the nomination of SPRAGUE, and the various wings of the Republican Party be content with the other officers on the State ticket, while the great conservative branch comprised of the people, would have its heart's desire gratified by the nomination and consequent election of two reliable and constitutionally-disposed members of Congress. That plan commenced itself to the good sense of all the leading men of the State, to all the political leaders of any consequence whatever, and, of course, to a majority of the people, who had had enough of money fights and breeches pocket settlements.

But it was otherwise decreed. It was too good to be true, and somebody, name unknown, took it into his head that now was the time to start a new party—a new party with a good Union-loving name, a conciliatory set of resolutions, and an air of intense respectability, on whose success he should ride into power. A plan was gotten up and a meeting was called of all lovers of the Union and the Constitution. To the call, naturally, every decent man put his name, and after half a dozen good names were obtained, others followed suit, and a stronger call was never made in this or any other city. From this call resulted the

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY,

a party which at once proceeded to nominate State officers and Congressmen, and exhibiting therein a great deal of able management and good generalship. Their candidate for Governor was WM. SPRAGUE, whose nomination they knew would secure the indorsement of the Democratic voters; their candidate for Secretary of State was JOHN R. BARTLETT, who always has been nominated by all parties, and sure of election. Then came the nomination of the members of Congress. They rejected the two present members, who, two years since, were elected as conservative Republicans, and placed on their ticket Mr. BAOWN, a Democratic lawyer, and Mr. SHEFIELD, a Republican lawyer, who failed two years ago in securing the nomination of his party.

In a short time the Democrats held a Convention, and went through the farce of organization and all that, knowing of course all the while that they had met simply to do what they at once proceeded to do, indorse the nominations of the other party. The conservative members of the Straightouts naturally felt sore at this apparent breach of faith on the part of the gentlemen of the new party, while the Radicals of the Straightouts were delighted that they again had an opportunity of nominating and running a straight ticket, which should express unqualifiedly their determination to stand by their rights, to move not one inch's breadth, and to have their own and nothing but their own, if the heavens should fall or the Union go to everlasting smash. So they held a Convention and nominated a ticket of good men, including some of the State officers on the other ticket, but placing Mr. JAMES Y. SMITH at their head, and indorsing as proper nominees the present members of Congress. This action embarrassed the conservative members of that wing, as they did not care to desert their colors, while they also dislike to be put in a false position before the country by the dishonorable manœuvres of radical men, whose sole desire seem to be revenge on their enemies and power for themselves.

Thus, then, the matter stands:

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, the present Governor, is the nominee of the conservative wing of the Republican Party and of the Democracy. He has done well during his present term, has discharged his duties faithfully, and is determined to be re elected at any cost of time or means—resolved to the extent of his power to convince all sections of the country that Rhode Island desires peace, union and brotherly love. Mr. SPRAGUE is the largest manufacturer in the United States, and is prompted naturally by the instinct of self preservation, to look at the troubles now existing from a commercial stand-point—a stand point from which men are apt to see things in a very literal light, and there is no probability that he will have any occasion therefore to change his views after the election.

JAMES Y. SMITH, his opponent, and the nominee of the very Pharisees of the Republican Party, is a good and true man, one who at any other time would be very apt to win in a similar contest. He is also a manufacturer, though in no such sense of the term as that applied to Mr. SPRAGUE, and is in every way an estimable citizen. He is bitterly opposed to the using of money in buying votes, a point on which he and his competitor agree, though doubtless the *friends* of each will expend largely as they did before. There is no doubt of the reelection of Mr. SPRAGUE. His position as Governor is equal to five hundred votes at the least calculation, and the tremendous combination of various forces which he can and will bring to bear upon the election, show very clearly that, in any event, he will be the successful candidate.

The fight on the Congressmen will be very severe. They are all good men, able men, and men of social and pecuniary *status*, and will fight to the bitter end. The *personnel* of the candidacy is unexceptionable, their political creeds are by no means obnoxious on either side, and it seems a thousand pities that there must needs be discussion, wrangling, estrangements and bitter warfare amongst friends and heretofore *confrères*, when all might have been harmonious, and eminently satisfactory to all here and the country generally. The State is divided into two Congressional Districts, the Eastern and the Western. For the former the Conservative Republicans have nominated WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD of Newport, and the Straightouts have nominated CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON of Cumberland. Mr. SHEFFIELD is a lawyer of fair abilities, and has been a thorough-going Republican from the earliest days of that party. He came very near the nomination at the last election, and withdrew from the contest rather than cause disturbance to the harmony of the party. While in New-York some months since, he was crossing the street between the Astor House and the cars at the lower end of the Park, and slipping on the muddy pavement, fractured, broke and dislocated his leg, in several places, from the effects of which he is now suffering. As against his competitor he has no special points, while necessarily his physical disability would greatly interfere in the discharge of his duties if he should be sent to Washington.

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, the nominee of the Straightouts, is the present member. He is a lawyer of the same stamp as SHEFFIELD—is a good speaker, particularly on the stump, and refers with pride to his Whig antecedents. He was rather inclined to radicalism during the last session of Congress, but finally gave way under the tremendous Union pressure brought to bear upon him, and voted for the Corwin amendment, doing good service thereafter. The only political point which his opponents bring to bear upon him, is the fact that he strongly urged the election of PADELFORD at the last Spring election. The contest between these gentlemen will be a close one, and it would be a difficult matter to decide in advance as to the probable winner.

For the Western District the conservatives have placed in nomination GEORGE H. BROWNE, of Gloucester, while the Straights have nominated the present member, WILLIAM D. BRAYTON, of Warwick. Mr. BROWNE has always been an out-and-out Democrat, and was known during that rebellion which so strained the foundations of this little State, as a Dorrite of the strictest sect. At the Charleston Convention, I remember him as one of that band who determinedly fought the Southern Secessionists, and as an ardent friend and everlasting backer of DOUGLAS, whose fortunes he there espoused, following them with increasing fidelity to the hour of LINCOLN'S election. From Mr. BUCHANAN he received a commission, which he still holds, as United States District Attorney. He, too, is a lawyer, a good sound talker and debater, and a very good man for the place. As a member of the Peace Conference he exhibited sound practical judgment, and eminent good sense, thereby making friends of the powers that be, and implanting in their breasts a desire that in this contest he might prove successful.

Of Mr. BRAYTON, there can be said but little on either side—certainly nothing against him of any moment, excepting that he is very radical in all his opinions and possesses, in a remarkable degree, that quality which in a boy is called obstinacy, in a mule stubbornness, in a wag cussedness and in a statesman firmness. There is little doubt but that Mr. BROWNE will be successful. He indorses the inaugural of President LINCOLN to the marrow, and promises to stand by the Administration in all its difficulties and with all good men, to rally around the Chief Magistrate of the nation in his efforts to maintain the Integrity of the Government, and preserve the Federal Union inviolate.

In view of all the facts of the case, I feel it to be the duty of all good and loyal citizens here as elsewhere, to rebuke such fanaticism as seems to have controlled the councils of the Straights, and to join hands in electing to the Congress of the nation men of will, not only but men of reason as well.

HOWARD.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Another Slaver on the Coast of Africa—Interesting from the Slave-trade Region.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FERNANDO PO, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1861.

The news from the Bight of Benin is interesting. The American steamer *City of Norfolk* has shipped her cargo of "ebony," cleared, and landed it. The steamer arrived off Whydah in the morning, and at 5 P. M., she was under way again loaded with 780 negroes. Mr. CAVALLO, the agent of her and others, is the principal shipper of slaves at Whydah, and the great care and accuracy which he possesses of all information regarding the arrival of the vessels assigned to him, and the cruising ground of the different men-of-war, is astonishing. He is notified long beforehand of the arrival of vessels, so that he almost counts on the day. The *City of Norfolk* was over-due and her cargo of negroes were held in readiness in the baracoons. No men-of-war being near, the shipment was immediately begun. Two large surf-boats were launched and kept outside the surf, and smaller canoes conveyed the slaves to them. Half of these unfortunate beings were chained, others walked down, apparently well satisfied, and particularly the females, who were glad to leave Whydah, and clapped their hands in joy to be relieved from their undoubted death of cruelty. The surf being very high, twenty-three of their number were drowned in crossing it. The cargo of the *City of Norfolk* was shipped on account of the agent.

Generally, in shipments of slaves, the captain or supercargo pays nothing and as soon as the slaves are safely landed in Cuba, the money to purchase others and the agent's salary, is sent out ready for the next. CAVALLO, himself, left with the steemer, and is expected here very shortly.

The bark *Buckeye*, JAS. C. KERRIER, cleared from Whydah with 550 slaves.

The price of slaves varies from $50 to $62, and depends upon the slave-hunts of the King of Dahomey. If the captain of a slaver desires them shipped on the agent's risk the price is one half more, and thus the schooner *Cottrell*, which is supposed to have landed her cargo at Mobile, only took in 102 negroes, as the funds in the hands of the master amounted only to $9,000. The King of Dahomey is still engaged in his usual war-hunts, and now is undertaking another. His last proceeds were very large; there are over 2,200 slaves in tha baracoons at Whydah, and so many more on hand that he sacrifices five every morning before his breakfast. No wonder *Punch* says Bombalino is to join His Royal Highness the Africano.

The next largest slave station in the Bight is a place about twenty miles from Whydah, called Ahgwey. Here is tha principal residence of a Mr. SUAREZ, who pretends to be an American citizen. The baracoons here likewise are well stocked, doubtless on account of the war between this tribe and the neighboring one of Little Popo. The war-hunts entirely consist in capturing negroes and selling them. The brig *Lauretta* has taken in her cargo from here and got clear.

Lately, a very suspicious bark, the *Mary Francis*, has made her appearance on the coast. She is commanded by Capt. PARKER, formerly of the big *Thomas Achorn*, which was seized by the U. S. steamer *Mystic*, on trial at New-York, and discharged. It is believed that the *Mary Francis* is one of the mysterious vessels which take their live cargo from Whydah, and so she disappeared one morning about the middle of January, after having been at anchor for several days at Whydah. The next items will be heard from her are, that she has safely landed her negroes in spite of naval watch and carefulness.

In port, brig *Lydia Francis*, brig *Belle*, both with coal for U. S. Government, and U. S. steamer *Sumpter*, Capt. ARMSTRONG.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Additional by the Pony Express.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 13.

During the past four days the Legislature have taken ten ballots for United States Senator. It requires 56 votes to elect, and no candidate has yet received as high as 36. Without new combinations no Senator can be elected this Winter.

A. R. MELONY, late State Comptroller, died on the 15th inst.

The Pony Express which left St. Louis on the 24th ult., arrived at San Francisco last evening. The agent at this end of the line is making arrangements to materially quicken the speed hereafter, now that the route is free of snow.

The California Coal Mining Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000 was incorporated yesterday. Its object is to develop the recently-opened mines in the Mount Diable region, which promise to be inexhaustible and of excellent quality. It is proposed to build a railroad to make the mines more accessible to the Bay of San Francisco.

The bark *Guaymas* sailed for the Mexican port of that name on the 9th, taking a cargo of goods for Arizona, to be transported across Sonora by the new route opened by the authority of the Government of that State.

ALEX. FUAPLE, one of the Vigilance Committee exiles of 1856, returned to California on the last steamer. He has been arrested and placed under $200 bonds for disturbing tha peace.

Oregon dates are to the 8th inst.

A disastrous conflagration occurred in Vancouver, W. T., on the 6th, by which property to the value of $21,000 was destroyed. JOHN RYAN was so badly burned that his life is despaired of.

Large crowds of miners are pursuing their way to the Rock River mines.

CALEB CUSHING has presented a bill against the City of Portland for $800, for services rendered in the adjudication of the city claim to the land.

The schooner *W. L. Richardson* brings Sandwich Island dates to the 14th February.

On the 10th of that month the United States sloop-of-war *Wyoming*, 6 guns, under the command of JOHN K. MITCHELL, arrived at Honolulu from Panama, and Holo and Lahaina, in search of the sloop-of-war *Levant*, supposed to be lost.

The Honolulu *Advertiser*, of the 14th of February, has the following speculation on the subject: "There is every reason to believe that the United States sloop-of-war *Levant* met with some serious accident soon after leaving Honolulu. It was Capt. HUNT'S intention to have taken a northerly course from the Island till he judged that he could fetch the port of Acapulco, where he proposed going first to forward his dispatches to Washington. If this plan was followed, the *Levant* probably ran north to about lat. 34°, then tacked and headed for the Mexican coast. The brig *Consort* was dismasted in a gale about Oct. 15, according to one account, and Oct 20 according to another. In looking back over our shipping memoranda we find that the whaling barks *Emerald*, *Robert Morrison*, *Florence* and *Braganza*, and ships *Republic*, *Coral* and *Majestic*, each report severe gales in from 30° to 45° North latitude, from Obt. 3 to 10, wind southwest, in which they all received more or less damage.

Had the *Levant* simply been disabled, she could have reached these islands under jury masts, or the boats could have got here. The conclusion forces itself on us that if she has met with a disaster it has proved fatal to the ship and all on board.

The anniversary of King KAMEHAMAHA'S birthday occurred on Saturday, the 9th of February, and was observed at Honolulu with great public rejoicings. The annual parade of the Fire Department in uniform, with their engines, was held on the occasion. Out of town, in the valleys and groves, numberless picnics took place.

Affairs in Cincinnati.

FORGED DRAFTS ON NEW-YORK BANKERS—CITIZEN SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 28.

Drafts drawn by the Cataract Bank at Lockport, N. Y., on the Ocean Bank, of New-York, for $7,000 have been sold to bankers. One of the party concerned in the disposal of them has been arrested, and $50 00 of the same kind of drafts were found in his trunk. Another of the implicated party has gone West with $40,000 more.

The first drafts sold were intended to be paid in order to get the parties' credit up, and it is believed that a grand fraud was contemplated.

PERRY J. MOORE, a well known citizen of this city, was shot by a burglar yesterday morning, who entered his house for the purpose of robbery. Mr. MOORE lies in a very critical condition.

New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 28.

The Court of Errors and Appeals, this afternoon, delivered an opinion in the great suit of the proprietors of the bridges over the Hackensack, against the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, affirming in all things the opinion of the Chancellor, denying an injunction to prevent the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company from erecting a railroad bridge over the Hackensack.

Lake Navigation Opened.

TOLEDO, Thursday, March 28.

The New-York and Erie propeller *Portsmouth* arrived this morning from Cleveland—the first of the season.

Counterfeits in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 28.

Counterfeit fives and tens on the Bank of Mobile are in circulation.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THIRD WARD PRIMARY MEETING.—The Republicans of the Third Ward held their primary meeting at No. 9 Court-street, last evening, and selected candidates for Ward officers. One hundred and forty-seven votes were cast for the several candidates as follows:

For Alderman.

James P. Wallace.....125 | George W. Murphy....33

For Supervisor.

John J. Studwell.....113 | George J. Hardy.....32

For Constable.

Christian Velth.....146

The nomination of Messrs. WALLACE, STUDWELL and VEITH were made unanimous.

CITY COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 30, 16, 17, 18, 2, 25, 26, 39, 41, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a female infant was found yesterday morning at the rear of a tavern known as the "Abbey Cottage," on Fulton-avenue. There are indications about the neck going to show that the child was strangled with a cord. Coroner HOATON investigated the case.

BOLD COMBINATION TO ROB THE UNITED STATES MAIL ON THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO ROAD.—According to the Pittsburgh *Post*, ALLEN PINKERTON, the Chicago Detective, has discovered an organization having divisions at Upper Sandusky, Columbus, Cleveland, &c., to rob the United States Mail and Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road. The plan was to undermine the track and to destroy the train by exploding powder underneath it through the agency of magnetic batteries. Bridges were to be burned so as to cut off all assistance, and the panic living in the neighboring towns were to be amused with private conflagrations. An intercepted letter, it is said, assisted in the discovery of the plot.

—The Boston *Transcript* authoritatively contradicts the statement that Hon. Charles F. Adams protests against the appointment of the gentleman named as his Secretary of Legation.

The Effect of Brandreth's Pills.

REMOVES ERYSIPELAS, COLDS, TUMORS,

And unnatural enlargements. These cases often arise from the use of chemical medicines, as well as from colds and constitutional causes.

PURGING WITH BRANDRETH'S PILLS

IS THE GREAT REMEDY,

and no ill effects follow; sure but innocent, and a determined perseverance cures the worst cases. The body, instead of being worn away, is actually heavier and stronger. Sold at

No. 29 Canal-st., Brandreth House,

No. 4 Union-square,

Campbell's, No. 355 8th-av.,

And by all dealers, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The most attractive Spring Dress Hat for gentlemen's wear issued, highly finished, the finest material, exquisite shape, and the cheapest fashionable hat ever manufactured in New-York.

ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 53 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Important Notice.

ROGERS & RAYMOND

Would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are in the field with a

LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

which they will be most happy to submit to their inspection. In regard to STYLE and PRICE they undertake to say that none can give better satisfaction.

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,

Corner Nassau, and No. 214 Broadway.

Moffat's Life Pills.

In all cases of Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Fevers and Agues, Piles, Rheumatism and Bilious and Liver Affections, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the

LIFE PILLS

beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS

will be found equally efficacious in all the complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, Weakness of the Digestive Organs and of the system generally; Dyspepsia, obstinate Headaches, and Nervous Disorders in all their forms.

Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his Office, No. 335 Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

China, House-Furnishing Goods.

COMPETITION DEFIED!

White China Dining Plates.....$0 80 per dozen.
Gold-Band Tea Sets—44 pieces.....5 50 per set.
Stone-China Tea Sets—44 pieces.....2 00 per set.
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons.....1 00 per dozen.
Decorated Dining Sets—188 pieces.....40 00 per set.

A large assortment of Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated, Japanned and Britannia Ware. B. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st, N. Y.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

1861. Genin. 1861.

Second Spring Opening.

Several Entirely New Styles

For Misses, Boys and Infants, in

Hats, Caps, Felt Hats and Riding Hats.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies, the Springtime of the Year is coming, and if you wish handsome gaiter boots, from 12s. to 20s., slips and ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair, with misses', boys', and children's boots and shoes, of all styles and prices, step into

MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.

CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong. Be sure you get *Kingsford's Silver-Gloss*.

Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Sewing-Machines (new) to rent or for sale.

NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,

No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing-Machines.

Prices Reduced. New Adjustable Hemmer. New style Tucker. New Binder, &c., &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted: No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

Meldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.

PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Meldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WALLACE—LOZIER.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 26, by Rev. E. Van Alken, Mr. JAMES B. WALLACE to Miss LOUISE R. LOZIER, all of this City.

☞ Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

ROSEWARE—CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 26, at the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, DAVID C. ROSEWARTS to Miss SARAH F. CURTIS, all of Brooklyn.

DAWSON—LINEN.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 20, by Rev. Joseph McKee, ICSASOD W. DAWSON and MARY C., daughter of George Linen, Esq.

DIED.

QUACKENBOSS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 28, after a short and severe illness, EMILIE A., wife of Geo. W. Quackenboss, and only daughter of the late Henry Furze, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 289 2d-av.

STRONG.—In this City, on Sunday, March 24, of diphtheria, GEORGE SEYMOUR STRONG youngest son of Geo. K. and Eleanor Strong, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 64 West 12th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PRICE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, after a short illness SALLETTA ANN, daughter of Alexander M. and Susan T. Price, aged 3 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 86 Pineapple-st, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

CANDALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Thos. Candall, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, 16th-st, between 5th and 6th avs, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HURLBUT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 28, of inflammation of the lungs, CHARLES BACCOCK, infant son of Nathan C. and Annie P. Hurlbut.

The funeral services will be held this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 25 Douglas-st., South Brooklyn.

WORTMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, of congestion of the brain, JAMES H. WORTMAN, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, this day, (Friday,) 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RAPELJE.—In Astoria, on Wednesday morning, of apoplexy, MARGARET, wife of John L. Rapelje, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Astoria, without further invitation.

DOUGLASS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, after a short illness, ARA E., wife of Wm. H. Douglass.

Her funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. G. C. Lucas on Sunday morning next at 10½ o'clock, at the Second Presbyterian Church, South 8th-st., Jersey City.

ALLING.—On Thursday, March 14, STEPHEN B. ALLING, of Newark, N. J., in the 53d year of his age.

HOLMES.—In Irvington, N. J., on Sunday, March 24, after a lingering and painful illness, SARAH, wife of Beecher Holmes, Esq., aged 68 years.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

REID.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday, March 26, LILIAN DWIGHT, eldest child of Jared and L. A. Reid, aged 5 years and 7 months.

KEITH.—At sea, on Tuesday, March 26, on board brig *Isadora*, DANIEL KEITH, an invalid seaman, sent home by the American Consul at St Johns, P. R. He was a native of Springfield, Mass., aged 34 years.

For further information apply to Capt. Head, No. 69 Transit-st., Providence.

☞ Springfield papers please copy.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

From 6 to 48 inches diameter

Of cylinder, for sale

At the Agency, No. 166

Duane-st.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOT

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress in a private family. Has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 158 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the grocery store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman, (Scotch,) a situation as chambermaid; good references given. Call at 294 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young girls—one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as seamstress and to take care of children; the best of City references can be given from their last place. Address J. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as chamber work or waiting in a private family; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 283 Fifth-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR NURSE.—A young woman, with City and country reference, wishes a situation; is a superior washer and ironer; is kind to and fond of children, and understands the duties of a chambermaid thoroughly. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid or child's nurse; is a good sewer; would do the housework of a small family; good City reference given. Call at No. 263 East 45th-st., in the candy-store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has three years and a half recommendation from her last situation. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 246 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, thoroughly competent, desires a situation in City or country; does all kinds of cooking, roasts, pastries, &c., and also jellies, blancmange, cakes, custard, pies, &c., in the best style; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 91 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable Scotch Protestant woman, either in the City or country; is a first-class meat and pastry cook and baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of references from last employers. Call at No. 178 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 119½ 20th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as cook; would do the washing and ironing in a small private family. Inquire at No. 382 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as experienced cook; would assist with the washing; good reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress or to do general housework; by a Protestant young woman who is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, in rear building, at No. 112 Mulberry-st

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A girl with good City reference, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork, fine washing and iron in a private family. Call at No. 159 Grand-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by two respectable girls, situations, one as cook or general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of reference. Call at No. 193 West 20th st., for two days.

AS COOK.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable Protestant girls, one as good cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 177 7th-av., second door from 22d-st., third floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper; distance no objection; the best of reference given and required. Address A. M., Station B, Post office, New-York.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a good girl to do housework in a small family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 140 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; has lived in the best of families; understands French fluting. Apply at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse or chamber maid, and to do plain sewing; can be seen at her last employer's. Apply at No. 22 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESpectable Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse or housekeeper; competent of taking the entire charge of an infant; City reference given. Apply for two days at 283 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady giving up housekeeping, wishes to procure a situation for one of her servants as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; she is capable in either capacity. Apply at No. 11 East 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Good reference from her last place. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Woman, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 729 West 12th st., corner of Greenwich-av., second floor front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as waitress, or waitress and chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 335 6th-av., in the store.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—SITUATION WANTed as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or corresponding clerk, by a person who is fully competent to perform the duties; the most satisfactory will be accepted. Unexceptionable references furnished. Address M. C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS CASHIER OR BARKEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as cashier or barkeeper by a young man (American) who is at present employed in a first-class restaurant. Unquestionable reference gives. Address S. A., Post-office, New-York.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk or warehouseman; City reference. All applications addressed to D., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a sober, steady and industrious young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging; will make himself useful to his employer; can give good City references; has no objection to go to the country. Address A. L., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Englishman who thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish the best of unexceptionable reference from the parties with whom he has lived. No objection to go to any part of the country. Address or apply to W. B., No. 126 8th-av., or call on Mr. John Lindsay, No. 128 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by an Englishman who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good City references. Address A. L., at Lowry's, No. 932 Broadway, or Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN INTELLIGENT young Protestant man, unmarried, wishes a situation in the above capacity; is a good groom and driver; is also a good vegetable garden and flower; has knowledge of everything necessary on a gentleman's country residence; he is well recommended, and knows his business. Address W. W., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, till April 2.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener; is well accustomed to horses and vegetable gardening; the best of reference given as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single young man as coachman and groom; has long experience in the business; has lived with the most respectable families in the City; can give several years' City recommendation from his last employer. Address P. C. M., Box No. 171 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man with good reference wishes a situation; is a very judicious and careful driver; understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is well acquainted with the streets of New-York and Brooklyn. Apply or address JAMES, No. 428 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom by a single young man, Protestant; is a careful driver; would make him self generally useful. Best of City references from his last place. Address R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A strong man, who is obliging, sober and industrious; understands the care of horses and cows; he is a first-rate mower and reaper. Address B. C. O. Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A situation to take charge of a farm and make himself generally useful; knows his business well, can give good recommendation from his last employer. Apply for T. M. K., No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of all kinds of stock; is not afraid of any work; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address J. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days, which will be attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, with a small family; [illegible] knowledge of his business in all its branches; [illegible] house, grapery, fruit, flower [illegible] good reference. Address H. D., [illegible] for two days.

ARCHITECT.—A [illegible] MAN WANTS EMployment [illegible] plans; the highest City references as to [illegible] capabilities. Address [illegible] at [illegible] No. 27 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man 30 years old; understands the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables. the laying out of new grounds, &c.; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's residence; has good recommendation as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. D. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by an Englishman (married) who understands the his business in all departments—green-houses, graperies, hot and cold, and the laying out of places and vegetables, and will superintend a farm; has been nine years in this country. Address J. W. No. Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman, (married.) The advertiser possesses a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; has had seven years' experience in this country; wages expected, $40 per month, &c. Apply to Isaac Buchanan, florist, No. 9 West 17th-st., or W. Elliott, seedsman, No. 31 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A practical German gardener, who has been several years in this country, and understands his business in all its branches; sober, honest and industrious; is married and has two children, inquire at his present employer's, Mr. Rodewald's, No. 38 Exchange-place.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a practical man with good references; or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, farming stock, &c; or would hire a farm or work it on shares. Address P. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, or to Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, a Scotchman; has had many years experience in this country. Apply for J. M. S., of A. Smith seedsman, No. 71 Liberty-st., who can testify as to his character and capability.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, or can take charge of a farm; understands his business; can raise all kinds of vegetables; will take charge of a cow or horse if required. Call at No. 439½ Hudson-st.

AS GARDENER, FRUIT GROWER AND FARMER.—An American, of large experience in plain, ornamental, and landscape gardening, farming, and fruit growing, of strict New-England habits, and good City reference, wishes to superintend the care where there is plenty to do, either for pleasure or profit; would not object to a new place. Address, stating name, business and location, ALPHA, Box 192 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom or groom and coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of gentlemen's horses; has the best of City reference; would be found willing and obliging. Address GROOM, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER OR ENTRY CLERK.—WANTed, by a young man, a situation in some large business house as porter or entry clerk; is a good penman; quick and accurate at figures; would prefer hardware or iron store, having some experience and a large acquaintence with men in that business; best of reference in this City. Address J. B. H., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN WITH UNexceptionable references, desires a situation in City or country as coachman and family gardener; will be found to be a sober, efficient groom, good, steady driver, and will endeavor in every way possible to please his employer. Apply at No. 376 6th-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single man, who understands his business well, and has good City reference to that effect. Address J. H., No. 101 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in drug store.

A WAITER, &c.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND wants a situation as waiter or butler in a respectable family; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country; aged 26 years. Address for three days, commencing this day, (Thursday,) S. L. M., Davis & Parks' stables, No. 62 14th-st., Union square, where attended to.

A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE WITHOUT any incumbrance, want situations; the one as farmer the other as dairy-maid; both experienced and well recommended. Address W. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

TO YACHTMEN.—WANTED, A BERTH ON board a yacht by a young Englishman recently arrived in this country; has had 5 years' experience. Address, for one week, J. Z., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful, and understands working a lawn mowing machine. Apply to No. 53 Centre-st., 2d floor, between 10 and 3 o'clock, Friday, March 29.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a Protestant single man, as coachman and gardener. Must know how to milk. Apply, with references, at No. 232 Water-st., up stairs, New-York.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED AN American lad man to go a short istance in the country; he must thoroughly understand his business in all its branches, and be willing to make himself generally useful; none others need apply. Address, with reference, B., No. 4,154 General Post office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO IS THOROUGHly understands her business, and can bring the best of City references. Apply at No. 39 Union square, between 3 and 5 P. M. on Thursday and Friday.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK, WHO is thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; she must be willing to assist in the washing, and must have good recommendations; no others need apply. Call at No. 161 West 23d-st., this morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; one willing to assist with the general housework; good wages will be paid; none need apply without proper references. Call at No. 415 Pacific-st., one door from Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE GARdener, one that understands his business. Apply at No. 746 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family of four; one who can come well recommended and understands her business. To such no one good wages will be paid. Call, for two or three days, at No. 51 7th-av., one door from 14th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A nurse and seamstress she must be Protestant, and have the best of City references; wages not over $5. Apply at No. 81 St. Mark's-place.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE woman as wet nurse. Apply at No. 132 50th-av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AS SALESMAN IN a large boot and shoe house, one that can command a large trade in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Michigan. Address Box No. 963 Post office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To do light chamberwork and take charge of two children, must have clean habits, and be willing to go into the country for the Summer. Apply No. 235 West 12th-st., near 8-av.

SALESMEN WANTED.—ONE OR TWO FIRST-rate salesmen in our wholesale domestic department. Those having a connection and near-by trade will be liberally appointed. Apply personally or letter to A. T. STEWART & Co., Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROCK OIL—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUnity for a profitable investment.—A *fortune* is offered to those who will subscribe for stock in an Oil Company now forming at No. 83 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, one mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.

For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that can never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FLEMING & CO.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE ENTIRE stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, and fixtures, &c., &c., together with the good-will of a large wholesale house, whose business lies in the Western States, this State, and near-by trade. The stock is right for the trade, and amounts to about $12,000. No. 88 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AN OLDestablished Furnishing and Fancy Goods business, with lease of store at a low rent. Location the best part of Broadway; a valuable stand. Address MERCHANT, Slat on D.

STEAM PACKING-BOX FACTORY FOR SALE.—An active man with a small capital can find a rare opportunity to enter into a successful business partner or otherwise. Address H. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp inclosed) J. L. BAILEY, 154 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER & CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known, white, mealy, and in season throughout the year. Also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

BUTTER.—300 PACKAGES STRICTLY CHOICE, suitable for family use. For sale by HARRY BURRELL & CO., No. 66 Pearl-st. and No 33 Water st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A BRICK OR FRAME HOUSE, IN Brooklyn with modern improvements, in exchange for a new frame house and two lots, at Elizabeth, N. J.; convenient to depot, and suitable for a small private family. Address, with full particulars, S. AUSTIN, Box No 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED FOR THIS SUMMER—A SMALL furnished cottage, within five hours' ride of New-York by rail or water, in a hilly country, with good water and plenty of fruits and vegetables in the vicinity. Address, with full information and notice of rent, (no notice taken without it,) E. C., No. 48 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a part of a house in the neighborhood of 5th av. and 22d st. Address Box No. 1,124 Post office.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior County mixture for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling slip, New-York.

REMOVAL.—F. W. WORTHEN HAS REMOVED HIS office to No. 15 William-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 139 East Broadway. If desired, part or most of the furniture will be sold to the tenant. Apply on the premises. Possession before the 1st of May if desired.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x98 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 25x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS—TO LEASE.—A HOtel is to be built 136 feet front on the west side of Broadway, and 83 feet on 27th-st., six stories high, to rent it this year 43 feet front on Broadway and 83 feet on 27th-st., and next year, or as soon after as may be determined on, to extend it to 136 feet front on Broadway. The rent will be made very low to a good tenant, unfurnished. The plans can be seen at Messrs. Burgess & Pihsons, Architects, No 72 East 25th-st., near 4th-av. Leave communications on the subject at No. 15 East 25th st., addressed to H. M. S.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES: No. 148 East 13th st., 4-story, high stoop.....$1,200
Nos. 144, 146 and 152 East 13th st., English basement.....1,100
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st.....1,000
Nos. 210 and 228 2d-av., English basement, each.....900
No. 137 East 15th st., high stoop.....850
No. 152 East 15th-st., high stoop.....700
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th st., brown stone English basement.....600
Apply to T. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—RENT $480—THE WHOLE (EXCEPT second floor,) of the commodious four story house, No. 173 East 17th-st., near the Stuyvesant Parks; 15 rooms, comprising two elegant parlors, with large extension; five rooms on third floor, commanding; three on fourth; two basements, store-room, pantries, &c., gas, bath, water-closets, hot and cold water, range, &c. A gentleman, with small family, will accept the part reserved. Seen from 10 to 12 and 2 to 6 o'clock.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND STAble, together with 20 (or, if desired, more) lots, situated between the East River and Avenue A, and 81st and 82d sts. The house is suitable for a large family, and has gas and Croton water introduced into it. Also, the upper three floors of the building No. 70 Broadway, extending to New-st., and the entire store, No. 5 Jones'-lane. Apply to GEORGE JONES, in 10th-st., next to the Church, on the corner of University-place.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—BROWN-STONE house, No. 87 2d-place, next to northwest corner Court-st. Rent $700, Brown-stone house No. 161 Clinton-st. Rent $700. Also, the Mansion House, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., 50 feet by 55 feet, with garden. Part of the rent may be taken to board. Apply at the southwest corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, or No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, basement office.

JOHN RANKIN.

LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.—The best location in New York. Four lofts and sub-cellar, comprising second, third, fourth and fifth stories of No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., to let from the first of May next. There are entrances both on Broadway and Murray-st., and the building is provided with hatchways and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises—to HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE TO LET, AT BEDFORD, L. I., WITH 30 LOTS INCLOSED, on Boerum-av., between Butler and Baltic sts. The house is in complete order; just painted and papered; contains 14 rooms; range in kitchen and laundry; shrubbery and shade trees; Fulton-av. and Atlantic-st. cars run near the property. Apply at No. 69 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, STORE AND BASEMENT AND A FINE suite of offices in the 2d floor of house No. 62 John st.; houses No. 116 Franklin-st., rent $475, and No. 80 Henry-st., rent $375; store and Basement No. 204 William-st., and offices on the 3d and 5th floors of No. 115 Nassau-st. Apply to M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PARKER LANDING, N. J.—A large, first-class hotel now in full operation and full of boarders. 18 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or, HOMANS MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO BROWN-stone and one brick dwelling house, on Carlton and Lafayette avs. and Adelphi-st.; new, well built and handsomely finished, with all modern improvements. Inquire of the owner, S. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 109 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, or 44 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 868 BROADWAY, IN the Dodworth Building, next above Grace Church, the store and basement with sub cellar each 25 by 100 feet, suitable for a piano or furniture warerroom, or for a carriage repository. Inquire on the premises or by letter to H. P. BACON, Silver Spring, N. Y.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Hudson-st., (Bloomingdale,) Lexington-av. and Second-st., and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $750.
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal st., or No. 60 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, SEPARATELY or together, five lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts. (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt,) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 71 Bleecker st., one door from Broadway, north side; will be altered for business purposes if desired. Apply to
W. HASKELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—TWO small and one large store and basement, near Madison-square; rent low, large show windows and doors; suitable for fancy dry goods or carpet stores. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 17th-st.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN JAUNcey court, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th floors, in sets of two and four rooms, as may be required. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET.—A SUPERB LARGE 4-STORY STONE house, with a 40-foot extension, containing 28 rooms, and every modern improvement, near Madison-square, on the avenue. Rent 20 per cent, less than other properties of its class. Inquire of KINSHIMER & CO., 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FOUR-STORY, brown stone front house, No. 45 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., contains all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY house and stage, No. 667 6th-av. The stage is 35 feet deep, with handsome plate-glass windows. It is a very convenient business location, fronting on the intersection with Broadway. Inquire as to rent on premises.

TO LET.—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-houses, Nos. 311 and 313 West 35th-st., with all the modern improvements in complete order, will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to the owner, SAMUEL SPARKS No. 337 West 35th-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—PART OF a house pleasantly situated, in a good neighborhood, and about five minutes' walk from either of the Ferries, to parties without children preferred. Inquire at No. 45 South 3d-st.

TO LET—NO. 153 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET; three story and basement brick house 21x55 feet—plenty of closets—all modern improvements; 12 rooms beside parlors and kitchen. Rent $360 clear of taxes.
HARRIS WILSON, No. 51 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT VERY LOW RENTS TO good tenants, in building No. 34 Pine-st.; possession on first April at the yearly rent. Apply to the above number, in exchange Room, from 11 to 12 and 2 o'clock, for J. F. HOAGLAND.

TO LET—A LARGE FACTORY, 46x100, FOUR stories, well lighted, situate Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Will let the whole or in parts. Rent low. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th st. Possession 1st of May.

TO LET—A NEW AND GOOD SIZED COTTAGE House and ten lots of ground on Broadway, corner of 163d-st. Contains 14 rooms, and gas all through, with barn, stable, &c., grapes, fruit, &c. Apply on the premises, or to E. K. ADAMS, No. 61 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., three stories, 13 rooms; all the modern improvements; rent $300. Apply to DANIEL KNIGHT, No. 1,062 Broadway, near 27th st.

TO LET—NOS. 59 EAST 28TH ST. AND 229 WEST 34th st., very desirable 4-story brown-stone front modern houses. Possession of No. 229 can be had in May. Free of rent. JOHN S. KELSO, 62 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 20 by 45, or smaller, and engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front. No. 5 Verick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

BROADWAY ROOMS AND LOFTS TO LET—Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel; very desirable, and at rates to suit the times. Apply at M. W. DODD'S Bookstore, on the premises

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE SAWING and planing-mill, with large engine and boilers, in 19th-st., near Avenue A. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, Nos. 287 and 289 West 19th st., replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 287 West 19th-st.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 66 Fulton-st., corner Ryder's-alley; first-class building, excellent light.
Cheap rent to responsible tenants,

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 1 PARK-PLACE, corner of Broadway, nearly opposite the City Hall; suitable for lawyers, architects, &c. Rents moderate Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall st.

TO LET—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick shop, 20x29, with six-horse-power engine. Inquire at 291 West 24th-st., or corner Barrow and West-sts.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DE graw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 252 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; gas, bath, &c. Inquire on the premises,

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 21 West 45th-st., near the 5th-av. Open from 9 to 11 A. M. Rent $1,000.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—At Amityville, L. I., in full view of the Bay and Ocean. Good fishing and fowling. B. SKIDMORE.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FROM 1ST OF May or June to 1st of November, to a respectable family without small children. The house is 3½ stories, pleasantly located in 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Rent low. Apply to F. S. GRIFFIN, No. 64 Reade-st.

TO LET.—TO A FAMILY OF TWO OR THREE persons, without children, a small neatly furnished house; has all the modern improvements, rent $300; present occupant, a gentleman and his wife, will board with the family. Inquire at East 55th-st., one door from 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BELOW 14TH-st., near 5th av., for one year from May 1. House 20x65, three rooms deep; not English basement. Rent $2,400. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, the first-class house No. 36 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place, from the 1st of May. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring

TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,
Of Mereqne and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

Having made large purchases abroad and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS, AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment of
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS.
At proportionately low prices.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION.
We are determined to convert our merchandise into CASH,
of which fact everybody will
BE CONVINCED,
after the perusal of the following list of prices:
ALL HOUSEKEEPERS
are invited to examine the goods.
500 white French china tea-sets 44 pieces.....$2 00
1,500 white French china soup tureens.....2 00
3 000 white French china covered dishes.....75
All other pieces necessary for a
DINNER SET,
at correspondingly low prices.
400 gold-band French china tea sets, 41 pieces.....6 50
200 fancy French china tea sets, 41 pieces.....6 25
250 gold-band French china dinner sets, 191 pieces.....40 00
500 dozen silver plated tea spoons.....1 25
400 dozens silver-plated table spoons.....3 25
400 dozens silver-plated table forks.....3 25
150 silver-plated tea sets.....15 50
200 silver plated cake baskets.....3 75
200 silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles.....4 25
300 silver-plated ice pitchers.....7 00
500 dozens ivory handled dinner knives.....4 50
100 dozen ivory-handled tea knives.....4 00
500 dozens cut-glass goblets.....1 75
300 pairs cut and engraved decanters (quarts).....1 25
300 pairs cut and engraved decanters (pints).....1 00
500 dozens Bohemian glass finger bowls.....1 00
IRON-STONE CHINA,
from the celebrated makers, Joan Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England.
Iron-stone china dinner plates, the dozen.....95
Iron-stone china soup plates, the dozen.....95
Iron stone china breakfast plates, the dozen.....95
Iron stone china cups and saucers, each.....10
Iron stone china covered dishes, each.....61
Iron-stone china tea tet sets, 11 pieces.....2 50
Our entire assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,
comprising all of the new styles, and the greatest variety in the city, for sale at equally low prices.
ONE HUNDRED
Fancy French china dinner sets, containing from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and eighty six pieces, ranging in price from
$5 TO $140
the set, and all at about
ONE-HALF
the usual price.
Any one having need of a
BINNER SET,
can make a handsome saving by purchasing
NOW AND NOW ONLY!!!
Goods bought and
PAID FOR
at the time of sale, will, if desired, be stored until the 1st of May, without charge.
Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with the addition of a sufficient sum to pay for packages. Far funds only taken.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

AT P. GILES'S NO 866 BROADWAY,
Received from auction, a large lot of Linen Sheeting, 10-4 wide, at 56 cts. per yd; Cotton Sheeting, 2¼ qrs. wide, 28 7d. large lot Table Linen, very cheap; fine Plaid Silks, extra cap, 37½ per yard, Black Silks; full assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also, a great variety of buttons, bindings tassels velvets, belt ribbons, velvet ribbons, girdles, ribbons, laces, dress linings, and a full assortment of thread and needles goods imported and cotton trimmings. N. B.—Alexander's gloves and English hosiery at ELGEE'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side

MILLINERY

GRAND OPENING, THURSDAY, MARCH 28,
OF
IMPORTED FANCY STRAW HATS,
FOR
MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS. Whole sale and Retail.
K. ELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st., New York.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS,
JAMES TU

AUCTION SALES.

Bristed W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR BOARDKEEPERS AND PARTIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell; THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the entire elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of house No. 152 2 st-st., between 7th and 8th avs comprising over 400 lots by catalogue, of everything desirable in the household line, all new and in perfect order, and to be positively sold without reserve, among which is a splendid rosewood piano forte, music cabinet, stool and cover, with maker's warrantee for 3 years; solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel; English tapestry and ingrain carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, in velvet and tapestry; 2 rosewood etageres, silk and lace curtains, gold sandscape shades, rosewood centre and pier tables, rich mantel vases, oriental jars and parian, parlor ornaments, oaintings, pier and mantel mirrors rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing and plain bureaus, tete-a-tetes, sofas, 2 fine sofa bedsteads, rosewood, mahogany and cottage chairs; beds and bedding, rich silver-ware of every description, French and Bohemian china tea and dinner sets, with choice assortment of kitchen articles, silk and engraved glass-ware, with a large variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture not here enumerated. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine; sale commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. Reliable men will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

Edward Schanck, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin and hroatel; superb rosewood garment-a-glasse, manufacturer rosewood round-corner bedsteads and bureaus; also, also black walnut, varnished and in oil; black and gilt cabinets, centre and worktables, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, extension tables and dining room chairs, elegantly carved oak dining-room sofas, oak and walnut library stair-chairs, oak and walnut hall-stands and chairs. Also, a large assortment of elegant mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture. The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

The above elegant furniture is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. It will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Thursday. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, and it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.

ROBERT J. FREEMAN, Assignee.

WEDNESDAY, April 3,
Elegant Household Furniture, at No. 124 West 38th-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman removing to the country. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, No. 124 West 38th-st., near 6th-av., an elegant assortment of furniture, all of first-class English perfect order, consisting of solid rosewood Turkish suites, covered satin damask; carved rosewood centre tables, stanuary marble tops; spring-seat chairs, to match furniture; lace curtains, velvet Anbusson carpets, Brussels do. Dining-room—Carved oak buffet, extension table, chairs to match, mahogany chamgeable bookcases, folding leaf tables, &c. Reception-room—French carved black-walnut couch and chairs, covered in reps; rich carved rosewood etagere, plate-glass and marble top; mahogany extension table, about twenty very valuable oil-paintings, by J. Meadows, Passmore de Hensch, Armfield, Ridshardt, Geo. L. Brown, A. Bierstadt, Lenoir, Heaps, Zoli, and other first-rate artists. Bronzes, fine Parian figures and groups, bisque figures, elegant decorated China dinner set, 218 pieces; Japanese tea set magnificent, very rich jeweled punch tureen, silver-mounted dinner and tea service, with entree dishes oyster tureens, vegetable dishes, fruit and cake baskets, cut-glass cans, ivory handle cutlery, rosewood hall stand and chairs, and other elegant furniture. The sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

Henry D. Mosea, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a general assortment of elegant household furniture, rosewood pianos, &c., removed from private residence in Brooklyn for convenience of sale, consisting of in part as follows: Fine English velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood parlor suite, cost $500, made to order; French boudoir suite in crimson reps, large pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, black walnut library furniture, centre and side tables, osewood hall stand, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes and bookcases, hair mattresses, &c.; also, an elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Chickering, of superior tone; silver-plated ware of latest style and great variety, &c.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at No. 254 Canal, between Mulberry and Mott sts., by order of WILLIAM N. & LEWIS BEACH, Executors, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in green and gold brocatel one rosewood 7-octave piano, large pier and mantel glasses, handsome bronze chandeliers, bronze candelabras, bronze figures, damask and brocatel window curtains black walnut extension dining table and chairs, medallion and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Joseph Brosman, Auctioneer

SATURDAY, March 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 76 West Warren, near Clinton st. Furniture in good order: mahogany sofas, chairs, marble-top tables, mahogany dressing bureaus, do washstands, bedsteads, rosewood marble-top hat stand, handsome lace curtains, walnut extension table, oak dining chairs, dinner and tea sets, handsome velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at salesrooms.

Bowne & Nichols, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends that they are prepared to give their personal attention to sales of furniture, &c., at the residence of families breaking up housekeeping or at their commodious salesrooms and galleries, opposite the Post-office.

J. E. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, SALES-ROOM, No. 582 8th-av. Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week at 10½ o'clock. Sales attended at private dwellings, when desired.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. TAYLOR and GEORGE W. LYON against JANE M. W. NEALE—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. no ser.) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven hundred Dollars and Fifty-nine cents, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Filed March 21, 1861.

WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
224-law6wF No. 237 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribe at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRISON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
87-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861
ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in the City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76
Walker st. 1st door East of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NO-TOP PHAETON, WITH POLL and shafts, made by Lawrence; also, an English double harness; both nearly new. A long-tail dapple gray horse, 6 years old, trots in three minutes, with pranella shifting top wagon and fine harness, at No. 96 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SECOND-HAND, LIGHT, two seated, one-horse rockaway carriage; also, a two-horse carriage, calash top. Address E. W. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

HORSE AND TOP-WAGON, WITH GOOD harness, for sale cheap for cash. Will be in front of Post-office, Nassau-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock. All in good order, lap blanket, &c. The owner going to France.

FOR SALE—A FIRST RATE FAMILY HORSE and wagon; the wagon made by Wood & Brothers. Unexceptionable in chamber and kitchen furniture wanted in exchange. Address Box 848 New-York Post office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house No. 22, now in course of erection in West 34th-st., in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating, and must provide for warming said school building with fresh air, heated by contact with steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar, the steam used to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals should be addressed "School Officers of the XXth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

PETER LODEWICK, }
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building
JAMES G. DIMOND, } Committee.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden lane.

Every style of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, for business, professional or private use, at lowest prices. Job Printing, Lithographic work and Bookbinding.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travellers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.

All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

S. S. CHELDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal, corner Varick-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 10 cents, to $5,000 received. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger sums. This bank has received on deposit $470,150 80 during the past 22 months.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 5 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. E. G. LENNOX. COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES:
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)

DEPOSITS from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $5 0 and under.

INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BALLY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

160 shares Market Bank Stock.
25 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. C. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by charter 372 of the Laws of 1849, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 5, 1856, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the reservoirs works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within ten days after the opening of the bids the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW YORK, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings) on MONDAY, the first day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, March 15 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, BLAKE & CO., No 63 Wall-st., or of WARD, CAMERER & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,

R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day ordered a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable on and after the 8th of April ensuing. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 23, 1861.—ELECTION.—Notice and election for thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at the Banking rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 34th-st. and 4th-av. Open daily from 11 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from one cent to $5,000 received. Six per cent interest on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD B. BELL, Secretary.

JONES & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, BANKER,
No. 4 Nassau-st., one door from Wall
NEW YORK, March 23, 1861.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW EIGHT Million United States Loan, interest payable February and July, in sums of $1 000 each, may be made to
J. T. VAN VLECK.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next.—Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 30-MAY., CORNER 7TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAMUDA A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due April 1, 1861, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
ERASTUS EDGERTON & CO., No. 112 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE April 1, 1861, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Manufacturers and Importers
of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 49 John-street,
Corner Dutch.

Silver-Plated Door Knobs and Butts, of all sizes.

Silver-Plated Bell-Pulls, Levers, Door and Number Plates.

Silver-Plated and Brass Door Chains for Front and Basement Doors.

Extra Safe Front Door Locks and Latches.

Improved Door Springs for Banks and Store Doors.

Brass and Iron Butts, Screws, Pulleys, &c.

A general assortment of Hardware for Stores and Dwellings.

All at the Lowest Prices for Cash.

FOR SALE—MACHINISTS' AND BLACKSMITHS' tools, in lots to suit purchasers. The subscriber will sell his lathes, planers, drilling machines, vises, and a large variety of tools indispensable for a machine-shop. Also, a large lot of blacksmith tools, two steam engines, lot of shafting, hangers, pulleys, patterns, &c. The shop to let. Apply to H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry st.

AMALGAM BELL.—OFFICE AND SALESroom are removed to No. 190 William st., near Spruce, where may be had superior BELLS, of any size, for any purpose, at prices not exceeding 12 cents per pound.

M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 190 William st.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacopee de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR No. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married: even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand Roe, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3, four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARRON, 194 Bleecker st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock On Sundays from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 12 cent Troches, to try them.

$500 REWARD!

Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE a specific remedy for the cure of Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long years have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. The desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

Price, One Dollar per bottle.
Sold by C. H. RING,
No. 155 Fulton-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with extreme honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty (three of which he was at the Hospitals of this City) has given him a knowledge of cures in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C's qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The unfortunate victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his work, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq. Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free, on receipt of four red stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Beautifier, infallible for the removal of discolorations, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unsurpassed among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed if a cure by our calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of human life. Private consultation. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated so long that his skill and knowledge have proved, that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. The desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

Price, One Dollar per bottle.
Sold by C. H. RING,
No. 155 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, April 1, 1861, trains will run as follows: Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1.50, 4.45 and 6.45 P. M., connecting with the 7 and 9 A. M. and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. boats from New York. Leave Tottenville at 7.10 and 9 A. M., and 1, 3.50 and 5.50 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Tottenville at 8 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9.45 A. M., and 1.50 and 5.50 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M. and 1 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York, stopping at all intermediate stations. Through fare 25 cents. Boats at Tottenville to be hailed at all times for parties going to Amboy, or the neighboring places in New-Jersey. Office of the Company, in New-York, No. 2 Bowling-green.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 6:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 12 M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5.30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.,
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:30 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also, with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

FROM TRYON-ROW, NEAR CITY HALL.	FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Ex 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail..... 10 A. M.	10:25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Crotou Falls and all local trains, see Time-table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8 40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between William A. Townsend and James G. Gregory, under the firm of W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., is dissolved from the date hereof by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said James G. Gregory, and all demands on the partnership are to be presented for payment to the said James G. Gregory, who alone is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the Company, and to use the name of the late partnership in liquidation.

W. A. TOWNSEND,
J. G. GREGORY.
New-York, March 23, 1861,

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COGGIN, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 9 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HENNEKEN, No. 113 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | JAMAICA, Capt. Mc Auley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30 at noon.

This steamer surpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, March

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Call of the House—Broadway Railroad Convention to Amend the Constitution—Reporters in Danger—A Kansas Committee—Mr. Prendergast taking a Cathartic—Bills Passed—Loaners' Association Bill—Hamilton Park—Investigation into Street Cleaning Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 28, 1861.

The warm blood engendered during the contest of yesterday, reached an explosion last night, about 9¼ o'clock, in a call of the House. At the time the call was moved, some ninety members were present—a number sufficient for all probable occasions, and rendering a call of the House a gratuitous tax on the time of the House, and a severe trial of the patience and temper of most of the members. It had its origin in the desire to revenge on Mr. PRENDERGAST a slight inconvenience occasioned by a trep sprung upon the more careless sort, by a resolution offered by him, and nearly unanimously adopted by the House, placing every member in contempt, who, being within the bar of the House, neglected to vote on the first call of the roll. The present Assembly is beyond all question the most careless, and in a certain sense the most noisy, that has ever convened under the present Speaker.

There is more conversation at all times going on among the members, and the clerks have very often been compelled to call the roll three times to obtain votes enough to pass a three-fifths bill—a quite full house. In such a state of things, Mr. PRENDERGAST'S resolution was a very necessary movement, and its efficiency was shown by the fact that but a few minutes after its passage, and on the first bill, some half-a-dozen members were asleep on the first call, and of course were not allowed to vote until purged of the contempt. As their votes were necessary for the passage of the bill before the House, the friends of the measure of course gave them the necessary purging, and they were allowed to vote. This awakened the attention of the members to the nature and effect of the resolution they had lately adopted, and an ineffectual attempt was made to repeal it. Then House worked under the rule all day much to the relief of the Reading Clerk, until about 9½ o'clock, when it was discovered that Mr. PRENDERGAST had been some time absent. The word was quietly passed around, a call of the House moved and ordered, which kept the members until 11 o'clock, very much to the dissatisfaction of sober gentlemen from the rural districts, who preferred being in their beds. Finally, some of the officers succeeded in finding Mr. PRENDERGAST, who was brought in, and excused upon the condition that he would offer a resolution rescinding the resolution before referred to. After some half hour passed this morning in excusing those members who had not been found last evening, this farce ended.

Among the bills that to-day passed the Assembly was the one providing for submitting to the people the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. It received the largest vote in its favor that was given for any bill that has lately passed that body, having one hundred affirmative votes, to five in the negative. Whether it will be equally successful before the people, is another question. The majority of the members think that the people will generally favor it, particularly as the Constitution provides that there shall be a Convention for that purpose in 1866, and as it must be done soon, the sooner the better.

The reporters—evil dogs, and uncircumcised Philistines, that they are—came in for a share of notice, having awakened the slumbering ire of Mr. KENYON, of Oneida, who fulminated a furious resolution at the whole corps, proposing a kicking Committee, which, by Parliamentary usage, will be presided over by the mover. The resolution proposed kicking the reporters out of the Assembly Chamber—out of the Capitol—down State-street—and when else did not transpire, as the Speaker directed the clerk to read no further. Jackasses are said to kick very hard, but it would take a Committee of more than five, or even forty, jackass power to kick a whole body all that distance. Mr. PIERCE was also somewhat indignant at some of the reporters, whom he was willing to allow a large latitude, but he wanted to confine them within a reasonable distance of the truth when speaking on matters of fact. The objectionable feature was something omitted in the legislative report in the *Atlas and Argus*.

Mr. PRENDERGAST embraced an early opportunity to take the cathartic prescribed by the House last evening, to purge himself of the contempt under which he fell by his absence, and offered a resolution for the rescinding of the previous resolution under which the House is now laboring, but his rescinding resolution is so worded that the House will hesitate to pass it in its present shape, even to get clear of the stringent rule. Two or three gentlemen became engrossed with the New-York oshites soon after their arrival, were caught napping, and not permitted to vote on several bills.

The question was raised whether the right existed thus to disfranchise Assembly Districts, and they were finally excused. Under the operation of that rule a great deal of time and clerical labor has already been saved.

The Assembly has been engaged all day on the final passage of bills, about thirty having been passed during the morning session, but most of them are of a private nature, and none of them of any general importance, except the Constitutional amendment, the act requiring foreign Insurance Companies to file annual statements in this State, to incorporate the Loaners' Association, and the bill providing for building a road into the North Woods.

In the Senate, Mr. MANIERRE presented the petition of JAMES O'REILEY and one hundred others, asking an investigation into the New-York street-cleaning operations.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a resolution inquiring of the Comptroller of the City of New-York for information relative to the title of the City in the land known as Hamilton Park, and whether any private party had any shadow of title therein. The resolution was adopted. He also introduced a bill increasing the number of Notaries Public of the City and County of New York, by adding one hundred, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 28.

The bill relative to certain proceedings taken by the Central Park Commissioners for the enlargement of the Park was sent back to the Committee of the Whole, having been formerly advanced to a third reading. This, probably, is fatal to the bill this session.

Mr. MANIERRE presented a petition asking an investigation into the action of the Mayor and Common Council relating to the late street cleaning, and moved that the New-York Senators conduct such investigation during the recess and report to the next Legislature.

The motion required unanimous consent, and Mr SESSIONS objected, thus preventing its reception.

The Grinding Committee reported a number of bills as fit to be reported complete.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committee:

To amend the act relative to the proof of wills.

Subjecting Banking Associations, in case of insolvency, to the proceedings authorized by Title 4, Chapter 8 and Part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

To promote agriculture and civilization among the Indians of the State.

In relation to the Fordham Railroad.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced resolutions asking for information from the Comptroller of New-York, whether there has been any dispute about the title to any portion of Hamilton-square, New-York.

Mr. TRUMAN introduced a resolution requesting the Superintendent of the Census to send to the Legislature the census of the State that they may proceed to make proper Congressional appointments. Adopted.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to increase the number of Notaries Public in the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Brooklyn Broadway Railroad act.

Concerning the navigation of the canals and the collection of tolls, as amended by the Assembly.

The bill for the relief of Madison University was, after a spirited debate, moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole.

The annual Appropriation bill was then taken up and considered in Committee of the Whole.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 28.

The morning session was occupied in the passage of bills, a number of which had accumulated on the table.

The following bills were passed:

In relation to the sale of land.

Requiring foreign Insurance Companies to file annual statements of the condition of their affairs.

To submit the question calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same, to the people of the State.

To incorporate the Loaners' Association in the City of New-York.

(CORRECTION.—By an error made in copying yesterday's proceedings the Harlem Railroad Milk Freight bill was reported as in the House instead of the Senate. The bill was advocated by Mr. ROBERTSON in the Senate, and not by Mr. ROBINSON, and was ordered to a third reading.)

EVENING SESSION.

The bill granting exclusive jurisdiction to the chiefs or head men on the Tuscarora reservation over the actions between such Indians, involving the title to real estate, was lost.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the time for construction of the railroad on the Berne Side of the Chenango Canal.

To provide for the appointment of Janitors for the District Courts in New-York, and their compensation.

In addition to the act relating to the foreclosure of the sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

To authorize the division of the towns into election districts.

Several private bills were passed.

The House adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

Notaries Appointed and Confirmed.

NEW-YORK—William P. Angel, Matthew F. Bridge, DeWitt C. Brown, N. William Bnsteed, Van Buren Dutton, William Martin Gilleanie, John H. Hull, P. Franklin Junes, Alexander Ostrander, John S. Patterson, Adolphus C. Raw, William Ripley, Charles A. Stetson, Jr. Thomas Storm, William Campbell Trull, Georga W. Washington, John Webber, George Quackenbos, Fisher A. Baker, James Clinton Bolton, Lyman W. Chase, Walter Edwards, Hermon L. Emmons, Jr., William F. Lockwood, Benjamin J. Pentz, Oscar G. Sawyer, William Wheeler, Philip E. Hannavan, John Arnold Paffen.

KINGS—Thomas J. Woodsall, Amzi B. Davenport, Wm H. Cowenhoven, L. D. Simons, Wm. H Boughton, George A. Crane, F. Edward Roehr, Lester A. Roberts, Edward Seymour, John S. Cutler, Leonard Buxton, Oliver P. Payne, Theophilus C. Callicot, David A. Sutton, Henry Oltmans, Wm. T. Nichols, Wm. Lamonby, Francis E. Dana, Jeremiah Voorhees, Henry M. Burke, J. Dikeman Pray, George F. H. Youngs, James F. Griswold, Wm. J. Irwin.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY—JUNIOR EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of the Junior Class of the New-York University took place yesterday, in the large Chapel of the Institution on Washington square, and the students of the class who took part in it acquitted themselves, in the terms of their tartiary motto, with a ter-tiary termination, "*Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.*" An overflowing, partly feminine and entirely gratified audience listened to the exercises in public speaking which commenced at 10½ A. M., and lasted several hours. The crush of crinoline and wreck of hoops, when belated damsels endeavored to gain logress to the crowded hall, was fearful to contemplate and direful to undergo. Chancellor FERRIS presided, and on the platform with him were the Faculties of the College. The declamations were good, bad and indifferent, as on such occasions the declamations usually are. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band preceded the first and followed every second speech, and at the close the Webster prize was presented to the student whom a Committee appointed for the purpose, declared to be the best orator of the occasion. CORNELIUS DRETT, whose oration was entitled "God with us," carried off the palm so far as the Committee had anything to do with it; but the palms of the audience seemed to award the highest meed to WILLIAM H. BARLESTON, whose theme was "Man the Author of his Destiny." Both deserved praise, and both received it; and there were others whose efforts were by many esteemed better than that of either. A musical *mélange* of National airs was so well rendered as the conclusion of the exhibition that the audience was completely carried away with it—at least all left the building immediately.

THE STEAMER BIENVILLE RELEASED.—In the case of the steamer *Bienville*, of LIVINGSTON, CROCKERON & Co.'s, New Orleans line, which was arrested on her late arrival here by the Collector for not having a Federal clearance, it has been arranged that the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that she shall be permitted to leave on Saturday, with the mails, provided the owners sign the requisite bonds for the payment of the penalty. The *Bienville* had among her cargo some $1,600 worth of foreign goods, which had been duly entered at New-Orleans, and reshipped here to sell. These goods are held by the Custom-house authorities. Several other vessels have arrived here from Southern ports, without the appropriate clearance, and have been fined by the Collector, the Captains paying the penalty under protest in each case. The schooner S. C. *Evans*, from Fernandina, Fla., is of this number. Another schooner, from the same place, arrived the same day, but showing the regular clearance. It is probable that this vessel entered, and, anticipating the new order of things, cleared the same day before any change was made at the Custom-house. All these cases will early receive the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CITY MISSIONS.—On Wednesday evening the City Tract Missionary Society met in the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, A. R. WEYMORE, Esq., in the Chair. After the customary devotional exercises, statements were made concerning the Missionary work going on, in the Fourth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Wards, and also among the German population and the seamen. The truth is circulated among all classes and in all languages, and visitors are constantly laboring to bring the Gospel in contact with every man, woman and child. All success in this undertaking only proves the necessity of it, and creates a demand for more missionaries and more means. Rev. Dr. FLETCHER, the pastor of the Church, commended the work in a few pertinent remarks, and expressed his great satisfaction with the services of the evening. During the month past 949 visitors have been at work, and 86,666 tracts have been distributed.

RUFFIANISM ON SHIPBOARD.—On Wednesday evening a Fourth Ward policeman found a seaman named SAMUEL POWELL, in the drug-store, corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, with his head cut, and bleeding profusely. In the men's company were two other sailors, from whom the officers ascertained that he had been wounded with a hatchet by JOSEPH M. VAUGHAN, mate of the bark *Ameida*, recently from Glasgow, Scotland, and now lying over at Greenpoint. They further stated that POWELL was drunk at the time of the difficulty, and provoked the assault by using insulting language toward his assailant. POWELL was entirely insensible from the effect of his injuries, and having been taken to the New-York Hospital, the physicians stated that his skull was broken in two places, and no hope of his recovery existed. Officers ROSS and DELANCEY were dispatched to arrest VAUGHAN, whom they found yesterday morning. He was brought before Justice KELLY, who committed him pending the result of the injuries he had caused.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM FAIR.—The annual Fair of the Colored Orphan Asylum, which commenced on the 26th inst., will be continued during the remainder of the present week, at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place. The recent inclement weather has interfered with the receipts materially, and now that the temperature is more endurable, it is hoped the friends will attend in large numbers. The avails of the last exhibition were only $292 77, and, for the sake of the unfortunates to be benefited, it is hoped that the amount will be increased this year. It is worth the price of admission to be able to say that you have entered the sacred precincts of the New-York Club House.

FIRE IN A FANCY-STORE.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the fancy-store No. 491 Third-avenue, in consequence of a lamp having been placed on the counter near a pile of dry goods. The Misses OSTRANDER, to whom the store belonged, attempted to extinguish the flames, but were not successful, and each was badly burned about the hands and arms. The stock, fixtures and furniture of the establishment, valued in the aggregate at $1,000, were totally destroyed, and the loss is not met by any insurance whatever. The building, belonging to Mr. THOMAS E. COOPER, was injured to the extent of $200; insured.

THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE SHIP STAR OF THE WEST.—Eleven of the late crew of the ship *Star of the West*, who were brought in here as prisoners, they having revolted on the passage from Liverpool, were yesterday assigned for examination before U. S. Commissioner CARROLL. The crew complained that they were not allowed to have their own arrangement of the watches, and knocked off work. The case is still on.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MACHINIST.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN MASSON, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, who was killed at DELAMATER'S iron foundry, at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, by coming in contact with the machinery. Deceased was caught by a revolving shaft and whirled around some fifty or sixty times before the machinery could be stopped. When extricated he was found to be quite dead.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL BOOK TRADE-SALE.—The semi-annual book trade-sale was commenced yesterday at the rooms of Messrs. LEAVITT & ALLEN, in Mercer-street. The catalogue for the sale is larger than that for the Fall sale. It contains 400 pages. It is said that the consignments for the sale have been liberal, and consist chiefly of miscellany, although there is a fair proportion of standard works.

THE LAMPLIGHTER.—The lamplighter who has charge of the lamps in the Trinity Buildings District, denies the statement that the lamps were not lighted in that locality at the proper time, and says the Policemen who was injured by falling into the area ought not to have attributed the accident to any neglect on his part.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, it was stated that six paupers and prisoners, which were discharged from the English prisons and their passages paid by the Prisoners' Aid Society, arrived by the ship *Margaret Evans*. The owners of the vessel were required to give bond to answer.

UNITED STATES CONSUL TO CORK.—Mr. PATRICK DEVINE, the newly appointed United States Consul to Cork, Ireland, appeared yesterday at the United States District Attorney's Office, and executed to Mr. ROOSEVELT the usual Bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. H. S. Sanford, Minister to Belgium; Judge Lane, of Ohio; Lieut. H. A. Hascall, of the U. S. A.; M. B. Jenkins, of Providence; J. A. Kay, of Philadelphia; and E. Jeffries, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator Latham and family, of California; Tremain, of Albany; A. Ransom of [illegible]; Hon. L. Howell, of Bath; N. Canfield, of Albany; A. S. Ston; R. Sexton, of Connecticut; E. Tiffany, of Buffalo; and T. T. Baines, of [illegible]; Dr. Birdsall, of California, and Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. H. Hoo[illegible], of Washington, are at the Hon. W. H. Hooper and family, of Utah; J. O. Hyde, of California; A. G. Ewing, of Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Bates, of Michigan; T. Richmond, of New Orleans; L. C. Stebbins, of Texas; Capt. Field, of the United States Army; E. P. Marsetius, of California; Dr. T. F. Belton of England, and S. B. Henry, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. B. F. Rexford and W. A. Buck, of Chenango County; A. D. Ward, of Boston; W. N. Howard, of Philadelphia; G. Holbrook, of Connecticut; S. A. Porter, of Ohio, and R. S. Hatch, of Illinois, are at the Astor House.

Lieut. T. C. Harris and J. McMillan, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Destructive Fire in Nassau-street.

At about 12 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in the large building Nos. 114 and 116 Nassau-street, occupied in the basement by Mr. TAYLOR as a restaurant, first floor by H. GRIFFIN & SON, importer of book-binder's materials, and on the upper floors by J. N. STEARNS & Co., proprietors of *Merry's Museum* and the *Youths' Cabinet*; DARLING'S Liver Regulator; NORTON'S U. S. Mercantile Agency, and ELLIS, STARR & Co. as a book bindery.

The fire originated on the upper floor, and was undoubtedly burning several hours, as persons who had business in the neighborhood early in the evening, the police and insurance patrol, detected a strong smell of smoke in the atmosphere. This led to an investigation, but several hours intervened before the fire was discovered as above stated.

The windows of the building being secured with iron shutters, it was impossible for the firemen to get at work as quickly as they would otherwise have done, and through the delay thus occasioned, the flames rapidly extended from floor to floor.

Holes were cut in the roof through which the fire soon soon burst, and the brilliant flames which leaped upwards from the burning mass, illuminated the lower part of the City.

Apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the buildings in the rear, between which and the house on fire a slight space only intervened. The rear buildings were however well protected with iron shutters, over which copious streams of water were poured by the firemen.

The building in which the fire originated was totally destroyed, together with the stock, fixtures, machinery, &c., of the occupants.

The stock of ESPENSCHIED, the hatter, in building No. 118, was considerably damaged by water, as was also the stock of CAMPBELL, HALL & Co., paper-dealer, in building No. 110.

The fire raged with almost uncontrollable fury for several hours, and it was only by the united and perseverig exertions on the part of the firemen that a more serious conflagration was prevented.

The total loss will not fall far short of $60,000.

Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

PATIENTS TRANSFERRED TO THE NEW HOSPITAL—REQUISITION ON THE COMPTROLLER—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

This Board met yesterday afternoon, President DRAPER in the Chair. We present the following abstract from the report of the Committee of the Whole: 438 persons were transferred to the Workhouse from the 1st to the 26th of March, inclusive. There were the usual number of "revolvers" in the assortment.

ALBERT FAIRFAX, M. D., has been appointed Assistant Physician at the Nursery Hospital, in place of Dr. J. N. HOLMES, whose term expires on the 1st of April.

The distribution of out-door relief is to be discontinued at the end of this month. After that time applications will be thoroughly examined, and passed upon by the Commissioners.

The milk contract has been renewed with W. F. CLARK, of Chester, Orange County, for one year, at the rate of three cents a quart for the first quarter, and three and a half cents for the remaining nine months.

The milk is guaranteed pure. A contract has been made with DAVID PARKER to furnish two washing-machines of eight tubs each, for $800, and SAMUEL SIDES was contracted with for an iron tank at the same place for $100. All persons requiring medical treatment in the Workhouse, Almshouse and Penitentiary, are to be transferred to the new Hospital, where complete arrangements are made for their reception and treatment.

The President was directed by resolution, to draw his warrant on the Corporation for the sum of $100,000, for the use of the Department.

Number remaining in the Institutions March 16.	8,882
Admitted from 17th to 23d	1,831
Total	10,710
Died	51
Discharged	1,505
Sent to Blackwell's Island	335
Sent to State Prison	2—1 893
Remaining March 23	8,824
Decrease	59

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Next to Mr. FORREST'S unprecedented engagement, the most auspicious event of the season is the return home of Nixon's Royal Circus, which took place last evening, and was witnessed by an audience packed to the steaming point. The troupe has lately been to Havana, and in that gay capital has enjoyed a success which was not, we hope, quite so had a failure as ordinary successes are apt to be there. The HANLONS were greatly admired; ZOYARA created a sensation, and a Spanish Clown revenged himself on his species by making jokes, which, it may readily be believed, were no better than they should be. All this without the horses, which, after all, constitute a portion of the attractions. Mr. NIXON returned a short time since flushed with his triumph, and with his really excellent troupe will remain at his present quarters until the 1st of May, when it is expected the house will be rented for other purposes. The performances last evening were thoroughly excellent—the CLINA BROTHERS, very capital acrobats, taking the place of the HANLONS, who are temporarily disabled by a broken neck, back-bone, or other trifle of the kind. Mlle. ZOYARA made her appearance in a brilliant act of equitation, and was warmly received by the audience.

The next performances will take place on Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the youngsters, and in the evening for those of larger growth.

Naval Intelligence.

ADMISSIONS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The Board of Engineers, which has been in session at the Navy-yard for nearly one month, has adjourned, and reported the following candidates passed:

FOR PROMOTION.—First Asst. Engineer Charles B. Loring, to be Chief Engineer; Second Asst. Jackson McElwell, to be First Assistant; Third Assts. John W. Lyman, London Campbell, and Oscar H. Luckey, to be Second Assistants.

For admission as Third Assistant Engineers: 1. Alfred Hendricks, of Wilmington, N. C. 2. Alfred Adamson, of Wisconsin. 3. N. Beach Clark, of Pennsylvania. 4. J. R. McNavy, Brooklyn. 5. John D. Van Buren, Newburg, N. Y. 6. Webster Lane, Weymouth, Mass. 7. W. C. Fuller, Washington, D. C. 8. M. C. Monroe, Buffalo, N. Y. 9. W. J. Montgomery, New-York. 10. James Butterworth, Boston. 11. Daniel Green, Troy, N. Y.

About one half of the candidates who presented themselves for promotion failed to pass the Board.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Civil Engineer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, received his dismissal yesterday. His department will probably be turned over to Chief-Engineer KING, one of the ablest officers in the entire corps.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER WALKE.

The finding of the recent Court-martial in the case of Commander WALKE, has been rendered. The charges were as follows:

1. Bringing the storeship *Supply* to New-York without orders or authority, and not having been relieved from his station.

2. *First Specification*—Disobedience of orders in not returning from Pensacola to Vera Cruz, as ordered by Flag officer PENNEBAKER.

Second Specification—Bringing the *Supply* to New-York from Pensacola, in disobedience of Capt. JAMES ARMSTRONG, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, directing said WALKE to return to Vera Cruz.

The following is the official record of the finding, which we find in the Brooklyn *Times*:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1861.

SIR: The finding and sentence of the Naval Court-Martial, by which you were recently tried, are in these terms:

The specification of the first charge, proven.

Of the first charge, not guilty.

Of the first specification of the second charge, proven.

Of the second specification of the second charge, not proven.

Of the second charge, guilty.

The Court do, therefore, sentence the said HENRY WALKE, Commander U. S. Navy, as follows:

To be admonished by the Secretary of the Navy.

The mild sentence which the Court has passed is occasioned by the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances in which Commander WALKE was placed.

I have confirmed this sentence. In carrying it into execution it is my duty, lest you should misconstrue the lenity exhibited by the Court in your case, to remind you that the disobedience, by an officer, of a positive and lawful order of his superior, is one of the gravest of military offences. It strikes at the very foundation of discipline; and, therefore, in all cases, when wilful and deliberate [illegible] should be met [illegible] willing to trust to [illegible] with effectual rebuke. [illegible] the judgment of the Court that the circumstances in your case are sufficiently palliating to exempt you from the proper punishment for such an offence; but I would admonish you not to be misled as to the character of the offence.

You are relieved from arrest.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES,

Commander HENRY WALKE, U. S. Navy, New-York.

The judgment of the Court is considered purely technical.

Northern and Southern Army Officers.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, March 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have, this morning, for the first time, seen the following article, which I request you to publish, with the remarks following it:

To the Editor of the Herald:

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo., March 10, 1861.

I notice in the TIMES of the 7th of March an editorial which reflects somewhat on officers of the Army who are by birth and feeling Southerners. The editors of the TIMES are endeavoring to carry out the views of Gen. SCOTT, namely, that in these days of trial, trust none but Northern officers. I have only to refer you to the case of Capt. ARNOLD ELZY, of the Second Artillery, who was deprived of his command in Washington. A better, braver and more efficient officer you cannot find in the Army, and his qualifications as an officer are not accompanied with the desire that his name should be renowned for the spilling of the blood of his fellow citizens. The article in the TIMES is a libel on the officers of the Army from the South. And the only way, I suppose, the article can be met must be with the pen, and I know you hand can do it.

ANDERSON MERCHANT,
Lieutenant Second Artillery.

Lieut. ANDERSON MERCHANT, of the Second Artillery, has in this paragraph: "The Editors of the TIMES are endeavoring *to carry out the views of Gen. Scott, namely, that in these days of trial trust none but Northern officers,*" shown such bad taste, he being an officer of the United States Army, and such entire ignorance of the true state of the case, that I give you, as a sufficient refutation of his slander of his Commanding-General, the following facts, which are within my personal knowledge. There are on duty, in this City, belonging to the Artillery Betallion, from which Capt. ELZY was transferred, and under the immediate eye of Gen. SCOTT, the following officers of and from the South—*four* from Virginia; *one* from Maryland; *two* from North Carolina; *one* from Kentucky; *one* from the District of Columbia, and *one* from Georgia; and of these, three command companies.

In the case of Capt. ELZY, to which the writer refers, I have only to say that his being a Southerner, had nothing whatever to do with his removal, which was caused solely by, to use the mildest terms, his own imprudence and indiscretion.

My name accompanies this.

JUSTICE.

New-Jersey.

NATIONAL UNION DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.—The delegates to the above Convention held an adjourned meeting last night at Cooper Hall, in Jersey City. A motion to withdraw the name of Mr. THOS. E. TILDEN, for Recorder, was lost by a tie vote. Nearly all of the Democratic delegates then withdrew. PATRICK H. NUGENT then moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*. The motion was lost, when he withdrew, leaving only Messrs. KEENAN, WORTENDYKE and COX to represent the Democracy in the Convention. The following nominations were then made: For Assessors, Louis M. DEGRAW (Amer.) and SMITH MEAD (Dem.). For Collectors of Taxes, SAMUEL A. FRENCH (Dem.). Water Commissioners, JOHN CASSIDY (short term) and EPHRAIM PRATT (long term.) The nomination of Mr. AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERGH, for Mayor, was not positively accepted. He left the matter in the hands of the Convention. It is stated that Hon. SAMUEL A. FRENCH will be nominated by his friends for Mayor.

ARREST OF KIDNAPPERS.—Yesterday afternoon a man named WARNER, captain of a canal boat, and his wife, were arrested by officer CALLAHAN, of Jersey City, charged with having, in September last, abducted a little girl nine years of age, named SARAH, daughter of MARY HAGGERTY, residing in Sussex-street. The accused parties, upon being taken before Recorder TILDEN, stated, that in September last the little girl came on board of their boat, and asked to remain there awhile as her mother was away from home. The child remained on board, and soon after the boat left and they took her with them to their home at Mauch Chunk, Pa., where she has since remained. WARNER and his wife arrived in Jersey City yesterday for the purpose of resuming their business of boating. Mrs. HAGGERTY, learning that they were in the city, at once caused their arrest. Recorder TILDEN committed them to prison, and refused to take any bail until they produced the child.

REPUBLICAN CITY NOMINATING CONVENTION.—The delegates to the Republican City Nominating Convention met last night at Wellwood Hall, in Jersey City, for the purpose of making nominations for the coming charter election. Mr. WILLIAM J. STITT was chosen President, and J. W. PANGBORN Secretary. The following was the vote on the first ballot for Mayor: CORNELIUS VAN VORST, (present incumbent,) 16 votes; DAVID S. MANNERS, 1; JOSEPH EDGE, 1; Ex-Alderman DAVENPORT, 1; Blank, 5. The nomination of His Honor Mayor VAN VORST was, thereupon, made unanimous, and was subsequently accepted by him. The Convention then adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Fidelity Division No. 2 Sons of Temperance, of Jersey City, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. P. John G. Langston, W. A., Daniel Pickens; F. S., Nathaniel Ellis; Treasurer, Nehemiah Knapp; R. S.; George Richardson; A. R. S., James Wier; C., Wm H. Murday; A. C., Mr. Snowden; J. S., Wm. Alexander; O. S., James Goulding; Chaplain, Henry Steele. The installation will take place on Monday next.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ALDERMAN.—Complaint was made before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, yesterday, charging Alderman HOFFMAN with violating a City ordinance by selling goods at auction without a license. The City Attorney gave it as his opinion that a marshal had no right to sell his own goods by auction, and the Recorder accordingly declined to issue a warrant.

FIRE IN THE HUDSON HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire was discovered on the roof of the Hudson House, in York-street, Jersey City, occupied by Mr. WARNER. It was soon extinguished. Damage by fire and water about $150; covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was not known.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS.—WM. TAYLOR, keeper of an Exchange Office in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon on complaint of selling lottery and policy tickets. Recorder TILDEN required accused to give $1,100 bonds to answer before the Grand Jury.

PERSONAL.

—Capt. Charles S. Turnbull, of the Metropolitan Police, who has been suffering for the past two months under an acute attack of rheumatism, is now convalescent, and, probably, will soon resume command of the Police in the Seventeenth Ward. Capt. Turnbull has been connected with the Department more than twelve years, and his many acquaintances, formed during his long tenure of office, will rejoice to hear of his restoration to health, particularly as at one time his physicians despaired of his recovery, and some enterprising newsmongers went so far as to publish his demise in the evening papers.

—Mrs. Lieut Slemmer is receiving honors wherever she goes. The citizens of Burlington, N. J., where she formerly resided, and where she lately made a visit, honored her with a serenade a few evenings since. Just now she is staying in Philadelphia. Her appearance in a private box at the Arch-street Theatre created a marked sensation.

—Hon. W. L. Yancey was a little while ago presented with a cane by his admirers, and now Benjamin Robertson, of Kentucky, has sent him a splendid pair of dark bay horses. Is there any significance in the fact that Mr. Yancey's gifts are all aids to travel?

—The Floyd (Ga.) Cavalry, numbering 40 men, represent taxable property to the amount of $736,000—or an average of $18,400 each. Hon. John W. H. Underwood, Ex-M. C., and Hon. T. J. Word, Mayor of Rome, Ga., are privates in this company.

—Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor, for five years a missionary from the M. E. Church (South) to China, is now lecturing in Savannah on the manners and customs of the people of that country.

—Mrs. Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore, was among the callers on President Lincoln a few days since.

—Mr. O. P. Haines, of the Petersburgh *Express*, has become connected with the Richmond *Examiner*.

A Retired Editor.

MOSES Y. BEACH, Esq., formerly well known as the publisher of the New-York *Sun*, from which he retired into private life, some years since, still continues to manifest his interest in the welfare of the people by acts of munificence, for these hard times, that are seldom made known outside of his immediate sphere.

In a late New-Haven paper we see chronicled an act that does honor to the head and heart of MOSES Y. BEACH, who has given over $500 distributed in prizes throughout all the Common Schools of his native town—Wallingford, Conn.

On March 14, the children gathered to the number of over 600, notwithstanding a violent snow-storm, and marched in procession to the magnificent residence of Mr. BEACH, where they saluted him with cheers and several spirit-stirring airs, performed by the Wallingford Brass Band. They then proceeded to Wallace's Hall, where the prizes were competed for, and distributed for various performances, the most prominent being for proficiency in arithmetic, spelling, writing, &c. Mr. BEACH exhibited his great good sense in designating prizes for punctuality, cleanliness in the care of books, and for minor details of school life, more particularly appreciated by children.

Afterwards, speeches were made by teachers, Ward Trustees, &c. The State Superintendent of Common Schools, who was present, said, in the course of his remarks, "That he formerly knew MOSES Y. BEACH, and knew the New-York *Sun*, and from such knowledge, and the evidence adduced on the present occasion, he thought they would all feel that MOSES Y. BEACH knew what the people wanted. [Cheers, and cries of 'That is so,' &c.] He thought Mr. BEACH would prove a greater benefactor to the children of his native town, by encouraging them in the paths of knowledge, than if he were to make each of the little ones he saw before him a present of one hundred golden dollars." [Applause.]

The crowning act of the day was the unexpected addition of a book to each scholar as they marched out of the Hall at the conclusion of the programme.

Previous to this display, Mr. BEACH had caused, during the year, monthly prizes in money, to be distributed, the beneficial effects of which had been so marked that he was induced to offer the prizes just competed for in the annual gathering of children from all the town schools.

We are glad to learn that next year Mr. BEACH will offer over one thousand dollars in prizes, and we congratulate our friend that he has the means of rendering the declining years of his life so pleasant by such deeds of kindness to the rising generation, who will no doubt cherish his memory as an earnest friend of the cause of education.

SIC VOS NON VOBIS.—A morning paper ascribes to Mr. SIDNEY S. NORTON, an entry clerk in the Custom house, great merit in causing the stoppage of vessels supposed to be engaged in the Slave trade. Mr. NORTON, when he was living at Port Jefferson, on Long Island, did cause the arrest of the yacht *Wanderer*, but beyond that we have failed to learn of his services in this respect. The morning journal probably means to refer to Mr. JAMES L. DEBORAW, clearance clerk of the Naval Office, who, to our knowledge, has been most active and instrumental in exposing the slavers. The *Storm King*, the *Josephine*, the *Cora*, the bark *Kate*, the *Maraquita*, the *Bonita*, and others, might be referred to as the evidences of his zeal. It is worthy of remark, however, what a change of sentiment the incoming of a new Administration is producing among the Democratic officials on the subject of the slave traffic.—*Evening Post.*

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY BRILLIANT.—KNOX has gone and done it. Not satisfied with the success of the past, he has produced a Spring Hat that, in style and material, outstrips all of his previous productions, and which is pronounced by those who have seen it a marvel of elegance and beauty. Price only $4. Gentlemen of taste always buy their hats of KNOX. Those who are ambitious to be so considered should visit his store, No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, Colds, and Hoarseness of the worst kind are quickly and safely removed by using HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Over a thousand cases in this City alone have, during this Winter, been completely cured by these extraordinary medicines.

[Advertisement.]

Elegant Spring patterns of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpetings; rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, window shades, &c., at greatly reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S Saleerooms, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

A CLERKSHIP OR TRADE.—FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, can, by an examination of your head, tell you what to undertake with a reasonable hope of success. Charts, with full written description and advice, given daily.

[Advertisement.]

Secession may create some excitement, but BARNUM is storming the public mind with his unparalleled attractions and filling his Museum with delighted visiters daily.

Markets by Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Thursday, March 28.

CORN—Receipts, 100,000 bush.; market active; White, 62c @64c.; Yellow, 63c.@63½c.; Mixed, 60c. COTTON is firm and active, with large sales; good running lots, 12¼c.; Select, 12½c.; Inferior dull at 10¾c.@11¾c. NAVAL STORES in limited demand; Tar dull at $1 50@$1 60. STAVES active; red oak hhds., 37c.; white, 36c. FLOUR quiet; family brands, $7 75@$8 35; superfine, $6@$6 50.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 28.

FLOUR steady; Ohio, $5@$5 12½. WHEAT steady; red, $1 27@$1 30; white, $1 40@$1 65. CORN firm, at 53c.@57c.; yellow, 56c.@58c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. COFFEE advanced ¼c; Rio at 12¾c.@13¾c. WHISKY dull, at 17c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 28.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2971. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Why the Southern Leaders Desire the Evacuation of Sumpter.

EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT ABROAD.

The Secessionists at Work in North Carolina.

[illegible] DEAD IN MARYLAND.

THE NEW-YORK AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

A Seven Hours' Speech in Favor of the Union in the Virginia Convention.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 29.

THE FORT SUMPTER POLICY.

The Southern Commissioners have received letters from home, which develop the fact that the leaders at the South desire the evacuation of Fort Sumpter as tending to recognize Southern independence, and that it will be so regarded abroad.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. JAMES G. PALFREY has been appointed Postmaster of Boston. Though not a resident of that city, he will comply with the law by removing thither. Mr. PALFREY'S willingness to accept such an appointment excites very general surprise.

A long Cabinet meeting was held to-day, but no additional appointments of importance transpired. The California appointments are expected to be made in time to send out by the next steamer. Ten Californians were presented to the Praaident to-day by Senator BAKER, to express their wish that he (Mr. BAKER,) should be consulted relative to California appointments. The President haard them through, and then, evidently suspecting the "close corporation" dodge, suggested that "all" the Californiana in town wait on him to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. At that hour not less then forty Californians will protest against any and all outside interference with California appointments.

Judge ALLEN A. BURTON, of Kentucky, will decline the Chief Justiceship of Dacotah, and will probably receive a better appointment.

Secretary CAMERON left for Harrisburgh to-day, to bring his family to Washington. He returns Tuesday next.

Minister CORWIN leaves to-morrow for Ohio, from whence he proceeds to New-Orleans, to take the steamer *Tennessee*, on the 15th proximo, for Vera Cruz.

THE SURVEYOR OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

All the variations of slates in connection with the New-York appointments seem to leave Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN a fixture for Surveyor. Some of his opponents urge that as the Surveyor is the Executive Officer of the Custom-house, he should be of the same political shade with the Collector. This certainly is an error. Mr. SEWARD having gracefully yielded his preferences on the Collectorship, it is on every score appropriate, just and judicious that some friend of his should be the Surveyor, unless it is the purpose of the Administration to foster and perpetuate the little family differences now existing among the New-York Republicans by putting the entire political power into the hands of the radical wing. It is safe to predict that Mr. LINCOLN will be guilty of no such folly.

A NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

Capt. W. H. GARDNER, United States Navy, is an applicant for the position of Commander at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California. As Commander CUNNINGHAM, recently in charge, has deceased, Capt. G.'s appointment to the vacancy is not improbable.

SECESSION DEAD IN MARYLAND.

The strenuous efforts heretofore made to prepare Maryland to join in the secession movement, are admitted now to have failed utterly. An intelligent citizen of that State, now here, informs me that there need be no distrust of the loyalty of the masses of the people there. It is very well known that the secession movement in Maryland was led and controlled by a small clique of man of desperate fortunes, political and personal, who desired revolution and anarchy, in the hope that in some way opportunity might be afforded them to retrieve their individual ruin. Having failed, they are worse off than before. It is a well-known fact that their organ, the Baltimore *Sun*, has been seriously crippled in circulation and business by its Disunion sentiments.

SECESSION ON THE PACIFIC.

Letters from California indicate that a clique of the Federal office-holders, and a few other individuals in that State, are earnestly pressing their mischievous efforts for the establishment of a Pacific Republic. Though few in number, the men engaged in this conspiracy have no little power for evil, and there is little doubt that they have received efficient aid and counsel, as to the plan of operations, from the Senate Chamber at Washington. The masses of the people of the Pacific are true to the Union; but it behooves the new Administration to see to it that proper precautions are taken to strengthen the Union men, and to prevent the Secessionists from getting into their hands the means of carrying any of their plans into effect.

DESIGNS UPON SONORA.

It is not probable that they have any expectation of getting control of the State Government of California. The Mexican Province of Sonora, doubtless, is the point to which their attention is really turned; and if they can succeed in seizing and holding that, under the rallying cry of a "Pacific Republic," they will, bye and bye, endeavor to advance their programme by forming a Slave State of Southern and Lower California, with a view to joining the "Southern Confederacy" as the alternative, should they fail to make an impression upon the people of California and Oregon, ultimately, in favor of a Pacific Republic.

A WORD TO SECRETARY SMITH.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of California, holding that the minerals in the soil go with the title to public lands in that State, gives additional importance to the office of Surveyor-General in that State. There is no other office in the gift of the Government which can be so terribly abused, if it falls into the hands of any other than a man of the highest integrity. The President and Secretary of the Interior should exercise special care in making this appointment; and no man should be thought of for a moment who has any ranches of his own to survey, or whose appointment is earnestly sought by those who have. The present incumbent of the office has the confidence of the people, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Republican Executive will not lower the standard of fitness.

TAKING THE CABINET.

BRADY, the inimitable New-York photographer, has been "taking" the new Cabinet, and has succeeded admirably. His *visite* pictures of Messrs. BLAIR and BATES are admirably life-like,—and if anybody desires to *see* either the Postmaster-Genaral or the Attorney-General without boring them, he has only to step into BRADY'S gallery at New-York or Washington. Mr. BLAIR'S picture is peculiarly characteristic,—full of life and animation, strikingly illustrating the bold, ready, prompt and decided character of the man.

SENATOR TRUMBULL NOT ASSAULTED.

There is no foundation for the current story that Senator TRUMBULL was assaulted to-day.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 29.

During the late Executive Session of the Senate about four hundred nominations were confirmed, nearly fifty of which were sent in by the President yesterday.

The Post-office Department, under the provisions of the recently-enacted law, has restored the mail service between Georgetown and Lexington, Mo. The service is to be six times a week.

Gen. WILLIAM HICKEY was elected Assistant Secretary of the Senate, and not Secretary, as erroneously stated in the newspapers. ASBURY DICKENS retains the latter position.

The trial of Capt. ARMSTRONG, for the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard, is still progressing. The Government has sent to Florida for witnesses.

Much anxiety is expressed respecting the distribution of the building of the seven steam sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress. No official action has been taken on the subject; besides, the appropriation for that purpose will not be available until after the 1st of July.

The Cabinet met at an early hour this morning. The Administration is not particularly popular among the Press for news revelations, but according to current report, the threatening events in the South to-day occupy their attention.

Dr. PALFREY, of Cambridge, Mass., has been appointed Postmaster at Boston.

Messrs. PHELPS and PENDLETON were the principal contestants, though in an entirely friendly spirit.

Recently the arrival of ordnance in Richmond from the Bellona Foundry caused intense excitement, many of the citizens being apprehensive that they were to be sent to Fort Monroe, and that this movement was accelerated by the present condition of Southern affairs. The truth is, as ascertained at the Ordnance Bureau, that the cannon were contracted for three years ago, and that the contractor merely delivered them at the place agreed upon, in order to receive his pay.

The receipts into the Treasury the last week were nearly $660,000. The net balance on hand is $1,560,000.

Lieut. HORACE H. HARRISON, of the U. S. Navy, died here to-day.

Secretary CAMERON left here for Pennsylvania this afternoon, to return on Wednesday next.

G. W. LANE, recently confirmed as Judge for the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama, will, it is said, endeavor to hold his Court at Athens, in the Union part of that State.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION—STATE OF FEELING IN NORTH-CAROLINA—FRIENDS OF THE UNION IN THE ASCENDANT—FATE OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—THE TARIFF QUESTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 28, 1861.

I take great pleasure in saying, on the authority of a Tennessee gentleman, that I was in error in stating that the newly appointed Postmaster at Nashville, Mr. McNIESH, was a Secessionist up to the time of the election. It seems that he was a clerk in the Post-office of that City, and that his principal was an avowed Secessionist, while the subordinate who succeeds him is a strong friend of the Union. I am assured that the leaders of the Union party in Tennessee would be very far from recommending Disunionists for office, and that they feel under no necessity of giving patronage to the traitorous faction.

It is gratifying to learn, that in North Carolina, old party lines are being obliterated, and that no party distinctions are now recognized but Union and Disunion. The sham Democracy, what remains of it, has become thoroughly allied with the Secessionists, while the great mass of the people, without regard to former political associations, have formed a new party, whose great object is the preservation of the Union. The Raleigh *Standard*, which was for a quarter of a century the organ of the Democracy, is now a staunch supporter of the Union cause, and declares that it will vote for no man for Congress who favors a dissolution of the Union for existing causes. Being interrogated by a "Democratic" paper as to whether it would support Mr. L. O'B. BRANCH, the late member, if he shall be renominated by a convention of the party, the *Standard* replies that Mr. BRANCH is a Secessionist, and for that reason it cannot support him. The same journal proceeds to declare its readiness to support any one of a dozen gentlemen, Whigs and Democrats, and that in future it will know no party lines but those which separate Unionists from Disunionists.

The Secessionists have recently held a State Convention at Goldsborough, at which it is said a thousand delegates were present. These "delegates" were, no doubt, for the most part the rank and file of the party from the country; but, a good deal of enthusiasm was gotten up, which, if not counteracted by similar demonstrations in behalf of the Union, its consequences may be serious.

The friends of Union in North Carolina have a large preponderance of the talent and respectability in the State, but they are less bold and courageous than the occasion calls for. There can be little doubt that the Jackson like stand taken by ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, caused the tide to turn in that State, when the tendency was strongly for secession, and instead of his speech damaging his cause and insuring its defeat, as was confidently predicted when it was delivered, the friends of Union achieved a victory which astonished themselves. The same hold spirit of patriotism and reliance upon the people will be equally effective in North Carolina at the August elections.

It is said that the present Governor of North Carolina, ELLIS, is rapidly dying of consumption, and that his death at the present time would have the effect of bringing a decided Secessionist into the Executive office. They have no Lieutenant-Governor in North Carolina, but the Constitution provides that in case of the death or resignation of the Governor, his place is to be temporarily filled by the Speaker of the Senate. It happens, on the present occasion, that the Speaker is a Secessionist, and it is believed that, among his first official acts, would be the call of an extra session of the Legislature, which body, being "Democratic," will authorize the election of another State Convention. The friends of the Union should not be alarmed at this prospect, but should meet the issue boldly. They should go before the people with fearless confidence, and take the bold ground that there is no existing cause for a dissolution of the Union. On this issue, I should have little fear of the result if the leading friends of the Union do their whole duty.

An intelligent gentleman from the Southern Confederacy expresses the opinion that the secession movement will break down of its own weight, if the Seceders are permitted to have their own way, without the binding force of outward pressure. He thinks that there is a general disposition to give the new Government a trial; and that no effort will be made for reannexation until the people become disgusted with it. There is a strong reannexation party in all the secession States, except South Carolina, and in one, at least, a majority of the people. The majority of the Convention of Louisiana, which voted the State out of the Union, but which refused to submit the question to the people, was elected by a minority of the popular vote. The result showed that a majority of fifteen hundred of the voters were in favor of remaining in the Union, but owing to the manner in which the State was divided into electoral districts, they failed to control the Convention. It was, of course, a great outrage on the part of the Convention to vote the State out of the Union, and then refuse to submit the result of their deliberations to the people; but the fact only serves to illustrate the despicable character of the demagogues who originated the movement. It is not surprising that men who betrayed the old Union, after robbing it, should commence their career in the new one by usurpation and fraud.

It is believed by intelligent men that no great difficulty will grow out of the discrepancy between the Tariff of the Union and that adopted by the rebels at Montgomery, even supposing the latter to be allowed, unobstructed, to put their revenue laws into force. It is said that goods which have not paid duties to this Government may be seized and confiscated anywhere, and as well on the line which separates the "Confederate States" from the loyal States, as on their coasts. But it would still seem to require regular Custom-houses at every point where a railroad or navigable stream crosses this dividing line, since every train and every steamer will be freighted with the foreign goods which will have entered the Southern ports at low rates of duty.

The fact is well known that the Cotton States have chiefly consumed Northern manufactures, and only a small portion of European goods. Their negro clothing, including shoes, hats and blankets, all come from the North, and will continue to come from there until Southern enterprise shall be stimulated by protection to produce the articles at home. The same is true of most of the cheap cloths worn by the people. It is not probable that the English or French will ever seriously compete with the Yankees in these coarse manufactures, and the result of the secession movement, if it is permitted to proceed unmolested, will be to raise the prices of these necessaries at the expense of the consumer, and with very little detriment to the producers. It will be a long time before the Southern manufacturer will be able to compete with the Northerner, unless the duties shall be raised to high protective rates. This of course cannot be thought of, as one of the leading inducements to secession was the enjoyment of free trade.

It may be doubted if a tax of fifteen to twenty-five per cent. upon the necessaries of life will enhance the beauties of secession to the planters, and I shall be surprised if twelve months experience fails to open their eyes to the folly of secession.

A good deal of unfounded and unreasonable misgiving as to the patriotism and fidelity of the Army has grown out of the resignation of officers. It is very desirable to Secessionists to keep up and increase this distrust, and to this end the expedient is resorted to of constantly repeating the names of those who have resigned, by which their number is made to appear formidable. But I am assured from an authentic source, that of the 460 officers of the Army, only 41 have resigned or been dismissed, and these probably include all, or nearly all, who are disaffected to the Government.

OBSERVER.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 29.

We have no expectation that Fort Sumpter will be evacuated on Saturday. The delay is worrying the people here greatly.

The State Convention has a majority for peace, but not without the evacuation of the Fort.

A messenger from Washington was expected here to-day, but did not arrive.

Governor PICKENS says he is ready for a fight.

The reports of visits of foreign fleets create no dissatisfaction. France and Spain are now the ascendant Powers in the Southern Confederacy.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Friday, March 29.

In the Convention, to-day, resolutions were introduced for terminating debate in the Committee of the Whole after Tuesday next.

The resolutions were violently opposed by Messrs. MORTON, AMBLER and STAPLES.

The matter, it is thought, will be compromised.

Tim RIVES spoke to-day seven hours in favor of the Union.

No action was taken on the resolutions, and the Convention adjourned.

POSITION OF GOV. HOUSTON.

The following is the closing portion of Gov. HOUSTON'S address to the people of Texas:

"I am ready to lay down office rather than yield to usurpation and degradation. I have declared my determination to stand by Texas in whatever position she assumes. Her people have declared in favor of a separation from the Union. I have followed her banners before, when an exile from the land of my fathers, I went back into the Union with the people of Texas. I go out from the Union with them; and though I can see but gloom before me, I shall follow the 'Lone Star' with the same devotion as of yore.

I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity, I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this, I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the Government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority; but still claiming that I am its Chief Executive.

SECESSION AND COMMERCE.

THE SCHOONER RESTLESS RELEASED.

The Schooner *Restless*, Capt. JNO. D. SANDERS, being refused a Federal clearance at Mobile for Havana, was compelled to proceed without one, the Capitain making the usual "protest", before the Spanish Consul. On his arrival here with a cargo from Havana, the vessel was charged $250 foreign tonnage duties, and was then seized for forfeiture as a foreign vessel sailing without a proper register. These facts having been laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, through the United States District Attorney here, Mr. CHASE has remitted the forfeiture of the vessel on the payment of all costs, charges and expenses. The cargo of the vessel will also be released, without doubt, but some delay in the papers reaching Washington probably accounts for the non-receipt of that order also by the same mail. As this case forms a precedent for action in others of the same character, it is thought that all seizures of vessels for like causes will hereafter be discontinued. A sharp look-out, however, will be kept on all vessels arriving from seceded ports for foreign goods which have not paid the duties. While the costs and expenses in these cases are somewhat onerous to the parties concerned, and must operate against their hereafter seeking these ports for freight, they would have been much greater had the "monitions" and other steps for the forfeiture of the vessels been made out.

LETTER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY, March 26, 1861.

SIR—I transmit you, inclosed, a conditional warrant, remitting, on petition of JOHN D. SANDERS, the forfeiture of the schooner *Restless*, incurred under the act of Feb. 18, 1793, in the payment of all costs, charges and expenses incurred in the case, with the fees allowed to the United States District-Attorney by the letter of the Department to the Commissioners of Customs, dated Jan. 26, 1855.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this warrant, inform the petitioner and the Collector of its conditions, and, upon a full compliance therewith, dismiss the suit for the forfeiture, and advise this office of the same.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

B. F. PLEASANTS, Solicitor *ad interim*.

J. J. ROOSEVELT, Esq., U.S. District-Attorney, New-York City.

THE STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE.

We are requested to state that the case of the steamship *Bienville* has been arranged in Washington, and that she will positively sail for Havana and New-Orleans on Monday next.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNION FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

March 23 was an interesting day at Frankfort, Ky. Gov. WICKLIFFE made a most eloquent and earnest appeal for the Union, arguing that Kentucky would inevitably be the loser should she go with the C. S. A. In the course of his speech he said that, to his great grief, his only son was for the Southern Confederacy, but he was satisfied that he would outlive it, although the speaker hardly expected to do so himself. In the evening, Gov. MOREHEAD urged the necessity of taking the preliminary steps for the assembling of a Border State Convention.

Hon. ARCHIBALD DIXON, in a letter dated at Henderson, March 13, says:

"Our motto should be, 'Don't give up the ship;' and, fighting for our country, for constitutional liberty, for our property in the Constitution, in the Union, in the American Flag, in the capital of our common country, in the Army and Navy, in the public fortifications and Public Lands, and in all the glorious memories that cluster around the brow of our great and mighty nation, we must triumph."

Col. ROGER W. HANSON has written to his friends in Harrison County, declaring himself for the Union unconditionally. He says he is not one of those who is for it "if this is done or that is done," but he is in favor of preserving it "without any ifs, and forever."

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A document has been issued from the Treasury Department of the C. S. A., prescribing the terms upon which the Mississippi River can now be navigated. All vessels destined for places within the C. S. A., coming from ports above the northern limit thereof, are required to come to at the port of Norfolk, Miss., where they shall be boarded by a Revenue officer, to whom must be exhibited duplicate manifests of the whole cargo of the vessel, &c. The Revenue officer is to give his certificate on the manifest that it has been examined, and he is required to board vessels at any time during day and night. Permits for the landing of goods which are undutiable will be given by this officer. For flatboats with coal in bulk there are special regulations. Schedules in triplicate of goods destined to other ports than that to which the vessel is destined are to be exhibited to the Revenue officer, who is to indorse them with his permission for the vessel to proceed to land at the port designated the goods described in said schedules. On arrival at his destination the captain is to surrender to the Revenue officer his original manifest, with all its indorsements, and goods not called for within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the vessel, are to be put in bonded warehouses. Provision is also made for appraisers, samples, &c.; for appraisements on the levee at New-Orleans; for eight inspection at that point; for the appointment of detective officers to prevent smuggling, &c., &c.

PLAIN TALK IN LOUISIANA.

In the Louisiana State Convention, on March 21, Mr. ROZIER uttered some plain truths in arguing for the passage of an ordinance providing for a Convention of the people to pass upon the new Constitution of the C. S. A. He said that the people of the State had been lead to believe that Missouri, Kentucky and Arkansas would inevitably secede, or the ordinance for the withdrawal of Louisiana could never have been passed. Their interest would not permit them to be separate from those States, and even now it was not too late for the Convention to pause and assist them in their attempt at arranging the difficulties which existed. Mr. FOOTE made an able speech on the same side of the question, and alluded to a significant fact to show that a strong veneration still existed for the memory of the now shattered and disrupted Union. In the procession which honored Gen. JACKSON, he said there trailed behind the magnificent *cortège* a worn and faded banner, which alone followed by a few gray-haired men, veterans of the war of 1812-14. That flag was the "Stars and Stripes" of the American Union. Mr. ROZIER argued in favor of the ordinance, and Mr. BENJAMIN succeeded in getting the following protest upon the journal:

"Considering that I have no power—that I am clothed with no authority to bind the people by any sanction I might be disposed personally to give to that instrument—I consider that the powers vested in us, under the terms of the call which invited the people to assemble and elect delegates to this Convention, have already been enormously transcended by the Convention. I am unwilling to participate, by my vote, in an act which virtually strips the people of their sovereignty, reduces them to a state of abject vassalage, and places the destinies of the State and of the new Republic at the mercy of an uncommissioned and irresponsible oligarchy."

By a vote of 92 to 11, Mr. ROZIER'S ordinance was laid on the table, and the Constitution of the C. S. A. was formally ratified—101 Yeas, 7 Nays.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

A letter to the New-Orleans *Delta*, dated at Warrington Navy-yard, March 17, says that the troops were busily engaged in the construction of batteries along the beach facing Fort Pickens, which will mount 12 heavy columbiads. Two of these batteries are between Forts McRae and Barrancas, and a third is between the Navy-yard and Hospital. Col. FORNEY, aided by Capt. W. H. JAMES, was superintending these works. Forts McRae and Barrancas each have forty guns mounted. The writer says further: The United States steamer *Wyandotte* plies daily to the ships outside, which consist of the frigate *Sabine*, the steamship-of-war *Brooklyn*, and the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*. Reported accessions are made daily, but so far there had been no new arrivals.

Gen. BRAGG'S quarters are at Barrancas near the barracks. His aids and secretary are with him there. He is very popular with officers and soldiers.

The Navy-yard is in charge of Capt. FARRAND, the executive during the absence of Capt. V. MACCOLPS, at present in Montgomery. The other officers are Lieut. RENSHAW, Master PIERSON, and Samuel Z. GONZALES, storekeeper. Surgeon SPOTSWOOD, lately in charge of the Naval Hospital, is located at present in the yard. The master workmen are the same as during the administration of affairs by the United States Government.

An estimate of how much it would cost to complete the steamer *Fulton* was forwarded, yesterday, to Montgomery, to Hon. S. R. MALLORY, the Secretary of the Navy, who had asked for the same.

Fort Pickens is in a thorough state of defence, but Lieut. SLEMMER looks careworn and fatigued. He has done everything in his power to put all things in order; has had cornes over every morning for such fresh meat, vegetables, and such other necessaries as the stores here have for sale; has visited the ships from the village, and Pensacola with bread, meat, oysters, &c., which they sell to those on board.

The appearance of things in the village of Warrington and Woolsey is gloomy, fully one-half the stores are closed, the store-keepers having left for New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and other places with their goods and chattels. The residences are one-half of them deserted, the occupants having left to avoid "Lincoln's bombardment" of the place. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that not one of the old creole population out here has not packed his furniture and proceeded some miles into the woods, to avoid the war.

About daylight yesterday morning the flag of the Confederacy was hoisted for the first time, at Barrancas, and saluted from the fort by a salute of seven guns.

WHEN THE SLAVES PREFER TO FIGHT.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing on board the United States steamer *Wyandotte*, off Pensacola, makes a remarkable statement. He says:

"So far, everything remains quiet here. The Florida and Alabama troops are busy, preparing to attack Fort Pickens. It will certainly be a sorrowful day for the attacking party, the day Pickens is compelled to fire. Lieut. SLEMMER, in command of Fort Pickens, has arrested eight slaves during the past week. The slaves were making their way to the fort, to assist Lieut. SLEMMER. They report that they were told there was going to be *war*, and they must fight. *To be preferred fighting under the Stars and Stripes.* They report one hundred and fifty more coming to join Pickens. Capt. BERRYMAN, of our ship, took them on board, and delivered the fugitives to the Marshal at Pensacola, to be sent to their masters."

UNION MOVEMENT IN MARYLAND.

The Union meeting at Frederick, Md., on March 20, is represented to have been very large and enthusiastic—every district in the county being fully represented. Strong Union resolutions were adopted, and it was recommended to hold a State Convention on the 2d of May, and form a Union Party for the State. Each county and Baltimore City were requested to send delegates. Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, Senator from Tennessee, and Hon. W. C. RIVAS, of Virginia, were met by a large delegation at the cars, and, headed by the American Band, escorted to the meeting. Senator JOHNSON made a powerful Union speech.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* copies an article on the "Future of Secession," recently published in the TIMES, and says:

"We can tell the TIMES, and all who agree with it that it is the greatest of delusions to suppose that the Confederate States, or any one of them, will ever consent to a reunion with anybody who insists on living under the doubtful provisions of the old Constitution, and with a Black Republican over them. It is among the *impossibilities* of the future, and the States of the North are but wasting their energies when they employ themselves in patching up a peace, and cherishing hopes of a reunion. The principles laid down in the Confederate Constitution are essential to the security and honor of the seceded States, and they will never form an alliance, of any sort, or with anybody, that contemplates a surrender or compromise of those guarantees. We feel that we are able to exist of ourselves, and if a union be desired, for the reason stated, it must be made *on our terms.*"

FOR PENSACOLA.

The editor of the Vicksburgh *Whig* writes from New-Orleans that President DAVIS is preparing to have 10,000 troops ready to march to Pensacola at a moment's notice, for the investment of Fort Pickens. The 2,000 called for from Louisiana are now ready.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Business Disturbed—Prices—Wool Sales—Quantity—San Fernando Railroad—Other Railroads—Dictatorship in Corrientes—In San Juan—Battle—Reinterment of Lavalle—His Romantic History—Artesian Wells.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

South America feels deeply the disturbing influences which have originated in the United States. The depression in prices of wool and of leather have greatly disturbed the prices of the two leading products of the valley of the La Plata. Attracted by freight of wool for foreign ports, the largest number of vessels ever seen here from the United States can now be seen in our harbor. Their imports have well stocked the market, and a large portion of them must return in ballast.

As to prices here, flour remains at $6 50 to $7 per barrel, on board. Lumber is in dull sale, at $40 per 1,000 feet—a fall of $20 per 1,000 feet in two months. In the month of January there were landed 2 500,000 feet. Refined sugar has somewhat advanced in price, and Rice is also a little in demand. The City is full of goods, and the Custom house has need to rent stores of deposit in every part of the City.

Nearly all the wool sales were over before the news of disturbances of the market at home arrived. There have gone forward to the United States in the last month upwards of one thousand tons of wool. There remain in the market here to be sold about three-hundred thousand arobes of hides; there have only fifty gone forward. There has been less than usual of killing, and hides have been bought for Spain, Antwerp and Genoa, but in comparative small quantities. The year has been favorable for cattle, they are fat and are held at high rates. The returns for wool being good, estancieros have not been compelled to sell cattle. There were six thousand animals slaughtered during the month.

Work is resumed upon the San Fernando Railroad, and it will be hurried to completion. Many other railroads are in contemplation; but as they are entirely built on European capital, the civil strifes of this country are much in the way of such investment. One of the leading papers here says "let us have more railroads and fewer revolutions."

Political complications have greatly agitated the upper provinces. San Juan is in a state of revolution. A conspiracy in December was formed which murdered the Governor and a dozen others, and set up a new Administration. Gen. VAQUIZA took the responsibility of sending an armed force to demand the murderers; a battle was fought, and the conspirators were routed with great loss, and the new Governor is a prisoner.

The two provinces of Corrientes and Mendoza are also antagonistic to the General Government on a question of constitutional right. Their representatives to Congress are displaced by an amendment to the Constitution, while they hold that no such amendment can displace elected members in the middle of their term of office. What will be the result no one can tell, but we are seriously threatened with a tedious and disastrous civil war. Old party feeling is reviving, and we shall, no doubt, have a few bloody pages to add to those already written of this unfortunate country.

The remains of Gen. LAVALLE were lately brought here from Chili, and buried with great pomp. He was for years a thorn in the side of ROSAS, but was assassinated Oct. 9, 1841. His was not an untarnished name, as the useless execution of Col. DORREGO by LAVALLE'S order, after he had been acquitted by a Court-martial, is abundant proof; and his was a romantic history. Nor did the romance end with his death; for, to keep his head from being carried into the camp as a trophy, a friend bound the body upon a horse and fled to Bolivia. So long and rapid was the journey that only his bones completed it, and now they are carried, by Government expense, across the Continent, and are borne to a costly sepulchre through a crowd of 30 000 persons, assembled as spectators.

A competent Company has been formed, for constructing Artesian Wells in this country. If they succeed, and there is no reason that they should not, then will be a great thing for this region, so scorched all the year long by a partial or general drought. This is the only real drawback upon this splendid country. Irrigation, if made easily, would make of this region the garden of the world.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

A military general court-martial assembled at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, in the early part of the present week, to continue in session until the delinquents charged with court-martial offences have been tried. There have been no commissioned officers brought before the Court.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Matters at the Brooklyn Navy-yard were not so dull for some months as they are now. A number of men were discharged last week, there not being work for them. The force now on the rolls is short of a thousand, and the monthly disbursements do not average more than $40,000, independently of the officers' pay. In the machine shops, the machinery of the *Roanoke* and *Wabash* is receiving an overhauling, and Chief-Engineer KING contemplates the addition to them of valuable improvements. The ordnance officers have no new armament under weigh, and are merely putting those lately taken from on board vessels in an efficient state. The cannon has not, as yet, been put in the new gun ground, which will be one of the chief ornaments of the Navy-yard. The marine garrison, under control of Capt. BARNDOOR, consists of nearly a hundred men, who are drilled three or four times a week, under the supervision of Major DOUGHTY. The receiving ship *North Carolina* has nearly three hundred and fifty hands, all told, on board, the marine guard being also exercised periodically on ship board and the parade ground, by Sergeant LIBBY, who has made them perfect soldiers. No drafts are at present ordered for sea-going ships. Annexed is a list of the vessels at the Yard, with some account of their condition:

The steam-frigate *Roanoke* is still in dock, slowly preparing for service ordered. She could not be ready sooner than three months, at the least calculation.

Steam-frigate *Wabash*, alongside the docks, awaiting the completion of her machinery. Could be fitted out in six weeks.

Steam-frigate *Powhatan*, lately returned from the Gulf, in commission at the wharf and waiting orders. Could not be kept in active service more than three months in her present state.

Corvette *Savannah*, late flag-ship of the Home Squadron, lying in the stream, dismantled. Should be thoroughly overhauled, which would take two months, before being fit for duty.

Frigate *Potomac*, in the stream, exactly as she has been for years.

Frigate *Brandywine*, ditto, ditto; rotting fast.

North Carolina, in commission—immovably fast in the mud.

There are four or five surveying vessels and revenue vessels at the wharf, whose officers do not know half so much about them as some City newspaper editors.

There is not the slightest evidence at the Navy yard that "anything warlike is going on." Ships that should be rapidly approaching the commission state in the usual routine of service, are permitted to remain in *statu quo*.

Orders have been received directing the immediate completion of the store-ship *Release's* preparations for sea, and her departure as soon as possible for Florida, with stores and provisions for the home fleet and the forts. She will be ready to leave on Monday.

Capt. FOOTE returned from Washington yesterday, but owing to indisposition could not attend to his duties.

A mail for the East Indies squadron will close at the Lyceum this week.

The brig *Perry* has been hauled to the wharf, to be rigged at convenience.

A letter has been received from an officer of the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, dated Aden, Jan. 6, stating that he expects to be home in his ship in May.

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE.

Aggressive Designs of Spain in the West Indies.

Annexation of San Domingo Under the Name of a Protectorate.

A Large Naval and Military Force in Possession.

HAYTI ALSO TO BE SEIZED.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

United States Mail steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. SHUFELDT commanding, left Havana at noon of the 25th inst., and arrived at her wharf last evening.

The *Quaker City* brings eighty-nine passengers and a large cargo of cigars, &c.

Great excitement existed in Havana on the subject of the Spanish annexation of San Domingo. It appears that during some time past a process of colonization has been going on, by the introduction of large bodies of emigrants into the Island, with the view of promoting Spanish interests and consequent disaffection towards the Republican Government, and at the first sign of resistance on the part of the native population to invoke the aid of the Spanish Government.

This was accomplished on the 16th instant, *when the Spanish flag was hoisted*, much to the consternation of the black and native inhabitants. The Spanish frigate *Blanca* was dispatched from Havana on the 23d, immediately on the receipt of the above news, fully armed and equipped with a large number of regular troops on board to assist in this Spanish protectorate, or in other words, annexation. The screw steam-frigates *Petronila* and *Berenguela* were to follow as soon as possible, with about 5,000 of the regular army. A large addition of naval and military force, including some of the largest war vessels and about 10,000 regular army, is also reported as on their way from Spain to Cuba and the West Indies.

By an arrangement with France already consummated, it is said that Hayti is to share the fate of its sister Republic.

The Dutch frigate *Vesuvius*, Commander FOEKENS, arrived off Havana on the 20th. The United States steamer *Mohawk* arrived off the harbor on the 24th, all well.

Business continued in a depressed state. $1,000,000 are said to be on their way from Spain to aid the metallic circulation of the Island. The Sugar market was quiet. Freights declining. Stock on hand, 247,000 boxes and 15,500 hogsheads.

Among the passengers per *Quaker City* are Gen. MIRAMON, Ex President of Mexico, family and suite; Col. Sam. COLT, and family, of Hartford, Conn.; Major Patterson, bearer of dispatches from St. Domingo to Washington; Mariano Alvarez, Spanish Consul-General at San Domingo, and bearer of dispatches for his Government; E. V. MEERT, Esq., Belgian Consul-General to Havana; Lieut. W. R. TERRILL, United States Army; Messrs. C. P. JARDELLA and EDWARDS, United States Coast Survey; Mlle. Judith SYLVIE, and Signora LOITI and family.

We are indebted to H. J. BULLAY, Esq., Purser of the *Quaker City*, and to Capt. SHUFELDT, for special favors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, March 25, 1861.

Spain, it would seem, is inclined to do a little filibustering on her own private account. The war-steamers *Blasco de Garay* and *Blanca* sailed on last Saturday, and another Spanish vessel-of-war next day, the destination of all being understood to be St. Domingo. It is also commonly reported these vessels-of-war have two thousand picked Spanish troops on board. Col. FORS has not been for some time in St. Domingo without having some object for his protracted stay.

Spain, after all the undutiful conduct of Cuba, is proving herself a kind parent. By Royal order, dated Feb. 25 last, and published here within a day or two, the Spanish Government has determined to remit, in specie, to this Island, by the various vessels-of-war sent here to reinforce the Spanish squadron, at least a million of dollars, to assist commerce, now in so languishing a condition in this Island.

According to one of our daily papers, five or six millions of dollars will be remitted, and which will be exchanged with the "Spanish Bank of Havana" for its bills, or placed in the Bank to be passed to the credit of the Treasury. This large amount in specie will doubtless enable the Bank to extend its line of discounts, which, I regret to say, it has not of late been doing.

During the past three weeks the Bank has decreased its line of Discounts as follows: During the week ending the 9th inst., $915,769 62; during the week ending the 16th inst., $365,954 55, and during the week terminating last Saturday, (23d inst.,) $155,247 84—making a total decrease in the line of discounts during the brief space of twenty-one days (Sundays included) of $1,636,971 41! And such being the fact, when the heavy losses those of our merchants who speculated in sugar last year sustained is borne in mind, is it any wonder, I would ask, that some have had to succumb?

The American bark *C. B. Johnston*, on her passage from St. Thomas to Matanzas, was lost on the Cruz del Padre. Her crew were brought to Matanzas in the brig *Penobscot*.

Some of the squadron in this port are to go to the coast off Chorera, a few miles distant from this city, to which place the troops of this garrison are to march, and there will be a grand naval and military review, in honor of Prince ALFRED.

Mr. BATEMAN, the celebrated tableau player, has been snapped up by that enterprising showman, Col. WOOD, and is giving exhibitions of his skill beneath the canvas recently occupied by the NIXON Equestrian Troops.

I regret to have to inform you of a yet *other* failure, the fact of which I have only this moment been able to learn. It is that of the well-known house of ESCAUARIZA & SIERRA, of this city. The senior partner, Don JOAN ESCAUARIZA, has always been considered a millionaire, but it is said his property has all been placed out of the reach of the creditors of *his firm*.

COMMERCIAL.

The Segar market has been rather more active since the date of my last advices, holders having exhibited a greater desire to realize, and in some cases have accepted a reduction on their former pretensions for immediate cash payments. The transactions generally have been on the basis of 6¼ to 6½ reals per arrobe for D. S. No. 12. The stock of clayed Sugar here and at Matanzas is estimated at about 247,000 boxes, against 180 000 boxes at this time last year. Muscovadoes, in fair request, though the ruling rates are low, say from 4¼ to 6 reals per arrobe, for common refining to choice grocery. Stock here and at Matanzas about 14 000 hhds.

During last week the arrivals of sugar at this port amounted to 46 000 boxes and 850 hhds, whilst

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ORDEAL OF FREE LABOR IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. By WILLIAM G. SEWELL. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

MR. SEWELL is now and has heen for eome years upon the editorial staff of the TIMES, and thase letters, which originally appeared in its columne, were written during two euccessive Winters which he spent in the West India Islands. They undouhtedly embody the most careful and satisfactory exposition of the great subject of Emancipation in those Islands, which has hitherto been made. They are entirely dispassionate,—not written to sustain a theory or to affect current politics,—and are marked by careful observetion, a clear and precise statement of facts, and a judicial estimate of their beering upon general principles. The author's object, as he himself expresses it, was to give, "as free from comment as possible, such statistical and other information concarning the West Indian population, their habits and customs, their industry, their commerce, and their Government, es he has been able to procure from reliable sources, or to gain from personel observation." He has performed this task with great industry, fidelity and success:—and then he hes not acrupled to draw such inferences as these fects seem to warrant.

Mr. SEWELL scoute utterly the current opinion, in which men of all classes and sentiments seem very generally to have concurred, thet Emancipation in the West Indies is a *failure*. He insists, on the contrary, that it has proved a signal success, and that it has vindicated by its results the wisdom and statesmanship, as well as the humanity, of thoae who effected it. In *four* out of the five principal West India islands, trade, both exports and imports, have increased eince Emancipation. In Jamaica alone the culture of sugar has fallen off,—huf this decline Mr. SEWELL attributes to other causes. He insists that "this depreciation is an exception to the present general prosperity of the British West Indies—thst it commenced long before Emancipation, and can be traced directly to other cansea than the introduction of freedom," and the generel conclusion which he has reached is thus set forth:

"I have endeavored to show—and I hope successfully—that the experiment of free labor in the West Indies has established its superior economy, as well as its possibility. Not a single Island fails to demonstrate that the Creoles of African descent, in all their avocations and in all their pursuits, work, under a free system, for proper remuneration, though their labor is often ignorantly wasted and misdirected. That arises from want of education, want of training, want of good example. I have not sought to justify the maudlin sympatby that the mere mention of these people seems to excite in certain quarters, nor bave I advocated their interest to the oetriment of any other interest whatever. I have simply maintained, from evidence before me, that the right of our class to enjoy the wages and fruits of their labor does not and cannot injuriously affect the rights of any other class, or damage, as some foolishly pretend, a country's prosperity."

We should be glad if our space permitted, to give further extracts from Mr. SEWELL'S book, for the purpose of showing the general conclusions which he has reached. This, however, is less important, inasmuch as the readers of the TIMES may be fairly supposed to be acquainted with the ganeral tenor of his letters.

It must not be supposed that Mr. S has confined himself to this one subject. His book abounds in pleasant incident, in graphic descriptions of journeys, and in picturesque sketches of places and people. His pictures of Slavery are especially clear and vivid, and admirable,—and his presentation of the moral, physical and social characteristics of the people of the several islands is distinct and forcible. In Barbados he tells us mors than half the children are illegitimate,—and a white or an unmitigated black is rather the exception than the rule. Here we have an illustration of ons of the peculiar prejudices against color, a peculiarity which is as manifest in Barbados as elsewhsre—perhaps more so. Marriage between the antegonistic races is looked upon with horror and as not to be thought of; *leisons*, however, are complacently regarded, and so common as to excite little remark. In this instance it would appear that the rite makes the wrong. The lineage of every person on the island is known, and to have a drop of black blood in the veins is sufficient to make a Psriah of its possessor. In this antagonism betweea the races, an antagonism inherent and insurmountable, we have a hint that before any steps are taken for the emancipation of the Negro, some provision must be made for him. It wes never intended that the two raaes should be brought into social juxtaposition; separate continents were allotted to each, and broad seas were placed as barriers between them; in event of emancipation, it would seem politic that a separation of interests and location were effected, that each race might work out its destiny in its own way.

The Coolie system finds an advocate in the statistics presented by Mr. SEWELL. So far from having its foundation in injustice and oppression, it would seem to be impossible for servitors to be treated with more fairness, or to have their interests more zealously guarded. The statistics with which the book abounds, all of which are compiled from reliable sources, will give it a permanent place in libraries as a book of referencc, while the interesting detaila of life and manners in the Antilles, with which it ebounds, claims for it a place on other considerations.

One word of praise can be said in its favor, which, unfortnnately, is only to be spoken of a very few books in a hundred. It sticks to its text and its title: the ordeal of free labor in the British West Indies is treated of fully and forcibly. and the author never allows himself to his led into a dissertation on the comparative merits of free and slave labor in any other part of the globe. The public, both here and in Europe, will thank Mr. SEWELL for his work. In proving that emancipation in the Antilles has not proven a failure—that the act by which a great nation poured out millions from its coffers to give freedom to its bondmen, was a measure founded in wisdom as well as in justice; neither a Quixotic nor Utopian scheme, hut the development of a policy that will inure to the commercial prosperity of its possessions, Mr. SEWELL has done much for the cause of humanity—he has performed a lasting service to mankind.

WILKIE COLLINS has secured a hearing, and is at any time certain of auditors. His *Woman in White* is as well-known throughout the country as the woman in Scarlet,—he has whispered his Dead Secret into any number of ears. The secret of his success is that he blends romance and reality together in so artful a way as to exercise the reader's discretion in distiaguishing between them. His romances are simply the record of every-day lives; the pages unfolded are those of the heart; end thus they commend themselves to the sympathy of all who have lived, loved and suffered—the terms are synonymous, we believe. The *Crossed Path*, which the PETERSONS reproduce in their accustomed style of adornment, will cross the thresholde of a great meny doors.

WILLIAM GOWANS publishes a critical essay on the life and writings of BURNS, by JOHN WILSON, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinhurgh. The author chooses for the motto of his title-page that passage of CARLYLE, wherein thet eccentric extremist "opinione" that the problem of BURNS' biography hes never been adsquately solved. And In the opinion, CARLYLE is undouhtedly right, though he might have given to the remark hroader scope, including the whole tribe of geniusee among the misunderstood, instead of indlvidualizing one. It has ever been the misfortune of great minds to be measured by leaser ones, by men who apply the square and level of their eouls to the work, much as one might attempt to plum the symmetrical standing of a steeple with two feet of tape. The generality of biographers—we had almost said all—adopt their own standerd of comparison,—pinning their vision down to the narrow plane of their own lives they fail to recognize another's in its true proportions,—incapable of taking an extended view of the *whole* man, they scrutinize him by sections, and then attempt to joint their work together. What wonder that they blunder and bungle to the end—finally concluding that nature has in aomehow heen greatly at fault. It is to rescue BURNS from his biographers that Mr. WILSON enters the field. By quoting CARLYLE for his motto, he tacitly announces his intention of solving the problem, which was before unsolved. There is a pleasing egotism in the confidence with which he advances to his task, and this auhlimity of "self-appreciation;" though in a national form, still further peeps out in the first sentence of his hook: "BURNS is by far the greatest poet thet ever aprung from the hosom of the people, and lived and died in an humble condition. Indeed, no country in the world but Scotland could heve produced such a man." Surely, we may be pardoned for saying thet no one but a Scotchman would ever heve written such e sentence. But Mr. WILSON has done his task well. It is not in a Professor of Moral Philosophy that one would first look to find a vindicator of either faults or follies, but these likely ever to require such service would do well in the future to turn their search in that direction.

A second edition of Professor SILLIMAN'S *First Principles of Philosophy*, is published by H. C. PECK & THEO. BLISS, of Philadelphia. As Prof. SILLIMAN'S book has already becoms a recognized standerd in schools and colleges it would perhaps he idle to speek at length of its marits. This much must be said, however; the hook is not to be ranked as e achool hook alone, but elso as a most veluable contrihution to scientific litersture. The general reeder will be quite as much attracted to its pages as the student. Ths first edition was sadly merred hy typographical errors, which necessitated the appendix of nearly two pages of errata. In the present edition this fault has hsen so carefully avoided that not even sa errstum appears as a P. S. to the volume. Furthermore, some most judicious alterations have heen made in the economy of this edition. Articles of disproportionate length heve heen cut down, and others hava been amplified in accordance with the weight of their subject. The omission of questions at the foot of the page is another good idea, and the addition of numerous well-dsigned illustrations is the best ides of all.

A curious dissertation on *Suffolk Surnames*, by N. J. BOWDITCH, is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. Wa might parody the definition of orthography in the old style grammars, and say that this volume treats of the different sorts of names, their various modifications and their derivations. There is a quiet waggery about ths dedication, which runs as follows: "To the memory of A. SHURT, the Father of American Conveyancing, whose name is associated alike with my daily toilet and my daily occupation."

TICKNOR & FIELDS also publish *Twelve Sermons*, by HORACE MANN. The author's name will give the reader an idea of his text. The sermons were delivered by Mr. MANN while he was President of Antioch College. They are earnest and forcible expositions of truth.

Volume fourth of IRVING'S *Life of Washington* is published by PUTNAM. We have already spoken of the velue of this fine edition, and have only to add that the voluma before us is uniform in excellence of paper snd typography with its predecessors.

A little work entitled *Notes on Sea-Coast Defence*, by Major J. G. BARNARD, of the Corps of Engineers, has just been published. It is, in its mein features, but a continuation of the *Dangers and Defences of New-York*, as exhibiting the writer's ideas of the importance of a prompt completion of an adequate system of defence.

The first article exhibits the fact that the system of American sea-coast defence, instead of having become "obsolete," is, at this very date, *adopted* by the nation whose exemple is most frequently referred to in proof of the inutility of fortifications.

The second article advocates the use of guns of extraordinary calibre for sea-coast defence, and contains a full account of the fifteen-inch gun constructed by Capt. RODMAN.

The last article, "Case mate Embrasures," exhibits the unexpected fact that American engineers are *far* ahead of the European in all that concerns sea-coast defence, and replies to the stricures of Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS upon the improved American embrasure. It appears that while the use of *iron* is being debated in England, American engineers have long since reduced it to a *practical fact*. They have protected the *throats* of their casemate embrasures by iron slabs eight inches thick, (as may be seen at Fort Richmond,) and thereby reduced the *opening exposed* to the enemy's projectiles to about *one-twelfth* that which is exhibited in European works.

The HARPERS publish a very readable book, by GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON, *The Wits and Beaux of Society*. It would be very easy for one captiously disposed to find fault with the book, since it is certainly open to criticism. The style in which the associate authors indulge is by no means above censure, nor have they made that judicious use of the abundant material lying ready for their hands, that might naturally have been expected. The bricks and straw wherewith they build their brief biographies have not been very judiciously selected; atories are omitted that should have been told, and many are told which had better been omitted. There is an evident attempt at epigrammatism throughout the book, and paragraphs are pitchforked together with no regard to either connection or congruity. All this may be said, and yet, after it is said, the critic is compelled to confess it a readable book. The authors have achieved what they seem to have intended,—a chatty, gossipping volume, being glimpses of the lives and manners of irreverent rakes, who of old were known as "Wits and Beaux." For fear that the pictures may exercise a pernicious effect, the authors point off each one with a moral, and frame it with a virtuous apophthegm. In the common estimation of the day this is all that is necessary to make a "book of good moral tendency." It would perhaps have been impossible for the compilers to have done their work more delicately—perhaps if more delicately done their book would not have been quite as piquant as in its present phase. The engravings which illustrate it are evidently "transfers," but testify to a high order of merit in the originals; it would be impossible to more perfectly preserve the costumes of the ages designated than the engraver has done; the Beau is in his befitting small clothes, the lady in her proper point-lace, snd the Judge in his "big-wig."

GEO. WM. CURTIS' novel, *Trumps*, originally published by the HARPERS in their *Weekly*, is now given to the public in book form. It loses none of its interest and freshnese by being packed between covers. As a tale of American life, of every day characters and the thousand and one threade which go to meke up the warp and woof of common fates, *Trumps* is a success. Mr. CURTIS is alwaya "happy" in style, and he draws characters and traces out conclusions with the hand of a master. A novelist has made a near approach to peifection when he has simply to hlock out his characters, place them on the board in certain positions, and then allow them to work out their own destiny as they would in life. It is in this respect that DICKENS and THACKERAY distance all their cotemporaries and competitors. *Trumps* is illustrated by HOPPIN. The reader will amile when he comes to the picture, "At Saratoga," Hoppin. Who will say that there is no fitness in names? It is needless to say that the illustratione are admirable.

The American Question in its National Aspect," is the title of a small volume of 164 pages, by Professor PRISSNER, of Union College, which contains suggestions in regard to American Slavery and the question of Disunion well worthy of consideration. It is a treatise of very marked ability,—written not in the intereet of eny party or section, but of the American people and the cause of Christian civilization. The author condemns Slavery upon moral, economical and political grounds,—but he insists that it must nevertheless be treated as a "historical fact," and with juet regard to the various circumstancee which surround it:

"We must censure," he says, "those who wantonly throw all blame and all curses on the slaveholder as such, but we must also condemn the slave-politician who, on the natural circumstances unfavorable to speedy emancipation in the South, raised a playground for his political ambition and cast new obstacles in the way of freedom. The imprudent Abolitionist and the selfish politician exert a like influence upon the nation, though it be of different fatenaity. They raise enmity and hatred between the two sections of the same country; they intentionally or unawares render the Union less desirable and less honorable; they create fears and threats, and experiments of dissolution."

Professor PEISSNER treats the subject throughout from this point of view. He reviews Mr. HELPER'S statistics with severity, showing them to be utterly worthless end not in the least degres conclusive of the positions which he sought to eatablish by them. The immediate question of secession is treated with the same ability and largeness of view which mark the other portions of the work. It is one of the moet instructive treetisee which the present crisis in our affairs has given rise.

We had occasion, many months since, to refer to the attractive biographies of JEREMY TAYLOR and GEORGE HERBERT, prepared hy GEORGE L. DUYKINCK, of this City. The fresh details, tha well adjusted narrative, and the judicious extracts, made these little hooks models of religious biography, and gave a new charm to subjects hallowed in Christian lova and admiration. It is with pleasure, therefore, thet we record another service of the kind quite as eptly performed, by ths same hand. The *Life of Hugh Latimer*—just issued by the Episcopel Sunday School Union here—is the most clear, connected and aatisfactory memoir of that endeered martyr of the Church which we have seen. All American travelers in England remember their visit to the spot where LATIMER and RIDLEY were hurned, at Oxford; and, ao far as that event is a matter of ecclesiastical history, the facte are quite familiar; but many, even intelligent readers, know little of the personal deteils of LATIMER'S life; these Mr. DUYKINCK has gleaned mainly from careful examination of his writings, end filled up the gaps in the record by recourse to cotemporary historical and church annals. He has had the good taste to give GEORGE FOX'S narrative of the martyrdom intact—knowing how impossible it would ba to improvs upon the quaint vigor and truthfulness of that precious bit of religious literature. We thus beve a *Life of Latimer* complete and consecutive, and written with aimplicity and sympathy. A good engraving of the well-known likeness of LATIMER fronts the title-page; and this welcome and judicious labor of love is made still more acceptable and pathetic to the author's fellow-citizens by the following dedication:

"*To the Dear and Honored Memory of John W. Francis, M. D., LL. D., who was called to his rest in the fullness of Years and the Ripeness of well-won Public Regard, as the last page of this little book passed from the Printer's Hands.*"

The Sons of Liberty in New-York is a curious and interesting monogram, printed for private circulalion, by a few gentlemen of the Historical Society of that City, who heard it read by the suthor, Mr. HENRY B. DAWSON—a member noted for original research and intrepid zeal as a student of American history. This pamphlet illustrates how much fresh light may be thrown upon national annels by minute local and personal details. In tracing the meetings, discussions and actions of the Liberty Boys, Mr. DAWSON makes singularly epparant the peculiar obstacles, social and political, against which the New-York patriots had to contend; and brings into strong relief the incessant vigilance and self-devotion of those who kept alive the fires of liberty then and there. He cites the journals and letters of the day, and shows up individual prowess and pusillanimity with great emphasis. The pamphlet is a valuable contribution to the materiala of American history.

It is to be regretted that laymen would not more frequently try their hands at sermonizing. COLERIDGE thus contributed essentially to the religious literature of the day. Practical men sometimes expound truth more effectually than professional; and whoever has had occesion to hunt up a printed discourse, to read to a miscellaneous audience—where it was necessary to avoid sectarian allusions, and to deal with sensible, clear and universal views—will realize how few clerical writers can furnish homilies available beyond tha pale of their own congregation or creed. We have a remarkable instance of useful, apt, attractive lay preaching in the neat little volume of Sermons by HORACE MANN, which TICKNOR & FIELDS have just published. Only an ethical writer, an educational philosopher, a lover of his face end of truth, could have so practically end patiently set forth the substantial doctrines, whereby men are "made wise unto ssltvation." The usme of the author will win readers to this admirable book; and its contents will enlighten, encourage and reform.

The Magazines.

Foreign Quarterlies and Reviews have long usurped the field of criticism, to the almost utter exclusion of authorities of American origin. Perhaps the fault has hitherto rested chiefly with ourselves. Reviews have been started in our country often enough; which moved off at a rattling pace and bade fair to come in at least within hail of the winning post, but by some fatality they failed. In some instances we apprehend that they were too weak to walk alone—much less to run—in others they were crowded off the course. In the *National Quarterly Review*, published and edited by EDWARD J. SEARS, we have a publication which gives signs of greater vigor and longer life. It has now been on the course for about two years, and as yet manifests no signs of giving out. The March number fully warrants our praise. It contains live articles on prominent topics and discriminating criticisma of the principal publications, both American and foreign, of the day.

The *Eclectic* for April comes freighted with the condensed cream of the many foreign magazines whereof the careful Mr. BIDWELL has the skimming. The *North British Review*, *Edinburgh Review*, *London Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Sharpe's*, end a host of other standard authorities, are represented in the present number. The prefacing engravings maintain their accustomed excellence. "Lord John Russell parting with his Family previous to his Execution" leads off the list, to be followed hy a very good bust-portrait of Don PEDRO SEOUNDO of Brazil, a monarch whose virtues are known to the American public through the instrumentality of Rev. Mr. FLETCHER. The portrait of EDWARD EVERETT, the premium to subscribers to the *Eclectic*, is one of the best presentments of the great Unelected that we have ever seen.

The *American Theological Review*, whereof Rev. H. B. SMITH, D. D., is Editor and Mr. BIDWELL the publisher, makes its quarterly appearance. It contains several able and elaborate essays and reviews, theological and literary intelligence to the latest datea, literary and critical notices of books of all characters and tendencies, aa well as a great compilation of news from foreign end domestic missions and churches.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Departure of the United States Soldiers from the State—How the People will Fare without Them.

We are allowed to publish the appended extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in this City from an officer of the United States Army:

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, March 6, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: Thank you for your last kind letter. In return please accept this apology. We are all in a state of confusion, for Texas has seceded, and the United Statcs troops in her territory are required to evacnate the country at short notice; *ergo*, we are packing up, and disposing of our goods and chattels. Alas, poor Texas! With an empty Treasury, she is going to try again a Government on her own hook; and, believe me, she may last twelve months, by good nursing. In the meantime grass will grow in the main streets of her large towns. Take away the 2,500 United States troops who protect her frontier, and the $300,000 or $400,000 yearly spent by the Government within the limits of the State, and you sap it to its heart.

We leave their Rangers a good supply of provisions, arms, ammunition, and clothing; but they need them, and I am glad they are so well provided for. The Rangers of the David Crockett, Capt. Walker and Ben McCullough school have nearly all passed away, and now mere adventurers have taken their places. Many of them never followed the trail, and hence they have this mods of warfare to learn. Our troops, extended over a vast line and in an almost uninhabitable country, have built np posts and performed wonders. In the past twelve years they have gradnally driven back the Indians, and silently meny a brave fellow has laid down his life without hope of reward in this world. Grateful country, which has been a bill of expense for fifteen years, to now throw off ths yoke of allsgiance! Then for a long time, at our post, we have been regularly feeding poor emigrants, and giving them succor in every shape down to medicines.

In my Department alone, I leave them a complete hospital, with at least $3,000 worth of ths best drugs and instruments.

In Texas there are thousands of devout Union men, but politicians are leading them on to ruin. *Hundreds of merchants will be obliged to emigrate to Mexico or other parts.* Already property of every kind has depreciated and land is a superfinous article. You cannot judge of the suffering that must ensue, and my space will not allow me to dilate on it.

I am a Union man, and will prove true to the stars and stripes so long es justice reigns. If you men of the North could dispose of your BENDERS, PHILLIPS, and a few others, you would do the country invaluable service.

Tha march from here to the coast, and the distance is over six hundred miles. I suppose transports will be there to carry us to the North. Breaking up so suddenly will be the source of loss to me, but *sic transit gloria Mundi*. The Indians are very troublesome and no doubt know what is going on. Last Sunday I read the service over an old frontiersman, killed by the savages. They hover around us night and day. * *

Very truly yours, &c.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—(This Court heving adjonrned over Good Friday, will sit to-day to hear Friday's Calendar.) *Part I.*—Nos. 3535, 3263, 1805, 2983, 3619, 3493, 3083, 3319, 1167, 1751, 1609, 3343, 1287, 3617. *Part II.*—2162, 3562, 3668, 3560, 2422, 2476, 3582, 3036, 3166, 3014, 3584, 1530, 3303, 3484, 3466, 2658, 1506, 3530.

COURT OF APPEALS.

First Week—Friday's Minutes.

Before a full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

No. 88.—*Lawrence* vs. *McGork*.—Off for term.

No. 413.—*Fowler* vs. *Bliss et al.*—Off for term.

No 494.—*Wood* vs. *Seelye*.—Off for term.

No. 206.—*Hogart* vs. *The Rensselaer County Bank*.—Off for term.

Beekman, Administrator, &c., vs. *The People et al.*—On argument; case stated yesterday.

The Court have concluded *not* to sit on Saturday, as had been determined.

Recent Decisions.

The following notes of decisions in this Court are accurate and worthy of quotation:

Cutler, Administrator, &c., vs. *Wright*.—A party, seeking to avail himself of a defence, like usury, involving a forfeiture, is bound to allege and prove the facts necessary to establish it; and no presumption will be indulged in his favor.

Thus, where it was alleged that a foreign contract, reserving interest at the rate of eight per cent., was usurious: *held*, that the party was bound to allege and prove that interest at that rete was forbidden by tha law of the State under which the contract is to ba construed. The presumption that the foreign law agrees with our own is not indulged in such a case.

It seems, that the mere fact that, on a contract for the sale of land, a higher than the legal rate of interest is reserved upon the deferred payments, does not render the transaction usurious.

A demurrer remaining upon the record is an admission of the facts stated in the pleading, to which it is interposed, not only for the purpose of the argument, but as evidence upon the trial of the issue to which the pleading demurred to relates.

Accordingly, where, to a defence of the statute of limitations, the plaintiff replied successive absences of the defendant from this State; the defendant's demurrer to the reply was overruled, with liberty to him to withdraw it upon terms; but he went to trial without complying with those terms: *held*, that the reply stood somitted, and no evidence was required of the facts therein stated.

Burr vs. *Wilcox, Executrix, &c.*—One to whom stock has been apportioned in a manufacturing corporation organized under the general law (ch. 40 of 1848), is a stockholder, although no certificate has been issued, and the apportionment was made for him to an agent who subscribed at his request.

As soon as the corporation has any property or valuable franchise the members become stockholders in proportion to their respective interests. The certificate or scrip is not a transfer from the corporation, but merely evidence of an existing right.

The stockholder is liable for interest upon an amount equal to his stock from the commencement of a suit against him to enforce his individual responsibility.

Briggs, Receiver, &c., vs. *Vandenburgh*.—It is in the discretion of the Supreme Court, at Special Term, to require the receiver of an insolvent corporation to give security for costs, and to determine the form and extent of such security. Its order on this subject is not appealable.

Burning of the Quarantine—Contest Respecting the Richmond County Bonds.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. The Commissioners of Emigration vs. *The Supervisors of Richmond County*.—It will be remembered that in April, 1860, the Legislature passed an act appointing Commissioners to take evidence, and award the amount of damages sustained, by reason of the burning of the Quarantine Hospital on Staten Island. Pursuant to their appointment the Commissioners took evidence, and reported the damages at $107,251 79. Subsequently the County paid over to the State Treasurer their bonds to the amount of the award under protest.

The Commissioners of Emigration now claim that the payment should have been made to them, and not to the State; that they are the proper custodians of the funds to be distributed for Hospital or Quarantine purposes, by virtue of the general powers conferred upon them by statute. They, therefore, now move that the Court issue a *mandamus* to compel the County of Richmond to pay the amount awarded to them.

The County defend on the grounds: first, that the act of April 16, 1860, is unconstitutional and void, and therefore, neither the State nor the Commissioners of Emigration are entitled to any payment under the award; and, second, that if the act is valid, payment has already been made to the State, and the State is the proper party to receive the funds.

The argument was adjourned to the 5th of April. The case will probably go to the Court of Appeals.

Develin & Miller for the Commissioners of Emigration; A. W. Winans and Robert Christie for County of Richmond.

Practice—Service of Summons.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Cardell et al. vs. *John A. Godfrey*.—Action for goods sold and delivered. The summons stated that the complaint would be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, and did not state that a copy was annexed to the summons and served therewith upon the defendant, although such was the fact. On the twentieth day after the service of the summons, the defendant served a notice of appearance and demand of a copy of complaint. The plaintiff's attorney disregarded the demand for a copy of the complaint, and upon motion of adjustment of costs, entered juogment. This was a motion upon the part of the defendant to set aside and vacate the judgment entered as irregular, the motion papers showing the above facts.

Held by the Court that a plaintiff serving a summons of this kind is not bound to wait until the expiration of twenty days to serve the complaint, if a demand is not sooner made, but may serve the same at the time of the service of the summons, or at any time before entry of judgment, subsequent thereto, and the time to answer commences to run from the service of the complaint.

The motion was therefore denied, with $7 costs to the plaintiff.

H. H. Morange, for plaintiff; William Boice, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Thomas Cotton* vs. *Anne Cotton*.—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 29.

$11,000 U.S. 6s, '81. Cou.	92⅞	200 Erie R.	31⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74. Cou.	89	100 do.	s15 31⅝
8,500 Trea. 12 Dec. Nts.	103⅜	100 Hudson River R.	45⅜
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, 1860.	98⅝	100 Harlem R.	s10 16
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74⅞	120 do.	16
14,000 do.	75	250 Harlem R. Pref.	40¾
20,000 Mo. St. 6s.	s10 66	600 do.	b30 41
5,000 do.	c 66	50 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	100
6,000 do.	s30 66	20 do.	100⅛
35,000 do.	b60 68⅛	150 Reading R.	s30 43⅜
6,000 do.	66⅛	25 do.	43⅝
10,000 Virginia St. 6s.	76⅛	200 do.	44
1,000 N. C. State 6s.	81	700 do.	s30 44
1,000 Erie R. 5th M.B.	92⅜	10 Michigan Central R.	57⅛
5,000 Fnd. 1st M.L.B.	104	100 do.	b60 58
5,000 Fnd. R. 2d M.B.	96	100 do.	s30 57⅜
2,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	100⅜	100 do.	b30 57⅜
3,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	86	50 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	17⅞
4,000 La. C. & M. L. G. B.	11	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S. R.	33⅛
3,000 Chl. & N. W. 2d M.	18	150 do.	s30 33⅛
1,000 Hsn. & St. J. R. Bs.	46	10 do.	38⅜
20 Merchants' Bank.	100	350 do.	b30 38⅜
13 Bank of Republic.	114⅛	175 do.	38⅝
50 Penn. Coal Co.	80	5 do.	39
50 do.	80⅜	150 Ill. Cent. R. scrip.	81⅜
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	7⅜	500 do.	b30 81⅜
5 Pacific Mail S. Co.	85⅛	50 do.	s25 81⅜
350 N. York Cen. R.	78⅜	50 do.	81⅝
50 do.	s10 78⅝	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	73⅛
100 do.	s30 78⅜	400 Cleve. & Tol. R.	35⅝
100 do.	s60 78⅜	100 do.	s15 35⅜
100 do.	s15 78⅜	200 do.	s10 35⅜
100 do.	s10 78⅜	133 do.	35⅜
100 do.	s30 78⅜	100 do.	35⅝
50 do.	78⅜		
100 Chi. & R. Isl. R.	67⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$33,000 U.S. 6s, '61. Cou.	92⅞	100 Mich. Central R.	58
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75⅞	100 do.	58⅛
3,000 do.	75⅞	100 do.	b30 58⅜
3,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs	47	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	73⅜
1,000 Mich. C. 8⅝c. 1st	102	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 39
M. S. F. C. Bs.	102	50 do.	b10 39
1,000 Har. 1st M. Bs.	100⅛	100 do.	38⅞
300 N. Y. Central R.	78⅜	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	81⅛
100 do.	s30 78⅜	100 do.	81⅜
1000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	85⅜	50 do.	s15 81⅜
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89¾	100 Galena & Chi. R.	73⅛
50 Erie Railroad	32	200 do.	73⅛
100 Reading R.	45	1200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	36
200 do.	44⅛	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	58

FRIDAY, March 30—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened dull and lower at the early Board to-day, and there was a disposition to press sales of some of the State Securities at a reduction of ⅛@1 ℔ cent, while the demonstration against the Federal Stock of 1881 was less decided than yesterday. The regular stock, carrying one month's interest, was not offered under 95½ ℔ cent, which is equivelent to 95 ⅛ ℔ cent. for the forthcoming new issue of April 2. The Coupon Stock, with the July coupon off, sold at 92⅜ ℔ cent., some parcels being offered, no douht, in enticipetion of the New Loan, *if not purposely to affect its price next Tuesday*. At the same time the talk of the Street is hy no means in one direction on this negotiation, the views of price heving been somewhat advanced, in one or two influcnial quertera, as they wall may be with the alternative in the Secretary's hands of rejecting all bids below whet he may esteem to ba a fair rate, especlelly if the endeavors of a combination to defeat such rate ere multiplied on Wall-street between this end Monday afternoon. It aeema to be assumed, first, that the new Secretary is to be *well shaved* in this his first negotiation; and aecondly, that some good Republican Bank or Banker is to render the operetion as soothing as may he by leading off at *their* estimate of what he is bound to accept on such high financial authority. But we have aeen or heerd nothing yet, in even a semi-official form, to justify the rumor that Mr. CHASE haa irrevocably committed himself to an award on a Funded Stock at all. On the contrary, we have reason to believe that the matter will rest upon the degree of liberality of the New-York bidders, not only in sheping their own offers, hut in directing public opinion on the subject. And the most that has probably been said or written by the Secretary is in view of the expectation of such an average list as will authorize him to forego the alternative provided by the lats act of Congress, of Convertible Treasury paper, which many of our City Banks, we know, would prefer. In the event that such a tender is made and accepted, the takers of the Stock will have the tacit assurance that the Department will neither want more money before July, nor after that dete, on any 6 ℔ cent. Stock to be sold under par, as the Secretery may, and probably will, then avail himself of his Treasury paper in case of need. With these intimations from Washington it is not surprising this afternoon to hear better figures talked of than earlier in the week, and the probability is this feeling will increase es the knowing ones in Wall-street come to understand that they may not find Mr. CHASE as green a subject es they had hoped.

This afternoon the conpon atock of 1881 sold at 92⅜ ℔ cent., equal to 94½ for owners' issue, and the registered Stock was not offered under 95½ ℔ cent. cash, although an effort to *Bear* it at 95, seller to deliver in 60 days, was made at the Second Boerd. The State Sacurities also stiffened up from the unexpected depression in the morning, and the speculative Railway shares received all they then lost, and closed a fraction higher than yesterday. There are one or two signs of what are called Street "movements" in the direction of a speculation for the rise in particular Stocks, among which may be reckoned Michigan Southern and Toledo, and should these result in anything like a decided advance, the probability is that other Stocks will be taken hold of in the same way, the present market being altogether too tame for a substantial outside speculation, and too stubborn for any systematic combination to sell it down.

Late in ths afternoon, the Share list closed quiet at about the figures made at the Second Board. The following are the last quotations:

Central	75⅛	Toledo	36
Erie	32	Galena	73⅛
Illinois Central	81⅝	Rock Island	58
Mich. Southern	17⅜	Quincey	73⅛
Mich. Guaranteed	38⅞	Reading	44⅝
Harlem Preferred	41⅛	Hudson	45⅜

The mail steamer to-morrow is the *Arago*, for Southampton and Havre. A bag for letters and papers by the *Europa*, for Liverpool, will also be left at Mr. CUNARD'S office, on the Bowling-green, until 9 o'clock A. M. The rates of Exchange on London, although called the same as for the last mail on most of the transactions of the day, closed as a practical advance of ⅛ ℔ cent.; extreme prices being paid for all prime Merchant bills and transient Bank bills—say 107⅛@108 ℔ cent.—while the Bankers here refused 108 at the close, and in some instances sold at 108⅛@108⅜ ℔ cent. Paris, f.5 22½. No change in Money rates. Short discounts of very choice paper are made at 5 ℔ cent., and three to six months' bills of the same high grade, double names, at 6 ℔ cent. At call, to the Stock Brokers, money is very easy at 5@6 ℔ cent.

The annexed is an official statement of the amount of the public debt of the United States on the 7th inst:

Loan.	Rate.	Under what Act.	Amount.	Redeemable.
1842..6	℔ cent.	April 15, 1842	$2,853,354 11	Dec. 31, 1862
1846..6	℔ cent.	July 22, 1848	1,000 00	On demand.
1847..6	℔ cent.	Jan. 28, 1847	9,415 250 00	Jan. 1, 1868
1848..6	℔ cent.	Mar. 15, 1848	8,909 341 80	July 1, 1868
1858..5	℔ cent.	June 14, 1858	20,000 000 00	Jan. 1, 1874
1860..5	℔ cent.	June 22, 1860	7,022,000 00	Jan. 1, 1871
1861..6	℔ cent.	Feb. 8, 1861	8,006,000 00	Dec. 31, 1880
Texas Indem't	Sept. 9, 1850		3,461,000 00	Jan. 1, 1885
Texas Debt			181,818 19	On demand.
Old funded and unfunded Debt			114,118 54	On demsud.
Treasury Notes issued under Acts prior to 1857			104,811 64	On demand.
Treasury Notes issued under Act, Dec. 23, 1857			4,876,700 00	1 yr aft'r date
Treasury Notes issued Dec. 17, 1860			10,010,900 00	1 yr aft'r date
Total			$74,985,299 28	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, Mar. 23, 1861.

The movements of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Mar. 23.	$120,760,455	$1,940,228	39,490,048	8,345,811
Boston, Mar. 25.	62,353,972	17,811,827	5,001,571	3,050,548
Phila., Mar. 25.	24,633,903	15,464,754	6,058,320	2,764,000
N. Orleans, Mar. 23.	14,157,934	22,038,660	17,630,095	5,238,356
Total	$221,962,218	148,256,464	68,731,332	25,456,035
Last week	224,000,451	146,478,084	64,907,374	25,336,580
Last year	257,051,711	137,243,118	45,585,229	31,358,120

The following is a comparative statement of the

2¾c., 6 months; 11,000 California, 20c., less 3½c. cash; 3,000 Orinoco, 19½c., 6 months; 2,000 Central America, 18¾c.@19c., cash; 2,000 City Slaughter, 6¾c., cash; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 6¾c., cash; 600 Cardenas Slaughter, private terms.

LEATHER—At the public sale this week, Hemlock Sole, went off well, and fair prices were realized. But for Oak there is not much demand, and mostly not sold.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails for New, at 16c.@24c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

IRON—All descriptions have been quiet, including Scotch Pig at $20 50@$22 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Is inactive, and prices are unsettled.

LIME—Rockland 80c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to day, 50 hhds. New-Orleans at 32½c.@33c.; 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 31c.@32c.; 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 19½c.@24c.; and a lot of Clayed Cuba at 16c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair request, including Common at $1 22½@$1 25 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar has been inactive, and Crude Turpentine neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand at 35¾c.@36½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A good inquiry prevails for Crude Whale, and a limited demand for most other descriptions, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been made of only 250 bbls., in lots, at $16 75 for Mess, and $12 50@$13—the latter rate for extra heavy —for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders. ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet at old rates. Lard has not varied; sales 150 tes. and bbls. at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef rules quiet at old figures; sales 170 bbls., at $10@$11 for extra Mess, $8 50@$9 87 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State. ₱ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand, at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 27th instant, says: "The business done in provisions during the week has been fair and the feeling on the part of holders has been firmer, but there is being no speculative demand, the market has not displayed any activity, and closes rather quiet. Mess pork has been dealt in to a moderate extent at $16 50 for country and $16 75 for city, but these rates being below the views of holders and as high as buyers were disposed to pay, the business done has been smaller than it otherwise would have been, and the great bulk of that sold has been country packed, owned by parties compelled to sell to meet maturing obligations. There has been a good demand for bulk sides, and 8¼c., 8¾c. and 8¾c. were paid for light to heavy, and at the close heavy were held at 8¾c., with 9¼c. offered. Bacon sides have also been in good demand, and 1,000 hhds. sold, chiefly in small lots, at 9¾c.@9¾c. for bone; 9¾c.@9¾c. for clear rib, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for clear, holders in many cases asking 9¾c., 10c. and 10¾c.; 300 hhds. sold delivered at Terra Haute at 7c. and 9c. for Shoulders and Sides. Both hulk and Bacon Shoulders have been neglected, though offered with considerable freedom at 6c. for the former and 7c. for the latter. Lard has been more inquired for, and over 7,000 tierces sold during the week, chiefly delivered at other points, at 9c. Generally City holders of this article are not offering to sell, so that it has been rather difficult to buy City rendered. Keg is held at 10c., but Country has been sold to the extent of 2,000 kegs, at 9¾c.@9¾c., and some parcels City at 9¾c. For all articles of the Hog product holders are firm, and dealers are generally disposed to hold as much on to the Summer months as possible, or as their funds will admit, under the impression that prices will rule higher."

RICE—Sales have been made of 375 tes., at $3 25@$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—All kinds have been quiet, since our last, ensuing Clover at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $1 40@$1 50; Red Top at $2 25; and Timothy at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been decidedly briskar, to-day; sales having transpired of 3 300 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¾c. Including, however 498 hhds. Porto Rico at 5¾c.@6¾c., also 150 boxes Havana a 5¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in demand, mainly at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request, at full and buoyant prices.

TIN—Buyers are disposed to purchase rather more freely, and prices are sustained

TOBACCO—The market is very quiet at present. Shippers are not buying, and the inquiry for lots, wanted for home consumption, is limited. Sales 34 hhds. Kentucky, at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 87 cases Seed Leaf, at 4c.@7¾c.; and 100 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales of 750 bbls. were reported, mainly at 17¾c. ₱ gal on.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light, to-day, the extreme firmness of shipowners having been greatly against an active business. For Liverpool—Flour 3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11d.; Corn, 10d.@10¾d. ₱ bush; Cotton, ¼d. ₱ 5 16c. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3d.@3s 3d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s.@32s 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d ₱ bushel. Resin 3s. 6d ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 4s; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 8s. ₱ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d., Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 29

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88¾; Reading Railroad, 22; Morris Canal, 54; Lake Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾. ₱ cent Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

Sales of Real Estate.

MARCH 28.

By ABRAHAM H. MULLER.

Store and lot No. 17 John street, 25x100, $19,500.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Arago	New-York	Havre	Mch 30
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 30
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch 30
Ramak	New-York	Nassau	Mch 30
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Apl 1
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Apl 1
Bienville	New-York	Havana	Apl 1
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Apl 2
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Apl 3
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Apl 6
Illinois	New-York	Southampton	Apl 6
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Apl 10
New York	New-York	Bremen	Apl 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Apl 13
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Apl 15
Kanapa	Boston	Liverpool	Apl 17
Baltic	New-York	Havre	Apl 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Apl 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Apl 20
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Apl 23

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 2
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Mch 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 16
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Mch 16
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mch 20
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 20
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Mch 23
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Mch 23
Hibernia	Galway	New-York	Mch 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 27
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Mch 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 3
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Apl 3
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Apl 6
Hecla	Liverpool	New-York	Apl 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Apl 17
Hansonia	Southampton	New-York	Apl 18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago* will close at the Post-office to day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

The Mails for the Pacific by the steamship *Northern Light* will close at the Post-office on Monday, at 10 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M., (letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at ..... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
East mails *via* Railroad ..... 5 A. M. and 2 P M
East mails *via* Steamb at ..... 8 P. M.
The through Boston mail closes also at ..... 8:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 402 Broadway, Sole Agents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROCK OIL—ROCK OIL.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A *fortune* is offered to those who will subscribe for stock in an Oil Company now forming at No. 83 Cedar-st., to develope several large tracts of exceedingly rich oil territory situated on the Kanawha River, and a mile from the most prolific oil wells in the world.

For further particulars inquire at the office, where maps, samples of the oil and full descriptions of the property will be given. Here is an opportunity that can never occur again. Subscription Books open for two weeks. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FLEMING & CO.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE ENTIRE Stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, and fixtures, &c., &c., together with the good-will of a large wholesale house, whose business lies in the Western States, this State, and near-by trade. This is a right for the trade, and amounts to about $12,000. No. 88 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—TEA AND GROCERY—THE OLD-established Essex Tea Market, elegantly fitted up, eight years established beside the Market and the best stand for the business in the City, and is now doing a good cash trade. A lease. The stock and fixtures must be sold to day. Cheap for cash. Apply at 360 Grand-st.

COTTON MILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for improved property, to close an estate; new machinery and doing a good cash business; with four acres store, gardens, barn, &c. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,490 Post office, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES OF stationery and jewelry, at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call or address (stamp inclosed.) J. L. BAILEY, 154 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—A NOTARY WOULD RESIGN in favor of some person wishing an appointment for a consideration. Address NOTARY, Chatham-square Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG-STORE, IN a first-rate business locality. Apply to H. MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The New-York SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1,653, (MARCH 29.)

I. LEADING ARTICLES: The Tariff of 1861; The Census of 1860; Mr. Stephens' Speech; Human Equality; The Policy of Forbearance; New-Mexico—Arizona; Curious Projects; Editorial Paragraphs.
II. EXTRA SESSION OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.
III. FROM EUROPE.
IV. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE: Proceedings in the Senate and Assembly.
V. THE PROSLAVERY REBELLION: Summary of the Latest News.
VI. FROM SOUTH CAROLINA: Disaffection Toward the South. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
VII. FROM GEORGIA: The Slave Trade.
VIII. THE POSITION OF RHODE ISLAND: Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
IX. LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH: From Washington—Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.
X. THE SOUTHERN FORTS: Fort Pickens Strengthened; Orders to Land 400 Troops; No Want of Supplies; A Collision Probable; The Post to be Maintained.
XI. FROM EUROPE.
XII. THE NEW GOVERNMENT EXPLAINED BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT: Speech of the Hon. Alex. H. Stepheus at Savannah, 22d inst.
XIII. FRAMLEY PARSONAGE: By Anthony Trollope.
XIV. THE SILVER CORD: By Shirley Brooks.
XV. INTERESTING TO FARMERS: Cultivation of Flowers.
XVI. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.
XVII. THE REIGN OF RUFFIANISM: Southern Chivalry; A Woman's Story.
XVIII. A WIFE'S ACCOUNT OF HER HUSBAND'S MURDER: The Reign of Terror in Texas.
XIX. MISCELLANEOUS.
XX. THE VOICE OF A PATRIOT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
XXI. AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING NATIONAL UNITY.
XXII. GLEANINGS FROM SOUTHERN MAILS.
XXIII. FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
XXIV. FROM CALIFORNIA.
XXV. NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.
XXVI. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
XXVII. POLITICAL.
XXVIII. PERSONAL.
XXIX. NIGHT-NOTES.
XXX. COMMERCIAL MATTERS: Full reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain and Cattle Markets, specially reported for The N. Y. Tribune.
XXXI. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

TERMS—One Copy for one year, $3. Two Copies, one year, $5. Five Copies, one year, $11 25. Ten Copies, to one address, $20.

For a Club of Twenty we send an Extra Copy.

For a Club of Forty we send the Daily Tribune gratis.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

EVERY LADY WILL CONSULT MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Nearly 100 Engravings. Spring Number now ready. Only 5 cents. Sold everywhere. Post-paid, 6 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PROFESSIONAL MAN, HAVING a wife and daughter only, and a large house in a respectable locality, is desirous of getting persons of quiet, well-regulated habits—man and wife, mother and daughter, or an old gentleman, to board with them. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARlors, with bedrooms, can be seen at No 68 East 29th-st. Families or single gentlemen wishing board in a first-class house can call as above. Dinner at 6 P. M. No moving in May. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of, furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone from house west of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 84 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, Brothers desire board on Brooklyn Heights. Address, stating terms and accommodations, J. B., Box No. 2,766 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING GOOD Rooms with board, can be accommodated at No. 125 West 21st-st. Also, apartments for gentlemen willing a room together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant room on the second story, front, "alone," in a private family, house very pleasantly situated, and only 5 minutes' walk from the South or Hamilton ferries, one block from cars. House has every convenience, table good and terms moderate. Call at No. 28 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN would like to engage a small unfurnished parlor and two bed rooms, with partial board, by the 1st of May. A Christian family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address HENRY, Box No. 3,912 New-York Post office, with particulars and references.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT hall rooms to rent with board, where but few boarders are taken. The house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from three ferries. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large and pleasant front parlor and small room adjoining on second floor, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also, a small room, on third floor, references required. Apply at No. 162 Henry-st.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, IN A SMALL French private family, a very nice second floor front furnished room, with alcove; hot and cold water, grate, gas; bath in the house. Also, a third floor front hall bedroom, with gas. House first-class, and neighborhood very good. Board given if desired. References required. Call at No. 166 East 33d-st. bet. 2d and 3d avs.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., four rooms on third floor, front and rear, and three rooms on fourth floor, front, in new four-story, brown-stone house. Furniture all new. Table unexceptionable. House pleasant and well situated, between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 20 West 35th st.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separate, also, a single room, with or without board, in a first-class house, and with a French family; references exchanged; terms reasonable; no moving in May.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, with board, a front parlor and bed room on the second floor, and one or two rooms on the third floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, bath, &c. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house and with a French family; location unsurpassed; references exchanged. No moving in May.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen at No. 37 Cranberry-st.; a large front room, second story, very pleasant, with water and gas, near bath-room. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st., a suite of front rooms, handsomely furnished, with full board, to let; also single rooms; location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor, elegantly furnished, to let, to a party of husbands, with or without breakfast, or to a first-class family; private table only; preference given to permanent parties. Also other rooms for single gentlemen.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS house, No. 230 West 32d-st., a large front room and closet, on second floor, furnished, to one or two single gentlemen. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board with pleasant newly furnished rooms for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North-Moore and Beach sts.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE CITY OR SUBURBS, by gentleman, wife and two children aged five and seven years; location pleasant; terms from $10 to $12 per week. Address H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ONE LARGE ROOM SUITABLE FOR two gentlemen; also, single rooms to gentlemen; location No. 106 9th-st., near Broadway; references exchanged; dinner at 6 o'clock; no moving at May.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND BEAUTIFUL rooms by a New-England lady, at No. 68 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NO. 72 SECOND-AVENUE.—A DESIRABLE cellar second floor, together or separate. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, on the south side of Long Island, east of Hempstead, village of Islip preferred, from the 1st of May, for a gentleman and wife, with accommodations for two horses, carriage, &c. Address, with full particulars, S., Box No. 1,411, Post office, New-York.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT one hour's distance from the City, and easy of access at all times, for a lady, gentleman, and a lad of 11 years. Must be near a good school. Address A. L., Box No. 1,367 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO DOLLARS REWARD—ON THURSday evening, 28th inst., either in Laura Keene's Theatre, Taylor's International Saloon, or in an 8th-av. car, going from corner of Broadway and Canal st. to 27th-st., a large CAMEO BROOCH, with a lady's head engraved thereon. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to No. 172 Lexington-av.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON THE Chemical Bank of the City of New-York for Five Thousand Dollars, in favor of JOHN J. JACKSON, and indorsed by him, dated March 26, 1861. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the aforesaid, as payment has been stopped.

CORAL BRACELET LOST.—FORMED OF links of coral with flowers on the top, between No. 77 East 18th-st., and No. 935 Madison-av. The finder will be fully rewarded by calling on ANDREW WESSON, No. 9 Park-place.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near the 7th-av., (Rev. F. S. Clark, Pastor,) Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., will preach in this Church (D. V.) on SABBATH EVENING, (to-morrow,) service commencing at 7½ o'clock. Should Dr. SPRING be providentially hindered from preaching, the sermon may be expected from his associate in this Brick Church Pastorate, Rev. W. J. HOGE, D. D. No afternoon service.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. DR. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., Rev. EDWARD ANTHON, Rector. This new church edifice, erected in 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be opened for divine service on EASTER SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The church will also be open on the evenings of Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 1 and 2, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives the ninth and last of his practical lectures on *The Sacred Relations of Life*, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*The Duties and Relations of the Citizen, Illustrated by the Events of the Present Hour.* In the MORNING he gives a discourse on the life and character of the late Rev. Dr. WHITTEMORE. Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Morning subject—*The Jewish Passover.* The Evening, an Easter sermon. A meeting for the promotion of Holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR STANTON.—This church having been sold, its closing services will be held TO-MORROW, March 31. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. MITCHELL. Love-feast at 3 P. M., to which all are invited; especially old pastors and members. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. LAWRENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOL of the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Singing by the School. Addresses by Revs. E. H. CHAPIN, M. BALLOU, B. PEYSER and E. G. BROOKS. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, on the *Life and Character of the late Rev. Thomas Whittemore.*

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. LYMAN E. MATSON, of Milwaukee. Lecture to Young Men deferred one week. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

BEEKMAN-HILL M. E. CHURCH—2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance in 50th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. Bible class at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D. D., will preach in the EVENING. Prayer Meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—This congregation having been deprived of their place of worship, will hold Divine Service TO-MORROW and until further notice, at the northeast corner of 49th-st. and 3d-av., entrance in 49th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—THIS ORGANization cordially invite the Young Men of the City, strangers and the public generally to attend the Mercer-st. Church, above Waverley-place, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The fifth sermon of the course will be delivered by Rev. Mr. BOOTH, Pastor of the Church.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION-CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARGENBRESH. Services every SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. EDWARD ANTHON, D. D., may be expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BAPTISM.—THIS ORDINANCE WILL BE ADministered in the East Brooklyn Baptist Church, Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., by the Pastor, Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINS, TO-MORROW EVENING, 31st inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

ORVILLE GARDNER—HAS RETURNED HOME and is much restored in health. There will be a Temperance Meeting at the Fourth Ward Reading-room, No. 26 New Bowery, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. HARWOOD will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All interested are invited to attend.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSTON and Mott sts. EASTER SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Resurrection.* Love-feast at 3½ P. M. Lectures to working people in working clothes, at 8 P. M., every evening next week. Free to all.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON CLINTON-av., near Hart-st.—Rev. LEWIS MATSON will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, March 31, and Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, in the EVENING. Subject—*The Power and Nature of Truth.* Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Tabernacle Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*Resurrection;* an Easter Lesson. Subjects for the Evening—*The Christian Life:* sermon for young men.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Ladies-st. M. E. Sabbath School will be held SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 31, 1861, at 3 o'clock. An address may be expected from Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD. The friends of the Sabbath School are cordially invited to be present.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. ELEAZAR LORD, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock by Rev. L. S. HASTINGS, Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT OF THE WICKED.—Is it eternal life or misery, or is it to be finally destroyed? Cousin STORRS, editor of the *Bible Examiner*, will preach at the Academy, in Skillman-st., East Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and show what the Bible teaches on the above subject.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Dutch Reformed Church in 34th-st., west of Broadway, at 10½ A. M., by request, from the text, *I would not live always;* and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock—subject, *Our Lord a hearer*, with a word of hearing. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley place. Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of Confirmation in this church TO-MORROW (Easter Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. A special collection, in aid of the church will be made at each service.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Hudson-st.—Rev. B. M. ADAMS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. and preaching by the Pastor, Rev. PHILO SMITH, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken at each service for the aid of the Steward's funds.

REV. T. J. SAWYER, D.D., WILL DELIVER a discourse on *The Life and Character of the late Rev. Thos. Whittemore, D. D.*, TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock at the Historical Library, corner 2d-av. and 11th st. EVENING SERVICE at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Bowning-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING Rev. MORSE BALLOU gives his fourth lecture on the *Superiority of Universalism.*

SILOAM BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 405 GRAND-ST.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. R. WILLIS. Prayer meeting at 5 o'clock P. M. Preaching in the EVENING by A. G. LAWSON, JR., the young preacher. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WHAT IS COMING?—THIS IS THE GREAT question of the present time with many. Those who would know the true solution of the question can be gratified by hearing the Prophet at No. 163 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Services TO-MORROW will be conducted by the Praying Band, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH—81ST-st., near 6th-av. Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. Several converts will be baptized at the close of the morning service.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, March 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, JONAH C. BREWER. Subject, morning—*The Poverty of the Saviour.* Evening—*His Riches.*

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of the Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Also, in the EVENING, services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Sixth-av. and avenue D.—Easter Sunday will be observed by appropriate religious services. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love Feast at 3 in the AFTERNOON. Seats free.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev J. E. SEARLES. General prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Revival meetings will be continued during the coming week.

THE ANTIQUITY OF UNIVERSALISM.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the First Universalist Church, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 Bowery, EVERY SUNDAY. Subjects on the 3 st; At 3 P. M.—*Is the Union Worth Saving?* At 7½ P. M.—*Principles and Parties, their Uses and Abuses.* Platform free to all.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—The regular Children's Service every SUNDAY, commences at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and friends cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., WILL preach in the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, 29th-st., near Madison-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

REV. HENRY GRATTAN GUINNESS will preach in the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, corner of Degraw-st. and Strong-place, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. DR. JOSEPH C. STILES WILL preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th st., SUNDAY, March 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square, will open for public worship TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

A FIRST-RATE PRECENTOR TO LEAD Congregational Singing, can be obtained by applying to HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway New-York.

CHURCHES WISHING FOR SOPRANOS, Contraltos, Tenors or Basses can hear of some extra voices by calling upon H. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a very pleasantly located country house and farm, near the Hudson, on the west side; being about to educate her daughter in English branches, French and music, she would like to receive a few young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve. The instruction will be first-class; the pupils will receive motherly treatment; and no pains will be spared to make them contented, healthy, and intelligent. For terms, &c., address Mrs. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

JULIUS A. FAY'S
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.

The Summer Session will open on the First Monday in May. Further information and circulars can be obtained of Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., No. 45 7th-av., of Rev. F. G. Clark, No. 98 West 22d-st., or of S. S. Gilpin, Esq., No. 67 Mershant's Exchange.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN." Principals of many good schools have deposited their circulars for gratuitous distribution with G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, No. 596 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The next term opens April 15. Terms, including board, tuition, vocal music, drawing and Calisthenics, $250 per year. No extra charges except for modern languages, music and oil painting. The school is delightfully located on Strawberry Hill, affording an attractive and beautiful home, as well as many advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. Professors and Lecturers from New-York City are engaged at the school. For circulars apply to MISS AIKEN, Principal.

TO LADIES WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—A talented Teacher and highly educated English Lady can receive pupils at her own apartments, and instruct them privately in the various branches of English and a beautiful Handwriting, also French Music and singing, acquired under masters in London and Paris. Terms moderate, in advance. Replies, to insure attention, are requested to be with real name and address. Address INSTRUCTRESS, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS; served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a neat wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HEBREW SON—THE FIRST NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HENNESSY—POPPING THE QUESTION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—FORTY THIEVES—RAOUL. Evening—TRYING IT ON—LIBERTY BOYS OF '76.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—GRISWELLI—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence which reaches us from the West Indies by the *Quaker City*, which left Havana on the 25th inst., and arrived at this port last evening, is of the most startling character, and almost rivals in importance to the United States the events which are transpiring within our own borders. Spain, it seems, is disposed to take advantage of our dissensions, and our consequent indisposition or inability to enforce the Monroe doctrine, and is taking measures to restore to her domains some of the fair possessions which she has heretofore lost through adverse fortune. San Domingo is the first point to which she has directed her attention, and we now receive the astounding announcement that a virtual annexation has already taken place. During some time past, it appears, a system of colonization has been quietly going on, large bodies of emigrants being introduced upon the island, with the view of promoting disaffection towards the existing Government, and otherwise furthering the interests of Spain. On the 16th inst. the Spanish flag was hoisted, much to the astonishment of the blacks and native population, who appear to have been taken entirely by surprise; and on the 23d, immediately on the receipt of the news at Havana, the Spanish frigate *Blanco* sailed to the assistance of the colonists, fully armed and equipped, and with a large number of troops on board. She was to be followed as soon as possible by two screw steam-frigates, with an army of 5,000 men, when the "protectorate," as the Spaniards are pleased to term it, would be fully established. It was also reported that a large additional military and naval force was on the way from Spain to Cuba, to be ready for any emergency in which it might be required. The Island of Hayti is indicated as the next point of operations.

Our advices from Washington this morning present few points of interest. Since the adjournment of the Senate, matters there seemed to have calmed suddenly down. An attempt was made yesterday to produce a sensation by a report that Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, had been assaulted for some reason or other, but even this failed, as it was soon ascertained that there was no truth in the report. The only item in reference to Fort Sumpter is the announcement that the Southern Commissioners are in the receipt of letters from home, which develop the fact that the Southern leaders desire the evacuation, as tending to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. But whether the evacuation has been, or is to be ordered, our dispatches this morning do not state.

None of the New-York appointments are yet announced, but appearances indicate that whenever they do appear, the name of Mr. WAKEMAN will lead them as Surveyor of the Port. The Boston Postmastership was yesterday conferred upon Mr. PALFREY, a resident of Cambridge.

Nothing of special importance was done in the Virginia Convention yesterday. Resolutions were introduced to terminate debate in Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Federal relations, on Tuesday next, but they were violently opposed, and were not voted upon. Mr. TIM. RIVES spoke seven hours in favor of the Union.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, the following bills were ordered to a third reading: To incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company; to enable the Supervisors of New-York to try and purchase a Court-house site; The New-York Post-office site bill, as passed by the Assembly. In the Assembly the Senate resolution to submit to the people the question of amending the State Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, was taken from the table, and after debate, voted upon under the operation of the previous question. The resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote—ayes 58, noes 50. The act to facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad (granting State aid,) was passed—ayes 67, noes 50. The result was received with applause by the lobbies. Mr. ROBINSON appealed from the decision that the bill had passed, claiming that it required a two-third vote; the Chair was, however, sustained, and the bill, to become a law, only requires the signature of the Governor, which it is stated will be given.

The Philadelphia Methodist Conference, yesterday, repealed the new chapter on Slavery inserted in the discipline by the last Conference; concurred in the request that the General Conference should empower each annual Conference in whose bounds the "institution" exists, to make their own regulations, and adopted an address to the Methodists of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, assuring them of profound sympathy in the present crisis. It was decided that a division of the Conference is inexpedient at this time.

A contest has arisen between the State and the Commissioners of Emigration respecting the custody of the Richmond County bonds, (or the money thereon,) issued in payment of the damages assessed for the burning of the Quarantine buildings on Staten Island. The matter was yesterday before Justice SUTHERLAND at Chambers of the Supreme Court, upon an application for a *mandamus* to the people of Richmond County, compelling the payment of the money to the Commissioners instead of to the State. The argument of the case was finally postponed to the 5th of April.

The Stock Market closed yesterday about the same on the Railway shares as the day before. State Stocks a fraction weaker. The new Federal Stock steady at 95¼ for the registered, 92⅜@93 for Coupons. Exchange ¼ @ ¾ per cent. higher; London, 108@108¼.

Trade in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was decidedly less active. Shippers were discouraged by the advance in freight. The demand from the home trade was restricted. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn closed in favor of buyers. Cotton was in fair request at full rates. Sugars were quite brisk. Rio Coffee was more sought after. Hay, Rice, Spirits Turpentine, Tallow, Resin and Whisky were in demand. Provisions, Metals, Hemp, Seeds, Tobacco, Fish and Candles were quiet. Crude Whale Oil was actively sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. Washington Market prices for Fish and Vegetables were somewhat firmer, but for Meats, Poultry and Game, Fruit and Dairy Produce, essentially unchanged. The supply of Eggs was extensive.

The Great Question.

The predicament in which both the Government and the commerce of the country are placed, through the non-enforcement of our revenue laws, is now thoroughly understood the world over. It is as if we should enact that a certain number of our ports should be exempted from their operation. Importations would naturally tend toward these, although they might be greatly inferior in their accommodations or means for distribution. Twenty-five, or thirty, or fifty per cent. saved of their cost would amply compensate for a great many disadvantages. The enactment of such injustice by any Government, would afford good cause for its deposition. Is it much different to consent to its enactment by a rebelling State or port, whereby they may secure to themselves a crowning advantage at the cost of those remaining loyal? The *result* in both cases is the same, showing either alternative on the part of Government to be equally indefensible. Can Government for an instant rest under the imputation of counseling or permitting legislation that raises rebel provinces to power upon the ruins of those that remain faithful, and that secures to the favorable consideration of the civilized world a revolt, whose sole motive was the perpetuation of Slavery?

Similarly placed, there is not a man in the Free States who would not adopt both the language and conclusion of the English and French people. In trade we look only at *value* and *price*. If the manufacturer at Manchester can send his goods into the Western States through New-Orleans at a less cost than through New-York, he is a fool for not availing himself of his advantage. We should do the same thing, and feel fully justified. The English, almost to a man are Abolitionists of the ultra school. They abhor the principles of the Confederate States, but they intend to trade with them notwithstanding. We do not propose to offer a remonstrance, unless we are prepared by force to make good our position.

Government claims jurisdiction over every portion of the country. The Constitution says that taxation shall be everywhere equal and uniform. But Government imposes onerous taxes upon New-York, none upon New-Orleans, and destroys, at the same breath, our means of payment. If the importations of the country are made through Southern ports, its exports will go through the same channel. This is inevitable. The produce of the West, instead of coming to our own port by millions of tons, to be transported abroad by the same ships through which we received our importations, will seek other routes and other outlets. With the loss of our foreign trade, what is to become of our public works, conducted at the cost of many hundred millions of dollars, to turn into our harbor the products of the interior? They share in the common ruin. So do our manufacturers. Is it just for Government to permit a tariff, enacted for their benefit, to be so avoided as to leave them worse off than before? Is it either dignified or provident to have the amount of its revenues depend upon the acts or policy of revolted provinces, who will take any possible means of weakening us to secure impunity to themselves?

The mode by which our revenue laws are now evaded, we have fully shown. New-Orleans *de jure* is a part of the United States, but not *de facto*. Once at New-Orleans, goods may be distributed over the whole country, *duty free*. The process is perfectly simple. No remedy is suggested, except force or treaty. We see no other. But neither means can be resorted to without the action of Congress. For this purpose it appears that it should now be called together. There never has been a time since the election when there was so much unity of conviction and purpose as at the present moment. The commercial bearing of the question has acted upon the North precisely as it has in Europe. We now see clearly whither we are tending, and the policy we must adopt. With us it is no longer an abstract question—one of constitutional construction, or of the reserved or delegated powers of the State or Federal Government, but of material existence and moral position both at home and abroad. England and France were indifferent spectators till their interests were affected. We were divided and confused till our pockets were touched. Government has done well in waiting till the future was fully disclosed. It could not till then have had the requisite moral and material support for a decisive step. But firm and prompt action will now have an universal response. The time for meeting the question at issue has come. We desire peace—reconciliation, if possible,—but we must know where we stand.

We are confident that a temperate but firm stand would do more for us in the Border States than continued inaction. Government cannot forego the exercise of its attributes without the country sinking into anarchy. It is now getting to be a common saying among ourselves that we have no Government. We shall soon hear the echo of this from abroad. Already the Frenchmen tell us that the present form of our Government has continued too long—that its failure is proved. We must not allow such a conviction to make further headway either at home or abroad.

Suppose we continue inert and inactive—will the Confederate States? By no means. They are straining every nerve to gain standing before we move. If we allow the revenue laws to remain untouched, they will have a recognition in every Court in Europe—all effected by a blunder, which is destroying our prosperity at home as much as it is undermining our position abroad. The South well know our strength. If they understood that it was to be vigorously exerted, unless we had fair play, they would concede it at once. But they rely upon our inaction as a means of gaining their ends. Let us put a speedy end to all such expectations, and hold ourselves in readiness to accept promptly any alternative that our interest or our duty may impose upon us.

NO PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINION'S SAKE.—The Southern papers, and especially those of South Carolina, have persistently asserted that there is no such thing as proscription in the Southern Confederacy. The following, which we find in the editorial columns of the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, may be regarded by some persons as a verification of their asseverations:

"We are informed that an individual who has been living in Anderson Village for the past fifteen years, first as a shoemaker, then as a dentist, and who stood fair in the community, having been discovered to be an Abolitionist, and one by his own confession, was taken charge of on Monday by the citizens, and shipped on yesterday morning to a more congenial climate. His wife and family accompanied him."

Important from St. Domingo.

Our intelligence from St. Domingo this morning is of unusual interest. Our domestic dissensions are producing their natural fruits. The terror of the American name is gone, and the Powers of the Old World are flocking to the feast from which the scream of our eagle has hitherto scared them. We are just beginning to suffer the penalties of being a weak and despised Power.

Spain has virtually seized upon the island of St. Domingo. On the 23d inst. the Spanish frigate *Blanco* left the port of Havana, with 1,000 troops on board, on this mission, and in a day or two another was positively to sail with the same number, and on the same errand. The mere *rumor* has now become a certainty that President SANTANA has *sold* the independence of San Domingo to Spain. We are aware that his efforts to this end, heretofore and for some years past, have been fruitless; but now we have every reason to believe that Spain has not only consented to an entire annexation of that Republic, but that, at this moment, the Spanish flag is flying over it. In the meanwhile the negroes, the true owners of the soil, are in a state of normal insurrection. They call upon each other to die in the sacred cause of personal and political liberty. They say, and with reason, that the Spanish Government cannot exist upon that island without the institution of Slavery, and that, if they themselves are not to be enslaved, the extermination of their race, as freemen, will be an inevitable result.

It is beyond question that the policy of Spain, if she is permitted to perfect her present intention, will undoubtedly be, first to introduce the apprentice system, between which and perpetual servitude what little distinction exists can easily be withdrawn, and eventually to subdue the neighboring Republic of Hayti, and transport its citizens to the sugar plantations of Cuba.

The propagandism of Slavery is engrafted upon the colonizing policy of Spain, and with all the force of a new birth—a regeneration as a Power upon earth—she is determined to enforce it. Are we already so dead to the grand principle of human liberty, so lost to a sense of our own nationality, so absorbed in internecine feuds, as quietly to permit this foul usurpation over the rights of freemen—and that, too, within a cable's length of our own shore?

Spain, even haughty and proud as she feels of her new-born power, would not *dare* to take such a step, did she not realize that her true strength lies in the weakness and distractions of our own councils. Our dissensions have been welcomed by her as offering precisely the opportunity she desires for resuming her position as a Power on the Western Continent. One of the leading Madrid journals, a few days since, thus noticed our secession movement:

"The troubles now threatening the existence of the American Union are *not* subjects of grief to the people of Spain. Her political integrity, her interests of race, of religion and her policy, require that a stop be put to the progress of this swelling population. If it were proper to be pleased with other people's misfortunes, Spain could, perhaps, have reason to *rejoice* at what is happening on the other side of the ocean."

But San Domingo is not the only direction towards which Spanish usurpation is tending. Gen. MIRAMON, late President of Mexico, has arrived in this city, *en route* to Spain, whither Señor PACHECO, late Spanish Minister to Mexico, has already gone; and the object of both of these gentlemen is to urge upon the willing ears of the Spanish Queen *the facility of restoring this long-lost jewel to her ancestral crown*. We do not realize the sudden strides of Spain towards her pristine greatness; we do not see her young fleets of splendid steamers, and her well-clad troops, and but few of us know that she has at present in her Treasury the snug sum of twenty-seven millions of dollars; yet we all remember her history, and its lessons ought to teach us that, with the return of her power and strength, will be sure to come the desire of reconquest.

It becomes our Government at once to take the most vigorous and decisive measures within its power to meet this emergency. If Spain seizes St. Domingo, and makes an organized attempt to reëstablish her authority over Mexico, we may speedily look for the advent of fresh fleets from Europe,—and the intervention of other Powers in the affairs of this Continent.

Next Week's Elections.

On Monday *Connecticut* elects State officers and four Members of Congress, and on Wednesday *Rhode Island* elects State officers and two Members of Congress. In both States the election has marked and unusual importance. Both voted for Mr. LINCOLN and a Republican Administration; and it has been felt by the Opposition to be a matter of special interest to detach both of them from its support at the earliest possible moment. No pains or efforts have been spared, therefore, to reverse in these States the verdict of last November.

In Connecticut the general feeling is that the State ticket is reasonably safe. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, who is a candidate for re-election, is a gentleman of high character and of general popularity, and will receive the full vote of his party. The Democrats, on the other hand, have shown anything but a readiness to stand by the platform built by their State Convention, which virtually indorsed the justice of secession and took ground utterly inconsistent with the maintenance of the Government. They hope, however, to defeat one or two of the Republican members of Congress, and are making very strong efforts for the accomplishment of that end.

In Rhode Island, WM. SPRAGUE is the candidate of the Democrats for re-election, and is opposed by JAMES Y. SMITH. Mr. SPRAGUE'S strength now, as hitherto, lies mainly in the fact that he has enormous wealth, disburses a great deal of money in the way of business in the State, and is perfectly willing to spend it also for the promotion of a political object. In ability, in general fitness for public place and in social position aside from his wealth, he is not the equal of his competitor. A skillful but not very scrupulous attempt has been made to draw support from the Republicans to Mr. SPRAGUE, by the organization of a Union party, which has betrayed its real purpose by making Mr. SPRAGUE its nominee. It takes very little hold upon public sentiment in the State, and is not likely very materially to affect the result.

We trust the Republicans in both these States appreciate the importance of retaining them, at this crisis, in the support of the Administration. The only hope we can have of the restoration of the Union lies in the action of the Government,—and it is clearly the duty of every friend of the Union to give the Administration, in the present crisis, his cordial support.

Our New Diplomatists.

The last day's session of the Senate let loose upon the world quite a swarm of new-fledged American diplomatists. Some of them seem to have been appointed because they were qualified for their posts; others because they had missed what they wanted, and had to be taken care of; and one or two, we are inclined to think, purely by mistake.

Mr. JAMES E. HARVEY, who goes to Portugal, is a gentleman of ability, position and accomplishments. He was originally, we believe, from Charleston, S. C., and has been for many years closely connected with the Philadelphia *North American*, and, as Washington correspondent, also with the *Courier and Enquirer*, TIMES and *Tribune*. He is a good writer, a conservative and sensible but decided Republican, and in every way qualified for the honorable post to which he has been appointed.

JAMES S. PIKE, Esq., goes to the Hague—after having failed in successive applications for Belgium and the London Consulate. He is also a man of marked ability—a sharp and sometimes savage writer, and abundantly qualified for his post. He was at one time connected with the proprietorship and editorial department of the *Tribune*, and has for several years been its principal Washington correspondent. That journal very justly remarks that his political position has never been doubtful. He has been bitterly hostile to Slavery, and has not hesitated now and then to advocate, more or less openly, the dissolution of the Union on Anti-Slavery grounds. He lives in Maine, and his appointment was pressed by the delegation from that State.

Mr. GEO. G. FOGG, of New-Hampshire, goes to Switzerland, not, we believe, because he sought the place of the place him, but because he had missed the Commissionership of Patents, which had been virtually promised him, but which another candidate succeeded in securing. Mr. FOGG has ample qualifications for his new post, and abundant claims, in vigorous and effective political service, on the attention and favor of the Administration.

Mr. A. B. DICKINSON is a well-known politician of this State, and is decidedly a man of mark. His appointment as Minister to Nicaragua, however, we think must have been in consequence of a clerical mistake in reading his application. He probably applied to be made *Marshal in Nebraska*,—and if his handwriting was not more distinct than that of many distinguished men, including our Secretary of State, it is very easy to see how these words might be mistaken, on a hasty perusal, for *Minister in Nicaragua*. We have no positive information on this point,—but we believe this will be found to be the true explanation of his misappointment. Mr. DICKINSON is a man of decided ability, but, like most other men, his fitness for some positions is more conspicuous than for others:—and diplomacy is about the only branch of the public service for which even he himself would not pretend to have the slightest taste or qualification. We presume it is too late to remedy the mistake;—but if so, Mr. D. has serious ground for complaint against his writing-master or somebody else.

A New Minister.

The telegraph informs us that Mr. RUSSELL, Special Correspondent of the London *Times*, has had an interview with the Secretary of State, and was presented by him to the President. The London *Times* has never been recognized by our Government as an independent sovereignty; but there is no Minister at Washington whose intelligent friendship is now half so important to our Government, as that of the Envoy from that journal. He has come here on a special mission, on behalf of the people of Great Britain. His duties are precisely those which the Envoys of every great Power profess to perform,—namely, to keep his principals advised of all transactions in which their interests are involved, and to establish such relations, and inaugurate such a policy, as their permanent welfare may seem to require. But unlike them he performs his task in the face of the world. His dispatches are not filed away in dusty pigeon holes, and kept sacred from sight or knowledge of men, until they have lost all their importance, and may be published without danger of producing any effect. It is his mission to spread, day by day, before the world, the fullest reports of whatever he may see and hear, with such inferences and comments as his judgment and experience may prompt. He represents the *people*, and not the placemen of England: and he transacts the business of his mission directly with them.

Such a position, it is easy to see, requires far greater ability for the proper discharge of its duties than that of any of the accredited representatives of the several European States. His dispatches are open to public criticism almost from the moment they are written. Within a month they come back to us here, and undergo the ordeal of universal examination. Whatever errors of fact they may contain will be exposed:—whatever wrong inferences they embody will be refuted:—whatever prejudice they may evince will be unsparingly denounced. How would the dispatches of any other Minister at Washington undergo such a test as this? Fortunately, the *Times* has taken care to be represented here, at this interesting and important crisis, by a man fully equal to the emergency. He has proved his clearness and independence of judgment,—his high-toned and manly devotion to the permanent interests of his country, and his ability to grasp readily and accurately the most complicated questions of politics, domestic or foreign, by a long and most successful connection with the most powerful organ and guide of public opinion the world has ever seen.

We trust our Government will appreciate the importance of this mission, to the country and the world. Extravagant as the statement may seem, what the London *Times* may say of American disunion is of far more consequence to us, than the opinions and action of any but the two or three leading nations of Europe. We hope, therefore, that the Government will meet Mr. RUSSELL in that spirit of frankness and of friendly appreciation which his mission requires, and which his personal character will abundantly justify.

What Virginia Will Do.

The action of Virginia is probably more important, to the future of this country, than that of any other State. There is a strong and unscrupulous party within her borders, which is determined upon forcing her to join the Southern Confederacy. If they succeed, North Carolina and Maryland, at least, will probably do likewise,—and the chances are, that in such a contingency, all the Slave States would pursue the same course.

We have never believed hitherto that the people of Virginia would take this course. By a wise precaution, the action of the Convention, whatever it may be, must be submitted to the popular vote: and we have hitherto had the utmost confidence that the intelligence and enlightened self-interest of the people would hold them true to the Union.

It is very clear, however, that Virginia is becoming ambitious to play a more important *rôle* in our political affairs, than either to remain in the Union, or to join the new Confederacy. She aims to be *umpire* in this sectional contest,—and even to dictate to the other States the terms of the Constitution which is hereafter to bind them.

The Richmond *Whig*, which has been, from the commencement of secession, one of the most conservative journals in the State, on the 19th set forth the following programme of the course which the State is likely to pursue:

"We have conversed freely with members of the Convention, and we are persuaded that the action of the body will be eminently wise and conservative, and as our distant readers will naturally desire to know what that action will be, we venture, for their satisfaction, to state our impressions on the subject.

We believe that, after full debate and thorough examination, the Convention *will indicate by resolutions the constitutional amendments and guarantees which, in the judgment of Virginia, are necessary for the security of her rights and institutions*. When these are agreed on, she will invite a conference of the non-seceded States, at Frankfort or Nashville, to consider our propositions, and *to make common cause with her*. She will not offer her propositions as an *ultimatum*, but merely as her contribution to the general stock of suggestions on the subject. Some of her wisest and most patriotic citizens will be sent by the Convention to this Conference, and her propositions will there be considered, and, it may be, modified in some respects—though not in any essential particulars. When harmony and concurrence shall have been secured among the Border States, the *propositions, as agreed on by them, will be submitted as an ultimatum to the Northern States*. This *ultimatum*, we feel assured, will embrace no unreasonable features—nothing which is not in strict conformity with the principles of the Constitution, as understood and acted on by the fathers of the Republic. If it should be accepted by the North, the Union will be preserved and harmony restored. If, on the other hand, it be rejected, *then the Border States will, in a body, withdraw from the Union, and unite with such States, both slaveholding and non-slaveholding, as may be willing to adopt them*. In the event of rejection, we believe that New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will unite with the Border States. *The result may be to throw off the New-England States and the extreme North-western States*. The Gulf States will soon find it to their interest to reunite themselves to this conservative Confederacy, and ultimately the exscinded Northern States, having learned a lesson of wisdom and humility, will knock at our doors for readmission into the family mansion.

This is a noble programme, and it is one which we believe will lead to the restoration of the Union to all of its pristine glory and ample proportions. We are satisfied that the ultimatum of the Border States will be so fair and just and reasonable, that it will be promptly and gladly embraced by an overwhelming majority of the Northern States, and *that any which may feel temporary dissatisfaction will be compelled to acquiesce*."

This seems to be just now the policy which the conservatives of Virginia propose to adopt. We need scarcely say that it is not calculated in the least to reassure the public mind. Indeed, it is in many respects the most dangerous course which could possibly be adopted. Its fundamental principle is, that the *Union must be thoroughly destroyed*,—split up completely into its component and original elements, before the process of reconstruction can be commenced.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, this is the shape which our next political contest will assume. The Democrats of this and other Free States are already making arrangements for such a canvass. And if Virginia is allowed thus to make herself the arbiter of the Union—if the people are permitted and encouraged to look to her, instead of the Government, for a reconstruction of the Union, the issue presented to us will be much more formidable than it now appears.

Appointments to Office.

Our Washington correspondent yesterday mentioned that a delegation of Union men from the Border States had waited on the President to urge the propriety of considering the Union element of the South in the distribution of appointments. And he adds:

"This presentation of the case was not necessary in order to set Mr. LINCOLN right upon the point in question,—for he already fully understood the importance of the policy suggested, and has followed it so far as opportunity has occurred. That few appointments in the South have hitherto been made, results solely from the fact that *applications have not been pressed from that quarter, while members of Congress from the Free States have quite exhausted the time of the Executive in considering cases presented by them in person.*"

This is the worst excuse that could possibly have been offered. It is to the eternal credit of the Union men of the South, that they have *not* besieged the doors of the White House, and clamored for appointments. And this fact adds another weighty reason to the many others that existed, for their prompt and honorable recognition. The President apparently took some pains to have it understood, that offices would not be bestowed exclusively upon the most clamorous, persistent and exacting claimants. It was more than once hinted that personal applications, either at Springfield or at Washington, would injure rather than aid the chances of success. We are not aware that these intimations have been warranted by the subsequent action of the Administration.

If the patronage of the Government is to be used for the good of the country, and for the practical and permanent success of the Administration, the Union men of the Southern States are entitled to the most prompt and the most cordial recognition of the President. *They are the men who are to fight the battle of the Union.* It depends infinitely more upon their action, than upon that of the Republicans of the Northern States, whether this Union is to be destroyed or not. They are to meet the brunt of the battle. They are the men who take the blows of the conflict,—who risk position, reputation, business prosperity,—everything they possess, in the effort to save the country. It costs a man nothing to be a Union man in a Free State; his selfish interests, the public sentiment of his community, impel him that way. It is not so in the Southern States. The men who stand by the Union there make sacrifices and incur risks for the country, of which we at the North know nothing.

If this Administration intends to save the Union, it must aid those who are fighting its battles *on the spot*—and not confine its attention to the commanders and musicians a thousand miles away. The patronage of the Government must be used for some other purpose than to pay debts for party service. And if augurs anything but good for the future of the Republican Party, that the great mass of its members—in office and out—have seemed so willing to sink all considerations of public policy, to dismiss all thought of the public welfare, and to ignore all claims, all rights and all interests, which come in conflict or rivalry with their own eager and impatient aspirations for office.

MR. LINCOLN would have rendered the country a substantial service if he had long ago caused it to be understood that it was his business to find out, not what men wanted office, but what men the office *needed*;—and that he should seek that information in quarters less interested than the applicants themselves or their retained advocates. Not only that,—but he would have greatly strengthened himself and his Administration with the country if he had taken such a course. Nine-tenths of the difficulties which a President encounters, grow out of his attempts to shape his policy by the wishes of others, rather than by his own conviction of what is just and right. He will always find it much easier to bring the country up to the support of his own policy, provided it is prompted solely by a wise regard for the public good, than to adapt his policy to the declared wishes and convictions of those by whom he is surrounded.

The Famine in India.

The vast plain of the Ganges is blest bountifully with rains only in Bengal; in the provinces farther north—indeed, throughout all Upper India—the poor soil, sparingly refreshed by the clouds, yields its single annual crop to artificial irrigation mainly. The lands in which the "rain crops" are sown lie fallow in the cold season, and those of the Spring crops during the rains. The rain crops are planted, after one plowing, in the last weeks of June, and are reaped in October. The Spring crop is sown in October and reaped in April. The former consist of cotton and millet, a small proportion of indigo, rice, sugar-cane, and Indian corn, with some *bajaree*, and other coarse native grains. The latter is the wheat crop—the great food harvest for the bazaars of the cities; for the ryots, and all of the lowly agricultural class, subsist principally upon bajaree, and those humbler grains which are flung into the softened ground with the rice, after the June showers. The wheat crop is watered less by rain, which at that season in Upper India is neither so frequent or abundant, than by irrigation, through ditches and canals.

Now, the latest arrivals from Calcutta bring us the appalling intelligence that the rain crop failed utterly in October, by a dreadful drought, and that, over an immense extent of country, from Cawnpore to Saharunpore, from the Ganges to the plains of Hissar, from Cutch, in the extreme west, to Travancore in the extreme South, through the Doab and Rohilcund, Guzerat and the Deccan, the fate of Ugolino is impending, presently over forty millions of people, and ere this has probably overtaken, in the direst forms of famine, a million or more. Horrors surpassing the very worst that unhappy India has experienced of calamity—surpassing all that was most heart-rending in the famine of 1837—are related in language picturesquely terrible. From 400 to 500 deaths a day seems a too moderate computation. Under the brazen sky, young and old, the feeble and the strong, lie down on the iron ground and die. The streets of Delhi are packed with gaunt, despairing wretches, whom a handful of rice would reprieve. Women and children, too weak to eat the food that pity puts into their mouths, expire in the effort to swallow it. Mothers in Travancore sell their pretty children for sixpence, or a bowl of rice, to low-caste buyers—and die when that is gone. Men in Cutch graze and browse, like cattle. Homesteads are abandoned; whole villages utterly desolated. Hedges and ditches are filled with the stark forms of starved people; lank, haggard shapes skulk through lanes and narrow bazaars to waylay the daring owner of loaf or fish; and at every corner, in the shadow of every door, crouches and stares an Ugolino, with his gaunt boys about him.

But this was not all reached at once: month after month the sky was brazen and the earth was baked; the wells and tanks were dry and dusty, the grass withered, and the shrubs were charred; the cattle fainted in the fields, and birds fell gasping in the thickets; then men, women and children, forgetful, in the selfishness of their dismay, of every tie of nature, fled frantic to the cities, to linger, languish and perish, that famished wolves might not sniff them from afar off, or she-tigers drag them to their cubs in the jungle.

And all this happens in the Northwest Provinces, which, but a year ago, Rev. Mr. WILSON compared to the fields of Belgium, so rich were they in corn. Now not a blade grows there, and every spring is dry. The wheat crop, from Cawnpore to Peshawur, may be set down as lost, every grain of it. The horrid brotherhood of Famine, Pestilence and Crime have crept down from Delhi, and the Doab, through Bikaneer and Central India, "to invade the Deccan, desolate Cutch, and fill Travancore with mourning." Twelve millions of people are actually starving *now!* "As the season wears on," says the Bombay *Times*, "and the harvest of April, representing from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 of food, is found wanting, the disaster will be revealed in all its appalling proportions." Meantime Government, aided by the European and rich native residents of the Presidencies, is straining every nerve to pour food, in any shape, into the starving districts. The Parsees, too, find the amplest occupation for their restless and munificent benevolence; Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY leads them with 5,000 rupees. The whole ecclesiastical organization is set in motion to stir into activity the humanity of the churches, and the Ganges and other transportation companies are ready with all their machinery to transport northward countless tons of food. It has rained for one day in the Punjaub, and the hearts of the people drank in great draughts of hope; but Cutch and Travancore and Rajpootana are still parched and despairing.

And this is the land that a little irrigation has never failed to render so rich that "when you tickled it with a hoe it laughed with a harvest." Nature has given her a sun-power and an earth-power; yet for fifty years has she cried in vain to her British masters to give her water—to restore the canals that her native princes constructed, and construct those that they planned. But who would be Governor-General for so poor a fame as this? No, they must have Affghan wars, and Persian expeditions, and Oude treaties, and Da

man annexations, and the whole Dalhousean programme. "Go!" says an able writer in the Delhi *Gazette*—

"Go along the Eastern Jumna Canal and mark the bands of fertility that run along its bank on either side. See the land densely populated, and covered with the highest species of cultivation. Go into the villages, to those lands the water reaches, and mark how the brick house takes the place of the mud cottage. And see in Marwar how the influence of water has produced physical, social and moral results that seem indeed magical. Dixou gave water to the fields, and order took the place of disorder, wealth took the place of poverty, industry took the place of crime. Villages rose up amidst the barren waste, and cities stood up in the wilderness. Civilization took the place of barbarism. And if the mere money return speak with the most potent voice, look at Southern India, Tanjore and Tinuevelly, and see how the tide of wealth rolls in after the spreading waters. Truly, water seems the very light of the picture. Take it away, and the picture darkens; the fields become waste, and villages depopulated; men fade off from the face of the land. Restore it, and the picture lightens; the fields again laugh with greenness; upon it comes once again a happy and contented people, secure in their industry."

If there can he any fruit in famine, this paralyzing calamity may he taken as the fruit of the Sepoy mutiny, and that fierce vengeance of the British which destroyed many a fine acqneduct, and left new canals unfinished, and old ones unrepaired.

Our Criminal Courts.

In the midst of the present dearth of occupation in almost every husiness pursuit, those who turn "the wheels of justice" in the Criminal Courts of this City find themselves excepted from the list of "unemployed hands." In the General Sessions alone, since the 1st of January, when the new Recorder and City Judge came upon the Bench, no fewer than three hundred and thirty-two indictments have been disposed of, either hy trial or confession of the parties accused. Of these a hnndred and seventeen have been cleared from the calendar during the present month. The disposal of this immense amount of business in so short a time is due, in part, to the industry of Assistant District-Attorney ANTHON, who has alone tried nearly every case, and partly to the disposition which the new Judges have shown to devote exclusive attention to their public dutics. in spite of the claims of private affairs, or even of personal comfort. As a general rule they have prolonged the daily sessions of the Court an hour beyond the previous time of adjournment, and have frequently sat till into the evening; while, instead of adjourning at the end of the second or third week of the month, they have prolonged each term till within a day or two of the succeeding one. The Court adjourned the present month on Thursday, and the April term will open on Monday.

Yet, in spite of this activity on the part of those who administer the laws, hardly a bail-case has been tried during the last three months. In the early part of January the cells of the City Prison contained three, and in some cases four persons, each. At present some of the cells have but a single occupant, and none more than two. But to bring about this reduction of the prison population has occupied the entire time of an almost continuous Court. It is clear, therefore, that the only means for reducing the long calendar of bail-cases is to hold two concurrent parts of the Court. This is a course which the City Judge was only prevented from adopting last month, by his failure to obtain from the proper authorities, to whom he appealed, a room in which to sit. With proper accommodations for holding Court, there is no reason why the General Sessions, with two concurrent parts, might not keep the City Prison and the bail calendar clear, and even obviate the need of a part of the expense, which a long term of the Oyer and Terminer involves, by disposing of many of the cases which are now brought before the latter tribunal.

This course would allow the Judges of the Supreme Court to give their attention to the crowded and crowding civil business of their own bench, without having their time so much called off as now, by criminal trials. Nor is the benefit that would result from the running of two concurrent parts of the Court, to prisoners awaiting trial, any mean consideration. When it is considered that of 232 prisoners indicted, during the past three months, 103, or nearly a third, have been ultimately discharged, it will be perceived how important it is that this large fraction of the prisoners, whose temporary detention, though perhaps necessary, is the result of their misfortune and not of their fault, should not demand in vain the oldest of English rights, a speedy and impartial trial. With Judges who are willing and eager to devote *all* their time to the duties of the place, it certainly is a disgrace to a rich and thriving City like this, that they are allowed to earn hut *half* their salaries, while innocent men in prison are evoking their aid, by the lack of even a roof under which to hold their Courts.

Rifled Cannon.

LETTER FROM HOTCHKISS & SONS TO GEN. JAMES—A TRIAL PROPOSED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following letter having been transmitted to Gen. JAMES, one mouth ago, and no response having been received, we beg to present it through your columns, in reply to his letter published in the TIMES of Feb. 14. HOTCHKISS & SONS.

No. 80 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1861.

HON. CHARLES T. JAMES—*Dear Sir:* Your article of the 14th, puhlished in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has been brought to our notice, in reply to another previously published in the same paper.

You say the Board of Officers that tried your projectile was a permenent one to test any rifled cannon or projectile which might be presented.

When we heard that trials were to take place, we wrote Secretary FLOYD requesting the privilege of trying our invention, and offering to furnish our own guns and projectiles without expense to Government, to which *he never replied.*

You say you never hesitated in bringing the merits of your invention to the test of competition.

You may not have done so; but if Secretary FLOYD had not intended to give you the monopoly of the trials, *why did he decline a reply to our letter?*

You say in your notes that, unlike most rifled projectiles, yours is capable of being used without any reconstruction of cannon, simply by rifling the old guns in a particular manner, at a small cost.

All we have to say in reply to this is, that any muzzle-loading projectile is just as well adapted to tocse guns as yours, and with the same amount expended upon them might prove far superior.

As you say you are ready to meet competition, and as your projectile has received the recommend of the "bureau" board, and has had the most thorough and complete tests, at a very heavy outlay, and is the only rifled projectile that has really been given a fair trial in this country, and wishing to know whether our projectile has any merit in it, we take pleasure in making you the following offer or challenge, as we wish to meet the best, and he satisfied at once as to our position:

We will meet you for trials at any time after June 1, 1861, provided we have six weeks' notice, at any place you may name, within 300 miles of New-York City, weight of projectiles to be from 5 to 16 pounds, shell from 3 to 12 pounds; from 100 to 200 shots to be fired, and not less than 50 of them to be shell; distance to be agreed upon.

Judges to be mutually selected from competent military authority.

If, after trial, your projectile is decided to be practically superior to our own, we will pay you one thousand dollars.

Should you accept the offer, the $1,000 will be deposited, subject to the call of the judges.

We trust you will give the above your consideration, as there is no forfeit to you.

We thought best to reply to you direct, instead of through the public prints.

Hoping to hear from you soon, we remain, most respectfully, HOTCHKISS & SONS.

—Miss Walling and Miss Van Deventer, residents of South Amboy, N. J., while returning a few afternoons since from the village of Washington, where they had been to make some purchases, were attacked by a scoundrel, who evidently intended to rob them. He knocked down one of them, and stamped on her violently, but was prevented from accomplishing the robbery by the screams of the other lady. The occurrence caused great excitement.

To Invalid Gentlemen.—THE MOTORPATHIC treatment, a system of stimulating vitalisation, aided in particular cases hy a few concentrated vegetable alteratives, and a judicions use of hot and cold baths, quickly removes most diseases. This conrse is especially efficient in those troubles dependent upon impurities of the blood, or of scrofula in the system. In the cure of nervousness, sleeplassness, debilitating dreams, loss of memory, dyspepsia, bronchitis, liver complaint, rheumatism and gout, its success is unparalleled. Circulars sent gratis, by H. HALSTED, M. D.,
Round Hill Watsr Cure, Northampton, Mass.

"Dr. Halsted's success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.*

Important Notice.
ROGERS & RAYMOND
Would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are in the field with a LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF GOODS, which they will be most happy to submit to their inspection. In regard to STYLE and PRICE they undertake to say that none can give better satisfaction.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
Corner Nassau, and No. 214 Broadway.

Moffat's Life Pills.
In all cases of Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Fevers and Agues, Piles, Rheumatism and Bilious and Liver Affections, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the
LIFE PILLS
beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.
MOFFAT'S PHŒNIX BITTERS
will be found equally efficacious in all the complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, Weakness of the Digestive Organs and of the system generally; Dyspepsia, obstinate Headaches, and Nervous Disorders in all their forms.
Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his Office, No. 335 Broadway, and hy Druggists generally.

The Effect of Brandreth's Pills.
REMOVES ERYSIPELAS, COLDS, TUMORS,
And unnetural enlargements. These cases often arise from the use of chemical medicines, as well as from colds and constitutional causes.
PURGING WITH BRANDRETH'S PILLS
IS THE GREAT REMEDY,
and na ill effects follow; sura but innocent, and a determined perseverance cures the worst cases. The body, instead of heing worn away, is actually heavier and stronger. Sold at
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square.
Campbell's, No. 351 8th-av.,
And by all dealers, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Ribbon Ties 25 Cents.
NEW PARIS STYLES IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 Williams-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
G. M. TRAGY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Trusses—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trnss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Killam's Magic Insect-Powder,
NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.
KILLAM'S MAGIC INSECT-POWDER,
No. 77 Cedar-st., between Nassau and Broadway.
KILLAM'S COCKROACH-EXTERMINATOR,
No. 77 Cedar-st., near the Post-office.
Death to Roaches, Crotan-bugs, Ants, &c.

Every Cake of my Oriental Fig Paste has on it my trade-mark, the Star and Crescent and my initials, H. T. This is so excellent for the weakly and the feeble, so nnnrishing and so palatable, and so good for the Bowel Complaint and Dysentery. Sold at all the first-class grocery-stores and saloons; made by me these nineteen years. HACHADOOR TATEOSYAN, of Constantinople.

1861. Genin. 1861.
Second Spring Openiog.
Several entirely New Styles.
For Misses, Boys and Infants, in
HATS, CAPS, FELT HATS and RIDING HATS.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.
A fine assortment of the best and finest Furnishing Goods in the market for Spring wear, now on hand and for sale by I. U. SHELDUCK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.
Shirts made to order from measure.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The most attractive Spring Dress Hat for gentlemen's wear is sued, highly finished, the finest material, exquisite shape, and the cheapest fashionable hat ever manufactured in New-York.
ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Gray's Hair Restorative will Cause Hair to grow on bald heads, restore gray hair to its original color, and prevent the hair from falling off. For sale at No. 91 Fulton-st., No. 162 Broadway, and by Druggists.

McLaughlin's Improved Spring Yoke Shirts, (a new article,) ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store No 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Sewing-Machines sold, to rent or for hire.
NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Broome st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, Improved Loop-Check. New style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Everybody Should Call and See Dr. Brown's PATENT BABY TENDER, at 672 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts. Sent by express anywhere. Send for our circulars. J. S. BROWN & CO.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Moldavia Cream Forces the Hair, Whiskers and Mcnstache to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Dyspepsia Cured by Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Remedy, as thousands can testify who have used it. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, No. 562 Broadway.

Batchelor's New Invented Wigs and Toupees are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a measure card, to No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Wig and Moldavia Cream Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Morocco Garden Shoes, with Bows. M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway. $1. Estes Foxed Boots $2 25.

MARRIED.

JACOBUS—CARPENTER.—In this City, on Friday, March 29, by Rev. Thomas C. Strong, Mr. NICHOLAS JACOBUS to Miss SARAH C. CARPENTER, all of this City.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

SMITH—WAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 27, hy Rev. Dr. Rockwell, Mr. INCREASE C. SMITH to SARAH, youngest daughter of William Wayne, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

VANDILYE—COMSTOCK.—In Hanover, Ill., on Sunday, March 24, W. ROMAYN VANDILYE, Jr., of this City, to Miss HATTIE A. COMSTOCK, daughter of J. E. Comstock, Esq.

[We are informed by the parties that the statement of marriage between Joseph T. Green and Emily Bedell, of Brooklyn, published in the TIMES of the 26th, was a "malicious falsehood."]

DIED.

McDOUGALL.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 29, of pneumonia, ALEXANDER McDOUGALL, son of the late Allen McDougall, of this City, aged 46 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers Duncan and Charles, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 157 East 12-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WRAY.—In this City, on Friday, March 29, MARY AMELIA, daughter of William and Amelia Wray, aged 2 years, 10 months and 29 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Daniel W. Norris, No. 178 Thompson-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

QUACKENBOSS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 28, after a short and severe illness, EMILIA A., wife of Geo. W. Quackenboss, and only daughter of the late Henry Furze, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 289 21-st.

MORRILL.—In this City, on Thursday, March 28, AUGUSTUS C. MORRILL, eldest son of the late Elisha Morrill, Esq., in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Saturday, March 30, at 2 P. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, JAMES VAN NOSTRAND, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Cliota, corner of Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 3½ P. M.

STRANG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, HARRY, youngest son of Edmund R. and the late Mary E. Strang, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, W. T. Baker, No. 156 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

MEARS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 29, MARGARET, daughter of William and Jane Morris, aged 16 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, March 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 154 Pearl-st.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 27, JOSEPH MONTAGUE, only son of Joseph P. and Elizabeth J. Howard, aged 19 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 37 Maple-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOUGLASS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, after a short illness, ADA E., wife of Wm. H. Douglass.

Her funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. G. C. Lucas on Sunday morning next at 10½ o'clock, at the Second Presbyterian Church, South 6th-st., Jersey City.

FORSTER.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, March 28, THOMAS L. FORSTER, son of Thomas V. and Rebecca Forster, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, March 31, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 154 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

WHITNEY.—In South Orange, N. J., on Friday, March 29, JONATHAN S. WHITNEY, aged 49 years.

DAVIDS.—In the City of Janesville, Wis., on Saturday, March 23, WILLIAM DAVIDS, Esq., a native of Westchester County, N. Y., in the 74th year of his age.

BAILEY.—In Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, March 25, MARTHA BAILEY, the beloved wife of Thomas D. Bailey, Esq., and the mother of Mrs. Charles L. Frost and William H. Thomas, of this City, in the 71st year of her age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 201, March 29, 1861.
29, 9, 73, 50, 28, 18, 39, 67, 33, 54, 35, 10, 76.
Class No. 203, March 29, 1861.
31, 20, 46, 57, 6, 73, 74, 58, 5, 49, 43, 25, 48.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 29, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburgh, Penn.

A BENEFACTRESS.

"There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the 'Yankee,' 'Quack,' and 'Humbug.' But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have female physicians or not is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice caprice and custom may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want there will also be a supply—if there be a 'calling,' there will be a 'coming.' Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of 'ten years'' experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little ones ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform—every part of it, nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other narcotic, by which the babe is drugged to stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant race."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existense, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children By the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. L. BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AND WARRANTED IN ALL RESPECTS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Purchasers are invited to examine our stock and price list.
J. D. BROWER & CO.,
No. 16 Beekman-st., near Nassau-st.

CABINET FURNITURE.—J. M. DOE & CO. offer at retail their large assortment of ROSEWOOD, WALNUT and MAHOGANY FURNITURE, of their own manufacture, at very low prices. Every article warranted to give satisfaction. Warerooms and Manufactory Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST., four doors east of Bowery.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
COLDS! COUGHS!!
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption! Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.
Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness and Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

WINANT'S HORSE LINIMENT,
In pint bottles, price 50 cents. This is the cheapest and best Liniment that has ever been introduced for horses. Try it, and be convinced. Dépôt No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

A GARDEN ON THE HOUSE-TOP.—A New THING.—Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental Plants for every City Dwelling. See Engraving and Description in April *Agriculturist*. For sale by news dealers, and by the Publisher. ORANGE JUDD, 41 Park Row, N. Y. Price 10 Cents

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
By RANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 194 and 196 Broadway.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

THURSDAY MORNING, April 4, at 10 o'clock, TRADE SALE OF STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS. Comprising a variety of Writing and Blank-book Papers, Envelopes, Blank Books, Foltos, Pencils, Cards, Inks, &c., &c., including a very large invoice of imported Pens and Penholders. Samples will be on exhibition two days before the sale, and catalogues may be had at the salerooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman removing to the country. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 East 25th-st., near 5th-av., any elegant assortment of furniture, all of first-class and in perfect order, consisting of solid rosewood Turkish settee, covered satin damask; solid rosewood centre tables, stationary marble tops; carved rosewood centre tables, stationary marble tops; lace curtains, spring-seat chairs, to match furniture; lace curtains, spring-seat chairs, to match furniture; enamels oil-paintings, velvet Aubusson carpets, Brussels do. Dining-room—Carved oak buffet, extension table, chairs to match, Arabian leather, Spanish carved black-walnut couch [illegible] about twenty engravings, in rosewood frames; [illegible] rosewood top; mahogany extension table, [illegible] Wilton carpets, Axminster do., Brussels do., Venetian, Armfield, Brickell, Lowell, Lee, Lyman, A. Bartlett, Langdon, Means, Zell, and other first-rate artists. Bronzes, fine Parian figures and groups, bisque figures, elegant decorated China dinner set, 218 pieces; Japanese tea set, magic caster, very rich jeweled punch tureen, silver-mounted dinner and tea service, with entree dishes, oyster tureens, vegetable dishes, fruit and cake baskets, cut-glass ware, fancy articles, mahogany chairs, sofas and settees, and other elegant furniture. The sale will commence with [illegible] furniture.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

MIRROR AND PIER TABLE SALE AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, elegant household furniture and pianos, removed from Brooklyn for convenience of sale, consisting of, in part, as follows: Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood and black-walnut parlor and library furniture, in brocatel and reps; elegant carved rosewood etagere, French boudoir suite, in crimson reps; rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, mahogany and black-walnut wardrobes and bookcases, gilt-frame mirrors, French plate; mahogany tête-à-têtes and chairs, rosewood and oak lounges, hair mattresses, crockery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.; carved rosewood 7-octave rosewood piano, by Lissman & Bons, made by Boons, of New-York, of superior tone and finish; rosewood 6½-octave piano, City maker. Also, to pay advances, about 25 dozen real meerschaum pipes and cigar-tubes, and 25,000 imported cigars.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, AT 10½ o'clock, at our galleries and salesrooms No 35 Nassau-st., large sale of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant oak and black walnut dining-room furniture, solid oak buffet, large size, richly carved, with marble slab; one do., smaller size, solid oak extension dining table, polished top and leaves, two black walnut do., oak and black walnut chairs and sideboards; superb rosewood parlor suite in figured brocatelle, upholstered in short style, one suite in green plush and one in red, one shell pattern suite in hair cloth, superb 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, City made, solid rosewood amour a glace, large French plate pier mirrors, two rich mantel do., secretary, book-cases and writing tables, richly-carved solid rosewood bedstead, new style, mahogany do., bureaus and washstands to match, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., hat-racks lounges hall chairs, refrigerators and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on MONDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, embracing a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes covered in hair cloth, black walnut parlor suite covered in hair cloth, stagers, dining tables, mahogany and painted wardrobes, mahogany sideboards, rosewood tête-à-têtes in crimson reps, mahogany work tables, sewing chairs, rosewood desks, hair mattresses, rosewood hat stands, iron do., bolsters and pillows, &c. Also an assortment of crockery glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 2, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 284 5th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., by order of WILLIAM N. & LEWIS BEACH, Executors, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in green and gold brocatel, one rosewood 7½-octave piano, large pier and mantel glasses, handsome bronze chandeliers, bronze candelabras, bronze figures, damask and brocatel window curtains, black walnut extension dining table and chairs, medallion and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH, at one o'clock, in front of salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st. Sale of wagons, harness, &c.—one extension top-box wagon, with extension seat, can be used for four or two persons, leather trimmed, in very elegant style; one extension sent rockaway, for four or two persons, leather trimmed throughout, two leather-top wagons, for family use; one ditto, very light, for trotting; one very light first-class road wagon, no top, forty pounds; rockaways, depôt wagons and a variety of top and no top vehicles; double and single harness. Goods on exhibition early the morning.

SALE OF THE COPPER MINE OF THE FRENCH COMPANY, ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Sale of Agate Mine, Township 58 and 59 North, range 30 and 31 West, having been postponed will take place at public auction, the 9th of July next, in Paris, France, in the chambers of Notaries Public, Place du Chatelet. The first price is fixed at $10 000 or 50,000 francs. The tract of that location comprises about 2,500 acres. All necessary information can be had by addressing Mr. F. BARTHELEMY, at Clark Mine, Copper Harbor, Lake Superior; Michigan.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of G. Sajani and C. Bassine, executors, the 4-story brick house and lot known as No. 158 East 32d-st., New-York: house 20x45; lot 20x98.9. Also, the 3-story brick house and lot known as No. 160 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn: house 19.6 by about 40 feet deep; lot 180 feet in depth. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

CALVIN P. HAZEN, Auctioneer.

5,000 PIECES CARPETING.—J. W. DIMICK, store Nos. 258 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway offers his entire wholesale stock of English and American carpetings at auction, on MONDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock. Purchasers, by making a deposit on their purchase, can send their carpet upholsterer and cut any quantity of yards required, within two days from date of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, AT 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern: two mahogany 7-octave piano-fortes, three rosewood 7-octaves by Worcester & Allen, one Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine in complete order, six gilt frame French plate pier mirrors, one gilt-frame French plate mantel mirror

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner Now-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from 25 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
INTEREST WILL COMMENCE APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
100 shares Market Bank Stock.
26 shares Irving Bank Stock.
Henderson County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
Cincinnati City Railroad (Ohio) 7 per cent Bonds.
Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

F. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, for EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS OF THE STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th of February last.

This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st day of January last.

The proposals shall be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C." They will be opened, and decided at the time above stated.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of its amount is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. All offers for stock under this notice must be unconditional, and contain no reference to any other offer. The offers must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock.

[illegible] this stock, whose offers shall be accepted, will deposit the amount offered and accepted with the United States, or with the Philadelphia and St. [illegible] with the Depositary at Cincinnati, on or before [illegible] of April next. Should any successful [illegible] deposit at any other point, his request to [illegible] be complied with.

Upon the receipt of certificates of deposit with the Department of certificates of [illegible] for stock, as above mentioned, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, at their option. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of the deposit of the money, as above stated, and will be transferrable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of this Department.

Should any successful bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon attached to each certificate, they will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with attached coupons for interest from the 1st day July next; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferrable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the mere delivery of such certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit of the money therefor until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR $375,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, April 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $375,000 of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the [illegible] proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office, in Toledo, on Wednesday, 24th day of April next, at 12 M. The stock books will be closed on the 5th prox., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 26th prox., at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARSTYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 22d day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, March 16, 1861.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company in New-York are requested to call at the office of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO. No. 63 Wall-st.; or of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., where they will be furnished with information relative to the affairs of the Company. Signed,
R. S. WATSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 20, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 22d day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 20, 1861.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th of April ensuing. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 1 to 6 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits from ten cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 49 William-st.
BENJAMIN KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission, 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, BANKER,
No. 4 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1861.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE NEW EIGHT Million United States Loan, interest payable February and July, in sums of $1,000 each, may be made to
J. T. VAN VLECK.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-av., CORNER 7TH-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AV. A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILroad Company.—Interest on Receiver's Loan to Dec 31, 1860, will be paid to subscribers on and after April 1, at our office, No. 28 Cliff-st., New-York.
JAMES ROSS.
CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 18, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking-house on the first TUESDAY in April, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M. By order.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE April 1, 1861, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run. In Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 489 Canal, corner Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 10 cents. to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums. This Bank has received on deposit $419,150 50 during the past 22 months.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on all deposits from One to One Thousand Dollars.
All deposits made on or before April 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
S. S. CHILDS, Sec. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE second installment of assessment, five cents per share, on the capital stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before FRIDAY, April 5. Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the stock. By order.
JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, March 27, 1861.

MORTGAGE.—$12,000 WANTED ON BOND AND Mortgage on improved first-class property at Orange, N. J., worth double the amount. Interest at 7 per cent., and a liberal bonus allowed. Principals only dealt with. Address E., Box No. 420 Post-office.

BANK STOCK.—SEVERAL SMALL LOTS OF the Southern Bank, St. Louis. This Bank is well managed, and pays 10 per cent. dividend regularly in this City to Eastern stockholders. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

$6,000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, on hand and mortgage in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No 32 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO 56 WALL-ST.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
CHARTERED 1824.
FIRE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.
Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.
RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons.
GEORGE O. SATTERLEE..Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON....of A. B. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis.
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....Sept. of Am. Express Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVIDED TO POLICY HOLDERS.
☞ THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER PAY TO its dealers 75 PER CENT. of the profits, or, when preferred, make a liberal discount from standard rates.
No Liability is Incurred by the Assured.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
LEONARD APPLEBY, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
FRED'OK H. WOLCOTT, EDWARD MACOMBER,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, OHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
DANIEL PARISH, WATSON E. CASE,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES Jr., JAMES O. SHELDON,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, J. L. GRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY V. BUTLER, GEORGE W. HATCH,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROB'T C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.
ITHAMAR CONKEY, Surveyor.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 448 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.
Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long ranks and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Sleep Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittents Fever, Bumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tumefie, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Priuritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$3 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.
Agents and the Trade supplied as a usual.
☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
☞ I send those medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

A CARD.—SEVERAL APPLICATIONS HAVING been made for an exchange of furniture and other property for dental services, I now make the general proposition for such arrangements, enabling those needing such services to dispose of surplus furniture or available property of any kind. Parlor and bedroom suites or parts of the same. Carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, sewing machines, &c., (all must be in good order,) will be taken in exchange for first-class dental work. Unexceptionable references given. Address BOND-ST., Union-square Post-office.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL Establishment in the United States—W. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Platina, $20; Gold, $25; Silver or Rubber, $10. Partial sets of teeth on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; with silver, tin, bone and cement, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, DESKS, and upright show-case. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Prohibited by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:

TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes venereal and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copavia or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, 1; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 112 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson, No. 306 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 70 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c*

$500 REWARD!
Dr. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and readers unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

Price, One Dollar per bottle.
Sold by C. IRVING,
No. 155 Fulton-st.

CAPAUTINES,
The latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D,
Post office,
New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam for Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam. 75 cents.

By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

AN ACT OR GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and diminution of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. C. WOODHULL—THE WELL-KNOWN Natural Physician, or better known as the Great Magnetic Doctor, has just arrived from a tour through Europe, and located at No. 53 Bond-st. All forms of female difficulties and chronic diseases attended with the happiest results. Invalids requiring accommodations until cured can be cared for properly. Packages of medicine sent by express. Price $5.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is warranted to cure Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4, Ann-st., under Bernum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTRESS is the only medicine married or single can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $2. Read his "Ladies' Medical Companion and Domestic Medicine." Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 6 6th-av., New-York. THE MOTHER'S ALMANAC and LADIES' CIRCULAR mailed free, on receipt of four cent stamps. Write for them, and escape quackery. Foul diseases not treated.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIble, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cures. The disappointed elsewhere are invited to apply immediately to Dr. Ward, who guarantees a satisfactory cure without interrupting business. Office No. 483 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Price $2. Office No. 483 Broadway. Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS unapproached among the physicians in curing certain diseases. His Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies accomplish an immediate cure. Shun an early grave. Read his Practical Treatise.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.
We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in the City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.
MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76
Walker-st, 1st door East of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 15¾ hands high, and one gray, pony-built horse—all in sound and good condition; free from any vice; sold on account of the owner going to Europe. Also, a two-horse coupé, used only one season—Brewster's make. Stable in rear of No. 162 5th-av., in 22d-st.—one week.

FOR SALE—A NO-TOP PHAETON, WITH POLE and shafts, made by Lawrence; also, an English double harness; both nearly new. A long-tail dapple gray horse, 8 years old, trots in three minutes, with prunella shifting-top wagon and fine harness, at No. 95 East 32d-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—ON 22D-ST., 125 FEET east of 8th-av. A private stable, with fine carriage-house, and stalls for 4 horses; lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to SAMUEL LORD, corner Grand and Christie sts.

HORSE AND TOP-WAGON, WITH GOOD harness, for sale cheap for cash. Will be in front of Post-office, Nassau-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock. All in good order, lap blanket, &c. The owner going to France.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY HORSE and wagon; the wagon made by Wood & Brothers. Unexceptionable chamber and kitchen furniture wanted in exchange. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

ROOFING.

CHEAP ROOFING.—SATURATED FELTS, Tarred Paper, superior Composition for gravel roofs. Composition by the barrel. Dealers supplied. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 5 Burling-slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, leaves every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stoee. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a sloar white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shaneon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINAS, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 27.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
VIGO, SATURDAY, March 30,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 6,
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, April 13,
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin, to London

INTERESTING FROM ASIA.

Terrible Famine in India—Disturbances in Japan—Russian Acquisitions in China.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOMBAY, (India,) Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1861.

The engrossing subject of thought here is the famine. It is now the one topic of conversation in the country, and it is feared will prove the most terrible catastrophe of modern times, which it certainly will unless the most active measures are taken to meet the crisis. Never were the demands of philanthropy more imperative than at the present time, or the necessity of prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government more apparent. From the extreme south of Travancore we hear that the distress has reached its height, and that parents are disposing of their children by sale without regard to the caste or creed of the parties to whose mercies they are consigned. The district literally swarms with the miserable poor, and although aided by the most liberal efforts of private benevolence, many are daily dying from starvation. To add to this most fearful state of affairs, the authorities have not adopted timely precautions to introduce a sufficiency of grain into the country, to guard against the extension of the calamity. The Malabar ports, which usually draw no more than 20,000 or 30,000 morehs of rice from Mangalore during the season, have already drained it of from 300,000 to 900,000 morahs; and it is a question whether in the peculiar circumstances of the country, steps should not be taken to stop the exportation of food therefrom.

To understand the true nature of this calamity and the extent of the misery the country will soon be called upon to cope with, a daily journal places some correct information before the public, from which it appears that the area of the famine will include a population of twelve millions in the Delhi, Meerut, and Agra Divisions alone; while the Division south of Cawnpore, Rohilcund beyond the Ganges, the protected Seikh States north of the Doab, and the countries west of the Jumna, are more or less suffering from scarcity of food. The same authority doubts if the population over which this famine impends includes less than forty millions of souls.

The famine will be felt in all its severity until April or May, when the Spring crop should be ripening throughout Northern India to replenish the stores of the country. Famine Relief Funds are being established all over the country, and in our own city Rs. 35,000 or Rs. 40,000 have been subscribed and paid in. The utmost efforts are demanded to stem the torrent of human misery that is fast flowing down upon us, and even with the greatest exertions only a lithe of the distress will be relieved—thousands must perish from starvation.

The papers teem with such accounts as these, even thus early: "The other day two women who had only just strength to crawl to Mr. COWAN'S bungalow, died in his verandah." "The population in the Doab are already dying with hunger, and the people are reduced to the greatest extremity." "There are to be seen we are told, numbers of dead bodies, of children particularly, and women lying by the side of the roads; while crowds of women and helpless children, deserted by their husbands and fathers, are to be met with in a state of the utmost destitution."

However nobly private cherity may reply to the appeal made to it, it would be but mocking the crisis that is coming, to look for adequate relief therefrom. The question of money must be altogether secondary, and Government must improvise the means of meeting the calamity in its full force. The cattle will soon have all disappeared from the face of the country, from the impossibility of feeding them, and the fear is that when the crisis comes transport for the conveyance of food will be found wanting.

The latest news from Japan is of a most alarming character. A conspiracy had been formed to murder all the foreigners at Yokuhuma, and the authorities had given notice thet they could not protect them. The special telegram, giving China intelligence up to the 18th of January, also stated that Mr. Moss was found guilty by the Consul, and sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and deportetion; and that Mr. ALCOCK, in revising the sentence, added three months' imprisonment. The message declares a ruptnre to he inevitable, and points to fresh complications in that quarter.

The journals in that quarter which have advocated Mr. ALCOCK'S policy most fully, now come down upon that gentleman for making a hobby of his duties and riding a willing horse to death. They declare that Mr. ALCOCK is destroying his own laurels—that he has persistently thwarted and annoyed his own countrymen, in the land question, to that extent that many of them at Japan have not a decent house to live in. Their trade is entirely ruined by the currency juggle, which is the most harefaced violation of the treaty on the pert of the Japanese, conceivable. In fact, the British Minister appears to withhold what the Japanese are willing to give, and is powerless to obtain what they wrongfully withhold. His line of policy seems framed, from its harassing and intimidating tendency, to work out the expulsion of foreigners from the country.

Russia has, with her usual diplomatic skill, taken advantage of the Chinese difficulty at the North, and induced the Prince of Kung to execute with the Russian Plenipotentiary, Count IGNATIEFF, a Convention supplementsl to the treaty of 1858. In this Convention Chinascedes to Russia that most velnable seeboard lying between 42° and 52° of North latitude, from the mouth of the Amoor River to the *embouchure* of the river Youmen, in longilude 131° East—a tract of, say 900 miles in length, hy from 100 to 200 miles in width. With the eastern terminus of the joint boundary at Khe-kan, in longitude 78° East, too, there is direct water communication, *vid* the Caspian Sea and Sea of Aral, with the Black Sea; so that Russia's arms may at any time be poured on Chinese territory with an overwhelming effect.

I have learned, at the very moment of the closing of the mail, that a change takes place in the American Consulship at this port, consequent upon the "retirement," or removal of Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. HEALY, of Messrs. W. F. STEARNS & Co., succeeds to the vacant office, and I may receho the remark of the *Times and Standard*, that "the position of that firm points out its members as the fittest persons in Bombay to represent the Government of the United States." All augurs well from the new appointment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—A mass Republican meeting was held in Musical Hall last evening, under the auspices of the "Banner Club," to ratify the nomination of FREDERICK SCHOLES as the Republican candidate for Mayor. The meeting was presided over by H. H. LLOYD, Vice-President of the Association, and addresses were made by DAVID DONALDSON FIELD, STEWART L. WOODFORD, E. D. SMITH, Mr. SCHOLES, the candidate for Mayor, and Mr. BEARD, of the Tenth Ward. The room was well filled, and much enthusiasm prevailed, reminding one of the many scenes witnessed during the last campaign.

ARREST FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—A man, named ANTON JACOBS, was arrested at New-Lotts yesterday by Constable VALKMAN, on a charge of causing the death of JOHN SMITH, a farm laborer at Newtown, Queens County. The accused is a blacksmith, and about a week ago had some high words with deceased, which resulted in a fight, during which, it is alleged, that the accused, after having been struck with a hammer, struck deceased with an axe, fracturing his skull and eventually causing deato. JACOBS was taken to Jamaica to await an examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. ANN STACKPOLE, residing at No. 172 Bridge-street, died on Thursday from burns received by the explosion of a Kerosene oil lamp. The accident occurred on Monday evening last. The husband of deceased filled the lamp and placed it on a table near which his wife was sewing. No sooner had the lamp been placed on the table than the explosion took place. Mr. STACKPOLE was severely but not fatally burned.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—By the annual report of the transactions of the Mercantile Library Association, it appears that the receipts for the year amounted to upwards of $5,000, and the expenses were $161 less than the receipts. There are 1,564 members, 196 being ladies, and 14,729 volumes in the Library. The circulation during the year was 44,078. The annual election of officers will take place on the 4th of April.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Third-avenue and Fordham Railroad—Long Island Railroad—Safe Deposit Co—Usury Laws—The License Question—Susquehannah Railroad—New City Hall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 29, 1861.

The House passed last evening the hill to provide for the appointment of Janitors of the District Courts in New-York, and fix their compensation.

This morning there were several petitions presented for the Health bill, and remonstrances against the Broadway Railroad hill. The German Republican Central Committee petitioned for the repeal of the Sunday laws, and all the accumulated petitions of the past week were presented.

Several Standing Committees also embraced the opportunity of presenting reports, among which were the hill relating to the Third-avenue and Fordham Railroad, which was reported for the consideration of the House; the bill to amend the charter of the Long Island Railroad, amended by striking out the section giving the power to build branches to various points, and the bill incorporating the Company to keep valuables in safes and fire-proof buildings, called the Safe Deposit Company. Mr. COMSTOCK, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a hill for the consideration of the House, repealing the usury laws so far as affecting paper having not more than three months to run, and allowing on all such paper freedom of contract as to the rate of interest. The same Committee reported the bill making Thanksgiving, Christmas, New-Years, Fshruary 22d, election days, *et cetera*, public holidays, and extending days of grace terminating on that day until the day snbsequent.

The Committee on Cities and Villages reported the hill extending the Croton Water-Works act.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prevent the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating drinks, was called up, and after a lenghthy debate, the question wes taken on their adoption and lost, only 58 voies being in the affirmative. It is dus to some who voled in the negative to say that their votes were so given because they are in favor of a Convention to revise the Constitution, and therefore opposed to any tinkering or special amendments.

At this point arnse the question of the day, and apparently, from the interest manifested, the question of the session—the bill extending State aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railrosd. This question was called up, the vote reconsidered, and on the question of its final passage, amid the most inleuse interest—every vote being counted by hundreds of anxious spectators—the vote was announced, ayes 67. Before the vote was announced in the House, the fact of its successful passage was communicated to the crowd in the outer hall of the Capitol, and a long and loud cheer broke from the multitude, which was heard in the Assembly Chamber, and added to the intense excitement that was hardly restrained to quiet by the decorum enforced by the rules. At length the vote was announced—the Speeker rising and saying: "This bill having received a majority of all the members elected to this Assembly, three-fifths being present, is duly passed," when instantly a shout arose that fairly shook the Capitol. The applause was so uproarious and prolonged to such an extent that the Speaker was compelled to order the galleries to be cleared, which was done immediately by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The vote was announced ayes 67, noes 50, when the point of order wes raised that this was a two-thirds bill, and therefore not passed. The Speaker decided that the point of order was not well taken, as this was clearly a three-fifths bill. From this decision Mr. ROBINSON eppealed, and on this appeal the whole question was again opened. Messrs. ROBINSON and KERNAN, hare opposed the bill all through, and at every point contended that it was a two-thirds bill. Mr. PEACE and the Speaker made the main argument in favor of the decision of the Speaker, when the main question was ordered and taken, and the Chair sustained—Ayes, 63; Noes, 44. The bill now goes to the Governor, where the final disposition of the question rests. He cannot well veto it, unless he can give other and new grounds than those given in his previous veto measure, for the passage of the hill in the face of that veto is evidence that the reasons then given are not now sufficient and the law officer of the State has given an opinion that removes the main ground of his opposition.

Mr. MANIERRE reported in the Senate to-day the bill lost last year for the building of a new City Hall in New York, appropriating for that purpose one million of dollars.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 29.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Company.

To enable the Supervisors of New-York to try and purchase a Court-house site.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To allow the Croton Aqnednct Board to work other than by contract.

To abolish the commission relative to the claims of soldiers of 1812.

To provide for the incorporation of skating parks and sporting grounds.

Relative to the extension of Central Park.

Relative to liens filed in New-York by mechanics.

Ceding the jurisdiction of the State over the Sister Islands of the St. Lawrence River, to the United States.

To increase the number of Commissioners of Deeds in New-York.

Relative to supplying Sing Sing Prison with Croton water.

The New-York Post-office site bill as passed by the Assembly.

To amend the act for the preservation of game.

Mr. MANIERRE presented a majority report favorable to the New-York City Hall bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE dissented, and will submit a minority report.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 29.

A number of remonstrances were presented against any railroad in Broadway.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the Charter of the Long Island Railroad.

In relation to commercial paper falling due on certain holidays.

To incorporate a company for the safe-keeping and delivery of valuable packages and property by means of fire and burglar-proof safes.

To incorporate the national Horse Show Association.

To abolish the use of the "shower bath" in the State Prisons.

To reorganize and regulate the Common Schools of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the American Church Missionary Society.

Mr. BINGHAM called up the concurrent resolutions of the Senate for inquiring into the management of the law library in Albany, and they were adopted.

Mr. WAGAR called up the concurrent resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Mr. WALSH moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Lost.

A warm debate ensued, during which Mr. PIERCE protested against the resolutions, as they were a political measure. At the last election the greatest millstone around the neck of the Republicans was the proposition to amend the Constitution, extending negro suffrege; and if any further loads are to be imposed upon the party, they might well say, "Save me from my friends." The resolution was lost, not receiving a majority of all votes.

The bill to emend the Life Insurance law, so as to give power to insure against accidents, &c., was passed.

Mr. FARRY then called up the motion to reconsider the vote on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad hill. Carried.

The vote, under the pressure of the previous question, was then reconsidered, and the bill passed—ayes 67, nays 50.

The Speaker declared the result amidst cheers from the galleries, which were thereupon cleared.

Mr. ROBINSON appealed from the decision of the Chair, declaring the bill passed by a majority vote. He argued at length in support of his appeal.

A motion was made by Mr. WAGAR to reconsider the vote on the Prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, and was laid on the table.

Mr. ROBINSON, having appealed from the decision of the Chair, argued that the Susquehannah hill was a two-thirds hill, appropriating the public money to a private corporation.

After a long and able debate the Cheir was sustained—63 to 44.

EVENING SESSION.

The House took up the unfinished business of general orders.

The bill to enable the School Children's Aid Society to participate in the Common School moneys was taken up, and occupied the greater part of the Evening session.

Messrs. W. Walsh, Shaw, Cozans, Callahan and Woodruff opposed the hill, and, after a long debate, it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. RICH took the lead in advocacy of the bill in the House.

Mr. SHAW moved to disagree with the report of the Committee, and to refer the bill to the New-York delegation, which, after another discussion, was carried—60 to 57.

The Jay Gibbons bribery case was taken up as the special order, but counsel not being prepared, it was postponed till Tuesday next.

Attempts were made to reach the Broadway Railroad bill, and to revive the Passenger and Baggage line bill, but without effect.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Philadelphia Methodist Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 29.

The Methodist Conference to-day adopted the report of the Committee of Ten on the State of the Church, repealing the new Chapter on Slavery inserted in the Discipline at the last Conference, leaving to future Conferences to make their own regulations on the subject.

The Conference also concurred in the resolutions of the East Baltimore Conference, requesting the General Conference, at its next session, to repeal the Chapter on Slavery, and, instead of their own, empower each Annual Conference within whose bounds the institution exists, to make their own regulations.

They also adopted an Address to the Methodists of Delaware, and the Eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, assuring them of the profoundest sympathies in the present state of disquietude and agitated condition of the country.

On the question of a division of this Conference, a resolution was adopted, declaring that it is inexpedient to divide the Philadelphia Conference by State lines at this time.

During the discussion there was much excitement. The church was crowded.

Meeting of the Kansas Legislature.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, March 29.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature organized on the 26th, by the election of U. P. DEGRAFF, Republican, Speaker. He is understood to favor Messrs. PARROTT and LANE for U. S. Senators.

Gov. ROBINSON'S Message is mainly devoted to local affairs. He recommends suitable acknowledgment by the Legislature for the generous relief given the needy citizens of Kansas. He recommends, also, that the credit of the State be used for the relief of her citizens, if necessary. He says that seed has been furnished in abundance for planting purposes, and hopes that a general call for relief will soon cease.

Monetary Affairs at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, March 29.

The merchants and business men here generally are standing firmly against receiving depreciated currency, except at brokers' rates, Virginia and Missouri bills being received at four per cent. discount. The farmers will not receive it at all, as it is worthless to purchase produce from first hands. Indications are that this city will hereafter be a par point. Many manufacturers now pay their hands par money.

Appointment of an Attorney-General.

TRENTON, Friday, March 29.

FRED. F. FRELINGHUYSEN, of Newark, has been appointed Attorney-General of this State, *vice* WM. L. DAYTON, resigned. The Governor has appointed the following persons for State Directors: EPHRAIM MARSH, of Hudson, and JOHN E. REED, of Camden.

McCoy the Burglar.

BOSTON, Friday, March 29.

JAMES MCCOY, who was arrested here on a charge of burglary, left for Troy, New-York, to-day, on a requisition, to answer an accusation of burglary committed in that city. McCoy is further suspected of the murder of Mr. SAGORANT, the Treasurer of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, perpetrated some months since.

Conviction of Hernandez.

BOSTON, Friday, March 29.

JOSEPH G. HERNANDEZ, tried for shooting Miss MAY, with intent to kill, was to day convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Failures and Suspensions.

BOSTON, Friday, March 29.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of the changes in business of the United States gives seven failures and suspensions in Boston, eleven in New-York, six in Baltimore, and twenty-three in other places—a total of 47 for the week.

Schooner Ashore.

NORFOLK, Friday, March 29.

The schooner *Sarah Hibbard* is ashore, 80 miles south of Cape HENRY. Her cargo, consisting of red cedar, will probably be saved. Assistance has gone to her.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Friday, March 29—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *North American*, which left Liverpool on the 14th and Londonderry the 15th inst. for this port.

Death of an Ex-M. C.

BALDWINSVILLE, Friday, March 29.

Dr. D. T. JONES, Ex-Member of Congress, and a distinguished citizen of this place, died here this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SLIPPERY AS AN EEL.—JOHN POTTER, a singular specimen of humanity, apparently twenty years of age, and with hair of fiery color, was apprehended on Thursday, by the Third Ward Police, on a charge of being a fugitive from Elmira, N. Y., where he had been guilty of violating the Eighth Commandment. The young man was first arrested three weeks ago, by officer IZE, of Elmira, who came to this City for the purpose. IZE, on that occasion, put his prisoner under lock and key in a hotel in Robinson-street, and went himself to look at the interesting things about the City. During his absence his captive escaped by jumping from the window of the room in which he was confined, and remained at large several days. Finally having been recaptured, he was handcuffed and departed in IZE'S custody for Elmira, *via* the New-York and Erie Railroad. Before reaching Port Jervis Mr. IZE was taken sick, and leaving his prisoner in the rear car of the train, he went forward to take a nap in the baggage car. When he awoke, to his utter astonishment he discovered that POTTER had again given him the slip, though without intending to do so, as the car in which he was riding was switched off at Port Jervis and detached from the train. Before a telegram could notify the authorities at Port Jervis to arrest the young man, he had taken his departure, carrying with him, it is alleged, a carpet bag containing his late custodian's property, with which he came back to this City. POTTER, however, denies that he committed the last-mentioned theft. He is detained at Head-quarters until IZE comes here to claim him.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, the body of THOMAS HART, of this City, 25 years old, was found in the North River, at the foot of Leight-street. HART was a workman in the sugar refinery of Messrs. BOOTH & EDGAR, and has been missing since New Year's Day. It is supposed that he was intoxicated when he fell into the water.... A colored man named HENRY THOMPSON, *alias* Mudd, 45 years old, was drowned, on Thursday night, while attempting to get on board the schooner *Sophia*, lying at the foot of Broome-street. THOMPSON was sent on board the vessel by Mr. JAMES WOODS, a farmer employing him at Huntington, L. I. The captain of the sloop heard the noise of the fall in the water, but saw nothing of the man. The body was found yesterday morning floating near the sloop. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in both cases.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A meeting was held last night in the lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans. The exercises were opened by prayer, followed by a lecture delivered by the temporary pastor, Rev. Mr. WHITE. At the close of the services, a member stated that important business was to be brought up, and, at his suggestion, Rev. Mr. DAVIS was chosen moderator, and Mr. WEST clerk. Dr. HART, apparently with the intention of excluding Reporters, moved that none but members of the Church be allowed to remain, which was carried. The reporters were then ordered out. The members, it is understood, then excommunicated one of their number, who had previously been refractory, and had crowned his disobedience by joining the Episcopal Church.

FREE ITALY.—Col. CHAS. CARROLL HICKS, by the solicitation of friends, has consented to repeat his brilliant lecture on "Italy, the War and GARIBALDI," next Tuesday evening, and, to accommodate a larger audience, the Cooper Institute has been engaged The lecture is full of incident, and is highly interesting.

A NEW STORE.—Mr. RUSHTON, the well-known druggist, has opened a new store at No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-street, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column.

The Trade Sale of Books.

The annual Trade Sale of the New-York Book-Publishers Association has opened most favorably, notwithstanding the rather inauspicious state of the political weather, and the dexterous auctioneers appear to experience no difficulty in raising the wind requisite to swell their sales. This success is attributable, perhaps, in no small degree, to the new and spacious rooms in which the sale is this year held. In that somewhat storied street, commonly known as Mercer, a stately building devoted to hooks rears its head, and flings a ray of respectability through the whole length of the ruinous *rue*. It is here that Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co. preside, scattering the contents of the catalogue, with lavish hands, to the four corners of the country.

The Trade is well represented this year, and many

[illegible] hold back. Thursday [illegible] off in a most encouraging manner, and soon exceeded the expectations of all concerned. Some of CROCKER & BRADFORD'S Latin school-books ran through the gamut of hundreds nearly to the half-thousand score; and MASON & BROS. disposed of about 300 copies of PARTON'S *Life of Jackson* at most satisfactory prices, as well as a long range of books musical and schoolish—of WEBSTER'S pocket and school *Dictionaries*, especially, a large number was sold, in addition to those catalogued. G. & C. MERRIAM'S quarto edition of *Webster* did not seem in such great demand, although offers were made for a large number of copies at less than the regular rates. The seventy-five copies sold ranged from $4 50 up, according to binding. SCRIBNER'S theological works sold fairly; but Timothy Titcomb led Theology by a long way, all of his works being duplicated. JOHN E. POTTER, of Philadelphia, is probably indebted to the Central Park for the extensive sale of his Horse books.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON led off this sale yesterday. GOULD AND LINCOLN'S scientific and theological books—to the Baptist persuasion does their press incline—met with a favorable reception, and were mostly duplicated. HUGH MILLER'S works, *Chambers' Cyclopædia*, MULLER'S *Life of Trust*, and *Annual of Scientific Discovery*, being all duplicated. POTWIN'S very fine edition of IRVING sold well, all the copies of the catalogue being disposed of, and many duplicated. The firm of J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, who this year make their first appearance at the Trade Sale, met with a success which will undoubtedly induce them to continue. Their *Art Recreations* brought full price, and was largely duplicated, and the same happy fate befell their illustrated juvenile books. Messrs. WM. A. TOWNSEND & Co. also have cause to congratulate themselves. Their fine edition of COOPER, illustrated by DARLEY, brought full prices and the initiatory volumes of their new edition of DICKENS met with a most flattering reception. DARAY'S books, in consequence of the great sale now progressing at their own house, had been mostly withdrawn from the catalogue—the greatly reduced prices at which they are now being offered, defy even an auction-room competition, yet the few that were offered sold well.

The sale is to continue for seven days from its commencement,—for that space of time the enticing tones of Mr. CRYON will continue to be heard, and Mr. FOSTER will "to that end" remorselessly continue to "knock down" the Poets among whom he himself lately made a friendly "Excursion."

The Fire in Nassau-street.

LOSS OVER $65,000—DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE STOCK OF BOOKS—THE LOSERS AND THEIR INSURANCES.

Nothing definite has been ascertained with reference to the origin of the fire on Thursday midnight, at Nos. 114 and 116 Nassau street, but it is supposed to have broken out in the fourth story. As has already been stated, both buildings were totally destroyed, the front wall alone remaining. About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon it was discovered that considerable fire existed among the ruins, and the surrounding buildings being endangered thereby, the services of Southwark Steam engine No. 38 were brought into requisition, and, after laboring at intervals until after nightfall, the flames were finally extinguished.

In addition to the sufferers by the conflagration, whose names were mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday, we have to record the names of several book-publishing firms who had large quantities of stock in the hands of Messrs. ELLIS, STARR & Co., bookbinders. Among the losers in this way are Charles Scribner & Co., Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., Fowler & Wells, C. M. Saxton, M. W. Dodd, S. French, Frank Moore, J. M. Emerson, and E. Jones & Co. Each of these gentlemen have suffered a loss varying from $500 to $2,000, with the exception of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN, MAYNARD & Co., who had about $4,500 worth of books and printed sheets, upon which they had an insurance of $4,000. Mr. HENRY BARTON, of Hartford, had $1,500 worth of stereotype plates consumed, and the edition of VALENTINE'S *Manuel of the Common Council* for the current year also fell a prey to the flames.

We are enabled to give a list of the occupants of the premises, and a more detailed account of the losses and insurances.

The first floors of both buildings were used by H. GRIFFIN & SON, importers of bookbinders' materials. Their loss, estimated at $15,000, is covered by insurance in the following companies:

Lelox	$2,500	Rutgers	$3,000
Columbia	2,500	Commonwealth	2,500
Ætna	2,000	Relief	2 000
Excelsior	2 500	Merch. & Traders	2,500
Pacific	2,000		
Total			$21,000

The second floor of No. 114 was tenanted by J. G. RAAD, agent for the *Home Magazine*; J. MOFFAT, dealer in second-hand books, and A. P. NORTON, United States Mercantile Agency. Neither Mr. REED nor Mr. NORTON suffered much loss, as the greater part of their property was removed. The former was insured in the Commonwealth Insurance Company. Mr. MOFFAT was not insured. His loss is estimated at $2,000.

The second floor of No. 116 also had three occupants, viz: Messrs. J. N. STEARNS & Co., publishers of *Merry's Museum*, *Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet*, and other juvenile literature; the repository for Darling's Liver Invigorator, and the office of G. D. CROCKER'S *United States Naval Gazette*. The loss of the proprietor of the medicine establishment is about $600, and that of Mr. CROCKER $200. Messrs. STEARNS & Co estimate their loss at $6,000; upon which they have insurances for $3,000 only in policies on the New-York Fire and Marine and New-York Exchange Insurance Companies. Their safe has not yet been extricated from the ruins. It contains the mail lists and all their books, and if lost will seriously disarrange their business.

The third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors of both buildings were all occupied by Messrs. ELLIS, STARR & Co., who conducted an extensive bindery business. As we have already stated, the fire originated in their part of the premises, but no person connected with the establishment is able to say from what cause. There were no fires used in the business, even the paste for binding purposes was made by steam, which also heated the building. The firm estimates its loss at $15 000, upon which are insurances for $13,500. The names of the insurance Companies are withheld from publication by Messrs. E., S. & Co., at the request of the officers.

Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR kept a coffee and cake room in the basements. His fixtures and other property, valued in the aggregate at $1 000, were destroyed, insured in the Germania Insurance Company.

The buildings, owned by Mr. BENJAMIN LODER, were probably worth $15,000; insured in City Companies.

The buildings on either side were slightly damaged, and the occupants suffered more or less by water. Mr. W. T. LOXOWORTH owns No. 118, and has it insured in the Washington and New-York Exchange Companies. The damage does not exceed $200. ESPENSCHAID, the hatter, occupied the first floor, and the upper part of these premises. His loss amounts to $300—fully insured. The stock of LAMPSON & MARCORTER, third floor, and Mr. LACEY, fifth floor, engravers, sustained trifling damage.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, HALL & Co., paper dealers at No. 112, had their stock damaged to the extent of about $300; insured for $110,000 in City Companies.

EXPLOSION AT A LABORATORY.

Yesterday morning a loud explosion occurred on the second floor of No. 244 Canal street, shattering the window lights and alarming the neighborhood. It resulted from the ignition of a quantity of gun cotton in process of manufacture by Mr. S. M. DOREBACH, one of the occupants of the premises, who was drying it by means of artificial heat. The total damage amounts to about $100.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

Yesterday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, an alarm of fire was occasioned by the combustion and explosion of a quantity of wafer matches for cannon, at the factory of E. GOMEZ, No. 180 Mercer-street. Very little loss was suffered. The persons employed in the establishment, many of whom were females, were much terrified by the occurrence.

The Alleged Mutiny on the Ship Star of the West.

Eleven of the late crew of the New-York and Liverpool packet ship *Star of the West*, were yesterday arraigned for examination before United States Commissioner CARROLL. Their names are: Wm. Welsh, Louis Richards, James Ray, James W. Newton, Daniel McEwen, John Groson, Michael McDonough, James Tanner, Wm. Winn, Richard Fulliam and Thos. Burns.

Hugh Morrison, Captain of the *Star of the West*, testified that they had a pretty severe passage on the 6th of March ordered all hands to be turned to after dinner, at one o'clock; before that it had been generally watch and watch; the port watch refused duty, McDonough was spokesman; seven of the eleven men arraigned were in the port watch; McDonough said he considered the men ought to have watch and watch, as there was no necessary business to do; I then ordered the mate to put McDonough in irons; all the port watch were brought up by the mate; McDonough said that the first man who attempted to put him in irons he would rip up; heard him say so; I jumped down, and got my revolver, and had him put in irons; there was not a blow struck; had no conversation with the men; several of them said they must have their watch and watch, for they were worn out; I fed them on bread and water all the rest of the voyage; had very bad weather; there were 26 passengers on board.

Mr. Eckies, a passenger, and who was on board at the time, testified that the crew were not worked with unusual severity; that the passage was a regular Winter one; the men were put in irons; he saw them all confined; none of them offered to go to work until afterwards, when they found they could get along without them.

John Kelly, a passenger, was at the cook's galley when the men struck; heard McDonough say to the man, "Keep quiet, and not work, and they would get watch and watch." The witness was requested to go and see them, and heard they wished him to say to the captain that they would turn to.

Thomas Hickson, another passenger, was present when the men came aft; they grumbled and said they did not get watch and watch; McDonough said if any man came to put him in irons he would rip him open, and held a sheath-knife in his hand; the first mate had hold of him by the collar, telling him to go to work; McDonough made no attempt to hurt the mate; Cassidy seized him and told him to go in irons; as he was dragging him aft the crew followed, and Captain Morrison showed him a pistol, when they all went peaceably in irons; the weather afterwards was not more boisterous than before; that day was very calm.

For the defence, Mr. *Wm. Paine*, the third mate, was called. The crew was a pretty good one, and a full complement; the weather was as bad as he had ever seen at sea; they were frequently out of their watch, and oftener than he thought it was necessary, and the Captain told him he did so on McDonough's account, whom he charged with shirking duty; he frequently manifested ill feeling towards McDonough; the 6th day of March was a fine day; the previous day had been blowy, and the crew had been hard worked, but there was a necessity for putting the rigging in order that had been chafed the day before; their treatment was pretty good; was present when they went in irons; McDonough made no resistance to be ironed; he saw no knife in McDonough's hand; the next morning they told witness they were willing to turn to, but he did not report the fact to the Captain; the Captain had his revolver, and "ellowed" he would shoot the first man who struck a blow; McDonough was placed apart from the rest of the crew.

The Commissioner reserved his decision until to-day.

The Rhode Island Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Howard," at Providence, in a letter about Rhode Island politics, published in yesterday's TIMES, has said all he could in aid of the Democratic nominees in that State at the expense of the truth in regard to the Republican candidates and party. His letter is a string of misrepresentations from beginning to end, and he goes out of his way to vilify some of the purest and most conservative men in the State, by nick-naming them "Straight-outs," &c.; while he claims that Gov. SPRAGUE has "discharged his duties faithfully, and is determined to be reelected at any cost of time or *means*." I have not the time or inclination to follow your correspondent in all his statements, but only to call attention to the declaration that SPRAGUE intends, as last Spring, to buy the place, as his friends have assured your correspondent. SHEFFIELD, of the Eastern, and BROWNE, of the Western District, have accepted the nomination of the Democratic Party, which goes blind in Rhode Island for the Montgomery Constitution in all its treason.

A RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN VOTER.

THE CANAL TOLLS.—The Canal Board, yesterday, gave the forwarders and millers a hearing, and readjusted the Tolls as follows: Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c., two and a half mills; Barley, three mills. The result will, we have no doubt, fully justify the action of the Board.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Advertisement.

Young artists, in order to ascertain scientifically to what particular branch of art they are by Nature best adapted, should consult a competent Phrenologist. By receiving early and reliable advice, much time may be saved—reputation and profit gained. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given daily by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"I WANT A NEW HAT."—Well, go to KNOX. His Spring styles are the thing, and when the fine weather makes the demand for them universal, will do more to restore good looks and confidence into business circles than the President's Inaugural. One of KNOX'S Spring Hats made Mr. LINCOLN so handsome a man that his wife did not at first know him. Call at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 P. M., 1 No. 42 Fifth-avenue

[Advertisement.]

Elegant Spring patterns of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpetings, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, window shades, &c., at greatly reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S Salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

It will be worth the price of admission to-day to see the crowd at Barnum's Museum.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Friday, March 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,500 bales; middling, 12¼c. The market has an advancing tendency. Sales of the week 10,800 bales; receipts of the week 6,100, against 8,690 bales same time last year. Decreased receipts at this port this season 238,000 bales. Exports of the week 11,000 bales. Stock in port 58,210 bales. Exchange—Sterling 7 ⅞ cent. premium; on New York ¾ premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 29.

FLOUR firm; Howard-street and Ohio $5 12½; City Mills, $5. WHEAT active and firm; Red. $1 27@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN steady; Mixed, 54c.@56c.; Ye low, 56c.@58c. PORK dull; Mess, $17; Prime, $14. COFFEE firm at 12¼c.@13¼c. WHISKY steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 29.

FLOUR firm; sales 5,000 bbls. Superfine, at $5 25. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels; Red. $1 28@$1 30; White, $1 38@$1 45. CORN firm; sales 9,000 bushels at 58½c.@60c. WHISKY steady, at 17½c.@18c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Montgomery for Savannah.—J. W. Halliday, P. Coleman, Geo. F. Floyd and wife, Miss M. M. Field, Mrs. E. H. Babcock, Mrs. Jno A. Ansley, M. J. Moss, Lawrence Cramer, Wm. S. Booth, James Dowland, Stephen Jenkins.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Havana and New Orleans—Gen. Miramon Ex-President of Mexico, family and suite, Col. Jobe Manbila, Col Samuel Colt and family, of Hartford, Conn; Edwin Churchill, Portland, Me; Major Patterson, bearer of dispatches from San Domingo to Washington; Mrs Caroline Converse, Mariano Alvarez, Spanish Consul at San Domingo, and bearer of dispatches for his Government; Lieut. W. H. Terrill U. S. A., Messrs. C. T. Cardella and W. S. Edwards, U. S. Coast Survey, F. Y. Meert, Belgian Consul General to Cuba; W. F. Van Rensselaer and son, J. C. Fisher and lady, Mlle Judith Sylvie and servant, Sig Lotti and family, Mrs. Barbey, Mrs. E. P. Thompson, Don Espetada lady and daughter, T. Richardson, lady and child, B. Barnes, lady, child and nurse, Dr. E. H. Champlin, S. A. Crane, R. Cotera, James S. Wells, A. S. Thompson, A. Schwerin, F. Creslo, Lorenzo Maza, J. R. Talcm, R. Barques, M. Cavit, L. R. Benauer, lady and child, H. S. Ramsege, L. Kruttree, P. Anla, Antonio de Ros, C. Dominique Joseph Massor, Arthur Barn, John M. Cartwright, F. W. Carryo, T. Vidal, M. Castenedo, J. Bautie Duen Fernandez, W. H. Barnes, B. Ullman, S. W. Carpenter, U. Micolayo, J. Nnslo, H. S. Fearing, E. Lanier, A. Y. Brouer, Peter McKinnon, P. Gasparich Bureau, J. J. Cummings, J. H. Knowles, C. McIntosh, G. Perkins, E. W. Sandford—Total, 89

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Capt. J. W. Richardson, J. C. Ward Geo. E. Ward, O. W. Hinckley, S. C. Gray, Daniel Baker, B.